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VOLUME II

LETTERS M—Z

WITH APPENDICES

M

M (ĕm). **1.** The thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, a voiced (sonant) bilabial consonant formed by stopping the oral passage at the lips, the soft palate being lowered at the same time so that the sound is given a nasal resonance, whence it is classed as a *nasal* and often designated as *labio-nasal*. The sound of M is formed with the same position of the lips as are those of *p* and *b*, and its relation to them is analogous to that of *n* to *t* and *d*, and of *ng* to *k* and *g*. The letter is silent only when initial before *n* in words from the Greek. Cf. N, and see *Guide to Pron.*, § 196. The letter M came into English from the Greek, through the Latin, being further derived from the Phœnician, and ultimately, perhaps, from the Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* Etymologically M is related to *n*, as in *lime*, *linden*; *emmet*, *ant*; also to *b*.

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** Twelfth or (cf K, 2 **a**) thirteenth, as in a series or in order or class; sometimes, the numeral twelve (or thirteen); as, Company *M*; quire *m*. **b** *Chem.* In formulas, metal (in general). **c** *Magnetism.* (1) [*cap.*] Moment. (2) Strength of pole. **d** *Astron.* An early catalogue of about 100 nebulæ published in 1781 by Messier.

3. As a *numeral*, M stands for 1,000; M̄ for 1,000,000. The original form was ⅭIↃ.

4. As an *abbreviation*: **a** In the form **M.**: Various proper names, as Martin, Mary, Matthew, etc.; Majesty; Manslaughter (in former times branded on a person convicted of it when admitted to benefit of clergy); Marshal; Mark (*Freemasonry*); Marquis; Master; Member; Militia; Mittelhand (*Skat*); (in the log book) moderate sea or swell (*Naut.*); Monday; Mousieur; Myopia; (in the catechism) a contraction of NN (names); (in the marriage service) standing for the man's name to be substituted by the reader or speaker (prob. an abbr. of *maritus*, L., husband, bridegroom). **b** In the form **m.** or **M.**: maiden over (*Cricket*); main (F., hand); male; manipulus (L., handful); manual; mare; mark or marks (G., money); married; masculine; mass; measure, or by measure; medicine; medium; meridian; meridies (L., noon); [*l. c. with hyphen*] meta- (*Chem.*); meter; middle; middle, or center, fielder (*Baseball*); mile; mill; mille (F., thousand); minim; minute; misce (L., mix); mistura (L., mixture); (in the log book) mist or misty weather (*Naut.*); modulus; (in dental formulæ) molar; month; moon; morning; mountain; muster.

M, *or* **m** (ĕm), *n.*; *pl.* M's, or Ms (ĕmz). **1.** The letter M, m, or its sound.

2. Something shaped like the letter M.

3. *Print.* = EM.

to have an M under the girdle, to show courtesy by using the titles Mr., Mrs., Miss.

M, *a.* Having the general shape of the capital letter M.

M roof, *Arch.*, a kind of roof formed by the junction of two common gable roofs with a valley between them, so that the section resembles the letter M. It allows of excellent top light. When repeated it becomes a sawtooth roof. See ROOF, *Illust.* — **M tooth.** See SAW, *n.*, *Illust.*

ma (ma), *n.* [Cf. MAMMA.] Mamma; — a colloquial or childish form, sometimes regarded as vulgar.

ma'am (măm; măm; 277: *when unaccented usually* măm; 'm), *n.* Madam; — a colloquial contraction of *madam* now used, rarely among equals, only parenthetically or at the end of a sentence, but formerly customarily in direct address. At the English court it is used in addressing the queen or a royal princess.

Ma-at' (mä-ät'; mā'ät), *n.* [Egypt. *Maāt*, prop., truth, also, the feather.] *Egypt. Relig.* Goddess of truth or of law, represented with an ostrich plume upon her head.

Mab, Queen (măb). A fairy queen, the midwife that delivers men of their dreams, of whom Shakespeare has given a famous description in "Romeo and Juliet," I. iv.

Ma'ba (mā'bä), *n* [NL., fr. a native name in Tonga Islands.] *Bot.* A large genus of ebenaceous trees and shrubs widely distributed in the tropics. They have dicecious trimerous flowers, and very hard wood resembling ebony.

Mab'i-no'gi-on, The (măb'ĭ-nō'gĭ-ŏn). [W., pl. of *mabinogi* juvenile instruction, material taught to the bard's apprentice (*mabinog*).] The title given by Lady Charlotte Guest to a collection of Welsh prose tales from the 14th-century "Red Book of Hergest," published by her, 1838–49. It includes Welsh versions of some of the French Arthurian romances of Chrétien de Troyes.

ma-bo'lo (mä-bō'lō), *n.* [Tag.] **a** A date plum (*Diospyros philippensis*) of the Philippine Islands, having a large, sweet, reddish fruit. **b** The hard wood of this tree. It is dark-colored with yellow streaks, and takes a high polish.

ma-ca'bre (mä-kä'b'r; *F.* mȧ'kä'br'), *a.* Also **ma-ca'ber.** [F., for OF. *Macabré*, *dance Macabré*, the dance of *Macabé*, where *Macabré* is a proper name, perh. the name of a painter of a Dance of Death, and prob. orig. the same as *Maccabæus*. Cf. MACCABEES.] Pertaining to, or suggestive of, the dance of death, or *danse macabre* (see DANCE OF DEATH); gruesome.

ma-ca'co (mä-kä'kō), *n.* [Prob. fr. Tupi *macaca* monkey (prob. fr. Carib *mecou*), whence Pg. *macaco*, which seems to have been carried by the Portuguese to Kongo, where it was applied to the lemur.] **a** Any of several lemurs, as the black lemur (*Lemur macaco*), and the ring-tailed lemur (*L. catta*). **b** [Pg.] Any of various American monkeys. *Brazil.* **c** A macaque. *Obs.*

mac-ad'am (măk-ăd'ăm), *n.* [After John L. *McAdam*, Scottish engineer.] **a** Macadamized roadway or pavement. **b** The broken stone used in macadamizing.

Mac'a-da'mi-a (măk'ä-dā'mĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after Dr. John *Macadam* of Australia.] *Bot.* A genus of proteaceous trees or shrubs consisting of two Australian species, characterized by the 4-lobed disk and by the two pendulous ovules. *M. ternifolia* is the Queensland nut tree.

mac-ad'am-ize (măk-ăd'ăm-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [*macadam* + *-ize.*] To construct or finish (a road) according to the system invented by John Loudon McAdam (1756–1836), which consisted in compacting into a solid mass a layer of small broken stone on a convex well-drained earth roadbed; hence, to construct any road of broken stones, as on a bed of large stones, an old road, etc. See ROAD, *Illust.* — **mac-ad'am-i-za'tion** (măk-ăd'ăm-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

mac-ad'am-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A maker of macadamized roads.

2. One who uses macadamized roads; specif., one who rides along the roads when hunting. *Jocose, Chiefly Eng.*

Ma-cagl'i-a (mä-kăl'ĭ-ä; -kăl'yä), *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical South American euphorbiaceous trees having alternate leaves and small cymose flowers. The very hard wood has many local uses. *M. excelsa* is the paddlewood. *M. quebrachoblanco* yields quebracho. Also *l. c.*, any plant of this genus.

Ma'caire', Ro'bert' (rō'bâr' mȧ'kâr'). A brigand character in French drama, often figuring as a picaresque hero, or merely as an adroit and audacious rogue.

ma-caque' (mȧ-käk'), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *macaco.*] Any of certain short-tailed catarrhine monkeys constituting the genus *Macaca*, syn. *Macacus*, mostly found in Asia and the East Indies. They have ischial callosities, and the eyebrows are often tufted. Among the species are *M. ichneliensis* of northern China and *M. speciosa* of Japan, which are the most northerly of monkeys. Others are the Barbary ape, the bonnet monkey, the lion-tailed monkey, the pig-tailed monkey, and the zati (see these terms).

Mac'a-ran'ga (măk'ä-răn'gä), *n.* [NL., fr. Malagasy *mocarano.*] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic euphorbiaceous trees having peltate leaves, small monœcious flowers, and usually capsular fruit. Several species yield a gum (**macaranga gum**); that of *M. indica* is used for impressions of coins, etc., and medicinally. Some species are poisonous.

Ma-ca'ri-an (mȧ-kā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* **a** A follower of either of two Egyptian monks named Macarius, of the 4th century, noted for their ascetic disciplines. **b** A follower of Macarius, a Monothelitic patriarch of Antioch, who was banished near the close of the 7th century.

mac'a-rism (măk'ä-rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *μακαρισμός*. See MACARIZE.] A blessing; esp., a blessing couched in a set form.

mac'a-rize (-rīz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). [Gr. *μακαρίζειν* to bless.] To bless; to pronounce happy or invoke felicity upon; hence, to congratulate.

mac'a-ro'ni (măk'ä-rō'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIS (-nĭz), or -NIES (-nĭz). [It. *maccheroni*, *maccaroni*, pl.; cf. *maccare* to bruise, crush. Cf. MACAROON.] **1.** A paste, first made in Italy, composed chiefly of wheat flour dried in the form of long slender tubes, and used, when cooked, as an article of food. Cf. SPAGHETTI, VERMICELLI.

2. **a** One of a class of traveled young men affecting foreign ways; — first used in England about 1760. **b** Hence, an exquisite; a fop.

> Spruce *macaronis*, and pretty to see,
> Tidy and dapper and gallant were we. *John W. Palmer*

3. *pl. U. S. Hist.* A body of Maryland soldiers in the Revolutionary War, wearing a rich uniform.

4. A medley: something droll or extravagant.

5. A rock hopper, or crested penguin.

6. A silver coin of the West Indies. See COIN.

mac'a-ron'ic (măk'ä-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. It. *maccheronico*, F. *macaronique.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or like, macaroni, the food; hence, mixed; confused; jumbled.

2. Of or pertaining to the burlesque composition called macaronic; as, *macaronic* poetry.

mac'a-ron'ic, *n.* **1.** A jumble. *Obs.*

2. A kind of burlesque composition, in which the vernacular words of one or more modern languages are intermixed with genuine Latin words, and with hybrids formed by adding Latin terminations to other roots.

mac'a-roon' (măk'ä-rōōn'), *n.* [F. *macaron*, It. *maccherone.* See MACARONI.] **1.** A small cake, composed chiefly of the white of eggs, sugar, and pounded almonds, or sometimes filberts, cocoanut, or the like.

2. = MACARONI, 1. *Obs.*

3. *Obs.* a A buffoon; a dolt. **b** A fop; a macaroni.

ma-casse' (mȧ-kȧs'), *n.* [Orig. uncertain.] The first roller which the cane strikes in a three-roller sugar mill.

ma-caw' (mȧ-kô'), *n.* [Native name on the Amazon *macauana.*] Any of numerous parrots, chiefly of the genus *Ara*, now confined to South and Central America, but formerly also represented in the West Indies. They are among the largest of parrots, and have a very long tail, a naked space around the eyes, and a strong hooked bill with which they crack hard nuts. The voice is harsh. The colors are brilliant and contrasted. The important species are designated according to their chief colors, as the blue-and-yellow macaw (*A. ararauna*), the red-and-blue (*A. macao*), the red-and-green (*A. militaris*), etc.



Blue-and-Yellow Macaw (*Ara ararauna*). 1/12

macaw bush. [Arawak *makoa*, beginning names of a number of plants.] A tropical American prickly weed (*Solanum mammosum*) used frequently in the West Indies as a stock on which to graft the eggplant.

macaw palm. Any of several South American palms of the genus *Acrocomia*. The nuts yield a violet-scented oil, used in perfumery.

Mac-beth' (măk-bĕth'), *n.* A king of Scotland (d. 1057), the hero of Shakespeare's tragedy of this name. In the play, swayed by the prophecies as to his great future and by the ambition of Lady Macbeth, he murders Duncan, whom he succeeds, and afterwards procures the murder of his fellow general Banquo (which see), and of the wife and children of his rival Macduff, by whom he is finally slain. Lady Macbeth becomes crazed with remorse and dies.

Mc-Bur'ney's point (măk-bûr'nĭz). [After C. *McBurney*, American surgeon.] *Med.* A point on the right side on a line from the anterior end of the crest of the ilium to the umbilicus, and about two inches from the former, where tenderness is felt on pressure in appendicitis.

Mac'ca-be'an (măk'ä-bē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Judas Maccabeus or the Maccabees; as, the *Maccabean* princes.

Mac'ca-bees (măk'ä-bēz'), *n. pl.* [Cf. F. *Machabées*, fr. L. *Machabæi*.] **1.** The name given in later times to the Hasmonæans, a family of Jewish patriots, who headed a religious revolt in the reign of Antiochus IV., B. C. 175–164, and led to a period of freedom for Judea.

2. Short for all of the four books designated as *First*, *Second*, and *Fourth Maccabees*. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Maccabees. See ERA, *Table.*

ma-cou'ba (mȧ-kōō'bä), *n.* [From *Macouba*, district in the island of Martinique, where cf. F. *macouba.*] A kind of snuff.

M

m, *or* **M.** Thousand; as, 20*m.*

ma (mä, mā), *pron.* Dial. var. of ME, MY.

ma (*dial* mē, mā). Obs or dial Eng. var. of MAKE, *v.*; † MAY, *v.*; † MO, more.

‖ **ma** (mä), *conj.* [It.] *Music* But; — used in cautionary phrases; as, "Vivace, *ma* non troppo presto" (i. e., lively, *but* not too quick).

Ma (mä). Var. of MAAT

Mā (mä), *n.* See BELLONA.

Ma-. See BANTU-.

ma *Abbr.* Millampere.

Ma. *Abbr.* Majesty; Master. *Obs.*

M. A. *Abbr.* Machine area (*Queensland*); Magister Artium (L., Master of Arts); Military Academy. [account.

m/a. *Abbr Bookkeeping* My

maa. † MO, more.

maa (mä). Dial. Eng var. of MAW, stomach. [*Dial. Eng.*]

maa (mā). Var. of MEW, *n.*

Ma'a-cah (mā'ä-kä). *Bib.*

Ma'a-cha (-kä). *D. Bib.*

Ma'a-chah (-kä), **Ma-ach'a-thi** (mȧ-ăk'ä-thī), **Ma-ach'a-thite** (-thīt). *Bib.*

Ma-ach'a-ri (-rī). *D. Bib.*

maad. † MAD.

maad (*dial.* mād). Obs or dial Eng. var. of MADE. See MAKE.

Ma'a-da'i (mā'ä-dā'ī; mā'ä-dī), **Ma'a-di'ah** (-dī'ä), **Ma-a'i** (mȧ-ā'ī; mā'ī). *Bib.*

maak (mäk). Dial. Eng. var. of MAKE, a mate; MAKE, *v.*

Ma'a-la (mā'ä-lä). *D. Bib.*

Ma'a-leh-a-crab'bim (mā'ä-lĕ-ä-krăb'ĭm; mā-ăl'ĕ-). *Bib.*

maa'lin (mä'lĭn). Var. of MERLIN. *Dial. Eng.*

maal'strom. † MAELSTROM.

ma'am'selle' (mäm'zĕl'), *n.* Short for MADEMOISELLE.

maane. † MANE.

Ma'a-ni (mā'ä-nī). *Bib.*

Ma'a-ra-(ä-rä; mā-ā'-). *D. Bib*

ma'a-ra shell (mä'ä-rä). A large pearly marine gastropod (*Turbo margaritaceus*), from the Pacific.

Ma'a-rath (mā'ä-răth) *Bib.*

maare. † MARE.

maas † MACE, a staff

Ma'a-sai (mā'ä-sī; mī-ä'ī). *D. Bib.*

Ma'a-se'iah (mā'ä-sē'yī; -sī'-).

ma-ash'a (mä-ăsh'ä). Var. of MASHA. See WEIGHT

Ma'a-si'a (mā'ä-sī'ä). *D. Bib.*

Ma-as'i-ai (mī-ăs'ĭ-ī; -ăs'ī-ī), **Ma'a-si'as** (mā'ä-sī'ăs). *Bib.*

maass, *n.* [G. *maass*, *mass.*] See MEASURE.

maat. † MATE.

Ma'ath (mā'ăth). *Bib.*

maat'je (mat'yĕ), *n.* [D.] See MEASURE.

Ma'az (mā'ăz) *Bib.*

Ma'a-zi'a (mā'ä-zī'ä). *D Bib.*

Ma'a-zi'ah (-ä). *Bib*

Ma'a-zi-a'a (mā'ä-zī-ā'ä; mā-ā'-). *D. Bib.* [ly. *Obs.*]

mab, *v. t.* & *i.* To dress untidily, *n.* [Cf. MAB, *v.*] A slattern. *Obs.*

Ma'ba (mā'bä), *n.* One of a mixed Negroid people of Mohammedan culture who, in the 17th century, established the powerful sultanate of Wadai, east of Lake Tchad

mab'ble, *v. t.* [Cf. MOBLE to wrap up.] To wrap up; to muffle. *Obs.*

mab'by. Var. of MOBBY.

Mab'da-i (măb'dȧ-ī) *Bib.*

ma-bee' bark (mȧ-bē'). [See MABI.] The bark of a West Indian rhamnaceous tree (*Columbrina reclinata*) sometimes used as a substitute for hops.

Ma'bel (mā'bĕl), *n.* Short for AMABEL, fem prop. name.

Mā'-Bel-lo'na (mā'bĕ-lō'nä), *n.* See BELLONA.

‖ **ma-bi'** (ma-bē'), *n.* [Sp. *mabi*, prob. fr. a native name.] A drink prepared from mabee bark. *Porto Rico.*

ma-bo'a (mä-bō'ä), *n.* [Native name.] A West Indian apocynaceous tree (*Cameraria latifolia*), having hard wood. *Cuba.*

‖ **ma-bu'ti** (mä-bōō'tē), *a.* [Tag.] Good. [*Colloq., Eng.*]

mac (măk; *see note below*). [Gael., son.] A prefix, in names of Scotch Gaelic and Irish origin, signifying *son*; hence, a person whose name is formed with this prefix.

☞ *Mac* is often abbreviated to *Mc* and, in British usage, *M'*; as, *Macgregor* or sometimes *Macgregor*; *McGregor*; *M'Gregor.* When thus compounded it is usually pronounced măk-, mȧ-, m'-, if unaccented.

Mac *Abbr.* Maccabees.

mac'a-baa (măk'ä-bô) Scot. var of MACCABOY.

ma'ca-be' (mȧ'kȧ-bā'), **ma'ca-ba'i** (-bȧ'ē), *n.* [Native name in Cuba *macabé.*] The ladyfish (*Albula vulpes*).

ma-ca'ber-esque' (mȧ-kä'bĕr-ĕsk'), *a.* = MACABRE.

ma-cac'. Var. of MACAQUE.

Ma-ca'ca (mȧ-kä'kä), *n.* [NL. See MACACO.] A genus of Old World monkeys consisting of the macaques.

ma-ca'co wood (mȧ-kä'kō). The wood of a tropical American melastomaceous tree (*Tococa guianensis*), or the tree.

ma-ca'co worm [Cf. MACACO.] The larva of a botfly (*Dermatobia noxialis*) parasitic on man and monkeys in South America.

Ma-ca'cus (mȧ-kā'kŭs). [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of MACACA.

mac-ad'am (măk-ăd'ăm) *v. t.* To macadamize.

mac-ad'am-ite (-īt), *a.* [*macadam* + *-ite.*] Of or pertaining to macadamized roadway — *n.* One who practices or favors macadamization.

Mc-Ad'am-ite (măk-ăd'ăm-īt), *n.* A light strong aluminium alloy.

macaleb. † MAHALEB.

macalive. † MACKALLOW.

Mac'a-lon (măk'ä-lŏn). *Bib.*

ma-can' (mä-kän'), *n.* [Tag.] A rice grown in inundated fields of hard wheat adapted to the manufacture of macaroni.

Mac-Ar'thur-For'rest proc'ess. *Metal.* A cyanide process in which the gold is precipitated from the solution by zinc.

Ma-cart'ney (mȧ-kärt'nĭ), *n.* [From Lord *Macartney.*] A firelock, or firebacked pheasant

mac'a-ry bit'ters (măk'ä-rĭ). [Prob. fr. native name in the West Indies.] = MAGOTTERS.

Ma cas'sar, Macassar agar, etc. Vars. of MAKASSAR, etc.

ma-cau'co (mȧ-kō'kō). Var of MACACO a.

macaw tree. The macaw palm

Mac-Bri'ar, Ephraim (măk-brī'ăr). A fanatical young Covenanting preacher in Scott's "Old Mortality."

Macc. *Abbr.* Maccabees.

Mac'ca-bæ'us, Mac'ca-be'us (măk'ä-bē'ŭs). *Bib.* Surname of Judas, third son of Mattathias. See MACCABEES.

mac'ca-baw. Scot. var. of MACCABOY.

Mc-Cal'lum truss (mȧ-kăl'ŭm). See TRUSS, *n.*, 7.

mac'ca-ro'ni, mac'ca-ron'ic. Var. of MACARONI, MACARONIC.

macche. † MATCH. [RONIC.

mac che ron'ic. Var. of MACA-

Macchiavel † MACHIAVEL.

Mac'chi-a-vel'lian, Macciavelian, etc. Vars of MACHIAVELLIAN, etc. [DLE.

Mc-Ciel'lan sad'dle See SAD-

mac'co (măk'ō) Var of MACCA. *Obs or R*

Mac-duff' (măk-dŭf'), *n.* A Scottish thane in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Macbeth." See MACBETH.

mace (mās), *n.* [OF. *mace*, F. *masse*, fr. (assumed) L. *mattea*, of which the dim. *mateola* a kind of mallet or beetle, is found.] **1.** A heavy staff or club wholly or partly of metal and often spiked, used esp. in the Middle Ages for breaking armor. Hence, any club used as an offensive weapon; as, a policeman's *mace*.

Death with his *mace* petrific . . . smote *Milton.*

2. Hence: A staff borne by, or carried before, a magistrate or other dignitary as an ensign of his authority. "Swayed the royal *mace*." *Wordsworth.*

3. A mace bearer.

4. A knobbed mallet used by curriers in dressing leather to make it supple.

5. *Billiards.* A rod formerly sometimes used instead of a cue. It had one end adapted for resting on the table, and was pushed with one hand.



Mace, 2.

mace (mās), *n.* [F. *macis;* cf. L. *macis, macir*, Gr. μάκερ; also Skr. *makara* nda the nectar or honey of a flower, a fragrant mango.] A kind of spice consisting of the dried arillode, or external fibrous covering, of the nutmeg. It is fragrant and highly aromatic. Various other species of *Myristica* yield varieties of mace, as, white *mace*, derived from *M. otoba*, etc.

mace (mās), *n.* [Jav. & Malay *mās*, fr. Skr. *māsha* a bean.] A weight and money of account equal to one-tenth of a tael. See TAEL.

mace bearer. An officer who carries a mace. See MACE, 2.

ma'cé'doine' (mă'sā'dwän'), *n.* [F., apparently the same word as *Macédoine* Macedonia.] A kind of mixed dish, as of cooked vegetables with white sauce, a sweet jelly with whole fruit, etc. Also, fig., a medley.

Mac'e-do'ni-an (măs'ē-dō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Macedonius*, Gr. Μακεδόνιος.] Belonging or relating to Macedonia, a country north of Greece, now a part of Turkey, but anciently a kingdom which was for a short period under Alexander the Great the dominant power of the civilized world. —*n.* A native or inhabitant of Macedonia, the population of which is chiefly Greek, Albanian, and Bulgarian.

Macedonian Era. See ERA, *Table.* —**M. parsley.** = ALEXANDERS **a.**

Mac'e-do'ni-an, *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Macedonius, Bishop of Constantinople, 4th century, who held the Holy Ghost to be a creature, like the angels, and a servant and minister of the Father and the Son. —**Mac'e-do'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

mace oil. a A volatile odorous oil obtained by distillation from mace; also, an imitation of it, consisting of nutmeg oil. **b** A fixed oil obtained from mace by pressure.

mac'er (mās'ẽr), *n.* [F. *massier.* See MACE, staff.] A mace bearer; specif., in Scotland, a court officer charged with keeping order, executing warrants, etc.

mac'er-ate (măs'ẽr-āt), *v. t.;* MAC'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); MAC'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *maceratus*, p. p. of *macerare* to make soft, weaken, enervate; cf. Gr. μάσσειν to knead.] **1.** To make lean; to cause to waste away; hence, fig., to oppress; to vex or torment.

A cankered soul *macerated* with cares and discontents *Burton.*

2. To subdue the appetites of by scanty diet; to mortify. **3. a** To soften by steeping in a liquid, with or without heat; to wear away or separate the parts of by steeping; as, to *macerate* animal or vegetable fiber. Cf. DIGEST, 7. **b** To soften or wear away (food, etc.) by digestive or other physiological processes.

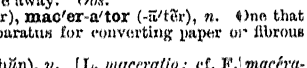
mac'er-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To soften and wear away as a result of wetting, steeping, etc.

2. To waste or pine away. *Obs.*

mac'er-at'er (-āt'ẽr), **mac'er-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that macerates; an apparatus for converting paper or fibrous matter into pulp.

mac'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *maceratio;* cf. F. *macération.*] Act or process of macerating.

ma-che'te (mă-chā'tā), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A large heavy knife resembling a broad-sword, often two or three feet in length, —used by the inhabitants of Spanish America for cutting cane, clearing paths, as a weapon, etc.



Machete.

2. a A blennyloid fish (*Congrogadus subducens*) of the coast of Asia. **b** A cutlass fish.

Mach'i-a-vel'i-an (măk'ĭ-a-vĕl'ĭ-ăn; -yăn), *a.* Also **Mach'i a-vel'i-an. a** Of or pertaining to the Florentine diplomat and statesman Niccolò Machiavelli, or Machiavel (1469–1527), or relating to his political theories, esp. to the doctrine that any means, however lawless or unscrupulous, may be justifiably employed by a ruler in order to establish and maintain a strong central government. **b** Prudence, resembling such principles of conduct; characterized by political cunning, duplicity, or bad faith. —**Mach'i-a-vel'i-an,** *n.* **Mach'i a-vel'i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), **Mach'i-a-vel'ism** (-vĕl'ĭz'm), *n.* **Mach'i-a-vel'list** (-lĭst), *n.*

ma-chic'o-late (mă-chĭk'ō-lāt), *v. t.;* MA-CHIC'O-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); MA-CHIC'O-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [LL. *machicolatus*, p. p. of *machicolare, machicollare.* See MACHICOLATION.] To furnish with machicolations, as a turret.

ma-chic'o-la'tion (mă-chĭk'ō-lā'shŭn; măch'ĭ-kō-; 277), *n.* [Cf. LL. *machicolamentum, machacolladura*, F. *mâchicoulis, mâchecoulis;* orig. uncert.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** An opening between the corbels which support a projecting parapet, or in the floor of a gallery or the roof of a portal, for shooting or dropping missiles upon assailants attacking below; also, a gallery or parapet containing such openings. See *Illusts.* of BATTLEMENT and CASTLE. **b** Any construction imitating medieval machicolation.

2. Act of discharging missiles or pouring hot substances upon assailants through such apertures. *Rare.*

mach'i-nate (măk'ĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.;* MACH'I-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); MACH'I-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *machinatus*, p. p. of *machinari* to devise, plot. See MACHINE.] To plan; to contrive; esp., to scheme to do harm; to contrive artfully; to plot.

"How long will you *machinate!*" *Sandys.*

mach'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *machinatio:* cf. F. *machination.*] **1.** Act of machinating.

2. That which is devised; a device; a hostile or treacherous scheme; an artful design or plot.

His ingenious *machinations* had failed. *Macaulay.*

3. Use or construction of machinery; also, a machine; a mechanical appliance. *Obs.*

Syn. — See CONSPIRACY.

mach'i-na'tor (măk'ĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who machinates; a plotter or artful schemer.

ma-chine' (mă-shēn'; *sometimes accented on first syllable in the 17th & early 18th centuries*), *n.* [F., fr. L. *machina* machine, engine, device, trick, Gr. μηχανή, fr. μῆχος means, expedient. Cf. MECHANIC.] **1.** A material construction or erection, the handiwork of a divine or supernatural power.

Thine evermore, most dear lady, whilst this *machine* is to him, HAMLET. *Shak.*

2. Hence, a construction or contrivance of a mechanical sort, the work of human hands; specif. (formerly in frequent use), a vehicle or conveyance, as a coach or cart; also, a ship or other boat.

3. *Hist.* A military engine.

4. a *Theater.* An apparatus for the production of stage effects; — chiefly in reference to the ancient stage. Cf. DEUS EX MACHINA. **b** Hence, in reference to literature, any contrivance for dramatic presentation; esp., a supernatural agency or its action.

5. Any device consisting of two or more resistant, relatively constrained parts, which, by a certain predetermined intermotion, may serve to transmit and modify force and motion so as to produce some given effect or to do some desired kind of work; kinematically, a chain with one link fixed (see CHAIN, 6). According to the strict definition, a crowbar abutting against a fulcrum, a pair of pliers in use, or a simple pulley block with its fall, would be a machine, but ordinary usage would hardly include such as these; while an implement or tool whose parts have no relative movement, as a hammer, saw, chisel, plane, or the like, would not, of itself, in any case be a machine. Popularly and in the wider mechanical sense, a machine is a more or less complex combination of mechanical parts, as levers, cog and sprocket wheels, pulleys, shafts and spindles, ropes, chains, and bands, cams and other turning and sliding pieces, springs, confined fluids, etc., together with the framework and fastenings supporting and connecting them, as when it is designed to operate upon material to change it in some preconceived and definite manner, to lift or transport loads, etc. A sewing machine, a paper-making machine, a printing machine, a hoisting machine, and a flying machine, are examples. Machines other than those for operating on material are commonly designated by special names, as the particular forms of hoisting machines (cranes, derricks, elevators, etc.), heat and hydraulic engines, hydraulic and pneumatic tools, pumps, etc. A further distinction occurs in engineering practice, machines for shaping, planing, turning, etc., which are operated by power (as by an engine or electric motor), esp. when comprising a large number of intricate parts and partly or wholly automatic in action, being often called *machine tools* or *engine tools*, or simply *machines* or *tools*. When a machine is employed as a source of mechanical power, as a windmill, an engine, or an electric motor, it is specifically termed a *motor*. A machine comprising parts which are [illegible] accurately made, as a composite measuring device of precision, is usually called an *instrument*. Thus a chronometer balance is a *machine* or an *instrument*, a platform scale or a [illegible] wagons and vehicles is a *machine*, a watch is an *instrument*, and so on. Some special machines, as printing presses, are still usually called by the names of their simpler progenitors. Cf. ENGINE, MECHANISM, 3, TURN-OVER, SIMPLE MACHINES, TOOL.

6. Any person or organization that acts like a machine, as automatically and without intelligence or feeling or through a machinelike distribution of functions; as, he is a mere *machine;* esp., a combination of persons acting together for a common purpose, with the agencies which they use, as the social *machine.*

The whole *machine* of government ought not to bear upon the people with a weight so heavy and oppressive. *Landor.*

7. The committees or other working bodies in a political party or other association, through which its policies and activities are directed and its nominations and patronage are often largely controlled; also, the leaders or advisers of such committees or working bodies; — often used disparagingly, with reference to the loss of independence to the individual voter or the use of the organization by its leaders for selfish ends.

ma-chine' (mă-shēn'), *v. t.;* MA-CHINED' (-shēnd'); MA-CHIN'ING (-shēn'ĭng). **1.** To plot; contrive. *Obs.*

2. To subject to the action of machinery; to plane, shape, turn, slot, or otherwise reduce, as a casting, to specified shape and dimensions by a machine or machines; to effect by aid of machinery; to print with a printing machine.

3. To furnish with literary device, or machinery.

ma-chine', *v. i.* **1.** To plot. *Obs.*

2. To serve as dramatic or literary machinery.

machine bolt. A machine screw; esp., a black or unfinished bolt with a square head and nut and the upper portion of the shank not threaded.

machine cannon. *Ordnance.* A machine gun, esp. one using projectiles larger than used in small arms. *Rare.*

machine chain. A chain consisting of simple oval welded links, the narrow end of each link being twisted through a right angle to the broad end.



Machine Chain.

machine gun. A cannon, usually of small-arm caliber, designed to deliver, chiefly against animate objects, a strong, rapid, continuous fire, operated by mechanism, often acting by the force of recoil, causing successively the loading, firing, and the extraction of the empty case.

machine head. An appliance for the head of a stringed instrument, as a guitar, having worm wheels with worms for tightening the strings. It admits of more delicate adjustment than is possible with pegs.

ma-chine'-made', *a.* Made by machinery; — distinguished from *handmade.*

ma-chine'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who manages a machine; esp., in England, a pressman.

machine oil. A medium grade of lubricating oil, lighter than cylinder oil and heavier than spindle oil.

ma-chin'er (mă-shēn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** = MACHINIST, 3.

2. A horse used to draw a machine, or heavy vehicle.

ma-chin'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* [From MACHINE.] **1.** Stage appliances, or machines. *Obs.*

2. The assemblage of contrivances, or machines, employed in the development of the plot of a poem or other fictitious narrative, esp. supernatural agencies so employed.

The *machinery*, madam, is a term invented by the critics, to signify that part which the deities, angels, or demons, are made to act in a poem. *Pope*

3. Machines, in general, or collectively; also, the working parts of a machine, engine, or instrument; as, the *machinery* of a watch.

4. The means and appliances by which anything is kept in action or a desired result is obtained; a complex system of parts adapted to a purpose.

An indispensable part of the *machinery* of state. *Macaulay.*

The delicate inflexional *machinery* of the Aryan languages. *I. Taylor (The Alphabet)*

5. The agencies and details of party organization.

machine screw. A screw or bolt adapted for screwing into metal rather than into wood.

machine shop. A workshop containing machines, where machines are made, where castings are finally shaped and finished, or the like.

machine steel. A grade of steel suitable for the working parts of machines. It is tough, but softer than tool steel.

machine tool. *Mach.* A machine for cutting or shaping wood, metals, etc., by means of a tool; esp., a machine, as a lathe, planer, drilling machine, etc., designed for a more or less general use in a machine shop, in distinction from one for producing a special article. See MACHINE, *n.*, 5.

machine twist. Silken thread especially adapted for use in a sewing machine.

machine vise *or* **vice.** *Mach.* A small parallel vise bolted to the bed of a machine to hold small work.

machine work. a Poetic or dramatic machinery. **b** Work done by a machine, in distinction to that done by hand.

ma-chin'ism (mă-shēn'ĭz'm), *n.* Management of parties by political machines.

ma-chin'ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *machiniste.*] **1.** A constructer of machines and engines; one versed in the principles of machines.

2. One skilled in the use of machine tools.

3. One who works or runs a machine, as a sewing machine.

4. *U. S. Navy.* **a** = MACHINIST'S MATE. *Obs.* **b** A warrant officer assistant to the senior engineer officer.

5. One who constructs or controls theatrical machinery; also, one who makes use of mechanical artifice in developing effects in a work of literature or art.

6. An adherent of machinism in politics; a member of a political machine.

ma-chin'ist's mate (-ĭsts). *Nav.* In the United States navy, a petty officer in the engineer's department. There are a *chief machinist's mate* and *machinist's mates* of the first class and second class. See also WARRANT MACHINIST.

ma'cho (mä'chō), *n.* [Sp.] The striped mullet (*Mugil cephalus*). See MULLET.

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mace, *v. t.* To sprinkle with mace. *Obs.*

mace, *v. t. & i.* Swindle. *Slang*

mace, *n.* Swindling. *Slang.*

on mace, on credit. [mace, *Obs.*]

mace'-ale', *n.* Ale spiced with mace. *Obsc.*

Maced. *Abbr.* Macedonian.

Ma-ce'da (mā-sē'dā). *D. Bib.*

Mac'e-don (măs'ē-dŏn), *n. & a.* [L. *Macedo.*] A Macedonian. *Obs.*

b [Cf. F. *Macédoine.*] Macedonia.

mace'head' (māsʹhĕdʹ), *n. Babylon. Archæol.* A small circular stone, perforated through the center, bearing cuneiform inscriptions.

macellator, *n.* [LL., fr. L. *macellum* meat market.] A butcher. *Obs.*

Ma-ce'loth (mā-sē'lŏth; -lăth). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Mac'e-ni'as (măk'ē-nī'ăs). *D.*

mac'er (mās'ẽr), *n.* [*mace* swindle + *-er.*] A swindler. *Slang.*

mac'er-a-ble, *a* [See MACERATE; -ABLE.] Susceptible of maceration. *Obs.*

mac'er-ate, *a.* [L. *maceratus*, p. p.] MACERATED, *p. p.*

maces. + MACE.

Mc-Fin'gal (mĭk-fĭŋ'găl), *n.* The hero of Trumbull's Hudibrastic political poem of the same name. He is represented as a burly New England squire enlisted on the side of the Tories or royalist party of the American Revolution, and engaged in controversies, sometimes ending in blows, with Whigs, or patriots.

Mac-Fleck'noe (-flĕk'nō). *n.* Lit., son of Flecknoe, a poem by Dryden, in which Thomas Shadwell, a literary poet and dramatist, is made the type of a subfamily, or [illegible] family. **Ma-chai'ro-don'ti-næ** (-dŏn-tī'nē), **Ma-chai'ro-don'ti-dæ** (-dē), including the [illegible] tigers. See SABER-TOOTHED TIGER. [cards. *Obs.*]

ma-chaire' (mă-shār'), *n.* An old game at cards. *Obs.*

Ma-chal' (mă-chăl'). + MAHOMET.

ma-chan' (mă-chän'), *n.* [Hind.] A platform, as in a tree for observation in tiger hunting, *India.* [See MAY, *v.*, + *may chance.*

ma-chan'cy. Var. of MACHANCY. [*Bib.*]

ma-chan'ti (mäk'ä-thī). *D. Bib.*

ma-chan'to-dont (mă-chăn'tō-dŏnt), *a. Falcon.* Pertaining to, the genus *Machairodus*; also toothed. — *n.* A machairodont animal.

Ma-chæ'ro-don (mă-kĭr'ō-dŏn), **Ma-chæ'ro-don'ti-næ** (-dŏn'tī-dē), etc. [NL.] = MACHAIRODUS, MACHAIRODONTIDÆ, etc.

ma-chai'ra-cy (mă-kī'rā-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. μάχαιρα sword + *-mancy.*] Divination by knives or swords.

Ma-cha'ro-dus (mă-kī'rō-dŭs), *n.* [NL.] Gr. μάχαιρα dagger + ὀδούς tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct mammals allied to the type of a subfamily, Machairodontinæ (-dŏn-tī'nē), including the [illegible] tigers. [cards. *Obs.*]

Mach (mäk), *n.* + MAHOMET.

mach (mă-chēn'), *n.* [Hind. *machān.*] A platform, as in a tree for observation in tiger hunting. *India.* [See MAY, *v.*, + *may chance.*

mach (mäk). Var. of MACH-, as in MACHANCY. [*Bib.*]

Mach (mäk), *a.* Machian. [*Bib.*]

Mach'a-be'us (măk-bē'ŭs). *D. Bib.*

machabree + MACARONI.

machachina. + MAHOMET.

ma-cha'ro-dont (mă-kăr'ō-dŏnt), *a. Falcon.* Pertaining to, the genus *Machærodus*; also toothed. — *n.* A machærodont animal.

Mach'ba-nai, **Mach'ban-nai** (măk'bă-nī). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Mach-be'na (măk-bē'nä). *D. Bib.*

Mach-be'nah, Mach-be'na (-nä) *Bib.*

mache. + MATCH, *n. & v.*

Mac-heath', **Captain** (măk-hēthʹ). A handsome, gay, and profligate highwayman, hero of Gay's "Beggar's Opera." [*Obs.*]

machecole, *v. t.* To machicolate.

ma'che-cou'lis. Var. of MACHICOULIS. [My dear (fem.).]

‖ ma' chère' (mä' shār') [F.]

maches, *n.* [F. *mâche.*] The plant corn salad. *Obs.*

ma-chet' (mă-chĕtʹ), **ma-chet'te** (-chĕtʹ). Vars. of MACHETE.

Ma-che'tes (mă-kē'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μαχητής a fighter.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PAVONCELLA.

Ma'chi (mäʹkĭ). *Bib.*

Mach'i-a-vel' (măk'ĭ-a-vĕl'), *n.* An unscrupulous intriguer; a Machiavellian. —**Mach'i-a-vel'ize** (-vĕl'īz), *v. i.*

Mach'i-a-vel'li-an-ly, *adv.* of MACHIAVELLIAN. [lian.]

Mach'i-a-vel'lic, *a.* Machiavellian.

Mach'i-a-vel'lize. **Mach'i-a-vel'li-an-ize,** *v. i.* See -IZE.

ma'chi-col'les. Var. of MACHICOULIS.

ma'chi-cou'lis (mä'shĭ-kōō'lĭ; -lĭs), *n.* [F. *machicoulis.*] = MACHICOLATION.

Ma-chi'lis (mä-kī'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of thysanurous insects constituting a family, **Ma-chil'i-dæ** (-kĭl'ĭ-dē), common in all parts of the world under stones and bark.

ma'chin (mä'chĭn), *n.* [Tag *matsing.*] A macaque (*Macaca philippinensis*), of the Philippine Islands. It is gray-ish brown, with a long tail.

‖ mach'i-na (măk'ĭ-nä), *n.* [L.] A machine. *Obs.*

ma-chin'al (mä-shēn'ăl; măk'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *machinalis.*] Of or pert. to machines. *Rare.*

machinament, *n.* [L. *machinamentum.*] A machine; a contrivance. *Obs.*

mach'i-neel' (măk'ĭ-nēl'). An unscrupulous intriguer; a Machiavellian. —**Mach'i-a-vel'ize** (-vĕl'īz), *v. i.* Var. of MANCHINEEL.

machine'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

ma-chine'less, *a.* See -LESS.

ma-chine'like, *a.* See -LIKE.

ma-chine'ly, *adv.* As by a machine.

machine ruler. A machine for ruling paper, etc. [OIL, STEEL.]

machinery oil. steel = MACHINE.

machine telegraphy. A system of telegraphy employing an automatic transmitter; automatic telegraphy.

ma-chin'ize (mä-shēn'īz), *v. t.* See -IZE. — **ma-chin'i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zĭ'shŭn), *n.*

mach'i-nous (măk'ĭ-nŭs). *a.* Of the nature of a device or machination. *Obs.*

mach'i-nule (-nūl), *n.* [Dim. of *machine:* cf. F. *machinule.*] *Surv.* A kind of instrument for obtaining a right angle.

Ma'chir (mäʹkĭr). *Bib.*

Ma'chir-ites (-ĭts). *n. pl. Bib.*

Mach'i-vell + MACHIAVEL.

Mach'mas (mäk'mäs). *Bib.*

Mach'me-thath (mă'k'mē-thăth). *D. Bib.*

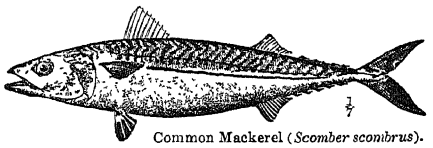
Mach-nad'e-bai (mă-k-năd'ē-bī; măk'nă-dē'bī). *Bib.*

Machomet. + MAHOMET.

mach'o-pol'yp (mäk'ō-pŏl'ĭp), *n.* [Gr. μάχη fight + *polyp.*] *Zoöl.* A defensive zooid of a hydroid colony, having an abundance of stinging organs but no mouth.

mac'l-lent (măs'l-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *macilentus*, fr. *macies* leanness, *macere* to be lean.] Lean; thin.

mack'er-el (măk'ĕr-ĕl), *n.* [OF. *maquerel*, F. *maquereau* (LL. *macarellus*); cf. LL. *megarus*, also MIr. *magar*, *maigre*, a kind of fish.] **1.** An important scombroid fish (*Scomber scombrus*) of the North Atlantic. It is green above with dark blue bars, and silvery below. It reaches a length of about 18 inches. In both Europe and America



Common Mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*).

the mackerel is one of the most important food fishes. During most of the year it inhabits the high seas, but approaches the coasts in great schools to spawn, when it is caught by nets and hand lines.

Small *mackerel* are known among fisherman as spikes, blinkers, and tinkers. Spikes are the smallest caught by the commercial fishermen, they being 5 or 6 inches long and 3 to 7 months old, or younger. Tinkers are under 9 inches in length, and are supposed to be about 2 years old. Blinkers are intermediate in size and age. Maturity is probably attained in the fourth year.
Jordan & Evermann.

2. With or without a qualifying word, applied to various fishes of the family Scombridæ, as the Spanish *mackerel*, horse *mackerel*, frigate *mackerel*, etc. (see these terms); also, a general name for the members of that family.

mackerel scad *or* **shad.** Any of several small carangoid fishes constituting the genus *Decapterus*, esp. *D. macarellus*, of the warmer parts of the Atlantic, which is of a silvery color, plumbeous below.

mackerel shark. Any of certain lamnoid sharks, so called from their form, which suggests that of a mackerel, esp. those of the genus *Isurus*, and the porbeagle.

mackerel sky. A sky flecked with small white clouds. See CIRRO-CUMULUS.

Mackerel sky and mare's-tails
Make tall ships carry low sails. *Old Rime.*

Mack'i-naw (măk'ĭ-nô), *a.* Pertaining to Mackinac, Michigan, where stores were formerly distributed to the Indians, or to the Strait of Mackinac. — *n.* Short for MACKINAW BLANKET, MACKINAW BOAT.

Mackinaw blanket, a thick blanket formerly in common use in the western United States. — **M. boat,** a flat-bottomed boat with a pointed prow and square stern, using oars or sails or both, used esp. on the upper Great Lakes and their tributaries. — **M. coat,** a short, heavy, double-breasted plaid coat, the design of which is large and striking. *Local, U. S.* — **M. trout,** the namaycush.

mack'in-tosh (măk'ĭn-tŏsh), *n.* [After Charles *Mackintosh* (1766–1843), the inventor.] **a** A waterproof outer garment. **b** The cloth from which mackintoshes are made.

ma'cle (măk''l), *n.* [L. *macula* a spot: cf. F. *macle*. Cf. MACKLE, MASCLE.] **1.** *Min.* **a** Chiastolite; — so called from the tessellated appearance of a cross section. **b** A twin crystal. **c** A dark spot in a mineral.

2. *Her.* MASCLE.

ma'cled (măk''ld), *a.* **1.** *Min.* **a** Marked like macle (chiastolite). **b** Having a twin structure. **c** Spotted.

2. = MASCLED.

machoun, machun. † MASON.

Mach-pe'lah (măk-pē'lȧ) *Bib.*

ma-chree' (mȧ-krē''), *n.* [Ir. *mo chuirt*; *mo* my + *cuirt* = *croidhe* heart.] Lit., my heart; — a term of endearment. *Ir. & Isle of Man.*

macht. † MIGHT.

macht (*Scot.* măxt). Var. of MAUGHT. *Obs. or Scot.*

macht. Matched. *Ref. Sp.*

ma-chu'to (mȧ-chōō'tō), *n.* = MACHO.

ma'ci-ate (mā'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *macuare.*] To emaciate. — **ma'ci-a'tion** (-ā''shŭn), *n.* *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ma'ci-es (mā'shĭ-ēz; -shĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] Emaciation; atrophy.

mac'i-lence (măs'ĭ-lĕns), **mac'i-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* [See MACILENT.] Leanness. *Obs. or R.*

Mc'In-tire joint (măk'ĭn-tīr). *Elec.* See SLEEVE, *n.*, 3 *a.* [TOSH.]

mac'in-tosh. Var. of MACKINTOSH.

macis. † MACE.

Mac-I'vor, Flora (măk-ĭ'v ŏr). In Scott's "Waverley," the beautiful sister of the Highland chief Fergus MacIvor. Loyalty to the Jacobite cause is her passion. She refuses Waverley, and after the beheading of Fergus enters a convent.

mack. Var. of MAC.

mack (*dial.* mȧk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MAKE. [*Obs.*

mack, *n.* An old card game.

mack, *n.* [Perh. an alteration of *mass*; cf. dial. *mack*(*s*), *megs.*] A word used in mild oaths; as, by *mack*; by the *mack*. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mack, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *makr* suitable, easy.] Neat; tidy. *Scot.*

mack'a-baw. † MACCABOY.

mackabroyne, *n.* An old hag. *Obs.*

mackallow, *n.* [Gael. *macalaidh* fostering after being weaned.] Goods held in trust by a foster parent for the child. *Obs. Scot.*

mackar. † MAKER.

mack'a-rel. Var. of MACKEREL.

mack'a-roon'. Var. of MACAROON.

mack-aw'. Var. of MACAW.

mack-ay' bean (mȧ-kī'). The sea bean. *Australia.*

mack'en-boy', mack'in-boy', *n.* [Ir. *meacan buidhe an tsleibhe.*] An Irish spurge (*Euphorbia hyberna*) said to be purgative. *Obs.*

mack'er-el (măk'ĕr-ĕl), *n.* [OF. *maquerel*, F. *maquereau*; of D. origin, cf. D. *makelaar* mediator, agent, *makelen* to act as agent.] A pimp; bawd. *Archaic.*

mack'er-el-back' sky. = MACKEREL SKY.

mack'erel bait. Jellyfish and other small oceanic creatures on which mackerel feed.

mackerel bird. The wryneck *Local, Eng.*

mackerel breeze *or* **gale.** One that ruffles the water so as to favor the catching of mackerel.

mackerel cock. The Manx shearwater. *Brit.*

mack'er-el-er, *n* A mackerel-fishing boat or person.

mackerel goose A phalarope.

mackerel guide. A garfish (*Belone belone*). *Local, Eng.*

mackerel gull. Any of various terns. *U. S.* [fishing.

mack'er-el-ing, *n.* Mackerel-

mackerel latch. A clamp for fastening the inner end of a mackerel line.

mackerel midge. The young of rocklings of the genera *Gaidropsarus* and *Enchelyopus.*

mackerel mint. Spearmint.

mackerel pike. The saury.

mackerel plow *or* **plough.** = PLOW, *n.*, 6 *c.*

mackerel scales. The somewhat angular cloudlets forming one variety of mackerel sky.

mackerel scout. The mackerel guide. [SCAD.

mackerel shad. = MACKEREL.

mack'e-roon'. † MACAROON.

Mc-Kin'ley Tar'iff (mȧ-kĭn'lĭ). *U. S. Hist.* The protective tariff established by act of Oct. 1, 1890 (the **McKinley Act**) introduced by William McKinley.

mack'ins (*dial.* măk'ĭnz), *n.* Dim. of MACK, an oath. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

mack'in-tosh'ite, *n.* [After *J. B. Mackintosh.*] *Min.* A silicate of uranium, thorium, cerium, and other metals, found in black massive forms. [U.L.]

mack'le (măk''l). Var. of MACLE.

Mâcklin † MECHLIN.

mack'lins (măk'lĭnz). Dial. Eng. var. of MACKINS.

mack-nin'ny, *n.* [It. *macchinone*, pl. dim. of *macchina* machine. *Ox. E. D.*] Prob. a puppet show. *Obs.*

mack'rel, mack'rell. † MACKEREL.

Mac-lau'rin's se'ries (măk-lô'rĭnz). [After Colin *Maclaurin* (1698–1746), Scotch mathematician.] *Math.* The series in Maclaurin's theorem, got from Taylor's series by putting $x = 0$.

Maclaurin's theorem. *Math.* An important case of Taylor's theorem, in which the function is expanded in the vicinity of the critical argument = value 0.

ma-cley'ine (mȧ-klā'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also -in. [*Maclevn*, syn. of *Bocconin* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* An alkaloid in the root of the papaveraceous plant *Bocconia cordata.*

Ma-clu'ra (mȧ-klōō'rȧ; 243), *n.* [NL. See MACLUREA.] *Bot.* a Syn. of TOXYLON. **b** Syn. of CHLOROPHORA.

Ma'con' (mā'kŏn'), *n.* [From *Macon*, town in France.] A kind of Burgundy wine. See BURGUNDY.

Macon. † MAHOUND, MASON.

ma'con-ite (mā'kŏn-īt), *n.* [Fr. *Macon* County, Georgia.] *Min.* See VERMICULITE.

ma'çon'né' (mȧ'sŏ'nā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* MASONED.

mac'ra. Var. of MACUTE.

ma-coute'. Var. of MACUTE.

Mac-quar'ie Harbor, *or* **Harbour, grape.** = NATIVE IVY. — **M. Harbor,** *or* **Harbour, vine.** = NATIVE IVY. — **M. pine,** the huon pine.

macquerel. † MACKEREL.

ma-crac'e-nous (mȧ-krăs'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*macro-* + *adenous*.] Having large glands.

macramé lace. = MACRAMÉ, *n.*

ma-cran'drous (mȧ-krăn'drŭs), *a.* [*macro-* + *-androus.*] *Bot.* Having large male plants, as certain algæ of the family Œdogoniaceæ. *Rare. Cooke.*

macrelle. † MACKEREL.

mac'ren-ce-phal'ic (măk'rĕn-sĕ-făl'ĭk), **mac'ren-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*macro-* + *encephalic, encephalous.*] Having a large or long brain case.

ma'cri-o, *n.* [F. *maquereau.*] A pimp. *Obs.* Cf. MACKEREL.

mac'ri-tude, *n.* [L *macritudo.*] Leanness. *Obs.*

mac'ro-as-the'si-a, *or* **-es-the'si-a** (măk'rō-ăs-thē'zĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] A perverted sensation of touch in which objects seem larger than they are.

ma-cro'bi-an (mȧ-krō'bĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. μακρόβιος; μακρός long + βίος life.] Long-lived.

mac'ro-bi-o'sis (măk'rō-bī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Longevity

mac'ro-bi'ote (-bī'ōt), *n.* [Gr. μακρόβιοτος, *a.*] One that is long-lived.

mac'ro-bi-ot'ics (-bī-ŏt'ĭks), *n. Physiol.* Art of prolonging life.

Mac'ro-bi'o-tus (-bī'ō-tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μακρόβιοτος long-lived.] *Zool.* A genus of bear animalcules having the body naked and the blood corpuscles relatively enormous.

mac'ro-blast, *n.* [*macro-* + *-blast.*] *Med.* = MEGALOBLAST.

mac'ro-car'pin, *n.* *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance in the root of *Thalictrum macrocarpum* and allies.

mac'ro-car'pous, *a.* [*macro-* + *-carpous.*] Bearing large fruit.

Mac'ro-cen'trus (măk'rō-sĕn'trŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μακρός + κέντρον with a long sting.] *Zool.* A genus of hymenopterous insects of the family Chalcididæ, usually regarded as the type of a large tribe Mac'ro-cen'tri (-trī). Some species are parasitic on certain noxious insects

mac'ro-ce-phal'ic (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.* Macrocephalous.

mac'ro-ceph'a-lism (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭz'm), *n.* Macrocephaly.

mac'ro-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* MACROCEPHALI (-lī). [NL.] **1.** A macrocephalic person or skull.

2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* The genus constituted by the ant lions *Phacochrysa* in a subgenus.

mac'ro-chei'li-a (-kī'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + Gr. χεῖλος lip.] *Med.* Abnormal largeness of the lips, usually congenital

mac'ro-chei'ri-a (-kī'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + Gr. χείρ hand + *-ia.*] Abnormal largeness of hands.

Mac-roch'e-lys (-rŏk'ē-lĭs), *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + Gr. ἐλύς tortoise.] *Zool.* A genus consisting of the alligator turtle.

mac'ro-chem'is-try. = Chemistry studied or applied without the use of the microscope. — **mac'ro-chem'ic-al,** *a.*

Mac'ro-chi'res (-kī'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *macro-* + Gr. χείρ hand.] *Zool.* A division of birds including the swifts and hummingbirds and sometimes also the goatsuckers; — called from the length of the distal part of the wing. — **mac'ro-chi'ran** (-răn), *a.* & *n.*

Mac'ro-chi-rop'ter-a (-kī-rŏp'tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. *macro-* + *chiroptera* as in *Microchiroptera.*] = MEGACHIROPTERA — **mac'ro-chi-rop'ter-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

mac'ro-coc'cus. *Med.* An unusually large coccus.

mac'ro-co-nid'i-um, *n.* *Bot.* A large conidium.

mac'ro-cos'mi-cal, *a.* Macrocosmic.

mac'ro-cyst, *n.* A large case or cyst; specif., one of the utricular cysts of the ductive cells in the genus *Hydrodictyon.*

mac'ro-cy-to'sis (-sī-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μακρός long + κύτος hollow + *-osis.*] *Med.* Production of macrocytes.

mac'ro-dac'tyl. Macrodactyle.

mac'ro-dac'tyl-a (-dăk'tĭl-ȧ), *n.* [NL. *macrodactylus.* See MACRODACTYLOUS.] *Med.* Abnormal largeness of the fingers or toes.

mac'ro-dome (măk'rō-dōm), *n.* *Cryst.* See DOME, *n.* 6. **mac'ro-do-mat'ic** (-dō-măt'ĭk), *a.*

mac'ro-don'ti-a (-dŏn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] **1.** State of being macrodont; macrodontism.

2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of cerambycid beetles. *M. reticulatus* of South America, which is light cream-colored with reddish brown markings on the elytra, and brown head, is one of the largest existing insects.

mac'ro-ga-mete' (-gȧ-mēt'), *n.* *Biol.* MEGAGAMETE.

mac'ro-ga me'to-cyte, *n.* *Biol.* A female gametocyte.

mac'ro-glos'sate, *a.* Having a long tongue.

mac'ro-gli'a (măk'rō-glī'ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MACRO-; GLIA.] *Med.* Enlargement or hypertrophy of the tongue.

mac'ro glos'sus (-glŏs'ŭs), *n.* [NL.] One affected with macroglossia.

mac'ro-go-nid' (măk'rō-gō-nĭd'), **mac'ro-go-nid'i-um,** *n.* *Bot.* A large gonidium. See GONIDIUM.

mac-ro-gy'ra-phy (mȧ-krŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*macro-* + *-graphy.*] Writing of great size, an indication of a disorder. **mac'ro-gy-ric** (măk'rō-jī'rĭk), **mac'ro-gy-rous** (mȧ-krŏj'ĭ-rŭs), *a.* [*macro-* + Gr. γῦρος a circle.] *Bot.* Having the margin undulate.

mac'ro-ma'ni-a (măk'rō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + Gr. μανία madness.] *Med.* The delusion that things (esp. parts of the patient's body) are larger than they really are. — **mac'ro-ma-ni'a-cal** (-mȧ-nī'ȧ-kăl), *a.*

mac'ro-mere (măk'rō-mēr), *n.* [*macro-* + *-mere.*] *Embryol.* One of the larger cells, or blastomeres, resulting from the unequal segmentation of a telecithal egg; — opposed to *micromere.* — **mac'ro-me'ral** (-mē'răl), **mac'ro-mer'ic** (-mĕr'ĭk), *a.*

ma-crom'e-ter (mȧ-krŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*macro-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining size and distance of objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant.

ma'cron (mā'krŏn; măk'rŏn; 277), *n.* [Gr. μακρόν, neut. of μακρός long.] *Gram. & Pron.* A short, straight, horizontal mark (¯), placed over vowels to denote long quantity.

[illegible] In the respelling for pronunciation in this dictionary the macron indicates the regular long, or name, sounds of the vowels: *ā* in *dame*, *ē* in *ēve*, *ī* in *īce*, *ō* in *old*, and *ū* in *ūse*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 73.

ma-crop'o-dous (mȧ-krŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.* [Gr. μακροπους long-footed. See MACRO-; -PODOUS.] *Bot.* **a** Having an enlarged or elongated hypocotyl, as certain embryos. **b** Long-stalked, as a leaf.

ma-crop'si-a (-sĭ-ȧ), **mac'rop-sy** (măk'rŏp-sĭ), *n.* [NL. *macropsia*; *macro-* + *-opsia.*] *Med.* Abnormal vision in which objects appear larger than they really are; macropia.

ma-crop'ter-ous (mȧ-krŏp'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. μακρόπτερος

mac'ro-crys'tal-line (măk'rō-krĭs'tăl-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* [*macro-* + *crystalline.*] *Petrog.* Consisting of, or having, crystals large enough to be determined by the eye or a simple lens.



Maclurea (*M. logani*) (½)

Mac'ro-cys'tis (-sĭs'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + *cystis.*] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of brown algæ or seaweeds of the family Laminariaceæ. The species, *M. pyrifera*, found throughout the waters of the Southern Hemisphere, has an immensely elongated thallus, which has been known to reach the length of 700 feet, thus exceeding all other known plants. The thallus is differentiated into simple or branching stems and oblong or lanceolate foliose expansions. Also *l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

mac'ro-cyte (măk'rō-sīt), *n.* [*macro-* + *-cyte.*] *Med.* A very large red blood corpuscle, characteristic of the blood in pernicious anæmia.

mac'ro-cy-thæ'mi-a, *or* **-the'mi-a** (-sī-thē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *macrocyte* + *-æmia* (see *-æmia*).] *Med.* The presence of macrocytes in the blood.

mac'ro-di-ag'o-nal (-dī-ăg'ō-năl), *n.* [*macro-* + *diagonal.*] *Cryst.* The longer diagonal; the longer lateral axis in the orthorhombic and triclinic systems. — *a.* Pertaining to, designating, or developed along, the macrodiagonal.

mac'ro-dont (măk'rō-dŏnt), *a.* [*macro-* + *-odont.*] Having large teeth. — **mac'ro-dont'ism** (-dŏn'tĭz'm), *n.*

mac'rog-nath'ic (măk'rŏg-năth'ĭk), **ma-crog'na-thous** (mȧ-krŏg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*macro-* + *gnathic.*] Having long or large jaws. — **ma-crog'na-thism** (mȧ-krŏg'nȧ-thĭz'm), *n.*

mac'ro-lep'i-dop'ter-a (măk'rō-lĕp'ĭ-dŏp'tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MACRO-; LEPIDOPTERA.] *Zool.* The larger Lepidoptera; the butterflies and the larger moths.

ma-crol'o-gy (mȧ-krŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *macrologia*, Gr. μακρολογία; μακρος long + λέγειν discourse: cf. F. *macrologie.*] Long and tedious talk without much substance; superfluity of words.

mac'ro-ma'ni-a (măk'rō mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + *mania.*] *Med.* The delusion that things (esp. parts of the patient's body) are larger than they really are. — **mac'ro-ma-ni'a-cal** (-mȧ-nī'ȧ-kăl), *a.*

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ma-crop'ter-ous (mȧ-krŏp'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. μακρόπτερος

long-winged. See MACRO-; -PTEROUS.] Having long or large wings or fins, as certain birds, insects, or fishes.

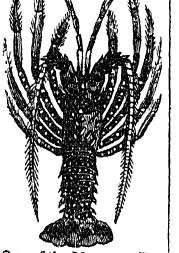
mac'ro-scop'ic (măk'rō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*macro-* + *-scopic.*] Large enough to be observed by the naked eye; — opposed to *microscopic.* — **mac'ro-scop'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

mac'ro-spore (măk'rō-spōr; 201), *n.* [*macro-* + *spore.*] **a** *Bot.* = MEGASPORE. **b** *Zoöl.* The larger of two forms of spores produced by certain protozoans. — **mac'ro-spor'ic** (-spŏr'ĭk), *a.*

mac'ro-sty'lous (-stī'lŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having long styles; specif., having long styles and short stamens, as certain heterostylous flowers. Cf. MICROSTYLOUS, MESOSTYLOUS.

Mac'ro-za'mi-a (-zā'mĭ-ă), *n* [NL.; *macro-* + Gr. *ζαμία*, *ζημία*, loss. Cf. ZAMIA.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian cycadaceous plants with erect trunks, pinnate leaves, and large cones, the fertile with hard peltate scales. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses.

Ma-cru'ra (mă-krōō'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *macro-* + Gr. *οὐρά* tail.] *Zoöl.* A suborder or other division of decapod Crustacea, including the lobsters, prawns, shrimps, and many similar forms, having the abdomen well developed (usually larger than the cephalothorax) and commonly held in an extended position. There is usually a rostrum, the eyes are not inclosed in orbits, the antennules and antennæ are large, and the antennæ have an exopodite. — **ma-cru'ral** (-răl), *a.* — **ma-cru'ran** (-răn), *n.* — **ma-cru'roid** (-roid), *a.*



ma-cru'rous (-rŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to the Macrura; having a long tail.

mac-ta'tion (măk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. One of the Macrura (*Pamactatio*, fr. *mactare* to slay, sacrificare.] (*Rare*) Act of killing, esp. a sacrificial victim.

Mac'tra (măk'trȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μάκτρα* kneading trough, fr. *μάσσειν* to knead.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tellinaceous mollusks, including the surf clams and related species. It is the type of a family, **Mac'tri-dæ** (măk'trĭ-dē).



Mactra (*M. lateralis*). Nat. size.

mac'u-la (măk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* MACULÆ (-lē). [L., spot, stain, blot. See MAIL armor; cf. MACKLE, MACULE.] A spot, blotch, or stain; specif., **a** A stain on the skin, esp. a spot due to a pathological or diseased condition. **b** *Astron.* A dark spot on the surface of the sun or of some other luminous orb.

mac'u-lar (-lăr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or marked with, a spot or spots; as, *macular* eruption.

mac'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'-ĭng). [L. *maculatus*, p. p. of *maculare* to spot. See MACULA; cf. MACULE, *v.*] To spot; stain; defile.

Maculate the honor of their people *Sir T. Elyot*

mac'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *maculatus*, p. p.] Marked with spots, or maculæ; blotched; hence, defiled; impure.

Colette's foul walls and *maculate* table linen. *Stevenson*

mac'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Maculate or macular.

mac'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *maculatio.*] **1.** Act of spotting; also, a spot; a blemish.

2. The system or arrangement of spots and markings on an animal or plant.

mac'ule (măk'ūl), *n.* [F. *macule.* See MACULA.] **1.** A spot or blemish; a macula.

2. *Print.* A blur, or an appearance of a double impression, as when the paper slips a little.

mac'ule, *v. t.* & *i.*; MAC'ULED (-ūld); MAC'UL-ING (-ūl-ĭng). [Cf. F. *maculer.* See MACULATE, *v.*] To blur; esp., *Print.*, to blur or double an impression from type.

mad (măd), *a.*; MAD'DER (-ĕr); MAD'DEST. [AS. *gemǣdd*, p. p. of a v. fr. *gemād* mad; akin to OS. *gemēd* foolish, OHG. *gameit*, Icel. *meiðа* to hurt, Goth. *gamāids* weak, broken, *maidjan* to change, corrupt, L. *mutare* to change. Cf. MEW to molt, MUTATION.] **1.** Disordered in intellect; crazy; insane.

I have heard my grandsire say full oft,
Extremity of griefs would make men *mad* *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from, or characterized by, delusion or want of reason; foolish; vain; esp., rashly or ruinously foolish; imbecile; senseless. "*Mad* wars." *Franklin.*

I said of laughter, It is *mad.* *Eccl* xi. 2.

The *mad* promise of Cleon was fulfilled. *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

3. Aroused or controlled by intense emotion, esp. when leading to abnormal or excessive manifestation; specif.: **a** Dazed or stupefied, as by amazement or fear. *Obs.* **b** Carried away by anger; furious; enraged.

And being exceedingly *mad* against them, I persecuted them even unto strange cities. *Acts* xxvi. 11

c Hence, in a weakened sense: angry; vexed; in ill temper. *Colloq.* **d** Carried away by desire; inflamed by passion or appetite or excited to reasonless enthusiasm; infatuated; senselessly devoted.

They are *mad* upon their idols *Jer.* l. 38.

e Extravagant; esp., extravagantly gay; hilarious; as, to be in *mad* spirits. "Be *mad* and merry." *Shak.* "Fetching *mad* bounds." *Shak.*

4. Rabid; furious because of disease or abnormal excitation; as, a *mad* dog; — seldom said of men.

5. In transferred and fig. senses: **a** Evincing madness; as, a *mad* policy. **b** Causing madness; as, *mad* liquor. **c** Resembling the action or mood of one mad; as, a *mad* wind. **d** Having impaired polarity; — said of a compass needle.

Syn. — See INSANE.

Mad Anthony, a sobriquet of General Anthony Wayne (1745–96), distinguished for his military skill and impetuous bravery in the Revolutionary War. — **m. as a hatter.** See HATTER, *Note.* — **m. as a March hare,** an old English saying derived from the fact that March is the rutting time of hares, when they are excitable and violent. — **M. Parliament,** *Eng. Hist.*, a great council held in 1258 to settle the differences between Henry III. and his barons; — so called derisively by the adherents of the king. It resulted in the Provisions of Oxford, which provided for an advisory council of fifteen for the king that was to meet twelve representatives of the barons thrice a year for consultation. The plan was operative until the uprising of the barons under Simon de Montfort in 1263. — **M. Poet,** Nathaniel Lee (1653?–92), the English dramatist, who became insane in 1684, and was confined in Bedlam until 1689. — **m. staggers,** a cerebral affection especially noticed in the horse, arising from various causes. The attacks appear at irregular intervals and are characterized by violent symptoms, staggering gait, inability to stand, and disordered nervous functions; but the disease differs from epilepsy in that consciousness is always retained. Called also *blind staggers, megrims, vertigo.* — **m. tom,** any of several species of small fresh-water catfishes, of the United States, of the genus *Schilbeodes*, as *S. insignis.*

mad (măd), *n. t.*; MAD'DED; MAD'DING. To madden.

Had I but seen thy picture in this plight,
It would have *madded* me *Shak.*

mad, *v. i.* To be or go mad; to rave. *Now Rare.*

Festus said . . . Paul, thou *maddest.* *Wycliffe* (*Acts*)

The imperial Elizabetta gazed with surprise at the . . . little being that had set the world *madding* *Irving*

Mad'a-gas'car (măd'ȧ-găs'kăr), *n.* An island in the Indian Ocean, on the east coast of Africa. — **Madagascar bean,** the hyacinth bean. — **M. nutmeg,** the clove nutmeg. — **M. periwinkle,** a tropical apocynaceous plant (*Vinca rosea*) often cultivated for its handsome rose purple or white flowers. It is not a native of Madagascar. — **M. plum.** See FLACOURTIA.

mad'am (măd'ăm), *n.* [See MADAME.] The form **madame** is also used, though now commonly only as a foreign title (see MADAME). The French plural, however, MESDAMES, is retained wherever the word is used in address or as a title (defs. 1 and 2). In other cases (def. 3) the plural is MADAMS. **1.** A form of polite address to a lady; — variously used in different periods, places, or circumstances; as: **a** Orig., to a lady of high or of superior rank. **b** To a nun, esp. an elderly nun. *Obs.* **c** To an elderly or a married lady. **d** To a woman of whatever station when addressed as a stranger, as a business customer, etc. **e** Hence, commonly, at the beginning of a letter to a woman. The corresponding word in addressing a man is *Sir.*

2. A title prefixed to the name of a lady (cf. MISTRESS); as: **a** To a first or sole name. *Obs.*

There was also a nun, a prioresse . . .
And she was cleped *Madame* Eglentyne. *Chaucer.*

b To the name of a lady of minor rank but of social consideration. *Obsoles.* **c** To the name of a married woman who has a daughter-in-law, as distinguished from the latter, who is called *Mrs. Now Only U. S.*

3. In uses other than as a title or form of address: **a** A gentlewoman. *Obs.* **b** One who affects the fine lady. **c** The mistress of a house. *Vulgar, U. S.* **d** A courtesan; mistress. *Obs.* **e** A bawd. *Colloq.* **f** A hussy; wench. *Rare.*

ma'dame' (mȧ'dăm'; mȧ-dăm'; *often Anglicized,* măd'ăm), *n.*; *pl.* MESDAMES (mā'dăm'). [F., fr. *ma* my (L. *mea*) + *dame* dame. See DAME; cf. MADONNA.] **1.** My lady; — a French title formerly given to ladies of quality; now, in France, given to all married women. In English usage it is commonly applied to foreign married ladies of whatever nationality, and it is frequently assumed by female singers, milliners, fortune tellers, etc., to imply French or Continental antecedents. Cf. MADAM.

2. [*cap.*] In French history, a princess of the French royal family; specif., the eldest daughter of the French king or of the dauphin; — used as a title. Cf. MONSIEUR, 2. *Obs.*

3. A French married woman. *Shak.*

mad'a-pol'lam (măd'ȧ-pŏl'ăm), *n.* A kind of long cotton cloth, heavier than ordinary calico, originally made in Madapollam, a town in India.

mad'brain' (măd'brān'), *a.* Hot-headed; rash. — *n.* A madbrain person. — **mad'-brained'** (-brānd'), *a.*

mad'cap' (-kăp'), *a.* Inclined to wild sports; delighting in rash, absurd, or dangerous amusements; hence, wild; reckless. "The merry *madcap* lord." *Shak.* "*Madcap* follies." *Beau. & Fl.* — *n.* A madcap person.

mad'den (măd'n), *v. t.*; MAD'DENED (-nd); MAD'DEN-ING. To make mad; to drive to madness; to craze; to excite violently with passion; to make very angry; to enrage.

mad'den, *v. i.* To become mad; to act as if mad. *Rare.*

mad'der (măd'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *mader*, AS. *mædere*; akin to Icel. *maðra.*] **1.** A European herb (*Rubia tinctorum*) with verticillate leaves and small yellowish panicled flowers succeeded by berries; also, by extension, any other species of *Rubia.*

2 The root of this plant, used in dyeing; also, a coloring matter prepared from it. The plant was so used from antiquity, and was widely cultivated until alizarin, its chief coloring principle, was artificially produced in 1869. See ALIZARIN.



Branch of Madder (*Rubia tinctorum*).

madder bleach. A thorough method of bleaching much used in preparing cloth for calico printing in order to secure a pure white ground; — called also *printer's bleach.* After the preliminaries of stamping, singeing, etc., the usual series of operations is: washing, boiling with lime, passing through dilute hydrochloric acid ("sour"), boiling with soap and soda (lye boils), chemicking, passing through dilute acid ("white sour"), washing, squeezing, drying.

madder lake. Any of variously colored lakes prepared from madder; specif., the alumina lake, used as a red pigment. Other madder lakes are **madder orange, madder purple, madder yellow.**

mad'ding (-ĭng), *p. a.* Mad; raving; wild; furious. — **mad'ding-ly,** *adv.*

Far from the *madding* crowd's ignoble strife. *T. Gray.*
The *madding* wheels
Of brazen chariots raged. *Milton.*

Mad'dox rod (măd'ŏks). [After E. E. *Maddox*, English ophthalmologist.] *Med.* A transparent glass rod colored red, or (*multiple rod*) a series of such placed one above another, used in testing for heterophoria.

made (mād), *p. a.* **1.** Artificially produced; as: by concoction of ingredients; as, a *made* dish; by filling in; as, *made* ground; by piecing together; as, a *made* mast, in distinction from one consisting of a single spar.

2. Fully trained; — said of hounds, horses, soldiers, etc.

3. Assured of success; as, he is a *made* man.

4. *Golf.* Designating a player or his ball when the ball is sufficiently near the hole to be played on the putting green next shot.

5. Enfranchised as a citizen; qualified to vote.

made eye, *Naut.*, a Flemish eye. *Obs. or R.*

Ma-dei'ra (mȧ-dē'rȧ; mȧ-dā'rȧ; 277), *n.* [Pg., the island Madeira, properly, wood, fr. L. *materia* stuff, wood. The island was so called because well wooded. See MATTER.]

1. A large island in the Atlantic near Morocco.

2. Wine made on the island of Madeira. The choicest kinds are *malmsey* (which see); *sercial*, a dry, full bright yellow wine resembling the Rhine wines; *boal*, a luscious wine produced from a white grape; and *tinta*, which resembles red burgundy. The term *Madeira* is sometimes applied specifically to a wine made from a mixture of the white and black grapes. A custom has long prevailed of heating Madeira in specially designed buildings, and also of sending it on voyages to the East and West Indies. Such treatment gives it a characteristic flavor.

Mac'ro-scel'i-des (măk'rō-sĕl'ĭ-dēz), *n.* [NL. See MACROSCELIA.] *Zoöl.* See ELEPHANT SHREW.

ma-cros'ci-an (mă-krŏsh'ĭ-ăn), *a* [Gr. *μακρόσκιος*; *μακρός* long + *σκιά* shadow.] Having a long shadow, as a denizen of polar regions. **ma-cros'ci-an,** *n.*

mac'ro scop'i-cal (măk'rō-skŏp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Macroscopic.

mac'ro seism (măk'rō-sīz'm; -sīz'm), *n.* [*macro-* + Gr. *σεισμός* earthquake.] A heavy or severe earthquake: — opposed to *microseism.*

mac'ro-sep'al-ous, *a.* [*macro-* + *sepalous.*] *Bot.* Having long or large sepals. *Rare.*

mac'ro-sep'tum, *n.* *Zoöl* One of the perfect or principal septa of an anthozoan; a mesentery reaching to the stomadæum

ma-cros'mi-a (mă-krŏz'mĭ-ȧ; -krŏs'-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μάκρωσις*, fr. *μακρός* large.] *Med.* Increase in length or size.

mac'ros mat'ic (măk'rŏz-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*macro-* + *osmatic.*] Having the organs of smell highly developed.

mac'ro so ma'ti a (măk'rō-sō-mă'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = MACROSOMIA.

mac'ro som'a-tous (măk'rō-sōm'ă-tŭs; -sō'm ă-t ŭs), *a.* [*macro-* + Gr. *σῶμα*, *σωματος*, body.] Having a large body, esp. one abnormally large.

mac'ro-so'mi-a (-sō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + Gr. *σῶμα* body + *-ia.*] *Med.* Abnormal largeness of the body.

mac'ro spo range' (măk'rō-spō-rănj'), *n.* A macrosporangium

mac'ro-spo-ran'gi-o-phore' (-spō-răn'jĭ-ō-fōr'; 201), *n.* [*macrosporangium* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* Any foliar structure bearing macrosporangia. *Rare*

mac'ro-spo ran'gi-um, *n.* *Bot* = MEGASPORANGIUM.

mac'ro-spo'ro-phore (măk'rō-spō'rō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*macrospore* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* = MEGASPOROPHYLL.

mac'ro-spo'ro-phyll, mac'ro-spo'ro phyl (-spō'rō-fĭl), *n.* [*macrospore* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* = MEGASPOROPHYLL.

Mac'ro-stach'y-a (-stăk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MACRO-; STACHYS.] *Paleobot.* A so-called genus of Paleozoic fossil plants. They are now regarded as strobiles or fructifications of *Calamites* (which see).

ma-cros'to-ma (mă-krŏs'tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.] Macrostomia.

mac'ro-stom'a-tous (măk'rō-stŏm'ă-tŭs; -stō'm ă-t ŭs), *a.* [*macro-* + Gr. *στόμα*, *-ατος*, mouth.] Having a large mouth.

mac'ro-sto'mi-a (-stō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + *-stome.*] *Med.* Abnormal largeness of the mouth. [stylous. *Rare.*]

mac'ro-style, *a.* *Bot.* Macro-

mac'ro-sty'lo-spore, *n.* *Bot.* A large stylospore *Rare.*

Mac'ro-the'ri-um, *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + *-therium.*] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct ungulates of the suborder Ancylopoda (which see), formerly supposed to be generalized edentates. It is the type of a family, **Mac'ro-the'ri-dæ** (măk'rō-thē-rĭ'ĭ-dē). —

mac'ro-there (măk'rō-thēr), *n.* — **mac'ro-the'ri-oid** (-thē'rĭ-oid), *a.*

mac'ro-therm (măk'rō-thûrm), *n.* [*macro-* + Gr. *θέρμη* heat] *Phytogeog.* = MEGATHERM.

mac-ro'ti-a (măk-rō'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + Gr. *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, ear + *-ia.*] *Med.* Abnormal largeness of the auricles.

mac'ro-tin (măk'rō-tĭn), *n.* [From NL. *Macrotys* = Cimicifuga (Gr. *μακρώτης* long-eared) + *-in.*] *Pharm* Cimicifugin

Mac'ro-tol'a-gus (măk'rō-tŏl'ȧ-gŭs), *n.* [NL.; *macro-* + *oto-* + Gr *λαγώς* hare.] *Zoöl* See JACK RABBIT.

mac'ro-tome, *n.* [*macro-* + *-tome.*] An apparatus for making large sections of anatomical specimens.

mac'ro-tone, *n.* [Gr. *μακρότονος* stretched out. See MACRO-; TONE.] = MACROTONY.

ma-cro'tous (mă-krō'tŭs), *a.* [*macro-* + Gr. *οὖς*, gen. *ὠτός*, the ear.] Large-eared.

Ma-crou'ra (mă-krōō'rȧ; -krou'rȧ), **ma-crou'ral** (-răl), etc. *Zoöl.* Vars. of MACRURA, MACRURAL, etc.

Ma-cru'ri-dæ (-rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See GRENADIER, 2.

mac'ro-style, *a.* *Bot.* Macrostylous.

mac'ro-sty'lo-spore, *n.* *Bot.* A large zoögonidium.

mac'ro-zo'ö-go-nid'i-um, *n.* *Bot* A large stylospore *Rare.*

mac'ro-zo'ö-spore, *n.* *Biol.* A motile macrospore.

Ma-cru'ri-dæ. Var. of MACROURIDÆ.

mac'tate, *v. t.* [L. *mactatus*, p. p. of *mactare* to slay.] To kill. *Obs.* — **mac-ta'tor,** *n.* *Obs.*

‖ **mac'te vir-tu'te,** *or* **mac'te vir-tu'te es'to!** [L.] Lit., be increased in virtue; go on in (your) virtuous course.

mac'troid, *a.* [*Mactra* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the genus *Mactra.*

ma-cu'ca (mă-kōō'kȧ), *n* [Tupi.] Any of several South American tinamous; esp., *Tinamus major.*

‖ **ma'cu-la a-cu'sti-ca** (măk'ū-lȧ ă-kōō'stĭ-kȧ), [NL., acoustic spot.] *Anat.* Either of two small areas of auditory epithelium in the ear, one in the sacculus, the other in the utriculus.

‖ **ma'cu-læ cri-bro'sæ** (măk'ū-lē krĭ-brō'sē). [NL., cribrose spots.] *Anat.* Three small perforated areas in the osseous labyrinth of the ear transmitting filaments of the auditory nerve.

‖ **ma'cu-la lu'te-a** (măk'ū-lȧ lū'tē-ȧ). [L., yellow spot.] *Anat.* The yellow spot of the retina. See RETINA.

mac'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Causing a spot or stain. *Obs.*

mac'u-la-ture, *n.* [Cf. F. *maculature* macled sheet, waste paper. Cf. MACULE, *v.*] Blotting paper. *Obs.*

mac'u-lif'er-ous (măk'ū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *macula* spot + *-ferous.*] Spotted.

mac'u-lose (măk'ū-lōs), *a.* [L. *maculosus.*] Spotted.

mac'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Spotted.

‖ **ma-cu'pa** (mă-kōō'pä), *n.* [Tag., Visayan.] The Otaheite apple or its wood. *Phil. I.*

Ma-cu'si (mă-kōō'sē), *n.* An Indian of a savage and warlike Carib tribe of British Guiana, known for the virulence of their poisoned arrows.

ma-cu'ta (mă-kōō'tȧ), *n.* Also **ma-cu'te** (-tā). [In Angola *makúta*, fr. Kongo *nkuta* cloth.] A West African money of account equal to 2,000 cowries. Also, a small silver coin. That formerly issued in Sierra Leone was worth 4½ d., or nearly ten cents.

macy. ✝ MAZY.

mad. ✝ MADE, *pret. & p. p.*

mad, *n.* Angry temper; madness. *Colloq.*

mad, *n.* [AS. *maða*; akin to D. & G. *made*, Goth. *maþa.*] A maggot; an earthworm; also, *pl.*, the disease in sheep caused by the larva of the blowfly. *Obs*

Mad. *Abbr.* Madam.

Mad'a-ba (măd'ȧ-bȧ). *D. Bib.*

Mad'a-gas'can (măd'ȧ-găs'kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Madagascar or its inhabitants; Malagasy. — **Mad'a-gas'can,** *n.*

Mad'a-gas-ca'ri-an (măd'ă-găs-kā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Madagascan. — **Madagascarian region,** *or* **M. subregion.** = MALAGASY REGION.

Mad'a-gass (măd'ȧ-găs), *n.* [Shortened fr. *Madagascar.*] A Malagasy. [*Bib* Media.]

Mad'a-i (măd'ă-ĭ; mā'dĭ), *n.*

‖ **ma'da-li'** (mȧ'dȧ-lē'), *a.* [Tag.] Quick.

madane. ✝ MAIDEN.

mad'a-pol'am, mad'a-pol'an. Vars. of MADAPOLLAM.

mad'-ap'ple, *n.* [Translation of NL. *malum insanum*, corrupted fr. the Oriental name; cf. BRINJAL. *Oxf. E. D.*] **a** The eggplant. **b** The thorn apple.

ma-dar'. Var. of MUDAR.

mad'a-ro'sis (măd'ȧ-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μαδάρωσις*, fr. *μαδαρός* bald.] *Med* Loss of the eyelashes or of the hair of the eyebrows. — **mad'a-rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *a*

madayne. ✝ MEDINO.

madde. ✝ MAD.

mad'den-ing-ly, *adv.* of *maddening*, p. pr. [with madder

mad'der, *v. t.* To treat or dye

mad'der (măd'ẽr), *n.* [Ir. *meadar.*] A square wooden drinking cup *Ir.* [MADDER.]

madder bloom. = FLOWERS OF

madder family. *Bot.* The family Rubiaceæ. [madder in color.]

mad'der-ish, *a.* Resembling

mad'der-wort' (măd'ẽr-wûrt'), *n.* Any rubiaceous plant.

mad'dish, *a.* a Behaving like a madman. *Obs.* **b** Somewhat mad.

mad'dle (măd'l), *v. i.* & *t.* [*mad* + *-le.*] To go mad; also, to craze or confuse. *Obs. or Dial.*

mad'dock, *n.* [Dim. of *mad*, n.; cf. MAWK maggot.] = MAD, maggot, etc. *Obs.*

mad'-doc'tor, *n.* An alienist

mad'-dog', *n.* Also **mad-dog skullcap,** *or* **mad-dog weed.** An American mint (*Scutellaria lateriflora*) formerly prescribed as a cure for hydrophobia.

made. ✝ MAD

made, *pret. & p. p.* of MAKE.

Mad'e-cass', **Mad'e-cas'see,** *n.* & *a.* = MALAGASY.

mad'e-fa'cient. *a.* [L. *madefaciens*, p. pr.] Moistening *Obs*

mad'e-fac'tion (măd'ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *madefactio* to make wet; *madere* to be wet + *facere* to make: cf. F. *madéfaction.*] Wetting *Obs. or R.*

mad'e-fy (măd'ē-fī), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *madéfier*, L. *madefacere.*] To wet; moisten. *Obs.* — **mad'e-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

Mad'e-gas'sy (măd'ē-găs'ĭ), *n.* & *a.* = MALAGASY.

ma-dein', ✝ MEDIN

Mad'e-le'ni-an pe'ri-od (măd'ē-lē'nĭ-ăn) Var of MAGDALENIAN PERIOD.

3. = MADEIRA WOOD.

Madeira chair, a kind of white wickerwork chair. — **M. cockroach,** a large cockroach (*Panchlora maderæ*), widely distributed in warm regions, probably originally a native of Africa. — **M. embroidery** *or* **work.** white embroidery consisting of eyelets and solid embroidery upon fine linen or cambric such as is made by the nuns of Madeira. — **M. nut,** the English walnut. — **M. vine,** a basellaceous vine (*Boussingaultia baselloides*) very popular in cultivation, having shining entire leaves and racemes of small fragrant white flowers. — **M. wood. a** The mahogany. **b** A West Indian mimosaceous tree (*Lysiloma bahamensis*) the wood of which is used for boat trimming, etc.

mad'e-line (măd'ĕ-lĭn), ‖ **ma'de-leine'** (măd'lĕn'), *n.* [F. *madeleine.*] A kind of small rich cake (of the pound cake variety) plain or variously ornamented, as with frosting, nuts, fruit, etc.

‖ **ma'de-moi'selle'** (mȧd'mwȧ'zĕl'; măd'ĕ-mō-zĕl'; *colloq.* mȧm'zĕl'), *n.; pl.* MESDEMOISELLES (mā'd'-mwȧ'zĕl'). [F., fr. *ma* my, f. of *mon* + *demoiselle* a young lady. See DAMSEL.] **1.** A French title of courtesy given to a girl or an unmarried lady, equivalent to the English *Miss;* — abbr. *Mlle.* Formerly in France the title was given to married women whose husbands were of less than knightly rank In English it is frequently applied to unmarried foreign women of other than French nationality.

2. [*cap.*] In French history, the eldest daughter of the eldest brother of the king (called *Monsieur*); later, the first (unmarried) princess of the blood royal. Cf. MADAME, 2.

3. Any of several sciænoid fishes which compose the genus *Bairdiella;* esp., *B. chrysura,* of the southern United States.

made'-up', *a.* **a** Complete; perfect. "A *made-up* villain." *Shak.* **b** Falsely devised; fabricated, as a story. **c** Artificial; as, a *made-up* complexion. **d** Fully manufactured, as a garment.

mad'house' (măd'hous'), *n.* A house where insane persons are detained and treated; an insane asylum.

Ma'di-a (mā'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *madi,* fr. Chilean *madi,* the native name.] *Bot.* A small genus of asteraceous herbs, the tarweeds, natives of Chile and the Pacific coast of North America. They have glandular-viscid herbage and heads with deeply grooved bracts investing the achenes. The seeds of *M. sativa* yield an oil used as a substitute for olive oil.

mad'id (măd'ĭd), *a.* [L. *madidus,* fr. *madere* to be wet.] Wet; moist. *Now Rare.*

mad'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*mad,* a. + 1st *-ling.*] A mad person.

mad'ly (măd'lĭ), *adv.* [From MAD, *a.*] In a mad manner; without reason or understanding; wildly.

mad'man (măd'măn), *n.; pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A man who is mad; a lunatic; a crazy man.

Madman of the North, Charles XII., King (1697-1718) of Sweden; — so called from his rashness and impetuosity.

mad'ness, *n.* [From MAD, *a.*] Condition of being mad; specif.: **a** Insanity; lunacy.

Though this be *madness,* yet there is method in 't. *Shak.*

b Delusional vagaries; mental extravagance; extreme folly. **c** Frenzy; ungovernable rage. **d** Hence, any tumultuous agitation; extreme emotion or wild disturbance. **e** Ecstasy; enthusiasm; inspiration.

ma'do (mä'dō), *n.* **a** An Australian squamipinnate fish (*Atypichthys strigatus*). **b** The trumpeter perch.

Ma-don'na (mȧ-dŏn'ȧ), *n.* [It. *madonna* my lady. See DAME, DONNA; cf. MADAME.] **1.** [*l. c.*] My lady; — a term of address in Italian formerly used as the equivalent of *madame,* where *signora* is now substituted.

2. a An Italian designation of the Virgin Mary. **b** A picture or a statue of the Virgin Mary.

The Italian painters are noted for drawing the *Madonnas* by their own wives or mistresses *Rymer.*

3. A mode of dressing a woman's hair, with a central parting and the hair smooth on the sides.

Ma-dras' (mȧ-drȧs'), *n.* **1.** A city and presidency of southeastern India. See *Gaz.*

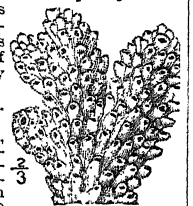
2. [*l. c.*] A large silk-and-cotton kerchief, usually of bright colors, such as is often used by negroes for turbans.

3. [*l. c.*] A kind of fine cotton fabric, usually corded or figured.

Ma-dras', *a.* [Also *l. c.*] Pertaining to Madras, India, or designating fabrics or other articles originally produced there; as, *madras* lace; also, composed of such a fabric; as, a *madras* shirt. — **Madras hemp,** the sunn. — **m. muslin,** a kind of curtain muslin with heavy figures, often in colors.

Mad're-po-ra'ri-a (măd'rē-pō-rā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL. See MADREPORE.] *Zoöl.* An extensive division of Actinozoa, including most species that produce stony corals. They resemble the actiniarians in the general structure of the soft parts, but usually form colonies, and always have an ectodermal calcareous skeleton. — **mad're-po-ra'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

mad're-pore (măd'rē-pōr; 201), *n.* [F. *madrépore,* fr. It. *madrepora,* and this fr. It. *madre* moter (L. *mater;* see MOTHER; perh. on account of the rapid growth) + *poro* pore (see PORE, *n.*) or perh. Gr. *πῶρος* a soft stone.] Any of certain stony, often branching corals of the genus *Acropora* (syn. *Madrepora*) which abound in tropical seas and are often of importance as reef builders. The term has been loosely applied to other stony corals.



A Madrepore (*Acropora prolifera*) of Florida. 2 End of a Branch. 3

mad're-por'ic (-pŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or likened to, a madrepore.

madreporic body, plate, *or* **tubercle,** *Zoöl.,* in most echinoderms, a perforated or porous plate almost always connected with the water-vascular system, through which water is thought to pass into the stone canal. It is usually single and external. — **m. canal,** *Zoöl.,* the stone canal of echinoderms.

mad're-po-rite (măd'rē-pō-rīt), *n.* **1.** A fossil coral. *Obs.*

2. *Zoöl.* The madreporic plate of echinoderms.

mad'ri-er (măd'rĭ-ēr), *n.* [F.] *Obs. or Hist. Mil.* A thick plank, used for several mechanical purposes; as: **a** A plank to receive the mouth of a petard, with which it was applied to anything to be broken down. **b** A plank or beam used for supporting the earth in mines or fortifications. **c** The chief beam in the carriage of a mortar or a cannon; hence, the carriage.

mad'ri-gal (măd'rĭ-găl), *n.* [It. *madrigale,* OIt. *madriale, mandriale* (cf. LL. *matriale*); orig. uncert., possibly fr. It. *mandra* flock, L. *mandra* stall, herd of cattle, Gr. *μάνδρα* fold, stable; hence, *madrigal,* orig., a pastoral song.] **1.** A lyric, usually of amorous character and adapted to musical setting. *Milton.*

2. *Music.* **a** An unaccompanied polyphonic setting of such a poem in three or more (usually five or six) parts, making use of counterpoint and imitation, and adhering to an ecclesiastical mode. Unlike the freer glee, it is best sung with several voices on a part. The madrigal, which by 1450 was fully developed in the Netherlands, grew out of the application of discant to secular melody, just as the motet grew out of the application of discant to plain song. **b** Any part song or glee.

mad'ri-ga'li-an (-gā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* [*madrigal* + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to madrigals.

mad'ri-gal-ist, *n.* A composer of madrigals.

ma-dro'ña (mȧ-drō'nyȧ), *n.* [Sp. *madroño.*] A small evergreen ericaceous tree or shrub (*Arbutus menziesii*), of California, having a smooth bark, thick shining leaves, and edible red berries, which are often called *madroña apples;* also, the related species *A. xalapensis,* of the Mexican border, sometimes distinguished as *Mexican madroña.*

ma-du'ro (mȧ-dōō'rō), *a.* [Sp., mature.] Dark-colored and strong; — said of cigars.

mad'wort' (măd'wŭrt'), *n.* **a** Any cress of the genus *Koniga.* **b** = GERMAN MADWORT.

Mæ-an'dra (mē-ăn'drȧ), *n.* [NL. See MEANDER, *n.* So named in allusion to the winding convolutions of the surface.] *Zoöl.* An extensive genus of massive reef-building corals, including many brain corals. **Mæ'an-dri'na** (mē'ăn-drĭ'nȧ) is a synonym. — **mæ'an-drin'i-form** (mē'ăn-drĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **mæ-an'dri-noid** (mē-ăn'drĭ-noid), *a.*

Mæ-ce'nas (mē-sē'năs), *n.* [L., name of the patron of Horace and Vergil. See *Biog. Dict.*] A patron; esp., a munificent patron of literature or art.

Mael'strom (māl'strŏm), *n.* [Cf. D. *maalstrom,* Norw. dial. *malstraum,* Dan. *malström,* D. *malen* to grind, whirl round (cf. MEAL flour), *stroom* stream (see STREAM).] A celebrated whirlpool in the Arctic Ocean off the west coast of Norway, formerly supposed to suck in all vessels within a long radius; hence, fig. [*l. c.*], any destructive or wide-reaching noxious influence; as, a *maelstrom* of vice.

mæ'nad (mē'năd), *n.; pl.* E. MÆNADS (-nădz), L. MÆNADES (mĕn'ȧ-dēz). [L. *Maenas, -adis,* Gr. *μαινάς, -άδος,* fr. *μαίνεσθαι* to rave.] **1.** *Class. Relig.* A nymph attendant upon Dionysus (which see); also, a woman who celebrated the orgiastic rites of Dionysus; a bacchante. Cf. BACCHÆ. — **mæ-nad'ic** (mē-năd'ĭk), *a.* — **mæ'nad-ism** (mē'năd-ĭz'm), *n.*


Mænad with Thyrsus (from a Greek vase).

Mænad means of course simply "mad woman," and the *mænads* are the women worshipers of Dionysus, of whatever race, possessed, maddened, or, as the ancients would say, inspired by his spirit.

J. E. Harrison.

2. Any frenzied or unnaturally excited woman.

Some half score of dissolute apprentices and journeymen broke into the ring of the *mænads. Lyl. Lytton.*

Mæ-o'ni-an (mē-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Mæonia, later Lydia, of which Homer was reputed to be a native. "Led by the light of the *Mæonian* star." *Pope.*

‖ **ma'es-to'so** (mä'ĕs-tō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It., a.] *Music.* Majestic or majestically; — a direction that a passage or piece of music should have dignity of style.

‖ **ma-es'tro** (mä-ĕs'trō), *n.; pl.* **-TRI** (-trē). [It., fr. L. *magister.* See MASTER.] A master in any art, esp. music; a composer, conductor, or teacher of eminence. — ‖ **ma-es'tro di cap-pel'la** (dē käp pĕl'lä). [It.] KAPELLMEISTER.

maf'fi-a (mäf'fē-ä), **ma'fi-a** (mä'fē-ä), *n.* [It. *maffia.*] **1.** In Sicily, the popular sentiment of hostility to the law, leading to refusal to bear witness in case of crime, and hence to frequent violent crimes, esp. against persons, as officers, who have incurred popular displeasure; also, the body of persons imbued with this sentiment.

2. Hence, a supposed organization of Sicilians or Italians in foreign countries, as revealed by similar hostility to law and by acts of violence, as murder and blackmail.

ma-fur'ra, ma-fur'a (mȧ-fŭr'ȧ), *n.* [From a native name.] An East African meliaceous tree (*Trichilia emetica*) having capsular fruit, the seeds of which yield a fatty substance, **mafurra tallow,** resembling cacao butter and having the same properties. The emetic fruit is sometimes used in making an ointment to cure the itch.

mag'a-dis (măg'ȧ dĭs), *n.* [Gr. *μάγαδις.*] *Anc. Music.* **a** A Greek instrument like the cithara of twenty strings, prob. of Egyptian origin, sounding in octaves, though whether this was done by dividing the string into the proportion of 2 : 1 by means of the bridge (*magas*) or by merely tuning the instrument, as our so-called piccolo is tuned, an octave above the flute, is not known. *C. F. A. Williams.* **b** A Lydian flute or flageolet. **c** A monochord.

mag'a-dize (-dīz), *v. i. & t.* [Gr. *μαγαδίζειν,* fr. *μάγαδις* magadis.] *Anc. Music.* **a** To sing or play in octaves. **b** To play upon the magadis.

Ma'ga-lo'na, the Fair (mä'gȧ-lō'nȧ). [F. *Maguelon(n)e.*] The heroine of an old chivalry romance, originally written in French, "The History of the Fair Magalona, daughter of the King of Naples, and Peter, son of the Count of Provence." Cervantes alludes to this romance in "Don Quixote," the wooden horse, Clavileño, being said to be the very one upon which Peter of Provence carried off the fair Magalona. In Germany her history has been reproduced by Tieck.

mag'a-zine' (măg'ȧ-zēn'), *n.* [F. *magasin,* It. *magazzino,* or Sp. *magacén, almagacén, almacén;* all fr. Ar. *makhzan, almakhzan,* a storehouse, granary, or cellar.] **1.** A place where goods or supplies are stored; a warehouse, storehouse, or depot; esp., a repository for military stores, as ammunition, arms, provisions, etc.

2. Specif.: **a** The building or room in which the supply of powder is kept in a fortification or a ship. **b** A country

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Mad'e-line, *n.* F. form of MAGDALENE

Ma'de-lon' (mȧ'd'-lōn'), *n.* The précieuse daughter of the bourgeois Gorgibus in Molière's "Les Précieuses Ridicules." She assumes the name *Polyxène* as more genteel and romantic.

mademe. † MADAM.

madem. † MAIDEN.

ma'dent. *a.* [L. *madens,* p. pr. of *madere* to be wet.] Moist. *Obs.*

mader. † MADDER.

ma-des'cent (mȧ-dĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *madescens, -entis,* p. pr. of *madescere,* v. incho. fr. *madere* to be wet.] Becoming moist.

madeus. † MAIDEUN.

mad'ful, *a.* Mad. *Obs.*

Madge, *n.* **1.** Short form of MARGARET, MARJORY.

2. [*l. c.*] A leaden hammer covered with woolen cloth used in hard solder plating. *Eng.*

3. [Cf. also OF. *machette* owl.] a The barn owl. b The magpie. *Local, Eng.* [*Obs.*]

mad'head', *n.* A mad person.

mad'-head'ed, *a.* Mad-brained.

madhede, *n.* [*mad* + *-hede* = *-head.*] Madness. *Obs.*

Ma'dhva (mä'd'wȧ; 147), *n.* [Skr.] A member of a deistic reform sect of India founded about the year 1200 A. D.

Ma'di (mä'dē), *n.* A Negro of a tribe of the upper Nile, cattle breeders and agriculturists, of low civilization.

Ma-di'a (mȧ-dī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Ma-di'a-bun (-ȧ-bŭn), **Ma-di'ah** (-ȧ), **Ma'di-an** (mā'dĭ-ăn). Vars. of MIDIAN. *Bib.* [*Table I.*]

ma'di-a oil (mā'dĭ-ȧ). See OIL, 1.

mad'i-date, *v. t.* [L. *madidatus,* p. p. of *madidare,* fr. *madidus* moist.] To moisten. *Obs.*

ma-did'i-ty, *n* [*madid* + *-ity.*] Moisture; moist state. *Obs.*

mad'id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

madien. † MEDIN.

mad'i-fie. † MADEFY.

Ma'di-ga (mä'dĭ-gȧ), *n.* [Kanarese *madiga* cobbler, outcast.] One of a despised caste numerous in southern India. They are leather workers; the carcasses of animals that die of disease, which are their perquisite, are eaten by them.

madin. † MAIDEN.

mad'is-te'ri-um (măd'ĭs-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μαδιστήριον.*] *Surg.* An instrument to extract hairs [MAJOON.]

mad-joon', mad-joun'. Vars. of MADLE. † MALE.

mad'ling, mad'lings, *adv.* [*mad,* a. + 2d *-ling.*] Madly. *Obs.*

Madm. *Abbr.* Madam. [*Bib.*]

Mad-man'nah (măd-măn'ȧ).

madme. *n.* [AS. *mādm, mādum,* pl. *mādmas, mādmas.*] A valuable possession or gift. *Obs.*

Mad'men (măd'mĕn). *Bib.*

Mad-me'na (mĕ'nȧ). *D. Bib.*

Mad-me'nah (-nȧ). *Bib.*

mad'nep, *n.* [*mad* + dial. *nep, neep,* turnip, AS. *nāēp,* L. *napus.*] The cow parsnip. *Eng.*

Ma'doc (mā'dŏk), *n.* [W. *Madawg,* fr. *madawg* having benefit or advantage, goodly.] Masc. prop name.

Ma'don (mā'dŏn). *Bib.*

ma-don'na-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

ma-don'na-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

Madonna lily. = ANNUNCIATION LILY a.

mad'o-qua (mȧd'ō-kwȧ), *n.* [Abyssinian *midaqua.*] The royal antelope.

ma-dor'. Var. of MUDAR.

ma'dor, *n.* [L., moisture, fr. *madere;* see MADID.] Sweat. *Obs.*

mad'pash', *a. & n.* [*mad,* a. + *pash* head.] Madbrain. *Obs.*

ma'dragueʹ (mȧ'drȧgʹ), *n.* [F.; cf. Sp. *almadraba,* prob. of Ar. origin.] A large fish pound used to capture the tunny in the Mediterranean; also, a seine used for the same purpose.

ma-dras'ah (mȧ-drȧs'ȧ), *n.* Also **ma-dras'a, ma-dras'sah, ma-dras'seh** (-ĕ), etc [Ar. *madrasa,* fr. *darasa* to read.] A Mohammedan mosque school

Ma-dras'i (mȧ-drȧs'ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *madrasī* of Madras.] A native of Madras, esp a coolie.

‖ **ma'dre de ca-ca'o** (mä'drā dā kä-kä'ō). [Sp., mother of cacao.] *Bot.* = ROSE IMMORTEL.

mad're-gal (măd'rē-găl). Var. of MEDREGAL.

ma'dre-perl (mä'drā-pûrl; măd'rē-), *n.* [It. *madreperla.*] Mother-of-pearl. *Rare.*

Mad're-po'ra (măd'rē-pō'rȧ; mä-drē-pō'rä), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of ACROPORA. See MADREPORE.

Mad're-po-ra'ce-a (măd'rē-pō-rā'shē-ȧ), *n pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of corals approximately equiv. to Madreporaria = **mad're-po-ra'cean** (-shăn), *a.*

madrepore glass. A variety of millefiori glass.

madrepore marble. A marble containing fossil madrepores.

mad're-po'ri-an (măd'rē-pō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *a. Zoöl.* Madreporic.

mad're-po'ri-form (-fôrm), *a. Zoöl.* Madreporic.

mad're-po-rit'ic (-pō-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* = MADREPORIC. [spice. *Obs.*

mad'ri-an, *n.* [OF.] A kind of

mad'rick. Var. of MEDRICK.

mad'ri-gal-er, *n.* A madrigalist

mad'ri-ga-let'to (măd'rĭ-gȧ-lĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] A little madrigal.

Mad'ri-le'ni-an (-lē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [Sp. *Madrileño.*] Of or pert. to Madrid in Spain or its inhabitants.— *n.* A native or inhabitant of Madrid [MADROÑA.]

ma-drone' (mȧ-drōn'). Var. of **ma-dro'ño** (mȧ-drō'nyō). Var. of MADROÑA.

mad'ship, *n* See -SHIP

mad'stone', *n.* A stone popularly supposed to counteract the effects of poison from the bite of an animal. *N. S.*

mad'u nut (măd'ōō). The seed of the cycad *Cycas circinalis.*

Ma-du'ra dis-ease' *or* **foot** (mȧ-dōō'rȧ; mȧ'dŭ-rȧ) [From *Madura,* in southern India.] = MYCETOMA.

Ma'du-rese' (mä'dŭ-rēz'; -rēs'), *n.* a (*sing. & pl.*) A native of Madura and eastern Java, of Malayan race **b** The language of the Madurese See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN — **Ma'du-rese',** *a.*

mad'weed', *n.* = MAD-DOG.

mad'wom'an (măd'wo͝om'ăn), *n.* An insane woman.

madyne. † MEDIN.

madyr. † MAIDER.

mae (mā) Scot. & dial. Eng var. of MO, more. [Bleat. *Scot.*]

mae (mā), *n. & v. t.* [Imitative] = MEAN'DER. Var. of MEANDER

Mæ-ce'nas-ship. *n.* See -SHIP

mæg'bote', *or* **-bot'** (măg'bōt'), *n.* [AS. *mǣg* kinsman + *bōt* bote] *A.-S. Law.* Bote paid to the kinsmen of a man injured.

mæht. † MIGHT, *n.*; MIGHT, *pret.* of MAY. [spot. *Scot.*]

mael (māl). Var. of MOLE, a

Ma'e-leth (mā'ē-lĕth) *D. Bib.*

Ma-e'lus (mā-ē'lŭs). *Bib*

Mæ'mac-te'ri-on (mē'măk-tē'rĭ-ŏn; 115), *n.* [Gr *Μαιμακτηριών.*] The fifth Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.

mæne, *n* [AS. *gemǣne* common, mutual; cf. *gemæna* fellowship.] Fellowship *Obs.*

mænhir. Var of MENHIR

Mæ'ni-dæ (mē'nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *maena,* Gr. *μαινη,* a kind of small sea fish.] *Zoöl.* A small family of slender spiny-finned marine fishes having a very protractile upper jaw.

‖ **Mæn'ner-chor'.** Var. of MANNERCHOR.

Mæ-on'i-des (mē-ŏn'ĭ-dēz'), *n* [L., fr. Gr *Μαιονίδης*] A patronymic of Homer. See MÆONIAN.

mære. † MERE, MORE.

mærgeve. † MORYEVE.

mæese † MAIZE, MASS.

mæst. † MOST.

mæs'tive. Var. of MESTIVE.

‖ **ma-es'tra** (mä-ĕs'trȧ; *almost* mīs'trȧ), *n.* [Sp.] Teacher.

ma'es-tral'. † MINSTREL.

meastrie, *v. t.* [OF. *maistrier* (three syllables), *maistreier.*] To master. *Obs.*

ma-es'tro (mä-ĕs'trō; *almost* mīs'trō), *n.* [Sp.] Teacher.

mafey, *interj.* [OF. *ma foi,* F. *ma foi.*] My faith! *Obs.*

maf'fick (mäf'ĭk), *v. i.* MAF'FICKED (-ĭkt); MAF'FICK-ING. [From *Mafeking,* town in South Africa.] To celebrate with boisterous rejoicings and hilarious behavior, as did the people of England cities after the relief of Mafeking, May 17, 1900. — **maf'fick-er** (-ẽr), *n Both Colloq. Brit.*

‖ **maf-fio'so** (mäf-fyō'sō), **maf'fi-o'so** (mäf'fĭ-ō'sō), *n.; pl* **-SI** (-sē). [It. *maffioso.*] One imbued with the maffia.

maf'fiard, *n.* [*maffie* + *-ard.*] A bungler; addlepate *Obs.*

maf'fle, *v. i.* [Akin to OD. *maffelen* to stammer. Cf. MUFFLE to mumble.] To STAMMER; mumble; falter; blunder. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

maf'fle (*dial.* mäf'l), *v. t.* To confuse; muddle; also, to squander. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

maf'fle ment, *n.* Dallying; trifling. *Dial Eng.* [*Obs. or R.*]

maf'fler, *n.* One who maffles.

maf'flin (mäf'lĭn), *n.* A simpleton. *Dial. Eng.*

‖ **maf foi** (mȧ fwȧ). [F.] My faith; indeed. [*Table I.*]

ma-fur'ra tal'low. See OIL,

mag (măg), *n.* [Cf. MAG a magpie.] Chat; chatter; a chatterbox. — *v. i.* To chatter. *Colloq.*

mag, *n. Local, Eng.* a The European magpie. b The long tailed titmouse. [*Eng.*]

mag, *n.* A halfpenny. *Slang,*

Mag. Short for MAGDALEN.

mag. *Abbr.* Magazine; magnitude (of a star).

mag'a. (măg'ȧ), *n.* A magazine, esp. [*Eng.*] Blackwood's Magazine. *Brit.*

magade, *n.* [L., fr Gr *μαγάς, -άδος.*] *Music.* The bridge, as of a lyre; also, a fret, as of a lute. *Obs & R.*

Ma'ga-dhi (mä'gȧ-dē), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

Mag'a-hi (măg'ȧ-hē), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

Mag'a-la (măg'ȧ-lȧ). *D. Bib.*

magar, *n.* A kind of large ship. *Obs.*

ma'gas (mā'găs), *n.* [Gr. *μαγάς*] *Music.* See MAGADIS.

ma-gas'tro-log'i-cal, *a.* [See MAGIC; ASTROLOGY.] Pertaining to magical astrology. *Obs.*

ma-gas'tro-man-cy, *n.* [See MAGIC; ASTROMANCY.] Divination by magic and astrology. — **ma-gas'tro-man-cer,** *n.* — **ma-gas'tro-man'tic,** *a. All Obs.*

mag'a-zin'age, *n.* [Cf. F. *magasinage* storage] Money paid for storage; place of storage. *Obs.*

or district especially rich in natural products. **c** A city viewed as a marketing center. **d** A reservoir or supply chamber for a stove, battery, camera, typesetting machine, or other apparatus. **e** A chamber in a gun for holding a number of cartridges to be fed automatically to the piece. **3.** The contents of a magazine; as: **a** An accumulation of munitions of war. **b** A stock or store of provisions or goods. **c** A ship laden with stores. *Obs.* **4. a** A storehouse of information on any subject; — formerly used in titles of books. **b** A pamphlet published periodically containing miscellaneous papers, esp. critical and descriptive articles, stories, poems, etc., designed for the entertainment of the general reader. **5.** A store, or shop, where goods are kept for sale.

mag'a-zine' (măg'ə-zēn'), *v. t.*; -ZINED' (-zēnd'); -ZIN'ING (-zēn'ĭng). To store in or as in a magazine; to store up for use.

magazine camera. *Photog.* A camera in which a number of plates can be exposed without reloading. See CAMERA.

magazine gun *or* **rifle.** A rapid-firing small arm, as a rifle, ordinarily used as a single-loader, but with a reservoir of cartridges which by the releasing action of the cut-off are brought into action at critical periods when the maximum rapidity of fire is desired. Cf. REPEATER.

mag'a-zin'ist (măg'ə-zēn'ĭst), *n.* One who edits or writes for a magazine. — **mag'a-zin'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Mag'da-len (măg'də-lĕn; *see note below*), **Mag'da-lene** (-lēn), *n.* [L. *Magdalene*, fr. Gr. Μαγδαληνή, prob. fem. a., belonging to Magdala, Gr. Μαγδαλά, of Heb. origin. Cf. MAUDLIN.] **1. a** Mary Magdalene, traditionally reported to have been the repentant sinner forgiven by Christ (see *Luke* vii. 36); — used with *the*. **b** A picture representing Mary Magdalene.

2. [*l. c.*] A reformed prostitute.

3. [*l. c.*] A house of refuge or reformatory for prostitutes.

☞ The pron. măd'lĭn (cf. ety.) is current in England for *Magdalen* College, Oxford, and *Magdalene* College, Cambridge.

Mag'da-le'ni-an pe'ri-od (măg'də-lē'nĭ-ən). *Archæol.* A period representing the highest palæolithic culture in Europe, so named by G. de Mortillet from La Madeleine, a station on the Vézère in west central France, where were discovered many implements, such as scrapers, gravers, saws and knives of flint, borers, needles, harpoons, hooks, etc., of bone and ivory, together with fine examples of primitive carving, including representations of man, the mammoth, reindeer, etc.

Mag'de-burg (măg'dē-bûrg; -bo͝orK), *often Anglicized*, măg'dē-bûrg), *n.* A city in Saxony.

Magdeburg Centuries, an ecclesiastical history of the first thirteen centuries, arranged in thirteen volumes, compiled in the 16th century by Protestant scholars at Magdeburg.

M. hemispheres, *Physics*, two hemispherical cups forming, when placed together, a cavity from which the air can be withdrawn by an air pump; — used to illustrate the pressure of the air. The device was invented by Otto von Guericke at Magdeburg, about 1650.



Magdeburg Hemispheres.

mage (māj), *n.* [Cf. F. *mage*. See MAGI.] **a** A magician. *Poetic.* **b** A Magus. *Obs.*

Mag'el-lan'ic (măj'ə-lăn'ĭk; măg'-; 277: *the name Magellan is commonly pron'd* mə-jĕl'ən *in U. S.*, mə-gĕl'ən *in Eng.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or named from, Magellan, the navigator.

Magellanic cloud. *Astron.* **a** Either of two conspicuous nebulous appearances (the larger called **nubecula major**; the smaller, **nubecula minor**) near the south pole, resembling thin white clouds. They are composed, like the Milky Way, partly of star clusters and partly of true nebulæ. **b** See COALSACK.

ma-gen'ta (mə-jĕn'tə), *n.* Fuchsine; — so called from Magenta, in Italy, in allusion to the battle fought there about the time the dye was discovered. Also, the peculiar purplish shade of red produced by the dye.

mag'got (măg'ŭt), *n.* [Cf. W. *macai*, pl. *maceiod*, *magiod*, a worm or grub, *magu* to breed; or E. MAWK.] **1.** A soft-bodied, grublike, footless larva of an insect, as that of the house fly and many other Diptera; — applied esp. to forms living in decaying matter, flesh, etc. **2.** A fantastic notion or caprice; also, a person possessed of fanciful or capricious tastes.



a Adult Fly; *b* Maggot, l.

When there's a bigger *maggot* than usual in your head you call it direction. *G. Eliot.*

mag'got-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Infested with maggots. **2.** Full of whims; capricious.

Ma'gi (mā'jī), *n. pl.; sing.* MAGUS (mā'gŭs). [L., pl. of *Magus*, Gr. Μάγος; of Per. origin. Cf. MAGE, MAGIC.] A priestly caste or order of ancient Media and Persia, probably of Median origin, but holding sacerdotal supremacy throughout the era of Persian rule. Their religion was very similar to that of Zoroaster, who may himself have been a Magus, and included belief in the advent of a savior, which may be the ground for the allusion in Matthew ii. 1 (the word *Magi* being used in the Vulgate where "wise men" is given in the Authorized and Revised versions). In later times the Magi were in disrepute in the western world for their practice of sorcery and necromancy. — **Ma'gi-an** (mā'jĭ-ən), *n. & a.* — **Ma'gi-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

mag'ic (măj'ĭk), *n.* [OF. *magique*, L. *magice*, Gr. μαγική (sc. τέχνη), fr. μαγικός. See MAGIC, *a.*; MAGI.] **1.** The art, or body of arts, which pretends or is believed to produce effects by the assistance of supernatural beings or departed spirits, or by a mastery of secret forces in nature. Magic takes the place of science with primitive and barbarous peoples, usually incorporating what scientific knowledge they possess with a mass of superstitions. It is an integral part of most pagan religions; and its overthrow in Europe is in large part due to Christianity, which condemned resort to spirits and demons for knowledge or assistance (as in witchcraft, sorcery, diabolism), not as false, but as evil, or **black magic.** On white, *or* **natural, magic** no ban was placed, and largely from this — which survives in legerdemain — was developed modern natural science. Magical practices are of three types: **Sympathetic magic,** based on the principle that like affects like, or that a desired result may be brought to pass by mimicking it, naming it in spells, etc. **Divination,** the various means of gaining hidden knowledge, as astrology, clairvoyance, augury, sortilege, necromancy, etc. **Thaumaturgy,** or wonder working, including alchemy, jugglery, legerdemain, and trickery ascribed to demons.

Magic in the strict sense was always felt by the Greeks to be a foreign and specially an Oriental art, as is shown by the very name μάγος, a magician, literally a magian or Persian priest.
Dict. of Bible (Hastings).

Magic constitutes an important part of every religion, some scholars regarding it as the most original element, others as "a disease of religion." *Vos (De la Saussaye).*

2. The power or potency brought into play by the arts of magic; hence, any seemingly secret or occult power; as, the *magic* of a great name; or, any insistent or impulsive charm; as, the *magic* of the painter's art.

Syn. — Sorcery, necromancy, conjuration, enchantment.

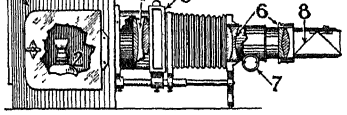
mag'ic (măj'ĭk) } *a.* [F. *magique*, L. *magicus*, Gr. μα-
mag'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } γικός, fr. μάγος. See MAGI.] **1.** Of or pertaining to magic; produced by magic, or employed in the rites of magicians.

2. Hence: Seemingly requiring more than human power; imposing or startling in performance; producing effects which seem supernatural; having extraordinary properties; as, a *magic* lantern; a *magic* square or circle.

The painter's *magic* skill. *Cowper*

3. Characterized by, or having the powers or effects of, magic; hence, enchanting; as, a *magic* land or scene.

magic circle, m. cube, an arrangement of numbers in rings and radial ranks in a circle, or in a number of cubes forming a larger perfect cube, devised on the principle of the magic square to add up to the same number along different ranks or diagonals. — **m. lantern,** an optical instrument consisting of a case inclosing a light, and having suitable lenses in a lateral tube, for throwing upon a screen, in a darkened room or the like, greatly magnified pictures from slides placed in the focus of the outer lens. See STEREOPTICON, CINEMATOGRAPH. — **m. music,** a game in which a person is guided in finding a hidden article, or in doing a specific act required, by music which is made louder or more rapid as he approaches success, and slower as he recedes. — **m. square,** numbers so disposed in parallel and equal rows, in the form of a square, that each row, taken vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, shall give the same sum, the same product, or a harmonical series, according as the numbers taken are in arithmetical, geometrical, or harmonic progression. — **m. tree,** a Peruvian polemoniaceous shrub (*Cantua buxifolia*) having showy flowers, used for decoration in native rites.



One Form of Magic Lantern. 1 Box containing Lamp (2); 3 Chimney; 4 Condensing Lenses; 5 Slide Holder; 6 Magnifying Achromatic Lenses, adjusted by Screw (7); 8 Right-angled Prism for turning image upright.

2	7	6
9	5	1
4	3	8

Magic Square.

ma-gi'cian (mə-jĭsh'ăn), *n.* [F. *magicien*. See MAGIC, *n.*] One skilled in magic; one who practices the black art; an enchanter; necromancer; sorcerer; conjurer.

Magician of the North. **a** Sir Walter Scott. **b** Johann Georg Hamann (1730–88), a German philosopher.

mag'i-co- (măj'ĭ-kō-). Combining form for *magic, magical.*

mag'is-te'ri-al (măj'ĭs-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *magisterius* magisterial. See MASTER.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a master designer or artificer; showing a master's skill. *Obs.*

2. Of or pertaining to a master, or one in authority; having the manner of a magister; official; commanding; authoritative. Hence: Overbearing; dictatorial; dogmatic.

We are not *magisterial* in opinions, nor, dictatorlike, obtrude our notions on any man. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. Of or pertaining to a magistrate, his office, or his duties; hence, administered or conducted by a magistrate; holding the office of a magistrate, etc.

4. Pertaining to, produced by, or of the nature of, magistery. See MAGISTERY, 2.

Syn. — Authoritative, stately, august, pompous, dignified, lofty, imperious, lordly, proud, haughty, domineering, despotic, dogmatical, arrogant. See DICTATORIAL.

magisterial district, an administrative county division in Kentucky and West Virginia. See COUNTY.

mag'is-ter-y (măj'ĭs-tĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [L. *magisterium* the office of a chief, president, director, tutor. See MAGISTRATE; cf. MASTERY.] **1.** = MAGISTRACY. *Obs.*

2. a *Alchem.* A principle of nature having transmuting or curative powers. **b** *Old Chem.* A precipitate; esp., any of certain white precipitates from metallic solutions; as, *magistery* of bismuth.

3. Mastership; authority. *Obs.*

mag'is-tra-cy (-trə-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz) [From MAGISTRATE.] **1.** State or quality of being a magistrate.

2. Office or dignity of a magistrate; also, the collective body of magistrates.

3. District or jurisdiction of a magistrate.

mag'is-tral (-trăl), *a.* [L. *magistralis*: cf. F. *magistral*. See MAGISTRATE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a master; hence, magisterial; authoritative; dogmatic.

2. Concocted or prescribed by a physician; hence, effectual; sovereign. "Some *magistral* opiate." *Bacon.*

3. *Pharm.* Formulated for a particular case; — opposed to *officinal*, and said of prescriptions and medicines.

4. *Fort.* Guiding; principal; as: **magistral line,** a guiding line with reference to which the drawing for a work is made. In permanent works it is usually the line of the intersection of the scarp and berm; in field works, the interior crest, or bottom of the interior slope, of the parapet.

mag'is-tral, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A sovereign medicine. *Obs.*

2. *Fort.* A magistral line.

3. *Metal.* Roasted copper pyrites used in the patio process.

mag'is-trate (-trāt), *n.* [L. *magistratus*, fr. *magister* master: cf. F. *magistrat*. See MASTER.] **1.** Magistracy. *Obs.*

2. A person clothed with power as a public civil officer; a public civil officer invested with powers of executive government; as: **a** The official first in rank in a government, the **chief,** or **first, magistrate,** — the king, emperor, etc., of a monarchy, the president of a republic, the governor of a State in the United States, etc. **b** A magistrate of a class having summary, often criminal, jurisdiction, as a justice of the peace, or one of certain officials having a similar jurisdiction, as a police *magistrate*, stipendiary *magistrate* (in England), etc.

mag'is-tra-ture (-trə-tūr), *n.* [F. *magistrature*.] Magistracy; term or exercise of magistracy.

mag'ma (măg'mə), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. μάγμα, fr. μάσσειν to squeeze, knead.] **1.** Dregs; sediment; soft or pulpy residuum, as a thick residuum obtained from a semifluid substance by removing the fluid part by pressure or evaporation, or the grounds left after treating a substance with any menstruum, as water or alcohol. *Obs. exc. Pharm.*

2. Any crude mixture of mineral or organic matters in the state of a thin paste. *Ure.*

3. *Petrog.* **a** Molten (liquid) rock material within the earth; the molten mass from which any igneous rock or lava is formed. **b** The glassy base of an eruptive rock. *Obs. or R.*

4. *Pharm.* A salve of some consistence. *Rare.*

5. *Mining.* Gangue.

mag-mat'ic (măg-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from, magma; as, *magmatic* segregation, the separation of certain minerals within an igneous magma.

‖**Mag'na Char'ta** (măg'nə kär'tə), **Mag'na Car'ta.** [LL., great charter.] **1.** The Great Charter, so called, which the English barons forced King John to sign June 15, A. D. 1215, at Runnymede. The Charter, which was more truly a treaty, was based upon a previous charter signed by Henry I. about 1100 A. D., but amplified it, and included rights and principles which had later come into existence. It laid a foundation for the security of English political and personal liberty. There were numerous subsequent confirmations, notably: those of 1216 and 1217 during the minority of Henry III., making many important changes; that of 1225 on Henry's coming of age, making only two alterations of importance; and that of Edward I., in 1297.

2. A constitution guaranteeing rights and privileges.

The county law (Kreisordnung) of the 13th of December, 1872, has been called the *Magna Charta* of Prussian local government. *Woodrow Wilson.*

magazine clothing *or* **dress.** Clothing made chiefly of woolen, with nothing metallic about it, to be worn in a powder magazine. **mag a-zin'er** (măg'ə-zēn'ẽr), *n.* MAGAZINIST. *Rare.* **magazine stove.** A stove having a chamber for holding fuel which is supplied to the fire by some self-feeding process, as in the common base-burner. [-ISH.] **mag'a-zin'ish** (-zēn'ĭsh), *a.* See **mag'a-zin'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Of the style of a magazine article or essay; somewhat superficial or shallow. **Mag'bish** (măg'bĭsh). *Bib.* **mag'bote'** (măg'bŏt'). Var. of MAGBOTE. **Mag'da-la** (măg'də-lə). *Bib.* **Magdala red.** [From *Magdala*, town in Abyssinia.] See DYE. **Mag'da-lei** (măg'də-lē). *D. Bib.* **Mag'da-lene** (măg'də-lē'nē; măg'də lĕ'nē), *n.* [L. *Magdalene*. See MAGDALEN.] Lit., belonging to Magdala; — fem. prop. name. F. *Magdelaine* (mà'də'lĕn'), *Madeleine* (mà'də'lĕn'), *Madelon* (-lôN'); It. *Maddalena* (mä'dä'lä'nä); Sp. *Magdalena* (mäg'dä-lä'nä), *Madelena* (mä'dĕ-lā'nä); Pg. *Magdalena* (mäg'dä-lā'nə); G. *Magdalene* (mäg'dä-lā'nĕ). Dim. *Maud, Maun.* **mag da'le-on,** *n.* [LL. *magdaleo, magdalium*, fr. Gr. μαγδαλία crumb of bread, fr. μάσσειν to knead.] *Pharm.* Any medicinal substance in the form of a roll; a roll of plaster. *Obs.* **Mag'da-lum** (măg'də-lŭm). *D. Bib.* **Mag'di-el** (-dĭ-ĕl). *Bib.* **magecolle.** † MACHECOLE. **Ma'ged** (mā'jĕd). *Bib.* [*Bib.*] **Mag'e-dan** (măj'ē-dăn). *D. Bib.* **ma-gei'rics** (mə-jī'rĭks). Var. of MAGIRICS. **magel,** *a.* Fictitious. *Obs.* **Ma-gel'lan** (mə-jĕl'ən; -gĕl'ən), **Mag'el-la-ni-an** (măj'ə-lā'nĭ-ən; măg'ə-), *a.* Magellanic. **Magellan jacket,** *Naut.*, a watch coat with a hood. **magenta S.** Fuchsine S. **ma'ger-ful** (mā'jẽr-fo͝ol), *a.* Masterful. *Scot.* [† MAJESTY.] **mageste, magestee, magestie.** | **magg** (măg), *v. t.* [Cf. MAG a magpie.] To steal. *Scot.* **magg,** *v. t.* To mangle *Obs.* **magg.** Var. of MAG. **magged** (măgd), *a. Naut.* Worn; fretted; as, a *magged* rope. *R.* **mag'ger.** † MAUGER. **mag'get.** † MAGGOT. **maggezzine.** † MAGAZINE. **Mag gie** (măg'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. MARGARET.] A girl. *Scot.* **mag'gie** (măg'ĭ; măg'ĭ), *v. t.* [Cf. MAGG to mangle.] To mangle; tease; wear out. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mag'got (măg'ŭt; măg'-), *n.* [F. *Margot*, prop., familiar form of *Marguerite* Margaret.] The magpie. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **mag'got-i-ness,** *n.* See -NESS. **mag'got-ish,** *a.* Whimsical; freakish. *Obs.* **mag'got-pate',** *n.* Also **mag'got-y-pate'.** A whimsical, crotchety person. *Obs.* — **mag'got-pat'ed,** *a. Obs.* **mag'got-pie',** *n.* [See MAGPIE.] A magpie. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **maggot pimple.** *Med.* Acne (*acne punctata*) characterized by pimples with comedones. **maggot snipe.** The turnstone. *Eastern U. S.* **Magh** (mäg), *n.* [Hind *māgh*, fr. Skr. *māgha*.] See HINDU CALENDAR. **Magh** (mûg), *n.* A speaker of Arakanese in Chittagong or Bakarganj, India. **magha,** *n.* [L. *magus*, fem. of *magus* a magician.] Enchantress; sorceress. *Obs.* **Ma'ghi** (mā'gē), *n.* The language of the Maghs; Arakanese. **maght** (mât). Var. of MAUGHT. **mag'i-cal-ize,** *v. t.* See -IZE. **mag'i-cal-ly** (măj'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* of MAGICAL. [magician. *Obs.*] **magicienne,** *n.* [F.] A woman **mag'ic-ly,** *adv.* of MAGIC. **Ma-gid'do** (mə-gĭd'ō). *Bib.* Var. of MEGIDDO.

mag-gilp' (mə-gĭlp'), **ma-gilph'** (-gĭlf'). Vars. of MEGILP. **maginate,** *v. t.* [Cf. IMAGINE.] To trifle. *Obs.* **ma-gi'ric** (mə-jī'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. μαγειρικός, fr. μάγειρος cook.] Of or pert. to magirics. *Obs.* **ma-gi'rics** (-rĭks), *n.* Cookery; the art of cooking. *Rare.* **ma-gi'rist** (-rĭst), *n.* [Gr. μάγειρος cook + *-ist*.] A skilled cook. *Rare.* [= MAGIRIC.] **mag'i-ris'tic** (măj'ĭ-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* | **mag'i-rol'o-gy** (-ŏ l'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [See MAGIRIC; -LOGY.] Cookery; magirics. — **ma-gi'ro-log'i-cal** (mə-jī'rō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **mag'i-rol'o-gist** (mă jī'r-ŏ l'ŏ-jĭst), *n. All Rare.* **Ma'gism** (mā'jĭz'm), *n.* [*Magi* + *-ism*.] Magianism. **mag-is'ter** (mă-jĭs'tẽr), *n.* [L. See MASTER.] Master; — a medieval title, given to a person in authority, or to one having an academic license to teach. ‖ **ma-gi'ster ar'tis, in-ge'ni-i'que lar-gi'tor ven'ter** (mä-jĭs'tẽr). [L.] The belly, teacher of arts and bestower of talents. *Persius (Prol. 10).* ‖ **Ma-gi'ster Ar'ti-um.** [L.] Master of Arts. ‖ **ma-gi'ster ce're-mo'ni-a'rum** (sĕr'ē-mō'nĭ-ā'rŭm). [L.] Master of ceremonies.

‖ **Ma-gi'ster Glo-me'ri-æ** (glō-mĕr'ĭ-ē). [LL.] See GLOMERY. **mag'is-te'ri-al,** *n.* = MAGISTERY, 2 *Obs.* **mag'is-te'ri-al-i-ty,** *n.* Magisterial character. **mag'is-te'ri-al-ly,** *adv.* of MAGISTERIAL. **mag is-te'ri-al-ness,** *n.* See -NESS. **mag'is-ter'i-cal,** *a.* Magisterial. *Obs.* **mag'is-te'ri-ous,** *a.* [L. *magisterius*.] Magisterial. *Oxf. E. D.* — **mag'is-te'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **mag'is-te'ri-ous-ness,** *n. All Obs* **mag'is-te'ri-um** (măj'ĭs-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] 1. = MAGISTERY, 2. *Obs.* **2.** *R. C. Ch.* The Church's teaching power or function. **mag'is-tral'i-ty,** *n.; pl.* -TIES Magistral quality or state; authoritative position or character; *pl.*, special prescriptions; also, dogmatic teachings. *Obs.* **mag'is-tral-ly,** *adv.* of MAGISTRAL. **mag'is-trand** (măj'ĭs-trănd), *n.* [LL. *magistrandus*.] Orig., in Scottish universities, an arts student in the fourth, or highest, class; subsequently, one in the fourth year; — now in official use only at Aberdeen. *Oxf. E. D.* **mag'is-trate,** *v. i.* [L. *magistrare* to command.] To command or manage as a magistrate. *Obs.* — **mag'is-tra'tion,** *n. Obs.* **mag'is-trate-ship',** *n.* See -SHIP. **mag'is-tra'tial,** *a.* = MAGISTERIAL, 3. *Obs.* **mag'is-trat'ic** (măj'ĭs-trăt'ĭk), **mag'is-trat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* = MAGISTERIAL, 3. — **mag'is-trat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **mag'is-tra-tive** (măj'ĭs-trə-tĭv), *a.* Proper to a magistrate. *Rare.* ‖ **ma/gi-stra'tus in'di-cat vi'rum** (măj'ĭ-strā'tŭs). [L.] Magistracy indicates or shows (the character of) the man. **magitian.** † MAGICIAN. **mag'lit,** *p. p.* of MAGGLE. *Obs. Scot.* **magma basalt.** *Petrog.* Limburgite. | ‖ **mag'na ci'vi-tas, mag'na so'ci-e-tu'do** (sĭv'ĭ-tās, sō-sĭ'ĭ-tū'dō). [L.] A great city (is) a great solitude. ‖ **mag'na cum lau'de.** [L.] With great praise: — used esp. in a diploma to indicate that the degree has been won by a very high grade of work, or to indicate a superior grade, higher than *cum laude*, of a particular degree. ‖ **mag'na cus-tu'ma.** [NL.] = GREAT CUSTOM. ‖ **mag'næ spes al'te-ra Ro'mæ.** [L.] Another or a second hope of great Rome; — in *Vergil, Æneid*, XII. 168, said of Ascanius after speaking of Æneas.

mag-na'li-um (măg-nā'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*magnesium* + *aluminium* + *-ium.*] A silver-white alloy of aluminium and magnesium. Varieties containing from 5 to 20 per cent of magnesium are used for mechanical purposes.

Mag'na Ma'ter (măg'nə mā'tĕr). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The Great Mother of Anatolia; the Phrygian Cybele. Her cult was introduced in Rome in 204 B. C., when, in response to the Sibylline oracle, her meteorite symbol was brought from Asia Minor and a festival established in her honor, the **Megalesia** or **Megalensia**, originally April 4, but later 4-10. Under the Empire was established a new festival, March 15, 22, 24, 25, and 27, on which days ceremonies symbolizing the death and rebirth of vegetation were performed (cf. ATTIS) and the image of the goddess (March 27) bathed in the Almo, a small affluent of the Tiber. Under Antoninus Pius the ceremony of **taurobolia**, or blood baptism, was introduced, and the cult itself was more fully nationalized, so that it became one of the most popular of the last years of heathenism. See GREAT MOTHER.

mag'na-nim'i-ty (măg'nə-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *magnanimité*, L. *magnanimitas.*] **1.** Quality of being magnanimous; that quality or combination of qualities in character enabling one to encounter danger and trouble with tranquillity and firmness, to disdain injustice, meanness, and revenge, and to act and sacrifice for noble objects.

2. A deed or a disposition characterized by magnanimity.

3. Grandiose temperament; extravagance of soul. *Rare.*

Enormities of ancient *magnanimity.* *Sir T. Browne.*

mag-nan'i-mous (măg-năn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *magnanimus*; *magnus* great + *animus* mind. See MAGNATE; ANIMUS.] **1.** Great of mind; elevated in soul or in sentiment; raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous; of lofty and courageous spirit.

Be *magnanimous* in the enterprise. *Shak.*

2. Dictated by or exhibiting nobleness of soul; honorable; noble; not selfish; as, a *magnanimous* policy.

Both strived for death; *magnanimous* debate. *Stirling.*

mag'nate (măg'nāt), *n.* [L. (pl.) *magnates, magnati*, fr. *magnus* great. See MASTER.] **1.** A person of rank; a noble or grandee; a person of influence or distinction.

2. One of the nobility, or certain high officers of state belonging to the noble estate in the national representation of Hungary, and formerly of Poland.

3. A person prominent in the management of a large industry or enterprise; as, an oil *magnate.* *U. S.*

mag-ne'si-a (măg-nē'zhĭ-ə, -shə; -shĭ-ə, -shə; 277), *n.* [L. *Magnesia*, fem. of *Magnesius* of the country Magnesia, Gr. ἡ Μαγνησια λιθος a magnet. Cf. MAGNET, MANGANESE.] **1.** *Chem.* **a** Magnesium oxide, MgO, a light earthy-white substance got by heating magnesium hydroxide or carbonate, by burning magnesium, etc. It is slightly alkaline, and is used as a mild antacid laxative. The ordinary magnesia of the pharmacopœia (**light magnesia**) is very bulky, but a denser variety (**heavy magnesia**) is also prepared. **b** Magnesium (in phrases); as, carbonate of *magnesia.* Cf. 1st LIME, 2. **c** Manganese. *Obs.*

2. Magnesia alba.

magnesia alba. [L.] *Pharm.* A bulky white amorphous substance, consisting of a hydrous basic carbonate of magnesium, and used as a mild cathartic.

magnesia mixture. *Anal. Chem.* An ammoniacal solution of a magnesium salt and ammonium chloride. It gives a white precipitate with phosphoric or arsenic acid (or a salt of either).

mag-ne'sian (măg-nē'zhăn; -shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to, or characterized by, magnesia or magnesium. — **magnesian limestone.** = DOLOMITE.

mag-ne'sic (-sĭk), *a.* **a** *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, magnesium; as, *magnesic* oxide. **b** See PETROGRAPHY.

mag'ne-site (măg'nē-sīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *magnésite.*] *Min.* Native magnesium carbonate, $MgCO_3$, in white or light-colored, compact or granular masses, rarely in rhombohedral crystals. H., 3.5-4.5. Sp. gr. of crystals, 3.0-3.1.

mag-ne'si-um (măg-nē'zhĭ-ŭm; -shĭ-ŭm; 277), *n.* [NL. See MAGNESIA.] *Chem.* A silver-white metallic element, malleable and ductile, and light (sp. gr., 1.74). Symbol, *Mg*; at. wt., 24.32. Magnesium occurs abundantly, but always in combination, as in the minerals magnesite, dolomite, brucite, epsomite, spinel, and serpentine, talc, olivine, and other silicates; also in natural waters and in organic products, esp. seeds and bones. The metal is isolated chiefly by electrolysis of fused carnallite (a double chloride of magnesium and potassium). It does not tarnish in dry air. It burns, forming (the oxide) magnesia, with the production of a dazzling, strongly actinic light (**magnesium light**), which is used in signaling, in pyrotechny, and in photography. For these uses the metal is made into ribbon, wire, and powder. Chemically, magnesium is bivalent, and forms a colorless cation, Mg^{++}.

magnesium carbonate. *Chem.* A white, crystalline compound, $MgCO_3$, occurring native as magnesite and also prepared artificially; also, any of several basic carbonates obtained as white precipitates. See MAGNESIA ALBA.

magnesium hydroxide. *Chem.* A compound, $Mg(OH)_2$, occurring native as brucite, and obtained by precipitation as a white, difficultly soluble powder. See BRUCITE.

magnesium lamp. A lamp for burning metallic magnesium. See FLASH LAMP.

magnesium oxide. *Chem.* Magnesia. See MAGNESIA, 1 a.

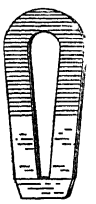
magnesium sulphate. *Chem.* A compound, $MgSO_4$, occurring native as the monohydrate, $MgSO_4{\cdot}H_2O$ (kieserite), but commonly prepared artificially as the heptahydrate, $MgSO_4{\cdot}7H_2O$ (Epsom salts). See EPSOM SALTS.

mag'net (măg'nĕt; 151), *n.* [ME. *magnete*, OF. *magnete*, L. *magnes, -etis*, Gr. Μαγνῆτις λίθος, Μάγνης λίθος, a magnet, metal that looked like silver, prop., Magnesian stone, Μάγνης a Magnesian, fr. *Magnesia*, a country in Thessaly. Cf. MAGNESIA.] **1.** Loadstone; a variety of magnetite or magnetic iron ore having naturally the property of attracting iron; — called also *natural magnet.* Hence, fig., something which attracts.

Dinocrates began to make the arched roof of the temple of Arsinoë all of *magnet*, or this loadstone. *Holland.*

Two *magnets*, heaven and earth, allure to bliss,
The larger loadstone that, the nearer this. *Dryden.*

2. Any body having the characteristic properties of loadstone; specif., a mass of iron or steel having such properties artificially imparted and hence called an **artificial magnet**; also called, according to its shape, a **bar magnet**, a **horseshoe magnet**, etc. A magnet usually has two poles of opposite nature, situated near its ends. When two magnets are brought near each other a repulsion is observed between the poles of like nature, and an attraction between those unlike. The earth is a magnet whose poles are not greatly distant from the geographical poles; consequently, when any magnet is free to turn, like a compass needle, one pole points approximately north, and is hence called the **north pole**, or, better, the **north-seeking pole**. It is also called the **red**, or **positive, pole**. Similarly the other is called the **south, south-seeking, blue**, or **negative, pole**. Soft iron may be temporarily converted into a magnet by contact with a magnet, by induction without contact, or by the influence of an electric current (in which case it is called an **electromagnet**). For methods of producing permanent steel magnets, see DOUBLE TOUCH, SEPARATE TOUCH, SINGLE TOUCH. A few other substances are capable of becoming magnets of feeble power. See FERROMAGNETIC. See also MAGNETIZE.


Horseshoe Magnet

mag'net-a'ri-um (măg'nĕt-ā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL.] *Physics.* An apparatus for imitating the magnetic conditions of the earth. It consists essentially of three concentric spheres, of which the two inner ones have electric wire coiled about them in a particular way.

mag-net'ic (măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *magneticus*: cf. F. *magnétique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the magnet; possessing the properties of the magnet, or corresponding properties; as, a *magnetic* needle.

2. Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, the earth's magnetism; as, the *magnetic* meridian.

3. Capable of being magnetized, as a metal.

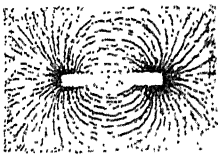
4. Actuated by magnetic attraction; as, a *magnetic* chuck.

5. Endowed with extraordinary personal attractiveness.

She that had all *magnetic* force alone. *Donne.*

6. Having, susceptible to, or induced by, animal magnetism, so called; as, a *magnetic* sleep. See MAGNETISM, 4.

magnetic aging. = MAGNETIC FATIGUE. — **m. amplitude.** = AMPLITUDE, 3 **b** (2). — **m. axis**, *Physics*, the straight line joining the two poles of a magnet; in terrestrial magnetism, the line joining the magnetic poles of the earth. — **m. azimuth**, an arc of the horizon, intercepted between the magnetic meridian and the vertical circle passing through the object. It is found by observing the object with an azimuth compass. — **m. battery**, a combination of magnets with the like poles adjacent, so as to act together as one magnet; — called also *compound magnet.* The power of such a combination is greater than that of a single magnet of the same mass, but less than the total power of the separate pieces. — **m. bearing**, the bearing by a compass which has no deviation, or the bearing from the magnetic pole. — **m. brake**, *Mach.*, a brake, as a band brake, operated by an electromagnet. — **m. bridge**, an instrument for measuring magnetic permeability, similar in principle to Wheatstone's bridge. — **m. circuit**, the closed path of the magnetic flux, analogous to an electric circuit. — **m. cirrus.** *Meteor.* See NOAH'S ARK. — **m. compensator**, a contrivance connected with a ship's compass for compensating or neutralizing the effect of the iron of the ship on the needle. — **m. conductivity.** = PERMEABILITY, 2. — **m. creeping**, the slow increase of magnetization under constant magnetizing force; viscous hysteresis. — **m. current**, the rate of change of the magnetic flux passing through a surface. — **m. curves**, curves indicating lines of magnetic force, as in the arrangement of iron filings between the poles of a powerful magnet. — **m. cycle**, a cycle of changes in the magnetism of a body which finally returns to its original state of magnetization. — **m. declination** *or* **variation.** = DECLINATION, *n.*, 8. — **m. density**, the quantity of magnetism per unit of surface; the number of lines of magnetic force per square centimeter of normal cross section of magnetic field. — **m. deviation.** = DEVIATION OF THE COMPASS. — **m. dip.** = DIP, *n.*, 3 **b**. — **m. electricity**, magneto-electricity. — **m. elements of a place**, *Physics*, the magnetic declination, the magnetic dip, and the magnetic intensity, at that place. — **m. equator**, the aclinic line. See ACLINIC. — **m. explorer**, an exploring coil. — **m. fatigue**, a condition of iron which has been subjected to a large number of magnetic changes in which the losses due to hysteresis become unduly large. Transformer cores are subject to this deteriorating effect. — **m. field**, *Physics*, any space through which magnetic influence is exerted. See FIELD. — **m. figures**, the figures formed by magnetic curves, such as are seen when iron filings are sprinkled over a paper under which is a magnet. — **m. fluid**, a hypothetical fluid (or either of two such fluids) the existence of which was formerly assumed in the explanations of the phenomena of magnetism. — **m. flux**, the total number of lines of force within any tube of force, or the product of the magnetomotive force by the permeance of the circuit. See FLUX. — **m. force**, the force, attractive or repulsive, exerted between two magnetic poles; the force which produces or changes magnetization. Also, the intensity of this force; magnetic flux density. — **m. friction.** **a** The retarding effect suffered by a magnetizable body in passing through a magnetic field. **b** Magnetic hysteresis. — **m. gearing**, friction gearing in which magnetic attraction is used to prevent slipping. — **m. hysteresis.** = HYSTERESIS **b**. — **m. inclination.** = DIP, *n.*, 3 **b**. — **m. induction.** *Physics.* **a** See INDUCTION, 6. **b** Magnetic flux density. See FLUX DENSITY. — **m. intensity**, magnetic flux density. See FLUX DENSITY. — **m. iron**, m. iron ore. *Min.* = MAGNETITE. — **m. lag**, the failure of the induced magnetism in a magnetic substance to keep up with the inducing or magnetizing force. Cf. HYSTERESIS **b**. — **m. latitude**, distance from the aclinic line, or magnetic equator, as measured by the dip of the needle. — **m. leak** *or* **leakage.** = LEAKAGE FLUX. — **m. limit**, the limit of temperature above which a substance cannot be magnetized. For iron it is from a red to a white heat; for cobalt, far above a white heat; for nickel, about 350° C. (662° F.); for manganese, 15-20° C. (59-68° F.). — **magnetic magazine.** = MAGNETIC BATTERY. — **m. mass**, the strength of a magnetic pole, measured by the number of unit poles to which it is equivalent. — **m. memory.** *Physics.* **a** The deviation of a body from normal behavior under magnetization, due to its previous magnetic history. **b** Magnetic retentiveness. — **m. meridian**, a vertical circle coinciding in direction with the horizontal needle. — **m. moment.** = MOMENT OF A MAGNET. — **m. needle**, a slender bar of magnetized steel which, when suspended so as to be free to turn, either in a horizontal or a vertical direction, or in both, is used to indicate the direction of the earth's magnetism. It constitutes the essential part of a compass, such as the mariner's and the surveyor's. — **m. north**, the direction indicated by the north-seeking pole of the horizontal magnetic needle. It usually differs from the true north. — **m. parallel**, an isoclinal line. — **m. permeability.** = PERMEABILITY, 2. — **m. plug**, a spark plug containing its own magnetic make-and-break device. — **m. polarity**, the tendency of a magnetized needle to seek the pole. — **m. poles**, the poles of a magnet; specif., the magnetic poles of the earth. See MAGNET, 2. — **m. potential** (at a point), the energy necessary to transpose a unit pole from infinity (where the potential is assumed to be zero) to the point. — **m. proof plane**, an exploring coil. — **m. pyrites.** = PYRRHOTITE. — **m. quantity.** = MAGNETIC MASS. — **m. reluctance** *or* **resistance**, *Physics*, the resistance offered to the passage of magnetic flux; — analogous to electric resistance. — **m. remanence.** = RESIDUAL MAGNETISM. — **m. resistivity**, specific reluctance. — **m. retardation.** = MAGNETIC LAG. — **m. retentiveness** *or* **retentivity**, the power of retaining magnetism after the withdrawal of the magnetizing force, measured by the ratio of the residual magnetism to its previous maximum value. — **m. rotation**, *Physics & Chem.*, rotation of the plane of polarized light by transparent substances, due to their situation in a magnetic field. The *specific magnetic rotation* is the amount of the rotation referred to that of water as unity. — **m. saturation**, the state of maximum magnetization; sometimes, the state of maximum permanent magnetization. — **m. screen** *or* **shield**, a contrivance for shielding something, as a watch, from the action of a magnetic field. It is usually a box or case of soft iron. — **m. separator**, an apparatus for separating magnetic substances from mixtures by the action of magnets. — **m. shell**, a theoretical sheet or shell composed of magnetic particles all the north poles of which are on one surface of the sheet and all the south poles on the other. — **m. sound.** = MAGNETIC TICK. See PAGE EFFECT. — **m. spectrum.** **a** *Physics.* The appearance produced when the cathode rays impinge upon a suitable screen after passing through a magnetic field. When the rays are developed by an interrupted current there are alternating bright and dark bands. **b** MAGNETIC FIGURES, above. — **m. storm**, *Terrestrial Physics*, any marked disturbance of the earth's magnetic conditions. A connection between sun spots and magnetic disturbances is well established. — **m. susceptibility**, *Physics*, the susceptibility of a material to magnetization. — **m. telegraph**, a telegraph acting by means of a magnet. See TELEGRAPH. — **m. tick.** See PAGE EFFECT. — **m. twist**, a twist produced, as in an iron wire, by changes in magnetization and consequent expansion or contraction. — **m. valve**, *Mach.*, a valve operated by magnetic attraction. — **m. vane**, either of a pair of vanes of soft iron, one fixed and the other movable, used in certain electrical measuring instruments operating by means of the magnetic repulsion produced between the two. — **m. variation.** DECLINATION, *n.*, 8. — **m. viscosity**, a property of magnetizable substances because of which a certain time is required to produce the maximum effect of a given magnetizing force. — **m. whirl**, *Physics*, a motion of the ether about an electric circuit, occurring whenever the current changes intensity. It is regarded as the source of the Hertzian, or electromagnetic, waves.


Magnetic Curves.

mag-net'ic (măg-nĕt'ĭk), *n.* **1.** A magnet. *Obs.*

2. A magnetic substance.

mag-net'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Magnetic. *Now Rare.*

mag-net'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a magnetic manner; by, or with reference to, magnetism.

mag-net'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of magnetism.

mag'net-ing (măg'nĕt-ĭng), *n.* Separation of iron from brass, copper, etc., in a mixture of filings, turnings, borings, etc., by the aid of magnets.

mag'net-i-po'lar (măg'nĕt-ĭ-pō'lăr), *a.* [*magnet* + *polar.*] Having magnetic polarity.

mag'net-ism (măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *magnétisme.*] **1.** Property, quality, or state, of being magnetic; the manifestation of the force in nature which is seen in a magnet.

2. The science which treats of magnetic phenomena.

3. Power to attract; power to excite the feelings and to gain the affections. "The *magnetism* of interest." *Glanvill.*

4. Animal magnetism, or mesmerism.

mag'net-ite (măg'nĕt-it), *n.* *Min.* An oxide of iron (Fe_3O_4) occurring in isometric (usually octahedral) crystals, or in massive form, and of an iron-black color and metallic luster. It occurs also as loose sand and in earthy forms. It is strongly attracted by a magnet and sometimes possesses polarity, being then called *loadstone.* It is an important iron ore. H., 5.5-6.5. Sp. gr., 4.9-5.2. Called also *magnetic iron, magnetic iron ore.* — **mag'net-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

magnetite lamp. A flaming arc lamp in which the lower (negative) electrode is a steel tube filled with powdered oxide of iron (magnetite). The copper positive electrode is a permanent part of the lamp. The lamp has high efficiency, but is not suitable to indoor use because of fumes.

mag'net-iz'a-ble (-ĭz'ə-b'l), *a.* Capable of being magnetized. — **mag'net-iz'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mag'net-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shăn), *n.* A magnetizing, or state of being magnetized; also, degree to which a body is magnetized; specif., intensity of magnetic force measured by magnetic moment per unit of volume.

mag'net-ize (măg'nĕt-īz), *v. t.*; MAG'NET-IZED (-īzd); MAG'NET-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To communicate magnetic properties to; to convert into a magnet; as, to *magnetize* a needle. According to the theory of J. A. Ewing, now generally accepted, the process of *magnetizing* a body consists in bringing its molecules (themselves minute magnets) into a uniform arrangement as regards their north and south poles.

‖ **mag'na est ve'ri-tas, et præ'va-le'bit** (vē'rĭ-tăs). [L.] Truth is mighty, and will prevail; — the usual form of this maxim, correct grammatically, but a misquotation of 3 Esdras iv 41, of the Vulgate, where the second verb is in the present tense (*prævalet*).

‖ **mag'na est vis con'sue-tu'di-nis.** [L.] Great is the force of habit.

mag-næ'vous, *a.* [L. *magnus* great + *ævum* age.] Of great age. *Obs.*

‖ **mag-na'le** (măg-nā'lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-lĭ-ə). [L. *magnalia*, pl.] A wonder; a marvel. *Obs.*

mag-nal'i-ty (măg-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *magnalis* mighty, fr. *magnus* great.] A magnale. *Obs.*

‖ **ma'gna'ne-rie'** (mä'nyä'nē-rē'), *n.* [F., fr. *magnan* silkworm.] **a** An establishment where silkworms are reared. **b** The raising of silkworms; sericulture.

mag-nan'i-mate, *v. t.* [L. *magnanimus* magnanimous + *-ate.*] To make high-spirited or courageous. *Rare.*

magnanime, *a.* [F.] Magnanimous. *Obs.* [IMOUS.]

mag'na-nim'i-ous. † MAGNANIMOUS. [-NESS.]

mag-nan'i-mous-ly, *adv.* of MAGNANIMOUS.

mag-nan'i-mous-ness, *n.* See ‖ **mag'nas in'ter o'pes in'ops.** [L.] Poor amid great wealth. *Horace (Odes*, III. xvi. 28).

mag'ne-cryst'al'lic (măg'nē-krĭs-tăl'ĭk), *a.* *Physics.* Pertaining to the action of a magnet on a crystalline body. *Faraday.*

magnefic. † MAGNIFY.

magnel. † MANGONEL.

mag'ne-lec'tric (măg'nē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* Magneto-electric. *Faraday.*

mag'ne-op'tic (măg'nē-ŏp'tĭk), *a.* Magneto-optic. *Faraday.*

mag'nes, *n.* [L.] A magnet; also, magnetic power. *Obs.*

mag.ne'si-fer'rous (măg-nē'sĭ-fĕr'ŭs), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

mag-ne'si-o-fer'rite (-sĭ-ō-fĕr'īt), *n.* [*magnesio-* (for *magnesium*) + *ferrite.*] *Min.* A magnetic oxide of magnesium and iron, $MgFe_2O_4$, occurring in octahedrons and resembling magnetite. H., 6-6.5. Sp. gr., 4.57-4.64.

mag'net, *v. t.* To subject to the action of a magnet.

mag-ne'tes. *n.* A magnet. *Obs.*

mag-net'i-cal. *n.* A magnetic. *Obs.*

mag-net'i-cal-ness, *n.* Quality of being magnetic. *Obs. or R.*

mag-ne-ti'cian (măg'nē-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in the science of magnetism; a magnetist.

mag-net'ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mag'net-if'er-ous (măg'nĕt-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *magnes, -etis*, magnet + *-ferous.*] Producing or conducting magnetism.

mag'net'i-fy (măg-nĕt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*magnet* + *-fy.*] To magnetize. *Obs.*

mag net i fi ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Obs.*

mag'net-im'e-ter, *n.* MAGNETOMETER. *Obs.*

mag'net-ine (măg'nĕt-ĭn), *n.* Magnetic fluid. *Obs.*

mag net'ish, *a.* Slightly magnetic. *Obs.* [in magnetism]

mag'net-ist, *n.* **1.** One versed **2.** A mesmerist. *Now Rare.*

mag'net-ize, *v. t.* To become magnetized. *Rare.*

Demagnetizing consists in destroying this arrangement, the molecules remaining magnets, but with poles directed so that their effects are neutralized. Cf. HYSTERESIS **b**.

2. To attract as a magnet attracts, or like a magnet; to influence uncontrollably, esp. by charming; to captivate.

Fascinated, *magnetized*, as it were, by his character. *Motley.*

3. To bring under the influence of animal magnetism.

magnetizing current, *Elec.*, a current which magnetizes or energizes a magnetic core; exciting current. In a device excited by alternating current, as a transformer, *magnetizing current* may refer either to the whole exciting current, or only to the part (*true magnetizing current*) remaining after deducting the power component of current required to supply core losses due to hysteresis and eddy currents.

mag'net-o- (măg'nĕt-ō-; măg-nē'tŏ-; 277). [See MAGNET.] A prefix meaning *pertaining to, produced by*, or in some way *connected with, magnetism.*

mag-ne'to (măg-nē'tō; măg'nĕt-ō), *n. Elec.* A magneto-electric machine; esp., a magneto-dynamo used to generate the current for the electric ignition in some internal-combustion engines, being operated by the engine itself.

mag'net-o-dy'na-mo, *n.* A dynamo with permanent field magnets.

mag'net-o-e-lec'tric } *a. Physics.* Pertaining to, or
mag'net-o-e-lec'tri-cal } characterized by, electricity developed by magnets; as, *magneto-electric* induction.

magneto-electric machine, a machine that generates currents by magneto-electric induction: — now usually limited to those employing permanent magnets, the term *dynamo* being similarly limited to generators using electromagnets. Called also *magneto.*

mag'net-o-e-lec-tric'i-ty, *n.* Electricity developed by means of magnets; also, the science treating of the same. Cf. ELECTROMAGNETISM.

mag'net-o-gen'er-a'tor, *n. Elec.* A generator with permanent magnets; a magneto.

mag-ne'to-gram (măg-nē'tō-grăm; măg-nĕt'ō-; 277), *n.* [*magneto-* + *-gram.*] *Physics.* An automatic record of magnetic phenomena made by a magnetograph or the like.

mag-ne'to-graph(-grăf), *n.* [*magneto-* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* **a** An automatic instrument for recording, as by photography, states and variations of a terrestrial magnetic element. **b** A magnetogram. — **mag-ne'to-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

mag'net-om'e-ter (măg'nĕt-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*magneto-* + *-meter:* cf. F. *magnétomètre.*] *Physics.* **a** An instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetic forces; also, less frequently, an instrument for determining any of the terrestrial magnetic elements, as the dip and declination. **b** A kind of galvanometer with a heavy magnetic needle.

mag'net-om'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*magneto-* + *-metry.*] *Physics.* The science of measuring the intensity of magnetic fields and of determining the direction of the lines of force; also, the use of the magnetometer. — **mag'net-o-met'ric** (măg'nĕt-ō-; măg-nē'tō-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

mag'net-o-mo'tive (măg'nĕt-ō-; măg-nē'tō-mō'tĭv), *a.* [*magneto-* + *motive*, a.] *Elec.* Pertaining to or designating a force producing magnetic flux, analogous to electromotive force, and equal to the magnetic flux multiplied by the magnetic reluctance.

mag'net-o-op'tics, *n.* [*magneto-* + *optics.*] A branch of physics dealing with the influence of the magnetic field upon light. It treats of such phenomena as the Zeeman effect and the magnetic turning of the plane of polarization. Cf. ELECTROOPTICS. — **mag'net-o-op'tic, -op'ti-cal**, *a.*

mag-ne'to-phone (măg-nē'tō-fōn; măg-nĕt'ō-), *n.* [*magneto-* + *-phone.*] *Physics.* An instrument analogous to the siren, in which the undulatory currents generated by the revolution of a perforated disk in the magnetic field are transmitted to a telephone receiver, producing a note the pitch of which is proportional to the velocity of the disk.

mag'net-o-pho'no-graph, *n.* A phonograph operated by magneto-electricity; a telegraphone.

mag-ne'to-scope (măg-nē'tō skōp; măg-nĕt'ō-), *n.* [*magneto-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An instrument for detecting magnetic force.

mag'net-o-stric'tion (măg'nĕt-ō-strĭk'shŭn; măg-nē'tō-), *n.* [*magneto-* + L. *strictio* a drawing together.] *Physics.* A change in the dimensions of a body when magnetized.

magneto testing bell. An instrument for electrical testing comprising a magneto-generator and bell.

mag'net-o-ther'a-py (măg'nĕt-ō-thĕr'ă-pĭ; măg-nē'tō-), *n.* [*magneto-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by the use of magnets or magnetism.

mag'net-o-trans-mit'ter, *n.* Any of various magneto-electric machines for transmitting something, as sound, electricity, etc.

magnet wire. *Elec.* Insulated wire, covered with a single or a double layer of cotton or silk, used for electromagnets, induction coils, etc.

mag-nif'ic (măg-nĭf'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *magnificus: cf.* F. *ma-*
mag-nif'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *gnifique.* See MAGNIFICENT.]

1. Renowned; illustrious. *Obs.*

2. Magnificent; sublime. "Thy *magnific* deeds." *Milton.*

3. Intended to impress; grandiloquent; high-sounding; also, intended to extol; honorific; eulogistic.

4. Royally generous; munificent. *Obs.*

Mag-nif'i-cat (-ĭ-kăt), *n.* [L., it magnifies.] **1.** The song of the Virgin Mary, Luke i. 46–55; — so called because it commences with this word in the Vulgate.

2. [*l. c.*] Hence, a song of praise.

mag'ni-fi-ca'tion (măg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A magnifying, or state of being magnified; specif.: **a** Laudation; exaltation, as by praise. **b** Apparent enlargement of an object by an optical instrument, esp. as measured in diameters of the object; magnifying power; as, a *magnification* of 250.

mag-nif'i-cence (măg-nĭf'ĭ-sĕns), *n.* [F. *magnificence*, L. *magnificentia*, fr. *magnificus* magnificent; *magnus* great + *facere* to make. See MAGNITUDE; FACT.] **1.** In mediæval ethics, the virtue of unostentatious liberality in expenditure; hence, munificence.

Magnificence, that is to say, when a man doth and performeth great works of goodness that he hath begun. *Chaucer*

2. Splendor of physical surroundings or richness in sensuous qualities; also, grandeur; spectacular beauty.

3. Something, as a ceremony, marked by splendor or lavish display. *Obs. or R.*

4. Glory; exaltation of character or place.

The temple of the great goddess Diana should be despised, and her *magnificence* should be destroyed *Acts* XIX 27.

5. A title applied to various high officers, as to the rector, prorector, and chancellor of a German university.

mag-nif'i-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [Cf. OF. *magnificent.* See MAGNIFICENCE.] **1.** Great in deed, or exalted in place; characterized by admirable or splendid achievements; — now used only when applied as an epithet to former famous rulers; as, Sultan Solyman the *Magnificent;* Lorenzo [de' Medici] the *Magnificent.*

2. Liberal or lavish in expenditure; munificent. *Now R.*

3. a Characterized by sensuous splendor or sumptuous adornment; imposing; brilliant; also, characterized by grandeur, stateliness, or majestical beauty.

When Rome's exalted beauties I descry
Magnificent in piles of ruin lie. *Addison.*

b As applied to ideas, languages, etc.: Impressing the imagination; exalted; noble. "The *magnificent* systems of the earlier thinkers." *Josiah Royce.*

Syn. — Glorious, majestic, sublime. See GRAND.

mag-nif'i-co (măg-nĭf'ĭ-kō), *n.; pl.* -COES (-kōz). [It. Cf. MAGNIFIC.] **1.** An honorary designation or title denoting: **a** A grandee or nobleman of Venice. **b** A rector of a German university.

2. Hence, any person of high position or grand feeling.

Although the happy man feels very kindly towards others of his own sex, there is something too much of the *magnifico* in his demeanor. *Stevenson.*

mag'ni-fi'er (măg'nĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* One that magnifies; specif., a lens or combination of lenses.

mag'ni-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [ME. *magnifien*, F. *magnifier*, L. *magnificare.* See MAGNIFICENCE.] **1.** To praise highly; to laud; extol. *Archaic.*

O, *magnify* the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together. *Ps.* XXXIV. 3

2. To increase the importance of; to cause to be held in greater esteem or respect.

On that day the Lord *magnified* Joshua. *Joshua* IV 14

3. To make great, or greater; to increase the dimensions of; to amplify; to enlarge, either in fact or in appearance; as, the microscope *magnified* the object by 100 diameters.

The least error in a small quantity . . . will in a great one . . . be proportionately *magnified* *Grew*

4. To exaggerate; as, to *magnify* a loss or a difficulty.

to magnify one's self, *Bib.*, to exhibit pride and haughtiness; to boast. — **to m. one's self against,** *Bib.*, to oppose with pride.

mag'ni-fy, *v. i.* **1.** To have the power of causing objects to appear larger than they are; to increase the apparent dimensions of objects; as, some lenses *magnify* but little.

2. To have effect; to be of importance. *Obs. Cant or Dial. Eng.*

mag'ni-fy'ing (-fī'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MAGNIFY. — **magnifying glass,** a lens which magnifies the apparent dimensions of objects seen through it, or any of various simple instruments consisting essentially of one or more such lenses. — **m. power,** *Optics*, the ratio of the magnitude of the image to the magnitude of the object, usually expressed in diameters of the object; as, a *magnifying power* of 200.

mag-nil'o-quence (măg-nĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *magniloquentia.*] Quality of being magniloquent; pompous discourse; grandiloquence.

mag-nil'o-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *magnus* great + *loquens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *loqui* to speak: cf. L. *magniloquus.* See MAGNITUDE; LOQUACIOUS.] Speaking pompously; using swelling discourse; bombastic; tumid in style; grandiloquent. — **mag-nil'o-quent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See TURGID.

mag'ni-tude (măg'nĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *magnitudo*, fr. *magnus* great. See MASTER; cf. MAXIM.] **1.** Greatness; as: **a** Physical greatness; extent; bigness. **b** Greatness of character, position, fame, or the like; hence, nobility; grandeur.

Plain, heroic *magnitude* of mind. *Milton.*

c Greatness, in reference to influence or effect, importance; as, an affair of *magnitude.*

The *magnitude* of his designs. *Bp Horsley.*

2. Size; extension; spatial quality.

3. Quantity; capability of being greater or less.

4. *Math.* Anything that may be greater or less than something else (of the same class), as a length, area, volume, weight, angle, velocity, tension, etc.

5. *Astron.* A degree of brightness of a celestial body, esp. of a fixed star; also, a number expressing brightness; — called also **stellar magnitude.** The scale adopted is such that a body sending to the earth 2.512 times the light of another body is of a magnitude numerically one less. Thus, Polaris is of the 2.2, Aldebaran 1.0, Sirius —1.4, and the sun —26, stellar magnitude. See 1st STAR, 1.

Syn. — See SIZE.

mag'ni-tu'di-nous (măg'nĭ-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *magnitudo, -tudinis*, magnitude.] Having magnitude or greatness. *Rare.*

Mag-no'li-a (măg-nō'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Pierre *Magnol*, professor of botany at Montpellier, France, in the 17th century.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of trees typifying the family Magnoliaceæ. They have aromatic bark and large fragrant white, pink, or purple flowers, succeeded by conelike polycarpellary fruits, the fleshy seeds hanging when ripe by slender filaments. There are about 15 species, about half American and half Asiatic. All are highly ornamental, and the Asiatic species, as *M. yulan*, etc., are commonly cultivated. The bull bay, or evergreen magnolia (*M. fœtida*), the sweet bay, or laurel magnolia (*M. virginiana*), the umbrella tree (*M. tripetala*), and the large-leaved magnolia (*M. macrophylla*) are American species. Also *[l. c.]*, a tree or flower of this genus. See SWEET BAY, *Illust.*

2. [*l. c.*] Short for MAGNOLIA METAL.

Mag-no'li-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees (order Ranunculales), containing 13 genera and nearly 100 species, of wide distribution. The flowers are mostly large and showy, with indefinite petals and stamens, and the elongated receptacle bears extrorse carpels with exalbuminous seeds. The family includes many ornamental trees of the genera *Magnolia, Liriodendron, Schizandra, Illicium*, etc. — **mag-no'li-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

magnolia metal. [Said to be named from a magnolia flower used as a manufacturer's mark on it.] An antifriction alloy usually composed (approximately) of .78 lead, .18 antimony, and .04 tin, or of .78 lead, .21 antimony, and .01 iron.

magnolia warbler. A North American warbler (*Dendroica maculosa*). The male has the rump and under parts bright yellow; the breast and belly are spotted with black; the tail is black, with white patches near the middle.



Magnolia Warbler.

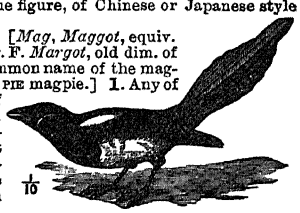
mag'num (măg'nŭm), *n.* [Neut. sing. of L. *magnus* great.] **1.** A two-quart bottle for wine or spirits.

2. *Anat.* = OS MAGNUM.

mag'ot (măg'ŏt; mā'gō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** The Barbary ape.

2. A small grotesque figure, of Chinese or Japanese style or workmanship.

mag'pie (măg'pī), *n.* [*Mag, Maggot*, equiv. to *Margaret*, and fr. F. *Margot*, old dim. of *Marguerite*, and common name of the magpie. See MARGARET, PIE magpie.] **1.** Any of numerous species of the genus *Pica* and related genera, allied to the jays, but having a long graduated tail; esp., the common European species (*P. pica*, syn. *P. caudata*), the closely similar American *P. hudsonica* of the Rocky Mountain region, or *P. nuttalli*, the yellow-billed magpie of California. They are iridescent black with white belly and wing markings. Like jays, they are roving, noisy, and mischievous, and in captivity sometimes learn to speak a few words.



European Magpie (*Pica pica*).

2. Any of various other birds; — often so called because they have black-and-white or pied plumage suggesting that of the true magpies; esp., one of certain crow shrikes, as *Gymnorhina tibicen* and *G. leuconota* of Australia, and *G. hyperleuca* and *Strepera fuliginosa* of Tasmania. Cf. MAGPIE FINCH, MAGPIE ROBIN, MAGPIE GOOSE, etc.

3. One of a breed of domestic pigeons in which the head, breast, and back are colored in sharp contrast to the white wings and under parts.

4. A chatterer.

5. An Anglican bishop; — a derisive epithet alluding to the black and white of his ceremonial dress. *Obs.*

6. *Eng. Slang.* **a** A halfpenny. **b** *Mil.* A shot striking the next to the outer division of a target, signaled by a black-and-white flag

magpie moth. A black-and-white European geometrid moth (*Abraxas grossulariata*), whose larva feeds on currant and gooseberry bushes.

mag'uey (măg'wā; *Sp.* mä-gā'ĕ), *n.* [Sp., due to a misreading of *allaguey*, a Sp. form of *aloe.*] In general, any species of *Agave*, esp. one yielding useful fiber; specif., the common century plant (*A. americana*).

Mag'yar (mŏd'yŏr; 277), *n.* [Hung.] **1.** One of the dominant people of Hungary, compactly settled in the central part of the country, which they invaded and conquered at the close of the 9th century. Cf. HUNGARIAN.

The *Magyars* . . for about a thousand years have preserved

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mag'net-ize-er (-ĭ-zĕr), *n.* A person subjected to the influence of animal magnetism.

mag'net-iz'er(măg'nĕt-īz'ĕr), *n.* One that magnetizes; specif., a mesmerist. *Now Rare.*

mag'net-o-bell', *n.* A bell operated by a magneto-generator.

mag'net-od, *n.* See OD.

mag'net-oid (măg'nĕt-oid; măg-nē'toid), *a.* [*magnet* + *-oid.*] Resembling a magnet.

mag'net-o-in'stru-ment, *n.* A magneto-electric machine.

mag'net-ol'o-gy (măg'nĕt-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*magneto-* + *-logy.*] The science of magnetism. *Rare.*

mag'net-o-ma-chine', *n.* A magneto-electric machine.

mag'net-o-mo'tor, *n.* [*magneto-* + *motor.*] A voltaic series of large plates, producing a great quantity of electricity of low tension, and hence adapted to the exhibition of electromagnetic phenomena. *Rare.*

mag'net-o-point'er, *n.* The index of a magneto-electric dial telegraph. *Oxf. E. D.*

mag'net-o-print'er, *n.* An autographic magneto-telegraph.

mag'net-o-tel'e-graph, *n.* A magneto-electric telegraph.

mag'net-o-tel'e-phone, *n.* A magneto-electric telephone.

mag'ni-fi'a-ble (măg'nĭ-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [NIFIC.

mag-nif'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of MAG-

mag-nif'i-cate (măg-nĭf'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *magnificatus*, p. p. of *magnificare.*] = MAGNIFY

mag-nif'i-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *n. Gram.* = AUGMENTATIVE. *R.*

mag-nif'i-cen-cy (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.* a Magnificence. *Obs.* **b** A magnificent object. [cent. *Obs.*

mag-nif'i-cen'tial, *a.* Magnifi-

mag-nif'i-cent-ly, *adv.* of MAGNIFICENT. See -LY. [-NESS.

mag-nif'i-cent-ness, *n.* See

magnificle, *n.* Importance. *Obs.*

mag-nif'ic ly, *adv.* of MAGNIFIC. See -LY. *Obs.*

mag-nif'i-cous, *a.* [L. *magnificus.*] Magnificent. *Obs.* — **mag-nif'i-cous-ly**, *adv. Obs.* [*Obs.*

mag-nif'i-ence, *n.* Magnificence.

‖ **ma'gni'fique'** (mä'nyē'fēk'), *a.* [F., magnific.] Lavish. *Rare*

mag-nil'o-quen-cy (măg-nĭl'ō-kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* Magniloquence

mag-nil'o-quous, *a.* [L. *magniloquus.*] Magniloquent. *Obs.*

mag-nil'o-quy (măg-nĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *magniloquium.*] Magniloquence. *Rare.*

‖ **mag'ni no'mi-nis um'bra** (nŏm'ĭ-nĭs). [L.] The shadow of a great name. *Lucan* (*Pharsalia*, I. 135). Quintilian has *umbra magni nominis.*

mag-nip'o-tent (măg-nĭp'ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *magnus* great + *potens* powerful.] Possessing great power. *Rare.* — **mag-nip'o-tence** (-tĕns), *n. Rare.*

mag-nis'o-nant (măg-nĭs'ō-nănt), *a.* [L. *magnus* great + *sonans*, p. pr. of *sonare* to sound.] High-sounding. *Rare*

mag'no-chro'mite (măg'nō-krō'mīt), *n.* A variety of chromite containing magnesia.

mag'no-fer'rite (măg'nō-fĕr'īt), *n.* Magnesioferrite.

magnolia family. *Bot.* The family Magnoliaceæ.

‖ **mag'num bo'num.** [L., lit., great good.] **a** An English variety of yellow plum. **b** A kind of potato.

‖ **mag'num con-ci'li-um** (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] Great council; specif. [*cap.*], *Eng. Hist.*, the great council of the Norman kings. See under GREAT

‖ **mag'num o'pus.** [L.] A great work; — applied esp. to a literary work of great importance either absolutely or relatively to other works of its author.

‖ **mag'num vec-ti'gal est par'si-mo'ni-a.** [L.] Frugality is a great income. Adapted from *Cicero* (*Paradoxa Stoicorum*, VI. 3).

‖ **mag'nus A-pol'lo.** [L.] Great Apollo. [KNOT, 1.

mag'nus hitch. *Naut.* See 2d

Ma'gog, *n.* See GOG.

magoll. + MOGUL.

magonel. + MANGONEL.

Ma'gor-mis'sa-bib (mā'gŏr-mĭs'ă-bĭb), *Bib.* An epithet applied by Jeremiah to Pashur, translated in R. V. margin, "terror on every side." [of MAGGOT.

mag'ot (măg'ŭt; mā'gō'). Var.

magot-pie. Var. of MAGGOT-PIE.

Mag'pi ash (măg'pĭ-ăsh). *Bib.*

magpie diver. The smew.

magpie finch. Any small finch-like bird of variegated color of the genus *Spermestes;* esp., the African *S. cucullata*, which is introduced into South America

magpie goose. A black and white Australian swan goose (*Anseranas semipalmata*)

mag'pie-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

magpie lark. A black and white passerine bird (*Grallina picata*) of Australia having peculiar vocal organs and supposed to be related to the wood shrikes. A closely related species is found in New Guinea.

magpie perch. An Australian perciform fish (*Cheilodactylus gibbosus*).

magpie robin. Any of several Asiatic singing birds of the genus *Copsychus;* esp., *C. saularis*, which has the back, head, neck, and breast black glossed with blue, the wings and tail black and white, and the belly white.

magpie shrike. a A South American black and white tanager (*Cissopis leveriana*). **b** Any of several Australian crow shrikes. See CROW SHRIKE. [culture

M. Agr. *Abbr.* Master of Agri-

ma'gra (mä'grä), *n.* [Native name.] A pouch worn over the shoulders by aboriginal women in Australia, and used for carrying their infants. [MAUGER.

ma'gre Obs. or Scot. var. of

magry. + MAUGRE.

mags'man (măgz'măn), *n.* [*mag* chatter + *man.*] A swindler. *Slang.*

ma-gua'ri (mä-gwä'rĭ), *n.* [Tupi.] A South American stork (*Euxenura maguari*), having white plumage with black wings and black forked tail.

Ma-guin'da-na'o (mä-gēn'dä-nä'ō), *n.; pl.* -OS (-ōs). One of a leading Moro tribe of Mindanao. [MAGI.

Ma'gus (mā'gŭs), *n., sing.* of

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their Finno-Turki speech intact amid a congeries of Aryan-speaking populations, while in their new environment their Mongolic physical type has gradually conformed to the normal European standard. *A. H. Keane.*

The *Magyars* are a strikingly fine-looking and well-developed people. The facial features are regular, the nose and mouth well formed. There is nothing Asiatic or Mongol to be seen. Perhaps, indeed, they have, as Dr. Beddoe writes me, an Oriental type of beauty, with somewhat prominent "semi-Tatar" cheek bones. *W. Z. Ripley.*

2. The language of the Magyars, a Finno-Ugric language whose literary development dates chiefly from the Renaissance, Latin having been the official and literary language of Hungary throughout the greater part of its previous history. Vowel harmony is a very constant trait of the language, which is written in Roman alphabet with a number of diacritically distinguished letters.

Mag'yar-ism (mŏd'yŏr-ĭz'm), *n.* Magyar patriotism; national spirit of the Magyars.

Ma-ha-bha'ra-ta (mä-hä-bä'rä-tä), *n.* Also **Ma-ha-bha'ra-tam** (-tăm). [Skr. *Mahābhārata.*] The great epic of the Hindus. Its theme is the struggle of two families, the **Pandavas** and their cousins, the **Kauravas**, for possession of a kingdom in northern India, the capital of which was near the modern Delhi. The Pandavas are five brothers: **Yudhishthira**, characterized by firmness and integrity; **Bhima**, of huge bodily strength, coarse appetites, and fiery temper; **Arjuna**, brave, generous, and chivalric, the chief hero of the poem; and the twins, **Nakula** and **Sahadeva**, less prominent in the narrative. The Kauravas are the hundred sons of the uncle of the Pandavas, the blind king **Dhritarashtra**, the leader among them being **Duryodhana**, bold, crafty, and vindictive. At a public trial of strength, **Draupadi**, a princess, is won by Arjuna against the Kauravas and all other competitors, and becomes the wife of all five Pandavas. This, and the fact that Dhritarashtra divides his kingdom, giving a part to the Pandavas, causes the Kauravas to lay a plot whereby in a gambling match they cheat their cousins of their kingdom and drive them into exile. After thirteen years, in a great war, the Pandavas overthrow the Kauravas and are reinstated, Bhima slaying Duryodhana. Afterwards, in remorse, they abdicate and set out for Indra's heaven, all falling by the way excepting Yudhishthira, who after many trials arrives there, to find his brothers and Draupadi awaiting him. Together with the epic action is introduced a mass of speculative, social, and ethical discourse. The poem contains about 100,000 stanzas; it dates from the centuries just preceding the Christian Era, while the event it celebrates is placed by scholars in the 12th century B. C.

ma-hal'a (mä-hăl'ä), *n.* [North Amer. Indian.] A California rhamnaceous shrub (*Ceanothus prostratus*), used by the Indians in making mats.

ma-hal'a (-ä), **ma-hal'y** (-ĭ), *n.* [N. Amer. Indian.] **1.** A squaw, among certain northwestern American Indians. **2.** A female salmon.

ma'ha-leb (mä'hä-lĕb), *n.* [Ar. *mahleb.*] A European cherry (*Prunus mahaleb*) with small red inedible fruit, from which a violet dye and a cordial are prepared. The wood is used by cabinetmakers, and the flowers and young leaves in perfumery. The young trees are much used as a grafting stock for cultivated cherries.

ma-ha-ra'ja } (mä-hä-rä'jä), *n.* [Skr. *mahārāja; mahat* **ma-ha-ra'jah** } great + *rāja* king.] A sovereign prince in India.

ma-hat'ma (mä-hät'mä), *n.* [Skr. *mahātman*, lit., great-souled, wise.] *Theos.* One of a class of sages, or "adepts," reputed to have knowledge and powers of a higher order than those of ordinary men. — **ma-hat'ma-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Mah'di (mä'dĭ), *n.* [Ar. *mahdī* guide, leader.] Among Mohammedans, the last imam, or leader of the faithful. The Sunni, the largest sect of the Mohammedans, believe that he is yet to appear. The title has been taken by several leaders of Moslem sects, notably by Mohammad Ahmed, who overran the Egyptian Sudan, and in 1885 captured Khartum, his soldiers killing General Gordon, an Englishman, who was then the Egyptian governor of the region.

Mah'dism (mä'dĭz'm), *n.* Belief in the coming of the Mahdi; fanatical devotion to the cause of the Mahdi or a pretender to that title. — **Mah'dist** (-dĭst), *n.*

mah'mal (mä'măl), *n.* [Ar. *maḥmal.*] A richly decorated pyramidal litter carried in pilgrimages from Cairo or Damascus to Mecca on a camel, and emblematic of royalty.

ma-hoe' (mä-hō'), *n.* [Galibi *mahu-mahu.*] **a** Any of several malvaceous trees having strong fiber, as the majagua, West Indian corkwood, etc. **b** The West Indian tree *Sterculia caribæa.* **c** The wood or fiber of any of these.

ma-hog'a-ny (mä-hŏg'ä-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [From native name in the Antilles.] **1.** A tropical American meliaceous tree (*Swietenia mahagoni*), with pinnate leaves and panicles of small greenish flowers.

2. The valuable hard wood of this tree, used extensively for furniture and cabinetwork. It varies in color from a deep reddish brown (**mahogany color**) to brownish yellow, and is susceptible of a high polish. Varieties with a mottled or figured grain also occur.

3. Any of many trees related to, or resembling, the mahogany; as, in Australia, species of *Eucalyptus;* in India, various meliaceous trees of the genera *Soymida, Chukrassia,* and *Tona;* in Africa, *Khaya senegalensis;* in the United States, *Rhus integrifolia,* species of *Cercocarpus,* etc. See AFRICAN MAHOGANY, BASTARD MAHOGANY, etc.

4. With *the* or a possessive, a table of mahogany; hence, a dining table. *Colloq.*

5. A mixture of brandy and water; also, one of gin and treacle. *Slang & Dial. Brit.*

ma-hog'a-ny (mä-hŏg'ä-nĭ), *a.* Of the color of mahogany; reddish brown.

mahogany snapper. **a** A small brown West Indian snapper (*Lutianus mahogani*). **b** The gray snapper.

ma-hol'tine (mä-hŏl'tĭn), *n.* [Perh. fr. native name.] A tropical American malvaceous plant (*Wissadula periplocifolia*) which yields a valuable bast fiber.

Ma-ho'ni-a (mä-hō'nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after Bernard McMahon, American botanist.] **1.** *Bot.* A subgenus of berberidaceous shrubs now commonly included in *Berberis,* and including the species with pinnate hollylike leaves.

2. [*l. c.*] Any species of *Berberis* belonging to this section, esp. *B. aquifolium.*

Ma-hon' stock (mä-hŏn'). [From a proper name; cf. F. *giroflée de Mahon.*] A brassicaceous annual herb (*Malcolmia maritima*), with reddish purple or white flowers. It is called in England **Virginia stock**, but the plant comes from the Mediterranean.

Ma'ho-ri (mä'hō-rē), *n.* [Cf. MAORI.] The languages of the Polynesians considered as a single tongue with only dialectic variations. Cf. MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

Ma-hound' (mä-hound'; -hōond'; 277), *n.* [ME. *Mahoun,* OF. *Mahon, Mahom;* influenced by E. *hound.*] **1.** Mohammed; — generally so called in the Middle Ages and widely believed to be worshiped as a god.

2. [*l. c.*] An idol; a heathen god; also, a monster. *Obs.*

3. The Devil. *Scot.*

ma-hout' (mä-hout'), *n.* [Hind. *mahāwat.*] The keeper and driver of an elephant. *East Indies.*

mah'seer (mä'sēr), *n.* Also *mahsir, mahsur.* [Hind. *mahsīr.*] One of several large fresh-water cyprinoid food fishes of India, esp. *Barbus macrocephalus* and *B. mosal.*

mah'wa tree (mä'wä). [Hind. & Bengali *mahu'ā.*] An East Indian sapotaceous tree (*Illipe latifolia*), whose timber is used for wagon wheels, and the flowers for food and in preparing an intoxicating drink. **Mahwa butter** (see OIL, *Table I.*) is obtained from the seeds.

Ma'ia (mā'yä; mī'ä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Maïa.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* **a** In Greek myth, the eldest and most beautiful of the Pleiades. Cf. ZEUS. **b** In Roman religion, an ancient goddess, consort of Vulcan, to whom an offering was made on May 1, later confused with the Greek goddess and regarded as mother of Mercury (Hermes); — called also *Majesta.*

2. A star in the Pleiades (20c Pleiadum). See STAR.

Ma'ia, *n.* [L. *maia* a large kind of crab, Gr. μαῖα.] *Zoöl.* A genus of spider crabs, including the common European species (*Maia squinado*). — **ma'ian** (mā'yăn), *a. & n.*

maid (mād), *n.* [Shortened from *maiden.* See MAIDEN.] **1.** An unmarried girl or woman; usually, a young unmarried woman; a maiden; esp., a virgin.

2. A man who has not had sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

Christ was a *maid* and shapen as a man. *Chaucer*

3. A female servant.

Spinning amongst her *maids.* *Shak.*

4. The female of a ray or skate, esp. the gray skate (*Raja batis*), and of the thornback (*R. clavata*). *Dial. Eng.*

Maid of Athens, a beautiful Athenian girl addressed by Byron in a famous song. She is said to have been Theresa Macri, afterwards Mrs. Black, daughter of the English vice consul. — **M. of Bath,** Miss Linley (1754-92), an accomplished and charming singer, who, in 1773, married Richard Brinsley Sheridan. — **m. of honor** *or* **honour.** **a** An unmarried lady, usually of noble birth, whose duty it is to attend a queen or a princess. **b** The principal attendant on a bride at the wedding ceremony, her duties in general corresponding to those of the *best man;* — so called when unmarried. A married woman in the same position is called *matron of honor.* **c** A kind of cheesecake. — **M. of Kent.** **a** See FAIR MAID OF KENT. **b** See HOLY MAID OF KENT. — **M. of Or'lé-ans'** (ôr'lĕ-ăn'; *E.* ôr'lē-ănz), Joan of Arc; — so called from her having compelled the English to raise the siege of Orléans, France. — **M. of Sa'ra-gos'sa** (sä'rä-gō̇s'ä), Augustina, a young Spanish woman distinguished for her heroism during the defense of Saragossa (Sp. *Zaragoza*) in 1808-9. Byron has celebrated her in the first canto of "Childe Harold." — **maid-of-the-meadow,** the meadowsweet. — **maid of the mill.** See CHECKER, *n.*, 2.

mai-dan' (mī-dan'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *maidān,* fr. Ar. *maidān.*] In Asia, an open space, as for military exercises, or for a market place; an open grassy tract; an esplanade.

maid'en (mād'n), *n.* [ME. *maiden, meiden,* AS. *mægden,* dim. of AS. *mægð,* akin to *mago* son, servant, G. *magd, mädchen,* maid, OHG. *magad,* Icel. *mögr* son, Goth. *magus* boy, child, *magaþs* virgin, and perh. to Avestan *magu* youth. Cf. MAID a virgin, MAY a maiden.] **1.** = MAID.


Maiden, 2.

2. An instrument resembling the guillotine, formerly used in Scotland for beheading criminals.

3. A beating machine for washing linen.

4. = KIRN MAIDEN. See HARVEST HOME.

5. *Hort.* **a** A plant which has not fruited. **b** A tree or other plant of one year's growth which has not been budded or grafted. **c** A seedling tree as distinguished from one sprung from an old root or stub.

6. *Sports.* **a** In horse racing, a horse which has never won a race or taken a stake other than a match or a private sweepstakes. **b** *Cricket.* = MAIDEN OVER.

Maiden of Norway. See FAIR MAID OF NORWAY.

maid'en, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a maiden or maidens; suitable to, or characteristic of, a virgin; as, *maiden* innocence. "Amid the *maiden* throng." *Addison.*

2. Never having been married; not having had sexual intercourse; virgin; — said usually of the woman; as, a *maiden* aunt. "A surprising old *maiden* lady." *Thackeray.*

3. Fresh; innocent; pure. "*Maiden* flowers." *Shak.*

4. Designating, or pertaining to, a horse that has never won a prize, a plant that has never been pruned, soil that has never been plowed, a fortress that has never been captured, etc.; fresh; untried; unused.

Full bravely hast thou fleshed
Thy *maiden* sword *Shak.*

5. First; earliest; as, a *maiden* speech.

6. Of female animals, that has never been bred to.

7. *Eng. Law.* Designating an assize, session, etc., at which no one is tried for crime, or formerly one at which no one was condemned to death.

maiden cane, *or* **m.-cane grass,** Johnson grass. — **m. duck,** the shoveler. *Local, Eng.* — **m. lip,** the stick-seed. — **m. mercury.** = GIRL'S MERCURY. *Obs.* — **m. name,** the surname of a woman before her marriage. — **m. nut,** *Mach.,* a nut secured by a lock nut. See LOCK NUT **a.** — **m. oak,** the European oak *Quercus sessiliflora.* — **m. over,** *Cricket,* an over from which no runs are scored from hits. — **m. pink,** a European pink (*Dianthus deltoides*), often cultivated as a border plant. It has single deep-red flowers with V-shaped markings at the base of the petals. — **m. plum.** **a** A West Indian anacardiaceous tree (*Comocladia integrifolia*) with purplish drupes. Its sap gives a persistent black stain. **b** The coco plum. — **M. Queen,** Queen Elizabeth of England. See VIRGIN QUEEN. — **m. tower,** the tower most capable of resisting an enemy. *Obs.*

maid'en-hair' (mād'n-hâr'), *n., or* **maidenhair fern.** Any fern of the genus *Adiantum;* esp., in Europe, the Venus's-hair (*A. capillus-veneris*); in the United States, *A. pedatum;* — so called from the slender stipes and delicate fronds. See ADIANTUM.

maidenhair spleenwort. A widely distributed small fern (*Asplenium trichomanes*) with slender pinnate fronds having black threadlike stipes. It is found on rocks.

maid'en-head (-hĕd), *n.* [Cf. MAIDENHOOD.] **1.** State of being a maiden; maidenhood; virginity; hence, state of being unused or uncontaminated; freshness; purity.

The *maidenhead* of their credit. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. The first stage or first use of anything. *Obs.*

3. The hymen, or virginal membrane.

maid'en-hood (-hŏod), *n.* [AS. *mægdenhād.* See MAID; -HOOD.] **1.** State of being a maid or a virgin; virginity.

2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state.

The *maidenhood*
Of thy first fight. *Shak.*

maid'en-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being maidenly; behavior becoming to a maid.

maid'en-ly, *a.* Of or pert. to a maiden or maidenhood; like or suiting a maid; maidenlike; gentle; modest.

Must you be blushing? . . .
What a *maidenly* man-at-arms are you become! *Shak.*

maid'en-ly, *adv.* In a maidenlike manner. *Skelton.*

Mag-yar'an (mŏd-yŏr'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Magyars.

Mag'yar-ize (mŏd'yŏr-ĭz), *v. t.* See -IZE. — **Mag'yar-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zä'shŭn), *n.*

magydare, *n.* [L. *magydaris,* Gr. μαγύδαρις the seed of the plant.] Laserwort. *Obs.*

Mah (mä), *n.* [Per. *māh* moon.] The fish on which the universe is fabled to rest; — in the phrase "from Mah to Mahi," translated "from Fish to Moon." *Omar Khayyam.*

ma'ha (mä'hä), *n.* [Singhalese *maha wanderu* the large wanderoo.] **a** A Ceylonese monkey (*Presbytis ursinus*). **b** The sambar deer.

Ma-ha-de'va (mä-hä-dā'vä), *n.* [Skr. *Mahādēva,* lit., great god.] *Hindu Myth.* = SIVA.

Ma-ha-de'vi (-vē), *n.* [Skr. *Mahādēvī,* lit., great goddess.] *Hindu Myth.* = DEVI.

ma-ha'gua. Var. of MAJAGUA.

ma-ha'jun (mä-hä'jŭn), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *mahā-jan* great man, hence banker.] A money lender. *India.*

ma-hal' (mä-hăl'), *n.* [Ar. *mahall* place, palace.] *India.* **a** Private apartments. **b** A summer residence. **c** A division or district, as a city ward, a hunting reservation, etc. [läl). *Bib.*

Ma ha'lah (*mä-hä'lä*; *mä'hä-lä*)
Ma-ha'la-le'el (*mä-hä'lä-lē'ĕl*; *mä-hä'lä-lē'ĕl*)
Ma-ha'le-el (*mä-hä'lē-ĕl*). *Bib.*

Ma'ha-lath (mā'hä-lăth). [Heb.] *Bib.* A term of uncertain meaning used in the heading of Ps. liii. and lxxxviii.

Ma'ha-li (mä'hä-lī). *Bib.*

Ma'ha-lon (-lŏn). *D. Bib.*

ma-ha-ma'ri, ma-ham-ma'ri (mä-hä-mä'rē; -mär'ē; mä-hăm'mä-rē), **ma-ha-mur'ree** (mä-hä-mŭr'ē), *n.* [Hindamāmarī, *mahāmārī; fr. mahā* great (Skr. *mahā*) + *mārī* death or *mārī* pestilence, mortality; Skr. *mārī* killing, pestilence, fr. *mr* to die.] The plague. *India.*

mahan. † MAUND. *India.*

Ma'ha-na'im (mā'hä-nā'ĭm), **Ma'ha-neh-dan'** (-nē-dăn'). *Bib.*

ma-hant' (mä-hŭnt'), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *mahant* great.] *Hindu.* The head of a mendicant order or the prior or superior of a monastery.

ma-har' (mä-här'), *n.* [Marathi *mahār.*] One of a very low caste in central and western Hindustan. [hä-rē). *Bib.*

Ma-har'a-i (mä-hăr'ä-ĭ; mä'-

ma-ha-ra'ni, ma-ha-ra'nee (mä-hä-rä'nē), *n.* [Hind. *mahārānī* great queen.] A queen or sovereign princess of an Indian state.

Ma-ha-rash'tri (mä-hä-räsh'trē), *n.* [Cf. MARATHA.] See INDO-EUROPEAN.

ma-har'mah (mä-här'mä), *n.* [Turk. *mahrama.* See MACRAMÉ.] A muslin wrapper for the head and the lower part of the face, worn by Turkish and Armenian women when abroad.

ma-has'seer, ma-ha'sir (mä-hä'sēr). *n.* = MAHSEER.

ma-hat' (mä-hŭt'), *n.* [Skr., lit., great.] **a** In the Sankhya philosophy, the intellectual principle appertaining to individuals. **b** *Theos.* The principle of universal intelligence or consciousness.

Ma'hath (mā'hăth). *Bib.*

Ma'ha-vite (mā'hä-vīt). *Bib.*

Ma-ha-ya'na (mä-hä-yä'nä), *n.* [Skr. *mahā* great + *yāna* vehicle.] The Great Vehicle, or Buddhism of northern India. See HINAYANA.

mahayme. † MAIM, *n.*

Maha Yuga. See YUGA.

Ma-ha'zi-oth (mä-hā'zĭ-ŏth; -ōth). *Bib.*

mah-bub' (mä-bōōb'), *n.* [Ar. *maḥbūb,* money of account.] See COIN.

Mah'di-an (mä'dē-ăn), *n.* A believer in the Mahdi.

Mah'di-ism (-ĭz'm), **Mah'di-ist.** Vars. of MAHDISM, MAHDIST.

Mah'di-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Ma'he-leth (mā'hē-lĕth). *D. Bib.*

Ma'her-sha'lal-hash'-baz' (-hēr-shā'lăl-hăsh' bāz'). *Bib.*

maheym. † MAIM, *n.*

Ma-hi' (mä-hē'), *n.* [Per. *māhī* fish.] See MAH.

Ma-hi'can. Var. of MOHICAN.

Ma-hi'da (mä-hī'dä). *D. Bib.*

mahis. † MAIZE.

Mah'lah (mä'lä), **Mah'li** (-lī), **Mah'lites** (-līts), *n. pl.*, **Mah'lon** (-lŏn). *Bib.*

mahl'stick' (măl'stĭk'; mōl'-). Var. of MAULSTICK.

mahl'strom (măl'strŏm). Var. of MAELSTROM.

mah'mu-di' (mä'mōō-dē'), *n.* 1. [Per. & Ar. *mahmūdī,* after the Sultan *Mahmud* (end of the 10th century), who coined it.] **a** A former silver coin and money of account in Persia, worth one half an abassi. **b** A silver or copper coin of Arabia. See COIN. 2. A former gold coin of India.

ma-ho'e (mä-hō'ĕ), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand violaceous tree *Melicytus ramiflorus;* also, its wood or fiber.

mahogany birch. Cherry birch.

mahogany flat. The bedbug. *Local, U. S.*

mahogany gum. The jarrah.

mahogany pine. The totara.

mahogany scrub. A scrub land covered with the mahogany gum, or jarrah. *Australia.*

ma-hol'tre, *n.* [OF.] A shoulder padding in use in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Ma'hol (mā'hŏl). *Bib.*

ma-ho'li (mä-hō'lĭ), *n.* [Sechuana.] A long-eared South African lemur (*Galago maholi*).

mahomedee. † MAHMUDI.

mahomerye, *n.* [OF. *mahomerie.*] A mosque. *Obs.*

Ma-hom'et (mä-hŏm'ĕt; *formerly also, and still occas.,* mă'hō-mĕt, mă'tō-), *n.* a Mohammed (see *Biog.*); — now less common. **b** [*l. c.*] An idol. Cf. MAHOUND; MAUMET, 1. *Obs.* **c** A Mohammedan. *Obs.*

Ma-hom'et-an (mä-hŏm'ĕt-ăn), **Ma-hom'ed-an** (-ĕd-ăn). Vars. of MOHAMMEDAN.

Ma-hom'e-tan'i-call, *a.* Mohammedan. *Obs.*

Ma-hom'et-an-ism (-ĭ z'm). Var. of MOHAMMEDANISM.

Ma-hom'et-an-ize. Var. of MOHAMMEDANIZE.

Ma'hom-et'ic, Ma'hom-et'i-cal, *a.* [Cf OF. *mahometique.*] Mohammedan. *Obs.*

Ma-hom'et-ism, *n.* Mohammedanism. *Obs.* — **Ma-hom'et-ist,** *n. Obs.*

Ma-hom'et-ize, *v. t. & i.* = MOHAMMEDANIZE. *Obs.*

Ma-hom'et-ry, *n.* Mohammedanism. — **Ma'hom-et'ric** (mā'hŏm-ĕt'rĭk), *a.*

ma-hom'i-die' (mä-hŏm'ĭ-dē'), *n.* [See MAHMUDI.] A silver coin of Maskat, three of which are supposed to be equivalent to two Levant dollars.

Mahomite, *n.* [*Mahomet* + *-ite.*] A Mohammedan. *Obs.*

ma-hone' (mä-hōn'), *n.* ["Ultimately fr. Turk. *marvna, manun.*] *Naut.* A Turkish vessel, often flat-bottomed. [*Obs.*]

ma-hon'net, *n.* Dim. of MAHONE.

ma-hoo'hoo (mä-hōō'hōō), *n.* [Sechuana *tsekutlu en magohu,* where the first two words mean, the rhinoceros.] The white rhinoceros.

mahot. † MAHOE.

Ma-houn'. Var. of MAHOUND.

mahr (mär), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *mahr.*] *Moham. Law.* An antenuptial marriage settlement in favor of the wife.

Mah'ra (mä'rä), *n. sing. & pl.* A member of a tribe of Hadramaut, southern Arabia, probably of Himyaritic origin; also, their language, which is related to the ancient Sabæan and Minæan. — **Mah'ran** (-răn), *a.*

mah'ram (mä'răm), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *maḥram* unlawful.] *Moham. Law.* A person related to another within the forbidden degrees (as to marriage).

Mah-rat'i, Mah-rat'ti (mä-rät'ĭ). Vars. of MARATHI.

Mah-rat'ta. Var. of MARATHA.

mah'sir, mah'sur (mä'sēr; -sēr). Vars. of MAHSEER.

Ma'hu (mā'hōō), *n.* [Cf. MAHOUND.] The name of a devil.

ma'hua tree. Var. of MAHWA TREE.

Ma-hum'et-an, Ma-hum'et-an-ism. † MOHAMMEDAN, MOHAMMEDANISM.

Mahumetisme. † MAHOMETISM. [*Bib.*]

Ma-hu'mite (mä-hū'mīt). *D.*

Ma-hun'. † MAHOUND.

Mai † MAY.

mai-. For various forms beginning *mai-,* see those in MAY-.

Mai an'e-as (mī-ăn'ē-ăs), **Maian'nas** (-ăn) *Bib.*

Ma-ian'the-mum (mā-yăn'thē-mŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. Μάιος May (fr. L. *Maius*) + ἄνθεμον flower.] Syn. of UNIFOLIUM.

maiath. † MAYOR.

maid. † MAIDE, pret. & p. p. of **maid,** *v. t.* To serve as a maid.

maid'child', maid'en-child', *n.* A female child. *Obs.*

maid'en, *v. i.* To act the maiden; — with *it.* [quaking grass.

maidenhair grass. The smaller

maidenhair moss. The common haircap moss.

maidenhair rue A European meadow rue (*Thalictrum Masumm*) with finely divided foliage.

maidenhair tree. The ginkgo.

maid'en head', *n.* (*maiden* + *head*.) The head of the Virgin Mary as represented in ornament or heraldic bearings. *Obs.*

maid'en-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

maid'en-ism (mād'n-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [EN *Obs*

maid'en-kin, *n.* Dim. of MAID.

maid'en-like', *a.* See -LIKE.

maid'en-man, *n.* A virgin. *Obs*

maiden oak. The British white oak. [ELISH, *l* a

maiden rose. = MAIDEN'S-BLUSH.

maid'en's-blush' (mād'n-z-), *n.* **1.** A pale variety of pink rose. **b** In Australia, the tiliaceous tree *Echinocarpus australis,* having pink flowers. **2.** A small and rather common European geometrid moth (*Zonosoma punctaria*) having a reddish patch on each fore wing.

Maid Marian, *or* **Maid'mar'i-an** (mād/mär'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [*maid* + *Marian*, relating to *Mary*, or the Virgin *Mary*.] **1.** In Robin Hood legend, Robin's sweetheart, who followed him into banishment as a page and lived as a virgin huntress until the marriage ceremony could be performed. **2.** The lady of the May games; one of the characters in a morris dance; a May queen, often personated by a boy.

maid'serv'ant (mād'sûr'vănt), *n.* A female servant.

ma-ieu'tic (mā-ū'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *μαιευτικός*, fr. *μαῖα* mid-
ma-ieu'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } wife.] Designating, or pertaining to, the Socratic method (see under SOCRATIC); — so called because Socrates likened his teaching to midwifery, as serving merely to bring forth into clear consciousness what was already vaguely in mind.

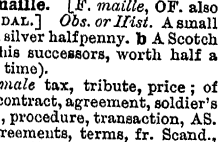
ma-ieu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The Socratic method.

mai'gre (mā'gẽr; mā'gr'), *a.* [F. See MEAGER.] Designating articles of diet free from flesh or the juices of flesh, and so appropriate to fast days; also, designating, or pertaining to, days for which such diet is enjoined.

mail (māl), *n.* Also **maille, maille.** [F. *maille*, OF. also *maaille*, LL. *medalia*. See MEDAL.] *Obs. or Hist.* A small piece of money. Specif.: **a** A silver halfpenny. **b** A Scotch gold coin of Robert II. and his successors, worth half a Saint Andrew (= 2½s. of that time).

mail, *n.* Also **maill.** [ME. *male* tax, tribute, price; of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *māli* contract, agreement, soldier's pay; akin to Icel. *māl* speech, procedure, transaction, AS. *mǣl* speech; cf. AS. *māl* agreements, terms, fr. Scand., AS. *mœ̄del* assembly, Goth. *mapl* market place.] Payment; rent; tribute; tax. *Obs. or Hist. except Scot.*

mail, *n.* [ME. *maile*, *maille*, F. *maille* a ring of mail, mesh, network, a coat of mail, fr. L. *macula* spot, a mesh of a net. Cf. MACLE, MACULA, MASCLE.] **1. a** A flexible fabric of interlinked metal rings used as defensive armor. **b** One of the rings or links in such armor. *Obs.* **c** A piece of mail armor. *Obs.* **d** Hence, erroneously, armor, or any defensive covering.



Mail, 1. Fragment of ancient Danish Mail Hauberk.

2. a A ring or hole for the reception of a lace or the like; an eyelet. *Obs.* **b** Also *maille. Weaving.* A metal or glass ring or eye through which passes the thread of the warp. Commonly they contain three holes, a larger one in the center for the warp, the others for coupling twine. **c** *Rope Making.* A contrivance of chainwork for rubbing off loose hemp from white cordage. **3. a** The hard protective covering of various animals, as of a tortoise or a lobster. **b** The breast feathers of a hawk, when these are full-grown; — sometimes applied to the plumage of other birds.

mail, *v. t.;* MAILED (māld); MAIL'ING. To arm with mail.

mail, *v. t.* [Cf. MAIL a bag.] **1.** To wrap up; envelop. *Obs.* **2.** *Falconry.* To wrap up or bind (a hawk) for handling or training.

mail, *n.* [ME. *male* bag, OF. *male*, F. *malle* bag, trunk, mail, OHG. *malaha*, *malha*, wallet; akin to D. *maal.*] **1.** A bag; a wallet; a traveling bag. *Obs. or Scot.* **2. a** The bag or bags, with the letters, papers, or other matter contained therein, conveyed under public authority from one post office to another. **b** The whole system of appliances used in the public conveyance and delivery of postal matter; — commonly called the *post* in British usage. **3.** That which comes in the mail; letters, etc., received through the post office. *Now Chiefly U. S.* In the United States domestic mail is divided into: **first-class** matter, comprising in general all matter wholly or partly in writing, sealed or unsealed, and all matter sealed or otherwise closed against ready inspection (rate 2 c. for each ounce or fraction, except 1 c. for postal cards or post cards); **second-class** matter, comprising all newspapers and other periodicals (lawfully) bearing the statement "Entered at the post office as second-class matter" (rate 1 c. for each four ounces or fraction); **third-class** matter, comprising miscellaneous printed matter (on paper) (rate 1 c. for each two ounces or fraction); **fourth-class** matter, comprising all matter not included in previous classes (rate 1 c. per ounce or fraction).

The corresponding divisions in the postal service of the United Kingdom are: **letter post,** rate 1 d. (2 cents) for 4 oz. or less, ½ d. (1 cent) for every additional 2 oz.; **halfpenny post,** for unsealed packets not exceeding 2 oz.; **parcel post,** for parcels not exceeding 11 pounds (rate 3 d. for 1 lb., 4 d. for 2 lbs., 5 d. for 3 lbs., 6 d. for 5 lbs., from 7 lbs. on, 1 d. per lb.); **newspaper post,** rate ½ d. (1 cent), irrespective of weight, for any registered newspaper. There are limits of size for all these classes.

4. That which conveys mail; a vehicle, boat, or person employed as a carrier of mail.

The man . . . told us the *mail* had set him down the morning before at the Royal George. *Stevenson.*

mail, *v. t.* To deliver into the custody of the post-office officials, or place in a government letter box, for transmission by mail; to post; as, to *mail* a letter. *Chiefly U. S.*

☞ In the United States *to mail* and *to post* are both in common use; as, to *mail* or *post* a letter. In England *post* is the commoner usage.

mail'a-ble (māl'ă-b'l), *a.* Lawful to mail, or post. *U. S.*

mail'-cheeked' (māl'chēkt'), *a. Zoöl.* Designating the fishes of the group Loricati, which are so named from the suborbital process, or the more or less complete head armor of many forms.

mail'clad' (-klăd'), *a.* Protected by a coat of mail.

mailed (māld), *a.* [See MAIL a fabric.] Protected by mail; armed with mail; also, covered with mail or with a natural defense of scales, etc.

mailed, *a.* [Cf. MOLE a spot.] Spotted; speckled.

mail'er (māl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who mails; one who prepares mail for the post; also, a machine (called also *mailing machine*) for preparing periodicals, newspapers, etc., for mailing by printing addresses upon, or affixing addressed labels to, the wrappers.

2. A mail boat.

ma'ille-chort' (mà'y'-shôr'), *n.* [After *Maillot* and *Chorier*, two workers of Lyons, who invented it.] An alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel.

maim (mām), *v. t.;* MAIMED (māmd); MAIM'ING. [ME. *maimen*, OF. *mahaignier*, *mehaignier*, *meshaignier*; cf. It. *magagnare*, LL. *mahemiare*, *mahennare*; orig. uncert. Cf. MAYHEM.] **1.** To deprive of the use of a limb or member, so as to render a person in fighting less able either to defend himself or to annoy his adversary; to commit mayhem upon.

By the ancient law of England he that *maimed* any man, whereby he lost any part of his body, was sentenced to lose the like part. *Blackstone.*

2. To mutilate or seriously wound or disfigure; esp., to cripple or disable.

You *maimed* the jurisdiction of all bishops *Shak.*

Syn. — Mutilate, mangle, cripple.

maim, *n.* In law language *mayhem*, and *maihem.* [OF. *mehaing.* See MAIM, *v.*] Privation of the use of a limb or member of the body; a crippling; serious physical injury; hence, deprivation of something essential; a serious defect or blemish. See MAYHEM. *Now Rare.*

Surely there is more cause to fear lest the want thereof be a *maim* than the use of it a blemish. *Hooker.*

Mai-mon'i-de'an (mī-mŏn'ĭ-dē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Moses Maimonides (1135-1204), the greatest of the medieval Jewish philosophers. His system aimed to combine Aristotelianism with Jewish religious teachings.

main (mān), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. MAIN, *a. Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** In the game of hazard, a number, exceeding four and not exceeding ten, which the caster calls before throwing. He may throw its nick and win or throw out (i. e., make a losing throw), or throw a chance (see NICK, *n.*; CHANCE). If he throws the main after throwing a chance he loses. Fig., a match at dice, a stake played for, etc.

2. A match, as at archery or bowls. *Obs.*

3 A match at cockfighting. "My lord would ride twenty miles . . . to see a *main* fought." *Thackeray.*

main, *n.* [AS. *mægen* strength, power, force; akin to OHG. *magan*, Icel. *megin*, and to E. *may*, v. See MAY, *v.*] **1.** Physical strength; hence, force; power. *Obs. or Archaic*, exc. in the phrase "with might and *main.*"

These were in this battle of most might and *main. R. of Gl.*

With huge force and insupportable *main. Spenser.*

2. A broad stretch or expanse; specif.: **a** The mainland; continental land. **b** The main or high sea. **c** Specif. [*cap.*], the Spanish Main (which see under SPANISH).

3. [From MAIN, *a.*] The chief or principal part; the most important matter in hand; the essential point.

Resolved to rest upon the title of Lancaster as the *main*, and to use the other two . . . but as supporters. *Bacon.*

The *main* of the lady's history. *R Browning.*

4. End or purpose; the object of desire or ambition. *Obs.*

5. A principal line or conduit; specif.: **a** A principal duct or pipe, as distinguished from lesser ones; esp., a conduit leading directly to or from a reservoir: as, a gas *main;* a fire *main;* an electric light or power *main* (an insulated conductor for electricity). **b** A principal conductor in a system of electric distribution; a bus conductor. **c** A main or trunk line of a railroad.

6. *Naut.* **a** Mainmast. **b** Mainsail. *Obs.*

7. [From MAIN, *a.*] A main-hamper. *Obs.*

for, *or* **in, the main,** for the most part; in the greatest part.

main, *n.* [From F. *main* hand.] **1.** *Her.* The hand. *Obs.*

2. A banker's shovel for coin.

main, *a.* [From MAIN strength, possibly influenced by OF. *magne* great, L. *magnus* (cf. MAGNATE).] **1.** Having or manifesting great physical strength or energy; powerful; potent; mighty; hence, having great force or strength of any kind. "The current with *main* fury ran." *Daniel.*

His admiration for *main* men, his hero worship, comes out in a thing like "The English Admirals" *Richard Burton.*

2. Of an army or host: Numerous and powerful; also, fully equipped and trained, as disting. from *irregular. Obs.*

3. Huge or bulky; also, large in amount. *Obs. or Dial.*

4. Designating a great stretch of land or sea, such as continental lands or the open ocean; also, designating a great expanse of space. "The *main* abyss." *Milton.*

5. Important; essential to results, momentous in consequences, exalted in rank, etc. *Obs.*

That, which thou aright
Believ'st so *main* to our success, I bring. *Milton.*

6. Very great; remarkable or excessive in degree; also, in a less emphatic use, of a good degree; first-rate; decided; as, a *main* comfort. *Now Rare or Dial.*

It's a *main* untruth. *Scott.*

7. Principal; chief; first in size, rank, importance, etc.; as, the *main* line of a railroad; the *main* body of an army; the *main* issues of a campaign.

Our *main* interest is to be as happy as we can. *Tillotson.*

8. Of all, or of or pertaining to the majority; general. *Obs.*

By the *main* assent
Of all these learned men she was divorced *Shak.*

9. Sheer; utter; as, by *main* force; by *main* strength.

That Maine which by *main* force Warwick did win *Shak.*

10. *Naut.* Attached to, or connected with, the mainmast; as, the *main* course, *main* shrouds, etc.

main bar, vehicles, an evener to which a leading bar is **hung.** — **m. battery,** *Nav.*, the guns of heavier caliber; specif., in the United States navy, all guns of and above four inches in caliber. — **m. beam.** *Steam Engine.* = WALKING BEAM. — **m. bore,** *Ordnance*, the rifled portion of the tube, through which the projectile travels. — **m. brace. a** *Mech.* The brace which resists the chief strain. Cf. COUNTER BRACE. **b** *Naut.* The brace attached to the main yard. — **m. breadth,** *Shipbuilding*, the widest part of a ship at any given frame. — **m. center,** *Steam Engine*, a shaft upon which a working beam or side lever swings. — **m. chance,** the chief promise or probability of profit or success; the likeliest path to riches or advancement; also, the most important issue at stake; hence, in general, a chief opportunity, esp. for furthering of self-interest.

One eye on heaven and one on the *main chance. Thackeray.*

— **m. couple,** *Arch.*, the principal truss in a roof. — **m. deck,** *Naut.*, the principal deck of a vessel; specif.: **a** On a war vessel, the uppermost complete deck extending the entire length of the ship. **b** On a merchant vessel having a raised poop and forecastle, the stretch of deck between them. — **m. drag,** *Beggars' Cant*, a public street. — **m. drain,** *Shipbuilding*, a large pipe fitted above the inner bottom and extending nearly the ship's length, connected by valves or sluices to all the water-tight compartments and by manifolds to the ship's pumps. In some vessels the main drain extends through the double bottom. — **m. guard.** *Mil.* **a** The keep of a castle. **b** The principal guard of a garrison. *Rare.* **c** The building or barrack in which a main guard is lodged. *Obs. or R. Eng.* **d** The chief guard of an army, from which all other guards are detached; — not now in technical use. — **m. hatch,** *Naut.*, the principal hatch of a vessel; specif., the hatch just forward of the mainmast. — **m. keel,** *Shipbuilding*, the principal or true keel of a wooden vessel, as distinguished from the false keel. *Obs. or R.* — **m. line.** *Mach.* = LINE SHAFT. — **m. piece,** *Shipbuilding*, the principal timber in certain parts of a wooden ship, like the rudder, windlass, head, etc. — **m. rod,** a pump rod in a mine shaft; — called also **spear rod.** — **m. rope,** the rope that draws the full wagons in a mine gangway. — **m. sea,** the open ocean; the high seas. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **m. suction,** *Shipbuilding*, the pipe connections between the main drain, and the circulating pumps. — **m. transom,** *Shipbuilding*, the upper transom in a square-stern vessel. — **m. wales,** *Shipbuilding*, two or more strakes of the thickest planking at the widest part of the body, extending the entire length of the vessel, through which the fastenings of the principal deck pass.

main (mān), *adv.* [See MAIN, *a.*] Very; extremely; as, *main* heavy. *Now Rare or Dial.* "I'm *main* dry." *Foote.*

It was *main* hot and the windy was open *Stevenson.*

Maine law, *or, in full,* **Maine liquor law.** A law prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating beverages, enacted in the State of Maine in 1851, and permanently enacted in 1858; hence, *U. S.*, a similar law.

main'-gauche' (măn'gōsh'), *n.* [F., the left hand.] A dagger held in the left hand, while the rapier is held in the right, — used to parry thrusts of the adversary's rapier, as in the combats of the 15th and 16th centuries.

main'land (mān'lănd), *n.* The continent; the principal land; — in general, opposed to *island*, or *peninsula*, though sometimes applied to the largest island of a group.

main'land-er (-lăn-dẽr), *n.* A dweller on the mainland.

main'ly, *adv.* [From MAIN, *a.*] **1.** Powerfully, forcibly, or violently; in a strong manner or to a great degree; hence, greatly or abundantly. *Archaic.*

2. [From MAIN chief.] Principally; chiefly; in the main.

3. Very; exceedingly. *Obs. or Dial.*

main'mast (-mást; -măst), *n. Naut.* The mast regarded as the principal mast in a ship or other vessel. In two-masted vessels it is the after mast, except where this is small and entirely subordinate, as in a yawl or ketch. In three-masted vessels it is the middle mast. In vessels of more than three masts it is the second mast from the bow.

main'our (mān'ẽr), *n.* Also **main'or, man'ner** (măn'ẽr). [AF. *meinoure*, OF. *manuevre* hand labor, materials. See MANEUVER.] *O. Eng. Law.* A thing stolen found on the person, or in the immediate possession, of the thief; — chiefly in *taken*, or *found, with the mainour.* Hence, **with,** *or* **in,** the **mainour,** in the act; red-handed; flagrante delicto.

main'past (mān'pást), *n. O. Law.* A man's household.

The householder of Bracton's day was bound to produce any member of his *mainpast* or household who was accused of felony, and failing to do so, was amerced. *Pollock & Mait.*

main'per-na-ble (mān'pẽr-nă-b'l), *a.* [AF., OF. *main* hand + *pernable*, for *prenable*, that may be taken, pregnable. See MAINPERNOR.] *Law.* Capable of being mainprised. See MAINPRISE, *n. Obs. or Hist.*

main'per-nor (-nẽr), *n.* [AF., OF. *main* hand + *pernor*, for *preneor*, a taker, F. *preneur*, fr. *prendre* to take. Cf. MAINPRISE.] *Law.* One who gives mainprise for another, esp. for a prisoner's appearance. See MAINPRISE, *n. Hist.*

main'prise (mān'prīz), *n.* Also **main'prize.** [F. *main* hand + *prise* a taking, fr. *prendre*, p. p. *pris*, to take, fr. L. *prehendere*, *prehensum.*] *Obs. or Hist. Law.* **a** An undertaking of suretyship; esp., an undertaking to be responsible for the appearance in court on a day certain of a prisoner to be released. **b** The writ of mainprise, now ob-

maid'en-ship, *n.* See SHIP.

maid'en's-hon'es-ty, *n.* The virgin's-bower. *Dial. Eng. Obs.*

maid'en-weed', *n. Eng.* **a** = MAIDWEED. **b** = MAIDENHAIR.

maideux, *interj.* [OF. *m'aide* (or earlier *ait*) *deus.*] God help me; — in the oath, *so maideux. Obs.* [*Obs.*]

maid'head', *n.* Maidenhead

maid'hood, *n.* [Cf. AS. *mægðhād.* See MAID; -HOOD.] = MAIDENHOOD.

maid'ie, *n.* = MAIDY.

maid'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

ma'id-ism (mā'ĭd-ĭz'm), *n.* [See MAIZE.] *Med.* = PELLAGRA.

maid'kin, *n.* See -KIN.

maid'ling, *n.* See -LING.

maid'ly, *a.* Like a maid.

maid's'-hair' (mādz'-), *n.* The yellow bedstraw.

Mai'du (mī'dōō), *n. pl. & sing.* A group of tribes of northern California forming the Pujunan stock, now nearly extinct. They were of low culture and lived chiefly on acorns, piñons, etc.

maid'weed', † MAYWEED.

maid'y (mād'ĭ), *n.* A little maid.

maig (māg), *n.* A large or awkward hand. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mai'ger (mā'gẽ r). Var. of MEAGRE.

maig'lit, *a.* [See MAGGLE.] Mangled. *Obs Scot.*

maigne. † MAIN, *a.*

mai'gre. † MEAGRE. [HEM.]

mai'hem. Var. of MAIM, MAY-

Ma'il-dæ (mā'ĭ-l-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* An extensive and widely distributed family of spider crabs. *Maia* is the type. — **ma'ild** (mā'ĭld), *a. & n.*

maik. Scot. var. of MAKE.

mai-kel' (mī-kĕl'), *n.* A Patagonian skunk (*Conepatus humboldtii*).

maikles. † MAKELESS

mail (māl), *v. t.* [See MAIL rent.] To pay rent for *Scot.*

mail. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOLE, spot.

mail, *n.* [F. See MALL hammer.] **1.** A bott-hammer.

2. The game or place of playing pall-mall; hence [*cap.*], the Mall in London, or a similar promenade. *Obs.*

mail bag. A bag in which mailed matter is carried.

mail boat. A boat that carries the mail.

mail box. A box or case to receive letters, etc., for or from the mail.

mail catcher. An iron rod, or other contrivance, attached to a railroad car for catching a mail bag while the train is in motion. *U. S.*

maild. Mailed. *Ref. Sp.*

mailed'-cheeked', *a. Zoöl.* = MAIL-CHEEKED.

malleiss. † MALEASE.

mail'en. Var. of MAILING. *Scot.*

mail'er, *n.* One who pays rent. *Scot.*

mail horn. A long horn formerly in use by mail guards. *Eng.*

mailhouris. † MALEUROUS.

mail'ie, *a.* Hornless; — said of a cow. *Isle of Man.* — *n.* A hornless cow. *Isle of Man.*

mail'ing (māl'ĭng), *n.* [Scot., fr. *mail* tribute, rent. See MAIL rent.] A rented farm, or the rent paid, or the term of the lease. *Scot.*

mailing machine. See MAILER.

maill. † MALE.

maille. † MAIL.

mail'less, *a.* See -LESS.

maillet. † MALLET.

mail'man, *n.* [See 2d MAIL.] One who pays rent; a tenant. *Scot.*

mail'man, *n.* [See 6th MAIL.] A mail carrier. *Colloq.*

mail matter. Articles which are lawful to mail.

mail rider. A mail carrier.

mail runner. A mail carrier. *India.*

mail'-shell', *n.* A chiton.

mailtalent. † MALTALENT.

mail train. A railroad train carrying the mail.

mailure, *n.* [Cf. OF. *enmailleüre.* See MAIL armor.] Mail armor. *Obs.*

mailye. † MAIL, armor.

mailyet. † MALLET.

maim, *a.* = MAIMED. [HEM.]

maim (mām), **maime.** † MAY-

Mai'mak-te'ri-on (mī'măk-tē'rĭ-ŏn). Var. of MÆMACTERION.

Ma'i-man (mā'ĭ-măn). *D. Bib.*

maimd. Maimed. *Ref Sp.*

maimed (māmd), *p. a.* Mutilated; crippled — **maim'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **maim'ed-ness,** *n.*

maim'er, *n.* One who maims.

mai-mon' (mī-mŏn'), *n.* [It *maimone*, fr. Ar. *maimūn*; cf. Gr. *μιμώ* ape.] The mandrill.

Mai'mon-ist (mī'mŏn-ĭst), *n.* A follower of Maimonides.

maine. † MAIM, MANE, MEINIE.

maine, *n.* Short for PAINDEMAINE. *Obs.* — **maine,** *a. Obs.*

maine, *v. t.* [See AMAIN, *v. t.*] To lower or furl (a sail) *Obs.*

main'ferre', *n.* [Cf. F. *main* hand, *fer* iron; perh. for F *main de fer* hand of iron.] A piece of armor, prob. the gauntlet for the left arm. *Orf E. D.*

main'ful, *a.* Powerful. *Obs.*

main'-ham'per, *n.* A hamper or basket, esp. for carrying grapes.

main-levee, *n.* [F. *main levée* raised hand.] Replevin. *Obs.*

main'-miz'zen, *n. Naut.* The forward of two mizzenmasts sometimes formerly carried. *Obs. or Hist*

main'mort'-a-ble (mān'môr'tă-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *mainmorte*, lit., dead hand. See MORTMAIN.] *Fr. Hist.* Designating serfs whose possessions fell in to the lord if they died childless, or their possessions. — *n.* A mainmortable serf. [BOLT.]

main'pin', *n. Vehicles* = KINGPIN.

mainport, *n.* [Cf. F *main* hand, and *port* a carrying.] Loaves of bread or the like given by parishioners to their rector in lieu of tithes. *Obs.*

main'-post', *n. Naut.* The sternpost. *Obs. or R.*

main'prise, *v. t.* Also **main'prize.** *Law.* To release, or procure the release of, on mainprise. *Obs. or Hist.* [*Obs.*]

main'priz'er, *n.* A mainpernor.

solete, commanding the sheriff to release a prisoner on receipt of mainprise. **c** A prisoner's mainpernor or mainpernors. The exact distinction between *mainprise* and *bail* is not now known; that given by Blackstone (III. *Comm.* 128) seems to be incorrect (see *Citation* below).

We have spoken, perhaps too indifferently, of "*mainprise*" and of "bail." There was some difference between these two institutions, but at an early time it became obscure. Bail implied a more stringent, *mainprise* a laxer, degree of responsibility. . . . Whether there has been bail or whether there has been *mainprise*, the sureties of the 13th century, if they do not produce their man, accord with *amercement*. *Pollock & Mait.*

main'sail' (mān'sāl'; *naut.* mān's'l), *n.* *Naut.* The principal sail on the mainmast. In a square-rigged vessel it is the *main course* and hangs from the main yard. In a fore-and-aft rigged vessel it hoists on the mainmast and is extended by a gaff and boom, a sprit, or the like.

main'sheet' (-shēt'), *n.* *Naut.* A rope or sheet by which the mainsail is trimmed and secured. With a fore-and-aft mainsail it is usually a tackle attached to the after end of the boom, one of its blocks having a traveler which slides on a horse at the stern. With a square mainsail it is a rope or purchase attached to the lee clew or, when the wind is aft, to each clew of the sail.

main'spring' (-spring'), *n.* The principal or most important spring in a piece of mechanism, esp. the moving spring of a watch or clock, or the spring in a gunlock which impels the hammer. Hence: The chief or most powerful motive; the efficient cause of action.

main'stay' (-stā'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The stay extending from the maintop forward, usually to the foot of the foremast. **2.** Main support; principal dependence.

The great *mainstay* of the Church *Buckle*

main-tain' (mān-tān'; mĕn-), *v. t.*; MAIN-TAINED'(-tānd'); MAIN-TAIN'ING. [ME. *maintenen, mainteinen*, F. *maintenir*, prop., to hold by the hand; *main* hand (L. *manus*) + F. *tenir* to hold (L. *tenere*). See MANUAL; TENABLE.] **1.** To practice as a matter of habit or custom. *Obs.*

Learn to *maintain* good works. *Titus* iii 14.

2. To hold or keep in any particular state or condition, esp. in a state of efficiency or validity; to support, sustain, or uphold; to keep up; not to suffer to fail or decline; as, to *maintain* a certain degree of heat in a furnace; to *maintain* a fence or a railroad; to *maintain* the digestive process or powers of the stomach; to *maintain* a legal action.

3. To continue or persevere in or with; to carry on; as, to *maintain* an attack; to *maintain* a correspondence.

Maintain talk with the duke *Shak.*

4. To preserve or continue in (a mental attitude or a type or conduct); as, to *maintain* integrity or reserve; formerly, in reflexive constructions, to conduct or bear (one's self).

5. To bear the expense of; to support; to keep up; to supply with what is needed; as, to *maintain* one's life.

What *maintains* one vice would bring up two children. *Franklin.*

6. To uphold and defend; to support or back (a person in some course or action); to aid systematically; hence, *Obs.*, to give countenance to; to encourage or urge on.

You . . *maintain* them [boys] to go upon beggarly excursions. *Richard de Bury (Inglis tr.).*

7. To keep possession of; to hold and defend; not to surrender or relinquish.

God values . . . every one as he *maintains* his post. *Crew.*

8. To affirm; esp., to assert as true or as subject to proof; also, to support or defend by argument.

It is hard to *maintain* the truth, but much harder to be maintained by it. *South*

9. *Crim. Law.* To aid by way of maintenance.

Syn. — Defend, uphold, support. See ASSERT.

main-tain'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who maintains; as: **a** *Crim. Law* = MAINTAINOR. **b** *Horol.* A maintaining power.

main-tain'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MAINTAIN. — **maintaining power. spring,** *or* **wheel,** a device (spring or wheel) for maintaining a watch or clock in operation while being wound.

main-tain'or (-ĕr), *n.* [OF. *mainteneor*, F. *mainteneur*.] *Crim. Law.* One guilty of maintenance.

main'te-nance (mān'tē-nāns), *n.* [OF. *maintenance*. See MAINTAIN.] **1.** Act of maintaining, or state of being maintained; support, sustenance, defense, livelihood, etc.

Whatsoever is granted to the church for God's honor and the *maintenance* of his service, is granted to God. *South.*

2. That which maintains or supports; means of sustenance; supply of necessaries and conveniences.

Those . . . making learning their *maintenance*. *Swift.*

3. *Crim. Law.* An officious or unlawful intermeddling in a cause depending between others, by assisting either party with money or means with which to carry it on. Cf. CHAMPERTY, 2. A commonly accepted definition of *maintenance* is "an officious intermeddling in a suit which in no way belongs to one, by maintaining or assisting either party, with money or otherwise, to prosecute or defend it," based upon that of the "Termes de la Ley." A collection of definitions of *maintenance* is given in *Bradlaugh v. Newdegate* (11 *Q. B. D.* 1).

Maintenance, i. e., assistance rendered in a suit by a stranger to it, without lawful cause *T. E. Holland*

4. Deportment; behavior; bearing. *Obs.*

maintenance of way, *Railroads*, the maintaining in repair of all the fixed property of a road, as track, bridges, etc.

main'top' (mān'tŏp'), *n.* *Naut.* The platform about the head of the mainmast in square-rigged vessels.

main yard. *Naut.* The yard on which the mainsail is extended, supported by its attachments to the mainmast.

ma'i-re (mä'ē-rā; *colloq.* mī'rē), *n.* [Maori] Any of several New Zealand trees having dense heavy wood of even texture; as: **a** Any of several species of *Olea*; as, *O. lanceolata*, **white maire**; *O cunninghamii*, **black maire**; *O. apetala*, **broad-leaved maire**; *O. montana*, **narrow-leaved maire.** **b** The New Zealand sandalwood. **c** The myrtaceous tree *Eugenia maire.*

maize (māz), *n.* [Sp. *maíz*, fr. *mayz*, native name in the Antilles; cf. Arawak *marisi*, Carib *mai ichi*.] Indian corn.

maize smut. A smut fungus (*Ustilago zeæ*), which produces tumorlike swellings, filled with black spores, on the inflorescence, stalks, and leaves of maize, or Indian corn.

maize yellow. A delicate pale yellow.

ma-ja'gua (mä-hä'gwä; 189), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A small malvaceous tropical tree (*Paritl tiliaceum*) yielding a strong and durable fiber much used for cordage, etc. The tree has large cordate leaves and showy reddish orange flowers; it is much cultivated for ornament.

ma-jes'tic (mă-jĕs'tĭk), *a.* [From MAJESTY.] Possessing or exhibiting majesty; of august dignity, stateliness, or imposing grandeur; lofty; noble; grand. "The *majestic* world." *Shak.* "Tethys' grave *majestic* pace." *Milton.*

Syn. — Splendid, sublime, magnificent; imperial, regal, royal; stately, lofty, dignified, elevated. See AUGUST.

ma-jes'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Majestic. *Cowley.* "An older architecture, greater, cunninger, more *majestical*." *M. Arnold.* — **ma-jes'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **ma-jes'ti-cal-ness,** *n.*

maj'es-ty (măj'ĕs-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *magestee*, F. *majesté*, L. *majestas*, fr. an old compar. of *magnus* great. See MAJOR, MASTER.] **1.** Dignity or authority of sovereign power; quality or state which inspires awe or reverence; grandeur; exalted dignity, whether proceeding from rank, character, or bearing; imposing loftiness; stateliness. *Majesty* (*L. majestas*) primarily designated the sovereign dignity of the Roman people, esp. as represented by the chief of the state (cf. LESE MAJESTY). Hence it came to designate the rank and dignity of a sovereign or the authority and state of sovereign power.

The Lord reigneth; he is clothed with *majesty*. *Ps* xciii. 1

No sovereign has ever represented the *majesty* of a great state with more dignity and grace. *Macaulay*

2. Hence [*cap.*], with a preceding possessive, sometimes also with a qualifying epithet, used as the title of an emperor, empress, king, queen, or other sovereign of equivalent rank. In this construction it often takes the place of a personal pronoun by way of respectful reference or address to royalty; as, Her *Majesty*; the Queen's Most Excellent *Majesty*; His Britannic *Majesty*.

In all the public writs which he [Emperor Charles V.] now issued as King of Spain, he assumed the title of *Majesty* . . Before that time all the monarchs of Europe were satisfied with the appellation of *Highness* or *Grace* *Robertson*

3 Regal stateliness or elevation of manner or style.

4. *Art.* A representation of the Virgin, of Christ, or of God the Father, enthroned and in glory, usually with various emblems of dignity, attendant cherubim, saints, etc.

5. A canopy for a hearse. *Obs. or Hist.*

in her majesty, *Her.*, crowned and holding a scepter; — said of an eagle.

Ma-jo'li (mä-yō'lĭ), *a.* Designating a style of bookbinding practiced by Michael and Thomas Majoli, in Italy, in the 15th century. It is characterized by a framework of ribbons and shields with interflowing scrollwork, partly inlaid, partly gold-tooled.

ma-jol'i-ca (mä-jŏl'ĭ-kä; mä-yōl'-; 277), *n.* [It.; — said to be from *Majorca*, where this ware was made.] A kind of pottery, with opaque glazing and showy decoration, which reached its greatest perfection in Italy in the 16th century.

ma-joon' (mä-jōōn'), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *ma'jūn* kneaded.] An East Indian confection made of hemp leaves, henbane, datura seeds, poppy seeds, honey, and ghee. It produces effects similar to those of hashish and opium. See BHANG.

ma'jor (mā'jĕr), *a.* [L. *major*, compar. of *magnus* great: cf. F. *majeur*. Cf. MASTER, MAYOR, MAGNITUDE.] **1.** Greater in number, quantity, or extent; as, the *major* part of the assembly; the *major* part of the revenue.

2. Greater in dignity, rank, or importance; superior in quality or position; as, *major* poets.

3. Of full legal age. See AGE, *n.*, 3 & 4.

4. *Music.* **a** Greater by a half step than the minor; — of an interval equivalent to that between the keynote of a major scale and a given one of its tones, generally the second, third, sixth, or seventh, but now sometimes also the fourth, fifth, or octave (see PERFECT). Thus the **major second** is the interval equivalent to that between 1 and 2 of a major scale, or one whole step; the **major third,** to that between 1 and 3, etc. See INTERVAL, 6, and SCALE. **b** Greater by a comma; — of a step or "tone." Thus the interval C–D ($\frac{9}{8}$) of the natural scale is a *major* step, being greater by a comma ($\frac{81}{80}$) than D–E ($\frac{10}{9}$), a *minor* step. **c** Distant by a major interval; — of a tone; as, A is the *major* sixth of C. **d** See MENSURABLE MUSIC.

5. Of a greater value, length, age, or the like, than another or others of the same type; as, a *major* course of study.

6. In English boys' schools, first in age or school standing of two namesakes; — the adjective being added to the boy's family name; as, Smith *major*. Cf. MINOR, *a.*, 4.

major axis, *Geom.*, the transverse axis. — **m. cadence.** See under CADENCE, 3. — **m. chord** *or* **triad.** See under TRIAD, 2. — **m. key.** *Music*, a key or tonality in the major mode. In naming the key, *major* follows the letter; as, C *major*. — **m. mode** *or* **scale.** *Music.* **a** See MODE, 1, and SCALE. **b** Any scale in the major mode. — **m. offense.** *Law*, an offense the commission of which involves an offense of a minor degree, as murder and robbery include assault. — **m. orders.** *R. C. & East. Ch.* See ORDER, *n.*, *Eccl.* — **m. premise.** *Logic*, that premise of a syllogism which contains the major term. — **M. Prophets.** See OLD TESTAMENT. — **m. surgery,** surgery involving the more difficult and dangerous operations. — **m. tenace.** *Whist.* See TENACE. — **m. term,** *Logic*, that term of a syllogism which forms the predicate of the conclusion.

ma'jor (mā'jĕr), *n.* [F. *major*. See MAJOR, *a.*] **1.** One of superior rank in a given class; — formerly a title of superiors in certain brotherhoods, of certain university officials, etc.

2. *Mil.* An officer next in rank above a captain and next below a lieutenant colonel; the lowest field officer. In the United States army his insignia on shoulder straps are gold-embroidered leaves, one at each end. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.*

3. A kind of wig. *Obs.*

4. Something which is major; specif., in the graduate instruction of some American universities, the work undertaken by a student in his "specialty," or the department of knowledge to which he chiefly devotes his energies with a view to securing an advanced degree.

5. *Law.* A person of full legal age. See AGE, *n.*, 3 & 4.

6. *Logic.* That premise which contains the major term; the first proposition of a regular syllogism; in hypothetical syllogisms, the hypothetical premise. See SYLLOGISM.

7. See under CHANGE RINGING.

8. In English schools, a major scholar (see MAJOR, *a.*, 6).

ma'jo-ra'no (mā'jō-rä'nō; 189), *n.* [Sp. *majorana*, *mejorana*, sweet marjoram. See MARJORAM.] **a** A mentha-ceous Texas shrub (*Salvia ballotaflora*) having fragrant blue or purple flowers. **b** A Mexican species of *Lantana.*

‖ **ma'jo'rat'** (mā'zhō'rät'), *n.* [F. & G., fr. LL. *majoratus*. See MAJOR, *a.*; cf. MAJORATE.] In some of the countries of continental Europe: **a** The right of primogeniture. **b** An entailed estate, landed or funded, annexed to a title of honor and descending with it by primogeniture.

Ma-jor'can (mă-jōr'kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Majorca. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Majorca.

ma'jor-do'mo (mā'jĕr-dō'mō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOMOS (-mōz). [Sp. *mayordomo*, or It. *maggiordomo*; both fr. LL. *majordomus*; L. *major* greater + *domus*, gen. of *domus* house.] A man having charge of a great household, esp. of a royal or princely establishment (formerly often called upon to conduct affairs of state); a head steward or palace official. Hence, jocularly, a butler or steward.

major general. [Cf. F. *major-général*.] **1.** *Mil.* An officer ranking next above a brigadier general and next below a lieutenant general, usually and properly commanding a division. In the United States army his insignia on shoulder straps are two silver-embroidered stars. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.*

2. *Hist.* A commander of one of the 12 administrative districts into which Cromwell divided England in 1655-57.

ma-jor'i-ty (mă-jŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *majorité*. See MAJOR.] **1.** Quality or state of being major or greater; superiority. Specif.: The status of being of full legal age. See AGE, *n.*, 3 & 4.

2. The greater of two numbers that are regarded as parts of a whole or total; the number greater than half; more than half of any total; also, the excess of this greater number, as of votes, over the remainder of the total. Sometimes *majority* is used to designate what is more properly called *plurality*. Thus, if in a total of 95,000 votes, A re-

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mains (mānz), *n.* [Scot., pl of *main* for *domain*. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** Demesne lands. *Obs.* **2.** The farm attached to a mansion house. *Nat.*

‖ **mains' froides', cœur' chaud'** (măN' frwäd', kûr' shō'). [F.] Cold hands, warm heart.

main'swear'. Var. of MANSWEAR. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Rare.*]

maint (mānt), *a.* [F.] Many.

main-tain', *n.* [Cf. F. *maintien*. See MAINTAIN, *v.*] Deportment or behavior; also, maintenance. *Obs.*

main-tain'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **main-tain'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

main tained' Maintained. *R.Sp.*

main tain'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

maintenant, *adv.* [OF.] Immediately — **maintenantly,** *adv. Both Obs.*

Main'te-non' (mān't'-nōn'), *n.* The name of the Marquise de Maintenon (1635-1719), consort of Louis XIV., used arbitrarily to designate various articles.

main'te-nous (mān'tē-nās), *a.* [Irreg. *maintenance* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to maintenance.

maintenue, *n.* [F.] = MAINTENANCE, 2. *Obs.*

‖ **main'tiens' le droit'** (mĂN'-tyĂN' lē drwä'). [F.] Maintain the right.

main'top'man (mān'tŏp'măn), *n.* *Naut.* One of the division of a crew assigned to duty on the mainmast and above.

main'ward', *n.* [*main*, *a.* + *ward* guard.] The main body of an army. *Obs.*

mai'ny (mā'nĭ). Var. of MEINIE.

Ma-loi'de-a (mă-yoi'dē-ă). *n.pl.* [NL.; *Maia* + *-oid*.] *Zool.* = OXYRHYNCHA. — **ma'loid** (mā'yoid), **ma-loi'de-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.* [MAJOLI]

Ma-lo'li (mä-yō'lē) Var of **ma-loi'i-ca.** Var. of MAJOLICA

maioran. † MARJORAM.

Mai-pu're (mī-pōō'rā), *n.*; *pl* MAIPURES (-rās). An Indian of a group of Arawakan tribes, or collectively the group of tribes, of southern Venezuela, formerly among the chief mission tribes of the region, but much wasted by Carib inroads.

mair (mār). † MARE, specter; MAYOR.

mair Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of MORE, *a.* & *adv.* [ALTY.]

mairalte, mairaltie † MAYORALTY.

mairatour, *adv.* [Scot. *mair* more + *atour* over. Cf. ATOUR, *prep.*] Moreover *Obs. Scot.*

mairch (mērch). Scot var. of MARCH, *n.* & *v.*, border.

maire. † MAYOR. [MAYOR.]

‖ **maire** (mār), *n.* [F.] See **mair'maid, mair'man.** † MERMAID, MERMAN.

mais. † MACE, a staff; MAIZE.

maise (māz). Obs. or Scot. var. of MEASE.

mai'si-pa-ri'si (mī'sē-pä-rē'sē), *n.* [Tag.] A rutaceous tree (*Clausena excavata*), the anise-scented leaves of which yield a medicinal oil *Phil. I.* [*Scot.*]

maison, *n.* [F.] A house. *Obs.*

‖ **mai'son' de cam'pa'gne** (mā'-zŏN' dē kăn'pä'nyĭ'). [F.] A country house or seat.

‖ **mai'son' de san'té'** (săN'tā'). [F.] Private hospital, asylum, or sanatorium

‖ **mai'son'-de-ville'** (vēl'). [F.] House in town: city residence.

mai'son'-dieu' (-dyû'), *n.* [O.F., lit., house of God.] A hospital

maisondieu † MEASONDUE.

maiss (mās) Scot. var. of MEASE. [bearer]

maissar. † MACER, a mace

maist, maiste. † *mayst*, form of MAY, *v.*

maist (māst). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOST.

mais'ter (mās'tĕr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MASTER.

mais'ter-el, *n.* [*maister*, var. of *master* + *-el*.] A type of magicians' familiar spirit. *Obs.*

mais'ter-fu' (mās'tĕr-fōō) Scot var of MASTERFUL. [*Obs*

mais'ter-hed, *n.* Masterhood.

mais'ter-y (mās'tĕr-ĭ). Scot. var. of MASTERY.

maist'lins (māst'lĭnz). Scot. var. of MOSTLINGS.

maist'ly (-lĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOSTLY.

mais're, mais'tri, mais'trie. † MASTERY.

maistresse. † MISTRESS.

mais'tri. Erroneous var. of MISTRI. [Mastery. *Obs.*]

maistrice, *n.* [OF. *maistrise*.] **mais'try.** Var. of MAISTRI.

maist. † MATE; obs. 2d pers. sing. pres. indic. of MAY.

maith, maithe (māth). Scot. var. of MATHE.

Mai'thi-li (mī'tĭ-lē), *n.* A Bihari dialect having a small literature, from the 15th century, and a special character called the **Maithili script,** of a Bengali type. (See INDO-EUROPEAN.)

‖ **mai'tre** (mā'tr'), *n.* [F.] Master: — as an official title applied to advocates and ministerial officers, commonly abbreviated *Me.* — **mai'tre à dan'ser'** *or* **de danse'** (à dan'sĕ', dē dăNs'), dancing master — **mai'tre d'armes'** (dărm'). A professor of fencing — **mai'tre des re-quêtes'** (dā rē-kāt'), *F. Hist.*, lit., master of requests or petitions; — a title given to various officers, as: formerly, to those delegated, as by the king, to receive and examine petitions with a view to pleading them before the king's court or the Parliament; now, in the Council of State, to those members, ranking below counselors and above auditors, whose duty it is to report requests to the Council. — **mai'tre des basses' oeu'vres** (bas'-sŭ'vr'), a nightman. — **mai'tre d'hô'tel'** (d'ō'tĕl'). [F., lit., master of the house.] A chief officer or servant of a house, hotel, etc.; house steward; butler; major-domo. **b** A hotel keeper or landlord. **c** Maître-d'hôtel sauce:—designating a kind of sauce made essentially of melted butter, chopped parsley, salt, pepper, and lemon juice or vinegar. [Mistress.]

‖ **mai-tresse'** (mā-trĕs'), *n.* [F.] **Mai-tre'ya** (mī-trā'yä), *n.* [Skr. *maitreya* friendly, fr. *mitra* friend.] *Buddhism.* The future Buddha, the Buddha of Love or Friendship, who is to appear 5,000 years after the death of Gautama.

mai'trise' (mā'trēz'), *n.* [F.] Formerly, in France, a trade guild; also, a school for singers, attached to a cathedral or a collegiate church.

maiz Maize. *Ref. Sp.* [bird.]

maize bird. A red-winged blackbird, esp of Mexico

maize eater. **a** A South American bird of the genus *Pseudoleistes*, allied to the troupials. **b** The maize bird.

maize mildew. A mildew fungus (*Peronospora maydis*), attacking maize, or Indian corn

mai-ze'na (mā-zē'nä), *n.* A food preparation of cornstarch; also, a fine corn meal.

mai-zen'ic (mā-zĕn'ĭk), *a.* [From MAIZE.] *Chem.* Designating an acid found in dried corn silk.

maize oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

maiz'er (māz'ĕr), *n.*, **maize thief.** A maize bird [*Eng.*]

maize thorn. The star thistle.

Maj *Abbr.* Major.

‖ **ma'ja** (mä'hä; 189), *n.*; *pl.* MAJAS (-häz; *Sp* -hās). [Sp., fem. of *majo*.] A Spanish belle of the lower classes: a gayly dressed Spanish woman. Cf. MAJO. [Syn of 2d MAIA.]

Ma'ja (mā'jä), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.*

Ma-jes'ta, *n.* See 1st MAIA, 1 b.

majestate. *n.* [L. *majestas, -tatis*.] Majesty *Obs.*

maj'es-tat'ic (mă-jĕs-tăt'ĭk), **maj'es-tat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a* Majestic. *Obs.*

maj'es ta tive, *a* Majestic *Obs.* — **maj'es ta tive ness,** *n.* *Obs.*

ma jes'tic ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ma jes'tu ous (mă-jĕs'tū-ŭs), *a.* [*l. majestuoso*.] Majestic. *Obs*

maj'es-ty ship', *n.* See -SHIP

Maj. Gen. *Abbr.* Major General.

ma'jo (mä'hō; 189), *n.*; *pl* MAJOS (-hōz; *Sp* -hōs). [Sp.] A Spanish dandy of the lower class, esp of Moorish Spain Cf MAJA

ma'joe (mä'jō), *n.* Also **ma'joe** [Native name.] A West Indian simaroubaceous shrub or tree (*Quiria antidysenterica*) the bark of which yields a tonic infusion known as **majo bitters**

ma'jor. † MAYOR.

ma'jor, *v. i.* & *t.* To assume pompous airs; also, to bully.

majorane. † MARJORAM.

ma'jor-ate, *v. t.* [LL. *majorare* to augment. See MAJOR, *a.*] To augment; increase *Obs.*

ma'jor a'tion, *n.* *Obs.*

ma'jor-ate (mā'jĕr-āt), *n.* [Cf. MAJORAL.] The office or rank of a major.

ma jor-do'mo ship, *n.* See -SHIP

Ma'jor Do'mus. [See MAJOR-DOMO.] *Mayor of the Palace*, under MAYOR.

ma'jor-gen'er al cy (mā'jĕr-jĕn'ĕr-al-sĭ), *n.* Office of a major general. [-SHIP.]

ma'jor-gen'er-al ship', *n.* See

Ma'jor-ism (mā'jĕr ĭz'm), *n.* *Theol.* The distinctive teaching of Georg Major (1502-74), of Wittenberg, that good works are necessary to salvation. — **Ma'jor ist,** *n.* — **Ma'jor-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

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ceives 50,000, B 30,000, and C 15,000; then A receives a *majority* of all (that is, an *absolute majority*), and his *majority* over his competitors is 5,000 votes (that is, the excess over the total votes of C and B). But, if in a total of 95,000 votes, A receives 45,000, B 30,000, and C 20,000; then A receives a *plurality* (that is, a total larger than any competitor), while his *plurality* over his competitors is 15,000 (that is, his excess over B, his highest competitor). In this latter case A does not receive a *majority*, properly speaking.

3. [Cf. L. *majores.*] Ancestors; ancestry. *Obs.*

4. The military rank and office of a major.

to go over to, *or* **to join, the majority** *or* **the great majority, to die.**

ma-jus'cule (*ma*-jŭs'kūl), *n.* [L. *majuscula* somewhat greater or great, fem. dim. of *major, majus:* cf. F. *majuscule.* See MAJOR.] A large letter, capital or uncial; — generally a term of paleography. — **ma-jus'cule, ma-jus'cu-lar** (-kŭ-lär), *a.*

Ma-kas'sar, Ma-cas'sar (*mȧ*-kȧs'är), *n.* **1.** A district of Celebes.

2. One of a semicivilized Malayan people inhabiting the Makassar district of Celebes; also, their language.

Makassar, *or (usually in phrases)* **Macassar, agar-agar,** a variety of East Indian agar-agar derived from the seaweed *Eucheuma spinosum.* See AGAR-AGAR. — **M. mace,** mace derived from Makassar nutmeg. — **M. nutmeg,** the seed of the East Indian *Myristica angulata;* also, the tree itself. The seed is longer and more elliptical than the common nutmeg, of a disagreeable flavor, and only feebly aromatic. It is sometimes used as an adulterant of nutmegs. — **M. oil,** a kind of oil originally obtained from Makassar, and possibly derived from the sandalwood tree. The commercial product so called consists chiefly of coconut oil, castor oil, or olive oil perfumed. It is used in hairdressing. — **Ma-kas'sar-ese'** (-ēz'; -ēs'), *n. & a.*

make (māk), *n.* [AS. *gemaca.* See MATCH.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** An equal; match; like; also, image or likeness.

2. A companion or mate; often, a husband or a wife.

make, *v. t.;* MADE (mād); MAK'ING (māk'ĭng). [ME. *maken, makien,* AS. *macian;* akin to OS. *makōn,* OFries. *makia,* D. *maken,* G. *machen,* OHG. *mahhōn* to join, fit, prepare, make. Cf. MATCH an equal.] **1.** To form or constitute in external nature; to form physically or socially; primarily, to fashion or construct; secondarily, to enter into as parts or elements; to constitute by a process of artificial construction or of natural becoming. Specif.: **a** To produce, frame, or fashion (something) by operating upon physical materials; to construct, fabricate, or manufacture; as, to *make* a gun; to *make* bread; he *makes* brick; — often with *of, out of, from,* governing the material used, and often with *into* governing a complementary object, giving the sense of "convert" or "transform;" as, to *make* a sled *out of* a cart, a sword *into* a sickle.

He . . . fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a molten calf. *Ex.* xxxii. 4.

b To be, or to be capable of being, changed or fashioned into; to furnish the material for; as, wool *makes* warm clothing. "An old cloak *makes* a new jerkin." *Shak.* **c** Hence, to become or to have become; as, he *makes* a good business man; she will *make* a good wife. **d** To compose, as parts, ingredients, or materials; to constitute; — often with *up;* as, the country is *made* up of meadow and marsh; the house is *made* of stone.

The heaven, the air, the earth, and boundless sea
Make but one temple for the Deity. *Waller*

e To amount to; to form the essential being of; to be sufficient to constitute; as, "One swallow does not *make* a summer."

Courtliness and the desire of fame,
And love of truth, and all that *makes* a man. *Tennyson*

f To form by an assembling of individuals; to get together; as, twice one *makes* two; they had difficulty in *making* a quorum; also, to enter in as, or count as; as, he *made* the thirteenth at the table. **g** To lay out and construct; as, to *make* a road, a camp, or a garden.

2. To form mentally or ideally, or to create as an expression or a result of thought; specif.: **a** To frame or formulate in the mind; as, to *make* a judgment or a choice; hence, to compose; as, to *make* a poem or an opera. **b** To produce, as something artificial or false; as, to *make* an errand; — often with *up;* as, to *make* up a story.

And Art, with her contending, doth aspire
To excel the natural with *made* delights. *Spenser.*

c To form as a result of calculation, observation, or design; as, to *make* plans for a house; to *make* a diagram, a map, or a table of statistics. **d** To compute to be; to find as a result of calculation; as, he *made* the weight about fifty pounds; Egyptologists *make* the beginning of the historic era about 4700 B. C. **e** To regard or consider as being.

He is not that goose and ass that Valla would *make* him. *Baker.*

f To view or think; to treat in thought or feeling; hence, to act in harmony with mental or emotional regard; — in various special phrases with *of;* as, to *make* little, or light, of a difficulty; to *make* a virtue of necessity; not to know what to *make of* the news. (This use probably derives part of its meaning from the sense in which *make* signifies to "act," "behave." Cf. def. 13 and *Note.*)

Makes she no more of me than of a slave. *Dryden.*

g To frame and hold in the mind; as, to *make* no doubt; to *make* scruple. **h** To understand; as, I could *make* nothing of his words; — hence, to **make neither head nor tail of,** not to understand in either or any sense. **i** To amount to, in reason or significance; to form or constitute in reason; to signify; as, that the means *makes* no matter if the result be good, is a Machiavellian principle.

The policy of that purpose *made* more in the marriage than the love of the parties. *Shak.*

3. To cause to exist, appear, or occur; hence, variously: to create; as, God *made* the universe; to bring to pass; cause; as, to *make* a noise; to give rise to; favor; as, prosperity *makes* contentment; to enact; establish; as, to *make* laws; to prepare; as, to *make* a feast; to fix; as, to *make* a price; to inflict; as, to *make* a wound.

Call for Samson, that he may *make* us sport. *Judges* xvi. 25.
Wealth *maketh* many friends. *Prov.* xix. 4.
He accuseth Neptune unjustly who *makes* shipwreck a second time. *Bacon.*

4. To bring forth or to give birth to. *Obs.*

5. To cause to be or become; to put into a given state or condition (expressed by a qualifying noun, verb, or adjective); as, to *make* known; to *make* public; to *make* fast; — often with a complementary object; as, to *make* some one leader; to *make* the Word flesh. Hence, specif., to ordain or appoint; as, they *made* him bishop.

Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us? *Ex.* ii. 14.

6 To cause or assure the success or prosperity of; to set (one) in the way of fortune; as, he is a *made* man.

This is the night
That either *makes* me or iordoes me quite. *Shak*

7. To train to a requisite standard of efficiency; as, to *make* a horse, dog, or falcon.

8. To cause (something to happen, or that something happen). *Obs. or Archaic.*

The clennesse and the fastinge of us freres
Maketh that Crist accepteth our preyeres. *Chaucer.*

9. To cause (some one or something to act in a certain way); to constrain or compel (some action, or some person in respect to action); as, to *make* both ends meet; they *made* him do penance; his language *makes* the judicious grieve; money *makes* the mare go; — sometimes with an ellipsis of an indefinite object, and regularly, in the active voice, with the simple infinitive (without *to*).

To be loved *makes* not to love again *Tennyson.*

I hold His Majesty's commission to *make* to cease a notorious rogue whose name is Thomas Faggus *R. D Blackmore*

10. To perform (the action indicated by the object); to do, act, work, effect, commit, offer, carry on, etc.; as, to *make* one's abode in the hills; to *make* a move against the enemy; to *make* war; to *make* oath to the truth of a statement; — often with the idea of conduct or behavior paramount; as, to *make* mischief or love; to *make* one's excuses or bow; to *make* mirth or dole (cf. def. 11 **b**).

I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of the faults which I have *made.* *Dryden*
I shall *make* shift to go without him *Shak.*
[They] *made* a shift to keep their own in Ireland *Milton.*

11. a To do; to be engaged or concerned in. *Archaic.*

Gomez, what *makest* thou here? *Dryden.*

b To act (*it*); behave; — in the obsolete phrases *to make it, to make it strange, to make one's self strange, to make it coy, stout,* etc. Cf. MAKE, *v. i.,* 5.

12. To act or behave so as to produce or gain; as, to *make* acquaintances; to *make* the acquaintance of some one; to *make* friends readily; also, to act so as to become; as, to *make* friends with some one.

13. To so act that (one thing) appears in place (of another), or to cause such action that (one thing) is derived from or formed out (of another); to form by appropriate action or behavior; — with *of;* as, to *make* a friend of an enemy; to *make* an ass of one's self; to *make* a fool of some one; to *make* fun, sport, or game of some one.

☞ The senses in which *make* signifies to "form" or "cause," as well as those in which it means "do," "act," influence many of the phrases used with this construction, but the main idea seems to be the notion of, to "act," the majority of the phrases designating some type of behavior.

14. To prepare, or arrange, to treat in the appropriate fashion for the end designed; as, to *make* a bed.

15. To perform or execute in the appropriate manner; to draw up; as, to *make* a bill, a note, a testament.

16. To gain; acquire: as, to *make* money; to *make* a profit; to *make* a living; also, to attain; as, to *make* a full crop of grain; to *make* first honors in one's studies; to *make* the bull's-eye, in target shooting.

17. To go to, accomplish by going, traverse, etc.; specif.: **a** To betake (one's self) to or toward a destination. *Obs.,* exc. *v. i.* **b** To accomplish (a distance) in traveling; as, to *make* ninety miles an hour. **c** To reach or arrive at; as, to *make* connections.

And *make* the Libyan shores. *Dryden*

d To visit in the course of a journey; as, to *make* London on the way to Rome. **e** To traverse or achieve by traversing; as, to *make* a circuit; to *make* the rounds of a camp. **f** Hence, in various phrases, to achieve (progress or advancement); as, to *make* head; to *make* hole (in drilling a well), etc.

18. To cause (some one) to go or come (to some specified state); as, he was *made* to death; hence often with *away, out of the way, hence,* etc., as a euphemism for "to kill;" — now commonly in the intransitive form, *to make away with.*

19. *Elec.* To complete (a circuit); to effect (a contact).

20. *Card Playing.* **a** To take a trick with (a card). **b** To shuffle (the cards). **c** To name (the trump). **d** To raise (a bid).

21. *Naut.* To announce, indicate, or observe (an occurrence in time or the hour of the day); as, to *make* eight bells (by striking eight bells on the ship's clock or bell); to *make* sunset (by hauling down the colors with the appropriate ceremonies).

to make a book, to record bets in a book; to make a business of this practice. See BOOK, *n.,* 4. — **to m. account,** to have an opinion or expectation; to reckon. *Obs. Milton.* — **to m. account of,** to hold in estimation. — **to m. a clean breast,** to disclose the secrets which weigh upon one; to make full confession. — **to m. a clean breast of,** to confess or disclose unreservedly. — **to m. a dead set,** to make a determined onset, lit. or fig. — **to m.,** *or* **pull, a face,** to distort the features so as to express a real or feigned emotion. — **to m. again,** to repair. *Obs.* — **to m. a** (*or* **one's**) **hand,** to make a (or one's) profit; to make a success; — often with a qualifying adjective, as *fair* or *much,* and with *of* or sometimes with *in,* to succeed with or in; also, with *of* or *with, Obs. or Dial. Eng.,* to make an end of; to make away with.

What meat it [the starfish] receiveth, it *makes a hand with* it. *Holland.*

— **to m. a leg.** See LEG, *n.,* 5. — **to m. a light,** to look for; to seek. *Australian Aborigines.* — **to m. a lip,** to drop the under lip in sullenness or contempt. *Shak.* — **to m. a long arm,** to exert one's self; to reach out.

Leaning above it he kissed his treasure . . . , *made a long arm,* and dropped it out of sight. *Atlantic Monthly.*

— **to m. a** (*or* **one's**) **market of,** to make an object or occasion of trafficking, bargaining, or advantage, of; to bargain away; also, rarely, to take an unlawful advantage of; to victimize. — **to m. a mouth,** to accustom to the bit; — said of colts. — **to m. an honest woman of,** to marry (a woman who has been unchaste). — **to m. a noise in the world,** to attain general fame or notoriety. *Colloq.* — **to m. an out,** *Print.,* to omit something, in setting or correcting type, which was in the copy. — **to m. a pass at,** to strike at. — **to m. a person open his eyes,** to surprise or astonish him. — **to m.,** *or* **gain, a point,** to accomplish that which was proposed; also, to make advance by a step, grade, or position. — **to m. a point of,** to regard or treat as essential or important; to make a special object; to be particular about. — **to m. a practice of,** to do or perform habitually and purposely. — **to make believe. a** To cause the belief. **b** To pretend; to feign; to make pretense. — **to m. bones of** *or* **about** (*Obs.,* **at, in,** etc.), to scruple or hesitate about; to make objections about; to stickle at. — **to m. both ends meet,** to live within one's income. *Fuller.* — **to m. common cause with,** to join with in purposes, aims, or effort. — **to m. conscience of, to m. a matter of conscience,** to act according to the dictates of conscience concerning (any matter), or to scruple to act contrary to its dictates. — **to m. dainty,** to hold in high esteem; hence, to be chary or loath; to scruple; to affect delicacy or fastidiousness; — usually with *of* or an infinitive. *Obs.*

Ah ha, my mistresses! which of you all
Will now deny to dance? She that *makes dainty,*
She, I'll swear, hath corns. *Shak*

— **to m. default,** *Law,* to fail to appear or answer. See DEFAULT. — **to m. eyes,** to signal with the eyes, by peculiarities of expression; also, to ogle.

Then the women *made eyes* at each other and looked wondrous knowing *Hall Caine*

— **to m. fair weather,** to flatter; to give flattering representations. — **to m. foul water,** to sail in such shallow water that the ship's keel stirs the mud at the bottom. — **to m. go down,** to make palatable or believable; to adapt, as a story, to the tastes or prejudices of those whom it is meant to influence. — **to m. good,** to fulfill or maintain; hence variously: to supply (a defect); to indemnify; to prove or verify (an accusation); to prove to be blameless; to vindicate.

Each word *made good* and true. *Shak.*
Of no power *to make* his wishes *good.* *Shak.*
I . . . would by combat *make* her *good.* *Shak.*

— **to m. good,** *or* **bad, weather,** *Naut.,* to endure, or to weather, a gale well, or ill; — said of a vessel. *Shak.* — **to m. hay while the sun shines,** to take advantage of an opportunity. — **to m. head.** **a** To advance. **b** To accumulate power, as steam in an engine boiler. — **to m. head against,** to advance against (resistant forces). — **to m. her number,** *Naut.,* to signal the number by which the vessel is designated on a register. — **to m. it strange.** *Obs.* **a** To assume ignorance, suspicion, or alarm, concerning it. *Shak.* **b** To make it a matter of difficulty. *Chaucer.* — **to m. it tough,** to make it a matter of difficulty; to make it a hard matter. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **to m. it wise,** to make it a matter of deliberation. *Obs.*

"We thought it was not worth *to make it wise.*" *Chaucer.*

— **to m. land,** *Naut.,* to sight, or reach, land. — **to m. love to,** to express affection for; to woo; to court; to solicit union with in marriage. "If you will marry, *make* your *loves to* me." *Shak.* — **to m. meat,** to cure meat in the open air. *Western U. S.* — **to m.,** *or* **m. it, nice,** to show unwillingness or restraint; to hesitate. *Obs.* — **to m. no bones,** to make no scruple; not to hesitate. *Colloq.* — **to m. nothing of.** **a** To make no difficulty of; to consider as trifling or unimportant. "We are industrious to preserve our bodies from slavery, but we *make nothing of* suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts." *Ray.* **b** Usually with *can,* not to accomplish, understand, or solve; as, he heard what was said, but could *make nothing of* it. — **to m. on a fire,** to make a fire. *Dial.* — **to m. one a compliment,** to show one respect; to praise one in a flattering way. *Locke.* — **to m.** (a thing) **one's business,** to occupy one's self with (a thing) as a special charge or duty. *Colloq.* — **to m. one's compliments to,** to offer formal courtesies to. — **to m. one's hand,** to gain advantage or profit. — **to m. one's law,** *O. Eng. Law,* to adduce the sworn statements of oath helpers or compurgators to clear one's self of a charge. See COMPURGATOR.

Oath was the primary mode of proof, an oath going not to the truth of specific fact, but the justice of the claim or defense as a whole. . . . The process of clearing one's self by the full performance of the oath which the law required in the particular case is that which later mediæval authorities call "*making one's law,*" facere legem. It remained possible, in certain cases, down to quite modern times An accused person who failed in his oath, by not having the proper number of oath-helpers prepared to swear, or who was already disqualified from clearing himself by oath, had to go to one of the forms of ordeal *Pollock & Mait.*

— **to m. one's manners,** to make a bow or curtsy; to offer salutation. — **to m. one's mark.** **a** To sign, as a letter, by making a cross or other mark. "**b**" To make a distinct or lasting impression on the public mind, or on affairs; to gain distinction. — **to m. one's mouth water,** to arouse desire in one. — **to m. one's peace with,** to reconcile one with, to plead one's cause with, or to become reconciled with (another). "I will *make your peace with* him." *Shak.* — **to m. one's self scarce,** to decamp; to depart. *Slang.* — **to m. one's self strange,** to assume the character of a stranger. *Gen.* xlii. 7. — **to m. one's soul,** to concern one's self for the soul's salvation. — **to m. one's way,** to advance in life by one's personal efforts. — **to m. out.** **a** To send, bear, or throw out. *Obs.* **b** To draw up or write; as, *to make out* a bill. **c** To accomplish; achieve; manage to do or attain. **d** To compensate. *Obs.* **e** To while away (time). **f** To discern or descry; as, *to make out* the nature of an object at a distance. **g** To represent or delineate in detail. **h** To find out; to discover; to decipher; as, *to make out* the meaning of a letter. **i** To prove; to establish; as, the plaintiff was unable *to make out* his case. **j** To make complete or exact; as, he was not able *to make out* the money. **k** To procure a sufficiency of; complete; as, *to make out* a dinner. — **to m. over,** to transfer the title of; to convey; to alienate; as, he *made over* his estate in trust or in fee. — **to m. place,** to make room. — **to make places,** *Change Ringing,* to make a particular shift of position in successive changes; — said of two bells which make this shift to allow a third bell to be struck successively before, between, and after them. — **to m. play,** *Racing & Hunting,* to keep followers or pursuers exercised or active; also, *Pugilism,* to deliver quick, vigorous, or effective blows; hence, generally, to act with dispatch or effect; to produce an effect; to hasten; to keep an opponent occupied. — **to m. practice of,** to practice; to make use of; to use. *Obs.* — **to m. prize of,** to capture. — **to m. purparty,** *Law,* to divide and apportion lands previously held in common. — **to m. room,** to open a space, way, or passage; to remove obstructions; to give room.

Make room, and let him stand before our face. *Shak.*

— **to m. sail.** *Naut.* **a** To set or spread sail. **b** Hence, to set out on a voyage. **c** To set additional sail to increase speed. — **to m. short work of,** to dispose of promptly or peremptorily. — **to m. sternway,** to move with the stern foremost; to go or drift backward. — **to m. suit to,** to endeavor to gain the favor of; to court. — **to m. sure.** **a** To make certain; to secure so that there can be no failure of the purpose or object. **b** To betroth. *Obs.*

She that's *made sure* to him she loves not well. *Cotgrave.*

— **to m. the best of.** **a** To improve to the utmost; to use or dispose of to the greatest advantage. "Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they can *make the best of* them." *Bacon.* **b** To reduce to the least possible inconvenience; as, *to make the best of* ill fortune or a bad bargain. — **to m. the chalice,** *Eccl.,* to mix the chalice at the offertory in the Eucharist. *Oxf. E. D.* — **to m. the doors,** to shut the door. *Obs.*

Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement. *Shak.*

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ma-jor-ize (mā'jẽr-īz), *v. i.* To come of age. — *v. t. Rugby Football* To convert (a try) into a goal.

ma'jor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

ma-jour' (*mȧ*-jōōr'). Var. of MAJOR-DOMO.

majum. + MAJOON.

‖ **ma-jus'cu-læ** (*mȧ*-jŭs'kŭ-lē), *n. pl.* [L., fem. pl.] Majuscules.

ma'jus La'ti-um. See JUS LATII.

mak (māk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MAKE. [-ABLE.]

mak'a-ble (māk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See **mak-a-doo.** Var. of MAKE-ADO.

makadowe. + MOCKADO.

Ma'kah (mā'kä), *n. sing. & pl.* One of an Indian tribe. See AHT.

mak'a-ron. + MACAROON.

Ma'kart dec'o-ra'tions (mä'kärt). Floral decorations consisting of dried grasses or everlastings; — alluding to the painter Hans Makart, who often included them in his pictures.

Ma'kaz (mā'kăz). *Bib.*

make. Var. of MAWK. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

make (māk), *n.* A halfpenny. *Eng. & Scot. Dial.*

—**to make the fur fly**, to create a disturbance in a violent outbreak of temper. *Slang.* — **to m. the pass**, to deftly reverse the positions of the upper and lower portions of a deck of cards, a trick of legerdemain and card cheating. — **to m. things hum**, to stimulate to busy activity; to cause lively and efficient industry. *Slang.* — **to m. time. a** To gain time, that is, to accomplish a task or action in less than an ordinary or an estimated period. **b** To occupy or use, or to achieve something in, a certain time, in doing something; as, the trotting horse *made* fast *time*. **c** To be punctual, esp. in reaching points upon a time schedule. — **to m. to order**, to manufacture upon receipt of the order and according to the wishes of the customer. — **to m. tracks**, to move hurriedly away, as *out of* or *for* a place. *Slang.* — **to m. up. a** To build or construct. *Obs.* **b** To compose, as from ingredients; to constitute.

He was all *made up* of love and charms! *Addison.*

c To compose, as a book; to draw up or compile, as a formal document. **d** To invent or concoct; as, *to make up* a story. **e** To form into; to wrap or fasten up; as, *to make up* a parcel. **f** To form by an assembling or arranging of parts; as, *to make up* a garment; *to make up* a train of cars. **g** To prepare; arrange; adjust; as, *to make up* accounts; also, to distort (the features); as, *to make up* a face. **h** *Print.* To arrange set type in (pages, columns, etc.) for printing. **i** To complete; to fill or close up; to bring up to; as, a dollar is wanted *to make up* the requisite sum. **j** To compensate for; to make good; to recover the equivalent of; as, *to make up* sleep, *to make up* leeway; *to make up* lost ground. **k** To dress, paint, etc., for a part, as one to be acted on the stage. **l** To reconcile; compose; as, *to make up* a difference. **m** To settle or arrange mentally; to decide; as, *to make up* one's mind; also, in the passive, to be composed or prepared in mind.

"In the name of mercy, Mackellar, what is wrong?" she cried "I am *made up*; I can hear all." *Stevenson.*

n To enrich. *Dial. Eng.* — **to m. use of**, to put to use; to derive service from; to use. — **to m. water. a** *Naut.* To leak. **b** To urinate. — **to m. words**, to multiply words.

make (māk), *v. i.* **1.** To engage in a process of forming or constructing something, or to cause something to be formed or constructed; as, to "*make* or mend;" "*make* or mar."

2. To compose poetry. *Obs. or Archaic.*

To solace him some time, as I do when I *make*. *P. Plowman.*

3. To cause something to assume a designated condition or to perform a designated action.

☞ This is logically a transitive use with the direct object understood. It appears chiefly in phrases such as: *to make fast*, to tie; *to make ready*, to prepare. Cf. MAKE, *v. t.*, 9.

4. To tend; to contribute; to have effect; — usually with *for* or *against*; as, it *makes* for his advantage. *M. Arnold.* "Considerations infinite do *make* against it." *Shak.*

5. To act in a certain manner; to have to do; to manage; to interfere; to be active; — often in the phrase *to meddle or make*; also, in numerous phrases with qualifying adjectives (a reflexive direct object being understood); as, *to make* (one's self) *bold; to make free; to make merry*, etc. Cf. MAKE, *v. t.*, 10, 11. "He *made* as though he would have gone further." *Luke* xxiv. 28.

A scurvy, jackanape priest to meddle or *make*. *Shak.*

6. To start or offer (to do something); as, he *made* to go.

7. To proceed; move; go; as, he *made* toward home; the tiger *made* at the men; also, to lie in the direction (toward or through); as, the road *makes* toward Rome; — usually with an adverb or an adverbial phrase; as, *to make on, after, to, forth, about, at, away, for, toward*, etc.

Both Teutons and Cimbri were Germans, and both were *making* for Gaul by different routes. *Froude.*

8. To increase, as in height, thickness, etc.; augment; grow; become achieved; as, the tides are *making* from the period of the neap to that of the spring tide; the snow *makes* fast now.

9. To reach or extend in a specified direction; as, the forest *makes* up the mountain nearly to the snow line.

10. *Mining.* To first appear in profitable size and quality at a given place; also, to become reunited and valuable enough to work after being pinched or shattered for a distance; — said of a mineral vein.

☞ In various senses, *make* is used intransitively in place of the passive; as, bolts are *making* in this shop.

She had outraged the decorum of the square table only while the cards were *making*. *G Meredith.*

to make as if, *or* **to m. as though**, to pretend that; to make show that; as, to *make as though* displeased.

Joshua and all Israel *made as if* they were beaten before them, and fled. *Josh.* viii. 15.

— **to m. at**, to go toward hastily, or in a hostile manner. — **to m. away with. a** To carry off. **b** To transfer or alienate; hence, to spend; to dissipate. **c** To kill; to destroy. — **to m. good. a** To prove to be capable or efficient; also, to justify by successes a course of action or expectation; to fulfill a real or implied obligation. **b** *Poker.* To deposit in the pool an amount equal to the previous bet, preparatory to raising or calling. — **to m. nice of**, to be scrupulous about. *Obs. Shak.* — **to m. out**, to succeed; to make shift; as, he *made out* to reconcile the contending parties; also, to make up or compensate (for). — **to m. strange**, to act in an unfriendly manner or as if surprised; to treat as strange; as, *to make strange* of a request. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **to m. sure**, to assure one's self. "My heart leaped for joy, for I had *made sure* that he was overboard." *Poe.* — **to m. to**, to set to work. — **to m. up. a** To assume a guise; to impersonate by means of costume, disguises, etc. **b** To become reconciled or friendly. "Aunt Hitty and I have *made up*." *C. G. D. Roberts.* **c** To come to a decision.

Election *makes* not *up* in such conditions *Shak*

d To advance or go (to or into); as, a suspicious boat *made up* to us. **e** To pay addresses (to); to make love (to). *Dial. or Slang.* **f** To compensate or atone (for). **g** To get into condition for marketing; — said of an animal. — **to make with**, to side with; to count for. *Obs.*

make (māk), *n.* **1. a** The manner or style in which a thing is composed or constructed; constitution of parts; structure; form. **b** Constitution; character; type; kind; — said esp. of things formed by development. Cf. BUILD, *n.*

Is our perfection of so frail a *make*
As every plot can undermine and shake? *Dryden.*

The circle has a certain nature, a structure, a *make*, a build *Josiah Royce.*

2. a Action or process of manufacture; — often reterring to quality or origin of a manufactured article; as, whose *make* is it? **b** Quantity manufactured; output.

3. Manner or style (of action or behavior). *Obs.*

4. *Elec.* The closing or completing of an electric circuit.

5. *Mining.* A formation or accumulation of profitable vein material; as, a *make* (i. e., a body) of ore in a vein or in a series of lenticular deposits.

make and break, *Elec.*, any apparatus for making and breaking an electric circuit; a circuit breaker. — **on the m.**, bent upon making profits; greedy of gain. *Slang.*

make- (māk-). The verb MAKE used as a prefatory combining form, generally denoting *causal action*, often in nouns of agency denoting *one that makes or causes* (what is signified by the second element of the compound); as in **make-king** (one who makes kings), **make-law, make-shame, make-talk**, etc.

make'bate' (-bāt'), *n.* [*make*, v. + *bate* a quarrel.] One who excites contentions and quarrels. *Archaic.*

make'-be-lieve', *n.* **1.** A feigning to believe, as in the play of children; a mere pretense; a fiction; an invention. "Childlike *make-believe*." *Tylor.*

2. One who makes believe; a pretender.

make'-be-lieve', *a.* Feigned; insincere.

make'fast' (māk'fāst'), *n. Naut.* Anything to which a boat is fastened, as a buoy or a post on a wharf.

make'-game', *n.* An object of ridicule; a butt; laughingstock. *Godwin.*

mak'er (māk'ẽr), *n.* One that makes (in any sense of the verb). Hence: **a** [*cap.*] The Creator; — with *the*.

The universal *Maker* we may praise *Milton*

b [*cap.*] *Eccl.* The consecrated Host in the Mass. *Obs.*

c One who writes verses; a poet. *Obs.*

The Greeks named the poet ποιητής, which name, as the most excellent, hath gone through other languages. It cometh of this word ποιεῖν, *to make*; wherein, I know not whether by luck or wisdom, we Englishmen have met well the Greeks in calling him a *maker*. *Sir P. Sidney*

d *Law.* The person who makes a promissory note. **e** *Cards.* The knave or jack. *Obs.* **f** A tool used in calking ships' plates to close up the joint after splitting the edge of the overlapping plate.

make'-read'y, *n. Print.* The process of adapting a form, plate, or cut, as by overlaying, to even or expressive impression; also, the sheet or sheets which effect this adaptation.

make'shift' (māk'shĭft'), *n.* **1.** One given to making shifts.

2. That with which one makes shift; temporary expedient.

I am not a model clergyman, only a decent *makeshift*. *G. Eliot.*

3. The action of making shift.

make'shift', make'shift'y (-shĭf'tĭ), *a.* Shifty; serving as makeshift; characterized by makeshift. — **make'shift'i-ness** (-shĭf'tĭ-nĕs), *n.*

make'-up', *n.* **1.** The way in which the parts of anything are put together; as: **a** The way in which one is dressed, painted, etc., for a part, as on the stage. **b** Arrangement of type in columns, pages, etc., for printing. **c** The arrangement of articles and illustrations, style of headlines, etc., of a newspaper, periodical, or book.

2. Constitution or composition of anything; the elements or ingredients of anything; as, the *make-up* of a ball team.

An assembly of exclusively plebeian *make-up*. *Woodrow Wilson*

3. A compensation. *Rare.*

4. A made-up story; a fiction. *Rare.*

5. *Print.* A maker-up.

make'weight' (māk'wāt'), *n.* **1.** That which is thrown into a scale to make weight; something of little account added to supply a deficiency or fill a gap.

2. A counterweight or counterpoise.

mak'ing (māk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MAKE. Specif.: *vb. n.*

1. Action of one that makes (forming, causing, doing, etc.).

Metaphor, which is only simile in the *making*. *Saintsbury.*

2. Composition, or structure; esp., style of construction; appearance; form; make; make-up.

3. Poetical composition; also, *pl.*, poems. *Obs.*

4. Cause of advancement or success; as, misfortune was the *making* of him; also, potential character; as, there is the *making* of a race horse in this colt.

5. Something made; specif.: **a** A quantity manufactured at one time; a batch; as, a *making* of bread. **b** Earnings or profits. **c** *pl.* The slack and dirt produced in coal mining.

making iron. A tool somewhat like a chisel with a groove in it, used by calkers of ships to finish the seams after the oakum has been driven in.

mak'ing-up', *n.* **1.** The action denoted by *to make up*, in any sense. See under MAKE, *v. t. & v. i.*

2. That which is used to make up, or complete.

making-up day. *Stock Exchange.* A semimonthly day for a general settlement, accounts being made up in all stocks and shares except in the consols department, in which the settlement occurs but once a month. *Eng.*

making-up price. *Stock Exchange.* **a** In the United States, the price fixed on stock for the stock-exchange clearing house. **b** In London, the price at which stock is carried over on an account from one settlement to another.

ma'ko-ma'ko (ma'kō-mä'kō; *colloq.* mŭk'ä-mŭk), *n.* [Maori.] **1.** A New Zealand elæocarpaceous tree (*Aristotelia racemosa*) which forms hazel-like copses, and bears a small red berry, changing to black; — called also *wineberry*.

2. The New Zealand bell bird.

mal- (măl-). Formerly also **male-**, pronounced in one syllable, chiefly from the French, as in *malefeasance*, and thus disting. from the Latin *male-*, pronounced in two syllables, as in *malefactor, malediction*, etc. A prefix denoting *ill*, or *evil*, F. *mal*, L. *male*, adv., fr. *malus*, bad, ill. See MALICE.

‖ **ma'la** (mā'lä), *n., pl.* of MALUM. [L.] Evils; wrongs; offenses against right and law. See MALUM.

Mal'a-bar (măl'ä-bär), *n.* **1.** A region in western India.

2. [*l. c.*] A cotton handkerchief printed in brilliant colors and in designs of Hindu type.

Malabar almond. a An East Indian combretaceous tree (*Terminalia catappa*) widely cultivated in the tropics for shade. It bears clusters of large entire leaves at the ends of the branches. **b** The edible nut of this tree, which resembles an almond in shape when separated from its fleshy husk. — **M. bark**, any plant of the genus *Ochna*. — **M. catmint**, an Asiatic mint (*Anisomeles malabarica*), used in India as a tonic and febrifuge. — **M. copal.** = INDIAN COPAL. — **M. ipecac**, an African rubiaceous tree (*Randia dumetorum*); also, its emetic fruit, used to poison fish. — **M. leaf**, the leaf of the lauraceous plant *Cinnamomum malabathrum*, used formerly in medicine, esp. in making a perfumed ointment. — **M. nightshade**, an Asiatic climbing plant (*Basella alba*). It has fleshy, shining leaves and small white racemose flowers. See BASELLA. — **M. nut**, an East Indian acanthaceous shrub (*Adhatoda adhatoda*); also, its seed, which, with leaves and root, is used medicinally as an antispasmodic and febrifuge. — **M. plum**, the Java plum. — **M. rat.** BANDICOOT **a.** — **M. rose**, an East Indian malvaceous shrub (*Hibiscus hirtus*) having rose-colored flowers. — **M. spinach**, the Indian spinach. — **M. tallow.** See OIL, *Table I.*

Mal'a-can'thus (măl'ä-kăn'thĭs), *n.* [NL.; *mal-* + Gr. ἄκανθα thorn.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of elongate, often handsomely colored, oceanic acanthopterygian fishes having the dorsal and anal fins soft-rayed and very long. They are usually regarded as constituting a family, **Mal'a-can'thi-dæ** (-thĭ-dē). **mal'a-can'thid** (-thĭd), *a. & n.* — **mal'a can'thine** (-thĭn, -thīn), *a.*

Ma-lac'ca (mə-lăk'ä), *n.* A seacoast town and district of the Malay Peninsula. — **Malacca apple**, the Otaheite apple. — **M. bean**, the marking nut. — **M. cane**, a cane, or a walking stick, of a brown color, often mottled, obtained from an Asiatic rattan palm (*Calamus scipionum*).

Ma-la'ce-æ (mā-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MALUS.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees (order Rosales); the apple family. It is distinguished from the Rosaceæ, with which it is sometimes united, by the peculiar fruit, called a *pome*, consisting of the enlarged fleshy hypanthium inclosing several bony, papery, or leathery carpels; the calyx is superior, and the stamens are epigynous. The family includes many important fruit trees and ornamental shrubs, as the apple, pear, quince, medlar, hawthorn, shadbush, etc., comprised in the genera *Malus, Pyrus, Cydonia, Amelanchier*, and *Crataegus*. — **ma-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mal'a-chi (măl'ä-kī), *n.* [Heb. *Malâki.*] **1.** Lit., messenger; — masc. prop. name.

2. a An unknown Hebrew prophet, reputed author of the Book of Malachi, ascribed to the Persian period, about 464–424 B. C. From early times there has been strong opinion that the name designates not a man, but an office. **b** The Book of Malachi. See OLD TESTAMENT.

mal'a-chite (măl'ä-kīt), *n.* [F., OF. *melochite*, fr. Gr. μαλάχη, μολόχη, a mallow; — from its resembling the green color of the leaf of mallows: cf. L. *molochites* a kind of precious stone. Cf. MALLOW.] *Min.* Green basic carbonate of copper, $CuCO_3{\cdot}Cu(OH)_2$, rarely in distinct monoclinic crystals, usually in mammillary masses of concentric fibrous structure, as incrustations, or in earthy form. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 3.9–4.03. It is an ore of copper. The compact variety is used for table tops, etc. Called also **green malachite**, to distinguish it from **blue malachite**, or azurite.

malachite green. a Malachite ground and used as a pigment. **b** A green basic dyestuff of bluish tinge, prepared by condensation of benzaldehyde with two molecules of dimethylaniline, with subsequent oxidation. It is marketed as a double salt containing zinc. Called also *benzaldehyde green, benzoyl green, emerald green, solid green, Victoria green*, etc. The **malachite green series** includes several closely related basic dyes, all of which, like malachite green, are derivatives of diamino triphenylmethane.

ma-la'ci-a (mā-lā'shĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μαλακία softness.] *Med.* **a** Morbid softening; — usually in composition; as, arteriomalacia. **b** A perversion of taste marked by an abnormal desire for some particular kind of food.

Mal'a-clem'ys (măl'ä-klĕm'ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μαλακός soft + κλεμύς tortoise.] *Zoöl.* An American genus of turtles consisting of the diamond-back terrapins.

mal'a-co- Combining form from Greek μαλακός, *soft*.

mal'a-coid (măl'ä-koid), *a.* [*malaco-* + *-oid.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Of soft texture; soft-bodied; mucilaginous.

make, *v. t & i.* [See MAKE a mate.] To mate; match. *Obs.*

make'-a-do' (māk'ä-dōō'), *n.* A disturbance or turmoil, esp. one with little cause. [LIEVE-]

make'-be-lief', *n.* = MAKE-BELIEVE.

ma'ké cot'ton (mä'kā). [Ar. *maqqā'* long.] A long-stapled variety of Egyptian cotton.

mak'ed (māk'ĕd). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & obs. p. p. of MAKE.

Ma'ked (mä'kĕd). *Bib.*

make'dom, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *makr* easy, suitable (in comparative)] Form, esp. comely. *Obs. Scot.*

make'-faith', *n.* See MAKE-.

make'-fal'con, *n.* = MAKE-HAWK.

make'-fire', *n.* See MAKE-.

make'-fray', *n.* See MAKE-.

make'-hawk', *n. Falconry.* A trained hawk used to teach inexperienced ones their work.

make'-king', *n.* See MAKE-.

make'-law', *n.* See MAKE-.

make'less, *a.* [See MAKE a mate; cf. MATCHLESS.] Having no mate or match. *Obs.*

make'-mirth', *n.* See MAKE-.

make'-peace', *n.* A peacemaker. *Shak.*

makerell. † MACKEREL.

mak'er-ess, *n.* A female maker.

make'-rime', *n* A word or phrase used merely for the sake of effecting a rime.

mak'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

mak'er-up' (māk'ẽr-ŭp'), *n.; pl.* MAK'ERS-UP' (mā'kẽrz-). One who makes up something.

make'-shame', *a.* See MAKE-.

make'shift-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

make'-sport', *n. & a.* See MAKE-.

make'-talk', *n.* See MAKE-.

make'-up' rule. *Print.* A steel rule with a projecting top used by makers-up in handling type.

make'-way', *n.* See MAKE-.

Mak-he'loth (măk-hē'lŏth; -lōth) *Bib.* [MUCKNA.]

makh'na (mŭk'nä). Var. of MAK'I (mŭk'ĭ; mä'kĭ), *n.* [F., from native name; perh. orig. same as *maraco.*] A lemur.

ma'ki-ma'ki (mä'kē-mä'kē), *n.* [Hawaiian *maki-maki.*] A puff fish (*Tetraodon hispidus*) widely distributed in the Pacific and Indian oceans. Its flesh is poisonous. *Hawaii.*

ma'ki-mo'no (mä'kĭ-mō'nō), *n.* [Jap.; *maki* roll + *mono* thing.] *Japanese Art.* A scroll picture, or scroll containing a horizontal row of pictures, intended to be unrolled from side to side as it is held in the hands: — distinguished from a *kakemono*.

mak'in (māk'ĭn). Scot., dial., or illit. var. of MAKING.

makinboy. † MACKENBOY.

Mak-ke'dah (mă-kē'dä). *Bib.*

mak'kers. Var. of MACKINS. *Dial.*

‖ **mak'lak** (măk'lăk), *n.* [Esquimo.] The bearded seal.

mak'ly, *adv.* [*mack*, a. + *-ly.*] Easily; evenly *Obs.*

mak'na (mŭk'nä). Var. of MUCKNA.

ma'ko (mä'kō), *n.* [Maori.] A Pacific shark (*Isuropsis glauca*) allied to the porbeagle.

ma'ko. Short for MAKO-MAKO.

Ma'ko-lo'los (mä'kō-lō'lōz), *n. pl.* See BAROTSE.

Makomete. † MAHOMET.

Ma-kon'de (mä-kŏn'dā), *n. pl.* A savage Bantu people on the lower Rovuma, German East Africa, known for bodily scarifications, use of the pelele, etc.

mak'rel. † MACKEREL.

Mak'tesh (măk'tĕsh). *Bib.*

Ma-ku'a (mä-kōō'ä), *n. pl.* A group of Bantu tribes of Portuguese East Africa, mostly utter savages, some still cannibals

makys. Obs. pl. of MAKE, mate.

mal. † MAIL, a tax.

mal (*F.* măl), *n.* [F. & It.] Disease; sickness; — formerly used as an English word.

mal (mul), *n.* A member of a low Sudra caste of east central Hindustan.

Mal. *Abbr.* Malachi; Malayan.

ma'la (mā'lä), *n.; pl.* MALÆ (-lē). [L., cheek.] *Zoöl.* **a** An inner lobe of the maxilla of certain insects. **b** The third segment of the mandibles of some myriapods. **c** *Zoöl.* The basal portion of the outside of the lower jaw, behind the horny covering of the bill of a bird.

ma-la'a-no'nang (mä-lä'ä-nō'-näng), *n.* [Tag. *malaanoman.*] A dipterocarpaceous timber tree (*Shorea malaanoman*), producing a resin used for calking. Its light yellow wood is used chiefly in boat building

mal'a-bath'rum (măl'ä-bă th'rŭm), *n.* [L. *malabathrum*, *malobathron*, -um, Gr. μαλάβαθρον, μαλό-, Skr. *tamâla* a kind of tree + *patra* leaf. *Off. E. D.*] The Malabar leaf; also, the ointment prepared from it.

ma'la-bong'a (ma'lä-bŏng'ä), *n.* [Tag.] A lauraceous tree of the Philippines (*Bradaphne confusa*); also, its light red wood.

mal'a-ca-ton', **-ca-toon'**, **-catune'** Vars. of MELOCOTON.

mal-ac'ci-dent, *n.* A mishap.

Mal'a-chi'as (mal'ä-kī'ăs). *D. Bib.*

Mal'a-chy (măl'ä-kĭ) *Bib.*

mal'a-cis'sant, *a.* Causing malacissation. *Obs.*

mal'a-cis sa'tion, *n.* [L. *malacissare* to make soft, Gr. μαλαξειν.] A softening, relaxing, or suppling. *Obs.*

Mal a-cob-del'la (măl'ä-kŏb-dĕl'ä), *n.* [NL.; *malaco-* + Gr. βδέλλα a leech.] *Zoöl.* A genus of nemertean worms, parasitic in the gill cavity of clams and other bivalves. They have a large posterior sucker.

Mal'a-co-clem'mys, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MALACLEMYS

Mal a-co-der'ma ta (măl'ä-kō-dûr'mə tə), *n. pl.* [NL. See MALACO-, DERM.] *Zoöl.* In older classifications, any of several groups or orders of Actinozoa, Coleoptera, or Amphibia) having a relatively soft covering or skin.

mal a co der'ma-tous (-təs), *a.*

Mal a-co-der'mi dæ (-mī dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A family of beetles, nearly or exactly equiv. to Lampyridæ. — **mal'a co-derm'** (-dûrm'), *n.* [Soft-skinned.]

mal a-co-der'mous (-məs), *a.*

mal'a-co-lite. *n.* [*malaco-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* Diopside, esp. the pale-colored translucent variety.

mal'a-col'o-gy (măl'ă-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*malaco-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *malacologie.*] The branch of zoölogy which deals with mollusks. Cf. CONCHOLOGY. — **mal'a-co-log'i-cal** (-kŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **mal'a-col'o-gist** (măl'ă-kŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

mal'a-cop'ter-ous (-kŏp'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*malaco-* + Gr. *πτερόν* wing.] *Zoöl.* **a** Having soft fins. **b** Pert. to the Malacopteri.

Mal'a-cop'ter-yg'i-i (-tẽr-ĭj'ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *malaco-* + Gr. *πτέρυξ* wing, fin, fr. *πτερόν* feather.] *Zoöl.* An extensive division of teleost fishes having all or nearly all the fin rays soft and not spiny. It is variously limited, in old classifications nearly coextensive with Physostomi, but in later classifications, if recognized, sometimes practically equiv. to Isospondyli. — **mal'a-cop'ter-yg'i-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **mal'a-cop'ter-yg'i-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Mal'a-cos'tra-ca (-kŏs'trā-kă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *malaco-* + Gr. *ὄστρακον* shell of a testacean.] *Zoöl.* One of the two subclasses into which the Crustacea are commonly divided. Its members are of comparatively high organization and often of considerable size. In all except one order the thorax is composed of eight, and the abdomen of seven, segments, and the appendages show much differentiation. The nauplius stage is usually passed through in the egg. The group includes fresh and salt water forms and some living on land. It is commonly divided into the orders Phyllocarida, Schizopoda, Decapoda, Stomatopoda, Cumacea, and Arthrostraca. — **mal'a-cos'tra-can** (-kăn), *a. & n.* — **mal'a-cos'tra-cous** (-kŭs), *a.*

mal'ad-just'ment (măl'ă-jŭst'mĕnt), *n.* Poor or inadequate adjustment.

mal'ad-min'is-ter (-ăd-mĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *v. t.* To administer badly or improperly.

mal'ad-min'is-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* Bad administration; bad management of any business, esp. of public affairs.

mal'a-droit' (măl'ă-droit'; 277), *a.* [F. See MAL-; ADROIT.] Of a quality opposed to adroitness; clumsy; awkward; unskillful. — **mal'a-droit'ly**, *adv.* — **mal'a-droit'ness**, *n.*

mal'a-dy (măl'ă-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [F. *maladie*, fr. *malade* ill, sick, fr. L. *male habitus*, i. e., ill-kept, not in good condition. See MAL-; HABIT.] **1.** Any disease of the human body; a distemper, disorder, or indisposition, proceeding from impaired, defective, or morbid organic functions; esp., a lingering or deep-seated disorder.

2. A moral or mental defect or disorder.

Love's a *malady* without a cure. *Dryden.*

3. Deterioration due to growth of bacteria; — said of wine.

Syn. — Disorder, sickness, ailment, illness. See DISEASE.

Mal'a-ga (măl'ă *gă*), *n.* **1.** A city and a province of Spain, on the Mediterranean. Hence, *Malaga* grapes, wines.

2. Wine from the province of Malaga, Spain. *Malaga* is a white wine, rich, and of resinous aroma, and either dry or sweet. Also, by extension, any of certain similar wines.

3. A sweet, white, firm-fleshed grape much cultivated in Spain and widely exported.

Mal'a-gas'y (măl'ă-găs'ĭ), *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A native of Madagascar. The Malagasy are Bantu and Malayan tribes in varying degrees of purity and admixture, with some infusion of Arab blood. Generally, they are divided into three groups: the **Sakalavas**, of the western coast, who are of predominant Bantu blood; the **Betsimisarakas**, of the eastern coast, of purer Malay blood and type; and the dominant **Hovas** (which see) of the central plateau.

2. *sing. & pl.* In a restricted sense, one of the natives of the east coast of Madagascar; one of the Betsimisarakas.

3. The Malay language of Madagascar. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

Mal'a-gas'y, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, Madagascar or its inhabitants, or their prevailing speech. See MALAGASY, *n.*

Malagasy region, *Zoögeog.*, a division including Madagascar and a few adjacent islands. When included in the Ethiopian region it is called the **Malagasy subregion**. It is especially characterized by many genera and species of lemurs, and nearly all its mammals and birds are widely different from those of the African mainland.

‖ **ma'laise'** (mă'lāz'; măl'āz; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *mal* ill + *aise* ease.] *Med.* An indefinite feeling of uneasiness, or of being sick or indisposed.

mal'a-kin (măl'ă-kĭn), *n.* [Gr. *μαλακός* soft + *-in.*] *Pharm.* A yellow crystalline substance used as an antipyretic and antirheumatic. It is a condensation product of salicylic aldehyde and paraphenetidine.

mal'an-ders (măl'ăn-dẽrz), *n. pl.* [F. *malandres*, fr. L. *malandria* blisters or pustules behind the knee, especially in horses.] *Veter.* A chronic eczema seen usually in horses on the posterior or flexion surface of the knee in the form of transverse fissures or cracks in the skin, either dry or discharging serum or pus. It is similar to sallenders of the hind leg in front of the hock. Also formerly used in the *sing.* — **mal'an-dered** (-dẽrd), **mal'an-drous** (-drŭs), *a.*

ma-lan'ga (mă-lan'gă), *n.* [Native name in Cuba.] **a** A West Indian araceous plant (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*), with large ovate-sagittate leaves. It is often cultivated in greenhouses. **b** The potatolike farinaceous root of this plant. It is an important vegetable in Cuba, Porto Rico, and other West Indian islands.

mal'a-pert (măl'ă-pûrt), *a.* [OF. *mal apert* unskillful, ill-taught, ill-bred; *mal* ill + *apert* adroit, intelligent; *apert*, prop., open, being confused with *espert* skillful, adroit (cf. EXPERT). See MAL-; APERT, PERT, APERIENT.] Bold; impudent; saucy; pert. *Shak.* — *n.* A malapert person.

Are you growing *malapert?* Will you force me to make use of my authority? *Dryden.*

— **mal'a-pert'ly**, *adv.* — **mal'a-pert'ness**, *n.*

Mal'a-prop, Mrs. (măl'ă-prŏp). [From the French *mal à propos*, inappropriate.] A character in Sheridan's "The Rivals," noted for her blunders in the use of words.

mal'a-prop-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Malaprop* (see MALAPROP, MRS.) + *-ism.*] A grotesque misuse of a word; a word so used. — **mal'a-prop'i-an** (măl'ă-prō'pĭ-ăn; -prŏ'pĭ-ăn), *a.*

mal'ap'ro-pos' (măl-ăp'rō-pō'), *a.* [F. *mal à propos; mal* evil + *à propos* to the purpose.] Unseasonable; inopportune. — *adv.* Unseasonably; inappropriately.

Mal'ap'te-rur'us (măl-ăp'tē-rōō'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μαλακός* soft + *πτερόν* wing + *οὐρά* tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the electric catfish, syn. of *Torpedo* (which see)

mal'ar (mā'lăr), *a.* [L. *mala* the cheek.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to the cheek, or the sides of the head. In human anatomy, designating, pertaining to, or in the region of, a small quadrangular bone (usually called the *jugal* in other animals) forming the prominence of the cheek and part of the outer wall and floor of the orbit as well as part of the zygomatic arch. — *n.* The malar bone. — **malar point**, the most prominent point on the malar bone. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

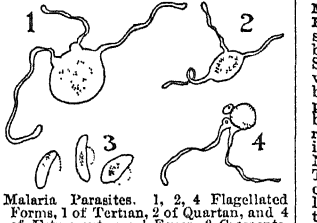
ma-la'ri-a (mă-lā'rĭ-ă; 115), *n.* [It., contr. fr. *mala aria* bad air. See MALICE; AIR.] **1.** Air infected with a noxious substance capable of engendering disease; esp., an unhealthy exhalation from certain soils, as a marsh; miasma.

2. *Med.* A febrile disease formerly supposed to be due to poisonous exhalations from the soil, but now known to be due to the presence in the red blood corpuscles of animal parasites of the genus *Plasmodium*. It occurs in attacks or paroxysms, each marked by a chill followed by high fever and sweating, and is usually either intermittent or remittent. There are three principal types of the disease, the tertian, quartan, and æstivo-autumnal fevers, due to different species. See MALARIA PARASITE, ANOPHELES.

ma-la'ri-al (-ăl), **ma-la'ri-an** (-ăn), **ma-la'ri-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to, or infected by, malaria. — **malarial catarrhal fever.** See HEARTWATER. — **m. fever.** = MALARIA, 2.

malaria mosquito. Any mosquito of the genus *Anopheles* (which see).

malaria parasite. Any of several minute protozoans of the genus *Plasmodium* (syn. *Hæmatozoön*) which in their adult condition live in the tissues of mosquitoes of the genus *Anopheles* (which see) and when transferred to the blood of man, by the bite of the mosquito, produce malaria. The young parasites, or **sporozoites**, enter the red blood corpuscles, growing at their expense, undergoing sporulation, and finally destroying the corpuscles, thus liberating in the blood plasma an immense number of small spores called **merozoites**. An indefinite but not unlimited number of such generations may follow, but if meanwhile the host is bitten by a mosquito, the parasites develop into gametes in the stomach of the insect. These conjugate, the zygote thus produced divides, forming spores, and eventually sporozoites, which, penetrating to the salivary glands of the mosquito, may be introduced into a new host. The attacks of the disease coincide with the dissolution of the corpuscles and liberation of the spores and products of growth of the parasites into the blood plasma. Several species of the parasite are distinguished, as *P. vivax*, producing tertian malaria; *P. malariæ*, producing quartan malaria; and *P.* (subgenus *Laverania*) *falciparum*, producing æstivo-autumnal fever.



Malaria Parasites. 1, 2, 4 Flagellated Forms, 1 of Tertian, 2 of Quartan, and 4 of Æstivo-autumnal Fever; 3 Crescents. (After Thayer and Hewetson.)

mal'as-sim'i-la'tion (măl'ă-sĭm'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n. Med.* Imperfect assimilation or nutrition.

ma'late (mā'lāt), *n.* [L. *malum* apple: cf. F. *malate* See MALIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of malic acid.

ma'lax (mā'lăks), *v. t.*; MA'LAXED (-lăkst); MA'LAX-ING. [L. *malaxare, malaxatum*, Gr. *μαλάσσειν*, fr. *μαλακός* soft.] To soften by kneading, rubbing, mixing, or by stirring with some thinner substance, as, especially, drugs in the preparation of plasters and pills. — **ma-lax'a-ble** (mă-lăk'să-b'l), *a.*

Apparently watching her go through the process of *malaxing* and dispensing the food several times. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*

mal'ax-ate (măl'ăk-sāt; mă-lăk'sāt), *v. t.* To malax.

mal'ax-a'tion (-să'shŭn), *n.* [L. *malaxatio*.] **1.** The action of softening; specif.: **a** *Pharm.* The act of softening by mixing with a thinner substance; the formation of ingredients into a mass for pills or plasters. **b** A form of massage performed by a kneading movement of the fingers.

2. *Zoöl.* The method employed by certain wasps to render their prey inactive by biting on the neck.

mal'ax-a'tor (măl'ăk-sā'tẽr), *n.* One that malaxates; esp., a machine for grinding, kneading, or stirring into a pasty or doughy mass, as a machine for tempering clay or one for mixing mortar.

Ma-lax'is (mă-lăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μάλαξις* a softening. See MALAX.] *Bot.* A genus of European terrestrial orchids consisting of *M. paludosa*, the bog orchis, a small bog herb bearing two leaves and a loose raceme of delicate greenish yellow flowers.

Ma-lay' (mă-lā'; mā'lā), *a.* Of or pert. to the Malay Peninsula or its inhabitants; Malayan. — **Malay apple. a** The esculent fruit of a myrtaceous tree (*Caryophyllus malaccensis*) of Asia and Polynesia; also, the tree. The fruit is about the size and shape of an apple. **b** The rose apple. — **M. camphor.** See BORNEOL. — **M. kite.** = EDDY KITE. — **M. race.** = MALAYAN RACE. — **M. tea.** = BENKULEN TEA.

Ma-lay' (mă-lā'; mā'lā), *n.* **1.** A member of the dominant brown race of the region including the Malay Peninsula and the group of islands extending thence to Timor and from Timor north to Luzon, thus including Sumatra, Java, Celebes, the Philippines, and adjacent smaller islands. See MALAYAN RACE.

2. Specif.: A member of the Orang Malayu, or Malay tribes of the Malay Peninsula and parts (chiefly coastal regions) of Sumatra, Borneo, Java, and adjacent small islands. They are skillful seamen and were formerly noted for piracy; inland, they are rice cultivators. They have some native manufactures. Nearly all are Sunni Mohammedans; they use the Arabic character in writing.

3. The language of the Malays. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

4. One of a breed of domestic fowls having a strawberry comb. In the cock the plumage is somewhat like, but darker than, that of the black-breasted red game. The hen is chiefly dark cinnamon brown. Similar bantams, called **Malay bantams**, are also bred.

Mal'a-ya'lam (măl'ă-yä'lăm), *n.* The Dravidian language of the Malabar coast of India, an offshoot of Tamil dating from about the 9th century. Its literature is almost exclusively Brahmanical, and it contains a large infusion of Sanskrit words. Originally it employed the Vatteluttu character for its alphabet, but under Hindu influence the Grantha has largely replaced this. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

Ma-lay'an (mă-lā'ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or designating, the Malays or their language, customs, etc. **Malayan alphabets.** The chief Malayan alphabets are the **Battak** of central Sumatra, the **Rejang** and the **Lampong** in southeastern Sumatra, the **Bugi** and the **Makassar** in Celebes, the **Tagala** and the **Visaya** in the Philippines. Those of Sumatra are probably degraded forms of the old Kawi, while the eastern Malay alphabets, of which Tagala may be taken as the type, are probably derived from early alphabets of the eastern coast of India. — **M. bear**, the sun bear. — **M. camphor**, Malay camphor. See BORNEOL. — **M. race**, *Ethnol.*, one of the five varieties of mankind discriminated by Blumenbach in 1775, and comprising the non-Negritic inhabitants of the Malay Peninsula and Oceania. The typical Malay is short, of slight frame, and brachycephalic. The cheek bones are prominent, and the hair lank, straight, and black; the nose is generally straight, the eyes large and only slightly, if at all, oblique. A peculiarity of the race is liability to the homicidal mania called *amok*. In disposition they are brave and courteous, but callous to suffering, indolent, and improvident. The extent and status of the Malayan race is a matter of dispute, many viewing them as a Mongolian offshoot. It is now customary to distinguish them from the linguistically allied Polynesians as well as from the Indonesians, who may be a cross between the two. Cf. MALAYO-POLYNESIAN. — **M. subregion**, *Zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Oriental region, including the Malay Peninsula, the Philippine Islands, and the Indo-Malayan Archipelago to Wallace's line.

Ma-lay'o- (mă-lā'ō-). Combining form for *Malayan*, meaning, *of a Malayan character, belonging* (in part) *to the Malayan race or language;* as in **Ma-la'yo-In'do-ne'sian, Ma-lay'o-Jav'a-nese', Ma-lay'o-Ne-gri'to.**

Ma-lay'oid (-oid), *a.* Resembling the Malays in type or character; related to the Malays.

Ma-lay'o-Pol'y-ne'sian, *a.* Pertaining to both the Malays and Polynesians; designating, or belonging to, the linguistic stock which includes these two races.

Malayo-Polynesian languages, a family of agglutinative languages spoken in the area extending from Madagascar in the west, through the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, to Hawaii and Easter Island in the east, and including practically all the native languages of Oceania with exception of the Australian, Papuan, and Negrito languages. These languages fall into three subfamilies, of which some authorities consider the Melanesian, some the Polynesian, as the most archaic. The Malay subfamily is the best developed, having a considerable literary development in some languages, as Javanese. The affinity of the Cham language of Cambodia with the Tagala group, and of the Nicobarese with the Mon-Khmer languages, indicates a possible origin of the Malayo-Polynesian family in East India. Sumatra has also been suggested as a center of origin, esp. of the relatively modern Malay subfamily (see AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES). Following is a classification (p. 1304).

mal'a-co'ma (măl'ă-kō'mă), *n.* [NL.; *malaco-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* Abnormal softness of a part.

mal'a-con (măl'ă-kŏn), *n.* Also **mal'a-cone, mal'a-kon.** [Gr. *μαλακός* soft.] *Min.* A brown altered form of zircon. Argon has been found in it.

mal'a-coph'i-lous (-kŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*malaco-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Adapted to pollination through the agency of slugs or snails, as certain flowers. Cf. ENTOMOPHILOUS, ANEMOPHILOUS.

mal'a-coph'o-nous (-kŏ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μαλακόφωνος*; *μαλακός* soft + *φωνή* voice.] Having a soft voice.

Mal'a-cop'o-da (-kŏp'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *malaco-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* PROTRACHEATA. — **mal'a-cop'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

Mal a-cop'ter-i (-tẽr-ĭ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MALACOPTEROUS.] *Zoöl.* A group of fishes practically equiv. to Physostomi, or Malacopterygii in a broad sense.

Mal'a co-scol'ŏ-ces (-kŏ-skŏl'ŏ-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *malaco-* + Gr. *σκώληξ* worm.] *Zoöl.* A group practically equiv. to Molluscoida. — **mal'a-co-scol'ŏ-cine** (-sĭn; -sīn), *a. Huxley.*

mal'a-co'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *malaco-* + *-osis.*] = MALACIA a.

mal'a-cos'te-on (-kŏs'tē-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *malaco-* + Gr. *ὀστέον* bone.] *Med.* Osteomalacia.

mal'a-cos'tra-col'o-gy (-tr ă-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*malacostracan* + *-logy.*] Carcinology.

mal'a cot'o-my (-kŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*malaco-* + *-tomy.*] Laparotomy.

mal'a-co-ton', **-co-toon'**, **-co-toun'**. Vars. of MELOCOTON

Mal'a-co-zo'a (măl'ă-kō-zō'ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *malaco-* + Gr. *ζῷον* an animal.] *Zoöl.* In older classifications, a group, including the Mollusca, Brachiopoda, and Bryozoa; — called also **Mal'a-co-zo-a'ri-a** (-zō-ā'rĭ-ă; 115). — **mal'a-co-zo'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

ma-lac'tic (mă-lăk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μαλακτικός*, fr. *μαλακός* soft.] Emollient; tending to soften.

ma-lac'ti-cal, *a.* Malactic. *Obs.*

mal-ad'ap-ta'tion, *n.* Poor or inadequate adaptation.

mal'ad-dress' (măl'ă-drĕs'), *n.* [F. *maladresse.*] Bad address; awkward or tactless behavior.

‖ **ma'lade'** (mă'lăd'), *n.* [F.] A sick person.

‖ **ma'lade' i'ma'gi'naire'** (ē'mă'zhē'nār'). [F.] Imaginary invalid; esp., the title (*Le M. i.*) of Molière's last comedy, 1673, so called from its leading character, Argan.

maladery, *n.* [OF. *maladerie*, F. *maladrerie.*] A hospital or lazaretto. *Obs.*

‖ **ma'la'die' du co'ït'** (mă'là'dē' dü kō'ēt'). [F.] *Vet.* Dourine.

mal'a-dive (măl'ă-dīv), *a.* [F. *maladif*, fem. *maladive.*] Sick; sickly; unhealthy. *Rare.*

mal'ad-just'ed, *a.* See MAL-.

mal'ad-min'is-tra'tor, *n.* One who administers badly.

‖ **mal'a'dresse'** (măl'ă'drĕs'), *n.* [F.] Maladdress.

mal'ad-ven'ture (măl'ăd-vĕn'-tûr), *n.* [F. *malaventure*, prop., ill adventure.] Escapade; mishap.

‖ **ma'la fi'de** (mā'là fī'dē). [L.] In bad faith; — opp. to *bona fide.*

‖ **ma'la fi'des** (-dēz). [L.] Bad faith; — opposed to *bona fides.*

Mal'a-gash' (măl'ă-găsh'; mă'l'ă-găsh'). Var. of MALAGASY.

Mal'a-gi'gi (mă'l'ă-jē'jē), *n.* [It., F. *Maugis.*] In the Charlemagne romances, a celebrated hero, who was brought up by the fairy Orianda, and became a great enchanter.

ma-lag'ma (mă-lăg'mă), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mă-tă). [L., fr. Gr. *μάλαγμα*, fr *μαλάσσειν* to soften.] An emollient cataplasm, plaster, or the like. *Obs. or R*

Mal'a-gri'da (măl'ă-grē'dă), *n.* Lord Shelburne (1737–1805), a zealous oppositionist during the administration of Lord North; — a nickname given by his political opponents. Gabriel Malagrida (1689–1761) was an Italian Jesuit, accused of conspiring against the King of Portugal.

mal'a-gru'grous (-grōō'grŭs), *a.* Lugubrious. *Rare.*

mal'a-guet'a pep'per, **mal'a-guet'ta pep'per** (măl'ă-gĕt'ă). Vars. of MELEGUETA PEPPER.

mal'a-hack' (măl'ă-hăk'), *v. t. & i. Dial.* a To cut or carve awkwardly; hence, to deface. **b** To become disabled or worn out; — said of a draft animal.

ma'la in se, *pl. of malum in se*, under MALUM.

Ma-lai'sian. Var. of MALAYSIAN.

malakaton, -toon. ✝ MELOCOTON.

Mal'a-la'i (măl'ă-lā'ĭ), **Mal-la'le-el** (mă-lā'lē-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

ma-lam'ate (mă-lăm'āt; măl'ă-māt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of malamic acid.

ma-lam'bo (mă-lăm'bō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *matambo.*] The yellowish aromatic bark of a South American euphorbiaceous shrub (*Croton malambo*), used in medicine and perfumery.

ma-lam'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [*malic* + *amic.*] Designating an acid intermediate between malic acid and malamide, and known only in combination.

ma-lam'ide (-īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*malic* + *amide.*] *Chem.* The amide of malic acid, $C_2H_3O(CONH_2)_2$, isomeric with asparagine.

Ma'la-mute (mă'lă-mūt). Var. of MALEMUTE.

Ma-la-na'o (mă'lä-nä'ō), *n.* A Moro of the warlike tribes inhabiting the shores of Lake Lanao, Mindanao. [ous.]

malancolious. ✝ MELANCHOLI-

malancoly. ✝ MELANCHOLY.

malandryn, *n.* [F. *malandrin*, It. *malandrino.*] A robber. *Obs.*

ma'la-pa'ho (mä'lä-pä'hō), *n.* [Tag. *malapajo.*] A tree of the Philippines (*Dipterocarpus vernicifluus*) yielding a resin used for calking; also, its light-colored wood.

mal-ap'pli-ca'tion, *n.* See MAL-.

mal'ap-pro'pri-ate, *v. t.* See MAL-. — **mal'ap-pro'pri-a'tion**, *n.*

mal'ap-pro'pri-ate, *a.* Inappropriate.

‖ **ma'la prax'is** (mā'lă prăk'-sĭs). [NL.] = MALPRACTICE.

mal-ap'ro-po'ism (măl-ăp'rō-pō'ĭz'm), *n.* A malapropism.

malarde. ✝ MALLARD.

ma-la'ri-oid, *a.* Like malaria.

mal'ar-range'ment, *n.* See MAL-.

Mal'a-sar (măl'ă-sär). *D. Bib.*

ma-las'ses. ✝ MOLASSES.

‖ **ma'la-ta'pay** (mä'lä-tä'pī), *n.* [Tag.] *Phil. L.* a The wood of an ebenaceous tree (*Diospyros discolor*); also, the tree itself. **b** A corncaous tree (*Alangium octopetalum*) or its wood.

ma'la-tum-ba'ga(-tōōm-bä'gä), *n.* [Tag.] A cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Apalatoa blancoi*) of the Philippine Islands; also, its compact red wood.

‖ **mal' aux, *or* de, dents'** (mă'-lō dan'; mă' dĕ). [F.] Toothache.

mal'ax-age (măl'ăk-ăj), *n.* [F. See MALAXATE.] The process of softening clay by working it.

Mal'a-ya'lim (măl'ă-yä'lĭm), *n. pl.* Dravidians of Malayalam speech.

Ma-lay'ic, *a.* Malayan.

Ma-lay'ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

TABLE OF MALAYO-POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES.

Sub-family.	Branch.	Group.	Languages and Dialects.*	Chief Locality.
Malay.	Malayo-Javanese	Malay.	Achinese, Battak, Bugi, Dyak, Makassar, Lampong, Malay, Nicobarese, Rejang.	Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Nicobars, etc.
		Javanese.	Kavi (extinct), Javanese, Madurese, Sundanese, Balinese, Sasak.	Java, Madura, Sunda, etc.
	Tagala.	Tagala.	Tagalog, Batan, Bicol, Ibanag, Ilocano, Pampango, Pangasinan, Tino; Visayan; Moro (Sulu), Manobo, Montes.	Philippine Islands.
		Formosan.	Formosan.	Formosa.
		Malagasy.	Malagasy	Madagascar
	Cham-Selung.		Cham or Tiam; Selung.	Cambodia, Malay Peninsula, Mergui Archipelago.
Polynesian.	Sawaiori or Mahori		Hawaiian, Tuamotu, Tahitian, Marquesan; Maori; Samoan, Tokelau, Ellice; Cook, Australi; Tongan, Niue.	Polynesia.
Melanesian.	Micronesian or Tarapon.		Caroline, Gilbertese, Ladrone, Marshall.	Micronesia.
	Melanesian or Fijian.		Banks Islands, Fiji, New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands, New Guinea, New Hebrides, Solomon Islands.	Melanesia
	Melano-Papuan.		Kiriwina, Misima, Tagula, etc, of Louisiade Archipelago.	

* Parentheses denote dialects; semicolons divide subgroups.

Ma-lay'sian (mȧ-lā'shăn; -sĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Malaysia. — *n.* A native of Malaysia.

mal-con'duct (măl-kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* Ill conduct; esp., dishonest conduct; maladministration.

mal-con'for-ma'tion (măl-kŏn'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Imperfect, disproportionate, or abnormal formation; ill form; disproportion of parts.

mal'con-tent' (măl'kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* [F., fr. *mal* ill + *content*. See MAL-; CONTENT.] Discontented; uneasy; dissatisfied; esp., dissatisfied with the government.

The famous *malcontent* earl of Leicester *Milner.*

mal'con-tent', *n.* [F.] **1.** One discontented; esp., a discontented subject of a government; a political agitator.

2. A state of discontent.

nale (māl), *a.* [F. *mâle*, OF. *masle*, *mascle*, fr. L. *masculus* male, masculine, dim. of *mas* a male. Cf. MASCULINE, MARRY, *v. t.*] **1.** **a** Designating, or of or pertaining to, a man or human being of the sex which begets young, or produces spermatozoa by which the eggs are fertilized, or, in a wider sense, any animal of corresponding sex, or the functions, organs, and parts pertaining esp. to it; — opposed to *female*. See SEX. **b** *Bot.* By analogy, pertaining to or designating any plant organ or reproductive body which accomplishes fertilization or fecundation, or the plant which bears such organs; as, a *male* gamete, a *male* gametophyte, a *male* willow. With respect to seed plants, *male* is loosely used as an equivalent of *staminate*.

☞ In *Zoöl. & Bot.*, the male sex is indicated by the symbol of Mars (♂).

2. Suitable to the male sex; characteristic or suggestive of a male; masculine; as, *male* courage.

3. Consisting of males; as, a *male* choir.

4. Denoting an intensity or superiority of the characteristic qualities of anything; — contrasted with *female*.

All its lordly *male* sapphires. *R. Browning.*

5. *Mech.* Adapted for fitting into another corresponding piece (the *female* piece) which is hollow; as, a *male* gauge, for gauging the size or shape of a hole; a *male* screw, etc.

Syn. — MALE, MASCULINE, MANLY, MANNISH, MANLIKE, MANFUL, VIRILE. MALE (opposed to *female*) applies to animals and plants as well as to human beings, and always suggests sex; MASCULINE (opposed to *feminine*) denotes that (esp. strength, vigor, and the like) which belongs to or is characteristic of men, and frequently suggests gender rather than sex; as, "a *male* tiger" (*Shak.*); "a *male* tree" (*Gilbert White*); "*male* children" (*Josh.* xvii. 2); a *male* choir; "His poetry is *masculine*, plain, concentrated, and energetic" (*Landor*); "The great and *masculine* virtues, constancy, gravity, magnanimity, fortitude, fidelity, and firmness" (*Burke*); a *masculine* noun. MANLY (often opposed to *boyish*, *childish*) commonly suggests a man's finer qualities, esp. courage, frankness, independence; as, "His big *manly* voice turning again toward childish treble" (*Shak.*); "What more *manly* exercise than hunting?" (*Walton*); "I thought it neither *manly* nor honorable not to dare farther" (*Coleridge*); "The truest honor [is] the *manly* confession of wrong" (*Thackeray*). MANLIKE is more apt to suggest characteristically masculine qualities or (esp.) foibles; as, *manlike* bluntness; *manlike*, he failed to understand her silence. MANNISH (compare the implications of *womanish*, *childish*) is a term of contempt; as compared with the corresponding use of *masculine*, it expresses affected rather than natural qualities; as, "a woman impudent and *mannish* grown" (*Shak.*); a *mannish* costume; "I hate a *masculine* woman, an Amazon" (*Fielding*). MANFUL implies esp. bravery or resolution; as, a *manful* struggle, a *manful* effort to gain self-control; "I toiled *manfully* at the review till two o'clock" (*Scott*). VIRILE (a stronger word than *masculine*) suggests the qualities belonging to fully developed manhood; as, "Ye chiefly, *virile* both to think and feel, deep-chested Chapman and firm-footed Ben" (*Lowell*); a *virile* style. See FEMALE.

male agaric. See AGARIC, *n.*, 2. — **m. bamboo**, the East Indian bamboo grass *Dendrocalamus strictus*. — **m. berry**, the berry of male coffee. — **m. cell**, in seed plants, the generative cell. — **m. coffee**, a kind of coffee with one ovule abortive, so that a single round seed (*peaberry*, or *male berry*) is produced. — **m. fern**, a European fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*) used in medicine as an anthelmintic, esp. against the tapeworm. See DRYOPTERIS. — **m. fief.** = FIEF MASCULINE. — **m. incense**, frankincense, or a superior variety of the same. *Obs.* — **m. jalap**, a kind of jalap from the Mexican plant *Ipomœa orizabensis*, more feebly cathartic than true jalap. — **m. kola**, an African clusiaceous tree (*Garcinia kola*); also, its seed, which resembles the kola nut in shape, but contains no caffeine. — **m. nervine**, the yellow lady's-slipper. *U. S.* — **m. nutmeg.** = MAKASSAR NUTMEG. — **m. orchis**, a European terrestrial orchid (*Orchis masculu*) with showy pink or purple flowers in a loose spike. Its tubers yield the drug salep. — **m. pronucleus**, *Biol.*, the pronucleus formed by the head of a spermatozoön or spermatozoid after it has entered the egg. See FERTILIZATION. — **m. rime** *or* **rhyme.** = MASCULINE RIME.

male (măl), *n.* A human being of the male sex; hence, any organism of that sex.

male-. A prefix denoting *bad*, *ill*. Obs. var. of MAL-.

Ma'le-bol'ge (mȧ'lē-bōl'jē), *n.* [It., evil trenches.] In Dante's "Inferno," the eighth circle of hell, so called from the ten rock-bordered trenches, or *bolge*, which bound it.

—Ma'le-bol'gi-an (-jĭ-ăn), **Ma'le-bol'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

Male-branch'ism (măl-brănsh'ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophical system of Malebranche, the French metaphysician. Its fundamental doctrine is that the mind cannot have knowledge of anything external to itself except through its relation to God. He says, "We see all things in God."

mal'e-di'cent (măl'ē-dĭ'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *maledicens*, p. pr. of *maledicere* to speak ill.] Addicted to, or of the nature of, evil speaking; slanderous. *Obs. or R. Sir E. Sandys.*

mal'e-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *maledictio*, fr. *maledicere* to speak ill, to curse; *male* ill + *dicere* to say: cf. F. *malédiction*. See MAL-, MALICE, DICTION; cf. MALISON.]

1. A proclaiming of evil against some one; a cursing; imprecation; a curse or execration; — opposed to *benediction*.

No *malediction* falls from his tongue *Longfellow*

2. A speaking evil, slander; state of being spoken ill of or slandered.

Syn. — Execration, denunciation, anathema. See CURSE.

mal'e-dic'to-ry (-dĭk'tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or like, a malediction.

mal'e-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [See MALEFACTOR.] An evil deed; offense; crime; a malum in se or malum prohibitum.

mal'e-fac'tor (măl'ē-făk'tēr; 277), *n.* [L., fr. *malefacere* to do evil; *male* ill, evil + *facere* to do. See MALICE; FACT.] One guilty of a malefaction; esp., one guilty of a crime or offense at the law; a criminal.

Syn. — Evildoer, criminal, culprit, felon, convict.

ma-lef'ic (mȧ-lĕf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *maleficus*: cf. F. *maléfique*. See MALEFACTION.] Doing mischief; causing harm or evil; hurtful; baleful. *Chaucer.*

ma-lef'ic, *n.* **1.** *Astrol.* A malefic aspect or star, as Saturn.

2. A practicer of malefic arts. *Obs.*

mal'e-fice (măl'ē-fĭs), *n.* [L. *maleficium*: cf. F. *maléfice*. See MALEFACTOR.] **1.** An evil deed; an evil enchantment; sorcery. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. *Astrol.* Malefic or baleful nature. *Obs.*

ma-lef'i-cence (mȧ-lĕf'ĭ-sĕns), *n.* [L. *maleficentia*. Cf. MALFEASANCE.] **1.** Evil action; also, an evil deed.

2. Maleficent or malefic quality or character; noxiousness.

ma-lef'i-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [See MALEFIC.] Doing evil to others; harmful; mischievous; malefic; also, criminal.

mal'e-fi'cial (măl'ē-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* Maleficent; injurious. *R.*

ma-lef'ic (mȧ-lĕf'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *maléfique*. See MALIC.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline, dibasic acid, $C_2H_2(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by heating malic acid, and otherwise. It is isomeric with fumaric acid. See ALLOISOMERISM.

mal'e-o (măl'ē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* **-EOS** (-ōz). [From its native name.] A megapode of Celebes (*Megacephalon maleo*), that lays its eggs in holes in sandy beaches instead of in mounds. It is glossy blackish brown with pinkish under parts.

Mal'e-sher'bi-a (măl'ē-shûr'bĭ-ă; măl'ĕs-hûr'-), *n.* [NL., after Chrétien Guillaume de Lamoignon de *Malesherbes*, French statesman.] *Bot.* A genus of South American undershrubs constituting the family Malesherbiaceæ (order Hypericales). They are distinguished by the large yellow racemose flowers, with a tubular calyx, the sepals exceeding the petals. They are related to the passion flowers.

ma-lev'o-lence (mȧ-lĕv'ō-lĕns), *n.* [L. *malevolentia*. See MALEVOLENT.] Quality or state of being malevolent; evil disposition toward another; inclination to injure others; ill will. See MALICE, *Syn.*

ma-lev'o-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *malevolens*, *-entis*; *male* ill + *volens*, p. pr. of *velle* to be willing or disposed, to wish. See MALICE; VOLUNTARY.] **1.** Wishing evil; disposed to injure others; rejoicing in another's misfortune; arising from, or indicative of, ill will.

2. *Astrol.* Having a baleful influence; malefic. *Obs.*

Syn. — Ill-disposed, envious, mischievous, evil-minded, spiteful, malignant, rancorous. See MALICIOUS.

ma-lev'o-lent, *n.* **1.** A malevolent person. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Astrol.* A baleful influence.

mal-fea'sance (măl-fē'zăns; 277), *n.* [F. *malfaisance*, fr. *malfaisant* injurious, doing ill; *mal* ill, evil + *faisant* doing, p. pr. of *faire* to do. See MAL-, FEASIBLE; cf. MALEFICENCE.] The doing of an act which a person ought not to do; evil conduct; an illegal deed; — often used of official misconduct. Contr. with *misfeasance*, *nonfeasance*.

mal-fea'sant (-zant), *a.* [F. *malfaisant*.] Evil-doing. — *n.* One who does evil; a criminal.

mal'for-ma'tion (măl'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Ill formation; irregular, anomalous, abnormal, or wrong formation or structure. Specif.: *Biol.* **a** An abnormal deviation from the usual structure. See TERATOLOGY. **b** A malformed organism or part.

mal-formed' (măl-fôrmd'), *a.* Having, or characterized by, malformation; ill-formed; abnormally formed.

ma'lic (mā'lĭk; măl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *malum* an apple: cf. F. *malique*.] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a crystallizable, diabasic, hydroxy acid, $C_2H_3OH(CO_2H)_2$, occurring in three optically different modifications; — called also *hydroxysuccinic acid*. Ordinary malic acid, which in dilute solutions is levorotatory, occurs free or in the form of malates in various plant juices, as in apples, grapes, gooseberries, rhubarb, mountain-ash berries, etc. All three forms can be made artificially.

mal'ice (măl'ĭs), *n.* [F. *malice*, fr. L. *malitia*, fr. *malus* bad, ill, evil. Cf. MAUGER.] **1.** Badness; harmfulness. *Obs.*

2. *Astron.* The supposed sinister influence of certain heavenly bodies. *Obs.*

3. Enmity of heart; malevolence; ill will; a spirit delighting in harm or misfortune to another; a disposition to injure another; a malignant design of evil. "Nor set down aught in *malice*." *Shak.*

Envy, hatred, and *malice* are three distinct passions *Ld. Holt*

Mal-bec'co (măl-bĕk'ō), *n.* In Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (Bk. III., cantos ix., x.), a jealous old dotard with a young and beautiful but unfaithful wife.

mal'be-hav'ior, *or* **-iour** (măl'bē-hāv'yēr), *n.* See MAL-.

mal'brouck (măl'brŏok), *n.* [F.] A West African arboreal monkey (*Cercopithecus cynosurus*). It is grizzled yellowish with a flesh-colored face.

Mal-brough' (măl-brō'), *or* **Mal-brouk'** (-brŏok'), *n.* The hero of a famous French song, beginning "Malbrough s'en va-t-en guerre," the authors of the words and the music of which are unknown. In its present form it probably dates from about 1709 or about 1722, its hero having been popularly identified with the Duke of Marlborough.

Mal'cham, Mal'cam (măl'kăm), **Mal-chi'ah** (măl-kī'ȧ), **Mal'chi-el** (măl'kĭ-ĕl), **Mal'chi-el-ites** (-ĭts), **Mal-chi'jah** (măl-kī'jȧ), **Mal-chi'ram** (-rȧm), **Mal'chi-shu'a** (măl'kĭ-shōō'ȧ). *Bib.*

Mal'chus (măl'kŭs), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The high priest's servant whose ear was cut off by Peter when Jesus was seized by the Jews in Gethsemane. *John* xviii. 10. **2.** [F.] **a** A short sword similar to the anlace; — so named because, in medieval art, St. Peter is represented using such a sword to cut off the ear of Malchus. **b** A confessional with but one stool; — alluding to Malchus as having but one ear. *Obs.*

mal'con-ceived', *a.* See MAL-.

mal'con-struc'tion, *n.* See MAL-.

mal'con-tent'ed, *a.* Malcontent.

— mal'con-tent'ed-ly, *adv.* **— mal'con-tent'ed-ness**, *n.*

mal'con-tent'ism (măl'kŏn-tĕnt'ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

mal'con-tent'ly, *adv.* of MALCONTENT. [-MENT.]

mal'con-tent'ment, *n.* See

mal-con've-nance, *n.* [*mal-* + F. *convenance* suitableness.] Maladaptation. *Rare*

maldathait, *interj.* [OF *maldehait*. See MAL-; DAHET.] = DAHET. *Obs.*

mal de ca-de'ras (măl dā kā-thā'rȧs; 146). [Sp., lit., disease of the hips.] *Veter.* An infectious disease of horses in South America, due to a protozoan parasite (*Trypanosoma equinum*) in the blood, and characterized by rapid emaciation, anæmia, blood-colored urine, paresis, and œdema. [F.] Seasickness.

‖ mal' de mer' (măl' dē mâr'). **mal'de-vel'oped**, *a.* See MAL-.

mal'-di-go'ma (măl'dĭ-gō'mȧ), *n.* A disease attacking the roots of sweet-orange trees.

maldisant, *n.* [F., prop., evil-speaker.] Slanderer; carper. *Obs.*

mal-dis'tri-bu'tion, *n.* See MAL-.

Mal'di-van (măl'dĭ-văn), *or* **Mal-div'i-an** (măl-dĭv'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Maldive Islands or their inhabitants, who are Malay with Dravidian and Arab admixture. — *n.* A native of the Maldive Islands.

mal'don-ite (măl'dŏn-īt), *n.* [From *Maldon*, town in Victoria, Australia.] *Min.* A bismuthiferous variety of gold.

mal'duck (măl'dŭk), *n.* [Cf. MALLEMUCK.] The fulmar. *Brit.*

‖mal' du pa'ys' (măl' dü pā'ē'). [F.] Homesickness.

male. † MAIL.

male. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOLE, to spot

male, *n.* A word of uncertain meaning; — used chiefly in the phrase *the male wryes* or *wrings*. *Obs.* [tree *Obs.*]

male, *n.* [L. *malus*.] An apple

male (măl), *n.* The knot (*Tringa canutus*). *Local, Eng.*

Ma'le (mȧ'lē), *n.* One of a Dravidian animistic tribe of the Rajmahal Hills, Bengal, related to the Mal Paharias.

male'ad-min'is-tra'tion (măl'-; *cf.* MAL-), etc. Vars. of MALADMINISTRATION, etc

malealpert. † MALAPERT.

mal-ease' (măl-ēz'), *n.* [ME. *malese*, F. *malaise*. Cf. MALAISE.] Want of ease; discomfort or distress; also, disease. *Obs or R.*

ma-le'ate (mȧ-lē'āt), *n.* A salt or ester of maleic acid. [TURF.]

male'a-ven'ture. † MALADVENTURE.

Male'bouche', *n* [OF.] Evil mouth; — a personification. *Obs.*

malecho. † MALICE.

malecontent. † MALCONTENT.

malecotoon. † MELOCOTON.

mal'e-di'cen-cy (măl'ē-dĭ'sĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *maledicentia*. See MALEDICENT, *a.*] Evil speaking. *Rare.*

mal'e-di'cent (-dĭ'sĕnt), *n.* A maledicent person.

mal'e-dict (măl'ē-dĭkt), *a.* [L. *maledictus*, p. p. of *maledicere*.] Accursed; abominable. *Archaic*

—n An accursed person *Obs.*

mal'e-dict (măl'ē-dĭkt), *v. t.* To utter maledictions against.

maledight, *a.* & *v. t.* [ME., fr. L. *maledictus*, p. p.] Maledict. *Obs*

mal-ed'u-ca'tion, *n.* See MAL-.

male-entente. *n.* [OF *male entente*.] Evil intention *Obs.*

malees. † MALEASE.

malefact, *n.* [L. *malefactum*, neut. p. p. of *malefacere* to do evil.] A malefaction. *Obs*

mal'e-fac'to-ry, *a.* Evildoing.

mal'e-fac'tress (măl'ē-făk'trĕs), *n.* A female malefactor. [*Obs.*]

malefacture. *n.* Malefaction.

malefeasance. † MALFEASANCE.

ma-lef'i-cal (mȧ-lĕf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Malefic *Rare.* [MALEFICAL.]

ma-lef'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of MALEFICAL.

ma-lef'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t* To bewitch *Rare.*

mal'e-fi'ci-ate (măl'ē-fĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [LL. *maleficiatus*, p. p. of *maleficiare* to bewitch, fr. L. *maleficium*. See MALEFICE.] To bewitch. *Obs.* — **mal'e-fi'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

mal'e-fi'ci-ate (-ĭt), *a.* Maleficiated. *Obs.*

mal'e-fi'cience (-fĭsh'ĕns), *n.* Maleficence *Rare*

mal'e-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* Maleficent. *Rare*

mal'e-fi'cious (-ŭs), *a.* [See MALEFICE.] Of the nature of sorcery. *Obs.* — **mal'e-fi'ciousness**, *n.* *Obs.*

malefidian, *n.* [L. *male* ill (see MAL-) + *fides* faith.] A misbeliever *Obs.*

male'for-ma'tion (măl'fôr-mā'shŭn). † MALFORMATION.

‖male'for'tune' (măl'fôr'tūn'), *n.* [F.] Misfortune.

malehewre. † MALHEUR.

malehurte † MALFEURTE.

ma-le'i-noid (mȧ-lē'ĭ-noid), *a.* [See MALEIC; -OID.] *Org. Chem.* Resembling maleic acid See ALLOISOMERISM.

Mal'e-kite Var of MALIKITE.

Ma-le'le-el (mȧ-lē'lē-ĕl; măl'ē-lē'ĕl). *Bib.*

ma-lel'la (mȧ-lĕl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **-LÆ** (-ē). [NL., dim fr L. *mala* jaw.] *Zoöl.* Either of two distal toothed appendages of the outer stipes of the deutomala of a myriapod.

Ma'le-mute (mă'lē-mūt), *n.* **a** One of a tribe of Eskimos of part of the Alaskan coast of Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean. **b** An Eskimo dog. *Alaska.*

malencolien. -colik, -colious, -coly. † MELANCHOLIAN, etc.

male'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mal en-gine', *n.* [OF *malengin*; L. *malus* bad + *ingenium* natural capacity See ENGINE.] Evil machination; guile, deceit *Obs.*

mal en'ten'du' (măl'ăn'tăn'dü'), *a.* [F.] Ill-conceived; ill-contrived — *n* Misunderstanding; misconception.

male-o'dor. † MALODOR.

ma-le'o-lent. *a.* [L. *male* ill + *olens*, *olentis*, p. pr of *olere* to smell.] Ill-smelling. *Obs.*

malepart, -pert. † MALAPERT

ma'le par'ta ma'le di la-bun'tur (dĭl'ȧ-bŭn'tûr). [L.] Things ill gained are ill lost; light come, light go. Quoted from Nævius by *Cicero* (*Philippics*, II. x. 27).

(ma'le par'tum ma'le dis'pe-rit. [L.] A thing ill gained is ill lost; light come, light go

Plautus (*Pœnulus*, IV. ii. 22).

malepractice (măl-prăk'tĭs; *cf.* MAL-). † MALPRACTICE.

malerde. † MAILARD.

malerous. † MALEFICIOUS.

males, malese. † MALEASE.

Mal'e-sher'bi a'ce-æ (măl'ē-shûr'bĭ-ā'sē-ē; măl'ĕs-hûr'-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot* See MALESHERBIA. — **mal'e-sher'bi a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

malet. † MALLET.

maletalent. † MALTALENT.

maletolt, maletolte, maletote. Vars. of MALTOLT.

maletreat. † MALTREAT.

malette. † MALLET.

maleure. † MALHEUR.

maleured, *a.* [See MALHEURE.] Destined to misfortune. *Obs.*

maleurous, *a.* [OF. *maleuros*, F. *malheureux*.] Unfortunate; unhappy. *Obs.*

maleurtee. *n.* [OF. *maleurté*.] Misfortune. *Obs.*

ma-lev'o-len-cy. *n* Malevolence.

ma-lev'o-lent-ly, *adv.* of MALEVOLENT.

ma-lev'o-lo, *n.* [It., fr L. *malevolus*.] A malevolent person *Obs.*

ma lev'o lous, *a.* [L. *malevolus*; fr. *malo* ill + *velle* to be disposed.] Malevolent. *Obs.*

mal ex e cu'tion, *n.* See MALma le'gi (ma-le'jī), *n* [*male* + *-gi* ? *Chem.* The radical of malic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

malfeasor † MALEFACTOR

mal fai'sance (măl-fā'zȧns). Var. of MALFEASANCE.

mal fea'sor (-fē'zēr), *n.* Also, *Obs*, **malfetour.** [AF *malfaisour*, *malfeasour*.] One guilty of malfeasance [ernment.

mal gov'ern ment, *n.* Misgov-

mal grace', *n.* [OF. *male grace* ill grace, ill favor.] **1** Disfavor *Obs.* [*Pseudo Archaic.*]

2. Something ungracious.

mal gra'cious, *a.* [F. *malgracieux*.] Ill graced; uncomely; ungracious. *Obs.*

mal gra'do, *prep.* [It See MALGRE.] In spite of. *Obs.*

mal'gre † MAUGRE

mal'gré' (măl'grā'), *prep.* [F.] In spite of; notwithstanding.

mal'gu zar' (mal gōō-zar'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *malguzar*.] Ar *mal* wealth + Per *guzar* payer.] One who pays land revenue, esp., one of a class of small cultivators who receive a grant of land for a small rent *India.*

mal gu za'ri (-zȧ'rē), *n.* [Hind. & Per *malguzari*.] A land revenue assessment, or the payment of such revenue *India.*

malheur, *n.* [F., OF. *mal eur* ill fortune] Misfortune. *Obs.*

malheurie † MALHEUROUS.

mal hon'est (măl-ŏn'ĕst), *a.* See MAL-. *Rare*

ma'li (mä'lē), *n.* [Hind. *mālī*.] One of a gardener caste, found in most provinces of India.

mal'i-as'mus (măl'ĭ-ăz'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μαλιασμός a dis-

4. *Law.* The state of mind manifested by an intent to commit an unlawful act; willfulness in the commission of a wrong; esp., **malice aforethought**, which is any state of mind under which an illegal act is committed without any cause which in law will justify, excuse, or extenuate it. Legal malice, therefore, may, but does not necessarily, consist in **malice in fact**, or actual malevolence toward the person injured (malice in sense 3 above), or it may consist in **implied malice**, that is, a depraved or wicked disposition showing itself in utter or wicked recklessness or wanton disregard of the rights of others. The use of the phrase *malice aforethought*, or its legal equivalent, is, at common law, necessary to the validity of an indictment for murder. It is held, however, that it does not import any definite lapse of time before the commission of the intended act, but only that it must have been deliberately entertained prior to, and at the time of, the commission.

Syn. — Spite, ill will, malevolence, grudge, pique, bitterness, animosity, malignity, maliciousness, rancor, virulence, venom. See RESENTMENT.

mal'ice (măl'ĭs), *v. t. & i.* To regard with malice; to wish or try to injure; to harbor or cherish malice. *Obs.*

ma-li'cious (mȧ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [OF. *malicius*, F. *malicieux*, fr. L. *malitiosus*. See MALICE.] **1.** Indulging or exercising malice; harboring ill will or enmity.

2. Proceeding from hatred or ill will; dictated by malice; as, a *malicious* report; *malicious* mischief.

3. *Law.* Characterized by, or involving, malice; having, or done with, wicked or mischievous intentions or motives; wrongful and done intentionally without just cause or excuse; as, a *malicious* act. See MALICE, *n.*

4. *Astrol.* Sinister-omened. *Obs.*

5. *Med.* Malignant; virulent. *Obs.*

6. Clever; cunning. *Obs.*

Syn. — Ill-disposed, evil-minded, mischievous, envious, invidious, spiteful, resentful, bitter, rancorous, virulent, venomous, baleful, sinister, unpropitious. — MALICIOUS, MALEVOLENT, MALIGNANT, MALIGN. That is MALICIOUS which is dictated by hatred or spite; the word is sometimes used to imply a feeling of satisfaction at the failures or misfortunes of others; MALEVOLENT emphasizes evil will, intent, or influence rather than malice in action; as, "How many *malicious* spies are searching into the actions of a great man" (*Spectator*); "The *malicious* remark of the Greek epigrammatist on marriage . . . that its two days of happiness are the first and the last" (*Johnson*); "I fear I shall be *malicious* enough to be amused with their . . . lame invectives" (*Shelley*); "There is no free breath to be drawn within the sphere of so *malevolent* an influence" (*Hawthorne*); "Swift's perpetual *malevolence* to Dryden" (*Johnson*); "The letter [was] written with *malevolence* enough" (*Cowper*). MALIGNANT implies virulence or intense and active ill will; MALIGN (chiefly poetical) connotes esp. baleful influence; as, "If certain critics were as clear-sighted as they are *malignant*, how great would be the benefit to be derived from their virulent writings!" (*Shelley*); "Envy is at best a very *malignant* passion" (*Fielding*); "The nobler but weaker nature was crushed under a *malignant* force which was stronger yet meaner than itself" (*Froude*); "*malignant* cunning" (*Parkman*); "planets, rushing from aspect *malign*" (*Milton*); "a soul that spurns the crowd's *malign* control" (*Gifford*). See PERNICIOUS, POISONOUS, RESENTMENT, SARCASTIC.

malicious abandonment, *Law*, the desertion of a wife by the husband, or vice versa, without just cause. — **m. mischief**, *Law*, willful and unlawful injury to the property of another done in a spirit of cruelty, wantonness, or disregard of others' rights. This was an offense at common law. — **m. prosecution**, *Law*, a wanton prosecution by legal process in a criminal proceeding, or, in some cases or jurisdictions, in a civil proceeding, without probable cause.

ma-li'cious ly, *adv.* In a malicious spirit or manner.

Wrongful acts done with intention are in English law often said to be done *maliciously*. *T. E. Holland.*

ma-li'cious ness, *n.* Quality of being malicious.

ma-lign' (mȧ-līn'), *a.* [OF. *maligne*, *malin*, F. *malin*, masc., *maligne*, fem., L. *malignus*, for *maligenus*, i. e., of a bad kind or nature; *malus* bad + the root of *genus* birth, race, kind. See MALICE, GENDER; cf. BENIGN, MALIGNANT.] **1.** Having an evil disposition toward others; harboring violent enmity; malevolent; malignant; malicious; spiteful; — opposed to *benign*.

Witchcraft may be by operation of *malign* spirits. *Bacon*

2. Tending to injure; evil; unpropitious; pernicious; malefic; baleful; sinister; as, a *malign* aspect of planets.

3. Malignant; virulent; as, a *malign* ulcer. *Bacon.*

Syn. See MALICIOUS.

ma-lign' (mȧ-līn'), *v. i.*; MA-LIGNED' (-līnd'); MA-LIGN'ING. [Cf. OF. *malignier*, L. *malignare*. See MALIGN, *a.*] To utter, think, or feel evil or malice; also, to plot.

ma-lign', *v. t.* **1.** To have or indulge malice or hatred toward; to abuse; injure; also, to resent; begrudge. *Obs.*

The people practice what mischiefs and villainies they will against private men, whom they *malign* by stealing their goods, or murdering them. *Spenser.*

2. To utter great evil of; to traduce; defame; slander.

To be *maligned* standing and to be despised falling. *South.*

Syn. — See ASPERSE.

ma-lig'nan cy (mȧ-lĭg'năn-sĭ), *n.* [See MALIGNANT.] State or quality of being malignant; specif.: **a** State of being a malignant; disloyalty or disaffection to a government. *Obs or Hist.* See MALIGNANT, *n.* **b** *Med.* Virulence; tendency to a fatal issue; as, the *malignancy* of a tumor. **c** Evil, malign, or baleful nature; noxiousness.

The *malignancy* of my fate. *Shak.*

d Extreme malevolence; bitter enmity; malice; as, *malignancy* of heart. **e** A malignant quality or practice.

Syn. — Malice, malevolence, malignity.

ma-lig'nant (mȧ-lĭg'nănt), *a.* [L. *malignans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *malignare*, *malignari*, to do or make maliciously: cf OF. *malignant*. See MALIGN.] **1.** Rebellious against God or against a government; malcontent; as in **church malignant**, or **malignant church**, a term applied by the Fathers to anti-christian people and by the early Protestants to the Church of Rome. Specif., *Eng. Hist.*, in the 17th century, applied by the Parliamentary party to the Royalists or vice versa.

A *malignant* and a turbaned Turk. *Shak*

2. *Med.* Tending or threatening to produce death; virulent; as, *malignant* diphtheria, *malignant* tumor, etc.

3. Having a baleful influence; malign; malefic; as, a *malignant* star or aspect. "*Malignant* care." *Macaulay.*

Some *malignant* power upon my life *Shak*

4. Poisonous; deleterious; as, *malignant* plants. *Obs.*

5. Disposed to do harm, inflict suffering, or cause distress; actuated or characterized by extreme malevolence or enmity; virulently inimical; bent on evil; malicious.

Syn. — See MALICIOUS.

malignant fever, fever in which degenerative changes take place in the blood, as in certain forms of malarial fever. — **m. lymphoma.** = HODGKIN'S DISEASE. — **m. œdema**, œdema attended with a spreading inflammation and subsequent gangrene. — **m. pustule**, the initial lesion of anthrax, characterized by the formation, at the point of reception of the virus, of a vesicle or pustule which first enlarges and then breaks down into an unhealthy ulcer. — **m. tumor** *or* **tumour**, a tumor which tends to become generalized in different parts of the body, to recur after extirpation, and eventually to cause death. Such tumors are mainly carcinomata and sarcomata.

ma-lig'nant, *n.* A person rebellious against God or hostile to religion, or disloyal to a government; a malcontent. Specif. [*cap.*]: *Eng. Hist.* An adherent of Charles I.; a Royalist; a Cavalier; — so called by the opposite party. Also, as used by the Puritans and Covenanters, one of their ecclesiastical opponents.

ma-lig'ni-fy (mȧ-lĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'-ĭng). [L. *malignus* malign + *-fy.*] To make malign or malignant. *R.* "A strong faith *malignified*." *Southey.*

ma-lig'ni-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *malignité*, L. *malignitas.*] **1.** State or quality of being malignant; specif.: **a** Disposition to do evil; virulent enmity; malignancy; malice; spite. **b** Extreme evilness of nature or influence; perniciousness; heinousness; as, the *malignity* of fraud. *Archaic.* **c** Harmfulness, injuriousness; noxiousness. *Archaic.* **d** Virulence; deadly quality; malignancy.

An invincible *malignity* in his disease. *Hayward.*

2. Usually in *pl.* A malignant act, feeling, event, etc.

War, waste, plague, famine, all *malignities*. *Tennyson.*

ma-lin'ger (mȧ-lĭn'gẽr), *v. i.*; MA-LIN'GERED (-gẽrd); MA-LIN'GER-ING. [F. *malingre* sickly, weakly; orig. uncert.] To act the part of a malingerer; to feign illness or inability.

ma-lin'ger-er (-ẽr), *n.* A soldier or a sailor who feigns himself sick, or who induces or protracts an illness, in order to avoid doing his duty; hence, in general, one who shirks his duty by pretending illness or inability.

ma-lin'ger-y (-ĭ), *n.* Spirit or practices of a malingerer.

ma'lism (mā'lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *malus* bad, evil + *-ism.*] The doctrine that the world is on the whole bad. — **ma'list,** *n.* — **ma-lis'tic** (mȧ-lĭs'tĭk), *a.*

mal'i-son (măl'ĭ-z'n; -s'n), *n.* [OF. *maleïçon*, L. *maledictio.* See MALEDICTION; cf. BENISON.] **1.** Malediction; curse; execration.

God's *malison* on his head who this gainsays *Scott.*

2. A hard or cruel person; also, a torment. *Dial. Eng.*

mal'kin (mô'kĭn; 277), **maw'kin,** *n.* [Dim. of *Maud*, the proper name. Cf. GRIMALKIN.] **1.** Orig., a female proper name, applied esp. to a woman of the lower classes and to a specter or familiar spirit, as one in the form of a cat. *Obs.*

2. A slattern; a drab. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. a A mop, as one used by bakers to clean out ovens. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** A mop or sponge attached to a jointed staff for swabbing out a cannon. *Obs. or Hist.*

4. A scarecrow or guy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

5. A cat; also, a hare; — used sometimes as a proper name. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mall (môl; *in Pall Mall, the 17th c. pron.* măl, *from association with F. "mail," remains in the usually accepted pronunciation.* Cf. PALL MALL), *n.* [ME. *malle*, F. *mail*, L. *malleus.* Cf. MALLEUS, MAUL.] **1.** The mallet used in the game of pall-mall; a pall-mall. *Addison.*

2. The game of pall-mall.

3. A place or alley for playing the game of pall-mall, or mall; a pall-mall. Hence: A public walk; a shaded walk. **The Mall**, St. James's Park, London, originally a pall-mall alley and later made a fashionable promenade.

mal'lard (măl'ärd), *n.* [F. *malart*, orig. uncert.] **1.** The drake of the common wild duck, or, *Obs.*, of any of its domesticated varieties.



Mallard (*Anas boschas*) Male. 1/10

2. Hence: The common wild duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*, syn. *A. boschas*), of either sex, of the Northern Hemisphere. The domestic ducks are descended from it. The male has a greenish black head and neck, white collar, chestnut breast, grayish brown back, purple speculum, and grayish white under parts finely vermiculated with black. The female is mottled and streaked dark brown and pale buff.

mal'le-a-bil'i-ty (măl'ē-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being malleable.

mal'le-a-ble (măl'ē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *malleare* to hammer: cf. F. *malléable.* See MALLEATE.] **1.** Capable of being extended or shaped by beating with a hammer, or by the pressure of rollers. Many metals are malleable. Gold is the most so, having been beaten into leaves $\frac{1}{282000}$ inch thick. Then follow, in order, silver, copper, tin, platinum, lead, zinc (when hot). Wrought iron and soft steel are malleable, cast iron and hard steel are not. The so-called **malleable**, or **malleableized, cast iron**, or, popularly, **malleable iron**, is cast iron made from a certain variety of pig iron (called in the United States **malleable pig iron**) suitable for conversion into a crude wrought iron after casting and without subsequent fusion. Malleable castings are made from this pig iron by melting, treating when molten, casting in the ordinary way, and finally treating the brittle product by packing in hematite ore or iron scale and subjecting to heat without fusion. This malleable iron is often simply called **malleable** in the American iron and steel trade, and the material is sometimes referred to as **run steel.** The term *malleable iron* has also the older meaning (still universal in Great Britain) of *wrought iron.*

2. Susceptible of being fashioned or molded.

Syn. — See DUCTILE.

mal'le-a-ble-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To make malleable, as cast iron. — **mal'le-a-bil'i-za'tion** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

malleableized cast iron. See MALLEABLE, *a.*

mal'le-ate (măl'ē-āt), *v. t.*; MAL'LE-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); MAL'LE-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *malleatus* hammered, fr. *malleus* a hammer. See MALL.] To hammer; to beat into a plate, sheet, or leaf, as a metal. *Obs. or R.*

mal'le-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *malleatio.*] **1.** Act or process of malleating, or state of being malleated; extension by beating. *Archaic.*

2. A mark or dent like one made by malleating.

3. *Med.* Sudden muscular twitchings, esp. of the hands pounding on the body, in certain nervous disorders.

mal'le-a-to-ry (măl'ē-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a. Med.* Characterized by malleation; as, *malleatory* chorea.

mal'lee (măl'ē), *n.* [Native name.] **a** Any of several low-growing Australian eucalypts, esp. *E. dumosa* and *E. oleosa.* **b** The dense brushwood or thicket formed by these plants. *Australia.*

the Mallee, the Mallee country. *Australia.*

Mallee country *or* **district.** Any of the regions of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia overgrown with mallee; also, the several regions, collectively.

mal'le-in (măl'ē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *malleus* a disease of equines, perh. glanders + *-in.*] *Veter.* A sterilized filtered bouillon culture of *Bacterium mallei*, used in diagnosing for glanders. Its subcutaneous injection into an affected animal is followed by marked local swelling and a rise of body temperature; in healthy animals no reaction follows.

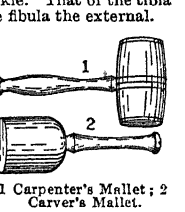
mal'le-muck (-mŭk), *n.* [D. *mallemoke*, *malmoke*, prop. companion to a harpooner; fr. Eskimo *mallikpok* to follow; as n., a follower. The name was given in D. to the fulmar because it follows the harpooner and settles on the whale.] A large petrel, fulmar, albatross, or other oceanic bird.

mal-le'o-lar (mȧ-lē'ō-lär; măl'ē-ō-lär), *a.* [See MALLEOLUS.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a malleolus; in the region of the malleoli of the ankle joint.

mal-le'o-lus (mȧ-lē'ō-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -OLI (-lī). [L., dim. of *malleus* hammer.] **1.** *Anat.* The rounded lateral projection on each bone of the leg at the ankle. That of the tibia is the internal malleolus, that of the fibula the external.

2. *Hort.* A layer. *Rare.*

3. [Cf. F. *malléole.*] A kind of fire arrow. *Obs.*



1 Carpenter's Mallet; 2 Carver's Mallet.

mal'let (măl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *maillet*, dim. of *mail.* See MALL.] **1.** A small maul with a short handle, used esp. for driving a tool, as a chisel or the like.

2. Hence: **a** A light beetle with a long handle, used in playing croquet; hence, by transference, a croquet player. **b** A polo stick.

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case of horses and asses.] Glanders. *Obs or R.*

malice. † MALEASE.

mal'ice, *a.* Malicious. *Obs.*

mal'ice ful, *a.* Malicious.

mal'ice less, *a.* See LESS.

mal'i-cho, *n.* [Perh. fr. Sp *malhecho*; *mal* bad + *hecho* deed, L. *factum.* See FACT.] See MICHINO MALICHO.

malicore † MALICORIUM.

mal'i co'ri um (măl'ĭ-k ō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [L. *malum* apple + *corium* skin.] The astringent rind of the pomegranate fruit, sometimes used in tanning and formerly in medicine.

mal'i-den'ti fi ca'tion, *n.* A mistaken identification.

‖ **ma'li ex em'pli** (mā'lĭ ĕg-zĕm'plī) [L.] Of bad example or precedent.

ma-lif'er ous (mȧ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *malum* evil + *-ferous.*] Producing evil; harmful; unhealthful, as a climate.

ma'li-form (mā'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L *malum* apple + *-form.*] Shaped like an apple. *Rare.*

maligar, *n.* [Cf. F. *malingre* (Cotgrave).] A kind of sour-tasting apple. *Obs.*

ma-lign', *v. t.* To speak, contrive, or entertain, malice. *Obs.*

ma lig'nance (mȧ-lĭg'nȧns), *n.* Malignancy. [NANT]

ma-lig'nant-ly, *adv.* of MALIGNANT.

ma-lig'nase' (mȧ-lĭg'nāz'), *n.* See PEPTOGRAPHY.

mal'ig-na'tion (măl'ĭg-n ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *malignacion* malignity.] **1.** Feeling of dislike or ill will. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

2. A maligning; slander. *R.*

ma-lign'er (mȧ-līn'ẽr), *n.* One who maligns. [ligning. *Obs.*]

ma-lig'ni-ous, *a.* Given to malig-

ma-lig'nite (mȧ-lĭg'nīt), *n.* [From the *Maligne* River in Ontario, where it is found.] *Petrog.* Any of several related holocrystalline plutonic rocks of basic character, mainly containing orthoclase, alkali augite (or an amphibole), and biotite.

ma-lign'ly (mȧ-līn'lĭ), *adv.* of MALIGN. [ligning. *R.*]

ma-lign'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Ma-

ma'lik (mā'lĭk), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *malik.*] *Hindu Law.* An owner; a proprietor, whether superior (**ma'lik a'la**) or inferior (**ma'lik ad'na**); hence, in Bengal, also, a zamindar; in the Northwest Provinces, a village headman or other person having rights in the village land.

Malins' Act. [After Sir Richard *Malins* (1805–82), English judge.] [Hind. & Per. *mālikāna*, fr Ar.] A fee or payment paid by way of rent or duty on land; hence, any of various allowances granted in lieu of such a rent.

Ma-li'ki (mȧ-lē'kē), *n.*; *pl.* MALIKIS (-kēz). *Moham. Law.* Any of the sect of followers of imam Malik ibn Anas (d. 795 A. D.), of Arabia and northern Africa.

Mal'ik-ite (măl'ĭk-ĭt), *n.* A member of that one of the four Sunnite or orthodox sects founded by the imam Malik ibn Anas (716–795). They are now chiefly found in northern Africa.

ma-lil'la (mȧ-lĭl'ȧ), **ma-lil'lio** (-yō). Var. of MANILLA.

ma'li-ma'li (mā'lĭ-mā'lĭ), *n.* [Tag.] *Med.* A form of palmus, prevalent among the natives of the Philippine Islands.

ma'lines' (mȧ'lēn'), *n.* [F.] **1.** = MECHLIN LACE.

2. A fine silk net used in millinery and dressmaking.

mal-in'flu-ence, *n.* See MAL-.

mal'i-now'skite (mȧ'lĭ-nō'skīt), *n.* [After P. *Malinowski*, civil engineer.] *Min.* A variety of tetrahedrite containing 13–16 per cent of lead.

Malins' Act. [After Sir Richard *Malins* (1805–82), English judge.] *Eng.* An act (20 & 21 *Vict.* c. 57, 1857) enabling married women to dispose of their reversionary interests in personal estate.

ma-lip'e-des (mȧ-lĭp'ē-dēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* MALIPES (mā'lĭ-pēz) [NL.; L. *malo* jaw + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] *Zool.* Either of two pairs (the fourth and fifth) of cephalic appendages of chilopod myriapods. — **ma-lip'e-dal** (-dăl), *a.*

mal'i-pert † MALAPERT.

‖ **ma'll prin-ci'pi-ma'lus fi'nis** (prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-mā'lŭs). [L.] A bad end of a bad beginning.

ma'lis (mā'lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μάλις a disease of horses and asses.] *Med.* **a** Any of various skin diseases of parasitic origin. **b** Glanders

[**ma'lis a'vi-bus** (ā'vĭ-bŭs). [L.] Lit., with unlucky birds; with bad auspices. Cf. BONIS AVIBUS

ma-lisce'. † MALEASE.

malise † MALICE.

mal'i-son, *v. t.* To pronounce a malison on; to curse. *Obs. Scot.*

malisa. † MALICE.

malitius † MALICIOUS.

Mal'kite, *n.* = MELCHITE.

mall. † MOLL.

mall (môl). Var. of MAUL.

mall (măl), *n.* [Cf. MAW a gull.] The common European gull.

mall (măl), *n.* [LL. *mallum* a public assembly. See MALLUS.] Among the Franks, an assembly or court of a hundred.

Mal'la-go. † MALAGA.

mal'lan-gong (măl'ȧn-gŏng), *n.* [Native name.] The duckbill.

mal'lard-ite (măl'ärd-īt), *n.* [After F. E. *Mallard* (1833–94), French mineralogist.] *Min.* Native manganese sulphate, $MnSO_4{\cdot}7H_2O$, in colorless fibrous masses.

mallard. Malled. *Ref Sp.*

malle. † MAUL.

mal'le-a-bl. Malleable. *Ref. Sp.*

malleable, *n.* See MALLEABLE, *a.*

mal'le-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mal'le-al (măl'ē-ăl), **mal'le-ar** (-är), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the malleus.

mal'le-cho. Var. of MALICHO.

mal'lee (măl'ē). Var. of MALI

mal'lee bird (măl'ē). The leipoa. *Australia.*

Mallee Board The board appointed by the government of Victoria, Australia, to regulate settlement in the Mallee

mallee fowl *or* **hen.** The leipoa.

mallee pine. The camphor-wood. *Australia.*

mallee scrub. The thicket formed by the mallee. *Australia.*

mallee scrubber. One of the wild cattle inhabiting the mallee scrub *Australia*

mal'leh bug (mal'ē). [Per *malah.*] The Miana bug

mal'le-i, *n., pl* of MALLEUS.

Mal'le-if'er-a (măl'ē-ĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *malleus* + L. *ferre* to bear, carry.] *Zool.* The Mammalia.— **mal'le-if'er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

mal-le'i-form (mȧ-lē'ĭ-fôrm; măl'ē-ĭ-), *a.* [L. *malleus* hammer + *-form.*] Having the shape of a hammer or hammer head

mal'le-ma-ro'king (-mȧ-rō'kĭng), *n* [Cf. Eskimo *mallimaerpok* to go with one, *mallikserpok* to have an orgy.] *Naut* A carouse or social gathering of sailors of icebound whalers on board one of the ships.

mal'le-mock (măl'ē-mŏk), **mal'le-moke** (-mōk). Vars of MALLEMUCK.

mal'len-ders. Var of MALANDERS.

mal'le-o-in'cu-dal (mal'ē-ō-ĭn'kŭ-dăl; -ĭn-kū'dăl), *n. Anat.* Pert. to the malleus and incus.

mal-le'o-la-ble (mȧ-lē'ō-lȧ-b'l), *a.* [See MALLEOLUS; -ABLE.] Capable of being beaten with a little hammer. *Rare.*

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c A person or thing that strikes down, beats, or crushes; a hammer. *Obs.* **d** A mace. *Obs.* **e** In Cornwall, Eng., a miner's sledge.

mal'let (măl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *v. t.*; MAL'LET-ED; MAL'LET-ING. To drive with a mallet; to beat or hammer.

mal'le-us (măl'ē-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* MALLEI (-ī). [L., hammer. See MALL a mallet.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The outermost of the three auditory ossicles; the hammer. It consists of a head, neck, short process, long process, and handle, or *manubrium*. The short process and handle are fastened to the tympanic membrane, and the head articulates with the head of the incus. The malleus, which occurs only in mammals, is probably the homologue of the quadrate bone of lower vertebrates. See EAR, *Illust.* **b** One of the hard lateral pieces of the mastax of Rotifera. **c** One of the middle pair of Weberian ossicles in certain fishes.

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the hammer shells.

Mal-loph'a-ga (măl-lŏf'ă-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μαλλός a lock of wool + φαγεῖν to eat.] *Zoöl.* A group of insects, in many recent classifications an order, in others a suborder of Neuroptera or Pseudoneuroptera, consisting of the biting lice or bird lice. See LOUSE. — **mal-loph'a-gan** (-găn), *a.* & *n.* — **mal-loph'a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*

Mal-lo'tus (măl-lō'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μαλλωτός fleecy.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic and Australian euphorbiaceous trees having diclinous flowers, the staminate with numerous stamens. *M. philippinensis* yields the dye kamala.

mal'low (măl'ō), *n.* [ME. *malwe*, AS. *mealwe*, fr. L. *malva*, akin to Gr. μαλάχη; cf. μαλάσσειν to soften, μαλακός soft, alluding either to its demulcent properties or to the soft downy leaves. Cf. MAUVE, MALACHITE.] Any plant of the genus *Malva*, esp. the common wild mallow (*M. sylvestris*), a European species whose flowers are mucilaginous and demulcent and are used in medicine, or the dwarf mallow (*M. rotundifolia*); hence, by extension, any plant of the mallow family (Malvaceæ).



Mallow (*Malva sylvestris*), Flowering Shoot.

mal'lus (măl'ŭs), **mal'lum** (-ŭm), *n.* [LL., of Germanic origin; cf. OHG. *mahal* assembly, AS. *mæðel*, Goth. *maþl* market place.] *Law.* The hundred court among the Salian Franks, having criminal jurisdiction, or, sometimes (as used by historians), a like court among Anglo-Saxons or other Germanic races.

malm (mäm; *dial. also* môm), *n.* [Cf. AS. *mealm* sand.] **1.** **a** A soft, grayish white, friable limestone. **b** A rich clayey soil containing chalk; marl; also, in brickmaking, an artificial mixture of clay and chalk. *Dial. Eng.*

2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* The uppermost of the three divisions of the Jurassic in Germany; — called also *White Jura*. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The formation contains the famous Solenhofen limestone used in lithography.

3. Short for MALM BRICK.

malm, *v. t.*; MALMED (mämd); MALM'ING. *Brickmaking.* To convert (clay and chalk) into artificial malm; to cover or treat (brick earth) with artificial malm.

Mal-mai'son (măl-mā'zŏn), *n.* [From *Malmaison*, the palace of the Empress Josephine, near Versailles.] *Hort.* **a** A race of carnations much grown in England, distinguished by the very large flowers, which are white or of various shades of red. **b** A popular garden rose of the Bourbon type, with large, full flowers of a delicate blush pink. It was originally named **Souvenir de la Malmaison.**

malm brick. [See MALM, *n.*] A kind of high-quality brick of a light brown or yellowish color, made of malm, or marl, usually of an artificial malm of clay and chalk.

mal'mi-gnatte' (măl'mĭ-nyăt'), *n.* [It. *malmignatta.*] A small black red-spotted spider (*Latrodectus malmignattus*) of southern Europe, reputed to be very venomous.


Malmignatte (*Latrodectus malmignattus*). Somewhat enlarged.

malm rock, *or* **malm'stone'** (mäm'stōn'), *n.* **a** = MALM, 1 **a**. **b** A fine-grained siliceous rock belonging to the Upper Greensand or Gault (of the British Cretaceous). It passes into a calcareous variety known as firestone, and also into a micaceous sandstone called gaize. The three together cover a large area in southern England.

malm'sey (mäm'zĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL *malmasetum*, ME. *malvesie*, F. *malvoisie*, It. *malvasia*, *malvagia*; fr. Napoli di *Malvasia*, or *Monemvasia*, in the Morea.] **a** A rich, sweet, aromatic wine, orig. produced in Greece, but now also in Spain, Italy, Madeira, and elsewhere. **b** The malvasia grape.

mal'nu-tri'tion (măl'nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* *Med.* Faulty or imperfect nutrition.

mal-o'dor, mal-o'dour (măl-ō'dẽr), *n.* An offensive odor.

mal-o'dor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Ill-smelling. — **mal-o'dor-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **mal-o'dor-ous-ness**, *n.*

ma-lon'ic (mȧ-lŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *malonique.* See MALIC.] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline dibasic acid, $CH_2(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by oxidation of malic acid and otherwise. The malonic esters are of great value in the synthesis of various compounds, owing to the influence of the acid groups upon the CH_2 group, which enables its hydrogen to be replaced by sodium, and that in turn by organic radicals.

mal'o-nyl (măl'ō-nĭl), *n.* [*malonic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical $CH_2(CO)_2$, of malonic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

ma'loo (mȧ'lōō), *n.*, *or* **maloo climber.** [Hind. *mahwal.*] An East Indian cæsalpiniaceous climbing shrub (*Bauhinia vahlii*), which often attains a length of 300 feet. The tough bark is used in the manufacture of ropes.

Mal'o-pe (măl'ō-pē), *n.* [L., mallow, of Gr. origin.] *Bot.* A genus of malvaceous annual herbs having tribracteate flowers with longitudinal stigmas. The three species, natives of the Mediterranean region, are all cultivated for their handsome pink or white flowers.

Mal-pigh'i-a (măl-pĭg'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MALPIGHIAN.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American shrubs typifying the family Malpighiaceæ, having leaves usually covered with stinging hairs, and small white or reddish flowers succeeded by 3-seeded drupes, which are often edible and are called *cherries* in the West Indies.

Mal-pigh'i-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical herbs or shrubs (order Geraniales), having opposite leaves and yellow or red flowers with a 5-parted glandular calyx and tricarpellary fruit. There are about 54 genera and over 600 species. Some are ornamental climbing vines. — **mal-pigh'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mal-pigh'i-an (măl-pĭg'ĭ-ăn), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of, pertaining to, or discovered by, Marcello Malpighi (1628–94), an Italian anatomist.

Malpighian bodies *or* **corpuscles.** *Anat.* **a** The minute spherical masses in the cortex of the kidney at the extremities of the uriniferous tubules. They consist of a glomerulus of blood vessels, called a **Malpighian tuft**, surrounded by a membranous envelope, the **Malpighian capsule**, or **capsule of Bowman**, which is a small, invaginated, pouch-like expansion of a uriniferous tube. **b** The small masses of adenoid tissue formed around the branches of the splenic artery in the spleen. — **M. cæcum, M. filament,** *Zoöl.*, a Malpighian tube. — **M. cell,** *Bot.*, one of the cells composing the outer coating of the seed in malpighiaceous and some other plants. — **M. layer,** *Anat.*, the deeper portion of the epidermis, consisting of cells whose protoplasm has not yet changed into horny material. It includes the stratum granulosum and the layers beneath it. — **M. pyramid,** *Anat.*, one of the conical masses (in man 8 to 18 in number) forming the medullary substance of the kidney and projecting as papillæ into the sinus of that organ. They are composed of bundles of straight uriniferous tubes which open at the apex of the pyramid. — **M. tubes** *or* **vessels,** *Zoöl.*, tubular glands opening into the posterior portion of the alimentary canal in nearly all insects and supposed to function as urinary organs. Similar organs are found in certain myriapods, arachnids, etc. — **M. tuft.** *Anat.* See MALPIGHIAN BODIES.

mal'po-si'tion (măl'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Wrong or faulty position, as of the fetus; misplacement.

mal-prac'tice (măl-prăk'tĭs), *n.* The treatment of a case by a surgeon or physician in a manner contrary to accepted rules and with injurious results to the patient; hence, any professional misconduct or any unreasonable lack of skill or fidelity in the performance of professional or fiduciary duties; wrongdoing. A question of professional malpractice or negligence is determined by what might be reasonably required under the circumstances of the case. — **mal-prac-ti'tion-er** (măl'prăk-tĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.*

malt (môlt; mŏlt; 277), *n.* [AS. *mealt*; akin to D. *mout*, G. *malz*, Icel., Sw., & Dan. *malt*, and E. *melt.* See MELT.] **1.** A material consisting of grain, generally barley, that has been softened by steeping in water and allowed to sprout. At this stage it is called **green malt**; this is usually dried in a kiln and sometimes roasted like coffee. The sprouting develops the enzyme diastase, which is capable of saccharifying the starch of the malt and also that of raw grain mixed with it; hence, malt is important in brewing and distilling. See DIASTASE.

2. Malt liquor; beer. *Slang or Colloq.*

malt, *a.* Relating to, containing, or made with, malt.

malt, *v. t.*; MALT'ED; MALT'ING. **1.** To convert into malt, or maltlike material; as, to *malt* barley.

2. To make or treat with malt or malt extract; as, to *malt* beer; *malted* milk.

malt, *v. i.* **1.** To become malt or maltlike; also, to make grain into malt.

2. To drink malt liquor. *Vulgar.*

Mal-tese' (môl-tēz'; -tēs'; mŏl'-; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to Malta or its inhabitants.

Maltese cat. A bluish gray variety of the domestic cat. — **M. cross.** **a** See CROSS, *Illust.* **b** *Bot.* The scarlet lychnis. **c** *Horol.* The star wheel of the ordinary going-barrel stop work. *Cant.* — **M. dog,** one of a breed of small lap dogs, having long silky white hair. The breed originated in Malta, and was formerly popular. — **M. lace,** a heavy silk or cotton pillow lace with patterns of arabesque or geometric forms, made in Malta, France, and England. — **M. mushroom,** a fleshy parasitic plant of southern Europe (*Cynomorium coccineum*). See CYNOMORIUM.

Mal-tese', *n.* **a** (*sing. & pl.*) One of the natives of Malta, a people of mixed descent, of the general type of the Mediterranean race. **b** The native language of the Maltese, an Arabic dialect with Latin and Italian elements. Italian and English are the languages of the "higher" classes.

malt extract. **1.** A sugary mucilaginous substance obtained from wort.

2. Also **extract of malt.** *Pharm.* A malt infusion evaporated to a honeylike consistence, used in forms of indigestion, as a tonic, and as an emulsifying agent. Commercial malt extracts are, it is said, often only heavy or thick beers.

mal'tha (măl'thȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. μάλθα.] **1.** Any of various cements, some bituminous, others resembling mortar.

2. **a** A black viscid substance intermediate between petroleum and asphalt; mineral tar. It exhales a strong bituminous odor, and is inflammable. **b** A variety of ozocerite.

malt house, *or* **malt'house',** *n.* A house in which malt is made; a malting.

Mal-thu'sian (măl-thū'zhĭăn; -zĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the political economist Rev. T. R. Malthus (1766–1834), or conforming or pertaining to his views; as, *Malthusian* theories. Malthus held: that population tends to multiply faster than its means of subsistence can be made to do, and that when this occurs the lower or weaker classes must suffer from lack of food; that, unless an increase of population be checked by prudential restraint, poverty is inevitable; and that the multiplying of the population will be checked by poverty, vice, or some other cause of suffering.

Mal-thu'sian, *n.* A believer in Malthusianism.

Mal-thu'sian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory or doctrines of Malthus relating to population.

mal'tolte' (măl'tōlt'), *n.* [OF. *male tolte*, fr. LL. *mala tolta*, fr. L. *malus* bad and *tollere* to take away.] *Eng. Hist.* An excessive or unjust tax, esp. a port due in excess of that fixed by custom.

malt'ose (môl'tōs; mŏl'-; 277), *n.* [From MALT.] *Chem.* A crystalline sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}{\cdot}H_2O$, formed from starch by the action of diastase (as in malt and saliva), and hence important physiologically and in brewing and distilling; malt sugar. It is further formed by the action of diastase on glycogen and of dilute acids on starch. Maltose is dextrorotatory and easily fermentable. It is a disaccharide, yielding on hydrolysis two molecules of dextroglucose.

mal-treat' (măl-trēt'), *v. t.*; MAL-TREAT'ED; MAL-TREAT'ING. [*mal-* + *treat*: cf. F. *maltraiter.*] To treat ill; to abuse; to treat roughly.

mal-treat'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *maltraitement.*] Ill treatment; ill usage; abuse.

malt'ster (môlt'stẽr; mŏlt'-), *n.* A maker of malt.

malt'y (môl'tĭ; mŏl'tĭ), *a.* Containing, or like, malt; addicted to malt liquor; *Slang*, drunk. *Dickens.*

‖ **ma'lum** (mā'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* MALA (lȧ). [L.] An evil. See MALA. — **ma'lum in se**, *pl.* MALA IN SE [L.], *Law*, an offense which is such from its own nature, or by the so-called natural law, irrespective of statute; opposed to *malum prohibitum*. — **m. pro-hĭ'bi-tum** (prō-hĭb'ĭ-tŭm), *pl.* MALA PROHIBITA [L.], *Law*, an offense not such of itself, but because prohibited by statute; opposed to *malum in se*.

Ma'lus (mā'lŭs), *n.* [L., apple tree, *malum* apple, prob. fr. Gr. μῆλον.] *Bot.* A genus of trees, the apples, typifying the family Malaceæ. It is distinguished from *Pyrus* (including the pears) by the absence of grit cells in the fruit. The species are natives of the temperate zone. The common apple originated from *M. malus.*

Ma'lus, *n.* [L., mast.] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Puppis and Antlia; the Mast. See ARGO, 2.

Mal'va (măl'vȧ), *n.* [L., mallow.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World herbaceous plants, typifying the family Malvaceæ, having palmately lobed or dissected leaves and pink, purple, or yellow tribracteate flowers with naked carpels. *M. sylvestris*, the common mallow, and *M. rotundifolia*, the dwarf mallow, are naturalized in the United States. Also *l. c.*, a plant of this genus.

Mal-va'ce-æ (măl-vā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Geraniales), the mallow family, characterized by the entire or palmate leaves and showy pentamerous flowers having monadelphous stamens with one-celled anthers. There are about 35 genera and over 700 species, of wide distribution, including *Gossypium* (cotton), *Abelmoschus* (okra), *Hibiscus*, *Althæa*, *Abutilon*, *Lavatera*, etc. **mal va'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mal-va'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the mallows and their allies. — **mal'val** (măl'văl), *a.* **b** An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants embracing the Malvaceæ, Bombacaceæ, Tiliaceæ, Sterculiaceæ, and four smaller related families. It is characterized by the valvate sepals, the monadelphous or indefinite stamens, and the 3 celled or many-celled ovary.

mal'va-si'a (măl'va-sē'ȧ), *n.* [It. See MALMSEY.] A variety of grape which yields the wine known as malmsey; also, the wine itself. — **mal'va-si'an** (-sē'ăn), *a.*

Mal-vas'trum (măl-văs'trŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *malva* mallow.] *Bot.* A large genus of malvaceous herbs and shrubs inhabiting the western United States and South Africa. They have red or yellow flowers with terminal, capitate stigmas, and carpels with ascending seeds.

Mal'va-vis'cus (măl'vȧ-vĭs'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *Malva* + *Hibiscus.* Cf. MALVAVISCO.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American malvaceous shrubs characterized by the entire or angled

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mal'let, *n.* [F. *mallette*, dim of *malle*: cf. Sp. *maleta*. See MAIL a bag.] A little bag. *Obs.*

mallet flower. Any flower or plant of the genus *Tupistra.*

Mallet type. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*

mal'li-a-ble. + MALLEABLE.

mal'lice. + MALICE.

mal'lle (măl'ē). Var. of MALI. *Anglo-Ind.*

mal'li-part. + MALAPERT.

mal'lok, *n.* [Ir. *mallacht*, of L. origin. Cf. MALEDICTION. *Oxf. E. D.*] Cursing. *Obs.*

Mal'los (măl'ŏs), **Mal'lo-thi** (măl'ō-thī). *Bib.*

mal'lo-tox'in, *n.* [From MALLOTUS.] *Chem.* Rottlerin.

mallow family. The Malvaceæ.

mallow rose. The rose mallow

mallow tree. The tree mallow.

mal'low-wort' (-wŭrt'), *n.* Any plant of the family Malvaceæ.

Mal'luch (măl'ŭk). *Bib.*

mal'lure. + MALHEUR.

Mal'lus (măl'ŭs). *Bib.*

mal'ly (măl'ĭ). Var. of MALI. *Anglo-Ind.*

malm, *a.* [See MALM, *n.*] Soft; mellow. *Dial. Eng.*

malm, *v. i.* To become malm. *Obs.*

mal'ma (măl'mȧ), *n.* The Dolly Varden trout.

mal'mag (măl'măg), *n.* [Native name in the Philippines *malmay.*] The tarsier

mal'marsh. Var. of MALLEMUCK.

malmeny, *n.* A dish in cookery. *Obs.*

mal'mock. Var. of MALLEMUCK.

malm'y, *a.* [See MALM, *n.*] Of the nature of, or containing, malm; hence, soft and sticky, as soil; warm and damp, as weather. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ma'lo (mä'lō), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A breechcloth. *Hawaii.* [RUM.]

mal'o-bath'rum. + MALABATHRUM.

mal'ob-serv'ance, *n.* See MAL-.

mal'ob-ser-va'tion (măl-ŏb'zẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* See MAL-.

mal'oc-clu'sion, *n.* See MAL-.

mal'o-co-toon'. Var. of MELOCOTON. [manner]

‖ **ma'lo mo'do.** [L.] In a bad

‖ **ma'lo mo'ri quam fœ-da'ri.** [L.] I would rather die than be disgraced.

mal'o-nate (măl'ō-nāt), *n.* A salt or ester of malonic acid.

mal'o-nyl u-re'a (măl'ō-nĭl). *Org. Chem.* Barbituric acid.

mal-or'gan-i-za'tion, *n.*, **mal-or'gan-ized,** *a.* See MAL-.

Ma'lo-Rus'sian (mä'lō-rŭsh'ăn; mȧ'lō-), *n.* A Little Russian. See RUSSIAN.

ma-los'ses. + MOLASSES

malowe. + MALLOW.

Mal Pa-ha'ri-a (măl pä-hä'rĭ-ȧ). One of an animistic Dravidian tribe of the Rajmahal Hills, Bengal.

mal'pais' (măl'pīs'), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *mal*, *malo*, bad, and *país* country.] The rough surface of a congealed lava stream. *Southwestern U. S.*

mal-pigh'i-ad (măl-pĭg'ĭ-ăd), *n.* [*Malpighia* + *-id.*] Any plant of the family Malpighiaceæ. *Lindley.*

mal-pleas'ant, *a.* [*mal-* + *pleasant.*] Unpleasant. *Obs.*

mal'poise', *n.* See MAL-.

mal-posed' (măl-pōzd'), *p. a.* [*mal-* + *pose*, *v.*] Misplaced.

mal-prax'is, *n.* [NL.; *mal-* + *praxis.*] Malpractice.

mal-pre'sen-ta'tion, *n.* See MAL-.

‖ **mal'pro'pre** (măl'prō'pr'), *a.* [F.] Dirty; slovenly; improper.

mal'pro-pri'e-ty, *n.* [*mal-* + *propriety.*] Disorderliness; slovenliness [A caterpillar *Obs.*]

malschave, *n.* [AS. *mælsceafa.*] *Obs.*

malskren. + MASKER.

mal'ster (môl'stẽr; mŏl'-). Var. of MALTSTER.

mal'stick' Var. of MAHLSTICK.

mal'strom Var. of MAELSTROM

malt, malte. + MFIT.

Mal'ta (môl'tȧ; mŏl'tȧ), *n.* An island in the Mediterranean. — **Malta cross.** a Maltese cross. *Obs.* — **M. fever.** = MEDITERRANEAN FEVER.

mal'ta-lent, *n.* [OF. *mautalent, maltalent.* See MAUGRE; TALENT.] Ill will; malice. *Obs.*

maltalentif, *a.* [OF. See MAL-; TALENT.] Malevolent *Obs.*

malt'ase (môl'tās; mŏl'-), *n.* [*malt* + *-ase.*] *Chem.* A doubtful enzyme, perh. a constituent of diastase. **b** = GLUCASE.

malt'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of MALT.

malt'en, *v. t.* To malt. *Scot.*

malt'er. *n.* A maltster. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

malt floor. **a** A floor on which grain is spread to germinate in the process of malting. **b** A floor on which malt is dried.

Mal'the (măl'thē), *n.*, **Mal'thi-dæ** (măl'thĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL., fr Gr. μάλθα or μάλθη a cetaceous fish.] *Zool.* Syn. of OGCOCEPHALUS, OGCOCEPHALIDÆ

malt horse. A heavy horse such as brewers use; sometimes used as a term of contempt or abuse for a stupid person. *Obs.*

malt'ine (môl'tēn; mŏl'-; 183), *n.* Any of various medicinal preparations made from or containing malt

malt'ing, *n.* **1** Act or process of making, or of becoming, malt. **2.** A malt house. [*Wales.*]

malt'ing coal. Anthracite.

malt kiln. A heated chamber for drying malt.

malt liquor. A fermented liquor, as beer, made with malt

malt'man (môlt'măn; mŏlt'-), *n.* A maltster.

Mal'to (măl'tō), *n.* The language of the Mal Paharias. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

mal-to-bi'ose (măl'tō-bī'ōs; mŏl'-), *n.* [*malt* + *biose.*] Maltose.

mal'to-dex'trin (-dĕk'strĭn), *n.* [See STARCH.] Maltose.

mal-ton'ic (môl-tŏn'ĭk; mŏl-), *a.* [From MALTOSE.] *Chem.* Of glucose See GLUCONIC

malt-os'a zone (môlt ŏs'ă-zōn; mŏlt-), *n.* [*maltose* + *-azone.*] *Chem.* The osazone of maltose

mal'tot, *n.* [OF. *male tote* ill tax.] Maltolte.

malt sugar *Chem.* = MALTOSE

malt'worm' (môlt'wŭrm'; mŏlt'-), *n.* A tippler; a toper. + MALLOW.

malure + MALHEUR.

Mal u-ri'næ (măl'ū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Gr. μαλακός* soft (taken to mean slender) + *οὐρά* tail.] *Zool.* A subfamily of passerine birds usually included in the Muscicapidæ and including most of the so-called warblers and wrens of the Australian region. It is typified by the genus **Ma lu'rus.** — **mal'u rine** (măl'ū-rĭn; -rīn), *a.* & *n.*

ma'lus pu'dor. [L.] False shame or modesty.

mal'vad (mal'vȧd), *n.* [*Malva* + *-id.*] *Bot.* A mallow. *Lindley.*

mal'va-vis'co (măl'vȧ-vĭs'kō), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several mallows

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FIGS. 1 AND 2. MUSCULAR SYSTEM OF MAN.

FIG. 1, FRONTAL VIEW. FIG. 2, DORSAL VIEW. The sides marked A show the muscles of the first layer located immediately below the skin. Those marked B show the important muscles of the deeper layers. Where a muscle is shown in only one of the figures, the number (in parentheses) of that figure follows the name; as, Temporal (1).

HEAD AND NECK

1, 2 Occipito-frontalis;
3 Temporal (1);
4 Orbicularis Palpebrarum;
5 Zygomaticus Major;
6 Zygomaticus Minor;
7 Levator Labii Superioris (1);
8 Compressor Nasi (1);
9 Orbicularis Oris (1);
10 Triangularis Menti (1);
11 Depressor Labii Inferioris or Quadratus Menti (1);
12 Levator Menti (1);
13 Masseter (1);
14 Buccinator (1);
15 Auricularis Anterior;
16 Auricularis Superior;
17 Auricularis Posterior;
a Parotid Gland;
18 Mylohyoid;
19 Digastric;
20 Platysma or Platysma Myoides;
21 Sternocleidomastoid;
22 Omohyoid (1);
23 Sternothyroid (1);
24 Trapezius (1);
25 Splenius Capitis (2);
26 Splenius Colli (2);
27 Levator Anguli Scapulæ (2);
28 Supraspinatus (2).

TRUNK

29 Pectoralis Major (1);
30 Deltoid;
31 Latissimus Dorsi;
32 Serratus Magnus;
33 Obliquus Abdominis Externus;
34 Anterior Layer of Rectus Abdominis (1);
35 Umbilicus (1);
36 Abdominal Aponeurosis (1);
37 Linea Alba (1);
38 Subclavius (1);
39 Pectoralis Minor (1);
40 Serratus Posticus Superior;
41 Obliquus Abdominis Internus;
42 Infraspinatus (2);
43 Teres Minor (2);
44 Teres Major (2);
45 Rhomboideus Major (2);
46 Rhomboideus Minor (2);
b Scapula (2);
c 9th Rib (2);
d 10th Rib (2);
e 11th Rib (2);
f 12th Rib (2);
47 Serratus Posticus Inferior (2);
48 Lumbodorsal Fascia (2);
49 Sacrospinal (2).

UPPER LIMBS

50 Biceps Flexor Cubiti;
51 Triceps Extensor Cubiti;
52 Brachialis Anticus;
53 Aponeurotic Expansion of Biceps (1);
54 Extensor Carpi Radialis Longior;
55 Supinator Longus;
56 Great Palmar;
57 Small Palmar (1);
58 Flexor Digitorum Sublimis (1);
59 Flexor Carpi Ulnaris;
60 Palmaris Brevis;
61 Extensor Carpi Radialis Brevior;
62 Flexor Longus Pollicis (1);
63 Pronator Quadratus (1);
64 Flexor Brevis Pollicis (1);
65 Palmaris Longus (cut across in Fig. 1);
66 First Dorsal Interosseous Muscle or Abductor Indicis;
67 First Lumbricalis (1);
68 Fibrous Sheaths of the Tendons;
69 Adductor of the Little Finger;
70 Annular Ligament of the Carpus;
g Head of Humerus (showing Bicipital Groove);
71 Extensor Communis Digitorum (2);
72 Posterior Cubital (2);
73 Extensor Longus Pollicis;
h Inner Condyle of Humerus (2);
i Lower End of Radius (2);
j Lower End of Ulna (2);
74 Tendon of the Extensor Carpi Radialis Longior (2);
75 Adductor Pollicis (2);
76 Tendons of the Extensors (2);
77 Pronator Radii Teres (2);
78 Palmar Aponeurosis (2).

LOWER LIMBS

k Anterior Superior Iliac Spine (1);
79 Iliacus (1);
80 Gluteus Medius;
81 Tensor Fasciæ Femoris;
82 Rectus Cruris (1);
83 Psoas Major (1);
84 Pectineus (1);
85 Sartorius;
86 Adductor Longus (1);
87 Adductor Magnus;
88 Gracilis;
89 Vastus Externus of Quadriceps Extensor;
90 Vastus Internus of Quadriceps Extensor;
91 Gluteus Minimus (1);
92 Superior Extremity of Rectus Femoris of the Quadriceps Extensor (1);
93 Inferior Extremity of Rectus Femoris of the Quadriceps Extensor (1);
m Head of Femur (1);
94 Inferior Extremities of Psoas and Iliacus (1);
95 Adductor Brevis;
n Patella (1);
o Head of Fibula (1);
p Inner Condyle of Femur (1);
r Tuberosity of Tibia (1);
96 Tibialis Anticus (1);
97 Gastrocnemius;
98 Soleus;
99 Extensor Longus Digitorum (1);
100 Peroneus Longus;
101 Peroneus Brevis (1);
102 Flexor Longus Digitorum (1);
103 Extensor Proprius Hallucis (1);
104 Annular Ligament of the Ankle (1);
105 Extensor Brevis Digitorum (1);
106 Adductor Hallucis (1);
s Iliac Bone;
t Great Trochanter;
107 Gluteus Maximus (2);
108 Biceps Flexor Cruris (2);
109 Semitendinosus (2);
110 Semimembranosus (2);
111 Plantaris (2);
112 Gastrocnemius (2);
113 Flexor Longus Digitorum (2);
114 Peroneus Tertius (2);
115 Tendon of Tibialis Posticus (2);
116 Achilles' Tendon (2);
117 Pyriformis (2);
118 Gemellus Superior and Gemellus Inferior (2);
119 Obturator Internus (2);
120 Quadratus Femoris (2).

FIG. 3. SKELETON OF ADULT MAN.

HEAD OR SKULL

Bones of the Cranium

A Top of Skull showing Sutures;
1 Frontal;
2 Parietal (two in number);
3 Squamous Portion of Occipital;
4 Greater Wing of Sphenoid;
5 Squamous Portion of Temporal (two);
6 Ethmoid.

Bones of the Face

7 Nasal (two);
8 Lachrymal (two);
9 Vomer;
10 Maxilla or Superior Maxillary (two);
11 Mandible or Inferior Maxillary;
12 Malar (two).
(The Palatine Bones (two), Turbinated Bones, and the Bones of the Ear — Malleus, Incus, and Stapes in each ear — are not shown.)

Principal Features of the Bones of the Head

13 Coronoid Process of Mandible;
14 Condyloid Process of Mandible;
15 Styloid Process;
16 Mastoid Process;
17 Zygomatic Arch:
a Coronal Suture;
b Sphenofrontal Suture;
c Sphenosquamosal Suture;
d Squamosal Suture;
e Sphenoparietal Suture;
f Lambdoid Suture;
g Occipitomastoid Suture;
h Sagittal Suture;
i Superior Temporal Line;
k Inferior Temporal Line;
l Hyoid Bone.

THORAX OR CHEST

Bones of the Breast

18 First Bone of the Sternum called also Manubrium, Presternum, or Breast Bone;
19 Second Bone of the Sternum, called also Mesosternum;
20 Ensiform Cartilage or Xiphisternum.

Sternal or True Ribs

21 to 27 First to Seventh Ribs inclusive (two of each).

Asternal or False Ribs

28 to 32 Eighth to Twelfth Ribs inclusive;
(31 and 32 are the Floating Ribs) (two of each);
m. m. m. etc. Costal Cartilages.

TRUNK

Spinal Column

33 Seventh Cervical Vertebra;
34 Twelfth Dorsal, Costal, or Thoracic Vertebra;
35 Fifth Lumbar Vertebra;
36 Fifth Sacral Vertebra (last bone of the Sacrum);
37 Fourth Coccygeal Vertebra, or Coccyx.

UPPER LIMBS

Shoulder

38 Clavicle or Collar Bone (two);
39 Scapula or Shoulder Blade (two).

Arm

40 Humerus (two);
41 Ulna or Cubit (two);
42 Radius (two);
(p) Bones of Forearm in Prone Position;
(r) Same in Supine Position.

Bones of the Hand

(43) Bones of Right Hand (Dorsal, or Back, Surface);
(44) Bones of Right Hand (Volar, or Palm, Surface);
Diagram B Bones of the Left Hand (Dorsal Surface);
(s) Carpus, or Wrist;
(t) Metacarpus or Palm;
(u) Phalanges of Thumb and Fingers.

Bones of the Carpus

45 Lunar, or Semilunar (two);
46 Pisiform (two);
47 Triquetrum, or Cuneiform (two);
48 Unciform Bone, or Os Lamatum (two);
49 Os Magnum (two);
50 Navicular, or Scaphoid (two);
51 Trapezoid (two);
52 Trapezium (two).

Bones of the Metacarpus

53 to 57 First to Fifth Metacarpal Bones (two of each).

Phalanges (28 in all)

58 and 59 First and Second Phalanx of Thumb (two of each);
60 Ungual Tuberosity;
61 Proximal, or First, Phalanx of Index;
62 Middle, or Second, Phalanx of Index;
63 Distal, Terminal, Ungual, or Third Phalanx of Index.

LOWER LIMBS

Bones and Principal Parts of Pelvic Girdle

64 Ilium, Os Innominatum, Iliac, Haunch, or Hip, Bone (two);
65 Ischium;
66 Pubic Bone;
67 Sacrum;
68 Brim of Pelvis;
69 True Pelvis.

Bones of Leg

70 Femur, or Thigh Bone (two);
71 Patella, Rotula, Kneecap, or Kneepan (two);
72 Tibia or Shin Bone (two);
73 Fibula (two).

Bones of the Feet

(74) View from Dorsal Surface;
Diagram C Bones of Right Foot (Plantar, or Sole, Surface);
(x) Tarsus, or Ankle;
(y) Metatarsus;
(z) Phalanges of Toes.

Bones of the Tarsus

75 Talus, Astragalus, or Ankle Bone (two);
76 Calcaneum, Os Calcis, or Heel Bone (two);
w Internal Process of Tuberosity of Calcaneum;
77 Cuboid (two);
78, 79, 80 External, Middle, and Internal Cuneiform Bone (six in all);
81 Navicular or Scaphoid Bone (two).

Bones of the Metatarsus

82 to 86 First to Fifth Metatarsal Bones (ten in all);
87 Sesamoid Bones.
VI First Digit, Hallux, or Great Toe;
VII to IX Second to Fourth Digits, or Toes;
X Fifth Digit, or Little Toe.

Phalanges (28 in all)

88 and 89 First and Second Phalanx of Hallux;
90 to 92 First, Second, and Third Phalanx of Fifth Digit.

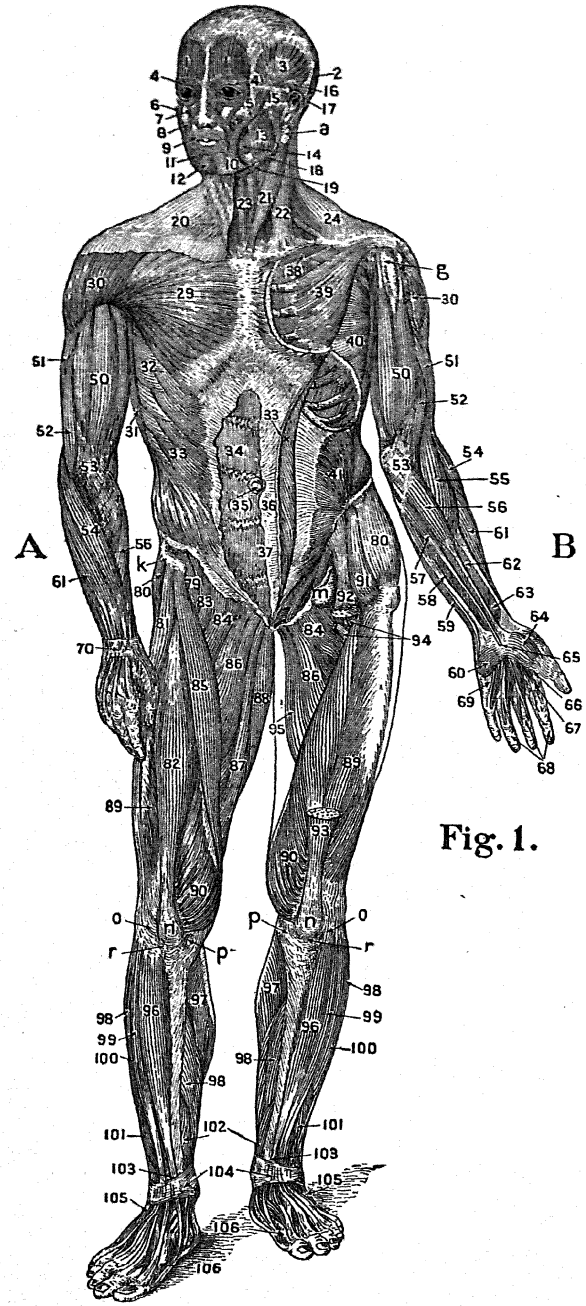


Fig. 1.

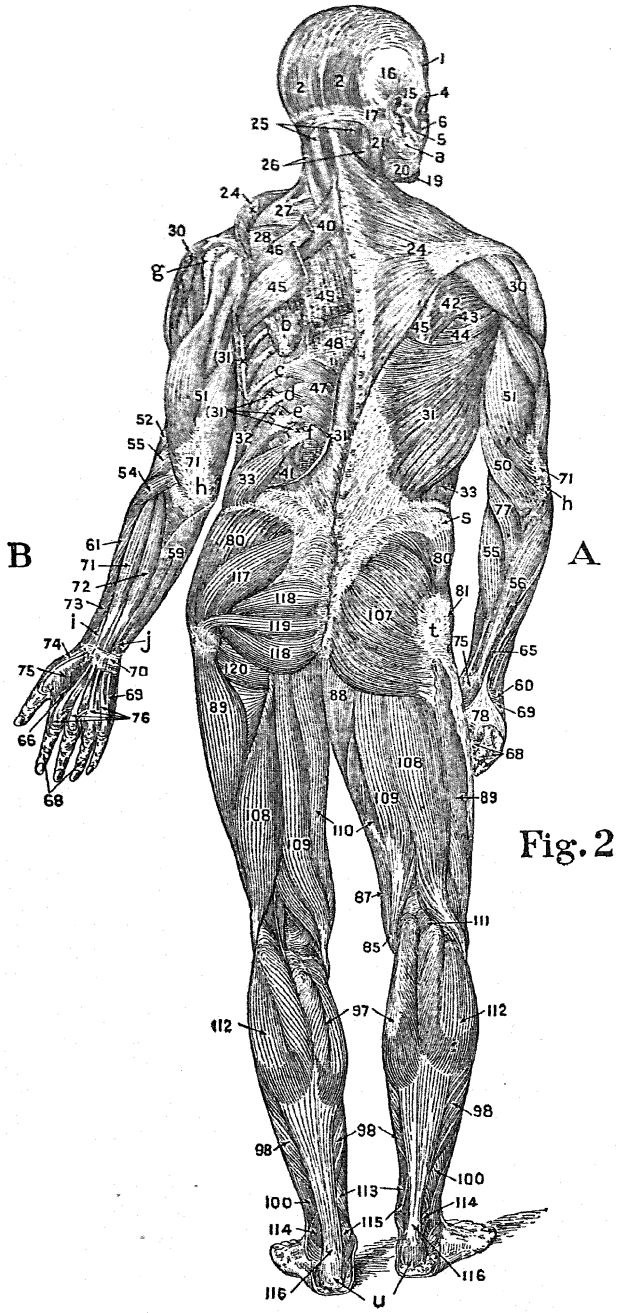


Fig. 2.

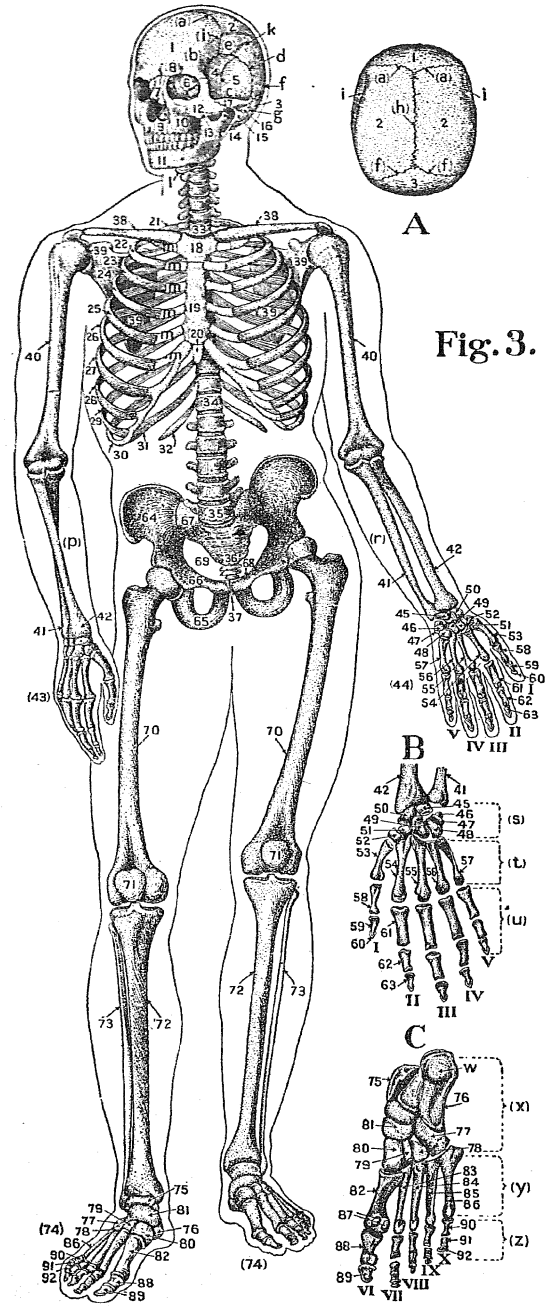


Fig. 3.

leaves and mostly bright scarlet involucrate bell-shaped flowers. *M. arboreus* is often sold as an *abutilon*.

mal'ver-sa'tion (măl'vĕr-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *malverser* to be corrupt in office, fr. L. *male* ill + *versari* to move about, to occupy one's self, *vertere* to turn. See MAL-; VERSE.] Evil conduct; fraudulent practices; misbehavior, corruption, or extortion in office.

Mal-vo'li-o (măl-vō'lĭ-ō), *n.* The outrageously self-conceited steward to Olivia in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." He is readily led to believe that she is in love with him, and makes himself ridiculous by his advances to her.

Mam-bri'no (măm-brē'nō), *n.* A pagan king in some of the old chivalry romances. He possessed an enchanted golden helmet that rendered the wearer invisible. This was borne away by Rinaldo and was eagerly sought by the paladins of Charlemagne. It owes its celebrity, in a great measure, to the mention of it by Cervantes in "Don Quixote," the knight insisting that the barber's brass basin is the helmet.

Mam'e-luke (măm'ē-lūk), *n.* [F. *mameluck*, cf. Sp. *mameluco*, It. *mammalucco*; all fr. Ar. *mamlūk* a purchased slave or captive; lit., possessed or in one's power, p. p. of *malaka* to possess.] **1.** One of a body of soldiers recruited from slaves converted to Islamism, who, during several centuries, had great political power in Egypt, until exterminated or dispersed by Mehemet Ali in 1811.

2. [*l. c.*] In Mohammedan countries, a slave.

3. [*l. c.*] Fig., a fighting slave.

ma-mey' (mă-mā'; -mē'), *n.* [Haytian *mamey.*] One of three tropical American trees or their fruits: **a** The tree *Mammea americana* or its fruit, the **mamey de Santo Domingo** of Cuba; — also called *mamey apple.* See MAMMEA. **b** The marmalade tree or its fruit, the latter called in Cuba **mamey sapota** or **mamey colorado.** **c** The sapodilla.

mam'lat-dar' (măm'lŭt-dar'), *n.* Also **mam'lut-dar'.** [Bengali *māmlatdār*, fr. Per *mu'āmalatdār*, Ar. *mu'āmalah* business + Per. suffix of agency *dār.*] In the Bombay Presidency, a native civil officer in charge of a taluk, corresponding nearly to the tahsildar in the Northern Provinces. He is directly subordinate to the collector. *India.*

mam-ma' (mă-mä'; mä'mă; 277: *the second pron., common in the U. S., is not recognized in recent British dictionaries*), *n.* Also **ma-ma'.** [Reduplicated from the intantine word *ma*, influenced in spelling by L. *mamma* breast: cf. F. *maman.*] Mother; — now usually a child's word. "Tell tales to papa and *mamma.*" *Swift.*

mam'ma (măm'ă), *n.*; *pl.* -MÆ (-ē). [L. *mamma* breast.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A glandular organ for secreting milk, characteristic of all mammals, but normally rudimentary in the male; a mammary gland and its accessory parts.

mam'mal (-ăl), *n.* | See MAMMALIA.] One of the Mammalia.

Mam-ma'li-a (mă-mā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *mammalis* (of the breast), *mamma* breast; or fr. *mamma* breast, in imitation of L. *animalia*, pl. of *animal* animal.] *Zoöl.* The highest class of vertebrates, including man and all other animals that nourish their young with milk. The Mammalia are warm-blooded, and (except the monotremes) viviparous; their embryos develop an amnion and allantois. Characters peculiar to the class are: the skin more or less covered with hairs of peculiar structure (see HAIR), though these are almost wanting in cetaceans; mammary glands; the mandible articulating directly with the squamosal; the ankle joint when present crurotarsal; a chain of small separate ear bones; brain with four optic lobes; a muscular diaphragm separating the heart and lungs from the abdominal cavity; a left aortic arch only; and red blood corpuscles without nuclei (except in the fetus). Although most mammals are terrestrial or arboreal, many are aquatic, as whales, seals, and manatees, and others (the bats) are aërial. The Mammalia are distributed throughout the world, though strictly terrestrial indigenous forms are absent from the Antarctic continent, New Zealand, and much of Polynesia. The earliest undoubted mammalian remains are Jurassic; in the Tertiary they were especially abundant. Their exact ancestry is undetermined, but some consider them descendants of the Theromorpha (which see). They are commonly divided into the subclasses: (1) PROTOTHERIA, containing the Monotremata and extinct Allotheria. (2) METATHERIA, containing only the Marsupialia. (By some this is united with the Eutheria.) (3) EUTHERIA, containing all the remaining orders.

mam-ma'li-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Mammalia, or mammals.

mam'ma-lif'er-ous (măm'ă-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*mammal* + *-ferous.*] *Geol.* Containing mammalian remains.

mam-mal'o-gy (mă-măl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*Mammalia* + *-logy:* cf. F. *mammalogie.*] The branch of zoölogy which deals with mammals. — **mam'ma-log'i-cal** (măm'ă-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **mam-mal'o-gist** (mă-măl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

mam'ma-ry (măm'ă-rĭ), *a. Anat.* Of or pert. to the mammæ, or breasts. — **mammary artery, mammary vein.** *Anat.* See INTERNAL MAMMARY ARTERY and VEIN. — **m. fetus.** *Zoöl.*, the undeveloped young of a marsupial while still attached to the mamma. — **m. gestation,** *Zoöl.*, the carrying of imperfectly developed young attached to the mammæ, as in marsupials. — **mammary gland,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, one of the two or more large compound glands, characteristic of the Mammalia, which, in the female, secrete milk for the nourishment of the young. They are regarded as highly specialized sebaceous glands, and are always situated on the ventral aspect of the body, varying in number from two to twenty-two. In monotremes they are without nipples. — **m. pouch,** the marsupium of a monotreme as distinguished from that of a marsupial.

Mam-me'a (mă-mē'*a*), *n.* [NL., fr. Haytian *mamey.*] *Bot.* A small genus of clusiaceous trees, natives of America and Asia, characterized by valvate, 2-parted calyx and 2–4-celled ovary becoming a large drupaceous fruit. *M. americana*, sometimes called **tropical apricot,** is much cultivated in the West Indies for its large, sweet, yellow fruit (see **MAMEY a**). The large seeds are anthelmintic. A gum obtained from the bark is used to destroy chigoes.

mam-mif'er-ous (mă-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*mamma* breast + *-ferous.*] Having breasts, or mammæ; mammalian.

mam-mil'la (mă-mĭl'*a*), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., better *mamilla*, dim. of *mamma* a breast.] *Anat.* A nipple.

mam'mil-lar (măm'ĭ-lăr), *a.* Mammillary.

Mam'mil-la'ri-a (-lā'rĭ-ă; 115), *n.* [NL. See MAMMILLA.] a *Bot.* Syn. of CACTUS, 1. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any cactus of the genus *Cactus.* They are usually of small size, with small cylindrical hairy or spiny joints which are usually tuberculate, giving rise to the name **nipple cactus.** The flowers are of various shades of red and yellow.

mam'mil-la-ry (măm'ĭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *mamillaire.* See MAMMILLA.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or resembling, a mammilla.

2. *Min.* Composed of concretions shaped somewhat like breasts; studded with mammiform protuberances. **mammillary process, m. tubercle.** See METAPOPHYSIS.

mam'mil-late (-lāt) } *a.* Having nipples, or small pro-
mam'mil-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } tuberances like nipples.

mam'mil-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A mammilliform protuberance.

mam-mil'li-form (mă-mĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Nipple-shaped.

mam'mock (măm'ŭk), *n.* A shapeless piece; a fragment; a scrap. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

mam'mock, *v. t.*; MAM'MOCKED (-ŭkt); MAM'MOCK-ING. To tear, break, or divide into pieces or fragments. *Milton.*

mam'mon (măm'ŭn), *n.* [L. *mammona*, Gr. μαμμωνᾶς riches, Aramaic *mamōnā*; cf. Heb. *matmōn* a hiding place, subterranean storehouse, treasury, fr. *ūman* to hide.] In the Scriptures, riches; hence [*cap.*], as a proper name, the demon of cupidity, made by Milton one of the fallen angels, or the god of riches; riches, personified.

Ye cannot serve God and *mammon* *Matt* vi. 24.

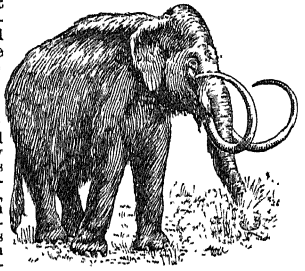
Mammon, the god or prince of this world, that is, the god and prince of usurers and penny-fathers *Nash.*

mam'mon-ish, *a.* Actuated or prompted by a devotion to money getting or the service of mammon. *Carlyle.*

mam'mon-ism (măm'ŭn-Iz'm), *n.* Devotion to the pursuit of wealth; the service of mammon; worldliness.

mam'mon-ite (-it), *n.* One devoted to mammonism. — **mam'mon-it'ish** (-it'ĭsh), *a.*

mam'moth (măm'ŏth), *n.* [Russ. *mámont*, *mámant.*] An extinct elephant (*Elephas primigenius*), related to, and nearly the same size as, the existing Indian elephant, but differing in its very long, upwardly curving tusks, and long thick hairy coat. Its remains are found in Pleistocene deposits, particularly in Alaska and in Siberia, where its tusks have long been an article of commerce. Several nearly complete specimens with much of the hair and flesh preserved have been found in frozen ground in Siberia. It was probably coeval with prehistoric man. The name is extended to related extinct species. Cf. ELEPHANT, MASTODON.



Restoration of Mammoth. ($\frac{1}{50}$)

mam'moth, *a.* Resembling the mammoth in size; very large; gigantic; as, a *mammoth* ox. — **mammoth clover.** = ZIGZAG CLOVER. — **m. powder,** a large-grained, pressed powder for heavy ordnance. *U. S.* — **m. tree.** = BIG TREE.

Mam'mut (măm'ŭt), *n.* [See MAMMOTH.] *Paleon.* The principal genus of mastodons (see MASTODON).

mam'my (măm'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-Iz). **1.** a Mother; — a child's word. **b** In the southern United States, a negress nurse or old family servant.

2. The stone roller (*Campostoma anomalum*).

man (măn), *n.*; *pl.* MEN (mĕn). [AS. *mann*, *man*, *monn*, *mon*; akin to OS., D., & OHG. *man*, G. *mann*, Icel. *maðr*, for *mannr*, Dan. *mand*, Sw. *man*, Goth. *manna*; cf. Skr. *manu*, *manus.*] **1.** A human being; an individual of the genus *Homo.* Man is the highest type of animal existing or known to have existed, but differs from other animals more in his extraordinary mental development than in anatomical structure. Man belongs in the class Mammalia, and modern zoölogists recognize that his structural peculiarities are at most sufficient to justify separating him from the anthropoid apes (family Simiidæ), as a separate family, the Hominidæ, though the older zoölogists regarded him as constituting a separate order (Bimana). But man is not regarded as descended from any existing form of ape, and is believed by some to have become differentiated from the common ancestral type in the Pliocene, by others not until the early Pleistocene, period (cf. PITHECANTHROPUS). He doubtless originated in the Eastern Hemisphere. The main structural characters distinguishing man are: his completely erect posture and gait, from which follow the modification of the feet for walking instead of prehension (the hallux or great toe being nonapposable) and the greater development of certain muscles (as the gluteus maximus and those of the calf) which hold the body erect; the shortness of the arms and the size and perfect apposability of the thumb; the scarcity of hair on most parts of the body; the distinctness of the chin; the comparatively uniform size and even arrangement of the teeth; and most of all, the enormous development of the brain, esp. of the cerebrum, and the smooth rounded skull and high facial angle. Man alone has the power of articulate speech, and largely by reason of this power the capacity of abstract reasoning. Only one human species, *Homo sapiens*, is generally recognized. Some anthropologists, however, consider the extinct **Neanderthal man** of western Europe as a separate species (*Homo neanderthalensis*) intermediate between the **Java man** (or *Pithecanthropus*, a distinct genus) and existing races. According to Linnæus, *Homo sapiens* comprises four varieties or primary races, the European, Asiatic, African, and American. Blumenbach (1752-1840) distinguished five, Caucasic, Mongolic, Ethiopic, American, and Malay, and this classification is largely followed to-day, although the number is often reduced to four, corresponding to those of Linnæus, or, following de Quatrefages, to three (the Malay and American being treated as of mixed origin, chiefly Mongolic). The number of secondary races varies according to the system of classification. The chief physical traits by which different races are distinguished are the color of the skin, the form of the hair, and the shape of the skull, especially with reference to the cranial and gnathic indices. Of these traits the form of the hair is seemingly the most constant, and classifications of the human species on this trait as fundamental have been made by Haeckel, Huxley, Broca, and F. Müller (see HAIR). See AGE, *n.*, 8; AMERICAN, *a.* 3 (cf. INDIAN, *n.*, 5); CAUCASIAN, *a.*, 2; ETHIOPIAN, *a.*, 4; MONGOLIAN, *a.*, 2; MALAY, *n.*, 1 & 2; LANGUAGE.

2. The human race; mankind; human beings collectively.

And God said, Let us make *man* in our image, after our likeness, and let them have dominion. *Gen.* i. 26.

The proper study of mankind is *man.* *Pope*

3. The male human being; also, a human being or a male human being, as such, without regard to his accidents of position, office, intellectual qualities, etc.; esp., an adult male person, as distinguished from a *woman* or a *child.*

The king is but a *man*, as I am. *Shak*

Woman has, in general, much stronger propensity than *man* to the discharge of parental duties. *Cowper*

4. With *a*, one, or any one, indefinitely; — a modified survival of the Anglo-Saxon *man*, or *mon*, as an indefinite pronoun "A *man* cannot make him laugh." *Shak.*

A *man* would expect to find some antiquities *Addison*

5. One possessing in a high degree the distinctive qualities of manhood; one having manly excellence.

Nature might stand up
And say to all the world "This was a *man!*" *Shak.*

6. Manly character or quality; manhood; manliness.

It hath cow'd my better part of *man.* *Shak.*

7. A term of familiar address often implying on the part of the speaker some degree of authority, impatience, or contempt; as, Come, *man*, we 've no time to lose!

8. A person of consequence or position; — often in the phrase *a man or a mouse.*

9. A married man; a husband; — correlative to *wife. Obs. or Dial.*, except in phr. *man and wife.*

I pronounce that they are *man* and wife. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

10. A lover or suitor. *Obs. or Dial.*

11. A vassal or liegeman.

The vassal, or tenant, kneeling, ungirt, uncovered, and holding up his hands between those of his lord, professed that he did become his *man* from that day forth, of life, limb, and earthly honor. *Blackstone*

12. An adult male servant, as a valet; also, an adult male employee; — correlative of *master*; as, the *men* are on a strike. "Like master, like *man.*" *Old Proverb.*

13. One of the pieces with which certain games, as chess or draughts, are played Cf. CHESSMAN.

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having showy flowers, as species of *Malvaviscus*, *Malvastrum*, *Hibiscus*, etc. *Porto Rico.*

malverse, *v. i.* [F. *malverser*] *Law.* To be guilty of malversation. *Obs.* [VOYSIE.]

mal've-sie, malvesye. † MALMAL'voi-sie (măl'vwä-zē; măl'vă-), *n.* [F.] Malmsey.

malwe. † MALLOW.

malye. † MAIL, a coin.

malygne, *n.* [OF. *maligne.* See MALIGN, *a.*] Malice. *Obs.*

mam. † MA'AM.

mam (măm), *n.* [Abbr fr. *mamma.*] Mother. *Now Chiefly Childish or Illiterate.*

ma-ma' (mă-mä'; mä'mă). Var. of MAMMA.

Ma ma'laa (mä-mä'yŏs). *Bib.*

Mam'a-luk, Mam'a-luke. Vars. of MAMELUKE.

Ma'ma'mou'chi' (mä'mä'mōō'-shē'), *n.* In Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," a mock title which M. Jourdain is told has been conferred on him by the Grand Seignior.

Ma-ma'nua (mä-mä'nwä), *n.* A Negrito of the partly Christianized tribes inhabiting the interior of Surigao, Mindanao.

mam'ble, *v. i.* [ME. *mamelen.* Cf. MUMBLE.] To mumble; to babble. *Obs.*

mambu, *n.* † BAMBOO.

mamee. † MAMMEE.

mamel. † MAMBLE.

mam'e-lière' (măm'ĕ-lyâr'), *n.* [F. *mamelière*, fr. *mamelle* breast.] In medieval armor, one of two round steel plates, sometimes a single plate, covering the breasts, as an added protection, or to hold a chain attached to the sword, dagger, etc.

ma-mel'lia, *n. pl.* [C. *mamelle*, L. *mamilla*, dim. of *mamma* breast.] A woman's breasts. *Obs.*

mam'e-lon (măm'ĕ-lŏn), *n.* [F.] A rounded hillock; a rounded elevation or protuberance.

mam'e-lon-at'ed (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Covered with mamelons.

mam'e-lu'co (măm'ĕ-lōō'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COS (-kōz). [Pg.] In South America, a person of mixed Indian and white blood.

mameri. † MAHOMERYE.

mam'ie. Var. of MAMEY.

mamie. Var. of MAMEY.

Ma'mie (mă'mĭ), *n.* Dim of MARY.

ma-mil'la, mam'il-lar, etc. Vars of MAMMILLA, etc.

ma-mil'lan, *a.* Mammillary. *Obs.*

Mam'il-la'ri-a. Var. of MAMMILLARIA.

mam'ish, *a.* [*mam* + 1st *-ish.*] Effeminate; foolish. *Obs.*

mam'ma-day, *n.* A milksop. *Obs.*

mam-mal'gia (mă-măl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; L. *mamma* breast + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the breast.

mam-mal'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being mammalian.

Mammamouchi. † MAMAMOUCHI. [MEHMANDAR.

mammandar, mammandore. †

mam'mate (măm'āt), *a.* Having mammæ.

mam-ma'to-cu'mu-lus (mă-mā'tō-kū'mū-lŭs), *n. Meteor* A cumulus cloud mammillated below; — called also *festoon cloud.* It indicates rain.

‖ **mam'me** (măm'mē), *n.* [It.] *Fig Culture.* The third, or final, crop of figs in a season. Cf. MAMMONI, PROFICHI.

mam-mee', mammee apple, etc. Var. of MAMEY, etc.

mam'me-lière'. Var of MAMELIERE.

mammer (*dial.* măm'ẽr, mām'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* To confuse or be confused; perplex; waver; stammer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mam'met. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MAUMET.

mammetrouse, *a* [See MAUMETRY.] Idolatrous. *Obs.*

mam'met-ry (măm'ĕt-rĭ). Var. of MAUMETRY.

mam-mey'. Var. of MAMEY.

mam'mi-chog (măm'ĭ-chŏg), **mam'mi-chug** (-chŭg). Vars. of MUMMICHOG.

mam'mie. Var. of MAMMY.

Mam-mif'er-a (mă-mĭf'ĕr-ă), *n. pl* [NL. cf. F. *mammifères.* See MAMMIFEROUS.] *Zool.* The Mammalia. *Obs.* — **mam'mi-fer** (măm'ĭ-fĕr), *n.*

mam'mi-form (măm'ĭ-fôrm), *a* [*mamma* breast + *-form.*] Having the form of a breast or nipple; mammillary.

mam-mil'la-plas'ty, *n.* [*mammilla* + *-plasty.*] *Surg* Plastic operation on a nipple.

mam'mil-loid (măm'ĭ-loid), *a.* Mammilliform.

mam-mil'tis (măm-mĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *mamma* breast + *-itis.*] = MASTITIS

mammlere, *n.* [From MAMBLE, *v.*] A babbler. *Obs.*

mam'mo-di (măm'ō-dĭ), *n.* [F. *mamoudi*, fr Hind. *mahmūdī* a muslin.] A kind of muslin or fine linen. [† MAMMALOGY.]

mam-mol'o-gy (mă-mŏl'ō-jĭ). **Mammon.Sir Epicure.** A worldly sensualist in Ben Jonson's play "The Alchemist." [-DOM.]

mam'mon-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See ‖ **mam'mo-ni** (măm'mō-nē), *n.* [It.] *Fig Culture* The second crop of the season. Cf. PROFICHI, MAMME.

mam'mo-ni-a-cal (măm'ō-nĭ'ă-kăl), **-mon'ic** (mă-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to mammon. *Rare.*

mam'mon-ist, *n.* A mammonite.

mam'mon-is'tic (măm'ŭn-Is'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to mammonists or mammonism.

mam'mon-ize (măm'ŭn-Iz), *v. t.* To make mammonish. *Rare.* — **mam'mon-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

mam'mon-ol'a-try (-ŏl'ă-trĭ), *n.* [*mammon* + *-latry.*] Mammon worship. *Nonce Word.*

mam'mose (măm'ōs; mă-mōs'), *a.* [L. *mammosus* having large breasts, *mamma* breast.] *Bot.* Mammiform

mammothee. † MAHMUDI.

mam'moth-is'tic (măm'ŏth-Is'tĭk), *a* Of or pert. to the mammoth. *Nonce Word.*

mam'mo-thrept (măm'ō-thrept), *n* [Gr. μαμμόθρεπτος; *μάμμα* grandmother + τρέφειν to nourish.] Lit., a child brought up by its grandmother; hence, a spoiled child; an infant. *Obs.*

mam'mu-la (măm'ū-lă), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē) [L., dim. of *mamma* breast.] *Zool.* a Any small conical papilla. **b** A spinneret of a spider. [of MUMMICHOG.

mam'my-chug (-ĭ-chŭg). Var. **Mam'ni-ta-nal'mus** (măm'nĭ-tă-nă'mŭs; -nĭ'mŭs), **-ne'mus** (-nē'mŭs). *Bib.*

ma'mo (mä'mō), *n.* [Hawaiian.] a A recently exterminated passerine bird of Hawaii (*Drepanis pacifica*) having a slender curved bill and plumage chiefly black, with a golden yellow rump, the feathers of which were used in the gorgeous mantles or cloaks of native chiefs. **b** A cloak made of the feathers of the mamo.

mamoluke † MAMELUKE.

ma-mon' (mä-mōn'), **ma'mon-cil'lo** (mä'mŏn-sēl'yō; 138, 194), *n.* [Sp.] *West Indies.* **a** The genip (*Mehcocca bijuga*). **b** The custard apple *Annona glabra*

mamooda. † MAHMUDI.

ma-moo'dee, ma-moo'di, etc. Vars. of MAHMUDI.

mam'pa-lon (măm'pă-lŏn), *n.* [Malay *bomprang, momprang*, called *mampalon* by Dyaks of South Borneo.] A short-tailed, web-footed, reddish brown viverrine mammal (*Cynogale bennettii*) of Borneo, Sumatra, and the Malay Peninsula. It is otterlike in habits and appearance.

Mam're (măm'rē). *Bib.*

mam-sell' (-zĕl'), *n.* [F. *mam'selle.*] Mademoiselle. *Colloq.*

M. Am. Soc. M. E. *Abbr.* Member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. [*Bib.*]

Ma-mu'chan (mä-mū'kän). *D.*

Ma-mu'chus (-kŭs). *Bib.*

mamudee. † MAHMUDI

mamunt. † MOMENT.

ma-muque', *n.* [Due to a mistake. See MANUCODE.] A bird described as living entirely on air and as flying without wings; — due to an early misdescription of the bird of paradise. *Obs.*

mam'zer (măm'zẽr), *n.* [Heb. *mamzēr.*] A bastard. *Obs.*

Deut. xxiii. 2 (*Douay Ver.*).

man. † MOAN.

14. A ship or vessel; — now only in compounds; as, merchant*man;* India*man;* *man*-of-war.
15. A conical heap of stones set up on a mountain top; the mountain top itself; — often in proper names; as, Scafell *Man. Local, Eng.*
16. The obverse of a coin; — so called in tossing. *Eng.*
17. A being or creature. *Obs.*
No *man* means evil but the devil *Shak.*
as a man, as a person; in one's character of a person merely. — **as one m.,** with one accord; unanimously. — **m. about town,** a man who much frequents private and public places of resort in a town, as clubs, theaters, etc. — **m. alive.** See ALIVE, *a.*, 6. — **m. at,** *or* **of,** arms, a soldier; esp., a heavy-armed horse soldier. — **M. in Black,** in Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World," a kind-hearted man who pretends cynicism. — **m. in the ears.** = MAN IN THE STREET (see below). *U. S.* — **m.-in-the-ground.** = BIGROOT. — **M. in the Iron Mask.** See under IRON, *a.* — **m. in the moon.** **a** A fancied figure of a man or man's face suggested by the dark lines and spots upon the surface of the moon. It is a popular superstition that these are the figure of a man leaning on a fork, on which he carries a bundle of thorns or brushwood, for stealing which on a Sunday he was transported to the moon. The account given in Numbers xv. 32-36, of a man who was stoned to death for gathering sticks upon the Sabbath day, may be the origin of this legend. Dante says the figure is that of Cain. **b** An imaginary person: esp., humorously, in England, a pretended unknown person who has furnished money to corrupt voters. — **m. in the street,** the average or ordinary man. — **m. of affairs,** a man who has been engaged in business or public matters of large importance. — **m. of all work,** a man who does all sorts of work. — **M. of Bath,** Ralph Allen (1694-1764), a philanthropist of Bath and a friend of Pope and Fielding. He is the original of Allworthy in "Tom Jones." — **m. of blood,** a man who has shed blood; a bloodguilty man or man of violence. *A Hebraism.*
Begone, begone, thou *man of blood* [A V *bloody man*, margin *man of blood*]. *2 Sam.* xvi. 7 (*R. V.*).
— **M. of Blood and Iron,** Bismarck (1815-98); — so called from his remark, in speaking before the Budget Commission of the Prussian Diet, September 30, 1862, that the mighty problems of the age are to be solved by blood and iron. — **m. of craft.** *Obs.* **a** A craftsman. **b** A person versed in magic or occult arts. — **m. of Cro-Magnon race.** See CRO-MAGNON RACE. — **m. of death,** a man deserving of death. *A Hebraism. Obs.* — **M. of December,** Napoleon III. (1808-73), whose election to the presidency of the French Republic (1848), famous *coup d'état* (1851), and accession (1852) to the imperial throne, happened in the month of December. — **M. of Destiny,** Napoleon Bonaparte, who believed himself to be an instrument of fate. — **M. of Feeling,** Harley, the sentimental hero of the novel of this name by Henry Mackenzie (1745-1831). — **m. of God.** **a** A saint. **b** An ecclesiastic. — **m. of letters,** a learned man; a scholar; now more usually, an author or littérateur. — **m. of mark,** a conspicuous or eminent man. — **m. of men,** a man superior to all or most others. — **m. of mold** *or* **mould,** a mortal man. *Shak. Emerson.* — **m. of motley,** a fool. *Obs. Beau. & Fl.* — **m. of pleasure,** a man given to sensual pleasure; a profligate. — **M. of Ross,** John Kyrle (1637-1724), a philanthropist of the parish of Ross, Herefordshire, England, who has been immortalized by Pope. — **M. of Sedan,** Napoleon III. (1808-73); — so called from his defeat and capture at the battle of Sedan (1870), which caused his downfall. — **m. of sin,** *Bib.*, one who is the embodiment of evil, whose coming is represented (*2 Thess.* ii. 3) as preceding the second coming of Christ. *A Hebraism.* — **M. of Sorrows,** Jesus Christ; — often so called in allusion to Is. liii. 3. — **M. of Spy,** a type of paleolithic man, so named from the remains of two skeletons found at Spy, Belgium. The skulls display the traits characteristic of the Neanderthal man, though the simian characteristics are less pronounced and the cranial capacity somewhat greater. — **m. of straw,** a fictitious or irresponsible person who is made to act as bail or to figure in some fraudulent transaction; hence, a fictitious or imaginary person, as one to whom certain views or certain qualities are ascribed. — **m. of the church,** an ecclesiastic. — **m.-of-the-earth.** = MANROOT **a.** — **M. of the People,** Charles James Fox (1749-1806), who espoused the cause of the people. — **m. of the world.** **a** One of the laity; a layman. *Obs.* **b** A worldly man. *Ps.* xvii. 14. **c** A man practically acquainted with the ways of the world, esp. those of the great world, or world of fashion or high life. — **m. of war.** **a** A warrior; a soldier. *Shak.* **b** *Naut.* A man-of-war. — **M. on Horseback,** General Boulanger (1837-91); — so called because he usually appeared in public on horseback. — **to a m.,** none being excepted; every one.

man (măn), *v. t.;* MANNED (măndˊ); MAN'NING. [AS. *mannian.*] **1.** To supply with men; to furnish with a sufficient force or complement of men, as for management, service, defense, etc.; as, to *man* a ship, boat, or fort.
See how the surly Warwick *mans* the wall! *Shak.*
2. To furnish with inhabitants; to populate. *Obs.*
3. To furnish with servants or followers. *Obs. Shak.*
4. To wait on as a manservant; to escort. *Obs. Shak.*
5. To furnish with strength for action; to prepare for efficiency; to fortify; to brace. "Theodosius having *manned* his soul with proper reflections." *Addison.*
6. To make manlike or manly. *Rare.*
7. To rule, manage, or control. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
8. To accustom to man, as a hawk; to tame. *Shak.*
9. *Naut.* To take hold of and exert strength upon, as by pulling; as, *man* the main halyards and get the sail up smartly; — often disting. from *lend* (which see).
10. *Australia.* To catch hold of and restrain (a horse).
to man the side, *Nav.*, to station the crew along the rails, on the turrets, etc., in lines, with hands on each other's shoulders, as a salute or mark of honor; also, of the crew, to take this formation or arrangement. — **to man the yards,** *Nav.*, to station men on the yards in lines as a salute or mark of honor; also, to take this formation or arrangement.

man (măn), *a.* Male; as, *man* cook. Cf. LADY, WOMAN.

man'a-ca (măn'ȧ-kȧ), *n.* [Tupi *manacá.*] **a** A Brazilian solanaceous plant (*Brunfelsia hopeana*) with violet-purple flowers; also, an antisyphilitic drug consisting of its root and stem. **b** Also **manaca palm.** The cohune.

man'a-cle (măn'ȧ-k'l), *n.* [ME. *manicle*, OF. *manicle*, F. *manicle* sort of glove, manacle, L. *manicula* a little hand, dim. of *manus* hand; cf. L. *manica* sleeve, manacle, fr. *manus.* See MANUAL.] A handcuff; a shackle for the hand or wrist; hence, a fetter; a restraint; — usually in *pl.*

man'a-cle (măn'ȧ-k'l), *v. t.;* MAN'A-CLED (-k'ld); MAN'A-CLING (-klĭng). To put handcuffs or other fastening on, for confining the hands; to shackle; to confine; to fetter; to restrain from the use of the limbs or natural powers.
Is it thus you use this monarch, to *manacle* and shackle him hand and foot? *Arbuthnot.*
Syn. — See HAMPER.

man'age (măn'ăj), *n.* [F. *manège*, or its source, It. *maneggio*, fr. *maneggiare* to manage, fr. L. *manus* hand. Perhaps somewhat influenced by F. *ménage* housekeeping, OF. *mesnage*, akin to E. *mansion.* See MANUAL; cf. MANÈGE.] **1.** The handling or government of anything, esp. of a horse (see MANEGE); management; administration. *Obs. or Archaic.*
The unlucky *manage* of this fatal brawl *Shak.*
2. The action and paces of, or characteristic of, a trained riding horse. *Obs. or Archaic. Shak.*
3. A riding school or academy; a manège.

man'age, *v. t.;* MAN'AGED (-ăjd); MAN'AG-ING (-ă-jĭng). [Prob. fr. It. *maneggiare. Cyf. E. D.* See MANAGE, *n.*]
1. To train (a horse) in the manège; to exercise in graceful or skillful action; to put through his paces.
2. To have under control and direction; to handle successfully or cope with; to conduct; guide; administer; treat; handle; wield; control; to carry on; to have the care of, to tend.
What wars I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain *Prior*
3. To guide by careful or delicate treatment; to wield with address; to make subservient by artful conduct; to bring around cunningly to one's plans.
It was so much his interest to *manage* his Protestant subjects. *Addison*
4. To treat with care; to husband. *Dryden.*
5. To work upon; manipulate; cultivate (land), to adulterate, as wine.
6. To bring about by contriving; to contrive. *Shak.*
Syn. — Direct, govern, control, wield, order, contrive, concert, transact. See CONDUCT.

man'age, *v. i.* **1.** Of a horse, to go through his paces, movements, or evolutions as taught in a riding school. *Obs.*
2. To direct affairs; to carry on business or affairs; to administer; also, to admit of being carried on.
Leave them to *manage* for thee. *Dryden*
3. To act or steer carefully or cautiously; — after Fr. *se ménager. Obs.*
4. To achieve one's purpose; to get on or along; to contrive; as, he *managed* in spite of lack of funds. *Colloq.*

man'age-a-ble (măn'ăj-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be managed; specif.: submitting to control; governable; tractable; subservient; as, a *manageable* horse.
Syn. — Governable, tractable, controllable, docile.
— **man'age-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **man'age-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **man'age-a-bly,** *adv.*

man'age-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [From MANAGE, *v.*] **1.** Act or art of managing; the manner of treating, directing, carrying on, or using, for a purpose; conduct; administration; guidance; control; as, the *management* of a family or of a farm; the *management* of state affairs.
"The *management* of the voice." *E. Porter*
2. An instance or act of management; also, a contrivance; artifice. *Obs.*
3. Judicious use of means to accomplish an end; conduct directed by art or address; skillful treatment; cunning practice; — often in a bad sense.
Mark with what *management* their tribes divide;
Some stick to you, and some to t'other side *Dryden.*
4. A business dealing; negotiation. *Obs.*
He had great *managements* with ecclesiastics. *Addison*
5. Capacity for managing; executive ability or skill; also, *Obs.*, tact; cleverness; adroitness; as, he showed great *management* in that affair.
6. Consideration; indulgence; moderation of feeling; — after F. *ménagement. Obs.*
7. The collective body of those who manage or direct any enterprise or interest; the board of managers.
Syn. — Conduct, administration, government, direction, guidance, care, charge; contrivance, intrigue.

man'ag-er (măn'ăj-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who manages; a conductor or director; as, the *manager* of a theater.
A skillful *manager* of the rabble. *South.*
2. A person who conducts business or household affairs with economy and frugality; an economist.
In the main, a *manager* of his treasure. *Sir W. Temple.*
3. In the British Parliament, in either house, one of a small body or committee of members appointed to perform some special duty, as to arrange for a conference between the two houses or to manage an impeachment.
4. *Eng. Law.* A person appointed by a court of equity to carry on under the court's control a business for the benefit of creditors or other beneficiaries.

man'a-ge'ri-al (măn'ȧ-jē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a manager; as, *managerial* qualities.
"*Managerial* responsibility." *C. Brontë.*

man'age-ry (-ăj-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *menagerie, mesnagerie.* See MANAGE, *n.*; cf. MENAGERIE.] *Obs.* Manage or management; as: **a** Domestic or agricultural economy; husbandry. **b** Administration; conduct. **c** Managership. **d** Husbandry; economy; frugality. **e** Adroit management; cunning; artifice. **f** Manage; manège. **g** A place for exercising horses; a manège.

man'a-kin (măn'ȧ-kĭn), *n.* [See MANIKIN.] Any of numerous small bright-colored clamatorial birds of the family Pipridæ, of Central and South America, inhabiting chiefly deep forests or thick undergrowth. The bill and tail are usually short and the sexes are often quite dissimilar.

man'a-tee' (măn'ȧ-tē'), *n.* [Sp. *manatí*, fr. Carib *manatui.* Cf. LAMANTIN.] Any of several aquatic herbivorous mammals of the order Sirenia which constitute the genus *Trichechus*, syn. *Manatus.* They differ from the dugong in having the tail broad and rounded instead of like that of a whale. The American species (*T. manatus*, syn. *M. americanus*) inhabits the waters of the West Indies and neighboring mainland coasts from Florida (where it is becoming extinct) to Yucatan. It is about ten feet long, nearly black in color, thick-skinned, and almost naked. There are at least two other existing species, *T. inunguis* of the Amazon and Orinoco region, and *T. senegalensis* of the west coast of Africa. Cf. SIRENIA, *Illust.*


American Manatee (*Trichechus manatus*)

ma-nav'el (mȧ-năv'ĕl), **ma-nar'vel** (-năr'vĕl), *v. t. & i. Naut.* To steal, as from a ship's galley; to pilfer. *Slang.*

ma-nav'el-ins (-ĭnz), **ma-nav'il-ins,** *n. pl.* [Cf. MANAVEL.] Fragments of food stolen, or left over, from the ship's galley; also, odds and ends or extra supplies of food of any kind. *Slang, Chiefly Naut.*

man'bot' } (măn'bŏt'), *n.* [AS. *man* man, vassal + *bōt*
man'bote' } recompense.] *A.-S. & O. Eng. Law.* The sum paid to a lord as compensation for killing his man. Under some laws the manbot varied in amount according to the value to the lord of the person slain, under others it varied with the rank of the lord. The payment of manbot lasted in England till the 12th century.

manche, maunche (mänsh), *n.* [F. *manche*, fr. L. *manica.* See MANACLE.] **1.** A sleeve. *Obs.*
2. *Her.* A representation of a kind of 12th or 14th century sleeve with a long pendent lappet.

Man'ches-ter (măn'chĕs-tẽr), *n.* A large city in Lancashire, England, the center of the country's cotton manufacture and an emporium for all kinds of textile fabrics; — often used adjectively; as, *Manchester* goods or wares.
Manchester brown. = VESUVINE. — **M. Massacre.** See PETERLOO MASSACRE. — **M. Poet,** Charles Swain (1801-74), an English poet, a native of Manchester. — **M. school,** *Hist. & Pol. Econ.*, a body of politicians, led by Cobden and Bright, who supported free trade. They met at Manchester and were first so called in 1848 by Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield). Hence, a school or party of English economists who advocate free trade, laissez faire (their characteristic doctrine), peace, nonintervention in foreign affairs, reduction of warlike expenditures, etc. — **M. yellow.** Martius yellow. See DYE.

Man'ches-ter-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles or doctrines, such as laissez faire, held by, or attributed to, the Manchester school. — **Man'ches-ter-ist,** *n.*

man'chet (măn'chĕt), *n.* **1.** The finest kind of wheat bread. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. A loaf (which was small) or roll of this bread; a small loaf of white bread; a muffin. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
White *manchets* are sweet and fine *Sir F. Pollock.*
3. A cake having the shape of a manchet. *Obs.*
4. *Her.* A representation of a manchet used as a bearing.

man'chi-neel' (măn'chĭ-nēl'), *n.* [Sp. *manzanillo*, fr. *manzana* an apple, fr. L. *malum Matianum* a kind of apple, fr. *Matius*, the name of a Roman gens: cf. F. *mancenille* the fruit of the tree.] A poisonous euphorbiaceous tree (*Hippomane mancenella*) of tropical America, having a blistering milky juice, and apple-shaped fruit.

Man-chu' (măn-chōō'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Manchuria or its inhabitants.

Man-chu', *n.*; *pl.* MANCHUS (-chōōz'). **1.** One of the native Mongolian race of Manchuria, closely related to the Tungus tribes. Originally they were warlike nomads, but since their conquest of China and the establishment of

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man. Var. of MAUND. See WEIGHT, *Table.*
man (măn; mən). Var. of MAUN, must. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
man, *a.* & *n.* [AS. *mān.*] Wicked; wickedness. *Obs.*
man, *n.* [Cf. L. *man*, F. *manne.*] Manna. *Obs.*
man, *indef. pron.* [Same as *man* human being.] One. *Obs.*
Man., *or* **man.** *Abbr.* Manasses; manège; Manila (paper); manipulus (L., handful); Manitoba; manual.
mana. † MAUND. *India.*
ma'na (mä'nȧ), *n.* [Maori.] Authority; influence; prestige *New Zealand & N. S. Wales.*
man'a-ble (măn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Marriageable; viripotent. *Obs.*
Man'a-bush (măn'ȧ-bŏŏsh), **Man'a-bo'zho** (-bō'zhō), **Man'a-bo'zo** (-zō). Vars. of NANABOZO.
manace. † MENACE.
man'a-cl. Manacle. *Ref. Sp.*
Man'a-cus (mȧ nā'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. OD. *manneken*, dim. of *man* man. Cf. MANIKIN.] *Zool.* **a** A genus consisting of certain manakins distinguished by having the throat feathers elongated. Formerly many others also were included. **b** [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus
‖ **ma-na'da** (mȧ-nä'thȧ; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A herd, drove, or flock; esp., a small drove of horses.
ma-nadge' (mȧ-näj'). Var. of MENAGE, 3. *Scot.*
Man'a-en (măn'ȧ-ĕn). *Bib.*
man'ag-ee' (măn'ăj-ē'), *n.* See -EE. [able. *Rare.*
man'age-less, *a.* Unmanage-
man'age-men'tal (măn'ăj-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Pert. to management.
man'ag-er-ess (măn'ă-jẽr-ĕs), *n.* A female manager. [AGERIAL.
man'a-ge'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of MAN-
man'a-ger-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
man'ah (män'ȧ). Var. of MINA, a weight. [*Bib.*]
Man'a-hat (măn'ȧ-hăt). *D*
Man'a-hath (măn'ȧ-hăth; *Bib.*
Man'a-hem (măn'ȧ-hĕm). **Ma-na'im** (mȧ-nā'ĭm). *D. Bib.*
Ma-na'heth-ites (mȧ-nā'hĕth-īts), *n. pl. Bib.*
man'a-kin. Var. of MANIKIN.
‖ **ma-ña'na** (mȧ-nyä'nȧ), *n* [Sp.] To-morrow — *adv.* To-morrow; before long.
manance. † MENACE.
Man'an-nan (măn'ȧ-nȧn), *n* In British myth, a son of Ler and the patron of sailors, esp. associated with the Isle of Man.
man'a-nose (măn'ȧ-nōz), **man'a-no'say** (-nō'sā). Vars of MANINOSE.
Ma-na'o (mä-nä'ō), *n.* One of a South American tribe of Arawakan Indians dwelling along the Rio Negro.
man ape. **a** An anthropoid ape **b** A hypothetical animal intermediate between man and the apes; a "missing link."
ma-nar'vel. Var. of MANAVEL.
man'as (măn'ăs; mŭn'ăs), *n.* [Skr.] **a** *Hinduism.* The organ of volition and imagination. **b** *Theos* Mind or ego; the sentient reincarnating principle in man. *Mme. Blavatsky.*
Man'a-squan (măn'ȧ-s kwän), *n.* [From *Manasquan*, New Jersey.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Cretaceous on the Atlantic coast of North America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
manasse. † MENACE.
Ma-nas'se (mȧ-năs'ē). *D Bib*
Man'as-se'as (măn'ȧs-sē'ȧs). *Bib.*
Ma-nas'seh (mȧ-nā'sĕ), *n.* [Heb. *Menasshi.*] **1.** Lit., forgetfulness; — masc. prop. name L. *Manasses* (-sēz).
2. Son of Joseph, and founder of the tribe of Manasseh.
3. Son of Hezekiah, and king of Judah 692-638(?) B. C.
Ma-nas'ses (-sēz). *Bib.*
Manasses, Prayer of. See OLD TESTAMENT.
Ma-nas'sites (-tīts), *n. pl. Bib*
manath, *n.* [AS *mānāþ; mān* wicked, crime + *āþ* oath; akin to G. *meineid.*] Perjury. *Obs.*
man'a-ti' (măn'ȧ-tē'). Var. of MANATEE.
Ma-nat'i-dæ (mȧ-năt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = TRICHECHIDÆ (family consisting of the manatees).
man'a-tine (-tĭn; -tīn; 183). *a* Pert. to or like the manatees
ma-na'tion (mȧ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *manatio*, fr. *manare* to flow.] An issuing or flowing out. *Obs*
Man'a-tus (măn'ȧ-tŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool* Syn. of TRICHECHUS (genus containing the manatees) — **man'a-toid,** *a.* & *n.*
manaunt, *a.* [OF *manant*] Wealthy. *Obs* [Dwelling. *Obs.*]
manauntie, *n.* [OF. *manantie*]
Man'a-wy'ddan (mȧ n'ȧ-w ŭ-thän), *n. Celt. Myth.* A Cymric god of the world of the dead. He was a son of the sea god Llyr. Cf. MANANNAN
manc. *Abbr. Music.* Mancando.
man-ca'la (măn-kä'lȧ), *n* [Ar. *mancalah*, fr. *naqala* to move.] A game played in various forms throughout Africa and those parts of Asia and Oceania which have come under Arabic influence. It is played with counters on a board having twelve or more pockets It has been introduced into the United States under the name of *chuba.*
man-can'do (măn-kan'dō), *a* [It., p. pr. of *mancare* to lack.] *Music* Losing force of tone; diminuendo.
man car. A skip truck having seats or seats for carrying miners, used in inclined shafts.
man'che (măn'chĕ), *n.* [Kanarese *manji* a large boat with one mast] An East Indian freighting or coasting vessel usually flat-bottomed and with one mast.
manche. † MUNCH
Man'ches-ter dom (măn'chĕs-tẽr dŭm), *n* Manchesterism
Man-ches'ter-thum', *or* **-tum'** (măn-chĕs'tẽr-thōōm'), *n* [*Manchester* (school) + *-dom*, G suffix — -ISM.] *Econ* The principle of unrestrained competition and free trade; Cobdenism; so called by the Germans "It protests against *Manchesterthum*, against the body of teaching which regards personal interest as the only motive force of human activity, and the law of supply and demand as the sole regulator of wages."
Duct or Pol Econ.
" man'chette' (măn shĕt'), *n.* [I. *dim* of *manche* sleeve.] A cuff, esp an ornamental cuff
Man-choo'. Var. of MANCHU.

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the Manchu dynasty upon the Chinese throne (in 1643) they have largely assimilated Chinese civilization.
2. The language of the Manchus, a Ural-Altaic tongue gradually disappearing before the encroachment of Chinese.

Man-chu'ri-an (măn-chōō'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* Manchu.
Manchurian subregion, *Zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Palæarctic region including Manchuria, northern and eastern China, Korea, and Japan.

man'ci-pate (măn'sĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [L. *mancipatus*, p. p. of *mancipare* to sell. Cf. EMANCIPATE.] **1.** To place in subjection or bondage; to bind; to restrict. *Obs. Sir M. Hale.*
2. *Roman Law.* To transfer by mancipation.

man'ci-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mancipatio* a transfer.]
1. Act of enslaving; slavery; involuntary servitude. *Obs.*
2. *Roman Law.* A form of conveyance used to transfer certain things (called *res mancipi*) into the mancipium of another. In later times it was used as the form for one kind of will. Its use was open only to Roman citizens, and was performed with certain prescribed words and gestures in the presence of five Roman citizens, and of another, called the *libripens*, who held a pair of bronze scales against which a piece of bronze (Lat. *aes*) was struck, symbolizing the weighing out of the price. *Res mancipi* included landed property (not provincial), cattle, rural prædial servitudes, slaves, children, and (for certain forms of marriage) women. Mancipation was the regular form for emancipating slaves and children. It became obsolete before Justinian's time. Cf. MANCIPIUM; IN JURE CESSIO.

man'ci-pa-to-ry (măn'sĭ-pă-tō-rĭ), *a. Roman Law.* Of or pertaining to mancipation.

man-cip'i-um (măn-sĭp'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -CIPIA (-ă). [L.] *Roman Law.* A status of legal subjection to the will of another, not amounting to ownership, or, in case of a freeman, to slavery. Mancipium was an institution of the *jus civile*, and a person in mancipio was not regarded as in the possession of the master but rather as his subject. He retained his status as a Roman citizen, was capable of legal marriage, and on manumission regained his full legal rights except that he remained subject to the rights of patronage. The status was created by mancipation, and was obsolete in the time of Justinian.

man'ci-ple (măn'sĭ-p'l), *n.* [OF. *manciple*, *mancipe*, slave, servant, fr. L. *mancipium*. See MANCIPATE.] **1.** A steward or purveyor, as for a college or Inn of Court. *Chaucer.*
2. A slave; bond servant. *Obs.*

-man'cy (-măn'sĭ). [Gr. *μαντεία* divination: cf. F. *-mancie.*] A suffix denoting *divination;* as, aleuro*mancy*, chiro*mancy*, necro*mancy*, etc.

Man-dæ'an (măn-dē'ăn), *n.* [Mandæan *mandā* knowledge.] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a Gnostic sect still extant in western Persia and southern Babylonia, with a hierarchy and literature. The members of the sect are also called **Christians of St. John**, though it is not Christian.
2. A dialect of Aramaic in which the sacred books of the Mandæans are written; Mandaic.

Man-dæ'an, *a.* Pertaining to or designating the sect of the Mandæans, or the language of their sacred books.

Man-dæ'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The religion of the Mandæans.

Man-da'ic (-dā'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the language of the Mandæan sacred books. —*n.* The Mandaic language.

man'da-ment (măn'dă-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *mandare* to command. Cf. MANDMENT.] A command; an injunction.
This remedy is alternately called a "*mandament*," or a "writ of spolie," or "spoliation." It is a *mandament* because it is really an order of the court. *C. H Van Zyl.*

man-da'mus (măn-dā'mŭs), *n.* [L., we command, fr. *mandare* to command.] *Law.* **a** Orig., in England, any of various ancient prerogative writs or mandates issued by the sovereign and directing the performance of some act; hence, the prerogative writ issued, in the absence of any other legal remedy, from the Crown side of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice (formerly from the Court of King's Bench) in the king's name to a public official, to enforce the performance of some public duty. Hence, in the United States, a common-law writ similarly issued by a superior court and directed to some inferior tribunal, or to some corporation or person, to enforce the performance of some public duty. **b** By extension, any of various statutory proceedings in the nature of an order of court similarly used.

man-da'mus, *v. t.*; MAN-DA'MUSED (-mŭst); MAN-DA'MUSING. To serve or coerce with a mandamus. *Colloq.*

Man'dan (măn'dăn), *n.* One of a celebrated tribe of Siouan Indians settled on the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota. They are noted for their elaborate ceremonials, including initiatory rites with voluntary torture. In their aboriginal state they were agriculturists as well as hunters, and constructed stockaded villages with log huts. In 1837 smallpox nearly destroyed the tribe.

man'da-rin (măn'dă-rĭn; măn'dă-rēn'; 277), *n.* [Pg. *mandarim*, fr. Malay *mantrī* minister of state, prop. a Hind. word, fr. Skr. *mantrin* a counselor, *mantra* a counsel, *man* to think.] **1.** A Chinese public officer of one of the nine grades entitled to wear a button on the hat; a civil or military official in China, or in Annam or other bordering states. The term is properly applied only to the officials called *kwan*[1] but by the Chinese, and not to officials of the subordinate class. The buttons distinguishing the nine ranks of *kwan*, beginning with the lowest, are: 1st and 2d ranks, a transparent and opaque red stone respectively; 3d and 4th, a transparent and opaque blue stone respectively; 5th and 6th, a transparent and opaque white stone respectively; 7th, plain gold; 8th and 9th, worked gold.
2. [*cap.*] The dialect of Chinese used by the court and among the official classes; primarily, the northern dialect of Chinese; in an extended sense, the chief (though not the oldest) dialect of the empire, dominating about four fifths of China proper. It has three main varieties: the southern, or that of Nanking, until 1425 the standard Mandarin; the western, or that of Ching-tu, and the northern, or that of Peking, now the standard Mandarin.
3. A small grotesque seated image in Chinese costume, so made as to continue nodding when set in motion.
4. a A Chinese species of orange (*Citrus nobilis*); also, any of the horticultural varieties derived from it. **b** Its fruit. It is much smaller than the common orange, with an easily separable reddish rind and sweet pulp. Cf. TANGERINE. **c** A liqueur flavored with this fruit.
5. Any of several yellow or orange azo dyestuffs used in dyeing wool and silk. Mandarin G is **orange II**, mandarin GR is **orange R.**
6. Short for MANDARIN PORCELAIN.

man'da-rin' (măn'dă-rēn'), *v. t.*; MAN'DA-RINED' (-rēnd'); MAN'DA-RIN'ING (-rēn'ĭng). [See MANDARIN, *n.*] *Dyeing.* To impart an orange-yellow color to (fabrics of silk or wool) by treating with dilute nitric acid.

man'da-rin-ate (măn'dă-rĭn-āt; măn'dă-rēn'āt), *n.* The body of mandarins; mandarins collectively; the office or dignity of a mandarin; rule of mandarins.

man'da-rin duck (măn'dă-rĭn; măn'dă-rēn'). A beautiful crested Asiatic duck (*Aix galericulata*), often domesticated, and regarded by the Chinese as an emblem of conjugal affection. It is related to the American wood duck, but has more strikingly variegated plumage, the male having a neck ruff of narrow feathers, and recurved inner secondaries which stand up like fans.

man'da-rin-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Government by mandarins; character or spirit of the mandarins.

man'da-ta-ry (măn'dă-tă-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -TARIES (-rĭz). [L. *mandatarius*, fr. *mandatum* a charge, commission, order. See MANDATE.] One to whom a mandate is given; —chiefly used in *Law*, as correlative of *mandator*.

man'date (măn'dāt), *n.* [L. *mandatum*, fr. *mandare* to commit to one's charge, order, orig., to put into one's hand; *manus* hand + *dare* to give: cf. F. *mandat.* See MANUAL, DATE a time; cf. COMMEND, MAUNDY THURSDAY.]
1. An authoritative command; order; injunction.
2. a A prescript from a superior court or official to an inferior one; specif., *U. S. Law*, the order or command embodying the decision of an appellate court when final judgment is not entered, sent to the court below. **b** *Canon Law* A rescript of the Pope, esp. one commanding preferment to a benefice. **c** *Roman Hist.* An order of the emperor to an imperial officer, esp. in the provinces. The mandates are included among the constitutions. **d** *Political Science.* The instruction given by a constituency to the elected legislative body or one of its members requiring a certain course of action to be followed.
3. a *Roman Law.* A contract by which one party agrees to perform gratuitously some act for another who agrees to indemnify him. When not gratuitous it is locatio conductio. **b** In the Civil-law systems and often in law text writers, any contract of agency in which one undertakes to perform some act for another, whether gratuitously or for a reward. By common-law text writers on bailments, the term is commonly applied to a gratuitous bailment in which the bailee undertakes to do something in respect of the thing bailed, as distinguished from a *deposit.*
The great distinction then between a *mandate* and a deposit is, that the former lies in feasance and the latter simply in custody. *Sir W Jones*
Syn. — Command, decree, order, precept, bidding, direction, charge. — MANDATE, BEHEST, INJUNCTION are here compared in their nontechnical uses. MANDATE (chiefly poetical or elevated) denotes an authoritative or peremptory command; BEHEST (also poetical or rhetorical) implies a positive bidding, INJUNCTION, an emphatic admonition or direction, each with the force of a command; as, "Authoritative instructions, *mandates* issued, which the member is bound blindly and implicitly to obey" (*Burke*); "Oft, when in my heart was heard thy timely *mandate*, I deterred the task" (*Wordsworth*); "pain, danger, difficulty, steady slaving toil, and other highly disagreeable *behests* of destiny" (*Carlyle*); "the high *injunction* not to taste that fruit" (*Milton*). See COMMAND, DICTATE.
mandate of intendence. See INTENDENCE.

man'da-tive (măn'dă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *mandativus.*] Of or pertaining to command. —**mandative mood**, *Gram.*, the future tense used as an imperative. *Rare.*

man-da'tor (măn-dā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] One who gives a mandate. Used chiefly in *Law*, as correlative to *mandatary.*

man'da-to-ry (măn'dă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *mandatorius.*] Containing, of the nature of, or pertaining to, a mandate or a command; hence, obligatory. Cf. DIRECTORY, *a.*, 2.

man'da-to-ry, *n.* A mandatary.

man-del'ic (măn-dĕl'ĭk), *a.* [G. *mandel* almond.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline, monobasic, hydroxy acid, C_6H_5·CHOH·CO_2H, occurring in three optically different modifications. The inactive variety, called also **paramandelic acid**, is obtained by reaction of benzoic aldehyde (oil of bitter almonds) with hydrocyanic and hydrochloric acids, and otherwise. Chemically, mandelic acid is phenyl glycollic acid.

man'di-ble (măn'dĭ-b'l), *n.* [L. *mandibula*, *mandibulum*, fr. *mandere* to chew. Cf. MANGER.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A jaw, either upper or lower; — in this general sense now used chiefly of the jaws in animals having a well-developed beak, as birds and many reptiles, and cephalopods. **b** The bony or cartilaginous skeleton of the lower jaw, esp. when composed of a single bone or of more or less solidly united pieces; the mandibular bone. In man it is usually called the *inferior maxillary.* **c** In arthropods, either the right or left of the anterior pair of mouth appendages, which often form strong biting jaws. Cf. MAXILLA.

man-dib'u-lar (măn-dĭb'ū-lär), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a mandible. —*n.* The mandible, or lower jawbone.
mandibular arch, *Embryol.*, the most anterior visceral arch. It takes part in forming the jaws.

Man-dib'u-la'ta (-lā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, an extensive group of insects comprising all those having jaws adapted for mastication, as opposed to those having suctorial mouth parts.

man-dib'u-late (-lāt), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Of or pert. to the Mandibulata; having masticatory jaws. **b** Having a lower jaw, as most vertebrates. —*n.* One of the Mandibulata.

man-dib'u-li-form (măn-dĭb'ū-lĭ-fôrm), *a. Zoöl.* Having the form of a mandible; — said esp. of the maxillæ of an insect when hard and adapted for biting.

man-dib'u-lo- (măn-dĭb'ū-lō-). [See MANDIBLE, *n.*] A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the mandible* or *mandibles.*

man-dib'u-lo-hy'oid (-hī'oid), *a. Anat.* Pert. to the mandibular and hyoid arches, or to the lower jaw and hyoid bone.

man'dill (măn'dĭl), *n.* [OF. *mandil*; cf. Sp. & Pg. *mandil* a coarse apron, a haircloth; all from Ar. *mandīl* tablecloth, handkerchief, mantle, fr. LGr. *μανδήλιον*, fr. L. *mantile*, *mantele.* See MANTLE.] A loose outer garment worn in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Man-din'gan (măn-dĭŋ'găn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mandingos or their language.

Man-din'go (-gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS *or* -GOES (-gōz). A Negro of an extensive linguistic stock of the western Sudan occupying the coast from Senegal to Liberia and extending inland to the upper courses of the Niger. They are tall, spare of frame, with features frequently distinct from the Negro type, indicating a Hamitic strain. They have partially assimilated Arab culture. Also, the language of the Mandingos.

man-do'la (măn-dō'lă), *n.* [It. See MANDOLIN.] *Music.* A variety of mandolin, but larger and tuned lower.

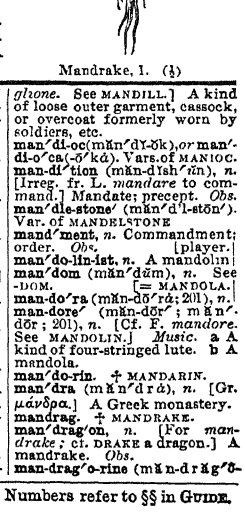
man'do-lin } (măn'dō-lĭn), *n.* [F. *mandoline*, It. *mando-*
man'do-line } *lino*, dim. of *mandola*, fr. L. *pandura.* See BANDORE.] *Music.* An instrument of the lute kind, having a deep pear-shaped body and fretted neck, with four to eight strings, in typical instances tuned in pairs to the tones of the violin strings. It is played with a plectrum, and has a thin, tinkling, nasal tone, and a register of about three octaves upward from *g* (see PITCH).


Mandolin

‖ **man'dor-la** (măn'dŏr-lä), *n.; pl.* -LE (-lā). [It., an almond.] *Fine Art.* Anything having the shape of an almond, or of a pointed oval, as a panel or seal; esp., in Christian art, the vesica piscis. See GLORY, *Illust.*

man-drag'o-ra (măn-drăg'ŏ-rä), *n.* [L. *mandragoras* the mandrake.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small genus of European and Asiatic solanaceous herbs, usually acaulescent, with campanulate flowers and baccate fruit. *M. officinarum* is the mandrake.
2. The European mandrake.

man'drake (măn'drāk), *n.* [ME. *mandrake*, *mandrage*, *mandragore*, AS. *mandragora*, L. *mandragoras*, fr. Gr. *μανδραγόρας*: cf. F. *mandragore.*] **1.** A European solanaceous herb (*Mandragora officinarum*), with ovate leaves and whitish or violet-purple flowers. It has a very large forked root, which was supposed to possess human attributes, even to crying out when pulled up, and is still the subject of many superstitions. The fruit when eaten by women was supposed to promote conception. It was employed in medicine as a cathartic.
And Reuben . . . found *mandrakes* in the field.
Genesis xxx. 14.
2. The common May apple. *U. S.*
mandrake apple, the fruit of the mandrake (sense 1).


Mandrake, 1. (½)

man'drel (măn'drĕl), *n.* Also **man'dril**. [Cf. F. *mandrin*, in sense 2.] **1.** A miner's pick. *Eng.*

man-chu' (măn-chōō'), **man-chu'a** (-ä). Vars. of MANCHE, a vessel.

mancion, mancioun. † MANSION.

man'ci pa ble (măn'sĭ-pă-b'l), *a.* [See MANCIPATE; -ABLE.] *Rom. Law.* Capable of mancipation.

man'ci pant (-pănt), *n.* [L. *mancipans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] *Rom. Law.* One who transfers property by mancipation, as opposed to the **man'ci-pee'** (-pē'), who receives it.

man'ci-pate, *a.* [L. *mancipatus*, p. p.] Enslaved: subject. *Obs.*

man'ci-pa'ti-o (-pā'shĭ-ō; -shō), *n. Rom. Law.* Mancipation.

man'ci-pa-tive (măn'sĭ-pă-tĭv), *a.* Mancipatory.

man'ci-ple ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

man-cip'u lar (măn-sĭp'ū-lär), *a.* Of or pert. to a manciple. *R.*

man'co (măn'kō), *n.* Calamanco. *Scot.*

man-co'na bark (măn-kō'nä). = SASSY BARK.

man'cus (măn'kŭs), *n.; pl.* E. MANCUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz) AS. MANCUSAS. [AS.] An Old English coin and money of account equiv. to thirty pence. It appears to have been derived from the Roman soldus.

mand (*dial.* mänd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MAUND, a basket.

mand (mănd), *n.* [Hind. *manḍwā*, *manḍuā.*] = RAGGEE.

mand, *n.* [Cf. OF. *mant*, *mand.*] A question. *Obs.*

mand, *v. t.* [OF. & F. *mander.*] To send forth or for; to command. *Obs.* [= MANDÆAN.]

Man'da-ite (măn'dă-īt), *n. & a.*

man'dant (măn'dănt), *n.* [L. *mandans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *mandare* to order. See MANDATE.] *Law.* = MANDATOR.

man'da-rah (măn'dă-rä), *n.* [Ar. *mandarah.*] In the Orient, a reception room.

mandarin cap. A child's cap shaped like that of a mandarin.

man'da-rin-dom (măn'dă-rĭn-dŭm; măn'dă-rēn'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

man'da-rin-ess (-ĕs), *n.* The wife of a mandarin.

mandarin hat. A hat imitating in shape that of a mandarin.

man'da-rin'ic (măn'dă-rĭn'ĭk), *a.* Appropriate or peculiar to a mandarin.

man'da-rin-ize (măn'dă-rĭn-īz; măn'dă-rēn'īz), *v. t.* See -IZE.

mandarin orange. = MANDARIN, 5.

mandarin porcelain. A kind of fine Oriental ware; esp., certain showy and richly painted vases decorated in part with figures in the recent official costume of the Chinese mandarin. These pieces have been called Japanese, but are undoubtedly Chinese of the 17th and 18th centuries.

man'da-rin-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

mandarin sleeve. A loose sleeve like a mandarin's.

mandarin yellow. A yellow color, like that of a mandarin's robe; also, a dyestuff producing this color. Cf. MANDARIN, 5.

‖ **man'dat'** (măn'dät'), *n.* [F.]
1. Mandate; order; commission; proxy; — used only in legal and other special senses.
2. *pl.* More usually **man'dats' ter'ri'to'ri-aux'** (măn'dä' tĕr'ē'tō'rĭ-ō'). *F. Hist.* The notes or bills issued as currency by the revolutionary government in 1796, after the depreciation of the assignats, and based on the security of the national domains. Within a year they became nearly worthless. *Rare in sing.*

man'date, *a.* = MAUNDY.

man-date' (măn-dāt'), *v. t.* [See MANDATE, *n.*] To commit to memory; to memorize. *Scot.*

man'da-tee' (măn'dă-tē'), *n. Law.* A mandatary.

man-da'tion (măn-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of mandating. *Scot.*

man-da'tum (-tŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TA (-tă). [L.] = MANDATE.

man'day. † MAUNDY.

Man-da'ya (măn-dä'yä), *n.* A member of a Malayan (or possibly Indonesian) tribe of the eastern part of Mindanao, mostly pagan head-hunters.

mande. † MAUNDY.

man'del-ate (măn'dĕl-āt), *n.* A salt or ester of mandelic acid.

mandeline † MANDOLIN.

mandellion. † MANDILION.

‖ **Man'del-stein'** (măn'dĕl-stīn'; *G.* -shtīn), **man'del-stone'** (măn'dĕl-stōn'), *n.* [G. *mandel* almond + *stein* stone.] *Petrog.* Amygdaloid

mandement. Var. of MANDMENT

man'der (*dial.* măn'dĕr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MAUNDER.

man'der-il, *n.* † MANDREL.

mandglorye, *n.* [OF. *mandegloire*, *mandeglore*, *mandegore*, F. *main de gloire*, *mandragore* See MANDRAGORA.] Mandragora. *Obs.*

man'di-ble (măn'dĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *mandere* to chew; see -ABLE.] Manducable. *Obs.*

man-dib'u-la-ry (măn-dĭb'ū-lā-rĭ), *a.* Mandibular.

man-dib'u-lat'ed (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Mandibulate.

man-dib'u-lo-max'il-la-ry, *a. Zool.* Pert. to the mandibles and maxillæ of an arthropod

man'dil (măn'dĭl), *n.* [Ar. *mandīl* towel, *mindīl* headband. See MANDILL.] In Oriental countries, a turban.

mandil. † MANDILL.

man-dil'ion (măn-dĭl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *mandillon* or It. *mandiglione.* See MANDILL.] A kind of loose outer garment, cassock, or overcoat formerly worn by soldiers, etc.

man'di-oc (măn'dĭ-ŏk), *or* **man'di-o'ca** (-ō'kä). Vars. of MANIOC.

man-di'tion (măn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Irreg. fr. L. *mandare* to command.] Mandate; precept. *Obs.*

man'dle-stone' (măn'd'l-stōn'). Var. of MANDELSTONE

mand'ment, *n.* Commandment; order. *Obs.* [player.]

man'do-lin-ist, *n.* A mandolin

man'dom (măn'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [= MANDOLA.]

man-do'ra (măn-dō'rä; 201), *n.*

man-dore' (măn-dōr'; măn'dōr; 201), *n.* [Cf. F. *mandore.* See MANDOLIN.] *Music.* **a** A kind of four-stringed lute. **b** A mandola.

man'do-rin. † MANDARIN.

man'dra (măn'drä), *n.* [Gr. *μάνδρα.*] A Greek monastery.

mandrag. † MANDRAKE.

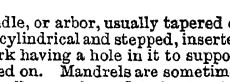
man'drag'on, *n.* [For *mandrake*; cf. DRAKE a dragon.] A mandrake. *Obs.*

man-drag'o-rine (măn-drăg'ŏ-

2. *Mach.* **a** An axis, spindle, or arbor, usually tapered or cylindrical, but sometimes cylindrical and stepped, inserted forcibly into a piece of work having a hole in it to support it while the work is operated on. Mandrels are sometimes made hollow, for turning hollow work, or flat, for turning flat boards on. See EXPANDING MANDREL. **b** A short live spindle, as of a lathe, a revolving arbor, as of a circular saw or cutter. Hence, a kind of watchmaker's lathe.

3. *Metal Working, etc.* A piece of steel, usually long and narrow and having any of various cross sections, used as a core around which metal or other material may be cast, molded, forged, bent, or otherwise shaped. Cf. FLEXIBLE MANDREL.

4. *Elec.* Any of a train of round-ended cylinders joined by short chains used to pull through an underground duct, as each joint is made, to insure perfect alignment.



Mandrel, 4. *AAA* Wooden Mandrels; *BB* Duct or Conduit; *CCC* Ozocerite Tape; *D* Handle.

mandrel lathe. A lathe with a stout spindle, adapted esp. for chucking, as for forming hollow articles by spinning.

man'drill (măn'drĭl), *n.* [Cf. F. *mandrille*, Sp. *mandril*, It. *mandrillo*; perh. native name, or fr. *man* + a native name. Cf. DRILL ape.] A large West African baboon (*Papio mormon*). The adult male has blue ridges on the sides of the nose; the bridge of the nose and the large ischial callosities are red. It is gregarious and ferocious and nearly as large as the chacma.


Mandrill.

man'du-cate (măn'dū-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *manducatus*, p. p. of *manducare* to chew. See MANGER.] To masticate; chew; eat. *Rare.*

man'du-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *manducatio*: cf. F. *manducation*.] **1.** Act of eating. *Rare*, exc. with reference to partaking of the Eucharist. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Act of chewing.

man'du-ca-to-ry (măn'dū-kà-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, employed in, or adapted for, chewing. *Owen.*

mane (mān), *n.* [AS. *manu*; akin to OD. *mane*, D. *maan*, G. *mähne*, OHG. *mana*, Icel. *mön*, Dan. & Sw. *man*, AS. *mene* necklace, Icel. *men*, OIr. *mong* hair, mane, *muince* necklace, L. *monile*, Gr. *μάνος*, *μάννος*, Skr. *manyā* neck muscles.] **1.** The long and heavy hair growing on the upper side of, or about, the neck of some quadrupedal animals, as the horse, the lion, etc. See HORSE, *Illust.*

2. *Agric.* A ridge or tuft of stubble left by mowers.

man'-eat'er, *n.* One that has, or is fancied to have, an appetite for human flesh; specif.: **a** A cannibal. **b** Any of certain large sharks; esp., *Carcharodon carcharias*, found in all warm seas and attaining a length of over 30 ft. The broad, triangular teeth have finely serrated edges. See SHARK, *Illust.* **c** A lion or a tiger that has acquired the habit of feeding on human flesh. **d** A newt or salamander, in the U. S. esp. the hellbender. Cf. MAN-KEEPER.

maned (mānd), *a.* Having a mane; *Her.*, crined.

maned sheep, the aoudad. — **m. wolf,** a South American wolf (*Canis jubatus*) having yellowish red fur with black on the nape, lower jaw, and feet. It does not assemble in packs, and lives mainly on small animals.

ma'nège' (mȧ'nĕzh'; 277), *n.* Also **ma-nege'** (mȧ-nĕzh'). [F. *manège*. See MANAGE, *n.*] **1.** A school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses; a riding academy. **2.** Art of horsemanship, or of training horses; the movements or paces of a trained horse.

mane'less (mān'lĕs), *a.* Having no mane. — **maneless lion,** a supposed variety of lion having a very short mane. It is probably based on young specimens.

man engine. *Mining.* A primitive appliance used in some shafts to raise or lower the miners. It consists essentially of a series of landings with corresponding platforms that move up and down a distance equal to the vertical distance between the landings. A person in ascending steps successively on a platform, off to a landing, back to the next higher platform, etc., and vice versa in descending.

ma'nes (mā'nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** [*often cap.*] *Rom. Antiq.* The spirits of the dead and gods of the lower world; orig., a euphemistic name [lit., the "good" gods] for the *di inferi*, or chthonian deities; later, the ancestral spirits of gods, the *di parentum*. See LEMURES, PARENTALIA; cf. CHTHONIAN, HERO.

2. Hence, ancestral spirits worshiped as gods. Cf. KAMI.

Ma-net'ti (mȧ-nĕt'ĭ), *n.* [After Saverio *Manetti* (1723–84), Italian botanist.] *Hort.* A vigorous variety (*Rosa chinensis manetti*) of the China or Bengal rose, used mainly as a stock for budding choice garden varieties.

ma-net'ti-a vine (mȧ-nĕt'ĭ-ȧ). *Hort.* Any of several species of *Lygistrum*; esp., *L. luteorubrum*, a pretty rubiaceous vine known in horticulture as *Manettia bicolor*. It has tubular red and yellow flowers.

ma-neu'ver, ma-nœu'vre (mȧ-nōō'vẽr; -nū'vẽr), *n.* [F. *manœuvre*, OF. *manuevre*, fr. *manœuvrer*, orig. to work by hand; L. *manus* hand + *operari* to work; cf. LL. *manopera*, lit., hand work, manual labor. See MANUAL, OPERATE; cf. MAINOR, MANURE.] **1.** A military or naval evolution, movement, or change of position, esp. one planned or arranged and based on the character of the ground, position of the enemy, tactical conditions, and the like; a device in military or naval tactics. Hence, in the *pl.*, extended field exercises in time of peace of comparatively large bodies of troops, often divided into theoretically hostile forces, or similar exercises in war problems in which ships and coast defenses participate.

2. Dexterous physical management, handling, or movement; skillful operation. *Rare.*

3. Management with address or artful design; adroit proceeding; a stratagem or artifice.

4. Way or method of operating or working. *Obs.*

Syn. — See ARTIFICE.

ma-neu'ver, ma-nœu'vre, *v. i.*; -VERED or -VRED (-vẽrd), -VER-ING (-vẽr-ĭng) or -VRING (-vrĭng). [Cf. F. *manœuvrer*. See MANEUVER, *n.*] **1.** To perform a movement or movements in military or naval tactics, to make changes in position with reference to getting practical or theoretic advantage in attack or defense.

2. To manage with address or art; to scheme.

ma-neu'ver, ma-nœu'vre, *v. t.* **1.** To change the position or formation of, as of troops or ships; to cause to execute tactical evolutions or movements.

2. To put, get, make, draw, etc., by maneuvering, as into or out of a position or condition.

3. To manage, conduct, or bring about, with skill or adroitness and design; to manipulate.

Man'fred (măn'frĕd), *n.* The hero of Byron's drama of this name, a being estranged from all human creatures, indifferent to all human sympathies, and dwelling alone in a castle among the Central Alps, where he holds communion only with the spirits he invokes by sorceries.

Man-fre'da (măn-frē'dȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. a proper name.] *Bot.* A genus of amaryllidaceous plants distinguished from *Agave* by the bulbous base of the stem and the annually decaying leaves. The species are mostly Mexican, some being known by the name *amole*. *M. virginica* occurs in the southern United States; it has a loose spike of greenish flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

man Friday. A person wholly subservient to another, like Robinson Crusoe's servant Friday; a servile follower; a factotum. See CRUSOE, ROBINSON.

man'ful (măn'fo͝ol), *a.* Showing manliness, or manly spirit; hence, brave; courageous; resolute; noble. "*Manful* hardiness." *Chaucer.*

Syn. — See MALE.

man'gan- (măn'găn-). [Cf. G. *mangan* manganese.] Combining form for *manganese*.

man'ga-nate (măn'gȧ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of manganic acid. Various manganates are obtained as green masses by fusion of manganese dioxide with alkalies, oxides, or carbonates. Those of sodium, potassium, and barium are perhaps the best-known.

man'ga-nese' (măn'gȧ-nēs'; măn'gȧ-nēz; 277), *n.* [F. *manganèse*, It. *manganese*, sasso *magnesio*; corrupt. fr. L. *magnesia*. See MAGNESIA.] **1.** A black oxide of the metal described below (def. 2), esp. pyrolusite; — called specif. **black manganese.** *Now Com.* Also, *Obs. or R.*, any of various ores of the metal; as, gray *manganese*; red *manganese*.

2. *Chem.* A hard, brittle metallic element having a grayish white color tinged with red and rusting like iron, but not magnetic. Symbol, *Mn*; at. wt., 54.93. Sp. gr., 8.0. Metallic manganese is not found in nature, except as an alloy in meteoric iron, but compounds of it are rather widely distributed, as the minerals pyrolusite, braunite, hausmannite, manganite, psilomelane and wad, alabandite (a sulphide), rhodochrosite (carbonate), rhodonite (a silicate), etc., and are also found in natural waters, and in plants and animals. The metal was first isolated by Gahn in 1807; it is best prepared by igniting one of its oxides with aluminium. It has no commercial use except as a constituent of certain alloys. See SPIEGELEISEN, MANGANESE BRONZE. Chemically, manganese is of diverse character, forming the basic oxides MnO (manganous salts) and Mn_2O_3 (manganic salts), and the acidic oxides MnO_2 (manganites), MnO_3 (manganates), and Mn_2O_7 (permanganates). Mn_3O_4 is regarded as a salt, manganous manganite, rather than a true oxide. Compounds of manganese are used in the manufacture of glass, pigments, etc., in calico dyeing and printing, and as oxidizing agents, but most of the ore mined is used to make spiegeleisen and ferromanganese, and thus eventually to harden and toughen iron and steel.

manganese bronze. **a** *Metal.* Properly, bronze containing manganese, a common proportion being, copper 88, tin 10, manganese 2; also, any of certain other copper-manganese alloys not necessarily containing tin. In general, it is a reddish white metal, remarkable for its strength and toughness. **b** *Dyeing.* Manganese brown.

manganese brown. **a** A natural or artificial brown oxide of manganese, used as a pigment. **b** *Dyeing.* A brown color or dye produced upon the fabric by the decomposition of manganese salts.

manganese dioxide. *Chem.* A dark brown or iron-black substance, MnO_2, occurring native as pyrolusite, and prepared artificially by heating manganous nitrate, and, in less pure form, by various precipitation methods. For uses see PYROLUSITE, MANGANESE BROWN.

manganese heptoxide. *Chem.* A compound, Mn_2O_7, obtained as a dark green, oily, explosive liquid by action of concentrated sulphuric acid on permanganates.

manganese steel. Cast steel containing a considerable percentage of manganese. It is very hard and tough.

man-gan'ic (măn-găn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, resembling, or containing, manganese; specif., designating compounds in which manganese has a higher valence as contrasted with *manganous* compounds. — **manganic acid,** an acid, H_2MnO_4, not itself isolated, but known in the form of its salts, the manganates. — **m. hydroxide.** See MANGANOUS HYDROXIDE. — **m. oxide,** a compound, Mn_2O_3, occurring native as braunite, and obtained as a black powder by gentle heating of manganese oxides and hydroxides in air.

man'ga-nif'er-ous (măn'gȧ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*manganese* + *-ferous*.] Containing manganese.

man'ga-nin (măn'gȧ-nĭn), *n.* [See MANGANESE.] *Metal. & Elec.* An alloy of copper, manganese (8–12 per cent), and nickel (2–4 per cent). It has a low resistance temperature coefficient, and is much used in standard resistance coils.

man'ga-nite (-nīt), *n.* [*manganese* + *-ite*.] **1.** *Min.* An ore of manganese, the hydrous oxide MnO(OH), in brilliant steel-gray or iron-black orthorhombic crystals, or massive. H., 4. Sp gr., 4.2-4.4. Called also gray **manganese ore.**

2. *Chem.* Any of various salts derived from certain hydroxides of manganese related to the dioxide, and regarded as acids (**manganous acids**); as, potassium *manganite*.

man'ga-nize (-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'-ĭng). To alloy with manganese; as, *manganized* steel.

man'ga-no- (măn'gȧ-nō-). A combining form for *manganese*. Cf. MANGAN-; MANGANESE.

man'ga-no-man-gan'ic (-măn-găn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an oxide of manganese, Mn_3O_4, occurring native as hausmannite, and obtained as a reddish brown powder by strongly heating manganese oxides and hydroxides in air. It is regarded as a salt, rather than as a true oxide.

man'ga-no'so- (-nō'sō-). *Chem.* Combining form for *manganous*; as, *manganoso*-manganic oxide (Mn_3O_4). *Obs.*

man'ga-no-stib'i-ite (măn'gȧ-nō-stĭb'ĭ-īt), *n.* *Min.* A basic manganese antimonate and arsenate found in black embedded grains. *Hematostibiite* is similar, but shows a blood-red color in thin splinters and contains no arsenic.

man'ga-nous (măn'gȧ-nŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or designating, those compounds of manganese in which the element has a lower valence as contrasted with *manganic* compounds; as, *manganous* oxide, MnO. — **manganous acid,** See MANGANITE. — **m. hydroxide,** a compound, $Mn(OH)_2$, obtained as a white precipitate by adding caustic alkali to a solution of a manganous salt. It rapidly oxidizes in contact with air, forming brown **manganic hydroxide** $Mn(OH)_3$. — **m. oxide,** a compound, MnO, obtained as a green, easily oxidizable powder by heating other oxides of manganese in a current of hydrogen. — **m. sulphide,** a compound, MnS, occurring native as alabandite, and obtained artificially as an easily oxidizable, flesh-colored precipitate.

Mang-bat'tu (mang-bat'o͞o), *n.* A Negro of a once powerful tribe dwelling about the headwaters of the Welle. Despite their developed political organization and skill in various crafts, during their period of power they were among the worst cannibals of Africa.

mange (mānj), *n.* [From F. *manger* to eat, OF. *mangier*; cf. OF. *manjue* voracity, food, itching, fr. *mangier* (3d sing. pres. *manjue*); or perh. fr. *mangy*. See MANGER, MANGY.] Any of various forms of more or less severe, persistent, and contagious skin disease affecting domestic animals and sometimes man, esp. those caused by minute parasitic mites of *Sarcoptes*, *Psoroptes*, *Chorioptes*, or allied genera which burrow in, or live on, the skin, and *Demodex*, which lives in the hair follicles or sebaceous glands. Mange of sheep is commonly called *scab*.

man'gel (măn'g'l), *n.* [See MANGEL-WURZEL.] Any variety of beet; specif., the mangel-wurzel. *Eng.*

man'gel–wur'zel (măn'g'l-wûr'z'l), *n.* [G., corrupt. fr. *mangoldwurzel*; *mangold* beet + *wurzel* root.] **a** A large coarse variety of beet (*Beta vulgaris macrorhiza*) extensively grown, esp. in Europe, as food for cattle. **b** The fleshy so-called root of this plant, consisting of enlarged hypocotyl and root. It is less rich in sugar contents than the common, or sugar, beet.

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rȳn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid resembling atropine, found in *Mandragora officinarum*.

mandresa. † MADRASAH.

man'dri-arch (măn'drĭ-ärk), *n.* [LGr. *μανδριάρχης*; Gr. *μάνδρα* a fold, a monastery + *ἄρχειν* to rule.] A ruler or founder of an order of monks.

man'dril. Var. of MANDREL.

man'drin (măn'drĭn), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A stylet for a catheter.

man-drit'ta (măn-drĭt'ȧ), *n.* [It. *mandritto*, fr. *man(o) dritta* right hand.] *Fencing.* A cut from the right hand toward the left. *Obs.*

man'du-ca-ble (măn'dū-kȧ-b'l), *a* [See MANDUCATE.] That may be chewed; eatable *Archaic.*

man-du'cus (măn-dū'kŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A grotesque mask, representing a person chewing

man'dy † MAUNDY.

man'dy (măn'dĭ), *a.* Proud; domineering; insolent; surly; restive. *Dial. Eng.*

man'dy-as (măn'dĭ-ăs), *n.* [NGr *μανδύας*, in Gr., cloak.] *East. Ch.* A long outer garment resembling a cope, worn by monks and bishops.

mane. † MAIN; MAINE, *n.*; MAN; MAUN, *v.*, must; MOAN.

‖ **ma'ne** (mā'nē), *adv.* [L.] *Pharm.* In the morning.

mane, *a.* [From the second part of *Charlemagne*, OF. *maigne*, L. *magnus*.] Great; — in *Charlis the Mane*, Charlemagne. *Obs Scot.*

man-eating shark. See MAN-EATER.

Ma'ne-bach twin (mā'nē-bĭk) *Cryst.* A monoclinic twin crystal having the basal pinacoid as the twinning plane; — so named from the occurrence of such twins of orthoclase at Manebach in Germany.

manede † MANHEDE

man'eh (măn'ē). Hebrew form of MINA, a weight.

maneir. † MANNER.

manekin. † MANAKIN.

ma-nel'lo. † MANILLA, a ring

manent, *n.* *O Eng. Law.* A hide of land.

ma'nent (mā'nĕnt). [L., 3d pers. pl.] (They) remain; — used in stage directions

man'-en'tered, *a.* Entered into manhood. *Obs.*

ma'ne pri'ma (mā'nē prī'mȧ). [L.; *Pharm.* Early in the morning.

man'e-quin, manequine. † MANIKIN. [MANOR.

‖ **maner, manere.** † MANNER.

ma-ne'ri-al (mȧ-nē'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* [LL. *manerium* manor.] Manorial. *Rare.*

manery, *n* A manor. *Obs.*

mane'sheet', *n.* A covering for the upper part of a horse's head.

man'ess, *n.* A woman. *Rare.*

manesse. † MENACE.

ma'net (mā'nĕt). [L., 3d pers. sing., pres. ind.] (He or she) remains; — in stage directions.

‖ **ma'net al'ta men'te re-po'stum** (r ē-p ŏs'tŭm). [L.] It [Juno's wrath] remains laid away or buried deeply in the mind. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, I 26).

Ma-net'ti-a (mȧ-nĕt'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* a [NL.] *Bot* Syn. of LYGISTUM. b [*l.c.*] *Hort* The manettia vine.

ma-neu'verd. Maneuvered. *Ref. Sp.*

ma-neu'ver-er, ma-nœu'vrer, *n.* One that maneuvers

mane'y (mān'ĭ), *a.* Resembling a mane.

man'ful-ly, *adv.* of MANFUL.

man'ful-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

man fungus. The earthstar.

mang (măng). Var. of MONG. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mang. Scot. & dial. Eng form of AMANGE, *prep.*, among.

mang, *v. t. & i.* To lead or go astray; to be, or cause to be, bewildered; to become frantic, as with anxiety. *Obs. or Scot.*

‖ **man'ga** (măn'gȧ; măn'gȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *manica* sleeve.] 1 A sort of cloth poncho, formerly much worn in Mexico. 2. *Eccl.* A case of silk used to cover a processional or other cross when not in use.

man'ga. † MANGO.

man'ga-bey (măn'gȧ-bā; -bĭ), **man'ga-by** (-bĭ), *n.* [So called by Buffon from *Mangabu*, in Madagascar, where he erroneously supposed them to be native.] Any monkey of the genus *Cercocebus* (which see).

man'ga-cha-puy', man'ga-cha-poi' (măn'gȧ-chȧ-pwē', -poi'), *n.* [Sp. *mangachapuy*, Tag *mangachapoi*.] A dipterocarpaceous tree (*Shorea mangachapoi*) of the Philippine Islands; also, its hard red or white wood

man-gal' (măn-gal'), *n.* [Turk. *mangal*.] In Turkey, a brazier

man'ga-lin. † MANGELIN.

man'gan-ap'a-tite (măn'gȧ-năp'ȧ-tīt), *n.* [*mangan-* + *apatite*.] *Min.* A dark bluish green variety of apatite containing manganese.

man'gan-blende', *n.* [*mangan-* + *blende*.] *Min.* Alabandite.

man'gan-bru'cite, *n.* [*mangan-* + *brucite*.] *Min.* A manganiferous variety of brucite.

‖ **Man'gan-ei'sen** (măn'gȧn-ī'zn; *G.* măn-gän'-), *n.* [G.; *mangan* manganese + *eisen* iron.] *Metal.* Any alloy of manganese and iron. See SPIEGELEISEN.

man'ga-ne'sate (măn'gȧ-nē'sāt), *n.* *Chem* A manganate *Obs.* [brown.]

manganese bister. Manganese

manganese black. A pigment consisting of native oxide of manganese. It is little used.

manganese green. Cassel green (barium manganate).

manganese peroxide. *Chem.* Manganese dioxide.

manganese spar. a Rhodonite. b Sometimes, rhodochrosite.

man'ga-ne'sian (măn'gȧ-nē'zhăn; -zĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, containing, or consisting of, manganese. [Manganic. *Obs.*]

man'ga-ne'sic (-sĭk), *a.* *Chem.*

man'ga-ne'sious (-shŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Manganous. *Obs. or R.*

man'ga-ne'si-um (-zhĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] Manganese *Obs. or R.*

man'ga-ne'sous (-sŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Manganous. *Obs. or R.*

man'ga-net'ic (-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Manganiferous.

man'gan-hed'en-berg'ite, *n.* [*mangan-* + *hedenbergite*.] *Min.* A variety of hedenbergite containing manganese.

man-ga'ni-um (măn-gā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] Manganese.

man ga-no-cal'cite (măn'gȧ-nō-kal'sīt), *n.* *Min* A variety of rhodochrosite containing calcium carbonate

man'ga-no-co-lum'bite (-kō-lŭm'bīt), *n* *Min* A manganiferous variety of columbite

man'ga-no-phyl'lite (-fĭl'īt), *n.* *Min* A manganiferous biotite.

man'ga-no-sid'er-ite (-sĭd'ẽr-īt), *n.* *Min* A variety of rhodochrosite containing a considerable amount of siderite

man'ga-no-site' (măn'gȧ-nō-sīt'; măn-găn'ō-sīt), *n.* [See MANGANOUS.] *Min* Native manganous oxide, MnO, occurring in small emerald-green octahedrons, which turn black on exposure. H., 5-6. Sp. gr., 5.18

man'ga-no-tan'ta-lite (măn'gȧ-nō-tăn'tȧ-līt), *n.* *Min.* A manganiferous variety of tantalite.

man'gan-pec'to-lite, *n.* [*mangan-* + *pectolite*.] *Min.* A manganiferous variety of pectolite

Man'gar (mŭn'gär), *n.* A Nepalese tribe which furnishes many soldiers to the Gurkha regiments of the British Indian army; also, their language (see INDO-CHINESE).

Man'ga yan' (măn'gȧ-y ăn'). Var of MANGUIAN

mang'corn Var of MUNGCORN.

mange, *a.* Mangy. *Obs.*

mange, *v. t.* [OF. *mangier*, F. *manger*.] To eat. *Obs* — **n.** A meal; a kind of fodder. *Obs.*

man'gel. † MANGLE, *v.*

man'ge-lin, *n.* [Tamil & Malayalam *manjiṭi*, *manjaḍi*, or

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mange mite (mānj). Any of the small parasitic mites that infest the skin of cattle, horses, dogs, and other animals, causing mange.



Mange Mite of Cattle. Much enlarged.

man'ger (mān'jĕr), *n.* [F. *mangeoire*, fr. *manger* to eat, fr. L. *manducare*, fr. *mandere* to chew. Cf. MANDIBLE, MANDUCATE.] **1.** A trough or open box in which fodder is placed for horses or cattle to eat.
2. *Shipbuilding.* The extreme forward part of the deck, having a bulkhead or plank (the **manger board**) athwartships high enough to turn back the water which enters the hawse holes and drains off through near-by scuppers called **manger scuppers**.
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The cluster Præsepe.

Man-gif'er-a (măn-jĭf'ĕr-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MANGO; -FEROUS.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of tropical Asiatic anacardiaceous trees, characterized by the coriaceous, entire leaves, small paniculate flowers, and a fleshy drupaceous fruit with a fibrous mesocarp. *M. indica* is the mango.

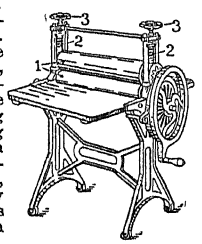
man'gle (măŋ'gl), *v. t.*; MAN'GLED (-gld); MAN'GLING (măŋ'glĭng). [AF. *mahangler*; cf. LL. *mangulare*; perh. fr. the source of E. *maim*.] **1.** To cut, bruise, or hack with repeated blows or strokes, making a ragged or torn wound, or covering with wounds; to tear in cutting; to cut in a bungling manner; to lacerate; to mutilate.

Mangled with ghastly wounds through plate and mail *Milton.*

2. To spoil, mutilate, or injure, in making, doing, or performing; as, to *mangle* a piece of music or a recitation.

To *mangle* a play or a novel. *Swift*

man'gle, *n.* [D. *mangel*; cf. LL. *manganum* an instrument for throwing stones, Gr. *μάγγανον* a machine for defending fortifications, axis of a pulley. Cf. MANGONEL.] **1.** A machine for smoothing cloth, as sheets, tablecloths, clothing, etc., by roller pressure. Orig., a simple household apparatus consisting essentially of a reciprocating weighted box or table moving on rollers beneath which, on a polished table, the clothes, etc., were placed to be pressed; now a machine having two rollers in contact, often heated, between which the articles are passed.

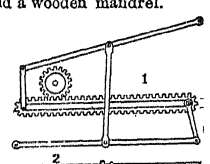


Mangle, 1. 1 Hardwood Rolls; 2, 2 Coil Springs; 3, 3 Pressure Screws.

2. *Stereotypy.* A cylinder machine for molding specially prepared dry flong on the form.

man'gle (măŋ'gl), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *mangelen*. See MANGLE, *n.*] **1.** To press or smooth with a mangle, as damp linen or cloth.
2. To smooth out (sheet lead) by beating it with a plumber's mallet while wrapped round a wooden mandrel.

man'gle, *n.* [Sp. *mangle* mangrove.] The mangrove; hence, any tree or shrub having a habit like the mangrove, as *Avicennia nitida*, *Laguncularia racemosa*, etc.



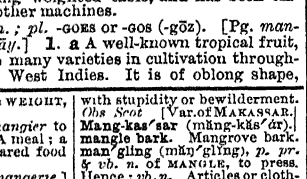
Mangle Racks. 1 With Lever Guide for reciprocating the table in one kind of printing machine. 2 With Slot Guide.

man'gler (măŋ'glẽr), *n.* One that mangles, or mutilates; specif., a machine for chopping or mincing meat, etc.

man'gler, *n.* One that smooths or presses with a mangle.

mangle rack. *Mach.* An adaptation of the mangle wheel in which the crescent-shaped formation of the pins or teeth is changed into a straight rack. The teeth may be external (as in the *Illust.*) instead of internal.

mangle wheel. *Mach.* A device for converting continuous circular motion into reciprocating motion (circular or linear), in which a small pinion guided by a slot, a system of levers, or the like, gears with a crescent-shaped row of pins protruding from the face of a wheel, first on the inside and then, without necessarily stopping, on the outside, or with a continuous series of teeth forming part of an external and part of an internal gear wheel joined by a curved row of teeth at each end so as to form a shallow, serrated, crescent-shaped recess in the face of a disk. It was invented for use in the old-fashioned clothes mangle with a reciprocating weighted table, and has been employed in various other machines.



1, 2 Mangle Wheels.

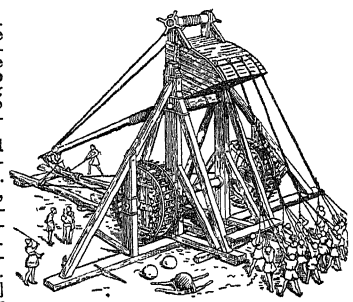
man'go (măŋ'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES or -GOS (-gōz). [Pg. *manga*, fr. Tamil *mānkāy*.] **1. a** A well-known tropical fruit, of which there are many varieties in cultivation throughout the East and West Indies. It is of oblong shape, yellow or yellowish green in color, with a thick rind often having a pronounced flavor of turpentine, a fibrous, agreeably subacid, juicy pulp, and a hard central stone. **b** The tree (*Mangifera indica*) which bears this fruit. See MANGIFERA. **c** The tree *Irvingia barteri*, which yields dika bread; the bread tree **b**.
2. A pickled green muskmelon, cucumber, peach, bell pepper, etc., stuffed with horse-radish or chow-chow.



Mango, 1. *a* Flowering Branch ($\frac{1}{8}$); *b* Fruit in section, showing solitary Seed ($\frac{1}{12}$)

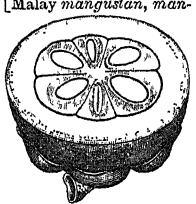
mango bird. **a** An oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*), native of India. **b** A humming bird of the genus *Lampornis*.

man'go-nel (măŋ'gō-nĕl), *n.* [OF. *mangonel*, LL. *manganellus*, *manganum*, fr. Gr. *μάγγανον*. Cf. MANGLE, *n.*] A military engine formerly used for throwing stones, javelins, etc.



Mangonel.

man'go-steen (măŋ'gō-stēn), *n.* [Malay *mangustan*, *mangis*.] **1. a** A well-known East Indian tropical fruit. It is dark reddish brown in color, with a thick rind inclosing a number of carpels like those of an orange; the juicy flesh has a flavor described as suggesting both the peach and pineapple. **b** The clusiaceous tree (*Garcinia mangostana*) bearing this fruit. It has large coriaceous leaves and deep red tetramerous flowers.
2. *Pharm.* The pericarp of this fruit. It is used as an astringent.



Mangosteen. Section of Fruit. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

man'grove (măŋ'grōv), *n.* [Malay *manggimanggi* + E. *grove*.] **1.** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Rhizophora*, esp. *R. mangle*. They are natives of tropical shores, and have evergreen coriaceous leaves and yellowish flowers. The fruit germinates while still on the tree, the hypocotyl growing to a considerable length before detachment. The plant also emits numerous aërial prop roots, which ultimately form an impenetrable mass, so that the mangrove is continually advancing the shore line in regions which it inhabits. The wood is used chiefly for posts, fuel, etc. The astringent bark is employed in medicine and in tanning.



Mangrove. Young Fruits germinating.

2. Any of various other plants resembling *Rhizophora* in habit; — usually with descriptive qualification, as black *mangrove*, white *mangrove*, etc.; specif., a tree of the genus *Avicennia*. See BLACK MANGROVE.

Man-guian', *or* **Man-gyan'** (măn-gyän'), *n.*; *pl.* -GUIANES or -GYANES (-gyä'nās), or -GYANS (-gyänz'). [From a native word *mangyan* infidel.] A member of any of the pagan tribes of the islands of Mindoro, Romblon, and Tablas, of the Philippine group. Negritos, Malays, and native races with Chinese or Caucasian admixture have all been called by this name.

man'gy (mān'jĭ), *a.*; MAN'GI-ER (-jĭ-ẽr); MAN'GI-EST. [From MANGE; or perh. fr. F. *mangé*, p. p. of *manger* to eat. See MANGER.] **1.** Infected with, of the nature of, or caused by, the mange; also, *Obs.*, scabby.
2. Shabby; seedy; squalid.
3. Mean; contemptible. *Colloq.*

man-han'dle (măn-hăn'd'l), *v. t.*; -HAN'DLED (-d'ld); -HAN'DLING (-hăn'dlĭng). **1.** To move, or manage, by human force without mechanical aid; as, to *manhandle* a cannon.
2. To handle roughly; as, the captive was *manhandled*.

man'-hat'er (măn'hāt'ẽr), *n.* One who hates mankind; a misanthrope; also, one who hates a man as a male.

Man-hat'tan cock'tail. A cocktail made of vermuth, whisky, a dash of bitters, and, usually, a little sweetening.

Man'hès' proc'ess (mäⁿ'nĕs'). [After Pierre *Manhès*, French metallurgist, who perfected it.] *Metal.* The Bessemer process of desulphurizing copper matte.

man'hole' (măn'hōl'), *n.* **1. a** A hole through which a man may go into, or gain access to, a drain, sewer, electric conduit, steam boiler, parts of machinery, etc., as for cleaning. **b** A hole or recess into which a person may go, as for refuge in a railroad tunnel. **c** A hole in a covered boat or canoe in which the rower or paddler sits.
2. A hatch in a vessel, smaller than a scuttle.
3. *Mining.* A small passage connecting a level with a stope, or with the level next above.

man'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* [*man* + *-hood*.] **1.** State of being man (i. e. a human being), or a man as distinguished from a child or a woman.

Lost *manhood* and put monkhood on. *D. G. Rossetti.*

2. Manly quality; courage; bravery; resolution.

I am ashamed
That thou hast power to shake my *manhood* thus *Shak.*

3. Humaneness; humanity. *Obs.*
4. Men collectively; the adult males, as of a country, district, or nation.

manhood suffrage. Suffrage of all male citizens not under a civil disability, as for crime, lunacy, etc.

ma'ni-a (mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *mania*, Gr. *μανία*, akin to *μαίνεσθαι* to rage; cf. ME. *manie*, F. *manie*. Cf. MIND, *n.*] **1.** Violent derangement of mind; madness; insanity, specif., a form of insanity marked by great nervous excitement, hallucinations, delusions, and violent tendencies
2. Excessive or unreasonable excitement or enthusiasm; a violent desire or passion; a craze; as, the tulip *mania*.

Syn. — MANIA, DELIRIUM, FRENZY are here compared in their nontechnical uses; for technical senses, see defs. MANIA suggests a relatively permanent, DELIRIUM a more temporary, state of uncontrollable emotion, excitement, or enthusiasm; as, "You may conceive the difference in kind between the fancy and the imagination in this way, that if the check of the senses and the reason were withdrawn, the first would become *delirium*, and the last *mania*" (*Coleridge*); "His anger is not a brief madness, but a permanent *mania*" (*Thackeray*); "the *delirium* of popular enthusiasm" (*Lecky*); "the *delirium* of love" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). *Mania* is often synonymous with "craze," "rage," "passion"; "*delirium* sometimes suggests an incoherent or meaningless jumble; as, the tulip *mania* in Holland, Anglo*mania*; "this dull *delirium* of a world" (*Hawthorne*). FRENZY suggests wilder or more violent agitation or disorder than *delirium*; as, "Paris wholly has got to the acme of its *frenzy*; whirled, all ways, by panic madness" (*Carlyle*); "The unhappy gentleman spun round and round the apartment in a transport of *frenzy*" (*Dickens*). See INSANE, ECSTASY.

‖ **ma'ni-a a po'tu** (mā'nĭ-ȧ ȧ pō'tū) [L.], mania from drinking; delirium tremens.

ma'ni-ac (mā'nĭ-ăk), *a.* [Cf. F. *maniaque*. See MANIA.] **1.** Raving with madness; raging with disordered intellect, affected with mania; mad.
2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, mania; pertaining to, or characteristic of, a maniac; frantic; violent.

ma'ni-ac, *n.* A raving lunatic; a madman.

ma-ni'a-cal (mȧ-nĭ'ȧ-kăl), *a.* Affected with, or characterized by, madness; maniac. — **ma-ni'a-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Man'i-ca'ri-a (măn'Ĭ-kā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *manica* sleeve; — so named in allusion to the sleeve-shaped spathes.] *Bot.* A genus of South American pinnate-leaved palms consisting of a single species (*Manicaria saccifera*), the fruit of which is known as the sea apple.

man'i-cate (măn'Ĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *manicatus* sleeved, fr. *manica* a sleeve.] *Bot.* Covered with a densely interwoven pubescence capable of being stripped off like a sleeve.

Man'i-chæ'an, Man'i-che'an (măn'Ĭ-kē'ăn), *n.* [LL. *Manichaeus*.] A believer in the doctrines of Mani, Manes, or Manichæus, a Persian of the 3d century A. D., who taught a dualism derived from Zoroastrianism, viz., that man's body is the product of the Kingdom of Darkness (Evil), but that his soul springs from the Kingdom of Light (Good). Evil is perpetually striving to drag man down, while Good (Christ) as continually tries to save him. The later Manichæans distinguished the historical Christ from the spiritual Christ, maintaining that the former was a bad man, while the latter was a divine deliverer.

The *Manichæans* stand as representatives of dualism pushed to its utmost development *Tylor.*

Man'i-chæ'an, Man'i-che'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Manichæans, or their doctrine or system; characteristic of a Manichæan.

Man'i-chæ'ism, Man'i-che'ism (măn'Ĭ-kē'Ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *manichéisme*.] The doctrines taught, or system of principles maintained, by the Manichæans.

man'i-cure (măn'Ĭ-kūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *manus* hand + *cura* care.] **1.** A person who makes a business of taking care of people's hands, especially their nails.
2. The care of the hands and nails.

man'i-cure, *v. t. & i.*; MAN'I-CURED (-kūrd); MAN'I-CURING (-kūr'ĭng). To care for (the hands and nails); to care for the hands and nails of; to do manicure work.

Telugu *manjāṭi*] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

man'ger, *n.* [OF. *mangier* to eat, inf. used as n.] A meal; a banquet; also, a prepared food or dish. *Obs.*

man'ge-ry, *n.* [OF. *mangerie*.] A banquet; banqueting; food. *Obs.*

mangestain. † MANGOSTEEN.

mange'y (mān'jĭ). Var. of MANGY

Ma'ngi (mä'ngē; *colloq* măŋ'gĭ), *n.* A New Zealand lauraceous tree (*Litsea calicaris*) with hard wood.

mangiar. † MANGELIN.

mangle. † MANGE, a disease

man'gi-ly (mān'jĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of MANGY. See -LY.

man'gi-ness (mān'jĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

Man'gin' *or* **mir'ror** *or* **re-flec'tor** (măn'zhăn'). [After A. F. E. *Mangin* (1825-85), French inventor.] An aplanatic mirror with two spherical, but not concentric, surfaces.

mang'it, *p. a.* Prob., helpless with stupidity or bewilderment. *Obs. Scot* [Var. of MAKASSAR.]

Mang-kas'sar (măng-kăs'ȧr).

mangle bark. Mangrove bark.

man'gling (măŋ'glĭng), *n. pr. & vb. n.* of MANGLE, to press. Hence: *vb. n.* Articles or clothing to be mangled. — **man'glingly,** *adv.* [slaves. *Obs.*

man'go, *n.* [L.] A dealer in

man'-god', *n.* 1. One who is both human and divine.
2. A man who is made a god; also, a god in human form. *R.*

mango fish. A threadfin.

mango ginger. The root of the East Indian zinziberaceous plant *Curcuma amada*.

man'gold. Var. of MANGEL.

man'go-na (măŋ'gō-nȧ), *n.* [LL.] Mangonel.

man'go-nism (-nĭz'm), *n. Obs.* a The art of furbishing up or setting off to advantage (wares for sale). b Artificial training or treatment of plants contrary to natural conditions of growth. — **man'go-nist,** *n. Obs.*

man'go-nize (-nīz), *v. t. & i.* [L. *mangonizare*, fr. *mango* a dealer who mangonizes.] To furbish up for sale; also, to traffic in slaves. *Obs.* — **man'go-ni-za'tion,** *n. Obs.*

man'go-ny, *n.* [L. *mangonium*.] Mangonism. *Obs.*

man'goose. Var. of MONGOOSE.

‖ **man'go-stan'** (man'gō-stän'), *n* [Sp.] The mangosteen.

mangour, *n.* [Turk. *manger*, vulgarly *manger*, fr. Mongolian *mingan* money.] A former Turkish copper coin. *Obs* [*baclos.*]

man'-grass', *n.* Yard grass. *Bar.*

man'grell. † MONGREL.

mangrove cuckoo. A cuckoo (*Coccyzus minor*) of the West Indies and the Florida Keys.

mangrove family. *Bot.* The family Rhizophoraceæ.

mangrove hen. A clapper rail, or salt-marsh hen. *West Indies.*

mangrove mullet. See SEA MULLET.

mangrove myrtle. An East Indian lecythidaceous tree (*Barringtonia acutangula*) with the habit of the mangrove.

mangrove snapper. The gray snapper.

mangual. † MAGUEY.

Mang-uang'a (mang-wäng'ä), **Mang'uang-a'o** (mang'wäng-ä'ō), *n.* One of a heathen Malay people dwelling about the upper part of the Sálug river, Mindanao. [kusimansel.

mangue (măng), *n.* [F.] The

mangue. † MANGO.

mangunel † MANGONEL. [AN.

Man'guy-an'. Var. of MANGUI-

mangy † MANGE, a disease.

man-ha'den. Var of MENHADEN. [hood. *Obs.*

manhede, manheid, *n.* Manhood.

Man'heim gold Var. of MANNHEIM GOLD.

man'hole', *v. t. & i.* To pass or go through a manhole.

man hunt. A hunting of or for men. — **man hunter.** One who hunts men, as a cannibal, slave dealer, detective, etc. — **man'-hunt'ing,** *a.*

mani. † MANY.

ma'ni (mä'nē), *n.* [Sp. *mani*.] The peanut

Ma'ni (mä'nĭ). *Bib.*

man'i-a-ble, *a.* [F.] That may be handled; palpable; also, manageable; workable; tractable. *Obs.*

‖ **ma'ni-bus pe'di-bus'que** (măn'Ĭ-bŭs pē'dĭ'-bŭs'kwē). [L.] With hands and feet; with might and main.

Terence (*Andria*, I. i 161)

man'i-cs, *n.* [L.] A sleeve. *Obs.*

Man'i-chæ'an-ism, Man'i-che'an-ism (măn'Ĭ-kē'ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Manichæism.

Man'i-chæ'an-ize, Man'i-che'an-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

Man'i-chæ-ist, Man'i-che-ist, *n.* A Manichæan.

Man'i-chee' (măn'Ĭ-kē'), *n.* A Manichæan.

Man'i-chee'ism (-Ĭz'm) Var. of MANICHÆISM.

man'i-chord (măn'Ĭ-kôrd), **man'i-chor'don** (-kôr'dŏn), *n.* [F. *manicorde*, *manichordion*, L. *monochordon*, Gr. *μονόχορδον*; — because it originally had only one string. See MONOCHORD.] *Music.* The clavichord or clarichord; — called also *dumb spinet*.

man'i-cle † MANACLE.

ma'ni-çoʻba rub'ber (mȧ'nē-sō'bȧ) [Galibi, in Guiana; name of the plant, fr. *mani* resin] = CEARA RUBBER.

man'i-con, *n* [L, fr. Gr *μανικός* of or for madness.] A kind of plant, prob belladonna. *Obs.*

man'i-cord. Var. of MANICHORD.

man'i-cur'ist (măn'Ĭ-kūr'Ĭst), *n.* = MANICURE, 1

Man'i-dæ (mă'nĭ'-dē), *n. pl* [NL See MANIS.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the pangolins. — **man'id** (măn'Ĭd), *n.*

man'i-do (-dō). Var. of MANITO.

manie. *n.* [F.] Mania. *Obs.*

manier, maniest. Obs. compar. and superl. of MANY.

manievre. † MANGE, a disease.

manifeld. † MANIFOLD.

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man'i-fest (măn'ĭ-fĕst), *a.* [L. *manifestus*, perh. orig., struck by the hand, hence, palpable; *manus* hand + *fendere* (in comp.) to strike: cf. F. *manifeste*. See MANUAL; DEFEND.] **1.** Evident to the senses, esp. to the sight; apparent; distinctly perceived; hence, obvious to the understanding; evident to the mind; easily apprehensible; plain; not obscure or hidden.

Thus *manifest* to sight the god appeared. *Dryden.*

2. With *of:* Detected in; convicted of; obviously in possession of. *Obs.* "*Manifest* of shame." *Dryden.*

Syn. — Open, clear, apparent, visible, plain, unmistakable, indubitable, indisputable, evident, self-evident. — MANIFEST, OBVIOUS, PATENT, PALPABLE apply to that which is evident. That is MANIFEST which is clearly evident; that is OBVIOUS which is so evident as to arrest one's attention; that is PATENT which is open or unconcealed; that is PALPABLE which is evident to (or as to) the senses; as, "That indeed a notable miracle hath been done . . . is *manifest*" (*Acts* iv. 16); "a *manifest* serpent by her sting" (*Milton*); "Their sense so *obvious* and their words so plain, that no disputes about the doubtful text have hitherto . . . perplexed" (*Dryden*); "The contract is not tacit, implied and vague; it is explicit, *patent* and precise" (*Bp. Horsley*); "One of her hands was scarcely *palpable* to the touch of the other" (*Hawthorne*); "that dear old world of painting and the past, yet alive, and throbbing, and *palpable*" (*Thackeray*); "We hate poetry that has a *palpable* design upon us. . . . Poetry should be great and unobtrusive" (*Keats*). See CLEAR, PERSPICUOUS, DISTINCTLY.

man'i-fest, *n.* [Cf. F. *manifeste*. See MANIFEST, *v.*; cf. MANIFESTO.] **1.** Demonstration; manifestation. *Rare.*

2. A public declaration or statement; manifesto. *Obs.*

3. A list or invoice of a ship's cargo, specifying the marks, numbers, contents, shipper, consignee, etc., of each package of goods, to be exhibited at the customhouse.

man'i-fest, *v. t.*; MAN'I-FEST-ED; MAN'I-FEST-ING. [F. *manifester*. See MANIFEST, *a.*] **1.** To show plainly; to make to appear distinctly; to put beyond question or doubt; to display; exhibit; reveal; prove; evince; evidence.

There is nothing hid which shall not be *manifested* *Mark* iv. 22.
Thy life did *manifest* thou lovedst me not. *Shak.*

2. To exhibit the manifest of; to put or set down in a manifest.

3. *Sp. Law.* To remove, by a certain process, from the jurisdiction of a judge, to avoid injustice on his part.

man'i-fest, *v. i.* **1.** To make a public manifestation.

2. *Spiritualism.* To appear, or to produce a physical disturbance indicating presence; — said of a spirit or ghost.

Syn. — Reveal, declare, evince, make known, disclose, discover, display, show.

man'i-fes'tant (-fĕs'tănt), *n.* [L. *manifestans, -antis*, p.pr.] One who makes or participates in a public manifestation.

The *manifestants* paraded past the docks. *Harper's Mag*

man'i-fes-ta'tion (-fĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *manifestatio*: cf. F. *manifestation*.] **1.** Act of manifesting, or state of being manifested; discovery to the eye or to the understanding; also, that which manifests; exhibition; display; revelation; disclosure; as, the *manifestation* of God's power in creation.

2. Specif., a public demonstration or display of power and purpose, as by a government; a public display collectively made to gain notice for a cause, as by a political party.

man'i-fes'ta-tive (-fĕs'tā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to manifest; having the property or quality of manifesting; demonstrative. — **man'i-fes'ta-tive-ly,** *adv.*

man'i-fes'to (-fĕs'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [It. *manifesto*. See MANIFEST, *n.* & *a.*] **1.** Demonstration or evidence. *Obs.*

2. A public declaration, usually of a prince, sovereign, or other person claiming large powers, showing his intentions, or proclaiming his opinions and motives in reference to some act done or contemplated by him.

Frederick, in a public *manifesto*, appealed to the Empire against the insolent pretensions of the Pope. *Milman.*

man'i-fold (măn'ĭ-fōld), *a.* [AS. *manigfeald*. See MANY; -FOLD.] **1.** Showing or having number and variety; numerous and varied; characterized by multiplicity and diversity; also, rarely, numerous; many.

O Lord, how *manifold* are thy works! *Ps.* civ. 24.
I know your *manifold* transgressions. *Amos* v. 12.

2. Comprehensive of various features, kinds, characteristics, manifestations, etc.; multifarious; — used with *sing.* nouns. "The *manifold* wisdom of God." *Eph.* iii. 10.

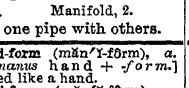
3. Being so in many ways; rightfully so called for many reasons. "He is a *manifold* traitor." *Shak.*

4. Consisting of many of one kind combined; operating many of one kind of object; as, a *manifold* pipe (musical instrument); a *manifold* bell pull.

Syn. — MANIFOLD, MULTIFARIOUS agree in the idea of multiplicity or variety. MANIFOLD emphasizes the number or varied character, MULTIFARIOUS, the diversity, sometimes even the incongruity, of the elements involved; as, "O Lord, how *manifold* are thy works!" (*Ps.* civ. 24); "I So *manifold*, all pleasing in their kind . . . are the employs of rural life" (*Cowper*); "that *multifarious* erudition" (*Tatler*); "the *multifarious* set of books" (*Carlyle*).

manifold fugue, a fugue having more than one subject. — **m. paper,** carbon paper for manifolding a writing. — **m. writer,** a contrivance for manifold writing. — **m. writing,** a process or method by which two or more copies, as of a letter, are simultaneously made by the use of carbon paper.

man'i-fold, *n.* **1.** A copy made by manifold writing.


Manifold, 2.

2. *Mech.* A pipe fitting with several lateral outlets, for connecting one pipe with others.

3. *Kantianism.* The totality of unorganized experience as it is presented in sense and not yet operated upon by the understanding.

To begin the exposition of experience from the standpoint of Locke's tabula rasa, or from that of Kant's chaotic *manifold*, is in reality to attempt to show how experience arises from what is not yet experience. *James Ward.*

4. *Math.* An assemblage; aggregate; class. A manifold consists of all possible determinations of a general concept, each determination being an element of the manifold.

5. *Shipbuilding.* A metal chest containing many valves by which water-tight compartments, pumps, and the drains may be so connected that any or all of the pumps may be used to pump out any compartment.

6. *pl.* The third stomach of a ruminant. *Local, U. S.*

man'i-fold (măn'ĭ-fōld), *v. t.*; -FOLD'ED (-fōl'dĕd); -FOLD'-ING. **1.** To make manifold; to multiply. *Rare.*

2. To make many or several copies of, esp. by the process of manifold writing; as, to *manifold* a letter.

man'i-fold, *v. i.* To make several or many copies, as of a manuscript; to do manifold writing.

man'i-fold'er (-fōl'dĕr), *n.* One that manifolds; esp., a contrivance for manifold writing.

He seems to have added to his employment that of a *manifolder* and seller of manuscripts. *G. H. Putnam.*

man'i-fold'ness, *n.* **a** Quality or state of being manifold; multiplicity. **b** *Math.* State or character of being a manifold; also, a manifold.

Man'i-hot (măn'ĭ-hŏt), *n.* [NL., fr. F., fr. native name; cf. Galibi *manihoc*, the root of the plant, Tupi *mandihoca, manioca.*] *Bot.* A large genus of important economic euphorbiaceous plants, natives of tropical America, chiefly of Brazil. They are herbs or shrubs with alternate entire or palmate leaves, and apetalous monœcious flowers succeeded by 3-seeded capsules. *M. glaziovii* yields Ceara rubber. *M. manihot* is the bitter, and *M. palmata aipi* the sweet, cassava. See CASSAVA.

man'i-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *manneken*, dim. of *man* man. See MAN; -KIN.] **1.** A little man; a dwarf; a pygmy.

2. Usually in form *mannequin.* An artist's, tailor's, or dressmaker's lay figure.

3. A model of the human body, made of papier-maché or other material, commonly in detachable pieces, for exhibiting the parts and organs, their relative position, etc.

man'i-kin, *a.* Diminutive; dwarf; puny.

Ma-nil'a, Ma-nil'la (mȧ-nĭl'ȧ), *n.* **1.** The capital of the Philippine Islands; — in this sense now only *Manila.*

2. [*often l. c.*] Short for MANILA HEMP, CHEROOT, etc.

Manila, *or* **Manilla, cheroot** *or* **cigar,** a cheroot or cigar made of tobacco grown in the Philippine Islands. — **M. elemi.** See ELEMI **c.** — **M. hemp,** the fiber of a species of banana (*Musa textilis*), native of the Philippine Islands; — called also by the native name *abacá.* It is used for matting, canvas, ropes, etc., and the finer grades for various native textiles. — **M. paper,** a durable brown or buff paper made of Manila hemp, used as a wrapping paper, and as a cheap printing and writing paper. The name is also given to inferior papers, made of other fibers.

ma-nil'la (mȧ-nĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *manilla*; cf. It. *maniglio, maniglia*, F. *manille*, Pg. *manilha*; all prob. fr. L. *monile*, pl. *monilia*, necklace, influenced by *manus* hand.] A ring of metal, as silver, worn on the wrist or arm and used as money by certain tribes of the west coast of Africa.

ma-nil'la (mȧ-nĭl'ȧ), *n.* [F. *manille*, or Sp. *malilla*; cf. Pg. *manilha.*] In various card games, the second best trump; specif., in solo, the seven of trumps.

man'i-oc (măn'ĭ-ŏk; mȧ'nĭ-ŏk; 277), *n.* [From native name. See MANIHOT.] Cassava, or the plant which yields it.

man'i-ple (măn'ĭ-p'l), *n.* [L. *manipulus, maniplus*, a handful, a certain number of soldiers; *manus* hand + root of *plere* to fill, *plenus* full: cf. F. *maniple.* See MANUAL; FULL, *a.*] **1.** A handful. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

2. *Rom. Antiq.* A subdivision of the legion, consisting of either 120 or 60 men (see LEGION, 1); hence, *Obs.*, any small body of soldiers; a company. *Milton.*

3. *Eccl.* An ornamental band or scarf, like a stole but shorter, worn on the left arm, orig. over the fingers of the left hand, as part of the priest's eucharistic vestments.

ma-nip'u-lar (mȧ-nĭp'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *manipularis*: cf. F. *manipulaire.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the ancient Roman maniple, or company.

2. Manipulatory; as, *manipular* operations.

ma-nip'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'-ĭng). [Cf. LL. *manipulatus*, p. p. of *manipulare* to lead by the hand, fr. L. *manipulus.* See MANIPLE; cf. MANIPULATION.] **1.** To treat, work, or operate with the hands, or by mechanical means; to handle or manage, esp. with skill or dexterity; as, to *manipulate* scientific apparatus.

2. To treat or manage with the mind or intellect; esp., to handle (matters requiring intelligence) skillfully.

3. To control the action of, by management; as, to *manipulate* a convention; also, to manage or treat artfully or fraudulently; as, to *manipulate* accounts, or election returns.

4. *Finance.* To work (as stocks) up or down in price by transactions other than those made bona fide or in the ordinary course of business, as by wash sales, cornering the market, spreading fictitious reports, etc.; to rig.

ma-nip'u-late, *v. i.* To use the hands in dexterous operations; to do hand work; specif., to manage the apparatus or instruments used in scientific work or in artistic or mechanical processes.

ma-nip'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *manipulation.* See MANIPULATE, MANIPLE.] **1.** Act or process of manipulating, or state of being manipulated; act of handling work by hand; use of the hands, in an artistic or skillful manner, in science or art; handling or management in general.

Manipulation is to the chemist like the external senses to the mind. *Whewell.*

2. Skillful or dexterous management; as, the *manipulation* of political bodies; sometimes, a management or treatment for purposes of deception or fraud.

3. *Surg.* Manual examination and treatment of parts.

ma-nip'u-la-tive (mȧ-nĭp'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to manipulation; performed by manipulation.

ma-nip'u-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One that manipulates; specif., any of various instruments for facilitating manipulation.

ma-nip'u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving, manipulation; manipulative.

man'i-to (măn'ĭ-tō), **man'i-tou** (-tōō), *n.* [Algonquian *manito.*] Among the Algonquian Indians, one of the powers or spirits which dominate the forces of nature; a hidden or magic power controlling natural phenomena, or a spirit, good or evil. Cf. ORENDA, WAKANDA.

man jack. Individual man; — in phrases, *every man jack, not one,* or *not a, man jack. Colloq.*

It's a hanging job for every *man jack* of us. *Stevenson.*

man'jak (măn'jăk), *n.* Also **man'jack.** A kind of glance pitch or asphalt found esp. on Barbados, and used for making varnish, insulating electric cables, for fuel, etc.

man'kin (măn'kĭn), *n.* [*man* + *-kin.*] A little or puny man; a manikin; a man child; a boy.

man'kind' (măn'kīnd'), *a.* [Orig. uncert.] Fierce; savage; furious; mad. *Obs.* — **man'kind'ly,** *adv. Obs.*

Be not too *mankind* against your wife. *Chapman.*

man'kind', *a.* [*man* + *kind*, n.] Male; also, manlike; unwomanly; masculine. *Obs.*

Are women grown so *mankind*? Must they be wooing? *F. Beaumont.*

man'kind', *n.* [Cf. AS. *mancynn.* See KIN kindred, KIND, *n.*] **1.** (*pron.* măn'kīnd'; *formerly also* măn'kĭnd'). The human race; man, taken collectively.

The proper study of *mankind* is man. *Pope.*

2. (*pron.* măn'kĭnd'). Human nature; also, human feelings; humanity. *Obs. & E.* *B. Jonson.*

3. (*pron.* măn'kĭnd'). Men, as distinguished from women; the male portion of the human race. *Lev.* xviii. 22.

man'less (măn'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Destitute of men.

2. Unmanly; inhuman. *Obs.*

— **man'less-ly,** *adv. Obs.* — **man'less-ness,** *n. Obs.*

man'like' (-līk'), *a.* [*man* + *like.* Cf. MANLY.] Like man, or like a man, in form or nature; becoming to, or belonging to, a man; having the qualities of a man, esp. the nobler qualities; manly; mannish; masculine. "Gentle, *manlike* speech." *Testament of Love.*

In glaring Chloe's *manlike* taste and mien. *Shenstone.*

Syn. — See MALE.

— **man'like'ly,** *adv.* — **man'like'ness,** *n.*

man'ly (-lĭ), *a.*; MAN'LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); MAN'LI-EST. [*man* + *-ly.* Cf. MANLIKE.] **1.** Human. *Obs.*

2. Having qualities becoming to a man; not childish or womanish; manlike, esp. brave, courageous, resolute, noble; belonging to, or becoming to, a man; masculine.

Let 's briefly put on *manly* readiness *Shak.*
Serene and *manly*, hardened to sustain
The load of life. *Dryden*

3. Adult; mature. *Obs.*

Syn. — Bold, daring, brave, courageous, firm, undaunted, hardy, dignified, stately. See MALE.

man'ly, *adv.* In a manly manner; specif.: **a** With the courage, fortitude, etc., of a manly man; manfully; energetically; as, to act *manly. Archaic.* **b** Humanely; generously. *Obs.* **c** Humanly; unregenerately. *Obs.*

man milliner. A man who makes or deals in millinery; hence, contemptuously, a man who is busied with trifling occupations or embellishments.

man millinery. Official apparel, as uniforms, vestments, etc.; — a term of contempt used by those who regard it as receiving greatly disproportionate attention.

man'na (măn'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μάννα*, Heb. *mān*; cf. Ar *mann*, properly, gift (of heaven).] **1.** *Bib.* The food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness (*Ex.* xvi.); hence, divinely supplied food; spiritual nourishment, as that of the Eucharist.

2. Something likened to the Biblical manna, as honeyed words, new-fallen snow, etc. *Milton.*

3. A food; a staple article of food. *Obs.*

4. Of frankincense, a fragment, crumb, or grain. *Obs.*

5. a The sweetish exudate of the European flowering ash (*Fraxinus ornus*) and of several related species, obtained in the form of flakes (*flake manna*), fragments (*common manna*) or as a viscid mass (*fat manna*). Its chief constituent is mannite. Manna is used medicinally as a gentle laxative, demulcent, and expectorant. **b** A similar product obtained from various other plants, but differing in containing other substances than mannite as the chief ingredient, and hence often called *false manna.*

6. Short for MANNA LICHEN, MANNA GRASS.

manna ash. The flowering ash (*Fraxinus ornus*); also, any of several related European ashes yielding manna.

man'na croup (krōōp). [*manna* + Russ. & Pol. *krupa* groats, grits.] **1.** The portions of hard wheat kernels not ground by the millstones or that do not go through the bolter; a kind of semolina prepared in Russia and used for puddings, soups, etc.; — called also *manna groats.*

2. The husked grains of manna grass.

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man'i-fest'a-ble (măn'ĭ-fĕs'tȧ-b'l; măn'ĭ-fĕs'-), *a.* See -ABLE.

man'i-fes-ta'tion-al (-fĕs-tā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to manifestation.

man'i-fes-ta'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.

man'i-fest-ed, *p. a.* Made manifest; demonstrated. — **man'i-fest'ed-ness,** *n.* [ifests.

man'i-fest-er, *n.* One that man-

man'i-fest'i-ble (-fĕs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Erron. for MANIFESTABLE.

man'i-fes-tive, *a.* Manifestative. *Rare.* [FEST-

man'i-fest-ly, *adv.* of MANI-

man'i-fest-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

man'i-fes'to, *v. i.* To issue a manifesto. *Rare.*

man'i-fold, *adv.* In many ways; many times; a great deal. *Obs.*

man'i-fold'ly, *adv.* of MANI-FOLD. See -LY.

man'i-fold-wise', *adv.* [*manifold* + *-wise.*] In manifold ways. *Obs.*

man'i-form (măn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *manus* hand + *-form.*] Shaped like a hand.

man'i-form (mĕn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*many* + *-form.*] Multiform. *R.*

man'i-fy (măn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*man* + *-fy.*] To represent as a man; to render masculine. *Rare*

ma-ni'glion (mȧ-nĭl'yŭn), *n.* [It. *maniglio, maniglia*, bracelet, handle. Cf. MANILLIO.] *Gun.* Either one of two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance; a dolphin. *Obs.* [MANIOC.

man'i-hoc (măn'ĭ-ŏk) Var. of

ma-nil'io. ✝ MANILLA.

Ma-nil'la. Var. of MANILA.

ma-nille' (mȧ-nĭl'), *n.* ✝ MANILLA, a metal ring, etc.; var. of MANILLA, a card.

ma-nil'lio (-yō). ✝ MANILLA, a metal ring, etc.; MANILLE.

man'i-nose (măn'ĭ-nōz), *n.* [Prob of North Amer. Indian origin.] The long clam. *Local, U. S.*

man'i-plies'. [PLIES.

man'i-plies'. Var. of MANY-

ma-nip'u-la-ble (mȧ-nĭp'ū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit to manipulate.

ma-nip'u-lar (-lăr), *n.* [L. *manipularis.*] A soldier of a maniple

ma-nip'u-la-ry (-lă-rĭ), *a.* = MANIPULAR, 1.

Man'i-pu'ri (mŭn'ĭ-pōō'rē), *n.* One of the Hindu-ized Indo-Chinese inhabiting Manipur Their language is Meithei.

maniquat. ✝ MANYWHAT.

Ma'nis (mā'nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *manes* (see MANES); — from its appearance, and because it feeds by night.] *Zoöl.* A genus of edentates consisting of the pangolins. See PANGOLIN [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

Manit. *Abbr.* Manitoba.

man'i-trunk (măn'ĭ-trŭngk), *n.* [L. *manus* hand + E. *trunk.*] *Zoöl.* The prothorax of an insect

Ma'ni-us (mā'nĭ-ŭs) *Bib.*

man'jack (măn'jăk), *n.* [Native name in Jamaica.] **1.** A West Indian boraginaceous tree (*Cordia elliptica*).

2. = MANJAK.

man'jee (măn'jē), **man'jhi** (-jē), *n.* [Hind. & Bengali *mānjhī.*] A boat owner or steerer *India.*

man-jeet' (mŭn-jēt'). Var. of MUNJEET.

man'joc. Var. of MANIOC.

mank. *n.* [F. *manque*] Want; lack. *Obs. Scot*

mank. *a.* [OF. *manc, manque*, L. *mancus.*] Maimed; mutilated; defective. *Obs*

mank, *v. t.* To maim; make defective: spoil or impair. *Obs*

man-ka'lah Var. of MANCALA

man'-keen', *a.* [*man* + *keen*, a.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* a Disposed to attack human beings; savage: — said of animals, rarely of persons. **b** Love-smitten; extremely fond of men; — said of women

man'-keep'er, *n.* The European spotted newt (*Triton vulgaris*)

man'-kill'er. *n.* One who kills men; a homicide. — **man'-kill'-ing,** *a.* & *n.*

man'kin, *n.* [See MANKIND.] Mankind; the race or nature of man: also, a race or people. *Obs*

Manks Var. of MANX

man'let, *n.* See -LET.

man'li-hed, *n.* [*manly* + *-head.*] *Obs.* a Humanness **b** Manliness; courage; bravery

man'li-hood (măn'lĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* [*manly* + *-hood.*] Manliness *Rare.*

man'like', *adv* Manfully; in a manner characteristically masculine

man'li-ly(-lĭ-lĭ), *adv* of MANLY.

man'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS

man'ling, *n.* See -LING.

Man'li-us (măn'lĭ-ŭs), *n.* [From *Manlius*, New York] *Geol.* A limestone formation of the New York Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*

Man'li-us. *Bib.*

Man'li-us's gno'mon (-ŭs-ĭz) A gnomon with its top terminating in a centrally placed bowl or disk, observation of whose shadow cast by the sun gave the altitude; — erected by Manlius, the mathematician, at Rome, under the auspices of Augustus

man lock. = AIR LOCK, 1.

man machine Man engine.

man midwife. An accoucheur.

— **man'-mid'wife'ry,** *n.*

Man'-moun'tain. *n.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." Gulliver; — so called by the Lilliputians.

man'-moun'tain-ism (-'z'm), *n.*

man'na, *n* [Gr *μννα, μάνα*, Heb *mnkhāh*] Sacrifice; offering. *Obs.*

mannace. ✝ MENACE.

manna grass. Any grass of the genus *Panicularia*.

manna gum. **a** An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus viminalis*), which yields a kind of false manna. **b** = LERP.

manna insect. A scale insect (*Gossyparia mannifera*), causing production of manna on the tamarisk in Arabia.

manna lichen. Any of several Old World lichens of the genus *Lecanora*, fragments of which are often blown about in large quantities over the Arabian and African deserts, being sometimes used as food. Some commentators ascribe the manna of Scripture to this lichen. See MANNA.

man'ner (măn'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *manere*, F. *manière*, fr. (assumed) LL. *manarius*, for L. *manuarius* belonging to the hand, fr. *manus* the hand; cf. OF. *manier* manual, skillful. See MANUAL.] **1.** Species; kind; sort; also (a use of the *sing.* in *pl.* sense), kinds; sorts; as, what *manner* of person; all *manner* of goods; no *manner* of question; — formerly commonly with ellipsis of *of*; as, many *manner* ways; a *manner* man. *Manner*, in this sense, was also frequent in the phrases *manner of* (or *manner*) *way*, *wise*, *fashion*, *kind*, etc.; cf. def. 2.

Ye tithe mint, and rue, and all *manner* of herbs. *Luke* xi. 42.

What *manner* of man art thou? *Coleridge.*

A *manner* Latin corrupt was her speech. *Chaucer.*

2. Fashion; guise; aspect; nature; character; as, he appeared in the *manner* of a warrior; they described the *manner* of the country. *Archaic.*

3. A way of acting; a mode of procedure; the mode or method in which something is done or in which anything happens; way; mode; as, to speak in an earnest *manner*; to follow the *manner* of right reasoning; they responded in like *manner*; in a *manner* of speaking. Hence the phrase *in a manner* (formerly also *in manner*), in a manner of speaking, so to speak, as it were.

The bread is in a *manner* common. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 5.

4. A characteristic or customary way of acting; natural or normal behavior; habit; usage; custom; as, to act after the *manner* of one's kind.

Paul, as his *manner* was, went in unto them. *Acts* xvii. 2.

5. Hence: Mode of living or acting; behavior; conduct; specif.: **a** *pl.* With reference to social life or morality: Morals as shown in conduct; social conduct or rules of conduct as shown in the prevalent customs; as, the *manners* of nomads; the novel is a study of *manners*. **b** *pl.* (Also, *Obs.*, in *sing.*) With reference to politeness or propriety: Habitual conduct or deportment; behavior; as, good or bad *manners*; also, good or polite deportment; as, to learn or have *manners*; to do, or make, one's *manners*, that is, to perform the appropriate acts of courtesy.

Good *manners* are made up of petty sacrifices. *Emerson.*

c With reference to bearing: Deportment; carriage; aspect; mien; as, a gentle or a superior *manners*; to carry one's self in the grand *manner*.

Air and *manner* are more expressive than words. *Richardson.*

d Of a horse: *Action*; *carriage*.

6. *Criticism.* **a** Method of execution or mode of presentation, esp. as distinguished from the *matter* presented; style; as, the difference between history and fiction is often more in the matter than the *manner*; a statue in the archaistic *manner*; the earlier *manner* of Turner. **b** Mannerism; obtrusive manner. **c** Character; ethos. See ETHOS, 2; — only in *pl.* *Obs.*

7. Reason; cause; also, condition or stipulation. *Obs.*

8. Moderation; due measure. *Obs.*

Syn. — MANNER, WAY, FASHION, TRICK. MANNER, as here compared (see DEPORTMENT), is mode of action, or distinctive style; WAY is often more general than *manner*, but it may also designate a peculiar, personal, or intimate mode of behavior or procedure; FASHION, as here compared (see FASHION), occurs chiefly in phrases introduced by *after* or *in*; as, "God who at sundry times and in divers *manners* spake in time past" (*Heb.* i. 1); "Mark the *manner* of his teaching" (*Shak.*); "Milton's *manner* is very grand" (*Lowell*); "God fulfills himself in many *ways*" (*Tennyson*); "all her little womanly *ways*" (*Hawthorne*); it's only his *way*; "He will, after his sour *fashion*, tell you" (*Shak.*): "fire-hollowing this in Indian *fashion*" (*Tennyson*); to swim dog *fashion*. A TRICK, as here compared (see ARTIFICE), is an individual trait or mannerism; as, "Here was a poetry which boldly assumed the dress, the words, the habits, the very *trick* of contemporary life" (*W. Pater*); "The *trick* of personifying words is a fatal source of mischief in theology" (*M. Arnold*). See METHOD, HABIT, AFFECTATION, TURN.

by any manner of means, in any way possible; by any sort of means. — **by no m. of means**, in no way whatever; in no possible way; not at all. See *by no means*, under MEAN, *n.* — **to the m. born**, born to follow or obey a certain practice or custom; also, having lifelong acquaintance with given conditions, customs, etc.; apparently naturally fitted for some occupation, work, or position. The phrase as used by Shakespeare in "Hamlet" (I. iv. 15) has by some been wrongly understood to refer to a *manor*, of which *manner* is an old variant spelling, and hence the phrase *to the manor born* is sometimes used in the sense, accustomed to the usages of a locality, or of high or polite society.

He has not the eyes and the nerves of one *to the manner born*. *Swinburne.*

The water lily's ancestors have been *to the manner born* for millions of years. *Grant Allen.*

‖ **Män'ner-chor'** (mĕn'ẽr-kōr'), *n.*; *G. pl.* -CHÖRE (-kŭ'rĕ). [G.; *männer*, pl. of *mann* man + *chor* chorus.] A German men's chorus or singing club.

man'nered (măn'ẽrd), *a.* **1.** Having (such) manners; — often in composition; as, well-*mannered*.

Give her princely training, that she may be *Mannered* as she is born. *Shak.*

2. Dealing with, or exhibiting, manners, or modes of life, etc., as a play or other literary piece. *Obs.*

3. Having good manners; well-behaved. *Obs.*

4. Affected with mannerism or excessive peculiarity.

His style is in some degree *mannered* and confined. *Hazlitt.*

man'ner-ing, *n.* Training in manners, or (of a horse) in carriage or action. *G. M. Rommel.*

man'ner-ism (măn'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *maniérisme*.] Excessive adherence to a peculiar style or manner; a characteristic mode of action, bearing, or treatment, carried to excess, especially in literature or art.

Mannerism is pardonable, and is sometimes even agreeable, when the manner, though vicious, is natural. . . . But a *mannerism* which does not sit easy on the mannerist, which has been adopted on principle, and which can be sustained only by constant effort, is always offensive. *Macaulay*

Syn. — See AFFECTATION.

man'ner-ist (măn'ẽr-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *maniériste*.] In art, one who produces works of art supposed to show a strong tendency to imitation, to obedience to the rules of a school, or to a peculiar and formal or too unchanging method of his own; specif., in the history of Italian painting, any of those painters of the 16th and 17th centuries who imitated and exaggerated the styles of their great predecessors, chiefly Raphael, Michelangelo, and Correggio.

man'ner-less, *a.* Destitute of manners; unmannerly.

man'ner-ly, *a.* **1.** Decorous; seemly; moral. *Obs.*

2. Showing good manners; civil; respectful; polite.

What thou thinkest meet, and is most *mannerly*. *Shak.*

man'ner-ly, *adv.* **1.** Decently; decorously. *Obs.*

2. With good manners; politely.

Mann'heim gold (măn'hīm). [From *Mannheim* in Germany, where much of it was made.] A kind of brass used to imitate gold, consisting of four parts of copper to one of zinc, with sometimes a little tin.

man'nie (măn'ĭ), *n.* [*man* + *-ie.*] A little man; in affectionate use, a boy or lad. *Chiefly Scot.*

man-nif'er-ous (măn-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*manna* + *-ferous.*] **1.** *Bot.* Bearing or exuding manna.

2. *Zoöl.* Causing production of manna, as certain insects.

man'ning (măn'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MAN; specif.: **a** Supplying of a ship, etc., with men; also, a crew. **b** Accustoming of hawks or other birds or animals to men; taming of hawks. **c** A man's work for a day. *Rare. Cent. Dict.*

manning parade, *Mil.*, in the United States coast artillery, a parade ground on which batteries are formed and then divided into their component gun detachments, which are marched to man their respective pieces.

man'nish (măn'ĭsh), *a.* [*man* + 1st *-ish:* cf. AS. *mennisc*, *menisc*.] **1.** Of, belonging to, befitting, or characteristic of, mankind; human. *Obs.* *Gower.*

2. Resembling, suitable to, or characteristic of, a man, as distinguished from a woman or from a child; manlike; masculine. "A woman impudent and *mannish* grown." *Shak.*

Syn. — See MALE.

— **man'nish-ly,** *adv.* — **man'nish-ness,** *n.*

man'nite (măn'ĭt), *n.* [*manna* + *-ite.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_8(OH)_6$, belonging to the class of alcohols called hexites, and occurring in three optically different modifications; — called also **mannitol**. Ordinary mannite, which (though levorotatory) is called *d*-mannite to indicate its close relation to *d*-mannose, is the principal constituent of the manna of the manna ash, and is found also in many other plants, as celery, sugar cane, seaweeds of the genus *Laminaria*, etc. It is sweet, and hence is called *manna sugar*, though it is not a sugar in the proper sense. Mannite yields an anhydride **mannitan** ($C_6H_{12}O_5$), and also isomeric anhydrides called **mannides**, having the formula $C_6H_{10}O_4$.

man-nit'ic (măn-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, resembling, or derived from, mannite. — **mannitic fermentation,** a kind of viscous fermentation in which mannite is produced.

man'ni-tose (măn'ĭ-tōs), *n.* [*mannite* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A sugar (now known to be dextro fructose), obtained by careful oxidation of mannite.

Mann'lich-er pis'tol (măn'lĭk-ẽr). [After Ferdinand *Mannlicher* (1848–1904), Austrian inventor.] A self-loading pistol with a fixed magazine of box type in the stock, holding five cartridges. In action the friction of the projectile carries the barrel forward against the force of a spiral spring, which, when the trigger is released, returns the barrel to position over a fresh cartridge, ready for firing.

Mannlicher rifle. A breech-loading repeater, carrying five cartridges and not fitted for use as a single-loader. The breech bolt is operated by a straight forward and back motion, without rotation. The rifle has been much used by Germany and Austria.

man'no- (măn'ō-). *Chem.* Combining form for *mannite*, *mannose*, etc.

man'no-hep'tite (măn'ō-hĕp'tīt), *n.* [*manno-* + *heptite.*] *Org. Chem.* A heptahydric alcohol, $C_7H_9(OH)_7$, known in three optically different modifications, of which the dextro variety is found in nature as *perseite* (which see).

man-non'ic (mă-nŏn'ĭk), *a.* [G. *mannonsäure*. See MANNOSE.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a sirupy acid, $C_5H_6(OH)_5CO_2H$, formed by oxidizing mannose and, like it, existing in three varieties.

man'nose (măn'ōs), *n.* [*mannite* + *-ose.*] *Org. Chem.* A sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) of the group known as aldohexoses, obtained by careful oxidation of mannite and, like it, existing in three different varieties. Dextro-mannose, called also *seminose*, is further obtained by the hydrolysis of certain natural carbohydrates, as the reserve cellulose of seeds.

Ma-no'bo (mä-nō'bō), *n.*; *pl.* -BOS (-bōs). A Malay or Malayo-Indonesian of a group of tribes, mostly heathen, of Mindanao, especially numerous in the Agusan River valley; also, their language. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

man'-of-war', *n.*; *pl.* MEN-OF-WAR. **1.** A war vessel of a recognized navy, esp. one armed for active hostilities.

2. A man-of-war's man. *Rare.*

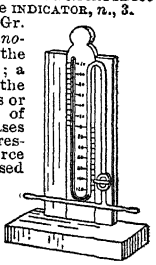
man-of-war bird. **a** A frigate bird. **b** Incorrectly, a skua gull or an albatross.

man-of-war fish. A small stromateoid fish (*Gobiomorus gronovii*) common in the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf Stream, where it hides among the tentacles of the Portuguese man-of-war.

man-of-war's man. A sailor serving on a war vessel.

man'o-graph (măn'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *μανός* thin, rare + *-graph:* cf. F. *manographe*.] *Engin.* An optical device for making an indicator diagram for high-speed engines. It consists of a light-tight box or camera having at one end a small convex mirror which reflects a beam of light on to the ground glass or photographic plate at the other end. The mirror is pivoted so that it can be moved in one direction by a small plunger operated by an elastic metal diaphragm which closes a tube connected with the engine cylinder. It is also moved at right angles to this direction by a reducing motion, called a *reproducer*, so as to copy accurately on a smaller scale the motion of the engine piston. The resultant of these two movements imparts to the reflected beam of light a motion similar to that of the pencil of the ordinary indicator, and this can be traced on the sheet of ground glass, or photographed. See INDICATOR, *n.*, 3.

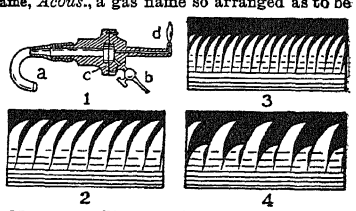
ma-nom'e-ter (mă-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *μανός* thin, rare + *-meter:* cf. F. *manomètre*.] An instrument for measuring the tension or tenuity of gases and vapors; a pressure gauge or vacuum gauge. In the simplest forms the pressure of the gas or vapor is balanced against a column of mercury in a U-tube. In many cases an instrument is used in which the pressure is balanced against the elastic force of a spring, an elastic diaphragm, a closed curved elastic tube, or the like, as in the aneroid barometer and the Bourdon gauge (which see).



A common form of Low-pressure Manometer.

man'o-met'ric (măn'ō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.*
man'o-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } [Cf. F. *manométrique*.] Of or pert. to the manometer or the measurement of gaseous pressure; made by the manometer. — **man'o-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

manometric flame, *Acous.*, a gas flame so arranged as to be made to pulsate by the action of sound waves. The apparatus consists of a small metal box (**manometric capsule**) divided by a rubber membrane (*c* in *Illust.*) into two compartments, one of which connects by a tube (*a*) with the source of the sound, while through the other the gas is conducted (*b*) to the jet (*d*). The pulsations of the flame may be rendered distinct to the eye by means of a revolving mirror or by photography.



Manometric Flame. 1 Section of Manometric Capsule; 2-4 Flame Images: 2 of a Fundamental Tone; 3 of its Octave; 4 of the Fundamental and Octave combined.

Ma'non' Les'caut' (má'nôN' lĕs'kō'). The heroine of a noted romance, generally regarded as the first French novel, by the Abbé Prévost (1697–1763). Manon is repeatedly faithless to her lover, the Chevalier des Grieux, merely from her love of the comfort and luxury he is often unable to supply. She is arrested and transported to America, the Chevalier accompanying her, and eventually dies of exhaustion in the desert.

man'or (măn'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *maner*, OF. *maneir* habitation, village, F. *manoir* manor, prop. the OF. inf. *maneir* to stay, remain, dwell, L. *manere*. See MANSION; cf. REMAIN.]

1. The house or hall of an estate; a mansion. *Obs.*

2. *O. Eng. Hist.* A house against which geld (probably originally Danegeld) was charged; hence, the land represented in the house, or any aggregate of land treated as a unit for that purpose.

Such then is the best explanation that we can offer of the manerium [*manor*] of Domesday Book. About details we may be wrong, but that this term has a technical meaning which is connected with the levy of the danegeld we cannot doubt. It loses that meaning in the course of time because the danegeld gives way before newer forms of taxation. It never again acquires a technical meaning until the late days when retrospective lawyers find the essence of a manor in its court.

F. W Maitland

We seem . . . to arrive at something analogous to Professor Maitland's technical definition of the *manor* as the fiscal unit from which gafol is paid direct to the king, while its lord is the receiver of the payments and services of its tenants. *F. Seebohm.*

3. Vaguely, in the 13th century and for some time after that, an estate (of no fixed size or description) administered as a unit, esp. a demesne estate of a lord for which a court-baron was held; later, with the law writers from the 17th century down, the holding of a lord having at least the number (variously stated as two or three) of freehold tenants required to entitle it to hold a court-baron; hence, sometimes, the incorporeal right to hold and receive the perquisites of a court-baron.

Thus we may regard the typical *manor* [of the 13th century] (1) as being, qua will, an unit of public law, of police and fiscal law, (2) as being an unit in the system of agriculture, (3) as being an unit in the management of property, (4) as being a jurisdictional unit. But we have now to see that hardly one of these traits can be considered as absolutely essential. *Pollock & Mait*

4. *Amer. Law.* A tract of land occupied by tenants who pay a fee-farm rent to the proprietor; specif., in New York, a tract of land granted by the King of Great Britain in colonial days either by patent or in confirmation of grants from the States-General of Holland to proprietors, generally called *patroons*, who held by perpetual rent in money or in kind. These patroons were tenants *in capite* and had such manorial privileges as the right to hold a manorial court, to award fines, and to have waifs, estrays, and deodands. They had the right of subinfeudation, but their tenants did not. After the Revolution the State superseded the king as lord, and the rents from the proprietors were from time to time commuted or released. In a few cases the rents, in money, in services, or in kind, from the subtenants, still exist as rent charges upon the land.

to the manor born. See *to the manner born*, under MANNER, *n.*

manor house. The house of the lord of a manor.

ma-no'ri-al (mă-nō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or belonging to, or like, a manor; as, *manorial* extents; *manorial* accounts.

ma-no'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The manorial system.

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manna groats. Manna croup.

‖ **man-na'ia** (măn-nā'yä), *n.* [It.] The headsman's ax; — as a symbol of retribution.

manna seeds. Seeds of manna grass. See MANNA CROUP, 2.

manna sugar. See MANNITE.

mannatee, -ty. † MANATEE.

manna tree. The manna ash.

manne. † MAN, MANNA.

man'ne-quin. Var. of MANIKIN.

man'ner. Corrupt. of MAINOR.

man'ner. Var. of MAINOUR.

man'ner. † MANOR.

man'ner-a-ble (măn'ẽr-ä-b'l), *a.* Polite; mannerly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [state. *Obs.*]

man'ner-hood, *n.* Prob., proper

Man'ner-ing, Colonel Guy (gī măn'ẽr-ĭng). The title character of Scott's "Guy Mannering," a wealthy retired English officer, interested in astrology.

man'ner-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Affected with, or characterized by, mannerism.

man'ner-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Manneristic. — **man'ner-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* [manneristic. *R.*]

man'ner-ize, *v. t.* To render

man'ner-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

man'ner-ness, *n.* Moderation. *Obs.*

man'ner-some, *a.* [*manner* + 1st *-some.*] Mannerly. *Dial.*

mannery † MANERY.

man'net, *n.* A little man. *Obs.*

man'nide (măn'īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-nid.** [*mannite* + *anhydride.*] *Chem.* See MANNITE.

man'ni-kin. † MANIKIN.

man'ni-nose. Var. of MANINOSE.

man-nip'a-rous (mă-nĭp'ä-rŭs), *a.* [*manna* + *-parous.*] Manniferous.

man'ni-tan (măn'ĭ-tăn), *n.* [*mannite* + *anhydride.*] *Chem.* See MANNITE.

man'ni-tate (-tāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of mannitic acid.

mannitic, *n.* Prob., human state or quality. *Obs.*

man'ni-tol (măn'ĭ-tŏl; -tōl), *n.* [*mannite* + 1st *-ol.*] = MANNITE.

man'no-hep'tose, *n.* [*manno-* + *heptose.*] *Org. Chem.* A heptose ($C_7H_{14}O_7$) produced indirectly from mannose.

man'no-non'ose, *n.* [*manno-* + *nonose.*] *Org. Chem.* A nonose ($C_9H_{18}O_9$) produced indirectly from mannose.

man'no-oc'tose, *n.* [*manno-* + *octose.*] *Org. Chem.* An octose ($C_8H_{16}O_8$) produced indirectly from mannose.

man'no-sac-char'ic, *a.* [*manno-* + *saccharic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a dibasic acid, $(CHOH)_4(CO_2H)_2$, formed indirectly from mannose by oxidation. It passes into a lactone on being liberated from its salts.

mannoure. † MANOR.

‖ **ma'no** (mä'nō), *interj.* [Sp., lit., the hand.] To the right; — a direction in driving. *Phil. J.*

Ma-no'ah (mä-nō'ä). *Bib.*

ma-noc' (mä-nŭk'), *n.* [Tag.] *Phil. J.* **a** A species of jungle fowl (*Gallus sonnerati*). **b** Also, a rooster; a chicken.

ma-neu'vre, ma-neu'vrer. Vars. of MANEUVER, MANEUVERER.

man'-of-law', *n.* A lawyer. *Archaic.*

manoir. † MANOR. [chis.]

man'-or'chis, *n.* The male or-

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man power. *Mech.* A unit of power equal to 4,125 foot pounds per minute, or one eighth of a horse power, assumed to be the rate at which a man can work.

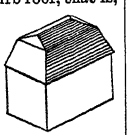
man'red (măn'rĕd), *n.* [AS. *mannrǽden.* Cf. KINDRED.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** Homage; vassalage, or vassals collectively; those bound to render military service to a lord. **2.** Hence, men for service in war; also, the leadership of men in war.

man'root' (măn'rōōt'), *n.* **a** An American convolvulaceous vine (*Ipomœa pandurata*) having large white or purplish flowers with a darker throat, cordate leaves, and an enormous starchy root. Called also *man-of-the-earth* and *wild potato.* **b** An ipomœa of the western United States (*I. lepiophylla*), with linear leaves, showy purple flowers, and a tuberous root often several feet in length.

man'rope' (-rōp'), *n. Naut.* A side rope to a gangway, ladder, or the like, used as a handrail.

man'sard (măn'särd), *n.* [F. *mansarde;* after its inventor, François *Mansart*, or *Mansard*, French architect.] *Arch.* **a** A mansard roof. **b** The story formed by a mansard roof, considered either from within or from without; a garret.

mansard roof. *Arch.* A kind of hipped curb roof, that is, a roof having on all sides two slopes, the lower one being steeper than the upper one. See also ROOF, *Illust.*



Mansard Roof.

manse (măns), *n.* [LL. *mansa, mansus, mansum*, a farm, fr. L. *manere, mansum*, to stay, dwell. See MANSION, MANOR.] **1.** The dwelling of a householder; the house of the holder of a homestead; a mansion house. *Obs.* **2.** *O. Eng. Hist.* A hide of land. **3.** The residence of an ecclesiastic; esp., in Scotland, the house assigned to or occupied by the parish minister; sometimes elsewhere, as in the United States, among Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and some others, the parsonage. "Mosses from an Old *Manse*." *Hawthorne.* **4.** Wrongly, the revenue of an ecclesiastic or abbey. *Obs.*

man'sion (măn'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *mansion*, fr. L. *mansio* a staying, remaining, a dwelling, habitation, fr. *manere, mansum*, to stay, dwell; akin to Gr. *μένειν.* Cf. MANSE, MANOR, MENAGERIE, MENIAL, PERMANENT.] **1.** Act of remaining or dwelling; stay; abode; sojourn. *Obs.*

These poets near our princes sleep,
And in one grave their *mansion* keep. *Denham.*

2. A dwelling place; a place in which one stays or abides; an abode. *Archaic.* **3.** A separate abode, lodging, apartment, compartment, or chamber of a large house, inclosure, etc.; — chiefly in *pl. Archaic*, except in uses allusive to the citation below.

In my Father's house are many *mansions.* *John* XIV. 2.

4. Any building or structure, as a house or tent, or a part of a building, used as a residence or lodging. *Obs. or R.* **5.** Formerly, the house of the lord of a manor; a manor house; hence, any house of some size or pretension. **6.** A stopping or halting place; the distance between two successive stopping places; a stage. *Obs.* **7.** *Astrol.* **a** A twelfth part of the heavens; a house. See 2d HOUSE, 13. **b** One of twenty-eight parts into which the moon's monthly course through the heavens was divided, one for each day.

The eight and twenty *mansions*
That longen to the moon. *Chaucer.*

8. A hide of land; a manse. *Obs.*

mansion house. **a** A house in which one resides; a dwelling house or residence. *Obs.* **b** A manor house; hence, now *U. S.* only, a mansion, or large imposing house. **c** An official residence, as of the holder of an ecclesiastical benefice. *Obs.*, except specif. [*cap.*], the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London.

man'sion-ry (măn'shŭn-rĭ), *n.* Construction of a dwelling place or mansion. *Obs. or R. Browning.*

☞ In Shakespeare's "Macbeth," I. vi. 5, the reading "mansonry" of the folios has been regarded as a misprint for *mansionry* or *masonry*, to one or the other of which modern editions have changed it. If "mansionry" is the correct reading, the exact sense is doubtful.

man'slaugh'ter (-slô'tẽr), *n.* **1.** The slaying of a human being; destruction of men. **2.** *Law.* The unlawful killing of a human being without malice express or implied; — called specifically, at common law: *involuntary manslaughter*, when the killing results from the commission of an unlawful act not a felony or the doing of a lawful act in an unlawful manner, as in culpable negligence; and *voluntary manslaughter*, when resulting from an act done upon a sudden heat or passion due to sufficient provocation.

man'slay'er (-slā'ẽr), *n.* One who commits manslaughter.

man'slay'ing, *n.* The killing of a man or men; homicide. — **man'slay'ing,** *a.*

man'steal'er (măn'stēl'ẽr), *n.* A person who steals or kidnaps a human being or beings.

man'steal'ing, *n.* Act or business of stealing or kidnaping human beings, esp. with a view to enslave them.

man'stop'ping (-stŏp'ĭng), *a. Mil.* Designating a bullet that will cause a shock sufficient to stop a soldier advancing in a charge, esp. a dumdum, or other expanding bullet.

man-suete' (măn-swēt'; măn'swēt), *a.* [L. *mansuetus*, p. p. of *mansuescere* to tame; *manus* hand + *suescere* to accustom.] *Archaic.* Tame; gentle; kind. "Æsculapius, less *mansuete* to human tears than Æacus." *R. D. Blackmore.* — **man-suete'ly,** *adv.*

man'sue-tude (măn'swē-tūd), *n.* [L. *mansuetudo:* cf. F. *mansuétude.*] Tameness; gentleness; mildness. *Archaic.*

Our Lord himself, made all of *mansuetude* *R. Browning.*

man'ta (măn'tȧ; *Sp.* măn'tä), *n.* [Sp., blanket.] **1.** A blanket or cloth, as for a horse or mule; a kind of cloak or wrap, worn by Spaniards, esp. as a protection when traveling; in Spanish America, a kind of mantle or shawl used by women for street wear. **2.** *Mil.* A portable bulwark or shelter; a mantelet. **3.** In a pack saddle, the pack cover or cloth. **4.** Ordinary cotton cloth, as sheeting, drilling, etc. **5.** *Zoöl.* **a** A devil fish (see DEVILFISH, 1). **b** [*cap.*] The genus of rays containing the devil fish of the West Indies.

man'teau (măn'tō; *F.* mȧn'tō'), *n.*; *pl.* E. MANTEAUS (măn'tōz), F. MANTEAUX (mȧn'tō'). [F. See MANTLE, *n.*] **1.** A mantle or cloak. **2.** A kind of loose gown formerly worn by women.

man'tel (măn'tl), *n.* [The same word as *mantle* a garment; cf. F. *manteau de cheminée.* See MANTLE.] **1.** *Mil.* A portable shelter; a mantelet. *Obs.* **2.** *Arch.* **a** The beam, stone, or arch serving as a lintel to support the masonry above a fireplace; a manteltree. **b** The manteltree with its supports; the finish around a fireplace, covering the chimney breast in front and sometimes on both sides; a mantelpiece. **c** The shelf above a fireplace; a mantelshelf or mantelpiece.

man'tel-et (măn'tl-ĕt; măn'tlĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *manteau*, OF. *mantel.* See MANTLE.] **1.** A short mantle, cloak, or cape. *Chaucer.* **2.** A woolen covering for a horse. *Obs.* **3.** *Mil.* Often *mantlet.* **a** A kind of movable shelter, formerly used by besiegers as a protection when attacking **b** A bullet-proof shield or screen of rope, wood, or metal, serving to protect gunners at embrasures, casemates, or portholes, and also to keep the smoke from entering casemates; — now rarely used. **c** A bullet-proof shelter used as a station from which to observe and report the result of shots, as in target shooting or practice. **4.** *Hunting.* A movable shelter from which to shoot grouse, etc.

man'tel-let'ta (măn'tĕ-lĕt'ȧ), *n.* [It. *mantelletta.* See MANTELET.] *R. C Ch.* A silk or woolen vestment without sleeves worn by cardinals, bishops, abbots, and the prelates of the Roman court. It has a low collar, is fastened in front, and reaches almost to the knees.



Mantelletta

man'tel-tree' (măn'tl-trē'), *n. Arch.* **a** The lintel of a fireplace when of wood, as frequently in early houses; also, by extension, one consisting of a stone or of an arch. **b** A mantelpiece.

man'tic (măn'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μαντικός* prophetic.] Of or pert to divination, or pert. to the condition of one inspired, or supposed to be inspired, by a deity; also, gifted with divinatory or prophetic powers. "The *mantic* dead." *J. E. Harrison.* — *n.* Mantic art; divination.

The *mantic* art in Greece has been defined as twofold; one kind being ecstatic, enthusiastic, insane, the other sane and rational. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

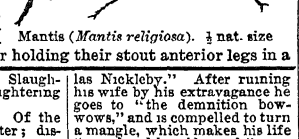
man'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The practice of divination.

man'ti-core (măn'tĭ-kōr; 201), *n.* Also **man'ti-co'ra** (măn'tĭ-kō'rȧ), **man'ty-cor,** etc. [L. *mantichora*, Gr. *μαντιχώρας, μαντιχόρας, μαρτιχώρας*, prob. fr. Per. *mard* man + *khūrā* eater.] In ancient fables, a monster described usually as having the head of a man, the body of a lion, and the tail of a scorpion or a dragon.

Man'ti-dæ (măn'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MANTIS.] *Zoöl.* **1.** A family of orthopterous insects. See MANTIS. **2.** Syn. of MOBULIDÆ.

man-til'la (măn-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. See MANTLE.] **1.** A woman's light cloak or cape of silk, velvet, lace, or the like. **2.** A kind of veil, covering the head and falling down upon the shoulders; — worn in Spain, Mexico, etc.

man'tis (măn'tĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TES (-tēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *μάντις* a prophet.] **a** Any of the cursorial orthopterous insects of the genus *Mantis*, and allied genera, constituting the family Mantidæ. They are remarkable for their grotesque form, and for holding their stout anterior legs in a manner suggesting hands folded in prayer. They prey upon other insects and are perfectly harmless. *Stagomantis carolina* is common in the southern United States, where it is called *rear-horse.* **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the family Mantidæ.



Mantis (*Mantis religiosa*). ½ nat. size

Man-tis'i-a (măn-tĭs'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MANTIS; — so called because the flowers are thought to resemble the insect.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian zinziberaceous herbs, with very irregular flowers having lateral filamentous staminodia and a 1-celled ovary. There are two species; one, *M. saltatoria*, is cultivated under the name *dancing-girls.*

Man-tis'pi-dæ (-pĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; prob. fr. the *mantis pagana* of Fabricius + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of predaceous neuropterous insects having the prothorax elongated and the first pair of legs developed after the manner of a mantis. The type genus is **Man-tis'pa** (-pȧ). Its larvæ feed on the eggs and young of spiders. See NEUROPTERA, *Illust.* — **man-tis'pid** (-pĭd), *a. & n.*

man-tis'sa (măn-tĭs'ȧ), *n.* [L., an addition, makeweight; of Etruscan origin.] **1.** An addition of little or no value or importance; a makeweight. *Obs.* **2.** *Math.* The decimal part of a logarithm, as distinguished from the integral part, or *characteristic;* — so used by Briggs, and still used in dealing with Briggsian logarithms.

man'tle (măn't'l), *n.* [ME. *mantel*, OF. *mantel*, F. *manteau*, fr. L. *mantellum, mantelum*, a cloth, napkin, cloak, mantle (cf. *mantele, mantile*, towel, napkin); prob. from *manus* hand + the root of *tela* cloth; cf. ME. *mentel*, fr. AS. *mentel*, fr. the same L. word. See MANUAL, TEXTILE; cf. MANDIL, MANTEL, MANTILLA, MANTUA a mantle.] **1.** A loose sleeveless garment worn over other garments; an enveloping robe; a cloak. Hence, fig., something that envelops, infolds, or covers; a covering or envelope.

[The] children are clothed with *mantles* of satin. *Bacon.*
The green *mantle* of the standing pool. *Shak.*

2. *Her.* = MANTLING. **3.** A kind of woolen fabric or a blanket of it. *Obs.* **4.** A measure of quantity of furs, containing from 30 to 100 skins, according to size. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **5.** *Zoöl.* **a** In mollusks and brachiopods, the fold (or pair of folds) of the body wall which in shell-bearing forms lines the shell, and bears the shell-secreting glands. It commonly forms a cavity (**mantle cavity**) between itself and the body proper, in which the respiratory organs are contained. **b** In tunicates and barnacles, the soft external body wall which lines the test or the shell. **c** In birds, the back together with the folded wings, esp. when, as in gulls, they differ in color from the rest of the plumage. **6.** *Bot.* An ocrea. *Obs.* **7.** *Mech., etc.* **a** The outer wall and casing of a blast furnace, above the hearth. **b** *Hydraulic Engin.* A penstock for a water wheel. **c** A lacelike hood or envelope of some refractory material which, placed in position over a flame, gives light by incandescence. See WELSBACH BURNER.

man'tle (măn't'l), *v. t.*; -TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-tlĭng). To cover or envelop, as with a mantle; to cloak; hide; disguise.

man'tle, *v. i.* **1.** To spread out the wings, one after the other, over the corresponding leg previously thrust out; — said of hawks. **2.** To spread out; — said of wings. *Milton.* **3.** To gather, assume, or take on, a covering, as froth, scum, etc.; to cream.

Nor bowl of wassail *mantle* warm. *Tennyson.*

4. To form a mantle, covering, or coating; to spread over the surface as a covering; to overspread; to be or become suffused with blood; of the blood, to gather so as to produce a flush or blush; to blush; flush; as, the scum *mantled* on the pool; her face *mantled.*

Though *mantled* in her cheek the blood. *Scott.*

man'tled (măn't'ld), *a.* **1.** Furnished or covered with or as with a mantle. "Ivy-*mantled* tower." *T. Gray.* **2.** *Her.* Ornamented with a mantling or lambrequin.

man'tling (-tlĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MANTLE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** *Her.* The representation of a mantle, or the drapery behind and around a coat of arms; — called also *lambrequin.* **b** A mantelpiece. **c** A covering; a wrapping; envelope. **d** A foaming, frothing, or creaming; also, a flush; blush. **e** Act of a hawk that mantles. **f** Material for mantles.

man'tra (măn'trȧ; *Skr.* mŭn'-), *n.* [Skr.] *Hinduism.* One of the hymns or ritualistic formulas of the Vedas forming a part of the inspired scriptures of the Hindus; also, loosely, any charm or religious formula.

man'trap' (măn'trăp'), *n.* **a** A trap for catching men, esp. trespassers. *Eng.* **b** A dangerous place, as an open hatch, into which one may fall. *Colloq., U. S.*

man'tu-a (măn'tŭ-ȧ), *n.* [From *Mantua*, Italy.] **1.** A kind of rich silk. *Obs.* **2.** [See MANTEAU; confused with *mantua. Oxf. E. D.*] A woman's cloak or mantle; also, a kind of loose gown for women; a manteau.

man'tu-a-mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes dresses, cloaks, etc., for women. — **man'tu-a-mak'ing,** *n.*

Man'tu-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Italian city of Mantua, originally an Etruscan town, the birthplace of Vergil. — *n.* A citizen or native of Mantua. — **Mantuan Bard, Muse,** *or* **Swan,** Vergil, born at Mantua (B. C. 70).

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ma-no'ri-al-ize, *v. t.* To conform or subject to the tenure of the manorial system. [*Archaic.*]

manor place. Manor house.

manor seat. = MANOR HOUSE.

man'or-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

man'o-scope (măn'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *μανός* thin, rare + *-scope.*] A manometer. *Rare.* — **ma-nos'co-py** (mȧ-nŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.*

manour, manoure. † MANURE.

man'qualm', *n.* [AS. *mannċwealm.*] Pestilence. *Obs.*

man'quell', *v. t.* To murder. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

man'quelle', *n.* A manqueller.

man'quell'er, *n.* A killer of men; a manslayer; an executioner. *Archaic.* — **man'quell'ing,** *n. Obs.*

man'rent (măn'rĕnt), *n.* = MANRED. *Scot. Obs. or Hist.*

manrope knot. See 2d KNOT, 1.

Mans (mȧns), *n.* = MANTZU.

mansale. † MANZIL.

manse. † AMANSE, to curse; to excommunicate.

Man'sell wheel (măn'sĕl). *Railroads.* A car wheel with a solid wooden body or web bolted to the flanged hub and tire.

man'serv'ant, *n.*; *pl.* MENSERVANTS. A male servant.

man'ship, *n.* [AS. *mannscipe.* See -SHIP.] **1.** *Obs.* a Humanity; courtesy. **b** Homage; honor; dignity. **c** Manliness; bravery; courage. **2.** Manhood. *Obs. or R.*

man'ship-ly, *adv.* With faithful homage. *Obs.* [reside. *Obs.*]

man'sion, *v. i.* To dwell; to

man'sion-al (măn'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a mansion. *Rare.*

man'sion-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Resident; residentiary. *Obs. or R.*

man'sion-a-ry, *n. Eccl.* a The keeper of a church; a sacristan. **b** A chantry, or endowment for singing masses, etc. *Obs.*

man'sioned (măn'shŭnd), *a.* Having mansions.

mansion place. A dwelling place or abode; a mansion house, or manor house; also, a stopping place (cf. MANSION, 6). *Obs*

man'slaught', *n.* [AS. *mannslæht* manslaughter.] *Obs.* a Manslaughter. **b** A homicide or murderer.

man'slaugh'ter-er, *n.* One who slaughters men.

man'slaugh'ter-ing, *a.* Slaughtering men. — *n.* Slaughtering of men.

man'slaugh'ter-ous, *a.* Of the nature of manslaughter; disposed to manslaughter.

man-son'. † MONSOON.

mansonry. See MANSIONRY, *Note.*

manstrall. † MINSTREL.

Man-sur'.Al. See AL MANSUR.

man'swear' (măn'swâr'), *v. i.* [AS. *mânswerian* to forswear; *mân* sin, crime + *swerian* to swear.] To swear falsely. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To forswear; renounce; also, to swear falsely by (one's god). *Obs.* [of MANSWEAR.]

man'sworn' (-swôrn'; 201), *p. p.*

mant (mănt), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *mannta* stammering, Ir. *manntach* stammering, *mannt* gap, seat of a lost tooth.] A stammer or stutter. — *v. t. & i.* To stammer. — **mant'er,** *n. All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mant, *n.* [F. *mante;* cf. Pr. *mmta*, Sp. & It. *manto.*] A mantilla; also, a manteau. *Obs.*

Man'ta-li'ni, Mr. (măn'tȧ-lē'-nē). A fop in Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby." After ruining his wife by his extravagance he goes to "the demnition bow-wows," and is compelled to turn a mangle, which makes his life "one demd horrid grind."

Man-tchoo', **Man-tchou',** **Man-tchu'.** Vars. of MANCHU.

manteau maker. A maker of manteaus. *Obs.*

‖ **man-te'ca.** (măn-tē'kȧ). *n.* [Sp.] Butter or a substitute for it.

man-teel', *n.* [Cf F. *mantille* mantilla, Sp. *mantilla*, or E. *mandilion.*] A cloak or cape; a mantle. *Obs.*

man'te-gar, *n.* [Perh. an alteration of *manticore. Oxf. E. D.*] A kind of ape. *Obs.*

manteine, manteinance. † MAINTAIN, MAINTENANCE.

man'tel. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MANTLE. [a mantel. *Obs.*

man'tel, *v. t.* To furnish with

man'tel-board', *n.* A wooden mantelshelf.

man'tel-ine (măn'tĕl-ĭn), *n.* [F.] = MANTELET, 1. *Rare.*

man'tel-piece', *n. Arch.* = MANTEL (esp. b & c).

man'tel-shelf', *n.* The shelf of a mantel; a mantel.

mantene, mantenance. † MAINTAIN, MAINTENANCE.

man'te-vil, *n.* [Cf. MANTEEL.] A kind of loose coat. *Obs. or Hist.* [Var. of MANTICORE.]

man'ti-cho'ra (măn'tĭ-kō'rȧ).

man-tic'u-late, *v. i.* [L. *manticulari.*] To steal or act stealthily. *Obs.* — **man-tic'u-la'tion,** *n. Obs.*

man'tid (măn'tĭd), *n. Zoöl.* A mantis. — *a.* Pert. to mantids.

man'ti-ger (măn'tĭ-gẽr). Var. of MANTICORE.

man tiger. **a** A tigerlike man. **b** *Folklore.* A man transformed into a tiger. Cf. WEREWOLF.

man'til. † MANTEL, MANTLE.

mantine. † MAINTAIN.

Man'ti-ne'an (măn'tĭ-nē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the ancient Arcadian city Mantinea, founded 470 B. C., destroyed by the Spartans, and rebuilt 370 B. C. — *n.* A citizen of Mantinea.

mantis crab. A squilla.

mantis shrimp. A squilla.

man-tis'tic, *a.* Mantic.

mantle. Var. of MANTEL.

mantle cell. *Bot* A tapetal cell.

mantle fibers *or* **fibres.** *Biol.* The outer (circumferential) fibers of the spindle of a mitotic figure. They become attached to the chromosomes and appear to draw them apart. Cf. CENTRAL SPINDLE.

man'tler (măn'tlẽr), *n.* A person clothed only in a mantle; — applied to the rustic Irish of the 15-17th centuries. *Obs.*

man'tlet. Var. of MANTELET.

man'to (măn'tō), *n.* [It. or Sp. *manto*, L.L. *mantum.* Cf. MANTLE.] A mantle or cloak.

man'toe. † MANTEAU.

man'toid (măn'toid), *a* [*mantis* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, the Mantidæ. — *n.* A mantis.

man-tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μάντις* prophet + *-logy.*] Divination. *R.* — **man-tol'o-gist,** *n. R.*

man-toon', *n.* [Prob. It. *mantone*, aug. of *manto* cloak.] Prob., a large cloak. *Obs.*

man'tram (măn'trăm). *Hinduism.* Var. of MANTRA.

Mantse. Var. of MANTZU.

man'ty (măn'tĭ) Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MANTUA.

Man'tzu (măn'tsü), *n. pl.* An aboriginal Caucasoid people of southern China. They are mostly hunters and herdsmen of the hilly and mountainous regions, and are practically autonomous. They are probably related to the Lolos, and in features resemble the southern Europeans.

Manu (mă'nōō), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu Myth.* One of a series of progenitors of human beings, and authors of human wisdom, each ruling over the earth for the period of a Manvantara. The Manu of the present age is the seventh, and is the reputed author of the Hindu law book known as the **Laws,** *or* **Code, of Manu,** which discusses the creation of the world and the state of the soul after death, as well as all that pertains to custom and society, the duties of caste, religion, etc. It is the most authoritative of the Hindu law books; its origin is placed at different periods from 1280 B. C. to 200 A. D., Buehler's opinion being that it originated somewhere between 200 B. C. and 200 A. D.

man'u-al (măn'ū-ăl), *a.* [ME. *manuel,* F. *manuel,* L. *manualis,* fr. *manus* hand; prob. akin to AS. *mund* hand, OHG. *munt,* Icel. *mund.* Cf. EMANCIPATE, LEGERDEMAIN, MAINTAIN, MANAGE, MANNER, MANURE.] **1.** Of or pert. to the hand or hands; done, made, or operated, by, or used with, the hand or hands; as, *manual* labor; a sign *manual.* "*Manual* and ocular examination." *Tatham.*

2. *Law.* Designating actual occupation, possession, delivery, or the like.

3. Doing or performing manual labor. *Archaic.*

4. Having hands. *Obs.*

5. Of the nature of, or designed for, a manual, as a text of a literary work.

manual alphabet. See DACTYLOLOGY. — **m. block system,** *Railroads,* a block system in which the signals are operated by hand, thus requiring the cooperation of the signalmen at both ends of each block to display signals. — **m. exercise,** *Mil.,* the exercise by which soldiers are taught the use of their rifles and other arms. — **m. method,** a method of teaching the deaf which mainly employs signs and the manual alphabet to communicate ideas; — distinguished from the *oral method.* — **m. training,** *Education,* training of the hand or hands to do work; — applied to: **a** Training of boys to use tools, instruction in the principles of wood working, metal working, etc., being given by the actual performance of the various operations. **b** In a wider sense, training of both boys and girls to do work in materials, hence including, besides wood working and metal working, cooking, sewing, basketry, drawing, etc.

man'u-al (măn'ū-ăl), *n.* [Cf. F. *manuel,* LL. *manuale.* See MANUAL, *a.*] **1.** A small book, such as may be carried in the hand, or conveniently handled; a handbook; specif., *R. C. Ch.,* in the Middle Ages, the priest's book corresponding to the present *rituale,* or Roman ritual.

2. *Mil.* A prescribed exercise in the systematic handling of a weapon; as, the *manual* of arms; the *manual* of the sword; the *manual* of the piece (cannon, mortar, etc.).

3. Short for MANUAL EXERCISE, etc.

4. *Music.* **a** A key or digital of a keyboard instrument. *Rare.* **b** An organ keyboard for the fingers, as distinguished from the pedals; a clavier, or set of keys.

5. *Zoöl.* A primary (wing feather of a bird).

man'u-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Action or process of teaching by means of the manual method.

man'u-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who works with the hands.

2. A compiler of a manual.

3. One who uses, or advocates the use of, the manual method of teaching the deaf.

ma-nu'bri-al (mă-nū'brĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a manubrium; shaped like a manubrium; handlelike.

ma-nu'bri-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -BRIA (-ă), E. -BRIUMS (-ŭmz). [L., handle, fr. *manus* hand.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A handlelike process or part; specif.: **a** In man and many mammals, the anterior segment of the sternum. **b** A median anterior process of the sternum of many birds. **c** The handlelike process of the malleus of the ear. **d** The process bearing the mouth of a hydrozoan; the hypostome.

2. *Bot.* A cylindrical cell projecting from the middle of the inner wall of each of the eight shields composing the wall of the antheridium in the Characeæ. It bears the head cells upon its summit.

man'u-cap'tion (măn'ū-kăp'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *manucaptio,* lit., a taking by the hand.] *Law.* **a** Mainprise. **b** A former writ for the production in court of an alleged felon.

man'u-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *manuductio;* L. *manu* by the hand + *ductio* a leading, *ducere* to lead.] **1.** Guidance as by the hand; leading; introduction; direction.

2. That which guides; a guide; an introduction.

man'u-duc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L. *manu* by the hand + *ductor* a leader, *ducere* to lead.] **1.** A leader or guide. *Obs.*

2. *Music.* A conductor; a former officer in the church who gave the signal for the choir to sing, beat time with the hand, and directed the music.

man'u-fac'to-ry (măn'ū-dŭk'tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Leading by or as by the hand.

man'u-fac'to-ry (-făk'tŏ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. L. *factorium* an oil press, prop., place where something is made. See MANUFACTURE.] **1.** Manufacture. *Obs.*

2. A building or place where something is manufactured; a factory.

man'u-fac'ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *manu,* abl. of *manus* hand + *factura* a making, fr. *facere* to make: cf. F. *manufacture.* See MANUAL; FACT.] **1.** A making by hand. *Obs.*

2. The process or operation of making wares or any material products by hand, by machinery, or by other agency; often, such process or operation carried on systematically with division of labor and with the use of machinery.

3. Anything made from raw materials by the hand, by machinery, or by art, as cloths, iron utensils, shoes, machinery, saddlery, etc.

4. A handicraft; a manual occupation or trade. *Obs.*

5. A manufactory; a factory. *Obs.*

man'u-fac'ture, *v. t.;* -FAC'TURED (-tūrd); -FAC'TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). [Cf. F. *manufacturer.*] **1.** To make (wares or other products) by hand, by machinery, or by other agency; as, to *manufacture* cloth, nails, glass, etc.; to produce by labor, esp., now, according to an organized plan and with division of labor, and usually with machinery.

2. To work, as raw or partly wrought materials, into suitable forms for use; as, to *manufacture* wool, iron, etc.

3. To fabricate; to invent; also, to produce mechanically; — chiefly disparaging.

man'u-fac'ture, *v. i.* To be employed in manufacturing; to admit of being manufactured.

man'u-fac'tur-er (-tūr-ẽr), *n.* One who manufactures; specif.: **a** A factory operative. *Obs.* **b** An employer of operatives in manufacturing; the owner of a manufactory

man'u-fac'tur-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Employed in manufacture; as, a *manufacturing* community; a *manufacturing* town.

2. Pertaining to manufacture; as, *manufacturing* projects

ma'nu-ka (mä'nōō-kä; *colloq.* mă-nōō'kă), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand tea tree (*Leptospermum scoparium*).

‖ **ma'nul** (mä'nōōl; *L.* mä'nŭl), *n.* [Mongolian.] A small wild cat of the mountains of Tibet, Mongolia, and Siberia (*Felis manul*). It has soft grayish white fur marked with a few blackish transverse bands on the loins.

man'u-mis'sion (măn'ū-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *manumissio:* cf. F. *manumission.* See MANUMIT.] Act of manumitting, or state of being manumitted; formal liberation of a slave.

man'u-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.;* MAN'U-MIT'TED; MAN'U-MIT'TING. [L. *manumittere, manumissum; manu,* abl. of *manus* the hand + *mittere* to send, to send off. See MANUAL; MISSILE.] To release from slavery; to liberate from personal bondage or servitude; to free, as a slave.

ma-nur'ance (mă-nūr'ăns), *n.* **1.** Tenure, occupation, or control. *Obs.,* exc. rare in *Law.*

2. Cultivation; tillage; training. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

3. Manuring. *Rare.*

ma-nure' (mă-nūr'; *orig., and commonly until the middle of the 18th c., accented* man'ure), *n.* **1.** Any material which fertilizes land; a fertilizing substance; specif., refuse of stables and barnyards, consisting of animal excreta with or without litter, the dung of birds, or the like.

2. Cultivation; tillage. *Obs.*

ma-nure' (mă-nūr'), *v. t.;* MA-NURED' (-nūrd'); MA-NUR'ING (-nūr'ĭng). [OF. *manuvrer, manovrer,* to work with the hand, to cultivate by manual labor, F. *manœuvrer.* See MANUAL, URE, OPERA; cf. INURE, MANEUVER.] **1.** To have in possession; to hold, as land; also, to have in hand; to manage; conduct. *Obs.*

2. To cultivate or till (land); hence, to develop by culture; to cultivate; to train. *Obs.*

Manure thyself then; to thyself be improved *Donne*

3. To apply manure to; to enrich, as land, by the application of a fertilizing substance.

The blood of English shall *manure* the ground. *Shak.*

4. To work up; manipulate; handle; maneuver. *Obs.*

ma-nur'ing (mă-nūr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MANURE. Esp.: *vb. n.* Act or process of applying manure; also, manure.

ma'nus (mā'nŭs), *n.; pl.* MANUS. [L., the hand.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The distal segment of the fore limb of a vertebrate, including the carpus and fore foot or hand. **b** A chela or prehensile organ of an arthropod.

2. *Rom. Law.* The power or rights collectively of a husband over his wife when the marriage was by coemption, by confarreation, or, in early times, by prescription. The wife was then said to be in **manu,** had practically the legal status of a daughter, and was called *materfamilias.*

man'u-script (măn'ū-skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *manu scriptus.* See MANUAL; SCRIBE.] Written with or by the hand; in writing; as, a *manuscript* volume.

man'u-script (măn'ū-skrĭpt), *n.* [LL. *manuscriptum,* lit., something written with the hand. See MANUSCRIPT, *a.*] **1.** A composition written with the hand, as an ancient book, document, etc., so written before the adoption of printing, or an unprinted modern book, piece of music, etc.; esp., an author's copy of his work in handwriting or typewriting, from which the printed copies are made; a writing of any kind as distinguished from a printed copy.

2. a Writing, as opposed to print; as, the book is in *manuscript.* **b** Handwriting; hand.

☞ *Manuscript* is often abbreviated in the first two senses to *MS.* or *ms.,* plural *MSS.* or *mss.*

Manx (măŋks), *a.* [For *Mansk, Manisk,* fr. an (assumed) Scand. adj., fr. the Celtic name of the island. *Oxf. E. D.*] Of or pertaining to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants. — **Manx cat,** one of a breed of domestic cats having a rudimentary tail, containing only about three vertebræ. — **M. shearwater,** a small shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*) common in the eastern North Atlantic.



Manx Cat.

Manx, *n.* **1.** The native language of the Manxmen, a dialect of Celtic.

2. Manx people; Manxmen.

Manx'man (măŋks'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A native of the Isle of Man.

man'y (mĕn'ĭ), *a.* The comparative *manier* and superlative *maniest,* frequent in *Scot.,* are both *Obs.* Their place is supplied by *more, most,* from a different root. [ME. *mani, moni,* AS. *manig, mænig, monig;* akin to D. *menig,* OS. & OHG. *manag,* G. *manch,* Dan. *mange,* Sw. *många,* Goth. *manags,* OSlav. *mnog,* Russ. *mnogi,* Ir. *minic* frequent, often, OIr. *menic;* cf. Icel. *margr.*] Consisting of a great number; numerous; not few; — often used with *as, how, so,* or *too,* of an indefinite number considered with reference to its largeness or adequacy; as, we have as *many* men as are needed.

So *many* laws argue so *many* sins *Milton.*

Thou shalt be a father of *many* nations *Gen* XVII. 4.

☞ With a singular noun *many* is now used attributively only in *many a* (see below), and predicatively only *Dial. or Colloq.* in an inverted construction; as, *many* is the time I've warned him.

Syn. — Multiplied, manifold, various, divers, sundry. **as many,** the same in number; as, he made six mistakes in *as many* paragraphs. — **as m. as,** all that.

As many as were possessors of lands or houses. *Acts* iv. 34. — **m. a** *or* **an,** a large number taken distributively; each one of many; — used with a sing. noun, formerly also without the article. "For thy sake have I shed *many a* tear." *Shak.* — **m. a** (*formerly* **an**) **one,** many a person or thing. — **m. one,** many a one or person; many. *Obs. or Scot.* — **one too m.,** one more than is needed or wanted. — **the m.,** the great or vast majority; the multitude; the populace; — opposed to *the few.*

After him *the* rascal *many* ran. *Spenser*

— **too m. for,** too numerous for; hence, sometimes of a single person or thing, too powerful for; more than a match for; as, they are *too many for* us.

man'y, *n. & (elliptically) pron.* [See MANY, *a.*] **1.** A large or considerable number; as, it was believed by *many.*

A care-crazed mother of a *many* children. *Shak*

He is able to a great *many* inconveniences *Tillotson*

☞ "A *many* children," "a good *many* men," etc., are considered to be elliptical for "a *many* of children," "a good *many* of men," etc.

2. [Confused with *meinie.*] A company; host; flock; retinue. *Obs.*

3. That which is manifold; plurality. *Chiefly Philos.*

man'y-head'ed, *a.* Having many heads. — **the many-headed beast or monster,** the multitude; the populace; — a derisive term, after Horace's *belua multorum capitum* (*Ep.* I. i. 76), monster of many heads, applied to the Roman people.

man'y-plies' (mĕn'ĭ-plīz'), *n.* [*many,* adj. + *plies,* pl. of *ply* a fold.] The psalterium, or third stomach, of a ruminant; — so called from the numerous leaflike folds of its mucous membrane. See RUMINANT, *Illust.*

man'y-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* An American acanthaceous plant (*Ruellia tuberosa*), having tuberous medicinal roots.

man'y-sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd), *a.* Having many sides; — said of geometrical figures. Hence, having many aspects, bearings, or the like; as, a *many-sided* topic; also, interested in, and having an aptitude for, many pursuits or objects of attention; versatile. — **man'y-sid'ed-ness,** *n.*

man'y-where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* In many places.

man'za-ni'ta (măn'zä-nē'tä; *Amer. Sp.* măn'sä-nē'tä; 268), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *manzana* an apple.] **a** Any of various Californian shrubs of the genus *Arctostaphylos,* esp. *A. pungens* and *A. tomentosa.* **b** The madroña.

man'u-a-ble, *a.* [Cf. OF *manuable.*] Capable of being readily handled. *Obs.*

ma'nu-a'li-i (mä'nōō-ä'lĭ-ē), *n.* [Samoan *manu* bird + *alii* master.] A gallinule (*Porphyrio samoensis*) confined to Samoa.

man'u-al'i-ter (măn'ū-ăl'ĭ-tẽr), *adv.* [NL. See 2d MANUAL.] *Music.* With the manuals as distinct from the pedals; — a direction used in organ music.

man'u-al-za'tion (măn'ū-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zăl'shŭn), *n.* Using of the hands. *Rare.*

man'u-al-ly, *adv.* of MANUAL.

ma'nu-a'o (mä'nu ōō-ä'ō), *n.* [Samoan *manu* bird + *ao* dawn.] A wattled honey eater (*Psilotis carunculata*), chiefly olive green in color. *Samoa.*

man'u-a-ry (măn'ū-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *manuarius,* fr. *manus* hand.] Manual. *Obs.* — *n.* Manual labor; a manual laborer. *Obs.*

‖ **ma'nu'ba'liste'** (*F.* mä'nü'bä'lēst'), *n.* [F. See MANUS; BALLISTA.] A kind of crossbow or arbalest.

ma-nu'bi-al (mă-nū'bĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *manubialis,* fr. *manubiæ* money obtained from the sale of booty, booty.] Manubiary. *Obs.*

ma-nu'bi-a-ry, *a.* [L. *manubiarius.* See MANUBIAL.] Of or pert. to spoils of war. *Obs.* — *n.* Plundering; plunderer. *Obs.*

ma-nu'bri-at'ed (mă-nū'brĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* In birds, having a sternum with a manubrium.

man'u-cap'tor (măn'ū-kăp'-tẽr), *n.* [LL.; L. *manus* hand + *captor* captor] A mainpernor.

man'u-code (măn'ū-kōd), *n.* [Malay *mānuq dēwāta* the bird of the gods: cf. F. *manucode*] Any paradise bird of the genus **Man'u-co'di-a** (-kō'dĭ-ă), of Australia and New Guinea. They are chiefly iridescent black or greenish. Formerly, any of various other birds of paradise.

man'u-co'di-a'ta (-kō'dĭ-ā'tă), *n.* [NL.] **1.** A bird of paradise *Obs.* [DISEA.]

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PARADISEA.

man'u-duce', *v. t.* [L. *manu ducere,* p. p. *ductus,* to lead by the hand.] To lead; to direct. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

man'u-du'cent, *a.* **a** = MANUDUCTORY. *Obs.* **b** = MANUDUCTOR. *Obs.*

man'u-duct', *v. t.* [See MANUDUCE.] To guide by the hand. *R.*

man'u-duc'tive (măn'ū-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Manuductory. *Rare.*

Ma-nu'e (mä-nū'ē). *D. Bib.*

manuel. † MANUAL.

manuf. *Abbr.* Manufactory; manufacture; manufacturing.

manufact, *a.* [L. *manu factus.*] Made by hand. *Obs.*

manufact. *n.* Also **man'u-fac'tion.** Manufacture. *Obs.*

manufactor, *n.* [L. *manu* by hand + *factor* maker.] A manufacturer. *Obs.*

man'u-fac'to-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to manufacturing. *Obs.*

man'u-fac'tur-a-ble (măn'ū-făk'tūr-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

man'u-fac'tur-age (-ăj), *n.* Manufacture. *Rare.*

man'u-fac'tur-al (-tūr-ăl), *a.* Pert. to manufactures *Rare.*

man'u-fac'tur-ess, *n., fem.* of MANUFACTURER. [strong hand.]

‖ **ma'nu fo'rti.** [L.] With a

ma-nuk'. Var. of MANOC.

ma'nu-ma' (mä'nōō-mä'), *n.* [Samoan *manumā; manu* bird + *mā* shame.] A bright-colored fruit pigeon (*Ptilopus perousei*) of Samoa and the Fiji Islands.

ma'nu-me'a (mä'nōō-mā'ä), *n* [Samoan.] The toothbill. *Samoa.*

man'u-mis'a-ble, *a.* That may be manumitted. *Obs.*

man'u-mise, *v.* [See MANUMIT.] To manumit. *Obs.*

man'u-mis'sive (măn'ū-mĭs'-sĭv), *a. Civil Law.* Pertaining to, or effecting, manumission.

manumit, *n.* Also **manumisse.** A manumitted slave. *Obs.*

man'u-mi'tion (măn'ū-mĭsh'-ŭn), *n.* Manumission. *Obs.*

man'u-mit'ter, *n.* One who manumits.

man'u-mo'tive (măn'ū-mō'tĭv), *a.* [L. *manus* the hand + E. *motive.*] Moved by hand.

man'u-mo'tor (-mō'tẽr), *n.* [L. *manus* the hand + E. *motor.*] A small carriage so constructed as to be moved by the hands of a person sitting in it.

man'u-ple † MANIPLE

man'u-pri'sor, *n.* [See MAINPRISE.] = MAINPERNOR *Obs Oxf. E D.*

[one's own hand.]

‖ **ma'nu pro'pri-a.** [L.] With

ma-nur'a-ble (mă-nūr'ă-b'l), *a* Capable of being manured.

ma-nur'age (-ăj), *n.* Cultivation or occupation. *Obs.*

ma-nure'less, *a.* See -LESS.

ma-nure'ment, *n.* Cultivation. *Obs.* [who manures.]

man'u-rer (mă-nūr'ẽr), *n.* One

ma-nu'ri-al (mă-nū'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, manure. — **ma-nu'ri-al-ly,** *adv*

‖ **ma'nus Chris'ti** (mā'nŭs krĭs'tī). [L.] Lit., hand of Christ; — a cordial made by boiling sugar with rose water, violet water, or cinnamon water, formerly given to feeble persons.

man'u-script'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to manuscripts *Rare.*

man'u-scrip'tion (măn'ū-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *manu* by hand + *scriptio* writing.] Writing done by hand. *Rare.*

man'u-scrip'tur-al (-tūr-ăl), *a.* Manuscriptal *Rare.*

ma'nu-si'na (mä'nōō-sē'nä), *n.* [Samoan *manu* bird + *sina* white.] A pure white tern (*Gygis alba*) of Polynesia. *Samoa.*

man'u-stu-pra'tion (măn'ū-stū-prā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *manus* hand + *stuprare* to defile] = MASTURBATION.

ma'nu-tag'i (mä'nōō-täng'ē), *n* [Samoan *manutagi; manu* bird + *tagi* cry.] A fruit pigeon (*Ptilopus fasciatus*) of Samoa.

man'u-ten'en-cy (măn'ū-tĕn'-ĕn-sĭ), *n* [LL. *manutenentia.*] Maintenance. *Obs.*

man'u-ten'tion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *manutentio,* in sense 1.] 1. Maintenance. *Obs.*

2. A holding by the hand. *Rare.*

‖ **man'u-ter'gi-um** (-tūr'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.; *manus* hand + *tergere* to wipe.] *Ecol.* A napkin; towel

Man-van'ta-ra (măn-vän'tä-rä), *n.* [Skr., a Manu period.] *Hindu Myth* The sum of the ages or periods of the world, 4,320,000 years. See YUGA.

man'ward (măn'wĕrd), *adv* [*man* + *-ward.*] Towards, or in relation to, man. — *a.* Directed towards man.

man'way', *n.* A small passageway, as in a mine, that a man may pass through.

man'weed', *n.* Fuller's teasel.

man'-wom'an, *n.* **a** A hermaphrodite. *Obs.* **b** A being combining the virtues of both man and woman. *Nonce Use. Tennyson.* **c** A masculine woman.

Manx'wom'an (măŋks'wo͝om'-ăn), *n., fem.* of MANXMAN.

man'y-ber'ry (mĕn'ĭ-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* The hackberry (*Celtis*).

Man-ye'ma (mä ĭn-y ā'mä), *n.* A member of a tribe dwelling on the upper Kongo, formerly noted for cannibalism and slave raiding. They speak a corrupt Bantu dialect.

man'y fold Var. of MANIFOLD.

man'y-gate. man'y-gates, *adv.* [*many* a + 3d *gate.*] In many ways. *Obs.* [-NESS.]

man'y-head'ed-ness, *n.* See

manyhede, *n.* Manyness *Obs.*

man'yie, *n. & v.* Maim. *Obs. Scot*

man'y-kin, man'y-kins, *a.* [Orig. a gen., of many a kind or kinds. See MANY; KIN.] Of many kinds *Obs.*

man'y-ment. *n.* [F. *manyement.*] Management. *Obs. Scot.*

man'y-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

man'y-nose. Var. of MANINOSE.

manyour. † MANGER. a trough.

Man'yu-e'ma (män'yōō-ā'mä). Var. of MANYEMA.

man'y-ways' (mĕn'ĭ-wāz'), *adv.* See -WAYS, -WISE.

manywhat. *n.* Many things. *Obs.*

man-za'na (män-thä'nä; -sä'-nä; 268), *n.* [Sp.] A varying land measure of Central and South America; a cuadra. See CUADRA; MEASURE, *Table.*

man'za-nil'la (măn'zä-nĭl'ä; *Sp.* män'thä-nēl'yä), *n.* [Sp.] See SHERRY.

man'za-nil'la (măn'zä-nĭl'ä; män'sä-nēl'yä; 194, 268), *n.* [Sp., name of various plants. dim. of *manzana* apple.] Any of several asteraceous weeds, esp. species of *Birlens* and *Stemmodontia. Porto Rico.*

man'za-nil'lo (-nĭl'ō; -nēl'yō), *n.* [Sp.] The manchineel.

Ma'o-ri (mä'ō-rĭ ; *colloq.* mou'rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* MAORIS (-rĭz). **1.** One of the aborigines of New Zealand, a Polynesian people with some Melanesian admixture. They are of vigorous and athletic frame, tall stature, and pleasing features, and are among the bravest and most warlike of men. In their aboriginal arts, esp. wood carving, they were among the most advanced of the Polynesians, and they are known also for their elaborate tattooing and their poetic nature myths. Formerly inveterate cannibals, they are now civilized citizens of New Zealand.



Maori Carved Figure with Mere.

2. The language of the Maoris. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

3. The rainbow fish *Coris lineolatus*.

Ma'o-ri, Ma'o-ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Maoris or their language. — **Maorian region** *or* **subregion.** *Zoögeog.* = NEW ZEALAND REGION OR SUBREGION. — **Maori cabbage,** the wild cabbage of New Zealand, descended from cabbages planted by Captain Cook. — **M. head,** the grass tree. *New Zealand.* — **M. hen,** a weka.

map (măp), *n.* [From F. *mappe*, in *mappemonde* map of the world, LL. *mappa mundi*, fr. L. *mappa* napkin, signal cloth ; — a Punic word. Cf. APRON, MOP, NAPKIN, NAPPE.] **1.** A representation (usually on a flat surface) of the surface of the earth, or of some portion of it, showing the relative size and position, according to some given scale or projection, of the parts represented ; also, such a representation of the celestial sphere, or of some part of it. Cf. CHART, and see PROJECTION.

2. Anything suggestive of, or representing like, a map ; specif., *Obs. or R.*, a detailed but condensed representation or account ; a picture, image, embodiment, or epitome.

Thus is his cheek the *map* of days outworn. *Shak.*

Syn. — MAP, CHART. A *map*, like a *chart*, may include a graphic representation of both land and water. But a MAP is primarily concerned with the land, a CHART, with the water, esp. in its relation to navigation.

map, *v. t.* ; MAPPED (măpt) ; MAP'PING. To represent by or on a map ; to make a map of. Hence, fig. : To represent, indicate, or delineate as on a map ; to sketch.

I am near to the place where they should meet, if Pisanio have *mapped* it truly. *Shak.*

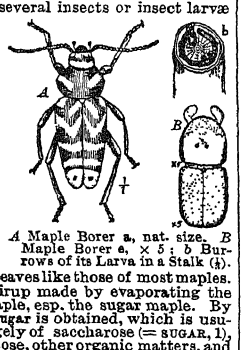
to map out. a To represent, divide up, or record in detail on or as on a map. **b** To plan in detail, as a journey.

ma'pa-u (mä'pä-ōō ; *colloq.* mä'pou), *n.* [Maori.] **a** A myrsinaceous tree of New Zealand (*Myrsine urvillei*) with reddish brown leaves, small white flowers, and light wood much used for fuel. **b** = WHITE MAPAU.

ma'ple (mā'p'l), *n.* [AS. *mapolder, mapulder, mapultréow*, maple tree ; akin to Icel. *möpurr ;* cf. OHG. *mazzaltra, mazzoltra*, G. *massholder.*] **1. a** Any tree of the genus *Acer*, many species of which are handsome in cultivation. See ACER ; also SUGAR MAPLE, SILVER MAPLE, NORWAY MAPLE, SWAMP MAPLE, etc. **b** The hard wood of these trees, distinguished by its light color and very firm, close grain. Maple is extensively used for hardwood floors, for interior furnishings of houses, for tool handles, etc. The *curly maple* (see under CURLY) is most highly prized.

2. a In New Zealand, the mapau. **b** In Australia : (1) The icacinaceous tree *Villaresia moorei*. (2) The meliaceous tree *Flindersia chalawaiana*. **c** See BOX ELDER.

maple borer. Any one of several insects or insect larvæ which bore into maple trees ; as: **a** A black and yellow longicorn beetle (*Plagionotus speciosus*) whose larva kills the sugar maple by boring under the bark. **b** A black and orange clearwing moth (*Sesia acerni*) whose larva destroys maples by boring under the bark. **c** The pear borer *Chrysobothris femorata*. **d** The peach borer *Dicerca divaricata*. **e** A small ambrosia beetle (*Corthylus punctatissimus*) which girdles and kills young sugar maples. **f** The larva of the leopard moth.



A Maple Borer **a**, nat. size. *B* Maple Borer **c**, × 5 ; *b* Burrows of its Larva in a Stalk (½).

ma'ple-leaved, *a.* Having leaves like those of most maples.

maple sirup *or* **syrup.** Sirup made by evaporating the sap of certain species of maple, esp. the sugar maple. By further evaporation **maple sugar** is obtained, which is usually brown and consists largely of saccharose (= SUGAR, 1), with small amounts of glucose, other organic matters, and ash. These products are prized for their peculiar flavor.

maple worm. a The large two-horned green-striped larva of a bombycid moth (*Anisota rubicunda*). It defoliates the white maple. **b** The hairy greenish yellow larva of a dagger moth (*Acronycta americana*). **c** The larva of the Io moth.

map turtle. A small aquatic turtle (*Graptemys geographica*) of the central and eastern United States ; — so called from its markings.

ma'qui (mä'kē), *n.* A Chilean elæocarpaceous shrub (*Aristotelia maqui*). Its bark furnishes strings for musical instruments, and a medicinal wine is made from its berries.

mar (mär), *v. t.* ; MARRED (märd) ; MAR'RING. [ME. *marren, merren*, AS. *merran, myrran* (in comp.), to obstruct, impede, dissipate ; akin to OS. *merrian*, OHG. *marrjan, merran ;* cf. D. *marren, meeren*, to moor a ship, Icel. *merja* to bruise, crush, and Goth. *marzjan* to offend. Cf. MOOR, *v.*] **1.** To hinder, impede, or hamper ; to obstruct, interrupt, or stop. *Obs.*, exc. in bowls and curling.

2. To make defective ; to do serious injury to ; to damage greatly ; to impair ; spoil ; ruin. "It makes us, or it *mars* us." "Striving to mend, to *mar* the subject." *Shak.*

3. To do physical injury to, esp. by cutting off or defacing a part, to mutilate, mangle ; disfigure ; deface.

I pray you *mar* no more trees with writing love songs in their barks. *Shak.*

4. To bewilder ; trouble ; distress. *Obs.*

mar, *n.* Something that mars ; specif., a blemish ; injury ; disfigurement ; drawback. *Rare.*

mar'a-bou (măr'ă-bōō), *n.* [F. Cf. MARABOUT.] **1. a** A large stork of the genus *Leptoptilus ;* esp., the African species *L. crumenifer*. The genus includes also the adjutant, to which the name is also often applied. **b** One of the soft elongated under tail coverts or under wing coverts of a marabou or adjutant, used in millinery.

2. A kind of thrown raw silk, nearly white naturally, but capable of being dyed without scouring ; also, a thin fabric made from it, as for scarfs, which resembles the feathers of the marabou in delicacy, — whence the name.

3. One having five eighths negro blood ; the offspring of a mulatto and a griffe. *Louisiana.*

Mar'a-bout (măr'ă-bōōt), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *marabuto*, Ar. *morābiṭ*. Cf. MARAVEDI.] A Mohammedan hermit or saint ; esp., a member of a sect of North Africa which forms a kind of religious order among the Berbers, members of higher rank living in a kind of monastery built beside the tomb of some saint ; also, the saint, or his tomb.

Ma'rah (mā'rä ; mâr'ä), *n.* [Heb. *mārāh* bitter.] *Bib.* The first halting place of the Israelites after passing through the Red Sea and entering the wilderness. The waters were bitter and could not be drunk, at which the people complained. See *Exod.* xv. 23-25 ; also *Num.* xxxiii. 8, 9.

ma-ra'i (mä-rä'ē ; -rī'), **ma-ra'e** (mä-rä'ā ; -rī'), *n.* [Maori & Tahitian *marae*, orig. an open space before the house ; cf. Samoan *malae*, Malay *balai* an open building.] Among the Polynesians, a precinct, used as a place of worship, sacrifice, and burial of chieftains, the principal feature of which is a stone platform on which are the images of deities, scaffolds for sacrifices, etc.

mar'a-natha (măr'ă-năth'ă ; 277). [Aramaic *māran athā*.] See ANATHEMA MARANATHA. — *n.* Formerly, by misinterpretation, a terrible curse such as the greater excommunication.

☞ In the A. V. this term is printed *Maran-a-tha ;* in the R. V. as two words, *Maran atha*.

Ma-ran'ta (mä-răn'tä), *n.* [NL., after Bartolommeo *Maranta* (d. 1554), physician of Venosa.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American herbs typifying the family Marantaceæ. They have tuberous starchy roots, large sheathing leaves, and regular flowers with a single petaloid filament bearing a 1-celled anther Most species are cultivated for their handsome foliage. *M. arundinacea* is the principal source of arrowroot. Also (*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Mar'an-ta'ce-æ (măr'ăn-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical monocotyledonous plants, distinguished from the Zinziberaceæ by having ovaries with a solitary ovule in each cell. It includes about 12 genera and 150 species ; several, as *Maranta, Calathea, Phrynium*, and *Thalia*, are cultivated in greenhouses. — **mar'an-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ma-ran'tic (mä-răn'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μαραντικός* wasting away.] *Med.* Pertaining to, or caused by, marasmus.

ma-ras'ca (mä-rás'kä), *n.* [It. See MARASCHINO.] A small and bitter wild black cherry from which maraschino is obtained. It is a variety of the European bird cherry.

mar'a-schi'no (măr'ă-skē'nō), *n.* [It., fr. *marasca, amarasca*, a sour cherry, L. *amarus* bitter.] A liqueur distilled from the fermented juice of the marasca cherry, and flavored with the broken kernels ; also, an imitation of this.

ma-ras'mic (mä-răz'mĭk), *a. Med.* Pertaining to, produced by, or affected with, marasmus ; marantic.

Ma-ras'mi-us (-mĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See MARASMUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of fungi of the order Agaricales, distinguished by their tough leathery texture, enabling them to withstand drought. The species are mostly of small size ; some, as the fairy-ring mushroom (*M. oreades*), are edible.

ma-ras'moid (-moid), *a.* [*marasmus* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling marasmus.

ma-ras'mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μαρασμός*, fr. *μαραίνειν* to quench, as fire ; pass., to die away.] *Med.* Progressive emaciation and general wasting due to enfeebled constitution rather than any specific or ascertainable cause.

‖ **ma-ras'mus se-nī'lis** (sē-nī'lĭs) [L.], marasmus of the aged.

Ma-ra'tha (mä-rä't*ä*), **Mah-rat'ta** (-răt'*ä*), *n.* [Hind. *Marhaṭā, Marhāṭṭā*, the name of a famous Hindu race, fr. Skr. *Mahā-rāshtra.*] A member of a race of India whose main habitat is the western Dekkan and the Bombay Presidency. Orig. divided into many petty chieftainships, soon after 1650, under Sivaji, they united for a career of conquest which for a time brought the greater part of the Indian Peninsula under their rule. They were conquered by the British in 1818. They are of Scytho-Dravidian type, active and sturdy, and are efficient soldiers. They are organized in many castes, mostly of Sudra rank, and have imposed their language, Marathi, on numbers of adjacent peoples.

Ma-ra'thi (mä-rä't*ē*), **Mah-rat'ta** (-răt'*ä*), *n.* A Sanskritic language of western India, prob. descended from the Maharashtri Prakrit, spoken by the Marathas and neighboring peoples. It has an abundant literature dating from the 13th century. It has a book alphabet nearly the same as Devanagari and a cursive script transitional between the Devanagari and the Gujarati. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Mar'a-tho'ni-an (măr'ă-thō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Marathonius*, Gr. *Μαραθώνιος.*] Of or pert. to Marathon or the battle fought there B. C. 490, in which the invading Persians, under Datis and Artaphernes, were defeated by the Athenians under the leadership of Miltiades. — *n.* A native of the ancient or modern town of Marathon.

Ma-rat'ti-a (mä-răt'ĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL., after J. F. *Maratti*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of ferns typifying the family Marattiaceæ. They have bipinnate or tripinnate fronds, and sori with two rows of sporangia fused into a compound structure.

Ma-rat'ti-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical eusporangiate ferns (constituting the order **Marat'ti-a'les** [-lēz]) having pinnate or palmate, often gigantic, fronds bearing sori composed of sporangia usually fused in a capsulelike structure. The family includes the living genera *Marattia, Danæa, Kaulfussia*, and *Angiopteris*, with about 25 species. Formerly it was the prevailing group of ferns. — **ma-rat'ti-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ma-raud' (mä-rôd'), *v. i.* ; MA-RAUD'ED ; MA-RAUD'ING. [F. *marauder*, fr. *maraud* vagabond, OF. *marault ;* orig. uncert.] To rove in quest of plunder ; to make an excursion for booty ; to plunder. "*Marauding* hosts." *Milman.*

ma-raud', *v. t.* To make a raid upon or into for plunder.

ma-raud', *n.* Act of marauding ; plundering ; pillage.

ma-raud'er (-ēr), *n.* [Cf. F. *maraudeur.*] A rover in quest of booty or plunder ; a plunderer ; a pillager.

mar'a-ve'di (măr'ă-vā'dĭ), *n.* [Sp. *maravedí ;* — so called from the *Mo)ābiṭīn* (lit., the steadfast), an Arabian dynasty which reigned in Africa and Spain. Cf. MARABOUT.] Any of various Spanish coins formerly current ; specif. : **a** A gold coin of Moorish Spain. **b** Most recently, a copper coin worth $\frac{1}{34}$ of a real, or about one third of a cent.

mar'ble (mär'b'l), *n.* [ME. *marbel, marbre*, F. *marbre*, L. *marmor*, fr. Gr. *μάρμαρος*, akin to *μαρμαίρειν* to sparkle, flash. Cf. MARMOREAL.] **1.** Any limestone, granular to compact in texture, capable of taking a polish or of being used for fine architectural work and ornamental purposes. Marble (proper) differs from common limestone in being more or less crystallized by metamorphism. The purest form is **statuary marble**, white and finely crystalline, as the famous Parian, Pentelic, and Carrara marbles. Other varieties vary from white to black, being sometimes yellow, red, green, etc., according to the nature of the admixed matter, often showing beautiful veined and clouded effects.

2. A piece, slab, etc., of marble ; a thing of, or resembling, marble ; a work of art, record, tombstone, etc., of marble ; specif., *pl.*, a collection or group of marble sculptures, etc. ; as, the Arundel or Arundelian *marbles ;* the Elgin *marbles*.

3. By transfer from symbolical uses, something looked upon as marble in respect of its coldness, immobility, smoothness, hardness, or inflexibility ; as, I pleaded in vain with him, he was *marble*.

4. A little ball, orig. one of marble, but now often of some other hard substance, as porcelain, baked clay, glass, etc., used as a plaything by children ; hence, *pl.* (in form, but construed as a sing.), a child's game played with marbles.

5. *Glass Making.* A marver.

6. A mottled color or pattern like that of variegated marble ; marbling ; hence, *Obs.*, a fabric having this color.

7. *Bookbinding.* The marbled paper used on books.

mar'ble, *a.* **1.** Resembling or imitating marble ; variegated or mottled ; marbled ; as, *marble* paper ; *marble* silk.

2. Cold, hard, inflexible, smooth, white, rigid, or lasting, as marble ; unfeeling ; as, a *marble* breast or heart.

Marble Faun, the Faun of Praxiteles. See under FAUN. — **m. paste,** a paste of white porcelain, used for making casts of statues. — **m. thrush,** the missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*

mar'ble (mär'b'l), *v. t.* ; MAR'BLED (-b'ld) ; MAR'BLING (-blĭng). [Cf. F. *marbrer*. See MARBLE, *n.*] **1.** To stain or vein like marble ; to variegate in color ; as, to *marble* the edges of a book, or the surface of paper.

2. To render white. *Rare.*

mar'bled (-b'ld), *a.* **1.** Made of, or covered with, marble ; represented or imaged in marble ; changed into, or made to represent, marble. "The *marbled* mansion." *Shak.*

Man'zas (män'zäz), *n. pl.* Chinese who live in the wilds of Amur, generally fugitives from justice, outlaws, or bandits.

man'zil (mŭn'zĭl), *n.* [Ar.] In the East, a stopping place ; also, the distance between two successive stopping places ; a stage. [of MANSE.

manzinge. † *mansing*, vb. n.

mao. † MAUND. *India.*

Ma'och (mä'ŏk). *Bib.*

ma'o-ma'o (mä'ō-mä'ō), *n.* [Cf. Samoan *mau'u.*] A Samoan honey eater (*Leptornis samoensis*).

maon. † MAUND. *India.*

Ma'on (mā'ŏn). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Ma-on'a-thi (mā-ŏn'ă-thī). *D.* [*D.*]

maone † MAHONE.

Ma'on-ites (mā'ŏn-īts ; mā-ō'nīts), *n. pl. Bib.*

ma'o-rare' (mä'ō-rā'r'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY. [TROGRAPHY.]

ma'o-ri-are' (-rĭ-ār'), *n.* See PE-

Ma'o-ri-dom (mä'ō-rĭ-d ŭm ; mou'rĭ-), *n.* See -DOM.

Ma'o-ri-land', *n.* New Zealand ; — so called from its aborigines, the Maoris. — **Ma'o-ri-land'er,** *n.*

maormor. Var. of MORMAOR.

Ma-o'zim (mā-ō'zĭm). *D. Bib.*

map (măp) Var. of MOP. *Dial. Eng.* [A raccoon.

ma-pach' (mä-păch'), *n.* [Mex.]

mapamond. † MAPPEMONDE.

maph'ri-an (mā'f'r*ĭ*-ă n), *n.* [Syr. *māphriān*, lit., fertile, begetter.] See JACOBITE CHURCH.

Map'ill-la. Var. of MAPPILA.

maple, *n.* [Cf. L. *mappula* a small napkin, dim. of *mappa*, also E. *mop, map.*] A mop. *Obs.*

maple ash. Box elder.

maple bush. Mountain maple.

ma'pled (mā'p'ld), *a.* Having, or covered with, maples.

maple eye. An eyelike marking in maple wood ; also, a grainer's imitation of the same.

maple face. A spotted face. *Obs.* — **ma'ple-faced,** *a. Obs.*

maple molasses. Maple sirup. *U. S.*

maple scale. See PULVINARIA.

maple sugar. See MAPLE SIRUP.

maple wax. A kind of candy made from maple sirup.

map lichen. A lichen (*Lecidea geographica*) having a curiously figured thallus.

ma'po (mä'pō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] = CAYMAN, fish.

mapold. mapolt. † MAPLE, mop.

ma'po-u (mä'pō-ōō ; *colloq.* mä'pōō). Var. of MAPAU.

map'pa (măp'*ä*), *n.* ; *pl.* MAP-PÆ (-ē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A napkin or towel. **b** A cloth used in the circus to give the signal for starting. [-ABLE.

map'pa-ble (măp'*ä*-b'l), *a.* See

mappe. † MAP.

mapped, *a.* Bewildered. *Obs.*

mappe'monde' (măp'mŏnd'), *n.* [F. Cf. MAP.] Map of the world ; also, the world. *Obs. or Hist.*

map'pen (măp'ĕn). Dial. Eng. var. of MAYHAPPEN.

map'per (măp'ĕr), *n.* One who maps ; a map maker

map'per-y (-ĭ), *n.* Act or work of making maps, or result of such work. *Contemptuous.*

Map'pi-la (măp'ĭ-lä), *n.* In Malabar, a descendant of Arab immigrants or of their converts to Islamism.

map'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MAP.

map'pist, *n.* A mapper. *Rare.*

map'pu-la (măp'ŭ-lä), *n., pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *mappa.*] a *Rom. Antiq.* A small napkin. b *Christian Antiq.* A sudarium or maniple.

map'py (măp'ĭ), *a.* Like a map.

Ma'qua (mä'kwä), *n.* An Iroquois. *Obs. or Hist.*

ma'qua-hui'tl (mä'kwä-wē't'l ; -tĕl), *n.* [Mex.] An aboriginal Mexican weapon consisting of a club set with obsidian knives.

ma'qua-roon', † MACAROON.

maquerel. † MACKEREL.

mar. † MAYOR ; MORE, *a. & n.*

mar (mär). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MERE.

mar (mär), *v. i.* **1.** To be marred ; to spoil. [*Obs.*

2. To go astray ; err ; wander. [*Obs.*

Mar, *n.* Lord ; — title of the head of the Jacobite Church.

Mar., *or* **mar.** *Abbr.* March ; maritime. [tecture.

M. Ar. *Abbr.* Master of Architec-

Ma'ra (mä'rä ; mär'ä), *n.* A Patagonian cavy (*Dolichotis patachonica*).

Ma'ra (mä'rä ; mär'ä), *n.* [Heb. *mārā.*] *Bib.* Lit., bitter ; — the name which Naomi claimed for herself. See *Ruth* i. 20. Sometimes used allusively.

Ma'ra (mä'rä), *n.* [Icel. *mara* nightmare, ogress. See NIGHTMARE.] *Teut. Folklore.* Nightmare taken as a female demon.

Ma'ra (mä'rä), *n.* [Skr. *māra.*] *Hindu Myth.* The spirit of evil.

marabas, *n.* [OF *marrabais* a Jew professing to be converted ; as supposed to be worn by such Jews.] A large flat cap. *Obs.*

marablane † MYROBALAN.

Mar'a-boot. Var. of MARABOUT. [1 a.

marabou stork. = MARABOU.

mar'a-bout (măr'ă-bōōt). Var. of MARABOU, 1 & 2.

ma'ra-bu'to, *n.* [Cf. Sp. *maraquito*, It. *marabutto* a sort of sail.] *Naut.* A triangular sail hoisted in bad weather. *Obs. & R.*

Mar'a-cai'bo bark (măr'ă-kī'bō). (From *Maracaibo*, city in Venezuela.) *Pharm.* An inferior variety of Peruvian bark of uncertain origin.

mar'a-can (măr'ă-kăn), *n.* [Braz. *maracand.*] A Brazilian macaw.

marace. † MARISH.

mar'a-cock (măr'ă-kŏk), *n.* [Algonquian.] Maypop. *Obs.*

Mar'a-i (măr'ā-ĭ). **Mar'a-i'a** (-ĭ'ä), **Ma-ra'ioth** (mä-rā'yŏth ; -yōth). *D. Bib.*

ma-ral' (mä-rŏl' ; *as Lat.* mă'-rŏl), *n.* [Per. *marāl.*] A large deer (*Cervus maral*) of Persia and adjacent regions. [*Bib.*]

Mar'a-lah (măr'ă-lä ; mâ-rā'-).

mar'am. Var. of MARRAM.

Ma-ram'o-line. Var. of MIRAMOLIN.

maran. † MARRANO.

‖ **ma'ra-fŏn'** (mä'rä-nyōn'), *n.* [Sp.] The cashew.

mar'ant (măr'ănt ; mâ-rănt'), *n.* [From MARANTA.] Any plant belonging to the family Marantaceæ. *Rare. Lindley.*

ma-ra'ra (mä-rä'rä), *n.* [Native name.] Any escallonaceous tree of either of the genera *Weinmannia* and *Aclama*, esp. *W. benthami. Australia.*

ma-rauna (mä-rou'*ä*), *n.* A sapindaceous tree of New South Wales (*Nephelium distylæ*). Its wood is used for golf sticks. *Australia.*

mar'ax-mat'ic (măr'ăks-măt'-tĭk), *a. Med.* = MARASMIC.

ma-rasme', *n.* Marasmus. *Obs.*

ma-ras'mous (mä-răz'mŭs), *a.* Marasmic.

‖ **ma'ra'squin'** (mä'rä'skĭN'), *n.* [F.] Maraschino.

marasse. † MARISH.

Marath. † MARAH.

Mar'a-thon race (măr'ă-thŏn). A long-distance foot race (usually about twenty-five miles) on the open road : — prob. so called from the feat of the Athenian soldier who ran from Marathon to Athens (about 20 miles) bearing the news of the Athenian victory over the Persians. Used also to designate other long-distance races, as in swimming, etc.

Ma'rat'ism (mä'rä't'ĭz'm), *n.* The anarchistic doctrines of the French revolutionist Marat. *Obs.* — **Ma'rat'ist,** *n. Obs.*

ma'ray (mä'rā). Var. of MORAY.

mar'ber. † MARBLE.

mar'ble-breast'ed, *a.* Having a marble breast ; unfeeling.

2. Veined, spotted, variegated, or mottled, with irregular markings, or with a confused blending of irregular spots and streaks as in certain kinds of marble; as, *marbled* paper; a *marbled* cat.
3. Having both lean and fat meat. See MARBLING **b**.
marbled godwit. See GODWIT. — **m. murrelet,** a small murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) of the Pacific coast of North America. — **m. tiger cat,** a long-tailed cat (*Felis marmorata*) of southeastern Asia and the East Indies.

mar'ble-ize (mär'b'l-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make, stain, vein, or grain, in imitation of marble; to cover with a surface resembling marble; to marble; as, to *marbleize* slate, wood, or iron; *marbleized* glass. *U. S.*

mar'ble-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* **a** A large Asiatic ebenaceous tree (*Diospyros kurzii*) having a hard wood of superior quality, used in cabinetwork. **b** In Australia: (1) The native olive. (2) Any timber tree of the genus *Albizzia* or its handsomely marked wood.

mar'bling (-blĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MARBLE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Art or practice of variegating like marble. **b** Markings, coloration, coating, etc., suggestive of, or conventionally imitating, the markings of some kinds of marble, as an intermixture of fat and lean in meat.

marc (märk; *F.* mär), *n.* [F.] **1.** The refuse matter remaining after pressing fruit, particularly grapes.
2. An insoluble residue left after treating a substance with some solvent.

mar'ca-site (mär'kȧ-sīt), *n.* [*F. marcassite;* cf. It. *marcassita*, Sp. *marquesita*, Pg. *marquezita*, Ar. *marqashītha*, Per. *marqashīshā.*] **1.** *Min.* a Formerly, common crystallized iron pyrites; also, variously, in old writers, bismuth, antimony, etc. **b** Iron disulphide, FeS_2 (white iron pyrites), of the same composition as common iron pyrites and resembling it, but of lower specific gravity (4.85–4.90), paler when untarnished, and orthorhombic.
2. A piece of marcasite, or crystallized iron pyrites, used for personal ornament, and formerly for striking a light.

mar'ca-sit'ic (-sĭt'ĭk) } *a.* Containing, or of the na-
mar'ca-sit'i-cal (-sĭt'ĭ-kăl) } ture of, marcasite.

mar-cas'sin (mär-kăs'ĭn), *n.* [F.] *Her.* A young wild boar. It is depicted with the tail hanging, to distinguish it from the old boar, which is shown with the tail curled.

mar'ce-line (mär'sē-lĭn), *n.* [F.] A thin silk fabric used for linings, etc., in women's dresses.

mar-cel'la (mär-sĕl'ȧ), *n.* [Cf. MARSEILLES.] A kind of cotton quilting or piqué used for waistcoats, mats, etc.

Mar-cel'li-an (-ĭ-ăn), *n Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect of followers of Marcellus, bishop of Ancyra in Asia Minor in the 4th century, who is said to have held views like those of the Sabellians. — **Mar-cel'li-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

mar-ces'cent (mär-sĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *marcescens*, p. pr. of *marcescere* to wither, decay, fr. *marcere* to wither, droop.] *Bot.* Withering without falling off. —*n* A plant having marcescent leaves, or the like. — **mar-ces'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

Marc-gra'vi-a (märk-grā'vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Maregraf*, German botanist of the 16th century.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical epiphytic climbing shrubs, typifying the family Marcgraviaceæ. They are remarkable for the great difference between the vegetative shoots, with 2-ranked closely appressed sessile leaves, and the flowering shoots, with spreading petiolate leaves. The central flowers of each umbel are transformed into pouch-shaped nectaries.

Marc-gra'vi-a'ce-æ (-grā'vĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of tropical American shrubs and trees (order Hypericales), often epiphytic, having usually pendulous flowers with petals united into a hood and sometimes transformed into nectaries. The fruit is capsular. — **marc-gra'vi-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

march (märch), *n.* [ME. *marche*, F. *marche;* of G. origin; cf. OHG. *marcha*, G. *mark;* akin to OS. *marka*, AS. *mearc*, Goth. *marka*, L. *margo* edge, border, margin, and prob. to E. *mark* a sign. Cf. MARGIN, MARGRAVE, MARK boundary, MARQUIS.] **1.** A territorial border or frontier; a boundary, as of an estate; a region adjacent to a boundary line; a confine; esp., *Eng. Hist., pl.*, the frontier border lands between England and Scotland, and England and Wales.

Geneva is situated in the *marches* of several dominions — France, Savoy, and Switzerland. *Fuller.*

2. A mark to indicate a boundary; a landmark. *Obs.*
3. Country; territory. *Obs.*, except in translations of names of certain continental European territories (originally frontier territories); as, the *March* of Ancona.

march, *v. i.*; MARCHED (märcht); MARCH'ING. [Cf. OF. *marchir.* See 1st MARCH.] To border; to be contiguous; to lie side by side; to have contiguous territories; — used with *upon, on,* and *with,* formerly also *to, unto,* etc. *Gower.*

The Kitoko group . . *marches* on the west with the Kongo dialects. *(New) Encyc. Brit.*

march (märch), *v. i.* [F. *marcher,* in OF. also, to tread, prob. fr. L. *marcus* hammer.] **1.** To move with regular steps, as a soldier; to advance in step or in military order, or in regular formation, or in an organized body; also, to proceed or set out in this way; as, they *march* well.
2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner; to move or travel steadily; to proceed; advance; progress.
3. To take position or rank; to rank. *Obs.*

march, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to march, or move in military array; to cause to go by peremptory command, or by force.

March them again in fair array *Prior*

2. To set out upon (a warfare).

march, *n.* [F. *marche.*] **1.** Act of marching; specif.: **a** A movement of soldiers from one stopping place to another; military progress; advance of troops. **b** Measured and regular advance or movement, like that of soldiers moving in order; stately or deliberate walk; steady onward movement; advance; progress; course.

This happens merely because men will not bide their time, but will insist on precipitating the *march* of affairs. *Buckle.*

2. The amount of marching done in one continuous advance or in one space of time; the distance passed over in marching; as, an hour's *march;* a *march* of twenty miles.
3. A regular and uniform step, used in advancing, esp. by soldiers; as, the double *march;* the quick *march.*
4. Regular and uniform movement, — said of verse.

The long majestic *march,* and energy divine *Pope*

5. **a** A drumbeat in some particular rhythm fitted or designed to accompany military marching. **b** A piece of strongly rhythmical music designed or fitted to accompany and guide marching; a piece of music in march form. A march usually is in 4–4 time and has two parts, of which the second, called the *trio,* is by contrast more lyrical than rhythmic, being more flowing and softer, and is followed by the first part repeated. A march in quick time is often called a **quickstep** or **military march**, one in slow time, or a **processional march,** is also distinguished as a **funeral,** or **dead, march,** a **wedding march,** etc.
6. *Games.* **a** *Euchre.* A taking of all five tricks. **b** *Chess, Checkers, etc.* = MOVE.

March (märch), *n.* [OF. *march, marz,* F. *mars,* fr. L. *Martius* (sc. *mensis* month) of *Mars* Mars. Cf. MARTIAL.] The third month of the year in the Julian and Gregorian calendars (see CALENDAR), containing thirty-one days.

The stormy *March* is come at last,
With wind, and cloud, and changing skies. *Bryant.*

Mar-chan'ti-a (mär-kăn'shĭ-ȧ; -tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Nicholas *Marchant* (d. 1678), French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of liverworts or hepatics, typifying the family Marchantiaceæ, having branched gametophores. *M. polymorpha* is the most common and widely distributed liverwort.

Mar-chan'ti-a'ce-æ (-tĭ'ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large family of thallose liverworts of wide distribution, the most familiar genera being *Marchantia, Lunularia,* and *Conocephalus.* They have a branching ribbonlike thallus, which may be monœcious or dicœcious with respect to the gametophores. They occur in many situations on damp soil. — **mar-chan'ti-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mar-chan'ti-a'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* One of the four orders into which the Hepaticæ, or liverworts, are usually divided, including those having a mainly dichotomously branching thallus or thalloid shoot. The most important family is the Marchantiaceæ.

mar-che'sa (mär-kā'zȧ), *n.; pl.* -CHESE (-zā). [It.] In Italy, a woman of the rank of a marchese; a marchioness

mar-che'se (mär-kā'zā), *n.; pl.* -CHESI (-zē). [It. See MARQUIS.] In Italy, a noble in rank next above a count (*conte*), and next below a prince (*principe*). See PRINCE, *n.*, 3.

march'ing (märch'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MARCH.
marching flank, *Mil.,* the flank of a military command farthest from the pivot when executing a wheel or similar movement. — **m. order.** *Mil.* **a** Equipment for a march. **b** *pl.* Orders directing a march. — **m. regiment.** *Mil.* **a** A regiment in active service. **b** In the British army, an infantry regiment of the line. *Colloq.*

mar'chion-ess (mär'shŭn-ĕs), *n.* [LL. *marchionissa, marcionissa,* fr. *marchio.* See MARQUIS.] **1.** Wife or widow of a marquis; a woman of the rank and dignity of a marquis.
2. Maid of all work; —alluding to *the Marchioness* (below).
3. A size of roofing slate. See SLATE.
Marchioness, the. In Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," a poor, abused, half-starved girl, the "small servant" to Sampson Brass. She is befriended by Dick Swiveller, whom she afterwards marries.

march'land' (märch'lănd'), *n.* Land on the marches of a country; borderland; frontier.

march'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A marcher, or borderer, esp. in Great Britain. *Obs. or Hist.*

march'pane' (-pān'), *n.* [Cf. It. *marzapane,* Sp. *mazapán,* F. *massepain,* formerly also *marcepain;* orig. uncert.] **1.** Also **mar'zi-pan** (mar'zĭ-păn). A kind of sweetmeat composed of a paste of pounded almonds, sugar, etc.; a cake or fancy form of this. *Shak.*
2. Fig.: Something very dainty, delicious, luxurious, or the like. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Mar'cion-ism (mär'shŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The system or teachings of Marcion; the body of opinions of the Marcionites.

Mar'cion-ite (-ĭt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect composed of followers of Marcion, an anti-Judaic Gnostic of the 2d century, who assumed the existence of three principles: matter, the God of love, and the demiurge (which see). He rejected the Old Testament and took as his canon ten of the Pauline Epistles and the Gospel of Luke in a modified form. His Christology was docetic and his code of morals ascetic. — **Mar'cion-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **Mar'cion-it'ish** (-ĭt'ĭsh), *a.* — **Mar'cion-it'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Mar-co'ni (mär-kō'nĭ), *a.* [After Guglielmo *Marconi* (b. 1874), Italian inventor.] Designating, or pert. to, Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy; as, *Marconi* aërial, coherer, station, system, etc. See WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Mar-co'ni's law (mär-kō'nĭz). *Wireless Teleg.* The law that the maximum good signaling distance varies directly as the square of the height of the transmitting antenna.

Mar-co'nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* The theory or practice of Marconi's wireless telegraph system.

Mar'di gras' (mär'dē grȧ'), *n.* [F., lit., fat Tuesday.] The last day of carnival; Shrove Tuesday; — celebrated in some cities, as in Rome, Paris, Venice, New Orleans, as a great day of carnival and merrymaking.

Mar'duk (mär'do͝ok), *n. Babylon. Myth.* The chief deity of the Babylonian pantheon. He was originally a local sun deity associated esp. with its beneficent aspects, but the political supremacy of Babylon, consummated about 2250 B.C., under Hammurabi, made him the principal god of the eastern Semites. His consort was Sarpanitum. Cf. BEL, CREATION EPIC.

mare (mâr), *n.* [AS. *mara* incubus; akin to OHG. & Icel. *mara;* cf. Pol. *mora,* Bohem. *můra.* See NIGHTMARE.] *Obs.* **1.** A kind of spirit or goblin popularly believed to sit upon a sleeper's chest and thus produce nightmare; an incubus; also, the nightmare. Cf. MARA.

I will ride thee o' nights like the *mare.* *Shak*

2. Melancholy; the blue devils; the blues.
3. A hag, witch, or specter.

‖ **ma're** (mā'rē; mä'rā; 115), *n.; pl.* MARIA (-rĭ-ȧ). [L., sea.] *Astron.* **a** Any of various extensive darkish level areas on the moon, at first thought to be water; as, *Mare* Serenitatis; *Mare* Crisium. **b** Any of various darkish regions on Mars, at first thought to be seas, but now generally regarded as areas of vegetation; as, *Mare* Cimmerium; *Mare* Sirenum.

mare (mâr), *n.* [ME. *mere,* AS. *mere, myre,* fem. of AS. *mearh* horse, akin to D. *merrie* mare, G. *mähre,* OHG. *marah* horse, *meriha* mare, Icel. *marr* horse, OCelt. *marka* (Pausan. 10, 19, 4), Ir. *marc,* W. *march.* Cf. MARSHAL.] The female of the horse and other equine quadrupeds.

ma-rem'ma (mȧ-rĕm'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -ME (-ā). [It., in sense 1. Cf. MARITIME.] **1.** In Italy, low marshy maritime country, which in the warm season is so unhealthy as to be uninhabitable. Such regions exist in the provinces of Tuscany and Venice, and elsewhere.
2. The miasma of such a region.
— **mar'em-mat'ic** (mär'ĕ-măt'ĭk), *a.* — **mar'em-mese'** (-mēz'; -mēs'), *a.*



mare's'-nest' (mârz'nĕst'), *n.* Something that appears to be wonderful on being found, but that turns out to be imaginary or a hoax; something grossly absurd that is credulously believed to be genuine or true. — *v. i.* To find, or seek after, mare's-nests.

mare's'-tail', *n.* **1.** A spreading cirrus cloud resembling a horse's tail. See CIRRUS.

Mackerel sky and *mare's-tails*
Make tall ships carry low sails. *Old Rime*

2. **a** A common aquatic plant (*Hippuris vulgaris*) with elongated shoots clothed with dense whorls of subulate leaves. **b** The horsetail.

Mare's-tail, 2 a.

mar'ble-head' (mär'b'l-hĕd'), *n.* The fulmar petrel *Local, U. S.*
mar'ble-head'ed, *a.* Having a marble heart; hard-hearted.
mar'ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *R.*
mar'bler (mär'blẽr), *n.* **1.** A marble quarrier or cutter.
2. A carver of, or worker in, marble; a sculptor. *Obs.*
3. One that marbles paper, etc.
mar'blet (mär'blĕt), *n.* A South American iguanid lizard (*Polychrus marmoratus*); — so called because of its colors. [*R.*
mar'blish (-blĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
mar'bly (-blĭ), *a.* Resembling marble: hence, cold, rigid, etc.
mar'bre. † MARBLE.
mar-bri'nus (mär-brī'nŭs), *n.* [LL., fr. OF. & F. *marbre* marble. See MARBLE.] A marbled cloth much used in the 15th and 16th centuries.
mar'bul. † MARBLE.
marc. Obs. or hist. var. of MARK. See WEIGHT, *Table.* [MEASURE.]
mar'cal. Var. of MERCAL. See
Mar'can (mär'kȧn), *a.* [L. *Marcus* Mark + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to St. Mark's Gospel.
‖ **mar-can'do** (mär-kän'dō), *a. & adv.* [It., p. pr., marking.] *Music.* In a marked, well-accented manner.
mar'can-tant, *n.* [It. *mercatante.* See MERCHANT.] A merchant. *Obs.*
‖ **mar-ca'to** (mär-kä'tō), *a. & adv* [It.] *Music.* In a marked, emphatic manner; marcando.
Mar-cel'a (mär-sĕl'ȧ; mär-thā'lä; 138), *n.* In an episode in Cervantes's "Don Quixote," a young, rich, and beautiful girl who dresses as a shepherdess and rejects all lovers, one of them dying of disappointment.
Mar-cel'la (-sĕl'ȧ), *n.* [L.] Fem. prop. name. See MARCELLUS.
Mar'cel-lin'i-an (mär'sĕ-lĭn'ĭ-ăn), **Marcel-lin'ist** (-lĭn'ĭst), *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect of followers of Marcellina, a female Gnostic of the 2d century.
Mar-cel'lus (mär-sĕl'ŭs), *n.* [L.] 1. Dim. of MARCUS; — masc prop. name.
2. [From *Marcellus,* New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the New York Devonian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The formation is carbonaceous shale.
Mar'cel' wave (mär'sĕl'). *Hairdressing.* A wave made in the hair by using a special grooved form of curling iron.
marcerye. † MERCERY.
mar-ces'si-ble, *a.* Properly **mar-ces'ci-ble,** etc. [Cf. F. *marcescible.*] Subject to marcescence. — **mar-ces'si-bil'i-ty, mar-ces'si-ble-ness,** *n. All Obs. or R.*
march (märsh; 140). Dial. Eng. var. of MARSH.
march, *n.* [ME. *merche,* AS. *mierce, merece.*] Smallage. *Dial. Eng.*
march, *v. t.* To fix or mark the boundaries of. *Obs. Scot.*
March. *Abbr.* Marchioness.
M. Arch. *Abbr.* Master of Architecture.
marchal † MARSHAL.
marchalsye. † MARSHALCY.
mar'chand (mär'chănd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MERCHANT.
marchandise, marchaundise. † MERCHANDISE. [DRISE.]
marchantdrels. † MERCHAN-
mar'cha-site. † MARCASITE.
marchaunt. † MERCHANT.
March brown. *Angling.* An artificial fly having a body of dark brown and yellow silk, and wings, legs, and tail of Scotch grouse feathers.
‖ **Marchesi** (mär'kĕn), *n. sing & pl.* [G.] Folk tale; fairy story.
march'er (märch'ẽr), *n.* One who marches.
march'er, *n.* [See 1st MARCH.] 1. One who inhabits a march, or border region.
2. See LORD MARCHER.
march'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
marchese, *n. i.* [Cf. OF. *marchir,* or OF. *marchiser* (Cotgrave).] To march (border). *Obs.*
Mar-ches'van. Var of MARHESHVAN.
mar'chet. Var. of MERCHET.
mar-chet'to (mär-kĕt'tō), *n.; pl.* MARCHETTI (-tē). [It.] A Venetian silver coin corresponding to the Eng. halfpenny *Obs.*
marchion, *n.* [LL. *marchio.*] The ruler of a march, or frontier. *Obs.* [territory. *Obs.*
marchionat, *n.* A marchion's
marchis. † MARQUIS.
March'-mad', *a.* As mad as a March hare (see under MAD). *Obs. or R*
March'mont (märch'mŏnt), *n. Her.* See HERALD, *n.*, 2.
march'-past', *n.* A marching past; specif., a passing in review; — said of a body of troops.
march stone. A boundary stone.
marcht. Marched. *Ref. Sp.*
March violet. The common sweet violet.
march'-ward' (-wôrd'), *n.* A warden of the marches. *Hist.*
‖ **mar'cia** (mär'chä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A march.
Mar'ci-a (mär'shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [L.] Fem. prop. name. See MARCIUS. F. *Marcie* (mär'sē'); It. *Marcia* (mär'chä).
marcial. † MARTIAL.
marcial. † MARSHAL. [TIAN.]
Mar'cian, Marcien. † MAR-
mar'ci-a'tum (mar'shĭ-ā'tŭm), *n* Also **mar'ci-a'ton** (-tŏn). [LL.] An old unguent or liniment of many ingredients.
mar'cid (mär'sĭd), *a.* [L. *marcidus,* fr. *marcere* to wither, pine.] Withered; wasted; decayed; weak; exhausted; also, characterized by emaciation, as a fever. — **mar-cid'i-ous** (mär-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* — **mar-cid'i-ty,** *n* *All Obs. or R.*
Mar'cion-ist, *n.* [L *Marcionista.*] A Marcionite. [COSIAN]
Mar'cite (mär'sĭt), *n.* = MAR-
mar-ci'te (mär-chē'tā; mär-sēt'), *n* [It. *marcita* lowland flooded for irrigation; cf F. *marcite.*] A mixed crop of clover and Italian rye grass, often grown in Italy
Mar'ci-us (mär'shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs), *n.* [L. *Marcius.* Cf. MARCUS.] Masc. prop. name.
mar'co(mär'kō),*n.* [Sp &Pg.] A weight of Spain, Portugal, etc. = MARK. See WEIGHT, *Table*
Mar'co-brun'ner (-kō-brōn'ẽr), *n.* [G. *Markobrunner.*] A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.
mar-co'ni-gram (mär-kō'nĭ-grăm), *n.* A Marconi wireless message.
mar-co'ni-graph (mär-kō'nĭ-grăf), *n.* The apparatus used in Marconi wireless telegraphy
mar'cor (mar'kôr), *n.* [L., fr. *marcere* to wither.] A wasting away; marasmus. *Obs. or R.*
Mar-co'sian (mär-kō'zhăn), *n Eccl. Hist.* One of a Gnostic sect of the 2d century devoted to theurgy and magic, founded by Marcus, a disciple of the Gnostic Valentinus. — **Mar-co'sian,** *a.*
marcour. † MARCOR.
mar'cus, *n.* See COIN.
Mar'cus (mär'kŭs), *n.* [L. *Marcus,* of unknown origin.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Marcus;* F. *Marc* (märk); It. *Marco* (mär'kō); Sp. *Marcos* (mär'kōs); G. *Markus* (mär'kōos). — Fem *Marcia.*
mar'cy-a-ble, *a.* Martial *Obs.*
mard. † MERD. [*Bib.*]
Mar'do-chai (mär'dō-kī) *D.*
Mar'do-che'us (-kē'ŭs) *Bib.* Equiv of MORDECAI
Mar'do-chi'a (-kĭ'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
mare. † MAYOR, MORE.
mare (mâr). Dial. Eng. var of MERE, *n.*
mare'blob' (mâr'blŏb'), *n.* [Cf. MERE pool; BLOB.] The marsh marigold. *Obs. or Dial.*
Ma-re'ca (mȧ-rē'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Pg. *marreca,* fem. of *marreco* widgeon.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the widgeons.
‖ **ma'ré'chal'** (mȧ'rā'shȧl'), *n.* [F.] Marshal.
marechal, *n.* [Cf. F *maréchal* marshal.] A kind of scent or perfume; also, a hair powder scented with it. *Obs.*
Maré'chal Niel' (mär'shȧl nēl'; *F.* mȧ'rā'shȧl' nyĕl'). [F.] A handsome deep-yellow climbing rose of the Noisette type.
ma're clau'sum (mā'rē klô'sŭm). [L.] = CLOSED SEA.
mar'e-gram. mar'e-graph, etc. Vars. of MARIGRAM, etc.
maregrave. † MARGRAVE.
mareis † MARIS, MARISH.
mar'e-kan-ite (mär'ĕ-kăn-īt). *n.* [From *Marekanka,* river in Eastern Siberia.] *Petrog* A rhyolitic perlite, sometimes occurring in globular forms which fly to pieces like Rupert's drops.
mare's'maid'. MERMAID.
maremusset. † MARMOSET.
ma-re'na (mȧ-rē'nȧ), *n.* [NL. *Salmo maraena, G. maräne, moräne;* — so called from Lake *Morin,* in Brandenburg, Prussia.] The lavaret.
ma-ren'go (mȧ-rĕn'gō), *n.* An Italian gold coin worth 20 lire ($3.86), coined by Napoleon after his victory at Marengo.
ma-ren'nin (mȧ-rĕn'ĭn), *n.* [From *Marennes,* France.] A light blue or greenish pigment which sometimes occurs in oysters and other mollusks.
mar'e-o-graph' (mär'ĕ-ō-grăf'), **mar'e-o-graph'ic,** etc Vars. of MARIGRAPH, etc
mare'-rode', *a.* Ridden by the nightmare. *Dial. Eng.*
mares. † MARISH.
Ma-re'sa (mȧ-rē'sȧ). *D Bib.*
mareschal, mareshall. † MARSHAL.
ma're-schi'ni. † MARASCHINO
mare's grease. A lubricant made from the fat of horses.
Ma-re'sha, *or* **-shah** (mȧ-rē'shȧ). *Bib.* [latitudes.]
Mare's sea (mârz). The horse
mar'e-ve'dis. † MARAVEDI.
mareys. † MARISH.
Ma'rey's' law (mȧ'rāz'). [See MAREY TAMBOUR.] The law, framed by E. J. Marey, "The muscles of speed in the horse are long and slender, and those of strength short and thick."

Ma/rey' tam'bour (mȧ'rā'). [After E. J. *Marey* (1830-1904), French physiologist.] An instrument for obtaining records by transmission of air pressure. It is essentially an elastic tube with a drum at each end and a recording device.

Mar-io'ri-o (mȧr-ĭō'rĭ-ō), *n.* [It., prob. fr. some family name.] A large statue of a recumbent man, perhaps representing a river god, which in the Middle Ages stood in the Forum in Rome, and is now in the Capitoline Museum. It was once customary to affix to it lampoons and satiric notices counter to those posted on the Pasquino.

Mar'ga-ret (mär'gȧ-rĕt), *n.* [F. *Marguerite*, L. *margarita* pearl, Gr. *μαργαρίτης*, prob. of Oriental origin. Cf. MARGERY.] **1.** Lit., a pearl; — fem. prop. name. F. *Marguerite* (mȧr'gĕ-rēt'); It. *Margherita* (mar'gȧ-rē'tta); Sp. *Margarita* (mär'gä-rē'tä); Pg. *Margarida* (mär'ga-rē'dȧ); G. *Margarete* (mär'gä-rā'tĕ), *Gretchen* (grā't'kĕn; *Eng.* grĕch'ĕn). — Dim. *Mag*, *Maggy*, *Meg*, *Meggy*, *Peg*, *Peggy*, *Meta* (mē'tȧ), *Gritty*.

2. In Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," a waiting gentlewoman to Hero, who impersonates her mistress at the window.

3. [G. *Margarete*, also *Gretchen*.] The heroine of Goethe's "Faust." She is a simple, innocent, affectionate, trusting girl, of inferior social station. Faust seduces her. Margaret destroys her infant and is condemned to death. Wishing to save her, Faust gains entrance to her prison cell, but finds her reason gone, and vainly tries to induce her to go with him. On the morning of the execution Mephistopheles appears, Faust is hurried off, and Margaret is left to her fate. See FAUST.

4. The heroine of an American romance of this name by the Rev. Sylvester Judd (1813–53).

5. [*l. c.*] The magpie. *Local, Eng.*

mar-gar'ic (mär-găr'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *margarique*. See MARGARITE.] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline acid (**margaric acid**), $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$, of the fatty acid series, intermediate between palmitic and stearic acids, obtained from the wax of certain lichens, and also prepared artificially. This acid was formerly supposed to exist as margarin in certain common fats. See MARGARIN.

mar'ga-rin (mär'gȧ-rĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *margarine*. See MARGARITE.] **1.** *Chem.* **a** Prop., the glyceryl ester of margaric acid. **b** A fatty substance, an intimate mixture of palmitin and stearin, extracted from animal fats and certain vegetable oils, — formerly mistaken for margaric acid. **2.** = OLEOMARGARINE, 2.

mar'ga-rine (-rēn -rĭn; *cf.* OLEOMARGARINE), *n.* [F.] **1.** Artificial butter; oleomargarine.

The word *margarine* shall mean all substances, whether compounds or otherwise, prepared in imitation of butter, and whether mixed with butter or not *Margarine Act*, 1887 (50 & 51 *Vict.* c 29)

2. Var. of MARGARIN, 1 **b**.

margarine cheese. Any substance, whether compound or otherwise, which is prepared in imitation of cheese, and which contains fat not derived from milk. *Eng.*

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899 (62 & 63 *Vict.* c. 51).

mar'ga-ri'ta (mär'gȧ-rī'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **-tæ** (-tē). [LL., in sense **b**, LGr. *μαργαρίτης*, orig., a pearl. Cf. MARGARITE.] *East. Ch.* **a** The vessel in which the consecrated Host is preserved. **b** One of the particles of the bread put in the wine for administration.

mar'ga-ri-ta'ceous (-rĭ-tā'shŭs), *a.* Pearly.

mar'ga-rite (mär'gȧ-rīt), *n.* [L. *margarita*, Gr. *μαργαρίτης* a pearl, *μάργαρον* pearl, *μάργαρος* pearl oyster: cf. F. *marguerite*, OF. also *margarite*. Cf. MARGARET.] **1.** A pearl. *Obs. or Archaic. Peacham.*

2. a *Min.* A mineral related to the micas, but low in silica and yielding brittle folia with pearly luster. It is a basic silicate of aluminium and calcium. H., 3.5–4.5. Sp. gr., 2.99–3.08. **b** *Petrog.* A primary form of crystallization in which globulites are arranged lineally.

mar'ga-ry-ize (-rĭ-īz), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-īzd); **-IZ'ING** (-īz'ĭng). [(J. J. Lloyd) *Margary*, inventor of the process + *-ize*.] To impregnate (wood) with a preservative solution of copper sulphate (often called **Mar'ga-ry's flu'id** [-rĭz]).

mar'gate fish (mär'gāt). Any of several food fishes of the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies; as: **a** The sparoid fish *Pagrus pagrus*. **b** Any of several grunts, as *Ballystoma rimator*, the **red-mouth grunt**; *Hæmulon album*, the **margaret grunt**; *H. parra*, the **bastard margaret**; and *H. macrostomum*, the **gray grunt**.

mar'gay (mär'gā), *n.* [Tupi *maracaya*: cf. F. *margay*.] An American spotted cat (*Felis tigrina*) similar to the ocelot, but with a longer tail. It ranges from Mexico to Brazil.

marge (märj), *n.* [F. *marge*. See MARGIN.] A margin, as of a stream or a book page. *Now Poetic or Rhetorical.*

Along the river's stony *marge*. *Wordsworth*

mar'gent (mär'jĕnt), *n.* [See MARGIN.] **1.** A margin; border; brink; edge. *Archaic.*

The beached *margent* of the sea. *Shak.*

2. a The margin of a page, or marginal comments or summary. **b** *Journ.* = MARGIN, 6 **a**.

mar'gin (mär'jĭn), *n.* [ME. *margine*, *marjante*, fr. L. *margo*, *-ginis*: cf. OF. *margine*. Cf. MARCH a border, MARGE.] **1.** A border; edge; brink; verge; as, the *margin* of a lake.

2. A condition approximately marking the limit at which something will remain or continue to be or act; a limit beyond which change cannot take place without the cessation of certain activities or phenomena. Specif.: *Econ.* The minimum return or reward marking or constituting a limit of economic activity; the particular condition, as with reference to the increment of return for labor, interest on an investment, etc., that limits the existence or continuance of a given economic process or processes, other things being unchanged (see *margin of cultivation*, below).

3. An amount, as of time or money, which is allowed or reserved in addition to what is occupied or directly used; something allowed or provided to meet conditions or requirements that cannot be exactly determined or foreseen.

4. Specif.: **a** *Print.* That part of a page outside of the main body of printed or written matter; often, the part outside the text at the sides or at either side. It is usually left blank, but sometimes is partly occupied with notes, variant readings, references, or the like. **b** *Com.* The difference between the cost and the selling price of an article, taken as that from which expenses must be met, profit derived, etc. **c** *Finance.* Collateral security, as a percentage paid in money, deposited with a broker to secure him from loss on contracts entered into by him on behalf of his principal, as in speculative dealing in stocks, wheat, etc, or the excess of securities deposited with a lender, as a banker, over the face of the loan secured; also, the difference in favor of one party or the other, as in a speculative transaction, due to change in values; also, in a loose sense, transactions based on such deposits, or settled by such differences. **d** *Life Insurance.* = LOADING.

5. Comments or annotations in the margin of a page.

6. a *Join.* (1) The flat unmolded part of the stiles and rails of a framing. (2) In a close string, the part that rises above the nosings of the steps. **b** *Arch.* = BARE. *Eng.*

7 *Mech.* In riveted joints, the distance in the clear from the edge of the plate to the rivet holes of the nearest row.

Syn. — Brink, verge, brim, rim. See BORDER.

margin of cultivation, a metaphorical term referring to that land which is barely fertile enough or barely near enough to market to yield a return to labor and capital without affording opportunity for the payment of rent.

mar'gin (mär'jĭn), *v. t.*; MAR'GINED (-jĭnd); MAR'GIN-ING (-jĭ-nĭng). **1.** To enter or summarize in the margin of a page; to furnish with marginal annotations, etc

2. To indicate or specify in the margins of pages.

3. To furnish or provide with a margin; to form a margin to; to border; as, bog plants *margined* the shore.

4. *Com. & Stock Speculating.* To deposit a margin upon; to keep secured by depositing or adding to a margin.

mar'gin, *v. i. Com. & Stock Speculating.* To deposit additional margin; — commonly used with *up*.

mar'gin-al (mär'jĭ-năl), *a.* [Cf. F. *marginal*.] **1.** Written or printed in the margin; as, a *marginal* note or gloss; also, having marginal notes.

2. Of, pertaining to, or situated at, a margin, border, or boundary; specif., *Econ.*, of or pert. to a limit of change in economic conditions determining the point at which any given process, action, or the like, will cease to be or act; as, *marginal* utility (see UTILITY); a *marginal* dose, etc. Cf. UTILITY, *law of diminishing return*, under LAW; DOSE.

3. *Psychol.* Pert. to the margin, or "fringe" (which see), of consciousness; pert. to conscious states or qualities not in the focus of attention, but felt dimly and indistinctly.

4. *Bot.* Running round a leaf parallel and near to the margin; — said of a form of nervation, as in many eucalypts.

marginal body. *Zoöl.* = MARGINAL ORGAN. — **m. convolution, gyrus,** *or* **lobe,** *Anat.*, the convolution on the upper border of the mesial surface of the frontal lobe of the cerebral hemisphere. — **m. organ,** *Zoöl.*, a lithocyst. — **m. plate,** *Zoöl.*, any of the small plates or scutes forming the margin of a turtle's carapace. — **m. shield fern,** a common American shield fern (*Dryopteris marginalis*); — a book name. — **m. vesicle,** *Zoöl.*, a lithocyst.

mar'gin-al, *n.* **1.** Something put in the margin of a page. *R.*

2. *Zoöl.* A marginal plate.

mar'gi-na'li-a (-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Marginal notes.

mar'gin-ate (mär'jĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *marginatus*, p. p.] Having a margin distinct in appearance or structure.

mar'gin-ate (-nāt), *v. t.*; **-AT'ED** (-nāt'ĕd); **-AT'ING** (-nāt'-ĭng). To furnish with a margin; to margin.

mar'gin-a'tion (mär'jĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A distinct line of color, thickening, or other peculiarity marking a margin.

mar'gined (mär'jĭnd), *a.* Having a margin; marginate.

Mar'gi-nel'la (mär'jĭ-nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *margo*, *marginis*, a margin.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small marine rachiglossate gastropods, of all warm seas, having a polished shell with a narrow aperture and thickened outer lip. The genus is the type of a family, **Mar'gi-nel'li-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). — **mar'gi-nel'li-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.*



Marginella (*M. nubeculata*). Nat. size.

mar'gi-ni-cid'al (mar'jĭ-nĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* [L. *margo*, *-ginis*, margin + *caedere* to cut.] *Bot.* Dehiscent by the separation of united carpels; — applied to the form of septicidal dehiscence found in one-celled polycarpellary fruits with parietal placentation.

mar-go'sa (mär-gō'sȧ), *n.* [Pg. *amargoso* bitter.] A large East Indian tree (*Melia azadirachta*), having a bitter bark used as a tonic. An oil is extracted from the fruit and also from the seeds, and a tenacious gum exudes from its trunk.

mar'grave (-grāv), *n.* [G. *markgraf*, or D. *markgraaf*: cf. F. *margrave*. See MARCH border; cf. LANDGRAVE.] **a** Orig., a military lord or keeper of the marches, or borders, in Germany. Hence: **b** The English equiv. of the German hereditary title of nobility, *Markgraf*. Cf. MARQUIS.

mar-gra'vi-ate (mär-grā'vĭ-āt), *n.* Territory, jurisdiction, or dignity of a margrave.

mar'gra-vine (-grȧ-vēn), *n.* [Cf. G. *markgräfin*, D. *markgravin*, F. *margravine*.] The wife of a margrave.

mar'gue-rite (mar'gĕ-rēt, mär'gĕ-rēt'), *n.* [F., pearl, daisy. See MARGARITE.] **a** The daisy. **b** Any of several cultivated species of *Chrysanthemum* having single, daisylike flowers.

Mar'gy-ri-car'pus (mär'jĭ-rĭ-kar'pŭs), *n.* [NL., irregularly formed fr. Gr. *μαργαρίτης* a pearl + *καρπός* fruit.] *Bot.* A small genus of South American rosaceous plants having inconspicuous solitary axillary flowers and monocarpellary fruits. *M. setosus* is the pearlberry.

Ma-ri'a (mȧ-rī'ȧ), *n.* [L.: cf. It. *Maria*, Sp. *María*. See MARY.] **1.** Fem. prop. name.

2. In Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," Olivia's witty waiting woman, who takes a leading part in befooling Malvolio. She marries Sir Toby Belch.

3. In Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," an unfortunate girl who lost her wits because her banns were forbidden. She sat by the roadside playing on a pipe.

ma-ri'a-lite (mȧ-rē'ȧ-līt; mȧr'ĭ-), *n.* [After *Marie* Rose, wife of the German mineralogist G. vom Rath.] *Min.* That member of the scapolite group which contains the highest percentage of silica. It has the theoretical composition $Na_4Al_3Si_9O_{24}Cl$, but the actual mineral corresponds in composition to a mixture of this with a small amount of meionite. See SCAPOLITE GROUP.

mar'i-an (mȧr'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [Negro Creole French of Martinique.] A red West Indian squirrel fish (*Holocentrus marianus*).

Ma'ri-an (mā'rĭ-ăn; mȧr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Mary: as (1) the Virgin Mary; (2) Mary, Queen (1553–58) of England, daughter of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon; (3) Mary, Queen of Scots (1542–87).

Ma'ri-an (mā'rĭ-ăn; mȧr'ĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** One who worships, or is devoted to, the Virgin Mary.

2. A follower of Mary, Queen of Scots; also, a modern defender of her.

Mar'i-an (mȧr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Marianus*, fr. *Marius*.] Of or pertaining to Caius Marius (B. C. 157–86) or his party. — *n.* A partisan of Marius.

ma-rig'e-nous (mȧ-rĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *mare* sea + *-genous*.] Produced in or by the sea.

mar'i-gold (mär'ĭ-gōld), *n.* [*Mary* + *gold*.] **1. a** The asteraceous plant *Calendula officinalis*. See POT MARIGOLD. **b** Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Tagetes*, esp. *T. erecta*, often distinguished as **African marigold**, and *T. patula*, or **French marigold**. The species are well-known garden herbs with strong-scented leaves and yellow, red, or variegated heads of flowers. **c** Any of numerous other yellow-flowered plants; — usually with descriptive or qualifying attributive, as bur *marigold*, corn *marigold*, etc.

2. The flower of any of the above plants.

3. A puff-paste cake with almonds arranged like petals.

marigold of Peru, the sunflower. *Obs. Gerarde.*

mar'i-gram (mär'ĭ-grăm), *n.* [L. *mare* sea + *-gram*.] *Phys. Geog.* An autographic record from a marigraph.

mar'i-graph (-grăf), *n.* [L. *mare* sea + *-graph*.] A self-registering tide gauge. — **mar'i-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

mar'i-nade' (-nād'), *n.* [F.; cf. Sp. *marinada*, and F.

ma-rez'zo mar'ble (mȧ-rĕd'zō). [Cf. It. *marezzo* wavy coloring as in the grain of wood.] An imitation of marble, made of cement mixed with fiber, and designed for interior decoration

Compare SCAGLIOLA, MYCENÆAN MARBLE [a feast. *Obs*

mar'feast', *n.* One who mars

Mar'fik (mär'fĭk), *n.* [Ar. *mar fiq* elbow.] *Astron.* See STAR.

mar'fire', *n* [Cf. MERE a pool; FIRE.] Phosphorescence on the sea. *Dial Eng* [*Dial. Eng.*

marg (märg), *n.* The mayweed.

Marg., *or* **marg.** *Abbr.* Margaret; margin; marginal

mar'ga-rate (mär'gȧ-rāt), *n.* A salt or ester of margaric acid.

Mar-gar'e-lon (mär-găr'ĕ-lŏn), *n.* A Trojan hero of medieval Troy legend. In Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida" he is a valiant bastard son of Priam In Lydgate's "Book of Troy" he is slain by Achilles.

margaret. † MARGARITE.

margaret grunt. See MARGATE FISH. [of the pearl. *Obs.*

mar'ga-rit'al, *a.* Of the nature

mar'ga-rite (mär'gȧ-rīt), *n* A margate fish.

mar'ga-rit'ic (-rĭt'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Margaric. *Obs.*

mar'ga-ri-tif'er-ous (-rĭ-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *margaritifer*; *margarita* pearl + *ferre* to bear.] Producing pearls. *Rare.*

mar'ga-rit'o-man'cy (-rĭt'ō-măn'sĭ). [L. *margarita* pearl + *-mancy*.] Divination by pearls.

Mar'ga-ro'des (-rō'dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μαργαρώδης* pearllike.] *Zool.* A genus of scale insects including the ground pearls (which see).

mar'ga-ro-dite (mär'gȧ-rō-dīt), *n.* [Gr. *μαργαρώδης* pearl-like.] *Min* A pearly, talclike variety of muscovite, or common mica.

mar'gat (mär'găt), *n.* A margate fish

Mar'gaux' (mär'gō'), *n* [From *Margaux*, near Bordeaux, France.] A wine See BORDEAUX.

marge (märj), *v. t.* To border; edge; margin *Rare.*

margelene † MARJORAM

margeline, *n* [F. *margeline*, *Oxf E. D.*] *Obs.* **a** Chickweed. **b** The scarlet pimpernel.

mar'gent (mär'jĕnt), *v. t.* To enter or note on the margin of a page; to margin. *Obs.*

margeraim. † MARJORAM.

Mar'ger-y (mär'jĕr-ĭ), **Mar'jory** (-jō-rĭ), *n* [OF. *Margerie*, L. *margarita*. See MARGARET] **1.** Lit., a pearl; — fem. prop. name. Dim. *Madge*. *Margie*.

2 [*l. c.*] A pearl. *Obs* [*Cant.*]

margery prater. A hen *Obs*

Mar'get. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MARGARET.

Marggrye. † MARGERY.

marghe † MARROW, a substance.

mar'ghen. † MORN.

mar'gin-al-ize (mär'jĭ-năl-īz), *v. t.* & *i.* To make marginalia (on). *Rare.* [AL.

mar'gin-al-ly, *adv.* of MARGINAL.

mar'gin-ant (mär'jĭ-nănt), *a.* [L. *marginans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] *Bot.* Becoming marginate. *R.*

mar'gin-at'ed (-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Marginate.

margin draft *or* **draught.** *Masonry.* = DRAFT, *n.*, 21 **e**.

marginean, *a.* Marginal. *Obs.*

mar-gin'i-form (mȧr-jĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a. Zool.* Resembling a margin; reduced to a rim.

mar'gin-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of MARGIN. — *vb. n.* Margins collectively; a margin or edging.

mar'gi-ni-ros'tral (mär'jĭ-nĭ-rŏs'trăl), *a.* [*margin* + *-rostral*.] *Zool.* Bordering a bird's bill.

mar'gi-no-plas'ty (mär'jĭ-nō-plăs'tĭ; mär-jĭn'ō-), *n.* [*margin* + *-plasty*.] *Surg* Formation of a border by autoplasty.

margin plate. *Shipbuilding.* The outboard strakes of the inner bottom plating, having a water-tight connection with the side plating.

Mar'gose. † MARGAUX.

mar'gra-vate (mär'grȧ-vāt), *n.* = MARGRAVIATE.

mar'grave-ly, mar-gra'vi-al (mar-grā'vĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a margrave.

Mar'gret. † MARGARET.

margret. † MARGARITE, a pearl.

Mar'gue-rite' (mar'gĕ-rē't'). Var. of MARGARET.

marguerite carnation. One of a race of low-growing hardy garden carnations of various colors.

mar-gul'lie, *v. t.* [OF. *margoillier*.] To mangle or mismanage; spoil; mar. *Obs. Scot.*

marhegive † MORYEVE.

Mar-hesh'van (mär-hĕsh'vän), *n* [Heb. *marḥeshwān*. Cf. HESHVAN.] = HESHVAN. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

mariage. † MARRIAGE.

‖ **ma/riage' de con'science'** (mȧ'ryäzh' dĕ kôn'vĭ-näns'). [F.] Lit., a marriage of conscience; a marriage between unmarried persons living as husband and wife; also, a private marriage.

‖ **ma/riage' de con've-nance'** (mȧ'ryäzh' dĕ kôn'vĭ-näns'). [F.] A marriage of convenience.

Ma'ri-am (mā'rĭ-ăm), *D. Bib.*

Ma'ri-am'man (mā'rĭ-ăm'ăn), *n.* [Kanarese *Māri-amma*.] A Dravidian goddess of smallpox and cholera.

ma-ri'a-mol'le, ma-ri'a-mol'ly (mȧ-rī'ȧ-mŏl'ē), *n.* A West Indian pomacentrid fish (*Pomacentrus fuscus*).

Mar'i-an (mär'ĭ-ăn; mȧr'-), *n.* **1.** = MARIANNE; — fem. prop. name.

2. See MAID MARIAN.

Ma'ri-an (mā'rĭ-ăn), *a. Surg.* Of or pert. to Mariano Santo di Barletta, an Italian surgeon of the 16th century; specif., designating a method of lithotomy introduced by him.

Ma'ri-an'a (mā'rĭ-ăn'ȧ; mȧr-Y-), *n.* [See MARIANNE.] A fair and worthy lady in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," forsaken by Angelo and residing at the moated grange. In the end Angelo is made to marry her. Her forsaken state suggested to Tennyson the subject for his poems of "Mariana" and "Mariana in the South."

Ma/ri-an'ic (-ĭk), *a.* = MARIAN, pert. to Mary (1).

Ma'ri-an-ism (mā'rĭ-ăn-ĭz'm; mȧr'Y-), *n.* A religious system based on veneration or worship of the Virgin Mary *Rare.*

Ma/ri-anne' (mā'rĭ-ăn'), *n.* [F See MARY; ANNE.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Marianne* (mȧ'-ryän'); It. *Marianna* (mä'ryän'nä); Sp. *Mariana* (ma'rē-ä'nä); Pg. *Marianna* (ma'rĭ-ăn'ä); G. *Marianne* (mä'rĭ-ăn'ĕ).

2. The French Republic personified. *Humorous*

Ma'ri-an-ol'a-try (mā'rĭ-ăn-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ; mȧr'Y-), *n* [*Marian*, a., (1) + *-latry*.] Mariolatry. — **Ma'ri-an-ol'a-trist,** *n.*

Mar'i-an's vi'o-let (mär'ĭ-ănz' mar'-). The Canterbury bell; — a translation of the old herbalists' name *Viola mariana*. *Obs.*

Ma-ri'a The-re'sa dol'lar (mȧ-rĭ'ȧ tē-rē'sȧ). The Levant dollar. See DOLLAR, 8.

maribott. † MARABOUT.

marice. † MARIS, MARISH.

ma-ric'o-lous (mȧ-rĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *mare*, *maris*, the sea + *-colous*.] *Zool.* Living in the sea.

Ma'ri-co'pa (mä'rē-kō'pä), *n.* An Indian of an agricultural tribe of Yuman stock living on the Gila River Reservation, Arizona. The women are basket makers, potters, and weavers.

mar'id (mar'ĭd), *n.* [Ar. *marīd*.] *Mohammedan Myth.* One of the most powerful class of jinn.

marie. † MARROW, MARRY, MARY.

Ma-ri'en-glas' (mȧ-rē'ĕn-glăs'), *n.* [G.] Isinglass or mica: also, selenite.

mar'i-et (mar'Y-ĕt), *n.* [F. *marvette*, prop. dim. of *Marie* Mary.] = MARIAN'S VIOLET.

marigold finch The European goldcrest. *Local, Eng.* [dow.]

marigold window A rose window.

mar'i-ki'na (mȧ'rĭ-kē'nȧ), *n* [F., fr. Guarani *marikina*.] The silky tamarin.

‖ **ma'ri mag'no.** [L.] On the great sea. *Lucretius* (II. 1).

ma-rim'ba (mȧ-rĭm'bȧ), *n* [Native name among the A-Zandehs (African tribe).] *Music.* A kind of primitive xylophone, used in South Africa and Central America, some forms having gourds as resonators.

mar'i-mon'da (mär'ĭ-mŏn'dȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A South American spider monkey (*Ateles belzebuth*).

Ma-rim'oth (mȧ-rĭm'ŏth; -mōth) *Bib.*

Mar'i-muth (-mŭth) *D. Bib.*

ma-rí'na (mȧ-rē'nȧ; **-rĭ'**nȧ), *n.* [It or Sp., const of the sea. Cf. MARINE, *a.*] A seaside promenade or esplanade.

Ma-ri'na (mȧ-rē'nȧ; **-rĭ'**nȧ), *n.* Daughter to Pericles in the play (partly Shakespeare's) of "Pericles." About to be murdered, she is rescued by pirates, who sell her to brothel keepers. She is finally restored to her father unharmed.

mariner to preserve food for use at sea, Sp. *marinar*, It. *marinare*. See MARINATE.] **1.** *Cookery.* A brine or pickle containing wine, spices, etc., for enriching the flavor of meat and fish; also, the meat or fish pickled in it.
2. In the West Indies, a little cake made of the heart of the cabbage palm.

mar'i-nade (măr'ĭ-nād), *v. t.*; -NAD'ED (-nād'ĕd); -NAD'ING (-nād'ĭng). [See MARINADE, *n.*] To marinate.

mar'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [See MARINE; cf. MARINADE.] **1.** To salt or pickle, as fish, and then preserve in oil or vinegar; to prepare by the use of marinade.
2. To stuff (poultry) in a certain way. *Obs.*
3. To transport across the sea. *Obs. Slang.*

ma-rine' (mȧ-rēn'), *a.* [L. *marinus*, fr. *mare* the sea: cf. F. *marin*. See MERE a pool.] **1.** Of or pert. to the sea; having to do with the ocean or the things peculiar to the ocean; formed by or in, or existing in, the sea; as, *marine* deposits, shells, etc.; *marine* products; *marine* paintings.
2. Of or pertaining to the navigation of the sea or ocean or ships engaged in navigation; relating to nautical or naval affairs; naval; nautical; as, *marine* chart; *marine* boards; a *marine* engine or chronometer.
3. Of or pert. to the commerce of the sea, the rights of those who navigate it, or the like; maritime; as, *marine* insurance (see INSURANCE); *marine* law; *marine* interest.
4. Serving on shipboard; — said of certain classes of soldiers. (See MARINE, *n.*, 4.) Also, belonging or pertaining to the marines; as, *marine* barracks.

Syn. — MARINE, MARITIME. MARINE designates esp. that which belongs to or is produced by the sea, or which is intended for use at sea; MARITIME more frequently applies to that which borders on the sea, or which pertains to navigation or commerce on the sea; but *marine* and *maritime* are not always clearly distinguished; as, a *marine* rainbow, *marine* shells, *marine* salt, a *marine* barometer, chronometer; *maritime* states, a *maritime* power, *maritime* (less frequently *marine*) law, *marine* (less frequently *maritime*) insurance. See NAVAL, SAILOR.

marine acid, hydrochloric acid. — **m. alarm**, an alarm used at sea and operated by the wind or waves. — **m. alkali**, *Old Chem.*, soda. — **m. barometer**, a barometer for use on shipboard, having its tube contracted at one part to a capillary to prevent rapid oscillations of the mercury, and being suspended in gimbals from an arm or support. — **m. belt**, *Internat. Law*, the belt of water along the shore over which the jurisdiction of a state extends into the open sea. See TERRITORIAL WATERS. — **m. blue**, an artificial soluble dyestuff related to aniline blue. — **m. boiler**, a boiler used to furnish steam to drive a marine engine; specif., a Scotch boiler. See BOILER, 3. — **m. chair**, a contrivance once used on board ship for keeping a person comparatively still while taking observations from the heavenly bodies. *Obs.* — **m.**, *or* **mariner's chronometer**, an accurate portable timepiece, with compensated spring balance, now universally employed in carrying prime-meridian time at sea, for finding the longitude; a box chronometer. — **m. corps**, in the United States service, a corps formed of the officers, noncommissioned officers, privates, and musicians of marines. It is the oldest force in the military or naval service of the United States, being authorized by an act of Congress of Nov. 10, 1775. It is commanded by a major general, and the officers have the same relative rank as officers of the army. It is subject to the laws and regulations established for the navy except when serving with the army, when it is subject to the rules and articles of war prescribed for the army. — **m. engine**, an engine for propelling a vessel. — **m. galvanometer**, a form of ship's galvanometer constructed so as not to be disturbed by the ship's motion, and protected by a magnetic screen. — **m. glue**, any of various waterproof glues or cements, as a mixture of common glue, water, resin, and turpentine, or of caoutchouc and shellac dissolved in naphtha. — **m. governor**, *Mach.*, a marine-engine governor. — **M. Hospital Service**, a hospital and relief service for seamen under the direction of the secretary of the Treasury of the United States. By act of Congress of July 1, 1902, the name was changed to the *Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States*. — **m. insurance**. See INSURANCE. — **m. interest**, interest on a maritime loan. If the transaction be a bona-fide loan there is no legal rate to which the interest charged in good faith is restricted. — **m. league**. See under 1st LEAGUE, 1. — **m. leg**, in a grain elevator, a leg for unloading grain from a vessel. *Cant.* — **m. loan**. *Law.* = MARITIME LOAN. — **m. railway**, an inclined railway extending into the water and carrying a cradle for hauling vessels. — **m. rainbow**, a rainbow seen in the spray of waves at sea. — **m. salt**, *Old Chem.*, common salt (sodium chloride); by extension, any chloride. — **m. soap**, a kind of filled soap made largely or entirely from cocoanut oil or palm oil; — so called because it is easily soluble in salt water and therefore used on shipboard. — **m. sponge**, *Nav.*, an ordinary sponge, as distinguished from the bristle or sheepskin sponges used to sponge the bore of a gun. — **m. store**. **a** *pl.* Ship supplies, as cordage, anchors, provisions, etc.; naval stores. **b** *pl.* Old ship material or junk. **c** A shop or store where marine stores are dealt in; a junk shop. — **m.**, *or* **nautical, surveying**, the branch of surveying that comprises a topographic survey of the coast and a hydrographic survey of adjacent waters. It delineates forms of coasts and harbors, entrances of rivers, positions of islands, rocks, and shoals, depths of water, etc.

ma-rine' (mȧ-rēn'), *n.* [F. *marine* naval economy, marine picture, seashore. See MARINE, *a.*] **1.** The seashore or seaside; a seaside promenade; maritime country, district, or region. *Obs.*
2. The collective mercantile and naval shipping of a country; maritime interest as represented by seagoing vessels; seagoing vessels collectively, esp. in relation to nationality or class; as, the mercantile *marine*.
3. In France and other continental European countries, the executive department having to do with naval matters, corresponding to the United States *Department of the Navy* and the British *Admiralty*.
4. [F. *marin* a sea soldier.] One who serves on shipboard. **a** A mariner; a sailor. *Obs.* **b** One of a class of soldiers serving on shipboard; a sea soldier; one of a body of troops trained to do duty in the navy; specif., in the United States, a member of the marine corps; in Great Britain, a member of the Royal Marine forces. Marines are clothed, armed, and drilled, practically as land soldiers. At sea, serving under their own officers, they act as guards and police for the ship, and in battle they act as riflemen and man certain of the smaller-caliber and rapid-firing guns. They are often employed as a landing force, esp. to protect citizens and property during riots or disorderly uprisings in less civilized countries.
5. a More fully, **dead marine**. An empty bottle. *Slang.* **b** One inexperienced and awkward in nautical matters or work; a landlubber. *Naut. Slang.*
6. A picture of some marine subject; a sea piece.

Syn. — See SAILOR.

ma-rined' (mȧ-rēnd'), *a.* [Cf. F. *mariné*.] *Her.* Having the lower part of the body like a fish. See SEA LION, *Illust.*

mar'i-ner (măr'ĭ-nẽr), *n.* [F. *marinier*, LL. *marinarius*. See MARINE, *a.*] **1.** One whose occupation is to navigate or assist in navigating ships; a seaman or sailor. In law the term includes every person, male or female, employed in whatever capacity on shipboard whose labor contributes in any way to the accomplishment of the ship's voyage.
2. = MARINE, *n.*, 4 **b**. *Obs.*
3. [Said to be a corruption of aboriginal *merrina* a shell necklace.] The bronze-colored shell of several species of marine rhipidoglossate gastropods of the genus *Cantharidus*, esp. *C. bellulus*. *Tasmania.*

Syn. — See SAILOR.

mar'i-ner's com'pass (-nẽrz). **1.** A kind of compass, used in navigation, consisting of two or more parallel magnetic needles, or bundles of needles, permanently attached to a compass card, which is delicately pivoted and inclosed in a glass-covered box or bowl. The box is set in gimbals in the binnacle, and in the wet compass contains a mixture of alcohol and water, which aids in supporting the card. The card is read with reference to the lubber's line (which see), on the front of the compass bowl. See COMPASS CARD.
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* See ARGO, 2.

mariner's needle. A compass or its magnetic needle. *Obs. or Poetic.*

Mar'i-nesque' (măr'ĭ-nĕsk'), *a.* [See -ESQUE.] After the style of, or characteristic of, Marinists. See MARINISM.

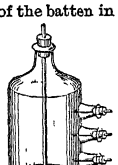
Ma-ri'nism (mȧ-rē'nĭz'm), *n.* A bombastic literary style marked by the use of extravagant metaphors and antitheses, characteristic of the Italian poet Giambattista Marini (1569–1625). — **Ma-ri'nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

The Renaissance riots itself away in *Marinism* . . . and the affectations of the Hôtel Rambouillet. *J. A. Symonds.*

Ma'ri-ol'a-ter (mā'rĭ-ŏl'ȧ-tẽr; 115), *n.* [See MARIOLATRY.] One who worships the Virgin Mary; — usually a term of opprobrium.

Ma'ri-ol'a-try (-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. Μαρία Mary + *-latry*.] The worship of the Virgin Mary; — usually a term of opprobrium. — **Ma'ri-ol'a-trous** (-trŭs), *a.*

mar'i-o-nette' (măr'ĭ-ō-nĕt'), *n.* [F. *marionnette*, prop. a dim. of *Marion*, fr. *Marie* Mary.] **1.** A puppet moved by strings or by hand, as in a puppet show.
2. The bufflehead duck. *Local, Eng.*
3. A small intricate mechanism at the end of the batten in a ribbon loom to actuate the shuttle racks.


Mariotte's Bottle.

Ma'ri-otte's' bot'tle *or* **flask** (mȧ'rē-ŏts'). [After Edme *Mariotte*, French physicist.] *Physics.* An apparatus for illustrating the principle of atmospheric pressure and for furnishing a constant flow of liquid.

mar'i-po'sa (măr'ĭ-pō'sȧ), *n.* [Sp., butterfly.] **a** The opah. **b** The four-eyed fish (*Chætodon capistratus*).

Mariposa lily *or* **tulip**. [Sp. *mariposa* a butterfly; — alluding to the gay appearance of the blossoms.] Any West American liliaceous plant of the genus *Calochortus*. They are bulbous herbs with large tuliplike flowers of white, yellow, red, and lilac.

Mar'i-po'san (măr'ĭ-pō'sȧn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a North American Indian linguistic stock of the vicinity of Lake Tulare and Fresno. The Indians of this stock are noted for unexcelled basketry, for archaic fishery devices, and for the fact that they did not take scalps.

Ma'rist (mā'rĭst; 115), *n.* [L. *Maria* Mary.] *R. C. Ch.* A member of an order founded in Lyons, France, in 1816, by Father Jean Claude Marie Colin, made up of priests who bound themselves to some particular work in honor of the Virgin Mary. Their constitution was approved by the Pope in 1836, and the order was devoted specially to education and foreign missions. Oceania was originally their field, but the order is now spread through England and the United States.

Ma'rist, *a. Eccl.* Pert. to, or devoted to the service of, the Virgin Mary; also, designating members of various institutes founded by the Marists; as, the *Marist* nuns.

mar'i-tage (măr'ĭ-tāj), *n.* Also **mar'i-ta'gi-um** (-tā'jĭ-ŭm); *pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [LL. *maritagium*. See MARRIAGE.] *Law.* **a** Dower. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** The right of a feudal lord to exact fine for marriage of a vassal; also, such fine. In England this right belonged only to the king.

mar'i-tal (-tăl), *a.* [L. *maritalis*, fr. *maritus* belonging to marriage, n., a husband: cf. F. *marital*. See MARRY, *v.*] **1.** Of or pert. to a husband. "*Marital* affection." *Ayliffe.*
2. Of or pertaining to marriage; matrimonial; connubial.

Syn. — See MATRIMONIAL.

mar'i-time (măr'ĭ-tīm; -tĭm; 277), *a.* [L. *maritimus*, fr. *mare* the sea: cf. F. *maritime*. See MERE a pool.] **1.** Bordering on, or situated, living, or found near, the ocean; as, *maritime* states; a *maritime* plant or animal.
2. Connected with the sea in respect to navigation, commerce, etc.; pertaining to, or having to do with, navigation and naval affairs or shipping and commerce by sea; specif., pertaining to, involving, or exposed to, the perils of the sea (see *maritime perils*, below); as, a *maritime* adventure is one in which insurable property or an insurable interest is exposed to injury by perils of the sea.
3. Marine (in senses 1, 2, & 4). *Obs. or R.*
4. Characteristic of a mariner; nautical.

Syn. — See MARINE.

maritime insurance, marine insurance (see INSURANCE). — **m. interest.** = MARINE INTEREST. — **m. law**, the law relating to commerce and navigation on the high seas or, in the widest sense, on other navigable waters. The maritime laws of modern nations are chiefly based on the laws embodied in such compilations as the Rhodian Laws, the Consolato del Mare, the Laws of Oleron, Laws of Wisby, etc., which were based on the usages and customs of the Mediterranean seacoast states and cities. In England maritime law is administered by the admiralty courts, in the United States by the Federal courts, often called admiralty courts when so acting. The State courts have concurrent jurisdiction whenever the State law affords a remedy. See ADMIRALTY, 3.

Each State adopts the *maritime law*, not as a code having any independent or inherent force proprio vigore, but as its own law, with such modifications and qualifications as it sees fit.
88 U. S. (21 *Wall.*) 558

— **m. lien**. See LIEN. — **m. loan**, *Law*, a loan secured by a bottomry or respondentia bond. — **m. perils**, *Law*, perils arising from, or incident to, being upon or navigating the sea.

By "*maritime perils*" are meant the perils consequent on, or incidental to, the navigation of the sea, i. e., perils of the seas, fire, war perils, pirates, rovers, thieves, captures, seizures, and restraints, and detainment of princes and peoples, jettisons, barratry, and any other perils, whether of the like kind or not, which may be designated by the policy. *Encyc. Brit.*

— **m. pine**, the cluster pine (*Pinus pinaster*).

ma'ri'vau'dage' (mȧ'rē'vō'dȧzh'), *n.* [F., after Pierre C. de Chamblain de *Marivaux*, French author.] Excessive or studied refinement, esp. a recherché style of writing characterized by fantastic metaphor and the delicate analysis of sentiment; hence, affectation and preciosity in general.

mar'jo-ram (mär'jō-rȧm), *n.* [ME. *majoran*, OF. *majoraine, marjorane*, F. *marjolaine*, LL. *majorana, majorana*, prob. fr. L. *amaracus, amaracum*, Gr. ἀμάρακος, ἀμάρακον.] Any mint of the genus *Origanum*. The common sweet marjoram (*O. majorana*) is very fragrant, and is used in cookery for flavoring. *O. vulgare*, the wild marjoram, is found in both Europe and America. See ORIGANUM.

mark (märk), *n.* Also *marc*. [AS. *marc*, prob. fr. LL. *marca, marcus;* perh. akin to E. *mark* a sign.] **1.** A weight, esp. for gold and silver, formerly much used in various European countries, being generally equal to eight ounces.
2. A money of account and coin, orig. of the value of a mark of silver. Specif.: **a** The sum of 13s. 4d., whether English or Scottish; also, a Scottish silver coin. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** [G.] The gold monetary unit of the German Empire, worth 23.8 cents or 11⅞d.; also, a German silver coin of this value. **c** = MARKKA.

mark, *n.* [AS. *mearc* border, territory, or (in sense 2) G. *mark;* prob. the same word as *mark* a sign. Cf. MARCH a border.] **1.** Boundary; limit; border; territory; march. Cf. MARCH, *n. Obs. or Archaic & Hist.*
2. *German Tribal Customs.* **a** A tract of the wilder land outside of the villages over which certain rights were exercised in common by a group of persons (the **Mark'ge-nos'sen-schaft** [märk'gĕ-nŏs'ĕn-shäft]) residing in one or more villages. **b** Less properly, the village land held in common by the members of the village community **Dorf'ge-nos'sen-schaft** [dôrf'-]). *Mark* was formerly used in this latter sense, esp. by certain historians, when it was supposed that the German mark community was identical with the village community of the Germans and that of the Anglo-Saxons.

mark, *n.* [ME. *marke, merke*, AS. *mearc;* akin to D. *merk*, MHG. *marc*, G. *marke*, Icel. *mark*, Dan. *mærke;* prob. the same word as AS. *mearc* boundary, border (cf. MARCH border); or cf. Lith. *margas* party-colored. Cf. REMARK.]
1. A fixed object serving to indicate a boundary, position, etc., or as a guide or a memorial; a landmark. *Obs.* exc. in composition.
2. That toward which a missile is directed, as a target; a thing aimed at; what one seeks to hit or reach; an object indicating where a race is to end; a goal, lit. or fig.; an aim.

France was a fairer *mark* to shoot at than Ireland. *Davies.*
Whate'er the motive, pleasure is the *mark*. *Young.*

3. *Sports.* **a** *Bowls.* The jack; also, a proper bowling distance or a position allowed or "set" for the jack. **b** *Boxing.* The pit of the stomach. *Cant.*
4. More fully *easy mark, soft mark*, etc. A person easily persuaded, duped, or handled. *Slang.*
5. An evidence of presence, agency, or influence; significative token; symptom; sign; indication; specif., an indication of character; a characteristic; trait; feature; specif., *Logic*, a characteristic or essential attribute; a differential.
6. An affixed, impressed, or assumed distinguishing sign or token; specif.: **a** A character, device, label, brand, seal, or the like, put on an article to show the maker or owner, to certify quality, for identification, etc.; trade-mark. **b** A visible sign assumed by, or put upon, a person, as a badge or sign of honor, rank, or official station.

In the official *marks* invested, you
Anon do meet the Senate. *Shak.*
The Lord set a *mark* upon Cain. *Gen.* iv. 15.

c A character (usually a cross) made as a substitute for a signature by one who cannot write. **d** A written or printed symbol; as, an interrogation *mark*. **e** A number or other character used in registering; hence, the unit of award in any marking system of registering the work or conduct of pupils, prisoners, examined candidates, etc.; also, the award made or the standing attained under such a system; as, examination *marks;* a *mark* for tardiness. **f** Formerly, in English schools, a badge or sign of demerit worn by the last pupil guilty of some particular misconduct; hence: **to pass the mark**, to pass this badge on to a fellow pupil on detecting him in the same misconduct. Also fig. *Obs.* **g** *Her* A small bearing used or added as a distinctive

ma-rin'age, *n.* Marinership. *Obs.*
ma-rin'al, *a.* [OF. *marinel, marinal*, or LL *marinalis*.] Marine; saline; nautical. *Obs.* — *n.* [OF. *marinel*.] A mariner or sailor. *Obs.*
mar'i-nate, *a.* Marinated. *Obs.*
mar'i-nat'ed (-nā'tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Impregnated with salt. *Obs.* **2.** Pickled with marinade.
mariner's card. A chart. *Obs.*
mariner's chronometer. = MARINE CHRONOMETER.
mar'i-ner-ship', *n* Seamanship. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
mariner's ring. An astrolabe.
mar'i-no-ra'ma (măr'ĭ-nō-rä'mȧ), *n.* [L. *marinus* marine + Gr. ὁραμα view.] A panoramic representation of a sea view.
ma-ri'o-la (mȧ-rī'ō-lȧ), *n.* [LL., dim. of L. *Maria* Mary.] *R. C. Ch.* An image of the Virgin Mary. [*Obs.*]
mariole, *n.* [OF.] A mariola.
Ma'ri-ol'o-gy ((mā'rĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. Μαρία Mary + *-logy.*] Doctrine or opinion about the Virgin Mary as mother of the Son of God. Cf. CHRISTOLOGY.
mariolyne. + MARJORAM.
Mar'i-on (măr'ĭ-ŏn; mär'-), *n.* [F., fr. *Marie*. See MARY.] Fem. prop. name.
Ma'ri-otte's' law (mä'rē-ŏts'). *Physics.* = BOYLE'S LAW.
maris, *n.* [OF. *marris*, fr. L. *matrix*.] Womb. *Obs.*
Mar'i-sa (măr'ĭ-sȧ). *Bib*
ma-ris'ca (mȧ-rĭs'kȧ), *n.* [L., a large fig, in pl., piles.] *Med.* A hemorrhoid or pile. — **ma-ris'cal** (-kȧl), **ma-ris'cous** (-kŭs), *a.*
mar'i-schal(măr'ĭ-shăl). **1.** Obs. or Scot. var. of MARSHAL.
2. See EARL MARISCHAL.
mar'ish (măr'ĭsh), *n.* [Cf. F. *marais*, LL. *mariscus*. See MARSH.] A marsh. *Now Poetic or Scot & Dial. Eng.*
mar'ish, *a.* Marshy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [MARE, *n.*
mar'ish(măr'ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
marishal. + MARSHAL. [*Rare.*
mar'ish-ness, *n.* Marshiness.
mar'ish-y, *a.* Marshy. *Obs.*
ma-ris'ma (mȧ-rĭs'mȧ), *n.* [Sp.] In Spain, lowland subject to overflow; a flat.
marisse. + MARISH
marisse, *v. t.* [F. *marier*.] To marry. *Obs.*
mar'i-tal'i-ty (măr'ĭ-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n* Excessive fondness of a wife for her husband.
mar'i-tal-ly, *adv.* In the marital relation; as if married.
mar'i-tat'ed (măr'ĭ-tā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *maritatus* married.] Having a husband; married. *Obs.*
marite, *n.* [L. *maritus*.] A husband. *Obs.*
ma-rit'i-cide (mȧ-rĭt'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *maritus* husband + *-cide*] The killing of one's husband; also, a woman who kills her husband. — **ma-rit'i-cid'al** (-sĭd'-ăl), *a. Rare.*
ma-rit'i-mal. ma-rit'i-mate, **ma-rit'i-mous,** *a.* Maritime. *Obs.*
mar'i-to'ri-ous, *a.* [From L. *maritus* husband.] Excessively fond of one's husband. Cf. UXORIOUS. *Obs.*
Ma'rĭ'us' (*F.* mȧ'rē'üs'), *n.* In Hugo's "Les Miserables," a young man of high birth but fallen fortunes, befriended by Jean Valjean, who promotes his union with Cosette. [JORAM.
marjerom. marjolain + MARJORAM.
marjoram oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
Mar'jo-ry, *n.* Fem prop. name. See MARGERY.

sign; as, a *mark* of cadency (see CADENCY, 2); a merchant's *mark* (which see). **h** Something, as a line, notch, or fixed object, designed to record or indicate position; as, a low-water *mark;* a book*mark*. **i** *Naut.* One of the bits of leather or colored bunting placed on a sounding, or lead, line at irregular but frequent intervals. The unmarked fathoms are called "deeps." See SOUNDING LINE.

7. Limit or standard of action or fact; as, to be within the *mark;* to come up to the *mark*.

8. A visible sign, impression, or trace made or left on a thing, as a line, point, stamp, figure, stain, scar, discoloration, scratch; as, a pencil *mark;* birth*mark;* pock*mark*.

I have some *marks* of yours upon my pate. *Shak.*

9. That which is indicated or distinguished by a mark: **a** Collectively, those having a particular mark or character; a race, sect, etc. *Obs.* "All the *mark* of Adam." *Chaucer.* **b** A brand, size, quality, or the like. **c** That which satisfies one's wants or tastes; a preference or liking *Slang.*

10. A flock of swans bearing a mark or brand. *Obs.*

11. A stamp or die used in impressing a maker's mark.

12. Attention, regard, or respect; notice. *Obs.*

As much in mock as *mark*. *Shak.*

13. Note; importance; distinction; high position; as, patricians of *mark;* a fellow of no *mark*.

14. *Ordnance.* A character consisting of M (for *mark*) combined with Roman numerals, used to designate a particular modification of any model in firearms, esp. cannon, or any ordnance material of standard pattern; as, a 12-inch B. L. rifle, model of 1888, *Mark I*.

15. *Far.* A narrow deep hollow on the surface of the crown of a horse's incisor tooth which gradually becomes obliterated by the wearing away of the crown, and therefore is indicative of the animal's age. It usually disappears from the lower central incisors between six and seven years. At eight years the *marks* have usually disappeared from all the lower incisors but the corner ones, and are becoming indistinct in those. In the upper incisors they persist somewhat longer. At nine the *marks* are not usually to be seen in any of the lower teeth, but for two years there may still be seen a trace of the enamel which lined the bottom of the original hollow.

Syn. — Impress, impression, stamp, print, trace, vestige, track; evidence, proof, token, badge, indication, symptom.

a mark on, one who is very fond of or much given to. *Slang or Dial., Eng.* — **m. of mouth**, the mark on a horse's tooth (see MARK, *n.*, 15); fig., the indication of youth; youth. — **m. of reference.** See REFERENCE MARK.

mark (märk), *v. t.;* MARKED (märkt); MARK'ING. [ME. *marken, merken*, AS. *mearcian*. See MARK sign, MARK boundary.] **1.** To put a mark on; specif.: **a** To fix or trace out the bounds or limits of; to plot or plan out; to locate the boundaries of; — now, except fig., with *out*. **b** To make or leave a mark or marks on; to affix a significant identifying mark to, as a trade mark, hall mark, etc.; to make recognizable by a mark; as, to *mark* a box or bale of merchandise; to *mark* clothing; his hobnails *marked* the floor. **c** *Com.* To put price figures or signs on (articles); — with *down*, to put a lower price on; with *up*, to set a higher price on. **d** To furnish with natural marks (of a specified kind); — chiefly in the passive; as, wings *marked* with white lines. **e** To form, as a figure, by making marks. **f** To sign with (the sign of the cross); to cross. *Obs.*

2. To designate as by a mark; to destine; — often with *out;* as, his courage *marked* him for a leader; he was *marked* late; the ringleaders were *marked* out for punishment.

3. To allot or apportion. *Obs.*

4. To set apart by or as by a mark or a boundary; — often with *off;* as, this type is clearly *marked* off from the others.

5. To indicate, express, or show by marks or symbols; as, to *mark* an accent; also, to register, as a barometer.

6. In games, to keep account of (the points); to enumerate and register; to score.

7. To render perceivable as by a mark; *to show;* manifest.

8. To be a mark upon or of; to indicate; to make notable or remarkable; to characterize or distinguish; as, the stunted trees *mark* the higher mountain tops.

9. *Mil.* To indicate or fix (pivot points, etc.).

10. To wend (one's way); to take (a way); to betake (one's self). *Obs.*

11. To direct or aim a blow or missile at; to strike. *Obs.*

Had I not been armed in proof, the villain had *marked* me down seven times. *Scott.*

12. To notice or observe; to give attention to; to take note of; to remark; heed; regard; consider. "*Mark* the perfect man." *Ps.* XXXVII. 37.

13. *Sports.* **a** *Hunting.* To observe and remember the spot of disappearance or taking to cover of (game); — often with *down*. **b** In football, to keep close to (an opponent) in order to hamper him. *Eng.*

Syn. — Note, remark, notice, observe, regard; show, point out, betoken, denote; stamp, imprint, impress, brand.

to mark off *or* **out**, to mark or scribe to correct dimensions; esp., *Engin.*, to scribe (castings) for machining and fitting. — **to m. out. a** To signify or designate by or as by a mark. **b** To obliterate or cancel with a mark; as, to *mark out* an item in an account. — **to m. time**, *Mil.*, to keep the time of a marching step by moving the feet alternately without advancing; fig., to be active but making no progress; to be at a standstill; to be inactive. — **to m. with a white stone**, to indicate as fortunate, lucky, or pleasant; — alluding to the custom of the Romans of marking lucky days on the calendar with a white stone.

mark, *v. i.* **1.** To notice or observe critically; to note.

Mark . . . and see how this man seeketh mischief 1 *Kings* XX. 7.

2. To make a mark, as with a pencil, or, *Football*, with the heel to indicate the place of a fair catch.

3. To record points made, as in a game; to keep score.

We wanted you and Sally to ride and *mark* for us. *Scott.*

4. To show its age by having a mark or mark of mouth; — said of a horse.

5. To proceed or advance. *Obs.*

6. To aim or direct a blow; *Scot.*, to aim or design. *Obs.*

Mark (märk), *n.* [L. *Marcus*, of unknown origin.] **1.** Masc. proper name.

2. *Bib.* **a** The Evangelist, **John Mark**, who was a fellow worker with Paul, and caused contention and separation between Paul and Barnabas, but was later reconciled to Paul. He was a son of one of the New Testament Marys, and is traditionally regarded as the author of the Gospel of Mark. **b** The Gospel of Mark. See NEW TESTAMENT.

3. In Arthurian legend, the king of Cornwall, husband of Isolde. See TRISTRAM.

marked (märkt), *p. a.* Having a mark; designated or distinguished by or as by a mark; hence, emphasized; made clear; noticeable; conspicuous; as, a *marked* card; a *marked* coin; a *marked* instance.

marked check. *Banking.* **a** A check having on it a private mark of the maker known to his bank. *U. S.* **b** A certified check. *British.* — **m. man**, a man noted by a community, or by a part of it, as for excellence or depravity, esp. one who is an object of suspicion or vengeance. — **m. transfer**, *London Stock Exchange*, an instrument for the transfer of a portion of the shares of a stockholder's certificate after being certified as good by the company's official.

— **mark'ed-ly** (märk'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **mark'ed-ness**, *n.*

mark'er (mär'kẽr), *n.* **1.** One who marks; as: **a** One who marks game. See MARK, *v. t.*, 13 **a**. **b** One who keeps account of a game played, as of billiards or rackets; a scorer; one who records the shots at target practice. *Chiefly Eng.* **c** One who records attendance, etc., at a school or college. **d** *Mil.* The soldier who forms the pivot of a wheeling column, or marks the direction of an alignment. **e** One who puts a mark, as a brand, etc., on something. **f** A marksman. *Rare.* **g** *Sports.* One who marks out the lines of a tennis court or the like. **h** One who chalks up price figures on a blackboard, as in a bucket shop.

2. That which marks; an instrument for marking; as: **a** A counter for use in card playing or other games. **b** An implement for marking the ground to facilitate planting in rows, etc. **c** An attachment to a sewing machine for marking a line on the fabric by creasing it. **d** A bookmark. **e** A contrivance for marking out something, as a tennis court, blocks of ice to be cut, etc. **f** *Railroads.* A signal, as a red light by night or a green flag by day, placed on each side at the rear of certain trains. *U. S.*

not a marker to *or* **on**, not worthy of comparison to; not a circumstance to. *Slang.*

mar'ket (mär'kĕt; -kĭt; 7, 151), *n.* [Akin to D. *markt*, OHG. *markāt, merkāt*, G. *markt;* all fr. L. *marcatus* trade, market place, fr. *mercari*, p. p. *mercatus*, to trade, traffic, *merx, mercis*, ware, merchandise; influenced by OF. *markié, markiét, marchié*, F. *marché*. Cf. MERCHANT, MART, MERCURY.] **1.** A meeting together of people, at a stated time and place, for the purpose of traffic (as in cattle, provisions, wares, etc.) by private purchase and sale, and, usually, not by auction; also, the people assembled at such a meeting; as, a *market* is held in the town every week.

2. A body or group of men associated in the buying and selling of goods; the organization by which the exchange of commodities is effected, or those standing ready to purchase a commodity if offered at a given price. *Market* may be used with reference to goods in general, or of a particular class of goods, expressed or implied, or of those dealing in them; as, the stock *market;* the beef *market*.

3. A public place (as an open space in a town), or a large building, where a market is held; a market place or market house; esp., a place where provisions are sold; as, the city *market;* fish *market;* meat *market*.

There is at Jerusalem by the sheep *market* a pool. *John* v. 2.

4. *Eng. Law.* The privilege granted to a town of having a public market.

5. Buying and selling, or either of the two, as an act or occupation; marketing; a sale or purchase; a bargain. *Obs.*, except in some phrases (as, to mend one's *market*).

What is a man
If his chief good and *market* of his time
Be but to sleep and feed? *Shak.*

6. The region in which any commodity can be sold; the geographical or economic extent of the commercial demand for commodities.

7. Opportunity for selling or buying of commodities, or the rate or price offered for them; also, the phase or course of commercial activity by which the exchange of commodities is effected; as, the *market* is dull; the *market* has fallen off ten points; there is a brisk *market* for cotton.

8. *Lumber Trade.* A log 19 inches in diameter at the small end and 13 feet long. *Local, U. S.*

market overt, the open market, a market in which things are sold in public, — formerly requisite as evidence of good faith in the sale of various commodities, as cattle. — **to be in the m. a** To be a prospective purchaser; as, *I am in the market* for a house. **b** Also **to be on the market.** To be offered for sale; as, the house *is in*, or *on, the market*.

mar'ket, *v. i.;* MAR'KET-ED; MAR'KET-ING. To deal in a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains for provisions or goods; to carry produce to market.

mar'ket, *v. t.* To expose for sale in a market; to traffic in; to sell in a market; by extension, to sell in any manner; as, the farmers have *marketed* their crops.

mar'ket-a-bil'i-ty (mär'kĕt-ā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being marketable.

mar'ket-a-ble (mär'kĕt-ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Fit to be offered for sale in a market; such as may be justly and lawfully sold or bought; as, decayed provisions are not *marketable*.

2. Of or pertaining to buying or selling; current in market; as, *marketable* value.

3. Wanted by purchasers; salable; as, furs are not *marketable* in that country.

Syn. — See VENDIBLE.

marketable title, *Law*, such a title as a reasonably cautious business man knowing all the facts would accept as good. A court of equity will compel its acceptance by a vendee. — **mar'ket-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **mar'ket-a-bly**, *adv.*

market bell. A bell rung to give notice that buying and selling in a market may begin. *Eng.* *Shak.*

market cross. A cross, or cross-shaped building, set up where a market is held, as was formerly commonly done in Scotland and on the Continent. Public business, such as the giving of notices, the reading of warrants, etc., was transacted at the cross.

mar'ket-er (mär'kĕt-ẽr), *n.* One who attends a market to buy or sell; one who carries goods to market.

market fish. **a** Any fish suitable for market; specif., in Massachusetts, a codfish of from six to twelve pounds weight. **b** = MARGATE FISH **b**.

market garden. A garden in which vegetables are raised for market. — **market gardener.** — **market gardening.**

mar'ket-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of selling or of purchasing in or as in a market; buying or selling; also, a bringing or sending to market.

2. An article, or articles collectively, from a market; a purchase; also, produce for the market.

market place. An open square or place in a town where markets or public sales are held.

market price. *Econ. & Com.* The price actually given in current market dealings; the price at which the demand and supply are equal. Cf. NORMAL.

market town. A town that has the privilege of holding a stated public market. *Eng.*

market value. *Econ.* **a** The price which a man can expect to receive; the average value of a commodity in a given market during a short period of time, as distinct from **normal value**, which can only be found by observing very long periods. **b** The amount which can be obtained by selling an aggregate of goods or services in a given market, as distinct from the *market price* per unit. *I. Fisher.*

market wire. Any of various common kinds of soft-steel wires, as Bessemer annealed, bright, galvanized, tinned, and coppered wires.

mar'khor (mär'kôr), *n.* Also **mar'khoor** (mär'kōōr). [Per. *mār-khōr* snake eater.] Any of several species of wild goats inhabiting mountainous regions from Afghanistan to northern India, as *Capra falconieri, C. megaceros*, and *C. jerdoni*, by some thought to be only varieties of one species. They are grayish to reddish brown, usually with a black beard, and have large flattened and curved horns.

mark'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MARK. Specif.: *vb. n.* Act of one that marks; the mark or marks made; arrangement or disposition of marks or coloring; detail of light and shade or coloration; as, the *marking* of a bird's plumage. **marking cotton**, a fast-dyed cotton, usually red or blue, used in marking linen, etc. — **m. gauge** *or* **gage.** *Carp.* = GAUGE, *n.*, 3 **f**. — **m. hammer**, a hammer having a die on its peen for stamping logs, etc. — **m. hatchet**, a hatchet with a die on the head for blazing trees. — **m. ink**, indelible ink for marking linen and other fabrics. One kind consists of a solution of silver nitrate, which after the marking is converted into finely divided metallic silver by the passage of a hot iron. — **m. iron. a** A branding iron. **b** A marking hammer. **c** A utensil for ornamenting pie crusts before baking. — **m. knife**, *Wood Working*, a tool having at one end a flat blade with a sharp inclined edge at one extremity and at the other end a slender steel point. It is used for marking out wood for sawing, chiseling, etc., and for pricking in dimensions. — **m. nut**, the fruit of an East Indian anacardiaceous tree (*Semecarpus anacardium*). Its shell yields a blackish resinous juice used for marking cotton cloth, and an oil prepared from it is used for rheumatism. — **m. pot**, a pot for containing the paint used for marking packing cases, etc. — **m. stitch.** = CROSS-STITCH. — **m. wheels.** *Agric.*, a pair of wheels for a sowing drill to space the rows.

mark'ka, mark'kaa (märk'kä), *n.* [Finn., fr. Sw. *mark*. See 1st MARK.] The gold monetary unit of Finland, equivalent to the franc (19.3 cents) and divided into 100 *penni;* also, a silver coin of this value; — called also *mark*.

mark Mason, mark master Mason, *or* **mark master.** *Freemasonry.* In America, a Freemason of the fourth degree in the order, or of the first degree of capitular, or Royal Arch, Masonry; in England, a Freemason of a degree given by a distinct organization; in Scotland, a degree conferred under the authority of the Grand Chapter.

marks'man (märks'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [Earlier *markman; mark* + *man*.] **1.** One who shoots at a mark; one skillful or practiced in hitting a mark with a missile or projectile; one who shoots well. Specif.: *Mil. or Nav.* One proficient enough in shooting to be ranked in a certain grade. See MARKSMANSHIP.

2. *Law.* One who makes his mark, instead of writing his name, in signing documents. *Now Rare.*

3. An Orangeman of a certain degree or rank.

4. At an athletic meet, an official whose duty is to see that the competitors start from their correct marks, etc.

marks'man-ship, *n.* Art or skill of a marksman. Six grades of marksmanship are established in the United States army. The three highest, either of which entitles the holder to a special badge and, if an enlisted man, to increased pay, are: **expert rifleman**, qualifying with 68 per cent of the maximum possible score at slow, timed, and skirmish fire at 200, 300, 600, and 1,000 yards; **sharpshooter**, qualifying with 60 per cent with slow fire at 800 and 1,000 yards and with rapid fire at 500 yards; **marksman**, qualifying with 60 per cent with slow, rapid, and skirmish fire at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards. In the United States navy the

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mark. Rare var. of MARQUE.

Mar'kab (mär'kăb), *n.* [Ar., saddle, ship, vehicle.] See STAR.

Mar-kab'i-an (mär-kăb'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the star Markab; — used in the chemical classification of stars, and denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Markab.

mark'a-ble, *a.* Remarkable. *Obs* — **mark'a-bly,** *adv. Obs.*

mar'kal, *n.* [See MERCAL.] See MEASURE, *Table*.

mark boat. A boat anchored to mark a particular spot.

mark degree. *Freemasonry.* The degree of a mark Mason.

mark'-down', *n. Com.* A marking down (lowering) of prices.

marke. † MARQUE.

Mar'keb (mär'kĕb), *n.* [See MARKAB.] See STAR

mar-kee'. † MARQUEE.

mark'er-off', *n.; pl.* -ERS-OFF. *Engin.* A workman who marks off castings from drawings for machinists or bench hands

mar'ket-mer'ry, *a.* Somewhat intoxicated. *Dial Eng.*

market penny. A penny given to one who buys for another. *Eng.*

market pot. *Lead Refining.* The pot from which the desilverized lead is run into the pig molds. [*Scot.*

market stance. Market place.

mar'ket-stead, *n.* [*market* + *stead* a place.] A market place. *Archaic.*

market woman. A woman who sells or buys in the market.

mar'ket-fresh', *a.* Somewhat intoxicated. *Dial. Eng.*

market house. A building in which to hold markets; also, in England, a small house in a market place for those attending.

but less thorough.

market dame. A strumpet. *Obs.*

market day. The day fixed for holding a market.

mar'ket-eer', *n.* A seller in a market; a market dealer

‖ **Mark'ge-nos'sen-schaft,** *n.; pl.* -SCHAFTEN. [G.] See 2d MARK, 2

‖ **Mark'graf'** (märk'grăf'), *n.; pl.* -GRAFEN (-grăf'ĕn). [G.] = MARGRAVE.

mark'grave Var. of MARGRAVE

mark'ing-ly, *adv.* Attentively. *Obs.* [MARQUIS.

mar'kis Obs. or rare var. of

mar'kis-ess. Obs. or rare var. of MARQUISESS, marchioness.

mark'land, *n.* **a** A division of land, orig. of the annual value of a mark. *Oxf. E. D.*

mark'less, *a.* See -LESS.

mark lodge *Freemasonry.* A lodge of mark Masons. *Eng.*

mark'man (märk'măn), *n.*, 1. A marksman. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. *Hist.* An inhabitant of "a mark. See 2d MARK, *n.*, 2

mark Mason. = MARK MASTER.

mark Masonry. *Freemasonry.* The institutions or work of mark lodges.

mark'moot' (märk'mōōt'), *or* **-mote'** (-mōt'), *n.* [*mark* a boundary + *moot* meeting.] *A.-S. Law.* A certain court which has been supposed to have been a primary court, but appears rather to have been a court held on the marches of adjacent counties or hundreds, or perhaps on the boundary dike itself. *Pollock & Mait.*

mark'ry (mär'kĕr-ĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MERCURY, the plant.

mark'shot', *n. Archery.* The distance from the marks to the butts. *Obs.*

mark'stone', *n.* A boundary stone. *Obs. or Scot.*

marks'wom'an (märks'wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A woman who shoots, or is skilled in shooting, at a mark.

mark system *Hist.* The system of holding and cultivating land in communities, as it was supposed to exist by those who identified the German mark with the Anglo-Saxon village community. See 2d MARK, *n.*, 2.

markt. Marked. *Ref. Sp.*

mark tooth. An incisor tooth of a horse. See 3d MARK, *n.*, 15.

mark'weed', *n.* Poison ivy.

mark'-white', *n.* The center of a target. Also fig. *Obs.*

mark'wor'thy (märk'wûr'thĭ), *a.* [*mark* + *worthy;* trans. of G. *merkwürdig*.] Noteworthy.

grades are corresponding, but in general the ranges are shorter and the required percentages higher.

marl (märl), *n.* [Contr. of MARBLE.] Marble. *Archaic or Dial.*

marl (märl), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *marl* to ravel, E. *marline.*] A delicate fiber obtained from peacock feathers, used in making artificial flies.

marl (märl), *v. t.;* MARLED (märld); MARL'ING. [Cf. D. *marlen.* See MARLINE.] *Naut.* To cover or fasten with marline, making a hitch at each turn to prevent unwinding.

marl (märl), *n.* [OF. *marle*, F. *marne*, LL. *margila*, dim. of L. *marga* marl. Originally a Celtic word, according to Pliny, xvii. 7: "Quod genus terræ Galli et Britanni *margam* vocant."] **1.** Strictly, an earthy, crumbling deposit consisting chiefly of clay mixed with calcium carbonate in varying proportions. It is used as a fertilizer for soils deficient in lime. Also, any of various other soft, or even compact, deposits; as, greensand *marl*, shell *marl*, etc.

2. Earth. Cf. CLAY. *Poetic.*

3. A brick made of marl.

marl, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *marner.* See 4th MARL.] To overspread or manure with marl; to fertilize with or as with marl; as, to *marl* a field.

mar-la'ceous (mär-lā'shŭs), *a.* Containing, or resembling, marl; partaking of the qualities of marl.

Marl'bo-rough wheel (märl'bŏ-rŭ; môl'brŭ). [From *Marlborough*, town in Wiltshire, England.] *Mach.* A gear wheel, usually an idle wheel, thick enough to connect two or more gear wheels running some or all of the time in parallel planes on one or both sides of it. *Eng.*

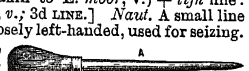
marled (märld), *p. a.* [Cf. OF. *merellé* like a *merelier* or board for playing the game *merele.* Cf. MEREL.] Marbled; spotted; variegated. *Chiefly Scot.*

mar'li (mär'lĭ), *n.* Also **mar'ly.** [F. *marli.*] **1.** A kind of gauze, used as a ground for embroidering, lace, etc.

2. The raised, often ornamented, border of a plate or flat dish, forming a plane nearly parallel to the bottom.

mar'line (mär'lĭn), *n.* [LG. *marlien, marling*, or D. *marling* (fr. *marlen* to tie; cf. *marren* to tie), or *marlijn*, fr. D. *marren* to tie (prob. akin to E. *moor*, v.) + *lijn* line: cf. F. *merlin.* See MOOR, *v.*; 3d LINE.] *Naut.* A small line of two strands twisted loosely left-handed, used for seizing.

mar'line-spike' (-spīk'), *n.* Also **mar'lin-spike'.** **1.** *Naut.* An iron tool tapering to a point, used to separate the strands of a rope in splicing and in marling. It often has an eye for a lanyard in the thick end. See FID.



A Sailmakers' Marlinespike, with handle; *B* Marlinespike with eye for lanyard.

2. a A tropic bird. b A jaeger, or skua gull. The name alludes to the long middle tail feathers in both cases.

marl'ite (märl'īt), *n.* [See 4th MARL.] A variety of marl resistant to the action of air. — **mar-lit'ic** (mär-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Mar-lo'vi-an (mär-lō'vĭ-ăn), *a.* [*Marlowe* + *-ian.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the dramatist Christopher Marlowe (1564–93), whose verse is distinguished for freedom and power. He was an atheist. — *n.* A student or admirer of Marlowe's works. — Also, similarly, **Mar'low-esque'** (mär'lō-ĕsk'), **Mar'low-ish,** *a.* — **Mar'low-ism** (mär'lō-ĭz'm), *n.*

Mar'loye's' harp (mär'lwäz'). [*Marloye*, French instrument maker.] A musical instrument based on the longitudinal vibrations of rods. It consists of a pedestal carrying twenty thin deal rods; a series of white ones giving the diatonic scale, and intermediate colored ones the chromatic tones. It is played by rubbing the rods lengthwise with the finger and thumb.

marl'stone' (märl'stōn'), *n. Geol.* A ferruginous limestone belonging to the middle Lias of England.

marl'y (mär'lĭ), *a.;* MARL'I-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); MARL'I-EST. Of or pert. to marl; resembling marl; abounding with marl.

mar'ma-lade (mär'mȧ-lād), *n.* [F. *marmelade*, Pg. *marmelada*, fr. *marmelo* a quince, fr. L. *melimelum* honey apple, Gr. μελιμηλον a sweet apple, an apple grafted on a quince; μέλι honey + μῆλον apple. Cf. MELLIFLUOUS; MELON.] **1.** A preserve or confection made of the pulp of fruit, as the orange, quince (originally), pear, apple, etc., boiled with sugar, and brought to a consistence like jam.

2. The marmalade tree or the marmalade plum.

marmalade plum. The fruit of the marmalade tree. It is egg-shaped, with a single large seed, and is pleasantly flavored, but somewhat insipid. It is used for preserves.

marmalade tree. A West Indian sapotaceous tree (*Achras zapota*), with fine-grained hard wood resembling mahogany. It bears the marmalade plum. The tree should not be confused with the sapodilla. See ACHRAS, *Note;* SAPODILLA.

mar'ma-rize (mär'mȧ-rīz), *v. t.;* -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). [See MARMAROSIS.] *Geol.* To convert into marble; to subject to marmarosis.

mar'ma-ro'sis (mär'mȧ-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μάρμαρος marble.] Conversion of limestone into marble. See MARBLE.

Mar'mi-on (mär'mĭ-ŏn), *n.* The hero of Sir Walter Scott's poem "Marmion." He is an English knight, valiant and wise, but unscrupulous. Sent as a messenger to the king of Scotland (James IV.) by Henry VIII., he meets with various adventures and finally falls on the field of Flodden.

mar'mo-ra'ceous (mar'mō-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *marmor* marble. See MARBLE.] Pertaining to, or like, marble.

mar'mo-rate (mar'mō-rāt) } *a.* [L. *marmoratus*, p. p. of
mar'mo-rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd) } *marmorare* to overlay with marble, fr. *marmor* marble.] **1.** Covered or overlaid with marble. *Rare.*

2. *Nat. Hist.* Variegated or veined like marble; marbled.

‖ mar'mo-ra'tum o'pus (-rā'tŭm ō'pŭs). [L. See MARMORATE; OPUS.] *Rom. Antiq.* Lit., marbled work; plastering or stucco work having a highly polished surface coat made of plaster of Paris or lime mixed with marble dust.

mar-mo're-al (mär-mō'rē-ăl; 201) } *a.* [L. *marmoreus*,
mar-mo're-an (mär-mō'rē-ăn) } fr. *marmor* marble. See MARBLE.] Pertaining to, or resembling, marble, as in being cold, white, smooth, variegated, etc.; made of marble.

mar'mo-set' (mär'mō-zĕt'), *n.* [ME. *marmoset, maremusset*, a grotesque figure, a monkey, F. *marmouset* a grotesque figure, an ugly little boy, perh. fr. LL. *marmosetus*, of uncert. origin. Perhaps confused with F. *marmot* monkey.] Any of numerous South and Central American monkeys of the family Callitrichidæ (syn. *Hapalidæ*), including the true marmosets (genus *Callithrix*) and the tamarins (*Midas*), the smallest of monkeys. They have soft fur, often elongated about the face, neck, or tail, and long, hairy, nonprehensile tails. The digits, except the great toe, have claws, instead of nails, as in other monkeys. They are often kept as pets, but are delicate and cannot endure cold. See TAMARIN.

mar'mot (mär'mŏt), *n.* [F. *marmotte*, perh. fr. Rhæto-Romanic *murmont*, fr. L. *mus montis*, lit., mountain mouse or rat. See MOUNTAIN; MOUSE.] a Any of certain stout-bodied, short-legged rodents constituting the genus **Mar'mo-ta** (-mō-tȧ) (syn. *Arctomys*). They have coarse fur, a short bushy tail, and very small ears, and live in burrows, hibernating in winter. The common European species (*M. marmota*) is found in the higher parts of the Alps and Pyrenees. The American species are called *woodchucks* (which see) or *ground hogs.* b Sometimes, a prairie dog or one of the larger spermophiles.



European Marmot (*Marmota marmota*).

Mar'o-nite (mär'ō-nīt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of a body of Christians who speak Arabic and reside on Mount Lebanon and in parts of Syria. Originally Monotheletes, in the 12th century they abandoned their distinctive opinions and united with the Church of Rome. They still retain their Syriac liturgy, their practice of administering the Eucharist in both kinds, and some other distinctive practices. They take their name probably from one Maro of the 7th century.

ma-roon' (mȧ-rōōn'), *n.* Also *marroon.* [F. *marron*, abbr. fr. Sp. *cimarrón* wild, unruly.] **1.** In the West Indies and Dutch Guiana, a fugitive slave, or one of a class of free negroes descended from fugitive slaves, living in the mountains and forests.

2. A person who is marooned.

ma-roon', *v. t.;* MA-ROONED' (mȧ-rōōnd'); MA-ROON'ING. [See MAROON a fugitive slave.] To put (a person) ashore on a desolate island or coast and leave him to his fate.

ma-roon', *v. i.* **1.** To escape and become a fugitive slave; also, to live as if marooned.

2. To picnic or camp out for some days. *Southern U. S.*

ma-roon', *a.* [F. *marron* chestnut-colored, fr. *marron* a large French chestnut; cf. It. *marrone.* Cf. MARRON.] Of the color called maroon. See 5th MAROON.

ma-roon', *n.* **1.** Sometimes, a dark brown chestnut color; ordinarily, any red of low luminosity; a dull red.

2. *Pyrotechny & Mil.* A paper or pasteboard box or shell, wound with strong twine, filled with an explosive, and ignited with a fuse, — used to make a noise like a cannon.

mar'plot' (mär'plŏt'), *n.* One who, by his officious interference, mars or frustrates a design, plan, or plot.

Mar'-Prel'ate, Mar'tin (mär'prĕl'ăt). A name assumed by the authors of a series of powerful but scurrilous tracts, attacking the prelacy, printed in Queen Elizabeth's reign. The chief author and the superintendent of this series of pamphlets was John Penry, executed in 1593 for sedition. With Penry were associated Job Throckmorton, John Udall, Robert Waldegrave, and probably others.

marque (märk), *n.* [F. *marque*, in *lettre de marque* letter of marque, OF. *marque, merque*, reprisal; cf. Pr. *marca* seizure, reprisal, *marcar* to seize as a pledge, LL. *marcare.*] A seizing as a pledge or by way of retaliation. *Obs.*, exc. sometimes, short for *letter of marque* (see under LETTER).

mar-quee' (mär-kē'), *n.* [F. *marquise*, misunderstood as a plural; prob. orig., tent of the marchioness. See MARQUISE.] A large field tent, such as used by an officer of high rank, and common at outdoor entertainments.

Mar-que'san (mär-kā'săn), *n.* One of the Polynesian aborigines of the Marquesas Islands, formerly among the finest of their race. They were noted for cannibalism and elaborate tattooing. They are now Roman Catholics.

mar'quet-ry (mär'kĕt-rĭ), *n.* [F. *marqueterie*, fr. *marqueter* to checker, inlay, fr. *marque* mark, sign; of G. origin. See MARK a sign.] Inlaid work, as in furniture; work inlaid with pieces of wood, shells, ivory, and the like, of several colors.

mar'quis (mär'kwĭs), *n.* [F. *marquis*, OF. *markis, marchis*, LL. *marchensis;* of G. origin; cf. G. *mark* bound, border, march, OHG. *marcha.* See MARCH border; cf. MARCHIONESS, MARQUEE.] **1.** In Great Britain and other European countries, a nobleman of hereditary rank next above that of earl or count. Cf. MARGRAVE, for which it was formerly often, and is rarely still, used. A marquis was originally an officer in charge of the marches or frontier regions of a kingdom, but the name became in time a mere title of nobility, conferred by patent. As such it was first given in England by Richard II.

2. = MARCHIONESS. *Obs.*

mar'quis-ate (mär'kwĭs-ĭt), *n.* [Cf. F. *marquisat.*] The seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis; the territory governed by a marquis.

mar-quise' (mär-kēz'; *F.* mȧr'kēz'), *n.* [F. See MARQUIS; cf. MARQUEE.] **1.** The wife of a marquis; a marchioness.

2. A marquee, or tent.

3. *Jewelry.* A gem or a ring setting or bezel having the shape of the section of a double convex lens.

marquise rose. *Jewelry.* See ROSE, *n.*

mar'ram (măr'ăm), *n., or* **marram grass.** [Cf. Icel. *marālmr* sea straw, sea grass.] Beach grass; — so called chiefly in Australia.

mar'riage (măr'ĭj), *n.* [ME. *mariage*, F. *mariage*, fr. *mari* husband, L. *maritus.* See MARRY, *v. t.*] **1.** State of being married, or united to a person or persons of the opposite sex as husband or wife; also, the mutual relation of husband and wife; wedlock; abstractly, the institution whereby men and women are joined in a special kind of social and legal dependence, esp. as constituting the simplest form of *family.* Marriage is of two general types, *monogamous* and *polygamous* (polygamy itself being either *polyandrous* or *polygynous*). Monogamous marriage is the form most widely practiced and the only form generally recognized in countries affected by Christian civilization. A primitive **communal,** or **group, marriage** has been regarded as the earliest form, but it is not known to exist at the present day (cf. PUNALUAN). Among most civilized peoples marriage has been a religious rite or sacrament, though a nonreligious ritual for marriages is now generally provided for; among many savage and barbarous folks marriage by purchase or by capture of the wife is or has been in vogue (cf. FAMILY, MATRIARCHY, PATRIARCHY). Marriage effects a change of legal status, and cannot be terminated at the will of the parties under modern civilized legal systems. Legally husband and wife are at the common law for many purposes considered as one, the property rights, in particular, of the wife being mostly, temporarily or permanently, merged in those of the husband; but this has been radically changed by statute both in British and United States law, so that the wife has practically equal rights with the husband. Other legal systems vary as to this matter, some being more liberal than others. Cf. DOWER, CURTESY, PARAPHERNALIA, MANUS, POTESTAS, COMMUNITY, GANANCIAL SYSTEM, DIVORCE, FORBIDDEN DEGREES, etc.

2. Act of marrying, or rite by which the married status is effected; wedding; often, the wedding ceremony and attendant festivities or formalities. Cf. CONFARREATION; COEMPTION, 2; BA'AL MARRIAGE; BEENA MARRIAGE; LEVIRATE.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king which made a *marriage* for his son. *Matt.* xxii. 2.

3. The marriage vow or contract. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

4. Any intimate or close union.

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marl. Contraction of MARVEL. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

marl'ber-ry (mär'lbĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A small myrsinaceous tree (*Icacorea paniculata*) having handsome brown wood and dark-colored berries. It is native of Florida and the West Indies. Called also **marl-berry cherry.**

Marl-bu'ri-an (märl-bū'rĭ-ăn), *n.* A student at or graduate of Marlborough College, England.

marle. Var. of MARL, the soil; + MEDLE, medlar.

marle. Var. of MARL, marvel.

marled (märld), *p. a.* Fertilized with marl.

marl'er, *n. Dial. Eng.* a A digger of marl. b One who marls land.

mar'let, *n.* [Cf. MARTLET.] A martin or a swift. *Obs.*

mar'leys (mär'lĭz; mä'lĭz). Var. of MARLOES. *Local, Eng.*

mari grass. *Dial. Eng.* a Zigzag clover (*Trifolium medium*). b Red clover.

marlian. + MERLIN.

mar'lin (mär'lĭn), *n.* A godwit or, less often, a curlew. *Local, U. S.*

mar'line (-lĭn), *v. t. Naut.* To wind marline around; to marl.

marlinespike hitch. *Naut.* See 2d KNOT, 1.

marl'ing. Var. of MARLINE.

marl'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of (either) MARL, *v.* — **marling hitch** *Naut.* See 2d KNOT, 1.

marling-spike, marlinspike. Vars. of MARLINESPIKE.

mar'li-on (mär'lĭ-ŭn). Var. of MERLION.

mar'lock (mär'lŭk), *v. i.* To frolic; sport. *Dial. Eng.*

mar'lock, *n.* A frolic; prank; lark; trick; also, an ogle. *Dial. Eng.*

mar'loes (mär'lōz), *n. pl.* [Cf. dial. *marl* for *marble.*] Marbles. *Local, Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Mar'low, Young (mär'lō). The hero of Goldsmith's comedy "She Stoops to Conquer." He is the son of Sir Charles Marlow, and is distinguished for his excessive bashfulness with virtuous women of his own class, and his ready familiarity with domestics and women of easy virtue. See HARDCASTLE, KATE.

marl'pit', *n.* A pit where marl is dug.

marl'y, *a.* Var. of MARLI.

marl'y, *a.* [See MARLED marbled.] Marbled; spotted; variegated. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

marm (märm; mäm), *n.* Ma'am; — sometimes used in representing vulgar or dialect speech.

Mar'ma-duke (mär'mȧ-dūk), *n.* [Of unknown origin.] Masc. prop. name. [The genipap.]

marmalade box. The fruit of marmalade plum.

mar'ma-lad'y (mär'mȧ-lād'ĭ), *a.* Like marmalade. [MALADE.]

marmalet. marmelet. + MAR-

Mar-mar'ic (mär-mär'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Marmarica (now Barca) on the north coast of Africa. — **Mar-mar'i-can** (-ĭ-kăn), *a. & n. Both Obs. or Hist.*

marmaritin, *n.* [Cf. L. *marmaritis* a plant growing in marble quarries, Gr. μαρμαρίτις like marble.] A kind of drug. *Obs.*

mar'ma-tite (mär'mȧ-tīt), *n.* [From *Marmato*, a locality in Colombia.] *Min.* A ferruginous sphalerite, or zinc blende, dark brown to black in color

mar'me-los (-mē-lŏs), *n.* [Pg. *marmelo* quince.] The bel.

mar-men'nill (mär-mĕn'ĭl), *n.* [Icel.] A merman.

mar'mit (mar'mĭt), *n.* [F. *marmite.*] A pot or kettle. *Scot & Dial. Eng. Obsolete*

‖ mar'mi'ton' (mär'mē'tôn'), *n.* [F.: see MARMIT.] A scullion; an assistant to a cook.

marmole. + MORMAL.

mar'mo-lite (mär'mō-līt), *n.* [Gr μαρμαίρειν to sparkle + *-lite.*] *Min.* A thin, laminated serpentine, usually pale green.

marmolle. + MORMAL. [*Scot.*]

mar'mor. *n.* [L.] Marble. *Obs.*

‖Mar'mor An'cy-ra'num (mär'mŏr ăn'sĭ-rā'nŭm). [L., lit., marble of Ancyra.] *Class. Antiq.* = ANCYRENE INSCRIPTION.

mar'mor-ate (mär'mŏr-āt), *v. t.* To cover with, or to make like, marble. — **mar'mor-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Both Obs. or R.*

mar-mor're-al-ly, *adv.* of MARMOREAL. See -LY. [*Obs.*]

mar-mo're-ous, *a.* Marmoreal.

mar-mor'ic (mär-mŏr'ĭk), *a.* [*marmor* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to marble.

mar'mor-ize (mär'mŏr-īz). Var. of MARMARIZE. — **mar'mor-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*

mar'mo-ro'sis (mär'mō-rō'sĭs). Var. of MARMAROSIS.

mar'mor-tin'to (mär'mŏr-tĭn'tō), *n.* [It. *marmo* marble + *tinto* colored.] An 18th-century Italian process for giving walls, ceilings, etc., a marblelike appearance.

Mar-mo'sa (mär-mō'sȧ), *n.* [NL. See MARMOSET.] *Zool* A genus including certain of the mouse opossums. — **mar'mose** (mar'mōs), *n.*

mar'mo-sit'i-cal, a. Pert to, or like, a marmoset. *Obs.*

Mar'moth (mär'mŏth; -mōth). *Bib.*

marmot squirrel. A ground squirrel, or spermophile.

mar'motte oil. See OIL, *Table I*

marmouset. + MARMOSET.

mar'mo-zet'. Var. of MARMOSET *Rare.*

marmulade. + MARMALADE.

marmuset. + MARMOSET.

Mar'ner. Si'las (sī'lăs mär'nẽr). The hero of George Eliot's novel of that name, a poor handloom weaver, whose life has been wrecked by a false accusation of theft, but who is rescued from despair by mutual affection between him and a baby girl he finds by chance.

maro. + MARROW, companion.

ma'ro (mȧ'rō), *n.* [Tahitian.] A loin cloth. *Society Islands*

marockin. + MAROQUIN

ma-ron', *n.* [OF. (Rabelais) *marron*; cf. It. *marrone*, LL. *marrones*, pl.] A mountain guide or chair man. *Obs.*

ma-rone', + MAROON.

Mar'o-ne'an (mär'ō-nē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Maroneus.*] Of or pertaining to Maronea (now Marona), a town of Thrace anciently famous for its wine.

maroner + MARINER.

Ma-ro'ni-an (mȧ-rō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Maro, Maronis*, family name of Vergil + *-ian.*] Vergilian *Obs.*

Mar'o-nist, *n.* A Vergilian student or scholar *Obs.*

ma-roon'. Var. of MARRON.

ma-roon'er, *n.* A buccaneer or pirate; maroon; one who maroons.

maroquin, *a* [F.] Morocco. *Obs.* — *n.* Morocco leather. *Obs.*

‖ ma'rotte' (mȧ'rŏt'), *n.* [F.] A fool's bauble.

marouh, marowe. + MARROW.

Mar-pe'si-an, *a.* [L. *Marpessius*, fr. *Marpessus*, a mountain in Paros.] Parian *Obs.*

Mar-pes'sa (mär-pĕs'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. Μάρπησσα.] See IDAS.

Mar'plot' (mär'plŏt'), **Mar'tin.** A blundering but good-natured meddler in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy of "The Busybody" and its sequel "Marplot."

marq. *Abbr.* Marquis.

marque. + MARK.

‖ mar-qués' (mär-kās'), *n.* [Sp.] A marquis [MARQUIS.]

mar'quess (mär'kwĕs). Var. of **mar'que-te-rie** (mär'kĕ-tē-rĭ). Var. of MARQUETRY.

‖ mar'que-teur' (mär'kĕ-tûr'), *n.* [F.] A maker of marquetry.

mar'quis-al (mär'kwĭs-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a marquis.

marquisate. + MARCASITE.

mar'quis-dom (mär'kwĭs-dŭm), *n.* A marquisate. *Rare.*

mar'quis-ess, *n.* [*marquis* + *-ess.*] A marchioness. *Obs.*

mar'qui-si'na, *n.* [It. *marchesina*, dim. of *marchesa* marchioness.] A marchesa *Obs.*

Mar'quis of Queens'bur-y rules (kwēnz' bĕr-ĭ) [After the eighth *Marquis of Queensbury* (1844–1900), a patron of boxing.] A code of rules governing prize fights, formulated about 1866 by J. G. Chambers of the Amateur Athletic Club, England.

marquisette, *n. t.* [F. (Cotgrave) *marquisotte* in the phrase *barbe faite à la marquisotte*] To shave off (the beard) all but the mustache. *Obs.*

mar'quis-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

marouh scale or **tri'an-gle** (mär'kwoiz). [After the inventor, *Marquois*, of London, in the 18th century.] *Surv.* A kind of scale or triangle for facilitating the drawing of equidistant parallel lines.

mar'ra (mär'ȧ; mär'ȧ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of MARROW, match

Mar'ra. + MARAH.

mar-ra'no (mȧ-rä'nō), *n.* [Sp.] *Medieval Sp. Hist.* A Christianized Jew or Moor, esp. one who professed Christianity only to escape persecution. — **mar'ra-nism** (mär'ȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* — **mar'ra-nize** (-nīz), *v. t.*

mar'rass. + MARISH.

marre. + MAR.

marred (märd), *pret. & p. p.* of MAR, *v.* — **marred'ness,** *n.*

mar'ree (mär'ē), *n.* A mere, or Maori war club.

marrement, *n.* [*mar*, v. + *-ment.*] Affliction. *Obs.* [mars.]

mar'rer (mär'ẽr), *n.* One who mars.

mar'reys. + MARISH.

mar'ri-a-ble (mär'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *mariable.*] Marriageable.

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5. Maritage. *Obs. or Hist.*

6. In bezique, pinochle, and similar card games, the combination of a king and queen of the same suit. If of the trump suit, it is called a *royal marriage.*

Syn.—MARRIAGE, MATRIMONY, WEDLOCK, WEDDING. *Marriage* and *matrimony* may alike refer to the relation between married persons or to the state into which they enter; as, "There was a *marriage* in Cana of Galilee" (*John* ii. 1); "the form of solemnization of *matrimony*" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); "*Marriage* is honorable in all" (*Heb.* xiii. 4); "the holy estate of *matrimony*" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*). MARRIAGE is the word in common use; MATRIMONY is somewhat formal or conventional, and occasionally has a half-humorous suggestion. *Marriage* (not *matrimony*) is also used of the act or ceremony. WEDLOCK is archaic, poetical, or legal for *marriage* or (esp.) *matrimony*; WEDDING denotes the nuptial ceremony or (esp.) festivities; as, "the holy state of *wedlock*" (By. Horsley); born in *wedlock*; "great store of *wedding* cheer" (*Shak.*); *wedding* ring, cake, presents. See MATRIMONIAL.

marriage of convenience, a marriage contracted primarily for the advantages arising out of it, such as keeping an estate in a family, the acquisition of wealth or social position, etc., rather than because of mutual affection. — **m.,** *or* **wedding, of the Adriatic,** an ancient ceremony at Venice, said to have been instituted after the victory of the Venetians over the Imperial fleet in 1177, on the gift of a gold ring by Pope Alexander III. to the doge as a token of the city's dominion over the sea. It was celebrated annually on Ascension Day, the doge casting a consecrated ring into the sea from the bucentaur, or state barge, with the words, "Desponsamus te, mare, in signum veri perpetuique dominii" (We wed thee, O sea, in sign of a true and perpetual dominion), as a token that the sea was subject to Venice "as a bride is to her husband." The Venetians called the ceremony the "sposalizio del mare," i. e., "espousal of the sea."

mar'riage-a-ble (măr'ĭj-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit for, or capable of, marriage; of an age at which marriage is allowable. — **mar'riage-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **mar'riage-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

marriage brokage. The negotiation, for a consideration, of marriage contracts; also, the consideration so paid. A contract for such negotiation is void at common law.

marriage broker. One who conducts the business of marriage brokage; a schatchen.

marriage flight. The flight of a young queen bee from the hive to meet one of the males, or drones, in the air.

marriage settlement. *Law.* **a** A settlement of property in view, and in consideration, of marriage. **b** A settlement of property between husband and wife for the benefit of the wife. See SETTLEMENT.

mar'ried (măr'ĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of MARRY. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Being in the state of matrimony; wedded; as, a *married* man or woman. **b** Of or pertaining to marriage, esp. the marriage state; connubial; as, *married* happiness.

mar'ron' (*F.* mȧ'rôN'), *n.* [F. See MAROON, *a.*] **1.** The large sweet European chestnut, much used in fancy cooking and confectionery. *Obs., exc. as French.* When candied they are known as ‖ **mar'rons' gla'cés'** (mȧ'rôN' glȧ'sā'). **2.** = MAROON, the color.

3. A maroon, or explosive shell. See 5th MAROON, 2.

mar'row (măr'ō), *n.* [ME. *marouh, marowe, mary,* AS. *mearg, mearh;* akin to OS. *marg,* D. *merg,* G. *mark,* OHG. *marg, marag,* Icel. *mergr,* Sw. *merg,* Dan. *marv,* Russ. *mozg,* Skr. *majjan.*] **1.** *Anat.* A highly vascular, soft tissue which fills the cavities of most bones; the medulla. It is of two varieties, yellow and red. The former, found in the cavities of long bones, contains about 95 per cent of fat. Red marrow, found in the cancellous tissue of various bones, contains little fat and is supposed to be a place where red blood corpuscles are formed. The so-called *spinal marrow* is the spinal cord.

2. Taken as the type of: **a** The choicest of food. **b** The seat or source of animal vigor or health. **c** The inmost, best, or essential part; the essence; the best part.

> It takes from our achievements . . .
> The pith and *marrow* of our attribute. *Shak.*

3. [*cap.*, with *the*] A book, the full title of which is "The Marrow of Modern Divinity," an exposition of evangelical doctrines, published in 1645 by E. F. (? Edward Fisher, an English Puritan) and reprinted in 1718, when it became the occasion of a prolonged controversy (**Marrow controversy**) and was condemned in the Church of Scotland as heterodox by the General Assembly in 1720;—chiefly used adjectively; as, *Marrow* men or *Marrowmen*; *Marrow* Kirk or *Marrowkirk,* the Secession Church, the founders of which, the Erskines, dissented from the judgment of the Assembly.

4. Pith; also, the pulp of a fruit. *Obs.*

mar'row, *v. t.;* MAR'ROWED (măr'ōd); MAR'ROW-ING. To fill with or as with marrow, or fat; to glut.

mar'row-bone' (-bōn'), *n.* **1.** A bone containing marrow, esp. in sufficient quantity to be used in cookery. Also used fig., as for the gist or pith of something.

2. Hence, *Slang or Jocular:* **a** Usually in *pl.*, knee bones or knees; as, to get down on one's *marrowbones,* i. e., to kneel. **b** *pl.* Crossbones. **c** *pl.* Fists. *Slang, Eng.*

marrow cell. *Anat.* One of a type of amœboid mononuclear neutrophile cells characteristic of bone marrow.

mar'row-fat' (măr'ō-făt'), *n., or* **marrowfat pea.** One of a group of tall-growing late varieties of pea having large, rich-flavored seeds; also, a plant or seed of this type.

marrow squash. Any of several fine-grained, ovoid varieties of squash. See VEGETABLE MARROW.

mar'row-y (măr'ō-ĭ), *a.* Full of marrow; pithy. "*Marrowy* books and pictures." *Holmes.*

Mar-ru'bi-um (mȧ-rōō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World mints having wrinkled, often tomentose, leaves and small white or purple flowers in dense axillary clusters, the corolla tube included, the nutlets rounded at apex. *M. vulgare* is the common horehound.

mar'ry (măr'ĭ; *dial.* mȧr'ĭ), *interj.* [From the name of the Virgin *Mary.*] Indeed! in truth!—a term chiefly of asseveration or surprise. *Archaic or Sect. & Dial. Eng.*

mar'ry (măr'ĭ), *v. t.;* MAR'RIED (-ĭd); MAR'RY-ING. [ME. *marien,* F. *marier,* L. *maritare,* fr. *maritus* husband, perh. fr. *mas, maris,* a male. Cf. MALE, MARITAL.] **1.** To unite in wedlock or matrimony; to perform the ceremony of joining as man and wife; to constitute husband and wife according to the laws or customs of the place.

2. To join (a man) to a woman as his wife, or (a woman) to a man as her husband;—used indifferently of either.

> Wisdom *married* to immortal verse. *Wordsworth.*

3. To dispose of in wedlock; to give (a man or woman) in marriage;—said esp. of a parent or guardian.

> Mæcenas took the liberty to tell him that he must either *marry* his daughter to Agrippa or take away his life. *Bacon.*

4. To take as husband or wife; to wed.

5. Fig., to unite in the closest and dearest relation.

> Turn, O backsliding children, saith the Lord, for I am *married* unto you. *Jer.* iii. 14.

6. *Naut.* **a** To join (two ropes) end to end so that they will run through a block without jamming at the joint. **b** To place (two ropes) alongside of each other so that they may be grasped and hauled on at the same time.

to marry over a broomstick, to marry by a mock or quasi ceremony in which both parties jump over a broomstick.

> This woman in Gerrard-street here had been *married* very young, *over the broomstick* (as we say). *Dickens*

mar'ry, *v. i.* To enter into the conjugal or connubial state; to take a husband or a wife; to wed.

marrying man, a man disposed to marry. *Colloq.*

Mars (märz), *n.* [L. *Mars,* gen. *Martis,* archaic *Mavors,* gen. *Mavortis.*] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* The god of war, in which character he was also regarded as protector of the fields against hostile aliens and as leader of militant colonists. He was identified with the Greek *Ares,* and hence associated in cult with Venus. The chief festivals of Mars occurred in March (the month named for him) and included the *Agonium Martiale, Equiria,* and *Tubilustrium;* the October festivals, *Armilustrium* and *Equus October,* were also in his honor (cf. QUIRINUS), as was the *lustrum* (which see). In Rome the *Campus Martius* was the seat of the most ancient and famous altar of Mars. Cf. AMBARVALIA, BELLONA, DI, SALII.

2. *Astron.* One of the planets of the solar system, conspicuous for the redness of its light. Symbol, ♂. It is the fourth in order from the sun, or the next beyond the earth, having a diameter of about 4,200 miles, a period of 687 days, and a mean distance of 141,000,000 miles from the sun. The least distance of Mars from the earth is 35,000,000 miles, as in 1909 and 1924. It has two small satellites, **Deimos** and **Phobos.** The physical conditions on Mars bear some resemblance to those on the earth, but it is now considered that the dark regions are not oceans, but areas of vegetation. The atmosphere of Mars must be exceedingly rare—perhaps like that surrounding the summits of the Himalayas. The inclination of the planet's axis to the plane of its orbit indicates seasons similar to those of the earth. As the Martian spring approaches, a network of straight, threadlike markings, popularly called **canals,** begins to develop in the planet's surface. No astronomer regards them as filled with water; some think they are volcanic or other surface cracks, along which a straggling vegetation renders the markings obvious; others regard the vegetation, periodically renewed, as evidence of irrigation on a large scale, and so evidencing the work of intelligent beings.

3. *Alchemy.* Iron.

4. *Her.* Gules, in blazoning by planets. *Obs.*

Mar-sa'la (mär-sä'lä), *n.* Also **Mar-sal'la** (-säl'lä). [It., fr. *Marsala,* in Sicily.] A strong wine of good bouquet and keeping quality, made in the vicinity of Marsala, Sicily. Its color, strength, and sweetness vary with the evaporated must and spirit with which it is treated.

Mars brown (märz). A yellowish brown pigment whose color is due to iron oxide.

Mars-de'ni-a (märz-dē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after W. *Marsden,* English author.] *Bot.* A genus of asclepiadaceous climbing shrubs containing numerous tropical species. They have small greenish purple flowers, the crown of the corolla composed of five flat scales united at base to the androecium. *M. tenacissima* yields jetee fiber and *M. tinctoria* a kind of indigo. The latex of some species is a violent poison.

‖ **Mar'se'illais'** (mär'sĕ'yĕz'), *a. m.* [F.] Of or pert. to
‖ **Mar'se'illaise'** (-yâz'), *a. f.* } Marseilles, in France, or its inhabitants.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Marseilles.—**Marseillaise hymn,** the Marseillaise.

Mar'se'illaise' (mär'sĕ'yāz'; *E.* mär'sĕ-lāz'), *n.* Sometimes **Mar'se'illais'.** The national song of republican France. It was composed in 1792, by Rouget de l'Isle, an officer at Strasburg. In Paris it was sung for the first time by the band of men who came from Marseilles to aid in the revolution of August 10, 1792, whence the name.

mar-seilles' (mär-sālz'), *n.* Any of certain fabrics formed of two series of threads interlacing and forming double cloth, usually woven in diamond figures, sometimes ribbed or striped;—so named because first made in Marseilles.

marsh (märsh), *n.* [ME. *mersch,* AS. *mersc, merisc,* fr. *mere* lake. See MERE pool; cf. MARISH, MORASS.] **1.** A tract of soft wet land, commonly covered partly or wholly with water; a fen; swamp; morass.

2. A meadow that remains green through the dry season. *Tasmania.*

mar'shal (mär'shăl), *n.* [ME. *mareschal,* OF. *mareschal,* F. *maréchal,* LL. *mariscalcus,* fr. OHG. *marah-scalc* (G. *marschall*); *marah* horse + *scalc* servant (akin to AS. *scealc,* Goth. *skalks*). F. *maréchal* signifies, a marshal, and a farrier. See MARE horse; cf. SENESCHAL.] **1.** Orig., one who had the care of horses, esp. the treatment of their diseases, shoeing, etc.; hence, a groom; farrier. *Obs.*

2. A military commander or general. *Obs.*, exc.: **a** Short for FIELD MARSHAL. **b** A general officer of the highest rank in various foreign armies;—often prefixed to the name as a title; as, *Marshal* Ney.

3. A high official in the household of a medieval king, prince, or noble, usually having charge of the military affairs; hence, any of various royal household officers of high rank, charged with the arrangement of ceremonies, the conduct of operations, or the like; as, specif.: The English officer now called the Earl Marshal; also, a similar high official in Scotland whose office became extinct in 1716.

4. One who regulates rank and order at a feast or other assembly, directs the order of procession, and the like.

5. An officer of a British law court, in charge of prisoners, and sometimes keeper of a prison. *Obs.*

6. Any of various officers having police duties of one kind or another; as: **a** An officer of a court charged with the custody of prisoners, etc. *Obs.* **b** *U. S. Law.* (1) A ministerial officer, appointed for each judicial district of the United States, to execute the process of the courts of the United States and perform various duties similar to those of a sheriff. (2) In some cities, a law officer intrusted with certain duties, such as serving the process of justices' courts, etc., as in the city of New York. **c** A provost marshal. *Obs.* **d** *Naut.* An officer charged with the punishment of offenders. *Obs.*

7. a Either of two officials in an English university, acting as messengers, etc., to the vice chancellor. **b** The chief of the proctors' attendants. *Oxf. E. D.*

8. Short for KNIGHT MARSHAL, etc.

9. [*cap.*] See EARL MARSHAL.

marshal at arms, a sergeant at arms.—**M. of the Admiralty,** an officer of the former British High Court of Admiralty and now of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, among whose duties are the execution of the processes and orders of the court, the arrest of persons and vessels, and attendance on the judge with the silver oar, the emblem of maritime jurisdiction.—**M. of the King's** (*or* **Queen's**) **Bench,** formerly the title of the officer who had the custody of the King's (or Queen's) Bench Prison in Southwark.—**M. of the King's** (*or* **Queen's**) **house.** = KNIGHT MARSHAL.

mar'shal, *v. t.;* MAR'SHALED (mär'shăld) or MAR'SHALLED; MAR'SHAL-ING or MAR'SHAL-LING. **1.** To tend or doctor (a horse) as farrier or groom. *Obs.*

2. To dispose in order, esp. military or ceremonious order; to arrange in a certain or suitable manner; as, to *marshal* troops or an army; to *marshal* one's arguments.

3. To usher, direct, guide, or lead.

> Thou *mayshalest* me the way that I was going. *Shak.*

4. Specif.: **a** *Her.* To dispose in due order, as the different quarterings on an escutcheon. **b** *Com. & Law.* To arrange, or fix the order of (assets), with reference to their liability or availability for payment of obligations; to arrange, or fix the order of (creditors), with reference to their priority. **c** *Railroads.* To arrange (cars) in their proper order for distribution or make-up in a train.

mar'shal, *v. i.* To take form or order, as in martial array.

mar'shal-cy (mär'shăl-sĭ), *n.* [See MARSHALSEA, MARSHAL.] **1.** Farriery. *Obs.*

2. Rank or position of a marshal.

3. The force a marshal commands. *Obs.*

Mar'shal-sea (-sē), *n., or* **Court of Marshalsea.** [ME. *marschalcie,* OF. *mareschaucie.* See MARSHAL, *n.*] A court (abolished in 1849) held before the steward and the knight marshal (later before a barrister appointed by the knight marshal) of the royal household to administer justice between the king's domestic servants, and later with a wider jurisdiction. Also, a prison in Southwark under charge of the knight marshal, abolished in 1842. *Eng.*

marsh deer. A large deer (*Odocoileus dichotomus,* syn. *O. paludosus*) found from Brazil to Argentina. It is reddish brown with blackish legs, and has large rugose regularly forked antlers.

marsh elder. a The guelder-rose or cranberry tree. **b** In the United States, a maritime ambrosiaceous shrub (*Iva frutescens*) growing in salt marshes.

marsh fern. A common shield fern (*Dryopteris thelypteris*), having pinnatifid fronds with pinnæ of uniform size.

marsh foxtail. A kind of foxtail grass (*Alopecurus geniculatus*) found in wet places. It is widely distributed in North America, Europe, and Asia.

marsh gas. Methane.

marsh grass. Any coarse grass common in marshes; specif., any of several species of *Spartina,* esp. *S. juncea,* abundant in hay from salt meadows in the eastern United States.

marsh harrier. A harrier (*Circus æruginosus*) widely distributed in the Old World, but now nearly exterminated in England. It is largely brown above, with the wings and tail marked with gray and black.



Marsh Harrier.

Marriage Act. See *deceased wife's sister bill,* under DECEASED.

marriage bawd. Also **marriage broker.** A matchmaker. *Obs.*

marriage brokerage. = MARRIAGE BROKAGE.

marriage favor *or* **favour.** A favor of white ribbons, or a bunch of white flowers, worn at a wedding.

marriage lines. A certificate of marriage. *Colloq.*

marriage portion. Property or dowry given to a bride, as by parents.

mar'ri-er (măr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One [who marries.]

mar'ri-ner. † MARINER.

mar'rish. † MARISH. [MARROT.]

mar'rock (măr'ŭk). Var. of MARON.

marron. Var. of MAROON.

marroquin. † MAROQUIN.

mar'rot (măr'ŭt), *n.* An auk, guillemot, or puffin. *Local, Eng.*

mar-ron'fle, *a.* [F. *marouflé.*] Vagabond. *Obs.*

mar'row (măr'ō; mȧr'-), *n.* [ME. *maru, maro.*] A companion or mate; a match or equal; one of a pair; a spouse or lover. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mar'row, *a.* [Fr. MARROW companion.] Matching; corresponding. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mar'row, *v. t. & i.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To match; join; associate. [ship; marry.]

2. To associate in companionship; to espouse. [TIAL.]

mar'rowed (măr'ōd), *a.* Having marrow; fat. *Rare.*

mar'row-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

mar'row-less, *a.* See -LESS.

marrow pea. A marrowfat.

mar-rube' (mȧ-rōōb'), *n.* [See MARRUBIUM.] Horehound. *Obs. or U. S.*

Mar'ru-cin'i-an (măr'ōō-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. [*Colloq.*]

mar'ry, *n.* Act of marrying.

mar'ry-muffe', *n.* A coarse clothing material, or a garment made of it; —also used in scorn interjectionally. *Obs.*

Mars. † MARCH, the month.

Mar'sa-na (mär'sȧ-nȧ). *D. Bib.*

mar'schal. † MARSHAL.

marse (märs; mas), *n.* Negro corrupt. of MASTER;—formerly used by slaves.

Mar-seilles' soap (mär-sālz'). A kind of soap essentially the same as Castile soap.

mar-sel'la. Var. of MARCELLA.

Mar-se'na (mär-sē'nȧ; mär'sē-nȧ). *Bib.*

‖ **Mars gra'vi-or sub pa'ce la'tet.** [L.] A severer war lies hidden under peace. [TIAL.]

mar'shal. † MARECHAL, MARSHAL.

mar'shal-ate (mär'shăl-āt), *n.* Government by a marshal; specif. [*cap.*], the term of Marshal MacMahon as President of France (1873–79).

mar'shal-er, mar'shal-ler, *n.* One who marshals. [wife.]

mar'shal-ess, *n.* A marshal's

Marshal Forward. [G. *Marschall Vorwärts.*] Field Marshal von Blücher (1742–1819);—allnding to his rapid movements in the campaign of 1813.

mar'shalled, mar'shal-ler, etc. Var. of MARSHALED, etc.

Mar'shall's valve gear (mär'-shălz). See VALVE GEAR.

mar'shal-man (-shăl-măn), *n.* A marshal, or a marshal's man.

mar'shal-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

Mar'shal Niel'. Var. of MARECHAL NIEL.

mar'shal-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

marsh asphodel. The bog asphodel. [ER.

marsh'bank'er. † MOSSBUNKER.

marsh bass (bȧs). The largemouth black bass. *Local, U. S.*

marsh beet. The sea lavender.

marsh beetle The cat-tail.

marsh bellflower. A small-flowered American bellflower (*Campanula aparinoides*) found commonly in marshes.

marsh bent, *or* **marsh bent grass.** Redtop or florin. [herry. *U.S.*]

marsh berry. The small cran-

marsh blackbird. A red-winged blackbird. [BUNKER.]

marsh'bunk'er. Var. of MOSS-

marsh buttercup. Any gentianaceous plant of the genus *Villarsia. Australia.*

marsh centaury. A small European gentianaceous bog plant (*Cicendia filiformis*).

marsh cinquefoil. See COMARUM.

marsh clover. The buck bean.

marsh cress. A yellow-flowered cress (*Rorippa palustris*) found in wet places in Europe and the United States.

marsh crocodile. The mugger.

marsh daisy. The plant thrift.

marsh fever. Malarial fever; malaria. [WISP.

marsh'-fire', *n.* Will-o'-the-

marsh'fish', *n.* The bowfin. *Local, U. S.* [CINQUEFOIL.

marsh fivefinger. = MARSH

marsh'flow'er (märsh'flou'ẽr), *n.* The floating heart.

marsh frog. The pickerel frog.

marsh gentian. The lungflower.

marsh gillyflower. Ragged robin.

marsh goose. a The graylag. *Local, Eng.* **b** Hutchins's goose. *Local, U. S.*

marsh hare. A small hare (*Lepus palustris*) that is found in marshy places along the coast of the United States from North Carolina to Florida. It is slightly

marsh hawk. **a** A widely distributed American hawk or harrier (*Circus hudsonius*) similar to the European hen harrier. It frequents open or marshy regions and feeds largely on frogs, snakes, and small mammals, and is not destructive of poultry. The adult male is bluish ash color above and chiefly white below. The female is streaked blackish brown and tawny. Both have a white rump. **b** The marsh harrier. *Local, Eng.*

marsh hen. **a** Any of various birds of the rail family, as the king rail, the clapper rail, the Florida gallinule, and the American coot. *U. S.* **b** The moor hen. *Local, Eng.*

marsh mallow, *or, esp. in sense* 2. **marsh'mal'low** (marsh'măl'ō), *n.* [AS. *merscmealwe.* See MARSH, MALLOW.] **1.** A European perennial malvaceous herb (*Althæa officinalis*) naturalized in the eastern United States. It is densely velvety-pubescent, with ovate leaves and pink racemose flowers. The mucilaginous root is used in confectionery, also in medicine as a demulcent.

2. A confection in the form of a sweetened paste, made from the root of the marsh mallow; also, a similar confection made from gum arabic or gelatin, confectioners' sugar, and white of egg.

marsh marigold. A perennial ranunculaceous plant (*Caltha palustris*) native of swamps in Europe and North America, with simple, nearly orbicular leaves, and bright yellow flowers resembling buttercups. In the United States, where it is frequently eaten as a pot herb, it is generally called *cowslip.* See COWSLIP.



Marsh Marigold, reduced.

marsh pennywort. Any apiaceous plant of the genus *Hydrocotyle* or the allied genus *Centella.* They are low herbs with roundish leaves, growing in wet places.

marsh rosemary. **a** The sea lavender. **b** The moorwort.

marsh tea. An ericaceous shrub (*Ledum palustre*) of boreal regions. It differs from the Labrador tea (*L. grœnlandicum*) by its linear leaves, which possess acrid narcotic properties, an infusion of them having been used to destroy parasites or vermin.

Marsh test. [Discovered in 1836 by James *Marsh* of Edinburgh.] *Anal. Chem.* A very delicate test for arsenic. The solution to be tested is introduced into a flask in which hydrogen is being generated by the action of sulphuric acid on zinc. Arsenic, if present, is evolved with the hydrogen in the form of arsine, AsH_3, which can be recognized by the bluish flame and garlic odor which it produces in burning with the hydrogen at the end of the outlet tube, also by the metallic stain (**arsenic mirror**) formed on the walls of this tube when it is heated, or on a cold porcelain surface held in the burning gases. Antimony also gives reactions with this test, but the stains produced by it on porcelain appear sooty and do not dissolve in hypochlorite solutions as the arsenic stains do; further, antimony stains in the tube are much less easily volatilized than those of arsenic.

marsh treader. Any of certain elongated heteropterous insects of the family Hydrometridæ, so called because they frequent marshes, crawling about over the soft mud.

marsh'wort' (märsh'wûrt'), *n.* **a** The small cranberry. **b** A European apiaceous plant (*Helosciadium nodiflorum*).

marsh wren. Any of several wrens of the American genera *Cistothorus* and *Telmatodytes* frequenting marshes. The long-billed marsh wren (*T. palustris*) of the eastern United States is the best-known.

marsh'y (mär'shĭ), *a.*; MARSH'I-ER (-shĭ-ẽr); MARSH'I-EST. **1.** Resembling a marsh; wet; boggy; fenny.

2. Pertaining to, or produced in, marshes; as, a *marshy* weed.



Long-billed Marsh Wren (*Telmatodytes palustris*). 1/5

Mar-sil'e-a (mär-sĭl'ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Luigi Ferdinando *Marsigli*, an Italian naturalist.] *Bot.* A widely distributed genus of small aquatic plants with elongated rootstocks and slender-petioled 4-foliolate fronds, bearing the bean-shaped sporocarps near their bases. *M. drummondii*, of Australia, is the nardoo.

☞ *Marsilea* is to be preferred by priority to *Marsilia.*

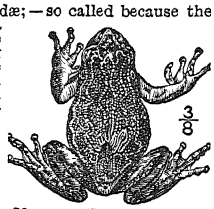
Mar-sil'e-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of heterosporous pteridophytic plants constituting with the Salviniaceæ the order Salviniales. They are slender aquatic or marsh herbs bearing filiform or 4-foliolate fronds and sporocarps containing both microspores and megaspores. There are two genera, *Marsilea*, the type, and *Pilularia.* — **mar-sil'e-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mar'si-po-bran'chi-a (mär'sĭ-pō-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ) } *n. pl.* [NL.; **Mar'si-po-bran'chi-a'ta** (-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tȧ) } Gr. μάρσιπος a pouch + βράγχιον a gill.] *Zoöl.* The Cyclostomata (lampreys and hagfishes). — **mar'si-po-branch'** (mär'sĭ-pō-brăŋk'), *a. & n.* — **mar'si-po-bran'chi-ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*

Mars orange. A pigment made by precipitating certain iron salts with alkali, and afterward calcining.

mar-su'pi-al (mär-sū'pĭ-ăl), *a.* [See MARSUPIALIA.] **a** Having a pouch for carrying the young; of or pert. to the Marsupialia. **b** Of, pert. to, or resembling, a marsupium.

marsupial bones, *Zoöl.*, a pair of small bones that support the walls of the pouch in many marsupials and in the monotremes. They probably correspond to the epipubic bones of certain reptiles and amphibians. — **m. frog,** any of several species of South American tree frogs of the genus *Nototrema* of the family Hylidæ; — so called because the females have on their back a pouch in which they carry the eggs and in which the young pass a part or the whole of the tadpole stage. — **marsupial mole,** an Australian marsupial (*Notoryctes typhlops*), superficially similar to the true moles. — **m. wolf,** the Tasmanian wolf.



Marsupial Frog (*Nototrema marsupiatum*) 3/8

mar-su'pi-al (mär-sū'pĭ-ăl), *n.* One of the Marsupialia.

Mar-su'pi-a'li-a (-ā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *marsupium* a pouch, bag, purse, Gr. μαρσύπιον, dim. of μάρσυπος, μαρσίπος.] *Zoöl.* An order comprising the lowest existing mammals except the monotremes. It contains the kangaroos, wombats, bandicoots, opossums, etc. With few exceptions, they develop no placenta, and have a pouch on the abdomen of the female containing the teats and serving to carry the young, which are born in a comparatively undeveloped condition. Among other more or less constant characters are the numerous teeth (often over 44), few or none of which are preceded by functional milk teeth, the double uterus and vagina, the location of the scrotum in front of the penis, and the small brain characteristic of relatively low types. The order, which comprises a great variety of forms, both herbivorous and carnivorous, varying much in structure and habits, is divided into the suborders Diprotodontia and Polyprotodontia. Marsupials (except the American opossums and the genus *Cænolestes*) are now found only in the Australian region, but were once widely distributed.

mar-su'pi-um (mär-sū'pĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -PIA (-ȧ). [L., a pouch.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** An abdominal pouch formed by a fold of the skin and inclosing the mammary glands of monotremes and most marsupials. **b** Any analogous structure in lower animals, as fishes, crustaceans, etc., for inclosing or carrying eggs or young. **c** The pecten of the eye of a bird or reptile.

Mar'sy-as (mär'sĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μαρσύας.] *Gr. Myth.* Probably a Phrygian god of nature, resembling Pan. In Greek myth, Athena having cast away the flute because it distorted her face to play it, Marsyas took it up and challenged Apollo to a contest of flute with lyre. Apollo won only by adding his voice to the music of the strings. For his presumption Apollo punished Marsyas by flaying him alive, the river Marsyas being formed from his blood.

The myth of Athena and *Marsyas* was dear to Athenian pride; it was to them the constant symbol of the select superiority of their own artistic instinct, and of their revolt against barbaric license. *J. E. Harrison*

Mars yellow. A pigment prepared by the precipitation of certain iron salts with alkali.

mart (märt), *n.* [D. *markt. Oxf. E. D.* See MARKET.] **1.** A fair. *Obs.*

2. A market.

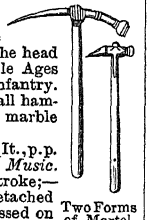
Where has commerce such a *mart* . . . as London? *Cowper*

3. Traffic; bargaining; also, a bargain. *Obs. Shak.*

mar'tel (mär'tĕl), *n.* [F. *martel, marteau*, hammer, a dim. of L. *martulus* hammer.] **1.** A hammer, esp. as used in war. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. [*cap.*] Lit., the Hammer; — surname of Charles, Duke of Austrasia, alluding to the defeat he inflicted on the Saracens near Tours, France, in 732.

‖ mar'tel'-de-fer' (mär'tĕl'dẽ-fâr'), *n.* [OF., hammer of iron.] A weapon like a hammer, usually having one side of the head pointed, used by horsemen in the Middle Ages to break armor; also, a like weapon of infantry.



Two Forms of Martel-de-fer.

mar'te-line (mär'tē-lĭn), *n.* [F.] A small hammer, with the peen pointed, used by marble workers and sculptors.

‖ mar'tel-la'to (mär'tĕl-lä'tō), *a. & adv.* [It., p.p. of *martellare* to strike. Cf. MARTEL, *n.*] *Music.* With an abrupt and distinctly marked stroke; — said of violin notes that are given a detached effect by a pause of the bow while pressed on the string, and of similar pianoforte notes.

Mar-tel'lo tow'er (mär-tĕl'ō). [It. *martello* hammer, prob. substituted for *mortella* tower, from Cape Mortella in Corsica, where such a tower resisted an English fleet in 1794.] *Fort.* A circular masonry fort, usually on the seacoast, with a gun or guns on the top mounted so as to be fired in any direction; — called also *martello.*

mar'ten (mär'tĕn), *n.* [ME. *martern, martrin*, marten's fur, marten, OF. *martrine*, fr. *martrin*, a., of the marten, F. *martre, marte*, of Teutonic origin; cf. G. *marder*, OHG. *mardar*, akin to AS. *mearð*, Icel. *mörðr.* Cf. FOUMART.]

1. Any of several slender-bodied carnivorous mammals of the genus *Mustela*, considerably larger than the weasels, and of somewhat arboreal habits. The tail is rather long and the under fur very fine. They are gray or brown above and usually ligter-colored below. The name belongs esp. to the pine marten (*M. martes*) and stone or beech marten (*M. foina*) of Europe and Asia, and to the American sable (*M. americana*), called also *pine marten.* It is extended to the much larger and darker-colored fisher (*M. pennanti*). See SABLE.

2. The fur of a marten, more often called *sable.*

3. Any marsupial of the genus *Phascogale. Australia.*

mar'tens-ite (mär'tĕnz-īt), *n.* [After Prof. A. *Martens*, German metallurgist.] *Metal.* A hard brittle substance, of the nature of a solid solution, consisting of iron with 2 per cent or less of carbon, and forming the chief constituent of quenched steel. The variety which corresponds in composition to pearlite (containing .9 per cent carbon) is called *hardenite.* — **mar'ten-sit'ic** (mär'tĕn-zĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Mar'tha (mär'thȧ), *n.* [L. *Martha*, fr. Gr. Μάρθα, prob. of Aramaic origin.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Marthe* (märt); It. & Sp. *Marta* (mär'tä); Pg. & D. *Martha* (mär'tä); G. *Martha* (-tä), *Marthe* (-tē). — Dim. *Mat, Matty, Pat, Patty.*

2. *Bib.* Sister of Lazarus and Mary, and friend of Jesus, mentioned in Luke x. 40 as one cumbered with much serving, in contrast to Mary, who heard Jesus' word.

3. *G.* **Mar'the** (mär'tĕ) The shrewd friend of Margaret in Goethe's "Faust," to whom Mephistopheles pretends to make love to promote the affair of Faust and Margaret.

mar'tial (mär'shăl), *a.* [L. *martialis* of or belonging to *Mars*, the god of war: cf. F. *martial.* Cf. MARCH the month.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or suited for, war, as, *martial* music; *martial* rule. "*Martial* equipage." *Milton.*

2. Belonging or pertaining to an army or armed force; military; — opposed to *civil. Obs. or R.*, except in *court-martial, judge martial*, etc.

3. Experienced in, or inclined to, war; warlike; brave.

4. Pert. to, or resembling, the god, or the planet, Mars.

5. *Astrol* Under the baleful influence of Mars.

6. *Alchem.* Of, pertaining to, or like, iron; chalybeate.

Syn. — MARTIAL, WARLIKE, MILITARY. MARTIAL suggests esp. the pomp and circumstance of war, or the distinctive qualities of a warrior; as, *martial* music, *martial* array, *martial* virtues, a *martial* air. WARLIKE emphasizes the feeling or temper which leads to or accompanies war; it may also apply to the adjuncts of war; as, "this *warlike* isle" (*Shak.*); "the *warlike* sound of trumpets loud and clarions" (*Milton*); *warlike* preparations. MILITARY (often opposed to *naval, civil*) suggests whatever pertains to a soldier or to the art or conduct of war on land; as, a *military* bearing, *military* discipline, a *military* expedition, road, *military* tactics. See BELLIGERENT.

martial flowers, *Pharm.*, a reddish crystalline salt of iron; the ammonio-chloride of iron. *Obs.* — **m. law,** the law administered by the military power of a government when it has superseded the civil authority in time of war, or when the civil authorities are unable to enforce the laws. It is distinguished from *military law.* Martial law must be administered in accordance with the laws of war, and is limited by military necessity.

In the famous Milligan case [4 *Wallace* 2] . . . the court decided that there are occasions upon which the government can establish *martial law*, i. e., suspend all the constitutional guaranties of individual liberty. *J. W. Burgess.*

mar'tial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality of being warlike. *Rare.*

Mar'tial-ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** *Astrol.* One born under the influence of the planet Mars. *Obs.*

2. [*sometimes l. c.*] A warrior. *Archaic.*

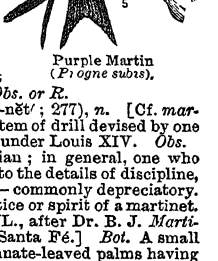
3. A Martian. *Rare.*

Mar'tian (-shăn), *a.* [L. *Martius.*] Of or pert. to Mars, god of war, or the planet Mars or its hypothetical inhabitants; martial; *Astrol., Obs.*, under the influence of Mars. — *n.* One of the hypothetical inhabitants of Mars.

Mar'tin (mär'tĭn), *n.* [L. *Martinus*; perh. fr. *Mars, Martis*, the god of war: cf. F. *Martin.*] **1.** Lit., of Mars; warlike; — masc. prop. name. It. & Sp. *Martino* (mär-tē'nō); Pg. *Martinho* (mär-tē'nyō); G. *Martin* (mär'tēn).

2. [*l. c.*] An ape or monkey; — sometimes used as a proper name, as in the story of "Reynard the Fox."

mar'tin, *n.* [F. *martin*, applied to different birds; cf. *martinet* martin; fr. the proper name *Martin.* Cf. MARTLET.] A small European swallow (*Chelidon urbica*), having a moderately forked tail, bluish black head and back, and white rump and under parts. With qualifying terms, the name is extended to various swallows, esp. to the bank swallow (called **sand martin**) and to the species of the American genus *Progne.* Cf. PURPLE MARTIN, BEE MARTIN.



Purple Martin (*Progne subis*). 1/5

mar'ti-net (mär'tĭ-nĕt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A war engine that threw large stones. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. *Naut.* A line attached to the leech of a square sail to haul it close to the yard for furling. *Obs. or R.*

mar'ti-net' (mär'tĭ-nĕt'; mär'tĭ-nēt'; 277), *n.* [Cf. *martin* the bird, MARTLET.] **1.** A system of drill devised by one Martinet, a French army officer under Louis XIV. *Obs.*

2. A strict military disciplinarian; in general, one who lays stress on a rigid adherence to the details of discipline, or to forms and fixed methods; — commonly depreciatory.

mar'ti-net'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Practice or spirit of a martinet.

Mar'ti-ne'zi-a (-nē'zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. B. J. *Martinez* Companón, archbishop of Santa Fé.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American pinnate-leaved palms having spiny trunks, leaves with broad wedge-shaped segments, and bright orange or scarlet globose fruit.

mar'tin-gale (mär'tĭn-gāl; mär'tĭŋ-), *n.* [F. *martingale*; cf. It. *martingala* a sort of hose, martingale, Sp. *martingala* a martingale, a trick, fr. *martingalo* of Martigues, a town in Provence.]

1. *Naut.* A rope bridle for the jib stay, to keep it down.

2. A strap passing from the girth of a horse between the forelegs to the bridle or the bit, to prevent rearing.

3. A contrivance for checking the motion of the head of a horse.

4. *Gambling* A system of betting in which the player doubles his stake after each loss.

mar'te-leise, *n.* [OF. *marteleiz.*] Hammering, as of martels in battle. *Obs.*

mar'te-line chis'el (mär'tē-lĭn). A sculptor's chisel.

mar'ten. Var. of MARTIN.

mar'ter. † MARTYR, MARTYRE.

mar'ter, *n.* A marten. *Obs.*

mart'er. *n* A trafficker; *Contr*, a receiver of stolen goods. *Obs.*

mar'tern. † MARTEN

mar'tes (mär'tēz), *n* [NL., fr L. *martes*, var of *meles, maeles*, in Martial. See MARTEN.] *Zoöl* Syn. of MUSTELA.

martews, *n pl* [OF *marteaus*, pl. of *martel* hammer.] A form of jackstones. *Obs*

mar'text' (mär'tĕkst'), *n* A blundering preacher

Mar'text', Sir Oliver. A country vicar in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

mar'ti-al'i-ty (mär'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; mär-shăl'-), *n.* Martialism. *R.*

mar'tial-ize (mär'shăl-īz), *v. t.* To make martial. *Rare.* — **mar'tial-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

martiall. † MARSHAL.

mar'tial-ly, *adv* of MARTIAL.

mar'tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Martial sea. † MARSHALSEA.

mar'ti-ate, *a. & n.* Marciatum *Obs*

mar'ti-co'ra. † MANTICORE.

Mar'til-mas † MARTINMAS.

mar'ti-loge, *n.* [LL. *martilogium*, or OF. *martiloge, martrologe*, for *martyrologe.*] A martyrology. *Obs.*

mar'tin Var of MARTEN.

mar'tin, *n.* A stone-faced runner for grinding stone

Martin dry. A pear that ripens near Martinmas. *Eng*

mar'ti-net, *n.* [F.] **a** A martin. *Obs. or R.* **b** = MARTINETA.

mar'ti-ne'ta (mär'tĭ-nē'tȧ), *n* [Cf. Sp. *martinete* a bird of the heron kind] An Argentine tinamou (*Calopezus elegans*), having a long slender crest.

mar'ti-net'ish. *a.* See -ISH. — **mar'ti-net'ish-ness,** *n.*

mar'ti-net'ship. *n.* See -SHIP.

mar'tin-gal. Var. of MARTINGALE.

gala a greave, cuish, martingale, Pr. *martegalo* martingale, Sp. *almártaga* a kind of bridle.] **1.** A strap fastened to a horse's girth, passing between his fore legs, and fastened to the bit, or now more commonly ending in two rings, through which the reins pass. It is intended to hold down the head of the horse, and prevent him from rearing. **2.** *Naut.* A lower stay of rope or chain for the jib boom or flying jib boom to sustain the strain of the head stays, fastened to, or rove through, the dolphin striker. Metal rods often take the place of rope or chain. Also, now rarely, the dolphin striker itself. **3.** Any system of betting which, in a series of bets, seeks to recoup for losses by progressively increasing the stakes; — applied esp. to the system of doubling the stake after each loss, but reducing it after a win to the original amount. Martingales are usually ineffective because successive losses soon carry the stake above the player's means or the limit of the game. Cf. PROGRESSION.

Mar-ti'ni–Hen'ry rifle (mär-tē'nē-hĕn'rĭ). [After Frederic *Martini* (1832-97), Swiss inventor, and one *Henry* (d. 1894), Scottish gunmaker.] *Mil.* The British service rifle from 1876 to 1886. It was a single-loading, .45-inch caliber rifle with a breech mechanism consisting of a falling block turning about a hinge above and at the rear and moved by a lever beneath. A spiral spring actuated the firing pin.

Mar'tin-ism (mär'tĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine of Martinists.

Mar'tin-ist (-ĭst), *n.* **a** *Religious Hist.* One of the writers of the Martin Marprelate tracts (1588–89), or one of their followers (see MARPRELATE). **b** A follower of Martin Luther. **c** A follower of the French mystic Marquis Louis Claude de Saint Martin (1743–1803), the self-styled "Unknown Philosopher."

Mar'tin-mas (-măs), *n.* [St. *Martin* + *Mass* religious service.] *Eccl.* The feast of St. Martin, the 11th of November; — formerly called also **Martinmas in winter**, as distinguished from the feast of the translation of St. Martin, July 4.

Martinmas and Whitsunday are, by our custom, the legal terms of the payment of rent *Erskine's Principles.*

Mar'tite (mär'tīt), *n.* [L. *Mars, Martis*, the god Mars, the alchemical name of iron.] *Min.* Ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3, occurring in iron-black isometric crystals, probably a pseudomorph after magnetite. H., 6–7.

mart'let (märt'lĕt), *n.* [F. *martelet* or *martinet*. See MARTIN the bird; cf. MARTINET a disciplinarian.] **1.** The common European martin.



Martlet, 2.

2. [Cf. F. *merlette.*] *Her.* A bird without beak or feet, — generally assumed to represent a martin. As a mark of cadency it denotes the fourth son.

Mar-tyn'i-a (mär-tĭn'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after John *Martyn* (1699–1768), English botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of American herbs typifying the Martyniaceæ, distinguished by the bell-shaped bladdery calyx, spreading corolla tube, and 2-beaked capsule. *M. louisiana* is the unicorn plant. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Mar-tyn'i-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of chiefly tropical American herbs (order Polemoniales), having opposite leaves, an irregular 5-lobed corolla, four stamens, and a 1-celled ovary, becoming a capsule in fruit. — **mar-tyn'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

mar'tyr (mär'tẽr), *n.* [AS., from L. *martyr*, Gr. μάρτυρ, μάρτυς, prop., a witness; cf. Skr. *smṛ* to remember, E. *memory.*] **1.** One who voluntarily suffered death as the penalty of refusing to renounce his religion or a tenet, principle, or practice belonging to it; one who is put to death for his religion; as, Stephen was the first Christian *martyr*; — a title of honor among the early Christians.

2. A witness. *Obs.* *Milton.*

3. One who sacrifices his life, station, or what is of great value, for the sake of principle, or to sustain a cause.

Then if thou fall'st, O Cromwell,
Thou fall'st a blessed *martyr!* *Shak.*

4. A great or constant sufferer, as from disease. *Colloq.*

Mar'tyrs, Era of the (-tẽrz). See ERA, *Table.*

mar'tyr, *v. t.;* MAR'TYRED (-tẽrd); MAR'TYR-ING. **1.** To put to death for adhering to some belief, faith, or profession, esp. Christianity; to make a martyr of.

2. To torture to death; kill, also, to wound, mutilate. *Obs.*

3. To inflict agonizing pain upon; to torture. *Chaucer.*

The lovely Amoret, whose gentle heart
Thou *martyrest* with sorrow and with smart. *Spenser.*

mar'tyr-dom (-dŭm), *n.* [*martyr* + *-dom.*] **1.** State of being a martyr; the suffering of death on account of adherence to the Christian faith, or to any cause. *Bacon.*

I came from *martyrdom* unto this peace. *Longfellow.*

2. Affliction; distress; torment; torture. *Chaucer.*

3. Killing; butchery. *Obs.*

mar'tyr-ize (mär'tẽr-īz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *martyriser*, LL. *martyrizare.*] To make a martyr of; to martyr. *Spenser.* — **mar'tyr-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **mar'tyr-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

mar'tyr-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to martyrol-
mar'tyr-o-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ogy or martyrs; registering, or registered in, a catalogue of martyrs.

mar'tyr-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A writer of martyrology; a historian of martyrs. — **mar'tyr-ol'o-gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), *a.*

mar'tyr-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [LL. *martyrologium.* See MARTYR; -LOGY.] **1.** A history or account of martyrs; a register of martyrs; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, an official catalogue of martyrs and saints, with some details of their lives, arranged by the dates of their anniversaries. **2.** The branch of ecclesiastical history that treats of the lives and sufferings of martyrs.

Mar'tyrs' cal'er dar (mär'tẽrz). A calendar like the Gregorian, but dating from the Era of Martyrs, or Era of Diocletian (A. D. 284). See ERA, *Table.*

mar'tyr-y (-ĭ), *n.* [L. *martyrium.*] **1.** Martyrdom. *Obs.*

2. A chapel, shrine, etc., erected in honor of a martyr, usually on the spot where he suffered.

mar'vel (mär'vĕl), *n.* [ME. *mervaile*, F. *merveille*, fr. L. *mirabilia* wonderful things, pl., fr. *mirabilis* wonderful, fr. *mirari* to wonder or marvel at. See ADMIRE, SMILE; cf. MIRACLE.] **1.** A miracle. *Obs.*

I will do *marvels* such as have not been done. *Ex.* xxxiv. 10

2. That which causes wonder or astonishment; a prodigy; a wonder. "Nature's sweet *marvel* undefiled." *Emerson.*

3. Wonder; astonishment. "Use lessens *marvel.*" *Scott.*

4. The horehound.

mar'vel-of-Pe-ru', or **mar'vel-of-the-world',** the four-o'clock.

mar'vel, *v. i.;* -VELED (-vĕld) or -VELLED; -VEL-ING or -VEL-LING. [ME. *merveilen*, OF. *merveillier.*] **1.** To be struck with surprise, astonishment, or wonder; to wonder.

Marvel not, my brethren, if the world hate you 1 *John* iii. 13

2. To have a wondering or perplexed curiosity (about something); as, I *marveled* what it all meant.

mar'vel, *v. t.* **1.** To marvel or be perplexed at. *Obs.*

2. To cause to marvel; to astonish. *Obs.*

mar'vel-ous, mar'vel-lous (-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *merveillous*, OF. *merveillos*, F. *merveilleux.* See MARVEL, *n.*] **1.** Exciting marvel; causing wonder; astonishing; wonderful.

This is the Lord's doing; it is *marvelous* in our eyes. *Ps.* cxviii. 23.

2. Partaking of the character of miracle, or supernatural power; incredible.

The *marvelous* fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods *Pope*

Syn. — Surprising, strange, improbable, incredible.

Marvelous, or Marvellous, Boy, Thomas Chatterton (1752–70); — so called on account of his wonderful literary precocity. — **M. Parliament.** = WONDERFUL PARLIAMENT.

mar'ver (mär'vẽr), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. ME. or F. *marbre* marble.] *Glass Making.* A stone, or cast-iron plate, or former, on which hot glass is rolled to give it shape.

mar'ver, *v. t.;* MAR'VERED (-vẽrd); MAR'VER-ING. To roll (glass) on a marver.

Ma'ry (mā'rĭ; mâr'ĭ; 115), *n.* [L. *Maria*, Gr. Μαρια, Μαριαμ, of Heb. origin: cf. F. *Marie.* See MIRIAM; cf. MARIA.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. L. *Maria* (má-rĭ'ă); F. *Marie* (má'rē'), *Marion* (má'rē'ôn'); Sp. *María* (má-rē'ä); It. & Pg. *Maria* (mä-rē'ä); G. *Maria* (mä-rē'ä), *Marie* (mä-rē'ĕ). — Dim. *May, Moll, Molly, Poll, Polly.*

2. *Bib.* **a** The mother of Jesus; — often called the **Blessed Virgin Mary** or **Saint Mary.** **b** The sister of Martha. See MARTHA. **c** Mary of Magdala, **Mary Magdalene,** who was healed of evil spirits by Jesus, and who was present at the crucifixion. She is identified by some with the "woman . . . which was a sinner" of *Luke* vii. 37 ff.

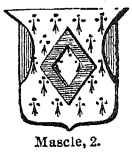
3. A girl or woman. *Slang, Queensland.*

Mar'y-land yel'low-throat' (mĕr'ĭ-lănd). An American warbler (*Geothlypis trichas*). It has the upper parts olive, the throat and breast yellow, and, in the adult male, the front and sides of the head black, bordered behind with gray. Allied species inhabit the Bahamas, Mexico, etc.

Ma'ry-mass (mā'rĭ-măs; 115), *n.* [*Mary* + 1st *Mass.*] A festival in honor of the Virgin Mary; specif.: **a** Annunciation or Lady Day (March 25th). **b** Formerly, Candlemas (February 2). **c** Assumption (August 15). *Now Scot. Only.* **d** The Nativity of the Virgin (September 8).

Ma-sai' (mä-sī'), *n. pl.* A Hamito-Negro people dwelling in British and German East Africa, east of Victoria Nyanza. They are of magnificent physique, and in the upper classes have features of European type. They are divided into two groups, one of settled agriculturists, the other of roving marauders and herdsmen, long a terror to surrounding peoples. Their language is probably of Hamitic origin.

mas'cle (măs'k'l), *n.* [OF. *mascle*, F. *macle*, prob. fr. L. *macula* spot, mesh of a net, LL. *macula, macla, mascla*, a scale of a coat of mail. See MAIL armor.] **1.** A spot; also, a net mesh. *Obs.*



Mascle, 2.

2. *Her.* A lozenge voided.

3. A steel plate, esp. of lozenge shape, used in series on armor in the 13th century.

mas'cled (-k'ld), *a.* Composed of, or covered with, lozenge-shaped scales, as armor; having lozenge-shaped divisions.

mas'cot } (măs'kŏt), *n.* [F. *mascotte*, fr. Pr. *mascot* a
mas'cotte } little sorcerer or magician, *masco* sorceress; cf. *mascoto* witchcraft, sorcery.] A person who is supposed to bring good luck to the household to which he or she belongs; anything that brings good luck.

mas'cu-line (măs'kū-lĭn), *a.* [F. *masculin*, L. *masculinus*, fr *masculus* male, manly, dim. of *mas* a male. See MALE masculine.] **1.** Of the male sex; male. *Now Rare.*

2. *Gram.* Conforming, or denoting conformity, to the class of words distinguished primarily for males; as, a *masculine* noun or suffix; the *masculine* gender. See GENDER, **3.**

3. Belonging to, or consisting of, males; appropriated to, or used by, males. *Rare.* "A *masculine* church." *Fuller.*

4. Having the qualities of a man; suitable to, or characteristic of, a man; virile; not feminine or effeminate; strong; robust; sometimes, of a woman, mannish; formerly, of a thing, strong or vigorous.

That lady, after her husband's death, held the reins with a *masculine* energy *Hallam.*

5. *Astrol.* Ruled by a planet excelling in active qualities.

Syn. — See MALE.

masculine cæsura. *Pros.* See under CÆSURA. — **m. rime** *or* **rhyme,** *Pros.*, a rime in which only the final syllables correspond, as *amend* and *pretend.* See FEMININE RIME.

mas'cu-line, *n.* That which is masculine; as: **a** A male person. **b** *Gram.* A noun, pronoun, adjective, or inflectional form or class of the masculine gender; also, the masculine gender.

mas'cu-lin'i-ty (-lĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *masculinité.*] State or quality of being masculine; masculineness.

mas'cu-ly (măs'kū-lĭ), *a.* [See MASCLE.] *Her.* Covered with mascles, as a field.

Mas'de-val'li-a (măs'dē-văl'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after J. *Masdeval*, Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids. They have handsome flowers with sepals joined at the base into a tube, and produced at the apexes into long narrow appendages. Several species are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

mash (măsh). *n.* [AS. *māsc-, māx-*, in comp.; akin to G. *meisch, maisch, meische, maische*, mash, wash, and prob. to AS. *miscian* to mix. See MIX.] **1.** *Brewing & Distilling.* Crushed malt, or meal of rye, wheat, corn, etc., steeped and stirred in hot water to form wort.

2. A mixture of grain, meal, bran, or the like, and hot water fed warm to animals.

3. A mass of mixed ingredients made soft and pulpy by beating or crushing; a soft, pulpy mass of anything.

4. A mess; muddle; trouble. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*

mash, *v. t.;* MASHED (măsht); MASH'ING. [Akin to G. *meischen, maischen*, to mash, mix, and prob. to E. *mix.* See 1st MASH.] **1.** *Brewing.* To subject (crushed malt, etc.) to the action of water, with heating and stirring, for the purpose of preparing the extract known as the *wort.* There are two mashing processes: the **infusion process,** carried out by keeping the whole mash at about 70° C. (158 F.), and the **decoction process,** by removing portions, boiling them, and returning them to the main part, thus gradually raising the whole to about 75° C. The former is the usual process in England and France, the latter in Germany. Both are used in America. In both the malt is disintegrated and the starch changed into dextrin and sugar.

2. **a** To brew (ale, beer, etc.). **b** To make an infusion of (tea); to steep. *Dial. Eng.*

3. To convert into a mash; to reduce to a soft pulpy state by beating or pressure; to bruise; to crush; as, to *mash* apples in a mill, or potatoes with a pestle.

4. [Perh. a different word; cf. the similar slang use of *crush.*] To affect so as to cause a sentimental regard. *Vulgar or Slang.*

mash, *v. i.* **1.** *Brewing.* To perform the operation of mashing malt. See MASH, *v. t.*, 1.

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martingale backrope. *Naut.* One of the stays leading from the lower end of the martingale, or dolphin strike, to either bow.

martingale guy *or* **stay.** = MARTINGALE.

Mar-ti'ni (mär-tē'nē), *n.* **1.** Short for MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE. **2.** Short for MARTINI COCKTAIL.

mar'ti-ni'co (mär'tĭ-nē'kō), *n.* The climbing fish (*Anabas scandens*). *Phil. J.*

Mar-ti'ni cock'tail' (mär-tē'nē). A drink containing gin, orange bitters, vermuth, and gum arabic. It is called *dry* when the gum arabic is omitted.

Mar'tin-ish, *a.* Of or pert. to Martinists. *Obs.*

Mar'tin-ize, *v. i.* To talk like a Martinist. *Obs.*

Martinmas summer. St. Martin's summer. See INDIAN SUMMER.

Mar'tin proc'ess (mär'tĭn). [After P. & E. *Martin*, who invented the process at Sireuil, France.] See OPEN-HEARTH PROCESS.

martin snipe. The green sandpiper. *Local, Eng.*

Mar'tin's sum'mer (mär'tĭnz). St. Martin's summer. See INDIAN SUMMER.

Martin steel. Steel made by the Martin process. See OPEN-HEARTH PROCESS.

martir. † MARTYR, MARTYRE.

martirement, *n.* [OF.] Martyrdom. *Obs.*

martirizate, *v. t.* [From LL *martyrizare.*] To martyr. *Obs.*

Mar'ti-us *or* **Mar'ti-us' yel'low** (mär'shĭ-ŭs; *G.* mär'tsē-ōōs). [After C. A. *Martius.*] = NAPHTHOL YELLOW. See DYE.

Mar'tle-mas. † MARTINMAS

mart'ly, *a & adv.* For each mart, or fair. *Obs.*

mart'net'. Var. of MARTINET

mar'tol (mär'tŏl; -tōl), *n. Pharm.* Extract obtained from cacao shells, consisting of phosphates, carbohydrates, etc.

martoune. † MARTIN.

mar'tre. † MARTER, MARTEN, MARTYR.

mar'trix. *n.* [LL.] A marten; also, its fur. *Obs. Scot.*

mar'tron. † MARTEN, fur.

Martymes. † MARTINMAS.

martyre, *n.* [OF. *martire*, F. *martyre*, L. *martyrium* martyrdom, Gr. μαρτύριον testimony.] Martyring; torture; havoc. *Obs*

mar'tyr-er. *n.* One who martyrs. *Obs. or R.*

mar'tyr-ess, *n.* A woman martyr. *Rare.*

mar'tyr-ly, *a. & adv.* Like a martyr. *Rare.*

mar'tyr-ol'a-try (mär'tẽr-ŏl'ă-trĭ), *n.* [*martyr* + *-latry.*] Undue exaltation or adulation of martyrs. *Rare.*

mar'tyr-o-loge, *n.* [F. *martyrologe.*] A martyrology. *Obs.*

mar'tyr-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

maru. † MARROW, companion.

marughe † MARROW, a substance.

mar'um (mär'ŭm). Var. of MARRAM.

Mar'ut (mär'ōōt), *n.* [Skr. *Marut* wind, wind god.] *Hindu Myth.* Any one of the storm gods.

mar-ve'di. † MARAVEDI.

marvel, *a.* [OF. *merveil.* See the *n.*] Marvelous. *Obs.*

mar'veld. Marveled. *Ref. Sp.*

mar'vel-la'tion, *n.* Wonderment. *Obs.* [OUS.]

mar'vel-lous. Var. of MARVEL-OUS.

mar'vel-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

mar'vel-ous-ly, mar'vel-lous-ly, *adv.* of MARVELOUS. See -LY.

mar'vel-ous-ness, mar'vel-lous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Mar'vin-Har'grave kite. A box kite of proportions considerably modified from Hargrave's original design, having also an extra surface within the front cell to increase the angle of elevation, — invented by C. F. Marvin for the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Mar-war'i (mär-war'ĭ), *n.* **a** One of a class of bankers and traders of India of Rajput descent. **b** The chief one of the Rajputana dialects, having a considerable historical and poetic literature. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

marwe. † MARROW.

marwelous. † MARVELOUS.

Marx'i-an (märk'sĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Karl Marx (1818–83) or the socialist theories held by him. See SOCIALISM. — **Marx'ist** (-sĭst), *n.*

mary. † MARROW; MARRY, *interj.*; MERI.

mary'buck. † MARABOUT.

ma'ry-bud', *n.* Marigold. *Obs.*

maryе. † MARROW, a substance.

maryhinchco. *n* Stringhalt *Obs.*

Mar'y-land bis'cuit (mĕr'ĭ-lănd). An unleavened biscuit made by mixing flour, shortening, and water or milk, which when kneaded is beaten and folded till full of air bubbles.

mar'y-lan'di-are' (-lăn'dĭ-âr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Maryland pink. The pinkroot

Mary lily. Annunciation lily.

maryneer. † MARINER.

Ma'ry-ol'a-try (mā'rĭ-ŏl'ă-trĭ; mâr'ĭ-; 115), **Ma'ry-ol'o-gy** (-ŏl'ō-jĭ). Var. of MARIOLATRY, MARIOLOGY. [quad. *Cant.*]

Mary quad. *Print.* An em

ma'ry-sole. *n.* [*Mary*, the proper name + *sole* the fish.] The smear dab or other flatfish. *Brit*

mar'zi-pan', *n.* = MARCHPANE

mas. † MACE, a staff; MACE, a coin. [service.]

Mas. Obs. or Scot. var of MASS, **mas.** *n.* [Shortened from *master.*] Master. *Obs or Dial. Eng*

mas. *Abbr.* Masculine.

M. A. S. *Abbr.* Master of Applied Science.

ma'sa (mä'sä), *n.* [Sp., dough.] Cornmeal. *Southwestern U. S.*

masager. † MESSENGER [*Bib.*]

Mas'a-loth (măs'ă-lŏth; -lōth). **mas'a-ma-cush** (măs'ă-mă-kŭsh). *n.* The namaycush. *Local, Canada.* [bearer.]

masar. † MACER, a mace

masc. *Abbr.* Masculine.

mas-cagn'ite (măs-kăn'yīt), *n.* [After Prof. P. *Mascagni*, who discovered it.] Also **mas-cagn'ine** (-yĭn). *Min.* Native ammonium sulphate, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, found in volcanic districts, usually as crusts or stalactitic forms.

mas'cal-ly, *n. Her.* Masculy.

mas'ca-longe (măs'kă-lŏnj'). Var. of MUSKELLUNGE. [MASQUERADE.

mas'ca-rade', **mas'ca-ra'do.** † MASQUERADE

Mas'ca'rille' (măs'kă-rĭl'), *n.* A clever, bold, intriguing valet in three of Molière's comedies

mas'ca-ron (măs'kă-rŏn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *mascherone* a large mask, fr. *maschera* mask.] *Arch., etc.* = MASK, 9 a.

mas'chal-eph'i-dro'sis (măs'kăl-ĕf'ĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr μασχάλη armpit + *ephidrosis.*] *Med.* Excessive sweating in the armpits.

Ma'sche-ro'ni con-struc'tions (mä'skā-rō'nē). [After Lorenzo *Mascheroni* (1750–1801), Italian mathematician.] Geometrical constructions in which the use of compasses only is allowed.

Mas'chil (măs'kĭl), *n.* [Heb. *maskhil.*] *Bib.* A term prefixed to thirteen psalms. "The title probably indicates a contemplative composition, but . . . the original meaning probably passed away and it came to mean little more than a poem." *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

mas'cle, *a. & n.* [OF.] Male *Obs.*

mas'cle-less, *a.* See -LESS

Mas-cou'ten, Mas-cou'tin (măs-kōō'tĕn; -tĭn), *n.* An Indian of a practically extinct Algonquian tribe of southern Michigan and Illinois. They were allies of the Foxes and Kickapoos, and were called the **Fire Nation** by the French. [*Obs.*]

mascue, *v. t.* To machicolate.

mas'cul. † MASCLE, male.

mas'cu-lar (măs'kū-lär), *a.* [L. *masculus* male.] *Bot.* Staminate. *R.* [Masculinity *R.*]

mas'cu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), **mas'cu-late** (măs'kū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *masculus* male, masculine] To make masculine. *Obs or R.*

mas'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n. Bot.* Fertilization. *Rare.*

mas'cu-lée' (măs'kū-lā'), *a. Her.* Masculy

mas'cu-lin. Masculine. *Ref Sp.*

mas'cu-line-ly, *adv* of MASCULINE. See -LY.

mas'cu-line-ness, *n* See -NESS

mas'cu-lin-ism (măs'kū-lĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Masculine physical traits in a woman.

mascun. † MASON.

mase. † MACE, MASS.

masee (măz). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MAZE

masege. †MESSAGE. [MYSELF.

ma-sel' (má-sĕl'). Scot. var. of

maseles. † MEASLES.

maselin. *n.* A mazer, or maple bowl. *Obs.*

maselyn. † MASLIN.

masendewe † MEASONDUE.

Mas'e-pha (măs'ē-fă). *D. Bib.*

maser. † MACER, a mace bearer.

ma'ser (mā'zẽr). Var. of MAZER.

Ma-ser'e-phot (má-sĕr'ĭ-fōt), *or* **Ma-ser'e-photh** (-fōth) *D. Bib.*

Mas'er-ites (măs'ẽr-īts), *n. pl D. Bib.*

mash (măsh; másh). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MARSH, MESH.

mash (másh), *n.* [Hind. *másh, másha*, fr. Skr. *másha.*] A variety of the gram, cultivated in India.

Mash. *Bib.*

mash, *n.* [Cf. MASH to crush.]

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2. To admit of being mashed; to yield to pressure so as to be softened or fused.

mash (măsh), *n.* Act of mashing a person of the opposite sex; also, the person mashed. *Vulgar or Slang.*

mash'er (măsh'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that mashes.

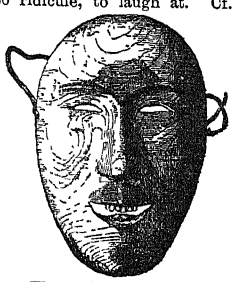
2. A male person who attempts to make advances to, or to pick up an acquaintance with, women who do not know him, in public places, as the hangers-on at theater stage doors, etc. *Vulgar or Slang.*

mash'ie, mash'y (măsh'ĭ), *n.; pl.* MASHIES (-ĭz). [Etym. uncert.] A golf club like the iron, but with a shorter head, slightly more lofted, used chiefly for short approaches. See GOLF, *Illust.*

Ma-sho'na (mä-shō'nä), *n.* A Bantu of a tribe dwelling south of the Zambezi River in eastern Rhodesia. They are excellent agriculturists, weavers, and metal workers, but are physically inferior to the Zulus.

mash'y (măsh'ĭ), *a.;* MASH'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Produced by crushing or bruising; resembling, or consisting of, a mash.

mask (măsk), *n.* [F. *masque*, orig. uncert.; cf. LL. *masca, mascha, mascus*, Sp. & Pg. *máscara*, It. *maschera*, Ar. *maskharah* buffoon, fool, pleasantry, anything ridiculous or mirthful, fr. *sakhira* to ridicule, to laugh at. Cf. MASQUE, MASQUERADE.]



Western Eskimo Mask, 1.

1. A cover, or partial cover, for the face, used for disguise, protection, etc.; as, a dancer's *mask*, a fencer's *mask;* a ball player's *mask*.

2. An artificial figure of a face or head worn by ancient Greek and Roman actors on the stage partly as a symbol of the character represented and partly to concentrate the sound of the voice.

3. A sculptured face or face and neck, or a copy of a face made by means of a mold in plaster, wax, etc.; as, a death *mask*.

4. A grotesque false face worn at carnivals, etc.

5. That which disguises or conceals; a pretext or subterfuge; as, under the *mask* of night.

6. A person wearing a mask; a masker.

The *mask* that has the arm of the Indian queen. *G. W Cable.*

7. A festive dance or other diversion where all wear masks; a masque, a masquerade; hence, a revel; a delusive show.

The world's vain *mask*. *Milton*

8. A form of dramatic performance, in vogue esp. in the 16th and 17th centuries, in which the actors wore masks and represented mythical or allegorical characters, the acting originally consisting only in dancing and dumb show; also, a dramatic composition for such a performance.

9. In technical uses: **a** *Arch., etc.* A grotesque head or face, used as an adornment on a keystone or other prominent part, on a fountain, etc. **b** *Zoöl.* The lower lip of the larva of a dragon fly, modified so as to form a prehensile organ. **c** *Hunting.* The head or face of an animal, as a fox or dog. **d** *Fort.* (1) A screen, as of earth, brush, or the like, to conceal a battery, a working party, or any military operation, whether affording protection or not. (2) In a permanent fortification, a redoubt which protects the caponiere. *Rare.* **e** A covering over something to prevent soiling or other damage.

mask, *v. t.;* MASKED (măskt); MASK'ING. **1.** To cover, as the face, by way of concealment or defense against injury; to conceal with a mask or visor.

They must all be *masked* and vizarded. *Shak.*

2. To disguise; cover; hide.

Masking the business from the common eye. *Shak.*

3. *Mil.* **a** To conceal from the enemy's sight, as the position of a battery. **b** To keep in check or on the defensive, as troops, a fortress, or the like, with part of one's force while conducting hostile operations elsewhere. **c** To be in the way of the fire of (one's own side); as, we could not fire, as we were *masked* by our first line.

mask, *v. i. Obs.* **1.** To appear as a masker.

2. To wear a mask; to be disguised in any way. *Shak.*

masked (măskt), *p. a.* **1.** Wearing or using a mask or masks; characterized by masks; concealed; hidden.

2. *Med.* Disguised; not obvious; as, a *masked* fever, or one not clearly developed.

3. *Bot.* Personate.

4. *Zoöl.* **a** Having the outlines of the future wings, legs, and other organs visible beneath the integument; — said of certain insect pupæ. **b** Having facial markings or structures suggesting a mask, as certain birds.

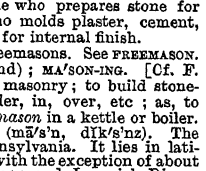
masked ball, a ball in which the participants wear masks. — **m. comedy,** a form of Italian popular character comedy played by typical figures in masks speaking in local dialects, said to have been invented about 1530 by a Paduan, A. Beolca (called Ruzzante, or joker). The chief characters of *masked comedy* were **Pantalone,** a Venetian merchant; **Dottore,** a Bolognese physician; **Spavi**ento, a Neapolitan braggadocio; **Pulli**cinella, a wag of Apulia; **Giangurgulo** and **Co**viello, clowns of Calabria; **Gelfomino,** a Roman beau; **Brighe**lla, a Ferrarese pimp; and **Arlecchino,** a blundering servant of Bergamo. Besides these there were the *Amorosos* or *Innamoratos* [Amorous or Enamored], men or women with serious parts, and **Smeraldina, Colombina, Spil**letta, and other "servettas," or waiting maids, who spoke Tuscan or Roman, and wore no masks. — **masked crab,** a European crab (*Corystes cassivelaunus*) with markings on the carapace somewhat resembling a human face. — **m. duck,** a small duck (*Nomonyx dominicus*) of tropical America. — **m. pig,** a Japanese domestic hog (*Sus pliciceps*). Its face is deeply furrowed. — **m. quail,** the Massena quail. — **m. wheel,** *Mach.,* a device consisting of a ratchet wheel having deep and shallow teeth alternately, overlapping a slightly smaller wheel with uniform teeth, or pin teeth, of the same pitch. It is used in numbering machines to enable the same number to be printed twice before advancing automatically to the next number.

mask'er (más'kĕr), *n.* One who wears a mask; one who appears in disguise at a masquerade.

mask-ette' (más-kĕt'), *n.* [*mask* + *-ette.*] A headdress resembling, or analogous to, a mask, such as those used by the Pueblo Indians in their ceremonials.

mask'flow'er (másk'flou'ĕr), *n.* Any plant of the scrophulariaceous genus *Alonsoa;* — so called from the marking of the scarlet and black flowers.

mask'oid (más'koid), *a.* [*mask* + *-oid.*] Like a mask. — *n. Archæol.* A maskilike carving, such as are found on old Mexican and Peruvian buildings.



Prehistoric Maskoid from Mexico (½)

mas'lin, *n.* [AS. *mæstling, mæsling, mæslen,* akin to D. & G. *messing,* MHG. *messinc, messe;* orig. uncert.] **a** A kind of brass. *Obs.* **b** A pot or vessel of this material; a maslin kettle. *Chiefly Dial.*

mas'lin, *n.* [ME. *mestlyon, mestylyon,* OF. *mesteillon, mestillon,* LL. *mistilio, mestillio,* fr. *mestillium,* fr. L. *mixtum,* p. p. of *miscere* to mix. See MIX.] A mixture of different sorts of grain, esp. wheat and rye, or bread made of it; also, a mixture; a potpourri. *Now Dial.*

maslin kettle. A large fruit-preserving pan, formerly of maslin, but now made of any of various materials, as of enameled cast iron.



Maslin Kettle

ma'son (mā's'n), *n.* [F. *maçon,* LL. *macio, machio, mattio;* orig. uncert.] **1.** A worker in stone; one who builds with stone or brick, artificial stone, or the like, or, by extension, with adobe, pisé, etc; one who prepares stone for building; also, a workman who molds plaster, cement, etc., to resemble stonework, or for internal finish.

2. [*cap.*] A member of the Freemasons. See FREEMASON.

ma'son, *v. i.;* MA'SONED (mā's'nd); MA'SON-ING. [Cf. F. *maçonner.*] To construct of masonry; to build stonework or brickwork about, under, in, over, etc; as, to *mason* up a well or terrace; to *mason* in a kettle or boiler.

Ma'son and Dix'on's line (mā's'n, dĭk's'nz). The southern boundary line of Pennsylvania. It lies in latitude 39° 43′ 26.3″, and was run (with the exception of about thirty-six miles) by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English astronomers, between 1763 and 1767. This line became famous in United States history as being in part the boundary between the free and the slave States.

mason bee. Any of numerous solitary bees which construct nests of hardened mud and sand.

ma'soned (mā's'nd), *pret. & p. p.* of MASON, *v.* Specif.: *p. a. Her.* Marked with lines of a distinct tincture representing masonry joints.

ma-son'ic (mā-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to masons or their work. *Rare.*

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Freemasons or their craft or mysteries.

ma'son-ry (mā's'n-rĭ), *n.* [F. *maçonnerie.*] **1.** Art, trade, or occupation of a mason.

2. The work or performance of a mason; as, good or bad *masonry;* skillful *masonry.*

3. That which is built by a mason; anything constructed of the materials used by masons, such as stone, brick, tiles, or the like. *Dry masonry* is applied to structures made without mortar.

4. [*cap.*] The craft, institution, or mysteries of Freemasons; Freemasonry.

ma'son-ry, *v. t.;* MA'SON-RIED (-rĭd); MA'SON-RY-ING. To make of or with masonry. *Rare.*

mason wasp. Any of various solitary wasps that construct nests of hardened mud for their young, as those of the genus *Eumenes* (see EUMENIDÆ).

ma-soo'la (mä-sōō'lä), *n., or* **masoola boat.** Also *masula, masulah,* etc. A kind of boat used for landing on the coast of Madras, India. The planks are sewed together with strands of coir which cross over a wadding.

Ma-so'ra (mä-sō'rä), *n.* [NHeb. *māsōrāh* tradition; cf. Heb. *māsōreth.*] The early Hebrew tradition as to the correct form of the text of the Scriptures; also, in the written editions, the marginal notes, or the text and notes, embodying the results of this tradition. The written *Masora* consists of the notes, or notes and punctuation, to a consonantal text, called the **Masoretic text,** which is the basis of all editions of the Old Testament (see TEXT). The punctuation consists in pointing the vowels and indicating the accents, according to either of two systems, the Palestinian, or Tiberian, and the Babylonian (see PUNCTUATION, *n.,* 2). The marginal notes are chiefly on the number of times that particular words and word forms occur. Simple indications of the number of times of occurrence are placed at the side of the text, forming a **Ma-so'ra par'va** (pär'vä), or small Masora; such notes extended to a list with citation of passages are placed on the top and bottom margins, forming a **Ma-so'ra mag'na** (măg'nä), or large Masora; sometimes they are at the end, forming a **Ma-so'ra fi-na'lis** (fĭ-nā'lĭs), or final Masora. Tradition carries the beginning of the oral Masora back as far as Ezra's time; it was reduced to writing somewhere between the 5th and 8th centuries A. D.

Mas'o-rete (măs'ō-rēt), *n.* [Later form of *masoreth.* See MASORA.] A Hebrew scholar learned in the Masora; esp., one of the body of scribes who wrote down the Masora.

Mas'o-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *massorétique.*] Of or
Mas'o-ret'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } relating to the Masora or the Masoretes. — **Masoretic text.** See MASORA, TEXT.

masque (másk), *n.* [See MASK.] **1. a** A masquerade. = MASK, *n.,* 7. **b** A form of dramatic entertainment, or the drama acted at it. = MASK, *n.,* 8.

2. A gathering or company of maskers. *Obs.*

mas'quer-ade' (más'kĕr-ād'), *n.* [F. *mascarade,* It. *mascherata:* cf. Sp. *mascarada.* See MASK.] **1.** An assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with dancing, conversation, or other diversions.

In courtly balls and midnight *masquerades* *Pope.*

2. A costume for wear at such an assembly; a disguise.

3. Acting or living under false pretenses; false, unreal, or pretentious show; disguise.

That *masquerade* of misrepresentation which invariably accompanied the political eloquence of Rome. *De Quincey.*

4. A changeable silk dress fabric. *Obs.*

mas'quer-ade', *v. i.;* -AD'ED (-ād'ĕd); -AD'ING (-ād'ĭng). **1.** To assemble in masks; to take part in a masquerade.

2. To frolic or disport in disguise; to make a pretentious show of being what one is not.

A freak took an ass in the head, and he goes into the woods, *masquerading* up and down in a lion's skin. *L'Estrange.*

mas'quer-ade', *v. t.* To conceal with masks; to disguise. *Rare.* "To *masquerade* vice." *Killingbeck.*

Mass (más), *n.* [ME. *masse, messe,* AS. *mæsse,* L. *missa,* fr. *mittere, missum,* to send, dismiss. The original sense was prob. dismissal; cf. the words, "Ite, missa est" [*sc.* ecclesia], the congregation is dismissed, used at the close of a service. See MISSION; cf. CHRISTMAS, LAMMAS, MESS a dish, MISSAL.] **1.** *Eccl.* The service or liturgy of the Eucharist; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the (or a) celebration of the Holy Communion; — in English since the Reformation used chiefly of the Eucharist as celebrated and viewed by the Roman Catholic Church. Among Anglicans the term, which appeared in the Prayer Book of 1549, but was dropped in the Prayer Book of 1552, came to be generally disused; it has recently been revived by some.

2. *Music.* The setting of certain portions of the Mass considered as a musical composition; — namely, the *Kyrie, Gloria* (including the Gratias Agimus, Qui Tollis, Quoniam, Cum Sancto Spiritu), *Credo* (including Et Incarnatus, Crucifixus, Et Resurrexit), *Sanctus* (with the Hosanna), *Benedictus* (also with Hosanna), and the *Agnus Dei* (with Dona Nobis). Between the *Credo* and *Sanctus* an *Offertorium* is sometimes added. See REQUIEM.

Mass, *or* **Liturgy, of the Presanctified,** *Eccl.,* a eucharistic service in which the elements used have been consecrated at a previous service, as in the Eastern Church on any week day in Lent excepting Saturday or Annunciation Day.

mass, *n.* [ME. *masse,* F. *masse,* L. *massa,* fr. Gr. *μάζα* a barley cake; prob. akin to *μάσσειν* to knead. Cf. MACERATE.] **1.** A quantity of matter, or the form of matter, cohering together so as to make one, originally amorphous, body, or an aggregation of particles or things which collectively make one body or quantity, usually of considerable size; as, a *mass* of ore, metal, sand, or water.

A deep *mass* of continual sea. *Savile*

2. *Pharm.* The homogeneous lump compounded for making pills; as, blue *mass.*

3. A large quantity, amount, or number; a bulk.

He had spent a huge *mass* of treasure. *Sir J Davies*

4. Bulk; magnitude; body; size.

This army of such *mass* and charge *Shak.*

5. The principal part; the main body; as, the *mass* of men.

6. *Physics.* That property of a body to which its inertia is ascribed and which is commonly taken as the measure of the amount of material which it contains. Mass is one of the three fundamental quantities (length, mass, and time) on which all physical measurements are based. The masses of bodies are inversely proportional to the velocities which a given force will impart to them in a given time, and are directly proportional to their kinetic or potential energies. The mass of a body has long been regarded as invariable in amount and independent of its physical state, environment, or motion. It is now known, however, that at least in the case of electrically charged particles of matter at high velocities (corpuscles or elec-

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A hammer used in breaking stone or mineral.

ma'sha (mä'shä), *n.* [Skr. *māsha.*] See WEIGHT, *Table.*

mash'ak (mŭsh'ăk). Var. of MUSSUK.

Ma'shal (mä'shăl). *Bib.*

mash'al (mŭsh'ăl). Var. of MUSSAL.

mash-al'lah (mŭsh-ăl'ä), *interj.* [Ar. *mā shā Allah* what God has willed.] As God wills; — a Mohammedan exclamation.

mashed (măsht), *pret. & p. p.* of MASH. [Maslin. *Dial. Eng.*]

mash'el-ton (măsh'ĕl-tŭn), *n.* **mash'fat',** *n.* A fat, or vat, for mashing malt, etc. *Obs.*

mash'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MASH. Specif.: *vb. n.* Act of mixing malt to form wort; also, a quantity mashed.

ma'ship (mā'shĭp), *n.* Mastership: — a title of address. *Obs.*

mash'lam (măsh'lăm), **mash'lin, mash'lum.** Scot. or dial. Eng. vars. of MASLIN, grain.

mash'loch (măsh'lŏx), *n.* Maslin. *Scot.*

mash machine. *Brewing.* A machine used for pulping mash for the steeping tun.

Mash'pee (măsh'pē; măsh'-), *n.* [North Amer. Indian *massapee* or *missi-pi,* great pool.] An Indian of the remnant of the Natick tribe, now on Cape Cod.

mash pulper. = MASH MACHINE.

mash roll, rudder, or staff. *Brewing.* A stirrer in a mash tub. *Oxf. E. D.*

mash'ru (mŭsh'rōō), *n.* [Hind. *mashrū,* fr. Ar. *mashrū'* initiated, lawful; because it is not lawful for Mohammedans to pray in fabrics of pure silk.] A kind of silk-and-cotton fabric. *Anglo-Ind.*

mash tub, tun, *or* **vat.** *Brewing.* A large tub used in making mash and wort.

mash wort. *Brewing.* Wort from which the solid particles of mash have not been separated.

Ma-si'as (mä-sī'äs). *Bib.*

mas'jid (mŭs'jĭd), *n.* [Ar. *masjid.* See MOSQUE.] A Mohammedan mosque.

Mas John. [See MAS.] A Scotch Presbyterian minister. *Jocular or Contemptuous. Archaic.*

mask, *n. & v.* Mesh. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mask, *n.* [See MASH.] A mash, as in brewing. *Obs.*

mask, *v. t. & i.* [See MASH, *v. t.*] To mash, or infuse, etc. *Scot.*

mask, *v. i.* [See MASKER, *v. t.*] To be confused or lost. *Obs.*

mas'ka-longe, mas'kal-longe (măs'kä-lŏnj; măs'kä-lŏnj'), **mas'ka-nonge** (măs'k ä-nŏnj; măs'kä-nŏnj'). Vars. of MUSKELLUNGE.

mas'ka-ra'do. † MASQUERADE.

mas'keg' (más'kĕg'). Var. of MUSKEG. [*Obs.*]

mas'kel-er, *n.* Prob., maskery.

mas'ke-no'zha. Var. of MASKINONGE. [mask. *Obs.*]

mask'er, *n.* [It. *maschera.*] A mask'er, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *maskren, malskren;* cf. AS *malscrvng* bewitching, fascination.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To make or become confused or bewildered.

2. To stifle or choke.

maskerat. † MASQUERADE.

mask'er-y, *n.* [Cf OF. *masquerie.*] The dress or disguise of a masker; masking; a masquerade. *Obs. or R.*

mas'ket (más'kĕt), **mas'quet,** *a.* [See MASKER, *n.* 1.] Maskered; confused *Dial Eng*

mask'fat', *n.* = MASHFAT. *Obs.*

mask'house', *n.* A house for masks, or plays. *Obs.*

mas'ki-go-ny (măs'kĭ-gō-nĭ), *n.* The namaycush.

mask'ing, *p. pr & vb. n.* of MASK, to hide, etc.

mask'ing, *n.* Mashing. — **masking pot** *or* **pat,** a teapot. *Scot.* — **masking fat,** a mash tub

mas'ki-nonge (măs'kĭ-nŏnj; măs'kĭ-nŏnj'), **mas'ki-non'gy** (măs'kĭ-nŏn'jĭ). Vars of MUSKELLUNGE.

Mas'kins (más'kĭnz), *n* [*Mass* a service + *-kin(s.)*] The Mass, or sacrament; — in phrase *by the Maskins. Obs. or Dial. Eng*

maskowe. † MASCUE.

mask shell Any marine spiral shell of the tenioglossate genus *Persona,* having a curiously twisted aperture.

maskt Masked. *Ref. Sp.*

masle † MALE

mas'ly. † MASSILY.

Mas'man (más'măn). *Bib.*

Mas'ma-na (-mä-nä). *D Bib.*

M. A. S. M. E. *Abbr.* Member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. [MUSNUD.]

mas'nad (mŭs'nŭd) Var. of **masnel.** Corrupt. of MASUEL *Obs.* [*Bib.*]

Ma-so'bi-a (mä-sō'bĭ-ä). *D.*

mas'och-ism (măz'ŏk-ĭz'm), *n.* [After Leopold von Sacher-*Masoch,* Austrian novelist, who has described it.] *Med* Abnormal sexual passion in which one finds pleasure in abuse and cruelty from his or her associate.

Ma'son and Slil-dell' affair (mā'sn, slĭ-dĕl'). See TRENT AFFAIR

masondewe † MEASONDUE.

mas'on-er, *n.* A mason: a brick-layer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ma'son-ite (mā's'n-īt), *n.* [After Owen *Mason,* of Providence, R. I.] *Min.* A variety of chloritoid in broad dark green plates.

mason moth. Any moth whose larva constructs an earthen cocoon under the soil.

mason shell. A carrier shell.

mason's level = CARPENTER'S LEVEL. [der.]

mason spider. A trapdoor spi-

ma'son-work', *n.* Masonry.

ma-soo'ka (mä-sōō'kä), *n.* [Prob. fr. Sp *besugo* sea bream. Cf. BESUGO.] The spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*). *Florida.*

masor † MAZER.

Mas'o-ret (măs'ō-rĕt), **Mas'o-rite** (-rīt). Vars. of MASORETE

Ma-so'reth (mä-sō'rĕth), *n.* The tradition of the Masora.

Mas'pha (măs'fä). *Bib.*

mas'quer (măs'kĕr), *n.* A masker *R.* [who masquerades.]

mas'quer-ad'er (-ād'ĕr), *n.* One|

masquin, *n.* [See MASQUE, MASK, *n. & v.*] A masquerade. *Obs.*

mas'qui-non'gy (măs'kĭ-nŏn'jĭ) Var of MUSKELLUNGE.

Mas're-ca (măs'rē-kä). *D. Bib.*

Mas're-kah (măs'rē-kä; măs-rē'kä). *Bib.*

mass'ri-um (măs'rĭ-ŭm; măz'-), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar *miçr* Egypt.] *Chem.* A supposed new element whose discovery in a fibrous alum from Egypt was announced in 1891, but never confirmed.

mass. † MACE, a staff.

mass Var. of MAS. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

mass, *v. t.* [AS. *mæssian* to say

trons) the mass varies with the velocity. The usual definition, that "*mass* is the quantity of matter in a body," is therefore faulty. Mass is commonly measured by weighing, that is, by comparing the pull of gravity on the body whose mass is to be determined with that on a standard of known mass. The result of this process is often called the *weight* of the body, but strictly speaking it is the pull of gravity on the body, which varies with the locality, and not with the mass itself.

7. *Math.* See AGGREGATE, *n.*, 5.

8. *Mining.* A metalliferous or other mineral deposit of irregular shape; — distinguished from a *bed* or *vein*.

9. *Mil.* A cavalry squadron formation in line of troops in column of fours with intervals of eleven yards. *U. S.*

Syn. — See BULK.

the masses, the great body of the people, as contrasted with the higher classes; the populace.

mass (más), *v. t.;* MASSED (mást); MASS'ING. [Cf. F. *masser*.] To form or collect into a mass; to form into a collective body; to bring together into masses; to assemble.

But *mass* them together and they are terrible indeed. *Coleridge.*

mass, *v. i.* To gather and form a mass; to collect in a body.

Mas'sa-chu'set (más'ă-chōō'sĕt), *n.* [Algonquian *Massadchu-es-et* at or above the great (*massa*) hill (*wadchu*).] A confederacy of Algonquian tribes formerly settled about Massachusetts Bay. They had been one of the strongest of the New England tribal groups, but were decimated by the pestilence of 1617.

mas'sa-cre (más'ă-kẽr), *n.* [F., OF. *maçacre, macecle,* shambles, slaughter; orig. uncert.] **1.** The killing of a considerable number of human beings under circumstances of atrocity or cruelty, or contrary to the usages of civilized people; as, the *massacre* on St. Bartholomew's Day.

2. Murder, esp. of a helpless person. *Obs. Shak.*

3. *Her.* A stag's antlers with part of the skull, depicted as a bearing.

Syn. — MASSACRE, BUTCHERY, CARNAGE. MASSACRE denotes promiscuous and wholesale slaughter, esp. of those who can make little or no resistance; BUTCHERY implies the cold-blooded slaughter of men as if they were beasts; CARNAGE suggests the heaped-up bodies of the slain. See KILL.

Massacre of St. Bartholomew, *F. Hist.,* a massacre of the Huguenots, instigated under Charles IX. by Catherine de' Medici and the Guises, which began in Paris on St. Bartholomew's Day (Aug. 24), 1572. The signal for it was given by the bells of the Church of Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois at midnight of the night of Aug. 23-24. Estimates as to the number of Protestants slaughtered throughout France vary from a few thousands to a hundred thousand. The Duc de Sully placed it at 70,000. — **M. of the Innocents.** See *Holy Innocents' Day,* under HOLY.

mas'sa-cre (más'ă-kẽr), *v. t.;* MAS'SA-CRED (-kẽrd); MAS'SA-CRING (-krĭng). [Cf. F. *massacrer*. See MASSACRE, *n.*] **1.** To kill in considerable numbers where much resistance cannot be made; to kill with indiscriminate violence, without necessity, and contrary to the usages of nations; to butcher; slaughter.

2. To murder (a person), esp. with violence or cruelty; — by some held to be a misuse of the word.

mass action. *Chem.* Chemical action as affected by the masses of the reacting substances. Berthollet developed the notion of mass action, but in doing so erroneously supposed the composition of substances to be variable, in dependence on the reacting masses; hence the theory was for a time discredited. See *law of mass action,* under LAW.

mas-sage' (mă-säzh'; 277), *n.* [F.] A method of treating the superficial soft parts of the body for remedial or hygienic purposes, consisting in rubbing, stroking, kneading, tapping, etc., with the hand or an instrument.

mas-sage', *v. t.;* MAS-SAGED' (mă-säzhd'); MAS-SAG'ING (-säzh'ĭng). *Med.* To treat by means of massage; to rub or knead; as, to *massage* a patient with ointment.

mas-sag'ist (mă-säzh'ĭst), *n.* One who practices massage; a masseur or masseuse.

Mass bell. The Sanctus bell.

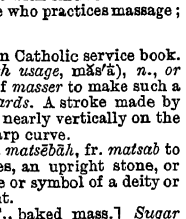
Mass book. The missal, or Roman Catholic service book.

mas-sé' (mă-sā', *or, esp. in British usage,* más'ā), *n., or* **massé shot.** [F. *massé,* p. p. of *masser* to make such a stroke. Cf. MACE a staff.] *Billiards.* A stroke made by hitting the cue ball vertically or nearly vertically on the side so as to make it move in a sharp curve.

mas'se-bah (más'ĕ-bä), *n.* [Heb. *matsēbāh,* fr. *matsab* to set upright.] Among the Semites, an upright stone, or stone pillar, regarded as the abode or symbol of a deity or commemorating a hero or an event.

masse'cuite' (más'kwēt'), *n.* [F., baked mass.] *Sugar Manuf.* A dense mass of sugar crystals mixed with mother liquor, obtained by evaporating the juice of the sugar cane or other saccharine liquid.

Mas-se'na quail *or* **par'tridge** (mă-sē'nă). [After André *Masséna,* marshal of France.] Any of several varieties of a crested quail (*Cyrtonyx montezumæ*) ranging from southern Arizona to Guatemala. The face is marked with black and white, and the body is streaked and ocellated with black, white, gray, and chestnut.



1/9

Massena Quail.

mas-se'ter (mă-sē'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μασητήρ a chewer, μῦς μασητήρ a muscle of the lower jaw used in chewing, fr. μασᾶσθαι to chew.] *Anat.* A large muscle which raises the lower jaw and assists in mastication. It arises from the zygomatic arch and the malar process of the superior maxillary bone, and is inserted into the angle and ramus of the lower jaw. — **mas'se-ter'ic** (más'ē-tẽr'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **mas'seur'** (más'sûr'), *n.;* *pl.* -SEURS (-sûrz'; *F.* -sûr'). [F. See MASSAGE.] **a** A man who practices massage. **b** An instrument used in the performance of massage.

‖ **mas'seuse'** (más'sûz'), *n.; pl.* -SEUSES (*F.* -sûz'). [F.] A woman who practices massage.

mas'si-cot (más'ĭ-kŏt), *n.* [F. *massicot.*] A yellow powdery oxide of lead. See LITHARGE. It sometimes occurs as a mineral. It is used as a pigment and drier, in the preparation of minium, etc.

mas'sif (más'ĭf; *F.* mȧ'sēf'), *n.* [F. See 2d MASS.] *Geol.* **a** A principal mountain mass, more or less distinctly defined by valleys, and culminating in one or more eminences; as, the *massif* of the Jungfrau. **b** A block of the earth's crust bounded by faults or flexures and displaced as a unit without internal change; a fault block.

mas'sive (más'ĭv), *a.* [F. *massif.*] **1.** Forming, or consisting of, a large mass; having a solid bulky form; compacted; weighty; heavy; massy; as, *massive* rocks.

2. Specif.: **a** Of the forehead, large and bold. **b** Having three dimensions; in solid form. *Rare.*

3. *Min.* In mass, not necessarily without a crystalline structure, but having no regular form; as, many minerals occur *massive.*

4. *Arch.* Characterized by solid agglomeration of materials, as bricks or stones piled in a wall, solid pisé or concrete, as distinguished from framed or skeleton construction, as with timber or metal. Hence, **massive system,** in fireproofing, building in which hollow spaces and consequent danger of unseen communication of fire are avoided.

5. Of immaterial things, impressive or broad in its scope, effect, volume, or the like.

Syn. — See BULKY.

massive rock. *Geol.* **a** Rock that shows no stratification; an igneous rock. **b** Rock that shows no tendency to part into slabs or plates, as conglomerates, most igneous rocks, and many limestones.

mass meeting. A large or general assembly of people, as for discussion of a public question.

mas-soy' (*má*-soi'; más'oi), *n.,* **massoy bark.** [Papuan.] The aromatic bark of an East Indian lauraceous tree, prob. a species of *Cinnamomum.* It yields a volatile oil, **massoy oil,** used as a condiment and in medicine.

mas'su-ia (más'ū-lă), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *massa* mass.] *Bot.* **a** A mucilaginous mass in *Azolla,* formed from the tapetal cells of the microsporangium and inclosing a number of microspores. **b** In certain seed plants, as some orchids, a coherent group of microspores (pollen grains) developed from a single mother cell.

mass velocity. *Physics.* The product of the density of a medium through which a disturbance is propagated by the velocity of the disturbance.

mass'y (más'ĭ), *a.;* MASS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MASS'I-EST. [Cf. OF. *massiz,* F. *massif.* See 2d MASS.] **1.** Compacted into, or consisting of, a mass; having bulk and weight or substance; ponderous; bulky and heavy; weighty; massive; as, a *massy* shield; a *massy* rock; — lit. or fig.

Yawning rocks in *massy* fragments fly. *Pope.*

2. In the form of a mass, or body having three dimensions; solid; — chiefly of sculptured figures. *Obs.*

mast (mȧst), *n.* [AS. *mæst,* fem.; akin to G. *mast,* and E. *meat.* See MEAT.] Nuts collectively, as acorns, beechnuts, chestnuts, etc., esp. as food for hogs or other animals; sometimes, specif., beechnuts.

mast, *n.* [AS. *mæst,* masc.; akin to D., G., Dan., & Sw. *mast,* Icel. *mastr,* L. *malus.*] **1.** A long pole or spar of timber, iron, or steel rising from the keel of a vessel or boat through the decks, if any, into the air to sustain the yards, booms, sails, and rigging generally. It is usually set up approximately perpendicular to the keel, but in some vessels, esp. those using lateen sails, may have considerable slant, or rake, forward or aft. Masts may be in one piece, when they are called **pole masts,** or of several pieces bound together, when they are called **made,** or **built-up, masts.** Iron and steel masts are often made hollow, sometimes with bracing trusses inside. In larger sailing vessels masts are usually made in several lengths, one rising above the other, and the upper lengths so arranged as to be lowered at need. From the deck these lengths are named **lowermast, topmast, topgallant mast,** and **royal mast,** but all the divisions are included in the specific name of the mast which they compose, as *foremast, mainmast.*

2. **a** Any vertical or nearly vertical pole, as an upright post in various cranes or a trolley pole for an electric car. **b** In the English timber trade, a straight tree trunk, free from branches, exceeding eight inches in diameter.

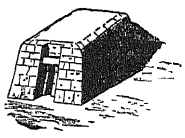
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = MALUS.

afore the mast. *Naut.* = BEFORE THE MAST. — **at the m.,** *Naut.,* on the main deck or quarter-deck by the mainmast, where most assemblies of the crew are held for formal purposes, such as meetings with the officers for investigation of offenses or grievances, etc. — **before the m.,** *Naut.,* as a common sailor, the crew excepting officers having their quarters in the extreme forward part of a ship.

mast, *v. t.;* MAST'ED; MAST'ING. To furnish with a mast or masts; to put the mast or masts of in position.

mas'ta-ba (más'tă-bä), *n.* Also **mas'ta-bah.** [Ar. *maṣṭabah* a large stone bench.] **1.** In Mohammedan countries, a fixed seat, common in dwellings and in public places.

2. *Egyptology.* A type of tomb, of the time of the Memphite dynasties, comprising an oblong structure with sloping sides (sometimes containing a decorated chamber, sometimes of solid masonry), and connected with a mummy chamber in the rock beneath.



Mastaba, 2.

mas-tad'e-ni'tis (más-tăd'ē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *masto-* + *adenitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the mammary glands.

mas-tal'gi-a (-tăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *masto-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the mammary gland, esp. of a neuralgic kind.

mas'tax (más'tăks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μάστραξ mouth, jaws.] *Zoöl.* **a** The pharynx of a rotifer. It usually contains several horny pieces, most commonly a median forked *uncus,* against which the *mallei,* or lateral pieces, work so as to crush the food. **b** The lore of a bird.

mast cell. *Anat.* A type of leucocyte, or nucleated corpuscle, containing numerous coarse, irregular, strongly basophilic granules in the cytoplasm. They occur in various tissues, normal and pathological, and to some extent in the blood, esp. in leucocythæmia.

mast coat. *Naut.* A piece of canvas nailed around a mast, where it passes through the deck, to shed water.

mast'ed (más'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *a.* Having or furnished with a mast or masts; — chiefly in comb.; as, a three-*masted* schooner.

mas'ter (más'tẽr, *or, esp. in British usage,* mäs'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *maistre, maister,* AS. *magister, mægister,* or OF. *maistre, mestre,* F. *maître;* both fr. L. *magister,* orig. a double comparative from the root of *magnus* great, akin to Gr. μέγας. Cf. MAESTRO, MAGISTER, MAGISTRATE, MAGNITUDE, MAJOR, MISTER, MISTRESS, MICKLE.] **1.** A male person having another living being so far subject to his will that he can, in the main, control his or its actions; specif.: **a** A feudal chief, or one exercising similar authority; a commander, governor, ruler, or the like. *Obs.* **b** *Naut.* (1) The commander of a merchant vessel; — colloquially called *captain.* (2) In the United States and British navies, formerly, a commissioned officer ranking next below a lieutenant and performing the duties of the present *navigating officer.* In the British navy he is now called **navigating officer.** In the United States navy the title was changed to **lieutenant junior grade** by act of Congress of March 3, 1883. The *navigator* is, at present, generally the third in command; a *lieutenant, junior grade* being a watch and division officer. **c** The employer of a servant. **d** The person to whom an apprentice is articled. **e** The sovereign or ruler in relation to his ministers or diplomatic agents. **f** In a public school, the scholar who is served by a fag. *Eng.* **g** The owner of a slave or of a brute that is taught to obey man; the person to whose will a brute is subject. **h** The male head of a household; a paterfamilias. **i** A woman's husband, or "man." *Dial.* **j** The director of a number of persons performing a ceremony or sharing a feast. **k** The controller of a familiar spirit or other supernatural being. **l** A man under whom a child or children are placed for instruction; a tutor or preceptor; now, usually, a schoolmaster or one making a profession of teaching some art or science, as music. **m** The man whose teachings or precepts one accepts or follows in religion, art, science, or the like; the leader or teacher of disciples; often specif. [*cap.*], with *the, our,* etc., Christ.

2. One who uses, or controls at will, anything inanimate; specif., now *Obsoles.,* an owner or possessor; as, to be *master* of one's time; *masters* of the sea. *Shak.*

Master of a hundred thousand drachms. *Addison*

3. One who has bettered or mastered another, or is capable of so doing; victor; as, in physical contests the stronger man is likely to be *master.*

4. [*Usually cap.*] A person holding an academic degree of an advanced character, originally authorizing him to teach in the institution conferring it; — usually with a qualifying phrase; as, *Master* of Arts; *Master* of Science; *Master* of Law. The *master's* degree is now usually the second degree, ranking above *bachelor* and below *doctor.*

5. A workman so proficient as to be able to follow his trade independently and teach apprentices; hence, a man following any trade and doing business on his own account.

6. One, esp. an artist, who has attained great skill in the use or application of anything; as, a *master* of oratorical art. "Great *masters* of ridicule." *Macaulay.*

No care is taken to improve young men in their own language, that they may thoroughly understand and be *masters* of it. *Locke.*

7. In Scotland, the title of the heir apparent of a viscount or a baron; as, the *Master* of Ballantrae.

8. A title prefixed to the name or designation of a man or youth. *Master* was originally used only of persons of high social rank or learning, later of men in general; it is now conventionally restricted to boys, except in dialect use and among servile dependents addressing their superiors. As a conventional courtesy title for men, *master* came to be pronounced mĭs'tẽr, and only the abbreviation *Mr.* and the spelling *Mister* are now so used.

Mass.] To celebrate, or to hear, Mass. *Obs. or R.*

mass (más), *v. t.* [F. *masser.*] To massage. *R.*

Mass. *Abbr.* Massachusetts.

‖ **mas'sa** (más'ă), *n.;* *pl.* MASSÆ (-ē). [L.] **Mass.** *Esp. Pharm.*

mas'sa (más'ă), *n.* Master; — a negro corruption.

Mas'sa (más'ă). *Bib.*

Mas'sa-chu'setts Bay Company (más'ă-chōō'sĕts). An English company of Puritans, chartered in 1629 for the purpose of planting a colony on Massachusetts Bay. It founded Boston in 1630.

mas'sa-cre (más'ă-kẽr), *n.* One who massacres.

mas'sa-cre, *a.* Of or pert. to massacre; murderous. *Obs.*

massage. † MESSAGE.

Mas'sah (más'ă). *Bib.*

Mas-sa'lī-a (mă-sā'lĭ-ă), *n.* = MASSILIA. See ASTEROID, *Table.*

Mas-sa'lī-an (-ăn), *n.* [Syr. *m'çalin* one who prays.] *Eccl. Hist.* = EUCHITE a. — **Mas-sa'lī-an,** *a.*

mas'sa-sau'ga (más'ă-sô'gȧ), *n.* The prairie rattlesnake (*Sistrurus catenatus*) or related species.

mass bass Var. of MAST BASS.

mass center *or* **centre.** = CENTER OF MASS.

mass copper. Native copper in large masses. [*Obs.*]

Mass creed. The Nicene creed.

Mass'-day', *n. Eccl.* A feast or holyday. *Obs. or Archaic.*

masse. † MACE, a staff; MACE, a coin; MAS; MASS.

mas-sé' (mă-sā', *or, esp. in British usage,* más'ā), *v. t.* [F., p. p. of *masser* to massage.] *Med.* To massage.

massed (mȧst), *pret. & p. p.* of MASS. — **mass'ed-ness,** *n.*

massegar. † MESSENGER.

Mas'se-khoth (más'ē-kŏth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *masekhoth.*] See MISHNA.

massel. † MEASLE, *n.*

mas'sel-gem (más'ĕl-jĕm), *n.* Maslin, or mixed grain. *Dial. Eng.*

massely. † MASSILY.

masse'pain' (más'pān'), *n.* [F.] Marchpane.

mas'ser, *n.* One who celebrates or attends Mass. *R.* [ist.

mas'ser (más'ẽr), *n.* A massag-

massé shot. = MASSE.

mas'sey (más'ĭ). Dial. var of MERCY; — used esp. in oaths, as in *Lawk a' massey,* i. e., Lord of mercy.

Mass house. A house for Roman Catholic worship; — so called derogatorily. *Obs. or Hist.*

Mas-si'as (mă-sī'ăs). *Bib.*

Mas'sic wine, *or* **Mas'sic** (más'ĭk), *n.* An ancient wine produced on Massicus (now Monte Massico), in Campania, Italy.

mass'i-er, *a., compar.* of MASSY.

mass'i-est, *a., superl.* of MASSY.

massife. † MASSIVE.

Mas-sil'i-a (mă-sĭl'ĭ-ă), *n.* [L., Marseilles, fr Gr. Μασσαλία.] *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

Mas-sil'i-an. † MESSALIAN.

mass'i-ly (más'ĭ-lĭ), *adv* [*massy* + *-ly.*] Massively. *Obs.*

mass'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

massing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MASS.

mas'siv. Massive. *Ref. Sp.*

mas'sive (más'ĭv), *n. Geol.* = MASSIF.

mas'sive-ly, *adv.* of MASSIVE.

mas'sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mass'less, *a.* See -LESS.

Mass'mon'ger (más'mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A Roman Catholic, esp. a priest; — contemptuous. — **Mass'mon'ger-ing,** *p. pr. & vb. n. Both Obs. or Archaic.*

mas-soi' (*má*-soi'; más'oi). Var. of MASSOY.

Mas'son's pine (más'ŭnz). [After F. *Masson* (1741-1805), Scottish botanist.] = MATSU.

mas-soo'la, mas-su'la. Vars. of MASOOLA.

Mas-so'ra, Mas-so'rah (má-sō'rȧ). Vars. of MASORA.

Mas'so-rat, Mas'so-ret † MASORETE.

Mas'so-rete. Var. of MASORETE.

Mas'so-ret'ic (más'ō-rĕt'ĭk). Var. of MASORETIC, -ICAL.

Mas'so-rite (más'ō-rīt). Var. of MASORETE.

mas'so-ther'a-peu'tics (más'ō-thĕr'ȧ-pū'tĭks), **mas'so-ther'a-py** (más'ō-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. μάσσειν to knead + *therapeutics, therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by massage.

Mass penny. Money paid for, or given at, Mass. *Archaic.*

Mass priest. Orig., any priest; hence, later: **a** A secular priest. *Obs.* **b** A priest whose special duty it was to say masses for the dead. *Obs.* **c** Any Roman Catholic priest. *Contemptuous.*

mass resistivity. See RESISTIVITY. [MERCY.

mas'sy (más'ĭ). Dial. var. of

massydnes, *n.* Massiveness. *Obs.*

mas'sy-more' (más'ĭ-mōr'), *n.* The dungeon of a castle. *Scot.*

mast. † MOST.

mast, *n.* See WEIGHT, *Table.*

mast, *v. t.* [AS. *mæstan.*] To feed with mast; to stuff (one's self). *Obs.*

mast. Short for MASTER. *Obs.*

mast, *n.* [F. *masse* (cf. MACE a staff), influenced by E. *mast* a pole.] A kind of heavy billiard cue. *Obs.*

mast-. See MASTO-.

Mas'ta-cem-bel'i-dæ (más'tă-sĕm-bĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μάσταξ, -ακος, mouth + ἐν in + βέλος dart + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* See OPISTHOMI.

mast'age (más'tĭj), *n.* [*mast* + *-age.*] Mast, or nuts; also, a right to feed animals on the mast of a certain tract. *Obs. or Hist.*

mas'ta-tro'phi-a (más'tă-trō'fĭ-ă), **mas-tat'ro-phy** (más-tăt'rō-fĭ), *n.* [NL. *mastatrophia:* see MASTO-; ATROPHY.] *Med.* Atrophy of a mammary gland.

mas-taux'e (más-tôk'sē), *n* [NL.; *masto-* + Gr. αὐξη increase.] Abnormal enlargement of the mammary gland.

mast bass. The large-mouthed black bass. *Local, U. S.*

mast cloth. A mast lining.

mas'ter. *n.* Urine. *Obs. Scot.*

mast'er (más'tẽr), *n. Naut.* A vessel having (so many) masts; — used only in compounds; as, a two-*master* [to excel. *R.*

mas'ter, *v. i.* To act as master;

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9. A youth or boy of more or less social position and too young to be called *mister*. *Swift.*
10. A person holding an office of authority among the Freemasons, esp. the presiding officer, called Worshipful Master; also, a person holding a similar office in other civic societies.
11. *Law.* Any of various officers of court appointed to assist the judge, as by hearing and reporting upon matters referred to him, by recording proceedings, or in some other capacity; as, a *master* in, or of, chancery. In England, specif., any of various clerks or recording officers of the supreme courts. Cf. MASTER OF THE ROLLS, below.
master and commander, *Nav.*, in the British navy, the officer called since 1814 *commander*. *Obs. or Hist. Oxf. E. D.* — **M. of Arts,** one who takes the second degree at a university; also, the degree or title itself, indicated by the abbreviation M. A., or A. M. — **m. of ceremonies,** an officer who determines the forms to be observed, or superintends their observance, on a public occasion; specif., *European Hist.*, a court official of high rank who is in charge of the reception of ambassadors, etc. — **M. of Sentences,** Peter Lombard (d. 1160), a native of Lombardy, and author of a book of "Sentences" on points of Christian doctrine, collected from the church fathers. — **M. of the Buckhounds,** an officer in the British royal household, ranking next below the Master of the Horse. — **m. of the horse.** **a** *Rom. Hist.* A dictator's commander of cavalry and chief subordinate. **b** An equerry; specif. [*cap.*], the third great officer in the British royal household, having the management of the royal stables, etc. In ceremonial cavalcades he rides next to the sovereign. — **M. of the King's (Queen's) Household,** the officer in executive charge under the Lord Steward of the British royal household. — **M. of the Pells.** See PELL ROLLS. — **M. of the Revels,** *or* **Revel Master,** a Lord of Misrule. — **M. of the Robes,** an officer of a great personage's household, as of the English royal household, who has the charge of the robes of state. — **M. of the Rolls,** in England, a high judicial officer of the Court of Chancery, who has charge of the rolls or records of the chancery. He is president of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice and ranks next to the Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice.

mas'ter (más'tẽr, *or, esp. in Brit. usage,* mäs-), *a.* Being master, or characteristic of a master; having chief authority or power; principal; controlling; as, a *master* builder; a *master* lode; often specif., *Mach., etc.*, designating a device or mechanism that controls the operation of different mechanisms or parts; as, a *master* clock is one regulating or giving movement, esp. by electricity, to distant clocks.
☞ For **master key,** etc., see the *Vocabulary.*

mas'ter, *v. t.;* MAS'TERED (-tẽrd); MAS'TER-ING. [Cf. OF. *maistrer.*] **1.** To become the master of; to conquer; overpower; also, to bring into subjection; to subdue; tame.
Obstinacy and willful neglects must be *mastered.* *Locke*
2. To gain the command of, so as to understand or apply; to become an adept in; as, to *master* a science.
3. To act as a master over; to rule, regulate, or direct as master; as, to *master* a person or a school.
4. To have or get possession of; to own; possess. *Obs.*
[Wealth] that the world *masters* *Shak.*
5. To modify, temper, or season; now, of dyestuffs, to age.

mas'ter-at-arms', *n. Nav.* A petty officer on a man-of-war charged with the maintenance of order, discipline, the custody of prisoners, etc. The chief master-at-arms is the chief of the ship's police.

mas'ter-dom (-dŭm), *n.* [*master* + *-dom.*] Dominion; rule; command; also, masterful quality. See -DOM.

mas'ter-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Inclined to play the master; domineering; imperious; arbitrary. *Dryden.*
2. Having the capacities, skill, or power of a master; indicating or expressing power or mastery.
His *masterful,* pale face *Mrs. Browning.*
3. Violent; specif., *Law,* using force. *Obs.*
Syn. — Authoritative, commanding, imperious, haughty, overbearing, arrogant, self-willed, dictatorial, magisterial. — MASTERFUL, LORDLY, DOMINEERING. One is MASTERFUL who is imperious and self-willed, or (esp. in modern usage) who deals with affairs commandingly or compellingly; as, a proud and *masterful* spirit; "a girl full of a calm rustic strength . . . with a *masterful* way which might have beseemed a princess" (*Mary Wilkins*). LORDLY implies a lofty and superior, DOMINEERING, an overbearing or insolently tyrannical, air or manner; as, a *lordly* contempt, *lordly* condescension; "[He] was violent, arbitrary, *domineering*" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "not determined, only obstinate; not *masterful*, only *domineering*" (*Bernard Shaw*). See DICTATORIAL.
— **mas'ter-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **mas'ter-ful-ness,** *n.*

master key. A key adapted to open several locks differing somewhat from each other; fig., a rule or principle of general application in solving difficulties.

mas'ter–key', *v. t.;* -KEYED' (-kēd'); -KEY'ING. To design or fit (a series of locks) for a master key.

Mas'ter Leon'ard (lĕn'ärd). In medieval demonology, grand master of the sabbats, or nocturnal assemblies, in which demons and sorcerers were wont to celebrate their orgies. At these meetings he presided in the form of a three-horned goat with a black human countenance, and marked his novitiates with one of his horns.

mas'ter-less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of a master; formerly, esp. in the 17th century, not under any man as employer, which was proof of vagrancy.
2. Ungoverned or ungovernable.

mas'ter-ly, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a master or lord; esp., imperious; domineering; arbitrary. *Obs. or R.*
2. Suitable to, or characteristic of, a master; indicating thorough knowledge or superior skill and power; showing a master's hand; as, a *masterly* design; a *masterly* performance; a *masterly* policy. "A wise and *masterly* inactivity." *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

mas'ter-ly, *adv.* With the skill of a master.

master mariner. **1.** A captain of a merchant vessel. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. An experienced and skilled seaman who is certified to be competent to command a merchant vessel.

master mason. **1.** A mason thoroughly competent in his trade; usually, one in business on his own account.
2. A Freemason who has been raised to the third degree.

master mechanic. **a** A foreman mechanic. **b** A mechanic who is a thorough master of his trade.

mas'ter-piece' (más'tẽr-pēs'; mäs'-; *cf.* MASTER), *n.* Anything done or made with extraordinary skill; a capital performance; a chef-d'œuvre; a supreme achievement.
The top and *masterpiece* of art. *South.*
Dissimulation was his *masterpiece* *Clarendon*

master screw. A very accurate screw from which certain other important screws, as feed screws, are copied.

mas'ter-ship, *n.* **1.** Status, office, function, or dignity of a master.
2. The authority or control of a master; mastery; dominion; superiority.
Where noble youths for *mastership* should strive. *Dryden*
3. The personality of a master; — formerly used as a title of respect.
What news with your *mastership?* *Shak.*
4. The knowledge or proficiency of a master; mastery.
5. Chief work; masterpiece. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

master sinew. An annular ligament about the joints of animals, through which the tendons of muscles play.

master stroke. A capital performance; a masterly action or achievement; as, a *master stroke* of policy.

master tap. *Mech.* A tap designed to cut dies from which other screws can be threaded.

master touch. **1.** The touch or skill of a master. *Pope.*
2. Some part of a performance which exhibits very skillful work or treatment. "Some *master touches.*" *Tatler.*

master wheel. *Mach.* **a** The wheel that directs the motion of the other wheels in a machine. **b** A large accurately made tooth wheel used in spacing the teeth of other wheels in a gear-cutting machine.

mas'ter-work' (más'tẽr-wûrk'; mäs'-; *cf.* MASTER), *n.* The most important work accomplished by a skilled person, as in architecture, literature, etc.; also, a work which shows the skill of a master; a masterpiece.

master workman. **1.** A man specially skilled in any art, handicraft, or trade, or who is an overseer, foreman, or employer.
2. [*cap.*] The chief officer of the Knights of Labor. *U. S.*

mas'ter-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A coarse European apiaceous plant (*Imperatoria ostruthium*), with large ternate leaves. It was formerly much used as a pot herb. **b** The black sanicle of Europe. **c** Cow parsnip. **d** Angelica.

mas'ter-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [OF. *maistrie.*] **1.** The status, position, or authority of a master; mastership; dominion; command; supremacy; superiority.
If divided by mountains, they will fight for the *mastery* of the passages of the tops. *Raleigh*
2. Superiority or ascendancy in war or competition; victory; triumph; preëminence.
The voice of them that shout for *mastery.* *Ex* xxxii. 18.
O, but to have gulled him
Had been a *mastery* *B Jonson.*
3. Superior force or power. *Obs.*
4. A masterly exercise, work, trick, or other operation; an act or contest of competition or emulation; a feat. *Obs.*
I wol doon a *maistrie* er I go. *Chaucer.*
5. Exercise or display of skill or technique in an art, esp. in painting. *Archaic.*
He was a richly endowed painter, with exceptional powers, which were, unhappily for us, directed too vigorously in the exercise of what is called "*mastery.*" *F. G. Stephens*
6. a Act or process of mastering, or state of having mastered; the skill or knowledge in, or intellectual command of, a subject that makes one a master in it.
The learning and *mastery* of a tongue, being unpleasant in itself, should not be cumbered with other difficulties. *Locke.*
b A branch of an art, science, or the like. *Obs.*

mast'head' (mást'hĕd'), *n. Naut.* **1.** The top or head of a mast, esp. of the lower mast; the part of a mast above the hounds. In referring to a flag, broom, or the like, at the masthead, the highest point of the entire mast is meant.
2. A sailor stationed at the masthead. *Rare.*

mast'head' (mást'hĕd'; mást'hĕd'), *v. t. Naut.* **a** To cause to go to, or stand at, the masthead as a punishment. **b** To hoist to the masthead, as a yard, flag, or the like.

mast'head' light (mást'hĕd'). *Naut.* A white light carried forward and above the upper deck by steamships when under way.

mast hoop. *Naut.* One of a number of hoops attached to the fore edge of a gaff sail, which slip on the mast as the sail is raised or lowered; also, one of the iron hoops used in making a made mast.

mast'house' (mást'hous'), *n.* A building in which vessels' masts are shaped, fitted, etc.; — called also *masting house.*

mas'tic (más'tĭk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mastiche, mastichum,* Gr. *μαστίχη,* perh. fr. *μασᾶσθαι* to chew, because of its being used in the East for chewing.] **1.** A resin exuding from the mastic tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*), and obtained by incision. The best is in yellowish white, semitransparent tears, or drops, and is used as an astringent and an aromatic, also as an ingredient in varnishes; it comes almost exclusively from the island of Chios. Also, the similar product of other species of *Pistacia.*
2. Short for MASTIC TREE.
3. Any of various pasty cements, esp. those made by boiling tar with lime, powdered brick, or the like. Another kind is made of burnt clay, litharge, and linseed oil.
4. A distilled liquor flavored with the resin mastic, used in various countries, as Turkey, Greece, etc. It is usually made from the marc of grapes.
5. A yellowish color like that of the resin mastic.

mas'ti-cate (más'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.;* MAS'TI-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); MAS'TI-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *masticatus,* p. p. of *masticare* to chew, perh. fr. *mastiche* mastic. See MASTIC.]
1. To grind or crush with or as if with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion, as food; to chew.
2. To reduce to pulp by crushing or kneading, as rubber.

mas'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *masticatio:* cf. F. *mastication.*] A masticating, or state of being masticated.

mas'ti-ca'tor (más'tĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One that masticates; a machine for cutting meat into fine pieces, one for masticating rubber, gutta-percha, or the like, or one for cutting leather, etc., into fine pieces.

mas'ti-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *masticatoire.*]
1. Chewing; adapted to the chewing of food.
2. Of or pertaining to, or affecting, the masticating organs.

mas'ti-ca-to-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.

mastic tree. **a** A small anacardiaceous tree of southern Europe (*Pistacia lentiscus*), yielding mastic resin; hence, any other tree of this genus. See MASTIC, 1; PISTACIA. **b** A sapotaceous tree of Florida and the West Indies (*Sideroxylon mastichodendron*), having hard close-grained wood used for shipbuilding. **c** = GUMBO LIMBO **a.**

Mas'ti-cu'ra (más'tĭ-kū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *μάστιξ* whip + *οὐρά* tail.] *Zoöl.* A division of rays having the tail long and whiplike, as the sting rays. — **mas'ti-cu'rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

mas'tiff (más'tĭf), *n.* [Prob. with altered ending fr. OF. *mastin,* F. *mâtin,* LL. (assumed) *mansuetinus,* fr. L. *mansuetus* tame. Cf. MANSUETE.] One of a long-established breed of large, powerful, smooth-coated dogs originating in England, valued chiefly as watchdogs. The muzzle is moderately short, the ears pendent, and the jowls prominent. The color is pale buff, fawn, or brindle, with black points. The Cuban mastiff is a similar dog originating in Spain and sometimes used in bull fighting. Cf. TIBETAN MASTIFF.


Mastiff.

Mas'ti-goph'o-ra (más'tĭ-gŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *μάστιξ,* -ιγος, whip + *φορός* bearing, *φέρειν* to bear.] *Zoöl.* A class of protozoans containing those which have one or more (rarely as many as four) flagella, or whiplike appendages, which often serve as swimming organs. Its two chief orders are the Flagellata and Choanoflagellata. See these terms.

mas'ti-go-phor'ic (-gō-fŏr'ĭk) } *a. Zoöl.* Pert. to the Mas-
mas'ti-goph'o-rous (-gŏf'ō-rŭs) } tigophora; flagellate.

mas'ti-gure (más'tĭ-gûr), *n.* [Gr. *μάστιξ,* -ιγος, a scourge + *οὐρά* tail.] Any of several large spiny-tailed agamoid lizards (genus *Uromastix*) of southern Asia and North Africa.

mast'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MAST. — **masting house.** *Naut.* **a** = MASTHOUSE. **b** A large building, with mechanism overhanging the water, for stepping and unstepping masts of vessels. *Rare.*

mas-ti'tis (más-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *masto-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the breast.

mast'man (mást'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Nav* A seaman stationed at a mast of a man-of-war having sail power, to tend the running rigging belaying at that mast.

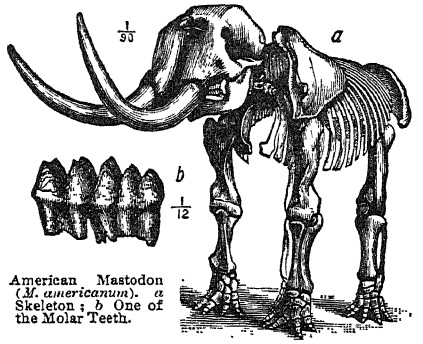
mas'to- (más'tō-), **mast-.** Combining form: **a** From Greek *μαστός, breast,* in medical terms often referring to the *female breast.* **b** For *mastoid,* n., in combinations with the general sense of "pertaining to the *mastoid bone* or *process* and some other part of the skull."

mas'to-don (más'tō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. *μαστός* the breast + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος,* a tooth. So called from the conical projections upon its molar teeth.] **1.** Any of numerous species of extinct elephants, chiefly of the genus *Mammut,* syn. *Mastodon,* remains of which are widely distributed in deposits ranging from the middle Miocene to the late Pleistocene. They differ from the mammoth and existing elephants chiefly in the molar teeth, which have high conical cusps or parallel ridges with little or no cement in the interspaces. Some have small tusks in the lower jaw besides those in the upper jaw. Remains of the American

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mas'ter-a-ble (más'tẽr-ȧ-b'l; más'-), *a.* See -ABLE.
mas'ter-ate (-ĭt), *n.* Degree, title, or rank of master. *Rare.*
master attendant. An executive assistant to the superintendent of an English naval dockyard.
master bee. A queen bee. *Obs.*
master chord. *Music.* The chord of the dominant.
master clock. See MASTER, *a.*
mas'terd. Mastered. *Ref. Sp.*
master electrician. In the artillery corps of the United States army, a specially enlisted expert electrician
mas'ter-er, *n* One that masters
mas'ter-fast', *a.* Bound over to a master *Obs.*
master fugue. *Music.* A fugue using only difficult contrapuntal methods, as where subject or answer is continually heard
master gunner. **a** A warrant officer in the British artillery **b** An enlisted man in the United States coast artillery who has received a certificate of proficiency from the School for Master Gunners.
mas'ter-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
master joint *Quarrying.* The most prominent of a system of rock joints.
mas'ter-less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mas'ter-like, *a. & adv.* See -LIKE.
mas'ter-li-ness (más'tẽr-lĭ-nĕs; mas'-), *n.* See -NESS.
mas'ter-ling, *n.* See LING, *dim.*
mas'ter-man, *n.* A master; as: **a** A chief. *Obs.* **b** A head of a family. *Dial.*
mas'ter-ous, *a.* Masterly. *Obs.*
mas'ter-prize', *n.* A masterly production or action *Obs.*
mas'ter-root', *n.* Masterwort; also, the principal root (of a plant). *Obs.*
master shipman. = MASTER MARINER, 1. *Obs.*
master signal electrician. *Mil* In the signal corps of the United States army, an enlisted electrical expert.
mas'ter-sing'er (más'tẽr-sĭng'ẽr), *n.* [Trans. of G. *meistersinger.*] = MEISTERSINGER.
master's mate. *Nav.* Formerly, in the United States and British navies, a petty officer whose duties were to assist the master.
master spring. Mainspring.
master vein An artery or large vein, as the saphena. *Obs.*
masteves. Obs. pl. of MASTIFF.
mast'ful, *a.* [See 1st MAST.] Abounding in mast, as a forest
mast'head' an'gle. *Navig.* The vertical angle subtended by a ship's mast, used in getting her distance when the actual height of the masthead above her water line is known.
masthead compass. *Naut.* = POLE COMPASS.
mas'thel-co'sis (más'thĕl-kō'sĭs; mȧst'hĕl-), *n.* [NL.; *masto-* + *helcosis.*] *Med.* Ulceration of the breast. [*Obs.*]
mast'-holm', *n.* The holm oak.
mas'tic, *v. t* To darken with a varnish of mastic. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]
mas'tic, *a.* Gummy; adhesive.
mas'ti-ca-ble (más'tĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being masticated. —
mas'ti-ca-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
masticador, -dour. † MASTIGADOUR. [A masticator.]
mas'ti-cat'or (más'tĭ-kāt'ẽr), *n.* = MASTIC, 4.
mas'tich (más'tĭk), **mas-tich'ic** (más-tĭk'ĭk) Vars of MASTIC, MASTICIC.
mastic herb. = HERB MASTIC.
mas-tic'ic (más-tĭs'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to mastic.
mas'ti-cin (más'tĭ-sĭn), *n. Chem.* A white, amorphous, tenacious residue left on treating the resin mastic with alcohol.
mas'ti-cine, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, mastic. *Obs.*
mas'ti-cot. Var of MASSICOT.
mastic plant. Cat thyme. *Eng.*
mastic shrub. = MASTIC TREE **a.**
mas'tiff, *a.* [Perh. fr. *mast* acorns as food, influenced by *massive,* or *mastiff* a dog.] Massive; burly. *Obs.*
mastiff bat. See MOLOSSUS, 2.
mastigadour, *n.* [Cf. F. *mastigadour,* Sp. *mastigador,* Pg. *mastigadouro.* See MASTICATE.] *Man.* A part of a bridle, the slavering bit. *Obs.*
Mas'ti-ga-mœ'ba (más'tĭ-gȧ-mē'bȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μάστιξ,* -ιγος, whip + *ἀμοιβα.*] *Zool* A genus of amœboid protozoans, possessing in addition to pseudopods a single flagellum.
mas-tig'i-um (más-tĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr Gr. *μαστίγιον,* dim of *μάστιξ,* -ιγος, whip.] *Zoöl.* A defensive lash-like organ found on the posterior parts of certain lepidopterous larvæ, and used to repel the attacks of parasitic insects.
mas'ti-go-bran'chi-a (más'tĭ-gō-brăn'kĭ-ȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -CHIÆ (-ē) [NL.; Gr *μάστιξ,* -ιγος, whip + *βράγχιον* gill.] *Zoöl.* A brushlike process of the thoracic limbs of decapod crustaceans, used for cleaning the gills.
Mas'ti-gop'o-da (más'tĭ-gŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL; Gr. *μάστιξ,* -ιγος, a whip + *πούς, ποδός,* foot.] *Zoöl.* In Huxley's classification, a decapod crustaceans, used for cleaning the gills. equivalent to the modern groups Infusoria and Mastigophora combined. — **mas'ti-go-pod'** (más'tĭ-gō-pŏd'), *a. & n.* — **mas'ti-gop'o-dous** (más'tĭ-gŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.*
mas-ti'go-sis (-gō'sĭs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *μαστίγωσις* a whipping.] *Med* Whipping as a means of treatment, as for stimulation or counterirritation.
mastir. † MASTER.
mastiresse. † MISTRESS.
mas'tis (más'tĭs). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of MASTIFF
mas'tive. † MASTIFF.
mas'tix. † MASTIC, *n.*
mast leech. *Naut* The luff of a fore-and-aft sail. *Obs.*
mast'less, *a* See -LESS.
mast'lin (más'lĭn) Obs. or dial var. of MASLIN.
mast lining. A strip of canvas added on the after side of a sail where it chafes on the mast
mastiyoun. † MASLIN, grain.
mas'to-car'ci-no'ma, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Carcinoma of the breast
mast'oc-cip'i-tal, *a Anat.* = MASTO-OCCIPITAL.
mas'to-chon-dro'sis, *n.* [NL.; *masto-* + *chondro-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Cartilaginous tumor of the breast.

mastodon (*M. americanum*, syn. *M. giganteus*), including several nearly complete skeletons, have been found in great

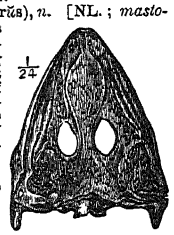


American Mastodon (*M. americanum*). *a* Skeleton; *b* One of the Molar Teeth.

abundance in the United States. Well-known European species are *M. arvernensis* and *M. angustidens*.

2. [*cap.*] *Paleon.* Syn of MAMMUT.

Mas/to-don-sau/rus (măs/tō-dŏn-sô/rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *mastodon* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* The genus containing the largest known labyrinthodonts, the skull sometimes being over four feet long. At the front end of the lower jaw are a pair of short tusks, which close into openings piercing the premaxillæ. The body and limbs are imperfectly known. Their remains are found in the Trias of Europe and Asia.



Skull of Mastodonsaurus (*M. jægeri*).

mas/to-don/tic (-dŏn/tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the mastodon; gigantic.

mas/to-dyn/i-a (-dĭn/ĭ-ä; dĭ/nĭ-ä), **mas-tod/y-ny** (măs-tŏd/ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [NL. *mastodynia; masto-* + Gr. ὀδύνη pain.] *Med.* Pain in the mamma, or female breast, — a form of neuralgia.

mas/toid (măs/toid), *a.* [Gr. μαστοειδής; μαστός the breast + εἶδος form; cf. F. *mastoïde.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Resembling a nipple or breast; specif., in many mammals, designating a process of the temporal bone behind the ear. It is well developed and of somewhat conical form in adult man, but very inconspicuous in young children. In the lower vertebrates the term has been applied to several bony elements of that region of the skull, esp. to the pterotic. **b** Pertaining to, or in the region of, the mastoid process; mastoidal. — *n.* The mastoid process or bone.

mastoid antrum, a large air-containing cavity in the mastoid process, present at birth. It communicates with the tympanum. It is often the seat of dangerous inflammation. — **m. cells**, small cavities in the mastoid process, developing after birth, and filled with air or red marrow.

mas/toi-da/le (măs/toi-dā/lē), *n.* [NL., fr. *mastoidal.*] *Craniom.* The lowest point of the mastoid process. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

mas/toid-i/tis (măs/toid-ī/tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *mastoid* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation in the temporal mastoid process.

mast tree. **a** A tree producing mast; specif., the cork oak. **b** An East Indian annonaceous shade tree (*Polyalthia longifolia*).

mas/tur-bate (măs/tŭr-bāt), *v. i.*; -BAT/ED (-bāt/ĕd); -BAT/ING (-bāt/ĭng). To practice, or abuse with, masturbation.

mas/tur-ba/tion (-bā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *masturbatus*, p. p. of *masturbari* to practice onanism: cf. F. *masturbation.*] Onanism; self-pollution. — **mas/tur-bat/ic** (-băt/ĭk), **mas/tur-ba/tion-al** (-bā/shŭn-ăl), *a.* — **mas/tur-ba/tor** (măs/tŭr-bā/tĕr), *n.* — **mas/tur-ba-to-ry** (-bā-tō-rĭ), *a.*

mat (măt), *n.* [AS. *matt, meatt, meatte*, fr. L. *matta* a mat made of rushes.] **1.** A piece of coarse fabric made by weaving or plaiting sedge, rushes, flags, husks, straw, hemp, or similar material; hence, anything of similar form and use, however made; esp.: **a** A piece of material, whether woven, corrugated or perforated India rubber, twisted wire, or otherwise made, for use at a door to wipe the shoes on. **b** A piece of material, as of leather, plaited straw, knitted work, or other material, used to support vases, toilet articles, dishes, etc., or for ornament.

2. Fabric of rushes, straw, etc.; matting. *Obs.*

3. A sack or bag of matting, for packing coffee, sugar, etc.; specif., a certain weight of coffee in a sack.

4. *Naut.* A webbing of yarn used to prevent chafing, esp. of standing rigging.

5. Anything growing thickly, or closely interwoven, so as to resemble a mat; as, a *mat* of weeds; a *mat* of hair.

6. *Hydraulic Engin.* A mattress.

7. *Lace Making.* The close or solid part of a design.

mat (măt), *v. t.*; MAT/TED (măt/ĕd, -ĭd; 151); MAT/TING.

1. To cover or lay with or as with a mat or matting.

2. To twist, twine, or felt together; to interweave into, or like, a mat; to entangle.

And o'er his eyebrows hung his *matted* hair. *Dryden.*

mat, *v. i.* To grow thick together; to become interwoven or felted together like a mat.

mat, *n.* [F. *mat* a dull color, fr. *mat*, a., dull-colored, without brilliancy. Cf. CHECKMATE.] **1.** A border with a gold surface, or of white or colored paper, pasteboard, etc., either inside the frame of a picture, and commonly under the glass covering the picture, or serving simply as a frame or margin. Cf. PASSE PARTOUT, 3.

2. A dead or dull finish, or roughened surface, as in gilding where the gold leaf is not burnished, or in painting where the surface is purposely deprived of gloss.

3. *Glass Painting.* A layer of softened color spread evenly on the glass.

4. A matting punch. = MATTOIR. *Cant.*

mat, *a.* [F. *mat.* See MAT a dull finish, CHECKMATE.] Having a dull and lusterless but even and uniform surface, as when painting is "dabbed" with a special tool to take away the gloss, or a mezzotint plate is roughened uniformly.

mat, *v. t.* To render mat, as metal or glass. Hence, specif.: **a** *Glass Painting.* To cover (glass) with a uniformly softened layer of color. **b** *Mezzotint Engraving.* To darken (a light) by manipulating the plate with a matter.

Mat/a-be/le (măt/ä-bē/lē), *or* **Mat/a-be/les** (-lēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* MATABELE. A Zulu people driven out of the Transvaal by the Boers in 1838. They settled in Matabeleland north of the Limpopo River and long preyed upon surrounding tribes, their powerful military organization making them formidable even to Europeans. They are now under British control, with some self-government.

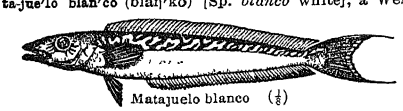
mat/a-dor (măt/ä-dōr; -dôr; 277), *n.* Also **mat/a-dore** (măt/ä-dōr; măt/ä-dōr'; 201). [Sp. *matador*, prop., a killer, fr. *matar* to kill.] **1.** The killer; the man appointed to kill the bull in bullfights.

2. *Card Playing.* **a** In solo, quadrille, or ombre, one of the three principal trumps, the ace of spades being the first, the ace of clubs the third, and the second being the deuce of a black trump or the seven of a red one. **b** *Skat.* The jack of clubs, or any other trump held in sequence with it, whether by the player or by his adversaries.

3. A certain game of dominoes in which four dominoes (the 4-3, 5-2, 6-1, and double blank), called *matadors*, may be played at any time in any way.

ma/ta-jue/lo (mä/tä-hwā/lō; 189), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *matajudío* a kind of fish.] A large squirrel fish (*Holocentrus ascensionis*) of Florida and the West Indies.

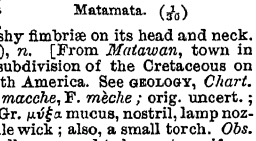
ma/ta-jue/lo blan/co (blăn/kō) [Sp. *blanco* white], a West



Matajuelo blanco ($\frac{1}{8}$)

Indian food fish (*Malacanthus plumieri*) related to the tilefish. — **ma/ta-jue/lo re-al'** (rā-ăl') [Sp., *real* royal], the chiro.

ma/ta-ma/ta (mä/tä-mä/tä; măt/ä-măt/ä), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name: cf. Pg. *matamatá.*] A pleurodiran turtle (*Chelys fimbriata*) of the rivers of Guiana and northern Brazil. It reaches a length of three feet, and is remarkable for its rough shell, long neck, flat head, and curious fleshy fimbriæ on its head and neck.



Matamata. ($\frac{1}{30}$)

Mat/a-wan' (măt/ä-wŏn'), *n.* [From *Matawan*, town in New Jersey.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Cretaceous on the Atlantic coast of North America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

match (măch), *n.* [ME. *macche*, F. *mèche*; orig. uncert.; cf. L. *myxa* lamp nozzle, Gr. μύξα mucus, nostril, lamp nozzle.] **1.** A lamp or candle wick; also, a small torch. *Obs.*

2. A wick or cord chemically prepared to burn at a uniform rate, as for firing a charge of powder. See QUICK MATCH, SLOW MATCH.

3. *Obs. or Hist.* **a** A splint of wood or a small piece of cord, paper, or cloth, dipped in melted sulphur to make it ignitible by the use of the tinder box. **b** Cloth, paper, wood, or the like, impregnated with sulphur for use in fumigation.

4. A short, slender piece of wood, or other material, tipped with a mixture by means of which fire is produced; specif.: **a** The **chemical match**, whose tip contained sugar and potassium chlorate, invented in 1805, previous to which time a match only communicated fire. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** The **friction match**, or **lucifer match** (invented in 1827), which ignites by friction and whose tip contains phosphorus mixed with other combustibles and with oxidizing material, as potassium chlorate, saltpeter, or red lead. **Sulphur matches** contain a large amount of sulphur; **parlor matches** contain little or no sulphur and so give off less offensive fumes; **bird's-eye matches** (so called from the appearance of the head) can be ignited readily only at the extreme end, because of a special coating covering the sides of the head; **safety matches** can be readily struck only on a surface on which is red phosphorus mixed with antimony trisulphide, as the heads contain no phosphorus. Matches made from waxed thread are called **vestas.**

5. A matchlock musket. *Obs.*

match (măch), *v. t.*; MATCHED (măcht); MATCH/ING. **1.** To apply a match to; to set fire to with a match. *Obs. or R.*

2. To smoke with sulphur matches, as cider, liquors, or the like, or a vessel or cask, to prevent souring.

match, *n.* [ME. *macche*, AS. *gemæcca;* akin to *gemaca*, and to OS. *gimako*, OHG. *gimah*, fitting, suitable, convenient, Icel. *makr* suitable, *maki* mate, Sw. *make*, Dan. *mage;* all from the root of E. *make*, v. See MAKE mate, MAKE, *v.*] **1.** A spouse; a husband or wife. *Obs.*

2. An equal or companion in age, rank, or the like; also, a rival or competitor; antagonist. *Obs.*

3. A person or thing equal or similar to another; one able to mate or cope with another; an equal.

Government . . . makes an innocent man, though of the lowest rank, a *match* for the mightiest of his fellow subjects. *Addison*

4. An exact counterpart; that which is exactly like another; as, the new cloth is the *match* of the old.

5. A pair suitably associated as corresponding or harmonizing, or the like; as, the carpet and curtains are a *match.*

6. A bringing or coming together of two parties for a trial of skill or force, a contest, or the like; usually: A contest to try strength or skill, or to determine superiority. "Many a warlike *match*." *Drayton.*

A solemn *match* was made; he lost the prize. *Dryden.*

7. Suitable combination or pairing. *Obs.*

8. A matrimonial union, a marriage contract, esp. one considered as advantageous or suitable.

9. A candidate for matrimony; one to be gained in marriage. "She . . . was looked upon as the richest *match* of the West." *Clarendon.*

10. The action of marrying, or alliance by marriage. *Obs.*

11. Equality of conditions in contest or competition.

It were no *match*, your nail against his horn *Shak.*

12. An agreement, compact, etc. "Thy hand upon that *match*." *Shak.*

13. *Founding.* A match plate.

match, *v. i.* **1.** To marry; to join or give in marriage, esp. with reference to the suitability of the parties; also, formerly, to join in any close connection.

A senator of Rome, while Rome survived,
Would not have *matched* his daughter with a king *Addison.*

2. To encounter as an antagonist; now, always, to encounter successfully; to be a mate or match for; to be able to compete with; to rival successfully; to equal.

No settled senses of the world can *match*
The pleasure of that madness. *Shak.*

3. To furnish with its match; to bring a match, or equal, against; to show an equal competitor to; to set something in competition with, or in opposition to, as equal.

No history or antiquity can *match* his policies. *South.*

4. To make or procure the equal of, or that which is exactly similar to, or corresponds with; to seek out or put together in pairs or sets of equal, corresponding, or suitable parts or members; as, to *match* a vase; to *match* horses. "*Matching* of patterns and colors." *Swift.*

5. To make equal, proportionate, or suitable; to adapt, fit, or suit (one thing to another).

Let poets *match* their subject to their strength. *Roscommon.*

6. To fit together, or make suitable for fitting together; specif., to furnish with a tongue and a groove, at the edges; as, to *match* boards.

match, *v. i.* **1.** To compete; to fight. *Obs.*

2. To be united in marriage; to mate.

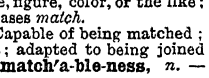
I hold it a sin to *match* in my kindred. *Shak.*

Let tigers *match* with hinds, and wolves with sheep. *Dryden.*

3. To be of equal or similar size, figure, color, or the like; to suit; correspond; as, these vases *match.*

match/a-ble (măch/ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being matched; comparable on equal conditions; adapted to being joined together; correspondent. — **match/a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **match/a-bly,** *adv.*

match board. *Carp.* A board, one of many cut for ceiling, etc., each having a groove in one edge and a tongue on the other.



Match Boards.

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mas/to-dont (măs/tō-dŏnt), *a.* Having teeth like a mastodon; of or pert. to the mastodons.

mas/to-don/tine (-dŏn/tĭn), *a* Pertaining to the mastodons; — opposed to *elephantine.*

mas/to-don/toid, *a.* Pert. to, or like, a mastodon. [TIVE, *n.*]

mastodon type. See LOCOMO-

mas-toi/dal (măs-toi/dăl), **mas-toi/de-al** (-dē-ăl), **mas-toi/de-an** (-ăn), *a.* Mastoid.

mas-toi/de-o-cen-te/sis, *n.* [NL.; *mastoideo-* (see MASTOID) + Gr. κέντησις puncture.] *Surg.* Paracentesis of the mastoidal sinuses.

mas-toi/de-o-squa/mous, *a. Anat.* Relating to the mastoid and squamous portions of the temporal bone.

mas-toi/do-hu/mer-a/lis (-hū/mĕr-ā/lĭs), *n. Zool.* In many quadrupeds, as the horse, a long superficial muscle of the neck and chest connecting the mastoid process and humerus. — **mas-toi/do-hu/mer-al,** *a.*

mas/toid-ot/o-my (măs/toid-ŏt/ō-mĭ), *n.* [*mastoid* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision into the cells of the mastoid bone.

mas-tol/o-gy (măs-tŏl/ō-jĭ), *n.* [*masto-* + *-logy.*] Mammalogy. — **mas/to-log/i-cal** (măs/tō-lŏj/ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **mas-tol/o-gist** (măs-tŏl/ō-jĭst), *n.*

mas/to-me/ni-a (măs/tō-mē/nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *masto-* + Gr. μήν month.] *Med.* Vicarious menstruation from the breast.

mas-ton/cus (măs-tŏn/kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *masto-* + Gr. ὄγκος mass.] *Med.* A tumor of the mamma or of the nipple.

mas to-oc-cip/i-tal (măs/tō-ŏk-sĭp/ĭ-tăl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the mastoid process and the occipital bone.

mas/to-pa-rí/e-tal, *n. Anat.* Pertaining to the mastoid process and the parietal bone.

mas-top/a-thy (măs-tŏp/ä-thĭ), *n.* [*masto-* + *-pathy.*] Any disease of the breast.

mas/to-pex/y, *n.* [*masto-* + *-pexy.*] *Surg.* Fixation of a pendulous breast.

mas/tor-rha/gi-a (măs/tō-rā/jĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *masto-* + *-rhage.*] Hemorrhage from the breast.

mas/to-scir/rhus, *n.* [NL.; *masto-* + *scirrhus.*] Scirrhus of the breast.

mas-tot/o-my (măs-tŏt/ō-mĭ), *n* [*masto-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of a mammary gland.

mas/to-tym-pan/ic, *a.* [*masto-* + *tympanic.*] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, an element in the skull of certain reptiles forming the boundary of the tympanic cavity. *Owen.* — *n.* A mastotympanic bone.

Mas-to-zo/a, *n. pl.* [NL.; *masto-* + *-zoa.*] *Zool.* The Mammalia. *Obs & R.*

mast partner. *Shipbuilding.* See PARTNER, 6.

mastquat. † MOSTWHAT.

mas/tress. † MISTRESS.

mast rope. *Naut.* A rope used in sending up or down an upper mast.

mas/try. † MASTERY.

M. Ast. S. *Abbr.* Member of the Astronomical Society.

mast ship. *Naut* A ship used to carry a supply of masts. *Obs.*

mas/tu-prate, *v. i.* [Due to erroneous association of L. *masturbari* with L. *stuprum* defilement. To masturbate. *Obs.* — **mas/tu-pra/tion,** *n. Obs.*

mast wedge. *Shipbuilding.* One of the retaining wedges driven between a mast and the partners

mast winch. *Naut.* A winch near the mast for hoisting yards, etc [of MASTIFF.]

mas/ty. Obs or dial. Eng. var. **mast/y** (más/tĭ), *a.* [See 1st MAST.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Abounding in, or fatted on, mast, as acorns, etc. *Obs.*

2. Burly; full-fed.

mas/tyn, *n.* [OF. *mastin.*] A mastiff. *Obs.*

‖ **Mast/zel/le** (măst/tsĕl/ē), *n.*; *pl.* -ZELLEN (-tsĕl/ĕn). *Anat.* German for MAST CELL.

ma/su (mä/sōō), *n.* [Jap.] A small salmon (*Oncorhynchus masou*) of the rivers of Japan and northwestern Asia. It is an important food fish.

masuel, *n.* [OF. *maquele.*] A war mace. *Obs.* [MASOOLA.]

ma-su/la, ma-su/lah Vars. of **masures.** *n. pl.* [F.] Ruins of buildings. *Obs.*

‖ **más va/le sa-ber' que haber'** (más vä/lā sa-bĕr' kā ä-bĕr'). [Sp.] It is better to know than to have; it is better to be wise than rich.

‖ **más va/le ser ne/ci-o que por-fia/do** (nā/thē-ō kā pôr-fyä/thō; 138, 146). [Sp.] It is better to be foolish than obstinate.

‖ **más va/le tar/de que nun/ca** (tär/dā kā nōōn/kä). [Sp.] Better late than never.

mat. † MATE. [indic. of MAY.]

mat. Obs. 2d pers sing. pres

mat (măt). Var. of MATTE.

mat, *n.* [Burmese.] See WEIGHT, *Table.* [dor.]

mat, *n. Card Playing.* A matamata.

mat, *n.* A mattock. *Dial. Eng.*

mat, *v. t.* To loosen with a mattock. *Dial. Eng.*

mat. *Abbr.* Matins. [Matthew

Mat. *Abbr.* Mathaus; Mathieu; MAT. *Abbr.* Matured (bonds); — on the tape of stock tickers.

Mat/a-bi/li (măt/ä-bē/lē). *Var.* of MATABELE.

ma/ta-chin/ (mä/tä-chēn'; -shēn'), *n.* [Sp., Ar. *mutawaǰihīn*, pl., masked persons.] A kind of sword dancer wearing a fantastic costumed mask; also, the dance performed by him or the tune for it. *Obs. or Hist* [apar.]

mat/a-co (măt/ä-kō), *n.* The **Mat/a-co** (-kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COS (-kōz). An Indian of a group of tribes of northern Argentina forming a distinct linguistic stock. They are hunters and herdsmen of rather low intellectual development. — **Mat/a-co/an** (-kō/ăn), *a.*

‖ **ma/ta-de/ro** (mä/tä-thā/rō; 148), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōs). [Sp.] Slaughterhouse.

mat/æ-ol/o-gy (măt/ē-ŏl/ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ματαιολογία; μάταιος useless, vain + λογος discourse] A vain, unprofitable discourse or inquiry. — **mat/æ-o-lo/gi-an** (-ō-lō/jĭ-ăn), **ma-tæ/o-lo/gue** (mă-tē/ō-lŏg), *n.* — **mat/æ-o-log/i-cal** (măt/ē-ō-lŏj/ĭ-kăl), *a. All Obs. or R.*

mat/æ-o-tech/ny, *n.* [Gr. ματαιοτεχνία; μάταιος vain + τέχνη art, science.] Any unprofitable science. *Obs.*

mat/a-fund (măt/ä-fŭnd), **mat/a-fun/da** (-fŭn/dä), *n.* [LL. *matafunda*: cf. OF. *macefonde.*] An ancient stone-throwing military engine. *Obs. or Hist.*

mat/a-gasse' (-găs'), *n* [Given by Mistral as F. equiv. of Pr. *mato-agasso*, prop., magpie killer.] *Falconry.* The butcher bird (*Lanius excubitor*) *Obs.*

mat/a-g o'ry (măt/ä-g ō'rĭ).

mat/a-gou'ri (-gōō'rĭ), *n.* = TUMATAKURU. *New Zealand.*

mat/a-grab/o-lize. † METAGROBOLIZE.

ma/ta-i (mä/tä-ē), *n.* [Maori.] A taxaceous tree of New Zealand (*Podocarpus spicata*), having a durable red wood.

matall. † METAL.

mat/a-mo/ro (măt/ä-mō/rō), *n.* A mattamore

ma/ta-mo/ros, *n.* [Sp., lit., slayer of Moors.] A braggart. *Obs.*

ma-tan/za (mä-tän/zä; *Amer. Sp.* mä-tän/sä; 208), *n.* [Sp., slaughter, fr. *matar* to kill.] A place where animals are slaughtered for their hides and tallow. *Western U. S.*

mat/a-pi (măt/ä-pē), *n.* [Tupi *matapí*, orig. a wicker basket for catching small fish.] A bag of basketwork in which the poisonous juice is expressed from grated manioc.

ma/ta-po (mä/tä-pō), *n.* [Maori.] *Bot.* = MAPAU.

mat/a-ra (măt/ä-rä), *n.* [Ar. *maṭarah.*] A leather bottle.

mat boat. *Engin.* A kind of flatboat used in constructing

match'/-board', *v. t.* *Carp.* To construct or cover with match boards.

match boarding. *Carp.* Match boards collectively, or work constructed of them.

matched (măcht), *pret. & p. p.* of MATCH. — **matched board.** = MATCH BOARD. — **m. joint.** = MATCH JOINT. — **m. order**, *Stock & Produce Exchange*, an order to buy and to sell the same amount of a single stock or produce, as in a wash sale.

match game. A game arranged as a test of superiority; also, one of a series of such games.

match hook. A pair of hooks or a double hook in which each part engages the other; — often in *pl.*

match'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MATCH. Specif.: *vb. n. Woolen Trade.* Any of the different parts into which the fleeces are divided or sorted; esp., a superior quality of wool from the best part of the fleece. — **matching machine**, a planing machine for forming tongues and grooves on the edges of boards. — **m. plane.** = MATCH PLANE.

match'less, *a.* **1.** Having no equal; unequaled. "A *matchless* queen." *Waller.*
2. Unlike; unequal. *Obs.* "*Matchless* ears." *Spenser.* **Match'less O-rin'da** (ŏ-rĭn'dȧ), Katherine Philips (1631-64), an English verse writer, — so called by her contemporaries, *Orinda* being her pseudonym.
— **match'less-ly**, *adv.* — **match'less-ness**, *n.*

match'lock' (măch'lŏk'), *n.* An old form of gunlock containing a match, usually of cord, for firing the priming; hence, a musket fired by means of such a lock.

match'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who arranges a match; esp., one who schemes to bring about marriages.

match'mak'er, *n.* One who makes matches for burning.

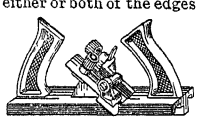
match'mak'er's dis-ease' (măch'māk'ẽrz). *Med.* Necrosis of the jaw occurring in matchmakers, due to inhalation of phosphorus fumes.

match'mak'ing (-māk'ĭng), *n.* Act or process of making matches for kindling or burning.

match'mak'ing, *n.* Act of arranging a match; esp., scheming to bring about marriages. — *a.* Busy in making or contriving marriages; as, a *matchmaking* woman.

match plane. A plane to shape either or both of the edges of match boards.

match play. *Golf.* Play in which the score is reckoned by counting the holes won or lost by each side. Cf. MEDAL PLAY.


Match Plane.

match wheel. *Mach.* A cog-wheel of suitable pitch to work with another wheel; specif., either of a pair of cogwheels of equal size.

match'wood' (măch'wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** Touchwood. *Obs.*
2. Wood suitable for matches, esp. when cut into sticks; hence, splinters.

mate (māt), *n.* [See CHECKMATE.] *Chess.* A checkmate.

mate, *v. t.*; MAT'ED (māt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); MAT'ING (māt'-Ing). [F. *mater* to fatigue, overcome, checkmate. See CHECKMATE.] **1.** To checkmate.
2. To overcome or make powerless, as by prowess, terror, shame, etc.; confound; baffle; abash; exhaust. *Obs.*

mate (māt), *n.* [Prob. of LG. or D. origin; cf. OD. *maet* companion, mate, D. *maat*, MHG. *gemazze* messmate, OHG. *gimazzo*, akin to E. *meat*.] **1.** One who customarily associates with another; companion; comrade.
2. A suitable companion; a match; an equal.
Ye knew me once no *mate*
For you; there sitting where you durst not soar. *Milton.*
3. A husband or wife, esp. one suited to the other spouse; one of a pair of animals associated for breeding.
4. a *Naut.* An officer in a merchant vessel ranking next below the captain. If there are more than one they are called, respectively, *first mate*, *second mate*, etc. **b** *Nav.* A subordinate assistant to a warrant officer; as, a boatswain's *mate*. In the United States navy they are petty officers. **c** *Nav.* In the United States navy, a subordinate officer rated by the Secretary of the Navy, having no rank, but taking precedence of all other enlisted men. He is usually assigned to duty in command of a tug, on a receiving ship as a watch officer, or to other similar duties.
5. *Railroads.* A guiding and retaining device placed opposite the point rail in some switches.
6. A workman assisting a more skilled tradesman; a helper. **mate of a deck (m. of the hull)**, *Nav.*, an officer, usually a midshipman, detailed to see to the state and condition of the deck (of the hull outside of the ship).

mate, *v. t.* **1.** To oppose as equal; to match. *Obs. or R.*
[I] in the way of loyalty and truth, . . .
Dare *mate* a sounder man than Surrey can be. *Shak.*
2. To join as mates; to match; marry; of animals, to pair for breeding.
If she be *mated* with an equal husband. *Shak.*
3. To couple or associate as mate, or equal; to treat as comparable (with); as, to *mate* one's words with deeds.

mate, *v. i.* **1.** To be or become a mate or mates, esp. in sexual companionship; as, some birds *mate* for life.
2. *Mach.* To gear properly together, as two cogwheels.

ma'té, ma'te (mȧ'tā; măt'ă), *n.* [Sp. *mate.*] **1.** An aromatic beverage prepared in South America, esp. in Paraguay, from the leaves of the Paraguay tea (*Ilex paraguayensis*). It resembles coffee and tea in its stimulant properties.
2. The plant, Paraguay tea.
3. Short for MATÉ GOURD.

mat'ed (măt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. a.* **1.** *Chess.* Checkmated.
2. Amazed; bewildered. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

‖ **mate'las/sé'** (măt'lȧ'sā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *matelasser* to cushion, to cover as with a mattress, fr. *matelas* mattress. See MATTRESS.] Ornamented by means of an imitation or suggestion of quilting, the surface being marked by depressed lines which form squares or lozenges in relief: as, *matelassé* silks. — *n.* A quilted ornamented dress fabric of silk or silk and wool.

mat'e-lote (măt'ẽ-lōt), **mat'e-lotte** (-lŏt), *n.* [F. *matelote*, fr. *matelot* a sailor; properly, a dish such as sailors prepare.] **1.** A stew, commonly of fish, flavored with wine, and served with a wine sauce containing onions, mushrooms, etc.
2. An old dance of sailors, in double time, and somewhat like a hornpipe.

ma'ter-fa-mil'i-as (mā'tẽr-fȧ-mĭl'ĭ-ăs), *n.* [L.; *mater* mother + *familias*, gen. of *familia* family.] The mistress of a house; the mother of a family; a matron.

ma-te'ri-al (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl), *n.* **1.** The substance or substances, or the parts, goods, stock, or the like, of which anything is composed or may be made, or which is necessary to the doing of something; as, dress *material*; writing *materials*.
2. Substances or specimens for study and investigation; as, museum *material*; herbarium *material*.
3. Data of any sort, such as notes, documents, sketches, etc., which may be worked up into a more finished form; as, *materials* for a biography; hence, facts, perceptions, ideas, etc., viewed as data for a further operation; as, *material* for thought; the raw *material* of experience.
4. Matter viewed as the relatively formless basis of reality.
Into such a caput mortuum *material*, substance always has, and, we may safely say, always will tend to resolve itself. *James Ward*
5. Material things. *Obs.*

ma-te'ri-al (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *materialis*, fr. *materia* stuff, matter: cf. F. *matériel*. See MATTER; cf. MATÉRIEL.]
1. Of or pert. to, or consisting of, matter; not spiritual; corporeal; physical; as, *material* substance or bodies.
The *material* elements of the universe *Whewell.*
2. *Philos.* Pertaining to the matter, as opposed to the form, of a thing; pertaining to fact, or to the real significance of a proposition, rather than to form, logical manner, or possible significance. See MATTER, 5, FORM, 9.
3. Of solid or weighty character; substantial; of consequence; not to be dispensed with; important; specif., esp. *Law*, such as does or would affect the determination of a case, the effect of an instrument, or the like; constituting a matter that is entitled to consideration; such as must be considered in deciding a case on its merits.
I shall, in the account of simple ideas, set down only such as are most *material* to our present purpose. *Locke*
4. Pertaining to, or affecting, the physical nature of man; relating to bodily wants, interests, or comforts; sensual or sensuous; bodily; as, *material* interests or enjoyments.
5. Having matter, or substance; having or giving knowledge of moment. *Obs.* "*Material* Horace." *B. Jonson.*
6. Relating to, involving, or derived from, matter as the chief constituent of the physical universe; as, *material* forces; the *material* hypothesis.
Syn. — Corporeal, bodily; weighty, essential.
material cause. See CAUSE. — **m. consequence**, *Logic*, a consequence valid because the premise from which it is drawn is a matter of fact. — **m. distinction**, *Logic*, the distinction between individuals of one species. — **m. fallacy**, *Logic*, a fallacy in which the conclusion does not follow from the premises, as in the fallacy of petitio principii. *Whately.* — **m. form**, *Metaph.*, a form having no existence apart from matter. — **m. goods**, *Economics*, goods consisting of material things or rights in or to them. — **m. logic**, a logic valid within a given universe or field of application which has certain predetermined properties; — contrasted with *formal logic*, conceived to be perfectly general in its application. — **m. object.** See OBJECT, *n.*, 4. — **m. principle**, Aristotelian matter. — **m. unity.** See UNITY.

ma-te'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* Any theory which considers the facts of the universe to be sufficiently explained by the existence and nature of matter. The typical form of materialism is atomism, or the doctrine which derives all phenomena from the movements of material atoms in space. Materialism is not necessarily incompatible with a kind of spiritualism, since some materialists have considered the soul to be a fine material substance. Usually, however, materialists explain the phenomena of mind as produced by a vastly complex motion of atoms composing the brain. In modern times practically no philosophers accept this crude theory. Cf. ATOMISM, HYLOZOISM, MIND STUFF, MONISM.
2. The tendency to give undue importance to material interests; devotion to the material nature and its wants.
3. Material substances in the aggregate; matter. *Obs.*

ma-te'ri-al-ist (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl-ĭst), *n.* **1.** An adherent of materialism.
2. One who holds to the existence of matter, as distinguished from the idealist, who denies it. *Berkeley*
3. One who is absorbed in material interests; one who has no heed for the things of the spirit.

ma-te'ri-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) **ma-te'ri-al-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) } *a.* Of or pertaining to materialists or materialism; of the nature of materialism.
But to me his very spiritualism seemed more *materialistic* than his physics. *C. Kingsley*

ma-te'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** That which constitutes the material of a thing; substance. *Obs.*
2. Quality or state of being material, or that which is material; material existence; corporeity.
3. Importance in some given respect; substantiality; as, the *materiality* of facts. *Chiefly Legal.*

ma-te'ri-al-i-za'tion (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of materializing, or state of being materialized.

ma-te'ri-al-ize (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-iz'ĭng). **1.** To invest with material characteristics; to make perceptible to the senses; hence, to present to the mind through the medium of material objects.
Having with wonderful art and beauty *materialized*, if I may so call it, a scheme of abstracted notions. *Tatler*
2. To regard as matter; to consider or explain by the laws or principles which are appropriate to matter.
3. To cause to assume a character appropriate to material things; to occupy with material interests; as, to *materialize* thought.
4. *Spiritualism.* To make visible in or as in a material form; — said of spirits.
A female spirit form temporarily *materialized*, and not distinguishable from a human being *Epes Sargent.*

ma-te'ri-al-ize, *v. i.* To appear as a material form; to take substantial shape; to become a realized fact.

ma-te'ri-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** *Philos.* In respect to the matter, as disting. from the form, in respect to the material cause.
2. With or with respect to, or in the state of, matter, or physical substance.
I do not mean that anything is separable from a body by fire that was not *materially* preexistent in it. *Boyle.*
3. In a manner involving the essentials or merits; to the point; as, to speak *materially*. *Obs.*
4. In an important manner or degree; substantially; essentially; as, it *materially* concerns us to know the real motives of our actions.

ma-te'ri-al-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who supplies materials, esp. those used in a construction or building.

ma-te'ri-a med'i-ca (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ă mĕd'ĭ-kă). [L. See MATTER; MEDICAL.] **1.** Material or substance used in the composition of remedies; — a general term for all substances used as curative agents in medicine.
2. That branch of medical science which treats of the nature and properties of all the substances employed for the cure of diseases; one of the two branches of pharmacology.

‖ **ma'té'ri-el'** (mȧ'tā'rē-ĕl'), *n.* [F. See MATERIAL.] Material part of a thing; material supplies; esp., that in a complex system which constitutes the *materials*, or instruments employed, in distinction from the *personnel*, or persons employed, as the baggage, munitions, provisions, etc., of an army, or the buildings, libraries, and apparatus of a college, in distinction from its officers.

ma-ter'nal (mȧ-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *maternus*, fr. *mater* mother: cf. F. *maternel*. See MOTHER.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a mother; becoming to a mother; motherly; as, *maternal* love; *maternal* tenderness.
2. Being a mother, or considered as a mother; as, a *maternal* bird; one's *maternal* country. *Now Rare.*
3 Derived or received from, or connected through, one's mother; as, a *maternal* inheritance; *maternal* relatives.
4. Of or pert. to maternity; as, *maternal* hospitals. *Rare.*
5. Supplying motherly care; as, the *maternal* schools in France, for children from two to six years old.
Syn. — See MOTHERLY.

ma-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *maternité*, LL. *maternitas*.] **1.** State or quality of being a mother; the character or relation of a mother; the qualities naturally belonging to motherhood; motherliness.
2. *Med.* Short for **maternity hospital**, a lying-in hospital.

mat'er-nize (măt'ẽr-nīz; mā'tẽr-), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). *Med.* To make (cow's milk) resemble mother's milk.

mat'grass' (măt'grȧs'), *n.* **a** = MATWEED **a**. **b** A low, tufted European grass (*Nardus stricta*) of little agricultural value, though affording pasturage for sheep. **c** Marram, or beach grass. **d** = BLACK GRASS **d**.

math (măth), *n.* [AS. *mæð*; akin to *māwan* to mow, G. *mahd* math. See MOW to cut (grass).] A mowing, or that which is gathered by mowing. *Obs. or Dial.*, except in combination. Cf. AFTERMATH and LATTERMATH.

and sinking brush mats to prevent the scouring of the bed and banks of a river by the current.
match box. 1. A box for holding matches.
2. A match pipe *Obs.*
matchbox bean. The snuffbox bean. [matches.]
match boy. A boy who sells
match'-cloth', *n.* [Cf. MATCH-COAT.] See MATCHCOAT.
match'coat', *n.* [Cf. Ojibway *matchitgode* petticoat, woman's dress.] A kind of mantle or wrap worn by American Indians, orig. of fur, but afterward of coarse woolen cloth, called **match'-cloth'**, sold to them by traders. *Obs. or Hist.*
match cord. A cord for use as a slow match. *Obs. or Hist.*
matchecole. † MACHECOLE.
match'er, *n.* One that matches; a matching machine.
match'et (măch'ĕt), **match-ette'** (măch-ĕt'). Vars. of MACHETE
match gearing. *Mach* Gearing formed of equal match wheels
match girl. A girl who sells matches. [LIAN.]
Matchiavilian. † MACHIAVEL-
match joint. *Carp.* A joint in match boarding
match'like, *adv.* In pairs. *Obs.*
match line. A match cord. *Obs. or Hist.*
match'-lined' (-līnd'), *a.* Lined with match boards. Hence,
match lining.
match man 1. A man to fire a gun with a match. *Obs. or Hist.*
2 A man who sells matches.
match pipe A metal tube for the match of a matchlock. *Hist.*
match plate. *Founding.* A board or plate on the opposite sides of which the halves of a pattern are fastened, to facilitate molding.
match rifling. *Guns* Rifling that adapts the gun for long-range shooting matches. *Hist.*
match safe A match box. *U. S.*
match staff. *Nav.* A sharp-shod staff to hold a slow match, used on old war vessels *Obs. or Hist.* [*Obs or Hist.*]
match thread. A match cord.]
match tub. A tub with a perforated cover through which hung, burning end down, slow matches for firing cannon, formerly used on board ship. *Obs. or Hist.*
match'y (măch'ĭ), *a.* Fit for matching, or mating.
mate. Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of MEAT. [indic. of MAY.]
mate. Obs. 2d pers. sing. pres.

mate (māt), **ma'tee** (mā'tē), *n* A maty. *India.*
mate, *a.* [OF. *mat*. See MATE to checkmate.] Checkmated; confounded; overcome, as by an adversary, exhaustion, etc.; downcast. *Obs.*
ma'té, or ma'te, gourd (mā'tā; măt'ă). A small form of the bottle gourd, used for holding maté.
mategriffon, *n.* [OF. *mategrifon*, prop., conquering Greeks.] A kind of siege tower. *Obs.*
matel. † METAL.
matelent, matelentif. † MALTALENT, MALTALENTIF.
mate'less, *a.* See -LESS.
matelotage, *n.* [F.] The hire of a ship or boat. *Obs.*
mate'ly, *a.* Suitable for a mate, or fellow. *Rare.*
ma-tem'mah (mȧ-tĕm'ȧ), **ma-tam'mah** (-tă m'ȧ), *n.* [Prob. ir. Ar. *mutammah* long, tall.] Durra.
matens. † MATINS.
mater. † MATTER.
‖ **ma'ter** (mā'tẽr), *n.* [L., mother. See MOTHER.] Mother; — a Latin word chiefly used in English in the terms ALMA MATER, DURA MATER, and PIA MATER. — **Ma'ter do'lo-ro'sa** (dō'lō-rō'sȧ) [L.], lit., sorrowful mother; — applied esp. to the VIRGIN Mary when sorrowing at the foot of the cross [MATTRESS
materace, materas, materes. † ‖ **ma-te'ri-a** (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] Matter The Scholastics distinguished: **materia ex qua**, the material of which anything is made; as, wood is the *materia ex qua* of a chair; **materia in qua** (matter in which), the subject of an attribute; and **materia circum quam** (matter about which), the object of any form or action. [rial *Obs.*]
ma-te'ri-a-ble, *a. & n.* Mate-
ma-te'ri-al, *v. t.* To form from matter; to materialize. *Obs.*
ma-te'ri-al-ist (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl-ĭst), *a* = MATERIALISTIC.
ma-te'ri-al-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who materializes
materialman's lien See LIEN.
ma-te'ri-al-ness, *n* See -NESS.
‖ **ma-te'ri-a pri'ma** (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ȧ prī'mȧ) [L.] The first or unformed matter; the indeterminate matter which is the material cause of the universe. See MATTER, 3. "We find ourselves bowing down to a 'fetish' after all, none other indeed than that hoary idol of metaphysics, τὸ ἄπειρον, *materia prima*, qualitatively indeterminate and quantitatively indistinguishable from space." *James Ward.*
ma-te'ri-a'ri-an (-ā'rĭ-ăn; 116), *a.* [L. *materiarius*.] Lit., pert. to matter; — applied to ancient heretics who believed in the eternity of matter. *Obs* — **ma-te'ri-a'ri-an**, *n. Obs.*
ma-te'ri-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To provide or constitute the material or matter (as distinguished from the *form*) of; to render material. *Rare*
2 To construct of wood. *Obs A Latinism.*
— **ma-te'ri-a-tive**, *a. Obs.*
ma-te'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n* 1 The felling of trees for timber or lumber. *Obs. or R*
2 Act or materiatng (in sense 1).
materie † MATTER
‖ **ma-te'ri-em su'per-a'bat o'pus.** [L.] The workmanship surpassed the materials.
Ovid (Metamorphoses, II. 5).
‖ **ma-te'ri-es mor'bi** (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ēz môr'bī). [L.] *Med.* Any cause of disease, as a specific virus. [Material. *Obs.*
ma-te'ri-ous (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.*
matermoyne. † MATRIMONY.
ma-tern', *a.* Maternal. *Obs.*
mat'er-nal'i-ty (măt'ẽr-năl'ĭ-tĭ; mā'tẽr-), *n.* Motherhood.

ma-ter'nal-ist (mȧ-tûr'năl-ĭst), *n.* [NAL.]
ma-ter'nal-ness, *n* See -NESS
ma-ter'nine, *a* Maternal. *Obs.*
mate'ship, *n* See -SHIP.
mat'ey (māt'ĭ), *n*; *pl* -EYS (-īz). A mate *Familiar.*
mat'e-zite (măt'ē-zīt), *n.* [Malagasy *mateza roritina* a caoutchouc.] *Chem* Pinite.
mat'fel-on, mat'fel-lon (măt'fĕl-ŭn), *n* [OF. *matefelon*, name of a plant. Cf MATE to checkmate; FELON a sore.] The knapweed *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
math (măth), *n.* [Hind. *math*, fr. Skr. *matha* hut.] A Hindu convent *India.*
math. *Abbr* Mathematical; mathematician; mathematics.
Math'a-na (măth'ȧ-nȧ) *D. Bib.*
Math'a-na'i (-nā'ī). *D. Bib.*
Math'a-na'ias (-yăs). *D. Bib.*
Math'a-ni'a (-nī'ȧ) *D. Bib.*
Math'a-ni'as (-ăs) *Bib*
Math'a-ni-a'u (-nī-ā'ŭ). *D. Bib.*
Math'a-tha (-thȧ). *D. Bib.*
Math'a-thi'as (-thī'ăs). *D. Bib.*
mathe † MAYTHE.
mathe (*Scot.* māth), *n.* [AS *maða*. Cf. MAD an earthworm.] A grub; maggot. *Obs. or Scot.*
mathek. † MAWK.
mathele, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *maðe-*

math'e-mat'ic (măth'ĕ-măt'ĭk), *a.* [F. *mathématique*, or L. *mathematicus*, Gr. *μαθηματικος* disposed to learn, belonging to learning or the sciences, esp. to mathematics, fr. *μάθημα* that which is learned, learning, pl. *μαθηματα* things learned, learning, science, esp. mathematical science, fr. *μαθεῖν, μανθάνειν*, learn.] Mathematical. *Now Rare.*

math'e-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See MATHEMATIC.] Of or pertaining to mathematics; according to mathematics; hence, theoretically precise; accurate; as, *mathematical* geography; *mathematical* instruments; *mathematical* exactness. — **math'e-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mathematical angle, *Math.*, amount of sweep, turning, or rotation (in a plane, round a point) that brings a line (or half line, or line segment) from some given initial position to a given final one, as the angle AOB. In this sense an angle may be of any size, since OA may rotate any number of times round O before stopping in the position OB. Also, an angle may be positive or negative, according as the turning is in one sense or in the opposite one. When the rotation is complete, once round from the position OA to the same position again, so that the two sides of the angle coincide, the angle is called a **round angle**. *Angle* measures or constitutes the separateness of two lines passing through the same point, just as *distance* measures or constitutes the separateness of two points lying on the same line; these are therefore the two irreducible elements of metric geometry. — **m. expectation**, the product of the value of a property by the probability (which see) of getting it. — **m. geography**. See GEOGRAPHY, 2. — **m. induction**, an endless-chain argument of this type: If a certain property belongs to any member of a system of numbers, it belongs to the next; but it does belong to a certain member; hence it belongs to the next, and to the next, without end. Thus if the sum of the first n integers has the form $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$, then the sum of the $(n+1)$ integers has the same form, since $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)+n+1=\frac{1}{2}(n+1)\{(n+1)+1\}$; but this does hold for $n=2$, since $1+2=\frac{1}{2}.2\,(2+1)$; therefore it holds for $n=3$, therefore for $n=4$, and so on without end. This form of inference, the basis of all reasoning about numbers, has been called *Fermatian*, from its originator, Pierre Fermat (1601-65), and also *recurrence*. Of late years the question of its true nature has been much discussed, as by Dedekind, Poincaré, Frege, and Keyser. — **m. logic**. = ALGEBRAIC LOGIC. See LOGIC, SYMBOLIC LOGIC. — **m. necessity**. See NECESSITY. — **m. pendulum**. See PENDULUM. — **m. premium**. See PREMIUM. — **m. whole**. See WHOLE.

math'e-ma-ti'cian (măth'ĕ-mă-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *mathématicien*.] One versed in mathematics.

math'e-mat'ics (-măt'ĭks), *n.* [ME. *matematik, mathematique*, OF. *mathematique*, F. *mathématique(s)*, L. *mathematica*, sing., Gr. *μαθηματικη* (sc. *ἐπιστήμη*) science. See MATHEMATIC, *a.*; -ICS.] That science, or class of sciences, which treats of the exact relations existing between quantities or magnitudes and operations, and of the methods by which, in accordance with these relations, quantities sought are deducible from others known or supposed; the science of serial, spatial, quantitative, and magnitudinal relations; the science of order. Mathematics is usually classified as follows: (1) **Pure mathematics**, the class of all propositions of the form "A implies B," where A and B are themselves propositions, involving the same variables, but no constants except logical constants (B. Russell). (2) **Abstract mathematics**, that which deals with pure order, form, and extent, regardless of any material or other content; the doctrine of the necessary implications of forms, extents, and orders; — called also **pure mathematics**. (3) **Applied mathematics**, that in which the forms, extents, and orders of abstract mathematics are viewed as supplied with content from observation, and in which problems are treated and conclusions drawn that are connected with human life or experience. **Higher mathematics**, as distinguished from *elementary mathematics*, includes all beyond ordinary arithmetic and algebra, geometry, and trigonometry.

math'e-mat'i-co- (măth'ĕ-măt'ĭ-kō-). A combining form indicating a *combination of a mathematical subject or method* with some other; as, *mathematico*-logical.

math'e-ma-tize' (măth'ĕ-mă-tīz'), *v. t.* To reduce to mathematical form or subject to mathematical treatment. — *v. i.* To study or make use of mathematics.

ma-the'sis (mă-thē'sĭs; *formerly sometimes* măth'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μάθησις*, from *μαθεῖν, μανθάνειν*, to learn.] Learning; mental discipline; esp., mathematics. *Rare.* —

ma-thet'ic (mă-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* *Rare.*

> Descartes here, as before, is the first and chief offender. His grand conception of science as *Mathesis* Universalis has never ceased to fascinate — and to mislead. *James Ward.*

ma-ti'co (mă-tē'kō), *n.* [Sp.] **a** A Peruvian piperaceous plant (*Piper angustifolium*); also, its leaves, which are aromatic and stimulant, and are used in medicine as a styptic and aphrodisiac. **b** The sterculiaceous plant *Waltheria americana*. *West Indies.*

mat'in (măt'ĭn), *n.* [F. *matines*, fem. pl. fr. L. *matutinus* of the morning, fr. *Matuta* the goddess of the morning. See MATUTINAL.] **1.** *pl. Eccl.* **a** A service or office for morning, properly said at midnight, but sometimes at daybreak, and constituting with lauds the first of the canonical hours. In the Roman Catholic Church, among the secular clergy, the office is usually said by anticipation on the afternoon or evening before. **b** The public Sunday service preceding the first Mass. *Obs.* **c** In the churches of the Anglican Communion, the order for, or service of, Morning Prayer; — often spelt *mattins* in English usage, as in the English Prayer Book.

2. *pl.* Something done or to be done in the morning. *Rare.*

3. [Cf. F. *matin*.] Morning. *Obs. & R. Shak.*

4. A morning song or call. *Poetic.*

mat'in (măt'ĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to matins or morning; used in the morning, esp. the early morning; matutinal.

mat'in-al (măt'ĭ-năl), *a.* Relating to matins or morning; matutinal.

mat'i-née' (măt'ĭ-nā', *or, esp. in British usage*, măt'ĭ-nā'), *n.* [F., fr. *matin* morning. See MATIN.] A reception, or a musical or dramatic entertainment, held in the daytime. See SOIRÉE.

mat'ing (māt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MATE. Esp.: *vb. n.* A pairing or matching; act of becoming mates.

mat'rass (măt'răs), *n.* [F. *matras;* perh. so called from its long narrow neck; cf. OF. *materas* large arrow.] **a** *Old Chem.* A round-bottomed glass flask having a long neck; a bolthead; a receiver. **b** *Chem.* (usually spelt **mattrass** in the trade). A small hard glass tube closed at one end, used in blowpipe analysis.

ma'tri-arch (mā'trĭ-ärk), *n.* [*mater* mother + *-arch.*] A woman who is the head and ruler of her family; esp., a mother who rules her family or descendants by virtue of her position. See MATRIARCHY.

ma'tri-ar'chal (-är'kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a matriarch or matriarchy. — **ma'tri-ar'chal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ma'tri-ar'chate (-kāt), *n.* A matriarchal state or government; the fact or theory of matriarchal institutions.

ma'tri-arch'y (mā'trĭ-är'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). A state or stage of social evolution in which descent is reckoned only in the female line, all children belonging to the mother's clan. Such a system increases the mother's social and political importance, making her the head of the family and the guardian of religious rites and traditions. Hence, with many writers *matriarchy* means not only descent reckoned through the female line (called **uterine descent**, or **cognation**), but also rulership by woman. Others, however, discriminate the rights and customs characteristic of uterine descent, as **mother-right** (adaptation of G. **Mutterrecht**), from the political or domestic supremacy of woman, known as **gynecocracy**, or **gynocracy**, "rulership by women," or **metrocracy**, "rulership by mothers." *Matriarchy* in the narrow sense (that is, as "mother-right") is found among many primitive peoples; whether it ever existed in the broader sense is disputed. Cf. CLAN, 2; see PATRIARCHY.

Mat'ri-ca'ri-a (măt'rĭ-kā'rĭ-ă; 115), *n.* [NL. See MATRIX. So named in allusion to the alleged medicinal value of some species.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous herbs having broadly involucrate heads with white rays and yellow disk flowers, the achenes ribbed on the inner face. The species are natives chiefly of the Old World, several being naturalized as weeds in parts of the United States. *M. chamomilla* is the camomile. *M. inodora* is the corn mayweed.

mat'ri-cid'al (măt'rĭ-sīd'ăl; mā'trĭ-), *a.* Of or pertaining to matricide.

mat'ri-cide (-sīd; 277), *n.* [L. *matricidium; mater* mother + *caedere* to kill, slay. See MOTHER; -CIDE.] **1.** The murder of a mother by her son or daughter.

2. [L. *matricida:* cf. F. *matricide.*] One who murders one's own mother.

ma-tric'u-la (mă-trĭk'ū-lă), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L. See MATRICULATE.] A roll or register, as of students in a college or clergy of a cathedral; also, a certificate of enrollment.

ma-tric'u-lant (-lănt), *n.* [See MATRICULATE.] An applicant or candidate for matriculation.

ma-tric'u-lar (-lăr), *a.* **1** Pert. to the matrix, or womb.

2. Of or pertaining to, or being, a matricula.

3. *Math.* Relating to, or expressed through, a matrix.

ma-tric'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.;* MA-TRIC'U-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); MA-TRIC'U-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *matricula* a public roll or register, dim. of *matrix* a mother, in respect to propagation, also, a public register. See MATRIX.] **1.** To enroll; to enter in a register; specif., to enter or admit to membership in a body or society, particularly in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register.

> In discovering and *matriculating* the arms of commissaries from North America. *Scott.*

2. To adopt; to naturalize, as an alien; — now said only of admission to citizenship, as in Germany.

ma-tric'u-late, *v. i.* To go through the process of admission to membership, as by examination and enrollment, in a society or college.

ma-tric'u-late (mă-trĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* Matriculated. — *n.* One who is matriculated.

ma-tric'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of matriculating, or state of being matriculated.

ma-tric'u-la-to-ry (-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to matriculation.

mat'ri-mo'ni-al (măt'rĭ-mō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *matrimonialis:* cf. F. *matrimonial.* See MATRIMONY.] Of or pertaining to marriage; derived from marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal; as, *matrimonial* rights or duties.

> Syn. — MATRIMONIAL, CONJUGAL, CONNUBIAL, NUPTIAL, MARITAL all refer to marriage. MATRIMONIAL is the most general term for whatever pertains to the marriage relation; as, *matrimonial* alliances. *Conjugal* and *connubial* are frequently used interchangeably. More strictly, CONJUGAL connotes the married persons, CONNUBIAL, the marriage state; as, "*conjugal* fidelity" (*Macaulay*); "*connubial* contracts" (*Johnson*). NUPTIAL has primary reference to the marriage rites or ceremony, as "the *nuptial* torch" (*Milton*); an antenuptial contract. MARITAL suggests specifically that which pertains to a husband (as, *marital* authority); it is also used with general application to the marriage state; as, "*marital* discomfort" (*Thackeray*). See MARRIAGE.

mat'ri-mo-ny (măt'rĭ-mŭ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *matrimoine*, OF. *matrimoine, matremoigne*, fr. L. *matrimonium*, fr. *mater* mother. See MOTHER.] **1.** The union of man and woman as husband and wife; the rite or act of marrying, or the married state; marriage; wedlock.

2. *Card Playing.* **a** A game played by several persons, with a layout. **b** Any king and queen in the game of matrimony. **c** King and queen of trumps in one variety of Pope Joan.

3. A married person. *Obs.*

> Syn. — See MARRIAGE.

matrimony vine. An Asiatic solanaceous shrub (*Lycium vulgare*), with long sarmentose stems, small violet-purple flowers, and orange-red berries.

ma'trix (mā'trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* MATRICES (măt'rĭ-sēz; *as Lat. properly* mā-trī'sēz). [L., fr. *mater* mother. See MOTHER; cf. MATRICE.] **1.** The womb. *Ex.* xxxiv. 19.

2. Hence, that which gives form, origin, or foundation to something inclosed or embedded in it; as: **a** A hob for forming the punch that makes a die for striking coins and medals. **b** *Type Founding.* (1) A metal plate, usually of copper, suitably formed to mold the face of a type. (2) In a linotype machine, a brass plate having on its front edge an intaglio of the letter it is to produce in relief. **c** A mold for casting; specif., a plaster or papier-maché impression of type used in stereotypy and electrotypy. **d** A foundation for inlaid or overlaid damascened work or the like. **e** A material used to bind together the materials in an agglomerated mass, as a cement used in briquetting coal dust or in making concrete.

3. **a** *Anat. & Biol.* The intercellular substance of a tissue. **b** *Anat.* The part of the cutis beneath a nail.

4. The earthy or stony substance in which an ore or other mineral is bedded; the gangue.

5. The hollow in a slab to receive a monumental brass.

6. *Math.* The square array of symbols (either of magnitude or of operation) which developed yields a determinant, or the rectangular array from which square arrays may be formed. The *matrix* and the *determinant* are very closely allied, and the terms are often used interchangeably; but the *matrix* has also significance apart from its development into a determinant. For phrases involving *matrix*, see the corresponding phrases under DETERMINANT.

matrix jewelry. Jewelry cut from some stone, as opal or turquoise, and its surrounding matrix. Such mixtures are called *opal matrix, turquoise matrix*, etc.

ma'tron (mā'trŭn), *n.* [F. *matrone*, L. *matrona*, fr. *mater* mother. See MOTHER.] **1.** A wife or a widow, esp. one who has borne children; a staid or motherly woman.

> Your wives, your daughters,
> Your *matrons*, and your maids *Shak.*
>
> Grave from her cradle, insomuch that she was a *matron* before she was a mother. *Fuller.*

2. A housekeeper; esp., a woman who manages the domestic economy of a public institution; as, the *matron* of a school or hospital.

matron of honor *or* **honour.** See MAID OF HONOR **b**.

ma'tron-age (mā'trŭn-ăj; măt'rŭn-; 277), *n.* **1.** A body of matrons; matrons collectively. *Burke.*

2 Matronly care or supervision; also, matronly state.

ma'tron-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *matronalis:* cf. OF. *matronal.*] Of or pertaining to a matron; suitable to an elderly lady or to a married woman; grave; motherly.

ma'tron-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To make a matron of; to make matronlike.

> Childbed *matronizes* the giddiest spirits. *Richardson.*

2. To act the part of a matron toward; to superintend; chaperone; as, to *matronize* an assembly.

ma'tron-like' (mā'trŭn-līk'), *a.* Like a matron; sedate; grave; matronly.

ma'tron-ly (-lĭ), *a.* Like, or befitting, a matron; grave; sedate. — **ma'tron-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

mat'su (măt'sōō), *n.* [Jap.] An ornamental and valuable timber pine (*Pinus massoniana*) of the Malay Archipelago, China, and Japan, widely cultivated.

matte (măt), *n.* [F. *matte.*] **1.** *Metal.* A product obtained in smelting sulphide ores of certain metals, as copper, lead, or nickel. It is crude metal combined with more or less sulphur, and requires to be further purified.

2. Mat, or dull finish.

mat'ted (măt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. a.* [See MAT a covering.] **1.** Covered with a mat or mats; as, a *matted* floor.

2. Tangled closely together; having its parts adhering closely together; as, *matted* hair.

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lian.] To speak; discourse; talk. — **mathelild**, *n.* A woman gossip. *All Obs.*

math'e-mat'ic, *n.* Mathematics.

math'e-mat'ical, *p. a.* Calculated. *Obs.*

math'e-mat'i-cize (măth'ĕ-măt'ĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.* = MATHEMATIZE. See -IZE.

mathematist, *n.* [See MATHEMATICS.] An astrologer. *Obs.*

math'e-meg (măth'ĕ-mĕg), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin; cf. Cree *matchi-mek* bad fish.] The Great Lakes catfish (*Ameiurus lacustris*).

mathen. † MAIDEN.

math'er. † MADDER.

math'er (măth'ẽr), **math'ern** (-ẽrn), *n.* = MAYTHE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

math'es (măth'ĕz), *n.* [See MAYTHE.] The mayweed.

matheyr. † MOTHER.

Ma-thil'da, Ma-til'da (mă-tĭl'dă), *n.* [F. *Mathilde;* cf. It. *Matilde, Matelda;* both of Germanic origin, prob. through LL.; cf. OHG. *Machthilt, Mechthilt*, G. *Mathilde*, and OHG. *maht* might, G. *macht*, and OHG. *hiltia* battle. Cf. MAUD.] Lit., mighty battle maid; heroine; — fem. prop. name. F. *Mathilde* (ma'tēld'). — Dim. *Mat, Matty, Patty, Tilda.*

mathme. † MADNESS.

mat'hook. † MATTOCK.

Math'u-rin (măth'ū-rĭn), *n.* [F.] *R. C. Ch.* A Trinitarian.

Ma-thu'sa-el (mă-thū'să-ĕl). *D. Bib.* [Of METHUSELAH.]

Ma-thu'sa-la (-să-lă). *Bib.* Var.

Ma-thu'sa-le (-lē; -lē). *D. Bib.*

ma'ti (mä'tē), *n.* [Chin. *ma3, ti2.*] A Chinese sedge (*Eleocharis tuberosa*) having edible tubers. [MATACO.]

mat'i-co (măt'ĭ-kō). Var. of matico oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

mat'ie (măt'ĭ; mā'tĭ), *n.* [D. *maatjesharing.*] A young fat herring with undeveloped roe. *Eng. & Scot.*

matiere. † MATTER.

Ma-til'da, *n.* Fem. prop. name. See MATHILDA.

ma-til'dite (mă-tĭl'dīt), *n.* [From *Matilda*, a mine near Morococha, Peru, where it is found.] *Min.* A sulphide of silver and bismuth, $AgBiS_2$ or $Ag_2S{\cdot}Bi_2S_3$, occurring in slender gray crystals. Sp. gr., 6.9.

matilent. † MALTALENT.

ma-til'ĭ-ja pop'py (mă-tĭl'ĕ-hă). [From *Matilija* Cañon, California.] The tree poppy.

‖ ma'tin' (mă'tăN'), *n.* [F. Cf. MASTIFF.] A French cur dog resembling a mastiff. [= MAPAU.]

ma'ti-po (mă'tē-pō), *n.* [Maori.] **matire** † MATTER.

mat'ka (măt'kă). *n.* [Russ., orig., the mother animal, fr. *mat'* mother. See 2d MOTHER.] A female fur seal.

mat'lock-ite (măt'lŏk-īt), *n.* [From *Matlock* in Derbyshire, England.] *Min.* Lead oxychloride, Pb_2OCl_2, occurring in yellowish or greenish tetragonal crystals. Sp. gr., 7.21.

matok. † MATTOCK.

matrace. † MATTRASS, MATTRESS.

ma'tral (mā'trăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the dura mater or pia mater.

Ma-tra'lĭ-a (mă-trā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A matron's festival in honor of Matuta, held June 11.

ma-tra'nee (mă-trä'nē), *n.* [Hind. *mehtarānī, mehtrānī*, fr. Per. *mihtarānī*, fem. of *mihtar* a sweeper.] A female sweeper or house servant. *India.*

matras. *n.* [OF. *materas.*] A crossbow bolt. *Obs.*

Ma'tred (mā'trĕd). *Bib.*

mat'reed', *n.* The reed mace, or cat-tail. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

‖ ma'tre pul'chra ſ'lĭ-a pul'chri-or (fīl'ĭ-ă). [L.] Daughter more beautiful than the beautiful mother

> *Horace (Odes*, I. xvi. 1).

matres. † MATTRESS.

Ma'tri (mā'trĭ). *Bib.*

mat'ri-cal (măt'rĭ-kăl; mā-trī'kăl), *a.* [L. *matricalis.*] Of or pertaining to the womb. *Obs.*

Ma'tri-ca'ri-a cam'phor. *Chem.* Levo camphor. See CAMPHOR, 1.

ma'trice (mā'trĭs; măt'rĭs). Var. of MATRIX.

matrices, *n.*, *pl.* of MATRIX.

ma-tri'cious, *a.* [From L. *matrix, matricis*, womb.] Pert. to the matrix. *Obs.* [ula. *Obs.*

ma-tric'u-la-ry, *n.* A matriculate.

ma-tric'u-la'tor (mă-trĭk'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who matriculates.

ma'tri-her'it-age (mā'trĭ-hĕr'ĭ-tĭj; măt'rĭ-), *n.* [L. *mater, matris*, mother + E. *heritage.*] Inheritance in the female line only. — **ma'tri-her'it-al**, *a.*

ma'tri-lin'e-ar (-lĭn'ē-ăr), *a.* [L. *mater, matris*, mother + E. *linear.*] Designating peoples who trace their descent in the female line. — **ma'tri-lin'e-ar-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* [MATRIMONY.]

matrimoigne, matrimoine. †

mat'ri-mo'ni-al-n. A wedding. *Obs.* [RIMONIAL. See -LY.]

mat'ri-mo'ni-al-ly, *adv.* of MATRIMONIAL. *Rare.* — **-ous-ly**, *adv. Rare.*

mat'rine (măt'rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** [From Jap. *matari Sophora* flavescens.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{12}ON_2$, in the fabaceous plant *Sophora flavescens.*

ma'tri-ot-ism (mā'trĭ-ŏt-Yz'm; măt'rĭ-), *n.* [From L. *mater* mother, on the analogy of *patriotism.*] Sentiment for one's mother country or for one's Alma Mater. *Rare.*

matris. † MATRICE.

Mat'ro-na'lĭ-a (măt'rō-nā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [L.] See JUNO, 1.

ma'tron-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

ma'tron-ism (mā'trŭn-Yz'm; măt'rŭn-), *n.* See -ISM. [*Rare.*]

ma'tron-ly, *adv.* Like a matron.

ma'tron-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

mat'ro-nym'ic (măt'rō-nĭm'Yk), *a. & n.* [L. *mater* mother + *-onymic*, as in *patronymic.*] Metronymic.

ma-tross' (mă-trŏs'), *n.* [D. *matroos*, fr. F. *matelot.*] One of the soldiers in a train of artillery who assisted the gunners in loading, firing, and sponging the guns. *Obs. or Hist.*

mat rush. The great bulrush.

matt (măt). Var. of MAT.

Matt. *Abbr.* Matthew; Matthias.

mattachine. † MATACHIN.

mattagass. † MATAGASSE.

mat'ta-more' (măt'ă-mōr'; mät'ă-mōr'; 201), *n.* [F. *matamore*, fr. Ar. *matmūrah.*] A subterranean storehouse. *Rare.*

Mat'tan (măt'ăn). *Bib.*

Mat'ta-nah (-ă-nă). *Bib.*

Mat'ta-ni'ah (-nĭ'ă). *Bib.*

Mat'ta-tha (măt'ă-thă). *Bib.*

Mat'ta-thah (-thă), **Mat'tat-tah** (-tă). *Bib.*

Mat'ta-thi'as (-thī'ăs) *Bib.* The father of the Maccabees.

matte. † MAT.

matte, n. Prob., mass; — in phrase *by the matte. Obs.*

matte (măt), *v. t.;* MAT'TED;

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mat'ted (măt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. a.* [See MAT a dull finish.] Having a dull surface; unburnished; as, *matted* gilding.

matted glass, a kind of enameled glass, having a dull ground.

mat'ter (-ẽr), *n.* One that mats; specif., a mattoir.

mat'ter (măt'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *matere*, F. *matière*, fr. L. *materia*; perh. akin to L. *mater* mother. Cf. MOTHER, MADEIRA, MATERIAL.] **1.** That of which any physical object is composed; material; substance; constituents; elements; as, the *matter* of the globe; also, material prepared or selected for any purpose; a particular kind or portion of material; as, coloring *matter*; a ball of *matter*; the cortex of the brain is formed of gray *matter*.

2. Specif., substance excreted from living animal bodies; that which is thrown out or discharged by suppuration, as from a tumor, boil, or abscess; pus; purulent substance.

3. *Physics.* Whatever occupies space; that which is conceived to constitute the body of the outward or physical universe and, with energy, to form the basis of objective phenomena. The nature of matter is unknown, and the physicist can only describe certain of its properties and speculate on its structure. Occupancy of space implies *extension* and *impenetrability*. The study of bodies under the action of forces has led to the conception of *mass* as a universal attribute of matter. Various phenomena indicate that all known forms of matter are composed of particles, termed *atoms*, too small for direct observation, but the size of which can be definitely estimated. These were long assumed to be the ultimate parts beyond which matter cannot be subdivided, but the phenomena of radioactivity and the properties of gases at very low pressures compel the assumption of still smaller particles (corpuscles, or electrons) of which the atoms are composed. The fact that these always have an electric charge, and that their mass is therefore a function of their velocity, has led to the view that matter is ultimately electrical in constitution. Matter exists in three *states* or *phases*: solid, liquid, and gas. See LIQUID; also, GAS, SOLID.

4. Material or substance regarded as the passive recipient of form; hence, material cause; that which is or may be given a new form.

> He is the *matter* of virtue. *B. Jonson.*

5. Specif., *Philos.*, the indeterminate subject of reality; the wholly or virtually passive element in the universe; the unorganized basis or stuff of experience which when combined with form, or the ideal element, gives phenomena, or real objects. The metaphysical conception of matter as that which combines or synthesizes the variable elements of existence, though in itself wholly indeterminate, takes its rise in the Platonic and Aristotelian notion of ὕλη, the passive or potential substance or substratum upon which *form* (εἶδος, ἰδέα) acts to produce realities. This substratum, or subject of change and development, is conceived to possess no attributes except the capacity of being acted upon by form, and (especially when existing as a combination of matter and form, that is, as reality) a power of resistance or implasticity, by reason of which it yields only in part to the operation of formal causes and so gives rise to the imperfections of reality. The notion of matter as substance or substratum was developed in Scholastic philosophy from the Aristotelian conception. By Descartes this was identified with extended substance, and by later philosophers, as Locke, has often been confounded with the physical conception. According to the Lockian view, matter is the cause of sensation, but is not itself directly perceived. Berkeley denied the existence of any such matter, but, like modern phenomenalists, he did not question the concrete reality of an objective element in experience, that is, of perceptible physical objects possessing the attributes of extension, rigidity, inertia, etc. In Kantian idealism the distinction of *matter* and *form* appears in another guise, *matter* being the sensible stuff or sensuous context of experience (in Kantian language, the "manifold"), while *form* is the pure form of the understanding and the a priori sensible forms, time and space. Cf. FORM, IDEA, NOUMENON, SUBSTANCE.

6. That which is or is to be treated or dealt with; concern; affair; business; hence, indefinitely, a thing or things; as, a *matter* of fact; *matters* of importance.

> To help the *matter*, the alchemists call in many vanities out of astrology. *Bacon.*
>
> Some young female seems to have carried *matters* so far, that she is ripe for asking advice. *Spectator.*

7. That with regard to or about which anything takes place or is done; the thing aimed at or treated of; subject of action, discussion, consideration, feeling, complaint, legal action, or the like; theme; subject-matter. "If the *matter* should be tried by duel." *Bacon.*

> Son of God, Savior of men! Thy name
> Shall be the copious *matter* of my song. *Milton.*

8. Ground; reason; cause; the cause or occasion, esp. of anything disagreeable or distressing; difficulty; trouble.

> And this is the *matter* why interpreters upon that passage in Hosea will not consent it to be a true story. *Milton.*

9. Affair worthy of account; thing of consequence; importance; significance; moment; — chiefly in the phrases *what matter? no matter*, and the like.

> A prophet some, and some a poet, cry;
> No *matter* which, so neither of them lie. *Dryden.*

10. Means; provision for something. *Obs.*

11. Amount; quantity; portion; space; — often indefinite. "No small *matter* of British forces." *Milton.*

> Away he goes, . . . a *matter* of seven miles. *L'Estrange.*

12. *Print.* Anything to be set in type; manuscript; copy; also, type set up, — called **live matter** before printing, **dead matter** after printing, **standing matter** while kept in shape for use, usually after a printing.

13. *Post Office.* Mail matter; mail; as, first-class, second-class, or third-class *matter*. See MAIL, *n.*, 3.

for the matter of that, so far as that goes; as for that. — **in the m. of**, in respect to; with regard to. — **m. in controversy**, **m. in issue**. See FACT, *n.*, 6. — **m. of a proposition**. *Logic.* **a** The subject and predicate; — called the *material matter*. **b** The fact designated; — called the *formal matter*. — **m. of a syllogism**. *Logic.* **a** The propositions (the proximate matter), or the terms (the remote matter). **b** The premises; — opposed to the conclusion, as the *form*. — **m. of course**, a natural, logical result or accompaniment; that which was to be expected with confidence. — **matter of fact**, an actual occurrence; a matter that is or appertains to fact. See FACT. — **m. of record**, anything recorded. — **on, or upon, the m.**, *or* **the whole m.**, considering the whole; taking all things into view. *Obs.* — **to, or from, the m.**, to, or from, the point, or matter of debate.

mat'ter (măt'ẽr), *v. i.*; MAT'TERED (-ẽrd); MAT'TER-ING. **1.** To be of importance; to import; signify.

> It *matters* not how they were called. *Locke.*

2. To form or discharge pus; to maturate "Each slight sore *mattereth*." *Sir P. Sidney.*

mat'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To be important to or in respect to.

2. To regard as important; to concern one's self about; to care for; to mind; also, to value; like. *Obs.*

> He did not *matter* cold, nor hunger. *H. Brooke.*

mat'ter-of-fact', *a.* Adhering to facts; conforming to absolute reality; not fanciful or imaginative; commonplace; dry.

mat'ter-y (măt'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Generating or containing pus.

2. Full of substance, or matter; important.

Mat-teuc'ci-a (mă-tūk'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. *Matteucci*, Italian physicist.] *Bot.* A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the ostrich ferns, having dimorphous fronds with free veins, the fertile bearing numerous sori concealed beneath their revolute margins. See OSTRICH FERN.

Mat-thæ'an, Mat-the'an (mă-thē'ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Matthew the Evangelist.

Mat'thew (măth'ū), *n.* [F. *Mathieu*, L. *Matthaeus*, Gr. Ματθαῖος; prob. of the same Heb. origin as *Matthias*. See MATTHIAS.] **1.** Lit., gift of Jehovah; — masc. prop. name. L. *Matthæus* (mă-thē'ŭs); F. *Mathieu* (má/tyœ/); It. *Matteo* (mät-tā'ō); Sp. *Mateo* (mä-tā'ō); G. *Matthäus* (mä-tā'ŏos); D. *Matheus* (mä-tā'ōos). — Dim. *Mat.*

2. *Bib.* **a** Son of Alphæus, and a collector of customs at Capernaum, who at the summons of Christ became one of the twelve apostles. **b** The Gospel of Matthew. See NEW TESTAMENT.

Mat'thew's Bi'ble (măth'ūz). An edition of the Bible probably made by John Rogers and William Tyndale, but so called because published (1537) under the pseudonym Thomas Matthew. It was probably made with some changes from the Bibles of Tyndale and Coverdale. "From *Matthew's Bible* . . . all later revisions have been successively formed." *Westcott.*

Mat-thi'o-la (măt-thī'ō-lȧ; mă-thī'-), *n.* [NL., after P. A. *Mattioli* (1500–77), Italian physician.] *Bot.* A genus of brassicaceous herbs and shrubs of the Old World, distinguished by the long terete silique containing numerous winged seeds, and by the thickened lobes of the stigma. Many of the species are cultivated under the name of *stock* or *gillyflower*. See STOCK, GILLYFLOWER.

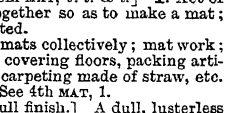
mat'ting (măt'ĭng), *n.* [From MAT, *v. t. & i.*] **1.** Act of interweaving or tangling together so as to make a mat; the process of becoming matted.

2. Materials for mats; also, mats collectively; mat work; a matlike fabric, for use in covering floors, packing articles, and the like; a kind of carpeting made of straw, etc.

3. An ornamental border. See 4th MAT, 1.

mat'ting, *n.* [See MAT a dull finish.] A dull, lusterless surface in gilding, metal work, glassmaking, etc.

mat'tock (măt'ŭk), *n.* [AS. *mattuc*.] An implement for digging and grubbing. The head has two long steel blades, one like an adz and the other like a narrow ax or the point of a pickax.

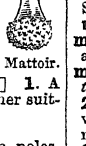


1 Cutter Mattock; 2 Pick Mattock.

mat'tock, *v. t.* To dig or grub with a mattock.

mat'toid (măt'oid), *n.* [It. *matto* mad (cf. L. *mattus*, *matus*, drunk) + *-oid*.] A person of congenitally abnormal mind bordering on insanity or degeneracy.

mat-toir' (mă-twär'), *n.* [F. *matoir*.] *Engraving.* A kind of coarse punch with a rasplike face, used for making a rough surface on etching ground, or on the naked copper, the effect after biting being very similar to stippled lines.



Mattoir.

mat'tress (măt'rĕs), *n.* [OF. *materas*, F. *matelas*; cf. It. *materasso*, *materassa*, LL. *matratium*, Sp. & Pg. *almadraque*, Pr. *almatrac*; all from Ar. *maṭraḥ* a place where anything is thrown, what is thrown under something, fr. *ṭaraḥa* to throw.] **1.** A tufted bed; a bed stuffed with hair, moss, or other suitable material, and tufted or otherwise fastened.

2. A mat. *Obs.*

3. *Hydraul. Engin.* A mass of interwoven brush, poles, etc., to protect a bank from erosion by currents or waves.

ma-tur'a-ble (mȧ-tūr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of maturation; specif., *Med.*, capable of suppurating perfectly.

mat'u-rant (măt'ū-rănt), *n.* [L. *maturans*, p. pr. See MATURATE.] *Med.* A medicine, or application, which promotes suppuration.

mat'u-rate (-rāt), *v. t.*; MAT'U-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); MAT'U-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *maturatus*, p. p. of *maturare* to make ripe, fr. *maturus* ripe, mature. See MATURE, *v. & a.*] **1.** To promote the perfect suppuration of (an abscess).

2. To bring to ripeness or maturity; to ripen. *Obs. or R.*

> A tree may be *maturated* artificially. *Fuller*

3. *Alchemy, etc.* To purify (a metal) or to concentrate the metal of (an ore or the like). *Obs.*

mat'u-rate, *v. i.* To ripen; mature; specif., to suppurate.

mat'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *maturatio* a hastening; cf. F. *maturation*.] **1.** Process of suppurating perfectly; the formation of pus or matter.

2. Process of bringing, or of coming, to full development, ripeness, or maturity.

> The genesis and *maturation* of a planet. *Emerson.*

3. **a** *Alchemy.* Conversion of a base metal into gold. *Obs.* **b** Development of one form of matter from another. *Obs.*

4. *Biol.* **a** The final series of stages in the formation of the egg, by which its nucleus is prepared for union with the sperm nucleus. In most animals in which the process has been studied, it is accomplished by two successive mitotic divisions of the egg with no intervening resting stage, which are peculiar in that they diminish the bulk of the egg only imperceptibly, the cells (*polar bodies*) which are budded off being very minute; also in that the number of chromosomes into which the chromatin of the egg nucleus resolves itself preparatory to these divisions is but half the usual number, a provision against doubling the number of chromosomes in the subsequent process of fertilization (which see). The polar bodies (being formed by mitotic division) each receive, in spite of their minute size, as much of the chromatin as remains in the egg, hence the matured egg contains but one fourth of its original amount, the remaining three fourths which pass into the polar bodies being lost, as the polar bodies do not develop. See REDUCING DIVISION. **b** In a broader sense, the final process of mitotic division in the development of the sperm or spermatozoön, in which there is also a reduction of the chromosomes to one half the original number.

☞ While similar phenomena occur in plants, they are differently interpreted by botanists, owing to the more evident alternation of generations resulting from the longer interval between reduction and fertilization.

ma-tur'a-tive (mă-tūr'ȧ-tĭv; măt'ū-rā-tĭv; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *maturatif*.] Conducing to ripeness or maturity; hence, conducing to suppuration. — *n.* A maturant.

ma-ture' (mȧ-tūr'), *a.*; MA-TUR'ER (-tūr'ẽr); MA-TUR'EST (-tūr'ĕst). [L. *maturus*; prob. akin to E. *matin*.] **1.** Brought by natural process to completeness of growth and development; fitted by growth and development for any function, action, or state, appropriate to its kind; full-grown; ripe. "Now is love *mature* in ear." *Tennyson.*

2. Completely worked out; fully digested or prepared; ready for action; made ready for destined application or use; perfected; as, a *mature* plan.

3. Of or pertaining to a condition of full development; as, a man of *mature* years.

4. Come to, or in a state of, completed suppuration.

5. Having run to the limit of its time; due, as a note.

6. *Phys. Geog.* **a** Designating the topography of a surface well dissected by the erosion of running water so that slopes predominate greatly over flats; — applied also to streams which have cut their valleys down nearly or quite to base level, but have not yet made them very wide. **b** Adjusted to rock structure; — said of streams.

7. Prompt. *Obs.*

Syn. — MATURE, RIPE, MELLOW are here compared esp. in their fig. senses. *Mature* and *ripe* agree in implying fullness of growth; MATURE emphasizes the completion of a development, RIPE suggests rather readiness for use, or full fruition; as, "a true knight, not yet *mature*" (*Shak.*); cf. *mature* deliberation; "*ripe* for exploits and mighty enterprises" (*Shak.*); "autumnal wisdom . . . *ripe* and placid" (*W. Pater*); cf. "steady moods of thoughtfulness *matured* to inspiration" (*Wordsworth*); "benignity and home-bred sense *ripening* in perfect innocence" (*id.*). MELLOW emphasizes the softness, sweetness, or richness attendant upon complete ripeness or maturity; as, "the old man's . . . *mellow*, cheerful vein, which was like the sweet flavor of a frostbitten apple" (*Hawthorne*); "the calm and *mellow* touch of his religious philosophy upon feverish things of human life" (*J. A. Symonds*); cf. "Carlyle is softened down from his old self, *mellowed* like old wine" (*E. FitzGerald*). See WHOLE; cf. CRUDE, PREMATURE.

mature river, a river corresponding in stage of development to a mature topography, having its system of tributaries well developed, and its erosive work at a maximum.

ma-ture' (mȧ-tūr'), *v. t.*; -TURED' (-tūrd'); -TUR'ING (-tūr'-ĭng). [See MATURATE, MATURE, *a.*] **1.** To maturate. *Obs.*

2. To bring or hasten to maturity; to promote ripeness or full development in; to ripen; complete; perfect; as, to *mature* one's plans.

3. To hasten through a due course. *Obs.*

ma-ture', *v. i.* **1.** To advance toward maturity; to become ripe; as, wine and judgment *mature* with age.

2. Hence, to become due, as a note.

mat'u-res'cent (măt'ū-rĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *maturescens*, p. pr. of *maturescere* to become ripe, v. incho. from *maturus*. See MATURE, *a.*] Approaching maturity. *Rare.* — **mat'u-res'cence** (-ĕns), *n. Rare.*

ma-tur'ing (mȧ-tūr'ĭng), *p. a.* Approaching maturity; as, *maturing* fruits; *maturing* notes of hand.

ma-tu'ri-ty (mȧ-tū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *maturitas*: cf. F. *maturité*.] **1.** Deliberateness; due care or consideration. *Obs.*

2. State or quality of being mature; ripeness; full development; as, the *maturity* of corn; *maturity* of judgment; the *maturity* of a plan.

3. A becoming due; termination of the period a note, or other obligation, has to run.

4. Prompt action or consideration. *Obs.*

maturity of chances, the false notion (the basis of much betting) that when, in a series of events, the frequency of one form of event (as the turning of heads or of an ace) has risen above the theoretical average, in the near future it will therefore fall below that average.

Ma-tu'ta (mȧ-tū'tȧ), *n., or* **Ma'ter Ma-tu'ta** (mā'tẽr). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess of the dawn, and hence of birth, orig. associated with Janus. In later times she was identified with the Greek Leucothea, the legend being that Ino (which see) and Melicertes were borne to the mouth of the Tiber and rescued by Carmentis with the prophecy that the pair should be worshiped by the Greeks as Leucothea and Palæmon, by the Italians as Matuta and Portunus. From this legend arose the worship of Matuta and Portunus as sea deities.

ma-tu'ti-nal (mȧ-tū'tĭ-năl; măt'ū-tī'năl; 277), *a.* [L. *matutinalis*, *matutinus*: cf. F. *matutinal*. See MATIN.] Of or pertaining to the morning; early. — **ma-tu'ti-nal-ly**, *adv.*

mat'weed' (măt'wēd'), *n.* **a** Any of several maritime grasses, as *Ammophila arenaria*, *Nardus stricta*, *Spartina stricta*, *Lygeum spartum*, the last often disting. as *hooded* matweed. **b** The tumbleweed *Amaranthus blitoides*.

matz'oth (mät'sōth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *matstsōth*, pl. of *matstsāh* unleavened.] Unleavened bread eaten at the Passover.

MAT'TING. *Metal.* To convert into matte.

mat'ted-ly, *adv.* of MATTED.

Mat'te-na'i (măt'ē-nā'ī; măt'ē-nī). *Bib.*

mat'tens. Obs. pl. of MATIN, *n.*

mat'tens, *v.* To recite, or honor by reciting, matins. *Obs.*

mat'ter. *n.* A maker of mats.

mat'ter-ful, *a.* See -FUL. — **mat'ter-ful-ness**, *n.*

mat'ter-ish, *a.* Mattery. *Obs.*

mat'ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.

matter stuff. Mind stuff in its material aspect. *James Ward.*

Mat'than (măt'thăn), **Mat'thani'as** (-thȧ-nī'ăs), **Mat'that** (măt'thăt), **Mat-the'las** (măt-thē'lăs; măt'thē-lăs). *Bib.*

Mat'thew, Master. A town gull in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humor."

Matthew Walker knot, single, double. See 2d KNOT, 1.

Mat-thi'as (mȧ-thī'ăs), *n.* [L. *Matthias*, Gr. Ματθίας, fr Heb. *Mattithyāh*. Cf. MATTHEW.] 1. Masc. prop. name.

2. *Bib.* The disciple chosen to succeed Judas Iscariot.

Mat'thieu'-Ples'sy' green (mȧ/tyœ/-plĕ/sē/). Arnaudon's green.

mat'ti (măt'ĭ), *n.* [Somali *libāanaddi* incense, in Ar. *libān mati*, name of one species.] See BOSWELLIA. [*or Eng. Eccl.*

mattin. Var. of MATIN. *Obs.*

Mat'ti-thi'ah (-thī'ȧ). *Bib.*

mat'to-ness'ca (măt'ō-wăk'ȧ), *n.* [Indian name.] The fall herring. [MATRASS.

mat'trass. *Chem.* Var. of

mat-tul'la (mȧ-tŭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *matta* mat.] *Bot.* A reticulum.

matture. † MATTER. [*Brit.*]

mat'ty (măt'ĭ). Var. of MATIE.

matulat. † MALTALENT.

mat'u-rant (măt'ū-rănt), *a.* Maturative. *Obs. or R.*

ma-ture'ly, *adv.* of MATURE.

ma-ture'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

ma-ture'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ma-tur'er (mȧ-tūr'ẽr), *n.* One who brings to maturity.

ma-tu'ri-fy. *v. t* [See MATURE; -FY.] To maturate *Obs.* [-ISH.

ma-tur'ish (mȧ-tūr'ĭsh), *a.* See

ma-tu'ti-na-ry (mȧ-tū'tĭ-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* Matutinal. *Rare.*

mat'u-tine (măt'ū-tĭn), *a.* Matutinal; specif., *Astrol.*, rising in or just before the dawn. — **mat'u-tine-ly**, *adv. Both Archaic.*

mat'u-tines, *n. pl.* Matins. *Obs.*

mat'y (mā'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MATIES (-tĭz). [Orig. uncert.] A native servant in India, esp. an assistant servant

mau (mou), *n.* [Anamese *mâu*.] See MEASURE, *Table*.

mau (mou), *n.* [From a native African name.] The tsetse fly.

mau-ca'co (mô-kā'kō). Var of MACACO. [of MOCH.

mauch (mŏx; mōx). Scot. var.

Mauch Chunk (môk chŭngk). [From *Mauch Chunk*, town in Pennsylvania.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Mississippian (Subcarboniferous) system in Pennsylvania and adjacent States. The strata consist chiefly of shale.

maud (môd), *n.* A gray plaid used by shepherds in Scotland; hence, a rug or shawl of such plaid.

maud'lin (môd'lĭn), *a.* [From *Maudlin*, i. e., *Magdalen*, ME. *Maudeleyne*, OF. *Maudelene*, *Madeleine*, who is drawn by painters with eyes swollen and red with weeping.] **1.** Tearful; weeping; lachrymose. *Archaic.* **2.** Tearfully or weakly emotional; effusively sentimental; as, *maudlin* eloquence; a *maudlin* poetess. **3.** Drunk enough to be emotionally silly; fuddled.

Maudlin Clarence in his malmsey butt. *Byron.*

mau'ger, mau'gre (mô'gẽr), *prep.* [OF. *maugré*, *malgré*, F. *malgré*, prop., ill will. See MALICE; AGREE.] **1.** In spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding.

This *mauger* all the world will I keep safe. *Shak.*

2. In interjectional phrases, a curse on. *Obs.* "*Mauger* them!" *Spenser.*

mau'ger, mau'gre, *adv.* [See MAUGER, prep.] Notwithstanding; also, *Rare*, unwillingly.

Mau'i (mou'ē), *n. Polynesian Myth.* A hero to whom is ascribed the establishment of order and the beginnings of culture. The Maoris relate that he snared the sun, controlled the winds, and fished up the land from the sea, whence New Zealand is called "Te-Ika-a-Maui," the Fish of Maui.

maul, mall (môl), *n.* [See MALL a mallet.] **1.** A heavy club, staff, or mallet; a mace. *Archaic or Hist.* **2.** Any of various heavy hammers or beetles, esp. one for driving wedges. Mauls, formerly made usually of wood, are now often made of metal, as cast steel, and sometimes have conical or wedge-shaped peens for special uses. **3.** In form *mall.* A heavy blow. *Obs. & R.* **4.** *Rugby Football.* Formerly, act of mauling.

maul, mall, *v. t.*; MAULED, MALLED (môld); MAUL'ING, MALL'ING. [Cf. OF. *maillier.* See MALL a mallet; cf. MALLEATE.] **1.** To beat with a maul, or the like. *Obs.* **2.** To beat and bruise or mangle; hence, to handle roughly, as by pulling or knocking about.

Meek modern faith to murder, hack, and *maul.* *Pope.*

3. To split, as a rail, with a maul and wedge. *U. S.* **4.** To injure greatly, as by rough or inconsiderate treatment or criticism.

It *mauls* not only the person misrepresented, but him also to whom he is misrepresented. *South.*

maul'ing (môl'ĭng), *n.* A severe beating with a stick, cudgel, or the fist. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*

maul oak (môl). An evergreen oak of California (*Quercus chrysolepis*) with oblong leaves; the cañon live oak.

maul'stick' (môl'stĭk'), *n.* [D. *maalstok*, or G. *malerstock*; G. *maler* a painter + *stock* stick.] A stick used by painters as a rest for the hand while working.

Mau'me-né' test (mô'mĕ'nā'). *Anal. Chem.* A test for oils, made by slowly introducing 10 c. c. of concentrated sulphuric acid into 50 g. of the oil, and noting the heating effect. The maximum rise in temperature thus attained is the **Maumené number** or **Maumené value** (for olive oil, about 44; cottonseed oil, about 79; linseed oil, about 125).

mau'met (mô'mĕt; -mĭt), *n.* [Contr. fr. *Mahomet.*] **1.** A false god or idol; —arising from a belief that Mohammedans worshiped images of Mohammed. *Obs.* **2.** A puppet; a doll; an image; also, an odd figure; a guy; — often a term of abuse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **3.** A kind of pigeon. *Obs.* **4.** A scarecrow. *Dial. Eng.*

mau'met-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Idolatry; idols; an idol. *Obs.* **2.** *pl.* The appurtenances of idolatry. *Obs.* **3.** [*cap.*] Mohammedanism.

maund (mônd), *n.* Also *man.* [Hind. & Per. *man.*] A greatly varying weight of India; also, a corresponding weight of Persia, Turkey, etc.; a batman. Cf. BATMAN. In India the maund has varied from less than 19 to more than 163 lbs. av. (8.6-73.9 kg.). At Bombay it is about 28 lbs., at Madras about 25 lbs. The government maund is 100 lbs. troy (82.286 lbs. av. or 37.327 kg.). See WEIGHT.

maun'der (môn'dẽr; män'-), *v. i.*; -DERED (-dẽrd); -DERING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. MAUND to beg.] **1.** To grumble; growl. *Obs.* **2.** To move languidly; to wander idly. **3.** To speak indistinctly or disconnectedly; to talk incoherently; to mutter; mumble.

He was ever *maundering* by the way how that he met a party of scarlet devils. *Scott.*

maun'der, *v. t.* To utter grumblingly; to mutter.

maun'dy (môn'dĭ), *n.* [See MAUNDY THURSDAY.] **1.** The ceremony of washing the feet of the poor on Maundy Thursday. See MAUNDY THURSDAY. **2.** The alms distributed in connection with this ceremony or on Maundy Thursday. In England the foot washing is obsolete, but the "royal maundy" is distributed annually on behalf of the sovereign. **3.** [*cap.*] The Last Supper; also, the Eucharist. *Obs.* **4.** A feast. *Obs.*

maundy coins *or* **money.** Silver coins of the nominal value of 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d., struck annually for the maundy alms.

Maundy Thursday. [ME. *mounde* a command, OF. *mandé*, L. *mandatum*, fr. *mandare* to command. So called from the ancient custom of washing the feet of the poor on this day, which was taken to be the fulfillment of the "new commandment," *John* xiii. 5, 34.] *Eccl.* The Thursday in Passion week, i. e., next before Good Friday.

Mau-ran'di-a (mô-răn'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. *Maurandy*, Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of scrophulariaceous plants of Mexico and the southwestern United States. They are slender herbs, climbing by the twisting petioles; the flowers are frequently large and showy, purple or rose-colored, with a somewhat irregular bell-shaped corolla gibbous at the base. They are often cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Mau're-ta'ni-an (mô'rē-tā'nĭ-ăn), **Mau'ri-ta'ni-an** (mô'rĭ-), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Mauretania (including what is now Morocco and a part of Algiers) or its inhabitants. Mauretania was orig. a kingdom of Hamitic tribes, ancestors of the Berbers, but under Claudius it became a Roman province.

Mau'rist (mô'rĭst), *n.* [From *Maurus*, the favorite disciple of St. Benedict.] A member of the Congregation of St. Maur, an offshoot of the Benedictines, originating in France early in the 17th century. The Maurists were distinguished for their interest in literature.

Mau-ri'ti-a (mô-rĭsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Maurice* of Nassau, Prince of Orange.] *Bot.* A small genus of lofty South American palms, with pinnately lobed fabelliform leaves, almost spineless trunks, and smooth seeds. *M. flexuosa* is the ita palm; *M. vinifera* is the Brazilian wine palm.

Mau-ri'ti-us (-ŭs), *n.* An island in the Indian Ocean.

Mauritius flax. = MAURITIUS HEMP. —**M. hemp,** the fiber of the giant lily of Australia (*Furcræa gigantea*). It resembles sisal hemp. —**M. weed,** an Old World lichen (*Roccella fuciformis*), one of the sources of archil.

Mau'ser pis'tol (mou'zẽr). [After Paul *Mauser* (b. 1838), German inventor.] A pistol utilizing the energy of recoil to extract the cartridge case and reload. The magazine, under the receiver, is of the box type and holds ten cartridges, being filled from a clip.

Mauser rifle. *Mil.* A repeating rifle of .311-inch caliber in use by Germany and, with modifications, by several other powers. It is a bolt gun with locking lugs to support the recoil. The magazine is a fixed box under the receiver, charged with five cartridges in a clip. There is no cut-off, the magazine being merely an arrangement for quick loading. It was the principal Spanish arm in the war of 1898 with the United States.

mau'so-le'an (mô'sō-lē'ăn), *a.* [See MAUSOLEUM.] Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental.

mau'so-le'um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LEUMS (-ŭmz), L. -LEA (-ȧ). [L. *mausoleum*, Gr. *μαυσωλεῖον*, fr. Μαύσωλος Mausolus, king of Caria, alluding to the sepulchral tomb erected to him by Artemisia. See below.] A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument. —**Mau'so-le'um of Hal'i-car-nas'sus,** the monumental tomb of Mausolus, king of Caria, at the ancient city of Halicarnassus in Asia Minor, erected by his widow, Artemisia, and completed about 350 B. C. It was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World." It was recovered by Sir Charles Newton, who brought some of the sculptures to the British Museum.

mauve (mōv), *n.* [F., mallow, L. *malva*; — from the similarity of the color to that of the petals of common mallow, *Malva sylvestris.* See MALLOW.] **a** A delicate purple, violet, or lilac color. **b** = MAUVEINE.

mauve'ine (mōv'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **mauvein, mauvine.** **1.** An artificial dyestuff first obtained in 1856 by W. H. Perkin by the oxidation of commercial aniline with potassium dichromate. The free base is a violet-black crystalline substance whose salts dye purple and lilac. Mauveine in its different forms has borne various names, as *aniline purple, aniline violet, mauvaniline* or *mauve aniline, mauve, Perkin's violet, rosolane, violine,* etc. Chemically it belongs to the paradiazines. It was the first of the aniline dyestuffs, but is now little used. **2.** Any of several dyestuffs closely related to the above.

mauv'ine (mōv'ĭn; -ēn), *a.* Mauve-colored.

mav'er-ick (măv'ẽr-ĭk), *n.* [Said to be from Samuel *Maverick*, a cattle owner in Texas who did not brand his cattle, his ranch being on an island.] *Cattle Raising.* An unbranded animal, esp. a motherless calf, formerly customarily claimed by the one first branding it. *Western U. S.*

mav'er-ick, *v. t.* To take as a maverick. *Western U. S.*

maverick brand. A brand originated by a dishonest cattleman, who, without owning any stock, gradually accumulates a herd by finding mavericks. *Western U. S.*

Ma-vor'tian (mȧ-vôr'shăn), *n.* [See MARS.] **1.** A warrior. *Obs.* **2.** An inhabitant of the planet Mars.

ma-vour'nin, ma-vour'neen (mȧ-vōōr'nēn), *n.* [Ir. *mo mhuirnin* my darling; *mo* my + *muirnin* darling.] My darling; — an Irish term of endearment for a girl or woman. "Erin *mavourneen.*" *Campbell.*

maw (mô), *n.* [ME. *mawe*, AS. *maga* stomach; akin to D. *maag*, OHG. *mago*, G. *magen*, Icel. *magi*, Sw. *mage*, Dan. *mave.*] **1.** A stomach; the receptacle into which food is taken by swallowing; in birds, the craw; — now used only of animals, except humorously or in contempt.

Bellies and *maws* of living creatures *Bacon.*

2. Hence: **a** The stomach as the seat or symbol of voracious appetite. *Milton.* **b** Appetite; inclination. *Obs.*

Unless you had more *maw* to do me good. *Beau & Fl.*

3. The belly; the liver; the womb. *Obs.* **4.** The throat, gullet, or jaws.

maw, *n., or* **maw seed.** [Cf. G. *magsame*, OHG. *mago*, akin to G. *mohn*; cf. Gr. *μήκων*.] The seed of the opium poppy, commonly used as food for certain cage birds.

maw'bound' (mô'bound'), *n. Veter.* A disease of cattle caused by impaction of the rumen with solid food resulting in constipation and enlarged abdomen. — *a.* Affected with this disease; constipated.

mawk (môk), *n.* [ME. *mawke*, *maðek*; cf. Icel. *maðkr*, Dan. *maddik*, E. *mad* an earthworm. See MAD, *n.*] A maggot. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mawk'ish (môk'ĭsh), *a.* [Orig., maggoty. See MAWK.] **1.** Sickly; squeamish. *Obs.* **2.** Apt to cause satiety or loathing; nauseous; disgusting.

So sweetly *mawkish*, and so smoothly dull. *Pope.*

3. Marked by sickly sentimentality; weakly sentimental; without strength or vigor.

I hate a *mawkish* popularity. *Keats.*

— **mawk'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **mawk'ish-ness,** *n.*

max-il'la (măk-sĭl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., dim. of *mala* (for *maxla*) jaw, jawbone.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* In older usage, a jawbone, either upper or lower; now usually restricted to a membrane bone on each side of the face, which usually forms most of the lateral border of the upper jaw and bears most of the upper teeth (in mammals, all but the incisors, which are borne by the premaxilla). Where, as in man, the maxilla proper and premaxilla are united, the term *maxilla* is often applied to the resulting bone. Cf. MANDIBLE.

2. *Zoöl.* In most arthropods, one of the paired appendages immediately behind the mandibles, which usually serve as accessory jaws, but may be variously modified, as in Lepidoptera, where they form the proboscis. There are two pairs in crustaceans and many myriapods; in insects the second pair, though really present, are fused together and are called the *labium.* The pedipalpi of arachnids are often called *maxillæ.*

Max'il-la'ri-a (măk'sĭl-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See MAXILLA.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids having fragrant flowers distinguished by the concave lip with erect lateral lobes.

max'il-la-ry (măk'sĭl-lâ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *maxillaris*, fr. *maxilla* jawbone, jaw.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a maxilla; — qualified by *inferior* when referring to the lower jaw, and often by *superior*, or more frequently without qualification, when referring to the upper jaw.

maxillary artery, *Anat.*, either of the two arteries of the face. The *internal* maxillary artery is one of the two terminal branches of the internal carotid. It supplies the deep structures of the face. The vein corresponding more or less closely to this in course and branches is called the in-

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maucht (mŏkt; màkt). Var. of MAUGHT. *Obs. or Scot*

Maud (môd), *n.* [OF. *Mahaut*, of Germanic origin; cf. OHG. *Machthilt.* Cf. MATILDA.] Fem. prop. name.

maud, *n.* [Prob. fr. proper name.] A hag. *Obs. Orf. E. D.*

mau'dle (mô'd'l), *v. t. & i.* [See MAUDLIN.] To render maudlin; to talk as one maudlin. *Obs.*

maud'lin, or **maude'line** (môd'lĭn), *n.* [See MAUDLIN, *a.*] **1.** [*cap.*] = MAGDALEN. *Obs.* **2.** *Dial. Eng.* a Costmary. *Obs.* **b** A southern European yarrow (*Achillea ageratum*), also called *maudlin tansy, sweet maudlin.* **3.** Maudlin sentiment or action. *Rare.* [-ISM.]

maud'lin-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* See MAUDLIN-IZE, *v. t.* See -IZE.

maud'lin-ly, *adv.* of MAUDLIN.

maud'lin-wort' (mô'd'lĭn-wûrt'), *n.* The oxeye daisy. *Dial. Eng.* [MAUGH. *Obs.*]

mauf. Dial. Eng. var. of MAULFEASOR.

mau'ger, mau'gre, *n.* [OF. *maugré*, *mal gré.* Cf. MALICE; AGREE.] Spite; ill will. *Obs.*

mau'ger, mau'gre, *v. t.* [F. *maugréer* to curse.] To defy. *Obs.*

maugh, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *mǫgr.*] A brother-in-law; son-in-law. *Obs.*

maught (mŏkt; màkt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *máttr.* See MIGHT, *n.*] Might; strength; ability. *Obs. or Scot.* [= MALAGIGI.]

Mau'gis' (mô'zhē'), *n.* [OF.]

Mau'gra-bee (mô'grȧ-bē), **Mau'gra-bin** (-bĭn), *n.* [Ar. *maghrib* western, North African, of Barbary, fr. *magrab* sunset.] An African Moor.

mau-gra'cious. ✝ MALGRACIOUS.

mau'gre Var. of MAUGER.

mauk. Var. of MAWK. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mau'kin (mô'kĭn). Var. of MALKIN. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

maul (môl), *n.* [Ct. Icel. *mǫlr*, Sw. *mal*, akin to Goth. *malô.*] A moth. *Local, Eng.*

maul, *n.* Clayey or marly soil. *Dial. Eng.*

maul, maule, *n.* [Cf. MALLOW.] The common mallow. *Dial. Eng*

maul, *v. i.* To hammer. *Obs.*

maulard. ✝ MALLARD.

mau'la-vi (mou'lȧ-vē), *n.* = MOOLAH.

Mau'la-wi'yah (-wē'yä), *n. pl.* [Ar. *maulawi* referring to a prince, judge, or dervish, fr. *maula* prince, judge.] See DERVISH, 1.

maule. ✝ MALT.

maul'er, *n.* One who mauls.

maul'ey (môl'Y), *n.* Hand; fist *Slang.*

maul'gre. ✝ MALGRE.

maul'kin. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MALKIN.

mault. ✝ MALT. [MOOLVEE.]

maul'vi (moul'vY). Var. of MAUM (môm). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of MALM.

Ma-u'man (mä-ū'măn). *D. Bib.*

maumerye. ✝ MAHOMERYE.

mau'met-er, *n.* Idolater. *Obs.*

maun. ✝ MAUND. *India.*

maun (môn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MAUND, a basket.

maun (mŏn; mŏn), *v. t. or auxiliary.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *munu* (pres. ind., 1st pers. *man*, pl. *munum*) will, shall.] Must. *Scot.*

maunch. ✝ MANCHE.

maunch. ✝ MUNCH.

maunchet. ✝ MANCHET.

maun'ci-ple. ✝ MANCIPLE.

maund (mound). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MOUND.

maund, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *mendier* to beg.] To beg. — **n.** Begging. *Both Obs. Cant.*

maund (mônd; mänd), *n.* [AS. *mand*, *mond*: cf. F. *mande*, of G. or D origin.] A hand basket; a hamper;—also used indefinitely as a measure. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

maund, maunde. ✝ MAND.

maun'day. ✝ MAUNDY.

maund'er, *n.* A beggar. *Cant.* — *v. t.* To beg. *Obs. Cant*

maund'er-er, *n* A beggar. *Obs. Cant.* [maunders.]

maun'der-er, *n.* One who

maund'ment, maundemente. ✝ MANDMENT.

maun'drel (môn'drĕl; män'-), *n.* [From MAUNDER to grumble.] A babbler; a gossip *Scot.*

maun'drel, maun'dril. Vars. of MANDREL, MANDRIL.

maun'dy ✝ MANDY.

maunge ✝ MANGE.

maunge (mônj), *v. t.* To pet; pamper — *n.* A fit of ill humor; a "pet." — **maung'y** (môn'jĭ), *a. All Dial. Eng.*

maungerye. ✝ MANGERY.

maung'y (môn'jĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. of MANGY.

maunna (môn'nȧ; mŏn'nȧ). Must not. *Scot*

mauntelle. ✝ MANTLE.

mauntolet. ✝ MANTELET.

maupe (mōp). Var. of MAWP.

Mau'per'tuis's' prob'lem (mō'pẽr'twēz'). The problem of finding the point where the change in length of a degree of a terrestrial meridian is most rapid; — enunciated by the French geodesist Maupertuis (1698-1759).

maur (môr). Var of MORE, root. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

Maur. *Abbr.* Maurice.

mau rajah. ✝ MAHARAJAH.

Mau-ran'dy-a. Var. of MAURANDIA.

Maure ✝ MOOR.

maure. *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *maurr.*] An ant. *Obs. Both Obs. Cant.*

maund (mônd; mänd), *n.* [AS. *mand*, *mond*: cf. F. *mande*, of G. or D origin.] A hand basket; a hamper;—also used indefinitely as a measure. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

Maur Moor; cf. OF. *Moris*, *Morice*, and G. *Moritz.*] Lit., Moorish; dark-colored; — masc. prop. name. L. *Mauritius* (môrĭsh'Y-ŭs; -shŭs); F. *Maurice* (mō'rēs'); It. *Maurizio* (mou-rēt'syō); Sp. *Mauricio* (-rē'thyō; 135); G. *Moritz* (mō'rĭts).

Maurisk. ✝ MORISK.

mausole. *n.* [Cf. OF. *mausole.*] A mausoleum. *Obs.* [SOLEUM.]

mau'so-le'a, *n., L. pl.* of MAUSOLEUM. *Rare.*

mausolo. ✝ MASSOOLA.

maut (môt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of MALT.

mautalent. ✝ MALTALENT.

mau'ther, maw'ther (mô'thẽr), *n.* [ME. *moder*; orig. uncert.] A young girl; often a big, awkward girl; a wench. *Dial. Eng.*

‖ **mau'vaise' honte'** (mō'vāz' ônt'). [F.] Lit., bad shame; bashfulness; shamefacedness.

‖ **mau'vaises' terres'** (mō'vāz' târ'). [F.] = BAD LANDS.

‖ **mau'vais' goût'** (mō'vĕ' gōō'). [F.] Bad taste.

‖ **mau'vais' quart' d'heure'** (kâr' dûr'). [F.] Bad quarter of an hour; a hard time of brief duration. [Bad blood.]

‖ **mau'vais' sang'** (sän'). [F.]

‖ **mau'vais' sujet'** (sü'zhĕ'). [F.] Lit., a bad subject; a bad or vicious person; a scoundrel.

‖ **mau'vais' ton'** (tôn'). [F.] Bad taste; ill breeding.

mauv'an'i-line (mōv'ăn'Y-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* See MAUVEINE.

mauvastye, *n.* [OF. *mauvaistié*, fr. *mauvais* bad.] Wickedness; ill will. *Obs.*

mauve aniline. See MAUVEINE.

maux, *n.* [Cf. MALKIN.] A slattern; a slipshod woman; a prostitute. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mau'za (mou'zä), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *mauda'.*] A native village or a collection of houses bearing a separate name. *India.*

mavasy ✝ MALVOISIE.

maveis. ✝ MAVIS.

Ma-vi'a-el (mȧ-vĭ'ȧ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

ma'vis (mā'vĭs), *n* [F. *mauvis*; cf. Bret. *milvid*, *milfid*, *mile'hoaud*, Corn. *methues.*] The European song thrush. The *big mavis* is the missel thrush. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

ma'vish (mā'vĭsh). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MAVIS.

ma'vis skate. A large European skate (*Raja oxyrhyncha*).

mavite, *n* [OF. *mauvitié*, *mauvestié*, *mauvaistié*] = MAUVASTYE. *Obs.* [Mars.]

‖ **Ma'vors** (mā'vôrz), *n.* [L.]

Ma-vor'tial (mȧ-vôr'shăl), **Mavor'tian** (-shăn), *a.* [L. *Mavortius* See MARS; cf. MARTIAL.] Pert. to Mars; martial. *Obs or R.*

mav'ro-daph'ne (măv'rō-dăf'nē), *n.* [Modern Gr; LGr. *μαῦρος* black + Gr. *δάφνη* laurel.] A modern Greek wine.

maw (mô). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOW, to cut down.

maw (mô), *n* [Cf. MALLOW.] The mallow. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

maw, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *már.* See MEW a gull.] A sea gull. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

maw, *n.* A card game for from two to six players. *Obs. or Hist.*

maw, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *mauwen.*] To mew. *Obs.*

mawche. ✝ MAUGH.

mawcht. ✝ MAUGHT

mawdelarde. ✝ MALLARD.

mawdeleyn, mawdleyn. ✝ MAUDLIN, *n.*

mawe. ✝ MAW, MOW.

mawe, mawen. Obs pl. pres. indic. of MAY

mawene. ✝ *mown*, p. p. & p. a of MOW, to cut down. [MOWER.]

maw'er. Obs. or dial. var. of **mawfesour.** ✝ MALFEASOR.

mawghlyn. ✝ MECHLIN. [G.L.]

mawgre, mawgreith. ✝ MAUGRE

Mawhown. ✝ MAHOUND.

mawit, mawite. ✝ MAVITE.

mawk, *n.* = MAUK. *Dial. Eng.*

maw'kin Var. of MALKIN. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

maw'king-ly, *adv* [See MAIKIN.] Slatternly. *Obs.*

mawks. Var. of MAUK. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mawk'y (môk'Y), *a.* Maggoty; also, mawkish *Dial. Eng.*

mawl. ✝ MALE, MAUL

mawlard. ✝ MALLARD.

mawm (môm) Dial. Eng. var of MALM.

maw'ment, maw'ment-ry, maw'met, maw'met-ry. Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of MAUMET, MAUMETRY.

mawmeny. ✝ MALMENY.

mawm'ish, *a.* Cf. MALM.] Nauseous; mawkish. *Obs.*

maw'mouth' (mô'mouth'), *n.* The calico bass *Local, U. S.*

mawn (môn) Scot. & dial Eng var. of MAUND, a basket.

mawn. ✝ MAUND. *India.*

mawncelet. ✝ MANTELET.

mawp (môp), *n* The bullfinch. *Local, Eng.*

Mawt. ✝ MALTA.

maw'ther Var. of MAUTHER *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

maw'worm' (m ô'w ûr m'), *n.* [*maw* the belly + *worm.*] Any parasitic worm or larva found in the stomach, as the common roundworm or a botfly larva.

Maw'worm', *n* A hypocritical ranter in Bickerstaff's comedy of "The Hypocrite;" hence, any sanctimonious hypocrite.

Maw'worm'ish, *a.* — **Maw'worm'ism** (-Iz'm), *n*

max, *n.* Gin. *Obs.*

Max. *or* **max.** *Abbr* Maximilian; maximum.

max'il-lar (măk'sĭ-lär), *a. & n Anat. & Zoöl.* = MAXILLARY.

ternal **maxillary vein**, and unites with the temporal to form the temporo-maxillary vein. The *external* maxillary artery is the facial artery. — **maxillary nerve**, *Anat.*, either of two nerves of the face. The *inferior* maxillary is the third and largest division of the fifth cranial nerve. It arises by a large sensory root from the Gasserian ganglion, which leaves the skull by the foramen ovale and is joined by the small motor root of the fifth nerve. It supplies the lower jaw and its teeth, parts of the face, tongue, etc. The motor fibers supply chiefly the muscles of mastication. The *superior* maxillary is the second division of the fifth cranial nerve. It also arises from the Gasserian ganglion, and is sensory only, supplying the upper jaw and its teeth, parts of the nose, etc. It leaves the skull by the foramen rotundum. See TRIFACIAL. — **m. sinus**, *Anat.*, the antrum of Highmore.

max'il-la-ry (măk'sĭ-lā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A maxillary bone or maxilla. In man, the *superior maxillary* is the largest bone of the face, and consists of the maxilla proper and premaxilla fused together. With its fellow of the opposite side it forms the lower part of the face and the hard palate and the floor and outer walls of the nasal cavity. Its body contains a large cavity, the antrum of Highmore. The *inferior maxillary* is the mandible. **b** A maxillary nerve or blood vessel.

max-il'li-ped (măk-sĭl'ĭ-pĕd), *n.* [*maxilla* + L. *pes, pedis*, foot.] *Zoöl.* One of the mouth appendages of Crustacea, situated next behind the maxillæ. Crabs, lobsters, etc., have three pairs, but many of the lower Crustacea have but one pair functioning as mouth parts, the last two pairs being represented by true legs. — **max-il'li-ped'a-ry** (-pĕd'ā-rĭ), *a.*

max-il'lo- (măk-sĭl'ō-). A combining form indicating *connection with*, or *relation to, the maxilla* or *maxillæ*.

max-il'lo-pal'a-tal (-păl'ā-tăl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the maxilla and palatine bones. — *n.* An inwardly projecting process of the maxillary bone present in the skull of birds and extremely variable in size and shape.

max'im (măk'sĭm), *n.* [L. *maxima* (sc. *sententia*, or a similar noun), the greatest sentence, proposition, or axiom, i. e., of the greatest weight or authority, fem. fr. *maximus* greatest, superl. of *magnus* great: cf. F. *maxime*. See MAGNITUDE; cf. MAXIMUM.] **1.** An axiom. *Obs.*

"Is their *maxim*, Love is love's reward. *Dryden.*

2. A general truth or a rule of conduct expressed in sententious form; esp., a saying of a proverbial nature embodying a moral or practical precept.

3. *Music.* The longest note in medieval use, equal to two longs (three in "perfect" time) or four breves; a large.

Syn. — Aphorism, apothegm, adage, proverb. See AXIOM.

max'i-mal (măk'sĭ-măl), *a.* [*maximum* + *-al.*] Highest; greatest. — **max'i-mal-ly**, *adv.*

Max'im gun (măk'sĭm). *Ordnance.* A machine gun, named after its inventor, Hiram S. Maxim; — now included among the system of *Vickers-Maxim guns* (which see).

Max'i-mil'i-a'ne-a (măk'sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-ā'nē-ā), *n.* [NL., after Prince *Maximilian* Alexander Philipp of Neuwied.] *Bot.* A genus of trees, shrubs, or herbs, typifying the family Cochlospermaceæ, natives of tropical America and Africa. The West Indian *M. gossypium* yields kuteera gum. The genus is often known by the later name *Cochlospermum*. See COCHLOSPERMACEÆ.

max'im-ist, *n.* One who makes or uses maxims.

max'im-ite (măk'sĭm-īt), *n.* [After Hudson *Maxim*, its inventor.] A high explosive of the picric acid class, which, on account of its insensibility to heat and shock, is specially adapted for use in armor-piercing shells.

max'i-mi-za'tion (măk'sĭ-mĭ-zā'shŭn; -mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of bringing to a maximum.

max'i-mize (măk'sĭ-mīz), *v. t.*; MAX'I-MIZED (-mīzd); MAX'I-MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). [L. *maximus* greatest.] To increase to the highest degree; to magnify.

max'i-mize, *v. i.* To interpret a doctrine, duty, or the like, in the broadest or most inclusive sense.

max'i-miz'er (-mīz'ẽr), *n.* One who maximizes; specif., one who gives the greatest scope to the doctrine of papal infallibility.

max'i-mum (măk'sĭ-mŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -MA (-mā), E. -MUMS (-mŭmz). [L., neut. fr. *maximus* the greatest. See MAXIM.] **1.** The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given case; or, the greatest value attained by a quantity which first increases and then begins to decrease; the highest point or degree; — opposed to *minimum*.

Good legislation is the art of conducting a nation to the *maximum* of happiness, and the minimum of misery. *P. Colquhoun*

2. An upper limit allowed by law or other authority; a maximum price or rate.

3. a *Math.* A superior limit that the variable actually attains. See LIMIT. **b** *Astron.* Of a variable star, the time of greatest brightness, or the magnitude at this time.

max'i-mum, *a.* **1.** Greatest in quantity or highest in degree attainable or attained; as, a *maximum* consumption of fuel; *maximum* pressure; also, greatest or highest allowed by law or authority; as, the *maximum* freight rate.

2. Pertaining to, marking, or determining a maximum; as, a *maximum* thermometer.

max'well (măks'wĕl), *n.* [After James C. *Maxwell*, English physicist.] *Elec.* The C. G. S. unit of magnetic flux; a C. G. S. line of force. It was adopted as international unit, Paris, 1900.

Max'well's de'mon (măks'wĕlz). *Physics.* A hypothetical being of intelligence imagined by J. C. Maxwell to illustrate the limitations of the second law of thermodynamics. The demon is supposed to be able to watch the separate molecules of a gas in their motions and, by opening and closing a door in a partition between two bodies of gas, to permit the passage in one direction of those of high velocity and exclude others, thus bringing about a difference of temperature between the two masses of gas.

Maxwell's law. *Physics.* The principle that the specific inductive capacity of a medium is equal to the square of its index of refraction. It is a consequence of the electromagnetic theory of light, but in practice has many exceptions.

Maxwell's needle. *Mech.* A contrivance consisting of a hollow tube into which four equal short pieces of tube, two weighted, can be slipped to vary the moment of inertia. It is used esp. as the weight in a simple kind of oscillator.

may (mā), *n.* [AS. *mæg*; akin to E. *maiden*.] A maiden. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

may, *v.*; *pres., sing., 1st & 3d pers.* MAY, *2d* MAY'EST (mā'ĕst), MAYST (māst), *pl.* MAY; *pret.* MIGHT (mīt). Infinitive and participles lacking in present use. [AS. pres. *mæg* I am able, pret. *meahte, mihte*; akin to D. *mogen*, G. *mögen*, OHG. *mugan, magan*, Icel. *mega*, Goth. *magan*, Russ. *moch'*. Cf. DISMAY, MAIN strength, MIGHT, *n.*]

1. [*v. i.*] To have power; to be able; sometimes specif., to have power to prevent. *Obs.*

2. As auxiliary, followed by the infinitive without *to*, qualifying the sense of another verb by adding that of: **a** Ability; competency; — now oftener expressed by *can*.

How *may* a man, said he, with idle speech,
Be won to spoil the castle of his health! *Spenser.*

For what he [the king] *may* do is of two kinds; what he *may do* as just, and what he *may* do as possible *Bacon.*

b Liberty; opportunity; permission; possibility; as, he *may* go; you *may* be right. It is sometimes used to avoid bluntness in a question or remark. "How old *may* Phillis be, you ask." *Prior.*

Thou *mayst* be no longer steward. *Luke* xvi 2

☞ Except in indirect discourse, the preterit indicative *might* is now rarely used in this sense, "he might," etc., being now expressed by some such phrase as, "it was possible for him to," "he was free to," etc. *Might be, might do*, etc., were formerly used for *may have been, done*, etc. The subjunctive *might*, "would be able to," "would perhaps," is used esp. in the principal clauses of conditional sentences and in conditional statements; as, with a little coaxing he *might* come. It is often used colloquially to suggest an omission or neglect; as, you *might* at least apologize.

c Desire or wish, as in prayer, imprecation, benediction, and the like, the subjunctive *might* denoting wish without expectation of fulfillment "*May* you live happily." *Dryden.* **d** Contingency; — used, esp. in clauses of purpose, result, concession, indirect question, in indefinite relative clauses, and the like, to form a periphrastic subjunctive, as, he flatters that he *may* win favor, though the chain *may* break; whatever *might* befall.

☞ *May* is often used with an ellipsis of the infinitive, esp. where it is readily supplied from the context. "Gather ye rosebuds while ye *may*." *Herrick.*

☞ Where the sense, purpose, or policy of a statute require it, *may* as used in the statute will be construed as *must* or *shall*; otherwise *may* has its ordinary permissive and discretionary force.

Syn. — MAY, CAN. So far as *can* and *may* come into comparison, CAN expresses ability, whether physical or mental; MAY implies permission or sanction; as, he will do it, if he possibly *can*; I shall call to-morrow, if I *may*; "When Duty whispers low, Thou must, the youth replies, I *can*" (*Emerson*); "I am gone into the fields. . . . Reflection, you *may* come to-morrow" (*Shelley*). The use of *can* for *may* in asking permission is incorrect. When *can* and *may* emphasize the idea of possibility, this possibility is usually dependent, in the case of *can*, upon objective conditions, in the case of *may*, upon such subjective contingencies as render a supposition (often nothing more) admissible; as, "*Can* one go on hot coals and not be burnt?" (*Prov.* 6. 28); "Win her consent to you; if any man *may*, you *may* as soon as any" (*Shak.*); it *may* rain; he *may* die. See WILL, OUGHT, CAN.

may be, *and* **it may be**, are used as equivalent to *possibly, perhaps, by chance, peradventure*. See 1st MAYBE. — **m. well** with, can well bear or endure. *Obs.* *Langland.*

May (mā), *n.* [F. *mai*, L. *Maius*; perh. akin to *Maia*, a goddess, daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury by Jupiter.] **1.** The fifth month of the year, containing thirty-one days. "The flowery *May*." *Milton.*

2. The early part or springtime of life; prime; heyday.

His *May* of youth, and bloom of lustihood *Shak*

3. [*l. c.*] *Bot.* **a** The hawthorn or its blossoms.

The palm and *may* make country houses gay. *Nash.*

b Any spring-blooming spiræa.

4. The merrymaking of May Day.

5. Short for *May examinations, races*, etc. *Univ. Cant.*

ma'ya (mä'yä), *n.* [Skr. *māyā*.] *Hinduism.* Illusion or deception; the physical and sensuous universe conceived as a tissue of deceit, or as mere appearance having no true reality; — sometimes personified as a female goddess or identified with Durga.

Space and time are, as the Hindus declared, the veil of *Maya* or Illusion, wherewith the hidden unit of things is covered, so that . . the world appears manifold *Josiah Royce.*

Ma'ya (mä'yà), *n.* **1.** An Indian of the most important people of the Mayan stock. They inhabit Yucatan, where at the time of its discovery they had a powerful and well-organized government. The last of the independent Mayas were overcome by Mexico only in 1901.

2. The language of the Mayas, still spoken by about 300,000 Indians and mixed bloods.

Ma-yac'a (mä-yăk'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. a native name in Guiana.] *Bot.* A small genus of delicate mosslike bog plants with slender-peduncled white or violet flowers having a regular perianth of three petals and three sepals. *M. michauxii* occurs in the southern United States, the other species in tropical America.

Ma'ya-ca'ce-æ (mä'yä-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous plants consisting of the single genus *Mayaca*. — **ma'ya-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ma'yan (mä'yăn), *a.* **1.** Designating, or pertaining to, an American Indian linguistic stock occupying the Mexican States of Veracruz, Chiapas, Tabasco, Campeche, and Yucatan, together with a part of Guatemala and a part of Salvador The Mayan peoples are dark, short, and brachycephalic, and at the time of the discovery had attained a higher grade of culture than any other American people They cultivated a variety of crops, were expert in the manufacture and dyeing of cotton fabrics, used cacao as a medium of exchange, and were workers of gold, silver, and copper. Their architecture comprised elaborately carved temples and palaces, and they possessed a superior calendar, and a developed system of hieroglyphic writing, with records said to go back to about 700 A. D.



Detail from a Mayan Codex, with Representations of Glyphs.

2. Of or pertaining to the Mayas.

Mayan arch, *or* **Maya arch.** A form of corbel arch employing regular small corbels.

May apple. **1.** **a** An American berberidaceous herb (*Podophyllum peltatum*), which bears when young a single large-lobed peltate leaf, and later two similar leaves with a single large white flower at their base. The rootstock is cathartic. **b** The yellow, egg-shaped fruit of this plant, which is edible, but of mawkish flavor.

2. The swamp apple.

may'be (mā'bē), *adv.* [For *it may be.*] Perhaps; possibly; peradventure.

Maybe the amorous count solicits her. *Shak*

In a liberal and, *maybe*, somewhat reckless way *Tylor.*

may'be, *a.* Possible; probable, but not sure. *Rare.*

Then add those *maybe* years thou hast to live. *Dryden.*

may'be, *n.* Possibility; uncertainty. *Rare.*

What they offer is mere *maybe* and shift *Creech.*

May'bird' (mā'bûrd'), *n.* **a** The bobolink. **b** The knot. *Local, Eastern U. S.* **c** The whimbrel. *Local, Eng.* **d** The wood thrush. *Jamaica.*

May Day. The first day of May, often celebrated by the crowning of a May queen with a garland, and (less commonly than formerly) by dancing about a Maypole. In Germany and Russia May Day has often been attended with religious or race riots (see MAY LAWS, KULTURKAMPF). — **May'-day'**, *a.*

May dew. The morning dew of a day in May, esp. that of May Day, once thought to have magical properties.

May duke. [*May* + 3d *duke*. *Oxf. E. D.*] A well-known sour cherry of the duke race, with a dark-red skin.

May'fair' (mā'fâr'), *n.* A fashionable district in London, east of Hyde Park; — so called from an annual fair (abolished 1708) formerly held there in May.

May'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A common American killifish (*Fundulus majalis*).

May'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* **1.** In England, any of several plants whose flowers appear in May; — chiefly in dial. usage. Specif.: **a** The hawthorn. **b** The marsh marigold. **c** The cuckoo-flower. **d** The greater stichwort. **e** The calla lily.

2. The trailing arbutus. See ARBUTUS. *U. S.*

3. The West Indian fabaceous tree *Amerimnon brownei*, which blooms in early spring.

4. The vessel, of 180 tons burden, in which the Pilgrim Fathers came to the New World in 1620.

May fly. Any of the Ephemerida.

may'hap' (mā'hăp'; mā'hăp), **may'hap'pen** (-hăp'n), *adv.* [For *it may hap*] Perhaps; peradventure. *Archaic or Dial.*

May haw. A hawthorn (*Cratægus æstivalis*) of the southern United States, having an edible, spring-ripening fruit, used for jellies and preserves.

may'hem (mā'hĕm), *n.* [The same as *maim*. See MAIM.] *Law.* The maiming of a person by depriving him of the use of any of his members which are necessary for him in defending himself or annoying his adversary. See MAIM.

May'ing (mā'ĭng), *n.* [*often l. c.*] The celebrating of May Day. "He met her once a-*Maying*." *Milton.*

May laws. **a** See KULTURKAMPF. **b** In Russia, severe oppressive laws against the Jews, which have given occasion for great persecution; — so called because they received the assent of the czar in May, 1882, and because likened to the Prussian May laws (see KULTURKAMPF).

max'il-lif'er-ous (măk'sĭ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a* [*maxilla* + *ferous.*] *Zool.* Bearing maxillæ.

max-il'li-form (măk-sĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*maxilla* + *-form*] *Zool.* Resembling a maxilla.

max-il'li-pede *Zool.* Rare var. of MAXILLIPED

max-il'lo-den'tal (măk-sĭl'ō-dĕn'tăl), *a. Anat.* Relating to the jaw and the teeth.

max-il'lo-ju'gal (-jōō'găl), *a. Anat.* Pert. to the superior maxillary and jugal bone

max-il'lo-man-dib'u-lar (-măn-dĭb'ū-lẽr), *a. Anat.* Pert. to both the maxilla and mandible.

max-il'lo-pal'a-tine (-păl'ā-tīn; -tĭn), *a. & n.* Maxillopalatal

max-il'lo-pha-ryn'ge-al (-fā-rĭn'jē-ăl; -făr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the inferior maxillary and pharynx.

max-il'lo-pre-max'il-la-ry, *a. Anat.* Pertaining to, or composed of, the maxillary and the premaxillary bone. — *n.* A bone formed of the above elements.

max-il'lo-tur'bi-nal, *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the maxillary and turbinal regions of the skull. — *n.* The inferior turbinated bone.

max'im, *a.* Maximum. *Obs.*

max'i-ma, *n*, *pl* of MAXIMUM.

‖ **max'i-ma de-be'tur pu'e-ro re've-ren'ti-a** (rĕv'ẽ-rĕn'shĭ-ă). [L.] The greatest reverence is due to a boy. *Juvenal* (XIV 47).

max'i-mate (măk'sĭ-māt), *v. t.* To maximize. — **max'i-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.*

max'imed (măk'sĭmd), *a.* Expressed in a maxim. *Rare.*

Max'i-mil'ian (măk'sĭ-mĭl'yăn; -ĭ-ăn), *n* [L. *Maximus*, prop., greatest + *Aemilianus*.] Lit., the greatest Æmilianus; — masc. prop. name. L. *Maximilianus* (măk'sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-ā'nŭs); F. *Maximilien* (mäk'sē'mē'lyăN'); Pg. *Maximiliano* (mä'sē-mē'lē-ä'nō); G. *Maximilian* (mäk'sē-mē'lē-än').

☞ According to Camden, invented by the Emperor Frederick III., and bestowed on his son in admiration of Fabius *Maximus* and Scipio *Æmilianus*.

max'i-mil'ian, *n.* [From the proper name.] See COIN.

Max'i-mil'i-a'na (-ĭ-ā'nä), *n.* [NL. See MAXIMILIANEA.] *Bot.* Syn. of ENGLERophoniX.

Maximilian tower. *Mil.* A martello tower; — applied to some Austrian towers of the type

max-im'i-ous, *a.* [From L. *maximus*.] Very great *Obs.*

max'im-is'tic (măk'sĭ-mĭs'tĭk), *a.* Relating to the maximizers.

max'im'i-ty, *n.* The utmost greatness or quantity. *Obs.*

max'i-mus (măk'sĭ-mŭs), *n.* See CHANGE RINGING.

‖ **max'i-mus in mi'ni-mis** (mĭn'ĭ-mĭs). [L.] Very great in trifles. [See CHESS.]

Max Lange's attack (läng'ĕz).

Max'well's e-qua'tion (măks'wĕlz). *Math.* The equation,

$$\text{curl } E = \frac{1}{F}\frac{\partial H}{\partial t},$$

used in the theory of a charged body in a varying magnetic field.

may. Dial. Eng. var. of MAKE, *v*

may Var. of MEY, a kinsman.

may + MO, more.

may, *v. i. & t.* [Shortened fr. *qmay.*] To be or cause to be dismayed *Obs.*

May, *v. i.* To take part in the festivities of May or May Day; to gather flowers in May; — chiefly in p. pr. & vb n. *Maying*

May, *n.* Contr. of MARY; — fem. prop. name.

ma'ya (mä'yä), *n.* [Tag] Any of several weaver birds of the genus *Numa*. *Phil I*

Maya arch. = MAYAN ARCH.

‖ **ma-ya'pis** (mä-y á'pēs), *n.* [Tag.] A large dipterocarpaceous tree (*Dipterocarpus mayapis*) with light reddish wood used for boxes. It yields a medicinal resin similar to gurjun.

May beetle. = JUNE BEETLE a.

May blob. *Dial. Eng.* a The marsh marigold **b** The lady's smock.

May'bloom', *n.* The hawthorn.

May blossom. The lily of the valley. *Dial. Eng.*

May bug. = JUNE BEETLE a.

may'bush' (mā'bŏŏsh'), *n.* The hawthorn. *Chiefly Archaic.*

May butter. Butter made in May and preserved, unsalted, for medicinal purposes. *Obs.*

may'chance', *adv.* Mayhap. *Obs.*

May cherry. a A small early cherry. *Eng* **b** The shadberry; also, the shadbush. *U. S.*

May'cock', *n.* The black-bellied plover [*Obs. U. S.*]

may'cock', *n.* The maypop.

may'cock', *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Virginian *mahawk* gourd, Delaware *machgachk* pumpkin.] A kind of melon

maycocke + MEACOCK.

May curlew. The whimbrel. *Local, Eng.*

maydame. + MADAM.

maydan. + MAIDAN.

maydese. + MAIDEUX.

maye. + MORE. [goes Maying.]

May'er (mā'ẽr), *n.* One who

May'er's so-lu'tion (mī'ẽrz). *Chem.* A standard solution of potassium mercuric iodide, used in analysis for alkaloids

May'ey, *a.* Of or pert. to May. *Obs.* [*Local, Eng.*]

May'fowl', *n.* The whimbrel.

May game. 1. Any May-day sport; hence, any frolic.

2 An object of sport; a make-game. [*Eng.*]

May gowan. The daisy. *Dial.*

may'haps' (mā'hăps'), *adv.* = MAYHAP. *Rare.*

May Hill A critical time; — in the phrase *to have climbed May Hill*, May being thought a trying month for health.

mayht + MIGHT.

ma'yi-dis'mus (mä'yĭ-dĭz'mŭs), *n.* [NL. See MAIZE; cf. MAIDISM.] *Med.* Pellagra.

May king. A May lord.

May lady The queen or lady of May in May-day games

May lily. The lily of the valley. *Dial. Eng*

May lord A youth presiding over May-day games. [*Obs*

May'moon', *n.* Prime; zenith

mayn + MOAN.

May'na. Mai'na (mī'nä), *n* An Indian of a group of tribes constituting a linguistic stock dwelling upon the River Marañon in Peru and Ecuador. They are wild hunters and fishers

mayne. + MAIM, *v.*, MAIN.

mayne, *v. t.* [F. *mener*, OF. 3d sing. pres. *meine*.] To lead; conduct; manage. *Obs.*

maynpage. + MENAGE.

mayny + MEINIE.

Ma'yo (mä'yō), *n.*; *pl.* MAYOS (-yōz). One of a tribe of Piman

may'on-naise' (mā'ŏn-nāz'; *F.* má'yôn'nāz'; 277), *n.* [F.] A thick sauce compounded of raw yolks of eggs beaten up with olive oil and seasoned with vinegar, or lemon juice, pepper, salt, etc.; — used in dressing salads, fish, etc. Also, a dish dressed with this sauce.

may'or (mā'ẽr; mâr), *n.* [ME. *maire, meyre,* F. *maire,* fr. L. *major* greater, higher, nobler, compar. of *magnus* great; cf. Sp. *mayor.* See MAJOR; cf. MERINO.] The chief magistrate of a city or borough; the chief officer of a municipal corporation. The title *mayor* is used in England, Ireland, and the United States and other countries settled by the English; also, formerly in some royal burghs of Scotland, where now the term *provost* is used in its stead. The *mayor* in all these cases is the chief executive of the municipality, and in some cities, as in London, some cities in the United States, and some in India, etc., presides over a court called the **mayor's court.** The term is also used to translate various foreign titles of similar municipal officials, as the French *maire,* the German *Dorfschultze* (lit., village magistrate), etc. — **Mayor of the Palace,** *Hist.,* under the Frankish kings, an official who originally was the chief officer of the royal household, later prime minister, and under the later Merovingians practically sovereign.

may'or-al (mā'ŏr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a mayor or mayoralty.

may'or-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mairalté.*] The office, or the term of office, of a mayor.

may'or-ess (mā'ŏr-ĕs; mâr'ĕs), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mairesse.*] The wife of a mayor, or a woman holding the office of mayor.

May'pole' (mā'pōl'), *n.* A tall pole erected in an open place and wreathed with flowers, and forming a center for the rustic May-day sports.

May'pol'ing (-pōl'ĭng), *n.* May-day sports about a Maypole.

may'pop' (mā'pŏp'), *n.* [Perh. corrupt. fr. *maracock.*] The edible fruit of a passion flower (*Passiflora incarnata*) of the southern United States; also, the plant itself. The fruit resembles a yellow apple, but is without much flavor. *Southern U. S.*

May queen. A girl or young woman crowned queen in the sports of May Day.

May skate. The mavis skate.

May'tide' (-tīd'), **May'time'** (-tīm'), *n.* The month of May.

may'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* [For *maythe-weed. Oxf. E. D.*] **a** A strong-scented European asteraceous weed (*Anthemis cotula*) naturalized along roadsides in the United States. It has pinnately dissected leaves and daisylike heads of flowers with a yellow disk and white rays. It has been used in medicine as an emmenagogue. **b** Feverfew.

May wine. A mixture of champagne, Moselle or Rhine wine, and claret, flavored with woodruff leaves, served about Maytime, when the leaves have an aromatic flavor.

Maz'a-gan (măz'ă-găn), *n.* [From *Mazagan,* a town in Morocco, where it grows wild.] A variety of the common broad bean frequently cultivated in the United States under the name of the *English bean.*

maz'a-rine' (măz'ă-rēn'), *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Cardinal Mazarin.

2. Mazarine blue in color.

mazarine blue, a deep blue, named for Cardinal Mazarin.

maz'a-rine', *n.* **1.** Mazarine blue.

2. A blue stuff or garment; hence, a member of the London common council, who wore a blue gown. *Obs.*

3. *Cookery.* A forcemeat entree.

Maz'da-ism, Maz'de-ism (măz'dă-ĭz'm), *n.* The religion of the ancient Persians. See ORMAZD, ZOROASTRIANISM. —

Maz'da-ist, Maz'de-ist, *n.*

Maz'dak-ite (măz'dăk-ĭt), *n.* A member of a reform sect founded early in the 6th century by Mazdak, originally a Magian priest Community of property and women, simplicity in life, and abstinence from meat were among its tenets. King Kobad of Persia (488–531 A. D.), at first a convert, later permitted Mazdak and thousands of his followers to be put to death.

Maz'de-an (măz'dē-ăn; măz-dē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ormazd or Mazdaism.

maze (māz), *n.* [ME. *mase;* cf. ME. *masen* to confuse, puzzle, Norw. *masast* to fall into a slumber, *masa* to be continually busy, prate, chatter, Icel. *masa* to chatter, dial. Sw. *masa* to bask, be slow, work slowly and lazily, *mas* slow, lazy.] **1.** Delirium; delusion; a wild fancy, a confused notion; a deception. *Obs.*

2. Confusion of thought; perplexity; uncertainty; state of bewilderment; amazement.

3. A confusing and baffling network, as of paths or passages; an intricacy; a labyrinth; as, the *mazes* of philosophy. "Quaint *mazes* on the wanton green." *Shak.*

Syn. — See LABYRINTH.

maze (māz), *v. t.;* MAZED (māzd); MAZ'ING (māz'ĭng). [ME. *masen.* See MAZE, *n.*] **1.** To stupefy; daze; also, to craze. *Archaic or Dial.*

2. To perplex greatly; to bewilder; amaze. *Archaic or R.*

3. To form a maze of; to make intricate. *Obs.*

maze, *v. i.* To be bewildered; to wander as in a maze.

ma'zer (mā'zẽr), *n.* [ME. *maser,* akin to OD. *maser* excrescence on a maple, OHG. *masar,* G. *maser* spot, Icel. *mösurr* maple: cf. OF. *mazre, masre, masdre, madre,* of G. orig. Cf. MEASLES.] **1.** A large drinking bowl, orig. of a hard wood, prob. maple; also, *Obs.,* this wood or the tree yielding it.

Their brimful *mazers* to the feasting bring *Drayton*

2. The head; also, a helmet. *Obs.*

ma'zo- (mā'zō-). Combining form from Gr. μαζός, *breast.*

ma-zout' (mä-zōōt'), *n.* [Russ. *mazut,* prob. fr. *mazat'* to smear, lubricate, as it is used in the manufacture of lubricating oils.] A brownish black liquid remaining after the distillation of benzine and kerosene from Russian petroleum. It is largely used as liquid fuel.

Ma-zo'vi-an (*ma-zō'vĭ-ăn*), *n.* One of a Christian Polish community placed under the protection of the Teutonic knights early in the 13th century. Cf. MAZUR.

Ma-zur' (má-zōōr'), **Ma-zur'i-an** (-zōōr'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A Pole of a Protestant community of southeastern Prussia, descendants of the Mazovians. They speak a corrupt Polish dialect.

ma-zur'ka (má-zûr'kä; má-zōōr'kä), **ma-zour'ka** (má-zōōr'kä), *n.* [Pol. *mazurka* a woman of the province Mazovia.] **a** A Polish dance in moderate triple time, in its original form properly for four or eight couples of dancers, often of varied steps and figures. **b** Music for this dance, or in its rhythm, usually in 3–4 or 3–8 measure, with a strong accent on the second beat. Older examples often have a drone bass. The modern mazurka was developed into a distinctive and finished form by Chopin.

ma'zy (mā'zĭ), *a.;* MA'ZI-ER (-ẽr); MA'ZI-EST. [From MAZE.] Perplexed with or as if with turns and windings; winding, intricate; confusing; perplexing; embarrassing; as, *mazy* error. "To range amid the *mazy* thicket." *Spenser.*

maz'zard (măz'ărd), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] Any of a race of cultivated cherry descended from *Prunus avium.* The fruit is sweet, but small, and the trees are therefore used chiefly as stocks for finer varieties.

me (mē), *pers. pron.* [AS. *mē,* dat. & acc.; akin to *mec,* acc. only, D. *mij,* G. *mich,* Icel. & Goth. *mik,* L. *me,* Gr. με, ἐμέ, Skr. *mā, mām.* Cf. 2d MINE.] The objective case of *I* (which see). *Me* is used: — **1.** As a dative of indirect object: **a** In connection with a direct object; as, he gave *me* money. **b** As the "ethical" dative, designating the speaker as interested or concerned; — esp. in Elizabethan usage; as, "This river comes *me* cranking in." *Shak.* "He steps *me* to her trencher." *Shak.* **c** In "woe is *me!*" "*me* were lief," and similar expressions. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Me rather had my heart might feel your love. *Shak.*

d With the impersonal verbs *thinks* and *seems,* now written *methinks, meseems,* it appears to me. **e** Reflexively; as, "I can buy *me* twenty." *Shak.*

2. As direct object of a verb or preposition; thus, he struck *me.* "Thou shalt have no other gods before *me.*" *Ex.* xx. 3. **a** Sometimes reflexively; as, I cross *me* for a sinner. *Of me* is used for the possessive *my* in certain phrases; as, "for the life *of me.*" **b** Sometimes substantively, as for the ego. Cf. I.

But still keep the inmost *Me* behind its veil *Hawthorne*

3. Equivalent to *I,* esp. after *as, than,* and as a predicate substantive, thus, "it is *me.*" [Cf. F. *c'est moi.*] This use of *me* violates the grammatical rule of construction which calls for a predicate nominative after *is;* and it is now chiefly colloquial or dialect, but is justified by some good writers as being historically idiomatic.

No mightier than thyself or *me.* *Shak.*

me'a-ble (mē'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *meabilis.*] Capable of being readily penetrated.

mead (mēd), *n.* [ME. *mede,* AS. *meodo;* akin to D. *mede,* G. *met, meth,* OHG. *metu, mitu,* Icel. *mjöðr,* Dan. *mjød,* Sw. *mjöd,* Russ. *med,* Lith. *midus,* W. *medd,* Gr. μέθυ wine, Skr. *madhu* honey, a sweet drink, as adj., sweet.] **1.** A fermented drink made of water and honey with malt, yeast, etc.; metheglin. Also, one made from manna.

2. A beverage flavored with sirup of sarsaparilla, and often charged with carbonic acid gas. *U. S.*

mead, *n.* [AS. *mēd.* See MEADOW.] A meadow.

A *mede*
All full of freshe flowers, white and reede. *Chaucer.*

mead'ow (mĕd'ō), *n.* [AS. *mēdwe,* an inflectional form, the nom. being *mēd;* akin to G. *matte,* and E. *mow.* See MOW to cut (grass); cf. 2d MEAD.] **1.** Grass land, esp. a field on which grass is grown for hay; often, a tract of low or level land producing grass which is mown for hay.

2. Low land covered with coarse grass or rank herbage near rivers and in marshy places by the sea, as, the salt *meadows* near Newark Bay.

3. A feeding ground for fish; as, a cod *meadow.*

mead'ow, *v. t.* To make a meadow of.

meadow barley. A European wild barley (*Hordeum pratense*) growing in meadows, where it is a useful pasture grass when not allowed to flower.

mead'owed (mĕd'ōd), *a.* Having meadows.

meadow fescue. A tall European fescue grass (*Festuca elatior*) with broad flat leaves. It is widely cultivated in both Europe and America for permanent pasture and hay. It is sometimes divided into two species, *F. elatior* and *F. pratensis,* the former then being called tall fescue, the latter meadow fescue.



Meadow Fescue.

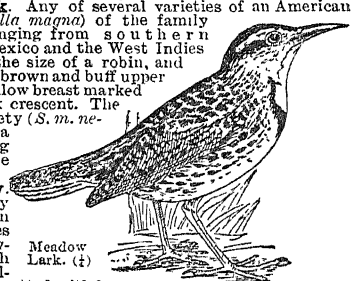
meadow foxtail. A valuable pasture grass (*Alopecurus pratensis*) resembling timothy.



Meadow Foxtail.

meadow grass. **a** Any pasture grass of the genus *Poa,* esp. *P. pratensis,* so called in England, but better known as *Kentucky blue grass* or *June grass* in the United States. **b** Any grass of the genus *Panicularia;* manna grass. *U. S.*

meadow lark. Any of several varieties of an American bird (*Sturnella magna*) of the family Icteridæ, ranging from southern Canada to Mexico and the West Indies It is about the size of a robin, and has streaked brown and buff upper parts and yellow breast marked with a black crescent. The western variety (*S. m. neglecta*) has a finer song than the eastern.



Meadow Lark. (⅓)

meadow lily. A common lily of the eastern United States (*Lilium canadense*), with nodding yellow flowers spotted with brown.

meadow mouse. Any of certain mice or voles of the genus *Microtus* and allied genera, as the common American species *M. pennsylvanicus.* See VOLE.

meadow mussel. An American mussel (*Modiola plicatula*) with a ribbed shell, very abundant in salt marshes.

meadow parsnip. **a** The cow parsnip. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Any yellow-flowered plant of the genus *Thaspium. U. S.*

meadow pea. A wild pea of Europe and Asia (*Lathyrus pratensis*), cultivated as a forage plant.

meadow pine. Any of several pines of the southern United States, as the slash pine, the loblolly, or the Cuban pine; — so called from their growth in fields or meadows.

meadow rue. Any plant of the genus *Thalictrum;* — so called because the leaves resemble those of rue.

meadow saffron. Any melanthaceous plant of the genus *Colchicum,* esp. *C. autumnale,* a well-known bulbous herb resembling saffron, but with purple flowers. It is also called **autumn crocus,** and is frequently cultivated.

meadow sage. A blue-flowered European salvia (*Salvia pratensis*).

meadow saxifrage. A European saxifrage (*Saxifraga granulata*) with reniform lobed leaves and large white bell-shaped flowers, sometimes double in cultivation. **b** A European apiaceous herb (*Silaus flavescens*) resembling the burnet saxifrage. **c** Any plant of the genus *Seseli.*

meadow spear grass. The long manna grass (*Panicularia elongata*) of the eastern United States.

Indians of southern Sonora, Mexico. They are agriculturists.

mayock, *n.* Mate. *Obs. Scot*

‖ **ma'yo-ral'** (mä'yō-räl'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *mayor* greater, L. *major.*] The conductor of a mule team; also, a head shepherd.

‖ **ma'yo-raz'go** (-räth'gō; 268), *n.* [Sp.] See MAJORAT.

mayor-domo. + MAJOR-DOMO.

may'or-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Ma'yo-ru'na (mä'yō-rōō'nä), *n.* An Indian of a savage forest tribe of Peru, known for the powerful poison used on their blowgun darts.

Ma'yo-ya'o (-yä'ō), *n.* An Igorrote tribe See IGORROTE.

May pear. The shadbush. *U. S.*

May-pu're (mĭ-pōō'rā). = ARAWAK.

mayr. + MORE.

May rose. The guelder-rose.

may'sin (mā'sĭn), *n.* [From NL. *mays,* specific name of the maize + *-in.*] A very soluble globulin in corn meal, or maize.

mayst. + MOST. [*col., U. S.*]

May sucker. = CUTLIPS **b.** *Lo-*

maythe, maythes, *n.* [AS. *mægþa, mageþe, mægeþe.*] Any of various composite plants, esp. the stinking camomile (*Anthemis cotula*). *Obs.*

May'thorn', *n.* The hawthorn.

May whaup. The whimbrel. *Local, Eng.*

May'wort' (mā'wûrt'), *n.* The mugwood, or crosswort.

‖ **ma'za'gran'** (mä'zä'grän'), *n.* [F., fr. a town in Algeria.] Cold coffee served in a glass, with water added.

ma-zal'gi-a (mă-zăl'jĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μαζός the breast + *algia.*] *Med.* Mastalgia.

Ma-za'ma (mä-zä'mä), *n.* [Mex. *maçatl,* in comp. *maçama, macame.*] *Zool.* The genus containing the brockets.

ma-za'me (mä-zä'mā; -sä'mā), *n.* [NL. See MAZAMA.] A name applied by early writers to various American ruminants supposed to be: **a** The Rocky Mountain goat. **b** The pronghorn antelope. **c** The pampas deer.

Ma-zan'der-a'ni (mä-zän'dẽr-ä'nē), *n. pl.* Natives of Mazanderan in northern Persia, speaking a peculiar Persian dialect.

ma'za-pil'ite (mä'sä-pēl'ĭt), *n.* [From *Mazapil,* Mexico.] *Min.* A basic arsenate of calcium and iron, occurring in slender black crystals. Sp. gr., 3.57–3.58.

maz'ard (măz'ărd). Var. of MAZZARD.

maz'ard, *n.* [Prob. fr. *mazer,* the head being compared to a goblet.] *Obs.* **1.** A cup or bowl. **2.** The head; also, the face.

maz'ard, *v. t.* To knock on the head. *Obs.*

maz'a-rin-ade' (măz'ă-rĭ-nād'), *n. Fr. Hist.* A published attack on Cardinal Mazarin (1602–61), premier of France 1643–61.

Ma'za'rin' Bi'ble (mä'zä'răn'; măz'a-rēn'). See BIBLE.

maz'a-rine' (măz'ă-rēn'), *n* [Perh. after Cardinal *Mazarin.*] A kind of deep plate; also, a sweet tart. *Obs.*

Mazarine hood. A hood of the type worn by the Duchesse de Mazarin, in vogue about 1700.

Maz'a-tec (măz'ă-tĕk), *n.* One of a tribe of Zapotecan Indians of northeastern Oaxaca, Mexico. They raise silk, and are noted for gorgeous silken fabrics.

Maz'da (-dä), *n.* = ORMAZD.

Maz'da-ke'an (măz'dă-kē'ăn), *n.* = MAZDAKITE

Maz'de-ism. Var. of MAZDAISM.

maze. Var. of MEASE.

mazed (māzd), *p. p.* of MAZE. —

maz'ed-ly (māz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* —

maz'ed-ness (-nĕs), *n.*

maze'ful, *a.* Mazy; also, bewildering. *Rare.*

maze glass. Sheet glass with a raised pattern on one side.

mazelyn. + MASELIN.

maze'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

mazer, *v. t* [Cf. MAZARD.] To knock on the head. *Obs.*

ma'zer tree (mā'zẽr). The European maple.

ma'zer-wood', *n.* Gutta-percha.

Maz'ha-bi (măz'hä-bē), *n.* A person of the Sikh faith; also, a Shiite. *India.* [MAZY. See -LY.]

ma'zi-ly (mā'zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

ma'zi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Maz'i-ti'as (măz'ĭ-tī'ăs). *Bib.*

ma'zo-dyn'i-a (mā'zō-dĭn'ĭ-ä; -dĭ'nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *mazo-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Mastodynia.

ma-zol'y-sis (mă-zŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *mazo-* + *-lysis.*] *Obstetrics.* Separation of the placenta in parturition.

ma-zool' (mä-zōōl'), *n.* [From native Oriental name.] = MUDAR. [Var of MASOOKA. ma'za'ca (mä-sōō'kä; 268).]

maz'zard. Var. of MAZARD.

Maz'za-roth (măz'ă-rŏth; -rōth). A word in Job xxxvii. 32, rendered in R. V. margin "the signs of the Zodiac."

Maz-zi'nist (mät-sē'nĭst), *n.* A follower or partisan of the Italian revolutionist Giuseppe Mazzini. — **Maz-zi'ni-an-ism** (-nĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.*

M. B. *Abbr.* Mark of the Beast; Medicinæ Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Medicine. See B. M.); Musicæ Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Music)

Mba'ya (m'bä'yä), *n.; pl* MBAYAS (-yäz). One of a tribe of Guayeuran Indians of Argentina, now almost extinct.

M. B. F. et H. *Abbr.* Magna Britannia, Francia, et Hibernia (L., Great Britain, France, and Ireland). [ness Science.]

M. B. Sc. *Abbr.* Master of Busi-

Mbu'ba (m'bōō'bä), *n* A member of a Pygmy-Negro people of Uganda.

Mc, *pref* See MAC.

M. C. *Abbr.* Mark of the Craft (Masonic); Master of Ceremonies; Master Commandant; Master of Surgery; Member of Congress; Member of Council.

M/C. *Abbr.* Marginal Credit (banking); Metaling Clause (marine insurance).

M. C. D. *Abbr.* Doctor of Comparative Medicine.

M. C. E. *Abbr.* Master of Civil Engineering.

Mch. *Abbr.* March.

M. Ch. *Abbr.* Magister Chirurgiæ (L., Master of Surgery).

M. C. L. *Abbr.* Master of Civil Law. [merce.]

M. Com. *Abbr.* Master of Com-

M. C. P. *Abbr.* Mining conditional purchase (*Australia*).

Mcs. *Abbr.* Marcus.

M. C. S. *Abbr.* Madras Civil Service. [othy.]

M. D. *Abbr* Medicinæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Medicine); memorandum of deposit

Md. *Abbr.* Maryland.

M/d. *Abbr.* Months' date (i. e, months after date).

Mde-wa'kan-ton' (m'dā-wä'kăn-tōn'), *n.* See SIOUX

Mdlle. *Abbr.* Mademoiselle.

Mdm. *Abbr.* Madam

Mdme. *Abbr* Madame.

M. D. S. *Abbr.* Master of Dental Surgery.

mdse *Abbr* Merchandise

me, *pron.* One. See MEN, *pron.*

Obs.

Me. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Me* Methyl; — as a symbol.

Me. *Abbr.* Maine

M. E. *Abbr.* Methodist Episcopal; Military, Mining, or Mechanical Engineer; Middle English; Most Excellent.

meach (mēch). Var. of MICHE, *v. i. Obs. or Dial.*

mea'cock, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] An uxorious, effeminate, or spiritless man. *Obs.*

‖ **me'a cul'pa.** [L.] Through or by my fault, or (nom.) my fault.

mead'er (mēd'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *mēdere,* OD. *meder, mader,* OLG. *meder, G. mähder.*] A mower. *Dial. Eng.* [flower.]

meadow anemone. The pasque

meadow beauty. The deer grass

meadow bell. The harebell. *Eng.*

meadow bird. The bobolink *Local, U. S.*

mead'ow-bright', *n* The marsh marigold. *Dial. Eng.* [fly.]

meadow brown. A satyr butter-

mead'ow-bur', *n.* The sweet gale. *U. S.*

meadow cabbage. The skunk cabbage *U. S.* [othy.]

meadow cat's-tail grass. Tim-

meadow chicken. The sora rail. *Local, U. S.*

meadow clover. **a** Red clover **b** Zigzag clover. [*Local, Eng.*]

meadow crake. The corncrake.

meadow cress. = CUCKOO-FLOWER **a.**

meadow crocus. Meadow saffron.

meadow drake. The corncrake. *Local, Eng.*

mead'ow-er (mēd'ō-ẽr), *n.* A cultivator of meadow land.

meadow fern. **a** The sweet gale. **b** The sweet fern. *U. S.*

meadow foam. A delicate California limnanthaceous plant (*Limnanthes douglasii*) with small white flowers.

meadow gowan. Marsh marigold. *Dial. Eng.*

meadow grasshopper. See GRASSHOPPER, 1.

meadow hen. **a** The American bittern. **b** The American coot. **c** The clapper rail. *Local, U. S.*

mead'ow-ing, *n.* Meadowland; cultivation of meadows.

mead'o-wink' (mĕd'ō-wĭŋk'), *n* The bobolink. [*Obs.*]

mead'ow-ish, *a.* Meadowy.

mead'ow-land', *n* Land used as meadow.

mead'ow-less, *a.* See -LESS.

meadow moor. *Phytogeog.* A meadow rich in calcium salts.

meadow mushroom The field mushroom. [*Orchis morio*]

meadow orchis. The European

meadow ore. Bog iron ore

meadow pea. See PEAT.

meadow pink. *Dial. Eng* & Ragged robin. **b** Maiden pink.

meadow pipit. See PIPIT.

meadow queen. = MEADOW-SWEET. [MEADOW GRASS.]

meadow reed grass. = REED

meadow rice grass. See GRASS, *Table II. Australia.*

meadow snipe. **a** The Wilson's snipe. **b** The pectoral sandpiper *Local, U. S.* [GRASS.]

meadow soft grass. = VELVET

meadow sorrel. The common sorrel, or sour dock.

mead'ow-sweet' (mĕd'ō-swēt'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Spiræa*, esp. *S. salicifolia*, a common low shrub of Europe and America, with oblong toothed leaves and white flowers in dense terminal panicles. **b** Any plant of the closely related genus *Filipendula*.

mead'ow-y (-ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to meadows; resembling, or consisting of, meadow.

mea'ger, mea'gre (mē'gẽr), *a.* [ME. *megre*, F. *maigre*, L. *macer;* akin to D. & G. *mager*, Icel. *magr*, and prob. to Gr. *μακρός* long. Cf. EMACIATE, MAIGRE.] **1.** Destitute of, or having little, flesh; thin; lean.

Meager were his looks;
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones. *Shak.*

2. Destitute of richness, fertility, strength, or the like; defective in quantity, or poor in quality; poor; barren; hence, of a literary composition or the like: scanty in ideas; wanting strength of diction or affluence of imagery.

His education had been but *meager*. *Motley.*

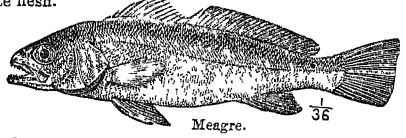
3. Dry and harsh to the touch, as chalk.

4. = MAIGRE.

Syn. — Lean, lank, gaunt, starved, poor, emaciated.

— **mea'ger-ly, mea'gre-ly,** *adv.* — **mea'ger-ness, mea'gre-ness,** *n.*

mea'gre (mē'gẽr), *n.* [F. *maigre*. Cf. MEAGER, *a.*] A large European sciænoid food fish (*Sciæna aquila*), having white flesh.



Meagre. 1/36

meak'ing i'ron (mēk'ĭng). [Prob. fr. *meak* a hook.] *Naut.* **a** The tool with which old oakum is picked out of a vessel's seams. **b** Sometimes, erroneously, a making iron.

meal (mēl), *n.* [ME. *mele*, AS. *melu, melo;* akin to D. *meel*, G. *mehl*, OHG. *melo*, Icel. *mjöl*, Sw. *mjöl*, Dan. *meel*, also to D. *malen* to grind, G. *mahlen*, OHG., OS., & Goth. *malan*, Icel. *mala*, W. *malu*, L. *molere*, Gr. *μύλη* mill, E. *mill*. Cf. MILL, MOLD soil, MOLE an animal, IMMOLATE, MOLAR (teeth).] **1.** Grain (esp. maize, rye, or oats) coarsely ground and unbolted; also, a kind of flour made from beans, peas, etc.; sometimes, any flour, esp. if coarse. **2.** A powder made by grinding, etc.; as, alum *meal;* linseed *meal*, also, a powdery substance resembling meal. **3.** Mold; earth. *Obs.*

Cold *meal* is my covering o'er *Old Ballad*

meal, *v. t.;* MEALED (mēld); MEAL'ING. **1.** To sprinkle with or as with meal. **2.** To pulverize; as, *mealed* powder.

meal, *v. i.* To yield, or to become, meal.

meal, *n.* [ME. *mel, mele*, AS. *mǣl* measure, mark, sign, appointed time, a meal, akin to D. *maal* time, meal, G. *mal* time, *mahl* meal, Icel. *mǎl* measure, time, meal, Goth. *mēl* time, and E. *measure*. See MEASURE; cf. PIECEMEAL.] **1.** A measure. *Obs.* **2.** The portion of food taken at a particular time to satisfy appetite; the quantity usually so taken at one time; repast; also, act or time of eating a meal; as, during the *meal*. **3.** Act or time of milking; yield at a milking. *Dial. Eng.*

meal, *v. i. & t.* To take, or give, a meal or meals; to feed.

-meal. [AS. *-mælum*, orig. dat. pl. of *mǣl* measure. See MEAL repast.] A suffix used in Anglo-Saxon and Middle English in forming adverbs, and signifying the *measure* or *portion taken at one time;* as in piece*meal*, and in obs. words, as cup*meal*, little*meal*, foot*meal*, heap*meal*, etc.

meal beetle. The adult of the meal worm.

meal'ies (mēl'ĭz), *n. pl.; sing.* MEALIE. [Cape D. *milje*, fr. Pg. *milho* maize, L. *milium* millet. *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. MILLET.] Maize, or Indian corn. In *sing.*, an ear of maize. *South Africa.*

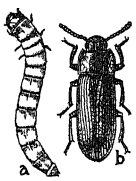
meal moth. Either of two small moths whose larvæ eat stored grain, meal, etc.: the **Indian-meal moth** (*Plodia interpunctella*), dirty grayish marked with reddish brown, or the **meal snout moth** (*Pyralis farinalis*), dark brown, beautifully marked with whitish.



Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*) *a* Imago; *b* Larva. × 1⅓.

meal'time' (mēl'tīm'), *n.* The usual time of eating a meal.

meal worm. The larva of certain tenebrionid beetles that infests granaries, bakehouses, etc., and is injurious to flour and meal, as the yellow meal worm (*Tenebrio molitor*) and the dark meal worm (*Tenebrio obscurus*).



Meal Worm. *a* Larva; *b* Adult Beetle. Slightly enlarged.

meal'y (mēl'ĭ), *a.;* MEAL'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MEAL'I-EST. **1.** Having the qualities of meal; resembling meal; soft, dry, and friable; easily reduced to a condition resembling meal; as, a *mealy* potato. **2.** Containing meal; farinaceous. **3.** Overspread with meal or something meal-like; as, *mealy* wings. **4.** Soft-spoken; mealy-mouthed. **5.** Flecked with white or gray; spotty; also, pale; floury.

mealy Amazon, a large South American parrot (*Amazona farinosa*), with the greenish upper parts of a mealy appearance. — **m. bird, m. duck,** the immature old squaw. *Local, Eng.* — **mealy bug,** any of several species of scale insects of the genus *Dactylopius*, esp. *D. adonidum* (also called *pear blight*) and *D. citri*, covered with a white powderlike substance. They are pests of various fruit trees and in greenhouses. — **m. redpoll.** See REDPOLL. — **m. scale,** a mealy bug. — **m. starwort,** colicroot, *Aletris farinosa*. — **m. tree,** the European wayfaring tree. *Dial. Eng.*



Mealy Bugs on plant. Nat. size.

meal'y-mouthed' (mēl'ĭ-mouṫhd'; -mouthṫ'), *a.* **1.** Using soft words; plausible; affectedly or timidly delicate of speech; unwilling to tell the truth in plain language. "*Mealy-mouthed* philanthropies." *Tennyson.* **2.** Having a zone of white behind a black muzzle; — said of cattle and horses.

mean (mēn), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* MEANT (mĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEAN'ING. [ME. *menen*, AS. *mǣnan* to recite, tell, intend, wish; akin to OS. *mēnian* to have in mind, mean, D. *meenen*, G. *meinen*, OHG. *meinan*, Icel. *meina*, Sw. *mena*, Dan. *mene*, and perh. to E. *mind*. See MIND.] **1.** To have in the mind, as a purpose, intention, etc.; to intend; purpose; design; as, houses are *meant* for use; what do you *mean* to do? Do you truly *mean* it?

Ye thought evil against me; but God *meant* it unto good. *Gen.* l. 20

2. To have in mind as the object, application, signification, or the like, of any expression or symbol; to intend to convey as the significance of; hence, to signify; import; denote; as, to say what one *means;* the words do not really *mean* that; her every act *means* high vitality.

Go ye, and learn what that *meaneth*. *Matt.* ix. 13.

3. To have in mind a particular reference or destination for (a remark, gift, or the like); as, his criticism is not *meant* for me; this parcel is *meant* for her. **4.** To bear in mind; remember. *Obs.* **5.** To say; tell; mention. *Obs.*

to mean business, to be in earnest. *Colloq.*

mean, *v. i.* **1.** To have a purpose or intention. *Rare,* except in the phrase *to mean well,* or *ill.* **2.** To hold the opinion (that); to think; ween. *Obs.* **3.** To have thought or reason; to think.

A mind that should not *mean* is a contradiction in terms. *N. Int. Encyc.*

4. To remember. *Obs.* **5.** To talk; speak; tell. *Obs.*

mean (mēn), *a.;* MEAN'ER (-ẽr); MEAN'EST. [ME. *mene*, AS. *gemǣne* common, general; akin to D. *gemeen*, G. *gemein*, Goth. *gamains*, and L. *communis*. Cf. COMMON.] **1.** Held or done in common. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** Destitute of distinction or eminence; common; low; humble. "Of *mean* parentage." *Sir P. Sidney.* **3.** Destitute of power or acumen; ordinary; inferior; as, a man of *mean* intelligence. **4.** Of little value or account; of poor or inferior quality; worthy of little or no regard; shabby; contemptible; despicable. "A citizen of no *mean* city." *Acts* xxi. 39. ☞ In this sense *mean* is now rare except with *no*, when the phrase is equivalent to one of praise. **5.** Wanting dignity of mind; low-minded; ignoble; base; destitute of honor; spiritless; as, a *mean* motive.

Can you imagine I so *mean* could prove,
To save my life by changing of my love? *Dryden.*

6. Penurious; stingy; close-fisted; as, *mean* hospitality. **7. a** Characterized by petty selfishness or malice; contemptibly disobliging or unkind; ill-tempered; fractious. *Colloq., U. S.* **b** Ashamed; uncomfortable; "small"; as, to feel *mean*. *Colloq., U. S.*

Syn. — Ignoble, abject, beggarly, wretched, degraded, degenerate, vulgar, vile, servile, menial; spiritless, groveling, slavish; dishonorable, disgraceful, shameful, despicable, contemptible; paltry, sordid. See BASE.

mean, *a.* [ME. *mene*, OF. *meiien*, F. *moyen*, fr. L. *medianus* that is in the middle, fr. *medius;* akin to E. *mid*. See MID; cf. MEDIAN.] **1.** Occupying a middle position; occurring between the limits or extremes; intermediate; specif.: **a** Intermediate in space; as, earth *mean* between heaven and hell. *Obs.* **b** Intermediate in order, rank, or status; as, the *mean* term of a syllogism. **c** Intermediate in time; as, in the *mean* time; *mean*while; also, formerly, *mean* space, season, etc. **d** Intermediate in kind or degree; as, to pursue a *mean* course in politics. **2.** Occupying a position about midway between extremes; near the average or norm; as, of a *mean* stature. **3.** Of a moderate degree of excellence; middling; mediocre; ordinary.

According to the fittest style of lofty, *mean*, or lowly. *Milton.*

4. *Math.* Average; having an intermediate value between two extremes, or between the several successive values of a variable quantity during one cycle of variation such that, were they all equal, the mean would be their common value; as, *mean* distance; *mean* motion; *mean* solar day. **5.** Serving as a means; intermediary. *Obs.*

Syn. — See AVERAGE.

mean anomaly. See ANOMALY. — **m. calorie.** See CALORIE. — **m. clef,** *Music,* the C clef, as used for the mean, or middle, voices. — **m. curvature** (of a surface at a point), the sum of the curvatures of its principal normal sections through the point. — **m. distance** (of a planet from the sun), *Astron.,* the average of the distances throughout one revolution of the planet, equivalent to half the major axis of the orbit. — **m. error. a** The average error of a number of observations, found by taking the mean value of the positive and negative errors without regard to sign. **b** = MEAN-SQUARE ERROR. — **m. line,** *Min.,* a bisectrix. See BISECTRIX. — **m. noon,** noon, as fixed by mean time. — **m. proportional,** *Math.* the geometric mean. — **mean spheroid,** *Phys. Geog.,* the imaginary spheroid which coincides most nearly with the actual figure of the earth at the plane of sea level, and to which trigonometrical surveys are referred. It is commonly assumed to be a spheroid of revolution, but it may have three unequal axes. — **m.-square error,** the error the square of which is the mean of the squares of all the errors; — called also, esp. by European writers, *mean error.* — **m. sun,** a fictitious sun supposed to move uniformly in the equator so as to be on the meridian each day at mean noon. — **m. time,** time as measured by the apparent westward motion of the imaginary mean sun (which see), but actually due to the uniform eastward turning of the earth on its axis; the hour angle (west) of the mean sun. — **m.-time clock.** See ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK. **a.** — **m. tone,** *Music,* the standard interval on which was based the system of tuning in vogue before the adoption of equal temperament. See TEMPERAMENT. — **m. way. a** A course chosen as a means to an end. *Obs.* **b** A middle course; via media. **c** Meantime. *Obs.* **d In the mean way,** in the course of the journey; also, in the meantime. *Obs.*

mean (mēn), *n.* **1.** Something intervening, intermediate, or intermediary, as a step, stage, connection, etc. Hence, *without any mean,* without intermediate steps; directly. *Obs.*

So do I wish the crown, being so far off;
And so I chide the *means* that keep me from it. *Shak.*

2. The middle point, or that which is at or near the middle point, between extremes of place, time, number, rate, degree, etc.; as, the golden *mean;* hence: medium; absence of extremes or excess; moderation; measure.

There is a *mean* in all things. *Dryden.*

3. *Music.* **a** A part, whether alto or tenor, intermediate between the soprano and bass: a middle part. *Obs. Shak.* **b** The alto of a set of viols. *Obs.* **c** The second string (**small mean**) or the third string (**great mean**) of a viol. **4.** *Math.* A quantity having an intermediate value between several others from which it is derived and of which it expresses the mean value. Usually, unless otherwise specified, it is the one simple average (called **arithmetical mean**) formed by adding the quantities together in any order and dividing by their number. A **geometrical mean** is the square root of the product of the quantities, or, in general, the *n*th root of the product of *n* factors. **5.** Meantime; meanwhile. *Obs. Spenser.* **6.** A mediator; intercessor; go-between; also, mediation; — sometimes in pl. form with sing. sense. *Obs.* **7.** That through which, or by the help of which, an end is attained; something tending to an object desired; intermediate agency or measure; necessary condition or coagent; instrument; — now usually in the pl. form, *means,* with sing. sense and construction.

Their virtuous conversation was a *mean* to work the conversion of the heathen to Christ. *Hooker.*
By this *means* he had them more at vantage. *Bacon.*
What other *means* is left unto us. *Shak.*

8. Favorable condition; opportunity; *pl.,* terms. *Obs.* **9.** *pl.* Resources; property, revenue, or the like, considered as the condition of easy livelihood, or an instrumentality at command; disposable force or substance.

Your *means* are very slender, and your waste is great. *Shak.*

by all means, certainly; without fail; as, go, *by all means.* — **by any means,** in any way; possibly; at all.

If *by any means* I might attain to the resurrection. *Phil* iii. 11.

— **by no means,** *or* **by no manner of means,** not at all; certainly not; not in any degree.

The wine on this side . . . is *by no means* so good. *Addison.*

— **means of grace,** means of securing knowledge of God, or favor with God, as the preaching of the gospel, etc.

me-an'der (mē-ăn'dẽr), *n.* [L. *Maeander*, orig., a river in Phrygia proverbial for its windings, Gr. *Maiandros*: cf. F. *méandre*.] **1.** A turn or winding, as of a stream; hence, a winding path or course; a labyrinth or maze; — usually in *pl.*

Lingering rivers in *meanders* glide. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. A tortuous or intricate movement or journeying. **3.** A fret; fretwork.

me-an'der, *v. i.;* ME-AN'DERED (-dẽrd); ME-AN'DER-ING. **1.** To wind or turn in a course or passage; to follow a meander, or intricate course.

Five miles *meandering* with a mazy motion
Through wood and dale the sacred river ran. *Coleridge.*

2. To wander aimlessly or listlessly.

me-an'der, *v. t.* To wind, turn, or twist; to make flexuous; also, to entangle, as in a labyrinth. *Rare.*

meander belt. *Phys. Geog.* That part of a valley flat, or bottom, across which a stream shifts its channel from time to time, esp. in flood.

meander line. *Surv.* A surveyed line, usually irregular, not a boundary line, esp. one following approximately the outline of a plot of land with inaccessible boundaries.

me-an'drous (mē-ăn'drŭs), *a.* Winding; flexuous.

mean'ing (mēn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** That which is meant or intended; intent; purpose; aim; object; as, a mischievous *meaning* was apparent.

If there be any good *meaning* towards you. *Shak.*

2. That which is, or is intended to be, signified or denoted by act or language; signification; sense; import; as, the *meaning* of a phrase; you miss my *meaning*. **3.** Hence, sense; significance; as, a look full of *meaning*. **4.** Remembrance; also, mention; — in *to have,* or *make, meaning. Obs.* **5.** Knowledge; understanding. *Obs.*

Syn. — MEANING, SENSE, SIGNIFICATION, SIGNIFICANCE, PURPORT, IMPORT. MEANING, the general term, is that which a thing signifies or (esp.) that which it is designed or intended to express; as, "Understand a plain man in his plain *meaning*" (*Shak.*); "What's your dark *meaning*, mouse, of this light word?" (*id.*); "Who, now to sense, now nonsense leaning, means not, but blunders round about a *meaning*" (*Pope*); "A look perfectly natural, . . . a complete virginity of face, uncontaminated with the smallest symptom of *meaning*" (*Goldsmith*). SENSE, as here compared (see SENSE, REASON), suggests esp. a particu-

meadow titling. The meadow pipit. *Local, Eng.*

mead'ow-wort' (mĕd'ō-wûrt'), *n.* = MEADOWSWEET.

meadschipe † MADSHIP.

meads'man (mēdz'măn), *n* [*mead's,* gen. of *mead* meadow + *man.*] = HAYWARD. *Dial. Eng.*

mead'sweet', mead'wort' (mĕd'wûrt'), *n.* = MEADOWSWEET. *Obs.*

meag (māg; mēg). Var. of MEAK. *Dial. Eng.*

mea'gre, *v. t.* To make lean. *Obs.*

mea'grim Var. of MEGRIM.

mea'gry, *a.* Characterized by meagerness. *Obs.*

Me'ah (mē'ä). *Bib.*

meak (mēk), *n.* A long-handled hook or scythe used esp. to cut up peas or mow reeds. *Dial. Eng.*

meak'er (mēk'ẽr), *n.* The common minnow. *Local, Eng.*

mea'kin (mē'kĭn), *n.* The water milfoil. *Dial. Eng.*

meal (mēl), *n.* [AS. *mēle, mæle*, cup, bowl.] Tub; bucket; — sometimes used as a measure *Obs.*

meal (mēl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *melr.*] Sandbank; dune. *Dial. Eng.*

meal, *v. t.* [AS. *mælan*, fr. *mǎl.* See MOLE a spot.] To stain. *Obs.*

meal'a-ble (mēl'ä-b'l), *a.* Reducible to meal.

meal ark. A chest to hold meal. *Scot.*

meal'ber-ry (mēl'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* = BEARBERRY a.

meal'er. *n.* A wooden implement for mealing powder.

meal'er, *n.* A table boarder *Colloq.* [-NESS.]

meal'i-ness (mēl'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See MEALY-NESS, *a.* See -LESS.

meal'man (mēl'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A dealer in meal.

meal'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in meal.

meal'mouth', *n.* One that is mealy-mouthed. — **meal'-mouthed'** (-mouṫhd'; -mouthṫ'), *a. Both Rare.*

meal'ock (mēl'ŭk), *n.* A small piece or crumb of bread. *Scot.*

meal offering. *Jew. Antiq.* See OFFERING.

meal pennant. *Nav.* In the United States navy, a red pennant indicating that the crew are at a meal.

meal powder. Gunpowder in the form of meal.

mealt. † MELT.

mealten. † MELT.

meal'tide', *n.* Mealtime: a meal; also, a cow's yield at one milking. *Obs. or Scot.*

meal'y-mouth', *n.* **1.** A mealy-mouthed person. *Slang.* **2.** The willow warbler. *Local, Eng.*

meal'y-mouth'ed-ness (-mouth'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS

meal'y-wing', *n.* Any hemipterous insect of the family Aleyrodidæ; — so called because of the meal-like covering on the wings of the adult insect.

mean (mēn), *v. t & i* [AS. *mǣnan* to lament. Cf MOAN.] *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To lament; complain; bemoan. **b** To pity. **c** To complain of; resent. **d** To present as a complaint.

mean, *n.* A lament; a complaint. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mean, *adv.* **1.** Meanly *Obs* **2.** In a petty or contemptible way; as, to act *mean* (see FLAT, *a.*, 12). *Colloq. or Illit., U. S.*

mean, *adv. Obs.* **a** Moderately. **b** Comparatively less. **c** Intermediary.

mean, *v. t* [Cf. OF. *moiener* (earlier *meiener*). See MEAN medial.] To mediate. *Obs.*

me-an'der-ing-ly, *adv.* of *meandering,* p. pr.

me-an'dri-an (mē-ăn'drĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Maeandrius.*] Winding; meandering. *Obs.*

me-an'dri-cal-ly (-drĭ-k ăl-ĭ), *adv.* Meanderingly. *Rare.*

me-an'dri-form (-fôrm), *a.* Having a winding form. *Rare.*

Me'an-drī'na (mē'ăn-drī'nä). *Zool.* Var. of MÆANDRINA.

me-an'drite (mē-ăn'drīt), *n.* One of the Mæandrina *Rare.*

me-an'dry, *a.* Meandrous. *Obs.*

meane. † MIEN.

meaned, *a.* Having means. *Obs.*

mean'er, *n.* [Prob. fr. MEAN low.] A person of the inferior classes. *Obs.*

mean'er, *n.* One who means.

meanesse. † MEANNESS.

Me-a'ni (mē-ā'nī). *Bib.*

lar or specific, or (sometimes) an intelligible, meaning; as, "'But stay thee, 't is the fruits of love I mean.' 'Ay, but, I fear me, in another *sense*'" (*Shak.*); "In that *sense* [ye] may call him 'man'" (*id.*); "Virtue, in the noble *sense* by Greeks and Romans understood" (*Swift*); "She . . . speaks things . . . that carry but half *sense*" (*Shak.*). SIGNIFICATION is esp. established or accepted meaning, as of a word, symbol, or character; SIGNIFICANCE is meaning (often covert rather than ostensible) regarded as of weight or moment; as, "I find it very . . . interesting to know the *signification* of names, and had written to ask him whether Jerusalem meant 'the vision of peace' or 'the foundation of peace;' either *meaning* is beautiful" (*M. Arnold*); "The name of Weir had from old a special *significance* for Stevenson's imagination" (*Colvin*); "The Rubicon . . . was a very insignificant stream to look at; its *significance* lay entirely in certain invisible conditions" (*G. Eliot*). IMPORT sometimes denotes little more than *meaning*, esp. regarded as conveyed; as, 'Gossip is not here used in its secondary *meaning*, . . . but in its original *import*'" (*Southey*); "Under the obvious *import* of his stories lay concealed a mystic *sense*" (*Cowper*). More frequently *import* implies great or momentous significance; as, "There was infinite *import* in the question alike for her and him" (*Stevenson*). PURPORT is meaning esp. in the sense of drift or general tenor; as, "Though he still retained some vague and dim recollection of the general *purport* of the vision, yet . . . all the rest had passed away" (*Coleridge*); "What . . . is the net *purport* and upshot of war?" (*Carlyle*). See SIGNIFICANT.

mean'ing (mēn'ĭng), *p. a.* Intending; purposing; also, expressive; significant. — **mean'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **mean'ing-ness**, *n.*

mean'ly, *adv.* [From MEAN low.] In a mean manner; specif.: **a** In a lowly manner; poorly; humbly.

While the heaven-born child
All *meanly* wrapt in the rude manger lies. *Milton*

b In an inferior or indifferent manner; badly; as, troops *meanly* equipped. **c** In a base or ungenerous manner, or with the ascription of meanness; shabbily; ignobly; ungenerously; as, to think *meanly* of one.

Would you *meanly* thus rely
On power you know I must obey? *Prior.*

mean'ly, *adv.* [From MEAN middle.] Moderately; tolerably; fairly well; also, only moderately; slightly. *Obs*

A man *meanly* learned. *Ascham.*
Not *meanly* proud of two such boys. *Shak*

mean'ness, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being mean; inferiority; lowliness; baseness; sordidness; stinginess.

2. A mean act; as, to be guilty of a *meanness.*

mean'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being mean, or between two extremes, as of temperature.

mean'-spir'it-ed, *a.* Of a mean spirit; base; groveling. — **mean'-spir'it-ed-ness**, *n.*

mean'time' (mēn'tīm'), *adv.* In the intervening time; during the interval; at the same time.

mean'time', *n.* The intervening time. — **for the meantime**, for the time being; also, for the interim. — **in the m. a** During the intervening time; at the same time. **b** At the same time; nevertheless.

mean'tone' (mēn'tōn'), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the mean tone; mesotonic; as, the *meantone* system.

mea'sles (mē'z'lz), *n.*; *pl.* in form, but used as *singular* in senses 1, 2, & 3. [ME. *masel*, pl. *maseles*, *mesel* (prob. due to influence of *mesel* leper, leprous); akin to D. *mazelen*, G. *masern*, pl., and E. *mazer*, and orig. meaning, little spots. See MAZER.] **1.** *Med.* **a** A contagious febrile disorder, commencing with catarrhal symptoms, as coryza, conjunctivitis, and cough, and marked by the appearance on the third day of an eruption of distinct red circular spots, which coalesce in a crescentic form, are slightly raised, and after the fourth day of the eruption gradually decline; rubeola. **b** With qualifier, any of various other eruptive diseases; as, German *measles*, or rubella.

2. [Prob. fr. ME. *mesel* leprous. See MESEL leprous.] *Veter* A disease of cattle and of swine.

3. A disease of trees. *Obs.*

4. [See MEASLES a disease of swine.] *pl.* The larvæ, or the disease caused by the presence of the larvæ, of a tapeworm in the cysticercus, or bladder-worm, stage, when contained in the flesh of certain animals. Beef measles are chiefly caused by the larvæ of *Tænia saginata*; pork measles chiefly by those of *T. solium*, which is more dangerous to man. The larvæ in measly meat are killed by cooking, salting, or long-continued cold storage.

mea'sly (mē'zlĭ), *a.* **1.** Infected with measles.

2. [See MEASLES a disease of swine.] Containing larval tapeworms; — said of meat. See MEASLES.

3. Contemptible; mean. *Slang.*

meas'ur-a-ble (mĕzh'ŭr-ă-b'l), *a.* [F. *mesurable*, L. *mensurabilis*. See MEASURE; cf. MENSURABLE.] **1.** Moderate; temperate; not excessive. *Obs. or R. Chaucer.*

2. Capable of being measured; susceptible of mensuration or computation.

3. Metrical; rhythmical. *Obs.*

— **meas'ur-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **meas'ur-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **meas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.*

Yet do it *measurably*, as it becometh Christians. *Latimer.*

meas'ure (mĕzh'ŭr; 250), *n.* [ME. *mesure*, F. *mesure*, L. *mensura*, fr. *metiri*, *mensus*, to measure; akin to *metrum* poetical measure, Gr. *μέτρον*, E. *meter*. Cf. IMMENSE, MENSURATION.] **1.** Act or process of ascertaining the extent, dimensions, quantity, degree, capacity, or the like, of a thing; act of measuring something (esp. as distinguished from weighing); measurement.

2. An instrument, as a yardstick, a graduated tape, a vessel of known capacity, or the like, for measuring dimensions or volume.

3. The dimensions, capacity, or quantity of anything, determined by measuring; as, to take one's *measure* for a coat; to give full, good, or short *measure*.

The *measure* thereof is longer than the earth. *Job* xi. 9.

4. A unit of measurement, esp. a unit of length, area, or volume; as, the weights and *measures* of the Romans; specif., a particular unit. In the English Bible several different ancient units are translated by this word.

5. Hence, any standard with reference to which something is valued or estimated; a criterion; gauge; as, man is the *measure* of all things; a rule or standard of judgment; also, *Obs.*, an estimate; opinion.

Still make themselves the *measure* of mankind. *Pope.*

6. A system of measurement, usually comprising several simply related units; as, long *measure*; board *measure.*

7. Due or given extent, degree, or quantity; specif.: **a** Extent or degree not excessive or beyond bounds; due portion or proportion; adequate or fitting amount or degree; often, not undue portion; due restraint or limitation; moderation; — esp. in the phrases, *in measure*; *with measure*; *without*, or *beyond, measure*; etc.

Hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth without *measure* *Is.* v. 14.

b Determined extent, not to be exceeded; prescribed limit; allotted share; as, to give *measures* or bounds; to know no *measure*; as, the *measure* of one's days.

8. An extent, degree, or quantity (of something); as, a *measure* of indulgence is due to children; they were in large *measure* at fault; specif., a degree of punishment; as, to suffer hard *measure.*

9. Regulated division of movement: **a** *Dancing.* A regulated movement corresponding to the time in which the accompanying music is performed; but, especially, a slow and stately dance, like the minuet. **b** *Music.* (1) The group or grouping of beats made by the regular recurrence of primary, or heavy, accents, the position of which is marked on the staff by bars just before them. Hence, the notes or rests between two adjacent bars. The meter or kind of measure used throughout a piece is indicated by the time signature. See TIME, 13 **a**. (2) = TEMPO. *Rare.* **c** *Pros.* (1) The ordering of verse rhythm by combining its syllables into groups of long and short, or accented and unaccented. (2) Rhythm, as so ordered; meter. (3) A metrical unit, as a foot or dipody, used to determine the length of a colon, period, or line.

10. A tune; melody. *Poetic.*

11. *Arith.* A number contained in a given number a number of times without a remainder; as in the phrases, the *common measure*, the *greatest common measure*, etc.

12. A step or definite part of **a** progressive course or policy; a means to an end; an act designed for the accomplishment of an object; specif., a legislative enactment; as, political *measures*; an inefficient *measure.*

13. *Print.* The width of a column or page.

14. *pl. Geol.* Beds or strata; as, coal *measures.*

15. *Fencing.* The limit of distance at which one opponent can reach the other by lunging.

measure-and-a-half door, *Arch.*, a door with molding on one side only. — **measure of a linear assemblage**, *Math.*, the total length of a denumerable infinity of intervals not overlapping, but containing all the points of an assemblage.

TABLE OF MEASURES.

NOTE. The British bushel is the imperial bushel of 2218.2 cu. in.; the United States bushel is the Winchester bushel of 2150.4 cu. in. The wine gallon, or U. S. gallon, contains 231 cu. in.; the British, or imperial, gallon is almost exactly 1/5 larger. In the first column of equivalents, where two values are given, one in roman and the other in *italic* type, that in the roman type is the value for the United States; that in the *italic*, for Great Britain. Where only roman type is used it indicates that the equivalent has the same value in both countries.

NAME.	PLACE, EQUIVALENTS, ETC.	EQUIVALENTS. U. S.: *British.*	Metric.
aam	Dutch, German: old	36-42 wine gal.	136-159 l.
abdat	Egypt	1.7-4.9 in.	4.2-12.5cm.
acæna	Anc Greece	11 sq. yd.	9 sq. m.
acæna	Anc. Greece	10 ft.	3 m.
acetabulum	Anc. Rome: 1/4 hemina	.06 dry qt.	.07 l.
achane	Anc. Persia and Bœotia	c. 66 bu.: *64*	c. 2330 l.
acre	Gt. Britain, U.S., etc.*	43,560 sq. ft.	40.4629 ares
acre foot	Irrigation engin.*	43,560 cu. ft.	1232.6cu.m
acre inch	Irrigation engin.	3,630 cu ft.	102.7 cu.m.
actus	Anc. Rome: 12 decempeda	38.8 yd.	35.5 m.
actus major	Anc. Rome	0.31 acre	12.6 ares
actus simplex	Anc. Rome	50.2 sq. yd.	42 sq. m.
adoulie	Bombay: 1/16 parah	3/4 pk.	7 l.
ady	Malabar	10.46 in	26 6 cm.
ahm	= AAM, above.		
alen	Denmark: 2 fod	24.7 in.	62.76 cm
alen	Sweden: 2 fot	23.4 in.	59.4 cm.
alen	Norway: 2 fot	24.7 in.	62.75 cm.
almud, almude	Turkey, Lisbon, etc.: varying*	2-32 qt.	2-30 l.
alqueire[1], alquier[1]	Portugal, Brazil *	.384 bu.: *.372*	13.52 l.
amphora	Anc. Greece	10.26 gal.: *12.31*	38.8 l
amphora	Anc. Rome	6.84 gal.: *5.70*	25.9 l.
amunam, amonam	Ceylon: 8 parahs	5.8 bu.: *5.6*	203 l
anchor	Var. of ANKER, below.		
andaze	Var. of ENDAZE.		
anker	Dutch, etc.: 1/4 aam*	9-10.5 wine gal.	34-40 l.
anoman	Ceylon	5.64 bu.: *5.59*	203.2 l.
antal	Hungary: for wine	14.3 gal.: *11.9*	c 54 l.
apatan	Philippines: 1/4 chupa	0.17 dry pt.	94 cu. cm.
ar	= ARE.		
archin, archine	Var. of ARSHEEN		
ardeb, ardab	Egypt, etc.: varying*	4 qt. to 8 bu.	4-280 l.
are	Metric system*	119.6 sq. yd.; .025 acre	100 sq. m.
arpent	France, etc.: vary'g; old*	0.84 acre[2]	34.2 ares[2]
arroba	Spain, Portugal, etc.*	4.26 gal.: *3.553*	16 14 l.3
arsheen, arshin(e)	Turkey, Russia, etc.*		
artaba	Persia	1.85 bu: *1.79*	65.2 l.
artaba	Anc. Egypt	1.10 bu.: *1.06*	38.8 l.
auchlet	Scotland: 1/8 boll	1/4-3/4 bu.	9-27 l.
aum	= AAM, above.		
aune	Belgium	1.093 yd.	1 00 m.
aune	Jersey	4 ft.	1.219 m.
aune	France: old: varying*	46.77 in.[2]	1.188 m.[2]
azumbre	Spain, etc.: 1/8 arroba	2-3 liq. qt. U. S.	1.9-2.9 l.
bachel, bacile	Greece	6.8-1.4 bu.	30-50 l.
backu	Java	1 3/4 acres	71 ares
balita	Philippines: 1/10 quiñon	0.69 acre	27.95 ares
bamboo	E. Indies.*		
bandle	Ireland	2 ft.	0.6 meter
bara	Var. of VARA.		
baril	Mexico, Arg. Rep.	20.08 gal.: *16.73*	76.01 l.
barile, -ril[4]	Greece, Italy, etc.	19.6 gal.: *16.3*	74.2 l.
barleycorn	English: old*	1/3 in.	8.5 mm
barn gallon	Britain: for milk	2.4 gal.: *2*	9.087 l.
barrel	See Vocab.		
barrel bulk	Freight capacity: 1/8 ton	5 cu. ft.	141.5 l.
baryd	Arab: 4 farsakh	14.3 mi.	23.0 km.
bath[6]	Hebrew: 1/10 kor	9.8 gal.: *8.1* / 10.7 gal.: *8.9*	36.9 l[6] / 40.5 l.
bema[5]	Anc. Greece: about 2 1/2 pous	2.45 ft.	.739 m.
berri	Turkey: old	1.084 mi.	1.744 km.
bigha	India	1/3-1 acre	13.4-40.4 ares
board foot	For lumber*	144 cu. in.	.00236 cu. m.
boccale	Italy: old	.21-.48 gal.: *.18-.40*	.8-1.8 l.
bochka	Russia: 40 vedros	129.9 gal.: *108.2*	491.7 l.
bodge	England: obs.	1/2 peck (?).	
boisseau	Belgium	1.70 pk.: *1.65*	15 l.
boisseau	France: varying*	1.4 pk.	12.5 l.
boll	Scotch: 1/16 chalder*	2-6 bu.	0.7-2.2 hl.
boo	Japan: = BU		
botella	Salvador: liquid	0.77 qt.: *0.64*	0.73 l.
boutylka	Russia: wine	1.623 pt.: *1.353*	0.768 l.
bovate	Early Eng: 1/8 carucate.*		
braça	Portugal, Brazil	7.22 ft.	2.20 m.
braccio	Italy: varying	18-39 in.	46-100 cm.
braza	Spain, etc.*	5.48 ft.	1.672 m.
braza	Philippines	33.4 sq. yd.	.279 are
bu, boo	Japan: 1/10 sun	0.12 in.	3.03 mm.
bu, boo	Japan: = TSUBO	3.3538 sq. yd.	3.3038 sq. m.
bunder	Netherlands: = HECTARE	2.47 acres	100 ares
bushel	Gt Britain (imperial)*	2218.192 cu. in.	36.3400 l.
bushel	U. S. (Winchester)*	2150.42 " "	35.2361 l.
butt	See Vocab.		
cab[6]	Hebrew: 4 logs: dry	1.86 qt.: *1.80* / 2.04 qt.: *1.98*	2.05 l. / 2.25 l.
caballería	Cuba*	33.2 acres	1,343 ares
caballería	Porto Rico*	194.1 acres	7,858 ares
cabán, caván	Philippines: 25 gantas	2.13 bu. or 19.8 gal. U. S.	75 l.
cable's length	Naut.: 100-120 fathoms*	200-240 yd	183-219 m.
cabot	Channel Islands	1/2-4/5 bu.	18-29 l.
cade	For herrings: obs.*		
cafiso	Sicily: for oil	5.6 gal.: *4.67*	21.2 l.
cafiso	Malta: for oil	5.4 gal.: *4.5*	20.4 l.
cafiz	Tunis: 16 whibas*	c. 14-18 bu.	496-640 l.
cahiz, cafiz	Spain: dry: 12 fanegas	18.9 bu: *18.3*	666 l.
canada	Lisbon: 1/12 almude	1.46 qt.: *1.21*	1.38 l.
canada	Rio Janeiro: liquid	2.97 qt.: *2.47*	2.81 l.
canna	Italy	3 ft. 3 in.-9 ft. 10 in.	1-3 m.
cántara	Spain, etc: = ARROBA	4.26 gal.: *3.55*	16.14 l.
Cape foot[8]	South Africa	1.033 ft.	
carga	Spain: dry & liquid	23.9-36.2 gal. Br.	108-165 l.
carucate	Early English: 8 bovates.*		
cassaba	= KASSABAH.		
caván	Var. of CABAN, above.		
cawney, -ny	Madras	1.022 acre	55.49 ares
celemin	Spain	.53 pk.: *.51*	4.025 l.
celemin	Porto Rico	.65 pk.: *.63*	5.756 l.
centaro	Central America	4.26 gal.: *3.55*	16.14 l.
centiare, -ar	Metric system	1.19 sq. yd.	1 sq. m.
centiliter	Metric system	.338 fluid oz.	.01 l.
centimeter	Metric system	.3937 in.	.01 m.
centimeter (sq.)	Metric system	.155 sq. in.	.0001 sq.m.
centimeter (cub.)	= MILLILITER	.0610 cu. in.	.001 l.
centistere	Metric system	.353 cu. ft.	.01 cu. m.
chain	Gt. Britain, U. S etc.*	22 yd.	20.12 m.
chain	" " " "	0.10 acre	4.046 ares
chalder	Scot.: 16 bolls: old	32-96 bu.	11.2-35.2 hl.
chaldron, -der	England: for coal, etc.*	58.64 cu. ft.	1.66 cu. m.
chang[7]	China: 10 chih	11 ft. 9 in.	3.581 m.
charka	Russia	0.26 pt.: *0.22*	0.123 l.
chetverik	Russia: 1/8 chetvert	2.08 pk.: *2.89*	26.2 l.
chetvert	Russia: 8 chetveriks	5.95 bu.: *5.77*	2.098 hl.
chih[7]	China: 10 tsun	14.1 in.	35.81 cm.
ching[7]	China: 100 mu	16 2/3 acres	6.744 ha.
ching[7]	China: 1/60 mu	121 sq. ft.	11.24 sq.m.
cho	Japan: 60 ken	119.3 yd.	109.1 m.
cho	Japan	2.45 acres	99.16 ares
chœnix	Anc. Greece: dry	1.5-4 pt.	3/4-2 l.
chomer	= HOMER		
chopin, choppin	Scotland: 1/2 pint: obs.	1.8 pt.: *1.5*	.8537 l.
chopine[2]	France: liquid: obs.	.98 pt.: *.82*	.4656 l.
chopine	France: present	1.06 pt.: *.88*	0.5 l.
chupa	Philippines: 1/8 ganta	.34 dry qt.: *.33 qt.*	.373 l.
chupa(h)	Singapore	0.66 qt. Br.	.754 l.
chupak	Straits Settlements	1.2 qt.: *1.0*	1.136 l.
collothun, colluthun	Persia: 1/8 artaba	.23 bu.: *.22*	8.2 l.
congius	Anc. Rome: 1/8 amphora*	.85 gal.: *.71*	3.24 l
coom(b), comb	Gt. Britain	4 bu Br.	145.38 l.
cop	Scot.: = LIPPIE	1/4 pk.	
cor	Var. of KOR.		
cord	For wood, etc.*	128 cu. ft.	3.622 cu.m.
coss	Var. of KOS.		
cotta, cottah	India	80 sq. yd.	66.89 sq.m.
cotula, cotyla, cotyle	Variants of KOTYLE.		

1 Dry measure at Lisbon. 2 At Paris. 3 Usual value for wine. 4 In Greece. 5 Attic standard.
6 Values in the upper line are the earlier. 7 Value varies with the locality; that given is the one established by treaty, and used esp. in the treaty ports. 8 In the usage of the Surveyor-general's office, *foot* means the *Cape foot* except where the *English foot* is specified. In common usage the reverse is true, at least with the English-speaking population.
* Further information will be found at the vocabulary entry of the name of the measure.

mean'ing-ful. *a.* See -FUL. — **mean'ing-ful-ly.** *adv.*
mean'ing-less. *a.* See -LESS. — **mean'ing-less-ly**, *adv.* — **mean'ing-less-ness**, *n.*
mean'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
mean'less, *a.* Devoid of meaning; extreme; also, without mediation. *Obs.*
mean'ly, *a.* [From MEAN middle.] Moderate. *Obs.*
meanor, *n.* Demeanor. *Obs.*
meanour. † MANURE, *n.*
means (mēnz), *n.*, *pl.* of MEAN.
Means grass. = JOHNSON GRASS. *Southern U. S.* [MEAN.]
meant (mĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of
Me-an'tes (mē-ăn'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., p. pr. pl. of *meare* to go.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of tailed amphibians comprising the sirens.
mean'while' (mēn'hwīl'), *n. & adv.* = MEANTIME.
meany. † MEINIE.
mear (mēr). Var. of MERE, boundary, to bound. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Me-a'rah (mē-ā'rä). *Bib.*
meare. † MARE; MERE, water.
meas. *Abbr.* Measure.
mease. † MEES, messuage.
mease (mēz), *v. t.* [See AMESE.] To calm; mitigate; appease. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mease (mēz; mēz), *n.* [OF. *maise* a receptacle for herrings, of G. or Scand. origin; cf. OHG. *meisa* a frame for carrying on the back, OLG. *mese*, *mese*, a measure for dry things, Icel. *meisr* a wooden box, basket; or perh. the E. word is fr. Scand.] A unit employed in counting fish, usually five hundreds (the "hundred" varying from 100 to 124, according to the locality). *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
mea'sel-ry. † MESELRY.
meash. † MASH, *v.*, MESH.
mea'sle, *a.* Measly; — said of swine. *Obs.*
mea'sle (mē'z'l), *v. t.* To cause measles in. *Rare.* [(in sense 4).]
mea'sle, *n.*, *sing.* of MEASLES
mea'sled (mē'z'ld), *a.* Infected or spotted with measles, as pork.
— **mea'sled-ness**, *n.*
mea'slings (*dial.* mē'zlĭnz), *n. pl.* Measles. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mea'sls. Measles. *Ref. Sp.*
measne. † MESNE.
mea'son. † MAISON.
mea'son-due, *n.* [ME. *mesondewe*, OF. *maison Dieu*, lit., house of God.] A hospital or poorhouse. *Obs. or Hist.*
measse. † MES, MESS.
meast. † MOST.
meast'ling. † MASLIN, brass.
meas'ur-age (mĕzh'ŭr-ĭj), *n.* [Cf. F. *mesurage.*] Old duty on ship's cargo. *Obs. E. D.*

NAME.	PLACE, EQUIVALENTS, ETC.	EQUIVALENTS. U S.: *British.*	Metric.
covado	Portugal, Brazil, etc.	26-27 in	66-69 cm.
cover	Wales	2/3 acre	26.97 ares
covid[7]	China: = CHIH	14.1 in.	35.81 cm.
covid[8]	India	18 in.	46 cm
covido	Arabia	c 18 in.	c 46 cm.
coyang[9]	East Indies: varying	101 bu: *98*	3561 l
cran, -ne	Gt. Br.. for fresh herring	45 gal.: *37.5*	170.3 l.
cuadra	Argentina: 22,500 sq varas*	4.17 acres	168.7 ares
cuadra	Argentina, Paraguay	1.85 acres	75 ares
cuadra	Uruguay	1.8 acres	73 ares
cuarta	Paraguay	.20 gal.: *.17*	0.757 l.
cuarterón	Mexico: 1/4 hectoliter	71 bu.: *.69*	25 l.
cuartilla[3]	Spain: 1/4 arroba	1.06 gal.: *.88*	4.03 l.
cuartilla	Spain: 1/4 fanega	1.57 pk.: *1.53*	13.87 l.
cuartillo	Mexico: 1/4 liter	.26 qt.: *.22*	.25 l
cuartillo	Spain: 1/4 celemin	1.05 qt.: *1.02*	1.156 l
cuartillo	Spain, etc: 1/4 azumbre	1-1.5 liq.pts., U.S.	0.5-0.7 l.
cuba	Abyssinia: = KUBA	1.07 qt.: *0.89*	1.02 l.
cubit	Various.*	0.76 in.	1.94 cm.
cuerda	Porto Rico	1.01 acre	40.79 ares
cuerdo	Spain: 8 1/3 varas	7.548 yd.:	7.207 m.
curnock	Local, Eng.	3 or 4 bu.	
cut	(linen yarn): 1/48 spindle	300 yd.	274.3 m.
cyathus	Anc. Greece & Rome	.08 pt. Br.	45 ml
daktylos	Anc. Greece: 1/24 cubit	0.76 in.	1.94 cm.
daktylos	Mod. Greece	1 in.	2.54 cm.
daktylos (royal)	" "	0.3937 in.	1 cm.
daribah[14]	Egypt: 8 ardebs	45.0 bu.: *43.6*	15.84 hl
davach, -och	Anc. Scotland.*	410.25 cu. in.; .284 bu.: *.275*;	10 l.
decaliter	Metric system	2.64 gal.: *2.20*	
decameter	Metric system	32.809 ft.	10 m.
decare	Metric system	0.2471 acre	10 ares
decastere	Metric system	13.08 cu. yd.; 353.15 cu. ft.	10 cu. m.
decempeda	Anc Rome: 2 passus	9.70 ft.	2.96 m.
deciare	Metric system	11.96 sq yd.	10 sq. m.
deciatine	Russia: = DESSIATINE	2.70 acres	109.25 ares
deciliter	Metric system	6.1024 cu in.; .211 pt.: *.176.*	0.1 l.
decimeter	Metric system	3.937 in.	0.1 m.
decimeter (sq.)	Metric system	15.50 sq. in.	.01 sq. m.
decimeter (cu.)	Metric system: = LITER	61.024 cu. in.	.001 cu. m.
decistere	Metric system	3.5315 cu. ft.	0.1 cu. m.
dedo	Spain: 1/48 vara	0.70 in.	1.77 cm.
dekaliter, etc.	See DECALITER, etc.		
depoh	Malacca	2 yds.	1.83 m.
dessiatine, desiatin	Russia: 2400 sq. sagenes	2.70 acres	109.25 ares
diaulos[5]	Anc. Greece: 2 stadia	404.6 yd.	370.0 m.
dichas	Anc Greece: 8 daktyloi	6.08 in.	15.5 cm.
digit	English*	.75 in.	1.905 cm.
digit	Anc. Greece: = DAKTYLOS	.76 in.	1.94 cm.
digitus	Anc. Rome	.73 in.	1.85 cm.
diraa	Var. of DRAA.		
djerib	Turkey	2.471 acres	1 hectare
djo	Japan: = JO	3 314 yd.;	3,030 m.
dolichos[5]	Anc. Greece: 12 stadia	1.37 mi.;	2220 m.
dönüm	Turkey: 40 sq. paces	c. 110 sq. yds.	c. 92 sq. m.
douzième	Watchmakers: 1/12 line	.00694 in	0.176 mm.
draa, dra, drah	See PIK, Vocab.		
duim	Netherlands	0.394 in.	1 cm.
eimer	Germany, etc.: varying	7.6-81 wine gal.	29-307 l.
el	Netherlands	39 37 in.	1 m.
ell[10]	Cloth measure*	45 in.	1.143 m.
endaze, endaseh	See PIK, Vocab.		
ephah, epha[6]	Hebrew: 18 cabs	1.03 bu.: *1.02*	36.92 l.
		1.15 bu.: *1.11*	40.5 l.
estadal	Spain: 16 sq. varas	13.37 sq. yd.	11.18 sq.m.
ezba	Hebrew: = DIGIT	0.73 in.	1.85 c. m.
fall	Scotland: 36 sq. ells*	38.1 sq. yd.	31.9 sq. m.
faltche	Moldavia	3.54 acres	143.2 ares
fan	China, etc: = FEN.		
fanega	Argentina, Uruguay	3.89 bu.: *3.77*	137 l.
fanega	Central America	1.57 bu.: *1.53*	55.48 l.
fanega	Chile	2.58 bu.: *2.50*	90.73 l.
fanega	Cuba, Venezuela	1.60 bu.: *1.55*	56.34 l.
fanega	Mexico	1.55 bu.: *1.50*	54.52 l.
fanega	Spain	1.58 bu.: *1.53*	55.50 l.
fanega	Spain	1.60 acres	64.6 ares
fanegada	Canary Islands	1.30 acres	52.5 ares
fanegada	Spain, usual	1.59 acres	64.3 ares
fanegada	Venezuela	1.78 acres	72.0 ares
fanga	Portugal	1.54 bu: *1.49*	54.3 l.
farsakh, -sang	Persia, Arabia, etc.	2.3-4.2 mi.	3.7-6.7 km.
fathom	For depths*	6 ft.	1.829 m.
fathom (cu.)	Mining*	216 cu. ft.	6.116cu.m.
favn	Denmark: 3 alen	2.059 yd.	1.883 m.
feddan	Egypt: 3331/3 sq. kasabahs	1.038 acres	42.01 ares
fen[7]	China: 1/10 tsun	0.141 in.	3.58 mm.
firkin	Gt. Britain*	10.8 gal.: *9*	40.89 l.
firlot	Scotland: 1/4 boll	1/2-11/2 bu.	18-54 l.
floor, float	England: obs.*		
fluid dram	1/8 fluid ounce		
fluid ounce	United States*	1/16 pt.: *.052*	29.6 c.c.
fluid ounce	Gt. Britain*	.06 pt.: *.05*	28.4 c.c.
fod	Denmark: 1/2 alen	1.030 ft.	31.38 cm.
foot	Gt. Britain, U. S., etc.*	12 in.	30.48 cm.
foot (square)	" "	144 sq. in.	929.0 sq. cm.
foot (cubic)	" "	1728 cu. in.	28.317 l.
foot	See also FOD, FOT, FUSS, PES, PIE, PIED, POUS.		
fortin[15]	Turkey: 4 kiles	4.00 bu.: *3.88*	1.41 hl.
fot	Sweden: 1/10 stang	11.69 in.	29.69 cm.
fot	Norway	12.35 in.	31.38 cm.
fother	England: lead, etc.	19-24 cwt.	
fotmal	England: 1/30 fother.		
foute	Russia: 1/7 sagene	1 ft.	30 48 cm.
frasco	Argentina	2.51 qt.: *2.09*	2.375 l.
frasco	Mexico	21/2 qt.: *2.08*	2.367 l.
Fuder	Germany: old	213-397 wine gal.	806-1502 l
furlong	Gt. Britain, etc.: 1/8 mile*	220 yds.	201.16 m.
furlong (sq.)	Gt. Britain	10 acres	404.6 ares
Fuss (Rhine foot)	Prussia, etc.: old (cf. FOD)	1.030 ft.	31.38 cm
Fuss	Vienna: old	1.037 ft.	31.61 cm.
gallon	Gt. Britain: 4 qts.*	277.420 cu. in.	4.5436 l.
gallon	United States: 4 qts.*	231.00 cu. in.	3.7853 l.
gallon	Ale and beer: old	282 cu. in.	4.62 l.
gallon	Argentina	1.01 gal.: *.84*	3.82 l.
gallon	Peru	.89 gal.: *.74*	3.36 l.
ganta	Philippines: 8 chupas	2.71 qt.: *2.63*	2.986 l.

NAME.	PLACE, EQUIVALENTS, ETC.	EQUIVALENTS. U S.: *British.*	Metric.
gantang[11]	East Indies: varying*	1.08 gal: *.90*	4.09 l.
garce[12]	India: varying*	144 bu.: *140*	50.6 hl.
garnetz	Russia: 1/64 chetvert	.37 pk.: *.36*	3.28 l.
gaz	Var. of GUZ.		
geerah, girch[3]	India, Persia: 1/16 guz	1.69 in.	4.29 cm.
geira	Portugal	1.46 acres	57.8 ares
gez	Var. of GUZ.		
gill	Gt. Britain: 1/4 pt.*	.15 qt.: *.125*	0.142 l.
gill	U. S.: 1/4 pt.*	1/8 qt.: *.10*	0.118 l.
gireh	Var. of GEERAH.		
go	Japan: 10 shaku	.17 qt.: *.16*	180.39 c.c.
goad	England: obs.	41/2 ft.	
gradus	Anc. Rome: 21/2 ft.	0.809 yd.	73.98 cm.
gram, -mme	Metric system	15.432 gr.	1 g
grammè	Mod. Greece: = LINE	.08333 in.	2.12 mm.
grammè (royal)	Mod. Greece	.03937 in.	1 mm.
guz	India, Pers., etc.: varying*	22-44 in.	56-112 cm.
hand	Gt Britain and U S.*	4.00 in.	10.16 cm.
handbreadth	Various systems.*	2.5-4 in.	6.5-10.5cm
hank	(cotton yarn): 7 leas*	840 yd.	768.1 m.
hasta	Singapore: = CUBIT	18 in.	45.72 cm.
hath[13]	India: = CUBIT	18 in.	45.72 cm.
hectare, -ar	Metric system	2.471 acres	100 ares
hectoliter	Metric system	26.417 gal.: *22.0097*; 2.837 bu.: *2.751*	100 l. or 0.1 cu.m.
hectometer	Metric system	109.36 yd.	100 m
hectostere	Metric system	130.8 cu. yd.	100 cu.m.
hemina	Anc. Rome: 1/2 sextarius*	.57 liq. pt.: *.48 pt.*	0.271 l.
hide	Early English: 4 virgates.*		
hin[6]	Anc. Hebrews: 12 logs	1.62 gal: *1.35*	6.12 l.
		1.78 gal.: *1.48*	6.75 l.
hogshead	England: wine, etc.*	63 gal.: *52.5*	238.5 l.
hold	Hungary	1.42 acres	57.46 ares
homer[6]	Hebrew: 10 ephahs or 1 kor (dry)	10.48 bu.: *10.16*; 11.49 bu.: *11.14*	369.2 l. 405.0 l.
hu	China: 10 tou.		
immi	Switz.: formerly varying	1.36 qt.: *1.32*	1.5 l.
inch	Gt. Britain, U. S., etc.*	1/12 ft.	2.54 cm.
inch (square)	" " "	1/144 sq. ft.	6.432 sq. cm.
inch (cubic)	" " "	1/1728 cu. ft.	16.387 cu. cm.
jerib	Persia: 1000-1066 sq. zar	0.267-0.285 acre	10.82-11.6 are
jo	Japan: 10 shaku	3.314 yd.	3.03 m.
Joch	Austria-Hungary: old	1.422 acres	57.546 ares
juger, jugerum	Anc. Rome: 28,800 sq. ft.	0.623 acre	25.2 ares
kab	Var. of CAB.		
kaban	Philippines: = CABAN	2.13 bu. or 19.8 gals. U. S. c. 14-18 bu.	75 l. 496-640 l.
kaffis	Tunis: = CAFIZ		
kan	Netherlands: liquid	1.06 qt.: *0.88*	1.001.
kande	Norway & Sweden: old	0.51 gal.: *0.43*	1.932 l.
kaneh	Hebrew: = REED.		
kanna	Sweden: old	.69 gal.: *.58*	2.62 l.
kanne	Germany: formerly varying	1.06 qt.: *0.88*	1.00 l.
kassabah[14]	Egypt, etc.: varying	3.8824 yd.	3.55 m.
keleh	Egypt	1.74 pk.: *1.63*	15.5 l.
ken	Japan: 6 shaku	1.99 yd.	1.82 m.
kenning	Naut. obs.*	20-21 miles	
Kette	Germany: (chain)	10.94 yd.	10.00 m.
keup	Siam: 12 niu	20 in.	50.8 cm.
khat (new)[16]	Turkey	0.394 in.	1.00 cm.
khet	Anc. Egypt: 40 cubits	22.90 yd.	20.94 m.
kilderkin	England: 2 firkins*	21.6 gal.: *18*	81.78 l.
kile, kilo[15]	Turkey: varying	1.00 bu.: *0.97*	35.27 l.
kiliare	Metric: little used	24.7 acres	1000 ares
kiloliter	Metric system	35.315 cu. ft.; 264.18 gal.: *220.04*	1000 l.; 1 cu.m.
kilometer	Metric system	0.62137 mi.	1000 m.
kilometer (square)	Metric system	0.3861 sq. m.; 247.104 acres	10,000 ares
kilostere	Metric system	35.315 cu. ft.	1000 cu.m.
kishen, kis-chen	Isle of Man	1.03 pk.: *1*	9.09 l.
Klafter	Switzerland	1.97 yd.	1.80 m.
Klafter	Austria, Germany	2.07 yd.	1.90 m.
knot	See Vocab.		
ko	China: 1/10 sheng	about 1/2 gill	51-74 c.c.
koilon	Mod. Greece	8.7 gal.: *7.3*	33.166 l
koilon (royal)	Mod. Greece	26.4 gal.: *22.0*	100 l.
koku	Japan: 10 to	47.6 gal.: *39.7*; 5.11 bu.: *4.96*	180.39 l.
koku	Japan: for vessels	10 cu. ft.; 1/4 ton	0.283 cu.m.
kop	Netherlands: = LITER	1.06 qt.: *0.88*	1.00 l.
kor[6]	Hebrew: dry: 10 ephahs	10.48 bu.: *10.16*; 11.49 bu: *11.14*	369.2 l. 405.0 l.
	Hebrew: liquid: 10 baths	97.5 gal.: *81.2*; 106.9 gal.: *89.1*	369.2 l. 405.0 l.
kos	India	1 1/4-4 mi.	2 1/2-6 1/2 km.
kotyle	Mod. Greece	.11 qt.: *.09*	0.10 l.
kotyle[9]	Anc. Greece: varying	.28 qt.: *.24*	0.27 l.
kouza	Cyprus	9 qt. Br.	10.2 l.
krina	Bulgaria	11.26 qt. Br.	12.8 l.
kronchka	Russia: 1/10 vedro	0.32 gal.: *0.27*	1.23 l.
kuba	Abyssinia	1.07 qt.: *0.89*	1.02 l.
kula	Tangier. for oil	6.35 gal.: *5.29*	24.0 l.
labor	Mexico, Texas, etc.	177 1/7 acres	71.68 ha.
last	Various.*		
lea	(cotton yarn): 80 threads	120 yd.	109.7 m.
league	Various*	2.4-4.6 mi.	3.9-7.4 km.
leaguer, legger	Dutch*	154 gal.: *128*	582 l.
lekha	Bulgaria	262.5 sq. yd.	229.8 sq.m.
lestrad	Wales	2.84 bu.: *2.75*	100 l.
li[7]	China: 180 chang	705 yd.	644.6 m.
ligne (line)	French: 1/12 pouce: obs.	0.0885 in.	2.25 mm.
line	England, U.S.: 1/12 in.	0.0833 in.	2.12 mm.
line	Metric	0.0394 in.	1 mm.
line	U.S.: button meas.*	1/40 in.	0.635 mm.
line	Paraguay (= the old Argentine *manzana*)	1.85 acres	75.0 ares
link	Surveying: 1/100 chain	7.92 in.	20.12 cm.
lippy, lippie	Scotch: 1/4 peck		
listred	Wales: = LESTRAD	2.84 bu.: *2.75*	100 l.
liter	Metric system	61.022 cu. in.; dry qt.; 1 0567 liq. qt.: *.88 qt.*	.908 .001 cu. m.; 1000 c. c.; 1/100 hl.
loan	Philippines: 1/10 balita	334 sq. yd.	2.79 ares
lof, loof	Russia	1.1-1.9 bu.	39-69 l
log[6]	Hebrew: liquid: 1/12 hin	0.54 qt.: *0.45*	0.51 l.
		0.59 qt.: *0.49*	0.56 l.
log[6]	Hebrew: dry: 1/4 cab	0.46 qt.: *0.45*	0.51 l.
		0.51 qt.: *0.49*	0.56 l.
loof	Var. of LOF, above.		
maass	Austria, Germany	1-2.6 qt.	1-2.3 l.
maass	Switzerland	3.17 gal.: *2.64*	12.0 l.
maatje	Netherlands	1.06 qt: *0.88*	0.1 l.

NAME.	PLACE, EQUIVALENTS, ETC.	EQUIVALENTS. U S.: *British.*	Metric.
manzana	Argentina: old*	1.85 or 4.17 acres	75 or 168.7 ares
manzana	Argentina: metric	2.47 acres	1 hectare
manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-1.6 acres	61-65 ares
manzana	Nicaragua	1.72 acres	69.6 ares
manzana	Paraguay	1.20 acres	48.4 ares
manzana	Salvador	1.725 acres	69.84 ares
markal	Var. of MERCAL, below.		
mau	Anam	1.32 acres	53.4 ares
mecate	Honduras: 24 varas	22 yd.	20 m.
medimnos[5] **medimnus**	Anc. Greece	1.49 bu.: *1.44*	52.33 l.
megameter	Metric system	621.4 mi.	1000 km.
mercal, markal	Madras	800 cu. in.	13.109 l.
meter	Metric system	39.37000 in.: *39.370113*	100 cm.
meter (sq.)	Metric system	1.1960 sq. yd.	.01 are
meter (cubic)	Metric system	1.308 cu. yd.: *1.307954*	1000 l.
metretes, -eta[5]	Anc. Greece	10.40 gal: *8.67*	39.39 l.
metric ton	Metric system	2204.6 lb.	1000 kg.
mettar	Tunis: oil	4-10 gal.	19-39 l.
metze	Vienna	1.74 bu.: *1.69*	61.5 l.
microgram	Metric system	0.0000154 gr.	0.000001 g.
microliter	Metric system	0.000061 cu in.	0.000001 l.
micromilli-meter, micromil	Metric system		0.000001 mm.
micron	Metric system	0.000039 in.	0.001 mm.
mil	Wire measurement	0.001 in.	0.0254 mm.
mile[10]	Various*	1760 yd.	1609.3 m.
mile (square)	Gt. Britain, U S.	640 acres	2.5899 sq. km.
milha (mile)	Portugal	1.28 mi.	2058 m.
milha	Brazil	1.37 mi.	c. 2205 m.
milla (mile)	Spain: old	0.865 mi.	1392 m.
millerole	Tunis	17.0 gal.: *14.2*	64.33 l.
milliare	Metric system	1.076 sq. ft.	0.001 are
milliliter	Metric system	0.0610 cu. in.	.001 l.
millimeter	Metric system	0.03937 in.	0.001 m.
millistere	Metric system	0.0353 cu. ft.	.001 cu. m.
milpa	New Mexico, etc. = LABOR	177 1/7 acres	71.68 ha.
mingle	Amsterdam: old	0.32 gal.: *0.27*	1.2 l.
minim	Apothecaries' measure	1/60 fluid dram	0.06 c. c.
minot	France: obs.*		
mkono	E. Africa	1.50 ft.	45.72 cm.
mo	Japan: 1/10 rin	0.0012 in.	0.03 mm.
modius	Anc. Rome: 1/3 amphora	.245 bu: *.238*	8.63 l.
moggio	Italy: see Vocab.		
moio	Brazil	61.7 bu.: *59.8*	21.74 hl.
moio	Portugal: 60 alqueires	23.0 bu.: *22.3*	8.112 hl.
morgen	Prussia: old*	0.631 acre	25.53 ares
morgen	South Africa	2.17 acres	85.66 ares
mou, mow	Vars. of MU.		
moyo	Spain	14-68 gal.	62-257 l.
mu[7]	China: varying	1/6 acre.	6.744 ares
mud, mudde	Netherlands: newer	2.84 bu.: *2.75*	1hectoliter
mudd	Tangier	1.32 bu.: *1.28*	46.6 l.
muid	S. Africa: 4 schepels	3.07 bu.: *2.97*	108 l.
muid[2]	France, etc: old, varying	51 bu.: *49.5*	18 hl.
mul	Denmark: 4000 favn	4.68 mi.	7.53 km.
mutchkin	Scotch: 1/4 pint	3/4 English pt.	0.37 l.
myrialiter	Metric system	13.08 cu. yd.; 284 bu.: *275* 2642 gal.: *2201*	10,000 l.
myriameter	Metric system	6.2137 mi.	10.000 m.
myriare	Metric system	247.1 acres	10,000 ares
nail	Measuring cloth, etc.	1/16 yd. or 2 1/4 in.	5.715 cm.
niu	Siam: 1/12 keup	1.66 in.	4.23 cm.
oitava[1]	Portugal: 1/8 alqueire	1.54 qt.: *1.49*	1.69 l.
oka. oke	Turkey, Bulgaria, etc.	1.35 qt.: *1.13*	1.28 l.
ollock. olluck	Madras	.37 pt.: *.36*	0.205 l.
omer[6]	Hebrew: 1/10 ephah	.42 pk.: *.41* .46 pk.: *.45*	3.70 l. 4.05 l.
orna	Trieste	14.9 gal.: *12.5*	42.6 l.
osmin	Russia: 1/2 chetvert	2.26 bu.: *2.89*	1 049 hl.
oxgang	Early Eng.: 1/8 carucate.*		
pace	Military, quick time*	30 in.	76.2 cm.
pace	Geometrical	5 ft.	1.524 m.
pace	Anc. Rome = PASSUS	4.85 ft.	1.48 m.
pajak	Russia: 2 chetveriks	1.49 bu.: *1.45*	52.4 l.
palame	Mod. Greece	3.937 in.	0.1 m.
palm	Gt. Britain, U S.*	3 in or 4 in.	7.62 or 10.16 cm.
palm	Netherlands: metric	3.94 in.	0.1 m.
palmo	Portugal, Brazil	8.64 in.	21.95 cm.
palmus (major)	Anc. Rome: 12 digiti	8.74 in.	22.19 cm.
palmus (minor)	Anc. Rome: 4 digiti	2.91 in.	7.40 cm
parah, para	E. Indies: varying*		
parasang	Anc. Persia: 30 stadia*	2.76 mi.	4.44 km.
parasang	Mod. Persia: = FARSAKH	2.3-4.2 mi.	3.7-6.7 km.
parmak	Turkey	3.94 in.	0.1 m.
particate	Scot.: 1/4 acre: obs.	13,630 sq. ft.	1271.9sq.m.
passus	Anc. Rome: 5 pedes	4.85 ft.	1.48 m
pé	Portugal, Brazil	1.08 ft.	33.0 cm.
peck	Gt. Britain: 1/4 bu.*	554.548 cu. in.	9.0865 l.
peck	United States: 1/4 bu.	537.61 cu. in.	8.8090 l.
peck	Scotch: old: 1/4 firlot wheat	553.56 cu. in.	9.071 l.
	barley, rye, salt, etc.	807.55 cu. in.	13.233 l.
perch	England, U. S.: = ROD*	5 1/2 yd.	5.029 m.
perch (sq.)	England, U. S.: 1/160 acre	30 1/4 sq. yd.	25.29 sq.m.
perch	England, U. S.	24.75 cu. ft.	.7008 cu.m
pes	Anc. Rome: (foot)	11.65 in.	29.59 cm.
pic	Var. of PIK.		
pie	Spain, etc: 1/3 vara	See VARA.	
piè	Italy: old	11-23 in.	28-58 cm.
pied (de roi)	France: old: 12 pouces	1.066 ft.	32.48 cm.
pik	Turkey, Egypt, etc.*	18-30.5 in.	45.7-77.5 cm.
pin	England: 1/8 barrel	5.4 gal.: *4.5*	20.45 l.
pint	1/2 qt. or 4 gills. See QUART.*		
pint	Scotch	3.6 pt: *3.0*	1.71 l.
pipe, pipa	England: 2 hogsheads*	126 gal.: *105*	476.9 l.
plethrum, -ron[5]	Anc. Greece: 100 feet	101.1 ft.	30.83 m.
plethrum, -ron[5]	Anc. Greece: 10,000 sq. ft.	0.235 acre	9.50 ares
point	English: 1/6 line	.0139 in.	0.353 mm.
point	French: 1/12 ligne: obs.	.0074 in.	0.19 mm.
pole	Gt. Britain, etc.: = ROD	5 1/2 yd.	5.029 m
pole (sq.)	" " "	30.25 sq. yd.	25.29 sq. m.
pollegada	Portugal, Brazil	1.08 in.	2.75 cm.
polonick	Trieste	0.86 bu.: *0.84*	30.57 l.
pot	Denmark	2.04 pt.: *1.70*	0.967 l.
pot	France	1.81 qt.: *1.76*	2.0 liters
pot	Switzerland	1.58 qt.: *1.32*	1.50 l.

1 Dry measure at Lisbon. 2 At Paris. 3 Usual value for wine. 5 Attic standard. 6 Values in the upper line are the earlier.
7 Value varies with the locality; that given is the one established by treaty and used esp. in the treaty ports. 8 At Bombay. 9 At Singapore. 10 English statute value.
11 North Borneo. 12 At Madras. 13 Value varies locally. 14 Egyptian Customs value. 15 At Constantinople. 16 Official: not generally adopted.
* Further information will be found at the vocabulary entry of the name of the measure.

NAME.	PLACE, EQUIVALENTS, ETC.	EQUIVALENTS. U. S.: *British.*	Metric.
pottle	2 qts: old. See QUART.		
pounce	France: old	1.066 in.	2.71 cm.
pous	Anc. Greece: Attic	1.011 ft.	0.3083 m.
pous	Anc. Greece: Olympic	1.051 ft.	0.3204 m.
prime	See INCH, Vocab.		
pu	China: 5 chih	1.97 yd.	1.79 m.
puddee[17]	Madras	100 cu. in.[*]	1.639 l.
pulgada	Spain, etc.: $^1/_{12}$ pie	.92–.95 in.	2.3–2.4 cm.
puncheon[3]	Old: varying[7]	84 gal.: *70.*	318 l.
quart	Gt. Britain: $^1/_4$ gal.*	69.32 cu. in.:	1.1359 l.
quart	U. S.: liquid: $^1/_4$ gal.	57.75 cu. in.:	0.9464 l.
quart	U. S.: dry: $^1/_8$ peck	67.20 cu. in.:	1.1011 l.
quarter	$^1/_4$ yard	9 in.	22.86 cm.
quarter[7]	Gt. Britain: grain, etc.	8.24 bu.: *8*	290.5 l.
quartern	Gt. Britain: $^1/_4$ pk.	2.06 qt.: *2*	2.27 l.
quartern	Gt. Britain: = GILL	.13 qt.: *.125*	0.142 l.
quartilho	Lisbon: $^1/_4$ canada	0.73 pt.: *0.61*	0.349 l.
quartilho	Rio Janeiro: $^1/_4$ canada	1.48 pt.: *1.23*	0.70 l.
quartilla, -lo	Var. of CUARTILLA, -LO.		
quiñón	Philippines	6.90 acres	2.795 ha.
raip	Scotland: = ROD	5½ yd.	5.029 m.
reed	Anc. Hebrew: of Ezekiel	10.25 ft.	3.13 m.
reed	Anc. Hebrew: 6 cubits	8.79 ft.	2.68 m.
ref	Sweden: 100 fot	97.42 ft.	29.69 m.
ri	Japan: 36 cho	2.44 mi.	3.93 km.
ri	Japan: marine	1.15 mi.	1.85 km.
rin	Japan: $^1/_{10}$ bu.	0.062 in.	0.5 mm.
rod	England, U. S.: $^1/_{320}$ mi.	5½ yd.	5.029 m.
rod (square)	Eng., U. S.: $^1/_{160}$ acre	30.25 sq. yd.	25.29 sq. m.
rode	Denmark: 10 fod	3.43 yd.	3.138 m.
roede	Netherlands: 10 ells	10.936 yd.	10 m.
rood	See Vocab.		
rope	See Vocab.		
rubbio[15]	Italy: varying: old	8.36 bu.: *8.10*	294.5 l.
rundlet, runlet	England: old[2]	18 gal.: *15*	68 l.
saa, saah	Tunis: $^1/_{12}$ whiba	c. 3–4 qt.	2.6–3.3 l.
sachine	Var. of SAGENE.		
sack	See Vocab.		
sagene	Russia: 3 archins	7.00 ft.	2.134 m.
sah, saha	Vars. of SAA.		
sajene	Var. of SAGENE.		
salm, salma*	Malta	8.25 bu.: *8.0*	291 l.
salma	Palermo: usual	7.6 bu.: *7.4*	268.5 l.
scheffel	Germany: 1872–1884	1.42 bu.: *1.38*	50 l.
scheffel	Prussia: old	1.56 bu.: *1.51*	54.96 l.
scheffel	Saxony: old	2.95 bu.: *2.86*	103.83 l.
schene	Anc. Egypt, Greece, etc.*		
schepel	S. Africa: $^1/_4$ muid	.77 bu.: *.74*	27 l.
schoppen	Germany*	1 pint	½ l.
schuit	Var. of STOOF.		
scrupulus, -lum	Anc. Rome: $^1/_{24}$ uncia	10.47 sq. yd.	8.756 sq. m.
se	Japan: $^1/_{10}$ tan	118.615 sq. yd.	99.174 sq. m.
seah[6]	Hebrew: $^1/_3$ ephah	1.40 pk.: *1.36* / 1.33 pk.: *1.29*	12.31 l. / 13.50 l.
seam	See Vocab.		
section	U. S.: $^1/_{36}$ township	1 sq. m.	2.5899 sq. km.
seidel	Austria: old	0.75 pt.: *0.62*	0.354 l.
selamin[1]	Portugal, Brazil: $^1/_{16}$ alqueire	.77 qt.: *.75*	0.85 l.
sen	Siam: 20 wah	44.44 yd	40.64 m.
sesti	Siam	1.24 pk.: *1.21*	11.79 l.
setier, septier	France: old: capacity varying		
sextarius	Anc. Rome: dry: $^1/_{16}$ modius	0.98 pt.: *0.95*	0.54 l.
sextarius	Anc. Rome: liq.: $^1/_6$ congius	1.14 pt.: *0.95*	0.54 l.
shaftment, shathment	Scot. & Dial. Eng.*	6 in.	15.2 cm.
shaku	Japan: $^1/_6$ ken	0.994 ft.	0.303 m.
shaku	Japan: dry goods	1.243 ft.	0.379 m.
shaku (sq.)	Japan: $^1/_{36}$ tsubo	0.988 sq. ft.	.0918 sq. m.
shaku	Japan: $^1/_{10}$ go	1.101 cu. in.	18.04 c. c.
sheng, shing	China: $^1/_{10}$ tou	1–2 pints	c. $^1/_2$–1 l.
sho, shoö	Japan: $^1/_{10}$ tō	.48 gal.: *.40* / .205 pk.: *.20*	1.804 l.
sinjer	Abyssinia	9 in.	22 cm.
sino	Argentina, Paraguay	69.12 sq. yd.	57.78 sq. m.
sok	Siam: 2 keup	1.111 yd.	1.016 m.
span	England, U. S.*	9 in.	22.86 cm.
spindle	(cotton yarn): 18 hanks	15,120 yd.	13,826 m.
spindle	(linen yarn): 48 cuts	14,400 yd.	13,167 m.
square	In building, etc.	100 sq. ft.	9.29 sq. m.
stadium, -ion[5]	Anc. Greece: 600 ft.*	202.3 yd.	185.0 m
stadium	Anc. Rome: 625 ft.	202.3 yd.	185.0 m

NAME.	PLACE, EQUIVALENTS, ETC.	EQUIVALENTS. U. S.: *British.*	Metric.
stajo	N. Italy, etc.: old	c. 1.4–4.2 bu.	51–148 l.
standard	Timber measure	c. 16 $^2/_3$ cu. ft.	0.47 cu. m.
stång	Sweden: 10 fot	9.74 ft.	2.97 m.
stere	Metric system	1.308 cu. yds.	1 cu. m.
stimpart, -pert	Scotch: nearly obs.	.50 pk.: *.48*	4.40 l.
stoof, stof, stoff[19]	Russia: varying	1.35 qt.: *1.12*	1.275 l.
stoop	Netherlands: varying	0.76 gal.: *0.64*	2.91 l.
streep	Netherlands	0.03937 in.	1 mm.
stremma	Greece: of Morea	0.314 acre	12.7 ares
stremma	Greece: royal	0.247 acre	10.00 ares
strike	England: local	$^1/_2$–4 bu.	18.2–145.41
stübchen[20]	N. Germany: varying, old	0.96 gal.: *0.80*	3.623 l.
suerte	Uruguay: 2700 cuadras	7.6 sq. mi.	19.7 sq. km.
sulung	Early English: 4 yokes*		
sun	Japan: $^1/_{10}$ shaku	1.193 in.	3.03 cm.
sun (dry goods)	Japan: $^1/_{10}$ shaku	1.49 in.	3.79 cm.
tablespoonful	England, U. S.	½ fl. oz.	c. 14½ c. c.
tan	Japan; $^1/_{10}$ cho	0.245 acre	9.92 ares
tarri	Algeria	0.55 bu.: *0.54*	19.97 l.
tcharka	Var. of CHARKA, above.		
tchetverte	Var. of CHETVERT.		
teaspoonful	England, U. S.	1 fl. dram	c. 3.6 c. c.
teng[17]	Burma: varying	1.08 bu.: *1.00*	26.946 l.
tenthmeter	Physics	39 × 10^{-10} in.	10^{-10} m.
tertian	England: $^1/_{10}$ tun: obs.	84 wine gal.:	318 l.
thread	(cotton yarn): $^1/_{80}$ lea	1½ yd.	1.37 m.
tierce	England: $^1/_3$ pipe: old	42 wine gal.	159 l.
tō	Japan: $^1/_{10}$ koku	4.76 gal.: *3.97* / 0.51 bu.: *0.50*	18.039 l.
toise	France: old: 6 pieds	2.1315 yd.	1.949 m.
tomini	Morocco: $^1/_8$ draa	c. 2 ¼ in.:	c. 7 cm.
tomme	Denmark: $^1/_{12}$ fod	1.03 in.	26.15 mm.
tomolo[15]	S. Italy: old	1.45 bu.: *1.41*	51.10 l.
ton	Freight capacity of boats. See Vocab.		
tönde	Denmark: dry	3.95 bu.: *3.83*	139.1 l.
tönde	Denmark: liquid	34.7 gal.: *28.9*	131.4 l.
töndeland	Denmark: 14,000 sq. alen	1.363 acres	55.16 ares
tonel	Brazil: 2 pipes	222 gal.: *185*	840.5 l.
tou	China: 10 sheng	c. 5-10 qts.	c. 5-11 l.
trug	England: old: for wheat	$^2/_3$ bu.	
tsing	China: var. of CHING.		
tsubo	Japan: $^1/_{30}$ se	3.9538 sq. yd.	3.3058 sq. m.
tsun[7]	China: $^1/_{10}$ chih	1.41 in.	3.58 cm.
tu[7]	China: 250 li	100.14 mi.	161.15 km.
tum	Sweden: $^1/_{10}$ fot	1.17 in.	2.97 cm.
tun	England: old: 2 pipes	252 wine gal.	953.8 l.
tunna	Sweden & Norway: dry	4.16 bu.: *4.03*	146.5 l.
tunna	Sweden & Norway: liquid	33.2 gals.: *27.6*	125.5 l.
ueba	Var. of WHIBA.		
uncia	Anc. Rome: $^1/_{12}$ pes	0.97 in.	2.47 cm.
uncia	Anc. Rome: $^1/_{12}$ juger	251 sq. yd.	210 sq. m.
urna, urn	Anc. Rome: $^1/_2$ amphora	3.42 gal.: *2.85*	12.95 l.
vara	Spain, Cuba, Phil. I., Venezuela	33.38 in.	84.79 cm.
vara	Argentina, Paraguay	34.12 in.	86.67 cm.
vara	Central America	33.37 in.	86.04 cm.
vara	Cadiz, Chile, Peru	33.37 in.	84.75 cm.
vara	Colombia	31.5 in.	80 cm.
vara	Mexico, Honduras, etc.	33 in.	83.8 cm.
vara	Port., Brazil	43 in.	109 cm.
vara (sq.)	Mexico, Calif., etc.	0.84 sq. yd.	.703 sq. m.
vat	Belgium, Holland*	26.4 gal.: *22.0*	100 l.
vedro	Russia	3.25 gal.: *2.71*	12.30 l.
velte, velt	France(old), Mauritius	1.97 gal.: *1.64*	7.45 l.
verchok	Russia: $^1/_{16}$ archin	1.75 in.	4.445 cm.
verst, versta	Russia: 500 sagenes	0.6629 m.	1.067 km.
viertel	Denmark	2.04 gal.: *1.70*	7.73 l.
virgate	Early English: $^1/_4$ hide.*		
wah, wa	Siam: 2 sok	80 in.	2.032 m.
whiba	Tunis: $^1/_{16}$ cafiz	c. 1 bu.	31.40 l.
wineglassful	4 tablespoonfuls*	2 fl. oz.	59.2 c. c.
yard	England, U. S., *etc.**	3 ft.	0.9144 m.
yard (square)	England, U. S., etc.	9 sq. ft.	.8360 sq. m.
yard (cubic)	England, U. S., etc.	27 cu. ft.	.7645 cu. m.
yojan, yojana	India*	4-10 mi.	6.5-16 km
yoke	Early English: $^1/_4$ sulung.*		
yoke	Austria-H.: = JOCH	1.422 acres	57,546 ares
yot	Siam: 400 sen	10.10 mi.	16.26 km.
zar, zer	Persia: = GUZ	24-44 in.	61-112 cm.
zoll	Prussia: old: $^1/_{12}$ fuss	1.03 in.	2.61 cm.
zoll	Switzerland	1.181 in.	3 cm.

1 Dry measure at Lisbon. 3 Usual value for wine. 5 Attic standard. 6 Values in the upper line are the earlier.
7 Value varies with the locality; that given is the one established by treaty and used esp. in the treaty ports.
15 At Constantinople. 17 Government value. 18 At Rome. 19 At Riga. 20 At Hamburg.
* Further information will be found in the vocabulary entry of the name of the measure.

meas'ure (mĕzh'ûr; 250), *v. t.*; MEAS'URED (mĕzh'ûrd); MEAS'UR-ING (-ûr-ĭng). [F. *mesurer*, L. *mensurare*. See MEASURE, *n.*] **1.** To limit; regulate. *Obs.*

2. To compute or ascertain the extent, degree, quantity, dimensions, or capacity of, by a rule or standard; to take the dimensions of; hence, to estimate; value; appraise.

> Great are thy works, Jehovah, infinite
> Thy power! what thought can *measure* thee? *Milton.*

3. To allot or distribute by measure; to set off or apart by measure; — often with *out* or *off*.

> With what measure ye mete, it shall be *measured* to you again. *Matt.* vii. 2.

4. To determine or lay off in measuring; as, to *measure* out a given distance; to *measure* a hundred yards.

5. To pass through or over in journeying, as if laying off and determining the distance.

> A true devoted pilgrim is not weary
> To *measure* kingdoms with his feeble steps. *Shak.*

6. To mark the bounds or limits of.

7. To serve as the measure of; as, the thermometer *measures* changes of temperature.

8. To adjust to a standard; to bring into comparison or competition (with); as, to *measure* one's skill with a rival.

9. To adjust by a rule or standard; to estimate with reference to a standard or measure.

> *Measure* your desires by your fortunes. *Jer. Taylor.*

10. To express in measures, or meter. *Obs.*

to measure one's length, to stretch out to one's length, as by falling flat. — **to m. strength**, to test ability by contest. — **to m. swords**, lit., to compare the length of swords, as for fighting; hence, to fight with swords.

meas'ure (mĕzh'ûr), *v. i.* **1.** To take or make a measurement or measurements; to measure something.

2. To result, or turn out, on being measured, esp. in respect of length, breadth, thickness, capacity, or the like, according to a standard; as, the cloth *measured* three fourths of a yard; the two pieces *measure* equally. Also, to admit of being measured.

3. To give or allot measure.

meas'ured (-ûrd), *p. a.* **1.** Regulated or determined by a standard; hence, equal; uniform; graduated; limited; moderated; as, he walked with *measured* steps; calculated; deliberated; as, he spoke in no *measured* terms.

2. Metrical; rhythmical.

measured music. = MENSURABLE MUSIC.

— **meas'ured-ly**, *adv.* — **meas'ured-ness**, *n.*

meas'ure-less, *a.* Without measure; unlimited; immeasurable. — **meas'ure-less-ly**, *adv.* — **meas'ure-less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Boundless, limitless, endless, unbounded, unlimited, vast, immense, infinite, immeasurable.

meas'ure-ment (mĕzh'ûr-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or result of measuring something; mensuration; specif., *Math.*, the correlation with numbers of entities that are other than numbers or aggregates.

> A *measurement* . . . consists in the comparison of any concrete quantity with a definite portion of the same physical magnitude selected as a unit. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*
>
> *Measurement* is the equation of any whole, by comparison, to a numerical aggregate of determinate parts. *B. Bosanquet.*

2. The extent, size, capacity, amount, or quantity ascertained by measuring; as, its *measurement* is five acres.

3. A system of measures.

measurement cargo *or* **goods.** *Naut.* Cargo, or goods, so light and bulky that they are charged for carriage, or limited in amount, by their bulk and not by their weight.

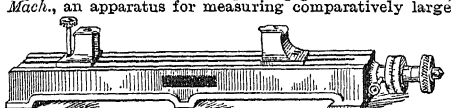
meas'ur-er (mĕzh'ûr-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who measures; one whose occupation or duty is to measure commodities in market.

2. An implement that measures, as a gauge.

3. A measuring worm.

meas'ur-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MEASURE.

measuring cast, lit., a cast, or throw, in competition, so nearly equal to another that the result must be determined by measuring; hence, a question in doubt; a close thing. — **m. faucet,** a faucet which permits only a given quantity of liquid to pass each time it is opened, or one by means of which the liquid which passes can be measured. — **m. glass,** a graduated medicine or dispensing glass. — **m. machine,** *Mach.*, an apparatus for measuring comparatively large



Measuring Machine.

pieces of work held between two jaws one of which is adjustable. Measuring machines are commonly made to read to the ten-thousandth of an inch. — **m. wheel,** a kind of odometer, or perambulator. — **m. worm,** the larva of any geometrid moth. See GEOMETRIDÆ.

meat (mēt), *n.* [ME. *mete*, AS. *mete;* akin to OS. *mat, meti*, OHG. *maz* food, Icel. *matr*, Sw. *mat*, Dan. *mad*, Goth. *mats*, and perh. to D. *met* hashed meat, G. *mettwurst* sausage. Cf. MAST fruit, MATE a companion.] **1.** Food in general; anything eaten for nourishment, either by man or beast; esp., solid food; hence, the edible part of anything; as, the *meat* of a lobster, a nut, or an egg.

> And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, . . . to you it shall be for *meat*. *Gen.* i. 29.

2. An article of food; a "dish." *Obs.*

3. The flesh of animals used as food; as, a breakfast of bread and fruit without *meat;* specif., flesh (= FLESH, *n.*, 2), as distinguished from *fish* or *fowl*.

4. *Hunting.* Animals as a source of flesh food; quarry.

5. A meal; specif., dinner; the chief meal. *Obs.*, except in the phrases *at, before,* or *after meat*, etc.

me-a'tal (mē-ā'tăl), *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, a meatus.

meat'ed (mēt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* **1.** Fed; fattened. *Obs.*

2. Having (such) meat; — used chiefly in composition.

me-at'o-tome (mē-ăt'ō-tōm; mē-ā'tō-), *n.* [*meatus* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument for cutting into the urethra to enlarge its orifice. — **me'a-tot'o-my** (mē'ā-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.*

me-a'tus (mē-ā'tŭs), *n.; pl.* E. **-TUSES** (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151), L. **-TUS.** [L., a going, passage, fr. *meare* to go.] *Anat.* **a** A natural passage or canal. **b** The opening of such a passage. — **me-a'tus au'di-to'ri-us** (ô'dĭ-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), **m. a-cu'sti-cus** (ā-kūs'tĭ-kŭs) [L. *auditorius* of hearing, NL. *acusticus*, fr. Gr. ἀκουστικός], *Anat.*, the auditory meatus. — **meatuses of the nose,** irregular longitudinal channels or passages formed by the turbinated bones on the lateral walls of the nasal cavity. The *superior, middle,* and *inferior* meatuses are situated below the turbinated bones of corresponding name. — **me-a'tus u'ri-na'ri-us** (ū'rĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭs; 115) [NL. *urinarius* urinary], *Anat.*, the external orifice of the urethra.

meat'y (mēt'ĭ), *a.*; MEAT'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MEAT'I-EST. Abounding in, or resembling, meat; hence, pithy.

Mec'ca (mĕk'ä), *n.* An Arabian city, birthplace of Mohammed and holy city of the Moslems (cf. CAABA); hence, a place esteemed as the goal of a pilgrimage. — **Mecca balsam.** = BALM OF GILEAD **a.** — **M. gum.** See GUM ARABIC.

Mec'can (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Mecca. — *n.* An inhabitant of Mecca.

me-chan'ic (mē-kăn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *mechanicus*, Gr. μηχανικός, fr. μηχανή a machine: cf. F. *mécanique.* See MACHINE.] **1.** Pertaining to manual labor; involving manual skill; as, the *mechanic* arts.

2. Of or pert. to a mechanic or artisan, or the artisan class.

> *Mechanic* slaves,
> With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers. *Shak.*

3. Hence, rude; common; vulgar; base. *Obs.*

> To make a god, a hero, or a king
> Descend to a *mechanic* dialect. *Roscommon.*

4. Of the nature of, relating to, or derived from, a machine or machines; like a machine or machinery; following, or constructed on, the principles of mechanics; mechanical; as, *mechanic* devices. "*Mechanic* philosophers." *Ray.*

5. Having an aptitude for mechanics; inventive. *Obs.*

me-chan'ic, *n.* [Cf. F. *mécanique* mechanics. See MECHANIC, *a.*] **1.** Art or application of handicraft or of the laws of force and motion; also, any mechanical art. *Obs.*

2. [Cf. OF. *mecanique.*] One who practices any mechanic art; one skilled or employed in shaping and uniting materials, as wood, metal, etc., into any kind of structure, machine, or other object, requiring the use of tools or instruments; an artisan; an artificer.

3. A low, vulgar, or base-born fellow. *Obs.*

Syn. — See WORKMAN.

me-chan'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See MECHANIC, *a.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or concerned with, manual labor; engaged in manual labor; of the artisan class; hence, *Obs.*, vulgar; common.

2. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with, machinery or mechanism; made or formed by a machine or with tools; as, *mechanical* precision; *mechanical* products.

> We have also divers *mechanical* arts. *Bacon.*

meas'ure-ly, *a. & adv.* Moderate; moderately. *Obs.*

measuring point. *Chiefly Ordnance.* A rod of wood with metal points at the ends, used for interior measurements.

meat. † MEET.

meat. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of METE, to measure.

meat, *v. t. & i.* To supply with, or partake of, food; to feed; board. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

meat'bird', *n.* The Canada jay. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

meate. † MEET; METE, to measure.

meat earth. Soil, esp. when fertile. *Dial. Eng.*

meatefyed, *a.* Prob., meaty; fleshy. *Obs.*

meaten. Obs. p. p. of METE, deal out.

meat'fail'er, *n.* One who lacks for food. *Obs.*

meat fly. A flesh fly.

meath, meathe (mēth). Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of MEAD, a drink.

meathe. † MATHE, MEAD.

meat'i-ness (mēt'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

meat'less, *a.* See -LESS.

meat'man', *n.* A butcher.

meat offering. *Jew. Antiq.* See OFFERING.

me'a-tom'e-ter (mē'ā-tŏ m'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*meatus* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An instrument designed to be used for measuring the width of a meatus.

me-at'o-scope (mē-ăt'ō-skōp; mē-ā'tō-), *n.* [*meatus* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An instrument designed to be used for examining the meatus of the urethra.

meature. † METEOR.

meaugh. Dial. Eng. var. of MAUGH. *Obs.*

meaw. † MEW, MIAOW.

meaze, *n.* Prob., meuse. *Obs.*

mea'zel. † MEASLE.

meaz'ling. † MIZZLING.

meb'be (mĕb'ē). Dial var. of MAYBE.

meble. † MOBLE.

Meb-su'ta (mĕb-sōō'tä), *n.* [Ar. *mabsūt* outstretched.] See STAR.

Me-bun'nal (mē-bŭn'ĭ; -ä-ĭ). *Bib.*

mec. † MEEK.

M. E. C. *Abbr.* Member of the Executive Council.

Me-cap'ter-a (mē-kăp'tẽr-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] = MECOPTERA.

‖ me-ca'te (mā-kä'tā), *n.* [Sp.: fr. Mex. *mecatl.*] **1.** A rope of hair or of maguey fiber. **2.** See MEASURE, *Table.*

Mec'ca-wee' (mĕk'ä-wē'), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, Mecca. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Mecca.

mecche. † MATCH.

Mecenas. † MÆCENAS.

Mech (mĕch). *n. sing. & pl.* A primitive, partially Hinduized, Mongoloid race of northeastern India, chiefly Bhutan and Nepal, mostly migratory forest dwellers.

mech. *Abbr.* Mechanical; mechanics.

Mechael. † MICHAEL.

me'chall, *a.* [L. *mocchus* adulterer.] Adulterous. *Obs.*

3. Done as if by a machine; uninfluenced by will or emotion; proceeding automatically, or by habit, without special intention or reflection; as, *mechanical* singing; *mechanical* verses; *mechanical* service.
4. Automatic (more or less); as, a *mechanical* telegraph or telephone. Cf. MECHANICAL STOKER.
5. Pertaining to, governed by, or in accordance with, mechanics, or the laws of motion; pertaining to the quantitative relations of force and matter, as distinguished from *mental*, *vital*, *chemical*, etc.; as, *mechanical* principles; a *mechanical* theory; *mechanical* deposits.
We are accustomed to think of *mechanical* determination as a resultant of any de facto combination of forces. *B. Bosanquet.*
6. Obtained by trial, by measurements, etc.; approximate; empirical. Cf. GEOMETRIC.
mechanical advantage, *Mech.*, the theoretical ratio of the "resistance" to the "power" in a machine (equal to the inverse ratio of their virtual velocities). — **m. astronomy**, the application of mechanical and mathematical principles to account for and predict the motions of the heavenly bodies; gravitational astronomy; — formerly called *physical astronomy*. — **m. construction**. See GEOMETRICAL CONSTRUCTION. — **m. curve**, *Math.*, a transcendental curve. *Obs.* — **m. equivalent of heat**, the relation between the values of the unit of heat and the unit of mechanical work; the mechanical energy which must be expended to raise the temperature of a unit weight of water one degree. It was first determined by Joule, and hence is called also *Joule's equivalent*, and represented by the symbol J. According to the most accurate determinations the value of J expressed in joules per calorie between 0° and 100° C. (mean) is 4.183, and at 20° C., 4.181. This is approximately equal to 426 kilogram meters on the centigrade scale, or 777 foot pounds on the Fahrenheit scale; that is, the heat required to raise the temperature of a pound of water one degree Fahrenheit would, if it could be transformed without loss, raise the same amount of water to a height of 777 feet. — **m. hysteresis**, *Mech.*, a phenomenon, resembling magnetic hysteresis, observed in elastic bodies subjected to stress, resulting in less energy being given out by the body in recovery than is spent on it in deformation, and causing a slight temporary set. — **m. inspiration**. *Theol.* See INSPIRATION, 2. — **m. leech**. *Med.* See LEECH, 3. — **m. maneuvers** *or* **manœuvres**. *Mil.*, the mounting, dismounting, and moving of cannon or their mounts, esp. by the aid of mechanical appliances. — **m. mixture**. *Physics & Chem.* See MIXTURE. — **m. philosophy**, a system of metaphysics which employs only the principles of mechanics to explain known phenomena. — **m. power**, *Mech.*, any of the various simple machines, formerly supposed to be the elements from which more complex machines are built up. See SIMPLE MACHINE. — **m. quadrature**, *Astron.*, approximative quadrature effected by parallel lines dividing a plane surface into parts small enough to be treated as rectilinear; integration by a similar method. — **m. solution**, *Math.*, a solution of a problem by any art or contrivance not strictly geometrical, as by means of the ruler and compasses, or other instruments. — **m. stoker**, *Mach.*, an apparatus for feeding fuel to and stoking a furnace fire. — **m. tissue**, *Bot.*, any form of tissue serving as a supporting framework in plants, as sclerenchyma, collenchyma, various portions of the vascular system, etc. See PARENCHYMA, PROSENCHYMA.

me-chan'i-cal (mĕ-kăn'ĭ-kăl), *n. Obs.* **1.** A mechanic. **2.** *pl.* Mechanics; also, details of mechanism.

mech'a-ni'cian (mĕk'ă-nĭsh'ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *mécanicien*. See MECHANIC, *a.*] One skilled in the theory or construction of machines; a machinist.

me-chan'i-co-chem'i-cal (mĕ-kăn'ĭ-kō-kĕm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, connected with, or dependent upon, both mechanics and chemistry.

me-chan'ics (mĕ-kăn'ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *mécanique*. See MECHANIC, *a.*] That science, or branch of applied mathematics, which treats of the action of forces on bodies. That part of *mechanics* which considers the action of forces in producing rest or equilibrium is called *statics;* that which relates to such action in producing motion is called *dynamics* (see also KINETICS and KINEMATICS). The term *mechanics* includes the action of forces on all bodies, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous. It is sometimes, however, and formerly was often, used distinctively of *solid* bodies only. The mechanics of *liquid bodies* is called also *hydrostatics* or *hydrodynamics*, according as the laws of rest or of motion are considered. The mechanics of *gaseous bodies* is called also *pneumatics*. The mechanics of fluids in motion with special reference to the methods of obtaining from them useful results constitutes *hydraulics*.

mech'a-nism (mĕk'ă-nĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *mécanisme*, L. *mechanisma*. See MECHANIC, *a.*] **1.** The arrangement or relation of the parts of a machine; the parts of a machine, taken collectively; the arrangement or relation of the parts of anything as adapted to produce an effect; as, the *mechanism* of a watch; the *mechanism* of a sewing machine.
2. Mechanical operation or action.
He acknowledges nothing besides matter and motion; so that all must be performed either by *mechanism* or accident. *Bentley.*
It only remains to mention that when we take in the unit of time, and thereby are able to represent motion as a length, and when we further erect the abstractions force and mass as correlative points of view from which motion is regarded as affecting bodies, we have all the organs of what may be called pure *mechanism*, or abstract constructive science — a complex and elaborate system, founded ultimately on the combination of three abstractions, space, time, and number. *B. Bosanquet.*
3. *Kinematics.* A kinematic chain with one link fixed relatively to the earth or some such standard, constituting the ideal machine, but considered only with regard to relative movements.

mech'a-nist (mĕk'ă-nĭst), *n.* **1.** A maker of machines; one skilled in mechanics. *Now Rare.*
2. One who regards the phenomena of nature as the effects of forces merely mechanical.

mech'a-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to mechanists; as, *mechanistic* materialism.

mech'a-nize (-nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *mécaniser*.] To make mechanical. — **mech'a-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **mech'a-niz'er** (-nīz'ẽr), *n.*

me-chan'o-graph (mĕ-kăn'ō-grăf; mĕk'ă-nō-), *n.* [Gr. μηχανή machine + *-graph.*] One of a number of copies of anything multiplied mechanically.

mech'a-no-graph'ic (mĕk'ă-nō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Treating of mechanics. *Rare.*
2. Written, copied, or recorded by machinery; produced by mechanography; as, a *mechanographic* record.

mech'a-nog'ra-phy (-nŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* The art of mechanically copying a writing or work of art. — **mech'a-nog'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

mech'a-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. μηχανή machine + *-logy.*] The science of mechanics.

mech'a-no-ther'a-py (mĕk'ă-nō-thĕr'ă-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. μηχανή machine + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by mechanical means, esp. by forced movements produced by special machines; — sometimes called the *movement cure.*

Mech'lin (mĕk'lĭn), *n.* **1.** A city of Belgium.
2. Short for **Mechlin lace**, a kind of costly pillow lace made at, or originating in, Mechlin, in Belgium; formerly, any Flemish pillow lace. Mechlin lace proper, which is very delicate and transparent, is made with a réseau ground, either of circular or hexagonal meshes, and the pattern, which is formed with the ground, is outlined with a flat thread or cord. Called also *Malines.*

Meck-e'li-an (mĕk-ē'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or discovered by, J. F. Meckel, a German anatomist. — **Meckelian bar**, cartilage, *or* **rod**, *Embryol. & Zoöl.*, the cartilaginous axis of the mandibular arch; esp., the ventral portion of this axis, which in elasmobranchs forms the skeleton of the lower jaw throughout life, but in most vertebrates becomes supplemented or replaced by membrane bones. Its proximal part is often ossified into a bone, the *articular* (which see). — **M. ganglion**, *Anat.*, the sphenopalatine ganglion.

Meck'el's di'ver-tic'u-lum (mĕk'ĕlz). *Anat.* A blind tube occasionally present, connected with the lower part of the ileum. It is the remains of the vitelline duct.

me-co'ni-al (mē-kō'nĭ-ăl), *a. Med.* Pertaining to, or due to, meconium; as, *meconial* colic.

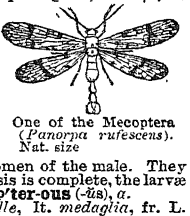
me-con'ic (mē-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μηκωνικός of the poppy, fr. μήκων poppy: cf. F. *méconique*.] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_5H(OH)(CO_2H)_2O_2$, found in opium. It is a derivative of γ-pyrone.

me-co'ni-oid (mē-kō'nĭ-oid), *a.* [*meconium* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Like, pertaining to, of the nature of, or obtained from, meconium; as, a *meconioid* discharge.

mec'o-nism (mĕk'ō-nĭz'm; mē'kō-), *n.* [See MECONIUM.] *Med.* The morbid state caused by habitual use of opium.

me-co'ni-um (mē-kō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr Gr. μηκώνιον, fr. μήκων poppy.] *Med.* **a** Opium. *Obs.* **b** The first matter discharged from the bowels of a newborn infant. It is dark green and is mainly bile, mucus, and epithelium.

Me-cop'ter-a (mē-kŏp'tẽr-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μῆκος length + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* A small group of carnivorous insects, usually having membranous wings with many veins, and a beak with biting mouth parts at the end. It is included in the Neuroptera or made a distinct order. It consists of one family, Panorpidæ, of which the best-known members are the scorpion flies (genus *Panorpa*), so called from the peculiar elongated abdomen of the male. They do not sting. Their metamorphosis is complete, the larvæ resembling caterpillars. — **me-cop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*


One of the Mecoptera (*Panorpa rufescens*). Nat. size

med'al (mĕd'ăl), *n.* [F. *médaille*, It. *medaglia*, fr. L. *metallum* metal, through (assumed) LL. *metalleus* made of metal. See METAL; cf. MAIL a piece of money.] **1.** A metal disk having a figure or inscription on it, worn as a charm or ornament. *Obs.*
2. A piece of metal, usually in the form of a coin, struck with a device, etc., intended to preserve the remembrance of a notable event or of an illustrious person, or to serve as a reward. Formerly the term was extended to include coins of historic, antiquarian, or artistic interest; as, Addison's Dialogues on *Medals.*
3. Fig.: An image, likeness, or similitude; something extraordinary or superior. *Obs.*
medal of honor *or* **honour**, *Mil. & Nav.*, a medal granted in the name of the United States Congress to officers or enlisted men of the army, and to enlisted men of the navy or marine corps, for extraordinary heroism and gallantry above and beyond the call of duty.

med'al (mĕd'ăl), *v. t.;* -ALED (-ăld) or -ALLED; -AL-ING or -AL-LING. To honor or reward with a medal; to confer a medal on. "*Medaled* by the king." *Thackeray.*

med'aled, med'alled (mĕd'ăld), *a.* Having received a medal as a reward; having been awarded a medal; provided or decorated with a medal.

med'al-et (mĕd'ăl-ĕt), *n.* A small medal.

med'al-ist, med'al-list, *n.* [Cf. F. *médailliste*, It. *medaglista.*] **a** One skilled or curious in, or a collector of, medals. **b** A designer, engraver, or maker of medals. **c** One who has gained a medal as the reward of merit.

me-dal'lic (mē-dăl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a medal or medals; like, characteristic of, or of the nature of, a medal; also, represented on a medal. "Our *medallic* history." *Walpole.* — **me-dal'li-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

me-dal'lion (-yŭn), *n.* [F. *médaillon*, It. *medaglione*, augm. of *medaglia.* See MEDAL.] **1.** A large medal, as a coinlike one struck for a memorial purpose; erroneously, one of certain large ancient Greek coins; as, the *medallions* of Syracuse.
2. Something resembling a large medal, as a circular or oval (or, sometimes, square) tablet or panel bearing a figure or figures represented in relief, a portrait, or an ornament of such a form, as a sculptured decorative architectural member or feature, as on a wall or window, a device on the title page or cover of a book, a design on a carpet or in lace, or a lace ornament inserted in a garment.

me-dal'lion, *v. t.;* -LIONED (-yŭnd); -LION-ING. To adorn with medallions; to make like a medallion.

medal play. *Golf.* Play in which the score is reckoned by counting the total number of strokes for the round of the course. Cf. MATCH PLAY.

med'dle (mĕd''l), *v. t.;* MED'DLED (-'ld); MED'DLING (-lĭng). [ME. *medlen* to mix, OF. *medler, mesler*, F. *mêler*, LL. *misculare*, a dim. fr. L. *miscere* to mix. See MIX; cf. MEDLEY, MELLAY.] *Obs.* **1.** To mix, as merchandise for cheating purposes; to mingle; combine; intersperse. *Chaucer.*
Wine *meddled* with gall. *Wycliffe* (*Matt.* xxvii. 34).
2. To interest, concern, or busy (one's self); to have to do with; to interfere with.

med'dle, *v. i.* **1.** To mix; mingle; combine; associate. *Obs.*
More to know
Did never *meddle* with my thoughts. *Shak.*
2. To have sexual intercourse. *Obs.*
3. To fight or contend. *Obs.*
4. To interest or engage one's self; to have to do; — in a good sense. *Obs.* "Study to be quiet, and to *meddle* with your own business." *Tyndale.*
5. To interest, engage, or concern one's self unnecessarily or impertinently; to interfere; to interpose or participate interferingly, or busy one's self improperly with another's affairs; — often followed by *with* or *in.*
Why shouldst thou *meddle* to thy hurt? *2 Kings* xiv. 10.
The civil lawyers . . . have *meddled* in a matter that belongs not to them. *Locke.*
Syn. — MEDDLE, TAMPER. To MEDDLE (with or in) is to concern one's self officiously or impertinently with another's affairs; to TAMPER (with) is esp. to make unwarranted alterations in something, or to try needlesome experiments with it; as applied to persons *tamper* suggests the exertion of improper influences; as, "Every fool will be *meddling*" (*Prov.* xx. 3); "He attempts to *meddle* in all your concerns" (*Smollett*); "a bewildered fear of this explosive engine in his arms, whose works . . . had been *tampered* with" (*Stevenson*); the will had been *tampered* with; "Some *meddling* rogue has *tampered* with him" (*Tennyson*). See INTERPOSE, INTRUDE, OFFICIOUS.
to meddle and (or) make, to concern or busy one's self; to interfere; — with *with* or *in*. *Archaic or Dial.*

med'dler (mĕd'lẽr), *n.* One who meddles; one who interferes, or busies himself with things in which he has no concern; an officious person; a busybody.

med'dle-some (mĕd''l-sŭm), *a.* Given to meddling, apt to interpose in the affairs of others; officiously intrusive. — **med'dle-some-ly**, *adv.* — **med'dle-some-ness**, *n.*

Mede (mēd), *n.* One of the people of ancient Media, a kingdom in what is now northwestern Persia, which attained its greatest power in the 6th and 7th centuries B.C. The Medes were nearly related to the Persians. Their religion was Magianism.

Me-de'a (mē-dē'ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μήδεια.] *Gr. Myth.* An enchantress, daughter of Æetes, a king of Colchis. She helped her lover, Jason, the Argonaut, to win the golden fleece, accompanied him back to Thessaly, preventing her father, who was in pursuit, from overtaking them, by strewing the sea with the limbs of her young brother Absyrtus. She restored Jason's old father, Æson, to youth, by letting his blood and pouring in a magic preparation, and revenged Jason's wrongs by persuading the daughters of Pelias to kill their father in order to perform the magic restoration, which she then withheld. Jason finally deserted her for Creüsa, princess of Corinth, and Medea, in revenge, sent her rival the gift of a poisoned robe, killed her own children by Jason, and, setting fire to the palace, fled in a serpent-drawn chariot to Athens. She is the heroine of a tragedy by Euripides.

Me-de'o-la (mē-dē'ō-lă), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *Medea*, Gr.

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me-chan'i-cal-ism (mĕ-kăn'ĭ-kăl-ĭz'm), *n.* **a** = MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY. **b** Mechanical action or procedure.
me-chan'i-cal-ist, *n.* See -IST.
me-chan'i-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Mechanicalness. *Rare.*
me-chan'i-cal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
me-chan'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of MECHANICAL. See -LY.
me-chan'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mechanico, *n.* A mechanic. *Obs.*
me-chan'ic's lien (mĕ-kăn'ĭks). See LIEN.
mech'a-no-mor'phic (mĕk'ă-nō-môr'fĭk), *a.* [Gr. μηχανή machine + *-morphic.*] Of the form of a machine or mechanism; as, a *mechanomorphic* God; also, of or pert. to such a God. *Rare.*
mech'a-nur'gy (mĕk'ă-nûr'jĭ), *n.* [Gr. μηχανή machine + the root of ἔργον work.] The science of moving machines. *Rare.*
me-cha'tion, *n.* [L. *moechatio*, fr. *moechari* commit adultery.] Adultery; whoredom. *Obs.*
meche. † MUCH.
mechef. † MISCHIEF.
mechel. † MICKLE.
mecher. †MICHER. [It.]. *Bib.*
Me-che'rath-ite (mē-kē'răth-Mech'i-tar-ist (mĕk'ĭ-tär-ĭst). Var. of MEKHITARIST. — **Mech'i-tar-is'ti-can** (-ĭs'tĭ-kăn), *a.*
Mech'na-de'bal (mĕk'nă-dē'bl; -băl), *n. D. Bib.*
me-cho'a-can (mĕ-chō'ă-kăn), *Sp.* mā-chō'ä-kän'), *n.* [Sp., from the State of *Michoacan*, in Mexico.] A variety of weak jalap, of uncertain origin.
meck'el-ec'to-my (mĕk'ĕl-ĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [See MECKELIAN; -ECTOMY.] *Surg.* Excision of the Meckelian ganglion.
Meck'el's car'ti-lage, gan'glion, etc. (mĕk'ĕlz). = MECKELIAN CARTILAGE, etc.
Meck'len-burg Dec'la-ra'tion of In'de-pend'ence (mĕk'lĕn-bûrg). A declaration of independence of England alleged to have been made at Charlotte by citizens of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, May, 1775.
me'cock. † MEACOCK.
me-com'e-ter (mē-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. μῆκος length + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring lengths. — **me-com'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.* Measurement of length.
mec'o-nate (mĕk'ō-nāt; mē'kō-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of meconic acid.
me-con'i-dine (mē-kŏn'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184). Also **-din**. *Chem.* An *amorphous* alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{21}O_4N$, found in opium.
mec'o-nid'i-um (mĕk'ō-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm; mē'kō-), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr. μήκων a poppy; — in allusion to the shape of the seed capsules of the poppy.] *Zoöl.* A medusalike gonophore remaining attached by a pedicel, produced by certain hydroids.
mec'o-nin (mĕk'ō-nĭn; mē'kō-), *n. Chem.* A neutral white crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, found in opium and the root of the goldenseal, and also prepared artificially, as by reduction of opianic acid.
mec'o-nin'ic (-nĭn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating an acid formed by hydration of meconin (which is regarded as its lactone). It bears to opianic acid the relation of an alcohol to its aldehyde.
me-co'ni-or-rhe'a, *or* **-rhœ'a** (mē-kō'nĭ-ō-rē'ă), *n.* [NL.; *meconium* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Abnormally profuse discharge of meconium.
mec'o-noi'o-sin (mĕk'ō-noi'ō-sĭn; mē'kō-), *n. Chem.* A neutral white crystalline substance, $C_8H_{10}O_3$, occurring in opium, and got from the mother liquor left in preparing meconin.
mec'o-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*meconium* + *-logy.*] A study of the poppy or its product, opium.
mec'o-noph'a-gism (-nŏf'ă-jĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. μηκώνιον opium + φαγεῖν to eat.] *Med.* The habitual use of opium as a drug. — **mec'o-noph'a-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
mecop, *n.* [Flem. *meckop*; cf. D. *maankop*, lit., poppy head.] The poppy. *Obs.*
mecull. † MICKLE.
med. † MAD, MEAD, MEED.
Med., *or* **med**. *Abbr.* Medalist; medicine; medical; medieval; medium.
Med'a-ba (mĕd'ă-bă). *Bib.*
Me'dad (mē'dăd). *Bib.*
medaewart. † MEADWORT.
me-dal'ic, me-dal'ion, etc. Vars. of MEDALLIC, etc.
med'al-ize, *v. t.* To represent on a medal; also, *Obs.*, to illustrate by reference to medals.
med'al-la-ry (mĕd'ăl-ă-rĭ), *n.* A set of medals.
me-dal'lion-ist, *n.* A maker, engraver, or worker of medallions.
med'al-list, med'al-lize, med'al-lur'gy, etc. Vars. of MEDALIST, etc.
med'al-ur'gy (mĕd'ăl-ûr'jĭ), *n.* [*medal* + the root of Gr. ἔργον work.] Art of making and striking medals and coins.
Me'da/mo'thi' (mā'dä/mō'tē'), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. μηδαμόθι nowhere.] An island visited by Panurge and Pantagruel in their search for the Oracle of the Holy Bottle. The account of the ridiculous curiosities there satirizes the improbable stories of travelers.
Me'dan (mē'dăn). *Bib.*
‖ **me'da-no** (mā'dä-nō; *Sp.* mā'thä-; 146), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz; -nōs). [Sp.] A sand dune.
Medb (mēb; măb), *n.* In Irish legend, a queen of Connaught who waged against Ulster the war in which Cuchullin distinguished himself. In folklore she is a fairy, and has been thought to be the original of *Queen Mab.*
medcyne, medcynnair. † MEDICINE, MEDICINER.
med'dal. † MEDAL.
medde. † MAD.
meddeler. † MEDLAR
meddes. † MIDS.
med'die, *n.* Act of meddling; interference. *Obs. or R.*
med'dle-come (mĕd''l-kŭm), *n.* A meddler. *Dial. Eng.*
med'dle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
med'dle-ous (-d'l-ŭs), *a.* Meddlesome. *Obs.*
med'dling (mĕd'lĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb.n.* of MEDDLE. — **med'dling-ly**, *adv.*
med'dly. † MEDLEY.
mede. † *made* (pret. & p. p. of MAKE), MAID, MEAD, MEED
Méd'e-ba (mĕd'ē-bă). *Bib.*
medecine. † MEDICINE.
‖ **mé'de-ci-ne'** *ex'pec'tante'* (mĕd'sĕn' ĕs'pĕk'tăn(t)s'; māt'-sēn'). [F.] Expectant medicine or treatment.
medeen. † MEDINE.
me-deen'. Var. of MEDINO.
mede'ful, *a.* Worthy of meed, or reward; meritorious. *Obs.* — **mede'ful-ly**, *adv. Obs.* — **mede'ful-ness**, *n. Obs.*
medel, medele. † MEDDLE.
medelus. † MEDDLEOUS.
Méd'e-me'na (mĕd'ē-mē'nă). *D. Bib.*
meden. † MAIDEN.
‖ **me-den' a'gan** (mā-dĕn' ä'-

Μήδεια. See MEDEA.] *Bot.* A genus of convallariaceous plants, consisting of *M. virginica*, the Indian cucumber.

me'di-a (mē'dĭ-ă), *n.*; *pl.* MEDIÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. L. *medius* middle.] **1.** *Gram.* One of the sonant mutes (voiced stops), β, δ, γ (*b*, *d*, *g*), in Greek, or of their equivalents in other languages, so named as intermediate between the *tenues*, π, τ, κ (*p*, *t*, *k*), and the *aspiratæ* (aspirates) φ, θ, χ (*ph* or *f*, *th*, *ch*). Called also *middle mute*, or *medial*, and sometimes *soft mute*.

2. *Anat.* The middle coat of the wall of a blood or lymph vessel, chiefly circularly arranged muscle fibers with more or less elastic tissue in the larger vessels (esp. arteries).

3. *Zoöl.* The median vein of an insect's wing.

me'di-a-cy (mē'dĭ-ă-sĭ), *n.* Mediate state or quality.

me'di-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *medialis*, fr. *medius* middle: cf. F. *médial*. See MID.] **1.** Being, situated, or occurring, in the middle; intermediate in position; middle; median.

2. *Phon.* Situated within a word, as *g* in Ger. *Tage*, *Berge*; — distinguished from *initial*, as *g* in *geh*, or *final*, at the end of a word or syllable, as *g* in *Tag*, or *taglich*.

3. Of or pertaining to a mean or average; mean; average; ordinary; as, *medial* alligation.

4. *Law.* Interlocutory. *Rare.*

medial cadence. *Music.* **a** In plain-song melodies, a cadence ending on the mediant of a node. **b** A cadence in which the leading chord is inverted. — **m. line**, *Math.*, the geometric mean of two line segments. — **m. moraine.** See MORAINE. — **m. stress.** See STRESS, *n.*, 4.

me'di-al, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* **a** A medial letter; also, a form of a letter used medially, as distinguished from one used finally or initially, as in Arabic. **b** See MEDIA.

2. *Zoöl.* The median vein of an insect's wing.

me'di-an (mē'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *medianus*, fr. *medius* middle: cf. F. *médian*. See MEDIAL; cf. MEAN intermediate.] **1.** Being in the middle; occupying an intermediate position; medial; middle; running through the middle; as, a *median* groove, vein, line, incision, or zone.

2. *Zoöl.* Situated in the middle; specif., lying in a plane dividing a bilateral animal into right and left halves; medial; mesial; — said of unpaired organs and parts; as, *median* fins.

3. *Statistics.* Designating a point so chosen in a series that half of the individuals in the series are on one side of it, and half on the other; as in: **median age**, the age which divides the people into a younger and an elder half, so that there are just as many above it as below it; **median point of population**, the intersection of the lines dividing the population equally north and south and equally east and west. To illustrate the distinction between *median* and *average*, suppose five persons have wages respectively of $3, $4, $5, $7, and $11. The *average* wage is $6; the *median* wage is $5. The *median* is almost always lower than the average, and in estimating general or typical social conditions is apt to be a safer guide.

median basilic vein, a continuation of the median vein of the forearm, which passes obliquely toward the inner side of the arm in the bend of the elbow to form (with the ulnar veins) the basilic vein. It is often selected for venesection. — **m. cephalic vein**, *Anat.*, a short branch of the median vein which, in the bend of the elbow, passes obliquely toward the outer side of the arm, where it joins the radial vein to form the cephalic vein. — **m. coverts**, *Zoöl.*, the middle coverts of a bird's wing. — **m. ethmoid**, *Zoöl.*, specif., in teleost fishes, the supraethmoid. See ETHMOID. — **m. line**, *Geom.*, any diametral line, as one from one vertex of a triangle to the middle of the opposite side. — **m. nerve**, *Anat.*, a nerve which arises by two roots from the brachial plexus and passes down the middle of the front of the arm. — **m. plane. a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The mesial plane. **b** *Bot.* In a flower, the plane of the axis. — **m. point**, *Geom.*, the centroid of a triangle, where its three medians concur. — **m. stress.** See STRESS, *n.*, 4. — **m. vein. a** *Anat.* A superficial vein which passes up the middle of the front surface of the forearm. Near the bend of the elbow it divides into the median basilic and median cephalic veins. **b** *Zoöl.* A primary vein of the middle part of an insect's wing. — **m. wall**, *Bot.*, the plane bisecting the proembryo in archegoniates at right angles to the basal wall.

me'di-an, *n.* **1.** Short for *median vein*, *median nerve*, *median quantity*, etc.

2. A median line, point, or number.

Me'di-an (mē'dĭ-ăn), *n.* Of or pertaining to ancient Media or the Medes. — *n.* A Mede.

me'di-ant (-ănt), *n.* [L. *medians*, p. p. of *mediare* to halve: cf. It. *mediante*, F. *médiante*.] **a** *Gregorian Music.* In the authentic modes, a tone midway between the final and the dominant; in the plagal modes, the corresponding tone, of a less settled position. See MODE, *Illust.* **b** *Music.* The third note above the keynote. It divides the interval between the tonic and dominant into two thirds.

me'di-as-ti'nal (mē'dĭ-ăs-tī'năl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a mediastinum.

me'di-as'ti-ni'tis (-ăs'tĭ-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See MEDIASTINUM; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissue around the organs in the mediastinum.

me'di-as-ti'num (-ăs-tī'năm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TINA (-nă). [NL., fr. L. *medius* middle; cf. *mediastinus* helper, a menial servant, LL. *mediastinus* equiv. to *medius*: cf. F. *médiastin*.] *Anat.* **1.** The space in the chest between the pleural sacs of the lungs. It contains the heart and all the viscera of the chest except the lungs. For convenience in description, it is divided into the **superior mediastinum**, above the pericardium; the **middle mediastinum**, containing the heart, etc.; the **anterior mediastinum**, in front of, and the **posterior mediastinum**, behind, the pericardium.

2. A mass of connective tissue traversed by vessels and ducts at the back of the testis, extending into, and forming an incomplete vertical septum in, the interior of the gland; — more fully called **me'di-as-ti'num tes'tis.**

me'di-ate (mē'dĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *mediatus*, p. p. of *mediare*, v. t., to halve, v. i., to be in the middle. See MEDIUM.]

1. Between the extremes; middle; interposed; intervening; intermediate; intermediary. *Now Rare.*

2. Acting by means, or by an intervening cause or instrument; not direct or immediate; acting or suffering through an intervening agent or condition.

3. Gained or effected by a medium or condition.

An act of *mediate* knowledge is complex. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. *Feudal Law.* Having, or belonging to, the relation of lord and vassal through a mesne lord or tenure; — used with reference to a vassal or lord when the former holds of the latter through a mesne lord.

mediate auscultation. See AUSCULTATION, 2. — **m. derivation**, *Math.*, derivation of a function through the medium of the latter; thus, if $y = f(u)$ and $u = \phi(x)$, then $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$. — **m. inference**, *Logic*, an inference drawn from more than one proposition or premise; — distinguished from *immediate inference*. See INFERENCE, SYLLOGISM. — **m. right.** *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*, *Cit.*

me'di-ate (mē'dĭ-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [LL. *mediare* to mediate. See MEDIATE, *a.*] **1.** To be in the middle, or between two; to intervene *Rare.*

2. To interpose between parties as the equal friend of each, esp. to effect a reconciliation or agreement; to act as an intermediary or mediator; as, to *mediate* between nations.

Syn. — See INTERPOSE.

me'di-ate, *v. t.* **1.** To divide into two equal parts. *Obs. or R.*

2. To effect or settle by mediation; to bring about as a mediator, instrument, or means; as, to *mediate* a peace.

3. To act as the intermediary or medium in effecting, bringing about, communicating, transferring, or the like; to effect, produce, communicate, or impart mediately or indirectly; — often in the passive.

Signs, so far as they *mediate* such communication, indicate objects already presented. *G. F. Stout.*

me'di-ate-ly, *adv.* In a mediate manner; by a secondary or intervening cause or agent; with an intervening person or thing; not directly or primarily; by means; — opposed to *immediately*.

God worketh all things amongst us *mediately*. *Raleigh.*

me'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *mediacioun*; cf. F. *médiation*. See MEDIATE, *v.*] **1.** Act of mediating; specif.: **a** Division into two equal parts; halving; bisection. *Obs.* **b** Action or relation of anything interposed or serving as an intermediary; action as a necessary condition, means, or instrument; instrumentality; intervention.

The soul [acts] by the *mediation* of these passions. *South.*

c Agency between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them; entreaty for another; intercession; specif., *Internat. Law*, the intercession or agency of one power between two or more other powers on their invitation or consent amicably to arrange differences between them.

Some writers distinguish *mediation* from "good offices," but the distinction is of little practical value. We may, if we please, regard "good offices" as inchoate *mediation*, and "*mediation*" as good offices brought to the birth. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. *Music.* In a plain song or Anglican chant, the part lying between the two reciting notes. In plain song it is sometimes regarded as including the reciting note, and as comprising that part of the first half of the chant which follows the intonation.

3. *Astron.* The southing of a heavenly body; meridian passage; culmination.

me'di-a-tive (mē'dĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Mediating; pertaining to mediation; used in mediation; as, *mediative* efforts.

me'di-a-ti-za'tion (-ā-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *médiatisation*.] A mediatizing, or state of being mediatized.

me'di-a-tize (mē'dĭ-ā-tīz), *v. t.*; ME'DI-A-TIZED (-tīzd); ME'DI-A-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). [F. *médiatiser*, or G. *mediatisieren*.] **1.** Under the Holy Roman, or former German, empire, to cause (a prince or state) to hold mediately instead of immediately of the empire; to reduce to the position of a mediate vassal of the empire; hence, to annex (a state, etc.) to another, the former sovereign being allowed to retain his title and usually some governmental rights.

The misfortune of being a *mediatized* prince. *Beaconsfield.*

2. To render mediate; to cause to be mediate in position.

Our hypothesis is then a simple, as it is also something of a *mediatizing*, one. *H. Browne.*

me'di-a-tize, *v. i.* **1.** *Ger. Hist.* To become a mediate vassal of the empire. See MEDIATIZE, *v. t.*, 1.

2. To mediate; to occupy a middle position.

me'di-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *mediator*: cf. F. *médiateur*.] **1.** One who mediates; esp., one who interposes between parties at variance to reconcile them; an intercessor.

For there is one God, and one *mediator* between God and men, the man Christ Jesus. 1 *Tim.* ii 5.

2. An intermediary or interagent; a go-between. *Obs.*

3. *Physiol. Chem.* An amboceptor.

4. *Card Playing.* Ombre, or a variety of it.

me'di-a-to'ri-al (-ă-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a mediator or mediation. — **me'di-a-to'ri-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **me'di-a-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

me'di-a-to-ry (mē'dĭ-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, mediation; mediating; mediatorial.

med'ic (mĕd'ĭk), *n.* [L. *medica*, Gr. μηδική (sc. πόα) a kind of clover introduced from *Media*, fr. Μηδικός Median.] Any plant of the genus *Medicago*, esp. *M. sativa*.

Me'dic (mē'dĭk), *n.* The language of ancient Media, a form of Iranian closely related to Persian.

med'i-ca-ble (mĕd'ĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* [L. *medicabilis*, fr. *medicare*, *medicari*, to heal, fr. *medicus* physician. See MEDICAL.] **1.** Capable of being medicated, cured, or healed.

2. Capable of curing or healing; medicinal. *Obs.*

Med'i-ca'go (-kā'gō), *n.* [NL. See MEDIC.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World cloverlike fabaceous herbs characterized by pinnately trifoliolate leaves, heads of yellow or purple flowers, and falcate and spirally twisted pods. Some species, as *M. sativa*, the alfalfa or lucern, yield valuable forage and hay crops. The black medic (*M. lupulina*) and the spotted medic (*M. arabica*) are cosmopolitan weeds.

med'i-cal (mĕd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [LL. *medicalis*, L. *medicus* belonging to healing, fr. *mederi* to heal; cf. Avestan *madha* medical science, wisdom: cf. F. *médical*.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or dealing with, the healing art, or the science of medicine, esp. in the narrower sense; as, the *medical* profession; *medical* services; *medical* jurisprudence.

2. Requiring medical, as distinguished from surgical, treatment; — said of certain diseases.

3. Medicinal; as, the *medical* properties of a *Rare.*

medical code. See CODE, *n.*, 3. — **m. corps**, one the constituent parts of the Medical Department of th U. S. Army (under Act of Congress approved Apr. 23, 1908), constituting the commissioned personnel of the Medical Department except those in the medical reserve corps. — **M. Department**, *Mil.*, a department of the United States army, comprising the medical corps, medical reserve corps, dental surgeons, hospital corps, and nurse corps, under the head of a surgeon-general with the rank of brigadier general. — **m. jurisprudence**, the science that treats of the relation and application of medical facts to legal principles; — more properly, though less commonly, called *forensic* or *legal medicine*. — **m. man**, a man who practices medicine; — used widely to include physician, surgeon, accoucheur, etc. — **m. reserve corps**, one of the constituent parts of the Medical Department of the U. S. army, created by Act of Congress approved Apr. 23, 1908. Its purpose is to secure a reserve force of medical officers. — **m. survey**, *Navy*, in the United States navy, a medical examination of one known or suspected to be physically or mentally unfit for duty.

med'i-cal, *n.* **1.** A medical student or man. *Colloq.*

2. A small bottle or vial made from glass tubing.

me-dic'a-ment (mē-dĭk'ă-mĕnt; mĕd'ĭ-kă-; 277), *n.* [L. *medicamentum*, fr. *medicare*, *medicari*, to heal: cf. F. *médicament*. See MEDICABLE.] Anything used for healing diseases or wounds; a medicine; a healing application.

med'i-cas'ter (mĕd'ĭ-kăs'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *médicastre*. See MEDICAL; 2d -ASTER.] A medical charlatan or quack.

med'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; MED'I-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); MED'I-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *medicatus*, p. p. of *medicare*, *medicari*. See MEDICABLE.] **1.** To treat with medicine; to cure.

2. To impregnate with anything medicinal; to drug; as, *medicated* waters.

3. To treat for a special purpose, as with a drug. *Obs.*

4. To impregnate, as a liquor, with something deleterious, as a poison; to "doctor." *Obs.*

med'i-cate, *v. i.* To practice medicine. *Rare.*

med'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *medicatio*: cf. F. *médication*.] Act or process of medicating.

med'i-ca-tive (mĕd'ĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Medicinal; acting like a medicine; curative.

Med'i-ce'an (mĕd'ĭ-sē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to a Florentine family, the Medici, of great power and wealth in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, which furnished many rulers of Florence and Popes Leo X. and Clement VII. It was noted for its patronage of art and literature and for the magnificence of its palaces and entertainments. — **Medicean planets** *or* **stars**, *Astron.*, the four satellites of Jupiter discovered by Galileo, and named in honor of the Medici.

Med'i-ci (mĕd'ĭ-chē; mā'dē-), *a.* Medicean. — **Medici collar**, *Dressmaking*, a high stiff collar rolling out at the top.

me-dic'i-na-ble (mē-dĭs'ĭ-nă-b'l; mĕd'sĭn-ă-b'l; *the second is the older pron., as in Shakespeare*), *a.* **1.** Medicinal; having the power of healing. *Archaic.*

The Book! I turn its *medicinable* leaves. *R. Browning.*

2. Of or pertaining to medicine. *Obs.*

me-dic'i-nal (mē-dĭs'ĭ-năl; *formerly* mĕd'sĭ-năl, *as in Milton & Shakespeare, or* mĕd'ĭ-sī'năl, *also in Shakespeare*), *a.* [L. *medicinalis*: cf. F. *médicinal*. See MEDICINE.] **1.** Curative or alleviative; used for the cure or alleviation of bodily disorders; as, *medicinal* tinctures, plants, or springs.

2. Of or pertaining to medicine; medical. *Obs.*

medicinal leech. See 2d LEECH, 2 **a**.

med'i-cine (mĕd'ĭ-sĭn; mĕd'ĭ-s'n; *in British usage, except in Scotland, usually* mĕd's'n), *n.* [ME. *medicine*, *medecine*, *medeyne*, OF. *medicine*, *medecine*, F. *médecine*, L. *medicina*, fr. *medicus*. See MEDICAL.] **1.** The science and art dealing with the prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease; in a narrower sense, that part of the science and art of restoring and preserving health which is the province of the physician as distinguished from the surgeon and obstetrician.

2. Any substance or preparation used in treating disease; a medicament; a remedial agent; a remedy; physic.

By *medicine*, life may be prolonged. *Shak.*

3. A drug or the like used for a purpose not curative, as a love potion, a poison, the alchemists' elixir, etc. *Obs.*

4. a Among the North American Indians, any object supposed to give control over natural or magical forces, to act as a protective charm, or to cause healing; also, magical power itself; the potency which a charm, token, or rite is supposed to exert. Cf. MANITO.

The North American Indian boy usually took as his *medicine* the first animal of which he dreamed during the long and solitary fast that he observed at puberty. *F. H. Giddings.*

b Hence, a similar object or agency among other savages.

5. Short for MEDICINE MAN.

6. Intoxicating liquor; drink. *Slang.*

med'i-cine, *v. t.*; -CINED (-sĭnd; -s'nd); -CIN-ING (-sĭn-ĭng; -s'n-ĭng). [Cf. F. *médiciner*.] To give medicine to; to affect, effect, bring, or restore as a medicine does. "*Medicine* thee to that sweet sleep." *Shak.*

The healing which that scrap of parchment
Will *medicine* to Ambition's flagging heart. *Ld. Lytton.*

medicine animal. Among the North American Indians, the animal which is the "medicine," or personal genius or guardian, of an individual. Cf. MEDICINE, *n.*, 4, *Cit.*

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gän), *or* Gr. μηδὲν ἄγαν. Nothing too much; no excess. (Equiv. of L., Ne quid nimis.) A famous Greek maxim.

medeson. † MEDICINE.

medewe. † MEADOW.

me'di- (mē'dĭ-). See MEDIO-.

me'di a (mē'dĭ-ă), *n.*, *pl.* of MEDIUM.

Me'di-a, *n.*, *or* **Kaus' Me-ri'di-o-na'lis** (kous' mē-rĭd'ĭ-ō-nā'lĭs). [L. *media*, fem. of *medius* middle.] See STAR.

me'di-ad (mē'dĭ-ăd), *adv.* [*median* + 1st *-ad*.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Toward the median line or plane of an animal.

me'di-æ, *n.*, *pl.* of MEDIA.

me'di-æ'val, **me'di-æ'val-ism**, etc. Vars. of MEDIEVAL, etc.

me'di-al-ly, *adv.* of MEDIAL.

me'di-a-lu'na (mē'dĭ-ă-lū'nă), *n.* [Sp. *media luna* half-moon.] The half-moon (fish).

me'di-an'ic (mē'dĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a medium, or seer.

me'di-a-nim'ic (-ă-nĭm'ĭk), *a.* [*medium* + L. *animus* soul.] Mediumistic. — **me'di-an-ism** (mē'dĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), **me'di-a-nim'i-ty** (-ă-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

me'di-an'i-ty (mē'dĭ-ăn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Mediumistic nature or power.

me'di-an-ly, *adv.* of MEDIAN.

me'di-ant (mē'dĭ-ănt), *a.* Medial; intervening. *R.* [*Obs.*]

me'di-as'tin, *a.* Intermediate.

me'di-as'tine (mē'dĭ-ăs'tĭn), *n.* = MEDIASTINUM. *Rare.*

me'di-as-ti'no-peri-car-di'tis (-ăs-tī'nō-pĕr'ĭ-kär-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the mediastinum and the pericardium.

me'di-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

me'di-at'ing (mē'dĭ-āt'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb n.* of MEDIATE, *v.* — **me'di-at'ing-ly**, *adv.* [al. *Obs.*]

me'di-a-to'ri-ous, *a.* Mediatorial.

me'di-a'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

me'di-a'tress (mē'dĭ-ā'trĕs), **me'di-a'trix** (mē'dĭ-ā'trĭks), *n.* [Cf. L. *mediatrix*: cf. F. *médiatrice*.] A female mediator.

med'ic (mĕd'ĭk), *a.* [L. *medicus*.] *Med. Rare.*

med'ic, *n.* A medical man; physician. *Obs.* except, *U. S. College Slang*, a medical student. [clover. *Obs.*]

med'i-ca, *n.* [L.] = MEDIC, a.

med'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of MEDICAL.

me-dic'a-ment, *v. t.* To treat with medicaments.

med'i-ca-men'tal (mĕd'ĭ-k ă-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of the nature of a medicament; medicinal. *Rare.* — **med'i-ca-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

med'i-ca-men'ta-ry (-tă-rĭ), *a.* Medicamental; also, *Obs.*, dealing with medicaments.

med'i-ca-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Treatment with medicaments.

med'i-ca-men'tous (-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* Medicamental.

med'i-ca'tor (mĕd'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who medicates; a preparer or compounder.

med'i-ca-to-ry (-kă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Curative; healing. [clover.

medic bur *or* **clover.** The bur

me'di-ce, ca'ra te ip'sum (mē'dĭ-sē'). [LL.] Physician, heal thyself; — the form in the Vulgate of a proverb quoted in Luke iv. 23. [*Obs.*]

me-dic'i-an-er. *n.* A physician.

med'i-cin. Medicine. *R. & Sp.*

med'i-cin-a-ble, *n.* A medicinable herb. *Obs.*

me-dic'i-na-ble-ness (mē-dĭs'ĭ-nă-b'l-nĕs; mĕd'ĭ-sĭn-ă-), *n.* See -NESS.

me-dic'i-nal, *n.* **1.** A medicinal substance; a medicine.

2. *pl.* Medical matters. *Obs.*

me-dic'i-nal-ly, *adv.* of MEDICINAL. See -LY.

me-dic'i-nal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

me-dic'i-na-ry (mē-dĭs'ĭ-nă-rĭ), *a.* Medicinal. *Obs.*

med'i-cine. *n.* [F. *médecin*.] A physician. *Obs.*

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medicine bag. Among the North American Indians, a bag, often the skin of an animal, containing charms or "medicine," and worn about the person.
medicine ball. *Gymnastics.* A large leather-covered ball stuffed with soft material and weighing several pounds. It is designed to be tossed and caught for exercise.
medicine dance. A ceremonial dance of the Cheyennes in which the participators mutilate and torture themselves.
medicine lodge. Among the North American Indians, a lodge for ceremonial dances, initiations, etc.
medicine man. Among the North American Indians and other savages, a person who professes to cure sickness, drive away evil spirits, and control the weather by the use of "medicine." See MEDICINE, *n.*, 4.
med'i-co- (mĕd'ĭ-kō-). Combining form from Latin *medicus*, signifying *relating to medicine, concerned with the application of medical principles*, etc., as in **med'i-co-chi-rur'gi-cal** (-kī-rûr'jĭ-kăl), **med'i-co-le'gal**, **med'i-co-mor'al**, **med'i-co-psy'cho-log'i-cal** (-sī'kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), etc.
me-di'e-ty (mē-dī'ē-tĭ), *n.* [L. *medietas.*] **1.** The half; moiety. *Obs. or Law.*
2. Middle or intermediate part, state, or quality. *Obs.*
3. Moderation; temperance. *Obs.*
me'di-e'val, me'di-æ'val (mē'dĭ-ē'văl; mĕd'ĭ- ; 277), *a.* [L. *medius* middle + *aevum* age. See MIDDLE ; AGE.] Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or like that of, the Middle Ages; as, *medieval* architecture. — *n.* One who lived in the Middle Ages. — **medieval,** *or* **mediæval, dividend,** either part of an indenture. *Obs.*, exc. in the English exchequer.
me'di-e'val-ism, me'di-æ'val-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Medieval belief or practice; the method or spirit of the Middle Ages; devotion to the institutions, arts, and practices of the Middle Ages; a survival from the Middle Ages.
me'di-e'val-ist, me'di-æ'val-ist, *n.* One who has a taste for, or is versed in, the history, art, etc., of the Middle Ages; one in sympathy with medieval spirit or forms; a practicer of medievalism, as in religion. — **me'di-e'val-is'tic, me'di-æ'val-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*
Med'i-nil'la (mĕd'ĭ-nĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., after D. J. de *Medinilla* y Pineda, Spanish governor of the Ladrone Islands.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical melastomaceous shrubs with fleshy leaves and large panicles of white or pink flowers, the anthers with a lobed or spurred connective. Several, as *M. magnifica*, are handsome greenhouse plants.
me-di'no (mē-dē'nō), *n.* Also **me-din'**, **me-dine'** (mē-dēn'). [Prob. of Ar. origin: cf. F. *médin.*] A bronze coin and money of account of Egypt, worth $\frac{1}{40}$ piaster. Also, formerly, a small coin of Syria and North Africa.
me'di-o- (mē'dĭ-ō-), **me'di-** (mē'dĭ-). Combining form from Latin *medius*, meaning *middle.*
me'di-o'cre (-ō'kĕr), *a.* [F. *médiocre*, L. *mediocris*, fr. *medius* middle. See MID.] Of a middle quality; of but a moderate or low degree of excellence; indifferent; ordinary. "A very *mediocre* poet." *Pope.*
me'di-oc'ri-ty (-ŏk'rĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *médiocrité*, L. *mediocritas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being mediocre; a middle, intermediate, or mean state, degree, or quality; moderate mental capacity, ability, skill, or the like; mediocre, average, or ordinary mental endowment.
2. A middle course; moderation; temperance. *Obs.*
3. That which is intermediate between extremes; a, or the, mean. *Now Rare.*
4. Moderate or temperate state, degree, rate, or amount. *Obs. or R.* "A *mediocrity* of success." *Bacon.*
5. Medium size. *Rare.*
6. Moderate possessions or condition in life. *Obs.*
7. A mediocre person. "*Mediocrities* and respectabilities of every description." *J. A. Symonds.*
med'i-tate (mĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. t. ;* MED'I-TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd) ; MED'I-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *meditatus*, p. p. of *meditari* to meditate; akin to Gr. *μέδεσθαι* to be mindful of, L. *modus* measure, moderation, mode, and E. *mete*, v. See METE, *v. ;* cf. MODE.] **1.** To contemplate; to keep the mind or attention fixed upon; to watch; to study; to muse upon or over; to ponder. *Now Rare.* "Blessed is the man that doth *meditate* good things." *Ecclus.* xiv. 20.
2. To purpose; intend; plan; as, to *meditate* a war.
I *meditate* to pass the remainder of life in a state of undisturbed repose. *Washington*
3. To think; opine. *Obs.*
Syn. — Ponder, weigh, revolve, study. See CONSIDER. **to meditate away,** to pass away, as time, in meditation. — **to m. the Muse,** to exercise one's self in, or practice, the composition of poetry. *Milton*, after L. *Musam meditari*, *Vergil* (*Ecl.*, I. 2).
med'i-tate, *v. i.* To keep the mind in a state of contemplation; to dwell in thought; to muse; cogitate; reflect.
In his law doth he *meditate* day and night. *Ps.* i. 2.
med'i-ta'tion (mĕd'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *meditacioun*, F. *méditation*, fr. L. *meditatio.*] **1.** Act of meditating; thought; esp., close or continued thought; turning or revolving of a subject in the mind; serious contemplation; reflection.
Let the words of my mouth and the *meditation* of my heart be acceptable in thy sight. *Ps.* XIX. 14.
2. Specif., a private religious or devotional exercise consisting in a continuous application of the mind to the consideration of some religious or moral truth, or the like, in order to promote personal holiness and love of God.
3. A discourse treating a theme meditatively or so as to lead to meditation; as, Hervey's *Meditations.*
med'i-ta-tive (mĕd'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *meditativus:* cf. F. *méditatif.*] **1.** Disposed or given to meditate, or to meditation; meditating; as, a *meditative* man or mood.
2. Devoted to, indicative of, or promotive of, meditation. — **med'i-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **med'i-ta-tive-ness,** *n.*
med'i-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* One who meditates.
med'i-ter-ra'ne-an (mĕd'ĭ-tẽ-rā'nē-ăn), *a.* [L. *mediterraneus; medius* middle + *terra* land. See MID ; TERRACE.]
1. Inclosed, or nearly inclosed, with land; landlocked; as, the *Mediterranean* Sea, between Europe and Africa.
2. Inland; midland; remote from the ocean. *Rare.*
Cities, as well *mediterranean* as maritime. *Holland.*
3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Mediterranean Sea; as, *Mediterranean* trade; a *Mediterranean* voyage.
Mediterranean arrow release. See ARROW RELEASE. — **M. class,** *Poultry*, a class of domestic poultry containing certain breeds, mostly of Spanish or Italian origin, as the Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, and Andalusians. They are of light build, erect and graceful carriage, with long sickle feathers in the male, and usually a large single comb. — **M. fever,** *Med.*, a form of remittent fever occurring mainly on the island of Malta and along the shores of the Mediterranean, due to one of the bacteria (*Micrococcus melitensis*), and characterized by profuse perspiration, pains, and swelling in the joints; Malta fever; Gibraltar fever. — **M. flour moth.** See FLOUR MOTH. — **M. race,** *Ethnol.*, a division of the Caucasian race dwelling about the shores of the Mediterranean Sea and comprising the ancient Iberian, Ligurian, Pelasgian, and Egypto-Hamitic peoples, together with their descendants. The race is characteristically of medium or short stature, slender, dolichocephalic, and of dark complexion. So named by Sergi. — **M. subregion,** *Zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Palæarctic region including southern Europe, Persia, Asia Minor, northern Arabia, and Africa north of the Sahara.
med'i-ter-ra'ne-an, *n.* **1.** A mediterranean, or landlocked, sea, or the like; specif. [*cap.*], the Mediterranean Sea.
2. One living inland; an inlander. *Obs.*
3. [*cap.*] A person of the Mediterranean race.
me'di-um (mē'dĭ-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -DIA (-ȧ). [L. *medium* the middle, fr. *medius* middle. See MID ; cf. MEDIUS.] **1.** That which lies in the middle, or between things; middle or intervening quality, state, body, quantity, etc. Hence: **a** Middle condition or degree; mean.
The just *medium* . . . lies between pride and abjection *L'Estrange.*
b Middle course; moderation. *Obs.* **c** A middle or intermediate thing. *Obs.* **d** *Logic.* The mean or middle term of a syllogism; that by which the extremes are brought into connection. **e** A (mathematical) mean; average. *Obs.*
A *medium* of six years of war, and six years of peace. *Burke.*
2. A substance through which a force acts or an effect is transmitted; as, air is the common *medium* of sound. Hence: Surrounding or enveloping substance or element; environment; also, the condition on which any event or action occurs; necessary means of motion or action; that through or by which anything is accomplished, conveyed, or carried on; an intermediate means or channel; intermediate agency; instrumentality; as, an advertising *medium.*
This story supposedly came from Ireland and was transmitted to England proper through Welsh *mediums. Modern Philology*
3. Hence, in technical uses: **a** *Biol.* (1) One of the numerous fluid or more or less solid mixtures of nutritive substances, gelatin, agar, etc., used for the cultivation of bacteria or other organisms; a culture medium. (2) One of the many fluids or solids in which organic structures are placed for preservation or other purpose, called preservative media, mounting media, etc. **b** *Com.* Short for *medium of exchange.* See MONEY. **c** *Paint.* A liquid, as oil or water, with which pigment is mixed in preparing it for application; a vehicle. **d** *Photog.* A varnish spread upon the surface of a negative preparatory to retouching. **e** *Theat.* A colored screen placed between a light and the stage to throw a colored light on the latter. **f** A size of paper. See PAPER.
4. An interagent; a mediator; an intermediary.
5. A person supposed to be susceptible to supernatural or supernormal agencies to such an extent as to be able to impart knowledge derived from them or to perform actions impossible without their aid; as, a spiritualistic *medium.*
medium and half, a size of paper. See PAPER. — **medium of exchange.** See MONEY.
me'di-um (mē'dĭ-ŭm), *a.* **1.** Having a middle position or degree; mean; intermediate; medial; as, a horse of *medium* size.
2. Mean or average. *Obs.*
medium steel. See STEEL, *n.*, 1.
me'di-um-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or having the qualities of, mediumism or a medium.
me-dji'di-e, me-dji'di-eh (mē-jē'dĭ-ē), *n.* [Turk. *mejīdieh* (prop. fem. a. fr. Ar. *mejīd* glorious); — so called after the sultan Abdul *Mejid*, lit., "servant of the Glorious One," i. e., of God.] **1.** **a** A silver coin of Turkey formerly rated at twenty, but since 1880 at nineteen, piasters (about 83 cents). **b** A gold coin of Turkey equal to one hundred piasters ($4.396 or 18s. 3d.); a lira, or Turkish pound.
2. [*cap.*] See ORDER, *n.*, 1.
med'lar (mĕd'lȧr), *n.* [ME. *medler* medlar tree, OF. *meslier*, F. *néflier*, fr. OF. *mesle*, *medle*, the fruit, F. *nèfle*, L. *mespilum*, *mespilus*, Gr. *μέσπιλον*, *μεσπίλη*. Cf. NASEBERRY.]
1. **a** A small Asiatic malaceous tree (*Mespilus germanica*), widely cultivated, esp. in Europe. **b** The fruit of this tree, which resembles a crab apple, but is not edible until it begins to decay. It is much used for preserves.
2. Incorrectly, the loquat.
medlar wood. Any of various species of *Myrtus* native of Mauritius, or their hard wood.



Medlar *a* Flowering Shoot; *b* Fruit. Reduced.

med'ley (-lĭ), *n. ; pl.* MEDLEYS (-lĭz). [ME. *medlee*, OF. *meslée*, *medlée*, *mellée*, F. *mêlée*, fr. *mesler*, v. See MEDDLE; cf. MÊLÉE.]
1. The confusion of a hand-to-hand fight; a hand-to-hand combat or battle; a mêlée. *Archaic.*
2. A mixture; a mingling; esp., a heterogeneous mixture; a mingled and confused mass of inharmonious ingredients; a jumble; a hodgepodge.
Love is a *medley* of endearments, jars,
Suspicions, reconciliations, wars. *W Walsh*
3. A cloth of mixed colors; — more fully **medley cloth.**
4. *Music.* A composition of passages or scraps, esp. disjointed or incongruous ones, detached from several different pieces; a potpourri. *Medley* is usually applied to vocal, *potpourri* to instrumental, compositions.
5. A mixed literary collection; — once a common title.
med'ley, *a.* [OF. *meslé*, p. p. See MEDDLE.] **1.** Of a mixed color; motley. *Obs.* "A *medlee* coat." *Chaucer.*
2. Mingled; mixed; confused; motley.
med'ley, *v. t. ;* MED'LEYED; also, MED'LIED (-lĭd) ; MED'LEYING. To make a medley of; to mix, mingle, or intermix.
Mé'doc' (mā'dŏk'), *n.* [F.] Wine from Médoc, France. See BORDEAUX, *n.*
me-dul'la (mē-dŭl'ȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** Marrow; pith; essence; hence, a summary or compendium. *Obs.*
2. *Anat.* **a** The marrow of bones. **b** The deep or inner substance or tissue of an organ or part, as of the kidney or of a hair. **c** Short for MEDULLA OBLONGATA.
3. *Bot.* **a** The pith or central portion of fundamental tissue when inclosed by a definite vascular cylinder, as in the stems of dicotyledons and gymnosperms. A medulla can also be distinguished in some pteridophytes, but is not differentiated in monocotyledons. It is generally composed of thin-walled colorless parenchyma, which often disintegrates, leaving the stem hollow. See STEM, *Illust.* **b** In lichens, the medullary layer. **c** In certain fungi, the inner spongy portion of the thallus.
‖ **me-dul'la ob'lon-ga'ta** (ŏb'lŏŋ-gā'tȧ) [NL., oblong medulla], *Anat.*, the lowest or posterior part of the brain, derived from the fifth cerebral vesicle of the embryo, and directly continuous with the spinal cord, into which it gradually tapers off. See BRAIN. In its lower or posterior part, it greatly resembles the spinal cord both externally and in internal structure; above, its structure is complicated by new bundles of fibers and nuclei of gray matter, and changes in the course of the spinal tracts It contains the nuclei or origin of certain of the spinal nerves and several centers which control or greatly influence respiration, circulation, swallowing, and other important functions. — ‖ **m. spi-na'lis** (spī-nā'lĭs) [L.], *Anat.*, the spinal cord.
med'ul-la-ry (mĕd'ŭ-lā-rĭ ; mē-dŭl'ȧ-rĭ ; 277), *a.* [L. *medullaris*, fr. *medulla* marrow.] **1.** *Anat.* a Pertaining to, or of the nature of, marrow. **b** Of the nature of pith; pithy. **c** Of the nature of medulla oblongata.
2. *Bot.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, medulla.
medullary canal, the cavity in the shaft of a long bone containing the marrow. — **m. cavity,** the medullary canal. — **m. groove,** *Anat.*, the groove on the dorsal surface of the embryo which becomes the neural canal. — **m. plate,** *Anat.*, the thickened plate of ectoderm which becomes the medullary groove. — **m. ray,** *Bot.*, a ray of parenchyma passing between the vascular bundles and connecting the pith with the cortex. — **m. sheath,** *Anat.*, the white fatty sheath of the axis cylinder of a nerve fiber. — **m. substance,** *Anat.*, the white substance of the brain and spinal cord.
me-dul'lin (mē-dŭl'ĭn), *n.* [L. *medulla* + -IN.] *Bot.* The pith of plants.
me-du'sa (mē-dū'sȧ), *n. ; pl.* E. -SAS (-sȧz), L. -SÆ (-sē). [NL., fr. *medius* + L. *furca* fork.] *Zoöl.* The middle apodeme of the thorax of an insect, projecting upward from the sternum into the body cavity. — **me'di-fur'cal** (-kăl), *a.*
med'i-fy, *v. t.* [Irreg. fr. L. *medius* physician + *-fy.*] To heal; cure. *Obs. Orf. E. D.*
me'di-o-pal'a-tal, me'di-pal'a-tal (mē'dĭ-ō-păl'ȧ-tăl), *a.* [*medio-* + *palatal.*] *Phon.* Having the place of articulation between the middle of the tongue and the palate; — said of certain speech sounds, as *ŭ* (*but*).
me'di-o-pal'a-tine, *a. Zoöl.* Between the palatine bones. — *n.* A mediopalatine bone (occurring in certain birds).
me'di-o-pec'tus, me'di-pec'tus, *n.* [NL.; *medio-* + L. *pectus* breast.] = MESOSTERNUM **b** — **me'di-os-pec'to-ral,** **me'di-pec'to-ral,** *a.*
me'di-o-sta-pe'di-al, *a.* [*medio-* + *stapedial.*] *Zool.* Pert. to or designating a part of the columella of the ear of some animals, next to the stapes. — **me'di-o-sta-pe'di-al,** *n.*
me'di-o-sub-me'di-an, *a. Zoöl.* Between the median and submedian wing veins.
me'di-o-tar'sal, *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Between the bones or elements of the tarsus.
‖ **me'di-o tu-tis'si-mus i'bis** [L.] In a middle course you will go most safely.
Ovid (*Metamorphoses*, II. 137).
me'di-o-ven'tral, *a. Zool* In the middle of the ventral surface.
me'di-ox'a-mous, *a.* [L. *medioxumus* middlemost.] Intermediate. *Obs.* [DIOPECTUS.
me-dip'ec'tus, *n.* [NL.] = MEDISTERNUM.
me-di'sect' (mē'dĭ-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [*medio-* + L. *sectus*, p. p. of *secare* to cut.] *Zoöl.* To divide through the mesial plane into right and left halves. *R.* — **me'di-sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n. R.*
Med'ism (mĕd'ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Hist.* Attitude or conduct favoring the Medes (or Persians); — said of certain Greeks in the 6th and 5th centuries B. C.
2. A word or idiom peculiar to the Medes.
Medit *Abbr.* Mediterranean.
med'i-ta-bund' *a.* [L. *meditabundus.*] Given over to meditation. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
med'i-tance, *n.* Meditation
med'i-tant (mĕd'ĭ-tănt), *a.* [L. *meditans, -antis*, p. pr.] Meditating. — *n.* A meditator
med'i-tate, *a.* Meditated *Rare.*
med'i-tat'er (mĕd'ĭ-tā t'ẽr). Var. of MEDITATOR.
med'i-tat'ing (mĕd'ĭ-tāt'ĭng), *n. pr. & vb. n.* of MEDITATE. — **med'i-tat'ing-ly,** *adv.*
‖ **me'di-ta'ti-o fu'gæ** (mĕd'ĭ-tā'shĭ-ō fū'jē) [L.] *Law.* Contemplation of flight
med'i-ta'tion-ist, *n.* A writer of meditations. *Nonce Word.*
med'i-ta'tist (-tāt'ĭst), *n.* One given to meditation. [*Sp.*]
med'i-ta-tiv Meditative *Rare.*
medite, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *méditer.*] To meditate. *Obs.*
med'i-ter-rane', *a. & n* Also **med'i-ter-ra'ne-al,** *a.* Mediterranean. *Obs.*
med'i-ter-ra'ne-ous, *a.* Inland; also, subterranean. *Obs.*
mediterrany, *a. & n.* [Cf. F. *méditerrané.*] Mediterranean. *Obs.*
me'di-tho'rax, *n.* [*medio-* + *thorax.*] = MESOTHORAX.
Med'i-tri-na'li-a (mĕd'ĭ-trĭ-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See JUPITER, 1
med'i-tul'li-um (-tŭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., the middle.] **a** Middle ; center. *Obs.* **b** *Bot.* Mesophyll *Obs.*
me'di-um coe'li. [L., middle of the sky.] *Astron.* The meridian. *Obs.* [Iz'm), *n.* See -ISM.]
me'di-um-ism (mē'dĭ-ŭ-m-), **me'di-um-ize,** *v. t.* See -IZE.
me'di-um-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **me'di-um te'nu-e're be-a'ti** (tē'nū-ē'rē). [L.] The happy have kept the middle course.
me'di-us (mē'dĭ-ŭs), *n. ; pl.* MEDII (-ĭ). [NL., fr. L. *medius* middle See MEDIUM.] *Anat.* The third digit or middle finger.
‖ **me'di-us ter'mi-nus.** [LL.] *Logic* Middle term.
Med'ize (mĕd'ĭz), *v. t. & i.* To make Median; to favor the Medes (or Persians. See MEDISM, 1); to become Median.
med'l. Meddle. *Ref. Sp*
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medle ✝ MEDDLE, MEDLEY.
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medresse, medressie, -resseh, -ressah. Vars. of MADRASAH.
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med'ri-nacks, medrinacles, *n.* [Orig uncert.; perh the same word as *medrinaque.*] A kind of coarse, stout canvas. *Obs.*
med'ri-naque (mĕd'rĭ-năk ; *Sp.* mā-drē-nā'kĕ), *n.* [Sp. *medriñaque* a fabric of such fiber.] A fiber obtained from the sago palm in the Philippine Islands, used in manufacturing coarse textiles; also, a kind of cloth made from it.
medschipe. ✝ MADSHIP
medu. ✝ MEADOW.
medull ✝ MEDAL, MIDDLE.
me-dul'lar (mē-dŭl'ȧr), *a.* Medullary.

me-dic'i-ner (mē-dĭs'ĭ-nẽr ; mĕd'ĭ-sĭn-ẽr), *n. Archaic or Rare.* **a** A physician; a doctor. **b** A sorcerer; a medicine man
medicine seal *or* **stamp.** *Archæol.* One of a class of small seals or stamps engraved in intaglio and probably used by Roman physicians to stamp the names of their medicines.
medicine tree. Horse-radish tree.
med'ick. Var. of MEDIC.
med'i-co (mĕd'ĭ-kō ; *Sp., sense 2*, mā'thē-kō), *n* [Sp. *médico* physician, or It. *medico.*] **1.** A medical man or student. *Obs., or Slang or Humorous.*
2. [Sp.] A surgeon fish.
med'ics (mĕd'ĭks), *n.* Science of medicine. *Obs*
medie, *v. t* [L *mediare*] To separate into halves. *Obs.*
‖ **me'di-e-ta'te lin'gu æ** (mē'dĭ-ē-tā'tē lĭŋ'gwē). [L.] Short for *de medietate linguæ*, lit., of the half tongue or language; — used of a jury constituted half of aliens and half of citizens or subjects, which formerly might be claimed in a civil or criminal case by a party being alien born or a foreign merchant. It was abolished in England by 33 Viet. c. 14, and has been generally abolished in the United States.
me'di-e-val-ize, me'di-æ'val-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
me'di-e'val-ly, me'di-æ'val-ly, *adv.* of MEDIEVAL.
me'di-fixed' (mē'dĭ-fĭkst'), *a. Bot.* Attached or fixed by the middle. *Rare.*
me'di-fur'ca (-fûr'kȧ), *n. ; pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [NL. ; *medio-* + L. *furca* fork.] *Zoöl.* The middle apodeme of the thorax of an insect, projecting upward from the sternum into the body cavity. — **me'di-fur'cal** (-kăl), *a.*
med'i-fy, *v. t.* [Irreg. fr. L. *medicus* physician + *-fy.*] To heal; cure. *Obs. Orf. E. D.*
me'di-o-gla'cial (mē'dĭ-ō-glā'shăl), *a.* [*medio-* + *glacial.*] Situated between or amidst glaciers
medil, medille. ✝ MIDDLE.
me-dimn' (mē-dĭm'), *n.* = MEDIMNOS. *Rare.*
me-dim'nos (mē-dĭm'nŏs), **me-dim'nus** (-nŭs), *n. ; pl.* -NI (-nī). [L. *medimnus*, Gr. *μέδιμνος.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*
me-din', **me-dine'.** = MEDINO.
Me-di'na (mē-dī'nȧ), *n.* [From *Medina*, New York.] *Geol* A subdivision of the American (Upper) Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The formation is chiefly sandstone. — **Me-di'na,** *a.*
Me-di'na worm (mē-dī'nȧ). [Prob. after *Medina*, in Senegambia.] The guinea worm.
Med'i-nese' (mĕd'ĭ-nēz' ; -nēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Medina.
‖ **me'dio** (mā'dyō), *a.* [Sp.] Half; as, *medio* peso, a half peso; *medio* real, a half real.
me'di-o'cral. *a.* Mediocre. *Obs*
me'di-o'cre, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Mediocre persons; mediocrities. *Rare.*
2. A young monk excused from part of a monk's duties.
‖ **me'di-o'cri-a fir'ma** (mē'dĭ-ō'krĭ-ȧ fûr'mȧ). [L.] Moderate things (are) strong; a middle course or condition is safe
me'di-o'crist. *n.* A mediocre person; a mediocrity. *Rare.*
me'di-o-dor'sal, *a.* [*medio-* + *dorsal.*] *Zool.* In the middle line of the back.
me'di-o-pal'a-tal, *a.* [*medio-* + *palatal.*] *Phon.* Having the place of articulation between the middle of the tongue and the palate; — said of certain speech sounds, as *ŭ* (*but*).
me'di-o-pal'a-tine, *a. Zoöl.* Between the palatine bones. — *n.* A mediopalatine bone (occurring in certain birds).
me'di-o-pec'tus, me'di-pec'tus, *n.* [NL.; *medio-* + L. *pectus* breast.] = MESOSTERNUM **b** — **me'di-os-pec'to-ral,** **me'di-pec'to-ral,** *a.*
me'di-o-sta-pe'di-al, *a.* [*medio-* + *stapedial.*] *Zool.* Pert. to or designating a part of the columella of the ear of some animals, next to the stapes. — **me'di-o-sta-pe'di-al,** *n.*
me'di-o-sub-me'di-an, *a. Zoöl.* Between the median and submedian wing veins.
me'di-o-tar'sal, *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Between the bones or elements of the tarsus.
‖ **me'di-o tu-tis'si-mus i'bis** [L.] In a middle course you will go most safely.
Ovid (*Metamorphoses*, II. 137).
me'di-o-ven'tral, *a. Zool* In the middle of the ventral surface.
me'di-ox'a-mous, *a.* [L. *medioxumus* middlemost.] Intermediate. *Obs.* [DIOPECTUS.
me-dip'ec'tus, *n.* [NL.] = MEDISTERNUM.
me-di'sect' (mē'dĭ-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [*medio-* + L. *sectus*, p. p. of *secare* to cut.] *Zoöl.* To divide through the mesial plane into right and left halves. *R.* — **me'di-sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n. R.*
Med'ism (mĕd'ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Hist.* Attitude or conduct favoring the Medes (or Persians); — said of certain Greeks in the 6th and 5th centuries B. C.
2. A word or idiom peculiar to the Medes.
Medit *Abbr.* Mediterranean.
med'i-ta-bund' *a.* [L. *meditabundus.*] Given over to meditation. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
med'i-tance, *n.* Meditation
med'i-tant (mĕd'ĭ-tănt), *a.* [L. *meditans, -antis*, p. pr.] Meditating. — *n.* A meditator
med'i-tate, *a.* Meditated *Rare.*
med'i-tat'er (mĕd'ĭ-tā t'ẽr). Var. of MEDITATOR.
med'i-tat'ing (mĕd'ĭ-tāt'ĭng), *n. pr. & vb. n.* of MEDITATE. — **med'i-tat'ing-ly,** *adv.*
‖ **me'di-ta'ti-o fu'gæ** (mĕd'ĭ-tā'shĭ-ō fū'jē) [L.] *Law.* Contemplation of flight
med'i-ta'tion-ist, *n.* A writer of meditations. *Nonce Word.*
med'i-ta'tist (-tāt'ĭst), *n.* One given to meditation. [*Sp.*]
med'i-ta-tiv Meditative *Rare.*
medite, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *méditer.*] To meditate. *Obs.*
med'i-ter-rane', *a. & n* Also **med'i-ter-ra'ne-al,** *a.* Mediterranean. *Obs.*
med'i-ter-ra'ne-ous, *a.* Inland; also, subterranean. *Obs.*
mediterrany, *a. & n.* [Cf. F. *méditerrané.*] Mediterranean. *Obs.*
me'di-tho'rax, *n.* [*medio-* + *thorax.*] = MESOTHORAX.
Med'i-tri-na'li-a (mĕd'ĭ-trĭ-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See JUPITER, 1
med'i-tul'li-um (-tŭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., the middle.] **a** Middle ; center. *Obs.* **b** *Bot.* Mesophyll *Obs.*
me'di-um coe'li. [L., middle of the sky.] *Astron.* The meridian. *Obs.* [Iz'm), *n.* See -ISM.]
me'di-um-ism (mē'dĭ-ŭ-m-), **me'di-um-ize,** *v. t.* See -IZE.
me'di-um-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **me'di-um te'nu-e're be-a'ti** (tē'nū-ē'rē). [L.] The happy have kept the middle course.
me'di-us (mē'dĭ-ŭs), *n. ; pl.* MEDII (-ĭ). [NL., fr. L. *medius* middle See MEDIUM.] *Anat.* The third digit or middle finger.
‖ **me'di-us ter'mi-nus.** [LL.] *Logic* Middle term.
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medu. ✝ MEADOW.
medull ✝ MEDAL, MIDDLE.
me-dul'lar (mē-dŭl'ȧr), *a.* Medullary.

containing, consisting of, or resembling, the marrow, or medulla, of any part or organ. **b** Pertaining to the medulla oblongata or medulla spinalis.

2. *Bot.* Pertaining to, or composed of, the medulla, or pith; —used chiefly in the phrases below.

medullary axis. *Bot.* = MEDULLARY LAYER. — **m. bundle,** *Bot.*, one of the lateral leaf trace bundles in monocotyledons. — **m. canal.** **a** *Embryol.* The medullary tube. **b** The narrow cavity of a bone. — **m. cavity.** **a** *Embryol.* The cavity of the medullary groove. **b** *Anat.* The cavity in a long bone containing marrow. — **m. groove,** *Embryol.*, a median dorsal longitudinal groove, in the epiblast of the vertebrate embryo, the edges of which (called the **medullary folds**) unite, making a tube (the *medullary tube*) from the walls of which the brain and spinal cord are developed. — **m. layer,** *Bot.*, in lichenology, the thick subcortical layer of the thallus, consisting usually of hyphal elements without gonidia. — **m. membrane.** *Anat.* = ENDOSTEUM. — **m. plate.** *Embryol.* **a** The part of the epiblast which forms the medullary groove. **b** *pl.* The raised edges of the medullary groove. — **m. ray,** *Bot.*, one of the rays, or plates of parenchymatous tissue, separating the vascular bundles in the stems of dicotyledons and gymnosperms. The *primary* medullary rays extend from the medulla, or pith, to the cortex; the *secondary* rays are shorter. They may be observed in transverse sections of wood, and constitute what is known as *silver grain* in carpentry. See STEM, *Illust.* — **m. rays,** *Anat.*, the pyramids of Ferrein. See under PYRAMID. — **m. sheath.** **a** *Bot.* The protoxylem zone immediately surrounding the medulla in certain stems. **b** *Anat.* The layer of soft, white, somewhat fatty material (myelin) between the neurilemma and axis cylinder of a medullated nerve fiber. — **m. tube.** *Embryol.* See MEDULLARY GROOVE.

med'ul-lat'ed (mĕd'ŭ-lāt'ĕd; mē-dŭl'āt-ĕd), *a.* *Anat.* Having a medullary sheath; —said of nerve fibers.

med'ul-li-za'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [See MEDULLA; -IZE; -ATION.] *Med.* Softening of bone in osteitis.

Me-du'sa (mē-dū'sȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μέδουσα.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the Gorgons (see GORGON, 1). She was slain by Perseus, who succeeded in cutting off her head by looking at its reflection in his shield. He gave the head to Athena, who set it in her shield. From Medusa's streaming blood sprang Chrysaor and Pegasus, of whom Poseidon was the father. She is fabled by some to have been a beautiful maiden, whose hair was transformed into snakes by Athena, whose sanctuary she had violated.



Antique Mask of Medusa known as the Medusa Rondanini.

2. [*l. c.*] [*pl.* MEDUSÆ (-sē).] *Zoöl.* A jellyfish, or free-swimming acaleph or cœlenterate; —now restricted to the typical jellyfishes (Scyphozoa) and forms resembling them, as the Trachylinæ, and the individuals of the free-swimming generation of hydroids (see JELLYFISH, *Illust.*). A medusa may be regarded as a polyp adapted for free-swimming life, the body being expanded into a concavo-convex form termed the *umbrella*, the mouth and tentacles being on the concave surface (the under surface in the ordinary swimming position).

medusa bud. *Zoöl.* One of the buds of a hydroid, destined to develop into a gonophore or medusa.

me-du'sal (-sȧl) } *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or of the nature
me-du'san (-sȧn) } of, a medusa.

me-du'san, *n.* A medusa.

Me-du'sa's head (-sȧz), or (in sense 2) **Me-du'sa's-head',** *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A cluster of stars in the constellation Perseus. It contains the bright star Algol.

2. *Bot.* **a** An edible species of hedgehog fungus (*Hydnum caput-medusæ*); —so called from its long twisted and interwoven spines. **b** An African euphorbia (*Euphorbia caput-medusæ*) cultivated as a curiosity. It has a cactus-like stem with numerous drooping slender branches.

3. *Zoöl.* A basket fish.

med'u-sif'er-ous (mĕd'ŭ-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*medusa* + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing or producing medusæ.

me-du'soid (mē-dū'soid), *a.* [*medusa* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like a medusa. —*n.* A medusalike gonophore of a hydroid.

meed (mēd), *n.* [ME. *mede*, AS. *mēd*, also a kindred *meord*; akin to OS. *mēda*, OHG. *miata*, *mieta*, G. *miete* hire, Goth. *mizdō* reward, Bohem. & Russ. *mzda*, Gr. μισθός, Skr. *mīdha.*] **1.** That which is bestowed or rendered in consideration of merit; reward; recompense; also, *Obs.*, payment for labor or service; wages; hire.

A rosy garland was the victor's *meed*. *Spenser.*
Without the *meed* of some melodious tear. *Milton.*

2. A gift; also, a bribe; bribery; bribes collectively; dishonest gain or pay. *Obs.*

3. Merit or desert; worth. *Obs.*

My *meed* hath got me fame. *Shak.*

meek (mēk), *a.*; MEEK'ER (-ẽr); MEEK'EST. [ME. *mek*, *meoc*; of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *mjūkr* mild, soft, Sw. *mjuk*, Dan. *myg*; akin to D. *muik*, Goth. *mūkamōdei* gentleness.] **1.** Gentle; kind; pitiful; indulgent. *Obs.*

2. Mild of temper; not easily provoked or irritated; patient under injuries; not vain, or haughty, or resentful; forbearing; submissive; humble; evincing, or characterized by, mildness of temper, or patience; as, a *meek* answer; a *meek* face. "Her *meek* prayer." *Chaucer.*

Now the man Moses was very *meek*. *Num.* xii. 3.

3. In an unfavorable sense, tamely submissive; spiritless; easily cowed or imposed upon.

4. Not wild; tame; gentle; —said of animals. *Obs.*

5. Mild; moderate in action; as, a *meek* remedy. *Archaic.*

Syn.—Mild, soft, pacific, unassuming, humble. See GENTLE. — **meek'ly,** *adv.* — **meek'ness,** *n.*

meek'en (mēk'n), *v. t.* To make meek; to abase; appease; tame. *Now Rare.* — *v. i.* To become meek. *Obs. or R.*

meer'schaum (mēr'shŏm; -shăm; 277), *n.* [G., lit., sea foam; *meer* sea + *schaum* foam. Cf. MERE a lake; SCUM.]

1. A fine white claylike mineral, soft, and light enough when in dry masses to float in water; — called in mineralogy *sepiolite*. H., 2-2.5. Sp. gr., 2. It is a hydrous silicate of magnesium, $H_4Mg_2Si_3O_{10}$, and is used in Spain as a building stone. The meerschaum manufactured into tobacco pipes, cigar holders, etc., comes chiefly from Asia Minor.

2. A tobacco pipe made of this mineral.

meet (mēt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* MET (mĕt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEET'ING. [ME. *meten*, AS. *mētan*, fr. *mōt*, *gemōt*, a meeting; akin to OS. *mōtian* to meet, Icel. *mæta*, Goth. *gamōtjan*. Cf. MOOT, *v. t. & n.*] **1.** To come upon or across; to find; to come into the presence or company of by accident; to fall in or meet with; —now only with a personal object, except *Dial.* See *meet with* **a,** under MEET, *v. i.*

I *met* a fool i' the forest. *Shak.*

2. To come, by accident or design, into contact or proximity with, or into the presence or company of, by approach from opposite or different directions; to come upon or against by such approach, as distinguished from *meet* carriages or persons in the street; also, to go to the place of arrival of; as, to *meet* a train at the station.

His daughter came out to *meet* him. *Judg.* xi. 34.

3. To come into contact or connection with; to come close to; to join or intersect; as, where one road *meets* another.

The broad seas swell'd to *meet* the keel. *Tennyson.*

4. To come or appear before; to attract or get the attention of; to come within the perception or recognition of; as, to *meet* the eye, to be seen; to *meet* the ear, to be heard.

Where more is meant than *meets* the ear *Milton.*

5. To come into collision with or opposition to; to confront or encounter hostilely; to fight, cope, or grapple with; to oppose; as, Hamilton *met* Burr at Weehawken; the ship *met* opposing winds; to *meet* danger bravely.

We have *met* the enemy, and they are ours. *O. H. Perry.*
To *meet* the difficulties successfully *A. T. Hadley*

6. To come into the presence or company of, or into association or intercourse with, designedly; as, he has an appointment to *meet* the President to-morrow.

7. To encounter; to have personal acquaintance with; to experience; to suffer; to get or receive; as, the eye *met* a horrid sight; he *met* his fate; his good deeds have *met* their reward; —now usually *to meet with.*

God knows, my son,
By what bypaths and indirect crook'd ways
I *met* this crown. *Shak.*

8. To come up to; to conform to; to be even with; to equal; match; satisfy; answer; to discharge or pay, as a debt; as, to *meet* one's expectations; the supply *meets* the demand; he is unable to *meet* his note.

meet her, *Naut.*, an order to check with the tiller the swing of a ship's head toward her proper course before the impetus carries it too far. — **to m. halfway,** literally, to go half the distance between in order to meet (one); hence, to yield or concede half of the difference in order to effect a compromise or reconciliation with; to respond to the advances of; also, to anticipate; as, *to meet* trouble *halfway.* — **to m.** (one's) **eyes,** or the like, to encounter the gaze of.

meet, *v. i.* **1.** To come together by mutual approach; to come into contact or proximity, esp. by approach from opposite or different directions; to join; to come face to face; to come into close relationship; as, we *met* in the street; two lines *meet* so as to form an angle.

2. To come together for a common purpose; to assemble; congregate; as, Congress *meets* next Monday.

3. To come to, or be at, a meeting; to appear. *Obs.*

As you love Rosalind, *meet:* as you love Phebe, *meet:* and as I love no woman, I'll *meet.* *Shak.*

4. To come together with hostile purpose; to have an encounter or conflict.

5. To come together by mutual concessions; hence, to agree; harmonize; unite.

to meet up with, to meet or encounter. *Colloq., U. S.* — **to m. with.** **a** To light upon; to find; to come across; —often with the sense of unexpectedness.

We *met with* many things worthy of observation. *Bacon.*

b To join; to unite in company; to meet. **c** To encounter hostilely; to meet. *Obs.* **d** To come into contact with; to reach just to. *Obs.* **e** To agree or harmonize with. *Obs.* **f** To experience; to suffer; to be subjected to; to undergo; as, *to meet with* a fall; *to meet with* a loss. **g** To oppose; as, to grapple or cope with; to provide for; to obviate. *Obs. Bacon.* **h** To be even with; to pay; requite. *Obs.* **i** To discharge one's pecuniary obligation to; to pay. *Scot.*

meet (mēt), *n.* Act of meeting, as of two trains; an assembling together; esp., the assembling of huntsmen for the hunt, or of men for athletic sport; also, the persons who so assemble, or the place of meeting.

meet, *a.* [ME. *mete* fitting, moderate, scanty, AS. *mǣte* moderate; akin to *metan* to mete, and G. *gemäss* fitting. See METE.] **1.** Of proper or sufficient size; that fits well or exactly; close-fitting; scant. *Obs.*

2. Equal; on a par with; also, even; "quits." *Obs.*

3. Suitable; fit; proper; appropriate; qualified.

It was *meet* that we should make merry. *Luke* xv. 32.

4. Mild; gentle. *Obs.*

meet'en (mēt'n), *v. t.* To render meet or fit. *Rare.*

meet'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who meets or attends a meeting.

meet'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of persons or things that meet; specif.: **a** A duel. **b** A coming together; a gathering; an assembling; assembly; esp., a public gathering; an assembly of an organization; a convention; as, the *meeting* of Congress; a *meeting* of a board; a public *meeting.* **c** An assembly for worship; a dissenting or nonconformist congregation; as, to attend *meeting* on Sunday; — in England, applied distinctively and disparagingly to worshiping assemblies of dissenters. Also, *Obs.*, *Eng.*, a meetinghouse or chapel. **d** A gathering for holding races; a race meeting.

2. A union or place of union; a junction, union, intersection, or confluence; as, the *meeting* of the roads or of two rivers; hence: **a** *Carp. & Masonry.* A joint. **b** A meeting place.

Syn. — Conference, assembly, company, convention, congregation; junction, confluence, union.

meeting of the minds, *Law*, in the law of contracts, the fact of all the parties to the contract having in mind the same terms, conditions, and subject-matter in making the contract.

meet'ing, *p. pr.* of MEET. Specif.: *Obs.* Welcoming; responsive. "Immortal verse such as the *meeting* soul may pierce." *Milton.*

meet'ing-house' (-hous'), *n.* A building used for worship; a church; in England, only a house so used by dissenters.

meet'ly, *adv.* **1.** Moderately; tolerably. *Obs.*

2. Fitly; suitably; properly.

meg'a- (mĕg'ȧ-), **meg'a-lo-** (-lō-), **meg-** (mĕg-). [Gr. μέγας, μεγάλου, great.] Combining forms signifying: **a** *Great, extended, powerful;* as, *mega*scope. **b** *Metric System, Elec., Mech., etc. A million times, a million of;* as, *mega*meter, a million meters; *mega*farad, *mega*ohm.

meg'a-ce-phal'ic (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), **meg'a-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*mega-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] **1.** Large-headed.

2. *Craniom.* Having a large cranial capacity, or one in excess of the mean (which for modern Europeans and Asiatics ranges from 1,500 to 1,600 cubic centimeters).

Meg'a-chi-rop'ter-a (-kī-rŏp'tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mega-* + *Chiroptera.*] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Old World bats consisting of the fruit bats or flying foxes. They are the largest of bats and have smooth-crowned noncuspidate molars and usually a clawed index finger. The tail, if developed, is inferior to and free from the interfemoral membrane. They feed chiefly upon fruits. — **meg'a-chi-rop'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **meg'a-chi-rop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

meg'a-cou-lomb' (-kōō-lŏm'), *n.* [*mega-* + *coulomb.*] *Elec.* A unit of quantity, equal to a million coulombs.

Meg'a-dri'li (-drī'lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mega-* + Gr. δρῖλος explained by L. *verpus* a circumcised man (cf. L. *verpa* membrum virile), but taken in the sense of sperm duct.] *Zoöl.* A division of oligochæte worms including the larger terrestrial species, as the earthworms; — opposed to *Microdrili.*

meg'a-dyne (mĕg'ȧ-dīn), *n.* [*mega-* + *dyne.*] *Physics.* A measure of force, equal to one million dynes.

meg'a-far'ad (-făr'ăd), *n.* [*mega-* + *farad.*] *Elec.* A unit of capacity equal to one million farads.

meg'a-fog' (-fŏg'), *n.* A fog signaling apparatus having megaphones pointing in different directions for sounding instructions to befogged vessels according to a code.

Meg'a-la'ni-a (-lā'nī-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μεγας great + ἠλαίνειν to wander, roam; in reference to the terrestrial nature of the saurian.] *Paleon.* A genus of lizards related to the modern monitors, but of gigantic size, whose remains are found in the Pleistocene of Queensland. They are estimated to have reached 30 feet in length.

meg'a-lith (mĕg'ȧ-lĭth), *n.* [*mega-* + *-lith.*] *Archæol.* One of the huge stones or boulders used in various types of prehistoric monuments, such as the menhir, dolmen, etc.

meg'a-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, megaliths or the monuments composing them.

Megalithic structures, . . despite much diversity of form and size, . . seem reducible to two fundamental types, the polylith or cell, and the monolith or block, both primarily associated with burial and ancestry worship, later also with religious rites in the stricter sense. *A. H. Keane.*

me-dul'lin (mē-dŭl'ĭn), *n.* *Bot. & Chem.* A kind of cellulose found in the medulla, or pith, of certain plants. *Obs. or R.*

me-dul'line, *a.* Medullary. *Obs.*

me-dul'li-spi'nal (mē-dŭl'ĭ-spī'năl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the spinal cord.

med'ul-li'tis (mĕd'ŭl-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See MEDULLA; -ITIS.] *Med.* Myelitis.

med'ul-lose (mĕd'ŭ-lōs), *a.* [L. *medullosus* full of marrow.] Pithlike; medullary. [*Obs.*]

me-dul'lous, *a.* Medullary.

Med'u-sæ'an, *a.* Pert. to Medusa. *Obs.* [& *n.* Medusan.]

me-du'si-an (mē-dū'sĭ-ăn), *a.*

me-du'si-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*medusa* + *-form.*] Like a medusa.

medwart. † MEADWORT.

medwe. † MEADOW.

medwif † MIDWIFE.

medynge. † MIDDEN.

med-yorne, *a.* [AS. *mēd* meed, reward + *georn* desirous.] Desirous of bribes. *Obs*

meeble. † MOBLE.

mee'bos (mē'bŏs), *n. pl.* [Cape D.; cf. Ar. *mishmish* apricots.] Salted dried apricots. *So. Africa.*

meece. Obs. or dial. Eng. pl. of MOUSE. [*or Dial.*]

meech. Var. of MICH, *v. i. Obs.*

meech'er. Var. of MICHER. *Obs. or Dial.* [TALITY TABLE.]

Meech table (mēch). See MORMEED.

meed, *v. t. Obs.* 1. To reward; repay; also, bribe.

2. To deserve; merit.

Me-e'da (mē-ē'dȧ). *Bib.*

meede. † MEAD, MEED.

meed'er, *n.* A briber. *Obs.*

meed'less, *a.* Without reward; also, without desert. *Obs.*

meek, *v. t. & i.* To meeken. *Obs.*

meek, *adv.* Meekly *Obs. Shak.*

meekelesse, *a.* Unpacifiable. *Obs.*

meek'head, *n.* Meekness. *Obs.*

meekle. † MICKLE.

meele. † MEAL.

meen. † MIEN.

meene. † MEAN.

meer. † MAYOR.

meer. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MARE, animal. [MERE.

meer. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MERE, a sea.

meered, mered, *a.* A word of doubtful derivation and meaning, occurring once in Shakespeare ("Ant. & Cleo." III. xiii. 10). Some regard it as taken from MERE, *a.*, and as meaning: sole; only. *Obs.*

meerk. † MURK.

meer'kat (mēr'kăt), *n.* [D.] a A South African ichneumon-like carnivore (*Cynictis penicillata*). b The suricate.

meermaide. † MERMAID.

meer'stead. Var. of MERESTEAD.

meerswine. † MERESWINE.

meer'za. Var. of MIRZA.

mees. † MESE, messuage; MESS.

mees (*dial.* mēs; mēz). Obs. or dial. Eng. pl. of MOUSE.

mees. Var. of MEASE, *v. t. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

meese. † MESE, messuage.

meese (*dial.* mēz), *n.* [AS. *mēos.*] Moss. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

meet, meete. † MEAT.

meet, *adv.* Meetly. *Obs.* [*Bib.*]

Me-et'a-bel (mē-ĕt'ȧ-bĕl). *D.*

meet'bord'. † METEBORD.

meete. † MEET.

meeten. † METEN, *a.*, measured.

meeter † METRE.

meet'er-ly (mēt'ẽr-lY), *a.* [Cf. E. dial. *meederly, meetherly,* and E. *meet,* a.] Moderate; middling. — *adv.* Moderately; tolerably. *Both Dial. Eng.*

meetfelaw. *n.* [See MEAT; FELLOW.] A table companion. *Obs.*

meeth. † MEAD, a drink: mead. [helpmeet. *Obs.*

meet'help', meet'help'er, *n.* A

meeting bar. = MEETING STILE.

meet'ing-er, *n.* One who frequents dissenting religious gatherings, or "meetings"; a dissenter. *Opprobrious, Eng.*

meeting rail. = MEETING STILE.

meeting stile. *Carp.* Either of the middle stiles, rails, or bars of a pair of doors, sashes, or the like, which adjoin when closed.

meet'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

meet're. † METRE.

meeve. † MOVE.

me-fit'ic. Mephitic. *Ref. Sp.*

me-fi'tis Mephitis. *Ref. Sp.*

Meg (mĕg), *n.* a Pet diminutive of MARGARET. b [*l. c.*] a woman; a country girl; a hoyden *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

meg, *n.* a A guinea. *Obs Slang.* b Var. of MAG, halfpenny. *Slang & Dial., Eng.*

meg'a-bac-te'ri-um, *n.* [NL.; *mega-* + *bacterium.*] *Bacteriol.* An unusually large bacterium.

‖ **me'ga bi-bli'on, me'ga ka-kon'** (mĕg'ȧ bē-blē'ŏn, kȧ-kŏn'). [Gr. μέγα βιβλίον, μέγα κακόν.] A great, or voluminous, book is a great evil.

Me-gac'er-os (mē-găs'ẽr-ŏs), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of MEGALOCEROS.

Meg'a-chi'le (mĕg'ȧ-kī'lē), *n.* [NL.; *mega-* + Gr. χείλος lip.] *Zoöl.* A genus of leaf-cutting bees, by some regarded as the type of a family, **Meg'a-chil'i-dæ** (-kĭl'ĭ-dē).

meg'a-cosm (mĕg'ȧ-kŏz'm), *n.* [*mega-* + Gr. κόσμος world.] = MACROCOSM.

meg'a-dont (mĕg'ȧ-dŏnt), *a.* [*mega-* + *-odont.*] Having large teeth. See DENTAL INDEX.

Me-gæ'ra (mē-jē'rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr Μέγαιρα.] See ERINYS.

meg'a-erg' (mĕg'ȧ-ûrg'), *n.* *Physics.* See MEGA- b.

meg'a-ga-mete', *or* **mac'ro-ga-mete',** *n.* [*mega-, or macro-* + *gamete.*] *Biol* The larger, or female, of two conjugating gametes; — disting. fr. *microgamete.*

meg'a-joule' (mĕg'ȧ-jōōl'; -jōl'), *n.* See JOULE). See MEGA- b.

meg'a-kar'y-o-cyte' (-kăr'Y-ō-sīt'), *n.* [*mega-* + *karyo-* + *-cyte.*] *Biol.* A cell containing one very large nucleus

Meg'a-lad'a-pis (mĕg'ȧ-lăd'ȧ-pĭs), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + *adapis,* a word mentioned by Gesner as used by Hermolaus Barbarus and taken by Cuvier to mean cony.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct lemurs from Madagascar, containing species very much larger than any now existing. It is the type of a family, **Meg'a-lad'a-pi'dæ** (-pĭd'ĭ-dē).

Meg'a-læ'ma (-lē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *mega-* + Gr λαιμός throat.] *Zoöl.* A genus of scansorial barbets of southeastern Asia, often made the type of a family, **Meg'a-læ'mi-dæ** (-mĭ-dē), equiv. to Capitonidæ (which see). — **meg'a-leme** (mĕg'ȧ-lēm), *n.*

meg'a-læs'thete (-lēs'thēt), *n.* Also **megalesthete** [*megalo-* + *æsthete.*] See MEGALOPORE.

meg'a-larg' (mĕg'ȧ-lärg'), *n.* [*megalo-* + *erg.*] = MEGALERG.

Meg'a-le'si-a (mĕg'ȧ-lē'sĭ-ȧ; -shĭ-ȧ), **Meg'a-len'si-a** (-lĕn'sĭ-ȧ), *n. pl* [L., fr. Gr. Μεγάλη the Great, a surname of Cybele, the Great Mother.] See MAGNA MATER. — **Meg'a-le'si-an** (-shăn), **-len'si-an** (-sĭ-ăn), *a.*

meg'a-leth'o-scope (-lĕth'ō-skōp), *n.* [*mega-* + *alethoscope.*] A kind of stereoscope having a large magnifying lens

Meg'a-lich'thys (-lĭk'thĭs), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + Gr. ἰχθύς fish.] *Paleon.* A genus of large crossopterygian fishes the remains of which are found in the Carboniferous of Europe and North America.

meg'a-lo- (mĕg'ă-lō-). Combining form from Greek μέγας, μεγάλου, *great*. See MEGA-.

meg'a-lo-car'di-a (-kär'dĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + *cardia*.] The condition of having an abnormally large heart.

meg'a-lo-ce-pha'li-a (-sĕ-fā'lĭ-ă) } *n.* [NL. *megalocephalia* having a large head. Cf. MEGACEPHALIC.] *Med.* The condition of having an abnormally large head. — **meg'a-lo-ce-phal'ic** (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), **-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a.*

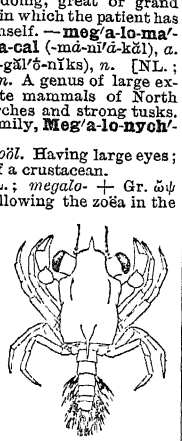
meg'a-lo-cyte' (mĕg'ă-lō-sīt'), *n.* [*megalo-* + *-cyte*.] *Med.* The enlarged red blood corpuscle characteristic of pernicious anæmia.

meg'a-lo-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + *mania*.] A mania or passion for, or for doing, great or grand things; a form of mental alienation in which the patient has grandiose delusions concerning himself. — **meg'a-lo-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.* — **meg'a-lo-ma-ni'a-cal** (-mă-nī'ă-kăl), *a.*

Meg'a-lon'yx (mĕg'ă-lŏn'ĭks; mĕ-găl'ō-nĭks), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + Gr. ὄνυξ claw.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct slothlike Quaternary edentate mammals of North America having complete jugal arches and strong tusks. By some it is made the type of a family, **Meg'a-lo-nych'i-dæ** (mĕg'ă-lō-nĭk'ĭ-dē).

meg'a-lop'ic (mĕg'ă-lŏp'ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having large eyes; of or pert. to the megalops stage of a crustacean.

meg'a-lops (mĕg'ă-lŏps), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + Gr. ὤψ eye.] *Zoöl.* **1.** A larval stage following the zoëa in the development of most crabs. In this stage the legs and abdominal appendages have appeared, the abdomen is relatively long, and the eyes are large. Called also **meg'a-lo'pa.** These larvæ were originally described as a distinct genus *Megalopa* (syn. *Megalops*).



Megalops of Common Crab (*Cancer irroratus*) × 5

2. [*cap.*] A genus of isospondylous fishes of a family (*Elopidæ*) containing several East Indian and South Pacific species closely related to and resembling the tarpon.

Meg'a-lo-sau'rus (mĕg'ă-lō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + *-saurus*: cf. F. *mégalosaure*.] *Paleon.* A genus of gigantic carnivorous dinosaurs of the group Theropoda, having a rather short neck and fore legs, long hind legs, and teeth with serrated cutting edges. In the best-known species, *M. bucklandi*, from England and France, the femur was over three feet long. The genus occurs from the Lias to the Wealden, and is the type of a widely distributed family, **Meg'a-lo-sau'ri-dæ** (-sô'rĭ-dē). — **meg'a-lo-saur'** (-sôr'), *n.* — **meg'a-lo-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **meg'a-lo-sau'roid** (-roid), *a.*

meg'a-lo-scope' (mĕg'ă-lō-skōp'), *n.* [*megalo-* + *-scope*.] *Med.* An endoscope with a magnifying apparatus. — **meg'a-los'co-py** (mĕg'ă-lŏs'kŏ-pĭ; mĕg'ă-lō-skō'pĭ), *n.*

meg-am'e-ter (mĕg-ăm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*mega-* + *-meter*; cf. F. *mégamètre*.] **1.** An instrument for determining longitude by observation of the stars.

2. (*pron.* mĕg'ă-mē'tĕr). Also **megametre.** See MEGA- **b.**

3. A micrometer. *Rare.*

meg'am-pere' (mĕg'ăm-pâr'), *n.* [*mega-* + *ampere*.] *Elec.* A unit of current equal to a million amperes.

meg'a-phone (mĕg'ă-fōn), *n.* [*mega-* + *-phone*.] A device to magnify sound, or direct it in a greater volume, as a very large funnel used as an ear trumpet or as a speaking trumpet. — **meg'a-phon'ic** (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.*

meg'a-pode (-pōd), *n.* [*mega-* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] Any gallinaceous bird of the family **Meg'a-po-di'i-dæ** (-pō-dĭ'ĭ-dē), which includes the maleo, the leipoa, and the brush turkeys. They inhabit Australia and neighboring islands north and east to the Philippines and Ladrones. Their size varies from that of a pigeon to that of a turkey, and their colors are usually plain. The feet are extremely large. They are often called **mound birds**, from their peculiar habit of heaping up a mass of vegetable debris in which their eggs are laid and hatched by the heat of the decaying substances.

Me-ga'ri-an (mĕ-gā'rĭ-ăn : 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to Megara, a city of ancient Greece, or the school of philosophy established there. — *n.* A member or adherent of the Megarian school. — **Me-ga'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Megarian, *or* **Megaric, school,** a school of philosophy established at Megara by Euclid, a disciple of Socrates, who taught that the good is one, and is the only true being, thus uniting the Eleatic doctrine of the One Being with the Socratic ethical conception. Because of its skill in controversy, this school was also called the **Eristic school.** — **M. ware.** *Class. Archæol.*, vases formed in a mold and decorated with figures in relief.

meg'a-ron (mĕg'ă-rŏn), *n.*; *pl.* **-ra** (-rä). [Gr. μέγαρον, fr. μεγας great.] *Archæol.* **a** The great central hall of the Mycenæan house. **b** A chasm or pit sacred to Demeter.

meg'a-scope (-skōp), *n.* [*mega-* + *-scope*.] A kind of magic lantern for throwing a magnified image of an opaque object upon a screen.

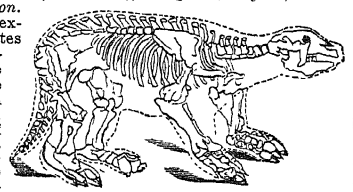
meg'a-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) } *a.* **a** Of or pertaining to the **meg'a-scop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } megascope or the projection upon a screen of images of opaque objects. **b** Enlarged or magnified; — said of images or of photographic pictures, etc. **c** = MACROSCOPIC. — **meg'a-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

meg'a-spo-ran'gi-um (-spō-răn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-gia** (-ă). [NL.; *mega-* + *sporangium*.] *Bot.* A sporangium which develops only megaspores. Cf. MICROSPORANGIUM.

meg'a-spore' (mĕg'ă-spōr'; 201), *n.* [*mega-* + *spore*.] **a** *Bot.* One of the two kinds of asexual spores produced by heterosporous plants (Spermatophyta and some groups of Pteridophyta). They differ from the *microspores* by their large size, and always give rise to the female prothallium or gametophyte. In the seed plants the embryo sac of the ovule is a megaspore. **b** *Zoöl.* = MACROSPORE. — **meg'a-spor'ic** (-spŏr'ĭk), *a.*

meg'a-spo'ro-phyll (-spō'rō-fĭl; 201), *n.* *Bot.* A sporophyll which develops only megasporangia.

Meg'a-the'ri-um (-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *mega-* + *-therium*.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct edentates found chiefly in the Pleistocene of South America. Some of them, as *M. americanum*, the best-known species, were of gigantic size, exceeding in bulkiness any existing quadrupeds except the elephants. They are allied to the sloths and anteaters, the skull and dentition resembling those of the former and the vertebræ the latter. The skin was probably unarmored. The hind legs were very massive, also the tail, which apparently helped to support the animal when reaching up after the leaves of trees upon which it fed. The genus is the type of a family, **Meg'a-the-ri'i-dæ** (-thē-rĭ'ĭ-dē), which often includes all the ground sloths.



Megatherium (*M. americanum*). ($\frac{1}{75}$)

meg'a-there (mĕg'ă-thēr), *n.* — **meg'a-the'ri-an** (-thē'rĭ-ăn), **meg'a-the'rine** (-rĭn ; -rīn; 183), *a.* — **meg'a-the'ri-oid** (-rĭ-oid), **meg'a-the'roid** (-thē'roid), *a.* & *n.*

meg'a-therm (mĕg'ă-thûrm), *n.* [*mega-* + Gr. θερμη heat.] *Bot.* Any plant which requires great heat combined with very abundant moisture for its successful growth. Such plants are found mainly in the warm moist valleys within the tropics, where the mean temperature does not fall below 20° C. Cf. MESOTHERM, MICROTHERM.

meg'a-type (mĕg'ă-tīp), *n.* [*mega-* + *-type*.] *Photog.* An enlarged copy of a picture or negative, produced by photographic process. — **meg'a-typ'y** (-tĭp'ĭ), *n.*

meg'a-volt' (-vōlt'), *n.* [*mega-* + *volt*.] *Elec.* A unit of electromotive force equal to one million volts.

meg'a-zo'oid (-zō'oid), *n.* [*mega-* + *zooid*.] *Biol.* One of the larger of the two kinds of zooids of some organisms.

meg'a-zo'ö-spore (-zō'ō-spōr ; 201), *n.* [*mega-* + *zoöspore*.] *Bot.* A large zoöspore, or asexual swarm cell, as that found in some confervoid algæ.

meg'erg' (mĕg'ûrg'), *n.* [*mega-* + *erg*.] *Physics.* A unit of work equal to a million ergs; — called also *megalerg*.

Me-gil'loth (mĕ-gĭl'ōth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *megillōth* rolls.] *Jewish Lit.* Five books of the Hagiographa (Canticles, Ruth, Ecclesiastes, Esther, and Lamentations), which are respectively read in the synagogue on the feasts of the Passover, Pentecost, Tabernacles, and Purim, and on the anniversary of the destruction of Jerusalem.

me-gilp' (mĕ-gĭlp'), **me-gilph'** (mĕ-gĭlf'), *n.* Also *magilp*, *megulp*, etc. A gelatinous preparation commonly of linseed oil and mastic varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colors. — *v. t.* To treat with or as with megilp.

meg'ohm' (mĕg'ōm'), *n.* [*mega-* + *ohm*.] *Elec.* A unit of resistance equal to one million ohms.

me'grim (mē'grĭm), *n.* [ME. *migrym*, *mygrene*, F. *migraine*, LL. *hemigrania*, L. *hemicrania*, Gr. ἡμικρανια; ἡμι- half + κρανιον skull. See HEMI-, CRANIUM; cf. HEMICRANIA, MIGRAINE.] **1.** A kind of sick or nervous headache, usually periodical and confined to one side of the head; hemicrania; migraine; also, an attack of it.

2. Vertigo; dizziness. *Obs.*

3. A fancy; a whim; a freak; a humor; esp., in *pl.*, lowness of spirits; "the blues;" hypochondria.

These are his *megrims*, firks, and melancholies *Ford.*

4. *pl. Veter.* = MAD STAGGERS.

Mei-ho'mi-a (mī-hō'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Brandus *Meibom*, Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of fabaceous herbs, the tick trefoils. They have trifoliolate leaves and small racemose or panicled flowers, the fruit being a characteristic loment which breaks up into indehiscent joints. *M. gyrans* is the telegraph plant.

Mei-ho'mi-an (-ăn), *a.* *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or discovered by, Heinrich Meibom (1638–1700), a German physician. **Meibomian glands,** the long sebaceous glands of the eyelids, which discharge, through minute orifices in the edges of the lids, a fatty secretion that lubricates the lids.

Mei'ji ri'fle (mā'ĭ-jē). [Prob. from *Meiji*, in honor of the emperor. See MEIJI.] *Mil.* A breech-loading rifle of .256-inch caliber having a magazine holding five cartridges loaded from a clip. It was the principal Japanese infantry arm in the war with Russia. It is often called **Arisaka rifle,** after the senior member of the commission which determined its details.

mein'ie, mein'y (mān'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *maisniée*, *maisnie*. See MENIAL.] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** A family, including servants, etc.; household; retinue; train.

2. Band of associates; crew; set, as of chessmen.

3. A great number; multitude; herd.

mei'o-nite (mī'ō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. μείων smaller: cf. F. *méionite*. So called in allusion to the low pyramids of the crystals.] *Min.* A mineral of the scapolite group, occurring in glassy or milky crystals, or massive. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 2.70–2.74. See SCAPOLITE GROUP.

mei-o'sis (mī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μείωσις, fr. μειοῦν to make smaller, from μείων. See MEIONITE.] *Rhet.* Lit., belittling: **a** The representation of a thing so as to cause it to be taken as less than it really is. **b** = LITOTES.

mei'o-stem'o-nous (mī'ō-stĕm'ō-nŭs; -stē'mō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. μείων smaller + στήμων warp, thread.] *Bot.* Having the stamens fewer than the petals.

Meg'a-lo-bat'ra-chus (-lō-băt'rā-kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + Gr. βάτραχος frog.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the giant salamander. It is often included in *Cryptobranchus*.

meg'a-lo-blast', *n.* [*megalo-* + *-blast*.] A giant nucleated blood corpuscle or cell. See ERYTHROBLAST. — **meg'a-lo-blas'tic**, *a.*

meg'a-lo-car'pous, *a* [Gr. μεγαλόκαρπος See MEGALO-; -CARPOUS.] Having large fruit. *Rare.*

Meg'a-loc'er-os (-lŏs'ĕr-ŏs), *n.* [NL ; *megalo-* + Gr. κέρας horn.] *Paleon.* The genus constituted by the Irish elk, and regarded by many as not distinct from *Cervus*.

meg'a-lo-cor'ne-a, *n.* [NL ; *megalo-* + *cornea*.] *Med.* Abnormal largeness of the cornea.

meg'a-lo-cy-to'sis (-sĭ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *megalocyte* + *-osis*.] *Med.* The formation of unusually large red blood corpuscles.

meg'a-lo-dac'ty-lous, *a.* [*megalo-* + *dactylous*.] *Med.* Having abnormally large fingers.

Meg'a-lo-don (mĕg'ă-lō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + Gr. ὀδους, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct Devonian and Cretaceous lamellibranch mollusks having ovoid, equivalve, often ponderous shells with large beaks and strongly developed hinge teeth. It is the type of a family, **Meg'a-lo-don'ti-dæ.**

meg'a-lo-gas'tri-a (-găs'trĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, stomach.] *Med.* Enlargement of the stomach.

meg'a-lo-glos'si-a (-glŏs'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL ; *megalo-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] = MACROGLOSSIA

meg'a-lo-go-nid'i-um, *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + *gonidium*.] = MACROGONIDIUM.

meg'a-lo-graph', *n.* [*megalo-* + *-graph*.] A kind of camera lucida for microscopic or kaleidoscopic drawing.

meg'a-log'ra-phy (mĕg'ă-lŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* Drawing to a large scale. *Obs*

meg'a-lo-mar'tyr (mĕg'ă-lō-mär'tĕr), *n.* [See MEGALO-.] *Eccl. Hist.* Great martyr; a title given to some martyrs in the Eastern Church, as St. George.

meg'a-lo-me'li-a (-mē'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + Gr. μελος limb.] *Teratol.* Abnormal largeness of the limbs.

meg'a-lo-phon'ic (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Megalophonous.

meg'a-loph'o-nous (mĕg'ă-lŏf'ō-nŭs), *a.* [*megalo-* + Gr. φωνή voice.] **1.** High-sounding. *Humorous Nonce Word.*

2. Having a loud or great voice.

meg'a-loph-thal'mus (-lŏf-thăl'mŭs), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye.] *Med.* Congenital anomaly in which the eye is excessively large.

meg'a-lo'pi-a (-lō'pĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + *-opia*.] *Med.* = MACROPSIA.

Meg'a-lo-pi'næ (-lō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of isospondylous fishes of which *Megalops* is type genus. — **meg'a-lo-pine** (-pīn ; -pĭn), *a.* & *n.*

meg'a-lop'o-lis (-lŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μεγαλόπολις; μεγας, μεγάλη, great + πόλις city.] A chief city; metropolis.

meg'a-lo-pore', *n.* [*megalo-* + *pore*.] *Zoöl.* One of the larger kind of pores found in the dorsal shell of certain chitons, and containing sense organs, called *megalæsthetes*.

meg'a-lop'si-a (mĕg'ă-lŏp'sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL ; *megalo-* + *-opsia*.] *Med.* = MACROPSIA.

meg'a-lop'sy-chy (-lŏp'sĭ kĭ ; -lŏp-sī'kĭ), *n.* [Gr. μεγαλοψυχία; μέγας, μεγάλη, great + ψυχή soul, mind.] Greatness of soul. *Obs.*

Meg'a-lop'ter-is (-lŏp'tĕr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + Gr. πτερίς fern.] *Paleobot.* A genus of Carboniferous fossil ferns that have fronds more distinctly pinnate than those of *Lesleya*, which they resemble.

Meg'a-lo-py'ge (mĕg'ă-lō-pī'jē), *n.* [NL.; *megalo-* + Gr. πυγή buttocks, tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of American moths known as *flannel moths*. They are whitish in color, and their larvæ, which are covered with long, cottony hairs, have seven, instead of the usual five, pairs of abdominal feet. The genus constitutes a family, **Meg'a-lo-pyg'i-dæ** (-pĭj'ĭ-dē).

meg'a-lo-sple'ni-a (-splē'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See MEGALO-; SPLEEN.] *Med.* Enlargement of the spleen.

Meg'a-mas-tic'to-ra (-măs-tĭk'tō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *mega-* + Gr. μαστίκτωρ scourger, fr. μάστιξ whip.] *Zoöl.* A division of sponges equiv. to Calcarea. — **meg'a-mas-tic'to-ral** (-răl), *a.*

meg'a-me'tre. Var. of MEGAMETER, 2.

meg'a-nu'cle-us, *n.* = MACRONUCLEUS.

Me-gaph'y-ton (mĕ-găf'ĭ-tŏn), *n.* [NL. ; *mega-* + Gr. φυτόν plant.] *Paleobot.* A genus of fossil tree ferns represented by trunks with distichous scars.

meg'a-pod (mĕg'ă-pŏd), *a.* Large-footed. — *n.* Var. of MEGAPODE.

Meg'a-pod'i-dæ (-pŏd'ĭ-dē). Var. of MEGAPODIIDÆ.

Meg'a-po-di'i-dæ (mĕg'ă-pō-dĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of gallinaceous birds consisting of the megapodes. The typical genus is **Meg'a-po'di-us** (-pō'dĭ-ŭs), which includes the Australian jungle fowls.

me-gap'o-lis (mĕ-găp'ō-lĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *mega-* + Gr. πόλις city.] A chief city. *Obs.*

Me-gap'ter-a (mĕ-găp'tĕr-ă), *n.* [NL.; *mega-* + Gr. πτερόν wing, fin.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the humpback whales. It is the type of a subfamily, **Me-gap'ter-i'næ** (-ĭ'nē). — **me-gap'ter-ine** (-ĭn ; -ĭn; 183), *a.*

Meg'a-ren'si-an (mĕg'ă-rĕn'sĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* = MEGARIAN.

Meg'a-rhi'nus (mĕg'ă-rī'nŭs), *n.* [NL.; *mega-* + Gr. ῥις, ῥινός, nose.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large mosquitoes having a curved beak and a metallic greenish or bluish coloration. They are not known to transmit malaria.

Me-gar'ic (mĕ-găr'ĭk), *a.* = MEGARIAN.

meg'a-sclere (mĕg'ă-sklēr), **meg'a-scle'rum** (-sklē'rŭm), *n.* [*mega-* + Gr. σκληρός hard.] *Zoöl.* A large spicule; specif., one of the supporting or skeletal spicules of sponges — **meg'a-scle'ro** (-sklē'rō), **meg'a-scle'rous** (-sklē'rŭs), *a.*

meg'a-seme, *a.* [*mega-* + Gr. σῆμα sign, mark : cf. F. *mégasème*.] See ORBITAL INDEX.

Meg'a-so'ma (mĕg'ă-sō'mă), *n.* [NL.; *mega-* + Gr. σῶμα body.] *Zoöl.* A genus of lamellicorn beetles, subfamily Dynastinæ, chiefly of tropical America. It includes some of the largest beetles. See ELEPHANT BEETLE.

meg'a-spo-range' (mĕg'ă-spō-rānj'). A megasporangium.

me-gass' (mĕ-găs'), **me-gasse'.** Vars. of BAGASSE.

meg'a-syn-thet'ic, *a.* [*mega-* + *synthetic*.] Forming an extensive or ponderous synthesis; — a term applied to the American Indian languages with reference to the length and massive character of their words. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.

meg'a-we'ber (mĕg'ă-vā'bĕr ; -wē'bĕr), *n* *Elec.* See MEGA- **b**

megazin. † MAGAZINE.

Meg'-cut'-throat', *n.* The European whitethroat. *Local, Eng*

Meg Dods. See DODS, MEG.

Meghelmes † MICHAELMAS.

Me-gid'dic, *or* **-don** (mĕ-gĭd'ĭ-dŏ ; -dŏn). *Bib.* [of MEGILLOTH.]

Me-gil'lah (mĕ-gĭl'ä), *n.*, *sing* **megir, megire.** † MEAGRE.

Meg Merrilies. See MERRILIES, MEG.

meg'ohm-it (mĕg'ōm-ĭt), *n* Also **meg'om-it.** [From MEGOHM.] Any of various preparations made of thin sheets of mica cemented together; — used as an insulator in electrical work.

meg'oph-thal'mus (-ŏf-thăl'mŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = MEGALOPHTHALMUS.

meg'o-talc', *n.* An insulating material resembling megohmit.

Meg'phi-as (mĕg'fī-ăs). *D Bib.*

megre. † MEAGRE.

Me'grez (mĕ'grĕz), *n.* [Ar. *al magraz* the root.] See STAR.

me'grim, *n.* The lantern flounder.

me'grim-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

me-guilp'. Var of MEGILP.

Me-her'rin (mē-hĕr'ĭn), *n. pl* A small tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly dwelling on the borderlands of Virginia and Carolina. They are not heard of after the first decades of the 18th century.

Me-het'a-beel. **-bel** (mē-hĕt'ă-bēl ; -bĕl). **Me-hi'da** (mē-hī'dä). **Me'hir** (mē'hĕr). *Bib*

Me-het'a-bel (-hĕt'ă-bĕl), **Mehit'a-ble** (-hĭt'ă-b'l), *n.* [Heb *Mehetabe'el.*] Lit., *benefited of God*; — fem. prop. name.

meh'man-dar' (mā'män-där'), *n* [Per. *mihmāndār*; *mihmān* guest + *-dār* guarding.] In Persia, a court official appointed to escort an ambassador or traveler through the country.

Me-ho'lah (mē-hō'lä), **Me-ho'la-thite** (-lă-thīt). *Bib.*

M. E. P. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Most Excellent High Priest (the chief officer of a Royal Arch chapter).

‖ **mehr Licht** (mār lĭkt) [G.] More light; — said to be Goethe's last words, part of a request that more light might be admitted to his room, often given a figurative interpretation.

meh'tar (mā'tär), *n.* [Hind. & Per., prince, in India used ironically.] **1.** In Persia, *orig.* [*cap.*], a title, or a part of the title, of certain great officers of the royal household, as the groom of the chamber; now [*l. c.*], a groom; a stable boy

2. In Bengal, a servant who sweeps and cleans a house

3. [*cap.*] [Marathi.] A title of the ruler of Chitral. — **Meh'tar-ship.** *n.*

mehte. † MIGHT, *n.*, & *pret* | **meh'ter.** Var. of MEUTER.

me-hu'dee oil (mē-hōō'dē). See OIL, *Table I.*

Me-hu'ja-el (mē-hū'jă-ĕl) *Bib.*

Me-hu'man (-măn). *Bib.*

Me-hu'nim, *or* **Me-hu'nims** (-nĭm, nĭmz), *n. pl. Bib.* Vars. of MEUNIM.

Me-hu'sim (-sĭm). *D. Bib.*

meid. † MEAD, MEED.

mei-dan'. † MAIDAN

meidelure, *n.* [ME.; *meidе* maid + *lure* damage, loss, AS. *lyre.*] Loss of maidenhood. *Obs.*

meiden. † MAIDEN

Mei'ding-er cell (mī'dĭng-ĕr). A zinc-copper cell of the Daniell type in which copper sulphate is held in an inverted tube in flask with an opening at the bottom through which copper sulphate solution descends by gravity.

mei'ger, mei'gre. † MEAGRE.

meigne † MEINIE

meigrim. † MEGRIM

meiht. Obs. 2d pers. sing pres. indic. of MAY.

meihter. † MEUTER

Mei'ji (mā'ē-jē), *n.* [Jap., lit., enlightened peace] The chronological name of the years comprised in the reign of Mutsuhito, emperor of Japan.

meik † MEEK.

mei'kle (mē'k'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MICKLE. [ION.]

Mei-lan'i-on. Var. of MILAN-

meild. † MELD

‖ **Mei'ler** (mī'lĕr), *n.*; *pl.* MEILER. [G.] A heap or mound, as of wood to be charred, ore to be roasted, or coal to be coked

Mei-lich'i-os (mī-lĭk'ĭ-ŏs), *a.* An epithet of Zeus See ZEUS.

meill. † MEAL, grain.

mein. † MAIN, power, etc.; MAYND, *India*; MEAN; MIEN.

meind. Obs. p. p. of MENG.

meine. † MEAN.

mein'ful. † MAINFUL.

meing. Scot. var. of MENG.

meinie † MANY.

meintene, meintenaunce † MAINTAIN, MAINTENANCE.

Mei'o-cene (mī'ō-sēn), **mei'o-lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk). Vars of MIOCENE, MIOLITHIC.

mei'o-phyl'ly (mī'ō-fĭl'ĭ), *n.* [Gr. μείων smaller + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Suppression of one or more leaves in a whorl.

mei'o-tax'y (-tăk'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. μείων smaller + τάξις an arranging.] *Bot* Suppression of a complete whorl of leaves or sporophylls. [MAYOR.]

meir. † MARE, an animal;

meirswyne. † MEERSWINE.

meis. † MESS.

meise. † MEASE

Mei'sen-bach proc'ess (mī'zĕn-bäk) [After Georg *Meisenbach* (b. 1841), of Munich.] A half-tone process.

meiss. † MACE, a club; MEASE, to mitigate; MESS.

meiss. Obs. pl. of MOUSE

Meis'sa (mī'sä), *n.* [Ar. *al maïsān* the proudly marching one.] See STAR.

μειων smaller + στήμων warp, thread.] *Bot.* Having the stamens fewer in number than the sepals and petals, as the lilac.

Meiss'ner's plex'us (mīs'nĕrz). [After Prof. Georg *Meissner* of Göttingen.] *Anat.* A plexus of gangliated nerve fibers lying between the muscular and mucous coats of the intestine.

Meis'ter, Wil'helm (vĭl'hĕlm mīs'tĕr). [G.] The warm-hearted, impulsive hero of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship" and "Wilhelm Meister's Travels," which together reveal the hero's mental and moral ripening. Meister is a favorite with women, and his susceptible nature often leads him too hastily into binding relations. He is emotional, speculative, and critical, ever striving for the harmonious development of his mind, and with exalted ideas of reforming the German stage. His love troubles finally end in a permanent attachment, and he finds happiness in a life of useful activity. The character is in large part a portrayal of the author's own development.

Meis'ter-sing'er (mīs'tĕr-sĭng'ĕr; -zĭng'ĕr), *n. sing. & pl.* [G.] A member of one of certain guilds, chiefly of workingmen, established between about 1300 and 1500 in Mainz, Nuremberg, and other German cities, for the cultivation of poetry and music. They were distinguished, on the one hand, from their predecessors, the usually aristocratic *Minnesingers*, and, on the other, from the minstrel singers of folk song. Their work, called *Meistergesang*, was generally a lyric setting of a Biblical or other subject, sung to the harp, etc. It was full of technicalities, formulated in a system called *Tabulatur* (which see). Candidates for admission to the guild had to submit a song to four judges or "markers," and usually passed through four preparatory degrees, *Schüler, Schulfreund, Dichter*, and *Sänger* (lit., scholar, school friend, poet, and singer), before attaining that of *Meister* (lit., master). Their pedantry is satirized (as applying to his critics) by Wagner in "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg."

mei'zo-seis'mal (mī'zō-sīs'măl) } *a.* [Gr. μειζων greater
mei'zo-seis'mic (mī'zō-sīs'mĭk) } + σεισμός earthquake.] Characterized by or indicating great or maximum seismal disturbance; as, *meizoseismal* curve, a curve on a chart joining those points where the shock has been most severe.

Mekh'i-tar-ist, Mech'i-tar-ist (mĕk'ĭ-tär-ĭst), *n.* [From *Mekhitar*, or *Mechitar*, an Armenian, who founded the congregation in 1701.] *R. C. Ch.* One of a religious congregation devoted to the improvement of Armenians, founded at Constantinople, but in 1717 finally established in the island of San Lazzaro, in the Lagoon of Venice, where is its chief convent. The Mekhitarists print Armenian texts, including a translation of the Bible and translations into Armenian of European literature.

me-kom'e-ter (mē-kŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. μῆκος length + *-meter.*] *Mil.* A range finder for use in the field, consisting of two box sextants used simultaneously at a known distance apart.

me-la'da (mā-lä'dä; mĕ-lä'dä), *n.* [Sp., prop. p. p. of *melar* to sugar, candy, fr. L. *mel* honey. See MOLASSES.] Crude sugar mixed with molasses, obtained by boiling down cane juice.

me-læ'na, me-le'na (mē-lē'nä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέλας, m., μέλαινα, f., black.] *Med.* **a** A discharge from the bowels of black matter, consisting of altered blood; also, black vomit; formerly, also, a supposed disease marked by such discharges. **b** The matter so discharged.

Mel'a-leu'ca (mĕl'ă-lū'kă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μέλας black + λευκός white; — in allusion to the black trunk and white branches.] *Bot.* A large genus of Australian and East Indian myrtaceous shrubs and trees. They have numerous stamens united in fascicles, and the ovules in many series. The small white or yellow flowers are borne in heads or spikes. *M. leucadendron* yields cajuput oil.

me-lam'ine (mē-lăm'ĭn; mĕl'ă-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [G. *melamin; melam* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, nitrogenous base, $C_3H_6N_6$, a triamino derivative of symmetrical triazine, produced from several cyanogen compounds and decomposed by heat into melam and ammonia; — called also *cyanuramide.*

Me-lam'pus (mē-lăm'pŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μελάμπους.] *Gr. Myth.* A famous seer, the ancestor of a family of seers. Some serpents whose lives he had saved cleansed his ears with their tongues while he was asleep, and on awaking he could understand the voices of birds and other animals.

Mel'am-py'rum (mĕl'ăm-pī'rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μελάμπυρον; μέλας black + πυρός wheat.] *Bot.* A small genus of hemiparasitic scrophulariaceous branching annuals of temperate regions. They have small irregular flowers with four stamens. *M. americanum* is the cowwheat.

mel'a-næ'mi-a, *or* **-ne'mi-a** (-ă-nē'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* A morbid condition in which the blood contains black pigment either floating freely or embedded in the white blood corpuscles. It occurs esp. in severe malarial fever. — **mel'a-næ'mic, -ne'mic** (-nē'mĭk), *a.*

mel'an-cho'li-a (mĕl'ăn-kō'lĭ-ă), *n.* [L. See MELANCHOLY.] *Med.* A kind of mental unsoundness characterized by extreme depression of spirits, ill-grounded fears, delusions, and brooding over one particular subject or train of ideas; also, a case or species of this disease.

mel'an-cho'li-ac (mĕl'ăn-kō'lĭ-ăk), *n. Med.* One affected with melancholia. — *a.* Affected with melancholia.

mel'an-chol'ic (-kŏl'ĭk; mĕl'ăn-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *melancholicus*, Gr. μελαγχολικός: cf. F. *mélancolique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to "melancholy," or "black bile;" causing, due to, or of the nature of, melancholy (sense 1 **b**). *Obs.* **2.** Given to or having melancholy; depressed; melancholy; dejected; unhappy.

If he be mad, or angry, or *melancholick*, or sprightly, he will paint whatsoever is proportionable to any one. *Dryden.*

3. Causing, or showing, melancholy; depressing; sad. *Obs.* **4.** Affected with, like, or pert. to, melancholia.

mel'an-chol-y (mĕl'ăn-kŏl-ĭ; *in early Modern English poetry often accented on second or final syllable*), *n.; pl.* -CHOLIES (-ĭz). [ME. *melancolie, malencolie*, OF. *melancolie, malencollie*, F. *mélancolie*, L. *melancholia*, fr. Gr. μελαγχολία; μέλας, -ανος, black + χολή gall, bile. See 1st GALL.] **1. a** Black bile, a thick, acrid fluid once imagined to be a secretion of the kidneys or spleen, and the cause of gloominess. See HUMOR, 2. *Obs.* **b** A condition or disorder believed to be due to an excess of black bile and marked by sullenness and irascibility or mental dejection and depression; in later usage, melancholia. *Obs.*

2. Ill nature; irascibility; sullenness. *Obs.*

3. Depression of spirits; gloomy state or mood; dejection.

What a *melancholy* was in that tone! *Hawthorne.*

4. A cause or occasion of melancholy; also, an attack or fit of melancholy. *Obs.*

5. Pensive meditation or sadness; serious thoughtfulness.

The influence of mild-minded *melancholy.* *Tennyson.*

6. A melancholy or mournful writing, as a poem. *Obs.*

Syn. — Despondency, sorrow, mournfulness, depression, low spirits, hypochondria. — MELANCHOLY, SADNESS, DEJECTION, GLOOM. SADNESS is the general term for depression of spirits, of whatever degree; MELANCHOLY, in modern usage, is (esp.) settled depression; the word often suggests little more than pensive, sometimes pleasing, sadness; as, "a thousand memories . . . unspeakable for *sadness*" (*Tennyson*); "We never do anything consciously for the last time . . . without *sadness* of heart" (*De Quincey*); "a feeling of *sadness* and longing, that is not akin to pain" (*Longfellow*); "Mine . . . is a white *melancholy*, . . . which, though it seldom laughs or dances, . . . yet is a good easy sort of a state. . . . But there is another sort, black indeed, which . . . believes, nay is sure of everything that is unlikely, so it be but frightful, and . . . excludes and shuts its eyes to the most possible hopes" (*T. Gray*); "the grace of forest charms decayed, and pastoral *melancholy*" (*Wordsworth*); "Mellow, *melancholy*, yet not mournful, the tone seemed to gush up out of the deep well of her heart" (*Hawthorne*). DEJECTION suggests esp. the mood of one who is downcast, discouraged, or dispirited; GLOOM is profound despondency or heaviness of spirits; as, "As high as we have mounted in delight, in our *dejection* do we sink as low" (*Wordsworth*); "Childhood is not readily *dejected*" (*Johnson*); "a sullen *gloom*" (*Burke*); "Miss Brown looked . . . depressed almost to *gloom*" (*Mrs. Gaskell*); "a *gloomy* gazer on the world to which I have little relation" (*Johnson*). See DESPONDENCY, SORROW, MISERY, DISTRESS, TEDIUM, PENSIVE.

mel'an-chol-y, *a.* **1.** Affected with the supposed disorder or the "humor" of "melancholy," or with melancholia; liable to, or causing, mental disorder of this kind *Obs.*

2. Ill-natured; sullen; irascible. *Obs.*

3. Depressed in spirits; dejected; gloomy; dismal; mournful; sad.

4. Seriously thoughtful or meditative; pensive. *Milton.*

5. Suggestive or expressive of melancholy or dejection; dismal; depressing; producing sadness; causing dejection; calamitous; afflictive; lamentable; as, a *melancholy* event. "The *melancholy* vale." *Shak.*

6. Favorable to meditation; somber. *Obs.*

A pretty, *melancholy* seat, well wooded and watered. *Evelyn.*

Mel'anch-tho'pi-an (mĕl'ăŋk-thō'pĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the German Lutheran reformer Philipp Melanchthon (1497–1560), or his theological teachings or views. Melanchthon drew up the Augsburg Confession. See SYNERGISM. — *n.* A follower of Melanchthon.

Mel'an-co'ni-a'les (mĕl'ăn-kō'nĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Melanconium*, name of the typical genus, fr. Gr. μέλας black + κόνις dust, in allusion to the dark spores.] *Bot.* The smallest of the three orders of Fungi Imperfecti, including those with no asci nor pycnidia, but as a rule having the spores in cavities without special walls. They cause many of the plant diseases known as anthracnose.

Mel'a-ne'sian (mĕl'ă-nē'shăn), *a.* [Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black + νῆσος island. *Melanesia* was so called from the dark complexion of the natives.] Of or pertaining to Melanesia or the Melanesians.

Mel'a-ne'sian, *n.* A member of the dominant native race of Melanesia, a dark-skinned people with thick beards and frizzy hair, often elaborately dressed, who are generally considered to be a cross between the Negroid Papuan race and the Polynesians or the Malays. As a rule they are industrious agriculturists, and they possess the art of making pottery, rare in Polynesia; but they are far inferior to their Polynesian neighbors in navigation and architecture, in social organization, and in military courage. Many of them are or have been habitual cannibals. Their language represents a stage intermediate between Malay and Polynesian (see MALAYO-POLYNESIAN). Cf. FIJIAN, PAPUAN.

‖ **mé'lange'** (mā'länzh'), *n.; pl.* MÉLANGES (*F.* mā'länzh'). [F. See MEDDLE.] A mixture; a medley.

A *mélange* of a fifth part of silver, and a fourth of gold. *Evelyn.*

Me-la'ni-a (mē-lā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black.] *Zoöl.* An extensive genus of fresh-water tænioglossate gastropod mollusks, having a high, turret-shaped shell covered with a thick, dark periostracum. It is the type of a large family,



Mel'a-ni'i-dæ (mĕl'ă-nĭ'ĭ-dē) represented in nearly all warmer regions. — **me-la'ni-an** (mē-lā'nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

me-la'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* [Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black.] *Ethnol.* Of dark or black pigmentation; melanic, esp. [*cap.*] as designating the Negroes, Melanesians, Australians, etc.

me-lan'ic (mē-lăn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black.] **1.** Melanotic.

2. *Ethnol.* Characterized by or evincing melanism; melanian.

mel'a-nin (mĕl'ă-nĭn), *n.* [Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of various dark brown or black amorphous pigments in the human body, differing considerably in composition, as that which causes the dark color of negroes' skin, the pigments of the choroid, the pigments of the hair, etc.

mel'a-nism (mĕl'ă-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black.] **1.** *Physiol. & Zoöl.* An unusual development of black or nearly black color in the skin or in the plumage or pelage. It occurs either as a characteristic of varieties or in individuals, esp. in certain groups of mammals and birds, as hawks and squirrels, and is not due to pathological causes. In other groups it is only sporadic.

2. *Ethnol.* The character of having a high degree of pigmentation, as shown in dark skin, eyes, and hair.

mel'a-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Affected with melanism; of the nature of melanism.

mel'a-no- (mĕl'ă-nō-), **melan-.** Combining form from Greek μέλας, μέλανος, *black, dark.*

Mel'a-no- (mĕl'ă-nō-). Combining form for *Melanian;* as in **Mel'a-no-Pap'u-an.**

Mel'a-noch'ro-i (-nŏk'rō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black + (perh.) χρόα color, or (perh.) ὠχρός pale (*Cf. E. D.*).] *Ethnol.* Caucasians of the brunet type. See CAUCASIAN, *a.*, 2.

mel'a-noch'roid (mĕl'ă-nŏk'roid), *a.* Having a dark complexion; of or pertaining to the Melanochroi.

mel'a-no-crat'ic (-nō-krăt'ĭk), *a.* [*melano-* + Gr. κρατεῖν to rule.] *Petrog.* Designating the dark, traplike dikes, sheets, etc. (called also *lamprophyres*), composed chiefly of ferromagnesian minerals, which accompany larger abyssal intrusions of igneous rocks, from whose magma they have been derived by differentiation. They are complementary to the rocks called *leucocratic* (which see).

mel'a-no-cyte' (mĕl'ă-nō-sīt'; mē-lăn'ō-sīt), *n.* [*melano-* + *-cyte.*] *Physiol.* A lymphocyte containing dark pigment.

Mel'a-no-den'dron (mĕl'ă-nō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + *dendron;* — from the dark foliage.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of asteraceous trees, having bristly pappus and ribbed achenes. The species (*M. integrifolium*) is native of St. Helena, where it is known as the *black cabbage tree.*

mel'a-no-der'ma (-dûr'mă) } *n.* [NL. See MELANO-, -DERM.]
mel'a-no-der'mi-a (-mĭ-ă) } *Med.* Black color of the skin, esp. when abnormal. — **mel'a-no-der'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

me-lan'o-gen (mē-lăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*melanin* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance capable of yielding melanin by appropriate treatment; an antecedent of melanin.

mel'a-noid (mĕl'ă-noid), *a.* [*melano-* + *-oid.*] **a** Blackish; melanistic. **b** *Med.* Pert. to, or resembling, melanosis.

mel'a-noi'din (mĕl'ă-noi'dĭn), *n. Chem.* Any of various black pigments obtained by hydrolytic cleavage of proteid substances, and resembling the natural melanins.

mel'a-no'ma (mĕl'ă-nō'mă), *n.; L. pl.* -NOMATA (-mă-tă). [NL.; *melano-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* **a** A tumor containing dark pigment. **b** Development of dark-pigmented tumors.

Me-lan'o-plus (mē-lăn'ō-plŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black + ὅπλον, pl. ὅπλα arms, armor.] *Zoöl.* A genus containing the migratory locust of the western United States and other common American species. See LOCUST.

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meisseine. † MIZEN.

Meis'sen ware (mī'sĕn). Ceramic ware made at the town of Meissen in Saxony, where true or hard porcelain was first made in Europe. Also, less accurately, called *Dresden ware*

Meiss'ner's cor'pus-cles (mīs'nĕrz). *Anat.* = CORPUSCLES OF MEISSNER.

meister. † MASTER, MISTER.

meistres. Obs. pl. of MASTER.

meistrie. † MASTERY.

meit. † MEET.

meite. † MEAT.

meith (mēth). Scot. var. of *might*, pret. of MAY.

meith (mēth), *n.* [AS. *mǣþ* measure, degree, proportion; or (for sense 2) cf. Icel. *mið* a fishing bank known by landmarks on shore.] *Scot.* **1.** A measure or measurement.

2 A landmark; a boundary mark; a seamark.

meith, *v. t.* To mark; to show the position of. *Scot.*

Mei'thei (mā'thā), *n.* The language of the Manipuris, an archaic member of the Kuki-Chin group of the Indo-Chinese languages (which see).

Me'-jar'kon (mē'jär'kŏn). *Bib.*

me-jid'i-eh. Var. of MEDJIDIE.

Mej-noun' and Lei-lah' (mĕj-nōōn', lā-lä'). In a Persian tale, a pair of model lovers, like Pyramus and Thisbe or Romeo and Juliet.

‖ **me ju'di-ce.** [L.] I being judge; in my judgment.

mek. † MEEK. [*n. & v.*

mek. Obs. or dial. var. of MAKE.

Mek-bu'da (mĕk-bōō'dä), *n* [Prob. fr Ar. *al maqbūdah* contracted.] See STAR. [MEEK.

meke. † MAKE, a halfpenny;

mekel. † MICHAEL, MICKLE.

mekelac, *n.* [ME., also *mekeleik*; cf. Icel. *mikleikr*, abstract n. fr. *mikill* agile, meek.] Meekness. *Obs.*

meken. † MEEKEN.

mekhede. † MEEKHEAD.

me'kil. Obs. or Scot. var. of MICKLE. [shade. *Obs.*

me'kil-wort', *n.* Deadly night-

me'kle. Obs. or Scot. for MICKLE.

Me-ko'nah (mē-kō'nä). *Bib.*

mel. † MEAL.

me'la (mā'lä), *n.* [Hind. *mēlā.*] A fair held in connection with a religious festival. *India.*

me-lac'o-nite (mē-lăk'ō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. μέλας black + κόνις dust.] *Min.* An earthy black massive variety of tenorite.

melacotone. † MELOCOTON.

melady. † MALADY.

me-lal'no-type (mē-lăl'nō-tīp). Var. of MELANOTYPE.

me-lal'gi-a (mē-lăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μέλος limb + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the extremities.

mel'am (mĕl'ăm; mē'lăm), *n.* [Arbitrarily formed by Liebig. Cf. MELLONE.] *Chem.* A white, amorphous compound, $C_6H_9N_{11}$, obtained by heating ammonium sulphocyanate.

melampod, melampode, *n.* [L. *melampodion*, Gr. μελαμπόδιον.] The black hellebore. *Obs.*

mel'am-py'rin (mĕl'ăm-pī'rĭn), **mel'am-py'rite** (-pī'rīt), *n.* [See MELAMPYRUM.] *Chem.* Dulcite. It is found in the leaves of cowwheat (*Melampyrum*).

melan-. See MELANO-.

me-lan'a-gogue, *n.* [*melano-* + *-agogue.*] *Old Med.* A purgative for black bile. — **me-lan'a-gog'al,** *a.* [choliac. *Obs.*

mel'an-cho'li-an, *n.* A melancholy; also, a melancholy person. *Obs.* **b** A melancholiac.

mel'an-chol'i-cal, *a.* Melancholic. *Obs.* [MELANCHOLIC.]

mel'an-chol'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of **mel'an-chol'ik-ly,** *adv.* Melancholically. *Obs.*

mel'an-chol'i-ly (mĕl'ăn-kŏl'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of MELANCHOLY.

mel'an-chol'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

mel'an-cho'li-ous (-kō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *melancholeus.*] Melancholic. *Obs. or R.* — **mel'an-cho'li-ous-ness,** *n. Obs.* [ic. *Obs.*]

mel'an-chol-ish, *a.* Melancholic.

mel'an-chol-ist, *n.* One affected with melancholy. *Obs. or R.*

mel'an-cho-lize (mĕl'ăn-kō-līz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE. *Obs. or R.*

mel'an-chol-y, *v. t.* To render melancholy *Obs.*

mel'an-chol'y-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

melancolient, *a. Old Med.* Affected with melancholy. *Obs.*

mel'an-col-y. Melancholy. *Ref. Sp.*

Mel'an-co'ni-a'ce-æ (mĕl'ăn-kō'nĭ-ā'sē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of fungi constituting the order Melanconiales. — **mel'an-co'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mel'anc-tho'ni-an, Mel'anc-to'ni-an. Vars. of MELANCHTHONIAN. [NÆMIA.

mel'a-ne'mi-a. Var. of MELA-

mel'an-eph'i-dro'sis (mĕl'ăn-ĕf'ĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + *ephidrosis.*] *Med.* Excretion of black or dark perspiration, most often on the eyelids.

me-lange' (mā-länzh'), *v. t.* [F. *mélanger.*] To mix (wool of different colors). — **me-lang'er** (-länzh'ĕr). *n.*

Mel'a-ni'i-dæ (-nĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See MELANIA.

me-lan'i-line (mē-lăn'ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*melamine* + *aniline.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline base, $(C_6H_4NH)_2C{:}NH$, obtained by the action of cyanogen chloride on aniline and otherwise. It is a diphenyl derivative of guanidine.

Mel'a-nip'pe (mĕl'ă-nĭp'ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μελανιππη.] A daughter of Chiron, metamorphosed into a mare by Artemis, and placed among the stars.

Mel'a-nip'pus (-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μελάνιππος.] *Gr. Myth* A Theban, the slayer of Tydeus in the expedition of the Seven against Thebes, who was himself killed by Amphiaraus.

mel'a-nite (mĕl'ă-nīt), *n.* [Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black; cf. F. *mélanite*, G. *melanit.*] *Min.* A black kind of garnet of the variety andradite. See GARNET, *n*, 1. —

mel'a-nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

mel'a-nize (mĕl'ă-nīz), *v. t.* To make melanistic.

mel'a-no (-nō), *n. Zoöl.* A melanistic animal.

mel'a-no-car'ci-no'ma, *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + *carcinoma.*] *Med.* A pigmented carcinoma.

mel'a-no-ce'rite (mĕl'ă-nō-sē'rīt), *n.* [G. *melanocerit.* See MELANO-; CERITE.] A rare mineral in brown or black rhombohedral crystals. It is a complex fluosilicate of cerium, yttrium, calcium, and other metals.

Mel'a-no-ce'tus (-sē'tŭs), *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + Gr. κῆτος whale.] *Zoöl.* A genus of deep-sea pediculate fishes of the family Ceratiidæ, black in color, with a very large mouth and enormously distensible stomach. — **mel'a-no-ce'tine** (-tĭn; -tīn), *a. & n.*

mel'a-no-chro'ic (-krō'ĭk), **mel'a-noch'ro-ous** (mĕl'ă-nŏk'rō-ŭs), *a.* = MELANOCHROUS.

mel'a-no-chro'ite (-nō-krō'īt), *n.* [Gr. μελανοχροος swarthy; μέλας, -ανος, black + χρόα skin.] *Min.* Pharmacochroite.

mel'a-noc'o-mous (-nŏk'ō-mŭs), *a.* [*melano-* + Gr. κόμη hair.] Dark-haired.

Me-lan'o-i (mē-lăn'ō-ī), *n. pl.* [Gr. μελανοί, pl. of μελανός, var. of μέλας black.] The darker Melanochroi *Huxley.*

mel'a-noid, *n.* A melanistic animal.

mel'a-noi'dic (mĕl'ă-noi'dĭk), *a. Physiol. Chem.* Designating certain artificially prepared acids called also melanoidins.

mel'a-no-path'i-a (-nō-păth'ĭ-ă), **mel'a-nop'a-thy** (-nŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [NL. *melanopathia.* See MELANO-; -PATHY.] *Med.* a Melanosis. **b** Melanuria.

mel'a-no-pla'ki-a (-nō-plā'kĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + Gr. πλάξ, πλακός, plate.] *Med.* Occurrence of pigmented patches on the oral mucous membrane.

mel'a-nor-rha'gi-a (-nō-rā'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* = MELÆNA.

Mel/a-nor-rhœ/a (mĕl′ȧ-nŏ-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + *-rhea.*] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of East Indian anacardiaceous trees having simple leaves, panicled flowers with accrescent petals, and drupaceous fruit. *M. usitata* is the theetsee.

2. [*l. c.*] Also **mel/a-nor-rhe/a.** *Med.* = MELÆNA.

mel/a-nose (mĕl′ȧ-nōs), *n.* [See MELANOSIS.] *Bot.* A disease of the grapevine due to the parasitic fungus *Septoria ampelina*, which attacks the leaves, causing them to fall.

mel/a-no/sis (-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μελάνωσις a growing black, μέλας, *-ανος*, black.] *Med.* Morbid deposition of black matter in the tissues, often of a malignant character, causing pigmented tumors.—**mel/a-not/ic** (-nŏt′ĭk), *a.*

mel/a-nos/i-ty (-nŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Gr μελας, *-ανος*, black.] Melanism, or tendency to it.

mel/a-not/ic (-nŏt′ĭk), *a.* **a** *Med.* Affected with, or relating to, melanosis. **b** *Zoöl.* Melanistic.

mel/a-nous (mĕl′ȧ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. μέλας, *-ανος*, black.] *Ethnol.* Having black hair and dark brown or blackish skin; melanic, esp. as applied to the darker Melanochroi.

Mel/an-tha/ce-æ (mĕl′ăn-thā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MELANTHIUM.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous plants of the order Liliales, distinguished from the Liliaceæ by the septicidal capsule, and by the absence of bulbs. It includes about 36 genera and 150 species of wide distribution, some of which are ornamental plants. *Zygadenus, Veratrum, Uvularia,* and *Colchicum* are illustrative genera. — **mel/an-tha/ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Me-lan/thi-um (mē-lăn′thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μέλας, *-ανος*, black + *ἄνθος* flower.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American herbs, typifying the family Melanthaceæ, with erect leafy stems bearing a terminal panicle of yellowish flowers, with clawed perianth segments. *M. virginicum* is the bunchflower.

mel/a-nu/ri-a (mĕl′ȧ-nū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The passage of urine containing black pigment. — **mel/a-nu/ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

mel/a-phyre (mĕl′ȧ-fīr), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. μέλας, *-ανος*, black + por*phyre* porphyry: cf. G. *melaphyr.*] *Petrog.* Orig., a porphyritic rock consisting of phenocrysts of feldspar in a dark groundmass; hence, a porphyritic igneous rock with dark-colored aphanitic groundmass and phenocrysts of any kind.

me-las/ma (mē-lăz′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέλασμα black spot.] *Med.* A dark discoloration of the skin, usually local; as, Addison's *melasma.* — **me-las/mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

me-las/si-gen/ic (mē-lăs/ĭ-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* [From *molasses*, var. of *molasses* + *-genic.*] *Sugar Manuf.* Producing molasses; preventing the crystallization of sugar.

Me-las/to-ma (mē-lăs′tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μέλας black + *στόμα* mouth; — in allusion to the staining property of the fruit.] *Bot.* A large genus of Asiatic shrubs, typifying the Melastomaceæ, having coriaceous leaves and large purple flowers with 10–14 unequal anthers, the connectives spurred. Many species are cultivated in greenhouses.

Me-las/to-ma/ce-æ (mē-lăs/tō-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MELASTOMA.] *Bot.* A large family of trees, shrubs, or herbs (order Myrtales), characterized by the opposite 3–9-nerved leaves, anthers with thickened or appendaged connectives, and petals inserted on the throat of the calyx. There are about 150 genera and 2,500 species, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres, esp. in South America. Many genera are cultivated in greenhouses for their showy flowers or handsome foliage. *Rhexia* is the only genus in the United States. — **me-las/to-ma/ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mel/chite (mĕl′kīt), *n.* [LGr. Μελχῖται, pl., fr. Syr. *malko* king.] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* **a** Anciently, one of those Eastern Christians in Egypt and Syria who held to the orthodox faith as defined in the Creed of Chalcedon when many Eastern Christians embraced Monophysitism; — a name orig. given by the Monophysites because they belonged to the party of the Byzantine court. **b** Now, one of a Christian body, chiefly in Syria and Egypt, which acknowledges the Pope, but adheres to the liturgy, canon law, etc., of the Eastern Church.

2. Short for MELCHITE ALPHABET.

Mel/chite, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Melchites.

Melchite alphabet, a Syriac alphabet, at first uncial, becoming later cursive and the most deformed of Syriac scripts.

meld (mĕld), *v. t. & i.*; MELD′ED; MELD′ING. [G. *melden* to announce.] *Card Playing.* In pinochle, to declare or announce for a score; as, to *meld* four kings. A player can meld only after winning the previous trick, and before drawing from the stock. — *n.* Any combination or score which may be declared, or melded, in pinochle.

Mel/do-la's dye/stuffs/ (mĕl′dō-lăz). [After R. *Meldola* (b. 1849), English chemist.] A group of artificial oxazine dyestuffs, chiefly blue or violet, formerly extensively used on cotton. Meldola's blue, the first made, is obtained by the action of a compound (chemically, para-nitroso-dimethylaniline hydrochloride) on beta-naphthol.

mel-dom'e-ter (mĕl-dŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. μέλδειν to melt + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An apparatus devised by Professor John Joly (in 1888) for the determination of melting points. It includes a strip of platinum foil, heated by electricity, on which are placed bits of the substances to be tested.

Mel/e-a/ger (mĕl′ē-ā′jẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μελέαγρος.] *Gr. Myth.* The son of Althea, queen of Calydon. At his birth it was foretold that his life would last no longer than the brand then burning on the hearth. Althæa quenched it, and hid it away. At the hunt of the Calydonian boar, Meleager, in love with Atalanta (which see), gave her the trophies of the chase. In the quarrel which this caused with his uncles he slew them. Althæa, enraged, thrust the fatal brand into the fire, so causing Meleager's death. In an earlier version (Iliad, IX.) Meleager perishes in consequence of curses pronounced by his mother.

Mel/e-a-gri/na (-ȧ-grī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *Meleagris*, name of a genus of mollusks; so named because speckled, fr. L. *meleagris* a sort of guinea fowl, Gr. μελεαγρίς.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the pearl oysters.

Mel/e-a/gris (mĕl′ē-ā′grĭs), *n.* [L., the guinea fowl.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the turkeys, wild and domestic. It is made the type of a subfamily, **Mel/e-a-gri/næ** (mĕl′ē-ȧ-grī′nē), of the pheasant family. — **mel/e-ag/rine** (-ăg′rĭn; -rīn), *a.*

‖ **mê/lée/** (mā/lā′), *n.* [F., fr. *mêler* to mix. See MEDDLE; cf. MELLAY.] **1.** A fight between combatants mingled in a confused mass; a skirmish; an affray; a fray.

2. A cavalry exercise in which two groups of riders try to cut paper plumes off the helmets of their opponents, the contest continuing until no member of one group retains his plume; — sometimes called *Balaklava mêlée.*

me'le-gue'ta pep'per (mā/lā-gā′tȧ). [Orig. uncert.; cf. LL. *melegeta*, prob. some kind of spice, It. *meleghetta.*] **a** The seeds of several African species of *Amomum*, often known also as *grains of Paradise*, *Guinea grains* or *Guinea pepper.* See GRAINS OF PARADISE. **b** The allspice tree (*Pimenta pimenta*).

mel'ene (mĕl′ēn), *n.* [*melissic* + ethyl*ene.*] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, waxy hydrocarbon, $C_{30}H_{60}$, of the ethylene series, obtained from beeswax by dry distillation.

Me-le'ti-an (mē-lē′shĭ-ăn; -shăn), *a. Eccl.* Pert. to or designating: **a** A schismatic party which upheld Meletius, bishop of Lycopolis, in exercising episcopal functions in the adjoining see of Alexandria during the retirement of its bishop (A. D. 306). **b** A schism in Antioch in Syria, occasioned by dissensions over the opinions of Meletius, bishop of Antioch (361–381), who was a moderate Nicæan.

me-lez'i-tose (mē-lĕz′ĭ-tōs), *n.* [F. *mélèze* the larch + melitose.] *Chem.* A trisaccharide, $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}{\cdot}2H_2O$, extracted from the manna of the larch and from Persian manna. It resembles ordinary sugar, but is less sweet.

Me'li-a (mē′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μελία the ash tree.] *Bot.* A genus of trees typifying the family Meliaceæ, natives of southern Asia and Australia. They have monadelphous unequal stamens, 3-5 sepals, and 5–6 petals. *M. azedarach* is the China tree; *M. azadirachta,* the margosa.

Me'li-a'ce-æ (-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical trees and shrubs (order Geraniales), consisting of about 37 genera and nearly 600 species, characterized chiefly by the monadelphous stamens. It includes mahogany (*Swietenia*), the Spanish cedar (*Cedrela*), the fiindosa (*Flindersia*), etc. — **me'li-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mel'i-an-tha'ce-æ (mĕl′ĭ-ăn-thā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MELIANTHUS.] *Bot.* A family of South African trees and shrubs (order Sapindales), differing from the Sapindaceæ in the irregular flowers and stipulate leaves. There are 3 genera and 17 species. — **mel'i-an-tha'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mel'i-an'thus (-ăn′thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μέλι honey + *ἄνθος.*] *Bot.* A small genus of South African shrubs typifying the family Melianthaceæ. They have odd-pinnate leaves, and racemose flowers with an oblique calyx. *M. major* is known as the *honey plant.*

Mel'i-bœ'us, Mel'i-be'us (mĕl′ĭ-bē′ŭs), *n.* [L. *Meliboeus.*] **1.** A shepherd, one of the interlocutors in Vergil's first Eclogue.

2. In Chaucer's prose composition "The Tale of Melibeus," one of the "Canterbury Tales," the title character, who, following the counsel of his wife, Prudence, forgives his enemies the grievous injuries they have done him.

mel'ic (mĕl′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μελικός, fr. μέλος song.] Of or pertaining to song; designed to be sung; lyric; specif., *Gr. Lit.*, designating, or pertaining to, a development of Greek poetry, essentially lyrical and musical in character, which followed the elegiac and iambic poetry of the 7th and 6th centuries B. C. Melic poetry includes the **Æolian monodic** (that is, for one voice) poetry, closely akin to the modern lyric, of which Sappho is the greatest representative, and the **Dorian choral** poetry, in which Pindar is preeminent. — *n.* Melic poetry.

Mel'i-ca (mĕl′ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *melica, meliga,* sorghum.] *Bot.* A large genus of perennial grasses, the melic grasses, somewhat resembling *Festuca.* The species are widely distributed in temperate regions, but have little agricultural value.

mel'i-ce'ris (-sē′rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. μελικηρίς; μέλι honey + κηρός wax.] *Med.* **a** A tumor containing a honeylike substance. **b** An affection marked by exudation of viscid honeylike matter.

mel'i-ce'rous (mĕl′ĭ-sē′rŭs; mē-lĭs′ēr-ŭs), *a. Med.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a meliceris.

mel'ic grass (mĕl′ĭk). Any grass of the genus *Melica.*

me-lich'ro-ous (mē-lĭk′rō-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. μελίχροος; μέλι honey + χρόα color.] Resembling honey in color.

Mel'i-coc'ca (mĕl′ĭ-kŏk′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μέλι honey + κόκκος berry.] A small genus of tropical American sapindaceous trees and shrubs. They have abruptly pinnate leaves, tetramerous flowers with a peltate stigma, and fruit consisting of a 1-2-seeded berry. *M. bijuga* is the genip tree, or honeyberry.

mel'i-lite (mĕl′ĭ-līt), *n.* [Gr. μέλι honey + *-lite*; cf. F. *mélilithe.*] *Min.* A mineral occurring in small tetragonal crystals, often honey-yellow in color, but also white, brown, greenish, etc. It is an orthosilicate of sodium, calcium, aluminium, and other metals, and is a constituent of certain igneous rocks, as mellilite basalt, in which it replaces the feldspar. H., 5. Sp. gr., 2.9–3.10.

mel'i-lot (-lŏt), *n.* [F. *mélilot*, L. *melilotos*, fr. Gr. μελίλωτος, μελίλωτον, a kind of clover; μέλι honey + λωτός lotus.] Any cloverlike plant of the genus *Melilotus.* The species are commonly distinguished by the color of their flowers; as: **white melilot** (*M. alba*); **yellow melilot** (*M. officinalis*); **blue melilot** (*M. cærulea*).

Mel'i-lo'tus (-lō′tŭs), *n.* [L. *melilotos* a kind of Old World clover. See MELILOT.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous herbs, the melilots, or sweet clovers, having trifoliolate leaves and spikelike racemes of small yellow or white flowers succeeded by oval indehiscent pods. The white melilot (*M. alba*) and the yellow melilot (*M. officinalis*) are naturalized in the United States. The drying plants are fragrant with coumarin, and *M. cærulea* is used in Switzerland for flavoring sapsago cheese. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

mel'i-nite (mĕl′ĭ-nīt), *n.* [F. *mélinite*, fr. Gr. μήλινος quince-yellow.] A high explosive similar to lyddite, said to be chiefly picric acid, used in the French service.

mel'io-rate (mēl′yō-rāt), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); -RAT′ING (-rāt′ĭng). [L. *melioratus*, p. p. of *meliorare* to meliorate, fr. *melior* better; akin to Gr. μᾶλλον rather, μάλα very.] To make or become better; to improve; to ameliorate; to soften; to make more tolerable.

Nature by art we nobly *meliorate.* *Denham.*

mel'io-ra'tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *melioratio.*] Act or operation of meliorating, or state of being meliorated; amelioration; also, that in virtue of which anything is meliorated; an improvement; a betterment. *Bacon.*

mel'io-ra-tive (mēl′yō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Meliorating, or tending to meliorate; improving; bettering. Cf. PEJORATIVE.

Here would come the so-called *meliorative* and pejorative developments in word meaning, whereby, e. g., steward, "the sty-ward," becomes the title of a great officer of the realm and the name of a line of kings; or, on the other side, sou (Lat. solidus) passes from the name of a gold coin to that of one of proverbially insignificant value. *Encyc. Brit.*

mel'io-rism (-rĭz′m), *n.* [L. *melior* better.] *Ethics.* The belief or doctrine that the world tends to become better and that man has the power of aiding its betterment; — contrasted with *pessimism*, which asserts that the world is hopelessly bad, and *optimism*, which asserts that it is wholly or predominantly good. — **mel'io-rist** (-rĭst), *n.* — **mel'io-ris'tic** (-rĭs′tĭk), *a.*

mel-ior'i-ty (mēl-yŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *melioritas*, fr. L. *melior* better.] State or quality of being better; melioration.

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mel'a-no-sar-co'ma, *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + *sarcoma.*] *Med.* A dark-pigmented sarcoma

mel'a-no-sar-co'ma-to'sis (-nō-sär-kō′mȧ-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Condition marked by melanosarcomata.

mel'a-no-scir'rhus (-skĭr′ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + *scirrhus.*] *Med.* A dark-pigmented scirrhus.

mel'a-no-scope' (mĕl′ȧ-nō-skōp′; mē-lăn′ō-skōp), *n* [G. *melanoskop* See MELANO-; -SCOPE.] A pair of colored glasses transmitting only red light, so that other colors, as green, appear black through it. It is used for detecting potassium, lithium, etc., in colored flames.

mel'a-no-sper'mous (mĕl′ȧ-nō-spûr′mŭs), *a.* [*melano-* + *spermous.*] *Bot.* Having dark-colored spores, as certain seaweeds.

mel'a-no-te'kite (-nō-tē′kīt), *n.* [*melano-* + Gr. τήκειν to melt; — so named because it fuses to a black glass.] *Min.* A black or dark gray mineral in orthorhombic crystals or cleavable masses. It is a silicate of lead and iron. H., 6.5 Sp. gr., 5.73.

mel'a-not'ri-chous (-nŏt′rĭ-kŭs), *a.* [*melano-* + Gr θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] Dark-haired.

mel'a-no-type' (mĕl′ȧ-nō-tīp′; mē-lăn′ō-tīp), *n.* [*melano-* + *type.*] *Photog.* A process practically the same as ferrotype; also, a picture made by this process; a tintype.

me-lan'ter-ite (mē-lăn′tẽr-īt), *n.* [G. *melanterit*, fr F. *mélanterie*, Gr. μελαντηρία a black metallic dye or ink.] *Min.* Native copperas, $FeSO_4{\cdot}7H_2O$, occurring in fibrous, capillary, stalactitic, and other forms. H., 2. Sp gr., 1.89–1.90. It is usually the result of the oxidation of pyrite.

mel'anth (mĕl′ănth), *n.* A melanthaceous plant. *Lindley*

me-lan'thin (mē-lăn′thĭn), *n.* [G., fr NL. *melanthium* (Gr μέλας black), name of the seeds of Nigella sativa.] *Chem.* A glucoside obtained from the seeds of *Nigella sativa.*

melanthy, *n.* [Gr. μελάνθιον.] Gith. *Obs.*

Me-lan'ti-us (mē-lăn′shĭ-ŭs), *n.* A brave, honest soldier in Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Maid's Tragedy."

mel'a-nure (mĕl′ȧ-nūr), *n.* [NL *melanurus*, fr. Gr μελάνουρος; μέλας, *-ανος*, black + οὐρά tail.] The gilthead a.

mel'a-nu-ren'ic (-rĕn′ĭk), **mel'a-nu'ric** (-nū′rĭk), *a.* [G. *melanurensäure*; *melam*+*ur*, representing cyan*ur*säure + *-ic.*] *Org. Chem.* Designating a complex nitrogenous acid called also *ammelide* (which see).

mel'a-nu-re'sis (-nū-rē′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + *uresis.*] *Med.* = MELANURIA.

mel'a-nu'rin (-rĭn), *n. Physiol.* A urinary melanin.

mel'a-ro'sa. mel'as-ra-ro'sa (mĕl′ȧ-rō′zȧ), *n.* [It. *mela rosa*; *mela* apple + *rosa* rose.] **a** A variety of the lime cultivated in Italy. **b** The bergamot orange.

me-las'ses. † MOLASSES.

me-las'sic (mē-lăs′ĭk), *a.* [See MOLASSES.] *Chem.* Designating an acid obtained from molasses or glucose, and probably identical with saccharic acid.

me-las'to-mad (mē-lăs′tō-măd),

mel'a-stome (mĕl′ȧ-stōm), *n.* Any plant of the family Melastomaceæ. *Rare. Lindley.*

Mel'a-ti'ah (mĕl′ȧ-tī′ȧ). *Bib.*

Melayo. † MALAY.

Mel'bourn rock (mĕl′bŭrn). [From *Melbourn*, Cambridgeshire, England.] *Geol.* A band of hard nodular chalk in the Middle Chalk of the English Upper Cretaceous

melch (mĕlsh; 140), *a.* [Cf. AS. *melsc, mylsc, milisc*, mellow (of apples).] Soft; mild; — said chiefly of the weather. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

melch. † MILCH.

Mel'chi (mĕl′kī). *Bib.*

Mel-chi'a (mĕl-kī′ȧ). *D Bib.*

Mel-chi'ah (-ȧ), **Mel-chi'as** (-ăs), **Mel'chi-el** (mĕl′kĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

Mel'chi-el-ites (-ĭts), *n.pl. D.Bib.*

Mel'chi-or (mĕl′kĭ-ôr), *n.* See *Three Kings of Cologne*, under KING. [*Bib.*]

Mel-chi'ram (mĕl-kī′răm). *D.*

Mel-chis'e-dec. Var. of MELCHIZEDEK. *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Mel'chi-shu'a (mĕl′kĭ-shō͝ō′ȧ).

Mel-chiz'e-dek (mĕl-kĭz′ē-dĕk). *Bib.* King of Salem and priest of the most high God, who blessed Abraham after Abraham's defeat of Chedorlaomer. *Gen.* xiv. 18. *Heb.* vii.

Mel-chiz'e-dek'i-an (-dĕk′ĭ-ăn). *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of a 3d-century sect, followers of Theodotus, the Money Changer, said to have taught that the Holy Spirit was present in Melchizedek in a higher mode than in Jesus. *G. P. Fisher.*

Melch'thal', Ar'nold von (ärˊnōlt fŏn mĕlκ′tälˊ). A legendary hero of the Swiss struggle for independence, a companion of William Tell.

meld, *v. t.* [AS. *meldian, meldan*; akin to G. *melden.*] To inform or make known. *Obs.*

mel'der (mĕl′dẽr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *meldr* flour or corn in the mill.] The quantity of meal, esp. of oats, ground at one time; meal just ground; also, a grinding of grain; a making of meal; fig., a large quantity or number. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mel'dew. † MILDEW, *n*

mel'drop (mĕl′drŏp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *meldropi* the drop or foam from a horse's mouth (*mél* a horse's bit).] A pendant drop, as of mucus at the nose, or of dew; esp., the foam which falls from a horse's mouth or appears at the bit. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

meld'-weed' = LAMB'S-QUARTERS a. *Dial. Eng.*

mele. † MEAL.

mele, *n.* [Cf. It. *mela*, L. *malum*, LL. *melum*, Gr. μῆλον.] Apple *Obs.* [To speak; tell. *Obs.*]

mele, *v. t. & i.* [AS *mǽlan.*] **-mele.** † -MEAL [*Bib.*]

Me'le-a (mē′lē-ȧ; mē′lē-ȧ).

Mel'e-ag'ros (mĕl′ē-ăg′rŏs). = MELEAGER.

mel'e-bi'ose (mĕl′ē-bī′ōs), *n.* [*melitose* + *bi-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A disaccharide, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, formed with *d*-fructose by hydrolysis of raffinose, and yielding in turn glucose and galactose.

Me'lech (mē′lĕk). *Bib.*

Mel'ekh. Var. of MOLOCH.

mel'em (mĕl′ĕm; mē′lĕm), *n.* [Arbitrarily formed from *melam.*] *Chem.* An amorphous white compound, $C_6H_9N_{10}$, produced by heating ammonium sulphocyanate.

Melema, Tito. See TITO MELEMA.

me-le'na. Var. of MELÆNA.

mel'e-nem'e-sis (mĕl′ē-nĕm′ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See MELÆNA; EMESIS.] *Med.* Black vomit

mel'e-nite (mĕl′ē-nīt). Var of MELINITE

Me'les (mē′lēz), *n.* [L., marten, badger.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the Old World badgers. Formerly it was coextensive with the subfamily Melinæ

mel'e-tin (mĕl′ē-tĭn), *n. Chem.* Mucrezetin.

mel'e-tri'ose (mĕl′ē-trī′ōs), *n.* [*melitose* + *tri-* + *-ose.* Cf. MELEBIOSE.] *Chem.* = RAFFINOSE.

mel-e-zi'tase (-zī′tās), *n.* [*melezitose* + *-ase.*] An enzyme in *Aspergillus niger*, capable of partially hydrolyzing melezitose.

me'li-ad (mē′lĭ-ăd), *n* [*Melia* + 3d *-ad.*] A meliaceous plant *Rare. Lindley.*

Me-li'a-dus (mē-lī′ȧ-dŭs), *n.* In Arthurian legend, a king of Lyonnesse and knight of the Round Table, father of Tristram.

me'li-al, *a. Bot.* Pertaining to or designating the Meliaceæ and related groups. *Obs. Lindley.*

Me'li-an (mē′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Melos, one of the Sporades. — *n.* A native of Melos.

Mel'i-be'a (mĕl′ĭ-bē′ȧ), *n.* See CELESTINA.

Mel'i-be'an, Mel'i-bœ'an (-bē′ăn), *a.* [From L. *Meliboeus*, one of the interlocutors in Vergil's first Eclogue.] = AMŒBÆAN.

mel'i-bi'ose. Var. of MELEBIOSE.

Mel'i-cent (mĕl′ĭ-sĕnt), *n.* [See MILICENT.] Fem. prop. name. Sp. *Melisenda* (mā′lē-sān′dä).

mel'i-ce'ra (mĕ lĭ′ĭ-ē′rȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A meliceris.

mel'i-ce'ric (-rĭk), *a* Meliceritous.

me-lic'er-o'ma (mē-lĭ′ē-rō′mȧ), *n.* [NL. See MELICERIS; -OMA.] *Med.* A meliceris.

Mel'i-cer'tes (mĕl′ĭ-sûr′tēz) *n.* [L., fr Gr. Μελικέρτης.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Ino (which see), who became the sea god Palæmon;—prob. the Phœnician *Melkarth.* Cf. MATUTA.

mel'i-chrous (mĕl′ĭ-krŭs). Var. of MELICHROOUS

me-lic'i-tose (mē-lĭs′ĭ-tōs), *n. Chem.* Melezitose. [GRASS.]

mel'ick grass Var. of MELIC

melicoton, melicotoon, melicotton. † MELOCOTON.

mel'i-crass, mel'i-crate, me-lic'ra-to-ry, *n.* Meliceratum. *Obs.* — **mel'i-crat'ed,** *a. Obs.*

mel'i-cra-tum, -cra'ton, *n.* [Gr. μελίκρατον.] A kind of mead or beverage; hydromel. *Obs.*

Mel'i-cu (mĕl′ĭ-kū). *Bib.*

me-lil'o-tate (mē-lĭl′ō-tāt), *n.* A salt or ester of melilotic acid.

mel'i-lot'ic (mĕl′ĭ-lŏt′ĭk), *a. Chem.* See HYDROCOUMARIC.

Me-li'næ (mē-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *melinus* belonging to the marten. See MELES.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of Mustelidæ consisting of the badgers and their close allies. — **me'line** (mē′līn; -lĭn; 183), *a. & n.*

melincoly. † MELANCHOLY.

mel'ion, *n.* Melilot. *Obs.*

melione. † MILLION.

mel'io-ra-bil'i-ty (mē lyō ō-rȧ-bĭlʹĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capability of being improved.

mel'io-ra'tor. **mel'io-rat'er** (mēl′yō-rā′tẽr), *n.* One that meliorates.

Me-lip'o-na (mĕ-lĭp'ō-nȧ), *n.* [Gr. μελι honey + πονεῖν to toil.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small stingless honeybees of South America.

me-lis'ma (mĕ-lĭz'mȧ ; -lĭs'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. μέλισμα a song.] *Music.* **a** A piece of melody ; a song or tune, as opposed to *recitative*, or musical declamation. **b** A grace or melodic embellishment. **c** Less correctly, a cadenza.

mel'is-mat'ic (mĕl'ĭz-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or having, melisma ; florid ; as, *melismatic* song, in which one syllable is sung to a number of notes ; — dist. from *syllabic*.

Me-lis'sa (mĕ-lĭs'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέλισσα a bee, honey.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World mints distinguished by axillary clusters of small white flowers having a bilabiate calyx, exserted corolla, and divergent anther lobes. *M. officinalis* is the commonly cultivated balm.

mel'i-tæ'mi-a, mel'i-te'mi-a (mĕl'ĭ-tē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **mel'i-thæ'mi-a, mel'i-the'mi-a** (-thē'mĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. μέλι, -ιτος, honey + -αιμία, -*emia*.] *Med.* The presence of an excess of sugar in the blood.

mel'i-tu'ri-a (-tū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. μέλι, -ιτος, honey + -*uria*.] *Med.* The presence of sugar in the urine ; diabetes mellitus. — **mel'i-tu'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

mel'lay (mĕl'ā), *n.* [See MÊLÉE.] **1.** = MÊLÉE, 1. *Archaic.* **2.** A cloth of mixed colors ; also, a mixture. *Obs.*

mel'li- (mĕl'ĭ-). A combining form from Latin *mel*, *mellis*, meaning *honey*.

mel-lif'er-ous (mĕ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *mellifer* ; *mel*, *mellis*, honey + *ferre* to bear.] Producing or bearing honey.

mel-lif'lu-ence (-lōō-ĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being mellifluent ; a flow of sweetness, or a sweet, smooth flow.

mel-lif'lu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *mellifluens*. See MELLIFLUOUS.] Flowing as with honey ; smooth ; mellifluous.

mel-lif'lu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *mellifluus* ; *mel*, *mellis*, honey (akin to Gr. μέλι, Goth. *milip*) + *fluere* to flow. See MILDEW, FLUENT ; cf. MARMALADE.] Flowing or sweetened with or as with honey ; smooth ; flowing sweetly or smoothly ; honeyed ; as, a *mellifluous* voice.

Mellifluous Doctor [L. *Doctor Mellifluus*], St. Bernard (1091-1153) ; — so called on account of his eloquence.

— **mel-lif'lu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **mel-lif'lu-ous-ness**, *n.*

mel'lit (mĕl'ĭt), *n. Veter.* A small scabby sore found on the heel or coronet of a horse's foot, caused by interfering or other injury and readily reacting to astringent lotions.

mel'lite (mĕl'ĭt), *n.* [L. *mel*, *mellis*, honey : cf. F. *mellite*.] **1.** *Min.* A mineral of a honey color, found as crystals and granular masses in brown coal, partly as the result of vegetable decomposition ; honeystone. It is a hydrous mellitate of aluminium, $Al_2C_{12}O_{12}{\cdot}18H_2O$.

2. *Pharm.* A medicinal preparation containing honey

mel-lit'ic (mĕ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *mellitique*. See MELLITE.] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline, hexabasic acid, $C_6(CO_2H)_6$, occurring combined with aluminium in the mineral mellite, and produced artificially by oxidation of coal, graphite, etc. ; — called also *graphitic acid*. It is a carboxyl derivative of benzene.

mel'low (mĕl'ō), *a.* ; MEL'LOW-ER (-ẽr) ; MEL'LOW-EST. [ME. *melwe*, prob. fr. AS. *melu* meal ; cf. also AS. *mearu* soft. See MEAL flour.] **1.** Soft or tender by reason of ripeness ; having a tender pulp ; showing, or characterized by, ripeness ; as, a *mellow* apple.

2. Well-matured ; not harsh or acid ; — said of wine or its taste. "The *mellow*-tasted burgundy." *Thomson.*

3. a Soft ; easily worked or penetrated ; not hard or rigid ; loamy ; as, a *mellow* soil. "*Mellow* glebe." *Drayton.* **b** Not coarse, rough, or harsh ; subdued ; soft ; softened ; rich ; delicate ; full and pure ; — said of sound, color, style, etc. "The *mellow* horn." *Wordsworth.*

The tender flush whose *mellow* stain imbues
Heaven with all freaks of light. *Percival.*

4. Well matured ; mature ; fully developed ; also, made sweet or gentle by maturity. "*Mellow* age." *Wordsworth.*

5. Amiable ; genial ; jovial. *Irving.*

6. Warmed by liquor ; somewhat intoxicated.

Syn. — See MATURE.

mel'low (mĕl'ō), *v. t. & i.* ; -LOWED (-ōd) ; -LOW-ING. To make or become mellow. "Prosperity begins to *mellow*." *Shak.*

The fervor of early feeling is tempered and *mellowed* by the ripeness of age. *J. C. Sharp.*

mel'low-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MELLOW. Specif. : *vb. n.* **a** The aging of tan liquor for leather. **b** The softening of leather by moistening, stretching, etc.

mel'low-y (-ĭ), *a.* Mellow ; soft.

Mel'o-cac'tus (mĕl'ō-kăk'tŭs), *n.* [NL. See MELON ; CACTUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American cacti having more or less spherical and usually densely hairy joints. Several species are familiar in cultivation.

mel'o-co-ton' (mĕl'ō-kō-tŏn' ; -tōn'), **mel'o-co-toon'** (-tōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *melocotón* a kind of peach tree and its fruit, LL. *melum cotoneum* quince (cf. L. *malum cotonium*, or *cotonea*, or *Cydonia*, a quince, or quince tree, lit., apple of *Cydonia*), fr. Gr. μῆλον Κυδώνιον. See QUINCE.] **a** A quince. **b** An old variety of peach having one side deep red, and the flesh yellow.

me-lo'de-on (mĕ-lō'dē-ŭn), *n.* [See MELODY.] *Music.* A kind of small reed organ, — a portable form of the seraphine. It is an American invention, and employs a suction bellows, worked by treadles and drawing the air inward through the reeds.

me-lo'di-a (-dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. : cf. It. *melodia*. See MELODY.] *Music.* A wooden eight-foot organ flute.

me-lo'di-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to melody. — **me-lo'di-al-ly**, *adv.*

me-lod'ic (mĕ-lŏd'ĭk), *a.* [L. *melodicus*, Gr. μελῳδικός ; cf. F. *mélodique*.] Of the nature of melody ; relating to, containing, or made up of, melody ; melodious.

melodic curve, *Music*, the curve described by the successive notes of a melody.

There are two general types of *melodic curve* ; one which rises and falls by a progression of consecutive notes, one which follows the constituent parts of a chord in arpeggio. *W. H. Hadow.*

— **m. interval.** *Music.* See INTERVAL, 6. — **m. minor scale.** *Music.* See 6th SCALE, 3 a (2) (c).

me-lod'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The department of musical science which treats of the pitch of tones in succession, and of the laws of melody.

me-lo'di-ous (mĕ-lō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *mélodieux*. See MELODY.] Containing, producing, characterized by, or of the nature of, melody ; having a melody ; musical ; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds ; as, a *melodious* voice. "A *melodious* undertone." *Longfellow.* — **me-lo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **me-lo'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

mel'o-dist (mĕl'ō-dĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *mélodiste*.] A composer or singer of melodies ; — sometimes used as distinguished from *harmonist* ; as, the Italians excel as *melodists*.

mel'o-dize (-dīz), *v. t.* ; -DIZED (-dīzd) ; -DIZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). To make melodious ; to form into, or set to, melody.

mel'o-dize, *v. i.* To make melody ; to compose melodies.

mel'o-dra'ma (mĕl'ō-drä'mȧ ; mĕl'ō-drȧ'mȧ ; 277), *n.* [F. *mélodrame*, fr. Gr. μέλος song + δρᾶμα drama.] **1.** A kind of drama, commonly romantic and sensational in character, with both song and instrumental music interspersed, the latter accompanying the action more or less descriptively ; a stage play of this kind. Hence, in later use, any drama abounding in romantic sentiment and sensational situations, typically with a happy ending.

2. *Music.* A dramatic composition employing declamation in the ordinary speaking voice together with a more or less elaborate orchestral accompaniment.

mel'o-dra-mat'ic (mĕl'ō-drȧ-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, melodrama ; suitable to melodrama ; sensational in situation or action.

Syn. — See DRAMATIC.

mel'o-dy (mĕl'ō-dĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [ME. *melodie*, F. *mélodie*, L. *melodia*, fr. Gr. μελῳδία a singing, choral song, fr. μελῳδός musical, melodious ; μέλος song, tune + ἀοιδός singer, as a., musical ; cf. ᾠδή song. See ODE.]

1. A sweet or agreeable succession or arrangement of sounds ; musical quality ; tunefulness.

Lulled with sound of sweetest *melody*. *Shak.*

2. *Music.* **a** The succession of single tones, one of the three vital elements of music. In its *melody* music (as it appears on the staff) is viewed horizontally, as composed of single series of tones ; in its *harmony* music is considered vertically, as composed of consonances ; in its *rhythm* tones are considered in movement, as conforming by means of accents and pauses to a definite time pattern. **b** A succession of single tones, having the relationship of a given mode or key and of a rhythmical structure, by which it is made expressive of a characteristic musical motive or idea. Also, a symmetrical whole so formed ; an air or tune. **c** The chief voice part in a harmonic composition ; the cantus firmus ; the air.

3. A poem composed for singing to some melody or tune.

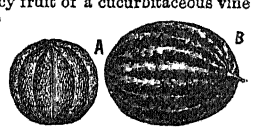
4. Something likened to, or exhibiting a quality suggestive of, musical melody, as color in a painting.

Syn. — See HARMONY.

mel'o-logue (mĕl'ō-lŏg), *n.* [Gr. μέλος a song + λόγος speech.] *Music.* A form of composition in which music, both vocal and instrumental, is interspersed with spoken declamation ; also, a spoken declamation with musical accompaniment. Cf. MELODRAMA

Mel'o-lon-thi'næ (-lŏn-thī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μηλολόνθη the cockchafer.] A large subfamily of scarabæid beetles, of which **Mel'o-lon'tha** (-lŏn'thȧ), containing the common cockchafer of Europe, is the type genus. They feed mostly on leaves ; the larvæ, which are usually stout curved grubs, on the roots of plants. The June bugs and rose bugs are well-known examples. The group is called also **Mel'o-lon'thi-des** (-lŏn'thĭ-dēz), or ranked as a family and called **Mel'o-lon'thi-dæ** (-dē). — **mel'o-lon'thi-dan** (-thĭ-dăn), *a. & n.* — **mel'o-lon'thine** (-thĭn ; -thīn ; 183), *a. & n.*

mel'on (mĕl'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *melo*, for *melopepo* an apple-shaped melon, Gr. μηλοπέπων ; μῆλον apple + πεπων a species of large melon ; cf. L. *malum* apple. Cf. MARMALADE.] **1.** The juicy fruit of a cucurbitaceous vine (*Cucumis melo*), or the plant itself. It is more often called *muskmelon* in the United States. See MUSKMELON.



A Muskmelon *B* Watermelon.

2. The watermelon.

3. A rounded mass of blubber found between the blowhole and the end of the nose in the grampus and certain other cetaceans.

melon beetle. Either of two cucumber beetles (*Diabrotica vittata* and *D. duodecim-punctata*), injurious also to melon vines.

melon cactus. a Any plant of the genus *Melocactus* ; — so called from the melonlike ridged stems. **b** Any plant of the genus *Cactus*. See CACTUS, MELOCACTUS.

melon caterpillar. The larva of a melon moth.

melon fly. A small dipterous fly (*Dacus cucurbitæ*) whose larva or maggot, similar to the cheese skipper, is destructive to melons and cucumbers in the Hawaiian Islands.

Mel'o-ni'tes (mĕl'ō-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *melo*, *melonis*, melon.] *Paleon.* A genus of large fossil sea urchins of the group Palæechinoidea of Subcarboniferous age, found in Europe and North America, having the test spheroidal and vertically grooved like a melon. It is the type of a family, **Mel'o-nit'i-dæ** (-nĭt'ĭ-dē).

melon louse. A plant louse (*Aphis gossypii*) which attacks the leaves of the melon and similar plants.

melon moth. a A handsome pyralid moth (*Diaphania*

Mel'i-phag'i-dæ (mĕl'ĭ-făj'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. μέλι honey + φαγεῖν to eat + -*idæ*.] *Zoöl.* See HONEY EATER. — **me-liph'a-gan** (mĕ-lĭf'ȧ-gȧn), *a. & n.* — **mel'i-phag'i-dan** (mĕl'ĭ-făj'ĭ-dăn), *a. & n.*

me-liph'a-gous (mĕ-lĭf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* Feeding upon honey.

me-liph'a-nite (-nīt), *n.* [Gr. μέλι honey + φαίνεσθαι to appear.] *Min.* A fluosilicate of beryllium, calcium, and sodium, in yellow tetragonal crystals. H., 5-5.5. Sp. gr., 3.01.

Mel'i-sen'dra (mĕl'ĭ-sĕn'drȧ), *n.* See GAYFEROS, DON

mel'is-mat'ics (-ĭz-măt'ĭks), *n. Music.* Art or practice of florid vocalization.

Me-lis'sa (mĕ-lĭs'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μέλισσα, prop. bee.] **1.** Lit., a bee ; — fem. prop. name. F. *Mélisse* (mā'lēs') ; It. *Melissa* (mā-lēs'sä).

2. An enchantress, the protector of Bradamante and Ruggiero in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."

melissa oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

me-lis'sate (mĕ-lĭs'ā-tĕ), *n.* A salt or ester of melissic acid.

me-lis'sic (-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μέλισσα a bee, honey.] *Chem.* Designating a waxy crystalline acid or mixture, $C_{30}H_{60}O_2$, got by heating myricyl alcohol from beeswax with soda lime.

me-lis'syl (-ĭl), *n.* [*melissic* + -*yl*.] = MYRICYL. — **mel'is-syl'ic** (mĕl'ĭs-sĭl'ĭk), *a.*

me-lis'syl-ene (-ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*melissic* + -*yl* + -*ene*.] Melene.

Mel'i-ta (mĕl'ĭ-tȧ). *Bib.*

Mel'i-tæ'a (mĕl'ĭ-tē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέλι, -ιτος, honey.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of small nymphaline butterflies with many species in Europe, Asia, and western North America.

mel'i-tag'ra (mĕl'ĭ-tăg'rȧ ; mĕl'ĭ-tā'grȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. μέλι, -ιτος, honey + -*agra*.] *Med.* Eczema marked by the formation of honeycomblike crusts, esp. on the face and the scalp.

Melitane, *a.* [From L. *Melita* Malta.] Maltese. *Obs.*

mel'i-thæ'mi-a, mel'i-the'mi-a (mĕl'ĭ-thē'mĭ-ȧ). Vars. of MELITÆMIA.

me-li'tis (mĕ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. μῆλον cheek + -*itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the cheek.

mel'i-tism, *n.* [Gr. μέλι, μέλιτος, honey ; cf. Gr. μελιτισμός the use of honey for plasters, μελιτίτης οἶνος wine prepared with honey.] A beverage of honey and wine. *Obs.*

mel'i-tose (mĕl'ĭ-tōs), **mel'i-tri'ose** (mĕl'ĭ-trĭ'ōs ; mĕ-lĭt'rĭ-ōs), *n.* [Gr. μέλι honey ; cf. MELETRIOSE.] *Chem.* = RAFFINOSE

mel'i-zi'tase. Var. of MELEZITASE. [TOSE.]

mel'i-zi'tose. Var. of MELEZITOSE.

melk, melke † MILK.

Mel'karth (mĕl'kärth), *n.* See BAAL ; cf. MELICERTES.

Mel'kite. Var. of MELCHITE.

mell Obs. or dial. Eng. var of MILL.

mell, *n.* [L. *mel*.] Honey *Obs.*

mell, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *mellen* ; cf. AS. *mēdlan*, *mæðlan*.] To speak ; tell. *Obs.*

mell, *n.* The last cut of grain in the harvest field. *Dial. Eng.*

mell, *v. t.* [OF. *meller*, *mesler*, F. *mêler*. See MEDDLE.] *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To mix ; mingle.

2. To concern (one's self).

mell, *v. i.* To mix ; associate ; have intercourse ; join, as in combat ; interfere ; meddle. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mell, *n.* [Dial form of *mall* a hammer.] **1.** A hammer or mallet, esp. of wood ; beetle ; maul. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. [Cf. MELL the last cut of grain.] The hindmost or last person in a contest, as a race ; — perh. from an ancient custom of presenting the one who came in last in a race with a mell *Obs Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mell, *v. t.* To strike with a mell or maul ; to hammer ; to beat severely ; to pound. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mel-lag'i-nous (mĕ-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *mel*, *mellis*, honey. Cf. OLEAGINOUS.] Of the nature of, or pert. to, honey. [ROSA.]

mel'la-ro'sa. Var. of MELA-

mel'late (mĕl'āt), *n.* [L. *mel*, *mellis*, honey.] A mellitate.

mel-la'tion, *n.* [L. *mellatio*.] The gathering of honey from the hives. *Obs* [tend. *Obs.*]

mell'ay, *v. i.* To fight ; contend. *Obs.*

mell'ay, *a.* Of mixed color *Obs.*

mell'-doll', *n.* [Cf. MELL a hammer, MELL-SUPPER.] = KERN BABY. See HARVEST HOME. *Dial. Eng.*

mell'e-an, *a.* [L. *melleus*, fr. *mel* honey.] Honeylike. *Obs.*

melled, *a.* [From MELL to mix.] Mixed. *Obs.* [Honeyed. *Obs.*]

melled, *a.* [From MELL honey.] **mellel'lum,** *n.* [L. *mellilīvium* the making of honey.] Prob. a commonplace book of choice quotations. *Obs.*

mellefluous. † MELLIFLUOUS.

mel'le-ous (mĕl'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *melleus*, fr. *mel* honey.] Resembling, containing, or of the nature of, honey.

mellere. † MILLER.

mel'ley. Var. of MELLAY.

mel'lic (-lĭk), *a.* [L. *mel* honey] *Chem.* Mellitic.

mel-lic'er-is. Var. of MELICERIS.

Mel-lif'er-a (mĕ-lĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL See MELLIFEROUS.] *Zoöl.* = ANTHOPHILA.

mel-lif'ic (-lĭk), *a.* [L. *mellificus*.] Melliferous. *Obs & R.*

mel-lif'i-cate, *v. t.* [L. *mellificare*.] To make honey. *Obs.* — **mel'li-fi-ca'tion,** *n. Obs.*

mel-lif'lu-ate, *a.* Mellifluous. *Obs. Scot.* [Ilifluous. *Obs.*]

mellifluе, *a.* [OF. *mellifin*.] Mellifluous. *Obs.*

mel-lif'lu-ent-ly, *adv.* of MELLIFLUENT. See -LY.

mel'li-fy, *v. i.* [L. *mellificare*.] To make honey. *Obs.*

mel-lig'e-nous (mĕ-lĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*melli-* + *-genous*.] Having the qualities of, or producing, honey. *Obs. & R.* [Honeydew.]

mel'li'go (mĕl-lī'gō), *n.* [L.] **mel'li-lite.** a Var of MELILITE. b Mellite.

mel-lil'o-quent (mĕ-lĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [*melli-* + L. *loquens* speaking, p. pr. of *loqui* to speak.] Speaking sweetly. *Obs. & R.*

mel'li-lot. † MELILOT.

mel-liph'a-gan, -a-gous, etc Vars. of MELIPHAGAN, etc.

mel-lis'o-nant (mĕ-lĭs'ō-nănt), *a.* [*melli-* + L. *sonans*, p. pr. of *sonare* to sound.] Sweet-sounding. *Archaic.*

mel'li-su'gent (mĕl'ĭ-sū'jĕnt), *a.* [*melli-* + L. *sugens*, p. pr. of *sugere* to suck.] Honey sucking ; mellivorous.

Mel-li'ta (mĕ-lī'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *mellita*, fem. of *mellitus* honeysweet.] *Zoöl.* A genus of cake urchins of the family Scutellidæ having a very flat test with five fenestræ.

mel'li-tate (mĕl'ĭ-tāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of mellitic acid.

mellite, *a.* [L. *mellitus*.] Honeysweet. *Obs.*

mel'li-thæ'mi-a, *or* **-the'mi-a** (mĕl'ĭ-thē'mĭ-ȧ). Var of MELITÆMIA.

mel'li-tose. Var. of MELITOSE.

mel'li-tu'ri-a. Var of MELITURIA.

Mel-liv'o-ra (mĕ-lĭv'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *melli-* + L. *vorare* to devour.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the honey badger, or ratel. It is sometimes made the type of a subfamily, **Mel-liv'o-rı'næ** (-rĭ'nē).

mel-liv'o-rous (mĕ-lĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* Eating, or living on, honey

mel'lon. † MELON.

mel'lone (mĕl'ōn), *n.* Also **mellon.** [Cf. MELAM.] *Chem.* A yellow powder, $C_6H_3N_9$, got by heating various cyanogen compounds. It has acid properties and forms compounds called **mel'lon-ides** (-ŏn-ĭdz).

mel'lo-phan'ic (mĕl'ō-făn'ĭk), *a.* [*G mellophan-* ; *mellith* (cf. MELLITE) + Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear ; because it looks limpid.] *Chem.* Designating a crystalline tetrabasic acid, $C_6H_2(CO_2H)_4$, formed indirectly from mellitic acid, and otherwise. It is a carboxyl derivative of benzene.

Mel'lo-thi (mĕl'ō-thī) *D. Bib.*

mel'low-ly, *adv* of MELLOW.

mel'low-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mell'-sup'per, *n.* [Cf. MELLDOLL.] The harvest-home supper *Dial. Eng.*

mel-lu'ca (mĕ-lū'kȧ), *n.* A chenopodiaceous climbing plant (*Ullucus officinalis*) of the Andes, with tuberous roots used in place of potatoes.

mel'ly † MELLAY.

mel'ly, *n.* [Cf. MELL honey.] Honey. *Obs.*

melne. † MILL.

Mel'notte', Claude (klōd mĕl'nŏt'). The gallant and clever hero of Bulwer Lytton's melodrama "The Lady of Lyons." He humbles the proud and contemptuous Pauline, whom he dupes into marrying him as the prince of Como. In the end the couple are made happy by the good deeds of Claude.

me-lod'i-ca (mĕ-lŏd'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *melodicus* melodious.] A kind of small pipe organ, invented in 1770 by J. A. Stein. It had flutelike tones, about 3½ octaves in compass, and was designed to be set on a harpsichord or similar instrument, so that a melody might be played on it and accompanied on the harpsichord.

me-lod'i-cal, *a.* Melodious. *Obs.*

me-lod'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of MELODIC. See -LY.

me-lod'i-con (mĕ-lŏd'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μελῳδικόν, neut. of μελῳδικός. See MELODIC.] *Music* A kind of pianoforte, invented in 1803 by P. Riffelsen, which gave its tones from tuning forks or steel bars instead of wires.

me-lo'di-o-graph' (mĕ-lō'dĭ-ō-grăf'), *n.* [*melody* + *-graph*.] = MELOGRAPH.

me-lo'di-on (-ŏn), *n.* [See MELODY.] *Music.* A keyboard instrument invented by J. C. Dietz in 1880, consisting of graduated metal rods sounded by contact with a revolving cylinder.

me-lo'di-um (-ŭm). Var. of MELODION.

mel'o-diz'er (mĕl'ō-dīz'ẽr), *n.* One who melodizes

mel'o-dram. -**drame** (-drăm), *n.* = MELODRAMA. *Rare*

mel'o-dra-mat'i-cal (-drȧ-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Melodramatic. — **mel'o-dra-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mel'o-dra-mat'i-cism (-sĭz'n), *n.* See -ISM.

mel'o-dram'a-tist (-drăm'ȧ-tĭst), *n.* One who writes melodramas.

mel'o-dram'a-tize, *v. t.* To make melodramatic ; *to make a melo-*drama of

mel'o-dy, *v. i.* To make melody ; to sing. *Rare.*

mel'o-dy-less, *a.* See -LESS.

Mel'o-e (mĕl'ō-ē), *n* [NL. ; named by Paracelsus.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the oil beetles.

mel'o-graph (mĕl'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. μέλος a song + *-graph* : cf. F. *mélographe*.] A contrivance for recording the order and length of musical notes, by recording the action of the keys of a keyboard when a piece is played on it. — **mel'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

Me-lo'ĭ-dæ (mĕ-lō'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL See MELOE.] *Zoöl.* a The family consisting of the blister beetles and oil beetles. b In a narrower sense, the latter only. — **mel'oid** (mĕl'oid), *a. & n.*

mel'o-ma'ni-a (mĕl'ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL. ; Gr. μέλος song, music + *mania* : cf. F. *mélomanie*.] *Med.* A morbid desire for music. — **mel'o-mane** (mĕl'ō-mān), *n.* — **mel'o-ma'ni-ac** (-mā'nĭ-ăk), *n. & a.* — **mel'o-man'ic** (-măn'ĭk), *a.*

mel'o-ma-ny (mĕl'ō-mā-nĭ), *n.* = MELOMANIA. [A pademelon.]

mel'on, *n.* [Cf. PADEMELON.]

melon apple. The chito melon.

me-lon'cus (mĕ-lŏn'kŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. μῆλον cheek + ὄγκος bulk.] A tumor of the cheek.

mel'on-ge'na (mĕl'ŏn-jē'nȧ), *n.* [NL. ; cf. F. *mélongène*, It. *melanzana* ; all fr. Ar. *bādinjān*. Cf. BRINJAL.] The eggplant.

melon hole. In Australia, a hole or one of a series of holes in the surface of the plains supposed to be made by the melon, or pademelon, and dangerous to horsemen.

me-lon'i-form (mĕ-lŏn'ĭ-fôrm), *a. Bot.* Melon-shaped *Rare.*

mel'on-ist, *n* A melon grower.

mel'o-nite (mĕl'ō-nīt), *n. Min.* A nickel telluride, $NiTe_2$, found in California at the *Melones* mine in reddish white metallic-looking particles.

melon loco. A cucurbit (*Apodanthera undulata*) of the western United States having a melonlike but inedible fruit.

pyalinata) with white wings bordered with black, whose larva destroys the foliage of the melon and cucumber and eats the fruit. **b** The pickleworm moth.



Melon Moth a. Imago (⅔); b Larva (⅔).

melon shell. A large and handsome marine univalve shell (*Melo diadema*) of New Guinea, so called because of its shape and markings.

mel'o-phon'ic (mĕl'ō-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μελος song + φωνή sound.] *Music.* Relating to music, or to its performance; as, "*Melophonic* Society." *Grove, Dict. of Music.*

mel'o-pi-an'o (-pĭ-ăn'ō), *n.; pl.* -ANOS (-ōz). [Gr. μέλος song + *piano.*] A pianoforte invented in 1870 by Caldara, having a treadle attachment which impels a series of small hammers rapidly on the strings played, and thus prolongs the tones, with the possibility of swelling and softening them.

mel'o-plas'ty (mĕl'ō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [Gr. μῆλον an apple, a cheek + *-plasty:* cf. F. *méloplastie.*] *Surg.* Plastic restoration of a cheek which has been destroyed wholly or in part. — **mel'o-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

mel'o-poe'ia (-pē'yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μελοποιία; μέλος song + ποιεῖν to make.] *Music.* The art of forming melody; melodics; melody.

me'los (mē'lŏs), *n.* [Gr. μελος song.] *Music.* A continuous melodic outline in any single movement of a piece, unbroken by a full cadence; — first used by Richard Wagner.

Me-loth'ri-a (mē-lŏth'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μήλωθρον a wild vine; applied as a Latin name to *Solanum* and later to a genus allied to *Solanum.*] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical cucurbitaceous plants with simple leaves and small yellow or white flowers, the staminate borne in racemes. The fruit is a small berry. They are delicate ornamental vines, attractive in cultivation.

Mel-pom'e-ne (mĕl-pŏm'ē-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μελπομένη, lit., the songstress, fr. μελπειν, μελπεσθαι, to sing.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The Muse of tragedy.

2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

melt (mĕlt), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* MELT'ED, *Archaic p. p.* MOL'TEN (mōl'tĕn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MELT'ING. [AS. *meltan*, v. i., *mieltan, myltan*, v. t.; akin to Gr. μελδειν, E. *malt*, and prob. to E. *smelt*, v. Cf. SMELT, *v.*, MALT, MILT the spleen.] **1.** To be changed from a solid to a liquid state, usually by heat; as, butter *melts* at moderate temperatures.

2. To dissolve; disintegrate; soften; as, sugar *melts* in the mouth.

3. To break up; to disappear by being dispersed or dissipated; to vanish; as, the clouds *melt* away.

4. To be overcome, subdued, prostrated, or crushed, as because of sorrow or fear. *Obs.*

My soul *melteth* for heaviness. *Ps.* cxix. 28.

5. To be or become softened; to become tender, mild, or gentle; — sometimes with *away.*

Melting with tenderness and kind compassion. *Shak.*

6. To diminish gradually; to dwindle; to waste away; — usually with *away.*

The resolution of the judges *melted* away. *Froude.*

7. To be or become absorbed; to percolate.

8. To lose distinct form or outline; to blend.

The soft, green, rounded hills, with their flowing outlines, overlapping and *melting* into each other. *J. C. Shairp.*

Syn. — MELT, THAW are here compared in their fig. senses only. To MELT is to dwindle or pass imperceptibly away, or (esp.) to grow soft or gentle; the word also suggests liquidness of tone; to THAW is esp. to relax from stiffness or rigidity; as, "Thou makest his beauty to *melt* away" (*Ps.* xxxix. 11, marg.); "A purer sapphire *melts* into the sea" (*Tennyson*); "snow-light cadences *melting* [changed from an original *thawing*] to silence" (*Keats*); "*melting* with tenderness and kind compassion" (*Shak.*); "the *melting* voice through mazes running" (*Milton*); "a lady . . . whose very looks would *thaw* a man more frozen than the Alps" (*Shirley*); "A native reserve being *thawed* by this genial consciousness" (*Hawthorne*).

melt, *v. t.* **1.** To reduce from a solid to a liquid state, usually by heat; to liquefy; to fuse; as, to *melt* wax, tallow, lead, ice, or snow.

2. To form by melting or from melted material. *Obs. or R.*

The graven image, a workman *melted* it. *Is.* xl. 19 (*R. V.*).

3. To dissolve; also, to disintegrate, as soil. *Obs. or R.*

4. To cause to vanish; to disperse.

5. To soften; to render tender, gentle, or susceptible to mild influences. "Pity *melts* the mind to love." *Dryden.*

6. To take away the firmness of; to weaken; enervate; — sometimes with *down.* *Obs.*

Thou would'st have . . . *melted* down thy youth. *Shak.*

7. To spend (money); also, to cash, as a note. *Slang, Eng.*

8. To cause to pass or merge insensibly, as one color or sound into or in another; to blend.

melt (mĕlt), *n.* **1.** Act or operation of melting; state of being melted.

2. A melted substance; also, the mass melted at a single operation or the quantity melted during a certain period.

melt'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MELT. Esp.: *vb. n.* Act of causing (something) to melt; process of becoming melted, or a case of it; also, *pl.*, something that has been melted or is produced by melting.

Bitterest wailings, soft womanly *meltings.* *Carlyle.*

melting point, the degree of temperature at which a solid substance melts or fuses; as, the *melting point* of ice is 0° C. or 32° F., that of urea is 132° C. Pure compounds are in general distinguished from mixtures by their sharp melting points, the determination of which, esp. in organic chemistry, is an important aid to identification. — **m. pot,** a vessel in which anything is melted; a crucible. — **the Meltings,** the office of Surveyor of the Meltings or Melting, an official of the mint. *Obs. Eng.*

— melt'ing-ly, *adv.* — **melt'ing-ness,** *n.*

mel'ton (mĕl'tŭn), *n., or* **Melton cloth.** [From *Melton* Mowbray, Leicestershire, England. *Oxf. E. D.*] A kind of stout smooth woolen cloth with the face finished without pressing or glossing and with the nap cut very close. A cheaper variety has a cotton warp.

Me-lun'geon (mē-lŭn'jŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *mélanger* to mix, *mélange* a mixture.] One of a mixed white and Indian people living in parts of Tennessee and the Carolinas. They are descendants of early intermixtures of white settlers with natives. In North Carolina the Croatan Indians, regarded as descended from Raleigh's lost colony of Croatan, formerly classed with negroes, are now legally recognized as distinct.

Mel'u-si'na (mĕl'ū-sē'nȧ), *n.* [F. *Mélusine.*] A French fairy, a daughter of the fairy Pressina, by Elinas, king of Albania. She was condemned to become every Saturday a serpent from the waist downward, as a punishment, according to one account, for having inclosed her father in a high mountain, by means of a charm, in order to avenge an injury her mother had received from him. She married a Count Raymond, and they lived happily until he was induced to break his promise never to intrude on her seclusion on Saturday, which compelled her to leave him. The traditions concerning her were collected by Jean d'Arras, near the close of the 14th century.

mem'ber (mĕm'bẽr), *n.* [ME. *membre*, F. *membre*, fr. L. *membrum;* cf. Goth. *mimz* flesh, Skr. *mamsa.*] **1.** *Anat.* A part or organ of the animal body; esp., a limb or other separable part. *Archaic.*

We have many *members* in one body, and all *members* have not the same office. *Rom.* xii. 4

2. Specif., a private part. *Obs. Chaucer.*

3. *Bot.* A part of a plant body; an individual unit of structure, irrespective of its functional adaptation as an organ. Thus, leaves are *members* which may be modified to serve as *organs* of transpiration and photosynthetic activity (foliage leaves), as protective envelopes (bud scales), as sporophylls (stamens and pistils), etc.

4. One who forms a part of a metaphorical body; — chiefly in religious reference; as, *member* of Christ. *Archaic.*

5. One of the persons composing a society, community, or party; an individual who belongs to an association; as, a club *member;* a *member* of the Society of Friends.

6. Short for: **a** Member of Parliament; — used only with reference to the House of Commons. *Eng.* **b** Member of Congress; — used only with reference to the House of Representatives. *U. S.*

7. A part of a whole; an independent constituent of a body, structure, or any organized thing, or a unit in a series; as: **a** A part of a discourse or of a period or sentence; a clause; a part of a verse; one of the propositions of a syllogism. **b** *Math.* Either of the two sides of an algebraic equation, connected by the sign of equality (=). **c** *Engin.* Any essential part, as a post, tie-rod, strut, etc., of a framed structure, as a bridge truss. **d** *Arch.* Any part of a building, whether constructional, as a pier, column, lintel, or the like, or decorative, as a molding, or group of moldings. **e** A branch or division of a party; also, *Obs.,* a department of an art or trade; a branch; division. **f** A section or district, as of an estate or a port. **g** *Biol.* A unit of classification considered as part of a higher group or category; as, a species is a *member* of a certain genus.

mem'bered (mĕm'bẽrd), *a.* **1.** Having members, as limbs; divided into members; — chiefly used in composition.

2. *Her.* Depicted with legs of a different (specified) tincture from that of the body; — said of a bird.

mem'ber-ship, *n.* **1.** State or status of being a member.

2. The collective body of members, as of a society.

Mem-brac'i-dæ (mĕm-brăs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μεμβραξ a kind of cicada.] *Zoöl.* A large family of homopterous Hemiptera consisting of the tree hoppers. See TREE HOPPER. — **mem-brac'id** (-ĭd), **mem'bra-cine** (mĕm'brȧ-sĭn; -sīn; 183), *a. & n.*

mem'bral (mĕm'brȧl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a member. *Rare* except, *Anat.,* relating to a member (usually of the body). — **mem'bral-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

mem-bra'na (mĕm-brā'nȧ), *n.* [L.] *Anat.* A membrane. ‖**mem-bra'na gra'nu-lo'sa** (grā'nū-lō'sȧ). [NL. *granulosa* granular.] *Anat.* See GRAAFIAN FOLLICLE. — ‖ **m. pro'pri-a** (prō'prĭ-ȧ). [L. *propria* own, characteristic.] *Anat.* = BASEMENT MEMBRANE. — ‖ **m. pu-ta'mi-nis** (pū-tā'mĭ-nĭs) [L. *putamen, -inis,* shell], *Zoöl.,* the tough membrane lining the calcareous shell in a bird's egg. — ‖ **m. re-ti'cu-la'ris** (rē-tĭk'ū-lā'rĭs; 115) [L. *reticularis* of a net], *Anat.,* the netlike membrane on the surface of the organ of Corti, formed by the joined phalanges of the cells of Deiters. — ‖ **mem-bra'na tec-to'ri-a** (tĕk-tō'rĭ-ȧ; 201). [L. *tectoria,* fem., belonging to a cover.] *Anat.* = MEMBRANE OF CORTI.

mem'bra-na'ceous (mĕm'brȧ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *membranaceus.*] Membranous; specif., *Bot.,* thin and pliable, often semitransparent, as many leaves.

mem'brane (mĕm'brān), *n.* [L. *membrana* skin covering the separate members of the body, parchment, fr. L. *membrum:* cf. F. *membrane.* See MEMBER.] **1.** Any thin, soft, pliable sheet or layer of animal or vegetable tissue.

2. *Zoöl.* The thin terminal part of the hemelytrum of a heteropterous insect.

3. a Parchment. *Obs.* **b** A piece of parchment forming part of a roll.

mem'brane of Cor'ti (kôr'tē) [after B. *Corti* (1729-1813), Italian anatomist], *Anat.,* a membrane lying above and parallel with the basilar membrane and overlying the organ of Corti. — **m. of De-mours'** (dē-mōōr'), **m. of Descemet.** = DESCEMET'S MEMBRANE. — **m. of Henle.** = FENESTRATED MEMBRANE OF HENLE. — **m. of Jacob.** = JACOB'S MEMBRANE. — **m. of Krause.** = KRAUSE'S MEMBRANE. See INTERMEDIATE DISK. — **m. of Reiss'ner** (rīs'nĕr) [after Ernst *Reissner,* German physiologist], *Anat.,* the membrane forming the roof of the scala media of the cochlea.

membrane bone. *Anat.* A bone which ossifies in connective tissue, instead of in a previously formed cartilage having more or less the form of the future bone (see OSSIFICATION); — opposed to *cartilage bone.* Most bones are cartilage bones. The bones of the top and sides of the cranium and of the face, and the dermal bony plates in the skin of many vertebrates, are membrane bones.

mem'bra-nel'la (mĕm'brȧ-nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. of L. *membrana* membrane.] *Zoöl.* In certain infusorians, a flattened membranelike vibrating organ, regarded as a short row of fused cilia.

mem'bra-nous (mĕm'brȧ-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *membraneux.*]

1. Pertaining to, consisting of, resembling, or of the nature of, membrane; as, a *membranous* lining.

2. *Bot.* Membranaceous.

3. *Med.* Characterized by, or formed of, a membrane.

membranous croup, *Med.,* true croup. See CROUP. — **m. labyrinth.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* See 1st EAR, 1.

me-men'to (mē-mĕn'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS, -TOES (-tōz). [L., remember, be mindful, imper. of *meminisse* to remember. See MENTION.] **1.** [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* In the Canon of the Mass, either of two prayers beginning "Memento," — the first a prayer for the living and the second for the dead.

2. Something to awaken memory, as a hint, token, warning, or memorial; that which recalls to memory; a reminder; a reminding or warning object; a souvenir.

Seasonable *mementos* may be useful. *Bacon.*

3. *Humorous Misuses.* **a** Memory. **b** A reverie; a doze.

Drove him out of his *memento* by a shake. *T. Lodge.*

‖**me-men'to mo'ri** (mō'rĭ; 201). [L.] Lit., remember to die, i. e., that you must die; a warning to be prepared for death; an object, as a death's-head or a personal ornament, usually emblematic, used as a reminder of death.

Mem'non (mĕm'nŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μέμνων.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The beautiful son of Tithonus and Eos (Aurora). He was king of the Ethiopians and an ally of Priam in the Trojan War, in which he was killed by Achilles after he had slain Antilochus. Zeus made him immortal. According to tradition he built the palace or citadel at ancient Susa, Persia.

2. *Antiq.* A celebrated colossus of King Amenophis III. near Thebes, Egypt, said to have the property of emitting a harplike sound at sunrise; — so called by the Greeks.

mem'oir (mĕm'wŏr; -wär; mĕm'-; 277), *or, pl.,* **mem'oirs** (-wŏrz; -wärz), *n.* [F. *mémoire,* m., memorandum, fr. *mémoire,* f., memory, L. *memoria.* See MEMORY.] **1.** A memorandum or record; official note or report. *Obs. or R.*

2. *pl.* A history composed from personal experience and memory; an account (usually in familiar style) of events as remembered or gathered from certain sources by the writer; often, esp., an account of one's life, or of episodes in it, one's acquaintances, events in which one has had a part or interest, or the like, written by one's self; an autobiography or a record of that nature

3. A memorial of any individual; a biography; often, a biography written without special regard to completeness.

4. An account of something deemed noteworthy; an essay or dissertation; a record of investigations of any subject; *pl.,* the transactions or proceedings of a society.

mem'o-ra-bil'i-a (mĕm'ō-rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.; sing.* -RABILE (-rȧb'ĭ-lē). [L., fr. *memorabilis* memorable. See MEMORABLE.] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record; also, the record of them.

mem'o-ra-bil'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being memorable; also, a memorable person or thing.

mem'o-ra-ble (mĕm'ō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *memorabilis,* fr. *memorare* to bring to remembrance, fr. *memor* mindful, remembering: cf. F. *mémorable.* See MEMORY; cf. MEMORABILIA.] **1.** Worthy of being remembered or noted.

Surviving fame to gain,
By tombs, by books, by *memorable* deeds. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. Remembered, or easy to remember. *Rare.*

3. Reminding; reminiscent. *Rare.*

— mem'o-ra-ble-ness, *n.* — **mem'o-ra-bly,** *adv.*

melon oil. See OIL, *Table II.*

melon pear. = PEPINO **a.**

mel'on-ry (mĕl'ŭn-rĭ), *n.* A place for growing melons.

mel'on-seed' bod'ies. *Med.* Bodies shaped like melon seeds, sometimes found in joints and sheaths of tendons.

melon shrub = PEPINO **a.**

melon thistle. A melon cactus.

melon tree. The papaya.

me-lop'e-pon, *n.* [L. *melopepo, -onis.* See MELON.] A kind of melon. *Obs.*

mel'o-phone (mĕl'ō-fōn), *n.* [See MELOPHONIC.] *Music.* A kind of concertina. [melodist.

mel'o-pho'nist (-fō'nĭst), *n.* A

mel'o-plast (-plăst), *n.* [Gr. μέλος song, music + *-plast:* cf. F. *méloplaste.*] A device for simplifying the notation of music, consisting of a cleffless staff provided with numbers or notes; — invented in 1817 by P. Galin.

Mel'o-spi'za (-spĭ'zȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μέλος song + σπίζα finch.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the American song sparrows and swamp sparrows.

melote, *n.* [L. *melota, melote* sheepskin, Gr. μηλωτή.] A monk's hair coat. *Obs.* [*Bib.*]

Me-lo'thus (mē-lō'thŭs). *D.*

mel'o-trag'e-dy (mĕl'ō-trăj'ē-dĭ), *n.* [Gr. μέλος song + *tragedy.*] A tragedy containing songs; an operatic tragedy. — **mel'o-trag'ic** (-trăj'ĭk), *a.*

mel'o-trope (mĕl'ō-trōp), *n.* [Gr. μέλος song + *-trope.*] *Music.* A piano having a mechanical device for playing music by means of a melograph stencil.

mel'o-type (-tīp), *n. Photog.* An old process permitting of development at an indefinite time after exposure; also, a picture made by this process.

meloudie. † MELODY.

melowe. † MELLOW.

melpell, *adv.* [Cf. OF. *mesle pesle.*] Pellmell. *Obs.*

mel'rose (mĕl'rōz), *n.* [L. *mel* honey.] Honey and powdered roses diluted with alcohol. *Obs.*

melsh. Var. of MELCH. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

melt. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.

melt, *n.* [A misprint in Du Bartas for *metl,* fr. MEX. *metl.*] The maguey. *Obs.*

melt'a-ble (mĕl'tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **melt'a-bil'i-ty,** *n*

melt'ed (mĕl'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. p.* of MELT — **melt'ed-ness,** *n.*

melt'er, *n.* One that melts something.

mel'tith, mel'tith. Vars. of MEALTIDE. *Obs or Scot*

Mel-ti'as (mĕl-tī'ăs) *D. Bib.*

Mel-to'ni-an (mĕl-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Melton Mowbray, England. — *n.* One who hunts there; a skillful hunter.

Mel-ur'sus (mĕl-ûr'sŭs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. L. *mel* honey + *ursus* bear.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the sloth bear.

melvie, *v. t.* [Scot., for *melwie,* fr. the stem *melw-* of *meal* flour *Oxf. E. D.*] To cover or soil with meal. *Obs. Scot.*

melwe † MELLOW.

melyd. † MELLAY.

melyne, *a.* [Cf L. *melinus* of quinces, *melinum* a quince-yellow ointment, Gr. μήλινος of a quince-yellow.] Yellow. *Obs*

Mel'zar (mĕl'zär). *Bib*

mem (mĕm), *n.* [Heb., lit., water.] The thirteenth letter (ם) of the Hebrew alphabet, a labial corresponding to Eng. *m.* Its numerical value is 40.

mem. *Abbr.* Memento (L., remember); memoir; memorandum, memoranda; memorial.

mem'ber, *v. t.* [OF. *membrer*] To remember; to mention *Obs.*

mem'ber-less, *a.* See -LESS.

mem'bra-nate (mĕm'brȧ-nāt), *a.* Of the nature of a membrane.

mem'bra-nat'ic, *a.* Pert. to membranes. *Obs.* [brance. *Obs.*

mem'brance, *n.* [OF.] Remembrance; memory.

mem'braned (mĕm'brănd), *a.* Having, or being, a membrane.

mem'brane-less, *a.* See -LESS.

mem-bra'ne-ous (mĕm-brā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *membraneus* of parchment.] Membranous. *Obs. or R*

mem'bra-nif'er-ous (mĕm'brȧ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*membrane* + *-ferous.*] Having, or producing, a membrane or membranes.

mem-bra'ni-form (mĕm-brā'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a membrane.

mem'bra-nin (mĕm'brȧ-nĭn), *n.* [*membrane* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A peculiar hyalogen composing Descemet's membrane and the capsule of the lens of the eye.

mem'bra-noid (mĕm'brȧ-noid), *a.* Membranelike. [BRANOUS.

mem'bra-nous-ly, *adv.* of MEMBRANOUS.

mem-bra'nu-la (mĕm-brăn'ū-lȧ), **mem'bra-nule** (mĕm'brȧ-nūl; mĕm-brā'nūl), *n.* [L. *membranula.*] A little membrane; specif., the small opaque flap on the basal portion of the wings of certain dragon flies.

mem-bret'o (mĕm-brĕt'ō), *n.* Also [F.] **mem-brette'** (mĕm-brĕt'). *Arch.* In Italian, lit., a small member; an inferior part. In 17th-century English books, an alette.

mem'bri-fi-ca'tion, *n.* [L. *membrum* member + *-fication.*] Formation of members. *Obs.*

mem-bro'se, *a.* [L. *membrosus.*] Having large members. *Obs.* — **mem-bros'i-ty,** *n. Obs.*

memerill, *n.* [Due to an error for L. *memecylon, mimaecylon,* the edible fruit of the strawberry tree, Gr. μιμαίκυλον.] The strawberry tree. *Obs.*

me-mim'na (mē-mĭn'ȧ), *n.* [Singhalese *mīmmnā.*] A chevrotain (*Tragulus meminna*) of India

Mem'look. † MAMELUKE.

Mem'mi-us (mĕm'ĭ-ŭs). *Bib.*

Mem-no'ni-an (mĕm-nō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Memnon; sometimes, Persian; also, like, or having the same property as, the Memnon.

Mem'no-ni'um (mĕm'nō-nĭ'ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [Gr. Μεμνόνειον, neut. of Μεμνόνειος of Memnon.] *Antiq.* A temple, other building, or monument, supposed to have been erected by, or in honor of, Memnon; — so called by the Greeks. Such were the citadel of Susa and temples near Thebes and Abydos in Egypt.

memo. (*pron.* mĕm'ō). *Abbr.* Memorandum. Often, *Colloq. or Com. Cant,* used as a noun.

memoire. † MEMORY.

‖mé'moire' (mā'mw wär'), *n.* [F.] Memoir; memorandum.

mem'or-ist (mĕm'w ŏr-ĭst; -wär-; mĕm'-), *n* A writer of memoirs or a memoir. — **mem'oir-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Sp.*

mem'o-ra-bl Memorable. *Ref.*

mem'o-rall, *a.* [LL. *memoralis* or OF. *memoral.*] Prob., memorative. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

mem'o-rance, *n.* Remembrance.

memorand, *a.* [See MEMORANDUM.] Memorial. *Obs.*

memorand, *n.* Memorial; memorandum. *Obs.*

mem'o-ran'dist (mĕm'ō-răn'dĭst), *n.* A writer of memoranda

mem'o-ran'dum (mĕm'ō-răn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-DUMS** (-dŭmz), L. **-DA** (-dä). [L., something to be remembered, neut. of *memorandus*, fut. pass. p. of *memorare*. See MEMORABLE.] **1.** An informal record of something which it is desired to remember, or to preserve for future use, esp. of the writer; a note to help or jog the memory.

I . . . entered a *memorandum* in my pocketbook. *Guardian.*

2. *Law.* A brief or informal note in writing of some transaction, or an outline of an intended instrument; an instrument drawn up in a brief and compendious form; specif.: **a** The clause beginning a record in the former Court of King's Bench in proceedings by bill, formerly beginning with the word *memorandum*. *Eng.* **b** *Marine Insurance.* The body of exceptions making up the clause in a policy exempting the insurer wholly or partially (cf. PARTICULAR AVERAGE) from liability for loss on certain articles. **c** Short for *memorandum of association* (below).

3. *Diplomacy.* An informal summary or statement of the grounds for or against an action, the state of a question, or the like.

4. *Com.* **a** An informal communication, esp. one on paper headed "memorandum" with the sender's name and address. **b** A statement by the shipper of the terms of a shipment sent with the privilege of return if not sold. The goods are said to be sent **on memorandum.** Hence, **memorandum package, memorandum goods,** etc.

5. A memento, or reminder. *Obs.*

memorandum of association, *Eng. Law,* the document which in case of a company to be formed under the Companies Acts must be executed and filed, forming the charter of the company. It must be signed by at least seven members, attested by at least one witness, and stamped, and must set out the name (which must contain the word "limited") of the company, the site of the registered office, its object, the number and face value of the shares, and a declaration that the liability of the members is limited.

memorandum check. A check given as an acknowledgment of indebtedness, but with the understanding that it will not be presented at bank unless the maker fails to take it up on the day the debt becomes due. It is held to be in effect a due bill between the parties, and as to third parties to be negotiable and suable without presentation at the bank or notice of nonpayment, these being waived by the *mem.* or *memorandum* written on its face.

mem'o-ra-tive (mĕm'ō-rā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *mémoratif.*] **1.** Commemorative. *Obsoles.*

2. Pert. to the memory; having a retentive memory. *Obs.*

me-mo'ri-a (mē-mō'rĭ-ä; 201), *n.* [L.] **1.** Memory.

2. *Eccl.* **a** = COMMEMORATION, 1 **a**. **b** A shrine or reliquary containing the relics of a martyr or martyrs. **c** A chapel or church in memory of a martyr or confessor.

me-mo'ri-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *memorialis*, fr. *memoria:* cf. F. *mémorial.* See MEMORY.] **1.** Serving to preserve remembrance; commemorative; as, a *memorial* building.

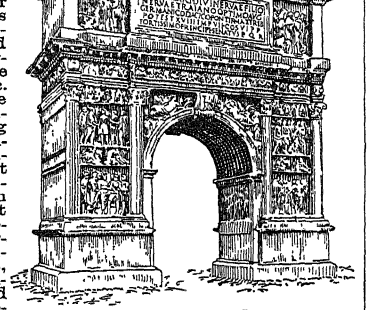
2. Remembered; also, memorable. *Obs.*

3. Of, pertaining to, or contained in, memory; assisting the memory; mnemonic.

This succession of Aspirate, Soft, and Hard, may be expressed by the *memorial* word ASH. *Skeat.*

4. Done or reproduced from memory. *Obs.*

memorial arch, a monumental structure pierced by an arched passage-way, which is often flanked by smaller arches and surmounted by an architrave and attic. The type had its origin among the Romans of antiquity: it supported much adornment by sculptured figures, inscriptions, and columns, and commemorated a notable victory, person, or event. Among Roman arches the best known are that of *Titus* on the Via Sacra (Rome), with reliefs exhibiting the plunder of Jerusalem; of *Trajan* (at Benevento), dedicated in 114, having a single arch and illustrating in reliefs Trajan's life and Dacian triumphs; of *Septimius Severus*, built by the senate, in 205, in the Forum, to honor the emperor and his two sons, whose statues in a six-horse car originally surmounted it; and of *Constantine*, spanning the Via Triumphalis near the Colosseum, built by that emperor in 311 to celebrate his victory over Maxentius. Modern memorial arches of note are: the *Arc du Carrousel* ("of the tilting yard"), near the Tuileries, Paris, built by Napoleon I. to commemorate his victories of 1805-6; the *Arc de l'Étoile* ("of the star"), heading the Champs Élysées, the largest existing arch, begun by Napoleon in 1806, but not finished until 1836. — **M. Day,** a day, May 30, appointed for commemorating, by decorating their graves with flowers, by patriotic exercises, etc., the dead soldiers and sailors who served in the Civil War (1861-65) in the United States; Decoration Day. It is a legal holiday in most of the States. In the Southern States, the Confederate Memorial Day is: May 30 in Virginia; April 26 in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi; May 10 in North Carolina and South Carolina; the second Friday in May in Tennessee; June 3 in Louisiana. *U.S.* — **memorial rose,** a Japanese evergreen rose (*Rosa wichuraiana*) with creeping branches, shining leaves, and large single white flowers. It is often planted in cemeteries.



Memorial Arch of Trajan at Benevento.

me-mo'ri-al (mē-mō'rĭ-ăl), *n.* [F. *mémorial*, or L. *memoriale*, neut. of *memorialis.* See MEMORIAL, *a.*] **1.** Memory; remembrance; recollection. *Obs.*

Precious is the *memorial* of the just. *Evelyn.*

2. An act of commemorating; specif., *Eccl.*, = COMMEMORATION **a**.

3. Anything intended to preserve the memory of a person or event; something which serves to keep some person or thing in remembrance, as a monument or a practice.

Churches have names; some as *memorials* of peace, some of wisdom, some in memory of the Trinity itself *Hooker.*

4. A memorandum; a note. *Obs. or Law.*

5. A record or memoir; *pl.*, memoirs. *Now Rare.*

6. *Diplomacy.* Any of various informal state papers presented by the ambassador of one state to the representative of another in negotiation or sent by the executive of a state to its own representative abroad.

7. A statement of facts, addressed to the government, or to some branch of it, or to a society, etc., often accompanied with a petition or remonstrance.

me-mo'ri-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who writes or signs a memorial.

2. A writer of memorials, or memoirs.

me-mo'ri-al-ize (mē-mō'rĭ-ăl-īz; 201), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To address or petition by a memorial; to present a memorial to, as, to *memorialize* Congress.

2. To commemorate.

—me-mo'ri-al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **me-mo'ri-al-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

‖ **me-mor'i-ter** (mē-mŏr'ĭ-tẽr), *adv.* [L., fr. *memor* mindful. See MEMORABLE.] By, or from, memory; by heart.

mem'o-rize (mĕm'ō-rīz), *v. t.*; MEM'O-RIZED (-rīzd); MEM'O-RIZING (-rīz'ĭng). [See MEMORY.] **1** To cause to be remembered; to make memorable; also, to preserve the memory of in writing; to record. *Obs. or R.*

They neglect to *memorize* their conquest. *Spenser*

2. To commit to memory; to learn by heart.

—mem'o-ri-za'tion (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **mem'o-riz'er** (mĕm'ō-rīz'ẽr), *n.*

mem'o-ry (mĕm'ō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *memorie*, OF. *memoire, memorie*, F. *mémoire*, L. *memoria*, fr. *memor* mindful; prob. akin to Gr. μερμερος anxious, μέριμνα thought, solicitude, μάρτυς a witness, Skr. *smṛ* to remember, and perh. to L. *mora* delay. Cf. MARTYR, MEMOIR, REMEMBER.] **1.** The mental reproduction of impressions or thoughts previously entertained and the recognition of them as belonging to previous experience. Psychologists discriminate in *memory:* (1) a process of *reproduction*, which need not mean an exact replication, but only a recognizable equivalent of the reproduced experience; (2) a process of *recognition*, comprising a consciousness of the familiarity of the experience and a reference of it to a definite past time or occasion. This reference to time is sometimes discriminated, as *localization*, from mere *recognition.* Some treat *retention* as a memory process; and, indeed, this has been treated as in a broad sense the whole of memory, but it finds little or no place in the modern functional interpretation of consciousness.

2. The general capacity or function of mentally reproducing and recognizing previous experiences; in the older psychology, the faculty of *memory.* See FACULTY.

Memory is the purveyor of reason. *Rambler.*

3. The sum total of a mind's actual or possible memory experiences; as, a richly stored *memory;* also, the reach and positiveness with which a person can remember; the strength and trustworthiness of one's power to reach and represent or to recall the past; as, an accurate *memory.*

4. The time within which past events can be or are remembered; as, within the *memory* of man. At the common law legal *memory* begins with the date of coronation of Richard I., in 1189; but proof of the existence of a certain state of facts for twenty years, not explained or controverted, is sufficient for a presumption of an immemorial custom or prescription. The common-law rule has been greatly modified by statute, as in England by the Prescription Act (2 & 3 Wm. IV., 1832), and in the States of the United States by various statutes. See TIME IMMEMORIAL.

5. Any particular memory experience; as, he was absorbed in his *memories;* also, the object of a memory; the thing or aggregate of things remembered; as, she was but a *memory* to him; hence, character, conduct, etc., as preserved in remembrance, history, or tradition; posthumous fame; as, the war became only a *memory.*

The *memory* of the just is blessed. *Prov.* x. 7

6. Commemoration; remembrance; as, in *memory* of youth; also, *Obs.*, a ceremony of commemoration; service for the dead.

7. A memorial. *Obs. or Archaic.*

These weeds are *memories* of those worser hours. *Shak.*

8. *Eccl.* = MEMORIA, 2.

Syn. — MEMORY, REMEMBRANCE, RECOLLECTION, REMINISCENCE. MEMORY, in ordinary usage, is the general term for the faculty by which past impressions are reproduced, or for the revived impressions themselves; as, "Her *memory* . . . went slipping back upon the golden days" (*Tennyson*); "The *memory* of a beautiful air, . . . as far as any *remembrance* remains of it, is the continued presence in our minds of a likeness of it, which its actual presence has left there" (*J. H. Newman*). In the pl. *memory* suggests esp. somewhat intimate or personal recollections; as, "*memories* of tranquil childhood" (*Shelley*); "A thousand *memories* roll[ed] upon him, unspeakable for sadness" (*Tennyson*). REMEMBRANCE (now somewhat rare) suggests esp. the state of being remembered or the act of keeping in mind; as, "had in *remembrance* always with delight" (*Milton*); "This do in *remembrance* of me" (*Luke* xxii. 19). RECOLLECTION often implies a conscious effort to recall; as, "Half a word fixed upon or near the spot, is worth a cart-load of *recollection*" (*T. Gray*). REMINISCENCE (chiefly pl.) now suggests esp. the retrospective recalling of happenings, events, or experiences in which one has had part; as, "One brief sigh sufficed to carry off the entire burden of these dismal *reminiscences*" (*Hawthorne*); "The *reminiscences* [of my father] kindly contributed by his different friends" (*H. Tennyson*); "I believe that as we lose our powers of *memory* we may increase the power of *reminiscence*, that is, of recalling what we want in small quantities for a short time" (*Jowett*). *Recollection* (in the pl.) is frequently used in a sense parallel with that of *reminiscence*, but less intimate than the corresponding sense of *memory* (in the pl.); as, "You ask me to put down a few *recollections* of your father" (*Lecky*). See REMEMBER.

memory image. *Psychol.* A mental image merely reproducing past experience; also, such an image with recognition and localization in time; a sensuous memory.

Mem'phi-an (mĕm'fĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Memphis in Egypt; hence, Egyptian; as, *Memphian* darkness. — *n.* A Memphite; an Egyptian.

Memphian stone, a marble stone mentioned by Pliny (Book XXXVI., ch. 11) as making an anæsthetic liniment when triturated and mixed with vinegar.

Mem'phite (mĕm'fīt), *n.* [L. *Memphites.*] **1.** A native or resident of ancient Memphis in Egypt.

2. A dialect of Coptic (which see).

Mem'phite (mĕm'fīt), **Mem-phit'ic** (mĕm-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Memphis, its inhabitants, or the dynasties of Egyptian kings who made it their capital.

‖ **mem'-sa'hib** (mĕm'sä'ĭb), *n.* [Hind. *mem-sāhib; mem* (fr. E. *ma'am*) + Ar. *çāhib* master. See SAHIB.] Lady; mistress; — used by Hindustani-speaking natives in India in addressing European women.

men'ace (mĕn'ās), *n.* [F., fr. L. *minacia*, pl. *minaciae* threats, menaces, fr. *minax, -acis*, projecting, threatening, *minae* projecting points or pinnacles, threats. Cf. AMENABLE, DEMEAN to conduct, IMMINENT, MINATORY.] **1.** The show of an intention to inflict evil; a threat; indication of probable evil or catastrophe to come. Cf. INTIMIDATION.

The dark *menace* of the distant war. *Dryden*

2 That which menaces; an impending evil.

men'ace (mĕn'ās), *v. t.*; MEN'ACED (-ăst); MEN'AC-ING (-ă-sĭng). [OF. *menacier*, F. *menacer.* See MENACE, *n.*] **1.** To express or show an intention to inflict, or to hold out a prospect of inflicting, evil or injury upon; to threaten; — usually followed by *with* before the harm threatened; as, to *menace* a country with war.

My master . . . did *menace* me with death. *Shak.*

2. To threaten the infliction of; to offer threat of.

By oath he *menaced*
Revenge upon the cardinal. *Shak.*

Syn. — See THREATEN.

men'ace, *v. i.* To act in a threatening manner; to wear a threatening aspect; to utter menaces.

Who ever knew the heavens *menace* so? *Shak.*

mé'nage' (mā'näzh'), **me-nage'** (mĕ-näzh'), *n.* [F. *ménage.*] **1.** A household; a domestic establishment.

2. Domestic management; housekeeping.

3. a A kind of club or benefit society, in which each member pays in a fixed amount every week, and one member each week, the order being determined by lot, receives the sum collected on giving security for continuing his or her payments. *Scot. & Local, Eng.* **b** The selling of goods, as cloth, on installments, as by an itinerant vender (**manadge man**). *Dial. Eng.*

me-nag'er-ie (mē-năj'ẽr-ĭ; mĕ-năzh'ẽr-ĭ; 277), *n.* [F. *ménagerie, f. ménager* to keep house, *ménage* household. See MENIAL, MANSION.] **1.** A place where animals are kept and trained, esp. for exhibition.

2. A collection of wild or foreign animals in cages or inclosures, esp. one kept for exhibition, as with a circus.

3. An aviary. *Obs.*

Me-nan'dri-an (mē-năn'drĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of the followers of Menander of Samaria (1st century), whose master was Simon Magus. The Menandrians, who may be regarded as the precursors of the Gnostics, taught that the world had been created by a multitude of angel demiurges emanated from the divine substance, and that those who were baptized into the sect obtained power over the world-creating angels, and hence immortality.

mend (mĕnd), *v. t.*; MEND'ED; MEND'ING. [Abbr. fr. *amend.* See AMEND.] **1.** To free from faults or defects; specif.: **a** To improve in morals, discipline, etc.; to reform. *Now Chiefly Dial.*, exc. in *to mend one's manners* or *ways.*

There was not one man aboard to *mend* another. Mutiny . . hung over us like a thundercloud. *Stevenson.*

b To alter (anything) for the better; to set right; to correct; to improve or better by changing or correcting; to rectify; to remove in the way of reformation; as, to *mend* a text; to *mend* a fault. **c** To repair, as anything that is torn, broken, defaced, decayed, or the like; to restore from partial decay, injury, or defacement; to patch up; to put in shape or order again; as, to *mend* a garment, a machine, or a hole. **d** To do mending for. *Colloq., Eng.* **e** To put in better order; to readjust; as, to *mend* sail. *Obs. or Naut.* **f** To restore to health; to cure. *Archaic.*

2. To make amends or atonement for; to atone for. *Obs.*, except in the proverb *least said, soonest mended.*

And I oft have heard defended
Little said is soonest *mended.* *Wither*

3. In general, to improve, better, or ameliorate; specif.: **a** To better the condition or fortune of. *Obs. or R.*, ex-

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mem'o-ran'dum, *v. t.* To make a memorandum of. *Rare.*

mem'o-ra'tus, p. p. of *memorare.* See MEMORABLE.] To commemorate; to mention. *Obs.* — **mem'o-ra'tion.** *n.* *Obs.*

memore, *a.* [L. *memor* mindful.] Memorious. *Obs.*

‖ **me'mor et fi-de'lis.** [L.] Mindful and faithful.

me-mo'ri-a-ble, *a.* [Cf. OF. *memorable.*] Memorable. *Obs.*

‖ **me-mo'ri-a in æ-ter'na.** [L.] In everlasting remembrance.

me-mo'ri-al, *v. t.* To memorialize. — *v. i.* To make a memorial.

me-mo'ri-al-ly, *adv.* *Rare.* a Memoriter. **b** In the way of a memorial.

‖ **me-mo'ri-a tech'ni-ca.** [NL.] Lit., technical memory; a system of mnemonics.

mem'o-ried (mĕm'ō-rĭd), *a.* **1.** Having (such) a memory; — used in composition.

2. Full of memories.

me-mo'ri-ous, *a.* [LL. *memoriosus*, or OF. *memorieux.*] Having a retentive memory; mindful; also, memorable. *Obs. or R.*

mem'o-rist, *n.* [See MEMORIZE.] a A prompter. *Obs.* **b** One having a good memory *Rare. U. S.*

mem'o-riz'a-ble (mĕm'ō-rĭz'a-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

mem'o-rous, *a.* [LL. *memorosus.*] Memorable. *Obs.*

mem'o-ry-less, *a.* See -LESS.

mempryse. † MAINPRIZE.

Me-mu'can (mē-mū'kăn). *Bib.*

men. † MEAN, MIEN.

men-. See MENO-, 1.

men (mĕn), *n.*, *pl.* of MAN.

men, *pron.* [ME. *me, men*, a weakened form of *man;* not the pl.] One; — corresponding to the indefinite *one* or *they.* *Obs.*

me'na-ble, *a.* [OF., easy to lead.] Capable of leading or of being led. *Obs.*

me-nac'can-ite (mē-năk'ăn-īt), *n.* [From *Manaccan*, in Cornwall, where it was early found.] = ILMENITE. — **me-nac'ca-nit'ic** (-a-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* [See -ABLE.]

men'ace-a-ble (mĕn'ās-a-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

men'ace-ful, *a.* Menacing.

men'ace-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

men'ac-er (mĕn'ās-ẽr), *n.* One who menaces.

me-nach'a-nite, me-nach'a-nit'ic. Vars. of MENACCANITE, MENACCANITIC. [*ing*, p. pr.

men'ac-ing-ly, *adv.* of MENACING.

men'a-cy, *n.* Menace. *Obs.*

me'nad, me-nad'ic. Vars. of MÆNAD, MÆNADIC.

menadry, *n.* *Mech.* Art of designing machines, etc., for raising weights. *Obs.*

menage. † MANAGE.

me-nag'er-ist (mē-năj'ẽr-ĭst; mē-năzh'-), *n.* The proprietor or manager of a menagerie.

menagery. † MANAGERY.

men'a-gogue (mĕn'ă-gŏg), *n.* [F. *ménagogue*, fr. Gr. μήν month + ἀγωγός leading.] *Med.* *Emmenagogue.*

Men'a-hem (mĕn'ă-hĕm), *n.* *Bib.* King of Israel, c. 738 B. C., during whose reign occurred the first Assyrian invasion.

Me-nai'on (mē-nī'ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -NAIA (-ä) [Gr. μηναῖον, neut. of μηναῖος monthly.] *East. Ch.* A work of 12 volumes, each containing the offices for a month; also, any of the volumes.

menal. † MENIAL.

Me-nal'cas (mē-năl'kăs), *n.* [L.] A shepherd in Theocritus and Vergil. In Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar" (June) he is Colin Clout's treacherous enemy.

men'ald (mĕn'ăld), *a.* [Cf. dial. *meanels* spots called fleabites in white-colored horses.] Speckled; variegated. *Obs. or R.*

men'al-tie. † MENIALTY, MESNALTY.

Me'nan (mē'năn). *Bib.*

Me-nan'dri-an-ist, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* = MENANDRIAN.

me-nar'che (mē-närk'kē), *n.* [Gr. μήν month + ἀρχή beginning.] *Physiol* First appearance of the menses.

menare. † MENER.

menareh. † MINARET.

Me-nas'pis (mē-năs'pĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μήνη moon + ἀσπίς shield; — from its crescent shape.] *Paleon.* A genus of Permian tectospondylous sharks having the head and back protected by large placoid scales, the front of the head with a pair of spines, and each jaw with one pair of large curved teeth.

men'a-taur. † MINOTAUR.

me-nav'el-ings. Var. of MANAVELINS.

menbe. † MINCE. [† MENTION.

mencion, mencioune, **mencioun.**

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cept with reflexive. **b** To profit or advantage. *Obs. Scot.* **c** To improve the physical condition of. **d** To improve or better by adding to or increasing, as wages. *Obs.* **e** To supply the deficiency or loss of; to supplement. *Obs.* **f** To improve; ameliorate; help; further. *Now Rare.*

You *mend* the jewel by the wearing it. *Shak.*

4. To improve upon; to excel; to "beat." *Now Colloq.*

Syn. — MEND, AMEND, EMEND. To MEND, in ordinary usage, is to restore to soundness or integrity, esp. that which is broken or torn (as, to *mend* a tool, a coat); the word is also used in the more general sense of altering something for the better; as, "to *mend* my errors" (*Dryden*); "If we do not improve by practice, then nothing can *mend* us" (*Cowper*); "*Mend*, Strangford, *mend* thy morals and thy taste" (*Byron*). To AMEND is to better or improve, esp. by the removal of faults, blemishes, or errors; as, "if those men of parts who have been employed in vitiating the age, had endeavored to rectify and *amend* it" (*Spectator*); "My only studying time is still given to [my translation of] Homer, not to correction and *amendment* of [it], . . . but to writing notes" (*Cowper*). To EMEND is specifically to make or suggest a correction or improvement in a (presumably corrupt) text; as, to *emend* a doubtful reading in Shakespeare; "'Pulpiter' can hardly be called an *emendation;* there is no obscurity which amounts to a defect. It is an improvement" (*H. H. Furness*). See CORRECT, IMPROVE, RENEW.

to mend one's fences, to settle differences among supporters and pave the way for a renomination; — said of one holding a political office. *Polit. Cant, U. S.* — **to m. one's market,** to better one's bargain or condition. — **to m. one's pace,** to go or travel faster.

mend (mĕnd), *v. i.* **1.** To improve morally; to reform; — now chiefly in the proverb, "It is never too late to *mend*." **2.** To grow better; to advance to a better state; to become improved; to become corrected or rectified. **3.** To recover, or improve in, health; to be convalescent; to gain; to get better. Also, *Chiefly Scot. & Dial.*, to heal, as a wound; to abate, as illness. **4.** To rise or increase, as in price.

mend, *n.* [See AMEND, MEND, *v. t.*] **1.** Amends; recompense; atonement; a compensation; — often in the pl. with sing. construction. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.* **2.** *pl.* Means of getting reparation; remedy. *Obs.* **3.** Act of mending, or repairing; also, a mended place; as, there is a large *mend* in his coat.

on the mend, growing better, as in health; improving.

men-da'cious (mĕn-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *mendax, -acis*, lying; cf. *mentiri* to lie.] Given to deception or falsehood; lying; as, a *mendacious* person; false; counterfeit; containing falsehood; as, a *mendacious* statement. — **men-da'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **men-da'cious-ness,** *n.*

men-dac'i-ty (mĕn-dăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *mendacitas.*] Quality or state of being mendacious; a habit of lying; also, a falsehood; a lie.

Syn. — Lying, deceit, untruth, falsehood. See FALSITY.

Men'de-lé'eff group (mĕn'dĕ-lā'yĕf; *Russ.* mĕn'dyĕ-lyā'-yĕf). Preferably **Men'de-lye'ev group** (-yĕf). [After D. I. *Mendelyeev*, Russian chemist.] One of the groups into which the elements are classified in the periodic system. See PERIODIC LAW.

Men'de-lé'eff's law (-yĕfs). Preferably **Men'de-lye'ev's law** (-yĕfs). *Chem.* The periodic law. See under PERIODIC.

Men-de'li-an (mĕn-dē'lĭ-ăn), *a.* [See MENDEL'S LAW.] *Biol.* Pert. to Mendel, or to Mendel's law. — **Men-de'li-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), **Men'del-ism** (mĕn'dĕl-), *n.*

Mendelian character, *Biol.*, a character which obeys Mendel's law in regard to its hereditary transmission.

Men'del's law (mĕn'dĕlz). A principle governing the inheritance of many characters in animals and plants, discovered by Gregor J. Mendel (Austrian Augustinian abbot, 1822-84) in breeding experiments with peas. He showed that the height, color, and other characters depend on the presence of determinating factors behaving as units. In any given germ cell each of these is either present or absent. The following example (using letters as symbols of the determining factors and hence also of the individuals possessing them) shows the operation of the law: Tallness being due to a factor *T*, a tall plant, arising by the union in fertilization of two germ cells both bearing this factor, is *TT;* a dwarf, being without *T*, is *tt*. Crossing these, crossbreds, *Tt*, result (called generation F_1). In the formation of the germ cells of these crossbreds a process of segregation occurs such that germ cells, whether male or female, are produced of two kinds, *T* and *t*, in equal numbers. The *T* cells bear the factor "tallness," the *t* cells are devoid of it. *T* and *t*, being thus alternative, are called *allelomorphs.* The offspring, generation F_2, which arise from the chance union of these germ cells in pairs, according to the law of probability, are therefore on an average in the following proportions:

1 *TT* : 2 *Tt* : 1 *tt* ;

and thus plants (**homozygotes**) pure in tallness (*TT*) and dwarfness (*tt*), as well as crossbreds (**heterozygotes**) (*Tt*), are formed by the interbreeding of crossbreds. Frequently, as in this example, owing to what is called the *dominance* of a factor, the operation of Mendel's law may be complicated by the fact that when a *dominant* factor (as *T*) occurs with its allelomorph (as *t*), called *recessive*, in the crossbred *Tt*, the individual *Tt* is itself indistinguishable from the pure form *TT*. Generation F_1, containing only the *Tt* form, consists entirely of dominants (tall plants) and generation F_2 consists of three dominants (2 *Tt*, 1 *TT*) to one dwarf (*tt*), which, displaying the feature suppressed in F_1, is called *recessive*. Such qualitative and numerical regularity has been proved to exist in regard to very diverse qualities or characters which compose living things, both wild and domesticated, such as colors of flowers, of hair or eyes, patterns, structure, chemical composition, and power of resisting certain diseases. The diversity of forms produced in crossbreeding by horticulturists and fanciers generally results from a process of analytical variation or recombination of the factors composing the parental types. Purity of type consequently acquires a specific meaning. An individual is pure (homozygous) in respect of a given character when it results from the union of two sexual cells both bearing that character, or both without it.

men'di-can-cy (mĕn'dĭ-kăn-sĭ), *n.* Condition of being mendicant; beggary; begging.

men'di-cant (-kănt), *a.* [L. *mendicans, -antis*, p. pr. of *mendicare* to beg, fr. *mendicus* beggar, indigent.] Practicing beggary; begging; living on alms; as, *mendicant* friars; also, characteristic of a beggar or beggary.

mendicant orders, *R. C. Ch.*, certain monastic orders forbidden to acquire landed property and required to live by alms, esp. the Franciscans, Dominicans, Carmelites, and Augustinians. Their members are known as friars.

men'di-cant, *n.* A beggar; esp., one who makes a business of begging, specif., a begging friar.

men'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t. & i. ;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd) ; -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *mendicatus*, p. p. of *mendicare* to beg.] To beg. *Rare.* — **men'di-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

men-dic'i-ty (mĕn-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *mendicitas:* cf. F. *mendicité.* See MENDICANT.] The practice or habit of begging; the state or life of a beggar; mendicancy.

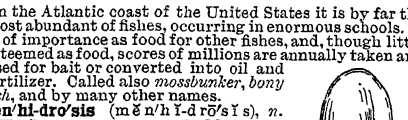
mend'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MEND. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** *pl.* Articles to be mended. **b** *pl.* Short for *mending yarns.* **c** A mended place; a mend.

to be on the mending hand, to be convalescent. *Local, U. S.*

Men'e-la'us (mĕn'ē-lā'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μενελαος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Atreus, king of Sparta, younger brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen. See HELEN OF TROY.

‖ **me'ne, me'ne, te'kel, u-phar'sin** (mē'nē, mē'nē, tē'kĕl, ōō-fär'sĭn). [Aramaic.] *Bib.* The writing which appeared on the wall, at the time of Belshazzar's feast, interpreted by Daniel to foretell the destruction of Belshazzar and his kingdom. In the margin of the Revised Version these words are translated, "numbered, numbered, weighed, and divisions," but other meanings have been suggested by Bible critics. *Daniel* v. 25. See DANIEL, *n.*, 2.

men-ha'den (mĕn-hā'd'n), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin; cf. Narraganset *munnawhatteaûg*, prop., fertilizer, the fish being used as manure for cornfields.] A marine clupeoid fish (*Brevoortia tyrannis*) having a large head, deep compressed body, toothless jaws, closely imbricated, bluish silvery scales, and attaining a length of 12 to 16 inches.



Menhaden

On the Atlantic coast of the United States it is by far the most abundant of fishes, occurring in enormous schools. It is of importance as food for other fishes, and, though little esteemed as food, scores of millions are annually taken and used for bait or converted into oil and fertilizer. Called also *mossbunker, bony fish*, and by many other names.

men'hi-dro'sis (mĕn'hĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See MENO-; HIDROSIS.] *Med.* Periodical excessive perspiration, sometimes with excretion of blood, accompanying or replacing menstruation.

men'hir (mĕn'hĕr), *n.* [Bret.; *men* stone + *hir* high.] *Archæol.* An upright rough stone, a monolith standing either alone or as one of an avenue or circle of monoliths. Cf. OBELISK.



Dol Menhir in Brittany.

me'ni-al (mē'nĭ-ăl; mēn'yăl; 7), *a.* [ME. *meyneal*, fr. *meinie, meyne(e), mayne*, household, OF. *maisniée, maisnie*, LL. (assumed) *mansionata.* See MANSION.] **1.** Of or pertaining to one's household; domestic. *Obs.*

2. Belonging to a retinue or train of servants; serving.

Two *menial* dogs before their master pressed. *Dryden*

3. Pertaining or appropriate to servants, esp. domestic servants; servile; low; mean. "*Menial* offices." *Swift.*

Syn. — Sordid, degrading; abject, cringing, fawning, obsequious, sycophantic. — MENIAL, SERVILE, SLAVISH. MENIAL is now used derogatorily of services or offices which, it is implied, are sordid or degrading; as, "She was treated altogether as a *menial* servant. . . . She went below stairs, brushed his shoes, coat, etc., . . . and never emerged from the dismal Tartarus of the kitchen" (*De Quincey*); "Her ladyship was of humble, I have heard even *menial*, station originally" (*Thackeray*). SERVILE now carries as its chief implication that of mean or cringing submission; SLAVISH connotes utter abjectness, or excessively laborious toil; as, "mean, *servile* compliance" (*Burns*); "companions . . . either so *servile* as to foster pride, or so insolent as to inflame it" (*M. Hewlett*); "Fear took hold on me from head to foot — *slavish* superstitious fear" (*Stevenson*); "*slavish* harnessed toil" (*Carlyle*). Both *servile* and *slavish* are used of unduly close dependence upon an original or model; as, "It is the business of art to imitate nature, but not with a *servile* pencil" (*Goldsmith*); "close [translation], but not so close as to be *servile*" (*Cowper*); "He who *slavishly* adheres to rule displays pedantry" (*P. Barry*). See SERF, SERVITUDE, BASE, OBEDIENT, HUMBLE.

me'ni-al (mē'nĭ-ăl; mēn'yăl; 7), *n.* **1.** A domestic servant or retainer, esp. one of humble rank; one employed in low or servile offices.

2. A person of a servile character or disposition.

me'ni-al'i-ty (mē'nĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; mēn-yăl'-), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Menial quality or state; *pl.*, menial conditions.

Mé'nière's' dis-ease' (mā'nyârz'). [After E. A. *Ménière* (*b.* 1839), French physician.] *Med.* A disease characterized by deafness and vertigo, resulting in incoördination of movement. It is probably due to a morbid condition of the semicircular canals of the internal ear.

me-nin'ges (mē-nĭn'jēz), *n. pl. ; sing.* MENINX (mē'nĭŋks). [NL., fr. Gr. μῆνιγξ, ιγγος, a membrane.] *Anat.* The three membranes (the dura mater, arachnoid, and pia mater) which envelop the brain and spinal cord. — **me-nin'ge-al** (mē-nĭn'jē-ăl), *a.*

me-nin'gism (-jĭz'm), *n. Med.* A condition characterized by simple circulatory disturbances of the meninges of toxic or hysteric origin; pseudomeningitis.

men'in-git'ic (mĕn'ĭn-jĭt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, meningitis.

men'in-gi'tis (-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See MENINGES; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the meninges.

me-nin'go- (mē-nĭŋ'gō-), **mening-.** [Gr. μῆνιγξ, μήνιγγος, membrane.] Combining form used to denote *connection with*, or *relation to, the meninges* or *other membranes.*

me-nin'go-cele (-sēl), *n.* [*meningo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A tumor consisting of meninges, protruding through the skull or spinal column, usually containing a watery fluid.

me-nin'go-coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *meningo-* + *coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* The form of micrococcus associated with meningitis. In epidemic meningitis it is the pneumococcus.

me-nin'go-en-ceph'a-li'tis, *n.* [NL.; *meningo-* + *encephalitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the brain and its membranes.

me-nin'go-en-ceph'a-lo-cele', *n.* [*meningo-* + *encephalocele.*] *Med.* Hernial protrusion of the brain and its membranes.

me-nin'go-my'e-li'tis (-mī'ē-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meningo-* + *myelitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the spinal cord and its membranes. — **me-nin'go-my'e-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

me-nin'go-my'e-lo-cele' (-mī'ē-lō-sēl'), *n.* [*meningo-* + *myelocele.*] *Med.* Hernial protrusion of a portion of the spinal cord and of its membranes.

me-nin'go-spi'nal (-spī'năl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the spinal meninges.

me-nis'cate (mē-nĭs'kāt), *a. Bot.* Meniscoid.

me-nis'coid (-koid), *a.* [*meniscus* + *-oid.*] Concavo-convex, like a meniscus.

me-nis'cus (-kŭs), *n. ; pl.* L. -CI (-nĭs'ī), E. -CUSES (-kŭs-ĕz; -ĭz). [NL., fr. Gr. μηνισκος, dim. of μήνη the moon.] A crescent or crescent-shaped body; specif.: **a** A crescent moon. *Rare.* **b** *Optics.* A lens convex on one side and concave on the other, esp. when of true crescent-shaped section (converging meniscus). See LENS. **c** *Physics.* The surface of a liquid column. Its curvature is determined by the surface tension, being concave when the containing walls are wetted by the liquid and convex when not. **d** *Anat.* An interarticular fibrocartilage.



a Concave Meniscus of Water; *b* Convex Meniscus of Mercury.

Men'i-sper-ma'ce-æ (mĕn'ĭ-spĕr-mā'-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μήνη the moon + σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Ranunculales), the moonseed family, characterized by small 3-parted dicœcious flowers and curved embryo. They are herbaceous or woody climbers, with narcotic or poisonous properties.

mend. † MIND. [-ABLE.]

mend'a-ble (mĕn'dă-b'l), *a.* See

men'da-cil'o-quent, *a* [L. *mendaciloquus.*] Lying. *Obs.*

Men-dæ'an (mĕn-dē'ăn). Var. of MANDÆAN. [MANDAIC.]

Men'da-ite (mĕn'dă-īt), *a.* =

mende. † MEND, MIND.

men'dee (mĕn'dē), **men'dy,** *n.* [Hind. *mĕnhdī*] A kind of henna. *India.*

Men'de-le'jeff, *or* **Men'de-lye'ev, group.** Var. of MENDELEFF GROUP.

Men'de-le'jeff's, *or* **Men'de-lye'-ev's, law.** Var. of MENDELEFF'S LAW. [mends.]

mend'er (mĕn'dẽr), *n* Onewho

Men'di (mĕn'dē), *n pl.* A group of powerful Mandingan Negro tribes of Sierra Leone.

men'di-ant, *a. & n* [F.] Mendicant. *Obs.*

men'di-ca-ble, *a* Beggable. *Obs.*

men'di-cant-ing, *a.* Begging. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

men'di-ca-to-ry, *a.* Begging.

men-dic'i-a-ry, *a.* [L. *mendicus* beggarly.] Pert. to or befitting beggars. *Obs.* [Mendicity. *Obs.*]

mendience, *n.* [OF *mendiance.*]

men'dil. † MANDIL.

men'di-nant, *a. & n* [AF., fr. OF. *mendiener* to beg, *mendien* begging.] Mendicant. *Obs.*

men'dip-ite (mĕn'dĭ pĭ-īt), *n.* [From the *Mendip* Hills, Somersetshire, England, where it is found.] *Min.* A lead oxychloride. $Pb_2O_2Cl_2$, occurring in white fibrous or columnar masses. H., 2.5-3. Sp. gr., 7-7.1.

Men'di-us's re-ac'tion (mĕn'-dĭ-ŏōs-tz). [After O. *Mendius*, Ger chemist, who discovered it in 1882.] A reaction consisting in reduction of nitrites by nascent hydrogen, resulting in the formation of amines.

mendivaunt, *n.* [Cf. F. *mendiant*, and OF *mendif.*] A mendicant. *Obs.*

mend'ment (mĕn d'mĕn t), *n.* Improvement, esp. of the soil; also, manure *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mend'nis, *n.* [*mend*, v + *-nis*, for *-NESS.*] Amendment. *Obs.*

men'dole (mĕn'dōl), *n.* [Cf. F. *mendol, mendole*, Pr. *mendolo.*] The cackerel.

men'di-ca-ble, *a* Beggable. *Obs.*

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men-des'thens (mĕn-dĕs'thĕns; -thē-ŭs). *Bib.* [MINSTREL.]

men'es-tral. Archaic var. of

menet. † MINT, money.

menewe. † MING, MINNOW.

meneye. † MEINIE.

men'-folk *or* **-folks',** *n. pl.* **a** The male sex; men. **b** Human beings. *Rare.* [gineering.]

M. Eng. *Abbr.* Master of En-

meng (mĕng), *v. i.* [AS. *mengan.* See MINGLE.] To mix; mingle, as in battle. *Obs. or Scot.*

mends (mĕndz), *n. pl & sing.* See MEND, amends

mene. † MAENE, MAN (*pl.*), MEAN, MEINIE, MIEN

men'e-ghi'nite (mĕn'ē-gē'nīt). *n.* [After G. *Meneghini*, Italian mineralogist.] *Min.* A lead oxychloride. $Pb_2O_2Cl_2$, occurring in white fibrous or columnar masses. H., 2.5-3. Sp. gr., 7-7.1.

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mene. † MAENE, MAN (*pl.*), MEAN, MEINIE, MIEN

men'e-ghi'nite (mĕn'ē-gē'nīt).

3. To join, as in combat. *Obs.*

mengel. † MINGLE.

Mêng Tsu (mŭng tsŭ). [Chin *mêng⁴ tzŭ³*] See FOUR BOOKS.

Meng'we (mĕng'wē), *n.* = IROQUOIS. See MINGO.

men-ha'den-er, *n.* A vessel used in menhaden fishing. [*U.*]

menhaden oil. See OIL, *Table*

me'ni-al-ism (mē'n ĭ-ăl-ĭz'm ; mēn'yăl-), *n.* See -ISM.

me'ni-al-ty, *adv.* of MENIAL

me'ni-al-ty, *n.* Menial state or class. *Obs.*

men'i-dro'sis (mĕn'ĭ-drō'sĭs). Var. of MENHIDROSIS. [*chaic.*]

me'nie Var. of MEINIE. *Archaic.*

men'ild. † MENALD.

men'i-lite (mĕn'ĭ-līt), *n.* [F *ménilite;* — from *Ménil*montant, near Paris, where it is found.] *Min.* An impure opal in brown or dull grayish concretions.

Me-nin'die clo'ver (mē-nĭn'dĭ) A perennial, fragrant, clover-like plant (*Trigonella suavissima*), abundant in Menindie County in New South Wales.

me-nin'gic (mē-nĭn'jĭk), *a.* Meningeal. *Rare.*

men'in-gi'o-pho'bi-a (mĕn'ĭn-jĭ'ō-fō'bĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See MENINGITIS; -PHOBIA.] *Med.* Morbid dread of meningitis, sometimes producing symptoms of that disease.

me-nin'go-ceph'a-li'tis (mē-nĭŋ'gō-sĕf'ă-lī'tĭs), **me-nin'go-cer'e-bri'tis** (-sĕr'ē-brī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Meningo-encephalitis.

me-nin'go-ma-la'ci-a, *n.* [NL.; *meningo-* + *malacia.*] *Med.* Softening of the meninges or other membranes.

me-nin'go-ra-chid'i-an, **me-nin'go-rha-chid'i-an,** *a.* [See MENINGO-; RACHIDIAN.] *Anat.* = MENINGOSPINAL.

me-nin'gor-rha'gi-a (mē-n ĭŋ'-g ō-r ă'j ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See MENINGO-; -RHAGIA.] *Med.* Meningeal hemorrhage.

me-nin'gor-rhe'a, -rhœ'a (-rē'-ă), *n.* [NL.; *meningo-* + *-rhea.*] = MENINGORRHAGIA.

men'in-go'sis (mĕn'ĭn-gō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meningo-* + *-osis.*] *Anat.* Attachment of bones to each other by membranes

men'in-gu'ri-a (mĕn'ĭn-gū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.: *meningo-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of membranous shreds in the urine. — **men'-in-gu'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

me-nin'ting (mē-nĭn'tĭng), *n* [Jav.] An East Indian kingfisher (*Alcedo meninting*).

me'ninx (mē'nĭŋks), *n., sing.* of MENINGES.

menis. † MINISH.

me-nis'cal (mē-n ĭs'k ăl), *a* Like, or pert. to, a meniscus.

me-nis'che-sis (-k ē-s ĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = MENOSCHESIS.

me-nis'ci-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*meniscus* + *-form.*] Meniscoid.

men'is-ci'tis (mĕn'ĭ-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See MENISCUS; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the interarticular cartilages of the knee.

me-nis'co-fem'o-ral (mē-nĭs'kō-fĕm'ō-răl), *a.* [*meniscus* + *femoral.*] *Anat* Between the interarticular fibrocartilages of the knee and the femur.

men'is-coi'dal (mĕn'ĭ-s k o i'-dăl), *a.* = MENISCOID.

Me-nis'co-the-ri'i-dæ (mĕ-nĭs'-kō-thē-rĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μηνίσκος crescent + θηρίον wild beast; — in allusion to the crescents of the molars.] *Paleon.* A family of American and European Eocene five-toed ungulates of the suborder Condylarthra, showing many primitive characters suggesting the marsupials, insectivores, and creodonts. The type genus is **Menis'co-the'ri-um** (-thē'rĭ-ŭm).

me-nis'co-tib'i-al (-tĭb'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [*meniscus* + *tibial.*] *Anat.* Between the interarticular fibrocartilages of knee and tibia.

menise, *n* [OF. & F. *menuise.*] Little fish; minnows. *Obs.*

me'ni-son. *n.* [OF. *menison, meneison.*] Dysentery. *Obs.*

men'i-sperm (mĕn'ĭ-spûrm), *n.* A menispermaceous plant.

There are about 60 genera and 350 species, of wide distribution. Several, as *Jateorhiza* and *Anamirta*, yield drugs.
— **men'i-sper-ma'ceous** (mĕn'ĭ-spẽr-mā'shŭs), *a.*

Men'i-sper'mum (mĕn'ĭ-spûr'mŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of climbing herbs, the moonseeds, typifying the family Menispermaceæ, and distinguished by the numerous stamens and black drupaceous fruit. It contains one American and one Asiatic species.

Men'non-ite (mĕn'ŏn-īt), *n. Eccl* One of a small denomination of evangelical Protestant Christians, so called from Menno Simons (1492–1559) of Friesland, one of their leaders. Their confession of faith, which is that adopted by the Mennonites of Holland in 1632, contains the usual evangelical doctrines, and enjoins the practice of foot washing, the intermarriage only of members of the same faith, nonresistance of violence, the use of the ban, or excommunication, and forbids the taking of oaths. They reject infant baptism, accept no public offices except those connected with the management of schools, and their ministry (bishops or elders, ministers, and deacons) is chosen from the congregations. The following table gives the various branches of Mennonites in the United States.

Name.	Date; Founder.	Distinctive Features, etc.
Mennonite Church.	Claims ancient origin.	Largest body.
Bruederhoef M. C.	Jacob Huter (d. 1536).	Communistic; use of German language.
Amish M. C.	1630; by Jacob Amen.	Plainness and peculiarity of dress; use of hooks instead of buttons, etc.
Old Amish M. C.	Separated from above c. 1865.	Objections to certain innovations in worship, etc.
Apostolic M. C.		A small liberal Amish branch.
Reformed M. C.	1812 — leader John Herr.	Strict in their observances and severe in the use of the ban
General Conference M. C.	About 1848 — leader John Oberholtzer.	More modern in views and practices than others.
Church of God in Christ.	1859; by John Holdeman.	Strict followers of Menno Simons and other early European leaders.
Old (Wisler) M. C.	About 1870.	Opposition to Sunday schools, evening meetings, etc.
Bundes Conference.	About 1840, in Russia.	Immersion; special stress on evidence of conversion.
Defenseless M. C.		Amish branch, emphasizing conversion and regeneration.
Mennonite Brethren in Christ.	About 1880.	Methodistic in organization, usages, and discipline.

meno-, men-. [Gr. *μήν, μηνός*, month.] Combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, menstruation*.

Me-nœ'ceus (mĕ-nē'sŭs), *n.* [L. *Menoeceus*, fr. Gr. *Μενοικεύς*.] In Greek legend, a descendant of the warriors who sprang from the teeth of the dragon slain by Cadmus. Tiresias had prophesied that the voluntary death of a man thus descended would appease Ares for the killing of the dragon, and give the Thebans success in the siege by the Seven. Menœceus accordingly slew himself.

me-nol'o-gy (mĕ-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [NL. *menologium*, fr. Gr. *μήν* month + *λόγος* discourse: cf F. *ménologe*.] **1.** A register or calendar of months.
2. *East. Ch.* A calendar of all the festivals celebrated throughout the year in honor of the saints and martyrs, with brief notices of the lives of each. Cf. MARTYROLOGY, 1.
3. An account of saints arranged in calendar order; a church calendar; a record of saints or faithful departed.
4. [Properly another word. See -LOGY.] System of, or knowledge relating to, months.

Me-nom'i-nee (mĕ-nŏm'ĭ-nē), **Me-nom'o-nee** (-ō-nē), *n.* [Lit., wild-rice men; — from their great use of wild rice (Ojibwa *min*).] An Indian of a civilized, mostly Roman Catholic, Algonquian tribe on a reservation near Green Bay, Wis.

Menominee whitefish. A whitefish (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*) occurring in lakes from New Brunswick to Alaska, including parts of the northern United States, rarely exceeding a pound in weight, but excellent as food.

men'o-pause (mĕn'ŏ-pôz), *n.* [*meno-* + Gr. *παύειν* to cause to cease. See MENSES.] *Physiol.* The period of natural cessation of menstruation, occurring usually between the ages of forty-five and fifty. See CHANGE OF LIFE. — **men'o-pau'sic** (-pô'zĭk), *a.*

men'o-pla'ni-a (-plā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *meno-* + Gr. *πλανᾶσθαι* to wander.] *Med.* Abnormal menstruation; vicarious menstruation.

men'or-rha'gi-a (-ŏ-rā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *meno-* + *-rhagia*.] *Med.* **a** Profuse menstruation. **b** Profuse bleeding from the uterus; metrorrhagia. — **men'or-rhag'ic** (-răj'ĭk), *a.*

men'o-sep'sis (mĕn'ŏ-sĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meno-* + *sepsis*.] *Med.* Putrefaction of the menses; also, septicæmia due to it. — **men'o-sep'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

me-nos'ta-sis (mĕ-nŏs'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meno-* + Gr. *στάσις* a standing.] *Med.* Stoppage of the menses.

men'sa (mĕn'sȧ), *n.; pl.* MENSÆ (-sē) [L., table.] **1.** *Eccl.* The top of the altar, esp. the top or central slab, often of stone, used as the table upon which the eucharistic elements are placed; altar slab.

When the altar is very long the table is made of three slabs, but the center one is alone the *mensa*, or in case the table is made of other material than stone or marble, there is inlaid in its body, midway between the south end . . and the north end . . and at an equal distance from the back and front edge, a superaltar of stone which is the true *mensa*. *Dict. of Arch.*
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* The grinding surface of a tooth.
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Hydrus and Dorado.

men'sal (mĕn'sȧl), *a.* [L. *mensis* month.] Pertaining to, or occurring once in, a month; monthly. — *n.* A monthly account. *Obs.*

men'sal, *a.* [L. *mensalis*, fr. *mensa* table.] **1.** Belonging to, or used at, the table; done or carried on at table.
2. Appropriated or set aside for the maintenance or supply of the table, — said specif., *Scot. & Ir. Hist.*: **a** Of land so used for a king or prince. **b** Of a church, parish, benefice, etc., so used for a bishop; — now only with reference to the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland.
mensal line, *Palmistry*, the table line.

men'ses (mĕn'sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *mensis* month, pl. *menses*, lit., months. Cf. MONTH.] *Physiol.* The menstrual discharge, a periodic flow of blood or bloody fluid from the uterus or female generative organs.

men'stru-al (mĕn'strōō-ăl), *a.* [L. *menstrualis*: cf. F. *menstruel*. See MENSTRUOUS.] **1.** Recurring once a month; monthly; gone through in a month; as, the *menstrual* revolution of the moon.
2. Lasting for a month, as a flower.
3. Of or pertaining to the menses; as, *menstrual* discharges; the *menstrual* period.
4. Of, pertaining to, or produced by, a menstruum.
menstrual epact. See EPACT 2. — **m. equation**, *Astron.*, an apparent monthly displacement of the sun in longitude, caused by the moon's revolving, not round the earth's center, but round the center of gravity of earth and moon.

men'stru-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; MEN'STRU-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); MEN'STRU-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *menstruare*. See MENSTRUOUS.] To discharge the menses; to have the menstrual flow.

men'stru-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The discharge of the menses; also, the state or the period of menstruating.

men'stru-ous (mĕn'strōō-ŭs), *a.* [L. *menstruus*, fr. *mensis* month: cf. OF. *menstrueus*. Cf. MENSTRUUM.] **1.** Having the menses; menstruating.
2. Of or pertaining to the menses; menstrual; catamenial.
3. Produced by, or secreting, menstrual blood. *Obs.*
4. Soiled with or as with menstrual blood; hence, very polluted, filthy, or foul. *Obs.*
5. = MENSTRUAL, 2. *Obs.*

men'stru-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -STRUA (-ȧ). [L. neut. of *menstruus*. See MENSTRUOUS.] **1.** Menstrual secretion or blood; *pl.* menses. *Obs.*
2. Any substance which dissolves a solid body; a solvent.
All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction. *Quincy*

☞ The use originated in some notion of the old alchemists about the menstrual flux.

men'su-al (mĕn'shōō-ăl), *a.* [L *mensualis*: cf. F. *mensuel*. Cf. 1st MENSAL.] Of or pertaining to a month; occurring once a month; monthly.

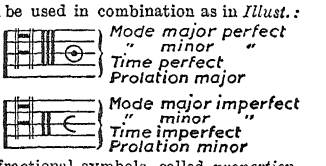
men'su-ra-bil'i-ty (-rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being mensurable.

men'su-ra-ble (mĕn'shōō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *mensurabilis*, fr. *mensurare* to measure, fr. *mensura*. See MEASURABLE, MEASURE.] **1.** Capable of being measured; measurable.
2. Fair; just; as, a *mensurable* man. *Obs.*
3. Designating, or pertaining to, a style or system of music. See phrase below.
mensurable music [L. *musica mensurata*], music measured according to a system of meter or rhythm; specif., a style of music, originating about 1100, distinguished by a complicated notation of time values to make possible the union of simultaneous but independent voice parts. The notation included the notes called *large*, *long*, *breve*, *semibreve*, *minim*, and others, of which each had thrice the length of the next denomination in "perfect" time — so called out of reverence for the Trinity — and twice that of the next in "imperfect" time. Division of the large into longs was called **major mode**; of the long into breves, **minor mode**; of the breve into semibreves, **time**; of the semibreve into minims, **prolation** (added later, and sometimes confusingly called **major** or **minor**, instead of "perfect" or "imperfect," according to the triple or duple value of the semibreve). These values with their common symbols were thus:

Mode	*Major*	perfect	1 large = 3 longs	‖:‖ ‖‖
		imperfect	1 " = 2 "	‖:‖ ‖
	Minor	perfect	1 long = 3 breves	‖‖ *or* ‖*
		imperfect	1 " = "	‖‖ *or* ‖
Time		perfect	1 breve = 3 semibreves	○
		imperfect	1 " = 2 "	○
Prolation		perfect *or* major	1 semibreve = 3 minims	·†
		imperfect *or* minor	1 " = 2 "	(no dot)

* The *number* of the bars showed the number of longs to the large; their *length*, the number of breves to the long.
† Placed within the sign for *time*.

The symbols could be used in combination as in *Illust.*: The normal time could be quickened by a shortening of notes by one third or one half, called *diminution*, and then restored by *augmentation*. It could also be modified variously by a scheme with fractional symbols, called *proportion*, and by a doubling of certain notes, called *alteration*. Change from "perfection" to "imperfection" was sometimes indicated by the color of the notes. The time values of slurred notes (*ligatures*) had a special treatment. See LIGATURE, 5 **a**, *Cit.* Mensurable music led to the development of counterpoint and of the simpler modern notation.



men'su-ral (mĕn'shōō-răl), *a.* [L. *mensuralis*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to measure.
2. *Music.* = MENSURABLE, 3.

men'su-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *mensuratus*, p. p. of *mensurare*. See MEASURE, *v.*] To measure. *Rare.*

men'su-ra'tion (mĕn'shōō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mensuratio*.] **1.** Act, process, or art, of measuring.
2. The branch of applied geometry concerned with finding the length of lines, areas of surfaces, and volumes of solids, from certain simple data of lines and angles.

men'su-ra'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to mensuration.

men'su-ra-tive (-rā-tĭv), *a.* Measuring; adapted for measurement.

Ment (mĕnt), *n. Egypt. Myth.* An Egyptian hawk-headed deity, during the period of Theban supremacy the god of war, though perhaps orig. of nature's reproductive forces.

-ment (-mĕnt). [F. *-ment*, or L. *-mentum*.] A suffix forming nouns from verbs (orig. in words from the Latin or French, but now used as an independent formative with verbs of any origin) with meanings as follows: **1.** *Action* (from the active verb senses); act or fact of doing (what the verbal root denotes); as, abridg*ment*, act of abridging; — often implying *process*, *continuance*, *manner*, *art*, *amount*, or other modification, as of *time* or *place*; as in, development, the fact or process of developing from germs; a study of govern*ment*, that is, of the method or art of governing; repeated embezzle*ments*; a canton*ment*, place where troops are cantoned.
2. *State* or *quality* (from passive and neutral verb sense, and from participial adj. senses); *state*, *condition*, or *quality*, of being (what the root word denotes); as in, amaze*ment*, state of being amazed; sometimes also with special implication, as of *manner*, *time*, *place*, etc.; as in, proud of his adornment; convenient arrange*ment*; they read on in spite of their bewilder*ments*.
3. *Concrete result* or *thing* (arising from causal association with the verb senses, often where the verb itself has not been adopted); as in, lost among the entanglements (objects that entangle); rent affords a yearly increment (resulting increase); fragments (pieces broken) of rock; an attachment (thing attached) to a bridle.
☞ The reference "See -MENT" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ment*, if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

men'tal (mĕn'tăl), *a.* [L. *mentum* the chin.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the chin, or median part of the lower jaw, or the mentum of an insect; genial. — *n.* A mental plate or scale (of a fish or reptile).
mental foramen, *Anat.*, a foramen for the passage of blood vessels and a nerve on the outside of the lower jaw on each side near the chin. — **m. prominence** *or* **process**, *Anat.*, the bony prominence at the front of the lower jaw forming the chin. It is well developed in man only.

men'tal, *a.* [L. *mentalis*, fr. *mens*, *mentis*, the mind; akin to E. *mind*: cf. F. *mental*. See MIND.] Of or pertaining to the mind; intellectual; as, *mental* faculties; *mental* operations, conditions, or exercise.

What a *mental* power
This eye shoots forth! *Shak.*

Syn. — MENTAL, INTELLECTUAL, INTELLIGENT. MENTAL is contrasted esp. with *bodily*; INTELLECTUAL, with *emotional*, *moral*, and the like; as, "He seemed scarcely to know whether it was through the *mental* or *bodily* eye that he beheld" (*W. Pater*); "It was only on her *intellectual* side that Elizabeth touched the England of her day. All its *moral* aspects were simply dead to her" (*J. R. Green*). *Mental* never applies to persons; *intellectual* may apply to either persons or qualities; as, *mental* arithmetic; "men who have the highest *mental* training" (*M. Arnold*); "a miracle of *intellectual* delicacy like Dr. Newman's" (*id.*); "*intellectual* and thoughtful minds" (*J. H. Newman*). As compared with *intelligent*, INTELLECTUAL implies esp. interest in or devotion to pursuits or studies which exercise the intellect; INTELLIGENT (which may apply to animals as well as to human beings) suggests rather native sagacity or quickness of perception (cf. SHREWD, SENSIBLE); as, "Though unpretending to the name and honors of a literary woman, I shall presume to call her (what many literary women are not) an *intellectual* woman" (*De Quincey*); an *intelligent* pupil, an *intelligent* spaniel, *intelligent* comprehension. See MIND.
mental alienation, insanity. — **m. arithmetic**, the art or practice of solving arithmetical problems by mental processes, unassisted by written figures. — **m. blindness**. = PSYCHIC BLINDNESS. — **m. healing**, act, practice, or process of healing ailments of any kind through the instrumentality of the

men'i-sper'mad (-spûr'măd), *n. Bot.* Any plant of the family Menispermaceæ. *Rare.* *Lindley.*
Men'i-sper-ma'les (-spẽr-mā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See MENISPERMACEÆ.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the moonseed and nutmeg families, etc. — **men'i-sper'mal** (-spûr'măl), *a.*
men'i-sper'mine (-spûr'mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sper'min**, **-sper'mi-na** (-mĭ-nȧ). *Chem.* A white crystalline tasteless alkaloid said to occur in cocculus indicus. [tend.]
menit. Obs. pret. of MEAN, in-
men'i-ver, **-ivier.** † MINIVER.
meniye. † MANYIE.
Men'kal-i-nan' (mĕn'kăl-ĭ-năn'), *n.* [Said to be fr. Ar. *al mankib dhil(?)'ināin* the shoulder of the rein holder.] See STAR.
Men'kar (mĕn'kär), *n.* [Ar. *minkhār* nose.] See STAR.
Men'kib (mĕn'kĭb), *or* **Schea't**, *n.* [Ar. *mankib* shoulder.] See STAR.
men'kind', *n.* Men-folks.
men'nard (mĕn'ärd; -ȧd), *n.* [Cf. MINNOW.] A minnow. *Dial. Eng.*
men'nesse, *n.* [Cf. IMENNESSE.] Fellowship. *Obs.*
men'ney † MANY.
men'nom (mĕn'ŭm), **men'non** (-ŭn), *n.* [See MINNOW.] A minnow. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
Men'non-ist, *n* = MENNONITE. [NOW.]
men'now. Dial. var. of MINNOW.
mennuet. † MIGNONETTE.
‖ **me'no** (mā'nō), *a.* [It.] *Music* Less
Men'o-bran'chi-dæ (mĕn'ō-brăn'kĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool* Syn. of PROTEIDÆ.
Men'o-bran'chus (-krŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μένειν* to remain + *βράγχος* a gill.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of NECTURUS.
men'o-ce'lis (-sē'lĭs), *n* [NL.; *meno-* + Gr. *κηλίς* spot.] *Med.* Spotted condition of the skin caused by amenorrhea.
men'o-lip'sis (-lĭp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meno-* + *λεῖψις* failure, omission.] *Med* Amenorrhea.
menologe, n Menology. *Obs.*
men'o-lo'gi-um (mĕn'ō-lō'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* = MENOLOGY.
men'o-me-tas'ta-sis (-mē-tăs'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meno-* + *metastasis*.] Vicarious menstruation.
‖ **me'no mos'so** (mā'nō mōs'sō). [It.] *Music.* Lit., less moved; slower.
men'o-pha'ni-a (mĕn'ō-fā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *meno-* + Gr. *φαίνεσθαι* to appear.] *Med.* The first appearance of menstruation.
Men'o-po'ma (-pō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μένειν* to remain + *πῶμα* lid.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the hellbender: — syn. of CRYPTOBRANCHUS
Men'o-rhyn'cha (-rĭn'kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *μένειν* to remain + *ῥύγχος* snout.] *Zoöl.* A division of insects including those which take food by suction in both the larval and adult stages. — **men'o-rhyn'chous** (-kŭs), *a.*
men'or-rha'gy (mĕn'ôr-rā'jĭ), *n.* Menorrhagia.
men'or-rhe'a, -rhœ'a (-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *meno-* + *-rhea*.] *Med.* a Menstruation. b Menorrhagia.
men'or-rhe'ic, -rhœ'ic (-rĭk), *a.*
me-nos'che-sis (mē-nŏs'kē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meno-* + Gr. *σχέσις* a retention.] *Med.* Amenorrhea due to obstruction. — **men'os-chet'ic** (mĕn'ŏs-kĕt'ĭk), *a.*
men'os-ta'si-a (mĕn'ŏs-tā'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med* Menostasis. — **men'os-tat'ic** (-tăt'ĭk), *a.*
men'os-ta'sion (-tā'shŭn), *n. Med.* = MENOSTASIS.
men'o-typh'lic (mĕn'ō-tĭf'lĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μένειν* to remain + *τυφλός* blind; — in ref. to the cæcum.] **a** Having a cæcum **b** Of or pert. to an old division, **Men'o-typh'la** (-lȧ), of insectivores with a cæcum.
menour. † MINOR, *n.*
menow † MINNOW
‖ **mens a'gi-tat mo'lem** (ăj'ĭ-tăt). [L.] Mind moves the mass; mind gives life to the entire mass. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, VI. 727).
men'sal-ize, *v. t.* To make mensal. as a parish. *Rare.*
mensce. † MENSK.
menschepe. † MANSHIP.
‖ **mens di-vi'ni-or.** [L.] The diviner mind, i e, of the poet; inspiration.

Horace (*Satires*, I. iv. 43)

mense (mĕns), *n.* [For *mensk*, ME. *menske*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *mennska* humanity. See MAN.] Propriety or grace as shown in respect, hospitality, return of obligations, courtesy, decorum, discretion, orderliness, etc.; also, an exemplification of this; an ornament. Cf. MENSK. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mense, *v. t. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1. = MENSK.
2. To put in order; to make clean or tidy
mense'ful. *a.* See -FUL *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng*
mense'less, *a.* See -LESS *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng*
men'sion. *n.* [L. *mensio*.] Act of measuring. *Obs.*
mensk, *n.* [See MENSE, n.] *Obs* 1 Graciousness; humanity; goodness; courtesy
2 Honor; dignity; reverence
3. A credit; an ornament
mensk, *v. t. Obs.* 1. To honor; to pay respect to; to favor
2. To grace; to adorn.
mensk'ful. *a.* See -FUL. *Obs.* — **mensk'ful-ly**, *adv. Obs.*
mensk'less, *a.* See -LESS. *Obs*
mensk'ly, *adv.* Honorably; worthily; courteously. *Obs.*
menslaught. † MANSLAUGHT.
mens'less. † MENSELESS.
men'son, mensoun. † MENISON.
mensonge, *n.* [F.] Falsity *Obs.*
‖ **mens re'a** (mĕnz rē'ȧ). [L.] *Law.* A guilty intent.
‖ **mens sa'na in cor'po-re sa'no.** [L.] A sound mind in a sound body. *Juvenal* (X 356).
‖ **mens si'bi con'sci-a rec'ti.** (sĭb'ĭ). [L.] A mind conscious of rectitude; a good conscience. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, I. 604).
menstracle. † MINSTRELSY.
menstrale, menstrell. † MINSTREL.
menstraly, menstralye, -strasye. † MINSTRELSY [STRUUM.
men'stru-a, *n., pl.* of MEN-
men'stru-ant (mĕn'strōō-ănt), *a.* [L. *menstruans*, p. pr.] Subject to the menses.
menstruant, men'stru-ate, *a.* Menstruous. *Obs.*
men'strue, *n.* [F. *menstrues*, or L. *menstrua*, pl. See MENSTRUOUS] = MENSTRUUM. *Obs.*
men'stru-os'i-ty. *n.* Menstruous state or discharge *Obs.*
men'stru-ous-ness. *n.* See -NESS.
mensuir, -sweir † MANSWEAR.
mensur. *Abbr* Mensuration.
men'su-ra-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
men'su-ral-ist, *n.* A composer of mensurable music.
men-sur'nal, *a.* [L. *mensis* month + *-urnal* as in *diurnal*.] Monthly. *Obs.*
mensworne. † MANSWORN, *p. p.* of MANSWEAR. *Obs.*
ment. Meant. *Rp.*
ment. Obs. pret. & p. p. of MEAN.
men-tag'ra (mĕn-tăg'rȧ; -tā'grȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *mentum* chin + Gr. *ἄγρα* a catching.] *Med.* Sycosis.
mentaine. † MAINTAIN.

mind; — chiefly used popularly of the healing of bodily ailments through mental influence. *Also* **mental healer.** — **m. image, m. imagery.** See IMAGE, *n.*, 4; cf. IMAGINATION, 1; AUDILE; MOTILE; VISUALIZER. — **m. philosophy.** **a** Psychology. **b** Psychology, logic, and metaphysics; — formerly much used in contrast with *moral* and *natural philosophy*. — **m. reservation**, the withholding, or failing to disclose, something that affects a statement, promise, etc., and which, if disclosed, would materially change its import; also, that which is withheld or not disclosed. — **m. science**, mental philosophy; psychology; — contrasted with *moral science*. — **m. system**, *Psychol.*, a complexly interrelated body of ideas and impulses capable of functioning with relative independence and unity.

men-tal'i-ty (mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of mind; mental endowment or acumen; mental power. **2.** Mind considered as a characteristic; as, the *mentality* of the lower animals.

men'tal-ly (mĕn'tăl-ĭ), *adv.* In the mind; in thought or meditation; intellectually; in idea.

men-ta'tion (mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mens, mentis*, mind + *-ation*.] Mental process or function. Cf. CEREBRATION.

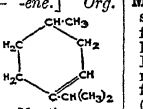
Men'tha (mĕn'thă), *n.* [L. See MINT the plant.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of herbs, the true mints, typifying the family Menthaceæ. They have small pink or white verticillate flowers, the corolla nearly regular, the four stamens equal. *M. piperita* is the peppermint; *M. spicata* is the spearmint.

Men-tha'ce-æ (mĕn-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or rarely trees (order Polemoniales), the mint family, characterized especially by the 4-lobed ovary, which becomes four 1-seeded nutlets in fruit. They are all aromatic and fragrant, and many genera, as *Mentha, Hedeoma*, etc., yield medicinal oils. Others, as *Satureia, Ocimum, Salvia*, etc., are cultivated as "herbs" for seasoning in cookery, and many genera, esp. *Salvia* and *Coleus*, have numerous ornamental species. The family is often called *Labiatæ*. — **men-tha'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

men'thane (mĕn'thān), *n.* [G. *menthan; menthol* + *-an* = E. *-ane*.] *Org. Chem.* Any of three isomeric saturated hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_{20}$, distinguished as *o-*, *m-*, and *p-*, corresponding to the three cymenes, of which they are hydrogen addition products. Many natural terpene bodies are conveniently referred to paramenthane as the parent hydrocarbon, and a few to metamenthane. Derivatives of all three have been prepared synthetically. See TERPENE.

menthane group. *Org. Chem.* See under TERPENE.

men'thene (mĕn'thēn), *n.* [*menthol* + *-ene*.] *Org. Chem.* **a** A colorless oily hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$, obtained from menthol by dehydration. It has an agreeable odor and cooling taste. **b** By extension, any hydrocarbon of the above formula which may be regarded as a hydrogen addition product of cymene, or as formed from menthane by the abstraction of hydrogen. Of the many theoretically possible, only a few are known. Menthene proper is distinguished as Δ^8-*p*-menthene, and carvomenthene as Δ^1-*p*-menthene.


Menthene a.

men'thol (-thōl; -thŏl), *n.* [*Mentha* + 1st *-ol*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{19}OH$, forming a principal constituent of oil of peppermint; — called also *mint camphor* or *peppermint camphor*. It has the odor and cooling taste of peppermint. It is an anodyne, and is used, esp. locally, in neuralgia and rhinitis. Chemically, it is a secondary alcohol derived from *p*-menthane.

men'thone (-thōn), *n.* [*menthol* + 1st *-one*.] *Org. Chem.* A colorless liquid ketone, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, of mild mintlike odor, occurring in oil of peppermint and also prepared artificially, as by the oxidation of menthol. Its optical properties are variable, owing to the existence of several optically different modifications.

men-tif'er-ous (mĕn-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *mens, mentis*, mind + *-ferous*.] Conveying mental impressions; telepathic.

men'tion (mĕn'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *mencioun*, F. *mention*, L. *mentio*, fr. the root of *meminisse* to remember. See MIND.] **1.** Formerly, commemoration; now, a speaking or notice, esp. in a brief, incidental, or cursory manner; a specifying or specification, usually by name; casual introduction into speech or writing; naming, esp. incidentally; — usually with *of* and often in the phrase *to make mention of*.

I will make *mention* of thy righteousness. *Ps.* lxxi. 16.

2. Short for *honorable mention*. **3.** A statement; record; memorial inscription. *Obs.* **4.** Indication; vestige; trace. *Obs.*

men'tion, *v. t.*; MEN'TIONED (mĕn'shŭnd); MEN'TION-ING. [Cf. F. *mentionner*.] To make mention of; to refer to or discuss casually; to specify, esp. by name; to name.

I will *mention* the loving-kindnesses of the Lord. *Is.* lxiii. 7.

men'tion, *v. i.* To make mention; to speak; — usually with *of*. *Obs.*

men'to- (mĕn'tō-). A combining form from Latin *mentum*, meaning *chin*.

men'to-meck-e'li-an (-mĕk-ē'lĭ-ăn), *a.* [*mento-* + *Meckelian*.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating a cartilage bone or cartilage at the anterior extremity of the mandible of certain vertebrates, as the frogs. It is usually believed to represent the end of Meckel's cartilage. — *n.* The above bone or cartilage.

men'ton-nière', **men'to-nière'** (mĕn'tŏ-nyâr'), *n.* [OF. *mentonnière*, fr. *menton* chin, fr. L. *mentum*.] A piece of armor for the chin, esp. a piece added at a late date to the morion or similar headpiece and used only in battle.

men'tor (mĕn'tôr), *n.* [Gr. *Μέντωρ*, prop., counselor. Cf. MONITOR.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Gr. Myth.* A friend to whom Odysseus, when setting out for Troy, intrusted the care of his house and the education of Telemachus. **2.** [F.] Hence, a wise and faithful counselor or monitor.

men'tum (mĕn'tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-TA** (-tă). [L., chin.] **1.** *Anat.* The chin. **2.** *Zoöl.* **a** A median plate of the labium of insects. **b** In certain mollusks, a projection below the mouth. **3.** *Bot.* A basal projection in certain orchids.

Ment-ze'li-a (mĕnt-zē'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Christian *Mentzel* (1622–1701), German physician and botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of western American loasaceous plants. They are scabrous and bristly herbs or undershrubs with alternate leaves, yellow or white often showy flowers, and a 1-celled ovary with numerous ovules.

men'u (mĕn'ū; *F.* mē-nü'; *see note below*), *n.* [F., slender, thin, minute. See MINUTE little.] The details of a banquet or meal; a bill of fare; also, the dishes served.

☞ The pron. mā'nū is common in the United States, as if the French spelling were *ménu*; mē'nū is also heard.

Men'y-an-tha'ce-æ (mĕn'ĭ-ăn-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MENYANTHES.] *Bot.* A widely distributed family of aquatic or bog plants (order Gentianales) distinguished from the Gentianaceæ by the basal or alternate leaves and the valvate lobes of the corolla. There are 5 genera; *Menyanthes* and *Limnanthemum* are the most important. — **men'y-an-tha'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Men'y-an'thes (-ăn'thēz), *n.* [NL., prob. irregularly formed fr. Gr. *μηνιαῖος* monthly, or *μήν* month + *ἄνθος* flower.] *Bot.* A genus of bog plants consisting of a single species (*M. trifoliata*), the buck bean, of Asia and North America. See BUCK BEAN.

Meph'is-to-phe'le-an (mĕf'ĭs-tō-fē'lē-ăn; -t ŏ f'ē-l ē'ă n), **Meph'is-to-phe'li-an** (-tō-fē'lĭ-ăn; -fēl'yăn; 7), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the devil Mephistopheles, esp. as portrayed in Goethe's "Faust;" devilish; crafty.

Meph'is-toph'e-les (mĕf'ĭs-tŏf'ē-lēz), *n.* [G.] One of the seven chief devils in the old demonology, the second of the fallen archangels, and the most powerful of the infernal legions after Satan. He figures in the old legend of Dr. Faustus as the familiar spirit of that magician. To modern readers he is chiefly known as the cold, scoffing, relentless fiend of Goethe's "Faust," and the attendant demon (Mephistophilis) in Marlowe's "Faustus."

me-phit'ic (mē-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *mephiticus*, fr. *mephitis* mephitis: cf. F. *méphitique*.] Of, pertaining to, or due to, mephitis; offensive to the smell; poisonous; noxious; as, *mephitic* exhalations, regions, odors.

mephitic air, *Old Chem.*, carbon dioxide; — so called because of its deadly suffocating power.

me-phi'tis (mē-fī'tĭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** A noxious, pestilential, or foul exhalation from the earth; also, an offensive or poisonous smell from any source; a stench. **2.** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of mammals, containing the common skunks.

me-ral'gi-a (mē-răl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μηρός* thigh + *-algia*.] *Med.* Pain in the thigh, esp. of a neuralgic kind.

mer'a-line (mĕr'ă-lĭn), *n.* A striped woolen fabric for dresses and cloaks.

mer'can-tile (mûr'kăn-tĭl; -tīl; 277), *a.* [F. *mercantile*, It. *mercantile*, fr. L. *mercans, -antis*, p. pr. of *mercari* to traffic. See MERCHANT.] **1.** Of or pertaining to merchants, or the business of merchants; characteristic of, or befitting, a merchant; having to do with, or engaged in, trade, or the buying and selling of commodities; commercial.

The expedition of the Argonauts was partly *mercantile*, partly military. *Arbuthnot.*

2. *Econ.* Of or pertaining to the mercantile system (see below); as, the *mercantile* school, doctrine, theory, etc.

Syn. — See COMMERCIAL.

mercantile agency. **a** *Law.* Agency of a mercantile agent (in sense **a**). **b** An establishment or institution which collects information as to character, responsibility, credit, reputation, etc., of merchants or others doing business, and furnishes such information to others for a subscription price; a commercial agency. Such an establishment is not properly speaking the agent of its subscribers in the prosecution of its business. — **m. agent.** **a** One who is the agent of another for the conduct of mercantile transactions; as defined by the British Factors Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 45), one "who, in the customary course of his business as agent, has authority either to sell goods, or to consign goods for the purpose of sale, or to buy goods, or to raise money on the security of goods." This is the usual meaning of the term as used in legal writings. **b** A person or persons engaged in conducting a mercantile agency (in sense **b**). — **m. law**, the laws that deal with, or have grown out of, the usages and customs of merchants or business people or their relations to each other. The term is of indefinite significance, including generally, however, the law of partnership, joint-stock companies, agency, negotiable paper, contracts with carriers, insurance, sale, bottomry and respondentia, debt, guaranty, stoppage in transit, lien, bankruptcy, and insolvency. Cf. LAW MERCHANT. — **mercantile paper**, negotiable paper given by merchants for goods bought or received on consignment. — **m. system,** *Econ.*, the system of public economy (cf. POLITICAL ECONOMY, ECONOMICS) that developed in the states of Europe upon the centralization of power accompanying the decay of the feudal systems. It was broadly characterized by the fact that its policy in the governmental regulation of industries, trade, and commerce, esp. with foreign countries, was determined rather by national aims than local or individual interests, seeking to build up the national strength and prosperity by securing a favorable balance of trade (which see), the development of agriculture and manufactures, the creation of a merchant marine, and the establishment of foreign trading monopolies. Characteristic English legislation based on mercantile-system principles was that establishing the regulated companies (which see), the Navigation Laws, the Corn Laws, statutes establishing discriminating or protective tariff duties, etc. It was modified and largely superseded by the economic system of the physiocrats and the system of laissez faire.

Adam Smith makes the theory of the balance of trade . . . the central doctrine of the *mercantile system*. . . . But in the light of modern historical research it can scarcely be maintained that the *mercantile system* was merely the outcome of a failure to distinguish between wealth and money. *W. A. S. Hewins.*

mer'can-til-ism (mûr'kăn-tĭl-ĭz'm; -tīl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The spirit, theory, or practice of mercantile pursuits; devotion to commercial enterprise; commercialism. **2.** *Econ.* The theory or practice of the mercantile system.

mer'can-til-ist, *n.* One who favors or practices mercantilism. — **mer'can-til-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

mer-cap'tal (mĕr-kăp'tăl), *n.* [*mercaptan* + *al*dehyde.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula $RCH(SR')_2$, formed by the reaction of mercaptans with aldehydes, and analogous to the acetals; — called also *thioacetal*. They are, in general, oils of unpleasant odor.

mer-cap'tan (-tăn), *n.* [G., fr. LL. *mercurium captans* seizing mercury (*captans*, p. pr. of L. *captare* to seize): cf. F. *mercaptan*.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula RSH, analogous to the alcohols, but containing sulphur in place of oxygen, and hence called also *thioalcohols*, or *sulphur alcohols*; specif., *ethyl mercaptan*, C_2H_5SH, the first discovered and most important. The mercaptans are, in general, colorless liquids having a strong, repulsive, garlic odor, and are formed by the reaction of alkyl halides with hydrosulphides and in other ways. They are so called because the hydrogen of the SH group is easily replaced by *mercury* and other metals, forming compounds called **mer-cap'tides** (-tīdz; -tĭdz; 184), or **mer-cap'tids** (-tĭdz).

mer-cap'tol (-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds formed by the reaction of mercaptans with ketones; specif., the compound, $(CH_3)_2C(SC_2H_5)_2$, formed from mercaptan and acetone. They are analogous to the mercaptals and, like them, are liquids of unpleasant odor.

Mer'ca-to'ri-al (mûr'kă-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to the geographer Mercator or his method of projection; as, *Mercatorial* bearings.

Mer-ca'tor's chart (mĕr-kā'tẽrz; mĕr-kă'tôrz). A chart constructed on the principle of Mercator's projection.

Mercator's projection. A method of map making in which the meridians are drawn parallel to each other, and the parallels of latitude are straight lines whose distance from each other increases with their distance from the equator, so that at all places the degrees of latitude and longitude have to each other the same ratio as on the sphere itself. This produces an apparent enlargement of the polar regions (as in the map under DATE LINE), but it is of great importance for navigational purposes, since a rhumb line in such a chart is always a straight line. Called also (inaccurately) **cylindric projection**, in one form of which (projection of the surface of a sphere from its center, on a cylinder tangent along the equator) a depiction similar in general is obtained on rolling the cylinder out upon a plane.

Mer'ce-da'ri-an (mûr'sē-dā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A member of an order (the Order of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Mercy [LL., *de Mercede*] for the Redemption of Captives) founded at Barcelona in 1218 or 1223 by Peter Nolasco, a French knight, as an order of priests and knights for the delivery of Christian captives in Mohammedan countries. It adopted the Augustinian rule, was confirmed by Gregory IX. in 1235, and later (1516) had extended to it by Leo X. all the privileges of mendicant orders, this being confirmed by Benedict XIII. (1725). Subsequently it was especially engaged in the Christianizing of Central and South America.

mer'ce-na-ry (mûr'sē-nă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *mercenarius*, fr. *merces* wages, reward. See MERCY.] **1.** Acting merely for reward; serving, working, or done solely for pay; hireling; venal; moved by considerations of pay, profit, or self-interest; having pecuniary advantage as its object or aim, greedy of gain; sordid; selfish.

For God forbid I should my papers blot
With *mercenary* lines, with servile pen. *Daniel*

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men'tal-ism (mĕn'tăl-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM — **men'tal-ist,** *n.*

men'tal-ize, *v.* See -IZE. — **men'tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

mente. † MINT, a plant; MINT, [to intend.

menteine, tene. † MAINTAIN.

men'tel. † MANTLE.

men'ter-y, *n.* [F. *menterie*.] Lying. *Obs.*

mentha camphor. Menthol.

men-thas'trum (mĕn-thăs'trŭm), *n.* [L. *mentastrum*.] A kind of mint. *Obs.*

‖ menthe (mănt), *n.* [F.] Mint.

men'thyl (mĕn'thĭl), *n.* [*Mentha* + *-yl*.] *Org. Chem.* The radical ($C_{10}H_{19}$) of which menthol is the hydroxide.

menticore. † MANTICORE.

men'ti-cul'ture (mĕn'tĭ-kŭl'tûr), *n.* [L. *mens, mentis*, mind + *cultura* culture.] Mind culture. — **men'ti-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tûr-ăl), *a.*

men-tig'er-ous (mĕn-tĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*mento-* + *-gerous*.] Bearing the mentum (of an insect).

mentile. † MANTLE.

men'tion-a-ble (mĕn'shŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

men'tion-ate, *v. t.* [LL. *mentionatus*, p. p. of *mentionare*.] To mention. *Obs.* — *a.* Mentioned. *Obs.* [tions.

men'tion-er, *n.* One who mentions.

men'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

men-ti'tion (mĕn-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *mentitio*, fr. *mentiri* to lie.] Act of telling lies. *Obs.*

men'to-an-te'ri-or, *a.* [*mento-* + *anterior*.] *Obstetrics.* Having the chin directed forward; — said of a fetus in the uterus.

men'to-pos-te'ri-or, *a.* [*mento-* + *posterior*.] *Obstetrics.* Having the chin directed backward; — said of a fetus in the uterus.

men-to'ri-al (mĕn-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [From MENTOR.] Containing advice or admonition.

men'tor-ism (mĕn'tôr-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

men'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Men'u (mĕn'ōō). Var. of MANU.

menuce. † MENISE.

menuet. † MINUET.

Me-nu'ra (mē-nū'rä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μήν* moon + *οὐρά* tail.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the lyre birds. It constitutes a family, **Me-nu'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē).

menuse. † MENISE, MINISH.

meny. † MANY.

men'y (mĕn'ĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng var. of MEINIE.

men'y-an'thin (mĕn'ĭ-ăn'thĭn), *n.* *Chem.* The neutral bitter principle of the buck bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*).

men'yie. † MANYIE.

men'yie (mĕn'yĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MEINIE. [MANZIL.

men'zil (mĕn'zĭl). Var. of

me'o (mā'ō), *n.* One of an agricultural caste numerous in Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, and the United Provinces.

meoble. † MOBLE.

meoc. † MEEK.

meode. † MEED, *n.*

meoke. † MEEK.

meokeschipe, *n.* Meekness. *Obs.*

Me-on'e-nim (mē-ŏn'ē-nĭm; -ō'nē-nĭm). *Bib.*

Me-on'o-thai (mē-ŏn'ō-thī; mē-ō'nō-; mē'ĭ-nō'-). *Bib.*

‖ me'o pe-ri'cu-lo (pē-rĭk'ū-lō). [L.] At my own risk.

meore. † MIRE.

meorknesse. † MURKNESS.

meoseise. † MISEASE.

meoule, *n.* [OF. *meole*, F. *moelle*, L. *medulla*.] Prob., medulla. *Obs.*

‖ me'o vo'to. [L.] By my wish

me-ow' (mē-ou'). Var. of MEW (of a cat).

M. E. P. *Abbr.* Mean effective pressure. [fā'ăth).

Meph'a-ath (mĕf'ā-ăth; mē-

Me-phib'o-sheth (mē-fĭb'ō-shĕth), *n.* *Bib.* Son of Jonathan and grandson of Saul.

mephis, *n* [Corrupt. of L. *Memphites* (*lapis*), Gr. *μεμφίτης*.] The Memphian stone *Obs.*

Me-phis'to (mē-fĭs'tō). Short for MEPHISTOPHELES.

Meph'is-to-phel'ic (mĕf'ĭs-tō-fĕl'ĭk), *a.* Mephistophelean.

Meph'is-toph'e-lis'tic (-tŏf'ē-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Resembling Mephistopheles.

mephites. Erron. for MEPHITIS.

me-phit'i-cal (mē-fĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Mephitic.

Meph'i-ti'næ (mĕf'ĭ-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MEPHITIS.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of Mustelidæ, the American skunks, including three genera, *Mephitis, Spilogale*, and *Conepatus*. — **meph'i-tine** (mĕf'ĭ-tĭn; -tīn; 183), *a.* & *n.*

meph'i-tism (mĕf'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* Mephitic poisoning.

meph'i-tized (mĕf'ĭ-tīzd), *p. a.* Charged with mephitis. *Obs.*

mer. † MAR; MARE, an animal; MAYOR; MERE.

mer-. See MERO-. [onal.]

mer. *Abbr.* Meridian; meridi-

Me'rab (mē'răb). *Bib*

merabole. † MYROBALAN.

me-ra'cious (mē-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *meracus*, fr. *merus* pure.] Without mixture or adulteration; hence, strong; racy. *Obs.*

me-rac'i-ty (-răs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Obs.*

meracle. † MIRACLE.

me'rai. Incorrect for MERE, Maori war club. [*Bib.*

Me-ra'iah (mē-rā'yă; mē-rī'ă). *Bib.*

Me-ra'ioth (mē-rā'yŏth; mē-rī'ŏth). *Bib.*

merakyll. † MIRACLE.

Mer'a-la (mĕr'ă-lă). *D. Bib.*

Me'ran (mē'răn). *Bib.*

Me-ra'ri (mē-rā'rĭ; 115). *Bib.*

Me-ra'rites (-rīts). *n. pl. Bib.*

Mer'a-tha'im (mĕr'ă-thā'ĭm) *Bib.* [cury.

merc. *Abbr.* Mercurial; mer-

mer'ca-ble, *a.* [L. *mercabilis*, fr. *mercari* to traffic, buy.] Capable of being bought. *Obs.*

mercadore, *n.* [Sp *mercader*.] A merchant. *Obs.*

mer'cal (mûr'kăl), *n.* [Tamil *marakkal*.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

mercandise. † MERCHANDISE.

mer'can-til. Mercantile. *R. Sp.*

mer'can-tile-ly, *adv.* of MERCANTILE. [Commercialism.

mer'can-til'i-ty (-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mer'cap-tu'ric (mûr'kăp-tū'rĭk), *a.* [*mercaptan* + *uric*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Designating certain organic acids, mercaptan derivatives, excreted in the urine by animals dosed with halogen derivatives of benzene.

mercasite. † MARCASITE.

mercat, mercate. † MARKET.

mer'ca-tan'te. † MARCANTANT. [*Obs.*

mer'ca-tive, *a.* Mercatorial.

mer'ca-to'ri-al (mûr'kă-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *mercatorius*.] Mercantile *Rare.* [*n.*

Mercator sailing. See SAILING,

mer'ca-to-ry, *a.* [L. *mercatorius*.] Mercatorial. *Obs. Oxf. E.D.*

mercatte. † MERKRAT.

mer'ca-ture, *n.* [L. *mercatura*.] Commerce; trade. *Obs.*

mercaund. † MERCHANT.

merce. † AMERCE, *v.*; MURE, *a.*

merceabill. † MERCIABLE.

‖ mer-ced' (mĕr-thē'thē; 146), *n.*; *pl.* **-CEDES** (-thā'thēz). [Sp.] A gift.

mercede. *n.* [L. *merces, mercedis*, wages.] Wages; pay. *Obs.*

Mer-ced'i-nus (mẽr-sĕd'ĭ-nŭs), *n.* [L., also *Mercedonius*.] See ROMAN CALENDAR.

merce'ment, *n.* Amercement; also, doom. *Obs.*

mer'ce-na'ri-an, *n.* A mercenary. *Obs.*

mer'ce-na-ri-ly (mûr'sĕ-nā'rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of MERCENARY.

mer'ce-na-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

2. Serving for pay or wages; hired; hireling; — now only of soldiers serving in an army not of their own country. 3. Salaried; also, conducted, engaged in, or run for, the purpose of making money. *Obs.*

Syn. — MERCENARY, HIRELING, VENAL. MERCENARY in the sense of *hired* applies (without necessary opprobrium) only to soldiers; as, *mercenary* troops. That is *mercenary*, in ordinary usage, which is actuated by (usually sordid or self-seeking) considerations of profit or reward; as, "She had . . . nothing sordid or *mercenary;* in fact, she never thought of money" (*G. Eliot*); "a cold-hearted, vain woman . . . the determined supporter of everything *mercenary* and ambitious, provided it be only *mercenary* and ambitious enough" (*Jane Austen*). HIRELING applies to that which is (esp.) servilely sold, VENAL, to that which is (esp.) basely purchasable, for a dishonorable consideration; both words are terms of strong opprobrium; as, "a *hireling* scribbler or a *hireling* peer" (*Pope*); "prostituted muse and *hireling* bard" (*Byron*); "a vermin wriggling in the usurper's ear, bartering his *venal* wit for sums of gold" (*Dryden*); "All things are sold; the very light of heaven is *venal*" (*Shelley*). See VENDIBLE, HIRE.

mer'ce-na-ry (mûr'sĕ-nă-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *mercenarius.*] **1.** One who works solely for pay; a hireling. *Obs. or R.*

2. One who is hired or paid for his work; a hireling; — now only a soldier hired into foreign service.

mer'cer (mûr'sẽr), *n.* [F. *mercier*, fr. L. *merx*, *mercis*, wares. See MERCHANT.] **a** A dealer in textile fabrics, as silks or woolens. *Eng.* **b** A dealer in small wares. *Rare.*

mer'cer-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). [From (John) *Mercer* (1791–1866), an English calico printer who introduced the process + *-ize.*] To treat (cotton fiber or fabrics) with a solution of caustic alkali. Such treatment causes the fiber to shrink in length and become stronger and more receptive of dyes. If the yarn or cloth is kept under tension during the process, it assumes a silky luster. — **mer'cer-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Mer'cers-burg the-ol'o-gy (mûr'sẽrz-bûrg). A system emanating from the theological seminary of the German Reformed Church at Mercersburg, Pa., esp. from Prof. John Williamson Nevin (1803–86). It advocated a Christo-centric theology and asserted that the church as the Body of Christ has passed through experiences similar to those of an individual.

mer'cer-y (mûr'sẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [F. *mercerie.*] Mercers' goods or wares; also, a mercer's shop.

the Mercery. *Obs.* **a** The Mercers' Company, the first in order of precedence of the twelve great London City Livery Companies. **b** The place or street where the mercers' trade is carried on. **c** The mercers' trade.

mer'chan-dise (mûr'chăn-dīz), *n.* [F. *marchandise*, OF. *marcheandise.*] **1.** The objects of commerce; whatever is usually bought or sold in trade, or market, or by merchants; wares; goods; commodities.

2. Act or business of trading; trade; traffic. *Archaic.*

3. A kind of merchandise or goods; a commodity. *Obs.*

mer'chan-dise, *v. i.;* -DISED (-dīzd); -DIS'ING (-dīz'ĭng). To trade; to carry on commerce; to traffic.

mer'chan-dise, *v. t.* To make merchandise of; to buy and sell; to trade or traffic in. "Love is *merchandised.*" *Shak.*

mer'chant (mûr'chănt), *n.* [ME. *marchant*, OF. *marcheant, marchant*, F. *marchand*, fr. LL. *mercatans, -antis*, p. pr. of *mercatare* to negotiate, L. *mercari* to traffic, fr. *merx, mercis*, wares. See MARKET; cf. COMMERCE, MERCY.] **1.** Orig., any one making a business of buying and selling commodities; a trafficker; a trader; now: **a** One who traffics on a large scale, esp. with foreign countries.

> Others, like *merchants*, venture trade abroad. *Shak.*

b One who carries on a retail business; a storekeeper or shopkeeper. *Scot., North of Eng., & U. S.*

2. A buyer; a customer. *Scot.*

3. A supercargo. *Obs.*

4. A fellow; person; a rogue. *Obs.*

5. A trading vessel; a merchantman. *Obs.*

mer'chant, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or employed in, trade or merchandise; of or pertaining to the mercantile marine; commercial; composed of merchants; as, law *merchant;* the *merchant* service; a *merchant* city; a *merchant* guild.

2. Designating certain sizes of wrought iron and steel bars, the rolls or mill by which they are formed, etc.

mer'chant-a-ble (-chăn-tă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market, or such as will bring the ordinary price; as, *merchantable* wheat; sometimes, designating particular kind or class; as: **a** The highest of the three grades of Newfoundland codfish. **b** Boards or other lumber inferior to clear stuff, but fit for use.

2. Of or pert. to trade or commerce; commercial. *Obs.*

merchant adventurer; *pl.* MERCHANTS ADVENTURERS or MERCHANT ADVENTURERS. **1.** A merchant engaged in foreign commerce by the establishment of trading stations in, and the sending of ventures to, other countries; esp., a member of an association or company of such. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* Specif., *pl.*, a famous chartered regulated trading company which operated from as early as the 14th century down to near the end of the 16th century, and whose principal business was the export of cloth, of which trade it had a monopoly. At the height of its prosperity it did an enormous business in the Netherlands, having as many as 50,000 employees there. Eventually its principal depot was established at Hamburg, and it became known as the **Hamburg Company.** It served as a model for the great foreign-trading companies of the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1555 a company or association of Merchants Adventurers was incorporated for the discovery of unknown lands, Sebastian Cabot being named governor for life.

mer'chant-er (mûr'chăn-tẽr), **mer'chant-eer'** (-chăn-tẽr'), *n.* A merchant ship; a merchantman. *Now Rare.*

mer'chant-like (mûr'chănt-lik), *a. & adv.* Like or proper to a merchant; also, *Obs.*, mercantile.

mer'chant-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A merchant. *Archaic.* *Matt.* xiii. 45.

2. A trading vessel; a ship employed in the carriage of goods or passengers, as distinguished from a war vessel, a yacht, a fishing vessel, or the like.

mer'chant-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Mercantile business; trade.

2. The body of merchants taken collectively.

mer'chant's mark (mûr'chănts). A mark such as was formerly used by merchant traders or corporations (not entitled to coats of arms) on their goods to distinguish them from the goods of others. It was the forerunner of the modern *trade-mark.* Merchants of noble birth sometimes added them to their coats of arms.

merchant tailor *or, Archaic,* **taylor.** **1.** A tailor who keeps and sells materials for the garments which he makes. **The Company of the Merchant Taylors** is one of the great London City Livery Companies.

2. [In the form **Merchant Taylor.**] A person educated at the Merchant Taylors' School. *Eng.*

Mer'ci-an (mûr'sĭ-ăn; -shĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Anglian kingdom of Mercia, comprising central England. It was formed in the 6th century from the fusion of smaller states, and in the 8th century became the most powerful of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. Early in the 9th century it became merged with Wessex. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Mercia; also, the language of Mercia. See ANGLO-SAXON, *n.*, 3.

mer'ci-ful (mûr'sĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* [*mercy* + *-ful.*] Full of mercy; having or exercising mercy; disposed to pity and spare offenders; compassionate.

> The Lord, the Lord God, *merciful* and gracious. *Ex.* xxxiv. 6.
> A *merciful* man will be *merciful* to his beast. *Old Proverb*

Syn. — Compassionate, tender, gracious, kind, mild, clement, benignant. See HUMANE.

— **mer'ci-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **mer'ci-ful-ness,** *n.*

mer'ci-less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of mercy; pitiless; cruel; unsparing; — said of beings, their actions, etc., and also, fig., of things; as, a *merciless* tyrant; *merciless* waves.

2. Not having been shown mercy; unpitied. *Obs.*

Syn. — Cruel, unmerciful, remorseless, ruthless, pitiless, hard-hearted, barbarous, savage.

Merciless Parliament. = WONDERFUL PARLIAMENT.

— **mer'ci-less-ly,** *adv.* — **mer'ci-less-ness,** *n.*

mer'cur-am-mo'ni-um (mûr'kûr-ă-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*mercuric* + *ammonium.*] *Chem.* A radical regarded as derived from ammonium by the substitution of mercury for hydrogen; specif., the radical NH_2Hg. Several series of **mercurammonium compounds,** or **mercuramines,** have been described, as NH_2HgX, NH_2Hg_2X, NH_2HgX, $(NH_2)_2HgX_2$, etc., X being a univalent acid radical. They are regarded by some as amides ($NH_2{\cdot}Hg{\cdot}Cl$, not $Hg{:}NH_2Cl$, etc.).

mer-cu'ri-al (mĕr-kū'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *mercurialis* of or belonging to Mercury, fr. *Mercurius* Mercury: cf. F. *mercuriel.*] **1.** [*cap.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the god Mercury. *Now Rare.*

2. [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the planet Mercury; specif., *Astrol.*, born under, influenced by, or due to the influence of, it.

3. Having qualities supposed to come from being born under the planet Mercury, or fabled to belong to, or to be inspired by, the god Mercury, or likened to the properties of the metal mercury; — in various senses; as: swift; active; eloquent; clever; crafty; commercial; money-making; thievish; sprightly; fickle; volatile; changeable; as, a *mercurial* youth; a *mercurial* temperament.

> The *mercurial* wand of commerce. *J. Q. Adams.*

4. Of or pert. to, containing, or consisting of, mercury; as, *mercurial* preparations, barometer. See MERCURY.

5. *Med.* Caused by, or exhibiting the effect of, the use of mercury; as, *mercurial* sore mouth.

mer-cu'ri-al, *n.* **1.** A person born under Mercury or having mercurial qualities, as a sprightly, volatile, or thievish person. See MERCURIAL, *a.*, 3. *Obs.*

2. *Pharm.* A preparation containing mercury.

3. The plant mercury, or Good King Henry. *Obs.*

mer-cu'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [*mercurial* + *-ism.*] *Med.* The morbid condition produced by the excessive use of mercury, or by exposure to its fumes, as in mining or smelting.

mer-cu'ri-al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of mercurializing, or state of being mercurialized.

mer-cu'ri-al-ize (mĕr-kū'rĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.;* MER-CU'RI-AL-IZED (-īzd); MER-CU'RI-AL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To make mercurial.

2. *Med.* To affect or treat with mercury.

3. *Photog.* To treat with mercury; to expose to the vapor of mercury. See DAGUERREOTYPE.

mer-cu'ri-al-ize, *v. i.* To be sprightly, fantastic, or capricious. *Obs.*

mer'cu-ri-am-mo'ni-um (mûr'kû-rĭ-ăm-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* *Chem.* The univalent radical NH_2Hg; as, *mercuri-ammonium* chloride, NH_2HgCl. See WHITE PRECIPITATE **a.**

Mer-cu'ri-an (mĕr-kū'rĭ-ăn), *a.* **a** Of or pert. to the god or the planet Mercury. **b** [*l. c.*] = MERCURIAL, 3. *Obs.*

mer-cu'ric (-rĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, mercury; — said specif. of compounds in which this element has a valence of two.

mercuric chloride, corrosive sublimate. — **m. cyanide,** a compound, $Hg(CN)_2$, obtained in the form of square prisms by dissolving mercuric oxide in hydrocyanic acid, and evaporating. When heated it decomposes into mercury and cyanogen. — **m. iodide,** a compound, HgI_2, occurring in two crystalline modifications, yellow rhombic and red octohedral. The red form is the stable one at ordinary temperatures, and is used as a brilliant but impermanent pigment under the name of *pure scarlet* or *iodine scarlet.* — **mercuric nitrate,** a compound obtained in the form of colorless crystals, $2Hg(NO_3)_2{\cdot}H_2O$, by dissolving mercury in hot nitric acid. There are also white basic mercuric nitrates. — **m. oxide,** a compound, HgO, formed as a heavy brilliant red crystalline powder by heating mercuric nitrate, by heating mercury in air, etc., and then called also *red precipitate.* A yellow variety (*yellow precipitate*) is obtained by precipitation methods. Both kinds are used in ointments for diseases of the skin and affections of the eyelids. — **m. sulphide,** a compound, HgS, occurring native as cinnabar, and obtained artificially as a black powder or as a scarlet powder (vermilion). — **m. sulphocyanate** *or* **thiocyanate.** See PHARAOH'S SERPENTS.

mer-cu'ri-fy (mĕr-kū'rĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*mercury* + *-fy.*] **a** To obtain mercury from (ores), as by intense heat that expels the mercury in fumes, which are afterward condensed. **b** To combine or mingle mercury with; to impregnate with mercury; to mercurialize. — **mer-cu'ri-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

mer'cu-rous (mûr'kū-rŭs; mĕr-kū'rŭs; 277: *the second accentuation is common in such phrases as mer-cu'rous oxide.* Cf. SULPHUROUS), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, mercury; containing mercury; — said specif. of compounds in which this element may be regarded as having a valence of one. — **mercurous chloride,** calomel. — **m. oxide,** a compound, Hg_2O, obtained as a brownish black powder by treating a mercurous salt solution with caustic alkali.

Mer'cu-ry (mûr'kû-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *Mercurius*, the god and the planet; akin to *merx* wares: cf. F. *Mercure.* Cf. MERCHANT.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* A Latin god of commerce and gain whose cult was derived from that of the Greek Hermes, and to whom, accordingly, the other characteristics of Hermes, as herald or messenger of the gods, conductor of souls to the lower world, and god of eloquence, were ascribed by the Latin poets. His worship was introduced into Rome, from southern Italy, as early as 495 B. C. Cf. DI.


Mercury. Bronze Statue by Giovanni di Bologna.

2. A statue or image of Mercury; specif., a herm.

3. [*l. c.*] A carrier of tidings; a bearer of news; a messenger; a guide; hence, also, a newspaper (now chiefly [*cap.*] in titles).

> There will always be in society certain persons who are *mercuries* of its approbation. *Emerson.*

4. [*l. c.*] A nimble or clever person; also, a skillful thief. *Obs.*

5. A hawker of pamphlets or the like. *Obs.*

6. *Astron.* A planet of the solar system, being the nearest known one to the sun, from which its mean distance is about 36,000,000 miles. Its period is 88 days, and its diameter about 3,000 miles. It is visible to the naked eye only for a few days at a time as an evening or a morning star. Symbol, ☿.

7. *Her.* Purpure, in blazoning by the planets. *Obs.*

8. [*l. c.*] *Chem.* A heavy silver-white liquid metallic element; — called also, popularly, *quicksilver.* Sp. gr., 13.54. At. wt., 200.0. Alchemical symbol, ☿. Chemical symbol, *Hg* (*hydrargyrum*). Mercury occurs native, and in cinnabar, calomel, and a few other minerals. It is chiefly prepared by roasting cinnabar and condensing the vapors. It is the only metal that is liquid at ordinary temperatures. Mercury freezes at —39.5° C. (—39° F.) and boils at 357° C. (675° F.). It does not oxidize unless heated nearly to boiling. It is used in barometers and thermometers and for other scientific purposes, and for extracting gold and silver from their ores (amalgamation process). Its compounds are used in medicine as purgatives, alteratives, and esp. as antisyphilitics. Its alloys are called *amalgams.* See AMALGAM. Chemically, mercury is univalent and bivalent, forming the basic oxides Hg_2O (mercurous) and HgO (mercuric). Its molecule is monatomic. The element and its compounds are poisonous.

9. [*l. c.*] The mercury in a thermometer or barometer.

10. [*l. c.*] Mercurial quality, as sprightliness, spirit, mutability, fickleness, etc. *Obs.*

> He was so full of *mercury* that he could not fix long in any friendship, or to any design. *Bp. Burnet.*

11. [*l. c.*] [Cf. L. *herba mercurialis*, name of a plant.] *Bot.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Mercurialis*, esp. dog's-mercury (*M. perennis*). **b** Good King Henry. **c** Poison ivy. *U.S.* **mercury ammonium compounds.** = MERCURAMMONIUM COMPOUNDS. — **m. pump.** Any of various vacuum pumps in which air or other gas is trapped and exhausted by a stream or broken stream of mercury. See GEISSLER PUMP, SPRENGEL PUMP.

Mer-cu'ti-o (mĕr-kū'shĭ-ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," a witty, madcap gentleman, friend to Romeo. He is slain by Tybalt.

mer'cy (mûr'sĭ), *n.; pl.* MERCIES (-sĭz). [ME. *merci*, F. *merci*, L. *merces, mercedis*, hire, pay, reward, LL., equiv. to *misericordia* pity, mercy. L. *merces* is prob. akin to *merx* wares. See MERCHANT; cf. AMERCE.] **1.** Forbearance from inflicting harm, esp. in the way of punishment, under provocation, when one has the power to inflict it; compassionate treatment of an offender or adversary; clemency.

> Examples of justice must be made for terror to some; examples of *mercy* for comfort to others *Bacon.*

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mer'cer-ess, *n.* A female mercer. *Rare.*

mer'cer-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

merch (mẽrch). Scot. var. of MARROW, a substance.

merchand, merchaun, etc. † MERCHANT.

mer'chan-dis'a-ble (mûr'chăn-dīz'ă-b'l), *a.* Merchantable.

mer'chan-dis'er (-dīz'ẽr), *n.* A trader; a merchant.

mer'chan-dize,-diz'er, etc. Vars. of MERCHANDISE, etc.

merchandrise, *n.* Merchandise. *Obs. Scot.*

mer'chand-ry (mûr'chăn-drĭ), *n.* [See MERCHANT.] Trade; commerce. *Archaic.*

mer'chand-y, *n.* [OF. *marchandie, marcheandie.*] Merchandry; also, merchandise. *Obs.*

mer'chant, *v. i. & t.* [ME. *marchaunden*, OF. *marcheander, marchander.*] To be a merchant, or deal in (merchandise). *Obs. or R.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

mer'chant-a-bl. Merchantable.

mer'chant-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [chant iron.]

merchant bar. A bar of mer-

mer'chant-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

merchant iron. Bar iron of the lowest quality, produced by cutting up puddled bar, reheating, and rolling or forging.

mer'chant-ish. *a.* See -ISH.

mer'chant-ly, *a.* Merchantlike. *Obs. or R.* [MARK. *Obs.*]

merchant mark. = MERCHANT'S

merchant mill. A rolling mill for production of the common small sizes of square and round bar iron, or sometimes of angle and tee bars.

merchant prince. A merchant having princely wealth.

merchant service. Mercantile marine; maritime commerce.

mer'chant-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

merchant ship. A ship employed in commerce.

merchant venturer. = MERCHANT ADVENTURER. *Hist.*

mer'chant-ry. † MERCHANDRY.

merche. † MARCH.

mer'chet (mûr'chĕt), *n.* [LL. *marcheta, marchetum, merchetum.* Cf. MARKET.] *Feud. Law.* A fine paid to a superior for the privilege of giving a daughter in marriage. It was usually considered as belonging to servile tenure.

merchiness, *n.* [See MARROWY; -NESS.] Marrowy state. *Obs. Scot.*

merchon. † MARCHION.

merci. † MERCY. [Thanks!]

‖ **mer'ci'** (mẽr'sē'), *interj.* [F.]

mer'ci-a-ble, *a.* [OF.] Merciful; kind; forgiving. *Obs.* — **mer'ci-a-bly,** *adv. Obs.* [*Obs. Scot.*]

mercial, *a.* Merciful; kindly. [MARTIAL.

mer'ci-a-ment, *n.* Short for AMERCIAMENT. *Obs.*

merciers, *n.* [OF., nom.] One who has mercy. *Obs.*

mer'ci-fy, *v. t.* To pity. *Obs.*

merciment. † MERCEMENT.

mer'ci-ment, *n.* [See AMERCEMENT, AMERCE.] (One's) mercy; discretion; — with *at, in,* or *under. Scot.*

merck. † MURK.

mer'cur-am'ine (mûr'kûr-ăm'ĭn; *-ă-mēn'*; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* See MERCURAMMONIUM. **Mercure.** † MERCURY.

Mer'cu-re'an (mûr'kû-rē'ăn), *n.* = MERCURIAN, *n.*, 2.

mer-cu'ri-al-ine (mĕr-kū'rĭ-ăl-ĭn; *-ēn*; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* Methylamine; — formerly so called because obtained from the seeds of certain species of the genus *Mercurialis.*

mer-cu'ri-al-ist. *n.* **1.** A mercurial person. *Obs.*

2. A guide. *Obs.*

3. *Med.* A physician who uses much mercury.

mer-cu'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Mercurial quality or state.

2. Mercurial part. *Obs.*

mer-cu'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of MERCURIAL. [*Rare.*]

mer-cu'ri-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Mer-cu'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One born under Mercury.

2. An inhabitant of Mercury.

mer-cu'ri-o-syph'i-lis (mẽr-kū'rĭ-ō-sĭf'ĭ-lĭs), *n.* A morbid condition regarded as due partly to syphilis and partly to the mercury used to cure it. — **mer-cu'ri-o-syph-i-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

mer-cu'ri-ous, *a.* Mercurial. *Obs.* — **mer-cu'ri-ous-ness,** *n. Obs.*

mer'cu-rism, *n.* [From MERCURY.] A mercurial communication or announcement. *Obs.*

Mer'cu-rist, *n.* One born under Mercury; also, a newspaper writer. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Mer-cu'ri-us (mẽr-kū'rĭ-ŭs). Latin form of MERCURY. *Bib.*

mer-cu'ri-zate, *a.* Mercurified. *Obs.*

mer'cu-ry, *v. t.* To wash with a preparation of mercury. *Obs.*

mercury fulminate. = FULMINATE OF MERCURY.

Mer'cu-ry's vi'o-let (mûr'kû-rĭz). = MARIAN'S VIOLET.

mer'cu-ry-va'por, *or* **-va'pour, lamp.** An efficient lamp in the form of a vacuum tube containing mercury vapor which is made incandescent by the passage of an electric current. The light is greenish blue and highly actinic.

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2. Compassionate treatment of the unfortunate and helpless; sometimes, favor; beneficence. *Luke* x. 37.
3. Disposition to exercise compassion or forgiveness; mercifulness; pity; compassion; willingness to spare or to help.
In whom *mercy* lacketh and is not founden. *Sir T. Elyot.*
4. The power to be merciful or clement, clemency; kindness; — usually in locutions implying an appeal for mercy; as, to throw one's self on the *mercy* of a conqueror.
We trusted ourselves to the *mercy* of the waves *Swift.*
5. A merciful act, as of God; a blessing regarded as a manifestation of compassion or favor.
The Father of *mercies* and the God of all comfort. *2 Cor* i. 3
6. Amercement. *Obs.*
7. Thanks. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — Pity, compassion, gentleness, mildness, kindness, favor, indulgence, forbearance, tolerance. — MERCY, GRACE, CLEMENCY, LENITY, LENIENCY, CHARITY. MERCY is esp. kindness or compassion toward the suffering or condemned; GRACE (now somewhat archaic in this sense) is spontaneous favor to the guilty or undeserving; CLEMENCY is mildness esp. in the exercise of power; as, "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love *mercy?*" (*Mic.* vi. 8); "Earthly power doth then show likest God's when *mercy* seasons justice" (*Shak.*); "There is a remnant according to the election of *grace*. And if by *grace*, then is it no more of works: otherwise *grace* is no more *grace*" (*Rom.* xi. 5, 6); "If there be such failing in me, I might amend it by the *grace* of Heaven" (*Tennyson*); a prince famous for his *clemency*, an appeal to a judge for *clemency*. LENITY is esp. mild or gentle, LENIENCY (opposed esp. to *rigor*, *severity*), easy or indulgent, treatment of faults or failings; as, "What makes robbery bold but too much *lenity?*" (*Shak.*); to look with *leniency* upon human folly. CHARITY, as here compared (see PHILANTHROPY), is broad and kindly tolerance; as, "Alas! for the rarity of Christian *charity* under the sun!" (*Hood*); "with malice toward none, with *charity* for all" (*Lincoln*); "To know the literature of another language . . . enlarges æsthetic *charity*" (*Lowell*); "[Oxford] seems to give a wide toleration and *charity* to the social intercourse of thinkers" (*J. R. Green*). See PITY, HUMANE, FAVOR, GENTLE, EXCUSE.
at the mercy of, wholly in the power of; liable to any treatment whatever at the hands of. — **M., Fathers** *or* **Priests of**, *R. C. Ch.*, members of a congregation founded by a French priest, Jean Baptiste Rauzan (1757–1847), chaplain of Louis XVIII., and approved by the Pope as the "Society of the Priests of Mercy" in 1834, whose members are devoted to mission preaching and charitable works. It was introduced into America in 1839.
mercy seat. *Jewish Antiq.* **1.** The golden plate resting on the Ark on which the blood of sacrificial animals was sprinkled, as prescribed by the law for temple worship; — a translation of the Heb. *kapporeth*, Gr. ἱλαστήριον, in English Bible versions, on the belief that it was the resting place of God. The word means propitiatory thing, means of propitiation, and is applied to various things. Hence a better name for this object is the *propitiatory.*
2. Fig.: **a** The throne of God or Christ. **b** Propitiation; — said of Christ after 1 John ii. 2. *Obs. or R.*
mere (mēr), *n.* Also *mar.* [ME. *mere*, AS. *mere* mere, sea; akin to D. *meer* lake, OS. *meri* sea, OHG. *meri*, *mari*, G. *meer*, Icel. *marr*, Goth. *marei*, Russ. *more*, W. *mor*, Ir. & Gael. *muir*, L. *mare*. Cf. MARINE, MARSH, MERMAID, MOOR waste land.] *Archaic, Poetic, or Dial. Eng.* **1.** The sea; also, an arm of the sea.
2. A sheet of standing water; a lake or pool.
3. A marsh or fen.
mere, mear (mēr), *n.* [AS. *mǣre*, *gemǣre*.] **1.** A boundary; a boundary mark or line, as a strip of grass; a landmark.
2. A measure of land containing lead ore. *Derbyshire.* *Oxf. E. D.*
me're (mā'rā; *colloq.* mûr'ĭ), *n.* [Maori.] The short flat club of stone, wood, or bone which was formerly the chief weapon of the Maoris. See MAORI, *Illust.*
mere (mēr), *a.*; *superl.* MER'EST (mēr'ĕst); the comparative is rarely or never used. [L. *merus:* cf. OF. *mier.*] **1.** Unmixed; undiluted; pure; as, *mere* wine; *mere* joy. *Obs.*
2. Done, made, or exercised unassisted or independently of others; sole; as, *mere* motion (cf. EX MERO MOTU); *mere* will. *Chiefly Law.*
3. Being only or fully what it or one appears to be; nothing less than; entire; absolute; sheer; unqualified. *Obs.*
Then entered they the *mere*, main sea. *Chapman.*
4. Only this, and nothing else; nothing more than; such, and no more; simple; as, a *mere* child; a *mere* form.
From *mere* success nothing can be concluded. *Atterbury.*
Syn. — MERE, BARE are often employed with little or no distinction. But MERE is commonly used to emphasize the limitations of a thing, as if it were declared to be "simply what it is and nothing more;" BARE is stronger, and frequently suggests that the object to which it is applied just escapes falling short of what it actually is; as, *mere* civility (that is, civility and nothing more); *bare* civility (that is, civility that just escapes being incivility); a *mere* boy; to make a *bare* living; a *mere* majority signifies little; elected by a *bare* majority; "I do not mean by expression the *mere* choice of words, but the whole dress, fashion, and arrangement of a thought" (*T. Gray*); "Patriarch wits survived a thousand years . . . *bare* threescore is all even [length of fame] can boast" (*Pope*). See HARDLY, PURE.
-mere (-mēr). [Gr. μέρος part.] *Zoöl.* A combining form, meaning *part*, *portion*; as, blastomere, epimere.
mer'cy, *v. t.* [See AMERCE.] To amerce. *Obs.* [thank *Obs.*]
mercy, *v. t.* [OF *mercier.*] To **Mercyen.** † MERCIAN.
mercyment. † MERCEMENT.
mercymony, *n.* [L. *mercimonium* merchandise; in LL. also reward, by confusion with L. *merces.*] *Obs.* **a** Reward; recompense. **b** Merchandise.
mercy stock, mercy stool. = MERCY SEAT. 2 b. *Obs.*
mercy stroke. A coup de grâce.
mercy table. = MERCY SEAT, 2 b. *Obs.*
merd, *n.* Also **mer'da.** [F. *merde*, L. *merda.*] Dung. *Obs.*
merdaille, *n.* [F.] A filthy crew; mob; rabble *Obs. Scot.*
merdale. † MERDAILLE.
‖ **mer' de glace'** (mâr' dē glȧs'). [F.] Sea of ice; frozen sea; esp. [*caps.*], a large Alpine glacier on the north slope of Mont Blanc.
mer-dif'er-ous, *a.* [L. *merda* dung + *-ferous.*] Carrying or farming dung. *Obs.*
mer-div'o-rous (mēr-dĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *merda* excrement + *-vorous.*] Eating excrement.
mer-du'ri-nous, *a.* [L *merda* dung + *urina* urine.] Of or pertaining to excrement *Obs.*
mere. † MAR, MARE, MERRY
mere, *n.* Mermaid; merman. *Obs.*
mere, *n.* [OF *mère*, F. *mère*, L. *mater.*] Mother. *Obs.*
‖ **mère** (mâr), *n.* [F.] Mother.
mere (mēr), *v. t.* [See MERE a boundary.] To divide, limit, bound. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To border(on); be bounded(by). *Obs.* [make pure. *Obs.*]
mere, *v. t.* [AS. *merian.*] To
mere, *a.* [AS. *mǣre.*] Famous; glorious; beautiful. *Obs.*
mere, *adv.* Merely. *Obs.*
Me'red (mē'rĕd). *Bib.*
mered. † MEERED.
Mer'e-dith (mĕr'ē-dĭth), *n.* [W. *Meredydd.*] Masc. prop name.
mere'fire' Var. of MARFIRE.
meregoutte, *n* [F. *mère goutte*, lit., pure drop. See MERE pure; GOUT.] The grape juice or oil which runs from the fruit without pressure. *Obs.*
mer'el (mĕr'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *merel* counter or piece in a game, OF. *merel*, *merele*, F. *méreau*, *marelle.* Cf. MORRIS the game.] *Obs. or Hist.* **a** *pl.* The old game of morris. **b** *sing.* A man used in the game. **c** *pl.* Fox and geese.
merely † MERRILY.
mere'ly, *adv.* of MERE, famous, illustrious. *Obs.*
mereman. † MERMAN, MERMIN.
meremayde. † MERMAID
mereminne. † MERMIN.
Mer'e-moth (mĕr'ē-mŏth; mōth; mē-rē'-). *Bib.*
me-ren'chy-ma (mē-rĕŋ'kĭ-mȧ), *n* [NL.; *mero-* + *-enchyma.*] *Bot.* Parenchyma composed of spherical cells. — **mer-en-chym'a-tous** (mĕr'ĕŋ-kĭm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.*
me-ren'da, *n.* [Sp. *merienda*, L. *merenda.*] A light repast between meals. *Obs.*
Me'res (mē'rēz). *Bib.*
mere'sauce', *n.* [OF. & F. *muire* brine (L. *muria*) + OF. *sausse*, *salse*, a. fem., salt.] Pickling brine. *Obs* [SCHAUM.]
mere'schaum. Var. of MEERSCHAUM.
meres'man (mērz'mȧn), *n.* A parish officer who ascertains meres or boundaries. *Eng.*
mere'stead (mēr'stĕd). Perversion of MESSTEAD, from associating it with *mere*, boundary
mere'swine', *n.* [AS. *mereswīn*, prop. sea swine.] A dolphin; a porpoise. *Obs.*
mere'ly (mēr'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Purely; unmixedly; absolutely; entirely; quite; also, solely; in fact; actually. *Obs.*
2. Not otherwise than; simply; barely; only; as, he came *merely* to see and talk with his friends.
Syn. — Solely, simply, purely, barely, scarcely.
mere'stone', mear'stone' (mēr'stōn'), *n.* A stone designating a boundary; a landmark. *Archaic or Dial.*
mer'e-tri'cious (mĕr'ē-trĭsh'ŭs), *a* [L. *meretricius*, fr. *meretrix*, *-icis*, a prostitute, lit., one who earns money, i. e., by prostitution, fr. *mererе* to earn, gain. See MERIT.] **1.** Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or being, a prostitute; having to do with harlots; as, *meretricious* traffic.
2. Alluring by false show; gaudily and deceitfully ornamental; tawdry; as, *meretricious* dress, style, composition.
Syn. — See GAUDY.
— mer'e-tri'cious-ly, *adv.* **— mer'e-tri'cious-ness,** *n.*
mer-gan'ser (mĕr-găn'sĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *mergus* diver (bird, fr. *mergere* to dip, plunge) + *anser* goose; cf. Sp. *mergánsar.*] **1.** Any of several fish-eating ducks constituting the subfamily Merginæ, having a slender bill, hooked at the end and beset with toothlike serrations, and the head usually crested. They are expert divers. Their flesh is poor. *Mergus merganser* of Europe and the very similar *M. americanus* of America are common large species. The male has a greenish black head and slight crest; the female, a reddish brown head. An allied form, the red-breasted merganser (*M. serrator*), is common to both continents. See HOODED MERGANSER, *Illust.*, SMEW.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MERGUS (genus of mergansers).
merge (mûrj), *v. t.*; MERGED (mûrjd); MERG'ING (mûr'jĭng). [L. *mergere*, *mersum*; akin to Skr. *majj* to sink under, to bathe. Cf. EMERGE, IMMERSE.] **1.** To cause to be swallowed up; to immerse; sink; absorb.
To *merge* all natural . . . sentiment in inordinate vanity. *Burke.*
Whig and Tory were *merged* and swallowed up in the transcendent duties of patriots. *De Quincey.*
2. *Law.* To cause to be absorbed, sunk, or extinguished by merger (which see).
Syn. — See MINGLE.
merge, *v. i.* **1.** To be sunk, swallowed up, or lost; to lose identity by absorption or immersion in something else.
Native irresolution had *merged* in stronger motives. *I. Taylor.*
2. *Law.* To be absorbed or extinguished by merger.
mer'gence (mûr'jĕns), *n.* A merging; state of being merged.
merg'er (mûr'jĕr), *n.* One that merges.
merg'er, *n.* [Formed on the analogy of AF. or OF. infin. forms used as nouns. See MERGE, *v.*] **1.** *Law.* An absorption of one estate, or of one contract or interest, in another, or of a minor offense in a greater. At common law a merger takes place when a lesser estate and a greater one, or a higher security, obligation, or interest, and a lower one, become vested in one person in the same right without any intermediate estate, etc.; but in equity the two interests may be treated as separate so far as equitable interests demand. With reference to corporations *merger* is used to denote the vesting of the control of different corporations in a single one by the issue of stock of the controlling corporation in place of a majority of the stock of the others, and is distinguished from a *consolidation*, which in strictness implies that the consolidating companies dissolve, their property and business being transferred to a single company (cf. AMALGAMATION).
2. = MERGENCE.
-mer'ic (-mĕr'ĭk). Combining form from Greek μέρος, *part.* See -MEROUS.
mer'i-carp (mĕr'ĭ-kärp), *n.* [Gr. μέρος a part + καρπός fruit: cf. F. *méricarpe.*] *Bot.* One of the two carpels forming a cremocarp (which see).
me-rid'i-an (mē-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [ME. *meridien*, *-an*, OF. *meridien*, F. *méridien*, or L. *meridianus* pertaining to noon, fr. *meridies* noon, for older *medidies*; *medius* mid, middle + *dies* day. See MID; DIURNAL.] **1.** Being at, or pert. to, midday; belonging to, or passing through, the highest point attained by a heavenly body in its diurnal course.
2. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the highest point or culmination; as, *meridian* splendor.
3. Of the highest degree; consummate. *Obs.*
4. Of or pertaining to a meridian.
5. Southern; meridional. *Rare.*
meridian altitude, *Astron.*, the arc of the meridian intercepted between a heavenly body at culmination and the nearest point of the horizon. It is the complement of zenith distance. — **m. circle.** See CIRCLE, *n.*, 5. — **m. instrument,** *Astron.*, any astronomical instrument having a telescope that rotates in a meridian plane. — **m. mark,** *Astron.*, a fixed mark due north or south of a meridian instrument, to aid in adjusting or finding its azimuth; — called also *mire.* — **m. passage,** *Astron.*, the passage of a heavenly body across an observer's meridian. — **m. photometer,** a photometer consisting essentially of a telescope with two object glasses, and prisms for changing the apparent brightness of an observed heavenly body, used for finding the magnitude of a star by comparison with the pole star. — **m. ring,** a ring marked as a sundial. — **m. sailing,** *Navig.*, sailing north or south, as opposed to parallel sailing east or west.
me-rid'i-an, *n.* [See MERIDIAN, *a.*] **1.** Midday; noon. *Obs. or R.* Hence: **a** A midday nap; a siesta. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A midday drink or dram. *Scot.*
2. Of a star or the sun, its highest apparent point.
3. Hence: The highest point, as of success, prosperity, or the like; culmination, as the prime of a man's life.
4. *Astron.* **a** A great circle of the celestial sphere passing through its poles and the zenith of a given place. It is crossed by the center of the sun at local apparent noon. **b** Short for MERIDIAN INSTRUMENT.
5. *Geog.* **a** A great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the poles and any given place; also, and now usually, the half of such a circle included between the poles. Its plane coincides with that of the astronomical meridian of the place. (See PRIME MERIDIAN.) **b** The representation of such a circle or half circle on a map or globe; any of a series of lines drawn at certain intervals due north and south, or in the direction of the poles. They are numbered according to the degrees of longitude; as, the 90th *meridian* east of Greenwich. **c** A graduated circle, as of brass, in which a globe is suspended and revolves.
6. Fig.: Special or distinctive locality, circumstances, capacities, or the like; grade; plane.
All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the *meridian* thereof. *Sir M. Hale.*
7. South. *Obs.*
me-rid'i-an'o-scope (mē-rĭd'ĭ-ăn'ō-skōp), *n.* [*meridian* + *-scope.*] A form of solar compass adapted for geological surveying in localities in which the presence of iron ore deposits affects the magnetic needle.
me-rid'i-o-nal (mē-rĭd'ĭ-ō-năl), *a.* [F. *méridional*, L. *meridionalis*, fr. *meridies* midday, south. See MERIDIAN.] **1.** Of pertaining to, or situated in, the south; having a southern aspect; southern; southerly. *Sir H. Wotton.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, people living in the south, as of Europe, esp. France.
The *meridional* vivacity of his style *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
3. Of or pert. to the position of the sun at midday; hence, pert. to, or characteristic of, midday or noon. *Obs. or R.*
4. Of, pertaining to, like, or suggestive of, a meridian.
meridional difference of latitude, *Navig.*, the difference of the meridional parts for any two latitudes. — **m. distance,** *Navig.*, meridional difference of latitude; — erroneously so called. — **m. part,** *Navig.*, the length of any small portion of a terrestrial meridian (expressed in minutes of the equator), and increased from its natural length more and more as the pole is approached, in accord with Mercator's projection. — **m. projection,** a projection of a sphere on a plane parallel to the meridian.
Me-rid'i-o-nal, *n.* One who lives in the south, as of Europe, esp. France.
me-rid'i-o-nal'i-ty (-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being meridional or on the meridian; position in the south; aspect toward the south.
me-ringue' (mē-răng'; *F.* -răng'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A delicate composition, chiefly of powdered sugar and the beaten whites of eggs, used as an icing on puddings, fruit, pies, etc., or made into small cakes and baked; also, a small cake made of this. — **me-ringued'** (mē-răngd'), *a.*
me-ri'no (mē-rē'nō), *a.* [Sp.; cf. Sp. *merino* moving from pasture to pasture, *merino* a royal judge and superintendent or inspector of sheep walks, LL. *merinus*, fr. *majorinus*, i. e., major villæ, fr. L. *major* greater. See MAYOR. Merino sheep are driven at certain seasons from one part of Spain to another, in large flocks, for pasturage.] **1.** Designating, or pertaining to, a breed of fine-wooled white sheep originating in Spain and afterwards widely popular, esp. in America and Australia. The males have heavy spirally twisted horns; the ewes are hornless. In the better varieties the skin hangs in heavy folds, esp. about the breast, shoulders, and thighs. The breed excels all others in the weight and quality of its fleece, but does not rank high as a mutton producer.
2. Made of merino.
me-ri'no, *n.*; *pl.* MERINOS (-nōz). [Sp. See MERINO, *a.*]
1. A merino sheep.
2. A fine fabric made originally of merino wool, but later of fine wool mixed with cotton.
3. A fine woolen yarn used in hosiery, underwear, etc.
mer'is-mat'ic (mĕr'ĭz-măt'ĭk; mĕr'ĭs-), *a.* [Gr. μέρισμα part, akin to μέρος part.] **a** *Bot.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, meristem; capable of growth, as meristem. **b** *Zoöl.* Dividing by the formation of internal partitions.
mer'i-ste'le (mĕr'ĭ-stē'lē), *n.* [Gr. μερίς, or μέρος, part + *stele.*] *Bot.* One of the leaf bundles in a monostelic stem, as that of the higher ferns; — so called because it contains elements of all the tissues of the stele, of which it is a portion. — **mer'i-ste'lic** (-stē'lĭk), *a.*
mer'i-stem (mĕr'ĭ-stĕm), *n.* [Gr. μερίζειν to divide.] *Bot.* Embryonic or undifferentiated tissue, the cells of which are capable of active division. The meristem of growing points and of embryonic rudiments is distinguished as **promeristem,** and the tissue developing from it as **primary meristem.** Permanent tissue may again become capable of growth, as in the case of interfascicular cambium, phellogen, etc.; it is then known as **secondary meristem.** This differs from primary meristem in that it retains the power of independent growth, giving rise on the one hand to permanent tissue, on the other to additional formative elements. See CAMBIUM.
meristic † MERISTEM.
meristic, *a.* Meretricious. *Obs.*
mer'i-sti'cian, *a.* Meretricious *Obs.* — *n.* A meretrix. *Obs*
mer'i-stic-a'tu-lat'ed, *p. a.* Taken in as by a meretrix. *Obs.*
mer'i-strix (mĕr'ĭ-strĭks), *n.*; *pl.* -TRICES (-trĭ'sēz). [L.] A harlot or prostitute.
mereuh † MERUW.
merey. † MERRY.
mer'fire'. Var. of MARFIRE.
mergd. Merged. *Ref. Sp.*
merge, *n.* Act of merging.
mergh (mĕrk). Obs. or Scot. var. of MARROW, a substance.
mer'gin (*dial.* mû'jĭn) Var. of MURGEON. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Mer-gi'næ (mē-rĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *mergus* diver.] *Zoöl* The subfamily of ducks consisting of the mergansers. **Mer'gus** (mûr'gŭs) is the typical genus.
Mergrete. † MARGARET
Mer'gu-lus (mû'rg'ū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *mergus* diver.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of ALLE.
Mer'gus, *n.* [L., diver.] *Zoöl.* See MERGINÆ.
mer'gyn. † MARGIN.
meri † MERRY. [*land.*]
meri. Var. of MERE. *New Zea-*
meri, *n.* [OF. or LL., fr. Ar. *marī.*] The esophagus *Obs.*
mer'i-ah (mĕr'ĭ-ä), *n.* [Oriya *meriyā.*] One of the human victims whom the Khonds formerly sacrificed to the earth goddess. [bä). *Bib*
Mer'i-bah (mĕr'ĭ-bä; mē-rē'-).
Mer'i-bah Ka'desh (kā'dĕsh; kā'dĕsh). *Bib.* [*Bib.*
Mer'ib-ba'al (mĕr'ĭb-bā'ăl).
mer'i-darch (mĕr'ĭ-därk), *n.* [Gr. μεριδάρχης; μερίς, *-ίδος*, part + *-αρχης* ruler.] *Hist.* A part ruler.
me-rid'i-a'tion, *n.* [L. *meridiatio.*] A sleeping at noon. *Obs.*
me-rid'i-es (mē-rĭd'ĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] Meridian; noon. *Obs.*
me-rid'i-o-nal-ly (-ō-năl-ĭ), *adv.* of MERIDIONAL. See -LY.
merie. † MERRY.
meright. † MERIT.
merihedral, merihedric, etc. Erron. for MEROHEDRAL, etc.
mer'il Var. of MEREL.
Mé'ri'mée's' yel'low (mā'rē'māz'). A permanent yellow pigment prepared by heating litharge with a little bismuth antimonate.
merines † MERRINESS.
merion, *n.* [OF *meriene.* Cf. MERIDIAN.] Midday. *Obs.*
mer'ism (mĕr'ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. μέρος part + *-ism.*] *Biol.* A repetition of homologous parts.
me-ris'moid (mē-rĭz'moid), *a.* [NL. *merisma* part, Gr. μέρισμα + *-oid.*] *Bot* In mycology, having a branched pileus.
Mer'is-mo-pe'di-a (mĕr'ĭs-mō-pē'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μέρισμα part + πεδίον plain.] *Bacteriol.* A formerly recognized genus of Coccaceæ, characterized by division into two planes and so adhering as to form plate-like aggregates; hence, any micro-organism of this type.
mer'i-spore (mĕr'ĭ-spōr; 201), *n.* [Gr μερίς, or μέρος, part + *spore.*] *Bot.* In mycology, a cell or segment of a sporidesm
me-ris'sa (mē-rĭs'ȧ), *n.* [Ar. (in the Sudan) *marīssah.*] A kind of beer made from maize by the Sudanese.
mer'ist (mĕr'ĭst), *n.* [Gr. μεριστής, fr. μερίζειν to divide.] A divider. *Rare.*

mer/i-ste-mat/ic (mĕr/ĭ-stē-măt/ĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, meristem; merismatic. — **mer/i-ste-mat/i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

me-ris/tic (mē-rĭs/tĭk), *a.* [Gr. μεριστός divided.] *Biol.* Pertaining to, or divided into, segments (esp. metameres). — **me-ris/ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mer/it (mĕr/ĭt), *n.* [F. *mérite*, L. *meritum*, fr. *mererе*, *mereri*, to deserve, merit; prob. originally, to get a share, and akin to Gr. μέρος part, μόρος fate, doom, μείρεσθαι to receive as one's portion.] **1.** Due reward or punishment; usually, reward deserved; a mark or token of excellence or approbation; as, his teacher gave him ten *merits*.

Here may men see how sin hath his *merit*. *Chaucer.*

2. Quality, state, or fact of deserving well or ill; desert; as, treat each man according to his *merit*.

3. *Law.* Specif., *pl.*, usually with *the:* The intrinsic rights and wrongs of a case as determined by matters of substance, in distinction from matters of form; the strict legal rights of the parties, as distinguished from those depending upon questions of practice, jurisdiction, competence, discretion, favor, or the like.

4. Quality, state, or fact of deserving well; worth; excellence; as, a poet of great *merit*.

Reputation is . . . oit got without *merit*. *Shak*

5. That which is counted to one as a cause or reason of deserving well; a praiseworthy quality, act, etc.

Syn. — See DESERT.

mer/it, *v. t.*; -IT-ED; -IT-ING. [F. *mériter*, L. *meritare*, intens. fr. *merere*. See MERIT, *n.*] **1.** To reward; requite. *Obs.*

2. To earn by service or performance; to have a right to claim as reward; to deserve; sometimes, to deserve in a bad sense; as, to *merit* punishment. "This kindness *merits* thanks." *Shak.*

mer/it, *v. i.* **1.** To acquire desert; to gain value; to be entitled to receive benefit; to profit. *Obs. or Theol.*

If in my poor death fair France may *merit*,
Give me a thousand blows. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To be or become deserving (of good or ill); to deserve.

mer/it-ed, *p. a.* Deserved. — **mer/it-ed-ly**, *adv.*

mer/i-to/ri-ous (mĕr/ĭ-tō/rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* [L. *meritorius* that brings in money.] **1.** That earns, or entitles to, reward, as virtue; productive of merit. *Chiefly Theol.*

2. Deserving; worthy; — with *of*. *Obs.*

3. Deserving of reward or honor; worthy of recompense or commendation; possessing merit; well-deserving.

And *meritorious* shall that hand be called,
Canonized, and worshiped as a saint. *Shak.*

4. Merited; deserved. *Obs.*

5. Money-earning; — a Latinism. *Obs.*

— **mer/i-to/ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **mer/i-to/ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

merit system. The system of appointing employees to office in the civil service, and of promoting them, for competency only; — opposed, in *U. S.*, to *spoils system*.

merl, merle (mûrl), *n.* [F. *merle*, L. *merula*, *merulus*.] The European blackbird. See BLACKBIRD.

mer/lin (mûr/lĭn), *n.* [ME. *merlion*, OF. *esmerillon*, F. *émerillon*, fr. OF. *esmeril* merlin; cf. OHG. *smirl*, G. *schmerl*.] A small European falcon (*Falco æsalon*), closely resembling the American pigeon hawk, to which the name has been extended.



Merlin. ($\frac{1}{8}$)

Mer/lin (mûr/lĭn), *n.* [LL. *Merlinus*, W. *Myrddin:* cf. F. *Merlin*.] In medieval romance, a famous prophet and magician of the 5th century. According to one story, he was inclosed forever in a bush in the wood Broceliande, by means of a charm which he had revealed to his mistress Vivian, and which she used on him. He was fabled to have sprung from the union of a demon and a Welsh princess. He was connected in various legends with the struggle between the Welsh and the Saxons, and was especially prominent in the Arthurian stories, etc. He was supposed to have prophesied the future history of Great Britain. A second Merlin, confused with the former, lived, according to tradition, in the 6th century. He also was a magician and a prophet.

mer/lon (-lŏn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *merlone*, augm. of *merlo*.] *Fort.* One of the solid intervals between embrasures of a battlemented parapet; a battlement; also, formerly, a similar interval in the bulwark of a war vessel. See BATTLEMENT, *Illust.*

mer/maid (mûr/mād), *n.* [ME. *mermayde*, *meremaide*. See MERE lake; MAID.] **1.** A fabled marine creature, typically represented as having the upper part like that of a woman, and the lower like the tail of a fish; a sea nymph. See NIX, NEREID, OCEANID; cf. TRITON.

2. A representation of a mermaid, esp. as a heraldic emblem or the sign of an inn or tavern.

3. A siren; hence, a harlot. *Obs.*

Mermaid, the. A famous tavern near Bread Street, London, which was the meeting place of a club of the same name, said to have been established by Sir Walter Raleigh and to have had among its members Ben Jonson, Selden, Beaumont, Fletcher, and probably Shakespeare.

mer/maid's-glove/ (-mādz-), *n.* A British branched sponge (*Halichondria oculata*) somewhat resembling a glove.

mer/maid's-head/, *n.* A European spatangoid sea urchin (*Echinocardium cordatum*) somewhat resembling a skull.

mer/man (mûr/măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. The male corresponding to *mermaid;* a sea man, or man fish.

Mer/mis (mûr/mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέρμις, μέρμιθος, cord.] *Zoöl.* A genus of very slender nematode worms which when adult live in damp earth and often appear on the ground in great numbers after rains. The young stages are passed in the bodies of insects. The genus is the type of a family, **Mer-mith/i-dæ** (mĕr-mĭth/ĭ-dē).

me/ro (mā/rō), *n.* [Sp.; cf. Pg. *mero.*] Any of several large groupers of warm seas, esp. the guasa (*Epinephelus guaza*), the red grouper (*E. morio*), the black jewfish (*Garrupa nigrita*), distinguished as **me/ro de lo al/to** (dā lō ăl/tō), and the rock hind **b**, distinguished as **me/ro ca-bril/la** (kä-brēl/yä; 194).

mer/o- (mĕr/ō-), **mer-**. Combining form fr. Gr. μέρος, *part.*

mer/o-blas/tic (-blăs/tĭk), *a.* **a** *Embryol.* Undergoing partial or incomplete cleavage; — said of those eggs which contain considerable accumulations of food yolk, and in which the cleavage is in consequence confined to the protoplasmic part of the egg, the yolk-containing portion remaining entire or incompletely divided into cells, either for a considerable time or until finally absorbed as food by the embryo. Opposed to *holoblastic*. **b** *Bot.* Developing the embryo from a part only of the substance of the egg or oösporе, as certain gymnospermous plants. — **mer/o-blas/ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

me/ro-cele (mē/rō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. μηρός thigh + *-cele.*] *Med.* Femoral hernia. — **me/ro-cel/ic** (-sĕl/ĭk; -sē/lĭk), *a.*

mer/o-cyte (mĕr/ō-sīt), *n.* [*mero-* + *-cyte.*] *Embryol.* One of the nuclei, with or without the surrounding protoplasm, in the unsegmented part of a developing meroblastic egg, esp. in the part of the yolk near the blastoderm.

mer/o-gen/e-sis (-jĕn/ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *mero-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* The production of similar parts; segmentation. — **mer/o-ge-net/ic** (-jē-nĕt/ĭk), *a.*

mer/o-hed/ric (-hĕd/rĭk; -hē/drĭk), *a.* [Gr. μερος part + ἕδρα seat.] *a Math.* Multiply isomorphic. See ISOMORPHIC. **b** *Cryst.* Hemihedral.

mer/o-he/drism (-hē/drĭz'm), *n.* [*mero-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat.] *Cryst.* **a** A condition due to symmetrical suppression of half or three fourths of the faces of the complete or holohedral form; — a term including *hemihedrism* and *tetartohedrism*. **b** An accidental absence of one or more faces of a crystal. — **mer/o-he/dral** (-hē/drăl), *a.*

mer/o-mor/phic (-môr/fĭk), *a.* [*mero-* + *morphic.*] Fractional; behaving like a fraction. — **meromorphic function**, *Math.*, a function that is holomorphic within a certain region except at certain points, called *poles*.

me-rop/o-dite (mē-rŏp/ō-dīt), *n.* [Gr. μηρός thigh + πούς, ποδός, foot.] The fourth segment (from the base) of certain limbs of crustaceans (as the ambulatory limbs of decapods). — **me-rop/o-dit/ic** (-dĭt/ĭk), *a.*

me/ros (mē/rŏs), *n.* Also *merus*. [NL., fr. Gr. μηρός the thigh.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A meropodite.

2. *Arch.* The plain surface between the channels of a triglyph.

Mer/o-so/ma-ta (mĕr/ō-sō/mā-tà), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mero-* + Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, body.] *Zoöl.* A group consisting of those compound ascidians having zooids whose body is divided into regions, as into thorax and abdomen. The Pyrosomatidæ may or may not be included. — **mer/o-som/a-tous** (-sōm/ā-tŭs; -sō/mā-tŭs), *a.*

Mer/o-sto/ma-ta (mĕr/ō-stō/mā-tà; -stŏm/ā-; mē/rō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μηρός thigh + στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* A group of arthropods containing the king, or horseshoe, crabs and eurypteroids and sometimes the trilobites, or restricted to the king crabs alone or the eurypteroids alone. It has been variously ranked as a class, or a subclass or order, of Arachnida, or of Crustacea. In some uses equivalent to *Gigantostraca*. — **mer/o-stom/a-tous** (mĕr/ō-stŏm/ā-tŭs; -stō/mā-tŭs; mē/rō-), *a.* — **mer/o-stome** (mĕr/ō-stōm; mē/rō-), *n.* — **me-ros/to-mous** (mē-rŏs/tō-mŭs), *a.*

-merous. [Gr. μέρος part.] *Bot.* A suffix signifying *divided into* (*so many*) *parts;* as, *dimerous*, *pentamerous*, etc. (usually written *2-merous*, *5-merous*, etc.).

Mer/o-vin/gi-an (mĕr/ō-vĭn/jĭ-ăn), *a.* [F. *Mérovingien*, fr. LL. *Merovingi* descendants of *Merovæus*, Latinized name of a supposed early king of the Franks. Cf. -ING.] Designating, or pertaining to, the first Frankish dynasty in Gaul or France, founded by Clovis I. about 500. It was succeeded in 752 by the Carolingian dynasty. — **Merovingian script.** See *German script*, under GERMAN, *n.*, 2.

Mer/o-vin/gi-an, *n.* One of the kings (or members) of the Merovingian dynasty; also, Merovingian script.

mer/ri-ly (mĕr/ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [From MERRY.] In a merry manner; esp., with mirth; gayly; joyously; jovially.

Merrily sing, and sport, and play. *Granville.*

mer/ri-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A thing that causes mirth; a jest; specif., a short dramatic piece of such a kind; — also applied as a title to comic pamphlets or the like. *Obs.*

2. Act of merrymaking; gayety; mirth; hilarity; fun; frolic. "Follies and light *merriment*." *Spenser.*

3. Amusement; diversion. *Obs. Shak.*

mer/ry (mĕr/ĭ), *a.*; MER/RI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MER/RI-EST. [ME. *merie*, *mirie*, *murie*, merry, pleasant, AS. *myrge*, *myrige*, pleasant; prob. akin to OHG. *murg*, short (in comp.), Goth. *gamaurgjan* to shorten; cf. L. *murcus* a coward, who cuts off his thumb to escape military service; the Anglo-Saxon and English meanings coming from the idea of making the time seem short. Cf. MIRTH.] **1.** Productive of pleasure, delight, or happiness; pleasant; agreeable; delightful; hence, of sounds, etc., sweet; sweet-sounding; of a wind, favorable; of taste or smell, savory; etc. *Archaic.*

The *merry* harp *Ps.* lxxxi. 2 (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*).
Merry wind and weather *Spenser.*

2. Causing laughter or mirth; amusing; comical; funny; as, a *merry* jest. *Obs. or Archaic*, or merged in def. 3.

I had my good wit out of the "Hundred *Merry* Tales." *Shak.*

3. Laughingly gay; overflowing with good humor and good spirits; joyous; jovial; mirthful; hilarious; inclined to mirth, laughter, or play; sportive.

They drank, and were *merry* with him. *Gen* xliii. 34.
I am never *merry* when I hear sweet music. *Shak.*

4. Hence, cheerful; happy. *Obs.*

Is any *merry?* let him sing psalms *Jas.* v. 13.

5. Diverted; hence, facetious; jocular. *Obs. or Archaic.*

His lordship is but *merry* with me *Shak.*

6. Given to, or marked by, gayety or festivity; as, I wish you a *merry* Christmas.

Syn. — Cheerful, blithe, lively, sprightly, vivacious, gleeful, joyous, mirthful, jocund, sportive. See JOCULAR.

a merry grig, as m., or lively, as a grig. See GRIG, 2. — **in, or on, a m. pin.** See under PIN. — **m. dancers.** See AURORA BOREALIS. — **M. England**, a traditional designation of England, which was so called, not on account of the merry makings of its inhabitants, but in the old sense of the word *merry*, that is, *pleasant, agreeable*. — **m. man.** **a** *pl.* Companions in arms or followers, as of an outlaw chief; retainers. **b** See MERRYMAN **b**. — **M. Monarch**, Charles II., king (1660-85) of England. — **m. night**, an entertainment followed by dancing, games, etc., often for a charitable purpose; also, a dance held at a public house or inn. *Dial. Eng.*

mer/ry-an/drew (-ăn/drōō), *n.* One whose business is to make sport for others; a buffoon; a clown; a zany; esp., one who attends a mountebank or quack doctor.

☞ The term is said to have been originally used in reference to Andrew Barde, an English physician of the 16th century alleged to have got patients by making facetious speeches to the multitude. This is doubtful

mer/ry-go-round/, *n.* **1.** Any of various revolving contrivances for affording amusement, esp. to children, as a ring of seats, often in the forms of horses and other animals, etc., on a revolving platform; a carrousel.

2. Fig.: a rapid round; a whirl.

mer/ry-make/ (mĕr/ĭ-māk/), *n.* A merrymaking. *Archaic.*

mer/ry-make/, *v. i.* To make merry; to be festive. *Rare.*

mer/ry-mak/er (-māk/ẽr), *n.* One who makes merry or participates in festivity or conviviality.

mer/ry-mak/ing (-māk/ĭng), *a.* Making or producing mirth; festive; convivial; jolly.

mer/ry-mak/ing, *n.* Act of making merry; festivity;

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me-ris/to-ge-net/ic (mē-rĭs/tō-jē-nĕt/ĭk), *a.* [*meristem* + *-genetic.*] *Bot.* Developed from, or through the agency of, meristem. [*Obs.*]

mer/it-a-ble, *a.* Meritorious. [*Obs.*]

mer/it-er, *n.* One that merits.

mer/it-ful, *a.* See FUL.

mer/i-thal (mĕr/ĭ-thăl), *n.* = MERITHALLUS.

mer/i-thal/lus (-thăl/ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μέρος, or μερίς, a part + θαλλός a young shoot.] *Bot.* An internode. *Rare.*

mer/it-less, *a.* See LESS.

mer/it-mon/ger, *n.* One who looks for salvation as a recompense for good works. — **mer/it-mon/ger-y,** *n.* — **mer/it-mon/ger-ing,** *p. pr. & vb. n. All Obs. or R.*

mer/i-to-ri-ly, *adv.* of MERITORY, meritorious. *Obs.*

mer/i-to-ry, *a.* [Cf. F. *méritoire.*] Meritorious. *Obs.*

merive, ✝ MARK, MURK.

merk, ✝ MARK, MURK.

merk (*Scot.* mĕrk). Obs. or Scot. var. of MARK, weight, coin.

merkat, ✝ MARKET.

merke, ✝ MARK, MURK.

mer/kin (mûr/kĭn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** The female pubes, or false hair for it. *Obs. Slang.*

2. A mop for cleaning cannon. *Obs. or R.*

merkshot, ✝ MARKSHOT.

mer/lan, *n.* [F.] Merling. *Rare.*

merle, ✝ MEDLE.

mer-lette' (mĕr-lĕt'), *n.* [F.] *Her.* The martlet, depicted without beak or feet. Cf. CANNET. [Lace.

‖ **mer-let'to** (mĕr-lĕt'tō), *n.* [It.]

mer'li-goes. Var. of MIRLIGOES.

mer'line. ✝ MARLINE.

mer'ling (mûr'lĭng), *n.* [OF *merlenc*, F. *merlan*, fr. L. *merula* a kind of fish, prob. same word as *merula* blackbird, with a Teutonic suffix (see -ING).] The European whiting (*Merlangus merlangus*). [Quillwort.

Mer'lin's-grass' (mûr'lĭnz-), *n.*

merlion. ✝ MERLIN.

Mer'luc-ci'i-dæ (mûr'lŭk-sĭ'ĭ-dē), **Mer-luc'ci-us** (-shĭ'ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See HAKE, 1.

mer'luce (-lūs), **mer'luche'** (mẽr'lush'), *n.* [F. *merlus*, fr. Pr. *merlus.*] The European hake.

mer'maid/en, *n.* = MERMAID, 1 & 2. *Rare.*

mermaid fish. The angel fish **a.**

mer'maid's-purse' (mûr'mādz'-), *n.* A sea purse.

mermaid weed. Any aquatic of the genus *Proserpinaca*.

mermidon. ✝ MYRMIDON.

mermin, *n.* [AS. *meremenen*; *mere* sea + *menen* female servant.] A mermaid; a siren. *Obs.*

mermissat, -moset. ✝ MARMOSET.

mermoyse, *n.* [OD. *mermoyse*, *marmoeyse*, var. of *marmoset* an ape, an ugly figure or mask.] A marmoset. *Obs.*

mermwr. ✝ MURMUR.

mermydon. ✝ MYRMIDON.

me-roc'er-ite (mē-rŏs'ẽr-īt), *n.* [*mero-* + Gr. κέρας horn.] *Zoöl.* The fourth segment of the antenna of a crustacean. — **me-roc'er-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Me-ro'dach (mē-rō'dăk; mĕr'ō-dăk), *n.* = MARDUK.

Me-ro'dach-bal'a-dan (mē-rō'dăk-băl'ā-dăn; mĕr'ō-), *n. Bib.* A king of Babylon mentioned in Is. xxxix. 1, as sending presents to Hezekiah, king of Judah: — called **Berodach-baladan** in 2 Kings xx. 12.

mer'o-gas'tru-la, *n.* [NL.; *mero-* + *gastrula.*] *Embryol.* A gastrula developed from a meroblastic egg.

me-rog'na-thite (mē-rŏg'nā-thīt), *n.* [See MEROS; GNATHITE.] *Zoöl.* The fourth segment of a crustacean gnathite.

mer'og-nos'tic (mĕr'ŏg-nŏs'tĭk), *n.* [*mero-* + *gnostic.*] One who knows, or believes himself to know, spiritual truth in part; — distinguished from *gnostic* and *agnostic*. — **mer'og-nos'ti-cism** (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n. Rare.*

me-rog'o-ny (mē-rŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*mero-* + *-gony.*] *Embryol.* The development of an embryo from a portion of an egg. — **mer'o-gon'ic** (mĕr'ō-gŏn'ĭk), *a.*

mer'o-he'dral (mĕr'ō-hē'drăl), *a.* = MEROHEDRIC.

mer'o-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* [*mero-* + Gr. ᾠόν an egg.] *Zoöl.* Applied to the ovaries of insects when they produce vitelligenous cells, as well as eggs.

merely, *a.* Mirrorlike. *Obs.*

Me'rom (mē'rŏm). *Bib.*

Me-ro'me (mē-rō'mē). *D. Bib.*

mer'o-morph (mĕr'ō-môrf), *a. Math.* Meromorphic.

‖ **me'ro mo'tu.** [L.] *Law.* Lit., of or by mere motion or impulse; — used of an act done spontaneously, of one's own motion, etc.

Mer'o-my-a'ri-a (mĕr'ō-mĭ-ā'rĭ-ă; 115), **Mer'o-my-a'ri-i** (-rĭ-ĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mero-* + Gr. μῦς muscle.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of nematode worms, comprising those in which eight muscle cells are visible in a transverse section. — **mer'o-my-a'ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a.*

me-ro'na, *n. A* kind of cherry of "austere" taste. *Obs.*

Me-ron'a-thite (mē-rŏn'ā-thīt; mē-rō'nā-). *D. Bib.*

Me-ron'o-thite (-ō-thīt) *Bib.*

mer'op (mĕr'ŏp), **me-rop'ic** (mē-rŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μερόψ, μέροπος.] Speaking articulately; endowed with speech. *Rare.*

Mer'o-pe (mĕr'ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr Gr. Μερόπη.] See PLEIADES, STAR.

Me-rop'i-dæ (mē-rŏp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέροψ bee eater.] *Zoöl.* See BEE EATER. — **me-rop'i-dan** (-dăn), *a. & n.*

mer'o-plank'ton (mĕr'ō-plăngk'tŏn). *n.* [NL.; *mero-* + *plankton.*] *Biol.* That portion of the plankton found only a part of the time at or near the surface. — **mer'o-plank-ton'ic** (-plăngk-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

Me'rops (mē'rŏps; mĕr'ŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μέροψ.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of bee eaters

meroquin. ✝ MAROQUIN.

meror. ✝ MIRROR.

mer-or'gan-ize (mĕr-ôr'găn-īz), *v. t.* [*mero-* + *organize.*] To organize partly. — **mer-or'gan-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shĭn), *n. Both Rare.*

mer'o-some (mĕr'ō-sōm), *n.* [*mero-* + 2d *-some.*] *Zoöl.* A somite or metamere — **mer'o-so'mal** (-sō'măl), *a.*

mer'o-sthen'ic (-sthĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*mero-* + *sthenic.*] *Zoöl.* Having the posterior limbs or tail highly developed; — opposed to *prosthenic*

mer'o-sym'me-try, *n.* [*mero-* + *symmetry.*] = MEROHEDRISM **a.**

mer'o-sym-met'ri-cal, *a.*

mer'o-sys'tem-at'ic, *a.* [*mero-* + *systematic.*] Merosymmetrical.

merote. ✝ MERIT.

mer'rot'o-my (mĕr'ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*mero-* + *-tomy*] Division into parts.

mer-rot'ro-pism (-rō-pĭz'm), **mer-rot'ro-py** (-pĭ), *n.* [*mero-* + *-tropism, -tropy.*] *Chem.* Tautomerism. See ISOMERIC, 1.

me'rou' (mā'rōō'), *n.* [F. *mérou.*] **a** The jack (*Sebastodes paucispinis*). **b** The guasa (*Epinephelus guaza*).

merour. ✝ MIRROR.

meroure, *n.* [L. *maeror.*] Mourning; lamenting. *Obs.*

merowe. ✝ MARROW, a substance.

Mer'o-win'gi-an (mĕr'ō-vĭn'jĭ-ăn). Var of MEROVINGIAN

me-rox'ene (mē-rŏk'sēn), *n.* [Prob. fr. Gr μέρος part + ξένος stranger; the reason for the name is not apparent.] *Min.* A variety of biotite which includes nearly all the ordinary occurrences of that mineral. It differs optically from *emmite*.

Me'roz (mē'rŏz). *Bib.*

mer'o-zo'ite (mĕr'ō-zō'īt), *n.* [*mero-* + Sporozoa.] *Zoöl.* A form of spore, usually elongate orfalciform, and somewhat amoeboid, produced by segmentation of the schizonts of certain Sporozoa, as the malaria parasite.

mer'peo'ple (mûr'pē'p'l), *n. pl.* Mermen and mermaids.

merquis. ✝ MARQUIS.

mer'quet-ry ✝ MARQUETRY.

Mer'ran (mĕr'ăn). *Bib.*

merre ✝ MAR, MERE, MYRRH.

mer'rel. ✝ MERREL.

mer'ri-bauks', *n.* Also **merry-bush.** [Cf. MERRY, *a.*; BOWK a pail.] A posset. *Obs.* [*Obs* |

mer'ri-fy, *v. t.* To make merry.

mer'ril. ✝ MERREL.

mer'ri-les'. Meg (mĕg mĕr'ĭ-lĕz'). In Scott's "Guy Mannering," a weird gypsy woman who befriends the Bertram family. [MAKE.

mer'ri-make'. Var. of MERRY-

mer'ri-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

merritori. ✝ MERITORY.

merror, merroure. ✝ MIRROR.

mer'ry (mĕr'ĭ; *dial.* mûr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES. [Ir. *moruach*, *muiriuilgeach.*] *Irish Folklore.* = MERMAID

mer'ry, *adv.* Merrily. (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.)

mer'ry, *v. i. & t.* To be or make merry. *Obs.* [The gean.

mer'ry (mĕr'ĭ), *n.* [F. *merise.*]

mer'ry-an'drew, **mer'ry-an'drew-ize,** *v. i.* To play the merry-andrew

mer'ry-an'drew-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [by chafing. *Obs.*]

mer'ry-gal, *n.* A sore caused

mer'ry-go-down', *n.* Strong ale. *Obs. Cant.*

mer'ry-go-sor'ry, *n.* ‖ A commingling of joy and sorrow. *Obs.*

mer'ry-maid. Dial. Eng. var. of MERMAID.

mer'ry-man, *n.* **a** = MERRY MAN.

merriment ; jollity ; conviviality ; also, a festive or convivial occasion ; a festivity. *Wordsworth.*

mer'ry-thought' (mĕr'ĭ-thôt'), *n.* The wishbone.

Mer-ten'si-a (mĕr-tĕn'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after F. C. *Mertens*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of boraginaceous plants having bractless flowers with a smooth funnel-shaped corolla, and fruit with nutlets obliquely attached. The species are natives of temperate regions in both hemispheres. They are called *lungworts* or *smooth lungworts;* most of them have handsome deep blue or purple flowers. *M. virginica* is the Virginia cowslip.

Mer've'illeuse' (mĕr'vĕ'yûz'), *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *merveilleux* marvelous. Cf. MARVELOUS.] One of a class of fashionable women of the time of the French Directory who assumed a fantastic costume affected to be a revival of the classical. The masc., Merveilleux, was applied to fantastically costumed men of that period.

mer'y-cism (mĕr'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *μηρυκισμός* rumination, fr. *μηρυκίζειν* to ruminate.] *Med.* Rumination ; chewing the cud, — a phenomenon sometimes observed in man and usually associated with some nervous mental disorder.

Mer'y-coi'do-don'ti-dæ (-koi'dō-dŏn'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. *μήρυξ, -υκος*, a ruminating animal + *-oid* + *-odont* + *-idæ*.] *Paleon.* A family of extinct generalized artiodactyl ungulates of the Eocene and Miocene of North America, supposed to be intermediate between the existing deer and pigs. They had 44 teeth and the lower canines were incisiform, while the first lower premolars assumed the form of canines. The feet had four or five toes, and in some cases may have been clawed. The tail was usually long.

mer'sa (mā'sä), *n.* [Sp.] A table-land or plateau with an abrupt or steeply sloping side or sides, often bordering a valley ; a high terrace. They are common in the southwestern United States.

me-sa'bite (mē-sä'bīt), *n.* [From the *Mesaba* (or *Mesabi*) Range, Minnesota.] *Min.* An ocherous variety of göthite.

mes'a-con'ic (mĕs'ȧ-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*meso-* + *-aconic*, as in *citraconic*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_3H_4(CO_2H)_2$, melting at 202°. It may be prepared by heating citraconic acid, with which it is isomeric, and to which it is related in the same way as is fumaric acid to maleic. — **mes-ac'o-nate** (mĕs-ăk'ō-nāt), *n.* (See -ATE, 3 b.)

Mes'a-de'ni-a (-dē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *meso-* + Gr. *ἀδήν* gland ; — in allusion to the central projection of the receptacle.] *Bot.* A genus of tall American asteraceous herbs having the heads all discoid, and the small white or pink flowers tubular and perfect. The 12 species are sometimes referred to the Old World genus *Cacalia*. *M. reniformis*, the great Indian plantain, and *M. atriplicifolia*, the pale Indian plantain, are common in the eastern United States.

‖ **mé'sal'liance'** (mā'zăl'yänss'), *n.* [F.] A marriage with a person of inferior social position ; a misalliance.

mes'arch (mĕs'ärk), *a.* [*meso-* + Gr. *ἀρχή* beginning.] *Bot.* Having a stele with protoxylem strands partly centrifugal and partly centripetal, as many pteridophytes and some primitive spermatophytes. Cf. ENDARCH, EXARCH.

mes-ar'ter-i'tis (mĕs-är'tĕr-ī'tĭs), *n.* Also *mesoarteritis*. [NL. ; *meso-* + *arteritis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the middle layer of an artery. — **mes-ar'ter-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

mes'a-ti-ce-phal'ic (mĕs'ȧ-tĭ-sĕ-făl'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *μέσατος*
mes'a-ti-ceph'a-lous (mĕs'ȧ-tĭ-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs) } midmost + *cephalic, cephalous.*] *Craniom.* Having a head of medium proportion; having an index of from 77.7 (or sometimes 75) to 80. See CEPHALIC INDEX. — **mes'a-ti-ceph'a-lism** (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭz'm), **mes'a-ti-ceph'a-ly** (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.*

mes-cal' (mĕs-kăl'), *n.* [Sp. *mezcal*, fr. Mex. *mexcalli.*]
1. Either of two cactaceous plants of the genus *Lophophora* (*L. lewinii* and *L. williamsii*), having rounded stems or joints covered with ribbed tubercles, the tops being called **mescal buttons** from their appearance. The plant is used as a stimulant and antispasmodic, esp. among the Mexican Indians, who also employ it as a mild intoxicant in various ceremonials. Its effect is said to resemble that of Indian hemp. Among the alkaloids extracted from mescal are anhalonine, mescaline, and pellotine.
2. A colorless intoxicating drink distilled in Mexico from the leaves of various species of *Agave*, or maguey.
3. Any plant which yields the liquor. The mescal magueys are probably quite numerous ; they have thinner leaves than those yielding pulque. See AGAVE ; cf. PULQUE.

me-seems' (mē-sēmz'), *v. impers. ; pret.* ME-SEEMED' (-sēmd'). It seems to me. *Poetic or Archaic.*

Mes-em'bry-an'the-mum (mĕs-ĕm'brĭ-ăn'thē-mŭm), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *μεσημβρία* midday + *ἄνθεμον* flower.] *Bot.* A very large genus of aizoaceous herbs or subshrubs, the fig marigolds. They have fleshy leaves and showy white, yellow, or pink flowers, with a gamosepalous calyx and numerous petals and stamens. The capsule is hygroscopic, swelling up with moisture. The species are mainly South African, a few in California. Many are cultivated for their attractive flowers. *M. crystallinum* is the ice plant. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant or flower of this genus.

mes'en-ceph'a-lon (mĕs'ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL. See MESO- ; ENCEPHALOS.] *Anat.* The middle segment of the brain ; the mid-brain. It is usually considered to comprise the crura cerebri, corpora quadrigemini, geniculate bodies, and aqueduct of Sylvius. — **mes'en-ce-phal'ic** (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.*

mes-en'chy-ma (mĕs-ĕn'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *meso-* + *-enchyma*.] *Embryol.* A mesoblastic tissue comprising all the mesoblast except the mesothelium and the structures derived from it. It consists of a network of more or less separated branching cells, the spaces being filled by a homogeneous matrix. It gives rise to the connective tissues, blood, lymphatics, bone, cartilage, etc. — **mes-en'chy-mal** (-măl), **mes-en'chy-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk), **mes'en-chym'a-tous** (mĕs'ĕn-kĭm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.*

me-sen'na (mē-sĕn'ȧ), *n.* [From a native name. Cf. BESENNA.] *Pharm.* The bark of an African mimosaceous tree (*Albizzia anthelmintica*) used as a tæniafuge.

mes'en-te'ri-al (mĕs'ĕn-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Mesenteric ; specif., *Zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the mesenteries of actinozoans ; as, the **mesenterial filaments**, threadlike glandular organs attached to the inner edge of the mesenteries.

mes'en-ter'ic (mĕs'ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *mésentérique.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a mesentery ; mesaraic.
mesenteric artery, *Anat.*, an artery which passes between the two layers of the mesentery to the intestine. In man there are two, a *superior*, arising from the upper part of the aorta and distributed to the greater part of the small intestine, the cæcum, and the ascending and transverse colon, and an *inferior*, arising near the lower end of the aorta and distributed to the remainder of the large intestine. See AORTA, *Illust.* — **m. filament**, a mesenterial filament. — **m. glands**, the lymphatic glands of the mesentery, occupying the meshes formed by the superior mesenteric vessels. — **m. plexus**, *Anat.*, either of two sympathetic plexuses, *superior* and *inferior*, lying mostly in the mesentery in close proximity to, and distributed to the same structures as, the corresponding mesenteric arteries. — **m. vein**, *Anat.*, a branch of the portal vein leading from the intestine. In man there are two, *superior* and *inferior*, corresponding to the two mesenteric arteries.

mes-en'ter-i'tis (mĕs-ĕn'tĕr-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See MESENTERY ; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the mesentery. — **mes-en'ter-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

mes-en'ter-on (mĕs-ĕn'tĕr-ŏn), *n. ; pl.* -TERA (-ȧ). [NL. See MESO- ; ENTERON.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** All that part of the alimentary canal which is developed from the archenteron and is lined with hypoblast ; — distinguished from the *stomodæum* and *proctodæum*. **b** The central gastric cavity of an actinozoan, as distinguished from the perisarcal or mesenteric chambers. — **mes-en'ter-on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.*

mes'en-ter-y (mĕs'ĕn-tĕr-ĭ ; 277), *n. ; pl.* -TERIES (-tĕr-ĭz). [Gr. *μεσεντέριον ; μέσος* middle + *ἔντερον* intestine.]
1. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** In vertebrates, the membranes, or one of the membranes (consisting of a fold of the peritoneum and inclosed tissues), that invest the intestines and their appendages and connect them with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity. In man, specif., the mesentery connected with the jejunum and ilium, the other mesenteries being called *mesocæcum*, *mesocolon*, *mesorectum*, etc. They serve to retain the organs in position, and to support and convey to them blood vessels, nerves, and lymphatics. **b** In various invertebrates, a membranous or muscular fold or septum connecting the intestine and body wall.
2. *Zoöl.* One of the vertical radial muscular partitions which extend inward from the wall of the digestive cavity of actinozoans.

mes-eth'moid (mĕs-ĕth'moid), *a.* [*meso-* + *ethmoid.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* In the middle of the ethmoid region ; designating, or pertaining to, a median cartilaginous or bony element of the ethmoidal region which generally forms the greater part of the nasal septum. In man it is chiefly represented by the perpendicular plate and crista galli of the ethmoid and the cartilage of the nasal septum. In birds it forms most of the interorbital septum. — **mes-eth'moid**, *n.* — **mes'eth-moi'dal** (mĕs'ĕth-moi'dăl), *a.*

mesh (mĕsh), *n.* [AS. (assumed) *mæsce* ; cf. AS. *max* ; akin to D. *maas*, OD. *maesche*, OHG. *masca*, G. *masche*, Icel. *möskvi* ; cf. Lith. *mazgas* a knot, *megsti* to weave nets, to knot.] **1.** One of the openings or spaces inclosed by the threads of a net between knot and knot ; also, one of the similar spaces in any network, as a sieve.
2. *pl.* The threads inclosing such a space.
3. In general, network ; netting ; a net.
A golden *mesh* to entrap the hearts of men. *Shak.*
4. Short for MESH STICK.
5. *Agric.* = SPIKELET. *Local, U. S.*
6. *Mach.* Engagement, or working contact, of the teeth of wheels or of a wheel and rack ; — chiefly in *in mesh* ; as, one wheel is *in mesh* with another, or two wheels are *in mesh*.
7. *Elec.* The closed figure produced by joining coils successively end to end, as the armature coils of a polyphase system ; — used chiefly attributively, as in *mesh* connection, grouping, winding, etc., to indicate that this method of joining is used. In a three-phase system the figure, as represented diagrammatically, is a triangle or delta.

mesh, *v. t. ;* MESHED (mĕsht) ; MESH'ING. **1.** To catch in meshes as of a net ; hence, to entangle ; insnare.
2. To make the meshes of (a net). *Rare.*
3. To provide with meshes ; to make network.
The marsh is *meshed* with a million veins. *Sidney Lanier.*

mesh, *v. i.* **1.** To become entangled in or as in meshes.
2. *Mach.* To engage with each other, as the teeth of wheels.

meshed (mĕsht), *a.* **1.** Having meshes ; as, *meshed* tissues.
2. Resembling meshes or network ; reticulate ; tangled ; intricately marked.

mesh'work' (mĕsh'wûrk'), *n.* Meshes collectively ; network.

mesh'y (mĕsh'ĭ), *a.* Composed of meshes ; netted.

me'si-al (mē'zĭ-ăl ; mĕs'ĭ-ăl ; 277), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος* middle.] *Zoöl.* Middle ; median ; in, or in the region of, the mesial plane ; — opposed to *lateral*. — **mesial line.** = MEDIAN LINE. — **m. plane**, the median vertical longitudinal plane, dividing an animal into right and left halves. — **me'si-al-ly**, *adv.*

mes'i-tol (mĕs'ĭ-tōl ; -tŏl), *n.* [*mesit*ylene + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A crystalline phenol, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_3(OH)$, a hydroxy derivative of mesitylene.

mes'i-tyl (-tĭl), *n.* [Gr. *μεσίτης* mediator, fr. *μέσος* middle + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** A hypothetical radical, C_3H_5, of which mesityl oxide was once regarded as the oxide and acetone as the hydroxide. **b** The univalent radical (C_6H_{11}) of which mesitylene is the hydride, either $C_6H_2(CH_3)_3$ or $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2CH_2$.

me-sit'y-lene (mē-sĭt'ĭ-lēn ; mĕs'ĭ-tĭ-lēn'), *n.* [*mesityl* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* A colorless oily hydrocarbon, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3$, occurring in coal tar and petroleum, and also prepared

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b A clown, buffoon, or jester.

mer'ry-meet'ing, *n.* A festive gathering.

merry sole. Var. of MARYSOLE.

mer'ry-tot'ter, *n. Dial. Eng.* a Seesaw. *Obs.* **b** = MERRY-TROTTER.

mer'ry-trot'ter, *n.* A seesaw or swing. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mer'ry-wing', *n.* **a** The golden-eye duck. **b** The bufflehead. *Both Local, U. S.*

mers, *n.* [OD. *merse, meerse*, D. *mars.*] A ship's round top *Obs Scot.* [DRISE.]

merschandrice. ✝ MERCHANDISE.

merschion. ✝ MARCHION.

merse. ✝ MERS.

merse (mĕrs), *n.* [Cf. MARSH.] Alluvial land by a river or the sea ; a marsh. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

merse (mûrs), *v. t.* [L. *mersus*, p. p. of *mergere* to dip.] To dip or plunge in a liquid ; to immerse. *Rare.*

mersement. ✝ MERCEMENT.

mershall. ✝ MARSHAL.

mershe. ✝ MARSH.

mer'sion (mûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mersio*, or F. *mersion*. See MERGE.] Immersion. *Obs or R.*

merrschly, *a.* Marshy. *Obs.*

mersuine. ✝ MEREswine.

mer'sy. ✝ MERCY. [NET.]

mertenet, mertinet. ✝ MARTINET.

merth (*dial.* mûrth ; mŭth), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *mergð.*] Plenty. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

merthe. ✝ MIRTH.

Mertian. ✝ MERCIAN.

mertrik. ✝ MARTRIX.

Me'ru (mā'rōō). *n.* [Skr. *mêru.*] *Hindu Myth.* A fabled mountain at the earth's center rising to a height of 80,000 leagues and forming the dwelling place of the gods. Cf. OLYMPUS.

Mer'u-la (mĕr'ōō-lȧ ; mĕr'ŭ-), *n.* [L.] *Zoöl.* A genus of thrushes including the European blackbird and ring ouzel and the American robins. — **mer'u-line** (-lĭn ; -līn ; 183), *a.*

merule, *n.* [L. *merula* blackbird.] A blackbird. *Obs. & R.*

‖ **me'rum sal** [L.] Pure salt ; genuine good sense or wit.

merure ✝ MIRROR.

Me'ruth (mē'rŭth). *Bib.*

meruw, *a.* [AS. *mearu.*] Tender ; delicate ; soft. *Obs.*

merv. *Abbr.* Merveilleux, a silk fabric.

mervaille, mervaille, merveille, mervel. ✝ MARVEL. [*Obs.*]

mervaylable, *a.* Marvelous.

Mer've'illeux' (mĕr'vĕ'yû'), *n.* [F.] a See MERVEILLEUSE. b *[l. c.]* = SATIN MERVEILLEUX.

mer'vel-ly, *a. & adv.* Marvelous ; marvelously. *Obs.*

merviade ✝ MARAVEDI. [*Obs.*]

mervilnes, *n.* Marvelousness

mer'vous-ly. ✝ MARVELOUSLY.

merwe. ✝ MARROW, a substance.

mer'wom'an (mûr'wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A mermaid.

mery. ✝ MERI, MERRY.

Mer'y-chip'pus (mĕr'ĭ-kĭp'ŭs), *n.* [NL ; Gr. *μήρυξ, -υκος*, a ruminating animal + *ἵππος* horse.] *Paleon.* An American genus of extinct Miocene horses, having moderately long-crowned molar teeth, and small but complete lateral digits, and the ulna and fibula incomplete.

mer'y-cism (-sĭz'mĭzm), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = MERYCISM.

Mer'y-coi'do-don (-koi'dō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* The typical genus of Merycoidodontidæ, containing four-toed Miocene forms of the size of a peccary.

Mer'y-co-pot'a-mus (-kō-pŏt'ȧ-mŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *μήρυξ, μήρυκος*, a ruminating animal + *ποταμός* river.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct artiodactyl ungulates related to *Anthracotherium* but having more distinctly selenodont quadrituberculate teeth. It is sometimes made the type of a family, **Mer'y-co-po-tam'i-dæ** (-pō-tăm'ĭ-dē).

merydyall, *a.* Meridian. *Obs.*

merydye, *n.* [L. *meridies.*] Noon. *Obs.*

mes- (mĕs-). See MESO-.

mes. ✝ MESS, message. [MESS.]

Mes. Obs. or Dial. Eng. var. of MASS, service.

mes, *n.* [OF., shot, range.] Range, as for shooting. *Obs.*

M. E. S. *Abbr.* Methodist Episcopal (Church) South.

mes'ad (mĕs'ăd ; mē'săd), *adv.* Mesiad.

message. ✝ MESSAGE.

mes'all (mĕs'ăl), *n.* [F. *mêsail.*] In the armet and other medieval helmets, the visor, esp. when composed of two movable parts.

mesaise. ✝ MISEASE.

mes'al (mĕs'ăl ; mē'zăl), *a.* Mesial. — **mes'al-ly**, *adv.*

mesall. ✝ MESEL.

Mes-sa'pi-an. ✝ MESSAPIAN.

mes'a-ra'ic (mĕs'ȧ-rā'ĭk), **-ra'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *μεσάραιον* mesentery ; *μέσος* middle + *ἀραιά* flank.] Mesenteric. *R.*

Mes'ar-tim' (mĕs'ăr-tĭm'), *n* [Perh. fr. Heb. *meshārethīm* ministers.] See STAR.

mes'a-ti-ceph'al (mĕs'ȧ-tĭ-sĕf'ăl), *n.* A mesaticephalic person.

mes'a-ti-ceph'a-li (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Mesaticephalic persons.

mes'a-ti-pel'lic (-pĕl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μέσατος* midmost + *πέλλα* wooden bowl (but taken tomean, pelvis).] See PELVIC INDEX.

mesaventur. ✝ MISADVENTURE.

mes'ax-on'ic (mĕs'ăk-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*meso-* + Gr. *ἄξων* axis.] *Zoöl.* Having the axis of the foot formed by the middle digit, as the perissodactyls.

mescal bread. A food prepared from mescal maguey root by roasting it under cover until it is a soft, white, and sweet mass.

mescal button. See MESCAL, 1

Mes'ca-le'ro (mĕs'kä-lā'rō), *n.* [Amer. Sp., lit., mescal user.] One of a tribe of Apache Indians, formerly noted marauders, now gathered on a reservation in southeastern New Mexico.

mes-cal'ine (mĕs-kăl'ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{17}O_3N$, said to occur in mescal buttons.

mescal maguey. = MESCAL, 3.

meschance, meschaunce. ✝ MISCHANCE

meschant, *a.* [OF., earlier *mescheant*, F. *méchant*.] Wicked ; base ; also, wretched. — *n.* A wretch. — **meschantly**, *adv. All Obs.* [tion. *Obs.*]

meschantery, *n.* A wicked action.

meschaunt. ✝ MESCHANT.

meschef, meschief. ✝ MISCHIEF.

Mes-cher'yak (mĕs-chĕr'yăk), *n.* See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES.

meschevous. ✝ MISCHIEVOUS.

me-schin' leath'er (mē-shēn') Morocco leather in the dry tanned form, exported from the Orient to be dyed and dressed in Europe or America.

meschita. ✝ MESQUITA.

mes-chit'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to a mesquita, or mosque. *Obs.*

meschyne, *n.* [OF. *meschine.*] Evil or wretched woman. *Obs.*

mes-ci'ta. ✝ MESQUITA.

mescreance. ✝ MISCREANCE.

mescreaunt. ✝ MISCREANT.

Mes crede. ✝ MASS CREED.

mescuite. ✝ MESQUITA.

mesdames, *n., pl.* of MADAM, MADAME.

‖ **mes'de-moi'selles'** (mād'mwä'zĕl'), *n. pl.* of MADEMOISELLE.

mese ✝ MEES, messuage ; MEESE, MOSS ; MESS.

mese. Var. of MEASE, *v t. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mes'e (mĕs'ē), *n.* [Gr. *μέση* middle string or note.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

Me'sech (mē'sĕk). *Bib.*

mesease. ✝ MISEASE.

me'sel. ✝ MEASLE.

me'sel, *a.* [ME. *mesel*, OF. *mesel*, LL. *misellus*, L. *misellus* unfortunate, dim of *miser*. See MISER.] Leprous. *Obs* — *n.* A leper ; also, leprosy. *Obs.*

meseldine. ✝ MISTLETOE.

me'seled, *a.* Leprous. *Obs.* — **me'seled-ness**, *n. Obs* [*D. Bib.*]

Me-sel'e-mi'ah (mē-sĕl'ē-mī'ȧ). **meself, meselve.** ✝ MYSELF.

me'sel-nes, me'sel-ry, n. [Cf. OF. *meselerie.*] Leprosy. *Obs.*

me'sel-y, -ynge, *a.* Leprous. *Obs.*

mes-em'bry-o (mĕs-ĕm'brĭ-ō), *n.* [*meso-* + *embryo.*] *Zoöl.* The blastula of a metazoan. — **mes-em'bry-on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.*

mes'en (mĕs'ĕn), **mes'en-ceph'a-l** (-sĕf'ăl), *n.* Mesencephalon.

mes-en'chyme (mĕs-ĕn'kīm). *n Zoöl. & Embryol.* **a** = MESOGLŒA. **b** = MESENCHYMA

mes-en'ter-a, *n., pl.* of MESENTERON.

mes'en-ter-a'ic-al (mĕs'ĕn-tĕr'ȧ-kăl), *a. Anat.* Like, or of the nature of, a mesentery. — **mes'-en-ter'i-cal-ly**, *adv*

mes'en-ter'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* Like a mesentery. *Rare.*

mes'en-ter-i'o-lum (mĕs'ĕn-tĕr-ĭ'ō-lŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of *mesenterium* mesentery.] *Anat.* = MESOAPPENDIX.

mes'e-pim'er-on (mĕs'ē-pĭm'ĕr-ŏn), *n. ; L. pl.* -ERA (-ȧ). [NL. ; *meso-* + *epimeron.*] *Zoöl.* The epimeron of an insect's mesothorax. — **mes'e-pim'er-al-(ăl), *a.***

mes-ep'i-ster'num (mē-sĕp'ĭ-stûr'nŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *meso-* + *episternum.*] *Zoöl.* An episternum of an insect's mesothorax — **mes-ep'i-ster'nal** (-năl), *a.*

mes-ep'i-the'li-um (-pĭ-thē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* Mesothelium. — **mes-ep'i-the'li-al** (-ăl), *a.*

mes'e-ra'ic (mĕs'ē-rā'ĭk). Incorrect var. of MESARAIC.

mese'stead (mēz'stĕd), *n.* [ME *mes, mees*, messuage, OF. *més*, LL *mansus, mansum* (see MANSE) + *stead. Oxf. E. D.*] A messuage. *Archaic.*

meseyes. ✝ MISEASE. [*Bib.*]

Me-sez'e-bel (mē-sēz'ē-bĕl). *D.*

mesfeate. ✝ MISFAIT.

mesh. Var. of MEASE.

mesh Dial. Eng var. of MARSH

mesh. Obs or dial. Eng var. of MASH.

Me'sha (mē'shȧ), *n. Bib* The king of Moab whose reign is recorded on the Moabite Stone.

Me'shach (mē'shăk). *Bib.* See SHADRACH. [MESH, *n.*, 7.]

mesh connection. *Elec.* See

Me'shech (mē'shĕk), *n.* See JAPHETHITES. [mĭ'ă). *Bib.*

Me-shel'e-mi'ah (mē-shĕl'ē-mī'ȧ).

Me-shez'a-beel (mē-shĕz'ȧ-bēl), *or* **Me-shez'a-bel** (-bĕl). *Bib.*

Me-shil'le-mith (mē-shĭl'ē-mĭth), **-le-moth** (-mŏth ; -mōth). *Bib.*

mesh'ing-spur' gear *or* **transmission** = INDIVIDUAL-CLUTCH GEAR.

mesh knot. See 2d KNOT, *n.*, 1.

Me-sho'bab (mē-shō'băb). *Bib.*

mesh pin A mesh stick in the form of an oval pin.

mesh'ra-bi'yeh (mĕsh'rȧ-bē'yĕ), *n.* Also **mesh're-bee'yeh.** [Ar. *mashrabīyah* bow window.] = MOUCHARABY.

mesh stick. A stick on which the mesh is formed in netting.

mesht. Meshed. *R. Sp.* [*Bib.*]

Me-shul'lam (mē-shŭl'ăm).

Me-shul'le-meth (-mĕth). *Bib.*

mesh winding. See MESH, *n.*, 7.

mes'i-ad (mĕs'ĭ-ăd ; mē'zĭ-ăd), *adv.* [Gr. *μέσος* middle + 1st *ad.*] *Zoöl.* Toward, or on the side toward, the mesial plane ; mesially ; — opposed to *lateral*.

me'si-an (mē'zĭ-ăn ; mĕs'ĭ-ăn), *a. Anat.* Mesial. *Rare.*

mes'i-ce'rin (mĕs'ĭ-sē'rĭn), *n.* [G., short for *mesityleneglycerin.*] *Chem.* A sirupy crystallizable alcohol, $C_6H_8(CH_2OH)_3$, a trihydroxy derivative of mesitylene.

Me-sich'thy-es (mē-sĭk'thĭ-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *meso-* + Gr. *ἰχθύες*, pl. of *ἰχθύς* fish.] *Paleon.* An order of teleost fishes comprising those usually included in the orders Haplomi and Synentognathi. *O. P. Hay.*

me-sid'ic (mē-sĭd'ĭk), *a.* [G. *mesidinsäure.* See MESIDINE.] *Org. Chem.* Uvitic.

mes'i-dine (mĕs'ĭ-dĭn ; -dēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [G. *mesidin*, contr. of *mesitilidine*, fr. *mesitil-* ol + *cumidine*, names of related substances.] *Org. Chem.* A liquid base, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_3NH_2$, an amino derivative of mesitylene

me-sil'la (mē-sĭl'ȧ ; 194), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *mesa.* See MESA.] A small mesa. *Southwestern U. S.*

mesing, *vb. n.* of MEASE, to mitigate. *Obs.*

mes'i-on (mĕs'ĭ-ŏn ; mē'zĭ-), *n.* [NL. = 1st MESON.

Me-si'tes (mē-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μεσίτης* mediator, fr. *μέσος* middle.] *Zoöl.* A genus of peculiar Madagascan birds of thrushlike appearance, consisting of a single species, *M. variegatus*, variously placed with the pigeons, thrushes, rails, and herons, and most recently with the gallinaceous birds. It constitutes a family, **Me-sit'i-dæ** (-sĭt'ĭ-dē), and sometimes a suborder, **Me-si'tæ** (-sī'tē).

mes'i-tite (mĕs'ĭ-tīt). **mes'i-tine** (-tĭn), *n.* Also **mesitine spar.** [Gr. *μεσίτης* mediator.] *Min.* A carbonate of magnesium and iron, $2MgCO_3{\cdot}FeCO_3$, intermediate between magnesite and siderite.

mes'i-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a crystalline ketonic acid, $CH_3COCH_2C(CH_3)_2{\cdot}CO_2H$, got by heating mesitylenic acid with hydrochloric acid and otherwise.

me-sit'y-le-nate (mē-sĭt'ĭ-lē-

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artificially, as by distilling acetone with sulphuric acid. It is the symmetrical trimethyl derivative of benzene.

mes/i-ty-len'ic (mĕs/ĭ-tĭ-lĕn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2CO_2H$, formed by the oxidation of mesitylene.

mesityl oxide. *Org. Chem.* A volatile liquid ketone, $(CH_3)_2C:CHCOCH_3$, of a peppermint odor, obtained by the action of certain dehydrating agents on acetone.

mes-mer'ic (mĕz-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or induced by, mesmerism; hence, fascinating; irresistible. — **mes-mer'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

mes'mer-ism (mĕz'mĕr-ĭz'm; *see note below*), *n.* [After F. A. *Mesmer*, who first brought it into notice at Vienna, about 1775: cf. F. *mesmérisme.*] Hypnotism (which see); — an early name.

☞ All the dictionaries agree in giving *z* in the pron. of the first syllable of this word and its derivatives, like the French. The name *Mesmer* is properly pron'd mĕs'mĕr.

mes'mer-ist, *n.* A hypnotist; also, an adherent of Mesmer's theories. *Obsoles.*

mes'mer-ize (mĕz'mĕr-ĭz), *v. t. & i.*; MES'MER-IZED (-ĭzd); MES'MER-IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To hypnotize. — **mes'mer-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n. Obsoles.*

mesn'al-ty (mēn'ăl-tĭ), *n.* [Of AF. origin. See MESNE, *a.*] *Law.* Estate or condition of a mesne lord.

mesne (mēn), *a.* [Cf. MEAN intermediate.] *Law.* Middle; intervening; specif.: **a** In mesne lord, designating a lord who holds land of a superior, being *tenant* to the superior, but *lord*, or superior, to his own tenant. **b** Intermediate in time of occurrence or performance; as, a mesne encumbrance, or one between two others so as to be junior to one and senior to the other. — **mesne process.** See PROCESS. — **m. profits,** profits of premises during the time the owner has been wrongfully kept out of the possession of his estate.

mes/o- (mĕs'ō-), **mes-** (mĕs-). [Gr. *μέσος* in the middle.] Combining form denoting *in the middle, intermediate;* as: *Org. Chem.* **a** Denoting an optical isomer whose inactivity is assumed to be due to internal compensation. **b** Designating certain anthracene derivatives. See ANTHRACENE.

mes/o-a'ri-um (mĕs'ō-ā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. ᾠάριον, dim. of ᾠόν an egg.] *Zoöl.* The fold of peritoneum suspending the ovary from the dorsal wall of the body cavity in some animals, as fishes. — **mes/o-a'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

mes/o-ben'thos (-bĕn'thŏs), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + *benthos.*] *Biol.* The fauna and flora of the sea bottom, extending below the epibenthos to a depth of about 500 fathoms.

mes/o-blast (mĕs'ō-blăst), *n* [*meso-* + *-blast.*] *Embryol. & Zoöl.* The middle germ layer of the embryo; the mesoderm. See GERM LAYER, MESODERM.

mes/o-blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *a. Embryol.* Relating to, or derived from, the mesoblast. — **mesoblastic somite,** *Embryol.,* a primitive segment. See under PRIMITIVE.

mes/o-bron-chi'tis (-brŏn-kī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + *bronchitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the middle coat of the bronchial tubes.

mes/o-cæ'cum (-sē'kŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + *cæcum.*] *Anat.* The fold of peritoneum attached to the cæcum. — **mes/o-cæ'cal** (-kăl), *a.*

mes/o-carp (mĕs'ō-kärp), *n.* [*meso-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* The middle layer of a pericarp consisting of three distinct or dissimilar layers. Cf. EPICARP, ENDOCARP.

mes/o-ce-phal'ic (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* [*meso-*+*cephalic.*] *Anat.* **a** Pertaining to the middle region of the head. **b** Having the cranial cavity of medium capacity; neither megacephalic nor microcephalic. **c** Mesaticephalic. — **mes/o-ceph'a-ly** (-sĕf'ă-lĭ), **mes/o-ceph'a-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.*

mes/o-chro'ic (-krō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μεσόχροος* of mixed complexion; *μέσος* middle + *χρώς, χροός,* complexion.] *Ethnol.* Having a complexion intermediate between light and dark, as the Mongolian race.

mes/o-cœle (mĕs'ō-sēl), **mes/o-cœ'li-a** (-sē'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. *mesocœlia.* See MESO-; CŒLIA.] *Anat.* The ventricle of the mesencephalon; the iter. — **mes/o-cœ'li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

mes/o-co'lon (-kō'lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μεσόκωλον*; *μέσος* middle + *κῶλον* colon.] *Anat.* A fold of peritoneum, or mesentery, joined to the colon. — **mes/o-col'ic** (-kŏl'ĭk), *a.*

mes/o-cor'a-coid (-kŏr'ă-koid), *a.* [*meso-* + *coracoid.*] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a median element of the coracoid arch in certain of the less specialized teleost fishes, as the Nematognathi, Plectospondyli, and Isospondyli. It is situated transversely between the hypercoracoid and the hypocoracoid, and bridges over the interval between them, hence often called the **mesocoracoid arch.** It is called also *precoracoid.* — *n.* A mesocoracoid bone.

mes/o-cy'cle (mĕs'ō-sī'k'l), *n.* [*meso-* + *cycle.*] *Bot.* A layer of parenchyma separating the xylem and phloëm in a monostelic stem. With the pericycle it forms the so-called *conjunctive tissue* of the stele. Where internal phloëm is present there may also be an internal mesocycle.

mes'ode (mĕs'ōd), *n.* [Gr. *μεσῳδός.* See MESO-; ODE.] *Gr. Pros.* A portion of a choral ode coming between a strophe and its antistrophe, and having no corresponding portion.

mes/o-derm (mĕs'ō-dûrm), *n.* [*meso-* + *-derm.*] *Embryol. & Zoöl.* The middle germ layer; the mesoblast; also, the tissues which are subsequently developed from it. When used of embryonic tissues *mesoderm* is strictly synonymous with *mesoblast.* The two terms are often also used interchangeably of adult tissues. See GERM LAYER; cf. MESOGLŒA. — **mes/o-der'mal** (-dûr'măl), *a.*

mes/o-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a.* [*meso-*+*gastric.*] **a** *Anat. & Embryol.* Of or pert. to the mesogastrium. **b** *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the middle gastric lobe of the carapace of a crab.

mes/o-gas'tri-um (-trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-*+ Gr. *γαστήρ* belly.] **a** *Embryol.* A fold of peritoneum connecting the stomach with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity. **b** *Anat.* The umbilical region.

mes/o-glœ'a (mĕs'ō-glē'ă), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. γλοιός a glutinous substance.] *Zoöl.* In sponges and cœlenterates, a gelatinous substance, often containing cells and skeletal structures, intervening between the endoderm and ectoderm and becoming very thick in ctenophores and medusæ; — often called *mesoderm*, esp. by those who regard it as truly representing that layer. — **mes/o-glœ'al** (-ăl), *a.*

mes/o-gnath'ic (mĕs/ŏg-năth'ĭk) } *a.* [*meso-* + *-gna-*
mes-og'na-thous (mĕs-ŏg'nă-thŭs) } *thous.*] *Craniom.* Having the jaws slightly projecting; having a medium gnathic index (which see). — **mes-og'na-thism** (mĕs-ŏg'nă-thĭz'm), **mes-og'na-thy** (-thĭ), *n.*

Mes/o-hip'pus (mĕs'ō-hĭp'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. ἵππος a horse.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct horselike mammals about as large as sheep, from the Lower Miocene of North America. They had three toes on the fore feet, with a splint bone representing the fourth, and three on the hind feet.

mes/o-labe (mĕs'ō-lāb), *n.* [L. *mesolabium*, Gr. *μεσόλαβος*; *μέσος* middle + *λαμβάνειν* to take.] An instrument of the ancients for finding two mean proportionals between two given lines, required in solving the problem of the duplication of the cube. It was also used for extracting roots geometrically.

mes/o-neph'ros (-nĕf'rŏs), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *νεφρός* kidney.] *Embryol.* One of the middle of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs of typical vertebrates; the Wolffian body. See KIDNEY. — **mes/o-neph'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

mes/o-no'tum (-nō'tŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *νῶτον* the back.] *Zoöl.* The dorsal portion of the mesothorax of insects. — **mes/o-no'tal** (-tăl), *a.*

mes'o-phyll (mĕs'ō-fĭl), *n.* Also **mes'o-phyl.** [*meso-*+ *-phyll.*] *Bot.* The green parenchyma between the epidermal layers of a foliage leaf; the internal ground tissue of the blade or lamina. It is usually differentiated into *palisade parenchyma* and *spongy parenchyma.* See LEAF.

mes'o-phyte (-fīt), *n.* [*meso-* + *-phyte.*] *Phytogeog.* A plant that grows under medium or normal conditions of atmospheric and soil moisture, as contrasted with desert plants (xerophytes) and aquatics (hydrophytes). The great majority of plants growing in temperate regions are mesophytes. — **mes/o-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

mes/o-plank'ton (-plăŋk'tŏn), *n.* [NL.; *meso-*+*plankton.*] *Biol.* The floating life in the water between one hundred fathoms from the surface and the bottom. — **mes/o-plank-ton'ic** (-plăŋk-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

mes/o-plast (mĕs'ō-plăst), *n.* [*meso-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* The nucleus of a cell. — **mes/o-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

mes/o-po'di-al (-pō'dĭ-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the mesopodialia, the parts of the limbs to which they belong, or the mesopodium of a mollusk.

mes/o-po'di-a'le (-ā'lē), *n.*; *pl.* -ALIA (-ā'lĭ-ă). [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] *Zoöl.* Any one of the bones of either the carpus or tarsus.

mes/o-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ă). [NL. See MESOPODIALE.] **a** *Zoöl.* The middle portion of the foot of a mollusk; cf. PROPODIUM. **b** *Bot.* The intermediate portion of the axis of a phyllopodium, which develops into the leaf petiole. Cf. HYPOPODIUM, EPIPODIUM. — **mes/o-po'di-al** (-ăl), *a.*

mes/o-po-ta'mi-a (mĕs/ō-pō-tă'mĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. *μεσοποταμία* (sc. *χώρα*) the country between two rivers; *μέσος* middle + *ποταμός* river.] A region, district, or country lying between rivers. *Rare.*

Mes/o-po-ta'mi-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Mesopotamia, the country between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, or, in a narrower sense, the northern part of this country, anciently bounded on the south by Babylonia and on the north by Armenia. — *n.* A native of Mesopotamia.

mes-op'ter-yg'i-um (mĕs-ŏp/tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *πτερύγιον* a fin.] *Zoöl.* The middle one of the three principal basal cartilages which directly support the fin rays in the pectoral fins of certain fishes, as the sharks and rays. — **mes-op'ter-yg'i-al** (-tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

mes/op-ter'y-goid (mĕs'ŏp-tĕr'ĭ-goid), *a.* [*meso-* + *pterygoid.*] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to: **a** In birds, a part or a process of the pterygoid bone articulating with the palatine bone of the same side or with the basipterygoid process of the sphenoid, or with both. **b** In teleost fishes, a distinct pterygoid element, articulating in front with the palatine, behind with the metapterygoid, and laterally with the pterygoid. Also called *entopterygoid* and *internal pterygoid.* — *n.* A mesopterygoid bone or process.

mes/or-rhin'i-an, mes/o-rhin'i-an (mĕs/ō-rĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [*meso-* + Gr. *ῥίς, ῥινός*, nose.] *Anthropom.* Having a somewhat broad but long nose, or an intermediate nasal index (which see). — *n.* A mesorrhinian person. — **mes/or-rhin, mes/o-rhin** (mĕs'ō-rĭn), **-rhine** (-rīn; -rĭn), *a. & n.* — **mes/or-rhin-ism, mes/o-rhin-ism** (-rĭn-ĭz'm), *n.*

mes/o-sal'pinx (-săl'pĭŋks), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + *salpinx.*] *Anat.* A fold of the broad ligament investing and supporting the Fallopian tube.

mes/o-scle-rom'e-ter (-sklē-rŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*meso-*+*sclerometer.*] *Mech.* A kind of sclerometer for testing the hardness of a material by the penetration of a definitely weighted revolving stylus.

mes/o-seis'mal (-sīs'măl; -sīz'măl), *a.* [*meso-* + *seismal.*] Pert. to the center of an area of earthquake disturbance.

Mes/o-sphæ'rum (-sfē'rŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *σφαῖρα* with the body wall and intestine.

mes/o-cen'trous (-sĕn'trŭs), *a.* [*meso-* + Gr. *κέντρον* center.] *Zoöl.* Having a median center of ossification.

mes/o-ceph'al (mĕs'ō-sĕf'ăl), *n.* A mesaticephalic person

mes/o-ceph'a-li (-sĕf'ă-lī), *n. pl.* [NL. See MESO-; CEPHALIC.] Mesaticephalic persons.

mes/o-ceph'a-lon (-lŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The mesencephalon. *R.*

mes/o-ceph'a-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Mesocephalic. [MESOCHILIUM.]

mes/o-chil (mĕs'ō-kĭl). Var. of **mes/o-chil'i-um** (-kĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. χεῖλος lip] *Bot.* The central portion of the labellum in certain orchids.

mes-oc'ra-cy (mĕ-sŏ'kră-sĭ), *n.* [*meso-*+*-cracy.*] Government by the middle classes. — **mes/o-crat'ic** (mĕs'ō-krăt'ĭk), *a.*

mes/o-cu-ne'i-form, mes'o-cu-ni-form. *a & n. Anat.* See CUNEIFORM.

Mes/o-der-ma'ĭ-a (mĕs/ō-dĕr-mā'ĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See MESODERM.] *Zoöl.* The Porifera.

mes/o-der'mic (-dûr'mĭk), *a.* = MESODERMAL.

mes/o-desm (mĕs'ō-dĕz'm), *n. Bot.* A segment of a mesocycle.

Mes/o-des'ma (-dĕz'mă), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *δεσμός* bond, ligament.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine lamellibranchs living mostly in the sand in shallow water and having a thick compressed trigonal shell with an internal ligament and two teeth in each valve. It is the type of a family, **Mesodesmatidæ** (-dĕz-măt'ĭ-dē), or **Mes/o-des'mi-dæ** (-dĕz'mĭ-dē).

Mes/o-de-vo'ni-an (-dē-vō'nĭ-ăn), *a. Geol.* Middle Devonian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

mes-od'ic (mĕs-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μεσῳδικός*, fr. *μεσῳδός* mesode.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a mesode.

mes/od-mi'tis (mĕs'ŏd-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μεσόδμη* crossbeam, taken for mediastinum + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the mediastinum.

mes/o-dont (mĕs'ō-dŏnt), *a.* [*meso-* + *-odont.*] Having medium-sized teeth. See DENTAL INDEX.

mes/o-gas'ter (-ō-găs'tĕr), *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* The mesogastrium. — **mes/o-gas'tral** (-trăl), *a.*

mes-og'e-nous (mĕs-ŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*meso-* + *-genous.*] *Bot.* Growing at the middle. *Obs.*

Mes'so-Goth'ic, *or* **Mes'so-goth'ic** Vars. of MŒSO-GOTHIC.

mes/o-graph, *n.* [*meso-* + *-graph.*] = MESOLABE. *Obs.*

mes/o-he'par, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A mesentery of the liver.

mes/o-hy'dro-phyt'ic (mĕs'ō-hī'drō-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*meso-* + 1st *hydro-* + *-phytic.*] *Phytogeog.* Mesophytic, but with an unusual degree of moisture.

mes'ole (mĕs'ōl), *n.* [See MESOLITE.] *Min.* Thomsonite.

mes/o-lec'i-thal (mĕs'ō-lĕs'ĭ-thăl), *a.* [*meso-* + Gr. λέκιθος egg yolk.] Centrolecithal.

mes'o-lite (mĕs'ō-līt), *n.* [*meso-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A zeolitic mineral, white or nearly so, in delicate groups of crystals or fibrous massive. It is intermediate between natrolite and scolecite. Sp. gr. 2.3.

mes/o-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [*meso-* + *-lith* + *-ic.*] *Archæol.* Designating a stage of culture intermediate between the Paleolithic and the Neolithic.

mes/o-log'a-rithm, *n.* [*meso-* + *logarithm.*] *Math.* A logarithm of the cosine or cotangent. *Obs.*

mes-ol'o-gy (mĕs-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*meso-* + *-logy.*] Ecology. — **mes/o-log'ic** (mĕs'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **mes/o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

mes'o-mere, *n.* [*meso-* + *-mere.*] *Embryol.* = A protovertebra, or mesoblastic somite. **b** A blastomere of medium size.

mes/o-me-tri'tis (mĕs'ō-mē-trī'tĭs), *n* [NL.; *mesometrium* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the mesometrium.

mes/o-me'tri-um (-mē'trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. *mesometrium.*] *Zoöl.* A fold of the peritoneum supporting the oviduct or uterus. — **mes-om'e-tral** (mĕs-ŏm'ē-trăl), **mes/o-met'ric** (mĕs'ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

Mes/o-my-ce'tes, *n. pl.* [NL.; *meso-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* One of the three classes into which the fungi are divided in Brefeld's classification. — **mes/o-my-ce'tous,** *a.*

Mes/o-my-o'di (mĕs'ō-mī-ō'dī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of passerine birds having a mesomyodian syrinx; — nearly equiv. to *Clamatores.* Disting. from *Acromyodi.*

mes/o-my-o'di-an (-ăn), **mes/o-my-o'dous** (-dŭs), *a.* [*meso-* + Gr. *μῦς, μυός*, a muscle + *ᾠδή* song.] *Zoöl.* Having the syringeal muscles attached to the middle of the bronchial semirings; opposed to *acromyodian.* — *n.* A bird having these characters.

mes'on (mĕs'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μέσον* middle, neut. of *μέσος*, a., middle.] *Zoöl.* The mesial plane. *Wilder.*

mes'on, *n. pl.* [Gr. *μέσων*, gen. pl. of *μέση* the middle string or note.] *Anc. Gr. Music* See TETRACHORD, *Illust*

mes/o-na'sal, *a. Anat* Of or pert. to the middle of the nasal region. [MEASONDUE.]

meson-dewe, mesondieu. †

mes/o-ne-phrid'i-um, *n.*; *L pl.* -IA. [NL.] *Zoöl.* A nephridium of mesodermal origin.

mes/o-ne-phrit'ic (mĕs'ō-nē-frĭt'ĭk), *a.* Mesonephric.

mes'o-neph'ron (-nĕf'rŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RA (-ră). [NL.] Var. of MESONEPHROS.

mes/o-neu-ri'tis (-nū-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the connective tissue of a nerve.

Mes/o-nych'i-dæ (-nĭk'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *ὄνυξ, ὀνυχος*, nail + *-idæ.*] *Paleon.* A family of extinct creodont carnivorous mammals from the Eocene of North America. The typical genus is **Mes/o-nyx** (mĕs'ō-nĭks).

mes/o-pa-rap'ter-on (-pă-răp'tĕr-ŏn), *or* **-ter-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The parapterum of the mesothorax of insects. — **mes/o-pa-rap'ter-al** (-ăl), *a.*

mes/o-pet'a-lum (-pĕt'ă-lŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *πέταλον* leaf.] *Bot.* The labellum of an orchid. *Pfitzer.*

mes/o-phle-bi'tis (-flē-bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *φλέψ, φλεβός*, a vein + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the middle layer of a vein.

mes/o-phragm (mĕs'ō-frăm), *n. Zoöl.* = MESOPHRAGMA.

mes/o-phrag'ma (-frăg'mă), *n* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** A phragma of the mesothorax in certain insects. **b** In certain crustaceans, a process of the endosternite which, meeting its fellow in the median line, forms an arch over the sternal canal. — **mes/o-phrag'mal** (-măl), *a.*

mes-oph'ry-on (mĕs-ŏf'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. *μεσόφρυον*; *μέσος* middle + *ὀφρύς* eyebrow.] *Anat.* The glabella.

mes/o-phyl'lum (mĕs'ō-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Mesophyll

mes-oph'y-tum (mĕs-ŏf'ĭ-tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tă). [NL.] *Bot.* The line between internode and petiole. *Obs. Lindley.*

mes-op'ic (mĕs-ŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*meso-* + Gr. ὤψ, ὠπός. face.] *Craniom.* See ORBITONASAL INDEX.

mes/o-plas'tron (mĕs'ō-plăs'trŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-tră). [NL.] *Zool.* One of a pair of bones in the plastron of certain pleurodiran turtles, situated one on each side between the hyoplastron and hypoplastron. — **mes/o-plas'tral** (-trăl), *a.*

mes/o-pleu'ron (-plōō'rŏn), *n*; *pl* -RA (-ră). [NL.] *Zool.* One of the pleura of the mesothorax of an insect — **mes/o-pleu'ral** (-răl), *a.*

Mes-op'lo-don (mĕs-ŏp'lō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *ὅπλον* arms + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, tooth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small whales having two conical teeth, one on each side and near the middle of the lower jaw. — **mes-op'lo-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.*

mes/o-po-tam'ic (mĕs'ō-pō-tăm'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a mesopotamia

mes/o-pre-scu'tum (-prē-skū'tŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The prescutum of the middle thoracic segment of an insect. — **mes/o-pre-scu'tal** (-tăl), *a.*

mes/o-pro-sop'ic (mĕs'ō-prō-sŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*meso-* + Gr. *πρόσωπον* face] *Craniom.* Having a face of medium proportion or medium facial index.

mesorable. † MEASURABLE.

mes-or'chi-um (mĕs-ôr'kĭ-ŭm), *n* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. ὄρχις a testicle.] *Embryol. & Zoöl.* The fold of peritoneum which attaches the testis to the dorsal wall of the body cavity or scrotal sac in the fetus — **mes-or'chi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

mes-or'cin (mĕs-ôr'sĭn), **mes-or'cin-ol** (-ŏl; -ōl), *n.* [G., fr. dioxymesitylen + *resorcin.*] *Chem.* A dihydric phenol, $C_6H(CH_3)_2(OH)_2$, which can be regarded both as being a trimethyl derivative of resorcin and as being a dihydroxy derivative of mesitylene

mes/o-rec'tum, *n. Embryol.* The fold of peritoneum, or mesentery, attached to the rectum. — **mes/o-rec'tal,** *a.*

Mes/o-re'o-don (mĕs'ō-rē'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL. See MESO-; OREODON.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct artiodactyl ungulates belonging to the family Merycoidodontidæ, from the Miocene of North America It is peculiar in the possession of a clavicle.

mes/or-rhi'nal, mes/o-rhi'nal (mĕs'ôr-rī'năl), *a.* Pert. to the mesorrhinium; situated between the nostrils.

mes/or-rhin'i-um, mes/o-rhin'i-um (-rĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *ῥίς, ῥινός*, nose.] *Zoöl.* The basal internarial part of the upper side of the bill of a bird

Mes/o-sau'ri-a (-sô'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] = MOSASAURIA.

mes/o-scap'u-la, *n. Zoöl.* The spine of the scapula regarded as a distinct element. — **mes/o-scap'u-lar,** *a.*

mes/o-scu-tel'lum, *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LA** (-ă). [NL.] *Zool.* Scutellum of the mesothorax — **mes/o-scu-tel'lar** (-ăr). *a.*

mes/o-scu'tum, *n. Zoöl.* The scutum of the middle thoracic segment of an insect — **mes/o-scu'tal,** *a*

mes'o-seme (mĕs'ō-sēm), *a.* [*meso-* + Gr. *σῆμα* sign, mark; cf. F. *mésosème.*] *Craniom.* See ORBITAL INDEX.

mes/o-sid'er-ite. *n. Min.* See METEORITE.

mes/o-skle-rom'e-ter Var of MESOSCLEROMETER.

mes/o-so'ma (mĕs/ō-sō'mă), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MATA (-tă) [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. *σῶμα, σώματος*, body.] *Zoöl.* The middle region of the body of certain invertebrates, as lamellibranchs — **mes/o-so-mat'ic** (-sō-măt'ĭk), *a.*

mes/o-some, *n.* [*meso-* + 2d *-some.*] *Zoöl.* = MESOSOMA.

mes/o-sperm. *n. Bot.* The secundine. *Rare.*

sphere.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American mints with clustered, variously colored flowers, the corolla with a saccate, drooping lower lip.

mes-os'ta-sis (mĕs-ŏs'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *meso-* + Gr. *στάσις* standing.] *Petrog.* Base ; groundmass. See BASE, *n.*, 11 **b**.

mes'o-state (mĕs'ō-stāt), *n.* [*meso-* + Gr. *ἱστάναι* to make to stand.] *Biol.* An intermediate product of metabolism (which see). A *mesostate* is an *anastate* or *katastate*, according as it is formed by an anabolic or katabolic process.

mes'o-ster'num (-stûr'nŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -STERNA (-nȧ). [NL. ; *meso-* + *sternum.*] **a** *Anat.* The middle portion of the sternum, between the presternum and the xiphisternum. In man it is known as the *gladiolus*. **b** *Zoöl.* The ventral piece of the middle segment of the thorax in insects. — **mes'o-ster'nal** (-năl), *a.*

mes'o-sty'lous (-stī'lŭs), *a.* [*meso-* + *style.*] *Bot.* Midstyled ; — said of certain heterostyled flowers having styles intermediate in length between the longest and shortest. Cf. MACROSTYLOUS, MICROSTYLOUS.

mes'o-the'li-um (-thē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *meso-* + *epithelium.*] *Anat. & Embryol.* **a** Epithelium of mesoblastic origin. **b** That part of the mesoblast (and the tissues which are derived from it) which lines the primitive cœlom; and is distinguished from the mesenchyma by its more or less epithelial character. In vertebrates it forms two principal layers, a visceral (splanchnopleuric) and a parietal (somatopleuric), and gives rise to the epithelium of the peritoneum and pluræ, the striated muscles, parts of the urogenital organs, etc. — **mes'o-the'li-al** (-ăl), *a.*

mes'o-therm (mĕs'ō-thûrm), *n.* [*meso-* + Gr. *θέρμη* heat.] *Bot.* Any plant which requires only a moderate degree of heat for its successful growth. Such plants are found in the warmer parts of the temperate zones of both hemispheres outside of the mountains, where the temperature ranges from 15° to 20° C. Cf. MEGATHERM, MICROTHERM.

mes'o-ther'mal (-thûr'măl), *a.* [*meso-* + *thermal.*] Of, having, or pertaining to, a medium temperature.

mes'o-tho'rax (-thō'răks), *n.* [*meso-* + *thorax.*] *Zoöl.* The middle one of the three segments of the thorax of an insect. It bears the second pair of legs and the first pair of wings. — **mes'o-tho-rac'ic** (-thō-răs'ĭk), *a.*

mes-ot'ro-cha (mĕs-ŏt'rō-kȧ), *n.* [NL See MESO- ; TROCHAL.] *Zoöl.* A larval marine annelid having the middle of the body surrounded by one or more bands of cilia. — **mes-ot'ro-chal** (-kăl), **mes-ot'ro-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

mes'o-va'ri-um (mĕs'ō-vā'rĭ-ŭm ; 115), *n.* [NL. See MESO- ; OVARY.] *Biol.* The fold of peritoneum connecting the ovary with the body wall. — **mes'o-va'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

mes'ox-al'ic (mĕs'ŏk-săl'ĭk), *a.* [*meso-* + *oxalic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $CH_2O_2(CO_2H)_2$, got by oxidation of amino malonic acid and in other ways.

mes-ox'a-lyl (mĕs-ŏk'sȧ-lĭl), *n.* [*mesoxalic* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* The bivalent radical $CH_2O_2(CO)_2$, the radical of mesoxalic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

Mes'o-zo'a (mĕs'ō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MESOZOIC.] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, a primary division of the animal kingdom intermediate between the Protozoa and the Metazoa. It usually comprises two classes, Dicyemata and Orthonectida, containing small, wormlike, lowly parasitic organized forms composed of comparatively few cells so differentiated as to be comparable to the ectoderm and endoderm of higher types. The genera *Salinella* and *Trichoplax* (which see) are also sometimes included. — **mes'o-zo'an** (-ăn), *a.*

Mes'o-zo'ic (-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*meso-* + Gr. *ζωή* life, fr. *ζῆν* to live.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a grand division of geological history including the entire period between the Permian and the Tertiary. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*, and TRIASSIC, JURASSIC, COMANCHEAN, CRETACEOUS. Formerly called *Secondary*, as distinguished from *Primary* (Paleozoic) and *Tertiary*. — *n.* The Mesozoic era or group.

Mes'pi-lus (mĕs'pĭ-lŭs), *n.* [L., medlar tree.] *Bot.* A large genus of European and Asiatic malaceous trees characterized by the bony endocarp of the fruit. *M. germanica* is the medlar.

mes-quite' (mĕs-kēt' ; mĕs'kēt ; mĕz'-), *n.* [Sp. *mezquite*, fr. Mex. *mizquitl.*] **a** A mimosaceous tree or shrub (*Prosopis glandulosa*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico, often forming dense thickets, and frequently constituting the only arborescent vegetation of a region. It has pinnate leaves, small fragrant flowers in a dense raceme, and beanlike pods which are very rich in sugar and form an important food for stock. The heavy, hard wood is much used for posts, fences, etc., and for fuel, and is occasionally employed also in cabinetwork. **b** The screw bean ; also, any other species of *Prosopis*.

mesquite bean. The pod or seed of the mesquite.

mesquite grass. Any of various pasture grasses commonly found associated with the mesquite in the southwestern United States. The name is chiefly applied to *Bouteloua oligostachya* and other species of *Bouteloua*, and to buffalo grass, needle grass, and species of *Hilaria*.

mesquite gum. A gum obtained from mesquite pods, used to some extent as a substitute for gum arabic.

Mes-ro'pi-an (mĕs-rō'pĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the patriarch Mesrob (about 400 A. D.), the reputed inventor of the Armenian and Georgian alphabets.

mess (mĕs), *n.* [ME. *mes*, OF. *mes*, F. *mets*, LL. *missum*, p. p. of *mittere* to put, place (e. g., on the table), L. *mittere* to send. See MISSION ; cf. MASS religious service.] **1.** A quantity of food ; specif. : **a** Food set on a table at one time ; a course ; a provision of food for a person or party for one meal. *Archaic*, except : **b** A prepared or made dish or a portion or kind of liquid, semiliquid, or soft food, as milk or porridge ; as, a *mess* of pottage. **c** A sufficient quantity (of a specified kind of food) for a dish or meal ; as, a *mess* of beans. *Archaic or Colloq. Shak.*

2. The milk given by a cow at one milking. *Obs. or U. S.*

3. The food given to a beast at one time.

4. A confused, inharmonious, or disagreeable mixture of things ; a medley ; a hodgepodge ; hence, a situation resulting from blundering or from misunderstanding ; a state of confusion, embarrassment, or the like ; a muddle ; botch.

The distinctions that . . blur into an indeterminate *mess* of perception, reasoning, imagination, passion. *J Martineau*

Have n't I made a *mess* of it? *T Hughes*

5. One of the small groups, ordinarily of four, into which companies at banquets were formerly divided for sitting together and being served from the same dishes. The practice now survives in the Inns of Court with respect to parties of benchers or of students.

6. Hence : **a** A group of four persons or things. *Obs.* **b** A group or company of persons who regularly eat together, as any of the parties into which the officers and men of a ship or regiment are divided for this purpose, or, in England, the judge and barristers when on circuit.

7. The meal so taken ; as, he failed to appear at *mess ;* also, the food provided for the table.

8. Short for MESS BEEF, MESS PORK.

mess, *v. i. ;* MESSED (mĕst) ; MESS'ING. **1.** To portion out (food) into messes ; to serve (a dish). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To divide (a crew) into messes. *Obs.*

3. To supply with messes, or meals.

4. To make a mess of ; to disorder ; muddle. *Colloq.*

Messing another man's sleep. *Scribner's Mag*

to mess about, to handle roughly; tumble about. *Slang, Eng.*

mess, *v. i.* **1.** To serve messes to, or prepare messes for, animals. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

2. To take meals with a mess ; to belong to a mess ; to eat (with others) ; as, I *mess* with the wardroom officers.

3. To make a mess ; to put or throw things into confusion or untidiness ; to dabble ; also, to trifle ; putter ; meddle.

to mess or mell, *or* **to mess and mell,** with, to have familiar intercourse with ; to associate or mix with. *Scot.*

mes'sage (mĕs'ăj), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *missaticum*, fr. L. *mittere, missum*, to send. See MISSION ; cf. MESSENGER.] **1.** Any notice, word, or communication, written or oral, sent from one person to another ; also, *Obs.*, tidings ; news.

Ehud said, I have a *message* from God unto thee *Judg.* iii. 20.

2. Specif., an official communication, not made in person, but delivered by a messenger, as, in Great Britain, such a communication from the sovereign to Parliament, or, in the United States, one from a chief executive to a legislature conveying information or recommendations as to matters of public policy ; as, the President's *message* to Congress ; the governor's *message* to the legislature of his State.

3. A divinely inspired or revealed communication, as of a prophet ; divine tidings ; hence, an inspired utterance of truth ; a principle or principles of the nature of information, recommendation, advice, warning, or the like, put forth as a guide to action, method of living, mode of government, etc. ; as, Tennyson's or Arnold's *message* to his times ; Carlyle believed he had a *message*.

4. A messenger's charge, service, or function , carrying of messages ; an errand or mission.

5. A messenger or body of messengers ; an embassy. *Obs.*

mes'sage, *v. t. ;* MES'SAGED (-ăjd) ; MES'SAG-ING (-ă-jĭng). To send as a message or by messenger.

mes'sage, *v. i.* To carry or send messages. *Rare. Carlyle.*

message stick. A stick, carved with lines and dots, used, esp. by Australian aborigines, to convey information.

Mes-sa'pi-an (mĕ-sā'pĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Messapius.*] Of or pertaining to Messapia, the classical Calabria.

mess beef. Barreled salt beef, packed with about 80 pounds chuck and rump, two flanks, and the rest plates.

mes'sen-ger (mĕs'ĕn-jẽr), *n.* [ME. *messager*, OF. *messagier*, F. *messager.* See MESSAGE.] **1.** One who bears a message or does an errand ; as, God's *messenger*, i. e., an angel (which see), a prophet, or a minister ; esp., the bearer of an oral or written communication, notice, or invitation, from one person to another, or to a public body ; specif., an office servant who bears messages, or a boy or other person whose duty is to bear messages in the employ of a company engaged in their transmission.

2. Specif. : **a** *Cong. Ch.* In New England, a delegate from a church to a synod. *Obs.* **b** A forerunner ; harbinger ; herald. "I will send my *messenger*, and he shall prepare the way before me." *Mal.* iii. 1. "Yon gray lines that fret the clouds are *messengers* of day." *Shak.* **c** *Bankruptcy Law.* A person appointed to act for the sheriff, commission, judge, etc., in taking and keeping charge of the estate of the bankrupt.

3. *Naut.* A rope passed round the capstan, and having its two ends lashed together to form an endless rope or chain. It was formerly used for heaving in the cable.

4. A piece of paper sent up a kite string.

5. Short for MESSENGER-AT-ARMS, MESSENGER CABLE.

Syn. — Carrier, courier, harbinger, forerunner, herald.

messenger-at-arms, *Scots Law*, an officer under the Lyon King-of-Arms charged with the execution of summonses and letters of diligence. — m. of the press, a government official charged with searching for unlicensed publications and presses. *Obs.*

messenger cable. *Elec.* The cable, or either of the two cables, supporting the trolley wire of an electric railway in the single or double catenary construction system, in which the trolley wire is suspended from a cable or cables.

Mes-si'ah (mĕ-sī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *māshīakh* anointed, fr. *māshakh* to anoint. Cf. MESSIAS.] **1.** The expected king and deliverer of the Hebrews ; the Christ. See CHRIST, 1 & 2. Used chiefly as a title.

And told them the *Messiah* now was born. *Milton*

2. [*Sometimes l. c.*] An expected deliverer or savior in other religions than the Christian.

Mes'si-an'ic (mĕs'ĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Messiah ; as, the *Messianic* office. — **Mes'si-an'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

Mes-si'as (mĕ-sī'ăs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Μεσσίας*. See MESSIAH.] The Messiah.

I know that *Messias* cometh, which is called Christ. *John* iv. 25.

mess'man (mĕs'măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Nav.* A man detailed to prepare the tables, care for the mess gear, bring food from the galley, etc., for an enlisted men's mess.

mess'mate' (mĕs'māt'), *n.* **1.** An associate in a mess, esp. in a sailors' mess.

2. Any of several eucalypts, esp. *Eucalyptus amygdalina* and *E. obliqua ;* — so called because usually associated with other species of the genus. *Australia.*

mess pork. Barreled salt pork made from shoulders and sides of light-weight hogs, cut in pieces of about 4 lbs. each.

mes'suage (mĕs'wāj), *n.* [OF. *mesuage*, also *masuage* a certain tenure of land, fr. LL. *mansum*, whence OF. *més* dwelling place ; cf. LL. *mansuagium, mesuagium, messuagium.* See MANSE.] *Law.* A dwelling house, with the adjacent buildings and curtilage, and the adjoining lands appropriated to the use of the household.

mess'y (mĕs'ĭ), *a. ;* MESS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; MESS'I-EST. Like a mess ; disordered , untidy. — **mess'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

mes-tee' (mĕs-tē'), *n.* [See MESTIZO.] The offspring of a white person and a quadroon. *West Indies.*

mes-ti'zo (mĕs-tē'zō), *n. ; pl.* -ZOS (-zōz). [Sp. *mestizo ;* akin to OF. *mestis*, F. *métis ;* all fr. (assumed) LL. *mixtitius*, fr. L. *mixtus* mixed, p. p. of *miscere* to mix. See MIX ; cf. MESTEE, MÉTIF, MÉTIS, MUSTEE.] In Spanish America and the Philippines, a person of mixed blood ; esp., the offspring of a European or person of European stock and an (East) Indian, Negro, Malay, or other person of dark, non-European stock ; often specif., *Phil. I.*, a person of Chinese and native blood.

mestizo wool. Wool imported from South America, which is produced by mixed breeds of sheep.

mes'tome (mĕs'tōm), *n.* [Gr. *μέστωμα* fullness, fr. *μεστός* full.] *Bot.* The conducting portion of a vascular bundle, including the hadrome and leptome. Cf. STEREOME.

Mes'u-a (mĕs'ū-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Masuo*, *Masua*, or *Massooa*, an Arab physician of the 8th century.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Asiatic clusiaceous trees with large solitary flowers with a 2-celled ovary. *M. ferrea*, an ironwood widely cultivated in the East Indies, yields nagkassar oil. Its hard reddish brown wood is variously used.

me'ta (mē'tȧ), *n. ; pl.* ME'TÆ (-tē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* One of the conical columns or posts placed at each end of the spina of a circus to mark the turning place or goal in a race ; hence, a mete or boundary.

met'a- (mĕt'ȧ-), **met-.** [Gr. *μετά* between, with, after ;

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mes'o-sphe'noid, *a. & n.* *Anat.* = MESOCUNEIFORM.

mes'o-spore, *n.* *Bot.* **a** The middle coat of a spore which has three coats. **b** A dormant uredospore. **c** A 1-celled teliospore. — **mes'o-spor'ic** (mĕs'ō-spŏr'ĭk), *a.*

mes'o-spo'ri-um (-spō'rĭ-ŭm ; 201), *n. ; L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A mesospore.

mes'o-ster'ne-ber (-stûr'nē-bẽr). Var. of MESOSTERNEBRA.

mes'o-ster'ne-bra (-brȧ), *n. ; L. pl.* -BRÆ (-brē). [NL. ; *meso-* + *sternebra.*] *Anat.* Any of the parts of the vertebrate mesosternum. In man there are four mesosternebræ, which fuse to form the gladiolus. — **mes'o-ster'ne-bral** (-brăl), *a.*

mes'o-ste'thi-um (-stē'thĭ-ŭm), *n. ; L. pl.* -THIA (-ȧ). [NL. ; *meso-* + Gr. *στῆθος*, dim. of *στῆθος* chest.] *Zoöl.* The metasternum of an insect, esp of a beetle.

Mes-os'to-ma (mĕ-sŏs'tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *meso-* + *-stoma.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of small fresh-water rhabdocœlous turbellarians having the mouth at the middle of the ventral surface of the body. It is the type of a family, **Mes-os'to-mat'i-dæ** (-măt'ĭ-dē). — **me-sos'to-mid** (mĕ-sŏs'tō-mĭd), *n.*

mes'o-style, *n. Zoöl.* See STYLE.

Mes'o-su'chi-a (mĕs'ō-sū'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *meso-* + Gr. *σοῦχος* crocodile.] *Paleon.* A suborder of Crocodilia, of Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous age, having an unpaired terminal nostril, open grooved like Eustachian passages, and, commonly, amphicœlous vertebræ. — **mes'o-su'chi-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

mes'o-tar'sal (mĕs'ō-tär'sȧl), *a. Zoöl.* a Mediotarsal. **b** Pertaining to the mesotarsus.

mes'o-tar'sus (-tär'sŭs), *n. ; pl.* -SI (-sĭ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* The tarsus of the middle legs of an insect.

mes'o-tar-tar'ic, *a Chem.* See TARTARIC ACID.

mes'o-the'ci-um (mĕs'ō-thē'shĭ-ŭm ; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *meso-* + Gr. *θήκη* box, chest.] *Bot.* The middle layer in the coating of an anther sac.

mes-oth'e-sis (mĕ-sŏth'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] A mediating agency or principle.

mes'o-thet (mĕs'ō-thĕt), *n.* [*meso-* + Gr. *θετός* put, placed.] = MESOTHESIS.

mes'o-thet'ic (-thĕt'ĭk), **mes'o-thet'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Being in a middle position ; intermediate.

mes'o-tho'ra-co-the'ca (-thō'rȧ-kō-thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *mesothoracic* + Gr *θήκη* box, case.] *Zoöl.* The mesothoracic envelope in the pupa of an insect.

mes'o-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* = MEANTONE. [= SYMPLECTIC.]

mes'o-tym-pan'ic, *a & n Zoöl.*

mes'o-type (mĕs'ō-tīp), *n.* [Cf. F. *mésotype.*] *Min.* An old term covering : natrolite, or *soda mesolite ;* scolecite, or *lime mesotype ;* mesolite, or *lime-soda mesotype ;* and thomsonite.

mesour. † MEASURE.

mes'o-ven'tral, *a. Zoöl.* Median and ventral. — **mes'o-ven'trally,** *adv.*

mes-ox'a-late (mĕs-ŏk'sȧ-lāt), *n Chem.* A salt or ester of mesoxalic acid.

mes-ox'a-lyl-u're-a (-lĭ-ū'rē-ȧ). [*mesoxalyl* + *urea.*] *Org. Chem.* Alloxan. [*D. Bib.*]

Mes'pha-rath (mĕs'fȧ-răth). [*Mesphrath* (mĕs'frȧ-răth).]

mes'pil (mĕs'pĭl), *n.* [See MESPILUS.] The medlar.

mes'pil-er, *n.* [OF., F. *néflier.*] A medlar tree. *Obs.*

mesprision. † MISPRISION.

mespryse. † MISPRIZE.

‖ **mes'quin'** (mĕs'kăn'), *a.* [F.] Mean ; shabby ; sordid.

mes-quit'. Var. of MESQUITE.

mes-qui'ta, *n.* [Sp. *mesquita.* Cf. MOSQUE.] A mosque. *Obs.*

Mes-ra'im (mĕs-rā'ĭm). *D. Bib.*

Mes-ra'ab (mĕs'rā-ăb). *D. Bib*

Mes'ra-im (-rĭm). *D. Bib.*

Mes-ro'bi-an (mĕs-rō'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Mesropian.

mess. Var of MAS, master

Mess Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of MASS, church service.

‖ **mes'sa di vo'ce** (mĕs'sä dē vō'chā). [It.] *Singing.* The gradual swelling of a tone from pianissimo to its full power, and then slowly diminishing it again to the starting point.

mes'sage, *n.* [See MASS a religious service.] Prob., act of reciting Mass. *Obs.*

message card A card for a written message ; formerly, a card of invitation. [SENGER]

mes'sa-ger. messagier. † MESSENGER.

mes'sag-er-y (mĕs'ăj-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF & F. *messagerie.*] A messenger's office or function ; also, a body of messengers. *Obs.*

Mes-sal'e-meth (mĕ-săl'ē-mĕth) *D Bib.*

Mes-sa'li-an (mĕ-sā'lĭ-ăn), *n.* [See MASSALIAN.] *Eccl. Hist* = EUCHITE a. — **Mes-sa'li-an,** *a.*

mes'sa-line' (mĕs'ȧ-lēn'), *n.* [F.] A soft, thin, lustrous twilled silk used for dresses.

mes'san (mĕs'ăn), **mes'sin** (mĕs'ĭn), *n.* [Cf. Gael *measan.*] A small dog ; a lapdog ; a cur ; — also used contemptuously of persons. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

messangere. † MESSENGER.

Mes-sa'pi-i (mĕ-sā'pĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L.] See IAPYGIAN. [TURE.]

messaventure. † MISADVEN-

messaye. † MISSAY.

Messe † MASS, service.

messe. † MES, MESS.

messege. † MESSAGE.

messeger. † MESSENGER.

messeline. † MASLIN, grain

mes'sel-ite (mĕs'ĕl-īt), *n.* [From *Messel*, near Darmstadt, Germany.] *Min.* A phosphate of calcium and iron in small colorless or brownish crystals.

mes'sel-to. † MISTLETOE.

messenger bird. Secretary bird

mes'sen-ger-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

messenger wire = MESSENGER CABLE.

messengery, *n.* The office of messenger-at-arms. *Obs. Scot.*

messe-quyle, *n.* [See MASS ; WHILE, *n.*] The time for reciting Mass. *Obs.*

mes'ser (mĕs'ẽr), *n.* [L., a reaper.] *Feudal Law.* An officer on some large manors, subordinate to the reeve, who had charge of the harvest, and sometimes of the collection of fines.

Messrs. *Abbr.* Messieurs

messuer. † MEASURE. [*Bib.*]

Mes'su-lam (mĕs'ū-lăm). *D.*

mest. † MOST.

mest. Messed. *Ref. Sp.*

meste. † MOST.

mestelyn † MASLIN, grain.

mes'ter.-tier † MISTER, a trade.

mes'ter (mĕs'tẽr). Dial. Eng. var of MASTER.

mest'full, *a.* = MESTIVE. *Obs.*

mest'ti-call † MISKAL

mes'tive (mĕs'tĭv), *a.* [L. *maestus* sad.] Mournful. *Obs.*

mes-ti'za. (mĕs-tē'zȧ), *n , fem.* of MESTIZO.

mest'len † MASLIN, grain.

mest'ling † MASLIN, brass.

mestom Var of MESTOME.

mesuage. † MESSUAGE.

mesur. mesure † MEASURE.

mesurable. † MEASURABLE.

mesury † MISERY.

me-sym'ni-on (mē-sĭm'nĭ-ŏn). *n.* [Gr. *μεσύμνιον.*] *Anc. Pros.* A short colon or rhythmic series interpolated in a stanza, or between the lines, esp. of a hymn.

met. † MEET, METE.

met. *pret. & p. p* of MEET.

mte. Obs. or dial Eng var. of MEAT

met, *n.* [AS. *gemet* a measure.] Measure ; measurement. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

met. *Abbr.* Metaphysical ; metaphysics ; metronome.

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akin to AS. *mid* with, G. *mit*, Goth. *mip*, E. *mid*, in *midwife*.] A prefix meaning in general *between, with, after, behind, over, about, reversely;* as, *metachronism*, the error of placing after the correct time; *metaphor*, lit., a carrying over; *metathesis*, a placing reversely. In specific senses *meta-* implies: **a** *A change of place, form, or condition.* **b** *Sequence in time; after or later in time;* also, *situation or position posterior or beyond in place.* In this sense it is in biological terms often correlated with *pro-* or *proto-* and *meso-*, as in *pronephros*, *mesonephros*, *metanephros*. **c** *Chem.* Also used adjectively. (1) Denoting a form of certain inorganic acids *derived from the ortho*, or ordinary, *form by the loss of one molecule of water from each molecule* of the acid; as, *metaphosphoric acid*, HPO_3. Cf. PYRO-. (2) A substance *isomeric with*, or *otherwise closely related to, the one to whose name the prefix is attached;* as, *metaldehyde*, *metastannic*. (3) Any of certain benzene derivatives; as, *metaxylene*, *meta* position. See BENZENE NUCLEUS. **d** *Petrog.* As prefixed to names of igneous rocks, denoting any of certain *metamorphic* rocks resembling them in minerals and often texture; as, *metadiabase*, *metadiorite*, etc.

me-tab'a-sis (mĕ-tăb'ă-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -ASES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. μετάβασις, fr. μεταβαίνειν to pass over; μετά over + βαίνειν to go.] A transition; as: **a** *Rhet.* A transition from one subject or point to another. **b** *Med.* = METABOLA.

met'a-bat'ic (mĕt'ă-băt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μεταβατικός easily moving. See METABASIS.] *Physics.* Of or pertaining to the transfer of heat or of any form of energy.

met'a-bi-o'sis (-bī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., *meta-* + Gr. βίωσις way of life; cf. μεταβιοῦν to live after.] *Biol.* A form of relationship between two organisms when one of the two can flourish only after the other has preceded it and prepared the environment for it. — **met'a-bi-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* — **met'a-bi-ot'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

met'a-bi-sul'phite (-bī-sŭl'fīt), *n.* [*meta-* + *bisulphite.*] *Chem.* A salt of the hypothetical acid $H_2S_2O_5$; — called also *pyrosulphite*. The potassium salt, $K_2S_2O_5$, is obtained in transparent crystals by passing sulphur dioxide into a hot saturated solution of potassium carbonate, and is used in photography as a preservative of developing solutions.

me-tab'o-la (mĕ-tăb'ō-lă) } *n.* [NL., from Gr. μεταβολή
me-tab'o-le (mĕ-tăb'ō-lē) } change; μετά beyond + βάλλειν to throw.] *Med.* A change or mutation; a change of disease, symptoms, or treatment.

Me-tab'o-la (-lă), *n. pl.* [NL. See 1st METABOLA.] *Zoöl.* The insects which undergo a more or less evident metamorphosis. — **met'a-bo'li-an** (mĕt'ă-bō'lĭ-ăn), *n.*

met'a-bol'ic (mĕt'ă-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μεταβολικός. See METABOLA.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Pert. to, or undergoing, a metamorphosis; changeable in form; specif., of or pert. to the Metabola. **2.** *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, metabolism.

me-tab'o-lin (mĕ-tăb'ō-lĭn), *n. Physiol.* A product of metabolic action; a metabolite; a mesostate.

me-tab'o-lism (mĕ-tăb'ō-lĭz'm), *n. Biol.* The sum of the processes concerned in the building up of protoplasm and its destruction incidental to the manifestation of vital phenomena; the chemical changes proceeding continually in living cells, by which the energy is provided for the vital processes and activities, and new material is assimilated to repair the waste. Metabolism may be constructive (termed *anabolism* or *assimilation*) or destructive (*katabolism* or *dissimilation*). Both forms consist of a series of steps. In anabolism these are in the main synthetic, resulting in building up of the nutritive substances into the more complex living protoplasm. In katabolism they are mainly destructive, decomposing and oxidizing the protoplasm into simpler bodies with a liberation of energy. Anabolism and katabolism go on together, but one may predominate and obscure the other. The anabolic power of animal cells is small, and the katabolism (in consequence of their greater activity) usually greater than in plants; they require complex organic substances (proteids, carbohydrates, fats, etc.) as nutriment, and they excrete simple substances, as water, carbon dioxide, urea, etc., as katabolic products. The cells composing the green tissue of plants are highly anabolic, building up carbohydrates from the carbon dioxide of the air by photosynthesis, and utilizing these substances, with the nitrates and other mineral salts absorbed from the soil, in the construction of complex compounds, also in numerous secretions and by-products. See NUTRITION, SECRETION, ASSIMILATION, KATABOLISM.

me-tab'o-lize (-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). *Physiol.* To subject to metabolism; to change the character of by either anabolism or katabolism.

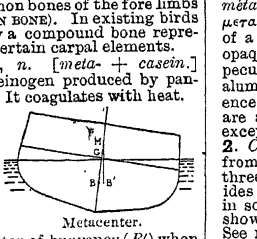
met'a-bo'ric (mĕt'ă-bō'rĭk; 201), *a.* [*meta-* + *boric.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, HBO_2, obtained as a glassy amorphous solid by heating ordinary boric (orthoboric) acid to 100° C. (212° F.). Most metallic borates come from it.

met'a-car'pal (mĕt'ă-kär'păl), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the metacarpus. — *n.* A metacarpal bone.

met'a-car'pus (-pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μετακάρπιον; μετά beyond, between + καρπός the wrist.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The part of the hand or fore foot (esp. of its skeleton) between the carpus and the phalanges, comprising, when all the digits are present, five more or less elongated bones. In many animals some are rudimentary or wanting, and adjacent ones may fuse, as in the cannon bones of the fore limbs of various ungulates (see CANNON BONE). In existing birds the metacarpus comprises only a compound bone representing three metacarpals and certain carpal elements.

met'a-ca'se-in (mĕt'ă-kā'sē-ĭn), *n.* [*meta-* + *casein.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A form of caseinogen produced by pancreatic extract acting on milk. It coagulates with heat.

met'a-cen'ter } (mĕt'ă-sĕn'tẽr ;
met'a-cen'tre } mĕt'ă-sĕn'tẽr), *n.* [*meta-* + *center;* cf. F. *métacentre.*] *Hydros. & Shipbuilding.* The point of intersection (*M* in *Illust.*) of the vertical through the center of buoyancy (*B*) of a floating body with the vertical through the new center of buoyancy (*B'*) when the body is displaced however little. When *M* is above the center of gravity (*G*) of the floating body the position of the body is stable; when below it, unstable; when coincident with it, neutral. There is in general a different metacenter for each position and displacement of the floating body.



Metacenter.

met'a-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the metacenter. **metacentric height**, the distance between the metacenter and the center of gravity of a floating body. — **m. stability.** = INITIAL STABILITY.

met'a-chem'ic (-kĕm'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Passing the bounds of
met'a-chem'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } chemistry proper; of or pertaining to highly speculative chemistry.

2. *Geol.* Metasomatic.

Met'a-chla-myd'e-æ (-klā-mĭd'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See META-; CHLAMYDEOUS.] *Bot.* A division of dicotyledonous seed plants (subclass Dicotyledones), in which the parts of the inner floral envelope, or corolla, are more or less united, the corolla being called *gamopetalous*. Plants of this group are of later phylogenetic development, indicating a higher type of structure, than those of the coördinate group Archichlamydeæ. Also called *Gamopetalæ* and *Sympetalæ*. — **met'a-chla-myd'e-ous** (-ē-ŭs), *a.*

met'a-chro'ma-tism (-krō'mă-tĭz'm), *n.* [*meta-* + Gr. χρῶμα, χρώματος, color.] Change of color, esp. from heating or cooling. — **met'a-chro-mat'ic** (-krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* **metachromatic granule**, *Bacteriol.*, one of the granules found in the protoplasmic substance of many bacteria, staining deeply with aniline dyes. They are variously regarded as the progenitors of spores, as nuclear structures, waste products, or reserve substances.

me-tach'ro-nism (mĕ-tăk'rō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. μετάχρονος, μεταχρόνιος, after the time, happening afterward; μετά beyond + χρόνος time: cf. F. *métachronisme*, LL. *metachronismus*.] An error in chronology committed by placing an event after its real date. Cf. PARACHRONISM.

met'a-chro'sis (mĕt'ă-krō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meta-* + Gr. χρῶσις a coloring.] *Zoöl.* The power of changing color at will by the expansion of special pigment cells, under nerve influence, as seen in many reptiles, fishes, etc. *Cope.*

met'a-cism (mĕt'ă-sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *metacismus*, Gr. μυτακισμός fondness for the letter μ.] **a** The placing of a word with final *m* before a word beginning with a vowel, — regarded as a fault in Latin prose composition. *Orf. E. D.* **b** *Lat. Gram.* Pronunciation of a final *m* before a vowel where it should be elided. **c** Mytacism.

met'a-cyc'lic (-sĭk'lĭk; -sī'klĭk), *a.* [*meta-* + *cyclic.*] *Math.* Denoting, or pert. to, any permutation of elements in any given cycle of numbers. See GROUP, EQUATIONS. **metacyclic equation**, *Math.*, an equation that can be solved by solving a series of cyclic equations; a solvable equation.

me-tad'ro-mous (mĕ-tăd'rō-mŭs), *a.* [*meta-* + *-dromous.*] *Bot.* Having the primary veins in each segment given off from the upper side of the midrib, as in some ferns.

met'age (mĕt'ăj), *n.* [From METE, *v.*] Official measurement of contents or weight; also, the charge for it.

met'a-gen'e-sis (mĕt'ă-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*meta-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Alternation of generations; specif., alternation of a gemmiparous and a sexual generation.

met'a-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Of or pertaining to metagenesis.

2. *Cryst.* Designating twins formed by additional deposition from crystals originally simple. Cf. PARAGENETIC.

met'a-ge-om'e-try (-jē-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*meta-* + *geometry.*] Geometry that ignores the tacit assumption of Euclid that the straight line is infinite; the geometry of Riemannian space; more generally, any non-Euclidean geometry. See PARALLEL POSTULATE. — **met'a-ge-om'e-ter** (-tẽr), *n.* — **met'a-ge'o-met'ri-cal** (-jē'ō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.*

me-tag'na-thous (mĕ-tăg'nă-thŭs), *a.* [*meta-* + *-gnathous.*] Having the tips of the mandibles crossed, as the crossbills. — **me-tag'na-thism** (-thĭz'm), *n.*

met'a-ig'ne-ous (mĕt'ă-ĭg'nē-ŭs), *a. Geol.* Designating certain metamorphic rocks. See METAMORPHISM.

met'al (mĕt'ăl), *n.* [ME. *metal* (also *metail*), OF. id., F. *métal*, L. *metallum* metal, mine, Gr. μεταλλον mine; cf. Gr. μεταλλᾶν to search after. Cf. METTLE, MEDAL.] **1.** Any of a class of substances which typically are fusible and opaque, are good conductors of electricity, and show a peculiar luster (see METALLIC LUSTER), as gold, bronze, aluminium, etc.; also, any such substance without reference to special character; as, a ball of *metal*. Most metals are also malleable, and comparatively heavy, and all except mercury are solid at ordinary temperatures.

2. *Chem.* Specif., an elementary metal, as distinguished from a mixed metal, or *alloy*. The metals constitute over three fourths of the recognized elements. They form oxides and hydroxides which are basic, and they may exist in solution as positive ions. Some metals, however, also show acidic properties, in so far resembling the nonmetals. See NONMETAL. Arsenic is classed sometimes as a metal, from its physical properties in the free state, but oftener as a nonmetal, from its chemical behavior. The radical ammonium is by some regarded as a metal. See AMMONIUM.

☞ In naming new metals, it is customary to use the suffix *-um* or *-ium*; as, *aluminium*, *niobium*.

3. *Her.* Either of the two noble metals, argent (silver) and or (gold), used as tinctures.

4. A metal object (of the kind contextually indicated).

5. Material; substance; stuff; — often used in special manufactures to denote partially prepared materials. Hence, disposition; temper; spirit; mettle. See METTLE.

Not till God make men of some other *metal* than earth. *Shak.*

6. In technical and specif. uses: **a** Glass in a state of fusion. **b** The black fused mass obtained in the manufacture of potassium ferrocyanide. **c** Type metal; hence, *Print.*, state of being in type. **d** *Roads, Railroads, etc.* = ROAD METAL. **e** *Metal.* In the Welsh method of copper smelting, the regulus or matte. It is called, according to its appearance and the percentage of copper, *coarse metal*, about 20 to 40 per cent; *red metal*, about 45 per cent; *blue metal*, about 60 per cent; *sparkle metal*, about 74 per cent; *white metal* and *pimple metal*, about 77 to 79 per cent. *Fine metal* includes the last four. *Hard metal* is impure copper containing much tin.

7. Hardened clay; shale.

8. *Mining.* **a** Ore from which a metal is derived. **b** In *Coal Mining*, country rock as distinguished from coal.

9. A mine; — in phrase *to condemn to metals. Obs. & R.*

10. The effective power or caliber of guns on a war vessel; as, a ship with more *metal* in its main battery.

11. The speculum of a reflecting telescope. *Obs.*

metals of the alkaline earths. See ALKALINE EARTHS.

met'al (mĕt'ăl), *v. t.*; MET'ALED (-ăld) or MET'ALLED; MET'AL-ING or MET'AL-LING. To cover or furnish with metal; as, to *metal* a ship's bottom; to *metal* a road.

met'al-am-mo'ni-um (-ă-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*metal* + *ammonium.*] *Chem.* Any radical derived from ammonium by replacing more or less of its hydrogen by a metal.

met-al'de-hyde (mĕt-ăl'dē-hīd), *n.* [*meta-* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_8H_{12}O_3$, a polymer of ordinary aldehyde, and formed from it by cold in the presence of small amounts of certain substances, as sulphuric acid. It is reconvertible into acetic aldehyde by heat.

met'a-lep'sis (mĕt'ă-lĕp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* METALEPSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. μετάληψις participation, alteration, fr. μεταλαμβάνειν to partake, to take in exchange; μετά beyond + λαμβάνειν to take.] **1.** In ancient rhetoric, a figure consisting of the substitution by metonymy of one word for another which would itself be taken figuratively.

2. *Chem.* Metalepsy; substitution.

met'a-lep'sy (mĕt'ă-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *métalepsie.* See METALEPSIS.] *Chem.* Substitution; metathesis.

met'a-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. μεταληπτικός.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a metalepsis.

2. Transverse; as, the *metaleptic* motion of a muscle.

3. *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or concerned in, metalepsy.

met'al-ine (mĕt'ăl-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* A substance of variable composition, but resembling a soft, dark-colored metal, used in the form of plugs inserted into holes drilled in machine bearings, for obviating friction, and as a substitute for ordinary lubricants. — **met'al-ined** (-ĭnd; -ēnd), *a.*

met'al-ing, *or* **met'al-ling,** *p. pr. & vb. n.* of METAL. Specif.: *n.* Metal for a road or railroad.

me-tal'lic (mĕ-tăl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *metallicus*, fr. *metallum*: cf. F. *métallique.* See METAL.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a metal; of the nature of metal, specif. of a metal in the free state (i. e., not combined), as in oxides and salts; resembling metal; as, a *metallic* rod, appearance, element; *metallic* iron; a *metallic* voice.

2. Yielding metal; metalliferous.

metallic ammunition, fixed ammunition for small arms, rapid-

Me-tab'e-el (mĕ-tăb'ē-ĕl). *D. Bib.* [MUTHIC ACID.

met'a-bis'muth-ic, *a.* See BISMET'A-BLET'IC (mĕt'ă-blĕt'ĭk; -blē-tĭk), *a.* [Gr μεταβλητικός.] Of the nature of barter. *R.*

Met'a-bo'li-a (mĕt'ă-bō'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = METABOLA.

met'a-bol'i-cal, *a.* Metabolic.

me-tab'o-lite (mĕ-tăb'ō-līt), *n. Physiol.* Any product of metabolism. *Rare.* [See -ABLE.

me-tab'o-liz'a-ble (-līz'ă-b'l), *a.* changeable. See METABOLA.] *Physics & Chem.* Any of the changing atoms formed in the successive disintegrations of a radioactive element. [= METABOLIC, 1.]

me-tab'o-lous (-lŭs), *a. Zoöl.*

me-tab'o-ly (-lĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gr. μεταβολία a changing.] *Physiol.* Metabolism. *Rare.*

met'a-bo'rate, *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of metaboric acid.

met'a-bran'chi-al (mĕt'ă-brăn'kĭ-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the lobe of the carapace of crabs covering the posterior branchiæ

met'a-brush'ite (-brŭsh'īt), *n. Min.* A mineral closely similar to, and occurring with, brushite.

met'a-car-pa'le (-kär-pā'lē), *n. pl.* -PALIA (-lĭ-ă). [NL.] *Anat.* A metacarpal bone.

met'a-car'po-pha-lan'ge-al (-kär'pō-fă-lăn'jē-ăl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the metacarpus and the phalanges. [= FUNGIN.]

met'a-cel'lu-lose (-sĕl'ū-lōs), *n.*

met'a-cen'tral, *a.* Metacentric.

met'a-ce'ri-um (mĕt'ă-sē'rĭ-ŭm), *n. Chem.* A supposed element of the rare earth group, announced by Brauner in 1897.

met-ac'e-tone (mĕt-ăs'ē-tōn), *n.* [F. *métacétone.* See META-; ACETONE.] *Chem* A liquid mixture obtained by distilling a mixture of sugar and lime, formerly regarded as a polymeric modification of acetone.

met'a-chem'is-try, *n.* A word used by Emerson of processes analogous to chemistry in a nonmaterial sphere: "An affair of race or of *metachemistry.*"

met'a-chlo'ral (mĕt'ă-klō'răl; 201), *n. Chem.* A polymeric variety of chloral formed as a white, amorphous, insoluble substance by contact of chloral with sulphuric acid.

me-tach'y-sis (mĕ-tăk'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *meta-* + Gr. χύσις a pouring.] *Med.* Transfusion of blood.

met'a-cin'na-bar-ite (mĕt'ă-sĭn'ă-bär-īt), *n. Min.* Native mercuric sulphide, HgS, like cinnabar in composition, but isomeric in form and black.

met'a-cis'mus (-sĭz'mŭs), *n.* [NL.] = METACISM b.

met'ac-neme (mĕt'ăk-nēm), *n.* [*meta-* + Gr. κνήμη shin.] *Zoöl.* A mesentery of any of the various secondary sets developed in most Zoantharia.

met'a-cœle (mĕt'ă-sēl), *n.* [*meta-* + *-cœle.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The fourth ventricle of the brain.

met'a-cone (-kōn), *n. Zoöl.* The posterior of the three cusps of a primitive upper molar; in higher forms, the postero-external cusp. The corresponding cusp of a lower molar, called **met'a-co'nid** (-kō'nĭd), is the postero-internal. See TRITUBERCULY.

met'a-co'nule (-kō'nūl), *n. Zoöl.* The posterior intermediate cusp of a mammalian upper molar between the hypocone and the metacone See TRITUBERCULY. [2 b; COPAIVIC.]

met'a-co-pai'vic, *a.* See META-, met'a-cor'a-coid. *n. Zoöl.* One of the two elements forming the coracoid process. *Howes.*

met'a-cre'sol, *n. Chem.* One of the three cresols. See CRESOL.

met'a-cro'le-in (mĕt'ă-krō'lē-ĭn), *n. Chem.* A polymeric modification of acrolein, $(C_3H_4O)_3$, got by distilling acrolein hydrochloride ($CH_2Cl{\cdot}CH_2CHO$) with caustic potash. It is a crystalline substance of aromatic odor.

met'a-cro'mi-on (-krō'mĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A process projecting backward and downward from the acromion of the scapula of some mammals. — **met'a-cro'mi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

met'a-cy-e'sis (-sĭ-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL See META-; CYESIS.] *Med.* Extra-uterine pregnancy.

me-tad' (mĕ-tăd'), *n.* [Telugu dial. *mettād.*] A mouse of India (*Mus meltada*).

met'a-der'ma-to'sis, *n.* [NL. See META-; DERMATOSIS.] *Med.* Morbid development of the skin.

met'a-di'a-base, *n. Petrog.* See META-.

met'a-di-az'line, *n.* Also **-in.** *Org. Chem.* See DIAZINE. [META-.]

met'a-di'o-rite, *n. Petrog.* See

met'a-dis-coi'dal, *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating a form of placenta. See PLACENTA, 1.

met'a-el'e-ment, *n.* [*meta-* + *element.*] *Chem.* Any of several supposed varieties of an element showing slight differences, as in spectrum, but not sufficiently distinct to be considered separate elements; — a term used by Sir William Crookes, in connection with his study of the rare-earth group.

met-æs'the-tism, met-es'the-tism (mĕt-ĕs'thē-tĭz'm), *n.* [See META-; ÆSTHETICS.] *Biol.* The doctrine that "consciousness is a product of the evolution of matter and force." *Cope.*

met'a-for-mal'de-hyde, *n.* See FORMALDEHYDE [*Ref. Sp.*]

met'a-fys'ics. Metaphysics.

met'a-gas'tric, *a. Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the two posterior gastric lobes of the carapace of crabs.

met'a-gas'tru-la, *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* Any form of gastrula which is modified or not typical.

Met'a-geit'ni-on (mĕt'ă-gīt'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. μεταγειτνιών.] The second Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.

met'a-gel'a-tin, -tine, *n. Chem* A modification of gelatin that remains fluid, used in photography.

met'a-ge-net'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of METAGENETIC. [genetic.]

met'a-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* Meta-

met'ag-nos'tic (mĕt'ăg-nŏs'tĭk), *a.* Unknowable

met'ag-nos'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Recognition of metagnostic fact or being.

met'a-gram (mĕt'ă-grăm), *n.* [*meta-* + *-gram.*] = ANAGRAM.

met'a-gram'ma-tism (-ă-grăm'ă-tĭz'm), *n.* Anagrammatism. — **met'a-gram'ma-tize** (-tīz), *v. t.*

me-tag'ra-phy (mĕ-tăg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [*meta-* + *-graphy.*] Transliteration. — **met'a-graph'ic** (mĕt'ă-graf'ĭk), *a.*

met'a-grob'o-lize (mĕt'ă-grŏb'ō-līz), *v. t.* [F. (Rabelais) *mataguboliser.*] To puzzle; to puzzle over or out. — **met'a-grob'o-lism** (-līz'm), *n Humorous Nonce Words.*

met'a-gum'mic (mĕt'ă-gŭm'ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Metarabic.

metal. ✝ METAL.

mé'tal'rie' (mā'tăl'rē'; *E.* mĕ-tăl'rē), *n.* [F.] A piece of land cultivated by a métayer.

met'a-ki-ne'sis, *n.* [NL; *meta-* + Gr. κίνησις motion.] a See KINESIS. b *Biol.* = METAPHASE. — **met'a-ki-net'ic,** *a.*

metal. ✝ METTLE.

metal *Abbr.* Metallurgical; metallurgy.

metal age. The period including the bronze and iron ages. See AGE, *n.*, 7

met'al-bu'min (mĕt'ăl-bū'mĭn), *n.* [*meta-* + *albumin.*] *Chem.* = PSEUDOMUCIN

metal drift. *Coal Mining.* A drift run in the country rock; a rock drift. *Eng.*

met'a-lep'ti-cal (mĕt'ă-lĕp'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Metaleptic. — **met'a-lep'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

me-tal'les-the'si-a, *or* **-es-the'si-a** (mĕ-tăl'ĕs-thē'zĭ-ă; -zhĭ-ă; mĕt'ăl-), *n.* [NL.; *metallo-* + *æsthesia.*] A form of sensibility alleged to exist and to enable hypnotized or hysterical subjects to discriminate between the contacts of various metals by sensations not derived from their ordinary properties of weight, etc.

met'al-la-ry, *n.* [L. *metallarius* miner, fr. *metallum* metal] A worker or expert in metals. *Obs*

metal leaf. Dutch foil.

met'al-le'i-ty (mĕt'ăl-ē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *métallétié.*] Metallicity.

āle, senāte, cāre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofá; ēve, ẽvent, ẽnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ Foreign Word. ✝ Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

fire guns, machine guns, etc., with a metallic cartridge case, usually of copper or brass. — **metallic luster** *or* **lustre**, luster characteristic of metals in a compact state and shown also by some other substances, as certain minerals and dyes. It is due to more or less of selective absorption in the surface layer, combined with strong reflection. The blackness of finely divided metals is explained as due to repeated reflection and absorption among the particles. — **m. oxide**, *Chem.*, an oxide of a metal. — **m. paper**, paper covered with a thin solution of lime, whiting, and size. When written upon with a pewter or brass pencil, the lines can hardly be effaced. — **m. phosphorus**. See PHOSPHORUS, 3. — **m. thermometer**. See THERMOMETER. — **m. tinkling**, *Med.*, a sound resembling the striking of a small bell, heard on auscultation in cases of pneumothorax.

met'al-lic'i-ty (mĕt'ăl-ĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being metallic.

me-tal'lics (mē-tăl'ĭks), *n. pl.* Metallic substances.

met'al-lif'er-ous (mĕt'ăl-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *metallifer*; *metallum* metal + *ferre* to bear.] Producing or containing metal; yielding metals.

me-tal'li-form (mē-tăl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *metallum* metal + *-form.*] Having the form or properties of a metal.

me-tal'li-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *metallum* metal + *-fy.*] To convert into metal.

me-tal'lik (mē-tăl'ĭk), *n.* [Turk. See METAL; cf. BESHLIK.] Any of a series of debased coins still current in Turkey. The one nominally worth 20 paras, usually called *yirmilik*, varies in actual value from 10 to 18 paras (1 to 2 cents).

met'al-line (mĕt'ăl-ĭn; -ĭn; 277), *a.* [Cf F. *métallin.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, a metal; metallic.

2. Impregnated with metallic salts; as, *metalline* water.

met'al-list (-lĭst), *n.* A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals.

met'al-lize (-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). **a** To make metallic; to coat with metal; to impregnate with a metal or metallic compound. **b** To vulcanize. *Rare.*

metallized filament, *Elec.*, a carbon filament, for glowlamps, which has been subjected to very high temperatures in the electric furnace. This so modifies the carbon as to permit a considerable increase in the temperature at which the lamp may be operated. — **metallized glass**, glass containing metallic spangles. Cf. AVENTURINE, *n.*, 1.

—met'al-li-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

metallo-. Combining form of L. *metallum*, meaning *metal.*

me-tal'lo-chrome (mē-tăl'ō-krōm; mĕt'ăl-ō-krōm'), *n.* [*metallo-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] A coloring or ring produced on metal by electrolytic deposition. See NOBILI'S RINGS.

me-tal'lo-chro'my (-krō'mĭ), *n.* [L. *metallum* metal + Gr. χρῶμα color.] The art or process of coloring metals, esp. by electrolytic deposition. See NOBILI'S RINGS.

me-tal'lo-graph (mē-tăl'ō-grăf), *n.* [*metallo-* + *-graph.*] A print made by metallography.

me-tal'lo-graph'ic (mē-tăl'ō-grăf'ĭk; mĕt'ăl-ō-), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the description of coins. *Obs.*

2. Pertaining to, or produced by means of, metallography.

met'al-log'ra-phist (mĕt'ăl-ŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* **1.** One who writes on the subject of metals.

2. One who is skilled in, or who practices, metallography.

met'al-log'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*metallo-* + *-graphy*: cf. F. *métallographie.*] **1.** The science or art of metals and metal working; also, a treatise on metals.

2. Microscopic study of metal structure and alloys.

3. A method of transferring impressions of the grain of wood to metallic surfaces by chemical action.

4. A substitute for lithography, in which metallic plates are used instead of stone.

met'al-loid (mĕt'ăl-oid), *n.* [*metallo-* + *-oid:* cf. F. *métalloïde.*] *Chem.* **a** An alkali metal, as sodium, or an alkaline earth metal, as calcium; — so called by Davy because not supposed to be well-defined metals. *Obs.* **b** Sometimes, an element, as arsenic, antimony, or tellurium, resembling the typical metals in some ways only. **c** Usually, a nonmetal. See NONMETAL.

met'al-loid, *a.* **1.** Having the appearance of a metal.

2. *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a metalloid.

met'al-lom'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*metallo-* + *meter.*] A machine for testing small thin metal strips by flexion.

me-tal'lo-phone (mē-tăl'ō-fōn), *n.* [*metallo-* + *-phone.*] *Music.* **a** An instrument like a pianoforte, but having metal bars instead of strings. **b** An instrument like the xylophone, but having metallic instead of wooden bars.

me-tal'lo-plas'tic (mē-tăl'ō-plăs'tĭk; mĕt'ăl-ō-), *a.* [*metallo-* + *-plastic.*] Of or pertaining to the deposition of metal from solution in producing casts.

met'al-los'co-py (mĕt'ăl-ŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* [*metallo-*+*-scopy.*] *Med.* A theoretical method of diagnosis and selection of remedies by observing the effects of metals on the skin. — **me-tal'lo-scop'ic** (mē-tăl'ō-skŏp'ĭk; mĕt'ăl-ō-), *a.*

me-tal'lo-ther'a-py (mē-tăl'ō-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ; mĕt'ăl-ō-), *n.* [*metallo-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease, esp. of nervous affections, by applying metallic plates to the body.

met'al-lur'gic (mĕt'ăl-ûr'jĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *métallurgique.*]

met'al-lur'gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl) } Of or pertaining to metallurgy. — **met'al-lur'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

met'al-lur'gist (mĕt'ăl-ûr'jĭst), *n.* One who is skilled in, or who practices, metallurgy.

met'al-lur'gy (-jĭ), *n.* [L. *metallum* metal, Gr. *μέταλλον* a mine + the root of *ἔργον* work: cf. F. *métallurgie.* See METAL; WORK.] The science and art of preparing metals for use from their ores by separating them from mechanical mixture and chemical combination. It includes various processes, as smelting, amalgamation, electrolytic refining, etc. Metallurgy, as usually understood, is concerned with the production of raw material, the manufacture of which into finished articles belongs to other arts.

met'a-log'i-cal (mĕt'ȧ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*meta-* + *logical.*] Beyond the scope or province of logic.

met'a-lu'mi-nate (-lū'mĭ-nāt), *n.* [*meta-* + *aluminate.*] *Chem.* A salt of the hypothetical acid, $HAlO_2$, derived from aluminium; as, calcium *metaluminate*, $Ca(AlO_2)_2$. The minerals called spinels are metaluminates.

met'a-math'e-mat'ics (-măth'ē-măt'ĭks), *n.* The philosophy of the higher mathematics; the study of relations of space and manifoldness transcending ordinary higher mathematics. — **met'a-math'e-mat'i-cal** (-măth'ē-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

met'a-mer (mĕt'ȧ-mẽr), *n.* [See METAMERE.] *Chem.* A compound which is metameric with one or more others.

met'a-mere (-mẽr), *n.* [*meta-* + *-mere.*] *Zoöl.* One of the more or less similar segments or parts arranged in a longitudinal series composing the body of many animals; a somite or somatome. Such segmentation is present in very varying degrees; it is best marked in many of the worms and in arthropods, but is also exhibited by the vertebrates, as in the spinal column, ribs, etc.

met'a-mer'ic (-mẽr'ĭk), *a.* [*meta-* + Gr. *μέρος* part.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a metamere or metamerism.

2. *Chem.* Having the same elements united in the same proportion by weight, and with the same molecular weight, but of different structure and different properties; isomeric (in the specific sense). See ISOMERIC. Berzelius, the author of this term, probably meant to limit it to cases in which the different forms easily change into one another. It has also been limited to cases in which the forms have the same type but contain different radicals.

met'a-mer'i-cal-ly (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a metameric manner.

me-tam'er-ism (mē-tăm'ẽr-ĭz'm; 277), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* The state of being made up of metameres; serial segmentation.

2. *Chem.* State or quality of being metameric; also, the relation or condition of metameric compounds.

met'a-mer'i-za'tion (mĕt'ȧ-mẽr'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* *Zoöl.* The formation or differentiation of metameres.

me-tam'er-ized (mē-tăm'ẽr-īzd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Divided into metameres.

met'a-mor'phic (mĕt'ȧ-môr'fĭk), *a.* [See METAMORPHOSIS.] **1.** Subject to change; changeable; variable.

2. Causing a change of structure.

3. *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, produced by, or exhibiting, metamorphism; as, *metamorphic* rocks. See METAMORPHISM.

met'a-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Metamorphosis.

2. *Geol.* In its broadest sense, any change in the constitution of any kind of rock; more commonly, a pronounced change, generally effected by the combined action of pressure, heat, and water, resulting in a more compact and more highly crystalline condition of the rock. This phase of metamorphism is **anamorphism**, and is opposed to **katamorphism**, which is the breaking down of rock by chemical or mechanical processes. For convenience, distinction is made between **local**, or **contact**, **metamorphism**, produced by the intrusion of igneous masses or heated waters, and **regional**, or **general**, **metamorphism**, affecting wide areas. In the latter case pressure is the most important factor, and such heat as is involved is largely generated by the molecular and other movements which result from the pressure. Water, which is present in most rocks, acts by solution and redeposition; heat and pressure increase its potency. Pressure may have an effect apart from any movement of the rock masses (**static metamorphism**), or it may produce motion and deformation (**dynamic metamorphism**). **Thermal metamorphism** places emphasis on heat as a factor in the process, **hydrothermal metamorphism** on heat and moisture. Among the effects of metamorphism (anamorphism) are: consolidation (either by mere pressure or by cementation), expulsion of water, gas, etc., obliteration of fossils, production of fissility and schistosity, change of crystal form (paramorphism), and change of chemical constitution (metasomatism). Both igneous and sedimentary rocks may be metamorphosed. Marble is metamorphosed limestone; most gneiss is metamorphosed granitic rock; while schists, which represent extreme metamorphism, may be derived from almost any sort of rock. Quartzite, derived from sandstone or quartz conglomerate by further cementation, and slate from clay and shale, are partially metamorphosed rocks. Rocks produced by the metamorphism of sediments are sometimes called **metasedimentary rocks**, and those from igneous rocks, **meta-igneous rocks**. See also DYNAMOMETAMORPHISM, HYDROMETAMORPHISM, METASOMATISM. Cf. EPIGENESIS, 3.

met'a-mor'phist (-fĭst), *n.* *Eccl.* One believing that the body of Christ merged into the Deity when he ascended.

met'a-mor-phop'si-a (-môr-fŏp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SIÆ (-ē). [NL. See METAMORPHOSIS; -OPSIA.] A derangement of the sense of localization of objects which may arise from misplacement of a portion of the retina or of the skin without entire detachment of it or loss of sensibility in it.

met'a-mor'pho-scope (-môr'fŏ-skōp), *n.* [See METAMORPHOSIS; -SCOPE.] A toy in which grotesque effects are produced by the successive interchange of heads, bodies, and legs in a series of fantastically drawn figures. The parts are mounted on separate parallel bands which travel at different speeds through the field of view.

met'a-mor'phose (mĕt'ȧ-môr'fōz; -fōs), *v. t.*; -PHOSED (-fōzd; -fōst); -PHOS-ING. [Cf. F. *métamorphoser.*] **1.** To change into a different form; to transform; transmute.

> And earth was *metamorphosed* into man. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to undergo metamorphosis; to subject to metamorphism.

Syn. — See TRANSFORM.

met'a-mor'phose, *v. i. Zoöl.* To undergo a change of form.

met'a-mor'pho-sic (-fŏ-sĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to metamorphosis.

met'a-mor'pho-sis (-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* METAMORPHOSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *μεταμόρφωσις*, fr. *μεταμορφοῦν* to transform; *μετά* beyond, over + *μορφή* form.] **1.** Change of form, structure, or substance, esp. by witchcraft or magic; transformation of any kind; also, the form resulting from metamorphosis; as, the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid, a collection of legends of transformations.

2. *Zoöl.* A marked and more or less abrupt change in the form or structure (and usually also in the habits, food, etc.) of an animal in the course of its postembryonic development, as when the larva of an insect becomes a pupa, or the pupa an imago, or a tadpole changes to a frog. In entomology a metamorphosis is said to be *complete* when the larva, pupa, and imago differ from each other greatly in structure. An *incomplete* metamorphosis implies that the young hatches from the egg with the general form of the adult and at no time passes into a quiescent stage corresponding to a pupa.

3. *Bot.* The sum of the various modifications through which a primitive plant structure may pass in the course of its development. Goethe's theory, which was held by most botanists of the 19th century, held metamorphosis to be purely phylogenetic, and that highly differentiated organs, such as stamens and pistils, arise by transformation of primitive foliage leaves. It is now known that it is primarily ontogenetic, and that changes in mature organs are due to influences affecting the primordia of those organs. Thus the primordia of foliar structures may be developed according to the actual needs of the plant as scales, foliage leaves, or sporophylls.

4. *Physiol.* Metabolism.

5. *Med.* A form of degeneration marked by conversion of certain tissues or structures into other material.

met'a-nau'pli-us (mĕt'ȧ-nô'plĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See META-; NAUPLIUS.] *Zoöl.* A larval stage of crustaceans, following the nauplius, with about seven pairs of appendages.

met'a-neph'ros (-nĕf'rŏs), *n.* [NL; *meta-* + Gr. *νεφρός* kidney.] *Embryol.* The most posterior of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs developed in typical vertebrates. See KIDNEY. — **met'a-neph'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

met-an'il, or met-an'i-line, yellow (mĕt-ăn'ĭl; -ĭ-lĭn; -ĭ-lēn). A poisonous yellow azo dyestuff derived from metanilic acid and used in wool dyeing, paper staining, carpet printing, etc.; — called also *Victoria yellow.*

met'a-nil'ic (-nĭl'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a crystalline acid, $C_6H_4(NH_2)SO_3H$, isomeric with sulphanilic acid. Chemically, it is meta-amino-benzene sulphonic acid.

met'a-no'tum (mĕt'ȧ-nō'tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NOTA (-tȧ). [NL.; *meta-* + Gr. *νῶτον* back.] *Zoöl.* The dorsal portion of the metathorax of insects. — **met'a-no'tal** (-tăl), *a.*

met'a-phase (mĕt'ȧ-fāz), *n.* [*meta-* + *phase.*] *Biol.* A period preceding the anaphase in mitosis, when the chromosomes have been drawn to the equator of the spindle. In typical cases the splitting of the chromosomes then occurs.

met'a-phor (mĕt'ȧ-fôr), *n.* [F. *métaphore*, L. *metaphora*, fr. Gr. *μεταφορά*, fr. *μεταφέρειν* to carry over, transfer; *μετά* beyond, over + *φέρειν* to bring, bear. See META-; BEAR to carry.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech by which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object or idea is applied to another by way of suggesting a likeness or analogy between them; the transference of terms denoting one thing to the expression of another; as in "the ship *plows* the sea;" "a *volley* of oaths." A metaphor may be regarded as a compressed simile, the comparison implied in the former being explicit in the latter. Thus compare "a marble brow" with "a brow white like marble."

Syn. — See COMPARISON.

met'a-phor'ic (-fôr'ĭk), *a.* Metaphorical.

met'a-phor'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *μεταφορικός*; cf. F. *métaphorique.*] Of, pert. to, or comprising, a metaphor; figurative; as, a *metaphorical* expression. — **met'a-phor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **met'a-phor'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

met'a-phrase (mĕt'ȧ-frāz), *n.* [Gr. *μετάφρασις*, from *μεταφράζειν* to paraphrase; *μετά* beyond, over + *φράζειν* to speak: cf. F. *métaphrase.*] A verbal translation; a version or translation from one language into another; esp., a word-for-word translation, as opposed to a *paraphrase.*

met'a-phrase, *v. t.*; MET'A-PHRASED (-frāzd); MET'A-PHRAS'ING (-frāz'ĭng). **a** To make a metaphrase of. Formerly, specif., to render into verse. **b** To alter the wording of.

met'a-phrast (-frăst), *n.* [Gr. *μεταφράστης*.] One who metaphrases, as by rendering verse into a different meter, or prose into verse. — **met'a-phras'tic** (-frăs'tĭk), **met'a-phras'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **met'a-phras'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

met'a-phys'ic (-fĭz'ĭk), *a.* Metaphysical. *Milman.*

met'a-phys'ic, *n.* [Cf. F. *métaphysique.*] **1.** = METAPHYSICS.

> Words are the beginning of *metaphysic*. *Stevenson.*

2. Metaphysical character or constitution.

met'a-phys'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *métaphysique*, LL.

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me-tal'li-cal (mē-tăl'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Metallic. — **me-tal'li-cal-ly,** *adv.* *Both Obs. or R.*

met'al-li'cian (mĕt'ăl-ĭsh'ăn), *n.* *Racing.* A bookmaker. *Slang.*

me-tal'lic-ly, *adv.* of METALLIC.

met'al-lic'o-lous, *a.* [L. *metallum* metal + *-colous*; cf. *colere* to dwell, care for, cherish, worship.] Working metals. *Obs.*

me-tal'li-fac'ture (mē-tăl'ĭ-făk'tûr), *n.* [L. *metallum* metal + *factura* a making.] Metal working. *Rare.*

met'al-ling. Var. of METALING.

met'al-lish, *a.* Metallic. *Obs.*

me-tal'li-ty (mē-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being a metal. *Rare.*

me-tal'lo-graph'i-cal, *a.* = METALLOGRAPHIC, 2. [*a.* Metalloid.]

met'al-loi'dal (mĕt'ăl-oi'dăl), **me-tal'lo-or-gan'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* = ORGANOMETALLIC.

met'al-lor-gan'ic (mĕt'ăl-ôr-găn'ĭk). VAR. of METALORGANIC.

me-tal'lo-ther'a-peu'tic, *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to metallotherapy.

met'a-log'ic (mĕt'ȧ-lŏj'ĭk), *n.* Metaphysical logic.

met'a-log'ra-phy. Var. of METALLOGRAPHY.

met'a-loph (mĕt'ȧ-lŏf), *n.* [*meta-* + Gr. λόφος crest.] *Zoöl.* See ECTOLOPH.

met'al-or-gan'ic (mĕt'ăl-ô-găn'ĭk), *a.* Organometallic.

metal work. Work, esp artistic work, in metal.

met'al-wor'al (mĕt-tăm'ẽr-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Memeric.

me-tam'er-ide (mē-tăm'ẽr-īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* A metamer.

me-tam'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Metameric.

me-tam'er-y (mē-tăm'ẽr-ĭ; mĕt'ȧ-mẽr-ĭ), *n.* Metamerism.

met'a-mor'fose. Metamorphose. *Ref. Sp.* [phosis. *Ref. Sp.*

met'a-mor'fo-sis. Metamor-

met'a-mor'phize, *v. t.* To metamorphose. *Obs. or R.*

met'a-mor-phop'sy (mĕt'ȧ-môr-fŏp'sĭ), *n.* = METAMORPHOPSIA.

met'a-mor'phos-a-ble (mĕt'ȧ-môr'fŏs-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

met'a-mor'phose (-fōs), *n.* [Cf. F. *métamorphose.*] Metamorphosis *Rare.*

met'a-mor'phos-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that metamorphoses.

met'a-mor-pho'sian (-môr-fō'-shăn), *a.* Metamorphosic.

met'a-mor-pho'sic (-sĭk), *a.* Metamorphosic. *Rare.*

met'a-mor-phos'ti-cal. *a.* Of, pert. to, or caused by, metamorphosis. *Obs.* [phosis. *Obs.*

met'a-mor'pho-sy, *n.* Metamor-

met'a-mor-phot'ic (-môr-fŏt'-ĭk), *a.* Metamorphic.

met'a-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), *a.* Metamorphic.

met'a-mor'phy (mĕt'ȧ-môr'fĭ), *n.* Metamorphosis. *Rare.*

me'tamp (mē'tămp), *n.* [Shortened fr. *metamorphosis.*] *Zoöl.* In certain sponges, any of two or more forms in which the same species may grow. *Bidder.*

Met'a-myr'o-don (-mĭr'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *meta-* + *Amynodon.*] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct hornless rhinoceroses from the Oligocene of North America.

met'a-ne-phrit'ic (-nē-frĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Embryol.* Metanephric.

met'a-neph'ron (-nĕf'rŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -RA (-rȧ). [NL.] *Embryol.* The metanephros.

met'a-ni-tran'i-line, *n.* Also **-lin.** *Chem* See NITRANILINE

met-an'ti-mo-nate' (mĕt-ăn'tĭ-mō-nāt'), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of metantimonic acid. See ANTIMONIC ACID.

met-an'ti-mon'ic (mĕt-ăn'tĭ-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* See ANTIMONIC ACID.

met-an'ti-mo'ni-ous (-tĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* *Biol.* A nucleolus extruded from the germinal vesicle. *Häcker.*

met'a-or'gan-ism, *n* An transcendental organism; an organism belonging to a higher order than the physical.

met'a-pa-rap'ter-on, *n* *Zoöl.* The parapterum of the metathorax of an insect. — **met'a-pa-rap'ter-al,** *a.*

met'a-pec'tate, *n.* *Org. Chem.* A metarabate. [abic.]

met'a-pec'tic, *a.* *Chem.* Metar-

met'a-pec'tin, *n.* *Chem* A substance obtained by boiling pectin with dilute acids.

met'a-pep'tone, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* An intermediate product formed in the gastric digestion of albuminous matter.

metaph. *Abbr* Metaphysics.

met'a-phe-nom'e-nal, *a* Transcending the phenomenal. —

met'a-phe-nom'e-non, *n*

met'a-phe'nyl-ene, *n.* *Org. Chem* The meta variety of the radical phenylene. See PHENYLENE DIAMINE.

met-aph'er-y (mĕt-ăf'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*meta-*+*-phery* as in *periphery.*] *Bot.* A displacement of the whorls in cyclic flowers. *Rare.*

met'a-phlo'ĕm (mĕt'ȧ-flō'ĕm). *n.* *Bot.* That portion of the phloëm developed in connection with the metaxylem.

me-taph'o-ny (mē-tăf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*meta-* + *-phony.*] *Phon.* Umlaut. — **met'a-phon'i-cal** (mĕt'ȧ-fŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **me-taph'o-nize** (mē-tăf'ō-nīz), *v. t.*

met'a-phos'phate (-fŏs'fāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of metaphosphoric acid. See PHOSPHORIC ACID.

met'a-phos-phor'ic (-fŏs-fŏr'-ĭk), *a.* See PHOSPHORIC ACID.

met'a-phragm (mĕt'ȧ-frăm), **met'a-phrag'ma** (-frăg'mȧ), *n.* [NL *metaphragma*; *meta-* + Gr. *φράγμα* a fence.] *Zoöl.* An internal partition between the metathorax and abdomen of insects. — **met'a-phrag'mal** (-frăg'măl), *a.*

me-taph'ra-sis (mē-tăf'rȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL See METAPHRASE.] = METAPHRASE. *Obs.*

me-taph're-non (mē-tăf'rē-nŏn), **me-taph're-num** (-nŭm), *n.*

metaphysicus.] **1.** Of or pertaining to metaphysics; according to rules or principles of metaphysics; hence, abstract or abstruse; as, *metaphysical* reasoning.

As in the night all cats are gray, so in the darkness of *metaphysical* criticism all causes are obscure. *Wm. James.*

2 Pert. to, or having, real being or the essential nature of reality; as, *metaphysical* truth; *metaphysical* being.

I have given prominence to the strictly "*metaphysical*" rather than to what is technically called the "epistemological" meaning of the word idealism itself. *Josiah Royce.*

3. Preternatural or supernatural. *Obs.*

Fate and *metaphysical* aid. *Shak.*

4. Designating, or pertaining to, a so-called "school" of 17th-century poets, whose works abound in cold and forced conceits or elaborate subtleties of thought and expression; — so called by Dr. Johnson. Donne, Cowley, Herbert, and Crashaw are of this group.

metaphysical idealism. See IDEALISM.—**m. necessity.** See NECESSITY. — **m. whole.** See WHOLE.

met'a-phys'i-cal-ly (mĕt'ă-fĭz'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** In the manner of metaphysical science, or of a metaphysician.

2. In the mode of a metaphysical reality or existence.

3. Supernaturally. *Obs.*

met'a-phy-si'cian (mĕt'ă-fĭ-zĭsh'ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *métaphysicien.*] One who is versed in metaphysics.

met'a-phys'ics (-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Gr. μετὰ τὰ φυσικά after those things which relate to external nature, after physics, fr. μετά beyond, after + φυσικός relating to external nature, natural, physical, fr. φύσις nature: cf. F. *métaphysique.* See PHYSICS; cf. METAPHYSIC, *n.* The term was first used, it is believed, by Andronicus of Rhodes, the editor of Aristotle's works, as a name for that part of his writings which came *after* the *Physics.*] That division of philosophy which includes ontology, or the science of being, and epistemology, or the theory of knowledge; in a looser sense, all of the more abstruse philosophical disciplines; in a narrower sense, ontology alone. The primary meaning of *metaphysics* is derived from those discussions by Aristotle which he himself called the First Philosophy or Theology, and which deal with the nature of being, with cause or genesis, and with the existence of God. Later, possibly in part owing to the name, taken as signifying that which is beyond or above the physical, metaphysics was understood as the science of the supersensible. By Albertus Magnus it was called the **transphysical science**; and Aquinas considered it to be concerned with the cognition of God. Scholastic philosophy in general understood it as the science of being in itself, that is, as *ontology*, a meaning which, with some difference of interpretation, is still retained. The Renaissance resulted in two developments. In Germany, Christian Wolff divided metaphysics into ontology, cosmology, psychology, and natural or rational theology. In England, Bacon defined it as the quest or study of formal and final causes, contrasting with it natural philosophy as treating efficient and material causes. As philosophy received from Descartes its peculiarly epistemological character, the conception of metaphysics altered from the science of being to the science of the conditions of knowledge. In England, owing to the prevalence of psychological problems, it became practically identified with the analytical psychology of the time; while in Germany, Kant's *Critique* asserted its transcendental province, as the science of pure, or a priori, reason. The notion that metaphysics is concerned with that which transcends experience led to the positivistic denial of the possibility of metaphysical knowledge, while the critical spirit and logical point of view of Kant caused metaphysics to be identified with logic by Hegel. Schopenhauer and later writers have insisted that metaphysics is concerned with analysis of experience, in the broad sense, and this empirical view is largely held by modern writers, many of whom also tend to emphasize the distinction between epistemology, or theory of knowledge, and metaphysics proper, or ontology.

Metaphysics, that fertile field of delusion propagated by language. *J. S. Mill.*

Another and a perfectly distinct department of science, to which the name *metaphysics* more particularly belongs, [is] that portion of mental philosophy which attempts to determine what part of the furniture of the mind belongs to it originally, and what part is constructed out of materials furnished to it from without. *J. S. Mill.*

Commonly, in the schools, called *metaphysics*, as being part of the philosophy of Aristotle, which hath that for title; but it is in another sense; for there it signifieth as much as "books written or placed after his natural philosophy." But the schools take them for "books of supernatural philosophy;" for the word *metaphysics* will bear both these senses. *Hobbes.*

Now the science conversant about all such inferences of unknown being from its known manifestations, is called ontology, or *metaphysics* proper. *Sir W. Hamilton*

met'a-phyte (mĕt'ă-fīt), *n.* [*meta-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A multicellular plant; — opposed to *protophyte.* — **met'a-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

met'a-pla'si-a (-plā'zhĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See META-; -PLASIA.] *Physiol.* Direct conversion of one form of tissue into another form, as of cartilage into bone.

me-tap'la-sis (mĕ-tăp'lă-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See META-; -PLASIS.] *Biol.* The period of fulfilled growth and development in the ontogeny of an individual.

met'a-plasm (mĕt'ă-plăz'm), *n.* [L. *metaplasmus*, Gr. μεταπλασμός; μετά beyond, over + πλάσσειν to mold.] **1.** *Gram.* **a** A change in the letters or syllables of a word. **b** The use for oblique cases of forms not from the nominative stem.

2. *Biol.* That part of the contents of a cell consisting of lifeless matter or inclusions, as certain carbohydrates. Some of them may later be converted into protoplasm, cell walls, or secretions.

— **met'a-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

met'a-plast (mĕt'ă-plăst), *n.* [See METAPLASM.] *Gram.* A form made by metaplasm.

met'a-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* **a** *Physiol.* Pert. to, or produced by, metaplasia. **b** Of or pert. to metaplasm.

met'a-po'di-al (-pō'dĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Of or pert. either to the metacarpus or metatarsus. **b** Of or pert. to the metapodium. — *n.* A metacarpal or metatarsal bone.

met'a-po'di-a'le (-ā'lē), *n.*; *pl.* **-ALIA** (-lĭ-ă). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A metapodial bone.

met'a-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-DIA** (-dĭ-ă). [NL.; *meta-* + *-podium.*] *Zoöl.* The posterior division of the foot in molluska.

met'a-pol'i-tics (-pŏl'ĭ-tĭks), *n.* Rarely **met'a-pol'i-tic** (-tĭk). Theoretical political science; also, political theorizing. — **met'a-po-lit'i-cal** (-pō-lĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **met'a-pol'i-ti'cian** (-pŏl'ĭ-tĭsh'ăn), *n.*

met'a-poph'y-sis (-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-SES** (-sēz). [NL. See META-; APOPHYSIS.] *Anat.* A tubercle projecting from the anterior articular process of a vertebra, esp. in the lumbar region. In man they are rudimentary and known as **mammillary processes** or **tubercles.** In the armadillo they assist in supporting the dorsal armor. — **met-ap'o-phys'e-al** (mĕt-ăp'ō-fĭz'ē-ăl), **met-ap'o-phys'i-al** (-ĭ-ăl), *a.*

met'ap-ter'y-goid (mĕt'ăp-tĕr'ĭ-goid), *a.* [*meta-* + *pterygoid.*] *Zoöl.* Situated behind the pterygoid. — *n.* A metapterygoid bone. In teleost fishes it is the third and most posterior of the pterygoid elements, and is commonly articulated in front with the mesopterygoid.

met-ar'a-bic (mĕt-ăr'ă-bĭk), *a.* [*meta-* + *arabic.*] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, an acid, $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$(?), a constituent of cherry and beech gums and beet pulp, and formed artificially by heating arabic acid. It is a pentosan, yielding xylose by hydrolysis. In water it swells, but does not dissolve.

met'a-so'ma-tism (mĕt'ă-sō'mă-tĭz'm) } *n.* [*meta-* + Gr.
met'a-so'ma-to'sis (-sō'mă-tō'sĭs) } σῶμα, σώματος, body.] *Geol.* Metamorphism developed by chemical transformation of the constituent minerals and the replacement of some of them.

met'a-sta'ble (mĕt'ă-stā'b'l), *a.* *Physical Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a condition or phase of comparative stability, which, however, passes into the stable phase when brought into contact with even the smallest particle of the stable form. The crystallization of supersaturated solutions is an illustration of this change.

met'a-stan'nate (-stăn'āt), *n.* *Chem.* **a** A salt of metastannic, or β-stannic, acid. **b** A salt of the general formula M_2SnO_3, from α-stannic acid. See STANNIC ACID.

met'a-stan'nic (-ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid of tin. See STANNIC ACID.

me-tas'ta-sis (mĕ-tăs'tă-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-SES** (-sēz). [L., transition, fr. Gr. μετάστασις, fr. μεθιστάναι to place in another way; μετά after + ἱστάναι to place.] **1.** *Rhet.* Change of subject, esp. sudden transition.

Metastasis, or the flitting figure. *Puttenham*

2. a *Physiol. & Med.* Change in place of a disease, bodily function, etc.; transfer of a function, disease, or morbific matter, from one part or organ to another, as of mumps from parotid gland to testicles. **b** *Biol.* Metabolism.

3. Change of state, substance, or form; esp., *Theol.*, a spiritual change, as during baptism.

The lamp and oil man, just then beginning, by a not unnatural *metastasis*, to bloom into a lighthouse engineer. *Stevenson.*

met'a-stat'ic (mĕt'ă-stăt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by, metastasis; as, a *metastatic* abscess.

met'a-ster'num (-stûr'nŭm), *n.* [*meta-* + *sternum.*] **a** *Anat.* The most posterior element of the sternum; the xiphisternum. In *Human Anat.*, usually called *ensiform process.* **b** *Zoöl.* The ventral plate of the metathorax. — **met'a-ster'nal** (-stûr'năl), *a.*

me-tas'to-ma (mĕ-tăs'tō-mă), *n.* [NL.; *meta-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* A median platelike or bind process behind the mouth in crustaceans and related arthropods.

met'a-tar'sal (mĕt'ă-tär'săl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the metatarsus. — *n.* A metatarsal bone.

met'a-tar-sal'gi-a (-tär-săl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *metatarsus* + *-algia.*] Pain in the metatarsus, — a form of neuralgia.

met'a-tar'sus (-tär'sŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-SI** (-sī). [NL. See META-; TARSUS.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The part of the foot (in animals of the hind foot), or of its skeleton, between the tarsus and phalanges, comprising, when all the digits are present, five more or less elongated bones. These are reduced in number or fused in many animals in a similar way to those of the metacarpus. In man it forms the instep; in horses and cattle, the part of the hind leg from the hock to the fetlock joint, the functional part of the skeleton being reduced to the cannon bone. In birds the metatarsus, ordinarily called *shank* or *tarsus*, contains a large bone representing three fused metatarsals and certain distal tarsal elements (united with its proximal end), and usually a rudiment of a fourth metatarsal.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** The tarsus of the posterior pair of legs of an insect. **b** The proximal segment of the tarsus of an insect. **c** The proximal segment of the foot of a spider.

met'a-tat'ic (-tăt'ĭk) } *a.* [*meta-* + Gr. τείνειν to
met'a-tat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } stretch.] *Physics.* Coincident in direction with the directions of stress or strain; — said of certain axes or planes used in discussing the elastic properties of bodies. — **met'a-tat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Met'a-the'ri-a (-thē'rĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See META-; -THERIUM.] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, a subclass of mammals coextensive with the order Marsupialia. — **met'a-the'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

me-tath'e-sis (mĕ-tăth'ĕ-sĭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-SES** (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. μετάθεσις, fr. μετατιθέναι to place differently, to transpose; μετά beyond, over + τιθέναι to place, set. See THESIS.] **1.** *Gram.* Transposition, as of the letters, sounds, or syllables of a word; as, A.-S. *ascian, axian* (cs = x); OHG. *erila, elira*; the deaf-mutism *kinfe* for *knife*, and similar miswritings or mispronunciations; *Falstaff* for *Fastolph.*

2. *Med.* A mere change in position of a morbid substance, without removal from the body, as the pushing back into the bladder of a calculus located in the urethra.

3. *Chem.* = SUBSTITUTION.

4. *Logic.* See MODE, Second Figure.

— **met'a-thet'ic** (mĕt'ă-thĕt'ĭk), **-thet'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

met'a-tho'rax (-thō'răks), *n.* [NL. See META-; THORAX.] *Zoöl.* The posterior segment of the thorax in insects. It bears the third pair of legs and the second pair of wings. — **met'a-tho-rac'ic** (-thō-răs'ĭk), *a.*

met'a-tung'stic (-tŭng'stĭk), *a.* [*meta-* + *tungstic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, any of various complex tungstic acids, esp. one obtained as a yellow crystalline solid soluble in water, having the formula $H_2W_4O_{13}$ ascribed to it.

‖ **mé'ta'yage'** (mā'tā'yäzh'; *E.* mĕ-tā'yāj; 277), *n.* [F. See MÉTAYER.] The métayer system of farming land.

mé'ta'yer' (*F.* mā'tā'yā'; *E.* mĕ-tā'yĕr; 277), *n.* [F., fr. LL. (assumed) *medietatarius*, fr. L. *medietas* half. See MOIETY.] One who cultivates land for a share (usually one half) of its yield, receiving stock, tools, and seed from the landlord. Cultivation of land on this system (called the **métayer system** or **system of share rent**) was once common in England and continental Europe. It survives in Italy, and is used locally in the United States and other countries.

Met'a-zo'a (mĕt'ă-zō'ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *meta-* + Gr. ζῷον animal.] *Zoöl.* A collective name for all animals except the Protozoa. They have the body when adult composed of numerous cells differentiated into tissues and organs, and, except in a few degraded parasitic forms, a digestive cavity lined with specialized cells. Reproduction is chiefly (in a majority of forms always) sexual, and each individual thus produced begins its existence as a single cell (see EGG), which by mitotic division and differentiation of the resulting new cells grows into an adult organism, generally passing through an embryonic stage known as a *gastrula* (which see), or some recognizable modification of it.

met'a-zo'an (-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Metazoa. — *n.* One of the Metazoa.

met'a-zo'ic (-ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Metazoan.

mete (mēt), *v. t.*; **MET'ED** (mēt'ĕd); **MET'ING** (mēt'ĭng). [AS. *metan*; akin to D. *meten*, G. *messen*, OHG. *mezzan*, Icel. *meta*, Sw. *māta*, Goth. *mitan*, L. *modus* measure, moderation, *modius* a corn measure, *meditari* to meditate, Gr. μέδειν to rule, μέδιμνος a corn measure, and perh. ultimately from the same root as E. *measure*, L. *metiri* to measure; cf. Skr. *mā* to measure. Cf. MEDITATE, MEET, *a.*, MODE.] **1.** To find the quantity, dimensions, or capacity of, by any rule or standard; to measure.

2. To assign by measure; to apportion; allot; — chiefly with *out*; as, to *mete* out punishment or reward.

3. To determine the limits or value of by measure. *Obs.*

[NL.; *meta-* + Gr. φρήν, φρενός, diaphragm.] The part of the back behind the diaphragm.

met'a-phy-si'cian-ism (mĕt'ă-fĭ-zĭsh'ăn-Iz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

met'a-phys'i-cist (-fĭz'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* = METAPHYSICIAN.

met'a-phys'i-cize (-sīz), *v. i.* & *t.* See -IZE.

met'a-phys'i-cous, *a.* Versed in metaphysics. *Rare.*

me-taph'y-sis (mĕ-tăf'ĭ-sĭs), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. μεταφύεσθαι to become by change; cf. Gr. φύσις nature.] Change of form; transformation.

me-taph'y-ton (-tŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* = METAPHYTE.

met'a-pleur. Var. of METAPLEURE.

met'a-pleu'ra, *n.*, *pl.* of METAPLEURAL (-plōō'răl; 243), *a.* *Zool.* a Of or pert. to a metapleure. b Of or pert. to the metapleuron; posterior and lateral

met'a-pleure, **met'a-pleu'ron** (mĕt'ă-plōōr), *n.* [*meta-* + Gr. πλευρά the side.] *Zoöl.* One of the folds of integument along the sides of the abdomen in *Amphioxus* and related genera.

met'a-pleu'ron (-plōō'rŏn; 243), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-RA** (-ră). [NL. See META-; PLEURON.] *Zoöl.* a One of the pleura of the metathorax of an insect. b = METAPLEURE.

met'a plum'bate (-plŭm'bāt), *n.*; **met'a-plum'bic** (-bĭk), *a.* See PLUMBIC ACID; -ATE, 3 b.

met'a-pneu-mon'ic (-nū-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* Succeeding pneumonia.

met'ap-neus'tic (mĕt'ăp-nūs'tĭk), *a.* [*meta-* + Gr. πνευστικός pert. to breathing.] *Zoöl.* Breathing through a single pair of posterior or anal spiracles, as certain insect larvæ.

met'a-pore, *n.* [*meta-* + *pore.*] *Anat.* The foramen of Magendie.

met'a-post'scu-tel'lum, *n.* *Zoöl.* The postscutellum of the metathorax of an insect. — **met'a-post'scu-tel'lar**, *a.*

met'a-pre-scu'tum, *n.* *Zoöl.* The prescutum of the mesothorax of an insect. — **met'a-pre-scu'tal**, *a.*

met'a-psy'chi-cal (mĕt'ă-sī'kĭ-kăl), *a.* Beyond the domain of ordinary psychology, or of physiological psychology; — applied to studies of mediumistic and allied phenomena. — **met'a-psy'chics** (-kĭks), *n.*

met'ap-to'sis (mĕt'ăp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μετάπτωσις change. See PTOSIS.] **1.** *Med.* Transformation; metastasis.

2. *Logic.* Change of a proposition from being false to being true, or the reverse. *Cent. Dict.*

met'a-py-ret'ic, *a.* [*meta-* + *pyretic.*] *Med.* Occurring, or performed, after septic fever; as, *metapyretic* amputation.

metar. ÷ METER, measurer.

met-ar'a-bate (mĕt-ăr'ă-bāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of metarabic acid.

met-ar'gon, *n* [*meta-* + *argon.*] *Chem.* A supposed gaseous element announced in 1898 by Ramsay and Travers as occurring in minute amount in the atmosphere, but subsequently shown by them to be carbon monoxide. [See META-.]

met'a-rhy'o-lite, *n.* *Petrog.*

met-ar'se-nate (mĕt-ăr'sē-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of metarsenic acid. See ARSENIC ACID a.

met'ar-sen'ic, *a.* [*meta-* + *arsenic.*] *Chem.* See ARSENIC ACID.

met'ar-se'ni-ous, *a.* [*meta-* + *arsenious.*] See ARSENIOUS ACID.

met-ar'se-nite (mĕt-ăr'sē-nīt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of metarsenious acid. See ARSENIOUS ACID a.

met'a-sac-cha'ric, *a.* [*meta-* + *saccharic.*] *Chem.* a Mannosaccharic; specif., *l*-mannosaccharic. b See SACCHARIC ACID b

met'a-sac'cha-rin, *n.* [*meta-* + *saccharin.*] An isomer of saccharin, $C_6H_{10}O_7$, obtained by treating lactose with lime.

met'a-sche'ma-tism (mĕt'ă-skē'mă-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. μετασχηματισμός change of form.] **1.** *Med.* A change in the form of a disease.

2. A new arrangement.

met'a-scu-tel'lum, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The scutellum of the metathorax of an insect — **met'a-scu-tel'lar**, *a.*

met'a-scu'tum (-skū'tŭm), *n* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The scutum of the metathorax of an insect. — **met'a-scu'tal** (-tăl), *a.*

met'a-sed'i-men'ta-ry, *a.* See METAMORPHISM, 2.

met'a-sil'i-cate (mĕt'ă-sĭl'ĭ-kāt), *n* *Chem.* See SILICATE

met'a-si-lic'ic (-sĭ-lĭs'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See SILICIC ACID.

met'a-so'ma (-sō'mă), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-SOMATA** (-tă). [NL.; *meta-* + Gr. σῶμα body.] *Zoöl.* The hinder part of the body of a mollusk — **met'a-so'mal** (-măl), *a.*

met'a-so'ma-sis (-mă-sĭs), *n.* Metasomatosis.

met'a-so-mat'ic, *a.* **a** *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a metasoma. b *Geol.* Of or pert. to metasomatosis.

met'a-some (mĕt'ă-sōm), *n* = METASOMA.

met'a-sperm, *n.* [*meta-* + *-sperm.*] *Bot.* An angiosperm. — **met'a-sper'mic**, *a.* — **met'a-sper'mous**, *a.*

Met'a-sper'mæ (-spûr'mē), *n. pl.* [NL. See -SPERM.] Syn. of ANGIOSPERMÆ.

met'a-state (mĕt'ă-stāt), *n.* [*meta-* + Gr. ἱστάναι to make to stand.] = MESOSTATE.

met'a-stat'i-cal (-stăt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* = METASTATIC.

met'a-stat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of METASTATIC, -STATICAL.

met'a-sthen'ic (-sthĕn'ĭk), *a* *Zool.* Strong in the hinder part of the body.

met'a-stig'mate (-stĭg'māt), *a* *Zoöl.* Having posterior stigmata; — said of certain insect larvæ

met'a-stome (mĕt'ă-stōm), *n.* = METASTOMA. [(of a tooth).]

met'a-style, *n.* *Zoöl.* See STYLE‖

met'a-syn'cri-sis (-sĭn'krĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr μετασύγκρισις.] *Med.* a Discharge of morbid matter through the pores, etc. *Obs* b Recomposition after momentary dissolution; restoration to the natural state. — **met'a-syn-crit'ic** (-sĭn-krĭt'ĭk), **-crit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

met'a-tarse (mĕt'ă-tärs), *n.* *Anat.* The metatarsus. *Rare.*

met'a-tar'so-pha-lan'ge-al (-tär'sō-fă-lăn'jē-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the metatarsus and the phalanges.

met'a-tar-tar'ic (-tär-tăr'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid isomeric with, and formed by melting, tartaric acid.

me-ta'te (mā-tā'tē), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *metlatl.*] A stone, the upper surface of which is a concave incline, used by Mexican women in grinding corn, etc.

met'a-the-ol'o-gy, *n.* See META-.

met'a-ti-tan'ic, *a.* [*meta-* + *titanic.*] See TITANIC ACID.

met'a-to-lu'ic, *a.* See MI TA-.

met'a-tome (mĕt'ă-tōm), *n* [NL.; *meta-* + Gr τομή a cutting.] *Arch.* The interspace between two dentils.

met'a-troph'ic (-trō-fĭ'ĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Saprophytic.

met'a-tung'state (-tŭng'stāt), *n.* A salt of metatungstic acid.

met'a-type (mĕt'ă-tīp), *n.* [*meta-* + *-type.*] *Zool.* A topotype determined by the original describer of its species.

metaul. ÷ METAL.

met-au'ric (mĕt-ô'rĭk), *a.* [*meta-* + *auric.*] *Chem.* Designating the acid $HAuO_2$. See AURIC. — **met-au'rate**, *n.* (see -ATE, 3 b).

met'a-van'a-date (mĕt'ă-văn'ă-dāt), *n.* A salt of metavanadic acid. See VANADIC ACID.

met'a-va-nad'ic (-vă-năd'ĭk), *a.* *Chem* See VANADIC ACID.

met'a-vol'tine (-vŏl'tĭn), *n.* [*meta-* + *voltaite.*] *Min.* A complex basic hydrous sulphate, chiefly of iron, occurring as minute yellow scales with voltaite.

me-tax'ite (mĕ-tăk'sīt), *n.* [G. *metaxit*, fr. Gr. μετάξα silk.] *Min.* A fibrous serpentine.

met'a-xy'lem (mĕt'ă-zĭ'lĕm), *n.* *Bot.* That part of the xylem formed externally to the protoxylem, consisting of thickerwalled cells.

met'a-xy'lene (-zĭ'lēn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* See XYLENE.

met'a-zo'ön (-zō'ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* One of the Metazoa.

mete (mēt), *v. i.* To measure. *Archaic.* *Mark* iv. 24.

mete, *n.* [Cf. AS. *gemet.* See METE to measure.] **a** Goal. *Obs.* **b** Boundary; — chiefly *pl.*, in *metes and bounds.*

met'em-pir'ic (mĕt'ĕm-pĭr'ĭk) } *a.* [*meta-* + *empiric,* **met'em-pir'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } *-ical.*] *Metaph.* Related, or belonging, to the objects of knowledge within the province of metempirics. — **met'em-pir'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

met'em-pir'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The science that is concerned with metempirics. — **met'em-pir'i-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

met'em-pir'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science or study of concepts and relations which are conceived as beyond, and yet as related to, the knowledge gained empirically.

me-temp'sy-chose (mē-tĕmp'sĭ-kōs), *v. t.;* -CHOSED (-kōst); -CHOS'ING (-kōs'ĭng). [See METEMPSYCHOSIS.] To translate or transfer, as the soul, from one body to another. *Rare.*

me-temp'sy-cho'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -CHOSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *μετεμψύχωσις* ; *μετά* beyond, over + *ἐμψυχοῦν* to animate ; *ἐν* in + *ψυχή* soul. See PSYCHOLOGY.] The passing of the soul at death into another body, whether of a brute or a person ; transmigration of souls. The doctrine of *metempsychosis* was held by the ancient Egyptians, taught by the Pythagoreans and in the Orphic mysteries of Greece, and is a tenet of East Indian philosophy.

met'emp-to'sis (mĕt'ĕmp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μετά* beyond, after + *ἔμπτωσις* a falling upon, fr. *ἐμπίπτειν* to fall in or upon ; *ἐν* in + *πίπτειν* to fall.] *Chron.* The suppression of a day in the calendar to prevent the date of the new moon being set a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile day once in 134 years. Cf. PROEMPTOSIS.

met'en-ceph'a-lon (mĕt'ĕn-sĕf'ă-lŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -LA (-lă). [*meta-* + *encephalon.*] *Anat., Embryol., & Zoöl.* **a** The posterior segment of the brain, derived from the fifth cerebral vesicle of the embryo ; the afterbrain. It is practically coextensive with the medulla oblongata, its cavity forming the posterior part of the fourth ventricle. **b** The epencephalon. — **met-en'ce-phal'ic** (mĕt-ĕn'sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.*

met-en'ter-on (mĕt-ĕn'tĕr-ŏn), *n. ; L. pl.* -TERA (-ă). [NL. ; *meta-* + *enteron.*] *Zoöl.* **a** The enteron modified in any manner from the primitive archenteron. **b** One of the radial digestive chambers of an actinozoan as distinguished from the mesenteron. — **met-en'ter-on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.*

me'te-or (mē'tē-ôr), *n.* [F. *météore,* or LL. *meteorum,* Gr. *μετέωρον,* pl. *μετέωρα* things in the air, fr. *μετέωρος* high in air, raised off the ground ; *μετά* beyond + *ἠώρα, αἰώρα,* a suspension or hovering in the air, fr. *ἀείρειν* to lift, raise up.] **1.** Any phenomenon or appearance in the atmosphere, as whirlwinds, clouds, rainbows, etc. Meteors are often classed as: **aërial meteors,** winds, tornadoes, etc. ; **aqueous meteors** or **hydrometeors,** rain, hail, snow, dew, etc. ; and **luminous meteors,** including, besides rainbows, halos, etc., the **igneous meteors,** lightning, shooting stars, and the like. "Hail, an ordinary *meteor.*" *Bp. Hall.*

2. Specif. : A transient luminous body seen moving rapidly through the atmosphere, esp. in the higher regions, and called specifically, when very brilliant, a **fireball** or **bolide,** and when small, a **shooting star** or **falling star** ; also, loosely, a meteoroid. The earth in its orbit is constantly encountering *meteoroids,* and their velocity is so great that the resistance of even the rarer portion of the atmosphere quickly raises their surfaces to white heat, thus converting them into *meteors.* The majority are probably entirely dissipated, but some pass out of the atmosphere again, and the remnants of some fall to the ground as **meteorites.** The meteoroids are not uniformly distributed ; there are various streams or swarms, the orbits of which are closely related to those of certain comets, the passage of the earth near which is the occasion of **meteoric showers.** Some of these showers recur annually, as the Perseids (Aug. 10–12), Orionids (Oct. 15–20), and Geminids (Dec. 10–12). Others have a longer period. See LEONID, LYRAID, ANDROMEDE.

Rem. Meteoric showers are named from the constellations in which their radiants are, as *Aquarrids* (Aquarius), *Aquilids* (Aquila), *Arietids* (Aries), *Aurigids* (Auriga), *Draconids* (Draco), etc.

me'te-or'ic (-ôr'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *météorique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a meteor or meteors (in either sense) ; meteorological ; as, *meteoric* phenomena ; *meteoric* stones.

2. Like a meteor in appearance, flight, etc. ; flashing ; transiently brilliant ; as, swift *meteoric* fame.

meteoric iron, iron of meteoric origin. See METEORITE. — **m. paper,** a paperlike substance of confervoid origin found floating in the air. It was formerly supposed to fall from meteors. — **m. shower.** See METEOR, 2. — **m. stone,** a meteorite, esp. one wholly or chiefly of stony matter.

me'te-or-ism (mē'tē-ôr-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *météorisme,* Gr. *μετεωρισμός* a lifting up.] *Med.* Flatulent distention of the abdomen. See TYMPANITES. — **me'te-or-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

me'te-or-ite' (mē'tē-ôr-ĭt'), *n.* [Cf. F. *météorite.*] A stony or metallic body that has fallen to the earth from outer space ; an aërolite ; loosely, a meteor or meteoroid. See METEOR. Meteorites usually show a pitted surface with a fused crust, caused by the heat developed in their rapid passage through the earth's atmosphere.



Section of a piece of a Meteorite, or Meteoric Iron, showing Widmanstatten Figures.

A meteorite may consist: (1) Of metallic iron, which is usually chiefly composed of kamacite and tænite, and is invariably alloyed with a small percentage of nickel and often with small amounts of cobalt, manganese, tin, etc. (**meteoric iron,** or **siderite,** formerly **holosiderite**). When etched this usually exhibits peculiar crystalline figures, called **Widmanstätten figures.** (2) Of a cellular mass of iron with embedded silicates (**siderolite,** formerly **mesosiderite**). (3) Of a stony mass of silicates with little iron (**meteoric stone,** or **aërolite,** formerly **sporadosiderite**). (4) Of a mass without iron (**asiderite**).

me'te-or-it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to meteorites. — **meteoritic hypothesis,** the hypothesis that the earth was formed by the aggregation of scattered meteorites. This avoids some of the difficulties militating against the nebular hypothesis, but it has never been marked out into concrete form nor gained general support. It has some features in common with the planetesimal hypothesis.

me'te-or-o-gram' (mē'tē-ôr-ō-grăm' ; mē'tē-ôr'-), *n.* [*meteor* + *-gram.*] *Meteor.* The record of a meteorograph.

me'te-or-o-graph' (mē'tē-ôr-ō-grăf' ; mē'tē-ôr'- ; 277), *n.* [*meteor* + *-graph:* cf. F. *météorographe.*] **1.** *Meteor.* An autographic apparatus for recording simultaneously several meteorologic elements, as barometric pressure, temperature, moisture, wind, rainfall, sunshine, evaporation, etc.

2. A camera for photographing meteor trails.

me'te-or-og'ra-phy (-ôr-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* The registration of meteorological phenomena, as by a meteorograph. — **me'te-or-o-graph'ic** (-ôr-ō-grăf'ĭk ; mē'tē-ôr'-), *a.*

me'te-or-oid' (mē'tē-ôr-oid'), *n.* [*meteor* + *-oid.*] *Astron.* One of the countless small solid bodies in the solar system, which become meteors on entering the earth's atmosphere. See METEOR. — **me'te-or-oi'dal** (-oi'dăl), *a.*

me'te-or-o-log'ic (mē'tē-ôr-ō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *μετεωρο-* **me'te-or-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) } *λογικός* : cf. F. *météorologique.*] Of or pert. to the atmosphere and its phenomena, or meteorology. — **me'te-or-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **meteorological elements,** the subjects of meteorological observation, as temperature, barometer pressure, aqueous tension, precipitation, wind velocity, etc.

me'te-or-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A specialist in meteorology.

me'te-or-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μετεωρολογία* ; *μετέωρος* high in the air + *λόγος* discourse : cf. F. *météorologie.* See METEOR.] The science, or branch of physics, treating of the atmosphere and its phenomena, esp. of its variations of heat and moisture, of its winds, storms, etc. Cf. CLIMATOLOGY.

me'te-or-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*meteor* + *-meter.*] An apparatus which transmits automatically to a central station atmospheric changes as marked by the anemometer, barometer, thermometer, etc.

me'te-or-ous (mē'tē-ôr-ŭs, *or, esp. in poetry,* mē-tē'ō-rŭs), *a.* [See METEOR.] Meteoric.

me'ter, me'tre (mē'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *metre* (in senses 1 & 3), F. *mètre,* L. *metrum,* fr. Gr. *μέτρον* ; akin to Skr. *mā* to measure ; cf. AS. *meter,* fr. L. See METE to measure.] **1.** Rhythmical arrangement of syllables or words in verse ; poetical measure, depending on number, quantity, and accent of syllables ; rhythm. Also, any specific rhythmical arrangement ; as, Horatian *meters ;* dactylic *meter.*

The only strict antithesis to prose is *meter. Wordsworth.*

2. *Music.* That part of musical structure depending primarily on time values ; as : **a** The division of a composition into measures according to a uniform grouping of its rhythmic beats or time units by the heavier "grammatical" accents ; less specifically, but more commonly, called *time* or *rhythm.* **b** The distribution of long and short tones within measures. **c** The formation from measures of larger divisions, such as phrases, sections, or strophes.

Meter, in music, is the grouping of two, three, or more tones, as time units, into a whole, or time integer, called measure, the first part of which — the thesis — has an accent, the second part — arsis — either no accent or a weak one. *J. H. Cornell.*

3. A metrical composition or, sometimes, version ; a poem or verse. *Obs.* *Robinson (More's Utopia).*

4. [F. *mètre.*] A measure of length, the basis of the *metric system* (which see).

Syn. — See RHYTHM.

me'ter, me'tre (mē'tĕr), *v. t. & i. ;* ME'TERED, ME'TRED (mē'tĕrd) ; ME'TER-ING (-tĕr-ĭng), ME'TRING (mē'trĭng). To compose in, or put into, meter.

me'ter (mē'tĕr), *n.* [From METE to measure.] **1.** One that measures ; esp., an official measurer of commodities.

2. An instrument for measuring, and usually for recording automatically the quantity measured. **Gas meters** are of two kinds: **wet meters,** containing a liquid and a partially submerged, partitioned drum rotated by the gas ; **dry meters,** usually indicating by piston displacement. Both are automatic, with the necessary recording clockwork and dials. **Water meters** usually act by piston displacement or by a rotating vane or a gyrating disk. **Electricity meters,** for measuring current or energy, are termed **electrolytic, clock,** or **motor, meters,** according to whether operated by electrolysis (deposited metal being subsequently weighed), a time clock of changing rate, or a motor and the necessary recording apparatus. Motor meters are now almost exclusively used. See WATTMETER.

me'ter, *v. t. ;* ME'TERED (-tĕrd) ; ME'TER-ING. To measure by means of a meter or meters.

-meter. [L. *metrum* measure, or the allied Gr. *μέτρον* : cf. F. *-mètre.* See METER rhythm.] A suffix denoting : **a** An *instrument or means for measuring some quantity ;* as, barometer, chronometer, voltmeter. **b** A *poetical measure* or *arrangement of words or syllables in verse ;* as, heptameter, tetrameter. See 1st METER.

meter, *or* metre, angle. *Med.* The angle between the visual axes and the median plane when the eyes are looking at a point one meter from their centers in that plane.

me'ter-gram' (mē'tĕr-grăm'), *n. Mech.* A measure of energy equal to the work done in lifting a weight of one gram through a distance of one meter.

meter wheel. The chambered drum of a wet meter (see METER), or one used in some carburetors to bring the air or gas into contact with the carbureting liquid.

mete'stick' (mēt'stĭk'), *n.* [*mete,* v. + *stick.*] *Naut.* A device to level cargo or measure a hold, consisting of a standard with a sliding board or stick projecting at right angles.

meth-ac'e-tin (mĕth-ăs'ē-tĭn), *n. Pharm.* A colorless crystalline substance used as an antipyretic. Chemically it is para-methoxy-acetanilide, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)NH{\cdot}C_2H_3O$.

meth'a-cryl'ic (mĕth'ȧ-krĭl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline acid, $CH_2{:}C(CH_3){\cdot}CO_2H$, occurring in Roman oil of camomile and also prepared artificially. It is a methyl derivative of acrylic acid, and is isomeric with crotonic acid.

met-hæ'mo-glo'bin (mĕt-hē'mō-glō'bĭn ; mĕt-hĕm'ō- ; mĕth-ē'mō-), *n.* Also **met-he'mo-glo'bin.** [*meta-* + *hæmoglobin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A soluble, brownish red, crystalline compound, a transformation product of oxyhæmoglobin. It is formed by the spontaneous decomposition of blood and also by the action on blood of various reagents, as ozone, potassium ferricyanide, etc.

meth'ane (mĕth'ān), *n.* [G. *methan ; methyl* + *-an,* equiv. to E. *-ane.*] *Chem.* A gaseous hydrocarbon, CH_4, light, odorless, and inflammable, occurring naturally as a product of decomposition of organic matter in marshes and mines, and produced artificially by dry distillation of many organic substances ; — called also *marsh gas.* It is a constituent of natural gas and coal gas, and is the first member of the methane, or paraffin, series. See FIRE DAMP.

methane series. *Chem.* A homologous series of saturated hydrocarbons of the general formula C_nH_{2n+2}, of which methane is the first member and the type ; — called also (because of the general chemical inertness and indifference of its members) the **paraffin series** (little-affinity series). At ordinary temperatures the lowest members, containing one to four carbon atoms, are gases ; intermediate members ($n = 5$–15) are liquids, of which benzine, kerosene, etc., are mainly mixtures ; while the highest members, from $C_{16}H_{34}$ on, are white waxy or fatty solids, of a mixture of which ordinary paraffin consists.

meth'a-nom'e-ter (mĕth'ȧ-nŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*methane* + *-meter.*] An instrument, resembling a eudiometer, to detect the presence and amount of methane, as in coal mines.

me-theg'lin (mē-thĕg'lĭn), *n.* [W. *meddyglyn ; meddyg* physician (fr. L. *medicus*) + *llyn* liquor, juice.] An old-fashioned beverage, usually fermented, made of honey and water ; mead or a spiced variety of it. *Gay.*

meth'e-nyl (mĕth'ē-nĭl), *n.* [*methene* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* The radical CH, known only in combination.

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mete. † MATE, *a. ;* MET.

mete. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MEET.

mete. Obs. or Scot. var. of MEAT.

mete, *n.* Measus. *Obs.*

mete, *n.* [See MEET, *a.*] An equal. *Obs.*

mete, *v. i. & t. ; pret.* METTE ; *p. p.* MET. [AS. *mētan.*] To dream ; also impersonally, as in *me mette,* I dreamed *Obs.*

mete'bord', *n* [See MEAT ; BOARD.] An eating table. *Obs.*

metecorn, *n.* [See MEAT ; CORN] An allowance of corn, as to dependents. *Obs.*

metecusti, *a.* [ME. ; *mete* meat, food + *custi* liberal, AS. *cystig.*] Hospitable. *Obs.*

mete'form', *n.* [See MEAT.] A bench used at meals. *Obs.*

mete'ful, *a.* [See METE measure; -FUL.] Moderate. *Obs.*

mete'gift', *a.* [See MEAT ; cf. GIFT.] Hospitable. *Obs.*

mete'giv'er, *n.* [See MEAT.] One who gives food. *Obs.*

me-teg'la. † METHEGLIN.

metel. † METAL.

me'tel (mē'tĕl), *n.* [NL. *nux methel, nux metella,* fr. Ar. *jauz-u-māthil.*] A thorn apple ; esp., the fruit of *Datura metel.*

metels, *n.* [From AS. *mētan* to dream.] A dream ; a vision. *Obs.*

mete'ly. † MEETLY.

met'em-pir'ic (mĕt'ĕm-pĭr'ĭk), *n.* = METEMPIRICIST.

met'emp-sy'chic (mĕt'ĕmp-sĭ'kĭk), **me-temp'sy-cho'si-cal** (mē-tĕmp'sĭ-kŏ'zĭ-kăl), **me-tem'psy-cho'sal** (-săl), *a.* Of or pert. to metempsychosis. *R.*

me-temp'sy-cho'sist (mē-tĕmp'sĭ-kŏ'sĭst), *n.* A believer in metempsychosis.

me-temp'sy-cho'size (-sĭz), *v. t.* = METEMPSYCHOSE. [measure.]

meten. Obs. p. p. of METE, to

metenes. Obs. pl. of MATIN.

met-en'sar-co'sis (mĕt-ĕn'sär-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *meta-* + Gr. *ἐνσάρκωσις* incarnation (*ἐν* in + *σάρξ, σαρκός,* flesh).] Transfer of flesh from one body to another. *Rare.*

met'en-so'ma-to'sis (mĕt'ĕn-sō'mȧ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μετενσωμάτωσις.*] A change of body or reëmbodiment (by the soul).

me'te-o-gram' (mē'tē-ō-grăm'), *n.* [*meteor* + *-gram.*] = METEOROGRAM. [METEOROGRAPH.]

me'te-o-graph' (-grăf'), *n.* = **meteor.** *Abbr.* Meteorological ; meteorology.

meteor dust. Cosmic dust.

me'te-or'i-cal (mē'tē-ôr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Meteoric.

me'te-or'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of METEORIC, METEORICAL.

meteorie, *n.* Atmospheric phenomena ; — collectively. *Obs.*

me'te-or-ist, *n.* A specialist on the subject of meteors.

me'te-or-it'al (mē'tē-ôr-ĭt'ăl), *a.* Meteoritic.

me'te-or-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ĭ-zĭ'shŭn), *n. Med.* Production of meteorism.

me'te-or-ize (mē'tē-ôr-īz), *v. t.* [Gr. *μετεωρίζειν* to raise to a height.] **1.** To vaporize. *Archaic.* [or in. *Rare.*

2. *Med.* To cause meteorism of

me'te-or-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To vaporize. **2.** To take the form or appearance of a meteor ; to shine out in a brief brilliance.

me'te-or-o-lite' (mē'tē-ôr-ō-lĭt' ; mē'tē-ôr'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *météorolithe.*] A meteoric stone ; a meteorite. — **me'te-or-o-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

me'te-or-ol'o-ger (mē'tē-ôr-ŏl'ō-jĕr), **-o-lo'gi-an** (-ôr-ō-lō'jĭ-ăn), *n.* A meteorologist. *Obs.*

me'te-or-o-gi'cian (-ôr-ō-lō-jĭsh'ăn), *n.* A meteorologist.

me'te-or-o-log'ics (-ō-lŏj'ĭks),*n.* (See -ICS.) Meteorology ; — after *τὰ μετεωρολογικά* of Aristotle.

me'te-or-o-man'cy (mē'tē-ôr-ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*meteor* + *-mancy.*] Divination by meteors, thunder and lightning, etc.

me'te-or-o-scope' (-mē'tē-ôr-ō-skōp', mē'tē-ôr'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *μετεωροσκόπιον,* fr. *μετεωροσκόπος* observing the heavenly bodies. See METEOR ; -SCOPE.] *Astron.* **a** An astrolabe ; a planisphere. *Obs.* **b** An instrument for measuring the position, length, and direction of the apparent path of a meteor.

me'te-or-os'co-py (mē'tē-ôr-ŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* The observation of meteors.

meteor trail. A luminous or phosphorescent train left in the path of a meteor, sometimes carried by the wind like clouds ; meteoric train.

met-ep'en-ceph'a-lon (mĕt-ĕp'ĕn-sĕf'ă-lŏn), *n.* [*meta-* + *epencephalon.*] *Anat.* The metencephalon and the epencephalon taken together. — **met-ep'en-ce-phal'ic** (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.*

met-ep'i-me'ron (mĕt-ĕp'ĭ-mē'rŏn), *n. Zoöl.* An epimeron of the metathorax of an insect. — **met-ep'i-me'ral** (-răl), *a.*

met-ep'i-ster'num (-stûr'nŭm), *n. Zoöl.* An episternum of the metathorax of an insect. — **met-ep'i-ster'nal** (-năl), *a.*

me'ter, *n.* [From METE to dream.] A dreamer. *Obs.*

me'ter, *n.* A line above or below a hanging net, to which the net is attached to strengthen it.

me'ter-age (-ĕj), *n.* [See 3d METER.] Act, result, or cost of measuring.

meter, *or* metre, bridge. A Wheatstone's bridge with slide wire, in which the length of the slide wire is one meter.

me'ter-er. *n.* A metrist ; a versifier. *Obs.* [-LESS.]

me'ter-less, me'tre-less, *a.* See **mete'rod',** *n.* [*mete* to measure + *rod.*] A measuring rod. *Obs.*

meter prover. A small gas holder whose outflow can be measured, used in testing gas meters.

me'ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Me-te'rus (mē-tē'rŭs). *Bib.*

metesel, *n.* [ME. *mete* meat + *sel* time, AS. *sǣl.*] Time for eating. *Obs.*

meteship, *n.* [AS. *metscipe.* See MEAT ; -SHIP.] Act of eating ; also, a meal. *Obs.*

met'e-the're-al (mĕt'ē-thē'rē-ăl), *a.* [*meta-* + *ethereal.*] Transcending the etheric ; belonging or pertaining to a medium subtler than, or different from, ether ; as, the *metethereal* environment, the spiritual or transcendental world in which the soul exists. *F. W. H Myers*

mete'wand' (mē't'wŏn d'), *n.* [*mete* to measure + *wand.*] A measuring rod. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.*

mete'while', *n.* [See MEAT ; WHILE, *n.*] Mealtime. *Obs.*

mete'yard', *n.* [Cf. AS. *metgeard.* See METE to measure ; YARD stick.] A yard or rod used as a measure. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

meteyne. † MITTEN.

Meth. *Abbr.* Methodist.

meth † MEITH.

me-th-hæ'm-o-g-lo'bi-n æ'm-i-a *or* **-ne'mi-a** (mĕt-hē'mō-glō'bĭ-nē'mĭ-ă ; mĕt-hĕm'ō- ; mĕth-ē'mō-), *n.* [NL. ; *methæmoglobin* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* The occurrence of methæmoglobin in the blood.

met-hæ'm-o-g-lo'bi-n u'ri-a, *or* **-he'mo-** (-nū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; *methæmoglobin* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The occurrence of methæmoglobin in the urine.

meth'al (mĕth'ăl), *n.* [G. ; *myristinsäure* + *aethal* (fr. *aether* ether + *alcohol*).] *Chem.* A waxy substance, $C_{14}H_{29}OH$, an alcohol of the methane series, prepared by reduction of myristic aldehyde, and said to occur in small quantities (in the form of esters) in spermaceti.

meth'a-mat'ic. † MATHEMATIC.

meth'an-al' (mĕth'ăn-ăl'), *n.* [F. *methanal ; méthane* methane + *aldéhyde.*] *Chem.* Formaldehyde. *Off. Nom.*

meth-an'ic (mĕth-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [See METHANAL.] *Chem.* Formic, as in *formic acid. Off. Nom.*

meth'an-ol (mĕth'ăn-ōl ; -ŏl), *n.* [*methane* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* Methyl alcohol. *Off. Nom.*

methaphesik. † METAPHYSIC.

meth'a-zon'ic (mĕth'ȧ-zŏn'ĭk), *a.* [G. *methazonsäure* ; *methan* methane + *azot* azote + *-on* -one.] *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_2H_4N_2O_3$, salts of which are formed by action of caustic alkalies on nitromethane.

methe. † MATHE, a grub ; MEAD,

methe, *n.* [AS. *mēþ.*] Measure ; limit ; hence, characteristic of keeping within bounds, as shown in moderation, temperance, modesty, forbearance, or considerateness. *Obs.* [*Obs*

methe, *a.* Courteous ; gentle

methe, *v. t.* [AS. *mēðian* to regard, spare. See METHE, *n.*] To moderate ; temper ; also, to treat with forbearance. *Obs.*

me-thec'tic (mē-thĕk'tĭk), *a* [Cf. Gr. *μεθεκτικός* participating in.] Designating apparent communications between the different personalities in cases of multiple personality, or any similar psychical phenomenon.

methe'ful, *a* [AS. *mēþful*] Moderate. — **methe'ful-ly,** *adv* — **methe'ful-ness,** *n. All Obs*

Me'theg-am'mah (mē'thĕg-ăm'ȧ ; mĕth'ĕg-). *Bib.*

me-theg'lin-ist, *n.* One who brews methegelin. *Rare.*

methe'less, *a.* [AS. *mēþlēas.*] Without measure ; immoderate *Obs* — **methe'less-ly,** *adv. Obs*

methe'ly, *a.* [AS. *mēþlic.*] Within bounds ; moderate ; proper. *Obs.* — *adv* Moderately ; meekly. *Obs.*

met-he'mo-glo'bin, met-he'mo-glo'bi-ne'mi-a, etc. Vars. of METHÆMOGLOBIN, etc.

meth'ene (mĕth'ēn), *n.* [*methyl* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* Methylene.

methephisike. † METAPHYSIC

meth'er (mĕth'ẽr). Var. of MADDER, drinking cup.

meth'ide (mĕth'ĭd ; -īd ; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. [See METHYL.] *Chem.* A binary compound of methyl with some element; as, mercury *methide*, $Hg(CH_3)_2$.

me-thinks' (mē-thĭŋks'), *v. impers.; pret.* ME-THOUGHT' (-thôt'). [AS. *pyncan* to seem, *mē pync(e)ð, mē pūhte*, ME. *me think(e)th, me thoughte*; akin to G. *dünken* to seem, *denken* to think, E. *think*. See ME; THINK.] It seems to me. See ME, 1 **d**. *Now Rare*, except in poetry.

In all ages poets have been had in special reputation, and, *me-thinks*, not without great cause *Spenser*

meth'i-on'ic (mĕth'ī-ŏn'ĭk), *a* [methyl + *thionic*.] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a deliquescent crystalline acid, $CH_3(SO_3H)_2$, formed by fuming sulphuric acid acting on acetylene, acetamide, etc. It is a sulphonic acid derivative of methane, and called also *methylene disulphonic acid*.

meth'od (mĕth'ŭd), *n.* [F. *méthode* or L. *methodus*, fr. Gr. *μέθοδος* method, investigation following after; *μετά* after + *ὁδός* way.] **1**. An orderly procedure or process, as, orig., of treating disease; regular way or manner of doing anything; mode of procedure; hence, manner; way; mode; as, a *method* of teaching, a *method* of improving the mind.

2. *Med.* The system of the methodics. *Hist.*

3. Orderly arrangement, elucidation, development, or classification; lucid exhibition, as of ideas; systematic arrangement peculiar to a person or a given matter; plan or design, as of an author; more generally, orderliness and regularity or habitual practice of them in action.

Though this be madness, yet there's *method* in it. *Shak.*

All *method* is a rational progress, a progress toward an end. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. Connected arrangement in literary composition; also, the art of such arrangement or the discipline teaching it.

5. Table of contents. *Obs.* *Shak.*

6. An arrangement which follows a plan or design. *Obs.*

Syn. — Order, system, procedure, process, rule; way, manner, fashion, course. — METHOD, MODE. METHOD is commonly a special or definite system of procedure; MODE, as here compared (see FASHION), though often suggesting more definiteness or formality of procedure than "way" or "manner," is ordinarily less specific than *method*; as, one's *method* (cf. one's *mode*) of teaching, of investigation, of calculation; one's *mode* of speaking, one's *mode* of life; "Give me all the hints you can about the *method*, the *mode* of treatment, I have adopted" (*J. R. Green*). But the two words are often interchangeable. See MANNER.

Indirect method of difference, *or* **joint method of agreement and difference,** *Logic*, the combined use of the methods of agreement and difference. *J. S. Mill.* — **m. of agreement,** *Logic*, a method of scientific induction according to which it may be inferred that when two or more instances of the phenomenon under investigation have only one circumstance in common, this circumstance is the cause or effect of the phenomenon. *J. S. Mill.* — **m. of concomitant variations,** *Logic*, a method of scientific induction according to which a causal connection or relation of phenomena is to be inferred whenever a change in one is uniformly accompanied by a change in the others. *J. S. Mill.*

Empirical generalizations in sociology may be made by two methods, namely, the comparative and the historical Both are forms of what is known in logic as the *method of concomitant variations* Each is a systematic observation of coherences among phenomena, combined with an inference that phenomena that persist together, or that change together, are cause and effect, or are effects of a common cause *F. H. Giddings*

— **m. of difference,** *Logic*, a method of scientific induction according to which it may be inferred that when in two or more instances having all circumstances save one in common the phenomenon under investigation occurs in one instance only, then the circumstance in which the instances differ is causally connected with the phenomenon. *J. S. Mill.* — **m. of divisors,** *Math.*, a method of finding the commensurable roots of an equation from the factors of the absolute term of an equivalent equation having integral roots. — **m. of exclusion,** *Logic*, in scientific induction, the progressive exclusion of the nonessential by comparison of cases to find the essential residue or real cause. — **m. of exhaustions.** = EXHAUSTION, *n.*, 2. — **m. of extinctions,** *Astron.*, the method of ascertaining a star's magnitude by observing its total extinction in a wedge of neutral tinted optical glass. — **m. of fluxions.** See FLUXION. — **m. of increments,** *Math.*, the calculus of finite differences; esp., the treatment of sums and differences in various kinds of functions. — **m. of indeterminate coefficients,** *Math.*, a method using Descartes's principle that in a power series, $A + Bx + Cx^2 \ldots = 0$, where x is variable and may be made small at will, the constant coefficients $A, B, C, \ldots$ must separately equal 0. — **m. of indivisibles,** *Math.*, a modification of the method of exhaustions, devised by Cavalieri (1635), forerunning the calculus and dealing with points, lines, surfaces as the elements of lines, surfaces, volumes. — **m. of isoperimeters,** *Geom.*, a method, devised by Descartes but attributed to Schwab, for finding the diameter of a circle having a circumference of given length. — **m. of quadratures,** *Math.*, a method of approximate integration by cutting up the interval of integration into subintervals so small that the integral for each differs very slightly from some known integral. — **m. of residues,** *Logic*, a method of scientific induction according to which it may be inferred that when from any phenomenon such part as is known by previous inductions to be the effect of certain antecedents is subducted, the residue of the phenomenon is the result of the remaining antecedents. *J. S. Mill.* — **m. of sections,** *Engin.*, a method of finding analytically the stresses in the parts of a beam, frame, or truss, by taking a section, usually vertically, and writing down the conditions of equilibrium of the cut beam, etc., the stresses being calculated from the resulting equations. — **m. of substitution,** a method of standardizing or calibrating, especially in comparing units of nearly equal size, as of mass, length, or electrical resistance, in which, as in Borda's method of weighing, one of the group of units to be compared is exactly balanced against an unknown but adjustable quantity. The other members of the group are then successively substituted for it and compared with the unknown. — **m. of tangents,** *Math.*, a method discovered by the French mathematician Roberval, before the invention of the integral calculus, for the calculation of areas, volumes, and centers of gravity by use of tangents to the curve.

me-thod'ic (mē-thŏd'ĭk), *a.* [L. *methodicus*, Gr. *μεθοδικός*: cf. F. *méthodique*.] **1**. Designating, or pertaining to, the ancient school of physicians called methodists. *Obs.*

2. Done or acting with method; of or pertaining to method, methodical; systematic. *Rare.*

me-thod'ic (mē-thŏd'ĭk), *n.* A methodic physician, = METHODIST, 2. *Obs. or Hist.*

me-thod'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1**. = METHODIC, 1.

2. Arranged with regard to method; characterized by method or orderliness; disposed, performed, or the like, with method or order; as, *methodical* arrangement, a *methodical* treatise. "*Methodical* regularity." *Addison.*

3. Habitually proceeding according to method; observant of order; systematic, as, he is a very *methodical* person. — **me-thod'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **me-thod'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

me-thod'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ics.) The art and principles of method; methodology.

meth'od-ism (mĕth'ŭd-ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* The doctrines, polity, and worship, peculiar to Methodists.

2. Methodical procedure; over devotion to methods.

meth'od-ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *méthodiste*. See METHOD.]

1. One versed in or observant of method; one who lays great stress on method. *Now Rare.*

2 One of an ancient school of physicians who rejected observation and founded their practice on reasoning and theory. They are said to have held views intermediate between those of the dogmatic and empiric schools and to have held that diseased conditions consisted in "looseness," "tightness," or a mixture of the two, for each of which three states there was a suitable remedy.

3. *Nat. Hist.* A systematist. *Obs. or R.*

4. *Eccl. Hist.* **a** An advocate of a particular theological system; esp., an Amyraldist. **b** [*cap.*] In the 17th century, one of a class of Roman Catholic apologists who gave systematic representations of the method of polemics.

5. [*cap.*] A member or adherent of a denomination of Protestant Christians, which is the outgrowth of a small religious association or club that was formed at Oxford University, in 1729, by John and Charles Wesley and others. The name was originally one of several applied derisively by the Oxford students to the members of the club, this one alluding to their methodical habits of study and religious observance. The movement, at first one of revival within the Established Church, expanded into a great evangelistic work. Eventually came a separation from the Church of England In doctrine, the Methodists, like the Wesleys, are Arminians. Whitefield, for a time associated with the Wesleys, was a rigid Calvinist, and so soon separated from them. The **Welsh Calvinistic Methodists,** the chief religious body of Wales (called also **Welsh Presbyterians**), are in reality Presbyterians. See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* In government, the various Methodist bodies differ. The British Methodist churches are governed through conferences, but are presbyterian in their ministry and congregational in some features of their administration. In America, the prevailing form of polity is a modified episcopacy, with bishops and presiding elders (the latter now called district superintendents in the M. E. Church) as assistants to them. The chief distinctive features of Methodism in general are: (1) the system of probationers; (2) the class meeting; (3) exhorters; (4) local preachers; (5) the itinerancy; (6) presiding elders; (7) bishops. Various bodies of Methodists have rejected some of these. The names, dates of organization, distinctive features, etc., of Methodist bodies in Great Britain, Ireland, and America are as follows:

Great Britain & Ireland (No bishops: governed directly through the Conference.)

Wesleyan Methodists: 1739; British parent body.
Irish Wesleyan Methodist Church: 1747.
Independent Methodist Churches: 1797; each church independent; no paid ministry
Primitive Methodist Connexion: 1810; large use of laity in church government; women licensed to preach
Wesleyan Reform Union: 1859
United Methodist Church: 1907; formed by union of Methodist New Connexion (1797-98), Bible Christians, or Bryanites (1815), and United Methodist Free Churches (1857).

United States. (Orig and still chiefly episcopal in organization: governed by bishops elected by the General Conference.)

Methodist Episcopal Church: 1784; largest body; home territory, northern U. S.
Methodist Episcopal Church, South; separated from preceding in 1845 on slavery; second in size; home terr., southern U. S
Union American M. E. Church: 1813; colored.
African M. E. Church: 1816; colored
African Union Methodist Protestant Church: 1816; colored; opposes itinerancy, paid ministry, and episcopacy.
African M. E. Zion Church: 1820; colored; women equally eligible with men to all positions.
Methodist Protestant Church: 1830; nonepiscopal; lay representation in Conference equal to ministerial.
Wesleyan Methodist Connection or Church of America: 1843; nonepiscopal: opposed to secret societies
Primitive Methodist Church; from England into U. S about 1843; nonepiscopal; maintains itinerant and local ministers
Congregational Methodists: 1852; nonepiscopal; not strictly congregational in polity.
Free Methodist Church: 1860; since 1907, a bishop presides; enjoins strict simplicity.
Zion Union Apostolic Church: 1869; colored
Colored M. E. Church: 1870; organized from colored members of M E Church, South.
New Congregational Methodists: 1881; nonepiscopal.
Evangelist Missionary Church: 1886; colored; no creed but Bible.
Independent Methodist Churches: each church independent.

Canada (Nonepiscopal.)

Methodist Church of Canada: 1874; formed by union (1874) of Wesleyan Meth. Ch. in Can., Meth. New Connection, Eastern Brit Amer. Conferences; joined (1883) by the M. E. Ch. in Can., Primitive Meth. Ch. in Can., and Bible Christian Ch. of Canada.

6. A person of strict piety; an exact observer of religious duties; — sometimes used in contempt or ridicule.

Meth'od-ist, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Methodists or Methodism; as, *Methodist* hymns; a *Methodist* elder.

Meth'od-is'tic (mĕth'ŭd-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [*often l. c.*] Of, per-
Meth'od-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } taining to, or characteristic of, Methodists or Methodism; resembling a Methodist. — **Meth'od-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

meth'od-i-za'tion (mĕth'ŭd-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ĭ-zā'shĭn), *n.* Act or process of methodizing, or state of being methodized.

meth'od-ize (mĕth'ŭd-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz'ĭng). To reduce to method; to dispose in due order; to arrange in an orderly manner; as, to *methodize* one's work or thoughts; also, to render methodical.

meth'od-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŭ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μέθοδος* method + *-logy.*] The science of method or arrangement; hence, a branch of logic dealing with principles of procedure whether of theoretic or practical science. — **meth'od-o-log'i-cal** (mĕth'ŭd-ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **meth'od-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **meth'od-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ŭ-jĭst), *n.*

meth-ox'y- (mĕth-ŏk'sĭ-). A combining form denoting the presence of *methoxyl*, usually replacing hydrogen

meth-ox'yl (mĕth-ŏk'sĭl), *n.* [*methyl* + *-oxyl*, as in *hydroxyl.*] *Org. Chem.* A univalent radical, CH_3O (methyl combined with oxygen), analogous to hydroxyl.

meth-ron'ic (mĕth-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* [G. *methron*säure; contracted fr. *methyltetrylondicarbon*säure.] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a white crystalline dibasic acid, $C_8H_8O_5$, produced by certain condensations of acetoacetic ester, and regarded as a derivative of furfurane.

Meth'ven screen (mĕth'vĕn). [After John *Methven*, the inventor, in England.] *Photometry.* An opaque screen with a narrow slot so adjusted that a gas flame three inches high will transmit an amount of light through it equal to that of two standard sperm candles.

meth'yl (mĕth'ĭl), *n.* [See METHYLENE.] *Chem.* The univalent hydrocarbon radical CH_3, of which methane is the hydride, known only in combination, but a constituent in many compounds; as, *methyl* alcohol, *methyl* ether, *methyl* amine, etc. The radical was at one time supposed to have been isolated, but the gas was ethane, whose molecule is regarded as a union of two methyl groups, $CH_3{\cdot}CH_3$.

methyl acetate. *Chem.* A colorless, fragrant liquid, $CH_3C_2O_2CH_3$, occurring in crude wood vinegar and wood spirit, and also made from methyl alcohol and acetic acid.

meth'yl-al (mĕth'ĭ-lăl), *n.* [*methyl*ene + *al*dehyde.] *Org. Chem.* A light, volatile liquid, $H_2C(OCH_3)_2$, of a pleasant ethereal odor, obtained by partial oxidation of methyl alcohol; — called also *formal*. It is used in medicine as a hypnotic and in organic chemistry as a synthetic agent.

methyl alcohol. *Chem.* A light, volatile, inflammable liquid, CH_3OH, boiling at 66° C. (151° F.), obtained by the distillation of wood and in other ways; — called also *wood alcohol, wood spirit, pyroligneous spirit, carbinol*, etc. It is like ordinary or ethyl alcohol in many of its properties, and is hence widely used as a solvent and in lamps. It is also used in chemical manufacture and in denaturing ordinary alcohol. Unless specially purified it has a foul odor, and in any state is a dangerous poison, causing not only intoxication, but blindness, coma, and often death.

meth'yl-am'ine (mĕth'ĭl-ăm'ĭn ; -ā-mēn'; 184), *n., or* **methyl amine.** Also **-min.** *Chem.* A compound formed by the replacement by methyl of one or more hydrogen atoms in ammonia; specif., a colorless, inflammable gas, CH_3NH_2, of strong ammoniacal odor, obtained from herring brine, from certain euphorbiaceous plants, by dry distillation of bones, wood, etc., by treating acetamide with bromine and caustic soda, and by other methods. At 12° C. (53.6° F.) 1,150 volumes of the gas dissolve in one volume of water. Its aqueous solutions are more strongly alkaline than those of ammonia.

meth'yl-an'i-line (-ăn'ĭ-lĭn ; -lēn ; 184), *n., or* **methyl aniline.** Also **-lin.** *Org. Chem.* A colorless oil, $C_6H_5NHCH_3$, boiling at 193.5° C. (380.3° F.), derived from aniline by the replacement of one ammoniacal hydrogen atom with methyl. It is used in the manufacture of certain dyes.

meth'yl-an'thra-cene (-ăn'thrā-sēn), *n.*, *or* **methyl anthracene.** *Org. Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{15}H_{12}$, derived from anthracene by the replacement of a hydrogen atom by methyl. Specif., 2-methyl-anthracene, a yellowish or white crystalline substance occurring in coal tar, and used in the manufacture of certain dyes.

meth'yl-ate (mĕth'ĭ-lāt), *n.* [*methyl* + alcohol*ate*.] *Chem.* A compound derived from methyl alcohol by the replacement of the hydroxyl hydrogen by a metal; a methyl alcoholate; as, sodium *methylate*, CH_3ONa; — less commonly, but perhaps preferably, called *methoxide*, as being a binary compound of methoxyl.

meth'yl-ate (-lāt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-lāt'ĭng).

1. To impregnate or mix with methyl alcohol.

2. *Chem.* To treat in such a way as to introduce one or more methyl groups, CH_3.

methylated spirit, ordinary, or ethyl, alcohol denatured with methyl alcohol, of which, under the law of Great Britain, it must contain at least ten per cent. See DENATURE, *v. t.* — **meth'yl-a'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **meth'yl-a'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.*

methyl chloride. *Chem.* A colorless, sweet-smelling gas, CH_3Cl, obtained by action of hydrochloric acid on methyl alcohol. It is easily liquefied by cold or pressure, and is used as a refrigerant and local anæsthetic.

meth'yl-ene (mĕth'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [F. *méthylène*, from Gr. *μέθυ* wine + *ὕλη* wood; — a word coined to correspond to the name *wood spirit.*] *Org. Chem.* A bivalent hydrocarbon radical, CH_2, not known in the free state, but conveniently regarded as a component of various compounds; as, *methylene* bromide, CH_2Br_2.

methylene blue. An important blue dyestuff, usually sold in the form of a double compound with zinc chloride (see DYE). It is also used in microscopy as a stain. Nitric acid converts it into **methylene green.**

methylene iodide. *Org. Chem.* A yellowish liquid, CH_2I_2, remarkable for its high percentage (94.9) of iodine and its high specific gravity (3.285 at 15° C. or 59° F.), and used as a heavy liquid for separating minerals and determining specific gravities.

meth'yl-en'i-tan (mĕth'ĭl-ĕn'ĭ-tăn), *n.* [G.; dioxy*methylen* + *mannitan*; from its resemblance to mannitan.] *Org. Chem.* A yellow, sirupy substance first obtained in 1861 by heating trioxymethylene with lime water. It is a mixture of compounds belonging to the sugar group, and was the first of such compounds artificially produced.

methyl ether. *Org. Chem.* **a** A colorless, easily condensable gas, $(CH_3)_2O$, of agreeable odor, obtained by heating methyl alcohol with sulphuric acid, a process analogous to that for preparing ordinary, or ethyl, ether; — called also **methyl oxide.** **b** A methyl ester.

methyl glycocoll. *Org. Chem.* Sarcosine.

methyl green. A green rosaniline dyestuff, formerly important in cotton dyeing and calico printing, formed by methyl chloride acting on methyl violet. It is still used in dyeing, and in microscopy as a stain for fresh tissues.

meth'i-lep'si-a (mĕth'ĭ-lĕp'sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μέθη* strong drink + *-lepsia.*] *Med.* Paroxysmal desire for alcoholic liquor.

meth'ine (mĕth'ĭn), *n. Chem.* Methenyl.

me-think' **me-think'eth.** Obs. equivs. of METHINKS.

meth-i-on'ate (mĕth-ĭ-ŏn'āt), *n.* A salt of methionic acid.

Meth'o-ar (mĕth'ō-ăr). *Bib.*

meth'o-den'tic (mĕth'ō-dĕn'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. *μεθοδεντικός* regular.] = METHODOLOGY.

Meth'od-ies (mĕth'ŭd-ĭz), *n.*, *pl.* of METHODY. [odistic.]

Meth'od-ist-y (-ĭs-tĭ), *a.* Methodistic.

Meth'od-ize, *v. i.* To talk or act as a Methodist: to incline to Methodism; to turn Methodist.

meth'od-iz'er (-ĭz'ĕr), *n.* One who methodizes.

meth'od-less, *a.* Without method; unmethodical.

Meth'od-y (mĕth'ŭd-ĭ), *n.* & *a.* Methodist *Dial. or Vulgar.*

meth'ol (mĕth'ŏl ; -ōl), *n.* [*methyl* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* Methyl alcohol: also, any alcohol of the methyl-alcohol type. *R.*

meth'o-ma'ni-a (-ō-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μέθη* strong drink + *-mania.*] Dipsomania.

me-thought' (mē-thôt'), *pret.* of METHINKS. [METHOUGHT.]

me-thoughts'. Obs. equiv. of **meth-ox'ides** (mĕ-thŏk'sĭ-dz ; -sĭd ; 184), *n.* Also **-id** *Chem.* See METHYLATE.

meth'yl-date. † MITHRIDATE.

meth'yle (mĕth'ĭl). †METHYL.

Me-thu'sa-el (mē-thū'sā-ĕl), **Me-thu'sha-el** (-shā-ĕl). *Bib.*

Me-thu'sa-lem (-sā-lĕm). Corrupt. of METHUSELAH (after Jerusalem). *Obs. or Vulgar.*

Me-thu'se-lah (-sē-lä), *n.* One of the patriarchs, who is related (*Gen.* v. 27) to have lived 969 years; hence, a very old man.

meth'y (mĕth'ĭ), *n.* [From a Cree dialect; cf. Cree *muhyeu.*] The burbot *Lota maculosa. Local, U. S.* [maldehyde.]

methyl aldehyde. *Chem.* For-

methyl benzene. *Chem.* Toluene

methyl blue. Blue dyestuff, a sulphonic derivative of rosaniline.

methylene violet. A reddish violet dyestuff of the safranine group produced by action of a mixture of xylidines on a nitroso derivative of dimethyl aniline.

meth'yl-eth'yl-a-ce'tic (mĕth'-ĭl-ĕth'ĭl-ă-sē'tĭk ; -sĕt'ĭk), *a.*

me-thyl'ic (mē-thĭl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, methyl; as, *methylic* alcohol. See METHYL ALCOHOL, etc.

methyl iodide. *Org. Chem.* A heavy liquid. CH_3I, prepared by heating methyl alcohol with iodine and phosphorus. It is used as a reagent in organic chemistry.

methyl naphthalene. *Org. Chem.* Either of two isomeric hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_7{\cdot}CH_3$, occurring in coal tar. One, *α*-methyl naphthalene, is a colorless liquid, while the *β* compound is a white solid resembling naphthalene. Both boil at about the same point (242° C. or 467° F.).

methyl orange. An azo dyestuff derived from dimethylaniline. It dyes silk and wool a fiery orange, but is used chiefly as an indicator in alkalimetry, its dilute solution being yellow when neutral and pink when acid. It is not altered by carbon dioxide. Called also *helianthin, orange III*, etc.

methyl salicylate. *Chem.* The methyl ester of salicylic acid, $C_6H_4(OH)CO_2CH_3$, the chief constituent of oil of wintergreen and an ingredient of many other essential oils.

methyl violet. Any of a series of commercial dyestuffs chiefly mixtures of methylated rosanilines. The shade varies from reddish to bluish with increasing methylation, the bluest grade having six methyl groups and designated as *methyl violet 6 B*. Similarly, the reddish shades are indicated by the marks *R*, *2R*, etc. They are also used in medicine as antiseptics and in microscopy as stains.

met'ic (mĕt'ĭk; 277), *n.* [Gr. *μέτοικος*, prop., changing one's abode ; *μετά*, indicating change + *οἶκος* house, abode: cf. L. *metoecus*, F. *métèque*.] *Gr. Antiq.* A settler; an immigrant; specif., at Athens, an alien resident in Attica, who had some privileges of a citizen. Cf. ISOTELY.

me-tic'u-los'i-ty (mē-tĭk'ū-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being meticulous.

me-tic'u-lous (mē-tĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *meticulosus*, fr. *metus* fear: cf. F. *méticuleux*.] **1.** Timid; fearful. *Obs.*

2. Unduly or excessively careful of small details or about comparatively unimportant matters; finically scrupulous.

The excessive and *meticulous* civility of Addison. *E. Gosse.*

Syn. — See CAREFUL.

‖ **mé'tier'** (mā'tyā'), *n.* [F.] Calling; profession; business; trade; line.

Not only is it the business of no one to preach the truth, but it is the *métier* of many to conceal it. *A. R. Colquhoun*

me'tol (mē'tŏl; -tōl), *n.* [G.; trade name, fr. *meta-* + kres*ol* cresol.] A whitish soluble powder used as a developer in photography. Chemically, it is the sulphate of methyl-*p*-amino-*m*-cresol.

Me-ton'ic (mē-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or discovered by, Meton, the Athenian astronomer of the 5th century B. C. He is chiefly notable for introducing the **Metonic cycle**, a period of 19 years, after the lapse of which the new and full moon returns to the same day of the year. The calendars of all the nations of modern Europe are based on this cycle. Cf. CALLIPPIC.

met'o-nym (mĕt'ō-nĭm), *n.* A word used in metonymy.

met'o-nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk) } *a.* [See METONYMY.] Pert. to,
met'o-nym'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or involving, metonymy; used in metonymy. — **met'o-nym'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

me-ton'y-my (mē-tŏn'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [L. *metonymia*, Gr. *μετωνυμία* ; *μετά*, indicating change + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, name. See NAME.] *Rhet.* A trope in which one word is put for another that it suggests; as, we say, a man keeps a good *table* instead of good *food;* we read *Vergil*, that is, his *poems;* a man has a warm *heart*, that is, warm *affections.*

Syn. — METONYMY, SYNECDOCHE alike involve the substitution for one idea of another closely allied to it. The technical distinction between the two, which may be seen in the defs., is now little noted, and the tendency now is to allow *metonymy* to do duty for both. Cf. COMPARISON.

met'o-pe (mĕt'ō-pē), *n.* [L. *metopa*, Gr. *μετόπη* ; *μετά* with, between + *ὀπή* opening, hole, the hole in the frieze between the beam ends.] *Arch.* The space between two triglyphs of the Doric frieze, which, among the ancients, was often adorned with carved work. See ORDER, *Illust.*

Me-to'pi-as (mē-tō'pĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μετωπίας* having a broad forehead, fr. *μέτωπον* forehead.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large labyrinthodonts from the Keuper formation (Triassic) of Germany, having a rather weak dentition with but slight internal folding of the enamel, and very large pectoral bony plates.

me-top'ic (mē-tŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μέτωπον* the forehead.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the forehead; frontal. —**metopic suture**, *Anat.*, the frontal suture.

me-to'pi-on (mē-tō'pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μετώπιον* forehead.] *Craniom.* A point situated midway between the frontal prominences. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

met'o-po-scop'ic (mĕt'ō-pō-skŏp'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to
met'o-po-scop'i-cal (-skŏp'ĭ-kăl) } metoposcopy.

met'o-pos'co-py (-pŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μετωποσκόπος* observing the forehead ; *μέτωπον* the forehead + *σκοπός* a watcher : cf. F. *métoposcopie.*] Study of physiognomy; art of discovering character by the features, or lines of the face. — **met'o-pos'co-pist** (mĕt'ō-pŏs'kō-pĭst), *n.*

me-tral'gi-a (mē-trăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *metro-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the uterus.

met'rec-ta'si-a (mĕt'rĕk-tā'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *metro-* + *ectasia.*] *Med.* Dilatation of the uterus. — **met'rec-tat'ic** (-tăt'ĭk), *a.*

me-trec'to-my (mē-trĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*metro-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Hysterectomy.

met'rec-to'pi-a (mĕt'rĕk-tō'pĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [NL. *metrectopia.*
me-trec'to-py (mē-trĕk'tō-pĭ) } See METRO-; ECTOPIA.] *Med.* Displacement of the uterus. — **met'rec-top'ic** (mĕt'rĕk-tŏp'ĭk), *a.*

met'ric (mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [L. *metricus*, Gr. *μετρικός* : cf. F. *métrique.* See METER rhythm.] **1.** Relating to measurement; involving, or proceeding by, measurement.

2. [F. *métrique.*] Of or pertaining to the meter as a standard of measurement, or pertaining to the decimal system of measurement of which the meter is the basis.

3. = METRICAL, 1.

metric geometry, geometry that introduces the axioms of distance and thence determines the size of geometrical magnitudes, as lengths, areas, volumes, angles. See DISTANCE. — **m. system**, a decimal system of weights and measures originating in France at the close of the 18th century, the use of which is now required by law in the majority of nations and permitted in most of the others, including the United States and England. The basis is the *meter*, which was intended to be, and is very nearly, one ten-millionth part of the distance measured on a meridian of the earth from the equator to the pole, being equal to about 39.37 inches, or 3 feet 3⅜ inches. Speaking accurately, a meter is the distance between two lines on a certain platinum bar kept in Paris, when this bar is at 0° C. or 32° F. The English Board of Trade value is 39.370113 inches. In the United States the accepted value is 39.37 inches. Copies of the Paris meter are kept elsewhere, and its value in wave lengths of light is also known with very great exactness. Upon the meter are based the other primary units: the *square meter*, the *cubic meter*, or *stere*, the *are* (100 square meters), the *liter* (the volume of a cube whose edge is one tenth of a meter), and the *gram* (the weight, very nearly, of distilled water at 4° C. contained in a cube whose edge is one hundredth of a meter). Successive multiples of the primary units are designated by the Greek prefixes *deca-*, *hecto-*, *kilo-*, *myria-* ; successive parts by the Latin prefixes *deci-*, *centi-*, and *milli-*. See *Tables.* The prefixes *mega-* and *micro-* are sometimes used to denote a multiple by one million, and the millionth part, respectively.

METRIC TABLES

The most commonly used *names* are italicized.

LENGTH.

Myriameter.	10,000 meters	6.2137 miles.
Kilometer....	1,000 meters	.62137 mile.
Hectometer..	100 meters	328 feet 1 inch.
Dekameter..	10 meters	393.7 inches.
Meter.....	1 meter	39.37 inches.
Decimeter...	0.1 meter	3.937 inches.
Centimeter..	0.01 meter	.3937 inch.
Millimeter...	0.001 meter	.0394 inch.

SURFACE.

Hectare.....	10,000 square meters	2.471 acres.
Are.....	100 square meters	119.6 square yards.
Centare.....	1 square meter	1,550 square inches.

CAPACITY.

Names.	No. of Liters.	Metric Cubic Measure.	United States Measure.	British Measure
Kiloliter, or Stere.....	1,000	1 *cu. meter*	1.308 cu. yds.	1.308 cubic yds.
Hectoliter.....	100	0.1 cu. meter	2.837 bu.; 26.417 gals.	2.75 bu.; 22.01 gals.
Dekaliter.....	10	10 cu. decim.	1.135 pk.; 2.6417 gals.	8.80 qts.; 2.201 gals.
Liter.....	1	1 cu. decim.	.908 quart; 1.0567 qts.	0.880 quart.
Deciliter.....	0.1	0.1 cu. decim.	6.1022 cu. in.; 0.845 gill.	0.704 gill.
Centiliter.....	0.01	10 cu. centim.	.6102 cu. in.; 0.338 fl. oz.	0.352 fl. oz.
Milliliter.....	0.001	1 *cu. centim.*	.061 cu. in.; 0.27 fl. dram.	0.28 fl. dram.

WEIGHT.

Name.	Number of Grams.	Weight of what Quantity of Water at Maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Metric Ton, Millier, *or* Tonneau	1,000,000	1 cubic meter	2204.6 lbs.
Quintal.....	100,000	1 hectoliter	220.46 lbs.
Myriagram.....	10,000	1 dekaliter	22.046 lbs
Kilogram, or *Kilo*	1,000	1 liter	2.2046 lbs
Hectogram	100	1 deciliter	3.5274 oz.
Dekagram.....	10	10 cubic centimeters	.3527 oz.
Gram.....	1	1 cubic centimeter	15.432 gr.
Decigram.....	0.1	.1 cubic centimeter	1.5432 gr.
Centigram.....	0.01	10 cubic millimeters	.1543 gr.
Milligram.....	0.001	1 cubic millimeter	.0154 gr.

SOME COMMON MEASURES AND WEIGHTS, WITH THEIR METRIC EQUIVALENTS (FOR OTHERS, SEE *MEASURE; WEIGHT*).

Com'n Measures.	Equivalents.	Common Measures.	Equivalents.
Inch	2.54 centim.	Liquid quart, U. S.	0.9469 liter.
Foot	.3048 meter	Dry quart, U. S. ...	1.101 liters.
Yard....	.9144 meter	Quart, imperial ...	1.136 liters.
Rod.....	5.029 meters	Gallon, U. S.....	3.785 liters.
Mile	1.6093 kilom.	Gallon, imperial ...	4.544 liters.
Sq. inch.	6.452 sq. centim.	Peck, U. S.....	8.809 liters.
Sq. foot.	.0929 sq. meter	Peck, imperial	9.087 liters.
Sq. yard.	.836 sq. meter	Bushel, U. S.....	35.24 liters.
Sq. rod..	25.29 sq. meters	Bushel, imperial..	36.35 liters.
Acre	.4046 hectare	Ounce avoirdupois	28.35 grams
Sq. mile.	259 hectares	Pound avoirdupois	.4536 kilograms.
Cu. inch	16.39 cu. centim.	Ton, long	1.0161 metric ton.
Cu. foot	.0283 cu. meter	Ton, short.....	.9072 metric ton.
Cu. yard	.7645 cu. meter	Grain.....	.0648 gram.
Cord	3.624 steres	Ounce troy.....	31.103 grams.
		Pound troy.....	.3732 kilogram.

— **metric ton**, a weight of 1,000 kilograms, or 2,204.6 pounds avoirdupois.

met'ri-cal (mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to meter; arranged in meter; as, *metrical* compositions.

2. = METRIC, 1, 2.

me-tri'cian (mē-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *métricien.* See METER rhythm.] A composer in, or student of, meter; a metrist.

met'ri-fi-ca'tion (mĕt'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Composition in metrical form; versification. *Rare.* *Tennyson.*

met'ri-fy (mĕt'rĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *metrum* meter + *-fy* : cf. F. *métrifier.*] To compose in, or put into, meter; to make a metrical version of.

me'trist (mē'trĭst; mĕt'rĭst; 277), *n.* [LL. *metrista.*] A maker of verses; also, one skillful in making verses or handling meter; a metrician.

Spenser was no mere *metrist*, but a great composer. *Lowell.*

me-tri'tis (mē-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the womb.

me'tro- (mē'trō-; mĕt'rō-), **metr-**. A combining form from Greek *μήτρα*, *uterus*, *womb*.

me'tro-cele (mē'trō-sēl; mĕt'rō-), *n.* [*metro-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of the uterus.

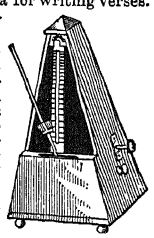
me'tro-col'po-cele (-kŏl'pō-sēl), *n.* [*metro-* + *colpocele.*] *Med.* Hernial protrusion of the uterus into the vagina.

met'ro-graph (mĕt'rō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *μετρον* measure + *-graph.*] An instrument attached to a locomotive to record its speed and the number and duration of its stops.

me-trol'o-gy (mē-trŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μέτρον* measure + *-logy.*] The science of, or a system of, weights and measures; also, a treatise on the subject. — **met'ro-log'i-cal** (mĕt'rō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **me-trol'o-gist** (mē-trŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* — **met'ro-logue** (mĕt'rō-lŏg), *n.*

met'ro-ma'ni-a (mĕt'rō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *μέτρον* measure + *mania* : cf. F. *métromanie.*] A mania for writing verses. — **met'ro-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk). *n.* & *a.* — **met'ro-ma-ni'a-cal** (-mȧ-nī'ȧ-kăl), *a.*

met'ro-nome (mĕt'rō-nōm), *n.* [Gr. *μέτρον* measure + *νόμος* law : cf. F. *métronome*, It. *metronomo.*] An instrument for marking exact time, esp. in music. The usual form, called **Maelzel's metronome** from J. B. Maelzel, who claimed its invention in 1816, is essentially a clock-moved pendulum swinging on a pivot near its center, and having a leaden ball at its lower end and a sliding weight on the upper end, by which the number of strokes per minute is regulated.



Maelzel's Metronome.

met'ro-nom'ic (-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a metronome or the marking of time with it. — **metronomic mark**, a mark at the beginning of a piece of music to show its tempo according to the metronome. Thus M.M. ♩=110 means that the sliding weight of Maelzel's metronome is to be set at 110, and the music played at the rate of 110 time units (in this case crotchets) to the minute.

me'tro-nym'ic (mē'trō-nĭm'ĭk; mĕt'rō-; 277), *a.* [Gr. *μητρωνυμικός* ; *μήτηρ* mother + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] Derived from the name of the mother or other female ancestor; as, a *metronymic* name or appellation; also, denoting such derivation; as, a *metronymic* suffix; — disting. from *patronymic.* — *n.* A metronymic name or appellation.

met'ro-pole (mĕt'rō-pōl), *n.* [Cf. F. *métropole.* See METROPOLIS.] **1.** A chief town; a metropolis. *Obs.*

2. *Eccl.* A metropolitan see; a metropolis.

[*methyl* + *ethyl* + *acetic.*] *Chem.* See VALERIC. [To methylate.]

meth'yl-ize (mĕth'ĭ-līz), *v. t.*

methyl ketol. *Chem.* A ketol, $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_2OH$, obtained as a colorless oil of feeble odor, as by fusing cane sugar with caustic potash.

meth'yl-ma-lon'ic, *a.* [*methyl* + *malonic.*] See SUCCINIC b

meth'y-lo'sis (m thĭ-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *meta-* + Gr. *ὕλη* matter + *-osis.*] *Geol.* Mesomatism. — **meth'y-lot'ic** (-lŏt'ĭk), *a.*

meth'yl-sul-phu'ric, *a. Chem.* Designating an acid, HCH_3SO_4, analogous to ethylsulphuric acid, obtained as a colorless liquid by mixing methyl alcohol and sulphuric acid.

meth'y-sis (mĕ th'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μέθυσις* drunkenness.] Habitual drunkenness.

me-thys'tic (mē-thĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μεθυστικός*.] Intoxicant.

me-thys'ti-cin (-tĭ-sĭn), *n.* [See METHYSTIC.] *Chem.* A white, tasteless, crystalline substance extracted from the rootstock of *Piper methysticum* of the South Sea Islands; — called also *kanakin.*

metical. † MISKAL. [ULOUS.]

me-tic'u-lous-ly, *adv.* of METIC.

‖ **mé'tif'** (mā'tēf'), *n. m.*, ‖ **mé'tive'** (-tēv'), *n. f.* [F.] = METIS.

met'i-gate. † MITIGATE.

met'ing, *n. pr. & vb. n.* of METE, to dream. *Obs.*

me-tin'u-lin (mē-tĭn'ū-lĭn), *n. Org. Chem.* See META- c.

metire. † METER.

Me'tis (mē'tĭs), *n.* [Gr. *Μῆτις*, fr *μῆτις* wisdom, skill.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* The first wife of Zeus. His swallowing her during pregnancy was the cause of Athena's springing from his head.

2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

mé'tis' (mā'tēs'), *n. m.* ; **mé'tisse'** (mā'tēs'), *n. f.* [F.; akin to Sp. *mestizo.* See MESTIZO.] A mestizo; locally, *U. S.*, an octoroon.

met'l, met'ld, met'l-sum. Mettle, mettled, mettlesome. *R. Sp*

met'ly. † MEETLY.

met'o-che (mĕt'ō-kē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μ τοχή* a sharing, fr. *μετέχ ιν* to share in ; *μετά* with + *ἔχειν* to have.] *Arch.* a = METOPE. b METATOME.

met'o-chy (-kĭ), *n.* [See METOCHE.] *Zoöl.* The relation between a guest insect which is neither beneficial nor injurious and its host.

me-tœ'cious (mē-tē'shŭs), *a.* [*meta-* + Gr. *οἰκία* house.] *Bot.* = HETERŒCIOUS.

me-tœ'cism (mē-tē'sĭz'm), *n. Bot.* = HETERŒCISM.

meton. *Abbr.* Metonymy.

me-ton'o-ma-to'sis (mē-tŏn'ō-mȧ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *meta-* + Gr. *ὄνομα*, *ὀνόματος*, name + *-osis.*] Change of name. *Nonce Word.*

met'o-pan-tral'gi-a (mĕt'ō-păn-trăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See METOPIC ; ANTRUM ; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the frontal sinuses.

met'o-pan-tri'tis (-trĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See METOPIC; ANTRUM; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.

met'o-pe (mĕt'ō-pē), *n.* [See METOPIC.] *Zoöl.* The middle anterior portion of a crab, including the orbital cavities and the parts between them.

met'o-pism (mĕt'ō-pĭz'm), *n. m.* ; **mé'tisse'** (mā'tēs'), *n. f.* [Gr. *μετωπον* forehead + *-ism.*] *Anat.* Condition of having a persistent frontal suture.

met'o-po-man'cy (-pō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μετωπον* forehead + *-mancy.*] Fortune telling by physiognomy.

me-tos'te-on (mē-tŏs'tē-ŏn), *n.* [NL. ; *meta-* + Gr. *ὀστέον* bone.] *Zoöl.* The posterolateral ossification in the sternum of birds. — **me-tos'te-al** (-ăl), *a.*

met'o-vum (mĕt-ō'vŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *meta-* + *ovum.*] *Biol.* An erg cell with its surrounding nutritive matter. *Haeckel.*

met-ox'a-zine (mĕt-ŏk'sȧ-zĭn ; -zēn: 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** *Chem.* See OXAZINE.

met-ox'e-nous (mĕt-ŏk'sĕ-nŭs), *a.* [Irreg. fr. *meta-* + Gr. *ξένος* guest.] *Bot.* Metœcious.

metr-. See METRO-.

met'ran (mĕt'răn), *n. Eccl.* The metropolitan of Abyssinia; the Abuna. — **met'ran-ate** (-āt), *n.*

met'ra-næ'mi-a, *or* **-ne'mi-a** (mĕ tr ȧ-n ē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *metro-* + *anæmia.*] *Med.* Anæmia of the uterus.

met'ra-to'ni-a (-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *metro-* + *atonia.*] *Med.* Atony of the uterus.

me'tre (mē'tēr). Var. of METER.

metredate. † MITHRIDATE

metrede, *n.* [Cf. METE to dream, and for the last part KINDRED.] A dream. *Obs.*

me'tre-ly, *adv.* Metrically *Obs.*

me'trer † METERER.

me'tret (mē'trĕt), *n.* Any of the decimal subdivisions of the meter, the first being the decimeter, the second the centimeter, and so on. *G. J. Stoney.*

me-tre'ta (mē-trē'tȧ), *n.* [L. See METRETES.] See MEASURE, *Table.* [MEASURE, *Table.*

me-trete' (mē-trē'tĕ'), *n.* See

me-tre'tes (mē-trē'tēz), *n.* [L. *metreta*, Gr. *μετρητής*.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

me-tre'za (mē-trē'zȧ), *n.* [See MISTRESS.] A mistress. *Obs.*

me'tri-a (mē'trĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μήτρα* womb.] *Med.* Puerperal fever.

met'ri-cal-ly, *adv.* of METRICAL.

met'ri-cism (-rĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Metrical composition; versification.

met'ri-cist (-sĭst), *n.* A metrist.

met'ri-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To analyze metrically; to scan.

met'ri-cize, *v. t.* To change into or express in the metric system.

met'ri-date. † MITHRIDATE.

Me-trid'i-um (mē-trĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μητρίδιος* having a womb, fruitful.] *Zoöl.* A genus of sea anemones having two kinds of tentacles, of which the longer are plumose or pinnate. *M. marginatum* is common on the New England coast.

met'ri-fi-cate, *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *metrificare*, E. METRIFY.] To write in meter. *Obs.*

met'ri-fi'er (mē'trĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who metrifies.

‖ **me'tri gra'ti-a.** [L.] For the sake of the meter.

met'ri-o-ce-phal'ic (-ō-sē-făl'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. *μέτριος* moderate + *cephalic.*] Orthocephalic.

metriour. † METERER. [*Obs.*]

me'tro, *n.* [It. & Sp.] Meter.

me'tro-car'ci-no'ma, *n.* [NL. ; *metro-* + *carcinoma.*] *Med.* Carcinoma of the uterus.

met'ro-chrome (mĕt'rō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *μέτρον* measure + *χρῶμα* color.] An instrument for measuring colors.

me'tro-clyst (mē'trō-klĭst; mĕt'rō-), *n.* [*metro-* + *clyster.*] *Med.* An instrument used for washing out the uterus.

me-troc'ra-cy (mē-trŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μήτηρ*, *μητρός*, mother + *-cracy.*] See MATRIARCHY. — **me'tro-crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), *a.*

me'tro-cys-to'sis (mē'trō-sĭs-tō'sĭs: mĕt'rō-), *n.* [NL. ; *metro-* + *-cyst* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Formation of cysts in the uterus.

me'tro-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ ; -dĭ'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *metro-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in the uterus.

me-trom'e-ter (mē-trŏm'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [*metro-* + *-meter.*] *Med.* = HYSTEROMETER. [nomic.]

met'ro-nom'i-cal, *a.* Metro-

met'ro-nom'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of METRONYMICAL.

me-tron'o-my (mē-trŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [See METRONOME.] Measurement by a metronome

me-tron'y-my (-ĭ-mĭ), *n.* Use of metronymics.

Me'tro-ön (mē'trō-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. Μητρῶον.] *Class. Archæol.* A temple of the mother goddess, or Great Mother (which see).

me'tro-pa-ral'y-sis (mē'trō-pȧ-răl'ĭ-sĭs ; mĕt'rō-), *n.* [NL. ; *metro-* + *paralysis.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the uterus.

me'tro-path'i-a (-păth'ĭ-ȧ), **me-trop'a-thy** (mē-trŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [NL. *metropathia.* See METRO- ; -PATHY.] *Med.* D.sease of the uterus. — **me'tro-path'ic** (-păth'ĭk), *a.*

me'tro-per'i-to-ni'tis (-pĕr'ĭ-tō-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *metro-* + *peritonitis.*] *Med.* a Inflammation of the uterus and the peritoneum. b Peritonitis following metritis.

me'tro-phle-bi'tis (-flē-bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *metro-* + *phlebitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the veins of the uterus.

met'ro-pho-tog'ra-phy (mĕt'rō-fō-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μέτρον*

me-trop'o-lis (mĕ-trŏp'ŏ-lĭs), *n.; pl.* E. **-LISES** (-ĕz; -ĭz), Gr. **-LEIS** (-lēs), or, incorrectly, **-LES.** [L. *metropolis*, Gr. *μητρόπολις*, prop., the mother city (in relation to colonies); *μήτηρ* mother + *πολις* city. See MOTHER; POLICE.] **1.** *Eccl.* The seat, or see, of a metropolitan (which see, def. 1). "The great *metropolis* and see of Rome." *Shak.* **2.** The chief or capital city of a country, state, etc.

[Edinburgh] gray *metropolis* of the North. *Tennyson.*

3. A principal seat or center; as, a *metropolis* of religion or commerce. **4.** *Zoöl. & Bot.* The region where a particular species of plant or animal, or a group of species, is most abundant. **5.** The mother or parent city or state of a colony; — orig. used of Greek cities or states.

Thus . . did Cambridge become, in the true Greek sense of a much-abused word, the *metropolis*, or "mother town," of Hartford. *J Fiske.*

met'ro-pol'i-tan (mĕt'rō-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* [L. *metropolitanus* of a metropolis.] **1.** *Eccl.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a metropolis or metropolitan; characteristic of, or befitting, a metropolis or metropolitan; as, *metropolitan* authority; *metropolitan* bishops. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or being, a metropolis, or principal city, as, *metropolitan* trade; *metropolitan* luxury. **3.** Of, pert. to, or being, the mother country. *Obs. or R.* **4.** Chief; leading; principal. *Obs.*

met'ro-pol'i-tan, *n.* [L. *metropolitanus.*] **1.** *Eccl.* A bishop who has oversight of the bishops of a province (cf. PATRIARCH, *n.*, 3). His see is an ecclesiastical metropolis, and orig. was usually, and now often is, the civil metropolis or capital of a province or country. In the branches of the Eastern Church a metropolitan has oversight of the bishops of a province (or in some cases a country) and ranks below the patriarch (when there is one) and above an archbishop. In the Roman Catholic Church a metropolitan is an archbishop with suffragans. In the Church of England a metropolitan has oversight over a province. There are two in England, the archbishops of Canterbury and York, and one in Canada and one in Australia. **2.** A chief town or city; metropolis. *Now Rare.* **3.** = METROPOLIS, 3. *Obs.* **4.** One who lives in, or has the manners, customs, or ideas of, a (or the) metropolis (sense 2). **5.** *Gr. Hist.* A citizen of a metropolis (sense 5).

met'ro-pol'i-tan-ate (-āt), *n.* The see or office of a metropolitan bishop. *Milman*

me-trop'o-lite (mĕ-trŏp'ō-līt), *n.* [L. *metropolita*, Gr. *μητροπολίτης.*] **1.** *Eccl.* A metropolitan. *Barrow.* **2.** A metropolis. *Obs.*

me'tror-rha'gi-a (mē'trō-rā'jĭ-*ă*; mĕt'rō-), *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Profuse bleeding from the womb, esp. such as is not menstrual. — **me'tror-rhag'ic** (-răj'ĭk), *a.*

me'tror-rhe'a, *or* **-rhoe'a** (-rē'*ă*), *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Any abnormal discharge from the uterus.

Me'tro-si-de'ros (-trō-sĭ-dē'rŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μητρα* heart of a tree + *σίδηρος* iron.] *Bot.* A genus of myrtaceous trees or shrubs, natives chiefly of the Pacific islands. The rather large flowers are borne in 2-3-forked cymes, their numerous bright red stamens making them ornamental. *M. vera* is the iron tree of Java. Several plants cultivated under this name belong to the genus *Callistemon.*

-metry. [See -METER.] A suffix denoting *art, process,* or *science, of measuring;* as, acidi*metry,* chrono*metry.*

met'tle (mĕt'l), *n.* [E. *metal*, used in a tropical sense in allusion to the temper of the metal of a sword blade. See METAL.] Quality of temperament or disposition; spirit, esp. as regards honor, fortitude, ardor, etc.; courage; ardor. "What *mettle* his heart is made of." *South.*

Gentlemen of brave *mettle.* *Shak.*

on, upon, *or* **to** (one's), **mettle,** incited or roused to the use of one's best efforts; in the highest state of efficiency.

met'tled (-ld), *a.* Having, or full of, mettle; mettlesome.

met'tle-some (mĕt'l-sŭm), *a.* Full of mettle, or spirit; having natural ardor; fiery; as, a *mettlesome* horse.

Syn. — See SPIRITED.

— **met'tle-some-ly,** *adv.* — **met'tle-some-ness,** *n.*

‖ **me'um** (mē'ŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *meus* mine.] Lit., mine; — used in *meum et tuum,* or *meum and tuum;* as, to confound *meum and tuum,* to fail to distinguish one's own property from that of others; to be dishonest.

meuse, muse (mūs; mūz), *n.* [From F. *musse*, OF. *muce.* Cf. MUSET.] **1.** A gap or hole, as in a hedge or wall, through which a wild animal is accustomed to pass; a muset. **2.** Fig.: A loophole, or opening for escape. *Obs. or R.*

Meus'nier's' the'o-rem (mū'nyāz'). *Geom.* The theorem that the center of curvature of any plane section at any point of a surface is the projection upon its plane of the center of curvature of the normal section at the same point and through the same tangent line; — enounced (1777) by J. B. M. Meusnier, a French savant (1754-93).

mew (mū), *n.* [AS. *mæw*, akin to D. *meeuw*, G. *möwe*, OHG. *mëh*, Icel. *mār.*] A gull, esp., the common European gull (*Larus canus*), also called *mew gull.*

mew, *n.* [ME. *mue, mewe*, F. *mue* change of feathers, scales, skin, fr. *muer* to molt, mew. See MEW to molt.] **1.** A cage for hawks, esp. while mewing. **2.** A coop or cage for animals, esp. formerly for fattening fowls. *Obs.* except, *Dial. Eng.*, a breeding cage, as for canaries.

Full many a fat partrich had he in *mewe.* *Chaucer.*

3. Act of mewing, or molting; fig., process of transformation; — in phrase *in,* or *in the, mew. Obs.* **4.** Confinement; concealment; also, place of confinement or concealment; hiding place; den.

Forthcoming from her darksome *mew.* *Spenser.*
Violets in their secret *mews.* *Wordsworth.*

5. [*pl.* in form, but usually construed as a *sing.*] **a** The royal stables in London, built on the site of the king's mews for hawks. **b** Hence, a stable or range of stables round an open space or area.

mew, *v. t.;* MEWED (mūd); MEW'ING. [ME. *muen*, F. *muer*, fr. L. *mutare* to change. Cf. MAD, *a.*, MEW a cage, MOLT, MUTABLE.] **1.** To shed, cast, or change (feathers); to molt; — said of birds, esp. hawks. *Archaic.* **2.** To shed or change, as color or a coat. *Obs.* **3.** To shed or cast (the horns); also, to shed the horns from (the head); — said of a stag. *Obs.*

Nine times the moon had *mewed* her horns *Dryden*

mew, *v. i.* **1.** To cast the feathers; to molt; hence, to change; to put on a new appearance. *Archaic.*

Now everything doth *mew,*
And shifts his rustic winter robe *Turbervile.*

2. Of a stag, to shed or cast the horns. *Obs.*

mew, *v. t.* [From MEW a cage.] **1.** To put or keep (a hawk) in a mew, esp. when molting. **2.** To confine or shut, as capons, in a coop for fattening; — often with *up. Obs.* **3.** To shut up; to inclose; to confine or conceal, as in a cage or other inclosure; — now more commonly with *up.*

More pity that the eagle should be *mewed* *Shak.*
Close *mewed* in their sedans, for fear of air. *Dryden*

mew, *v. i.* [Of imitative origin; cf. G. *miauen.*] To utter a cry sounding like *mew*, as a cat; to cry as a cat; miaow. Formerly, persons did this to express contempt.

A little screech owl *mewed* plaintively. *Century Mag.*

mew, *v. t.* To utter by mewing; to miaow.

mew, *n. & interj.* The common cry of a cat; miaow; also, an imitation of this cry, formerly used to express contempt.

mewl (mūl), *v. i. & t.;* MEWLED (mūld); MEWL'ING [Cf. MIAUL, MEW (of a cat).] **1.** To cry weakly, as a young child; to whimper; to squall. **2.** To cry as a cat; to mew.

mewl, *n.* Act or sound of mewling.

Mex'i-can (mĕk'sĭ-kăn), *a.* [Cf. Sp. *Mejicano*, formerly *Mexicano.*] Of or pertaining to Mexico or its people.

Mexican almond, the Malabar almond. — **M. asphalt.** = CHAPOTE. — **M. bedbug,** the cone-nose. — **M. boll weevil,** the boll weevil. — **M. cloth.** = MEXICAINE. — **M. clover,** a tropical American rubiaceous herb (*Richardsonia scabra*) sometimes cultivated as a forage plant. Its roots furnish a substitute for ipecacuanha. — **M. coca.** = MEXICAN CLOVER. — **M. copal.** = MEXICAN ELEMI. — **M. coral drops.** See BESSERA. — **M. dollar.** = DOLLAR, 5. — **M. elemi.** See ELEMI **d.** — **M. fire plant. a** The annual poinsettia. **b** The mock cypress. — **M. hog,** a peccary. — **M. ivy,** the cobæa. — **M. jacana.** See JACANA. — **M. lac,** a resinous exudate of the tree *Croton draco.* — **M. mulberry,** a small-leaved Mexican species of mulberry (*Morus microphylla*). — **M. oat,** a dark-colored variety of oat, esp. adapted for cultivation in arid regions. — **M. onyx,** a translucent veined and party-colored variety of aragonite, from Tecali and other Mexican localities, and the southwestern United States. See ALABASTER, 1 **b.** — **M. orange flower,** the handsome white-flowered rutaceous shrub *Choisya ternata.* — **M. palmetto,** a palmetto or fan palm (*Inodes mexicana*) of southern Texas and adjacent Mexico, resembling the cabbage palmetto of Florida. — **M. persimmon,** a persimmon tree (*Diospyros texana*) of Texas and Mexico, having small cuneate leaves and black fruit much inferior to the common persimmon. — **M. plum.** = CIRUELA. — **M. poppy,** a tropical American prickly papaveraceous herb (*Argemone mexicana*) having large yellow flowers; hence, any other species of *Argemone.* — **M. rose,** the portulaca. — **M. snakeroot,** a West American asclepiadaceous herb (*Asclepiodora decumbens*) used as a specific for snake bite. — **M. snapper,** the red snapper (*Lutianus aya*). — **M. star,** *or* **Mexican star of Bethlehem,** the frostflower. — **M. subregion.** *Zoögeog.* = CENTRAL AMERICAN SUBREGION. — **M. tea,** a rank-scented tropical American pigweed (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*), naturalized as a weed throughout the United States. It is used in medicine as a tonic and emmenagogue. — **Mexican thistle,** a tall thistle (*Carduus conspicuus*) native of Mexico and Central America, having heads of yellow flowers, the involucral bracts being bright red. — **M. tiger,** the jaguar. — **M. walnut,** a walnut (*Juglans rupestris*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico; also, its fruit or nut, which is similar to that of the black walnut. — **M. whisk.** = BROOMROOT.

Mex'i-can (mĕk'sĭ-kăn), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Mexico. The Mexicans comprise a dominant white population of Spanish descent, mestizos, and Indian tribes ranging in culture from the totally savage Seris to the civilized Mayas. See AZTEC, MAYA, MIXTEC, ZAPOTEC. **2.** Short for *Mexican dollar.* See DOLLAR, 5.

Me-zen'ti-us (mē-zĕn'shĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L.] In ancient Italian legend, a cruel Etruscan king who aided Turnus against Æneas. He bound living persons face to face with dead ones, leaving them to starve. Eventually he was exiled. — **Me-zen'tian** (-shăn), *a.* — **Me-zen'tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

me-ze're-on (mē-zē'rē-ŏn), *n.* [F *mézéréon*, Per. *māzaryūn* spurge olive.] **1.** A small European thymelæaceous shrub (*Daphne mezereum*), cultivated for its fragrant lilac-purple flowers, which appear before the leaves. Its acrid bark is used in medicine (see MEZEREUM, 2). The scarlet fruit is sometimes found as an adulterant of black pepper. **2.** = MEZEREUM, 2.

me-ze're-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] **1.** = MEZEREON, 1. **2.** *Pharm. & Med.* The dried bark of mezereon or some other European species of *Daphne*, used externally as a vesicatory and irritant, and internally as a diuretic, diaphoretic, and stimulant in rheumatism, syphilis, scrofula, etc.

me-zu'zah, me-zu'za (mē-zōō'zä), *n.; Heb. pl.* **-ZOTH** (-zōth). [Heb. *mĕzūzāh* doorpost.] Among the orthodox Hebrews, a piece of parchment bearing the passages Deut. vi. 4-9 and xi. 13-21 written in twenty-two lines. It is rolled up in a wooden, metal, or glass case or tube and attached to the doorpost as both the passages command. On the outer side of the top of the parchment is inscribed the name of God *Shaddai*, left visible through an opening.

‖ **mez'za ma-jol'i-ca** (mĕd'zä mä-yŏl'ĭ-kä). [It. See MEZZO; MAJOLICA.] *Ceram.* Italian pottery of the epoch and general character of majolica, but less brilliantly decorated, esp. such pottery without tin enamel, but painted and glazed. Also, improperly, Hispano-Moresque ware.

mez'za-nine (mĕz'*ă*-nĭn; -nēn; 277), *n.* [F. *mezzanine*, It. *mezzanino*, fr. *mezzano* middle, half. See MEZZO.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** Also **mezzanine floor** *or* **story.** A low story between two high ones, esp. between the ground floor and the story above; an entresol; also, a partial low story introduced in the height of a main story; a low story, as of a back part of a building, which is not on the same level with the corresponding story of the main building, as in cases where the floors of the back part are on a level with landings of the staircase of the main building. **b** A flooring laid over a floor to bring it up to some height or level. **2.** Also **mezzanine floor.** *Theat.* A floor under the stage, from which various contrivances, as traps, are worked.

‖ **mez'zo** (mĕd'zō), *a.* [It., fr. L. *medius* middle, half. See MID, *a.*] *Music.* Mean; middling; not extreme.

mezzo for'te (fôr'tā), moderately loud. — **m. or-ches'tra** (ôr-kĕs'trä), with but half the orchestra. — **m. pia'no** (pyä'nō), moderately soft.

mez'zo-re-lie'vo (-rĕ-lē'vō), ‖ **mez'zo-ri-lie'vo** (-rē-lyā'vō), *n.; pl.* E. **-VOS** (-vōz), It. MEZZI-RILIEVI (mĕd'zē-rē-lyā'vē). [It. *mezzo rilievo.*] Half relief. See RELIEF.

mez'zo-so-pra'no (mĕd'zō-sō-prä'nō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** A voice of medium compass and having somewhat full, deep quality between that of the soprano and contralto. **b** A person having such a voice. — **mez'zo-so-pra'no,** *a.* **mezzo-soprano clef,** the C clef on the second line of the staff.

mez'zo-tint (mĕd'zō-tĭnt; mĕz'ō-; 277), *n.* [See MEZZOTINTO.] **1.** A half tint. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2. a** A manner of engraving on copper or steel by working on a surface previously roughened with a cradle, removing the roughness in places by scraping, burnishing, etc., to produce the requisite light and shade. It is well adapted to broad and velvety effects. **b** An engraving so produced.

mez'zo-tint, *v. t.;* **-TINT'ED; -TINT'ING.** To engrave in, or represent by, mezzotint. — **mez'zo-tint'er** (-tĭn'tẽr), *n.*

mez'zo-tin'to (mĕd'zō-tĭn'tō; mĕz'ō-), *n.* [It. *mezzo* half + *tinto* tinted, p. p. of *tingere* to dye, color, tinge, L. *tingere.* See MEZZO; -TINT.] Mezzotint.

mho (mō), *n.* [Anagram of *ohm.*] *Elec.* A unit of conductivity, being the reciprocal of the ohm.

mhom'e-ter (mŏm'ē-tẽr; mō'mē-), *n.* [*mho* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring conductivity.

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measure + *photography.*] = PHOTOGRAMMETRY. [*Obs.*]
met'ro-pol'ic, *a.* Metropolitan.
metropolie, *n.* Metropolis. *Obs.*
met'ro-pol'i-tan-cy (mĕt'rō-pŏl'ĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* State or position of being metropolis. *Rare.*
met'ro-pol'i-tan-ism (-pŏl'ĭ-tăn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [-IZE.]
met'ro-pol'i-tan-ize, *v. t.* See -SHIP. [ical. *R.*]
met'ro-pol'i-tan-ship', *n.* See
met'ro-pol'i-tic, *a.* Metropolitical.
met'ro-po-lit'i-cal (mĕt'rō-pō-lĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* = METROPOLITAN, *a.*, 1. [METROPOLITICAL.]
met'ro-po-lit'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of
me'trop-to'sis (mē'trŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + Gr. *πτῶσις* a falling.] *Med.* Prolapse of the uterus
met'ro-ra'di-o-scope' (mĕt'rō-rā'dĭ-ō-skōp'), *n.* [Gr. *μετρον* measure + *radio-* + *-scope.*] An apparatus for measuring cathode rays.
me'tror-rhex'is (mē'trō-rĕk'sĭs; mĕt'rō-), *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + Gr. *ῥῆξις* a bursting.] *Med.* Rupture of the uterus.
me'tror-tho'sis (mē'trŏr-thō'sĭs; mĕt'rŏr-), *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + Gr. *ὀρθωσις* a making straight.] *Med.* Rectification of a misplaced uterus.
me'tro-sal'pin-gi'tis, *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + *salpingitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the uterus and the Fallopian tubes.
me'tro-scope (mē'trō-skōp; mĕt'rō-), *n* [*metro-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* A modification of the stethoscope for auscultating the uterus from the vagina.
me-tros'co-py (mē-trŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*metro-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Inspection of the uterus with an endoscope or other instrument.
me'tro-stax'is (mē'trō-stăk'sĭs; mĕt'rō-), *n.* [NL.; *metro-* + Gr. *στάξις* a dripping.] *Med.* A persistent small discharge of blood from the uterus.
me'tro-ste-no'sis, *n.* [NL; *metro-* + *stenosis.*] *Med.* Stenosis of the uterus.
me'tro-tome (mē'trō-tōm; mĕt'rō-), *n.* [*metro-* + *-tome.*] A hysterotome. [Hysterotomy
me-trot'o-my (mē-trŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.*
metschipe, -scip. † METESHIP
metsouner. † MEDICINER.
met'stick' Var of METESTICK.
mett. Obs. pret. & p. p. of METE, to measure.
mett. † MET, METE.
mettaill. † METTLE.
met'tal. † METAL, METTLE.
met'tar (mĕt'ẽr), *n.* [Ar *matr* a skin bag for oil.] See MEASURE, *Table.* [MEET.]
mette. Obs. pret & p. p. of
mette. † METE.
mette, *n.* [AS *gemetta.* See MEAT.] Table companion. *Obs.*
mette-fulle. † METEFUL.
mettegal. † MISKAL.
Met'ter-nich green (mĕt'ẽr-nĭk). Methyl green.
mettigat. † MITIGATE.
met'tle. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of METAL.
met'tle, *a.* Spirited; mettlesome. *Obs. or Archaic & Scot.*
‖ **me'tu-en'da co-rol'la dra-co'nis** (mē'tū-ĕn'dä). [L.] The dragon's crest is to be feared.
‖ **me'tus** (mē'tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Law.* Fear; intimidation.
met'wand', met'yard'. Dial. vars. of METEWAND, METEYARD.
metyn. Obs. p. p. of METE, to measure.
met'ze (mĕt'sē), *n.; pl.* **METZEN** (sĕn). [G.] See MEASURE.
meu. Var. of MEW, spicknel.
meu'ble, ‖ **meu'bles** (mū'bl'), *n. pl.* [F.] MOVABLE. [Movables.]
meuler. † MURE, *a.* [of MULE.
meule. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MEW, spicknel.
meulevee. † MOOLVEE
Me'um (mē'ŭm), *n.* [L., spicknel, Gr. *μῆον.*] *Bot.* A genus of apiaceous herbs consisting of a single species, *M athamanticum*, the spicknel.
Me-u'nim (mē-ū'nĭm). *Bib.*
meure. † MURE.
meur'te, *n.* [OF. *meürte.*] Ripeness; maturity. *Obs.*
meuse. † MEWS.
meuse (mūs; mūz), *v. t. & i.* To pass or go through a meuse. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
meute (mūt), *n.* † MUTE, a mew.
meuwe † MEW. [ABLE.]
meve. mevable. † MOVE, MOVEMENT. † MOVEMENT.
mev'y (mē'vĭ), *n.* [Cf. 1st MEW.] A gull: mew. *Local, Eng.*
mew Dial. Eng. of MOW, of hay.
mew. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of MOW, to cut down.
mew, *n.* [See MEUM.] Spicknel.
mew. mewe. † MOVE.
mewe † MEW.
mew'er, *n.* One that mews.
mewes. † MEWS.
mewet † MUTE, *a.*
mew gull. See MEW, *n.*
mewld. Mewled. *Ref. Sp.*
mewle. † MULE.
mewl'er, *n.* One that mewls.
mewre. † MURE.
mews, mewse. Vars. of MEUSE *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mew'stead'. Var. of MOWSTEAD. *Dial. Eng.*
Mex. *Abbr.* Mexican; Mexico.
mex-cal' (mĕks-käl'), **mex'i-cal'** (mĕk'sĭ-käl'). Vars. of MESCAL.
mex'en. Var. of MIXEN. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
‖ **mex'i-caine'** (mĕk'sĭ-kān'), *n.* [F.] A silk, or silk-and-wool, dress fabric ornamented with very small designs.
Mex'i-can-ize, *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, Mexican or like the Mexicans or their country, esp. in respect to the formerly frequent revolutions.
mey. † MAY, *n.* [*Obs.*]
mey, n. [AS. *mǣg.*] A kinsman
meyce. † MACE, a staff.
meyde. † MAID.
meydles. † MEEDLESS.
meydvyf. † MIDWIFE.
Mey'er valve (mī'ẽr). See EXPANSION VALVE.
meygne. † MAIM, *v.*
meyit. † MEET, *a.*
meynage. † MENAGE.
meynal, meyneal. † MENIAL.
meyne. † MAYNE, MANY, MEAN, MEINIE, MIEN.
meyresse. † MAYORESS. [MEAT.]
meyt. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
Mez'a-ab (-ăb). *D. Bib.*
Mez'a-hab (-hăb). *Bib.*
mezail. Var. of MESAIL. [NINE.]
mezanini. Obs. pl. of MEZZA-
mez'an kor'rie moth (mĕz'ăn-kŏr'ĭ). A large saturnian moth (*Antheræa mezankorrie*) of southeastern Asia. Its larva produces a silk of some value.
mez-cal' (mĕs-käl'; 268). Var of MESCAL.
mezel. † MESEL.
Mezelmas † MICHAELMAS.
mez-quit' (mĕs-kēt'; 268) Var. of MESQUIT.
mez-qui'ta (-kē'tä). Var. of MESQUITA, MESQUITE.
mez-qui'te (mĕs-kē'tā; 268). Var. of MESQUITE.
mez'ur-a-bl, mez'ure, mez'ured. Measurable, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
mez'za (mĕd'zä), *a., fem.* of MEZZO.
‖ **mez'za vo'ce** (vō'chā). [It., fr. *mezzo*, fem. *mezza* middle, half + *voce* voice, L. *vox.*] *Music* With a medium fullness of sound; not loud.
mez'zin. † MUEZZIN.
mez'zo (mĕd'zō), *n.* Short for MEZZO-SOPRANO, MEZZOTINT.
Mez'zo-ra'mi-a (mĕz'zō-rā'mĭ-*ä*; *It.* mĕd'zō-rä'myä), *n.* [Pseudo-It., fr. *Miraim* Egypt.] In Simon Berington's romance, "The Memoirs (or Adventures) of Signor Gaudentio di Lucca" (1st edition 1737), an imaginary country in the heart of the deserts of Africa, unknown to the rest of the world and inaccessible except by one particular road Gaudentio di Lucca is represented as having lived there for twenty-five years.
‖ **mez'zo-ri-lie'vo.** Var of MEZZO-RELIEVO.
‖ **mez'zo ter'mi-ne** (mĕd'zō tẽr'mē-nā); *pl.* **-NI** (-nē). [It.] A middle term, period, or measure.
mez'zo-tin'to (mĕd'zō-tĭn'tō; mĕz'ō-), *v. t.* To mezzotint.
MF., *or* **mf.** *Abbr.* Mezzo forte; microfarad. [crofarad.]
mfd. *Abbr.* Manufactured; mi-
mfg. *Abbr.* Manufacturing
M. F. H. *Abbr.* Master of Foxhounds.
mfrs. *Abbr* Manufacturers.
m. ft. *Abbr.* Mistura fiat (L., let a mixture be made); — used in medical prescriptions.
Mg., *or* **mg.** *Abbr.* Magnesium. *Chem* [no period, *Mg*]; milligram; milligrams.
M. G. *Abbr.* Main gauche (F., left hand) (*Music*); Major General: Medical Gymnast.
M.-G., M.-Goth, *or* **MGoth.** *Abbr.* Mœso-Gothic [grams.]
mgm. *Abbr.* Milligram; milli-
mgr. *Abbr.* Milligram.
Mgr. *Abbr* Monseigneur; Monsignore.
M. Gr. *Abbr.* Middle Greek.
M. H. *Abbr.* Main hatch (*Shipping*); Master of Horticulture; miner's homestead (*Queensland*). [(henna).
mhen'dee. Var. of MENDEE
M. H. G., *or* **MHG.** *Abbr.* Middle High German.
M. H. K. *Abbr.* Member of the House of Keys (*Isle of Man*)
M. Hon. *Abbr.* Most honorable.
mhorr (mōr). Var. of MOUR
mho'wa tree (mō'wä). Var of MAHWA TREE

mi (mē), *n.* [See SOLMIZATION.] *Music.* **a** A syllable applied to the third tone of the diatonic scale in *solmization* (which see). **b** The tone E (as third in the scale of C); — so called esp. in the French and Italian systems.

mi con'tra fa (kŏn'trȧ fä), *Medieval Music*, lit., *mi* (of the "hard" hexachord) against *fa* (of the "natural"). See GAMUT. It was the interval B-F, the tritone or augmented fourth, stigmatized in the saying, *Mi contra fa est diabolus in musicâ.*

Mi-a'mi (mī-ă'mĭ ; mī-ăm'ĭ), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe that formerly occupied the country between the Wabash and Maumee rivers. They are now gathered on the Quapaw Agency, Oklahoma.

Mi-a'na bug (mī-ȧ'nȧ). [Fr. *Mana* or *Mianeh* a Persian town.] A venomous tick (*Argas persicus*) found in Persia.

mi-aow', **mi-aou'** (mĭ-ou'), *n. & interj.* [Imitative.] The cry of a cat; a mew. Cf. MEW. — *v. i.* To make or imitate this cry; to mew. — **mi-aow'er, mi-au'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

mi-ar'gy-rite (mī-ăr'jĭ-rīt), *n.* [G. *miargyrit*, fr. Gr. *μείων* less + *ἄργυρος* silver; — because it contains less silver than pyrargyrite.] *Min.* A mineral occurring in iron-black to steel-gray crystals or masses, whose powder is cherry-red. It is a sulphantimonite of silver, $Ag_2S{\cdot}Sb_2S_3$. H., 2–2.5. Sp. gr., 5.1–5.3.

mi-ar'o-lit'ic (mī-ăr'ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [From *miarolo*, local name of a variety of granite at Baveno, Italy + *-lite* + *-ic.*] *Petrog.* Characterized by irregular cavities into which well-formed crystals project; — said of certain igneous rocks, esp. granite.

mi-as'ma (mī-ăz'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ), E. -MAS (-mȧz). [NL., fr. Gr. *μίασμα* defilement, fr *μιαίνειν* to pollute.] Infectious particles or germs floating in the air; air made noxious by the presence of such particles or germs; noxious effluvia; malaria.

mi-as'mal (-măl), *a.* Containing miasma; miasmatic.

mi'as-mat'ic (mĭ'ăz-măt'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *miasmatique.*]
mi'as-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Containing, or pert. to, miasma; caused by miasma. — **mi'as-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mi-as'ma-tol'o-gy (mī-ăz'mȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ) } *n.* [*miasma* + *-logy.*]
mi'as-mol'o-gy (mĭ'ăz-mŏl'ō-jĭ) } *Med.* The study of miasmata.

mi-as'ma-tous (mī-ăz'mȧ-tŭs), *a. Med.* Miasmal; malarious.

Mi-as'tor (mī-ăs'tôr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μιάστωρ* a guilty wretch, prop. one stained, a polluter, fr. *μιαίνειν* to stain, defile.] *Zoöl.* A genus of dipterous flies of the family Cecidomyiidæ, whose species are remarkable for their parthenogenetic reproduction. The larva, hatching from the egg, develops internally a brood of similar larvæ, which on escaping may repeat the process for several generations before pupation and development of mature individuals.

mi-aul' (mĭ-ôl'; mĭ-oul'), *v. i. & t.*; MI-AULED' (-ôld'; -ould'); MI-AUL'ING. [Cf. F. *miauler*, of imitative origin. Cf. MEWL.] To cry as a cat; to mew; caterwaul. *Scott.*

mi-aul', *n.* The crying of a cat.

mi'ca (mī'kȧ), *n.* [L. *mica* crumb, grain, particle; prob. influenced by L. *micare* to gleam, shine.] *Min.* Any of a group of minerals crystallizing in forms apparently orthorhombic or hexagonal but really monoclinic, and characterized by highly perfect cleavage, so that they readily separate into very thin leaves, more or less elastic. They are all silicates, but differ widely in composition, and vary in color from colorless, pale brown, or yellow, to green or black. The transparent forms are used in lanterns, the doors of stoves, etc., being popularly called *isinglass.* The *mica* division includes the *micas* proper, the *brittle micas* (which see), and the chlorites. The important *micas* are: **muscovite**, common or potash mica, pale brown or green, often silvery, including **damourite** (also called *hydromica*); **biotite**, iron-magnesia mica, dark brown, green, or black; **lepidomelane**, iron mica, black; **phlogopite**, magnesia mica, colorless, yellow, brown; **lepidolite**, lithia mica, rose-red, lilac; **paragonite**, soda mica, yellowish, grayish, greenish; and **zinnwaldite**, iron-lithia mica, pale violet, yellow to brown, dark gray. Mica is a prominent constituent of many igneous and metamorphic rocks.

mi-ca'ce-ous (mī-kā'shē-ŭs), *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, or containing, mica; resembling mica in foliation or luster.
micaceous iron ore, hematite having a micaceous structure.

Mi'cah (mī'kȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Mîkâh.*] **1.** Lit., Who is like Jehovah? — masc. prop. name.
2. a A Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B. C. **b** The Book of Micah. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Mi-caw'ber, Mr. Wil'kins (wĭl'kĭnz mĭ-kô'bẽr). A celebrated character in Dickens's "David Copperfield," noted for his long speeches, ambitious style, love of letter writing, alternate elevation and depression of spirits, hearty appetite, reckless improvidence, and everlasting troubles, and for his constantly "waiting for something to turn up." He exposes the villainy of Uriah Heep and emigrates to Australia. His good-tempered and cheerful wife, in spite of his defects, is devoted to him, frequently declaring, "I never will desert Mr. Micawber."

mi-cel'la (mĭ-sĕl'ȧ ; mī-), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *mica* a morsel, grain.] *Biol.* One of the hypothetical aggregations of molecules of which organized bodies are composed according to Naegeli's theory (**micellar theory** *or* **hypothesis**). Micellæ are assumed to have a crystalline structure and to be capable of increase or diminution without change in chemical nature. — **mi-cel'lar** (-ẽr), *a.*

Mi'chael (mī'kĕl ; *Bib.* mĭ'kā-ĕl ; mĭ'kĕl), *n.* [L. *Michael*, Gr. Μιχαήλ, fr. Heb. *Mîkâêl.*] **1.** Lit., Who is like God? — masc. prop. name. F. *Michel* (mē'shĕl'); It. *Michele* (mē-kā'lā); Sp. & Pg. *Miguel* (mē-gĕl'); G. *Michael* (mē'kȧ-ĕl). — Dim. *Mike* (mīk).
2. An archangel mentioned in the Bible as having special charge of the Israelites as a nation (*Dan.* x. 13, 21), as disputing with Satan about the body of Moses (*Jude* 9), and as warring, with his angels, against Satan and his forces in the upper regions (*Rev.* xii. 7–9). Michael figures largely in Milton's "Paradise Lost," being sent with Gabriel to battle against Satan and his angels, and, with a band of cherubim, to Paradise, to drive out Adam and Eve, and foretell to them events till the time of Christ.
3. Michaelmas. *Obs.*

Mich'ael-mas (mĭk'ĕl-mȧs), *n.* [*Michael* + *Mass* religious service.] The feast of the archangel Michael, a church festival, celebrated on the 29th of September. It is one of the four quarter days in England.

miche (mĭch ; mēch), *v. i.*; MICHED (mĭcht ; mēcht) ; MICH'ING. [ME. *mychen* to pilfer ; cf. OF. *muchier*, *mucier*, to conceal, F. *musser*; or perh. fr. (assumed) AS. *mȳcan* or *myccan* to lurk, akin to OHG. *mûhhen* to waylay, G. *meuchlings* treacherously. Cf. MICHER, MUSET.] To lie hid; to skulk; to sneak; also, to play truant. *Obs. or Dial.*

Mi'chel-an'ge-lesque' (mī'kĕl-ăn'jĕ-lĕsk'), *a.* Characteristic of, or resembling, the Florentine artist Michelangelo Buonarotti (1475–1564) or his work, which is preëminent for grandeur of conception, dramatic — almost violent — action, and technical mastery of execution.

Mi-che'li-a (mī-kē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Piero Antonio *Micheli*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic magnoliaceous trees marked chiefly by the introrse anthers and many-seeded carpels. Several species are grown for their magnolialike flowers. *M. champaca* is the champac.

mick'le (mĭk'l), *a.* [ME. *mikel*, *muchel*, *mochel*, *mukel*, AS. *micel*, *mycel* ; akin to OS. *mikil*, OHG. *mihil*, *mihhil*, Icel. *mikill*, *mykill*, Goth. *mikils* : cf. L. *magnus*, Gr. *μέγας*, gen. *μεγάλου*, Skr. *mahat*. Cf. MUCH, MUCKLE, MAGNITUDE.] Great; much. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* "A man of *mickle* might." *Spenser.*

Mic'mac (mĭk'măk), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians of Newfoundland and eastern Canada, formerly noted for raids into New England. They work as fishers, guides, curio makers, etc., and are mostly Roman Catholics.

mi'co (mē'kō), *n.* [Tupi *micó*, prob. through Pg. *mico.*] A marmoset ; esp., the black-tailed marmoset (*Callithrix melamurus*) of parts of tropical South America.

mi-cræs'thete, mi-cres'thete (mī-krĕs'thēt), *n.* [See MICRO- ; ÆSTHETE.] *Zoöl.* One of the small sense organs in the micropores of certain chitons.

Mi-cram'pe-lis (mī-krăm'pē-lĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. *ἀμπελίς*, dim. of *ἄμπελος* vine.] *Bot.* A large genus of American cucurbitaceous herbs having small white monœcious flowers, with a 5-parted or 6-parted calyx and corolla, and a dry or fleshy, very spinose fruit. *M. lobata* is the wild balsam apple.

mi'cren-ce-pha'li-a (mī'krĕn-sē-fā'lĭ-ȧ), **mi'cren-ceph'a-ly** (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Atrophic condition of the brain. — **mi'cren-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.*

mi'cren-ceph'a-lous (mī'krĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*micro-* + Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* brain.] Having a small brain.

mi'cri-fy (mī'krĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*micro-* + *-fy.*] To make small or insignificant.

mi'cro-, micr- (mī'krō-; *by some* mĭk'rō-, *but* mī'krō- *is now apparently thoroughly established, esp. in scientific terms*). Combining form (opposed to *macro-* and *mega-*) from Greek *μικρός*, *small*, signifying specif.: **a** *Small, little, trivial, slight*; as, *microcosm*, *microscope*. **b** In the metric system and in various terms in electricity, mechanics, etc., *millionth part of*; as, *microfarad*, *microhm*.

mi'cro-am-pere' (mī'krō-ăm-pâr'), *n. Elec.* One millionth of an ampere.

mi'cro-a-nal'y-sis (mī'krō-ȧ-năl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*micro-* + *analysis.*] Analysis of the structure of materials from careful observation of photomicrographs.

mi'cro-bar'o-graph (-băr'ō-grȧf), *n.* An instrument for recording minor fluctuations of atmospheric pressure, as opposed to general barometric surges.

mi'crobe (mī'krōb), *n.* [F. *microbe*, fr. Gr. *μικρός* small + *βίος* life.] A microscopic organism or microörganism ; a germ ; — popularly applied to bacteria, esp. to the pathogenic forms ; as, the *microbe* of typhoid fever. — **mi-cro'bi-al** (mī-krō'bĭ-ăl), *a.* — **mi-cro'bi-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **mi-cro'bic** (-krō'bĭk ; -krŏb'ĭk), *a.*

mi-cro'bi-cide (mī-krō'bĭ-sīd), *n.* [*microbe* + *-cide.*] *Med.* Any agent detrimental to, or destructive of, microbes or bacterial organisms.—**mi-cro'bi-cid'al**(-sīd'ăl),*a.*

mi-cro-bi-ol'o-gy (mī'krō-bī-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*microbion* + *-logy.*] The study of minute organisms, or microbes, as the bacteria. — **mi'cro-bi'o-log'i-cal** (-bī'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **mi'cro-bi-ol'o-gist** (-bī-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

mi-cro'bi-on (mi-krō'bĭ-ŏn), **mi-cro'bi-um** (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -BIA (-ȧ). [NL.] A microbe.

mi'cro-car'di-a (mī'krō-kär'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MICRO-; CARDIA.] *Med.* Smallness of the heart.

mi'cro-ce-pha'li-a (-sē-fā'lĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [NL. *microcephalia.*]
mi'cro-ceph'a-ly (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ) } *Med.* Condition of being microcephalic.

mi'cro-ce-phal'ic (mī'krō-sē-făl'ĭk) } *a.* [*micro-* + *cephal-*]
mi'cro-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs) } *ic, cephalous.*] Having a small head ; having the cranial cavity small ; — opposed to *megacephalic.*

mi'cro-ceph'a-lism (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭz'm), *n.* Microcephalia.

mi'cro-chem'is-try (-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*micro-* + *chemistry.*] The application of chemical tests to minute objects or portions of matter, magnified by the use of the microscope. — **mi'cro-chem'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), **-chem'ic** (-ĭk), *a.* — **mi'cro-chem'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Mi'cro-chi-rop'ter-a (-kī-rŏp'tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *micro-* + *Chiroptera.*] *Zoöl.* A suborder of bats including all except the fruit bats (*Megachiroptera*). They are of small or medium size, the index finger when present is not clawed, and the teeth are cuspidate. Most of them live chiefly on insects. — **mi'cro-chi-rop'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **mi cro-chi-rop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

mi'cro-chro-nom'e-ter (-krō-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* An instrument for measuring minute intervals of time ; a chronoscope.

mi'cro-cline (mī'krō-klīn), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. *κλίνειν* to incline.] *Min.* A mineral of the feldspar group, like orthoclase or common feldspar in composition, but triclinic in form, though approaching orthoclase in crystal habit and angles. It is white to pale yellow, red, or green.

Mi'cro-coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -COCCI (-kŏk'sī). [NL. See MICRO- ; COCCUS.] *Bacteriol.* A large genus of nonciliated bacteria of the family Coccaceæ, distinguished by the cell division proceeding in two directions of space. Among the pathogenic species is *M. pyogenes*, occurring in numerous forms on the skin, and one of the causative agents of suppuration, being commonly called *staphylococcus.* Numerous harmless species are found in the air and in water. Also [*l. c.*], an individual organism of this genus. — **mi'cro-coc-col'o-gist** (-kŏk-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

mi'cro-cosm (mī'krō-kŏz'm ; 277), *n.* [F. *microcosme*, L. *microcosmus*, fr. Gr. *μικρὸς κόσμος*, lit., little world. The Gr. phrase = man.] **1.** A little world ; a miniature universe. Hence : **a** Man, or human nature as a supposed epitome of the exterior universe or great world ; — opposed to *macrocosm. Shak.* **b** The body. *Humorous.* **c** A community, institution, town, district, country, etc., regarded as an epitome of the world or as being a little world. **d** In the 18th century, a traveling mechanical show. **e** A representation in miniature or on a small scale.
2. *Alchemy.* The philosopher's stone. *Obs.*

M. H. R. *Abbr.* Member of the House of Representatives.
M. H. S. *Abbr.* Massachusetts Historical Society.
mi. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of MY.
Mi , *or* **mi.** *Abbr.* Mill ; mills.
M. I. *Abbr.* Mounted Infantry.
mi'am. Var. of MIAMIA.
mia'mia' (mĭ'ămĭ'), *n.* [Native name.] A rude, usually temporary, hut of the Australian aborigines.
Mi'a-min (mĭ'ȧ-mĭn). *Bib.*
mi-an' (mē-ăn'), *n.* [Hind. *mīān.*] Sir ; master ; — an Indian title of respect, as used by a Hindu to a Mohammedan.
Miao'tse, Miao'tze (myou'tsē), *n. pl.* = MANTZU.
mi-aou'li (mĭ-ou'lĭ), *n.* [F. *miaouli*, fr. a native word in New Caledonia.] See OIL, *Table I.*
Mi'a-plac'i-dus (mĭ'ȧ-plăs'ĭ-dŭs), *n.* See STAR.
mi'as (mĭ'ăs), *n.* [Native name *mâyes* in Borneo.] The orang.
mi-ask'ite, mi-asc'ite (mĭ-ăs'-kīt ; mĭ'ăs-kīt), *n.* [From *Miask*, in the Ural Mountains.] *Petrog.* An elæolite syenite characterized by the presence of biotite. — **mi'as-kit'ic, mi'as-cit'ic** (mĭ'ăs-kĭt'ĭk, mĭ'ăs-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*
mi'asm (mĭ'ăz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *miasme.*] Miasma.
mi-as'ma-tist (mī-ăz'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* A specialist in miasma.
mi-as'ma-tize (mī-ăz'mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
mi-as'mic (-mĭk), *a.* Miasmatic.
mi-as'mous (-mŭs), *a. Med.* Miasmal ; malarious.
mi-aul'er (mĭ-ôl'ẽr ; mĭ-oul'-ẽr), *n.* One that miauls ; a cat.
mi-auw', Var. of MIAOW.
mib (mĭb), *n.* A marble ; *pl.*, the game of marbles. *Dial. U. S.*
Mib'a-har (mĭb'ȧ-här). *D. Bib.*
Mib'har (-här). *Bib.*
Mib'sam (-săm). *Bib.*
Mib'zar (-zär). *Bib.*
Mic. *Abbr.* Micah.
mi-ca'ce-o-cal-ca're-ous (mĭ-kā'shē-ō-kăl-kā'rē-ŭs ; 115), *a. Geol.* Consisting of, or containing, mica and calcite, as a schist.
mi-ca'cious (mĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* Micaceous.
mica diorite. An igneous rock differing from diorite proper in that mica (biotite) replaces hornblende. [*Bib.*]
Mi-ca'iah (mĭ-kā'yȧ ; -kī'ȧ).
mi'ca-nite (mī'kȧ-nīt), *n.* [Coined from MICA.] *Elec.* An easily molded prepared form of mica used for insulating.
mi'cant, *a.* [L. *micans*, p pr.] Shining. *Obs.*
mi'ca-phyre (mī'kȧ-fīr), *n. Petrog.* A porphyry with mica phenocrysts.
mica powder. A kind of dynamite in which mica, in fine scales, is the absorbent.
mica psammite. *Petrog.* Micaceous sandstone.
mi'ca-relle (mī'kȧ-rĕl), *n.* Also **mi'ca-rel'lite** (-rĕl'īt). [Named from its resemblance to *mica.*] *Min.* Any of various minerals in prismatic crystals, essentially mica, but pseudomorphous after some original mineral, as scapolite or iolite. *Obsoles.*
mi'-ca'rême' (mē'-kȧ'râm'), *n.* [F.] Mid-Lent.
mica schist. See SCHIST.
mi'ca-si-za'tion (mī'kȧ-sĭ-zā'-shŭn), **mi'ca-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'-shŭn), *n. Geol.* Production of, or transformation into, mica by metamorphosis.
mi'ca-za'tion (mī'kȧ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Mica-bearing condition.
mice (mīs), *n., pl.* of MOUSE.
M. I. C. E. *Abbr.* Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
micellum. † MYCELIUM.
mich. Obs. or dial. var. of MICHE, *v. i.* [MUCH.]
mich. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of *Mich.* *Abbr.* Michael; Michaelmas ; Michigan.
Mich'a-bo (mĭch'ȧ-bō), **Mich'a-bou** (-bōō), *n.* = NANABOZO.
Michael, Cousin. See COUSIN MICHAEL
Mi'chael-an'ge-lesque'. Var. of MICHELANGELESQUE.
Michaelmas blackbird. The ring ouzel. *Local, Eng.*
Michaelmas crocus. The autumn crocus. *Dial. Eng.*
Michaelmas daisy. Any of various American asters, as the heath aster, the New England aster, etc. *Eng.*
Michaelmas Day. Michaelmas.
Michaelmas eve. The evening preceding Michaelmas.
Michaelmas sitting *or* **term.** *Law.* See TERM.
Michaelmas spring. An autumnal spring. Cf. INDIAN SUMMER.
Michaelmas tide. The season of Michaelmas.
Mi'chah (mī'kȧ). *Bib.* Var. of MICAH (*Ab.*). *Bib.*
Mi-cha'ia (mĭ-kā'yȧ ; mĭ-kī'-ȧ).
Mi'chal (mī'kăl), *n. Bib.* Saul's daughter, wife of David.
michall † MECHALL.
michare. † MICHER. [*Obs.*]
miche, *n.* [F.] A loaf of bread.
miche, *v. t.* [See MICHE to lie hid.] To pilfer. *Obs.*
Mi-che'a (mĭ-kē'ȧ). *D Bib.*
Mi-che'as (-ăs) *Bib.*
michel, Michelgemote, etc. † MICKLE, MICKLEGEMOTE.
Mi'chel-an'ge-lism (mī'kĕl-ăn'-jĕ-lĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
mich'er (mĭch'ẽr; mēch'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *michare, mucharе.* See MICHE, *v. i.*] One who miches ; a truant, sneak, thief, pander, etc. *Obs. or Dial*
mich'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Theft; cheating. *Obs.*
Mich'i-gan'der (mĭsh'ĭ-găn'-dẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Michigan. *Colloq.* [LING, 1.]
Michigan grayling. See GRAYLING.
Michigan herring. The cisco (*Argyrosomus artedi*)
mich'ing (mĭch'ĭng ; mēch'ĭng), *p. a. & v. n.* Hiding; skulking ; pilfering ; truant-playing *Obs. or Dial.* — **miching malicho (mallecho)**, a phrase in Shakespeare's "Hamlet" (III. ii. 146) of uncertain origin and meaning, usually understood to mean *hiding*, or *skulking, mischief.*
Mich'mas (mĭk'mȧs), *or* **Mich'-mash** (-măsh). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
Mich'me-thah (mĭk'mē-thȧ).
Mich'ri (mĭk'rī). *Bib.*
Michs *Abbr.* Michaelmas.
micht Obs. 2d pers. sing. pres. indic. and 1st & 3d pers. sing. pret. of MAY.
Mich'tam (mĭk'tăm). *Bib* [Heb.] A term, of uncertain meaning, in the heading of several psalms. [var. of MIGHTY.]
micht'y (mĭk'tĭ). Obs. or Scot. **mick** (mĭk), *n.* [From MICHAEL.] An Irishman. *Jocose or Contemptuous.*
mick'le (mĭk'l), *n.* a Largeness ; size. *Obs.* b A great amount or sum. *Archaic or Dial.* — **mick'le,** *adv. Obs., Archaic, or Dial.*
mick'le, *v. t.* [AS. *micelian, mycelian.*] To enlarge ; increase. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
mick'le-dom, *n.* Mickleness.
mickle hammer. A kind of hammer for spalling stone.
mick'le-hede, *n.* [*mickle* + *-hede* (*-head*).] Mickleness. *Obs.*
Mick'le-mote' (mĭk'l-mōt'), **Mick'le-ge-mote'** (-gē-mōt'), *n.* [AS. *micel gemōt, mycel gemōt.*] *A.-S. Hist.* The great, or national, gemot. [*or Dial.*]
mick'le-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
mick'le-torn', *n.* [See MICKLE ; TURN.] *A.-S. Hist.* A view of frankpledge for a whole borough or town.
mick'le-wame', *n* [*mickle* + *wame.*] Stomach, esp of a bovine animal. *Obs. or Dial.*
mick'y (mĭk'ĭ), *n.* Corruption of MINGI. *Australia.*
mick'y, *n. Slang or Contemptuous.* **1.** An Irishman ; a "mick." *U. S.* [*Ira.*]
2. A young wild bull. *Austra.*
Mi-co'ni-a (mĭ-kō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after D. *Micón*, a Spanish physician.] Syn. of TAMONEA
mi'cra-cous'tic (mī'krȧ-kōōs'-tĭk ; -kous'tĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *micracoustique.*] Pert. or suited to audition of small sounds.—*n.* A micracoustic instrument. *Obs.*
mi-cran'der (mĭ-krăn'dẽr), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. *ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός*, man.] *Bot.* = DWARF MALE. — **mi-cran'drous** (-drŭs), *a.*
mi'cran-thro'pos (mī'krăn-thrō'pŏs), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* man.] A miniature or epitome of man. *Coleridge.*
Mi-cras'ter (mĭ-krăs'tẽr), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. *ἀστήρ* star.] *Paleon.* A genus of spatangoid sea urchins, abounding in the chalk formations ; — so called from the starlike disposal of the ambulacral furrows.
mi'cro, *n.* Any very small insect, esp. a microlepidopteran.
mi'cro-au'di-phone, *n.* An instrument for making perceptible very slight sounds.
mi-cro'bal (mī-krō'bȧl) ; **mī'-krō-bȧl**), *a.* Microbial
mi'cro-bat'ter-y, *n.* A minute galvanic battery.
mi'cro-bi-ol'o-gy (-bĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*microbion* + *-logy.*] *Biol.* The science of microörganisms —
mi'cro-bi'o-log'i-cal (bī ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **mi'cro-bi-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Microbial.]
mi-cro'bi-ous (mī-krō'bĭ-ŭs), *a.*
mi'cro-car'pous, *a.* [*micro-* + *-carpous*] Small-fruited. *Rare.*
Mi'cro-ce'bus (mī'krō-sē'bŭs), *n* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. *κῆβος* a long-tailed monkey.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Madagascar lemurs of the subfamily Galagininæ consisting of the dwarf lemurs.
mi'cro-cel'lu-lar, *a.* See MICRO-CENTRIOLE.
Mi'cro-cen'tro-some', *n.* = **mi'cro-ceph'al** (mī'krō-sĕf'ȧl), *n.* A microcephalic person.
mi'cro-ceph'a-li (-sĕf'ȧ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Microcephalic persons.
Mi'cro-chæ'ta (mī'krō-kē'tȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr *χαίτη* mane.] *Zoöl* A genus of earthworms. *M. rappi* of South Africa reaches a length of five feet and is probably the largest known earthworm.
mi'cro-char'ac-ter, *n. Biol* A minute character requiring the microscope for recognition.
mi'cro-clas'tic, *a.* Minutely clastic.
mi'cro-coat, *n.* A small coat ; — with a play on *microcosm. Nonce Use. Swift.*
mi'cro-coc'cal (mī'krō-kŏk'ȧl), *a. Bacteriol.* Pertaining to, or caused by, micrococci.
Mi'cro-co'le-op'ter-a, *n. pl.* [NL.] A collective name (not indicating any natural group) for the smaller beetles. [CRO-]
mi'cro-co-lum'nar, *a.* See MI-
mi'cro-co-nid'i-um, *n. Bot.* A conidium of small size as contrasted with other conidia produced by the same species.
mi'cro-con-stit'u-ent, *n.* A microscopic constituent.

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mi′cro-cos′mic (mī′krō-kŏz′mĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *microcos-*
mi′cro-cos′mi-cal (-mĭ-kăl) } *mique.*] Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a microcosm. — **microcosmic salt**, *Chem.*, a white salt, $HNaNH_4PO_4{\cdot}4H_2O$, best obtained by mixing solutions of sodium phosphate and ammonium phosphate or chloride. Chemically, it is hydrogen sodium ammonium phosphate. It is changed to glassy sodium metaphosphate on heating, and hence is used in place of borax as a blowpipe reagent in testing for metallic oxides. It was originally obtained from human urine, and called *sal microcosmicum*.

mi′cro-cou-lomb′ (-kōō-lŏm′), *n.* *Elec.* A unit, the millionth part of one coulomb.

mi′cro-cryp′to-crys′tal-line (-krĭp′tō-krĭs′tăl-ĭn ; -ĭn), *a.* *Petrog.* Having the constituent grains invisible by the microscope individually, but recognizable by their aggregate effect on polarized light.

mi′cro-crys′tal-line (-krĭs′tăl-ĭn ; -ĭn), *a.* *Petrog.* Having the constituent crystalline grains visible by the microscope but not by the unaided eye.

mi′cro-cyte (mī′krō-sīt), *n.* [*micro-* + *-cyte.*] *Anat.* One of the small disks resembling in color the red corpuscles, but of one third or one half the size, which occur in blood (in especially large numbers in certain forms of anæmia).

mi′cro-cy-thæ′mi-a } (-sī-thē′mĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL. See MICRO-
mi′cro-cy-the′mi-a } CYTE ; -ÆMIA.] *Med.* The presence of microcytes in the blood.

mi′cro-cy-to′sis (-sī-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Production of microcytes or of microcythæmia.

mi′cro-dont (mī′krō-dŏnt), *a.* [*micro-* + *-odont.*] Having small teeth. See DENTAL INDEX. — **mi′cro-dont-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

mi′cro-far′ad (-fär′răd), *n.* *Elec.* The millionth part of a farad, used because of its convenient size instead of the farad as a unit of capacity.

Mi′cro-ga′dus (-gā′dŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + *Gadus.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of gadoid fishes consisting of the tomcods.

mi′cro-gal′va-nom′e-ter (-găl′vă-nŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* A form of reflecting galvanometer to measure very weak currents.

mi′cro-ga-mete′ (-gă-mēt′), *n.* [*micro-* + *gamete.*] *Biol.* The smaller, or male, of two conjugating gametes ; — distinguished from *megagamete* or *macrogamete*.

mi′cro-glos′si-a (-glŏs′ĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL. See MICRO- ; GLOSSA.] *Med.* Abnormal smallness of the tongue.

mi′crog-nath′i-a (mī′krŏg-năth′ĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. *γνάθος* jaw.] *Med.* Abnormal smallness of the jaws.

mi′cro-gram (mī′krō-grăm), *n.* [*micro-* + *gram.*] *Physics.* A unit equal to one millionth of a gram ; — sometimes used when the gram is an inconveniently large standard.

mi′cro-gran′ite (-grăn′ĭt), *n.* *Petrog.* An igneous rock composed, like granite, of crystals of quartz and alkalic feldspar, but on a very minute scale ; — commonly used to designate the groundmass of certain porphyries. — **mi′cro-gra-nit′ic** (-grā-nĭt′ĭk), *a.*

mi′cro-graph (mī′krō-grăf), *n.* [See MICROGRAPHY.] **1.** An instrument for executing minute writing or engraving.

2. A picture of an object as seen through the microscope. When it is a photograph, it is, properly, a microphotograph, but the distinction is not always observed.

mi-crog′ra-pher (mī-krŏg′rā-fẽr), *n.* A specialist in micrography.

mi′cro-graph′ic (mī′krō-grăf′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to micrography ; minutely written.

2 Related to, or disclosed by, microscopic examination, and exhibited, or exhibitable, in drawings or photographs.

3. *Petrog.* Graphic on a scale so small as to be visible only under the microscope ; micropegmatitic. See GRAPHIC.

mi-crog′ra-phy (mī-krŏg′rā-fĭ), *n.* [*micro-* + *-graphy.*]

1. Description of microscopic objects.

2. Art or practice of very minute handwriting. It is sometimes a symptom of nervous disorder.

mi′crohm (mī′krōm ; mī-krōm′), *n.* [*micro-* + *ohm.*] *Elec.* A unit of resistance equal to one millionth of an ohm.

mi-crohm′me-ter (mī-krōm′mē-tẽr), *n.* *Elec.* A sensitive kind of ohmmeter for measuring very small resistances.

Mi′cro-lep′i-dop′ter-a (mī′krō-lĕp′ĭ-dŏp′tẽr-*á*), *n. pl.* [NL. See MICRO- ; LEPIDOPTERA.] *Zoöl.* The smaller moths, collectively, including members of several families, as the Tineidæ, Tortricidæ, Pyralidæ, and Pterophoridæ. The term does not represent a natural group, and is used merely for convenience. — **mi′cro-lep′i-dop′ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **mi′cro-lep′i-dop′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

mi′cro-lite (mī′krō-līt), *n.* [*micro-* + *-lite.*] **1.** *Petrog.* A minute crystal, visible only under the microscope, usually affecting polarized light and often referable to some mineral species. Microlites generally appear in the form of rods or needles, either singly or grouped.

2. *Min.* A mineral occurring usually in very small isometric crystals of yellow or brown color and resinous luster. It is essentially calcium pyrotantalate, $Ca_2Ta_2O_7$. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 5.5–6.1.

mi′cro-li′ter } (mī′krō-lē′tẽr), *n.* [*micro-* + *liter, litre.*]
mi′cro-li′tre } One millionth of a liter.

mi′cro-lit′ic (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Petrog.* Of or pertaining to, or composed of, microlites.

mi′cro-log′ic (-lŏj′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to micrology ; very minute ; as, *micrologic* examination. — **mi′cro-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
mi′cro-log′i-cal (-ĭ kăl) }

mi-crol′o-gy (mī-krŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*micro-* + *-logy.*] Attention to, or discussion of, petty items or differences.

mi′cro-ma′ni-a (mī′krō-mā′nĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL.] The delusion that certain objects, esp. parts of the patient's body, have become small. — **mi′cro-ma′ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

mi′cro-mere (mī′krō-mēr), *n.* [*micro-* + *-mere.*] *Embryol.* One of the smaller cells or blastomeres due to the unequal segmentation of an egg. — **mi′cro-me′ral** (-mē′răl), *a.*

Mi′cro-me′ri-a (-mē′rĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL. See MICRO- ; -MERE.] *Bot.* A large genus of fragrant menthaceous chiefly Old World herbs having a calyx mostly 13-nerved, a small and scarcely exserted corolla, and four unequal anthers. *M. douglasii* occurs in California.

mi′cro-me-rit′ic (-mē-rĭt′ĭk), *a.* [*micro-* + Gr. *μέρος* part + *-ite* + *-ic.*] Granitic, with grains so small as to be invisible without the microscope ; — opposed to *macromeritic*.

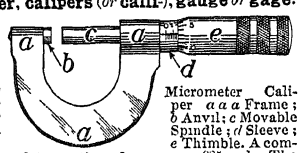
mi′cro-met′al-lur′gy (-mĕt′ăl-ûr′jĭ), *n.* That part of the science of metallurgy which deals with the composition and structure of metals or metallic compounds as discovered by microscopic examination.

mi-crom′e-ter (mī-krŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. *μέτρον* part + *-ite* + *-ic.*] Granitic, with grains so small as to be invisible without the microscope ; — opposed to *macromeritic*.

mi′cro-met′al-lur′gy (-mĕt′ăl-ûr′jĭ), *n.* That part of the science of metallurgy which deals with the composition and structure of metals or metallic compounds as discovered by microscopic examination.

mi-crom′e-ter (mī-krŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*micro-* + *-meter* : cf. F. *micromètre.*] **a** An instrument, used with a telescope or microscope, for measuring minute distances, or the apparent diameters of objects which subtend minute angles. The measurement given directly is that of the image of the object formed at the focus of the object glass. **b** Short for MICROMETER CALIPER, etc.

micrometer caliper, calipers (*or* **calli-**), **gauge** *or* **gage.** Called also **micrometer.** *Mech.* A caliper gauge with micrometer screw attached, used for very exact measurement. It is often made to measure to .0001 inch.



Micrometer Caliper *a a a* Frame ; *b* Anvil ; *c* Movable Spindle ; *d* Sleeve ; *e* Thimble. A complete rotation of *e* moves *c* .025 inch. The beveled edge of *e* is divided into 25 parts, so that to turn *e* by the length of one of these parts moves *c* .001 inch. By means of a vernier scale (not shown) on *d* .0001 inch can be measured.

micrometer screw. A screw with a graduated head and fine threads used in micrometers, etc.

mi′cro-met′ric (mī′krō-mĕt′rĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *micromé-*
mi′cro-met′ri-cal (-mĕt′rĭ-kăl) } *trique.*] Pert. to, or made by, the micrometer. — **mi′cro-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mi-crom′e-try (mī-krŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* Art of measuring with a micrometer.

mi′cro-mil′li-me′ter, -me′tre (mī′krō-mĭl′ĭ-mē′tẽr), *n.* [*micro-* + *millimeter.*] The millionth part of a millimeter ; also, sometimes, as in *Biol.*, a micron, or thousandth of a millimeter ; — called also **mi′cro-mil.** Symbol, *μμ*.

mi′cro-min′er-al′o-gy (-mĭn′ẽr-ăl′ō-jĭ), *n.* Microscopic mineralogy. — **mi′cro-min′er-al-og′i-cal** (-ăl-ŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

mi′cron (mī′krŏn ; mĭk′rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μικρός* small.] A unit of length, the thousandth part of one millimeter, or the millionth of a meter. Symbol, *μ*.

Mi′cro-ne′sian (mī′krō-nē′shăn ; -zhăn), *a.* [From *Micronesia*, fr. Gr. *μικρός* small + *νῆσος* an island.] Of or pertaining to Micronesia or the Micronesians ; also, designating, or belonging to, the division of the Malayo-Polynesian languages (which see) spoken in Micronesia.

Mi′cro-ne′sian, *n.* A native of Micronesia, which is inhabited by a variety of peoples mostly of mixed Melanesian, Polynesian, and Malaysian stocks. The types vary from the almost Polynesian people of the Gilbert Islands to the Malayan people of the Ladrones. Usually the Micronesians are shorter, darker, and more hairy than the Polynesians, and differ in culture and usage. They speak Malayo-Polynesian dialects. Also, a Micronesian language or dialect.

mi′cro-nom′e-ter (-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*micro-* + chr*onometer.*] An instrument for noting minute portions of time.

mi′cro-nu′cle-us (-nū′klē-ŭs), *n.* ; *L. pl.* **-CLEI** (-ī). *Zoöl.* In many ciliate infusorians, a small nucleus situated near to, but distinct from, the chief nucleus (macronucleus). It is most commonly concerned in conjugation and mitosis. More than one micronucleus is present in many forms. — **mi′cro-nu′cle-ar** (mī′krō-nū′klē-ăr), *a.*

mi′cro-ör′gan-ism (mī′krō-ôr′găn-ĭz′m), *n.* *Biol.* Any organism of microscopic size ; — applied esp. to bacteria. — **mi′cro-ör-gan′ic** (-ôr-găn′ĭk), *a.* — **mi′cro-ör′gan-is′mal** (-ôr′găn-ĭz′măl), *a*

mi′cro-peg′ma-tite (-pĕg′má-tīt), *n.* [*micro-* + *pegmatite.*] *Petrog.* A rock showing under the microscope the structure of a graphic granite (pegmatite). — **mi′cro-peg′ma-tit′ic** (-tĭt′ĭk), *a.*

mi′cro-per′thite (-pûr′thīt), *n.* *Petrog.* Perthite on a minute scale, common in rocks, esp. granite and gneiss. See PERTHITE. — **mi′cro-per-thit′ic** (-pẽr-thĭt′ĭk), *a.*

mi′cro-phone (mī′krō-fōn), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. *φωνή* sound, voice.] *Physics.* An instrument for intensifying feeble sounds or for transmitting sounds, based on the principle that the transition resistance between loosely joined electric conductors decreases in proportion as they are pressed together. The conductors form part of a circuit through which a current is passing, and the variations in pressure due to sound waves in the vicinity of the conductors produce variations of resistance, and hence fluctuations of the current, by which the sounds are reproduced in a telephone receiver. The transmitter of the modern telephone is essentially a microphone, the pressure of the sound waves being communicated to the conductors by means of a diaphragm. In the **Blake transmitter** the conductors consist of a small piece of platinum pressing against a carbon button ; in the **Crossley transmitter** four carbon pencils (appropriately connected) are in contact with four carbon blocks ; in the **Ader transmitter** twelve such carbon contacts are used ; while the **long-distance transmitter** has a cylindrical box nearly filled with carbon granules, thus securing a great number of contacts. The last form is also increasingly used on local circuits.

mi′cro-phon′ic (-fŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a microphone ; serving to intensify weak sounds ; micracoustic.

mi′cro-phon′ics (-ĭks), *n.* [See MICROPHONE.] The science which treats of the microphone or of the means of increasing the intensity of low or weak sounds.

mi′cro-pho′no-graph (-fō′nō-gráf), *n.* A special phonograph for the recording and reproduction of faint sounds.

mi′cro-pho′to-graph (mī′krō-fō′tō-gráf), *n.* [*micro-* + *photograph.*] **1.** A microscopically small photograph of a picture, writing, printed page, etc.

2. = PHOTOMICROGRAPH, 1.

mi′cro-pho-tog′ra-phy (-fō-tŏg′rā-fĭ), *n.* The art or science of making microphotographs. — **mi′cro-pho′to-graph′ic** (-fō′tō-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

mi′cro-pho′to-scope (-fō′tō-skōp), *n.* [*microphotograph* + *-scope.*] A portable optical instrument for examining microphotographs, esp. minute maps.

mi′croph-thal′mi-a (mī′krŏf-thăl′mĭ-*á*), *n.* Also **mi′croph-thal′my** (mī′krŏf-thăl′mĭ). [NL. *microphthalmia ; micro-* + Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* eye.] *Med.* An unnatural smallness of the eyes, occurring as the result of disease or of imperfect development. — **mi′croph-thal′mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

mi-cro′pi-a (mī-krō′pĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL. See MICRO- ; -OPIA.] *Med.* Abnormity of vision in which objects appear smaller than they really are ; micropsia ; — opposed to *macropia*.

mi′cro-po-lar′i-scope (mī′krō-pō-lăr′ĭ-skōp), *n.* *Optics.* A polarizing microscope ; that is, a microscope with polarizer and analyzer attached, as for use in crystallography.

mi′cro-pore (mī′krō-pōr ; 201), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the small pores in the shell of some chitons, containing a minute sense organ. Cf. MEGALOPORE.

mi′cro-por′phy-rit′ic (-pôr′fĭ-rĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Petrog.* Porphyritic on a minute scale, visible only under the microscope.

mi-crop′ter-ism (mī-krŏp′tẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* [See MICROPTEROUS.] *Zoöl.* The condition of having the wings small or rudimentary and useless for flight.

mi-crop′ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μικρόπτερος* ; *μικρός* small + *πτερόν* wing.] *Zoöl.* Having small or rudimentary wings or fins.

Mi-crop′ter-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus of centrarchid fishes consisting of the black bass.

mi′cro-py′lar (mī′krō-pī′lär), *a.* Pert. to a micropyle.

mi′cro-pyle (mī′krō-pīl), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. *πύλη* gate, orifice : cf. F. *micropyle.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** A minute opening, or a group of openings, in the investing membranes of an egg, by which spermatozoa may enter. **b** The minute opening through which the protoplasmic contents of a gemmule of a sponge escape.

2. *Bot.* The minute orifice in the integuments of an ovule

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mi′cro-cos′mal, mi′cro-cos′mi-an, *a* Microcosmic. *Obs.*

mi′cro-cos-mog′ra-phy (mī′krŏ-kŏz-mŏg′rā-fĭ), *n.* [*microcosm* + *-graphy.*] Description of man as a microcosm. *Obs. or R.*

mi′cro-cos-mol′o-gy (-kŏz-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* A treatise on the microcosm, or human body. *Rare.*

mi′cro cos′mos (-kŏz′mŏs), **-mus** (-mŭs), *n.* [See MICROCOSM.] = MICROCOSM.

mi′cro-cous′tic. Erron. var. of MICRACOUSTIC.

mi′cro-crith (mī′krō-krĭth), *n.* *Chem.* A unit of atomic weight, being the weight of the half hydrogen molecule, or of the hydrogen atom. Cf. CRITH

mi′cro-crys′tal, *n.* A microscopic crystal.

mi′cro-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A resting swarm spore in the Myxomycetes, or slime fungi.

2. *Med.* A very small cyst, esp. one arising from another cyst.

mi′cro-da′cty-lous (mī′krō-dăk′tĭ-lŭs), *a.* Having small digits. [Microdont.]

mi′cro-den′tous (-dĕn′tŭs), *a.*

mi′cro-de-tec′tor, *n.* A kind of sensitive galvanoscope.

mi′cro-don′tous (-dŏn′tŭs), *a.* Microdont.

mi′cro draw′ing, *n.* A drawing made to such a scale as clearly to exhibit microscopic structures or other very small details.

Mi′cro-dri′li (-drĭ′lī), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. *δρῖλος* (see MEGADRILI.)] *Zoöl.* A division of oligochæte worms including the smaller, often microscopic, aquatic, usually aquatic, species which have short setæ, few ducts, a thin clitellum, and largeegg sacs.

mi′cro-erg′, *n* *Physics.* One millionth of an erg, as a measure of energy.

mi′cro-fel′site (-fĕl′sīt), *n.* *Petrog.* A devitrified but isotropic mass of fibrous or granular texture, constituting the groundmass of certain igneous rocks. — **mi′cro-fe-sit′ic** (-fē-sĭt′ĭk), *a.*

mi′cro-fiu′id-al, *a.* *Petrog.* Showing a flow structure under the microscope.

mi′cro-fo′li-a′tion (-fō′lĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* *Geol.* Foliation distinctly visible only under the microscope.

mi′cro-form (mī′krō-fôrm), *n.* *Biol.* A microorganism *Rare.*

mi′cro-ga-me′to-cyte, *n.* *Zool* A male gametocyte.

mi′cro-ge-ol′o-gy (-jē-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* The part of geology relating to features that require microscopic study. — **mi′cro-ge′o-log′i-cal** (-jē′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

mi′cro-germ (mī′krō-jûrm), *n.* A microbe — **mi′cro-ger′mal** (-jûr′măl), *a.*

mi′cro-gil′bert, *n.* *Elec.* The millionth part of a gilbert.

Mi′cro-glos′sus (mī′krō-glŏs′ŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue.] *Zoöl.* A genus of cockatoos including the Australian great black cockatoo. It has been made the type of a family, **Mi′cro-glos′si-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). and a subfamily, **Mi′cro-glos-si′næ** (-glŏ-sī′nē).

mi′cro-go-nid′i-um, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small gonidium as contrasted with other gonidia (*macrogonidia*) produced by the same species. See GONIDIUM.—

mi′cro-go-nid′i-al, *a.*

mi′cro-gram (mī′krō-grăm), *n.* See MEASURE. *Table.*

mi′cro-gran′it-oid, *a.* Minutely granitoid ; microgranitic

mi′cro-gran′u-lar, *a.* Minutely granular.

mi′cro-gran′u-lit′ic, *a.* Minutely granulitic.

mi′cro-graph′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of MICROGRAPHIC.

mi′crog′ra-phist (mī-krŏg′rā-fĭst), *n.* A micrographer.

mi′cro-gy′ri-a (-jī′rĭ-*á* ; -jĭr′ĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL. See MICRO- ; GYRUS.] *Med.* Abnormal smallness of the brain gyri.

mi′cro-hen′ry, *n.* *Elec.* One millionth of a henry.

Mi′cro-hy′me-nop′ter-a, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Small or minute Hymenoptera collectively. The term does not designate a natural group.

mi′cro-lep′i-dop′ter (mī′krō-lĕp′ĭ-dŏp′tẽr), *n.* *Zool.* One of the Microlepidoptera.

mi′cro-lep′i-dop′ter-ist, *n.* A student of the Microlepidoptera

mi′cro-li′ter (mī′krō-lē′tẽr), *n.* See MEASURE. *Table.*

mi′cro-lith (mī′krō-lĭth), *n.* [*micro-* + *-lith.*] = MICROLITE. — **mi′cro-lith′ic** (-lĭth′ĭk), *a.*

mi′crol′o-gist (mī-krŏl′ō-jĭst), **mi′cr-o-logue** (mī′krō-lŏg), *n.* A person skilled in, or occupied with, micrology.

Mi′cro-mas-tic′o-ra (mī′krō-măs-tĭk′tō-rá), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. *μαστίκτωρ* scourger, fr. *μάστιξ* whip, scourge.] *Zoöl.* A division of sponges consisting of forms having comparatively small choanocytes ; — practically equiv. to *Noncalcarea*.

mi′cro-ma′zi-a (-mā′zĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. *μαζός* a breast.] *Med* Abnormal smallness of the mammary glands.

mi-crom′e-lus (mī-krŏm′ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. *μέλος* limb.] *Terat.* A monster with abnormally small or imperfectly developed extremities

mi′cro-mer′ic (mī′krō-mĕr′ĭk), *a.* *Embryol.* = MICROMERAL.

micrometer balance. A very accurate balance, used esp. for weighing coins.

micrometer head. The head of a micrometer screw.

micrometer microscope. A compound microscope combined with a filar micrometer, used chiefly for reading the divisions of large astronomical and geodetical instruments.

mi′cro-mil′, *n.* See MEASURE.

mi′cro-morph, *n.* [*micro-* + *-morph.*] *Zool.* An abnormally small individual.

mi′cro-mo′to-scope (-mō′tō-skōp), *n* A form of camera for photographing successive phases in the motions of microscopic objects.

mi′cro-my-el′i-a (-mī-ēl′ĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + Gr. *μυελός* marrow.] *Med.* Abnormal smallness of the spinal cord.

mi′cro-pan′to-graph (-păn′tō-gráf), *n.* A pantograph which produces microscopic copies.

mi′cro-par′a-site (-păr′ā-sīt), *n.* A parasitic microörganism — **mi′cro-par′a-sit′ic** (-sĭt′ĭk), *a.*

mi′cro-pa-thol′o-gy (-pā-thŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* *Med.* The study of pathology by means of the microscope ; morbid histology.

mi′cro-pet′al-ous, *a.* Having very small petals *Rare.*

mi′cro-pe-trog′ra-phy, *n.* Microscopical petrography.

mi′cro-phage (mī′krō-fāj), *n.* [F. See MICRO- ; -PHAGOUS.] *Anat.* A microphagocyte.

mi′cro-phag′o-cyte (-făg′ō-sīt), *n, Anat.* A small phagocyte ; specif., a leucocyte of the common polymorphonuclear type.

mi′cro-pho′ni-a (mī′krō-fō′nĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *μικροφωνία* ; *μικρός* small + *φωνή* voice.] *Med.* Weakness of voice.

mi-croph′o-nous (mī-krŏf′ō-nŭs), *a.* Microphonic.

mi-croph′o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* Microphonia.

mi′cro-phyl′line (mī′krō-fĭl′ĭn ; -ēn), *a.* [See MICROPHYLLOUS.] *Bot.* Having small leaflike expansions, as certain lichens. *Rare.*

mi′cro-phyl′lous (mī′krō-fĭl′ŭs), *a.* [*micro-* + Gr *φύλλον* leaf.] *Bot.* Small-leaved.

mi′cro-phyte (mī′krō-fīt), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr *φυτόν* a plant.] *Bot.* A minute plant, esp. one of the bacteria. — **mi′cro-phyt′al** (-fĭt′ăl), **mi′cro-phyt′ic** (fĭt′ĭk), *a.*

mi′cro-phy-tol′o-gy (-fī-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*microphyte* + *-logy.*] The study of microphytes.

mi′cro-pla′si-a (mī′krō-plā′zhĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL. ; *micro-* + *-plasia.*] *Med.* Development to a small size only.

Mi-cro-pod′i-da (mī-krŏp′ō-dē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed family of fissirostral picarian birds consisting of the swifts. The typical subfamily is **Mi′cro-po-di′næ** (-pō-dī′nē). See SWIFT.

mi′cro-poi′ki-lit′ic (-poi′kĭ-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* Also **mi′cro-poi′ci-lit′ic** (-sĭ-lĭt′ĭk), **-poe′ci-lit′ic** (-pē′sĭ-lĭt′ĭk). *Petrog.* Poikilitic, the grains being microscopic.

mi-crop′sy-a (mī-krŏp′sĭ-*á*), *n.* Also **mi′crop-sy** (mī′krŏp-sĭ). [NL.] *Med.* = MICROPIA.

mi-crop′ter-yg′i-ous (mī-krŏp′tẽr-ĭj′ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*micro-* + Gr. *πτερύγιον* fin.] Having, or provided with, small fins

mi′cro-ra′di-om′e-ter, *n.* = RADIOMICROMETER

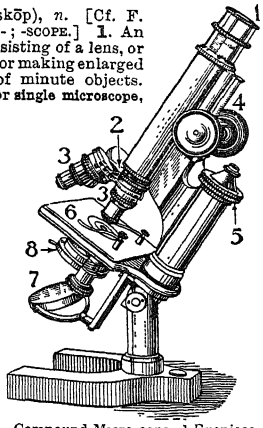
mi′cro-re′frac-tom′e-ter, *n.* A refractometer for detecting structural differences in blood corpuscles.

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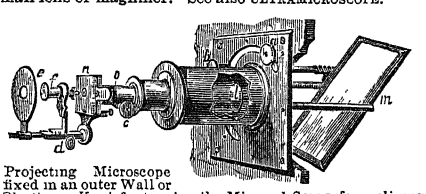
through which the pollen tube penetrates to the embryo sac in porogamic plants.

mi′cro-rhe-om′e-ter (mī′krō-rē-ŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* *Physics.* A rheometer for measuring the flow of liquids in capillary tubes. — **mi′cro-rhe′o-met′ric** (-rē′ō-mĕt′rĭk), **-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

mi′cro-scope (mī′krō-skōp), *n.* [Cf. F. *microscope*. See MICRO-; -SCOPE.] **1.** An optical instrument, consisting of a lens, or combination of lenses, for making enlarged or magnified images of minute objects. The **simple microscope**, or **single microscope**, consists merely of a single lens or magnifying glass set in a frame, usually adjustable, and often provided with a stand for holding the object to be viewed and a reflecting mirror. In this form of instrument the rays of light which enter the eye proceed directly from the object itself. The **compound microscope** requires an *objective* and an *eyepiece*, commonly mounted in a *drawtube*, — accurate focus, in the case of high-power lenses, being attained by a special screw appliance known as the **fine adjustment**. The **projecting microscope** is constructed to throw the magnified image upon a screen in a dark room or box. It has a large lens for converging a beam of sunlight or artificial light upon the object, and a small lens or magnifier. See also ULTRAMICROSCOPE.



Compound Microscope. 1 Eyepiece; 2 Nosepiece, carrying three Objectives, 3; 4 Rack and Pinion for coarse adjustment; 5 Graduated Head of Screw for Fine Adjustment; 6 Stage; 7 Illuminating Mirror; 8 Condenser



Projecting Microscope fixed in an outer Wall or Shutter. *a* Knob for turning the Mirror; *b* Screw for inclining the Mirror; *m* Mirror for reflecting the Sun's Light through the Lenses; *i* Principal Condensing Lens at outer End of the smaller Tube; *o* Second Condensing Lens, moved by Thumbscrew *c*; *n* Two Metal Plates holding the Object at the Focus of the Lenses; *f* Tube containing the Objective Lens, movable by Thumbscrew *d*; *e* Screen through which the Rays pass to form Magnified Image on the Screen.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = MICROSCOPIUM.

mi′cro-scop′ic (-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* **1.** = MICROSCOPICAL, 1.

2. Like a microscope; able to see very minute objects.

> Why has not man a *microscopic* eye? *Pope*

3. Very small; visible only by the aid of a microscope.

mi′cro-scop′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or conducted with, the microscope or microscopy; microscopic.

2. = MICROSCOPIC, 3. *Now Rare.*

mi-cros′co-pist (mī-krŏs′kō-pĭst; mī′krō-skō′pĭst; 277), *n.* One who uses the microscope.

Mi′cro-sco′pi-um (-skō′pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. MICROSCOPE.] *Astron.* A modern constellation, south of Capricornus.

mi-cros′co-py (mī-krŏs′kō-pĭ; mī′krō-skō′pĭ), *n.* The use of the microscope; investigation with the microscope.

mi′cro-seism (mī′krō-sīs′m; -sīz′m), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. σεισμός an earthquake, fr. σείειν to shake.] A feeble earth tremor not directly perceptible, but detected only by means of specially constructed apparatus. — **mi′cro-seis′mic** (-sīs′mĭk; -sīz′-), **-seis′mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a.*

mi′cro-seis′mo-graph (-sīs′mō-grăf; -sīz′mō-grăf), *n.* [*microseism* + *-graph.*] A microseismometer; specif., a microseismometer producing a graphic record.

mi′cro-seis-mol′o-gy (-sīs-mŏl′ō-jĭ; -sīz-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*microseism* + *-logy.*] Science or study of microseisms.

mi′cro-seis-mom′e-ter (-mŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [*microseism* + *-meter.*] A seismometer for measuring amplitudes or periods, or both, of microseisms. — **mi′cro-seis-mom′e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

mi′cro-some (mī′krō-sōm), *n.* [*micro-* + 2d *-some.*] *Biol.* One of the minute granules embedded in the ground substance of protoplasm, regarded by some as an essential part of its structure.

mi′cro-so′mi-a (mī′krō-sō′mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal smallness of the body.

mi′cro-spec′tro-scope (mī′krō-spĕk′trō-skōp), *n.* [*micro-* + *spectroscope.*] *Physics.* A spectroscope arranged for attachment to a microscope, for observation of the spectrum of light from minute portions of any substance.

mi′cro-spec-tros′co-py (-spĕk-trŏs′kō-pĭ; -spĕk′trō-skō′pĭ), *n.* The spectroscopic scrutiny of minute objects; use of the microspectroscope. — **mi′cro-spec′tro-scop′ic** (-spĕk′trō-skŏp′ĭk), *a.*

Mi′cro-spi′ra (-spī′ra), *n.* [NL.; *micro-* + L. *spira* a coil.] *Bacteriol.* A genus of bacteria of the family Spirillaceæ, having one to three polar flagella. The most important pathogenic species is *M. comma*, the causative agent of Asiatic cholera. Most of the species are found in liquid media, some occurring in sea water.

mi′cro-spo-ran′gi-um (-spō-răn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-gia** (-ă). [NL. See MICRO-; SPORANGIUM.] *Bot.* A sporangium with microspores, as, in seed plants, the pollen sac of the anther.

mi′cro-spore (mī′krō-spōr; 201), *n.* [*micro-* + *-spore.*] **a** *Bot.* One of the smaller of the two kinds of asexual spores produced by heterosporous plants, giving rise to the male prothallium, as the pollen grain of seed plants. **b** *Zoöl.* The smaller of two forms of spores produced by certain protozoans. — **mi′cro-spor′ic** (-spŏr′ĭk), **mi-cros′po-rous** (mī-krŏs′pō-rŭs; mī′krō-spō′rŭs; 201), *a.*

mi′cro-spo′ro-phyll (mī′krō-spō′rō-fĭl; 201), *n.* *Bot.* A sporophyll bearing microsporangia, as the stamen in seed plants.

mi′cro-spo-ro′sis (-spō-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *microspore* + *-osis.*] *Veter.* A form of ringworm affecting foals, characterized by the loss of hair in small round patches, esp. on the neck and head, and caused by a vegetable parasite.

mi′cro-stom′a-tous (-stŏm′ă-tŭs; -stō′mă-) } *a.* [*micro-*
mi-cros′to-mous (mī-krŏs′tō-mŭs) } + Gr. στόμα, *-ατος*, mouth.] Having a small mouth.

mi′cro-sto′mi-a (mī′krō-stō′mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *micro-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] *Med.* Abnormal smallness of the mouth, usually congenital.

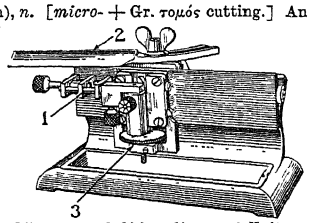
mi′cro-struc′ture (-strŭk′tūr), *n.* Microscopic structure. — **mi′cro-struc′tur-al** (-ăl), *a.*

mi′cro-sty′lous (mī′krō-stī′lŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Short-styled; specif., having short styles and long filaments, as certain heterostyled flowers. Cf. MACROSTYLOUS, MESOSTYLOUS.

mi′cro-ta-sim′e-ter (-tă-sĭm′ē-tĕr), *n.* *Physics.* A tasimeter, esp. when arranged to measure minute extensions.

mi′cro-therm (mī′krō-thûrm), *a.* [*micro-* + Gr. θερμη heat.] *Bot.* Any plant requiring a mean annual temperature between 14° and 0° C. for full growth. Such plants occur on the plains of the north temperate zone and in South America between 38° and 40° S. Cf. MEGATHERM, MESOTHERM.

mi′cro-tome (-tōm), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. τομός cutting.] An instrument for cutting sections, as of organic tissues, for microscopic examination. The objects to be cut are sometimes first frozen, but are usually embedded in celloidin or paraffin, making sections of from .01 mm. to .005 mm. thickness possible.



Microtome. 1 Object Clamp; 2 Knife; 3 Graduated Head of Micrometer Screw.

mi′cro-tom′ic (-tŏm′ĭk), **mi′cro-tom′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *n.* Of or pert. to the microtome or microtomy; cutting thin slices.

mi-crot′o-my (mī-krŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* Art of using the microtome, or of preparing, with its aid, objects for microscopic study. — **mi-crot′o-mist** (-ō-mĭst), *n.*

Mi-cro′tus (mī-krō′tŭs), *n.* [NL.; *micro-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of voles of the subfamily Microtinæ, including a great number of species inhabiting the Northern Hemisphere. See VOLE.

mi′cro-volt′ (mī′krō-vōlt′), *n.* *Elec.* A millionth of a volt.

mi′cro-zo′oid (-zō′oid), *n.* *Biol.* One of the minute free zooids in unicellular organisms with dimorphic zooids. — *a.* Of or pertaining to a microzooid.

mi′cro-zo′ō-spore (-zō′ō-spōr; 201), *n.* *Biol.* A small motile spore; — dist. from the *macrozoöspores* of the same species.

mi′cro-zyme (mī′krō-zīm), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. ζυμη leaven.] *Biol.* A microörganism which is supposed to act like a ferment in causing or propagating certain infectious or contagious diseases; a pathogenic bacterial organism.

mic′tu-rate (mĭk′tū-rāt), *v. i.*; **-RAT′ED** (-rāt′ĕd); **-RAT′ING** (-rāt′ĭng). [See MICTURITION.] To urinate; — etymologically incorrect in form and sense.

mic′tu-ri′tion (mĭk′tū-rĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *micturire* to desire to make water, desiderative verb fr. *mingere*, *mictum*, to make water.] Desire to urinate; also, a morbidly frequent passing of the urine, in consequence of disease; also, incorrectly, act of urinating.

mid (mĭd), *a.*; *compar. wanting; superl.* MID′MOST (mĭd′mōst). [AS. *midd*; akin to OS. *middi*, D. *mid* (in comp.), OHG. *mitti*, Icel. *miðr*, Goth. *midjis*, L. *medius*, Gr. μέσος, Skr. *madhya*, OIr. *mide*, n., middle. Cf. AMID, MIDDLE, MIDST, MEAN intermediate, MEDIATE, MEDIUM, MERIDIAN, MIZZEN, MOIETY.] **1.** Denoting the middle part; being the part in the middle or midst; as, in *mid* ocean or *mid*-ocean.

2. Occupying a middle position; middle; as, the *mid* finger; the *mid* hour of night. *Now chiefly in combination* (see MID-).

3. *Phon.* Formed or articulated with a somewhat elevated position of the active part of the tongue, in relation to the palate; midway between *high* and *low*; — said of certain vowel sounds, as ā (āle), ĕ (ĕll), ō (ōld). See *Guide to Pron.*, § 43.

in mid gear, *Mach.*, in gear so that the effect of one eccentric neutralizes that of the other and no work is done in the cylinder; — said of a steam engine with valves worked by a link motion, or of the link motion. — **m. spoon.** *Golf.* See SPOON. *Brit.* — **mid-wall column, shaft**, etc., one carrying a wall thicker than its own diameter and standing about midway between the front and back of the wall.

mid, *n.* Middle. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* *Shak.*

> In the night's wan *mid* I lie *H. C. Bunner*

mid-. A combining form of the adjective *mid*, used in an indefinite number of compounds; as, specif.: **a** With nouns to denote the *middle* or *middle part* of the thing named; as in *mid*-air, *mid*-channel, *mid*-age, *midday*, *mid*-land, etc **b** With adjectives to denote *belonging to the middle part* (of the thing implied by the adjective); as *mid*-Atlantic; *mid*-ocean; *mid*-German; *mid*facial. **c** *Geom.* To denote a *circle inscribed in a triangle* (a *mid*circle), or relation to such a circle; as, *mid*center, *mid*radius.

mid′-air′, *n.* The region of the air midway between the clouds and the part near the ground.

Mi′das (mī′dăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μίδας.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A king of Phrygia to whom, in gratitude for a kindness, Dionysus promised to grant anything he might ask. Midas asked that everything he touched might turn to gold, but, as even his food became thus changed, he begged the god to take his favor back. This was done by his bathing in the river Pactolus, which thereafter had golden sands. For his decision in a musical contest between Pan and Apollo in favor of the former, Apollo changed Midas's ears into ass's ears. These he hid under his cap, but his barber discovered them, and, to relieve himself of the secret, dug a hole into which he whispered, "King Midas has ass's ears," and then filled it up. A reed, however, grew there, which betrayed the secret by its whispers. Chaucer and Tennyson make it Midas's wife who could not keep the secret.

2. *Zoöl.* Syn. of LEONTOCEBUS.

Midas fly. Any fly of the dipterous family Midaidæ, which contains a small number of species, mostly American, resembling the robber flies, but with clavate antennæ.

Mi′das's-ear′ (mī′dăs-ĭz), *n* [See MIDAS.] A pulmonate mollusk (*Auricula aurismidæ*); — so called from its resemblance to an ass's ear.

mid′-bod′y, *n.* *Biol.* **a** In plant cells, the cell plate. **b** In dividing animal cells, a granular thickening of the spindle fibers at the equator of the spindle which probably represents the cell plate.

mid′-brain′, *n.* [*mid*, a. + *brain.*] The middle segment of the brain; the mesencephalon. See BRAIN.

mid′day′ (mĭd′dā′), *n.* [AS. *middæg*. See MID, *a.*; DAY.] **1.** The middle part of the day; noon.

2. *Eccl.* A certain canonical hour; sext.

3. The south. *Obs.*

mid′day′, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to noon; meridional.

2. Of or pertaining to the south. *Obs.*

mid′den (mĭd′n), *n.* Also *midding.* [ME. *midding*, of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *mödding*, *mögdynge*, dunghill; *mög* dung + *dynge* heap. Cf. MUCK.] **1.** A dunghill. *Dial. Eng. or Archaic.*

2. An accumulation of refuse about a dwelling place; esp., a kitchen midden (which see).

mid′dle (mĭd′l), *a.* [ME. *middel*, AS. *middel*; akin to D. *middel*, OHG. *mittil*, G. *mittel*. See MID, *a.*] **1.** Equally distant (as reckoned by numbers, space, or other particular) from the extremes either of a number of things or of one thing; mean; medial; as, the *middle* house in a row; a *middle* rank in life; *middle* summer; *middle* age.

2. Intermediate; intervening; mediating; rarely, intermediary; formerly, taking a middle course; as, the *middle* space; of *middle* size; a *middle* opinion or ground.

> Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. Of middle size, volume, or the like; — now used only of wool of medium-length staple.

4. *Philol.* **a** Pertaining to or designating a form or voice

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mi′cro-rhab′dus (mī′krō-răb′dŭs), *n.* [NL.; *micro-* + Gr. ῥάβδος rod.] *Zoöl.* A rod-shaped sponge spicule.

micros. *Abbr.* Microscopist; microscopy.

Mi′cro-sau′ri-a (mī′krō-sô′rĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *micro-* + Gr. σαῦρος lizard.] *Paleon.* A group of extinct stegocephalians containing small salamanderlike forms. In a broader sense, equiv. to *Lepospondyli*. Some of its members are by some classed as reptiles. — **mi′cro-sau′ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

mi′cro-sclere (mī′krō-sklēr), **mi′cro-scle′rum** (-sklē′rŭm), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. σκληρός hard.] *Zoöl.* A minute sponge spicule, usually supporting a single cell. — **mi′cro-scle′rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

mi-cros′co-pal (mī-krŏs′kō-păl), *a.* Microscopic. *Rare.*

mi′cro-scope, *v. t.* To look at with or as with a microscope; also, to magnify.

mi′cro-sco′pi-al (mī′krō-skō′pĭ-ăl), *a.* Microscopic. *Rare.*

mi′cro-scop′i-cal-ly, *adv* of MICROSCOPIC, MICROSCOPICAL.

mi′cro-scop′ics (-skŏp′ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Microscopy.

mi-cros′co-pize (mī-krŏs′kō-pīz), *v. i.* To use the microscope

mi′cro-sec′ond, *n.* *Psychophysics* One thousandth of a second. Symbol, σ.

mi′cro-sec′tion, *n.* A thin section of anything for examination under the microscope.

mi′cro-seis′mo-met′ro-graph, *n.* A seismometrograph of great sensitiveness.

mi′cro-seme (mī′krō-sēm), *a.* [*micro-* + Gr. σῆμα sign; cf. F. *microsème.*] See ORBITAL INDEX.

mi′cro-sep′tum (-sĕp′tŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In anthozoans, a narrow or imperfect mesentery.

mi′cros-mat′ic (mī′krŏz-măt′ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having the organs of smell feebly developed.

mi′cro-so′ma (mī′krō-sō′mă), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-SOMATA** (-sō′mă-tă). [NL.] *Biol.* A microsome.

mi′cro-som′mite (-sŏm′īt), *n.* [*micro-* + *Somma*, one of the volcanic peaks of Vesuvius.] *Min.* A mineral close to canerinite, in minute colorless hexagonal crystals.

Mi′cro-so′rex (-sō′rĕks; 201), *n.* [NL.; *micro-* + L. *sorex* shrewmouse.] *Zoöl.* A subgenus or genus of very small American shrews typified by *Sorex hoyi*, in which the fourth upper incisor is very minute.

Mi′cro-sper′mæ (-spûr′mē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MICRO-; 1st SPERM.] Syn of ORCHIDALES

mi′cro-sper′mous (-mŭs), *a.* Having very small seeds. *Rare.*

Mi′cro-sphæ′ra (-sfē′ră), *n.* [NL.; *micro-* + Gr. σφαῖρα.] *Bot* A genus of mildew fungi, as the lilac mildew (*M. alni*), which attack the leaves of various trees and shrubs. They have perithecia containing several asci.

mi′cro-sphere (mī′krō-sfēr), *n.* a *Biol.* The central region of the aster surrounding the centrosome. b *Zoöl.* The very small primordial chamber of certain Foraminifera.

mi′cro-spher′u-lit′ic (-sfĕr′ŭ-lĭt′ĭk), *a.* *Petrog.* Consisting of, or characterized by, spherulites of microscopic size.

mi′cro-spo-range′ (mī′krō-spō-răn′jĭ), *n.* = MICROSPORANGIUM

mi′cro-spo′ro-phore (-spō′rō-fōr; 201), *n.* *Bot.* = MICROSPORANGIUM.

mi′cro-stat (mī′krō-stăt), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. ἱστάναι to make to stand.] *Physics.* A microscope attachment consisting of a stage and finder.

mi′cro-sthene (-sthēn), *n* [*micro-* + Gr. σθένος strength.] *Zoöl.* One of an abandoned group of mammals (**Mi-cros′thenes** [mī-krŏs′thē-nēz]), including Insectivora, Chiroptera, Rodentia, and Edentata — **mi′cro-sthen′ic** (mī′krō-sthĕn′ĭk), *a.*

mi-cros′to-ma (mī-krŏs′tō-mă), *n.* [NL.] = MICROSTOMIA

mi′cro-stome, *n.* [*micro-* + *-stome.*] *Bot.* A small orifice, as the operculum in some mosses.

Mi-cros′ty-lis (mī-krŏs′tī-lĭs; mī′krō-stī′lĭs), *n.* [NL.; *micro* + Gr. στυλίς, dim. of στῦλος pillar.] Syn. of ACHROANTHES

mi′cro-sty′lo-spore, *n.* *Bot* A small stylospore, as contrasted with others of the same species.

mi′cro-tech′nic, mi′cro-tech-nique′, *n.* Microscopic technic

mi′cro-tel′e-phone, *n.* A telephone with a microphone transmitter — **mi′cro-tel′e-phon′ic**, *a.*

mi-croth′e-os (mī-krŏth′ē-ŏs), *n* [NL.; *micro-* + Gr. θεός god.] A divine being or personality on a small scale.

mi-cro′ti-a (mī-krō′shĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See MICROTUS.] *Med.* Congenital abnormal smallness of the ear.

Mi′cro-ti′næ (mī′krō-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MICROTUS.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of murines including the voles and lemmings.

mi′cro-tome, *v. t.* [*micro-* + *-tome.*] *Biol.* To cut in sections with a microtome

mi′cro-we′ber (-vā′bĕr; -wē′bĕr), *n.* *Elec.* A unit, the millionth of a weber.

mi′cro-zo′a (mī′krō-zō′ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *micro-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* Microscopic animals, esp protozoans. — **mi′cro-zo′al** (-ăl), *a.* — **mi′cro-zo′an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

mi′cro-zo-a′ri-a (-zō-ā′rĭ-ă; 115), *n. pl* [NL.; *micro-* + Gr. ζῳάριον, dim. of ζῷον animal.] *Zoöl.* Infusoria and other minute forms of animal life. — **mi′cro-zo-a′ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n* — **mi′cro-zo′a-ry** (-zō′ă-rĭ), *n*

mi′cro-zo′ic (-zō′ĭk), *a.* Microzoal.

mi-cro-zo′ön (-zō′ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* One of the microzoa.

micte. † *might*, pret. of MAY.

mic′tion (mĭk′shŭn), *n* [L. *mictio*, *-onis*, fr. *mingere* to urinate] Urination.

micul † MICKLE [of MAY.]

mid. Dial. var. of *might*, pret.

mid, n. Short for MIDDY *Rare.*

mid. Aphetic form of AMID

mid. *Abbr.* Middle; midshipman.

mid′-age′, *n.* = MIDDLE AGE. — **mid′-aged′** (mĭd′ājd′), *a* *Both Obs. or R.*

Mi-da′i-dæ (mĭ-dā′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* *Zoöl* See MIDAS FLY.

mi-dan′ (mĭ-dăn′), **mi-da-un′** (mĭ-dôn′). Vars. of MAIDAN.

mid′-car′pal, *a.* *Anat.* Designating the articulation between the proximal and distal carpals.

mid′-chan′nel, *n.* See MID- a.

mid′-course′, *n.* See MID- a.

midday flower Fig marigold

midde. † MID.

mid′del † MIDDLE.

middelerd † MIDDLE-ERD.

midden cock. The domestic cock *Dial. Eng.*

midden crow The carrion crow. *Local, Eng.*

midden fowl The domestic fowl. *Dial Eng.*

midden hole. A hole for manure and refuse, a gutter or pool by a dung heap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

midden mavis. One who rakes over middens for scraps. *Scot.*

mid′den-stead′ (mĭd′n-stĕd′), *n.* The site of a dunghill; a dunghill; a laystall. *British.*

mid′des. Var. of MIDS.

mid′dest. † MIDST.

mid′dest, *a.*, *superl.* of MID. Middlemost. *Obs. or R.*

middilerd. † MIDDLE-ERD.

Mid′din (mĭd′ĭn). *Pib.*

mid′ding. Var. of MIDDEN.

mid′dis. Var. of MIDS.

mid′-dis′tance, *n.* = MIDDLE DISTANCE.

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of the Greek verb by which its subject is represented as both the agent and the object of action, that is, as performing some act to or upon himself, or with reference to himself; — so called as being intermediate between active and passive. Also, designating verbal forms in other languages corresponding in morphology or use to the Greek middle voice. **b** [*cap.*] Designating a period of a language or literature intermediate between periods called *Old* and *New* or *Modern;* as, *Middle* English (see ENGLISH); *Middle* High German. (*Middle German* is geographical, being applied only to dialects of central Germany.) **c** *Phon.* Medial.

5. *London Stock Exchange.* Designating a price (often called **middle price**) on a security, halfway between the prices which buyers offer and sellers offer to accept; as, 87 *middle.* A middle price is not a formal quotation.

Middle Academy. See ACADEMY, 1. — **m. age.** **a** The middle period of life; middle life. **b** [*cap.*] Usually in *pl.* The period of time intervening between ancient and modern times; the medieval period; — a term indefinitely or vaguely applied, as to the period between the fall of the Roman Empire and the revival of letters. Hallam regards it as beginning with the 6th and ending with the 15th century. The term *Dark Ages* is applied to the whole or to the greater part of this period, because of its intellectual obscurity. — **M. America,** Mexico and Central America. — **m. body,** *Shipbuilding,* that portion of the ship's body amidships having a uniform cross section. — **m. breaker** *or* **burster,** a kind of plow with an additional moldboard instead of a landside, to throw up the earth equally on both sides. *U. S.* — **m. C,** *Music,* the note *c'*, or the key of a keyboard giving it. See PITCH. — **m. class,** in England, people who have an intermediate position between the aristocracy and the artisan class. It includes, in general, professional men, bankers, merchants, and small landed proprietors. — **M. Comedy,** 1. — **m. commissure.** *Anat.* See COMMISSURE. — **m.-cut file.** = MIDDLE FILE. See FILE, tool. — **m. distance.** *Painting.* **a** In a picture, that part between the foreground and the background (or distance); the middle ground. **b** *Running.* Any distance from 880 yards to one mile. — **m. ear,** *Anat.,* the tympanum. See EAR. — **m. earth.** **a** [ME. *middeleerþe,* formed after the analogy of *middeleard* (see MIDDLE; ERD), itself for AS. *middaneard, middangeard* (see MID; YARD an inclosure).] The earth, regarded as situated between the upper and lower regions or as occupying the center of the universe. Cf. MIDGARD. *Archaic.* **b** The middle of the earth. *Obs.* — **M. Empire.** = MIDDLE KINGDOM. — **M. English.** See ENGLISH, *n.*, 2. — **m. file.** See FILE, the tool. — **M. French,** French of the centuries from the 14th to the 17th. *Rare.* — **m. ground.** **a** *Naut.* A shoal in a fairway, having a channel on either side. **b** = MIDDLE DISTANCE **a.** — **M. High German.** See GERMAN, *n.*, 2 **b.** — **M. Kingdom** [a translation of Chin. *Chung¹ kuo²*], China; — a name given by the natives: (1) to the eighteen provinces, or China proper, as distinguished from the adjacent tributary countries; or (2) to the Chinese empire as occupying the center of the earth. The term is said to have originally designated the royal domain as situated in the midst of the feudal states, or the royal and vassal states as a whole in the midst of the surrounding barbarous states. — **m. latitude,** *Navig.,* the point situated midway on a north-and-south line between two parallels. *Middle latitude* is half of the sum of two latitudes of the same, or half of the difference of two latitudes of different, name or sign. — **m.-latitude sailing.** See SAILING, *n.* — **m. life.** **a** The middle period of a man's life; middle age. **b** The life lived by the middle classes. *Eng.* — **m.-line keelson.** See KEELSON **b.** — **m. mast.** = MAINMAST. *Obs.* — **m. mediastinum.** See MEDIASTINUM. — **m. mute.** = MEDIA. — **m. oil,** that part of the distillate from coal tar which passes over between 170° and 230° C. (338–446° F.); — disting. from the *light,* and the *heavy,* or *dead, oil.* It consists chiefly of carbolic acid and other phenols, and naphthalene. — **m. passage,** that part of the Atlantic Ocean between Africa and the West Indies; — much referred to in connection with the slave trade; as, the horrors of the *middle passage.* — **M. Persian.** See PERSIAN, *n.*, 2. — **m. piece,** *Zoöl.,* the portion of a spermatozoön which lies between the nucleus and the flagellum. — **m. post.** *Arch.* = KING-POST. — **m. rail.** **a** *Carp.* The rail of a door above the bottom rail. **b** *Elec. Railroads.* The current-carrying rail, between the rails for the wheels. — **m. register.** *Phon.* See REGISTER, *n.*, 7. — **m. rib,** a cut of beef between the chuck rib and the fore ribs. — **m. school.** **a** A middle-class school. *Eng.* **b** A school intermediate between the colleges and grammar schools; a secondary school. *U. S.* — **m.-shot wheel.** = BREAST WHEEL. — **m. space.** *Print.* See SPACE. — **m. splitter.** = MIDDLE BREAKER. — **m. spoon.** *Golf.* See SPOON. *Brit.* — **M. States,** New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, which, at the time of the formation of the Union, occupied a middle position between the Eastern States (or New England) and the Southern States. Maryland is sometimes included. *U. S.* — **m. tap,** a second tap. See TAP, *n.*, 5. — **M. Temple.** See INNER TEMPLE. — **m. term,** *Logic,* that term of a syllogism with which the two extremes are separately compared, and by means of which they are brought together in the conclusion. See MODE, 3 **b.** — **m. timber,** *Shipbuilding,* one of the timbers in the stern amidships. *Now Rare.* — **m. tint** *or* **tone,** a subdued or neutral tint or tone. — **m. vowel,** *Etym.,* a vowel which lies between the stem and the final syllable of a polysyllabic word. — **m. wall,** a partition wall. — **m. watch,** *Naut.,* the period from midnight to four A. M.; also, the men then on watch; the midwatch. — **m. way.** **a** A middle course. **b** The middle of one's way or course. Adverbially, midway; halfway. — **m. wicket.** *Cricket.* = MID-WICKET.

mid'dle (mĭd″l), *n.* [AS. *middel.* See MIDDLE, *a.*] **1.** The point or part equally distant from the extremities or exterior limits, as of a line, a surface, or a solid; an intervening point or part in space, time, or order of series; middle position; midst; central portion; specif., the waist. *Chaucer.* "The *middle* of the land." *Judg.* ix. 37.

2. Something intermediate between two extremes; a mean; a middle course or thing. *Now Rare.*

In this, as in most questions of state, there is a *middle.* *Burke.*

3. An intermediary; in *Obs.* senses: **a** An intermediator. **b** A thing intermediate in position. **c** A medium, or intervening substance.

4. In technical senses: **a** Short for: (1) *Logic.* Middle term. (2) *Gram.* Middle voice. See MIDDLE, *a.*, 4 **a.** (3) *Naut.* Middle ground. **b** *Paper Making.* The inferior sheet of paper, or any of several such sheets, forming the middle or internal layer or layers of a piece of pasteboard. **c** *Association Football.* A pass from either of the wings to the front of the goal. **d** *Newspapers.* An article treating discursively some topic, as in literature or ethics; — orig. called *middle article* as being placed between the leaders and the reviews. *Eng.* **e** *Cricket.* Guard covering middle stump. **f** With butchers, etc., either of the pieces forming a side between the shoulder and rump or ham; — usually in *pl.* **g** *pl.* The balks between rows in barring off a crop.

Syn. — See CENTER.

middle and leg, *Cricket,* guard covering middle and leg stumps.

mid'dle (mĭd″l), *v. t.;* MID'DLED (-ld); MID'DLING (-lĭng). **1.** To hold a middle opinion as to. *Obs.* **2.** To find the middle of; to bisect. **3.** *Chiefly Naut.* To fold in the middle; to double. **4.** To put in the middle. **5.** *Association Football.* To pass or return (the ball) from a wing to the middle of the field.

mid'dle, *v. i.* **1.** To come in the middle. **2.** *Association Football.* To pass the ball from a wing to the middle of the field.

Mid'dle-Age', *a.* [*middle* + *age.* Cf. MEDIEVAL.] Of or pertaining to the Middle Ages; medieval.

mid'dle-aged' (-ājd'), *a.* **1.** Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man, between 30 and 50 years old; also, pertaining to, or characteristic of, middle-aged people. **2.** Middle-Age. *Obs.*

mid'dle-class', *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the middle class. — **middle-class schools,** schools for the higher education of the middle class. *Eng.*

mid'dle-erd', *n.* The middle earth (see under MIDDLE); the earth. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mid'dle-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** *Mil.* A soldier at or near the middle of a file, considered a position of some slight responsibility. *Obs.* **2.** A person who adopts or follows a middle course. **3.** An agent between two parties; a broker; a go-between; specif.: **a** Any dealer between the producer and the consumer. **b** In Ireland, one who takes land of the proprietors in large tracts, and then rents it out in small portions. **4.** In a negro minstrel troupe, the performer who occupies the middle seat. See MINSTREL, *n.*, 3. **5.** *Newspapers.* A writer of middles. *Slang or Cant, Eng.*

mid'dle-most (-mōst), *a.* [Cf. MIDMOST.] Being in the middle, or nearest the middle; midmost.

mid'dler (mĭd'lẽr), *n.* **1.** An interagent; mediator. *Obs.* **2.** In preparing flax, the workman who does the second of three operations. **3.** One belonging to the middle or intermediate class, in some schools and seminaries having three classes.

mid'dle-weight' (-wāt'), *n.* One of average weight; specif., in wrestling, boxing, etc., one of a class heavier than a welterweight and lighter than a heavyweight, the *middleweight* limit being 158 (or sometimes 154) pounds.

mid'dling (mĭd'lĭng), *a.* [Perh. fr. *middle* + *-ing,* the p. pr. ending; or fr. *mid* + 1st *-ling* (*Oxf. E. D.*).] **1.** Constituting a mean; intermediate. *Obs.* **2.** Of middle or medium rank, state, size, or quality; about equally distant from the extremes; medium; second-rate; moderate; mediocre; fair; ordinary. "A town of but *middling* size." *Hallam.*

Plainly furnished, as beseemed the *middling* circumstances of its inhabitants. *Hawthorne.*

3. *Obs.* **a** Average. **b** Middle-aged. **4.** Of or pertaining to the middle class. **5.** Situated in the middle; midland. *Obs.*

— **mid'dling-ly,** *adv.* — **mid'dling-ness,** *n.*

mid'dling (mĭd'lĭng), *n.* **1.** A mean; specif., a middle term. *Obs.* **2.** Any of various commodities of medium or intermediate position or quality; as: **a** *pl.* Medium-length pins or needles; betweens. **b** *pl.* A combination of the coarser parts of ground wheat with the finest bran, separated from the fine flour and coarse bran in bolting; — formerly regarded as valuable only for feed; but now, after separation of the bran, used for making the best quality of flour. *Middlings* contain a large proportion of gluten. **c** = MIDDLE, *n.*, 9. **d** A class of fullers' teasels. **e** A grade of cotton. *U. S.* **f** *pl. Ore Dressing.* The second quality of ore obtained by washing. Cf. HEAD, *n.*, 19 **d.**

mid'dy (mĭd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). A midshipman. *Colloq.*

mid'-earth', *n.* **1.** The middle of the earth. Also used adjectively; as, *mid-earth* sea, the Mediterranean. *Rare.* **2.** The middle earth, or earth. Cf. MIDGARD. *Archaic.*

mid'-feath'er (-fĕth'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A longitudinal partition or division; as: **a** A brick partition wall in a salt furnace. **b** *Paper Manuf.* A baffle plate in a hollander, washing engine, etc. **c** *Mining.* A support for the center of a tunnel. **2.** A vertical water space in a boiler fire box.

Mid'gard (mĭd'gärd), *n.* Also **Mid'garth** (-gärth), **Mith'garthr** (*Icel.* mĭth'gärthr'). [Icel. *miðgarðr.*] *Teut. Myth.* The middle space or region between heaven and hell, the abode of human beings; the earth. See NINE WORLDS.

Midgard serpent. Also **Midgarth,** *or* **Mithgarthr, serpent.** *Norse Myth.* A sea monster, progeny of Loki. See RAGNAROK.

midge (mĭj), *n.* [ME. *migge, mydge,* AS. *mycge, mycg;* akin to OS. *muggia,* D. *mug,* G. *mücke,* OHG. *mucca,* Icel. *mý,* Sw. *mygga, mygg,* Dan. *mygg;* cf. Gr. *μυῖα* fly.] **1.** Any very small gnat or fly, specif. one of the family Chironomidæ. The biting midges, familiarly known as *punkies* and *no-see-ums,* belong to the genus *Ceratopogon* of that family. **2.** A very small fish; — chiefly in combination. See MACKEREL MIDGE. **3.** A diminutive person. **4.** *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly imitating a midge. **5.** A small hackney fly or carriage. *Dial. Eng.*

midg'et (mĭj'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Dim. of *midge.*] **1.** A very diminutive person. **2.** A biting midge; a punkie. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

mid'-gut', *n. Embryol. & Zoöl.* The middle part of the alimentary canal between the fore-gut and hind-gut; in invertebrates, in the strict sense, the part which is lined with endoderm; the mesenteron.

mid'heav'en (mĭd'hĕv''n), *n.* **1.** The midst, or middle part, of heaven or the sky. **2.** *Astron.* The meridian, or middle line of the heavens; the point of the ecliptic on the meridian.

mid'-i'ron, *n. Golf.* A club with an iron head having a medium degree of loft or pitch. See GOLF, *Illust.*

mid'land (mĭd'lănd), *a.* **1.** Being, or situated, in the interior country; distant from the coast or seashore; inland. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the English Midlands. **3.** Surrounded by the land; mediterranean.

And on the *midland* sea the French had awed *Dryden.*

mid'land, *n.* The interior or central region of a country; — usually in *pl.;* specif. [*cap.*], the central counties of England, viz., Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, Bedfordshire, and Buckinghamshire. *Drayton.*

Mid'-Lent', *or* **Mid'lent', Sun'day** (mĭd'lĕnt'; mĭd'lĕnt'). The fourth Sunday in Lent. Cf. LÆTARE SUNDAY.

mid'most (-mōst), *a.* [ME. & AS. *midmest,* superl. of *mid,* a. Cf. FOREMOST.] **1.** In the exact middle; middlemost. **2.** Partitively, being the middle, or midst, of. **3.** Most intimate

mid'night' (-nīt'), *n.* [AS. *midniht.*] **1.** The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night. **2.** Deep darkness or gloom, or a period of it.

mid'night', *a.* Of, pertaining to, occurring at, like, or suggestive of, midnight; being in, or characteristic of, the middle of the night; as, *midnight* studies; *midnight* gloom. **midnight appointments,** *U. S. Politics,* appointments made during the last hours of an administration; — applied specif. to such made by President John Adams. — **m. sun,** the sun shining at midnight in the arctic or antarctic summer. — **to burn the m. oil,** to study or work late at night.

mid'noon' (mĭd'nōōn'; mĭd'nōōn'), *n.* Midday; noon.

mid'pa'rent (mĭd'pâr'ĕnt), *n.* A hypothetical single parent whose deviations from the type are means, calculated according to certain rules, between those of the father and of the mother. In recent uses of the term both latent and visible characters of both parents are implied. — **mid'pa-ren'tal** (-pə-rĕn'tăl), *a.* — **mid'par'ent-age** (-pâr'ĕn-tĭj), *n.*

mid'rash (mĭd'răsh), *n.; pl.* MIDRASHIM (mĭd-rä'shĭm), MIDRASHOTH (-shōth), or -SHOT (-shōt). [Heb., explanation.] An exposition of the Hebrew Scriptures or a part of them; Hebrew Scriptural exegesis, esp. [*cap.*] that made during a period of about 1,500 years after the Exile, largely based upon tradition, and of two types represented by the Halacha and the Haggada. When *Midrash* is used without specification the haggadic exegesis is commonly meant. See HAGGADA.

Mid-rash'ic (mĭd-răsh'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the Midrash; haggadic.

mid'rib' (mĭd'rĭb'), *n. Bot.* The central vein of a leaf blade, being a continuation of the main vascular bundle through the petiole.

mid'riff (-rĭf), *n.* [AS. *midhrif; midd* mid, middle + *hrif* bowels, womb; akin to OFries. *midref* midriff, *rif, ref,* belly, OHG. *href* body, L. *corpus* body, and perh. to Ir. *cruth* figure, W. *pryd* aspect, beauty. See CORPSE.] **1.** The diaphragm (of the body). **2** A partition. *Obs.*

mid'ship', *a. Naut.* Of, pert. to, or in, the middle of a ship. **midship beam,** the beam in the deck in the midship section, or *dead flat.* — **m. bend,** the frame in a vessel at the dead flat. — **m. frame,** the frame at the greatest breadth in a vessel. — **m. spoke,** the spoke of a steering wheel which is up when the rudder is amidships. It is usually ornamented.

mid'ship'man (mĭd'shĭp'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1. a** Formerly, a kind of naval cadet, in old-time deep-waisted ships of war, whose business was to carry orders, messages, reports, etc., between the officers of the quarter-deck and those of the forecastle, and render other services as required. **b** In the British navy, a subordinate officer, usually a minor, who is receiving on shipboard his professional and general education in preparation for promotion to the grade of sublieutenant (after serving five years, passing an examination, and attaining the age of nineteen). Midshipmen must have served one year as cadets They are inferior in rank to the warrant officers. **c** In the United States navy, one of the rank next below a commissioned officer, composed of the students of the Naval Academy and those former students there who are doing duty elsewhere, usually afloat, preparatory to promotion to the grade of ensign. At the Naval Academy they have no prerogatives as officers, but on completing the course there or at sea they outrank all officers not commissioned, being officers in a qualified sense. From 1882 to 1902 the title was **naval cadet.** Prior to 1882 it was for a time **cadet midshipman** or **engineer,** and earlier again **midshipman.** Until the Naval Academy was founded in 1845, the midshipmen received their education at sea.

Mid'dle-Age'ism (mĭd'l-ā'jĭz'm), *n.* = MEDIEVALISM.
mid'dle-class'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mid'dle-land', *n.* Midland *Obs.*
mid'dle-man-ism (-ĭz'm), **mid'dle-man-ship',** *n.* See -ISM; -SHIP.
mid'dle-rate', *a.* Mediocre.
mid'dle-sized', *a* Of medium size. — **mid'dle-sized'ness,** *n.*
mid'dle-ward', *n.* The middle part, esp. of an army. *Obs.*
mid'dling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MIDDLE, *v.*
mid'dling, *adv.* Moderately; somewhat. (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.) *Colloq. or Dial.*
mid'dling-ish, *a.* See -ISH. *Dial. or Vulgar.*
mid'dow. † MEADOW.
midel. † MIDDLE.
midelerth. † MIDDLE EARTH.
Mi'der (mē'ẽr; *earlier* mē'-thẽr), *n. Celt. Myth.* A Gaelic god, prob. an underworld deity, appearing in many legends as a fairy prince who is assailed and robbed by his kindred and by mortals
midesomer. † MIDSUMMER
mid'-e'val, *a.* Medieval. *Rare*
mid'-field', *n.* See MID- **a.**
mid'gait', *adv.* Midway. *Obs. Scot*
midg'et-y, *a.* Diminutive.
midg'y (mĭj'ĭ), *a.* Formed of midges.
midhill. † MIDDLE.
‖ **Mi'di'** (mē'dē'), *n.* [F.] The south: esp., southern France.
Mid'i-an (mĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n. Bib.* A Bedouin. — **Mid'i-an-it'ish** (-ĭt'-ĭsh), *a.*
Mid'i-das (mĭd'ĭ-dăs), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Midas* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CALLITRICHIDÆ.
mididone, *adv.* [ME. & AS. *mid* with + ME. *idon* done, p. p.: lit. with done, i. e., as soon as done.] Immediately. *Obs*
midil-erth. † MIDDLE EARTH.
mid'-kid'ney, *n. Embryol.* The mesonephros.
mid'l. Middle. *Ref. Sp.*
Mid'land-er, *n.* An inhabitant of the Midlands.
Mid'land-ize, *v. t.* To render Midland, esp. as to dialect.
mid'land-ward, *adv.* See -WARD.
midle. † MIDDLE.
mid'leg', *n.* See MID- **a**
mid-lent'en, *a.* Mid-Lent. *Obs.*
mid-lent'ing, *n.* = MOTHERING.
midlert. † MIDDLE-ERD.
mid'less, *a.* Having no middle. *Obs.*
mid'-life', *n.* See MID- **a.**
mid'like, *adv* Moderately. *Obs.*
mid'ling. Middling. *Ref. Sp.*
mid'-main', *n.* The mid-sea. *Poetic.*
mid'morn', *n.* The middle of the morning; the hour of 9 A. M. *Obs or Poetic.*
mid-mor'row, *n.* Midmorn. *Obs.*
mid'most, *n* The midmost part or person
mid'most, *adv.* In the very midst or middle.
mid'most, *prep.* In the very middle of; middlemost of.
mid'-move'ment, *n* See MID- **a**
mid'night', *v. t.* To make gloomy. *Obs*
mid'night'ly, *a* Occurring at midnight or every midnight. — *adv* Every midnight.
mid'-o'cean, *n.* See MID- **a.**
mid'-off', *n.*, **mid'-on',** *n.* See CRICKET, *n.*, *Illust.*
midovernoon, *n* [*mid* + *over* + *noon.*] The middle of the afternoon. *Obs.*
midoverundern, *n.* [*mid,* a. + *over,* prep + *undern.*] Prob., late morning. *Obs.*
mid'-Pa-cif'ic, *a.* See MID- **b.**
mid'-point', *n.* See MID- **a.**
mid'-po-si'tion, *n.* See MID- **a**
midriasis. † MYDRIASIS.
mid'ribbed' (-rĭbd'), *a. Bot.* Having a midrib.
mid'-road', *n.* See MID- **a.**
mids (mĭdz), *n.* [ME *middes,* n. & adv. Cf. MIDST, AMIDST.] *Obs. or Scot.* a Midst or middle. b A means; method. c A mean; middle course — *adv. & prep.* Midst.
mid'-sea', *n.* The middle of the sea.
Midshipman Easy, Mr. In the novel of that name by Frederick Marryat, a dashing, reckless English midshipman of the early part of the 19th century.
mid'ship-man's-but'ter, *n* The avocado.
mid'ship-man-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

2. Any American toadfish of the genus *Porichthys*, esp. *P. notatus* of the Pacific coast from Lower California to Puget Sound, so called from the rows of phosphorescent organs on the belly, fancifully likened to a midshipman's buttons.

mid'ships' (mĭd'shĭps'), *adv.* [For *amidships.*] *Naut.* In the middle of a ship; — properly *amidships.*

mid'ships', *n. pl. Naut.* The timbers at the broadest part of the vessel; hence, the middle part of a vessel.

midst (mĭdst), *n.* [From *middest, in the middest*, for older *in middes*, where *-s* is adverbial (orig. forming a genitive), or still older *a middе, a midden, on midden;* perh. partly due to a superl., *middest*, of *mid* (*Oxf. E. D.*). See MID; cf. AMIDST.] **1.** The interior or central part or place; the middle. *Now Rare*, exc. as governed by *in, into, from, out of*, etc.; as, in the *midst* of the forest.

And when the devil had thrown him in the *midst*, he came out of him. *Luke* iv. 35.

There is nothing . . . in the *midst* [of the play] which might (not have been placed in the beginning. *Dryden.*

☞ The construction *in our* (*your, their*) *midst* for *in the midst of us* (*you, them*) is common only in recent use, and its propriety has been much disputed.

They saw him *in their midst* like an avenging Marius. *Froude.*

The enduring light that broke out *in their midst*. *J. Martineau.*

2. Hence, fig.: **a** The position or condition of being surrounded or beset; the press; the burden; as, in the *midst* of duties or affairs. **b** Surrounding; setting.

A mere . . . thousand per annum had no place in that *midst*. *G. Meredith.*

3. A mean; a middle course; a medium. *Obs. Scot.*

Syn. — See CENTER.

midst, *prep.* In the midst of; amidst; — often written *'midst*, as an aphetic form of *amidst.* *Shak.*

There I met my own love
'Midst the golden corn. *C. Swain*

mid'stream' (mĭd'strēm'; mĭd'strēm'), *n.* The middle of the stream, lit. or fig.

mid'sum'mer (mĭd'sŭm'ẽr; mĭd'sŭm'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *midsumor.*] The middle of summer; the period about the summer solstice. *Shak.*

mid'watch' (mĭd'wŏch'), *n. Naut.* The watch from midnight till 4 A. M.; also, the watch then on duty.

mid'way' (-wā'), *n.* [AS. *midweg.*] **1.** The middle of the way or distance; a middle way or course. *Obs. or R.*

Paths indirect, or in the *midway* faint. *Milton*

2. At a fair or exposition, a space devoted to the exhibition of curiosities of all sorts, fantastic amusements, scenes from foreign life, or the like; — orig. [*cap.*], short for **Midway Plaisance,** the official name of the space so used at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

mid'way' (mĭd'wā'; mĭd'wā'), *a.* **1.** In, or occupying, the middle of the way or distance; as, the *midway* air.

2. Medium; moderate. *Obs.*

3. Mediating. *Rare.*

mid'way' (mĭd'wā'; mĭd'wā'), *adv.* **1.** In the middle of the way or distance; halfway.

2. Moderately. *Obs.*

mid'week' (-wēk'), *n.* The middle of the week; among the Friends [*cap.*], the day Wednesday.

mid'wife' (-wīf'), *n.; pl.* -WIVES (-wīvz'). [ME. *midwif*, fr. AS. *mid* with (akin to Gr. *μετά*) + *wīf* woman, wife. Prop., a woman who attends a woman in childbirth. See META-; WIFE.] **1.** A woman who assists other women in childbirth; an accoucheuse.

2. *Obs.* **a** A man midwife. **b** An effeminate man.

mid'wife', *v. t.;* -WIFED' (-wīft'), -WIVED' (-wīvd'); -WIF'ING (-wĭf'ĭng), WIV'ING (-wīv'ĭng). To assist (a woman or offspring) in childbirth. Also fig. *Obs. or R.*

mid'wife', *v. i.* To perform the office of midwife.

mid'wife'ry (-wĭf'rĭ; -wīf-rĭ; 277), *n.* Art, practice, act, or fact of assisting at childbirth; obstetrics.

mid'win'ter (mĭd'wĭn'tẽr; mĭd'wĭn'-), *n.* [AS. *midwinter.*] The middle of winter; specif., the winter solstice; —formerly, *Hist.*, esp. in **Midwinter Day.** — **mid'win'try,** *a.*

mien (mēn), *n.* [Prob. shortened fr. *demean*, n.; influenced by F. *mine*, which is of uncertain origin. *Oxf. E. D.*] Air; manner; demeanor; carriage; bearing; as, a man of haughty *mien;* also, formerly, aspect; appearance.

Vice is a monster of so frightful *mien*,
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen. *Pope*

Syn. — See DEPORTMENT.

to make (a) mien, to pretend; to make a feint. *A Gallicism* ["faire mine"].

Forcigners who came into a country . . . and *made mien* to stay. *F. B. Gummere.*

midshipman's hitch. See 2d KNOT, *n.*, 1.

mid'ship-mite (mĭd'shĭp-mīt), *n* A sailor's perversion of MIDSHIPMAN. (Adopted by humorous writers as suggesting *mite*, *n.*) *Oxf. E. D.*

mid'-Sī-be'ri-an, *a.* See MID- b.

mid'-side', *n.* See MID- a.

mid'-sky', *n.* See MID- a.

midst, *adv.* **1.** In the middle place. *Rare.*

2. In the midst. *Poetic & Rare.*

mid'stead. Var. of MESNESTEAD.

mid'strength', *n.* A central stronghold. *Obs.*

mid'-styled' (mĭd'stīld'), *a. Bot.* = MESOSTYLOUS.

midsummer ale. A midsummer festivity. *Obs.* [daisy.]

midsummer daisy. The oxeye

Midsummer Day. The twenty-fourth of June; St. John the Baptist's Day. It is one of the English quarter days.

Midsummer eve *or* (*Obs.*) **even.** The evening before Midsummer Day.

mid'sum'mer-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

midsummer madness, *n.* The extreme of madness.

mid'sum'mer-y, *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, midsummer.

mid'-sun', *n.* See MID- a.

mid'-term', *n.* See MID- a.

Mid'ter-ra'ne-an, *a.* Mediterranean. *Obs.*

mid'-tide', *n.* See MID- a.

midu. † MEADOW.

mid'vein', *n. Bot.* = MIDRIB.

mid'ward (mĭd'wẽrd), *a.* [AS. *middeweard.*] Situated in the middle. *Obs. or Archaic.*

mid'ward, *adv* In or toward the midst. *Obs.*

mid'ward, *n* The middle. *Obs.*

mid'-wa'ter, *n.* See MID- a.

mid-wa'ters, *adv.* Midway on the water. *Obs.* [cf. *Rare*]

mid'way', *prep.* In the middle

midway interpolation. Interpolating a value $u_{\frac{1}{2}}$ midway between the values u_0 and u_1.

mid'-wick'et, *n. Cricket.* A player (or his position) fielding at mid-off or mid-on, but rather close in to the wicket. See CRICKET, *n., Illust.* [toad.]

midwife frog. The obstetrical

mid'win'ter-ly, *a.* Midwintry.

mid'wise' (mĭd'wīz'), *adv.* Moderately. [WIFE.]

mid'wive' (-wīv'). Var. of MID-

mid'wom'an, *n.* A midwife. *Obs.*

mid'-work'ings, *n. pl. Mining.* Workings vertically intermediate between others.

mid'-world', *n* **1.** = MID-EARTH, 2. *Obs.*

2. The intermediate world.

M. I. E. E. *Abbr.* Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers (London, Eng.).

mieke. † MEEK.

mielch. † MILCH.

miene. † MINE, *n.*

miers'ite (mērz'īt), *n.* [After H. A. *Miers* (b. 1858), of Oxford, Eng.] *Min.* Native silver iodide, AgI, in bright yellow isometric crystals.

Mie'scher's cor'pus-cles *or* **tubes** (mē'shẽrz), *or* **Mie-sche'ri-an sacs** (mē-shē'rĭ-ăn). [See *corpuscles of Miescher* under CORPUSCLE.] See SARCOCYSTIDEA.

miete. † MEET, *v.*

mieve. † MOVE.

miewe. † MEW.

miff, *a.* Displeased; offended. *Colloq. or Dial.*

mig (mĭg), *n.* [AS. *migе.* *miega.*] Urine (*Obs.*); also, liquid manure. *Dial Eng.*

mig, *n.* A marble. *Dial.*

migale, *n.* [L. *mygale*, Gr. *μυγαλή*; *μῦς* mouse + *γαλέη* weasel.] A shrew or field mouse. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

Mig'dal-el' (mĭg'dăl-ĕl'). *Bib.*

Mig'dal-gad' (-găd'). *Bib.*

Mig'dol (mĭg'dŏl; -dōl). *Bib.*

mige, migge. † MIDGE.

Miggs, Miss (mĭgz). Mrs. Varden's tall, gaunt, ill-tempered maid in Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge." She becomes a turnkey.

might (mīt), *pret.* of MAY. [AS. *meahte, mihte.*]

might, *a.* Mighty. *Obs.*

might'-be', *n.* What might be; a possibility. [*might. Obs.*]

might'ed, *a.* Possessed of.

might'ful, *a* Mighty. — **might'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **might'ful-ness,** *n. All Obs. or Archaic.*

might'-have-been', *n.* What might have been; a person who might (but for something contemplated) have amounted to something or to more.

might'i-ful, *a.* Mightful. *Obs.*

might'i-ous, *a.* Mighty. *Obs.*

might'less, *a.* Without might.

might'ly, *adv.* Mightily. *Obs*

might'y, *n.* A person of might.

might'y-ship, *n.* See -SHIP

mi'gniard (mĭn'yärd), *a.* [F. *mignard*, akin to *mignon.* See 2d MINION.] Dainty; delicate; mincing. *Obs.* — **mi'gniard-ly,** *adv. Obs*

migniard, *n.* [F. *mignard* delicate, nice, n., OF. *mignarde* a mistress.] Minion; mistress. *Obs.*

migniardise, *n.* [F. *mignardise.*] Delicate fondling; migniard appearance or behavior. *Obs*

migniardize. *v. t.* & *i.* To treat or behave migniardly. *Obs.*

mignion, *v. t.* To migniardize. *Obs.* [MINION.]

mi'gnon (mĭn'yŭn). Var. of **Mi'gnon'** (mē'nyôN'), *n.* A young Italian girl in Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship." She is represented as dwarfish, but beautiful, unaccountable, full of sensibility, and secretly in love with Wilhelm, her protector, who feels for her only kindness and compassion. She becomes insane from her hopeless attachment.

mignonette pepper Coarse or unground pepper.

mignonette vine. **a** The Madeira vine. **b** A kind of tarweed (*Madia elegans*) cultivated in England. *Eng.*

mignote, *n.* [OF. *mignot*, fem. *mignote*, pretty, charming. Cf. 2d MINION.] A wanton. *Obs.*

mi-grai'ne' (mĭ-grā'n'; mĭ'-grān), *n.* [F.] = MEGRIM, 1.

mi-grain'ous (mĭ-grān'ŭs), *a.*

mi-grane'. † MEGRIM.

mi-gra'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to migration. [*Rare.*]

mi-gra'tion-ist, *n.* A migrator.

mi'gra-tive (mī'grā-tĭv), *a.* Migratory.

mi-gra'tor (mī-grā'tẽr; mĭ'-grāt-ẽr), *n.* [L.] One that migrates, as a bird.

mi'gra-to'ri-al (mī'grā-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Migratory. [a bird.]

mi'gra-to-ry, *n.* A migrator, as

Mig'ron (mĭg'rŏn). *Bib.*

migrym. † MEGRIM.

Mihel. † MICHAEL.

Mihelmesse. † MICHAELMAS.

‖ **mi'hi cu'ra fu-tu'ri.** [L.] To me (is) care for the future; my anxiety is for the future.

miht. Obs 2d pers. sing. pres. indic. & 1st & 3d pers sing. pret. of MAY. [obs. pret of MAY.]

mihte, mihte. † MIGHT, *n.*

Mij'a-min (mĭj'ä-mĭn). *Bib.*

Mi'je (mē'hā), *n.* An Indian of a somewhat rude tribe of Oaxaca, Mexico.

mijn. † MINE, *pron.*

mik, mike. † MICKLE.

mi-ka'do-ate (mĭ-kä'dō-āt), *n.* A mikado's office, reign, or rank.

mikado type. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n*

mikado yellow. Direct yellow.

Mi-ka'ni-a (mĭ-kā'nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after J. C. *Mikan*, Bohemian botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of WILLUGBÆYA.

mi'ka op'er-a'tion (mĭ'kä). [Said to be fr. a native Australian name.] The formation of a permanent opening in the lower part of the male urethra to prevent impregnation. It is practiced by Australian aborigines.

mike (mīk) Var. of MICK. *Slang.*

mike. Var of MOUCH.

mike, n. Prob., friend *Obs.*

mike, *n.* A loafing; — esp. in *to do* or *have a mike*, to loaf. — *v. n.* To loaf; loiter *Both Slang, Eng.*

mikel. † MICKLE.

mikenes † MEEKNESS.

mik'er (mĭk'ẽr). Var. of MOUCHER [MICKLE.]

mik'il. Obs. or Scot. var. of **Mi-kĭr'** (mē-kĭr'), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES

mi'kle (mĭk'l). Obs. or Scot. var. of MICKLE. [*Bib.*]

Mik'loth (mĭk'lŏth: -lōth). *Bib.*

Mik'nak. Var. of MICMAC.

Mik-ne'iah (mĭk-nē'yä; -nĭ'-ä). *Bib.*

mi'kron. Var. of MICRON

mi'grant (mī'grănt), *n.* One that migrates; a migratory bird, other animal, or person.

Every *migrant* is my fellow. *Bliss Carman.*

mi'grate (mī'grāt), *v. i.;* MI'GRAT-ED (-grāt-ĕd); MI'GRAT-ING (-grāt-ĭng). [L. *migratus*, p. p. of *migrare* to migrate, transfer.] **1.** To go from one place to another; esp., to move from one country, region, or place of abode or sojourn to another, with a view to residence; to change one's place of residence; to move; as, the Moors who *migrated* from Africa into Spain; to *migrate* to the West.

2. To pass periodically from one region or climate to another for feeding or breeding, as various birds and animals.

mi-gra'tion (mī-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *migratio*: cf. F. *migration.*] **1.** Act of migrating; also, collectively, the individuals taking part in a migratory movement, or those migrating during a given period. The majority of birds of the north temperate and arctic regions perform regular migrations, which are dependent on food supply more than on temperature, moving north in the spring and south in the fall. At such times they move in flocks, most species chiefly at night, sometimes flying from one to two miles high. Migrations of mammals occur in a few Arctic species (as reindeer and lemmings, which make irregular movements determined by food supply). Certain bats, various fishes, notably the anadromous forms, and some insects, also perform migrations.

2. *Chem.* **a** A shifting of an atom or atoms from one part of the molecule to another. Cf. REARRANGEMENT. **b** A general movement or drift of ions toward one or the other electrode under the influence of electromotive force. The speed of migration of ions of a particular kind is independent of the other ions present. That of the hydrogen ion is greatest.

mi'gra-to-ry (mī'grā-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Making a migration or migrations; moving habitually or occasionally from one region or climate to another; disposed to migration.

2. Hence, roving; wandering; nomad; as, *migratory* habits; a *migratory* life.

3. Of or pertaining to migration.

migratory cell, *Anat.*, a leucocyte, or amœboid cell. — **m. locust.** See LOCUST. — **m. thrush,** the American robin.

mih'rab (mē'räb), *n.* [Ar. *miḥrāb.*] A niche or chamber in a mosque indicating the direction of Mecca and usually containing a copy of the Koran; sometimes, a slab only, used to indicate the direction. Cf. KEBLAH.

mi-ka'do (mĭ-kä'dō), *n.* [Jap. *mi*, a term of honor or respect + *kado* door.] The popular title of the Emperor (*Emperor* being his official English title) of Japan; — now little used by the Japanese except in poetry, but the common term among foreigners.

mil (mĭl), *n.* [L. *mille* thousand.] A unit used in measuring the diameter of wires, being $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch.

mi-la'dy (mĭ-lā'dĭ), *n.* [F., fr. English.] Lit., my lady; hence (as used on the Continent), an English noblewoman or gentlewoman.

Mil'an-ese' (mĭl'ăn-ēz'; -ēs'), *a.* [Cf. It. *Milanese.*] Of or pert. to Milan in Italy, its inhabitants, etc. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Milan; people of Milan.

Milanese Liturgy. See LITURGY, 1, 1V. (3).

Mil'an point (mĭl'ăn; mĭ-lăn'). A pillow lace made in Milan as early as 1493, having a mesh ground and large scroll pattern.

milch (mĭlch ; 140), *a.* [ME. *milche;* akin to G. *melk*, Icel. *milkr*, *mjǫlkr*, and to E. *milk;* cf. AS. *melc, meolc*, giving milk. See MILK.] Giving milk; — now applied only to domestic animals. Formerly also used fig., as of weeping eyes. "*Milch* camels." *Gen.* xxxii. 15. "*Milch* kine." *Shak.* — **milch cow.** A cow giving, or in, milk, or kept for her milk; fig., a source of easily acquired gain.

mild (mīld), *a.;* MILD'ER (mīl'dẽr); MILD'EST. [AS. *milde;* akin to OS. *mildi*, D. & G. *mild*, OHG. *milti*, Icel. *mildr*, Sw. & Dan. *mild*, Goth. *milds;* cf. OIr. *meld* pleasant, Gr. *μαλθακός* soft.] **1.** Gentle; pleasant; kind; gracious; considerate; soft; bland; clement; hence, moderate in degree or quality; temperate; — the opposite of *harsh, rough, severe, irritating, violent, fierce, wild, disagreeable*, etc.; — applied to persons and things; as, a *mild* disposition; a *mild* eye; a *mild* air; a *mild* drug; a *mild* insanity.

Adore him as a *mild* and merciful Being. *Rogers.*

2. Specif., *Metal.*, soft and malleable; as, *mild* steel (steel low in carbon).

Syn. — Calm, tranquil, soothing, placid, meek, kind, tender, indulgent, mollifying, lenitive, assuasive. See GENTLE.

mild ale *or* **beer,** ale or beer not strongly flavored with hops;



Mignonette (*Reseda odorata*). Slightly reduced.

— opposed to bitter ale *or* beer. — **mild chloride of mercury**, calomel. — **m. humus**, humus favorable to plant growth. Cf. SOUR HUMUS. — **m. steel.** See STEEL, *n.*, 1.

mild'en (mīl'd'n), *v. t. & i.*; MILD'ENED (-d'nd); MILD'EN-ING (-d'n-ĭng). To make or become mild or milder. *Lowell.*

mil'dew (mĭl'dū), *n.* [AS. *meledéaw, mildéaw;* akin to OHG. *militou*, G. *mehlthau, mehltau;* prob. orig. meaning, honeydew; cf. Goth. *milip* honey. See MELLIFLUOUS; DEW.] **1.** = HONEYDEW, 1 **a**. *Obs.*

2. *Bot.* **a** Any ascomycetous parasitic fungus of the order Perisporiales, esp. of the family *Erysiphaceæ;* also, the whitish down or pathological discoloration which they produce on living plants or other organic substances. **b** Any of many fungi of other orders producing similar effects. See HOP MILDEW, POWDERY MILDEW, GRAPE MILDEW, etc.

3. Popularly, any whitish or spotted discoloration caused by parasitic fungi on vegetable matter or on manufactured substances, as leather, cloth, etc.; — in this sense not clearly distinguished from *mold*. See MOLD.

mil'dew (mĭl'dū), *v. t. & i.*; MIL'DEWED (-dūd); MIL'DEW-ING. To affect, or be affected, with mildew.

> He . . . *mildews* the white wheat. *Shak.*

mil'dew-y (-ĭ), *a.* Affected with mildew; like, or of the nature of, mildew.

mile (mīl), *n.* [AS. *mīl*, fr. L. *millia, milia*, pl. of *mille* a thousand, i. e., *millia passuum* a thousand paces. Cf. MILL the tenth of a cent, MILLION.] A measure of distance originating with the Romans and subsequently coming into general use, with varying value, among Western nations. The ancient Roman mile was about 1,620 English yards (1,482 meters). The English **statute mile**, used in Great Britain, the United States, etc., is equal to 320 rods or poles, 1,760 yards, or 5,280 feet (1,609.3 meters). The old Scotch mile is 1.127, the Irish 1.273, statute miles. On the Continent most of the old miles have been replaced, officially at least, by the kilometer. They varied from about 1,100 yards to over 12,000 yards. The **geographical,** *or* **nautical, mile** is the length of a minute, or $\frac{1}{21600}$ of a great circle of the earth, but, because the earth is not a perfect sphere, several different values are in use. That adopted by the British Hydrographic Office is 6,080 feet (1,853.2 meters), and is called the **Admiralty mile**; that of the United States Coast Survey is 6,080.27 feet (1,853.248 meters); of France, 1,851.9 meters.

mile of line, *Railroad Statistics*, a unit of distance, as distinct from **mile of track**, which is a unit of construction. In a four-track road having an amount of siding and branch-road track equal to another track the length of its line, a *mile of line* would be equal to five *miles of track*.

mile'age (mīl'ăj), *n.* **1.** An allowance for traveling expenses at a certain rate per mile.

2. Aggregate length or distance in miles; as: **a** The track or wire of a railroad company, telegraph company, etc. **b** The total miles traveled in a day or other given time; rate of travel in miles.

3. *Railroads.* A charge per mile, as for the use of the cars of a road; also, loosely, a book of mileage tickets.

mile ohm. *Elec.* The weight of a piece of wire one mile long that will have an electrical resistance of one ohm. For soft copper the *mile ohm* at 60° F. is 859 lbs.; hard copper, 880 lbs.; aluminium, 384 lbs.; iron, 4,600 lbs.

mile'post' (-pōst'), *n.* A post set up to indicate the space of a mile from a similar post or the distance in miles from a given point.

Mi-le'sian (mĭ-lē'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* [*L. Milesius*, Gr. Μιλήσιος.] Of or pert. to Miletus (an ancient city of Asia Minor) or its inhabitants. — **Milesian tales,** a class of short, indecent tales current in the 1st century B. C.

Mi-le'sian, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Miletus.

Mi-le'sian, *a.* In Irish legend, descended from King Milesius of Spain, whose two sons are said to have conquered Ireland about 1300 B. C.; of or pertaining to the descendants of King Milesius; hence, Irish.

Mi-le'sian, *n.* In Irish legend, one of the race of mortals from Spain who overthrew the Tuatha De Danann and became masters of Ireland and ancestors of the Irish; hence, an Irishman.

mile'stone' (mīl'stōn'), *n.* A stone serving as a milepost.

mil'foil (mĭl'foil), *n.* [OF. *milfoil*, L. *millefolium; mille* thousand + *folium* leaf: cf. F. *mille-feuille*. See MILE; FOIL a leaf.] The yarrow.

mil foot. *Elec.* A unit of conducting material, used in expressing resistance, having a length of one foot and a cross section of one circular mil.

mil'i-a'ri-a (mĭl'ĭ-ā'rĭ-ă; 115), *n.* [NL. See MILIARY.] *Med.* An inflammatory disease of the sweat glands characterized by an eruption of small, isolated, red papules or vesicles resembling a millet seed in form or size; miliary fever. It is attended with burning and itching of the skin, and is generally associated with excessive perspiration.

mil'i-a-ry (mĭl'ĭ-ā-rĭ; mĭl'yā-rĭ), *a.* [L *miliarius*, fr. *milium* millet.] **1.** Resembling, or of the size of, millet seeds; as, a *miliary* tubercle.

2. *Med.* Accompanied with, or marked by, an eruption or formation of spots or vesicles resembling millet seeds; as, a *miliary* sclerosis or tuberculosis.

3. *Zoöl.* Small and numerous; as, *miliary* tubercles.

miliary fever, miliaria.

‖ **mi'lieu'** (mē'lyŭ'), *n.* [F., fr. *mi* middle (L. *medius*) + *lieu* place. See DEMI-; LIEU.] Medium; environment.

> The intellectual and moral *milieu* created by multitudes of self-centered, cultivated personalities. *J. A. Symonds.*

Mi-li'o-la (mĭ-lĭ'ō-lă; mĭl'ĭ-ō'lă), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *milium* millet; — from its resemblance to millet seed.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Foraminifera having an imperforate, calcareous, porcelaneous shell with several longitudinal chambers. They have existed since the Triassic, and from their great abundance have contributed extensively to the formation of certain limestones. — **mil'i-ol'i-form** (mĭl'ĭ-ŏl'ĭ-fôrm), **mil'i-o-line** (mĭl'ĭ-ō-līn; -lĭn; 183), *a.*

mil'i-o-lite (mĭl'ĭ-ō-līt), *n. Paleon.* A fossil shell of, or similar to, the genus *Miliola*. — *a.* Miliolitic.

mil'i-o-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a. Paleon. & Geol.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Miliola*; containing miliolites.

mil'i-tan-cy (mĭl'ĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* [See MILITANT.] **1.** State of being militant; warfare.

2. Military spirit or system; militarism. *H. Spencer.*

mil'i-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *militans, -antis*, p. pr. of *militare* to be a soldier: cf. F. *militant*. See MILITATE.] **1.** Engaged in warfare; fighting; combating; serving as a soldier; also, combative. "The powers *militant*." *Milton.*

> The church must become *militant* in its popular and secular sense. *Milman.*

2. Military; — said of an ensign. *Obs.*

mil'i-tant, *n.* A militant person; rarely, a soldier.

mil'i-ta-rism (mĭl'ĭ-tă-rĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *militarisme.*] **1.** A military state or condition; disposition to provide for the strength and safety of a nation or government by maintaining strong military forces.

2. The spirit and temper which exalts the military virtues and ideals and minimizes the defects of military training and the cost of war and preparation for it; — often used derogatorily of the spirit which tends to confer undue privilege or prominence on the military class.

mil'i-ta-rist (-rĭst), *n.* **1.** An expert in military matters.

2. One who is imbued with the spirit of militarism.

mil'i-ta-rize (-rīz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). To bring into a condition of militarism; to imbue with militarism. — **mil'i-ta-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'-), *n.*

mil'i-ta-ry (-rĭ), *a.* [L. *militaris, militarius*, fr. *miles, militis*, soldier: cf. F. *militaire.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to soldiers, arms, or war; belonging to, engaged in, or appropriate to, the affairs of war; according to the methods and customs of war or of armies; as, a *military* parade; *military* discipline, bravery, music, renown, men.

2. Performed or made by soldiers; supported by armed force; — opposed to *civil;* as, a *military* election; a *military* expedition; a *military* government.

Syn. — See MARTIAL.

military age, the age at which a person may enlist or becomes liable to military service, being 18 years in the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, and 20 in France. — **M. and Naval Knights of Windsor.** See POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR. — **m. architecture,** art and practice of designing structures for the use of troops or works demanded by the operations of troops, such as fortifications, bridges, barracks, etc. — **m. attaché,** an army officer detailed on duty with the diplomatic representative of his country at a foreign capital. He is supposed to study in all open ways the military conditions and progress in the art of war of the country to which he is sent and to report the same to the war department of his country. — **m. chest,** the funds of an army; also, the funds of a state available for military purposes. *Rhetorical.* — **m. commission,** a court organized in time of war or suspension of the civil power to try offenses against military law not cognizable by court-martial. Its proceedings may be reviewed in the same manner as those of courts-martial. — **m. drum,** the snare drum. *Rare.* — **m. engineer,** one who executes engineering works of a military nature. — **m. execution,** the ravaging of territory of an enemy because it has refused to pay a contribution. *Hist.* — **m. fever,** *Med.*, typhoid or typhus fever. — **m. hospital,** a hospital for the care and treatment of the sick and wounded of an army, being subordinate to military authority in all that relates to police and interior discipline. Military hospitals are designated as *post, field,* or *general*, and often by the title of the *regimental, brigade*, etc. — **m. law,** a branch of the general municipal law, consisting of rules ordained by the legislative, for the government of the military force (in both army and navy) of a state in peace and war, and administered in courts-martial or courts of inquiry. — **m. march,** *Music.* See 5th MARCH, 5 **b**. — **m. mast,** *Nav.*, a mast of steel carrying one or more military tops, and frequently having a ladder inside. — **m. necessity,** *Law*, the necessity which in war sends military operations and is held sufficient to justify the damaging or destruction of rights conceded to exist in times of peace. It does not admit of cruelty, wanton destruction, or perfidy.

> *Military necessity* . . . consists in the urgency of those measures which are indispensable for securing the end of the war, and which are lawful according to the modern law and usages of war. *Field Service Regs., U. S. Army.*

— **m. order. a** A command proceeding from a military superior. **b** An association of military persons under a bond of certain peculiar rules; esp., such an association of knights in the Middle Ages, or a body in modern times taking a similar form, membership in which confers some distinction. — **m. police. a** *Mil.* An organized body of troops, part of an army or command, which exercises the functions of police among the soldiers and those attached to the troops. It also arrests stragglers, takes charge of prisoners, etc. In the United States army its functions are performed by the *provost guard.* **b** Police organized on military lines. Examples are the Royal Irish Constabulary, the French gendarmes, the Philippines Constabulary, etc. — **m. quæstor.** See QUÆSTOR. — **m. salvage,** *Law*, such a rescue of property from the enemy in time of war as gives the rescuer a right to demand a reward in the prize court. — **m. schottische.** = BARN DANCE, 1. — **m. service,** *Feudalism*, service in arms rendered by a tenant holding by military tenure. — **m. tenure,** *Feudal Law*, tenure of land on condition of performing military service. Cf. KNIGHT SERVICE. — **m. testament** *or* **will,** a nuncupative will made under the privilege accorded to soldiers in actual service. — **m. top,** *Nav.*, a platform protected by light armor on the mast of a war vessel, for mounting small machine guns and affording a vantage point for sharpshooters of the marine corps, for operating searchlights, etc. In modern naval warfare its main use is in the repulse of torpedo-boat attacks.

mil'i-ta-ry (mĭl'ĭ-tă-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *militaire.*] Soldiery; troops; the army; as, many of the *military* were present.

mil'i-tate (mĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.*; MIL'I-TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); MIL'I-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *militare, militatum*, to be a soldier, fr. *miles, militis*, soldier.] **1.** To serve as a soldier; to engage in warfare; to make war; to fight; contend; — usually followed by *against* or *with*, and said of persons.

> These are great questions, where great names *militate* against each other. *Burke.*
>
> The invisible powers of heaven seemed to *militate* on the side of the pious emperor. *Gibbon.*

2. Of things, to have weight or effect; to make (for or against); to tell; — used esp. with *against;* as, the facts or evidence *militate* against this opinion.

3. a To conflict or be inconsistent (with). *Obs.* **b** To fight out; as, to *militate* a question. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

mi-li'tia (mĭ-lĭsh'ă), *n.* [L., military service, soldiery, fr. *miles, militis*, soldier.] **1.** Military service; warfare. *Obs.*

2. A body of troops; soldiers collectively; soldiery. *Obs.*

3. A body of citizens enrolled as a regular military force for periodical instruction, discipline, and drill, but not called into active service except in emergencies. Great Britain is the only first-class power which has such a militia wholly distinct from the regular army. In the armies of European and other powers, the territorial reserves, such as the *Landsturm, Landwehr, territorial army*, etc., correspond to militia. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

4. In the United States, by act of Congress (32 Stat. 755; 1903), all able-bodied male citizens and all males of foreign birth who have declared an intention to become citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, subject to a few exemptions. It is divided into two classes, the bodies of organized militia of the individual States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and the reserve militia. The organized militia is now generally called the National Guard (see under NATIONAL).

mi-li'tia-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who belongs to an organized militia.

mil'i-um (mĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* MILIA (-ă). [L.] **1.** = MILLET, 1 & 2. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small and widely distributed genus of grasses, having flat leaves, large compound panicles, 1-flowered spikelets, and an awnless flowering glume. They are called **millet grasses**, from resemblance to true millet.

3. *Med.* A small whitish or yellowish nodule in the skin due to retention of sebaceous secretion.

milk (mĭlk), *n.* [AS. *meoluc, meoloc, meolc, milc;* akin to OFries. *melok*, D. *melk*, G. *milch*, OHG. *miluh*, Icel. *mjölk*, Sw. *mjölk*, Dan. *melk*, Goth. *miluks*, OIr. *melg, mlicht, blicht*, AS. *melcan* to milk, G. *melken*, OHG. *melchan*, Lith. *milszti*, L. *mulgere*, Gr. ἀμέλγειν. Cf. MILCH, EMULSION.] **1.** A white or yellowish fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young, consisting of minute globules of fat suspended in a solution chiefly of casein and other proteid matters, milk sugar, and inorganic salts. That secreted before delivery and for some days thereafter is called *colostrum*. It is yellower and richer in solids than ordinary milk, and is adapted to the special needs of the newborn offspring. The constituents of milk naturally vary in amount with different animals and different individuals. The average composition of ordinary cow's milk (**whole milk**) and some related products has been given as follows:

PRODUCT.	Water.	Protein.	Fat.	Carbohydrates.	Ash.	Fuel value per lb.
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Calories.*
Whole milk	87.0	3.3	4.0	5.0	.7	310
Skim milk	90.5	3.4	.3	5.1	.7	165
Buttermilk	91.0	3.0	.5	4.8	.7	160
Condensed milk	26.9	8.8	8.3	54.1	1.9	1,430
Cream	74.0	2.5	18.5	4.5	.5	865
Whey	93.0	1.0	.3	5.0	.7	125

The specific gravity of ordinary cow's milk varies from 1.028 to 1.035. Owing to the lower specific gravity of the fat globules as compared with the solution, or **milk plasma**, the product called **cream**, rich in fat, separates by slow rising or is separated centrifugally. Milk is capable of undergoing various fermentations, such as lactic (ordinary souring of milk) and alcoholic (preparation of koumiss, kefir, etc.).

> Standard *milk* is *milk* containing not less than twelve per cent of total solids and not less than eight and one half per cent of solids not fat, nor less than three and one quarter per cent of milk fat *Circular, U. S. Dept. of Agric.*

2. A liquid resembling milk in appearance, as the latex of a plant, the juice of the coconut, the contents of an unripe kernel of grain, the ripe, undischarged spat of an oyster, or an emulsion made by bruising seeds.

milk of almonds. = ALMOND MILK. — **m. of lime,** a watery emulsion of calcium hydroxide, or slaked lime. — **m. of sulphur,** a finely divided form of sulphur, nearly white in color, such as is produced by addition of acids to solutions of metallic polysulphides.

milk (mĭlk), *v. t.*; MILKED (mĭlkt); MILK'ING. [AS. *milcian, meolcian.* See MILK, *n.*] **1.** To press or draw milk from the breasts or udder of, by the hand or mouth; to withdraw the milk of, as by a mechanical device. "*Milking* the kine." *Gay.*

> I have given suck, and know
> How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me. *Shak.*

2. To draw from the breast or udder; to extract, as milk; as, to *milk* wholesome milk from healthy cows.

3. To make (milk) flow; also, to suckle. *Obs.*

4. To draw anything from as if by milking; to compel to yield profit or advantage; to "bleed;" to exploit.

> They [the lawyers] *milk* an unfortunate estate as regularly as a dairyman does his stock. *London Spectator.*

Bib. A variant of MOLECH or MOLOCH, perh. noting a particular deity of the Moloch type.

mild. Milled. *Ref. Sp.*

mild, *n* Mildness; gentleness.

mild, *v. t.* To make mild; to propitiate. *Obs.* [a., 12.)]

mild, *adv.* Mildly. (See FLAT, -HEAD.] Mildness. *Obs.*

mildehede, *n.* [See MILD, *a.*; -HEAD.] Mildness. *Obs.*

mildehert, *a.* Mild-hearted. *Obs* — **mildehertnesse,** *n. Obs.*

mildeliche, mildelike ✝ MILDLY.

mil'der (mĭl'dẽr), *v. t.* To molder; decay. *Dial. Eng.*

mil'dewd. Mildewed. *Ref. Sp.*

mil'dew-er, *n.* One who mildews.

mild'ful, *a.* Merciful. *Obs.* — **mild'ful-ness,** *n. Obs.*

mild'-heart'ed, *a.* Tender-hearted; gentle. — **mild'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

mild'ish, *a* See -ISH.

mild'ly (mīld'lĭ), *adv.* of MILD.

mild'ness, *n* See -NESS.

Mil'dred (mĭl'drĕd), *n.* [From a Latinized form of AS. *Mildþryð*; cf. AS. *milde* mild, and *þryð* power, strength.] Fem. prop. name. L. *Mildreda* (mĭl-drē'dă).

mil'drop. Var. of MELDROP.

mildse. ✝ MILCH.

mild'ship, *n.* Mildness. *Obs.*

mile, *n.* [L. *milium*: cf. AS. & F. *mil*, fr. L.] Millet.

mileage ticket. *Railroads.* One of a number of tickets issued in a collective form, as in a book, each entitling the bearer to travel one or more miles.

mil'er (mīl'ẽr), *n. Racing* A man or a horse specially qualified or trained to run or go a mile. *Cant.*

milier, *n.* [F. *millier* a thousand.] A military division numbering a thousand. *Obs.*

mile run. = TRAIN MILE.

Miles (mīlz), *n.* [OF. *Miles, Mile*, nom. of *Milon*, fr. OG. *Milo.*] Masc. prop. name.

‖ **mi'les glo'ri-o'sus** (mī'lēz glō'rĭ-ō'sŭs; 201); *pl.* MILITES GLORIOSI (mĭl'ĭ-tēz glō'rĭ-ō'sī). [L.] Boastful soldier; esp. [*cap.*], the title of a comedy of Plautus, the chief character of which is such a person.

mile'stone', *v. t.* To furnish or mark (with) as a milestone.

mile ton. = TON MILE.

mile'way', *n. Obs.* **1.** The time taken to walk one mile. **2.** The distance of a mile.

mi'lha (mē'lyă), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE, *Table.* [MILIUM.]

mil'i-a (mĭl'ĭ-ă), *n.*; *pl.* of MILE.

mil'i-a'ceous (-ā'shŭs), *a.* Of the nature of milia; resembling millet seed.

mil'i-a'ri-um (mĭ'lĭ'ā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Milestone. — **mil'i-a'ri-um au're-um,** a gilded column set up by Augustus in the Roman forum as a terminus of military roads.

mil'i-a-ry (mĭl'ĭ-ā-rĭ; -yā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Zool.* One of the very small or incompletely developed tubercles on the test of an echinoid.

mil'i-a-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to a thousand paces; — used only in **military pillar,** *n* miliarium.

mi'lice' (mē'lēs'), *n.* [F.] Militia. *Obs.*

Mil'i-cent (mĭl'ĭ-sĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *Milesent* or Sp. *Melisenda*; also LL. *Milesindis, Milesenda, Milessent*, of Germanic origin.] Fem. prop. name.

Mil'i-cho (mĭl'ĭ-kō). *D. Bib.*

miligant, *n.* Scoundrel; deceiver. *Obs. Scot.*

milit. *Abbr.* Military

mil'i-tant-ly, *adv.* of MILITANT.

mil'i-tant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

militar, *a.* Military. *Obs.*

mil'i-ta-ri-ly (mĭ'lĭ-tă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of MILITARY.

mil'i-ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mil'i-ta-ris'tic (-tă-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* Characteristic of militarists; characterized by militarism.

mil'i-ta-ry-ism (mĭ'lĭ-tă-rĭ-Yz'm), *n.* Militarism. *Rare.*

mil'i-ta-ry-ment, *n.* Military skill or capacity. *Rare.*

mil'i-tas'ter (mĭl'ĭ-tăs'tẽr), *n.* [L. *miles, militis*, soldier + 2d *-aster.*] A military man of small capacity. *Rare.*

mil'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of militating; conflict.

mi-li'ti-ate (mĭ-lĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* To prepare for war; to raise militia. *Obs.*

5. *Horse Racing.* To bet against (a horse belonging to one's self and not intended to win). *Cant, Eng.*
6. To steal the message from; to "tap;" to intercept; as, to *milk* a telegraph wire or a telegram. *Cant.*
7. To draw (out); to elicit; to drain, as something away.
8. To draw out the sap, poison, venom, etc., from.
9. To subject to an action or manipulation suggestive of that practiced in milking an animal; specif., *Colloq.*, to shuffle (cards) by successively taking at the same time a card from the top and one from the bottom of the deck.
10. *Elec.* To cause (a storage battery) to milk.

milk (mĭlk), *v. i.* **1.** To draw or to yield milk.
2. *Elec.* To give off small gas bubbles during the final part of the charging operation; — said of a storage battery.

milk and water. **1.** Lit., milk diluted with water.
2. The color of such milk; bluish white; also, a cloth of this color. *Obs.*
3. *[Often hyphened.]* Weak, silly, or wishy-washy talk, sentiment, or the like.

milk'-and-wa'ter, *a.* Weak, insipid; flat; wishy-washy.

milk crust. *Med.* Vesicular eczema occurring on the face and scalp of nursing infants.

milk cure. *Med.* Treatment of disease by the exclusive use of milk as food, used esp. in forms of indigestion.

milk cyst. *Med.* A cystic tumor containing milk, caused by obstruction to the flow of milk in the mammary ducts.

milk dentition. The set of deciduous teeth of a mammal. See TOOTH.

milk'er (mĭl'kẽr), *n.* **1.** One that milks, in any sense; also, a mechanical apparatus for milking cows.
2. One that gives milk or a fluid likened to milk, as a cow or other animal, or, rarely, a tree.

milk fever. **a** *Med.* A fever, usually transitory, attending first lactation. **b** *Veter.* = CEREBRAL ANÆMIA.

milk'fish' (mĭlk'fĭsh'), *n.* A large, silvery, toothless fish (*Chanos chanos*) allied to the herrings, common in warm parts of the Pacific.



(1/18) Milkfish (*Chanos chanos*).

milk fungus. Any mushroom fungus of the genus *Lactarius*; — so called from its milky or colored juice.

milk hedge. An African cactuslike shrub (*Euphorbia tirucalli*) the milky juice of which is used locally as a remedy for syphilis. It is much cultivated as a hedge plant in Africa and India.

milk ill. *Veter.* A form of indigestion in lambs occurring when, at weaning, they begin to take solid food.

milk leg. **a** *Med.* A painful general swelling of the leg, usually in puerperal women, caused by an inflammation of veins, and characterized by a white appearance occasioned by an accumulation of serum and sometimes of pus in the cellular tissue; phlegmasia dolens. **b** *Veter.* A chronic general swelling of the leg of a horse, which follows an attack of lymphangitis. See LYMPHANGITIS.

milk'-liv'ered, *a.* White-livered; timorous. *Shak.*

milk'maid' (mĭlk'mād'), *n.* **1.** A woman who milks cows or is employed in a dairy.
2. Any of various plants, as the cuckoo-flower, the bird's-foot trefoil, the oxlip, bindweed, etc.; also, a variety of the common holly with white-spotted leaves. *Dial. Eng.*

milk'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* MILKMEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man who sells milk or delivers it to customers.
2. A man who milks cows. *Rare.*

milk molar. One of the deciduous molar teeth of mammals which are shed and replaced by the premolars.

milk parsley. An apiaceous plant (*Peucedanum palustre*) of Europe and Asia, having an acrid milky juice.

milk pea. Any plant of the genus *Galactia.*

milk punch. A punch made with spirit, milk, sugar, etc.

milk'-sick', *a. Med.* Affected with milk sickness.

milk sickness. *Veter.* A peculiar malignant disease, occurring in parts of the western United States, and affecting certain kinds of farm stock (esp. cows), and persons using the meat or dairy products of infected cattle. Its chief symptoms in man are uncontrollable vomiting, obstinate constipation, pain, and muscular tremors. Its origin in cattle has been variously ascribed to the presence of certain plants in their food, and to polluted water.

milk snake. A common harmless snake (*Osceola doliata triangula*) of a grayish color with three series of brown, rounded, black-bordered blotches and an arrow-shaped occipital spot. It occurs from Virginia to Iowa and northward, and is popularly supposed to frequent milk houses for the purpose of drinking milk, though it is probably after the mice infesting such places. It reaches a length of about three feet.

milk'sop' (mĭlk'sŏp'), *n.* **1.** A piece of bread sopped in milk; *pl.*, fig., soft speeches. *Obs. & R.*
2. An infant still on a milk diet. *Obs. & R.*
3. An effeminate or unmanly man; a mollycoddle. *Shak.*
To wed a *milksop* or a coward ape. *Chaucer.*

milk thistle. **a** A southern European thistle (*Mariana mariana*) with prickly white-blotched nearly glabrous leaves and large heads of purple flowers. It is sometimes cultivated, and is naturalized in California and Oregon. Also called *lady's-thistle.* **b** The sow thistle.

milk tooth. One of the temporary deciduous teeth of a mammal. In man there are twenty in all (four incisors, two canine, and four molars in each jaw), but lower mammals have various numbers, or none. See TOOTH.

milk tree. **a** The cow tree. **b** Any of several other trees having abundant latex.

milk vein. A large subcutaneous vein returning blood from the udder of a cow. It is visible in the living animal, extending from the side of the udder along the lower side of the abdomen. The extent of its development is a supposed index of milking qualities.

milk vetch. **a** An Old World fabaceous herb (*Astragalus glycyphyllos*) supposed to increase the yield of milk in goats that feed on it. **b** Hence, any plant of this genus or of the related genera *Homalobus, Phaca,* etc.

milk'weed' (mĭlk'wēd'), *n.* **1.** **a** Any plant of the genus *Asclepias*; — so called from the milk, or latex. See ASCLEPIAS. **b** Hence, any plant of the family Asclepiadaceæ.
2. Any of several other plants possessing a similarly abundant latex, as: **a** Any spurge, esp. the flowering spurge. **b** Any species of *Lactuca.* **c** The dogbane. **d** Specif., in Great Britain, the cow parsley or the milk parsley. **e** The sow thistle.

milk'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* Any of several trees or shrubs having abundant latex, or milk, as: **a** In Cuba, the moraceous tree *Pseudolmedia havanensis.* **b** In Jamaica, the euphorbiaceous tree *Sapium laurocerasus*; — called also *Jamaica milkwood.* **c** The West Indian apocynaceous shrub *Rauwolfia canescens.* **d** In South Africa, a sapotaceous timber tree (*Sideroxylon inerme*). **e** In Australia, the paperbark.

milk'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Polygala,* formerly reputed to cause flow of milk in nurses, esp. the European species *P. vulgaris.* **b** Any species of *Campanula. Rare.* **c** = SEA MILKWORT.

milk'y (mĭl'kĭ), *a.*; MILK'I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); MILK'I-EST. **1** Like, or suggestive of, milk, as in color or consistency; specif., milk-white; whitish and turbid; as, the water is *milky.*
2. Consisting of, containing, or abounding in, milk.
Pails high foaming with a *milky* flood *Pope.*
3. Yielding milk, as an animal or a plant.
4. Mild; gentle; tame; spiritless; effeminate; timorous.
Has friendship such a faint and *milky* heart? *Shak.*
5. *Elec.* Of a storage battery, being in such a condition that it milks in charging, or would milk if a current should be passed through it.

milky mangrove. = BLIND-YOUR-EYES. — **m. scall,** milk crust. — **m. sea.** = MILK SEA. — **the M. Way,** *or* **Galaxy,** *Astron.,* the faintly luminous tract or belt seen at night stretching across the heavens, and composed of stars and nebulous masses so distant and blended as not to be distinguishable by the naked eye. The Galaxy is irregular in form, varying in width, and traversed by rifts, one of which parts it throughout a third of its circumference. The camera reveals a great many remarkable dark spaces, as the Coalsack (which see). See UNIVERSE, *Citation.*

mill (mĭl), *n.* [L. *mille* a thousand. Cf. MILE.] The thousandth part of a monetary unit; esp., a money of account of the United States having the value of the tenth of a cent or the thousandth of a dollar.

mill, *n.* [ME. *mille, melle, mulle, milne,* AS. *myln, mylen;* akin to D. *molen,* G. *mühle,* OHG. *mulī, mulīn,* Icel. *mylna;* all prob. fr. L. *molina,* fr. *mola* millstone; prop., that which grinds, akin to *molere* to grind, Goth. *malan,* G. *mahlen,* and to E. *meal.* See MEAL flour; cf. MOLINE.]
1. A building provided with machinery for grinding grain into flour; hence, a machine for grinding or comminuting grain, and, by extension, other material, by rubbing and crushing it between two hard, rough, or indented surfaces; as, a grist*mill;* a coffee *mill;* a bone *mill.*
2. A machine used for expelling the juice, sap, etc., from vegetable tissues by pressure, grinding, tearing, or cutting; as, a cider *mill;* a cane *mill.*
3. A machine for grinding and polishing; as, a lapidary *mill.*
4. A common name for various machines which produce a manufactured product, or change the form of a raw material by the continuous repetition of some simple action; as, a saw*mill;* a stamp *mill,* etc.
5. A building or collection of buildings with machinery by which the processes of manufacturing are carried on; as, a cotton *mill;* a powder *mill;* a rolling *mill.*
6. *Die Sinking.* A hardened steel roller having a design in relief, used for imprinting a reversed copy of the design in a softer metal, as copper.
7. *Mining.* **a** An excavation made in the country rock to obtain, through the progressive caving of the roof, etc., material for filling stopes. **b** A passage connecting a stope or upper level with a level below, intended to be filled with broken ore which can then be drawn out at the bottom as desired for further transportation.
8. *Mach.* A milling cutter.
9. [From the v.] A pugilistic encounter. *Cant.*
10. Short for TREADMILL.
11. The raised or ridged edge or surface made in milling anything, as a coin or screw.

through the mill. **a** Through the bankruptcy court. *Eng. Slang.* **b** Through the suffering, discipline, or training necessary to bring one to a certain degree of knowledge or skill, or to a certain mental state. *Colloq.*

mill (mĭl), *v. t.;* MILLED (mĭld); MILL'ING. [See MILL, *n.;* cf. MULLER.] **1.** To subject to some operation or process in a mill; to shape, finish, transform, etc., by means of a mill or machine; as: **a** To pass, as cloth, through a fulling mill; to full. **b** To reduce to fine particles, or to small pieces, in a mill; to grind; comminute; powder. **c** To hull (seeds) by using a mill. **d** To roll, as steel, into bars. **e** To shape or dress, as metal, by means of a rotary cutter; to make, as a key seat, with such a cutter. **f** *Silk Manuf.* To throw. **g** To saw (timber) in a sawmill. **h** *Mining.* To dress or crush (ore) in a mill; hence, to yield when milled or crushed; as, the ore will *mill* $15 to the ton.
2. To make a raised border around, or to cut fine grooves or indentations across, the edges of, as of a coin, or a screw head; also, to stamp in a coining press; to coin.
3. To beat, as with the fists; to thrash; fight; vanquish; break; smash. *Cant.*
4. *Mining.* To fill (a winze or interior incline) with broken ore, to be drawn out at the bottom. See MILL, *n.,* 7 **b.**
5. To cause to mill, or circle round, as cattle.
6. To make frothy, as by churning or whipping; as, to *mill* chocolate.

mill (mĭl), *v. i.* **1.** To undergo hulling.
2. To move in a circle, as cattle upon a plain.
The deer and the pig and the nilghai were *milling* round and round in a circle of eight or ten miles radius. *Kipling.*
3. To swim suddenly in a new direction; — said of whales.
4. To take part in a mill; to box. *Cant.*

Mil'la (mĭl'ä), *n.* [NL., after J. *Milla,* head gardener at the court of Madrid.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of bulbous liliaceous plants. See FROSTFLOWER.

mill bar. *Iron Works.* A rough bar rolled or drawn directly from a bloom or puddle bar for conversion into merchant iron in the mill.

mill'board' (mĭl'bōrd'; 201), *n.* A strong, hard-pressed, flexible pasteboard, made from hemp, rope yarn, cotton or linen rags, etc. The best quality, used chiefly in bookbinding, is handmade in molds, inferior qualities being made on a single-cylinder machine.

mill cake. **a** The incorporated materials for gunpowder, in the form of a dense mass or cake, ready for the process of granulation. **b** Oil cake.

mill cinder. *Metal.* Slag from a reheating or puddling furnace. It is used in making bulldog and cinder pig.

mill construction. *Arch.* A type of construction designed to procure the greatest possible protection against fire without actual fireproofing, the end being gained by the disposition of the woodwork in solid masses, by floors and walls built without boxed-up hollow places, the flooring of three-inch plank or the like without joists resting directly on girders and brick walls. *U. S.*

mill'dam' (mĭl'dăm'), *n.* A dam to make a mill pond; also, the mill pond itself.
They saw a boat . . . whirling about tumultuously in the racing and rain-swollen eddies of the *milldam.* *F. W. Farrar*

milled (mĭld), *p. a.* Having been subjected to some process of milling. — **milled board.** = MILLBOARD. — **m. butter,** butter gathered from various sources, blended and packed at a packing house. *New Zealand.* — **m. lead** (lĕd), lead rolled into sheets. — **m. soap,** soap dried and ground (as with perfume), and pressed into shape.

mil'le-fi-o'ri (mĭl'ē-fĭ-ō'rē), *a.* Also **mil'le-fi-o're.** [It. *mille* thousand + *fiore* flower, pl. *fiori.*] Designating a kind of ornamental glass made by fusing together slender rods or tubes of colored glass, cutting the product transversely, and joining the sections or embedding them in clear glass. Cf. VITRO-DI-TRINA. — *n.* Millefiori glass or glassware.

mil'le-na'ri-an (-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [See MILLENARY.] Of or pert. to a thousand (years); of or pert. to the millennium, millenarianism, or the millenarians; believing in the millennium. — *n.* A believer in the millennium; a chiliast.

mil'le-na'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the millenarians; belief in the millennium.

mil'le-na-ry (mĭl'ē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *millenarius,* fr. *milleni* a thousand each, fr. *mille* a thousand: cf. F. *millénaire.* See MILE.] **1.** Pert. to, or consisting of, a thousand, esp. a thousand years; also, in command of a thousand men.
2. Pert. to the millennium or the millenarians; millennial.
millenary petition, *Eng. Hist.,* an unsuccessful petition of 825 clergymen, presented to James I. on his way to London (1603), praying reform in the ecclesiastical courts, changes in the Prayer Book, etc.

mil'le-na-ry, *n.* **1.** A thousand; the space of a thousand years; a millennium. "During that *millenary.*" *Hare.*
2. A millenarian.
3. A thousandth anniversary, or its celebration; a millennial; as, the King Alfred *millenary.*

mil-len'ni-al (mĭ-lĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a millennium, esp. the millennium of Christian prophecy; as, a *millennial* period; *millennial* happiness.

mil-len'ni-al, *n.* A thousandth anniversary.

mil-len'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -NIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -NIA (-ă). [NL., fr. L. *mille* a thousand + *annus* a year. See MILE; ANNUAL.] **1.** A thousand years; also, a thousandth anniversary; a millenary.
2. Specif., the thousand years mentioned in Rev. xx., during which holiness is to be triumphant throughout the world. Some believe that during this period Christ will reign on earth in person with his saints.
3. Hence, fig., a time or period of great happiness, good government, freedom from wickedness, or the like.

mil'le-pede (mĭl'ē-pēd), **mil'le-ped** (-pĕd), *n.* Also **mil'li-pede, -ped.** [L. *millepeda; mille* a thousand + *pes, pedis,* foot.] **1.** Any of numerous myriapods constituting the order or subclass Chilognatha, one of the two principal groups of Myriapoda. They usually have a more or less cylindrical body covered with hard integument and

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milk adder. The milk snake.
milk'-and-wa'ter-ish, *a.,* **-wa'ter-y,** *a.,* **-wa'ter-i-ness, -wa'ter-ism,** *n.* See -ISH, -Y, -NESS, -ISM. *Colloq.*
milk blotch. = MILK CRUST.
milk brother. A foster brother.
milk'bush', *n.* **a** Any apocynaceous shrub of the genus *Wrightia.* **b** The milk hedge.
milk cistern. A cavity in a cow's udder just above the teat, divided into pockets receiving the larger milk ducts.
milk'en, *a.* = MILKY. *Obs. or Archaic.*
milk'er-ess, *n.* A milkmaid. *R.*
milk escutcheon. = MILK MIRROR See ESCUTCHEON, 2.
milk factory. A factory where cream is separated from milk.
milk farm. A dairy farm.
milk'ful, *a.* Full of, or abounding with, milk. *Obs. or Dial.*
milk glass. Glass of a milky appearance, as cryolite glass.
milk'-grass', *n.* Corn salad. *Dial. Eng.* [MILKY.]
milk'i-ly (mĭl'kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of MILK.
milk'i-ness, *n* See -NESS.
milk'ing, *p. ppr. & vb. n.* of MILK.
milk ipecac. Flowering spurge
milk'ish, *a.* Milky. *Obs.*
milk kinship. The relationship arising from being nursed at the same breast.
milk knot. *Med.* A hard lump sometimes formed in the female breast after inflammation.
milk'less, *a.* See -LESS.
milk line. *Embryol.* The line in a fetus along which the mammary glands ultimately develop.
milk meat *or* **meats.** Food made from milk, as butter. *Obs.*
milk mirror. See ESCUTCHEON, 2.
milk mushroom. = MILK FUNGUS.
milk'ness, *n.* Dairy products collectively; also, yield of milk *Obs. or Dial. Scot. Orf. E. D.*
milk plant. = CAUSTIC CREEPER.
milk plasma. The solution in which the fat globules of milk are suspended. See MILK
milk pump. = BREAST PUMP.
milk ranch. A dairy farm. *Local, U. S.*
milk sap Latex. [CRUST.]
milk scab *or* **scall.** = MILK CRUST.
milk sea. A peculiar whitish phosphorescence on the sea.
milk shield. See ESCUTCHEON, 2.
milk'sop'ping, *a.* Milksoppy.
milk'sop'pish-ness, milk'sop'ism, *n.* See -ISH, -NESS, -ISM.
milk'sop'py, *a.* Resembling, or of the nature of, a milksop.
milk'stone', *n.* Any of various white stones, as a flint pebble.
milk sugar. = LACTOSE a.
milk thrush. = APHTHÆ.
milk tie. = MILK KINSHIP.
milk tube *or* **vessel.** = LATICIFEROUS CELL.
milk vine. = SILK VINE.
milkweed butterfly. The monarch butterfly.
milkweed family. *Bot.* The family Asclepiadaceæ.
milk well. The point just behind the sternum where a cow's milk vein enters the body.
milk'y-hedge', *n.* A tropical African hedge plant (*Euphorbia tirucalli*) cultivated in India.
mill, *n.* [Cf. MILL to grind.] Oak bark. *Obs.*
mill, *n.* [*K. mil.*] Millet. *Obs.*
mill, *v. t.* To rob (a house); to steal. *Obs.* — *n.* A housebreaker; a thief. *Obs.*
mil'la (mĕl'yä; 194), *n.* [Sp.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
mill'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
Mil'la-mant (mĭl'ä-mănt), *n.* The elegant, brilliant, coquettish, but not heartless, heroine of Congreve's "The Way of the World." [WARD, *n. Obs.*]
millart. Scot. var. of MILLMILL **banding.** Belting for mill machinery. [*or R.*]
mill beetle. A cockroach. *Obs.*
mill bill. An adz for dressing millstones.
mill boom. A log boom near a sawmill to retain floating logs.
Millboy of the Slashes. Henry Clay (1777–1852); — a sobriquet alluding to his being sent on errands to a mill near his birth place in a district called *the Slashes* in Hanover County, Va
mill car. *Railroad's.* A flat car on which is mounted a heavy hoisting engine. *U. S.*
mill cog. *Mach.* Any cog in the spur wheel on the axle of a windmill or water wheel.
mill course Mill race. [*Cant.*]
mill'doll', *n.* Bridewell *Obs.*
millecuple, *a.* [L. *mille* thousand + E. *decuple.*] Thousandfold. *Obs.*
‖ mille'fleurs' (mēl'flûr'), *n.* [F. *mille-fleurs; mille* thousand + *fleurs* flowers.] A perfume composed of extracts from many kinds of flowers.
millefoil. + MILFOIL.
millelots. + MELILOT.
mil'le-na-rism, *n.* Millenarianism. *Obs.*
mil'le-na-rist, *n.* A millenarian. *Obs.*
mil-len'ni-an-ism, *n.* Millenarianism. *Obs* [rian *Obs.*]
mil-len'ni-an-ite, *n.* A millenarian.
mil-len'ni-a-rism (mĭ-lĕn'ĭ-ä-rĭz'm), *n.* Millenarianism.
mil-len'ni-a-ry (-rĭ), *a.* Millennial. [*Obs.*]
mil'len-nist, *n.* A millenarian.
Mil-lep'o-ra (mĭl-lĕp'ō-rä; mĭl'ē-pō'rä; 201), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Genus including the millepores.

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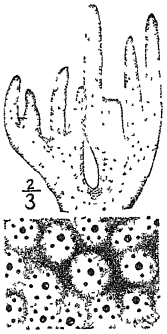
composed of numerous segments, each (except certain anterior ones) having two pairs of legs attached near together on the ventral surface. The millepedes are slow in their motions, feeding largely on vegetable matter, and have no poison fangs. The genital apertures are between the second and third segments.



Millepede (*Iulus canadensis*). Nat. size.

2. A pill bug or wood louse.

mil'le-pore (mĭl'ē-pōr; 201), *n.* [L. *mille* thousand + *-pore* as in *madrepore:* cf. F. *millépore*.] Any coral of the genus *Millepora*, belonging to the order Hydrocorallina, of the class Hydrozoa (not to the Anthozoa, as most corals). They have a smooth surface with minute perforations for the zooids, which are of two kinds. The millepores form incrusting, branching, or foliaceous masses, often of large size. In the warm parts of the Pacific and Indian oceans they are important reef-building corals. — **mil'le-por'i-form** (-pōr'ĭ-fôrm), **mil'le-po-rine** (-pō-rĭn; -rīn), *a.*



Millepore (*Millepora alcicornis*) of Florida, with part of surface enlarged to show large and small pores.

mill'er (mĭl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who operates, keeps, or attends a mill, esp. a flour mill or gristmill.

2. A *milling* machine, or a tool for use in one.

3. a Any of various moths; — so called because their wings appear as if covered with dust or powder, like a miller's clothes. **b** The eagle ray *Myliobatis aquila*. **c** The male hen harrier. *Local.* **d** A young spotted flycatcher. *Local, Eng.* **e** A whitethroat. *Local, Eng.*

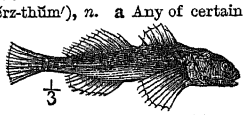
4. *Angling.* An artificial fly imitating a moth miller.

5. A boxer or pugilist. *Slang or Cant.*

mill'er-ite (-it), *n.* [After W. H. *Miller*, English mineralogist.] *Min.* Native nickel sulphide, NiS, a brass-yellow mineral commonly occurring in delicate capillary crystals, also in incrustations; — sometimes called *hair pyrites*. H., 3-3.5. Sp. gr., 5.3-5.65.

Mill'er-ite, *n.* A believer in the doctrine of William Miller (d. 1849), an American preacher who taught that the end of the world and the second coming of Christ were at hand. He predicted that this would occur in 1843.

mill'er's-thumb' (mĭl'ẽrz-thŭm'), *n.* **a** Any of certain small fresh-water cottoid spiny-finned fishes of the genera *Coltus* and *Uranidea*, as *C. gobio* of Europe, *C. ictalops* of the eastern United States, *C. punctulatus* of the Yellowstone River, *U. gracilis* of New England, and others. They lurk under stones and weeds in running streams, feeding on insects, eggs of other fishes, etc. **b** A small bird; esp., the goldcrest, the willow warbler, or the long-tailed titmouse. *Local, Eng.*

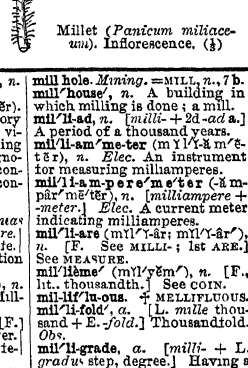


Miller's-thumb (*Cottus gobio*).

Miller symbols. [See MILLERITE.] *Cryst.* A system of symbols for representing planes or forms in terms of the reciprocals of their parameters, *h* being the reciprocal of the intercept on the *a* axis, *k* of that on the *b* axis, *l* of that on the *c* axis (and, in the hexagonal system, *i* of that on the third lateral axis). Thus, if a certain plane makes the intercepts, 1-2 on *a*, 1 on *b*, ∞ on *c*, its symbol (*hkl*) is 210.

mil-les'i-mal (mĭ-lĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *millesimus*, fr. *mille* a thousand.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts; also, of or pertaining to a thousandth; concerned with thousandths; as, *millesimal* fractions; *millesimal* fineness. — *n.* A thousandth. — **mil-les'i-mal-ly,** *adv.*

mil'let (mĭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F., dim. of *mil*, L. *milium;* akin to Gr. μελίνη.] **1.** Any of various small-seeded cereal and forage grasses; specif.: **a** An annual grass (*Panicum miliaceum*) extensively cultivated in Europe and Asia for its grain, which is used both as an article of diet for man and as a food for birds. In the United States millet is commonly cut for hay. **b** With a descriptive or qualifying word: Any of various other grasses, as pearl *millet*, Italian *millet*, etc.



Millet (*Panicum miliaceum*). Inflorescence. (⅓)

2. The seed or grain of any of these grasses.

3. = CENCHRINE. *Obs.*

millet disease. *Veter.* A chronic disease of the bones of horses largely fed with millet, having a very strong resemblance to osteoporosis.

millet grass. a A tall woodland grass (*Milium effusum*) found throughout the north temperate zone. **b** In Australia, the grass *Panicum decompositum*, the seeds of which are used as food by the natives.

mill head. a The head of water employed to turn a mill wheel. **b** In a horse mill, the part from which the driving gear is hung.

mil'li- (mĭl'ĭ-). [From L. *mille* a thousand.] *Metric System, Elec., Mech., etc.* A prefix denoting *a thousandth part of;* as, *millimeter, milligram, milliampere.*

mil'li-am-pere' (-ăm-pār'), *n.* [*milli-* + *ampere.*] *Elec.* A unit, the thousandth of an ampere.

mil'li-ard (mĭl'ĭ-ärd; -yärd), *n.* [F., fr. *mille, mil*, thousand, L. *mille.*] A thousand millions; — called also (in French and American usage) *billion.* See BILLION.

mil'li-a-ry (mĭl'ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *milliarius* containing a thousand, fr. *mille* thousand. See MILE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the ancient Roman mile, or distances by miles; denoting a mile or miles.

A *milliary* column, from which they used to compute the distance of all the cities and places of note *Evelyn.*

2. Of or pertaining to a millennium. *Obs.*

mil'li-a-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *milliarium.* See MILLIARY, *a.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A milestone.

2. A millenarian. *Obs.*

‖ **mil'lier'** (mē'lyā'), *n.* [F., fr. *mille* thousand.] A weight of the metric system. = METRIC TON.

mil'li-gram } (mĭl'ĭ-grăm), *n.* [F. *milligramme; milli-* + *gramme.* See 2d GRAM.]
mil'li-gramme } One thousandth of a gram. See METRIC SYSTEM.

mil'li-li'ter } (mĭl'ĭ-lē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *millilitre; milli-* milli-
mil'li-li'tre } + *litre.* See LITER.] One thousandth of a liter; a cubic centimeter. See METRIC SYSTEM.

mil'li-me'ter } (-mē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *millimètre; milli-* milli-
mil'li-me'tre } + *mètre.* See 1st METER.] One thousandth of a meter, or .03937 of an inch. See METRIC SYSTEM.

mil'li-mi'cron (-mĭ'krŏn), *n.* [*milli-* + *micron.*] The thousandth part of a micron or the millionth part of a millimeter; — a unit of length used in measuring light waves, etc.

mil'li-ner (mĭl'ĭ-nẽr), *n.* [From *Milaner* an inhabitant of *Milan*, in Italy; hence, a man from *Milan* who imported women's finery.] **1.** [*cap.*] An inhabitant of Milan. *Obs.*

2. An importer or vendor of miscellaneous fancy articles, esp. from Milan. *Obs.*

No *milliner* can so fit his customers with gloves. *Shak.*

3. A person, usually a woman, who makes, trims, or deals in hats, bonnets, headdresses, etc., for women.

mil'li-ner-y (-nẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** The articles made or sold by milliners, as hats or bonnets, laces, ribbons.

2. The business or work of a milliner.

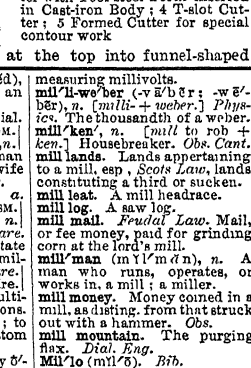
mill'ing (mĭl'ĭng), *vb. n.* of MILL; as: The act or employment of grinding or passing through a mill; the process of fulling cloth; the process of making a raised or indented edge upon coin, etc.; the process of dressing surfaces of various shapes with rotary cutters; the process of grinding dried slices of bar soap between heavy horizontal rollers, a preliminary operation in the manufacture of various colored and perfumed toilet soaps; in New Zealand, the process of mixing and stirring, as butter, by machinery.

milling cutter. *Mach.* A fluted, sharp-edged rotary cutter for shaping and dressing metal surfaces.

milling machine. *Mach.* **a** A power machine tool in which milling cutters are used for shaping and dressing metal surfaces. **b** A machine used in a mint for rolling up the edges of coin blanks prior to stamping.

milling saw. A thick circular saw for cutting metal.

milling system. *Mining.* A system of mining in which a tunnel is driven through the bottom of the ore body to be excavated, the ore being drilled and blasted or otherwise loosened at the top and conveyed to the tunnel by shafts which are gradually widened at the top into funnel-shaped chutes, until, when the workings reach the tunnel, the whole excavation resembles a quarry which can be worked in the usual way. The material excavated is continuously removed by cars running through the tunnel. This method can be economically applied only where the body of ore is very large and deep.



Milling Cutters. 1 Cutter with Spiral Teeth; 2 Same with Nicked Teeth for heavy cuts; 3 Side Cutter with Tool-steel Teeth inserted in Cast-iron Body; 4 T-slot Cutter; 5 Formed Cutter for special contour work

Mil'ling-to'ni-a (mĭl'ĭng-tō'nĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., after Thomas *Millington* (1628-1704), professor at Oxford, Eng.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of bignoniaceous trees having a corky bark, bipinnate or tripinnate leaves, and large white corymbose flowers. *M. hortensis* is the East Indian cork tree.

milling tool. A roller with indented edge or surface, for producing like indentations in metal by rolling pressure, as in turning; a knurling tool; also, a milling cutter.

mil'lion (mĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F., ultimately fr. L. *mille* a thousand; cf. LL. *millio* million, It. *milione.* See MILE.] **1.** The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand, — written 1,000,000. See HUNDRED, *Note.*

2. A very great number; an indefinitely large number.

Millions of truths that a man is not concerned to know. *Locke.*

3. a A million coins or monetary units of some understood kind, as, in the United States, dollars, or, in Great Britain, pounds; as, he is said to be worth a *million.*

We spent a *million* on the Carnival. *S. A. Brooke.*

b The mass of common people; — with the article *the.*

For the play, I remember, pleased not the *million.* *Shak.*

mil'lion, *a.* Numbering, or consisting of, a million.

mil'lion-aire' (mĭl'yŭn-ãr'), *n.* Also **mil'lion-naire'.** [F. *millionnaire.*] One whose wealth is counted by a million or millions of dollars, pounds, francs, marks, etc.; a very rich person; a person worth a million or more.

mil'lion-a-ry (mĭl'yŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Having a million or millions (of money); also, of, pert. to, or consisting of, millions; as, *millionary* chronology. — *n.* A millionaire.

mil'lioned (mĭl'yŭnd), *a.* **1.** Numbered by millions; innumerable. *Obs. or R.*

2. Having a million or millions (of money).

mil'lion-fold' (mĭl'yŭn-fōld'), *a.* A million times as much or as many. — *adv.* A million times; — with *a.*

mil'lionth (mĭl'yŭnth), *a.* Coming last in a series of a million; also, constituting one of a million equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

mil'lionth, *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by one million; one of a million equal parts; a millionth part.

mil'li-stere (mĭl'ĭ-stẽr), *n.* [F. *millistère; milli-* milli- + *stère* a stere.] A liter, or cubic decimeter.

Mil'lon's' re-a'gent (mē'yōnz'). [After A. N. E. *Millon* (1812-67), French chemist.] *Chem.* A solution of a mercuric salt, as the nitrate, containing free nitrous acid. Such a solution may be made by dissolving mercury in fuming nitric acid and diluting. Proteid substances, and also tyrosine and other phenols, react with it, giving a red coloration (Millon's reaction).

mill pond. 1. A pond that supplies the water for a mill.

2. The Atlantic Ocean. *Jocose.*

mill race. The canal in which water is conveyed to a mill wheel, or the current which drives the wheel. Cf. RACE.

mill'rind', mill'rynd' (mĭl'rīnd'), *n.* The rind of a millstone.

mill run. *Mining.* **a** A test of the mineral contents of rock or ore by actual milling. **b** A mill race. **c** The work of an amalgamating mill between two clean-ups. *Oxf. E. D.*

mill'-run', *v. t. Mining.* To yield (so much weight or worth of precious metal per ton of ore) at a mill run.

mill scale. A black scale of magnetic oxide of iron formed on iron and steel plates, etc., during manufacture. See SCALE, *n.*, 8.

mill'stone' (mĭl'stōn'), *n.* **1.** Either of two circular stones, often built up of several pieces, used for grinding grain or other substance; also, the material of which the stones are composed; buhrstone. Various stones of rough texture are used, esp. cellular siliceous stones, and the grinding surfaces are dressed in a system of radiating furrows. The revolving stone, usually the upper, is called the *runner;* the other, which remains at rest, the *bed.*

2. Fig.: **a** Something that grinds or crushes. **b** A heavy burden. (See *Matt.* xviii. 6.)

I am only a *millstone* about your neck. *Hall Caine.*

3. An old species of taxation in Spain. *Obs.*

Millstone Grit. *Geol.* A formation, mainly of hard coarse sandstone and fine conglomerate, underlying the coal measures. It is found in the British Isles and in America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart;* POTTSVILLE CONGLOMERATE.

mill tail. The water that flows from a mill wheel after turning it, or the channel in which the water flows.

mill wheel. The water wheel that drives a mill.

mill'work' (mĭl'wûrk'), *n.* **a** The shafting, gearing, and other driving machinery of mills. **b** The setting up or operating of mill machinery. **c** The product of a mill.

mill'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* One whose occupation is to build mills, or to set up their machinery; now, usually, a workman who erects the shafting, etc., in a workshop or factory. — **mill'wright'ing,** *n.*

mi-lord' (mĭ-lôrd'), *n.* [F. (also It., Sp., Russ.), fr. E. *my lord.*]

mil'le-po-rite (mĭl'ē-pō-rīt), *n. Paleon.* A fossil millepore.

Mill'er, Dal'sy (dăl'zĭ mĭl'ẽr). The heroine and title of a story by Henry James. She is a vivacious American girl traveling in Europe, where her ignorance and disregard of local conventionalities occasion misconstructions of her conduct.

milleray. † MILREIS.

miller dog. A dogfish (*Cynascams*). *Local, Eng.* [*Rare.*]

mill'er-ess, *n.* A miller's wife.

mill'er-ing, *n.* The occupation or business of a miller.

Mill'er-ism (mĭl'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of William Miller See MILLERITE.

mille'role' (mĭl'rōl'), *n.* [F.] See MEASURE, *Table.* [ver.

mil'let-seed' rash. Miliary fe-

millewell. † MULVEL.

mill eye The opening in the runner of a mill through which the meal escapes. *Oxf. E. D.*

mill file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.

mill finish. *Paper Manuf.* Finish imparted by calender rolls.

mill'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

mill furnace. *Iron Works.* A furnace in which puddled bar is reheated for rolling to a finish.

mill'-head', *a.* = MILL-HEADED. *Rare.* [milled head.]

mill'-head'ed, *a.* Having a mill hole. *Mining.* = MILL, *n.*, 7 b.

mill'house', *n.* A building in which milling is done; a mill.

mil'li-ad, *n.* [*milli-* + 2d *-ad* a.] A period of a thousand years.

mil'li-am'me-ter (mĭl'ĭ-ăm'mē-tẽr), *n. Elec.* An instrument for measuring milliamperes.

mil'li-am-pere'm'e-ter (-ăm-pār'mē'tẽr), *n.* [*milliampere* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* A current meter indicating milliamperes.

mil'li-are (mĭl'ĭ-ãr; mĭl'ĭ-ãr'), *n.* [F. See MILLI-; 1st ARE.] See MEASURE.

mil'lième' (mĭl'yĕm'), *n.* [F., lit., thousandth.] See COIN.

mil-lif'lu-ous. † MELLIFLUOUS. *Obs.*

mil'li-fold', *a.* [L. *mille* thousand + E. *-fold.*] Thousandfold. *Obs.*

mil'li-grade, *a.* [*milli-* + L. *gradus* step, degree.] Having a thousand degrees.

mil'li-hen'ry (mĭl'ĭ-hĕn'rĭ), *n. Elec.* Thousandth of a henry.

mil'li-ne'ri-al (mĭl'ĭ-nē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to millineries or millinery.

mil'li-ner-ing, *n.* Milliner's work. — *p. a.* Doing such work.

mil'li-net' (mĭl'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [Cf. MILLINERY.] **1.** A stiff cotton fabric for lining bonnets.

2. A kind of machine-made net.

mill'-ink', *n.* = MILLRIND.

mil'li-oer'sted (mĭl'ĭ-ûr'stĕd), *n. Elec.* The thousandth of an oersted.

mil'lion (mĭl'yŭn). Obs. or dial. var. of MELON. [See DOM.]

mil'lion-aire'dom (-ãr'dŭm), *n.*

mil'lion-air'ess, *n.* A woman who is a millionaire, or the wife of a millionaire. *Humorous.*

mil'lion-air'ish (-ãr'ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH. [See -ISM.]

mil'lion-air'ism (-ãr'ĭz'm), *n.*

mil'lion-er. *n.* Millionaire. *Rare.*

mil'lion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being worth a million or millions. [*Rare.*]

mil'lion-ist, *n.* A millionaire.

mil'lion-ize, *v. t.* **a** To multiply by a million or millions. **b** To make a millionaire of; to enrich greatly. **c** To accustom to (reckoning by) millions.

‖ **mil'lion'naire'** (*F.* mē'lyŏ'nãr'), *n.* [F.] Millionaire.

mil'lion-oc'ra-cy (mĭl'yŭn-ŏk'rā-sĭ), *n.* [*milliona* + *-cracy.*] The rule of millionaires; the millionaire class.

mil'li-pede, mil'li-ped. Vars. of MILLEPEDE.

mil'li-thrum (mĭl'ĭ-thrŭm), *n.* [See MILLER'S-THUMB.] The long-tailed titmouse. *Eng.*

mil'li-volt (mĭl'ĭ-vōlt), *n. Elec.* The thousandth of a volt.

mil'li-volt-me'ter, *n.* [*millivolt* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring millivolts.

mil'li-we'ber (-vē'bẽr; -wē'bẽr), *n.* [*milli-* + *weber.*] *Physics.* The thousandth of a weber.

mill'ken', *n.* [*mill* to rob + *ken.*] Housebreaker. *Obs. Cant.*

mill lands. Lands appertaining to a mill, esp., *Scots Law*, lands constituting a third or sucken.

mill leat. A mill headrace.

mill log. A saw log.

mill mail. *Feudal Law.* Mail, or fee money, paid for grinding corn at the lord's mill.

mill'man (mĭl'măn), *n.* A man who runs, operates, or works in, a mill; a miller.

mill money. Money coined in a mill, as distinguished from that struck out with a hammer. *Obs.*

mill mountain. The purging flux. *Dial. Eng.*

Mil'lo (mĭl'ō). *Bib.*

mill-oc'ra-cy (mĭl-ŏk'rā-sĭ), *n.* [*mill* + *-cracy.*] The rule of mill owners; the mill-owning class as rulers.

mill'o-crat, *n.* One belonging to the mill-owning class regarded as ruling. — **mill-oc'ratism** (-tĭz'm), *n. Nonce Word.*

mil'lo maize (mĭl'ō; 194). [Sp. *milo, mijo*, maize, prop., millet, fr. L. *milium.* See MILLET.] A variety of nonsaccharine sorghum, similar to Kafir corn.

Mil'lot's' wheel (mē'yō z'). [After one *Millot*, French engineer.] A water wheel in which the buckets are filled from the inside of the rim and are shaped on the outside so as to hold the water until the lowest point of the revolution is reached without a breasting. [millstones.

mill pick. A pick for dressing

mill pool. A mill pond.

mill'post', *n.* **a** Formerly, a large post supporting a windmill. **b** A post on which the cap of a smockmill turns. *U. S.*

mill'rea' (mĭl'rē'), **mill'ree', mill'reis'** Vars. of MILREIS.

mill ream. A package of 472 sheets of handmade paper (of which the two outer quires, 48 sheets, are imperfect).

mill reek. Lead poisoning, — to which lead workers are subject. *Dial. Eng.*

mill ring. a The space between a mill runner and the surrounding frame. **b** The metal that remains clinging to the millstone. — a perquisite of the miller. **c** Mill dust.

mill rolls. The rolls in a rolling mill. See ROLL, *n.*

mill round. The round made by a mill horse. Chiefly fig.

mill sail. A windmill sail.

mill'-six'pence. *n.* A milled sixpence; — the sixpence being one of the first English coins milled (1561). [*Ichatus aquila.*]

mill skate The eagle ray *Myliust.* **b** A molar tooth. *Obs.*

mill'ward (mĭl'wẽrd), *adv.* See -WARD.

mill'ward' (-wôrd'), *n.* The keeper of a mill; a miller. *Obs.*

millwright's compass. See COMPASS, *n.*

mil'ly, *n.* [Pg. *milho. Oxf. E. D.*] A kind of millet. *Obs.*

miln (mĭln). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MILL.

mil'ner. † MILLINER.

mi-lo'ri blue (mĭ-lō'rĭ). Prussian blue.

mil'pa (mĭl'pä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex.] Among the Papagos, a

lord.] Lit., my lord; hence (as used on the Continent), an English nobleman or gentleman.

mil'reis (mĭl'rās; -rēs), *n. sing. & pl.* [Pg. *mil reis*, i. e., one thousand reis; *mil* a thousand + *reis*, pl. of *real*. See REIS.] A Portuguese and Brazilian money of account and coin. See COIN. The currency of Brazil is chiefly paper, in which the value of the milreis fluctuates. One milreis is written 1$000.

milt (mĭlt), *n.* [AS. *milte*; akin to D. *milt*, G. *milz*, OHG. *milzi*, Icel. *miltr*, Dan. *milt*, Sw. *mjälte*, and prob. to E. *melt.*] The spleen.

milt, *n.* [Perh. for older *milk* in this sense, confused with *milt* spleen; cf. D. *milt* milt of fish, spleen, Dan. *melk*, Sw. *mjölke*, G. *milch*. Cf. MILK.] The male reproductive glands of fishes when filled with secretion, or the secretion itself. Also used adjectively of breeding male fishes, as, a *milt* shad; *milt* herring.

milt, *v. t.*; MILT'ED; MILT'ING. To impregnate (the roe of a fish) with milt

milt'er (mĭl'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. D. *milter*, G. *milcher*, *milchner*. See 2d MILT.] **a** A male fish in breeding time. **b** Milt (of a fish).

Mil-to'ni-a (mĭl-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Lord C. W. W. Fitzwilliam (1786–1857), Viscount *Milton*.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American orchids distinguished from *Odontoglossum* and *Oncidium* by the large expanded unlobed labellum and flat spreading perianth. Most of the 20 species are cultivated and include some of the finest orchids. The flowers are prevailingly white, with colored shades and markings. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Mil-ton'ic (mĭl-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Characteristic of, or pertaining to, the English poet John Milton (1608–74) or his work, esp. his epic poem "Paradise Lost," which is noted for its imaginative power and sustained sublimity of style.
Miltonic sonnet. See SONNET.

Mi-mam'sa, Mi-man'sa (mē-män'sä), *n.* [Skr. *mīmāṃsā*.] The two of the orthodox philosophies of Hinduism collectively known also as *Vedanta*, though this name is usually reserved for the **Later**, or **Uttara, Mimamsa** [Skr. *uttara* later]. The **Prior**, or **Purva, Mimamsa** [Skr. *pūrva* earlier, prior] is a system of rationalism applied to the study of the Veda. The **Uttara Mimamsa** is more metaphysical, teaching that God is the sole reality from whom all things issue and into whose being all things eventually resolve, the material world having only an illusional existence.

mime (mīm), *n.* [L. *mimus*, Gr. *μῖμος*, akin to *μιμεῖσθαι* to imitate, to mimic: cf. F. *mime*. Cf. MIMOSA.] **1.** *Antiq.* A kind of drama in which scenes from life were imitated and generally represented in a ridiculous manner; also, a dialogue composed to be recited at such representations. The Greek mime was a sort of popular rhythmical prose, full of slang, dialect, and aphorism, performed as a private comedy, apparently originating with Sophron of Syracuse (5th century B. C.). The Roman mime was a more or less unconventional character play of everyday life, chiefly of the towns, in which the actors wore no masks or buskins. Dancing was an important feature. The chief writer of them was Publilius Syrus (1st century B. C.). Occasionally the name *mime* is applied to modern plays of this sort.
2. An actor in such a representation.
3. A mimic; jester, clown; buffoon.
4. An imitator. *Rare.*

mime (mim), *v. t.*; MIMED (mīmd); MIM'ING (mīm'ĭng). **1.** To act out in the manner of a mime.
2. To mimic; imitate.
The reciter, or chanter, *mimes* the voices and action of many different characters. *L. Hearn*

mime, *v. i.* To act as a mime; to play a part with mimic action and usually without words.

mim'e-o-graph' (mĭm'ē-ō-grȧf'), *n.* [Gr. *μιμεῖσθαι* to imitate + *-graph.*] A stencil copying device invented by Edison. The stencil, which is stretched in a frame, is made by writing or tracing on a thin wax-covered paper, placed for this purpose on a steel plate crisscrossed with close parallel scratches, with a stylus which removes the wax and leaves a porous line through which the ink will pass from an inking roller passed over the stencil to a sheet of paper under it. Wax stencils for use in the mimeograph can also be made on the typewriter.

mim'e-o-graph', *v. t.*; -GRAPHED' (-grȧft'); -GRAPH'ING. To duplicate or make with a mimeograph.

mim'er (mīm'ẽr), *n.* A mime or mimic; a buffoon.

Mi'mer (mē'mẽr), *n.* [Icel. *Mīmir.*] In Norse legend, the smith who rears Siegfried and instigates his slaughter of Fafnir. Cf. MIMI, MIMIR, REGINN.

mi-me'sis (mĭ-mē'sĭs; mī-mē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μίμησις* imitation.] *Rhet., Biol., & Med.* Imitation; mimicry.

mi-met'ic (mĭ-mĕt'ĭk; mī-, 277), *a.* [Gr. *μιμητικος*, fr. *μιμεῖσθαι* to imitate.] **1.** Apt to imitate; given to mimicry; imitative.
2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, imitation; as, *mimetic* language.
3. = MIMIC, 3.
4. *Biol.* Characterized by mimicry; — applied to animals and plants; as, *mimetic* organisms. See MIMICRY, 2.
5. *Min.* Imitative; characterized by resemblance to other forms; — applied to crystals which by twinning resemble simple forms of a higher grade of symmetry.
6. *Philol.* Resulting from analogy; — said of changes in word forms.

mim'e-tism (mĭm'ē-tĭz'm; mī'mē-), *n.* [From Gr. *μιμεῖσθαι* to mimic.] **1.** *Biol.* Mimicry.
2. *Psychol.* The habit or state of mind of one who imitates or mimics.

mim'e-tite (mĭm'ē-tīt; mī'mē-, 277), *n.* [Gr. *μιμητης* an imitator; — because it resembles pyromorphite.] *Min.* An arsenate and chloride of lead, $(PbCl)Pb_4(AsO_4)_3$, occurring in yellow to brown, white, or colorless hexagonal crystals, also in globular and mammillary forms. H., 3.5. Sp. gr., 7.0–7.25

Mi'mi (mē'mē), *n.* [G. *Mime.*] In the "Ring of the Nibelungs," the smith who aids Siegfried to win the ring and is slain by the hero for his treachery. Cf. MIMER, REGINN.

mim'ic (mĭm'ĭk), *a.* [L. *mimicus*, Gr *μιμικος*, fr. *μῖμος* mime · cf. F. *mimique*. See MIME.] **1.** Lit., *Obs.*, being, acting as, like, or having the traits of, a mime, or buffoon, hence, now, imitative; mimetic.
Ott, in her absence, *mimic* fancy wakes
To imitate her *Milton*
2. Lit., *Obs.*, pertaining to, befitting, or characteristic of, a mime; hence, now, of the nature of, pertaining to, or formed by, imitation or mimicry; imitative, as opposed to *real*; imitation, as, *mimic* gestures; *mimic* barking.
3. Copying or imitating (the thing or person denoted by the noun limited), imitative; — usually implying a copy ludicrously small or insignificant as compared with what is imitated, and hence often of less dignified import than *imitative*; as, a *mimic* battle; a *mimic* king.
4. *Min.* Mimetic
mimic beetle, a beetle that feigns death when disturbed, esp. the species of *Hister* and allied genera.

mim'ic, *n.* **1.** A mime, or actor in mimes. *Obs.*
2. One that imitates or mimics, esp. one that does so to make sport; a mimetic person or thing; one who practices mimicry; also, a person or thing that servilely imitates or feebly or remotely resembles, esp. in little.
3. Mimicry, imitation. *Rare.*

mim'ic, *v. t.*, MIM'ICKED (-ĭkt); MIM'ICK-ING. **1.** To ridicule by imitation; to make sport of by copying or imitating.
The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply,
The habit *mimic*, and the mien belie *Dryden*
2. To copy or imitate very closely in external features, as a person in manner or conduct or an action in appearance; — usually implying servile or ridiculous imitation; to ape; as, a monkey *mimics* a man; he *mimicked* her walk.
3. To imitate by representation; to represent by way of imitation; to resemble closely; to have the appearance of; to simulate; as, the scenery *mimicked* a country road and fields; the clouds *mimicked* a ship.
4. *Biol.* To have or assume a resemblance to (some other organism of a different nature, or some surrounding object), in habit, form, color, or other external character; to imitate. See MIMICRY, 2.
Syn. — Ape, counterfeit, mock. See IMITATE.

mim'i-cal (mĭm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Mimic. *Obs.*, exc. in sense 2 of MIMIC. — *n.* An imitator; an actor. *Obs.*

mim'ick-er (mĭm'ĭk-ẽr), *n.* One that mimics; a mimic.

mim'ic-ry (-ĭk-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Act, practice, or art of one who mimics; close imitation of external characteristics or features, ludicrous imitation in sport or ridicule; also, an instance or method of mimicking; a thing that mimics.
2. *Zoöl.* The superficial resemblance which some animals exhibit to other animals or to the natural objects among which they live, thereby securing concealment, protection, or some other advantage. Such resemblance may be: (1) Cryptic, rendering them inconspicuous to their enemies or prey. (2) Aposematic, or warning, imitating some dangerous or distasteful object.

Mi'mir (mē'mẽr), *n.* [Icel. *Mīmir.*] *Norse Myth.* A giant whose abode is a spring flowing from the root of the world ash, Yggdrasill. Drinking the waters of the spring, he knows all the past and future; Odin gives one of his eyes in return for a draft of the wisdom-giving water.

mi-mog'ra-pher (mĭ-mŏg'rȧ-fẽr; mī-), *n.* [L. *mimographus*, Gr. *μιμογράφος*; *μῖμος* a mime + *γράφειν* to write.] A writer of mimes.

mi-mog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* **a** Art of reducing gesture or sign language to writing by means of symbols analogous to ideographic hieroglyphics. **b** Writing so made.

Mi-mo'sa (mĭ-mō'sȧ; mī-; -zȧ; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μῖμος* imitator. Cf. MIME.] *Bot.* A very large genus of trees, shrubs, and herbs, typifying the family Mimosaceæ, natives of tropical and warm regions. They have usually bipinnate, often prickly, leaves (sometimes reduced to phyllodia), globular heads of small white or pink flowers, and legumes with jointed or entire valves. In many, as the common sensitive plant (*M. pudica*), the leaves are sensitive to touch. Some species are cultivated for ornament; a few yield useful timber. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

mimosa bark. Wattle bark (which see).
☞ The genus *Mimosa* formerly included the genus *Acacia*, and the name *mimosa* survives as the trade term for *wattle bark*, which is yielded by Australian species of *Acacia*.

Mim'o-sa'ce-æ (mĭm'ō-sā'sē-ē, mī'mō-), *n. pl.* [NL. See MIMOSA.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Rosales), still included by some botanists in the old order or family Leguminosæ. It consists of about 30 genera and 1,400 species of herbs, shrubs, and trees, natives of tropical and warm regions, characterized by the pinnate leaves, small regular flowers borne in heads or spikes, and fruit consisting of a legume or pod. *Acacia* and *Mimosa* are the most important and by far the largest genera. The family includes many of the handsome shade trees and some of the useful timber trees of the tropics. — **mi'mo-sa'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mim'u-lus (mĭm'ū-lŭs), *n.* [L., a little mime, dim. of *mimus* mime; — alluding to the ringent masklike corolla.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of American scrophulariaceous herbs having a tubular 5-angled calyx and irregular 2-lipped corolla. The flowers are often showily pink, purple, or yellow. The plants are cultivated under the name of *monkey flower*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

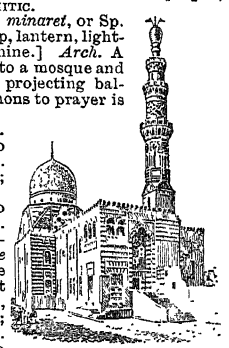
Mi-mu'sops (mĭ-mū'sŏps; mī-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μιμώ*, *μιμοῦς*, ape + *ὤψ* face.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American and Asiatic sapotaceous trees having an abundant milky juice or latex, coriaceous leaves, and small 6-merous or 8-merous flowers with a calyx in two series and as many staminodia as stamens. The fruit is sometimes edible. Several species yield timber and gum resins. *M. globosa*, the bully tree, yields balata gum. *M. sieberi* is the dilly.

mi'na (mī'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. MINÆ (-nē), E. MINAS (-nȧz). Also *maneh*, *manah*. [L. *mina*, fr. Gr. *μνᾶ*, of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *māneh*.] An ancient weight and money unit of varying value; one sixtieth of a talent. In the Babylonian system 60 shekels made a mina for ordinary merchandise, but 50 shekels for silver and gold. In Syria and Palestine the 50-shekel mina was the usual one (a heavy mina would thus be equal to 100 *light* shekels). See SHEKEL. In Greece the mina was equivalent to 100 drachmæ. See DRACHMA.

mi-na'cious (mĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *minax*, *-acis*. See MENACE.] Threatening; menacing. — **mi-na'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **mi-na'cious-ness**, *n.*

Mi-næ'an (mĭ-nē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Minaeus*, fr. *Minaei*, name of the people, Gr. *Μιναῖοι*, *Μεναῖοι*.] Designating, or pertaining to, an ancient Yemenite kingdom which was probably overthrown by the Sabæan. Its inscriptions reveal an extensive dominion and a developed civilization in the second millennium B. C. — *n.* One of the Minæan people; also, their language. See SEMITIC.

min'a-ret (mĭn'ȧ-rĕt), *n.* [F. *minaret*, or Sp. *minarete*, fr. Ar. *manārat* lamp, lantern, lighthouse, turret, fr. *nār* to shine.] *Arch.* A slender, lofty tower attached to a mosque and surrounded by one or more projecting balconies, from which the summons to prayer is cried by the muezzin.


Minaret of Mosque of Kait-Bey, at Cairo.

min'a-to-ry (mĭn'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *minatorius*, fr. *minari* to threaten: cf. OF. *minatoire*. See MENACE.] Threatening; menacing.

mince (mĭns), *v. t.*; MINCED (mĭnst); MINC'ING (mĭn'sĭng). [F. *mincer* to mince, OF. *mincier*, orig. uncert.; cf. F. *mince* slender, thin; prob. not fr. the source of E. MINISH.] **1.** To cut or chop into very small pieces, to hash, as, to *mince* meat; hence, to subdivide minutely.
2. To cut; slash, carve (a plover). *Obs.*
3. To diminish; lessen. *Obs.*
4. To diminish in representation; to suppress or weaken the force of; to extenuate; palliate, minimize; to tell in part or by degrees, instead of fully and frankly; to moderate or restrain (one's words or language); to utter or pronounce mincingly or with affected daintiness or elegance; to clip (words or expressions). *Now Rare.*
Siren, now *mince* the sin,
And mollify damnation with a phrase *Dryden*
If, to *mince* his meaning, I had either omitted some part of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression, I certainly had wronged him. *Dryden*
5. To affect; to perform mincingly. *Rare.*

mince, *v. i.* **1.** To chop flesh or fat fine.
2. To extenuate. *Obs.*
3. To walk with short steps; to walk in a prim, affected A pursing of the mouth or lips. — *v. t.* To purse. *Obs.* — *n.* To speak or act affectedly or mincingly *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

mim'sey (mĭm'zĭ), *a* [Cf. MIM, *a*.] Prim; prudish. *Ir.*

Mi'mus (mī'mŭs), *n.* [NL. See MIME.] *Zool* The genus containing the mocking birds.

mim'zy Var of MIMSEY

min. + MY.

min (mĭn). Scot & dial. Eng. var of MAN.

min, *a* [Of Scand origin; cf Icel *minn*, akin to G. *minder*, L. *minor*.] Less *Obs.*

min, *n* Mother *Obs Scot.*

min, *n* [ME. *mune*, AS. *myne*.] Memory; remembrance. *Obs*

min, *v. t* [Of Scand origin; cf Icel. *minna*.] *Obs* **1.** To remind; warn; remember; recollect; bring to mind.
2. To make mention of; recount.

min, *v. i.* To bethink one's self. *Obs.*

min, *v i* [AS *mynian*.] To intend; to direct one's way *Obs.*

min' (mĭn) Scot. var. of MIND

Min (mĭn), *n. Egypt. Myth.* A god of procreation, chief deity of Panopolis, Koptos, etc

min. *Abbr.* Mineralogical; mineralogy; minim; minimum or minima; mining; minister; minor; minute.

mi'na, *n.* A myna, esp. the hill myna (*Eulabes religiosa*).

mi'na (mē'nä), *n.* [Hind. *mīnā*] *v. t.* To bethink one's self. — *n.* A member of a low caste of Rajputana, India.

mi'na (mē'nä), *n* In Brazil, a Negro of Gold Coast origin

mi'na-ble (mĭn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

mi-nac'i-ty (mĭ-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n* Threatening disposition *Rare.*

mi'nah Var. of MINA.

mi-nal' (mĭ-năl'; -nāl') Var. of MONAL, pheasant

mi'nar. Var of MYNA

‖ mi-nar' (mē-när'), *n.* [Ar *manār* Cf. MINARET.] A tower; as, the Kutub *Minar*, at Delhi; the Char *Minar*, at Ilyderabad *India.* [rets

min'a-ret-ed, *a* Having mina-

min-ar'gent (mĭn-är'jĕnt), *n* [Prob contr from *aluminium* + L. *argentum* silver.] A white alloy of copper, nickel, tungsten, and aluminium, used by jewelers

min'a-to'ri-al (mĭn'ȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a* Minatory. [ATORIAL.

min'a-to-ri-al-ly, *adv* of MINATORY. [ace *Obs.*

min'a-to-ry, *n.* Threat; menace. *Obs. & Rare.*

‖ mi'nau'de-rie' (mē'nō'drē'), *n.* [F.] Affectation in facial expression; *pl.*, coquettish airs

mi-naul'. Var of MONAL, pheasant

min'a-way', *n* Minuet. *Scot.*

cultivated plot or farm; also, a typical area of land so cultivated See MEASURE, *Table.*

milse. + MILCE.

mil'sey, mil'sie (mĭl'zĭ), *n.* [Dial also *milksye*; *milk* + *sie* a sieve; cf. Icel. *sía* sieve.] A milk strainer *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

milth, *n* Also **milth'ness.** [*mild*, a + 1st *th.*] Clemency; kindness *Obs* — **miltheliche**, *adv* Kindly. *Obs* [Miltonic.

Mil to'ni-an (mĭl-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* **Mil-ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *n* **a** Miltonic language. **b** *pl* Poems of Milton [TONIC.

Mil-ton'i-cal-ly, *adv* of MILTONIC

Mil'ton-ism (mĭl'tŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* A Miltonic expression.

Mil'ton-ist, *n Hist.* One of a 17th-century party who followed Milton in his advocacy of divorce; — called also a *Divorcer.*

Mil'ton-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

miltschipe + MILDSHIP.

miltse. + MILCE.

milt'waste', *n.* [1st *milt* + *waste.*] *Bot.* = CETERACH.

milt'y (mĭl'tĭ), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, the milt, or spleen.

Mil-va'go (mĭl-vā'gō), *n.* [NL., fr L *milvus* kite.] *Zoöl* A genus of South American caracaras consisting of the chimango and the chimachima

Mil-vi'næ (mĭl-vī'nē), *n. pl.* NL. See MILVUS.] *Zoöl* A subfamily of the Falconidæ consisting of the kites — **mil'vine** (mĭl'vĭn; -vīn), *a.* & *n.* — **mil-vi'nous** (mĭl-vī'nŭs), *a.*

Mil'vus (mĭl'vŭs), *n* [L., a kite] *Zoöl.* The genus including the common European kite.

mil'well. + MULVEL.

milz'brand' (mĭlts'brănt'), *n.* [G. ; *milz* milt, spleen + *brand* burning] *Med.* = ANTHRAX, 1.

mim (mĭm), *a* Affectedly shy or modest; demure; prim; prudish *Scot & Dial. Eng*

mi'ma (mī'mȧ), *n., pl.* MI'MÆ (-mē), [L.] A woman mime

mi'ma (mē'mȧ; mī'mȧ), *n.* A young woman or a girl. *Burma.*

mim'a-luse (mĭm'ȧ-lōōs), *n* [Chinook jargon.] Death; — chiefly used in the phrase **mimaluse island**, one of the islands where some Indian tribes of northwestern America left their dead, swathed like mummies.

Mi'mas (mī'măs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μιμας.] 1. *Class Myth.* A giant who, warring against the gods, was killed by lightning. 2 *Astron.* See SATURN

mim'bar (mĭm'bär), *n.* [Ar *minbar*] Mohammedan pulpit.

Mi'mer (mē'mẽr) Var. of MIMIR.

mime'ster (mīm'stẽr), *n.* A mime, or mimic. *Rare.*

mim'e-tene, *n Min* Mimetite

mi-met'e-site (mĭ-mĕt'ē-sīt), *n. Min.* Mimetite. [METIC, 2 *R.*

mi-met'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* = MIMETIC.

mi-met'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of MIMETIC, MIMETICAL. [MIA *Australia.*

mi'mi' (mī'mī') Var of MIAMI'AM'BI

mi'mi-am'bi (mī'mĭ-ăm'bĭ; mĭm'Ĭ-), *n. pl.* [L.] Mimes in iambic or choliambic verse — **mi'mi-am'bic** (-bĭk), *a* — **mi'mi-am'bics** (-bĭks), *n pl.*

mim'i-cal-ly, *adv* of MIMIC, MIMICAL. See -LY [*Obs.*

mim'i-cal-ness, *n* See -NESS.

mim'i-cism (mĭm'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n* Morbid tendency to mimicry

mim'ickt Mimicked *Ref. Sp*

Mim'i-dæ (mĭm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL See MIMUS.] *Zoöl* A family of American passerine birds resembling both the wrens and the thrushes and including the catbird, mocking birds, and thrashers It is often ranked as a subfamily and called **Mi-mi'næ** (mĭ-mī'nē) — **mi'mine** (mī'mĭn; mĭm'Ĭn), *a*

Mi'ming (mē'mĭng), *n.* [Icel *Mimungr*, name of a sword; cf. *Mimir*, name of a giant.] *Teutonic Myth.* A forest spirit, guardian of a powerful sword Cf BALDER

mim'i-ny-pim'i-ny (mĭm'Ĭ-nĭ-pĭm'Ĭ-nĭ), *a.* Absurdly nice; finical. — *n.* Finicality

mim-ma'tion (mĭm-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Ar. *mīm*, name of the letter *m.*] a The frequent occurrence in written or spoken language of the letter *m*; mytacism. **b** The addition of a final *m* in Babylonian, analogous to the Arabic nunnation.

Mim'mer-kin, *n.* Prob., a dotard. *Obs.* [of MIM

mim'mest (mĭm'ĕst), *a* ,*superl*

mim'mick + MIMIC

mim'-mouthed' (mĭm'-mouthd'; -mouthĕd'), *a* Primly reticent; mim. *Scot & Dial. Eng* — **mim'mouth'ed-ness** (-mouth'ĕd-nĕs), *n*

mi-mol'o-gist (mĭ-mŏl'ō-jĭst; mī-), *n.* [Gr. *μιμολόγος*; *μῖμος* mime + *λόγος* speech.] A reciter of mimes. [=MIMESIS

mi-mo'sis (-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.]

mi-mo'site (-sīt), *n. Paleobot* A fossil fruit supposed to be the pod of a mimosa. *Rare*

mim'o-type (mĭm'ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *μιμεῖσθαι* to imitate + *-type.*] *Zoöl* A type of animal life resembling in many respects that of a different country but not closely related to it; as, the humming birds of America are *mimotypes* of the sunbirds of the Old World. — **mim'o-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a*

mimp (mĭmp), *n.* [Cf. MIM, *a.*]

manner; to act with affected elegance; to affect delicacy of manner; —sometimes with *it*.

The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched forth necks and wanton eyes . . . *mincing* as they go *Is.* iii. 16.

4. To talk or speak with affected nicety or elegance of utterance or pronunciation; —sometimes with *it*.

I know no ways to *mince* it in love, but directly to say—"I love you" *Shak*

mince (mĭns), *n.* **1.** Minced meat; mincemeat.

2. Act of mincing; a short, precise step; an affected manner. *Rare.*

mince'meat' (mĭns'mēt'), *n.* **1.** Minced meat; meat chopped very fine; —now chiefly in the phrase *to make mincemeat of*, to chop (a person) into very small pieces; to destroy utterly; to annihilate.

2. A mixture chopped fine, of raisins, apples, suet, spices, etc., with or without meat. It is used in mince pie.

mince'meat', *v. t.* To cut into small pieces.

mince pie. A pie made of mincemeat.

minc'ing (mĭn'sĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MINCE. —**mincing horse**, a kind of bench on which flesh or fat is sliced or chopped up. —**m. spade**, a spade for cutting up blubber.

minc'ing-ly, *adv.* of MINCING. Specif., in a mincing, or affectedly nice, manner.

mind (mīnd), *n.* [AS. *gemynd*; akin to OHG. *minna* memory, love, G. *minne* love, Dan. *minde* mind, memory, remembrance, consent, vote, Sw. *minne* memory, Icel. *minni*, Goth. *gamunds*, L. *mens*, *mentis*, mind, Gr. μένος, Skr. *manas* mind, *man* to think. Cf. COMMENT, 2d MENTAL, MNEMONIC, MONEY, MONITION.] **1.** Memory; specif.: **a** State of remembering; remembrance; recollection.

He sette his trowthe al out of *mynde*. *Gower.*

b Power of remembering or recognizing; scope or span of memory; as, time out of *mind*.

Minde to knowen the face of my fysicien. *Chaucer*

c Retention in memory; mindfulness; heed.

That al the world schal have in *mynde*
The worschipe of that ilke Sone. *Gower.*

d That which is held in memory. *Obs.*

In worschipe of her Sostres *mynde*
Sche made a riche enterement *Gower*

2. Act of commemorating, or that which commemorates; a commemoration; a memorial; specif., the commemoration of a deceased person, esp. by a requiem just a month or year after the funeral. *Obs. or R.*, exc. in *month's mind* (which see).

3. Mention. *Obs.*

David in the sauter of suche maketh *mynde*. *P Plowman.*

4. Consciousness; thought; consideration; as, to have or bear a thing in *mind*.

5. Intellectual or rational power; understanding; reason; wit; intellect; also, right reason; sanity.

Sith first I hadde wit or mannes *minde*. *Chaucer.*

Let every man be fully persuaded in his own *mind*. *Rom* xiv. 5.

6. Mental disposition or mood; cast of thought or feeling; specif.: **a** Sentiment; opinion; belief.

A fool uttereth all his *mind*. *Prov.* xxix. 11.

b Choice; inclination; liking; intent; purpose; will.

If it be your *minds*, then let none go forth. *2 Kings* ix. 15.

c Courage; spirit.

7. *Psychol.* The subject of consciousness, or the soul considered as such a subject; that which feels, perceives, wills, thinks; also, consciousness itself; esp., an individual consciousness; the sum total of the conscious states of any individual; —often in distinction from *body*.

By the *mind* of man we understand that in him which thinks, remembers, reasons, wills *Reid.*

Mind may be described as the sentient subject . . . of all feelings; that which has or feels them *J. S. Mill.*

Mind is sometimes used as coextensive with an individual experience in its entirety, as in empirical psychology, for instance; at other times it is restricted to the subject that has the experience. *James Ward.*

No actions but such as are done for an end, and show a choice of means, [are] indubitable expressions of *mind*. *Wm James.*

8. A person thought of primarily or chiefly with reference to his intellectual powers; as, great *minds*; also, the thinking function or point of view of a group of people; as, to impress the popular *mind*; the scientific *mind*.

9. *Philos.* The conscious element or factor in the universe; spirit; intelligence; —contrasted with *matter*.

Of these self-expressions of the substance, we mortals know only two One is the material world, – Spinoza calls it body or bodily substance. The other is the inner world of thought, – Spinoza calls it thinking substance, or *mind*. These two worlds, Spinoza holds, are equally real, equally revelations of the one absolute truth, equally divine, equally full of God, equally expressions of the supreme order. *Josiah Royce.*

Syn. —MIND, INTELLECT, INTELLIGENCE are here compared in their nontechnical uses only; for technical senses see defs. MIND (commonly contrasted with *body*, sometimes with *heart* or *soul*) is the general term; INTELLECT (contrasted esp. with *feeling* or *will*) suggests rather more definitely a specific faculty; INTELLIGENCE implies quickness or readiness of comprehension; as, "health of body, peace of *mind*" (*Pope*); "an adamantine veil between his heart and *mind*" (*Shelley*); "that *mind* and soul, according well, may make one music" (*Tennyson*); "all-subtilizing *intellect*" (*id.*); "The extraordinary union of this regnant *intellect* with that ill-starred temperament" (*J. M. Robertson*); "In manner . . . an *intellect* speaking to *intellects*, but with something which raised it above the mere intellectual, a subdued glow of feeling pervading all" (*J. R. Green*); "Our chief characteristics are . . . energy and honesty, not an open and clear *mind*, not a quick and flexible *intelligence*" (*M. Arnold*); "That [Montaigne's] keen-edged *intelligence*, dividing evidence so finely, like some exquisite steel instrument, with impeccable sufficiency, always leaving the last word loyally to the central *intellectual* faculty, in entire disinterestedness" (*W. Pater*). See MENTAL, REASON, SOUL, FEELING.

mind (mīnd), *v. t.*; MIND'ED; MIND'ING. [See MIND, *n.*] **1.** To remember; to call to mind; to bear or have in mind; as, I *mind* his appearance well; do not fail to *mind* your errands; —also, with reflexive force or object complement; as, he *minded* him how they spoke. *Obsoles.*

Mind to-morrow's early meeting! *R. Browning.*

2. To remind; to put (one) in mind; as, *mind* the boy to perform his tasks; the noise *minded* them of their danger; also, *Rare*, to serve as a reminder of; as, new ills *mind* the old. *Obsoles.*

I do thee wrong to *mind* thee of it. *Shak*

3. To remember or mention, as in prayer. *Obs. or Dial.*

4. To purpose; intend; plan, wish. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

I *mind* to tell him plainly what I think. *Shak.*

5. To turn the mind or attention to; specif.: **a** To perceive; observe; notice.

Perchance he will not *mind* me. *Shak*

b To regard with attention; to treat as of consequence; to consider; to heed; mark; note. "*Mind* not high things, but condescend to men of low estate." *Rom.* xii. 16. **c** To give heed to in order to obey; hence, to obey; as, to *mind* parents; the dog *minds* his master. **d** To occupy one's self with; to employ one's self about; to attend strictly or closely to; to apply one's self to; to be diligent in or at; as, to *mind* one's business.

Bidding him be a good child, and *mind* his book. *Addison.*

6. To be concerned, solicitous, or troubled about; to care about, hence, to object to; to dislike; —used chiefly in negative, interrogative, and conditional sentences, often in polite locutions, or the like; as, you must not *mind* his rough ways; I don't *mind* the change; I should n't *mind* a glass of milk; if you don't *mind* walking.

7. To be careful or wary about; to take heed as to; to look out for; as, *mind* what you are doing; you must *mind* the precipice below; to *mind* one's P's and Q's; *mind* your eye, *Colloq.*, i. e., keep your eyes open; also, in the *imperative*, be heedful that; see to it that; as, *mind* you do it.

8. To take care or charge of; to have the care or oversight of; to tend; as, to *mind* a baby; to *mind* a house.

Syn. —Notice, mark, regard, obey.

mind (mīnd), *v. i.* **1.** To remember. *Obs. or Dial.*

Do you *mind* of the cabin of logs, Ben Bolt? *T. D. English.*

2. To give or pay attention or heed, esp. in order to obey; hence, to obey; as, the dog *minds* well.

3. To be concerned or troubled; to care; —in negative constructions; as, never *mind*, i. e., do not regard it; don't care; it is of no matter or consequence.

4. To be careful or wary; to look out.

mind cure. A method or fact of healing disease by mental action; psychopathy.

mind'ed, *a.* Having a (or such a) mind; disposed; inclined.

Joseph . . . was *minded* to put her away privily. *Matt.* i 19.

mind'er (mīn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One who minds: **a** One who is mindful. *Obs.* **b** One who tends or watches something, as a child, a machine, or cattle.

2. One to be attended; specif., a pauper child intrusted to the care of a private person. *Eng.*

mind'ful (mīnd'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Bearing in mind; regardful; attentive; heedful; observant.

What is man, that thou art *mindful* of him? *Ps.* viii. 4

I promise you to be *mindful* of your admonitions. *Hammond.*

2. Remembering; recollecting; —with *of*. *R. Tennyson.*

3. Minded; disposed. *Obs.*

—**mind'ful-ly**, *adv.* —**mind'ful-ness**, *n.*

mind'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of mind; not indued with or exhibiting mind or consciousness; as, *mindless* sleep; also, without intellectual powers; stupid; unintelligent.

2. Out of one's mind; stupefied; mad. *Rare.*

3. Unmindful; inattentive; heedless; careless.

Cursed Athens, *mindless* of thy worth. *Shak.*

—**mind'less-ly**, *adv.* —**mind'less-ness**, *n.*

mind reader. One who professes ability in mind reading.

mind reading. The art or faculty of perceiving another's thought without normal means of communication. See MUSCLE READING; cf. TELEPATHY.

mind stuff. The elemental material, internally of the nature of mind, externally, or as it appears to us, in the form of matter, which is assumed to be the ground of reality; —a term first used by W. K. Clifford.

mine (mīn), *pron. & a.* [ME. *min*, fr. AS. *mīn* my, of me; akin to D. *mijn*, OS., OFries., & OHG. *mīn*, G. *mein*, Sw. & Dan. *min*, Icel. *minn*, Goth. *meins* my, mine, *mena* of me, and E. *me*. See ME; cf. MY.] Of or belonging to me. See MY. *Mine* occurs in early English as genitive of *I*; but is now chiefly a possessive adj. pron., used: —**1.** Attributively; —now only before a vowel or *h*, and *Archaic*, except when it follows its noun, as in "brother *mine*."

I kept myself from *mine* iniquity. *Ps.* xviii. 23.

2. Absolutely: **a** In a predicative construction.

Vengeance is *mine*; I will repay. *Rom.* xii. 19.

b By ellipsis of the noun denoting that which is possessed.

When a man deceives me once, says the Italian proverb, it is his fault; when twice, it is *mine*. *Bp. Horne*

This title honors me and *mine*. *Shak*

c After *of*. "That unhappy sister of *mine*." *Thackeray.* See POSSESSIVE **a**.

mine (mīn), *n.* [F. See MINE, *v. i.*] **1.** A subterranean cavity or passage; esp.: **a** A pit or excavation in the earth, from which ores, precious stones, coal, or other mineral substances are taken by digging; as, a gold *mine*; an asphalt *mine*; —distinguished from the pits, called *quarries*, from which stone (as for building or for making lime) is taken. See QUARRY, *n.* **b** Loosely, in anticipation, an ore deposit; as, a newly discovered *mine*.

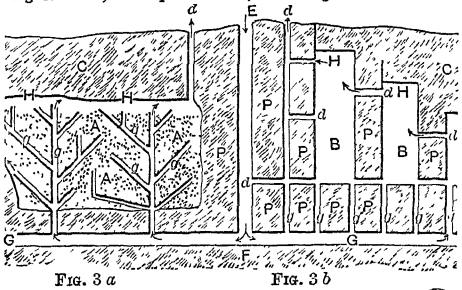


FIG. 3 *a* FIG. 3 *b*

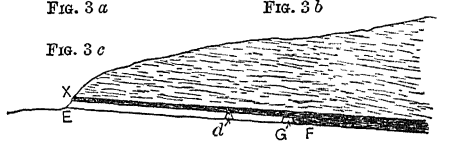


FIG. 3 *c*

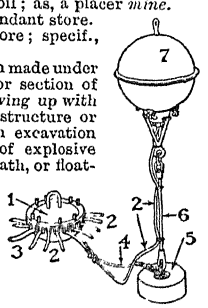
Coal Mine Figs. 3 *a*, 3 *b*, 3 *c*: Fig. 3 *a* Plan of Longwall Method; 3 *b* Pillar-and-Stall Method; 3 *c* Vertical section through Slope *EF*. *AA* Surface outcrop of Vein, Bed, or Seam; *EF* Slope; *PP* Pillars of Coal; *BB* Stalls or Rooms; *HH* Working Faces (Breast); *qq* Gangway and Air Passages; *dd* Air Passages; *G* Main Gangway; *A* Filling, Gob, Goaf, or Waste; *C* Coal.

2. Any place where ore, metals, or precious stones are got by digging or washing the soil; as, a placer *mine*.

3. Fig.: A rich source; an abundant store.

4. What is mined; mineral; ore; specif., iron ore. *Obs. or R. Eng.*

5. *Mil.* **a** A cavity or excavation made under a fortification or other work or section of ground for the purpose of blowing up with some explosive agent the superstructure or hostile persons; esp., such an excavation when charged. **b** A charge of explosive contained in a case moored beneath, or floating on or near, the surface of the water in a channel or roadstead, to destroy, or impede the progress of, hostile vessels. Such mines may be exploded by contact or by being fired electrically from shore or a vessel. When submerged they are sometimes called *submarine torpedoes*.



Buoyant Electric Mine, 5 b. 1 Distribution Box; 2, 2 Single Conductor Cables; 3 Multiple Cable; 4 Raising Rope; 5 Anchor; 6 Mooring Rope; 7 Spherical Case containing explosive, firing devices, and air for flotation

6. *Fireworks.* A piece consisting of a collection of various small fireworks which are discharged with a loud report into the air so as to scatter widely.

7. *Zoöl.* A gallery made by an insect, esp. in a leaf.

mine (mīn), *v. i.*; MINED (mīnd); MIN'ING (mīn'ĭng). [F. *miner*, orig. uncert.; cf. Ir. & Gael. *mein* ore, W. *mwyn* metal, ore.] **1.** To dig a mine; to get ore, metals, coal, or precious stones, out of the earth; to dig in the earth for minerals; to work in a mine.

2. To form a subterraneous tunnel or hole; to form a burrow or lodge below the surface; to burrow; as, the *mining* cony; insect larvæ *mine* into leaves; also, to dig a passage or cavity under anything in order to overthrow it by explosives or otherwise.

mine, *v. t.* **1.** To dig or burrow in or below the surface of, as the earth; to dig away, or otherwise remove, the substratum or foundation of; to lay or make a military mine or mines under; to sap; to undermine; hence, to ruin or destroy by slow degrees or secret means.

2. To make by burrowing, esp. underground; to furnish with underground passages.

3. To get, as metals, out of the earth by digging.

4. To dig into, for ore or metal.

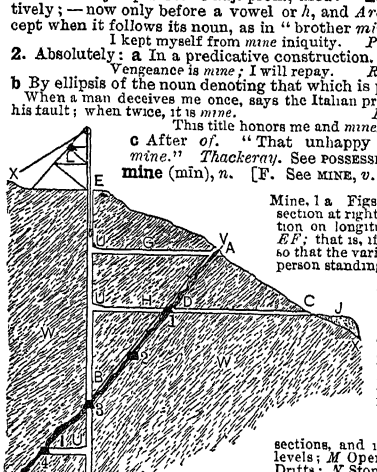


FIG. 1

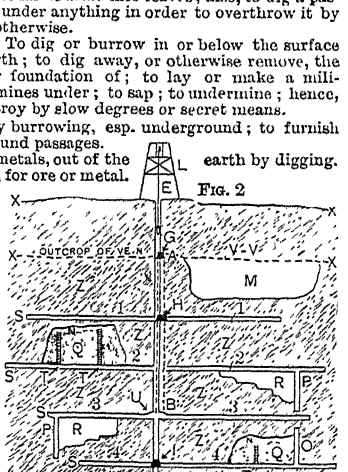


FIG. 2

Mine. 1 a Figs. 1 and 2. Fig 1 Vertical cross section at right angles to vein; Fig 2 Projection on longitudinal vertical plane through *EF*; that is, if the ground were transparent so that the various passages could be seen, a person standing at *J* (Fig. 1) and looking toward the mine would see the view shown in Fig. 2. *VV* Surface of Ground; *WW* Cross section of Vein; *AB* Slope or Inclined Shaft; *CD* Adit or Tunnel (in this case a crosscut); *J* Waste Dump; *EF* Vertical Shaft; *E* Collar of Shaft: *F* Sump; *L* Gallows or Head Frame; *C* Mouth or Portal; *G*, *H*, *J*, *K* Crosscuts from Shaft to Vein; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Drifts, shown in Fig. 1 as cross sections, and in Fig. 2 lengthwise as mine levels; *M* Opencast; *S* Breast or Face of Drifts; *N* Stope (Overhand); *R* Stope (Underhand); *P* Winze; *O* Raise; *Q* Filling, Gob, Goaf, or Waste; *T* Chute, through which ore is sent to Level below; *U* Station or Landing; *W* Country Rock; *Z* Ore

minced pie. Mince pie. *Now Rare* [minces

minc'er (mĭn'sẽr), *n.* One that

min'chen, *n.* [AS. *mynecenu*, fem. of *munuc*. See MONK.] A nun. *Obs.*

min'cher-y (mĭn'chẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*munchen* + *-ry*.] A nunnery. *Obs. or Hist.*

min-chia'te (mĭn-kyā'tā), *n.* [It.] An obsolete card game of Italian origin

minc'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mincks. † MINX.

Min'co-pie, Min'co-pi (mĭn'kō-pĭ), *n.* = ANDAMAN.

mind (mīnd), *n.* [Ir. *mionn*, OIr. *mind*.] *Irish Archæol.* A diadem, or head ornament of a crescent shape.

mind, *a* Mindful. *Obs.*

mind blindness. = PSYCHIC BLINDNESS

mind day. The anniversary or commemoration day of a person's death *Obs. or Hist.*

mind deafness. = PSYCHIC DEAFNESS.

mind dust. Hypothetical particles of mind accompanying or incorporated in material atoms Cf. MIND STUFF.

Min'der-e'rus (mĭn'dẽr-ē'rŭs), *n.* [From Latinized name of R. M. *Minderer* (c. 1570–1621) of Augsburg, who discovered it.] Only in **spirit of Mindererus**, *Pharm.*, an aqueous solution of ammonium acetate, formerly much used as a diaphoretic.

mind healing. = MIND CURE.

mind'ing (mīn'dĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MIND. Specif.: *vb n.* **a** Remembrance; recollection. *Obs. or Scot* **b** A reminder, as a mark on a stone where it is to be sawn. *Dial. Eng.* [mental. *Obs.*]

mind'ly, *a.* Mindful; also, **mind'sight**, *n.* Mental vision.

mind'y, *a.* [AS. *myndig*, *gemyndig*.] Mindful. *Obs.* [MIEN.

mine. † MIN, *v.*, to remind; order to remove them.

mine'a-ble (mīn'ă-b'l), *a* Var. of MINABLE.

mine captain. The director of work in a mine, with or without superior officials (general manager, superintendent, etc.) and with or without subordinates (assistants, foremen, bosses, etc.)

mine dial. = DIAL, 2 c.

mine dragging. *Mil.* Act of dragging a body of water for submarine or floating mines in

mine earth. Ironstone in beds.

mine field. *Mil.* The whole space occupied or commanded by mines either on land or in the water.

mine ground. Strata containing mine earth.

mine iron. = MINE PIG

minement. † MUNIMENT.

mine pig. Pig iron made wholly from ore; —in distinction from *cinder pig*.

min'er (mīn'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *mineor*, F. *mineur.*] **1.** One who mines; one engaged in the business of getting ore, coal, or precious stones out of the earth; broadly, any one working underground in a mine; more narrowly, one who drills, blasts, stopes, drives levels, etc., in a mine. **2.** *Mil.* A soldier employed in constructing a military mine. In the United States and British armies the engineers usually have charge of this work, and the term is not technically used. **3.** *Zoöl.* **a** Any of numerous insects which, in the larval state, excavate galleries in the parenchyma of leaves. They are mostly minute moths and dipterous flies. **b** A honey eater (*Myzantha garrula*) of Tasmania. **4.** A kind of strong plow for deep plowing.

min'er-al (mĭn'ẽr-ăl), *n.* [F. *minéral*, or LL. *minerale.* See MINERAL, *a.*] **1.** Any chemical element or compound occurring naturally as a product of inorganic processes. Minerals are usually solids, the only ones which are liquids at ordinary temperatures being water and mercury. Except in rare instances they have a definite molecular structure which manifests itself in crystal form, optical properties, etc. Rocks, except certain glassy forms, are either simple minerals or, more frequently, aggregates of two or more minerals. Such substances as coal and amber, though frequently classed with minerals for the sake of convenience, are not minerals in the true sense. **2. a** A mine. *Obs.* **b** *Mining.* Ore. **3.** Anything which is neither animal nor vegetable, as in the old general classification of things into three kingdoms (animal, vegetable, and mineral).

min'er-al, *a.* [F. *minéral*, or LL. *mineralis*, fr. *minera* mine, fr. OF. *miniere*, fr. LL. *minaria.* See MINE, *n.* & *v.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to mines or mining; also, versed in matters relating to mines or mining. *Obs.* **2.** Of or pertaining to minerals; consisting of, or of the nature of, a mineral or minerals; inorganic; as, a *mineral* substance; *mineral* acids. **3.** Impregnated with minerals; as, *mineral* waters.

mineral alkali, *Chem.*, soda. *Obs.* — **m. black,** a permanent black pigment composed of ground graphite or graphitic shale, used esp. in painting metallic surfaces. — **m. blue. a** The mineral azurite, or blue copper carbonate, ground and used as a pigment; also, a pigment of the same composition artificially prepared. **b** Prussian blue lightened by mixture, as with white clay. — **m. candle,** a candle made of paraffin. — **m. caoutchouc,** elaterite. — **m. chameleon.** *Chem.* = CHAMELEON MINERAL. — **m. charcoal,** a substance, resembling ordinary charcoal, interlaminated in silky fibrous layers in beds of ordinary bituminous coal; — called by miners *mother of coal.* — **m. coal,** coal (in sense 3). — **m. colza oil,** a burning oil of high fire test, prepared from petroleum. — **m. cotton.** = MINERAL WOOL. — **m. green. a** Malachite, or green carbonate of copper, ground and used as a pigment; also, an artificial pigment of the same composition. **b** Scheele's green. — **m. jelly** vaseline. — **m. kingdom,** popularly, that division of nature which embraces inorganic objects. See MINERAL, *n.*, 3. — **m. lake,** a pink pigment consisting of a glass colored with tin chromate. — **m. line,** *Railroads*, a line that carries only minerals, esp. coal. *Eng.* — **m. oil,** specif., petroleum. — **m. orange.** = ORANGE LEAD. — **m. paint,** a pigment made chiefly of some natural mineral substance, as red or yellow iron ocher. — **m. pitch.** = ASPHALT, 1. — **m. pulp,** a fibrous variety of talc, used as a filling in paper manufacture. — **m. purple. a** A dark red pigment consisting of an artificial iron oxide. **b** Purple of Cassius. — **m. right,** the right or title to all, or to certain specified, minerals in a given tract, — usually including the right to remove them by mining. — **m. salt. a** A salt of a mineral (inorganic) acid. **b** A salt occurring as a mineral. — **m. seal oil, m. sperm oil.** = MINERAL COLZA OIL. — **m. tallow,** hatchettite. — **m. tar.** = MALTHA, 2 **a.** — **m. vein.** *Geol. & Mining.* **a** A vein formed by aqueous deposition or by sublimation. **b** A vein containing ore. — **m. water,** any natural water so impregnated with gaseous or saline substances as to have a particular flavor or medicinal effect; also, water artificially so impregnated. — **m. wax,** ozocerite. — **m. white. a** Permanent white. **b** Gypsum ground and used as a pigment. — **m. wool,** a fibrous wool-like material, resembling spun glass, made by blowing a powerful jet of air or steam through melted slag; slag wool. It is a poor conductor of heat, and is used as a packing for steam pipes, etc. — **m. yellow,** a yellow pigment consisting of an oxychloride of lead; patent yellow.

min'er-al-i-za'tion (mĭn'ẽr-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of mineralizing.

min'er-al-ize (mĭn'ẽr-ăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To transform (a metal) into an ore. **2.** To petrify; as, *mineralized* leaves or bones. **3.** To impregnate or supply with minerals; as, *mineralized* water; a well-*mineralized* region.

min'er-al-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To go on an excursion for observing and collecting minerals; to mineralogize. **2.** To promote the formation of minerals; as, heat is a *mineralizing* agent.

min'er-al-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** An element which, in combination with a metal, forms an ore. Thus, in galena, or lead ore, sulphur is a *mineralizer.* **2.** *Petrog.* A dissolved gas or vapor, as water, fluorine, etc., which promotes the crystallization of minerals from a molten magma.

min'er-al-og'i-cal (-ŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See MINERALOGY.] Of or pertaining to mineralogy; as, a *mineralogical* table.

min'er-al'o-gist (-ăl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* **1.** Specialist in mineralogy. **2.** A carrier shell.

min'er-al'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*mineral* + *-logy:* cf. F. *minéralogie.*] **1.** The science of minerals. It deals with their crystallography and their physical and chemical properties in general, their classification (commonly on a chemical basis), and the ways of distinguishing them (by inspection, by blowpipe analysis, etc.). **2.** A treatise on this science.

min'er's el'bow (mĭn'ẽrz). *Med.* A swelling on the back of the elbow due to inflammation of the bursa over the olecranon; — so called because often seen in miners.

miner's worm. The hookworm *Agchylostoma duodenale*, which often infests miners and tunnel workers.

Mi-ner'va (mĭ-nûr'va), *n.* [L.; akin to E. *mind.*] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess whose cult probably entered Rome from Etruria. She was primarily a goddess of the handicrafts, and her temple was the center of the worship of the Roman guilds. As patroness of the guild of physicians she was a health goddess. As connected with Jupiter and Juno, in a supreme triad (see JUPITER), she was a political or civic goddess. Under Greek influence she was identified with *Athena* (which see) and took over many of the attributes of that goddess. The *Quinquatrus*, March 19, primarily a feast of Mars, falling on the anniversary of the founding of Minerva's chief temple, on the Aventine, became in popular estimation a Minerva feast and was eventually extended over five days. Cf. DI. **2.** Wisdom. *Obs. or Archaic.* **3.** Short for MINERVA MACHINE.

Minerva machine, *Printing*, a kind of small jobbing machine. — **M. press. a** An ultrasentimental series of novels issued by a Leadenhall Street (London) press of this name at the beginning of the 19th century. **b** = MINERVA MACHINE.

mi-nette' (mĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F.] *Petrog.* **a** A dark trap rock, mainly biotite and orthoclase, occurring usually in narrow dikes and sheets; mica trap. **b** An oölitic iron ore containing as a rule 28–48 per cent of iron and 1.5–2 per cent of phosphorus. It is most plentiful in Luxemburg and Lorraine, and is adapted for the basic Bessemer process.

Ming (mĭng), *n.* [Chin. *ming*[2] bright.] A dynasty in Chinese history, from A. D. 1368 to 1644, during which commerce and the arts of peace were encouraged. Its capital city was Nanking. It was succeeded by the present Manchu dynasty, the Ch'ing, having its capital at Peking.

min'gle (mĭŋ'g'l), *v. t.;* MIN'GLED (-g'ld); MIN'GLING (-gl'ĭng). [Freq. of ME. *mengen*, AS. *mengan;* akin to D. & G. *mengen*, Icel. *menga*, also to E. *among.* Cf. AMONG, MONGREL.] **1.** To combine or join (one thing with another, or two or more things together), esp. so that the original elements are distinguishable in the combination; to mix; intermix.

> There was . . . fire *mingled* with the hail. *Ex.* ix. 24.
> Cluny stopped *mingling* the cards. *Stevenson.*

2. To associate or unite, as things by interspersion or persons by ties of relationship; to join in company.

> The holy seed have *mingled* themselves with the people of those lands. *Ezra* ix. 2.

3. To put together, or pool (funds). *Obs. Shak.* **4.** To make or prepare by mixing the ingredients of; to concoct; as, to *mingle* a sleeping draft. **5.** To confuse; confound. *Obs.*

Syn. — Combine, unite, consolidate, amalgamate, fuse, confound. — MINGLE, MIX, BLEND, MERGE, COALESCE agree in denoting the conjoining of two or more objects, with varying loss of identity, in a new product (see JOIN). So far as they differ, MINGLE, rather more than *mix*, implies that the constituent elements are distinguished in the product; MIX is apt to lay somewhat greater stress on the interpenetration (often promiscuous) of the elements combined; as, *mingled* colors, sensations; to *mix* salt and pepper, wine and water. BLEND expresses a union so intimate as to obscure the individuality of the component parts, whose qualities are shared by the resultant product; as, *blended* teas, shades; MERGE still more distinctly implies the loss in the whole of the constituent elements, or the complete absorption of one element in another; as, to *merge* the private in the general good. COALESCE differs from *merge* in suggesting more definitely the action or process resulting in the fusion of parts; as, two drops of water in contact *coalesce.* Cf. ATTACH.

> Music heard at the pool-side while people fish, or *mingled* with the sound of the pitcher in the well. *W. Pater*
> And they were all *mixed* together; the blast of fire, the flaming breath, and the great tempest. *2 Esdras* xiii. 11.
> [Imagination] is that chemical faculty by which elements of the most *different nature* and *distant origin* are *blended* together into one harmonious and homogeneous whole. *Wordsworth.*
> They were . . . for *merging* the State in the Church. *Coleridge.*
> The point where the two objects unite and *coalesce* in just comparison. *Wordsworth.*

min'gle, *v. i.* To become mingled; to mix or blend.

min'gle, *n.* Act of mingling, or state of being mingled; also, that which is mingled; a mixture. *Now Rare.*

min'gle-man'gle (-măŋ'g'l), *n.* [Reduplicated fr. *mingle.*] A mixture, esp. a confused one; medley; hodgepodge.

> Have done with such *mingle-mangle* talk. *P. L. Ford.*

Min-gre'li-an (mĭn-grē'lĭ-ăn), *n.* One of a people of the Kutais region of the Caucasus, probably related to the Georgians, whose physical beauty they share; also, their language, of the Georgian type. — **Men-gre'li-an,** *a.*

min'i-a'ceous (mĭn'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *miniaceus.*] Of the color of minium, or red lead; miniate.

min'i-ate (mĭn'ĭ-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *miniatus*, p. p. of *miniare.* See MINIUM.] To paint or tinge with red lead or vermilion; also, to decorate with letters, or the like, painted red, as a manuscript; to rubricate; hence, to illuminate. — **min'i-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.*

min'i-ate (-āt), *a.* Miniaceous. *Rare.*

min'i-a-ture (mĭn'ĭ-ă-tūr; 277), *n.* [It. *miniatura*, fr. L. *miniare:* cf. F. *miniature.* See MINIATE, *v.*, MINIUM.] **1. a** A miniating; rubrication; illumination. *Obs.* **b** A painting in colors, as in medieval manuscripts; an illumination. **2.** Any very small painting, esp. a portrait, as on ivory or metal; also, the art of painting miniatures. **3.** A representation on a much reduced scale; a small copy; also, greatly diminished size, form, or scale. **4.** A lineament; — an erroneous use. *Obs. Massinger.*

min'i-a-ture (mĭn'ĭ-ă-tūr; 277), *a.* Being, or represented, on a small scale; much reduced from the reality; as, a *miniature* copy.

Syn. — See SMALL.

min'i-a-tur-ist (-tūr-ĭst), *n.* A maker of miniatures.

Min'i-é ball (mĭn'ĭ-ā; *popularly* mĭn'ĭ). [After the inventor, Captain C. E. *Minié*, of France.] A conical rifle bullet, with a cavity in its base plugged with a metal cup, which, by the explosion of the charge, is driven farther in, expanding the sides to fit closely the rifling. Such balls were much used in the middle of the 19th century.

min'i-fy (mĭn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *minor* less + *-fy.*] To make small, or smaller; to lessen; specif., to diminish, as in real or apparent dimensions.

min'i-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *minneken* a darling, dim. of *minne* love; akin to G. *minne*, and to E. *mind.*] **1.** Anything delicate or diminutive; specif., a very small kind of pin. *Obsoles.* **2.** A little darling; a favorite; a minion. *Obs.* **3.** *Music.* A thin gut treble string of a viol or lute. *Obs.* **4.** *Print.* The smallest size of type made in England, 3½ points. It is little used.

min'i-kin, *a.* **1.** Delicate; dainty; elegant; hence (the current use), affected; mincing. **2.** Of sounds, etc.: Shrill; treble. *Obs.* **3.** Very small; diminutive; miniature; tiny. **4.** Designating a kind of baize or a thing made of it. *Obs.*

min'im (mĭn'ĭm), *n.* [L. *minimus* the least, smallest, a superl. of *minor:* cf. F. *minime*, It. *minima* a note in music. See MINOR; cf. MINIMUM.] **1.** *Music.* A note, formerly the shortest in use (see MENSURABLE MUSIC), now written with stem and outlined head, and having the time value of half a semibreve, or two crotchets; a half note. See NOTE, *n.*



Forms of the Minim, 1: *a* Medieval; *b* Modern

2. *Penmanship.* A single down stroke, as any of the three in the letter *m.* **3.** Anything very minute; the smallest or least possible part or particle; a jot; a thing or creature, contemptuously, a person, of the smallest size or least consequence; as, the *minims* of existence (applied to animalcules, etc.). **4.** [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* One of an austere order of mendicant hermits or friars founded in the 15th century by St. Francis of Paola (Paula). **5.** A tawny or dun color; — from the color of the habit of the Minims. **6.** The smallest liquid measure, about a drop; one sixtieth of a fluid drachm (about .06 c. c.). See MEASURE.

min'im, *a.* Smallest; minute; as, *minim* forms.

min'i-mal (mĭn'ĭ-măl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the character of, a minim or minimum; least; smallest; as, a *minimal* amount.

minimal surface, *Math.*, a surface concavo-convex at every point (the principal radii of curvature being equal and opposite, and the mean curvature therefore 0); — so called because the area of any portion of it bounded by an indefinitely small closed curve is less than that of any other surface through the curve.

min'i-mism (-mĭz'm), *n.* [See MINIM.] **1.** Devotion to the smallest details. **2.** *Theol.* Principle or practice of minimizing what is implied or involved in a dogma, esp. that of papal infallibility.

min'i-mi-za'tion (-mĭ-zā'shŭn; -mī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of minimizing.

min'i-mize (mĭn'ĭ-mīz), *v. t;* -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To reduce to the smallest part or proportion possible; to reduce to, or estimate at, a minimum.

Syn. — Belittle, depreciate, detract from. — MINIMIZE is sometimes wrongly used as synonymous with *decrease* or *diminish* (cf. DECREASE); as, the value of the work is *minimized* by the misprints with which it is disfigured. *Minimize*, properly, denotes the reduction of an object to a minimum, or to the smallest terms possible, often with implied depreciation; as, to *minimize* the dangers of a task, or the results accomplished by one's opponent.

> The literary importance of Steele and Goldsmith is exaggerated, and that of Sterne *minimized*, in accordance with the personal predilections and antipathy of the critic. *W. C. Brownell.*

min'i-mize (mĭn'ĭ-mīz), *v. i.* To adopt minimism (sense 2).

min'i-mum (mĭn'ĭ-mŭm), *n.; L. pl.* MINIMA (-mă). [L., neut. of *minimus.* See MINIM.] **1.** *Physics.* A portion so small as to be incapable of further division; an atom. *Obs.* **2.** The least quantity or amount assignable, admissible, possible, etc., in a given case; — opposed to *maximum.* **3.** *Math.* An inferior limit that the variable actually attains. See LIMIT, 4 **b.** **4.** The lowest point or amount reached or registered; — used of something that varies, as temperature. **5.** *Astron.* Of a variable star, the time of least brightness, or the magnitude at this time. **6.** *Pharm.* = MINIM, 6.

min'i-mum, *a.* Being a minimum; lowest or least attainable, possible, usual, etc. — **minimum thermometer,** a thermometer for recording the lowest temperature since its last adjustment. See REGISTER THERMOMETER.

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mi-ne'ra, *n.* [LL., mine; cf. F. *minière.*] A matrix in which a metal or precious stone (as formerly believed) grew: hence, an ore. *Obs.* [gist. *Obs. or R.*]

min'er-al-ist, *n.* A mineralogist.

min'er-al-iz'a-ble (mĭn'ẽr-ăl-īz'a-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

min'er-al-og'ic (-ŏj'ĭk), *a.* Mineralogical.

min'er-al-og'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of MINERALOGICAL.

min'er-al'o-gize (-ăl'ŏ-jīz), *v. i.* To study mineralogy; to collect minerals.

min'er's a-næ'mi-a *or* **a-ne'mi-a** (mĭn'ẽrz). *Med.* = ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

miner's asthma. *Med.* = PNEUMONOCONIOSIS.

miner's dial. = DIAL, 2 c.

miner's friend. The Davy safety lamp. *Cant.*

miner's inch. See WATER INCH.

miner's lung. *Med.* = PNEUMONOCONIOSIS.

miner's nystagmus. *Med.* Nystagmus occurring among miners, due to strain on the eyes from working by insufficient light.

miner's phthisis. *Med.* = ANTHRACOSIS.

mine run. Unassorted product of a mine.

mi-ner'val (mĭ-nûr'văl), *n.* [L., fr *Minerva*] A present made by a pupil to a teacher; also, a fee or salary paid to a teacher. *Rare.*

Mi-ner'vic (-vĭk), *a.* Of a kind characteristic of Minerva; — specif., with allusion to her skill in spinning. *Rare.*

min'er-y (mĭn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *minerie* mine, or LL. *minaria.* *minerva.*] **1.** A place where mining is carried on. **2.** Mining; also, mining materials. *Obs. Ayl. E. D.*

mine ship. *Nav.* **a** = POWDER SHIP. *Obs.* **b** = MINING SHIP.

mine stone *or* **stuff.** Ore; iron-stone.

mine sweeper. *Naval.* A vessel used for mine sweeping.

mine sweeping. *Mil.* = MINE DRAGGING. [lode.]

mine tin. Tin worked from the

mi-nette' (mĭ-nĕt'), *n.* A very small size of portrait photograph. *Trade Name.*

mine viewer. A mine surveyor.

mine work, mine works. The workings of a mine, military or otherwise. *Now Rare.*

ming (mĭng). Var. of MENG *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

min'ey (mĭn'ĭ). *n.* [AS. *myngian;* akin to E. *mind*] *Obs* **1** To remind; to call to mind; to remember **2.** To mention; recount.

ming, *v. t.* To tell; relate *Obs.*

minge (mĭnj), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. *midge.*] A midge. *Local, U. S.*

mi'ngi (mē'ngē), *n.* An Australasian epacridaceous tree (*Cyathodes acerosa*).

min'gle (mĭŋ'g'l), *n* [D. *mengel*, OD. also *mingel.*] See MEASURE. [-ABLE.]

min'gle-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* See

min'gled-ly (mĭŋ'g'ld-lĭ), *adv.* of *mingled*, p. p *Rare.*

min'gle-man'gle, *v. t.* To make a mingle-mangle of. — **min'gle-man'gler** *n.* [-NESS.]

min'gle-man'gle-ness, *n.* See

min'gle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

min'gler (mĭŋ'glẽr), *n.* One who mingles.

min'gling-ly (-glĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *mingling*, p. pr. See -LY.

Min'go (mĭŋ'gō), *n.* An Iroquois; — a term of reproach applied by neighboring Indians.

Minheer. † MYNHEER.

Min'ia-min (mĭn'yă-mĭn; mĭ-nī'ă-). *Bib.*

min'iard. † MIGNIARD.

min'i-a'tous (mĭn'ĭ-ā'tŭs), *a* [L. *miniatus*, p. p.] Miniate.

miniature initial. A decorative initial containing a miniature.

min'i-bus (mĭn'ĭ-bŭs), *n.* [L. *minor* less + *-bus*, as in *omnibus.*] A kind of light passenger vehicle.

Minié rifle. A rifle adapted to Minié balls

min'i-fer. Var. of MINIVER.

min'i-kin-ly, *adv.* of MINIKIN.

min'im, *n.* [Cf. MENNOM, MINNOW.] A small fish; a minnow *Scot. & Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

min'i-ma, *n., pl* of MINIMUM.

min'i-ment † MUNIMENT.

min'i-mi-fid'i-an (mĭn'ĭ-mĭ-fĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *minimus* least + *fides* faith.] Having the least possible faith — *n.* — **min'i-mi-fid'i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

min'i-mis'tic (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of the nature of, or characterized by, minimism (sense 2). *Rare.*

Min'im-ite (mĭn'ĭm-īt), *n* *R. C. Ch* A Minim.

min'i-miz'er (mĭn'ĭ-mīz'ẽr), *n.* One who minimizes

‖ **mi'ni-mum di'vi-si'bi-le** (mĭn'ĭ-mŭm dĭv'ĭ-zĭb'ĭ-lē). [L.] A quantity obtained by division and itself indivisible.

‖ **mi'ni-mum sen-si'bi-le** (sĕn-sĭb'ĭ-lē). [L.] The least perceptible impression.

‖ **mi'ni-mum vi-si'bi-le** (vĭ-

min'i-mus (mĭn'ĭ-mŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -MI (-mī). [L. See MINIM.] **1.** A being of the smallest size; a tiny or insignificant creature.
2. *Anat.* The little finger or toe; the fifth digit.

min'ing (mīn'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MINE. Esp.: *vb. n.* Act or business of making mines or of working them.
mining engineering. See ENGINEERING. — **m. partnership,** *Law*, a limited copartnership which arises between two or more individuals when they actually engage in working a mining claim which they have acquired for that purpose. It differs from an ordinary partnership, among other things, in the fact that the transfer of the share of any of the partners does not dissolve the copartnership, but brings in the transferee as a partner. — **m. race.** See 4th RACE, 5. — **m. ship,** *Mil. & Nav.*, a vessel employed in laying mines; a torpedo planter (which see).

min'ion (mĭn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** [F. (Cotgrave).] = MINIUM. *Obs.*
2. *Metal.* Calcined and sifted iron ore.

min'ion, *n.* [F. *mignon*, fem. *mignonne*, orig. uncert. Cf. MIGNONETTE.] **1.** A loved one; a beloved object: **a** A ladylove or lover; a darling; usually, a mistress; a paramour. *Obs. or R. Shak.* **b** One highly esteemed and favored; a favorite; idol; — now used only derogatorily.
God's disciple and his dearest *minion*. *Sylvester.*
c Esp., an obsequious or servile dependent or agent; a fawning favorite; a creature; — often (now archaically) used as a form of address.
Go, rate thy *minions*, proud, insulting boy! *Shak.*
2. A form of cannon, of about 3-inch caliber, used in the 16th and 17th centuries. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. [F. *mignonne.*] *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.
☞ This line is printed in *Minion*.
4. [F. *mignonne.*] **a** A kind of peach. **b** A small kind of lettuce.

min'ion, *a.* [See MINION a favorite.] *Now Rare.* **1.** Delicate; dainty; elegant; neat; pretty.
2. Dearly beloved or loved; favorite; darling.

min'ion-ette' (-ĕt'), *n. Print.* A size of type between nonpareil and minion, used chiefly in ornamental borders, etc.

min'ish (mĭn'ĭsh), *v. t.*; -ISHED (-ĭsht); -ISH-ING. [ME. *menusen*, F. *menuiser* to make small, cut small, OF. *menuisier*, fr. (assumed) LL. *minutiare*, fr. L. *minutus* small. See MINUTE, *a.*; cf. DIMINISH.] **1.** To diminish; lessen.
The living of poor men thereby *munished*. *Latimer.*
2. To remove; withdraw.
3. To depreciate; disparage; belittle.

min'ish, *v. i.* To diminish; lessen.

min'is-ter (mĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [ME. *ministre*, F. *ministre*, fr. L. *minister*, orig. a double comparative fr. root of *minor* less, and hence meaning, an inferior, a servant. See 1st MINOR; cf. MASTER, MINSTREL.] **1.** A servant; an attendant; one who waits upon, or ministers to, another. *Archaic.*
2. One who acts under the orders of another or who is employed by another to execute his purposes; a subordinate; an agent; an instrument. *Now Rare.*
Moses rose up, and his *minister* Joshua. *Ex.* xxiv. 13.
[Chose] Camillo for the *minister*, to poison
My friend Polixenes. *Shak.*
3. An officer of justice. *Obs. Chaucer.*
4. One to whom the sovereign or executive head of a government intrusts the management of affairs of state, or some department of such affairs; an administrative chief of a department of state. The ministers collectively form the ministry, presided over, in some cases, by a *prime minister* or *premier*. See MINISTRY, 5, PRIME MINISTER, PREMIER.
5. A representative of a government sent to the court or seat of government of a foreign nation to transact diplomatic business; a diplomatic agent sent by one country to another; specif., such an agent of the second or third class, who is not the personal representative of the sovereign or chief executive of the state by which he is sent. See DIPLOMATIC AGENT, PLENIPOTENTIARY, RESIDENT. Cf. AMBASSADOR, 2.
6. One duly authorized to serve at the altar or conduct Christian worship; one who performs sacerdotal duties, etc.; one duly authorized or licensed to preach the gospel, administer the sacraments, etc., esp. a pastor; a clergyman.
7. One exercising sacerdotal functions in a non-Christian religion.
8. *Law.* An executor or administrator. *Obs.*
Syn. — Delegate, ambassador; clergyman, parson, priest.
minister resident. See RESIDENT, *n.*, 2.

min'is-ter, *v. t.*; MIN'IS-TERED (-tẽrd); MIN'IS-TER-ING. [ME. *ministren*, OF. *ministrer*, fr. L. *ministrare*. See MINISTER, *n.*] **1.** To serve, as food. *Obs.*
2. To furnish; afford; supply. *Archaic.*
He that *ministereth* seed to the sower 2 *Cor.* ix. 10.
We *minister* to God reason to suspect us. *Jer. Taylor.*
3. To administer; to dispense or perform, as a sacrament or rite; to apply or give, as a remedy; to dispense, as justice; to manage or direct, as affairs. *Obs. or R.*

min'is-ter, *v. i.* **1.** To act as a servant, attendant, or agent; to attend and serve; to perform service in any office, sacred or secular.
The Son of man came not to be *ministered* unto. *Matt.* xx. 28
2. To do things needful or helpful; to render aid; to be serviceable or conducive. *Matt.* xxv. 44.
Canst thou not *minister* to a mind diseased? *Shak.*
Syn. — MINISTER, ADMINISTER come into comparison in the sense of contributing esp. to one's real or supposed welfare. To MINISTER (chiefly literary) is in general to be serviceable to some one or conducive to something; to ADMINISTER, as here compared, is more specifically to give, supply, or tender something, esp. in a professional or official capacity; as, "angels came and *ministered* unto him" (*Matt.* iv. 11); a physician *administers* a remedy, a priest *administers* the sacrament, a judge *administers* an oath; cf. to *administer* a rebuke. See CATER.

min'is-te'ri-al (-tẽ'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *ministerialis*: cf. F. *ministériel*. See MINISTRY; cf. MINSTREL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to ministry or service; serviential; attendant.
Enlightening spirits and *ministerial* flames. *Prior.*
2. Of or pertaining to the office of minister or the ministry as a body, whether civil or sacerdotal. "*Ministerial* offices." *Bacon.* "A *ministerial* measure." *Junius.*
3. Specif.: Of the nature of those acts or duties belonging to the administration of the executive function; designating, or pertaining to, an act that a person performs in a given state of facts, in a prescribed manner, in obedience to the mandate of legal authority without regard to, or without the exercise of, his own judgment upon the propriety of the act done; — opposed to *judicial*.
4. Acting or active as an agent, instrument, or means; tending to advance or promote; instrumental; contributive. "*Ministerial* to intellectual culture." *De Quincey.*
Syn. — Official, priestly, sacerdotal, ecclesiastical.
the ministerial benches, the benches in the British House of Commons occupied by members of the cabinet and their supporters; also, the persons occupying them. *Burke.*

min'is-te'ri-al-ist (mĭn'ĭs-tẽ'rĭ-ăl-ĭst), *n.* A supporter of the ministry, or of the party in power.

min'is-te'ri-um (mĭn'ĭs-tẽ'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., ministry.] **1.** *Eccl.* The Epistle, or south, corner of the altar. *Rare*
2. *Lutheran Ch.* A body composed of ordained ministers and charged with the examination, licensure, and ordination of candidates for the ministry, with the trial of ministers for heresy, and, on appeal from a church council, of laymen also for the same offense.

min'is-trant (mĭn'ĭs-trănt), *a.* [L. *ministrans, -antis*, p. pr. of *ministrare* to minister.] Performing service as a minister; ministering. *Milton.* — *n.* One who ministers.

min'is-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ministratio*, fr. *ministrare*.] **1.** Act of ministering; service; ministry. "The days of his *ministration*." *Luke* i. 23.
2. Act of administering anything; administration. *Obs.*
3. Act of furnishing anything; as, *ministration* of food.

min'is-tra-tive (mĭn'ĭs-trā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to aid; ministering; pert. to, or of the nature of, ministration.

min'is-tra'tor (-trā'tŏr), *n.* [L., an attendant.] One who ministers or administers.

min'is-trer (mĭn'ĭs-trẽr), *n.* One who ministers.

min'is-try (-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [L. *ministerium*. See MINISTER, *n.*; cf. MISTER a trade.] **1.** Act of ministering; ministration. "Tender *ministry*." *Thomson.*
2. Hence: Agency; instrumentality.
The ordinary *ministry* of second causes. *Atterbury*
3. The office, duties, or functions of a minister, servant, or agent; ecclesiastical, executive, or ambassadorial function or profession.
4. Christian ministers collectively; the clergy.
5. The body of ministers of state; specif., a body of ministers acting in a collegiate capacity with the chief executive, as the cabinet of Great Britain or France. In its broadest sense *ministry* includes the whole body of executive heads of departments of state in any country, but it is often specif. used of a body which, as in the British and French cabinets, acts in a collegiate capacity, as distinguished from a body of ministers of state, as in Germany and the United States, independent of each other and associated together only at the will of the chief executive. In the United States the heads of the state departments constitute the advisers of the President, and are collectively called his *cabinet*, and not called the *ministry* nor individually *ministers*. See CABINET, 7; DEPARTMENT, 4.
6. Administration; ministerial term; as, Pitt's *ministry*.

min'i-um (mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *minium*, an Iberian word, the Romans getting all their cinnabar from Spain; cf. Basque *armineá*.] **1.** A brilliant red; vermilion.
2. Red oxide of lead, Pb_3O_4, a heavy, crystalline powder varying somewhat in color according to the method of manufacture. As ordinarily prepared by further oxidation of massicot in an oven, it is bright red and is called also *red lead*. The commercial article usually contains lead monoxide and other impurities. It is used as a pigment and in the manufacture of glass, matches, storage batteries, etc. When minium is treated with nitric acid it behaves like a mixture of lead peroxide (PbO_2) and monoxide (PbO). It is regarded by many as the lead salt of orthoplumbic acid.

min'i-ver (mĭn'ĭ-vẽr), *n.* [OF. *menu vair* a grayish fur; *menu* small + *vair* a kind of fur. See MINUTE, *a.*; VAIR.] **a** A fur esteemed in the Middle Ages as a part of costume. It is uncertain whether it was the fur of some particular animal or of different animals. Officially, in England, the word has been recently used to mean a plain white fur. **b** An ermine in its white winter coat. *Eng.*

mink (mĭnk), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *menk.*] **1.** The fur of any of the animals mentioned below (def. 2).
2. A musteline animal of the genus *Putorius*; orig., *P. lu-teola* of northern Europe; now, usually, the North American *P. vison*, related to the weasels, but larger and having partially webbed feet. The soft, thick fur is usually seal-brown with a few white spots on the chin and breast, but varies from yellowish brown nearly to black. Though partly aquatic in habits and feeding largely on fish, it often invades poultry houses. A related species (*P. sibiricus*) occurs in Siberia.
mink frog. A greenish or brown, black-spotted frog (*Rana septentrionalis*) of the northern United States; — so called because of its strong musky odor.

Min'ne-ha-ha (mĭn'ē-hä'hä), *n.* [The name given by the Indians to a waterfall, prob. the Falls of St. Anthony; it is said to mean "Laughing Water."] In Longfellow's poem "Hiawatha," a Dakota Indian maiden who becomes the wife of Hiawatha. She perishes in a great famine.

min'ne-sing'er (mĭn'ē-sĭng'ẽr), *n.* [G., fr. *minne* love + *singen* to sing.] One of a class of German lyric poets and musicians who flourished from about the middle of the 12th to the middle of the 14th century. They were chiefly of noble birth, and made love and beauty the subjects of their verses, which they sang to their own accompaniment, often in poetical contests at court.

min'now (mĭn'ō), *n.* Also **minow.** [ME. *menow*, cf. AS. *myne* a kind of fish; or also ME. *menuse*, OF. *menuise* small fish, which is akin to E. *manish, minute.*] **1. a** A small European cyprinoid fish (*Phoxinus phoxinus*) common in gravelly streams and becoming only about three inches long. **b** In America, any of the small species of the family Cyprinidæ, or of the killifishes (fam. Cyprinodontidæ); also, erroneously or loosely, any of various other small fishes, including the young of various larger fishes. In New Zealand, the inanga. See also MUD MINNOW.
2. A live or artificial minnow used as bait in fishing.

mi'no (mē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Jap.] In Japan, a kind of cape or overcoat of straw, rushes, or the like, worn by laborers.


Japanese wearing a Mino.

Mi-no'an (mĭ-nō'ăn), *a.* [L. *Minous*, fr. *Minos*. See MINOS.] *Archæol.* Designating, or pertaining to, the prehistoric culture of Crete, later than Neolithic. It dates from about 3000 to about 1500 B. C., the period from 2000 to 1500 B. C. corresponding to the Mycenæan.

mi'nor (mī'nẽr), *a.* [L., a comparative with no positive; akin to G. *minder* less, OHG. *minniro*, a., *min*, adv., Icel. *minni*, a., *minnr*, adv., Goth. *minniza*, a., *mins*, adv., Ir. & Gael. *min* small, tender, L. *minuere* to lessen, Gr. μινύθειν, Skr. *mi* to damage: cf. OF. *menor*, whence ME. *menour*. Cf. MINISH, MINISTER, MINUS, MINUTE.]
1. Inferior in bulk, degree, importance, etc.; less; smaller; as, *minor* divisions; of *minor* importance; a *minor* poet.
2. *Music.* **a** Less by a half step than the corresponding major interval; — of a second, third, sixth, or seventh (now sometimes also of a fourth, fifth, or octave), a half step less than the *major* second, etc. (or *perfect* fourth, etc.). Thus the **minor second** is the interval of a half step; the **minor third,** a step and a half, etc. See INTERVAL, 6; MAJOR, *a.*, 4 **a.** **b** Less by a comma: — of a step or "tone." See MAJOR, *a.*, 4 **b.** **c** Distant by a minor interval; — of a tone; as, E is the *minor* third of C. Cf. MAJOR, *a.*, 4 **c.** **d** See MENSURABLE MUSIC.
3. Not having reached the age of majority. *Rare.*
4. In English boys' schools, second in age or school standing of two namesakes; — the adjective being added to the boy's family name; as, Smith *minor*. Cf. MAJOR.
5. *Amer. Univ.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a minor; as, a *minor* course. See MINOR, *n.*, 7.
6. Constituting the minority; as, the *minor* vote; — contrasted with *major*.
minor axis, the shorter axis in an ellipse; the conjugate axis. — **m. baron,** *Eng. Hist.*, one of those barons who were summoned to council and to military service only by a general proclamation of the sheriff given in the county courts, as distinguished from the *great barons*. — **m. cadence.** See CADENCE, 3. — **m. canons.** *Eccl.* See 2d CANON. — **m. charge.** *Judia.* See CHARGE, *n.*, 13 **b.** — **m. chord** *or* **triad.** See under TRIAD, 2. — **m. coins,** coins of nonprecious metal. *U. S.* The only minor coins now issued by the United States are the five-cent nickel piece and the one-cent bronze piece. The smaller silver coins are called *subsidiary*. — **m. determinant,** *Math.*, the determinant of the constituents (taken in order) left on deleting the same number of columns and of rows in a determinant; — called *minor* with respect to the so-called *complementary determinant* (called also *complementary minor*) formed of the constituents (taken in order) that are deleted twice. — **M. Friar** [L. *Fratres Minores*], a Franciscan. *Obs. or Hist.* — **m. key,** *Music*, a key or tonality in the minor mode; hence, fig. in allusion to the effect of melancholy or pathos of this key; as, my feelings were in a *minor key*. In naming the key, *minor* follows the letter; as, C *minor*. — **m. mode** *or* **scale.** *Music.* **a** See MODE, *n.*, 1 (3); 6th SCALE, 3 **a** (2). **b** Any scale in a minor mode. — **m. orders.** *R. C. & East. Ch.* See ORDER, *n.*, *Eccl.* — **m. planet.** = ASTEROID, 1. — **m. premise,** *Logic*, the premise of a syllogism in which the minor and middle terms are compared. See MODE, 3 **b.** — **M. Prophets.** See OLD TESTAMENT. — **m. surgery,** surgery involving the more simple operations, as the application of dressings and bandages. — **m. tactics.** *Mil.* See TACTICS, 1, *Cit.* — **m. tenace.** *Whist.* See TENACE. — **m. term of a syllogism,** *Logic*, a term which appears in the minor premise and forms the subject of the conclusion. See MODE, 3 **b.**

mi'nor, *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A Minorite; a Franciscan friar.
2. *Logic.* The minor term, that is, the subject of the conclusion; also, the minor premise, that is, that premise which contains the minor term; in hypothetical syllogisms, the categorical premise. It is the second proposition of a regular syllogism, as in the following: Every act of injustice partakes of meanness; to take money from another by fraud is an act of injustice; therefore, the taking of money from another by fraud partakes of meanness.
3. A person of either sex under full age or majority, that is, one who has not attained the age at which full civil rights are accorded; an infant; in England and generally in the United States, one under twenty-one years of age (*see* INFANT, AGE). A minor attains full age at the beginning of the day preceding the 21st anniversary of his birth. In hereditary monarchies the minority of a sovereign ends at an earlier age than that of a subject. The sovereign of Great Britain as such has no minority, and his minority in a private capacity ends upon the completion of the eighteenth year of his age.
4. *Scots Law.* Sometimes, specif., a person over the age of pupillarity but not of full age.
5. *Math.* = MINOR DETERMINANT.
6. *Music.* **a** = MINOR CHORD, KEY, OR MODE. **b** See under CHANGE RINGING.
7. *Amer. Univ.* A subject of study, usually nearly related

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sĭb'ĭ-lē). [L.] The smallest noticeable extent.

min'i-mus (mĭn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L.] Lit., least; — applied in some schools to the youngest or lowest in standing of several pupils of the same surname.

mi'nĭ-og'ra-pher (mĭn'ĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [*minium* + *-grapher.*] One who paints or writes with red color, as vermilion. *Obs.* — **mi'nĭ-og'ra-phy** (-fĭ), *n. Obs.*

min'ion. Var. of UNNION.

min'ion-ate, *a.* Minion. *Obs.*

minion drake. *Ordnance.* A small cannon of the 17th century. *Obs. or Hist.*

min'ion-ette' (mĭn'yŭn-ĕt'), *a.* [Cf. MIGNONETTE.] Small; delicate. *Obs.* [ETTE.]

min'ion-ette'. Var. of MIGNONETTE.

min'ion-ing (mĭn'yŭn-ĭng), *n.* Caressing. *Obs.* [-ISM.]

min'ion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See MINION, *n.*

min'ion-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

min'ion-ly, *adv.* Like a minion; daintily.

min'ion-proof', *a. Mil.* Proof against minion projectiles. *Obs.*

min'ion-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

min'ious (mĭn'yŭs), *a.* [L. *minium* red lead.] Red like minium. *Obs.* [ishes.]

min'ish-er, *n.* One who minishes.

min'ish-ment, *n.* Diminution. *Obs.*

min'is-tel'lo, *n.* Diminutive of MINISTER. *Contemptuous. Obs.*

min'is-te'ri-al, *n. Feudal System.* An administrative household officer. *Rare.* [See -ISM.]

min'is-te'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.*

min'is-te'ri-al'i-ty (mĭn'ĭs-tē'rĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being ministerial.

min'is-te'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of MINISTERIAL. [-NESS.]

min'is-te'ri-al-ness, *n.* See **min'is-ter-ship',** *n.* See -SHIP.

min'is-ter-y. † MINISTRY.

ministral, *a.* [Cf. F. *ministral.*] Ministerial; serviential. *Obs.*

min'is-trate, *v. t.* [L. *ministratus*, p. p.] To administer. *Obs.*

min'is-tress (mĭn'ĭs-trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of MINISTER.

min'is-try-ship', *n.* See -SHIP

min'i-ta-bund' (-tȧ-bŭnd'), *a.* [L. *minitabundus*, fr. *minitari*, freq. of *minari* to threaten.] Threatening. *R. Oxf. E. D*

min'i-tant, *a.* [L. *minitans*, p. pr.] Threatening. *Rare.*

Min'i-ta'ri (mĭn'ĭ-tä'rē), *n.* = HIDATSA.

min'i-vet (mĭn'ĭ-vĕt), *n.* Any of several shrikelike birds of the genus *Pericrocotus* of India and adjacent regions.

mink'er-y (mĭŋk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place where minks are bred for their fur or for ratting.

Min-ko'pi. Var. of MINCOPIE.

minn. *Ir. Archæol.* Var. of MIND.

Minn. *Abbr.* Minnesota.

‖ **Min'ne-lied'** (mĭn'ē-lēd'), *n.*; *pl.* -LIEDER (-lē'dẽr). [G.] One of the songs of the minnesingers; a song in their style.

min'ne-song' (-ē-sŏng'), *n.* [G. *Minnesang.*] = MINNELIED. *R.*

min'ne-so'tase' (mĭn'ē-sō'tāz'), **-ti-ate'** (-tĭ-āt'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY. [HIDATSA.]

Min'ne-ta'ree (-tȧ'rē), *n.* =

Min'ni (mĭn'ĭ). *Bib.*

Min'nie (mĭn'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. G. *Minna.*] Lit., remembrance; love: — *fem. prop. name.* Often used as a nickname for MARY.

min'nie, *n.* A child's diminutive of *mother. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

min'ni-kin. Var. of MINIKIN.

Min'nith (mĭn'ĭth). *Bib.*

min'ny (-ĭ), *n.* A minnow. *Colloq.*

mi'no bird (mī'nō). A myna.

Mi-no'lan (mī-nō'ĭ-ăn), *a. Prob., pert. to Minos. Obs*

minon. † MYNA.

mi'nor. Erron. var. of MYNA.

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to the major subject, pursued by a candidate for a higher degree, less time being devoted to it than to the major subject. See MAJOR, *n.*, 4.

mi'no-rat' (mē'nŏ-rät'), *n.* [G. Cf. MINOR, *a.*] *Law.* A custom or right, analogous to borough-English in England, formerly existing in various parts of Europe, and surviving in parts of Germany and Austria, by which certain entailed estates, as a homestead and adjacent land, descend to the youngest male heir

Mi-nor'ca (mĭ-nôr'kȧ), *n.* [Sp. *Menorca.* See *Gaz.*] One of a breed of smooth-legged domestic fowls similar in form to the leghorns, but larger. The principal variety is pure black, and single-combed; but white and also rose-combed varieties are bred

Mi'nor-ite (mī'nôr-īt), *n.* [L. *minor* less. Cf. 2d MINOR, 1.] **1.** A Franciscan friar.

2. [*l. c.*] One of a minor grade or standing. *Obs. & R.*

mi-nor'i-ty (mĭ-nôr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *minorité*, LL. *minoritas.* See MINOR, *a.* & *n.*] **1.** State of being less or small. *Obs.*

2. The smaller number; the smaller in number of two aggregates; — opposed to *majority;* as, the *minority* must be ruled by the majority.

3. Quality or state of being a minor, or under age.

Mi'nos (mī'nŏs), *n.* [Gr. *Μίνως.*] *Gr. Myth.* A king and lawgiver of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa. After death he was made a judge of the dead in Hades. A second Minos, grandson of the first, was, according to later traditions, the husband of Pasiphaë, the father of Ariadne, the builder of the Labyrinth, and the oppressor of Athens. Cf. MINOTAUR, PASIPHAË, THESEUS.

Min'o-taur (mĭn'ō-tôr), *n.* [L. *Minotaurus*, Gr. *Μινώταυρος*; *Μίνως* Minos (the husband of Pasiphaë) + *ταῦρος* a bull: cf. F. *Minotaure.*] *Gr. Myth.* A monster, half man and half bull, the offspring of Pasiphaë (which see). It was confined in the labyrinth constructed by Dædalus in Crete, where it devoured the periodical tribute of seven youths and seven maidens sent by Athens, until Theseus, volunteering as one of the chosen seven, slew the monster and released Athens from the tribute. See ARIADNE.

min'ster (mĭn'stẽr), *n.* [AS. *mynster*, fr. L. *monasterium.* See MONASTERY.] **1.** A monastery. *Obs.*

2. A church of a monastery. The name is often retained and applied to the church after the monastery has ceased to exist (as Beverley *Minster*, York *Minster*, etc.), and is also improperly used for any large church.

min'strel (mĭn'strĕl), *n.* [ME. *minstrel, menestral, menstrel*, OF. *menestrel*, fr. LL. *ministerialis, ministerialis*, servant, workman (cf. *ministrellus* harpist), fr. L. *ministerium* service, *minister* servant. See MINISTRY, MINISTER; cf. MINISTERIAL.] **1.** One of a medieval class of musical entertainers, esp. such as sang verses to the accompaniment of a harp or other instrument. The better sort were poets as well as musicians, and were held in high repute. Others combined singing or reciting and playing with acrobatic, juggling, and other tricks, and in time fell to the level of mere mountebanks. See BARD, GLEEMAN, JONGLEUR.

2. Hence, a poet; a musician. *Poetic.*

3. One of a troupe of musical performers and comedians, of a kind originating early in the 19th century in the United States, typically giving a program of negro melodies, jokes, and impersonations, and usually blacked in imitation of negroes; — commonly called *negro minstrels.*

Minstrel of the Border, Sir Walter Scott (1771–1832).

min'strel-sy (-sĭ), *n.* [AF. *menestralsie.*] **1.** The arts and occupation of minstrels; the singing and playing of a minstrel.

2. A collective body of minstrels, or musicians; also, a collective body of minstrels' songs. "*Minstrelsy* of heaven." *Milton.* "*Minstrelsy* of the Scottish Border." *Scott.*

3. Musical instruments. *Obs.*

mint (mĭnt), *n.* [AS. *minte*, fr. L. *menta, mentha*, Gr. *μίνθα, μίνθη.*] An aromatic plant of the genus *Mentha;* by extension, any plant of the Menthaceæ, or mint family. The various species of mint used for flavoring, condiments, etc., owe their properties to certain essential oils. See PEPPERMINT, SPEARMINT, etc.; also MENTHA.

mint, *n.* [AS. *mynet* money, coin, fr. L. *moneta* the mint, coined money, fr. *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; akin to *monere* to warn, admonish, AS. *manian*, and to E. *mind.* See MIND; cf. MONEY, MONITION.] **1.** A coin; money. *Obs.*

2. A place where money is coined, usually by public authority; as, the *mint* at San Francisco.

3. A plant for coining money. *Now Rare.*

4. A place where anything is manufactured or fabricated; — usually fig. "A *mint* of phrases." *Shak.*

But thou and I are one in kind,
As molded like in nature's *mint.* *Tennyson.*

5. The product of a mint; mintage; coinage. *Obs.*

6. A great supply of money, such as issues from a mint; a vast sum or amount; as, he inherited a *mint* of money.

And then to me demanding why: "O, sir, . . .
God knows; he has a *mint* of reasons. Ask." *Tennyson.*

mint, *v. t.*; MINT'ED; MINT'ING. **1.** To make by stamping, as money; to coin; to stamp and make into money.

2. Fig.: To produce as a mint produces coin; to coin; fabricate; invent.

Titles . . . of such natures as may be easily *minted.* *Bacon.*
Words, such as are daily *minted.* *Evelyn*

mint'age (mĭn'tăj), *n.* **1.** Act or process of minting coin; hence, production or fabrication as if by minting; coinage.

Literary theories of modern *mintage.* *Sir Henry Maine.*

2. The coin, or other production, of a mint; coinage.

Stamped in clay, a heavenly *mintage.* *Sterling*

3. The cost of coming, or the duty, or charge, paid to the mint for coining.

4. The stamp impressed upon a coin in minting.

mint'man (mĭnt'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One skilled in coining, or in coins; a coiner. *Now Rare.*

mint mark. A special mark placed upon a coin at the time of coinage to identify the mint.

mint'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** The master or manager of a mint.

2. One apt in, or given to, coining words, etc. *Obs. or R.*

mint sauce. **1.** A sauce of vinegar and sugar flavored with spearmint leaves.

2. Money. *Slang, Eng.*

min'u-end (mĭn'ū-ĕnd), *n.* [L. *minuendus* to be diminished, fr. *minuere* to lessen, diminish. See MINISH.] *Arith.* The number or magnitude from which another number or magnitude is to be subtracted.

min'u-et' (mĭn'ū-ĕt'; mĭn'ū-ĕt; 277), *n.* [F. *menuet*, fr. *menu* small, L. *minutus* small. So called on account of the short steps of the dance. See 3d MINUTE.] **1.** A slow graceful dance, consisting of a coupee, a high step, and a balance. It originated in France about 1650, and was introduced into England through the court of Charles II., and remained in fashion until the 19th century.

2. *Music.* A piece of music to regulate the movement of such a dance, or having its rhythm and spirit, commonly in 3-4, sometimes in 3-8, measure. The minuet was often a movement in the old suite, and in the later sonata and symphony. It became extended from two repeated eight-measure divisions to two contrasted sixteen-measure ones, the second of which, called the *trio*, was in three-part harmony. This typical form was often varied. See SCHERZO.

— min'u-et'ic (-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* **— min'u-et'ish,** *a.*

mi'nus (mī'nŭs), *a.* [L., neut. of *minor* See MINOR, *a.*; cf. MIS-, pref. fr. the French.] **1.** *Math.* Less; decreased by; requiring to be subtracted; opposite in direction or mode of reckoning to a corresponding plus or positive (quantity, etc.); negative; as, a *minus* quantity. See NEGATIVE, *a.*, 5.

2. Deprived of; without; wanting; as, he left *minus* his pocketbook; also, worse off; having lost; as, he left the gambling table *minus* $50, or $50 *minus.* *Colloq.*

minus charge, *Elec.*, a negative charge. **— m. sight** *or* **reading.** *Surv.* = FORESIGHT, 4 **a**. **— m. sign. a** *Math.* The sign — (opposed in signification to +, or *plus sign*), indicating that the quantity to which it is prefixed is to be subtracted from the preceding quantity, or is to be reckoned from zero in the opposite direction to that of quantities having the plus sign either expressed or understood. It is read minus; thus, in $a - b$ (a minus b) b is to be subtracted from a; and $-10°$ (minus ten degrees) on a thermometer means $10°$ *below* the zero of the scale. **b** *Symbolic Logic.* (1) A sign of negation; sometimes, equivalent to "is not;" sometimes, a prefix to indicate a negative term. (2) The indication of a process of generalization by removal of an attribute or of a limiting class. **— m. thread,** *Mech.*, a screw thread on a bolt whose diameter is the same as that at the top of the thread; — opposed to *plus thread.*

mi'nus, *n.* The minus sign; also, a minus quantity.

mi-nus'cule (mĭ-nŭs'kūl), *n.* [L. *minusculus* rather small, fr. *minus* less: cf. F. *minuscule.*] *Paleography.* A small Roman letter as distinguished from a capital or uncial; the small cursive writing developed from the uncial about 600–900 A. D.; a manuscript written in such script. **— mi-nus'cu-lar** (mĭ-nŭs'kū-lẽr), *a.*

mi-nus'cule, *a.* **1.** In, or the size or style of, minuscules.

2. Very small; diminutive; petty; insignificant.

min'ute (mĭn'ĭt), *n.* [LL. *minuta* a small portion, small coin, fr. L. *minutus* small: cf. F. *minute.* See 3d MINUTE.] **1.** The sixtieth part of a unit, esp. of an hour or a degree; sixty seconds. Abbr. *m.*; as, 4 h. 30 *m.*

☞ Ptolemy, following the Babylonians (who divided the circle into 360 degrees), divided the diameter into 120 equal cuts (*τμήματα*), each of these into 60 equal parts (called in Latin partes *minutæ* primæ), each of these into 60 equal parts (partes *minutæ* secundæ), whence the names *minutes, primes,* and *seconds.*

☞ *Minute,* as a unit of time, is used in combination with units of rate, in naming certain units of amount; as, ampere *minute* (see AMPERE HOUR), etc.

2. *Geom.* The sixtieth part of a degree; sixty seconds; — called specif. *minute of arc.* Symbol, (′); as, 10° 20′. A minute of a great circle on the earth's surface is a geographical, or nautical, mile. See MILE.

3. A point of time; a moment.

I go this *minute* to attend the king. *Dryden.*

4. *Arch.* A fixed part of a module. See MODULE. Different writers take as the minute one twelfth, one eighteenth, one thirtieth, or one sixtieth part of the module.

5. A mite; a half farthing. *Obs. Wyclife* (*Mark* xii. 42).

6. A very small part of anything, or anything very small or of small importance; a jot; a tittle. *Obs.*

Minutes and circumstances of his passion. *Jer Taylor*

7 a A memorandum or draft, as of instructions to an ambassador; a note to preserve the memory of anything; as, to take *minutes* of a contract; to take *minutes* of a conversation or debate. **b** Specit.: *pl.* The official record made of the transactions or proceedings at a meeting of an organized body, as of the stockholders or directors of a corporation.

8. *Scots Law.* A notice of intention presented to the court by a party to a suit.

Syn. — See INSTANT.

minute of arc. = MINUTE, 2. **— m. of procedure.** *Scots Law.* See DECLARATION, *n.*, 5.

min'ute (mĭn'ĭt), *v. t.*; MIN'UT-ED (-ĭt-ĕd); MIN'UT-ING (-ĭt-ĭng). **1.** To determine to the minute; to ascertain or note exactly the time, speed, duration, or the like, of; to time; as, to *minute* a race horse in a trial; to *minute* the duration of an eclipse. *Chiefly Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

2. To make a minute or a brief summary of; to incorporate or enter in the minutes of any body; also, to make a draft of.

The Empress of Russia, with her own hand, *minuted* an edict for universal tolerance *Bancroft.*

mi-nute' (mī-nūt'; mĭ-nūt'; 277), *a.* [L. *minutus*, p. p. of *minuere* to lessen. See MINISH, MINOR; cf. MENU, MINUET.] **1.** Very small; little; slight; as, a *minute* period of time; a *minute* speck.

2. Of very small importance; petty; trifling.

3. Marked by, or paying, attention to small things or small details; extremely accurate; particular; precise; as, a *minute* observer; a *minute* record; *minute* criticism.

4. Small or lesser; — chiefly *Scot.*, in "*minute* [small] tithes." *Obs.*

Syn. — See SMALL, CIRCUMSTANTIAL.

minute anatomy, microscopic anatomy; histology. **— M. Philosopher.** = ALCIPHRON, 1.

min'ute bell (mĭn'ĭt). A bell, or the sound of a bell, tolled at intervals of a minute, as to give notice of a death.

minute book. A book in which written minutes, or records, are entered.

minute glass. A sandglass for measuring a minute.

minute hand. The long hand of a watch or clock, which makes the circuit in an hour, and marks the minutes.

min'ute-ly (mĭn'ĭt-lĭ), *a.* [From 1st MINUTE.] Happening every minute; continual; unceasing.

min'ute-ly, *adv.* Every minute; from minute to minute.

Minutely proclaimed in thunder from heaven. *Hammond.*

mi-nute'ly (mī-nūt'lĭ; mĭ-), *adv.* [From 3d MINUTE.] In a minute manner or degree; with minuteness; exactly; precisely; closely.

min'ute-man (mĭn'ĭt-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. *Amer. Hist.* One of a class of armed citizens who pledged themselves to take the field at a minute's notice, during, and immediately previous to, the War of Independence. Sometimes, as in Massachusetts, they were regularly enrolled as militia.



Statue of Minuteman by D. C French, at Concord, Mass.

min'ute mark. A mark (′) used to express chronological or geographical minutes.

mi-nute'ness (mĭ-nūt'nĕs; mī-), *n.* Quality of being minute; specif: **a** Extreme smallness in size or degree. **b** Attention to small things or details; extreme precision.

min'ute wheel. *Horol.* The wheel that actuates a minute hand.

mi-nu'ti-a (mĭ-nū'shĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. *minutus* small, minute. See 3d MINUTE.] A minute, precise, or minor particular or detail; a petty or small matter or thing; — used chiefly in *pl.*

minx (mĭŋks), *n.* [Perh. of LG. origin; cf. LG. *minsk* wench, jade, hussy, D. *mensch;* which is the same word as D. & G. *mensch* man, human being, OHG. *mennisco*, AS. *mennisc*, fr. *man;* or cf. E. MINIKIN. Cf. MAN.] **1.** A pet dog. *Obs.*

2. A wanton woman. *Obs.*

3. A pert girl; a saucy jade;—now generally used playfully.

min'y (mīn'ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a mine.

Mi'o-cene (mī'ō-sēn), *a.* [Gr. *μείων* less + *καινός* new, recent.] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating a period of the Tertiary, preceding the Pliocene. See GEOLOGY; TERTIARY. **—***n.* The Miocene period or system. **— Mi'o-cen'ic** (-sĕn'ĭk), *a.*

Mi'o-hip'pus (-hĭp'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μείων* less + *ἵππος* horse.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct horselike perissodactyl mammals, about the size of a sheep, from the Miocene of North America. The feet were three-toed, with the middle toe much enlarged, and the teeth rather short-crowned.

miq'ue-let (mĭk'ē-lĕt), *n.* [Sp. *miquelete*: cf. F. *miquelet.*] **1.** A bandit of the Pyrenees. *Obs.*

2. *Mil.* **a** An irregular or partisan soldier during the Pen-

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mi'nor-age (mī'nŏr-ăj), *n.* Legal status of minority *Rare.*

minorand, *n.* [L. *minorandus*, gerundive of *minorare* to diminish.] = MINUEND. *Obs.*

mi'nor-ate (mī'nŏr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *minoratus*, p. p. of *minorare* to diminish.] To diminish; curtail. **— mi'nor-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Both Rare.* [*Obs.*]

mi'no-ra-tive, *a.* & *n.* Laxative

Mi-nor'can (mĭ-nôr'kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Minorca or Minorcas.

mi'nor-ess, *n.* A female minor.

Mi'nor-ess, *n.* [Cf. OF. *Menoresse.*] *R. C. Ch.* A Clare.

Mi'nor-ist, *n.* = MINORITE. *R.*

mi'nor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

mi'not' (mē'nŏt'), *n.* [F.] An old French dry measure varying with the locality and commodity. Its value for grain at Paris was three boisseaux, or about 39 liters. See MEASURE.

Mi-not'to's cell (mĭ-nŏt'tōz). *Elec.* A modified Daniell's cell having at the bottom a copper disk covered with crystals of copper sulphate. These in turn are covered with a thick layer of sand or sawdust moistened with acidulated water, and on top of all rests a zinc plate.

minour. † MINER, MINOR, *n.*

minow. † MINNOW.

Min. Plen. *Abbr.* Minister Plenipotentiary. [Resident.]

Min. Res. *Abbr.* Minister Resident.

minse. † MINCE.

mins'ed-ness, *n.* Mincing affectedness. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

min'si-cal, *a.* Prob., mincing.

mins'ing, *n.* [Cf. MIN to remind.] Remembrance. *Obs.*

min'si-tive, *a.* Prob., given to mincing. *Obs.*

min'ster † MINISTER.

minstracie, minstralcy. † MINSTRELSY. [STER.]

min'stre. † MINISTER, MIN-

min'strel, *v. t.* To celebrate in song. [strel. *Rare.*]

min'strel-ess, *n.* A female minstrel.

min'strel-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

mint, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. MINUTE, *n.* & *a.*] A mite infesting flour or cheese. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mint, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *myntan.*] *Archaic or Scot.* & *Dial. Eng* 1. To think; intend; purpose. 2. To attempt; endeavor; venture; to aim, as a blow; to make a feint at; to feign. [*Obs.*] 3. To mention; also, to address. 4. To suggest or insinuate; hint at; also, to mimic.

mint, *n.* [From MINT to think.] *Obs. or Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* 1. Thought; intention *Obs* 2 Aim; attempt; endeavor. 3. A blow; a feint.

Min'ta-ka (mĭn'tȧ-kȧ), *n.* [Ar. *mintaqah* belt.] See STAR.

mint bush. Any Australian shrub of the genus *Prostanthera.*

mint camphor. Menthol.

mint'er, *n.* [Cf. AS. *myntere*, E. MONETARY.] One who mints.

mint'er *n.* One of the residents, chiefly debtors, in Southwark, London, in the vicinity of the mint. *Obs.* [Menthaceæ.]

mint family. *Bot.* The family

mint geranium = COSTMARY.

mint hog. An Irish shilling *Slang, Irish.* *Oxf E. D*

minting mill. A coining press.

mint'jac (mĭnt'jăk). Var. of MUNTJAC.

mint julep. = JULEP.

mint'mak'er, *n.* Also **mint man.** A coiner. *Obs.*

mint par. See PAR, *n.*, 1.

mint stamp. = MINT MARK.

mint tree. = MINT BUSH.

mint'while', *n.* [See MINUTE, *n.*; WHILE, *n.*] A moment; a minute. *Obs*

mint'wort' (mĭnt'wûrt'), *n.* A mint. *Rare.* *Lindley*

mint'y (mĭn'tĭ), *a.* Having the flavor of mint. [MINAWAY.]

min'u-a (mĭn'ū-ȧ). Var. of MINUATE, *n.* & *v. t.* [From L. *minuere.*] To diminish. *Obs*

min'u-et', *v. i.* To dance the minuet.

minum. † MINIM.

‖ **mi'nus La'ti-um** (mī'nŭs lā'shĭ-ŭm). *Rom. Law.* See JUS LATII.

min'u-ta-ry (mĭn'ū-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to minutes. *Obs.*

min'u-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of making minutes, or notes. *Rare.*

min'ute clock (mĭn'ĭt). A kind of stop clock used in testing

min'ute drops. Drops falling every minute. *Nonce Use. Milton.*

min'ute gun. A discharge of a cannon repeated at intervals of a minute, usually as a sign of distress or mourning.

min'ute jack. 1. = JACK, *n.*, 6. 2. A timeserver; an inconstant person.

min'ute-less, *a.* Immeasurable by minutes. *Obs.*

minute line. *Naut.* A log line. *Obs*

min'ute mo'tion. *Horol* Mechanism to move the seconds hand in a watch. *Obs.*

min'ute re-peat'er. A repeater watch which strikes minutes.

min'ute tide. = MINUTE WHILE. *Obs.*

min'ute watch. A watch to tell the time correct to minutes.

min'ute while The period of a minute. *Obs.*

mi-nu'tial (mĭ-nū'shăl), *a* Pert. to, or being, minutiæ *Rare.*

mi-nu'tion, *n.* [L. *minutio.*] Diminution; lowering. *Obs.*

mi-nu'ti-ose (-ōs), **mi-nu'ti-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [See MINUTIA.] Attentive to, or dealing with, minutiæ. **— mi-nu'ti-ous-ly,** *adv.*

min'u-tis'si-mic (mĭn'ū-tĭs'ĭ-mĭk), *a.* [L. *minutissimus*, superl. of *minutus* small.] Extremely small. *Rare.*

mi-nu'tule, mi-nu'tu-lous, *a.* [L. *minutulus.*] Very minute. *Obs.*

minuwæ. † MINAWAY.

minx. *n., or* **minx otter** [See MINK.] The mink. *Obs.*

minx'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

mi-o'ga (mē-yō'gȧ), *n.* [Jap.] A species of ginger (*Zingiber mioga*) Its rootstock is less pungent than common ginger, and is much used in Japan.

Mi'o-la'ni-a (mī'ō-lā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL, earlier *Meiolania*, fr. Gr. *μείων* less + *ἠλαίνειν* to roam.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct tortoises of Australia and Patagonia, prob. related to the Testudinidæ, having the bones of the skull prolonged into horn-like excrescences.

Mi'o-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* = MESOLITHIC.

miops. † MYOPE.

mi-o'sis, *n.* [NL.] a Myosis. b *Rhet.* Var. of MEIOSIS

mi'o-stem'o-nous (-stĕm'ŏ-nŭs; -stē'mō-nŭs), **mi'o-tax'y** (mī'ō-tăk'sĭ). Vars. of MEIOSTEMONOUS, MEIOTAXY.

mi-ot'ic. *Med.* Var. of MYOTIC.

M. I. P. *Abbr.* Marine Insurance Policy. [*D. Bib.*]

Miph'o-seth (mĭf'ō-sĕth). **Miph'kad** (mĭf'kăd). *Bib*

mir. † MYRRH.

mir (mēr), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *mīr.*] Chief; head; president; — used [*cap.*] as a title with proper names or [*l. c.*] in compound titular words. *India & Persia.*

insular War. **b** A soldier of certain Spanish local infantry regiments, much used as escorts. *Oxf. E. D.*

mir (mēr), *n.* [Russ. *mir.*] A Russian village community.

Mi'ra (mī'rä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *mirus* wonderful.] *Astron.* A remarkable variable star, with fluted spectrum, in the constellation Cetus (*o Ceti*). See STAR.

Mi-rab'i-lis (mĭ-răb'ĭ-lĭs), *n.* [L., wonderful.] *Bot.* A genus of American nyctaginiaceous plants having a tubular-campanulate brightly colored calyx resembling a corolla and subtended by a calyxlike involucre of united bracts. *M. jalapa* is the common garden four-o'clock.

mi-rab'i-lite (-līt), *n.* *Min.* Native Glauber's salt.

mir'a-cle (mĭr'ä-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *miraculum*, fr. *mirari* to wonder. See MARVEL; cf. MIRROR.] **1.** A wonder or wonderful thing; a marvel.

That *miracle* and queen of gems. *Shak*

2. Specif.: An event or effect in the physical world beyond or out of the ordinary course of things, deviating from the known laws of nature, or transcending our knowledge of these laws; an event which cannot be accounted for as produced by any of the known forces of nature and which is therefore attributed to a supernatural force; an extraordinary, anomalous, or abnormal event brought about by superhuman agency as a manifestation of its power, or for the purpose of revealing or manifesting spiritual force; sign. "The *miracle* of the loaves." *Mark* vi. 52.

3. A miracle play.

4. A story or legend abounding in miracles. *Obs.*

When said was all this *miracle*. *Chaucer.*

to a miracle, marvelously well or completely; as, he fulfilled the requirements *to a miracle*.

mir'a-cle, *v. t. & i.*; -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-klĭng). To work a miracle; to do miraculously.

to miracle itself, to appear miraculous or incredible.

miracle play. One of a medieval type of dramatic representation showing a sequence of episodes from the life of some wonder-working saint or martyr; a miracle; a dramatic composition of this character; also, the type itself. In England the term was the common name for both this type and the *mystery*, which was there the more popular. See 1st MYSTERY, 5. — **miracle player.**

mi-rac'u-lous (mĭ-răk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [F. *miraculeux.* See MIRACLE.] **1.** Of the nature of a miracle; performed by supernatural power; effected by the direct agency of almighty power, and not by natural causes.

2. Supernatural; marvelous; wonderful.

3. Working, or able to work, miracles; wonder-working. "The *miraculous* harp." *Shak.*

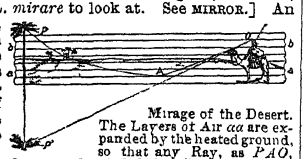
Syn. — See SUPERNATURAL.

miraculous berry, the berry of a tropical African sapotaceous tree (*Sideroxylon dulcificum*), having the property of sweetening acids; also, the tree itself.

— **mi-rac'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **mi-rac'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

mir'a-dor' (mĭr'ä-dōr'; -dôr'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *mirar* to behold, view. See MIRROR.] *Arch.* **a** A watchtower. **b** A turret, or more often a bay window, oriel window, loggia, or inclosed balcony designed to command an extensive outlook; — used chiefly in describing Spanish architecture.

mi-rage' (mĕ-räzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *mirer* to look at carefully, to aim, *se mirer* to look at one's self in a glass, to reflect, to be reflected, LL. *mirare* to look at. See MIRROR.] An optical effect, sometimes seen on the ocean, but more frequently in plains and deserts, due to total reflection of light at the surface common to two strata of air differently heated. The reflected image is seen, commonly in an inverted position, while the real object may or may not be in sight. When the surface is horizontal, and below the eye, the appearance is that of a sheet of water in which the object is seen reflected; when the reflecting surface is above the eye, the image is seen projected against the sky. The *fata morgana* and *looming* are species of *mirage*.



Mirage of the Desert. The Layers of Air *aa* are expanded by the heated ground, so that any Ray, as *PAO*, from an elevated Object *P* passing down through the denser Layers *bb*, is successively refracted until it reaches the Critical Angle, or angle of total reflection, at *A*, beyond which it undergoes successive refractions upward. As observed from *O* the ray would appear to come from *P'*.

mir-an'da (mĭ-răn'dä), *n.* [L. *miranda*, fem. of *mirandus* admirable.] **1.** Lit., admirable; — fem. prop. name. L. id; *Miranda* (mē-răn'dä).

2. The beautiful, modest, and charming daughter of Prospero, in Shakespeare's "Tempest." She has been brought up on a desert island with the delicate spirit Ariel and the savage and deformed Caliban for her only attendants and acquaintances. Ferdinand, the son of the King of Naples, having been shipwrecked on the island, falls in love with her at once, but cannot obtain her father's consent to their union till he has proved the sincerity of his affection by self-restraint, obedience, and the lowest menial services. See PROSPERO.

mire (mīr), *n.* [ME. *mire, myre*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *mýrr* swamp, Sw. *myra* marshy ground, akin to E. *moss.*]

1. Wet, spongy earth; bog. *Now Rare.*

I sank in deep *mire*, where there is no standing. *Ps* LXIX. 2.

2. Soft or deep mud, slush, or the like, also, dirt.

mire, *v. t.*; MIRED (mīrd); MIR'ING (mīr'ĭng). **1.** To cause or permit to stick fast in mire; to plunge or fix in mud or mire; as, to *mire* a horse.

2. To soil with mud or foul matter.

Smirched thus and *mired* with infamy *Shak.*

mire, *v. i.* To sink or stick in mire.

mi-rif'ic (mĭ-rĭf'ĭk) **mi-rif'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *mirificus; mirus* wonderful + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Working wonders; wonderful. *Rare.*

mir'li-ton (mûr'lĭ-tŏn), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of musical toy into which one sings, hums, or speaks, producing a coarse, reedy sound. Cf. KAZOO.

2. A kind of tartlet with puff paste as the basis.

mi'ro (mē'rō), *n.* [Maori.] **a** In New Zealand, a taxaceous timber tree (*Podocarpus ferruginea*) the brown wood of which is used in interior carpentry. **b** In Tahiti, the bendy tree.

mir'ror (mĭr'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *mirour*, F. *miroir*, OF. also *mireor*, fr. (assumed) LL. *miratorium*, fr. *mirare* to look at, L. *mirari* to wonder. See MARVEL; cf. MIRACLE, MIRADOR.] **1.** A looking-glass or a speculum; any glass or polished or smooth substance, as water, that forms images by the reflection of rays of light. Mirrors are commonly made by backing glass with a metallic coating (formerly tin amalgam, now usually silver).

2. A crystal or similar device used by diviners, sorcerers, and the like. *Archaic.*

3. That which gives a true representation, or in which a true image may be seen; hence, a pattern; an exemplar; as, literature should be a *mirror* of life.

She is *mirour* of all courtesy. *Chaucer*

4. The speculum of a bird's wing.

5. *Arch.* A decorative panel with a projecting and ornamental frame, usually round or oval.

mir'ror (mĭr'ẽr), *v. t.*; MIR'RORED (-ẽrd); MIR'ROR-ING. To reflect, as in a mirror.

mirror plate. **a** A flat glass mirror without a frame. **b** Flat glass used for making mirrors.

mirror writing. Backward writing, making manuscript resembling in slant and order of letters the reflection of ordinary writing in a mirror. — **mirror writer.**

mirth (mûrth), *n.* [ME. *mirthe, murthe, merthe*, AS. *myrð, myrgð, merhð, mirhð.* See MERRY.] **1.** Joy; pleasure; happiness; delight; — sometimes in *pl.* *Obs.*

2. Gladness or gayety, as shown by, or accompanied with, laughter; merrymaking; merriment; jollity.

Then will I cause to cease . . . from the streets of Jerusalem, the voice of *mirth*. *Jer* VII. 34

3. Cause of mirth; joyous entertainment; sport. *Obs.*

I'll use you for my *mirth* *Shak.*

Syn. — Merriment, joyousness, gladness, fun, frolic, glee, hilarity, festivity, jollity. See CHEERFULNESS.

mirth'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of mirth or merriment; joyous; merry; as, *mirthful* children.

2. Characterized by, or indicating, mirth; as, a *mirthful* face; a *mirthful* season; also, inspiring mirth.

Mirthful, come shows. *Shak*

— **mirth'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **mirth'ful-ness**, *n.*

mir'y (mīr'ĭ), *a.*; MIR'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MIR'I-EST. [From 1st MIRE.] **1.** Resembling mire; of the nature of mire; boggy; swampy.

2. Abounding with mire, or deep mud; as, a *miry* road.

3. Covered, stained, or spattered with mire or mud; hence, dirty; filthy.

mir'za (mẽr'za), *n.* [Per. *mīrzā*, abbr. fr. *mīrzādeh* son of the prince; *mīr* prince (Ar. *amīr, emīr*) + *zādeh* son.] **1.** The common title of honor in Persia, prefixed to the surname of a person of distinction. When appended to the surname, it signifies *Prince.*

2. (*pron.* mûr'zä) [*cap.*] A character whose wonderful vision of the tide of time, the bridge of human life, and the illimitable ocean of eternity, studded with countless islands, the abodes of the blessed, forms the subject of a celebrated allegory by Addison in the "Spectator."

mis- (mĭs-). [In words of Teutonic origin, fr. AS. *mis-*; akin to D. *mis-*, G. *miss-*, OHG. *missa-, missi-*, Icel. & Dan. *mis-*, Sw. *miss-*, Goth. *missa-*; orig., a p. p. from the root of G. *meiden* to shun, OHG. *mīdan*, AS. *mīðan* (cf. MISS to fail of). In words from the French, fr. OF. *mes-*, F. *mé-, més-*, fr. L. *minus* less (see MINUS). In present usage these two prefixes are commonly confounded.] A prefix meaning *amiss, wrong, ill, wrongly.* It was formerly more freely and widely used than at present. In Middle English it came to have some use as a separate part of speech (cf. MIS, *a.* & *adv.*). Its uses are: **1.** In its regular senses. **a** With adverbial force, before verbs, and participial and other adjectives; as in *mis*lead, *mis*construe, *mis*spent. **b** With attributive force before verbal and other nouns; as in *mis*giving, *mis*deed.

2. With the simple negative force of *dis-, in-, un-*, before words meaning something desirable or good; as in *mis*like, *mis*advantage, *mis*thrift. *Archaic or Obsoles.*

3. With merely intensive force before such verbs as *doubt, dread*, and before words meaning something wrong or bad; as in *mis*bode, *mis*demerit. *Archaic or Dial.*

mis'ad-ven'ture (mĭs'ăd-vĕn'tūr), *n.* [ME. *mesaventure, misaventure*, F. *mésaventure.*] Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; an unlucky adventure; a mishap.

Syn. — Accident, casualty, disaster, calamity.

mis'ad-ven'tur-ous (-tūr-ŭs), *a.* Unfortunate; unlucky. — **mis'ad-ven'tur-ous-ly**, *adv.*

mis'ad-vise' (-vīz'), *v. t.* To give bad counsel to.

mis'al-li'ance (-ă-lī'ăns), *n.* [Cf. F. *mésalliance.*] An improper alliance, esp. in marriage; a mesalliance.

mis'al-ly' (-ă-lī'), *v. t.* To ally wrongly or unsuitably.

mis'an-thrope (mĭs'ăn-thrōp), *n.* [Gr. *μισάνθρωπος; μισεῖν* to hate + *ἄνθρωπος* a man: cf. F. *misanthrope.*] A hater of mankind; a man hater; a misanthropist.

mis'an-throp'ic (-thrŏp'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *misanthropique.*]
mis'an-throp'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a misanthrope; hating or disliking mankind. — **mis'an-throp'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See CYNICAL.

mis-an'thro-pist (mĭs-ăn'thrŏ-pĭst), *n.* A misanthrope.

mis-an'thro-pize (-pīz), *v. i. & t.*; PIZED (-pīzd); -PIZ'ING (-pīz'ĭng). To be or make misanthropic.

mis-an'thro-py (-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μισανθρωπια*: cf. F. *misanthropie.*] Hatred of mankind; pessimistic distrust of human nature; — opposed to *philanthropy.*

mis'ap-ply' (mĭs'ă-plī'), *v. t.*; -PLIED' (-plīd'); -PLY'ING. To apply wrongly; to use for a wrong purpose; as, to *misapply* a name or title; to *misapply* public money. — **mis-ap'pli-ca'tion** (mĭs-ăp'lĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

mis'ap-pre'ci-ate (mĭs'ă-prē'shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To appreciate or estimate wrongly or improperly. — **mis'ap-pre'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **mis'ap-pre'ci-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.*

Mir'a-bel (mĭr'ä-bĕl), *n.* In Beaumont and Fletcher's "Wild-Goose Chase," a gay rake and libertine. He, the "wild goose," is "chased" and caught by Oriana, his special aversion. In Farquhar's "The Inconstant," an alteration of this theme, Young Mirabel loves Oriana but is averse to marriage. His love cools when she can be won and revives when she seems lost to him; but he finally marries her.

Mir'a-bell (-bĕl), *n.* A brilliant, witty gentleman in Congreve's "The Way of the World," in love with Millamant.

mir'a-belle' (-bĕl'), *n.* [F.] A superior kind of European plum.

mi-rab'i-la-ry Erron. for MIRABILIARY.

mirabile. † MYROBALAN.

‖ **mi-ra'bi-le di'tu** (mĭ-rä'bĭ-lē dē'tu). [L.] Wonderful to relate.

‖ **mi-ra'bi-li'a vi'su.** [L.] Wonderful to see.

‖ **mi'ra-bĭ'li-a** (mĭr'ä-bĭl'ĭ-ä). [L.] Wonders; miracles.

mir'a-bil'i-a-ry (mĭr'ä-bĭl'ĭ-ä-rĭ), *n.* [L. *mirabiliarius.*] One that deals in wonders or marvels. — **mir'a-bil'i-a-ry**, *a.* *Obs.*

mi-rab'i-list, *n.* One who works wonders. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

mi'ra-ble (mī'rä-b'l), *a.* [L. *mirabilis.* fr. *mirari* to wonder; cf. OF. *mirable.* See MARVEL.] Wonderful. *Obs.* — *n.* A wonder. *Obs.* [LAN.]

mi-rab'o-lan, *n.* † MYROBALAN.

mi'rac, **mi'rach**, *n.* [Ar. *maraqq*, pl. *marāqq*, hypochondrium.] 1. The abdomen. *Obs.* 2. (*pron.* mĭ'răk; mē'-) [*cap.*] *Astron.* See STAR.

mi-rach'i-al, *a.* Hypochondriacal. *Obs.*

mi'ra-cid'i-um (mĭ'rä-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μειρακίδιον* youthful person.] *Zoöl.* See 1st FLUKE, 2.

mir'a-cl. Miracle. *Ref. Sp.*

miracle man. A worker of miracles. *Obs.*

miracle monger. One who pretends to work miracles.

miracle wheat. = EGYPTIAN WHEAT.

mir'a-clist (mĭr'ä-klĭst), *n.* A recorder or relater of miracles.

mi-rac'u-lar, *a.* [L. *miraculum* miracle.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a miracle. *Obs.*

mi-rac'u-list, *n.* A maker of, or believer in, miracles. *Obs.*

mi-rac'u-lize (mĭ-răk'ū-līz), *v. t.* To cause to seem to be, or to treat as, a miracle. *R.* [*Obs.*]

mi-rac'u-lose', *a.* Miraculous.

mi-rac'u-los'i-ty (mĭ-răk'ū-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Miraculousness. *Rare.*

mi-rag'y (mē-räzh'ĭ), *n.* Like, or pertaining to, a mirage.

Mi'rak (mĭ'răk; mē'-), *or* **Me'rak**, *n.* [See MIRAC.] See STAR.

Mi-ram'o-lin (mĭ-răm'ō-lĭn), *n.* Also **Ma-ram'o-line** (mä-räm'ō-lēn), **Mi'ra-mam'o-lin** (mē'rä-măm'ō-lĭn). [Sp., fr. Ar. *amīr al mūminīn* commander of the faithful.] A European corruption of a designation in Arabic of the Emperor of Morocco, during the Middle Ages.

Mir'a-mont (mĭr'ä-mŏnt), *n.* An honest, testy old man in Fletcher's (and others') comedy of "The Elder Brother," who admires learning without having much more of it than enables him to sign his name.

mi-ran'dous (mĭ-răn'dŭs), *a.* [L. *mirandus.*] Wondrous. *Archaic.*

Mi-ra'nha (mē-ran'yä), *n.* An Indian of a savage, cannibalistic tribe, or group of tribes, dwelling between the Yapurá and Putumayo Rivers, South Amer.

mi'rate (mī'rāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *murari, miratus*, to wonder.] To wonder (at); to admire; to be greatly pleased (at). *Dial. U. S.*

mir'bane (mûr'bān), *n.* [Cf. F. *mirbane.*] See NITROBENZENE.

mirchal. † MORCHAL.

mirck. † MURK.

mird (mĭrd), *v. i. Scot.* a To meddle. b To toy amorously.

mird, *v. t.* To attempt. *Scot.*

mir'da-ha (mẽr'dä-hä), *n.* Also **mir'dha** (mẽr'dä). [Hind. *mīrdaha, mīrdha*, fr. Per. *mīrdah*; Ar. *amīr* commander + Per. *dah* ten; i. e., a commander of ten.] The chief of the peons of a zamindar: a village overseer. *India.*

Mir'dite (mûr'dīt), *n.* One of an Albanian tribe dwelling just south of the Drin River.

mirdrommel. † MIRE DROMBLE.

mire (mēr), *n.* [F., an aiming, a mark to sight by.] *Astron.* = MERIDIAN MARK.

mire (mīr), *n.* [AS. *mīre, mȳre*; prob. akin to D. *mier*, Icel. *maurr*, Dan. *myre*, Sw. *myra*; cf. also Ir. *moirbh*, Gr. *μύρμηξ*.] An ant. See PISMIRE. *Obs.*

mire, *a.* Miry. *Obs.*

mire, *v. i.* [L. *mirari.*] To wonder. *Obs.*

mire, *v. t.* [F. *mirer.*] To gaze at as in a mirror. *Obs.*

mire bumper. The European bittern. *Local, Eng.*

mire crow. The common black-headed gull. *Local, Eng.*

mire dromble, mire drum. The European bittern. *Local, Eng.*

mire duck. a The mallard. b The common domestic duck. *Local, Eng.*

‖ **mire'pois'**, **mire'poix'** (mēr'-pwä'), *n.* [F. *mirepoix.*] A kind of rich sauce for braising, prepared with ham, veal, bacon, vegetables, sweet herbs, spices, stock, and wine.

mire'snipe' (mīr'snīp'), *n. Scot.* a The common snipe. b A hard-featured person. c An accident.

mir'ey. Var. of MIRY

mir'gha (mûr'gä), *n.* [Hind. *margal.*] A cyprinoid river fish (*Cirrhina mrigala*) of India.

mirhe. † MYRRH.

miri, *n.* [OF. *mire, mirie*, L. *medicus.*] Leech; physician. *Obs.*

Mi'ri (mē'rē), *n.* One of a rude Mongoloid tribe of the borders of Assam.

miriad † MYRIAD.

Mir'i-am (mĭr'ĭ-ăm), *n.* [Heb. *Miryām.* Cf. MARY.] **1.** Fem. prop. name; Mary.

2. *Bib.* Sister of Moses and Aaron, who led the women in their rejoicing over the destruction of Pharaoh's army.

3. A beautiful and mysterious woman in Hawthorne's "The Marble Faun," for love of whom Donatello commits murder. See DONATELLO. [RAPHY.]

mir'ic (mĭr'ĭk), *a.* See PETROG-

mi-rid'i-cal, *a.* [L. *miridicus.*] Speaking strange things. *Obs*

— mi-rid'i-cal-ly, *adv.* *Obs.*

mirie. † MERRY.

mi-rif'i-cent, *a.* Performing wonders. *Obs.* — **mi-rif'i-cence**, *n.* *Obs.*

mi-rif'i-cous-ly, *adv.* [L. *mirificus*, a.] Wonderfully. *Obs.*

mir'i-kĭ (mĭr'ĭ-kĭ), *n.* [Tupi.] Any of several Brazilian monkeys of the genus *Eriodes*, allied to the spider monkeys, but having woolly hair.

mirines. † MERRINESS. [-NESS.]

mir'i-ness (mĭr'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See MIRE

mir'ish (mĭr'ĭsh), *a.* Miry *Obs.*

mir'i-ti palm, *or* **mir'i-ty palm** (mĭr'ĭ-tĭ). [Tupi *muriti, muriti.*] The itá palm.

mirk, mirk'i-ness, mirk'some, mirk'y, etc. Vars of MURK, etc

mirle. † MERL

mirled (mûrld; mĭr'lĕd), *a.* [Cf. MARLED.] Spotted; speckled. *Scot.* [TROGRAPHY.]

mir'lic (mûr'lĭk), *a.* See PE-

mir'li-go (mûr'lĭ-gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz) [Cf. dial. *mirl* to move rapidly round, to vibrate.] Dizziness; vertigo. *Scot.*

mir'lin. † MERLIN

mir'ly (mĭr'lĭ; mẽr'lĭ). Var. of MARLY, spotted. *Scot.* [*Bib.*]

Mir'ma, Mir'mah (mûr'mä).

mirmidon. † MYRMIDON.

mir-mil'lon, *n.* [L. *murmillo.*] A type of Roman gladiator wearing the image of a fish as a crest.

mir'nyong', mirr'nyong' (mĭr'-nyŏng'). [Native name.] In Australia, a shell mound or kitchen midden.

Mi'ro (mē'rō; *as Lat. genus name*, mĭ'rō), *n.* [Maori *miromiro.*] *Zoöl.* **a** The genus consisting of the wood robins of New Zealand. **b** [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus. [MYROBALAN.]

mi-rob'a-lan, mi-rob'o-lan. †

‖ **mi'roir'** (mē'rwär'), *n.* [F.] A mirror; — sometimes used attributively to designate a brilliant or glossy finish given to silks or velvets by calendering.

miror. mirour. † MIRROR.

‖ **mi'ro'ton'** (mē'rō'tôN'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* Boiled beet smothered in onions; also, slices of cold meat, or fillets of fish, warmed in various ways, and arranged in a circle, with sauce in the center — **en miroton** (äN), in circular form.

Mi-roun'ga (mĭ-roun'gä), *n.* [NL., fr. *maurunna*, native name in New Holland of *Phoenicopterus proboscidea.*] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the sea elephant

mirour. † MIRROR. [ful. *Obs.*]

mir'ous, *a.* [L. *mirus.*] Wonderful. *Obs.*

mirre. † MYRRH.

mirreness † MERRINESS.

mirrie. † MERRY.

mirrold. † MIRROR.

mirror carp. See CARP.

mirror galvanometer. *Elec.* A reflecting galvanometer.

mirr'or-ize (-ĭz), *v. t* To mirror.

mirr'or-scope, *n.* [*mirror* + *-scope*] An apparatus, resembling a camera, used in rapid field sketching or painting.

mirror script. Mirror writing

mirror speech. *Med.* A rare nervous affection in which the patient reverses the syllables or letters of each word.

mirr'or-y (mĭr'ẽr-ĭ), *a* Of the nature of a mirror. *Rare.*

mirt, mirtel. † MYRT, MYRTLE.

mirth, *v. i.* To make merry; to rejoice *Obs.* — *v. t.* To gladden; gratify; amuse. *Obs*

mirther. † MURDER.

mirth'less, *a.* See -LESS. —

mirth'less-ly, *adv.* — **mirth'less-ness**, *n.*

mirth'some (mûrth'sŭm), *a.* See -SOME. — **mirth'some-ness**, *n.*

mir'til, mir'tle. † MYRTLE.

mir'tus, *n.* [L. *myrtus.*] Myrtle. *Obs.*

‖ **mi'rum in mo'dum.** [L.] In a wonderful manner; astonishingly; surprisingly.

miry. † MERRY.

mir-ya'chit (mẽr-yä'chĭt), *n.* Also *myriachit.* [Russ *miryachit'* to be epileptic, fr. Yakut *merek* epileptic, *mereksh* jerk, rage.] *Med.* A nervous disease causing involuntary mimicry.

mis (mĭs), *n.* MISS.

mis, *a.* & *adv* [See AMISS.] Wrong; amiss. *Obs.*

Mis'a-am (mĭs'ä-ăm). *D. Bib.*

mis'ac-cept', *v. t.* To understand (a word) in a wrong sense *Obs.* — **mis-ac-cep-ta'tion, mis-ac-cep'tion**, *n. Obs.* [*Obs.*]

mis-ac'ci-dent, *n.* A mishap

mis'ac-compt', **mis'ac-count'**, *v. t.* To reckon wrongly; to misjudge. *Obs.*

mis-act', *v. t. & i.*, *Obs.*, **mis'adapt'**, *v. t.*, **mis-ad ap-ta'tion**, *n.*, **mis'ad-dress'**, *v. t.*, **mis'adjust'**, *v. t.*, **mis ad-just'ment**, *n.*, **mis ad van'tage**, *n.* See MIS-.

mis ad-ven'tured, *a.* Unfortunate. *Obs.*

mis'ad-vert'ence, *n.* See MIS-, 2.

mis ad-vice', *n.* See MIS-.

mis'ad vised', *a.* Ill-advised. — **mis'ad-vis'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **mis'ad-vis'ed-ness**, *n.*

mis'ad-vise'ment, *n.* See -MENT

Mis'a-el (mĭs'ā-ĕl; mĭ'sā-). *Bib.*

mis'af-fect', *v. t.* To dislike; also, to affect injuriously. — **mis'af-fec'tion**, *n. Both Rare.*

mis'af-firm', *v. t.* See MIS-

mis'a-gree', *v. t* See MIS-, 2. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

misai. † MISSAL.

mis aim', *v. t. & i.*, **mis-al'le-ga'tion**, *n.*, **mis'al-lege'** (mĭs'ă-lĕj'), *v. t.*, **mis'al-lot'ment**, *n.*, **mis-al'ter**, *v. t.*, **mis-an'swer**, *n. & v. t.* (*Obs.*) See MIS-.

mis-an'thro-pism (mĭs-ăn'thrŏ-pĭz'm), *n.* Misanthropy.

mis-an'thro-pos, *n.*; *pl.* -PI. [NL. See MISANTHROPE.] A misanthrope. *Obs.*

mis'a-paid', *a.* [Cf. APAID, APPAY.] Dissatisfied. *Obs.*

mis'ap-pear', *v. i.* See MIS-.

mis'ap-pear'ance, *n.* **1.** Failure to appear.

2. A perverse appearance.

mis-ap'pel-la'tion, *n.* See MIS-.

mis'ap-pli'er, *n.* One who misapplies.

mis-ap/pre-hend' (mĭs-ăp/rē-hĕnd'), *v. t.;* -HEND'ED; -HEND'ING. To apprehend wrongly; to take in a wrong sense; to misunderstand.

mis-ap/pre-hen/sion (-hĕn/shŭn), *n.* A misapprehending, or state of being misapprehended; a mistaking or mistake; wrong apprehension; misconception; misunderstanding.

mis-ap/pre-hen/sive (-sĭv), *a.* Inclined to misapprehend; given to misapprehension. — **mis-ap/pre-hen/sive-ly,** *adv.* — **mis-ap/pre-hen/sive-ness,** *n.*

mis/ap-pro/pri-ate (mĭs/ă-prō/prĭ-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt/ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt/ĭng). To appropriate or use wrongly or wrongfully. — **mis/ap-pro/pri-a'tion** (-ā/shŭn), *n.*

mis/ar-range' (-ă-rānj'), *v. t.;* -RANGED' (-rānjd'); -RANG'ING (-rān/jĭng). To arrange wrongly; to place in a wrong order or manner. — **mis/ar-range'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

mis/be-come' (mĭs/bē-kŭm'), *v. i.; pret.* -BE-CAME' (-kām'); *p. p.* -BE-COME'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -BE-COM'ING (-kŭm'ĭng). Not to become; to suit ill; not to befit or be adapted to.

Thy father will not act what *misbecomes* him. *Addison.*

mis/be-get' (-gĕt'), *v. t.* To beget wrongly or unlawfully.

mis/be-got'ten (-gŏt'n), **mis/be-got'** (-gŏt'), *p. a.* Unlawfully or irregularly begotten; illegitimate; of bad origin. "Valor *misbegot*." *Shak.* — *n.* A bastard. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mis/be-have' (-hāv'), *v. t. & i.;* -HAVED' (-hāvd'); -HAV'ING (-hāv'ĭng). To behave ill; to conduct improperly; — often formerly used with a reflexive pronoun.

mis/be-hav'ior, mis/be-hav'iour (-hāv'yẽr), *n.* Improper, rude, or uncivil behavior; ill conduct; misconduct.

mis/be-lief' (-lēf'), *n.* **1.** Erroneous or false belief; specif., erroneous or heterodox belief in religious matters; heresy.

Barabas, although thou art in *misbelief*. *Marlowe.*

2. Lack of belief; disbelief. *Obs.*

mis/be-lieve' (-lēv'), *v. i.;* -LIEVED' (-lēvd'); -LIEV'ING (-lēv'ĭng). To believe erroneously, or in a false religion. "That *misbelieving* Moor." *Shak.*

mis/be-lieve', *v. t.* Not to believe; to disbelieve. *Rare.*

Some people . . . *misbelieve* I was ever married. *R. Grant*

mis/be-liev'er (-lēv'ẽr), *n.* One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion; a heretic or infidel.

mis/be-seem' (-sēm'), *v. t.;* -SEEMED' (-sēmd'); -SEEM'ING. To be unbecoming to; to misbecome; to suit ill.

mis-birth' (mĭs-bûrth'), *n.* An abortion.

mis-cal/cu-late (mĭs-kăl'kŭ-lāt), *v. t. & i.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). To calculate erroneously; to misjudge. — **mis-cal/cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

mis-call' (mĭs-kôl'), *v. t.;* -CALLED' (-kôld'); -CALL'ING. **1.** To call by a wrong name; to misname.

2. To read badly; to mispronounce. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. To call by a bad name; to abuse; revile. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

He . . . launched into a disquisition on the nature of the Irish (always so much *miscalled*, and whom he defended) *Stevenson.*

mis-car'riage (mĭs-kăr'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Ill conduct; evil or improper behavior; also, an instance of it; a misdemeanor; a misdeed. *Obs.*

2. Mismanagement; ill success; failure, or a case of it; an unfortunate event or issue; a failure or mistake, as in *miscarriage of justice*, a failure to secure justice.

When a counselor, to save himself,
Would lay *miscarriages* upon his prince. *Dryden.*

3. Failure to carry properly; as, *miscarriage* of goods.

4. Premature expulsion of a fetus. See ABORTION.

mis-car'ry (-ĭ), *v. i.;* -RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. To carry, or go, wrong; specif.: **a** To be injured, lost, or destroyed; to meet with misfortune or death; to perish; die. *Obs. or R.*

My ships have all *miscarried*. *Shak.*

b To go astray; to err; to do wrong; to misbehave. *Obs.* **c** To fail of the intended effect or of one's object; to be or prove unsuccessful; to come to naught; as, the statesman *miscarried;* the project *miscarried.* **d** To fail to produce; to be abortive; — said of plants, etc. *Obs.* **e** To suffer miscarriage (of a fetus); *Obs.*, of a child, to be prematurely born. **f** To fail of reaching the destination, or to go to the wrong destination; to go astray.

The cardinal's letters to the Pope *miscarried*. *Shak.*

mis-car'ry, *v. t.* To cause to go astray or do wrong; to mislead; to lead astray. *Obs.*

mis/ce-ge-na'tion (mĭs/ē-jē-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *miscere* to mix + *genus* race.] **1.** An interbreeding of races.

Despite universal *miscegenation*, primitive racial types may still be recognized. *A. H. Keane.*

2. Specif., intermarriage or interbreeding of whites and negroes.

mis/ce-ge-na'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors intermarriage as a solution of race problems.

mis/cel-la'ne-a (mĭs/ĕ-lā'nē-ă), *n. pl.* [L. See MISCELLANY.] A collection of miscellaneous matters; matters of various kinds; esp., a literary miscellany.

mis/cel-la'ne-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *miscellaneus* mixed, miscellaneous, fr. *miscellus* mixed, fr. *miscere.* See MIX; cf. MISCELLANY.] **1.** Mixed; mingled; consisting of several diverse things; promiscuous; heterogeneous; as, a *miscellaneous* collection. "A *miscellaneous* rabble." *Milton.*

2. Having various qualities; dealing with, or interested in, diverse topics or subjects; as, a *miscellaneous* writer.

Syn. — See INDISCRIMINATE.

—mis/cel-la'ne-ous-ly, *adv.* **—mis/cel-la'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

mis/cel-la-nist (mĭs/ĕ-lă-nĭst; mĭ-sĕl'ă-), *n.* A writer of miscellanies.

mis/cel-la-ny (mĭs/ĕ-lā-nĭ; *in British usage also* mĭ-sĕl'ă-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *miscellanea*, neut. pl. of *miscellaneus:* cf. F. *miscellanée*, pl. *miscellanées.* See MISCELLANEOUS.] **1.** A mixture of various things; a medley; esp., a collection of writings on various subjects.

2. *pl.* **a** Miscellaneous treatises, studies, or compositions collected into one book; as, a book or collection of *miscellanies.* **b** Miscellaneous persons. *Rare.*

mis-chance' (mĭs-chăns'), *n.* [ME. *meschance*, OF. *mescheance.*] Ill luck; ill fortune, or an instance of it; a mishap; an unfortunate accident; a misfortune.

Never come *mischance* between us twain. *Shak.*

Syn.—Misadventure, calamity, disaster. See MISFORTUNE.

mis-chance', *v. i.* To happen unfortunately or by mischance; to turn out ill. *Archaic.*

mis-chance', *v. t.* To render or make unfortunate. *Archaic.*

mis'chief (mĭs'chĭf), *n.* [ME. *meschef* bad result, OF. *meschief*, fr. *meschever* to be unfortunate; *mes-* (L. *minus* less) + *chief* end, head, F. *chef* chief. See MIS-, MINUS, CHIEF; cf. MUSCOVADO.] **1.** Unfortunate condition; evil plight; misfortune; trouble; need; want; also, a mishap or calamity. *Obs.*

2. Harm, evil, or damage viewed as the work of some agency or result of a particular cause; an ill consequence; damage; esp., trouble or vexation caused by human agency or by some living being, intentionally or not.

Thy tongue deviseth *mischiefs* *Ps. lii. 2.*

3. Wickedness; iniquity. *Obs.*

4. Formerly, a disease or malady; now, indefinitely, a disordered or morbid condition.

5. Harmful quality or character; mischievousness.

The *mischief* was, these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued *Swift*

6. A cause or source of harm, evil, trouble, or vexation; esp., a person who causes mischief or annoyance, esp. of a trivial character.

7. Action or conduct that annoys or vexes; esp., such as may cause trivial evil, annoyance, or trouble to others, and is due to thoughtlessness or a desire to make sport; also, mischievous disposition; as, the boy is all *mischief.*

☞ *Mischief* is often used colloq. or dial. as a euphemism for "devil," as in, to play the *mischief* with one.

Syn. — Damage, harm, hurt, evil, ill. See INJURY.

mis'chief-mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes mischief; one who excites or instigates quarrels or enmity. — **mis'chief-mak'ing** (-māk'ĭng), *a. & n.*

mis'chie-vous (mĭs'chĭ-vŭs; *see note below*), *a.* [AF. *meschevous.*] Causing mischief; full of mischief: **a** Unfortunate; distressful; calamitous; also, wretched; needy. *Obs.* **b** Involving, or productive of, harm, injury, or damage; injurious; harmful; hurtful. "Most *mischievous* foul sin." *Shak.*

This false, wily, doubting disposition is intolerably *mischievous* to society. *South.*

c Characterized by, or inclined to the causing of, petty injury, trouble, or annoyance to others, as from carelessness or in sport; — now the predominant sense; as, a *mischievous* child; a *mischievous* action.

☞ The accentuation *mis-chie'vous*, formerly in good usage, has since about 1700 been generally regarded as vulgar, dialectal, or humorous.

Syn. — Naughty, sportive, waggish, mocking. — MISCHIEVOUS, ROGUISH, ARCH, IMPISH. MISCHIEVOUS, as here compared (cf. INJURY), implies sportive malice (see MALICIOUS); that is ROGUISH, in modern usage, which is engagingly mischievous; that is ARCH which is slyly or mockingly mischievous — the word is applied chiefly to looks or expression, esp. of women or children; IMPISH heightens the implication of elfishly malicious mockery; as, "He was always as *mischievous* as a monkey" (*Richardson*); "She has twa sparkling *roguish* een" (*Burns*); "that lilac kerchief . . . tied under the *archest* chin mockery ever ambushed in" (*M. Arnold*); "The most musical echo has an *impish* mockery in it" (*G. Eliot*). See CUNNING.

— mis'chie-vous-ly, *adv.* **— mis'chie-vous-ness,** *n.*

mi'schio (mē'skyō), *n.* Also **mischio marble.** [It. *mischio* mixture.] A breccia of white and pink fragments set in a dark cement. It is used as an ornamental stone.

mis-choice' (mĭs-chois'), *n.* A wrong or improper choice.

mis-choose' (mĭs-chōōz'), *v. t. & i.; pret.* -CHOSE' (-chōz'); *p. p.* -CHO'SEN (-chō'z'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -CHOOS'ING. To choose wrongly.

mis'ci-ble (mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *miscere* to mix.] Capable of being mixed; mixable. — *n.* A miscible substance. *Obs.* — **mis'ci-bil'i-ty** (mĭs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mis-cite' (mĭs-sīt'), *v. t.;* -CIT'ED (-sīt'ĕd); -CIT'ING (-sīt'ĭng). To cite erroneously; to misquote.

mis-col'or, mis-col'our (mĭs-kŭl'ẽr), *v. t.;* -COL'ORED, -COL'OURED (-kŭl'ẽrd); -COL'OR-ING, -COL'OUR-ING. To give a wrong color to; fig., to misrepresent, as facts.

mis-com'pre-hend' (mĭs-kŏm'prē-hĕnd'), *v. t.;* -HEND'ED; -HEND'ING. To get a wrong idea of or about; to misunderstand. — **mis-com'pre-hen'sion** (-hĕn'shŭn), *n.*

mis'con-ceive' (mĭs'kŏn-sēv'), *v. t. & i.;* -CEIVED' (-sēvd'); -CEIV'ING. To conceive wrongly; to interpret incorrectly; to form a false or erroneous conception or notion of; to misjudge; misapprehend.

Those things which, for want of due consideration heretofore, they have *misconceived*. *Hooker.*

Syn. — Misapprehend, misunderstand, mistake.

mis'con-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of misconceiving; erroneous conception; false opinion.

mis'con-duct' (mĭs'kŏn-dŭkt'), *v. t.;* -DUCT'ED; -DUCT'ING. To conduct amiss; to mismanage.

to misconduct one's self, to behave improperly.

mis-con'duct (mĭs-kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* **1.** Mismanagement. *Rare.*

2. Wrong or improper conduct; bad behavior; unlawful behavior or conduct; malfeasance.

3. A case or instance of bad behavior; a misdeed; — chiefly in *pl. Rare.*

Syn. — Misbehavior, misdemeanor, misdeed, delinquency, offense, mismanagement.

mis'con-stru'a-ble (mĭs'kŏn-strōō'ă-b'l), *a.* Subject to misconstruction.

mis'con-struct' (mĭs'kŏn-strŭkt'), *v. t.;* -STRUCT'ED; -STRUCT'ING. **1.** To misconstrue. *Obs., Chiefly Scot.*

2. To construct wrongly or badly. *Rare.*

mis'con-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of misconstruing; erroneous or bad construction; wrong interpretation.

mis-con'strue (mĭs-kŏn'strōō; mĭs'kŏn-strōō'; 277: *good usage more strongly inclines toward the accent on final syllable than in the case of construe*), *v. t.;* -STRUED (-strōōd'; -strōōd'); -STRU-ING. **1.** To construe wrongly; to interpret erroneously; to misinterpret.

Do not, great sir, *misconstrue* his intent. *Dryden.*
Much afflicted to find his actions *misconstrued*. *Addison.*

2. To infer falsely.

mis-con'strue, *v. i.* To make a wrong interpretation.

mis'cor-rect' (mĭs'kŏ-rĕkt'), *v. t.;* -RECT'ED; -RECT'ING. To err in attempting to correct. "Scaliger *miscorrects* his author." *Dryden.* — **mis'cor-rec'tion** (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.*

mis-coun'sel (mĭs-koun'sĕl), *v. t.;* -SELED (-sĕld) or -SELLED; -SEL-ING or -SEL-LING. [Cf. OF. *mesconseillier.*] To counsel or advise wrongly. — **mis-coun'sel,** *n.*

mis-count' (-kount'), *v. t. & i.;* -COUNT'ED; -COUNT'ING. [Cf. OF. *mesconter*, F. *mécompter.* Cf. MISCOMPUTE.] **1.** To count erroneously; to miscalculate; to misreckon.

2. To misestimate. *Obs.*

3. To misinterpret. *Rare.*

mis-count', *n.* [Cf. F. *mécompte* error, OF. *mesconte.*] An erroneous counting; a wrong computation.

mis'cre-ance (mĭs'krē-ăns), *n.* [OF. *mescreance*, F. *mécréance.*] Quality of being miscreant; adherence to false faith; unbelief. *Archaic.*

mis'cre-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Miscreance. *Archaic.*

2. Villainy; turpitude.

mis'cre-ant (mĭs'krē-ănt), *n.* [OF. *mescreant*, F. *mécréant;* *mes-* (L. *minus* less) + p. pr. fr. L. *credere* to believe. See MIS-, MINUS; CREED.] **1.** One who holds a religious faith regarded as false; a misbeliever; a heretic; an unbeliever; an infidel. *Archaic.*

Now will the Christian *miscreants* be glad,
Ringing with joy their superstitious bells. *Marlowe.*

2 An unscrupulous villain; a vile wretch; a rascal.

mis'cre-ant, *a.* **1.** Holding a religious faith regarded as false; misbelieving; heretical; unbelieving. *Archaic.*

2. Destitute of conscience; unscrupulous; villainous.

mis'cre-ate' (mĭs'krē-āt'), *v. t. & i.;* -CRE-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -CRE-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To form unnaturally; to create misshapen; also, to create or procreate illegitimately.

mis'cre-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of miscreating; a misshapen or deformed thing.

mis-ap/pre-hend'ing-ly, *adv.* of *misapprehending*, p. pr. [MIS-.]

mis-ap/pre-hen'si-ble, *a.* See MIS-ap/pre-pro/pri-ate, *a.* See MIS-, 2. — **mis-ap-pro/pri-ate-ly,** *adv.*

mis'arch-ism (mĭs'ärk-kĭz'm), *a.* [*miso-* + Gr. ἀρχός chief, ἄρχειν to rule.] Opposition to any form of government. *Rare.* — **mis'-arch-ist** (-kĭst), *n.* *Rare.*

misard. + MISER.

mis'ar-ray', *n.* See MIS-, 2.

mis'as-cribe', *v. t.,* **mis'as-say',** *v. t.,* **mis'as-sign',** *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis'at-tem'per-ance, *n.* Distemperature; uneven balance. *Obs.*

mis'at-tend', *v. t.* To misunderstand; to disregard. *Obs.*

mis-aun'ter, *n.* Misadventure. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

misaventeur, misaventure. + MISADVENTURE.

mis'a-ver', *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis'a-vize'. + MISADVISE.

mis a-ward', *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis'bap-tize', *v. t.* **1.** To misname; miscall.

2. To baptize wrongly. [*Obs.*]

mis-bear', *v. t.* To misbehave.

mis'be-com'ing, *p. a.* Unbecoming. — **mis'be-com'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **mis'be-com'ing-ness,** *n.* [*Sp.*]

mis'be-cum'. Misbecome. *Ref.*

mis-bede', *v. t.* [AS. *mis-bēodan.*] To wrong; injure; abuse. *Obs.*

mis'be-fall', *v. t.* To happen amiss to; — used impersonally. — **mis'be-fall'en,** *p. a.* *Both Obs. or R.*

mis'be-fit'ting, *a.* See MIS-, 2.

mis'be-get', *p. a.* Misbegotten. *Obs.*

mis'be-gin', *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis'be-had'den (mĭs'bē-hăd'-'n). Scot. var. of MISBEHOLDEN

mis'be-haved', *p. a.* Ill-behaved; rude.

mis'be-hold'en (mĭs'bē hōl'-d'n), *p. a.* Unbecoming; disobliging; offensive. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

misbelieved, *a.* Believing amiss; infidel; heretical; also, incredulous. *Obs.* [*Believing*, p. pr.]

mis'be-liev'ing-ly, *adv.* of *misbelieving.* *Obs.*

mis'be-love', *v. t.* See MIS-. *Obs.*

misbecode. + MISBEDE.

mis'be-stow', *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis'be-stow'al, *n.* See MIS-.

mis'be-thought', *p. a.* Possessed of evil thoughts; also, mistaken. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

mis'be-tide', *v. t. & i.* See MIS-.

misbilad, *p. a* [See MIS-; BE-; LEAD to conduct.] Led amiss or astray. *Obs.*

misbileave + MISBELIEF.

misbileveful, *a.* Unbelieving. *Obs.*

misbilevenesse, *n.* Unbelieving-ness. *Obs.*

mis-bode', *v. t.* To forebode. *Obs. or R.*

mis-bode', *n.* [Cf. MISBEDE; see 1st BODE.] Injury; offense. *Obs.* — *pret.* of MISBEDE. *Obs.*

mis-bo'den, *p. p.* of MISBEDE. *Obs.*

mis'born', *a. Obs. or R.* **1** Aborted; hence, deformed from birth. **2.** Born out of wedlock.

mis-brand', *v.* See MIS-.

misbreyde, *n.* [See MIS-; BRAID, *n. & v.*] Trespass; offense. *Obs.*

misc. *Abbr.* Miscellaneous; miscellany. [WEIGHT.]

mis-cal'. Var. of MISKAL. See

mis-cal'cu-la'tor (mĭs-kăl'kŭ-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who miscalculates. [calls.]

mis-call'er, *n.* One who mis-

mis-can'ter, *n.* [Cf MISHANTER.] A misadventure; mischance. *Dial. Eng.*

Mis-can'thus (mĭs-kăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μίσχος stalk + *anthus.*] *Bot.* Syn. of XIPHAGROSTIS.

mis-cape', *v. i.* [*mis-* + *scape.*] To meet with mishap. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To escape (one) sinfully. *Obs.* [-ABLE.]

mis-car'riage-a-ble, *a.* See MIS-case', *n.* Mishap. *Obs.*

mis-cast', *n.* Erroneous reckoning. *Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*]

mis-cast', *v. t.* **1.** To cast evilly. **2.** To cast or reckon wrongly; miscalculate. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mis-cas'u-al-ty (mĭs-kăzh'ū-ăl-tĭ), *n.* Mischance. *Obs. or Dial.*

miscaunce. + MISCHANCE.

‖ misce. [L., imper. of *miscere* to mix.] *Pharm.* Mix.

mis'ce-a-bil'i-ty (mĭs'ē-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *miscere* to mix.] Capability of being mixed.

mis'ce-ge-nate' (mĭs'ē-jē-nāt'), *v. t.* To practice miscegenation. — *v. t.* To give rise to by miscegenation. — *n.* A person born of a miscegenetic union.

mis'ce-ge-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), **mis-ceg'e-nist** (mĭs-ĕj'ē-nĭst), *n.* One who practices or is guilty of miscegenation.

mis'ce-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to miscegenation

miscelden. + MISTLETOE.

misceline. + MASLIN, grain.

mis'cel-la-na'ri-an (mĭs'ĕ-lă-nā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to miscellanies — *n.* A writer of miscellanies. *Both Obs or R.*

miscellane, *a.* [From MASLIN, confused with MISCELLANEOUS.] Miscellaneous. *Obs* — *n.* A mixture; a medley. *Obs.*

mis'cel-la'ne-al, *a.* Miscellaneous. *Obs.* — *n. pl.* Miscellanies. *Obs.*

mis'cel-la-ne'i-ty (mĭs'ĕ-lă-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Miscellaneousness.

mis'cel-la-ny, *a.* Miscellaneous; heterogeneous. *Obs*

miscellany madam. A woman dealer in various fineries. *Obs*

mis-cen'sure, *v. t. & n.* See MIS-.

mis-chance'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

mis-chanc'y (mĭs-chăn'sĭ), *a.* Unlucky. *Scot & Dial.*

mischand, mischant. + MISCHANT.

mis-chant'er (mĭs-chăn'tẽr). Var. of MISHANTER.

mischap. + MISHAP. [MIS-.]

mis-char'ac-ter-ize, *v. t.* See

mis-charge', *v. t. & n.* See MIS-.

mischaunce + MISCHANCE.

mis-cheer', *v. t.* To discourage. *Obs* [CHIEVE.]

mischeif. + MISCHIEF, MIS-

‖ Mis-chian'za (*It.* mēs-kyän'-tsä), *n.* [It., mixing.] *Amer. Hist.* An elaborate festival given on May 18, 1778, at Philadelphia by officers of the British army in honor of Sir William Howe, who had resigned and was about to depart for England. It comprised a regatta, a mock tournament, a dinner, and a dance.

mis'chief, *v. t. & i.* = MISCHIEVE. *Obs. or R.*

mis'chief-ful, *a. Obs. or Dial. Eng.* Mischievous; *Obs.*, fraught with misfortune. [vous. *Obs.*]

mis-chiev'a-ble, *a.* Mischievous.

mis-chieve' (mĭs-chēv'), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *meschever* to come to misfortune. Cf. ACHIEVE.] **1** To cause or undergo injury, loss, or misfortune; to hurt. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To slander. *Obs.*

mischive. + MISCHIEF.

Misch'na, Misch'nic, etc. Vars. of MISHNA, MISHNIC, etc.

mis-chris'ten (mĭs-krĭs'n), *v. t.* = **mis-ci'pher** (-sī'fẽr), *v. t.*, **mis-ci-ta'tion** (mĭs'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **mis-claim'**, *n.*, **mis-claim'ing,** *n.*, **mis-class',** *v. t.*, **mis-clas'si-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* See MIS-.

misclepe, *v. t.* To misname. *Obs.*

mis-cog'ni-zant (mĭs-kŏg'nĭ-zănt; mĭs-kŏn'-), *a.* [Cf. OF. *mesconoissant*, p. pr.] *Law.* Not cognizant; not knowing.

miscognize, *v. t.* To fail to appreciate or understand. *Obs.*

mis'col-lect', *v. t.* To infer erroneously. *Obs.* — **mis'col-lec'tion,** *n.* *Obs.*

mis-col'lo-ca'tion, *n.* See MIS-.

mis-col'or-a'tion, mis-col'our-a'tion, *n.* Discoloration.

mis'com-pute', *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis-com'pu-ta'tion, *n.*

mis'com-pute', *n.* Miscomputation. *Obs.* [CEIVE.]

mis'con-ceave' + MISCONCEIVE.

mis'con-ceit', *v. t.* To misconceive *Obs.* — **mis'con-ceit',** *n. Obs. or R.* [misconceives.]

mis'con-ceiv'er, *n.* One who

mis'con-clu'sion, *n.,* **mis-con'fident,** *a.,* **mis'con-jec'ture,** *n. & v. t. & i.,* **mis'con-junc'tion,** *n.,* **mis-con'se-cra'te,** *v. t.,* **mis-con'se-cra'tion,** *n.,* **mis-con'sequence,** *n.* See MIS-.

mis-con'ster, mis-con'ster-er. + MISCONSTRUE, -STRUER.

mis'con-struc'tive (mĭs'kŏn-strŭk'tĭv), *a.* Marked by misconstruction.

mis'con-stru'er (mĭs'kŏn-strōō'ẽr; mĭs-kŏn'strōō-ẽr), *n.* One who misconstrues.

mis-con'stru-ous, *a.* Given to misconstruing. *Obs.*

mis'con-tent', *a.* Discontented. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mis'con-tent', *n & v. t.* Discontent. *Obs. or R.*

mis'con-tin'u-ance, *n. Law.* Continuance by undue process.

mis-con'u-sant. Obs. or rare var. of MISCOGNIZANT

mis'con-vey', *v. t.* To convey or impart (one's self) wrongly. *Rare.* [cook'er-y, *n.*]

mis-cook', *v. t.* See MIS-. — **mis-cop'y** (mĭs-kŏp'ĭ), *n. & v. t.* See MIS- [cord. *Obs.*]

mis-cord', *v. i.* To be in ill accord.

mis-cov'et, *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis'cre-ate', *a.* Miscreated. *Obs. or R.*

mis'cre-a'tive (mĭs'krē-ā'tĭv), *a.* Creating amiss. *Rare.*

mis-cue' (mĭs-kū'), *n.* *Billiards & Pool.* A false stroke with a cue, the cue slipping from the ball struck without impelling it as desired.

mis-cue', *v. i.* *Billiards & Pool.* To make a miscue.

mis-date' (mĭs-dāt'), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); -DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). To date erroneously.

mis-deal' (-dēl'), *v. t. & i.*; -DEALT' (-dĕlt'); -DEAL'ING. To deal wrongly: **a** To distribute unfairly. *Obs.* **b** To traffic or behave improperly. **c** To distribute wrongly, as cards; to make a wrong distribution.

mis-deal', *n.* Act of misdealing; a wrong distribution of cards to the players.

In all games [except bridge] in which the deal is an advantage, a *misdeal* loses the deal. *R. F. Foster.*

mis-deed' (-dēd'), *n.* [AS. *misdǽd.* See MIS-; DEED, *n.*] An evil deed; a wicked action.

Evils which our own *misdeeds* have wrought *Milton.*

Syn.—Misconduct, misdemeanor, fault, offense, trespass, transgression, crime.

mis-deem' (mĭs-dēm'), *v. t.*; -DEEMED' (-dēmd'); -DEEM'ING. **1.** To judge unfavorably; to think ill of. *Obs.* **2.** To have or form a wrong opinion of; to misjudge; also, to think or suppose wrongly to be; to mistake (for). **3.** To have a suspicion or intimation of; to suspect. *Obs.*

mis-deem', *v. i.* **1.** To judge unfavorably; to think ill (of). *Obs.* "To *misdeem* of righteous Job." *Milton.* **2.** To have or form a wrong or mistaken opinion; to misjudge; also, to think or suppose wrongly.

Misdeem not, then,
If such affront I labor to avert. *Milton.*

3. To have suspicion; to suspect. *Obs.*

mis'de-mean' (mĭs'dē-mēn'), *v. t. & i.*; -DE-MEANED' (-mēnd'); -DE-MEAN'ING. To behave ill; to misbehave.

mis'de-mean'ant (-ănt), *n.* **1.** One convicted of a misdemeanor.

2. One guilty of misconduct.

mis'de-mean'or, mis'de-mean'our (-ēr), *n.* **1.** Ill behavior; evil conduct, or a case of it; a misdeed. *Rare.* **2.** *Law.* A crime less than a felony. The distinction between *felonies* and *misdemeanors* is now purely arbitrary and without any logical basis; it is still maintained in the English system, but in most of the United States is either abrogated or so far reduced as to be without practical effect. Cf. FELONY, CRIME. **3.** A misdemeanant. *Obs.*

Syn.—Misdeed, misconduct, misbehavior, fault, trespass.

mis'de-rive' (mĭs'dē-rīv'), *v. t.*; -DE-RIVED' (-rīvd'); -DE-RIV'ING (-rīv'ĭng). **a** To misdirect. *Obs.* **b** To derive erroneously.

mis'de-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.*; -SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); -SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). To describe wrongly or incorrectly.—**mis'de-scrib'er** (-skrīb'ēr), *n.*

mis'de-scrip'tion (-dē-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* A wrong or incorrect description; as, *misdescription* when material and preventing a common understanding will vitiate a contract.

mis'di-rect' (mĭs'dĭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.*; -DI-RECT'ED; -DI-RECT'ING. To give a wrong direction to; as, to *misdirect* a letter.

mis'di-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of directing wrongly, or state of being so directed; wrong direction. **2.** *Law.* An error of a judge in charging the jury on a matter of law.

mis'di-vi'sion (mĭs'dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Wrong or incorrect division.

mis-do' (mĭs-dōō'), *v. t.; pret.* -DID' (-dĭd'); *p. p.* -DONE' (-dŭn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -DO'ING. [AS. *misdōn.* See MIS-; DO, *v.*] **1.** To do wrongly or improperly.

Afford me place to show what recompense
Towards thee I intend for what I have *misdone.* *Milton.*

2. To do wrong to; to illtreat; to injure. *Obs.* **3.** To destroy; to kill. *Obs.*

mis-do', *v. i.* To do wrong or injury; to commit a fault. *Obs. or R.* *Dryden.*

mis-do'ing (-dōō'ĭng), *n.* Wrongdoing, or a case of it; misconduct; a misdeed; a wrong done; a fault or crime; an offense; as, it was my *misdoing.*

mis-doubt' (mĭs-dout'), *v. t.*; -DOUBT'ED; -DOUBT'ING. [Cf. OF. *mesdoubter.*] **1.** To have doubts, misgivings, suspicion, or the like, as to or about; to doubt; mistrust; suspect; fear for.

I do not *misdoubt* my wife. *Shak.*
To pray he may be faithful
Were to *misdoubt* he is so. *J. W. Marston.*

2. To fear; to be apprehensive of, as an evil; to suspect, as some state of affairs or that such is the state of affairs.

mis-doubt', *v. i.* To have doubt or suspicion; to doubt wrongly; to suspect.

mis-doubt', *n.* Suspicion; mistrust.

mise (mēz; mīz; 277), *n.* [F. *mise* a putting, setting, expense, fr. *mettre* to put, lay, fr. L. *mittere* to send.] **1.** *pl.* Expenses. *Obs.*, exc. *Law*, of expenses in personal actions. **2.** A levy or customary grant given by way of composition for a liberty, privilege, or immunity, as by the people on the occasion of the entry of a new Lord Marcher, king, or prince into Wales or on a change of earl in the county palatine of Chester, England. **3.** An agreement or convention; as, the **mise of Amiens** and the **mise of Lewes**, the two agreements made in January and May, respectively, 1264, between Henry III. and the rebelling barons. **4.** *Law.* The (general) issue in a proceeding upon a writ of right. **5.** *Gaming.* **a** The amount staked. **b** The layout.

mis-ease' (mĭs-ēz'), *n.* [ME. *mesaise*, OF. *mesaise.*] Want of ease; discomfort; distress; misery; want. *Now Rare.*

mis'em-ploy' (mĭs'ĕm-ploi'), *v. t.*; -PLOYED' (-ploid'); -PLOY'ING. To employ amiss; as, to *misemploy* one's time.—**mis'em-ploy'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

mi'ser (mī'zĕr), *a.* [L. *miser* wretched, miserable; cf. It. *misero* wretched, avaricious, Sp. *mísero.*] **1.** Wretched; miserable. *Obs.* **2.** Miserly; niggardly. *Archaic.*

mi'ser, *n.* [See MISER, *a.*] **1.** A wretched or severely afflicted person. *Obs.*

The woeful words of a *miser* now despairing. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. A despicable person; a wretch. *Obs. Shak.* **3.** A covetous, grasping, mean person; esp., one having wealth who lives miserably for the sake of saving and increasing his hoard; a niggard.

As some lone *miser*, visiting his store,
Bends at his treasure, counts, recounts it o'er. *Goldsmith.*

mi'ser (mī'zĕr), *n.* Also **mi'zer.** [Orig. uncert.] *Mining & Well Sinking.* A boring tool with a device for pushing the drilled-out core up through its hollow center.

mi'ser, *v. t.*; MI'SERED (-zĕrd); MI'SER-ING. In well boring, etc., to excavate or bring up (earth) with a miser.

mis'er-a-ble (mĭz'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* [F. *misérable*, L. *miserabilis*, fr. *miserari* to lament, pity, fr. *miser* wretched. Cf. MISER.] **1.** In a state of misery or extreme unhappiness or misfortune; wretched;—now chiefly with reference to the mental state and often by way of hyperbole.

What hopes delude thee, *miserable* man? *Dryden.*

2. Causing misery, unhappiness, or great discomfort; full of wretchedness; pitiably poor; as, a *miserable* lot.

What's more *miserable* than discontent? *Shak.*

3. Pitiable; lamentable; as, a *miserable* failure. **4.** Wretchedly deficient or meager; worthless; mean; paltry; sorry; poor; despicable; as, a *miserable* fellow; a *miserable* dinner.

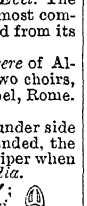
Miserable comforters are ye all *Job* xvi. 2

5. Avaricious; niggardly; miserly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **6.** Commiserative; pitiful. *Obs.*

Syn.—Abject, forlorn, pitiable, wretched.—**mis'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**mis'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

mis'er-a-ble, *n* One who is miserable, or in misery.

Mis'e-re're (mĭz'ĕ-rē'rē), *n.* [L., have mercy, fr. *misereri* to have mercy, fr. *miser.* See MISER, *a.*] **1.** *Eccl.* The 51st psalm (or 50th in the Latin version), the most commonly used of the penitential psalms;—so called from its first word in the Latin. **2.** A musical setting of this psalm, as the *Miserere* of Allegri, written (about 1635) for nine voices in two choirs, and long sung in Holy Week in the Sistine Chapel, Rome. **3.** [*l. c.*] *Med.* = ILEUS. *Obs.* **4.** [*l. c.*] *Arch.* A small boss or bracket on the under side of the hinged seat of a church stall. It was intended, the seat being turned up, to give support to a worshiper when standing. Called also *misericord* and *misericordia.*



mis'er-i-cord', mis'er-i-corde' (mĭz'ĕr-ĭ-kôrd'; mĭ-zĕr'ĭ-kôrd), *n.* [F. *miséricorde*, fr. L. *misericordia* mercy, compassion; *misereri* to feel pity + *cor, cordis*, heart.] **1.** Compassion; pity; mercy. *Archaic.* **2.** *Eccl.* An indulgence, as in the matter of food or dress, granted to a member of a religious order. **3.** *Eccl.* A room, often in a separate building, in a monastic establishment where certain indulgences were allowed, esp. one used as a refectory by those monks who had indulgences as to food and drink. **4.** = MISERERE, 4. **5.** A thin-bladed medieval dagger;—said to be so called because used to give the death, or "mercy," stroke to a fallen adversary, or perhaps because he was expected to ask for mercy. Misericord, 5.

mi'ser-ly (mī'zĕr-lĭ), *a.* [From MISER, *a.*] Pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a miser; very covetous; niggardly; stingy; close.

Syn.—Avaricious, niggardly, sordid, penurious, covetous, stingy, mean. See PARSIMONIOUS.

mis'er-y (mĭz'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [ME. *miserie*, OF. *miserie, misere*, F. *misère*, L. *miseria*, fr. *miser* wretched.] **1.** A state of great distress; wretchedness; distress or unhappiness due to outward conditions, esp. to privation or poverty; as, the *misery* of overcrowded population; distress or suffering due to bodily or mental affliction; as, the *misery* of melancholia.

The unsupportable burthen of an accusing tormenting conscience, a *misery* that none can bear. *Walton.*

2. A wretched circumstance; a cause of misery; a calamity; a misfortune.

When we our betters see bearing our woes,
We scarcely think our *miseries* our foes. *Shak.*

3. A wretched place or person. **4.** Covetousness; niggardliness; avarice. *Obs.* **5.** Bodily pain or aching; a pain or ache. *Dial.* **6.** *Card Playing.* = MISÈRE. *Colloq.*

Syn.—Unhappiness, despondency, affliction, distress, anguish, woe.—MISERY, WRETCHEDNESS are often used with little distinction; as, "the fierce light of a blazing *misery*" (*De Quincey*); "the fierce *wretchedness* that glory brings" (*Shak.*). But MISERY often suggests the more acute or persistent, WRETCHEDNESS the more abject or desponding, unhappiness or distress; as, "our . . . happy state here swallowed up in endless *misery*" (*Milton*); "the gnawing *misery* about that sweet child and its parents" (*Scott*); "Art thou so bare and full of *wretchedness*, and fear'st to die?" (*Shak.*), "Crushed with servitude, he knows his *wretchedness* too late" (*Shelley*). See SORROW, MELANCHOLY.

mis'es-teem' (mĭs'ĕs-tēm'), *v. t.*; -ES-TEEMED' (-tēmd'); -ES-TEEM'ING. To form a false estimate of; to misestimate

That race is damned which *misesteems* its fate. *W. E. Henley*

mis-es-ti-mate (mĭs-ĕs'tĭ-māt), *v. t.*; -MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); -MAT'ING (-māt'ĭng). To estimate erroneously.—*n.* A wrong estimate.

mis-fea'sance (-fē'zăns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mesfaisance*, fr. *mesfaire* to do wrong; *mes-* (L. *minus* less) + *faire* to do, L. *facere.* Cf. MALFEASANCE.] *Law.* A trespass; a wrong done; now, specif., the doing wrongfully and injuriously of an act which a person might do in a lawful manner; the doing of a lawful act in an unlawful manner, or the wrongful and injurious exercise of lawful authority;—distinguished from *nonfeasance* and *malfeasance.*

mis-fea'sor (mĭs-fē'zŏr), *n.* [AF. *mesfesour.* Cf. MISFEASANCE.] *Law.* One guilty of misfeasance.

mis-fea'ture (-fē'tūr), *n.* Ill or distorted feature; a bad feature.—**mis-fea'tured** (-tūrd), *a.*—**mis-fea'tur-ing** (-tūr-ĭng), *a.*

mis-fire' (mĭs-fīr'), *v. i.*; -FIRED' (-fīrd'); -FIR'ING (-fīr'ĭng). **1.** *Mech.* To have its explosive charge fail to ignite at the proper time;—said of an internal-combustion engine. **2.** To fail to be fired;—said of a gun, mine, etc.

mis-fire', *n.* Act of misfiring; an instance of this.

mis-fit' (-fĭt'), *v. t. & i.*; -FIT'TED; -FIT'TING. To fit badly; to fail to fit

mis-fit', *n.* **1.** Act or state of fitting badly; as, a *misfit* in making a coat; a ludicrous *misfit.* **2.** Something that fails to fit or fits badly, as a garment.

I saw an uneasy change in Mr. Micawber, which sat tightly on him, as if his new duties were a *misfit.* *Dickens*

mis'fit (mĭs'fĭt), *a.* That does not fit.

mis-for'tune (-fôr'tūn), *n.* **1.** Bad fortune or luck; calamity; an evil accident; disaster; mishap; mischance.

You 'll find it his *misfortune*, not his fault. *Addison*

2. The bearing of an illegitimate child; hence, an illegitimate child; a bastard. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn.—Ill fortune, ill luck, misadventure, trouble, hardship; accident, calamity, disaster.—MISFORTUNE, MISCHANCE, MISHAP, ADVERSITY agree in the idea of ill or adverse fortune. MISFORTUNE is the most general term; MISCHANCE is often more specifically that which in any way goes wrong; MISHAP is sometimes interchangeable with *mischance*, but more frequently denotes an unlucky accident; as, "one writ with me in sour *misfortune's* book" (*Shak.*); "The famous maxim of Monsieur de Rochefoucault, 'In our friends' *misfortunes* there is something secretly pleasing to us'" (*Thackeray*); "It is a *misfortune* and not a crime to be entangled in an anachronism" (*Lowell*); "a brother son of chivalry dismounted by *mischance*" (*Scott*); "By great *mischance* he heard but fragments of her later words" (*Tennyson*); "Now the doctor's skill [victorious seemed], and now—alas, for unforeseen *mishaps!* they put on a damp nightcap and relapse" (*Cowper*); his bicycle met with a *mishap.* ADVERSITY, the strongest of the words compared, denotes grave or continued misfortune, as, "The virtue of prosperity is temperance, the

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mis'cre-a'tor (-tĕr), *n* One who miscreates

mis-cre'dent, *n.* [*mis-* + *credent.* Cf. MISCREANT.] A miscreant or misbeliever. *Obs.*

mis-cred'it-ed, *p. a* See MIS-, 2.

mis'cre-du'li-ty, *n.* See MIS-.

mis-cread', *v. t.* A false creed; a misbelief. *Poetic.*

mis-crop', *v. t. Agric.* To sow (a field) with a crop out of the ordinary rotation.

mis-crop', *n.* A bad or poor crop.

mis-cuik'. † MISCOOK.

mis'cu-lat, *a.* [LL. *misculatus*, p. p.] Mingled. *Obs.*

mis'cut', *a.* See MIS-.

miscweme. † MISQUEME.

mis-date', *n.* A wrong date.—**mis-date'ful**, *a.*

mis-daub', *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis-deal'er, *n.* One who misdeals, as cards.

mis'de-cide', *v. i.* See MIS-.—**mis'de-ci'sion** (-dē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.*

mis-deed'y, *a.* [From MISDEED.] Misdoing. *Obs. or Scot.*

mis-deem', *n.* Misjudgment. *Obs.*

mis-deem'ful, *a.* Suspicious. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mis'de-liv'er, *v. t.* See MIS-.—**mis'de-liv'er-y**, *n.*

mis'de-mean', *n.* An act of misbehavior. *Rare.* [*Rare.*]

mis'de-mean', *v. t.* To degrade.

mis'de-mean'ist, *n.* A misdemeanant. [DEEM.]

mis-dempt', Obs. p. p of MIS-

mis'de-part', *v. t.* To distribute wrongly. *Obs.* [derivation.]

mis-der'i-va'tion, *n.* A wrong

mis'de-scrip'tive, *a.* Inaccurately descriptive. [*or R.*]

mis'de-sert', *n.* Ill desert. *Obs.*

mis'de-serve', *v. i.* To deserve ill or badly. *Obs. or R.*

mis'de-spair'ing, *a.*, **mis'de-ter'mine**, *v. t.*, **mis'de-vot'ed** (mĭs'dē-vōt'ĕd), *a.*, **mis'de-vo'tion** (-vō'shŭn), *n.* See MIS-.

mis'de-vout', *a.* Erroneously devout. *Obs.*

mis-di'et, n., mis-di'et, *v. t.* See MIS-.—**mis-di'et-er**, *n. Rare.*

mis-dight', *a.* Arrayed, prepared, or furnished, unsuitably; also, ill-treated. *Obs.*

mis'di-spend', *v. t* To misspend. *Obs.*

mis-dis'po-si'tion (mĭs-dĭs'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*, **mis-dis-tin'guish**, *v. t.*, **mis'di-vide'**, *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis-do'er (mĭs-dōō'ĕr), *n.* A wrongdoer; offender.

mis-doom', *n.* Misjudgment. *Obs.*—*v. t.* To misjudge. *Obs.*

mis-doubt'ful, *a.* Misgiving; suspicious; hesitating. *Obs.*

mis-draft', **mis-draught'**, *n. Rare.* 1. Misconduct *Obs.* 2. A draft (of air) coming wrongly.

mis-draw', *v. t.* & *i.* To draw astray; to entice to evil. *Obs.*

mis-dread', *n.* Dread of evil. *Obs* [*Obs.*]

mis-dread', *v. t.* & *i.* To dread.

mis-drive', *v. t.* See MISmise. Obs. pl. of MOUSE.

mise, *v. i.* To be miserly. *Obs.*

mis-ease', **mis-eased'**, *a.* Having discomfort or misery. *Obs.*

mis-eas'y, *a.* [OF. *mesaisié.*] Miserable; painful. *Obs.*

mis-eat'ing, *vb. n.* See MIS-.

mis'e-di'tion, *n.* Incorrect editing. *Obs.*

mis-ed'u-cate, *v. t.*, **mis-ed'u-ca'tion**, *n.* See MIS-.

‖**mise' en scène'** (mēz'-zăn sân'). [F.] The necessary preparations, as scenery, properties, etc., for the representation of a play; stage setting; also, the arrangement of the scenery and players in a scene; scene. [GAN. *Illut.*]

Misegun. Corrupt. of MAZA-

misell. † MIZZLE.

mis'el-to. † MISTLETOE.

miselven. † MYSELF.

misem. † MIZZEN, MIZEN.

mis'e-nite (mĭs'ē-nīt), *n.* [From *Miseno*, promontory near Naples, Italy, where it is found.] *Min.* A native sulphate of potassium (prob. $HKSO_4$), occurring in white silky fibrous form.

mis-en'ter, *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis'en-treat', *v. t.* To treat wrongfully or ill. *Obs.*

mis-en'try, *n.* See MIS-.

mis'e-pis'co-pist, *n.* [*miso-* + Gr. ἐπίσκοπος bishop.] An enemy to episcopacy. *Obs.*

miser, *n.* [Cf. F. *misère* a trifle.] Bread sopped in water, etc. *Obs.*

mi'ser, *v. t.* To hoard.

‖**mi'se-ra'bi-le vul'gus** (mĭz'ĕ-răb'ĭ-lē). [L.] Wretched crowd or mob.

mis'er-a-bi-lism (mĭz'ĕr-ă-b'l-ĭz'm), *n.* Pessimism which takes the form of grumbling discontent.—**mis'er-a-bi-list, -lis'tic**, *a. R.* [Miserableness.]

mis'er-a-bil'i-ty (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L., mercies of the Lord.] The second Sunday after Easter;—from the opening words, in the Latin, of the introit for the day, which begins with the first verse of Psalm lxxxix.

mis'er-i-cor'di-ous, mis'er-i-cor'dous, *a.* [OF. *misericordios*, or LL. *misericordiosus.*] Forgiving; merciful. *Obs.*

misericordye, *n.* Mercy. *Obs.*

mi-ser'i-cors, *a.* [L., or OF. (nom.).] Merciful. *Obs.*

mi'ser-ism (mī'zĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* Miserliness.

‖**mi'se-ris suc-cur're-re dis'co** (mĭz'ĕ-rĭs). [L.] I am learning to help the wretched.

Vergil (*Æneid*, I. 630).

miseritie, *n.* [L. *miser* wretched + E. *-ous*, or OF. *misereus.*] Miserable. *Obs.*

misese. † MISEASE.

mis'es-teem', *n.* See MIS-, 2.

mis-es'ti-ma'tion (mĭs-ĕs'tĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of misestimating.

mis-ex'e-cute, *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis'ex-pence', **mis'ex-pend'ing**, *n.* A spending amiss. *Obs.*

mis'ex-pend'i-ture, *n.*, **mis'ex-plain'**, *v. t.*, **mis-ex'pla-na'tion**, *n.*, **mis-ex'pli-ca'tion**, *n.*, **mis-ex'po-si'tion**, *n.*, **mis'ex-pound'**, *v. t.*, **mis'ex-press'**, *v. t.*, **mis'ex-pres'sion**, *n.*, **mis'ex-pres'sive**, *a.*, **mis'ex-pres'sive-ness**, *n.* See MIS-.

mis-fait', *n.* [OF. *mesfait*, F. *méfait.*] Misdeed. *Obs.*

mis-faith', *n.* Want of faith; disbelief; distrust

mis-fall' (mĭs-fôl'), *v. i.* & *t. Obs.* 1. To undergo mishap; to come to grief. 2 To misbefall; to turn out badly; —used impersonally.

mis-fall', *n.* Misfortune. *Obs.*

mis-fare', *n.* Misfortune; mishap. *Obs.*

mis-fare' (-fâr'), *v. i.* [AS *misfaran.*] *Obs.* 1. To fare ill; to meet with, or succumb to, misfortune; also, to fail; miscarry. 2. To go wrong; to misbehave.

mis-fash'ion, *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis-fate', *n.* Ill fate; misfortune. *Obs.*

mis-feel'ing, *a.* Insensate. *Obs.*

mis-feign', *v. i.* To feign with an evil design. *Obs.*

misferde. Obs. pret. of MISFARE.

mis-fere', *v. t.* = MISFARE *Obs.*

mis-field', *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis-fig'ure, *n.* Deformity; disfigurement. *Rare.*

mis-fig'ure, *v. t.* To disfigure; disguise. *Rare or Dial. Eng*

mis-fond', *a.* Mistakenly fond. *Obs.*

misfonge, *v. t.* [*mis-* + *fonge*, obs. var. of *fang*, v. t.] To take amiss. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

mis'for-give', *v. t.* To misgive.

mis-form', *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis'for-ma'tion, *n.* See MIS-.

mis-for'tu-nate, *a.* Unfortunate. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*—**mis-for'tu-nate-ly**, *adv.*

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virtue of *adversity* is fortitude" (*Bacon*); "A thousand *adversities* I have had to grapple with" (*Cowper*). See ACCIDENT, DISASTER, INJURY.

mis-give' (mĭs-gĭv'), *v. t.; pret.* -GAVE' (-gāv'); *p. p.* -GIV'EN (-gĭv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GIV'ING. **1.** To give or suggest doubt and apprehension to; to impart fear to; to make apprehensive or suspicious; — usually said of the mind or heart, and followed by the objective personal pronoun.

So doth my heart *misgive* me in these conflicts
What may befall him, to his harm and ours. *Shak.*
Such whose consciences *misgave* them. *Milton.*

2. To give or grant amiss; also, to misquote.

mis-give', *v. i.* **1.** To give out doubt and apprehension; to be fearful or apprehensive. "My mind *misgives*." *Shak.* **2.** To fail; miscarry; of a gun, to miss fire. *Obs. Scot.*

mis-giv'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MISGIVE. Esp.: *vb. n.* Evil premonition; state of distrust or apprehension.

Syn. — See APPREHENSION, QUALM.

mis-go' (-gō'), *v. i.; pret.* -WENT' (-wĕnt'); *p. p.* -GONE' (-gôn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GO'ING. To go wrong or astray; to err; miscarry. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mis-gov'ern (-gŭv'ĕrn), *v. t.,* -GOV'ERNED (-ĕrnd); -GOV'ERN-ING. To govern ill; specif.: **a** To mismanage; misdirect; misbehave. *Obs.* **b** To rule badly; to mismanage the government of; as, to *misgovern* a country.

mis-growth' (-grōth'), *n.* Distorted or abnormal growth.

The *misgrowth* of infectious mistletoe. *R. Browning*

mis-guid'ance (-gīd'ăns), *n.* Wrong guidance; misdirection. "Being left to her own *misguidance*." *Hawthorne.*

mis-guide' (-gīd'), *v. t.;* -GUID'ED (-gīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); -GUID'ING (-gīd'ĭng). To guide wrongly; specif.: **a** To cause (one's self) to do wrong; to misbehave. *Obs.* **b** To mismanage; misgovern; hence, *Scot.*, to maltreat; abuse; spoil; injure. **c** To lead astray; to mislead; misdirect; as, to *misguide* the mind; *misguided* philanthropies.

mis-han'dle (mĭs-hăn'd'l), *v. t.;* -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dl'ĭng). To handle ill, wrongly, or roughly; to maltreat.

mis-hap' (-hăp'), *n.* **1.** Ill luck; misfortune; mischance.

Secure from worldly chances and *mishaps*. *Shak.*

2. A lapse from chastity. Cf. MISFORTUNE, 2.

3. A miscarriage in childbirth. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See MISFORTUNE.

Mish'na (mĭsh'nä), *n.; pl.* MISHNAYOTH (mĭsh'nä-yōth'). [NHeb. *mishnāh*, i. e., instruction, oral law, fr. Heb. *shānāh* to repeat, in post-Biblical Heb. to teach, to learn.] **a** The traditional doctrine of the Jews as represented and developed chiefly in the decisions of the rabbis before the 3d century A. D. **b** A single tenet, a view of a rabbi. **c** Any collection of such tenets. **d** The collection of Halachoth which is the basis of the Talmud. The Mishna is written in a kind of Hebrew which is designated as Neo-Hebraic. It is divided into six **Sedarim**, portions or "orders," which are subdivided into 63 **Massekhtoth**, treatises, and these into 523 **Perakim**, chapters, and these into **Halachoth**. The Sedarim are: **Zeraim**, or "seeds," on offerings, Biblical regulations, and prayers; **Moed**, "festivals," on the Sabbath, feasts, and fasts; **Nashim**, "women," on marriage and divorce; **Nezikin**, "injuries," on law and idolatrous worship; **Kodashim**, "holy things;" and **Tohoroth**, "purifications." See TALMUD. There are two supplements to the Mishna, called **Tosefta**, "additions," and **Baraithas**, "extras."

— Mish-na'ic (mĭsh-nā'ĭk), **Mish'nic** (mĭsh'nĭk), **Mish'-ni-cal** (-nĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Mishnaic Hebrew.** See HEBREW, *n.*, 2.

mis'im-prove' (mĭs'ĭm-prōōv'), *v. t.;* -PROVED' (-prōōvd'); -PROV'ING (-prōōv'ĭng). To fail to improve; esp., to use for a bad purpose; to abuse; misuse; as, to *misimprove* time, talents, advantages, etc.

mis'in-form' (-ĭn-fôrm'), *v. t.;* -FORMED' (-fôrmd'); -FORM'ING. To give untrue or misleading information to.

mis'in-form', *v. i.* To give untrue or misleading information; (with *against*) to calumniate. *Rare.*

mis'in-form'ant (mĭs'ĭn-fôr'mănt), *n.* One who gives untrue or misleading information; a misinformer.

mis-for'tune, *v. i.* To happen unluckily or unfortunately; to suffer misfortune. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

mis-for'tuned, *a.* Unfortunate

mis-for'tun-er (mĭs-fôr'tŭ-nĕr), *n.* A person who meets with a misfortune.

mis-found'ing, *n.* Prob., mistaken endeavor; *mistake. Obs.*

mis-frame', *v. t.* See MIS-.

misga. † MISGO.

Mis'gab (mĭs'găb). *Bib.*

mis-gang', *n.* [See MIS-; GANG, *n.*] Trespass; misbehavior. *Obs*

misgelt. † MISGUILT. [*Obs.*]

mis-get', *v. t.* To misbeget.

mis-gie'. † MISGIVE.

mis-gilt'. † MISGUILT.

mis-giv'. Misgive. *Ref Sp.*

mis-giv'ing-ly, *adv.* of *misgiving*, p. pr. [pret. *Obs.*]

mis-gloze', *v. t.* To misinterpret.

mis-gog'gle. † MISGUGGLE.

mis-got'ten, *a.* **a** Ill-gotten. **b** Misbegotten.

misgovernaile, *n.* [See MIS-; GOVERNAIL.] Mismanagement; disturbance. *Obs.*

mis-gov'ern-ance, *n.* See MIS-.

mis-gov'ern-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

mis-gov'er-nor, *n.* One who misgoverns.

mis-gra'cious, *a.* See MIS-, 2. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

mis-graff', *v. t.* To misgraft.

mis-graft', *v. t.*, **mis-ground'**, *v. t.*, **mis-grow'**, *v. i.*, **mis-grown'**, *p a*, **mis-guess'**, *v. t. & i.* See MIS-.

mis-gug'gle (mĭs-gŭg'l; -gŏg'l), *v. t.* [Cf. E. dial. *gruggle* to put out of order by much handling] To handle roughly; spoil; mar. *Scot.* [*Obs.*]

mis-guide', *n.* Misguidance.

mis-guid'ed (mĭs-gīd'ĕd), *p. p.* of MISGUIDE. — **mis-guid'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **mis-guid'ed-ness**, *n.*

mis-guid'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who misguides. [*guiding*, p. pr.

mis-guid'ing-ly, *adv.* of *misguilt*, *v. t.* To sin, to do wrong. *Obs.* [misdeed. *Obs.*]

mis-guilt', *n.* Offense; fault; **mis-guise'**, *n. & v.* Disguise. *Obs.*

mis-gurn' (mĭs-gûrn'), *n.* [F.] A European loach (*Misgurnus fossilis*). [*Obs.*]

mis-gye', *v. t.* To misguide.

mish, *n.* A shirt. *Obs. Cant.*

Mish'a-el (mĭsh'ā-ĕl; mĭ'shā-ĕl). *Bib.*

mishaif. † MISHAVE.

Mi'shal (mī'shăl). *Bib.*

mis-hal'lowed, *a.* See MIS-.

Mi'sham (mī'shăm). *Bib*

mishant. † MESCHANT.

mi-shan'ter (mĭ-shăn'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. MISAUNTER; prob. influenced by some word of similar meaning.] Misfortune; ill luck; a mishap *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mis-hap', *v. i.* Also **mis-hap'pen.** *Obs.* **1.** To meet with misfortune. [impersonally.] **2.** To happen unluckily; — used

mis-hap'py, *a.* See MIS-, 2. *Obs.*

— mis-hap'pi-ness, *n. Obs.*

mis-har'rit, *p. p.* Prob., unhinged. *Obs. Scot.* [*Obs.*]

mis-have', *v. t.* To misbehave.

mish-cup' (mĭsh-kŭp'), *n.* [See SOUP.] The soup. *Local, U. S.*

Mish'e-al (mĭsh'ē-ăl; mĭ'shē-ăl). *Bib.* [— **mis-hear'er**, *n.*]

mis-hear', *v. t. & i.* See MIS-.

misheiss. † MISEASE.

Mish'ma (mĭsh'mä). *Bib.*

Mish-man'nah (-măn'ä). *Bib.*

mish'mash' (mĭsh'măsh'), *n.* [Cf. G. *misch-masch.* See MASH] Hodgepodge; medley; jumble.

mish'mash', *v. t.* To make a mishmash of; to jumble.

mish'mee, mish'mi (mĭsh'mē), *n.* [Assamese *mishmī'tīta.*] The bitter root of an Asiatic ranunculaceous herb (*Coptis teeta*), used in medicine as a tonic.

Mish'mi (mĭsh'mē), *n.; pl.* -MIS (-mēz). One of a primitive Mongoloid hill tribe of the upper Brahmaputra; also, their language. See INDO-CHINESE.

mis-hon'or, mis-hon'our, *n. & v. t.* See MIS-, 2. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

mis-hope', *n. & v. t.* Despair.

Mish'ra-ites (mĭsh'rā-ītz), *n. pl. Bib.* [MIS-]

mis'i-den'ti-fi-ca'tion, *n.* See **mis'i-den'ti-fy**, *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis-ihere. † MISHEAR.

Mi-si'ma (mē-sē'mä), *n.* See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES

mis'im-ag'ine, *v. t.* See MIS-. — **mis'im-ag'i-na'tion**, *n.*

mis'im-pres'sion, *n.* See MIS-.

misimprision. Error. for MISPRISION. [-MENT.

mis'im-prove'ment, *n.* See **mis'in-cline'**, *v. t.* See MIS-. — **mis'in-cli-na'tion**, *n.*

mis'in-fer', *v. t. & i.* See MIS-. — **mis'in-fer-ence**, *n.* [ant.

mis'in-form'er, *n.* A misinformant.

mis'in-struct' (-strŭkt'), *v. t.* See MIS-. — **mis'in-struc'tion**, *n.*

mis'in-tel'li-gi-ble, *a.* Susceptible of being misunderstood.

mis'in-tend', *v. t.* See MIS-. — **mis'in-ten'tion**, *n.*

mis'in-ter'pret-a-ble (mĭs'ĭn-tûr'prĕt-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

mis'in-ter'pret-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who misinterprets.

misitance. Mis- + p. p. of *tee* to draw, lead.] Disordered; unruly. *Obs.*

mis-join', *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis-judg'er, *n.* One who misjudges. [*Judging*, p. pr.]

mis-judg'ing-ly, *adv.* of *misjudging*. *Early Law.* A mistake or variance in pleading.

mis'kin (mĭs'kĭn). Var. of MIXEN. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

mis'kin, *n.* [Prob. dim. of OD. *muse* a bagpipe, fr. OF. *muse. Oxf. E. D.*] *Music.* A little bagpipe. *Obs.*

mis-kin'dle, *v. t.* See MIS-.

misknawledge † MISKNOWLEDGE.

misk'y (mĭs'kĭ), *a.* Misty; foggy. *Dial. Eng.*

mis-la'bel, *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis'lac-ta'tion (mĭs'lăk-tā'shŭn), *n. Med.* Defective flow or vitiated condition of the milk.

mislaird' (mĭs-lārd'). Var. of MISLEARED.

mis-lay'er, *n.* One who mislays.

mi'sle (mī'z'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MIZZLE.

mis-lead'a-ble (mĭs-lēd'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [misleads.

mis-lead'er (-ēr), *n.* One that

mis-lear' (mĭs-lēr'), *v. t.* [AS. *mislǣran.* See MIS-; of LERE to teach.] To lead astray; mislead; guide; misteach or misinform. *Obs. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mis-learn', *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis-led', *pret. & p. p.* of MISLEAD. [grain, etc.

mis'len. † MASLIN, mixed

mis-lest' (mĭs-lĕst'), *v. t.* [Cf. MIS-; MOLEST.] To molest. *Dial. Eng.*

mis'le-toe Var. of MISTLETOE.

misleve. *n.* Misbelief. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To misbelieve. *Obs.*

mis'li-che, *a.* [AS *mislīc.*] Various; diverse. *Obs.* — *adv.* Variously; diversely; astray; wrongly. *Obs.*

mis-lie', *v. i.* See MIS-.

mis-light', *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis-like'ness, *n.* **1.** Distortion, as of a shape *Obs.* [blance. **2.** A bad likeness; misresemblance. — **mis-like'er** (mĭs-līk'ĕr), *n.* One who dislikes. [*ing*, p. pr.]

mis-lik'ing-ly, *adv.* of *mislik*-

mis'lin. † MASLIN mixed grain

mis-lip'pen (mĭs-lĭp'ĕn), *v. t Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To delude; disappoint; also, to neglect **2.** To suspect; distrust

mis-live' (mĭs-lĭv'), *v. i.* See MIS-. — **mis-liv'er**, *n. Prov.*

mis'lo-cate (mĭs'lō-kāt), *v. t* To misplace. *Rare.* — **mis'lo-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

mis-lodge', *v. t* See MIS-.

mis-look', *v. t.* To look improperly; also, to look with disfavor. *Obs.* — *n.* Act of mislooking. *Obs.*

mislose. *v. t* To dispraise. *Obs.*

mis-lov'ing, *n.* Dispraise. *Obs.*

mis-luck', *n.* Ill luck; misfortune. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mis-luck', *v. i.* To experience misfortune. *Chiefly Scot.*

mis'ly. †MIZZLY. [ment. *Obs.*]

mis-man'age, *n.* Mismanagement. — **mis-man'age-a-ble**, *a.* See -ABLE

mis-man'age-er (mĭs-măn'ĭ-jĕr), *n.* One who manages ill.

mis-man'nered, *a.* Ill-mannered. *Dial Eng. & Scot.*

mis-man'ners, *n. pl.* Ill-bred manners. *Obs.*

mis-mark', *v. t.* See MIS-

mis-match'ment, *n.* A mismatch.

mis-may', *v. t.* [Cf. MIS-; DISMAY.] To disturb; discompose; annoy. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

mis'maze. Var of MIZMAZE.

mis-mean', *v t.* To intend amiss; also, to understand wrongly. *Obs.*

mis-meas'ure, *v. t.* See MIS-. — **mis-meas'ure-ment**, *n.*

mis-me'ter, *or* **-tre** (-mē'tĕr), *v. t.* To give the wrong meter to; to spoil the meter of. *Rare.*

mis-moth'ered (mĭs-mŭth'ĕrd), *a.* Mothered wrongly, as a lamb

Mis'na, Mis-na'ic, etc. † MISHNA, etc

mis-made' (mĭs-mād'), *p. a.* Badly or improperly made or formed. "*Mismade* human nature." *Mrs. Browning.*

mis-make' (mĭs-māk'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -MADE' (-mād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAK'ING (-māk'ĭng). **1.** To make or form amiss; to spoil in making.

2. To unmake. *Obs. or R.*

3. To disturb or discompose (one's self). *Obs. or Scot.*

mis-man'age (mĭs-măn'ăj), *v. t. & i.;* -AGED (-ăjd); -AGING (-ă-jĭng). To manage ill or improperly.

mis-man'age-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Wrong, bad, or bungling management; maladministration.

mis-mar'riage (mĭs-măr'ĭj), *n.* An unsuitable marriage.

No less inelegant seems to us . . . the *misnarriage* of numbers in "you was," which once was widely sanctioned. *Fitzed. Hall.*

mis-mar'ry (-măr'ĭ), *v. t.* To marry ill or unsuitably.

mis-match' (-măch'), *v. t.* To match unsuitably or ill, as in marriage. — **mis-match'**, *n.*

mis-mate' (-māt'), *v. t.;* -MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); -MAT'ING (-māt'ĭng). To mate wrongly or unsuitably; as, to *mismate* gloves or shoes; a *mismated* couple.

mis-move' (mĭs-mōōv'), *n.* A bad or wrong move; a mistaken step. *U. S.*

mis-name' (-nām'), *v. t.;* -NAMED' (-nāmd'); -NAM'ING (-nām'ĭng). **1.** To call by the wrong name; to give a wrong or inappropriate name to; to miscall.

2. To call by a bad name; to abuse; revile. *Obs.*

mis-no'mer (-nō'mĕr), *n.* [OF. *mesnommer* to misname, inf. used as n.; *mes-* amiss, wrong (L. *minus* less) + *nommer* to name, L. *nominare*, fr. *nomen* name. See NAME.] **1.** The misnaming of a person in a legal instrument, as in a complaint or indictment; an erroneous naming or designation of any person or thing; use of a wrong name. Misnomer of a party to a contract will not in general avoid the contract if the party can be legally ascertained, nor misnomer of a legatee in a will avoid the legacy if the will furnishes the means of ascertaining the person intended.

Many of the changes, by a great *misnomer*, called parliamentary "reforms." *Burke.*

2. A wrong name; an incorrect designation or term.

The word "synonym" is in fact a *misnomer*. *Whately.*

mis-no'mer, *v. t.;* -NO'MERED (-mĕrd); -NO'MER-ING. To misname. *Now Rare.*

miso-. Combining form from Greek *μισεῖν, to hate.*

mi-sog'a-mist (mĭ-sŏg'ă-mĭst; mī-; 277), *n.* [*miso-* + Gr. *γάμος* marriage.] A hater of marriage.

mi-sog'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *misogamie.*] Hatred of marriage. — **mis'o-gam'ic** (mĭs'ō-găm'ĭk; mī'sō-), *a.*

mis'o-gyn'ic (mĭs'ō-jĭn'ĭk; mī'sō-), *a.* Woman-hating; misogynous.

mi-sog'y-nist (mĭ-sŏj'ĭ-nĭst; mī-), *n.* [Gr. *μισογύνης; μισεῖν* to hate + *γυνή* woman.] A woman hater.

mi-sog'y-ny (-nĭ; 277), *n.* [Gr. *μισογυνία.*] Hatred of women.

mi-sol'o-gy (mĭ-sŏl'ŏ-jĭ; mī-), *n.* [Gr. *μισολογία; μισεῖν* to hate + *λόγος* discourse.] Hatred of argument or discussion or of enlightenment. — **mi-sol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

mis'o-pæ'di-a } (mĭs'ō-pē'dĭ-ă; mī'sō-), *n.* [NL.; *miso-* +
mis'o-pe'di-a } Gr. *παῖς, παιδός*, child.] Morbid dislike of children. — **mis'o-pæ'dism, mis'o-pe'dism** (-dĭz'm), *n.* — **mis'o-pæ'dist, mis'o-pe'dist** (-dĭst), *n.*

mis-or'der (mĭs-ôr'dĕr), *n.* Disorder; confusion.

mis-or'der, *v. t.* To put in disorder; to manage or treat badly; to confuse; to behave (one's self) ill. *Obs.*

mis'pick-el (mĭs'pĭk-ĕl), *n.* [G.] *Min.* Arsenopyrite.

mis-place' (mĭs-plās'), *v. t.;* -PLACED' (-plāst'); -PLAC'ING (-plās'ĭng). To put in a wrong place or position; to mislocate; to set or place on an improper or unworthy object; as, he *misplaced* his confidence.

Syn. — See DISPLACE.

mis-play' (mĭs-plā'), *n.* A wrong play.

misne. † MIZZEN. [naic.

Mis'ni-ac, Mis-ni'a-cal, *a.* MISHmis-nim', *v. t. & i.; pret.* MIS-NOMED'. [AS. *nemnan* to take. See MIS-.] To err; mistake. *Obs*

mis-nome', *v. t.* To misname; — only in *p. p.*

mis-note', *v. t.* To misuse. *Obs.*

mis-num'ber, *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis-nur'ture, *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis'o-be'di-ence, *n.* Mistaken obedience; disobedience. *Obs*

mis'ob-serv'ance, *n.* See MIS-

mis'ob-serv'an-cy. † MISOBSERVANCE.

mis'ob-serve', *v. t. & i* See MIS-. — **mis'ob-serv'er**, *n.*

mis'o-cap'nic (mĭs'ō-kăp'nĭk; mī'sō-), *a* [*miso-* + Gr. *καπνός* smoke.] Hating tobacco smoke

mis'o-cap'nist, *n.* A hater of tobacco smoke.

mis'o-cath'o-lic, *a.* See MISO-

mis-oc'cu-py, *v. t.* See MIS-

mis'o-clere, *a.* [*miso-* + Gr. *κλῆρος* clergy] Hating the clergy. *Obs.*

mi-soc'y-ny (mĭ-sŏs'ĭ-nĭ; mī-), *n.* [*miso-* + Gr *κυων, κυνος*, dog] Hatred of dogs.

mis'o-gal'lic (mĭs'ō-găl'ĭk; mī'sō-), *a.* [*miso-* + *Gallic.*] Exhibiting hatred of the French.

mis'o-gyne (mĭs'ō-jĭn; mī'sō-), *n.* A misogynist. *Rare.*

mi-sog'y-nism (mĭ-sŏj'ĭ-nĭz'm; mī-), *n.* Misogyny.

mi-sog'y-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), -tical (-tĭ-kăl), *a* Misogynic.

mi-sog'y-nous (mĭ-sŏj'ĭ-nŭs; mī-), *a.* Misogynic

mis'o-hel'lene (mĭs'ō- ; mī'sō-), *n.* [Cf Gr *μισέλλην.*] A hater of the Greeks.

mis'o-logue (mĭs'ō-lŏg; mī'sō-), *n* [Gr *μισόλογος* hating argument] A misologist

mis'o-math (-măth), *n* A hater of mathematics.

mis'o-ne'ism (-nē'ĭz'm). *n.* [*miso-* + Gr *νέος* new + *-ism.*] *Med.* Dread of novelty or innovation. — **mis'o-ne'ist**, *n.* — **mis'o-ne-is'tic** (-nē-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

mis'o-pa'ter-ist (-pā'tĕr-ĭst), *n.* [*miso-* + Gr *πατήρ* father + *-ist.*] A hater of the Fathers (of the Church).

mis'o-pin'ion, *n.* See MIS-.

mis'o-po'gon-is'ti-cal-ly (-pō'gŏn-ĭs'tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv* [Gr. *μισπώγων*, name of a satire by the emperor Julian; *μισεῖν* to hate + *πώγων* beard.] With a hatred of beards.

mis'o-po-lem'i-cal (-p ō-lĕm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. Gr. *μισοπόλεμος.*] War-hating.

mis-ord'er-ly, *a.* Irregular; disorderly. — *adv. Both Obs.*

mis-or'di-nance, *n.* Want of order; misconduct. *Obs.*

mis-or'di-na'tion, *n.* See MIS-

mis-or'ned, *a.* [F *orner* to adorn.] Unadorned. *Obs.*

mi-sos'co-pist (mĭ-sŏs'kō-pĭst; mĭ-), *n.* [*miso-* + Gr *σκοπεῖν* to witness] A hater of sights.

mi-sos'o-phist (-ō-fĭst), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *μισόσοφος*] A hater of wisdom. [of wisdom.]

mi-sos'o-phy (-fĭ), *n.* Hatred

mis'o-the'sism (mĭs'ō-thē'sĭz'm ; mĭ'sō-), *n.* [*miso-* + Gr *θεός* god.] Hatred of God or gods.

— **mis'o-the'ist**, *n.* — **mis'o-the-is'tic** (-thē-ĭs'tĭk), *a. All Rare.*

mis'o-tra-mon'tan-ism (-trā-mŏn'tăn ĭz'm), *n.* Hatred of that which is transmontane

mis'o-tyr'an-ny (-tĭr'ă-nĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *μισοτύραννος.*] Hatred of tyranny.

mis-ox'ene (mĭs-ŏk'sē-ĕn ; mĭ-sŏk'-), *n.* [Gr. *μισόξενος ; μισεῖν* to hate + *ξένος* stranger.] A hater of strangers. — **mis-ox'e-ny** (-sē-nĭ), *n.*

mis-paint', *v. t.* See MIS-.

Mis'par (mĭs'pär). *Bib.*

mis-pas'sion, *n.* See MIS-. *Obs.*

mis-pay', *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -PAID' (-pād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -PAY'ING. [OF. *mespaier* Cf. APPAY.] **1.** To displease; dissatisfy. *Obs.* [ly.

2. To pay wrongly or mistaken-

mis-pell', **mis-pence'**, **mis-pend'**, etc. See MISSPELL, etc.

mis-per-cep'tion, *n.* See MIS-.

Mis'pe-reth (mĭs'pē-rĕth ; mĭs-pē'rĕth). *Bib.*

mis'per-form', *v. t.* See MIS-. — **mis'per-form'ance**, *n.*

mis'per-suade', *v. t.* See MIS-. — **mis'per-sua'sion**, *n.*

mis-pick', *pr. & pp. Wearing* Omission of a warp thread.

mis-place'ment, *n* See -MENT.

mis-plant', *v. t.* To plant wrong; *Fencing*, to direct (a thrust) improperly.

mis-plead'ing (mĭs-plēd'ĭng), *n.* *Chiefly Law.* An error in pleading; a wrong pleading.

mis-praise' (-prāz'), *v. t.* [Cf. MISPRIZE.] **1.** To dispraise. **2.** To praise amiss.

mis-print' (-prĭnt'), *v. t.* To print wrong or incorrectly.

mis-print', *n.* A mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy, a typographical error; as, a book full of *misprints*.

mis-pri'sion (-prĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *misprisio*, or OF. *mesprison, mesprision*, mistake, wrongdoing, fr. *mesprendre* to do wrong, prop., to mistake, F. *méprendre*; *mes-* amiss (L. *minus*) + *prendre* to take; cf. F. *méprise* a mistake. The word has been somewhat confused with F. *mépris* contempt, OF. *mespris* (see MISPRIZE). See PRISON.] **1.** Misconduct; misdemeanor, esp. in office or in neglect of duty; — now used esp. in: **misprision of treason, misprision of felony,** *Law*, which orig. designated any more serious misdemeanor akin to, but not technically classed or punished as, treason or felony, and later was misunderstood as meaning only concealment of, or omission to notify the authorities of, treason or felony by a person cognizant thereof. **2.** Misapprehension as to something; misconception; mistake. *Archaic.* "The *misprision* of this passage." *Hare.* **3.** Mistaken suspicion. *Obs. or R.*

mis-pri'sion (mĭs-prĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Contempt; scorn; depreciation or neglect; misprize.

mis-prize' (mĭs-prīz'), *v. t.*; -PRIZED' (-prīzd'); -PRIZ'ING (-prīz'ĭng). Also **mis-prise'.** [OF. *mesprisier* (for orig. *mespreisier*) to despise, F. *mépriser*; *mes-* amiss, wrong (L. *minus* less) + LL. *pretiare* to prize, value, L. *pretium* price. See PRICE, PRIZE, *v.*] **1.** To scorn; to despise. **2.** To slight or undervalue.

O, for those vanished hours, so much *misprized!* *Hillhouse.*

mis-prize', *n.* [Cf. OF. *mespris*, F. *mépris.*] Contempt; scorn; also, want of appreciation. *Rare.*

mis-prize', *v. t. & i.* Also **mis-prise'.** [OF. *mespris*, p. p. of *mesprendre* to do wrong, prop. to mistake. See MISPRISION.] To misunderstand; to mistake; also, *Obs.*, to do wrong. *Obs. or R.*

That man, you misinterpret and *misprize*. *R. Browning*

mis/pro-nounce' (mĭs/prō-nouns'), *v. t. & i.*; -NOUNCED' (-nounst'); -NOUNC'ING (-noun'sĭng). To pronounce incorrectly.

mis/pro-nun/ci-a'tion (-nŭn/sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Wrong or improper pronunciation.

mis/quo-ta'tion (mĭs/kwō-tā'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous or inaccurate quotation.

mis-quote' (mĭs-kwōt'), *v. t. & i.*; -QUOT'ED (-kwōt'ĕd); -QUOT'ING (-kwōt'ĭng). To quote erroneously.

With just enough of learning to *misquote* *Byron*

mis-rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (rāt'ĭng). To rate or estimate erroneously.

mis-read' (-rēd'), *v. t.*; -READ' (-rĕd'); -READ'ING (-rēd'ĭng). To read amiss; to misinterpret in reading.

mis-reck'on (-rĕk'n), *v. t. & i.*; -RECK'ONED (-'nd); -RECK'ON-ING. **1.** To reckon wrongly; to miscalculate; miscount. **2.** To render a wrong reckoning or account to. *Obs.*

mis-reck'on-ing, *n.* An erroneous computation; miscalculation; miscount.

mis/re-mem'ber (mĭs/rē-mĕm'bĕr), *v. t. & i.*; -BERED (-bĕrd); -BER-ING. To mistake in remembering; not to remember correctly; — now chiefly *Dial.*, to forget.

mis/re-port' (-pōrt'), *v. t.*; -POR'TED; -POR'TING. To report erroneously or falsely; specif.: **a** To give a wrong or imperfect account of. **b** To speak ill of; to defame. *Obs.*

mis/re-port', *n.* **1.** Evil report; ill repute. *Obs.* **2.** Erroneous report; false or incorrect account.

mis-rep/re-sent' (mĭs-rĕp/rē-zĕnt'), *v. t.*; -SENT'ED; -SENT'ING. To represent incorrectly or improperly; to give a false, erroneous, improper, or imperfect representation of, either maliciously, ignorantly, or carelessly.

Syn. — MISREPRESENT, BELIE. To MISREPRESENT is to represent imperfectly, unfairly, or falsely; the word commonly, though not always, implies intent; to BELIE is to give (often unintentionally or involuntarily) an impression which contradicts or is at variance with the fact; as, to *misrepresent* a statement, to *misrepresent* the value of an article; his brusque manner *belied* his real kindness of heart; "And *belying* that look askance of hers, . . . her voice was bold and very clear" (*M. Hewlett*). See DECEIT.

mis-rep're-sent', *v. i.* To make a misrepresentation.

mis-rep/re-sen-ta'tion (-zĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Untrue, improper, or unfaithful representation; esp., false or incorrect statement or account, usually unfavorable; as, a *misrepresentation* of a person's motives. In popular use, this word often conveys the idea of intentional untruth.

mis-rep're-sent'a-tive (-zĕn'tā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to convey a wrong impression; misrepresenting.

mis-rep/re-sent'a-tive, *n.* One who misrepresents (others); one who is not a proper or faithful representative.

mis-rule' (mĭs-rōōl'), *v. t.*; -RULED' (-rōōld'); -RUL'ING (-rōōl'ĭng). To rule badly; specif.: **a** To mismanage; to control badly. *Obs.* **b** To misgovern.

mis-rule', *n.* Act or result of misruling; specif.: **a** Disorderly or irregular conduct or life; excess. *Obs.* **b** Bad rule or government; act of misgoverning, or state of being misgoverned; misgovernment; hence, disorder; confusion; tumult from insubordination; rebellion.

Enormous riot and *misrule* surveyed. *Pope.*

c See LORD OF MISRULE.

miss (mĭs), *n.*; *pl.* MISSES (mĭs'ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [Contr. fr. *mistress.*] **1.** A mistress; also, a prostitute. *Obs.* **2.** A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of an unmarried girl or woman (except, in Great Britain, one entitled because of her rank to be addressed as "Lady," "Countess," etc.). See MISTRESS, 11. It is customary in social usage to indicate the eldest unmarried daughter by omitting her Christian name; as, *Miss* Brown, but *Miss Emily* Brown (a younger sister). The use of *Miss* without the surname or Christian name in speaking either to or of a particular girl or woman is now vulgar or uncultivated.

☞ There is diversity of usage in the application of this title to two or more persons of the same name. One may write either *the Misses Brown* or *the Miss Browns*

3. A young unmarried woman or a girl; as, she is a *miss* of sixteen; children's and *misses'* shoes. Now often sportive or contemptuous, or in trade use. **4.** = MRS. *Dial. or Illiterate.* **5.** [Perh. a different word.] *Card Playing* In the game of three-card loo, an extra hand dealt on the table, which may be substituted for the hand dealt to a player; a cat. Cf. WIDOW, 4.

miss, *v. t.*; MISSED (mĭst); MISS'ING. [AS. *missan*; akin to D. & G. *missen*, OHG. *missan*, Icel. *missa*, Sw. *mista*, Dan. *miste.* See MIS-.] **1.** To fail of hitting, meeting, finding, attaining, getting, receiving, seeing, hearing, perceiving, etc.; to let slip (an opportunity); to be too late for (a train); as, to *miss* the mark one shoots at; to *miss* the train by being late; to *miss* opportunities of getting knowledge; to *miss* the point or meaning of something.

When a man *misses* his great end, happiness, he will acknowledge he judged not right. *Locke*

2. To fail (to do or of doing something). *Archaic or Dial.* **3.** To escape; avoid; *Obs.*, to elude; — now *Dial.* or with adverbs; as, he barely or just *missed* being killed. **4.** To omit; to leave out; to fail or neglect to have, do, keep, attend, etc.; as, to *miss* one's breakfast or one's walk; — now not used of persons; also, *Obs.*, to be, go, or do without; to lack; to dispense with.

We cannot *miss* him; he does make our fire. *Shak.*

5. To discover the absence or omission of; to feel the want of; to mourn the loss of; to want.

Neither *missed* we anything. . . . Nothing was *missed* of all that pertained unto him. 1 *Sam.* XXV. 15, 21.

What by me thou hast lost, thou least shalt *miss* *Milton*

to miss stays, *Naut.*, to fail in the attempt to go about, either hanging in the wind and losing steerageway or falling back on the old tack. See IN IRONS, under IRON.

miss (mĭs), *v. i.* **1.** To fail to hit; to fly wide; to deviate from the true direction.

Men observe when things hit, and not when they *miss.* *Bacon.*

2. To go wrong; to err. *Obs.* **3.** To fail; specif.: **a** To be absent or wanting; to lack. *Obs.* **b** To come to an end; to be exhausted. *Obs.* **c** Not to succeed; to fail, as a person or his scheme.

What here shall *miss*, our toil shall strive to mend *Shak*

d To fail to germinate or grow; — said of seeds or crops. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **e** To fail to obtain, receive, secure, do, find, perceive, see, profit, etc.; — with *of* (or, formerly, *on*), equivalent to many applications of sense 1 of the *v. t.*

Upon the least reflection, we cannot *miss* of them. *Atterbury.*

miss, *n.* [See MISS, *v.*, MIS-.] **1.** Loss; want; deprivation; lack; also, disadvantage, harm, regret, etc., ensuing from loss or deprivation; felt absence, lack, or loss. *Obs. or Dial.*

There will be no great *miss* of those which are lost. *Locke*

2. Wrong; doing of evil; offense; misbehavior; a wrong or misdeed; also, a mistake; error. *Obs.* *Shak.* **3.** Harm or injury resulting from mistake. *Obs. Spenser.* **4.** Failure to hit. Specif.: *Eng. Billiards.* Act of failing to hit the object ball, either unintentionally, as through a miscue, or purposely in order to avoid leaving an easy scoring position for the opponent when there is no easy shot on the table; also, a score of one point, or of three points if the cue ball rolls into a pocket or bounces off the table, scored to the opponent as a result of such a miss. **5.** Failure to reach, find, obtain, achieve, etc. *Now Rare.*

a miss is as good, *or*, rarely, **as bad, as a mile,** a failure is a failure, however nearly a success.

In matters of genealogy *a miss is as bad as a mile.* *John Fiske.*

mis'sal (mĭs'ăl), *n.* [LL. *missale*, liber *missalis*, fr. *missa* Mass: cf. F. *missel.* See 1st MASS.] The book containing the service of the Mass for the entire year; a Mass book; hence, loosely, a book of devotions.

mis'sal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mass or a missal.

mis-say' (mĭs-sā'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -SAID' (-sĕd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SAY'ING. **1.** To speak evil of; to slander; to say abusively or slanderously. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To say wrongly or incorrectly. *Obs. or R.*

mis-say', *v. i.* **1.** To speak evil; to utter slander. *Obs.* **2.** To say something that is not true or correct. *Archaic.*

missed (mĭst), *p. p.* of MISS.

missed labor *or* **labour,** *Med.*, retention of the fetus in the uterus beyond the normal period of pregnancy.

mis'sel (mĭs'ĕl), *n.*, *or* **missel bird** *or* **thrush.** Also **mis'tle bird** *or* **thrush.** [Cf. MISTLETOE.] A large European thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*), grayish brown above and white with dark spots below, which feeds on mistletoe berries.

missel tree. A melastomaceous tree (*Bellucia aubletii*) of British Guiana, having a yellow edible berry.

mis-set' (-sĕt'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -SET'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SET'TING. **1.** To set or place wrongly; to misplace. **2.** To put out of sorts; to displease. *Obs. Scot.*

mis-shape' (mĭs-shāp'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -SHAPED' (-shāpt'); *p. p.* -SHAPED' or -SHAP'EN (-shāp'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SHAP'ING (-shāp'ĭng). To shape ill; to give an ill or unnatural form to; to deform. "Figures monstrous and *misshaped*." *Pope.*

mis-shape', *n.* An ill-formed or deformed shape; deformity; rarely, a deformed person. *Obs. or Archaic.*

mis-shap'en (-shāp'n), *p. a.* Having a bad or ugly shape or form; deformed; monstrous; fig., badly shaped or constructed; distorted; as, *misshapen* minds. "The mountains are *misshapen*." *Bentley.* — **mis-shap'en-ly,** *adv.* — **mis-shap'en-ness,** *n.*

mis'sile (mĭs'ĭl; 182), *a.* [L. *missilis*, fr. *mittere, missum*, to cause to go, to send, to throw: cf. F. *missile.* Cf. ADMIT, DISMISS, MASS the religious service, MESSAGE, MISSION.] Capable of being thrown; adapted for hurling, or to be projected from the hand, or from any instrument or engine, so as to strike an object at a distance; also, *Rare*, adapted for throwing or hurling arrows, bullets, or the like; as, a *missile* engine. "The *missile* dart." *Pope.*

mis'sile, *n.* [L. *missile.* See the adj.] **1.** A weapon or object thrown, or projected or intended to be projected, as a spear, an arrow, or a bullet. **2.** *pl.* [L. *missilia* or *res missiles.*] *Rom. Antiq.* Gifts thrown to the people by the emperors.

miss'ing (mĭs'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MISS. Esp. · *p. a.* Absent from the place where it was expected to be found, lost; wanting; gone; not present when called or looked for.

Neither was there aught *missing* unto them. 1 *Sam.* XXV. 7.

For a time caught up to God, as once
Moses was in the mount, and *missing* long *Milton*

missing link. a A thing or member that is lacking in a series. **b** A hypothetical intermediate form between man and his simian progenitors. Many scientists consider the extinct *Pithecanthropus erectus* of Java as realizing or approximating this form. — **m. quantity,** *Steam Engines*, the steam used in addition to that recorded by the indicator diagram, a loss due to condensation, leakage, etc.

mis'sion (mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *missio*, fr. *mittere, missum*, to send: cf. F. *mission.* See MISSILE.] **1.** Act of sending. *Obs.*

Whose glorious deeds, but in these fields of late,
Made emulous *missions* 'mongst the gods themselves. *Shak.*

2. A sending, or being sent or delegated, by authority to perform some service or function or to transact certain business; commission; specif.: **a** *Theol.* The sending of the Son or the Holy Spirit by the Father, or of the Holy Spirit by the Son. **b** *Eccl.* The sending forth of men with authority to preach the gospel and administer the sacraments; also, the authority or commission from God or the church to do this. **3.** Persons sent; envoys; specif.: **a** A body of persons appointed to go somewhere to perform any service, esp. to a foreign country to carry on negotiations, establish relations, etc.; a special embassy.

In these ships there should be a *mission* of three of the fellows or brethren of Solomon's house. *Bacon.*

b A permanent diplomatic body or establishment; a permanent foreign embassy or legation. *U. S. Rare.* **4.** A body, association, or organization of missionaries; also, esp. *pl.*, the organized effort to do missionary work; as, foreign and domestic *missions.* **5.** An organization for doing religious and charitable work, or one for improving morally and socially, etc., those in need, sickness, poverty, ignorance, etc., as one dependent on one or more churches; as, a city or rescue *mission.* **6.** A station or residence of missionaries; a missionary field or post. **7.** An organization, usually including a church, established for the conversion and spiritual improvement of a certain district; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, a quasi parish, such being established in countries where the majority is non-Catholic. **8.** A course of sermons and services at a particular place and time for the special purpose of quickening the faith and zeal of Christians, and of converting unbelievers. **9.** That with which a messenger or agent is charged; an errand, esp. a political one; business or duty on which one is sent; a commission. **10.** That which one is destined or fitted to do or which is imposed upon or assumed by one; calling or work; as, he thinks his *mission* in life is to give lectures.

His end of being on earth, and *mission* high. *Milton.*

11. Dismission; discharge from service. *A Latinism. Obs.* **12. a** A grape of unknown origin introduced into California by Spanish priests in the 18th century, and often planted about missions, whence its cultivation was extended by American settlers. It is a sweet, purplish black grape of good flavor. **b** A wine made from this grape.

Syn. — Message, errand, commission, deputation.

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mis-plead' (mĭs-plēd'), *v. t. & i.* See MIS-.

mis-please', *v. t.* To displease. *Archaic.* [*Obs.*]

mis-pleas'ance, *n.* Sorrow; grief. [*Obs.*]

mis-point', *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis-pol'i-cy, *n.* See MIS-.

mis-prac'tice, *n.* See MIS-.

mis-pris'al (mĭs-prīz'ăl), *n.* Contempt; scorn. *Rare.*

mis-prise', *v.* Var. of MISPRIZE.

mis-prize', *n.* Mistake; error. *Obs.* [One who misprizes.]

mis-priz'er (mĭs-prīz'ẽr), *n.*

mis'pro-ceed'ing, *n.* See MIS-.

mis'pro-duce', *v.* See MIS-.

mis'pro-fess', *v. t. & i.* To profess falsely. [-MENT]

mis/pro-nounce'ment, *n.* See **mis/pro-por'tion,** *v. t. & n.* See MIS-. [*Obs. or R.*]

mis-proud', *a.* Viciously proud.

mis-punc'tu-ate, *v. t. & i.* See MIS-. — **mis-punc'tu-a'tion,** *n.*

mis-qual'i-fy, *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis-queme', *v. t.* To displease. *Obs.*

mis-quot'er (mĭs-kwōt'ẽr), *n.* One who misquotes. [MIS-]

mis-raise' (mĭs-rāz'), *v. t.* See

mis-read'er, *n.* One who misreads.

mis're-ceive', *v. t.*, **mis're-cit'al** (-sĭt'ăl), *n.*, **mis're-cite',** *v. t. & i.*, **mis-rec'ol-lect',** *v. t. & n.*, **mis-rec'ol-lec'tion,** *n.* See MIS-.

mis-red', *a.* [Cf. REDD to put in order.] Entangled; confused. *Obs. or R. Scot.*

misrede, *v. t.* [AS. *misrēdan.*] To rede, or advise, badly. *Obs.*

mis're-form', *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis're-gard', *n. & v. t.* Disregard; neglect. *Obs.* — **mis're-gard'er,** *n. Obs.*

mis-reg'u-late, *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis're-hearse', *n. t.* See MIS. — **mis're-hears'al,** *n.*

misreke, *v. i.* To go astray. *Obs.*

mis're-late', *v. t. & i.* See MIS. — **mis're-la'tion,** *n.*

mis're-li'ance, *n.* See MIS-.

mis're-li'gion, *n.* False religion *Obs.*

mis're-mem'brance, *n.* Act of misremembering. [REKE. *Obs.*]

mis-rem'pe, *v. t.* Prob. = MIS-

mis-ren'der, *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis're-peat', *v. t.* See MIS-.

Mis're-photh-ma'im (mĭs'rē-fŏth-mā'ĭm; mĭz'rē-; -fōth-). *Bib.*

mis're-port', *v. t.* To give a false report; to utter slander. — **mis're-port'er,** *n.*

mis-rep're-sent'er, *n.* One who misrepresents.

mis're-pute', *v. t.* See MIS-

mis're-sem'blance, *n. Obs. or R.* 1. Lack of resemblance. 2. A bad or poor likeness.

mis-rul'y, *a.* Unruly. *Obs.*

miss, *v. t.* To address as "Miss."

miss. Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of MASS, service

Miss., *or* **miss.** *Abbr.* Mission; Missionary; Mississippi

‖ Mis'sa (mĭs'ă), *n.*; *pl.* -SÆ (-ē). [L. See 1st MASS.] *R. C. Ch.* The service or sacrifice of the Mass. — **‖ Mis'sa ad-ven-ti'ti-a** (ăd-vĕn-tĭsh'ĭ-ă) [L. *adventicia* extraordinary], a Mass said for the intention of a person who gives an alms. — **‖ M. bas'sa** [LL. *bassa* low], Low Mass. — **‖ M. can-ta'ta** [L. *cantata*, fem. p. p. of *cantare* to sing], a Mass sung, but without deacon and subdeacon and the ceremonies proper to High Mass. — **‖ M. lega'ta** [L. p. p. fem., appointed by a will], a Mass said for a special intention in consequence of a legacy or foundation. — **‖ M. man'u-a'lis** [L. *manualis* of the hand.] = MISSA ADVENTITIA. — **‖ M. me'di-a.** [L. *media*, fem. of *medius*, middle, moderate.] = MISSA CANTATA. — **‖ M. præ'sanc-ti-fi-ca-to'rum** (prē'săngk-tĭf'ĭ-kă-tō'rŭm; 201). [LL., gen. pl. of *præsanctificatus* presanctified.] See MASS OF THE PRESANCTIFIED. — **‖ M. pri-va'ta** [L. *private* private], a Low Mass or any Mass at which the priest alone communicates. — **‖ M. pu'bli-ca** (pŭb'lĭ-kă) [L. *publica* public], a Mass to which the faithful of either sex are admitted. — **‖ M. sic'ca** [L. *sicca* dry], a quasi celebration of the Mass without either consecration or communion, common in the Middle Ages at sea, in the presence of the sick, etc. This is now obsolete except as sometimes practiced by persons learning the ceremonies of the Mass before their ordination. — **‖ M. solem'nis** [L. *solemnis*, better *sollemnis*, solemn], High Mass.

Mis'sa-bib (mĭs'ă-bĭb). *Bib.*

mis-sake', *v. t.* [OD. *misaken*, D. *miszaken.*] To forsake; deny. *Obs.* [missal.]

missal book A Mass book; a

missale. † MESEL, a leper.

mis'sel-ry, *n* [LL. *missarius.*] A Romanist *Obs. Cf. E. D.*

mis-sat'i-cal, *a.* [LL. *missaticus.*] Pert. to Mass. *Obs.*

mis-saw', *n.* [*mis-* + *saw* speech.] Calumny; slander. *Obs.*

mis-say'er, *n.* One given to missaying; a slanderer. *Obs.*

miss-cite', *v. t.* † MISCITE.

mis-script', *n.* A miswriting.

miss'-cue', Var of MISCUE.

misse. † MISS.

mis-see', *v. t. & i.* See MIS-.

mis-seek', *v. t. & i.* See MIS-.

mis-seem', *v. t.* To misbecome; to be misbecoming to. *Obs. or R.*

missehere. † MISHEAR.

missei. † MISSIVE.

mis'sel (mĭs'ĕl), *n.* [AS. *mistel.*] Mistletoe. *Obs*

mis'sel-den, mis'sel-dew, mis'sel-dine. † MISTLETOE.

misseliche, missely, *adv.* [AS. *mislīce* in various ways, astray.] Wrongly; mistakenly. *Obs.*

Misselmasse. † MICHAELMAS

mis'sel-to, mis'sel-toe. † MISTLETOE.

mis-sem'blance, *n.* See MIS-.

mis-send', *v. t.* See MIS-.

mis-sense', *v. t.* To sense or understand erroneously. *Obs.*

mis-serve', *v. i* To miss fire. *Obs*

mis-serve', *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *messervir.*] To serve ill or unfaithfully. [*or R.*]

mis-serv'ice, *n.* Disservice. *Obs.*

mis'set. † MESSET.

miss-fire', Var. of MISFIRE.

mis-shap'en, *v. t.* To misshape. *Obs* [*a.* See MIS-]

mis-sheathed' (mĭs-shēthd'),

missheif. † MISCHIEF.

miss'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

mis'si, *n.*, *pl.* of MISSUS

mis'si-ble (mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *mittere, missum*, to send.] Possible to be sent.

mis'sic, *a.* [F. *missiecque* (Rabelais).] Pert. to the Mass. *Obs.*

mis-sif'ic, mis-sif'i-cal, *a* [LL. *missificus.*] Celebrating Mass. *Obs. Cf. E. D.*

mis-sif'i-cate, *v. i.* [L. *missa* Mass + *-fic-are* (in comp.) to make.] To celebrate Mass. *Obs.* — **mis-sif'i-ca'tion,** *n. Obs.*

missigge. † MISSAY [*Jocular.*]

miss'i-kin, *n.* A little miss.

mis'sil Missile. *Ref. Sp.*

mis'sil-ry. † MESELRY, leprosy.

miss'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

miss'ing-ly, *adv.* of MISSING.

mis'sion (mĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.;* -SIONED (-ŭnd); -SION-ING. **1** To send on, or intrust with, a mission; — mostly used in *p. p.* **2.** To carry on a mission among or in; to convert by missionary work.

mis'sion-a-ry (mĭsh'ŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to *missions*; befitting, or characteristic of, a person sent on a mission; engaged in, or devoted to, missions; as, a *missionary* meeting, society, or zeal.
2. Sent forth or out. *Obs. or Poetic.*
missionary alphabet, an alphabet invented by Max Müller, intended esp. for use by missionaries in writing down the words of uncultivated or little-known languages.

mis'sion-a-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *missionnaire.* See MISSION, *n.*] **1.** One who is sent on a mission; an agent or emissary; now, esp., one sent to propagate religion.
2. A missionary body or establishment. *Obs.*
missionary apostolic, a Roman Catholic missionary sent by commission from the Pope.

mis'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* A missionary; an envoy; esp., one who conducts, or has charge of, a mission. See MISSION.
"Like mighty *missioner* you come." *Dryden.*

Mission Indians. Remnants of Indian tribes Christianized by Spanish Franciscan missionaries in California.

mis'sion-ize (mĭsh'ŭn-īz), *v. t. & i.* To conduct missions among; to do missionary work.

Mis'si-sau'ga, Mis'sis-sa'ga (mĭs'ĭ-sô'gȧ), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians of Ontario, an offshoot of the Ojibwas, now civilized and self-supporting. For a brief period, about 1746, they belonged to the Iroquois Confederacy.

Mis'sis-sip'pi (mĭs'ĭ-sĭp'ĭ), *n.* [*Algonquian missi great + sepe* water.] **1.** A State, or a river, of the United States.
2. See BAGATELLE, 2.
Mississippi catfish, the blue catfish. — **M. kite.** See 1st KITE, 1. — **M. Scheme** *or* **Bubble**, *or* **Law's Bubble**, a speculative scheme projected by John Law (1671-1729), the failure of which occasioned widespread financial distress and bankruptcy in France. As an annex to the bank he had established in 1716, a company was formed, which had grants of land in Louisiana and which was expected to realize immense sums by colonization and commerce. The bank, made a royal one in 1718, was very successful for a time, but the overissue of paper money (of which Law was a zealous advocate) and government opposition caused its sudden fall.

Mis'sis-sip'pi-an (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Mississippi or the Mississippi River.
2. *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a period of the Paleozoic between the Devonian and Pennsylvanian, and the system of rocks formed during this period; Subcarboniferous; Lower Carboniferous. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The life was a perpetuation, with no very radical change, from the Devonian. The crinoids reached their climax in this period. In some places, esp. eastern Europe, the system contains much coal. The zinc and lead of southwestern Missouri are in rocks of this age. The climate was rather warm and uniform, so far as known.

mis'sive (mĭs'ĭv), *n.* [F. *missive*, lettre *missive.* See MISSION, *n.*] **1.** A writing containing a message; a letter; sometimes, a letter missive.
2. One who is sent; a messenger. *Obs.*
3. *Scots Law.* A formal document in the style of a letter by which a party to a contract submits to the other contracting party his own offer or acceptance (as the case may be) of the terms of the contract.
4. Something thrown; a missile; a missile weapon. *Obs.*

mis'sive, *a.* [See MISSIVE, *n.*] **1.** Specially sent or prepared to be sent; as, a letter *missive* (see under LETTER).
2. Missile. *Obs.* "The *missive* weapons fly." *Dryden.*
3. Sent; sent on a mission; sent as a message. *Obs.*

Mis-sou'ri (mĭ-sōō'rĭ; -zōō'rĭ), *n.* [Dakota *minneshoshay* or Kansan *ne-sho-ja* muddy river.] **1.** A State, or a river, of the United States.
2. One of a small tribe of Siouan Indians, formerly of northern Missouri. See OTO.
Missouri breadroot. = INDIAN BREADROOT. — **M. Compromise,** *U. S. Hist.*, a proviso attached to the act of Congress, passed in 1820, by which Missouri was to be admitted into the Union; — popularly so called. It was that slavery should never be established in any State, except Missouri, that should be formed out of that part of the Louisiana territory lying north of lat. 36° 30'. Missouri was finally admitted as a slave State in 1821. Cf. KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL. — **M. currant,** the buffalo currant. — **M. skylark,** a pipit (*Anthus spraguei*) of the American Great Plains. — **M. sucker,** the black horse sucker (*Cycleptus elongatus*).

Mis-sou'ri-an (-rĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Missouri.
2. *Eccl.* A member of the Synodical Conference of Lutherans. See LUTHERAN, *n.*

mis-sou'rite (-rīt), *n. Petrog.* A rare granular, intrusive, igneous rock composed of olivine, pyroxene, and leucite, first found near the Missouri River in Montana.

mis-speak' (mĭs-spēk'), *v. t.; pret.* -SPOKE' (-spōk'); *p. p.* -SPO'KEN (-spō'k'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SPEAK'ING. **1.** To speak ill of; to slander. *Obs.*
2. To utter or pronounce wrongly or incorrectly.

mis-speak', *v. i.* **a** To err in speaking. **b** To speak ill; to speak improperly or depreciatingly. *Obs.*

mis-speech' (-spēch'), *n.* **1.** Evil speaking. *Obs.*
2. Wrong or incorrect speaking.

mis-spell' (mĭs-spĕl'), *v. t.;* -SPELT' (-spĕlt') or -SPELLED' (-spĕld'); -SPELL'ING. To spell incorrectly.

mis-spend' (-spĕnd'), *v. t.;* -SPENT' (-spĕnt'); -SPEND'ING. To spend amiss or for wrong purposes; to squander; to waste; as, to *misspend* time or money.

mis-state' (-stāt'), *v. t.;* -STAT'ED (-stāt'ĕd); -STAT'ING (-stāt'ĭng). To state wrongly or incorrectly.

mis-state'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A wrong or incorrect statement. "'Tis a most unmitigated *misstatement.*" *Kipling.*

mis-step' (-stĕp'), *n.* A wrong step; an error of conduct.

mist (mĭst), *n.* [AS. *mist;* akin to D. & Sw. *mist*, Icel. *mistr*, Lith. *migla* mist, Russ. *mgla*, Gr. ὀμίχλη mist, Skr. *mih* a mist, *mēgha* cloud.] **1.** Visible watery vapor suspended in the atmosphere, at or near the surface of the earth; fog; also, coarse, watery vapor, floating or falling in visible particles, approaching the form of rain. Ordinarily *mist* is distinguished from *rain* by remaining suspended rather than falling and by the smallness and closer aggregation of the particles. It is sometimes distinguished from *fog* as being more transparent or as having particles perceptibly moving downward.
2. Hence, a cloud, as of some other liquid than water or of small particles, resembling or likened to a mist; a haze.
3. Dimness of vision; a haze or film before the eyes.
4. Hence, anything which dims or darkens, and obscures, blurs, or intercepts vision, physical or mental.
His passion cast a *mist* before his senses *Dryden*
5. Obscurity; uncertainty; state of doubt. *Obs.*
6. [Perh. a different word; cf. MISTY mystical.] Mystery; — esp. in the phrase *in mist,* mystically. *Obs. Milton.*
Syn. — See HAZE.

mist, *v. t.;* MIST'ED; MIST'ING. To cloud; to cover with or as with mist; to dim; bedim.

mist, *v. i.* To rain in very fine drops; to be or become misty; to form a mist; to become dim or blurred; as, it *mists;* one's eyes *mist.*

mis-tak'a-ble (mĭs-tāk'ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to be mistaken or misunderstood, capable of being misconceived. — **mis-tak'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **mis-tak'a-bly,** *adv.*

mis-take' (-tāk'), *v. t.; pret. & obs. p. p.* -TOOK' (-tōōk'); *p. p.* -TAK'EN (-tāk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -TAK'ING (-tāk'ĭng). [*mis-* + *take:* cf. Icel. *mistaka.*] **1.** To take wrongly or wrongfully; to take through error *Obs.*
2. To choose wrongly; as, to *mistake* one's way. *Archaic.*
I have lost my edifice by *mistaking* the place where I erected it. *Shak.*
3. To take in a wrong sense; to misapprehend the meaning or purpose of; to attach an erroneous interpretation to the words or actions of; to misunderstand, misapprehend, or misconceive; as, to *mistake* a remark.
You must not *mistake* my niece. *Shak.*
4. To have a wrong idea of; to misjudge. *Obs.*
Mistake me not so much,
To think my poverty is treacherous. *Shak*
5. To think or suppose erroneously; as, to *mistake* knowledge to be easy to gain. *Obs.*
6. To substitute erroneously in thought or perception; as, to *mistake* one person for another.
A man may *mistake* the love of virtue for the practice of it *Johnson*
7. To err in recognizing, identifying, or estimating; to misidentify; — now chiefly in: there is (or was) *no mistaking,* there is no possibility of mistake in recognizing; as, there is no *mistaking* the purpose of these acts; there was no *mistaking* the sorrow in his face.
8. a To err in regard to, as a number, or as to the proper time for (some acts). *Obs.* **b** To take, put, or bring wrongfully or by error. *Obs.* **c** To take ill; to disapprove of; to take amiss. *Obs.*

mis-take', *v. i.* **1.** To do evil; to offend; trespass. *Obs.*
2. To make a mistake; to err in knowledge, perception, opinion, or judgment; to misapprehend; to commit an unintentional error; — more usually in the passive.
Servants *mistake,* and sometimes occasion misunderstanding among friends. *Swift.*

mis-take' (mĭs-tāk'), *n.* **1.** An apprehending wrongly; a misconception; a misunderstanding; a fault in opinion or judgment; an unintentional error.
Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of *mistake.* *Tillotson*
2. *Law.* Misconception or error of the mind leading a person to do an act which he would not have done had he not acted under the misconception or error; also, the act or omission so arising; an intentional act or omission arising from ignorance, surprise, imposition, or misplaced confidence. Mistakes of fact when not negligent often afford ground for relief, but mistakes of law do not, except in some civil cases where they do not consist in mere ignorance, but in a positive conviction leading to action.
Syn. — Blunder, oversight, slip, bull. See ERROR.
no mistake, surely; without fail; as, it will happen at the appointed time, and *no mistake. Colloq.*

mis-tak'en (-tāk''n), *p. a.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** Erroneously supposed to be. **b** Misunderstood; misconceived.
2. In error; judging wrongly; having a wrong opinion or a misconception; as, he is *mistaken.*
3. Erroneous; wrong; as, a *mistaken* notion.
— **mis-tak'en-ly,** *adv.* — **mis-tak'en-ness,** *n. Rare.*

mis-teach' (mĭs-tēch'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -TAUGHT' (-tôt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -TEACH'ING. [AS. *mistǣċan.*] To teach wrongly; to instruct erroneously or imperfectly.

mis-tell' (-tĕl'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -TOLD' (-tōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -TELL'ING. **1.** To miscount. *Obs.*
2. To tell or narrate erroneously.

mis-tem'pered (-tĕm'pẽrd), *p. a. Archaic.* **1.** Ill or unsuitably tempered or mixed.
2. Disordered; disturbed; deranged.
This inundation of *mistempered* humor. *Shak.*
3. Tempered with evil design.
Throw your *mistempered* weapons to the ground. *Shak.*

mis'ter (mĭs'tẽr), *n.* [See MASTER; cf. MISTRESS.] **1.** [*cap.*] A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of a man (except one whose rank entitles him to some higher title, as "Lord" or "General") and to a designation of occupation or office; as, *Mr.* Smith; *Mr.* President. It is usually written in the abbreviated form *Mr.,* of which it is the spoken equivalent. The use of *Mister* without the surname or Christian name in speaking to a particular man is now vulgar or illiterate. Cf. SIR.
2. A man entitled only to the title of *Mr.;* as, he is only a plain *Mister,* not a Lord, Doctor, Honorable, or the like.

mis'ter, *v. t.;* MIS'TERED (-tẽrd); MIS'TER-ING. To address or mention as Mr. *Colloq.*

mis'ter, *n.* [OF. *mestier* trade, office, ministry, need, F. *métier* trade, fr. L. *ministerium* service, office, ministry. See MINISTRY, 2d MYSTERY.] **1.** A trade, craft, or occupation; also, skill in workmanship; art. *Obs.*
2. Office; function; also, employment. *Obs.*
3. Class; kind; sort; — a development from such phrases as *all mister men. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. Need; necessity; want; *pl.,* necessaries. *Obs.*
5. An implement, as for writing. *Obs.*
6. A case or condition of need. *Scot.*

mis'ter, *v. t.* [From MISTER need.] To require; need. *Obs.*

mis'ter, *v. i.* **1.** To be needful, necessary, or useful. *Obs.*
As for my name, it *mistereth* not to tell. *Spenser.*
2. To need; to have need (of). *Obs.*

mist'flow'er (mĭst'flou'ẽr), *n.* An American asteraceous plant (*Conoclinium cœlestinum*) with violet heads like those of *Ageratum.*

mis-think' (mĭs-thĭŋk'), *v. i. & t.; pret. & p. p.* -THOUGHT' (-thôt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -THINK'ING **1.** To think wrongly, mistakenly, or unfavorably; to think erroneously, ill, or unfavorably of.
2. To think ill (thoughts). *Rare.*

mis-thought' (-thôt'), *n.* Erroneous thought; mistaken opinion; error.

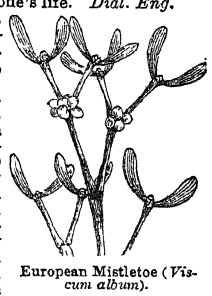
mis'tic (mĭs'tĭk) } *n.* [Sp. *místico.*] A kind of small
mis'ti-co (-tĭ-kō) } lateen-rigged sailing vessel used in the Mediterranean.

mis'ti-gris (mĭs'tĭ-grĭs), ‖ **mis'ti'gri'** (*F.* mēs'tē'grē'), *n.* [F. *mistigri.*] **a** A joker, or blank card, used in a variety of poker. The holder can call it any card he pleases. **b** Poker as played with a mistigris.

mis-time' (mĭs-tīm'), *v. t.;* -TIMED' (-tīmd'); -TIM'ING (-tīm'-ĭng). [AS. *mistīmian* to turn out ill.] **1.** To time wrongly or improperly; not to adapt to the time; to reckon or give the time of incorrectly.
2. To disturb the regular routine or habits of. *Dial. Eng.*

mis-timed' (-tīmd'), *p. a.* **1.** Unlucky. *Obs.*
2. Unseasonable; ill-timed; untimely.
3. Disturbed in the routine of one's life. *Dial. Eng.*

mis'tle-toe (mĭs'l-tō; mĭz'-; 277), *n.* [AS. *misteltān; mistel* mistletoe + *tān* twig. AS. *mistel* is akin to D., G., Dan., & Sw. *mistel,* OHG. *mistil,* Icel *mistilteinn*; and AS. *tān* to D. *teen,* OHG. *zein,* Icel. *teinn,* Goth. *tains.* Cf. MISSEL.] **1. a** A European parasitic loranthaceous shrub (*Viscum album*) with green dichotomously branching stems, thick green leaves, small yellowish flowers, and waxy white glutinous berries, which are often eaten by birds. It grows pendent from various trees, esp. the apple, rarely the oak; when found on the latter it was held in special veneration by the druids, and was at all times a ceremonial plant among early European nations, whence probably originated the modern Christmas custom of kissing under the mistletoe. **b** A very similar plant (*Phoradendron flavescens*) of the United States, belonging to the same family.


European Mistletoe (*Viscum album*).

2. a In Australia, any of various other plants of the same family; specif.: (1) The flame tree *Nuytsia floribunda.* (2) Any species of *Loranthus.* (3) *Notothixos incana,* which is itself parasitic on other mistletoes. **b** Erroneously, the dodder laurel.
3. Hence, any plant of the family Loranthaceæ, as the dwarf *mistletoe.*
mistletoe cactus. Any plant of the genus *Rhipsalis.*

mis'sion, *v. i* To carry on a MISSION; to act as a missionary.
mis'sion-a-rize (mĭsh'ŭn-ă-rīz), *v. t. & i.* To missionize.
missionary rector. *R. C. Ch.* A priest in charge of an important MISSION or quasi parish.
mis'sion-a-ry-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
mis'sion-a-ry-weed', *n.* The orange hawkweed.
mis'sion-ate, *v. i.* To missionize. *Obs. U. S.*
mission fig. A variety of black fig introduced into America by Spanish missionaries.
mis'sion-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
mis'sion-iz'er (mĭsh'ŭn-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who missionizes.
mis'sis (mĭs'ĭs), **mis'sus** (-ŭs), *n.* Mistress; wife. *Illiterate.*
mis'sis (mĭs'ĭs; -ĭz), *v. t.* To address as "Mrs." *Colloq.*
miss'ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **miss'ish-ness,** *n.*
Mis'sis-sip'pi-an (mĭs'ĭ-sĭp'ĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Mississippi. [od or formation.]
2. *Geol.* The Mississippian period.
mis-sit', *v. t. & i.* To misbecome; to be inconvenient. *Obs.*
mis'siv. Missive. *Ref. Sp.*
miss'ment, *n.* A mistake or error; also, a loss. *Dial. Eng.*
Miss Nancy. An effeminate or overprecise man. — **Miss'-Nan'cy-ism** (mĭs'năn'sĭ-ĭz'm), *n.*
missomer. + MIDSUMMER.
mis-sort', *v. t. & n.* See MIS-.
mis-sound', *v. t. & i.* See MIS-.
mis'sour (mĭs'ẽr). Obs. or Scot. var. of MEASURE.
Mis-sou'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Missouri. [BARK.]
mis-soy' bark. Var. of MASSOY.
mis-space', *v. t. & i.* See MIS-.
mis-speed', *v. i.* To have ill success or ill luck. *Obs.*
mis-spell', *n.* A misspelling.
mis-spell'ing, *n.* A wrong or incorrect spelling. [spends.]
mis-spend'er, *n.* One who mis-
mis-spend'i-ture, *n.* Misspending.
misspene, *v. t.* [*mis-* + ME. *spenen* to spend.] Misspend. *Obs.*
mis-spense', *n.* [Cf. MISSPEND, DISPENSE.] A spending improperly; a wasting. *Obs.* [SPEND.]
mis-spent', *pret. & p. p.* of MIS-
mis-stat'er (mĭs-stāt'ẽr), *n.* One who misstates something
mis-stay', *v. i. Naut.* To miss stays; — said of a ship. [step.]
mis-step', *v. i.* To make a mis-
misstorte, missturte, *v. i* [*mis-* + *storte, sturte,* vars. of *start.*] To start amiss. *Obs* [wrongly.]
mis-style', *v. t.* To style or call
mis'suc-cess', *n.* Also **mis'succeed'ing.** Failure. *Obs.*
mis-sue', *v. t. Law.* To sue wrongly
mis'sug-ges'tion, *n.* See MIS-.
mis-suit', *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis'sum-ma'tion, *n.* See MIS-.
mis'sup-pos'al, *n.* See MIS-.
mis'sus. Var. of MISSIS.
‖ **mis'sus** (mĭs'ŭs), *n.; pl.* MISSI (-ī). [LL.] *Hist.* An itinerant official sent by a king or sovereign to represent him, as those sent out to make the Domesday Survey, itinerant justices sent out by the Frankish kings, etc.
mis-sway', *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis-swear', *v. i.* See MIS-.
miss-word', Var. of MISWORD.
mis-sworn', *p. a.* Forsworn; also, sworn by profanely *Rare.*
mis'sy. *Min.* Var. of MISY.
miss'y (mĭs'ĭ), *n.;* pl. -SIES (-ĭz). An affectionate, or contemptuous, form of *miss,* a young girl; a miss.
miss'y-ish, *a.* See -ISH. [MIS-]
mis'syl-lab'ĭ-fi-ca'tion, *n.* See MIS. Obs. or ref. sp. of MISS.
mist, *n.* Prob., short for MISTER, need. *Obs.*
mist, miste, *v. i.* [See MIXTUM; cf. OF. *miste* mixture, LL. *mistum.*] To eat mixtum. *Obs.*
mis-take'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
mis-tak'er (mĭs-tāk'ẽr), *n.* One who mistakes
mis-tak'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MISTAKE. — **mis-tak'ing-ly,** *adv.*
mis'tal (mĭs'tl), *n.* A cow house. *Dial. Eng.*
mis-taste', *v. t.* To deprive of taste; to distaste. *Obs*
mis-taught' (mĭs-tôt'), *pret. & p. p.* of MISTEACH.
mist bow. A fogbow.
miste. Obs. pret. of MISS.
mist'ed, *p. a.* Covered with, or enveloped by, mist.
misteir. + MISTER. [*Obs.*]
mis-tem'per, *n. & v. t.* Disorder
mis-teach', *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -TAUGHT' (-tôt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -TEACH'ING. [AS. *mistǣċan.*] To teach wrongly; to instruct erroneously or imperfectly.
mis-te-ous, *a.* Misty *Obs.*
mis'ter-ful, *a.* Needy; necessitous; also, necessary. *Obs.*
mis-term', *v. t.* See MIS-.
mis'ter-man, *n.* A man of a certain trade or craft; craftsman. *Obs.*
mis'ter-ous, *a.* Needy. *Obs.*
mis'ter-ship, *n.* Corrupt. of MISTRESS-SHIP. [trade.]
mis'ter-y. Var. of MYSTERY, a
mis-tetch', *n.* [ME. & OF *teche* quality. Cf. TECHY.] A bad habit. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* [Due to confusion with MISTEACH.] To misteach. *Dial Eng.*
mis-teuk' (mĭs-tūk'). Scot. var of MISTOOK.
mist'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
misthakel, *n.* [*mist* + *hackle* a covering.] A veil of mist. *Obs*
mis-thank', *v. t.* To complain at. *Obs.*
mis-thrive', *v. i.* See MIS-.
mis-throw', *v. t.* See MIS-.
Mis-tich'thys (mĭs-tĭk'thĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μεῖστος least + ἰχθύς fish; — as being the smallest known fish.] *Zoöl.* A genus of gobies. See GOBY
mis-tide', *n. & v. i.* [AS. *mistīdan,* *v.* See TIDE.] = MISHAP. *Obs.*
mist'i-fy (mĭs'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* To convert into mist. *Cant.*
mist'i-hede, *n.* Mistiness; mysticalness *Obs.*
mist'i-ly (mĭs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* With mist; darkly; obscurely.
mis-time', *n. & v. t.* Mishap. *Obs.* [-NESS.]
mist'i-ness (mĭs'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
mis'tion (mĭs'chŭn), *n.* [L. *mistio, mixtio.* See MIX; cf. MIXTION.] Mixture. *Obs.*
mis'tir + MISTER.
mis-tithe', *v. t. & i.* To be dishonest or err in paying tithes (upon). *Obs.* [MIS-]
mis-ti'tle (mĭs-tī't'l), *v. t.* See
mis'tle (mĭz'l). Obs. or dial Eng. var. of MIZZLE.
mis'tle bird, mistle thrush (mĭs''l). = MISSEL THRUSH.
mist'less, *a.* See -LESS.
mistletoe family. *Bot.* The family Loranthaceæ. [thrush.]
mistletoe thrush. The missel
mis'ti-toe. Mistletoe. *Ref. Sp.*

mis-trail' (mĭs-trāl'), *v. i.* ; -TRAILED' (-trāld'); -TRAIL'ING. *Man.* In the gallop, to have the imprint of the rear foot come in front of or in rear of that of the diagonal fore foot. Also used transitively with reflexive.

mis'tral (mĭs'trăl ; mĭs-trăl'), *n.* [F., fr. Pr., L. *magistralis*, a. See MAGISTRAL.] A violent, cold, and dry northerly wind of the Mediterranean provinces of France, etc.

mis-treat' (mĭs-trēt'), *v. t.* To treat ill ; to abuse.

mis'tress (mĭs'trĕs), *v. t.* **a** To address as "mistress." **b** To master, as an art or trade ; — said of a woman. *Rare.* **c** To rule or control like a mistress. **d** To make a paramour of.

mis'tress, *n.* [ME. *maistress(e)*, OF. *maistresse*, F. *maîtresse*, LL. *magistrissa*, for L. *magistra*, fem. of *magister*. See MASTER, MISTER; cf. MISS a young woman.] **1.** A woman having power, authority, or ownership ; a woman, or something personified as a woman, that exercises authority, has power or command, is chief, etc. ; the female head of a family, a school, etc.

The late queen's gentlewoman ! a knight's daughter !
To be her *mistresses' mistress !* *Shak.*
Mistress of herself, tho' china fall. *Pope.*

2. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** The wife of a clergyman, a chief tenant, a tradesman, etc. ; — also used in address.

Several of the neighboring *mistresses* had assembled. *Scott.*

b (One's) wife. *Familiar.*

3. A governess. *Obs.*

4. A female governor, as of a nation. *Obs.*

5. A woman, a goddess, or a quality or thing personified as a woman, dominating one's life or action, or regarded as directing or protecting one, or as the originator or patroness of something, as an art ; hence, a patroness. *Obs.*

6. A woman well skilled in anything, or having the mastery of something.

A letter desires all young wives to make themselves *mistresses* of Wingate's Arithmetic. *Addison.*

7. A woman regarded with love and devotion ; she who has command over one's heart ; a beloved object ; a sweetheart ; ladylove. Now little used in prose except when there is no danger of confusion with sense 8.

8. A woman with whom a man habitually consorts unlawfully or who occupies wholly or partly the position of wife to a man without being married to him ; a woman living with, or supported by, a man as his paramour.

9. A female teacher ; now, only, a female underteacher or an instructress in some special subject in a school.

10. A form of respectful or polite address to a woman ; madam ; ma'am. *Obs. or Archaic or Dial.*

11. [*cap.*] A title of courtesy formerly prefixed to the name of a woman, married or unmarried, but now superseded, except *Dial.*, by the contracted forms, *Mrs.* (pronounced mĭs'ĭs), for a married, and *Miss*, for an unmarried, woman.

Now *Mistress* Gilpin (careful soul). *Cowper.*

12. *Bowls.* The jack. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*

13. A box without a lid used to shield a candle from drafts in a mine.

Mistress of the Adriatic, Venice. — **M. of the Robes**, in the British royal household, a duchess appointed nominally to have charge of the queen's robes, whose duties are merely occasional and formal, consisting in attendance on the queen at all state ceremonies and entertainments. She ranks as the highest of the ladies in the service of the queen. — **M. of the Seas**, Great Britain ; — sometimes so called on account of its naval supremacy. — **M. of the World**, ancient Rome ; — often so called.

mis'tress-ly, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a mistress (of a household). *Rare.*

2. [After *masterly.*] Resembling, or characteristic of, a woman who has the mastery of something ; skillful.

mis'tress-ship, *n.* **1.** Condition or position of a mistress, as of a family or school ; female rule or dominion.

2. Ladyship, a style of address ; — with *her, your.* *Obs.*

3. Mastery ; command. *Obs. or R.*

mis-tri'al (mĭs-trī'ăl), *n.* *Law.* A trial legally of no effect by reason of some error in the proceedings ; loosely, any trial not resulting in a lawful decision or verdict.

mis-trust' (-trŭst'), *n.* Want of confidence or trust ; suspicion ; distrust ; *Obs.*, doubt.

mis-trust', *v. t.* ; -TRUST'ED ; -TRUST'ING. **1.** To regard with suspicion ; to have no trust or confidence in ; to suspect ; to doubt the integrity, truth, validity, or the like, of ; to distrust.

I will never *mistrust* my wife again. *Shak.*
The world rolls round — *mistrust* it not. *Emerson.*

2. To forebode as near, or likely to occur ; to suspect the existence of ; to surmise. *Now Rare.*

By a divine instinct, men's minds *mistrust*
Ensuing dangers. *Shak.*

Syn. — See DISTRUST.

mis-trust', *v. i.* To lack trust or confidence ; to suspect ; *Obs.*, to doubt.

mis-trust'ful (mĭs-trŭst'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Having, or full of, mistrust, suspicions, or forebodings ; distrustful ; suspicious.

2. Causing mistrust or apprehension. *Obs.*

Their light blown out in some *mistrustful* wood *Shak.*

— **mis-trust'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **mis-trust'ful-ness**, *n.*

mis-turn' (-tûrn'), *v. t.* ; -TURNED' (-tûrnd') ; -TURN'ING. [Cf. OF. *mestorner.*] To turn amiss or to a wrong use ; to pervert ; to reverse the order of ; to invert.

mis-turn', *v. i.* To turn or go in the wrong direction. *R.*

mist'y (mĭs'tĭ), *a.* ; MIST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr) ; MIST'I-EST. [AS. *mistig.* See MIST. Perh. sometimes confused with *mystic.*] **1.** Accompanied or characterized by mist ; obscured by, blurred by, or overspread with, mist, or something resembling or likened to it ; consisting of mist ; appearing as if in mist ; as, *misty* mountains, atmosphere, rain, or shapes.

2. Obscured as if by mist ; dim ; obscure ; unintelligible ; unilluminated ; unenlightened ; as, *misty* sight.

The more I muse therein [theology],
The *mistier* it seemeth. *Piers Plowman*

3. Like mist ; productive of ignorance. *Obs. or R.*

4. Vague ; indistinct ; shadowy ; mentally cloudy or confused ; as, a *misty* recollection ; a *misty* author.

mis'un-der-stand' (mĭs'ŭn-dẽr-stănd' ; mĭs-ŭn'-), *v. t. & i.* ; *pret. & p. p.* -STOOD' (-sto͝od') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -STAND'ING. To misconceive ; mistake ; miscomprehend ; to take in a wrong sense ; to misinterpret.

mis'un-der-stand'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MISUNDERSTAND. Esp. : *vb. n.* **a** Mistake of meaning ; error ; misconception ; misinterpretation. **b** Disagreement ; dissension ; quarrel. "*Misunderstandings* among friends." *Swift.*

mis-us'age (mĭs-ūz'ăj ; -ūs'ăj), *n.* [Cf. F. *mésusage.*] **1.** Ill or improper conduct. *Obs.*

2. Bad treatment ; ill usage ; abuse.

3. Wrong or improper use, as of words ; misuse.

mis-use' (mĭs-ūs'), *n.* **1.** Wrong use ; misapplication ; erroneous or improper use.

Words little suspected for any such *misuse.* *Locke.*

2. Maltreatment ; violence. *Shak.*

3. Ill or improper conduct or practice. *Obs.*

mis-use' (-ūz'), *v. t.* ; -USED' (-ūzd') ; -US'ING (-ūz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *mésuser.*] **1.** To treat or use improperly ; to use to a bad purpose ; to misapply ; as, to *misuse* one's talents.

The sweet poison of *misused* wine. *Milton.*

2. To abuse ; to treat ill.

O, she *misused* me past the endurance of a block. *Shak.*

3. Specif : *Obs.* **a** To violate or ravish. **b** To speak ill of ; to revile. **c** To misrepresent. *Shak.* **d** To deceive.

4. To misbehave (one's self). *Obs.*

Syn. — Maltreat, abuse, misemploy, misapply.

mis-us'er (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *mesuser*, inf. used as n.] *Law.* Unlawful use of a right ; use in excess of, or varying from, one's right.

mis-val'ue (mĭs-văl'ū), *v. t.* ; -UED (-ŭd) ; -U-ING. To value wrongly ; to misesteem. — **mis-val'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

mis-ven'ture (mĭs-vĕn'tūr), *n.* An unlucky venture ; a misadventure. *Archaic.*

mis-word' (-wûrd'), *v. t.* ; -WORD'ED ; -WORD'ING. To word wrongly ; as, to *misword* a message, or a sentence.

mis-wor'ship (-wûr'shĭp), *n.* Wrong or false worship ; mistaken practices in religion. — **mis-wor'ship**, *v. t. & i.*

Such hideous inextricable jungle of *misworships.* *Carlyle.*

— **mis-wor'ship-er, -ship-per** (-ẽr), *n.*

mis-write' (-rīt'), *v. t.* ; *pret.* -WROTE' (-rōt') ; *p. p.* -WRIT'TEN (-rĭt'n) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -WRIT'ING (-rīt'ĭng). [AS. *miswrītan.*] To write incorrectly.

Mitch-el'la (mĭ-chĕl'ă), *n.* [NL., after John *Mitchell* (d. 1768), American botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of creeping rubiaceous herbs having shining evergreen leaves and fragrant white tubular flowers, growing in pairs, succeeded by a double berrylike scarlet drupe. The only species are *M. repens*, the partridge berry of the eastern United States, and *M. undulata*, of Japan. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

mite (mīt), *n.* [AS. *mīte* mite (in sense 1) ; akin to LG. *mite*, D. *mijt*, OHG. *mīza* ; cf. Goth. *maitan* to cut.]

1. Any of numerous small, often very minute, arachnids of the order Acarina (cf. TICK). The body is saclike, without a constriction between the cephalothorax and abdomen, the mandibles generally chelate or adapted for piercing ; there are usually four pairs of short legs in the adult, though but three in the young larvæ ; the breathing organs (when such are present) are tracheæ. Many are parasitic on insects or vertebrates, some on plants, on which they may produce galls ; others infest stored food products ; others are aquatic. See ITCH MITE, CHEESE MITE, BLISTER MITE, etc.

2. [OD. *mite, mijte*, D. *mijt* ; perh. through OF. *mite* ; prob. the same word.] A small coin (orig. a small Flemish copper coin) or small sum of money ; — applied in the New Testament to the *lepton* (which see). Specif. : **a** An old money of account worth usually $2\frac{1}{4}$ of a penny. **b** Popularly, in England, half a farthing (see *Mark* xii. 42).

3. A small weight ; one twentieth of a grain.

4. Anything very small ; a minute object, person, or creature ; a very little ; a particle ; bit ; jot. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*

Now don't you worry one *mite* about it. *Mary Wilkins.*

one's mite, the small amount which is all one can afford to contribute to some object (alluding to the widow's mite, *Luke* xxi. 2) ; fig., of immaterial things, one's best, although insignificant, contribution ; as, to offer *one's mite* of sympathy to a friend in affliction.

mi-tel'la (mĭ-tĕl'*a*), *n.* [L., headband, dim. of *mitra.*]

1. *Surg.* A sling for the arm.

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of saxifragaceous herbs, the miterworts, having flowers with trifid or pinnatifid petals and a superior 1-celled ovary. The 5 species are natives of North America and Asia. They are low slender plants with opposite leaves and a narrow raceme of small white flowers.

mi'ter, mi'tre (mī'tẽr), *n.* [F. *mitre*, fr. L. *mitra* headband, turban, Gr. μίτρα.] **1.** *Antiq.* A headband or fillet worn by women ; also, an Asiatic headdress, perhaps a kind of turban, worn by Greek and Roman women or occasionally by effeminate young men.

2. A belt or girdle ; — in translations of Homer.

3. In works of travel of the 16th and 17th centuries, any of various headdresses, as the turban, worn in distant countries. *Obs.*

4. *Jewish Antiq.* The official headdress of the high priest, made from a long piece of fine linen rolled into a sort of turban ; also, in the Douay and Wycliffe Bibles, the headdress of the ordinary priests.

5. *Eccl.* The official headdress of a bishop in the Western Church since about 1000 A. D. It has been of various forms, the one now in use being a kind of tall cap, deeply cleft at the top, the outline of the front and back being that of a pointed arch, and it has been usually made of white linen, silk, or satin, often embroidered and jeweled, but occasionally of gold and silver. Certain abbots and other ecclesiastics have had the right of wearing it conferred on them as an exceptional dignity. In the churches of the Anglican Communion the miter had fallen into virtual disuse until recent times, when some bishops have revived its use at special ceremonies. In British heraldry it is borne over the arms of episcopal sees, instead of helmet and crest, and occasionally as a charge. The name was given to it doubtless from a fancied analogy to the miter of a Jewish high priest.


The Pope's Miter.

6. Hence, episcopal office or dignity.

7. A fancy headdress having a cleft top like a miter, worn by women in the 15th century.

8. The head of an alembic. *Obs.*

9. *Numis.* A base coin current in Ireland during the last half of the 13th century. *Obs. E. D.*

10. A chimney cowl.

11. *Zoöl.* Short for *miter shell.* See MITRA, 2.

12. [Perh. a different word.] **a** The surface forming the beveled end or edge of a piece where a miter joint is made. **b** A miter joint. **c** A miter square.

13. [Perh. a different word.] *Dressmaking & Needlework.* A gusset.

mi'ter, mi'tre, *v. t.* ; MI'TERED or MI'TRED (-tẽrd) ; MI'TERING (-tẽr-ĭng) or MI'TRING (-trĭng). [See MITER, *n.*] **1.** To place a miter upon ; to bestow or confer a miter on ; to raise to a rank entitling to the wearing of a miter.

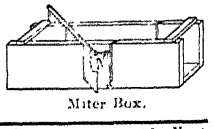
2. [Perh. a different word.] To match together, as two pieces of molding or two parts of a frame, on a line bisecting the angle of junction ; to bevel the ends of, for the purpose of matching together at an angle.

3. [Perh. a different word.] *Dressmaking & Needlework.* To form an angle in, as a fold or band, by cutting out a triangular piece and sewing together the cut edges ; in knitting, to add extra stitches to form a corner.

mi'ter, mi'tre, *v. i.* To meet and match together, as two pieces of molding, on a line bisecting the angle of junction, intended to continue at an angle to its original direction, which will be a right angle, when the joining pieces form an angle of 45° at their junction.

miter, *or* **mitre, arch.** The curve formed by the interpenetration of two curved surfaces in groining or the like.

miter, *or* **mitre, box.** *Carp., etc.* An apparatus for guiding a handsaw at the proper angle in making a miter joint in wood ; esp., a wooden or metal trough with vertical kerfs in its upright sides, for guides.


Miter Box.

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mis-tone', *n.* Discord.

mis-toned', *a* Mistuned. *Obs.*

mis'to-nusk (mĭs'tō-nŭsk), *n.* [From the Cree Indian name.] The American badger.

mis-took' (mĭs-to͝ok'), *p r e t. & obs. p. p.* of MISTAKE.

mis-torn'. † MISTURN.

mis'tra-di'tion, *n.* A wrong tradition.

mis-train', *v. t.* To train amiss.

mis'tran-scrip'tion, *n.* See MIS-.

mis'trans-late', *v. t.* See MIS-. — **mis'trans-la'tion**, *n.*

mis'trans-port', *v. t.* To carry away or mislead wrongfully, as by passion. *Obs.*

mistrau. † MISTROW.

mistrauthe. † MISTRUTH.

mis'tre. † MISTER.

mis-tread', *n. & v.* Misstep. *Obs.*

mis-tread'ing (mĭs-trĕd'ĭng), *n.* Misstep ; a misbehavior. *Obs.*

mis-treat'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

mis'tress, *v. t.* To wait upon a mistress ; to be courting. *Obs.*

mis'tress-dom (mĭs'trĕs-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

mis'tress-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

mis'tress-ing, *n.* Courting or consorting with a mistress.

mis'tress-less, *a.* See -LESS.

mis'tri (mĭs'trē), *n., pl.* -TRIS (-trēz). Also **mis'try**. [Hind. *mistrī*, fr. Pg. *mestre.*] An artificer or mechanic. *India.*

mis-trist', *n. & v. t.* Mistrust *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mistrouth. † MISTRUTH.

mis-trow', *v. t. & i.* [Cf Icel. *mistrūa.* See TROW.] To mistrust. *Obs.* — *n.* Mistrust. *Obs.*

mistru. † MISTROW.

mis-trum', *a.* [AS. *trum* strong. See MIS-.] Weak ; meager. *Obs.*

mis-trust'er, *n.* One who mistrusts.

mis-trust'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MISTRUST — **mis-trust'ing-ly**, *adv.*

mis'trust'less, *a.* See -LESS.

mis-trust'y, *a.* Mistrustful. *Obs.*

mis-truth', *n.* Incredulity ; also, faithlessness. *Obs.*

mis'try. Var. of MAISTRY.

mis'try. † MYSTERY.

mis-try', *v. t.* To try (a case) wrongly or improperly.

mis-tryst', *v. t. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a To fail to keep a tryst with. b To perplex ; confuse ; frighten ; — only in the passive.

mist tree. = SMOKE TREE.

mis-tune', *v t.* See MIS-.

mis-tuned', *a.* **1.** Out of tune ; discordant.

2. Having no ear for music. *Obs.*

‖ **mis-tu'ra** (mĭs-tū'rä), *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* = MIXTURE.

mis'ture, *n.* [Prob. fr. *mister* need, with change of suffix (cf. -URE).] Deprivation ; loss. *Obs.*

mis-tu'tor, *v. t.* To instruct or bring up amiss.

mist'y, a. [Prob. due to confusion with L. *mysticus* mystic.] Mystical ; spiritual. *Obs*

mist'y-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

mis'un-der-stand'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE [misunderstands.]

mis'un-der-stand'er, *n.* One who

mis'un-der-stand'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MISUNDERSTAND. — **mis'un-der-stand'ing-ly**, *adv.*

mis'un-der-stood', *pret. & p. p.* of MISUNDERSTAND. — **mis'un-der-stood'ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

‖ **mi'su-ra'to** (mē'sō-rä'tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Measured ; — a direction to perform a passage in strict time.

mis-ured', *a.* [OF. *meseür* misfortune ; *mes-* + *eür* fortune, F. *heur.*] Of ill augury ; unlucky. *Obs.*

mis-us'ance (mĭs-ūz'ăns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mesusance.*] Misconduct ; mismanagement. *Obs.*

mis-use'ful, *a.* Characterized by misuse. *Rare.*

mis-use'ment, *n.* Misuse ; debauchment. *Obs.*

mis-us'er (mĭs-ūz'ẽr), *n.* One who misuses

mis-uze', *v.* Misuse. *Ref. Sp.*

mis-val'. † MISFALL.

mis-ven'tur-ous (mĭs-vĕn'tūr-ŭs), *a.* Timid. *Rare*

mis-vouch', *v. t.* ; MIS-VOUCHED' (mĭs-vouch'). Only in the *p. p.* 1. To vouch or allege falsely. 2. To attest ill or insufficiently.

mis-wan'der, *v. i.* To go astray. *Obs.*

mis-wan'dered (mĭs-wŏn'dẽrd), *p. a.* Of a way, road, or the like, in which one has gone astray *Obs.* *Spenser. Oxf. E. D.*

mis-waste', *v. t.* To waste ; to spend ill. *Obs.*

mis-way', *n.* A wrong way. *Obs.*

mis-wear', *v. t.* To wear ill. *Obs*

mis-wed', *v. t.* To wed improperly or unsuitably.

mis-wed'ded, *a.* Unsuitably contracted ; — said of a marriage

mis-ween', *v. i.* To ween amiss. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To misjudge ; mistrust. *Obs.*

mis-wend', *v. i. ; pret.* -WENT'. To go wrong ; to go astray ; to come to grief. *Obs.*

mis-wend', *v. t.* To turn or lead astray ; to pervert. *Obs.*

miswerche. † MISWORK.

mis-win', *v. t.* To gain dishonestly. *Obs* [er desire.]

mis-wish', *n.* Wrong or improper wish or desire as to.

miswit. miswite, *v. t.* To neglect. *Obs.* [lawfully. *Obs.*]

mis-wive', *v t.* To marry unlawfully.

mis-wom'an, *n.* A harlot. *Obs.*

mis-word', *n.* A word wrongly spoken ; a cross word. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mis-work', *v t. & i.* To do, make, or act amiss. *Obs.*

mis-wrest', *v. t.* To pervert. *Obs.*

mis-wrent', *p. p.* [*mis-* + old p. p. of *wrench.*] Twisted out of shape. *Obs.*

mis-writ'ing (mĭs-rīt'ĭng), *n.* A mistake in writing.

mis-writ'ten, *p. p.* of MISWRITE.

mis-wrought', *p. p.* of MISWORK

mi'sy (mī'sĭ ; mĭs'ĭ), *n.* [L *misy*, Gr. μίσυ.] *Obs.* 1. A kind of mushroom or truffle ; — in transl. of Pliny.

2. *Min.* Copiapite, or some related species. *Obs.*

misyeme, *v. t.* [AS. *misgȳman, mis-* + *gȳman, gēman, gieman* to take care, care for.] To neglect *Obs.*

mis-yoke', *v. t. & i.* See MIS-.

mis-zeal'ous, *a.* Mistakenly zealous. *Obs. or R.*

mit. Var. of MITT. [send.).

mit. *Abbr. Pharm.* Mitte (I.,

mi'ta (mē'tä), *n.* [Sp.] In former Spanish colonies in America, a division of the Indian population chosen by lot for a turn of compulsory labor in the public service, as in the mines.

mitaine. † MITTEN

Mi-tak'sha-ra (mē-tăk'shä-rä), *n.* [Skr. *mitākshara ; m i t a* met'ed + *akshara* syllable.] *Hindu Law.* The commentary upon the Smriti of Yajnavalkya written by Vijnanesvara, prob. in the latter half of the 11th century. It is the supreme authority in most parts of India. Cf. DAYABHAGA.

mit-cal'. Var. of MITKAL.

mitch (mĭch). Var. of MICHE, *v. i.* [of MUCH.]

mitch Obs. or dial Eng. var.

mitch'board' (mĭch'bôrd' ; 201), *n.* [Scot. ; orig. uncert.] *Naut.* A crotch to support a boom, yard, etc., when not in use. *Eng.*

mitch'el (mĭch'ĕl), *n.* [Perh. fr. a proper name.] A squared paving or building block of Purbeck stone of any of various sizes. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Mitch'ell grass (mĭch'ĕl). See GRASS, *Table II.*

mite. † MID, *adv. & prep.*

Mite, Sir Matthew (mīt). A returned East India merchant in Foote's play "The Nabob." He is extravagant, ambitious, and dissolute, and uses his ill-gotten gains to maltreat his neighbors.

mite box. A box for small contributions.

mi'ter. † MITER. [SQUARE.]

miter, *or* **mitre, bevel.** = MITER

miter, *or* **mitre, block** *or* **board.** *Carp. & Join.* **a** A miter box. **b** A miter shooting board.

miter, *or* **mitre, bracket.** An angle bracket in a molded cornice.

miter, *or* **mitre, cap.** The molded cushion of a newel post, into which the hand rail is mitered.

miter, *or* **mitre, clamp.** A clamp mitered at the ends. — **mi'ter-clamped'**, **mi'tre-**, *a*

miter, *or* **mitre, cramp.** A cramp to hold together a glued miter joint while the glue sets.

miter, *or* **mitre, cut.** An ornamental groove or cut in plate glass, having a bottom angle of about 90°.

miter, *or* **mitre, dovetail.** *Carp.* A kind of dovetail or a miter joint in which there is only one joint line visible, and that at the angle.

mi'tered, mi'tred (mī'tẽrd), *p. a.* **1.** Entitled or privileged to wear a miter.
2. Wearing, or adorned with, a miter.
3. Bearing the representation of a miter. *Rare.*
4. Shaped like a miter; having an apex so shaped.
mitered, *or* **mitred, abbey,** an abbey under a mitered abbot. — **m. abbot.** *R. C. Ch.*, an abbot on whom the Pope has conferred the privilege of wearing a miter. The mitered abbots were, therefore, practically of episcopal rank, and in pre-Reformation England they sat and voted in the House of Lords.

mi'ter-er (mī'tẽr-ẽr), **mi'trer** (-trẽr), *n.* One that miters; a tool or machine for forming miters or bevels. *U. S.*

miter, *or* **mitre, fence.** *Mach.* A fence, usually adjustable, for the table of a circular saw or the like, for guiding boards in cutting miters.

miter, *or* **mitre, gear.** *Mach.* Miter wheel gear, a gear with a bevel of 45°. See BEVEL WHEEL.

miter, *or* **mitre, joint.** *Carp., etc.* A joint formed by pieces matched and united upon a line bisecting the angle of junction. The term is used esp. when the pieces form a right angle, and sometimes of any bevel joint.—**mi'ter-joint'ed, mi'tre-joint'ed,** *a.*

miter, *or* **mitre, mushroom.** Any mushroom of the genus *Helvella*, esp. *H. crispa*; — so called from the shape of the pileus.

miter, *or* **mitre, plane.** *Carp.* A plane for use with a miter board, or for general utility in angle and butt joint making.

miter, *or* **mitre, square.** *Carp.* A bevel with an immovable arm at an angle of 45°, for striking lines on stuff to be mitered; also, a square with an arm adjustable to any angle.

miter, *or* **mitre, valve.** *Mech.* A valve consisting of a disk fitting in a conical seat the face of which is inclined at an angle of 45° to the valve axis.

miter, *or* **mitre wheel.** *Mach.* Either of a pair of bevel gears, of equal diameter, adapted for working together, usually with their axes at right angles.

mi'ter-wort', mi'tre-wort' (mī'tẽr-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Mitella*; — so called from the capsule, which somewhat resembles a bishop's miter.

Mith-ra'ic (mĭth-rā'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Mithras, or Mithra. — **Mith-ra'i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), **Mith-ra'i-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

Mith'ras (mĭth'rȧs, mī'thrȧs), **Mith'ra** (mĭth'rȧ; mī'thrȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μίθρας*, OPer. *Mithra.*] A Persian god of the light of the middle zone, between heaven and hell, the defender of truth, and the chief helper of Ahura-Mazda in his struggle with the powers of darkness. Mithras was regarded as an earth-born or rock-born hero who captured and slew the divine bull (**Mithras Tauroctonus**) from whose body sprang all the plants and animals beneficial to man, who aided man in his early struggles against adverse nature, and who was translated to heaven, there to watch over and aid the faithful until the day of his second coming, when the evil should be destroyed and the good saved to eternal life. Cf. TAUROBOLIUM. The Mithras cult was attended with mysteries including sacraments closely resembling the Christian, celebrated in grottoes and underground chapels. It was introduced into Rome in the time of Trajan, and given powerful impulse by Commodus, who was an initiate. It was a prevailing religion among the Roman legionaries, by whom it was carried throughout the empire, and in the last days of paganism it was the most serious rival of Christianity. — **Mith'ra-ism** (mĭth'rā-ĭz'm; mī'thrȧ-), *n.* — **Mith'ra-ist,** *n.*


Mithras Tauroctonus, from an ancient shrine.

Mithra . . . is, to speak in the philosophical language of the times, the Logos that emanated from God and shared His omnipotence; who, having fashioned the world as demiurge, continued to watch faithfully over it. *Cumont (McCormack)*

mith'ri-date (mĭth'rĭ-dāt), *n.* [LL. *mithridatum*, cf. F. *mithridate*, L. *mithridatium.*] *Old Pharm.* An antidote against poison, an alexipharmic; specif., an electuary, supposed to serve either as a remedy or as a preservative against poison; — so called from King Mithridates VI. (see MITHRIDATISM), its reputed inventor.

[Love is] a drop of the true elixir; no *mithridate* so effectual against the infection of vice. *Southey*

mith'ri-dat'ic (-dăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Mithridaticus.*] **1** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to Mithridates VI. (see MITHRIDATISM), also, like him or his alleged insusceptibility to poisons.
2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a mithridate.
3. *Med.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, mithridatism.

mith'ri-da'tism (mĭth'rĭ-dā'tĭz'm), *n. Med.* Immunity from a poison, produced by administration of gradually increased doses of it. Mithridates VI., King of Pontus (d. B. C. 63), is said to have produced this condition in himself.

mi'ti-gant (mī'tĭ-gănt), *a.* [L. *mitigans*, p. pr. of *mitigare.* See MITIGATE.] Tending to mitigate; mitigating; lenitive. — *n.* That which mitigates; a lenitive.

mi'ti-gate (-gāt), *v. t.*; MIT'I-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd), MIT'I-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *mitigatus*, p. p. of *mitigare* to soften, mitigate; *mitis* mild, soft + the root of *agere* to do, drive.]
1. To make mild or milder, to mollify; appease; — applied to persons, their dispositions, etc. *Obs. or R.*
This opinion . . . *mitigated* kings into companions. *Burke*
2. To render mild or milder; to make less severe, violent, fierce, cruel, intense, harsh, rigorous, painful, etc.; to soften; appease; meliorate, alleviate; diminish; lessen, moderate; temper; as, to *mitigate* heat or cold; to *mitigate* grief: to *mitigate* a punishment or an offense.
Syn. — Allay, assuage. See ALLEVIATE.

mi'ti-gate, *v. i.* To be or become mitigated; to grow mild or milder.

mit'i-gat'ed (mĭt'ĭ-gāt'ĕd), *p. p.* of MITIGATE. — **mitigated caustic.** See SILVER NITRATE. — **mit'i-gat'ed-ly,** *adv.*

mi'ti-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *mitigacioun*, F. *mitigation*, fr. L. *mitigatio.*] Act of mitigating, or state of being mitigated; specif.: **a** Abatement or diminution of anything painful, harsh, severe, afflictive, or calamitous; alleviation; moderation; palliation; as, the *mitigation* of pain, grief, rigor, punishment. **b** A mitigating thing or fact. **c** Softening or qualifying, as of words, a qualification. *Obs.* **d** Propitiation; of an animal, taming. *Obs.*
Syn. — Alleviation, abatement, relief.

mi'ti-ga-tive (mĭt'ĭ-gā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *mitigativus* · cf. F. *mitigatif.*] Tending to mitigate, alleviating; lenitive. — *n.* That which mitigates; a mitigant.

mi'ti-ga'tor (-gā'tẽr), *n.* One that mitigates.

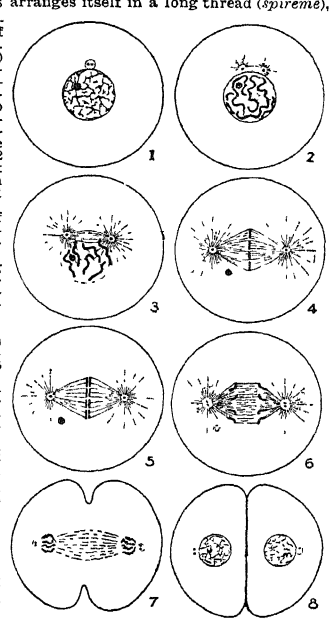
mi'ti-ga-to-ry (-gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *mitigatorius.*] Tending or serving to mitigate or alleviate, mitigative; palliative. — *n.* That which mitigates; a lenitive; a palliative.

mi'tis cast'ing (mī'tĭs, mē'tĭs). [Perh. fr. L. *mitis* mild.] A process, invented by P. Ostberg, for producing malleable iron castings by deadmelting wrought iron, to which from 0.05 to 0.1 per cent of aluminium is added to lower the melting point, usually in a petroleum furnace, and pouring the molten metal into a mold lined with a special mixture consisting essentially of molasses and ground burnt fire clay; also, a casting made by this process, — called also *wrought-iron casting.*

mitis metal. The malleable iron produced by mitis casting; — called also simply *mitis.*

mi'tome (mī'tōm), *n.* [Gr. *μίτος* a thread.] *Biol.* The reticulum of the protoplasm of a cell, as distinguished from the ground substance.

mi-to'sis (mĭ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μίτος* a thread.] *Biol.* The usual, and more complex, of the two methods in which the cells of animals and plants multiply; indirect cell division; karyokinesis. Cf. AMITOSIS. Its evident purpose is the exact distribution, both qualitative and quantitative, of the chromatin (which see) of the parent cell to the resulting new cells. Many modifications of the process occur. In the typical method the chromatin of the nucleus arranges itself in a long thread (*spireme*),


Mitosis. Successive stages of typical process. (After Wilson.) 1 Resting nucleus with chromatin forming a reticulum. Two centrosomes inclosed in a centrosphere above the nucleus. 2 Arrangement of the chromatin in elongated chromosomes. Development of asters and spindle. 3 Destruction of membrane inclosing nucleus, and attachment of fibers to the chromosomes. 4 Spindle completed. Chromosomes drawn into equator of spindle. 5 Splitting of chromosomes. 6 Separation of their halves, and division of centrosomes in anticipation of next cell division. 7 Grouping of chromosomes at the spindle poles. Disappearance of asterrays and beginning of division of cell body. 8 Completion of the cell division. Resting nuclei formed as in Stage 1

which segments into the definite number of parts (*chromosomes*) characteristic of the species. Meanwhile two differentiated areas surrounded by radiating fibers of a slightly staining substance appear near the nucleus. These are the *asters*, and they frequently contain a definite central body, the *centrosome* (which see). The nuclear membrane breaks down, some of the aster fibers appear to attach themselves to the chromosomes, and draw them into a position between the asters, so that a spindle-shaped figure results, the asters being at the poles and the chromosomes at the equator. The process is continued by the longitudinal splitting of each chromosome into halves, one of which is drawn, apparently by the contraction of the fibers, toward each aster. The cell then divides through the equator of the spindle, one group of the new chromosomes and one aster remaining in each new cell. Each group of chromosomes now forms itself into a nucleus for the new cell. The aster and spindle fibers usually entirely disappear; the centrosome may persist and divide into two for a succeeding cell division. The principal stages of mitosis are known as *prophase*, *metaphase*, and *anaphase* (see these words). The process is essentially similar in animals and plants, but in the latter true centrosomes are distinguished only in the lower forms.

mi-tot'ic (mĭ-tŏt'ĭk), *a. Biol.* Of or pertaining to mitosis, karyokinetic; as, *mitotic* cell division, — opposed to *amitotic.* — **mi-tot'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*
mitotic figure, *Biol.*, the figure presented by the chromosomes, asters, etc., of a cell during mitosis (which see).

mi'tra (mī'trȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μίτρα*. See MITER, the headdress.] **1.** *Antiq.* = MITER, 1.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine rachiglossate gastropods having a fusiform shell with a rather long aperture, fluted columella, and sharp spire whose outline suggests a bishop's miter, whence the species, which are especially numerous in the East Indies, are called **miter shells.** The genus is divided into many subgenera and is the type of a family, Mitridæ.
3. *Bot.* **a** = GALEA. **b** The thick hood shaped pileus of certain mushroom fungi.


Mitra. 2 (*M episcopalis*) (½)

‖ **mi'traille'** (mē'trā'y'; mĭ-trāl'), *n.* [F. See MITRAILLEUSE.] Small missiles, as bits of iron, grape, etc., used sometimes in loading cannon. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To fire at with mitraille. *Rare.*

‖ **mi'tra'illeur'** (mē'trā'yûr'), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* **a** An artilleryman who serves a mitrailleuse **b** A mitrailleuse. *Encyc. Brit.*

‖ **mi'tra'illeuse'** (mē'trā'yûz'), *n.* [F., fr. *mitrailler* to fire grapeshot, fr. *mitraille* old iron, grapeshot, dim of OF. *mite* a mite. See MITE a coin.] *Mil.* A breech-loading machine gun, using small projectiles, consisting of a number of barrels fitted together, so arranged that the barrels can be fired simultaneously or successively and rapidly; esp., a form of such a gun used by the French army in the war of 1870 with Germany.

mi'tral (mī'trăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *mitral* See 1st MITER.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a miter; specif., *Anat.*, designating, or pertaining to, the valve (**the mitral valve**) which guards the left auriculo-ventricular orifice of the heart and prevents the blood in the ventricle from returning to the auricle; the bicuspid valve. It consists of two triangular flaps attached at their bases to the fibrous ring which surrounds the opening and connected by their margins with the ventricular walls by chordæ tendineæ and musculi papillares.
mitral orifice, *Anat.*, the left auriculo-ventricular orifice.

mi'tri-form (mī'trĭ-fôrm; mĭt'rĭ-; 277), *a.* [*miter* + *-form:* cf. F. *mitriforme*] *Bot & Zoöl.* Miter-shaped, as the calyptra in certain mosses

Mitsch'er-lich's law (mĭch'ẽr-lĭks). [After Eilhard *Mitscherlich*, German chemist.] *Chem. & Cryst.* The principle of isomorphism. See ISOMORPHISM.

mitt (mĭt), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *mitten.*] **1.** A kind of glove without fingers or with short fingers, covering the wrist and main part of the hand; specif., *Baseball*, a kind of glove protected on the palm side by a large mitten-shaped pad.
2. = MITTEN, 1.
3. A hand. *Slang, U. S.*

mit'ten (mĭt'ĕn), *n* [ME. *mitaine, meteyn*, F. *mitaine*, cf. OF *mite*, LL. *mita*; orig. uncert. Cf MITT.] **1** A covering for the hand, worn to protect it from cold or injury. It differs from a glove in not having a separate sheath for each finger, but has a division for the thumb. *Chaucer.*
2 A glove, esp. a thick worsted one *Dial. Eng. & Scot*
3. *pl. Slang.* **a** The hands. *Rare.* **b** Boxing gloves.
4. = MITT, 1
5 A sleeve extending as far as the knuckles of the hand.
to get, *or* **give, the mitten,** to be refused or jilted, or to refuse or jilt, as a lover.

mit'tened (-ĕnd), *a.* Covered with, or wearing, mittens.

mit'ti-mus (mĭt'ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L., we send, fr. *mittere* to send.] *Law* **1. a** A writ formerly used in England for directing the trial of a cause in a county palatine **b** A warrant of commitment to prison **c** A writ for removing records from one court to another.
2 A discharge or dismissal; a notice to leave; also, quietus: as, to get one's *mittimus Colloq.*
3 A magistrate. *Humorous.*

miter, drain A drain of V section [cyclamen]
miter, *or* **mitre, flower** The
miter, *or* **mitre, gauge** *or* **gage** *Carp.* A gauge for determining the angle of a miter. [iron. *R.*]
miter, *or* **mitre, iron** An angle
miter, *or* **mitre, jack** A miter board or box.
miter, *or* **mitre, line** The line made by the junction of the two pieces forming a miter joint.
miter, *or* **mitre, shell** See MITRA, 2. [BOARD]
miter, *or* **mitre, shoot.** = MITER
miter, *or* **mitre, sill.** *Hydraul. Engin.* A raised step against which a canal-lock gate shuts.
mith Obs pres indic (2d pers. sing.) and pret (1st and 3d pers. sing.) of MAY
mith'an (mĭth'ăn), *n.* [Native name in Assam and Chittagong.] *Zoöl* The gayal
Mith'cah (mĭth'kȧ) *Bib*
mithe, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *mīðan.*] To conceal or be concealed. to hide: to dissemble *Obs*
mi'ther (mī'thẽr) Dial Eng var of MOIDER. [of MOTHER]
mith'er (mĭth'ẽr). Scot var of **mith'ful** + MIGHTFUL
Mith'garth' (mĭth'gärth'). Vars of MIDGARD
mith'ic + MYTHIC
Mith'kah (mĭth'kȧ) *Bib.*
Mith'nite (-nīt) *Bib*
mithologic, mithology, etc. + MYTHOLOGIC, etc
Mith'ra (mĭth'rȧ; mĭ'thrȧ), *n* = MITHRAS
Mith-ræ'um, Mith-re'um (mĭth-rē'ŭm), *n.* [NL.] One of the subterranean chambers in which were celebrated the rites and mysteries of Mithras
Mi-thra'i-cize, *v. i.* See -IZE
Mith'ra-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
Mith-rat'ic, *a.* Mithraic. [*Bib.*]
Mith're-dath (mĭth'rē-dăth)
Mith'ri-ac, *a* [L. *Mithriacus*] Mithraic *R* — **Mith'ri-acs** *n pl* Festivals of Mithras *R*
mithridate mustard. The pennycress [*Bib.*]
Mith-ri-da'tes (mĭth'rĭ-dā'tēz) **mith'ri-da-tive** (mĭth'rĭ-dā-tĭv), *a* Of or pertaining to mithridate *Obs*
mith'ri-dat'ize (-dăt'ĭz), *v. t* To produce mithridatism in.
mith'ri-da'tum, *n* [LL.] Mithridate *Obs* [RAPHY]
mit'ic (mĭt'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRA-
mit'i-fy, *v. t* [L. *mitificare*, fr *mitis* mild: see -FY.] To pacify; mitigate *Obs*
mit'i-ga-ble (mĭt'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a* Admitting of mitigation; that may be mitigated
mitigal + MISKAL
mit'i-gate, *a* Mitigated *Obs*
mit'ing (mīt'ĭng), *n.* [From MITE.] A little one: — chiefly in endearment or contempt *Obs*
mi'tis, *n.* = MITIS METAL
Mi'tis green (mē'tĭs) [G *Mitisgrün*, after the manufacturer, Ignaz *Mitis* of Kirchberg] Paris green [low wisdom.]
‖ **mi'tis sa'pi-en'ti-a.** [L.] Mel-
mit-kal' (mĭt-kal'), *n.* [See MISKAL.] See COIN
mit-kal'. *n* A weight of Morocco, etc., corresponding to the *miskal* (which see)
Mi'tlan (mē'tlän), *n* One of the Indians of the ancient city of Mitlan, in Oaxaca, Mexico, the ruins of which place comprise temples or palaces of rectangular design, built of huge blocks of stone, and adorned with mosaics and mural paintings.
mi-tos'chi-sis, *n* [NL.: Gr *μίτος* thread + *σχίζειν* to split] = MITOSIS. *Obs* [Mitotic *R*]
mi-to'sic (mĭ-tō'sĭk), *a. Biol*
mit'o-some (mĭt'ō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *μίτος* thread + 2d *-some.*] *Zoöl* A body occurring early in the development of a spermatozoön and supposed to give rise to the middle piece and tail envelope
mi-to'te (mē-tō'tē), *n.* [Sp., fr Mex *mitotiqui*, *mitotiani*, a dancer] A Mexican Indian dance connected with the taking of an intoxicating drink
Mi'tra. (mī'trȧ), *n Vedic Myth* A celestial deity, probably the same as the Persian Mithras, but early sunk to relative unimportance
mi'trate (mī'trāt), *a* [L *mitratus* wearing a turban, fr *mitra*] Suggestive of a miter (in sense 1) or bonnet in shape; as, the *mitrate* pileus of certain mushrooms.
mi'tre (mī'tẽr) Var. of MITER.
mi'trer (mī'trẽr), *n.* = MITERER *Eng* [WORT]
mi'tre-wort'. Var of MITERWORT.
Mit'ri-æ (mĭt'rĭ-ē), *n pl* [NL.] *Zoöl* See MITRA.
mi'try (mī'trĭ), *a. Her* Charged with miters
Mit'su-ku-ri'na (mĭt'sōō-kōō-rī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., after Prof Kakichi *Mitsukuri* of the University of Tokyo] *Zoöl* A remarkable genus of sharks having the snout prolonged into a flat blade extending far beyond the mouth A single species, the goblin shark (*M. owstoni*), is known, from the coast of Japan
mit'tane, *n* A species of hawk *Obs Scot*
mitte + MID, *adv & prep*
‖ **Mit'tel-hand'** (mĭt'ĕl-hänt'), *n* [G, middle hand] See VOLHAND [*U. S.*]
mit'ten, *v t* To jilt. *Colloq.*
mit'tent, *a.* [L *mittens*, p pr of *mittere* to send] Lit, sending; — said in old medicine of an organ or part believed to send morbid humors to another organ or part *Obs*
mit'ti-lat. Scot. var of MITTILATE.
mit'ti-late Scot. var of MITTILATE.
mit'ti-mus, *v. t.* To send to jail on a mittimus *Eng*
mit'tle (mĭt'l), *v t* [Cf. F *mettler.*] Mutilate; hurt. *Scot*

mix (mĭks), *v. t.;* MIXED (mĭkst) or MIXT; MIX'ING. [From earlier *mixed*, *mixt*, p. p. (*Onf. E. D.*), fr. L. *mixtus*, p. p. of *miscere;* akin to Russ. *myeshat'*, W. *mysgu*, Gael. *measg*, Gr. *μίσγειν*, *μιγνύναι*, Skr. *miçra* mixed, OIr. *mescaim* I mix; also to AS. *miscian*, G. *mischen*, which, however, are perh. fr. L. *miscere* · cf. F. *mixte*. Cf. ADMIX, MASH to bruise, MEDDLE.] **1.** To cause a promiscuous interpenetration of the parts of, as of two or more substances with each other, or of one substance with others; to unite or blend into one mass or compound, as by stirring together; hence, to combine (any material or immaterial things); to mingle; blend; as, to *mix* flour and salt; to *mix* wines; to *mix* business with pleasure.

Fair persuasions *mixed* with sugared words. *Shak.*

2. To put in as an ingredient. *Obs.*

3. To unite with in company; to join; associate; unite; as, to *mix* hands.

Ephraim, he hath *mixed* himself among the people. *Hos.* vii. 8.

4. To form by mingling; to produce or prepare by the stirring together of ingredients; to compound.

Hast thou no poison *mixed?* *Shak.*

I have chosen an argument *mixed* of religious and civil considerations. *Bacon.*

5. *Breeding.* To cross.

Syn. — See MINGLE.

to mix up. **a** To mix intimately.

That problem, closely as it is *mixed up* with the one immediately before us. *James Ward.*

b To join or associate unsuitably or the like; to confuse; as, *to mix up* facts and illusions. **c** To associate with (inferior or disreputable persons); to involve (in some discreditable or dubious affair); — chiefly in passive.

mix (mĭks), *v. i.* **1.** To be mixed; to become united into a compound; to mingle; to admit of being mixed.

2. To associate; to mingle; to have intercourse (with); to join, as in battle; also, *Obs. or Archaic*, to have sexual intercourse (with).

3. *Breeding.* To cross.

to mix up, *Pugilism*, to come into close quarters; to exchange blows rapidly.

mix, *n.* **1.** Act or result of mixing; a mixture; *Colloq.*, a muddle or mess; also, state of being mixed or confused.

2. *Steel Manuf.* A formula, formerly and now often empirical, giving the proportions and constituents of a mixture, as of various kinds of scrap, charcoal, ferrochrome, etc., for making steel. Mixes are now usually determined by a correct analysis of the materials to be used.

mixed (mĭkst), *p. a.* [For *mixt*, fr. L. *mixtus:* cf. F. *mixte*. See MIX, *v.*] **1.** *Law.* Designating property, actions, statutes, or the like that involve relations with two or more classes of property, rights, or the like; as, a *mixed* action, *mixed* rents, etc. See phrases below.

2. Formed by mixing; mingled; blended; compounded.

3. Made up of different or dissimilar parts, elements, qualities, or the like; not pure or simple; also, made up of, or combining, good and bad elements or qualities; as, *mixed* motives; *mixed* descent; a *mixed* nature.

4. Consisting of individuals of different kinds as to birth, character, or the like; of several or many classes or sets; hence, not select; — said of companies or aggregations.

5. Characterized by the union of features of two or more of the recognized classes or systems (aristocracy, democracy, monarchy, etc.); — said of governments, etc.

6. Applied; not pure; — said of sciences. *Obs. or R.*, exc. of mathematics.

7. *Med.* Mingled; combining features or exhibiting symptoms of two kinds or varieties of disease; as, *mixed* fever, a combination of malarial and typhoid fevers.

8. Made up of, or involving the action of, persons of both sexes; as, a *mixed* school, *mixed* doubles in lawn tennis; a *mixed* foursome in golf. "*Mixed* dance." *Milton.*

9. Confused or muddled, esp. with drink.

10. *Phon.* Designating a vowel in the articulation of which the whole tongue sinks into its neutral flattened shape, neither "back" nor "front" articulation predominating, as *e* in *err*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 41.

mixed angle, a mixtilineal angle. — **m. arch,** an arch struck from several centers. — **m. automobile,** a gasoelectric automobile. — **m. cadence.** See under CADENCE, 3. — **m. chalice,** *Eccl.*, the wine in the Eucharist when water is added to it, or the practice of mixing water with the wine. — **m. circuit.** *Elec.* **a** A circuit partly metallic and partly through the earth. **b** A circuit having arrangement both in series and in multiple. — **m. concomitant.** See CONCOMITANT, *n.*, 3. — **m. condition.** See CONDITION, *n.*, 2. — **m. contract,** a contract in which one party receives only a partial equivalent for a benefit conferred by him on the other party. — **m. crystal,** *Chem.*, a crystal composed of a mixture of substances.

We shall make no distinction between the crystalline solid solutions and the isomorphous mixtures, but shall study the behavior of the two classes under the head of "*mixed crystals.*" *Findlay.*

mixed differences, *Math.*, differences made up of finite and of infinitesimal parts. — **m. equation of differences,** *Math.*, an equation containing both differences and derivatives. — **m. ether.** *Chem.* See ETHER, 3 **b.** — **m. fabric,** a textile fabric composed of two or more kinds of fiber, as a poplin. — **m. figure,** *Geom.*, a mixtilinear figure. — **m.-flow turbine.** See TURBINE. — **m. foursome.** See FOURSOME, *n.* — **m. fraction.** = MIXED NUMBER. *Obs.* — **m. gland,** *Anat. & Physiol.*, a mucoserous gland. — **m. group,** *Math.*, a group only some of whose parameters admit of continuous variation. — **m. inflorescence,** *Bot.*, compound inflorescence exhibiting both the determinate and the indeterminate types, as the flower cluster (*thyrsus*) of the lilac, in which the primary axis is racemose and the secondary axes cymose. See INFLORESCENCE. — **m. ketone,** *Org. Chem.* See KETONE. — **m. larceny.** See LARCENY. — **m. marriage,** a marriage between persons of different races or religions; specif., one between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant. — **m. metal.** = ALLOY. — **m. metaphor,** a metaphor combining two or more inconsistent or incongruous figures, as that in:

I have no spur
To prick the sides of my intent, but only
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself. *Shak.*

— **m. mode.** **a** *Philos.* In Locke's use: A mode resulting from the combination of different simple ideas. **b** *Music.* See MODE, 1. — **m. motion.** *Music.* See MOTION, 11 **b.** — **m. nerve,** *Physiol.*, a nerve containing both sensory and motor fibers. — **m. number,** the sum of an integer and a fraction. — **m. person,** *Law*, a person who has a twofold or manifold legal status, as the British king or queen, who has both an ecclesiastical and a temporal status, or jurisdiction. — **m. pickles,** vegetables of various kinds pickled together. — **m. plan** *or* **method,** *Life Insurance*, the plan or method of conducting the business of life insurance in which the company has a paid-up capital in addition to its accumulated assets, and a small portion of the profits is awarded to the proprietors or shareholders, the remainder going to the assured, as in the mutual plan. — **m. proportion,** *Math.*, proportion by composition and division. — **m. ratio.** *Math.* = MIXED PROPORTION. — **m. reason,** *Math.*, the ratio of the sum of antecedent and consequent to their difference. *Obs.* — **m. rent,** *Rom. Dutch Law*, a rent in which both the person and realty of the debtor are bound. — **m. salt,** *Chem.*, a salt derived from more than one base or more than one acid, as sodium potassium carbonate, $NaKCO_3$, or calcium oxychloride, $Ca(OCl)Cl$. — **m. time.** *Music.* See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a.** — **m. tithes.** See TITHE. — **m. train,** a railroad train containing both passenger and freight cars; also, formerly, in Great Britain, a train made up of carriages carrying different classes of passengers. — **m. treaty.** *International Law.* See TREATY. — **m. vessel,** *Bot.*, a vessel exhibiting both spiral and annular thickening.

mix'en (mĭk'sn), *n.* [AS. *mixen, myxen*, fr. *meox* dung, filth; akin to G. *mist*, Goth. *maihstus*, AS. *mīgan* to make water, L. *mingere, meiere*, Gr. *ὀμιχεῖν*, Skr. *mih.*] A dunghill; a manure heap; a heap of refuse, or the like. *Obs. or Archaic, or Dial. Eng.*

better wed over the mixen than, *or* **as, over the moor,** better marry a neighbor than a person from a distance. *Dial. Eng.*

mix'er (mĭk'sẽr), *n.* One that mixes; specif.: **a** A person who mixes things; as: (1) A workman who performs such an operation in some manufacturing process. (2) A bartender. *Cant, U. S.* **b** A machine or contrivance for mixing; as: (1) *Metal.* A storage tank from which molten metal drawn from several blast furnaces can be run into the converters. (2) *Mech.* A carburetor for an internal-combustion engine. **c** A person who has social intercourse with others of many sorts; a person viewed as to his casual sociability; — commonly used with some characterizing adjective; as, a good *mixer;* a bad *mixer. Colloq. or Slang, U. S.*

mix'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MIX. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** The uniting of wool or cotton of different classes, qualities, or colors, as for uniformity or economy. **b** *Athletics.* In walking, a deliberate attempt to put in a few running strides.

mixing ball, an attachment for a shower bath or the like in which the hot and cold water mix. — **m. glucose, m. sirup** *or* **syrup.** = GLUCOSE, 2.

mix'o-troph'ic (mĭk'sō-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μῖξις* a mixing + *τροφή* nourishment.] *Plant Physiol.* Deriving nourishment in part from outside sources; — applied to hemiparasitic or hemisaprophytic plants which, though largely dependent for food on other organisms, can perform photosynthesis. They include all grades between *autotrophic* plants and *allotrophic*, or *heterotrophic*, plants.

Mix'tec (mĭks'tĕk), *n.* One of a tribe of Zapotecan Indians of the Mexican States of Puebla, Guerrero, and Oaxaca. They developed a civilization like the Aztec, and are still skillful in the native arts. — **Mix'tec-an,** *a.*

mix'tion (-chŭn), *n.* [L. *mixtio, mistio:* cf. F. *mixtion.* See MISTION, MIX.] **1.** = MIXTURE, 1, 3, 4 **a,** & 6. *Obs.*

2. A kind of cement made of mastic, amber, etc., used as a mordant for gold leaf.

mix'ture (mĭks'tūr), *n.* [L. *mixtura*, fr. *miscere, mixtum*, to mix: cf. F. *mixture.* See MIX.] **1.** Act of mixing, or state of being mixed; as, made by a *mixture* of ingredients.

2. Specif.: **a** Mixed character. *Obs.* **b** Sexual intercourse. *Obs.* **c** Interbreeding; crossing. **d** Social association. *Obs.*

3. That which results from mixing different ingredients together; a compound; as, to drink a *mixture* of molasses and water; also, a medley.

There is also a *mixture* of good and evil wisely distributed by God, to serve the ends of his providence. *Atterbury.*

4. Specif.: **a** A natural substance or compound composed of various elements, as distinguished from a substance artificially compounded; a mixt. *Obs.* **b** A preparation consisting of two or more ingredients mixed, as for curative or other purposes; as, a freezing *mixture;* esp., *Pharm.*, an aqueous liquid medicine; a potion; according to the United States Dispensatory, properly, a preparation in which insoluble substances, whether solid or liquid, are suspended in watery fluids by the intervention of gum arabic, sugar, yolk of egg, or other viscid matter. **c** A fabric consisting of threads of various colors, mixed. **d** A combination of several different kinds of some article of consumption, as tea or tobacco; — usually with a qualifier; as, smoking *mixture.*

5. *Physics & Chem.* A complex of two or more ingredients which do not bear a fixed proportion to one another and which, however thoroughly commingled, are conceived as retaining a separate existence; — contrasted with *compound. Mechanical mixtures*, that is, those whose components are separable by mechanical means, are in general easily distinguishable from chemical compounds, but the class called *physical mixtures*, or *solutions* (gaseous, liquid, and solid), occupies an intermediate position.

6. Act of adding as an ingredient; presence of a heterogeneous ingredient in a composition; admixture; an ingredient entering into a mixed mass; an additional ingredient, esp. a heterogeneous one.

Whether it were possible for a community to exist that had not a prevailing *mixture* of piety in its constitution. *Addison*

7. *Music.* An organ stop, comprising from two to five ranges of pipes, used only in combination with the foundation stops. As a rule it is compounded of octaves and fifths, but it may contain a third, or even a seventh.

8. *Mech.* The explosive charge of inflammable gas or vapor and air, for an internal-combustion engine, which is most efficient only when these are combined in certain definite proportions; as, to get a proper *mixture.*

Syn. — Admixture, intermixture, compound, medley.

Mi'zar (mī'zär), *n.* [Ar., veil, cloak.] *Astron.* A star (Zeta (ζ) Ursæ Majoris) of the second magnitude, the middle star of the handle of the Great Dipper, forming with its accompanying smaller star, Alcor, a binary system. See URSA, *Illust.* Mizar is itself a spectroscopic binary.

miz'maze' (mĭz'māz'), *n.* [See MAZE.] **1.** A maze or labyrinth. *Obs.*

2. Confusion; bewilderment. *Dial. Eng.*

miz'zen (mĭz'n), *a.* [See MIZZEN, *n.*] *Naut.* Of or pertaining to the mizzenmast; as, the *mizzen* shrouds.

miz'zen, *n.* [F. *misaine* foresail, fr. It. *mezzana*, fr. *mezzano* middle, fr. *mezzo* middle, half. See MEZZO.] *Naut.* **a** The aftermost of the fore-and-aft sails of a three-masted vessel, set upon the mizzenmast; — called also *spanker.* **b** A mizzenmast. **c** = 2d DANDY, 3 **b.**

miz'zen-mast (-mȧst), *n. Naut.* The aftermost mast of a three-masted, yawl-rigged, or ketch-rigged vessel.

miz'zle (mĭz'l), *v. t. & i.;* MIZ'ZLED (-ld); MIZ'ZLING (-lĭng). [Cf. LG. *miseln*, D. dial. *miezelen*, LG. *misig* drizzly, D dial. *miezig*, OD. *misel* mist, fine rain.] To rain in very fine drops; to drizzle. *Obs. or Dial. Spenser.*

miz'zle, *n.* Mist; fine rain; drizzle. *Obs. or Dial.*

miz'zle, *v. i.* To take one's self off; to disappear suddenly; slink away; decamp; also, *Dial. Eng.*, to give up. *Slang.*

As long as George the Fourth could reign, he reigned,
And then he *mizzled.* *Epigram, quoted by Wright.*

miz'zo-nite (mĭz'ō-nīt), *n.* [G. *mizzonit*, fr. Gr. *μείζων* greater; — the vertical axis being longer than in meionite.] *Min.* A member of the scapolite group intermediate between meionite and marialite, containing 54 to 57 per cent of silica; specif., a volcanic variety occurring in clear crystals.

mne-mon'ic (nē-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μνημονικός*, fr. *μνήμων* mindful, remembering, *μνήμη* memory, *μνᾶσθαι* to think on, remember; akin to E. *mind.*] **1.** Assisting, or intended to assist, memory; of or pertaining to mnemonics.

2. Of or pertaining to memory.

mnemonic duplicate, *Whist*, duplicate whist at a single table.

mne-mon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Gr. *τὰ μνημονικά*: cf. F. *mnémonique.*] The art of developing or improving the memory; a system of precepts and rules intended to assist or improve the memory.

mne'mo-nize (nē'mō-nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To make mnemonic; to express mnemonically. — **mne'mo-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Mit'tler's green (mĭt'lẽrz). A variety of chrome green.

mit'ton. + MITTEN.

mit'ty (mĭt'ĭ), *n.* A stormy petrel. *Local, Eng.*

Mi'tu (mĭ'tū; mĭt'ū), *n.* [NL., fr. Tupi *mitu poranga.*] *Zool.* **a** A genus of South American curassows having a short thick bill with basal nostrils. **b** A bird of this genus, esp. *M. mitu.*

mit'u-a (mĭt'ū-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of MITU.

mit'y (mĭt'ĭ), *a.* [From MITE.] Infested with mites.

mi'tys (mī'tĭs), *n.* [Gr. *μίτυς.*] *Zool.* Propolis. *Obs. or R.*

mi-u'rus (mĭ-ū'rŭs), *n.* [L. *murus versus*, fr. Gr. *μειουρος* (sc. *στίχος*); *μείων* less + *οὐρά* tail.] A dactylic hexameter having its penultimate syllable irregularly short, i. e., having its last foot an iambus or pyrrhic instead of a spondee or trochee. Cf. DOLICHURUS.

mix, *n.* [AS. *meox* dung. See MIXEN.] Dung; muck; a vile wretch. *Obs.* — *a.* Filthy. *Obs.*

mix'a-ble (mĭks'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **mix'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Mi'xe (mē'hā; 262). Var. of MIJE.

mix'ed, *a.* [From MIX dung.] [Foul; vile. *Obs.*]

mix'ed-ly (mĭk'sĕd-lĭ; mĭkst'-lĭ), *adv.* of MIXED. See -LY.

mix'ed-ness (mĭk'sĕd-nĕs; mĭkst'-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

mix'el. + MIXHILL.

mix'er-ess, *n.* A female mixer.

mix'es, *n., pl.* of MIX.

mix'ey-max'y. Var. of MIXTY-MAXTY.

mix'-Hel-lene', *n.* A person of mixed Hellenic and barbarian blood. [hill. *Dial. Eng.*

mix'hill', *n.* A mixen, or dung-hill. *Dial. Eng.*

mix-hu'mors, *n. pl. Old Med.* Corrupted humors, as the cause of diseases. *Obs.* [-ABLE.]

mix'i-ble (mĭk'sĭ-b'l), *a.* See

mix'le-max'ie. Var. of MIXTY-MAXTY.

mix'ion. + MIXTION.

mix'ite (mĭk'sīt), *n.* [After A. *Mixa.*] *Min.* A green to whitish basic arsenate of copper and bismuth, occurring as a crystalline incrustation.

mix'o-bar-bar'ic (mĭk'sō-bär-bär'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μιξοβάρβαρος* half barbarian half Greek.] Semibarbaric.

Mix'o-dec'tes (mĭk'sō-dĕk'tēz), *n.* [NL.; *mixo-* + Gr. *δήκτης*, fr. *δάκνειν* to bite.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct lemuroids from the lower Eocene of the United States having very large incisors. It is the type of a family, **Mix'o-dec'ti-dæ** (-dĭk'tĭ-dē).

mix'o-lyd'i-an mode (mĭk'sō-lĭd'ĭ-ȧn). [Gr. *μιξις* a mixing + *Lydian.*] *Music.* See MODE, 1 **a.**

mix'on. Var. of MIXEN. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

Mix'o-sau'rus (mĭk'sō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μῖξις* a mixing + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of ichthyosauroid reptiles of Triassic age, similar to *Proteosaurus* (syn. *Ichthyosaurus*), but with less fully developed paddles.

mixt, *n.* [L. *mixtum*, neut. p. p.; cf. F. *mixte.*] A compound *Obs.* [*p. p.* of MIX.]

mixt. Var. of MIXED, *pret. &* MIX.] To mix. *Obs.*

mix'ter-max'ter. Var. of MIXTY-MAXTY. [MAXTY.]

mix'tie-max'tie. Var. of MIXTY-MAXTY.

mix'ti-form, *a.* [L. *mixtus* mixed + *-form.*] Of a mixed form or character. *Rare*

mix'ti-lin'e-al (mĭks'tĭ-lĭn'ē-ȧl), **mix'ti-lin'e-ar** (-ẽr), *a.* [L. *mixtus* mixed + E. *lineal, linear.*] Containing, or consisting of, lines of different kinds, as straight, curved, and the like.

mix-til'ion (mĭks-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [LL. *mustilio.*] = MASLIN, mixed grain.

mix'tion, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *mixtionner, mistionner.*] To make into a mixture. *Obs.*

mix't'ly. Var. of MIXEDLY.

mix'tum, *n.* [LL.] Luncheon or refreshments, taken by monks. *Obs.*

mix't-y-max't-y, *a.* [Reduplication of *mixt, mixed.*] Jumbled together; mixed heterogeneously; confused. — *n.* A heterogeneous mixture; a confusion. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mix'-up', *n.* A tangle; a confusion; also, a conflict or mêlée. *Colloq., U. S.* [MAXTY.]

mix'y-max'y. Var. of MIXTY-MAXTY.

Mi'zar (mĭ'zär). *Bib.*

miz'en, miz'en-mast (mĭz'n), etc. Var. of MIZZEN, etc.

mi'zer. + MISER. [ing tool.]

mi'zer. Var. of MISER, a boring

mizerion. + MEZEREON.

Miz'pah (mĭz'pä), *or* **Miz'peh** (-pē), *n.* Lit., watchtower; — name of several towns or regions in ancient Palestine; also, in modern use, after Gen. xxxi. 49, a parting salutation.

Miz'par (mĭz'par). *Bib.*

Miz'ra-im (mĭz'rā-ĭm; mĭz-rā'ĭm), *n. Bib.* Egypt.

Miz'zah (mĭz'ȧ). *Bib.*

miz'zen-top'man, *n.* One of the division of a crew assigned to the mizzenmast and above.

miz'zle. Scot. var. of MUZZLE.

miz'zle, *n.* Drizzle. *Obs.*

miz'zle, *v. t.* To confuse; muddle; mystify; misinform *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

miz'zle, *v. t.* [Cf. MEASLES.] To make spotted; to speckle. *Scot.* — **miz'zly** (mĭz'lĭ), *a.* Spotted; speckled. *Scot.*

miz'zler (mĭz'lẽr), *n* One who mizzles, or decamps *Slang.*

miz'zling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MIZZLE.

miz'zly (mĭz'lĭ), *a.* Characterized by, or of the nature of, mizzle, or drizzle. [MAZE]

mizz'-maze'. Dial. var. of MIZ-

miz'zy (mĭz'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. MOSS.] A bog or quagmire. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

Mjoll'nir (myŏl'nẽr), **Mjöll'nir** (myûl'-), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* Thor's hammer. See THOR.

mk. *Abbr.* Mark (money).

mko'no (m'kō'nō), *n.* [Swahili *mkono, mukono*, the arm, esp from the elbow to the fingers.] See MEASURE, *Table*

ml. *Abbr.* Mail; milliliter.

M. L. *Abbr.* Main Line; — used on the tape of stock tickers.

M. L. *Abbr.* Magister Legum (L., Master of Laws); Licentiate in Medicine; Licentiate in Midwifery; Medieval or Middle Latin; Married lease (*Queensland*).

M. L. A. *Abbr.* Member of the Legislative Assembly; Modern Language Association

M. L. C. *Abbr.* Member of the Legislative Council [man.]

MLG. *Abbr.* Middle Low German.

Mlle. *Abbr.* Mademoiselle

M. L. R. *Abbr.* Muzzle-loading rifle.

M. L. R. A. *Abbr.* Marriage Law Reform Association.

mm *Abbr.* Millimeters

m. m *Abbr.* Mutatis mutandis (L., with the necessary changes).

M. M. *Abbr.* Master Mason (*Freemasonry*); Maelzel's metronome (*Music*). [able.]

M/m. *Abbr.* Made merchantable.

MM *Abbr.* Magistri (L., Masters); (Their) Majesties; Martyres (L., martyrs); Matrimonium (L., matrimony); Meritissimus (L., Most Deserving); Messieurs (F., Sirs).

Mme *Abbr.* Madame.

M. M. E. *Abbr.* Master of Mechanical Engineering. [force.]

M. M. F. *Abbr.* Magnetomotive

mmfds. *Abbr.* Microfarads.

M. M. S. *Abbr.* Moravian Missionary Society. [sic.]

M. Mus. *Abbr.* Master of Music.

Mn. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Mn*]. Manganese.

mna (m'ná; ná), *n.* Greek form (*μνᾶ*) of MINA, a weight.

mnam, *n.* [L., acc. of *mna* mna.] A mina. *Obs.*

Mna'son (nā'sŏn; m'nā'-) *Bib*

mne'mo-neu'tic, *a.* [Gr. *μνημονευτικός* of or for remembering.] Mnemonic. *Obs.*

mne-mon'ic (nē-mŏn'ĭk), *n.* 1. A mnemonic device.

2. Mnemonics. [MNEMONIC, l.]

mne-mon'i-cal (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* = MNE-MON'IC.

mne-mon'i-cal-ist, *n.* A mnemonist. [MONIC, -ICAL.]

mne-mon'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of MNEMONIC.

mne'mo-ni'cian (nē'mō-nĭsh'ĭ-ȧn), *n.* A mnemonist.

mne'mo-ni-con (nē-mŏn'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. *μνημονικόν*, neut. of *μνημονικός*. See MNEMONIC.] A mnemonic device.

mne'mo-nist (nē'mō-nĭst), *n.* One versed in, or who instructs in or practices, mnemonics.

Mne-mos'y-ne (nē-mŏs'ĭ-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μνημοσύνη* remembrance, memory, and the goddess of memory. See MNEMONIC.] *Class. Myth.* A Titaness, goddess of memory. She was mother of the Muses by Zeus.

mne/mo-tech'ny (nē'mō-tĕk'nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μνήμη* memory + *τέχνη* art.] Mnemonics. — **mne/mo-tech nist**, *n.*

mne'sic (nē'sĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μνήσις*.] Of or relating to memory; as, a *mnesic*, or memory, image.

mo (mō), *a., adv., & n.* [AS. *mā*. See MORE.] More; further; other; greater number. *Obs. or Dial.*

-mo (-mō). A suffix added to the names of certain numerals, or to the numerals themselves, to indicate the number of leaves made by folding a sheet of paper; as, sixteen*mo* or 16*mo*; eighteen*mo* or 18*mo*. It is taken from the Latin forms similarly used; as, *duodecimo*, *sextodecimo*, etc. A small circle, placed after the number and near its top, is often used for *-mo*; as, 16°, 18°, etc.



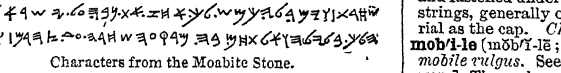
Moa (*Dinornis novæzealandiæ*). (⅛)

Mo'a (mō'ȧ), *n.* [Native name.] Any of numerous species of extinct flightless ratite birds confined to New Zealand and constituting the suborder Dinornithes and family Dinornithidæ, the latter being divided into several subfamilies. They are closely related to the apteryx, but have the general form of ostriches. The species are mostly of large size, the largest (*Dinornis robustus*) about 12 feet in height and the smallest (*Anomalopteryx parva*) about the size of a turkey. They are supposed to have been exterminated by the natives (who ate their flesh) about 500 years ago.

Mo'ab-ite (mō'ăb-īt), *n.* [L. *Moabites*, Gr. Μωαβιτης.] **1.** One of an ancient Semitic people closely related to the Hebrews, dwelling east of the Dead Sea. *Gen.* xix. 37. **2.** An officer of the law, as a bailiff. *Slang, Eng.*

Mo'ab-ite, *a.* Of or pertaining to Moab or the Moabites.

Moabite stone, a block of black basalt, discovered at Dibon in Moab by Rev. F. A. Klein, August 19, 1868, which bears an inscription of thirty-four lines, dating from the 9th century B. C. and written in the **Moabite alphabet**, the oldest Phœnician type of the Semitic. (See ALPHABET: cf. TYRIAN.) It records the victories of Mesha, king of Moab, esp. those over Israel (2 *Kings* iii. 4, 5, 27).



Characters from the Moabite Stone.

Mo'ab-it'ess (-ĭt'ĕs), *n.* A female Moabite. *Ruth* i. 22.

Mo'ab-it'ish (-ĭt'ĭsh), *a.* Like, or pert. to, the Moabites. — *n.* The Semitic language of ancient Moab. See SEMITIC.

moan (mōn), *n.* [ME. *mone*, *mon*, *mane*, fr. (assumed) AS. *mān*; orig. uncert.; prob. not akin to *mean* to intend. Cf. MOAN, *v.*] **1.** Lamentation; complaint; a lament; a complaint; now, a low prolonged sound, articulate or not, indicative of pain or of grief.

Sullen *moans*, hollow groans. *Pope.*

2. A state of lamentation; sorrow; grief. *Obs.*

3. Any similarly low mournful or murmuring sound.

Rippling waters made a pleasant *moan*. *Byron.*

moan, *v. t.;* MOANED (mōnd); MOAN'ING. [From MOAN, *n.*; cf. AS. *mānan*, whence ME. *menen*.] **1.** To bewail audibly; to lament; to complain of; to bemoan.

Ye floods, ye woods, ye echoes, *moan*
My dear Columbo, dead and gone. *Prior.*

2. To condole with; to pity. *Obs.*

3. To cause to lament; to distress. *Obs. & R. J. Fletcher.*

4. To utter with lamentation or wailingly.

moan, *v. i.* **1.** To lament; to complain; now, to make a low prolonged sound of grief or pain, whether articulate or not; to groan softly and continuously.

Unpitied and unheard, where misery *moans*. *Thomson.*

2. To emit a sound like a moan; — said of things inanimate; as, the wind *moans*.

Syn. — See GROAN.

moan'ful (-fōōl), *a.* **1.** Full of moaning; expressing sorrow or grief; hence, of a song, etc., plaintive; sad.

2. Productive or provocative of lamentation. *Obs.*

— **moan'ful-ly,** *adv.* *Barrow.*

moat (mōt), *n.* [OF. *mote* hill, dike, bank, F. *motte* clod, *turf*: cf. Sp. & Pg. *mota* bank or mound of earth, It. *motta* clod, LL. *mota*, *motta*, a hill on which a fort is built, an eminence, a dike; orig. uncert. The name of *moat*, properly meaning, bank or mound, was transferred to the ditch adjoining: cf. E. *dike* and *ditch*.] **1.** *Fort.* A deep and wide trench around the rampart of a castle or other fortified place, usually filled with water; a ditch.

2. A lake or pond. *Obs. or Dial.*

moat, *v. t.* To surround with or as with a moat. *Dryden.*

moat'ing (mōt'ĭng), *n.* Clay backing for a masonry shaft sunk through a quicksand.

mob (mŏb), *n.* [Cf. MAB a slattern, MOBCAP.] **1.** A prostitute; harlot. *Obs.*

2. Undress; a dishabille. *Obs.*

3. A mobcap. *Goldsmith.*

mob, *v. t. & i.;* MOBBED (mŏbd); MOB'BING. To wrap up the head of, as in a hood; to dress negligently, disguisedly, or in such attire as not to be recognizable. *Obs.*

to mob it, to go in disguise or masquerade, esp. to unconventional places or in inferior company. *Obs.*

mob, *n.* [L. *mobile vulgus*, the movable common people. See MOBILE, *n.*] **1.** The lower classes of a community; the populace, or the lower part of it; the common mass; the multitude: the masses.

2. The, or a, disorderly element of the populace; the rabble; a riotous assembly; a disorderly crowd; hence, a promiscuous collection of people; a multitude; a crowd; — disparaging except in Australia.

Had every Athenian citizen been a Socrates, every Athenian assembly would still have been a *mob*. *Madison.*

The *mob* of gentlemen who wrote with ease. *Pope.*

A strong *mob* of police, ordered down by telegraph, would muster at some particular spot. *Boldrewood.*

3. Riotous or low people in a crowd; — without *the*. *Obs.* "A cluster of *mob*." *Addison.*

4. A multitude or heterogeneous collection (of objects); as, a *mob* of books. *Rare, exc. in Australia.*

5. A flock, drove, or herd, as of ducks, horses, or sheep; — originally Australian.

A nice little *mob*, feeding tranquilly. *Lady Barker.*

6. A gang of thieves, as pickpockets, working together; also, one of these. *Slang, Eng.*

mob, *v. t.* **1.** To crowd about, as a mob, and attack or annoy; to attack in a mob; to throng; to force or affect in some way by such action; as, to *mob* a house or a person.

Mobbed by all the gossips of the town. *C. Kingsley.*

2. To mix with a mob. *Nonce Use.* *Tennyson.*

3. To scold; abuse; taunt; ridicule; jeer at. *Dial. Eng.*

mob, *v. i.* To form, or gather in, a mob; — rarely with *it*.

mob'bish (-ĭsh), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a mob; tumultuous; lawless; also, *Obs.*, characteristic of, or attractive to, the mob; vulgar; cheap; as, a *mobbish* act. *Bp. Kennet.* — **mob'bish-ly,** *adv.*



Mobcap.

mob'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* [Cf. D. *mopmuts*; OD. *mop* a woman's coif + D. *muts* cap; also MOB a mobcap.] A cap or headdress for women; esp., one having a full crown and frills, and fastened under the chin by broad strings, generally of the same material as the cap. *Chiefly Hist.*

mob'i-le (mŏb'ĭ-lē; mō'bĭ-lē), *n.* [L. *mobile vulgus*. See MOBILE, *a.*; cf. 3d MOB.] The mob; populace. *Now R.*

mo'bile (mō'bĭl; -bēl; 277), *a.* [L. *mobilis*, fr. *movere* to move: cf. F. *mobile*. See MOVE.] **1.** Capable of being moved; not fixed in place or condition; movable; characterized by ease of movement. "Fixed or else *mobile*." *Skelton.*

2. Specif.: **a** Wandering; — said of the vision. *Obs.* **b** Not fixed; — said of a planet. *Obs.* **c** Characterized by an extreme degree of fluidity; moving or flowing with great freedom; as, ether and mercury are *mobile* liquids; — opposed to *viscous*, *viscoidal*, or *oily*. **d** *Physiol.* Capable of being moved, aroused, or excited; capable of spontaneous movement. **e** Changing easily or readily in appearance and expression under the influence of the mind or feelings; as, *mobile* features. **f** Easily moved in feeling, purpose, or direction; excitable; changeable; fickle; in a good sense, versatile.

The quick and *mobile* curiosity of her disposition. *Hawthorne.*

g *Mil.* Capable of being readily and rapidly moved about.

Syn. — See MOVABLE.

mobile militia. *Italy.* See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

mo'bile, *n.* **1.** Something that occasions movement or action; — in the phrases *first*, *grand*, *great*, etc., *mobile*, English adaptations of *primum mobile* (which see). *Obs.*

2. A moving or movable body; esp., *Mech.*, a mobile or movable part, as a running gear or pinion wheel.

3. An automobile, esp. one propelled by steam. *Colloq., U.S.*

mo-bil'i-an/er (mō-bĭl'ĭ-ăn'ẽr), *n.* [From *Mobile*, Alabama.] A fresh-water turtle (*Pseudemys mobiliensis*) of the southern United States. It reaches a length of 16 inches and is valued for food.

mo-bil'i-a-ry (mō-bĭl'ĭ-ā-rĭ; -yā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *mobiliaire*. See MOBILE, *a.*] **1.** Movable (in the Civil law sense); pert. to movable property. *Obs.*, exc. in Channel Islands.

2. *Mil.* Pertaining to mobilization. *Oxf. E. D.*

mo-bil'i-ty (mō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *mobilitas*: cf. F. *mobilité*.] Quality or state of being mobile; capacity or facility of movement; movableness; as, the *mobility* of a liquid, of an army, of the populace, of features, of a muscle, of a person, or of labor. *Sir T. Browne.*

mo'bi-li-za'tion (mō'bĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn; mŏb'ĭ-; -lĭ-zā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [F. *mobilisation*.] Act of mobilizing, or rendering movable, as an ankylosed part; specif.: **a** Act of assembling, equipping, and in all respects preparing for active hostilities a body of troops or war vessels; the transformation of a military or naval force from a peace to a war footing. **b** A putting into movement or circulation, as of wealth. **c** *Law.* Conversion of real or immovable property into personal or movable property.

mo'bi-lize (mō'bĭ-līz; mŏb'ĭ-līz), *v. t.;* -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). [F. *mobiliser*.] **1.** To render mobile, or movable; to put into movement or circulation.

Goods in this way may be "*mobilized* like money." *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

2. *Mil. & Nav.* To assemble and put in a state of readiness for active service in war, as an army corps or a fleet.

mo'bi-lize, *v. i.* To undergo mobilization.

Mō'bi-us's sheet (mū'bē-ōōs-ĭz). [After A. F. *Mobius*, German mathematician.] *Math.* A unilateral surface formed by holding one end *AB* of a (long) rectangle *ABCD* fixed, rotating the opposite end *CD* through 180° and then applying it to *AB* (*C* falling on *A* and *D* on *B*). *CD* may be rotated through any odd multiple of 180°.

mob law. Law administered by the mob; lynch law.

mob-oc'ra-cy (mŏb-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [*mob* rabble + *-cracy*, as in *democracy*.] **1.** Rule of the mob; government by a mob.

A good name that a Dr Stevens has given to our present situation (for one cannot call it a government), a *mobocracy*. *Walpole.*

2. The mob as a ruling class; a ruling or governing *mob*.

mob'o-crat (mŏb'ō-krăt), *n.* One who favors mobocracy; a mob leader; demagogue. *Bayne.*

mob'o-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), **mob'o-crat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, like, or in favor of, a mobocracy.

Mob'u-la (mŏb'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., orig. uncert.] *Zoöl.* A genus of gigantic rays, containing imperfectly known species of warm seas. It is closely related to *Manta* (see DEVILFISH, 1), having similar cephalic appendages, and is the type of a family, **Mo-bu'li-dæ** (mō-bū'lĭ-dē), in which *Manta* is also contained.

moc'ca-sin (mŏk'ȧ-sĭn), *n.* [An Indian word. Algonquian *makisin*.] **1.** A shoe of deerskin, or other soft leather, the sole and upper being one piece. It is the distinctive shoe of the American Indians.

2. Any venomous snake of the genus *Agkistrodon*, esp. *A. piscivorus* (see WATER MOCCASIN). The upland moccasin of the southern United States is probably a dark variety of the copperhead. Certain harmless water snakes of the genus *Natrix* resemble in color, and are commonly mistaken for, the moccasins.

moc'ca-sined (-sĭnd), *a.* **1.** Covered or provided with, or wearing, moccasins "*Moccasined* feet." *Harper's Mag.*

2. Drunk; tipsy. *Local Slang, U. S.*

moccasin flower. A well-known orchid (*Cypripedium acaule*) of the eastern United States. It bears two large basal leaves and a solitary pink or sometimes white moccasin-shaped flower. Called also *pink lady's-slipper*. Also, any other species of *Cypripedium* (which see).



Moccasin Flower.

Mo'cha (mō'kȧ), *n.* **1.** A seaport town of Arabia, on the Red Sea.

2. A variety of coffee. See COFFEE.

3. [*l. c.*] *Leather Manuf.* **a** A leather made from the skin of an Arabian goat, used esp. for fine glove making. **b** A soft pliable leather with a kind of suède finish.

Mocha dollar, an Arabian money of account equal to about 82 cents of a Spanish dollar (about 1s. 8d. or $.41). — **M. pebble** *or* **stone,** moss agate. — **Mo'cha-stone' moth,** any of several species of brown moths, lined and variegated with gray, of the genus *Melalopha* (syn. *Ichthyura*), esp. *M. inclusa*, whose larva feeds on poplars and willows.

mock (mŏk), *v. t.;* MOCKED (mŏkt); MOCK'ING. [F. *moquer*, of uncertain origin, prob. not connected with F. *se moucher* to blow the nose; cf. Sp. *mueca* grimace.] **1.** To treat with scorn or contempt; to deride; ridicule.

Elijah *mocked* them, and said, Cry aloud: for he is a god. 1 *Kings* xviii. 27.

Let not ambition *mock* their useful toil. *T. Gray.*

2. To defy; despise.

Such a headstrong, potent fault it is,
That it but *mocks* reproof. *Shak.*

3. To disappoint the hopes of; to deceive; delude; tantalize; as, to *mock* expectation.

Thou hast *mocked* me, and told me lies. *Judg.* xvi 13.

4. To imitate; mimic; counterfeit; esp., to mimic in sport, contempt, or derision; to deride by mimicry.

To see the life as lively *mocked* as ever
Still sleep *mocked* death. *Shak.*

5. To pretend; feign; simulate. *Obs.*

Mocking marriage with a dame of France. *Shak.*

Syn. — Deride, taunt, jeer, tantalize, disappoint. See RIDICULE, IMITATE.

mock, *v. i.* To make sport in contempt or in jest; to speak or act scornfully or jeeringly; to scoff; jeer; flout.

When thou *mockest*, shall no man make thee ashamed? *Job* xi. 3.

She had *mocked* at his proposal. *Froude.*

mock, *n.* **1.** An act of ridicule or derision; a scornful or

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mne'mo-tech'nic (-tĕk'nĭk), **mne'mo-tech'ni-cal** (-nĭ-kăl), *a.* = MNEMONIC. [MNEMONICS.]

mne'mo-tech'nics (-nĭks), *n.* = **Mnea'theus** (nē'thē'ŭs). *D. Bib.*

Mne'vis (nē'vĭs), *n.* [Gr. Μνεῦις, of Egypt. origin; cf. Egypt. *Ur-mer*.] *Egypt. Relig.* An incarnation of Ra as a bull, at Heliopolis.

Mngr. *Abbr.* Monsignor.

mni'oid (nĭ'oid), *a.* *Bot.* Like a moss of the genus *Mnium*.

Mni'o-til'ti-dæ (nĭ'ō-tĭl'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. NL. *Mniotilta*, earlier *Mniotilla*; Gr. *μνίον* moss + *τίλλειν* to pluck, pull.] *Zool.* A family of small, usually bright-colored, oscine birds containing the American warblers. See WARBLER.

Mni'um (nĭ'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μνίον* moss.] *Bot.* A genus of handsome bryaceous mosses, differing from *Bryum* chiefly by their larger size.

mo. + MOO.

mo (mō), *n.* [Jap. *mō*, fr. Chin. *mao*[2] a hair.] See COIN, MEASURE, WEIGHT.

mo (mō), *n.; pl.* MOS (mōz). A volume; — short for 12mo, etc.

Mo. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Mo*]. Molybdenum.

Mo. *or* **mo.** *Abbr.* Missouri; month.

M. O. *Abbr.* Money Order; Master of Oratory; municipal ownership.

Mo'ab-it'ic (mō'ăb-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, the Moabites.

Mo'a-di'a (mō'ȧ-dī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Mo'a-di'ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*

moal. + MOLE.

moal, *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *mál*.] Speech. *Obs.*

moan. + MAUND. *India.*

moan'i-fi-ca'tion (mō n'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making moan. *Nonce Word.*

moan'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MOAN. — **moan'ing-ly,** *adv.*

moan'less, *a.* See -LESS.

moan'some (mō n'sŭm), *n.* Moanful. *Nonce Word.*

moap. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MOPE.

moar, moare. + MORE.

moar (mōr), *n.* [Ir. *maor*.] *Irish Law.* Formerly, in Ireland, a parish officer who collected the rents and fines due to the lord.

Mo-a'ri-a (mō-ā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. MOA.] *Zoogeog.* A supposed former continental area now represented only by New Zealand and adjacent parts of Polynesia. — **Mo-a'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* [MOORY.

moar'y. Obs. or Scot. var. of MOATE. + MOTE, MUTE, *v.*

moat garden. A garden occupying a disused moat.

moath. + MOTH.

moat hen. The moor hen. *Obs.*

moat house. A moated house.

moat'ly. + MOTLEY.

Mo-at'ta-lite (mō-ăt'ȧ-līt), *n.* = MOTAZILITE.

moawe. + MOW. [tempt. *Obs.*]

mobard, *n.* Clown; — in contempt. *Obs.*

mobbed (mŏbd), *a.* Wearing, or provided with, a mob, or mobcap. — **mobbed head,** a prostitute. *Obs.* [mobs.]

mob'ber (mŏb'ẽr), *n.* One who mobs. **mob'bie.** Var. of MOBBY.

mob'bi-fy, *v. t.* [*mob* a throng + *-fy*.] To drive by a mob. *Obs.*

mob'bism (mŏb'ĭz'm), *n.* Mobbish conduct.

mob'ble. + MOBBLE, *v.*

mob'by, mob'bie (mŏb'ĭ), *n.* [Perh. of negro origin. Cf. MABBY.] **1.** In the West Indies, a spirituous liquor distilled from sweet potatoes.

2. Juice of apples, peaches, etc., expressed for distilling brandy; also, the brandy so made.

mob'capped' (mŏb'kăpt'), *a.* Wearing a mobcap. [BY.

mo'bee (mō'bē). Var. of MOBBIE.

mobil. + MOBILE.

‖ **mo'bi-le per-pe'tu-um** (mŏb'ĭ-lē pẽr-pĕt'ū-ŭm). [L.] The constantly movable; something in perpetual motion.

Mo-bile' ter'ra-pin (mō-bēl'). = MOBILIANER.

Mo-bil'i-an (mō-bĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Relating to Mobile, Ala.; specif., designating an Indian trade jargon, based on Choctaw, formerly a lingua franca in the Gulf States.

‖ **mo-bil'i-ta'te vi'get, vi-res'que ad-qui'rit e-un'do** (mō-bĭl'ĭ-tā'tē). [L.] It thrives by activity and acquires strength by going; — said of Rumor. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, iv. 175).

mo-bil'i-ty, *n.* The mob; the lower classes. *Humorous.*

mo'bi-liz'a-ble (mō'bĭ-lĭz'ȧ-b'l; mŏb'ĭ-), *a.* See -ABLE.

mo'ble, *a.* [ME. also *moeble*. OF. *meuble*, *moble*, a. & n., F. *meuble*.] Mobile; movable. — *n.* Movables; furniture; — chiefly in *pl.* *Obs.*

mo'ble (mŏb'l), *v. t.* [From MOB to wrap up.] To wrap or muffle the head of, as in a hood. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mob-ol'a-try (mŏb-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*mob* rabble + *-latry*.] Worship of the mob. [*Bib.*]

Mo-bon'zi (mō-bŏn'zĭ; -z). *D.* [*mob'ship,* *n.* See -SHIP.

mobs'man (mŏbz'mȧn), *n.* 1. A member of a mob.

2. A pickpocket; usually, with *swell*, one of a gang of stylishly dressed pickpockets. *Slang, Eng.*

mocadam. + MOKADDAM.

mo-ca'do. + MOCKADO.

mocage. + MOCKAGE.

mocayare. + MOHAIR.

moc-ca'do. + MOCKADO

moccasin plant. = MOCCASIN FLOWER.

moc'ci-ni'go, *n.* [It. (Venetian) *mocenego*, fr. the name of a doge.] A small Venetian coin, worth about a franc. *Obs.*

moch (mŏk; mŏĸ), *n.* [Cf. MOTH.] A moth. *Scot.*

moch (*Scot.* mŏk; mŏĸ), *a.* Damp; moist; decaying. — *v. i.* To decay. *Both Obs. or Scot.*

mo-cha'cho. + MUSTACHE.

moche. + MUCH. [of raw silk.]

‖ **moche** (mŏsh), *n.* [F.] A bale

mochedell, *adv.* [See MUCH, *a.*; DEAL a part.] Much; very. *Obs.*

moch'el. + MICKLE.

moch'il. + MICKLE.

‖ **mo-chi'la** (mō-chē'lä), *n.* [Sp.] A large leather flap which covers the saddletree. *Western U.S.*

moch'li-cal. *a.* Drastic. *Obs.*

Moch'mur (mŏk'mŭr). *Bib.*

Moch'o-na (mŏk'ō-nȧ). *D. Bib.*

Moch'o-ri (mŏk'ō-rī). *D. Bib.*

mo'chras (mō'chrȧs), *n.* [Hind. *mōchras*.] An astringent exudation from the bark of an East Indian silk-cotton tree (*Bombax malabaricum*).

mocht. + *mought*, obs. or dial. pret. of MAY [of MOCHRAS.]

mo'chur-rus (mō-chŭr'ŭs). Var.

moch'y (mŏk'ĭ; mŏĸ'ĭ), *a.* [From MOCH, *n.*] Moist; damp; misty; muggy. *Scot.*

mo'ci-on. + MOTION.

mock, *n. Dial. Eng.* **a** The stump and root of a tree; a large block or stick. **b** A tuft of grass or sedge.

contemptuous act or speech; a sneer; a jibe; a jeer; as, to make a *mock* at (*Now Rare*), to mock or deride; to make a *mock* of, to mock or treat with contempt.

Fools make a *mock* at sin. *Prov.* xiv. 9.

The Squire of course makes a *mock* of her. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

2. Mockery; ridicule; derision; as, in *mock*.

3. An object of, or worthy of, ridicule, derision, or scorn.

4. Imitation; mimicry; also, that which imitates or mimics; an imitation or counterfeit. *Crashaw.*

mock (mŏk), *a.* Imitating reality, but not real; false; counterfeit; assumed; sham; pretended.

That superior greatness and *mock* majesty. *Spectator.*

☞ The adjective is also frequently applied to a thing thought to resemble a thing denominated by the noun qualified; as, *mock* turtle soup; the *mock* nightingale.

mock apple, the wild balsam apple of the United States. — **m. auction**, a Dutch auction; also, a sham auction in which worthless articles are put up and confederates of the auctioneer make false bids in order to get genuine ones. — **m. bishop's-weed**, a slender American apiaceous plant (*Ptilimnium capillaceum*). — **m. bisque**, a soup made of tomato and milk, thickened with white roux to resemble a bisque. — **m. chervil. a** Cow parsley. **b** Lady's-comb. — **m. color** *or* **colour**, a color or dye that is not permanent. — **m. cypress**, a densely branched chenopodiaceous herb (*Kochia scoparia*), native of Europe and Asia, often cultivated in gardens for its foliage, which turns bright crimson in autumn. — **m. gilliflower**, the soapwort. — **m. knees**, *Veter.*, large pedunculated fibrous tumors in front of the knees, seen esp. in cattle. — **m. lead** (lĕd). *Mining.* = SPHALERITE. Hence, **mock'-lead'y** (-lĕd'ĭ), *a.* — **m. moon.** = PARASELENE. — **m. nightingale. a** The blackcap. **b** The sedge warbler. *Local, Eng.* — **m. olive. a** = AXBREAKER. *Australia.* **b** The laurel cherry of the southern United States. — **m. orange. a** Any American shrub of the genus *Philadelphus*, esp. the syringa (*P. coronarius*). **b** Any of several other American shrubs, as the laurel cherry, the ironwood *Bumelia lycioides*, etc. *U. S.* **c** Any gourd resembling an orange. **d** In Australia, the native laurel *Pittosporum undulatum*. — **m. ore.** = BLENDE **a**. — **m. pennyroyal**, any mint of the genus *Hedeoma*. — **m. plane**, the sycamore maple. *Eng.* — **m. plum.** = POCKET PLUM. — **m. privet**, any European evergreen shrub of the genus *Phillyrea*, often cultivated for hedges. — **m. rainbow**, a secondary rainbow. See RAINBOW, 1. — **m. regent bird**, an Australian honey sucker (*Meliphaga phrygia*). — **m. sun.** = PARHELION. — **m. thrush.** = MOCKING THRUSH. — **m. turtle**, calf's head dressed so as to look and taste something like turtle. — **m. turtle soup**, a soup of calf's head, veal, or other meat, and condiments, in imitation of green turtle soup. — **m. velvet**, a fabric in imitation of velvet. See MOCKADO.

mock-a'do (mŏ-kä'dō), *n.* [Cf. It. *mocciardo*, and E. MOHAIR.] A cloth, usually of inferior material, used for wearing apparel; hence, inferior stuff; trumpery. *Obs.*

mock'age (mŏk'ăj), *n.* Mockery; act or means of mocking; a being mocked; that which is mocked; also, mimicry; an imitation or counterfeit. *Obs.*

mock'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that mocks; as: **a** A scorner; scoffer. **b** A deceiver; impostor. **c** A mimic. **d** A mocking bird.

mock'er-nut' (mŏk'ẽr-nŭt'), *n.* A smooth-barked hickory (*Hicoria alba*), with fragrant 7-9-foliolate leaves; also, its nut, which is thick-shelled, with a small sweet kernel.

mock'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *moquerie.*] **1.** Insulting or contemptuous action or speech; contemptuous merriment; derision; ridicule.

The laughingstock of fortune's *mockeries*. *Spenser.*

2. A subject or occasion of laughter, derision, or sport.

The cruel handling of the city whereof they made a *mockery*. 2 *Macc.* viii. 17.

3. Mimicry; imitation; a counterfeit or unreal appearance or representation; now, an insincere, contemptible, or impertinent imitation.

And bear about the *mockery* of woe. *Pope.*

4. Ridiculously useless action; that which is ridiculously or impudently unsuitable or out of place.

It is, as the air, invulnerable,
And our vain blows malicious *mockery*. *Shak.*

mock'ful (mŏk'fo͝ol), *a.* Mocking; derisive. *Rare.* — **mock'ful-ly**, *adv. Rare.*

mock'-he-ro'ic, *a.* Ridiculing or burlesquing the heroic style, character, or action; as, a *mock-heroic* poem. — *n.* A mock-heroic composition or utterance. — **mock'-he-ro'i-cal**, *a.* — **mock'-he-ro'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mock'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MOCK. — **mock'ing-ly**, *adv.*

mocking bird, a common bird of the southern United States (*Mimus polyglottos*), remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds. Its back is gray, the under parts grayish white, and the tail and wings blackish marked with white. It is often kept as a cage bird. Closely related species are found in Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies. — **m. thrush**, any bird of the subfamily Miminæ, esp. a thrasher. — **m. wren**, any American wren of the genus *Thryothorus* or of *Thryomanes*. See CAROLINA WREN.



Mocking Bird (*Mimus polyglottos*). 1/5

moc'main (mŏk'mān), *n.* [Chin. *mu*⁴ *mien*², lit., wood cotton.] A soft white elastic fiber produced by an East Indian silk-cotton tree (*Bombax malabaricum*), used in stuffing cushions and trusses.

mod'al (mōd'ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *modal.* See MODE.] **1.** Of or pert. to a mode; consisting in mode or form only; pert. to form; having the form without the essence or reality.

2. In technical uses: **a** *Music.* Of or pertaining to mode. **b** *Gram.* Of or pertaining to mood; expressive of modality or of manner. **c** *Logic.* Indicating, or pertaining to, mode or modality; expressing modality; as, a *modal* proposition. **d** *Theol.* Of or pertaining to modalism. **e** *Law.* Containing provisions as to the mode or manner of taking effect; — said of a will, contract, etc.

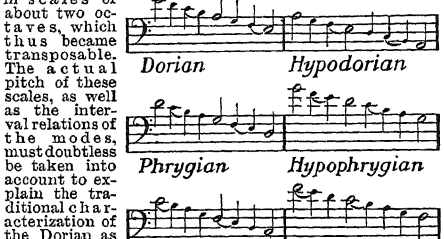
modal proposition. *Logic.* See def. 4, above; also, PROPOSITION, 4. — **m. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism containing modal propositions. — **m. variety**, *Petrog.*, a rock having a development of the subordinate minerals slightly different from the norm. See PETROGRAPHY.

mod'al-ist (mōd'ăl-ĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist. & Theol.* One who adheres to the second of the chief forms of monarchianism. — **mod'al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **mod'al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

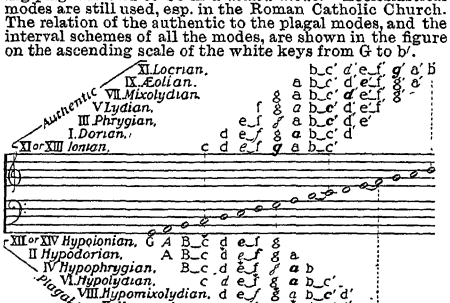
mo-dal'i-ty (mō-dăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *modalité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being modal; a modal attribute or circumstance; a matter of mode or method. *Rare.*

2. *Logic.* That qualification of propositions according to which they are distinguished as asserting (or denying) the possibility, impossibility, contingency, or necessity, of their content. Kant distinguished actuality, possibility, and necessity as the three modes of existence which give rise to assertorial, problematical, and apodeictic propositions. Logicians are not agreed as to whether modalities represent characteristics in some sense true of nature itself, or only states of human knowledge or forms of expression with regard to nature.

mode (mōd), *n.* [L. *modus* a measure, due or proper measure, bound, manner, form; akin to E. *mete.* See METE; cf. COMMODIOUS, MOOD in grammar, MODUS.] **1.** *Music.* **a** An arrangement of the eight diatonic tones of an octave according to one of certain fixed schemes of their intervals; an octave species. The three historic systems of modes in European music are: (1) The **Greek modes**, in which the octave species consists of two disjunct tetrachords lying between the extreme notes of the "Greater Perfect" system (see TETRACHORD, *Illust.*). Seven modes were reckoned: four principal ones, the *Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian*, and *mixolydian*; and three subordinate ones, the *hypodorian, hypophrygian*, and *hypolydian*, in which the conjunct fourth and fifth composing the octave are in inverse order. The interval schemes of the Greek modes are shown in the accompanying figure, half steps being marked by small slurs. The modes were embodied in scales of about two octaves, which thus became transposable. The actual pitch of these scales, as well as the interval relations of the modes, must doubtless be taken into account to explain the traditional characterization of the Dorian as bold and grave, of the Phrygian as brisk and spirited, and of the Lydian as soft and enervating. The term *mode* is usually confined to the diatonic octave species, as the only ones now known; but other modes, based on chromatic and enharmonic tetrachords, were used by the Greeks. (2) The **ecclesiastical, Gregorian**, or **medieval modes**, though adapted and named from the Greek modes, are *ascending* scales of an octave, consisting of a pentachord and a tetrachord of which the highest tone of one is the lowest of the other. The lowest tone of the pentachord is the *final* or *key note*. With respect to its position the ecclesiastical modes are of two kinds: (*a*) *authentic*, in which the pentachord comes first, and the keynote is the lowest of the octave; (*b*) *plagal*, in which the tetrachord comes first, and the keynote is the fourth of the octave. Each plagal mode thus begins a fourth below its corresponding authentic mode, from which it is named by prefixing *hypo-*, under; as, the *hypodorian* mode, A to *a* in the fig., begins a fourth below the *Dorian*, D to *d* in the fig., D being their common keynote. The pentachords and tetrachords comprise the intervals of *perfect* fifth and fourth, respectively, in all the modes except the theoretical *Locrian* and *hypolocrian*, which, having their pentachord and their tetrachords respectively of the forbidden *diminished* fifth and *augmented* fourth, were in consequence very rarely used. In every mode four tones, called *modulations*, are of special importance: the *final*, on which every melody ends, the *dominant, mediant*, and *participant* (in authentic modes normally the fifth tone, third tone, and a tone between the mediant and either final or dominant), on which, within certain rules, phrases may begin and end. With respect to the octave compass of its mode, a melody is called *perfect* if it covers the compass, *imperfect* if it falls short of it, *superfluous* if it exceeds it. A melody covering the complete range of an authentic mode and the corresponding plagal is said to be in a *mixed mode*. Ecclesiastical modes are still used, esp. in the Roman Catholic Church. The relation of the authentic to the plagal modes, and the interval schemes of all the modes, are shown in the figure on the ascending scale of the white keys from G to b'.



The Greek Modes.



The Ecclesiastical Modes. The slurs mark half steps. The arrow head (ψ) in each plagal mode marks the keynote, which is the first of its corresponding authentic mode. Black-faced letters indicate dominants; italics, mediants.

(3) The modern **major** and **minor modes** comprise two of the historic modes, the *major mode* being equivalent to the Greek Lydian and the "descending" *minor* being equivalent to the Greek hypodorian. See 6th SCALE, 3 **a** (1) & (2). **b** See MENSURABLE MUSIC.

2. *Gram.* = MOOD.

3. *Logic.* **a** The form in which the proposition connects the predicate and subject, whether by simple, contingent, or necessary assertion. **b** The form of the syllogism, as determined by the quantity and quality of the constituent propositions; mood. The nature of the modes of the four figures of the syllogism is shown in the following statement, which gives also the names of the modes, invented by Petrus Hispanus of Lisbon in the 13th century. In the statement the letter S stands for the subject of the conclusion, P for its predicate, and M for the middle term.

The FIRST FIGURE of the syllogism has four valid modes: — 1. **Barbara**: all M is P; all S is M; hence all S is P (for example, all trees are plants; all elms are trees; hence all elms are plants) 2. **Celarent**: no M is P; all S is M; hence no S is P. 3. **Darii**: all M is P; some S is M; hence some S is P. 4. **Ferio**: no M is P; some S is M; hence some S is not P.

The names *Barbara*, etc., commence each with one of the first four consonants of the alphabet, and each has three vowels which indicate the quantity of the propositions; a, universal affirmative (all are); e, universal negative (none are); i, particular affirmative (some are); o, particular negative (some are not). Propositions differ by quality, affirmative and negative; and by quantity, universal and particular (all and some).

The names of the modes in the second, third, and fourth figures use the letters m, p, s, and c (or k) to show how they (the modes) may be changed into corresponding modes of the first figure, it being supposed that the mind makes this reduction in reaching a conclusion. In the second figure the middle term is the predicate in both major and minor premises, while in the first figure it is subject in the major and predicate in the minor. The major and minor terms are the extremes which are connected in the conclusion. The major premise shows the relation of the middle term to the predicate, while the minor premise shows its relation to the subject.

SECOND FIGURE. 1. **Cesare**: no P is M; all S is M; hence no S is P. 2. **Camestres**: all P is M; no S is M; hence no S is P. 3. **Festino**: no P is M; some S is M; hence some S is not P. 4. **Baroco** (or **Fakofo**): all P is M; some S is not M; hence some S is not P. — In *Cesare* the S shows that the major premise is to be simply (i. e., without change of quantity) converted, so that instead of "no P is M" we shall have "no M is P." We shall then have the mode *Celarent* In *Camestres* the S indicates that the minor premise and the conclusion are to be converted simply, while the M indicates that the major and minor premises are to be transposed (*metathesis*). The c in *Baroco* shows that if the conclusion is changed into its contradictory ("some S is not P" into "all S is P"), it contradicts also the major and the minor premises, and hence proves, by *reductio ad absurdum*, that if it is not true that some S is not P it is not true that all P is M and some S is not M (this proof is called also *per impossibile*).

In the THIRD FIGURE, the middle term is the subject in both premises: 1. **Darapti**: all M is P; all M is S; hence some S is P. 2. **Disamis**: some M is P; all M is S; hence some S is P. 3. **Datisi**: all M is P; some M is S; hence some S is P. 4. **Felapton**: no M is P; all M is S; hence some S is not P. 5. **Bocardo** (or Dokmarok): some M is not P; all M is S; hence some S is not P. 6. **Ferison**: no M is P; some M is S; hence some S is not P. In the first and fourth modes the letter p indicates that the minor premise, a universal affirmative, should be converted into a particular affirmative (instead of "all M is S." read "some S is M"). Instead of simple conversion (indicated by S) we have *conversion per accidens*, in which the universal changes into a particular (if some are and some are not, accident determines which).

In the FOURTH FIGURE, the middle term is predicate of the major and subject of the minor. But as this is apparently brought about by metathesis or transposition, together with conversion of the conclusion, the modes of this figure were long regarded as indirect modes of the first figure, being first mentioned by Averroës (A. D. 126-98?), who refers it to Galen (A. D. 131-200). 1. **Bramantip** or **Bamalip** (*Baralipton*): all P is M; all M is S; hence some S is P. 2. **Camenes, Calemes, Calentes** (*Celantes*): all P is M; no M is S; hence no S is P. 3. **Dimaris, Dimatis, Dibatis** (*Dabitis*): some P is M; all M is S; hence some S is P. 4. **Fesapo** (*Fapesmo*): no P is M; all M is S; hence some S is not P. 5. **Fresison** (*Frisesomorum*): no P is M; some M is S; hence some S is not P. (After each of the foregoing modes the name of the old mode, an indirect one of the first figure, is given, in parenthesis, as its equivalent.)

4. Manner of doing or being; method; form; fashion; way; style; as, the *mode* of speaking or dressing

The duty of itself being resolved on, the *mode* of doing it may easily be found. *Jer. Taylor*

A table richly spread in regal *mode*. *Milton*

5. Variety; kind; particular form. *Pope.*

6. *Metaph.* Any combination of qualities or relations, considered apart from the substance to which they belong, and treated as entities; more generally, condition, or state of being; manner or form of arrangement or manifestation. Mode is a manner of being or of action, and as such must always pertain to some subject or substance, that is, it must always be a mode *of* something. Attributes, accidents, qualities, states, are all modes; yet none of these terms bears the implication, peculiar to *mode*, of variation or vicissitude in connection with dependence. Any given substance must always exist in some mode or other, but no mode need (from its own nature) be permanent. But while mode is thus relative, it has often been treated by philosophers as if absolute, because of the negativity of the correlative concept of substance; thus, Spinoza calls mind and matter (thought and extension) *modes* of the divine substance; consciousness and conscious states are also called *modes* with reference to the soul as their subject; and Locke, in an idiosyncratic use, designated as *modes* such ideas (thoughts or impressions) as show themselves to be attributive. The distinction of *mode* and *substance* is analogous to, but not identical with, that of *form* and *matter*. *Forms* may have real independent existence; *modes* are always dependent.

The word *mode* (in the sense of "modification"), already familiar to us in the writings of Descartes and Malebranche, is older than "attribute," and came into use as the correlative of "substance." *J. Martineau.*

Modes I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependencies on, or affections of, substances. *Locke.*

7. [F., fr. L. *modus* manner.] A prevailing popular custom or style; a fashion, esp. that of a particular time or place; conventional style of dress, manners, etc.; with *the* (*Archaic*), the fashion of dress, manners, etc., in vogue.

The easy, apathetic graces of a man of the *mode*. *Macaulay.*

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mock, *n.* Apple pomace. *Dial. Eng.*

mock, mock'ground', *n.* *Anglo-Irish.* A piece of land held in concare. *Oxf. E. D.*

mock'a-ble (mŏk'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

mock-ad'am. † MOKADDAM.

mockadour. † MUCKENDER.

mockair. † MOHAIR.

mock'a-niste, *n.* A mocker. *Obs.*

mock'a-sin. † MOCCASIN.

mock'aw. † MACAW.

mock'-beg'gar, *n.* *Obs.* One that mocks beggars; — applied to: **a** An inhospitable or uncharitable person. **b** A house presenting the appearance of wealth, but vacant or inhabited by poor or miserly persons.

mock'bird', *n.* **a** The sedge warbler. **b** The blackcap. *Local, Eng.*

mock'et (mŏk'ĕt), *n.* [Cf. MUCKENDER.] Something used as a bib. *Dial. Eng.*

mock'e-ter. † MUCKENDER.

mock'-God', *n.* One who mocks or defies God. *Obs.*

mock'guest', *n.* One who cheats a guest of proffered hospitality *Obs.*

mock'ing-stock', *n* A butt of sport; an object of derision. *R.*

mock'ish, *a.* Mock; counterfeit; sham. *Obs.* — **mock'ish-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

mock'-Mars', *n.* One who apes the soldier. *Obs.*

mockt. Mocked. *Ref. Sp.*

mo'co (mō'kō; mō-kō'), *n.* [Tupi *mocó.*] The rock cavy.

Mo-co'a (mō-kō'ä), *n.* An Indian of a wild tribe of Colombia, of a distinct linguistic stock — **Mo-co'an** (-ăn), *a.*

mo'co-mo'co, *n.* [Galibi *moucou, moucou-moucou.*] A South American aroid (*Montrichardia arborescens*).

Mo'co-vi' (mō'kō-vē'), *n.* An Indian of one of the wild tribes of the Gran Chaco region, Argentina.

mo-cud'dum. † MOKADDAM.

mod. † MOOD, MUD.

‖ **mod** (mōd), *n.* [Gael., of Scand. origin Cf. MOOT, *n.*] The yearly meeting for literary and musical competitions of the Highland Association of Scotland. Cf. EISTEDDFOD, FEIS.

mod *Abbr.* Moderate; moderato (*Music*); modern.

mod *n.* *Abbr.* Modulo *n* [L. *modulo*, dative of *modulus*], written after a congruence and read *to the modulus n*. See CONGRUENT.

mod'al (mōd'ăl), *n.* *Logic.* A modal proposition. See MODAL, *a.*, 4. [modal.

mod'al-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To render

mod'al-ly (-ĭ), *adv.* of MODAL.

modde. † MUD.

mod'del. † MODEL

mod'der (*dial.* mŏd'dẽr; -thẽr). Var of MAUTHER *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

mod'di-come. † MODICUM

mod'dley-cod'dle (mŏd'lĭ-kŏd'-d'l). Var. of MOLLYCODDLE.

mode. † MOOD, MOODY.

modee. † MOODY.

3. = ALAMODE, *n.*, 2. *Obs.*
9. = FILLING, 5.
10. A light bluish gray; sometimes, a drab.
11. *Petrog.* The actual mineral composition of a rock. See PETROGRAPHY.
Syn. — Way, manner. See METHOD, FASHION.

mod'el (mŏd'ĕl), *n.* [F. *modèle*, It. *modello*, fr. (assumed) L. *modellus*, fr. *modulus* a small measure, dim. of *modus*. See MODE; cf. MODULE, MOLD a matrix.] **1.** A set of plans or designs for a building to be erected, or of similar drawings to scale for a structure already built; sometimes, a ground plan, as of a garden. *Obs.*

When we mean to build
We first survey the plot, then draw the *model*. *Shak.*

2. An abstract, summary, or preliminary outline. *Obs.*
3. A miniature representation of a thing, with the several parts in due proportion and arrangement; sometimes, a facsimile of the same size.

You have the *models* of several ancient temples, though the temples and the gods are perished. *Addison.*

4. That which exactly resembles something; a copy; likeness; image. *Now Colloq. or Dial.*

I had my father's signet in my purse,
Which was the *model* of that Danish seal. *Shak.*

5. An archetype.
6. That which inwraps or incases; a mold. *Obs.*

O England! *model* to thy inward greatness,
Like little body with a mighty heart *Shak.*

7. A small portrait. *Obs.*
8. Something intended to serve, or that may serve, as a pattern of something to be made; as, the clay *model* of a sculpture; the inventor's *model* of a machine.

A *model* will only be required or admitted as a part of the application when on examination of the case in its regular order the primary examiner shall find it to be necessary or useful.
Rules of Practice of the U. S. Patent Office.

9. Style of design or structure; pattern; form; design.
10. Standard; measure; capacity. *Obs.*
11. Degree of curvature; — said of the belly and back of instruments of the violin class.
12. Anything or any person that serves, or may serve, as an example for imitation; one that should be imitated; an exemplar; as, a *model* of eloquence, virtue, or behavior; a *model* of government.
13. A person or thing that serves as an artist's pattern; specif., a person who poses as a pattern to an artist, esp. one who makes a business of so doing.
14. A woman employed by dealers in costume or millinery to put on articles to show their effect to customers.
15 Short for *model dwelling, cottage*, etc. *Colloq.*
16. *Arch. Obs.* **a** = MODULE, 6. **b** = MODILLION
17. A plasterer's tool used in molding cornices, etc.
Syn. — See PATTERN.

mod'el (mŏd'ĕl), *a.* Serving, or that may serve, as a model; suitable for a model or pattern; as, a *model* house; a *model* husband.

mod'el, *v. t.*; MOD'ELED (-ĕld) or MOD'ELLED; MOD'EL-ING or MOD'EL-LING. [Cf. F. *modeler*, It. *modellare*.] **1.** To represent as in a model; to describe in detail; also, to frame a model of. *Obs.*
2. To plan or form after a pattern; to form in model; to form a model or pattern for; to shape; mold; fashion; frame; as, to *model* a house or a government; to *model* an edifice according to the plan delineated.
3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To organize, as an army or government. **b** To mold or train according to a model of life or conduct. **c** To plan or plot. *Obs. & R.*

mod'el, *v. i.* **1.** *Fine Arts.* To make a copy or a pattern; to design or imitate forms; as, to *model* in wax.
2. To assume the appearance of natural relief; — said of parts of drawing when being drawn.

mod'el-er, mod'el-ler (-ẽr), *n.* One who models; specif., a worker in plastic art.

mod'el-ing, mod'el-ling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MODEL. Specif.: *vb. n. Fine Arts.* Act or art of making a model from which a work of art is to be executed; the formation of a work of art from some plastic material. Also, in painting, drawing, etc., the expression or indication of solid form.

mo'der, *n.* [ME. See MOTHER female parent.] *Obs.* **1.** A mother. *Chaucer.*
2. The principal piece of an astrolabe, carrying the others.

mod'er-ate (mŏd'ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *moderatus*, p. p. of *moderare, moderari*, to moderate, regulate, control, fr. *modus* measure. See MODE.] Kept within due bounds; observing reasonable limits; not excessive, extreme, violent, or rigorous; limited; restrained; as: **a** Limited in quantity; sparing; temperate; frugal; as, *moderate* in eating or drinking; a *moderate* table. **b** Limited in degree of activity, energy, or excitement; reasonable; calm; slow; as, *moderate* language; *moderate* endeavors. **c** Not extreme in opinion, in partisanship, and the like; — often applied [usually *cap.*] to a party or its views; as, a *moderate* Calvinist; *moderate* views. **d** Not violent, intense, or rigorous; temperate; as, a *moderate* winter; a *moderate* voice. **e** Limited as to the degree in which a quality, principle, or faculty appears; fair; hence, mediocre; as, an infusion of *moderate* strength; a man of *moderate* abilities; *moderate* speed. **f** Limited in scope or effects; as, a reformation of a *moderate* kind. *Hooker.*
Syn. — Frugal, sparing, abstemious; reasonable, judicious, cool, calm. — MODERATE, TEMPERATE are often interchangeable. MODERATE emphasizes esp. the absence of excess, TEMPERATE, the exercise of restraint; as, "O love, be *moderate;* allay thy ecstasy" (*Shak.*); "Peace, lady! Pause, or be more *temperate*" (*id.*); *moderate* counsels or ambitions, a *temperate* reply; a *moderate* drinker. See ABSTINENCE.

mod'er-ate (mŏd'ẽr-āt), *n.* A holder of moderate views, as in politics or religion; hence [usually *cap.*], a member of any party designated "Moderate," as a party of French Revolutionaries, etc., or, *Eccl. Hist.*, one of a party in the Church of Scotland in the 18th century and part of the 19th, professing moderation in matters of church government, in discipline, and in doctrine.

mod'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To render moderate; to restrain from excess; to reduce from a state of violence, intensity, or excess; to keep within bounds; to make temperate; to temper; qualify; as, to *moderate* rage, action, desires, heat, wind.

By its astringent quality, it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water. *Arbuthnot.*

To *moderate* stiff minds disposed to strive. *Spenser.*

2. To regulate; rule; govern; also, to adjust; modify. *Obs.*
3. To preside over, direct, or regulate, as a public meeting; as, to *moderate* a synod.
4. To settle or decide by arbitration or compromise. *Obs.*
to moderate a call, in the Scottish Presbyterian churches, to moderate in a call. See under MODERATE, *v. i.*

mod'er-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense; as, the wind has *moderated.*
2. To act as a moderator; to preside.
3. To act as mediator; to mediate; also, to take a middle or mediating view. *Obs.*
to moderate in a call, in the Scottish Presbyterian churches, to preside over a meeting of a congregation for signing a call to a minister; — said of the moderator of a presbytery; also, to sign the call at such a meeting; — said of the presbytery.

mod'er-a'tion (mŏd'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *moderatio*: cf. F. *modération.*] **1.** Act of moderating; specif.: **a** Limitation; a restriction. *Obs.* **b** Control; governance. *Obs.* **c** Settlement by arbitration or agreement; compromise. *Obs.* **d** Diminution of severity or intensity; a keeping within due bounds. *Now Rare.*
2. State or quality of being moderate; avoidance of extremes; temperance; temperateness.

The calm and judicious *moderation* of Orange. *Motley.*

3. Act of moderating in a call. *Scot.*
4. *pl.* The first public examinations for the degree of B. A. at Oxford University, Eng.

mod'er-a'tor (mŏd'ẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *modérateur.*] **1.** One that moderates; specif.: **a** A controller; ruler; governor. *Obs.* **b** An arbitrator; umpire; mediator. **c** The officer who presides over an assembly or meeting to preserve order, propose questions, regulate the proceedings, and declare the votes; a president; esp., *U. S.*, the presiding officer of a town meeting. **d** Formerly, in universities and colleges, an official appointed to preside over the exercises prescribed for candidates for degrees; now, in the University of Oxford, an examiner for moderations; at Cambridge, either of two officers, appointed annually, to preside over and conduct the examination for the mathematical tripos; also, at Dublin, either the first (senior) or second (junior) in rank in an examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. **e** In Presbyterian churches, a minister who ex officio or by election is empowered to act as president of any of the courts, as the session or presbytery. **f** One that renders moderate; a temperer; mitigator; reducer.

Angling was . . a *moderator* of passions. *Walton.*

g *Am. Hist.* One of a band of opposers of the violent methods of the regulators (so called) in the Carolinas about 1770.
2. A mechanical arrangement for regulating motion in a machine, or the supply of oil to the wick in a kind of lamp (**moderator lamp**), or producing equality of effect.

mod'ern (mŏd'ẽrn), *a.* [F. *moderne*, L. *modernus;* akin to *modo* just now, orig. abl. of *modus* measure; hence, by measure, just now. See MODE.] **1.** Being or existing at this time; present. *Obs. & R.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the present time, or time not long past; late; not ancient or remote in past time; of recent period; new-fashioned; not antiquated; as, *modern* days, ages, or time; *modern* authors; *modern* fashions; *modern* taste; *modern* practice. *Bacon.*
3. Ordinary; common; trite; commonplace. *Obs.*

We have our philosophical persons, to make *modern* and familiar, things supernatural and causeless *Shak.*

4. [*cap.*] *Philol.* Of a language, belonging to the present or most recent period of its development as contrasted with earlier periods, usually termed *Old* and *Middle;* as in *Modern* English (see ENGLISH, *n.*, 2), *Modern* Greek, *Modern* Icelandic. It is sometimes, though less correctly, replaced by *New*, as in *New* Latin, i. e., Latin later than Medieval Latin (roughly, later than 1500), chiefly used as a scientific medium; *New* Hebrew.
Syn. — See NEW.
modern Athens. **a** Edinburgh. See ATHENS OF THE NORTH. **b** Boston, Mass. See ATHENS OF AMERICA. — **m. Babylon**, London, — sometimes rhetorically so called in reference to its wealth and alleged wickedness. — **M. English.** See ENGLISH, *n.*, 2. — **m. geometry**, the synthetic geometry of the 19th and present centuries, eschewing algebra and coördinates and employing chiefly projections. — **m. Messa'li'na** (mĕs'ā-lĭ'nā), Catherine II. of Russia (1729–96), who, like Messalina, was infamous for her licentiousness.

mod'ern, *n.* **1.** A person of modern times.
2. A person whose views and tastes are modern; one who belongs to a modern school of thought; a modernist.

mod'ern-ism (-ẽr-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Modern practice; a thing of recent date; esp., a modern usage, mode of expression, or characteristic; modern quality or character.

The swept proprieties . . . of English *modernism.* *Ruskin*

2. [*cap.*] Specif., certain methods and tendencies which, in Biblical questions, apologetics, and the history of dogma, in the endeavor to reconcile the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church with the conclusions of modern science, replace the authority of the church by purely subjective criteria; — so called officially by Pope Pius X.

mod'ern-ist (mŏd'ẽr-nĭst), *n.* **1.** A modern. *Obs.*
2. An admirer of modern ways, fashions, schools of thought, etc.; in the 18th century, one who maintained the superiority of modern literature to ancient.
3. An advocate of the teaching of modern subjects, as modern languages, in preference to the ancient classics.

mo-der'ni-ty (mŏ-dûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Modernness; something modern. *Walpole.*

mod'ern-i-za'tion (mŏd'ẽr-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of modernizing, or making modern in style; state of being modernized; act or process of conforming to modern modes of thinking or acting; a modernized version, as of a play.

mod'ern-ize (mŏd'ẽr-nīz), *v. t.*; MOD'ERN-IZED (-nīzd); MOD'ERN-IZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *moderniser.*] To render modern; to adapt to modern persons or things; to cause to conform to recent or present usage or taste; as, to *modernize* a text, i. e., to change its spelling and language to modern forms and expressions; to *modernize* spellings, i. e., to substitute modern forms for them.

mod'ern-ize, *v. i.* To adopt modern ways, or the like. *R.*

mod'ern-iz'er (-nīz'ẽr), *n.* One who modernizes.

mod'ern-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being modern; recentness; novelty; modernity. *M. Arnold.*

mod'est (mŏd'ĕst), *a.* [L. *modestus*, fr. *modus* measure: cf. F. *modeste.* See MODE.] **1.** Well-behaved; orderly; gentle. *Obs.*
2. Placing a moderate or low estimate on one's own capabilities or merits; not forward, bold, boastful, or presumptuous; rather retiring than pushing one's self forward; not obtrusive; as, a *modest* youth; a *modest* man.
3. Evincing, or arising from, modesty in the actor, author, or speaker; not showing presumption; not excessive or extreme; moderate, as in amount; unpretentious in appearance or style; as, a *modest* request; *modest* joy; a *modest* mansion; a *modest* income.
4. Observing the proprieties of sex; not unwomanly in act or bearing; free from undue familiarity, indecency, or lewdness; decent in speech and demeanor; — said of a woman; hence, chaste in thought and conduct; — said also of men; of apparel, decent; seemly.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife. *Shak.*
The blushing beauties of a *modest* maid. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Reserved, unobtrusive, diffident, bashful, coy; decent, becoming, chaste, virtuous. See SHY.
— **mod'est-ly**, *adv.* — **mod'est-ness**, *n.*

mod'es-ty (-ĕs-tĭ), *n.* [L. *modestia:* cf. F. *modestie.* See MODEST.] **1.** Quality or state of being modest; specif.: **a** Moderateness; moderation; freedom from excess or exaggeration; self-control; clemency. *Obs. or R.*

An excellent play . . set down with as much *modesty* as cunning. *Shak.*

Modesty is imposed on its extravagance *J. Martineau*

b That temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's own worth and importance; absence of self-assertion, arrogance, or presumption; proper reserve respecting one's own merit or ability. **c** Deferential feeling; also, shame or confusion. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **d** Proper delicacy regarding the person and the sexual relation; purity of thought and manner; due regard for propriety in speech or action.

Her blush is guiltiness, not *modesty* *Shak.*

e Unpretentious or moderate character; as, the *modesty* of his home or income.
2. Short for MODESTY PIECE. *Obs.*
Syn. — Bashfulness, humility, diffidence, shyness.

mod'i-cum (mŏd'ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *modicus* moderate, fr. *modus.* See MODE.] **1.** A little; a small quantity or portion; a limited amount or supply. "*Modicums* of wit." *Shak.*

Her usual *modicum* of beer and punch. *Thackeray*

2. A small person, esp. a woman. *Humorous. Obs.*

mod'i-fi'a-ble (mŏd'ĭ-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* [From MODIFY.] Capable of being modified; liable to modification. — **mod'i-fi'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **mod'i-fi'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

mod'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *modification*, L. *modificatio* a measuring. See MODIFY.] Act of modifying, or state of being modified; modified form or condition; state as modified; specif.: **a** Limitation; qualification; a limitation or restriction. **b** Alteration or change of a partial character; state of being so altered, or result of such alteration; a modified form. **c** *Scots Law.* The action of awarding or decreeing something done or paid in settlement; esp., a decree of a teind court awarding a suitable stipend to a minister. **d** *Philol.* Umlaut; mutation. **e** *Philos.* A mode of being. See MODE, *n.*, 6.

mod'i-fi-ca-tive (mŏd'ĭ-fĭ-kă-tĭv), *a.* Modifying or qualifying. — *n.* That which modifies or qualifies, as a word.

mod'i-fi-ca'to-ry (-kā'tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Tending or serving to modify; modifying. *Max Müller.*

mod'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; MOD'I-FIED (-fīd); MOD'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *modifier*, L. *modificare, modificari; modus* limit + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See MODE; -FY.] **1.** To keep within bounds; to limit; also, to mitigate; assuage. *Obs.*
2. To limit or reduce in extent or degree; to moderate; qualify; lower.

He *modifies* his first severe decree. *Dryden.*

3. To differentiate into, or diversify by, different forms; to vary; — now merged in sense 4.
4. To change somewhat the form or qualities of; to alter somewhat; as, to *modify* a contrivance adapted to some mechanical purpose; to *modify* the terms of a contract.
5. In technical senses: **a** *Scots Law.* To award or decree

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model. † MEDDLE. [*Obs.*
mode'less, *a.* **1.** Unmeasured. **2.** Devoid of mode; — used in mystical writings.
— **mode'less-ness**, *n.*
mo-del'iar (mō-dĕl'yẽr), *n.* [Kanarese *modaliga* chief, or Tamil *mudali* first. The pl. *mudaliyăr* is a title in Ceylon.] A headman; a chief; a chief military officer. *Ceylon.*
modeling, *or* modelling, board. *Founding.* A board used to shape a loam mold.
modeling, *or* modelling, plane. A small plane, usually from one to five inches in length, and from a quarter to two inches in width, for planing rounded objects.
modeling, *or* modelling, wax. Beeswax melted with a little Venice turpentine, or other resinous material, and tinted with coloring matter, usually red, — used in modeling. [els.
mod'el-ist, *n.* A maker of models.
mod'el-ize, *v. t.* To model; to form by a model; organize; also, to exemplify as a model. *Obs.*
mo-del'lion. Var. of MODILLION.
mod'e-na (mŏd'ē-nă), *n.* [From *Modena*, in Italy.] A deep purple color.
Mod'e-nese' (mŏd'ē-nēz', -nēs'), *a.* [It. *Modenese.*] Of or pertaining to Modena or its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Modena.
moder. † MOTHER, MAUTHER.
mod'er, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *modérer.*] To moderate; check. *Obs.*
mod'er-a-ble, *a.* [L. *moderabilis.*] Moderate. *Obs.*
mod'er-ance, *n.* [OF., or LL. *moderantia.*] Moderation. *Obs.*
mod'er-ant (mŏd'ẽr-ănt), *n.* [L. *moderans, -antis*, p. pr.] That which moderates; a moderating thing or substance
mod'er-ant-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *modérantisme.*] Moderateness; specif., *F. Hist.*, the principles of the moderate party in politics. — **mod'er-ant-ist**, *n.* [ATE.
mod'er-ate-ly, *adv.* of MODER-
mod'er-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mod'er-a'tion-ist, *n.* An advocate of moderation; specif., one favoring moderation in drinking rather than total abstinence.
mod'er-at-ism (mŏd'ẽr-ă-tĭz'm), *n.* Moderation in doctrines or opinions; the opinions or policy of any sect or party called "Moderate." — **mod'er-at-ist**, *n.*
mod'e-ra'to (mŏd'ē-ră'tō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* At a moderate tempo; moderately.
moderator lamp. See MODERATOR, 2.
mod'er-a'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
mod'er-a'trix, *n.* [L.] Also **mod'er-a'tress, moderatrice.** A female moderator. *Obs.*
modere. † MODER, MOTHER.
moderkirke, *n.* [See MOTHER; KIRK.] A mother church. *Obs.*
moderless. † MOTHERLESS.
mo-der'nall, *a.* Modern. *Obs.*
mod'ern-er, *n.* A modern. *Rare*
mo-der'ni-cide (mō-dûr'nĭ-sīd), *n.* See -CIDE, 1. *Nonce Word.*
mod'ern-ly, *adv* of MODERN; specif.: **a** In modern times. *Now Rare. Milton.* **b** In a modern manner. [esty. *Obs.*
mod'est-less, *a.* Lacking modesty. *Nonce Use. Obs.*
mod'est-y, *v. t.* To let slip for modesty's sake. *Nonce Use. Obs.*
modesty piece. A narrow piece of lace worn by a woman over the bosom with a low-necked bodice. *Obs.*
modewart. † MOLDWARP.
modi. † MOODY.
mod'i-a-ble (mŏd'ĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* [LL. *modiabilis*; cf. F. *modiable.*] *Law* A former duty payable on every tierce of wine. *Eng.*
mo-dic'i-ty (mō-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *modicitas*; cf. F. *modicité.*] Moderateness *Obs.*
mo-dif'i-ca-ble (mō-dĭf'ĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* Modifiable. — **mo-dif'i-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
mod'i-fi-cand', *n.* [L. *modificandus*, gerundive of *modificare.*] That which is to be modified.
mod'i-fi-cate, *v. t.* [See MODIFY.] To qualify; modify; restrict; differentiate. *Obs.*
mod'i-fi-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A modifier. [modifies.
mod'i-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that

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as something to be done or paid, esp. the stipend of a parish minister. **b** *Gram.* To limit or restrict the meaning of; to qualify. **c** *Philol.* To change by umlaut. **d** *Philos.* To determine the, or a particular, mode of. See MODE, *n.*, 6. Syn. — See QUALIFY.

mo-dil'lion (mŏ-dĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *modillon*, It. *modiglione.*] *Arch.* The enriched block or horizontal bracket generally found under the cornice of the Corinthian and Composite entablature, and sometimes, less ornamented, in the Ionic and other orders; — so called because of its arrangement at regulated distances.

mo-di'o-lus (mō-dī'ō-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -OLI (-lī). [L., a small measure, dim. of *modius* the Roman corn measure.] *Anat.* The central bony column in the cochlea of the ear. — **mo-di'o-lar** (-lär), *a.*

mod'ish (mōd'ĭsh), *a.* According to the mode, or prevailing style; observing the fashion; conformed to the fashion; fashionable; as, a *modish* dress; a *modish* feast. *Dryden.* "*Modish* forms of address." *Barrow.* — **mod'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **mod'ish-ness**, *n.*

‖ **mo'diste'** (mō'dēst'), *n.* [F. See MODE; cf. MODIST.] One, esp. a woman, who makes, or deals in, articles of fashion, esp. of the fashionable dress of ladies; a dressmaker or milliner.

Mo'doc (mō'dŏk), *n.* One of a small tribe of Lutuamian Indians, formerly dwelling in northeastern California, but, after a long series of wars with the whites, placed part upon the Klamath reservation in Oregon, part upon the Quapaw in Oklahoma.

mod'u-lar (mŏd'ū-lär), *a.* [See MODULE.] **1.** *Arch.* Of or pertaining to a module.
2. Of or pertaining to a modulus.
modular equation, *Math.*, a relation connecting the moduli λ and κ when elliptic functions of argument u and modulus κ are used to express other elliptic functions of argument u/M and modulus λ, where M is called the *multiplier*. — **m. function**, *Math.*, a uniform function M, such that an algebraic equation connects $M(z)$ and $M\left(\frac{az+b}{cz+d}\right)$, where a, b, c, d are integers and $ad-bc=1$.

mod'u-late (mŏd'ū-lāt), *v. t.;* -U-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -U-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *modulatus*, p. p. of *modulari* to measure, to modulate, fr. *modulus* a small measure, meter, melody, dim. of *modus*. See MODE.] **1.** To form or adjust to, or regulate by, a certain proportion; to temper; to soften; to tone down.
2. To tune to a certain key or pitch; to vary or inflect in tone; to give tune to; as, to *modulate* the voice in reading.
3. To sing or intone.
4. *Music.* To make transition to (a note) in sounding a series of notes. *Obs.*

mod'u-late, *v. i.* *Music.* **a** To pass by regular chord progression from one key or tonality into another, or from one mode to another. **b** To pass by regular melodic progression from one note to another.

mod'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *modulatio*: cf. F. *modulation.*] **1.** Act of modulating, or state of being modulated; specif.: **a** A forming according to a certain proportion; a tempering or toning down. **b** Inflection or varying of the voice musically; variation of key or pitch; a particular intonation or inflection of the voice. **c** A singing or making of music; a melody or musical sound.
2. *Music.* **a** See MODE, 1 a (2). **b** Act or process of changing, in the course of a piece, from one key to another; a shifting of tonality so that the succeeding tones center upon a new keynote; art of transition from one key to another, esp. of transition without a break in the melody or chord succession. A modulation is in general effected by introducing a tone of the new key which is foreign to the original. It is **passing** or **transient** unless carried to a cadence in the new key, when it is called **final**. The simplest modulations are those to the keys of the dominant or subdominant of the original key, or to the relative minors of these three keys, as from C major to G or F major, or to E, D, or A minor. Modulation is a most important resource for securing melodic and harmonic variety.
3. Melodious use of language, esp. in writing.
4. *Arch.* The determination of proportions in a classic order by means of the module, or unit, of length.

s	**DOH**[1]	**f**
	TE	**m**
f	ta le	
m	*LAH*	**r**
	la se se	
r	**SOH**	**d**
	sa ba fe	**t**
d	*FAH*	
t	**ME**	**l**
	ma re	
l	*RAY*	**s**
	ra de	
s	**DOH**	**f**

Modulator, 2, as used in the Tonic Sol-fa System, giving the essential notes (**DOH**, *RAY*, **ME**, etc.), with, at the right, their sharps (de, re, etc.), and, at the left, their flats (ra, ma, etc.), and, outside the lines, the initials of the notes in related scales, at the right those of the dominant — f(ah), s(oh), etc., — at the left those of the subdominant — s(oh), l(ah), etc.

mod'u-la-tor (mŏd'ū-lā-tẽr), *n.* [L.]
1. One that modulates. *Derham.*
2. *Music.* A chart indicating the relations both of the essential tones of a scale and of the scale to its related scales.

mod'u-la-to-ry (mŏd'ū-lā-tō-rĭ), *a.* *Music.* Of or pertaining to modulation.

mod'ule (mŏd'ūl), *n.* [F., or L. *modulus* a small measure, dim. of *modus*. See MODE; cf. MODEL, MODULUS, MOLD matrix.] **1.** Measure; compass; capacity. *Obs.*
2. A plan or design on a small scale; also. a representation, as a plastic one, usually on a small scale. *Obs.*
3. An empty representation; a mere image. *Poetic. Obs. Shak.*
This counterfeit *module.*
4. A model or exemplar; pattern. *Poetic. Obs.*
5. A standard or unit of measurement; specif., one hundred liters per second, the legal Italian unit of flowing water.
6. *Arch.* The size of some one part, as the diameter or semidiameter of the base of a shaft, taken as a unit of measure by which the proportions of the other parts of a classical or nonclassical composition are regulated. Generally, for columns, the semidiameter is taken, and divided into a certain number of parts, called *minutes* (see MINUTE, *n.*, 4), though often the diameter is taken, and any dimension is said to be so many *modules* and *minutes* in height, breadth, or projection.
7. *Numis.* Diameter.
8. *Math.* = MODULUS. *Rare.*
9. *Gearing.* The pitch diameter of a gear wheel in millimeters divided by the number of teeth.
10. a A device used for measuring the flow of water, or for delivering a fixed volume of water, as in irrigation, consisting essentially of an orifice with a gate or other contrivance upstream to hold the water at a fixed height above the opening. **b** The volume discharged by such a device.

mod'u-lus (mŏd'ū-lŭs), *n.; L pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a small measure. See MODULE, *n.*] **1.** *Arch.* = MODULE, 6. *Obs.*
2. A real positive quantity, numerical or physical, that expresses the measure of some function, property, or effect, as of elasticity, strength, efficiency, etc., esp. under unit conditions; — often denoted by μ or M.
3. *Math.* **a** The absolute value of a complex number $a+ib$, written $|a+ib|$ and equal to $+\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$. Geometrically it is the line segment from the origin (or zero point) to the point $a+ib$. **b** *Theory of Numbers.* See RESIDUE, *n.*, 2.
4. A standard or norm.
5. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of tænioglossate gastropods of tropical seas having no siphon and a depressed trochiform shell with a strongly toothed columella. It constitutes a family, **Mo-du'li-dæ** (mō-dū'lĭ-dē).
modulus of a machine, the efficiency of a machine. See EFFICIENCY, 2. — **m. of a matrix**, the corresponding determinant. — **m. of an elliptic integral** *or* **function**, the multiplier k in Legendre's elliptic integral of the first kind $F(\phi,k)=\int_0^{\phi}\frac{d\phi}{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2\phi}}$. — **m. of an imaginary**, *Math.*, the real positive ratio of the imaginary to a root of 1. — **m. of a section**, *Engin.*, a function of the dimensions of the section proportional to the moment of resistance of the section (*W. C. Unwin*). It is equal to the moment of inertia (about the neutral axis) of a section subjected to bending, divided by the distance of the farthest stressed fiber from the neutral surface. — **m. of a system of logarithms**, *Math.*, the constant ratio of any logarithm in that system to the natural logarithm of the same number. — **m. of cubic compressibility**, *Mech.*, the ratio of the (intensity of) stress to the volume strain (change of volume divided by total volume) produced by it. — **m. of elasticity.** See ELASTICITY, *n.*, 1. Besides the common *modulus of elasticity* (**Young's modulus**), the *modulus of rigidity*, *modulus of cubic compressibility*, and *Poisson's ratio* are also *moduli of elasticity*, but are not commonly so called. — **m. of linear transformation**, the square of the determinant whose constituents are the coefficients taken as they stand in the equations of transformation. — **m. of resilience.** See RESILIENCE, *n.*, 2. — **m. of rigidity.** *Mech.* = COEFFICIENT OF RIGIDITY. — **m. of rupture**, *Mech.*, the measure of the force which must be applied longitudinally in order to produce rupture. As determined experimentally its value in pounds per square inch is taken to be eighteen times the load in pounds required to break a horizontal bar of the material one inch square and supported at two points one foot apart, the load being at the midway point. — **m. of transverse elasticity.** = COEFFICIENT OF RIGIDITY.

mo'dus (mō'dŭs), *n.; pl.* MODI (-dī). [L. See MODE.]
1. Mode; manner.
2. a *Law.* The immediate manner in which property may be acquired, as occupation or prescription. See TITLE. **b** *Rom., Civil, & Early Eng. Law.* The manner, mode, restriction, or enlargement of rights under which the instrument making a gift or conveyance expressly directs that the subject of the gift or conveyance shall be enjoyed; hence, the mode, restriction, or the like, so imposed, or the clause in which it is expressed. Specif.: (1) The clause in a will or other instrument making a gift charging some obligation upon the enjoyment of the gift so that acceptance of the gift assumes the obligation. (2) Formerly, in conveyancing, a clause by which the estate granted was qualified from what otherwise would have been granted. **c** *Eccl. Law.* A customary mode (*modus decimandi*) of tithing by composition instead of by payment in kind.

‖ **mo'dus vi-ven'di** (vī-vĕn'dī). [L.] Mode, or manner, of living; hence, a temporary arrangement of affairs until disputed matters can be settled; specif., a temporary manner of conducting themselves in regard to matters in dispute agreed upon by convention or treaty by two or more states pending adjustment of the matters.

Mœ'ra (mē'rä), *n.; pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [L., fr. Gr. Μοῖρα.] *Gr. Myth.* The goddess, or a goddess, of fate or destiny, who gives to all their portion of good or of evil. Hence in Homer she is often the goddess of death. See FATE, *n.*, 4.

Mœ'so-Goth'ic, *or* **Mœ'so-goth'ic** (mē'sō-gŏth'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mœso-Goths or their language. — *n.* The form of Gothic spoken by the Mœso-Goths. — **Mœso-Gothic alphabet**, a composite alphabet based on the Byzantine uncials of the 4th century, constructed about 350 A. D. by Ulfilas, or Wulfila, for his translation of the Gospels.

mo-fette' (mō-fĕt'), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *mofeta.*] *Geol.* An emanation from the earth of noxious gas, chiefly carbon dioxide, marking the last stage of volcanic activity; also, the opening from which the gas issues.

moff (mŏf), *n.* A thin silk stuff made in Caucasia.

mo-fus'sil (mō-fŭs'ĭl), *n.* [Hind. *mufassal*, *mufassil*, fr. Ar. *mufaṣṣal*, fr. *faṣṣala* to separate.] In India, the provincial or rural districts; the country.

mog (mŏg), *v. i. & t.;* MOGGED (mŏgd); MOG'GING (mŏg'ĭng). [Etym. unknown.] To move away or on; to go off; to depart; to move slowly and steadily; to jog. *Dial.*

mog'i- (mŏj'ĭ-), **mog'o-** (mŏg'ō-). [Gr. μόγις with difficulty, μόγος labor.] Combining forms signifying *difficult*, *painful*; as, *mogi-* or *mogographia*; *mogi*phonia, difficulty in speech.

mog'i-graph'i-a (mŏj'ĭ-grăf'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL. See MOGI-; -GRAPH.] *Med.* Difficulty in writing; writer's cramp. — **mog'i-graph'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

mog'i-la-li-a (-lā'lĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μογιλάλος speaking with difficulty; μόγις with difficulty + λαλεῖν to speak.] *Med.* Difficulty in speaking; stammering.

Mo-gul' (mō-gŭl'), *n.* [Per. *mughul*, a Mongolian, the Great Mogul, fr. source of MONGOL.] **1.** A person of the Mongolian race; specif.: **a** One of the Mongol conquerors of India or their descendants. **b** A follower of Genghis Khan.
2. Hence: [*l. c.*] **a** A great personage; magnate; autocrat. **b** A kind of white plum. **c** A mogul locomotive. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.* **d** *pl.* Playing cards of a superior grade. *Now R.*
the Mogul, short for *the Great Mogul.*

Mo-gul', *a.* Pert. to the Moguls or their empire in India.

mo'hair' (mō'hâr'), *n.* [Ar. *mukhayyar* a kind of coarse camelot or haircloth. Cf. MOIRE.] **1.** A fine camlet made from the hair of the Angora goat, or an imitation of such fabric, now usually a smooth lustrous one of wool and cotton mixed; also, yarn of this hair. Cf. ALPACA, 3.
2. A garment of this fabric.
3. The long silky hair of the Angora goat.
4. A civilian; — a soldier's nickname. *Old Slang.*

Mo-ham'med-an (mō-hăm'ĕd-ăn), *a.* [From *Mohammed*, fr. Ar. *muḥammad* praiseworthy, highly praised.] Of or pertaining to Mohammed, or the religion and institutions founded by Mohammed.
Mohammedan calendar, a lunar calendar reckoning from the year of the hegira, 622 A. D. Thirty of its years constitute a cycle, of which the 2d, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th are leap years, having 355 days; the others are common, having 354 days. By the following tables any Mohammedan date may be changed into the Christian date, or vice versa, for the years 1900-1935 A. D.

MONTHS OF THE MOHAMMEDAN YEAR

1	**Muharram**	30	5	**Jumada I**	30
2	**Safar**	29	6	**Jumada II**	29
3	**Rabia I**	30	7	**Rajab**	30
4	**Rabia II**	29	8	**Shaban**	29
9	**Ramadan**	30
10	**Shawwal**	29
11	**Zu'lkadah**	30
12	**Zu'lhijjah**	29*

* In leap year, 30 days.

A. H.		A. D.
1317	begins	May 12, 1899
1318		May 1, 1900
1319*		Apr. 20, 1901
1320		Apr. 10, 1902
1321†		Mar. 30, 1903
1322*		Mar. 18, 1904
1323		Mar. 8, 1905
1324		Feb. 25, 1906
1325*		Feb. 14, 1907
1326		Feb. 4, 1908
1327*		Jan. 23, 1909
1328		Jan. 13, 1910
1329		Jan. 2, 1911
1330*		Dec. 22, 1911
1331		Dec. 11, 1912
1332		Nov. 30, 1913
1333*		Nov. 19, 1914
1334		Nov. 9, 1915
1335		Oct. 28, 1916

A. H.		A. D.
1336*	begins	Oct. 17, 1917
1337		Oct. 7, 1918
1338*		Sept. 26, 1919
1339		Sept. 15, 1920
1340		Sept. 4, 1921
1341*		Aug. 24, 1922
1342		Aug. 14, 1923
1343		Aug. 2, 1924
1344*		July 22, 1925
1345		July 12, 1926
1346*		July 1, 1927
1347		June 20, 1928
1348		June 9, 1929
1349*		May 29, 1930
1350		May 19, 1931
1351‡		May 7, 1932
1352*		April 26, 1933
1353		April 16, 1934
1354		April 5, 1935

* Leap year. † First year of the 45th cycle.
‡ First year of the 46th cycle

The following general rule for finding the date of commencement of any Mohammedan year has a maximum error of a day: Multiply 970,224 by the Mohammedan year, point off six decimal places, and add 621.5774. The whole number will be the year A. D., and the decimal multiplied by 365 will give the day of the year. — **M. Era**, the era in use in Mohammedan countries. See ERA; MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR. — **M. year**, the year used by Mohammedans, consisting of twelve lunar months without intercalation, so that they retrograde through all the seasons in about 32½ years. The Mohammedan era begins with the year 622 A. D. (see HEGIRA), the first day of the Mohammedan year 1318 being May 1, 1900, according to the Gregorian calendar.

Mo-ham'med-an, *n.* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of Islamism; one who professes Mohammedanism.

Mo-ham'med-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The religion, doctrines, or precepts, of Mohammed, chiefly contained in the Koran; Islam.

Mo-ham'med-an-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To make conformable to the principles, or customs and rites, of, or to convert to, Mohammedanism. — **Mo-ham'med-an-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

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modiliche. † MODILY
Mo'din (mō'dĭn). *Bib*
Mo-di'o-la. (mō-dī'ō-lä), *n* [NL., fr. L. *modiolus*. See MODIOLUS.] *Zoöl.* A genus of sea mussels closely allied to *Mytilus.*
modir. † MOTHER.
modirhede. † MOTHERHEAD
Mod'ish, Lady Betty (mōd'ĭsh) In Cibber's "The Careless Husband," a charming coquettish lady of fashion, who flirts with Lord Foppington, but really loves Lord Morelove.
mod'ist (mōd'ĭst), *n.* A follower of the fashion.
mo'di-us (mō'dĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl.* MODII (-ī). [L.] **1.** See MEASURE, *Table.*
2. *Class. Archæol.* A tall, cylindrical headdress like that characteristic in figures of Cybele.
mo'di-warp. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of MOLDWARP.
‖ **mo'do et for'ma.** [L.] In manner and form.
mo'dre. † MOTHER.
Mo'dred (mō'drĕd), *n.* A knight of the Round Table, the rebellious nephew of King Arthur. He was slain in battle
mods, *n. pl.* Short for *moderations* See MODERATION, 4 *Colloq*
mod'u-lant (mŏd'ū-lănt), *n.* [L *modulans, -antis*, p pr.] That which modulates.
mod'u-late, *a.* Modulated.
mod'u-la-tive (mŏd'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to modulate. — **modulative accent.** = MUSICAL ACCENT.
mod'ule, *v. t.* [See MODULE, *n.*, MODULATE.] To model; also, to modulate, as in singing. *Obs.*
mod'ul-et, *n.* A little model. *Obs.*
mod'ul-ize, *v. t.* To model; also, to regulate or organize. *Obs.*
mo'dum-ite (mō'dŭm-īt), *n.* [From *Modum*, Norway.] *Min.* = SKUTTERUDITE.
modur. † MOTHER.
‖ **mo'dus de'ci-man'di** (dē'sĭ-măn'dī). [L.] See MODUS, 2 c.
‖ **mo'dus o'pe-ran'di** (ŏp'ĕ-răn'dī) [L.] Manner or mode of operating or working.
‖ **mo'dus po'nens.** [L.] *Logic.* A mode of reasoning from a hypothetical or conditional premise, according to which if the antecedent be affirmed the consequent is affirmed; thus, If A is true, B is true; but A is true; therefore, B is true
‖ **mo'dus tol'lens.** [L.] *Logic.* A mode of reasoning from a conditional proposition, according to which if the consequent be denied the antecedent is denied; thus, If A is true, B is true; but B is false; therefore A is false.
mod'wall'. Obs. form of WITWALL or WOODWALL.
mody † MOODY.
mod'y (mō'dĭ), *a.* [From MODE.] Modish. *Obs.*
modynesse. † MOODINESS.
modyre. † MOTHER.
moe. † MO, MOW, grimace.
Mo'ed (mō'ĕd), *n.* [Heb. *mō'ēd* established time, holiday.] See MISHNA.
moed. † MOOD.
moeder. † MOTHER.
mo'el-line (mō'ĕl-lĭn), *n.* [F. *moelle*, marrow, fr L. *medulla.*] A kind of unguent for the hair.
mo'el-lon ((mō'ĕl-lŏn; *F.* mwĕ'lôN'), *n.* [F.] Rubble masonry.
Mœ'so-Goth', *or* **Mœ'so-goth'** (mē'sō-gŏth'), *n.* See GOTH, 1.
Mo'eth (mō'ĕth). *Bib*
moevable. † MOVABLE.
moeve, mofe, moffe. † MOVE
mof-fette'. Var. of MOFETTE
mof'fle. † MUFFLE.
mof'fle (mŏf'l). Dial Eng var. of MAFFLE. [DITES.]
moffs (mŏfs), *n. pl.* = MORPHI-
mo-fus'sil-ite, *n.* One who lives in the mofussil. *Anglo-Ind.*
mog. † MAY, a male relative.
mog. Dial. var of MUG, *v.*
mogador gum, mogadore gum, etc. [From *Mogador*, seaport in Morocco.] = GUM MOGADOR, GUM MOGADORE, etc.
Mog-dad' cof'fee (mŏg-dăd' kŏf'ē). [Native name on the Senegal River.] = NEGRO COFFEE.
moget, moghet. Vars. of MUGGET. *Obs or Dial. Eng*
mog'gan (mŏg'ăn), *n. Scot.* **1.** A long stocking without a foot; a stocking; also, a closely fitting knit sleeve.
2. A leg; — used in *pl*
mog'gio (mŏd'jō), *n.* [It] An old Italian dry measure, varying widely. Hence, a land measure (amount of land on which a moggio of seed is sown). See MEASURE, *Table*
mog'gy (mŏg'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-ĭz) *Dial. or Slang, Eng* **1** A cow or calf; — a pet name
2 A slattern. [of MOGUL.]
Mo-ghal' (mō-gŭl'). Rare var.
moghe. † MOTH; MOW, a heap of grain.
moght. † *mought*, obs or dial pret. of MAY.
Mo-ghul'. Var. of MOGUL
mo-gig'ra-phy (mō-jĭg'rä-fĭ), *n.* Mogigraphia
mo-gil'a-lism (mō-jĭl'ä-lĭz'm), *n.* Mogilalia.
mog'i-pho'ni-a (mŏj'ĭ-fō'nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL. See MOGI-; -PHONE.] *Med.* Difficulty in speaking caused by overuse or strain of the voice.
mog'i-to'ci-a (-tō'shĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *mogi-* + Gr τόκος childbirth.] Difficult parturition.
mo'go (mō'gō), *n.* [Native name.] An aboriginal stone hatchet. *Australia*
mog'o- (mŏg'ō-). See MOGI-.
mog'o-graph'i-a (-grăf'ĭ-ä), *n.* = MOGIGRAPHIA.
Mogor † MOGUL.
Mograbi, Mogrebbin, Mogrebee, etc Vars. of MAUGRABEE, MAUGRABIN
mo'guey (mō'gē) Var of MOKI, a raft
mogul type See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*
Mo-gun'tine (mō-gŭn'tĭn), *a.* Of or pert. to Moguntia, now Mainz (Mayence), in Germany.
mo'ha (mō'hä), *n.* [Cf. F. *moha.*] Italian millet.
mo-ha'bat (mō-hä'bät), *n.* [Ar. *muḥābah*, lit, friendship, respect.] *Moham. Law.* A transaction in the form of a sale, but which, from inadequacy of price, is treated in law as a gift.
Moham *Abbr.* Mohammedan.
Mo-ham'med-ism (mō-hăm'ĕd-ĭz'm), *n.* = MOHAMMEDANISM

Mo-ha've (mō-hä'vā), *n.* One of a tribe of Yuman Indians on the lower Colorado River, in Arizona and California. They are self-supporting agriculturists, boatmen, and laborers. Physically they are among the finest of the Indians.

Mo'hawk (mō'hôk), *n.* **1.** An Indian of the principal tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy, formerly occupying the Mohawk Valley, New York. They sided with the English in the Revolutionary War, fleeing to Canada, where they have since resided. They are now prosperous farmers.
2. The language of the Mohawks.
3. = MOHOCK, 2. *Rare.*

Mo-hi'can (mō-hē'kăn), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly residing in Connecticut and eastern New York. The Pequot Indians, of whom the **Mohegans** were a rebel band, were probably a division of the *Mohicans*, or *Mahicans*, whose main seat appears to have been originally along the Hudson. There are still some mixed-blood descendants of the Mohegans in Connecticut.

mo'ho (mō'hō), *n.* [NL., fr. Hawaiian.] **a** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of Hawaiian honey eaters having pectoral tufts of yellow feathers, which were formerly used to ornament the state robes. **b** A bird of this genus. **c** A small flightless extinct Hawaiian rail (*Pennula ecaudata*). **d** An extinct New Zealand gallinule (*Notornis mantelli*). See NOTORNIS.

Mo'hock (mō'hŏk), *n.* **1.** = MOHAWK, 1 & 2. *Obs.*
2. One of certain ruffians, often aristocrats, who in gangs committed outrages in the London streets in the early part of the 18th century.



Mohr, male.

mohr (mōr), *n.* [Ar. *mor.*] A West African gazelle (*Gazella mohr*) having horns on which are eleven or twelve prominent rings. It is one of the species which produce bezoar.

Mohr'o-den'dron (mōr'ō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL., after C. T. *Mohr* (b. 1824), Amer. botanist + Gr. δένδρον tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of styraceous trees, the snowdrop trees, of the southern United States. They have large white bell-shaped drooping 4-merous flowers, borne in clusters before the leaves develop, and succeeded by dry winged fruits.

Mohr's salt (mōrz). *Chem.* Ferrous ammonium sulphate, $Fe(NH_4)_2(SO_4)_2{\cdot}6H_2O$, a light green crystalline salt.

mo'hur (mō'hŭr), *n.* [Hind., fr. Per. *muhur*, *muhr*, a gold coin, a seal, seal ring.] A gold coin long in circulation in India, usually worth something over $7, but varying. The latest one, authorized in 1835, was worth $7.097 and was legally equal to fifteen rupees.

moi'der (moi'dẽr), *v. t.* [Etym. uncertain.] *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** To distract; perplex; bother; worry.
2. To wrap up too much; to smother; crowd; encumber.
3. To toil; — with *away*.

moi'dore (moi'dōr), *n.* [Pg. *moeda d'ouro*, lit., coin of gold. Cf. MONEY; AUREATE.] See COIN.

moi'e-ty (moi'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *moitié*, L. *medietas*, fr. *medius* middle, half. See MID, *a.*; cf. MEDIATE, MEDIETY.] **1.** One of two equal parts; a half; as, a *moiety* of an estate, of goods, or of profits; the *moiety* of a jury, or of a nation. *Shak.*
2. An indefinite part or portion.
3. A share or portion, esp. a small one. *Obs.*
4. (One's better) half. *Humorous. Obs. or R.*

moil (moil), *n.* *Mining.* A steel bar, varying from a few inches to about 2½ feet in length, sharpened to a point or a chisel end, for hand use, and occasionally used instead of a pick when accuracy of cutting is required, as in making hitches for timbers. Cf. GAD, *n.*, 3.

moil (moil), *v. t.*; MOILED (moild); MOIL'ING. [ME. *moillen* to wet, OF. *moillier*, *muiller*, F. *mouiller*, fr. (assumed) LL. *molliare*, fr. L. *mollis* soft. See MOLLIFY.] **1.** To moisten or wet; to daub; to make dirty; to soil; *Obs.*, to defile. *Obs. or Archaic & Dial.*

Thou . . . doest thy mind in dirty pleasures *moil*. *Spenser*

2. To tire; weary; worry; torment. *Obs.*
3. To root; to burrow in. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

moil, *v. i.* **1.** To soil one's self in the mire or wet; to lie or wallow (in mire). *Obs.*
2. To work hard, sometimes in the mire or wet; to work with painful effort; to labor; toil; drudge.

Now he must *moil* and drudge for one he loathes *Dryden*

3. To distress one's self. *Obs. except Dial. Eng.*, to be fidgety, restless, or confused; to worry.
4. To burrow. *Obs.*

moil, *n.* **1.** Hard work; labor; drudgery; toil.

Up and down in ceaseless *moil*. *Whittier.*

2. Disorder; confusion; turmoil; fig., trouble; vexation.
3. Mud; mire. *Dial. Eng.*
4. A spot; a defilement.

The *moil* of death upon them. *Mrs. Browning*

‖ **moire** (mwär; mōr), *n.* [F., fr. E. MOHAIR.] Orig., a kind of watered *mohair*; later, any textile fabric to which a watered appearance is given in calendering; a watered silk.

‖ **moi'ré'** (mwä'rā'; mō'rā), *a.* [F., p. p of *moirer* to water (silk, etc.). See MOIRE.] Watered; having a watered or clouded appearance; — as of silk or metals.

moi-ré' (mwä-rā'; mō'rā), *v. t.*; MOI-RÉED' (-rād'; -rād); MOI-RÉE'ING (-ĭng). Also **moire**. [F. *moiré*.] To give a watered or clouded appearance to (a surface). Cf. MOIRE, *n.*, and MOIRÉ MÉTALLIQUE.

‖ **moi'ré'** (mwä'rā'; mō'rā), *n.* **1.** A watered, clouded, or frosted appearance on textile fabrics or metallic surfaces.
2. Erroneously, moire, the fabric.

‖ **moire' an'tique'** (mwär' ăn'tēk'; mōr'), *pl.* MOIRES ANTIQUES (mwär'-zăn'tēk'). [F.] A superior kind of thick silk moire.

‖ **moi'ré' mé'tal'lique'** (mwä'rā' mā'tăl'lēk'; mō'rā). [F.] A crystalline or frosted appearance produced by some acids on tin plate; also, the tin plate thus treated.

Mo'is (mō'ĕz), *n. pl.* A group of tribes of primitive culture inhabiting the highlands between the Mekong River and the coast of Anam. They are dolichocephalic, of a whitish complexion, with wavy hair, and straight eyes, and have some cultural traits resembling those of the Malayan peoples They are classed as Indonesian or Caucasoid by some authorities.

moist (moist), *a.* [ME. *moiste*, OF. *moiste*, F. *moite*, prob. fr. L. *muccidus*, for *mucidus*, moldy, musty. Cf. MUCUS, MUCID.] **1.** Slightly or moderately wet; damp; humid; not dry; of the eyes, tearful; watery; of a climate, season, etc., rainy; wet; as, a *moist* air. "*Moist* eyes." *Shak.*
2. Fresh, or new; not stale; of plants, juicy; not dry or withered. *Obs.* "A draft of *moist* and corny ale." *Chaucer.*
3. Productive of moisture or water; bringing rain or wet; containing liquid, as water. *Obs.*
4. Watery; liquid. *Obs.*
5. Connected or accompanied with liquid; specif.: **a** Accompanied with tears. *Poetic.* "Our *moist* vows." *Milton.* **b** Characterized by the use of liquid, as a process. **c** Characterized by the discharge or exudation of liquid; as, *moist* eczema. **d** Suggestive of the presence of liquid; — said of sounds heard in auscultation.

Syn. — MOIST, DAMP, DANK, HUMID. MOIST often suggests little more than the negation of dryness; it applies in general to that which is but slightly wet; DAMP frequently connotes unpleasant or disagreeable moisture; DANK, penetrating or unwholesome dampness; as, "its [the chaise's] *moist* and glistening top, and its splashing wheels" (*Hawthorne*); "I have heard Coleridge talk, with eager musical energy, two stricken hours, his face radiant and *moist*" (*Carlyle*); a *moist* sponge; "the air, imprisoned also, close and *damp*" (*Milton*); "a *damp* day and a chill night" (*H. James*); *damp* sheets, *damp* stockings; "Is it physical to walk unbraced and suck up the humors of the *dank* morning?" (*Shak.*); "The dingle was wet and *dank*, from the dews" (*Borrow*); "the smell, cold, oppressive, and *dank*" (*Shelley*). HUMID is chiefly poetical or scientific; as, "a rainbow . . . with all its *humid* train of glory" (*Hazlitt*); "an idle tongue, a *humid* eye, and steps luxurious" (*Keats*); a *humid* condition of the atmosphere. Cf. HAZE.

moist chamber, *Micros.*, a small covered dish or compartment which is kept moist to facilitate the growth of microörganisms under observation. — **m. color** *or* **colour**, a water-color pigment in the form of a paste. — **m. gangrene**. *Med.* See GANGRENE. — **m. sugar**, partially refined and imperfectly crystallized sugar of a light brownish color and a slightly sticky feeling. *Eng.* — **m. tetter**, *Med.*, eczema.

mois'ten (mois"n), *v. t.*; MOIS'TENED (-'nd); MOIS'TEN-ING.
1. To make moist or damp; to wet slightly or moderately.

A pipe a little *moistened* on the inside. *Bacon.*

2. To soften by making moist; to make tender. *Obs. & R.*

It *moistened* not his executioner's heart with any pity *Fuller.*

to moisten one's clay, to drink. *Humorous.* — **to m. the lips, throat**, etc., to take a drink.

mois'ten, *v. i.* **1.** To produce a moist condition; to wet.
2. To become moist, as the eyes.

moist'ful (moist'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of moisture. *Rare.*

mois'ture (mois'tūr), *n.* [OF. *moistour*, F. *moiteur*.]
1. Quality or state of being moist or damp; moistness; a moderate degree of wetness. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
2. That which moistens or makes damp or wet; exuding fluid; liquid in small quantity.

All my body's *moisture*
Scarce serves to quench my furnace-burning heat *Shak.*

3. The liquid part of a body; the humors believed in the Middle Ages to be inherent in living things. *Obs.*
4. A noxious dampness, as an exhalation or exudation.
5. Liquid. *Obs.*

moist'y (mois'tĭ), *a.* **1.** New; not stale. *Obs.* "*Moisty* ale." *Chaucer.*
2. Moist; wet; as, *moisty* weather.

mo-jar'ra (mō-här'ä), *n.* [Sp.] Any of certain basslike marine fishes (mostly of tropical seas, and having a deep, compressed body, protractile mouth, and large silvery scales) constituting the family Gerridæ, as *Gerres plumieri*, found from Florida to Brazil and used as food. Also, any of numerous other fishes of similar appearance but belonging to other families, Holocentridæ, Cichlidæ, Chætodontidæ, etc.

moke (mōk), *n.* *Slang or Dial.* **a** A donkey. *Thackeray.* **b** A stupid person; a dolt; a donkey. **c** A horse. *Australia.* **d** A negro. *U. S.* **e** *Theat. Slang.* More fully *musical moke*. A performer, as a minstrel, who plays on several instruments.

mo'ki (mō'kĕ), *n.* [Maori.] The bastard trumpeter (*Latris ciliaris*). *New Zealand.*

mo'ki, *n.* Also **mo'ki-hi** (mō'kē-hē). [Maori.] A kind of Maori raft of dried bulrushes; a moguey.

mo'ko (mō'kō), *n.* [Maori.] The kind of tattooing practiced among the higher ranks of the Maoris; also, a pattern of it. — *v. t.* To tattoo in moko.

mo'ko-mo'ko, *n.* [Maori.] A common small lizard (*Lygosoma moco*) of New Zealand.

mo'la (mō'lä), *n.* [L. See 2d MOLE.] A mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus; a false conception; a mole.

mo'lar (mō'lär), *a.* [L. *moles* mass.] **1.** *Mech.* Of or pert. to a mass of matter; — said of the properties or motions of masses, as disting. from those of molecules or atoms.
2. *Chem.* Of or pertaining to, or containing, a mole, or gram-molecular weight; as, the *molar* volume (volume occupied by a mole); a *molar* solution (one containing one mole of solute to the liter). A *decimolar* solution contains one tenth of a mole, and a *centimolar* solution one hundredth of a mole, per liter.

mo'lar (mō'lär), *a.* [L. *molaris*, fr. *mola* mill, fr. *molere* to grind in a mill. See MILL the machine.] **1.** *a* Having power to grind; grinding; as, the *molar* teeth. **b** Of or pertaining to the molar teeth. See MOLAR, *n.*
2. *Med.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, a mola, or uterine mole; as, *molar* pregnancy.

molar glands, *Anat.*, several large buccal glands opening into the mouth by ducts opposite the last molar tooth.

mo'lar, *n.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Also **molar tooth**. A tooth adapted for grinding by having a broad rounded or flattened (though often ridged or tuberculated) surface; specif., in mammals, one of the cheek teeth (usually modified for grinding or crushing) behind the incisors and canines, broadly including the *premolars* (which see), but more exactly restricted to the posterior pairs (three in each jaw on each side in man) not preceded by deciduous teeth. See DENTAL FORMULA, TOOTH. **b** A process, with a grinding surface, on the inner aspect of the mandible of an insect or crustacean.

mo-las'ses (mō-lăs'ĕz; -ĭz), *n.*; *pl.* MOLASSES. [Pg. *melaço*, fr. L. *mellaceus* honeylike, honey-sweet, *mel*, *mellis*, honey; cf. Sp. *melaza*, F. *mélasse*. See MELLIFLUOUS.]
1. The thick, brown or dark-colored, viscid sirup which drains from sugar in the process of manufacture. Ordinarily the first molasses obtained in making raw sugar is boiled down till more sugar can be removed, leaving "second molasses." This, in turn, may be made to yield a third sugar, and "third molasses," an impure sticky product fit only for the manufacture of rum. The molasses called in the trade **New Orleans molasses** is lighter and of a larger sugar content than that called **Porto Rico molasses**, which has a rummy flavor. Cf. TREACLE.

Standard *molasses* is *molasses* containing not more than twenty-five (25) per cent of water nor more than five (5) per cent of ash. *U. S. Dept. Agric.*

2. A sweet sirup from vegetable juice or sap; as, maple *molasses*. *Rare or Collog., U. S.*
3. An alcoholic liquor made from molasses. *Obs. Scot.*

mo-la've (mō-lä'vā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Tag. *molavin*.] A large verbenaceous timber tree (*Vitex geniculata*) of the Philippine Islands; also, its durable hard yellow wood, which is one of the most valuable for general construction.

mold, mould (mōld), *n.* [ME. *moul*, prob. confused with *mold* earth. See MOLD to become moldy.] **1.** A growth or discoloration produced on various forms of organic matter, esp. when damp or decaying. It is caused by minute saprophytic fungi, chiefly of the class Phycomycetes and order Mucorales, as the common gray mold of bread (*Mucor mucedo*). Others, as the common green cheese mold (*Penicillium crustaceum*), are of the order Aspergillales of the Ascomycetes; others occur among the Fungi Imperfecti, and may be only conidial stages of higher forms. Cf. MILDEW.
2. A mold fungus.

mold, mould, *v. i. & t.*; MOLD'ED OR MOULD'ED; MOLD'ING OR MOULD'ING. [From the p. p. of ME. *moulen*; cf. Icel. *mygla* to grow musty, *mugga* drizzling mist, mugginess,

Mo-ham'med-ize (mō-hăm'ĕd-īz), *v. t.* = MOHAMMEDANIZE. — **Mo-ham'med-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shăn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* [MOHA.]
mo'har (mō'här). Var. of MO'HAR, *n* [Nepalese.] See COIN.
mo-har'ra. Var. of MOJARRA.
Mo-har'ram. Var. of MUHARRAM. See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.
‖ **mo'ha'tra'** (mō'ä'trä'), *n.* [F. & Sp., fr. Ar. *muḥâtarah* risk.] *Fr. Law.* A usurious transaction consisting in a nominal sale of goods at a certain price on credit and repurchasing immediately at a less price for ready money.
Mo-hawk'i-an, *a.* [From the *Mohawk* River, New York.] *Geol.* Designating the middle division of the American Ordovician (Lower Silurian) in New York. Also *n.* See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
Moh'di. Var. of MAHDI.
mohe. † MOW, may.
Mo-he'gan (mō-hē'găn), *n.* See MOHICAN.
moher. † MOHAIR.
Moh'mand (mō'mănd), *n.* One of a warlike Pathan people of the district between the Kabul and Swat rivers in the Northwest Frontier Province of India
mohn'-seed' (mōn'-), *n.* [G. *mohn* poppy.] Poppy seed.
Mo'hock, *v. t.* To maltreat or attack in the manner of the Mohawks, or Mohocks. — **Mo'hock-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* [HOE.]
mo-hoe' (mō-hō'). Var. of MAHOE.
mo-hol', mo-holl'. † MAHAL.
Mo'ho-la (mō'hō-lä). *D. Bib.*
mo-ho'li (mō-hō'lĭ). Var. of MAHOLI.
Mo'ho-li (mō'hō-lī). *D. Bib.*
mohr. † MOHUR. [FINCHCOCK.
Mohr' pinch'cock' (mōr). See
Mohs' scale (mōz). *Min.* A scale of hardness introduced by F. Mohs. See HARDNESS.
moht. † *mought*, obs. or dial. pret. of MAY. [HAMMEDAN.
Mo-hum'ma-dan. Var. of MO-
Mo-hur'rum. Var. of MUHARRAM. [MAHWA TREE.
moh'wa tree (mō'wä). Var. of
moich † MOCH, *a.*
moi'der (moi'dẽr), *v. t.* *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** To talk incoherently or foolishly; wander.
2. To toil.
moien. † MOYEN.
moif. † MOVE.
moil (*dial.* moil). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MULE.
moll, *n.* [See MULLEY.] A hornless ox or cow. *Dial. Eng.*
molle. Var. of MOIL, MOYLE.
moil'er, *n.* One who moils; a toiler; a drudge.
molles (moilz), *n.* [Cf. F. *meule*. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Glass Making.* Metallic oxide adhering to the glass knocked from the end of the blowpipe. *Knight.*
moil'ey (moil'ĭ), *n.* [From MOIL.] = MULLEY. *Scot. & Dial.*
moil'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n* of MOIL. — **moil'ing-ly**, *adv.*
moillere. † MULIER, a wife.
moillerye, *n.* [*moillere*, obs. var of MULIER + 1st *-y*.] Womankind. *Obs.* [some.
moil'some (moil'sŭm), *a.* Toil-
moine † MINE, *n.*
moi'neau (moi'nō; *F* mwä'nō'), *n.* [F.] *Fort.* A small bastion before a curtain to check small-arm fire. *Obs. or R.*
moi'nes, *n.* [OF. *moinesse*, fem. of *moine* monk.] A nun. *Obs.*
moi'o (moi'ō), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE.
moir. † MORE, *a. & adv.*
Moi'ra (moi'rä), *n.*; *pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [NL., fr. Gr. Μοῖρα.] See MŒRA
moireen. † MOREEN.
moir'ette' (mwär'ĕt'), *n* [*moire* + *-ette*.] A fabric imitating moire
moi-rol'o-gist (moi-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [NGr μοιρολόγι, μυρολόγι, lamentation, fr. Gr. μοῖρα fate + λόγος word.] In modern Greece, a hired mourner.
Mois, *n.* [F., month.] Low Sunday or the preceding month or fortnight; also, the Easter dues then payable. *Obs.*
moise (moiz), *v. t.* To thrive; improve; mend. *Dial. Eng.*
moison, *n.* [OF.] *Obs.* **1.** *Music.* A measure.
2. Dimension; size.
mois'san-ite (mois'ă-nīt), *n. Min.* Native carborundum (carbon silicide), identified by H. Moissan in the Diablo Cañon meteoric iron.
moist. † MOST, MUST.
moist, *v. t.* To moisten; to slake the thirst of; fig., to soften. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mois'ten-er (mois'n-ẽr), *n.* One that moistens
moist'i-fy, *v. t.* To moisten. *R.*
moist'ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **moist'-ish-ness**, *n.* [ture; dry.
moist'less, *a* Without moisture; dry.
moist'ly, *adv.* In a moist manner; specif., *Obs.*, drunkenly.
moist'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mois'ture, *v. t.* To moisten; dampen. *Obs.*
mois'ture-less, *a.* See -LESS.
moit. † MOTE, a height.
moit (moit). Dial. var. of MITE.
moitee. † MOIETY.
moith. † MATHE, a grub
moi'ther (moi'thẽr). Var. of MOIDER.
moits (moits). [E. dial.] *Woolgrowing.* A piece of foreign vegetable matter, as of stick and scrub, found in wool; — usually *pl. Dial. Eng. & Australia.* — **moit'y**, *a. Dial. Eng. & Australia.* [MOHAVE.
Mo-ja've (mō-hä'vā). Var. of
mok. † MOCK, MUCK.
mo'ka (mō'kä). Mocha coffee. See COFFEE, 3.
‖ **mo-kad'dam** (mō-kŭd'ŭm), *n* [Ar. *muqaddam*.] A headman or chief. *India.*
mokadour. † MUCKENDER.
mo'ka-mo'ka (mō'kä-mō'kä) Var. of MOKO-MOKO.
moke. † MOCK.
moke (mōk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *mökkr* a dense cloud.] A fog or mist; foggy weather. *Dial Eng.*
moke (mōk), *n.* A mesh of a net, or of anything netlike *Dial. Eng.*
mokel † MICKLE.
mokerard, *n.* [Cf. MUCKERER, MUCKER to scrape together.] A miser. *Obs.*
mokere. † MUCKER, *v.*
mokerer. † MUCKERER.
Mo'ki (mō'kĕ), *n* = HOPI.
mo'ki-ha'na (mō'kē-hä'nä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A rutaceous tree (*Melicope anisata*) of the Sandwich Islands, having fragrant wood used in ornaments.
mo'ki-hi. Var. of MOKI, a raft.
mokke † MOCK.
mo'kum (mō'kŭm), *n.* [Jap. *mokume*.] A kind of alloy, first introduced from Japan, used in decorative work on gold and silver articles.
mok'y (mŏk'ĭ), *a.* [See MOKE fog.] Foggy; misty; murky. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mol. Var. of MULL. [cule.
mol. *Abbr.* Molecular; molemol. *Chem.* Var. of MOLE.
Mo'la (mō'lä), *n.* [NL.; cf. MOLEBUT.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the sunfish.
Mol'a-da (mōl'ä-dä). *D. Bib.*
Mol'adah (mōl'ä-dä; mō-lā'dä). *Bib.* [horse's bit. *Obs.*
molan. *n.* [Cf. MOLLET.] A
mo-lar'i-form (mō-lăr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like, or having the shape of, a molar tooth
mo'la-rim'e-ter (mō'lä-rĭm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *molaris* millstone + *-meter*.] A thermometer for measuring the temperature of meal as it flows from the place where it is ground.
mo'las-ry (mō'lä-rĭ), *a.* Adapted for grinding; molar.
mo-lass', *n.* = MOLASSES, 3. *Obs. Scot.*
mo-lasse' (mō-läs'), *n.* [F.] *Geol.* A series of sedimentary deposits in Switzerland and vicinity, belonging chiefly to the Miocene
mo-las'sied (mō-läs'ĭd), *a.* Impregnated with molasses.
mo-las'sy (-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or impregnated with, molasses.
mo-la'ta. † MULATTO.
Mol'a-thi (mōl'ä-thī). *D. Bib.*
Mol'a-thite (-thīt). *D. Bib.*
mo-la'to. † MULATTO.
molavee. † MOOLVEE.
molayne. † MOLAN.
mol'ber-y. † MULBERRY.

Sw. *mögla* to grow moldy Cf. MUGGY, MOLD fungous growth.] To become, or cause to be, moldy; to be covered or filled, or to cover or fill, in whole or in part, with mold.

mold, mould (mōld), *n.* [ME. *molde*, AS. *molde;* akin to D. *mul*, G. *mull, mulm*, OHG. *molt, molta*, Icel. *mold*, Dan. *muld*, Sw. *mull*, Goth. *mulda*, and E. *meal* flour. See MEAL; cf. MOLE an animal.] **1.** Crumbling, soft, friable earth; esp., earth containing the remains or constituents of organic matter, and suited to the growth of plants; soil; humus.

2. The ground; earth, as for a grave; hence, a grave. *Obs. or Archaic or Scot.* (usually in *pl.*) *or Dial. Eng.*

For thee was a *mold* meant
Ere thou of mother camest. *Longfellow.*

3. Earthy material; the matter of which anything is formed; composing substance; material.

The ethereal *mold*,
Incapable of stain. *Milton.*
Nature formed me of her softest *mold*. *Addison*

4. The earth on which we dwell; also, the land of a particular country or region. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*

mold, mould, *n.* [ME. *molde*, OF. *mole, modle*, F. *moule*, fr. L. *modulus*. See MODEL.] **1.** The matrix, or cavity, in which anything is shaped, and from which it takes its form; also, the body or mass containing the cavity; as, a sand *mold* for casting metals; a jelly *mold*. *Milton.*

2. That on which, or in accordance with which, anything is modeled or formed; anything which serves to regulate the size, form, etc., as the pattern or template used by a shipbuilder, carpenter, or mason.

The glass of fashion and the *mold* of form. *Shak.*

3. Cast; character; nature; kind.

Helen, whose spirit was of softer *mold*. *Shelley.*

4. Form; shape; also, body or corporeal form. "Woman's beauteous *mold*." *Pope.*

Crowned with an architrave of antique *mold*. *Pope.*

5. That out of which something is to be molded; material for molding. *Obs.* *Milton.*

6. In technical uses: **a** *Arch.* A group of moldings; as, the arch *mold* of a porch or doorway; the pier *mold* of a Gothic pier, meaning the whole profile, section, or combination of parts. **b** *Paper Making.* A frame with a wire cloth bottom, on which the pulp is drained to form a sheet, in making paper by hand. **c** That which is cast or made in a mold, as a piece of molded copper, or a kind of candle. **d** *Photo-engraving.* The gelatin positive; also, the copper plate taken from this. **e** A pile of goldbeater's skin, usually about 950 pieces. **f** *Geol.* An impression made in earth by the outside of a fossil shell or other organic form; — sometimes misused for *cast*, n.

mold, mould (mōld), *v. t.* To cover with mold, or soil. *R.*

mold, mould, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *mouler*, OF. *moler, moller*. See MOLD the matrix.] **1.** To mix or knead (esp. dough or bread) into a required consistency or shape; specif., to form (dough) into loaves.

2. To mingle or blend (together or with), as to form a paste. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*

3. To form in or into a particular shape; to shape; to model; to fashion; as, his character was *molded* by his parents; his style was *molded* on Addison.

He forgeth and *moldeth* metals. *Sir M. Hale.*
Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay
To *mold* me man? *Milton.*

4. To ornament by molding or carving the material of; as, a *molded* window jamb.

5. *Founding.* To form a mold of, as in sand, in which a casting may be made.

Mol-da'vi-an (mŏl-dā'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Moldavia, a principality in southeastern Europe, founded in the 14th century, and successively under the suzerainty of Poland, Hungary, Turkey, and Russia. After the Crimean war it was joined to Wallachia in the formation of Roumania. — *n.* A native or citizen of Moldavia; also, the language of the Moldavians, the official tongue being Slovenian.

Moldavian balm, a European mint (*Dracocephalum moldavica*), with loose clusters of rather large purple flowers.

mold'board', mould'board' (mōld'bōrd'; 201), *n.* **1.** A curved plate of iron (orig. of wood) back of a plowshare. It turns over the earth in plowing. Also, an analogous part in a road-building machine. See PLOW, *Illust.*

2. *Founding.* A follow board.

mold'ed, mould'ed (mōl'dĕd; -dĭd; 151), *p. p.* of MOLD, MOULD. — **molded,** *or* **moulded, breadth,** *Shipbuilding,* the greatest breadth of a ship measured horizontally exclusive of the outside plating. — **m. depth,** *Shipbuilding,* the vertical distance from the top of the keel to the top of the main deck beam amidships, at the ship's side. — **m. form,** *Shipbuilding,* the form of a ship, without plating or planking.

mold'er, mould'er (mōl'dẽr), *v. i.*; -ERED (-dẽrd); -ER-ING. [From MOLD fine soft earth.] To crumble into small particles; to turn to dust by natural decay; to lose form, or waste away, by a gradual separation of the component particles, without the presence of water; to crumble away.

The *moldering* of earth in frosts and sun. *Bacon.*
If he had sat still, the enemy's army would have *moldered* to nothing. *Clarendon.*

mold'er, mould'er, *v. t.* To turn to dust; to cause to crumble; to cause to waste away.

[Time's] gradual touch
Has *moldered* into beauty many a tower. *Mason.*

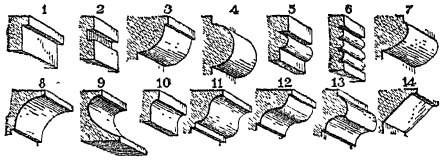
mold'er, mould'er, *n.* One that molds or forms into shape; specif.: **a** One who molds dough into bread. **b** *Founding.* One skilled in the art of making molds for castings. **c** One who molds bricks.

mold, *or* **mould, fungus.** Any fungus which produces a mold; specif., any fungus of the order Mucorales.

mold'ing, mould'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of shaping in or on a mold, or of making molds; molder's art or occupation.

2. Anything cast in a mold, or which appears to be so, as grooved or ornamental bars of wood or metal.

3. *Arch.* A plane, or curved, narrow surface, either sunk or projecting, used for decoration by means of the lights and shades upon its surface. Moldings vary greatly in pattern, and are often used in groups.



Moldings, 3. 1 Fillet and Fascia; 2 Sunk Fillet; 3 Quarter-round, sometimes called Ovolo; 4 Torus (when large and combined with other moldings); 5 Bead or Astragal; 6 Reed or Reeding; 7 Ovolo, or Thumb; 8 Cavetto; 9 Scotia; 10 Congé; 11 Cyma Recta; 12 Cyma Reversa; 13 Beak; 14 Splay.

molding, *or* **moulding, board.** **a** A follow board. **b** A board on which bread or pastry is kneaded and shaped.

molding, *or* **moulding, edge.** *Shipbuilding.* The line or curve defining the form of the frame in its molding plane.

molding, *or* **moulding, machine.** **a** *Woodworking.* A planing machine for cutting moldings. **b** *Founding.* A machine to assist in making molds for castings, esp. one for molding wheel teeth.

molding, *or* **moulding, mill.** A mill for shaping timber.

molding, *or* **moulding, plane.** *Shipbuilding.* The plane traversing the middle of a wooden frame, or the back of the standing flange of the outer angle bar in a metal frame.

molding, *or* **moulding, sand.** *Founding.* A kind of sand containing clay, used in making molds.

mold, *or* **mould, loft.** *Shipbuilding.* A room, usually a loft, in a shipyard, used for laying down a vessel's lines.

mold'y, mould'y (mōl'dĭ), *a.*; MOLD'I-ER, MOULD'I-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); MOLD'I-EST, MOULD'I-EST. [From 1st MOLD.] **1.** Overgrown with, or containing, mold; musty; fusty; stale, lit. or fig.; as, *moldy* cheese or bread. "*Moldy* jokes." *Hawthorne.*

2. Of or like mold.

mole (mōl), *n.* [See MOLECULE.] *Chem.* Gram-molecular weight, or a weight of as many grams as there are units in the molecular weight of the substance in question. See 1st MOLAR, *a.*, 2.

mole, *n.* [F. *môle*, L. *mola*, Gr. μύλη.] **1.** A mass of fleshy or other more or less solid matter generated in the uterus; a false conception; a mola.

2. *Rom. Antig.* A sacrificial cake of salted, coarse-ground spelt. *Obs.*

mole (mōl), *n.* [AS. *māl;* akin to OHG. *meil*, Goth. *mail.*] **1.** A spot; a stain, as on cloth. *Obs.* *Langland.*

2. A spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the human body; now, esp., a circumscribed pigmentary deposit, either congenital or acquired, on the body; a pigmentary nævus. It is a dark-colored spot, and may be hairy.

3. *Obs.* Fig.: **a** A blemish; an imperfection. **b** A mark of identification or distinction.

mole, *n.* [ME. *molle*, either shortened fr. *moldwerp*, or from the root of E. *mold soil:* cf. D. *mol*, OD. also *molworp*. See MOLDWARP.] **1.** Any of numerous Insectivora belonging to various genera, chiefly of the family Talpidæ, mostly found in temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and North America. They have minute eyes often covered with skin, small concealed ears, very soft and often iridescent fur, and strong fossorial fore feet. They live almost entirely under ground, making extensive galleries and feeding on small life, esp. earthworms. The common European mole is *Talpa europæa*. The common species of the eastern United States is *Scalopus aquaticus*, which has partially webbed feet. The star-nosed mole (*Condylura cristata*) of the same region has a long thick tail and a fleshy starlike appendage on the snout. In the western United States are found several species of the genus *Scapanus*, also the small Gibbs's mole (*Neurotrichus gibbsii*). The golden moles (see CHRYSOCHLORIS) inhabit South Africa. See also DESMAN, MARSUPIAL MOLE.

2. One who works in a dark place or in the dark; also, one whose vision is regarded as imperfect.

3. Short for MOLE CRICKET. *Obs.*

4. Short for MOLESKIN; *pl.*, moleskins; moleskin garments.

5. **a** The borer of a mole plow; also, a mole plow. **b** A subsoil plow.

mole, *n.* [F. *môle*, It. *molo*, prob. fr. LGr. μῶλος, fr. L. *moles* mass, massive structure, moltare [illegible] DEMOLISH.] **1.** [L. *moles.*] A mass or large piece; re been mlk. *Obs.*

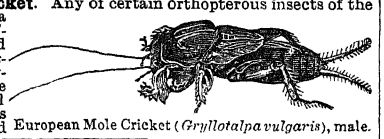
2. A mound or massive work formed of masonry or large stones, etc., laid in the sea, often extended either in a right line or an arc of a circle before a port which it serves to defend from the violence of the waves, thus protecting ships in a harbor; also, sometimes, the harbor itself.

3. *Rom. Antig.* A kind of massive Roman tomb or mausoleum; as, the *mole* of Hadrian (now called the *Castle of Sant' Angelo*). *Obs.*

mole, *v. i.*; MOLED (mōld); MOL'ING (mōl'ĭng). **1.** To clear of molehills or moles. *Pegge.*

2. To form holes in, as a mole; to burrow; to excavate; as, to *mole* the earth.

mole cricket. Any of certain orthopterous insects of the genera *Gryllotalpa* and *Scapteriscus*, having large fossorial front legs adapted for excavating subterranean galleries, and throwing up mounds of earth. They feed largely on the roots of plants, and when abundant do much damage. The common European species (*Gryllotalpa vulgaris*), the American (*G. borealis*), and the changa of Porto Rico are the best-known.



European Mole Cricket (*Gryllotalpa vulgaris*), male.

mo-lec'u-lar (mō-lĕk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [See MOLECULE.] *Phys. & Chem.* Pertaining to, connected with, produced by, or consisting of, molecules; as, *molecular* grouping, etc — **molecular attraction,** attraction between the molecules of bodies to which the phenomena of cohesion, etc., are ascribed. — **m. compound,** a compound regarded as a union of molecules which still retain their identity, as the salt $FeSO_4(NH_4)_2SO_4 6H_2O$. — **m. conductivity of a solution,** *Phys. Chem.*, a value equal to the specific conductivity multiplied by the volume in liters of the solution which contains a gram molecule of the dissolved substance; — usually denoted by μ. — **m. depression** *or* **lowering,** *Phys. Chem.*, the lowering of the freezing point produced by a gram-molecular weight of the solute in one hundred grams of the solvent. *Raoult.* — **m. formula,** *Chem.*, a formula indicating molecular weight as well as percentage composition. See FORMULA. — **m. heat,** *Phys. Chem.*, the thermal capacity of one gram molecule of any substance; the product of the specific heat by the molecular weight. — **m. latent heat,** *Phys. Chem.*, the amount of heat required to convert a gram molecule of liquid into vapor at the same temperature. It decreases with the temperature, becoming zero at the critical temperature. — **m. layer,** *Anat.*, the outer layer of the cortex of the cerebellum. It consists largely of fibers (many of them processes of the cells of Purkinje) with comparatively few cells. — **m. magnetic friction,** magnetic hysteresis. See HYSTERESIS. — **m. refraction** *or* **refractive power,** *Phys. Chem.*, the product of the molecular weight of a compound into its specific refractive power. This value is essentially additive, each atom in the molecule contributing its share. Hence, from a number of *molecular refractions*, values known as *atomic refractions* can be calculated for the different elements. — **m. rotation** *or* **rotatory power,** *Phys. Chem.*, a value obtained by multiplying the specific rotation by the molecular weight and (to obtain numbers of convenient size) dividing by 100. — **m. volume,** *Chem.*, the quotient obtained by dividing the molecular weight of a substance by its specific gravity. — **m. weight,** *Chem.*, the weight of a molecule of any gas or vapor as compared with some standard of atomic weight; the sum of the weights of the constituent atoms of a molecule; as, the *molecular weight* of water (H_2O) is (in round numbers) 18. See ATOMIC WEIGHT.

mo-lec'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Physics & Chem.* State or quality of being molecular.

mo-lec'u-lar-ly (-lăr-lĭ), *adv.* *Physics & Chem.* In a molecular manner; with reference to molecules.

mol'e-cule (mŏl'ē-kūl; mō'lē-kūl; 277), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *moles* a mass: cf. F. *molécule*. See 5th MOLE.] **1.** *Chem.* A unit of matter, the smallest portion of an element or compound which retains identity in character with the substance in mass. The molecule may be, as in the case of mercury and argon, identical with the atom, but it usually consists of a union of two or more atoms, some organic compounds containing a very large number. According to Avogadro's hypothesis one cubic centimeter of any gas contains, under standard conditions, the same number of molecules, which number is estimated at 25-36 million million millions. An aggregate of some hundreds of molecules is conceivably visible in an ordinary high-power microscope. See ATOMIC THEORY, ION.

2. *Chem.* A quantity proportional to the molecular weight; specif., a gram molecule.

3. *Physics.* The smallest portion of a substance that moves about as a whole; — applied to the particles considered in the kinetic theory of gases without implication as to their identity or nonidentity with the chemical molecules.

4. Loosely, any minute particle.

mole'hill' (mōl'hĭl'), *n.* A little hillock or ridge of earth thrown up by moles working under ground; hence, a very small hill, or an insignificant obstacle, difficulty, or the like; as, to make a mountain out of a *molehill*, to magnify absurdly a difficulty or the like.

mole plant. The caper spurge; — so called because of its supposed efficacy in driving away moles.

mole rat. **a** Any of various Old World rodents of the families Spalacidæ and Bathyergidæ. They are molelike in habits and appearance, having very small eyes and ear conchs, large claws, and short tail. The great mole rat of southeastern Europe and Egypt (*Spalax typhus*) has the eyes covered by skin. The Cape mole rat of South Africa is *Bathyergus maritimus*. **b** Any of several rodents of eastern Europe and Asia, related to the voles, but more adapted to subterranean life. **c** An Indian rodent of the subfamily Murinæ and genus *Nesokia*.

mole'skin' (mōl'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of the mole used as fur, or some skin cut to look like it.

2. Any fabric having a thick soft nap or pile, like the fur of a mole; esp., a kind of strong twilled fustian.

3. *pl.* Garments, esp. trousers, made of this fabric.

mo-lest' (mō-lĕst'), *v. t.*; MO-LEST'ED; MO-LEST'ING. [F. *molester*, L. *molestare*, fr. *molestus* troublesome; cf. *moles* a heavy mass, load, burden. See 5th MOLE.] **1.** To trouble; disturb; to render uneasy; to annoy; vex.

Molested the church with needless opposition *Hooker.*

2. To afflict or affect; — said of a disease. Also fig. *Obs.*

3. To interfere with or meddle with unwarrantably or hostilely; to disturb.

Syn. — Trouble, disturb, incommode, inconvenience, annoy, vex, pester, tease. See HARASS.

mo'les-ta'tion (mō'lĕs-tā'shŭn; mŏl'ĕs-; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *molestation.*] **1.** Act of molesting, or state of being molested; disturbance; annoyance; hostile, pestering, or vexatious interference.

2. An annoyance, disturbance, or vexation. *Obs. or R.*

mo-lest'ful (mō-lĕst'fo͝ol), *a.* Troublesome; vexatious; annoying. *Now Rare.*

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mold. † 4th MOLE; 5th MOLE, 2.

mold. Var. of MOULD.

mold, *n.* [See MOLE a spot.] A spot; a blemish; a mole. *Obs.*

mold (mōld), *n.* [AS. *molda* or *molde* the top of the head.] *Anat.* The top of the head; also, in an infant's head, the fontanel. *Obs. or R.*

mold'a-ble, mould'a-ble (mōl'dā-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **mold'a-bil'i-ty, mould'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **mold'a-ble-ness, mould'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

mold'ale', *or* **mould'-,** *n.* Ale that is used at a funeral banquet. *Obs.*

mol'da-vite (mŏl'dā-vīt), *n.* *Petrog.* A clear green glass found in the form of pebbles in the Moldau Valley, Bohemia.

molde. † MOLE, of a port. MOULD.

mold'er-y, mould'er-y (mōl'dẽr-Y), *a.* Covered or filled with, consisting of, or like, mold.

moldery, mouldery, *a.* Crumbly. *Rare.*

mold'i-ness, mould'i-ness (-dĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

mold'warp', mould'warp' (mōld'wôrp'), *n.* [ME. *moldwerpe*; AS. *molde* soil + *weorpan* to throw up; cf. OD. *molworp*, G. *maulwurf*, Icel. *moldvarpa*, Dan. *muldvarp*. See MOLD soil, WARP; cf. MOLE the animal.] The European mole. *Local & Obsoles., Eng.*

mold'y, mould'y, *a.* Of the nature of, or like, mold, or earth.

mole, *n.* [OF.] Sunfish. *Obs.*

mole, *v. i.* To kill moles.

mole, *v. t.* To spot; stain. *Obs.*

mole'but (mōl'bŭt), **mole'bat** (-băt), *n.* [OF. *mole* sunfish + (perh.) *but* as in *halibut.*] The sunfish *Mola mola.*

mole'cast', *n.* A molehill.

mole catcher. One who makes a business of catching moles; — formerly used also as a term of contempt. — **mole'-catch'ing,** *a.*

Mo'lech. Var. of MOLOCH.

mo-lec'u-la (mō-lĕk'ū-lā), *n.* [NL.] *Obs.* 1. A molecule. 2. A little mass or part.

mo-lec'u-lar-ist (-lăr-ĭst), *n.* An investigator of molecules. *Rare.*

mole diver. The European dabchick. *Local, Eng.*

mole'-eyed', *a.* Having imperfect sight, like a mole.

mole'head', *n.* = PIERHEAD.

mole'hill'ish, *a.* Like a molehill. [hills.]

mole'hill'y, *a.* Full of molemole'ism (mōl'ĭz'm), *n.* Molelike character.

mol'en-da'ri-ous, *a.* Also **mo-len'di-na'ri-ous.** [L. *molendinarius.*] Pertaining to a mill. *Obs.*

mo-len'di-na'ceous (mō-lĕn'dĭ-nā'shŭs), **mo-len'di-na'ri-ous** (-nā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *molendinarius*, fr. *molendinum* a mill, fr. *molere* to grind.] *Bot.* Resembling windmill sails, as certain winged fruits or seeds. *Rare.*

mo-len'di-nar (mō-lĕn'dĭ-nẽr), *a.* Pert. to a mill or miller. — *n.* A molar. — **mo-len'di-na-ry** (-nā-rĭ), *a. & n. All Humorous.*

mole plow *or* **plough.** A plow of peculiar construction for making an underground burrow for use as a drain. [catcher.]

mol'er (mō'lẽr), *n.* A mole

‖ **mo'le ru'it su'a.** [L.] It falls down of its own greatness; — orig. of force devoid of judgment. *Horace* (*Odes*, III. iv. 65)

mole shrew. **a** An American short-tailed shrew of the genus *Blarina*, esp. *B. brevicauda.* **b** An American mole of the genus *Scalopus.* **c** The Gibbs's mole. See 4th MOLE, 1.

mo-les'ti-nar (mō-lĕs'tĭ-nẽr), *n.* [OF. *molreste.*] Molestation; annoyance; trouble; hardship. *Obs.*

mo-lest'er, *n.* One who molests.

molestie, molesty, *n.* [L. *molestia*: cf. OF. *molestie.*] Molestation. *Obs.*

mo-les'tious, *a.* Molesting; troublesome *Obs.* — **mo-les'tious-ness,** *n.* *Obs.*

mo-les'tous, *a.* Also **mo-les'tu-ous.** [L. *molestus.*] = MOLESTIOUS. *Obs.*

molet. † MULLET, MULLET.

mole tree. = MOLE PLANT.

molett. † MULLET. [WARP.]

mole'warp'. Var. of MOLD-

mo-li'men (mŏ-lī'mĕn), *n.* [L.] Effort; endeavor; specif., *Physiol.*, unusual effort of function; as, the menstrual *molimen*, the periodical effort made by the female generative organs to bring on menstruation.

mo'line (mō'lĭn; mō-līn'; 277), *n.* [L. *molina* mill. See MILL.] **1.** The crossed iron that supports the upper millstone by resting on the spindle; a millrind.
2. *Her.* A cross moline.

mo'line, *a. Her.* Resembling a moline in shape; — said of a cross each arm of which is divided at the end into two rounded branches or divisions. See CROSS, *Illust.*

Mo-lin'i-a (mŏ-lĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Juan Ignazio *Molina*, a Chilean naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses having narrow flat leaves, slender panicles, and small spikelets with awnless glumes. The only species, *M. cærulea*, grows throughout Europe. It is a coarse perennial, of little value for pasturage.

Mo'li-nism (mō'lĭ-nĭz'm; mŏl'ĭ-), *n. Eccl.* The doctrine of Miguel de Molinos (1627–96). See QUIETISM, 1.

Mo'li-nism (mō'lĭ-nĭz'm; mŏl'ĭ-), *n. Eccl. Hist.* The doctrine of the followers of Molina. See 2d MOLINIST.

Mo'li-nist (-nĭst), *n.* A follower of Molinos; a Quietist.

Mo'li-nist (-nĭst), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Luis Molina (1535–1600), a Spanish Jesuit, who taught that the efficacy of grace depends on the assent of man's free will; — opposed to *Jansenist.* — **Mo'li-nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.*

Moll (mŏl), *n.* **1.** A familiar diminutive of MARY.
2. [*often l. c.*] *Slang or Dial. Eng.* **a** A sweetheart; a wench; a girl; a gill. **b** A prostitute; also, a professional thief's or vagrant's mistress or female companion.

mol-les'cence (mŏ-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *mollescere* to soften, fr. *mollis* soft.] Tendency to soften; mollities, as of bones.

mol-les'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *mollescens*, p. pr.] Tending to soften; softening.

mol'lie (mŏl'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. MALLEMAROKING.] *Naut.* A social meeting of captains of ice-bound whalers on board one of the ships. Cf. MALLEMAROKING.

mol'li-fi-ca'tion (mŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *mollificatio*; cf. F. *mollification.*] Act of mollifying, or state of being mollified; an appeasing or pacifying; *Obs.*, something that softens or mitigates, as an application or an expression.

mol'li-fy (mŏl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; MOL'LI-FIED (-fīd); MOL'LI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *mollifier*, L. *mollificare*; *mollis* soft + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See EMOLLIENT, MOIL, *v. t.*; -FY.]
1. To soften; to make tender or supple; to reduce the hardness, harshness, severity, or asperity of; to qualify; also, to make a favorable representation of; to euphemize; as, to *mollify* the ground. *Now Rare.*
With sweet science *mollified* their stubborn hearts. *Spenser.*
2. To allay, as rage; to appease; pacify; calm.
3. To enervate; weaken. *Obs.*
4. To lessen the intensity or violence of, as heat; to lighten or alleviate (care). *Obs.*
Syn. — See PACIFY.

mol'li-fy, *v. i. Obs.* **1.** To become soft or tender.
2. To become softened, as in temper; to become more genial or less hard or hardened; to relent.

mol'lin (mŏl'ĭn), *n.* Also **mol'line** (-ĭn; -ēn). [L. *mollis* soft.] *Pharm.* A light-colored soaplike base for ointments used in skin diseases.

mol-li'ti-es (mŏ-lĭsh'ĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., softness.] **1.** Softness; effeminacy. *Obs.*
2. *Med.* Softening; unnatural softness of an organ or part.

mol-li'tious (mŏ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *mollities* softness.] Softening; luxurious; sensuous.
Leave each *mollitious* haunt of luxury! *R. Browning*

Mol-lus'ca (mŏ-lŭs'kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MOLLUSK.] *Zoöl.* A large phylum of the animal kingdom containing most of the animals popularly called *shellfish*, except the crustaceans. It comprises the slugs, snails, mussels, clams, oysters, whelks, limpets, cuttlefishes, etc. They have a soft unsegmented body without segmented appendages, but protected in most, but not all, cases by a calcareous shell of one or more pieces secreted by a modified part of the external body wall called the *mantle*, because it generally forms a flap or fold enveloping a part or the whole of the body. Part of the ventral surface of the body usually forms a muscular organ, the *foot*, which in the different groups is variously modified for creeping, digging, swimming, etc. The Mollusca have a well-developed heart and vascular system, and typically one or more pairs of gills (called *ctenidia*), which may be variously modified or entirely replaced by other breathing organs. The nervous system is composed of several pairs of ganglia with longitudinal and transverse commissures. Eyes (sometimes highly developed) and organs of hearing are often present. The sexes may or may not be distinct. In typical cases the embryos pass through trochosphere and veliger stages. The phylum is commonly divided into the classes Lamellibranchiata (syn. *Pelecypoda*), Gastropoda, Amphineura, Scaphopoda, and Cephalopoda (see these terms), all of which are geologically very ancient groups. In old classifications the brachiopods and tunicates, and sometimes the cirripeds, were included. — **mol-lus'can** (-kăn), *a. & n.*

mol-lus'coid (mŏ-lŭs'koid), *a.* [*Mollusca* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Resembling a mollusk. **b** Belonging to the Molluscoida. — *n.* One of the Molluscoida.

Mol'lus-coi'da (mŏl'ŭs-koi'dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A phylum containing certain classes of animals which were formerly included among the mollusks. It comprises the Polyzoa, Brachiopoda, and often also Phoronida, distinguished principally by the possession of a lophophore. In old classifications the tunicates were included. — **mol'lus-coi'dan** (-dăn), *a.*

mol-lus'cum (mŏ-lŭs'kŭm), *n.* [NL. See MOLLUSK.] *Med.* Lit., something soft; — used in designating various cutaneous affections, esp. ‖ **mol-lus'cum e'pi-the'li-a'le** (ĕp'ĭ-thē'lĭ-ā'lē), which is marked by numerous small waxlike tumors on the skin, containing a soft cheesy material.

mol'lusk (mŏl'ŭsk), *n.* [F. *mollusque*, L. *mollusca* a kind of soft nut with a thin shell, fr. *molluscus* soft, *mollis* soft. See MOLLIFY.] One of the Mollusca.

mol'ly (mŏl'ĭ), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] Pet or colloq. form of MARY.
2. A girl; wench; lass; sometimes, a prostitute. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*
3. An effeminate man or boy; a mollycoddle; a milksop; — often *Miss Molly. Slang or Colloq.*
4. A kind of large basket for fruit, etc. *Eng.*

mol'ly-cod'dle (-kŏd'l), *n.* **1.** A person who coddles himself or is coddled; an effeminate man or boy; one who lacks spirit or courage; a person who takes excessive or unnecessary care of his health.
2. = MOLLYCOT. *Dial. Eng.*

mol'ly-cod'dle, *v. t.* To coddle; pamper.
She . . . *mollycoddled* him as if she had been his mother.
W. C. Russell.

Mol'ly Ma-guire' (mȧ-gwīr'); *pl.* MOLLY MAGUIRES (-gwīrz'). **a** A member of a secret association formed among the tenantry in Ireland about 1843, principally for the purpose of intimidating law officers and preventing the service of legal writs. Its members disguised themselves in the dress of women. **b** A member of a similar association of Irishmen organized in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, about 1854, for the purpose of intimidating employers and officers of the law, and for aveuging themselves by murder on persons obnoxious to them. The society was broken up after the execution of a number of the members, following serious and extensive rioting, in 1877. — **Mol'ly Ma-guire'ism** (-ĭz'm).

Mo'loch (mō'lŏk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μολόχ, fr. Heb. *Mōlek*; cf. Heb. *melek* king.] **1.** *Bib.* A Semitic deity, probably a fire or sun god, whose worship was accompanied by human sacrifice, esp. of firstborn children. Moloch is spoken of in the Old Testament as "the abomination of the Ammonites," but is doubtless the same god as Melkarth of the Phœnicians, and various similar Semitic deities. The form *Moloch* is an intentional distortion of later Hebrew writers for *Melech*, signifying "king." Cf. BAAL, 1.
Moloch, horrid king, besmeared with blood
Of human sacrifice and parents' tears. *Milton.*
2. [*l. c.*] A very spiny agamoid lizard (*Moloch horridus*) of western and southern Australia.

Mo-los'sian (mŏ-lŏsh'ăn) *a.* Of or pertaining to Molossia, an ancient country in Epirus. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Molossia.



mo-los'sus (mŏ-lŏs'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μολοσσός, prop., Molossian.] Moloch (*M. horridus*).
1. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of three long syllables.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of bats of the family Emballonuridæ ranging from the southern United States to Paraguay. The ears are united above the nose, which has no leaf, and the thick fleshy tail is produced beyond the interfemoral membrane. The appearance of the thick lips and prominent nostrils gives rise to the names *bulldog bat* and *mastiff bat. Molossus* is the type of a subfamily, **Mol'os-si'næ** (mŏl'ŏ-sī'nē). — **mo-los'sine** (mŏ-lŏs'ĭn; -īn), **mo-los'soid** (-oid), *a. & n.*

molt, moult (mōlt), *v. i.*; MOLT'ED or MOULT'ED; MOLT'ING or MOULT'ING. [ME. *mouten*, L. *mutare*. See MEW to molt; cf. MUTE to molt.] **1.** To be shed or cast; — said of feathers, etc., shed periodically. *Obs.*
2. To shed or cast off the hair, feathers, outer layer of the skin, horns, or the like, the cast-off parts being replaced by new growth.

molt, moult, *v. t.* To cast off and renew, as the hair, skin, feathers, or the like; to shed.

molt, moult, *n.* The act or process of casting off and developing anew the feathers, hair, outer layer of the skin, etc.; molting. In many animals a molt of some kind is periodic and regular. Most mammals shed their hair once a year; birds shed their feathers once, twice, or in some cases three times annually; reptiles slough their skins, crustaceans their entire exoskeleton and even horny parts of internal structures, and insect larvæ cast off their outer cuticle several times during their period of growth.

mol'ten (mōl'tn), *p. a.* [See MELT.] **1.** Melted; being in a state of fusion, esp. when the liquid state is produced by intense heat; — now used only of metals or other substances in general requiring intense heat to liquefy them; as, *molten* iron.
2. Having been previously melted; — said of something, as a metal, now solid.
3. Made by melting and casting the substance or metal of which the thing is formed; as, a *molten* image.
4. Dissolved; loosely, nearly liquefied. *Obs.*
molten sea, *Jewish Antiq.*, the brazen sea. 2 *Chron.* iv. 2.

Mo-luc'ca (mŏ-lŭk'ȧ), *a.* Of or pert. to the Moluccas, or Spice Islands. — **Molucca balm.** See MOLUCCELLA. — **M. bean,** the nicker nut. See NICKER TREE. — **M. berry,** the fruit of a large elæocarpaceous tree (*Elæocarpus serratus*), native of India. — **M. grains,** the seeds of *Croton tiglium*. They are the source of croton oil (which see).

Mol'uc-cel'la (mŏl'ŭk-sĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., from the *Moluccas*, or Spice Islands, of which the plants were supposed to be natives.] *Bot.* A genus of mints, having a spiny-toothed calyx enlarged at the apex, divergent anther cells, and a corolla with concave posterior lip. The two species are natives of the Mediterranean region. *M. lævis*, the **Molucca balm** of gardens, is also known as *shell flower*, from the enlarged shell-like calyx.

mo'ly (mō'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MOLIES (-lĭz). [L., fr. Gr. μῶλυ.]
1. A fabulous herb, of occult power, having a black root and white blossom, said by Homer to have been given by Hermes to Odysseus to counteract the spells of Circe. *Milton.*
2. A kind of wild garlic (*Allium moly*), cultivated for its bright yellow flowers.

mo-lyb'date (mŏ-lĭb'dāt), *n.* A salt of molybdic acid.

mo-lyb'de-nite (mŏ-lĭb'dē-nīt; mŏl'ĭb-dē'nīt; 277), *n.* [See MOLYBDENUM.] *Min.* Molybdenum disulphide, MoS_2, occurring in foliated masses or scales resembling graphite, but differing from the latter in its bluer color and in giving a greenish streak on porcelain, and yielding a sulphurous odor before the blowpipe. H., 1–1.5. Sp. gr., 4.7–4.8. It is valuable as a source of molybdenum and its compounds.

mo-lyb'de-num (mŏ-lĭb'dē-nŭm; mŏl'ĭb-dē'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *molybdæna* galena, Gr. μολύβδαινα, fr. μόλυβδος lead.] *Chem.* A metallic element of the chromium group, resembling iron in its white color, malleability, difficult fusibility, and its capacity for forming steel-like alloys with carbon. Sp. gr., 9.01. Symbol, *Mo*; at. wt., 96.0. Molybdenum occurs only in combination, chiefly in molybdenite and wulfenite, but also in scheelite, molybdite, etc., and in smaller amounts in ores of iron and copper. The metal was first isolated in 1782 by Hjelm. It is obtained by reducing certain of its compounds with hydrogen, carbon, or aluminium. Chemically, molybdenum has the valences two, three, four, five, six (as in molybdic acid), and eight. It is used, in the form of ferromolybdenum, to harden steel. Certain compounds of it are used in coloring pottery and fabrics and in analytical chemistry.

mo-lyb'dic (mŏ-lĭb'dĭk), *a.* [See MOLYBDENUM.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, molybdenum; specif., designating those compounds in which the element has a higher valence as contrasted with *molybdous* compounds.
molybdic acid. **a** Any of various acids derived from molyb-

mole'wort' (mōl'wûrt'), *n.* Any cress of the genus *Arabis*. *Dial. Eng.*

moleyn. + MULLEIN.

Mol'ge (mŏl'jē), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *molch* salamander.] Syn. of TRITURUS.

mo'll (mō'lĭ), *n.* [Native name.] An East African liliaceous tree (*Dracæna schizantha*) yielding a variety of dragon's blood.

Mo'li (mō'lĭ). *Bib.*

Mo'lid (mō'lĭd). *Bib.*

Mol'i-dæ (mŏ-lĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Mola* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* See SUNFISH, 1.

mol'li-fy. + MOLLIFY.

mo-lim'i-nous (mō-lĭm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Also **mol'i-min'i-ous.** [L. *molimen* a great exertion.] Of great bulk or consequence; massive; momentous; important; also, laborious. *Obs.* — **mo-lim'i-nous-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

mol'i-na-ry (mŏl'ĭ-nā-rĭ; mō'-lĭ-), *a.* [L. *molinarius*, fr. *molina* mill.] Of or pertaining to a mill or grinding.

mol'i-net, *n.* [F. *moulinet*, dim. of *moulin* mill.] A stick or mill for mixing chocolate. *Obs.*

molionet. + MOLINET.

mo-li'tion (mō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *molitio*, fr. *molere* to grind.] Act of grinding. *Obs.*

mo-li'tion, *n.* [L. *molitio*; cf. OF. *molition.*] An effort; also, a device; contrivance. *Obs.*

mol'i-ture, *n.* [LL. *molitura.*] Multure. *Obs.*

mol'ka (mōl'kȧ), *n.* [Russ.] The cloudberry. *Alaska.*

moll. + MOLE, MULL. [*Scot.*]

moll, *n.* A mow; a heap. *Obs.*

moll, *n.* [Perh. fr. the proper name.] The tautog. *Local, U.S.*

moll (mŏl; mōl), *a.* [L. *mollis* soft, tender, elegiac; cf. F. *mou, mol*, G. *moll.*] **1.** Soft. *Obs.*
2. *Music* Minor; in minor mode; as, A *moll*, that is, A minor.

mol'la. Var. of MULLAH.

mol'lag (mŏl'ăg), *n.* [Manx, a buoy.] A dog's skin blown up as a bladder, used as a buoy to float herring nets. *Isle of Man.*

mol'lah. Var. of MULLAH.

mol'land, *n.* [Cf. MAIL rent, MOLMAN.] *Feudal Law.* Land for which rent was paid in commutation of servile customs. *Hist.* *Oxf. E. D.*

mollasse. + MOLASSE.

moll'-blob' (mŏl'blŏb'), *n.* The marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*). *Dial. Eng.* [*Slang, Scot.*]

Moll Blood. The gallows. *Old*

moll buzzer. A pickpocket who robs women. Hence, **moll buzzing.** *Both Thieves' Slang.*

moll'cau'dle (mŏl'kô'd'l), **moll'cod'dle** (-kŏd'l). Vars. of MOLLYCODDLE.

mol'le (mŏl'ē), *a.* [See MOLL, *a.*] *Music.* Lower by a semitone; flat; as, E *molle*, that is, E flat. Cf. BEMOL; GAMUT, *Illust.*

molle. + MOIL, labor.

molle. + MULL, dust.

mol'le-mock (mŏl'ē-mŏk), **mol'le-moke** (-mōk). Vars. of MALLEMUCK.

moll'esh-er, moll'ish-er, *n.* A thief's mistress; a "moll." *Thieves' Slang.*

mol'let, *n.* [Cf. OF. *molete* the rowel of a spur, an ornament of similar shape.] A kind of horse's bit. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To ride. *Obs.*

mol'le-ton (mŏl'ē-tŏn), *n.* [F.] Canton flannel.

moll hern. The common European heron. *Local, Eng.*

‖ mol'li-a tem'po-ra fan'di. [L.] A misquotation of MOLLISSIMA FANDI TEMPORA.

mol'li-chop' (mŏl'ĭ-chŏp'), *n.* [Prob. fr. the proper name *Moll, Molly.*] Something effeminately delicate. *Dial. Eng.*

mol'li-crush', *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *mull* to crush.] To crush; beat to jelly; pulverize. *Dial. Eng.*

Mol'lie. Var. of MOLLY.

mol'li-ent (mŏl'ĭ-ĕnt; mō'lĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *molliens*, p. pr. of *mollire* to soften, fr. *mollis* soft.] Serving to soften; emollient. — *n.* An emollient. *Obs.*

mol'li-ent-ly, *adv.* Assuagingly.

mol'li-fi'a-ble (mŏl'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l). See -ABLE.

mol'li-fi-ca'tive, *a.* [Cf. OF. *mollificatif.*] Productive of mollification. *Obs.* — *n.* A softening application. *Obs.*

mol'li-fied (mŏl'ĭ-fīd). *p. p.* of MOLLIFY. — **mol'li-fi'ed-ly** (-fī'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* [mollifies.

mol'li-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that

mol'li-fy-ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mol'li-grant, *n. & v. t.* [Cf. dial. *mully* to grumble.] Complaint; complain. *Scot.*

mol'li-grubs. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MULLIGRUBS.

mol'li-gut' (mŏl'ĭ-gŭt'), *n.* The angler (fish). *Local, U. S.*

mol'li-pi'lose (-pī'lōs), *a.* [L. *mollis* soft + *pilosus* hairy.] Having soft hairs or feathers; downy or fluffy. — **mol'li-pi-los'i-ty** (-pī-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mol'lish-er. Var. of MOLLESHER.

‖ mol-lis'si-ma fan'di tem'po-ra. [L.] The most favorable times for speaking.
Vergil (*Æneid*, IV. 293 & 294).

‖ mol-li'ti-es os'si-um (mŏ-lĭsh'ĭ-ēz ŏsh'ĭ-ŭm). [L., softening of the bones.] *Med.* = OSTEOMALACIA.

mol'li-tude, *n.* [L. *mollitudo*, fr. *mollis* soft.] Softness; effeminacy; weakness. *Obs. or R.*

mol'lock (mŭl'ŭk). Obs. or dial. Eng var. of MULLOCK.

mol-los'sus. + MOLOSSUS.

mol'lusc. Var. of MOLLUSK.

mol'lus-coi'dal (mŏl'ŭs-koi'dăl), *a.* Molluscoid.

Mol'lus-coi'de-a (-koi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MOLLUSK; -OID.] *Zoöl.* = MOLLUSCOIDA. — **mol'lus-coi'de-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

mol-lus'cous (mŏ-lŭs'kŭs), *a.* **1** *Zoöl.* Molluscan. [flabby.
2. Fig., devoid of backbone; flabby.
3. *Med.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a molluscum. — **mol-lus'cous-ness,** *n.*

mol'lusque. + MOLLUSK.

mol'ly (mŏl'ĭ). Var. of MALI.

mol'ly (mŏl'ĭ), *n.* **1.** Short for MALLEMUCK.
2. *Navy.* Var. of MOLLIE.

mol'ly (mŏl'ĭ). Var. of MALLEE. *India.*

mol'ly-cot, *n.* [*molly* + 3d *cot.*] A man who does household work; one who busies himself with, or is unduly interested in, woman's work about the house. *Dial. Eng.*

molly cottontail. A cottontail (rabbit); — childish or familiar.

mol'ly-hawk'. Corrupt. of MOLLYMAWK, mallemuck.

mol'ly-mauk', **mol'ly-ma-wk'** (-mŏk'). Vars. of MALLEMUCK.

molly washdish. The pied wagtail. *Local, Eng.*

mol'man (mŏl'măn), *or* **mol'-man',** *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. [Cf. AS. *māl* terms, agreement, or Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *mál.*] *Early Eng. Feudal Law.* One of a class of tenants who had been released from most of their service on condition of paying certain rents for their land, called **mol'land** (mŏl'ănd) or **mol'-land'.** They became classed as free.

Mol-mu'ti-an (mŏl-mū'shĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Dunwallo Molmutius, the traditional 16th king of the Britons; — said of certain early British laws (**Molmutian laws**) antedating the time of William the Conqueror.

Mo'loch-ize (mō'lŏk-īz), *v. t.* To imbue with the cruelty of Moloch worship; to sacrifice as to Moloch; to immolate.

Mo'loch-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

mo'loid (mō'loid), *a.* [*Mola* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert to, the family Molidæ. — *n.* A moloid fish.

mol'o-ka'ne (mŏl'ō-k ă n'ē), **Mol'o-ka'ny.** *n. pl.* [Russ. *molokane.*] See RASKOLNIK.

mol'o-ker (mŏl'ō-k ẽr), **mol'-ock-er** (-ŏk-ẽr), *n.* A renovated hat. — *v. t.* To renovate (a hat) *Both Slang, Eng.*

mo-lom'pi (mō-lŏm'pĭ), *n.* [Native name.] African rosewood.

mo-lo'pes (mō-lō'pēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μῶλωψ, pl. μῶλωπες, mark of a stripe.] *Med.* Vibices. [LOSSUS. *Obs. or R.*

mo-losse' (mō-lŏs'), *n.* = MOLOS'SES. + MOLASSES.

mo-los'si. *n*, *pl.* of MOLOSSUS.

mo-los'sic, *a.* *Pros* Of or pert. to a molossus

mo-los'sus. + MOLASSES.

Mol'o-thrus (mŏl'ō-thrŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr μολοθρός (in Suidas, without explanation) Swainson, who gave the name, took it to mean unwelcome guest, fr. μολεῖν to come + ἀ-not + θρεῖσθαι to call, cry. *Zoöl.* A genus of icteridæ consisting of the cowbirds.

molowre. + MULLER.

mol'rook-en (mŏl'rŏok-ĕn), *n.* The crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*). *Local, Ireland.*

molsh. + MULCH.

molt. + MOULT.

molt'a-ble, *a.* Meltable. *Obs.*

molta. + MELT.

molt'en Archaic p. p. of MELT.

mol'ten-a-ble, *a.* That may be melted. *Obs.*

mol'ten-ly, *adv.* of MOLTEN.

molt'er, moult'er, *n.* A bird that is molting. [of MULTURE.

mol'ter. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

mol'to (mōl'tō), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Much; very; as, *molto* adagio, very slow.

mol'ton. + MUTTON.

Mo-lu'che (mō-lōō'chē), *n.* One of a tribe of light-complexioned Araucan Indians on the Limay River, Argentina. Apple orchards and sheep are their chief means of subsistence.

molure, *n.* [F.] A kind of serpent. *Obs.*

molwart. + MOLDWARP.

mol'yb-dæ'na. + MOLYBDENA.

mol'yb-dam'au-ro'sis (mŏl'ĭb-dăm'ô-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See MOLYBDO-; AMAUROSIS.] *Med.* Amaurosis from lead poisoning.

mol'yb-de'na, *n.* [L. *molybdæna*, Gr. μολύβδαινα. See MOLYBDENUM.] *Obs.* Any of various lead ores or compounds; also, molybdenum or molybdenite.

mol'yb-den'ic (mŏl'ĭb-dĕn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to molybdena.

mo-lyb'de-nif'er-ous (mŏ-lĭb'dē-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*molybdenum* + *-ferous.*] Containing molybdenum.

mo-lyb'de-nous (mŏ-lĭb'dē-nŭs; mŏl'ĭb-dē'nŭs), *a.* Molybdous.

molybdenum steel. Steel containing molybdenum, resembling, but somewhat superior to, tungsten steel.

molybdenum trioxide. See MOLYBDIC ACID.

denum trioxide, MoO_3, of which the simplest are H_2MoO_4 (needlelike crystals) and $H_2Mo_2O_7$ (amorphous solid). Salts of the former have been called *monomolybdates*, some of the latter *dimolybdates*; there are also *trimolybdates*, etc. More highly complex salts, like the phosphomolybdates, are also numerous. **b** A light, white solid, MoO_3, more properly called *molybdic anhydride* or *molybdenum trioxide*. — **molybdic ocher** *or* **ochre**, *Min.*, molybdite.

mo·lyb'dite (mŏ-lĭb'dīt), *n.* Molybdic ocher; a yellow pulverulent mineral associated with molybdenite and formerly supposed to have the composition MoO_3, but now known to be a hydrated ferric molybdate.

mo·lyb'do- (mŏ-lĭb'dō-). [See MOLYBDENUM.] A combining form indicating a *compound of molybdenum*.

mo·lyb'dous (-dŭs), *a.* [See MOLYBDENUM.] Of, pertaining to, or containing, molybdenum; specif., designating those compounds in which molybdenum has a lower valence as contrasted with *molybdic* compounds.

mome (mōm), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. MUM.] A dull, silent person; a blockhead; a fool. *Obs. or Archaic.*

mo'ment (mō'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *moment*, L. *momentum*, for *movimentum* movement, motion, moment, fr. *movere* to move. See MOVE; cf. MOMENTUM, MOVEMENT.] **1.** A minute portion of time; a point of time; an instant; as, at that very *moment*.

In a *moment*, in the twinkling of an eye. 1 *Cor.* xv. 52.

2. *Obs.* **a** In medieval reckoning, the fortieth or fiftieth of an hour. It was the tenth of a "point." **b** In Rabbinical reckoning, $\frac{1}{1080}$ of an hour. **c** In the 17th and 18th centuries, sometimes, a second.

3. A minute portion or part; an atom. *Obs.*

4. *Math.* An infinitesimal increment or decrement. *Obs.*

5. Importance, as in influence or effect; consequence; weight or value; consideration; — now only after *of*; as, the movement is of no *moment*.

Matters of great *moment*. *Shak.*

6. That which causes or prompts action; an influential or deciding point, fact, or consideration. *Obs.*

7. Movement; motion. *Obs.*

8. A definite period or point, as of an event. *Rare.*

9. Impulsive power; force; momentum. *Obs.*

The *moments* or quantities of motion in bodies. *Berkeley*
Touch, with lightest *moment* of impulse,
His free will. *Milton*

10. *Mech.* Tendency, or measure of tendency, to produce motion, esp. about a point or axis. It is measured in general by the product of a mass, force, velocity, or the like, into a perpendicular distance from or to the point or axis.

11. *Statistics.* Potency, or the measure of potency, in determining the position of the center or axis of distribution of some subject of statistical investigation, as a country's population or wealth.

12. An essential or constituent element; momentum.

Syn. — Minute, twinkling; consequence, weight, force, value, signification, avail. See INSTANT, IMPORTANCE.

moment of a couple, *Mech.*, the product of either of its forces into the perpendicular distance between them. — **m. of a force.** *Mech.* **a** *With respect to a point*, the product of the force into the perpendicular distance from the point to the line of direction of the force. **b** *With respect to a line*, the product of that component of the force which is perpendicular to the plane passing through the line and the point of application of the force into the shortest distance between the line and this point. **c** *With respect to a plane that is parallel to the force*, the product of the force into the perpendicular distance of its point of application from the plane. — **m. of a magnet**, the product of the strength of either pole by the distance between them. — **m. of flexure.** = BENDING MOMENT. — **m. of inertia** (of a body or area about a given axis), *Mech.*, the integral sum of the products of each indefinitely small portion of mass or area into the square of its distance from the given axis. — **m. of momentum** (of a body about an axis or plane), *Mech.*, the product of the mass of the body into the moment of its velocity with respect to the axis or plane. — **m. of population**, the product of the population of a locality into the distance of the locality from an assumed axis of reference. — **m. of resistance**, *Mech.*, the sum of the moments of all forces in all the infinitesimally thin layers of a beam, etc., under stress, taken about the neutral axis, counterbalancing the external bending moment. — **m. of rotation**, *Mech.*, the moment of inertia of a rotating body about its axis of rotation. — **m. of stability**, *Mech.*, the moment (of a couple in a vertical plane) that would transfer the center of resistance of a body to the limiting position consistent with stability. — **m. of torsion**, *Mech.*, the moment of either of a pair of equal and opposite couples applied in different planes so as to tend to twist a body. — **the m. a** The fitting moment; the point of time which is just suited to the purpose or which furnished an opportunity. **b** The point of time in question or passing; the time being. **c** Elliptically, the moment when or that; just as soon as.

mo·lyb'do·car'di·al'gi·a (-dō-kär'dĭ-ăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Cardialgia due to lead poisoning.

mo·lyb'do·col'ic (-kŏl'ĭk), *n.* [*molybdo-* + *colic.*] Lead colic.

mo·lyb'do·dys·pep'si·a, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Dyspepsia resulting from lead poisoning

mo·lyb'do·man'cy, *n.* [*molybdo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by melted lead.

mo·lyb'do·me'nite (mŏ-lĭb'dō-mē'nīt), *n.* [*molybdo-* + Gr. μήνη moon + *-ite*.] *Min.* Native lead selenite, $PbSeO_3$, occurring in white scales.

mol'yb·don'o·sus (mŏl'ĭb·dŏn'ō-sŭs), *n.* [NL.; *molybdo-* + Gr. νόσος disease.] Lead poisoning; molybdosis.

mo·lyb'do·par'e·sis, *n.* [NL.; *molybdo-* + *paresis.*] Paralysis produced by lead poisoning.

mol'yb·do'sis (mŏl'ĭb·dō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *molybdo-* + *-osis.*] = MOLYBDONOSUS.

mol'y·site (mŏl'ĭ·sīt), *n.* [Cf. Gr. μόλυσμα spot, taint, μολυσμός, μόλυνσις, defilement, fr. μολύνειν to stain.] *Min.* Native ferric chloride, $FeCl_3$, found in Vesuvian lava.

mom. † MUM.

mombareck. † MOOBAREK.

momble. † MUMBLE.

Mom-bot'tu, *n.* = MANGBATTU.

momchance. † MUMCHANCE.

Mom'dis (mŏm'dĭs). *Bib.*

mome (mōm). Dial. Eng. var. of MALM.

mome (mōm), *n.* [See MOMUS.] **1.** A caviling critic. *Obs.* **2.** [Cf. It. *momo*.] A buffoon. *Nonce Use.*

momele. † MUMBLE. [MET.]

momen, momenette. † MAGUEY.

mo'ment, *v. t.* To time to the moment. *Obs.*

mo·men'tal-ly, *adv.* For a moment; also, every moment. *Obs.*

mo·men'tane, *a.* [OF. *momentain*, L. *momentaneus*.] Momentary. *Obs.* — **mo·men'tane·ly**, *adv. Obs*

mo'men·ta'ne·all, *a.* Momentary; lasting but a moment. *Obs.*

mo'men·ta·ny (mō'mĕn·tā·nĭ), *a.* Momentary. *Obs.*

mo'men·ta·ri·ly (-tā·rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* For a moment; every moment; from moment to moment; also, *Obs.*, instantly.

mo'men·ta·ri·ness, *n* See -NESS.

mo·men'tine, *a.* Momentary. *Obs.*

momentum grade. *Railroads.* A short grade steeper than the ruling grade, so that a train has to approach it with considerable velocity to run over it. *U. S.*

momentum pump. An intermittent pump, formerly used as a filter pump, acting on a principle similar to that of the hydraulic ram. There are several varieties.

momentum valve. *Engin.* A valve to prevent concussion in a pipe by the sudden closing of a stop valve. [var. of MAUMET.]

mom'et (mŏm'ĕt). Dial. Eng.

Mom'fu (mŏm'fōō), *n. sing.* & *pl.* An extensive Negro tribe of the Welle Basin.

momia † MUMMY

mom'ie (mŏm'ĭ). † MUMMY.

mom'ie-cloth' (mŭm'ĭ; *F.* mō'mē'), *n.* = MUMMY-CLOTH.

mom'i·er (mŏm'ĭ·ẽr; mŭm'-), *n.* [F. *momier*, fr. OF *momer*, *mommer*, to mumm, to mask one's self.] One of certain strict Calvinists in Switzerland, early in the 19th century, who separated from the state church; — so called in contempt.

mo'mi·ol'o·gy (mō'mĭ·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* [F. *momie* mummy + *-logy.*] The science of mummies. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

mom'ish (mŏm'ĭsh), *a.* Like a mome; foolish. *Obs.*

mom'ist (mŏm'ĭst), *n.* A faultfinder; a carping critic. *Obs.* — **mom'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n. Obs.*

mom'ling † MUMBLING.

mom'me (mŏm'mĕ), *n.* [Jap.] See WEIGHT.

mom'mer. † MUMMER.

mom'mer-y. † MUMMERY.

mom'met (mŏm'ĕt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MAUMET.

mom'mick (mŏm'ĭk). Var. of MAMMOCK. *Archaic or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

mom'my Dial. var. of MAMMY.

mom'my, *n.* The old squaw duck. *Local, New Jersey*

mo'mo (mō'mō), *n.* The short-eared owl *Guam.* [MOTMOT.]

mo'mot (mō'mŏt). Var. of **mom'pyns,** *n. pl.* [Cf. MUNPINS.] Teeth. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

momurdotes, *n. pl.* The sulks.

mo·men'tal (mŏ-mĕn'tăl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *momental.*] **1.** Momentary; brief; also, of moment; momentous. *Obs.*

2. *Mech.* Of or pertaining to moment or momentum.

momental ellipse (of a lamina), **m. ellipsoid** (of a solid), *Math.*, an ellipse, or ellipsoid, the radius vector of which varies inversely as the radius of gyration (of the lamina or solid, respectively) about that radius vector as axis.

mo'men·ta'ne·ous (mō'mĕn·tā'nē·ŭs), *a.* [L. *momentaneus*: cf. F. *momentané*.] Momentary; also, instantaneous. *Obs. or R.* — **mo'men·ta'ne·ous·ness**, *n. Obs.*

mo'men·ta·ry (mō'mĕn·tā·rĭ), *a.* [L. *momentarius*. See MOMENT.] **1.** Continuing only a moment; lasting a very short time; transitory; of living things, short-lived; ephemeral; as, a *momentary* pang. *Shak.*

2. Adapted to the moment. *Nonce Use.* *Pope.*

3. Occurring, recurring, or acting, at every moment. *Now Rare.* "Hourly and *momentary* molestations." *Beresford.*

4. Done, made, etc., in a moment; instantaneous. *Obs.*

5. *Phon.* Pronounced with a complete closure of the oral cavity; incapable of being held or continued; as, *p*, *t*, etc.

Syn. — See TRANSIENT.

mo'ment·ly (mō'mĕnt·lĭ), *adv.* **1.** From moment to moment; every moment.

How Life and Death
Do wrestle for me *momently!* *Ld. Lytton.*

2. At any moment; in a moment; instantly.

When *momently*
The moon went out. *S A Brooke.*

3 For a, or the, moment.

mo·men'tly, *a.* **1.** Momentary (in sense 3 or sense 1).

mo·men'tous (mŏ-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *momentosus* rapid, momentary.] **1.** Motive. *Obs.*

2. Of moment or consequence; very important; weighty; as, a *momentous* decision; *momentous* affairs.

3. Important; influential; — said of persons. *Rare.*

4. Of or pertaining to momentum. *Obs.*

— **mo·men'tous·ly**, *adv.* — **mo·men'tous·ness**, *n.*

mo·men'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl* L. -TA (-tă), E. -TUMS (-tŭmz). [L. See MOMENT.] **1.** *Math.* = MOMENT, 4. *Obs.*

2. Impulsive power; force of motion. *Obs.*

3. *Mech.* = MOMENT, 10. *Obs.*

4. *Mech.* The quantity of motion in a moving body, being always proportioned to the mass multiplied into the velocity. This quantity is sometimes called **linear momentum**, to distinguish it from the so-called **angular momentum**, which is the *moment of momentum* (see under MOMENT).

5. Hence, popularly, the force of motion acquired by a moving body as a result of the continuance of its motion by virtue of inertia; impetus.

6. Essential element, or constituent element.

I shall state the several *momenta* of the distinction in separate propositions *Sir W Hamilton*
In every finite thing two elements or *momenta* are united, an eternal and a transitory. *J Martineau.*

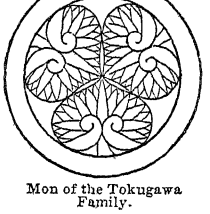
Mo·mor'di·ca (mŏ-môr'dĭ-kă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *mordere*, *momordisse*, to bite; — alluding to the seeds, which look as though bitten.] *Bot.* A genus of cucurbitaceous plants having a campanulate corolla with the stamens inserted near the base, unbranched tendrils, and berrylike fruit. They are natives of the tropics of the Old World. *M. balsamina* is the balsam apple, and *M. charantia* is the balsam pear.

Mo·mot'i·dæ (mŏ·mŏt'ĭ·dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MOTMOT.] A family of picarian birds related to the rollers and kingfishers and consisting of the motmots (subfamily **Mo'mo·ti'næ** [mō'mŏ·tī'nē]) and, according to some, also the todies (subfamily Todinæ). The typical genus is **Mo·mo'tus** (mŏ·mō'tŭs). See MOTMOT.

Mo'mus (mō'mŭs), *n.* [Gr. μῶμος blame, ridicule, Momus.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The god of mockery and censure. Literature has many allusions to the story of his finding fault with the man made by Hephæstus for not having little windows or doors in his breast, so that his secret thoughts might be seen.

2. Hence, a fault-finder; a (carping) critic.

daughter, disciple, *or* **son of Momus**, a person who takes pleasure in ridiculing others; a wag.



Mon of the Tokugawa Family.

mon (mŏn), *n.* [Jap.] *Japan.* The badge of a family, esp. of a family of the ancient feudal nobility. The most frequent form of the mon is circular, and it commonly consists of conventionalized forms from nature, flowers, birds, insects, the lightning, the waves of the sea, or of geometrical symbolic figures; color is only a secondary character. It appears on lacquer and pottery, and embroidered on, or woven in, fabrics. The imperial chrysanthemum, the mon of the reigning family, is used as a national emblem. Formerly the mon of the shoguns of the Tokugawa family was so used. See KIKUMON.

Mon (mōn), *n.* **1.** One of the dominant native race of Pegu in Burma, probably a remnant of a population formerly spread throughout Burma. They are Indo-Chinese in language and physique, and are one of the most progressive peoples of Farther India. They are Buddhists.

2. The language of the Mons, written in an alphabet derived from the Pali. See INDO-CHINESE.

mo'na (mō'nä), *n.* [Sp. & Pg. *mona*, fem. of *mono* a monkey, ape.] A small, handsome West African guenon monkey (*Cercopithecus mona*). The upper parts are dark olive, with a spot of white on the haunches, and the under parts are pure white.

mon'a-chal (mŏn'ä-kăl), *a.* [L. *monachus* a monk: cf. F. *monacal*. See MONK.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, monks or monastic life; monastic; monkish.

mon'a-chism (-kĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The system or principle of a monastic life; monastic way or rule; monasticism.

2. A monachal peculiarity. *Obs.*

mon·ac'id (mŏn·ăs'ĭd), *a.* [*mono-* + *acid.*] *Chem.* Having one hydrogen atom replaceable by a negative or acid atom or radical; capable of combining, as regards each molecule, with but one molecule of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols.

mon'ad (mŏn'ăd; mō'năd) *the leading dictionaries all give the first, but the second is common in actual good usage*), *n.* [L. *monas*, *-adis*, a unit, Gr. μονάς, -άδος, fr. μόνος alone: cf. F. *monade*.] **1.** *Philos.* **a** In Greek philosophy, a unit; individual; atom. **b** With Giordano Bruno, Leibnitz, and others, an individual elementary substance, both psychical and material, which represents the whole universe. For Bruno the *monad* is a microcosmic embodiment of the divine essence which pervades and constitutes the universe. In contrast to this pantheism, Leibnitz makes the *monad* the basis of a pluralistic, individualistic conception of the world. See LEIBNITZIANISM.

2. Hence, an ultimate unit; a simple being.

3. a *Bot.* A zoöspore. *Rare.* **b** *Zoöl.* A flagellate protozoan (see MASTIGOPHORA), esp. one of the genus *Monas* or related genus. **c** *Biol.* Any minute simple organism or organic unit.

4. *Chem.* A univalent element, atom, or radical. See VALENCE.

mon'ad, *a.* Of the nature of a monad; specif., *Chem.*, univalent. — **monad deme**, *Biol.*, in tectology, an aggregate of undifferentiated monads.

Mon'a·del'phi·a (mŏn'ä·dĕl'fĭ·ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. ἀδελφός brother.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants having flowers with the filaments united into a tube. — **mon'a·del'phi·an** (-ăn), *a.*



Monadelphous Stamens of Lupine.

mon'a·del'phous (-fŭs), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Pert. to the class Monadelphia. *Obs.* **b** Having the filaments united into a single tube around the gynœcium, as in the flowers of the mallow family (Malvaceæ). Cf. DIADELPHOUS, POLYADELPHOUS.

mo·nad'ic (mŏ·năd'ĭk; mŏn·ăd'-) } *a.* [Gr. μο-
mo·nad'i·cal (-ĭ·kăl) } ναδικός consisting of units.] Of, pertaining to, or like, a monad. — **mo·nad'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

mo·nad'i·form (-ĭ·fôrm), *a.* [*monad* + *-form.*] *Biol.* Resembling a monad (flagellate infusorian).

mon'ad·ism (mŏn'ăd·ĭz'm; mō'năd-; *see* MONAD), *n.* [*monad* + *-ism.*] *Philos.* The theory that the universe is a composite of monads, esp. the Leibnitzian one. See LEIBNITZIANISM.

mo·nad'nock (mŏ-năd'nŏk), *n.* [From Mt. *Monadnock*, New Hampshire, a typical example.] *Phys. Geog.* A hill of resistant rock standing in the midst of a peneplain.

mo·nal' (mŏ·nôl'), *n.* Also **mo·naul'**. [Native name in the Himalayas *munal*, *manāl*.] Any of several species of large gorgeous pheasants of the genus *Lophophorus* found at high altitudes in northern India. In *L. refulgens* the male has the body shining green and blue, the neck gilded purple, the rump white, and the tail rufous. See also IMPEYAN PHEASANT. Also loosely applied to some other Indian pheasants, as certain tragopans.

mo·nan'drous (mŏ·năn'drŭs; mŏn·ăn'-), *a.* [*mono-* + *-androus.*] *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the class Monandria. *Obs.* **b** Having flowers with a single stamen, as many orchids.

mo·nan'dry (-drĭ), *n.* [See MONANDROUS.] **1.** The possession by a woman of only one husband at a time; the custom of such union; — contrasted with *polyandry*.

2. *Bot.* Condition of being monandrous.

mon·ar'chal (mŏn·är'kăl), *a.* Monarchic, etc. † MONOTHELETE, etc.

monarch. † MOONACK.

monacorde. † MONOCHORD.

mon·ac·tí·nal (mŏn·ăk'tĭ·năl; mŏn'ăk·tī'năl), **mo·nac'tine** (mŏn·ăk'tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτινος, ray.] *Zool* Single-rayed

mo·nac'ti·nel'lid (mŏ·năk'tĭ·nĕl'ĭd; mŏ·năk'-), **mo·nac'ti·nel'li·dan** (-ĭ·dăn), *a.* [See MONACTINAL.] *Zool* Designating sponges with only uniaxial spicules. — **mo·nac'ti·nel'lid,** *n.*

mon'a·delph, ·del'phi·a, etc. Incorrect for MONODELPH, etc.

mon'a·delph (mŏn'ä·dĕlf), *n. Bot.* A monadelphous plant.

mon'a·des, *n., pl.* of MONAS.

mon'a·dig'er·ous (-dĭj'ẽr·ŭs), *a.* [*monad* + *-perous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing, or composed of, monadiform cells.

Mon'a·di'na (-dĭ'nä), *n. pl* [NL. See MONAD.] *Zool.* In old-er classifications, a group nearly equivalent to Mastigophora.

mon'a·dine (mŏn'ä·dĭn), **mon'a·din'ic** (-dĭn'ĭk), *a.* Monadic.

mon'ad·ol'o·gy (mŏn'ăd·ŏl'ō·jĭ; mō'năd-), *n.* [*monad* + *-logy*: cf. F. *monadologie*.] *Philos* The doctrine or theory of monads. See LEIBNITZIANISM.

monake. † MONK. [LETE, etc.]

Monalchite, etc. † MONOTHELETE, etc.

Mo'na Li'sa (mō'nä lē'zä). [It. *Mona*, *Monna*, madam Cf. MADONNA.] Leonardo da Vinci's famous portrait of Lisa, the wife of Francesco del Giocondo, a Florentine gentleman. It is now in the Louvre. Called also *La Gioconda*.

mon' a'mi' (mŏn' ä'mē'), *fem.* **mon' a'mie'** (-mē'). [F.] My friend.

mon·am'ide (mŏn·ăm'ĭd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*mono-* + *amide.*] *Chem.* An amide with only one amido group.

mon·am'ine (mŏn·ăm'ĭn; mŏn'ä·mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*mono-* + *amine.*] *Chem.* An amine containing only one amino group.

mon'an·æs·the'si·a (mŏn'ăn·ĕs·thē'sĭ·ä; -zhĭ·ä), *n.* [NL.; *mono-* + *anæsthesia*.] *Med* Loss of sensation in one member of the body.

Mon'an·day (mŭn'ăn·dē). Scot. & dial. Eng var of MONDAY.

mo·nan'der (mŏ·năn'dẽr), *n. Bot.* A monandrous plant.

Mo·nan'dri·a (-drĭ·ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONANDROUS.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants embracing those having flowers with a single stamen. — **mo·nan'dri·an** (-ăn; mŏn-), *a.*

mo·nan'dric (mŏ·năn'drĭk; mŏn·ăn'-), *a.* Of or pert. to monandry.

mo·nan'thous (-thŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + *-anthous.*] *Bot.* One-flowered.

mon·ap'sal (mŏn·ăp'săl), *a.* [See MONO-; APSE.] Having but one apse.

mon'arch, *n.* [OF *monarche*, *monarque*.] Monarchy. *Obs.*

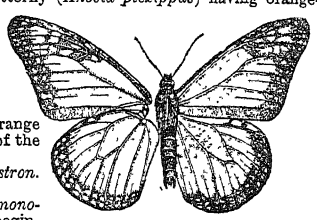
mon'arch (mŏn'ärk), *n.* [L. *monarcha*, fr. Gr. *μονάρχης*, *μόναρχος*; *μόνος* alone + *ἄρχειν* to be first, rule, govern: cf. F. *monarque*. See -ARCH.] **1.** A sole supreme ruler; the sovereign of a monarchy; also, often now, the hereditary chief of a limited or constitutional monarchy. Monarchs bear specific titles varying with the country, as *king*, *queen*, *emperor*, *empress*, *czar* (Russia), *czarina* (Russia), *kaiser* (Germany and Austria), *sultan* (Turkey and Morocco), *shah* (Persia), etc.

2. One likened to a sole ruler in position, or the like, as one first of a kind, a patron or tutelary deity, etc.; as, an oak is called the *monarch* of the forest.

I am *monarch* of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute. *Cowper.*

3. A sovereign (Eng. coin). *Slang, Eng.*

4. A large butterfly (*Anosia plexippus*) having orange-brown wings with black veins and borders, whose larva feeds on milkweed. It appears to be extending its range to most parts of the world.



Monarch Butterfly. *r* Wings reversed (½)

5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CEPHEUS, 2.

mon'arch, *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. *ἀρχή* beginning, origin.] *Bot.* Having only one protoxylem.

mo-nar'chal (mŏ-när'kăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or suiting, a monarch; sovereign; regal; imperial.

Satan, whom now transcendent glory raised
Above his fellows, with *monarchal* pride *Milton*

2. Of the nature of, having the position of, or acting as, a monarch; as, a *monarchal* viceroy.

3. Under a monarch; vested in a monarch. *Obs. or R.*

mo-nar'chi-al (-kĭ-ăl), *a.* [See MONARCHY.] Monarchic; monarchal.

mo-nar'chi-an (-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of those in the early Christian church who held the theory or doctrine of monarchianism. — **mo-nar'chi-an,** *a.*

mo-nar'chi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Eccl. Hist. & Theol.* An anti-Trinitarian doctrine or theory current in the church of the 2d and 3d centuries in several forms, the common principle of which was that God is a single person as well as a single being. The two chief forms or types of the theory are: (1) *dynamic*, *dynamistic*, *rationalistic*, *humanitarian*, or *adoptionist*, *monarchianism*, the adherents of which maintained that Christ was a mere man, chosen of God and by Him supernaturally inspired and exalted, and was Son of God by adoption and not by any metaphysical relationship; (2) *modalistic monarchianism*, or *modalism*, the adherents of which maintained that Christ was truly divine, but as divine was indistinguishable from God the Father, being one of the three modes or manifestations of the divine being. The adherents of this latter type (called also *modalists*) were numerous. In the West they were called Patripassians, from their holding that the Father suffered with, or in the person of, the Son, while in the East they were usually grouped together under the name of *Sabellians* (see SABELLIAN, *n.*). — **mo-nar'chi-an ist,** *n.* — **mo-nar'chi-an-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

mo-nar'chic (mŏ-när'kĭk) } *a.* [F. *monarchique*, Gr. *μο-*
mo-nar'chi-cal (-kĭ-kăl) } *ναρχικός.*] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monarch or monarchy; characteristic of, or adhering to, or favoring the principles of, a monarchy. — **mo-nar'chi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mon'arch-ism (mŏn'ăr-kĭz'm), *n.* Monarchic government or principles, or advocacy of them.

mon'arch-ist (-kĭst), *n.* An advocate of, supporter of, or believer in, monarchy or monarchism.

mon'arch-ize (-kīz), *v. i.*; MON'ARCH-IZED (-kīzd); MON'ARCH-IZ'ING (-kīz'ĭng). To play the sovereign; to act or rule as monarch; — sometimes with *it*.

mon'arch-ize, *v. t.* **1.** To subject to a single ruler; to rule as a monarch; to govern *Obs.*

2. To convert into, or establish as, a monarchy.

mon'arch-y (mŏn'ăr-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-kĭz). [F. *monarchie*, L. *monarchia*, Gr. *μοναρχία*. See MONARCH.] **1.** Sovereignty of a single person; supreme power of a single person in a state.

2. The state ruled over by a single sovereign person, or monarch; also, the rule or government exercised by such a person. A monarchy is called an **absolute monarchy** when there are no constitutional limitations on the monarch's powers; a **limited**, or **constitutional, monarchy**, when there are such limitations.

3. The territory ruled over by a monarch.

What scourge for perjury
Can this dark *monarchy* afford false Clarence? *Shak.*

4. The system of government in which a single person is sovereign.

In those days he had affected zeal for *monarchy*. — *Macaulay.*

Mo-nar'da (mŏ-när'dă), *n.* [NL., after N. *Monardes* (d 1578), Spanish physician and botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American mints. They have a tubular 15-nerved calyx and whorls of variously colored, often showy, flowers, the anthers with a small connective. The genus includes the wild bergamot (*M. fistulosa*), American horsemint (*M. punctata*), and bee balm (*M. didyma*).

Mon'ar-del'la (mŏn'ăr-dĕl'ă), *n.* [NL. dim. See MONARDA.] *Bot.* A genus of Californian menthaceous herbs, bearing terminal and axillary whorls of flowers somewhat similar to those of *Monarda*, but with a 10-13-nerved calyx. The species are sometimes cultivated.

mon'ar-tic'u-lar (mŏn'ăr-tĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* [*mono-* + *articular.*] *Med.* Pertaining to, or affecting, one joint only.

mon'as-te'ri-al (mŏn'ăs-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *monasterialis*, fr. *monasterium.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monastery. — **mon'as-te'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

mon'as-ter-y (mŏn'ăs-tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [L. *monasterium*, Gr. *μοναστήριον*, fr. *μοναστής* a solitary, a monk, fr. *μονάζειν* to be alone, live in solitude, fr. *μόνος* alone. Cf. MINSTER.] A house of religious retirement, or of seclusion from the world for persons under religious vows, esp. monks; a convent; — rarely, such a house for women.

Syn. — Convent, abbey, priory. See CLOISTER.

mo-nas'tic (mŏ-năs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μοναστής* monk: cf. F. *monastique.* See MONASTERY.] **1.** Of or pert. to monasteries or their occupants; as, *monastic* institutions, rules, etc.

2. Secluded from temporal concerns and devoted to religion. "A life *monastic*." *Denham.*

3. *Bookbinding.* Antique.

Syn. — MONASTIC, MONKISH apply to whatever pertains to monks or monasteries. Of the two, MONKISH is more frequently used in a depreciatory sense; as, "*monastic* strictness" (*Sheridan*); "*monastic* fare" (*W. Pater*); "Padre Feio, whose book of vulgar errors so finely exposes the *monkish* stupidity of the times" (*Goldsmith*); "a *monkish* . . . superstition" (*Shelley*). See MONK.

monastic vows, the vows to which the rules of monastic life subject a person. They are poverty, chastity, and obedience to superiors.

mo-nas'tic, *n.* A monk.

mo-nas'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The monastic life, system, rule, or condition.

mon'a-tom'ic (mŏn'ă-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + *atomic.*] *Chem.* **a** Consisting of one atom; having one atom in the molecule. **b** Univalent. **c** Having one replaceable atom or radical. — **mon-at'om-ism** (mŏn-ăt'ŭm-ĭz'm), *n.*

mon-ax'i-al (mŏn-ăk'sĭ-ăl), *a.* [*mono-* + *axial.*] Having a single axis; uniaxial; — specif., in *Bot.*, applied to plants which develop inflorescence directly on the primary axis. Cf. PLURIAXIAL.

mon'ax-on'ic (mŏn'ăk-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. *ἄξων* axis + *-ic.*] **a** *Anat.* Having but one axis-cylinder process; — said of nerve cells. **b** *Zoöl.* Monaxial.

mon'a-zite (mŏn'ă-zīt), *n.* [From Gr. *μονάζειν* to be solitary, in allusion to its isolated crystals.] *Min.* A yellow, red, or brown mineral occurring usually in small isolated crystals or grains, often in sand and gravel deposits, as in the Carolinas and Brazil. H., 5-5.5. Sp. gr., 4.9-5.3. It is a phosphate of the cerium metals, essentially $(Ce,La,Di)PO_4$. It usually contains thorium, on the presence of which its commercial value as a material for Welsbach mantles chiefly depends.

Mon'day (mŭn'dă), *n.* [ME. *moneday*, *monenday*, AS. *mōnandæg*, i. e., day of the moon, day sacred to the moon; a translation of L. *lunae dies*; akin to D. *maandag*, G. *montag*, OHG. *mānatag*, Icel. *mānadagr*, Dan. *mandag*, Sw. *måndag*. See MOON; DAY.] The second day of the week; the day following Sunday.

Mon'day-ish, *a.* Characteristic of Monday; specif., of clergymen, indisposed or fagged out after Sunday's work. — **Mon'day-ish-ness,** *n.*

Mond gas (mŏnd). [After Ludwig *Mond*, German chemist in England.] A variety of semi-water gas, having typically a calorific value of about 145 B. T. U. per cu. ft. Ammonia is often collected as a by-product.

mon-em'bry-o-ny (mŏn-ĕm'brĭ-ŏ-nĭ), *n.* [See MONO-; EMBRYO.] *Bot.* The condition of having but a single embryo, as in most seed plants. — **mon-em'bry-on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.*

mon'e-pis'co-pa-cy (mŏn'ē-pĭs'kō-pă-sĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + *episcopacy.*] Monarchical episcopacy; church government by monarchical bishops. — **mon'e-pis'co-pal** (-păl), *a.*

mo-ner'gic (mŏ-nûr'jĭk; mŏn-ûr'-), *a.* [Contracted form of *monenergidic*, fr. *mono-* + *energid.*] *Bot.* Having a single energid, — applied to unicellular plants.

mon'er-gism (mŏn'ĕr-jĭz'm), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. *ἔργον* work + *-ism.*] *Theol.* **a** The doctrine or theory that regeneration is the sole work of the Holy Spirit, man having no power of coöperation; — opposed to *synergism*. **b** The doctrine or theory that the two natures of Christ have only one "operation." *Rare.* — **mon'er-gist** (mŏn'ĕr-jĭst), *n. & a.* — **mon'er-gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), *a.*

Mo-ne'ses (mŏ-nē'sēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μόνος* alone; the origin of the ending is not clear.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of pyrolaceous herbs resembling *Pyrola*, but having the scape terminated by a single flower. The species, *M. uniflora*, often called *one-flowered wintergreen*, is native of the eastern United States and Japan.

mo-ne'sia (mŏ-nē'shă), *n. Pharm.* A South American vegetable extract believed to be derived from the bark (**monesia bark**) of the sapotaceous tree *Pradosia laclescens*. It is used as an alterative and astringent.

mon'e-ta-ry (mŏn'ē-tā-rĭ; mŭn'-; 277), *a.* [L. *monetarius* belonging to a mint. See MONEY; cf. MINTER, MONEYER.]

1. Of or pertaining to the coinage or currency.

2. Of, pertaining to, or having to do with, money; pecuniary. "The *monetary* relations of Europe." *E. Everett.*

Syn. — See FINANCIAL.

monetary unit, the standard of a national currency, as the dollar in the United States, the pound in England, the franc in France, the mark in Germany.

mon'e-tize (mŏn'ē-tīz; mŭn'-), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To convert or coin into money; to adopt as current money; to give a standard value to in a national currency; as, to *monetize* silver. — **mon'e-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn; 277), *n.*

mon'ey (mŭn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MONEYS (-ĭz). The irregular plural *monies* occurs, esp. in the sense of "sums of money." [ME. *moneie*, OF. *moneie*, F. *monnaie*, fr. L. *moneta.* See MINT place where coin is made, MIND; cf. MOIDORE, MONETARY.]

1. Metal, as gold, silver, or copper, coined, or stamped, and issued by the recognized authority as a medium of exchange; coin in general.

2. Any written or stamped promise or certificate, such as a government note or bank note (often called *paper money*) which passes currently from hand to hand as a means of payment.

3. Any particular form or denomination of coin or paper which is lawfully current as money; — now chiefly used in the *pl.* to designate large aggregates of coins and notes in circulation; as, the *moneys* of the United States include gold, silver, and paper currency.

4. In a comprehensive sense, anything customarily used as a medium of exchange and measure of value, as sheep, wampum, copper rings, quills of salt or of gold dust, shovel blades, etc.; hence, *Econ.*, anything having a conventional use (1) either as a medium of exchange or a measure of value or (2) as a measure of value alone. When money is used chiefly as a basis for estimating values, or as a **denominator of value** instead of a **medium of exchange** to pass from hand to hand, it is often called a **money of account** (see in phrases). This may be any arbitrary amount of property or wealth of any kind, as a flock of sheep of determinate size, or a lac (100,000) of rupees.

5. Wealth reckoned in terms of money; capital considered as a cash asset; specif., such wealth or capital dealt in as a commodity to be loaned, invested, or the like; wealth considered as a cash asset; as, he has much *money* in land, or in stocks; to make, or lose, *money*.

The love of *money* is a root of all kinds of evil. *1 Tim.* vi. 10 (*R. V.*).

6. A given (definite or indefinite) amount or sum of money; as, give me my *money*; hence in the *pl.*, **sums** of money (sense 1 or 2).

Syn. — MONEY, CASH. MONEY is the general term; CASH denotes ready money; as, "*Money* answereth all things" (*Eccl.* x. 19); "Take the *cash*, and let the credit go" (*E. FitzGerald*).

for money, for cash; — used on the London stock exchange. — **m. of account**, a denominator of value, or basis of exchange, used in keeping accounts, for which there may, or may not, be an equivalent coin; e. g., the mill is a *money of account* in the United States, but not a coin. — **m. of necessity**, *Numis.*, money of abnormal or irregular character, coined to meet some emergency.

mon'ey (mŭn'ĭ), *v. t.*; MON'EYED (-ĭd); MON'EY-ING. [Cf. F. *monnayer* to coin.] *Obs. or R.* **1.** To coin.

If exportation will not balance importation, away must your silver go again, whether *moneyed* or not *moneyed*. *Locke.*

mon'arch, *v. i.* To play the monarch; — often with *it*.

mo-nar'chal-ly, *adv.* of MONARCHIAL.

mon'arch-ess, *n., fem.* of MONARCH.

mo-nar'chi-co-a-ris'to-crat'ic-al, *a.* Combining monarchy and aristocracy.

mon'ar-chis'tic (mŏn'ăr-kĭs'tĭk), *a.* **a** Relating to monarchism. **b** = MONARCHIANISTIC.

mon'arch-iz'er (-kĭz'ẽr), *n.* One who monarchizes.

Mo-nar'cho (mŏ-när'kō), *n.* [Cf. It. *monarca.*] The nickname of an Italian who insanely fancied himself an emperor; — applied derisively to an absurdly pretentious person. *Obs.*

mo-nar'cho-mach'ic (mŏ-när'kō-măk'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μοναρχία* monarchy + *μάχη* battle.] Opposing or fighting monarchy. *Rare.* — **mon'ar-chom'a-chist** (mŏn'ăr-kŏm'ă-kĭst), *n. Rare.*

mo-nar'din (mō-när'dĭn), *n. Chem* Thymol; — so called from its occurrence in horsemint (*Monarda punctata*).

mon'ar-thri'tis (mŏn'ăr-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See MONO-; ARTHRITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of a single joint.

mon'as (mŏn'ăs; mō'năs), *n.*; *pl* MONADES (mŏn'ă-dēz). [L.] 1. = MONAD. 2. *Zoöl.* A genus of minute flagellate protozoans

Mon'a-sa (mŏn'ă-sâ), *n.* [NL., orig. unknown.] The genus containing the nun birds.

Mon'as-cid'i-æ (mŏn'ă-sĭd'ĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mono-* + *Ascidiæ.*] *Zoöl.* The ascidiæ simplices. See ASCIDIACEA — **mon'as-cid'i-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* [bird.]

mon'ase (mŏn'ăs), *n.* A nun]

monassh. † MONISH.

monast. † MONASTERY.

mon'as-ter. † MONASTERY.

mon-as'ter (mŏn-ăs'tẽr), *n* [*mono-* + 1st *-aster.*] *Biol* The figure in mitosis immediately preceding the diaster before the chromosomes have divided.

Mon'as-te'ri-an (-ăn), *n.* [From the Latin form of the name *Münster.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a fanatical sect of Anabaptists at Münster in the 16th century. See ANABAPTIST. — **Mon'as-te'ri-an** (mŏn'ăs-tē'rĭ-ăn), *a.*

mo-nas'ti-cal (mŏ-năs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Monastic. [NASTIC.

mo-nas'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of MONASTIC-IZE. [ly. *Obs.*

mo-nas'tic-ly, *adv.* Monastically.

monastiral, *a.* [See MONASTERIAL.] Pertaining to monasteries. *Obs.* [MONAL.

mo-naul' (mō-nôl') Var. of **mon-au'los** (mŏn-ô'lŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. *μόναυλος.*] *Music.* A Greek single-pipe flute or flageolet; — disting. from the *diaulos*, or double flute.

mon-au'ral (mŏn-ô'răl), *a.* [*mono-* + 2d *aural.*] Having, or using, but one ear; pert. to one ear.

mo'nax. Var. of MOONACK.

mon-ax'al (mŏn-ăk'săl). Var. of MONAXIAL.

mon-ax'ile (mŏn-ăk'sĭl; -sīl), *a. & n* Monaxon.

mon-ax'on (-sŏn), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. *ἄξων* axis.] Monaxonic. — *n.* A monaxonic sponge spicule.

mon'ax-o'ni-al (mŏn'ăk-sō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* = MONAXIAL.

monaye. † MONEY.

Mon-but'tu, *n.* = MANGBATTU.

monchaunce. † MUMCHANCE.

monche. † MUNCH, *v.*

monchen. † MINCHEN.

‖mon' cher (môN shâr'), *masc.*; **mon' chère'** (shâr'), *fem.* [F.] My dear.

mon'chi-quase' (mŏn'chĭ-kwāz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

mon'chi-quite (-kĭt), *n.* [From *Monchique* Mts. (Serra di *Monchique*) in southern Portugal.] *Petrog.* A basaltic rock occurring in narrow dikes. It is like camptonite, except that glass or analcite replaces feldspar.

moncion. † MANSION.

moncoin † MONSOON.

mond. † MOUND, a globe.

Mond. *Abbr.* Monday.

mondain. † MUNDANE.

Mon'day-land, *n. Eng. Feudal Hist.* Land consisting of the plots held by cotters on condition of working for their lord one day in the week, generally Monday.

monde. † MAUNDY

‖monde (môNd; *E.* mŏnd), *n.* [F. See MUNDANE.] **1.** The world of fashion or aristocrats; society; social grade; also, one's world, coterie, or circle. **2.** A mound, or globe, used as an ensign of royalty.

mondglorye. † MANDGLORYE.

mon'di-al, *a.* [OF. *mondial*, L. *mundialis.*] Worldly; of this world. *Obs.*

mondic. † MUNDIC.

‖mon' Dieu' (môN' dyû'). [F.] Lit., my God; — regarded as a mild interjection.

Mon'do-lin'gua (mŏn'dō-lĭŋ'gwĕ), *n.* See UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

mon-don'gos. † MUNDUNGUS.

mondrake. † MANDRAKE.

mondream, *n.* [AS. *mandréam*; *man(n)* man + *dréam* joy.] Human joy. *Obs.*

mone. † MANE, MANY, MONEY, MOON, MOURN, MUN, *v.*

mone. Obs. pl. of MAN.

mone. Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng var. of MOAN.

mone, *n.* [Perh. fr. Scand.; cf Icel. *mōna* mammy. *Oxf E D.*] A crone. *Obs.*

mone, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *munr* mind, liking, akin to AS. *myne.*] Mind; say; liking; opinion. *Obs.*

mone, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Icel. *muna* to remember, or AS. *munan.*] *Obs.* **1.** To remember; to have or make remembrance. **2.** To mention; tell.

mone, *n.* [AS *gemāna* companionship.] Companionship; intercourse; also, associate; companion *Obs.* [*Obs. Scot.*

mone'brunt', *a.* Moonstruck

mon'e-chyn. Archaic var. of MINCHEN. [of MONŒCIAN.

mo-ne'cian (mō-nē'shăn) Var.

mo-ne'cious. Var. of MONŒCIOUS.

Moneday. † MONDAY.

monee. † MONEY.

Mon'e-gasque' (mŏn'ĕ-gâsk'), *a.* [F. *monégasque*] Of or pertaining to Monaco. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Monaco.

monegen. † MING.

moneke † MONK.

monelees. † MONEYLESS.

Mon'el met'al (mŏn'ĕl). A whitish alloy of high tensile strength and elastic limit, consisting of nickel 75 per cent, copper 23.5 per cent, and iron 1.5 per cent.

mon-em'bry-a-ry (mŏn-ĕm'brĭ-ă-rĭ), *a.* Monembryonic. *Rare*

mon-em'er-ous (mŏn-ĕm'ẽr-ŭs). Var. of MONOHEMEROUS.

Monenday. † MONDAY.

mon-ep'ic, *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. *ἔπος* word.] Consisting of one word or of sentences of one word.

‖mon'e-pis'co-pus (mŏn'ē-pĭs'kō-pŭs), *n.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr *ἐπίσκοπος* bishop.] A monarchical bishop.

monepynnis. † MUNPINS

mo'ner (mō'nẽr), *n. Zoöl.* One of the Monera.

Mo-ne'ra (mō-nē'rȧ), *n. pl* [NL., fr. Gr. *μονήρης* single.] *Zoöl.* A hypothetical class of Protozoa consisting of those which resemble the amœbas but are destitute of a nucleus. — **mo-ne'ral** (-răl), *a* — **mo-ne'ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* [Moneral.]

mo-ner'ic (mō-nĕr'ĭk), *a. Zool.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* One of the Monera.

Mo-ne'ro-zo'a (mō-nē'rō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl* [NL.; *Monera* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* = MONERA. — **mo-ne'ro-zo'an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **mo-ne'ro-zo'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

mo-ner'u-la (mŏ-nĕr'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of *moner.* See MONERA.] *Embryol.* A supposed nonnucleated stage in the development of an egg immediately following fecundation, and followed by the *cytula* stage in which the nucleus has again been formed. (*It is now known that the essential parts of the nucleus do not disappear.*) *Obs.*

mo-ne'sin (mŏ-nē'sĭn), *n. Chem.* An important constituent of monesia, obtained from it as a white powder, believed to be identical with saponin.

monest. † MONISH

mon'es-ter-y. † MONASTERY.

mo-nes'ty-cal. † MONASTICAL.

monet. † MONTH.

monetain † MOUNTAIN.

mon'e-ta-ri-ly (mŏn'ĕ-tā-rĭ-lĭ; mŭn'ĕ-), *adv* of MONETARY.

mon'ethmaynd. † MONTH MIND.

mon'e-tite (mŏn'ĕ-tīt). *n.* [From *Moneta*, an island of the West Indies.] *Min.* A yellowish white crystalline mineral occurring in the West Indies with guano It is an acid calcium phosphate, $HCaPO_4$.

moneur † MONEYER.

monewe † MING.

mon'ey-age (mŭn'ĭ-ĕj), *n.* [Cf. F *monnayage* coinage.] *Hist.* A payment by the money-

2. To supply with money.
3. To convert into money by sale.

mon'ey-bag' (mŭn'ĭ-băg'), *n.* A bag for containing money; hence: **a** *pl.* Humorously, wealth. **b** Chiefly *pl.* A person characterized by possession or love of money.

money bill. *Law.* A bill for raising revenue; a bill imposing a tax on the people, or transferring money or property from the people to the state. In British usage the term has been held to include a bill imposing a money fine or penalty; in the United States it has been held not to include a bill appropriating money from the treasury to particular uses (126 Mass. 557). *Money bills* must originate in the lower house in both British and American law, and since 1861 in British practice the House of Lords has not had the right to reject a money bill.

money broker. A money changer; also, one who loans money or procures loans of money for others.

mon'eyed (mŭn'ĭd), *a.* **1.** Supplied with money; having money; wealthy; as, *moneyed* men. *Bacon.*
2. Consisting in, or composed of, money; derived from, or due to, money. *A. Hamilton.*

moneyed capital, *Law,* capital that consists in money or represents money that is used or invested and reinvested from time to time for the sake of making a profit on it as money, as in case of a bank, trust company, money changer, money lender, etc.; — chiefly used with reference to U. S. Rev. St. § 5219, prohibiting taxation of national bank shares at a greater rate than that assessed on other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals. — **m. corporation,** *Law,* a corporation authorized to engage in the business of using money for the sake of making a profit upon it as money, as in case of a bank, mortgage loan or trust companies, insurance companies, etc. *U. S.* — **m. interest,** *Finance,* that interest in commercial or public affairs that consists of money or capital; also, the people who own it.

mon'ey-er (mŭn'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [From MONEY: cf. OF. *monoier,* F. *monnayeur,* L. *monetarius* a master of the mint. Cf. MONETARY.] **1.** An authorized coiner of money; a minter.
2. A dealer in money; a banker. *Obs. or R.*

mon'ey-mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who coins or prints money; a minter; also, a counterfeiter of money. *Obs.*
2. One who accumulates money or wealth; specif., one who is skilled at, or bent upon, money-getting.
3. A thing that produces money or profit; as, the oil business is a great *money-maker.*

mon'ey-mak'ing (-māk'ĭng), *n.* Act or process of making money; the acquisition and accumulation of wealth.

mon'ey-mak'ing, *a.* **1.** Affording profitable returns; lucrative; as, a *money-making* business.
2. Engaged in gaining money; specif., devoted to that aim and successful in it; as, a *money-making* man.

money market. The market for loanable capital; the body of agencies, esp. in financial centers, which fix the rate of interest in such a way as to equalize the supply and demand for such capital.

mon'ey-mon'ger, *n.* A dealer in money; esp., a money lender. — **mon'ey-mon'ger-ing,** *n. & a.*

money order. An order for the payment of money; specif., a government order for the payment of money, issued at one post office and payable at some specified office; — called also, in U. S., *postal money order.* In British official use, an order in which the name of the payee does not appear, but is given in a letter of advice, as in case of international money orders; — popularly called a *post-office order,* that in which the name of the payee appears being called a *postal order.*

money's worth. **a** Something worth money or regarded as equivalent in value to money. **b** A fair or full equivalent for the money which is paid.

mon'ey-wort' (mŭn'ĭ-wûrt'), *n.* A trailing primulaceous plant (*Lysimachia nummularia*) with rounded opposite leaves and solitary yellow flowers in their axils. It is native of Europe, but has commonly escaped from cultivation in the eastern United States.

mon'ger (mŭn'gẽr), *n.* [AS. *mangere,* fr. *mangian* to trade; akin to Icel. *manga* to trade, *mangari* a trader, OHG. *mangari, mengari;* cf. L. *mango* a dealer in slaves.] A trader; a dealer; — since about the 16th century usually implying petty or discreditable dealing or traffic, and now used chiefly in combination; as, fish*monger,* iron*monger.*

mon'ger-ing, *n. & a.* Dealing; trafficking; trading; — used chiefly in composition and of discreditable traffic.

Mon'gol (mŏn'gŏl), *a.* [Cf. MOGUL.] Of or pertaining to Mongolia or the Mongols; Mongolian.

Mon'gol, *n.* **1.** One of the native race of Mongolia, mostly nomadic tent dwellers, by occupation herdsmen and carriers, physically typical of the Mongolian race. Both the northern Mongols or Khalkhas, occupying the Gobi deserts and the Kentei and Khingan mountains, and the southern Mongols, more directly under Chinese influence, are subject to native princes, but owe tribute and military service to China. They have their own sect of Buddhism, the head of which resides at Urga. In the 12th and 13th centuries they conquered the greater part of Asia and eastern Europe, founded several powerful khanates (cf. KIPCHAK) and the Mogul Empire of India, and gave dynasties to China and Persia.
2. = MONGOLIAN, *n.*, 2.
3. A member of the Mongolian race.

Mon'gol-Ga'lik al'pha-bet (-gă'lĭk). An alphabet the same as the Uigur, but with five letters added from the Tibetan, thus adapting it to the Mongolic speech.

Mon-go'li-an (mŏn-gō'lĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Mongolia or the Mongols, or their language.
2. Designating, or belonging or relating to, one of the five great divisions of mankind distinguished by Blumenbach (1775) and named the **Mongolian race.** This race, the most numerous in the world, comprises the peoples of nearly all of Asia excepting Hindustan and the Mohammedan countries of the southwest, and also scattered tribes in the latter regions and in eastern and northern Europe. The typical Mongolian is of a yellowish complexion, has coarse straight black hair, scant beard, a broad flat face with small nose and prominent cheek bones, and eyes which often have a narrow and slant appearance owing to the peculiar formation of the lids. The stature is characteristically short, and brachycephaly is practically universal. Mentally the Mongolians rival the Caucasian peoples, two of the oldest civilizations of the world, the Akkadian (which see) and the Chinese, being developed by them. Frugality, industry, endurance, and patience are marked traits. Their languages are mostly comprised in the Indo-Chinese and Ural-Altaic families, together with Japanese and its allied tongues. Buddhism, Confucianism, Shintoism, and Shamanism are the chief religions. The American Indians, the Eskimos, and the Malayan peoples are often considered to be Mongolian offshoots.
3. *Med.* Designating a variety or type of idiots characterized by physical resemblances, as in physiognomy, stature, shape of head, etc., to a typical Mongolian.

Mongolian arrow release. See ARROW RELEASE. — **M. pheasant,** a large pheasant (*Phasianus mongolicus*) native of the colder part of China. It is similar to the Chinese, or ring-necked, pheasant (*P. torquatus*), but has the wing coverts almost entirely white. The name has been erroneously applied in the United States to the Chinese pheasant. — **M. spots,** temporary patches of dark pigmentation which appear upon young children, usually in the sacrolumbar region, especially among Mongolian peoples. They disappear in early childhood.

Mon-go'li-an, *n.* **1.** A member of the Mongolian race; also, one of the Mongols (def. 1).
2. The language of the Mongols (def. 1), which comprises various dialects written in alphabets derived from the Syriac of Nestorian missionaries. See URAL-ALTAIC.

Mon'gol-o- (mŏn'gŏl-ō-). Combining form for *Mongol* or *Mongolian;* as in *Mongolo*-Tatar, *Mongolo*-Tungus.

Mon'gol-o-Dra-vid'i-an, *a. Ethnol.* Designating, or pertaining or belonging to, a mixed type common in Bengal and Orissa, characterized by broad head, dark complexion, medium stature, somewhat broad nose, and plentiful beard.

Mon'gol-oid (mŏn'gŏl-oid), *a.* [*Mongol* + *-oid.*] **1.** Resembling a Mongol or the Mongols; having race characteristics like those of the Mongols; specif., designating, or belonging to, the peoples of the Himalaya regions and Farther India in which the typical Mongolian traits appear in a modified or inconstant form.
2. = MONGOLIAN, 3.

Mon'gol-oid, *n.* A person exhibiting Mongoloid traits.

mon'goose (mŏn'gōos), *n.; pl.* MONGOOSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [Tamil *manegos.*]



Mongoose (*Herpestes griseus*).

1. A viverrine mammal of India (*Herpestes griseus,* syn. *H. mungo*) about the size of a ferret. It is grizzled dingy brown and black, and has a sharp snout and long tail. By its quick sight and great agility rather than immunity to poison, it fearlessly attacks and kills the most poisonous snakes. It also eats rats and mice, and is often domesticated on this account. The name is extended to all the species of the genus *Herpestes* (cf. ICHNEUMON) and closely related genera. Some of them have been introduced into Jamaica, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and other places to destroy vermin, but have been very destructive to poultry and game and various harmless native animals.
2. A Madagascan lemur (*Lemur mongoz*).

mon'grel (mŭn'grĕl; mŏn'-), *n.* [Prob. shortened fr. *mongerel,* and akin to AS. *mengan* to mix, and E. *mingle.* See MINGLE.] **1.** The progeny resulting from the crossing, originally of two, now of several, breeds, as of domestic animals, esp. dogs; anything, as an animal, plant, or person, of mixed breed; — used esp. disparagingly, formerly as a term of abuse, and still figuratively.
2. A cross; as, a *mongrel* between two things or persons.

mon'grel, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an impure breed, as a dog or other animal, or a plant.
2. Of or pertaining to a mixed race or nationality; of mixed parentage; — said, usually disparagingly, of persons.
3. Of mixed origin, character, or kinds; assignable to no definite class, kind, or type; specif., of a word, language, or dialect, containing elements from different languages.

mongrel buffalo, a buffalo fish (*Ictiobus urus*) of the Mississippi valley. — **m. skate,** the angel fish *Squatina squatina. Brit.* — **m. whitefish,** the tullibee. — **m. wool,** the wool of a mongrel sheep; also, that of any breed having lost its type. — **mon'grel-dom** (mŭn'grĕl-dŭm; mŏn'grĕl-), *n.* — **mon'grel-ish,** *a.* — **mon'grel-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **mon-grel'i-ty** (mŭn-grĕl'ĭ-tĭ; mŏn-), *n.* — **mon'grel-ly,** *a.*

Mo-nil'i-a (mō-nĭl'ĭ-a), *n.* [NL. See MONILIALES.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of parasitic fungi typifying the Moniliaceæ. *M. fructigena* causes the brown rot of plums and peaches.
2. [*l. c.*] Brown rot, produced by fungi of this genus.

Mo-nil'i-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* One of the four families of parasitic or saprophytic fungi constituting the order Moniliales, distinguished in general by the pale-colored hyphæ. There are numerous genera, mostly comprising species parasitic on leaves. *Botrytis, Monilia, Oidium,* etc., are destructive to various cultivated plants. — **mo-nil'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mo-nil'i-a'les (-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *monile* necklace. So named because the conidia are produced in chains.] *Bot.* The largest of the three orders into which the Fungi Imperfecti are divided, including miscellaneous forms, some of which are probably the conidial stages of ascomycetes, others possibly form genera, and still others are fungi of doubtful affinities. The order is loosely divided into four families; it includes numerous leaf blights, scabs, certain mildews, and the destructive brown rot. These are also known as *Hyphomycetes.*

mo-nil'i-form (mō-nĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *monile* necklace + *-form:* cf. F. *moniliforme.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Jointed or constricted at regular intervals, so as to resemble a string of beads; as, a *moniliform* root; a *moniliform* antenna. See ANTENNA, *Illust.* — **mo-nil'i-form-ly,** *adv.*

mo-nil'i-thrix (-thrĭks), *n.* [NL.; L. *monile* necklace + Gr. θρίξ hair.] *Med.* A disease of the hair in which each hair appears as if strung with small beads or nodes.

Mo-nim'i-a (mō-nĭm'ĭ-a), *n.* [NL., fr. *Monima,* Gr. Μονιμη, name of the wife of Mithridates, after whom an allied genus, *Mithridatea,* had been named.] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubs, natives of the Mascarene Islands, typifying the family Monimiaceæ.

Mo-nim'i-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. MONIMIA.] *Bot.* A family of aromatic trees and shrubs (order Ranunculales) having opposite leaves, small diclinous flowers, and fruit consisting of small 1-seeded drupes inclosed in the enlarged calyx. The 25 genera and 150 species are exclusively tropical. Several afford wood for building purposes; the leaves of some species possess tonic properties. — **mo-nim'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

mon'ish (mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [ME. *monesten.* See ADMONISH, MONITION.] **1.** To admonish. *Archaic.*
2. To exhort to; to warn of; to call to mind. *Obs. Oxf. E. D* — **mon'ish-er,** *n.* — **mon'ish-ment,** *n.*

mon'ism (mŏn'ĭz'm; mō'nĭz'm; 277: cf. MONAD), *n.* [From Gr. μόνος single.] **1.** *Metaph.* **a** That doctrine which refers all phenomena to, or derives them from, a single ultimate constituent or agent; — contrasted with *dualism* and *pluralism.* The doctrine has three generic forms: matter and its phenomena are explained as a modification of mind, involving an idealistic *monism;* or mind is explained by and resolved into matter, giving a materialistic *monism;* or, thirdly, matter, mind, and their phenomena are held to be manifestations or modifications of some one substance, like the substance of Spinoza, or a supposed unknown something of some evolutionists, which is capable of an objective and subjective aspect. The *mind-stuff theory* which asserts that matter and mind are identical, that each is an aspect of the other, may be taken as an attempt to reduce dualism to monism. *Monism* is also called *philosophical unitarianism.*

There is no real opposition between *monism* and dualism, for there can very well be one kind of being, without being all body or all soul; and . . . Aristotelian realism is both a *monism* of substance and a dualism of body and soul *Encyc Brit*

b The doctrine that the universe is an organized unitary being or total self-inclusive structure.

Monism means that the whole of reality, i e, everything that is, constitutes one inseparable and indivisible entirety. *Monism* accordingly is a unitary conception of the world. It always bears in mind that our words are abstracts representing parts or features of the One and All, and not separate existences. Not only are matter and mind, soul and body, abstracts, but also such scientific terms as atoms and molecules, and also religious terms such as God and world. *Paul Carus.*

2. *Biol.* = MONOGENESIS, **1.**

mon'ist (mŏn'ĭst; mō'nĭst), *n.* A believer in monism.

mo-nis'tic (mŏ-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving, monism. — **mo-nis'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

mo-ni'tion (mŏ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *monitio,* fr. *monere* to warn, bring to mind; akin to E. *mind.* See MIND; cf. ADMONISH, MONEY.] **1.** Instruction or advice given by way of caution; an admonition; a warning; a caution.

Sage *monitions* from his friends. *Swift.*

2. An intimation, indication, or notice, as of something (now only something dangerous) present or impending.

We have no visible *monition* of the returns of any other periods, such as we have of the day by successive light and darkness. *Holder*

3. *Law.* **a** In Civil law and in those branches of English law deriving their procedure from it, a process in the na-

ers for the privilege of coining; otherwise explained as a payment by subjects to prevent loss by depreciation or change of coinage. *Oxf. E. D.*
money baterer A sweater of money. *Obs* [*Obs.*]
mon'ey-bawd', *n.* A usurer
mon'ey-bound', *a.* Detained by lack of money. *Humorous.*
money clause. *Parliamentary Law.* The clause by which appropriations of funds are made. *Chiefly Eng.*
money cowrie. A cowrie used as money. See COWRIE.
money dealer. A dealer in money, as a money changer or banker.
money dropper. A confidence man who offers his dupe money which he pretends to have found. *Obsoles.*
money flower. The satinpod.
mon'ey-ful, *a* See -FUL. *Rare*
money grass. The plant rattlebox. [GRUBBER.]
mon'ey-grub', *n.* = MONEY-
mon'ey-grub'ber, *n.* A person sordidly bent upon accumulating money. — **mon'ey-grub'bing,** *n. & a.*
mon'ey-less, *a.* See -LESS.
money man. Also **money gentleman.** A money merchant. *Obs.*
money merchant. Also **money master.** A money dealer; financier; banker. *Obs.* [gering. *Obs.*
money monging Money monger
mon'ey-oc'ra-cy (mŭn'ĭ-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*money* + *-cracy.*] The moneyed people of a country as a ruling body *Jocose.*
money plant. The satinpod.
mon'ey-quake', *n.* A financial crisis of great magnitude or severity. *Humorous.*
money Scots. = SCOTS MONEY.
money scrivener. A person who procures the loan of money to others. *Obs.*
money spider. A small spider popularly supposed to indicate that the person upon whom it crawls will be fortunate in money matters.
money spinner. **a** = MONEY SPIDER. **b** A person who is very successful in speculation or in gaining money by usury. Hence, **money spinning.**
mon'ey-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
mong (mŭng), *n* [AS. *gemang*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 1. Mixture; mingling; also (*Obs.*), intercourse. [locally.]
2. A mixture of meal, varying
3. A crowd.
mong (*dial.* mŭng), *v. t. & i.* To mix; mingle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
mong, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *mangian.* Cf. MONGER.] To barter; traffic. *Obs.*
mon'gan (mŏn'gȧn), *n* [Native name] An Australian phalanger (*Pseudochirus herbertensis*).
mong'corn' (mŭng'kôrn'), *n.* [AS. *gemang* a mixture. Cf MINGLE.] = MASLIN, mixed grain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
mongenel. ✝ MANGONEL.
mon'ger. *n.* An old kind of fishing or trading vessel. *Obs.*
mon'ger-y (mŭn'gẽr-ĭ), *n.* Mongering; — used in composition.
Mon'ghol, Mon-gho'li-an Vars of MONGOL, MONGOLIAN.
Mon'gi-an (mŏn'jĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Gaspard Monge (1746-1818), a French mathematician, or his discoveries.
Mon'gi-bel, Mon'gi-bel'lo, *n.* [It. *Mongibello,* fr *monte* mountain + Ar. *jabal* mountain.] Mount Etna. *Obs.*
mon'gle, *v. t.* [Cf. MONG a mixture.] To mingle. *Obs*
mon'go, mon'goe. Var. of MUNGO.
mon-gol'fi-er. Var. of MONTGOLFIER.
Mon-gol'ic (mŏn-gŏl'ĭk), *a.* = MONGOLIAN. — **Mon-gol'ic,** *n.* The Mongolian language.
Mon-go'lĭ-oid (mŏn-gō'lĭ-oid), *a.* = MONGOLOID.
Mon'gol-ism (mŏn'gŏl-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
Mon'gol-ize, *v t.* See -IZE.
Mon'gol-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; ĭ-zā' shŭn), *n.*
mon'goos. Var. of MONGOOSE.
mon'grel, *v t* = MONGRELIZE.
mon'grel-ize (-ĭz), *v. t. & i.* To cause to be, or to become, mon grel. — **mon'grel-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n*
'mongst (mŭngst), *prep.* Amongst; — aphetic form.
monguba. Var. of MUNGUBA
monhad, monhede. ✝ MANHEDE
mon'heim-ite (mŏn'hĭm-ĭt), *n.* [After one von *Monheim,* who described it.] *Min.* A variety of smithsonite containing carbonate of iron.
moni. ✝ MANY.
mo'ni-al, *a.* [OF.] Monachal. *Obs.* — *n.* [OF. *monial.*] A nun. *Obs.*
mo'ni-al, *n* [OF. *moinel, maynel, meigneaul,* F. *meneau. Orf. E. D.*] **1.** *Arch. Antiq* A mullion.
2. A plate, as of gold, on the back of a bishop's or abbot's glove. *Obs.*
moniast. Obs. superl. of MANY
mon'i-ca (mŏn'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* A tramp's coat of arms, which he scratches on watering tanks, etc.
monicord. ✝ MONOCHORD.
monie. ✝ MONEY
monie. Scot var. of MANY.
mon'ied (mŭn'ĭd) Irregular var. of MONEYED, pret. & p. p
mon'i-er ✝ MONEYER
Mo'nier' con-struc'tion (mō' nyā') Concrete cylinder or pipe work reënforced with steel wire or netting; — used esp. as a protective covering for wooden piles in sea foundation work — **Monier cylinder, pipe,** etc.
mon'ies (mŭn'ĭz). Irreg pl. of MONEY; — occasionally used.
monifald. ✝ MANIFOLD.
monihwat. ✝ MANYWHAT
mon'i-lat'ed (mŏn'ĭ-lāt'ĕd), *a* Moniliform. [=MONILITHRIX.]
mo-nil'e-thrix, *n.* [NL.] *Med.*
mo-nil'i-corn (mō-nĭl'ĭ-kôrn), *a.* [L. *monile* necklace + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* Having moniliform antennæ. — *n* A monilicorn beetle
mo-nil'i-oid (-oid), *a.* [L. *monile* necklace + *-oid.*] Moniliform.
mon'i-ment. Obs. or Scot var. of MONUMENT.
Mo-nim'i-a (mŏ-nĭm'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* The heroine of Otway's tragedy of "The Orphan." She is loved by her guardian's two sons, privately marries one of them, Castalio, and stabs herself on discovering that his brother, Polydore, has impersonated her husband on the wedding night.
mo-nim'i-ad (-ăd), *n.* Any plant of the Monimiaceæ. *Lindley.*
mo-nim'o-lite (-ō-līt), *n.* [Sw *monimolit,* fr Gr μόνιμος stable, because decomposed with great difficulty.] *Min.* A yellowish or brownish green mineral occurring in octahedral crystals, in masses, and in crusts It is an antimonate of lead and iron (sometimes also calcium) Sp gr., 6.58
mon'i-mo-sty'lic (mŏn'ĭ-mō-stī'lĭk), *a.* [Gr μόνιμος stable + στῦλος pillar] *Zoöl.* Having the quadrate bone united to the skull by a suture, as in certain reptiles
mon-i'od-hy'drin (mŏn-ĭ'ŏd-hī' drĭn), *n. Chem* See MONO-; IODHYDRIN
mo-ni'o-do-meth'ane, *n.* [*mono-* + *iodomethane.*] Methyl iodide.
monion. ✝ MUNNION.
mon'ion, *n* [Cf F *moignon* the stump of an amputated limb] The upper arm; the piece of armor covering it. *Obs.*
mon'i-plies' (mŏn'ĭ-plīz'). Var. of MANYPLIES *Scot.*
monis ✝ MONISH.
monisshe. ✝ MONISH.
mo-nis'ti-cal, *a* Monistic.
monition ✝ MUNITION.
mon'i-tive. Monitive. *Ref Sp*
mon'i-tive (mŏn'ĭ-tĭv), *a. & n.* Admonitory. *Obs. or R.*

ture of a summons or citation to appear and answer, or to appear and answer in default of performing some certain act. **b** *Eccl. Law.* An order from an ecclesiastical court, esp. a bishop, to do or forbear something.

mon'i-tor (mŏn'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *monere.* See MONITION; cf. MENTOR.] **1.** One who admonishes; one who warns of faults, informs of duty, or gives advice and instruction, esp. in reproof or caution; also, *Obs.*, an inciter; instigator.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king. *Bacon.*

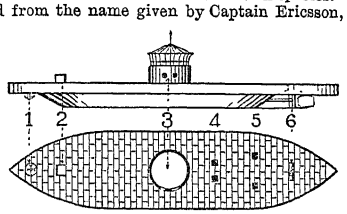
2. Hence, specif., a pupil in a school, or (now only in America) a student in a college, selected to perform some special duty or duties, usually connected with discipline, as, in a school, to have charge of a schoolroom in the absence of the instructor, to note absences or breaches of the rules, or to instruct a division or class, or, in a college, to keep a record of attendance.

3. That which warns, reminds, advises, or instructs, as a Masonic manual of instruction; a warning; a reminder.

4. = BACKBOARD, 3. *Obs.*

5. Any of certain large pleurodont lizards constituting the genus *Varanus* and the family Varanidæ, of Africa, southern Asia, and Australia. They have a long, smooth, protractile, deeply bifid tongue, a well-developed neck, strong limbs, a very long, often compressed tail, and are covered with very small scales. Many of them are semiaquatic, but some live in forests and others in dry, sandy regions. They are all rapacious and some reach a length of 5 to 7 feet. The African *V. niloticus* is the best-known species.

6. [So called from the name given by Captain Ericsson, its designer, to the first ship of the kind, *Monitor*, which was built by the United States in 1862 and which on March 9, 1862, met and checked the Confederate ram Merrimac in Hampton Roads, Va.] A heavily armored war vessel, with very low freeboard, esp. in the earlier models, having one or more heavily armored revolving turrets, carrying heavy guns. Monitors are designed for coast defense, almost exclusively, and hence sacrifice speed and coal capacity to steadiness as gun platforms and to thickness of armor.



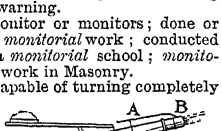
Side Elevation and Deck Plan of Ericsson's *Monitor*. 1 Anchor Well; 2 Pilot House; 3 Turret (the Canopy was removed during action); 4 Smokestacks; 5 Blower Pipes; 6 Propeller Well.

7. In technical senses: **a** *Mach.* See 2d LATHE, *n.*, 1. **b** Short for MONITOR ROOF, MONITOR TOP, MONITOR NOZZLE. **c** *Metal.* = IRONCLAD, *n.*, 2. **d** *Logging.* = CATAMARAN, 4. *Western U. S.* **e** A one-story business block. *Local, U. S.*

mon'i-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* **1.** Designed or serving to admonish; admonitory; warning.

2. Of or pertaining to a monitor or monitors; done or performed by a monitor; as, *monitorial* work; conducted or taught by monitors; as, a *monitorial* school; *monitorial* instruction; *monitorial* work in Masonry.

monitor nozzle. A nozzle capable of turning completely round in a horizontal plane and having a limited play in a vertical plane, used in hydraulic mining, fire-extinguishing apparatus, etc.



Monitor Nozzle. *A* Lever to turn Swiveling Nozzle *B*, so that the reaction of the jet will turn the whole device in a desired direction.

monitor roof. *Arch.* A roof with a raised central portion, or clerestory, having low windows along its sides, as in a railroad car.

mon'i-to-ry (mŏn'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *monitorius.*] Giving admonition; warning; admonitory.

Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments, are *monitory* and instructive. *L'Estrange.*

monitory letter. = MONITORY, *n.*, 2. — **m. lizard.** = MONITOR, 5.

mon'i-to-ry, *n.* **1.** An admonition; a warning. *Obs.*

2. A letter containing an admonition or warning, as from the Pope. *Bacon.*

mon'i-tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female monitor.

monk (mŭnk), *n.* A ferret. *Colloq., U. S. & Canada.* Also, short for MONKEY.

monk (mŭnk), *n.* [AS. *munuc, munec*, L. *monachus*, Gr. μοναχός, fr. μόνος alone. Cf. MONACHAL.] **1.** *Eccl.* **a** Orig., a man who retired from the world and devoted himself to religion in solitude; an anchoret; as, the *monks* of the Thebaid. *Obs. or Hist* **b** One of a religious community or brotherhood of men living under a rule apart from the world in a separate establishment and bound by vows of chastity, obedience, and poverty; a cenobite. Monks give themselves up chiefly to religious exercises and a life of contemplation. There are various orders of monks, living under different rules and distinguished by different habits. See BASILIAN RULE, BENEDICTINE, *n.*, 1, CARTHUSIAN, *n.*, 1, CISTERCIAN, & CLUNIAC. The term *monk*, properly one of Christian use, is sometimes applied to similar persons in non-Christian religions, as Buddhism or Mohammedanism.

2. **a** A South American saki (*Pithecia monachus*). **b** The European bullfinch. *Local, Eng.*

3. Any of various objects arbitrarily so called; as: **a** *Print.* A blotch or spot of ink on a printed page. **b** A bit of punk or touchwood used formerly in firing mines. *Obs.*

Syn. — MONK, FRIAR. Since the Reformation, the term *monk* has often been extended to include *friars.* But in strict usage a FRIAR (see def.) is a member of one of the mendicant orders, and the word is not properly interchangeable with MONK. Cf. MONASTIC, HERMIT, CLOISTER.

monk bat. Any of several species of bat in which the males live in communities by themselves; esp., *Molossus tropidorhynchus* of the West Indies.

monk'er-y (mŭnk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** State, life, or profession of monks; monastic life; monasticism; *pl.*, monastic usages, customs, practices, paraphernalia, etc.; — now usually applied disparagingly.

2. A body, community, or establishment of monks; a monastery; also, monks collectively.

3. Practice or conduct characteristic of monks; a system of life or conduct characterized by certain abuses or faults attributed to monastic life.

4. *Tramps' Slang, Eng.* **a** The country as opposed to the city. **b** Tramps collectively. **c** Tramping as a practice.

mon'key (mŭn'kĭ), *n.; pl.* -KEYS (-kĭz). [Prob. fr. a LG. or D. dim. in *-ke* or *-ken* (cf. -KIN), orig. uncert.; cf. F *mone, monine*, OIt. *monicchio*, It. *monnino*, dim. of *monna* an ape, *mammone*, Sp. & Pg. *mona*, f., *mono*, m., Roumanian *moimă*, Turk., Per. & Ar. *maimûn*, Gr. μιμώ an ape.]

1. In the broadest sense, any member of the highest order of mammals (*Primates*, which see) except man, and usually excepting also the lemurs. In a narrower sense, designating the smaller, longer-tailed forms as contrasted with the larger, nearly or quite tailless forms called *apes.* The typical monkeys (in the narrow sense) belong to the New World family Cebidæ, as the spider monkeys, howlers, capuchins, ouakaris, and sakis, and to certain genera of the Old World family Cercopithecidæ, as the mangabeys, guenons, guerezas, langurs, etc. They mostly inhabit tropical forests, and are most numerous in South America, Africa, and southern Asia, many being gregarious, eminently arboreal, and of comparatively gentle disposition. Their food consists of fruit, leaves, insects, birds' eggs, and small birds and mammals.

2. A person resembling a monkey in appearance or behavior, as a mimic or a performer of antics.

3. A term of mild or affected disapproval, ridicule, or playful contempt for a person, esp. a mischievous child.

This is the *monkey's* own giving out; she is persuaded I will marry her. *Shak.*

4. *Australia.* **a** Short for MONKEY BEAR (the koala). **b** A sheep. *Bush Slang.*

5. A young hare. *Dial. Eng.*

6. Any of various machines, implements, vessels, etc., so named arbitrarily or from some fancied resemblance; as: **a** *Mach.* A falling weight used for driving something by percussion, as the falling weight of a pile driver, or of a drop hammer. **b** *Ironwork.* A heavy weight or tup slung from the roof and used in jumping or upsetting the end of a piece too long to be treated by the steam hammer. **c** = GOGGLE. **d** *Glass Manuf.* Short for MONKEY-POT, 3. **e** A hod, as of a bricklayer. *Dial. Eng.* **f** A tray used for holding splints for making matches. **g** *Mining.* A contrivance placed between the rails at the head of an incline to prevent the wagons from running back. **h** *Metal.* = CINDER NOTCH. **i** The vessel in which a mess receives its allowance of grog. See also *to suck the monkey*, under SUCK, *v. t. Naut. Slang.*

7. The sum of £500. *Betting Slang, Eng.*

☞ *Monkey* is used attributively in nautical terminology to imply peculiarity in location, arrangement, or use; as, a *monkey* yard; *monkey* gaff.

monkey on a house *or* **up the chimney,** a mortgage on a house. *Slang & Dial. Eng.* — **monkey's allowance,** more kicks than halfpence. *Slang, Eng.* — **monkey's dinner bell,** the woody capsule of the sand-box tree. The noise caused by its bursting when ripe is said to attract monkeys, which are fond of the seeds. — **monkey with a long tail,** a mortgage. *Legal Slang, Eng.* — **one's monkey 's up,** one is angry or enraged; hence, *to get or put one's monkey up*, to anger one. *Slang or Colloq., Eng.*

mon'key (mŭn'kĭ), *v. t. & i.;* -KEYED (-kĭd); -KEY-ING. To act or treat as a monkey does; to ape; to mock; to act in a grotesque, mischievous, or meddlesome manner.

to monkey with, to meddle with; to fool with. *Colloq.*

monkey apple. **a** The alligator apple. **b** The wild fig (*Clusia flava*) of the West Indies. **c** A tropical Old World rhizophoraceous tree (*Anisophyllea laurina*) having an edible plumlike fruit.

monkey bag. *Naut.* A small bag to hold money, trinkets, etc., worn hung around the neck by sailors.

monkey block. *Naut.* A small single block strapped with a swivel.

monkey bread. The baobab or its fruit.

mon'key-cup', *n.* A pitcher plant of the genus *Nepenthes.*

monkey engine. *Mach.* An engine for lifting the monkey of a pile driver.

monkey flower. A plant of the genus *Mimulus;* — so called from the appearance of its gaping or ringent corolla.

monkey foresail. *Naut.* A square foresail on a sloop or schooner.

mon'key-fy (mŭn'kĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To make like, or like that of, a monkey; to render ridiculous in appearance.

The *monkeyfied* protrusion of his lips. *W. C Russell.*

monkey gaff. *Naut.* A light gaff on the mizzenmast above the spanker gaff for the better display of signals.

monkey grass. A coarse fiber yielded by one of the Brazilian piassaba palms (*Attalea funifera*), used for brushes and ropes.

monkey jacket. A short closely fitting jacket, worn by sailors, etc.

mon'key-pot', *n.* **1.** **a** The curious urn-shaped fruit of a Brazilian tree (*Lecythis ollaria*). It is a large woody capsule, opening by a circular lid, and containing numerous nuts. The name is also applied to *L. zabucajo* of Guiana, which yields sapucaia nuts. See LECYTHIS. **b** The tree which bears this fruit.

2. = GOGLET.

3. *Glass Manuf.* Any of several (usually 8 to 12) round-topped oval cylinders inclosed in fire-brick arches at the base of a chimney, used as melting pots in flint-glass making.

mon'key-puz'zle, *n.* A tall Chilean pinaceous tree (*Araucaria imbricata*) with twisted and intertwined branches, and very stiff, sharp-pointed leaves. It bears large edible nuts.

monkey rail. *Naut.* A second and lighter rail raised a little above the quarter rail of a ship.

monkey spar. *Naut.* A mast or yard of reduced size, on a vessel on which boys are trained as seamen.

mon'key-tail' (mŭn'kĭ-tāl'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** A short, round iron bar formerly used in training naval guns. **b** A piece of rope attached to the bend of a hook to aid in handling it without risk of jamming the hand.

2. *Carp.* A vertical scroll terminating a handrail.

3. A bent strap used as a holding-down clamp.

monkey wrench. A wrench or spanner having a sliding jaw.


Monkey Wrench.

monk'fish (mŭnk'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** The angel fish (*Squatina*). **b** The angler (*Lophius*).

monk'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* Any of several curious orchids of the genus *Catasetum.*

Mon'-Khmer' (mōn'k'mĕr'), *a.* Designating a division of the Indo-Chinese language comprising as its principal members Mon of Pegu, Khmer of Cambodia, Anamese, and Khasi spoken in Assam. These languages probably represent a widespread primitive speech of Farther India, later largely displaced by other Indo-Chinese languages (which see).

The resemblances between the *Mon-Khmer* vocabularies and those, on the one hand, of the Munda languages, and, on the other hand, of Nicobar and the Malacca dialects, have often been pointed out. These are so remarkable and of such frequent occurrence that a connection between all these tongues cannot be doubted. At the same time the structures of the two speeches differ in important particulars. The *Mon-Khmer* languages are monosyllabic. The others are polysyllabic. *Census of India*, 1901.

monk'hood (mŭnk'hŏŏd), *n.* [*monk* + *-hood.*] **1.** The character, condition, or profession of a monk; monasticism.

2. Monks collectively.

monk'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to monks; monastic; as, a *monkish* writer. Also, characteristic of monks or monasticism; — often with derogatory force; as, *monkish* manners, dress, solitude. — **monk'ish-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See MONASTIC.

monks'hood' (mŭnks'hŏŏd'), *n.* A plant of the genus *Aconitum;* — so called from the shape of the flower.

monk's, *or* monk, seam. *Naut.* An extra middle seam made at the junction of two breadths of canvas, ordinarily joined by only two rows of stitches.

Mon'mouth cap (mŏn'mŭth). A flat round cap formerly worn by soldiers and sailors; — so called from the English county town of Monmouth.

mon'o- (mŏn'ō-), **mon-.** [Gr. μόνος.] A prefix signifying *one, single, alone*, and forming chiefly technical words; as, *mono*carp, *mono*poly; *Chem.*, indicating that a compound contains *one atom* or *group* of that to the name of which it is united; as, *mono*xide, an oxide containing one oxygen atom in the molecule; *mono*bromacetone, acetone into which one bromine atom has entered by substitution.

mon'o-bar' (mŏn'ō-bär'), *n.* *Mach.* A single, jointed bar, with fastenings at the joints for attaching conveyor flights, elevator buckets, or the like.

mon'o-bas'ic (-bās'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* **a** Having but one hydrogen atom capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals in forming salts; — said of acids; as, acetic, nitric, and hydrochloric acids are *monobasic.* **b** Having but one acid hydrogen atom replaced by a basic atom or radical; as, the *monobasic* phosphate H_2KPO_4.

mon'o-blep'si-a (-blĕp'sĭ-ă) [*mono-* + Gr. βλέψις vision.] *n.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. βλέψις vision.] *Med.* **a** A condition in which vision is normal when but one eye is used, although confused and indistinct when both eyes are employed. **b** A form of color blindness in which but one color can be distinguished.

mon'o-bro'mat-ed (-brō'măt-ĕd), *a.* [See MONO-; BROMATE.] *Chem. & Pharm.* Combined with one bromine atom, either by substitution or addition; as, *monobromated* camphor, a crystalline sedative compound, $C_{10}H_{15}OBr$.

monitor bug. The cone-nose.

monitor chuck. See CHUCK, *n.*, 4. [TORIAL.]

mon'i-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of MONITORIAL.

mon'i-tor-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

monitor lathe. See 2d LATHE, 1.

mon'i-tor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

monitor top. Raised portion of a monitor roof. [monitress.]

mon'i-trix (mŏn'ĭ-trĭks), *n.* A

mon'i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μόνος alone.] *Chem.* Victorium; — provisionally so called, from the isolated position of its spectrum lines.

monivold. † MANIFOLD.

mon'jou-rou' (mŏn'jōō-rōō'), *n.* A musk shrew.

monk bird. A friar bird.

monk'-craft', *n.* Monkish policy or practice, in a bad sense.

monk'dom (mŭnk'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [ish. *Obs.*]

monk'en, *a.* Monastic; monkish.

monk'ess, *n.* A nun. *Rare.*

monkey bear. The koala. *Australia.*

mon'key-board', *n.* A footboard at the back of a vehicle, as for a footman or, on an omnibus, for the conductor. *Eng.*

monkey boat. *Naut.* A small, usually half-decked, boat used in docks and on the River Thames. *Eng.*

monkey business. Tricks; mischievous or annoying actions or practices; fooling. *Slang, U. S.*

monkey deck. *Naut.* An anchor deck; — also **monkey forecastle.**

monkey drift. *Mining.* A small prospecting drift.

monkey face. A human face resembling a monkey's. — **mon'key-faced',** *a.* — **monkey-faced owl** The barn owl.

monkey hammer *or* **press.** *Mach.* A drop hammer.

mon'key-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

mon'key-ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **mon'key-ish-ness,** *n.*

mon'key-ism (mŭn'kĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

monkey jar *or* **jug.** = GOGLET.

mon'key-nut', *n.* The peanut.

monkey pepper. African pepper.

monkey pod. The rain tree. *Hawaii.* [MER.]

monkey press. = MONKEY HAMMER.

monkey pump. The straw used in "sucking the monkey." *Sailors' Slang.*

mon'key-rigged', *a.* *Naut.* Having reduced spars. *Rare.*

mon'key-ro'ny, *n.* Contamination of MACARONI, a dandy, and MONKEY. *Obs.*

mon'key-ry (mŭn'kĭ-rĭ), *n.* A place where monkeys live.

mon'key's co'co-nut' (mŭn'-kĭz = COQUITO.

mon'key-shine', *n.* A monkeyish trick, antic, or prank. *Slang, U. S.* [WRENCH.]

monkey spanner. = MONKEY

mon'key's-puz'zle, *n.* = MONKEY-PUZZLE.

mon'key-tail' valve. A kind of starting valve for a marine engine.

mon'key-vine', *n.* The convolvulaceous plant *Ipomœa nil.*

monkey wheel. = GIN BLOCK.

monkhede, *n.* Monkhood. *Obs.*

Mon'kir. Var. of MUNKAR.

monk'ism (mŭn'kĭz'm), *n.* Monasticism. [MONK.]

mon-ki'to, *n.* Obs dim. of "Monk" Lewis (lū'ĭs). Matthew Gregory Lewis (1775–1818); — so called from his once celebrated novel "The Monk."

monk'ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to a monk or monks; monastic. — **monk'li-ness,** *n.*

monk'-mon'ger, *n.* A favorer of monks or the monastic life.

monk parrakeet *or* **parakeet.** The monk parrot.

monk parrot. A common South American green-and-gray parrot (*Myopsittacus monachus*).

monk saki. See MONK, 2 a.

monk's'-cowl', *n.* Monkshood. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

monk seal. A seal (*Monachus albiventer*) of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, and adjacent parts of the Atlantic. [SEAM.]

monk seam. Var. of MONK'S

monk's gun. A wheel-lock gun; — also **monk's harquebus.** *Obs.*

monk's'-head', *n.* *Obs.* a Monkshood. **b** The composite plant *Leontodon taraxacum.*

monk'ship, *n.* See -SHIP. Specif.: Monasticism; also, monks collectively. [castus.]

monk's pepper tree. The agnus

monk's'-rhu'barb, *n.* The patience dock

Mon'mouth (mŏn'mŭth), *n.* [From *Monmouth*, New Jersey.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Cretaceous on the Atlantic coast of North America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Monmouth cock A military cock of the hat, fashionable in the latter part of the 17th century; — prob. from the Duke of Monmouth (son of Charles II.).

Mon'na Li'sa. [Eng. var. of MANY.]

mon'ny (mŏn'ĭ). Scot. & dial.

mon'ny. † MONEY.

mon'ny-plies' (mŏn'ĭ-plīz'). Var of MANYPLIES.

mo'no (mō'nō), *n.* [Sp.] A black howling monkey of Central America (*Alouatta villosa*).

mon'o-ac'e-tin. Var. of MONACETIN See ACETIN.

mon'o-an'æs-the'si-a, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = MONANÆSTHESIA.

mon'o-bac'il-la-ry, *a.* *Med.* Containing, or caused by, a single variety of bacillus.

mon'o-blas'tic, *a.* [*mono-* + *-blastic.*] *Zoöl.* Having, or derived from, one germ layer

mon'o-bran'chi-ate, *a.* *Zoöl* Having one gill or set of gills

mon'o-bro-mac'et-an'i-lide, *n.* Also **-lid.** *Chem.* See MONO-.

mon'o-bro'ma-ce'tic, *a.* *Chem.* See MONO-. [*Chem.* See MONO-.]

mon'o-bro'mide, *n.* Also **-mid.**

mon'o-bro'mized (-brō'mīzd), *a.* Monobromated. [BUTYRIN.]

mon'o-bu'ty-rin, *n.* *Chem.* See

mon'o-car'bon, *a.* *Chem.* Containing one atom of carbon.

mon'o-car'bon-ate, *n.* *Chem.* A neutral carbonate, as distinguished from *bicarbonate.*

mon'o-car-bon'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Monocarboxylic.

mon'o-car'box-yl'ic, *a* *Chem.* Containing one carboxyl group; as, acetic acid is a *monocarboxylic* acid.

mon'o-car'di-an (-kär'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. καρδία heart.] *Zool.* Having a single auricle and ventricle to the heart. — *n.* An animal having such a heart.

mon'o-carp (mŏn'ō-kärp), *n*

mŏn'o-car'pel-la-ry (mŏn'ō-kär'pĕl-ā-rĭ), *a. Bot.* Consisting of a single carpel, as a legume or pod.

mon'o-car'pic (-kär'pĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. καρπός fruit: cf. F. *monocarpe.*] *Bot.* Bearing fruit but once, and dying after fruiting, as all annual and biennial plants and certain perennials, as the century plant.

mon'o-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Having a gynœcium forming a single ovary.

mon'o-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ā-lŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Bot.* Having a solitary head or capitulum; — said of composite plants with simple scapes, as the English daisy.

mo-noc'er-os (mō-nŏs'ĕr-ŏs), *n.; gen* MONOCEROTIS (mŏ-nŏs'ĕr-ō'tĭs). [OF., fr. L. *monoceros*, fr. Gr. μονοκερως; μόνος alone, single + κέρας horn.] **1.** = UNICORN, 1. *Obs.*

2. A fish (as the swordfish or sawfish), or a sea monster, with one horn. *Obs.*

Mighty *monoceroses* with immeasured tails. *Spenser.*

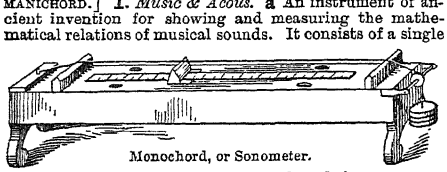
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A constellation situated on the Milky Way, adjoining Orion and Canis Major; the Unicorn.

mon'o-cha'si-um (mŏn'ō-kā'zhĭ-ŭm), *-zĭ-ŭm*), *n.; L. pl.* **-SIA** (-ā). [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. χάσις division.] *Bot.* Any form of cymose inflorescence in which each relative main axis or pseudaxis produces only one branch. Cf. DICHASIUM, POLYCHASIUM, BOSTRYX. — **mon'o-cha'si-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Mon'o-chla-myd'e-æ (-klā-mĭd'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. χλαμύς, χλαμύδος, cloak.] *Bot.* A subdivision of the Archichlamydeæ in which the flowers are destitute of an inner perianth whorl or corolla; — called more generally *Apetalæ.* See APETALÆ.—**mon'o-chla-myd'e-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

mon'o-chlor'a-ce'tic (-klōr'ā-sē'tĭk; -sĕt'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a deliquescent crystalline acid, CH_2ClCO_2H, got by action of chlorine on acetic acid, and in other ways.

mon'o-chord (mŏn'ō-kōrd), *n.* [L. *monochordon*, Gr. μονόχορδον, fr. μονόχορδος with but one string; μόνος only, single + χορδή string: cf. F. *monocorde.* See CHORD; cf. MANICHORD.] **1.** *Music & Acous.* **a** An instrument of ancient invention for showing and measuring the mathematical relations of musical sounds. It consists of a single



Monochord, or Sonometer.

string stretched over a sounding board between two bridges, between which is a graduated rule, so that the vibrating length of the string between them may be readily changed and measured. The modern form is also called the *sonometer.* It often has a second wire or string for comparison. **b** A medieval musical instrument developed from the preceding, having several strings and bridges over one resonance board. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. A concord or harmony of sound; fig., harmony; concord; agreement. *Now Rare.*

— **mon'o-chord'ist** (-kôr'dĭst), *n.* — **mon'o-chord'ize** (-dīz), *v. i.*

mon'o-chro'ic (mŏn'ō-krō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μονόχροος; μόνος single + χρώς, χροός, color.] Monochromatic.

mon'o-chro-mat'ic (-krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [See MONOCHROME.] Having, or consisting of, one color; presenting rays of light of one color only. — **mon'o-chro-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **mon'o-chro'ma-tism** (-krō'mă-tĭz'm), *n.*

mon'o-chrome (mŏn'ō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. μονόχρωμος of one color; μόνος single + χρῶμα color: cf. F. *monochrome.*] A painting or drawing in a single hue; a picture made with a single hue; also, the art or process of producing the same; monochromy.

mon'o-chro'mic (-krō'mĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or
mon'o-chro'mi-cal (-mĭ-kăl) } made with, a single hue or color; monochrome.

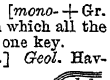
mon'o-chro'my (mŏn'ō-krō'mĭ), *n.* The art or process of producing monochromes.

mon'o-chron'ic (-krŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. χρόνος time.] Existing at the same time; belonging to the same period; contemporaneous.

mon'o-cle (mŏn'ō-k'l), *n.* [F. See MONOCULAR.] An eyeglass for one eye.

mon'o-cleid, mon'o-cleide (mŏn'ō-klīd), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. κλείς, κλειδός, key.] A kind of cabinet in which all the drawers, etc., are locked simultaneously by one key.

mon'o-cli'nal (-klī'năl), *a.* [See MONOCLINIC.] *Geol.* Having, or pertaining to, a single oblique inclination; as, a *monoclinal* fold or flexure. See *Citation.* — *n.* A monoclinal fold.



Monoclinal Fold.

A *monoclinal* flexure is a single, sharp bend connecting strata which lie at different levels and are often horizontal except along the line of flexure. *W. B Scott.*

monoclinal valley, *Geol.*, a valley produced by erosion in a region of strata with monoclinal dip, the axis of the valley following the outcrop of one of the weaker beds. A monoclinal valley is generally asymmetrical in cross section.

mon'o-cline (mŏn'ō-klīn), *n. Geol.* A monoclinal fold.

mon'o-clin'ic (-klĭn'ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. κλίνειν to incline.] *Cryst.* Having one oblique intersection of the axes; as, the *monoclinic* system. See CRYSTALLIZATION.

mon'o-cli'nous (mŏn'ō-klī'nŭs; mŏn'ō-klĭ'nŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. κλίνη couch: cf. F. *monocline.*] *Bot.* Having both androecium and gynœcium in the same flower. Cf. DICLINOUS. — **mon'o-cli'nism** (klī'nĭz'm), *n.*

Mon'o-con'dy-la (-kŏn'dĭ-lă), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONO-; CONDYLE.] *Zoöl.* A division of vertebrates, including the birds and reptiles, or those that have only one occipital condyle; coextensive with Sauropsida. — **mon'o-con'dylar** (-lär), **mon'o-con-dyl'i-an** (-dĭl'ĭ-ăn), **mon'o-con-dyl'ic** (-ĭk), **mon'o-con'dy-lous** (-kŏn'dĭ-lŭs), *a.*

mon'o-cot'yl (-kŏt'ĭl), *n. Bot.* Any monocotyledon.

mon'o-cot'y-le'don (-kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n.* [*mono-* + *cotyledon.*] *Bot.* Any seed plant having a single cotyledon; a member of the class Monocotyledones. — **mon'o-cot'y-le'don-ous** (-lē'dŭn-ŭs; -lēd'ŭn-ŭs), *a.*

Mon'o-cot'y-le'do-nes (-lē'dō-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* One of the two subclasses of angiospermous plants (*Angiospermæ*), including all that produce a single cotyledon; — coördinate with the *Dicotyledones.* Monocotyledonous plants are further characterized by the structure of the stem, which rarely exhibits secondary growth in thickness and is without annual rings, the closed collateral vascular bundles being scattered through the ground tissue. The leaves are generally parallel veined; the flowers, 3-merous instead of 5-merous. The grasses, sedges, lilies, irises, orchids, palms, etc., are monocotyledons. The palm family includes most of the trees of this type, the other 35 families being chiefly herbaceous. Cf. DICOTYLEDONES.

mo-noc'ra-cy (mō-nŏk'rā-sĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + *-cracy.*] Government by a single person; undivided rule; autocracy.

mon'o-crat (mŏn'ō-krăt), *n.* [Cf. Gr. μονοκρατής ruling alone.] One who governs alone; an autocrat; also, one who favors monocracy; — applied esp., *U. S. Hist.*, by Jefferson about 1790 to the Federalists who sided with the monarchy of England against France. — **mon'o-crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), *a.*

mo-noc'ro-tism (mō-nŏk'rō-tĭz'm), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. κρότος a beating.] *Physiol.* That condition of the pulse in which the curve or sphygmogram shows but a single crest, with no dicrotic elevation. — **mon'o-crot'ic** (mŏn'ō-krŏt'ĭk), *a.*

mo-noc'u-lar (mō-nŏk'ū-lär; mŏn-ŏk'-), *a.* [L. *monoculus*; Gr. μόνος single + L. *oculus* eye.] **1.** Having only one eye; monoculate.

2. Pertaining, or adapted, to the use of only one eye; as, *monocular* vision; a *monocular* microscope.

—**mo-noc'u-lar-i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*—**mo-noc'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

mon'o-cule (mŏn'ō-kūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *monocule.* See MONOCULAR.] *Zoöl.* Any small crustacean with one median eye.

mo-noc'u-lous (mō-nŏk'ū-lŭs; mŏn-ŏk'-), *a.* Monocular.

mon'o-cy'cle (mŏn'ō-sī'k'l), *n.* [*mono-* + *cycle.*] *Mech.* A kind of velocipede having one wheel only. In one form the rider is seated inside the wheel.

mon'o-cyc'lic (-sĭk'lĭk; -sī'klĭk), *a.* Having a single cycle; specif.: **a** *Elec.* Designating a certain system or arrangement of armature windings and transmission lines for utilizing currents in a combined lighting and power service. **b** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Arranged in or consisting of one whorl or circle, as the floral organs of many plants.

Mon'o-cys'tis (-sĭs'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. κύστις bladder, bag.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Gregarinida in which the protoplasm is not divided into segments by septa. *M. agilis* is an internal parasite of earthworms. It is the type of a family, **Mon'o-cys'ti-dæ** (-tĭ-dē), or suborder, **Mon'o-cys-tid'e-a** (-sĭs-tĭd'ē-ā).

mon'o-dac'ty-lous (-dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. μονοδάκτυλος; μόνος single + δάκτυλος finger.] **a** Having but one digit or claw. **b** = SUBCHELATE **b**. — **mon'o-dac'ty-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.*

mo-nod'ic (mō-nŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μονῳδικός.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monody.

2. *Music.* Of or pert. to monody; for one voice; monophonic; homophonic. *W. H. Hadow.*

mon'o-dist (mŏn'ō-dĭst), *n.* **1.** A writer or singer of a monody.

2. *Music.* A composer of monody.

mon'o-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. μονόδους, -όδοντος. See MONO-; -ODONT.] Having only one tooth.

mon'o-don'tal (-dŏn'tăl), *a. Elec.* Designating or pert. to a winding having one armature tooth per hole per phase.

mon'o-dra'ma (-drä'mă; mŏn'ō-drä'mă), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. δρᾶμα drama.] A drama acted, or intended to be acted, by a single person. — **mon'o-dra-mat'ic** (-drä-măt'ĭk), *a.* — **mon'o-dram'a-tist** (-drăm'ā-tĭst), *n.*

mon'o-drom'ic (-drŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. δρόμος course, fr. δραμεῖν to run.] *Math.* Uniform; one-valued; monotropic. See UNIFORM FUNCTION.

mo-nod'ro-my (mō-nŏd'rō-mĭ), *n.* **a** The property of being monodromic. **b** The property that all paths of points of a body simply rotating about an axis shall return into themselves. *Helmholtz.*

mon'o-dy (mŏn'ō-dĭ), *n.; pl.* **-DIES** (-dĭz). [L. *monodia*, Gr. μονῳδία, fr. μονῳδός singing alone; μόνος single + ᾠδή song. See ODE.] **1.** *Gr. Lit.* **a** An ode sung by one voice, as by one of the actors in a tragedy; hence, a mournful song; a funeral song; a dirge. **b** A funeral oration.

2. A species of poem in which a single mourner expresses lamentation, as for the death of a friend.

3. *Music.* **a** The style of composition in which but one voice part carries a melody; — applied originally to the solo style of the earliest operas and oratorios, which began about 1600 to supplant the purely contrapuntal music of the Middle Ages. Hence, homophony, as opposed to *polyphony.* **b** A monodic composition; a melody. Also, a composition with but a single voice part.

4. Monotony of sound; monotonous sound.

mon'o-dy-nam'ic (mŏn'ō-dī-năm'ĭk; -dĭ-năm'ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + *dynamic.*] Possessing but one talent or power. "*Monodynamic* men." *De Quincey.*

mon'o-dy'na-mism (-dī'nă-mĭz'm; -dĭn'ă-mĭz'm), *n.* The theory that the various forms of activity in nature are manifestations of the same force. *G. H. Lewes.*

mo-noe'cious, mo-ne'cious (mō-nē'shŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. οἶκος house.] **1.** *Biol.* Having both male and female reproductive organs in the same individual; specif., *Bot.*, having sex organs on one gametophyte, as in most ferns and mosses; — in this sense more often written *monoicous.* In *Zoöl.*, commonly called *hermaphrodite.*

2. *Bot.* In seed plants, having distinct staminate and pistillate flowers on the same plant, as in the squash family (Cucurbitaceæ).

— **mo-noe'cious-ly, mo-ne'cious-ly**, *adv.*

monœciously polygamous, *Bot.*, having the flowers polygamous, but with a tendency to become monœcious.

mo-noe'cism, mo-ne'cism (-sĭz'm), *n. Biol.* State of being monœcious.

mon'o-ga'mi-an (mŏn'ō-gā'mĭ-ăn), *a.* [See MONOGAMOUS.] **a** Of or pertaining to monogamy; monogamous; also, of or pertaining to the order Monogamia. **b** *Zoöl.* = MONOGAMOUS, 2. *Rare.*

mon'o-gam'ic (-găm'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or involving, monogamy; loosely, practicing monogamy.

2. *Bot.* = MONOGAMOUS, 3. *Obs.*

mo-nog'a-mist (mō-nŏg'ā-mĭst), *n.* **1.** One who upholds the principle or practice of marrying but once; also, one debarred by law or custom from remarrying after the death of one's spouse; — opposed to *deuterogamist* or *digamist.*

2. One who practices monogamy; — opposed to *bigamist* or *polygamist.*

mo-nog'a-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [L. *monogamus* having but one wife, Gr. μονόγαμος; μόνος single + γάμος marriage.] **1.** Upholding, or practicing, monogamy; specif.: **a** Having, or allowed to have, only one wife or husband at a time; — opposed to *bigamous* or *polygamous.* **b** Refraining or debarred from remarrying after the death of one's husband or wife; — opposed to *digamous.*

2. *Zoöl.* Mating with but one of the opposite sex.

3. *Bot.* Pertaining to the Linnæan order Monogamia. *Obs.*

4. Of or pertaining to monogamy; designating, or pertaining to, a social order in which monogamy is the prevalent or only legal type of marriage.

— **mo-nog'a-mous-ly**, *adv.*

mo-nog'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [L. *monogamia*, Gr. μονογαμία: cf. F. *monogamie.*] **1.** Single marriage; specif.: **a** One marriage only during life; principle or practice of not remarrying after the death of one's spouse; — opposed to *deuterogamy* or *digamy. Now Rare.* **b** Marriage with but one person, husband or wife, at the same time; monogyny or monandry; — opposed to *bigamy* or *polygamy.*

2. *Zoöl.* State of being paired with a single mate.

mon'o-gen'e-sis (mŏn'ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*mono-* + *-genesis.*] **1.** Oneness of origin; specif.: *Biol.* **a** The theory of the development of all living things from a single cell; — opposed to *polygenesis.* **b** Monogenism.

2. *Biol.* **a** Asexual reproduction. **b** Direct development without metamorphosis. Cf. DIGENETICA.

mon'o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Of or pertaining to monogenesis; monogenetic.

2. *Zoöl.* Reproducing in one way only.

3. Having a single origin; descended from one pair; characterized by monogenism; — opposed to *polygenic.*

4. *Math.* Having a common origin; — said of a function to denote that the various power series that express it in different parts of the plane have all the same origin, $f(x)$.

monogenic algebraic construct, configuration, *or* **surface,** the assemblage of all places or centers of elements belonging to or determined by an algebraic equation $f(x, y) = 0$, rational and integral in both x and y, f not being factorable into similar rational polynomials; — a kind of generalization of the infinite plane used in treating functions of a single variable. — **m. analytic function,** the assemblage of all possible elements or continuations of a function $f(z)$

Bot. A monocarpic plant. — **mon'o-car'pal** (-kär'păl), *a.* **mon'o-car'pi-an** (-pĭ-ăn), *a. Bot.* Monocarpic. [Unicellular.] **mon'o-cel'lu-lar,** *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* **mon'o-cen'tric,** *a.* Having but a single center.

mon'o-cen'tri-dæ (-sĕn'trĭ-dē), *n. pl.*, **Mon'o-cen'tris** (-trĭs), *n* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. κέντρον point, center.] *Zool.* See PINECONE FISH. — **mon'o-cen'trid,** *a.* — **mon'o-cen'troid,** *a. & n.*

mon'o-cer'cous (-sûr'kŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. κέρκος tail.] *Zool.* Unifagellate, as certain protozoans.

monocerote. † MONOCEROS.

mo-noc'er-ous (mō-nŏs'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Having only one horn.

mon'o-chlor-an'thra-cene, *n.* See MONO-. [See MONO-.]

mon'o-chlo'ride, *n.* Also **-rid.**

mon'o-chlo'rin-at'ed (-klō'rĭ-nā'tĕd), *a. Chem.* Combined with one atom of chlorine, by substitution or addition.

mon'o-chlor'meth'ane (-klōr'-mĕth'ān), **mon'o-chlo'ro-meth'ane,** *n. Chem.* Methyl chloride.

mon'o-cho'a-nit'ic (-kō'ā-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* [See MONO-; CHOANA.] *Paleon.* Designating cephalopod shells having siphuncular funnels extended inward (toward the apical chamber), without collars or funnels on the outer side of the septa.

mon'o-cho-re'a, *n.* [NL.] Chorea affecting but one limb or part.

mon'o-chrom'ist (-krŏm'ĭst), *n.* A painter in monochrome; also, an advocate of its use.

mon'o-chro'mous (-krō'mŭs), *a.* Monochromatic

mo-noch'ro-nous (mŏ-nŏ'krō-nŭs), *a.* [See MONOCHRONIC.] *Pros.* = MONOSEMIC.

mon'o-cil'i-at'ed (mŏn'ō-sĭl'ĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* Uniflagellate.

mon'o-cil'nal-ly, *adv.* of MONOCLINAL. [Monoclinous.]

mon'o-clin'i-an (-klĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.*

mon'o-cli'no-met'ric (-klī'nō-mĕt'rĭk), *a. Cryst.* Monoclinic.

Mon'o-coe'li-a (-sē'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. κοίλον a hollow.] *Zoöl.* The Acrania.

mon'o-coe'li-an (-ăn), *a. & n.*

mon'o-coe'lic (-ĭk), *a.*

mon'o-cor'mic (-kôr'mĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. κορμός tree trunk.] *Bot.* Monopodial.

mon'o-cot'yle (-kŏt'ĭl), *a.* [Cf. F. *monocotyle.*] *Bot.* Monocotyledonous. *Rare.*

mo-noc'u-late (mō-nŏk'ū-lāt; mŏn-ŏk'-), *a.* [*mono-* + *ocular.*] = MONOCULAR, 1.

mo-noc'u-list (-lĭst), *n.* A monocular person.

mo-noc'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., a one-eyed man.] **1.** A one-eyed being.

2. A bandage for holding applications over one eye.

3. A monocle.

mon'o-cyst, *n.* [*mono-* + *-cyst.*] A tumor consisting of one cyst.

mon'o-cys'tic (mŏn'ō-sĭs'tĭk), *a.* [See MONO-; CYST.] **a** Consisting of, or having, a single cyst. **b** *Zoöl.* Pertaining or related to the genus *Monocystis.*

Mon'o-cys-ta'ri-a (-sĭs-tā'rĭ-ă; -tâ'-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. κύτταρος cell.] *Zoöl.* A division of radiolarians having a single central capsule.—**mon'o-cyt-ta'ri-an** (-ăn), *n. & a.*

mon'o-cyte (mŏn'ō-sīt), *n.* [*mono-* + *-cyte.*] *Biol.* A cell having a single nucleus.

mon'o-dac'tyl, -dac'tyle (mŏn'ō-dăk'tĭl), *a.* Monodactylous.

mon'o-dac'ty-ly (mŏn'ō-dăk'tĭ-lĭ), *n. Zoöl.* Condition of being monodactylous.

mon'o-delph (mŏn'ō-dĕlf), *n.* = MONODELPHIAN.

Mon'o-del'phi-a (-dĕl'fĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. δελφύς the womb.] *Zool.* =EUTHERIA. — **mon'o-del'phi-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **mon'o-del'phic** (-fĭk), *a.* — **mon'o-del'phous** (-fŭs), *a.*

mon'o-di-am'e-tral (-dī-ăm'ē-trăl), *a. Math.* Having but one diameter; — of quartan curves.

mo-nod'i-cal (mō-nŏd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Monodic. [NODIC.]

mo-nod'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of MONODIC.

mon'o-di-met'ric, *a.* [*mono-* + *dimetric.*] *Cryst* Tetragonal.

mon'o-dize (mŏn'ō-dīz), *v. t.* To make the subject of a monody. *Nonce Word.*

Mon'o-don (-dŏn), *n.* [NL. See MONODONT.] *Zool.* The genus constituted by the narwhal.

Mon'o-don'ta (-dŏn'tă), *n.* [NL. See MONODONT.] *Zoöl.* See ROSARY SHELL.

mon'o-dram (-drăm), **-drame** (-drām), *n.* A monodrama.

Mo-noe'ci-a (mō-nē'shĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONŒCIOUS.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants, in which the stamens and pistils are in distinct flowers in the same individual — **mo-noe'cian** (-shăn), *a.*

mo-noe'cian (mō-nē'shăn), *n. Zoöl.* A monœcious animal.

mon'o-ei'dic (mŏn'ō-ī'dĭk), *a.* [Gr. μονοειδής.] Of a single form or kind. *Rare.*

mon'o-em'bry-o-ny. Var. of MONEMBRYONY.

mon'o-eth'yl-am'ine, *n.* See ETHYLAMINE.

mon'o-flag'el-late (-flăj'ĕ-lāt), *a.* Uniflagellate. [FORMIN.]

mon'o-for'min, *n. Chem.* See

Mon'o-ga'mi-a (mŏn'ō-gā'mĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONOGAMOUS.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants having solitary flowers, with united anthers. — **mon'o-gam** (mŏn'ō-găm), *n.*

mo-nog'a-mis'tic (mŏ-nŏg'ā-mĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pert. to monogamists or monogamy; upholding monogamy.

mon'o-gan'gli-on'ic (mŏn'ō-găn'glĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Having one ganglion.

mon'o-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. γαστήρ belly.] Having but one digestive cavity

Mon'o-ge'ne-a (-jē'nē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = MONOGENETICA.

mon'o-ge-ne'ti-ty (-jē-nē'tĭ-tĭ), *n. Math.* Quality of being monogeneous.

mon'o-gas'ter-ous (-găs'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. MONOGENOUS; HOMOGENEOUS.] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** Developing with little change, as the Monogenetica. **b** Monogenous.

2. *Math.* Monogenic.

mon'o-gen'e-sist (-jĕn'ē-sĭst), *n.* A monogenist.

mon'o-gen'e-sy (-sĭ), *n.* Monogenism.

analytic in a given region, uniquely determined by the values of $f(z)$ in that region; — called *analytic* because the function value is found (wherever it exists) by the analytic process of summing a power series. See CONTINUATION, 3 b.

mo-nog'e-nism (mŏ-nŏj'ē-nĭz'm), *n.* The theory or doctrine that the human races have descended from one created pair.

mo-nog'e-nist (-nĭst), *n.* An adherent of monogenism; — opposed to *polygenist*.

mo-nog'e-ny (-nĭ), *n.* **a** Monogenesis (in sense 2 **a**). **b** Monogenism.

mon'o-glot (mŏn'ŏ-glŏt), *a.* [Gr. μονόγλωττος; μόνος single + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue.] Familiar with, making use of, or written in, a single language; — opposed to *polyglot*. — *n.* A person familiar with but one language.

mon'o-gon'o-po'ric (-gŏn'ŏ-pō'rĭk; 201) } *a.* [*mono-* +
mon'o-go-nop'o-rous (-gŏ-nŏp'ŏ-rŭs) } *gono-* + Gr. πόρος passage.] *Zoöl.* Having a single genital opening for both male and female organs.

mon'o-gram (mŏn'ŏ-grăm), *n.* [L. *monogramma;* Gr. μόνος single + γράμμα letter, fr. γράφειν to write: cf. F. *monogramme*. See GRAPHIC.] **1.** A picture in lines only; a sketch; an outline. *Obs.*



Monogram, 2.

2. A character or cipher composed of two or more letters interwoven or combined, commonly so as to represent a name, or a part of it. Monograms are often used on seals, ornamental pins, rings, buttons, and by painters, engravers, etc., to distinguish their works. The monogram above, which combines the letters of the name KAROLVS, was used by Charlemagne. The *Christian monogram*, or *monogram of Christ*, is ☧. **3.** An arbitrary sign for a word. *Obs. & R.*

mon'o-gram-mat'ic (-gră-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monogram; monogrammic.

mon'o-graph (mŏn'ŏ-grăf), *n.* [*mono-* + *-graph.*] **1.** A written account or description of a single thing, or class of things; a special treatise on a particular subject of limited range, orig one in natural history. **2.** Erroneous for MONOGRAM, 2.

mon'o-graph, *v. t.;* -GRAPHED (-grăft); -GRAPH'ING (-grăf'-ĭng). To write a monograph on; to treat or discuss monographically.

mon'o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *monographique.*] **1. a** = MONOGRAMMAL. *Obs.* **b** = MONOGRAMMIC, 2. **2.** Representing a sphere on a single diagram; — said of a map projection. *Oxf. E. D.* **3.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monograph; as, a *monographic* writing; a *monographic* literature.

— **mon'o-graph'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

mo-nog'ra-phist (mŏ-nŏg'rà-fĭst), *n.* One who writes a monograph.

mo-nog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *monographie.*] **1.** Representation by lines only; an outline drawing. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A monograph. *Obs.* **3.** Preparation or production of monographs.

mo-nog'y-nist (mŏ-nŏj'ĭ-nĭst), *n.* One who practices or favors monogyny.

mo-nog'y-nous (-nŭs), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the Monogynia. *Obs.* **b** Having a single pistil. **2. a** Having but one wife; of, pertaining to, or living in, monogyny. Hence: **b** *Zoöl.* Mating with but one female.

mo-nog'y-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. γυνή woman, female.] State of being monogynous. Cf. MONANDRY.

mon'o-hy'brid (mŏn'ŏ-hī'brĭd), *n. Biol.* A hybrid whose parents differ in a single character.

mon'o-hy'drate (-drāt), *n. Chem.* A compound regarded as the union of one molecule of water with an element or compound. — **mon'o-hy'drat-ed** (-drāt-ĕd), *a.*

monohydrated sulphuric acid. See SULPHURIC ACID.

mon'o-hy'dric (-hī'drĭk), *a. Chem.* **a** Containing one hydroxyl group. **b** Having one replaceable hydrogen atom; monobasic.

mon'oid (mŏn'oid; mō'noid), *a.* [Gr. μονοειδής of one form; μόνος single + εἶδος form.] *Math.* Designating a surface having a conical point of highest possible order. — **mon'oid,** *n.*

mon'o-i-de'ism (mŏn'ŏ-ī-dē'ĭz'm), *n.* [*mono-* + *idea* + *-ism.*] *Psychol.* A state of prolonged and fixed attention to one idea, due to pathological or artificial causes, as to hypnosis. — **mon'o-ĭ'de-is'tic** (-ĭ'dē-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

mo-nol'a-ter (mŏ-nŏl'à-tĕr), **mo-nol'a-trist** (-trĭst), *n.* [See MONO-; -LATER.] One who worships one god:

mon'o-ge-nis'tic (-jē-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Monogenic.

mo-nog'e-nous (mŏ-nŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Of or pertaining to monogenesis; as, *monogenous*, monogenic, or asexual, reproduction. **2.** *Math.* Monogenic.

mon'o-go-neu'tic (mŏn'ŏ-gō-nū'tĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. γονεύειν to beget.] *Zool.* Having but one brood in a year.

mo-nog'o-ny (mŏ-nŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + *-gony.*] *Biol.* Asexual reproduction. [*Sp.*]

mon'o-graf. Monograph. *Ref*

mon'o-gram'mal (-grăm'ăl), *a.* Also **mon'o-gram'mous** (-ŭs). Represented only in outline, without color. *Obs. or R.*

mon'o-gram-mat'i-cal (-grà-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to monograms

mon'o-gram'med (mŏn'ŏ-grămd), *a.* Having or bearing a monogram.

mon'o-gram'mic (-grăm'ĭk), *a.* **1.** = MONOGRAMMAL. *Obs.* **2.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monogram.

mo-nog'ra-pher (mŏ-nŏg'rà-fĕr), *n.* Writer of a monograph.

mon'o-graph'i-cal (mŏn'ŏ-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* = MONOGRAPHIC, 2 & 3. [Monographs. *Obs.*

mon'o-graph'ics (-rĭks), *n. pl.* [

mo-nog'ra-phous (mŏ-nŏg'rà-fŭs), *a.* Monographic. *Obs.*

Mon'o-gyn'i-a (mŏn'ŏ-jĭn'ĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONOGYNY.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants, including those having flowers with one pistil. — **mon'o-gyn** (mŏn'ŏ-jĭn), *n.* — **mon'o-gyn'i-an** (-jĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.*

mon'o-gyn'ic (-jĭn'ĭk), **mon'o-gyn'i-ous** (-ĭ-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Monogynous.

mon'o-gy-no'cial (-jĭ-nē'shăl), *a.* [See MONO-; GYNŒCIUM.] *Bot.* Formed from a single pistil.

mon'o-he'mer-ous (mŏn'ŏ-hē'mĕr-ŭs; -hĕm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. ἡμέρα day.] *Med.* Lasting but one day.

mon'o-hy'dro-gen (-hī'drō-jĕn), *a.* = MONOHYDRIC b

mon'o-hy-drox'y-. *Chem.* See MONO-; HYDROXY-.

mo-noi'cous (mŏ-noi'kŭs). *Bot.* Var of MONŒCIOUS. — **mo-noi'cous-ly,** *adv.*

mon'oid (mŏn'oid; mō'noid), *n.* [Gr. μονοειδής of one form; μόνος single + εἶδος form.] A surface of order $k+1$, determined by the equation $P - wQ = 0$ where $P = 0$ and $Q = 0$ are two cones of orders k and $k+1$, both passing through the same undecomposable twisted curve of order d, where $k \leqq d-2$ (*Cayley*).

mon'o-ke'tone, *n. Chem.* A compound containing but one ketonic grouping. See KETONE.

mo-nol'a-trous (mŏ-nŏl'à-trŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to monolatry

mon'o-lit'er-al (mŏn'ŏ-lĭt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* Consisting of one letter.

mon'o-lith'al (mŏn'ŏ-lĭth'ăl), *a.* = MONOLITHIC, 1.

mon'o-lob'u-lar, *a.* [*mono-* + *lobular.*] One-lobed. [*Sp.*]

mon'o-log. Monologue. *Ref*

mon-nol'a-try (mŏ-nŏl'à-trĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. λατρεία worship.] The worship of but one god, although more than one may be recognized as existing.

mon'o-line (mŏn'ŏ-lĭn), *n.* **a** *Printing.* A kind of type-casting machine casting one line at a time. **b** *Railroads.* = MONORAIL.

mon'o-lith (-lĭth), *n.* [F. *monolithe*, L. *monolithus* consisting of a single stone, Gr. μονόλιθος; μόνος single + λίθος stone.] **1.** A single stone or block of stone, esp. one of large size, shaped into a pillar, statue, or monument. **2.** A building material, used esp. for floors, having a sawdust base and applied in a plastic condition. It is both fireproof and waterproof.

mon'o-lith, *a.* Monolithic.

mon'o-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *a* **1.** Consisting of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monolith. **2.** Consisting of two or more monoliths; as, Stonehenge is a *monolithic* monument. **3.** Consisting of one stone, in cases where several are employed, as the shaft of a column not built up of drums. **4.** By extension, designating a kind of architecture or construction depending upon rock cutting or excavation from the solid rock. **5.** Of or pertaining to monolith. See MONOLITH, 2

mon'o-loc'u-lar (-lŏk'ū-lär), *a.* [*mono-* + *locular.*] Unilocular.

mo-nol'o-gist (mŏ-nŏl'ŏ-jĭst; *in sense 3,* mŏn'ŏ-lŏg'ĭst), *n.* [See MONOLOGUE.] **1.** One who soliloquizes. *Now Rare.* **2.** One who monopolizes conversation. *De Quincey.* **3.** (*pron.* mŏn'ŏ-lŏg'ĭst) A performer of monologues.

mo-nol'o-gize (mŏ-nŏl'ŏ-jīz), *v. i.;* -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). To engage in a monologue; to soliloquize.

mon'o-logue (mŏn'ŏ-lŏg), *n.* [F. *monologue*, Gr. μονόλογος speaking alone; μόνος alone, single, sole + λόγος speech, discourse, λέγειν to speak. See LEGEND.] **1.** One who monopolizes the conversation. *Obs.* **2.** Anciently, a dramatic scene in which one person soliloquized; now, a dramatic composition for a single performer; a kind of drama performed by one actor. **3.** Literary composition, or a poem, of the nature of, or in the form of, a soliloquy. **4.** A long speech uttered by one person; soliloquy; also, talk or discourse in company, in the strain of a soliloquy; as, an account in *monologue*. *Dryden.*

mon'o-logue, *v. i.* To monologize.

mon'o-logu'ist (mŏn'ŏ-lŏg'ĭst), *n.* An utterer, performer, or deliverer of monologues.

mon'o-logu'ize (-īz), *v. i.* To monologize; soliloquize.

mo-nol'o-gy (mŏ-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. μονολογια.] **1.** A monologue. *Obs.* **2.** Habit of soliloquizing, or of monopolizing conversation.

‖ **mon'o-ma'chi-a** (mŏn'ŏ-mā'kĭ-à) } *n.* [L. *monomachia,*
mo-nom'a-chy (mŏ-nŏm'à-kĭ) } Gr. μονομαχία, fr. μονομάχος fighting in single combat; μόνος single, alone + μάχεσθαι to fight.] A duel; single combat. *Archaic.* "The duello or *monomachia*." *Scott.*

mon'o-ma'ni-a (mŏn'ŏ-mā'nĭ-à), *n.* [*mono-* + *mania:* cf. F. *monomanie.*] Derangement of the mind in regard to a single subject only; also, popularly, such a concentration of interest on one subject or train of ideas as to show or suggest the existence of mental derangement; a craze.

Syn. — Insanity, madness, alienation, aberration, derangement; mania, craze.

mon'o-ma'ni-ac (-ăk), *n.* A person affected by monomania; one who has a monomania or craze.

mon'o-ma'ni-ac (mŏn'ŏ-mā'nĭ-ăk) } *a.* Affected with,
mon'o-ma-ni'a-cal (-mà-nī'à-kăl) } characterized by, or pert. to, monomania; due to monomania.

mo-nom'er-ous (mŏ-nŏm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. μονομερής single; μόνος alone + μερος part.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Having a single member in each whorl; — applied to flowers, and usually written *1-merous.* **b** = MONOCARPELLARY. **2.** *Zoöl.* Designating, or having, one-jointed tarsi, as certain insects.

mon'o-me-tal'lic (mŏn'ŏ-mē-tăl'ĭk), *a.* Consisting of, or employing, one metal; of or pertaining to monometallism.

mon'o-met'al-lism (mŏn'ŏ-mĕt'ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [*mono-* + *metal.*] The legalized use of one metal only, as gold, or silver, in the standard currency of a country, or as the standard of money values; also, the theory, belief, or practice favoring or employing a single metallic standard. See BIMETALLISM. — **mon'o-met'al-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

mo-nom'e-ter (mŏ-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. μονόμετρος of one meter; μόνος + μετρον measure.] A rhythmical series consisting of a single meter, whether a foot or a dipody.

mon'o-log'i-an (mŏn'ŏ-lō'jĭ-ăn), *n.* A monologist.

mon'o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), **mon'o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a monologue.

mon'o-mach'ic (-mă'kĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, monomachy. *Obs. or R.*

mo-nom'a-chist (mŏ-nŏm'à-kĭst), *n.* One who fights in single combat; a duelist. *Archaic or Jocose.*

mon'o-mane (mŏn'ŏ-mān), *n.* [F.] A monomaniac. *Rare.*

mon'o-ma'ni-ous (-mā'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Monomaniacal.

mon'o-mas'ti-gate (-măs'tĭ-gāt), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. μάστιξ, -ιγος, whip.] *Zool.* Uniflagellate.

mon'ome (mŏn'ōm), *n.* [F. *monôme.*] *Math.* A monomial.

mon'o-me-nis'cous, *n.* [See MONO-; MENISCUS.] *Zool.* Having but one lens, as a simple eye

mon'o-mer'ic (mŏn'ŏ-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or derived from, a single metamere.

mon'o-mer'o-som'a-tous (-mĕr'-ō-sōm'à-tŭs; -sō'mà-tŭs), *a.* [*monomerous* + Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, body.] *Zoöl.* Having the segments of the body fused into a single mass, as the mites.

mon'o-meth'yl-at'ed (-mĕth'ĭ-lāt'ĕd), *a. Chem.* Modified by the introduction of one methyl group (CH_3); monomethyl.

mon'o-met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* **1.** *Cryst.* Isometric. **2.** Consisting of, or written in, a monometer or monometers

mon'o-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a monometer or monometers.

mon'o-mi-cro'bic (-mī-krō'bĭk; -krŏb'ĭk), *a. Med* Containing, or produced by, one species of microbe.

mon'o-mo-ly'date (-mŏ-lī'dāt), *n.* See MOLYBDIC ACID.

mon'o-mor'phism (-mŏr'fĭz'm), *n.* Condition of being monomorphic [Monomorphic.

mon'o-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* **mo-nom'pha-lus** (mŏ-nŏm'fà-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. ὀμφαλός the navel.] *Terat.* A form of double monster, in which two individuals are united by a common umbilicus.

mon'o-my-a-ri'ous (mŏn'ŏ-mĭ-ā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a. Zool.* Monomyarian. *Rare.*

Mononday. + MONDAY.

mon'o-neu'ral (mŏn'ŏ-nū'răl), *a. Zool.* Receiving branches from but one nerve; — said of muscles.

Mo-non'ga-he'la (mŏ-nŏn'gà-hē'là), *n.* [From the *Mononga-hela* River.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Pennsylvanian or Carboniferous in Pennsylvania, Ohio, etc.; — called also the *upper productive coal measures.*

mon'o-no'mi-al (mŏn'ŏ-nō'mĭ-ăl), *n.* **a** Monomial. **mon'o-no'mi-an** (-ăn), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr νόμος law.] Founded on, or recognizing, one law. *Rare.*

mon'o-nu'cle-ar (-nū'klē-ăr), *a. Biol.* Having a single nucleus.

mon'o-nu'cle-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* = MONONUCLEAR.

mon'o-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + *petal.*] *Bot.* **a** Gamopetalous. **b** With some authors, having a solitary petal, as the flowers of species of *Amorpha, gamopetalous* being applied to a corolla composed of united petals.

mo-noph'a-gy (mŏ-nŏf'à-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. μονοφαγία. See MONO-; -PHAGIA.] **1.** Eating by one's self. **2.** Eating of but one kind of food.

mon'o-pho'bi-a (mŏn'ŏ-fō'bĭ-à), *n.* [NL. See MONO-; -PHOBIA.] *Med.* Morbid dread of being alone.

mo-noph'o-nous (mŏ-nŏf'ŏ-nŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. φωνή sound.] **a** *Music.* Giving its tones singly; — applied to an instrument. **b** Having or representing the same sound; as, *monophonous* letters.

mon'oph-thong (mŏn'ŏf-thŏng), *n.* [Gr. μονόφθογγος with one sound; μόνος alone + φθόγγος sound, voice.] **a** A single, simple vowel sound. **b** A combination of two written vowels pronounced as one; a digraph. — **mon'-oph-thon'gal** (-thŏn'găl), *a.*

mon'oph-thong'ize (-thŏng'īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ-ING (-īz-ĭng). *Philol.* To change into a monophthong; to reduce (a diphthong) to a simple vowel sound. — **mon'oph-thong'-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

mon'o-phy-let'ic (mŏn'ŏ-fĭ-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. φυλέτης tribesman, fr. φυλή clan.] Of or pertaining to a single stock; developed from a single common parent form; — opposed to *polyphyletic.*

mon'o-phyl'lous (mŏn'ŏ-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. μονόφυλλος; μόνος alone + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Composed of a single leaf; as, a *monophyllous* calyx.

mon'o-phy'o-dont (-fī'ŏ-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. μονοφυής single (μόνος alone + φύειν to produce) + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Zoöl.* Having but one set of teeth, none of which are replaced at a later stage of growth of the animal; — opposed to *diphyodont.* — *n.* A monophyodont animal. — **mon'o-phy'o-don'tism** (-dŏn'tĭz'm), *n.*

Mo-noph'y-site (mŏ-nŏf'ĭ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. μονοφυσίτης; μόνος single + φύσις nature.] *Eccl.* One of those who, in opposition to the Creed of Chalcedon, maintain that there was but a single nature in Christ or that the human and divine in Jesus Christ constituted but one composite nature. The Monophysites formed a large party in the ancient church, and among the Monophysite churches of

Biol. Having a single nucleus.

mon'o-nych'ous (-nĭk'ŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, claw.] *Zool.* Having an uncleft claw, as certain insects.

mon'o-nym (mŏn'ŏ-nĭm), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. ὄνομα or ὄνυμα name.] A monomial term

— **mon'o-nym'ic** (-nĭm'ĭk), *a.*

mo-non'y-mize (mŏ-nŏn'ĭ-mīz), *v. t.* To designate by, or change into, a mononym. — **mo-non'y-mi-za'tion** (-mĭ-zā'shŭn; -mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

mo-non'y-my (mŏ-nŏn'ĭ-mĭ), *n* A mononymic system.

mon'o-ou'si-an (mŏn'ŏ-ōō'sĭ-ăn; -ou'sĭ-ăn), **mon'o-ou'si-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr οὐσία being, substance, essence.] *Theol.* Of one substance or essence

mon'o-par'æs-the'si-a (-păr'ĕs-thē'sĭ-à; -zhĭ-à), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Paræsthesia affecting one single limb or part of the body.

mon'o-par'e-sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med* Paresis or a single limb or part.

mo-nop'a-thy (mŏ-nŏp'à-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. μονοπάθεια. See MONO-; -PATHY.] a Suffering in a single organ or function. *Obs.* b *Med.* A disease affecting only one organ or part. — **mon'o-path'ic** (mŏn'ŏ-păth'ĭk), *a.*

mon'o-pec'ti-nate, *a.* Pectinate along one side.

mon'o-per'son-al, *a.* Having but one person, or form of existence.

Mon'o-pet'a-læ (-pĕt'à-lē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of GAMOPETALÆ.

mo-noph'a-gize (mŏ-nŏf'à-jīz), *v. i.* [See MONOPHAGY.] To eat by one's self

mo-noph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] Having one and the same appearance.

mon'o-phase (mŏn'ŏ-fāz), *a. Elec.* Single-phase. See PHASE — **mon'o-phas'ic** (-fāz'ĭk), *a.*

mon'o-pha'si-a (-fā'zhĭ-à), *n.* [NL. See MONO-; -PHASIA.] *Med.* A form of aphasia in which but one word can be spoken.

mon'o-phone, *n.* [*mono-* + *-phone.*] **a** A simple or single sound. **b** A homophone.

mon'o-phon'ic (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* = MONODIC. [= MONODY, 3.]

mo-noph'o-ny (mŏ-nŏf'ŏ-nĭ), *n.*

mon'o-phote (mŏn'ŏ-fōt), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light.] *Elec.* An arc lamp through whose regulator the entire current passes. It can be used alone, but not in series with other lamps. — **mon'o-pho'tal** (-fō'tăl), *a.*

mon'oph-thal'mic (mŏn'ŏf-thăl'mĭk), *a.* One-eyed.

mon'oph-thal'mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr μόνος single + ὀφθαλμός eye.] *Terat.* Monstrosity marked by absence of one eye.

mon'oph-thong'ing (mŏn'ŏf-thŏng'ĭng), *n.* Monophthongization. [MONOPHYLETIC.

mon'o-phy-lit'ic. Rare var. of

mon'o-phyl'line (mŏn'ŏ-fĭl'ĭn; -īn), *a. Bot.* Monophyllous. *R.*

the present day are the Armenian, Coptic, and Jacobite Churches. —**Mon/o-phy-sit'ic** (mŏn/ō-fĭ-sĭt'ĭk), **Mon/o-phy-sit'i-cal** (-sĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* —**Mo-noph'y-sit'ism** (mŏ-nŏf'ĭ-sĭt'ĭz'm ; mŏn-ŏf'-), *n.*

mon'o-plane (mŏn'ō-plān), *n.* A flying machine supported by a single aëroplane. — **mon'o-plan'ist** (-plān'ĭst), *n.*

mon'o-ple'gi-a (-plē'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *mono-* + Gr. πληγή a stroke.] *Med.* Paralysis affecting a single limb or part of the body. —**mon'o-pleg'ic** (-plĕj'ĭk ; -plē'jĭk), *a.*

mon'o-pode (mŏn'ō-pōd), *a.* Having only one foot.

mon'o-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n. ; L. pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL. ; cf. L. *monopodium* a table with one foot. See MONOPODY.] *Bot.* A main or primary axis that continues its original line of growth, giving off axes or lateral branches in acropetal succession from the apex. The excurrent trunks of pines and other coniferous trees are examples. Cf. SYMPODIUM. —**mon'o-po'di-al** (-ăl), *a.* —**mon'o-po'di-al-ly**, *adv.*

mo-nop'o-dy (mŏ-nŏp'ō-dĭ), *n. ; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Gr. μονοποδία ; μόνος single + πούς, ποδός, foot : cf. *μονόπους*, -ποδος, one-footed.] *Pros.* A measure of but a single foot.

mo-nop'o-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* The system, policy, or practices of monopolies or monopolists.

mo-nop'o-list (-lĭst), *n.* One who monopolizes ; one who has a monopoly ; one who favors monopoly.

mo-nop'o-lis'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a monopolist ; tending to, or characteristic of, a monopoly or monopolies.

mo-nop'o-li-za'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn ; -lī-zā'shŭn ; 277), *n.* Act of monopolizing, or state of being monopolized.

mo-nop'o-lize (mŏ-nŏp'ō-līz), *v. t. ;* -LIZED (-līzd) ; -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). [From MONOPOLY.] To acquire a monopoly of ; to have or get the exclusive privilege or means of dealing in, or the exclusive possession of ; to engross the whole of ; as, to *monopolize* the coffee trade ; to *monopolize* land.

mo-nop'o-ly (-lĭ), *n. ; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [L. *monopolium*, Gr. μονοπωλία, μονοπώλιον ; μόνος alone + πωλεῖν to sell.] **1.** The exclusive right, privilege, or power of selling or purchasing a given commodity or service in a given market ; exclusive control of the supply of any commodity or service in a given market ; hence, often in popular use, any such control of a commodity, service, or traffic in a given market as enables the one having such control to raise the price of a commodity or service materially above the price fixed by free competition. At the common law the term *monopoly* was specifically applied to an exclusive privilege of trade created by state grant or charter, and the term is still sometimes so used. Exclusive control of traffic constitutes a monopoly in the economic sense, whether acquired by state grant (as in case of patents or copyright, which are statutory exceptions to the common-law rule making monopolies illegal), by control of sources of supply (as in case of mines), by engrossing (which see) an article (as in case of cornering the market), by combination or concert of action, or by any other means.

2. A grant or charter of a monopoly (in sense 1).

If I had a *monopoly* out, they would have part on 't. *Shak.*

3. The commodity to which the monopoly relates ; as, tobacco is a *monopoly* in France. *Colloq.*

4. Exclusive posssession of anything, as of learning or of the trade in a competitive business.

5. A company or combination having a monopoly. *Colloq.*

monopoly value. *Econ.* The value that a thing has for sale under the conditions of monopoly.

mon'o-psy'chism (mŏn'ō-sī'kĭz'm), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. ψυχή soul.] The doctrine that there is but one immortal soul, or spirit, of which individual souls are manifestations.

mon'o-rail' (mŏn'ō-rāl'), *n.* [*mono-* + *rail.*] A single rail serving as a track for a wheeled carriage, truck, or the like. Specif., *Railroads*, a single rail mounted on trestles, constituting the whole track for cars that usually sit straddlewise over it or hang suspended from it. In a recent monorail system proposed by Louis Brennan, English inventor, the cars are supported by one row of center wheels under their bodies and are balanced by gyroscopes. —**mon'o-rail'way** (-wā), *n.*

mon'or-gan'ic (mŏn'ŏr-găn'ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + *organic.*] Pert. to, or affecting, a single organ, or set of organs.

mon'o-plac'id (-plăs'ĭd), *a* [*mono-* + Gr. πλακοῦς flat cake.] *Zoöl.* Having only one madreporic plate.

mon'o-plac'u-la (-plăk'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL. See MONO- ; PLACULA.] *Biol.* A placula consisting of a single layer of cells. — **mon'o-plac'u-lar** (-lăr), *a.* — **mon'o-plac'u-late** (-lāt), *a.*

mon'o-plas-mat'ic (-plăz-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + *plasmatic.*] Composed of but one substance.

mon'o-plast (mŏn'ō-plăst), *n.* [*mono-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* A monoplastic element.

mon'o-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + *-plastic.*] *Biol* Having one form ; retaining its primary form.

Mon'op-neu'mo-na (mŏn'ŏp-nū'mō-nȧ), *n. pl.* Also **Mon'op-neu'mo-nes** (-nēz). [NL. See MONO- ; PNEUMONIA.] *Zoöl* See CERATODUS. —**mon'op-neu'mo'ni-an** (-mō'nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* —**mon'op-neu'mo-nous** (-nū'mō-nŭs), *a.*

mon'o-pode (mŏn'ō-pōd), *n.* [L. *monopodius* : cf. F. *monopode.* Cf. MONOPODY.] **1.** *Ant.*, one of a fabulous tribe or race of Ethiopians having but one foot, used as a sunshade. **2.** *Bot.* A monopodium.

mon'o-pod'ic (-pŏd'ĭk), *a.* Being, or consisting of, a monopody. [*a.* One-footed.]

mo-nop'o-dous (mŏ-nŏp'ō-dŭs), [One-footed.]

mon'o-po'lar, *a.* = UNIPOLAR.

mon'o-pole, *n.* [F., monopoly.] *Obs.* **1.** Monopoly ; an unlawful combination. **2.** An emporium. *Oxf. E. D.*

mo-nop'o-ler, *n.* A monopolist. *Obs.*

monopolete. † MONOPLITE.

mon'o-po'li-an, *n.* A monopolist. *Obs.* [tic. *Obs.*]

mon'o-pol'i-cal, *a.* Monopolistic.

mon'o-pol'i-tan, *n.* Also **mon'o-pol'i-ta'ni-an.** A monopolist. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

mo-nop'o-lite, *n.* A monopolist.

mon'o-po-lit'i-cal, *a.* Of, pert. to, or concerned with, monopoly.

mo-nop'o-liz'er (mŏ-nŏp'ō-lĭz'ẽr), *n.* One who monopolizes.

Monopoly Act. = STATUTE OF MONOPOLIES.

mon'o-pol'y-logue (mŏn'ō-pŏl'ĭ-lŏg), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. πολυς many + λόγος speech.] An entertainment in which one actor sustains many characters. *Rare.* —**mon'o-pol'y-gist** (-pŏ-lĭj'ĭst). *n. Rare.*

mon'o-po-tas'sic (-pō-tăs'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Containing one equivalent of potassium.

mon'o-pri'o-nid (-prī'ō-nĭd), **mon'o-pri'o-nid'i-an** (-nĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. πρίων saw.] *Paleon.* Designating graptolites having cells on one side of the stem only.

mon'o-psy-cho'sis (mŏn'ō-sī-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See MONO- ; PSYCHOSIS.] *Med.* Monomania.

mo-nop'ter-al (mŏ-nŏp'tẽr-ăl), *a.* [Gr. μονόπτερος with a row of pillars only ; μόνος alone, only + πτερόν feather, wing, also, a row of pillars.] **1.** *Arch* See COLUMNIATION **a.** **2.** *Zoöl.* Having only one wing, fin, or winglike part.

Mon'op-ter'i-dæ (mŏn'ŏp-tẽr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONOPTERAL.] *Zoöl.* See ICHTHYOCEPHALI. — **mo-nop'ter-oid** (mŏ-nŏp'tẽr-oid), *a. & n.*

mo-nop'ter-on (-ŏn), **mo-nop'ter-os** (-ŏs), *n. ; pl.* -TERA (-ȧ). [NL. See MONOPTERAL.] *Arch* See COLUMNIATION **a** & **d.**

mo-nop'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [See MONOPTERAL.] *Bot.* One-winged, as certain seeds. *Rare.*

mon-op'tic, *n.* [See MONO- ; OPTIC.] A person who sees with but one eye. *Obs.* [One-eyed.]

mon-op'tic, mon-op'ti-cal, *a.*

mon'op-tote (mŏn'ŏp-tōt), *n.* [L. *monoptotum*, Gr. μονόπτωτος ; μόνος single + πτωτός apt to fall, fallen, fr. πίπτειν to fall ; cf. πτῶσις case.] *Gram.* A noun or adjective having only one case or one form for several or all cases. —**mon'op-tot'ic** (-tŏt'ĭk), *a.* [monoptote *Obs.*]

mon'op-to'ton, *n.* [NL.] A **Mon'o-pty-læ'a** (mŏn'ŏ-pī-lē'ȧ), **Mon'o-py-la'ri-a** (-lā'rĭ-ȧ ; lĭ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *mono-* + Gr. πυλη gate.] *Zoöl.* An order of radiolarians having only one pseudopodial aperture in the central capsule. — **mon'o-pyl'e-an** (-pĭl'ē-ăn), *a. & n.*

mon'o-py-re'nous (mŏn'ō-pī-rē'nŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + *pyrene.*] *Bot.* Having a single stone or kernel.

mon-or'chid (mŏn-ôr'kĭd), *a.* [Gr. *μόνορχις.* See MONO- ; ORCHIS.] *Med.* Having but one testicle, or but one in the scrotum — *n.* A monorchid person or animal. [MONORCHISM.]

mon-or'chid-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* = **mon-or'chis** (-kĭs), *n., pl.* -CHIDES (-kĭ-dēz) [NL. See MONORCHID.] A monorchid.

mon-or'chism (-kĭz'm), *n Med.* Monorchid condition.

mon'or-gan'ic (mŏn'ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* See MONO- ; ORGANIC.

Mon'o-rhi'na (mŏn'ō-rī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *mono-* + Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] *Zoöl.* The Cyclostomata (lampreys and hagfishes).

mon'o-rhi'nal (-năl), **mon'o-rhi'nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Monorhine.

mon'o-rhine (mŏn'ō-rĭn ; -rīn), *a. Zoöl.* Having a single nostril ; of or pert. to the Monorhina. — *n.* One of the Monorhina.

mon'o-rhyme (-rīm), etc. Var. of MONORIME, etc.

mon'o-rhyth'mic, *a.* Having, or characterized by, a single rime ; monorimed.

mon'o-rime (-rīm), *n. Pros.* A composition in which all the lines have the same end rime. — **mon'o-rimed'** (-rīmd'), *a.*

Mon'or-rhi'na, mon'or-rhi'nal, etc. Vars. of MONORHINA, etc.

mon'os, *a.* [Gr. μόνος.] Sole ; solitary. *Obs.*

Mo-nos'ce-li (mō-nŏs'ē-lī), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *mono-* + Gr. σκέλος leg.] A fabulous race of giants, characterized by a single enormous leg. *Obs.*

mon'o-sche'mic (mŏn'ō-skē'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. μονόσχημος ; μόνος single + σχῆμα form.] *Pros.* Consisting throughout of one kind of foot.

mon'ose (mŏn'ōs), *n* [*mono-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* a A monosaccharide. b Formaldehyde, H_2CHO, considered in relation to sugars.

mon'o-sel'e-nide, *n. Chem* A selenide containing one equivalent of selenium.

mon'o-seme (mŏn'ō-sēm), *a. Pros.* = MONOSEMIC

mon'o-sil'i-cate, *n.* See SILICATE. [ACID.]

mon'o-si-lic'ic, *a.* See SILICIC]

mon'o-si-phon'ic, *a. Bot.* Monosiphonous.

mo-no'sis (mō-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See MONOSY.] *Bot.* Isolation or separation of an organ. *Rare.*

mon'o-so'dic, *a. Chem.* Containing one equivalent of sodium.

mon'o-so'di-um, *a.* [NL.] *Chem.* Having one atom of sodium in the molecule. [*n.*, 1.]

mon'o-some, *n. Biol.* See SEX.]

mon'o-sperm (mŏn'ō-spûrm), *n. Bot.* A monospermous plant.

mon'o-sper'mal (-spûr'măl), *a Bot.* Monospermous.

mon'o-spher'i-cal (-sfĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Having, or consisting of, one sphere only.

mon'o-spo-ran'gi-um, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A sporangium which bears monospores.

mon'o-spored (mŏn'ō-spōrd), *a.* Monosporous.

mon'o-stach (mŏn'ō-stăk), **mon'o-stach'y-ous** (-stăk'ĭ-ŭs), *erron.* **monostachous**, *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. στάχυς ear of grain.] *Bot.* Having one spike or cluster.

mon'o-ste'le (mŏn'ō-stē'lē), *n. [mono-* + *stele.*] *Bot.* A single stele, or axial cylinder. — **mon'o-ste'ly** (-lĭ), *n.* — **mon'o-ste'lic** (-stē'lĭk), **-ste'lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

mon'o-stick. † MONOSTICH.

Mo-nos'ta-mous (mŏ-nŏs'tȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + *stigma.*] *Bot.* Having a single stigma. *Rare.*

Mon'o-sto'ma-ta (mŏn'ō-stō'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *mono-* + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, a primary division of Metazoa including all above the sponges.

mon'o-stom'a-tous (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs ; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Having only one mouth ; pertaining to the Monostomata. **b** Designating animals in which the blastopore persists as the permanent mouth.

mo-nos'to-mous, mon'o-stome, *a* [*mono-* + *-stomous, -stome.*] Having one mouth or sucker.

mon'o-sty'lous (-stī'lŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + *style.*] *Bot.* Having a single style. [SULPHONE.]

mon'o-sul'phone, *n. Chem.* See]

mon'o-sul-phon'ic, *a.* See SULPHONIC.

mon'o-sul'phu-ret, *n. Chem.* A monosulphide. *Obsoletes.*

mon'o-sy (mŏn'ō-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. μόνωσις singleness, fr. μονοῦν to make single, fr. μόνος single.] *Bot.* The abnormal disunion or separation of normally entire parts. Cf. ADESMY, SYNALYSIS.

mo-no'syl'la-bize (-sĭl'ȧ-bīz), *v. t. & i.* To make, or be, monosyllabic. [*Ref. Sp.*]

mon'o-syl'la-bl. Monosyllable.]

mon'o-syl'la-bon, *n. ; pl.* -LABA. [NL.] A monosyllable. *Obs.*

mon'o-symp'to-mat'ic (-sĭmp'tō-măt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Marked by one symptom only.

mon'o-syn-thet'ic (-sĭn-thĕt'ĭk), *a. Philol.* Adding not more than one derivative element to a stem.

mo-no'ta (mō-nō'tȧ), *n. ; pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [Gr. μόνωτος having one ear or handle ; μόνος alone + οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] A one-handled vase.

mon'o-tel'e-phone, *n.* A telephone which produces or transmits sounds of some one pitch only. — **mon'o-tel'e-phon'ic**, *a.*

mon'o-tes'sa-ron (mŏn'ō-tĕs'ȧ-rŏn), *n.* [NL. ; *mono-* + Gr. τέσσαρες four.] A gospel harmony ; a diatessaron. *Rare.*

Mon'o-thal'a-ma (-thăl'ȧ-mȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *mono-* + Gr. θάλαμος chamber.] A group of Foraminifera having only one chamber. *Obs.* — **mon'o-thal'a-man** (-mȧn), *n.* — **mon'o-tha-la'mi-an** (-thȧ-lā'mĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

mon'o-tha-lam'ic (-lăm'ĭk), *a.* [See MONOTHALAMOUS.] *Bot.* Monogynecial. *R. Brown.*

mon'o-the'cal (-thē'kăl), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. θήκη box.] *Bot.* Unilocular.

Mon'o-the-le'tian (-thĕ-lē'shăn), *a.* Monotheletic.

mon'o-the'li-ous (-thē'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. θῆλυς female.] *Zoöl.* Polyandric

Mo-noth'e-lism (mŏ-nŏth'ē-lĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F *monothélisme.*] = MONOTHELETISM.

mon'o-thet'ic (mŏn'ō-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. θετός, verbal adj. of τιθέναι to put.] Pcsiting but one essential element.

mon'o-tint (mŏn'ō-tĭnt), *n.* A single tint or color ; also, a picture wholly or chiefly of a single color ; a monochrome.

mon'o-tome, *a.* Consisting of a single tome, or volume. *Rare*

mo-not'o-mous (mō-nŏt'ō-mŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. τομός cutting, fr. τέμνειν to cut.] *Min.* Having a distinct cleavage in one direction only. [Monotonous.

mon'o-tone (mŏn'ō-tōn), *a*

mon'o-to'ni-a (-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MONOTONY.] *Med.* Monotony of tone as in speech, in laryngeal paralysis.

mon'o-ton'i-cal (mŏn'ō-tŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* = MONOTONIC, 2.

mon'o-ton'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of MONOTONIC, -ICAL

mo-not'o-nist (mō-nŏt'ō-nĭst), *n.* One who is monotonous in style, speech, etc. *Obs. or R.*

mo-not'o-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To make monotonic or monotonous.

mon'o-tre'mal (mŏn'ō-trē'măl)

rhynchidæ and Tachyglossidæ, restricted to the Australian region. They lay large-yolked thin-shelled eggs, similar to those of reptiles, and the young are nourished by a mammary gland having no nipple, and inclosed in a shallow pouch developed only during lactation. The genital, urinary, and intestinal organs open into a common chamber or cloaca. The brain has no corpus callosum, the testicles are permanently abdominal, the coracoid articulates with the sternum, and epipubic bones, clavicles, and an interclavicle are present. True teeth occur only in embryonic stages. See DUCKBILL, ECHIDNA.

mon'o-trem'a-tous (mŏn'ō-trĕm'ā-tŭs ; -trē'mā-tŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Monotremata.

mon'o-treme (mŏn'ō-trēm), *n.* [Cf. F. *monotrème.*] *Zoöl.* One of the Monotremata. — *a.* = MONOTREMATOUS.

mon'o-tri'glyph (-trī'glĭf), *a.* Also *monotriglyphic.* [*mono-* + *triglyph.*] *Arch.* Having only one triglyph over the space between two columns ; — said of the usual intercolumniation in a Doric entablature.

Mo-not'ro-pa (mō-nŏt'rō-pā), *n.* [NL. ; *mono-* + Gr. τρόπος turn, fr. τρέπειν to turn.] *Bot.* A small genus of plants typifying the family Monotropaceæ, distinguished by the solitary flower with a polypetalous corolla. *M. uniflora* is the Indian pipe.

Mon'o-tro-pa'ce-æ (mŏn'ō-trō-pā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MONOTROPA.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Ericales) consisting of 9 genera and about 12 species, natives of temperate regions. They are leafless fleshy saprophytes, with perfect regular flowers having 6 to 12 hypogynous stamens, a superior ovary, and the corolla polypetalous, gamopetalous, or wanting. *Monotropa, Hypopitys,* and *Pterospora* are representative genera. The family is sometimes included in the Ericaceæ. — **mon'o-tro-pa'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

mon'o-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*mono-* + *-tropic.*] **1.** *Phys. Chem.* Pertaining to, or exhibiting, monotropy.
2. *Math.* Uniform ; monodromic.

Mon'o-trop'sis (-trŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *Monotropa* + Gr. ὄψις appearance ; — so named from its resemblance to *Monotropa.*] A genus of monotropaceous plants, consisting of two species, natives of the southeastern United States. They are distinguished by the pink flowers with campanulate corollas and awnless anthers. *M. odorata,* the sweet pinesap, is one of the rarest of North American plants.

mo-not'ro-py (mō-nŏt'rō-pĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + *-tropy.*] *Phys. Chem.* The phenomenon of two different forms of the same substance which have no definite transition point, since only one is stable, and which are therefore not mutually convertible. Cf. ENANTIOTROPY.

mon'o-type (mŏn'ō-tīp), *n.* [*mono-* + *-type.*] **1.** *Biol.* The only representative of its group, as a single species constituting a genus.
2. A print (but one impression can be taken) made by painting on metal and then transferring the painting to paper by pressure; also, the process of making such prints.
3. A kind of typesetting and casting machine that makes and sets individual types.

mon'o-typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Having a single type or representative, as a family embracing only a single genus, or a genus with only a single species.
2. Of the nature of a monotype.

mo'nox (mō'nŏks), *n.* A voluminous brown powder obtained when silicon and silicon dioxide are heated in contact in an electric furnace, and so called because it consists essentially or mainly of silicon *monoxide,* SiO.

mo-nox'e-nous (mō-nŏk'sē-nŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. ξένος stranger.] *Biol.* Designating a parasite which lives on only one host.

Mon-roe' Doc'trine (mŏn-rō'). *U. S. Hist.* The statement or rule of foreign policy of the United States, first formally announced by President Monroe (Dec. 2, 1823), to the effect that the United States will regard as an unfriendly act any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their systems in the Western Hemisphere, or any interference to oppress, or in any manner control the destiny of, governments in this hemisphere whose independence has been acknowledged by the United States.

mon'sei'gneur' (mŏN'sē'nyûr' ; *E.* mŏn-sēn'yĕr), *n. ; pl.* MESSEIGNEURS (*F.* mā'sē'nyûr' ; *E.* mē-sēn'yĕrz). [F., fr. *mon* my + *seigneur* lord, L. *senior* older. See SENIOR ; cf. MONSIEUR.] My lord ; — a title [*cap.*] given in France esp. to princes, prelates, and some other church and court dignitaries and used before titles of office or rank, not before personal names ; as, *Monseigneur* the Prince, or *Monseigneur* the Archbishop. It was given, specif., before the Revolution of 1789, to the dauphin. Abbr. *Mgr.*

Mon'sel's' salt (mŏn'sĕlz'). [After one *Monsel,* a Frenchman.] *Pharm.* A basic sulphate of iron.

Monsel's solution. *Pharm.* An aqueous solution of Monsel's salt, having valuable styptic properties.

mon-sieur' (mē-syû' ; m'syû'), *n. ; pl.* MESSIEURS (mā'-syû'). [F., fr. *mon* my + *sieur,* abbr. of *seigneur* lord. See MONSEIGNEUR.] **1.** Lit., my lord ; sir ; — the common title [*cap.*] of civility in France in speaking to, or of, a man, corresponding to the English *Mr.* Abbr. *M.* in the singular, and *MM.* or *Messrs.* in the plural. Originally it was applied only to men of superior station, but it is now applied to those of all classes. It is prefixed to any of the names of the person addressed or referred to.
2. [*cap.*] The oldest brother of the king of France ; — a title. *Hist.*
3. A Frenchman ; — often contemptuous. *Now Rare.*

mon-si'gnor (mŏn-sē'nyôr ; *It.* mŏn'sē-nyōr'), ‖ **mon'si-gno're** (mŏn'sē-nyō'rā), *n. ; It. pl.* MONSIGNORI (mŏn'sē-nyō'rē). [It., my lord. Cf. MONSEIGNEUR.] My lord ; — an ecclesiastical dignity bestowed by the Pope, carrying social and domestic rank at the papal court. Abbr. *Mgr.*

mon-soon' (mŏn-sōōn'), *n.* [Malay *mūsim,* fr. Ar. *mausim* a time, a season : cf. F. *monson, mousson,* Sp. *monzón,* Pg. *monção,* It. *monsone.*] A wind blowing part of the year from one direction, alternating with a wind from the opposite direction ; specif., a periodic wind in certain latitudes in the Indian Ocean and off the east coast of Asia, which blows from the southwest from the latter part of May to the middle of September, and from the northeast from about the middle of October to the middle of December. Monsoons are caused, like the land and sea breezes, by the difference in temperature between land and water. During the summer the land becomes warmer than the water, and at the surface air flows in ; during the winter it becomes colder, and the air moves outward toward the water. Also, the season of the southwest monsoon in India and adjacent countries, which is a season of heavy rainfall. — **mon-soon'al** (-ăl), *a.*

monsoon forest. *Phytogeog.* A tropical plant society occurring within the region of monsoons. It consists of a forest largely of trees able to withstand a certain degree of drought, and usually of moderate stature ; it also contains woody lianas and epiphytic herbs. Cf. RAIN FOREST.

mon'ster (mŏn'stĕr), *n.* [ME. *monstre,* F. *monstre,* fr. L. *monstrum,* orig., a divine omen, indicating misfortune ; akin to *monstrare* to show, point out, indicate, and prob. to *monere* to warn. See MONITION ; cf. DEMONSTRATE, MUSTER.] **1.** Something of extraordinary or wonderful kind or quality ; a prodigy ; a marvel. *Obs.*

A *monster* or marvel *Chaucer.*

2. A fabulous or actually existing animal of strange, grotesque, or horrible form, as a combination, often of enormous size, of a human and a brute form or of several brute forms ; also, an image of such an animal. Such are the minotaur, dragon, centaur, chimera, griffin, and mermaid, and, among real animals, various serpents.

So he went on, and Apollyon met him. Now the *monster* was hideous to behold : he was clothed with scales like a fish (and they are his pride) ; he had wings like a dragon, feet like a bear, and out of his belly came fire and smoke ; and his mouth was as the mouth of a lion. *Bunyan.*

3. Any huge or enormous animal or thing.
4. An animal or plant departing greatly in form or structure from the usual type of the species, as by having too many limbs, in lacking certain organs or parts, etc. ; a monstrosity. Cf. TERATOLOGY.
5. Anything monstrous, esp. a person of unnatural or excessive ugliness, deformity, wickedness, or cruelty.

Mon'ster-a (mŏn'stĕr-ä), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A genus of araceous climbing shrubs embracing twelve tropical American species. The leaves are large, their tissue often intersected with holes, and the spadix is inclosed in a yellow concave spathe. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses, as *M. deliciosa* (called *ceriman*), which has edible succulent fruit. Also *[l. c.],* a plant of this genus.

mon'strance (mŏn'străns), *n.* [LL. *monstrantia,* fr. L. *monstrare* to show : cf. OF. *monstrance.* See MONSTER.] *R. C. Ch.* Orig., any receptacle in which sacred relics were exposed to view ; now, a vessel in which the consecrated Host is exposed to receive the veneration of the faithful. The Host is placed in the center behind a circular glass door.


Monstrance.

mon'stros'i-ty (mŏn-strŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *monstruosité.* See MONSTROUS.] Quality or state of being monstrous ; that which is monstrous ; a monster ; in *Bot.,* a malformation.

mon'strous (mŏn'strŭs), *a.* [Formerly also *monstruous,* F. *monstrueux,* fr. L. *monstruosus, monstrosus,* fr. *monstrum.* See MONSTER.] **1.** Marvelous ; strange. *Obs.*
2. Deviating greatly from the natural form or character ; abnormal ; unnatural. *Locke.*

He, therefore, that refuses to do good to them whom he is bound to love . . . is unnatural and *monstrous* in his affections. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Having the qualities or appearance of a monster ; as, a *monstrous* figure seen in a dream ; a *monstrous* idol.
4. Extraordinary in a way to excite wonder, esp. because of great size or some element of immensity ; huge ; enormous ; as, a *monstrous* ox ; a *monstrous* story.
5. Extraordinary on account of ugliness, viciousness, or wickedness ; hateful ; horrible ; dreadful.

So bad a death argues a *monstrous* life. *Shak.*

5. Abounding in monsters. *Rare.*

Where thou, perhaps, under the whelming tide
Visitest the bottom of the *monstrous* world. *Milton.*

Syn. — Huge, enormous, vast, gigantic, titanic ; overwhelming, overpowering, astounding, marvelous, wonderful, portentous, startling, astonishing. — MONSTROUS, PRODIGIOUS, TREMENDOUS, STUPENDOUS, COLOSSAL. MONSTROUS commonly suggests the abnormal ; PRODIGIOUS, the marvelous or unheard ; TREMENDOUS, the astonishing, awe-inspiring, or momentous ; STUPENDOUS, the astounding or overpowering ; COLOSSAL applies to that which is vast or gigantic, esp. in size ; as, "a *monstrous,* relishing gaiety, horrible to be conceived, a trait for nightmares" (*Stevenson*) ; "Satan, who that day *prodigious* power had shown" (*Milton*) ; "God . . . made the fool the victim of his own *tremendous* choice" (*Cowper*) ; "All are but parts of one *stupendous* whole, whose body Nature is, and God the soul" (*Pope*) ; "Let his great example stand *colossal,* seen of every land" (*Tennyson*). All five words are common in hyperbole. See GREAT, ENORMOUS, OMINOUS.

mon'strous, *adv.* Exceedingly ; wonderfully. *Now Colloq. or Uncultivated.* "A *monstrous* thick oil on the top." *Bacon.*

‖ **mons Ve'ner-is** (mŏnz vĕn'ēr-ĭs). [L., mountain of Venus. See 1st MOUNT.] *Anat.* A rounded eminence of fatty tissue upon the pubic symphysis of the female.

Mon'ta'gnais' (mŏn'tä'nyĕ'), *n. sing. & pl.* [Canadian F., mountaineer.] An Indian of a group of Algonquian tribes of Quebec and Labrador, mostly hunters, fishers, and guides ; also, an Indian of the Athapascan tribes of the region between the Churchill River and the Great Slave Lake.

mon-tan'ic (mŏn-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *montanus,* fr. *mons, montis,* mountain. See 1st MOUNT.] Of or pertaining to mountains ; consisting of mountains.

Mon'ta-nist (mŏn'tä-nĭst), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Montanus, a Phrygian enthusiast of the 2d century, who claimed that the Holy Spirit, the Paraclete, dwelt in him, and employed him as an instrument for purifying and guiding men in the Christian life. The Montanists practiced an austere strictness of life in preparation for the coming of the Lord. They believed that the primitive gifts of the Spirit, esp. prophecy, were restored. The sect had its headquarters at Pepuza in Phrygia. — **Mon'ta-nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.* — **Mon'ta-nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), **Mon'ta-nis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

mon'tant (mŏn'tănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *monter* to rise.] Rising ; mounting.

mont-bre'ti-a (mŏnt-brē'tĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after A. J. Coquebert de *Montbret.*] **a** [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of TRITONIA. **b** *Hort.* A plant of the genus *Tritonia ;* esp., the bulbous plant called by florists *Montbretia crocosmæflora.* It is a hybrid between *Crocosma aurea* and *Tritonia pottsii,* and has sword-shaped leaves and large orange-crimson flowers.

‖ **mont'-de-pié'té'** (mōN'dĕ-pyā'tā'), *n. ; pl.* MONTS-DE-PIÉTÉ (mōN-). [F., fr. It. *monte di pietà* bank (prop., mount) of pity or piety.] One of certain public pawnbroking establishments which originated in Italy in the 15th century, the object of which was to lend money at a low rate of interest to poor people in need ; — called also *mount of piety* and *Lombard house.* The institution has been adopted in other countries, as in Spain and France.

mon'te (mŏn'tā ; mōn'tā), *n.* [Sp., lit., mountain, hence, the stock of cards remaining after laying out a certain number, fr. L. *mons, montis,* mountain.] **1.** In Spanish America, a wood ; forest ; timber land ; esp., in parts of South America, a comparatively scantily wooded region.
2. A favorite Spanish and Spanish-American gambling game, played with a Spanish pack of cards. The players bet on certain cards of a layout, winning or losing according as cards drawn from the stock either match, or do not match, with them. In **three-card monte,** a game of Mexican origin, three cards, previously shown and named, are thrown face down on the table by a player in a way designed to deceive the eyes of his opponent, who bets on the position of one of the cards.

mon'o-tre'mate (mŏn'ō-trē'māt), **mon'o-tre'mous** (-mŭs), *a.* Monotrematous.

mon'o-troch, monotroche, *n.* [Gr. μονότροχος one-wheeled (car).] A vehicle with only one wheel. *Obs. Cyc. E. D.*

Mo-not'ro-cha (mō-nŏt'rō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *mono-* + Gr. τροχός wheel.] *Zoöl.* **a** An obsolete division of rotifers comprising those in which the band of cilia is simple and entire. **b** In some classifications, a primary division of Hymenoptera including those families in which the trochanter consists of a single joint. — **mo-not'ro-chal** (-kăl), *a.* — **mo-not'ro-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

mon'o-tro'chi-an (mŏn'ō-trō'kĭ-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* Pertaining to the Monotrocha **a** ; monotrochal. — *n.* One of that group.

mon'o-troph'ic (-trŏf'ĭk), *a. Biol.* Feeding only on one kind of food. [*Obs.*] Monotypic.]

mon'o-typ'al (mŏn'ō-tīp'ăl), *a.*

mon'o-typ'i-cal, *a.* Monotypic

mo-not'y-pous (mō-nŏt'ĭ-pŭs), *a.* Monotypic. *Rare.*

mon'o-va'lent (mŏn'ō-vā'lĕnt ; mō-nō'vä-lĕnt), *a.* [*mono-* + L. *valens,* p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Univalent. — **mon'o-va'lence** (-lĕns), **mon'o-va'len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

mon'o-va'ri-ant (mŏn'ō-vā'rĭ-ănt ; 115), *a. Chem.* Univariant.

mo'nox heath'er (mō'nŏks ; mŏn'ŏks). [Ir. *mónóg* bogberry, fr. *móin* a bog.] = CROWBERRY **a.** *Dial. Eng.*

mon-ox'ide, *n. Chem.* See MONO-.

mon-ox'ime, *n.* See MONO-; OXIME.

monoxy-. Monohydroxy-.

mon'ox-yl'ic (mŏn'ŏk-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* Monoxylous.

mo-nox'y-lon (mō-nŏk'sĭ-lŏn), *n. ; pl.* -LA (-lä). Also **mo-nox'yle** (-sĭl). [NL., fr. Gr. μονόξυλον, fr. μονόξυλος made from one piece of wood ; μόνος alone + ξύλον wood.] A canoe or boat made from one piece of timber.

mo-nox'y-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [See MONOXYLON.] Made of one piece of wood.

monoye ✝ MONEY.

Mon'o-zo'a (mŏn'ō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *mono-* + *-zoa.*] = MONOCYTTARIA. — **mon'o-zo'an** (-ăn), *a.*

mon'o-zo'ic (-ĭk), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Monocyttarian. **b** Designating a spore which produces one sporozoite.

monradene. ✝ MANRED.

Mon-roe'ism (mŏn-rō'ĭz'm), *n.* The Monroe Doctrine.

mon-ro'lite (mŏn-rō'līt ; mŭn'rō-), *n.* [From *Monroe,* Orange County, New York.] A variety of fibrolite (sillimanite) having a radiated columnar structure and greenish color.

monscipe. ✝ MANSHIP.

mon-seer'. ✝ MONSIEUR.

‖ **mon siège' est fait'** (mōN syäˊ-zhĕ fĕ'). [F.] My siege is finished ; — famous reply made by the Abbé de Vertot, the historian, to some one who communicated new details of the siege of Rhodes after his account of it had been written.

mon-sieur'ship, *n.* Used as a mock title. See -SHIP. *Rare.*

Monsig. *Abbr.* Monseigneur ; Monsignor (a title in the R. C. Church). [SLAUGHT.

monslaught, monsleiht. ✝ MANSLAUGHT.

Mons Meg. A large 15th-century cannon or bombard, now in Edinburgh Castle. Probably it is so called from its having been formerly thought to have been cast at Mons, Belgium, and it is said to have been made to reduce Threave Castle, Scotland, during the siege in 1455.

Mons Men'sæ (mŏnz mĕn'sē). [NL., Table Mountain (near Cape Town, South Africa).] *Astron.* A constellation near the southern pole, containing no stars brighter than the fifth magnitude ; — same as MENSA.

mon-sour'. ✝ MONSIEUR.

‖ **mons pu'bis** (pū'bĭs). [L. *mons* a mountain. See 1st MOUNT.] *Anat.* The eminence, covered with hair in the adult, on the pubic symphysis.

monssoyn. ✝ MONSOON.

mon'ster, *a.* Enormous in size, extent, or numbers.

mon'ster, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To show ; exhibit as wonderful.
2. To make monstrous. [*Obs.*]

mon'ster. *n.* A show ; a sight.

mon'ster-er. *n.* One who exaggerates. *Obs.*

mon'ster-ful, *a.* Remarkable ; marvelous. *Obs.*

mon'ster-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

mon'stra-ble, *a.* [L. *monstrabilis.*] Capable of demonstration. *Obs.*

‖ **mon'strans de droit'** (mŏnˊ-strănz dē droitˊ). [AF.] *Eng. Law.* A former common-law process for recovering property from the crown in possession under a title already on the record.

mon'strate, *v. t.* [L. *monstratus,* p. p. of *monstrare* to show.] To demonstrate ; prove. *Obs.* — **mon-stra'tion** (mŏn-strā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

mon-stra'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] A demonstrator. *Obs. or R.*

mon'stra-ve'runt (mŏn'strä-vē'rŭnt), *n.* [L., lit., they have shown.] *Eng Law.* An obsolete writ lying for relief of tenants of the ancient demesne.

mon'stre. ✝ MONSTER.

mon'stre, *n.* [LL. *monstrum ;* cf. OF. *monstre* a showing, F. *montre.*] A monstrance. *Obs.*

monstre. *a.* [F., prop., monster.] Monstrous ; huge ; — applied esp. to gatherings. *Newspaper Cant., Eng. Oxf. E. D.*

monstrefulle, *a* Monstrous ; extraordinary *Obs.*

mon'stri-cide (mŏn'strĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *monstrum* monster + *-cide.*] Act of killing a monster. *Humorous.*

mon-strif'er-ous (mŏn-strĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *monstrifer ; monstrum* monster + *ferre* to bear.] Monster-producing. *Rare.*

monstrison, *n.* [OF. *monstraison, mustreisun.*] A parade ; review. *Obs.*

mon-strose', *a.* Monstrous. *Obs.*

mon'strous-ly, *adv.* of MONSTROUS. See -LY.

mon'strous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mon'stru-os'i-ty, *n.* Monstrosity *Obs.*

mon'stru-ous, *a.* Monstrous. — **mon'stru-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **mon'stru-ous-ness,** *n. All Obs.*

monsture. ✝ MONSTER.

monsuorn. ✝ MANSWORN.

mont. ✝ MOUNT.

‖ **mont** (mōN), *n.* [F. See 1st MOUNT.] Mountain.

Mont (mŏnt), *n. Egypt. Relig.* = MENT.

Mont. *Abbr.* Montana.

mon'ta-byn, *n.* [Prob. from *Montauban* in France.] A kind of hat. *Obs.*

‖ **mon'ta'gnac'** (mŏn'tä'-nyäkˊ), *n.* [F.] A kind of cloth for winter garments ; — so called from the name of its original manufacturer.

‖ **Mon'ta'gnard'** (-nyärˊ), *n.* [F., fr. *montagne* mountain.] *F. Hist.* A member of the Mountain.

montagne. ✝ MOUNTAIN.

Mon'ta-gue (mŏn'tä-gū), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," the father of Romeo and head of a noble house in Verona which is at deadly enmity with the house of Capulet.

montaigne. ✝ MOUNTAIN.

montain. ✝ MOUNTAIN.

mon-ta'ña (mŏn-tän'yäˊ), *n.* [Sp., mountain.] **1.** [*cap.*] *pl.* A mountain district of Spain ; as, the *Montañas* of Burgos.
2. A large forest, or territory covered with forests ; specif., the region along the eastern slopes of the Andes in Peru. *Sp. Amer.*

Mon-ta'na (mŏn-tăˊnä ; -tănˊä), *n.* [From the State of *Montana.*] *Geol.* A major subdivision of the Cretaceous in the western interior of North America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* [LING, I.

Montana grayling. See GRAYLING.

montance. ✝ MOUNTANCE.

montane. ✝ MOUNTAIN.

mon'tane (mŏn'tān), *a.* [F., fem. a., or L. *montanus.*] Pertaining to, or living in, mountains ; — said esp. of flora and fauna. Also, mountainous.

‖ **Mon-ta'ni sem'per li'be-ri** (lĭb'ẽ-rĭ). [L.] Mountaineers (are) always freemen ; — the motto of West Virginia.

mon-ta'nite (mŏn-tăˊnīt ; -tănˊ-ĭt), *n. Min.* A basic tellurate of bismuth, $Bi_2(OH)_4TeO_4$, found in Montana as yellowish or white earthy incrustations.

Mon'ta-nize (mŏn'tä-nīz), *v. i.* To adhere to Montanism. [*Obs.*]

mon'ta-nous, *a.* Mountainous.

mon'tant (mŏn'tănt), *n.* [F., prop., mounting, fr. *monter* to mount. See 2d MOUNT.] **1.** *Fencing.* Apparently, an upward thrust or blow. *Obs.*
2. *Arch.* An upright piece in any framework ; a mullion or muntin ; a stile *Rare.* See STILE.

mon-tan'to, *n.* [Sp. *montante* a kind of sword, prop., rising.] *Fencing.* A kind of broadsword ; also, a stroke upwards. *Obs.*

Mon-tauk' (mŏn-tôkˊ), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe formerly inhabiting the eastern end of Long Island.

montayne. ✝ MOUNTAIN.

Mont Blanc ruby (mōnˊ blänˊ ; mŏntˊ blăngkˊ). = RUBASSE.

monte. ✝ MOUNT.

monte'-ac'id (mŏnt'ăs'ĭd), *n.* [F. *monter* to raise + *acide* acid.] An acid elevator, as an apparatus by which acid is forced by compressed air to the top of one of the towers in a sulphuric acid manufactory.

mon-teith' (mŏn-tēth'), *n.* **1.** An 18th-century kind of large punch bowl, with a scalloped edge and usually of silver and with a movable or openwork rim; — so called from the name of the inventor. It was used also as a vessel for carrying and cooling glasses.

2. A kind of cotton handkerchief having a uniform colored ground with a regular pattern of white spots produced by discharging the color; — so called from the Glasgow manufacturers.

monte'-jus' (mŏnt'zhü'), *n.* [F., fr. *monter* to bring up + *jus* juice.] An apparatus for raising a liquid by pressure of air or steam in a reservoir containing the liquid.

Mon'te-ne'grin (mŏn'tē-nē'grĭn; -nĕg'rĭn; 277), *a.* Also **Mon'te-ne'grine.** Of or pertaining to Montenegro or its inhabitants. In the Middle Ages Montenegro was a part of the Servian kingdom, but after the conquest of the latter by the Turks (1389) it became a separate principality, generally maintaining its independence against the Turks. **Montenegrin Church.** See EASTERN CHURCH.

Mon'te-ne'grin, *n.* Also **Mon'te-ne'grine. 1.** One of the native race of Montenegro, tall dark mountaineers speaking a Slavonic language and belonging to the Orthodox Eastern Church. Their civilization is primitive, but they are known for their courage, honesty, and chastity. Cattle raising and fishing are the chief industries.

2. [*l. c.*] A close-fitting outer garment for women, ornamented with braiding and embroidery and resembling in form some Eastern military garments.

Mon'te-rey' (mŏn'tĕ-rā'), *n.* A county, city, and bay of California. — **Monterey cypress,** a tall Californian cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) found wild only on the Bay of Monterey, but cultivated in many horticultural varieties. It forms a broad, spreading head with dark green foliage. — **M. halibut,** the bastard halibut. — **M. pine,** a pine of southern California (*Pinus radiata*) attaining a height of 100 feet, and having bright green leaves, three in each sheath. — **M. Spanish mackerel.** See SPANISH MACKEREL.

‖ **mon-te'ro** (mŏn-tā'rō), *n.; pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp. *montera* hunting cap, *montero* huntsman, *monte* mountain, forest, L. *mons, montis,* mountain. See 1st MOUNT.] **1.** A huntsman.

2. An ancient kind of cap worn by horsemen or huntsmen.

3. A forester; a ranger. *Phil. T.*

month (mŭnth), *n.* [ME. *month, moneth,* AS. *mōnaƀ;* akin to *mōna* the moon, and to D. *maand* month, G. *monat,* OHG. *mānōd,* Icel. *mānuðr, mānaðr,* Goth. *mēnōþs.* See MOON.] **1.** A measure of time corresponding to the period of the moon's revolution; specif.: **a** One of the twelve portions into which the year is divided; the twelfth part of a year, corresponding nearly to the length of a synodical revolution of the moon; — called more explicitly *calendar month* (see below). In popular use, a period of four weeks or of thirty days is often called a *month.* **A calendar month** is: (1) Any of the months as adjusted in the calendar, now the Gregorian. April, June, September, and November now contain 30 days, and the rest 31, except February, which has 28 and, in leap years, 29. (2) The time from any day of such a month to the corresponding day (if any; if not, to the last day) of the next month. **b** *Astron.* More fully *lunar month.* The period of a complete revolution of the moon relative to some point, esp. of a synodical revolution, whence **synodical,** or **synodic, month,** that is, the period from one new moon to the next, mean length 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 2.7 seconds. The other kinds of *lunar month* are the **anomalistic month,** the mean time of revolution from perigee to perigee, 27 days, 13 hours, 18 minutes, and 37.4 seconds; the **nodical,** or **draconitic, month,** the mean time of revolution from ascending node to ascending node, 27 days, 5 hours, 5 minutes, and 35.8 seconds; the **tropical month,** the mean time of revolution from any point of the ecliptic back to the same point, 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, and 4.7 seconds; the **sidereal month,** the mean time of revolution from any star back to the same star, 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, and 11.5 seconds. Another astronomical month is the **solar month,** the twelfth part of the solar year, or the average time taken by the sun to pass through a sign of the zodiac. **c** A ninth part of a woman's period of gestation or pregnancy, which commonly lasts about ten lunar months, or 280 days.

☞ In the common law, a *month* is a lunar month, or 28 days, unless otherwise expressed; but by statute in Great Britain and generally in the United States the rule of the common law is changed, and a *month* is declared to mean a calendar month unless otherwise expressly stated. The *sing.* was formerly used for the *pl.* after a numeral, and still is dialectally. Cf. TWELVEMONTH.

2. *pl.* = MENSES. *Obs.*

month of consecution, *Astron.,* a month as reckoned from one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another. — **m. of Sundays,** a seemingly very long time. *Humorous. Colloq.*

month'ly (mŭnth'lĭ), *a.* [AS. *mōnaðlīc.*] **1.** Continued, or in, a month; as, the *monthly* revolution of the moon.

2. Done, happening, payable, published, etc., once a month, or every month; as, a *monthly* visit; *monthly* charges; a *monthly* installment; a *monthly* magazine.

3. Of or pertaining to the menses.

monthly epact. See EPACT. **c.** — **m. nurse,** a nurse who serves for a month or some short time, esp. one who attends women after childbirth. — **m. rose,** a tea rose.

month'ly, *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). **1.** A publication which appears regularly once a month.

2. *pl.* The menses.

month'ly, *adv.* **1.** Once a month; in every month.

2. As if under the influence of the moon; in the manner of a lunatic. *Obs.* *Middleton.*

month's mind. **a** *R. C. Ch.* A commemoration, as by a requiem mass, of one deceased, a month after death. See MIND, *n.,* 2. **b** Strong desire; inclination. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mon-tic'o-line (mŏn-tĭk'ō-lĭn; -līn) } *a.* [L. *mons, montis,*
mon-tic'o-lous (mŏn-tĭk'ō-lŭs) } mountain + *-coline, -colous.*] Dwelling in mountains; as, *monticoline* birds.

mon'ti-cule (mŏn'tĭ-kūl), *n.* [L. *monticulus,* dim. of *mons, montis,* mountain: cf. F. *monticule.* See 1st MOUNT.] A little mount; a hillock; a small elevation or prominence; specif., a subordinate cone about the base or on the slope of the principal cone of a volcano. *J. Le Conte.*

mont'joy', mont'joye' (mŏnt'joi'), *n.* [F. *montjoie,* OF. also *monjoie.*] **1.** [*cap.*] The medieval French battle cry; — also, *Montjoye St. Denis.* See APOSTLE OF THE FRENCH.

2. A pile; a heap, as of stones or refuse. *Obs.*

mon'ton (mŏn'tŏn; *Sp.* mōn-tōn'), *n.* [Sp. *montón.*] *Mining.* A heap of ore or other material, as of a mass of ore undergoing patio amalgamation; also, an old Mexican unit of weight for ores, varying locally from 3,000 to 3,200 Mex. pounds of 0.46 kilogram.

mon'tre (mŏn'tĕr; *F.* mōN'tr'), *n.* [F., show, show case, organ case.] **1.** *Organ Building.* A stop, usually the open diapason, having its pipes "shown" as part of the organ case, or otherwise specially mounted.

2. A hole in the wall of a pottery kiln, by which the state of the pieces within, their changing color, etc., can be judged.

mon'ture (mŏn'tūr), *n.* [F., fr. *monter* to mount. See MOUNTURE.] **1.** A saddle horse; a mount. *Obs.*

2. (*F. pron.* mōN'tür') That on which something is mounted; setting; frame; also, manner of mounting or setting.

3. = MONTOIR.

mon'u-ment (mŏn'ū-mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *monumentum,* fr. *monere* to remind, admonish. See MONITION.] **1.** A tomb or burial vault; a sepulcher. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. A written memorial, as a treatise; a record. *Obs. or R.*

3. Something that stands or remains to keep in remembrance what is past; a memorial.

Of ancient British art
A pleasing *monument.* *Philips.*
Our bruised arms hung up for *monuments.* *Shak.*

4. A building, pillar, stone, or the like, erected in memory of the dead or to preserve the remembrance of a person, event, action, etc.; as, the Washington *Monument;* Bunker Hill *Monument;* the *monuments* in Westminster Abbey.

5. A statue; effigy. *Obs.* *Shak.*

6. Any lasting or notable example or instance; a work, saying, deed, etc., worthy of record or of enduring; as, the work is a *monument* of scholarship.

7. An evidence; an indication; a proof; hence, a mark or token, material or immaterial. *Obs. or R.*

8. Chiefly in form *moniment.* A ridiculous thing or person; a spectacle; fool. *Scot.*

9. A stone or other permanent object serving to indicate a limit or to mark a boundary. In a contested question as to lands, established monuments control, though neither courses, distances, nor computed contents, as stated in deeds or other records, agree.

Syn. — Memorial, remembrance; tomb, cenotaph.

mon'u-ment, *v. t.;* -MENT'ED; -MENT'ING. **1.** To erect a monument to; to signalize the memory of.

2. To place or set up monuments on; *Surv.,* to mark with monuments.

mon'u-men'tal (mŏn'ū-mĕn'tăl), *a.* [L. *monumentalis.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, suitable for, or occurring on, a monument; as, a *monumental* inscription.

She was beautiful as a *monumental* angel *C. Brontë.*

2. Of or pertaining to a tomb. *Obs.*

3. Serving as a monument; memorial.

4. Of the nature of, or resembling, a monument; hence, conspicuous and lasting; impressive; as, Gibbon's history is a *monumental* work.

5. As conspicuous as a monument; colossal; notable; gross; as, a *monumental* lie or error. *Colloq.*

Monumental City, Baltimore; — a nickname alluding to its many monuments.

-mony. [F. *-monie,* or L. *-monia, -monium.*] A suffix in nouns of Latin origin, denoting *action, result of an action, faculty, state, abstract condition;* as, acrimony, alimony, ceremony, matrimony, testimony.

mon'zo-nite (mŏn'zō-nīt), *n.* [From *Monzoni* in Tyrol, the place from which first described.] *Petrog.* A granular igneous rock composed of augite, plagioclase, and orthoclase in about equal quantities together with a little biotite; by extension, any of a large group of rocks intermediate between the granite-syenite group and the diorite-gabbro group, and containing 46–73 per cent of silica. —

mon'zo-nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

moo (mōō), *v. i.;* MOOED (mōōd); MOO'ING. [Of imitative origin.] To make the characteristic noise of a cow or a similar noise; to low; — chiefly a child's word.

moo, *n.* The lowing or low of a cow.

mood (mōōd), *n.* [The same word as *mode,* perh. influenced by *mood* temper. See MODE.] **1.** *Gram.* Distinction of form in a verb to express the manner in which the action or state it denotes is conceived, whether as fact, or as a matter of supposition, desire, intention, possibility, etc.; the manner of conception so distinguished. The moods commonly recognized for the English verb are the *indicative, subjunctive,* and *imperative.* Certain verbal phrases with *should, would,* etc., are also called moods, as the *conditional, potential,* etc. See the terms italicized.

2. **a** *Logic.* = MODE, 3. **b** *Music.* = MODE, 1

mood, *n.* [ME. *mood, mod,* AS. *mōd* mind, feeling, heart, courage; akin to OS. & OFries. *mōd,* D. *moed,* OHG. *muot,* G. *muth, mut,* courage, Dan. & Sw. *mod,* Icel. *mōðr* wrath, Goth. *mōds;* cf. Gr. *μῆνις* wrath.] **1.** Mind; thought; spirit. *Obs.* "Bethenk wel in thi *mod.*" *Gower.*

2. A particular state or temper of mind, esp. as affected by emotion; as, to be in the *mood* to work.

The desperate recklessness of her *mood.* *Hawthorne.*

3. Specif.: **a** Anger; temper. *Obs.*

A gentleman,
Who, in my *mood,* I stabbed unto the heart *Shak.*

b Courage; zeal; as, with main and *mood. Obs.* **c** *pl.* A sullen or morose state of mind; bad temper.

4. Temper of mind; tone or disposition of consciousness; humor; esp., the sum of those mental dispositions which give the dominant emotional character or cast of mind; as, a man of somber *mood.*

5. Plan; undertaking. *Obs.*

Syn. — Disposition, frame of mind, vein; whim, caprice, freak. — MOOD, HUMOR agree in the idea of a more or less shifting or transitory state of mind or feeling. MOOD often suggests a more compelling or pervasive temper of mind than HUMOR, which emphasizes more strongly the element of whim or caprice; as, "her own indoor drudge, who . . . must submit to the shifting weather of the mistress's *moods*" (*Stevenson*); "absorbing into the intensity of her *mood* the solemn glory of the afternoon" (*G. Eliot*); "Many a fond and idle name I give to thee, . . . as is the *humor* of the game" (*Wordsworth*); "Any man . . . may find, according as his *humors* lead, a meaning suited to his mind" (*Tennyson*). See DISPOSITION, WIT, GOOD NATURE.

mood'y (mōōd'ĭ), *a.;* MOOD'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MOOD'I-EST. [AS. *mōdig* courageous.] Affected by a mood; subject or given to moods; specif.: **a** Spirited; proud; courageous. *Obs.* **b** Angry. *Obs.* **c** Out of humor; also, haughty; overbearing; stubborn; subject to moods, or fits of depression or bad temper; gloomy in mind; fretful. "Every peevish, *moody* malcontent." *Rowe.*

Arouse thee from thy *moody* dream! *Scott.*

d Expressing, or characteristic of, a mood; as, *moody* laughter; a *moody* face.

Syn. — Gloomy, pensive, sad, sullen, fretful, capricious.

moon (mōōn), *n.* [ME. *mone,* AS. *mōna;* akin to D. *maan,* OS. & OHG. *māno,* G. *mond,* Icel. *māni,* Dan. *maane,* Sw. *måne,* Goth. *mēna,* Lith. *menů,* Ir. *mí,* L. *mensis* month, Gr. *μήνη* moon, *μήν* month, Skr. *mās* moon, month; perh. fr. a root meaning to measure (cf. Skr. *mā* to measure), from its serving to measure the time. Cf. METE to measure, MENSES, MONDAY, MONTH.] **1.** The heavenly body next

mon-teath'. † MONTEITH

mon'te-bank. † MOUNTEBANK.

mon'te-bra'site (mŏn'tĕ-brā'zīt), *n.* [From *Montebras,* France.] = AMBLYGONITE.

Mon'te Cris'to, Count of. See DANTES, EDMOND.

‖ **mon'te de pie-dad'** (mŏn'tā dā pyā-thäth'; 146). [Sp.] A public pawnbroking institution. See MONT-DE-PIETÉ.

Mon'te-fias-co'ne (mŏn'tā-fyäs-kō'nā), *n.* [It.] A fine Italian purple muscatel wine; — from the town where it is produced.

mon-te'gre. † MANTICORE.

mon'tem (mŏn'tĕm), *n.* [L. *ad montem* to the hillock. See 1st MOUNT.] A custom, formerly practiced by the scholars at Eton College, England, of going every third year, on Whit-Tuesday, to a hillock (Salt Hill) near the Bath road, and exacting "money for salt" from all passers-by and spectators, to assist in supporting at the university the senior scholar of the school.

montenance. † MOUNTENANCE.

Mon'te-pul-cia'no (mŏn'tā-pōōl-chä'nō), *n.* [It.] A purple muscatel wine from Montepulciano, Italy. [2. *Obs.*

mon-te'ra, *n.* [Sp.] = MONTERO.

Mon-tes' (mŏn-tā'ēz), *n.; pl.* -TESES (-tā'sēz). [Sp. *montés* living in the mountains.] One of the Buquidnones or related peoples of the district of Misamis, Mindanao, mostly heathen mountaineers; also, their dialect (see MALAYO-POLYNESIAN)

Mon-tes'co (mŏn-tĕs'kō), *n.; pl.* -COS (-kōs). A pagan mountaineer. *Phil. J.*

Mon'te-si'nos (mŏn'tĕ-sē'nōs), *n.* A legendary Spanish hero of the chivalry ballads and romances. He was a cousin of Durandarte, and his name has been given to a cavern situated in the heart of La Mancha, which has been immortalized by Cervantes in his account of the visit of Don Quixote to the Cave of Montesinos

monteth. Var. of MONTEITH.

mont-gol'fi-er (mŏnt-gōl'fĭ-ẽr; *F.* mōN'gōl'fyā'), *n.* = FIRE BALLOON a; — so called from Stephen and Joseph Montgolfier, who first made a fire balloon

Mont-gol'fi-er's for'mu-la (mŏnt-gōl'fĭ-ẽrz; mōN'gōl'fyāz'). A formula for computing the velocity of air currents in shafts, etc.

month (mŭnth). Obs or hist. var. of MOUNT. *Chiefly Scot.*

mon-thewes, *n. pl.* [AS. *manþēaw; man* man + *þēaw* manner, habit, custom.] Manly traits. *Obs.*

month'ling, *n.* One that is of a month's age or duration. *Rare.*

monthsone. † MONSOON.

mon'ti-cel'lite (mŏn'tĭ-sĕl'īt), *n.* [After T. *Monticelli,* Italian mineralogist.] *Min* A colorless or gray silicate of calcium and magnesium, $CaMgSiO_4$, of the chrysolite group, occurring in crystals, masses, and grains. Sp. gr., 3.03–3.25.

mon'ti-cle, *n.* [L *monticulus.* See MONTICULE.] A little hill. *Obs.*

mon-tic'u-late (mŏn-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* Having monticules.

Mon'ti-cu-lip'o-ra (mŏn'tĭ-kū-lĭp'ō-rā), *n.* [NL. See MONTICULE; MADREPORE.] *Paleon.* A genus of polyzoans forming massive, coral-like zoaria composed of polygonal, mostly thin-walled zoœcia. It is the type of a family, **Mon'ti-cu'li-por'i-dæ** (-kū'lĭ-pōr'ĭ-dē), represented by numerous species in the Ordovician and extending possibly into the Devonian — **mon'ti-cu-lip'o-rid'e-an** (-kū-lĭp'ō-rĭd'ē-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **mon'ti-cu-lip'o-roid** (-kū-lĭp'ō-roid), *a.*

mon-tic'u-lose (mŏn-tĭk'ū-lōs), *a. Zobl.* Covered with small eminences. *Rare.* [ticulate.

mon-tic'u-lous (-lŭs), *a* Mon-

mon'ti-form (mŏn'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *mons, montis,* mountain + *-form.*] Resembling a mountain in form.

mon-tig'e-nous (mŏn-tĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *montigena.* See 1st MOUNT; -GENOUS.] Produced or born on a mountain.

mon-til'la (mŏn-tĭl'ä; *Sp.* mōn-tēl'yä), *n.* [From *Montilla,* town in Córdoba province, Spain.] A kind of sherry. See SHERRY

mon-tiv'a-gant (mŏn-tĭv'ä-gănt), *a.* Also **mon-tiv'a-gous** (-gŭs). [L. *mons, montis,* mountain + *vagari* to wander.] Given to wandering on the mountains. *Obs.*

mont-mar'trite (mŏn-mär'trīt), *n.* Gypsum from Montmartre, near Paris. It is impure from the presence of calcium carbonate.

mont'mo-rill'lo-nite (mŏnt'mō-rĭl'ō-nīt), *n.* [From *Montmorillon,* France.] A soft, claylike mineral, white, grayish, or pale red, blue, etc. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium.

mon'toir' (mŏn'twär'; mŏn-twär'), *n.* [F.] A horse block. *Obs. or R.*

monton, *n.* [OF *mouton, multum,* ram, F *mouton* sheep; cf. LL. *multo, monto,* ram, It. *montone.* See MUTTON.] A kind of battering-ram *Obs.*

Mont'pel'lier' yel'low (mŏn'-pĕl'yā') Patent yellow.

Mon'tra'chet' (mŏn'trä'shĕ'), *n* [From *Montrachet,* vineyard in Côte-d'Or, France.] A white Burgundy wine See BURGUNDY, *n*

mon-tross'. † MATROSS

montuous, *a.* [OF *montueus,* F. *montueux.* L. *montuosus.*] Mountainous. *Obs.*

mon'tu-men'tal, *n.* Monument; memorial. *Obs* [See -ISM.]

mon'u-men'tal-ism (-tĭz'm), *n.*

mon'u-men'tal'i-ty (mŏn'ū-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Monumental state or quality.

mon'u-men'tal-i-za'tion (-mĕn'-tăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* Act of making, or state of being, monumental.

mon'u-men'tal-ize, *v. t.* To record lastingly as by a monument [UMENTAL.]

mon'u-men'tal-ly, *adv.* of MONmon'u-men'ta-ry, *a.* Pert to, or of the nature of, a monument.

mon'u-ment-less, *a.* See -LESS

‖ **mo'nu-men'tum a're pe-ren'ni-us** (mō'nū-mĕn'tŭm). [L.] A monument more lasting than brass or bronze.

Horace (Odes, III. xxx. 1).

‖ **Mo'nu-men'tum An'cy-ra'num.** [L.] = ANCYRENE INSCRIPTION.

mon-u're-ide (mŏn-ū'rē-īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id** [*mono-* + *ureide.*] See UREIDE

mony. † MONEY

mon'y. Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of MANY.

mony-. For words beginning *mony-,* see the forms in MONI-

monyeles, *pl* of MONIAL. *Obs.*

monyelle † MONIAL.

monyeoun. † MINION.

monyment. † MONUMENT

monys † MONISH

mon'zo-nase' (mŏn'zō-nāz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

monzoon. † MONSOON

moo † MO

moo (mōō) Dial. Eng var of MOW, a heap of corn

mooarner. † MOURNER

moo-ba'rek (mōō-bä'rĕk), *interj.* [Ar. *mubārak* blessed, happy.] Welcome; congratulations. *India. Obs or R.*

mooch (mōōch). Var of MOUCH.

moocharie, -chary † MOHAIR.

mooch'er Var. of MOUCHER

moo'chy wood (mōō'chĭ) Var of MOONCHIE WOOD

mood (mōōd), *n.* Prob dial. form of *mold.*] To shape (a piece of steel) into a blade for a clasp knife or pocketknife.

mooder. † MOTHER.

mood'i-ly (mōōd'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of MOODY.

mood'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

moodir. Var. of MUDIR

mood'ish. *a.* Subject to moods; variable in temper; also, moody — **mood'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **mood'ish-ness,** *n*

moo-doo'ga oil (mōō-dōō'gä) [Telugu *modugu,* name of tree] See OIL, *Table I.*

moof'tee (mōōf'tē). Var. of MUFTI

moo'ga-dee (mōō'gä-dē), *n.* [North Amer Indian, in Idaho.] A sucker (*Catostomus præcellio*) of the Snake River basin of Idaho It reaches a length of about one foot and is used as food

moo'gha. Var. of MUGA

mookh-tar', mook-tar'. Vars of MUKTAR

mool (mōōl), *n* [See MOLD earth.] *Scot & Dial. Eng.* 1. Mold; soil; dry earth.

2 A grave or its earth.

moolah. † MULLAH.

mool'ber-y † MULBERRY.

moolde † MOLD.

moole † MOLE

mool'et (mōōl'ĕt; -ĭt), **mool'ly, mool'y** (-ĭ) Vars of MULLEY

moo'ley ap'ple (mōō'lĭ) [Native name.] The emu apple. *Australia.*

mool'ey, *or* **mool'y, cow** (mōōl'ĭ). = MULLEY, 2.

mool'ings (mōōl'ĭngz), *n pl.* [See MOLD soil.] Crumbs *Scot.*

mool'ley (mōōl'ĭ). Amer. dial. var of MULLEY.

mools (mōōlz), *n. pl.* [Cf. F. *mule.*] Chilblains. *Scot & Dial. Eng*

mool'vee (mōōl'vē), *n* [Ar. *maulawiyy.* Cf. MULLAH.] A Mohammedan doctor of law; — a term often prefixed as a title to the names of men learned in law or literature. Moolvees formerly sat as assessors with the English judges in the courts. *India.*

moon. † MOAN.

in conspicuousness to the sun; the satellite of the earth, revolving about the latter from west to east in a little less than a calendar month and accompanying it in the annual revolution about the sun. The moon's diameter is 2,162 miles; mean distance from the earth, about 238,840 miles; mass, about one eightieth that of the earth, and volume, about one forty-ninth. The period of the moon's revolution about the earth with reference to the sun is about 29½ days; with reference to the stars, about 27⅓ days. The moon rotates while revolving, so as to present nearly always the same face to us; nearly one half of her surface is therefore never seen from the earth. Shining only by light reflected from the sun, the moon passes through her *phases* every month, being *new* when in conjunction with the sun and therefore invisible; at *first quarter* when half her disk becomes illuminated (90° east of the sun); *full* when the earth is between her and the sun (disk wholly illuminated); and at *third*, or *last*, quarter when half her disk again becomes invisible (90° west of the sun). Popularly, the moon is called new when, after passing the sun, she first becomes visible as a thin crescent. At such a time "the old moon in the arms of the new" may be seen faintly shining by earth light. Strictly speaking, the phases last only for an instant. From first quarter to full, and from full to third quarter, the phase is called *gibbous*. No atmosphere, water, or sign of life has been detected on the moon. On her surface appear many depressions resembling volcanic craters, often of great size and with lofty rugged walls, but no present volcanic action is observable. Various superstitions as to the effect of the moon upon health, crops, etc. have existed in all ages. See ECLIPSE, LIBRATION, MONTH, TIDE, etc.

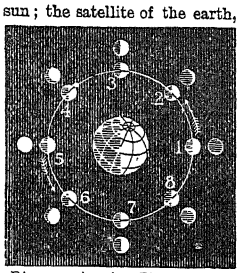


Diagram showing Phases of the Moon, the sunlight being represented as falling from the right upon the Moon in Eight Positions (1-8) and the Earth at the center. Outside each position of the moon is shown its appearance from the Earth. 1 New Moon; 3 First Quarter; 5 Full Moon; 7 Last Quarter.

Symbols: ● New ☽ First quarter ○ Full ☾ Last quarter

2. The time occupied by the moon in making one revolution in her orbit; a month; also, the moon during that period, regarded as a separate entity; as, this *moon* will last three days more.

3. Any satellite, or secondary planet; as, the *moons* of Jupiter or Saturn.

4. The direct light of the moon; moonlight.

In the *moon* athwart the place of tombs. *Tennyson*

5. Something shaped like the moon, esp. like a crescent moon or half-moon; specif.: **a** A crescent; esp., the national emblem of Turkey. **b** *Fort.* A crescentlike outwork. See HALF-MOON. *Obs.* **c** A kind of slice bar with a nearly circular blade perforated in the middle, used in tending a brick-kiln fire.

6. The European goldcrest. *Local, Eng.*

7. Lunacy; madness; frenzy. *Obs.*

8. A gas globe. *Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

moon (mōōn), *v. t.;* MOONED (mōōnd); MOON'ING. **1.** To furnish or decorate with a moon or moons or moon-shaped ornaments. *Rare.*

2. To expose to the rays of the moon. *Rare.* *Holland.*

3. To walk about (an object, as game) so as to bring it into the line of sight between the eyes and the moon.

4. To spend idly, like a moonstruck person. *Rare.*

I *moon* away all my time by the waterside. *T. Hughes.*

5. To scrape (skins or hides) with a moon knife.

moon, *v. i.* To act as if moonstruck; to wander, idle, or gaze, about in an abstracted manner.

Elsley was *mooning* down the river by himself. *C. Kingsley.*

moon'beam' (mōōn'bēm'), *n.* A ray of light from the moon.

moon'blind' (-blīnd'), *a.* Afflicted with moon blindness; also, fig., intellectually blind.

moon blindness. **1.** *Veter.* An inflammation of the eye of the horse, recurring at periodic intervals and usually attacking but one eye at a time; periodic ophthalmia. Each attack is followed by more and more marked changes within the eyeball, and complete blindness finally results. **2.** *Med.* Nyctalopia, improperly attributed to moonlight.

moon'blink' (mōōn'blĭŋk'), *n.* A temporary blindness, or impairment of sight, popularly said to be caused by sleeping in the moonlight.

moon'calf' (-kăf'), *n.* **1.** *Med.* = MOLA.

2. A monster; a misshapen being.

3. A dolt; a stupid fellow; also, one who moons or is abstracted.

4. A fickle, unstable person, regarded as a child of the moon. *Archaic.* *Stevenson.*

moon'-cul'mi-nat'ing, *a.* Culminating, or coming to the meridian, at or about the same time with the moon; — said of a star or stars, esp. of certain stars selected beforehand, and named in the Nautical Almanac as suitable to be observed in connection with the moon at culmination, for determining terrestrial longitude.

moon culminator. *Astron.* A star culminating about the same time as the moon; a moon-culminating star.

mooned (mōōnd *or, esp. poet.,* mōōn'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Of or resembling the moon; crescent; symbolized by, or identified with, the moon. "*Mooned* Ashtaroth." *Milton.*

2. Furnished or marked with a moon or moons or moon-shaped spots; bearing the crescent, or Turkish emblem.

moon'-eye', *n.* **1.** = MOON BLINDNESS, 1.

2. a Any of three American fresh-water fishes constituting the genus *Hiodon*, esp. *H. tergisus* of the Great Lakes and Mississippi Valley. They resemble the shad, and have brilliantly silvery scales, but their dentition is very complete and the belly is not serrated. They are gamy fishes of little food value. **b** The mooneye cisco.

mooneye cisco. A cisco (*Argyrosomus hoyi*) of the deeper portions of Lake Michigan. It becomes about a foot long.

moon'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* **1.** Affected with moon blindness; moonblind; dim-eyed; purblind.

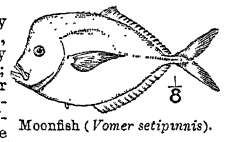
2. Having ovate markings; — said of Hamburg fowls.

3. Able to see, or to see better, at night. *Obs.*

4. Round-eyed, as in wonder or dismay.

moon'face' (mōōn'fās'), *n.* A round face like a full moon, — regarded by Orientals as especially beautiful. — **moon'-faced'** (-fāst'), *a.*

moon'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** Any of a number of compressed, short, deep-bodied, silvery or yellowish marine fishes; as: **a** Any species of either of the carangoid genera *Vomer* and *Selene*, esp. *V. setipinnis* or *S. vomer* of the southern Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North America. **b** The opah. **c** The harvest fish. **d** The spadefish (*Chætodipterus faber*).



Moonfish (*Vomer setipinnis*).

2. The sunfish (*Mola mola*).

moon'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* **a** The oxeye daisy or moon dai y. *Eng.* **b** A convolvulaceous plant (*Calonyction bona-nox*) very popular in cultivation, having large salver-shaped white flowers opening in the evening and giving out a delicious fragrance. Also called *evening glory.* Als , any of several similar species of *Ipomœa.* *U. S.*

moon'ish, *a.* Like the moon; variable; flighty; capricious. "Being but a *moonish* youth." *Shak.*

moon'light' (mōōn'līt'), *n.* **1.** The light of the moon.

2. = MOONSHINE, *n.*, 5. *Slang.*

moon'light', *a.* Of or pertaining to moonlight; occurring during or by moonlight; characterized by moonlight.

moon'light'er (-līt'ĕr), *n.* One who follows an occupation or pastime by moonlight; as: **a** A moonshiner. **b** In Ireland, one of a band that engaged in agrarian outrages by night. **c** A serenader by moonlight. *Local, U. S.*

moon'lit' (-līt'), *or, Poetic,* **moon'lit'ten,** *a.* Lighted or illuminated by the moon. "*Moonlit* dells." *Lowell.*

moon'rise' (-rīz'), *n.* The rising of the moon above the horizon; also, the time of its rising.

moon's age (mōōnz). *Astron.* The time elapsed since the last new moon. See MOON.

moon'sail' (mōōn'sāl'), *n. Naut.* A sail sometimes, but rarely, carried in light winds, above a skysail.

moon'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Menispermum;* — so called from the crescent-shaped seeds.

moon'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* The descent of the moon below the horizon; also, the time when the moon sets *Kipling.*

moon'shine' (-shīn'), *n.* **1.** The light of the moon.

2. Hence, show without substance or reality; empty show; pretense; nonsense. "Philosophers who had spun out of *moonshine* systems of the universe." *Froude.*

3. A month. *Humorous & Rare.* *Shak.*

4. A kind of sauce in which eggs were cooked or served. *Obs.*

5. Liquor smuggled or illicitly distilled. *Dial. Eng., & Colloq. or Slang, U. S.*

moon'shine', *a.* **1.** Moonlit; also, nocturnal. *Rare.*

2. Empty; trivial; idle.

3. Designating, or pertaining to, illicit liquor; as, *moonshine* whisky. *Dial. Eng., & Colloq. or Slang, U. S.*

moon'shin'er (-shīn'ĕr), *n.* **a** A person engaged in an illicit trade at night, as a smuggler; specif., *U. S.*, one engaged in illicit distilling. *Slang or Colloq.*

moon'shin'ing (-shīn'ĭng), *n.* Illicit distilling. *Slang or Colloq., U. S.*

moon'shin'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Moonlit; moonshine. "A *moonshiny* night." *Addison.*

2. Like, or suggestive of, moonlight; visionary; empty; nonsensical.

Thy serenely beautiful philosophizing, with its soft *moonshiny* clearness and thinness, ends in foul thick confusion! *Carlyle.*

moon'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A transparent or translucent stone of pearly or opaline luster, often exhibiting a pale tint of blue, green, or red on a gray background. It is used as a gem, and is commonly cut en cabochon. *Mineralogically* it is a feldspar, some specimens being classed under orthoclase (var. *adularia*) and others under the triclinic division.

moon'struck' (mōōn'strŭk'), *a.* **1.** Having a mental or physical affection or derangement, or a deterioration, attributed to an influence of the moon; lunatic; crazy; also, ill; sick.

2. Of a fish, unsuitable for food.

moon'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any fern of the genus *Botrychium*, esp. *B. lunaria;* — so named from the crescent-shaped segments of its frond. **b** The satinpod.

moon'y (mōōn'ĭ), *a.;* MOON'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); MOON'I-EST. **1.** Resembling a moon in form; esp., crescent-shaped; also, pertaining to, or resembling, moonlight.

Soft and pale as the *moony* beam. *J. R. Drake.*

2. Furnished with a crescent moon, as an emblem; bearing a crescent, as the Turkish, or Ottoman, troops. *Obs.*

But soon the miscreant *moony* host
Before the victor cross shall fly. *Fenton.*

3. Illuminated by the moon; moonlight.

Encompass'd by this round and *moony* night. *T. L. Beddoes.*

4. Mooning; abstracted. *Colloq.* *G. Eliot.*

5. Dull, or dreamy, from drink. *Slang.*

moon year. A lunar year, consisting of lunar months, containing sometimes twelve and sometimes thirteen.

moor (mōōr; *in British usage also* mōr; 201), *n.* [ME. *mor*, AS. *mōr* moor, morass; akin to D. *moer* moor, G. *moor*, and prob. to Goth. *marei* sea, E. *mere.* See MERE a lake.] **1.** An extensive area of waste sandy ground overlaid with peat, and usually more or less marshy. In popular usage the word is restricted to the European moors, in which heather is often the prevailing plant; but similar phytogeographical areas occur in the United States. Sphagnum moss is always characteristic of moors, and, owing to the absence of nitrates in the soil, various carnivorous plants flourish in them. Cf. HEATH.

In her girlish age she kept sheep on the *moor.* *Carew.*

2. A game preserve consisting of moorland. *Eng.*

3. A hill. *Dial. Eng.*

moor (mōōr), *v. t;* MOORED (mōōrd); MOOR'ING. [Prob. fr. D. *marren* to tie, fasten, or moor a ship. Cf. MAR.] **1.** To fix firmly; to root; secure. *Digby Plays.*

2. *Naut.* To fix or secure (a vessel) in a particular place by fastening with cables and anchors or with fastening lines; specif., to secure (a vessel) by putting two anchors down in opposite directions from the vessel so that her head is held on the line between them; as, the vessel was *moored* in the stream; they *moored* the boat to the wharf.

moor, *v. i.* **1.** To be secured by being moored.

On oozy ground his galley's *moor.* *Dryden.*

2. To secure a vessel by mooring.

Moor (mōōr; *in British usage also* mōr; 201), *n.* [F. *More, Maure* (cf. It. & Sp. *Moro*), L. *Maurus* a Moor, a Mauretanian, inhabitant of Mauretania, Gr. Μαῦρος; cf. μαῦρος black, dark. Cf. MORRIS the dance.] **1.** A native of Morocco, or neighboring North African states, of Arab or Berber blood or of a mixture of the two.

2. A Mohammedan of one of the native North African races or of the immigrant Arabs settled in North Africa; esp., one of the Saracenic invaders of Spain or their descendants.

3. In southern India, a Mohammedan. *Obsoles.*

moor'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* A globular filamentous mass often found at the bottom of lakes and ponds. It consists of filaments of a confervoid alga (*Cladophora ægagropila*).

moor'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** Any plant of the genus *Vaccinium*, esp. the bog bilberry (*V. uliginosum*). **b** The small cranberry. See CRANBERRY, 3.

moor cock. The male of the moor fowl.

moor fowl. The red grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*).

moor grass. **a** = HEATHER GRASS. **b** Bog asphodel. **c** The European mountain grass *Molinia cærulea.* **d** The sundew.

moor hen. **a** The female of the moor fowl. **b** A gallinule, esp. the common European species. **c** An Australian rail (*Tribonyx ventralis*).

moor'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MOOR. Esp.: *vb. n.*, usually *pl.* **a** That which serves to confine a vessel to a place, as anchors, cables, bridles, mooring buoys, fastening lines, etc.

My *moorings* to the past snap one by one *Lowell.*

b *pl.* Hence, the place or position of a vessel so confined.

And the tossed bark in *moorings* swings. *Moore.*

mooring bridle, *Naut.*, a short chain or rope attached to permanent moorings, which is picked up by a vessel in mooring. — **m. chocks,** *Naut.*, blocks of hard wood or metal with grooves to hold the mooring lines of a vessel. They were formerly inserted in portholes. — **m. dog,** *Naut.*, any of a number of heavy iron bars on the side of a vessel near the water line to which to secure fasts when the mooring chocks will not accommodate them. — **m. shackle.** *Naut.* = MOORING SWIVEL. — **m. swivel,** *Naut.*, a swivel used to join the two chain cables of a moored ship near the bow, so as to keep the hawse clear.

moor'ish, *a.* [From MOOR heath.] Of or pert. to a moor or moorlands; having the characteristics of, or resembling, a moor; marshy; swampy. "*Moorish* fens." *Thomson.*

Moor'ish, *a.* [See MOOR; cf. MORRIS the dance, MORESQUE.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, the Moors.

2. Mohammedan. *Colloq., India.*

Moorish arch, the horseshoe arch. See ARCH, *Illust.* (4). — **M. architecture,** the style developed by the Moors in the later Middle Ages, as in North Africa and Spain. See SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE, and ALHAMBRA, *Illust.* — **M. idol,** a brightly colored fish (*Zanclus canescens*) of the middle

moo'nack (mōō'năk), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin; cf. Delaware *monachgen.*] The woodchuck, or ground hog. *Obs. or Dial., U. S.*

moo-nau'. Var. of MONAL.

moon'bill'. The ring-necked duck (*Aythya collaris*). *South Carolina.*

moon'creep'er, *n.* The moonflower (*Ipomœa*).

moon curser. **1.** A linkboy. *Obs. Cant.*

2. A wrecker. *Dial. Eng.*

moon daisy. The oxeye daisy. *Eng.*

moon dial. A dial used to indicate time by moonlight.

moon dog. **1.** A dog who barks at the moon; a mooner.

2. A parasclene.

moone. † MOAN, MOON.

moon'er (mōōn'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who acts as if moonstruck. *R.*

2 A kind of watchdog. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

moon'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Madness. *Obs. or R.*

moonest. † MONISH.

moon-et', *n.* A little moon or satellite. *Obs.*

mooneth. † MONTH.

moon'ey. † MOONY.

moon'fall', *n.* Moonset. *Rare.*

moon fern. = MOONWORT a.

moong (mōōng). Var. of MUNG

moon'ga. Var. of MUGA.

moon'glade', *n.* The bright reflection of the moon's light on an expanse of water. *Poetic*

moon'gus (mōōn'gŭs). Var. of MONGOOSE.

moon'head', *n.* A mooning; a moonstruck person.

moon'ie, *n.* = MOON, 6. *Dial. Eng.*

moon'ily, *adv.* of MOONY.

moon'i-ness (mōōn'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

moon'ite (-īt), *n.* One who lives in the moon. *Rare.*

moon'ja, moon'jah (mōōn'jä), *n.* Also *munja, munjah.* [Hind *munja*, Skr. *mūñja.*] A tough East Indian grass (*Saccharum sara*), the tenacious culms of which are twisted into ropes, twine, etc.

moon knife *Leather Manuf.* A crescent-shaped knife with a central handle used to scrape the flesh side of leather.

moon'less, *a.* See -LESS.

moon'let, *n.* A little moon.

moon'light'ing, *n.* **1.** Action of the Irish moonlighters.

2 Moonshining. *U. S.*

3. Torpedoing of oil wells by moonlight to evade a certain patent right. *Local, U. S.*

moon'like, *n.* See -LIKE. — **moon'like-ness,** *n.*

moon lily The moonflower (*Ipomœa*)

moon'ling, *n.* A simpleton; a lunatic. *Obs.*

moon'-loved' (-lŭvd'; -lŭv'ĕd), *a.* Loved by the moon. *Poetic.*

moon'mad'ness, *n.* Lunacy. *R*

moon'man, *n.* **1.** A gipsy; also, a night robber. *Obs.*

2. One who lives in the moon; the man in the moon.

moon month. A lunar month.

moon'rak'er (rāk'ĕr), *n* **1.** *Dial. Eng.* **a** A very stupid or foolish person; a woolgathering person; — a term said to have arisen from a story of rustics mistaking the moon's reflection in water for a cheese and attempting to rake it out. **b** A smuggler

2. *Naut.* = MOONSAIL

moon'rak'ing (-rāk'ĭng), *n.* Woolgathering. *Dial. Eng.* — *a.* Absent-minded. *Dial. Eng.*

moon'seed' fam'i-ly. *Bot.* The family Menispermaceæ.

moon'shade', *n.* **1.** A shade for protecting the complexion from the moonlight. [*Oxf E. D.*]

2. A circular lamp shade.

moon'shee (mōōn'shē), *n.* [Hind. *munshī*, fr. Ar *munshī.*] A writer or secretary; an interpreter; esp., a native teacher of languages. *Anglo-Ind.*

moon'-sheered' (-shēr'd'), *a. Naut.* Having very high fore and after upper works; — said of a ship *Rare.*

moon'sick', *a.* Lunatic. *Obs.*

moon'sif. Var. of MUNSIF.

moonsoon. † MONSOON.

moon'strick'en, *a.* Moonstruck.

moon trefoil. The tree medic.

moop Var. of MOUP. *Scot.*

moor † MOHUR.

moor (mōōr). Var. of MORE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [as a ship.]

moor, *n. Naut.* Act of mooring.

moor (mōōr; mōr), *v. t. & i.* To void bloody urine; to affect with a disease causing this; — said of cattle *Dial. Eng.*

moor'age (-ĭj), *n.* Act of mooring or a place for mooring; also, a charge for mooring.

moor'band', *n* A retentive clayey layer or subsoil underlying some moors; also, the dark ferruginous layer often deposited upon this, which interferes with drainage. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

moor bird. The red grouse.

moor blackbird. The ring ouzel. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

moor'burn', *n.* The burning of the heather or grass on a moor; hence, an outbreak of ill temper; an angry quarrel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [rier. *Brit.*]

moor buzzard. The marsh harrier.

moor coal A friable variety of lignite.

moor coot. = MOOR HEN b

moord Moored. *Ref. Sp.*

moor dance. The morris dance.

moore. † MOOR.

Moor'er-y, *n.* A district or quarter filled with Moors. *Obs.*

Moor'ess, *n.* A Moorish woman.

Moore vacuum tube *Elec.* A commercialized form of Geissler tube for lighting purposes, invented by D. McFarlane Moore, in which the increasing rarefaction of the tube (caused by the current) is automatically compensated by a regulating valve consisting essentially of a mercury-covered carbon plug exposed to air, nitrogen, or other gas — **Moore light,** etc.

moor evil. Dysentery in sheep and cattle, attributed to lying on cold moors. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

moor frog. The edible frog (*Rana esculenta*) of England.

moor'ga (mōōr'gä). Var. of MOORVA.

moor gallop. A sudden squall moving across the moors. *Dial. Eng*

moor game The moor fowl.

moor-ga'vee, moor-gah'vee (mōōr-gä'vē), *n.* = MOORVA

moor harrier. The marsh harrier. [*Local, Eng.*]

moor hawk. The marsh harrier.

moor ill. Moor evil. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

moor'ish. Dial. Eng. var. of MOREISH. [marshy.]

moor'ish-ly, *adv.* of MOORISH,

moor'ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS; MOORISH, marshy.

Moor'ism, *n.* **1.** Anything characteristic of the Moors, as religion or conduct.

2. Moors collectively. *Obs.*

Pacific, having a short, much compressed body covered with shagreenlike scales, an elongate snout, high dorsal and anal fins, and in the adult two bony horns over the eye.

moor'land (mo͝or'lănd), *n.* [AS. *mōrland.*] Land consisting of a moor or moors. — **moor'land-er** (-lăn-dẽr), *n.*

moo'ruk (mo͞o'rŭk), *n.* [Native name.] A cassowary (*Casuarius bennetti*) found on the island of New Britain. It is smaller and has stouter legs than the common cassowary. The neck and breast are black, the back is rufous mixed with black, and the naked skin of the neck is blue. It has a flattened plate instead of a casque on the head.

moor'wort' (mo͝or'wûrt'), *n.* A small ericaceous shrub (*Andromeda polifolia*) found in moors and sphagnum bogs throughout the colder parts of the north temperate zone. It has narrow leaves and small white bell-shaped flowers.

moor'y (-ĭ), *a.* [AS. *mōrig.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, moors; marshy; fenny; boggy; moorish.

moose (mo͞os), *n.* [A native Indian name; Algonquian *mons, mōs.*] **a** A large mammal of the deer family (*Alce americanus*), inhabiting forested parts of Canada and the northeastern United States. It is very closely allied to the European elk, but slightly larger, standing about seven feet high at the somewhat humped shoulders and often weighing over 1,000 pounds. The form is ungainly, the legs very long, the tail extremely short, and the head large with a thick overhanging snout and broadly palmated antlers furnished with many points. A small bag or pouch of hairy skin called the "bell" depends from the neck. A variety found in Alaska (*A. gigas*) is the largest existing member of the deer family. See ELK. **b** The European elk.



Moose a

moot (mo͞ot), *n.* [AS. *mōt* (in comp.), *gemōt*, a meeting; akin to Icel. *mōt*, MHG. *muoz.* Cf. MEET to come together.] **1.** Meeting; encounter. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*

2. *Eng. Hist.* A meeting for discussion and deliberation; esp., a meeting of the freemen, or their representatives, of a village, town, hundred, shire, or in Anglo-Saxon times the kingdom, for the discussion and settlement of matters of common interest, and exercising political, administrative, and judicial powers; a gemot (which see). The term *moot* was applied to any assembly met to administer justice or for administrative purposes, from the highest to the lowest. Cf. HUNDRED, 2, FOLKMOOT, WITENAGEMOT.

3. The place where such a meeting is held.

4. A plea or an action at law; litigation. *Obs.*

5. A discussion, debate, or argument; esp., a discussion of fictitious causes by way of practice.

moot, *v. t.;* MOOT'ED; MOOT'ING. [ME. *moten, motien*, AS. *mōtian* to meet or assemble for conversation, to discuss, dispute, fr. *mōt, gemōt*, a meeting, an assembly. See MOOT, *n.*] **1.** To speak; utter. *Obs. Scot.*

2. To argue for and against; to debate; to discuss; to propose, or bring up, for discussion.

> A problem which hardly has been mentioned, much less *mooted*, in this country *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. Specif.: To discuss by way of exercise; to argue for practice; to propound and discuss in a mock court.

> First a case is appointed to be *mooted* by certain young men, containing some doubtful controversy. *Sir T. Elyot*

moot (mo͞ot), *v. i.* **1.** To argue; plead; discuss. *Obs.*

2. To argue or plead in a supposed case.

> There is a difference between *mooting* and pleading; between fencing and fighting. *B. Jonson.*

3. To tell; speak; also, to complain. *Obs. Scot.*

moot, *a.* Subjected or subject to argument or discussion; debated or debatable; as, a *moot* case or question.

moo'tchie wood (mo͞o'chĭ). [Tamil *mūchṭi mēram*, tha name of the tree.] The soft light-colored wood of an East Indian coral tree (*Erythrina indica*), used in the manufacture of fancy articles.

moot court. A mock court, such as is held by students of law for practicing the conduct of hypothetical law cases.

mop (mŏp), *n.* [ME.; orig. uncert.] **1.** A fool. *Obs.*

2. A young creature or person; a baby; child; girl; rag doll; a young fish. *Obs. or R.*

3. [Cf. ME. *mop* rag doll, fool; perh. confused with 2d MOP; but cf. MOPE.] A made-up face; a pout; grimace.

> "What *mops* and mowes it makes!" *J. Fletcher.*

mop, *n.* [Cf. L. *mappa* napkin (see MAP, NAPKIN).] **1.** An implement for washing floors, or the like, made of a piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums, or coarse yarn, fastened to a handle; also, a smaller similar implement used in washing dishes, etc.

2. [Perh. because servant girls brought their mops with them.] A "statute" fair for hiring servants and farm laborers. *Dial. Eng.*

3. Something resembling or likened to a mop, as a sort of dredge for collecting starfish, a tangled mass of hair, etc.

4. A tuft of grass. *Dial. Eng.*

5. *Metal Working.* **a** A tangled boss of fine wire fixed to a handle and used as a support for small articles when soldering with the blowpipe. **b** A polishing device used in the lathe, consisting of a number of disks of calico or the like mounted on a spindle and charged with rouge. It becomes practically rigid when rotated rapidly.

mop, *v. t.;* MOPPED (mŏpt); MOP'PING. To use a mop on; to rub or wipe with or as with a mop; as, to *mop* a floor; to *mop* one's face; also, to take up or out of the way, as water, with a mop; — often with *up;* as, to *mop* up blood.

mope (mōp), *v. i.;* MOPED (mōpt); MOP'ING (mōp'ĭng). [Orig. uncert.; cf. Dan. *maabe* to mope, or D. *moppen* to pout, G. *muffen* to sulk.] **1.** To go or act abstractedly, bewilderedly, or aimlessly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To be dull and spiritless; to give way to dejection or apathy, esp. of a weak kind. "*Moping* melancholy." *Milton.*

mope, *v. t.* To make spiritless, stupid, or dejected.

> You will be getting *moped* to death. *Hughes.*

mope, *n.* **1.** [Cf. 1st MOP.] A fool; a mop. *Obs.*

2. A dull, spiritless person. *Burton.*

3. *pl.* Low spirits; dumps.

mop head. **1.** The end of a mop, to which the thrums or rags are fastened.

2. A head with a mop of hair on it. *Colloq.*

> The fops at your end of the town, with *mop heads* and empty skulls *Sheridan.*

3. A person with a shaggy unkempt head of hair. *Colloq.*

4. A clamp for holding the thrums or rags of a mop. *U. S.*

mop'pet (mŏp'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Dim. of MOP a fool, a baby, or MOP a grimace.] **1.** A baby; child; also, darling.

2. A rag doll; a doll; also, a doll-like, frivolous woman.

3. A long-haired pet dog.

4. A grimace.

Mop'sus (mŏp'sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μόψος.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** A seer, one of the Lapithæ. He took part in the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, the Calydonian boar hunt, and the Argonautic expedition. After his death, caused by a snake bite, he came to be worshiped as an oracular hero. **b** A seer, the son of Apollo and Manto, daughter of Tiresias. He defeated Calchas in a prophecy contest. He and Amphilochus slew each other in combat.

mo-quette' (mō-kĕt'), *n.* [F.] A kind of carpet or upholstery fabric having a velvety pile made by fastening tufts of soft woolen yarn on a firm groundwork of jute, cotton, or the like. It is made by hand at Nîmes, France, and machine-made in imitation elsewhere. Cf. AXMINSTER **b**.

mo'ra (mō'rȧ; 201), *n.; pl.* L. MORÆ (-rē), E. MORAS (-rȧz). [L.] **1.** *Rom. & Civil Law.* Delay; esp., culpable delay; postponement; default.

2. *Pros.* The unit of meter, a common short syllable; a "time"; — represented by ⏑ or by the eighth note (♪).

mo'ra (mō'rȧ), *n.* [Tupi *moira, muira.*] **a** A cæsalpiniaceous tree of Guiana and Trinidad (*Dimorphandra excelsa*); also, its tough, chestnut-brown wood, used in shipbuilding and making furniture. **b** The fustic tree. *Porto Rico.*

Mo-ra'ce-æ (mō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MORUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees or shrubs (order Urticales), having a milky juice and small diclinous apetalous flowers with a 1-celled ovary. There are about 55 genera and over 900 species, of wide distribution, nearly 600 being comprised in the single genus *Ficus.* The family also includes the important genera *Morus* (the mulberry), *Cannabis* (the hemp), *Artocarpus* (the breadfruit), *Brosimum* (the breadnut), etc. — **mo-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mo-ræ'a (mō-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. after Johannes *Moraeus*, father-in-law of Linnaeus.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of bulbous or tuberous iridaceous plants, with a divided perianth and petaloid style branches. The species are natives of South Africa and Australia. The bulbs of some are edible; a few are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

mo-raine' (mō-rān'), *n.* [F.; cf. Pr. *mourreno;* orig. uncert.] *Geol.* An accumulation of earth, stones, etc., carried and finally deposited by a glacier. A moraine formed at the extremity of a glacier is called a **terminal moraine**; at the side, a **lateral moraine**; beneath the ice but back from its end or edge, a **ground moraine** or **moraine profonde. Medial moraines**, or those on the middle of the glacier parallel to its sides, are often formed by the union of the lateral moraines when two glaciers coalesce. — **mo-rain'al** (mō-rān'ăl), **mo-rain'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

mor'al (mŏr'ăl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *moralis*, fr. *mos, moris*, manner, custom, habit, way of life, conduct.] **1.** Characterized by practical excellence, or springing from, or pertaining to, man's natural sense of what is right and proper; — chiefly in the phrase *moral virtue*, which, in the medieval doctrine, derived from Aristotle's, is distinguished from *intellectual virtue.* See VIRTUE.

> *Moral* virtue, grounded upon truth. *Chaucer.*

2. Of or pertaining to morals; designating, or relating to, the science or philosophy of conduct; hence, relating to, or regarded with respect to, the qualities and considerations with which morals deal, as questions of right and wrong or virtue and vice; also, discriminating right and wrong; as, the *moral* sense; — distinguished from *non-moral* or *unmoral.*

> Nay! I lat him telle us of no ribaudye;
> Tel us som *moral* thing, that we may lere
> Some wit. *Chaucer.*
>
> Keep at the least within the compass of *moral* actions, which have in them vice or virtue. *Hooker.*
>
> She had wandered . . . in a *moral* wilderness. *Hawthorne.*

3. Established by moral science, or springing from or expressing the truths with which it is concerned; as, *moral* law, obligation, necessity, etc.; *moral* good or evil.

4. Conforming to, or embodying, righteous or just conduct, or the dictates of the moral sense; virtuous; just; as, a *moral* life; *moral* conduct; — distinguished from *immoral*, and sometimes, in reference to merely social righteousness, from *religious.* Specif., *Hegelianism*, relating to virtuous conduct or natural excellence as distinguished from civic or legal righteousness.

> The wiser and more *moral* part of mankind *Sir M. Hale*

5. Capable of right and wrong action or of being governed by a sense of right; subject to the law of duty.

> A *moral* agent is a being capable of those actions that have a moral quality, and which can properly be denominated good or evil in a moral sense *J. Edwards*

6. Acting upon or through one's moral nature or sense of right, or suited to act in such a manner; as, *moral* arguments; *moral* considerations; — sometimes opposed to *material* and *physical;* as, *moral* pressure or support.

7. Supported by reason or probability; practically sufficient; — opposed to *legal* or *demonstrable;* as, *moral* evidence. Cf. MORAL CERTAINTY.

8. Virtual; tantamount to. Cf. MORAL VICTORY.

9. Pert. to mind; specif., pert. to the volitional or conative nature as distinguished from the intellectual. Cf. def. 1.

10. Serving to teach or convey a moral; as, a *moral* lesson; *moral* tales.

11. Moralizing. "O *moral* Gower." *Chaucer.*

Syn. — MORAL, ETHICAL. MORAL may refer to either the science or the practice of right conduct; ETHICAL commonly suggests the science only; as, *moral* (or *ethical*) principles, an *ethical* (or *moral*) system; a *moral* (not *ethical*) agent, action, man; cf. the *moral* law.

moral atonement. *Theol.* See ATONEMENT, 2 **c**. — **m. certainty,** a very high degree of probability, although not demonstrable as a certainty; a probability of so high a degree that it can be confidently acted upon in the affairs of life; as, there is a *moral certainty* of his guilt. — **m. defeat,** a victory which is a virtual defeat in its effects. — **m. expectation of a small gain,** the moral value of the gain multiplied by its probability. — **m. faculty,** the faculty, or power, of moral judgment and feeling. — **m. hazard,** *Fire Insurance*, the hazard arising from the uncertainty of the honesty of the insured, as from the risk that he may intentionally burn his insured property. — **m. insanity,** *Law*, commonly, such an abnormal condition as is characterized by incapacity to distinguish between right and wrong; in some jurisdictions, incapacity to resist the doing of immoral acts whether or not known to be wrong. See INSANITY. — **m. inspiration.** *Theol.* See INSPIRATION, 2. — **m. law.** See LAW, 3, 7. — **m. liberty,** that liberty of choice which is essential to moral responsibility. — **m. necessity.** See NECESSITY. — **m. philosophy,** morals; ethics. — **m. play,** a morality. *Obs.* — **m. science,** morals. — **m. sense,** the feeling of the rightness or wrongness of an action or the power of having such

Moor'man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. **a** A Moor. *Obs. or R.* **b** In Ceylon, a Mohammedan of mixed Arab and Indian blood.

Moor monkey. A black macaque of Celebes (*Macaca maura*).

moor myrtle. Sweet gale.

moorn (*dial.* mōrn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MOURN.

moor palm. moor silk. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Any of various sedges (*Carex*) or cotton grasses (*Eriophorum*) found on moors; also, their flower head. **b** The catkin of the willow *Salix aurita.*

moor'pan', *n.* [Cf. HARDPAN.] = MOORBAND. [*Scot.*]

moor pout. A young grouse.

moors, *a. & n.* [Cf D. *Moorsch* Moorish, E. MOOR, MOORISH.] Designating the Urdu or Hindustani language. *Obs.*

moor's head, or **moor head.** *Obs.* **a** [*Usually cap.*] A representation of the head of a Moor, in *Her.* usually depicted in profile, couped at the neck, and with a wreath above, and a pearl pendant in the ear, unless otherwise specified in the blazon. **b** Any of various things suggestive of, or likened to, a Moor's head, as a kind of globoid still head with a beak, nose, or pipe for connecting with the receiver, or a small still having such a head. **c** The head of a horse when darker than the rest of the animal's body, esp. if black.

moor'-sick', *a.* Affected with moor evil. *Dial. Eng.*

moor sickness. Moor evil. *Dial Eng.*

moors'man (mo͞orz'mȧn), *n.* One who dwells on or frequents moors.

moor'snipe', *n.* The common snipe. *Obs. Scot.* [*Eng.*]

moor'stone', *n.* Granite. *Dial.*

moor'tet'ter, *n.* **a** Stonechat. **b** Meadow pipit. See PIPIT.

moor tit, moor titling. **a** The European stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*). **b** The European pipit (*Anthus pratensis*).

moor'va (mo͞or'vȧ), *n.* [Singhalese *mūrvā.*] One of the bowstring hemps (*Sansevieria roxburghiana*); also, its strong, silky fiber. See BOWSTRING HEMP. *India.*

moor whin. A low prickly fabaceous shrub (*Genista anglica*) common in western Europe.

moor'y (mo͞or'ĭ), *n.* [Malay *muri* moiré cloth.] A kind of blue cloth made in India.

moose (mo͞os), *n.* [D *moes.*] A pottage of vegetables or herbs.

moose'ber-ry, *n.* The hobblebush or its fruit. *U. S.*

moose bird. The Canada jay.

moose bush. = MOOSE BERRY.

moose call. A piece of birch bark rolled like a horn and used by hunters in calling moose.

moose deer. The moose. [*U. S.*]

moose elm. The slippery elm.

moose fly. A rusty black biting fly (*Hæmatobia alcis*) of the northern United States and Canada.

moosel, moosle ✝ MUZZLE.

moose maple The mountain maple. *U. S.*

moose'wood', *n.* **a** The striped maple. **b** = LEATHERWOOD a (1).

moose yard. A locality where moose, in winter, herd together in a forest to feed and for mutual protection.

Mo'o-si'as (mō'ō-sī'ăs). **Mo-os'si-as** (mō-ŏs'ĭ-ăs). *Bib.*

Mooslim. ✝ MOSLEM.

moossin. ✝ MONSOON.

moost. ✝ MOST, MUST.

moost'ed. Var. of MUSTED. *Scot.*

moot. ✝ MOTE, a particle; MOTE, may.

moot (mo͞ot), *n. Shipbuilding. Obs. or R.* **a** A ring gauge used in shaping treenails. **b** The diameter to which a treenail is to be gauged. **c** A piece of hard wood, hooped with iron at the ends, used in block making.

moot, *v. t. Shipbuilding.* To gauge (a treenail) to the correct size with a *moot. Obs. or R.*

moot, *v. t.* To root, dig, or grub; — often with *up. Dial. Eng.*

moot'a-ble (*-ȧ-b'l*), *a.* See -ABLE

mootch. ✝ MOUCH, skulk.

moote. ✝ MOAT, MOOT, MOTE, particle. [argues, or disputes.]

moot'er, *n.* One who moots, **moot'er** (mo͞ot'ẽr), *n. Shipbuilding.* One who moots treenails; also, a treenail, bolt, or spike. *Obs. or R.*

moo'ter (mo͞o'tẽr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MULTURE.

mooth (*Scot.* mûth), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *móða* condensed vapor from the breath] Damp and wet; foggy; misty. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mooth (mo͞oth). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOUTH.

moot hall. A hall where a moot is held.

moot'-hill', *n. A.-S. Hist.* A hill where a moot was held.

moot house. [AS. *mōthūs.*] = MOOT HALL. *Obs.*

moot'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MOOT. Esp., *Obs. Scot.: vb. n.* A gathering; meeting; moot.

moot'man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. One who argued moot cases in the Inns of Court. *Eng.*

moot'-stow', *n.* [AS *mōtstōw.*] *A.-S. Hist.* The place where a moot was held.

mootsuddy. Var. of MUTSUDDY.

moot-wal'lee (mo͞ot-wŏl'ē). Var. of MUTAWALLI.

moot'wor'thy, *a. A.-S. Law.* Competent to attend as a member of a moot; free.

moove. ✝ MOVE.

moo-zoo'na. Var. of MUZOONA.

mop, *v. t.* **1.** To drink; — usually with *up. Dial. Eng.*

2. To wrap or muffle up (the head), as with a scarf; to wrap up the head of; blindfold; fig., to hoodwink *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mop, *v. i.* [Cf. MOPE, *v.*] **1.** To make a wry mouth. *Obs.*

2. To behave affectedly; to fidget about. *Dial. Eng.*

M. O. P. *Abbr.* Mother of pearl.

mop'board', *n.* = BASEBOARD. *U. S.*

mope'-eyed', *a.* Shortsighted; purblind; stupid. *Obs.*

mope'ful, *a.* Mopish; dull. *Obs or R.* [PORK.]

mope'hawk'. Var. of MOREPOR-

mop'er (mōp'ẽr), *n.* One who mopes

mop'-head'ed, *a.* Having a mop head, or shaggy unkempt head of hair.

mophs (mŏfs), *n. pl.* = MORPHOTES.

moph'ty. ✝ MUFTI.

mop'ing (mōp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MOPE. — **mop'ing-ly,** *adv.*

mop'ish, *a.* Foolish; confused. *Obs.*

mop'ish (mōp'ĭsh), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, moping. — **mop'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **mop'ish-ness,** *n.*

mop'la, mop'lah (mŏp'lȧ), *n.* [Malayalam *māppila.*] One of a class or caste of Moslems, traders and agriculturists, chiefly of Malabar. [MOREPORK.]

mo'poke' (mō'pōk'). Var. of **mop'pet,** *n.* A mop or sponge, as one used for cleaning a cannon. *Obs.* [fool

mop'pis. Obs. pl. of MOP, a

mop'py, *a.* **1.** Like a mop.

2 Drunk. *Slang*

mops, *n.* [Cf. MOP a rag doll.] A girl; — used in endearment or playfulness. *Obs.*

mops (mŏps), *n.* [G.; cf. D. *mops, mopn.* Cf. 1st MOP.] A pug dog.

Mop'sa (mŏp'sȧ), *n.* **1.** In Sidney's "Arcadia," an ungainly country wench, to whom Musidorus, disguised as a shepherd, ostensibly pays court in the presence of the princess Pamela, whose beauties he describes in incongruous praises of Mopsa. **2.** In Shakespeare's "The Winter's Tale," a shepherdess.

mop'sey. Var. of MOPSY.

mop'si-cal, *a.* [Cf. dial. *mopse* to mope.] Mope-eyed. *Obs.*

mop'stick', *n.* The long handle of a mop; hence, any of various things resembling or likened to this; as: **a** *Join.* A handrail of nearly round section; — called also *mopstick rail.* **b** A sticker or vertical damper rod in an old form of pianoforte action.

mop'sy (mŏp'sĭ), *n.* [Cf. MOPPET.] **1.** A young or small person; a moppet; — often used as a term of endearment in speaking to girls and children. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

2. A slattern *Dial Eng.* [*Obs*]

mop'sy-eyed', *a.* Mope-eyed.

mo'pus (mō'pŭs), *n.* [Cf. MOPE.] A mope; a drone. *Dial. Eng. & Slang.* [small coin.]

mo'pus, *n. Slang. Eng.* **1.** A

2. Money; — usually in *pl*

mop'y (mōp'ĭ), *a.* Spiritless; given to moping. *Colloq.*

Mo'quel-um'nan (mō'kĕl-ŭm'-năn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, an almost extinct linguistic stock of American Indians of central California. [See HOPI.]

Mo'qui (mō'kē). Var. of MOKI.

mor. ✝ MORE.

Mor. *Abbr.* Morocco.

mo'ra (mōr'ȧ), *n.* [It.] An Italian game of guessing the number of fingers extended in a quick movement of the hand.

‖ **mo'ra** (mō'rȧ; 201), *n.* [Hind. *mōrhā*, Skr. *mūrdhā.*] A stool. *Anglo-Ind.*

‖ **mo'ra,** *n.* [Gr. μόρα, fr. μερεσθαι to divide.] *Gr. Hist.* One of the main divisions of the Spartan army.

morabit. ✝ MARABOUT.

mo-ra'i (mō-rā'ē; -rī'). *Archæol.* Var. of MARAI. [*Obs.*]

mor'al, *v. i. & t.* To moralize.

feelings; the sense of right and wrong. — **moral theology**, that branch of theology which treats of morals; also, that theology or those theological doctrines developed as inferences from moral grounds or reasons. — **m. unity**. See UNITY. — **m. victory**, an actual defeat regarded as a virtual victory, as because of the narrowness of the margin or of some circumstance that gives satisfaction or hope.

mor'al (mŏr'ăl), *n.* [Cf. F. *morale*. Cf. MORALE.] **1.** Moral conduct or teachings; — usually *pl.* See MORALS.

2. The inner meaning or significance of a fable, a narrative, an occurrence, an experience, etc.; the practical lesson which anything is designed or fitted to teach; the doctrine meant to be inculcated by a fiction; a maxim.

Thus may we gather honey from the weed,
And make a *moral* of the devil himself. *Shak.*

We protest against the principle that the world of pure comedy is one into which no *moral* enters. *Macaulay*

3. [OF.] A morality play. See MORALITY, 2 **c**.

4. (*pron.* mŏ'rȧl') = MORALE.

Persons whose interest has been earnest and intelligent have found scientific *moral* hard to preserve. *E. Gurney.*

5. Likeness; counterpart. *Slang.*

The long chin . . . is the very *moral* of the governor's. *Smollett.*

mo-rale' (mŏ-răl'; -rälʹ), *n.* [F. *moral*. See MORAL, *n.* & *a.*] **1.** Morality; moral principles, teachings, or conduct.

2. Condition as affected by, or dependent upon, such moral or mental factors as zeal, spirit, hope, confidence, etc.; mental state, as of a body of men, an army, and the like.

mor'al-ism (mŏr'ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Moral teaching or counsel; inculcation of morality.

On the other hand, there are the traces of the *moralism* of the Apologists, which exalts the teaching element in Christianity and makes everything depend on the free choice of the path of obedience. *G. P. Fisher.*

2. A maxim or saying embodying a moral truth.

3. Practice of morality as distinct from religion; leading of a moral life as distinguished from a religious life; state or character of being merely moral.

mor'al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who moralizes; a teacher or student of morals; a writer of essays, etc., intended to inculcate moral duties. *Addison.*

2. One who practices moral duties; a person who conforms to moral rules; esp., one who leads a moral life.

mor'al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to moralism or moralists; concerned with moralism or moral consideration; inculcating morality. — **mor'al-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mo-ral'i-ty (mŏ-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *moralitas*; cf. F. *moralité*.] **1.** Moral quality or character; righteousness; virtue.

Gentillesse and eek *moralitee* and holinesse. *Chaucer.*

2. That which conveys or instills moral lessons or expresses moral sentiment; specif.: **a** A moral tale or writing; moral discourse. *Obs.* **b** Moral inference, meaning, or lesson; moralization; moral, as of a story. *Lydgate.*

I had as lief have the foppery of freedom as the *morality* of imprisonment. *Shak.*

c A kind of allegorical play, so termed because it consisted of discourses in praise of morality between actors representing such characters as Charity, Faith, Death, Vice, etc.

The Middle Ages had an appetite for allegory quite as vigorous as the liking for legend; and after the saintly legends had been set on the stage as miracle plays, allegory was also cast into dialogue, and we have the moral plays. The *morality* was a medieval forerunner of our modern novel with a purpose, as unconvincingly didactic as it is inevitably dull. The *morality* may even be defined as an attempt to dramatize a sermon, whereas the mystery is simply a dramatization of the text.

Brander Matthews.

3. Moral practice or action; rectitude of life; conformity to the standard of right; as, we may admire the polish of men whose *morality* we question.

Egoistic ethics, taking its premises from egoistic psychology, defines *morality* as the intelligent pursuit of that which instinct compels us to pursue, as the rational pursuit of pleasure and avoidance of pain, although it tries to show that such *morality* is compatible with . . . unselfishness. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

4. Morals; ethics.

The end of *morality* is to procure the affections to obey reason, and not to invade it. *Bacon.*

5. The relation of conformity or nonconformity to moral righteousness; quality of an intention, a character, an action, a principle, or a sentiment, when tried by the standard of right.

The *morality* of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requisite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it. *South.*

mor'al-i-za'tion (mŏr'ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *moralisation*.] **1.** The act of moralizing; a moral reflection or discourse.

2. The giving of a moral interpretation or effect to something; explanation or interpretation in a moral sense.

3. The act of rendering moral, or the process of becoming moral or of arriving at that state of development or stage of culture where the moral sense is awakened and moral judgments become possible.

mor'al-ize (mŏr'ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *moraliser*.] **1.** To apply to a moral purpose; to explain in a moral sense; to draw a moral from.

Did he not *moralize* this spectacle? *Shak.*

2. To furnish with moral lessons, teachings, or examples; to lend a moral to.

While chastening thoughts of sweetest use, bestowed
By Wisdom, *moralize* his pensive road. *Wordsworth.*

3. To render moral; to impart morals or morality to; to give a moral quality to; to affect the moral quality, character, or state of.

It had a large share in *moralizing* the poor white people of the country. *D. Ramsay.*

Good and bad stars *moralize* not our actions. *Sir T. Browne.*

4. To furnish with a moral; to state or exemplify the moral of. *Rare.*

mor'al-ize (mŏr'ăl-īz), *v. i.* **1.** To make moral reflections; to regard acts and events as involving a moral.

2. To have a moral effect or influence, esp. a good one.

mor'al-ly, *adv.* of MORAL; specif.: **a** In a moral or ethical sense; according to the rules of morality. **b** According to moral rules; virtuously; uprightly. "To live *morally*." *Dryden.* **c** In respect to the moral nature; as, one who physically and *morally* endures hardships. **d** In a manner calculated to serve as the basis of action; according to the usual course or the normal human judgment; according to reason and probability; virtually; to all intents and purposes.

It is *morally* impossible for an hypocrite to keep himself long upon his guard. *L'Estrange*

mor'als (mŏr'ălz), *n. pl.* **1.** Science or doctrine of conduct, esp. as to the sense of duty; ethics (which see).

2. Moral principles and practice; conduct with respect to the moral aspect; morality; as, a man of loose *morals*.

mo-rass' (mŏ-răs'), *n.* [D. *moeras*, fr. OF. *mareis*, F. *marais*; of G. or D. origin, and akin to E. *marsh*; cf. ME. *mareis*, fr. OF. See MERE a lake; cf. MARSH.] A tract of soft, wet ground; a marsh; swamp; fen.

mor'a-to'ri-um (mŏr'ȧ-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL. See MORATORY.] *Law.* A period during which an obligor has a legal right to delay meeting an obligation, esp. such a period granted in an emergency, as to a bank or debtors generally, by a moratory law.

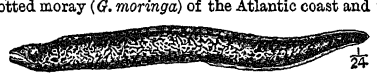
mor'a-to-ry (mŏr'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *moratorius* delaying, fr. *morari* to delay.] Of or pertaining to delay; esp., designating a law granting a moratorium.

Mo-ra'vi-an (mŏ-rā'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Moravia, Moravians, or the Moravian sect.

Mo-ra'vi-an, *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Moravia, an Austrian crownland; esp., a descendant of the Slavic people who ruled Moravia in the Middle Ages. Also, the Slavonic language of the Moravians. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

2. *Eccl.* One of a denomination of Christians, more properly the *Unitas Fratrum*, *Unity of Brethren*, or *United Brethren*, which was an offshoot of the Hussites in Bohemia and which formed a separate church in Bohemia and Moravia, about the middle of the 15th century. After being nearly extirpated by persecution, the society, under the name of *The Renewed Church of the United Brethren*, was reëstablished in 1722–35 on the estates of Count Zinzendorf in Saxony. Called also *Herrnhuter*. The Moravians consist of three provinces, the German, British, and American, and there is a general synod, which meets once in ten years. Their ministry is composed of bishops, presbyters, and deacons, the bishops being not diocesan, but general, and being appointed by and subject to the authority of the general synod. Their public worship is liturgical. They accept the Scriptures as the only rule of faith and practice, hold that it is not for them to "define what Scripture has left undefined, or to contend about mysteries," and emphasize the doctrines of total depravity, the love of God in the gift of His Son, the real godhead and manhood of Christ, the atonement, the work of the Holy Ghost in convicting of sin, etc., and the fruits of faith as shown in willing obedience to God's commandments.

mo'ray (mō'rā; mŏ-rā'; 201), *n.* [Cf. F. *murène*, OF. *moreine*.] Any of a number of voracious and pugnacious, often brightly colored eels, constituting the family Muræniдæ. Their gill openings are small and round, the pectoral fins as well as the ventrals are wanting, the back of the head is elevated, and the jaws are usually narrow and bear strong knifelike teeth. They occur in all warm seas and are especially common in crevices about coral reefs. The largest genus is *Gymnothorax*, of which the hamlet or spotted moray (*G. moringa*) of the Atlantic coast and the



European Moray (*Muræna helena*). 1/24

West Indies is an example. A Mediterranean species, *Muræna helena*, the Roman *muræna*, is a valued food fish.

mor'bid (mŏr'bĭd), *a.* [L. *morbidus*, fr. *morbus* disease; prob. akin to *mori* to die: cf. F. *morbide*. See MORTAL.] **1.** Not sound and healthful; induced by, or characteristic of, a diseased or abnormal condition; diseased; sickly; hence, abnormally or unnaturally susceptible to emotional impressions, esp. of a gloomy or unwholesome nature. "Her sick and *morbid* heart." *Hawthorne.*

2. Relating to disease; as, *morbid* anatomy.

Syn. — Diseased, sickly, sick, unwholesome.

mor-bid'i-ty (mŏr-bĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Morbid state or character; specif., disease; sickness.

2. Amount of disease; sick rate.

mor-bif'er-ous (mŏr-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *morbifer*. See MORBIFIC; -FEROUS.] *Med.* Carrying or producing disease.

mor-bif'ic (-ĭk), **mor-bif'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *morbus* disease + *-ficus*: cf. F. *morbifique*. See -FIC.] Causing disease; generating a sickly state. — **mor-bif'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mor-bil'lous (-bĭl'ŭs), *a.* [LL. *morbilli* measles, dim. of L. *morbus* disease: cf. F. *morbilleux*.] *Med.* Pertaining to the measles; partaking of the nature of measles, or resembling the eruptions of that disease; measly.

Mor-chel'la (mŏr-kĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. G. *morchel* morel.] *Bot.* A genus of edible helvellaceous fungi, the morels, having a thick erect stalk and a club-shaped reticularly pitted cap with the hymenium exposed on its exterior surface. *M. esculenta* is the common morel. See MOREL.

mor-da'cious (mŏr-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *mordax*, *-acis*, fr. *mordere*, *morsum*, to bite. See MORSEL.] Biting or given to biting; acrid; hence, sarcastic. — **mor-da'cious-ly**, *adv.*

mor-dac'i-ty (-dăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *mordacitas*: cf. F. *mordacité*. See MORDACIOUS.] Quality of being mordacious; biting severity, or sarcastic quality.

mor'dant (mŏr'dănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *mordre* to bite, L. *mordere*. See MORSEL.] **1.** Biting; caustic; sarcastic; keen; also, rarely, lit., burning, corrosive, or the like.

2. *Dyeing & Calico Printing.* Acting as a mordant; serving to fix colors.

3. Biting, as a dog. *Rare.*

Syn. — MORDANT, CAUSTIC, CORROSIVE, SCATHING are here compared in their fig. senses. That is MORDANT which is biting or acridly cutting; CAUSTIC suggests esp. stinging sharpness or pungency; that is CORROSIVE which bites or wears deeply or blightingly; SCATHING adds the implication of fierce or withering severity; as, "Paris, teeming beneath a very courtly exterior, with *mordant* words" (*W. Pater*); *mordant* sarcasm; "The Earl's [wit] was crack-brained and sometimes *caustic*" (*Scott*); "his *caustic* pen" (*Thackeray*), "The invectives of Euripides are never the outpourings of the chorus, and their venom is cold as hemlock; those of Milton are hot and *corrosive*" (*Landor*); a *scathing* rebuke, *scathing* satire. See SOUR, PUNGENT, SHARP, ACRIMONY.

mor'dant, *n.* [F., originally, biting.] **1.** A metal plate or chape at the end of a belt, etc., opposite the buckle.

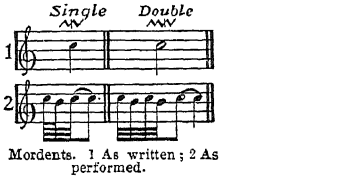
2. Any corroding substance used in etching.

3. *Dyeing & Calico Printing.* Any substance which, by combining with a dyestuff to form an insoluble compound or lake, serves to produce in the fiber a fixed color. Mordants are of two general classes: *basic* or *metallic*, as salts of chromium, iron, aluminium, tin, copper, etc., used with dyestuffs of alcohol or acid nature; and *acid*, as tannic acid, oleic acid, etc., used with basic dyestuffs. Lakes very often differ in color from the original dyestuffs; hence mordants are frequently used even with dyestuffs which are capable of attaching themselves to the fiber directly.

4. Any sticky matter used to cause leaf metal to adhere.

mor'dant, *v. t.*; MOR'DANT-ED; MOR'DANT-ING. To subject to the action of, or imbue with, a mordant; as, to *mordant* goods for dyeing.

mor'dent (mŏr'dĕnt), *n.* [Cf. G. *mordent*. See MORDENTE.] *Music.* A melodic grace made by a quick alternation of a principal tone with an auxiliary tone half a step lower. It is either *single* or *double*. See *Illust.* The name **inverted mordent** is sometimes applied to the *pralltriller* (which see).



Mordents. 1 As written; 2 As performed.

Mord-vin'i-an (mŏrd-vĭn'ĭ-ăn), *n.* One of an agricultural people of the middle Volga provinces of Russia speaking a dialect related to Finnish and preserving many customs from their former heathen religion. See FINNO-UGRIC.

more (mōr; 201), *a.*, *compar.*; *positive wanting*; *superl.* MOST (mōst). [ME. *more*, *mare*, and (orig. neut. and adv.) *mo*, *ma*, AS. *māra*, and (as neut. and adv.) *mā*; akin to D. *meer*, OS. *mēr*, G. *mehr*, OHG. *mēro*, *mēr*, Icel. *meiri*, *meirr*, Dan. *meere*, *meer*, Sw. *mera*, *mer*, Goth. *maiza*, a., *mais*, adv., AS. *mǣre* great, famous, OHG. *māri* famous, Goth. *mērs* (in comp.), Ir. *mōr*; cf. Gr. ἐγχεσίμωρος, prob. orig. great with the spear (ἔγχος). Cf. MOST.] **1.** Greater; superior; increased; — used often as the comparative of *much*, *many*; as: **a** Greater in size, quantity, amount, degree, quality, and the like; — with the singular.

He gat *more* money. *Chaucer.*

If we procure not to ourselves *more* woe. *Milton.*

☞ *More*, in this sense, was formerly used in connection with some other qualifying word, — *a*, *the*, *this*, *their*, etc., — which now requires the substitution of *greater*, *further*, or the like, for *more*. "The *more* part." *Acts* xix. 32.

Whilst sisters nine, which dwell on Parnasse height,
Do make them music for their *more* delight. *Spenser*

Wrong not that wrong with a *more* contempt. *Shak.*

b Greater or exceeding in numbers; — with the plural.

The children of Israel are *more* and mightier than we. *Ex.* i. 9.

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mor'aled, mor'alled (mŏr'ăld), *a.* Having (certain) morals; as, a poorly *moraled* man.

mor'al-er, mor'al-ler, *n.* A moralizer. *Obs.*

moralis, *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *morum* mulberry, Gr. μῶρον; cf. OF. *morale*, fem., like a mulberry.] A skin disease characterized by small eruptions. *Obs.*

mor'al-iz'er (mŏr'ăl-ĭz'ẽr), *n.* One who moralizes.

mor'al-iz'ing-ly, *adv.* In a moralizing manner.

mor'all. + MURAL, *n.*

mor'al-less, *a.* Without a moral or without morals. *Rare.*

mor'al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Mo-rash'tite (mŏ-răsh'tĭt). *Bib.*

morass ore. Bog iron ore.

morass weed. The hornwort.

mo-rass'y, *a.* Marshy. *Obs. or R.* [mŏ'răs-ĭ. *Bib.*]

Mo-ras'thite (mŏ-răs'thĭt; mō'răs-thīt).

mo'rat (mō'răt), *n.* [LL. *moratum*.] An ancient drink of honey flavored with mulberries.

mo'rate, *a.* [L. *moratus*, fr. *mos* manner.] Mannered; esp., of good manners or morals. *Obs.*

mo-ra'tion (mŏ-rā'shŭn), *n.* L. *moratio*.] Delay. *Obs.*

Mo-rat'ty + MARATHI.

mo-rau'ke (-rou'kē), *n.* [Prob. fr. a local name.] A small Swiss whitefish (*Coregonus hiemalis*).

Mo-ra'vi-an (mŏ-rā'vĭ-ăn), *n.* An inhabitant of Moray, formerly one of the great divisions of Scotland, now the county of Elgin or Moray. *Oxf. E. D.* — *a.* Of or pert. to Moray. [-ISM.]

Mo-ra'vi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See **Mo-ra'vi-an-ized** (-īzd), *a.* Converted to, or influenced by, the doctrines of the Moravians.

morb, *n.* [L. *morbus*; cf. OF. *morbe*.] Sickness; malady. *Obs.*

‖ **mor'bi-dez'za** (mŏr'bē-dĕt'sä), *n.* [It.] In the fine arts, delicacy or softness in the representation of flesh; hence, soft delicacy, as of a literary or musical composition.

mor'bid-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

mor'bid-ly, *adv.* of MORBID.

mor'bid-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mor-bif'er-al (mŏr-bĭf'ẽr-ăl), *a.* *Med.* Morbiferous.

mor-bif'i-cous, *a.* Morbific. *Obs.*

mor'bi-fy, *v. t.* [*morbus* + *-fy*.] To make ill. *Obs.*

mor-big'e-nous (mŏr-bĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*morbus* + *-genous*.] *Med.* Morbific.

mor-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See MORBILLOUS.] = MORBIDITY, 2.

mor-bil'la-ry (mŏr-bĭl'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Resembling measles.

mor-bil'li (-ī), *n. pl.* [LL. See MORBILLOUS.] *Med.* Measles.

mor-bil'li-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*morbilli* + *-form*.] *Med.* Resembling measles.

‖ **mor'bleu'** (mŏr'blŭ'), *interj.* [F.] A French expletive or oath, equivalent to *'sdeath*, corrupted from *mordieu*.

mor'bos', *a.* [L. *morbosus*, fr. *morbus* disease.] Morbid; diseased. *Obs.* — **mor-bos'i-ty**, *n. Obs.*

mor'bous, *a.* Morbose. *Obs.*

mor'bu-lent, *a.* [L. *morbus* disease; for ending cf. *purulent*, etc.] Sickly; full of diseases. *Obs.*

‖ **mor'bus** (mŏr'bŭs), *n.* [L.] Disease; illness.

‖ **mor'bus Gal'li-cus.** [NL.] Lit., the French disease, i. e., syphilis.

‖ **mor'ceau'** (mŏr'sō'), *n.* [F.] A bit; a morsel; — applied esp. to a short piece or a passage of literary or musical composition.

mor'cel-lat'ed (mŏr'sĕ-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Divided into small or many pieces.

mor'cel-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *morceler* to divide into pieces; cf. F. *morcellement*. See MORSEL.] *Med.* Division and removal in small pieces, as of a morbid growth.

‖ **mor'celle'ment'** (mŏr'sĕl'mäN'), *n.* [F.] Division into small or many pieces or portions, as land.

mor-chal' (mŏr-chăl'), **mir-chal'** (mĭr-chăl'), *n.* A fan or fly whisk made of peacock feathers. *Anglo-Ind.*

mor'dan-cy, *n.* [See MORDANT.] Mordacity. *Rare.* [DYE, 2 (4).]

mordant dye or **dyestuff.** See

mor'dant-ly, *adv.* of MORDANT.

mordant yellow. See DYE.

Mor'de-cai (mŏr'dē-kĭ; mŏr'dē-kā'ĭ), *n. Bib.* In the book of Esther, the cousin of Esther, who, through her influence with Ahasuerus, saved the Jews from the destruction planned by Haman, and was raised to high rank by the king.

mordechine, mordesin, mordexim. + MORT-DE-CHIEN.

mor'del, *n.* [Cf. MORROW; DEAL part.] *Old Eng. Law.* A widow's share, representing her morning gift. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

Mor-del'li-dæ (mŏr-dĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. genus name *Mordella*, fr. L. *mordere* to bite.] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of small pubescent beetles having the body strongly arched and the abdomen often prolonged into a point beyond the elytra. The adults usually occur on flowers; the young live in rotten wood and in the pith of various plants. The type genus is **Mor-del'la.** — **mor-del'loid** (-oid), *a.*

mor'den-ite (mŏr'dĕn-īt), *n.* [From *Morden*, Nova Scotia, its locality.] *Min.* A zeolite occurring in minute crystals or small fibrous concretions of a white, yellowish, or pinkish color. H., 3-4. Sp. gr., 2.15. See ZEOLITE.

‖ **mor-den'te** (mŏr-dĕn'tā), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A mordent.

mor'der. + MURDER.

Mor'dey al'ter-na'tor (mŏr'dĭ). *Elec* An alternator, invented by W. M. Mordey, in which the revolving field magnet consists of a core, surrounded by a single magnetizing coil, and splayed out at both ends into a number of reflexed claw-shaped pole pieces which embrace the coil.

mor'di-cant (mŏr'dĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *mordicans*, p. pr. of *mordicare* to bite, fr. *mordere*: cf. F. *mordicant*.] Mordant. — **mor'di-can-cy** (-kăn-sĭ), *n. Both Obs.*

mor'di-cate, *v. t.* [L. *mordicatus*, p. p. of *mordicare* to bite.] To bite; corrode. — **mor'di-ca'tion**, *n.* — **mor'di-ca-tive**, *a. All Obs. or R.*

mordisheen, *n* [Pg. *mordexim*, fr. Marathi *mōdachī*, *mōdasī*, cholera. Cf. MORT-DE-CHIEN.] Asiatic cholera. *Obs. Anglo-Ind.*

‖ **mor'dieu'** (mŏr'dyû'), *interj.* A French oath or expletive; — a more frequent spelling of *mort-Dieu* (which see).

‖ **mor'do'ré'** (mŏr'dō'rā'), *n.* [F.] A color produced by mixing brown and crimson.

Mor-do'vi-an (mŏr-dō'vĭ-ăn). Var. of MORDVINIAN.

mordre. + MURDER.

Mor'dred (mŏr'drĕd). Var. of MODRED.

mor'dre-man, *n.* A murderer.

mor'du'. + MORT-DIEU.

Mordv (mŏrdv), **Mord-va'** (mŏrd-vä'), **Mord-vin'** (-vĭn'), *n.* = MORDVINIAN.

more. + MORROW. [MOOR.]

more. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

2. Additional; other; as, Alexander wept because there were no *more* worlds to conquer.

more (mōr), *n.* **1.** A greater quantity, amount, or number; that which exceeds or surpasses what it is compared with.

And the children of Israel did so, and gathered, some *more*, some less *Ex.* xvi. 17.

2. That which is in addition; something other and further; an additional or greater amount.

They that would have *more* and *more* can never have enough. *L'Estrange*

O! That pang where *more* than madness lies. *Byron*

3. Specif.: The greater in rank; — esp. in the phrase *the more and the less.*

Both *more* and less have given him the revolt. *Shak.*

more, *adv.* **1.** In a greater quantity; in or to a greater extent or degree: **a** With a verb or participle.

Admiring *more*
The riches of Heaven's pavement. *Milton.*

b With an adjective or adverb (instead of the suffix *-er*) to form the comparative degree; as, *more* durable; *more* active; *more* actively; *more* sweetly. See COMPARE, *v. t.*, 3.

☞ Double comparatives were common among Elizabethan writers and for some time later; as, *more* brighter; *more* dearer. "His *more* braver daughter." *Shak.*

2. In addition; further; moreover; besides; again; as, he returned once *more*; it is foolish and, *more*, it is wrong. more and more, with continual increase. "Amon trespassed *more and more*." 2 *Chron.* xxxiii. 23. — **m. by token.** **a** As corroboration or further proof. **b** Besides; moreover; indeed. — **the m.,** to a greater degree; by an added quantity; for a reason already specified. — **the m. . . . the m.,** by how much more . . . by so much more. "*The more* he praised it in himself, *the more* he seems to suspect that in very deed it was not in him." *Milton.*

more, *v. t. & i.;* MORED (mōrd); MOR'ING (mōr'ĭng). To make or become more; to increase; also, to exaggerate. *Obs.*

Mo'reau' mar'ble (mō'rō'). A kind of artificial marble obtained by pickling a soft limestone, which has previously been smoothed, dressed, and veined, in a solution of zinc sulphate, first at a temperature of 50° C., and then, after drying, at a temperature of 100° C. It becomes very hard under this treatment and will take a high polish.

mo-reen' (mō-rēn'), *n.* [Cf. MOIRE.] A coarse, stout woolen or woolen-and-cotton fabric, usually watered or with embossed figures.

mo-rel' (mō-rĕl'; mŏr'ĕl; 277), *n.* [F. *morille*, of G. origin; cf. G. *morchel*, OHG. *morhila*, and OHG. *morha* carrot: cf. D. *morille*. Cf. MORE a root.] Any edible fungus of the genus *Morchella*, esp. *M. esculenta*. Morels are considered by epicures as superior in flavor to most of the mushrooms.


Morel (*Morchella esculenta*)

mo-rel', *a.* [OF. *morel* black, F. *moreau*, fr. LL. *morellus*, perh. dim. fr. L. *Maurus* Moor; or cf. L. *morum* mulberry. Cf. MOOR, MORELLO, MURREY.] Of a dark color; blackish. *Rare.*

mo-rel'lo (mŏ-rĕl'ō), *n.* [Cf. It. *morello* blackish, OF. *morel*. Cf. MOREL, *a.*] *Hort.* Any of the cultivated varieties of cherries forming one of the two groups derived from *Prunus cerasus*, distinguished by their dark-colored skin and juice from the *amarelles*, the coördinate group.

Mo-re'los or'ange worm (mō-rā'lōs). [From *Morelos*, State in Mexico.] The larva of a fly (*Trypeta ludens*) which, in parts of Mexico, injures oranges by boring into the pulp.

mo-ren'cite (mō-rĕn'sīt), *n.* [From *Morenci*, Arizona.] *Min.* A hydrated ferric silicate in yellow fibrous forms.

more-o'ver (mōr-ō'vẽr; 201), *adv.* [*more* + *over.*] Beyond what has been said; further; besides; in addition; furthermore; also; likewise.

Moreover, he hath left you all his walks. *Shak.*

Syn. — See BESIDES.

more'pork' (mōr'pōrk'; 201), *n.* [So named from its cry.] **a** Any of several species of nightjars, esp. *Podargus cuvieri. Australia & Tasmania.* **b** A small owl (*Spiloglaux novæ-zealandiæ. New Zealand.* **c** See BOOBOOK.

Mo-resque' (mō-rĕsk'), *a.* [F., fr. It. *moresco*, or Sp. *morisco*. See MORRIS the dance.] Of or pertaining to, or in the manner or style of, the Moors; Moorish. — *n.* The Moresque or Moorish style of architecture or decoration. See SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE.

More'ton Bay (mōr'tŭn). A bay of eastern Australia.

Moreton Bay chestnut. = BEAN TREE **a.** — **M. Bay fig,** an Australian fig tree (*Ficus macrophylla*) often planted for shade. — **M. Bay laurel,** an Australian lauraceous tree (*Cryptocarya australis*), the bitter bark of which contains a poison similar to curare. — **M. Bay lily,** the Brisbane lily. — **M. Bay pine,** the colonial pine. — **M. Bay tulipwood.** See HARPULLIA.

Mor'gain, *or, commonly,* **Mor'gan, le Fay** (mōr'găn; -gān lē fā). [OF. *Morgain la feé* Morgan the fairy; *Morgain* is of Celtic origin.] A fairy, sister of King Arthur, said to have revealed to him the intrigues of Lancelot and Guinevere. See FATA MORGANA, 1.

mor'ga-nat'ic (mōr'gă-năt'ĭk), *a.* [LL. *matrimonium ad morganaticam*, fr. *morganatica* a morning gift, fr. OHG. *morgan* morning, in *morgangeba* morning gift, G. *morgengabe*. See MORN.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an inferior form of marriage which male members of various royal families in Europe and certain nobility formerly belonging to reigning families may contract with a woman of an inferior rank, so that the wife does not acquire and the children of the marriage do not inherit the rank of the husband or father, and the children do not succeed either to the father's public position or the property annexed to that position or that belonging to him in virtue of his title. It is sometimes called a **left-handed marriage,** because the left hand is often given in the ceremony. In some states the morganatic wife and her children have no rights of succession in the private property of the husband or father except under a will or marriage settlement. A morganatic marriage is a valid marriage, and while existing precludes any other; the children of it are legitimate. The morganatic marriage is historically connected with an early Germanic form of marriage in which the mund (which see) was not acquired, but the morning gift was made. No form of morganatic marriage is recognized in the law of England; marriage of members of the royal family is governed by statutory and common law.

Mor-gan'te (mōr-gän'tā), *n.* [It.] The hero of Pulci's (1432–84) romantic poem "Morgante Maggiore." He is a ferocious pagan giant, whom Orlando conquers and converts to Christianity. He becomes the fast friend of Orlando, and acquires great renown for gentleness, generosity, and chivalry

mor'gen (mōr'gĕn), *n.* [D. & G.] A land measure of various values, now or formerly used in various Germanic countries of Europe, originally the amount plowed or mowed in a morning by one team or man. The old Dutch *morgen* was equal to about 2.1 acres; it was formerly in use in the Dutch possessions in America, and is a common land measure in South Africa. See MEASURE.

Mor'gi-a'na (mōr'gĭ-ā'nä), *n.* In the story of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" in the "Arabian Nights," the clever female slave of Ali Baba's brother Cassim and afterward of Ali, who saves Ali's life by outwitting and killing the thieves. Ali sets her free and makes her his daughter-in-law.

morgue (mōrg), *n.* [F.] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be identified, or claimed by their friends; a deadhouse.

mor'i-bund (mŏr'ĭ-bŭnd), *a.* [L. *moribundus*, fr. *moriri* to die. See MORTAL.] In a dying state; near death.

The patient was comatose and *moribund. Copland.*

mo-ri'che palm (mŏ-rē'chā). [Tupi *mauriche*, *moriche*.] A tall Brazilian fan palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*) with obscurely ringed, almost spineless stems, and edible fruit the size of an apple.

mo'rin (mō'rĭn), *n.* [See MORUS.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, the principal coloring matter of old fustic (*Chlorophora*, syn. *Morus, tinctoria*).

Mo-rin'da (mō-rĭn'dä), *n.* [NL., contraction of NL. *Morus indica.*] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical, chiefly East Indian, rubiaceous trees and shrubs having small heads of confluent flowers forming an aggregate pulpy fruit. Several yield valuable yellow dyes and useful hard wood. See INDIAN MULBERRY.

mo-rin'din (mō-rĭn'dĭn), *n.* *Chem.* An orange-colored crystalline glucoside and dyestuff extracted from the root bark of various species of *Morinda*. It is decomposed by hydrolysis into glucose and **mo-rin'done** (-dōn), a red crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$.

Mo-rin'ga (mō-rĭn'gä), *n.* [NL., fr. Tamil *moringi*, *muringi*.] *Bot.* A small genus of East Indian and African trees constituting the family Moringaceæ. They have pinnate leaves and irregular flowers with ten stamens, succeeded by a 3-valved capsule. *M. moringa* is the horseradish tree; its seeds and those of *M. aptera* are known in commerce as *ben* or *ben nuts*, yielding *oil of ben.*

mo'ri-on (mō'rĭ-ŏn; 201), *n.* [G.] *Min.* A dark, nearly black variety of smoky quartz.

mo'ri-on (mō'rĭ-ŏn; 201), *n.* [F. *morion*, Sp. *morrión*; cf. Sp. *morra* the upper part of the head, *morro* anything that is round.] A kind of open helmet, without visor or beaver, somewhat resembling a hat.


Morion with a Comb

Mo-ris'co (mō-rĭs'kō), *a.* [Sp. See MORRIS the dance.] Pertaining to the Moriscos; Moresque.

Mo-ris'co, *n.; pl.* -cos or -coes (-kōz). [Sp. *morisco* Moorish.] **1.** *Hist.* A person of the Moorish race in Spain; — so called by the Spaniards after the overthrow of the Moorish power. Also, a Christianized Moor of Spain.

2. The language of the Moriscos.

3. A morris dance; also, one who dances it. *Obs.*

4. Moresque decoration or architecture.

5. *In Mexico,* the offspring of a *mulatto* and a Spaniard.

Mor'mon (mōr'mŭn), *n.* **1.** A member of the **Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints,** because of a belief in **The Book of Mormon,** which, it is claimed, is a sacred history of the ancient inhabitants of America. The "Mormons" state that this record was translated by Joseph Smith, Jr., a native of Vermont, through "the gift and power of God," from golden plates hid in Cumorah Hill, near Palmyra, New York, by Moroni, one of the ancient prophets. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized April 6, 1830, at Fayette, Seneca County, New York. Its members claim that through apostasy the pure gospel of Christ was taken from the earth many centuries ago, and was restored through the instrumentality of Joseph Smith, Jr., by heavenly messengers sent to him for that purpose. They accept the infinite atonement of Christ and believe that all men may be saved through obedience to the principles and ordinances of the gospel, of which faith in God, repentance from sin, baptism by immersion for the remission of sin, and the laying on of hands for the reception of the Holy Spirit, form an essential part. They believe in prophecy, continued revelation, visions, healing, tongues and all the gifts and powers of the primitive church. They formerly practiced plural marriage, but that is stated to have been discontinued after the "Manifesto" of President Wilford Woodruff in 1890. The headquarters are in Salt Lake City, Utah.

2. A member of a sect, called the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which has always rejected polygamy. It was organized in 1852, and is represented in about forty States of the United States.

Mor'mon, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mormons.

Mormon cricket. Either of two large black cricketlike grasshoppers (*Anabrus simplex* and *A. purpurescens*) of the western United States.

Mor-myr'i-dæ (mŏr-mĭr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *mormyr* a sea fish, Gr. μορμύρος + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of African fresh-water soft-finned fishes having a small mouth at the end of a more or less elongated, often decurved, snout, and near the tail a structure believed to be a rudimentary electric organ. By some the family is regarded as including also certain eel-like forms, as *Gymnarchus*

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more, *n.* [AS *mōr*bēam mulberry tree or blackberry bush, L. *morum* mulberry, or *morus* mulberry tree: cf OF. *more.*] The mulberry. *Obs.*

more, *n. pl.* [Cf. L. *majores.* See MORE, *a.*] Forefathers. *Obs.*

more (mōr), *n.* [AS. *more, moru*; akin to G. *möhre* carrot, OHG. *moraha, morha.*] A root; a stump. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

more, *v. t.* To root; to uproot. — *v. i.* To take root. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

‖ **mo're** (mō'rē; 201), *adv.* [L., abl. of *mos* custom, manner.] In the fashion, style, manner, or way; — occurring in some Latin phrases occasionally used in English; as, **mo're An'gli-co** (ăn'glĭ-kō), in English fashion; **mo're ge'o-me'tri-co** (jē'ō-mĕt'rĭ-kō), in a geometrical manner; **mo're Hi-ber'ni-co** (hī-bûr'nĭ-kō), in Irish fashion; **mo're ma-jo'rum** (mä-jō'rŭm), in the style of (one's) ancestors; **mo're me'o,** in my own manner or way; **mo're su'o,** in his own manner or way.

morefound, morefounder. † MORFOUND, MORFOUNDER.

Mo'reh (mō'rĕ; 201). *Bib.*

more'-half', *n.* The greater portion or number. *Obs.*

more'hand', *adv.* More. *Obs.*

moreine. † MURRAIN.

morels. † MORRIS.

more'ish, *a.* Causing or feeling desire for more; palatable; hungry. *Colloq. & Dial.*

mo-rel', *n.* [See MOREL, *a.*] **1.** A dark, or morel, horse; hence, any horse; — sometimes a name for a horse. *Obs.*

2. [F. *morelle*, orig. fem. of *moreau.* See MOREL, *a.*] **a** The morello cherry. **b** The black nightshade.

more'land. † MOORLAND.

mo-rel'la. † MORELLO.

mo-rel'la, *n.* A fabric used in the 17th century for dresses and draperies.

mo-relle'. Var. of MOREL.

Mo-rel'li-an (mō-rĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Morellius (J. B. Morely or Morelly), a French Protestant, who advocated an extreme democratic type of polity equivalent to modern congregationalism. *Obs.* — **Mo-rel'li-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n. Obs.*

Mo-rels'tachi-ki (mō-rĕls'chĕ-kē; mō-rĕlsh'-), *n. pl.* [Russ. *morel'shchiki*, pl., fr. *morit'* to kill by poisoning or torture; — from their suicidal beliefs] *Eccl. Hist.* A sect of Russian fanatics who once a year have a weird religious ceremony, which terminates in some one's leaping into a pit heaped with burning combustibles, to insure a blissful immortality.

moren. † MORN.

‖ **mo-ren'do** (mō-rĕn'dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Dying — *n.* A gradual decrescendo at the end of a strain or cadence.

more'ness, *n.* Quality of being more or more than one; superiority; plurality. *Now Rare.*

mo-ren'o-site (mō-rĕn'ō-sīt), *n. Min.* Native nickel sulphate, $NiSO_4{\cdot}7H_2O$, occurring in light green crystals or fibrous crusts.

More of More Hall. A ballad hero in Percy's "Reliques," who slew the Dragon of Wantley.

Mo're-ote (mō'rē-ōt; 201), *n.* [Cf. F. *Moréote*, NGr. Μωραΐτης.] A native or inhabitant of the Morea. *Oxf. E. D.* — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Moreotes

morepeon Error for MORPION.

Mo-res'co (mō-rĕs'kō). *a. & n.* [L.] = MORISCO. *Obs. or Hist.*

Mo'resh-eth-gath' (mō'rĕsh-ĕth-gāth'; mō-rĕsh'-). *Bib.*

Mo-resk'. † MORESQUE.

moretid. † MORROWTIDE.

morewane. † MORN.

morewe. † MORROW.

moreyn. † MURRAIN.

mor'few. † MORPHEW.

morfound, *n.* Also **morfond.** [F. *morfondre* to chill, to cause to have a cold.] A severe cold contracted by animals. *Obs.*

morfound, morfounder. *v. t. & i.* To contract, or have, a morfound. *Obs.*

mor'frey, mor'phrey (mŏr'frĭ), *n.* [From HERMAPHRODITE.] A farmer's cart that can be used as a wagon. *Dial. Eng.*

mor'gage. † MORTGAGE

mor'gan (mŏr'găn), *n.* The ox eye daisy; also, any of various species of *Anthemis. Eng.*

Mor'gan, *n.* [W.; cf. W. *Morgant*, and *morgant* shore of the sea.] Lit., a seaman; a dweller on the sea; — masc. prop. name.

Mor'gan (mōr'găn), *n.* [After Justin *Morgan*, a horse breeder.] One of a celebrated American strain of horses which originated in Vermont. [GANA, 1.]

Mor-ga'na, *n.* See FATA MORGANA.

mor'ga-nat'i-cal (mŏr'gă-năt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Morganatic. — **mor'ga-nat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mor-gan'ic (mŏr-găn'ĭk), *a.* Morganatic. *Rare.*

mor'gan-ize (mŏr'găn-īz), *v. t.* To assassinate or make way with secretly, in order to prevent or punish disclosure of secrets; — from Wm. Morgan, alleged to have been so treated in 1826 by Masons.

mor'gay (mŏr'gā), *n.* [W. *morgi* dogfish, shark; *mor* sea + *ci* dog.] The European small spotted dogfish (*Scyliorhinus canicula*).

‖ **Mor'gen-ga'be** (mŏr'gĕn-gä'bĕ), *n.* [G.] = MORNING GIFT.

mor'gen-gift'. Pseudo-archaic form for MORNING GIFT.

mor'gen-stern' (mŏr'gĕn-stûrn'; -shtĕrn'), *n.* = MORNING STAR b.

morgeoun. † MURGEON. *Scot.*

morghen. † MORN.

mor'glay, *n.* [Cf. CLAYMORE.] A claymore; sword, esp. [*cap.*] that of Sir Bevis of Hampton. *Obs.* [hauteur.]

morgue, *n.* [F.] Haughtiness; **mori.** † MORE, *v.*, to increase.

‖ **mo'ri-a** (mō'rĭ-ä; 201), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μωρια folly.] Imbecility; fatuity.

Mo-ri'a (mō-rī'ä). *D. Bib.*

Mo-ri'ah (-ä). *Bib.*

Mo'ri-an (mō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *n.* [OF. *Morien.*] A Moor; a blackamoor. *Obs.* [swarthy. *Obs.*]

Mo'ri-an, *a.* Like a Moor; esp., **mor'i-bund** (mŏr'ĭ-bŭnd), *n.* A dying person. *Rare.*

mor'i-bun'di-ty (-bŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* Moribund quality or state.

mor'ic (mŏ'rĭk; 201), *a. Chem.* See MORIN.

Mo'rich. † MORIAN.

mor'i-form (mŏr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *morum* mulberry + *-form.*] Shaped like a mulberry.

mo-rig'er-ate (mō-rĭj'ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *morigeratus*, p. p. of *morigerari* to comply with.] Morigerous. *Obs.*

mo-rig'er-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To comply; to obey. *Obs* — **mo-rig'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

mo-rig'er-ous (mō-rĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *morigerus*; *mos, moris*, custom, manner + *gerere* to bear, conduct.] Obedient; obsequious. *Obs.* [fungus.

mor'il (mŏr'ĭl). Var. of MOREL, **mo-ril'la,** *n.* A mushroom. See MOREL. *Obs.*

‖ **mo'rille'** (mō'rē'y'), *n.* [F.] A morel. — ‖ **aux' mo'rilles'** (ō' mō'rē'y'). [F.] With morels.

mo-ril'li-form (mō-rĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See MOREL, -FORM.] Having the form or appearance of a morel.

mo-ril'lon (-ŭn), *n.* [F. Cf. MOREL, *a.*] **1.** Any of several European ducks; esp., a female or immature male golden-eye

2. a A morello cherry. **b** A variety of black grape

morin. † MURRAIN.

mor'i-nel (mŏr'ĭ-n-ĕl), *n.* [F. *morinelle.*] The dotterel.

Mo'rin-ga'ce-æ (mō'rĭn-gā'sē-ē; 201), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees (order Rosales) See MORINGA. — **mo'rin-ga'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

mo-rin'gad (mō-rĭn'găd), *n.* [*Moringa* + 2d *-ad.*] Any plant of the Moringaceæ. *Lindley.*

mo-rin'gic (-rĭn'jĭk), *a. Chem* Pert to or designating an acid obtained from oil of ben, identical with oleic acid. See MORINGA. *Obs*

Mo'rin-gu'i-dæ (mō'rĭn-gū'ĭ-dē; 201), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Tamil *malaingu* eel.] *Zoöl.* A family of very slender wormlike eels having the fins little developed, the tail short, and the heart placed very far behind the gills. They occur in warm seas, esp. about the East and West Indies.

mor'land † MOORLAND.

Mor'ley, Mrs. (mŏr'lĭ). See FREEMAN, MRS.

mor'ling. † MORTLING.

mor'lop (mŏr'lŏp), *n.* A variety of jasper. *Local, Australia.*

mor-ma'er. Var. of MORMAOR. — **mor-ma'er-ship,** *n.*

mor'mal, *n* [AF., fr. OF. *mortmal* deadly evil, LL. *malum mortuum.*] A bad sore or ulcer. *Obs.*

mor-ma'or (mŏr-mā'ŏr), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *mormhaor; mor* great + *maor* steward.] *Scot. & Ir.* A mayor; also, a high steward. — **mor-ma'or-dom** (-dŭm), *n.* — **mor-ma'or-ship,** *n.*

mormeluche, mormoluke, *n.* [Gr. μορμολύκη, μορμολυκεῖον, μορμολυκεία.] = MORMO. *Obs.*

mormeracyone. † MURMURATION.

mor'mo, *n.* [Gr. μορμώ a hideous she-monster, a bugbear.] A bugbear; hobgoblin. *Obs.*

mormole. † MORMAL.

mor'mon (mŏr'mŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μορμών monster, bugbear.] **1.** The mandrill.

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* a Syn. of FRATERCULA. **b** Syn. of PAPIO.

Mor'mon-dom (mŏr'mŭn-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [MON.

Mor'mon-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of MOR-

Mor'mon-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

Mor'mon-ist, *n.* A Mormon.

Mor'mon-ite (-īt), *n.* A Mormon. — *a.* Mormon. [LEAF.

Mor'mon-weed', *n.* = VELVET-

Mor'mo-ops (mŏr-mō'ŏps), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μορμώ bugbear + ὤψ, ὤπός, face.] *Zoöl.* A genus of phyllostome bats of Mexico and the West Indies having peculiar cutaneous development in the chin and lips.

‖ **mor'mo-ran'do** (mŏr'mō-rän'dō), *a. & adv* [It.] *Music.* Murmuring; murmuringly.

mormosett. † MARMOSET.

mor'myr (mŏr'mẽr), **mor'myre** (-mīr), **mor-myr'i-an** (mŏr-mĭr'ĭ-ăn), **mor-my'rid** (mĭr'ĭ-rĭd), *n.* [L. *mormyr.*] Any fish of the genus *Mormyrus* or family Mormyridæ.

(which see). Several genera, the best known of which is **Mor-my'rus** (môr-mī'rŭs) (see SACRED FISH), and numerous species occur in the larger streams of northern and central Africa, and are valued as food. — **mor-my'roid** (-roid), *a. & n.*

morn (môrn), *n.* [ME. *morn, morgen, morwen, morgen,* AS. *morgen;* akin to D. *morgen,* OS. *morgan,* G. *morgen,* Icel. *morginn, morgunn* (cf. dat. sing. *morni,* nom. pl. *mornar*), Sw. *morgon,* Dan. *morgen,* Goth. *maúrgins;* cf. OSlav. *mrakŭ* darkness. Cf. MORROW, MORNING.] The first part of the day; the morning. *Chiefly Poetic.*

From *morn*
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve. *Milton.*

the morn, to-morrow. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

morn'ing (môr'nĭng), *n.* [ME. *morning, morwening.* See MORN.] **1.** The first or early part of the day, variously understood as the earliest hours of light, the time near sunrise; the time from midnight to noon, from rising to noon, or to the time of the midday meal, rarely to the time of the dinner, etc.

2. The first or early part; as, the *morning* of life.

3. [*cap.*] The goddess Aurora or Eos. *Poetic. Shak.*

4. A dram taken before breakfast. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

5. A slight meal before breakfast. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

morn'ing, *a.* Pert. to the first part or early part of the day; being, used, occurring, or the like, in the morning.

She looks as clear
As *morning* roses newly washed with dew. *Shak.*

morning campion, the red campion. — **m. flower,** an Australian iridaceous plant (*Orthrosanthus multiflorus*). — **m. gift,** *Teutonic Tribal Custom,* a gift, orig. voluntary, later customary, made to the wife the morning after the consummation of marriage, security for it often being given by antenuptial contract. — **m. gown,** a gown worn in the morning before one is dressed for the day. — **m. gun,** a gun fired at the first note of reveille or of a preceding march at military posts and on naval vessels. — **m. land,** the Orient or East. — **m. prayer,** the morning service of the churches of the Anglican Communion; matins. — **m. room,** in more pretentious residences, such as country houses, a parlor or subordinate sitting room for the general family use, esp. during the day; — distinguished from a *drawing-room.* — **m. sickness,** *Med.,* nausea and vomiting, usually occurring in the morning; — a common sign of pregnancy. — **m. sphinx,** any of several sphinx moths of the genus *Deilephila,* which fly in the morning. — **m. star.** **a** Any of the planets Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, and Saturn, when it precedes the sun in rising, esp. Venus. Cf. EVENING STAR, 1. Also fig., with allusion to earliness and guidance.

Luca Signorelli,
The *morning star* of Michael Angelo. *J. A. Symonds.*

b A weapon consisting of a heavy ball set with spikes, either attached to a staff or suspended from one by a chain. Cf. HOLY-WATER SPRINKLER **b.** — **M. Star of the Reformation,** John Wycliffe (d. 1384), the first of the English reformers. — **m. watch.** **a** The last watch of those into which the night was anciently divided. **b** *Naut.* The watch between four A. M. and eight A. M.

morn'ing-glo'ry (môr'nĭng-glō'rĭ; 201), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **a** Any plant of the genus *Ipomœa,* esp. *I. purpurea,* a universally cultivated twiner with cordate leaves and large funnel-shaped white, pink, or purple flowers. The garden morning-glory has been greatly improved by hybridization with *I. hederacea* and other species, and the flowers, esp. in the Japanese strains, show a wide range of color. **b** Any plant of the related genus *Convolvulus.*

morn'ing-tide' (-tīd'), *n.* Morning time; morning. *Poetic.*

Mo'ro (mō'rō), *n.; pl.* Mo'ros (-rōz). [Sp., Moor.] **1.** A member of any of the Mohammedan tribes of the southern Philippine Islands, chiefly of the Sulu Archipelago and parts of Mindanao. They are of mixed Malayan stock, probably with some Arab blood, and are distinguished from surrounding tribes by their superior organization as well as by their piratical and warlike proclivities.

2. The language of the Moros, which embraces a number of dialects. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

Mo-roc'can (mō-rŏk'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Morocco or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Morocco.

mo-roc'co (-ō), *n.* [Cf. F. *Maroc,* Sp. *Marruecos.*] **1.** [*cap.*] A country and city of Africa.

2. More fully *morocco leather.* A fine kind of leather, prepared commonly from goatskin (imitations are made of sheepskin, etc.) tanned with sumac, or subjected to chrome tanning, and dyed on the grain side; — said to have been first made by the Moors. Genuine morocco is very hard, firm, and flexible. See also under FRENCH, *a.*, and LEVANT, *a.*

Morocco gum. = AMBAD GUM.

Mo'ro-sau'rus (mō'rō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μῶρος stupid + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* An extinct genus of large dinosaurs, of the group Sauropoda, found in Jurassic strata in Colorado and Wyoming. — **mo'ro-sau'ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **mo'ro-sau'roid** (-roid), *a. & n.*

mo-rose' (mō-rōs'), *a.* [L. *morosus,* prop., excessively addicted to any particular way or habit, fr. *mos, moris,* manner, habit, way of life: cf. F. *morose.*] **1.** Particular; fastidious; also, difficult to deal with. *Obs.*

2. Of a sour temper; sullen; ill-humored. "A *morose* and affected taciturnity." *I. Watts.*

Syn. — Gruff, severe, austere, gloomy, crabbed, crusty, churlish, surly, moody, ill-humored. See SULLEN.

-morph (-môrf). A combining form from Greek μορφή, *form;* as, celeo*morph,* para*morph,* rhizo*morph,* etc.

mor-phe'a (môr-fē'ă), *n.* [LL. Cf. MORPHEW, *n.*] *Med.* An eruption of the skin regarded as allied to scleroderma, and characterized by irregular colored patches, of firm texture, sometimes becoming scaly and cicatrized. It is believed to be a trophoneurosis.

Mor'phe-an (môr'fē-ăn), *a.* Of or relating to Morpheus, dreams, or sleep. *Keats.*

Mor'pheus (môr'fūs; *commonly* môr'fē-ŭs), *n.* [L., Gr. Μορφεύς, prop., the fashioner or molder, because of the shapes he calls up before the sleeper, fr. μορφή form, shape.] *Class. Myth.* The god of dreams.

mor'phi-a (môr'fĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Morphine.

-mor'phic (-fĭk). Combining form from Greek μορφή, *form.*

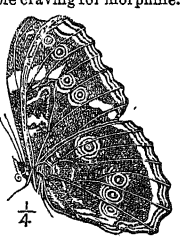
mor'phi-dites (môr'fĭ-dīts), *n. pl.* [Prob. fr. *hermaphrodite.*] *Metal Work.* A pair of compasses or calipers with one straight pointed leg and the other leg bent inwards at the end; — called also *moffs, oddlegs,* and *jenny.*

mor'phine (-fĭn; -fēn), *n.* Also **mor'phin.** [F., fr. MORPHEUS.] *Org. Chem.* A bitter, white, crystalline, narcotic base, $C_{17}H_{19}O_3N$, the principal alkaloid of opium, of which it sometimes constitutes as much as 23 per cent. It is found also in some other plants besides the opium poppy, as *Argemone mexicana* and *Humulus lupulus* (wild hops). It is like opium in medical properties, though less stimulating and constipating, and is used as an anodyne and soporific, chiefly in the form of the acetate, the sulphate, and the hydrochloride. Chemically, morphine is a complex derivative of phenanthrene.

mor'phin-ism (môr'fĭn-ĭz'm), *n. Med.* A morbid condition produced by the habitual use of morphine; morphine habit. — **mor'phin-ist,** *n.*

mor'phi-no-ma'ni-a (môr'fĭ-nō-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *morphine* + *mania.*] *Med.* Irresistible craving for morphine. — **mor'phi-no-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

Mor'pho (môr'fō), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Μορφώ, an epithet of Venus.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large, handsome, tropical American nymphalid butterflies noted for the very brilliant metallic luster and bright colors (often blue) of the upper surface of the wings. The lower surface is usually brown or gray, with eyelike spots.



Morpho (*M. helenor*).

mor-pho-log'ic (môr'fō-lŏj'ĭk) } **mor'pho-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* Of or pertaining to morphology; structural. — **mor'pho-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **morphological analogy.** See ANALOGY, 4. — **m. botany.** See MORPHOLOGY.

mor-phol'o-gist (môr-fŏl'ō-jĭst), *n. Biol.* One versed in morphology.

mor-phol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. μορφή form + *-logy:* cf. F. *morphologie.*] **1.** *Biol.* The branch of biology dealing with the form and structure of animals and plants; the science of structural organic types; the study of the forms, relations, metamorphoses, and phylogenetic development of organs apart from their functions. As used of plants, morphology is sometimes called *structural botany;* when it deals primarily with the members of the plant body as organs, it is called *organography;* internal morphology is known as *plant anatomy.* As applied to animals, morphology includes *anatomy, histology,* and *embryology.*

2. The science of structure or form; specif., of language, that branch of linguistic study which deals with the origin and functions of inflections and derivational forms.

3. Structure; specif., of rocks, external structure. *Geikie.*

mor-phom'e-try (môr-fŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. μορφή form + *-metry.*] Measurement of external form. — **mor'pho-met'ri-cal** (môr'fō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.*

mor'phon (môr'fŏn), *n.* [Gr. μορφῶν, p. pr. of μορφοῦν to form.] *Biol.* A morphological individual, characterized by definiteness of form, in distinction from *bion,* a physiological individual. See TECTOLOGY. *Haeckel.* Haeckel recognized these categories: (1) Plastids or elementary organisms. (2) Organs, antimeres, and metameres. (3) Persons (as shoots or buds of plants, and individuals among the higher animals). (4) Corms (stocks or colonies).

mor-phot'ro-pism (môr-fŏt'rō-pĭz'm) } *n.* [Gr. μορφή form
mor-phot'ro-py (môr-fŏt'rō-pĭ) } + *-tropism, -tropy.*] *Chem.* The modifying influence upon crystal form of change in chemical constitution, esp. of substitution in carbon compounds. — **mor'pho-trop'ic** (môr'fō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs). [Gr. μορφή form.] A combining form denoting *form, shape;* as, iso*morphous.*

mor'rhu-ine (môr'ōō-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [NL. *Morrhua,* specific name of the cod (fr. F. *morue;* cf. LL. *morua, moruta*) + *-ine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A ptomaine, $C_{19}H_{27}N_3$, found in cod-liver oil got from putrefied liver.

Mor'ri-gu (môr'rē-gōō), *n.* [OIr. *Morrigu, Mórrigan;* perh. meaning great queen.] In Irish legend, a war goddess or demoness of battles, often thought of as in the guise of a hoodie (carrion crow) hovering over battlefields.

Mor'rill Tar'iff (môr'ĭl). *U. S. Hist.* The tariff established by the act of March 2, 1861, introduced by J. S. Morrill (1810-98), senator from Vermont. It was made as a revenue tariff, but operated largely as a protective tariff.

mor'ris (môr'ĭs), *n.* [Sp. *morisco* Moorish, fr. *Moro* a Moor: cf. F. *moresque,* It. *moresca.* See MOOR.] More fully *morris dance.* **a** A Moorish dance, usually one who accompanies the dance with castanets. *Rare.* **b** A dance formerly common in England, often performed in pageants, processions, and May games. The dancers, in fancy dress, often took the parts of Robin Hood, Maid Marian, and other fictitious characters. Also, the dancers of a morris.

mor'ris, *n.* [Cf. MEREL.] An old game played with pebbles, wooden or metal disks, pegs, or other counters, or men, which are placed at the angles of a figure drawn on a board or on the ground; also, the board or ground on which the game is played. The figure consists of three concentric squares, with lines from the angles of the outer one to those of the inner, and from the middle of each side of the outer square to that of the inner. The game is played by two persons with five, nine, or twelve pieces each (hence called *five-penny morris, nine-men's,* or *ninepenny, morris,* or *twelve-men's morris*). The pieces are placed (and moved) alternately, and each player endeavors to prevent his opponent from making a straight row of three. Should either succeed in making a row, he may take up one of his opponent's pieces, and he who takes off all of his opponent's pieces wins the game.

The nine-men's *morris* is filled up with mud. *Shak.*

mor'ris, *a.* Pert. to or dancing the morris; dancing.

In shoals and bands, a *morris* train *Wordsworth.*

mor'ris, *v. t.* To perform by dancing; to dance.

mor'ris, *v. i.* To dance; also, to move off quickly; to decamp *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mor'ris chair. [Prob. fr. the proper name *Morris.*] A kind of easy-chair with a back which may be lowered or raised.

Mor'ri-son for-ma'tion *or* **beds** (môr'ĭ-sŭn). [From *Morrison,* Colo.] *Geol.* A series of nonmarine fossil-bearing beds occurring in Colorado and adjacent States and belonging to the top of the Jurassic, or the base of the Comanchean (Lower Cretaceous) system; — similar, if not equivalent, to the *Como formation* or *beds* of Wyoming, etc.

Mor'ris tube. A small-bore rifle barrel for insertion in a shotgun or rifle barrel to reduce the caliber; — used esp. for rifle practice on short indoor ranges. *Brit.*

‖ **mor'ro** (môr'rō), *n.* [Sp., any spherical object.] A round hill or point of land; hence, **morro castle,** a castle on a hill.

mor'row (mŏr'ō), *n* [ME. *morwe, morwen,* AS. *morgen.* See MORN.] **1.** Morning; as, good *morrow. Archaic.*

Well loved he by the *morwe* a sop in wine. *Chaucer.*

2. The next following day; the day subsequent to any day specified or understood. *Lev.* vii. 16.

Till this stormy night is gone,
And the eternal *morrow* dawn. *Crashaw.*

3. The day following the present; to-morrow.

4. The time immediately after a specified event.

mor'row, *a.* Of or pertaining to the next day.

mor'row, *v. i.* To become morning; to dawn. *Rare.*
"When the morning *morrowed.*" *Sir R. F. Burton.*

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morne. † MOURN.

‖ **morne** (môrn), *a.* [F.] Sad; dreary; melancholy.

morne, *n.* [F., fr. *morner* to blunt; cf. *morne* sad, sorrowful.] The head of a lance rebated for tilting. *Obs.*

‖ **morne** (môrn), *n.* [F.] A rounded hill. *French America.*

‖ **mor'né'** (môr'nā'), *a.* [F., lit., blunted.] *Her.* Without teeth, tongue, or claws; — said of a lion.

morned (môrnd), *a. Her.* Blunt-headed; — said of a spear.

mor-nette' (môr-nĕt'), *n.* One of the blunt points of the coronal of a medieval tilting spear. *Obs. or Hist.*

mor'nif, *a.* [Cf. OF. *morn;* the ending perh. confused with *-if,* E. *-ive.*] Mournful. *Obs.*

mornifle. † MOURNIVAL.

morn'ing-glo'ry sphinx. A sphinx moth (*Phlegethontius convolvuli*) of Europe, whose larva feeds on the morning-glory and similar plants. A variety feeds on the sweet potato in the southern United States.

morn'ing-ly, *adv.* In the morning; every morning. *Oxf. E. D.*

morn'ings, *adv.* In the morning *Obs.*

morningsberie. *n.* Dawn. *Obs.*

mor'ning-speech', *n.* = MORROWSPEECH. *Obs. or Hist.*

morn'ing-sted', *n.* Dawn. *Obs.*

mor'ning-ward, *adv.* See -WARD.

morn'less, *a.* See -LESS.

morn'ly, *adv.* In the morning; each morning. *Obs.*

morn'speech', *n.* = MORROWSPEECH. *Obs.*

morn star. = MORNING STAR.

morn'tide', *n.* Morningtide. *Obs.*

morn'time', *n.* Morning

morn'ward (môrn'wĕrd), *adv.* See -WARD.

morn'while', *n.* Morning time. *Obs.*

mo'ro (m ō'r ō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *Moro* Moorish.] A thick-billed finch (*Erythrospiza githaginea*) of northern Africa and southwestern Asia. *Canary Islands.*

mo'ro (m ō'rō), *n.* [Cf. It. *mora* mulberry, L. *morum.*] *Med.* A small abscess or tumor resembling a mulberry.

mo-rol'o-gy (m ō-r ŏl'ō-j ĭ), *n.* [Gr μωρολογία foolish talk; μῶρος foolish + λόγος discourse.] Nonsense; folly — **mor'o-log'i-cal,** *a.* — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **mo-rol'o-gist,** *n. All Obs.*

mo'ro-man'cy, *n.* [Gr. μῶρος foolish + *-mancy.*] Divination by nonsense. *Obs.*

moron. † MORN.

mo-rone' (mō-rōn'), *n.* [See 4th MAROON.] Maroon; the color of an unripe black mulberry.

mo-ro'ni, *n. pl.* A kind of fish. *Obs.*

mo-rose' (mō-rōs'), *a.* [L. *morosus,* fr. *mora* delay.] **1.** *Casuistry.* Lit., full of delay; dwelling; lingering; as, *morose* thoughts; *morose* delectation, lingering delight, as in evil thoughts. *Rare. Orf E. D.* **2.** *Civil Law.* Chargeable with delay, or mora. *Rare.*

Mo-rose', *n.* A character in Ben Jonson's comedy "The Silent Woman." He has a great horror of noise, a humor which is played upon by his scapegrace nephew to get money out of the old man. He marries, as he supposes, a silent woman, who becomes a noisy virago and turns out to be a boy. [MOROSE.]

mo-rose'ly (mō-rōs'lĭ), *adv* of MO-ROSE, *a.*

mo-rose'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mo-ro'sis (-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μώρωσις, fr. μῶρος silly, foolish.] *Med.* Idiocy; stupidity.

mo-ros'i-ty (mō-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *morositas:* cf. F. *morosité.*] Moroseness; surliness; also, an example or instance of it.

mo-ro'so, *n.* A morose or surly person. *Obs.*

mo'ro-soph, *n.* [Gr. μῶρος foolish + σοφός wise.] A philosophical or learned fool *Obs.*

mo-ros'o-phist (mō-rŏs'ō-fĭst), *n.* A morosoph. *Obs.*

mo-ros'o-phy (-fĭ), *n.* Learned folly *Obs*

mo-ro'sous, *a.* Morose. *Obs.*

Mo'ro-to'co (mō'rō-tō'kō), *n.; pl.* -COS (-kōz). An Indian of a group of agricultural tribes of southeastern Bolivia, known for their musical languages and prob. a distinct linguistic stock.

moroun. † MORN.

morowe. † MORROW.

morowning. † MORNING.

mo-rox'ite (mō-rŏk'sīt), *n.* [Gr. μόροξος a sort of pipe clay.] *Min.* A greenish blue or bluish variety of apatite.

mor'ox-yl'ic (m ō'r ŏk-s ĭl'ĭk; mō'rŏk-), *a.* [L. *morus* a mulberry tree + Gr. ξύλον wood.] *Chem.* Moric. See MORIN.

morph. *Abbr.* Morphology.

mor-phæ'a. Var. of MORPHEA.

mor-phæ'ous. *a.* Pertaining to morphea, a skin disease. *Obs.*

mor-phet'ic (m ŏr-f ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Irreg. fr. MORPHEUS.] Of or pert. to sleep. *Rare.*

mor'phew, *n.* [F. *morphée,* LL. *morphea;* cf. It. *morfea.*] Morphea. *Obs.*

mor'phew, *v. t.* To cover with a morphew, or morphea. *Obs.*

mor'phi-at'ed (môr'fĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* Impregnated with morphia or one of its salts.

mor'phic (môr'fĭk), *a.* [Gr μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to form; morphological. *Rare.* — **mor'phi-cal-ly,** *adv. Rare.*

mor'phi-an-at'ed (-fĭ-năt'ĕd), *a.* Morphiated.

mor'phi-o-ma'ni-a (-fĭ-ō-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See MORPHIA; MANIA.] = MORPHINOMANIA. — **mor'phi-o-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

mor'phi-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*morphine* + *-metry.*] *Med.* Estimation of the amount of morphine in any drug or mixture — **mor'phi-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

mor'phi-um (môr'fĭ-ŭm), *n* [NL.] Morphia. *Obs*

mor-phœ'a. Var of MORPHEA.

mor'pho-gen'e-sis (môr'fō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. μορφή form + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Morphogeny. — **mor'pho-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), **mor'pho-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

mor-phog'e-ny (môr-fŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. μορφή form + *-geny.*] *Biol.* Production or evolution of morphological characters.

mor-phog'ra-phy (-fŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. μορφή form + *-graphy.*] Descriptive morphology.

mor'pho-line (môr'fō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*morphine* + 2d *-ol.*] *Org. Chem* An oily, strongly basic liquid, C_4H_9ON, synthetically prepared, and resembling piperidine. It contains the paroxazine ring, which is believed to exist in morphine also.

mor-phon'o-my (m ŏr-f ŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. μορφή form + νόμος a law.] *Biol.* The laws of morphology. — **mor'pho-nom'ic** (môr'fō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.*

mor-phoph'y-ly (môr-fŏf'ĭ-lĭ; môr'fō-fĭ'lĭ), *n.* [Gr μορφή form + φυλή a clan.] *Biol.* That part of phylogeny which deals with form. *Haeckel.*

mor'pho-scop'ic (môr'fō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr μορφή form + *-scopic.*] Considering forms; geometric.

mor-pho'sis (m ŏr-f ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μόρφωσις form, fr. μορφοῦν to form.] **1** Form; figure. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **2** *Biol.* Mode of development of a part.

mor-phot'ic (-fŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr μορφωτικός fit for forming.] *Physiol* Connected with the formation of tissues; as, *morphotic* or tissue, proteids.

mor'phrey. Var. of MORFREY.

morphue. † MORPHEW.

mor'pi-on, *n.* [F.; *mordre* to bite + *pion* foot soldier.] A crab louse *Obs.*

mor-pun'kee (môr-pŭn'kē), *n.* [Hind. *mōr-pankhī,* fr. *mōr* peacock feather.] A large, long, ornamental pleasure craft propelled by paddles, formerly used as a state barge in India

morrey. morrey. † MURREY.

Mor-re'ni-an (mŏ-rē'nĭ-ăn), *or* **Mor'ren's, glands** (mŏr'ĕnz). [After C F. A. *Morren* (1807-58), Belgian naturalist.] *Zoöl.* The calciferous glands of earthworms.

Mor'rhu-a (mŏr'ōō-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of GADUS.

mor'rhu-ic (-ĭk), *a. Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_9H_{13}O_3N$, obtained from cod-liver oil.

mor'rhu-ol (mŏr'ōō-ŏl; -ōl), *n.* [*morrhuine* + 2d *-ol.*] An alcoholic extract from cod-liver oil.

mor'rice Var. of MORRIS.

Mor'rice, Gil (jĭl mŏr'ĭs). The hero of a Scottish ballad which suggested the plot of Home's tragedy of "Douglas." He is an illegitimate child of Lady Barnard, brought up in the greenwood by her. Her husband, who is ignorant of this, supposes him to be her lover and kills him The word "*Gil*" is the same as "Childe."

mor'ric-er (-ĭ-sẽr), *n.* A morris dancer. *Obs.*

mor'ri-mal. † MORMAL.

mor'ri-on. † MORION.

mor'ris (mŏr'ĭs), *n.* [After William *Morris* of Holyhead. *Oxf. E. D.*] The larva of the conger eel *Local, Brit.*

Mor'ris, Di'nah (dī'nă mŏr'ĭs). A Methodist field preacher in George Eliot's "Adam Bede." She is a young woman of beauty and fine character, and is the real heroine of the book.

Mor'ris, Peter. Pseudonym of J. G. Lockhart (1794-1854) in "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk," published in 1819.

morris dance. = 1st MORRIS.

Mor'ri-se'an (mŏr'ĭ-sē'ăn; mŏ-rĭs'ē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to William Morris, or the movement toward æstheticism in industrial arts inaugurated by him and his school.

mor'ris-pike'. *n.* [Cf. MORRIS the dance.] A kind of large pike. *Obs.* [Quaint style.]

Morris style. *Furniture.* The

mor'rot. Var. of MARROT

mor'row-ing, *n. Obs.* 1. Morning. 2. Putting off till the morrow.

morse (môrs), *n.* [L. *morsus* a biting, a clasp, fr. *mordere* to bite.] A clasp to fasten garments, as esp. a cope, in front.

Morse, *a.* Of or pertaining to a Morse telegraph system or code; as, *Morse* apparatus, circuit, embosser, key, tapper, telegraph, etc. See RECORDER, TAPPER, TELEGRAPH, etc. — *n.* The Morse alphabet, Morse telegraph, or the like. *Colloq.*

Morse alphabet *or* **code.** *Teleg.* The telegraphic alphabet or code, consisting of dots, dashes, and spaces, invented by Samuel F. B. Morse. The alphabetic code used in North America is given below. The duration of one dash is theoretically equal to three dots; the space between the elements of a letter is equal to one dot; the interval in spaced letters, as O - -, is equal to three dots. There are no spaces in any letter composed wholly or in part of dashes.

ALPHABET

A .—	H	O — —	V ...—
B —...	I ..	P .——.	W .——
C —.—.	J .———	Q ——.—	X —..—
D —..	K —.—	R .—.	Y —.——
E .	L .—..	S ...	Z —— .
F ..—.	M ——	T —	& .—...
G ——.	N —.	U ..—	

NUMERALS

1 .————	4 ....—	7 ——...
2 ..———	5	8 ———..
3 ...——	6 —....	9 ————.
0 —————	Period .—.—.—	Comma ——.——

The International (Morse) code used elsewhere is the same as the above with the following exceptions:

C —.—.	L .—..	Q ——.—	Y —.——
F ..—.	O ———	R .—.	Z ——..
J .———	P .——.	X —..—	

The Morse code is used chiefly with the electric telegraph, but is also employed in signaling with flags, lights, etc.

mor'sel (môr'sĕl), *n.* [OF. *morsel*, F. *morceau*, LL. *morsellus*, a dim. fr. L. *morsus* a biting, bite, fr. *mordere* to bite; prob. akin to E. *smart*. See SMART; cf. MORCEAU, MORDANT.] **1.** A little bite or bit of food. *South.* **2.** A small quantity; a little piece; a fragment; — formerly used also jocularly or contemptuously of a person.

mort (môrt), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A great quantity or number; a great deal or many; an abundance. *Dial. Eng.*

There was a *mort* of merrymaking. *Dickens*

mort, *n.* [F. *mort* dummy, lit., dead.] A variety of dummy whist for three players; also, the exposed or dummy hand in this game.

mor'tal (môr'tăl), *a.* [F. *mortel*, L. *mortalis*, fr. *mors*, *mortis* death, fr. *mori* to die; akin to E. *murder*. See MURDER; cf. MORTGAGE.] **1.** Subject to death; destined to die; as, man is *mortal*. **2.** Destructive to life; causing or occasioning death; exposing to or deserving death, esp. spiritual death; deadly; fatal; as, a *mortal* wound; a *mortal* sin (see DEADLY SINS); a *mortal* plague; a *mortal* weapon. **3.** So severe as to be thought of as threatening death; as, *mortal* fear; *mortal* offense. **4.** Hence, of or pertaining to death or its occasion; denoting the time or circumstances of death; deathly; relating to, or denoting, deadly agencies, susceptibility to death, etc.; vital; as, the *mortal* hour.

Last of all, against himself he turns his sword, but missing the *mortal* place, with his poniard finishes the work. *Milton.*

5. Human; belonging to man, who is mortal; as, *mortal* wit or knowledge; *mortal* power. *Milton.* **6.** Wishing, or involving a wish, to kill; implacable; deadly; as, a *mortal* enemy; *mortal* enmity. **7.** Extreme; very great; esp., very tedious; wearisome; as, a sermon lasting two *mortal* hours. *Colloq.* **8.** Confounded; cursed; — a euphemism. *Colloq.* **9.** Mortal, or dead, drunk. *Slang or Dial.*

His men were all as *mortal* as himself. *Stevenson & Osbourne.*

Syn. — See DEADLY, HUMAN.

mor'tal, *adv.* Mortally (see FLAT, *a.*, 12). *Now Rare, exc. Colloq. or Dial.*, in sense of: Extremely; very; excessively; deadly; dead; as, he was *mortal* sick; to be *mortal* fond of a person; *mortal* angry.

Though slight was that grasp so *mortal* cold. *Byron.*
The vocal terrier was *mortal* droll. *C. Reade.*

mor'tal, *n.* **1.** A being subject to death; a human being; man. "Warn poor *mortals* left behind." *Tickell.* **2.** That which is mortal. 1 *Cor.* xv. 53, 54.

mor-tal'i-ty (môr-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *mortalitas:* cf. F. *mortalité.*] **1.** Condition or quality of being mortal; subjection to death or to the necessity of dying.

When I saw her die,
I then did think on your *mortality.* *Carew*

2. The death of large numbers; esp., the whole sum or number of deaths in a given time or a given community; also, the proportion of deaths to population, or to a specific number of the population; death rate; as, a time of great, or of low, *mortality;* the *mortality* among the settlers was alarming. **3.** Death; destruction. *Shak.* **4.** Quality of being deadly or, of sin, mortal. *Obs. or R.* **5.** Those who are, or that which is, mortal; the human race; humanity; human nature; human life.

Take these tears, *mortality's* relief. *Pope.*
From this instant
There 's nothing serious in *mortality;*
All is but toys. *Shak.*

6. Mortal part. *Rare.*

White ashes, into which the entire *mortality* of a man or woman had resolved itself. *Hawthorne.*

mortality table. A tabulated statement showing the number of deaths that may be expected to take place during a given period, as a year, among a given number of persons of a given age. Tables of this kind are chiefly used by life insurance companies in computing the number of years which, for purposes of insurance, it may be assumed a person of a given age will live (the *anticipation,* or *expectation, of life*) and in computing the present values of life annuities. When based upon a sufficiently large number of observations the variation between their results and the actual mortality is negligible. The most important general tables of this kind are as follows:

NAME	BASIS, DATE, CONSTRUCTOR, AND USE.
Actuaries', *or* Combined-Experience, Table*	Experience of 17 British companies; constr 1838; pub. 1843; in U. S., in computing 4% reserves.
American Experience Table†	Experience of Mutual Life Ins. Co of New York; Sheppard Homans; in U. S., in computing premiums and 4½% reserves
Breslau Table	Records kept by the city of Breslau (Silesia) for the five years 1687–1691, comprising a total of 6,193 births and 5,869 deaths, to ascertain the price of life annuities.
British Offices Life Tables	Experience of 60 companies for 30 years; 1863; joint commission of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries; not yet in use.
Carlisle Table	Statistics of Carlisle, Eng.; 1779–87; Joshua Milne; little used.
Farr Table, No 3	Observations of entire population of Eng.; pub. 1864; Dr. William Farr; not used.
Fraternity Congress Mortality Table	Experience of the leading fraternal benefit associations of the United States.
HM‡ Table and HF§ Table (=Institute of Actuaries' HM and HF Tables)	Experience of 10 English and 10 Scotch companies; pub. 1869, 1872; generally by British companies.
Meech Table	Experience of 31 American companies; pub. 1881; L. W. Meech; not used in valuations.
Northampton Table	Statistics of Northampton, Eng.; 1735–80; Dr. Thomas Price; slightly in legal matters

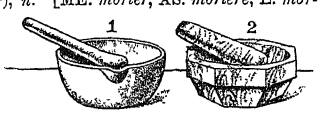
* Assumes that the last one of 100,000 persons 10 years of age will die at the age of 100 years.
† Assumes that the last one of 100,000 persons 10 years of age will die at the age of 91 years.
‡ HM or HM stands for "Healthy Males."
§ HF or HF stands for "Healthy Females."

mor'tal-ly (môr'tăl-ĭ), *adv.* of MORTAL. Specif.: **a** In a deadly or fatal manner; so as to cause death; as, *mortally* wounded. **b** Very severely; grievously; as, *mortally* frightened; *mortally* offended. **c** In the manner of a mortal or of mortals.

I was *mortally* brought forth. *Shak.*

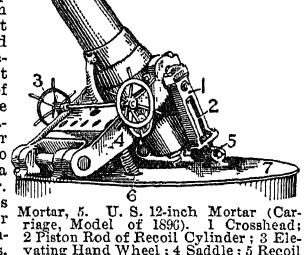
d Extremely; "awfully;" as, *mortally* jealous. *Colloq.*

mor'tar (môr'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *morter*, AS. *mortere*, L. *mortarium:* cf. F. *mortier.* Cf. sense 5 (below), also 2d MORTAR, MORTER.] **1.** A strong vessel, often in form of an inverted bell,



Mortars, 1 1 Porcelain; 2 Agate.

in which substances are pounded or rubbed with a pestle. Mortars are now chiefly used in pharmacy. **2.** *Mining.* The box in a stamp battery containing the ore which is crushed by the stamps falling on it. There is an inclined screen in one or more sides to prevent the passage of any but the finely ground ore. **3.** A night light, usually either a bowl of oil with a floating wick or a thick candle. *Obs. or R.* **4.** A cap in the shape of a mortar; a mortier. *Obs. & R.* **5.** [F. *mortier*, fr. L. *mortarium* mortar (for triturating).] **a** *Mil.* A short and comparatively light cannon used to throw shells of large caliber with low velocities and usually at very high angles so as to drop on the object from above, their effect being accomplished by the energy acquired in descent and by the force of explosion at the limit of penetration. **b** A similar cannon used to throw a life line; a life-saving mortar. **c** Any of various contrivances for throwing pyrotechnic bombs or shells.



Mortar, 5. U. S. 12-inch Mortar (Carriage, Model of 1896). 1 Crosshead; 2 Piston Rod of Recoil Cylinder; 3 Elevating Hand Wheel; 4 Saddle; 5 Recoil Cylinder Trunnion; 6 Counter-Recoil Springs; 7 Racer.

mor'tar, *n.* [ME. *mortier*, F. *mortier*, L. *mortarium* mortar, also, a large basin or trough in which mortar is made; hence this meaning. See 1st MORTAR.] A building material made by mixing lime, cement, or plaster of Paris, with sand, water, and sometimes other materials, and used in masonry, plastering, etc. Ordinary mortar, made from lime, hardens by taking up carbon dioxide, the lime being changed to calcium carbonate. Unlike hydraulic mortar or cement, it will not harden unless fairly dry and exposed to the air.

mor'tar (môr'tẽr), *v. t.* To plaster or make fast with mortar.

mortar bed. a *Ordnance.* The support for old smoothbore mortars, used in maneuvering and firing. It consisted of two wrought-iron cheeks to receive the trunnions, connected by transoms, and resting with broad shoes on the platform. Modern rifled mortars are mounted on carriages. **b** *Mining.* The bed or inclined bottom of a mortar box.

mortar bed. A shallow box or receptacle in which mortar is mixed.

mortar board. a A small square board with a handle beneath, for holding mortar; a hawk. **b** An academic cap with a broad, projecting, square top. *Colloq.*



Mortar Board b.

mortar boat *or* **vessel.** *Naut.* A boat strongly built and adapted to carrying, as a floating gun platform, a mortar or mortars for bombarding.

mortar box. *Mining.* The box of a stamp in which ore is crushed to pulp in contact with a stream of water.

mor'tar-y (môr'tẽr-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, full of, or resembling, mortar.

mort'gage (môr'găj), *n.* [F. *mort-gage*, OF. also *morgage; mort* dead (L. *mortuus*) + *gage* pledge. See MORTAL; GAGE.] **1.** *Law.* At the common law, a conveyance of property, upon condition, as security for the payment of a debt or the performance of a duty, and to become void upon payment or performance according to the stipulated terms. *Mortgage* was orig. applied, in English real estate law, to a conveyance of land with transfer of possession to the mortgagee, who was entitled to keep the rents and profits without applying them to the debt (whence the name *mortgage*, Lat. *morturum vadium*, lit., dead pledge, as being dead to the mortgagor) and who acquired an indefeasible title to the mortgaged property upon default. Later it became customary for the mortgagor to retain possession, and the mortgagee's defeasible estate in the land was subjected to the equity of redemption and foreclosure rules of the equity courts. Technically, therefore, at common law the mortgagee's interest is an estate in real property; but, without any corresponding changes in the form of conveyance, the estate has long been treated in equity in England and in many of the United States as personal, the heir or devisee being treated as trustee of the mortgage for the personal representative, and now, by statute, the interest of the mortgagee is made personal property in Great Britain and generally in the United States. Under these conditions, therefore, a mortgage is: a nominally absolute conveyance of property defeasible only upon certain conditions, but actually operating as a lien or charge securing the payment of money or the performance of an obligation so that the mortgagee may, under certain conditions, take possession and may foreclose the property upon default. Cf. EQUITY OF REDEMPTION, PLEDGE, HYPOTHEC, ANTICHRESIS.

2. The instrument by which a mortgage conveyance is made, the state of the property so conveyed, or the interest of the mortgagee therein.

mort'gage, *v. t.;* MORT'GAGED (-găjd); MORT'GAG-ING (-găjĭng). **1.** *Law.* At common law, to grant or convey, as property, for the security of a debt, or other engagement, upon a condition that if the debt or engagement shall be discharged according to the contract, the conveyance shall be void, otherwise to become absolute; to make a mortgage conveyance of. See MORTGAGE, *n.*

2. Hence: To pledge; to subject to a claim or obligation.

Mortgaging their lives to covetise. *Spenser.*
I myself am *mortgaged* to thy will. *Shak.*

mortgage deed. *Law.* A deed given by way of mortgage.

mort'ga-gee' (môr'gă-jē'), *n. Law.* The person to whom property is mortgaged.

mort'ga-gor' (môr'gă-jôr'; môr'gă-jẽr), *n.* Also **mort'ga-geor'.** *Law.* One who gives a mortgage.

☞ Although the letter *e* is required by analogy after the second *g* to make it soft, the common spelling is *mortgagor.*

mor'tier' (môr'tyā'), *n.* [F., prop., a mortar.] The peculiar headdress worn by certain high functionaries of the law in France; — so called from its resemblance to a druggist's mortar. Also, a kind of headpiece in medieval armor.

mor'ti-fi-ca'tion (môr'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mortificatio* a killing. See MORTIFY.] **1.** A mortifying, or state of being mortified; as: **a** Subjection of the passions and appetites, by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body. **b** The numbing or deadening of a faculty, sense, quality, or the like. *Obs.* **c** *Med.* The death of one part of an animal body, while the rest continues to live; loss of vitality in some part of the body; gangrene; necrosis. **d** *Alchemy & Old Chem.* Destruction of active qualities; neutralization. *Obs.* **e** Deprivation or depression of self-approval; abatement of pride; humiliation; chagrin; vexation; as, he suffered keen *mortification* at his failure.

2. That which mortifies; the cause of humiliation, chagrin, or vexation; as, his blunder was a *mortification.*

It is one of the vexatious *mortifications* of a studious man to have his thoughts disordered by a tedious visit. *L'Estrange.*

mor'row-less. *a.* See -LESS.
mor'row-mass', *n.* Mass recited in the morning. *Obs.*
mor'row-speech', *n.* A periodical meeting of a guild, at which important business was transacted and justice was administered between members. *Obs. or Hist.* [*Obs.*]
mor-rude', *n.* [Cf. Pr. *morut* thick-lipped, Sp. *morrudo*, NPr. *mourruto* a kind of fish, LL. *moruta*, F. *morue.*] A codfish.
Mors (môrz), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* Death, as a deity. See THANATOS.
mor'sal (môr'săl), *a.* [F. *mors* a biting, or L. *morsus*, fr. *mordere* to bite.] *Anat.* Designating, or pertaining to, the grinding surface or cutting edge of a tooth.
morse (môrs), *n.* [F. *morse*, fr. Finnish *mursu*; cf. Lapp *morsha*, Russ. *morzh.*] Walrus. *Obs.*
mor'sel, *v. t.* To cut up or divide into morsels or small parts. *Rare.* [To morsel.]
mor'sel-ate (môr'sĕl-āt), *v. t.* [To morsel.]
mor'sel-ize, *v. t.* To morsel. — **mor'sel-i-za'tion** (môr'sĕl-ĭ-zā'shăn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n. Both Rare.*
mor'sel-meal', *adv.* [*morsel* + *-meal.*] In pieces or morsels. *Obs.*
Morse rifle. One of the earliest (1837) American breechloaders, having a breechblock which traveled back and forth in a chamber exposed by raising a flap. It used a center-fire metallic cartridge.
mors'ing, *a. & n.* [Cf. F. *amorcer* to prime (a gun).] Priming. *Obs. Scot.*
morsing horn. A horn or flask for holding powder, as for priming. *Obs. Scot.*
mor'si-ta'tion (môr'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [As if fr. a L. *morsitare*, freq. of *mordere* to bite.] Act of biting or gnawing. *Obs.*
‖**mors om'ni-bus com-mu'nis.** [L.] Death (is) common to all.
mor'sure (môr'shŭr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mordere, morsum*, to bite.] Biting; a bite. *Obs. or R.*
mort (môrt), *n.* A salmon in its third year. *Local, Brit.*
mort, *n.* [F., death, fr. L. *mors, mortis;* cf. F. *mort* dead, fr. L. *mortuus.*] **1.** Death. *Obs.* **2.** *Hunting.* The note sounded on the horn at a kill. **3.** The skin or fleece of a morkin. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
mort, *a.* [F., dead.] Dead; also, fatal; deadly. *Obs.*
mort, *v. t.* To put to death. *Obs.*
mort, *n.* [Etym. uncert.] **1.** A woman; a female; — often with a qualifying word; as, autem *mort*, a married woman; walking or strolling *mort*, a female tramp; kinchin *mort*, a little girl. *Cant.* **2.** A loose woman
mort. *Abbr* Mortuary. [*Eng.*]
mort, *n.* Lard; pig's grease. *Dial.*
Mor'ta (môr'tà), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μορτᾶ.] See FATE, 4.
mor-ta-cious (*dial.* mô-tā'shŭs), *a. & adv.* Terrible; terribly; extremely. *Dial. Eng.*
mortaise. ✝ MORTISE.
mor'tal-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
mor'tal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mort ancestry. *Scots Law.* The right of an heir to, or the process for, the recovery of lands by the writ of mort d'ancestor.
mor'tared (môr'tẽrd), *a.* Soiled, or covered, with mortar.
mor'tar-less, *a.* See -LESS.
mor'tar-man', *n.* A mason. *Obs.*
mortar piece. A mortar. *Obs.*
mortar structure. *Petrog.* A structure in certain rocks, as granites and gneisses, that have been subjected to crushing, so that nuclei of the original minerals appear as if set in a cement of the crushed material [BOAT]
mortar vessel. See MORTAR
mortas, mortase. ✝ MORTISE.
mort'blue'. Var. of MORBLEU.
mort'cloth' (môrt'klôth'; 205), *n.* A funeral pall; also, a fee for the hire of a pall. *Chiefly Scot. & Ir.*
‖**mort d'an'ces-tor** (môr dăn'-sĕs-tẽr). [AF.] Lit., death of the ancestor; — used of an obsolete writ or brieve in English and Scots law for the recovery by an heir from an abator of a tenement which his deceased ancestor held in seizin at his death.
‖**mort'-de-chien'** (môr'dĕ-shyăN'), *n.* [F., lit., death of dog; an alteration of Pg. *mordexim.* See MORDISHEEN.] = MORDISHEEN. *Obs. Anglo-Ind.*
mort-Dieu, *interj.* [F.] Lit., God's death; — a French oath, abbr. of *mort à*, or *de, Dieu.* Obs.
morte. ✝ MORT, death
mortechien, *n* [Cf. F. *morve* glanders, and E. *mourning of the chine.*] Glanders. *Obs. Scot.*
mor'ta-gon. ✝ MARTAGON.
mortell. ✝ MORTAL.
morteis, morteise. ✝ MORTISE.
mor'tel. Obs. or Scot. var. of MORTAL.
mor'ter. ✝ MORTAR. [*Scot.*]
mortersheen. ✝ MORTECHIEN.]
mortese. ✝ MORTISE, *v.*
mortfundit, *p. a.* Having a cold. See MORFOUND. *Obs. Scot.*
mort'gage-a-ble (môr'gĭj-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
mortgage debenture. See DEBENTURE. [mortgagor.]
mort'gag-er (môr'gĭ-jẽr), *n.* A
morth. ✝ MURTH.
morth (môrth), *n.* [ME. & AS. *morð*; akin to L. *mors* death.] **1.** *Teut. Tribal Law.* Any of various unemendable kinds of homicide, apparently orig. a killing by poison or witchcraft, later by lying in ambush. **2.** Death. *Obs.*
mortherе. ✝ MURDER.
morth'wyr'tha (môrth'wĭr'thà), *n.* [Erroneous for AS. *morþ-wyrhta.*] One guilty of morth. *Obs. or Hist.*
mor'tial. Dial. var. of MORTAL.
mor'tice. Var. of MORTISE.
mortier. ✝ MORTAR.
mortifer, *n.* [L.; *mors, mortis,* death + *ferre* to bring.] A bringer of death. *Obs.*
mor-tif'er-ous (môr-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Deadly; fatal — **mor-tif'er-ous-ly,** *a d v.* — **mor-tif'er-ous-ness,** *n. All Obs. or R.*
mor-tif'ic (-tĭk), **mor-tif'i-cal,** *a.* Mortiferous. *Obs.* [mallow.]
mortification root. The marsh
mortifie, *v. t.* [See 2d MORTAR;

3. *Scots Law.* A gift corresponding to the mortmain (which see) of English law.
Syn. — Chagrin, shame. See VEXATION.

mor'ti-fy (môr'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; MOR'TI-FIED (-fīd); MOR'TI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [ME. *mortifien*, F. *mortifier*, fr. L. *mortificare*; L. *mors*, *mortis*, death + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See MORTAL; -FY.] **1.** To kill; to destroy. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To deaden; to make insensible; to destroy the vigor, strength, vitality, or the like, of. *Obs.*

Thou, like an exorcist, hast conjured up
My *mortified* spirit *Shak.*

3. *Alchemy & Old Chem.* To destroy the active powers or essential qualities of; to change by chemical action. *Obs.*

Quicksilver is *mortified* with turpentine. *Bacon*

4. To deaden by religious or other discipline, as the carnal affections, bodily appetites, or worldly desires; to bring into subjection; to abase; humble.

With fasting *mortified*, worn out with tears. *Harte*
Mortify thy learned lust. *Prior*

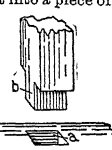
5. *Scots Law.* To grant in mortmain.
6. To affect with vexation, chagrin, or humiliation; to cause to feel mortification.

The news of the fatal battle of Worcester, which exceedingly *mortified* our expectations. *Evelyn*
How often . . . *mortified* with the very praises he receives, if they do not rise so high as he thinks they ought! *Addison.*

7. To cause (a part of the body) to mortify or gangrene.
Syn. — Humiliate, shame, disgrace.

mor'ti-fy, *v. i.* **1.** To practice penance from religious motives; to deaden desires by religious discipline.
2. To be subdued; to decay, as appetites, desires, etc. *R.*
3. To lose vitality and organic structure, as flesh of a living body; to gangrene.

mor'tise, mor'tice (môr'tĭs), *n.* [F. *mortaise*, OF. also *mortoise*, *mortaige*; orig. uncert., cf. Sp. *mortaja* mortise, Ar. *murtazz* fixed.] **1.** A cavity, hole, or the like into or through which some other part of any arrangement of parts fits or passes; specif., a cavity cut into a piece of timber, or other material, to receive a correspondingly shaped tenon.


a Mortise, 1; *b* Tenon.

2. Fig., that which secures; stable foundation.

And over-sea they say this State of yours
Hath no more *mortise* than a tower of cards. *Tennyson*

3. *Her.* A square piece of wood depicted with a square hole through it.

mor'tise, mor'tice, *v. t.*; MOR'TISED, -TICED (-tĭst); MOR'TIS-ING, -TIC-ING (-tĭ-sĭng). [OF. *mortaisier*.] **1.** To join or fasten securely; specif., to join or fasten by a tenon and mortise; as, to *mortise* a beam into a post, or a joist into a girder.
2. To cut or make a mortise in.

mortise, *or* **mortice, block.** *Naut.* A block in a solid piece with a pulley sheave cut through it.

mortise, *or* **mortice, chisel.** A very stiff chisel used with a wooden mallet for cutting mortises.

mortise, *or* **mortice, gauge** *or* **gage.** *Carp.* A carpenter's tool for scribing parallel lines for mortises.


Mortise Gauge. *b* Thumb-screw regulating distance between Scribing Points (*a*); *c* Sliding Block secured by Screw *d*.

mortise, *or* **mortice, lock.** A door lock inserted in a mortise.

mor'tis-er, mor'tic-er (môr'tĭ-sẽr), *n.* One that mortises; esp., a mortising machine.

mortise, *or* **mortice, wheel.** *Mach.* A cast-iron wheel, with wooden cogs inserted in mortises on its face or edge.

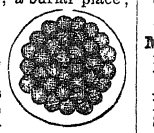
mort'main' (môrt'mān'), *n.* [F. *mort*, *morte*, dead + *main* hand; F. *main-morte*, formerly also *morte main*. See MORTAL; MANUAL.] *Law.* **a** Lit., dead hand; hence, the hand or possession of ecclesiastical corporations, ecclesiastics being in the early law deemed civilly dead; later, the possession of, or tenure by, any corporation which, by reason of the nature of corporations, may be perpetual. See STATUTE OF MORTMAIN. **b** A license from the sovereign to alienate lands in mortmain.

mor'tu-a-ry (môr'tŭ-ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *mortuarius*, fr. *mortuus* dead. See MORTAL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the burial of the dead; as, *mortuary* monuments.
2. Of, pertaining to, or connected with, death or mourning for the dead; as, *mortuary* emblems; *mortuary* sword.

mortuary urn, an urn for holding the ashes of the dead.

mor'tu-a-ry (môr'tŭ-ă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *mortuarium*. See MORTUARY, *a.*] **1.** In medieval England, a customary gift to the priest of a parish from the personal estate of a person dying in the parish or to a priest's superior from the estate of a priest; a corsepresent. The mortuary was originally a voluntary gift made in contemplation of death or by will to the Church for prayers or masses for the soul of the deceased. It was made a fixed amount or percentage by 21 Henry VIII. c. 6, and is now obsolete.
2. Often in *pl.* A funeral; funeral rites. *Obs.*
3. A place for the reception of the dead; a burial place; also, a deadhouse; a morgue.

mor'u-la (môr'ōō-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē) [NL., dim. of L. *morum* a mulberry.] **1.** *Med.* Button scurvy or one of the mulberrylike growths characteristic of it. **2.** *Embryol.* The globular mass of cells (blastomeres) formed by cleavage of the egg of many animals in its early development. A typical morula differs from a typical blastula (which in many animals it precedes) by having no central cavity. See SEGMENTATION. — **mor'u-lar** (-lăr), *a.*


Morula of Starfish (*Asterias forbesii*), much enlarged

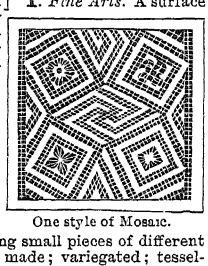
mor'u-loid (-loid), *a. Embryol.* Resembling a morula.

Mo'rus (mō'rŭs; 201), *n.* [L., mulberry tree. See MULBERRY.] *Bot.* A genus of trees, the mulberries, typifying the family Moraceæ, having mostly dentate or lobed leaves and spicate flowers, forming a multiple fleshy fruit. The 12 species are natives of temperate regions. *M. alba*, the white mulberry, *M. nigra*, the black mulberry, and *M. rubra*, the red mulberry, are commonly planted as shade trees, the first also as food for silkworms. See MULBERRY.

mor'wong' (môr'wŏng'), *n* [Native name.] Any of several Australian spiny-finned marine food fishes, esp. *Dactylosparus carponemus* and *Cheilodactylus fuscus* (the latter called *red morwong*), and the jackass fish. They are related to or included in the family Cirrhitidæ.

Mo-sa'ic (mō-zā'ĭk), *a.* [From *Moses:* cf. F. *mosaïque*.] Of or pert. to Moses, the leader of the Israelites, or the institutions or writings attributed to him; as, the *Mosaic* law.
Mosaic, *or* **ceremonial, law,** *Bib.*, the ancient law of the Hebrews, attributed to Moses. See LAW, 3.

mo-sa'ic, *n.* [F. *mosaïque*; cf. It. *mosaico*, *musaico*, LL. *mosaicus*, *musaicus*, a., LGr. *μουσαικόν*, *μουσεῖον*, L. *musivum*; all fr. Gr. *Μούσειος* belonging to the Muses. See MUSE the goddess; cf. MUSEUM.] **1.** *Fine Arts.* A surface decoration made by inlaying in patterns small pieces of variously colored glass, stone, or other material; also, the process of making it.


One style of Mosaic.

2. A picture or design made in mosaic; an article decorated in mosaic.
3. Something resembling or likened to mosaic, as a literary composition.

The strange *mosaic* of Biblical words and phrases which colored English talk two hundred years. *J. R. Green.*

mo-sa'ic, *a.* Formed by inlaying small pieces of different colors, or designating work so made; variegated; tessellated; of, pertaining to, or resembling, mosaic; also, composed of various materials or ingredients.

A very beautiful *mosaic* pavement. *Addison.*

mosaic disease, a destructive disease of tobacco, characterized by the appearance of yellow-mottled leaves. It is caused by the accumulation of an unusual amount of oxidases in the plant. Among Connecticut growers it is called "calico." — **m. gold.** a Ormolu. **b** Stannic sulphide, SnS_2, obtained as a yellow scaly crystalline powder, and used as a pigment in bronzing and gilding wood and metal work. It was called by the alchemists *aurum musivum*, or *aurum mosaicum*. Called also *bronze powder*. — **m. hybrid,** *Biol.*, a hybrid which exhibits certain alternative (allelomorphic) characters of both parents in juxtaposition unblended, as when a hybrid between a white and a red carnation produces white flowers streaked or mottled with red. See ALLELOMORPH. — **m. inheritance,** *Biol.*, the inheritance of alternative (allelomorphic) parental characters in the manner of mosaic hybrids. — **m. theory.** **a** *Zoöl.* A theory which supposes that each crystalline cone in the compound eye of an arthropod receives and transmits to the brain but a portion of an image, the several portions being combined by the brain into a picture of the whole. **b** *Embryol.* A theory which supposes that each portion of the protoplasm of an egg has its predestined function in forming the parts of the embryo. — **mosaic vision,** *Zoöl.*, the supposed manner of vision by the compound eye. See MOSAIC THEORY **a**. — **m. work.** = MOSAIC, *n.*

mo-sa'i-cist (mō-zā'Y-sĭst), *n.* A designer of mosaics, or a workman who makes them; also, a dealer in mosaics.

Mo'sa-ism (mō'zŭ-ĭz'm), *n.* The laws, rites, and institutions attributed to Moses; attachment to the system or doctrines of Moses; that which is peculiar to the Mosaic system or doctrines.

It was *Mosaism* that put an end, in the Hebrew nation, to those tendencies to wild and even immoral mythmaking. *G. T. Ladd.*

Mo'sa-sau'rus (mō'sȧ-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Mosa* the river Meuse (on which Maastricht is situated, near which the first known species was discovered) + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* The typical genus of Pythonomorpha (which see), known from the upper Cretaceous of Europe and the United States. A specimen (*M. camperi*) from Belgium has a skull about four feet long.

mos'cha-tel' (mŏs'kȧ-tĕl'; mŏs'kȧ-tĕl), *n.* [F. *moscatelle*. See MUSCATEL, MUSK.] A small European herb (*Adoxa moschatellina*), having greenish white flowers with a somewhat musky odor.

Mo-selle' (mō-zĕl'), *n.* Wine made in the valley of the Moselle. See RHINE WINE.

mo'sey (mō'zĭ), *v. i.* [Perh. fr. VAMOSE.] To go or move (in a certain manner); esp., to depart; — usually with *out*, *off*, *along*, etc. *Slang or Dial., U. S.*

Mos'lem (mŏz'lĕm; mŏs'-; 277), *n.*; *pl.* Mos'LEMS (-lĕmz), *or collectively* MOSLEM. [Ar. *muslim* a true believer in the Mohammedan faith, fr. *salama* to submit to God, to resign one's self to the divine will. Cf. ISLAM, MUSSULMAN, SALAAM.] A Mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan.

"Heaps of slaughtered *Moslem*." *Macaulay.*

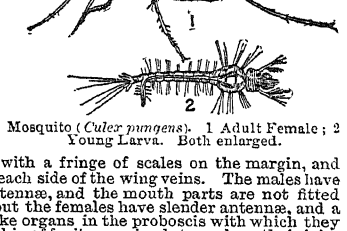
Mos'lem, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mohammedans; Mohammedan; as, *Moslem* lands; the *Moslem* faith.

Mos'lem-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The religion of the Moslems; Mohammedanism.

mos'lings (mŏz'lĭngz), *n. pl.* Thin shreds of leather shaved off in dressing skins.

mosque (mŏsk), *n.* Also **mosk.** [F. *mosquée*, OF. *mosquete*, *musquette*, *mesquite*, Sp. *mezquita*, Ar. *masjid*, fr. *sajada* to bend, adore.] An Islamic place of public religious worship; a masjid.

mos-qui'to (mŏs-kē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* MOSQUITOES (-tōz). [Sp. *mosquito*, fr. *mosca* fly, L. *musca*. Cf. MUSKET.] Any of certain dipterous insects of the family Culicidæ, having a rather narrow abdomen, usually a long and slender but firm proboscis, and a narrow wings with a fringe of scales on the margin, and commonly on each side of the wing veins. The males have featherlike antennæ, and the mouth parts are not fitted for piercing, but the females have slender antennæ, and a set of needlelike organs in the proboscis with which they puncture the skin of fruits or animals to suck up their juice or blood. In most species the eggs are laid on the surface of stagnant water, often in rafflike masses. The larvæ (called *wigglers* from their peculiar motions in swimming) are aquatic, but come to the surface to breathe, and the pupæ float at the surface. Most species pass through several generations in the course of a year and hibernate as adults. Some mosquitoes play an important part, and are perhaps the only instruments, in the dissemination of certain diseases (see MALARIA, YELLOW FEVER). In most northern temperate regions the common mosquitoes are of the genus *Culex*. Other important genera are *Anopheles*, *Psorophora*, and *Stegomyia* (see these terms). Cf. GNAT.


Mosquito (*Culex pungens*). 1 Adult Female; 2 Young Larva. Both enlarged.

Mos-qui'to, *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). An Indian of the Mosquito Coast of Central America, of Carib stock greatly modified by white and negro admixture.

mosquito bee. Any of certain small stingless honeybees of the genus *Melipona* or *Trigona*. See ANGELITO, KARBI.

-FY.] To secure with mortar. *Obs.*

mor'ti-fied (môr'tĭ-fīd), *pret. & p. p.* of MORTIFY. — **mor'ti-fied'-ly,** *adv.* — **mor'ti-fied-ness,** *n.*

mor'ti-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that mortifies.

mor'ti-fy'ing (-fī'Yng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MORTIFY. — **mor'ti-fy'ing-ly,** *adv.*

‖ mor'tis cau'sa, *or* **cau'sa mor'tis.** [L.] *Law.* By reason of (impending) death; as, a gift *mortis causa*.

mortise, *v. t.* [OF. *mortir*, fr. *mort* dead.] To amortize, or grant in mortmain. *Obs.*

mor'tised, mor'ticed (môr'tĭst), *p. p.* of MORTISE, *v. t.*; also, *Her.* = INCLAVE. [WHEEL.]

mortise gear. = MORTISE

mortise joint. A joint made by a mortise and tenon.

mortivan. ✝ MARTABAN.

mort'lake, *n.* [From *Mortlake*, Eng.] A make of tapestry. *Obs.*

mort'ling, *n.* [Cf. MORKING.] **a** Wool taken from a dead sheep. *Obs. or R.* **b** A morkin. *Obs.*

mort'main, *v. t.* To alienate in mortmain. *Obs.* — **mort'main'-er,** *n. Obs.*

mort'mal. ✝ MORMAL.

mort note. *Hunting.* = MORT, 2.

Mor'ton's dis-ease' (môr'tŭnz). [After Dr. Thomas G. *Morton* (1835–1903), of Philadelphia.] Neuralgia affecting the metatarsus; metatarsalgia.

Mor'ton's fork. A dilemma devised by Bishop Morton, chancellor under Henry VII., afterwards cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury, to swell the contributions to a benevolence levied for a proposed war with France (1491). A clause was inserted in the instructions to the commissioners: "That if they met with any that were sparing, they should tell them that they must needs have, because they laid up; and if they were spenders, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living."

‖ mor-tor'io (môr-tō'rĭ-ō), *n.* [It.] A group of sculpture in which the dead body of Christ is the principal figure.

mortoun, *n.* A kind of wild fowl. *Obs. Scot.*

mort'pay' (môrt'pā'), *n.* [OF. *morte-paye* an old soldier retired from active service; lit., dead pay.] Dead pay; pay fraudulently drawn on behalf of dead soldiers. *Obs.*

mor'tre. ✝ MORTAR.

mortreux. ✝ MORTREWES.

mortrewes, *n. pl.* Also **mor'tress.** [OF. *mortreux*, *mortereus*, nom. sing. or acc. pl. of *mortereul* a kind of broth, porridge. Cf. 1st MORTAR.] A kind of stew or thick soup. *Obs.*

mort safe. A cast-iron frame put around a coffin to prevent robbery. *Obs. Scot.*

mort stone. A stone by the wayside on which pallbearers were wont to rest a coffin. *Obs.*

mortuall. ✝ MORTAL, MORTUARY.

mor'tu-ous (môr'tŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *mortuus* dead.] Deathlike. *Rare.*

‖ mor'tu-um va'di-um. [LL. (also *wadium*). Cf. MORTGAGE, GAGE.] *Law.* = MORTGAGE.

mortyn. ✝ MORTOUN.

moru. ✝ MORROW.

mor'u-la'tion (môr'ōō-lā'shŭn), *n. Embryol.* The process of forming a morula. [= MORULA, 1.]

mo'rule (mō'rōōl; 201), *n. Med.* Mor'van's **dis-ease'** (môr'vănz). [Described by a French physician, Yves *Morvan*.] *Med.* A form of syringomyelia.

Mor'ven (-vĕn), *n.* In the poems of Ossian, the mythical kingdom of which Fingal is the ruler. [MOTOME. *Obs.*]

mor'ven-ite(-īt), *n.* Syn. of HARMOR'VIN, *n.* [F. *morve* glanders.] *Physiol. Chem.* = MALLEIN.

morw, morwe. ✝ MORROW.

morwen, morwene. ✝ MORN.

morwening. ✝ MORNING.

morwenspeche. Var. of MORROWSPEECH. *Obs. or Hist.*

morwetith. ✝ MORROWTIDE.

morry. ✝ MOORY.

moryage. ✝ MARRIAGE.

moryeve, *n.* [ME. *morȝe*, *morhȝive*, AS. *morgengifu*.] Morning gift. *Obs.*

Morysh. ✝ MOORISH.

mos. ✝ MOSS, a marsh.

mos. *Abbr.* Moorish.

Mo-sa'bab (mō-sā'băb). *D. Bib.*

mo-sa'ic (mō-zā'ĭk), *v. t.*; MO-SA'ICKED (-ĭkt); MO-SA'ICKING. To form by or as by inlaying as in mosaic; to inlay or combine as in mosaic work; also, to decorate with mosaic work.

mo-sa'i-cal, *a.* = MOSAIC, *a.* — **mo-sa'i-cal-ly,** *adv. Rare.*

Mo-sa'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Mosaic, or pert. to, or resembling, Mosaic institutions, customs, or the like. *Rare.* — **Mosaical rod,** a divining rod. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

Mo'sa-ic'i-ty (mō'zā-ĭs'Y-tĭ), *n.* Mosaic origin.

mo'sa-ist (mō'zā-ĭst), *n.* = MOSAICIST. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*

Mo'sa-ist, *n.* One who believes the Mosaic history of the Creation. *Oxf. E. D.*

mosal, *n* Muslin. *Obs.*

mo-san'drite. (mō-zăn'drīt), *n.* [After K. G. *Mosander* (1797–1858), of Stockholm.] *Min.* A silicate of the cerium metals resembling johnstruppite.

mosandry. ✝ MUSANDRY.

Mo'sa-sau'ri-a (mō'sȧ-sô'rĭ-ȧ; mŏs'ȧ-), **Mo'sa-sau'ri** (-rī), *n. pl.* [NL. See MOSASAURUS.] *Paleon.* = PYTHONOMORPHA. — **mo'sa-saur** (mō'sȧ-sôr; mŏs'ȧ-), *n.* — **mo'sa-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **mo'sa-sau'roid** (-roid), *a.*

mosaul. ✝ MUSSAUL.

mos'car-di'no, *n.*; *pl.* -DI'NI. [It.] A confection containing musk for the breath. *Obs.*

mos'ca-tel. Var. of MUSCATEL.

mosch. ✝ MUSK.

mos'chate (mŏs'kāt), **mos'chatous** (-kā-tŭs), *a.* [NL. *moschatus*, fr. LL. *moschus* musk. See MUSK.] Having the odor of musk; musky.

mos'cha-tel'line, *a.* Designating an oil based on musk and nutmeg; also, moschate. *Obs.*

mosche. ✝ MUCH.

mos-che'a. ✝ MOSQUE.

Mos'chi (mŏs'kĭ), *n. pl.* An ancient people of Asia, probably the Meshech of the Scriptures.

mos-chif'er-ous (mŏs-kĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *moschus* musk + *-ferous*.] Producing musk.

Mos-chi'næ (mŏs-kĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of Cervidæ constituted by the musk deer. It is sometimes ranked as a family. **Mos'chi-dæ** (mŏs'kĭ-dē). — **mos'chine** (mŏs'kĭn; -kīn; 184), *a.*

moschite. ✝ MESQUITA.

Mos'chus (mŏs'kŭs), *n.* [NL. See MUSK.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the musk deer

mose. ✝ MUSE, think.

mose, *n.* [AS. *mâse*.] A titmouse. *Obs.*

mose, *n.* A disease in horses. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To have the mose. *Obs*

moseak. ✝ MOSQUE.

mosel, mosell ✝ MUZZLE.

Mo-se'ra, -rah (mō-sē'rȧ; mŏ'sē-rä). *Bib.*

moserd. ✝ MUSARD.

Mo-se'roth (mō-sē'rŏth; mŏ'sē-; -rōth) *Bib.*

Mo'ser's im'age-es (mō'zẽrz ĭm'ĭ-jĕz; -j'ĭz). *Physics* = ROMIC FIGURES.

mo'ses (-zĕz; -zYz), *n.* A large flatboat, used in the West Indies.

Mo'ses, *n.* [Gr. *Μωσῆς*, *Μωϋσῆς* (cf. L. *Moyses*, fr. Gr.), fr. Heb. *Mōsheh*, perh. of Egyptian origin.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. F. *Moïse* (mō'ēz'); It. *Moïse* (mō'ē-zā'); Sp. *Moisés* (-sās'); Pg. *Moïses* (-zĕsh'); G. *Moses* (mō'zĕs; -zYz). — Dim. *Mose* (mōz)
2. *Bib.* The great Hebrew prophet and lawgiver who led the Israelites out of Egypt and through the wilderness to Canaan.
3. Hence, fig., a leader; also, a meek man. *Num* xii. 3.
4. See PRIMROSE, MOSES.

moses boat. A small keel skiff. *Local, U. S.*

mo'sey (mō'zĭ), *a.* [Cf. MOSSY, MOSS.] Hairy; esp., having soft hair like down. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Mos'gu (mŏs'gōō), *n. pl* A numerous family of Negro tribes of the Sudan, south of Lake Tchad. They are mostly fetishists.

mosk (mŏsk). Var. of MOSQUE.

mosk. Short for MOSKENEER.

mos'ke-neer' (mŏs'kĭ-nēr'), *v. t.* [Nieb. *muskîn* pledge, through Judæo-German.] To pawn (an article) for more than its worth to a pawnbroker. *Slang, Eng. Oxf. E. D.*

mosk'er (mŏs'kẽr), *n.* One who moskeneers. *Slang, Eng. Oxf. E. D.*

mosk'er, *v. i.* To decay; to molder. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mos'kle. ✝ MUSSEL.

Mos'lem-ah (mŏz'lĕm-ä; mŏs'-), *n. pl.* Moslems. *Scott.*

Mos-lem'ic (mŏz-lĕm'ĭk; mŏs-), *a.* Moslem.

Mos'le-min (mŏz'lē-mēn), *n. pl.* [Ar. *muslimān*, pl. See MUSSULMAN.] Moslems. *Milman.*

Mos'lem-ite(mŏz'lĕm-īt; mŏs'-), *n. & a.* = MOSLEM

Mos'lem-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To convert to Moslemism.

mos'o-lin (mŏs'ō-lĭn), *n.* A stuff or fabric made at, or brought from, Mosul, Turkey.

Mo-sol'lam (mō-sŏl'ăm). *Bib.*

Mo-sol'la-mi'a (-ȧ-mĭ'ȧ). *D. Bib.* [(-mäs). *Bib.*

Mo-sol'la-mon (-mŏn), **-mus**

Mo-sol'la-moth (-mŏth; -mŏth). *D. Bib.*

Mo'su-saur'us (mō'sŭ-sô'rŭs; mŏ'sŭ-), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* Syn. of MOSASAURUS. [for law]

‖ mos pro le'ge. [L.] Custom

mosque swallow. Any of certain swallows of Asia and northern Africa, as *Hirundo daurica* and its allies, which commonly nest about buildings.

mos-quet'to, *n.* A mosque. *Obs.*

mos-qui'ta. ✝ MESQUITA.

mos-qui'tal (mŏs-kē'tăl), *a.* Pert. to, or transmitted by, mosquitoes.

mosquito bar. A mosquito net.

mosquito blight. a A bug of the family Capsidæ and genus *Helopeltis*, esp. *H. theivora* of southern Asia. b A disease of the tea plant which this insect causes by its punctures.

mosquito fleet. An aggregation of comparatively small vessels associated in some way, as the smaller coasting vessels of a port, the torpedo boats of a navy or fleet, etc.

mosquito net. A net, screen, or curtain for excluding mosquitoes,—used for beds and windows. Called also, less commonly, *mosquito bar*.

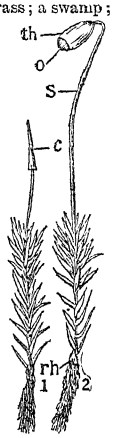
mosquito netting. A loosely woven gauzelike fabric for making mosquito nets.

mosquito plant. 1. A Japanese asclepiadaceous plant (*Cynanchum acuminatifolium*) whose flowers sometimes entrap small insects.
2. Any plant of real or supposed efficacy in driving away mosquitoes, as the mint *Ocimum viride*, pennyroyal, etc.

moss (mŏs; 205), *n.* [ME. *mos*, AS. *mos* a marshy place; akin to AS. *méos* moss, D. *mos*, G. *moos*, OHG. *mos*, *mios*, Icel. *mosi*, Dan. *mos*, Sw. *mossa*, Russ. *mokh*, L. *muscus*. Cf. MIRE mud, MUSCOID.] **1.** A bog; a morass; a swamp; esp., a peat bog, as on the Scottish border.

One of the *mosses* of the Shannon is stated to be fifty miles long and two or three miles broad. *J. D. Dana.*

2. Any bryophytic plant of the class Musci, characterized by the small, leafy, often tufted stems bearing sex organs (antheridia and archegonia) the oöspores from which develop into naked stalked capsules containing asexual spores. The asexual spores, on germination, give rise to an embryonic structure known as a *protonema*, on which the gametophyte, or moss plant proper, originates by budding. Mosses are found in all parts of the world, growing on earth or rocks, the bark of trees, or rarely in streams. The word is also applied collectively to the mats or clumps in which the individual plants of a species usually occur. See MUSCI, BRYOPHYTA.



Moss (*Mnium hornum*). 1 Plant with Theca still covered by Calyptra (*c*); 2 Plant with ripe Sporogonium. *s* Seta; *th* Theca or Capsule; *o* Operculum; *rh* Rhizoids. Nat. size.

3. Any of numerous mosslike lichens, esp. those of economic importance, as, Iceland *moss*, rock *moss*, etc.

4. Any of several pteridophytic plants of a mosslike habit or form, as club mosses (*Lycopodium*), species of *Selaginella*, etc.

5. Money; —in allusion to the proverb, "A rolling stone gathers no moss." *Slang.*

moss, *v. t.*; MOSSED (mŏst); MOSS'ING. To cover, overgrow, or fill in, with moss.

moss agate. *Min.* A variety of agate, containing brown, black, or green mosslike or dendritic markings, due in part to oxide of manganese; —called also *Mocha stone*.

moss'back' (mŏs'băk'), *n.* **1.** An old fish, turtle, or the like, having a mosslike growth, as of seaweed, on the back.
2. A person so sluggish in his way of life or thought that he may be likened to a stone or old tree covered with moss; specif., an extremely conservative partisan in politics. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.*

moss box. A device used in boring through water-bearing strata. It consists of a sliding tube having a shoulder filled with moss, which is compressed by the tubbing, forming a watertight joint. See KIND-CHAUDRON PROCESS.

moss'bunk'er (mŏs'bŭnk'ẽr), *n.* [D. *marsbanker*. Cf. BUNKER mossbunker.] The menhaden. Called also *mossbanker* and abbr. to *bunker*.

moss campion. A dwarf mosslike campion (*Silene acaulis*), with purple flowers, found on the highest mountains of Europe and America, and within the Arctic circle.

moss hag. A pit or slough in a marshy place; esp., a place where peat has been cut or washed away, leaving a treacherous surface; —usually in *pl. Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

moss pink. A low, tufted, mosslike plant (*Phlox subulata*) of the eastern United States, covered in spring with pretty pink or white flowers.


Moss Rose.

moss plant. a A moss; —applied esp. to the leafy gametophyte. b A small mosslike heath (*Cassiope hypnoides*) of arctic regions, having delicate bell-shaped white flowers.

moss rose. A variety of the cabbage rose having a glandular, mossy calyx and flower stalk. Also, a plant or flower of this type.

moss'troop'er (mŏs'troōp'ẽr), *n.* [*moss* + *trooper*.] One of a class of marauders or freebooters that formerly infested the border country between England and Scotland; —so called in allusion to the mossy or boggy character of much of the country; hence, a freebooter.—**moss'troop'er-y** (mŏs'troōp'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* —**moss'troop'ing,** *n. & a.*

moss'y (mŏs'ĭ; 205), *a.*; MOSS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MOSS'I-EST.
1. Marshy; boggy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. Overgrown, or covered, abounding, or edged, with moss or something like moss; as, *mossy* trees; *mossy* streams.
3. Resembling moss; as, *mossy* green.
mossy-cup oak, the bur oak *Quercus macrocarpa*. —**mossy stonecrop,** the common stonecrop (*Sedum acre*).

most (mōst), *a.*; *superl.* of MORE. [ME. *most, mast, mest*, AS. *mǽst;* akin to D. *meest*, OS. *mēst*, G. *meist*, Icel. *mestr*, Goth. *maists;* a superl. corresponding to E. *more*, which has influenced the vowel. See MORE, *a.*] **1.** Greatest in number, quantity, size, or extent; —often as superlative of *many, much;* nearly all; as, the race horse having the *most* speed; the nation having the *most* battleships.

Most men will proclaim every one his own goodness. *Prov.* xx. 6.

2. Greatest in degree; as, he has the *most* need of it. "In his *moste* pride." *Chaucer.*
3. Highest in importance, power, rank, or the like; greatest; chief. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
4. Greatest in age; oldest. *Obs.* *Cent. Dict.*
for the most part, in reference to the larger part of a thing, or to the majority of the persons, instances, or things referred to; as, human beings, *for the most part*, are superstitious; the view, *for the most part*, was pleasing. —**M. Christian King,** an epithet bestowed from early times upon the reigning king of France. —**M. Honorable** *or* **Honourable.** See HONORABLE, 6. —**M. Learned of the Romans,** Marcus Terentius Varro (116–27 B. C.), on account of his great and varied erudition. —**the M. High,** the Supreme Being; God.

most, *n.* **1.** The greatest or most important; —esp. in phrase, *the most and least. Obs. or Archaic.*
2. The greatest or largest quantity, amount, or the like; as, the one who bids *most;* the *most* that he effected.
3. *The greatest number or part*; preponderating portion. "*Most* of his mighty works." *Matt.* xi. 20.
4. The utmost; greatest possible amount, value, degree, result, or the like; esp. in the phrases *to make the most of, at the most, at most.*

A quarter of a year, or some months *at the most*. *Bacon.*
A covetous man *makes the most of* what he has. *L'Estrange.*

most, *adv.* [AS. *mǽst*. See MOST, *a.*] **1.** In the greatest or highest degree or to the greatest extent.

Those nearest to this king, and *most* his favorites, were courtiers and prelates. *Milton.*

2. For the most part; mostly; chiefly. *Obs. or R.*
3. Almost; nearly; — perhaps short for *almost. Now Colloq. or Dial.*

☞ Placed before an adjective or adverb, *most* is used to form the superlative degree, being equivalent to the termination *-est;* as, *most* vile; *most* wicked; *most* illustrious; *most* rapidly. Formerly, and until after the Elizabethan period of our literature, the use of the double superlative was common. See MORE, *adv.*

The *most unkindest* cut of all. *Shak.*
The *most straitest* sect of our religion. *Acts* xxvi. 5.

most an end. For the most part; especially; generally; continually; also, almost at an end or over. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
"She sleeps *most an end*." *Massinger.* —**most-favored-nation clause,** *Diplomacy*, a clause, often inserted in treaties, by which each of the contracting nations binds itself to grant to the other in certain stipulated matters the same terms as are then, or may be thereafter, granted to the nation which receives from it the most favorable terms in respect of those matters.

Steam navigation was secured by the Japanese as far as Chungking, and under the *most-favored-nation clause*, the right accrued to us. *A. R. Colquhoun.*

-most. [AS. *-mest*, a double superlative ending, = *ma* (as in AS. *forma* first, *meduma* midmost: cf. L. *-mus*) + *-est*.] A suffix forming superlatives of adjectives and adverbs; as, aft*ermost*, ut*most*, hind*ermost*.

most'ly (mōst'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** For the greatest part; for the most part; chiefly; in the main.
2. Most; in or to the greatest degree or extent. *Obs.*

mot (mŏt; mō), *n.* [F. See MOTTO.] **1.** (*pron.* mŏt) A word; hence, a motto; a device. *Obs.* *Bp. Hall.*

Tarquin's eye may read the *mot* afar. *Shak.*

2. (*pron.* mō) A pithy or witty saying; a bon mot; a witticism. *A Gallicism.*

Here and there turns up a . . . savage *mot*. *N. Brit. Rev.*

3. (*pron.* mŏt) A note or brief strain of a bugle, horn, or the like. *Scott.*

Mo-taz'i-lim (mō-tăz'ĭ-lĭm), *n. pl.* [Ar. *mu'tazilim*, pl. of *mu'tazil* a dissident.] A heretical sect of Islam, dating from the 7th century, which denied divine predestination, and affirmed, in opposition to the fatalists, that man controls his will. —**Mo-taz'i-lite** (-līt), *n. & a.*

mote (mōt), *n.* [ME. *mot*, AS. *mot;* akin to D. *mot* dust.] **1.** A small particle, as of floating dust; anything proverbially small; a speck.

The little *motes* in the sun do ever stir. *Bacon.*
We are *motes* in the midst of generations. *Landor.*

2. A speck regarded as a blemish; a spot. *Obs. or Scot.*
3. *Cotton Manuf.* A black spot on yarn or woven cloth due to small broken pieces of seed, etc., passing into the lint from the gin.
4. A straw or stalk. *Dial. Eng.*
5. A kind of match or squib, formerly used in blasting.

mote (mōt), *v.*; *pret.* MOSTE. [See MUST, *v.*] **1.** May; might. *Archaic.*

Men *moot* [i. e., one may] give silver to the poore freres. *Chaucer.*

2. Must; also, ought. *Obs.*
so mote it be. so be it; amen; —a phrase in some rituals, as that of the Freemasons.

mot'ed (mōt'ĕd), *a.* Filled with, or containing, motes, or fine floating dust. "*Moted* sunbeam." *Tennyson.*

mo-tet' (mō-tĕt'), *n.* [F., a dim. of *mot* word; cf. It. *motetto*, dim. of *motto* word, device. See MOT word, MOTTO.] *Music.* An unaccompanied polyphonic vocal composition on a sacred text, —now esp. Latin and for the Roman Church. The oldest forms (about 1300) have a cantus firmus, for which later motets, as those of J. S. Bach, often substitute the Protestant chorale. Some, esp. in the early 17th century, have an instrumental accompaniment. *Motet* is sometimes used loosely for the English *anthem*, which is modern and homophonic.

moth (mŏth; 205, 277), *n.*; *pl.* MOTHS (mŏthz). [ME. *mothe*, AS. *moððe, mohðe;* akin to D. *mot*, G. *motte*, Icel. *motti.*]
1. Any insect of the order Lepidoptera except those known as *butterflies* (see BUTTERFLY). The moths, which in some classifications form a suborder Heterocera, vary much in form, size, and habits, but are usually nocturnal or crepuscular, and the antennæ, though of various forms (often featherlike), are rarely distinctly club-shaped, as in the butterflies, and the body is usually stouter and the wings proportionately smaller than in that group, and the colors less brilliant. Though the wings are held or folded in various positions when at rest, they are not kept erect over the body as with many butterflies. In the larval or caterpillar state most moths feed upon plants, many being very destructive (see GYPSY MOTH, BROWN-TAILED MOTH, etc.), and very few (see SILKWORM) of any direct use to man. The clothes moths are household pests, and the term *moth* is loosely applied to any insect which feeds on woolens, furs, etc. (see DERMESTIDÆ, CARPET BEETLE).
2. Anything which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes any other thing.
3. *Med.* = CHLOASMA.

moth bean. An East Indian bean (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*) with hairy foliage, small yellow flowers, and cylindrical pods; also, its small seeds, used for food in India.

moth blight. Any of various insects of the family Aleyrodidæ (which see).

moth'-eat', *v. t.* To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment. Rarely used exc. in form *moth-eaten*, p. p. or a.

Ruin and neglect have so *moth-eaten* her. *Sir T. Herbert.*

mothed (mŏtht; 205), *a.* Moth-eaten; also, eaten by the larva of a moth. *Rept. Div. of Biol. & Hort. U. S.*

moth'er (mŭth'ẽr), *n.* [Perh. akin to D. *modder* mud, G. *moder* mold, mud, Dan. *mudder* mud, and to E. *mud;* or perh. the same word as 2d MOTHER (*Oxf. E. D.*).] **1.** Lees; dregs. *Obs.*
2. A gelatinous film or membrane which is developed on the surface of alcoholic liquids undergoing acetous fermentation. It is composed of bacteria (chiefly *Bacterium aceti*) in active growth. When the latter assume the zoögloea stage the mother thickens and usually settles. It is added to wine or cider to produce vinegar, and hence is also called **mother of vinegar.** See FERMENTATION.

moth'er, *n.* [ME. *moder*, AS. *mōdor;* akin to D. *moeder*, OS. *mōdar*, G. *mutter*, OHG. *muotar*, Icel. *móðir*, Dan. & Sw. *moder*, OSlav. *mati*, Russ. *mate*, Ir. & Gael. *mathair*, L. *mater*, Gr. *μήτηρ*, Skr. *mātṛ*. Cf. MATERNAL, MATRIX, METROPOLIS.] **1.** A female parent, esp. one of the human race. In *Biol.*, sometimes used adjectively to denote parentage without implying sex, as *mother* cell, a cell from which another is formed.
2. That which has produced or nurtured anything; source of birth or origin; generatrix.

I behold . . . the solitary majesty of Crete, *mother* of a religion, it is said, that lived two thousand years. *Faudor*

3. The womb. *Obs.*
4. An old or elderly woman; —used, sometimes, in familiar address.
5. Used as a title of the female superior or head of a religious house, as an abbess, etc.
6. A device for artificially brooding and sheltering chickens after incubation.
7. A vat in which vinegar is made by fermentation.

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mos-qui'to-bill', *n.* The flower of any species of *Dodecatheon*. *Colloq., California.*
mosquito canopy. A hanging of mosquito netting suspended above and around a bed.
mos-qui'to-cide (mŏs-kē'tō-sīd), *n.* (*mosquito* + *-cide.*] The killing of mosquitoes; also, a reagent, as kerosene, fatal to mosquitoes or their larvæ.—**mos-qui'to-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*
mosquito curtain. A curtain of mosquito netting.
mosquito fever. Malaria; —a name recommended by the third International Sanitary Congress in 1907.
mosquito fire. A smoldering fire to keep away mosquitoes.
mosquito hawk. a A dragon fly; —because it captures and feeds upon mosquitoes. b A night hawk. *Local, U. S.*
mos-qui'to-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
moss, *n.* A moss rose.
moss, *v. t.* 1 To become mossy. *Obs.*
2. To gather moss.
mossalagee. † MUSSALCHEE.
moss animal *or* **animalcule.** A polyzoan.
moss'-backed', *a.* 1. Having a mosslike growth on the back.
2. Sluggish in thought or life; behind the times. *Slang.*
moss bag. A moss-lined leather or fur bag used by Indians and settlers of northern Canada to hold very young children.
moss'bank'er. Var. of MOSSBUNKER.
moss bass. The large-mouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS, 1.
moss berry. The small cranberry. See CRANBERRY, 2.
moss bush. = MOSS PLANT
moss capsule. *Bot.* The theca or sporogonium of a moss.
moss cheeper. The European titlark. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
moss coral. A polyzoan.
moss crops. Cotton grass. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* [*cal, Eng.*]
moss duck. The mallard. *Local, U. S.*
moss'sel. Obs. or dial. var. of MORSEL.
mossell. † MUZZLE.
moss'er, *n.* One who gathers or works in or with moss in any of various ways.
moss'er-y (mŏs'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place where mosses are cultivated.
moss fern. The common polypody.
moss flow. A very wet part of a moss, or bog. *Rare.* [forms.]
moss gold. Gold in dendritic
moss'-green', *a.* Designating a soft rich green like that of moss.
moss'-grown', *a.* Overgrown with moss.
moss'head', *n.* The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.*
moss hummer. The European bittern. *Local, Eng.*
Mos'si (mŏs'ē), *n.* A Negro nation of the region of the Niger bend, west central Sudan.
moss'i-ness (mŏs'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [land.]
moss land. Boggy or marshy
moss locust. The rose acacia. *Local, U. S.*
‖**mos'so** (mŏs'sō), *a.* [It., moved, p. p. of *muovere* to move.] *Music.* Lit., moved; rapid; as, più *mosso*, more rapid, faster; meno *mosso*, less rapid, slower.
moss oak. Bogwood or something made of it. *Rare.*
mos-soon'. † MONSOON
moss owl. The short-eared owl. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
moss phlox. = MOSS PINK.
moss polyp. *Zoöl.* A polyzoan.
moss rush. A European rush (*Juncus squarrosus*); —so called from its rough flower cluster.
moss silver. Silver in dendritic or filiform shapes.
moss starch. Lichen starch.
moss wood. Stumps or trunks of trees standing in a moss, or bog. *Dial. Scot. & Eng.*
moss'wort' (mŏs'wûrt'), *n.* A moss; —sometimes, by extension, any bryophyte.
most. † MUST.
most. Mossed. *R.Sp.* [TACHE.]
mos-tac'chi. Obs. pl. of MUSTOSTARD.
mostard. † MUSTARD.
most'deal', *adv.* [See MOST; DEAL a share.] Mostly. *Obs.*
moste. † MUST.
moste. Obs. pret. of MOTE.
mos'ter. † MUSTER.
most'head, *n.* Quality or state of being most. *Obs.*
mostick. † MAULSTICK.
Mŏs'ting (mŏs'tĭng), *n.* [After *Mosting*, German astronomer.] *Astron.* A lunar crater, 3,000 feet deep, very distinct and sharply defined in all illuminations.
most'lings, *adv.* Mostly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mos'to (mŏs'tō), *n.* [It., Sp., or Pg. See MUST.] Must; esp., a preparation of must mixed with cheap liquors or wines to improve them
‖**mos'tra** (mŏs'trä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* = DIRECT, *n.*
most'what', *adv.* For the most part. *Obs.*
most'when', *adv.* At most times; generally. *Obs.*
most'where', *adv* In most places. *Obs.*
mo'sy. Var. of MOSEY. [*Obs.*]
mosy, *n.* A dish in old cookery.
mot. † MOOT, MUST.
mot. Var. of MOTE.
mot (mŏt). Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of MOAT.
mot (mŏt), *n.* [OF. *motte* (Cotgrave) a butt to shoot at.] A mark, esp. one aimed at in games, as quoits. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
mot'a-ble, *a.* That may be mooted or discussed. *Obs.*
mot'a-bile, *a.* [L. *motabilis.*] Continuing in motion. *Obs.*
Mo'ta-cal'i-nim (mō'tä-kăl'ĭ-nĭm), *n. pl.* [Ar. *mutakallemīn*, pl. of *mutakallim* orator.] The earliest Mohammedan orthodox theologians.
Mo'ta-cil'i-dæ (-sĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. F. *motacille*, or L. *motacilla.*] *Zoöl.* A family of oscine birds of which **Mo'ta-cil'la** (-ä) is the type genus. It contains the wagtails and pipits. — **mo'ta-cil'line** (-ĭn; -īn; 183), *a.*
mo'ta-cism. † MOTACISM.
‖**mot' à mot'** (mō'tä mō'). [F.] Word for word; verbatim.
mo-ta'tion (mō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *motare, motatum*, to keep moving.] A moving; motion. *Obs*
mo'ta-to'ri-ous (mō'tä-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* [L. *motare, motatum*, to keep moving.] *Zoöl.* Keeping in almost constant motion, as certain insects and spiders. Also
mo'ta-to-ry (mō'tä-tō-rĭ)
‖**mot' de l'énigme'** (mō' dē lā-nēg'm'). [F.] The word which is the subject of the enigma and is to be guessed; the key to the riddle or mystery.
mote, *n.* [See MOT a word.] A note or flourish on a horn. *Obs.* See MOT, *n.*, 3, and MORT.
mote. † MOOT. [var. of MOAT.]
mote. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
mote, *n.* [L. *motus.*] Motion *Obs.* [*or Slang, Eng.*]
mote, *v. i.* To motor. *Colloq.*
mote, *n.* [OF., F. *motte*. Cf. MOAT, MOTTE.] **1.** A height; eminence; hill, esp. one used for a fortification, camp, castle, or the like. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A barrow; tumulus. *Oxf. E. D.*
mote, *v. t.* To pick motes out of; to find faults in. *Scot.*
mote bell. The bell summoning a court or meeting. Cf. MOOT. *Obs.*
mote'hall'. † MOOT HALL.
mote hill. = MOTE, a height, 1. *Obs. or Hist.*
mote'less, *a.* Free from motes, specks, or blemishes
mote'ling, *n.* A little mote; a tiny thing. *Obs.* [measure.]
moten. Obs. p. p. of METE, to
mote oil See OIL, *Table I.*
moter. † MUTTER.
mot'er (mōt'ẽr), *n.* One that removes motes from cotton; an attachment to a cotton gin for this purpose.
motere. † MOOTER.
mo-tet'tist, *n.* A writer or singer of motets.
‖**mo-te'tus** (mō-tē'tŭs), *n.* [LL. *motetus, motetum.* See MOTET.] *Medieval Music.* A middle voice; a mean. b A motet; an anthem. [motes.
mot'e'y (mō'tĭ'Y), *a.* Full of
moth † MOUTH.
moth, *n.* A mote. *Obs.*
moth, *v. t.* To hunt for moths.
Moth (mŏth), *n.* Don Adriano de Armado's quick-witted page in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost."
mot-halle. † MOOT HALL.
mothe. † MOTH, MOUTH.
moth'en, *a.* Full of moths; moth-eaten. *Obs.*
mo'ther (*dial.* mō'thẽr). Var. of MAUTHER. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

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8. The qualities characteristic of a mother; maternal tenderness or affection.

Look! how this love, this *mother*, runs thro' all
The world God made. *Tennyson.*

9. Hysterical passion; hysteria. *Obs.* *Shak.*

10. The bedplate of an astrolabe. *Rare.*

11. = MOTHER SHIP.

Mother Carey's chicken (kā'rĭz; 115), any of several species of small petrels; esp., the stormy petrel. See PETREL. — **M. Carey's goose**, the giant fulmar. See FULMAR. — **M. Carey's hen**, any petrel of medium size. — **m. of coal.** = MINERAL CHARCOAL; — a miner's term. — **m. of eels**, the eel pout *Zoarces anguilluris*. — **M. of God**, *Eccl.*, the title of the Virgin Mary, sanctioned by the Council of Ephesus (431), in opposition to the Nestorians. See THEOTOKOS. — **m. of millions**, the ivy-leaved toadflax *Cymbalaria cymbalaria*. — **m.-of-pearl.** See in the *Vocabulary*. — **M. of Presidents**, Virginia, which has furnished seven Presidents (Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Tyler, Harrison, and Taylor) to the Union; — sometimes so called. — **M. of States**, Virginia, because the first settled of the original States of the United States, or because a number of States have been formed out of its original territory; — sometimes so called. — **M. of the Believers**, Ayeshah (611-678 A. D.), the favorite wife of Mohammed. — **m. of the months**, the moon. *Poetic.* — **m.-of-thousands.** **a** The Kenilworth ivy. **b** The beefsteak saxifrage. — **m.-of-thyme**, the common wild creeping thyme.

moth'er (mŭth'ĕr), *v. t.*; MOTH'ERED (-ĕrd); MOTH'ER-ING. 1. To be, or act as, the mother, generatrix, source, or the like, of. *Rare.*

2. To adopt as a son or daughter; to be or act as or like a mother to.

The queen, to have put lady Elizabeth besides the crown, would have *mothered* another body's child. *Howell.*

3. To acknowledge that one is the mother (lit. or fig.) of; as, to *mother* a foundling; to *mother* a book of verse; also, to attribute the maternity or origin of to a woman.

4. *Sheep Raising.* To furnish the mother to (a lamb); to assign (a lamb) to its mother. *Australia.*

moth'er, *v. i.* To become like, or full of, mother, or thick matter, as vinegar.

mother church. The original church or a church from which other churches have sprung; specif., a cathedral or a metropolitan church; as, the *mother church* of a diocese.

mother cloves. The dried fruits of the clove tree. They resemble the true cloves, but are less aromatic.

mother country. 1. The country of one's parents or ancestors.

2. The country from which the people of a colony derive their origin.

3. A country as the source or origin of anything.

moth'ered (mŭth'ĕrd), *a.* Thick, like mother; viscid.

Mother Goose. 1. The feigned narrator of a celebrated volume of fairy tales ("Contes de ma Mère l'Oye"), written by Charles Perrault, and first published under the name of his young son, Perrault d'Armancour, in 1697. Of the ten stories in this work, seven are to be found in the "Pentamerone," an earlier Italian collection.

2. The pretended writer or compiler of the collection of ancient nursery rimes known as "Mother Goose's Melodies." The name is probably of French origin, though the rimes are English. They were published at London about 1760 by John Newbery.

moth'er-hood (mŭth'ĕr-hŏŏd), *n.* State of being a mother; character, qualities, or spirit of a mother.

moth'er-ing, *n.* A rural custom in England of visiting one's parents on Midlent, or Mothering, Sunday.

Mothering Sunday. *Eccl.* The fourth Sunday in Lent, or Midlent; — so called from the ancient practice of visiting on that day, formerly the mother church, later one's parents, and presenting an offering. *Eng.*

moth'er-in-law', *n.* 1. Mother of one's husband or wife.

2. A stepmother. *Obs. or Dial. or Colloq., Eng.*

3. Old and bitter ale mixed. *Chiefly Local, Eng.*

moth'er-land' (mŭth'ĕr-lănd'), *n.* The country of one's ancestors; the country from which a people or a colony sprang; — same as *fatherland.*

moth'er-less, *a.* [AS. *mōdorléas.*] Destitute of a mother; having lost a mother; as, *motherless* children.

mother liquor. The residual solution, often impure or complex, which remains after the substances readily or regularly crystallizing have been removed.

moth'er-ly, *a.* [AS. *mōdorlic.*] Of or pertaining to a mother; like, suitable for, or characteristic of, a mother; tender; maternal; as, *motherly* authority, love, or care.

Syn. — MOTHERLY, MATERNAL are often interchangeable. MATERNAL, however, more frequently has reference to actual motherhood; MOTHERLY often suggests such tenderness, comprehension, or sympathy as a mother shows; as, the *maternal* instinct, a *motherly* woman. See BROTHERLY.

moth'er-of-pearl', *n.* The hard pearly internal layer of several kinds of shells, esp. of pearl oysters, river mussels, and the abalone shells; nacre. It is extensively used for making buttons and other small articles. Also, sometimes, the shell or shellfish itself. See PEARL.

Moth'er Ship'ton (shĭp'tŭn). A reputed prophetess first mentioned in a tract of 1641 as foretelling the death of Cardinal Wolsey and others. A so-called "Life and Death of Mother Shipton" was brought out by Richard Head in 1677; additions (attributing to her various prophecies, including predictions of the steam engine and telegraph) were made by Charles Hindley in 1862.

mother tongue. 1. A language from which another language has had its origin.

2. The language of one's native land; native tongue.

mother tulip. *Hort.* A seedling tulip before its flowers have "broken," or assumed distinct variegations of color. The flower of a mother tulip is always self-colored.

mother wit. Natural or native wit or intelligence.

Katharina. Where did you study all this goodly speech?
Petruchio. It is extempore, from my *mother wit.* *Shak.*

moth'er-wort' (mŭth'ĕr-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A bitter Old World mint (*Leonurus cardiaca*) with dentate, wedge-shaped leaves and axillary whorls of small purple flowers. It is cultivated in old gardens as a domestic remedy. Also, any other species of *Leonurus.* **b** = MUGWORT **a.**

moth'er-y (mŭth'ĕr-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling, mother (in vinegar).

moth fly *or* **gnat.** Any small dipterous fly of the family Psychodidæ, having hairy or scaly wings.

moth miller. A moth or miller. See MILLER, 3 **a.**

moth mullein. A European mullein (*Verbascum blattaria*), naturalized as a weed in America. It has smooth leaves and large yellow or purplish flowers frequented by moths.

moth'y (mŏth'ĭ; 205), *a.* Infested with moths; moth-eaten.

‖ **mo'tif'** (mō'tēf'), *n.* [F.] **1.** In literature and the fine arts, a salient feature or element of a composition or work; esp., the theme, or central or dominant feature. Specif.: *Music.* = MOTIVE, 6.

This *motif*, of old things lost, is a favorite one for the serious ballade. *R. M. Alden.*

The design . . . is . . . based on the peacock — a *motif* favored by decorative artists of all ages. *R. D. Benn.*

2. *Dressmaking.* A decorative appliqué design or figure, as of lace or velvet, used in trimming.

mo'tile (mō'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [See MOTIVE.] **1.** *Biol.* Exhibiting, or capable of, spontaneous movement; as, *motile* cilia, *motile* spores, etc.

2. Producing motion; as, *motile* powers.

mo'tile, *n. Psychol.* A person whose prevailing mental imagery takes the form of inner feelings of action, such as incipient pronunciation of words, muscular innervations, etc. Cf. AUDILE, VISUALIZER; see TACTILE.

mo-til'i-ty (mō-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *motilité.*] *Physiol.* Quality of being motile; contractility.

mo'tion (mō'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *motio*, fr. *movere, motum*, to move. See MOVE.] **1.** Act, process, or state of changing place or position; movement; the passing of a body from one place or position to another, whether voluntarily or involuntarily; — opposed to *rest;* also, the act of moving the body or any of its members; as, the *motion* of a ship.

Two stars keep not their *motion* in one sphere. *Shak.*

2. Exertion involved in moving; exercise. *Obs.*

When in your *motion* you are hot and dry. *Shak.*

3. Power of, or capacity for, motion. *Archaic.*

Devoid of sense and *motion.* *Milton.*

4. Movement of the mind, will, or desires; mental act, or impulse to any action; internal activity; inclination; tendency of desire; as, he did it of his own *motion.*

Let a good man obey every good *motion* rising in his heart, knowing that every such *motion* proceeds from God. *South*

Motions of thought which elevate the will. *Wordsworth.*

5. An impelling cause; reason; motive. *Obs.*

6. Change in the relative position of the parts of anything; action of a machine with respect to the relative movement of its parts.

The great wheel to which the clock owes its *motion.* *Dr. H More.*

7. Direction of movement; course; tendency; as, the direct *motion* of the planets is from west to east.

In our proper *motion* we ascend. *Milton.*

8. Style of moving; carriage; bearing. *Rare.*

9. A proposal or suggestion looking to action or progress; esp., a formal proposal made in a deliberative assembly; as, a *motion* to adjourn.

Yes, I agree, and thank you for your *motion.* *Shak.*

10. *Law.* An application made to a court or judge orally in open court or by a petition or other written application to obtain an order, ruling, direction, or the like, in favor of the applicant. It may be made ex parte or on notice.

11. *Music.* Melodic progression: **a** Change of pitch in the successive tones of a voice part. It is *conjunct* when the progression is by single degrees, *disjunct* when by skips. **b** Melodic progression of two or more voice parts relatively considered. It is **similar** when their progression is in the same direction, **parallel** when in the same direction by the same intervals, **oblique** when one continues stationary while another rises or falls, **contrary** when they move oppositely, and **mixed** when in several simultaneous voice parts two of the kinds just described are used.

12. A puppet show or puppet. *Obs.*

What *motion*'s this? the model of Nineveh? *Beau. & Fl.*

13. *pl.* Movements; actions; activities; as, to employ a detective to watch a man's *motions.*

14. *Fine Arts.* The change of attitude, position, or the like, suggested by the posture of a figure as that which is taking place or about to take place.

15. *Mech.* A mechanism; as, a straight-line *motion;* a parallel *motion;* a spotting *motion.*

16. *Med.* An evacuation of the bowels; also, often in *pl.*, the matter evacuated. *Rare.*

17. a A place in which a stonecutter quarries his own stone for subsequent cutting and finishing. **b** The part of a pit in which work is actually in progress.

Syn. — MOTION, MOVEMENT, MOVE. *Motion* and *movement* are often interchangeable. But MOTION may be employed with reference to anything which is not at rest; MOVEMENT more frequently suggests a definite, regulated, or (esp.) progressive motion; as, "the lazy foam, forever in *motion*, and never moved away" (*D. Wordsworth*); "No one will so well render Homer's swift-flowing *movement* as he who has himself something of the swift-moving spirit of Homer" (*M. Arnold*); "He exchanged the rotary *motion* in which he had previously indulged for a retrograde *movement* of [a] very determined character" (*Dickens*). A MOVE is a definite change of position or a step in an undertaking, usually in the execution of a purpose; as, the next *move* in the game. See MOVE, MOVABLE, MOTIVE.

mo'tion (mō'shŭn), *v. i.*; MO'TIONED (-shŭnd); MO'TION-ING. **1.** To make proposal; to offer plans. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Well hast thou *motioned.* *Milton.*

2. To move or make a movement indicating some action; as, he *motioned* to go or to strike. *Now Rare or Dial.*

3. To make a significant movement or gesture, as with the hand; as, to *motion* to one to take a seat.

mo'tion, *v. t.* **1.** To propose; move; suggest; request; also, to petition; urge. *Obs.*

I want friends to *motion* such a matter. *Burton.*

2. To direct or invite by a motion, as of the hand or head; as, to *motion* one to a seat.

mo'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by, motion; kinetic.

motion bar. *Mach.* A slide or guide bar for a crosshead.

motion block. *Mach.* Any of the blocks in a crosshead, as of a locomotive, that rub against the slide bars.

motion distortion. *Spectroscopy.* Distortion of lines, in a spectrum, produced by motions in the line of sight of portions of the vapor to which the lines are due.

mo'tion-less, *a.* Without motion; being at rest. — **mo'tion-less-ly,** *adv.* — **mo'tion-less-ness,** *n.*

motion plate. *Mach.* A transverse plate, now usually made of annealed cast steel, situated between the cylinders and driving axle of an inside-cylinder locomotive, and to which the slide bars and intermediate valve-rod guides are attached.

motion work. *Horol.* The wheelwork controlling the relative motions of the hour and minute hands.

mo'ti-vate (mō'tĭ-vāt), *v. t.*; -VAT'ED (-vā'tĕd); -VAT'ING (-vā'tĭng). [From MOTIVE, *n.*] To provide with a motive; to move; impel; induce; incite. — **mo'ti-va'tion** (mō'tĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* *William James.*

mo'tive (mō'tĭv), *n.* [ME. *motif*, F. *motif*, LL. *motivum*, fr. *motivus* moving, fr. L. *movere, motum*, to move. See MOVE.] **1.** That which is proposed or suggested; a motion; proposal. *Obs.*

2. That which moves; a mover; instigator. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. That which incites to action; anything prompting or exciting to choice, or moving the will; reason; inducement; object.

By *motive*, I mean the whole of that which *moves*, excites, or invites the mind to volition, whether that be one thing singly, or many things conjunctively. *J. Edwards.*

There are but two varieties of *motive* (i. e., of influence tending to volition); a blind impulse from behind, and a conceived good before us. *J. Martineau.*

4. A cause. *Obs.*

5. In literature and the fine arts, the guiding or controlling idea manifested in a work or any part of one; a dominant feature; a motif.

English hands rarely used early Renaissance *motives* well. *Century Mag.*

6. *Music.* The theme or subject; a leading phrase or passage which is reproduced and varied through the course of a composition or a movement; a short figure, or melodic germ, out of which a whole movement may be developed. See also LEITMOTIF.

7. A part of the body capable of movement. *Obs. & R.*

Her wanton spirits look out at every joint and *motive* of her body. *Shak.*

Syn. — Influence, incitement, instigation, stimulus, spur, consideration, cause, reason. — MOTIVE, INDUCEMENT, INCENTIVE, IMPULSE are here compared in their nontechnical senses; for technical uses see defs. A MOTIVE is in general a consideration which determines choice or induces action; an INDUCEMENT is an attractive consideration held out to persuade, esp. to some particular action; an INCENTIVE stirs or incites to performance; an IMPULSE is esp. an unpremeditated or involuntary feeling which prompts one to act; as, "The Essays owed their actual publication at last to none of the usual literary *motives* — desire for fame, to instruct, to amuse, to sell" (*W. Pater*); "Let then the fortune and the honor . . . which eminent worth may propose to itself, be among the *inducements* which erect the hopes and quicken the application of a virtuous man" (*Hurd*); "The greatest obstacles . . . are so far from making them quit the work they have begun, that they rather prove *incentives* to go on in it" (*South*); "whoever finds himself incited, by some violent *impulse* of passion, to pursue riches as the chief end of being" (*Johnson*); "where some sudden *impulse* calls, following" (*Shelley*). See CAUSE, MOVE, *v. t.*

mo'tive, *a.* **1.** Causing motion; having power to move, or tending to move; relating to motion or the causing of motion; as, a *motive* argument; *motive* power.

2. Pertaining to a motive or motives.

motive column, *Mine Ventilation*, a column of air of such a height as to represent the difference in weight between the downcast and upcast columns. — **m. energy.** See ENERGY, *n.*, 5. — **m. power. a** Any power, as water, steam, wind, electricity, etc., used to impart motion to machinery; a motor; a mover; — also used fig. **b** The locomotives of a railroad, collectively.

mo'tive (mō'tĭv), *v. t.*; -TIVED (-tĭvd); -TIV-ING (-tĭ-vĭng).

1. To prompt or incite by or as a motive or motives; move.

2. To connect with the guiding or controlling idea of a work, as in art, literature, etc.; to bring into unity with the main purpose.

mo-tiv'i-ty (mō-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See MOTIVE, *a. & n.*] **1.** The power of moving or producing motion; available energy.

2. The quality of being influenced by motives. *Rare.*

mot'ley (mŏt'lĭ), *a.* [ME. *mottelee*, n., *motle;* orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *motel, motelé*, a little clod, OF. *mote* clod, F. *motte.* Cf. MOTTLE.] **1.** Variegated in color; consisting of different colors; dappled; party-colored; as, a *motley* coat.

2. Wearing motley or party-colored clothing. See MOTLEY, *n.*, 1. "A *motley* fool." *Shak.*

Mother Bunch. 1. A character who was the real or imaginary author of various fairy tales and jestbooks of the 16th century. The name is applied to an alewife by Dekker in his "Satiromastix," 1602. "Pasquil's Jests, mixed with Mother Bunch's Merriments," was published as early as 1604.
2. The imaginary author of a book entitled "Mother Bunch's Closet," London, 1760, which professed to teach young people how to get good wives and husbands.

mother city. = METROPOLIS.

mother coal. Mother of coal. See MINERAL CHARCOAL.

moth'er-er (mŭth'ĕr-ĕr), *n. Sheep Raising.* A man who mothers lambs. *Australia. Boldrewood.*

moth'er-ful, *a.* Motherly; also, pregnant. *Obs.*

mother gate, *or* **moth'er-gate',** *n. Coal Mining.* A bord or tramway used as a central collecting road for the coal from a district of workings in a mine. *Eng.*

moth'er-head', *n.* Motherhood. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Mother Hubbard (hŭb'ĕrd). 1. The subject of an old and well-known nursery rime.
2. A kind of loose full gown worn by women.

Moth'er Hub'bard. The feigned narrator of Spenser's poem entitled "Mother Hubberd's Tale," which purports to be one of several tales told to the author by his friends to beguile a season of sickness. It is a satire on common modes of rising in church and state.

moth'er-kin, *n.* Playful diminutive of MOTHER.

mother language. = MOTHER TONGUE.

moth'er-li-ness (mŭth'ĕr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [LIQUOR.]

mother liquid. = MOTHER LIQUOR.

mother lode *Mining.* The principal vein or lode of a region.

moth'er-ly, *adv* In the manner of a mother. *Rare.*

mother lye. Mother liquor.

Mother Maid The Virgin Mary

mother map. An original map, usually on a large scale, made directly from surveys, from which other maps are derived.

moth'er-na'ked, *a.* 1. Naked as when born. *Now Rare.*
2. Fig., destitute; without property. *Dial. Eng.*

mother of anchovies. The saurel (*Trachurus trachurus*).

mother queen. A queen mother.

moth'er-right', *n.* See MATRIARCHY. [liquor.]

moth'ers (mŭth'ĕrz), *n.* Mother

moth'er's-heart', *n.* The shepherd's-purse *U. S.*

mother ship. *Nav.* A naval vessel escorting or guarding torpedo boats, submarines, or other small craft. *Chiefly Eng.* [*Obs.*

moth'er-ship, *n.* Motherhood.

mother's mark. *Med.* A congenital mark; a nævus.

moth'er-some (mŭth'ĕr-sŭm), *a.* [*mother* + 1st *-some.*] Solicitous or careful, as a mother for her children. *Rare.*

moth'er-son', *n.* Man. *Obs.*

moth'er-spot', *n.* A mother's mark; a nævus

mother tree. = SEED TREE.

mother vessel. The vat into which wine is poured to be converted into vinegar.

mother water. Mother liquor.

moth hawk, moth hunter. A goatsucker.

moth orchid. Any orchid of the genus *Phalænopsis;* — from a fancied likeness of the flowers.

moth patch. *Med.* Chloasma.

moth plant. = MOTH ORCHID.

moththe. † MOTH.

mothus. † MOOT HOUSE.

motif. † MOTIVE.

mo-tif'er-ous (mō-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *motus* motion + *-ferous.*] *Physiol.* Conveying motor impulses; motor.

mo-tif'ic (mō-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *motus* motion (fr. *movere* to move) + *-fic.*] Producing motion. *R.* [motion. *R.*]

mo'tion-a-ble, *a.* Capable of

mo'tion-er, *n.* A mover; proposer. *Obs. or R.*

motion indicator. *Mach.* A speed indicator.

mo'tion-ist, *n.* A mover; proposer. *Obs.*

motion man. An owner or exhibitor of a motion, or puppet show. *Obs.* [SHAFT.

motion shaft. *Mach.* = ROCK-

mo'ti-ta'tion (mō'tĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [From L. *motitare*, freq. of *movere, motum*, to move.] A quivering movement. *Rare.*
Oxf. E. D.

mo'tiv. Motive. *Ref. Sp.*

mo'tive-less, *a.* See -LESS.

mo'tive-less-ly, *adv.* — **mo'tive-less-ness,** *n.*

mo'tive-ness, *n.* Capability of locomotion. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*

‖ **mo-ti'vo** (mō-tē'vō), *n.* [It. See MOTIVE, *n.*] = MOTIVE, *n.*, 5, 6.

mot'ley, *v. t.* To make motley or variegated. *Obs.*

3. Composed of different or various parts, heterogeneously made or mixed up; discordantly composite; as, *motley* style. "The *motley* scene." *Byron.*

motley color *or* colour, in the painting of ceramic ware, irregular or sprinkled decoration, usually in mineral colors, which fuse and give a metallic luster.

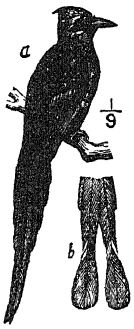
mot'ley (mŏt'lĭ), *n.* **1.** A garment of cloth in a combination of distinct and contrasting colors; also, the party-colored cloth itself. It was the characteristic dress of the professional fool. *Chaucer.* "*Motley*'s the only wear." *Shak.*

2. Hence, a jester; a fool. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. Any mixture, esp. an incongruous mixture, as of colors.

mot'ley-mind'ed, *a.* Having a mind full of whimsically incongruous or diverse ideas, as a jester.

mot'mot (mŏt'mŏt), *n.* [Prob. named from its note. Cf. MOMOT.] Any of numerous birds of the subfamily Momotinæ, confined to tropical forests from Mexico to Brazil. The form resembles that of the jays; the bill is strong, sharp, and serrated; the color is chiefly green with blue, black, and rufous markings, the tail is long and often racket-shaped at the tip, being trimmed to this shape by the bird itself. See MOMOTIDÆ.



a Motmot (*Momotus momota*); *b* Central Tail Feathers of *Momotus lessonii.*

mo'to-graph (mō'tō-grăf), *n.* [L. *movere, motum,* to move + *-graph.*] *Elec.* A device utilized in the making of a loud-speaking telephone, depending on the fact that the friction between a metallic point and a moving cylinder of moistened chalk, or a moving slip of paper, on which it rests is diminished by the passage of a current between the point and the moving surface. —**mo'to-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

mo-tom'e-ter (mō-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *movere, motum,* to move + *-meter.*] *Mach.* A speed counter, as for a steam engine; also, a speedometer.

mo'tor (mō'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *movere, motum,* to move.] **1.** One that imparts motion; a source of mechanical power.

2. *Mach.* A prime mover, as a steam engine, a windmill, or a water wheel; specif.: **a** An electric motor. **b** A small, compact, powerful engine, esp. a gasoline engine, for use in an automobile, motor boat, or the like; hence, an automobile or motor car.

3. *Psychol.* = MOTILE.

4. *Math.* A magnitude combined with a screw; a quantity having size, direction, position, and pitch, used by Clifford to denote the general motion of a rigid body.

☞ The word *motor* is largely used as a quasi adjective, meaning *self-propelled;* as, *motor* ambulance, bicycle, brougham, carriage, omnibus, tricycle, truck, wagon, etc.

mo'tor (mō'tẽr), *a.* [See MOTOR, *n.*] **1.** Causing, setting up, or imparting, motion.

2. *Anat. & Physiol.* Designating, or pertaining to, a nerve or nerve fiber which passes from a ganglion or from the central nervous system to a muscle and by the impulse (**motor impulse**) which it transmits causes movement. The term is often loosely applied to any efferent nerve as opposed to a *sensory* or *afferent* nerve.

3. *Psychol.* Involving, or pertaining to, consciousness of action; as, *motor* impulse; *motor* imagery. Cf. SENSORY.

mo'tor, *v. i.* To ride in, or travel by, a motor car or automobile; to drive a motor car; to make a practice of this.

motor aphasia. *Med.* Condition marked by inability to express ideas by speech, although the necessary words may be familiar to the patient.

motor area. The cerebral area having a motor function. See BRAIN, *Diagram.*

motor automatism. Self-motion, including messages written, or words uttered, without intention.

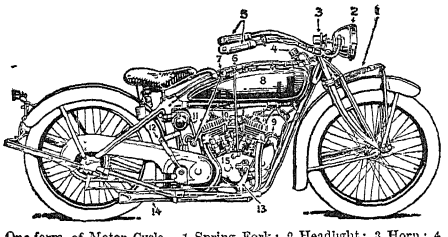
motor boat, *or* **mo'tor-boat',** *n.* A boat propelled by a motor, esp. by a gasoline engine.

motor car, *or* **mo'tor-car',** *n.* **1.** An automobile, locomobile, or locomotive designed to run and be steered on a street or roadway; esp., an automobile specially designed for passengers. See AUTOMOBILE. In British statutory classification a *motor car* is included under the term *light locomotive* (which see). In the Motor Car Act (3 *Ed. VII.* c. 36) the term *motor car* includes also *motor cycle,* except where the contrary intention appears. See MOTOR CYCLE.

2. *Elec. Railroads.* Any car containing motors for propulsion. *U. S.*

motor converter. *Elec.* The combination of an induction motor with a synchronous converter, the secondary of the former feeding the armature of the latter.

motor cycle, *or* **mo'tor-cy'cle,** *n.* A bicycle having a motor attached so as to be self-propelled. In Great Britain the term *motor cycle* is treated by statute (3 *Ed. VII.* c. 36) as limited to motor cars (self-propelled vehicles) designed to travel on not more than three wheels, and weighing unladen (that is, without water, fuel, or accumulators necessary for propulsion) not more than three hundredweight (336 lbs.). See MOTOR CAR.



One form of Motor Cycle. 1 Spring Fork; 2 Headlight; 3 Horn; 4 Ammeter; 5 Handlebar Controls, 6 Valve Release; 7 Gear Lever; 8 Gasoline (Petrol) and Oil Tanks; 9 Magneto; 10 Carburettor; 11 Generator; 12 Kick Starter, 13 Brake Lever; 14 Muffler; 15 Cam Case.

mo'tor-driv'en, *a. Mach.* Driven or actuated by a motor, esp. by an individual electric motor. An electric motor forms an integral part of many machine tools in numerous modern machine shops.

motor generator. The combination consisting of a generator and a driving motor mechanically connected, usually on a common bedplate and with the two shafts directly coupled or combined into a single shaft. Cf. DYNAMOTOR.

mo'tor-ing (mō'tẽr-ĭng), *n.* Act or recreation of riding in or driving a motor car or automobile.

mo'tor-ing, *a.* Pertaining to motor cars or automobiles, or to the technology of such; addicted to riding in or driving automobiles; as, *motoring* parlance; my *motoring* friend.

motor interrupter. *Elec.* An interrupter in which the contact is made and broken by an electric motor. In a simple form a rotating wheel dipping into mercury carries contact pieces or points on its rim.

mo'tor-ist, *n.* One who motors, esp. habitually.

mo'tor-man (mō'tẽr-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who controls or drives a motor; esp., *U. S. & Canada,* the driver of an electric car on a street railway, or of an electric locomotive, as on an elevated road or subway.

motor oculi. *Anat.* One of the third pair of cranial nerves which have their origin in the gray matter below the aqueduct of Sylvius and are distributed to all the extrinsic muscles of the eye except the superior oblique and the external rectus, and give off a branch to the ciliary ganglion.

motor paralysis. Paralysis of the voluntary muscles.

mo-tor'pa-thy (mō tŏr'pă-thĭ), *n.* [L. *motor* a mover + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by muscular movements; kinesiatrics. —**mo'tor-path'ic** (mō'tŏr-păth'ĭk), *a.*

motor starter. *Elec.* A device, as a rheostat, for controlling the current taken by a motor when starting.

mot'tle (mŏt'l), *v. t.;* MOT'TLED (-ld); MOT'TLING (-lĭng). [From MOTTLED.] To mark with spots or blotches of different color, or shades of color, as if stained; to spot; blotch.

mot'tle, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Colored spots. *Lydgate.*

2. An appearance like that of a surface having colored spots, blotches, or cloudings; also, the arrangement of such markings on a surface, as in many kinds of marble.

mot'tled (-ld), *a.* [From MOTLEY.] Marked with spots of different colors; variegated; spotted; as, *mottled* wood.

mottled iron, cast or pig iron intermediate between white and gray iron, showing a mottled surface on fracture, with gray parts in which graphite is seen and white parts in which no graphite appears. —**m. owl,** an American screech owl in the gray phase of plumage.

mot'to (mŏt'ō), *n.; pl.* MOTTOES (-ōz). [It. *motto* a word, a saying, fr. F. *mot,* L. *muttum* a mutter, a grunt, cf. *mutire, mutire,* to mutter, mumble; prob. of imitative origin. Cf. MOT a word.] **1.** A sentence, phrase, or word inscribed on anything as appropriate to, or indicative of, its character or use; also, a short suggestive expression of a guiding principle; a maxim.

It was the *motto* of a bishop eminent for his piety and good works, . . "Serve God, and be cheerful." *Addison.*

2. *Her.* A sentence, phrase, or word forming part of a heraldic achievement. It is usually borne on a separate listel or ribbon, but sometimes occurs on the coat itself.

3. A short passage, usually quoted, prefixed to an essay, discourse, chapter, canto, or the like, suggestive of its subject matter.

4. a A paper printed with a bit of sentimental poetry or a sentiment wrapped with a sweetmeat in a fancy wrapper, used esp. at children's parties. **b** The wrapper containing such a motto and sweetmeat together with its contents.

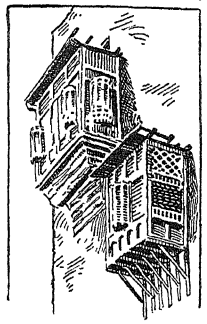
mot'toed (mŏt'ōd), *a.* Bearing or having a motto.

mo-tu'ca fly (mō-tōō'kä). [Prob fr. native name.] A large Brazilian biting fly (*Hadrus lepidotus*) of the family Tabanidæ.

mou-ba'ta bug *or* **tick** (mōō-bä'tä). An African tick (*Ornithodoros savignii*) which sometimes occurs in houses and inflicts a dangerous bite.

mou-ch ar'a-by (mōō-shär'ä-bĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [F., fr. Ar. Cf. MESHRABIYEH.] **1.** *Moham. Arch.* A projecting oriel window or inclosed balcony, of which the inclosure is largely made up of open latticework.

2. A machicolated balcony projecting from the wall of a fortified structure, as a castle.


Part of a House Wall showing Two Moucharabies.

mouf'lon ‖ **mouf'flon** (mōōf'lŏn), *n.* [F. *moufion,* perh. fr. an It. dial. word; cf. It. *muffolo, muffione.*] A wild sheep (*Ovis musimon*), inhabiting the mountains of Sardinia and Corsica. Its horns are large, have a triangular base, and curve in a semicircle. It is reddish brown, with a grayish buff patch on the sides, and white on the legs, belly, and buttocks. The female is hornless. The name is sometimes extended with qualifying terms to various wild sheep having similar horns.


Mouflon (*Ovis musimon*).

mouil-la'tion (mōō-yä'shŭn), *n.* [See MOUILLÉ.] *Phon.* Act of uttering, or conversion into, a mouillé sound.

‖ **mouil'lé'** (mōō'yä'), *a.* [F., lit., wet.] *Phon.* Softened in sound; palatalized; — said of certain consonant sounds, as that of French *ill, il,* when not initial (e. g., *railleur* [rä'yûr']), of French *gn* (like *ni* in *minion,* but pronounced in one wave of sound), of Italian *gli* and *gn,* etc.

If the front part of the tongue be raised and the lips opened while a consonant is being uttered, a palatalized or *mouillé* letter is the result *Skeat.*

The Russian *moullé* labials *E W Scripture*

mou'lin' (mōō'lăN'), *n.* [F., lit., a mill, fr. L. *molinum.* Cf. 2d MILL.] A nearly vertical shaft in a glacier into which a stream of water pours. See POTHOLE.

mou'li-net' (mōō'lĭ-nĕt'; mōō'lĭ-nĕt), *n.* [F. *moulinet,* orig., a little mill, dim. of *moulin* mill. See MILL.] **1.** The drum of a capstan, crane, or the like.

2. A machine formerly used for bending a crossbow by winding it up.

3. In sword and saber exercises, a circular swing of the weapon. *Farrow.*

mound (mound), *n.* [F. *monde* the world, L. *mundus.* See MUNDANE.] A ball or globe forming part of the regalia of an emperor or other sovereign. It is often encircled with bands, enriched with precious stones, and surmounted with a cross; — called also *globe.*

mound, *n.* [Perh. the same word as AS. *mund* protection, hand. Cf. MUND.] **1.** A boundary hedge or fence; hence, a boundary, bounds. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*

2. [Perh. a different word.] Might; importance; power. *Obs.*

mound, *v. t.;* MOUND'ED; MOUND'ING. **1.** To inclose, fortify, or bound with a fence, hedge, mound, or rampart.

2. To form into, or heap up like, a mound.

The *mounded* summer clouds *J. A. Symonds.*

mound, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** An artificial hill or elevation of earth; a raised bank; an embankment thrown up for defense; a bulwark; a rampart; also, a natural elevation appearing as if thrown up artificially; a regular and isolated hill, hillock, or knoll.

To thrid the thickets or to leap the *mounds.* *Dryden*

2. *Civil Engin.* In excavation work, a piece of the original ground left at intervals to show the depth excavated.

mound builder. **1.** *pl. Ethnol.* The North American aborigines who built extensive burial and fortification

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mot'ley-ness, *n.* See NESS.

mot'ly. † MOTLEY.

‖ **mo'to** (*It.* mō'tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* Movement; esp., spirited or rapid movement; — used esp. in the phrase *con moto.*

mo'to-car', *n.* = MOTOR CAR.

mo'to-cy'cle, *n.* & *v.* [Cf. F. *motocycle.* See MOTOR; CYCLE.] = MOTOR CYCLE. [CLIST

mo'to-cy'clist, *n.* = MOTORCY-

mo'to-mag-net'ic, *a. Elec.* Designating a form of motor interrupter in which the motor consists of a star-shaped piece of soft iron the points of which are successively attracted by an electromagnet.

moton. † MUTTON.

moton, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Old Armor.* A plate protecting the shoulder and arm. *Obs.*

mo'to-phone (mō'tō-fōn), *n.* [L. *movere, motum,* to move + *-phone.*] A device in which a diaphragm, set in vibration by sound waves, is made to turn a ratchet wheel.

mo'tor, *v. t.* To convey or transport by motor car.

mo'tor-cy'cle, *v. i.* To ride a motorcycle.—**mo'tor-cy'clist,** *n.*

motor dynamo. = DYNAMOTOR.

mo'tor-ette' (mō'tẽr-ĕt'), *n.* [*motor* + *-ette.*] An early form of small motor car.

mo-to'ri-al (mō-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [See MOTORY.] *Anat. & Physiol.* Motor.

mo-to'ri-um (-ŭm; 201), *n.* [L., the power of motion, prop. neut. of *motorius* moving, fr. *movere, motum,* to move.] The part of an organism, esp. of the nervous system, which is concerned in movement, as dist. from that concerned in sensation.

mo'tor-less, *n.* Having no motor; as, a *motorless* aëroplane.

motor meter. See METER, *n.,* 2.

mo'tor-neer' (mō'tẽr-nẽr'), *n.* [*motor* + *-neer,* as in *engineer.*] A motorman, as on a street railway. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

motor point. *Physiol.* A point on the body where application of an electrode produces marked motor stimulation.

motor spirit. Petrol.

mo'tor-y (mō'tẽr-Y), *a* [L. *motorius* moving.] *Anat. & Physiol.* Motor. *Rare.*

motoun. † MUTTON.

motte (mŏt), *n.* [Cf. F. *motte* clod, clump, hillock.] A clump of trees in a prairie. *Local, U. S.*

mottelai. † MOTLEY.

‖ **mot-tet'to** (mŏt-tĕt'tō), *n.* [It. See MOTET.] *Music.* = MOTET.

mot'tie. Var. of MOTTY, *a.*

mot'tle, *a.* Mottled.

mot'tle-ment. *n.* Condition or appearance of being mottled.

mot'tler (mŏt'lẽr), *n.* One that mottles, as a brush for producing a mottled surface.

mot'tling (-lĭng), *n.* = MOTTLE.

motto kiss. = MOTTO, 4 b.

motton. † MUTTON.

mot'tram-ite (mŏt'trăm-īt), *n* [From *Mottram* St Andrews, Cheshire, England.] A vanadate of lead and copper in black crystalline incrustations on sandstone.

mot'ty, *a.* Full of, or resembling, motes; dusty; also, tiny. *Obs. or Scot.*

mot'ty, *n. Dial. Eng.* 1. = MOTE, 1. 2. A collier's mark on his cart.

mo'tu (mō'tōō), *n.* [Maori, lit., isolated.] Something isolated; esp., as small island. *New Zealand.*

‖ **mo'tu pro'pri-o.** [L.] By one's own motion; of one's own impulse.

‖ **mo'tus pe-cu'li-a'ris.** [L.] *Astron.* See PROPER MOTION.

mou. Var. of MU. See MEASURE

mou, mow. See MEASURE.

mou. † MOW.

mou (mōō), *n.* A mouth. *Scot*

mouch (mōōch), *v. t. & i.* To eat greedily.—**mouch'er,** *n. Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mouch (mōōch), *v. i.* [Cf. MICHE to skulk.] *Obs. or Dial. & Slang.* **1.** To play truant; to act or live as a wanderer or vagrant, esp. with incidental picking of blueberries, wild flowers, or the like, for sale. **2** To skulk or sneak about; to loaf; loiter.

3. To steal; pilfer.

mouch (mōōch), *v. t.* To steal. *Dial. or Slang, Eng.*

mouch, *n.* Act of mouching. *Dial. or Slang, Eng.*

‖ **mou'chard'** (mōō'shär'), *n.* [F.] A police spy.

mou-cha'to. † MUSTACHE.

mouche (mōōsh), *n.* [F., lit., fly.] A patch, usually black, worn as an ornament. *Rare.*

mouch'er (mōōch'ẽr), *n.* One who mouches, or plays truant, etc. *Dial. or Slang, Eng.*

‖ **mou'choir'** (mōō'shwär'), *n.* [F.] A handkerchief.

mouch-ra'bi-eh (mōōsh-rä'bĭ ĕ), *n.* = MOUCHARABY.

moucht. † *mought,* pret. of MAY. [var. of MOLD.]

moud (mōd). Scot. & dial. Eng.

moude. † MUD.

mou'die (mou'dĭ; mō'-; mōō'-), *n.* Also **mou'dy** [Short for MOUDIWARP.] a A mole;—often used attributively. b A mole catcher. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mou'di-warp, **mou'die-wort.** Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of MOLDWARP.

moudy. † MOODY.

‖ **moue** (mōō), *n.* [F.] A pout; a grimace expressive of petulance, dissatisfaction, or the like.

mou-ez'zin Var. of MUEZZIN.

mouf-fette', *n.* [F. *monfette, mofette.* Cf. MOFETTE.] A skunk. *Obs.* [MUCKET.

mou'gat (mōō'gät). Var. of

mought. † MOTH.

mought (*dial.* mŏt). Obs. or dial. pret of MAY

moughteaten. † MOTH-EATEN.

mougnon. † MONION.

mougthe. † MOTH.

mou-illure' (mōō-y ür'; *F.* -yür'), *n.* [F.] *Phon.* Mouillation. [zhĭk). Var. of MUZHIK.

mou-jik' (mōō-zhĭk'; mōō'-

mouket. Var. of MUCKET.

moul. † MOLE, animal.

moul, *n.* = MOLD, pattern. *Obs.*

moul (mōōl). Var. of MOOL. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

moul, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Icel. *mygla,* Sw. *mögla,* Dan. *mugne.*] To make or become moldy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

moula, moullah. † MULLAH.

moulavie. Var of MOOLVEE.

mould. † MOLE, animal; MOLE, of a port.

mould, *a.* Moldy. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

mould, mould'board', mould'er, **mould'y,** etc Vars of MOLD, MOLDBOARD, MOLDER, etc.; — the usual forms in British use.

mould'ale'. Var. of MOLDALE.

mould'bred', *n.* [*mould, mold* + obs. *bred* board, AS *bred.*] A moldboard. *Obs.*

mould'ed, *a.* Moldy. *Obs. or R*

mould'er. *n* Mold; clay. *Obs.*

mould'er, *v. i.* To molt. *Rare. Obs.* [*Scot.*

mould'ry, *n.* Molding. *Obs.*

mould'y-warp'. Scot. & dial. Eng var. of MOLDWARP.

moule. † MOLE, animal; MOLD.

mou'lin-age (mōō'lĭ-näj), *n.* [F.] Act or process of reeling off, twisting, and doubling silk filaments. [MOULINET.

mou-line' (mōō-lēn'). Var. of

mou-leen' (mōō-lēn'), *n.* [Ir. *maolin.*] A hornless cow. *Anglo-Irish. Eng. Dial. Dict.*

mou'rush' (mōōl'rŭsh'), *n.* [Ir. *mulrus, murlus.*] The pollack. *Ireland.*

mouls, mowls (mōōlz), *n. pl.* [Cf. MOOLS.] Chilblains. *Scot.*

moult. Var. of MOLT.

moult. Obs. p. p. of MELT.

moult, *a.* [F., adv., fr. L. *multum.*] Many; much. *Obs.*

moult'en, *a.* Having molted. *Obs.*

moult'er. *v. t. & i.* To molt. *Obs.*

mou'ter (*dial.* mou'tẽr, mōō'-), *v. t. & i.* To mold; crumble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

moul'ture. † MULTURE.

moul'vee, moul'vi, moul'vie. Vars. of MOOLVEE.

moul'y (mōl'Y), *a* Moldy. *Obs, Scot & Dial. Eng.*

moun. † MOAN, *v.*; MUN, *v.*; MOUNT, *n.*, a mountain.

moun, *v. t.* [See MAUN, *v.*] May; must. See MOW, may *Obs.*

mouncel, *n.* [OF. *moncel* hill, heap, F. *monceau*] A portion. *Obs.*

mounch. † MUNCH.

mound, *v. i.* To form into mounds; as, the ice *mounded.*

mound, *a.* [L *mundus.*] Pure. *Obs. Scot.*

mound bird. A megapode.

Mound City. St. Louis; — so called from the numerous artificial mounds that occupied the site on which the city is built

mound fowl. A megapode.

mound'less, *a* Void of worlds or of order. *Obs.*

mound lily. A yucca (*Yucca gloriosa*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico.

mound maker A megapode.

mound turkey. Any of several of the larger megapodes; esp., the brush turkey and the so-called jungle fowl (*Megapodius tumulus*)

moune. † MOON.

moun-seer'. Obs. or humorous var. of MONSIEUR.

moun-sieur'. † MONSIEUR.

mounsire. † MONSIEUR.

mounsoun. † MONSOON.

mounster. † MONSTER.

WORKING PARTS OF A MOTOR-CAR.

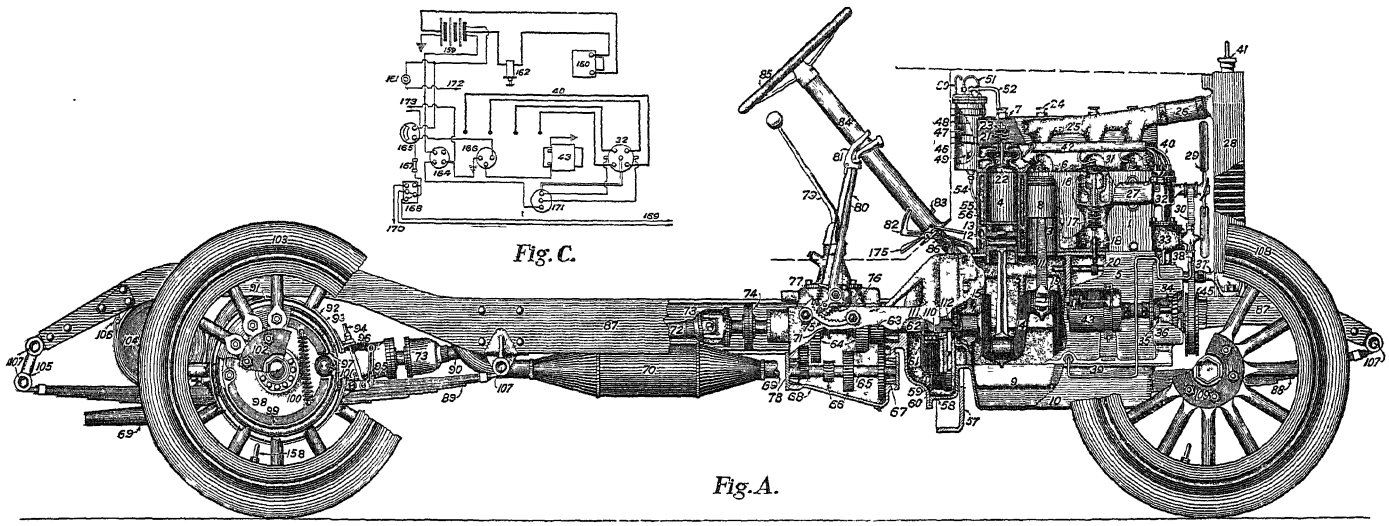


Fig. C.

Fig. A.

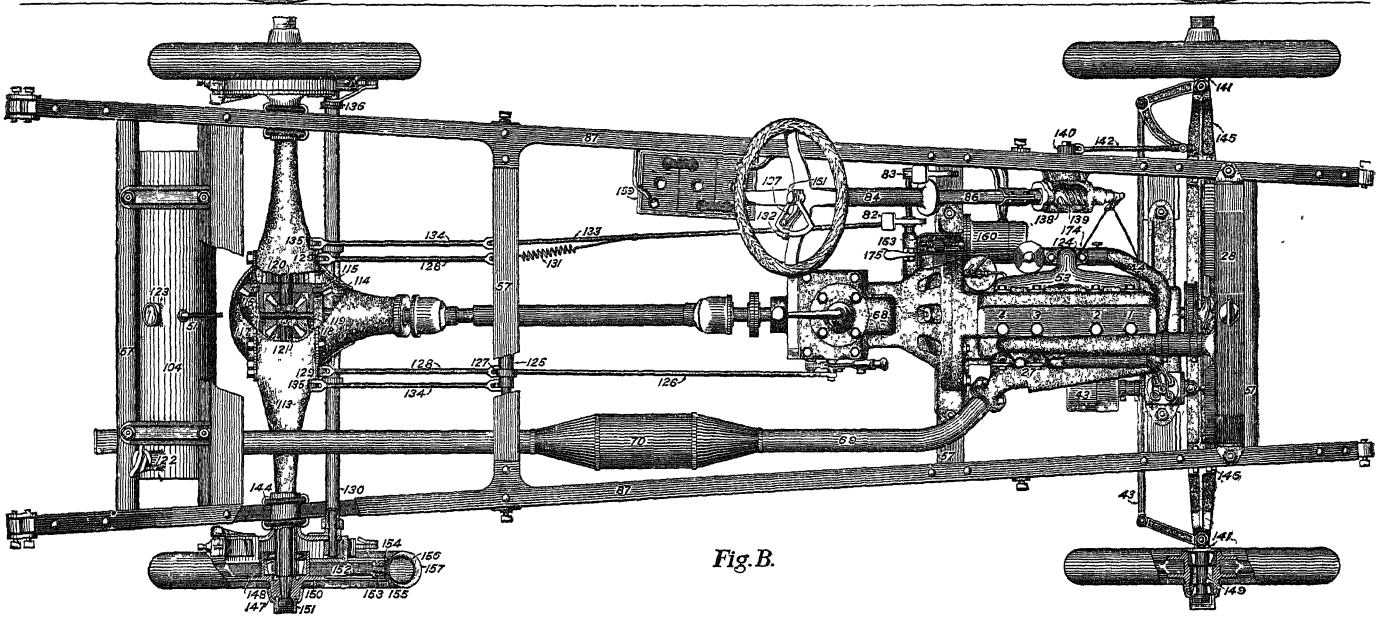


Fig. B.

FIG. A. Sectional elevation with various parts removed to show interior. FIG. B. Plan. FIG. C. Diagram of Electrical System.

☞ The same number is given to a part wherever shown, as 70 to the muffler in Figures A and B, 159 to the storage battery in Figures B and C.

The engine has *cylinders* **1**, **2**, **3**, and **4**, and *crank case* **5**, *cylinder-head casting* **6**, *oil pan* **9**, and *lower crank case* **10**. Each cylinder contains *piston* **8**, *connecting rod* **11**, *wrist pin* **12**, *piston rings* **13**, *intake valve* **22**, and *exhaust valve* **16**.

Power is generated by exploding within the cylinder a mixture of gasoline (petrol) and air (admitted above the piston, through the intake valve, and compressed by upward travel of piston on compression stroke) by an electric spark at *spark plug* **31**, the gases of explosion expand and exert pressure on piston head, and thence through *connecting rod* **11**, and *crank pin* **19**, to *crank shaft* **14**. The next upward travel of piston discharges the gases through the opening of the exhaust valve, which is closed by *exhaust-valve spring* **17**. The gases escape through *exhaust manifold* **27**, *exhaust pipe* **69**, and *muffler* **70**. Exhaust valve is opened by *cam shaft* **20**, through *valve tappet* **18**. Overhead intake valve is opened by cam shaft through its valve tappet, and *rocker arm* **23**, and closed by *spring* **21**. Rocker arm is lubricated by *oil cup* **24**. *Cover plate* **7** protects valve mechanism.

In *gear case* **36**, cam shaft 20 is rotated by *timing gears* **34**, attached to crank shaft 14.

Main bearings **15** support the crank shaft 14, attached to *flywheel* **60**, and the *driving part of the clutch* **59**, in *clutch case* **58**. To the *driven part of the clutch* **61** is attached the *clutch shaft* **62**, which rotates the *main driving pinion* **63**, in *transmission case* **68**.

The *transmission shaft* **71** carries the *sliding gears* **64**. Power is transmitted from pinion 63, through *gears* **66**, and *jackshaft* **65**, rotating on *roller bearings* **67**, to sliding gears 64, for first and second speed, while for third, or high, speed the driving pinion 63, meshes directly with the internal teeth of the forward sliding gear, rotating the transmission shaft at same speed as crank shaft and clutch shaft. To reverse, the rear sliding gear 64, meshes with *gear* **78**, driven from rear pinion on jackshaft 65. Sliding gears are operated by *hand lever* **79**.

The transmission shaft 71 is connected with the propeller shaft by *coupling* **74**. Propeller shaft consists of *sleeve* **72**, *shaft* **90**, and *universal joints* **73**.

Differential housing **113** contains *bevel pinion* **114**, attached to *propeller shaft* **90**, and *bevel ring gear* **115**, to which is affixed the *differential-pinion frame* **116**, holding *differential pinions* **117**, **118**, and *differential-pinion shaft* **119**. The pinions 117 are attached to *rear axles* **120**, **121**, while pinions 118 are free to revolve about shaft 119, when a difference in speed is required between two *rear wheels* **102**, as when turning a corner.

Gasoline tank **104** is supported by *hangers* **106** from *cross members* **57**. Tank is filled through *filling pipe* **122**, the quantity of fuel being indicated by *gauge* **123**. Through *suction pipe* **51**, gasoline is drawn to *inner chamber* **46**, of *vacuum tank* **48**, by vacuum created by manifold suction through *tube* **52**. The level of gasoline in chamber 46 is controlled by *float* **47**, which operates the suction and discharge valves. From inner chamber 46, gasoline passes through *flap valve* **49**, to lower part of tank 48, which is open to atmosphere through *vent* **50**, thence by gravity through *tube* **54** to *carburetor* **124**, where it is mixed with heated air from *preheater* **44**. The resulting mixture passes through *intake manifold* **53**, to the various cylinders through their respective intake-valve openings. The quantity of mixture flowing to engine is regulated by *throttle valve* **174**, which is operated by *throttle lever* **137**, at upper end of *steering column* **84**, and *foot throttle* **175**.

Emergency brake **99** is operated by *hand lever* **80**, which is maintained in position by *pawl* **77**, engaging *rack* **75**. Pawl is applied by *spring* **76**, and is released by *ratchet grip* **81**. The backward motion of hand lever 80 is transmitted to sleeve of *equalizer shaft* **125** by *rod* **126** and *rocker arm* **127**, thence by *rods* **128** and *lever* **129**, on core of *brake shaft* **130** revolving *cam* **101**, which spreads *brake shoes* **99**, bringing *brake lining* **97** in contact with inner surface of *brake drum* **98**. *Springs* **100** release brake. *Brake lever* **82** actuates *service brake* **92**, through *rod* **133**, and lever similar to lever **127**, mounted on core of equalizer shaft, thence through *rods* **134** and *levers* **135**, mounted on sleeve of brake shaft 130. Attached to brake-shaft sleeves are *levers* **136**, which transmit motion of sleeves through *link* **96**, to *toggle levers* **95**, thus contracting the *external brake bands* **93**, and bringing *brake lining* **91** in contact with outer surface of brake drum 98. Brake is released by *spring* **131**. Brake is adjusted by *toggle screw* **94**.

Clutch lever **83** is connected to driven section of clutch **61** by *collar* **111** disengaging clutch when pressure is applied. Clutch is applied by *spring* **110**. Longitudinal thrust of clutch is carried by *thrust bearing* **112**.

Steering column 84 contains *steering rod* **86**. On upper end of steering rod is attached *steering wheel* **85**. To lower end of steering rod is attached *steering worm* **138**, which engages *worm gear* **139**, to which is attached *steering lever* **140**. Motion is transmitted to *steering knuckles* **141**, by *drag link* **142** and *spacer bar* **143**.

Water for engine cooling is introduced through radiator-filling *pipe* **41** into *radiator* **28**, and then passes into *water jackets* **55**, through connection **37**, circulating around cylinders, the cylinder-head casting, in *water space* **56**, returning to radiator through *connections* **25** and **26**. Circulation is maintained by the thermosyphonic principle. Water is cooled by air drawn through radiator by *fan* **29**, driven by *belt* **30** on *belt pulley* **45**.

Semielliptic springs **88**, *front*, and **89**, *rear*, are attached to the *chassis-frame side members* **87** by *shackles* **105**. Rear springs are attached to *rear-axle housing* **113** by *clamps* **144**, while *clamps* **146** attach front springs to *front axle* **145**. *Grease cups* **107** provide lubrication to spring shackle bolts.

Rear wheels 102 revolve on *roller bearings* **147**, carried on *extensions* **148** of the rear-axle housing 113. *Front wheels* **109** revolve on double roller bearings carried by *trunnions* **149** of steering knuckle 141. Parts of each wheel are, *hub* **150**, *hub cap* **151**, *spokes* **152**, *wooden jelly* **153**, *steel jelly* **154**, and *rim* **155**. Rim 155 carries *pneumatic tire*, **103** *rear*, **108** *front*, which consists of *shoe* **157** and inner tube inflated through its *valve* **158**.

Oil is forced to various engine bearings and cylinders by *pump* **38**, driven by gears in *pump gear case* **33**. Used oil drains into oil pan 9, returning to pump through *suction pipe* **39**.

Figure C. Diagram of a representative type of electric battery, starting, lighting, and ignition system, the principal parts of which are the *generator* **43**, *storage battery* **159**, *starting motor* **160**, *distributor* **32**, and *ignition coil* **171**.

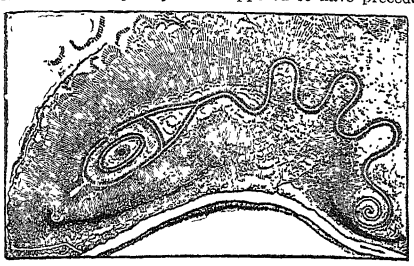
The *starting switch* **162** completes electric circuit between storage battery and starting motor. Motor is equipped with *pinion* **163**, which engages gear teeth on rim of *flywheel* **60**, rotating flywheel and engine crank shaft until the power-generating cycle of engine is complete. Pinion is then automatically disengaged. In starting the engine, the low-tension or primary winding of the ignition coil is supplied by battery current when *ignition switch* **164** is closed. The circuit is completed through frame of car. When engine has attained normal speed the output of generator exceeds requirements of lighting and ignition systems and excess current is used to recharge battery.

The ignition coil 171 changes the low-tension battery or generator current to high-tension current. The distributor causes surges of high-tension current to arc at spark plugs so as to ignite fuel mixture successively in each cylinder as required. This is done by rotating and stationary contacts; the former being charged with high-tension current, the latter being connected by *wires* **40** to spark plugs. The rotary contact is driven by *gears* **35**, and the wires 40 are protected by *shield* **42**.

Lighting switch **168** distributes current to *headlights* **169**, and *tail light* **170**. *Horn switch* **161** closes circuit to *horn* **172**. Instruments on dashboard are illuminated by *dash light* **173**.

Circuit breaker **166** and *fuse* **167** protect system from overloads of current.

mounds, esp. in the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Formerly they were supposed to have preceded



Serpent Mound (500 ft. long) of Mound Builders in Ohio.

the Indians, but later investigations go to show that they were, in general, identical with the tribes that occupied the country when discovered by Europeans.
2. A mound bird. See MEGAPODE.

mount (mount), *n.* [ME. *munt, mont, mount,* AS. *munt,* fr. L. *mons, montis;* cf. L. *minae* projections, E. *eminent, menace:* cf. F. *mont.* Cf. MOUNT, *v.*, MOUNTAIN, MONT, MONTE, MONTEM.] **1.** A mass of earth, or earth and rock, rising considerably above the common surface of the surrounding land; a mountain; a high hill; — used always instead of *mountain* before a proper name; as, *Mount* Sinai; *Mount* Washington; otherwise, chiefly in poetry.
2. *Her.* A hill, proper (vert), depicted in the base of the shield.
3. A mound or raised work, as one for military operations, or a raised place or walk in a garden. *Obs. or Hist.*

Hew ye down trees, and cast a *mount* against Jerusalem *Jer* vi. 6.

4 *Fort.* A cavalier.
5. [See MONT-DE-PIÉTÉ.] A bank; a fund. *Obs.*
6. See PALMISTRY.
mount of piety. See MONT-DE-PIÉTÉ. *Obs.*

mount, *v. i.;* MOUNT'ED; MOUNT'ING. [ME. *mounten, monten,* F. *monter,* fr. L. *mons, montis,* mountain. See 1st MOUNT.] **1.** To rise; to go up; to be upraised or uplifted; to tower aloft; to ascend; — often with *up.*

Though Babylon should *mount* up to heaven. *Jer.* li. 53.
As high as we have *mounted* in delight *Wordsworth*

2. To get up (on something, as a platform or scaffold); *Obs.*, to get up on, or ascend, a stage, platform, or the like, as for speaking; esp., to seat one's self on a horse or other animal for riding.
3. To rise or increase in amount; as, debts *mount* fast.
4. To attain or equal in value; to amount. *Obs.*

Bring then these blessings to a strict account,
Make fair deductions, see to what they *mount.* *Pope*

5. To swear falsely for pay. *Slang, Eng.*

mount, *v. t.* **1.** To ascend; to climb; to get upon as for riding; to place or seat one's self on; to ascend along, into, or through; as, to *mount* a horse; to *mount* the air.

Shall we *mount* again the rural throne? *Dryden*

2. To cause to ascend or rise; to raise or elevate, lit. or fig.; lift; exalt. *Obs.*

What power is it which *mounts* my love so high? *Shak.*

3. To put or place (upon something elevated); as, to *mount* a statue on its pedestal.
4. To cause to mount, or get on horseback; to put on horseback; to furnish with animals for riding; to furnish with horses or, rarely, with a seat in a vehicle or the like.

"To *mount* the Trojan troop." *Dryden.*

5. To put upon anything that sustains and fits for use, as a gun on a carriage, a map or picture on cloth or paper, an object on a microscope slide, etc.; to prepare for being worn or otherwise used by placing in proper position or arrangement, as a diamond by setting, a sword blade by adding the hilt, scabbard, etc., a loom by setting up, etc.
6. To be armed or equipped with; as, the fort *mounts* twenty 12-inch guns.
7. To prepare and set up in a natural position or attitude (the skin or the skeleton of a bird or animal).
8. To furnish with the necessary appurtenances and appliances, esp. for representation or exhibition, as, to *mount* a play or an opera, that is, to furnish the scenery, properties, etc., used in it.
9. To put on or show one's self in (an article of clothing); to assume; to take up or on.

Syn. — See ASCEND.

to mount guard, *Mil.*, to take post and go on duty as a guard or sentinel.

mount, *n.* [From MOUNT, *v.*] **1.** = AMOUNT. *Obs.*
2. Act or manner of mounting; as, the pedal *mount* in bicycling.
3. That upon which a person or thing is mounted; as: **a** (1) A horse or other animal. (2) A bicycle. **b** The cardboard or cloth on which a drawing, photograph, or the like is mounted; a mounting. **c** Usually in *pl.* *Furniture.* One of the ornaments, as of a cabinet, chair, or table, serving the purpose of guards to angles or projections or as edgings or the like. **d** Of a tan: (1) The handle or frame. (2) The surface, or the material of the surface, used to agitate the air. **e** *Ordnance.* The structure supporting a cannon, including the carriage proper. **f** The glass slide, with its accessories, on which objects are placed for examination with a microscope.
4. An opportunity or act of riding horseback; esp., a riding or undertaking to ride in a race. *Colloq.*

moun'tain (moun'tĭn), *n.* [ME. *mountaine, montaine,* F. *montagne,* LL. *montanea, montania,* fr. L. *mons, montis,* a mountain; cf. *montanus* belonging to a mountain. See 1st MOUNT.] **1.** Any elevation of the land high enough to be very conspicuous in its surroundings; in general, an elevation higher than a hill, and often rising with comparative abruptness, but without great extent of surface at its summit; *pl.*, a series or group of such elevations; as, the White *Mountains.* The principal mountains of the earth are the result of slow folding and upwarping of the crust, with or without rupture; but mountains also result from faulting, from volcanic extrusions, and from intrusions of lava into the outer parts of the earth. Erosion, acting on these original forms, has produced the irregular surface which now characterizes most mountains. Some mountains are remnants of former plateaus largely removed by erosion. Popularly the term is variously used. Hills which rise abruptly 100 or 200 feet above essentially flat surroundings are sometimes called mountains, as in southern New Jersey and the plains of Texas, while in a mountainous region, as near the Rocky Mountains, elevations of 1,000 or 2,000 or more feet are called hills.
2. A great mass; something of great bulk; a vast amount or quantity. "A *mountain* of debts." *J. A. Froude.*

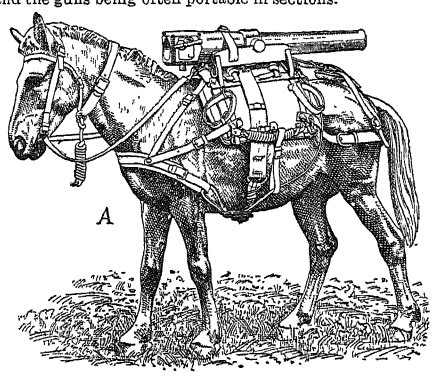
I should have been a *mountain* of mummy. *Shak.*

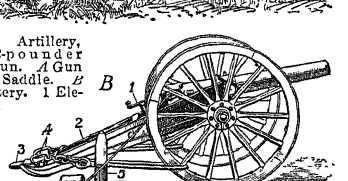
3. A Malaga wine made of white grapes picked when thoroughly ripe.
mountain and valley winds, *Meteor.*, breezes of diurnal period depending on the unevenness of land surfaces. Of these, the *valley winds* blow down valleys at night and are usually stronger than the *mountain winds* that blow up the slope by day. — **m. of piety.** = MONT-DE-PIETE. *Obs. or Humorous.* — **M. of Venus.** See VENUSBERG. — **the M.** (*la Montagne*), *French Hist.*, a popular name given to the extreme revolutionary faction in the National Convention during the French Revolution, who occupied the highest seats.

moun'tain (moun'tĭn), *a.* [From MOUNTAIN, *n.*; cf. also OF. *montain,* L. *montanus.*] Like a mountain; mountainous; vast; very great.

The high, the *mountain* majesty of worth. *Byron.*

mountain alder. **a** A true alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*) native of upland regions in the western United States. **b** The mountain maple.
mountain artillery. Artillery designed for use in, or serving in, a mountainous country or one destitute of carriage roads and inaccessible to field artillery, the guns and carriages being light enough to be carried on pack animals and the guns being often portable in sections.





Mountain Artillery, Hotchkiss 12-pounder Mountain Gun. *A* Gun packed on Saddle. *B* Gun in Battery. 1 Elevating Crank and Screw; 2 Trail; 3 Lunette; 4 Trail Handles; 5 Cartridge.

mountain ash. **a** A Texan species of ash (*Fraxinus texensis*). **b** Any of several malaceous trees having ashlike leaves, corymbose white flowers, and bright red berries: (1) In the United States, *Sorbus americana* and *S. sambucifolia,* the latter often called *western mountain ash.* (2) In Europe, the rowan tree (*S. aucuparia*). **c** In Australia, any of several eucalypts, esp. *Eucalyptus virgata* and *E. sieberiana.*
mountain aspen. The American aspen.
mountain avens. An arctic or alpine rosaceous plant (*Dryas octopetala*). See DRYAS.
mountain balm. **a** The American bee balm, or Oswego tea. **b** In California, the yerba santa.
mountain balsam. Any of several American firs, esp. *Abies fraseri* in the Alleghenies and *A. amabilis* or *A. grandis* on the Pacific coast.
mountain barometer. A portable barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, used in measuring the heights of mountains. Cf. OROMETER.
mountain battery. *Mil.* A battery of mountain artillery.
mountain cork. *Mil.* A variety of asbestos, resembling cork in its texture and lightness; rock cork.
mountain cranberry. *Bot.* A low evergreen vaccinaceous shrub (*Vitis-idæa vitis-idæa*) of high north temperate regions, with thick oval leaves, white, nodding, bell-shaped flowers, and dark red berries.
mountain damson. A large West Indian tree (*Simaruba amara*) whose bitter bark is used in medicine as a tonic and astringent.
mountain dew. Whisky, esp. Scotch whisky, illicitly distilled among the mountains. *Colloq.*
mountain ebony. A small East Indian cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Bauhinia variegata*) having hard dark wood. The bark is used medicinally and in tanning.

moun'tain-eer' (moun'tĭ-nēr'), *n.* [OF. *montanier,* a., LL. *montanarius.* See MOUNTAIN.] **1.** An inhabitant or native of a mountain region; one who lives among mountains. "No savage fierce, bandit, or *mountaineer.*" *Milton.*
2. *Fr. Hist.* A member of the Mountain.
3. A mountain climber.

moun'tain-eer', *v. i.;* -EERED (-nērd'); -EER'ING. To be a mountaineer; to climb mountains.

You can't go *mountaineering* in a flat country *H James.*

mountain goat. **a** A peculiar goatlike mammal (*Oreamnos montanus*) of the mountains of the northwestern United States and northward to Alaska. The form is thickset, the legs short, the horns (present in both sexes) small, polished black, and slightly curved, the chin tufted, and the thick hairy coat pure white. **b** A goat antelope.



Mountain Goat a.

mountain herring. A whitefish (*Coregonus williamsoni*) of streams west of the Rocky Mountains. It reaches a length of one foot.
mountain holly. *U. S.* **a** A shrub of the holly family (*Ilicioides mucronata*) having smooth obovate leaves and scarlet berrylike drupes. **b** An upland species of holly (*Ilex monticola*).
mountain laurel. **a** An American ericaceous shrub (*Kalmia latifolia*) with glossy evergreen leaves and umbels of rose-colored or white flowers. The foliage is poisonous if eaten. It has many other popular names, as *American laurel, ivy* or *mountain ivy, calico bush,* etc. See KALMIA. **b** The California laurel.



Mountain Laurel a. Flowering branch.

mountain leather. *Min.* A variety of asbestos in thin flexible sheets, tough like leather.
mountain licorice. The alpine clover *Trifolium alpinum,* — so called from the sweetish root.
mountain limestone. *Geol.* The Lower Carboniferous limestone; — so called because of its occurrence in hills and mountains in England.
mountain mahoe. A West Indian malvaceous tree (*Pariti elatum*) resembling the mahoe or majagua (*P. tiliaceum*). Its bast fiber is used as a tying material; the greenish wood is used in Jamaica for cabinetwork.
mountain mahogany. **a** Any western American rosaceous shrub or tree of the genus *Cercocarpus,* esp. *C. parvifolius* (called also *feather tree*). They have gray bark and reddish wood. **b** The cherry birch. **c** A yew (*Taxus brevifolia*) of the Pacific coast of the United States.
mountain maple. Any of various American shrubby maples, found in mountain regions; as: **a** In the Eastern States, *Acer spicatum.* **b** In the Rocky Mountains, *A. glabrum.* **c** In Oregon, the vine maple.
mountain mint. **a** Any American mint of the genus *Koellia.* **b** Calamint.

moun'tain-ous (moun'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* [F. *montagneux,* L. *montanosus.*] **1.** Situated or being in the mountains. *Obs.*
2. Containing, or abounding in, mountains; characterized by mountains; of the nature of a mountain; as, the *mountainous* country of the Swiss.
3. Resembling a mountain, esp. in size; huge; of great bulk; as, a *mountainous* heap. *Now Rare.* *Prior.*
4. Inhabiting mountains; hence, barbarous. *Obs. Bacon.*
5. Derived or coming from, or peculiar to, mountains. *Obs.*
— **moun'tain-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **moun'tain-ous-ness,** *n.*
mountain parsley. **a** A European apiaceous plant (*Peucedanum oreoselinum*) the aromatic seed and root of which possess aperient properties. **b** The parsley fern.

mount, *n.* A kind of small box; a pomander *Obs.*
mountaban. + MONTABYN.
mount'a-ble (moun'ta-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
mountaigne. + MOUNTAIN.
mountain antelope. = GOAT ANTELOPE.
mountain-ash sugar. Sorbinose.
mountain bay. A small theaceous tree (*Gordonia pubescens*) of the southern United States.
mountain beaver. A sewellel.
mountain beech. **a** White poplar. *Obs.* **b** In Australia: (1) The proteaceous tree *Lomatia longifolia.* (2) The beech *Fagus moorei.*
mountain blackbird. The ring ouzel. *Local, Eng.*
mountain black snake. The pilot snake (*Callopeltis obsoletus.*
mountain blue. = MINERAL BLUE a. *Obs.*
mountain box. The red bearberry.
mountain bramble. The cloudberry. [GENT PALM.
mountain cabbage. See SARmountain cat. **a** The cougar. **b** A bobcat. **c** The *cacomixle.*
mountain cherry. A wild cherry (*Prunus angustifolia*) of the eastern United States.
mountain cock. The capercaillie.
mountain colley. The ring ouzel. *Local, Eng.*
mountain cow. The tapir. *Obs*
mountain cowslip. The auricula, or Alpine yellow primrose.
mountain crystal. Rock crystal
mountain cumin. The caraway
mountain curassow. See OREOPHASIS
mountain cure. *Med.* Cure of disease by residence in high altitudes. [*Obs. & R.*
mountain deer. The chamois.
mountain'tained (moun'tĭnd), *a. Rare & Poetic.* **1.** Placed, stationed, or being on a mountain; elevated. [mountain. *Obs.*
2. Massed or heaped up like a
3 Impeded by mountains. *Obs.*
4. Having, abounding in, or containing, mountains.
moun'tain-er, *n.* = MOUNTAINEER, 1. *Obs.*
moun'tain-et (moun'tĭn-ĕt'), **moun'tainette',** *n.* [F. *montagnette,* dim. of *montagne* mountain.] A small mountain. *Rare.*
mountain fern A European polypodiaceous fern (*Dryopteris oreopteris*).
mountain fever. *Med.* Typhoid or malarial fever. *Local*
mountain finch. The brambling.
mountain flax. **a** The purging flax. **b** The Senega snakeroot. **c** The centaury *Erythræa centaurium.* **d** Quaking grass. **e** Corn spurry. **f** *Min* Amianthus.
mountain flesh A fleshlike variety of asbestos [MEAL.
mountain flour. = MOUNTAIN
mountain folks The Cameronians. *Obs.*
mountain fringe. **a** The climbing fumitory **b** A West American wormwood (*Artemisia frigida*). *Colorado.*
mountain gentian A Tasmanian gentian (*Gentiana saxosa*).
mountain geranium. The herb Robert [grape
mountain grape. The sand
mountain green. **1.** **a** = MINERAL GREEN **a.** *Obs* **b** = GREEN EARTH **a.**
2 = MOUNTAIN PRIDE.
mountain gum. The Australian *Eucalyptus teretecornis*
mountain gun. A gun used by mountain artillery.
mountain hare The American varying hare (*Lepus americanus*) or one of its varieties.
mountain heath. A small ericaceous shrub (*Phyllodoce cærulea*) found in northern New England and northward.
mountain hemlock. **a** A hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*) of the western United States, having timber somewhat harder than that of the eastern species. Its bark is used for tanning. **b** Lovage *Local, Eng.*
mountain hickory An Australian acacia (*Acacia penninervis*). It is a tree of large size, with hard wood similar to blackwood.
mountain howitzer. A howitzer used by mountain artillery.
mountainier + MOUNTAINEER.
mountain ironwort. A European mint (*Sideritis montana*)
moun'tain-ist, *n.* = MOUNTAINEER, 1. *Obs & R.*
mountain ivy. = MOUNTAIN LAUREL **a.** *Local, U. S.*
mountain larch. A larch (*Larix lyallii*) of the Rocky Mountain region.
mountain leatherwood A Californian sterculiaceous shrub (*Fremontodendron californicum*), with tough branches, palmately lobed leaves, and rather showy flowers.
mountain lily The garden Turk's-cap lily (*Lilium martagon*).
mountain linnet. The twite (*Linota flavirostris*). *Eng.*
mountain lion. The cougar.
mountain lover A small trailing evergreen celastraceous shrub of the Alleghenies (*Pachystima canbyi*); also, any other plant of this genus
moun'tain-ly, *a* Mountainous. *Obs.*
mountain magnolia Any of several American magnolias growing in upland situations, as *M. acuminata* and *M. fraseri.*
mountain magpie. **a** The green woodpecker. **b** The European butcher bird (*Lanius excubitor*) *Local, Eng.*
mountain man. **a** *pl* = MOUNTAIN FOLKS. *Obs.* **b** A trapper. *Local, Western U. S*
mountain manchineel. = POISONWOOD **a.**
mountain mango. The tree *Clusia flava* or its fruit. *West Indies.*
mountain meal. Rock meal
mountain milk. Agaric mineral.
mountain misery. A California rosaceous undershrub (*Chamæbatia foliolosa*); — so called from the impenetrable thicket which it often forms.
mountain moss. **a** The common stonecrop. **b** An alpine species of *Selaginella* (*S. selagnoides*).
Mountain Mother *Class. Myth.* See GREAT MOTHER.
mountain oak. The chestnut oak (*Quercus primus*). *U S*
mountain ousel. The ring ousel. *Local, Eng.*
mountain panther **a** The ounce **b** The cougar.
mountain paper. *Min.* A form of asbestos similar to mountain leather.
mountain parrot. The kea.
mountain partridge. **a** The partridge dove. *Jamaica* **b** The mountain quail.

mountain pine. **a** A tall western American pine (*Pinus monticola*) resembling the white pine. *U. S.* **b** One of the sandarac trees (*Callitris muelleri*). *Australia.* **c** In New Zealand: (1) Any of various taxaceous trees of the genus *Dacrydium*, with cedarlike foliage and tough wood. (2) A pinaceous tree (*Libocedrus bidwillii*).

mountain plum. An olacaceous tree (*Ximenia americana*) of Florida and the West Indies, the edible fruit of which resembles a yellow plum; — called also *false sandalwood*, *wild lime*, *hog plum*, and *tallow nut*.

mountain quail. A partridge (*Oreortyx pictus*) of California, slightly larger than the California quail.



Mountain Quail (*Oreortyx pictus*).

mountain railroad *or* **railway.** A railroad for places so steep that special means, as cables, racks and pinions, central rails, and gripping devices, or the like, have to be used.

mountain range. A series of mountains, or mountain ridges, closely related in position and direction.

mountain rice. **a** An upland variety of rice, grown without irrigation, in some parts of Asia, Europe, and the United States. **b** Any American grass of the genus *Oryzopsis*.

mountain rose. **a** A European alpine rose (*Rosa pendulina*) with usually solitary crimson flowers. **b** A West Indian polygonaceous plant (*Antigonon leptopus*), often cultivated. See ANTIGONON.

mountain sheep. **1.** Any of various wild sheep inhabiting high mountains in different parts of the world. In America, applied esp. to the bighorn, or Rocky Mountain sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), which ranges from northern Mexico to northern British Columbia. It is similar to the Asiatic argali, but smaller, the horns rarely exceeding 16 inches in circumference at the base. Its color is chiefly grayish brown. A paler form (*O. nelsoni*) inhabits the arid ranges of California. Another species (*O. dalli*) found in Alaska is smaller and entirely white. *O. stonei*, found in the Yukon Territory and British Columbia, is iron-gray. **2.** Any of several breeds of domestic sheep of the highlands of England and Scotland, as the Cheviot, lonk, Dartmoor and Exmoor, and limestone breeds.

mountain sickness. *Med.* A disease experienced by mountain climbers or by those living in extreme altitudes, due to the rarefaction of the air. It is marked by difficulty of breathing, fatigue, and general debility, and is often attended by headache and nausea.

mountain sorrel. A low perennial polygonaceous plant (*Oxyria digyna*) with rounded kidney-form leaves, and small greenish flowers, found in northern latitudes of both hemispheres.

mountain specter *or* **spectre.** An optical phenomenon sometimes seen on the summit of mountains (as on the Brocken) when the observer is between the sun and a mass of cloud. The figures of the observer and surrounding objects are seen projected on the cloud, greatly enlarged and often encircled by rainbow colors.

mountain trout. **a** The small-mouthed black bass. *Local, U. S.* **b** The kokopu or other fish of the genus *Galaxias*.

mountain wood. *Min.* Compact fibrous asbestos, in appearance recalling dry wood.

moun'te-bank (moun'tē-băŋk), *n.* [It. *montimbanco*, *montambanco*; *montare* to mount + *in* in, upon + *banco* bench. See 2d MOUNT; BANK money.] **1.** One who mounts a bench or stage in the market or other public place and sells quack medicines; a traveling quack doctor.

> Such is the weakness and easy credulity of men, that a *mountebank* . . . is preferred before an able physician. *Whitlock.*

2. Any boastful and unscrupulous pretender; a charlatan.

> Nothing so impossible in nature but *mountebanks* will undertake. *Arbuthnot.*

3. = MOUNTEBANKERY. *Obs.*

Syn. — See IMPOSTOR.

moun'te-bank, *v. i.*; -BANKED (-băŋkt); -BANK'ING. *Obs.* **1.** To cheat by boasting and false pretenses; to gull. **2.** To introduce by mountebankery, or false pretensions.

moun'te-bank, *v. i.* To play the mountebank; — usually with *it* or in *p. pr.*

moun'te-bank'er-y (moun'tē-băŋk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* The practices of a mountebank; quackery; charlatanism; boastful and vain pretenses.

mount'ed (moun'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. a.* **1.** Raised; elevated, lit. or fig. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Seated, serving, or performed on horseback or the like; as, *mounted* police; *mounted* infantry. **3.** Adjusted or prepared for use; placed on a suitable support, fixed in a setting, etc.; furnished; equipped; as, a *mounted* gun; a *mounted* map; a *mounted* gem.

mountain partridgeberry. The creeping snowberry.

mountain pear. A South African celastraceous timber tree (*Cathastrum capense*).

mountain pheasant. The ruffed grouse. *North Carolina.*

mountain pink. = ARBUTUS, 2.

mountain plover. A small plover (*Podasocys montanus*) of the plains of the western United States. It is chiefly sandy-colored above and white below.

mountain pride. A simaroubaceous tree of Jamaica (*Spathelia simplex*) with pinnate leaves and panicles of red flowers.

mountain rat. A bushy-tailed rat (*Neotoma cinerea*) of the western United States.

mountain rhubarb. The European dock *Rumex alpinus*.

moun'tain ri'mu (rē'mōō). A taxaceous shrub (*Dacrydium taxifolium*) of New Zealand.

mountain rose bay. The purple laurel. *Obs.*

mountain sandwort. A boreal or alpine sandwort (*Arenaria græenlandica*) with pretty white flowers. [TOBACCO.]

mountain snuff. = MOUNTAIN soap. *Min.* An unctuous variety of halloysite.

mountain sparrow. The European tree sparrow.

mountain spinach. The garden orach. [mann spruce.]

mountain spruce. The Engelmann spurge. = ALLEGHENY MOUNTAIN SPURGE.

mountain sumac *or* **sumach.** **a** The dwarf sumac. **b** The mountain ash. [Jersey tea.]

mountain sweet. The New mountain tallow. Hatchettite.

mountain tea. The American wintergreen, or checkerberry; also, an infusion of its leaves.

mountain thrush. The ring ouzel. *Local, Eng.*

mountain tobacco. A species of arnica (*A. montana*). See ARNICA, 2.

moun'tain-ward (-wẽrd), *a.* & *adv.*, **-wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS.

mountain willow. **a** A willow (*Salix phylicifolia*) of Europe and northeastern North America. **b** The Nuttall willow.

mountain wine. = MOUNTAIN, *n.*, 3.

mountain witch. The quail dove *Geotrygan versicolor*. *Jamaica.*

moun'tain-y (moun'tĭ-nĭ), *a.* **1.** Mountainous. **2.** Of, pert. to, or living in, the mountains. *Now Rare or Dial.*

mountain zebra. The common zebra (*Equus zebra*).

mountan. † MUNTIN.

moun'tance, *n.* [OF. *montance.*] Amount; sum; value; quantity; extent; duration. *Obs.*

mountane. † MOUNTAIN.

mountaneer, mountanier. † MOUNTAINEER. [*Obs.*]

mountanious, *a.* Mountainous.

mountanous. † MOUNTAINOUS.

mountant, *a.* [F. *montant*, p. pr. Cf. MONTANT.] Mounting; rising; raised. *Obs.* — *n. Astrol.* Ascendant.

mounted infantry, *Mil.*, infantry mounted for rapid transportation, but intended habitually to fight dismounted. In the American Civil War much of the cavalry on each side was at times handled as mounted infantry, although retaining its potential cavalry character. The term was first widely recognized and regiments of strictly mounted infantry were first organized by the British in the Boer War of 1899-1901. — **m. pay,** *Mil.*, increased pay allowed to mounted officers or to officers serving in such a capacity as to entitle them to pay as if mounted. — **m. work,** silverware with ornaments soldered on.

mount'er (moun'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *monteur.*] One that mounts, in any sense.

mount'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that mounts; specif.: **a** Act of getting on horseback. **b** Act of stuffing the skins of animals so that the bodies will appear in natural attitudes. **c** The preparation of anatomical or other specimens for microscopic examination.

2. That which serves as a mount or by which anything is prepared or equipped for use, or set off to advantage; equipment; embellishment; setting; as, the *mounting*, or nonoptical parts (pier axes, circles, tube, etc.) of a telescope, sword, diamond, gun, or picture.

3. The harness of a loom.

mourn (mōrn; 201), *v. i.*; MOURNED (mōrnd); MOURN'ING. [AS. *murnan*; akin to OS. *mornian*, OHG. *mornēn*, Goth. *maúrnan.*] **1.** To express or to feel grief or sorrow; to grieve; to be sorrowful; to lament; esp., to lament some one's death; *Obs.*, of animals, to pine.

> Abraham came to *mourn* for Sarah. *Gen.* xxiii 2.

2. To show the customary tokens of grief for the death of some one; esp., to wear the customary garb of a mourner.

> Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then *mourn* a year. *Pope.*

3. To have longing; to long. *Obs.* **4.** To make a low continued sound likened to moaning; — said esp. of doves; also, *Dial. Eng.*, to moan.

Syn. — See GRIEVE.

mourn, *v. t.* **1.** To grieve for; to lament; deplore; bemoan; bewail.

> As if he *mourned* his rival's ill success. *Addison.*

2. To utter in a mournful manner or voice.

> The lovelorn nightingale
> Nightly to thee her sad song *mourneth* well. *Milton.*

mourn'er (mōr'nẽr; 201), *n.* **1.** One who mourns or is grieved at any misfortune; specif., one especially afflicted by a death, as of a near relative or friend; one present at a funeral out of affection or respect for the dead.

> His *mourners* were two hosts, his friends and foes. *Byron.*

2. One hired to attend a funeral to mourn for the dead. **3.** One professing conviction of sin at a revival meeting. *Local, U. S.*

mourn'ers' bench (-nẽrz), at revival meetings, a seat near the front reserved for "mourners;" anxious seat. *Local, U. S.*

mourn'ful (mōrn'fo͝ol; 201), *a.* **1.** Full of sorrow or grief; also, denoting or expressing sorrow; sorrowful; sad; doleful; dismal; mourning; grieving; as, a *mournful* person; *mournful* looks, tones, music. **2.** Causing sorrow; saddening; deplorable; as, *mournful* news; a *mournful* loss.

Syn. — Sorrowful, lugubrious, sad, doleful, dolorous, heavy; afflictive, grievous, calamitous.

mournful widow, *Bot.*, the mourning bride.

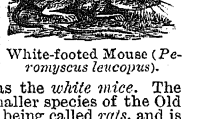
— mourn'ful-ly, *adv.* — **mourn'ful-ness,** *n.*

mourn'ing, *p. pr. & p. a.* of MOURN. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act of sorrowing or expressing grief, esp. for a person's death; lamentation; sorrow; also, an expression of grief; a lament. **2.** The customary exhibition of grief for the death of a person, esp. the wearing of black clothes; an instance of this; also, the period of so doing. **3.** Garb, drapery, or emblems indicative of grief, esp., among Western nations, clothing or a badge of black. **in mourning.** **a** Expressing conventionally grief, personal or official, at the death of one loved or honored. **b** Blackened; — said of the eyes. *Pugilistic Slang.* **c** Having the appearance of having a black border, from dirt; — said of the finger nails. *Slang.* — **mourning band,** a band, as of crape for the hat or arm, worn by mourners. — **m. bride,** the sweet scabious. — **m. cloak.** **a** A black cloak worn by mourners at a funeral in old days, often hired for the occasion. **b** The Antiopa butterfly. — **m. coach,** a coach used at a funeral, esp. a coach specially designed for the purpose and draped with black. — **m. dove,** a wild dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), found throughout the United States, resembling the passenger pigeon in form and plumage, though much smaller; — so named from its plaintive note. — **mourning envelope,** an envelope with a black border. — **m. horse,** a deceased person's horse, led, draped in black, in the funeral procession. *Obs.* — **m. paper,** note or letter paper with a black border. — **m. piece,** a pictorial memorial of one dead, usually representing a tomb with weeping willows and other mortuary symbols. — **m. ring,** a ring worn in memory of one dead. — **m. stuff,** a lusterless black fabric used for mourning garments. — **m. warbler,** a warbler (*Geothlypis philadelphia*) of eastern North America. The male has the head, neck, and chest deep ash-gray, mixed with black on the throat and chest. The lower parts are pure yellow. — **m. widow.** **a** = MOURNING BRIDE. **b** A European geranium (*Geranium phæum*) with dark-colored flowers.



Mourning Dove.

mouse (mous), *n.*; *pl.* MICE (mis). [ME. *mous*, *mus*, AS. *mūs*, pl. *mȳs*; akin to D. *muis*, G. *maus*, OHG. & Icel. *mūs*, Dan. *mus*, Sw. *mus*, Rus. *myshi'*, L. *mus*, Gr. μῦς, Skr. *mūsh* mouse, *mush* to steal. Cf. MUSCLE, MUSK.] **1.** Any of numerous species of small rodents, esp. the house mouse (*Mus musculus*), originally a native of Asia, but now found in human habitations throughout most of the world. It is about six inches long, including the long tail, with soft fur which is grayish brown above and buffy below. The house mouse is the parent form of numerous variously modified domesticated varieties, as the *white mice*. The name is also applied to all the smaller species of the Old World genus *Mus*, the larger ones being called *rats*, and is extended with or without qualifying terms to members of various other genera of the family Muridæ, and also of other families of rodents, comprising forms differing greatly in habits, appearance, and details of structure, but all of small size. The common native mouse of Europe is *Mus sylvaticus*, which has reddish brown upper parts and a pure white belly. The smallest British species is the harvest mouse (*Mus minutus*). In America the most common wild mice are those of the genus *Peromyscus*, containing the white-footed mouse (which see) and its numerous allies, and certain voles of the genus *Microtus*, commonly known as *meadow mice*. See VOLE, HARVEST MOUSE, POCKET MOUSE, JUMPING MOUSE, etc.



White-footed Mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*).

2. Sometimes, a person, as a woman, familiarly so called by way of endearment. **3.** *Naut.* **a** A knob made on a rope with spun yarn parceling, or the like, as to prevent a running eye from slipping. **b** = 1st MOUSING, 3. **4.** A kind of match used in blasting or, formerly, in firing guns. **5.** A small round hair pad. Cf. RAT. *Rare. U. S.* **6.** A small leaden weight fastened to a string, used in pulling the sash cords into place over the pulleys in the jambs of a window-sash frame; also, a similar weight used by plumbers to clear a stoppage in a closet pipe. **7.** A dark-colored swelling caused by a blow. *Slang.* **8.** A muscle; specif., any of various muscular parts of meat. Cf. MOUSE PIECE. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng. in specif. sense.*

mouse (mouz), *v. i.*; MOUSED (mouzd); MOUS'ING (mouz'ĭng). **1.** To hunt or watch for and catch mice. **2.** To watch for or pursue anything in a sly or diligent manner; to pry about, on the lookout for something. **3.** To move about softly, like a mouse; to prowl. **to mouse over,** to pore over; to study absorbedly. *U. S.*

mouse, *v. t.* **1.** To handle as a cat does a mouse; hence, to pull about roughly in sport; to toy or play with wantonly. Cf. MOUSLE. *Obs.* "[Death] *mousing* the flesh of men." *Shak.* **2.** *Naut.* To furnish with a mouse; to secure by means of a mousing. **3.** To hunt as a cat hunts a mouse; also, to search for patiently and carefully, as in odd corners.

mouse color *or* **colour** (mous). The color of the house mouse; dark gray tinged with yellowish brown. — **mouse'-col'ored,** *or* **-col'oured** (mous'kŭl'ẽrd), *a.*

mouse control. A mechanical device which automatically corrects small errors of a driving clock, as that attached to an equatorial telescope.

mouse'-ear', *n.* **a** The forget-me-not. **b** A European hawkweed (*Hieracium pilosella*); — so called from its soft hairy leaves, and also known as *mouse-ear hawkweed*. **c** The cat's-foot, or plantain-leaved everlasting (*Antennaria plantaginifolia*).

mouse-ear chickweed. Either of two common hairy chickweeds (*Cerastium vulgatum* and *C. viscosum*).

mouse grass. **a** The silvery hair grass (*Aira caryophyllea*). **b** In Australia, one of the plume grasses (*Dichelachne crinita*).

mouse'hole' (mous'hōl'), *n.* A hole made by a mouse, for passage or abode, as in a wall; hence, a very small hole.

mount'ant (moun'tănt), *n.* Any adhesive used for mounting photographs, drawings, etc.

mountany. † MOUNTAINY.

mountayne. † MUNTIN.

mountbanke. † MOUNTEBANK.

mount cent. *Card Playing.* An old game like piquet. *Obs.*

moun'te-bank'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

moun'te-bank-ism (-băŋk-ĭz'm), *n.* Mountebankery.

moun'te-bank'ly, *adv.* In mountebank fashion. *Obs.*

mounte cent. † MOUNT CENT.

mounted-andrew, *n.* A merry-andrew. *Obs.*

mountee. † MOUNTY.

mountee, *n.* [F. *montée* a mounting.] *Mil.* A call or alarm to mount. *Obs.*

mounteer. † MONTERO. [TAIN.]

mountein, mounteine. † MOUN-

mountelet. † MOUNTLET.

mounten. † MOUNTAIN.

mountenance, *n.* Amount; quantity; value. *Obs.*

mountenesse, *n.* = MOUNTENANCE. *Obs. & R.*

mountenous. † MOUNTAINOUS.

moun-te're, moun-te're, mounte're. † MONTERO.

mounteyn † MOUNTAIN.

Mountfiascon. † MONTEFIASCONE. *Obs.*

mounthe. † MONTH.

mounthsoune. † MONSOON.

mountibank, mountibanke, mountibancke. † MOUNTEBANK.

mountie. † MOUNTY.

mountineer. † MOUNTAINEER.

mount'ing, *p. pr.* of MOUNT; specif.: *Her.* Rising, as a beast of the chase standing on its hind legs. Cf. RAMPANT.

mounting block. A block, usually of stone, used in mounting on horseback. [*ing, p. pr.*]

mount'ing-ly, *adv.* of *mounting.*

mountire. † MONTERO.

mountjack. † MANJAK.

mount'let, *n.* [Cf. OF. *montelet.*] A little mountain. *Rare.*

mountour. † MOUNTURE.

mount-rose', *n.* A kind of wine. *Obs.* [CENT.]

mount saint *or* **sant.** † MOUNT

mountuous, *a.* [See MONTUOUS.] Mountainous. *Obs.*

moun'ture, *n.* [OF. *monteüre*, F. *monture.* See 2d MOUNT.] *Obs.* **1.** A mount, as a horse. **2.** A structure for mounting on. **3.** A mound, as of earth. **4.** A mounting; a mount. **5.** Altitude; elevation. **6.** *Gun.* Angle of elevation.

mount'y (moun'tĭ), *n.* [F. *montée*, fr. *monter.* See 2d MOUNT.] Rise of a hawk after prey. *Obs.*

mountycle. † MONTICULE.

moup, moop (mo͞op), *v. t. & i.* To nibble; also, to keep company or associate (with). *Scot.*

mour † MORE, mulberry; MAURE.

mourdant. † MORDANT.

mourdre † MURDER. [berry.]

moure † MAURE; MORE, mulMoure. † MOOR.

mourish. † MORRIS.

mour'ken, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *morkna.*] To rot. *Obs.*

mourkenen. † MURKEN, *v.*

mourkenes. † MURKNESS

mourn, *a.* Sorrowful; sad. *Obs.*

mourn (*Scot.* mẽrn), *n. Obs. or Scot.* **1.** Mourning; sorrow. **2.** A murmur.

mournaval. † MOURNIVAL.

mourne. † MORNE, lance head; MOURN.

mourne, *v. i.* [Prob. fr. OF.; cf. OF. *moriner* (reflexive) to be seized with a contagious disease, *morineus* seized with such a disease; said of animals; and E. *murrain.*] In phrase *to mourne of the chine*, to have mourning of the chine. *Obs.* —

mourn'er, *n.* One who has mourning of the chine. *Obs.*

mourn'er-ess, *n.* A female mourner. *Obs. & R.*

mourneval. † MOURNIVAL.

mournifal † MOURNIVAL.

mourn'ing, *vb. n.* of MOURNE; — only in **mourning of the chine,** glanders *Obs.* [ING.]

mourn'ing-ly, *adv.* of MOURN-

mour'ni-val (mōr'nĭ-vŭl; 201), *n.* [F. *mornifle* a game at cards.] *Obs.* **1.** *Card Playing.* In gleek, a set of four aces, kings, queens, or knaves, in one hand. **2.** Hence, a set or group of four.

mournour. † MOURNER.

mourn'some (mōrn'sŭm; 201), *a.* See -SOME.

mourron. † MORION.

murther. † MURDER.

mousaique. † MOSAIC.

mouscache, *n.* [See MOUSE; CATCH.] A mousetrap. *Obs.*

mousdon. † MOUSE-DUN.

mouse. † MUSE, think.

mouseare. † MOUSE-EAR.

mouse barley. The wall barley.

mouse bird. See COLY.

mouse bur. The fruit of the unicorn plant.

mouse buttock. = MOUSE PIECE.

mouse chop. The fig marigold *Mesembryanthemum murinum.*

mouse deer. A chevrotain.

mouse'-dun', *a.* Dun in color, like a mouse.

mouse'-ear' cress. A European crucifer (*Stenophragma thaliana*), naturalized as a weed in the United States.

mouse'-eared' (mous'ẽrd'), *a.* Having an appendage suggestive of the ear of a mouse. — **mouse-eared chickweed.** = MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED.

mouse-ear everlasting = MOUSE-EAR c. [EAR b.

mouse-ear hawkweed. = MOUSE-

mouse-ear scorpion grass. The forget-me-not. [*Obs. or Scot.*]

mouse'fall', *n.* A mousetrap.

mouse fish. = SARGASSUM FISH.

mouse galago. A West African galago (*Galago demidoffi*).

mouse'hawk', *n.* **a** An owl; esp., the short-eared owl or the hawk owl. *Local, Eng.* **b** Any of several hawks; esp., the marsh hawk or the rough-legged hawk. [*Eng.*]

mouse hound. A weasel. *Local.*

mouse hunt. An animal that hunts mice, esp. a weasel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mouse hunt. A hunt for or as if for a mouse or mice. *Rare.*

mouse mill, *or* **mouse'mill'** (mous'mĭl'), *n.* A small induction machine used for electrifying the needle of a quadrant electrometer, or the ink in a siphon recorder to cause it to fall in drops.

mouse piece. The piece of beef cut from the part next below the round or from the lower part of the latter.

mous'er (mouz'ẽr), *n.* **a** A cat or, rarely, other animal that catches mice. Hence: One who pries about looking or searching for something; specif., *Slang*, a detective.

mouse'tail' (mous'tāl'), *n.* **1.** The common stonecrop. *Obs.* **2. a** Any ranunculaceous plant of the genus *Myosurus*; — so called from the prolonged tail-like torus of the flower. **b** Any of various other plants with a tail-like inflorescence. **3.** *pl.* Mustaches. *Jocular.*

mouse'trap' (-trăp'), *n.* **1.** A trap for mice. Also fig. **2.** *Math.* The problem of determining what one of a number of objects, arranged in a circle and counted continuously round and round, will be the last if each object is rejected when its number is a multiple of a given number.

mousetrap switch. *Elec.* An automatic switch operated by an electromagnet.

mous'ing (mouz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Hunting or catching mice. **2.** Patient and careful searching; rummaging. *U. S.* **3.** *Naut.* A turn or lashing of spun yarn or small stuff, or a metallic clasp or fastening, uniting the point and shank of a hook to prevent its unhooking or straightening out. **4.** A ratchet movement in a loom.

mous'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Hunting or catching, or given to hunting or catching, mice. **2.** That hunts or searches patiently and carefully; prying; impertinently inquisitive. "*Mousing* saints." *L'Estrange.*

mousing hook. A hook with an attachment like a mousing which prevents its unhooking.

‖ **mous'que-taire'** (mōōs'kĕ-tār'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A musketeer; esp. [*cap.*], one of the French royal musketeers of the 17th and 18th centuries, conspicuous both for their daring and their dandified dress and carriage. The term is used adjectively of various articles of dress fancied to resemble those worn by them: as, *mousquetaire* cuff, glove, sleeve, etc. **2.** Short for MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVE.

mousquetaire glove. A glove with long loose wrist and no lengthwise opening, or a short one with few buttons.

mousse (mōōs), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A frozen dessert of a frothy texture, made of sweetened and flavored whipped cream, sometimes with the addition of egg yolks and gelatin. Mousse differs from ice cream in being beaten before — not during — the freezing process.

‖ **mousse'line'** (mōōs'lēn'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Muslin. **2.** Muslin glass; — called also *mousseline glass;* also, a wineglass made of it.

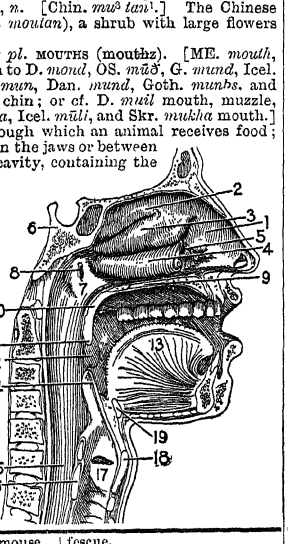
mousse'line' de laine' (dĕ lĕn') [F., muslin of wool], muslin delaine. See DELAINE. — **m. de soie'** (swä') [F., muslin of silk], a soft thin silk fabric with a weave like that of muslin; silk muslin.

Mous-te'ri-an, Mous-tie'ri-an (mōōs-tē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Moustier cave, on the bank of the Vézère, in France, or designating, or pert. to, the culture typified by archæological remains found there. — Mousterian, *or* **Mousterian, Epoch,** *Paleëthnol.*, an epoch following the Chellean, characterized by a climate similar to that of Finland and northern Sweden, by the presence of a number of large mammals such as the mammoth, rhinoceros, cave bear, etc., and in human art by stone implements, including points, scrapers, saws, etc.

mous'y (mouz'ĭ; mous'ĭ; *cf.* LOUSY), *a.;* MOUS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MOUS'I-EST. **a** Of or resembling a mouse. **b** Quiet like a mouse. **c** Infested with mice; smelling of mice.

mou'tan' (mōō'tän'), *n.* [Chin. *mu³ tan¹.*] The Chinese tree peony (*Pæonia moutan*), a shrub with large flowers of various colors.

mouth (mouth), *n.; pl.* MOUTHS (mouthz). [ME. *mouth, muþ*, AS. *mūð;* akin to D. *mond*, OS. *mūð*, G. *mund*, Icel. *mūðr, munnr*, Sw. *mun*, Dan. *mund*, Goth. *munþs*. and possibly L. *mentum* chin; or cf. D. *muil* mouth, muzzle, G. *maul*, OHG. *mūla*, Icel. *múli*, and Skr. *mukha* mouth.] **1.** The opening through which an animal receives food; the aperture between the jaws or between the lips; also, the cavity, containing the tongue and teeth, between the lips and the pharynx; the buccal cavity.



Section of Human Mouth and adjacent Structures. 1 Interior of Nasal Fossa; 2, 3, 4 Superior, Middle, and Inferior Turbinated Bones; 5 Opening of Nasal Duct; 6 Sphenoid Bone; 7 Interior of Pharynx; 8 Opening of Eustachian Tube; 9 Hard Palate; 10 Soft Palate; 11 Uvula; 12 Tonsil; 13 Tongue; 14 Epiglottis; 15 Interior of Esophagus; 16 Cricoid Cartilage; 17 Interior of Larynx; 18 Thyroid Cartilage; 19 Hyoid Bone.

2. This opening as the means of speech or voice; hence, speech; utterance.

That in the *mouth* of two or three witnesses every word may be established. *Matt.* xviii. 16.

3. An opening resembling or likened to a mouth, as one affording entrance or exit; orifice; aperture; as: **a** The opening of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied, charged or discharged; as, the *mouth* of a jar or pitcher; the *mouth* of the lacteal vessels, etc. **b** The opening or entrance of any cavity, as a cave, pit, well, or embrasure in a fortification. **c** The *opening* of a piece of ordnance, through which it is discharged. **d** The opening through which the waters of a river or any stream are discharged. **e** The entrance into a harbor. **f** The space between the toe and throat of a railroad frog. **g** The opening between the jaws of a vise or similar tool. **h** The space in front of the cutter of a carpenter's plane through which the shaving passes. **i** The entrance to a mine shaft or adit. **j** The opening between the lips of an organ pipe (see FLUE PIPE, *Illust.*); also, an opening in a flute or similar instrument across which the performer blows. **k** The opening in a metallurgical furnace through which it is charged; also, the tap hole. **l** Any of several furnaces, each connected by a flue to a central opening in the oven, in a pottery kiln. **m** *Arch.* = SCOTIA.

4. Of a horse, capability of being guided by the bit.

5. A person as a consumer of food; as, hungry *mouths.*

6. One who speaks for another or others; a mouthpiece; spokesman. *Obs. or R.*

Every coffeehouse has some particular statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives. *Addison.*

7. A wry face; a grimace; a mow. *Obs or Archaic.*

Make *mouths* upon me when I turn my back. *Shak.*

8. *Slang, Eng.* **a** A noisy fellow. **b** A silly fellow; a dupe. *Obs.*

9. Short for MOUTHPIECE, as of a bit or pipe.

by mouth, orally, as contrasted with *by writing. Obs.* — **mouth to mouth,** in close conference; face to face. *A Hebraism. Now Rare.* — with one mouth, with one voice or consent; unanimously. *A Hebraism. Now Rare.*

mouth (mouth), *v. t.;* MOUTHED (mouthd); MOUTH'ING. **1.** To utter; now only, to utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; to speak in a strained or unnaturally sonorous manner; to declaim.

Mercy full mildly *mouthed* these words. *Piers Ploweman.*
Mouthing out his hollow oes and aes. *Tennyson.*

2. To make mouths at; to declaim against; revile. *Rare.* **3.** To take into, or put in, the mouth; to seize with the mouth or teeth; to mumble; lick; also, rarely, to eat with much movement of the jaws and mouth. *Dryden.* **4.** To accustom (a horse) to the bit and bridle. **5.** To point the mouth of (a pistol). *Nonce Use.*

mouth, *v. i.* **1.** To speak; talk. *Obs.* **2.** To be, or be capable of being, mouthed, or declaimed. *R.* **3.** To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to declaim; vociferate; rant.

I'll bellow out for Rome, and for my country,
And *mouth* at Cæsar, till I shake the senate. *Addison*

4. To put mouth to mouth; to kiss. *Obs. Shak.* **5.** To make mouths or grimaces, esp. in contempt. **6.** Of a river, to empty; to disembogue.

mouth'a-ble (mouth'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of, or fitted for, being mouthed. "*Mouthable* lines." *O. W. Holmes.*

mouthed (mouthd; moutht; 277), *a.* **1.** Furnished with a mouth. **2.** Having the mouth open; gaping. *Obs.* **3.** Having a mouth of a particular kind; using the mouth, speech, or voice in a particular way; — used only in composition; as, wide-*mouthed;* hard-*mouthed;* foul-*mouthed.*

mouth'er (mouth'ẽr), *n.* One who mouths; an affected or declamatory speaker.

mouth'ful (mouth'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* MOUTHFULS (-fo͝olz). **1. a** As much as the mouth will hold. **b** As much as is usually put into the mouth at one time. **2.** Hence, a small quantity.

mouth organ. *Music.* **a** The Panpipe. See PANDEAN. **b** A harmonicon.

mouth part. *Zoöl.* Any of the organs or appendages, as a labrum, mandible, maxilla, or maxilliped, which surround the mouth of an arthropod and assist in conveying or masticating the food.

mouth'piece' (mouth'pēs'), *n.* **1.** Something placed at or forming a mouth; as, the *mouthpiece* of a reed organ pipe. **2.** The mouth. *Jocular.* **3.** That which represents the mouth in a model. **4.** The part of a musical or other instrument to which the mouth is applied; as, the *mouthpiece* of a bugle, or of a tobacco pipe; also, a cigar or cigarette holder or tube. **5. a** An appendage to an inlet or outlet opening of a pipe or vessel, to direct or facilitate the inflow or outflow of a fluid. See BORDA'S MOUTHPIECE. **b** *Steam Boilers.* A cylindrical part, riveted to the body of a boiler, to form the means of attachment of a manhole cover, blow-off cock, safety valve, or the like; — called also *standpipe.* **6.** The piece or part of a horse's bit that passes through the mouth. **7.** One who delivers the opinion of others or of another; a spokesman; as, the *mouthpiece* of his party. **8.** A solicitor. *Slang, Eng.* **9.** A mouth protector; a respirator.

mouth pipe. An organ flue pipe (which see).

mouth'y (mouth'ĭ; mouth'ĭ), *a.* Garrulous; wearisomely or emptily loquacious; bombastic.

Pulgar strides about with many a *mouthy* speech. *Irving*

— **mouth'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **mouth'i-ness** (-nĕs), *n.*

mou'ton (mōō'tŏn; mōō-tŏn'), *n.* [OF., F. *mouton* sheep.] A gold coin of the 14th century in France, weighing about 70 grains; also, one of 40 grains struck by Henry V. of England for his French possessions.

mov'a-ble, move'a-ble (mōōv'ä-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *movable.* See MOVE.] **1.** Apt or inclined to move; having a tendency to move; moving readily or quickly: fig., fickle; inconstant; changeable. *Obs.* **2.** Capable of being moved, lifted, carried, drawn, turned, or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture; susceptible of motion; not fixed or stationary; as, a *movable* steam engine. **3.** Changing from one time to another; as, *movable* feasts, the dates of which vary from year to year. See FEAST, *n.*, 1. **4.** *Gr. Gram.* Designating any of certain consonants which may be added or dropped according to euphony. Thus "N (ν) movable" is generally added to words in σι (including ξι and ψι) and to verbs of the third person in ε, when the next word begins with a vowel; as in ὀιδωσι(ν) ἐμοι. **5.** *Semitic Gram.* Pronounced, as distinguished from "quiescent;" — said of certain letters and syllables.

Syn. — MOVABLE, MOBILE. That is MOVABLE which may be moved, esp. from one place to another; that is MOBILE which is characterized by great facility, flexibility, or responsiveness of movement; as, *movable* type, a *movable* attachment (to an instrument, etc.); cf. a *movable* feast; "the *movable* temple of God . . . with such reverence . . . transported" (*Raleigh*); *mobile* as a fluid; "the keen irregular face, the gray restless eye, the thin *mobile* lips" (*J. R. Green*); "He is receptivity itself, responsive to all the great forces which move the time, catching and reflecting on the *mobile* mirror of his mind whatever winds are blowing from the hills of thought" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). See FLEXIBLE.

movable, *or* **moveable, bridge,** a bridge the whole or a part of which can be temporarily removed to pass water traffic, as a bascule, floating, lift, swing, or traversing bridge. — **m. dam,** *Hydraulic Engin.*, a dam at the head of a shoal in a stream, so constructed that it can be raised, lowered, laid prostrate, or removed, at will, and used for improving navigation, for regulating the flow of a river, etc. — **m. do.** *Music.* See DO, *n.* — **m. exchange,** *Finance,* foreign exchange quoted in the money of the country of payment, as where exchange on Paris is quoted in New York in francs, in which case the franc fluctuates and not the dollar. — **m. fixture.** See FIXTURE, 5. — **m. kidney.** *Med.* = WANDERING KIDNEY.

mov'a-ble, move'a-ble, *n.* One that is capable of being moved; specif.: **a** *Ptolemaic Astron.* Any of the nine spheres. *Obs.* **b** *Rom. & Civil Law.* A subject of property which is of such a nature as to admit of being moved from place to place without injury; a subject of property not attached to the soil; — usually in *pl.* Strictly movables are limited to tangible objects, but the term is sometimes used to include choses in action. In a general way movables correspond to the personal property of English law, esp. with respect to the respective rights of the heir and the personal representative; but the two terms are not synonymous, some forms of personal property, such as growing crops, rent, etc., not being movables. **c** An article of wares or goods; esp., and now only, an article of furniture; — usually in *pl.*

Furnished with the most rich and princely *movables. Evelyn.*

d Something that can be moved or set in motion, as any part of a watch's works. *Obs.* **e** A person who moves or changes readily or often; a changeable or fickle-minded person. *Obs.*

move (mōōv), *v. t.;* MOVED (mōōvd); MOV'ING (mōōv'ĭng). [ME. *moven*, OF. *moveir* (3d pl. pres. *muevent;* cf. ME. *meven* to move), F. *mouvoir*, L. *movere;* cf. Gr. ἀμείβειν to change, exchange, go in or out, quit, Skr. *mīv*, p. p. *mūta*, to move, push. Cf. EMOTION, MOB, MUTINY.] **1.** To change the place or position of in any manner; to carry, convey, draw, push, or the like from one place to another; to impel; shift; as, the wind *moves* a vessel; the horse *moves* a carriage; to *move* troops; to *move* a house. **2.** Specif.: *Chess, Checkers, etc.* To transfer (a piece or man) from one space or position to another, according to the rules of the game; as, to *move* a king. **3.** To set in motion; to stir; to impart motion to; as, to *move* one's head; the wind *moves* the reeds; also, of a machine, system, or the like, to keep in motion; drive; actuate; as, the mechanism is *moved* by a spring. Also fig., *Obs.*, to set in motion; to commence; to stir up; as, to *move* a lawsuit; to *move* hostilities. **4.** To excite to action by the presentation of motives; to rouse by appeal to the mind or desires; to influence; prompt; impel; as, nothing could *move* him to break his word. "No female arts his mind could *move.*" *Dryden.* **5.** To arouse the feelings or passions of; esp., to excite to tenderness or compassion; to touch pathetically, to affect with any emotion; to excite, as an emotion, passion, or a sentiment or its expression; as, the pitiful tale deeply *moved* them; the outrage *moved* him to wrath. "To *move* wild laughter." *Shak.*

He was *moved* with compassion on them *Matt.* ix. 36.

[The use of images] in orations and poetry is to *move* pity or terror. *Felton.*

6. To propose; recommend; specif., to propose formally

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mouse'kin, *n.* A little mouse.
mousel. † MUZZLE.
mouse lemur. a A dwarf lemur. **b** A lemur of the genus *Cheirogaleus.*
mouse'let, mouse'ling, *n.* A small or young mouse.
mousell. † MUZZLE.
mouse mark. A birthmark resembling a mouse.
mouse opossum. See OPOSSUM.
mouse owl. The short-eared owl. [of Europe.]
mouse pea. The meadow pea[
mouser. mousere. † MOUSE-EAR.
mouseroll. † MUSROL.
mouse roller. An auxiliary ink roller in a printing press.
mous'er-y (mous'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place inhabited by a colony of mice or voles.
mouse'ship, *n.* See -SHIP; — esp. as a mock title.
mouse sight. Myopia; — based on a false etymology.
mousetail grass. a The slender foxtail grass. **b** The rat-tail fescue.
mouse thorn. The star thistle.
Mouse Tower. See HATTO.
mouse'trap', *v. t.* To catch or entrap as in a mousetrap. *Rare.*
mous'e'web' (mous'ē'wĕb'), *n.* A cobweb; gossamer; also, phlegm. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*
mous'ey (mouz'ĭ; mous'ĭ). Var. of MOUSY, *a.*
mous'ey (mous'ĭ), *n.* A mouse; — a playful diminutive. [RAR.]
mousher, mousshere. † MOUSER.
mousherom, moushrimpe. † MUSHROOM.
mousick, mousique, *n.* [F. *mousique.*] = MOSQUITO. *Obs. & R.*
mousie. Var. of MOUSY, *a.*
mous'ie (mous'ĭ; *Scot.* mōōs'ĭ). Var. of MOUSEY, *dim.*
mousil. † MUZZLE.
mous'i-ness (mouz'ĭ-nĕs; mous'-), *n.* Mousy condition.
mousle, *n. t.* [Freq. of *mouse*, v.] To pull about roughly; to rumple. *Obs.*
mous'mee (mōōs'mā), *n.* [Jap. *musume* daughter, girl.] An unmarried Japanese girl, as a tea girl. [ing cuff.]
mousquetaire cuff A deep flar-
mousse. † MOUSE, *n.*
moussell. † MUZZLE.
mous-sen'a (mōō-sĕn'ä). Var of MESENNA.
Moussilman. † MUSSULMAN.
moust. † MUST.
mous-tache', mous-ta'chio, etc. Vars. of MUSTACHE, etc.
moustang, moustanger. Vars. of MUSTANG, MUSTANGER.
mouster. † MUSTER.
moustick, moustique, *n.* [F. *moustique.*] = MOSQUITO. *Obs. & R.*
moustoc. The mustache monkey.
moustre. † MUSTER. [WEBB.
mouswobis. Obs. pl. of MOUSE.
mous'y. Var. of MOUSEY, *dim.*
mout (*Scot.* mōōt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOLT; obs. pret. of MAY (auxiliary verb).
mou'ter (*Scot.* mōō'tẽr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MULTURE.
mouth. Obs. pret. of MAY (auxiliary verb).
mouth'-blow'er, *n.* A blowpipe. *Rare.*
mouthe. † MOTH; obs. pret of MAY (auxiliary verb).
mouth'er (mouth'ẽr), *n. Pugilism.* A blow on the mouth. *Cant.*
mouth'-filling, *a.* Filling the mouth; — said of a phrase, title, or the like. "A good *mouth-filling* oath." *Shak.*
mouth gauge *or* **gage.** A gauge used in measuring a horse's mouth for a bit.
mouth glass. A small mirror for inspecting the mouth.
mouth glue. Glue, orig. a preparation of isinglass, to be moistened with the tongue; hence, *Obs.*, isinglass.
mouth honor *or* **honour.** Honor given in words, but not felt.
mouth'ing (mouth'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MOUTH. — **mouth'ing-ly,** *adv.*
mouthing bit. A snaffle jointed in the middle and thick at the outer ends, used to accustom a horse to bit and bridle.
mouthing machine. A machine for swaging the tops of open-top sheet-metal cans to receive the covers, or for crimping the bottoms.
mouth'ish-ly (mouth'ĭsh-lĭ), *adv.* Mouthily.
mouth'less, *a.* [AS. *mūðléas*] Destitute of a mouth.
mouth'ly, *adv.* By word of mouth. *Obs.* — *a.* Done with the mouth. *Obs.*
mouth'-made' (mouth'-), *a.* Spoken without sincerity.
mouth-pionery, *n.* Dentistry. *Obs.*
mouth pore. *Bot.* A stoma.
mouth prop. *Dentistry.* Any of various devices placed inside the mouth to keep it open, esp. when the patient is under an anæsthetic. [thread.]
mouth'root', *n.* The gold-
moutne. mouton. † MUTTON.
mou'ton-née' (mōō'tŭ-nā'). *a.* Also **mou'ton-néed'** (-nād'). [F. *moutonnée.*] *Phys. Geog.* Rounded like a sheep's back. See ROCHE MOUTONNÉE.
mouwe. † MOW, a grimace, etc.
mouwen. Obs. pl. of MAY (auxiliary verb).
mouz. *v.* Mouse. *Ref. Sp.*
mou'zah (mōō'zä), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *mauẓa'.*] A village, sometimes consisting of separate parcels. *India.*
mouz'er. Mouser. *Ref. Sp.*
mouzle. † MUZZLE.
mov'a-bil'i-ty (mōōv'ä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ). (mōōv'ä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Movable quality or condition.
mov'a-bl. Movable. *Ref. Sp.*
mov'a-bled, *a.* Furnished. *Obs.*
mov'a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
mov'a-bly (mōōv'ä-blĭ), *adv.* of MOVABLE. See -LY.
mov'al, *n.* Act of moving, or state of being moved. *Obs. & R.*

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for consideration and determination, in a deliberative assembly, to submit, as a resolution; also, to submit a proposal or motion to; as, I *move* you we do now adjourn.

Let me but *move* one question to your daughter. *Shak.*

7. To apply to, as for relief or aid; — now used only of a formal application, as to a court or legislative body. Also, to urge; incite; solicit. *Archaic.*

The Florentine will *move* us
For speedy aid. *Shak.*

The Scripture *moveth* us, in sundry places, to acknowledge and confess our manifold sins and wickedness. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

8. To utter; emit (sound). *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Thoughts, that voluntary *move*
Harmonious numbers. *Milton.*

9. *Med.* To cause to operate; as, to *move* the bowels.

10. To cause to be angry. *Obs.*

11. *Com.* To cause to move, or be sold.

Syn. — Induce, cause, animate, stimulate, provoke, rouse, kindle, urge, drive, stir, spur, goad. — MOVE, ACTUATE, IMPEL, PROMPT, INCITE, INSTIGATE. MOVE (see MOTIVE) is the general term for rousing one to action or inducing one to act; ACTUATE suggests more definitely the inner springs or motives of conduct; as, "If kingdom *move* thee not, let *move* thee zeal and duty" (*Milton*); "whether such vanity, and nothing else, *actuated* him therein; whether this was the true essence and *moving* principle of the phenomenon" (*Carlyle*). To IMPEL (see COMPEL) is to move (esp. to almost involuntary action) as if by a push forward; to PROMPT is to stimulate to act, as by suggestion; as, "A mightier power the strong direction sends, and several men *impels* to several ends" (*Pope*); I don't know what *impelled* me to do it; "Here was a world which did not halt in meditation, but *prompted* one to make actual trial of it" (*W. Pater*). INCITE and INSTIGATE agree in the idea of stirring or provoking to action; to *instigate* is commonly (but not always) to incite to evil; as, "No blown ambition doth our arms *incite*, but love, dear love" (*Shak.*); "and each *incited* each to noble deeds" (*Tennyson*); "Commonly, though not always, we exhort to good actions, we *instigate* to ill; we animate, *incite*, and encourage indifferently to good or bad" (*Johnson*); "But you don't so *instigate* to prayer" (*R. Browning*). See INDUCE, EXCITE, KINDLE.

to move one's hat, to take off one's hat in salutation. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

move (mōōv), *v. i.* **1.** To change place, position, or posture: to stir; to go, in any manner, from one place or position to another; to proceed; advance; as, a ship *moves* rapidly; the troops *move* forward.

The foundations also of the hills *moved* and were shaken, because he was wroth. *Ps.* xviii. 7.

Nor till her lay was ended could I *move*. *Dryden.*

2. Fig.: To progress; advance; as, the campaign *moves* rapidly; the action of the play *moves* slowly.

3. To have one's vital action; to exercise one's activities; as, to *move* in cultivated society; his imagination *moves* in the domain of the weird.

4. To act; to take action; to stir; to begin to act; as, to *move* in a matter.

God *moves* in a mysterious way. *Cowper.*

5. *Chess, Checkers, etc.* To make a move.

6. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To be stirred or inclined; to tend. **b** To be stirred up; to commence; also, to originate; proceed; as, a fierce war *moved*. **c** To speak; say; argue. **d** To dance.

7. To change residence; to remove, as from one house, town, or state, to another.

8. To bow or salute, as by lifting the hat. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*

9. Of the bowels, to have an evacuation.

10. To make an appeal, application, or the like; — used with *for*; as, the plaintiff *moved* for a rehearing.

11. *Com.* To be sold or exchanged; — said of commodities.

to move of or by, *Law,* to be held by; to belong or pertain to; — said of property. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

move (mōōv), *n.* Act of moving; a movement; specif.: **a** A motion or proposal. *Obs. & R.* **b** *Chess, Checkers, etc.* Act of moving a piece or man (see MOVE, *v. t.*, 2); an instance of this; also, a turn to move; as, it is white's *move*. **c** An act for the attainment of an object; a step in the execution of a purpose; a device; as, a shrewd *move*. **d** A moving from a fixed position; a beginning to move or leave. **e** A change of place or habitation.

Syn. — See MOTION.

on the move. **a** Moving from one place to another; migrating. **b** Actively engaged; stirring about.

move'ment (mōōv'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *mouvement*. See MOVE; cf. MOMENT.] **1.** Act of moving; change of place, position, or posture; transference or passing from one situation to another; a particular act or manner of moving; as, the *movement* of a wagon; all her *movements* were graceful; the *movement* of freight; the *movements* of heavenly bodies.

2. *Mech.* A system of mechanism for transmitting a definite motion, or for transforming motion; esp., a delicate and nicely adjusted train of wheelwork, as in a watch.

3. A mental motion; impulse; emotion. *Now Rare.*

4. A more or less connected series of acts and events tending toward some more or less definite end; an agitation in favor of some principle, policy, or the like; as, the Tractarian, or Oxford, *movement;* the prohibition *movement*.

5. An effect as of motion; hence, in literature and other art, action; incident; as, a poem of much dramatic *movement;* a street scene by this painter is full of *movement*.

6. *Music.* **a** = MOTION, 11. **b** Rhythm; as, a dance *movement*. **c** = TIME (meter). **d** = TEMPO. **e** A distinct structural division, complete in its own key, time, themes, etc., forming part of an extended composition, as a suite, sonata, or symphony.

7. *Mil. & Nav.* A component part of a maneuver or evolution.

8. An act of evacuation of the bowels.

Syn. — See MOTION.

movement of variation. See ALLASSOTONIC.

mov'er (mōōv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that moves, stirs, or changes place, or is in action.

2. A person or thing that imparts motion, or causes change of place; a motor.

3. One that excites, instigates, or causes movement, change, etc.; as, *movers* of sedition.

These most poisonous compounds.
Which are the *movers* of a languishing death. *Shak.*

4. A proposer; one who offers a proposition, or recommends anything for consideration or adoption; as, the *mover* of a resolution in a legislative body.

mov'ing (mōōv'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MOVE. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Changing place or posture; causing motion or action; as, a *moving* car, power, or cause. **b** Exciting movement of the mind; adapted to move the sympathies, passions, or affections; touching; pathetic; as, a *moving* appeal.

I sang an old and *moving* story. *Coleridge.*

Syn. — See AFFECTING.

moving day, a day when one moves; esp., a day when a large number of tenants change their dwelling place. — **m. plant,** the telegraph plant. — **m. sidewalk,** a sidewalk constructed on the principle of an endless belt, or of a series of such, side by side, and moving at different gradated speeds, so that a person stepping on it will be carried along. — **m. staircase, m. stairway.** = ESCALATOR.

mow (mou), *n.* [ME. *mowe*, AS. *mūga;* cf. Icel. *mūgi* a swath.] A heap or mass of hay or of sheaves of grain stowed in a barn, also, the place in a barn for such stowing.

mow (mou), *v. t.;* MOWED (moud), MOW'ING. To lay, as hay or sheaves of grain, in a mow; to pile and stow away.

mow (mō; mou), *n.* Also *moe, mowe.* [F. *moue* pouting, a wry face; cf. OD. *mouwe* the protruded lip.] **1.** A grimace; a mocking face; a mouth. *Now Rare.*

The mops and *mows* of the old witch. *Stevenson*

2. A jest; mockery. *Obs. exc. pl. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mow, *v. i.* To make grimaces; to mock. *Tyndale.*

mow (mō), *v. t.; pret.* MOWED (mōd); *p. p.* MOWED or MOWN (mōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOW'ING. [ME. *mowen, mawen,* AS. *māwan;* akin to D. *maaijen,* G. *mähen,* OHG. *māen,* Dan. *meie,* OIr. *meithel* a party of reapers, Gr. ἀμᾶν to reap; cf. L. *metere* to reap, mow. Cf. MATH, MEADOW.]

1. To cut down, as grass, with a scythe or machine.

2. To cut the grass from; as, to *mow* a meadow.

3. To cut down; to cause to fall in rows or masses, as in mowing grass; — with *down;* as, the machine guns *mowed* down the men in heaps.

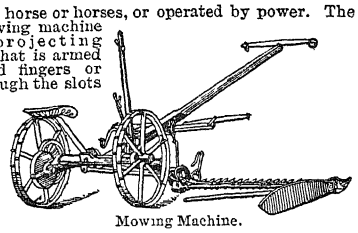
mow, *v. i.* To cut grass, etc., with a scythe or a machine.

mow'er (mō'ẽr), *n.* One that mows; a mowing machine.

mow'er (mō'ẽr; mou'ẽr), *n.* One who makes mows, or grimaces; a mocker. *Now Rare.*

mow'ing (mō'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MOW. Specif.: *vb. n.* Land from which grass is cut; meadow laud.

mowing machine, an agricultural machine armed with knives or other cutters for mowing standing grass, etc. It is drawn by a horse or horses, or operated by power. The modern mowing machine has a side-projecting cutter bar that is armed with slotted fingers or guards through the slots of which the triangular laterally moving cutters reciprocate.



Mowing Machine.

mox'a (mŏk'sȧ), *n.* [Corrupt. of Jap. *mogusa* (pronounced *mongsa*), an escharotic made from the plant *yomogi:* cf. F. *moxa.*] **1.** *Med.* A soft woolly mass prepared from the young leaves of a Chinese wormwood (*Artemisia moxa*), and used as a cautery by burning it on the skin; hence, any substance used in a like manner as a counterirritant.

2. The plant from which this substance is obtained.

mox'i-bus'tion (mŏk'sĭ-bŭs'chŭn), *n.* [*moxa* + *-bustion*, as in *combustion.*] *Surg.* Cautery by use of the moxa.

Mo'zam-bique' cur'rent (mō'zăm-bēk'). A warm ocean current flowing from the Indian Ocean southward through the Mozambique Channel, past Natal (hence called also **Natal current**) and along the coast of Cape Colony, where it is known as the **Agulhas current.** Off Cape Agulhas the principal part of it is deflected to the left by the antarctic current and the anti-trades, and flows southeastward toward Australia. It is considered to have a decided effect on the climate of Cape Colony.

Moz-ar'ab (mŏz-ăr'ăb), **Muz-ar'ab** (mŭz-), *n.* [Sp. *mozárabe,* fr. Ar. *mosta'rib,* a name applied to strange tribes living among the Arabs.] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of any of certain ancient congregations of Spanish Christians, which existed under the Moors, and had a liturgy of their own.

Moz-ar'a-bic (-ȧ-bĭk), **Muz-ar'a-bic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mozarabs, or designating, or pertaining to, their church, beliefs, practices, or liturgy. — **Mozarabic,** *or* **Muzarabic, Liturgy,** the national Spanish liturgy, almost disused since the 13th century. The parts have peculiar names, as *officium* for *introit,* and certain parts, as the Sancta Sanctis and remains of the epiclesis, indicate Oriental affinities. See LITURGY, 1, IV (1).

mo-zet'ta (mō-zĕt'ȧ), **moz-zet'ta** (*It.* mŏt-sĕt'tä), *n.* [It. *mozzetta.* Cf. AMICE a hood.] *R. C. Ch.* A cape with a small hood, worn over the cope by the Pope and others.

Mr. (mĭs'tẽr). The written form of the title Mister. See MISTER, 1.

Mrs. (mĭs'ĭs; -ĭz). The written form of the title Mistress as now used. See MISTRESS, 11.

much (mŭch), *a.; compar.* MORE (mōr); *superl.* MOST (mōst); — both from another root. [ME. *moche, muche,* the same as *mochel, muchel,* fr. AS. *mycel, micel;* cf. Icel. *mjök,* adv., much. See MICKLE.] **1.** Great in size; big. *Obs.*

2. Great in quantity, extent, or duration; as, *much* rain has fallen; *much* time.

3. Many in number. *Archaic.*

Edom came out against him with *much* people. *Num* xx 20

4. High in rank or position. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

much cry and little wool. See under CRY. — **too m.** for one, more than a match for one; incapable of being defeated, solved, managed, or the like, by one. *Colloq.*

much, *n.* **1.** A great quantity; a great deal; also, an indefinite quantity; as, you have as *much* as I.

He that gathered *much* had nothing over. *Ex.* xvi. 18

☞ *Much* in this sense can be regarded as an adjective qualifying a word unexpressed, and may, therefore, be modified by *as, so, too, very.*

2. A thing uncommon, wonderful, or noticeable; something considerable; as, it is *much* even to be alive.

And [he] thought not *much* to clothe his enemies *Milton.*

much, *adv.* [Cf. Icel. *mjök.* See MUCH, *a.*] **1.** To a great degree or extent; greatly; abundantly; far. "*Much* suffering heroes." *Pope.*

Thou art *much* mightier than we. *Gen.* xxvi. 16.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life *much.* *Milton.*

2. Nearly; almost.

All left the world *much* as they found it. *Sir W. Temple*

3. Very. *Now R.* "A *much* unskillful . . . guide." *Dryden.*

much of a muchness, much the same; nearly alike in kind,

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move'a-ble, etc. Var. of MOVABLE, etc.

move'less, *a.* Without movement or motion; motionless; fixed. — **move'less-ly,** *a. d c.* — **move'less-ness,** *n.*

movement cure. *Med.* = KINESIATRICS.

mo'vent (mō'vĕnt), *a* [L. *movens,* p. pr. of *movere.* See MOVE.] Moving. *Obs.* — *n.* That which moves or causes to move. *Obs.*

mov'er-ess, *n.* A female mover or instigator. *Obs.*

moviabil. ✝ MOVABLE.

mov'ing-ly, *adv.* of MOVING.

mov'ing-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

mow, *n.* A cornfield. *Obs.*

mow. ✝ MO, more.

mow (mou; mō). Dial var. of MEW, a gull. *Eng.*

mow (mō). Var. of MU. See MEASURE.

mow, move, *v. i.* [AS. *magan.* See MAY, *v.*] *Obs.* **1.** May; can. **2.** Must; ought; should.

mo'wah (mō'wä). Var. of MAHWA.

mo-wa'na (mō-wä'nä), *n.* [Native name.] The African baobab.

mow'burn', *v. i.* To become heated while stacked in the mow, as uncured hay. *Obs.*

mowch (mōōch). Scot. var. of MOUCH, to pilfer.

mowchatowe. ✝ MOUSTACHE.

mowcht. Var. of MOUGHT, obs. or dial. pret. of MAY.

mowd. Mowed *Ref Sp.*

mowe. Var. of MOW, may.

mowe, *n.* [AS. *māge,* var. of *mǣge.*] A kinswoman, a sister-in-law; a niece. *Obs.*

mow'ence, *n.* [OF. *muance.*] Mutation; change. *Obs. Scot.*

Mow'gli (mou'glĭ), *n.* In Kipling's "Jungle Books," a native boy suckled and reared by wolves in the jungles of India. He shares the life and learns the laws or rules of the various wild animals.

mow'ing, *n.* [From MOW may.] Quality of being able; ability. *Obs.*

mowith. ✝ MOUTH.

mowl (mōl; mōōl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MOLD.

mow land *or* **lot.** A field where grass is grown for hay; meadow land. *Local, U. S.*

mowldiwarpe. ✝ MOLDWARP.

mowle. ✝ MOLE, animal; MOLD.

mowle. Var. of MOOL.

mowlewarpe. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MOLDWARP.

mowlis. ✝ MOOLS.

mow'ly. Var. of MODLY, MOLDY.

mowmette. ✝ MAUMET. [cut]

mown (mōn), *p. p.* of MOW, to

mown, mowne. ✝ OWN.

mownde. ✝ MOUND. [MAY.]

mowne. Obs. pl. pres. indic. of

mowntane. ✝ MOUNTAIN.

mowntaunce. ✝ MOUNTANCE.

mowntee. ✝ MOUNTED. [BANK.]

mown'ti-banck. ✝ MOUNTEBANK.

mow'rah-seed' *oil.* [From the name in the Dekkan of the tree, Hind. & Bengali *mohwa, mahwa.*] See OIL, *Table I.*

mowre. ✝ MAURE.

mowse. ✝ MEWS.

mow'sle. ✝ MUZZLE.

mow'stead (mou'stĕd; mō'-), *n.* The stand or standing place of the rick; also, the threshing floor or space from it to the end of the barn. *Dial. Eng.*

mowstre. ✝ MUSTER.

mowt (*dial.* mōt). Var. of MOUGHT, obs. or dial. pret. of MAY.

mowt (*dial.* mōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MOLT.

mowt'er. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MULTURE.

mowth. ✝ MOUGHT, obs. or dial. pret. of MAY.

mowthe. ✝ MOUTH.

mow yard (mou). An inclosure where grain or corn is stacked.

mow'yer (mō'yẽr), *n.* **1.** A mower. *Obs.* [*Jersey.*] **2.** The long-billed curlew. *New*

mox'le-ber'ry, *n.* The creeping snowberry. *U. S.*

Mox'os (mŏk'sōs; mō'hōs), *n. pl.* A group of Arawakan tribes of northeastern Bolivia, incorporated in the Empire of the Incas. They were Christianized by the Jesuits, and are industrious, peaceable, and intelligent farmers and boatmen.

moy. ✝ MOW, may.

moy (moi), *a.* [Cf. F. *mou, mol,* soft, fr. L. *mollis.*] Gentle, mild; also, demure; affected. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

moy, *n.* [OF. *moi,* F. *muid.*] A measure of grain, 27 of which were equal to a last or two tons; — played upon by Pistol in connection with French *moi* in "Henry V." *Obs.* *Shak.*

‖ **moy'a** (moi'ȧ), *n.* [Name of a mountain formerly existing near Quito, from which came an eruption.] Mud poured out from volcanoes during eruptions; — so called locally in South America.

moyd. ✝ MOOD.

moy'en (*Scot.* moi'ĕn), *n.* [OF. *moien, meien,* means, F. *moyen.* See MEAN, *n.* & *a.*, intermediate.] **1.** Means; agency; influence; course; way. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** Property; substance. *Obs. Scot.*

moy'en, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *moiener.*] To effect by means; to bring about. *Obs. or Scot.*

moyen, *a.* [OF. *moien,* F. *moyen.*] Mean; medium; common. *Obs.*

‖ **m'oy'en' âge'** (m'wȧ'y'ĕn'-näzh'). [F.] Middle Ages.

moy'en-ant, *prep.* [F. *moyennant.*] By means of. *Obs.*

moy'en-aw, *n.* *Fort.* Corrupt. of MOINEAU.

moy'en-er, *n.* [OF. *moieneor,* or *moienier.*] An intermediary. *Obs. Scot.*

moy'en-less, *a.* Without means. *Obs. or Scot.*

moy-enne', *n.* [F., lit., of middle size.] *Ordnance.* An ancient form of cannon about ten feet long. *Obs.*

moyle (moil). Var. of MOIL; obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MULE.

moyle (moil), *n.* [F. *mule* a slipper; cf. L. *mulleus.*] A kind of high shoe anciently worn.

moyn. ✝ MOON. [MEASURE.]

moy'or (mō'yẽr), *n.* [Sp.] See

moyrdrer. ✝ MURDERER.

moyse. ✝ MUSE, think.

Mo'za, Mo'zah (mō'zȧ). *Bib.*

Mo'zam-bi'can (mō'zȧm-bē'kăn), *a.* Pert. to Mozambique.

mo'zam-bique' (mō'zăm-bēk'), *n.* An open dress fabric with a warp of double cotton threads, and a soft, fleecy woolen filling.

Moz'a-ra'bi-an (mŏ z'ȧ-rā'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Mozarabic. — *n.* A Mozarab.

Mo-zar'te-an (mō-zär't ē-ăn; mō-tsär'-), *a.* Of or pert. to Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-91), the Austrian composer of music; characteristic of his style.

mo'zing (mō'zĭng), *n.* The teaseling of cloth with a gig

mozki. ✝ MOSQUE.

mp. *Abbr.* Mezzo piano.

M. P. *Abbr* Melting point; member of Parliament; member of police; Municipal Police.

m. p. h. *Abbr.* Miles per hour.

M. Ph. *Abbr.* Master of Philosophy. [Literature.]

M. P. L. *Abbr.* Master of Polite

Mpon'do (m'pŏn'dō), *n.* A member of an important Kafir tribe of South Africa. See KAFIR, *n.*, 3.

Mpong'we (m'pŏng'wĕ), *n. pl.* A Bantu people of the neighborhood of Gabun, French Kongo. They are an agricultural and trading people, but neither industrious nor honest. Their language is widely used as a trade language.

mr. *Abbr.* Milliner.

M. R. *Abbr.* Master of the Rolls.

M. R. A. C. *Abbr.* Member of the Royal Agricultural College

☞ Abbreviations in which (as in the above) M. stands for Member are omitted, the abbreviation for the society, or the like, being entered in its proper vocabulary place.

M roof. See under M; also, ROOF, *Illust.*

Mru (m'rōō), *n.* A member of an Indo-Chinese people of the hill districts of Chittagong and Arakan; also, their language. See INDO-CHINESE.

MS., *or* **ms.** *Abbr.* Manuscript.

M. S., *or* **m. s.** *Abbr.* Memoriae Sacrum (L., sacred to the memory); Master of Surgery; Master of Science; *mano sinistra* (*Music*) (It., left hand); mean square.

M. S. A. *Abbr* Master of Science and Arts; Master of Scientific Agriculture. [ence.]

M. Sc. *Abbr.* Master of Sci-

M. S. D. *Abbr.* Master of Scientific Didactics [hounds.]

M. S. H. *Abbr.* Master of Staghounds.

m. s. l. *Abbr.* Mean sea level.

MSS., *or* **mss.** *Abbr.* Manuscripts.

Mt., *or* **mt.** *Abbr.* Mount, or mountain.

M. T. *Abbr.* Massoretic Text.

Mtg. *Abbr.* Mortgage.

M tooth. See SAW, *n., Illust.*

Mts., *or* **mts.** *Abbr.* Mountains.

mu (mū; mōō; mŭ), *n.* [Gr. μῦ.] The twelfth letter (M, μ) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English *m.* See M.

mu. Obs. pl. pres. indic. of MAY. [MEASURE.]

mu (mōō), *n.* [Chin. *mŭ.*] See

mu'a-ble, *a.* [ME. & F.] Changeable; mutable. *Obs.* [MUEZZIN.]

mu-az'zin (mū-ăz'ĭn). Var. of

mu-ba'rat (mōō-bär'rät), *n.* [Ar. *mubārāh* mutual discharge.] *Moham. Law* A divorce made at the instance of any person other than the wife.

muble-fubles, *n. pl.* A fit of depression; the blues. *Obs.*

muc-. See MUCO-.

mu-cag'i-nous (mū-kăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [See MUCAGO.] Slimy; clammy. *Obs.*

mu-ca'go, *n.* [L. *muccago.*] *Obs.* 1. Mucus; a coating of mucus. 2. Mucilage.

mu-cam'ide (mū-kăm'ĭd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*mucic* + *amide.*] *Chem.* The amide of mucic acid, obtained as a white crystalline substance.

mu-ca'ro (mū-kā'rō), *n.* A West Indian owl (*Gymnasio mudipes*). *Porto Rico.*

mu'cate (mū'kāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of mucic acid.

muccinigo. ✝ MOCCINIGO.

muce (*dial.* mūs). Var. of MEUSE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mu'ce-din (mū'sē-dĭn; mū-sē'dĭn), *n.* [L. *mucedo* mucus.] *Chem.* A proteid found in wheat, rye, etc., similar to, or identical with, gliadin.

mu-ced'i-na'ceous (mū-sĕ-dĭ'nā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Mucedinous.

mu'ce-dine (mū'sē-dĭn), *n.* [See MUCEDIN.] A mold fungus.

mu-ced'i-nous (mū-sĕd'ĭ-nŭs), *or* **mu'ce-din'e-ous** (mū'sē-dĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *mucedo, -inis,* mucus.] *Bot.* Of the nature of, or resembling, mold or mildew.

much, *v. t.* **1.** To make to become much; to increase. *Obs. or R.*

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value, importance, or the like. *Colloq.* "Men 's men; gentle or simple, they 're *much of a muchness.*" *G. Eliot.*

much'ness (mŭch'nĕs), *n.* Greatness; extent. *Obs. or Colloq.* "Quantity and *muchness* of time." *W. Whately.*

mu'cic (mū'sĭk), *a.* [L. *mucus* mucus: cf. F. *mucique.*] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a dibasic acid, $(CHOH)_2(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by the oxidation of gums, dulcite, lactose, etc. as a white crystalline substance. It is isomeric with saccharic acid.

mu'cid (mū'sĭd), *a.* [L *mucidus*, fr. L. *mucus* mucus. See MUCUS; cf. MOIST.] Musty; moldy; slimy; mucous. — **mu'cid-ness**, *n.*

mu-cif'ic (mū-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [*mucus* + *-fic.*] 1. *Med.* Inducing or stimulating the secretion of mucus; blennogenous.
2. *Physiol.* Secreting mucus, as a gland.

mu'ci-form (mū'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*mucus* + *-form.*] *Physiol.* Like, or having the character or appearance of, mucus.

mu'ci-lage (mū'sĭ-lĭj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mucilago* a musty juice, fr. *mucere* to be moldy or musty. Cf. MUCUS.] 1. *Bot.* A gelatinous substance produced in certain plants by the action of water on the various celluloses or pectoses. In fucoid seaweeds it often forms the bulk of the internal tissue. It is also prominent in certain seed coats, as in flaxseed. Mucilage readily absorbs water and increases in bulk; its reactions are those of cellulose. See 3d GUM, 1 a.
2. An aqueous solution of gum, or of substances allied to it; as, medicinal *mucilage; mucilage* for envelopes.

mucilage cell. *Bot.* Any plant cell that secretes mucilage, as in fucoid seaweeds, in the testa of certain seeds, and in some bulbs, as the onion. Mucilage is generally formed by disorganization of the cell wall, thus often leading to the development of canals called **mucilage ducts.**

mu'ci-lag'i-nous (-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *mucilagineux.* See MUCILAGE.] 1. Partaking of the nature of, or like, mucilage; moist and viscid, or sticky; as, a *mucilaginous* liquid.
2. Of, pertaining to, or secreting, mucilage, as a cell.
mucilaginous glands, *Anat.*, fringed folds of synovial membrane containing much fat, present in many joints.
— **mu'ci-lag'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

mu'cin (mū'sĭn), *n.* [From MUCUS.] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** A glucoproteid existing in several varieties and forming when dry a white or yellowish powder. It imparts to various mucous secretions their ropy character, and is also found between the fibers of connective tissue, as in tendons. **b** See MUCEDIN. — **mu'cin-ous** (-sĭ-nŭs), *a.*

mu-cin'o-gen (mū-sĭn'ŏ-jĕn), *n.* [*mucin* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of substances easily converted into mucins, as by the action of alkalies.

mu-cip'a-rous (mū-sĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [*mucus* + *-parous.*] *Physiol.* Secreting, or producing, mucus or mucin.

muck (mŭk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *mykl:* akin to Dan. *mög.* Cf. MIDDEN.] 1. Dung in a moist state; manure. *Bacon.*
2. Any kind of impure or decayed peat or black swamp earth, esp. when used as a manure.
3. Anything vile; an obnoxious mess. *Spenser.*
4. Money; property; — in contempt.
The fatal *muck* we quarreled for. *Beau. & Fl.*
5. Earth (including soft earth, gravel, hardpan, and rock) to be, or being, excavated; in *Mining*, over burden.

muck, *v. t.;* MUCKED (mŭkt); MUCK'ING. 1. To manure with muck.
2. To clear of muck or manure.
3. To defile with muck or filth; — often with *up* or *about. Colloq. or Dial.*
You can't touch pitch and not be *mucked*, lad. *Stevenson*
4. To excavate or remove muck from. See MUCK, *n.*

muck (mŭk), *v. i.* [Cf. MUCK, *n. & v. t.*] To work hard; to toil. *Dial. Eng.* *Kipling.*

muck'er (mŭk'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who removes or clears away muck, as from stables. *Obs. or E.*
2. One who excavates earth, or "muck."
3. A term of reproach for a low or vulgar person. *Slang.*

Muck'er (mo͝ok'ĕr), *n.; G. pl.* MUCKER. [G.] An adherent of a religious sect considered to be of dubious tendency; — a German term of opprobrium signifying "canting hypocrite," first applied to a mystical and theosophical sect composed of the followers of Johann Wilhelm Ebel (1784–1861), preacher and teacher at Königsberg, who was tried for gross immorality, but ultimately acquitted.

muck rake. A rake for scraping up muck or dung. See MUCKRAKE, *v. i.*, below.

muck'rake' (mŭk'rāk'), *v. i.;* -RAKED' (-rākt'); -RAK'ING (-rāk'ĭng). To seek for, expose, or charge, esp. habitually, corruption, real or alleged, on the part of public men and corporations. On April 14, 1906, President Roosevelt delivered a speech on "The Man with the Muck Rake," in which he deprecated sweeping and unjust charges of corruption against public men and corporations. The phrase was taken up by the press, and the verb to **muck'rake'**, in the above sense, and the noun **muck'rak'er** (-rāk'ĕr), to designate one so engaged, were speedily coined and obtained wide currency. The original allusion was to a character in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" so intent on raking up muck that he could not see a celestial crown held above him.

muck'worm' (mŭk'wûrm'), *n.* 1. A larva or grub that lives in muck or manure.
2. One who scrapes together money by mean labor and devices; a miser. "Misers are *muckworms.*" *Pope.*

muck'y (-ĭ), *a.;* MUCK'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); MUCK'I-EST. 1. Filthy with muck; miry; as, a *mucky* road.
2. Vile, in a moral sense; sordid. *Now Rare. Spenser.*
Mucky money and false felicity. *Latimer.*

mu'co- (mū'kō-), **muc-.** [See MUCUS.] Combining form used to indicate *relation to mucus* or *mucous membrane.*

mu'co-cele (mū'kō-sēl), *n.* [*muco-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* **a** Enlargement of the lachrymal sac due to catarrhal inflammation and obstruction. **b** Any tumor containing mucus.

mu'co-cel'lu-lose (-sĕl'ū-lōs), *n. Chem.* Any of a class of substances consisting of a combination or intimate mixture of cellulose and a mucilaginous constituent. They are found chiefly in seeds and fruits.

mu'coid (mū'koid), *a.* [*muco-* + *-oid.*] Resembling mucus.
mucoid degeneration, degeneration marked by conversion of cells or intercellular substance into a glutinous substance containing mucin. — **m. tissue,** *Anat.*, mucous tissue.

mu'coid, *n.* [*mucin* + *-oid.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of nonphosphorized glucoproteids resembling true mucin, but differing in some reactions. They occur in the vitreous humor and the cornea, in cysts, in connective tissue, etc.

mu-con'ic (mū-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*mucic* + *itaconic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unsaturated dibasic acid, $(CH{:}CHCO_2H)_2$, obtained indirectly from mucic acid, and forming large crystals.

mu'cor (mū'kôr), *n.* [L., fr. *mucere* to be moldy or musty.]
1. Hoariness; moldiness; filthiness. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Med.* Mucus.
3. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of minute mold fungi typifying the family Mucoraceæ, and characterized by the naked zygospores. It includes some of the commonest forms of mold, as that found on bread, jam, etc.

Mu'co-ra'ce-æ (mū'kō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of phycomycetous fungi typifying the order Mucorales, having the sporangia borne on a stalk or columella, usually producing no conidia. — **mu'co-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mu'co-ra'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of phycomycetous fungi including most of the common molds found as saprophytes on organic substances, or parasitic on other molds. They have a well-developed branching mycelium with aërial sporangia or conidia. The species are very numerous and widespread.

mu'cor-my-co'sis (mū'kôr-mī-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.: *Mucor* + *mycosis.*] *Med.* A disease due to pathogenic molds of the genus *Mucor* or allied genera.

mu-co'sa (mū-kō'sȧ), *n.; pl.* -SÆ (-sē). [NL. See MUCOUS.] *Anat.* A mucous membrane.

mu'co-se'rous (mū'kō-sē'rŭs), *a.* [*muco-* + *serous.*] Both mucous and serous; as, a *mucoserous* gland, containing both mucus-secreting acini and acini producing a serous secretion.

mu-cos'i-ty (mū-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being mucous.

mu'cous (mū'kŭs), *a.* [L. *mucosus*, fr. *mucus* mucus.]
1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, mucus.
2. Secreting, producing, or containing, mucus.
mucous fermentation, viscous fermentation. — **m. membrane,** *Anat.*, the lining membrane of the passages and cavities of the body which communicate directly or indirectly with the exterior, as the alimentary, respiratory, and genitourinary tracts. Mucous membranes consist of two chief layers: a deep vascular connective-tissue stroma, or *corium*, which in many parts of the alimentary canal contains a thin but definite layer (the **muscularis mucosæ**) of unstriped muscle, and a superficial epithelium varying in kind and thickness, but always soft and smooth and kept constantly lubricated by the secretions of the cells and of numerous glands embedded in the membrane. These secretions contain in most cases more or less mucus. At the lips, nostrils, and other openings, the mucous membranes become directly continuous with the skin. — **m. patches,** *Med.*, elevated patches, usually syphilitic, found on mucous membranes or moist skin, esp. of the mouth or anus. — **m. tissue,** *Anat.*, a gelatinous form of connective tissue containing stellate cells with long processes, in the umbilical cord and in the embryo, and in the tumors called *myxomata.*

mu'cro (mū'krō), *n.* [L.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Any abrupt point, tip, or process, as that which terminates some leaves.

mu'cro-nate (mū'krō-nāt) } *a.* [L. *mucronatus*, fr. *mucro*
mu'cro-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd) } a sharp point.] Ending abruptly in a sharp point; abruptly tipped with a short spine. See APICULATE, *Illust.* — **mu'cro-nate-ly**, *adv.*

mu'cro-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* State or quality of being mucronate; also, a mucronate process.

mu-cron'u-late (mū-krŏn'ū-lāt), *a.* [Dim. of *mucronate.*] Tipped with a very small point, or mucro.

mu'cu-lent (mū'kū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *muculentus*, fr. *mucus.*]
1. Slimy; moist and moderately viscous; also, full of mucus or phlegm.
2. *Bot.* Like mucus; gelatinous.

mu'cus (mū'kŭs), *n.* [L. *mucus, muccus;* cf. *mucere* to be moldy or musty, *emungere* to blow the nose, Gr. *μύξα* mucus, and Skr. *muc* to release. Cf. MOIST, MUCILAGE.]
1. A viscid, slippery secretion produced by mucous membranes, which it serves to moisten and protect. Its character is largely due to *mucins* (which see). In catarrhal and other morbid conditions the secretion of mucus may be greatly increased. Also, any of many other viscid animal secretions, whether or not of similar chemical composition to the above, as that secreted from the external surface of the body by snails, slugs, and various worms.
2. *Bot.* Protoplasm. *Obs.*

mud (mŭd), *n.* [Akin to LG. *mudde*, D. *modder*, G. *moder* mold, OSw. *modd* mud, Dan. *mudder* mud.] 1. A slimy or pasty mixture of earth and water, or of volcanic ashes and water; mire; also, any slimy deposit resembling the same; as, the *mud* from a storage battery.
2. *Railroads.* Natural soil, esp. as used for railroad ballast, as distinguished from gravel, stone, etc.

mud, *v. t.* 1. To bury in mud; to soil or daub. *Rare. Shak.*
2. To make muddy or turbid, as by stirring up sediment; to muddy. "*Mud* not the fountain." *Shak.*

mu-dar' (mŭ-där'), *n.* [Hind. *madār.*] Either of two East Indian asclepiadaceous shrubs (*Calotropis gigantea* and *C. procera*); also, their fine bast fiber, resembling flax in strength, but too short to be of great commercial value. The roots of these plants yield an alterative tonic.

mud bass (bȧs). **a** A small fresh-water sunfish (*Acantharchus pomotis*) of the eastern United States. **b** The large-mouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS, 1. *Indiana.*

mud bath. An immersion of the body, or a part of it, in mud charged with medicinal agents, esp. salts of mineral springs, esp. as a remedy for rheumatism, gout, etc.

mud boat. 1. A large flatboat used in dredging to carry off the mud and silt to deep water.
2. *Logging.* A low sled with broad runners, on which logs are hauled in swamps.

mud cat. Either of two catfishes, *Leptops olivaris* of the Mississippi Valley and Southern States, and *Ameiurus platycephalus* of Carolina and eastern Georgia. They are both excellent food fishes.

mud crab. Any of several American marine crabs of the genus *Panopeus.*

mud crack. One of the system of cracks by which drying mud is divided; specif., *Geol.*, one of the same cracks after it has been filled and the mud and filling material changed to rock.


Mud Crab (*Panopeus depressus*).

mud dab. **a** The winter flounder. **b** Any of several flounders of the genus *Limanda*, esp. *L. limanda* of northern Europe, resembling the winter flounder.

mud dauber. Any of numerous wasps of *Sceliphron* and other genera of the family Sphegidæ, which construct mud cells, often attached side by side to stones or to the woodwork of buildings, etc. The female places an egg in each cell, together with spiders or insects, paralyzed by a sting, to serve as food for the larva.

mud'dle (mŭd'l), *v. t.;* MUD'DLED (-'ld); MUD'DLING (-lĭng). [From MUD.] 1. To make turbid, or muddy, as water. *Obs.*
2. To cloud or stupefy; to render stupid with liquor; to intoxicate partially; as, his brains were *muddled.*
Often drunk, always *muddled.* *Arbuthnot.*
3. To use or do with as one does who is stupid or intoxicated; — often with *away.*
They *muddle* it [money] away without method *Hazlitt.*
4. To mix confusedly; to make a mess of; as, to *muddle* a negotiation; to *muddle* one's task.
5. To confuse; perplex; mystify. *F. W. Newman.*
6. To stir, as a drink with a spoon. *Rare.*

mud'dle, *v. i.* 1. To dabble or wallow in mud; to become muddy or dirty. *Obs.* "[Unicorns] *muddle* in the dirt like swine." *Topsell.*
2. To think or act in a confused, aimless way or in a way that tends to make a mess of the business in hand.

mud'dle, *n.* 1. A state of being turbid or confused; hence, intellectual cloudiness or confusion.
We both grub on in a *muddle.* *Dickens.*
2. A confused mixture; a mess; as, the business is in a hopeless *muddle.*

mud'dle-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A dolt; blockhead. — **mud'dle-head'ed,** *a.* — **mud'dle-head'ed-ness,** *n. All Colloq.*

mud'dler (mŭd'lĕr), *n.* One that muddles; specif., a utensil used in stirring or mixing some liquid.

mud drum. *Steam Boilers.* A drum forming the lowest part of some kinds of boilers, into which sediment and mud in the water can settle for removal.

mud'dy (mŭd'ĭ), *a.;* MUD'DI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); MUD'DI-EST.
1. Abounding in mud; besmeared, dashed, or turbid with mud; as, a *muddy* road; *muddy* boots; *muddy* water.
2. Consisting of mud or earth; gross; impure.
This *muddy* vesture of decay. *Shak.*
3. Confused, as if turbid with mud; cloudy in mind; dull; stupid; also, confused; muddled. *Now Rare.*
Cold hearts and *muddy* understandings. *Burke.*
Dost think I am so *muddy*, so unsettled? *Shak.*
4. Not clear or bright; cloudy; as, a *muddy* complexion.
Syn. — See TURBID.

2. To make much of; to pet; caress. *Dial.*

mu-cha'cha (mo͞o-chä'chä). [Sp.] Girl; lass; also, sometimes, a female servant.

mu-cha'cho (-chō), *n.;* *pl.* -CHOS (-chōs). [Sp.] Boy; lad; also, a male servant. [*Obs.*]

muchalka, *n.* [Hind.] A bond.

muchare, muchere. † MICHER.

mu-cha'to. † MUSTACHE.

muche. † MICKLE.

muchedel, *n.* [See MUCH; DEAL a share.] A great part. *Obs.*

muchehed, *n.* [See MUCH, *a.;* -HEAD.] Greatness; size. *Obs.*

muchel. † MICKLE.

Muchelmasse. † MICHAELMAS.

much'fold', *a.* Manifold. *Obs.*

much'i (mo͞och'ē), *n.* [Hind. *mōchī.*] A member of a Hindu caste, mostly leather workers, bookbinders, painters, etc.

much'ly, *adv.* Much. *Obs or Slang.*

much'what', *adv.* Nearly; almost. *Obs.*

much'-what', *n.* Many matters; a great deal. *Obs.*

mu-cid'i-ty, *n.* Mucidness. *Obs.*

mu'cid-ous (mū-sĭd'ŭs), *a.* Mucid. *Rare.*

mu-cif'er-ous (mū-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*mucus* + *-ferous.*] = MUCIFIC, 2.

mu'ci-gen (mū'sĭ-jĕn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* Mucinogen

mu-cig'e-nous (mū-sĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* Muciparous.

mucilage canal, mucilage duct. *Bot.* See MUCILAGE CELL.

mucilage slit. The opening of a mucilage-containing cavity in the thallus of certain hepatics. These cavities often contain endophytic colonies of algæ (*Nostoc*).

mu'cin-oid (mū'sĭ-noid), *a.* [*mucin* + *-oid.*] *Chem.* Resembling mucin. [COID.]

mu'cin-oid, *n. Chem.* = MUCOID.

mu'ci-nu'ri-a (mū'sĭ-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *mucin* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Presence of mucin in the urine

mu-civ'o-rous (mū-sĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *mucus* slime, mucus + *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding on juices of plants, as certain flies. — **mu'ci-vore** (mū'sĭ-vōr), *n.*

muck (mŭk; *dial. also* mo͞ok), *a.* Like muck; mucky; moist; damp. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

muck (mŭk). An erroneously formed noun, manufactured from the adverb *amuck*, as if the latter were a noun, *muck*, and the indefinite article. "Ran a Malayan *muck.*" *Tennyson.*

muck bar. Iron roughly shaped into bars by passage through the roughing rolls.

muck'el (mŭk''l, mo͞ok''l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MICKLE.

muck'en-der (*dial.* mŭk'ĕn-dĕr; mo͞ok'-), *n.* [Sp. *mocador* handkerchief; cf. It. *moccadore, moccatoio.*] A handkerchief. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

muck'er (*dial.* mŭk'ĕr, mo͞ok'-), *v. t.* To scrape together, as money; to hoard. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

muck'er (mŭk'ĕr; mo͞ok'-), *v. i. Dial. Eng.* 1. To make a mess of a thing; to muddle.
2. To be very dirty or slovenly.

muck'er, *n.* A "nasty" mishap, as a fall in muck. *Slang, or Dial., Eng.* [gard. *Obs.*]

muck'er-er, *n.* A miser; a niggard. *Obs.*

muck'er-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

muck'er-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

muck'et (mŭk'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* See LAMPSILUS.

muck heap *or* **hill** A dunghill.

muck'hill', *v. t.* To pile (up) like muck. *Obs.*

muck'i-bus, *a.* Tipsy; drunk. *Obs. Slang.*

muck'in-der. Var. of MUCKENDER. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

muck'i-ness (mŭk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [tosh. *Jocose.*]

muck'ing togs. A mackinmuck iron. Crude puddled iron ready for squeezing or rolling.

muck'i-ter. † MUCKENDER.

muck'le (mŭk'l). Var. of MICKLE.

muckle hammer. An axlike hammer for spalling stone, etc.

Muckle Meg. = MONS MEG

muck'ment (mo͞ok'mĕnt), *n.* Filth; dirt; trash. *Dial. Eng.*

muck'mid'den (mŭk'mĭd'n; mo͞ok'-), *n.* A dunghill. *Scot.*

muck'na (mŭk'nȧ), *n.* [Hind. *makhnā.*] A male elephant without tusks or with only rudimentary ones. *India.*

muck rolls. *Rolling Mills.* The first pair of a train of rolls.

muck'sweat', *n.* A profuse sweat.

muck'sy (mŭk'sĭ; mo͞ok'sĭ), *a.* Somewhat mucky. *Dial. Eng.*

muck'thrift', *n.* A miser; niggard. *Rare.*

muck'weed' (mŭk'wēd'), *n.* A pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*). **b** = LAMB'S-QUARTERS a.

muck'y (mŭk'ĭ; mo͞ok'ĭ), *v. t. & i.* To soil. *Dial. Eng.*

mu'co-cu-ta'ne-ous (mū'kō-kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a. Anat.* Pert. to a mucous membrane and the skin.

mu'co-der'mal (-dûr'mȧl), *a. Anat.* = MUCOCUTANEOUS.

mu'co-en'ter-i'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Acute catarrhal enteritis.

mu'co-mem'bra-nous, *a. Med.* Pert. to, or containing, mucous membrane.

mu'co-nate (mū'kŏ-nāt), *n.* A salt or ester of muconic acid.

mu'co-pu'ru-lent, *a.* [*muco-* + *purulent.*] *Med.* Having the appearance of, or containing, both mucus and pus.

mu'co-pus' (mū'kō-pŭs'), *n. Med.* Mucus mingled with pus.

mu'cor-ine (mū'kôr-ĭn; -ēn), *a. Bot.* a Mucedinous. **b** Pert. to the genus *Mucor.* [*Rare.*]

mu'cose (mū'kōs), *a.* Mucous.

mu'cous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mu-cro'nes (mū-krō'nēz), *n. pl.* of MUCRO.

mu'cro-nif'er-ous (mū'krō-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *mucro, -onis*, sharp point + *-ferous.*] Mucronate.

mu-cro'ni-form (mū-krō'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *mucro, -onis*, sharp point + *-form.*] Shaped like a mucro.

mu-cron'u-la-tous (mū-krŏn'ū-lā-tŭs), *a.* Mucronulate.

mu'cro-nule (mū'krō-nūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. *mucro.*] *Bot. & Zoöl* A little mucro.

mucuddum. † MOKADDAM.

Mu-cu'na (mū-kū'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Braz. *mucuna*, name of one species.] Syn. of STIZOLOBIUM.

mucus body. *Chem.* Any mucin or mucoid. [*Chem.* Mucin. *R.*]

mu'cus-in (mū'kŭs-ĭn), *n.* [MUD, *n.* + *-ine.*]

mud, *v. i.* To burrow, or hide, in mud, as an eel. [URE.]

mud (mŭd), *n* [D.] See MEASLE.

mud bit. A chisel-like tool used in boring wells through clay.

mud box. *Mach.* A trap to clear water from foreign substances before it passes through a pump.

mud bucket. A dredger bucket.

mud cone. A volcanic cone built up of ejected mud.

mud coot. The American coot.

mudd. *n.* [AR.] See MEASURE.

mud dabbler. A killifish (*Fundulus heteroclitus*). *Local, U. S.*

mud-dar'. Var. of MUDAR.

mudde. † MUD. [MEASURE.]

mud'de (mŭd'ē), *n.* [D.] See

mud devil. The hellbender.

mud'di-fy (mŭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To muddy; soil. *Rare.*

mud'di-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of MUDDY.

mud'di-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mud dipper. The ruddy duck. *Virginia.*

muddir. † MOTHER. [p. pr.]

mud'dling-ly, *adv.* of *muddling.*

mud dog. Axolotl. *Local, U. S.*

mud drag. = HEDGEHOG, 5.

mul'ti-ca'vous (mŭl'tĭ-kā'vŭs), *a.* [L. *multicavus; multus* much, many + *cavum, cavus*, a cavity.] Having many cavities.

mul'ti-cel'lu-lar (-sĕl'ū-lär), *a.* Consisting of, or having, many cells or more than one cell.

mul'ti-cen'tral (-sĕn'trăl), *a.* Having many centers (esp., *Biol.*, centers of growth or development).

mul'ti-charge (mŭl'tĭ-chärj), *a.* Containing, or acting by, several charges; as, a *multicharge* gun.

multicharge gun, *Ordnance*, an experimental gun, the principal feature of which was the use of the accelerating principle in the action of the powder upon the projectile. A series of charges were placed in pockets along the bore near the breech, each being ignited as the projectile passed by the inflamed gases of the charge to the rear.

mul'ti-cip'i-tal (-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [*multi-* + L. *caput* head.] *Bot.* Having several or many branches of a caudex, or several stems springing from one root or crown.

mul'ti-coil (mŭl'tĭ-koil), *a.* Possessing more than one coil, as the winding of an armature.

mul'ti-col'or, mul'ti-col'our (-kŭl'ẽr), *a.* [See MULTI-; COLOR.] Having many, or several, colors.

mul'ti-con'stant (-kŏn'stănt), *a.* Assuming a large number of constants, as in the theory of elastic bodies; — opposed to *rariconstant*.

mul'ti-cos'tate (-kŏs'tāt), *a.* **a** *Bot.* Having numerous primary costæ, veins, or ribs, as a palmate leaf. **b** *Zoöl.* Having numerous costæ, or ridges.

mul'ti-cus'pid (-kŭs'pĭd), *a.* [See MULTI-; CUSPID.] Having numerous cusps, at least more than two; — said of teeth. — *n.* A tooth of this character.

mul'ti-cy'cle (-sī'k'l), *n.* A cycle or velocipede having many wheels; also, a cycle for carrying two or more riders.

mul'ti-cyl'in-der (-sĭl'ĭn-dẽr), *a.* Having many cylinders; specif., *Mach.*, designating an engine with three or more cylinders and a common crank shaft. — **mul'ti-cyl'in-dered** (-dẽrd), *a.*

mul'ti-fa'ri-ous (-fā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *multifarius; multus* much, many. Cf. BIFARIOUS.] **1.** Having multiplicity; having great diversity or variety; of various kinds; diversified; made up of many differing parts; manifold.

The *multifarious* complexities of human character. *Hare.*

2. *Bot.* Many-ranked, as leaves. *Rare.*

3. *Equity Pleading.* Of a pleading, improperly uniting distinct and independent matters, and thereby confounding them, whether against one or several defendants.

Syn. — See MANIFOLD.

mul'ti-fid (mŭl'tĭ-fĭd), *a.* [L. *multifidus; multus* much, many + *findere* to split.] Cleft into several or many parts; as, a *multifid* leaf.

‖ **mul-ti'fi-dus spi'næ** (mŭl-tĭf'ĭ-dŭs spī'nē). [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle of the fifth, or deepest, layer of the back, which fills up the groove on either side of the spinous processes of the vertebræ from the sacrum to the axis. It consists of many fasciculi which pass upward and inward to the spinous processes, and help to erect and rotate the spine.

mul'ti-flag'el-late (mŭl'tĭ-flăj'ẽ-lāt), *a.* Having many flagella.

mul'ti-foil (mŭl'tĭ-foil), *n.* A foil of more than five divisions; — applied to foils in windows. — **mul'ti-foil**, *a.* — **mul'ti-foiled** (-foild), *a.*

mul'ti-fold (-fōld), *a.* [*multi-* + *-fold.*] Many times doubled; manifold; numerous.

mul'ti-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *multiformis; multus* many + *forma* shape: cf. F. *multiforme.*] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances. — **mul'ti-for'mi-ty** (-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.*

A plastic and *multiform* unit. *Hare.*

multiform function, *Math.*, a nonuniform function; one that has more than one value for a given value of its argument, or whose value depends on the path along which its argument attains that given value.

mul'ti-gen'er-ous (-jĕn'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *multigenerus; multus* many + *genus, generis*, kind.] Having many kinds.

mul'ti-gran'u-late (-grăn'ū-lāt), *a.* Having, or consisting of, many grains.

mul'ti-ju'gate (mŭl'tĭ-jōō'gāt; mŭl-tĭj'ōō-gāt; 243), *a.* [See MULTIJUGOUS.] *Bot.* Having many pairs of leaflets.

mul'ti-ju'gous (-gŭs), *a.* [L. *multijugus; multus* much, many + *jugum* yoke.] **1.** Consisting of many pairs. *Rare.* **2.** *Bot.* Multijugate.

mul'ti-lat'er-al (mŭl'tĭ-lăt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* Having many sides; many-sided.

mul'ti-lin'e-al (-lĭn'ē-ăl), **mul'ti-lin'e-ar** (-ẽr), *a.* Having many lines.

mul'ti-lo'bate (-lō'bāt), *a.* Consisting of, or having, numerous lobes.

mul'ti-lobe (mŭl'tĭ-lōb), *n.* *Mach.* A lobed wheel having three or more lobes.

mul'ti-loc'u-lar (-lŏk'ū-lär), *a.* Having many or several locules. — **multilocular spore**, *Bot.*, a sporidesm.

mul-til'o-quence (mŭl-tĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* Quality of being multiloquent; use of many words; talkativeness.

mul-til'o-quent (-kwĕnt) } *a.* [L. *multiloquus; multus*
mul-til'o-quous (-kwŭs) } much, many + *loqui* to speak.] Speaking much; very talkative; loquacious.

mul'ti-mil'lion-aire' (mŭl'tĭ-mĭl'yŭn-ãr'), *n.* One having two or more million (dollars, pounds, francs, or the like).

mul'ti-nom'i-nal (-nŏm'ĭ-năl) } *a.* [L. *multinominis;*
mul'ti-nom'i-nous (-nŏm'ĭ-nŭs) } *multus* many + *nomen, nominis*, name.] Having many names or terms.

mul'ti-nu'cle-ate (-nū'klē-āt) } *a.* *Biol.* Having sev-
mul'ti-nu'cle-at'ed (-nū'klē-āt'ĕd) } eral or many nuclei.

mul-tip'a-ra (mŭl-tĭp'ă-rä), *n.*; *pl.* **-RÆ** (-rē). [NL. See MULTIPAROUS.] *Med.* A woman who has borne more than one child.

mul'ti-par'i-ty (mŭl'tĭ-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Biol.* The production of two or more young at a birth.

mul-tip'a-rous (mŭl-tĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [*multi-* + *-parous:* cf. F. *multipare.*] **a** *Zoöl.* Producing many, or more than one, at a birth. **b** *Bot.* Producing several lateral axes; as, a *multiparous* cyme.

mul'ti-par'tite (mŭl'tĭ-pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *multipartitus; multus* much, many + *partitus* divided, p. p. See PARTITE.] Divided into many parts; having several parts; esp., *Math.*, indicating a division into many parts; — said of a number *n* enumerating a number of objects not all of the same kind, but *p* of one kind, *q* of another, *r* of another, and so on, denoted by the symbol $\overline{pqr....}$ See UNIPARTITE.

mul'ti-ped (mŭl'tĭ-pĕd), *or* **-pede** (-pēd), *a.* [L. *multipes, multipeda; multus* many + *pes, pedis*, foot: cf. F. *multipède.*] Having many feet, many-footed. — *n.* A multiped animal. *R.*

mul'ti-phase (-fāz), *a.* [*multi-* + *phase.*] Having many phases; specif., *Elec.*, polyphase.

mul'ti-plane (-plān), *a.* Having several or many planes or plane surfaces; as, a *multiplane* kite.

mul'ti-ple (mŭl'tĭ-p'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *multiple*, E. QUADRUPLE, MULTIPLY.] **1.** Containing more than once, or more than one; consisting of more than one; manifold, repeated many times; having several, or many, parts.

2. Specif.: **a** *Elec.* Designating a circuit having a number of conductors in parallel. **b** *Math.* Repeated, or occurring or present more than once, or in higher degree than the first; as, *multiple* contact.

multiple algebra, *Math.*, the algebra of complex numbers involving two or more unequal units, each system having its peculiar multiplication table. — **m. arc**, *Elec.*, a multiple series. *Obsoles.* — **m. boiler**, a multitubular boiler. See BOILER. — **m. circuit** *or* **connection.** = MULTIPLE SERIES. — **m. cropping**, the taking of two or more crops from the same field in one year. Pasturage is a crop, even if after hay or grain in the same year, and every cutting of grass is a crop. — **m. drill** *or* **drilling machine**, *Mach.*, a drilling machine with many spindles for drilling a number of holes simultaneously, as in a boiler plate. — **m. effect**, *Sugar Manuf.*, a system of several vacuum pans arranged so that the vapor from any pan except the last is used to heat the next pan in which the exhaustion is more complete. — **m. fruit.** *Bot.* = COLLECTIVE FRUIT. — **m. harmonic telegraph**, a multiple telegraph employing as transmitters vibrating reeds of different pitch and as receivers reeds of corresponding pitch. — **m. integral**, *Math.*, the indicated result of a series of successive integrations, the result of each preceding integration being the integrand of the next. Thus the *first integral* is the result of performing the first integration indicated, the *second integral* is the result of integrating the first integral, and so on. — **m. lines.** *Fort.*, lines of detached defensive works. — **m. neuritis**, *Med.*, neuritis affecting several nerves at the same time. — **m. oiler**, *Mach.*, a lubricating device, as for an internal-combustion engine, having a reservoir from which the lubricant is conducted by separate pipes to each part to be lubricated, flow being promoted either by gravity or under air pressure. — **m. personality**, *Psychol.*, a pathological state of the mind in which two or more distinct personalities or individual characters appear in the same person. Multiple personalities (two, at least) may exist simultaneously, but usually they alternate, the person affected assuming one character after the other involuntarily. The different personalities may be entirely dissociated, they may have a partial acquaintance with or recognition of one another, or one may have full memory of another totally ignorant of the first. Personalities which are late or abnormal developments are called *secondary*, in contrast with the *normal*. — **m. point.** **a** *Geom.* A point on a curve through which two or more branches of the curve pass; a point on a surface through which three or more nappes of the surface pass; one that appears as a fixed number (*m*) of points in the total number (*n*) of intersections of the curve (or surface) with every line through the point; — called an *m-multiple*, or *m-ple, point.* **b** *Phys. Chem.* Any point representing a set of conditions under which two or more phases can exist together. — **m. rod.** See MADDOX ROD. — **m. sclerosis**, cerebrospinal sclerosis. — **m. series.** *Elec.* **a** Two or more series circuits connected in multiple. **b** = SERIES MULTIPLE. — **m. standard.** = TABULAR STANDARD. — **m. star**, several stars in close proximity, which appear to form a single system. — **m. switch**, *Elec.*, a motor-starting switch used to cut out successive sections of a starting resistance. — **m. switchboard**, *Elec.*, a telephone switchboard with several sections, one for each operator. — **m. synchronous telegraph**, a multiple telegraph in which at the receiving station apparatus is maintained in exact synchronism with corresponding apparatus at the sending station. Commonly, rotating wheels at each station act as distributers connecting each of several transmitters to its appropriate receiver for a fraction of each revolution. — **m. tangent**, *Geom.*, a line tangent to a curve or surface at more than one point; one that appears as a fixed number (*m*) of lines in the total number (*n*) of tangents (to the curve) through a fixed point. — **m. telegraph**, a telegraph system in which several messages are transmitted simultaneously over one circuit. Hence, **m. telegraphy.** — **m. thread**, a screw thread composed of two or more distinct parallel intertwined threads or helices. Hence, **m.-threaded** (screw). — **m. transformer.** *Elec.* **a** A transformer connected in multiple, or parallel, with the primary circuit. **b** A transformer with more than one primary or more than one secondary coil. — **m. unit system**, a system of electric traction in which two or more motor cars, under a single control, are used to propel a train. — **m. voting**, voting by the same individual at the same election in various places in each of which he possesses the legal qualifications, as is possible under the British law governing the franchise.

mul'ti-ple (mŭl'tĭ-p'l), *n.* *Math.* **a** The product of a quantity by an integer. **b** An assemblage with respect to any of its divisions or parts. — **in multiple.** = *in parallel*, under PARALLEL, *n.* — **m. of gearing**, *Mach.*, a train of gearing for reducing or increasing the velocity ratio as desired.

mul'ti-ple-poind'ing (*see* POIND, *v.*), *n.* *Scots Law.* Lit., a manyfold poinding, or distress; hence, a proceeding equivalent to the interpleader of English law for preventing this.

mul'ti-plex (mŭl'tĭ-plĕks), *a.* [L. *multiplex, -plicis.* See MULTIPLY.] **1.** Manifold; multiple.

2. *Elec.* Pertaining to or designating a system of telegraphy or telephony for transmitting, over a single wire, more than two messages in each direction at the same time. **multiplex telegraph** *or* **telegraphy.** = MULTIPLE TELEGRAPH OR TELEGRAPHY.

mul'ti-pli-ca-ble (-plĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. L. *multiplicabilis* manifold.] Capable of being multiplied; multipliable. — **mul'ti-pli-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mul'ti-pli-cand' (-plĭ-kănd'; mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kănd'), *n.* [L. *multiplicandus* to be multiplied: cf. F. *multiplicande.*] *Math.* The number that is to be multiplied by another number called the *multiplier*. See MULTIPLICATION, 2.

mul'ti-pli-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *multiplicatus*, p. p. of *multiplicare.* See MULTIPLY.] Consisting of many, or of more than one; multiple; multifold. — **multiplicate ratio**, *Math.*, ratio of the like powers of two magnitudes.

mul'ti-pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *multiplicatio:* cf. F. *multiplication.* See MULTIPLY.] **1.** Act or process of multiplying, or of increasing in number; state of being multiplied; as, the *multiplication* of the human species.

The increase and *multiplication* of the world. *Thackeray.*

2. *Math.* The process of repeating or adding any given number or quantity a certain number of times; commonly, the process of ascertaining by a briefer computation the result of such repeated additions; also, the rule by which the operation is performed; — the inverse of *division.* The word *multiplication* is sometimes used in mathematics, particularly in multiple algebra, to denote any distributive operation expressed by one symbol upon any quantity or anything expressed by another symbol. Corresponding extensions of meaning are given to the words *multiply, multiplier, multiplicand*, and *product.* Thus, since $\phi(x+y) = \phi x + \phi y$ (see under DISTRIBUTIVE), where $\phi(x+y)$, ϕx, and ϕy indicate the results of any distributive operation represented by the symbol ϕ upon $x+y$, x, and y, severally, then because of many very useful analogies $\phi(x+y)$ is called the *product* of ϕ and $x+y$, and the operation indicated by ϕ is called *multiplication.* Cf. FACIENT, *n.*, 2.

3. *Math.* In general, the process of affecting an operand by an operator, as the multiplication of versors in quaternions (a turning through one angle followed by a turning through another), which is not in general commutative, or the multiplication of derivations (yielding the derivative of a derivative), which in general is commutative. Generally, multiplication is the conjunction (by some defined law) of each element (or unit) of the one factor with each of the other, the result being the product. So understood, it is possible to multiply assemblages and magnitudes of the most diverse kinds.

4. *Bot.* = AUGMENTATION, 2 **d.**

5. *Alchemy.* Art of increasing gold or silver by magic. *Obs.*

6. *Symbolic Logic.* The logical operation of joining two or more terms to form an expression signifying only their common denotation. *John Venn.*

multiplication table. A table of the products of a set of numbers multiplied in some regular way; commonly, a table of the products of the first ten or twelve numbers multiplied successively by 1, 2, 3, etc., up to 10 or 12.

mul'ti-pli-ca-tive (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or having the power to multiply, or increase, numbers; taken in multiplication. — *n.* A numeral adjective denoting how many times a thing is taken; as, *single, double, treble, twofold*, etc., are *multiplicatives* — **mul'ti-pli-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.*

mul'ti-pli-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *multiplicateur.* Cf. MULTIPLIER.] **1.** *Math.* A multiplier.

2. *Elec.* = MULTIPLIER, 3 **b.**

mul'ti-pli'cious (mŭl'tĭ-plĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [See MULTIPLEX.] Multiplex; manifold. — **mul'ti-pli'cious-ly**, *adv.*

mul'ti-plic'i-ty (-plĭ-sĭ'tĭ), *n.* [L. *multiplicitas*, fr. *multiplex* manifold: cf. F. *multiplicité.* See MULTIPLY.] Quality of being multiple, manifold, or various; state of being many; a multitude; as, a *multiplicity* of thoughts. "A *multiplicity* of gods." *South.* — **multiplicity of a curve**, *Math.*, the total number of its multiple points, or simple crunodes, acnodes, and cusps, into which each compound is supposed to be resolved.

mul'ti-pli'er (mŭl'tĭ-plī'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *multiplieur.* Cf. MULTIPLICATOR.] **1.** One that multiplies or increases in number.

2. *Math.* The number by which another number is multiplied. See MULTIPLICATION, 2.

3. *Physics.* An instrument or device for multiplying or intensifying some effect, as of heat (cf. THERMOMULTIPLIER). Specif.: *Elec.* **a** A resistance placed in series with a voltmeter or pressure coil of a wattmeter when measurements are to be made on a circuit of higher voltage than that for which the instrument alone is suited. **b** A coil of wire used in conjunction with a capacity to increase the amplitude of oscillations in an oscillating circuit, particularly in a wireless telegraph receiver; — called also *multiplicator.* **c** The double coil of wire of many turns placed between the astatic needles of a galvanometer, as employed by Poggendorff and by Schweiger, to increase the delicacy of the instrument; also, a galvanometer so equipped.

4. An alchemist. *Obs.* See MULTIPLICATION, 5.

5. A money-maker. *Obs.* *Lydgate.*

6. *Hort.* One of the small offsets of a bulb, as that of an onion, used for purposes of propagation.

7. An arithmometer for multiplying.

8. A reel attachment for accelerating the speed at which the fishing line is gathered in at each turn of the handle.

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mul'ti-cir'cuit, *a.* Designating a system composed of several circuits. [or.

mul'ti-col'or-ous, *a.* Multicol-

mul'ti-core', *a.* See MULTI-.

mul'ti-cus'pi-date, *a.* Multicuspid.

mul'ti-cyl'in-der, mul'ti-cyl'in-dered (-dẽrd), *a.* See MULTI-.

mul'ti-den'tate, *a* Having many teeth, or toothlike processes.

mul'ti-den-tic'u-late (-dĕn-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* Having numerous denticulations.

mul'ti-dig'i-tate (-dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *a.* Having many fingers. [MULTI-.

mul'ti-di-men'sion-al, *a.* See

mul'ti-faced' (mŭl'tĭ-fāst'), *a.* Having many faces.

mul'ti-fa'ri-ous-ly (-fā'rĭ-ŭs-lĭ; 115), *adv.* of MULTIFARIOUS.

mul'ti-fa'ri-ous-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

multifary, *a.* Multifarious. *Obs.*

mul-tif'er-ous (mŭl-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *multifer; multus* much, many + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing much or many. *Rare.*

mul'ti-fe-ta'tion (mŭl'tĭ-fē-tā'shŭn), *n.* Pregnancy with more than two fetuses.

mul-tif'i-dous (mŭl-tĭf'ĭ-dŭs), *a.* Multifid.

mul'ti-flo'rous (mŭl'tĭ-flō'rŭs; 201), *a.* [L. *multiflorus; multus* much, many + *flos, floris*, flower: cf. F. *multiflore.*] Having many flowers.

mul'ti-flue, *a.* Lit., having many flues; specif., designating a kind of boiler. See BOILER, *n.*, 3.

mul'ti-fo'li-ate (mŭl'tĭ-fō'lĭ-āt), *a.* Having many leaflets.

mul'ti-form, *n.* That which is multiform. *Rare.*

mul'ti-formed (mŭl'tĭ-fôrmd), *a.* Multiform.

mul'ti-for'mous (-fôr'mŭs), *a.* Multiform. *Obs or R.*

mul'ti-gan'gli-on-ate, *a.* *Zoöl.* Having many gangha.

mul'ti-gap, *a.* Having many gaps, as a kind of lightning arrester. — *n.* Any of the gaps of a multigap lightning arrester.

mul'ti-gen'er-ate (mŭl'tĭ-jĕn'ẽr-āt), *a.* *Math.* Generated in many ways.

mul'ti-grav'i-da, *n.* [NL.; *multi-* + L. *gravida* pregnant.] *Med.* A woman who has been pregnant several times.

mul'ti-gy'rate (-jī'rāt), *a.* *Anat.* Having many gyri.

mul'ti-lam'i-nar (-lăm'ĭ-när), **mul'ti-lam'i-nate** (-nāt), *a.* Having many laminæ.

mul'ti-lit'er-al (-lĭt'ẽr-ăl), *a* Having many letters.

mul'ti-lo'bar (-lō'bär), **mul'ti-lobed** (mŭl'tĭ-lōbd), **mul'ti-lob'u-lar** (-lŏb'ū-lär), *a.* Multilobulate.

mul'ti-lob'u-late (-lāt), **mul'ti-lob'u-lat-ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Having, or consisting of, many lobules.

mul'ti-loc'u-late (-lŏk'ū-lāt), *a.* Multilocular.

mul'ti-lo'qui-ous (-lō'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* Multiloquous. *Now Rare.*

mul-til'o-quy (mŭl-tĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n* [L. *multiloquium.*] Multiloquence. *Rare.*

mul'ti-mon'strous, *a.* Monstrously numerous. *Obs*

mul'ti-mo'tor, *a.* See MULTI-.

mul'ti-nerv'ate, *a.* Having many nerves.

mul'ti-no'dal, mul'ti-no'date, *a.* Having many nodes.

mul'ti-no'dous, *a.* [L. *multinodus.*] Multinodal.

mul'ti-no'mi-al, *n.* & *a.* [*multi-* + *-nomial*, as in *binomial.* See BINOMIAL.] = POLYNOMIAL.

mul'ti-nu'cle-ar, *a.* [*multi-* + *nuclear.*] *Biol.* Multinucleate.

mul'ti-nu'cle-o-late (mŭl'tĭ-nū'klē-ō-lāt), *a.* *Biol.* Having several or many nucleoli.

mul'ti-o'vu-late, *a.* *Bot.* Having numerous ovules [MULTI-.

mul'ti-pet'a-lous (-rat'ăl, *a* See

multiphary. † MULTIFARY.

mul'ti-phas'er (-fāz'ẽr), *n.* *Elec.* A multiphase generator.

mul'ti-pin'nate, *a.* *Bot.* Several or many times pinnate.

multiplé. Obs. erron. var. of MULTIPLY, a multitude.

mul'ti-plex, *v. t.* To make multiplex; to manifold. — *n.* *Math* A set of objects.

mul'ti-pli'a-ble (mŭl'tĭ-plī'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **mul'ti-pli'a-ble-ness,** *n.* [folds. *Obs.*

mul'ti-pli'cat-ed, *a.* Put in many

mul'ti-ply, *n.* Multitude. *Obs.*

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9. *Skat.* An increment of the unit value of the game played, allowed the player for each matadore, for winning the game, for winning schneider, etc.

mul'ti-ply (mŭl'tĭ-plī), *v. t.;* MUL'TI-PLIED (-plīd); MUL'TI-PLY'ING (-plī'ĭng). [F. *multiplier*, OF. *mouteplier*, *monteploier*, L. *multiplicare*, fr. *multiplex* manifold. See MULTITUDE; DUPLEX.] **1.** To increase in number; to make more numerous; to add quantity to.

Impunity will *multiply* motives to disobedience. *Times*

2. *Math.* To take by addition a certain number of times; to find the product of by multiplication; thus, 7 *multiplied* by 8 produces the number 56. See MULTIPLICATION, 2.

3. To increase (gold or silver) in amount by alchemy. *Obs.*

mul'ti-ply, *v. i.* **1.** To become greater in number; to become numerous.

When men began to *multiply* on the face of the earth, and daughters were born unto them *Gen.* vi 1.

2. To increase in extent and influence; to spread.

The word of God grew and *multiplied. Acts* xii. 24.

3. To increase gold or silver in amount by alchemy. *Obs.*

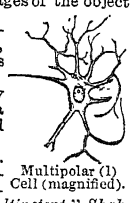
4. *Math.* To perform the operation of multiplication.

mul'ti-ply (-plĭ), *adv.* In the manner of a multiple.

mul'ti-ply'ing (-plī'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MULTIPLY.

multiplying coil, *Elec.*, a shunt or series coil connected with an ammeter or voltmeter, adjusted so that the indications of the instrument must be multiplied by a fixed number. — **m. gear** *or* **gearing,** *Mach.*, gear for increasing speed. — **m. glass** *or* **lens.** *Optics.* **a** A magnifying glass. **b** A lens one convex surface of which is made up of a number of facets, so as to present a number of separate images of the object viewed through it.

mul'ti-po'lar (-pō'lär), *a.* [*multi-* + *polar.*] **1.** Having many poles; in *Anat.*, designating specif. a nerve cell which has several dendrites.



Multipolar (1) Cell (magnified).

2. *Elec.* Having, or pertaining to, many poles, as a field magnet or armature of a dynamo, or a dynamo having such a field magnet or (sometimes) armature.

mul-tip'o-tent (mŭl-tĭp'ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *multipotens; multus* much + *potens* powerful. See POTENT.] Having manifold power, or power to do many things. "Jove *multipotent." Shak.*

mul'ti-pres'ent (mŭl'tĭ-prĕz'ĕnt), *a.* [*multi-* + *present*, a.] Being, or having the power to be, present in two or more places at once. — **mul'ti-pres'ence** (-ĕns), *n.*

The *multipresence* of Christ's body. *Bp Hall.*

mul'ti-ra'di-ate (-rā'dĭ-āt), *a.* Having many rays.

mul'ti-ra'mose (-rā'mōs; -rā-mōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* Having many branches.

mul'ti-sect (mŭl'tĭ-sĕkt), *v. t.* To divide into a number of (usually equal) parts; as, to *multisect* an angle. — **mul'ti-sec'tor** (-sĕk'tẽr; -tôr), *n.*

mul'ti-seg-men'tal (-sĕg-mĕn'tăl; -sĕg'mĕn-tăl), *a.* Having many segments, as a dynamo commutator.

mul'ti-sep'tate (-sĕp'tāt), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Having many septa, or partitions.

mul'ti-se'ri-al (-sē'rĭ-ăl), *a. Bot.* Arranged in many series; polystichous.

mul-tis'o-nous (mŭl-tĭs'ō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *multisonus; multus* much, many + *sonus* sound.] Having many sounds; also, sounding much.

mul'ti-speed (mŭl'tĭ-spēd), *a. Mech.* Of several or many (usually definite) speeds; as, a *multispeed* motor.

mul'ti-stage (-stāj), *a. Mech.* Working in many successive stages, as an arrangement of pumps discharging from one into another to deliver water to a great height.

mul'ti-stri'ate (-strĭ'āt), *a.* Having many streaks.

mul'ti-syl'la-ble (mŭl'tĭ-sĭl'ȧ-b'l), *n.* A polysyllable. *Rare.* — **mul'ti-syl-lab'ic** (-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a Rare.*

mul'ti-tit'u-lar (-tĭt'ū-lär), *a.* Having many titles.

mul'ti-tu-ber'cu-late (-tū-bûr'kū-lāt), *a.* **a** Having many tubercles; — said of teeth. **b** Pertaining to the Multituberculata. See ALLOTHERIA. — *n.* One of that group.

mul'ti-tu'bu-lar (-tū'bū-lär), *a.* Having many tubes; specif., *Steam Boilers*, having many fire tubes. See BOILER, *n.*, 3.

mul'ti-tude (mŭl'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *multitude*, L. *multitudo, multitudinis*, fr. *multus* much, many; cf. L. *melior* better, Gr. μάλα very much.] **1.** A great number of persons collected together; a crowd; a large assembly.

But when he saw the *multitudes*, he was moved with compassion on them. *Matt.* ix. 36.

2. A great number of persons or things, regarded collectively; as, the book will be read by a *multitude* of people; the *multitude* of stars; a *multitude* of cares.

3. The state of being many; numerousness.

They came as grasshoppers for *multitude. Judg.* vi. 5.

Syn.—MULTITUDE, CROWD, THRONG. MULTITUDE, now somewhat bookish, implies great numbers; CROWD, the common term, denotes a multitude closely gathered or packed together without order; THRONG, which often suggests a moving multitude, heightens the implication of close pressure. See COMPANY, FLOCK.

the multitude, the populace; the mass of men.

mul'ti-tu'di-na-ry (mŭl'tĭ-tū'dĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* Multitudinous.

mul'ti-tu'di-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Being a multitude; great in number, extent, or variety; as, *multitudinous* waves; also, of or pert. to a multitude. "The *multitudinous* seas." "The *multitudinous* tongue." *Shak.* — **mul'ti-tu'di-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **mul'ti-tu'di-nous-ness,** *n.*

mul'ti-va'lent (mŭl'tĭ-vā'lĕnt; mŭl-tĭv'ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*multi-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* **a** Having a valence greater than one. **b** Having more than one degree of valence, as sulphur. — **mul'ti-va'lence** (-lĕns), **mul'ti-va'len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

mul'ti-valve (mŭl'tĭ-vălv) } *a.* [Cf. F. *multivalve.*]
mul'ti-val'vu-lar (-văl'vū-lär) } Having many valves.

mul'ti-va'ri-ant (-vā'rĭ-ănt; 115), *a. Phys. Chem.* Having more than two degrees of freedom; — said of systems.

mul'ti-ver'sant (-vûr'sănt), *a.* [*multi-* + L. *versans*, p. pr. See VERSANT.] Assuming many forms; protean. *Rare.*

mul-tiv'o-cal (mŭl-tĭv'ō-kăl), *a.* Signifying many things; of manifold meaning; equivocal. "An ambiguous or *multivocal* word." *Coleridge.* — *n.* A multivocal word. *Rare.*

mul'ture (mŭl'tŭr), *n.* [OF. *mouluture*, F. *mouture*, fr. LL. *molitura* a grinding, *molere* to grind. See MILL the machine.] **1.** A grist or grinding of grain in a mill.

2. *Scots Law.* A toll or fee for the grinding of grain at a mill. When land is subject to thirlage, so that its tenant must pay to a mill a certain sum or quantity of grain whether he grinds at it or not, the toll is a *dry multure.*

Mul-va'ney, Ter'ence (tĕr'ĕns mŭl-vā'nĭ). A big, jovial, witty Irish private in the British army in India, who with Ortheris, a nervous little cockney, and Learoyd, a huge, slow Yorkshireman, appears in "Soldiers Three" and other tales of Indian army life by Rudyard Kipling.

mum (mŭm), *a.* [Of imitative or interjectional origin. Cf. MUMBLE.] Silent; not speaking. *Thackeray.*

The citizens are *mum*, and speak not a word. *Shak.*

mum, *v. t. & i.* To make or be mum. *Obs.*

mum, *interj.* Be silent! Hush!

Mum, then, and no more. *Shak.*

mum, *n.* [G. *mumme*, said to be fr. Christian *Mumme*, who first brewed it in 1492.] A sort of strong ale or beer, orig. made in Brunswick, Germany. "Mugs of *mum*." *Pope.*

mum, mumm (mŭm), *v. i.;* MUMMED (mŭmd); MUM'MING. [D. *mommen* to mask, *mom* a mask; akin to G. *mumme* disguise; cf. OF. *momer* to mum, Pg. *momo* mime, Sp. *momo* buffoonery; perh. connected with Gr. μῶμος blame, ridicule.] To sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise; to mask; specif., *Eng.*, to go about acting and merrymaking in disguise at Christmastide.

With *mumming* and with masking all around. *Spenser.*

mum'ble (mŭm'b'l), *v. i.;* MUM'BLED (-b'ld); MUM'BLING (-blĭng). [ME. *momelen;* cf. D. *mompelen, mommelen*, G. *mummeln*, Sw. *mumla*, Dan. *mumle.* Cf. MUM, *a.*, MUMP, *v.*] **1.** To speak with the lips partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; to utter words in a low, confused, indistinct manner, often indicating discontent or displeasure; to mutter.

A wrinkled hag, with age grown double,
Picking dry sticks, and *mumbling* to herself. *Otway.*

2. To chew something gently with closed lips, or with little use of the teeth.

mum'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a low, inarticulate voice.

2. To chew or bite gently, as one without teeth.

Gums unarmed, to *mumble* meat in vain. *Dryden*

3. To suppress or conceal as by uttering in a low inarticulate voice; — often with *up.*

mum'ble, *n.* A mumbling; a low, confused utterance.

mum'ble-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Mumbling; a mumble. *Carlyle.*

mum'ble–the–peg' (-thē-pĕg'), **mum'ble-ty–peg'** (-tĭ-), *n.* A child's game in which the loser in doing certain tricks with a knife has to pull out with his teeth a peg driven into the ground by the winner.

mum'bling (mŭm'blĭng), *p. a.* Lowly and indistinctly articulated. — **mum'bling-ly,** *adv.*

Mum'bo Jum'bo (mŭm'bō jŭm'bō), *n.* [Perh. fr. the native name of an African god.] **1.** Among the Mandingos of the western Sudan, a bugbear by means of which the women are terrified and disciplined by societies of the men, one of whom assumes a masquerade for the purpose; hence, loosely, any Negro idol, fetish, or bugaboo.

2. [*also l. c.*] An object of superstitious homage and fear.

The miserable *mumbo jumbo* they paraded. *Dickens.*

In the "prayerful communion" of savages with such *mumbo jumbos* of deities as they acknowledge. *Wm. James.*

mum'mer (mŭm'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mommeur.* See MUM; cf. MOMMER.] One who mums, or makes diversion in disguise; a mime; a masker; a buffoon.

Jugglers and dancers, antics, *mummers. Milton.*

mum'mer-y (mŭm'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -MERIES (-ĭz). [F. *momerie.* See MUMM.] **1.** Masking; a performance in disguise, as by mummers; frolic in disguise.

The *mummery* of foreign strollers. *Fenton.*

2. Farcical show; ceremonies, observances, or performances regarded as ridiculous, hypocritical, or pretentious; as, the *mummeries* of a savage religion.

mum'mi-fi-ca'tion (mŭm'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See MUMMIFY.]

1. Act of making into a mummy.

2. *Med.* Dry gangrene. See GANGRENE.

mum'mi-fied (mŭm'ĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Converted into, or of the nature of, a mummy or a mummylike substance; withered.

mum'mi-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*mummy* + *-fy:* cf. F. *momifier.*] To embalm and dry as a mummy; to make into, or like, a mummy. *Hall* (1646).

mum'my (mŭm'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-ĭz). [F. *momie;* cf. Sp. & Pg. *momia*, It. *mummia*, LL. *mumia*, LGr. μουμία; all fr. Per. or Ar. *mūmiyā* mummy, bitumen, fr. Per. *mūm* wax.] **1.** A body of a human being or other animal embalmed or treated with preservatives after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; hence, any body unusually well preserved, owing to the manner of its burial or to some special preparation for burial; as, a Peruvian *mummy.* The Egyptians preserved bodies by the use of bitumen, spices, gums, natron, honey, etc. In the more expensive forms of embalmment the body was cut open and filled with preservatives, after the viscera, which were separately preserved (see CANOPIC JARS), had been removed. The body was then swathed in linen bandages and placed in a mummy case and one or more coffins. In the cheaper forms of mummification the body was merely preserved with salt or with salt and bitumen. See USHABTI, *Illust.*

2. As a generic term: Part of a mummy or mummies (probably powdered) formerly used as a drug. It was sometimes regarded as an exudation from mummies, and is described in Tomlinson (Renou) as "a certain odorate and pleasant liquor of the spissitude of honey."

3. Mummy brown.

4. One whose affections and energies are withered.

mum'my (mŭm'ĭ), *v. t.;* MUM'MIED (-ĭd); MUM'MY-ING. To embalm; to mummify.

mummy brown. A pigment of varying properties prepared from bitumen, etc., obtained from Egyptian tombs; also, the color produced by its use; a brown color, nearly intermediate in tint between burnt umber and raw umber.

mummy case. A case fitted closely to the swathed mummy, usually having the face modeled and the body covered with ritualistic emblems. See MUMMY, 1.

mum'my-cloth', *n.* Also *momie-cloth.* **1.** A fabric, prob. linen, in which mummies were wrapped.

2. A cloth resembling this fabric used as a foundation for embroidery. **b** A dress goods similar to crape, having a cotton or silk warp and a woolen weft.

mummy fruit. An aborted or dried-up fruit resulting from the attack of a parasitic fungus.

mummy pot. *Egypt. Archæol.* A covered vase in which mummies of certain small animals were kept.

mummy wheat. A variety of wheat having compound spikes, sometimes considered a distinct species (*Triticum compositum*). It is cultivated in Egypt and Abyssinia, and was reputed to have been grown originally from seeds found in mummy cases.

mump (mŭmp), *v. t.;* MUMPED (mŭmpt); MUMP'ING. **1.** To utter imperfectly, brokenly, or feebly; to mumble.

Old men who *mump* their passion. *Goldsmith.*

2. To work over with the mouth; to mumble, as food.

3. To cheat; to impose upon.

mump (mŭmp), *v. i.* [Akin to *mumble;* cf. D. *mompen* to cheat, perh. orig., to whine like a beggar, D. *mompelen* to mumble. See MUMBLE; cf. MUMPS.] **1.** To move the lips with the mouth closed; to mumble, as in sulkiness.

He *mumps*, and lowers, and hangs the lip. *Taylor* (1630).

2. To talk imperfectly, brokenly, or feebly; to chatter unintelligibly.

3. To beg mumblingly; to play the beggar; hence, to play the impostor; to cheat.

Mumping with a sore leg, . . . canting and whining. *Burke.*

4. To be sullen or sulky. *Dial. Eng.*

mump'er (mŭmp'ẽr), *n.* A beggar; a begging impostor.

mump'ish, *a.* Sullen; sulky; dull. — **mump'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **mump'ish-ness,** *n.*

mumps (mŭmps), *n.* [E. dial. *mump* to be sulky. Cf. MUMP, MUMBLE, MUM.] **1.** Construed as a *pl.* Sullenness; silent displeasure; the sulks. *Skinner.*

2. Construed as a *sing.* [Prob. so called from the patient's appearance; cf. also E. dial. *mump* a lump.] *Med.* A specific infectious febrile disorder characterized by a nonsuppurative inflammation of the parotid and other salivary glands; epidemic or infectious parotitis.

mump'si-mus (mŭmp'sĭ-mŭs), *n.* [A blunder for the L. *sumpsimus* we have received, the story running that an aged priest, when corrected for saying *mumpsimus* in the service, declared that he had said *mumpsimus* for thirty years, and would not change his old *mumpsimus* for the new *sumpsimus.*] A long and firmly established error, esp. one due to ignorance; an incorrect form or usage which one obstinately refuses to abandon.

munch (mŭnch; 140), *v. t. & i.;* MUNCHED (mŭncht); MUNCH'ING. [ME. *monchen, manchen*, perh. imitative.] To chew with a grinding, crunching sound, as a beast chews provender; to chew deliberately or in large mouthfuls.

I could *munch* your good dry oats. *Shak.*

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mul'ti-pole, *a. Elec.* Designating a switch that disconnects simultaneously several wires arranged in parallel.

mul'ti-rad'i-cate (mŭl'tĭ-răd'ĭ-kāt), *a.* Having many roots. *R.*

mul'ti-ram'i-fied (-rămz'ĭ-fīd), *a.* Multiramose. *Rare.*

mul'ti-ra'mous, *a.* [*multi-* + *ramous:* cf. L. *multiramis.*] Multiramose. [TATION.]

mul'ti-ro-ta'tion, *n.* = BIRO-

mul'ti-sac'cate (-săk'āt), *a.* Having many sacs.

mul-tis'cient (mŭl-tĭsh'ĕnt), **mul-tis'cious** (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *multiscius; multus* much + *scius* knowing.] Having much or varied knowledge. *Obs.*

mul'ti-sect (mŭl'tĭ-sĕkt), *a* [*multi-* + L. *sectus*, p. p. of *secare* to cut.] *Zoöl.* Divided into many segments. *Rare.*

mul'ti-se'ri-ate, *a.* Multiserial.

mul'ti-sil'i-quous (mŭl'tĭ-sĭl'ĭ-kwŭs), *a. Bot.* Having many pods. *Rare.*

mul'ti-spin'dle. See MULTI-.

mul'ti-spi'ral (-spī'rȧl), *a. Zoöl.* Having numerous spiral lines or whorls.

mul'ti-stage, *a.* See MULTI-.

mul'ti-stam'i-nate, *a. Bot.* Having many stamens.

mul'ti-stra'tous (-strā'tŭs), *a.* [See MULTI-; STRATUM.] Consisting of several layers.

mul'ti-sul'cate, *a.* Having many furrows.

mul'ti-ten-tac'u-late, *a.* Having numerous tentacles.

mul'ti-tu-ber'cu-lar, *a.* Multituberculate.

Mul'ti-tu-ber'cu-la'ta (mŭl'tĭ-tū-bûr'kū-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* = ALLOTHERIA.

mul'ti-tu-ber'cu-lism (-bûr'kū-lĭz'm), *n.* Multituberculy.

mul'ti-tu-ber'cu-ly (-kū-lĭ), *n.* [*multi-* + L. *tuberculum* tubercle.] *Paleon.* State of being multituberculate; used specif. of a theory of the origin of mammalian teeth supposing them derived from multituberculate forms. Cf. TRITUBERCULY.

multitudine, *n.* [Cf. It. *moltitudine, multi-.* See MULTITUDE.] Multitude; abundance. *Obs.*

mul-tiv'a-gant (mŭl-tĭv'ȧ-gănt), *a.* Also **mul-tiv'a-gous** (-gŭs). [L. *multivagus; multus* much + *vagus* wandering; cf. *vagans*, p. pr of *vagari.* See VAGARY.] Wandering much. *Rare.*

mul'ti-valve, *n.* A multivalve shell. [RIOUS.]

mul'ti-va'ri-ous. ✝ MULTIFA-

mul'ti-vin'cu-lar (mŭl'tĭ-vĭn'kū-lär), *a.* [*multi-* + *vinculum.*] *Zoöl.* Having several small separate ligaments; — said of the hinge of certain bivalves.

mul-tiv'i-ous (mŭl-tĭv'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *multivius; multus* many + *via* way.] Having many ways or roads. *Rare.*

mul-tiv'o-lent, *a.* [*multi-* + L. *volens, -entis*, p. pr. of *velle* to wish; cf. L *multivolus.*] Of many minds; mutable. *Obs.*

mul'ti-vol'tine (mŭl'tĭ-vōl'tĭn), *a.* [See MULTI-; VOLTA.] *Zoöl.* Having two or more broods in a year; — used of silkworms.

mul-tiv'o-rous (mŭl-tĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*multi-* + *-vorous.*] Eating voraciously; ravenous.

mul-toc'u-lar (-tŏk'ū-lär), *a.* [*multi-* + L. *oculus* eye.] Having several or many eyes.

mul'tum (mŭl'tŭm), *n.* [Cf. L *multus*, neut. *multum*, much.] An extract of quassia and licorice, used by brewers as an adulterant; also, a similarly used preparation made from coceulus indicus, etc., and called specif. **hard multum.**

‖ **mul'tum in par'vo.** [L.] Much in little.

mul-tun'gu-late (mŭl-tŭn'gū-lāt), *a.* [*multi-* + *ungulate.*] Having more than two hoofs.

multuple, *a.* [Var. of *multiple.* Cf. QUADRUPLE.] Manifold. *Obs.*

mul'tur-er (mŭl'tŭ-rẽr), *n. Scots Law.* One who has grain ground at a mill, being called *outsucken* or *insucken*, according as he is astricted to the mill or not.

mulure. ✝ MOLURE.

mul'vel, *n.* A kind of fish. *Obs.*

mum, *n.* Silence. *Obs. & R.*

mum (*Scot.* mōōm, mŭm), *n.* A muttered sound. *Obs. or Scot.*

mum'bi. Mumble. *Ref. Sp.*

mum'bld. Mumbled. *Ref. Sp.*

mum'ble-bee', *n. Naut.* A sloop-rigged Devonshire fishing boat with a mast stepped far aft, a huge foresail, and a long jib. *Local, Eng.* [crate priest. *Obs.*

mum'ble-mat'ins, *n.* An illi-

mum'ble-news', *n.* A talebearer. *Obs.* [who mumbles.

mum'bler (mŭm'blẽr), *n.* One

mum'bud'get, *v. i.* To be silent or secret. The word is also used as a sort of interjection demanding silence. Cf. BUDGET. *Obs., Cant, or Dial. Eng.*

mum'chance', *a.* Silent. *Colloq.*

mum'chance', *n.* **1.** A game of hazard played with cards in silence. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. A silent, stupid person. *Dial. Eng.*

3. Silence. *Obs. or R.*

mum'house', *n.* An alehouse. See MUM, ale. *Obs.*

mumjuma, *n.* [Per. *mūm-jāmah* wax stuff.] A wax cloth. *Obs.*

mumm. Var. of MUM, to sport.

mum'ma-chog. Var. of MUMMICHOG. [mify. *Obs.*

mum'ma-nize, *v. t.* To mum-

mum'met (mŭm'ĕt). Dial. Eng. var. of MAUMET.

mummi. ✝ MUMMY.

mum'mi-a, *n.* [NL.] = MUMMY, 2. *Obs.*

mum'mi-al (mŭm'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to mummy, a drug.

mum'mi-a-nize, *v. t.* To mummify. *Obs.*

mum'mi-chog (mŭm'ĭ-chŏg), *n.* [Amer Indian name, prob. Algonquian.] Any of various killifishes. See KILLIFISH.

mum'mick (mŭm'ĭk), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. MAMMOCK, *v. & n.*] To eat clumsily or in a slovenly fashion and without relish. *Dial. U. S. & Eng.* [muffled. R.

mum'mied (mŭm'ĭd), *a.* Mum-

mum'mi-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*mummy* + *-form.*] Resembling, or suggestive of, a mummy in appearance.

mummill. ✝ MUMBLE.

mumm'ing, *n.* [From MUMM.] A masking; masquerade.

mum'mock (mŭm'ŭk; mōōm'-).

Mum'mu (mŭm'mōō, mōō), *n.* See CREATION EPIC.

mum'my (mŭm'ĭ), *n.* A mummichog. *R.* [MUMMICHOG.]

mum'my-chog (-chŏg). Var. of **mump,** *n.* [See MUMP to mumble.] A grimace. *Obs.*

mump'ing day St. Thomas's Day, Dec. 21; — from an ancient custom of mumping, or begging, for grain then. *Dial. Eng.*

mum'ruf'fin (mŭm'rŭf'ĭn; mōōm'rōōf'-). *n.* The long-tailed titmouse. *Local, Brit.*

mun (mŭn; mōōn). Dial. Eng. var. of MAN.

mun (mŭn), *pron.* [Prob. fr. *him*, by adding an ending *-en.*] Them; also, him; it. *Dial. Eng.*

mun, *v. t. & i.* [AS *munan.*] To think; remember; intend. *Obs.*

mun (*dial.* mŭn, mōōn), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *munnr.* See MOUTH.] The mouth; *pl.*, the face. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Slang.*

mun (mŭn; *dial. also* mōōn), *v. t. or auxiliary.* [See MAUN.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Must.

2. May; can.

3. Shall; will.

mun, *n.* A London street roisterer of the time of Queen Anne; a mohawk.

Mun-ce'ri-an (mŭn-sē'rĭ-ăn), *n*

Mun-chau'sen. Baron (mŭn chô'zĕn). The pretended author of a book of travels filled with the most extravagant fictions. The name is corrupted from that of Baron Karl Friedrich Hieronymus von *Münchhausen* (mün'hou'zĕn *or* mün'hou'zĕn), a German officer in the Russian service (d. 1797), said to have been famous for stories of impossible adventure.

Mun-chau'sen-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [See MUNCHAUSEN, BARON.] An extravagant fiction embodying an account of some marvelous exploit or adventure.

mund (mŭnd; *A.-S.* mōōnd), *n.* [AS.; akin to OHG. *munt.*] Hand; palm; hence, protection; security; specif., *Early Eng. Law.* Right of protection or guardianship, as over the person and property of a wife, a widow, an orphan, or the members of one's household or dependents. The exact meaning of the term is doubtful, but it appears to have originally designated the right of the head of a household to protect and have undisturbed the members of his household and to demand a mulct from those who violated his right, answering somewhat in its external relations to the early form of the Roman patria potestas. The rights appear to have been, or at least became, transferable, and were largely acquired by the lords from the individual householders, so that *mund* finally came to be used nearly or quite synonymously with *grith.* See GRITH, 2 b, PEACE. *Mund* was also used for *mundbreche* and *mundbyrd.*

Mun'da (mōōn'dä), *n.* A member of a division of the Dravidian race occupying eastern and southern Chutia Nagpur, Hindustan, and closely related to the Oraon and Ho. Only the more wealthy are Hinduized. Their language gives the name to one branch (called also *Kolarian*) of the Dravido-Munda languages (which see). — **Mun'da,** *a.*

Munda languages possess letters which are unknown in Dravidian; they count by twenties, while Dravidian languages count by tens; they have a dual, which Dravidian has not; but they have no negative voice, which Dravidian has. On the whole, the type of the *Munda* languages, viewed morphologically, is older than that of the Dravidian ones. They apply the agglutinative system more completely and regularly, and show much less tendency towards euphonic change. *Census of India,* 1901.

mun'dane (mŭn'dān), *a.* [L. *mundanus,* fr. *mundus* the world, an implement, toilet adornments, dress; cf. *mundus,* a., clean, neat; cf. F. *mondain.* Cf. MONDE, MOUND globe.] Of or pertaining to the world; worldly; earthly; terrestrial; as, the *mundane* sphere; *mundane* affairs. — **mun'dane-ly,** *adv.*

The defilement of *mundane* passions. *I. Taylor*

Syn. — See EARTHLY.

mundane aspect, *Astrol.*, a difference of azimuth or amplitude as related to the several houses. — **m. astrology.** See ASTROLOGY. — **M. Eras.** See ERA, *n.*, *Table.*

mun-dan'i-ty (mŭn-dăn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Worldliness; the quality of being of this world. *Now Rare.*

mun-dif'i-cant (mŭn-dĭf'ĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *mundificans,* p. pr. of *mundificare* to make clean; *mundus* clean + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Serving to cleanse and heal. — *n.* A mundificant ointment or plaster.

mun'di-fi-ca'tion (mŭn'dĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or operation of cleansing.

mun'di-fy (mŭn'dĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [F. *mondifier,* L. *mundificare.* See MUNDIFICANT.] To cleanse; purify. *Obs. or R.* — **mun'di-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.*

mun'go (mŭn'gō), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name.] **a** The gram (*Phaseolus mungo*). **b** An East Indian rubiaceous plant (*Ophiorrhiza mungos*), a reputed cure for snake bites.

mun'go, *n.* A material of short fiber and inferior quality obtained by deviling woolen rags or the remnants of woolen goods, specif. those of felted, milled, or hard-spun woolen cloth, as distinguished from *shoddy,* or the deviled product of loose-textured woolen goods or worsted, —a distinction often disregarded.

mung'y (*dial.* mōōng'ĭ, mŭng'ĭ, mŭn'gĭ), *a.* Warm and damp; muggy; also, soft; decaying. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

A little *mungy,* half-rotten litter. *Evelyn*

mu-nic'i-pal (mū-nĭs'ĭ-păl), *a.* [L. *municipalis,* fr. *municeps* an inhabitant of a *municipium,* or town possessing the right of Roman citizenship, a free town; *munia* official duties, functions + *capere* to take: cf. F. *municipal.* Cf. IMMUNITY; CAPACIOUS.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a municipium; as, *municipal* rights or privileges.

2. a Enjoying a local self-government more or less like that of the Roman municipium; — said of a town, city, or other corporate administrative unit, esp. of a corporation proper (a town, borough, or city), as distinguished from the quasi corporations (county, township, school district); as, *municipal* corporations. **b** Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, such a corporation; as, *municipal* officers, government, insurance, ownership, laws, etc.

3. Of or pertaining to the internal or governmental affairs of a state, kingdom, or nation; — used chiefly to designate, or denote relation to, the law prescribed or enforced by a state in the regulation of the rights, and in the government, of those subject to its jurisdiction; that is, the national law, as distinguished from *international* law. Thus use of *municipal* is now avoided as unfortunate and inapt by many law writers. In its widest use *municipal law* includes all the law of the land governing the rights of the members of a state and those subject to its jurisdiction, including the written and unwritten law, but it has been, as used by some, distinguished from the organic or *constitutional* law, as well as from international law.

municipal savings bank. See SAVINGS BANK. — **m. trading,** *Econ.*, the carrying on of trade by a municipality, esp. in conducting industrial undertakings such as the development and management of systems of transportation and communication, the production or control and supply of light, heat, or other utilities.

mu-nic'i-pal-ism (mū-nĭs'ĭ-păl-ĭz'm), *n.* Municipal condition or government; also, a system or theory of government by municipalities.

mu-nic'i-pal'i-ty (-păl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *municipalité.*] A town, city, or other district having powers of local self-government; a municipal corporation; also, *the community under the jurisdiction of a municipal* government or the governing authorities.

mu-nic'i-pal-i-za'tion (-păl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* Act or process of municipalizing, or state of being municipalized.

mu-nic'i-pal-ize (mū-nĭs'ĭ-păl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz'ĭng). [*municipal* + *-ize.*] To bring under municipal oversight or control; as, a *municipalized* industry; also, in recent and more specific use, to transfer to the ownership or direct management of the municipality; as, to *municipalize* a city water or gas system.

mu-nic'i-pal-ly (-ĭ), *adv.* With relation to municipal affairs or government.

mu'ni-cip'i-um (mū'nĭ-sĭp'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CIPIA (-ä). [L. See MUNICIPAL.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* Orig., any of a privileged class of towns in Italy whose citizens had the jus Latii (which see), including many of the private rights of Roman citizenship, as the conubium and commercium. Afterwards, any town in the empire. Cf. JUS LATII.

2 *O. Eng. Law.* A castle. *Rare.*

mu-nif'i-cence (mū-nĭf'ĭ-sĕns), *n.* [L. *munificentia:* cf. F. *munificence.*] Quality or state of being munificent; a giving or bestowing with extraordinary liberality; generous bounty; lavish generosity. *Addison.*

Syn. — Benevolence, liberality, bounty, bounteousness.

mu-nif'i-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *munificus; munus* service, gift + *-ficus.* Cf. IMMUNITY; -FIC.] Very liberal in giving or bestowing; lavish; also, characterized by great liberality or generosity; as, a *munificent* benefactor; a *munificent* benefaction. — **mu-nif'i-cent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Bounteous, bountiful, generous. See LIBERAL.

mu'ni-ment (mū'nĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *muniment,* L. *munimentum,* fr. *munire* to fortify. See MUNITION.] **1.** A fortifying or defending; a fortification; fortified place. *Obs.*

2. That which supports or defends; a means of defense; munition; support. "*Muniments* and petty helps." *Shak.*

3. *pl. Law.* The evidences or writings whereby one is enabled to defend the title to an estate or maintain a claim to rights or privileges; specif., title deeds and papers.

4. A valuable, as a gem, a relic, or the like. *Obs. Spenser.*

mu-ni'tion (mū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., munition of war, L. *munitio* a fortifying, fortification, fr. *munire* to fortify, defend with a wall; cf. *moenia* walls, *murus* (for *moirus*) a wall, and Skr. *mi* to fix, make firm. Cf. AMMUNITION.] **1.** Fortification; stronghold. *Obs.* *Is.* xxxiii. 16.

2. Whatever materials are used in war for defense or for annoying an enemy; ammunition; also, stores and provisions; military stores of all kinds; hence, necessary equipment or provision in general; as, the *munitions* for a political campaign; — usually in *pl.*

The bodies of men, *munition,* and money, may justly be called the sinews of war. *Raleigh*

mu-ni'tion (mū-nĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To provide with munitions.

England has strongly fortified and completely *munitioned* stations at Halifax and St. Johns. *North Am. Rev.*

Mun'see (mŭn'sē), *n.* One of a subtribe of Delaware Indians formerly dwelling along the upper Delaware River, now in Ontario, Wisconsin, and Kansas. They are civilized and self-supporting.

mun'tin (mŭn'tĭn), **mun'ting** (-tĭng), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A mullion; — a joiner's term.

2. Any of a number of transverse cast-iron stays securing the longitudinal beams in a spinning mule.

munt'jac, munt'jak (mŭnt'jăk), *n.* [Malay *mindjangan,* or Jav. *mindjangan, mandjangan.*] Any of several species of small deer constituting the genus *Muntiacus* (syn. *Cervulus*) of southeastern Asia and the East Indies; esp., *M. muntjak* of Java and adjacent regions. It is about three and a half feet long and two feet high. The male has sharp exposed canine tusks, and small antlers with one side branch mounted on long hairy pedicels. It has a peculiar barking cry of alarm, hence the name *barking deer.*



Muntjac (*Muntiacus muntjak*).

Muntz metal (mŭnts; mŭnt'sĭz). [After the inventor, **Muntz's metal** (G. F. *Muntz,* of Birmingham, Eng.] An alloy of copper and zinc containing 60–64 per cent of copper. It can be rolled hot, and is used for sheathing, bolts, and other purposes.

Mu-nych'i-a (mū-nĭk'ĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *τὰ μουνύχια.*] *Gr. Antig.* A festival of Artemis Munychia held in the month Munychion (April and May) to commemorate the defeat of the Persians at Salamis. — **Mu-nych'i-an** (-ăn), *a.*

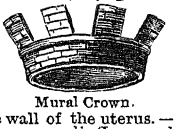
Mu-ræ'na (mū-rē'nä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μύραινα.*] *Zoöl.* **a** The typical genus of morays. **b** [*l. c.*] A moray.

mu'rage (mū'rāj), *n.* [F., fr. *murer* to wall, fr. *mur* wall, L. *murus.* See MURE a wall.] A tax paid for building or repairing the walls of a fortified town.

mu'ral (mū'răl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *muralis,* fr. *murus* wall. Cf. MURE a wall.] **1.** Of or pert. to a wall; being on or in a wall; growing on or against a wall; as, *mural* paintings; a *mural* quadrant. "*Mural* fruit." *Evelyn.*

2. Resembling a wall, as in having or being a perpendicular or steep face; as, a *mural* precipice.

mural arch, *Astron.*, the wall or arch to whose face is attached a mural circle, or other instrument for measuring meridian altitudes. — **m. circle.** See CIRCLE, *n.*, 5 **g.** — **m. crown,** *Rom. Antiq.*, a golden crown, or circle of gold, indented so as to resemble a battlement, bestowed on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place, and there lodged a standard. — **m. gestation** *or* **pregnancy,** *Med.*, pregnancy in which the fetus is in that portion of the Fallopian tube which traverses the wall of the uterus. — **m. quadrant,** *Astron.*, the great *quadrans muralis* (L., mural quadrant) of Tycho Brahe, an inverted arc of 90° attached to a meridian wall, used to ascertain the declination and right ascension of a heavenly body through a central hole and upon the divisions of the quadrant. — **m. tower,** *Mil. Arch.*, a tower strengthening and, in a fortification, serving to flank a wall, therefore generally projecting outside.



Mural Crown.

mu'ral-ist, *n.* A painter of mural pictures or decorations.

Mu'ra-nese' (mū'rä-nēz'; -nēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Murano, a town in the Venetian lagoon; as, the *Muranese* school.

Mu'ra-to'ri-an (mū'rä-tō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *a. Eccl.* Of, pertaining to, or named from, Father Lodovico Antonio Muratori, an Italian archæologist (1672–1750). — **Muratorian canon,** the canon recognized by the Muratorian fragment. — **M. fragment,** a mutilated fragment containing a list of New Testament Scriptures, prob. those recognized as canonical

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A follower of Thomas Münzer (1490-1525), founder of the fanatical Anabaptists and leader in the Peasants' War. *Obs.*

mun-chat'to, *n.* [Also *mouchatoes.* See MUSTACHE.] Mustache. *Obs.*

munchee. † MOONSHREE.

mun-cheel' (mŭn-chēl'), *n.* [Malayalam *manṯil,* fr. Skr. *mañca.*] A kind of litter. *India.*

munch'er (mŭn'chẽr; 140), *n.* One who munches.

muncht. Munched. *Ref. Sp.*

munck. † MONK.

munckey. † MONKEY.

mun'corn' (mŭn'kôrn'). Var. of MANGCORN. *Dial. Eng.*

mund. † MOUND, globe.

mund. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MUN.

mun'dane, *n.* An inhabitant of this world. *Rare.* [Kol., *eit.*]

Mun-da'ri (mŭn-dä'rē), *n.* See **mun-da'tion** (mŭn-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mundatio,* fr. *mundare* to make clean.] A cleansing. *Obs.*

mun'da-to-ry (mŭn'dä-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *mundatorius.*] Cleansing; having power to cleanse. *Obs.*

— *n. Eccl.* = PURIFICATOR.

Mun'day. † MONDAY.

mund'bre'che, mund'bry'ce (A.-S. mōōnd'brü'kĕ; -brē'chĕ), *n.* [AS. *mundbryce.*] A breach of "mund." *Obs. or Hist.*

mund'byrd' (*A.-S.* mōōnd'-bürd'), *n.* [AS.] A fine for mundbreche. *Obs. or Hist.*

munde. † MIND, *n.*

munde. Obs. pret. of MUN.

mundefye. † MUNDIFY.

mundiall, *a.* [L. *mundialis.*] Worldly. *Obs. Scot.* [Pyrite.]

mun'dic (mŭn'dĭk), *n. Mining.*

mun-dic'a-tive (mŭn-dĭk'ä-tĭv), *n.* Mundificative. *Obs.*

mun'di-cid'i-ous, *a.* [L. *mundus* world + *cadere* to fall.] Incident to this world. *Obs.*

mun-dif'i-ca-tive, *a. & n.* = MUNDIFICANT. *Obs.*

mun'dil (mŭn'dĭl), *n.* [See MANDIL.] A turban ornamented with an imitation of gold or silver embroidery.

mun'di-um, *n.* [LL.] Mund; protection. *Obs.*

mun-div'a-gant (mŭn-dĭv'ä-gănt), *a.* [L. *mundus* the world + *vagans* wandering, p. pr. of *vagari.* See VAGARY.] Wandering over the world. *Rare.*

Mun'dos (mōōn'dōs), *n. pl.* The wild tribes of parts of Luzon, Cebu, Panay, and Negros.

Mun'dru-cu' (mōōn'drōō-kōō'). Var. of MUNDURUCU.

mun-dun'gus (mŭn-dŭn'gŭs), *n.* Also **mun-dun'go**(-gō). [Cf. Sp. *mondongo* paunch, tripe, black pudding.] A kind of plug tobacco referred to as having a bad smell. *Obs.*

Mun'du-ru-cu', Mun'du-ru-ku' (mōōn'dōō-rōō-kōō'), *n.* One of a powerful tribe of Tupian Indians of central Brazil, known for their athletic physique, elaborate tattooing, and skill in featherwork and weaving. They preserve the heads of enemies slain in battle.

‖ **mun'dus vult de'ci-pi** (dē'sĭ-pī). [L.] The world wishes to be deceived. [Eng. var. of MOON.]

mune (*dial.* mūn). Obs. or dial. MUNECHENE. † MINCHEN.

munedawe, *n.* [AS. *munan* to remember.] A mind day. *Obs.*

munegan. †MING. [of MING.]

munegunge. † *minging,* vb. n.

muneke. † MONK.

Munendai. † MONDAY.

mu'ner-al (mū'nẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *munus, muneris,* office, duty.] Characterized by a distinctive office. *Obs.*

mu'ner-a-ry (-ä-rĭ), *a.* [L. *muneralis,* fr. *munus* gift.] Of the nature of a gift. *Obs.*

mu'ner-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *muneratus,* p. p. of *munerare* to give.] To remunerate. *Obs.* — **mu'ner-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

munet. † MINUTE.

mun'ey. Money. *Ref. Sp.*

mung (mŏng). Var. of MUNGO.

mung. Var. of MONG. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mun'ga (mŭn'gä), *n.* [Native name in central and southern India *madi mungu.*] The bonnet monkey.

Mungal. † MONGOL.

mung'corn (mŭng'kôrn). Mixed corn, or grain; maslin. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mungnut (mŏngnŭt; mŭngnŭt), *n. t. & i.* Munch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

munge, *v. i.* Also **mun'ger** (mōōn'jẽr; mŭn'-). To grumble; to moan. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mun-geet' (mŭn-jēt'). Var of MUNJEET.

mun'ger. † MONGER.

mung'-grass', *n.* [Hind. *munja, munj,* Skr. *muñja.*] An East Indian sorghum (*Saccharum arundinaceum*) sometimes used as a sand binder.

mun'go, *n.* A negro. *Obs.*

mungo bean. = MUNGO a.

mun-go'fa (mŭn-gō'fä), *n.* The gopher turtle. *Local, U. S.*

mun'goos, mun'goose (mŭn'-gōōs). Vars. of MONGOOSE.

mun'grel. † MONGREL.

mun-gu'ba (mŭn-gōō'bä), *n.* [Native Braz. name.] A Brazilian silk-cotton tree (*Bombax munguba*).

Mu'ni-a (mū'nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Hind. *muniyā* the female of the birds called *amadavats* fr. *munī* a saint, a monk.] *Zoöl.* a A large genus of weaver birds including the well-known Java sparrow. b [*l. c.*] Any bird of this or some closely allied genus.

mu'ni-cip'i-al (mū'nĭ-sĭp'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Municipal. *Obs.*

mu-nif'er-ous (mū-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *munus* gift + *-ferous.*] Bearing gifts. *Obs.*

mu-nif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Also **mu-nif'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) [See MUNIFICENT.] Munificent. *Obs.* — **mu-nif'i-cal-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

mu-nif'i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *munificatus,* p. p. of *munificare* to present with a thing, fr. *munificus.* See MUNIFICENT.] To enrich. *Obs.*

mu-nif'i-cence (-sĕns), *n.* [Cf. L. *munire* to fortify.] Means of defense; fortification. *Obs.*

mu-nif'i-cen-cy (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.* Munificence; liberality.

mu'ni-fy (mū'nĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. L. *munire* to fortify, and -FY.] To fortify. *Obs.*

mun'ion. Var. of MUNNION.

mu-nite' (mū-nīt'), *v. t.* [L. *munitus,* p. p. of *munire* to fortify.] Fortify; strengthen. *Obs.*

mu'ni-ty (mū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See IMMUNITY.] Immunity. *Obs.*

mun'ja, mun'jah (mŭn'jä; mōōn'jä). Vars. of MOONJA.

mun-jeet' (mŭn-jēt'), *n.* [Hind. *manjīṯh* a drug used for dyeing red.] = INDIAN MADDER.

mun-jis'tin (mŭn-jĭs'tĭn), *n. Chem.* An orange-red coloring substance, $C_{14}H_8O_4$, from Indian madder (*Rubia cordifolia,* syn. *munjista*). It is a carboxyl derivative of purpuroxanthin.

munk. Obs. or ref. sp. of MONK.

Mun'kar *and* **Na-kir'** (mōōn'-kär, nä-kēr'). [Ar. *munkar wa nakīr.*] *Moslem Relig.* "The Unknown" and "the Repudiating," two angels believed to visit the dead in their graves and examine them as to their faith in the Prophet. [*Ref. Sp.*]

mun'key. Monkey. *Obs. or*

munkhede. † MONKHEDE.

munk'ish. Monkish. *Ref. Sp.*

munne. † MIN, *v.*, remind.

mun'nion (mŭn'yŭn), *n.* A mullion.

mun'pins, *n. pl.* [*mun* mouth + *pins* peg. Cf. MOMPYNS.] Teeth. *Obs.* [face. *Obs.*]

muns. *n.* [Cf. MUN mouth.] The

munsee. † MOONSHEE.

mun'sel. *n.* [Ar. *manzil.*] A day's journey. *Obs.*

munshato. † MUNCHATTO.

munshi. † MOONSHEE.

mun'sif (mŭn'sĭf), *n.* [Ar. *munṣif* equitable, just, arbiter.] An arbitrator or judge; specif., under the British, a native civil judge of the lowest rank. *India.*

mun-soon'. † MONSOON.

Mün'ster cheese (mün'stẽr). A strong-smelling, unpressed cheese manufactured in and about Münster, Alsace.

Mun'ster plum (mŭn'stẽr). [From *Munster* province, Ireland.] A potato. *Jocular.*

munstral † MINSTREL.

munstralsye. † MINSTRELSY.

munstre. † MINSTER.

munt. † MOUNT.

munt, *n.* = MUNTIN, 1.

munt (*dial.* mōōnt) Var of MINT. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng*

muntain, -tayne. † MOUNTAIN

munte. † MOUNT.

Mun-ti'a-cus (mŭn-tī'ä-kŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the muntjacs.

muntin. † MOUNTAIN.

Mun-tin'gi-a (mŭn-tĭn'jĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after Abr. *Munting,* Dutch botanist.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of clæocarpaceous trees. *M. calabura* is the calabur tree.

munuch. † MONK.

‖ **mu'nus A-pol'li-ne dig'num.** [L.] A gift worthy of Apollo

Mu-nych'i-on (mū-nĭk'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *Μουνυχιών.*] The tenth Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.

munyeon. † MINION.

munzil. † MANZIL.

Muong (mwŏng), *n.* One of an Indo-Chinese people of Tonkin and northern Anam, larger and lighter than the Anamese, and probably of Laos origin.

Mu'phrid (mōō'frĭd), *n.* [Ar. *al muṯrid al rāmiḥ* the solitary (star) of the lancer.] See STAR.

muph'tia. † MUFTI.

Mup'pim (mŭp'ĭm). *Bib.*

mur. † MOOR; MURE; MURR,

catarrh. [*Dial. Eng.*]

mur'sif (mŭr'sĭf), *n.* [Ar. *munṣif* equitable, just, arbiter.] An arbitrator or judge; specif., under the British, a native civil judge of the lowest rank. *India.*

Mu-ra' (mōō-rä'), *n.* An Indian of a Tupian tribe, dwelling along the middle Amazon, of low moral and mental quality.

Mu'ra-di'yah (mōō'rä-dē'yä), *n. pl.* [Ar.] See DERVISH

Mu-ræ'na-soc'i-dæ (mū-rē'nē-sŏs'ĭ-dē), *n.* [NL. See MURÆNA; ESOCIDÆ.] *Zoöl* A family of large eels of warm seas resembling congers but having very strong knifelike teeth. The type genus is **Mu-ræ'ne-sox** (mū-rē'nē-sŏks).

Mu-ræ'ni-dæ (-rē'nĭ-dē; -rēn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the morays. —

mu-ræ'noid (-rē'noid), *a. & n.*

murager. † MURENGER

muraille. † MURAL, *n.*

mu'ra'ille' (mū'rä'ĭlle'; mū'rä'yä'), *a.* [OF., p. p.] *Her.* Walled.

mu'ral, *n* A wall; fortification. *Obs.*

mu'raled (mū'răld), *a.* Made into a mural crown; as, *muraled* gold. *Rare.* *Cent. Dict*

mu-ral'lé (mū-răl'ā), *a.* [See MURAILLÉ.] *Her.* Walled.

mu-ral'lee (mū-răl'ā; -ē), *a. Her.* Walled. [*Rare.*]

mu'ral-ly, *adv.* Muriformly.

Mu-ra'no glass (mōō-rä'nō). Glassware made at Murano, Italy, esp. the so-called Venetian glass made there.

Mu'ra-ta. ri'ta (mōōr'ä-tä). [After General Baron *Murata,* Japanese officer.] *Mil.* A bolt gun with tubular magazine under the barrel holding eight cartridges. It was the Japanese infantry arm until after the war of 1894 with China.

muray. † MURAL, *n.*

murberie. † MULBERRY.

murch, *n.* A little man. *Obs.*

murch'y (mŭch'ĭ), *n.* [See MISCHIEF.] Mischief. *Dial. Eng.*

mur'cid, *a.* [L. *murcidus.*] Slothful; shirking. *Obs.*

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by the Roman Church toward the end of the 2d century; —from its publication by Muratori at Milan in 1740.

mur'der (mûr'dĕr), *n.* [ME. *morder* (influenced by OF. *murdre*, of G. origin), *morther*, AS. *morðor;* akin to AS. *morð* murder, D. *moord*, OS. *morð*, G., Dan., & Sw. *mord*, Icel. *morð*, Goth. *maúrþr*, OSlav. *mrĕti* to die, Lith. *mirti*, W. *marw* dead, OIr. *marb*, L. *mors, mortis*, death, *mori, morīri*, to die, Gr. βροτός (for μροτός) mortal, ἄμβροτος immortal, Skr. *mṛ* to die, *mṛta* death. Cf. AMARANTH, AMBROSIA, MORTAL.] **1.** *Early Eng. Law.* The killing of a person secretly or with concealment, as opposed to an open killing. Cf. MORTH; see MURDRUM. *Obs. or Hist.*

"*Mordre* will out." *Chaucer.*

2. *Law.* The offense of unlawfully killing a human being with malice aforethought, express or implied. The foregoing is one of the two most usual definitions of *murder* occurring in the judicial decisions; the other is essentially that given by Blackstone, quoting Sir Edward Coke. In the United States this is stated as follows: the offense committed "where a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully kills any reasonable creature in being and in the peace of the commonwealth with malice aforethought, express or implied." At common law there were no grades or degrees of murder, but by statute in many States of the United States the offense is divided into two degrees, murder in the first degree being the most severely punished and restricted to those cases where the killing was willful, deliberate, premeditated, or especially cruel, or where it was done in the commission of some heinous felony, as arson, rape, etc. Murder is intentional and unlawful homicide. See HOMICIDE, MALICE, FELONY; cf. MURDRUM.

mur'der (mûr'dĕr), *v. t.;* MUR'DERED (-dĕrd): MUR'DER-ING. [ME. *mortheren, murtheren*, AS. *myrðrian;* akin to OHG. *murdiren*, Goth. *maúrþrjan*. See MURDER, *n.*] **1.** To kill (a human being) unlawfully and with premeditated malice or willfully, deliberately, and unlawfully.

2. To kill (a human being). *Obs.*

3. To destroy; to put an end to.

[Canst thou] *murder* thy breath in middle of a word? *Shak.*

4. Fig.: To mutilate, spoil, or deform; to mangle; to butcher; as, to *murder* the king's English; to *murder* a song.

Syn. — Slaughter, assassinate, slay. See KILL.

mur'der-er (-ĕr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mordreor*, nom. *mordrére.*] **1.** One guilty of murder; a person who, in possession of his reason, unlawfully kills a human being with premeditated malice.

2. A cannon, probably firing many slugs or bullets at a discharge, and used especially for clearing a ship's decks of boarders; — called also *murdering piece. Obs.*

mur'der-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MURDER. — **murdering bird,** murdering pie, any of several European shrikes. *Local, Eng.* — **m. piece.** *Navy.* **a** = MURDERER, 2. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* Small missiles, as bits of iron, with which a murdering piece was charged. Called also **murdering shot.** *Obs.*

mur'der-ous (mûr'dĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *mordreux* murderer.] Of or pert. to murder; characterized by, or causing, murder or bloodshed; having the purpose or quality of murder; bloody; as, the *murderous* king; *murderous* rapine; *murderous* intent; a *murderous* assault. "*Murderous* coward." *Shak.* — **mur'der-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Sanguinary, bloodthirsty, fell, savage, cruel.

mur'drum (mûr'drŭm), *n.* [LL.] **a** *Old Eng. Law.* Act of killing a person secretly. = MURDER, *n.*, 1. **b** The murder fine exacted under the Norman kings from the hundred in which a person was slain unless the slayer was produced or proof was given that the slain person was an Englishman and not a Franco-Norman. See ENGLISHRY.

mure (mūr), *n.* [L. *murus;* or F. *mur*, fr. L. *murus.* Cf. MUNITION.] A wall. *Obs.*

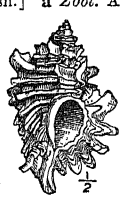
mure (mūr), *v. t.;* MURED (mūrd); MUR'ING (mūr'ĭng). [F. *murer*, L. *murare.* See MURE, *n.*] **1.** To inclose in walls; to wall; to immure; to shut up. *Spenser.*

The five kings are *mured* in a cave. *Josh.* x (*Heading*).

2. To thrust or squeeze, as against a wall.

mu'ren-ger (mū'rĕn-jĕr), *n.* [Cf. MURAGE.] One who has charge of the wall of a town and its repairs. *Eng.*

Mu'rex (mū'rĕks), *n.* [L., the purple fish.] **a** *Zoöl.* A genus of marine rachiglossate gastropods, having a rough, and often spinose, shell, which is often highly colored inside. They abound in tropical seas. **b** [*l. c.; pl.* -RICES (-rĭ-sēz).] A mollusk of this genus, or of the family Muricidæ, of which it is the type.



1/2

Murex (*M. erinaceus*).

mu-rex'ide (mŭ-rĕk'sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [L. *murex* the purple fish, purple.] *Chem.* A crystalline dichroic nitrogenous substance, the ammonium salt of purpuric acid, forming purple-red solutions with water. It was formerly much used as a dyestuff, and was obtained from guano by the murexide reaction.

murexide reaction. *Chem.* A reaction occurring when uric acid is heated with nitric acid and the product treated with ammonia. Murexide is formed.

mu'ri-ate (mū'rĭ-āt), *n.* [See MURIATIC.] *Chem.* A salt of muriatic or hydrochloric acid; a chloride; as, *muriate* of ammonia (ammonium chloride). See MURIATIC.

mu'ri-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Combined or impregnated with muriatic acid or a muriate; specif.: **a** Put in brine; pickled. *Obs.* **b** *Photog.* Prepared with silver chloride. **c** Containing much salt; briny; as, *muriated* waters.

mu'ri-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *muriaticus* pickled, fr. *muria* brine: cf. F. *muriatique.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating the acid usually called *hydrochloric acid*, HCl; — now principally a commercial term. The acid was formerly thought to be an oxide of an unknown element *muriumn*, and *muriatic acid* was its accepted scientific name.

mu'ri-cate (mū'rĭ-kāt) } *a.* [L. *muricatus*, fr. *murex* a
mu'ri-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd) } pointed rock or stone, the purple fish.] Formed with sharp points; full of, or covered with, sharp points or prickles.

Mu-ric'i-dæ (mū-rĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *murex, -icis*, the purple fish + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A large family of gastropods consisting of *Murex* and allied genera. — **mu'ri-cid** (mū'rĭ-sĭd), *a. & n.* — **mu-ric'i-form** (mū-rĭs'ĭ-fôrm), **mu'ri-cine** (-sĭn; -sīn; 183), **mu'ri-coid** (-koid), *a.*

mu-ric'u-late (mū-rĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* Minutely muricate.

Mu'ri-dæ (mū'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *mus, muris*, mouse + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The largest family of rodents, containing nearly 100 genera and great numbers of species; the true rats and mice and their allies. They are distributed throughout the world and variously modified for terrestrial, arboreal, and aquatic life, thus differing greatly in external features. The family is divided into at least ten subfamilies, the domestic rats and mice belonging to the subfamily **Mu-ri'næ** (mū-rī'nē).

mu'ri-form (mū'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *mus, muris*, mouse + *-form.*] Like a mouse or rat in form or appearance.

mu'ri-form, *a.* [L. *murus* a wall + *-form.*] *Bot.* Resembling courses of bricks in arrangement; as, *muriform* cellular tissue. — **mu'ri-form-ly,** *adv.*

mu'rine (mū'rĭn; -rīn; 183), *a.* [L. *murinus*, fr. *mus, muris*, mouse.] Pert. to the family Muridæ or subfamily Murinæ; resembling a mouse or rat. — *n.* A murine rodent.

murine opossum. = MOUSE OPOSSUM. See OPOSSUM.

murk (mûrk), *n.* [Cf. F. *marc*, and E. dial. *mure.*] The refuse of fruit, after the juice has been expressed; marc.

murk, *a.* [ME. *mirke, mercе*, AS. *myrce, mirce:* cf. the kindred Icel. *myrkr*, Dan. & Sw. *mörk.*] Dark; murky.

He cannot see through the mantle *murk.* *J. R. Drake.*

murk, *n.* Darkness; gloom; mirk. *Shak.*

murk, *v. t.* To make dark, dim, or gloomy; to mirk.

murk'y (mûr'kĭ), *a.;* MURK'I-ER (-kĭ-ĕr); MURK'I-EST. [From *murk* + 3d *-y.*] Dark; obscure; gloomy. "The *murkiest* den." *Shak.* "A *murky* storm." *Addison.*

mur'mur (mûr'mŭr), *n.* [F. *murmure:* cf. L. *murmur.* Cf. MURMUR, *v. i.*] **1.** A low, confused, and indistinct sound, like that of running water; as, the *murmur* of bees; a *murmur* of low conversation.

2. A complaint half suppressed, or uttered in a low, muttering voice; also, a murmuring state or disposition.

Looking upon the same condition in anguish and *murmur.* *Tatler.*

Some discontents there are, some idle *murmurs.* *Dryden.*

3. *Med.* Any of various normal or pathological auscultatory sounds heard over the heart, blood vessels, etc.

mur'mur, *v. i.;* MUR'MURED (mûr'mŭrd); MUR'MUR-ING. [F. *murmurer*, L. *murmurare, murmurari*, fr. *murmur* murmur; cf. Gr. μορμύρειν to roar and boil, said of water, Skr. *marmara* a rustling sound; prob. of imitative origin.]

1. To make a low continued noise, like the hum of bees, a stream of water, distant waves, or the wind in a forest.

They *murmured* as doth a swarm of bees. *Chaucer.*

2. To utter complaints in a low, half-articulated voice; to express discontent; to grumble: — often with *at* or *against.*

"His disciples *murmured* at it." *John* vi. 61.

And all the children of Israel *murmured* against Moses and against Aaron. *Num.* xiv. 2.

mur'mur, *v. t.* To utter or give forth in low or indistinct words or sounds; as, to *murmur* tales. *Shak.*

mur'mur-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MURMUR. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Making low continued and confused sounds. **b** Uttering complaints or voicing discontent in a low tone. — **mur'mur-ing-ly,** *adv.*

mur'mur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *murmuros.*] **1.** Attended with, or making, murmurs; murmuring.

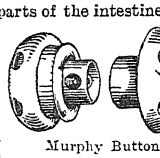
The lime, a summer home of *murmurous* wings. *Tennyson.*

2. Of the nature of a murmur; low and indistinct.

When any sound came through the dusk . . . it was *murmurous* and fitful as of men speaking low and brokenly. *T. N. Page.*

3. Voicing, or arousing, complaining murmurs.

Mur'phy, or **Mur'phy's, but'ton** (mûr'fĭ; -fĭz). *Surg.* A device for reuniting the two parts of the intestine after complete division, consisting of two hollow silver pieces which fit into each other and bring the peritoneal edges into close contact; — so called from its inventor, J. B. Murphy, an American surgeon.



Murphy Button.

mur'ra } (mŭr'ä), *n.* [L.] *Rom.*
mur'rha } *Archæol.* The material, prob. a variety of fluorite or jasper, used for a kind of costly vessels. See MURRHINE.

mur'rain (mŭr'ĭn), *n.* [ME. *moreine*, OF. *morine*, fr. OF. *morir, murir*, to die, L. *mori, morīri.*] A pestilence or plague affecting domestic animals; any of a number of different diseases of cattle, as anthrax or Texas fever.

There shall be a very grievous *murrain.* *Ex.* IX. 3.

a murrain on you, may you be afflicted with a pestilent disease; plague on you. *Shak.*

Mur'ray-a (mŭr'ā-ä), *n.* [NL., after Johan A. *Murray* (1740–91), Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Asiatic and Australian rutaceous trees related to *Citrus*, having pinnate leaves and flowers with imbricated petals. *M. exotica* yields a perfume.



Murray Cod (*Oligorus macquariensis*). (1/6)

Mur'ray cod (-ä). A large serranoid fish (*Oligorus macquariensis*), abounding in the Murray River and its tributaries, and much esteemed for food. *Australia.*

Murray pine. **a** A pine of the western United States (*Pinus murrayana*) sometimes considered a subspecies of the Californian scrub pine *P. contorta.* **b** In Australia, one of the cypress pines (*Callitris calcarata*).

murre (mûr), *n.* **a** Any of several guillemots. See GUILLEMOT. **b** The razor-billed auk.

murre'let (mûr'lĕt), *n.* [*murre* + *-let.*] Any of several small sea birds of the genera *Synthliboramphus* and *Brachyramphus* of the auk family. They are found chiefly on islands of the North Pacific, but range south to the coast of Mexico. A Japanese species (*S. wumizusume*) is crested.

mur'rey (mŭr'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *morée* a dark red color, fr. L. *morum* mulberry, blackberry. Cf. MULBERRY.] A dark crimson red; *Her.*, sanguine. — *a.* Of a dark red color.

mur'rhine (-rĭn; -rīn), *a.* [L. *murr(h)inus*, fr. *murr(h)a.*] Made of the stone or material called by the Romans *murrha;* — applied to certain costly vases of great beauty and delicacy used by the luxurious in Rome as wine cups; as, *murrhine* vases, cups, vessels. — **murrhine glass,** glassware in which the body is transparent and shows embedded pieces of colored glass (called *fiori*); — so called from a supposed resemblance to ancient Roman murrhine vases.

mur'shid (mōōr'shēd), *n.* [Ar.] A Mohammedan religious teacher; sometimes, the head of an order.

mur'za (mŭr'zä), *n.* [Tatar, fr. Per. *mirzā* prince.] One of the hereditary nobility among the Tatars, esp. one of the second class.

Mu'sa (mū'zä), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *mauz, mauzah*, banana.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical perennial treelike herbs typifying the Musaceæ. The thick, sheathing petioles of the immense entire leaves form a sort of trunk; the large clusters of diclinous flowers are subtended by a colored bract; the perianth is tubular, with one free petal-like segment; the fruit is pulpy or dry. *M. sapientum* is the common banana; *M. ensete*, the Abyssinian banana. See BANANA.

Mu-sa'ce-æ (mū-zā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MUSA.] *Bot.* A family of tropical trees or treelike herbs typifying the order Musales, characterized by clustered flowers subtended by brightly colored spathaceous bracts, a perianth of two series, both of which are petaloid, five anthers with one staminode, and a baccate or capsular fruit. The family includes only the genera *Musa, Strelitzia, Ravenala*, and *Heliconia.* — **mu-sa'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Mu-sa'les (mū-zā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See MUSA.] *Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous tropical plants frequently called *Scitaminеæ*, characterized by the cyclic flowers often with irregular perianth and one or more of the stamens suppressed. It includes the four families Musaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, Cannaceæ, and Marantaceæ.



1/10

Musang (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*).

mu-sang' (mōō-säng'; mū-säng'), *n.* [Malay *mūsang.*] An East Indian palm civet or para-

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murcote. ✝ MOOR COCK.

mur'derd. Murdered. *Ref. Sp.*

Mur'der-er's Bi'ble (mûr'dĕr-ĕrz). See BIBLE. [DERER.]

mur'der-ess, *n., fem.* of MUR-

mur'der-ment, *n.* Murder. *Obs.*

mur'dre. ✝ MURDER.

murdreisar. ✝ MURDERER.

mur'dress (mûr'drĕs), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mourderesse, meurdresse*, a murderess, F. *meurtrière* loophole.] **1.** A murderess.

2. *Fort.* A kind of battlement with interstices for firing through. *Obs.*

mur'drier, *n.* A murderer. *Obs.*

mure. ✝ MIRE. [var. of MOOR.

mure. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.

mure (mūr), *n.* [Etym uncert.] = MURK, refuse of fruit.

mure, *v. i.* To erect walls. *Obs.*

mure, *a.* [OF. *meür*, F. *mûr.* Cf. DEMURE.] **1.** Ripe. *Obs.*

2. Soft; gentle; meek; modest; demure. *Dial. Eng.*

murecok. ✝ MOORCOCK.

murehthe. ✝ MIRTH.

mure'ly, *adv.* Ripely; fully.

mu-re'na (mū-rē'nä), *n.* [L.] A moray. [rænoid.

mu-re'noid (-noid), *a. & n.* Mu-

mu-rex'an (mū-rĕk'săn), *n.* [From MUREXIDE.] Uramil.

mu-rex'o-in (-sō-ĭn), *n. Org. Chem.* A complex nitrogenous compound, $C_{12}H_{10}O_6N_6$, related to murexide and forming red crystals and purple aqueous solutions.

mur'ga (mōōr'gä), **mur-ga'vi** (mōōr-gä'vĭ), *n. Bot.* = MOORVA.

mur'geon (*Scot.* mûr'jŭn), *n.* A grimace; a wry mouth or distorted gesture; also, murmuring; grumbling. — *v. t. & i.* To mock; make faces; also, to murmur; grumble. *Both Obs. or Scot.*

mur'geon (*dial.* mûj'ŭn), *n.* Refuse earth; dirt; mud; also, a bog. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

murgullye. ✝ MARGULLIE.

mu'ri-a-tif'er-ous (mū'rĭ-ä-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*muriatic* + *-ferous.*] *Old Chem.* Producing muriatic substances, as salt.

mu'ri-cide, *n.* [L. *mus, muris*, mouse + *-cide.*] A killer of mice; a coward. *Obs.*

mu-rid' (mū-rĭd'), *n.* [Ar. *murīd.*] *Islamism.* A disciple, esp. a Sufi disciple.

mu'ride (mū'rĭd; -rīd), *n.* [L. *muria* brine.] *Old Chem.* Bromine; — so called from its being obtained from sea water.

murie. ✝ MERRY.

murili. ✝ MERRILY.

murily. ✝ MURELY.

mu'rin-ger (mū'rĭn-jĕr). ✝ MURENGER. [GEON. *Scot.*

murionit. Obs. p. p. of MURI-

muriti-palm. [Cf. MIRITI PALM.] A Brazilian wine palm (*Mauritia vinifera*)

mu'ri-um (mū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* See MURIATIC.

murk'en, *v. i.* [AS. *murcnian.*] To murmur. *Obs.* [MURKY.

murk'i-ly (mûr'kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **murk'i-ness,** *n.* See -NESS.

murk'lins, *adv.* In the dark. *Dial. Eng.*

murk'ness, *n.* Darkness. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

murl (*dial.* mûrl, mŭl), *v. t. & i.* To crumble; mold er away. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

murlemewes, *n. pl.* Riddles; obscurities. *Obs.*

mur'lin (mûr'lĭn), *n.* Badderlocks. *Ireland.*

mur'lon. ✝ MERLIN.

mur'ly-grubs (mûr'lĭ-grŭbz; mŭl'ĭ-). Dial. Eng. var. of MULLIGRUBS. [*Obs. Scot.*

mur'mell, *n. & v.* Murmur.

mur'met. Dial. Eng. var. of MAUMET.

Mur'mi (mōōr'mē), *n.* A member of a partly Hinduized Mongoloid hill people of Nepal; also, their dialect. See INDO-CHINESE.

mur'mur-a'tion (mûr'mŭr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *murmuratio:* cf. OF. *murmuracion.*] A murmuring; murmur. *Obs. or Scot.*

Mur'murd. Murmured. *R. Sp.*

murmur diphthong. See DIPHTHONG. [murmurs.

mur'mur-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who

murmurhed, *n.* Murmuring; complaint. *Obs.*

mur'mur-ish, *a.* Like, or of the nature of, a murmur.

mur'mur-less, *a.* See -LESS. —

mur'mur-less-ly, *adv.*

mur'mur-ous-ly, *adv.* of MURMUROUS.

murne (*dial.* mûrn). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MOURN.

mur'ni-val. ✝ MOURNIVAL.

mu'ro-mon'tite (mū'rō-mŏn'tīt), *n.* [From *Muromontia*, ancient name of Mauersberg, Saxony, its locality. *Chester.*] *Min.* A mineral resembling allanite but containing a larger proportion of the cerium metals.

mur'phy (mûr'fĭ), *n.* [From proper name.] A potato. *Jocose.*

murr, *n.* A catarrh: a cold with hoarseness. *Obs.*

mur'rain, *a.* Afflicted with murrain. *Rare.*

mur'rain-er, *a.* More afflicted with murrain *Obs.*

mur'rain-ly, *adv.* Much; exceedingly. *Obs.*

mur'ray. Var. of MORAY.

mur'ray-in (mŭr'ä-ĭn), *n. Chem.* A bitter, white, crystalline glucoside, $C_{18}H_{28}O_{10}$, obtained from the flowers of the orange jasmine (*Murraya exotica*).

Murray lily. = DARLING LILY.

murre. ✝ MURE, catarrh; MYRRH.

mur'rel (mŭr'ĕl). Var. of MARREL.

mur'rey, *n.* A kind of veal hash usually containing mulberries. *Obs.*

murreyn. ✝ MURRAIN.

murrian. ✝ MORIAN, MORION.

mur-ri'na (mŭ-rī'nä), *n. pl.* Also **mur-rhi'na.** [L.] Vessels made of murra See MURRA.

mur'rine. Var. of MURRHINE.

murrion. ✝ MORION, MURRAIN.

murr'nong (mŭr'nŏng), *n.* [Native name.] An Australian cichoriaceous herb (*Microseris forsteri*); also, its sweet, milky tuber, eaten by the natives.

Mur'rum-bidg'ee pine (mŭr'ŭm-bĭj'ē). [From *Murrumbidgee* River, New South Wales.] The camphorwood. *Australia.*

murrur. ✝ MIRROR.

mur'ry (mŭr'ĭ). Var. of MORAY.

mur'ry (*dial.* mŭr'ĭ). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MERRY.

murse (mûrs), *n.* The common guillemot. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

murtagon. ✝ MARTAGON.

murte, *v. t.* Break; crush. *Obs.*

murth, *n.* Murder. *Obs.*

murth. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MIRTH.

murthe. ✝ MIRTH, MURDER.

mur'ther (*dial.* mûr'thĕr). Obs. or dial. var. of MURDER.

murtherare. ✝ MURDERER.

murtrish, *v. t.* [OF. *murtrir, meurtrir*, F. *meurtrir.* See MURDER.] To murder. *Obs.*

muruhthe. ✝ MIRTH.

‖ **mu'rus a-ē'ne-us con'sci-en'ti-a sa'na.** [L.] A sound conscience (is) a brazen wall.

Mu'rut, *n.* One of a debased people of the interior of Borneo, probably of pre-Malay stock.

mu-ru'xi bark (mōō-rōō'shĭ). [Braz. *murusi, murecí.*] The astringent bark of a tropical American malpighiaceous tree (*Byrsonima spicata*), used locally for tanning purposes.

mur'va. Var. of MOORVA.

murye. ✝ MERRY.

murzes. Obs. pl of MIRZA.

Mur'zim (mōōr'zēm), *n.* [Ar., announcer, lit., roarer, fr. *razīma* to roar.] See STAR.

Mus (mŭs), *n.* [L., a mouse.] *Zoöl.* A genus of rodents, including the common house mouse and rats. See MOUSE; RAT. [museum.

mus. *Abbr.* Music; musical; **mu'se-og're-phy, -ol'o-gy,** etc. Vars. of MUSEOGRAPHY, etc.

musaick. ✝ MOSAIC.

mus'al (mūz'ăl), *n.* Of or pert. to the Muses, or to poetry. *Rare.*

musall, *n.* = MIZEN. *Obs. Scot.*

Mus'al-man. Var. of MUSSULMAN.

Mus'al-ma'ni (mŭs'ăl-mä'nē), *n., fem.* of MUSALMAN.

mu'sar, *n.* An itinerant player on the musette. *Obs.*

mu'sard, *n.* [F., fr. *muser* to loiter, trifle. See MUSE, *v. i.*] A dreamer; an absent-minded person; a fool; a dawdler; also, a loiterer; vagabond. *Obs.*

mu'sard-ry, *n.* [F. *musarderie.*] Musing; dreaming; indolence; delay. *Obs.*

mu'sard-y, *n.* [OF. *musardie.*] Musardry; vagabondage. *Obs.*

doxure (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*). The general color is gray with variable black stripes or spots. Also, any of certain related viverrine animals.

Mus'ca (mŭs'kȧ), *n.* [L., a fly.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of flies, in old classification very extensive, but now restricted to the common house fly and immediately related species. **2.** *Astron.* A constellation situated between the Southern Cross and Chameleon; the Fly.

mus'ca-dine (mŭs'kȧ-dĭn; -dīn; 277), *n.* [See MUSCATEL; cf. MUSCARDINE.] **1.** A sweet-flavored European pear. **2. a** A grape of the southern United States (*Vitis rotundifolia*) having small bunches of large, round, tough-skinned, somewhat musky grapes. A number of cultivated varieties, as the scuppernong, have been obtained from this species. **b** Loosely, any of several other grapes. **3.** = MUSCATEL, 1.

‖ **mus'cæ vo'li-tan'tes** (mŭs'sē vŏl'ĭ-tăn'tēz). [L., flying flies.] Figures or appearances, usually in the form of dots, threads, beads, circles, in the field of vision, due to small bodies or defects in the vitreous humor.

mus'car-dine (mŭs'kär-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* [F. *muscardin*, fr. It. *moscardino* a musk-scented lozenge, whence F. *muscadin*; cf. F. *muscade* nutmeg, fr. Pr. *muscata*, LL. *muscata*, fr. L. *muscus* musk. See MUSCATEL.] The common European dormouse; — so named from its odor.

Mus-ca'ri (mŭs-kā'rī), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *muscus* musk, or L. *musca* fly.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World bulbous liliaceous herbs, the grape hyacinths, or grapeflowers, having racemes of nodding blue or white flowers. See GRAPE HYACINTH.

mus-car'i-form (mŭs-kăr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *muscarium* fly brush + *-form*.] Having the form of a brush.

mus'ca-rine (mŭs'kȧ-rĭn; -rēn; mŭs-kā'- 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** [L. *muscarius* belonging to flies.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_5H_{15}O_2N$, found in fly agaric (*Amanita muscaria*) and other fungi. It is tasteless, odorless, and very poisonous.

mus'cat (mŭs'kăt), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *muscat*. See MUSCATEL, MUSCARDINE.] **1.** Any of several cultivated varieties of the European grape, usually of a white or light color and musky flavor. The muscat of Alexandria is the best known. **2.** = MUSCATEL, 1.

mus'ca-tel' (mŭs'kȧ-tĕl'; mŭs'kȧ-tĕl), *n.* [It. *moscadello*, *moscatello*, LL. *muscatellum* or *muscadellum* (sc. *vinum*), fr. *muscatellus* nutmeglike, dim. of *muscatus* smelling like musk, *muscatum* and *muscata* (sc. *nux*) nutmeg: cf. F. *muscadelle*, fr. Italian. See MUSK; cf. MOSCHATEL, MUSCARDINE, MUSCAT, NUTMEG.] **1.** A rich sweet wine produced in France, Italy, and other countries from muscat grapes; muscadine; muscat. Among its varieties are *Frontignan*, *Lunel*, *Montepulciano*, and *Orvieto*. **2.** The muscat grape. **3.** A variety of sun-dried raisin. **4.** A kind of pear, possibly the same as **muscadine.**

‖ **Musch'el-kalk'** (mŏŏsh'ĕl-kälk'; -kălk'), *n.* [G.; *muschel* shell + *kalk* limestone.] *Geol.* The middle division of the German Triassic. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The formation consists mainly of fossil-bearing limestones.

Mus'ci (mŭs'sī), *n. pl.* [L. *muscus* moss.] *Bot.* One of the two classes of Bryophyta, including the true mosses, distinguished from the Hepaticæ, or liverworts, by having a well-developed protonema, the gametophyte, or moss plant proper, being always segmented into stem and leaves, and never thalloid. The asexual spores are without elaters. It comprises three orders. Cf. HEPATICÆ; see MOSS, 2.

Mus'ci-dæ (mŭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MUSCA.] *Zoöl.* A family of dipterous insects of which the house fly (*Musca domestica*) is the type. It has been variously limited, including in its broadest sense all the Diptera that have three-jointed antennæ, the third joint of which is setose, thus comprising both calyptrate and acalyptrate forms, which are classified into some thirty subfamilies. In this sense it is coextensive with the superfamily Muscoidea of certain recent writers. In its most restricted sense the family Muscidæ is coextensive with a subfamily, **Mus-ci'næ** (mŭs-sī'nē), of other writers, and includes comparatively few species. These are all closely allied to the house fly. — **mus'cid** (mŭs'ĭd), *a. & n.* — **mus'ci-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

mus'cle (mŭs''l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *musculus* a muscle, a little mouse, dim. of *mus* a mouse. See MOUSE; cf. sense 3 (below).] **1. a** An organ or mass of tissue whose special function is the production of motion or the exertion of physical force. **b** The peculiar tissue of which these organs are made up; muscular tissue. It consists of modified, usually greatly elongated, cells (called **muscle fibers**), which contract when stimulated. Muscle fibers, and hence the muscles they compose, are of two important classes, *striated* and *nonstriated*. The **striated muscles**, which in vertebrates constitute the principal part of the flesh, are mostly under the control of the will, or **voluntary muscles**, and are in typical cases made up of fibers bound together into bundles and inclosed in a sheath of connective tissue (the *perimysium*) continuous with the tendons, or fasciæ. Each fiber, which is inclosed in a delicate membrane (the *sarcolemma*), exhibits alternate transverse layers or segments of lighter and darker material, which give it a transversely striated appearance (whence the name), and contains many protoplasmic nuclei, the so-called **muscle corpuscles.** In the higher animals **nonstriated muscles** are **involuntary,** or independent of the will. They constitute a large part of the walls of the alimentary canal, blood vessels, uterus, and bladder, and are found also in the iris, skin, etc. They are made up of greatly elongated spindle-shaped cells without striations, and with a central nucleus. The cells are usually grouped in bundles or sheets. **Cardiac muscle,** forming the substance of the heart of vertebrates and notable for its rhythmic contractions, is intermediate in many respects. It is involuntary, but striated, and the cells, or fibers, are extensively branched. In invertebrates the muscle fibers exhibit varying degrees of differentiation. They are, except in the Arthropoda, whether voluntary or not, commonly unstriated, distinctly striated fibers occurring occasionally where rapid and vigorous action is required. **2.** Muscular strength or development; as, to show one's *muscle* by lifting a heavy weight. *Colloq.* **3.** [AS. *muscle*, L. *musculus* a muscle, mussel. See above.] Var. of MUSSEL.

mus'cle-bound', *a. Med.* Having some of the muscles tense and enlarged and of impaired elasticity — a condition sometimes produced by excessive athletic exercise.

mus'cled (mŭs''ld), *a.* Furnished with muscles.

muscle plasma. *Physiol.* A thick, viscid, albuminous semifluid muscle substance contained within the sarcolemma, which on the death of the muscle yields a coagulum (myosin) and a liquid called **muscle serum.**

muscle reading. The art of making discriminations between objects of choice, of discovering the whereabouts of hidden objects, etc., by inference from the involuntary movements of one whose hand the reader holds or with whom he is otherwise in muscular contact.

muscle sensation. *Psychol.* Any sensation arising directly from muscular action; also, the complex of skin, tendon, joint, and muscle sensations accompanying their mutual action.

muscle sense. *Psychol.* The sense which functions in connection with muscular action.

muscle sound. *Physiol.* The sound given out when muscles contract, due to the vibration of the particles of the muscle.

mus'co-va'do (mŭs'kō-vā'dō), *n.* [Sp. *mascabado* or Pg *mascavado* unrefined, for *mascabado*, p. p. of *mascabar* to depreciate, for *menoscabar*; *menos*, L. *minus* less + *cabo* head, end: cf. F. *moscouade*, *moscovade*. Cf. MISCHIEF.] Unrefined or raw sugar, obtained from the juice of the sugar cane by evaporation and draining off the molasses. It is dark-colored and moist. — **mus'co-va'do,** *a.*

Mus'co-vite (mŭs'kō-vīt), *a.* Of or pertaining to Muscovy or, sometimes, Moscow; hence, Russian; as, *Muscovite* traits; the *Muscovite* advance into Asia.

Mus'co-vite, *n.* [Cf. F. *Moscovite*.] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Muscovy, or ancient Russia; hence, a Russian. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Min.* Common, or potash, mica, essentially $(H,K)AlSiO_4$, usually pale brown in color, also pale green (from the presence of iron), but commonly colorless in thin sheets. H., 2–2 5. Sp. gr., 2.76–3. See MICA.

mus'co-vit-ize (-vĭt-īz), *v. t.* [-IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To convert, wholly or partially, into muscovite. — **mus'co-vit'i-za'tion** (-vĭt'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

mus'co-vy duck (mŭs'kō-vĭ). [A corruption of *musk duck*.] A duck (*Cairina moschata*) native from Mexico to southern Brazil, but widely kept in domestication. It is larger than the mallard, has a small crest, red caruncules about the eyes and forehead, and the color is chiefly glossy green and brownish black.

mus'cu-lar (mŭs'kŭ-lär), *a.* [Cf. F. *musculaire*. See MUSCLE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a muscle or a system of muscles; consisting of, or constituting, a muscle or muscles; as, *muscular* fiber; *muscular* strength. **2.** Performed by, or dependent on, a muscle or the muscles. "The *muscular* motion." *Arbuthnot.* **3.** Well furnished with muscles; having well-developed muscles; brawny; hence, strong; powerful; vigorous; as, a *muscular* body or arm.

muscular Christian, one who believes it a part of religious duty to maintain a healthful and vigorous physical state. — **m. Christianity.** **a** The practice and opinions of those Christians who believe that it is a part of religious duty to maintain a vigorous condition of the body, and who therefore approve of athletic sports and exercises as conducive to good health, good morals, and right feelings in religious matters. **b** An active, robust, and cheerful Christian life, as opposed to a meditative and gloomy one. — **m. excitability,** *Physiol.*, that property in virtue of which a muscle shortens when it is stimulated; irritability. — **m. sense.** *Physiol.* = MUSCLE SENSE. — **m. stomach,** a gizzard. — **m. work,** *Physiol.*, the work done by a muscle through the power of contraction.

mus'cu-lar'i-ty (mŭs'kŭ-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being muscular.

mus'cu-la-ture (mŭs'kŭ-lȧ-tūr), *n.* [Cf. F. *musculature*.] **1.** *Physiol.* Muscular activity. **2.** The muscles of an animal or of any part of it considered with reference to their arrangement or relations.

‖ **mus'cu-li pa'pil-la'res** (mŭs'kŭ-lī păp'ĭ-lā'rēz; 115). [NL., papillary muscles.] *Anat.* Small muscular columns attached at one end to the chordæ tendineæ, at the other to the wall of the ventricle. Their function is to maintain the tension on the chordæ as the ventricle contracts.

mus'cu-lo- (mŭs'kŭ-lō-). A combining form from Latin *musculus*, meaning *muscle*.

mus'cu-lo-cu-ta'ne-ous (-kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [*musculo-* + *cutaneous*.] *Anat.* Pertaining both to muscles and skin; designating certain mixed nerves which in their course give off motor filaments to the muscles and sensory filaments to the skin; specif.: **a** A large branch of the brachial plexus which supplies certain muscles of the upper arm, the skin of part of the forearm, etc. **b** A branch of the external popliteal nerve supplying the muscles of the fibular side of the leg and dorsum of the foot.

mus'cu-lo-spi'ral (-spī'rȧl), *a.* [*musculo-* + *spiral*.] *Anat.* Designating, or pertaining to, a large nerve which arises from the brachial plexus and passes spirally down the humerus to the front of the external condyle, where it divides into the radial and posterior interosseous nerves; also, an oblique shallow groove on the external border of the humerus in which this nerve lies.

muse (mūz), *v. i.*; MUSED (mūzd); MUS'ING (mūz'ĭng). [F. *muser* to loiter or trifle, OF., also, to muse, to reflect; orig. uncert.; perh. orig. to devote one's self to the Muses; or cf. L. *mussare* to murmur, to say in a low tone, to be silent. Cf. AMUSE.] **1.** To think closely; to study in silence; to meditate; ponder. "Thereon *mused* he." *Chaucer.*

He *mused* upon some dangerous plot. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To be so occupied in study or contemplation as not to observe passing scenes or things present; to be in a brown study; to be absent-minded. *Daniel.* **3.** To wonder; also, to gaze wonderingly or meditatively. *Obs. or R.* *Spenser. B. Jonson.*

Syn. — Meditate, ruminate, ponder. See CONSIDER.

muse, *v. t.* **1.** To think on; to meditate on. *Now Rare.*

Come, then, expressive Silence, *muse* his praise. *Thomson*

2. To wonder at. *Obs.* *Shak.*

muse, *n.* **1.** Contemplation which abstracts the mind from passing scenes; absorbing thought; hence, absence of mind; a brown study. *Milton.* **2.** Wonder; astonishment. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

Muse, *n.* [F. *Muse*, L. *Musa*, Gr. Μοῦσα. Cf. MOSAIC, *n.*, MUSIC.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* One of the nine goddesses who preside over song and the different kinds of poetry, and also the arts and sciences; — often in *pl.* They are Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polymnia or Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania. Cf. APOLLO.

Granville commands; your aid, O *Muses*, bring:
What *Muse* for Granville can refuse to sing? *Pope.*

2. [*l. c.*] A peculiar power of, or inspiration to, poetry. It is often personified as a goddess. *Shak.*

My wandering *Muse*, how thou dost stray! *Milton.*

3. [*l. c.*] A poet; a bard. *Obs. & R.* *Milton.*

Muse of Greece. See ATTIC MUSE.

muse'ful (mūz'fo͝ol), *a.* Meditative; thoughtfully silent. "*Museful* mopings." *Dryden.* — **muse'ful-ly,** *adv.*

muse'less, *a.* Unregardful of the Muses; disregarding the power of poetry; unpoetical. *Milton.*

mu'se-og'ra-phy (mū'zē-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*museum* + *-graphy*.] The art or process of classifying and describing the objects in a museum. — **mu'se-og'ra-pher** (-fẽr), **mu'se-og'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

mu'se-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*museum* + *-logy*.] The branch of science which treats of the systematic collection of objects for museums, their arrangement, care, etc.

mu-sette' (mū-zĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *muse*.] **1.** A small bagpipe formerly popular in France, esp. in the 18th century, having a soft and sweet tone. **2.** A quiet, pastoral air adapted to this instrument, often with a drone bass; also, a kind of rustic dance. **3.** A kind of small, simple oboe.

mu-se'um (mū-zē'ŭm), *n.* [L., a temple of the Muses, hence, a place of study, fr. Gr. μουσεῖον, fr. Μοῦσα a Muse.] A repository or a collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities or objects of interest, or of works of art.

mush (mŭsh), *n.* [E. dial. *mush* a mash, crumbled matter; cf. dial. *mushmeat* food in a pulpy state.] **1.** Meal (esp. Indian meal) boiled in water; hasty pudding; supawn. *U. S.* **2.** Anything soft and thick, like mush; as, a *mush* of wet snow. "A *mush* of concession." *Emerson.*

mush, *n.* [Perh. short for *mush on*, a corrupt. of F. *marchons*, the cry of the voyageurs and coureurs de bois to their dogs.] A march on foot, esp. across the snow with dogs; as, he had a long *mush* before him; — also used attributively. *Colloq., Alaska & Northwestern U. S.*

mush, *v. i.*; MUSHED (mŭsht); MUSH'ING. To travel on foot, esp. across the snow with dogs. — *v. t.* To cause to travel or journey. *Rare. Colloq., Alaska & Northwestern U. S.*

mush, *v. t.* To notch, cut, or indent, as cloth, with a stamp.

Mus. B. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Music.

mus'ca-ba'do, mus'co-ba'do. Vars. of MUSCOVADO.

mus'ca-del', *n.* = MUSCATEL, *n.*

mus'ca-dine (mŭs'kȧ-dĭn; -dēn). Var. of MUSCARDINE.

Mus-ca'les (mŭs-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *muscus* moss.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the mosses, etc. — **mus'cal** (mŭs'kȧl), *a. Obs.* [LUNGE.]

mus'cal-longe. Var. of MUSKEL-LUNGE.

mus'car-din' (-dĭn'). Var. of MUSCARDINE.

Mus'car-din'i-dæ (-dĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the dormice, typified by the genus **Mus'car-di'nus** (-dī'nŭs). See DORMOUSE.

mus'ca-rin (mŭs'kȧ-rĭn), **mus'ca-rine** (-rĭn; -rēn), *n.* A violet oxazine dyestuff which, with tannin as a mordant, dyes cotton blue

mus'ca-to'ri-um (mŭs'kȧ-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [LL.] *Eccl.* A fan or flabellum to drive away flies and other insects from the chalice, as in the Eastern Church.

muscelin. † MUSLIN.

muschacho, mouschatoes. † MUSTACHE.

muscheron. † MUSHROOM.

muschet. † MUSCAT.

mus-che'to. † MOSQUITO.

mus'che-tour, *n.* [F. *mouchetture*.] *Her.* The tail of the ermine without the black spots.

mus'chite (mŭs'kīt), *n. Firearms.* [See MUSKET.] A very heavy gun, rested on a forked stake when fired. *Obs. or Hist.*

Mus'ci-cap'i-dæ (mŭs'ĭ-kăp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *musca* fly + *capere* to catch.] *Zoöl.* A very large family of oscine passerine birds consisting of the Old World or true flycatchers. The typical genus is **Mus-cic'a-pa** (mŭs-sĭk'ȧ-pȧ), including the common European spotted flycatcher (*M. grisola*). — **mus-cic'a-pine** (-sĭk'ȧ-pīn; -pĭn), *a.*

mus'ci-cole (mŭs'ĭ-kōl), **mus-cic'o-line** (mŭ-sĭk'ō-lĭn; -lĭn), *or* **mus-cic'o-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [*Musci* + *-cole*.] *Bot.* Growing on decaying mosses or hepatics, as certain fungi.

mus'ci-form (mŭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *muscus* moss + *-form*.] Having the appearance of a moss.

Mus-ci'næ (mŭ-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See MUSCIDÆ.

mus'ci-tate. † MUSSITATE.

mus'cite (mŭs'īt), *n.* [See MUSCI; -ITE.] *Paleobot.* A supposed fossil moss. *Obs.*

mus'cl. Muscle *Ref. Sp.*

muscle clot. *Chem.* Myosin.

muscle column. *Anat.* = SARCOSTYLE. [MUSCLE.]

muscle corpuscle *Anat.* See **muscle curve.** *Physiol.* The curve inscribed upon a prepared surface by means of a myograph actuated by a muscle [CLE

muscle fiber *or* **fibre.** See MUSCLE, 1 b.

muscle plate. *Embryol* In vertebrate embryos, a differentiated part of a primitive segment which forms voluntary muscle tissue. [PLASMA.

muscle serum, *n.* See MUSCLE

muscle sugar. *Chem.* Inosite.

muscle tissue. See MUSCLE.

mus'cling (mŭs'lĭng), *n. Fine Arts.* Exhibition or representation of the muscles. *Rare.*

Mus'co-gee (mŭs'kō-jē), *n.* See CREEK.

mus'coid (mŭs'koid), *a.* [L. *muscus* moss + *-oid*.] *Bot.* Moss-like. — *n.* A moss *Obs.*

Mus-coi'de-a (mŭs-koi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See MUSCIDÆ.

mus-col'o-gy (mŭs-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *muscus* moss + *-logy*.] Bryology. — **mus'co-log'i-cal** (mŭs'kŭ-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* — **mus-col'o-gist** (mŭs-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

mus-cos'i-ty (mŭs-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *muscosus* mossy.] Mossiness.

muscot † MOSQUITO.

mus'cous, *a.* [L. *muscosus*.] Mossy *Obs.* [vite. *Obs.*

Mus-co'vi-an, *a. & n.* Muscovite. *Obs.*

Mus'co-vit'ic (mŭs'kō-vĭt'ĭk), **Muscovy,** *or* **Russia, Company.** A chartered company of London merchants, incorporated in 1553, which established an extensive commerce with Russia and sent out many polar-exploration expeditions in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Mus'co-vy glass. [From *Muscovy*, the old name of Russia, Russ *Moskva* Moscow: cf. F. verre de *Moscove*.] Mica, esp. muscovite.

mus'cu-la'ris mu-co'sæ (mŭs'kŭ-lā'rĭs mū-kō'sē; 115). [NL.] *Anat.* A thin muscular layer in the deeper portion of the mucosa of many parts of the alimentary canal.

mus'cu-lar-ize (mŭs'kŭ-lär-īz), *v. t.* To make muscular. [LAR.]

mus'cu-lar-ly, *adv.* of MUSCULAR. = MUSCULATURE, 1.

muscule. † MUSSEL.

mus'cule (mŭs'kūl), *n.* [L. *musculus*.] *Mil.* A long movable shed used by besiegers in attacking walls. *Obs. or Hist.*

mus'cu-lin (mŭs'kŭ-lĭn), *n.* [L. *musculus* a muscle.] *Chem.* A globulin in muscle plasma, somewhat resembling myosin, but having a lower coagulation temperature.

mus'cu-lin'te-ger (-lĭn'tē-jẽr), *n.* [*musculo-* + *integer*.] *Physiol* A combination of muscles acting and regarded as one.

‖ **mus'cu-li pec'ti-na'ti** (-lī pĕk'tĭ-nā'tī). [L., pectinated muscles.] *Anat.* Muscular ridges on the inner wall of the auricles (esp. the right) of the heart.

muscull. † MUSCLE.

mus'cu-lo-me'm'bra-nous, *a. Anat.* Both muscular and membranous in character.

mus'cu-lo-phren'ic, *a.* [*musculo-* + *phrenic*.] *Anat.* Supplying the muscles of the body wall and the diaphragm; as, the **musculophrenic artery,** a branch of the internal mammary artery.

mus'cu-los'i-ty (mŭs'kŭ-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Musculous quality. *Obs*

mus'cu-lous (mŭs'kŭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *musculosus*: cf. F. *musculeux*.] Muscular. *Obs. or R.*

Mus. D., Mus. Doc., *or* **Mus. Doct.** *Abbr.* Doctor of Music.

muse. † MOUSE

muse (*dial.* mūs, mūz). Var. of MEUSE, a gap. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

museacall † MUSICAL, MOSAICAL.

mused (mūzd), *a.* Muddled with liquor; bemused; tipsy. **musell.** † MUZZLE.

Muselman. † MUSSULMAN.

mu-sen'na (mŭ-sĕn'ȧ) Var. of MESENNA.

mu'se-ol'o-gist (mū'zē-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One practicing or versed in museology. [muses.

mus'er (mūz'ẽr), *n.* One who

muserde † MUSARD.

mu'sers, *n. pl* [Error for OF. *musc* mosaic.] Spangles. *Obs.*

mus'er-y, *n.* [OF. *muserie*.] An amusement. *Obs.*

muset, *n.* [OF. *mucette*, dim. of *muce* a hiding place, fr. F., OF. *mucier* to conceal, hide. Cf. MICHE.] = MEUSE, a hole. *Obs.*

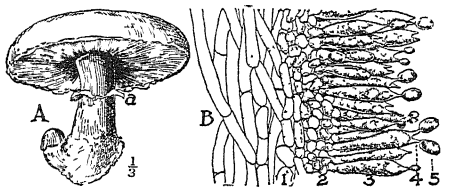
mush'a (mŏŏsh'ȧ), *interj.* [Ir. *maiseadh* if so it be, then.] An indefinite expression of asseveration or of strong feeling. *Chiefly Irish.*

mus-haa' (mŏŏs-hä'), *n.* [Ar. *mush'a* mixed.] *Moham. Law.* Undivided common property.

Mus'hab-bi'hite (mŏŏs'hăb-bē'hīt), *n.* [Ar. *mushabbihah*, lit, assimilators.] A member of a Shiahite sect holding that God has a localized body.

mushal. † MUSSAL.

mush'room (mŭsh'ro͝om), *n.* [ME *muscheron*, OF. *moisseron*, *mousceron*, F. *mousseron*; perh. fr. *mousse* moss, of G. origin. See MOSS.] **1.** Any more or less conspicuous fleshy fungus of the class Basidiomycetes; in more restricted popular application, any edible fungus of the order Agaricales, esp. the field or common mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*). The poisonous species are commonly known



A Mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*); *a* Annulus. *B* Section of Gill of the same, enlarged 1 Trama; 2 Hymenium; 3 Basidium; 4 Sterigma; 5 Basidiospore.

as *toadstools*; many of them closely resemble edible forms. The common mushroom is extensively cultivated for the market; it is surpassed in flavor, however, by many other species. Botanically the mushroom is a sporophore developed from an underground mycelium; the stalked cap, or pileus, bears spores on the folds or pores of its under surface. See AGARICACEÆ, DEATH CUP, FLY AGARIC, FUNGUS. **2.** A parvenu; an upstart. *Now Rare.* *Bacon.* **3.** Anything resembling, or likened to, a mushroom in shape. Specif.: **a** *Ordnance.* In certain systems of obturation for cannon, the steel mushroom-shaped piece the head of which receives the backward pressure of the powder gases and compresses the plastic gas-check pad, forcing it against the wall of the bore, thus sealing the breech end of the chamber. Its spindle, or stem, passing through the axis of the breechblock, serves to secure the head in proper position, and through the spindle and head runs the axial vent with its bushing, through which the flame of the primer discharge reaches the powder charge **b** In one system of reënforced concrete construction, a mushroomlike extension at the top of each column formed by continuing the reënforcing rods laterally for a few feet radially out into the slab, and supporting ring rods on these to carry the lighter reënforcement for the slab construction. The system of construction using this device is called the **mushroom system.** **c** *Naut.* An iron cup having a shackle on the convex side, and used as an anchor (cf. MUSHROOM ANCHOR). It acts largely by suction.

mush'room, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to mushrooms. **2.** Resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth and, often, in shortness of duration; ephemeral; upstart; as, *mushroom* cities; *mushroom* millionaires.

mush'room, *v. i.*; -ROOMED (-ro͞omd); -ROOM-ING. **1.** To rise or grow rapidly, like a mushroom. **2.** To spread at the end so as to resemble a mushroom; — said chiefly of a bullet on striking an object.

mushroom anchor. An anchor shaped like a mushroom, capable of grasping the ground however it falls, but used chiefly for permanent moorings. See ANCHOR, *Illust.*

mushroom coral. A coral of the genus *Fungia* (which see).

mushroom spawn. The mycelium of the common mushroom; specif., the dried cakes or bricks of manure containing this mycelium used in artificial culture.

mushroom valve. *Mach.* A lift valve with a disk head and short stem or guiding spindle, commonly held to its seat by a spring. See CARBURETOR, *Illust.*

mush'y (mŭsh'ĭ), *a.*; MUSH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MUSH'I-EST. **1.** Soft like mush; fig., good-naturedly weak and effusive; weakly sentimental.

> She 's not *mushy*, but her heart is tender *G. Eliot*

2. Of wool, perished; open. *Cant.*

mu'sic (mū'zĭk), *n.* [F. *musique*, fr. L. *musica*, Gr. μουσικη (sc. τεχνη), any art over which the Muses presided, esp. music, lyric poetry set and sung to music, fr. μουσικός belonging to the Muses or fine arts, fr. Μοῦσα Muse.] **1.** A tone or tones having any or all of the features of rhythm, melody, or consonance; melody or harmony generally, as heard in nature or art.

> If *music* be the food of love, play on *Shak.*

2. The science or art of pleasing, expressive, or intelligible combination of tones; the art of making such combinations, esp. into compositions of definite structure and significance, according to the laws of melody, harmony, and rhythm; the art of inventing or writing, or of rendering, such compositions, whether vocal or instrumental. Greek music was generally subordinated to verse, and was further limited in expressiveness by the primitive instruments used, chiefly of the lyre and flute class. It accomplished, however, the establishment of the diatonic scales or modes, based on the tetrachord as unit, and of the rudiments of key relationship. The further growth of the art was in the early church, beginning with the derivation from the Greek of the ecclesiastical modes, followed by the invention of neumes to indicate the pitch of tones, the development of staff notation, and the superseding of the tetrachordal unit by the hexachord, with the device of solmization ascribed to Guido d' Arezzo (about 1000 A. D.). The practice of descant, or simultaneous melody, gave rise to the system of mensurable music, from which rose the medieval school of counterpoint. This advance in church music was accompanied by the growth of secular song, both popular minstrelsy and the more artificial forms, such as the English round and catch, the settings of madrigals, villanelles, chansons, virelays, etc., throughout Western Europe, the productions of the knightly troubadours and minnesingers, and those of the burgher guilds of meistersinger. Settings of the Mass, psalms, and motets were carried to great contrapuntal elaboration, esp by Dutch and Italian masters, until, with a reaction against the abuses of secularism and excessive intricacy, the *a cappella* church music culminated in the work of Palestrina (about 1550). The establishment of the modern major and minor scales with the octave as unit, and of equal temperament, making possible *modulation* into any key, led to the development of harmony, as in the fugues of Bach (1685-1750), in which it forms the basis of a masterly polyphony. The progress of music since Bach has been rapid and varied. Vocal music has branched out in the great forms of (1) *opera*, which, beginning in Italy about 1600, was perfected in the work of Gluck, Mozart, Weber, Rossini, and Wagner; (2) *oratorio*, best represented by Bach's contemporary, Handel; (3) *lyric*, both secular and sacred, as in the Lied and choral. Meanwhile great improvements in the making of instruments marked the growth of purely instrumental music, the modern symphony originating with Haydn and others, about 1770. The classic sonata form, most representative of absolute music, was brought to its highest expressiveness in the consummate sonatas and symphonies of Beethoven (1770-1827). The masters of the succeeding romantic school, Berlioz, Schubert, Schumann, Chopin, etc., have diversified and enriched the expressive resources of music, breaking over too formal restrictions, until both romantic feeling and classic form have been united in the work of Brahms (d 1897). See INSTRUMENT, MODE, NOTATION, SOLMIZATION, COUNTERPOINT, FUGUE, HARMONY, etc.

3. A composition so made; such compositions collectively. **4.** Such a composition or compositions, or any part thereof, as written or printed; the score. **5.** Fig.: **a** A band of musical performers. "Enter *music*." *Shak.* **b** Responsiveness to music. "The man that hath no *music* in his soul." *Shak.* **c** Anything giving the effect of music. "The still, sad *music* of humanity." *Wordsworth.*

music of the future, music drama, as embodying the innovations of Wagner, by whom the term was first used. See OPERA. — **m. of the spheres,** a harmony, too ethereal to be heard by human ears, supposed by Pythagoras and his school to be produced by the planetary motions. See HARMONY OF THE SPHERES.

mu'si-cal (mū'zĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *musical.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to music or the notation or performance of music; as, *musical* proportion; *musical* instruments. **2.** Having the pleasing qualities of music; producing music; melodious; harmonious; as, a *musical* voice. "*Musical* as is Apollo's lute." *Milton.* **3.** Fond of, or intelligently appreciative of, music; as, a *musical* coterie.

musical accent, *Phon.*, pitch accent. See ACCENT, *n.*, 1. — **m. arc.** See SINGING ARC. — **m. box.** = MUSIC BOX. — **m. flame,** a flame, as a lighted jet of gas, that produces a musical note by setting in vibration the air in an open tube held over it. — **m. glasses.** **a** = HARMONICA **a** & **b.** **b** A set of drinking glasses tuned to the scale and played by rubbing their brims with moistened fingers. — **m. proportion,** harmonic proportion. See HARMONIC, *a.*, 5. — **m. sand,** sand, such as is found on certain beaches, that emits a musical note when trodden on.

mu'si-cal, *n.* **1.** Music. *Obs.* **2.** A musicale. *Colloq.*

mu'si-cale' (mū'zĭ-kăl'), *n.* [Cf. F. *soirée musicale.*] A social entertainment, usually private, of which music is the leading feature; a private concert.

mu'si-cal-ly, *adv.* In a musical way; melodiously.

music box. A box or case containing apparatus moved by clockwork so as to play certain tunes automatically. In a common form the mechanism comprises a steel comb with teeth graduated in size and tuned, and a revolving cylinder on which are set small pegs that catch the teeth in the order and combinations desired. By shifting the cylinder sidewise more than one piece can be played from it.

music case. **1.** A case for holding or carrying music. **2.** A printer's case with compartments for music type.

music drama. An opera in which the text and action are not interrupted by set arias, duets, etc., the music being determined throughout by dramatic appropriateness; musical drama of this character, in general. It involves the use of a kind of melodious declamation, the development of leitmotif, great orchestral elaboration, and a fusion of poetry, music, action, and scene into an organic whole. The term is applied esp. to the later works of Wagner: "Tristan und Isolde," "Die Meistersinger," "Rheingold," "Walküre," "Siegfried," "Gotterdämmerung," and "Parsifal."

music hall. A place for public musical entertainments; specif., esp. *Eng.*, a public hall for vaudeville performances, in which smoking and drinking are usually allowed in the auditorium.

mu-si'cian (mū-zĭsh'ăn), *n.* [F. *musicien.*] One skilled in the art or science of music; esp., a professional singer, musical performer, conductor, or the like.

mu-si'cian-ly, *a.* Having or exhibiting the taste or skill appropriate to a musician; as, a *musicianly* rendering.

music shell. A marine gastropod shell (esp. *Voluta musica* of the East Indies) having color markings suggesting printed music.

mus'ing (mūz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MUSE. Specif.: *p. a.* Meditative; thoughtfully abstracted. — **mus'ing-ly,** *adv.*

musk (mŭsk), *n.* [F. *musc*, L. *muscus*, Gr. μόσχος, Per. *musk*; akin to Skr. *mushka* testicle, orig., a little mouse. See MOUSE; cf. ABELMOSK, MUSCATEL, MUSCOVY DUCK, NUTMEG.] **1.** A substance obtained from a sac, about the size of an egg, situated under the skin of the abdomen of the male musk deer. When fresh it is chocolate-colored and viscid, but it dries to a powder having a slightly bitter taste and a powerful odor. Musk is usually imported in the form of a coarse powder (**grain musk**), which is collected from deposits of the secretion made chiefly on stones, or in the sac, or "pod," which is dried with the musk inside. It is used as the basis for many perfumes. The name is extended to strong-smelling secretions of various other animals, also to an artificial product of musklike odor. **2.** The perfume emitted by musk, or any like perfume. **3.** **a** The musk plant. **b** The musk mallow. **c** A European heron's-bill (*Erodium moschatum*) with musky foliage. **d** The grape hyacinth. **e** In Australia, any of several asteraceous shrubs of the genus *Olearia.*

musk beetle. A European longicorn beetle (*Aromia moschata*), having an odor suggesting that of attar of roses.

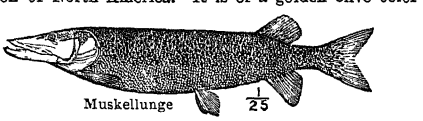
musk deer. **a** A small ungulate (*Moschus moschiferus*) inhabiting high altitudes of central Asia. It is about three feet long and 20 inches high and hornless in both sexes. The males (from which musk is obtained) have long upper canine teeth. **b** A chevrotain.



Musk Deer **a.**

musk duck. **a** The muscovy duck. **b** An Australian duck (*Biziura lobata*); — so called from the odor emitted during the breeding season. It has a peculiar disklike leathery chin lobe.

mus'kel-lunge (mŭs'kĕ-lŭnj; mŭs'kĕ-lŭnj'), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin; cf. Ojibwa *māshinongē*, perh. meaning ugly fish.] A large pike (*Esox masquinongy*) of the Great Lakes region of North America. It is of a golden olive color



Muskellunge 1/25

thickly spotted above with black, and reaches a length of six feet with a weight of 60 to 80 pounds. A closely related species (*E. ohiensis*), sometimes distinguished as the *Chautauqua muskellunge*, occurs in the Ohio River region.

mus'ket (mŭs'kĕt; -kĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *mousquet*, It. *moschetto*, formerly, a kind of hawk; cf. OF. *mousket*, *moschet*, a kind of hawk or falcon, F. *mouchet*, prop., a little fly (the hawk prob. being named from its small size), fr. L. *musca* a fly. Cf. MOSQUITO.] **1.** The male of the sparrow hawk. *Local, & Obs., Eng.* **2.** A hand firearm formerly carried by soldiers, esp. the infantry of an army. It was originally fired by means of a match, or matchlock, for which several mechanical appliances (including the wheel lock, the flintlock, and finally the percussion lock) were successively substituted. The earliest muskets were extremely heavy and clumsy, smoothbore, and of large caliber. As successive improvements were made they increased in lightness and ease of handling as well as in range, penetration, and accuracy. Rifling was applied to muskets early in the 19th century, and their development into the modern rifle was then steady, though gradual.

mus'ket-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* [F. *mousquetaire*; cf. It. *moschettiere.*] **1.** A soldier armed with a musket. **2.** A musket. *Obs. & R.*

mus'ket-oon' (-o͞on'), *n.* [F. *mousqueton*; cf. It. *moschettone.*] **1.** An old-time short musket, sometimes of large caliber, used esp. by cavalry. **2.** One armed with such a musket. *Rare.*

mus'ket-ry (mŭs'kĕt-rĭ), *n.* [F. *mousqueterie*; cf. It. *moschetteria.*] **1.** Muskets, collectively. **2.** The fire of muskets, or the art of firing muskets; as, the *musketry* was heavy; they were drilled in *musketry.* **3.** Musketeers. *Rare.*

Mus'kho-ge'an (mŭs'kō-jē'ăn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a North American Indian linguistic stock once occupying most of the territory between the Savannah and Mississippi Rivers south of the Tennessee River, and comprising, besides the Apalachee and minor tribes, the Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Seminole Indians, now included in the Five Civilized Nations. When first met by the Europeans they lived in towns, usually palisaded, practiced agriculture, and had an elaborate clan organization.

musk mallow. **a** A European mallow (*Malva moschata*), with pink or white flowers and faintly musk-scented foliage. **b** The abelmosk.

musk'mel'on (mŭsk'mĕl'ŭn), *n* [*musk* + *melon.*] The fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant (*Cucumis melo*), cultivated in many varieties; also, the plant itself. See MELON, **1.** Muskmelons are of two general types: *cantaloupes*, which are oblong in shape with a hard, furrowed rind and yellow

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mushalchee. † MUSSALCHEE.

mushed (mŭsht; mo͝osht), *a.* Exhausted; confused. *Dial. Eng.*

mush'er, *n.* One who mushes.

Mush'et, or Mush'et's, steel. [After Robert F. *Mushet* (1811-91), Scotch metallurgist.] Tungsten steel. See SELF-HARDENING, *a.* [TOUR.

mushetour. Var of MUSCHE-

Mu'shi (mū'shĭ). *Bib.*

Mu'shites (mū'shīts). *Bib.*

mush'mel'on, *n.* A muskmelon. *Dial. or Illit., U. S.*

mush'quash (mŭsh'kwŏsh) Var. of MUSQUASH.

mush-reb'i-yeh (mo͞osh-rĕb'ĭ-yĕ), *n.* = MOUCHARABY.

mush'room', *v. t.* To cause to rise or grow very rapidly. *Rare.*

mushroom hitch. *Mining.* An inequality in the floor of a mine, due to projecting stone. *Dial. Eng.* [ROOM, *n.*, 3 b.]

mushroom system. See MUSH-

mush'ru (mŭsh'ro͞o), *n.* [Ar. *mashrū'* legal, conformable, a stuff of silk and cotton in which it is lawful to pray.] A strong East Indian satin, often figured or striped, and having a cotton back. [MUSHROOM.

mushrump, mushrumpe, *n.* † **Mush'ta-ri** (mo͞osh'tà-rē; mo͞osh'tà-rē'), *n.* [Ar. *mushtarī.*] Jupiter. *Omar Khayyám.*

mu'sic, *v. t.* To affect (in a specified way) by music; as, to *music* one into tranquillity. *R.*

mu'si-ca (mū'zĭ-kà), *n.* [L.] Music. — **mu'si-ca fic'ta** (fĭk'tà), lit., feigned or artificial music; contrapuntal music in which accidentals or notes foreign to the mode were introduced. — **m. men'su-ra'ta** (mĕn'shŏo-rā'tà) = MENSURABLE MUSIC. [*n.* Musicalness.

mu'si-cal'i-ty (mū'zĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* = MUSICALNESS.

mu'si-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mu-si'cian-er (mū-zĭsh'ăn-ẽr), *n.* A musician. *Obs. or Dial.*

mu-si'cian-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

mu'sic-less, *a.* Without music; unmusical. *Rare.*

music loft. A gallery for musicians; specif., an organ loft.

mu'si-co-dra-mat'ic (mū'zĭ-kō-drà-măt'ĭk), *a.* Combining music with drama; both musical and dramatic.

mu'si-cog'ra-phy (-kŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* [*music* + *-graphy.*] The science or art of musical notation.

mu'si-co-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-à), *n.* [NL.; *music* + *mania.*] *Med.* A morbid passion for music

music paper Paper ruled with the musical staff, on which to write music.

music pen. A pen having five pointed ink channels, for drawing the five lines of the staff

music rack. An inclined shelf to hold music before a performer.

mu'sic-ry, *n.* Music. *Obs.*

music wire. Wire for the strings of musical instruments.

Mu'si-do'ra (mū'zĭ-dō'rà; 201), *n.* A beautiful young woman who forms the subject of an episode in the "Summer" of Thomson's "Seasons."

Mu'si-do'rus (-rŭs), *n.* A character in Sidney's "Arcadia." See MOPSA, 1.

Mu'si'gny (mū'zẽ'nyē), *n.* [From *Musigny* vineyard in Côte-d'Or, France.] A kind of Burgundy wine. See BURGUNDY.

musike. † MUSIC.

mus'i-mon (mŭs'ĭ-mŏn), *n.* [L. *musmo, musimo*, a Sardinian animal; cf. Gr. μούσμων.] **1.** The mouflon **2.** *Her.* A beast said to be a cross between a goat and a ram.

musion, *n.* *Her.* A cat. *Obs.*

mu'sit. † MUSET.

mu'sive (mū'sĭv), *a.* [L. *musivus* of a Muse, *musivum* mosaic See MOSAIC, *n.*] Mosaic. *Rare.*

mus'jid (mŭs'jĭd). Var of MASJID. [musk.

musk, *v. t.* To perfume with

mus'ka-del'. For MUSCADEL.

mus'ka-dine. † MUSCADINE.

mus'kal-longe (mŭs'kăl-lŏnj; mŭs'kăl-lŏnj'), **mus'kal-lunge, mus'ka-longe.** Vars. of MUSKELLUNGE. [Rotten. *Obs.*

muskane, *a.* [Gael. *mosgain.*]

mus'kat. Var. of MUSCAT.

mus'ka-toon'. † MUSKETOON.

musk bag **1.** A sachet bag containing musk. [deer. **2.** The musk sac of the musk

musk ball. A ball heavily scented with musk.

musk beaver. The muskrat.

musk cat. **a** A civet cat. **b** A scented person; a fop.

musk cattle. Musk oxen.

musk cavy. A hutia

musk cod. A scented exquisite; a fop *Obs.*

musk crowfoot. The moschatel.

musk cucumber. **a** A kind of cucumber (*Cucumis moschata*). **b** The cassabanana

mus'keg (mŭs'kĕg), *n* Also **mas'keeg'.** [North Amer Indian; cf. Ojibwa *mashkag.*] A marsh; swamp; tussocky bog. *Chiefly Canada.*

mus'keg moss. Any of various mosses of the genera *Sphagnum*, *Hypnum*, etc., sometimes used as an absorbent in surgical dressings. *Local, U. S.*

mus'kel. † MUSCLE.

musket arrow. *Mil.* An arrow sometimes fired from a musket or other firearm in the 16th and 17th centuries *Obs. or Hist.*

musketer. † MUSKETEER.

musket rest. *Mil.* A forked prop used with the early muskets.

muskey, muskia † MOSQUE.

musk'flow'er (mŭsk'flou'ẽr), *n.* The musk plant.

musk gland. An odoriferous gland of a mammal, esp. that of the musk deer.

Mus'kho-gee, Mus'ko-gee, Mus'ko-gi Vars of MUSCOGEE. See CREEK. [CINTH.

musk hyacinth. = GRAPE HYA-

muskia † MOSQUE.

mus'ki-moot (mŭs'kĭ-mo͞ot), *n.* [Cree *maskimut.*] A sack used to hold the animals gathered from a line of traps *Brit. Amer*

musk'i-ness (mŭs'kĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [MESQUITE.

mus-kit' (mŭs-kēt'). Var of

musk kangaroo. A peculiar kangaroo (*Hypsiprymnodon moschatus*) allied to the potoroos and having the feet intermediate in structure between those of the true kangaroos and the phalangers. It is the only species of its genus, of a subfamily, *Hypsiprymnodontinæ.*

musk'kle. † MUSSEL.

musk lorikeet *or* **parrakeet.** An Australian lorikeet (*Glossopsittacus concinnus*) having a peculiar odor.

musk mole. A mole of Tibet (*Scaptochirus moschatus*)

musk okra. The abelmosk.

musk orchis. A European musk-scented orchid (*Herminium monorchis*)

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flesh; and *nutmegs*, round in shape with soft, netted-veined rind and green, very sweet flesh.

musk ox. A hollow-horned ungulate (*Ovibos moschatus*), circumpolar in distribution during the Pleistocene period, but now confined to Greenland and the barren grounds of North America. It is intermediate between the sheep and the oxen in size and in many characters. The horns of the male are heavy, rugose, and apposed at the base and curve outward and downward and then slightly upward at the tips. Those on the females are more slender. The thick, long, shaggy pelage is dark grayish brown or blackish with a light saddle marking.



Musk Ox

musk plant. A yellow-flowered scrophulariaceous herb of the western United States, sometimes cultivated. Its hairy foliage has a pronounced musky odor.

musk'rat' (mŭsk'răt'), *n.* **1.** An abundant aquatic rodent (*Fiber zibethicus*) found throughout the United States and Canada. It is as large as a small cat and has the tail long, scaly, and laterally compressed, the hind feet webbed, and the fur dark glossy brown. Muskrats live in holes in banks or in dome-shaped houses which they make of rushes and mud. They have small glands emitting a musky odor.

2. a A musk shrew. **b** A desman.

musk root. 1. Any of several plants having strong-scented roots, as the moschatel, the nard, etc.

2. *Pharm.* A drug consisting of the dried starchy root of the Asiatic apiaceous plant *Ferula sumbul*, used as an antispasmodic and stimulant.

musk rose. A species of rose (*Rosa moschata*), having peculiarly fragrant white flowers.

musk seed. The seed of the abelmosk, used in perfumery and in flavoring.

musk shrew. a Any of several (East) Indian shrews of the genus *Crocidura*, having a powerful odor; esp., *C. murina*. **b** A desman.

musk thistle. A European thistle (*Carduus nutans*) with nodding, musky flower heads.

musk tortoise *or* **turtle.** Any of several small American fresh-water turtles of the genus *Aromochelys*, esp. *A. odoratus*, which have a strong musky odor.

musk tree. Any of several Australian musk-scented trees, as *Marlea vitiensis*, *Olearia argophylla*, etc.

musk'wood' (mŭsk'wo͝od'), *n.* [So called from its fragrance.] **a** Either of two West Indian meliaceous trees (*Guarea trichilioides* and *Trichilia moschata*); also, their mahoganylike wood. **b** In Australia, the musk tree *Olearia argophylla* or its hard white wood, used for cabinetwork.

musk'y (mŭs'kĭ), *a.* Having an odor of musk, or somewhat like musk; scented with musk. — **musky baron's-bill.** = MUSK, 4 **c.** — **m. squash,** the cushaw.

mus'lin (mŭz'lĭn), *n.* [F. *mousseline*; cf. It. *mussolino*, *mussolo*, Sp. *muselina*; all from *Mossoul* a city of Mesopotamia, Ar. *Mausil*, Syr. *Mauzol*, *Muzol*, *Mosul*, where it was first manufactured.] Any of various cotton cloths; as: **a** More fully *India*, or *Indian*, *muslin*. A very thin, fine, and soft plain cloth made in India, or an imitation of it. **b** A stouter fabric, and of varying fineness, plain, printed, dyed, or dotted, used for women's garments. **c** In parts of the United States, any of various coarser and heavier cotton goods; as, shirting and sheeting *muslins*.

mus'lin-et', mus'lin-ette' (-lĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F. *mousselinette*.] A sort of thick muslin or light cotton cloth.

muslin glass. a Glass of extreme thinness, as in wineglasses, etc. **b** Glass decorated in imitation of muslin, either thin blown glass with delicate designs, as with etching, or with white enamel, used for windows, etc.

mus'nud (mŭs'nŭd), *n.* [Hind. *masnad*, fr. Ar. *masnad*.] In India, Persia, etc., a large cushion or draped seat, often richly furnished, serving as a seat of honor.

Mu'so-phag'i-dæ (mū'sō-făj'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Musa* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] *Zoöl.* A family of birds related to the cuckoos, consisting of the touracos, or plantain eaters. The typical genus is **Mu-soph'a-ga** (mū-sŏf'ă-gă). See TOURACO. — **mu-soph'a-gine** (mū-sŏf'ă-jĭn; -jīn; 183), *a.*

muss (mŭs), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mousche* a fly, also, the play called *muss*, fr. L. *musca* a fly; prob. confused with E. *mess*.] **1.** A scramble, as when small objects are thrown down for those who can seize them. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. That which is scrambled for. *Obs.*

3. a A state of confusion or disorder; a state of dirty disorder or a jumble of things. *Colloq., U. S.* **b** That which makes a disorder or confusion, as rubbish. *Colloq., U. S.* **c** A confused conflict; a row; squabble. *Slang, U. S.*

muss, *v. t.;* MUSSED (mŭst); MUSS'ING. **1.** To disarrange, as clothing; to rumple. *Colloq., U. S.*

2. To soil or dirty; to mess. *Colloq., U. S.*

mus'sel (mŭs'l), *n.* [See MUSCLE, 3.] **1.** Any of certain marine bivalve mollusks of the genus *Mytilus* and related genera. The common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*; see BYSSUS, *Illust.*), and the larger, or horse, mussel (*Modiola modiolus*), inhabiting the shores both of Europe and America, are edible. The former is much used as food in Europe.

2. Any of numerous fresh-water bivalve mollusks of *Unio*, *Anodonta*, and related genera. They are especially abundant in many rivers of the central United States, and their shells are extensively used in the manufacture of buttons and other small articles. They sometimes yield pearls.

mussel scale. Any of numerous scale insects of the genus *Mytilaspis*, shaped like a small mussel shell.

mus'suk, mus'suck (mŭs'ŭk), *n.* Also *mashak*. [Hind. *masak*, fr. Skr. *maçaka*.] A leathern bag for carrying water, used by bheesties. *India.*

Mus'sul-man (mŭs'ŭl-măn), *n.; pl.* -MANS (-mănz). [Per. & Turk. *musulmān*, fr. Ar. *muslim*, pl. *muslimīn*: cf. F. *musulman*, Sp. *musulmán*. See MOSLEM.] A Mohammedan; a Moslem. — **Mus'sul-man'ic** (-măn'ĭk), *a.*

muss'y (mŭs'ĭ), *a.;* MUSS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MUSS'I-EST. [From MUSS.] Of the nature of, or characterized by, a muss; disordered; smeared or soiled; rumpled. *Colloq., U. S.*

must (mŭst), *a* [Hind. *mast* intoxicated, ruttish, fr. Skr. *matta*, p. p. of *mad* to rejoice, intoxicate.] Being in a condition of dangerous frenzy, usually connected with sexual excitement; — said of adult male elephants, which become so at irregular intervals. — *n.* **a** The condition of frenzy. **b** An elephant in must.

must, *n.* [AS. *must*, fr. L. *mustum* (sc. *vinum*), fr. *mustus* young, new, fresh. Cf. MUSTARD.] **1.** The expressed juice of the grape, or other fruit, before fermentation; new wine. "These men ben full of *must*." *Wycliffe* (*Acts* ii. 13).

2. The new or unfermented state; — said of wine. *Obs.*

3. Potato pulp prepared for fermentation.

must, *v. t. & i.;* MUST'ED; MUST'ING. [See MUSTY.] To make musty or moldy; to become musty or moldy.

must (mŭst), *v. i.* or *auxiliary.* Used, without inflection, both as *pres. & pret.* Infinitive and participles lacking. [ME. *moste*, a pret. generally meaning, could, was free to, pres. *mot*, *moot*, AS. *mōste*, pret., *mōt*, pres.; akin to D. *moeten* to be obliged, OS. *mōtan* to be free, to be obliged, OHG. *muozan*, G. *müssen* to be obliged, Sw. *måste* must, Goth. *gamōtan* to have place, have room, be able; of unknown origin.] Am (or is, are, etc.) obliged by physical or logical necessity; as, a man *must* eat for nourishment; he *must* be insane; am (or is, are, etc.) necessary to a character or result; as, he *must* use care; am (or is, are, etc.) morally required; as, we *must* obey the laws.

Likewise *must* the deacons be grave 1 *Tim* iii. 8

Moreover, he [a bishop] *must* have a good report of them which are without 1 *Tim* iii. 7

☞ The principal verb (usually *go* or an equivalent), if easily supplied by the context, was formerly often omitted after *must*; as, I *must* away. "I *must* to Coventry." *Shak.*

Syn. — See OUGHT.

mus-tache', mous-tache' (mŭs-tăsh' *or, esp. in British usage,* mo͞os-tăsh'; 277), *n.* [F. *moustache*, It. *mostaccio*, *mostacchio*, mustache, fr. Gr. μύσταξ upper lip and the beard upon it; cf. μάσταξ mouth: cf. Sp. *mostacho*.]

1. The part of the face between the nose and mouth. *Obs.*

Mustaxe, which is the space betweene the nose ende and the upper lippe. *J. Jones* [describing (1579) infants].

2. That part of the beard which grows on the upper lip; also (with *pl.* in this sense), either side of this hair.

He cocked his ear and shook his bushy head, fiercely stroking his *mustaches*. *Sir G. Parker.*

3. *Zoöl.* **a** Hair or bristles, like or likened to a human mustache, growing round the mouth of an animal. **b** Any conspicuous stripe of color on the side of the head, beneath the eye of a bird.

4. A lock of hair left growing at the temples. *Obs.*

5. Short for MUSTACHE MONKEY.

6. A soldier; — in phrase *old mustache*. *A Gallicism.*

mustache, *or* **moustache, cup.** A coffee, tea, or other drinking cup having a guard at the top to keep the mustache out of the liquid while one is drinking.

mus-ta'chio (mŭs-tä'shō; 277), *n.; pl.* MUSTACHIOS (-shōz). A mustache. *Longfellow.*

mus'tang (mŭs'tăng), *n.* [Sp. *mesteño* belonging to the graziers, strayed, wild.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The small, hardy, half-wild horse of Texas, New Mexico, etc. Cf. BRONCHO.

2. *Nav.* In the United States navy, during and just after the Civil War, a line officer who entered the service from the merchant marine, instead of graduating at the Naval Academy. *Obs.* *Slang, U. S.*

mustang grape. A Texan grape (*Vitis candicans*), having poplarlike leaves and large light-colored berries with a thick skin and a disagreeably pungent pulp.

mus'tard (mŭs'tẽrd), *n.* [OF. *moustarde*, F. *moutarde*, fr. L. *mustum* must, — mustard was prepared for use by being mixed with *must*. See MUST, *n.*] **1.** Any brassicaceous plant of the genus *Sinapis*, generally recognizable by the lyrately lobed leaves, yellow flowers, and linear beaked pods. The white mustard (*S. alba*) and the black mustard (*S. nigra*) are widely cultivated, esp. in Europe, for their seeds.

2. A sharp pungent powder composed of ground mustard seed, which is frequently adulterated with turmeric or other substances. The ordinary mustard of commerce is a yellow powder, which is made into a paste by mixing with water, etc., for use as a condiment and as a rubefacient or counterirritant. The condiment is called French mustard when prepared by the addition of salt, vinegar, etc., and German mustard when made with Rhine wine or tarragon vinegar, spices, etc. Mustard is a stimulant and diuretic, and in large doses an emetic.

mustard beetle. A small black European leaf-eating beetle (*Phædon armoraciæ*) destructive to brassicaceous plants.

mustard gold. *Mining.* Finely divided gold, resembling ground mustard. *Australia.*

mustard oil. a A pale yellow essential oil of pungent and unpleasant odor, derived from the seeds of black mustard, and consisting almost entirely of allyl isosulphocyanate. It is used (under the name *oleum sinapis volatile*) in medicine, for the same purposes as mustard. Sp. gr., 1.015 to 1.03. Also, a similar oil of different composition, obtained from white mustard. Both oils are also prepared artificially. **b** *Org. Chem.* Any of the isosulphocyanates, which as a class are pungent, oily liquids. That one occurring in black mustard is called specif. *allyl mustard oil*. **c** A fixed semidrying oil obtained from the seeds of black or white mustard, and used in medicine and the arts, also as an adulterant of rape oil. Sp. gr., .914 to .92.

mustard seed. 1. Lit., the seed of mustard.

2. Dust shot, chiefly used in shooting birds, to minimize injury to the plumage; — also **mustard-seed shot.**

3. See COAL, *n.*, 3.

mustard shrub. A West Indian caper (*Capparis ferruginea*) the berries of which have a pungent flavor somewhat resembling that of mustard.

Mus-tel'i-dæ (mŭs-tĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *mustela* weasel.] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed family of carnivorous mammals including many important fur-bearing animals, mostly of relatively small size but among the most bloodthirsty of mammals. There is but one true molar in the upper jaw and one or two in the lower. Many of them have scent glands. The important subfamilies are the **Melinæ**, badgers; **Mephitinæ**, skunks; **Lutrinæ**, otters; and **Mustelinæ**, martens, weasels, minks, etc.

mus'te-line (mŭs'tē-lĭn; -līn; 183), *a.* [L. *mustelinus*, fr. *mustela* weasel.] Like, or pertaining to, the family Mustelidæ, esp. the weasels and martens; specif., of the color of the weasel's summer fur; brown; tawny.

A *musteline* or yellowish color *Tomlinson* (*Renou*)

— *n.* One of the Mustelidæ; esp., one of the Mustelinæ.

— **mus'te-loid** (-loid), *a. & n.*

mus'ter (mŭs'tẽr), *v. t.;* MUS'TERED (-tẽrd); MUS'TER-ING. [ME. *mustren*, prop., to show, OF. *mostrer*, *mustrer*, *moustrer*, *monstrer*, F. *montrer*, fr. L. *monstrare* to show. See MONSTER.] **1.** To show; display; point out; tell; report. *Obs.* *Rule of St. Benet.*

2. To assemble, as troops, for roll call, parade, inspection, exercise, or the like. *Spenser.*

3. Hence: To summon together; to collect and display; to enroll in service. "*Mustering* all its force." *Cowper.*

All the gay feathers he could *muster*. *L'Estrange.*

to muster in, *or* **muster into service,** *Mil.*, to inspect and enter on the muster roll of the army; to enlist, as troops or individual recruits. — **to m. out,** *or* **out of service,** *Mil.*, to bring together for final payment and discharge from military service, as troops. — **to m. up,** to gather or summon up; to obtain, esp. with some effort or difficulty.

One of those who can *muster up* sufficient sprightliness to engage in a game of forfeits *Hazlitt.*

mus'ter, *v. i.* **1.** To show; make a show; parade. *Obs.*

2. To be gathered together for parade, inspection, exercise, or the like; to come together as parts of a force or body; to collect; as, his supporters *mustered* in force. "The *mustering* squadron." *Byron.*

Why does my blood thus *muster* to my heart? *Shak.*

mus'ter (mŭs'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *moustre*, OF. *mostre*, *moustre*, F. *montre*, LL. *monstra*. See MUSTER, *v. t.*] **1.** A sample; a pattern. *Obs. or R., except in the far East.*

2. A show; a display; array. *Obs. or R.* *Piers Plowman.*

3. An assembling or review of troops or a ship's company, as for parade, verification of numbers, inspection, exercise, or introduction into service; specif., in the army and navy, such an assembling for roll call, usually accompanied by inspection and often by a review.

4. The sum total of a body of troops or ship's company assembled for muster; also, the register or roll of the men.

And the *muster* was thirty thousands of men *Wycliffe.*

5. Assemblage, as of animals for enumeration; gathering.

Of the temporal grandees of the realm, and of their wives and daughters, the *muster* was great and splendid. *Macaulay.*

6. Of peacocks, a flock.

muster roll. *Mil.* A list or register of all the officers and men in a military body or ship's company present, or accounted for, on the day of muster; hence, any exhaustive similar list; as, the *muster roll* of the virtues.

mus'ty (mŭs'tĭ), *a.;* MUS'TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); MUS'TI-EST. [From L. *mustum* must; or perh. fr. E. *moist*. Cf. MUST, *n.*, MOIST.] **1.** Damp; wet; moist. *Obs.* *Gascoigne.*

2. Affected with moldiness, or having the rank, pungent, offensive odor and taste which substances of organic origin acquire during warm, moist weather; foul or sour and fetid; moldy; flat; as, *musty* corn, wine, books.

3. Spoiled by age; stale; trite.

The proverb is somewhat *musty*. *Shak.*

4. Dull; heavy; spiritless. "That he may not grow *musty* and unfit for conversation." *Addison.*

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musk pear. A sweet-flavored pear resembling the seckel.

musk pod. A musk sac.

musk poulp *or* **poulpe.** A Mediterranean octopus (*Eledone moschata*) having an odor of musk.

muskrat weed. The tall meadow rue. *U. S.*

musk sheep. The musk ox.

Mus-kwa'ki (mŭs-kwä'kĭ), *n.* = FOX, 8. [viverrine animal.

musk weasel. A civet or other

musle † MUZZLE.

Mus'lem (mŭz'lĕm; mŭs'-), **-lim** (-lĭm). Vars. of MOSLEM.

mus'lidge. † MUCILAGE.

muslin delaine. See DELAINE, 1.

mus'lined (mŭz'lĭnd), *a.* Clothed in, or draped with, muslin. [ET.

mus'lin-ette'. Var. of MUSLIN-

mus'lin kail (mŭz'lĭn kāl). Broth made with shelled barley and greens. *Scot.*

Mus. M. *Abbr.* Master of Music.

mus'mon (mŭs'mŏn). Var. of MUSIMON.

mu'so-ma'ni-a (mū'zō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* = MUSICOMANIA.

muson. musoun. † MOISON.

Mus'pel (mo͞os'pĕl), *n.* Short for MUSPELLSHEIM.

Mus'pells-heim' (mo͞os'pĕls-hām'), *n.* [Icel. *Múspells-heimr*.] *Norse Myth.* One of the Nine Worlds, generally viewed as in the south. Its forces are marshaled under Surt against the gods at Ragnarok.

mus'quash (mŭs'kwŏsh), *n* [Algonquian *muscassus*, prop., red.] The muskrat. [ROOT

musquash poison. = MUSQUASH-

musquash root. The water hemlock *U. S.* [ow rue. *U. S.*

musquash weed. The tall meadow-

musquaspen. *n.* [Cf. MUSQUASH.] A root used by Indians of Virginia in making a red dye *Obs.*

mus'quaw (mŭs'kwô), *n.* [Amer. Ind. name.] The American black bear. [KELLUNGE.

mus'quel-lunge. Var. of MUS-

musquet. † MUSKET.

mus'quet-oon'. Var. of MUSKETOON. [of MOSQUITO.

mus-qui'to (mŭs-kē'tō). Var.

mus'rel, mus'role (mŭz'rĕl), *n.* Also **mus'roll.** [F. *muserolle*, It. *museruola*, fr. It. *muso* muzzle. See MUZZLE.] The nose band of a horse's bridle. *Obs. or R.*

muss. † MOUSE.

mus'sack. Var. of MUSSUCK.

mus-sal', mus-saul' (mŭs-săl'), *n.* Also *mashal*, *mushal*, etc [Hind. *masha'l*, *mashāl*, fr Ar. *masha'l*] A kind of torch usually of rags soaked with oil. *India*

mus-sal'chee (mŭ-săl'chē), *n.* [Hind. *mash'alchī*, fr. Ar. *mash'al* lamp, torch.] Properly, a torchbearer; now, among Europeans, a servant who takes care of lamps, washes dishes, etc.; a scullion. *India.*

mus'sel † MORSEL.

musselden. † MUSCADINE.

mussel digger. The gray whale.

mussel duck. A scaup duck or scoter.

mussell. † MUZZLE.

mussel picker. The oyster catcher. *Local, Eng.*

musser, *n.* [Cf. F. *musser* to hide, E. MICHE] A hiding place. *Obs.*

mus'sick. Var. of MUSSUCK.

muss'i-ness (mŭs'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

mus'si-tate (-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *mussitatus*, p. p. of *mussitare* to be silent, to murmur.] To mutter; mumble. *Obs.* — **mus'si-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

mussolin. † MUSLIN.

mus-soo'lah. Var. of MASSOOLA

mussoon. mussoun. † MONSOON.

Mus'sul-man-ish, *a.* Mohammedan. [Mohammedanism.

Mus'sul-man-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Mus'sul-man-ly, *adv.* In the manner of Moslems.

must, *n.* Musk (*Obs.*); also, hair powder *Scot.* — *v. t.* To powder (the hair). *Obs. Scot.*

mus-tached', mous-tached' (mŭs-tăsht'; mo͞os-), *a.* Wearing, or having, a mustache.

mus-tache'less, mous-tache'less, *a.* See LESS.

mustache, *or* **moustache, monkey.** A guenon of West Africa (*Ceropithecus cephus*) having a bluish face with a white stripe crossing the upper lip.

mus-tach'i-al, mous-tach'i-al (mŭs-tăsh'ĭ-ăl; mo͞os-), *a. Zoöl.* Designating a color marking on a bird suggesting a mustache.

mus-ta'chioed, mous-ta'chioed (-shōd), *a* Mustached.

Mus'tah'fiz' (mo͞os'tä'fēz'), *n.* [Turk. & Ar. *mustaḥfiz*] who trusts to another's keeping, a soldier of a garrison.] See ARMY ORGANIZATION, *Table.*

mus'tang-er (mŭs'tăng-ẽr), *n.* One who catches and trains mustangs. *Western U. S.*

mustard paper. *Pharm.* Paper covered with mustard, used as a counterirritant.

mus'tard-seed' coal. A very fine size of anthracite coal. See COAL, *n.*, 3. *Local, U. S.* [*Obs.*

mustard token. A minute bit.

mustardvillars. † MUSTREDE-VILLIARS.

mustase. † MUSTACHE.

must'ed (mŏs'tĕd; -tĭt), *p. a.* Powdered. *Scot.* [TEE.

mus-tee' (mŭs-tē'). Var. of MESTEESE. † MESTIZO.

Mus-te'la (mŭs-tē'lȧ), *n.* [L., weasel.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Mustelidæ. It consists of the martens and sables.

mustelle, *n.* [F. *mustèle*, *mustelle*, eelpout, or L. *mustela*, *mustella*, eelpout, weasel.] **a** An eelpout. **b** A weasel. *Obs.*

Mus-te'lus (mŭs-tē'lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *mustela* weasel, also a kind of fish.] *Zoöl.* A genus of dogfishes of the family Carchariidæ.

muster book. *Mil. & Nav.* A book in which muster rolls are transcribed [VILLIARS.

musterdevillers † MUSTREDE-

mus-te'zo. † MESTIZO.

mustice. † MESTIZO [MUSTY.

mus'ti-ly (mŭs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv* of

mus'ti-ness, *n* See -NESS.

mustours, *n. pl* [See MUSTER, *n & v.*] Dials; clocks. *Obs.*

mustrance, *n.* [OF. *mostrance*, *mustrance* See MUSTER, *v.*] Proof. *Obs.* [Mustering. *Obs.*

mus-tra'tion (mŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* **mus'tre.** † MINSTER.

mustredevillars. *n* [OF. *mostier de Villars* monastery of Villiers or Villars.] A gray cloth made at Montivilliers in France. *Obs.*

mus'tri-cle, *n* [L. *mustricola*.] A shoemaker's last. *Obs.*

mustrship. † MISTRESS-SHIP.

mustrump. † MUSHROOM.

mus'tu-lent (mŭs'tū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *mustulentus*.] Abounding in, or like, must; fresh and sweet. *Obs. or R.*

mus'ture. † MUSTER. [*Obs.*

must'y, *a.* Made with must.

must'y, *n.* A former cheap kind of snuff, of a musty flavor.

must'y, *v. t.* To become musty.

Mus'ul-man. Var of MUSSULMAN.

Mut (mo͝ot), *n.* [Egypt., mother.] *Egypt. Relig.* Consort of Amon-Ra, the sun, mother of Chunsu, the moon, with whom she was joined in the great triad of Thebes. She is often represented as lion-headed.

mu'ta-bil'i-ty (mū'tə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *mutabilitas:* cf. F. *mutabilité.*] Quality or state of being mutable.

mu'ta-ble (mū'tə-b'l), *a.* [L. *mutabilis*, fr. *mutare* to change; akin to *mutuus* borrowed, Goth. *maidjan* to change, corrupt. Cf. MEW to molt, MUTUAL.] **1.** Capable of mutation; subject to change; changeable in form, qualities, or nature.

Things of the most accidental and *mutable* nature *South.*

2. Changeable; inconstant; unsettled; unstable; fickle. "Most *mutable* in wishes." *Byron.*

Syn. — Changeable, changeful, alterable, unstable, unsteady, unsettled, wavering, inconstant, variable, fickle.

mu'tage (mū'tăj; *F.* mü'tázh'), *n.* [F.] The checking of fermentation in the must of grapes, as by adding alcohol or (temporarily) by impregnating with sulphurous fumes.

mu-tan'dum (mū-tăn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DA (-dȧ). [L., fr. *mutare* to change.] A thing which is to be changed; something which must be altered; — chiefly in *pl.*

mu'tant (mū'tănt), *n.* [L. *mutans, -antis*, p. pr. of *mutare* to change.] That which undergoes mutation; specif., *Biol.*, a species or individual exhibiting a sudden variation through mutation (in sense 6).

mu'tate (mū'tāt, *or, esp. in British usage,* mū-tāt'), *v. t. & i.* To change; to alter; to undergo mutation; specif.: **a** *Philol.* To change by mutation, or umlaut. **b** *Biol.* To deviate suddenly from the type; to "sport."

mu-ta'tion (mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mutatio*, fr. *mutare* to change: cf. F. *mutation.* See MUTABLE.] **1.** Change; alteration in form or qualities; vicissitude; succession.

The vicissitude or *mutations* in the superior globe are no fit matter for this present argument. *Bacon.*

2. *Philol.* Umlaut; specif., the umlaut caused by an *i*, whether vocalic or consonantal in function (see 1st I and J), originally standing in the following syllable.

3 *Music.* **a** The change from one hexachord to another in medieval solmization, involving a change of syllable for a given tone. **b** The shifting of the hand in violin playing.

4. A posthouse. *Obs.*

5. *Biol.* Gradual definitely tending variation, such as may be observed in a group of organisms in the fossils of successive geological levels. *v. Waagen* (1869).

6. *Biol.* **a** As now employed (first by de Vries), a sudden variation (the offspring differing from its parents in some well-marked character or characters) as distinguished from a gradual variation in which the new characters become fully developed only in the course of many generations. The occurrence of mutations, and the hereditary transmission, under some conditions, of the characters so appearing, are well-established facts; whether the process has played an important part in the evolution of the existing species and other groups of organisms is a disputed question. **b** The result of the above process; a suddenly produced variation.

Syn. — See CHANGE.

mu-ta'tion-al (mū-tā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to mutation.

mu-ta'tion-ist, *n.* *Biol.* A believer in mutation as an important factor in evolution.

mutation plural. *Gram.* A plural formed by mutation, or umlaut; as in *man*, pl. *men.*

mutation stop. An organ stop giving tones a perfect fifth or a major third (or an octave of the fifth or third) above the tones corresponding to the digitals. The stop is called a *quint* when it gives fifths; a *tierce* when it gives thirds.

mu'ta-tive (mū'tə-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, mutation, or sudden variation.

mutch (mŭch), *n.* [Cf. D. *mutse* a cap, G. *mütze.*] A woman's cap, esp. the close linen or muslin cap of an old woman; also, an infant's cap or a man's head covering. *Chiefly Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

mute (mūt), *a.* [L. *mutus;* cf. Gr. *μυκός, μύτης*, Skr. *mūka* dumb. ME. *muet* is fr. F. *muet*, a dim. of OF. *mu*, L. *mutus.*] **1.** Not speaking; uttering no sound; silent.

All the heavenly choir stood *mute*,
And silence was in heaven. *Milton.*

2. *Law.* Of a prisoner, making no answer, or refusing to plead directly or to put himself on trial, when arraigned. He is then said to *stand mute.*

3. Incapable of speaking; dumb; also, unaccompanied by speech or sound; as, a *mute* boy; a *mute* entreaty. *Dryden.*

4. *Phon.* Not uttered; unpronounced; silent; also, produced with a complete momentary closure of some part of the oral passage; — said of certain letters. See 2d MUTE, 2.

5. *Min.* Not giving a ringing sound when struck; — said of a metal.

6. *Numis.* Destitute of a legend or other means of identification other than heraldic or symbolical devices

Syn. — Silent, speechless. See DUMB.

mute, *n.* **1.** One who does not speak, whether from physical inability, unwillingness, or other cause. Specif.: **a** A deaf-mute. **b** A prisoner who stands mute. See MUTE, *a.*, 2. **c** A person employed by undertakers at a funeral. **d** A person whose part in a play does not require him to speak. *Now Rare.* **e** Among the Turks, an officer or attendant who is selected for his place because he cannot speak.

2. *Phon.* **a** A letter representing no sound; a silent letter. **b** A consonant formed with complete momentary stoppage of the breath, as *p, b, d, g, k, t.* See STOP, *n.*, 9.

3. *Music.* **a** A device, as of brass or ivory, that can be clamped on the bridge of a violin, or similar instrument, to deaden or soften the tone. **b** A pear-shaped pad that can be inserted in the bell of a metal wind instrument to muffle the tone.

mute (mūt), *v. t.*; MUT'ED (mūt'ĕd); MUT'ING (mūt'ĭng). **1.** *Music.* To muffle or deaden the sound of, as by a mute.

2. To subject to mutage.

mu-tes'cence (mū-tĕs'ĕns), *n.* [From L. *mutescere.*] A becoming or growing mute or silent, as of a final letter.

mute swan. The common white swan (*Cygnus olor*), of Europe and western Asia, which produces no loud notes. It is the species usually domesticated. See SWAN.

mu'ti-cous (mū'tĭ-kŭs), *or* **mu'tic** (mū'tĭk), *a.* [L. *muticus* docked.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Lacking the usual defensive parts; — said of toothless jaws, clawless digits, etc.

2. *Bot.* Without an awn or point.

mu'ti-late (mū'tĭ-lāt), *v. t.*; MU'TI-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); MU'TI-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *mutilatus*, p. p. of *mutilare* to mutilate, fr. *mutilus* maimed; cf. Gr. *μύτιλος.*] **1.** To cut off or remove a limb or essential part of; to maim; cripple; hack; as, to *mutilate* the body, a statue, etc.

2. To destroy or remove a material part of, so as to render imperfect; as, to *mutilate* the orations of Cicero.

Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity, there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. *Addison.*

mutilated gear *or* **wheel,** *Mach.*, a gear wheel from a portion of whose periphery the cogs are omitted. It is used for giving intermittent movements.

mu'ti-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mutilatio:* cf. F. *mutilation.*] Act of mutilating, or state of being mutilated; deprivation of a limb or of an essential part

Mu-til'la (mū-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., orig. unknown.] *Zoöl.* A genus of solitary fossorial wasps having wingless females. See VELVET ANT. It is the type of a family, **Mu-til'i-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). — **mu-til'id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*

mu'ti-neer' (mū'tĭ-nēr'), *n.* [OF. *mutinier.* See MUTINY.] One guilty of mutiny.

mu'ti-nous (mū'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* [See MUTINY.] Disposed to mutiny; in a state of mutiny; characterized by mutiny; seditious; insubordinate; rebellious; mischievous.

The city was becoming *mutinous.* *Macaulay.*

We will ride down and slay the *mutinous* dogs. *S. A. Brooke.*

— **mu'ti-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **mu'ti-nous-ness**, *n.*

mu'ti-ny (mū'tĭ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [From *mutine* to mutiny, fr. F. *se mutiner*, fr. F. *mutin* stubborn, mutinous, fr. OF. *muete* riot, LL. *movita*, fr. L. *movere* to move. See MOVE.] **1.** Violent commotion; tumult; strife. *Obs.*

To raise a *mutiny* betwixt yourselves. *Shak.*

2. Insurrection against, or refusal to obey, constituted authority, particularly military or naval authority; concerted revolt against the rules of discipline or the lawful commands of a superior officer; hence, generally, forcible resistance to rightful authority; insubordination.

In every *mutiny* against the discipline of the college, he was the ringleader. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See REBELLION.

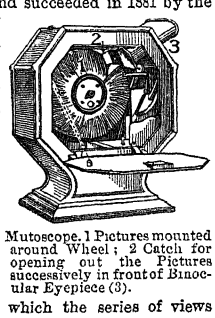
mu'ti-ny, *v. i.*; MU'TI-NIED (-nĭd); MU'TI-NY-ING (-nĭ-ĭng). **1.** To rise against, or refuse to obey, lawful authority in military or naval service; to excite, or to be guilty of, mutiny or mutinous conduct; to revolt against one's superior officer or any rightful authority.

2. To fall into strife; to quarrel. *Obs.*

My very hairs do *mutiny;* for the white
Reprove the brown for rashness. *Shak.*

Mutiny Act. *Law.* An English statute reënacted annually from 1689 to 1881 to regulate the discipline of such military forces as were raised and so to make possible a regular army. It was repealed and succeeded in 1881 by the *Army Act*, which is also reënacted annually.

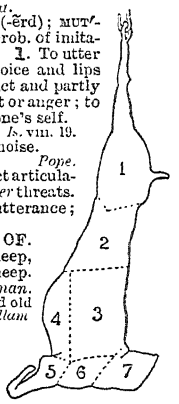
Mu-ti'si-a (mū-tĭsh'ĭ-ȧ; -tĭs'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after José Celestino *Mutis*, Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of South American asteraceous shrubs. They have large, solitary, often handsome, heads of pistillate flowers with plumose pappus. A few species are in cultivation.



Mutoscope. 1 Pictures mounted around Wheel; 2 Catch for opening out the Pictures successively in front of Binocular Eyepiece (3).

mut'ism (mūt'ĭz'm), *n.* Condition, state, or habit, of being mute, or without speech; silentness.

mu'to-scope (mū'tō-skōp), *n.* [L. *mutare* to change + *-scope.*] A simple form of animated-picture machine in which the series of views are printed on paper and mounted around the periphery of a wheel. The rotation of the wheel brings them rapidly into sight, one after another, and the blended effect gives a semblance of motion to the scene. Cf. CINEMATOGRAPH. — **mu'to-scop'ic** (mū'tō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*



mut'ter (mŭt'ẽr), *v. i.*; MUT'TERED (-ẽrd); MUT'TER-ING. [ME. *muteren, moteren*, prob. of imitative origin; cf. L. *muttire, mutire.*] **1.** To utter words indistinctly or with a low voice and lips partly closed; esp., to utter indistinct and partly suppressed expressions of complaint or anger; to grumble; growl; as, to *mutter* to one's self.

Wizards that peep, and that *mutter.* *Is.* viii. 19.

2. To sound with a low, rumbling noise.

The *muttering* thunder rolls *Pope.*

mut'ter, *v. t.* To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low voice; as, to *mutter* threats.

mut'ter, *n.* Repressed or obscure utterance; a murmur; murmuring.

mut'ton (mŭt'n), *n.* [ME. *moton*, OF. *moton, mouton*, a ram, F. *mouton* sheep, LL. *multo;* orig. uncert.] **1.** A sheep. *Obs. or Humorous.* *Chapman.*

Muttons, beeves, and porkers are good old words for the living quadrupeds. *Hallam*

2. The flesh of a sheep.

3. = MOUTON, the coin. *Obs.*

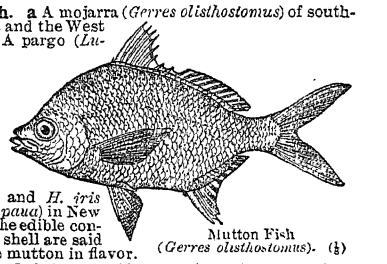
4. A loose woman; a prostitute. *Obs. Slang.*

mutton chop. **1.** A rib of mutton for broiling, with the end of the bone at the smaller part chopped off; also, any similar small piece of mutton, as a piece of the loin.

2. *pl.* Mutton-chop whiskers. *Slang.*

Mutton, 2 Diagram showing Cuts. 1 Leg; 2 Loin; 3 Rib; 4 Breast; 5 Shank; 6 Shoulder; 7 Neck.

mutton fish. **a** A mojarra (*Gerres olisthostomus*) of southern Florida and the West Indies. **b** A pargo (*Lutianus analis*). **c** The eelpout (*Zoarces anguillaris*). **d** An ear shell, or abalone, esp. *Haliotis nævosa* in Sydney, and *H. iris* (called also *pauá*) in New Zealand. The edible contents of the shell are said to resemble mutton in flavor.



Mutton Fish (*Gerres olisthostomus*). (⅛)

mut'ton-wood' (mŭt'n-wo͝od'), *n.* An asteraceous tree (*Olearia colensoi*) of New Zealand; — so called because it grows on islands frequented by mutton birds.

mut'ton-y (-ĭ), *a.* Like mutton; having the flavor or other qualities of mutton; consisting of mutton.

mu'tu-al (mū'tū-ăl), *a.* [F. *mutuel*, L. *mutuus*, orig., exchanged, borrowed, lent; akin to *mutare* to change. See MUTABLE.] **1.** Reciprocally acting or related; reciprocally receiving and giving; reciprocally given and received; reciprocal; interchanged; as, *mutual* love, advantage, assistance, aversion, etc.; a *mutual* promise.

Happy in our *mutual* help. *Milton.*

2. Possessed, experienced, or done by two or more persons or things at the same time; common; joint; as, *mutual* happiness; a *mutual* effort. *Burke.*

3 *Insurance.* Designating, or pertaining to, the method or plan (called the *mutual plan*) of insurance in which the policy holders constitute the members of the insuring company or association, electing their own managers or directors and sharing the profits in such manner as they may determine. Mutual insurance may be conducted on the plan of making assessments as needed or by writing policies at a fixed premium. In case of mutual companies the loading is usually heavier than in case of the companies on the stock or the mixed plan; but the surplus is received back in dividends.

Syn. — MUTUAL, COMMON. That is COMMON in which two or more persons or things share (esp.) equally or alike; MUTUAL properly implies reciprocal action; as, "They had all things *common*" (*Acts* iv. 32); "grounds *common* to both sides" (*Coleridge*); "the *common* enemy of man" (*Shak.*); "See . . . pride bestowed on all, a *common* friend" (*Pope*); "our *common* country" (*Shelley*); "The English and French have . . . reasons to induce them to *mutual* hatred" (*Goldsmith*); "while the *mutual* greetings were going on between young Bracebridge and his relations" (*Irving*); "the bond of . . . *mutual* admiration" (*Stevenson*). *Mutual* is sometimes found even among good writers in the sense of *common;* as, "Mr. Hobhouse was desirous that I should express our *mutual* opinion of Pope" (*Byron*); "Our *Mutual* Friend" (*Dickens*). But this sense of *mutual* is contrary to the best usage. See COMMON, RECIPROCAL.

mutual gable *or* **wall,** *Scots Law*, a party wall. — **m. induction,** *Elec.*, the inducing of an electromotive force in a

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mus'web (mo͝os'wĕb; mo͝oz'-). Dial. Eng var. of MOUSEWEB.

musy, *v. i.* Wonder; muse. *Obs*

musyk. ✝ MOSAIC, MUSIC.

mut. *Abbr.* Mutilated. [MUTE.]

mut. ✝ MOOT, MOTE, MUST.

‖ **mu'ta** (mo͞o'tȧ), *n.* [L.] *Music.* Change; — a direction in scores for certain instruments, as timpani and brass wind pieces, to change their tuning or crooks before a change of key.

mu-tab'i-late, *v. t.* [L. *mutabilis* changeable.] To cause to change. *Obs.*

Mu'ta-bil'i-a (mū'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *mutabilis* changeable.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of tailed amphibians comprising the true salamanders as distinct from the Proteida and Meantes.

mu'ta-bl. Mutable. *Ref. Sp.*

mu'ta-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

mu'ta-bly, *adv.* of MUTABLE.

mu'ta-cism (mū'tȧ-sĭz'm), *n.* See MYTACISM.

‖ **mu-ta're vel ti-me're sper'no.** [L.] I scorn to change or to fear.

mu'ta-scope Var. of MUTOSCOPE [mutant.]

mu'tate (mū'tāt), *n.* *Biol.* A

‖ **mu-ta'tis mu-tan'dis** (mū-tā'tĭs mū-tăn'dĭs). [L.] Things which must be changed, being changed; necessary changes being made.

‖ **mu-ta'to no'mi-ne** (nŏm'ĭ-nē). [L.] The name being changed.

‖ **mu-ta'to no'mi-ne, de te fa'bu-la nar-ra'tur** (tā'lə-tā). The name being changed, the story is told of you.

Horace (*Satires*, I. 1. 69).

mu'ta-to-ry (mū'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *mutatorius.*] Of or pert. to change; changing; variable.

mu'ta-wal'lĭ (mo͞ot'ȧ-wŭl'lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LIS (-lēz). [Ar. *mutawallī.*] *Moham. Law.* The trustee of a wakf; specif., one having the care and management of a religious building and its wakf, or endowment.

Mu-taz'a-la (mo͞o-tăz'ȧ-lȧ), *n.* [Ar. *mu'tazilah*, lit., separatists.] *Moham. Law.* A member of a Shiah sect founded by Wasil ibn Ata in the 8th century A. D.

Mu-taz'i-lim, Mu-taz'i-lite. Vars. of MOTAZILIM, MOTAZILITE.

mutch'kin (mŭch'kĭn), *n.* [OD. *mudeken.* Cf. MUTCH.] A Scotch liquid measure equal to three-fourths of an English pint.

mute. ✝ MOOT; MOTE, may.

mute (*dial.* mo͞ot), *v. t. & i.* [L. *mutare* to change.] To molt

Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

mute, *v. t. & i.* [F. *mutir;* cf. *émeutir*, OF. *esmeltir*, perh. fr. OD. *smelten*, prop., to melt. See SMELT.] To void (excrement); to dung. *Obs.* — *n.* Dung. *Obs.*

mute, *n.* In certain localities, a mule whose sire is a horse; in other localities, a mule whose sire is an ass. *Dial. Eng.*

mute (mūt), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *muete* pack of dogs, hunting lodge, prop., a starting, moving, F. *meute*, and also F. *muette* hunting lodge, place for keeping molting hawks, fr. L. *movere* through assumed LL. *movita;* prob. influenced by *muer* to molt, *mue* cage (cf. MEW a cage). See MOVE.] **1.** *Falconry.* A mew *Rare.*

2. A pack of hounds. *Obs.*

3. A cry of the hounds. *Obs.*

mute'-hill'. ✝ MOOT-HILL.

mute'ly, *adv.* of MUTE. See -LY.

mute'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

muteny. ✝ MUTINY.

muter. ✝ MUTTER.

mu-tes'sa-rif' (mo͞o-tĕs'ȧ-rēf'), *n.* [Turk. & Ar, *mutecarif* freely disposing of anything, master.] In Turkey, an administrative authority of any of certain sanjaks. They are appointed directly by the Sultan.

mu-tes'sa-ri-fat' (-rē-fāt'), *n.* [Turk. & Ar. *mutecarifah* office of a mutessarif.] In Turkey, a sanjak whose head is a mutessarif.

mutesse, *v. t.* To mute, as a hawk. *Obs.*

muth. ✝ MOUTH. [*India.*]

muth (mŭth). Var. of MATH.

muthe. ✝ MOOD, MOUTH.

muth'-lab'ben (mŭth'-lăb'ĕn). [Heb.] *Bib.* A term of uncertain meaning used in the heading of *Ps.* ix. "In all probability this is the name of a tune; but whether it should be rendered 'Die for the son' or . . . 'Death makes white,' it is impossible to say." *Dict. of Bible* (*Hastings*).

mu'ti-late, *a.* 1. Mutilated. *Obs.*

2. *Zoöl.* **a** Having no hind limbs, as a cetacean. *Rare.* **b** Abbreviated; — said of the elytra of certain insects.

mu'ti-late, *n.* *Zoöl.* A cetacean or sirenian. *Obs. & ℞.*

mu'ti-la'tor (mū'tĭ-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who mutilates.

mutile, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *mutiler*] To mutilate. *Obs.*

mu'ti-lous, *a.* [L. *mutilus.* See MUTILATE.] Mutilated; defective; imperfect. *Obs.*

mu'tin, *a.* [F.] Mutinous. *Obs.*

mu'tine (mū'tĭn), *n.* [F. *mutin.*] A mutineer. *Obs.*

mu'tine, *v. i.* [F. *mutiner.*] To mutiny. *Obs.*

mu'ti-neer', *v. i.* To mutiny.

mutiner, *n.* A mutineer. *Obs.*

mut'ing (mūt'ĭng), *n.* [See MUTE to void excrement.] Act of voiding excrement; — said of birds. Also, dung of birds.

muting. ✝ MOOTING.

mu-tin'i-ty, *n.* Mutiny. *Obs.*

mu'ti-nize, *v. i.* To mutiny. *Obs.* [TAGE.]

mu'tism (mū'tĭz'm), *n.* = MUTISM.

mu'tive, *a.* Given to change. *Obs.*

mutoun. ✝ MUTTON.

mutseddie, etc. ✝ MUTSUDDY.

mut-sud'dy, moot-sud'dy (mo͞ot-sŭd'ĭ), *n.* Also *mootsuddy.* [Hind. & Ar. *mutaqaddi.*] A native accountant *Anglo-Ind.*

muttaseddee. ✝ MUTSUDDY.

mut'ter-er, *n.* One who mutters.

mutton. ✝ MUTTON.

mutseddie, etc. ✝ MUTSUDDY.

mut-sud'dy, moot-sud'dy (mo͞ot-sŭd'ĭ), *n.* Also *mootsuddy.* [Hind. & Ar. *mutaqaddi.*] A native accountant *Anglo-Ind.*

mutting. *n. pr. & vb. n.* of MUTTER. — **mut'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

mut'ter-ous, *a.* Like muttering. *Obs.*

mutton bird. Any of several large petrels and shearwaters of the genera *Estrelata* and *Puffinus* found in the South Seas; esp., *P. tenuirostris*, which is destroyed in numbers for its oil and feathers.

mut'ton-bird' tree. A New Zealand asteraceous tree (*Senecio rotundifolius*).

mut'ton-chop', *a.* Having a form suggestive of a mutton chop, or roundish at one end and narrow and prolonged at the other; — said esp. of side whiskers.

mutton fist. A big brawny fist or hand. *Colloq.*

mutton ham. A leg of mutton cured like a ham. *Chiefly Scot.*

mut'ton-head', *n.* A stupid or dull-witted person. *Colloq.*

mut'ton-head'ed, *a.* Stupid; dull-witted. *Colloq.*

mut'ton-leg'ger, *n.* *Naut.* A leg-of-mutton sail or a boat using such sails.

mutton monger. A pimp; debauchee. *Obs.*

mutton quad. *Print.* An em quad. *Cant.* [fish b.]

mutton snapper. The mutton

mutton thumper. A bungling bookbinder. *Cant, Eng.*

‖ **Mut'ter-recht'** (mo͞ot'ẽr-rĕkt'), *n.* [G.] See MATRIARCHY.

circuit by a varying current in a neighboring circuit. See INDUCTANCE. — **mutual loan association.** See BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. — **m. parasitism**, *Biol.*, mutualism.

mu'tu-al-ism (mū'tŭ-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Ethics.* The doctrine or practice of mutual dependence as the condition of individual and social welfare. *F. Harrison. H. Spencer.* **2.** *Biol.* Symbiosis beneficial to both symbionts. — **mu'tu-al-ist,** *n.* — **mu'tu-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

mu'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *mutualité.*] **1.** State or quality of being mutual; quality of reciprocity; interchange; interaction; interdependence. **2.** Interchange of kindnesses or expressions of regard; familiarity. *Obs.*

He loves not deeper *mutualities* *Earle.*

mu'tu-al-ize (mū'tŭ-ăl-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To make or become mutual.

mu'tu-al-ly (mū'tŭ-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* of MUTUAL. — **mutually equiangular,** applied to two figures when every angle of either has its equal, correspondent angle in the other. — **m. equilateral,** applied to two figures when the corresponding sides of both are equal each to each.

mu'tu-a-ry (mū'tŭ-ă-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *mutuarius* mutual. See MUTUATION.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* The borrower in a contract of mutuum.

mu'tule (mū'tūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mutulus.*] *Arch.* A flat block projecting under the corona of the Doric cornice, in the same situation as the modillion of other orders. Mutules possibly represent rafter ends in an original wooden construction. See GUTTA, *Illust.* — **mu'tu-la-ry** (-lă-rĭ), *a.*

mu'tu-um (mū'tŭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* MUTUA (-ă). [L., prop. neut. of *mutuus* borrowed, lent. See MUTUAL.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* A loan of fungible things to be restored in kind and of the same quantity and quality; a contract in which movables are delivered by one to another on condition that the borrower shall return things of the same nature and the same in quantity or amount and quality.

mu-zhik' (mōō-zhĭk'; mōō'zhĭk), *n.* [Russ. *muzhik.*] A Russian peasant.

muz'zle (mŭz'l), *v. t.*; MUZ'ZLED (-ld); MUZ'ZLING (-lĭng). [F. *museler.*] **1.** To bind the muzzle of; to fasten the mouth of, so as to prevent biting or eating; hence, fig., to bind; to sheathe; to restrain from speech or action; gag.

"My dagger *muzzled.*" *Shak.*

Thou shalt not *muzzle* the ox when he treadeth out the corn. *Deut.* xxv. 4.

2. In *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* senses: **a** To fondle with the closed mouth. *Obs.* **b** To root or grub with the muzzle, or snout; — said esp. of pigs. **c** To drink greedily; to guzzle. *Dial. Eng.* **d** To mask. *Obs. Scot.* **e** To handle roughly; maul. *Obs., Dial., or Slang, Eng.*

muz'zle, *v. i.* To bring the muzzle or mouth near.

The bear *muzzles* and smells to him. *L'Estrange*

muz'zle (mŭz'l), *n.* [ME. *mosel,* OF. *musel,* F. *museau* muzzle or snout, LL. *musellus,* dim. of *musus;* orig. uncert.] **1.** The projecting jaws and nose of an animal, as a horse or ape; a snout.

2. The mouth of a thing; the end for entrance or discharge; as, the *muzzle* of a gun.

3. A fastening or covering (as a band or cage) for the mouth of an animal, to prevent eating or vicious biting.

4. The clevis of a plow.

muzzle energy. *Ballistics.* The kinetic energy of a projectile at the moment of leaving the muzzle of a gun.

muz'zle-load'er, *n.* A gun that is loaded through the muzzle; — disting. from *breechloader.* — **muz'zle-load'ing,** *a.*

muzzle velocity. *Ballistics.* The velocity of a projectile at the moment of leaving the muzzle of a gun.

my (mī; *when unemphatic often, esp. in British usage,* mĭ), *pron. & a.* [ME. *mi,* fr. *min.* See MINE; cf., for loss of "n," A, *a.*, AN, *a.*] Of or belonging to me; — used always attributively. See MINE. *My* is used as the possessive case of *I,* or as possessive adj. pron. of the 1st person sing., denoting: **a** Simple possession; as, *my* book; — sometimes with only the vague possessive force described under HIS (def. 2) and in such ceremonial titles as *my* lord, *my* lady. In these and like forms of address *my* often stood between the noun and an attributive adjective; thus, "Good *my* mother," "dear *my* liege." *Shak.* **b** The agent or object of an action; — with the force of a subjective or objective genitive; thus, *my* defense, that is, defense either *by me* or *of me* (as indicated by context).

my-al'gi-a (mī-ăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μῦς* muscle + *ἄλγος* pain.] *Med.* Pain in the muscles; muscular rheumatism or neuralgia. — **my-al'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

my'all (mī'ôl), *n.* [Native name of the tree in Victoria.] **1.** A wild aboriginal Australian.

2. *Bot.* **a** Any of various Australian acacias having hard fragrant wood; as: *Acacia pendula,* the true myall (called also *bastard gidya, weeping myall,* and *boree*); *A. aneura,* the mulga; *A. homalophylla; A. glaucescens; A. acuminata,* etc., — which are also known by other names, as *bastard myall, yarran,* etc. **b** The fragrant wood of any of these trees, often used by the natives for spears.

my'all, *a.* Wild; uncivilized; uncultivated. *Australia.*

His children growing up like *myall* cattle. *Boldrewood.*

my'as-the'ni-a (mī'ăs-thē'nĭ-ă; mĭ-ăs'thĕ-nī'ă), *n.* [NL. See MYO-; ASTHENIA.] *Med.* Muscular weakness. — **my'as-then'ic** (mī'ăs-thĕn'ĭk), *a.* — **myasthenic reaction,** decrease in the electrical excitability of muscles, occurring esp. in periodic paralysis.

my-ce'li-oid (mī-sē'lĭ-oid), *a.* [*mycelium* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling, or having the structure of, mycelium.

my-ce'li-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μυκης* a mushroom.] *Bot.* The mass of interwoven hyphæ forming the vegetative portion of the thallus in fungi. In the larger forms, as the mushrooms, it forms cobwebby filaments (mushroom "spawn") penetrating the soil. The mycelium of the smaller parasitic fungi is invisible to the naked eye, but ramifies through the tissues of the host, sending its sporophores to the surface. See HYPHA. — **my-ce'li-al** (-ăl), *a.*

My'ce-næ'an (mī'sē-nē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Mycenæ in Argolis, or designating, or pertaining to, the civilization of which that of its people was typical. The **Mycenæan civilization** covered a wide territory, including southern and eastern Greece, most of the isles of the Ægean, the western coast of Asia Minor, Crete, and Sicily, in which regions it preceded the Hellenic civilization. Argolis, Crete, and the Troad appear to have been its chief centers. It was characterized by Cyclopean architecture, dome-shaped, or "beehive," tombs, palaces adorned with painting, relief work in plaster, carved stone, etc.; by painted pottery of a series of types peculiar to itself; by skilled work in silver, gold, copper, bronze, ivory, and glass; and by unique styles of decoration, especially spiraliform designs and naturalistic treatments of plants and animals. Intaglio gems — agate, jasper, rock crystal, etc., — are among the finest achievements of its art, while clay tablets from Crete show both alphabetic and pictographic writing, as yet undeciphered. It is uncertain with what race to connect this civilization, but it was doubtless characteristic of the Pelasgians (whether as originators or inheritors) and other pre-Dorian races of Greece, while the Homeric account of Trojan culture is prob. reminiscent of it. The epoch is generally assumed to be about 1500 to 1100 B. C. Cf. ÆGEAN, CYCLADIC, MINOAN.



Mycenæan Vase.

Mycenæan marble, a cheap variety of marble, with artificially colored veins, generally of warm yellow or brown tones.

-my'ces (-mī'sēz). A Modern Latin combining form from Greek *μύκης, fungus.*

-my-ce'tes (-mī-sē'tēz; *not to be confused with the pl. form* -MYCETES; *cf.* ASCOMYCETE). A Modern Latin combining form from Greek *μύκης, μύκητος, fungus.*

my'ce-to'ma (mī'sē-tō'mă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μύκης, -ητος,* fungus + *-oma.*] *Med.* A disease of the foot due to a fungus which produces sinuses throughout the member with gradual absorption of the bones; — also called *fungus foot, Madura disease* or *foot.*

My-ce'to-zo'a (mī-sē'tō-zō'ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *μύκης, -ητος,* fungus + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* The Myxomycetes; — so called by those who regard them as a class of animals. — **my-ce'to-zo'an** (-ăn), *a.*

my'co- (mī'kō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *μύκης, fungus.*

my'co-der'ma (mī'kō-dûr'mă), *n.* [NL.; *myco-* + Gr. *δέρμα* skin.] *Bacteriol.* **a** Orig., the so-called "mother of vinegar" which forms on wine or other liquors during alcoholic fermentation. When this was later proved to be of fungoid origin the name *Mycoderma* was applied to it as a genus, the organism being called *M. aceti.* Hence: **b** [*cap.*] A somewhat indefinite genus of allied fermentation-producing bacteria. *Obsoles.* — **my'co-der'ma-toid** (mī'kō-dûr'mă-toid), **my'co-der'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

my'co-des'moid (-dĕs'moid), *n.* [*myco-* + *desmoid.*] *Veter.* A small connective-tissue tumor made up of white fibrous tissue arranged in bundles.

my-col'o-gy (mī-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*myco-* + *-logy.*] The branch of botany dealing with fungi. — **my'co-log'ic** (mī'kŏ-lŏj'ĭk), **my'co-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **my'co-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **my-col'o-gist** (mī-kŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

my'cor-rhi'za (mī'kŏ-rī'zā), *n.* [NL.; *myco-* + Gr. *ῥίζα* root.] *Bot.* The symbiotic association of a fungus mycelium with the roots of a seed plant, as those of the beech and other Fagaceæ, those of many heaths (Ericaceæ), orchids (Orchidaceæ), and most saprophytes. The hyphæ may form an interwoven mass investing the root tips (**ectotrophic mycorrhiza**), or they may penetrate the parenchyma of the root (**endotrophic mycorrhiza**). The symbiosis is prob. of reciprocal benefit. — **my'cor-rhi'zal** (-zăl), *a.*

my-co'sis (mī-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *myco-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* **a** The infesting of any part of the body by fungi. **b** Any disease due to such infestation. — **my-cot'ic** (-kŏt'ĭk), *a.*

my-da'le-ine (mī-dā'lē-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [G. *mydaleïn,* fr. Gr. *μυδαλεος* dripping, moldy.] *Physiol. Chem.* A poisonous ptomaine obtained from putrid flesh and from herring brines.

myd'a-tox'ine (mĭd'ă-tŏk'sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [Gr. *μυδᾶν* to be clammy (from decay) + *toric.*] *Chem.* A poisonous amino acid, $C_6H_{13}O_2N$, in putrefied animal matter.

my-dri'a-sis (mĭ-drī'ă-sĭs; mī-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μυδρίασις.*] *Physiol. & Med.* A long-continued or excessive dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

myd'ri-at'ic (mĭd'rĭ-ăt'ĭk), *a* Causing dilatation of the pupil. — *n.* A mydriatic medicine or agent, as belladonna.

my-ec'to-py (mī-ĕk'tŏ-pĭ), **my'ec-to'pi-a** (mī'ĕk-tō'pĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. *myectopia.* See MYO-; ECTOPIA.] Displacement of a muscle.

my'e-lal'gi-a (mī'ĕ-lăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See MYELO-; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the spinal cord.

my'e-len-ceph'a-lon (-lĕn-sĕf'ă-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; *myelo-* + *encephalon.*] *Anat.* **a** The brain and spinal cord; the cerebrospinal axis. **b** The medulla oblongata. — **my'e-len'ce-phal'ic** (-lĕn'sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.*

my'e-len-ceph'a-lous (-lĕn-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Having a brain and spinal chord.

my'e-lin (mī'ĕ-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. *μυελός* marrow.] *Anat. & Physiol. Chem.* A soft, white, somewhat fatty material which in medullated nerve fibers forms a thick sheath (the **medullary sheath**) about the axis cylinder. It is a mixture of many substances. Lecithin, cholesterin, cerebrin, and some proteid matter and fats can be extracted from it.

my'e-li'tis (mī'ĕ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *myelo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the spinal cord or bone marrow. — **my'e-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

my'e-lo- (mī'ĕ-lŏ-), **myel-.** [Gr. *μυελός* marrow.] Combining form used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, marrow* or *the spinal cord.*

my'e-lo-cele' (-sēl'), *n.* [*myelo-* + *-cele.*] **a** *Med.* Spina bifida. **b** *Anat.* Var. of MYELOCŒLE.

my'e-lo-gen'ic (-lŏ-jĕn'ĭk), **my'e-log'e-nous** (-lŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*myelo-* + *-genic, -genous.*] Originating in, or produced in, the bone marrow; as, a *myelogenic* tumor.

my'e-loid (mī'ĕ-loid), *a.* [*myelo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling marrow in appearance or consistency; as, a *myeloid* tumor.

my'e-lo'ma (-lō'mă), *n.; L. pl.* -LOMATA (-tă). [NL. See MYELO-; -OMA.] *Med.* **a** A tumor of the medullary substance of the central nervous system. **b** Myelosarcoma.

my-el'o-plax (mī-ĕl'ŏ-plăks), *n.; pl.* E. -PLAXES (-plăk'sēz; -sĭz), L. MYELOPLACES (mī'ĕ-lŏp'lă-sēz). [NL.; *myelo-* + Gr. *πλάξ* anything flat and broad.] *Anat.* One of the large multinucleated cells in bone marrow. They are identical with, or very like, the osteoclasts of developing bone.

my'e-lo-sar-co'ma (mī'ĕ-lō-sär-kō'mă), *n.; L. pl.* -COMATA (-tă). [NL.; *myelo-* + *sarcoma.*] *Med.* A soft sarcoma affecting a bone.

mu'ta-ate, *v. t.* [L. *mutuatus,* p. p. of *mutuare, mutuari,* to borrow, fr. *mutuus.* See MUTUAL.] To borrow; exchange. *Obs.* — **mu'tu-a'tion,** *n. Obs.*

mu'tu-a-ti'tious (mū'tŭ-ă-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *mutuaticius.*] Borrowed. *Obs.* [LATE.]

mutulah. Obs. p. p. of MUTT.

‖ **mu'tum est pic-tu'ra po-ē'ma.** [L.] A picture is a silent poem.

mu'tu-ous, *a.* [L. *mutuus.*] Mutual. *Obs.* — **mu'tu-ous-ly,** *adv. Obs.* [Mutual consent.]

‖ **mu'tu-us con-sen'sus.** [L.]

mut-wal'li, mut-wul'li. Vars. of MUTAWALLI.

muve. ✝ MOVE.

mu-waz'zin. Var. of MUEZZIN.

muwe. ✝ MEW; MOW, may.

muwen. Obs. pl. pres. indic. of MAY.

muwlen. ✝ MOLD, *v.*

mux (mŭks; *dial. also* mōōks), *v. t.* To mix in an untidy and offensive way; to make a mess of; botch. *Dial. Eng.; Colloq., U.S.*

mux, *n.* A mess; botch. *Dial.*

mux, *n.* [Cf. MIXEN.] Dirt; filth; muck. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

mux'y, *a.* Mucky; muddy. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

muyd. ✝ MOOD.

muyezin. ✝ MUEZZIN.

muyre. ✝ MIRE. [CHIBCHA.]

Muys'ca (mŭ-ĭs'kă), *n.* = **Muz-ar'ab, Muz-ar'a-bic.** Vars. of MOZARAB, MOZARABIC.

muzard, *n.* Muzzle. *Obs.*

Mu'zio gam'bit (mōōt'syō). See CHESS, the game.

mu-zjik' (mōō-zhĭk'; mōō'zhĭk). Var. of MUZHIK.

muz'l. Muzzle. *Ref. Sp.*

muz'ld. Muzzled. *Ref. Sp.*

mu-zoo'na (mōō-zōō'nă), *n.* See COIN.

Muz'rite (mŭz'rĭt), *n* One of the people of Muzri, a country so called by the Assyrians and regarded by modern scholars as in northwestern Arabia.

muzroule. ✝ MUSROL, noseband.

muzzein. ✝ MUEZZIN.

muz'zel thrush. Dial. Eng. var. of MISTLE THRUSH. [-NESS.]

muz'zi-ness (mŭz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

muzzle sight. *Firearms.* A sight placed at or near the muzzle of a gun; a front sight.

muz'zle-wood' (mŭz'l-wŏŏd'), *n.* The black sally (*Eucalyptus stellulata*) or its wood, sometimes used to make muzzles for calves. *Eastern Australia.*

muz'zy (mŭz'ĭ), *a.* Dazed or muddled, as with drink; stupid. *Colloq.*

M. V. *Abbr.* Medicus Veterinarius (L., Veterinary Physician). *U. S.*

M. W. *Abbr.* Most Worshipful; Most Worthy.

M. W. G. C. P. *Abbr.* Most Worthy Grand Chief Patriarch.

M. W. G. M. *Abbr.* Most Worthy Grand Master; Most Worshipful Grand Master.

M. W. P. *Abbr.* Most Worthy Patriarch.

Mx. *Abbr.* Max; Maximilian; Middlesex.

My. *Abbr.* May.

my, *interj.* An exclamation of astonishment or surprise. *Dial.*

My'a (mī'ă), *n.* [L. *myn* a kind of mussel.] *Zoöl.* A genus of bivalve mollusks, including the common long clam.

myall wood. = MYALL, 2 **b.**

myance, *n.* [Pl. of *moyen.*] Means; fee; interest. *Obs. Scot.*

my-a'ri-an (mī-ā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [Gr. *μῦς, μυός,* muscle, also a shellfish. Cf. MYA.] *Zoöl.* **a** In accordance with the muscular system; as, the *myarian* classification of bivalves. **b** Of or pert. to the **My-a'ri-a,** a group consisting of *Mya* and allied genera. — *n.* One of the Myaria.

my-a'sis (mī-ā'sĭs). Var. of MYIASIS.

my-cele' (mī-sēl'), *n. Bot.* Mycelium.

my'ce-loid (mī'sē-loid), *a.* [*mycelium* + *-oid.*] Mycelioid.

My-ce'tes (mī-sē'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μυκητής* a bellower, fr. *μυκάσθαι* to bellow.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of ALOUATTA.

my-ce'to-ge-net'ic (mī-sē'tō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μύκης, -ητος,* fungus + *-genetic.*] Produced by fungi. — **my-ce'to-gen'e-sis** (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.*

my-ce'to-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), **my'ce-tog'e-nous** (mī'sē-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Mycetogenetic.

my'ce-toid (mī'sē-toid), *a.* [Gr. *μύκης, -ητος,* a fungus + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a fungus.

my'ce-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n. Bot.* Mycology. — **my-ce'to-log'i-cal** (mī-sē'tŭ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

my'ce-toph'a-gous (mī'sē-tŏf'ă-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μύκης, -ητος,* fungus + *-phagous.*] Fungivorous.

My-ce'to-phil'i-dæ (mī-sē'tō-fĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *μύκης, -ητος,* fungus + *-phil* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* See FUNGUS GNAT. — **my-ce'to-phil'id** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

my-ce'to-zo'ön (mī-sē'tŭ-zō'ŏn), *n.* One of the Mycetozoa.

mychen. ✝ MICHE.

mycle. ✝ MICKLE.

my'co-ce-cid'i-um (mī'kō-sē-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *myco-* + Gr. *κηκίς, -ίδος,* gallnut.] *Bot.* A gall produced by the attacks of a parasitic fungus.

my'co-derm (mī'kō-dûrm), *n.* See MYCODERMA. [One of the bacteria causing alcoholic fermentation. *Obs.* — **my'co-der'ma-toid** (-dûr'mă-toid), **my'co-der'mic** (-dûr'mĭk), *a.*

my'co-der-mi'tis (-dĕr-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. (spurious) *μύκος* mucus for L. *mucus* + *-derm* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

my'co-do-ma'ti-um (-dō-mā'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *myco-* + Gr. *δωμάτιον* chamber.] *Bot.* = MYCOCECIDIUM.

my'co-gas-tri'tis, *n.* [NL.; Gr. (spurious) *μύκος* mucus for L. *mucus* + *gastritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

my'co-hæ'mi-a, **my'co-he'mi-a,** *n.* [NL.; *myco-* + *-hæmia* = *-æmia.*] *Med.* Condition marked by the presence of microörganisms in the blood.

my'coid (mī'koid), *a.* [*myco-* + *-oid.*] Fungoid.

my'co-mel'ic (mī'kō-mĕl'ĭk), *a.* [G. *mykomelinsäure*; cf. L. *mucus* mucus, and L. *mel* honey, Gr. *μέλι.*] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_4H_4O_2N_4$, obtained as a gelatinous precipitate from alloxan, uric acid, etc.

My'co-my-ce'tes (mī'kō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *myco-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* In Brefeld's classification, a class of fungi including the so-called higher fungi, or the Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes. Cf. PHYCOMYCETES and MESOMYCETES. — **my'co-my-ce'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

my'co-myr'in-gi'tis, *n.* [NL.; *myco-* + *myringitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tympanic membrane caused by fungi.

my-coph'a-gist (mī-kŏf'ă-jĭst), *n.* One who eats fungi.

my-coph'a-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*myco-* + Gr. *φαγειν* to eat.] The eating of fungi or mushrooms.

my'co-plasm (mī'kō-plăz'm), **my'co-plas'ma** (-plăz'mă), *n.* [NL. *mycoplasma; myco-* + *-plasm, plasma.*] *Bot.* A substance which, according to Eriksson, may exist symbiotically in the seed of cereals, giving rise to the mycelium of the ordinary rust fungus.

my'co-pro'te-in (-prō'tē-ĭn), *n.* [*myco-* + *protein.*] *Bacteriol.* A substance extracted from the cells of certain putrefaction bacteria. *Nencki.*

my'cose (mī'kōs), *n.* [Gr. *μύκης* a mushroom.] *Chem.* Trehalose. [Chitosan.]

my'co-sin (-kō-sĭn), *n. Chem.*

Myc-te'ri-a (mĭk-tē'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μυκτήρ* nose, snout.] *Zoöl.* A genus of storks including the American jabiru and certain related species of the Old World.

Myc-toph'i-dæ (mĭk-tŏf'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the true lantern fishes. See LANTERN FISH.

Myc-to'phum (-tō'fŭm) (syn. *Scopelus*) is the type genus.

my-dan'. ✝ MAIDAN.

Myd'a-us (mĭd'ă-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μυδᾶν* to be clammy or damp.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the teledu.

myd'dest. ✝ MIDST.

mydelherd. ✝ MIDDLEERD.

my'dine (mī'dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [Gr. *μυδᾶν* to be clammy from decay.] *Chem.* A nonpoisonous base, $C_8H_{11}ON$, from putrefied animal matter.

mydlerde. ✝ MIDDLEERD.

my'e, *v. t.* [OF. *esmier,* F. *émier.*] To crumb (bread). *Obs.*

myel-. See MYELO-.

my'e-las-the'ni-a (mī'ĕ-lăs-thē'nĭ-ă; -lăs'thĕ-nī'ă), *n.* [NL.; *myelo-* + *asthenia.*] *Med.* Spinal weakness due to nervous disorder.

my'e-la-tro'phi-a (-lă-trō'fĭ-ă), **my'e-lat'ro-phy** (mī'ĕ-lăt'rŏ-fĭ), *n.* [NL. *myelatrophia.* See MYELO-; ATROPHY.] *Med.* Atrophy of the spinal cord.

my-el'ic (mī-ĕl'ĭk), *a.* [See MYELO-.] Of or pertaining to the spinal cord.

my'e-li-na'tion (mī'ĕ-lĭ-nā'shŭn), **my'e-li-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'-), *n. Physiol.* The process of acquiring a medullary sheath.

my'e-lo-cer'e-bel'lar, *a.* Pert. to spinal cord and cerebellum.

my'e-lo-cœle' (mī'ĕ-lō-sēl'), *n.* [*myelo-* + *-cœle.*] *Anat.* The central canal of the spinal cord.

my'e-lo-cys'to-cele, *n* [*myelo-* + *cysto-* + *-cele.*] Tumor formed by distention of the central canal of the spinal cord.

my'e-lo-cyte', *n. Anat.* **a** A marrow cell. **b** A nerve cell of the spinal cord or brain.

my'e-lo-cy-thæ'mi-a, *or* **-the'mi-a** (mī'ĕ-lō-sī-thē'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *myelocyte* + *-hæmia* = *-æmia.*] *Med.* The occurrence of an excessive amount of myelocytes in the blood.

my'e-lo-ma-la'ci-a, *n.* [NL.; *myelo-* + *malacia.*] *Med.* Softening of the spinal cord.

my'e-lo-men'in-gi'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Spinal meningitis.

my'e-lo-me-nin'go-cele (-mē-nĭn'gō-sēl), *n. Med.* Spina bifida.

my'e-lon (mī'ĕ-lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μυελός* marrow.] *Anat* Fr. Gr. *μυελός* marrow.] *Anat* The spinal cord. — **my'el'o-nal** (mī-ĕl'ŏ-năl), *a.* — **my'e-lon'ic** (mī'ĕ-lŏn'ĭk), *a.*

my'e-lop'a-thy (-lŏp'ă-thĭ), *n* [*myelo-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Disease of the spinal cord. — **my'e-lo-path'ic** (-lō-păth'ĭk), *a.*

my'e-lo-plaque' (mī'ĕ-lō-plăk'). Var. of MYELOPLAX.

my'e-lo-plast', *n.* [*myelo-* + *-plast.*] *Physiol.* A leucocyte occurring in the bone marrow.

my'e-lo-s cle-ro'sis, *n.* [NL.] Sclerosis of the spinal cord.

my'e-lo-syr'in-go'sis (-sĭr'ĭn-gō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = SYRINGOMYELIA.

My'e-lo-zo'a (-zō'ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *myelo-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of LEPTOCARDII. — **my'e-lo-zo'an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

Myg'a-le (mĭg'ȧ-lē), *n.* [L., a field mouse, Gr. *μυγαλῆ.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of spiders of the family Theraphosidæ, formerly including numerous very large and more or less venomous hairy species with four lungs and only four spinnerets. They are now mostly placed in other genera. Among them are the bird spider (*Avicularia avicularia*) of South America, said to destroy small birds, and the common tarantula (*Eurypelma hentzii*) of the southwestern United States. They do not spin true webs, but many make tubes in the earth, lined with silk and often furnished with a trapdoor. — **myg'a-loid** (-loid), *a.*

my-ia'sis (mi-yā'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μυῖα* fly.] *Med.* A disease due to presence of larvæ of flies in or on the body.

my'io-des-op'si-a (mī'yŏ-dēs-ŏp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μυιώδης* like flies + *-opsia.*] *Med.* Abnormal vision characterized by the seeing of muscæ volitantes.

my'kiss (mī'kĭs), *n.* [Russ. *mykiz*, prob. fr. a native name.] A salmon (*Salmo mykiss*) of Kamchatka; also, incorrectly, the cutthroat trout.

My'lo-don (mī'lŏ-dŏn; mĭl'ŏ-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μύλη* a mill + *ὀδους, ὀδόντος*, a tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct slothlike edentates of the Pleistocene of North and South America. *M. robustus* of Patagonia was as large as a rhinoceros and had its body partly covered with scaly plates. It is the type of a family, **My'lo-don'ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē). — **my'lo-dont** (mī'lŏ-dŏnt; mĭl'ŏ-), *a. & n.*

my'lo-hy'oid (mī'lŏ-hī'oid), *a.* [Gr. *μύλαι* molar teeth + *hyoid.*] *Anat.* Designating, or pert. to, a muscle extending from the inner surface of the mandible to the hyoid, forming the floor of the mouth. — *n.* The mylohyoid muscle.

my'na (mī'nȧ), *n.* [Hind. *mainā.*] A common and widely distributed bird (*Acridotheres tristis*) of the starling family, of southeastern Asia. It is dark brown with a blackish white-tipped tail and white wing markings. Also, any of certain other species of the same and many allied genera. Some are often caged and taught to talk. See HILL MYNA, *Illust.*



Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*). 1/6

myn'pacht' (mĭn'päkt'), *n.* [D. *mijnpacht; mijn* mine + *pacht* lease.] *South African Mining.* **a** A mining concession, esp. one made by the government to the owner of the surface concerned, and expressed in a **mynpachtbrief**, or official grant of mining rights. **b** The landowner's mining location, as distinguished from other mining claims on his tract, leased by the government. The landowner is entitled to demand a concession covering one tenth of his surface ownership.

ny'o- (mī'ŏ-). A combining form fr. Gr. *μῦς, μυός, muscle.*

my-oc'lo-nus (mī-ŏk'lō-nŭs), *n.* [NL. See MYO-; CLONIC.] *Med.* Clonic spasm of a muscle; myoclonia. — **my'o-clon'ic** (mī'ŏ-klŏn'ĭk), *a.*

my'o-cœle (mī'ŏ-sēl), *n.* [*myo-* + *-cœle.*] *Embryol.* The cavity of a myotome.

my'o-com'ma (-kŏm'ȧ), *n.*; *L.pl.* -MATA (-ȧ-tȧ). [NL. See MYO-; COMMA.] *Zoöl.* **a** One of the segments (conspicuous in the lower forms, as fishes) into which the muscles of the body or trunk of vertebrates are separated by connective-tissue septa; a myotome. **b** A septum between myotomes.

my'o-dy-na'mi-a (-dī-nā'mĭ-ȧ; -dĭ-), *n.* [NL.; *myo-* + Gr. *δύναμις* power.] *Physiol.* Muscular force; the force of muscular contraction. — **my'o-dy-nam'ic** (-năm'ĭk), *a.*

my'o-dy-nam'ics (-dī-năm'ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* [*myo-* + *dynamics.*] *Physiol.* That department of physiology which deals with muscular contraction.

my'o-fi-bro'ma (-fī-brō'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BROMATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *myo-* + *fibroma.*] *Med.* A tumor composed of fibrous and muscular tissue.

my'o-graph (mī'ŏ-grȧf), *n.* [*myo-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for determining and recording the intensity, velocity, etc., of a muscular contraction.

my-og'ra-phy (mī-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*myo-* + *-graphy.*] **a** *Anat.* Description of muscles. **b** *Physiol.* Use of the myograph. — **my'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

my'oid (mī'oid), *a.* [*myo-* + *-oid.*] Composed of, or resembling, muscular fiber.

my'oi-de'ma (mī'oi-dē'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See MYO-; ŒDEMA.] *Med.* The formation of a lump in a muscle when struck a slight blow in states of exhaustion or in certain diseases.

my-ol'o-gy (mī-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*myo-* + *-logy.*] The branch of anatomy that treats of muscles. — **my'o-log'ic** (mī'ŏ-lŏj'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **my-ol'o-gist** (mī-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

my-o'ma (mī-ō'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *myo-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor consisting of muscular tissue. — **my-om'a-tous** (-ŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -ō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

my'o-mec'to-my (mī'ŏ-mĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*myoma* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a myoma, as from the uterus.

my'o-mere (mī'ŏ-mēr), *n.* [*myo-* + *-mere.*] *Zoöl.* The muscular part of a metamere; a myocomma.

My'o-mor'pha (-môr'fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *μῦς, μυος*, a mouse + *μορφή* form.] *Zoöl.* The largest of three series into which the rodent suborder Simplicidentata is divided. It contains the rats and mice and their allies. Cf. HYSTRICOMORPHA, SCIUROMORPHA. — **my'o-morph** (mī'ŏ-môrf), *n.* — **my'o-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.*

my'o-path'i-a (-păth'ĭ-ȧ), **my-op'a-thy** (mī-ŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [NL. *myopathia*; *myo-* + Gr. *πάθος* suffering.] *Med.* Any affection of the muscles or muscular system. — **my'o-path'ic** (mī'ŏ-păth'ĭk), *a.*

my'ope (mī'ōp), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *μύωψ, μύωπος*; *μύειν* to close, shut the eyes + *ὤψ, ὠπός*, the eye.] A myopic person.

my'o-phys'ics (mī'ŏ-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* [*myo-* + *physics.*] The physics of muscular action. — **my'o-phys'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

my-o'pi-a (mī-ō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MYOPE.] *Med.* Near-sightedness; shortsightedness; a condition of the eye in which the rays from distant objects are brought to a focus before they reach the retina and form an indistinct image, while the rays from very near objects are normally converged so as to produce a distinct image. It is corrected by the use of a concave lens.

my-op'ic (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, affected with, or character ized by, myopia; nearsighted. — **myopic astigmatism**, affection of the eye with myopia in one meridian only.

my'o-po'lar (mī'ŏ-pō'lăr), *a.* [*myo-* + *polar.*] *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to muscular polarity.

My-op'o-ra'ce-æ (mī-ŏp'ŏ-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MYOPORUM.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Polemoniales) related to the Acanthaceæ, characterized by the irregular or bilabiate corolla, didynamous stamens, and berrylike fruit. It includes 5 genera and about 90 species, chiefly Australian. — **my-op'o-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

My-op'o-rum (mī-ŏp'ŏ-rŭm, mī'ŏ-pō'rŭm), *n.* [NL., of uncertain origin, perh. fr. Gr. *μύειν* to close + *πόρος* pore; — from the resinous dots on the leaves.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic and Australian shrubs or trees typifying the family Myoporaceæ, having small axillary white flowers with a 5-parted bell-shaped calyx. Several species resemble heaths, and are frequently cultivated.

my'o-pro'te-id (mī'ŏ-prō'tē-ĭd), *n.* [*myo-* + *proteid.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A globulinlike substance, not coagulable by heat, contained in the muscle plasma of fishes and crabs.

my'o-sar-co'ma (-sär-kō'mȧ), *n.*; *L.pl.* -COMATA (-tȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A sarcoma partly composed of muscular tissue. — **my'o-sar-com'a-tous** (-kŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -kō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

my'o-scope (mī'ŏ-skōp), *n.* [*myo-* + *-scope.*] *Physiol.* An apparatus for studying muscular contraction.

my'o-sin (-sĭn), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς, μυός*, a muscle.] *Physiol. Chem.* The principal proteid substance of dead muscle, formed in the coagulation of the muscle plasma which takes place in rigor mortis. It is a globulin, insoluble in water, but soluble in dilute solutions of salt, and is especially characterized by being completely precipitated by saturation of its solutions with salt.

my-o'sis (mī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μυειν* to close the eyes or lips.] *Med.* Abnormal smallness or contraction of the pupil of the eye.

my'o-sit'ic (mī'ŏ-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Myotic.

my'o-sit'is (-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μῦς, μυός*, muscle + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the muscles.

My'o-so'tis (-sō'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μυοσωτίς*, lit., mouse ear.] *Bot.* A large genus of boraginaceous herbs, very varied in habit, the species widely distributed in temperate regions. They have flowers borne in racemes without bracts, the corolla salverform or funnelform with rounded lobes, the nutlets attached basally. *M. palustris* is the common forget-me-not. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

my-ot'ic (mī-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [See MYOSIS.] *Med.* Producing myosis, as opium, calabar bean, etc. — *n.* A myotic agent.

my'o-tome (mī'ŏ-tōm), *n.* [*myo-* + *-tome.*] **a** In vertebrates: (1) The muscle plate of a primitive segment. (2) A myocomma. **b** In segmented invertebrates, the muscles of one metamere. — **my'o-tom'ic** (-tŏm'ĭk), *a.*

my'o-to'ni-a (-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *myo-* + Gr. *τόνος* tension, tone.] **a** *Physiol.* Muscular tonicity or tonus. **b** *Med.* Muscular spasm. — **my'o-ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

Myr'ci-a (mûr'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *myrtus* myrtle, Gr. *μύρτος.*] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American trees and shrubs, nearly related to the tree myrtles (*Myrtus*), from which they differ in having few-seeded berries. Some are cultivated in glasshouses. The so-called *oil of myrcia* is obtained from a different plant. See BAYBERRY **b**.

myr'i-a- (mĭr'ĭ-ȧ-). [Gr. *μυριάς* a myriad. See MYRIAD.] A prefix, esp. in the metric system, indicating *ten thousand*, *ten thousand times*; as, *myriameter*.

myr'i-ad (-ăd), *n.* [Gr. *μυριάς, μυριάδος*, fr. *μυριος* numberless, pl. *μυριοι* ten thousand: cf. F. *myriade.*] **1.** The number of ten thousand; ten thousand persons or things. **2.** An immense number; an indefinitely large number.

myr'i-ad, *a.* Consisting of a very great, but indefinite, number; innumerable; multitudinous; as, *myriad* stars.

myr'i-ad-mind'ed, *a.* Lit., having a myriad of minds; gifted with a mind of extreme versatility and power.

Our *myriad-minded* Shakespeare. *Coleridge.*

myr'i-a-pod' (mĭr'ĭ-ȧ-pŏd'), *n.* One of the Myriapoda.

Myr'i-ap'o-da (-ăp'ŏ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *μυρίος* numberless + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* A class, or subclass, of arthropods related to the hexapod insects, from which they differ in having the body made up of numerous similar segments, nearly all of which bear true jointed legs. They have one pair of antennæ, three pairs of mouth organs, and numerous tracheæ, similar to those of true insects. The larvæ, when first hatched, often have but three pairs of legs. With the exception of a few forms, the Myriapoda form two orders or subclasses, Chilognatha (syn. *Diplopoda*), the millepedes, and Chilopoda, the centipedes, which differ in so many characters that the division of the Myriapoda into two classes (called *Diplopoda* and *Chilopoda*) has been proposed. — **myr'i-ap'o-dan** (-dăn), *a. & n.* — **myr'i-ap'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

myr'i-arch (mĭr'ĭ-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *μυριάρχης, μυριάρχος*; *μύριοι* ten thousand + *ἀρχός* chief.] A captain or commander of ten thousand men.

My-ri'ca (mĭ-rī'kȧ), *n.* [L., tamarisk, fr. Gr. *μυρίκη.*] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of aromatic shrubs and trees, wax myrtles or bayberries, typifying the Myricaceæ, distinguished from *Comptonia* by exstipulate leaves and the 2–4 bractlets of the ovary. Many fossil species occur in the Cretaceous and Tertiary. See WAX MYRTLE.

Myr'i-ca'ce-æ (mĭr'ĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs constituting the order Myricales, and including two genera, *Myrica* and *Comptonia*. They have simple, alternate, mostly coriaceous leaves with small diclinous flowers borne in aments in the axils of bracts. The fruit

my-en'ta-sis (mī-ĕn'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See MYO-; ENTASIS.] *Surg.* Forcible stretching of a muscle.

myere. ✝ MERE, water. [*Obs.*]

myese. Prob., pl. of MIX, wretch.

myg. *Abbr.* Myriagram.

myght. ✝ MIGHT, MITE.

mygrene, mygreyn. ✝ MEGRIM

Myhelmasse. ✝ MICHAELMAS.

My-iar'chus (mī-yär'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μυῖα* a fly + *ἀρχός* leader, chief.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large, plainly colored tyrant flycatchers widely distributed in America.

my'ia-sis (mĭ'yŏ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = MYIASIS.

myist. ✝ MIST.

myith. ✝ MEITH.

my-i'tis (mī-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See MYO-; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of a muscle; myositis.

My'ke-ne'an (mĭ'kē-nē'ȧn), *a.* Var. of MYCÆNEAN.

my'kose. Var. of MYCOSE.

myl. *Abbr.* Myrialiter.

mylfol, *a* [See MILD; -FUL.] Milceful *Obs* [*Obs.*]

mylge, *v. t.* To dig round about.

Myl'o-bat'i-dæ (mĭl'ŏ-băt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL; Gr *μυλίας* (sc. *λίθος*) millstone + *βατίς, βατίδος*, a flat fish, perh. the skate.] *Zoöl* The family consisting of the eagle rays. — **myl'i-ob'a-tine** (-ŏ b'ȧ-tĭn; -tĭn; 183), *a.* — **myl'i-ob'a-toid** (-toid), *a. & n.*

My-lit'ta (mĭ-lĭt'ȧ), *n.* A Babylonian goddess whose cult was described by Herodotus. The name, which does not appear in Babylonian literature, is prob. a corruption of *Belit.*

mylll. ✝ MILE, MILL.

myllan. ✝ MILAN.

my'lo-hy-oi'de-an (mĭ'lŏ-hĭ-oi'dē-ăn), *a. Anat.* Mylohyoid.

mylon. ✝ MELON.

my'lo-nite (mĭ'lŏ-nīt; mĭl'ŏ-), *n.* [Gr. *μύλη* mill.] *Petrog.* A siliceous schist produced by intense crushing of certain rocks. — **my'lo-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

my-lord' (mĭ-lôrd'), *v. t.* To call "My Lord." *Nonce Word.*

my-lord', *n.* A victoria. *Cant, Eng.*

mym. *Abbr* Myriameter.

my'my' (mī'mī'), *n.* = MIA-MIA. *Australia.*

my'nah. Var of MYNA.

myn'chen. ✝ MINCHEN.

myn'cher-y (mĭn'chĕr-ĭ), *n.* [See MINCHEN.] A nunnery; — still applied to ruins of certain nunneries in England.

my'neh (mī'nĕ). Var. of MYNA, starling.

myneyeple ✝ MANIPLE.

Myn-heer' (mĭn-hār'; mĭn-hēr'), *n.* [D. *mijnheer.*] The Dutch equivalent of *Mr* or *Sir*; hence [*l. c.*], a Dutchman.

mynnate. ✝ MINUTE.

myn'pacht-brief' (mĭn'päkt-bref'), *n.* [D.] See MYNPACHT **a**.

my'o-al-bu'min (mī'ŏ-ăl-bū'mĭn), *n. Chem.* An albumin got from muscle, apparently identical with serum albumin.

my'o-al'bu-mose (-ăl'bū-mōs), *n. Chem.* An albumose said to be present in muscle.

my'o-at'ro-phy (-ăt'rŏ-fĭ), *n Med.* Atrophy of a muscle.

my'o-blast (mī'ŏ-blăst), *n.* [*myo-* + *-blast.*] *Embryol.* Cell giving rise to a muscle fiber. — **my'o-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

my'o-car'di-al (-kär'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the myocardium

my'o-car-di'tis (-kär-dī'tĭs), *n* [NL. *myocardium* + *itis.*] Inflammation of the myocardium.

my'o-car'di-um (-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *myo-* + Gr. *καρδία* heart.] *Anat.* The muscular part of the wall of the heart — **my'o-gram,** *n.* [*myo-* + *-gram.*]

my'o-cel'lu-li'tis (-sĕl'ŭ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Myositis combined with cellulitis.

my'o-chrome (mī'ŏ-krōm), *n.* [*myo-* + *-chrome.*] *Physiol.* A pigment got from muscles, said to be identical with hæmoglobin.

my'o-clo'ni-a (-klō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = MYOCLONUS.

my'o-cœl (mī'ŏ-sēl), **my'o-cœ'lom** (-sē'lŏm), *n.* A myocœle.

my'o-cyte (mī'ŏ-sīt), *n.* [*myo-* + *-cyte.*] *Zoöl.* A contractile cell of a sponge.

My-o'des (mī-ō'dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μυώδης*; *μῦς* mouse + *εἶδος* form.] Syn. of LEMMUS.

my'o-de-sop'si-a (mī'ŏ-dē-sŏp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Myiodesopsia.

my'o-dome (mī'ŏ-dōm), *n.* [*myo-* + Gr. *δόμος* chamber.] *Zoöl.* A tubular chamber in the skull of most teleosts, receiving the rectus muscles of the eye.

my'o-dy-na'mi-om'e-ter (-dĭ-nă'mĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr; -dĭ-), **my'o-dy-na-mom'e-ter** (-dĭ'nȧ-mŏ'mē-tẽr; -dĭn'ȧ-), *n.* [*myo-* + *dynamometer.*] A dynamometer

my'o-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dĭ'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See MYO-; -ODYNIA.] *Med.* Myalgia.

my'o-epi-the'li-al (-ĕp'ĭ-thē'lĭ-ăl), *a.* Muscular and epithelial.

My-o g'a-le (mī-ŏ g'ȧ-lē), *n.* [NL; *myo-* + Gr. *γαλῆ* a weasel.] *Zoöl.* The genus of insectivores including the desman. It is the type of a family, **My'o-gal'i-dæ** (mī'ŏ-găl'ĭ-dē), or subfamily **My'o-ga-li'næ** (-gȧ-lī'nē). — **my-og'a-line** (mī-ŏg'ȧ-lĭn; -lĭn; 183), *a.*

my'o-gen (mī'ŏ-jĕn), *n.* [*myo-* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* = MYOSINOGEN.

my'o-gen'e-sis (mī'ŏ-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *myo-* + *-genesis.*] *Embryol.* Development of muscle. — **my'o-gen'ic** (-tĭk), *a.*

my'o-gen-fi'brin (mī'ŏ-jĕn-fī'brĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* Myosin produced by the coagulation of myosinogen.

my'o-glob'u-lin (-glŏb'ū-lĭn), *n. Chem.* A globulin, precipitated at 63° C., present in muscle serum. [A muscle curve.]

my'o-gram, *n.* [*myo-* + *-gram.*]

my'o-hæ'ma-tin, my'o-he'ma-tin (-hē'mȧ-tĭn; hĕm'ȧ-), *n. Chem.* A pigment said to occur in muscles, esp. of insects.

my'oid-ism (mī'oid-ĭz'm), *n. Med.* = MYOIDEMA.

my'o-lem'ma (mī'ŏ-lĕm'ȧ), *n.* [NL; *myo-* + Gr. *λέμμα* skin] *Anat.* Sarcolemma.

my'o-lin (mī'ŏ-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς, μυός*, muscle.] *Physiol.* The supposed essential material of muscle fibers.

my'o-li-po'ma (-lĭ-pō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *myo-* + 1st *lipo-* + *-oma.*] Myoma containing fatty tissue

my-ol'o-gist (mī-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n* One versed in myology.

my'o-ma-la'ci-a (mī'ŏ-mȧ-lā'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med* Morbid softening of a muscle.

my'o-man'cy (mī'ŏ-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς* mouse + *-mancy.*] Divination by movements of mice — **my'o-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a*

my'o-me-tri'tis (-mē-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the muscular part of the uterus

my'o-me'tri-um (mī'ŏ-mē'trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *myo-* + Gr *μητρα* womb.] *Anat.* The muscular substance of the uterus.

my'o-mot'o-my (-mŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n* [*myoma* + *-tomy.*] Myomectomy

my'o-neu-ral'gi-a, *n* [NL.] *Med* Muscular neuralgia

my'o-neure (mī'ŏ-nūr), *n* [*myo-* + Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve.] *Physiol.* A nerve cell which supplies motor energy to a muscle

my'o-neu-ro'ma (-nū-rō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Neuroma containing muscular tissue.

my'o-nic'i-ty (-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μυών* a cluster of muscles, a muscle.] *Physiol* The power of living muscle to contract under stimulation.

my'o-œ-de'ma, my'o-ē-de'ma (-ē-dē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = MYOIDEMA.

my'o-pa-ral'y-sis. *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Paralysis of a muscle.

my'o-phan (mī'ŏ-făn), *n* [*myo-* + Gr. *φαίνειν* to show.] *Zoöl.* A contractile striated layer found in the bodies and stems of certain Protozoa.

my'o-phore (-fōr; 201), *n.* [*myo-* + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* A part or process of a shell adapted for the attachment of a muscle — **myoph'o-rous** (mī-ŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.*

my-op'o-rad (mī-ŏp'ŏ-răd), *n.* Any plant of the family Myoporaceæ. *Lindley.*

my'o-pro'te-ose, *n.* [*myo-* + *proteose.*] *Chem.* Myoalbumose.

my'ops (mī'ŏps), *n.* [NL.] A myope.

my-op'sis (mī-ŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μυία* fly + *ὄψις* sight.] *Med* The appearance of muscæ volitantes.

my'o-py (mī'ŏ-pĭ), *n* [F. *myopie.*] *Med.* Myopia

my'o-sal'pin-gi'tis (-săl'pĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med* Inflammation of the muscular wall of the Fallopian tube.

my'o-scle-ro'sis, *n.* [NL.; *myo-* + *sclerosis.*] *Med.* Hardening of a muscle, usually temporary

my'o-se'sis (mī-ŏ'sē-ĭz'ĭs), **my'o-seis'mi-a** (mī'ŏ-sīs'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. *myoseismia*; *myo-* + Gr. *σεισμός* shaking, shock.] *Med.* An affection marked by irregular contractions of various muscles, affecting esp. the limbs and eyes.

my'o-sin-ō'brin, *n. Physiol Chem.* Myosin produced by the coagulation of paramyosinogen

my'o-sin'o-gen (mī'ŏ-sĭn'ŏ-jĕn), *n.* [*myosin* + *-gen.*] *Physiol Chem.* A soluble proteid, the antecedent of myosin, regarded as present in muscle plasma but not yet certainly isolated.

my'o-sin-ose' (mī'ŏ-sĭn-ōs'), *n* [*myosin* + *-ose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a group of soluble products formed in digesting myosin with gastric or pancreatic juice.

my'o-spasm (mī'ŏ-spăz'm), *n. Med.* Spasm of a muscle.

my'o-spas'mi-a (-spăz'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* An affection marked by spasmodic muscular contractions [of a muscle.]

my'o-su'ture, *n. Surg.* Suture

my'o'ta-cis'mus (mī-ŏ'tȧ-sĭz'mŭs), *n.* [L. See MYTACISM.] = METACISM **b**.

My'o-tal-pi'næ (mī'ŏ-tăl-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *myo-* + L. *talpa* mole.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of rodents of northern Asia, related to the voles but molelike in form and habits. In the typical genus, **My'o-tal'pa** (-tăl'pȧ), the front claws are greatly developed.

my-ot'a-sis (mī-ŏt'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *myo-* + Gr. *τάσις* tension, *τείνειν* to stretch.] *Physiol.* 'Muscular tension. — **my'o-tat'ic** (mī'ŏ-tăt'ĭk), *a.*

my'o-til'i-ty (mī'ŏ-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*myo-* + *motility.*] *Physiol.* Muscular contractility

my'o-to-my (mī-ŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*myo-* + *-tomy*; cf. F *myotomie.*] **1.** *Anat.* The anatomy or dissection of the muscles. **2.** *Surg.* Cutting or division of a muscle.

my-ot'o-ny (-nĭ), *n. Physiol.* = MYOTONIA.

My-ox'i-dæ (mī-ŏk'sĭ-dē), *n. pl.*, **My-ox'us** (-sŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μυοξός* dormouse.] *Zoöl.* See DORMOUSE. — **my-ox'ine** (-sĭn; -sīn; 183), *a.*

myr ✝ MIRE. [name.]

My'ra (mī'rȧ), *n.* Fem. prop.

myr'a-bal'a-nus (mĭr'ȧ-băl'ȧ-nŭs) Var. of MYROBALAN.

my-rab'o-lam (mĭ-răb'ō-lăm; mī-). Var of MYROBALAN.

My-ra'na (mĭ-rä'nä), *n.* See UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

myr'cene (mûr'sēn), *n. Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, occurring in oil of bay (*Pimenta*, syn. *Myrcia, acrris*) and of sweet bay (*Laurus nobilis*). It is an olefinic terpene.

myr'i-a-can'thous (mĭr'ĭ-ȧ-kăn'thŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μυρίος* numberless + *ἄκανθα* a spine.] *Zoöl.* Having numerous spines

myr-ia'chit. *n.* = MIRYACHIT.

myr'i-a-cou-lomb' (mĭr'ĭ-ȧ-kōō-lŏm'). *n.* See MYRIA-.

myriad leaf. The water milfoil.

myr'i-a-gram', **myr'i-a-gramme'** (mĭr'ĭ-ȧ-grăm'), *n.* [F *myriagramme.* See MYRIA-; 2d GRAM.] See WEIGHT.

myr'i-a-li'ter, myr'i-a-li'tre (-lē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *myrialitre.* See MYRIA-; LITER.] See MEASURE.

myr'i-a-me'ter, myr'i-a-me'tre (-mē'tẽr), *n.* [F *myriamètre.* See MYRIA-; METER.] See MEASURE.

Myr'i-an'i-da (mĭr'ĭ-ăn'ĭ-dȧ), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. *μυρίος* numberless.] *Zoöl.* A genus of worms related to *Autolytus* (which see) and similarly reproducing.

myr'i-are (mĭr'ĭ-ār), *n.* [F. See MYRIA-; 1st ARE] See MEASURE.

is a small drupe or nut. The family is usually called the bayberry family, though not related to the true bayberry. — **myr'i-ca'ceous** (mĭr'ĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.*

myr'i-cin (mĭr'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *myricine.* Prob. so called from a fancied resemblance to the wax of the bayberry (*Myrica*).] *Chem.* A silky, crystalline, waxy substance, forming the less soluble part of beeswax, and regarded as essentially myricyl palmitate, $C_{15}H_{31}O_2{\cdot}C_{31}H_{61}$.

myr'i-cyl (-sĭl), *n.* [*myricin* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A hypothetical univalent hydrocarbon radical, $C_{30}H_{61}$; melissyl.

my-rin'ga (mĭ-rĭn'gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *miringa* a kind of membrane, Gr. μήνιγξ.] *Anat.* The tympanic membrane. See EAR.

my-rin'go- (mĭ-rĭn'gō-), **myring-.** Combining form for *myringa.*

myr'i-o- (mĭr'ĭ-ō-). Combining form from Greek μυρίος, *numberless.*

Myr'i-o-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μυριόφυλλον spiked water milfoil; μυρίος numberless + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* A small but widely distributed genus of submerged aquatic haloragidaceous plants having the ovary sulcate. Also *l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See WATER MILFOIL.

myr'i-o-ra'ma (-ra'mȧ), *n.* [*myrio-* + Gr. ὅραμα a sight, fr. ὁρᾶν to see.] A picture made up of several smaller pictures drawn upon separate pieces in such a manner as to admit of combination in many different ways.

myr'i-o-scope' (mĭr'ĭ-ō-skōp'), *n.* [*myrio-* + *-scope.*] A form of kaleidoscope by which a pattern, as of lace or carpet, may be repeated to show the effect in a large piece of the fabric.

my-ris'tic (mĭ-rĭs'tĭk; mī-), *a.* [See MYRISTICA.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a member of the fatty acid series, $C_{14}H_{28}O_2$, occurring (chiefly in the glyceryl ester) in nutmeg butter, spermaceti, oil of coconut, bile, lanolin, etc. It is a white solid melting at 53.8° C. (128.8° F.).

My-ris'ti-ca (-tĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μυριστικός good for anointing, μυρίζειν to anoint.] *Bot.* A large genus of trees, constituting the family Myristicaceæ, of tropical distribution. They have entire leaves and small white or yellow flowers succeeded by fleshy fruits with a hard seed inclosed by a colored arillode. Several species are of economic importance. *M. fragrans* yields nutmegs and mace. *M. bicuhyba* is the source of becuiba tallow.

My-ris'ti-ca'ce-æ (-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees (order Ranunculales), the nutmeg family. See MYRISTICA. — **my-ris'ti-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

myr'me-co- (mûr'mē-kō-). Combining form from Greek μυρμηξ, μύρμηκος, *ant.*

myr'me-coid (-koid), *a.* [*myrmeco-* + *-oid.*] Like an ant.

myr'me-col'o-gy (-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*myrmeco-* + *-logy.*] *Zoöl.* The scientific study of ants. — **myr'me-co-log'i-cal** (-kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **myr'me-col'o-gist** (-kŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

myr'me-coph'a-gous (-kŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [*myrmeco-* + *-phagous.*] Feeding on ants.

myr'me-coph'i-lous (-l-lŭs), *a.* [*myrmeco-* + *-philous.*] *Biol.* Fond of, or benefited by, ants, as insects that live in ant hills, or plants that are cross-fertilized by ants. — **myr'me-coph'i-lism** (-lĭz'm), **myr'me-coph'i-ly** (-lĭ), *n.*

myr'me-co-phyte' (mûr'mē-kō-fīt'), *n.* [*myrmeco-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant that affords shelter and food to certain species of ants which live in symbiotic relations with it. Special adaptations for this purpose exist; thus *Acacia spadicigera* has large hollow thorns, species of *Cecropia* have stem cavities, and *Cordia nodosa* has enlarged internodes. Special food substances are elaborated suitable for the ants' use. — **myr'me-co-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Myr-me'le-on'i-dæ (mĕr-mē'lē-ŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. NL. *Myrmeleon,* generic name, fr. Gr. μυρμηκολεών ant lion; Gr. μύρμηξ, -ηκος, ant + λέων lion.] *Zoöl.* A family of neuropterous insects consisting of the ant lions.

Myr-mic'i-dæ (-mĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. μυρμηξ, -ηκος, ant + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed family of ants including those having the pedicel of the abdomen formed of two well-marked segments. It includes many of the commonest species, as the little red ant, pavement ant, etc. (see HOUSE ANT). The type genus is **Myr-mi'ca** (-mĭ'kȧ). — **myr-mi'cid** (-sĭd), *a. & n.* — **myr'mi-cine** (mûr'mĭ-sĭn; -sīn; 183), *a.* — **myr-mi'coid** (mĕr-mĭ'koid), *a. & n.*

Myr'mi-don (mûr'mĭ-dŏn), *n.; pl.* E. **-DONS** (-dŏnz), L. **-DONES** (mĕr-mĭd'ō-nēz). [L. *Myrmidones,* Gr. Μυρμιδόνες, pl.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of a fierce Thessalian tribe or troop who accompanied Achilles, their king, to the Trojan war. **2.** [*l. c.*] A soldier or a subordinate civil officer who executes all orders of a superior without protest or pity; — sometimes applied to bailiffs, constables, etc. *Thackeray.*

With unabated ardor the vindictive man of law and his *myrmidons* pressed forward. *W. H Ainsworth*

my-rob'a-lan (mĭ-rŏb'ȧ-lăn; mī-), *n.* [L. *myrobalanum* the fruit of a palm tree from which a balsam was made, Gr. μυροβάλανος; μύρον any sweet juice distilling from plants, any prepared unguent or sweet oil + βάλανος an acorn or any similar fruit: cf. F. *myrobolan.*] **1.** A dried astringent fruit much resembling a prune. It contains tannin, and was once used in medicine, but is now chiefly used in tanning and dyeing. Myrobalans are produced by various East Indian species of *Terminalia* (which see). **2.** A European plum (*Prunus cerasifera*) much used as stock on which to graft cultivated plums.

myr'o-sin (mĭr'ō-sĭn; mī'rō-), *n.* [Cf. MYRONIC.] *Chem.* An enzyme occurring in various brassicaceous plants, as mustard, and in other plants of allied families. It decomposes the glucoside sinigrin into allyl mustard oil, glucose, and acid potassium sulphate. This reaction takes place when ground mustard seeds are mixed with water.

My-rox'y-lon (mī-rŏk'sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μύρον a sweet juice distilling from a plant + ξύλον wood.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American fabaceous trees distinguished by the 1-seeded winged pod. The different species yield balsamic products.

myrrh (mûr), *n.* [ME. *mirre,* OF. *mirre,* F. *myrrhe,* L. *myrrha, murra,* Gr. μύρρα; cf. Ar. *murr* bitter, also myrrh, Heb. *mar* bitter, *mōr* myrrh.] **1.** A yellowish brown aromatic gum resin with a bitter, slightly pungent taste. True myrrh is obtained from the shrub *Balsamea myrrha* of Abyssinia and Arabia, but other species of this genus yield similar products. The myrrh of the Bible is supposed to have been a mixture of myrrh and labdanum, the latter being derived from species of *Cistus.* Myrrh is used as an astringent tonic and externally as a cleansing agent; it is also used in perfumery. See also BISABOL. **2.** The sweet cicely of Europe.

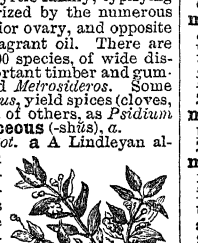
Myr'rhis (mĭr'rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μυρρίς, name of the plant.] *Bot.* A genus of apiaceous plants consisting of a single species, *M. odorata,* the sweet cicely of Europe.

myr'rho-phore (mĭr'ō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*myrrh* + *-phore.*] *East. Ch. & Fine Arts.* Any of the women, esp. the Marys, who bore spices to the sepulcher of Christ. They are usually depicted carrying vases of myrrh.

Myr'si-na'ce-æ (mûr'sĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μυρσίνη myrtle. Cf. MYRTLE.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Primulales), having alternate glandular leaves, white or pink 4-merous flowers, and 1-celled indehiscent fruit. There are about 25 genera and 600 species, of wide distribution. A few genera occur in southern Florida. Some species, esp. of *Icacorea,* are cultivated in greenhouses. — **myr'si-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Myr-ta'ce-æ (mĕr-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See MYRTUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs, the myrtle family, typifying the order Myrtales, and characterized by the numerous stamens, cymose flowers with inferior ovary, and opposite exstipulate leaves, which yield a fragrant oil. There are about 80 genera and more than 1,800 species, of wide distribution, including numerous important timber and gum-producing trees, as *Eucalyptus* and *Metrosideros.* Some genera, as *Pimenta* and *Caryophyllus,* yield spices (cloves, pimento, allspice, etc.). The fruits of others, as *Psidium* and *Eugenia,* are edible. — **myr-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Myr-ta'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** A Lindleyan alliance comprising the myrtles and allies. *Obs.* Hence **myr'tal** (mûr'tăl), *a. Obs.* **b** An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants embracing 17 families, including the Myrtaceæ, Melastomaceæ, Lythraceæ, and Onagraceæ. The order is characterized by the simple leaves and inferior compound ovary with numerous ovules.



Myrtle (*Myrtus communis*).

myr'tle (mûr'tl), *n.* [F. *myrtille, mirtille,* bilberry, OF., myrtleberry, fr. L. *myrtus, murtus,* Gr. μυρτος; cf. Per. *mūrd.*] **1.** Any shrub of the genus *Myrtus,* esp. the European *M. communis,* which has ovate or lanceolate evergreen leaves and solitary axillary white or rosy flowers, followed by black berries. The ancients considered it sacred to Venus. The flowers, leaves, and berries are used in perfumery and as a condiment, and the beautifully mottled wood is valued in turnery. **2.** In the United States: **a** The common trailing periwinkle (*Vinca minor*). **b** California laurel. **c** Moneywort. *Rare.* **3.** Any of various plants belonging to the Myrtaceæ or even to unrelated families. In Australasia the name is applied to species of *Backhousia, Eugenia, Melaleuca, Rhodamnia, Syncarpia, Cargillia, Fagus, Myoporum, Trochocarpa,* etc. **4.** A dark blue-green color, like that of myrtle leaves.

myrtle warbler. A North American warbler (*Dendroica coronata*). In full plumage the male is bluish gray streaked with black above and largely white below, with a yellow patch on the crown, rump, and each side of the breast.

myrtle wax. A green or yellowish wax obtained from the berries of certain myricaceous plants, esp. *Myrica cerifera,* and used as a substitute for beeswax, in making candles, etc. Its principal constituent is free palmitic acid.

myr'tol (mûr'tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*Myrtus* + 2d *-ol.*] An aromatic oil distilled from the leaves of the common myrtle (*Myrtus communis*), and used as an antiseptic and sedative. It acts as a stimulant upon the mucous membranes.

Myr'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., myrtle. See MYRTLE.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly South American shrubs, the myrtles, typifying the family Myrtaceæ and characterized by the numerous ovules. The common European myrtle (*M. communis*) occurs throughout Asia and southern Europe.

my-self' (mī-sĕlf' *or, esp. in British usage,* mĭ-sĕlf'), *pron.; pl.* OURSELVES (our-sĕlvz'). An emphasized form of the pronoun for the 1st person singular. Its uses are: **1.** For emphasis: **a** As a simple objective, as, he brought one for *myself.* **b** In apposition with *I* or *me;* as, I *myself* was there. **c** As a subject nominative. *Archaic.* "*Myself* will decide it." *Webster.* **d** As a predicate nominative often with the force of *by myself, alone;* as, I have done it *myself* (that is, unaided).

2. Specif., my true, normal self; hence, my normal or sane condition of mind. Cf. HIMSELF, 2.

3. As a reflexive; as, I will defend *myself.*

4. As a substantive. *Rare.*

☞ *Myself* is often divided, as in "*my* own *self*," being treated as possessive and noun.

Mys'i-dæ (mĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. μύσις a closing of the lips or eyes.] *Zoöl.* A family of small schizopod crustaceans; the opossum shrimps. They have a rather small cephalothorax, a long abdomen, and six pairs of rather feeble leglike appendages, each of which bears an exopodite. They occur in both fresh and salt water, often in enormous numbers, and form an important food supply of certain valuable fishes and whales. The type genus is **My'sis** (mī'sĭs). — **my'sid** (mī'sĭd), **my-sid'e-an** (mī-sĭd'ē-ăn), **my'soid** (mī'soid), *a. & n.*

mys'ta-gog'ic (mĭs'tȧ-gŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to in-
mys'ta-gog'i-cal (-gŏj'ĭ-kăl) } terpretation of mysteries or a mystagogue; of the nature of mystagogy.

mys'ta-gogue (mĭs'tȧ-gŏg), *n.* [L. *mystagogus,* Gr. μυσταγωγός; μυστης one initiated in mysteries + ἀγωγός leading, n., a leader, fr. ἀγειν to lead. See 1st MYSTERY.] **1.** One who initiates into or interprets mysteries, esp. religious mysteries, as in the early Christian church. **2.** One who keeps and shows church relics. *Obs.*

mys'ta-go'gy (-gō'jĭ), *n.* **1.** The doctrines, principles, or practice of a mystagogue; interpretation of mysteries. **2.** *East. Ch* **a** The liturgy. **b** Instruction before baptism.

mys-te'ri-ous (mĭs-tē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [F. *mystérieux.* See 1st MYSTERY.] Of or pert. to mystery; containing, conveying, intimating, or implying, a mystery, difficult or impossible to understand; obscure; enigmatical; incomprehensible; as, a *mysterious* event, utterance, or person.

Syn. — Obscure, secret, occult, dark, enigmatical, abstruse, recondite, cabalistic, esoteric, unfathomable, impenetrable, inexplicable. — MYSTERIOUS, MYSTIC, INSCRUTABLE. That is MYSTERIOUS which excites, and at the same time baffles, wonder or curiosity; MYSTIC (see etym.) is frequently a poetical synonym for *mysterious;* it also suggests that which has secret or esoteric significance; as, "How dark the veil that intercepts the blaze of Heaven's *mysterious* purposes and ways!" (*Cowper*); "That seldom-heard *mysterious* sound, which, driven on its diurnal round,

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Myr'i-ca'les (mĭr'ĭ-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See MYRICACEÆ.

my-ri'ca tal'low (mĭ-rī'kȧ) Myrtle wax.

my-ric'e-tin (mĭ-rĭs'ē-tĭn), *n. Chem.* A yellow dyestuff, $C_{15}H_{10}O_8$, occurring in the bark of *Myrica nagi.* It is regarded as a derivative of quercetin.

myr'i-cyl al'co-hol (mĭr'ĭ-sĭl; mĭ-rĭ'sĭl). *Chem.* A waxy substance, $C_{30}H_{61}OH$, melting at 86° C. (187° F.), in carnauba wax, as myricin in beeswax, etc.

myrie. † MIRY.

myr'in-gi'tis (mĭr'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *myringo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the myringa.

my-rin'go-dec'to-my (mĭ-rĭn'gō-dĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [See MYRINGO-; -ECTOMY.] *Surg.* Excision of the myringa.

my-rin'go-der'ma-ti'tis (-dûr'mȧ-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *myringo-* + *dermatitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the external layer of the myringa.

my-rin'go-my-co'sis, *n.* [NL.; *myringo-* + *mycosis.*] *Med.* Disease of the myringa caused by fungi.

my-rin'go-plas'ty, *n.* [*myringo-* + *-plasty*] *Surg.* A plastic operation on the myringa

my-rin'go-tome, *n.* [*myringo-* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument used in myringotomy.

myr'in-got'o-my (mûr'ĭn-gŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*myringo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the myringa.

myr'i-o-logue' (mĭr'ĭ-ō-lŏg'), *n.* [F. *myriologue, myriologie,* NGr. μυριολόγι, μοιρολόγι, fr Gr. Μοῖρα the goddess of fate or death + λόγος speech, discourse.] An extemporaneous funeral song composed and sung by a woman on the death of a friend. *Modern Greece.* — **myr'i-o-log'i-cal** (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **myr'i-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

myr'i-o-phyl'lous (mĭr'ĭ-ō-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*myrio-* + *phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having an indefinitely great number of leaves *Rare.*

Myr'i-op'o-da (-ŏp'ō-dȧ). Rare var. of MYRIAPODA. — **myr'i-op'o-dous** (-ŏdŭs), *a.*

myr'i-os'po-rous (-ŏs'pō-rŭs; -ō-spō'rŭs), *a. Bot.* Producing a large number of spores. *Rare.*

my-ris'tate (mĭ-rĭs'tāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of myristic acid.

my-ris'ti-ca'tion (-tĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [NL. *Myristica,* generic name of the nutmeg + *-ation.*] *Med* The production of nutmeg liver

my-ris'ti-cin (mĭ-rĭs'tĭ-sĭn), *n.* [See MYRISTICA.] *Chem.* A solid, $C_{12}H_{12}O_3$, in oil of mace and nutmeg butter M.P., 30° C. (86° F.) It is a complex benzene ether.

My-ris'ti-civ'o-ra (-sĭv'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the nutmeg pigeons.

my-ris'ti-civ'o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [*Myristica* + *-vorous.*] Feeding on nutmegs.

my-ris'ti-col (mĭ-rĭs'tĭ-kŏl; -kōl), *n.* [*myristic* + *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* A liquid, $C_{19}H_{16}O$, a constituent of the volatile oil of nutmeg. It is related to cymene.

my-ris'tin (-tĭn), *n. Chem.* The glyceryl ester of myristic acid.

my-ris'tone (-tōn), *n.* [*myristic* + *-one.*] *Chem.* The ketone of myristic acid, $(C_{13}H_{27})_2CO$. It is a white crystalline substance melting at 76° C. (169° F.).

myr'me-ci'a-sis (mûr'mē-sī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μύρμηξ, -ηκος, an ant + *-iasis:* cf. Gr. μυρμηκίασις a breaking out of warts.] *Med.* Formication.

Myr'me-co'bi-us (-kō'bĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *myrmeco-* + Gr. βίος life.] *Zoöl* A genus of peculiar insectivorous marsupials consisting of one species (*M. fasciatus*), the banded anteater of Australia. It is of a rufous color banded with white on the back. The tongue is long and extensile, and the small teeth number 50 to 56, the largest number in any existing land mammal. It is the type of a subfamily, **Myr'me-co'bi-i'næ** (-ī'nē). — **myr'me-co'bi-ine** (-kō'bĭ-ĭn; -ĭn; 183), *a.*

Myr'me-coph'a-ga (-kŏf'ȧ-gȧ), *n.* [NL.; *myrmeco-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the ant bear

Myr'me-co-phag'i-dæ (-kō-făj'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of edentate mammals consisting of the American anteaters (see ANTEATER 1 a); the ant bears, cyclothures, and tamanduas. — **myr'me-coph'a-gine** (-kŏf'ȧ-jĭn; -jĭn; 183), **myr'me-coph'a-goid** (-goid), *a. & n.*

myr'me-co-phile' (mûr'mē-kō-fīl'; -fĭl'), *n.* [*myrmeco-* + *-phile.*] A guest insect which lives in ants' nests.

myr'me-co-pho'bic (-kō-fō'bĭk; -fŏb'ĭk), *a.* [*myrmeco-* + Gr. φόβος fear.] *Bot.* Having a repulsion for ants; — said of certain plants in which successful pollination would be interfered with by the presence of ants.

My-rin'di-no'ni-an (mûr'mĭ-dō'nĭ-ăn; mĭr'-), *a.* Of, pert. to, consisting of, or like, the Myrmidons.

myr'mo-the'rine (mûr'mō-thē'rĭn; rīn; 183), *a.* [Gr. μύρμος an ant + θηρᾶν to hunt.] Feeding on ants, as certain birds.

myrobalan family. *Bot.* The family Combretaceæ. [LAN.]

my-rob'o-lan. Var. of MYROBALAN.

my'ro-nate (mī'rō-nāt), *n. Chem* A salt of myronic acid.

my-ron'ic (mĭ-rŏn'ĭk; mī-), *a.* [Gr. μύρον a sweet-smelling unguent.] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_{10}H_{19}O_{10}NS_2$, occurring in the form of its potassium salt, sinigrin, in black mustard seed, horse-radish, etc.

my-rop'o-list, myr'o-pol'i-tan, *n.* [Gr. μυροπώλης; μύρον unguent + πωλεῖν to sell.] One who sells unguents or perfumery. *Obs.*

My'ro-tham-na'ce-æ (mī'rō-thăm-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See MYROTHAMNUS. — **my'ro-tham-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

My'ro-tham'nus (-năs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μύρον a sweet juice distilling from a plant + θάμνος shrub.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African shrubs having small dicœcious apetalous flowers. They constitute the family Myrothamnaceæ (order Rosales).

Myrrh (mûr), *n.* [Gr. Μύρρα.] *Class. Myth.* See ADONIS.

myr'rhic (mĭr'ĭk; mûr'-), *a.* See MYRRHIN

myr-rhif'lu-ous, *a.* [*myrrh* + L. *fluere* to flow] Exuding myrrh. *Obs.*

myr'rhin (mĭr'ĭn; mûr'-), *n. Chem.* The resinous constituent of myrrh. When rendered acid by fusion it is called by some **myr'rhic ac'id.**

myr'rhine (-ĭn), *a.* Murrhine

myr'rhol (-ŏl; -ōl), *n.* [L. *myrrha* myrrh + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* A volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, contained in myrrh.

Myr-rhoph'o-ri Sun'day (mĭ-rŏf'ō-rĭ). [NL. *myrrophori.* See MYROPHORE.] *East Ch.* The third Sunday after Easter; — so called in allusion to Luke xxiii. 56, xxiv. 1.

myrrh'y (mûr'ĭ), *a.* Abounding in, or perfumed with, myrrh

myrs. MIRZA.

myr'si-nad (mûr'sĭ-năd), *n.* Any plant of the family Myrsinaceæ. *Lindley.*

Myr'si-ne (-nē), *n.* [NL. See MYRSINACEÆ.] Syn. of RAPANEA. [*Obs.*]

myrt, *n.* [F. *myrte.*] Myrtle

Myr'ti-fi'o'ræ (mûr'tĭ-fī'ō-rē; 201), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *myrtus* myrtle + *flos, floris,* flower.] *Bot.* Syn. of MYRTALES.

myr'ti-form (mûr'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *myrtus* myrtle + *-form.*] Resembling myrtle or myrtle berries — **myrtiform fossa.** *Anat* The incisive fossa.

Myr'ti-lus (mûr'tĭ-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr Gr. Μυρτίλος.] *Gr. Myth.* The charioteer of Œnomaus (see HIPPODAMIA). He was slain by Pelops, laying a curse upon the latter's house which was realized in woes of the Pelopidæ.

myr'til. Myrtle. *Rey. Sp.*

myr'tle, *v. i.* [Cf ME *murten* to break, crush.] To crumble; to be shattered. *Obs.*

myrtle berry. **a** The fruit of the common myrtle. **b** The tree huckleberry or its fruit. *U. S.*

myrtle bird. Myrtle warbler.

myrtle flag, myrtle grass. The sweet flag.

myrtle oil. See OIL, *Table I*

myrtle sedge. = MYRTLE FLAG.

myrtle tree. **a** = MYRTLE, in any sense **b** The wax myrtle.

myr'tre. † MYRTLE.

my'rus (mī'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr μῦρος a kind of sea eel.] A male lamprey. *Obs.*

mysale, etc. † MESEL, etc.

mysaventrous. † MISADVENTUROUS.

myscheant, *a* [See MESCHANT.] Wicked; bad. *Obs Scot.*

mysebide † MISBEDE.

myseesnesse, *n.* [See MISEASE; -NESS.] Wretchedness. *Obs.*

my-sel', my-sell' (mĭ-sĕl'), *pron.* Myself. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

mysell. † MIZZLE, rain.

myseste. *n.* [See MISEASE; 1st -TY.] Misease; affliction. *Obs.*

my-sog'y-nism, etc. Erron. for MISOGYNISM, etc.

my'so-pho'bi-a (mī'sō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. μύσος uncleanness + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of dirt. [SOSOPHIST.]

my-sos'o-phist. Erron. for MI-

mysse-masche. † MISHMASH.

myst. *Abbr* Mysteries.

mys-ta'ci-al (mĭs'tā'shĭ-ăl; -shăl), *a.* [Gr. μύστακ mustache.] Of or pert to the upper lip, or mustache; suggesting a mustache, as certain color stripes on some birds.

mys'ta-ci'nus (mĭs'tȧ-sī'nŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Having a fringe of hairs just above the mouth, as in certain insects.

Mys'ta-co-ce'te (mĭs'tȧ-kō-sē'tē), **Mys'ta-co-ce'ti** (-sē'tī), *n. pl. Zoöl.* = MYSTICETE.

mys'tæ (mĭs'tē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. μύσται.] See ELEUSINIAN.

mystagoge. † MYSTAGOGUE.

‖ **mys'ta-go'gus** (mĭs'tȧ-gō'gŭs), *n.* [L.] = MYSTAGOGUE.

mys'tax (mĭs'tăks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μύσταξ mustache.] *Zoöl.* A cluster of hairs just above the mouth of certain insects.

mys-te'ri-al, *a.* Mysterious. *Obs.*

mys-te'ri-arch (mĭs-tē'rĭ-ärk), *n.* [L. *mysteriarches,* Gr. μυστηριάρχης; μυστήριον mystery + ἀρχός chief.] One presiding over mysteries. *Obs.*

mys-te'ri-os'o-phy (-ŏs'ō-fĭ), *n.*

. . . our world enkindles on its way" (*Shelley*); a *mysterious* stranger: "an arm, clothed in white samite, *mystic*, wonderful" (*Tennyson*); "the ceremonial law, with all its *mystic* rites" (*Boyle*); "Fool! thou didst not understand the *mystic* language of the eye nor hand" (*Donne*). That is INSCRUTABLE which is unfathomably obscure or enigmatical, or so mysterious as to defy interpretation; as, "The plaything of an *inscrutable* power, called by the name of Fortune" (*A. C. Bradley*); "dark *inscrutable* eyes" (*Lamb*); "The light of his eyes was unfathomable — about his mouth there played an *inscrutable* smile" (*Thackeray*); "We decided that his manner was a good deal like Leonardo's — mysterious and *inscrutable* and fascinating" (*H. James*). See SECRET, RECONDITE, SUPERNATURAL, WEIRD.

—mys-te'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* **— mys-te'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

mys'ter-y (mĭs'tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MYSTERIES (-ĭz). [L. *mysterium*, Gr. *μυστήριον*, fr. *μύστης* one initiated in mysteries; cf. *μυεῖν* to initiate into the mysteries.] **1.** *Class. Relig.* A rite to which only privileged worshipers were admitted, and that after preparatory ceremonies and under obligation of secrecy. They appear all to have had the purpose of imparting precepts and semimagical formulæ supposed to ennoble this life and to impart a belief in a future life. The most important of the Greek mysteries were the Eleusinian, Orphic, and Samothracian. In later Roman times the Mithraic mysteries became widespread.

In general, by a *mystery* is meant a rite in which certain sacra are exhibited, which cannot be safely seen by the worshiper till he has undergone certain purifications. *J. E. Harrison.*

2. A similar secret rite or doctrine in primitive religion.

Even some of the most backward savages make a perhaps half-conscious distinction between their mythology and their religion. As to the former, they are communicative; as to the latter, they jealously guard their secret in sacred *mysteries*. *A. Lang.*

3. A profound secret; something wholly unknown, or something kept cautiously concealed, and therefore exciting curiosity or wonder; an enigma; something that has not been, or cannot be, explained; hence, something, as a religious truth or fact, that is beyond human comprehension; a sacred and at the same time mysterious thing; specif., *Eccl.*, esp. in the primitive church and in the Eastern Church, a sacrament, as the Eucharist.

We speak the wisdom of God in a *mystery*. 1 *Cor.* ii. 7.

The sweet *mysteries* of maiden thought. *G. W. Cable.*

If God should please to reveal unto us this great *mystery* of the Trinity, or some other *mysteries* in our holy religion, we should not be able to understand them. *Swift.*

What the Latins called "sacraments," the Greeks called "*mysteries*." *G. P. Fisher.*

By the *mystery* of thy holy Incarnation. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

4. *pl. Eccl.* The consecrated elements in the Eucharist.

5. A medieval dramatic representation or composition of a type based on Scriptural subjects, often an event or events in the life of Christ; also, the type itself; as, the Chester *Mysteries*, consisting of dramas acted by craft associations in Chester from the 13th to the 16th century. Cf. MIRACLE PLAY, MORALITY, 2 c.

mys'ter-y, *n.* [For *mister*, OF. *mestier*, F. *métier*. See MISTER a trade.] A trade; handicraft; art; craft; occupation; calling; office; also, a body of persons engaged in a particular trade, handicraft, or the like. *Obs.*

Fie upon him, he will discredit our *mystery*. *Shak.*

mys'tic (mĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [L. *mysticus*, Gr. *μυστικός* belong-
mys'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } ing to secret rites, fr. *μύστης* one initiated: cf. F. *mystique*. See 1st MYSTERY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an ancient mystery.

2. Remote from or beyond human comprehension; baffling understanding; unknowable; obscure; mysterious.

"The *mystic* gulf from God to man." *Emerson.*

God hath revealed a way *mystical* and supernatural. *Hooker.*

3. Pertaining to, or importing or implying, mysticism; involving some secret meaning; allegorical; emblematical; as, a *mystic* dance; *mystic* Babylon.

Syn. — See MYSTERIOUS.

mystic, *or* **sealed, will**, *Civil Law*, a will prepared by, or at the instance of, the testator, sealed up in an envelope, and acknowledged on the outside of the envelope.

—mys'ti-cal, *adv.*— mys'ti-cal-ness, *n.*

mys'tic (mĭs'tĭk), *n* **1.** One initiated into a mystery.

2. One given to mysticism; one who holds mystical views, interpretations, etc.; esp. [*cap.*], *Eccl. Hist.*, one who professed Mysticism. See MYSTICISM, 3.

mys'ti-cism (mĭs'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *mysticisme*.] **1.** Mystic character or quality.

2. The doctrine that the ultimate nature of reality or the divine essence may be known in an immediate apprehension, intuition, or insight, differing from all ordinary sensation or ratiocination; hence, the experience or ecstasy of those mystics who claim to attain this insight in vision, trance, or sense of absorption in, or union with, the divine spirit or the ultimate being.

3. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* The doctrine of the Mystics, who professed direct intercourse with the divine Spirit, and a knowledge of God and of spiritual things unattainable by the natural intellect, and incapable of being analyzed or explained. As a Christian philosophy, Mysticism originated in the 12th century with Bernard of Clairvaux (1091-1153) and his pupils, Hugh, Richard, and Walter of St. Victor. The chief expositor of orthodox Mysticism is St. Bonaventure (1221-74), who taught that all knowledge comes by "illumination," and that in the highest grade of contemplation the soul unites with God in mental ecstasy. Meister Eckhart (1260?-1327) is the foremost of the heterodox, pantheistic Mystics. He held that the supreme human bliss is a deification whereby man becomes one with God. Famous women Mystics are St. Theresa (1515-82) and the Quietist Mme. Guyon (1648-1717). Cf. QUIETISM, 1.

Mysticism and Scholasticism were not antagonists. Among the theological leaders, the great Mystics were Scholastics, and the most eminent Schoolmen, who are not classified with the Mystics, exemplified *Mysticism* in their own experience and found a place for it in their teaching. *G. P. Fisher.*

4. Any type of theory asserting the possibility of attaining knowledge or power through faith or spiritual insight.

mys'ti-fi-ca'tion (mĭs'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *mystification*.] Act of mystifying, or state of being mystified; also, something designed to, or that does, mystify.

mys'ti-fi-ca'tor (mĭs'tĭ-fĭ-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who mystifies.

mys'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; MYS'TI-FIED (-fīd); MYS'TI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *mystifier*. See MYSTIC; -FY.] **1.** To involve in mystery; to make obscure or difficult to understand; as, to *mystify* a passage of Scripture.

2. To perplex the mind of; to puzzle; to bewilder; to impose upon the credulity of; as, to *mystify* an opponent.

Syn. — See PUZZLE.

—mys'ti-fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.*

my'ta-cism (mī'tȧ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *μυτακισμός*. Cf. METACISM.] Excessive or wrong use of the letter *m*, or of the sound it represents, as in writing or in defective speech.

myth (mĭth), *n.* Also **mythe**. [Gr. *μῦθος* myth, fable, tale, talk, speech: cf. F. *mythe*.] **1.** A story, the origin of which is forgotten, that ostensibly relates historical events, which are usually of such character as to serve to explain some practice, belief, institution, or natural phenomenon. Myths are especially associated with religious rites and beliefs, so that mythology is generally reckoned a part of primitive religion; a nonreligious story of mythical character is generally called a *fable* or a *folk tale*. Among the classes of myths commonly distinguished are: **culture myths**, comprising stories in which some hero (man, god, or animal) is said to have imparted the arts of life to man; **nature myths**, in which phenomena of nature are fictively described, esp. as to their origin: **theogonic myths**, narrating the origins of gods; **ætiological myths**, stories of fictive events which are assigned as causes of given rites or customs. Cf. EUHEMERISM.

The dead and the living, men, beasts, and gods, trees and stars, and rivers, and sun, and moon, dance through the region of *myths* . . . where everything may be anything, where nature has no laws and imagination no limits. *A. Lang*

2. a A similar story invented as a veiled explanation of a truth; a parable or allegory; esp., one of Plato's philosophical allegories. b The theme or plot of a mythical tale occurring in forms differing only in detail.

While a legend is usually confined to one or two localities, and is told of not more than one or two persons, it is characteristic of a *myth* that it is spread, in one form or another, over a large part of the earth, the leading incidents remaining constant, while the names and often the motives vary with each locality. *John Fiske.*

3. A person or thing existing only in imagination, or whose actual existence is not verifiable.

As for Mrs. Primmins's bones, they had been *myths* these twenty years. *Ld Lytton.*

Syn. — MYTH, LEGEND cannot always be sharply distinguished. In general, however, a MYTH deals with the actions of the gods or of beings conceived as divine or possessed of divine attributes; a LEGEND, though it may include supernatural incidents, concerns human beings, and often attaches to some definite locality. For further particulars see defs. See FABLE, FABULOUS, TRADITIONAL.

myth'ic (mĭth'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *mythicus*, Gr. *μυθικός*. See
myth'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } MYTH.] Of or relating to myths; described in a myth; of the nature of a myth; fabulous; imaginary; fanciful. — **myth'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

The *mythic* turf where danced the nymphs. *Mrs. Browning.*

Syn. — See FABULOUS.

myth'o-gen'e-sis (mĭth'ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *μῦθος* myth + *-genesis*.] The formation or production of myths; also, the tendency to make myths.

my-thog'o-ny (mĭ-thŏg'ō-nĭ; mī-), *n.* [Gr. *μῦθος* a myth + *-gony*.] The science or study of the origin of myths. — **myth'o-gon'ic** (mĭth'ō-gŏn'ĭk), *a.*

my-thog'ra-pher (-thŏg'rȧ-fĕr), *n.* [Gr. *μυθογράφος*; *μῦθος* myth + *γράφειν* to write.] A myth maker; also, one devoted to mythography.

my-thog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* The graphic expression of myth, as in art; also, descriptive mythology.

myth'o-log'ic (mĭth'ō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *mythologicus*: cf.
myth'o-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } F. *mythologique*.] Of or pertaining to mythology or myths; mythical; fabulous. — **myth'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

my-thol'o-gist (mĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭst; mī-), *n.* [Cf. F. *mythologiste*.] One versed in mythology or myths.

my-thol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). **1.** To relate, classify, and explain, or attempt to explain, myths; to write about myths.

2. To construct and propagate myths.

my-thol'o-gy (mĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [F. *mythologie*, L. *mythologia*, Gr. *μυθολογία*; *μῦθος* fable, myth + *λόγος* speech, discourse.] **1.** The science which treats of myths; a treatise on myths.

2. A body of myths; esp., the collective myths describing the gods of a people; as, the *mythology* of the Greeks.

myth'o-pœ'ic, myth'o-pe'ic (mĭth'ō-pē'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μυθοποιός* making myths; *μῦθος* myth + *ποιεῖν* to make.] Making or producing myths; giving rise to myths.

The *mythopœic* fertility of the Greeks. *Grote*

myth'o-po-et (-pō'ĕt), *n.* A myth maker.

myth'o-po-et'ic (-pō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μῦθος* myth + *ποιητικός* able to make] Making or producing myths; as, *mythopoetic* tendencies.

myx'a-mœ'ba (mĭk'sȧ-mē'bȧ), *n.* [NL. See MYXO-; AMŒBA.] *Bot.* A stage in the life history of the Myxomycetes, or slime fungi, when the swarm spore loses its cilium and creeps about like an amœba.

Myx-i'ne (mĭk-sī'nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μιξα* mucus, slime.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the typical hagfishes, distinguished by having on each side only a single external gill opening. It constitutes a family, **Myx-in'i-dæ** (-sĭn'ĭ-dē). — **myx'i-noid** (mĭk'sĭ-noid), *a. & n.*

myx'o- (mĭk'sō-), **myx-**. Combining form from Greek *μύξα*, *mucus*, *slime*.

Myx'o-bac-te'ri-a'ce-æ (-băk-tē'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *myxo-* + *bacteria* + *-aceæ*.] *Bot.* A remarkable group of vegetable microörganisms, commonly classed as a family of bacteria, but in many respects intermediate between them and the slime molds. They form plasmodiumlike aggregations of swarm cells, and may represent a symbiotic relationship between these two groups of plants. — **myx'o-bac-te'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

myx'o-chon-dro'ma (-kŏn-drō'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See MYXO-; CHONDROMA.] *Med.* Myxomatous chondroma.

myx'œ-de'ma, myx'e-de'ma (mĭk'sĕ-dē'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See MYXO-; ŒDEMA.] *Med.* A disease producing a cretinoid appearance of the face, slow speech, and dullness of intellect, due to failure of the functions of the thyroid gland — **myx'œ-dem'a-tous**, *or* **myx'e-** (-dĕm'ȧ-tŭs; -dē'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*, **myx'œ-dem'ic**, *or* **myx'e-** (-dĕm'ĭk), *a.*

Myx'o-gas-tra'les (mĭk'sō-găs-trā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *myxo-* + Gr. *γαστηρ*, *γαστρός*, stomach.] *Bot.* One of the three orders of Myxomycetes, or slime molds, including saprophytic species that form a true plasmodium from which spores are developed.

myx'oid (mĭk'soid), *a.* [*myxo-* + *-oid*.] *Med.* Resembling mucus.

myx-o'ma (mĭk-sō'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -OMATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *myxo-* + *-oma*.] *Med.* A soft, gelatinous tumor made up of tissue resembling that found in the umbilical cord. — **myx-om'a-tous** (mĭk-sŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -sō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

myx'o-my-cete' (mĭk'sō-mī-sēt'), *n. Bot.* A slime mold; one of the class Myxomycetes.

Myx'o-my-ce'tes (mĭk'sō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *myxo-* + *-mycetes*.] *Bot.* A class of peculiar organisms, the slime molds, formerly regarded as animals (Mycetozoa), but now generally thought to be plants and often separated as a distinct phylum (Myxophyta). They are found on damp earth and decaying vegetable matter, and consist of naked masses of protoplasm, often of considerable size, which creep very slowly over the surface and ingest solid food. Ultimately these masses (*plasmodia*) come to rest and organize spores which give rise to peculiar bodies known as *myxamœbæ*, which again fuse into plasmodia. The class contains three orders, Acrasiales, Plasmodiophorales, and Myxogastrales. — **myx'o-my-ce'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

Myx-oph'y-ta (mĭk-sŏf'ĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MYXO-; -PHYTE.] *Bot.* A phylum of the vegetable kingdom consisting of the single class Myxomycetes. By some botanists it is not separated from the Thallophyta.

My-zos'to-ma (mī-zŏs'tō-mȧ; mĭ-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μύζειν* to suck + *-stoma*.] *Zoöl.* A genus of curious parasitic animals found on crinoids and starfishes, by some considered related to the chætopod worms, by others to the arachnids. Their body is short, unsegmented, and disk-shaped, with ten or more pairs of cirri around the margin and four pairs of suckers and five pairs of hook-bearing parapodia on the under side. With the related genus *Stelechopus* it constitutes a family, **My'zo-stom'i-dæ** (mī'zō-stŏm'ĭ-dē), and usually a group of higher rank, **My'zo-sto'ma-ta** (-stō'mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm'ȧ-), or **My'zo-stom'i-da** (-stŏm'ĭ-dȧ). — **my'zo-stom'a-tous** (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-), *a.* — **my-zos'tome** (mī-zŏs'tōm; mĭ-), *n.* — **my-zos'to-mous** (-tō-mŭs), *a.*

[Gr. *μυστήριον* mystery + *σοφία* wisdom.] The wisdom or love of the ancient mysteries.

mys'ter-ize, *v. t.* To make mysterious; to interpret mystically. *Encyc. Brit.*

mysti. † MISTY.

mys'tic. Var. of MISTIC. *Rare*

Mys'ti-ce'te (mĭs'tĭ-sē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *μύσταξ* the upper lip, also, the mustache + *κῆτος* a whale.] *Zoöl.* A suborder consisting of the whalebone whales. — **mys'ti-ce'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

mys'ti-cize (mĭs'tĭ-sīz), *v.* See -IZE. *Rare.*

mystiliche. † MISTILY.

myt. † MIGHT, *pret.* of MAY.

myth. † MEETH.

mythe. † MEITH. [MAY.]

myth. † MIGHT, *n.*, & *pret.* of

myth. *Abbr.* Mythology; mythological.

mythe. Var. of MYTH.

myth'i-cist (mĭth'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* A student or interpreter of myths.

myth'i-ciz'er (-sīz'ĕr), *n.* = MYTHICIST.

myth'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [See MYTH; -FY.] To make a myth of. *R.*

my-think', **my-thinks'**. † METHINKS. [maker.]

myth'ist (mĭth'ĭst), *n.* A myth

myth'mak'ing (-māk'ĭng), *n.* Mythogenesis.

my-thog'e-ny (mĭ-thŏj'ē-nĭ; mī-), *n.* = MYTHOGENESIS.

my-thol'o-ger (-thŏl'ō-jĕr), **myth'o-lo'gi-an** (mĭth'ō-lō'jĭ-ăn), *n.* A mythologist.

myth'o-log'ic-ly, *adv.* Mythologically. *Obs.*

my-thol'o-giz'er (mĭ-thŏl'ō-jīz'ĕr; mī-), *n.* One that mythologizes.

myth'o-logue (mĭth'ō-lŏg), *n.* [See MYTHOLOGY.] A fabulous narrative; a myth. *Rare.*

my-thon'o-my (mĭ-thŏn'ō-mĭ; mī-), *n.* [Gr. *μῦθος* myth + *νόμος* law.] The science of the laws of myth development.

myth'o-plasm (mĭth'ō-plăz'm), *n.* [Gr. *μῦθος* myth + *πλάσσειν* to form.] A narration of myth.

myth'o-poe'ist, myth'o-pe'ist (-pē'ĭst), *n* A mythopoet.

my'thos (mī'thŏs), *n.* [Gr. *μῦθος*.] = MYTH.

my-thought'. [Written also as two words.] Obs. pret. of METHINKS. [myth.]

my'thus (mī'thŭs), *n.* [NL.] A

Myt'i-la'ce-a (mĭt'ĭ-lā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MYTILUS.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of filibranchiate mollusks coextensive with the family Mytilidæ. — **myt'i-la'cean** (-shăn), *a.* & *n.* — **myt'i-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Myt'i-las'pis (-lăs'pĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μυτίλος* mussel + *ἀσπίς* shield.] A genus of scale insects which form a scale shaped like a mussel shell.

myt'i-lo-tox'ine (-lō-tŏk'sĭn; -sēn; 184). *n.* Also **-in**. [*Mytilus* + *toxic*.] *Chem.* A poisonous leucomaine, $C_6H_{13}O_2N$, found in the common mussel.

Myt'i-lus (mĭt'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [L., a sea mussel, Gr. *μυτίλος*.] *Zoöl.* A genus of filibranchiate bivalve mollusks including the common marine mussels. It is the type of a family, **My-til'i-dæ** (mĭ-tĭl'ĭ-dē).—**myt'i-lid** (mĭt'ĭ-lĭd), *a.* & *n* — **my-til'i-form** (mĭ-tĭl'ĭ-fôrm), **myt'i-loid** (mĭt'ĭ-loid), *a.*

myx-. See MYXO-.

myx'a (mĭk'sȧ), *n.* [L., a lamp nozzle, Gr. *μύξα*.] *Zoöl* The fused distal end of the lower mandible of a bird. *Rare.*

myx'a-ry, *n.* [L. *myxa* a kind of plum tree.] Sebesten. *Obs.*

myxe, *n.* [Cf. MYXARY.] Prob, a damson. *Obs.*

myx'e-de'ma, etc. Vars. of MYXŒDEMA, etc.

Myx'i-noi'de-i (mĭk'sĭ-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr *μυξίνος* a smooth sea fish + *εἶδος* form.] *Zoöl* Syn. of HYPEROTRETA.

myx'o (mĭk'sō), *n Bot.* A myxomycete. *Colloq.*

Myx'o-cys-to'de-a (mĭk'sō-sĭs-tō'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL; *myxo-* + Gr. *κύστις* a bladder.] *Zoöl.* The Cystoflagellata.

myx'o-fi-bro'ma (-fī-brō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med* A myxoma containing fibrous tissue

myx'o-gas'ter (-găs'tĕr), *n.* [*myxo-* + Gr. *γαστήρ* stomach.] A slime mold or myxomycete.

Myx'o-gas'ter-es (-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of MYXOMYCETES. —**myx'o-gas'tric** (-trĭk), **myx'o-gas'trous** (-trŭs), *a.*

Myx'o-gas'tres (-trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Mycetozoa

myx'o-li-po'ma (-lĭ-pō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Lipoma containing mucous tissue.

myx'o-neu-ro'ma (-nū-rō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Neuroma containing mucous tissue

Myx-op'o-da (mĭk-sŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *myxo-* + *-poda*.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of RHIZOPODA. — **myx'o-pod** (mĭk'sō-pŏd), *a.* & *n* — **myx-op'o-dan** (mĭk-sop'ō-dăn), **myx-op'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

myx'o-po'di-um (mĭk'sō-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A soft, changeable pseudopodium

myx'op-ter-yg'i-um (mĭk'sŏp-tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *myxo-* + Gr. *πτερύγιον* fin, wing.] *Zoöl.* A clasper of a shark or ray.

myx'o-sar-co'ma (-sō-sär-kō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A myxomatous sarcoma. — **myx'o-sar-com'a-tous** (-kŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -kō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

Myx'o-spon'gi-æ (-spŏn'jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *myxo-* + Gr. *σπογγιά* sponge.] *Zoöl.* A division of sponges without spicules or horny fibers. — **myx'o-spon'gi-an** (-spŏn'jĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

Myx'o-spo-rid'i-a (mĭk'sō-spō-rĭd'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See MYXO-; SPORE.] *Zoöl.* An order of Sporozoa in which the adult is amœboid and multinuclear — **myx'o-spo-rid'i-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n*

Myx'o-thal-loph'y-ta (-thăl-lŏf'ĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL See MYXO-; THALLOPHYTE.] *Bot* Syn. of MYXOPHYTA

myx'o-the'ca (-thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL.; *myxo-* + *theca*.] *Zoöl.* The horny sheath of the end of a bird's lower mandible.

my'zer. † MISER.

My'zo-den-dra'ce-æ (mĭ'zō-dĕn-drā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See MYZODENDRON. — **my'zo-den-dra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

My'zo-den'dron (-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr *μύζειν* to suck + *-dendron*.] *Bot.* A small genus of Chilean and Patagonian shrubs, constituting the family Myzodendraceæ (order Santalales) They are parasitic on various trees, and in structure resemble the Santalaceæ.

My-zon'tes (mĭ-zŏn'tēz), *n pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μύζειν* to suck.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CYCLOSTOMATA. — **my'zont** (mī'zŏnt), *a.* & *n.*

N

N (ĕn) **1.** The fourteenth letter of the English alphabet. It came into Latin from the Greek, being further derived from the Phœnician, and ultimately, perhaps, from the Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* The letter represents either of two nasal consonant sounds; one, as in *ran, new*, commonly classed as a *dental*, and often designated as *dentinasal*, though usually formed in English with the oral passage closed by bringing the tip of the tongue against the gums back of the upper front teeth; the other, as in *single, sink, conquer*, formed with the oral closure toward the back of the mouth and hence commonly classed as a *guttural*, being often designated as *gutturonasal*. The latter sound is the same as *ng* in *sing, bring*, etc., though sometimes not quite so strong, and is indicated in the respelling by ŋ, as in *ink, sink*, etc. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 197, 198. N is etymologically most closely related to M. See M.
2 As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The thirteenth or (cf. K, 2 **a**) the fourteenth in a series; thirteenth (or fourteenth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral thirteen (or fourteen); as Battery *N*. **b** *Math.* An indefinite number; esp., a constant integer denoting degree, order, class, or power, as of an equation, curve, quantic, or any algebraic expression. **c** *Chem.* (1) [*cap.*] Nitrogen. (2) [*cap. or l. c.*] Normal; as, *n*-hexyl; — used esp. with reference to solutions; as, $\frac{N}{10}$ or $\frac{n}{10}$ (denoting a solution of one tenth normal strength), etc. (3) [*cap. or l. c.*] Distinguishing certain derivatives of nitrogenous organic compounds in which the hydrogen directly united to the *nitrogen* is replaced; as, *n*-methyl pyrrol. **d** *Paper Making.* Not hot-pressed; — applied to a kind of drawing paper with a finely grained surface.
3. a As a medieval Roman *numeral*, N stands for 90, and $\overline{\text{N}}$ for 90,000. **b** See L, 4.
4. As an *abbreviation:* **a** In the form **N.**: Various proper names, as Nancy, Nathaniel, Nicholas, etc.; name (as in the catechism and baptismal service and in the marriage service, where it has been explained as an abbreviation of L. *nupta*, bride); Nationalist; Navy; Nimbus; Noon; Norse; North; Northern (as *N.* Postal District, London); Novellæ (L., Novels) (*Law*); November. **b** In the form **n.** or **N.**: nail or nails; natus (L., born); navigating; navigation; nephew; neuter; new; nominative; in wigwagging, not (*Naut.*); note or notes; noun; number.

N, *or* **n**, *n.*; *pl.* Ns, or N's (ĕnz). **1.** The letter N, n, or its sound; also, something shaped like the letter N.
2. *Print.* = EN.

N, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter N; also, symbolized or distinguished by the letter N. — **N rays**, *Physics*, a radiation or emanation from certain hot bodies and other sources, described by M. Blondlot as enhancing the luminosity of a glowing solid or gas without increasing its temperature, as being reflected and refracted, as absorbing selectively, and as possessing various other characteristics. As these rays have not been observed by physicists generally, their existence is in question.

nab (năb), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *nabbi* a small protuberance.] **1.** Any projecting part of an eminence, as a peak or summit, a promontory, or the like. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. *Firearms.* The cock of a gunlock. *Rare.*
3. *Locksmithing.* **a** The projection on a lock bolt to engage with the bit of the key in turning the key to shoot the bolt. **b** The keeper of a door lock.

nab (năb), *v. t.*; NABBED (năbd); NAB'BING. [Cf. NAP to seize.] **1.** To catch or seize in arrest, as a criminal. *Colloq.*
2. To seize or catch suddenly; to snatch away. *Obs. or Slang.* "*Nab* a lock of that contorted curl." *Gayton.*

Nab'a-lus (năb'ā-lŭs), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous perennial herbs of America and Asia, with lobed or pinnatifid leaves and small heads of drooping ligulate flowers in terminal panicles and axillary clusters. The tall white lettuce (*N. altissimus*) and the rattlesnake-root (*N. albus*) are familiar American species

Nab'a-tæ'an, Nab'a-te'an (năb'ā-tē'ăn), *n.* An Arab of an ancient kingdom to the east and southeast of Palestine, centering originally about Petra, which lasted from about 312 B. C. to 106 A. D., when it was made a Roman province; also, the dialect of Aramaic spoken by the Nabatæans as shown in their inscriptions. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES. — **Nab'a-tæ'an, Nab'a-te'an,** *a.*

nab'la (năb'lä), *n.* [Gr. *νάβλα* harp of ten or twelve strings.] *Math.* The Hamiltonian operator ∇, or $i\frac{\partial}{\partial x}+j\frac{\partial}{\partial y}+k\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$, which applied to any distributed scalar quantity gives the rate and direction of its most rapid change at each point in space. Its negative square, $-\nabla^2$, is the Laplacian operator $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}+\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}+\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$, constantly occurring. It has been generalized by Kimura into $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}+i\frac{\partial}{\partial x}+j\frac{\partial}{\partial y}+k\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$.

nab'lock (năb'lŏk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Mining.* A nodule of one kind of rock in another kind.

na'bob (nā'bŏb), *n.* [Hind. *nawāb*, fr. Ar. *nawāb*, pl. of *nāib* a vicegerent, governor: cf. F. *nabab*. Cf. NAWAB.] **1.** A native deputy or viceroy in India; a governor of a province of the ancient Mogul empire.
2. One who returns to Europe from the East with great riches; hence, any man of great wealth. "A bilious old *nabob*." *Macaulay.*
3. A woman's outside garment. *Obs. or Hist.*
I have a *nabob* of gray tabby. *P. L. Ford.*

na'bob'er-y (nā'bŏb'ẽr-ĭ; nā-bŏb'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Nabobs collectively; the characteristics of nabobs; also, a region in which nabobs abound.

na-celle' (nȧ-sĕl'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A small boat. *Obs.*
2. The basket suspended from a balloon; hence, the framework forming the body of a dirigible balloon, and containing the machinery, passengers, etc.

na'cre (nā'kẽr), *n.* [F.; cf. Sp. *nácara, nácar*, It. *naccchera, naccaro*, LL. *nacara, nacrum*; of Oriental origin, cf. Ar. *nakīr* hollowed.] **1.** A shellfish that yields mother-of-pearl. *Obs. or R.*
2. Mother-of-pearl.

‖ **na'cré'** (nȧ'krā'), *a.* [F. See NACRE.] *Art.* Having the peculiar iridescence of nacre, or mother-of-pearl, or an iridescence resembling it; as, *nacré* ware.

na'cred (nā'kẽrd), *a.* Ornamented or lined with nacre; also, resembling nacre in iridescence; nacré.

na'cre-ous (nā'krē-ŭs), *a.* [See NACRE.] Consisting of, resembling, or producing, nacre; pearly.

na'dir (nā'dẽr), *n.* [F.; cf. Sp. & It. *nadir*; all fr. Ar. *naẓīr as samt* nadir, prop., the point opposite the zenith (*as samt*), in which *naẓīr* means alike, corresponding to. Cf. AZIMUTH, ZENITH.] **1.** That point of the celestial sphere directly under the place where one stands, and directly opposite to the zenith; the inferior pole of the horizon.
2. The lowest point; the time of greatest depression.
The seventh century is the *nadir* of the human mind in Europe *Hallam.*
3. Short for **nadir of temperature**, the lowest attainable temperature, at present about 15° absolute.

nadir point. *Astron.* The reading of the circle of a meridian instrument when its telescope is truly vertical, as determined by pointing downward on a basin of mercury.

Næm'o-rhe'dus (nĕm'ō-rē'dŭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *nemus, nemoris*, grove + *haedus* kid.] *Zoöl.* A genus of goat antelopes consisting of the serows See SEROW. It is the type of a subfamily, **Næm'o-rhe-di'næ** (-rē-dī'nē), which includes also the Rocky Mountain goat — **næm'o-rhe'dine** (-rē'dĭn; dĭn), *a.*

næ'void, ne'void (nē'void), *a.* [*nævus* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling a nævus or nævi.

næ'vose, ne'vose (nē'vōs; nē-vōs'), *a.* Spotted; freckled.

næ'vus, ne'vus (nē'vŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -VI (-vī). [L.] *Med.* A pigmented place on the skin, usually congenital; a birthmark; esp., a vascular tumor, that is, one mainly of blood vessels, as dilated arteries, veins, or capillaries.

nag (năg), *n.* [ME. *nagge*; cf. D. *negge.*] **1.** A small horse; a pony; hence, any horse.
2. A wanton; — in contempt. *Obs.* *Shak.*

nag, *v. t. & i.*; NAGGED (năgd); NAG'GING (năg'ĭng). [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *nagga* to nibble, peck, Dan. *nage* to gnaw, Icel. *naga, gnaga*, G. *nagen*, & E. *gnaw.*] **1.** To gnaw; to ache as if from gnawing. *Dial. Eng.*
2. To annoy by petty faultfinding; to irritate by persistent scolding or urging; to fret pertinaciously

nag, *n.* Act of nagging; nagging conduct or speech. *R.*

Na'ga (nä'gȧ), *n.* [Skr. *nāga* serpent.] **1.** *Hindu Myth.* A member of a race of human-faced serpents inhabiting a magnificent subterranean kingdom, under the rule of Sesha, the sacred serpent of Vishnu The myth is explained as referring to a race of Central India with whom the Hindus early came in conflict, probably non-Aryan serpent worshipers.
2. One of the natives of the Naga Hills, Assam. They are a Mongoloid people, dwelling in settled villages, but preserving many savage customs. Also, their language, an Indo-Chinese tongue with several dialects. See INDO-CHINESE.
3. A Hindu mendicant of one of various sects, mostly of a lazy and immoral class. Some of them formerly carried arms and indulged in depredations.

na-ga'na (nȧ-gä'nȧ), *n.* [Prob. native name.] *Veter.* A disease of live stock caused by trypanosomas, which are transmitted only by the tsetse fly. *South Africa.*

Na'ga-ri (nä'gȧ-rē), *n. & a.* [Skr. *nāgarī*, fr. *nāgara* of the city. Cf. DEVANAGARI.] An important group of vernacular alphabets of India. Devanagari is the literary type.

nag'ging (năg'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NAG. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Persistently annoying, faultfinding, or teasing. **b** Characterized by nagging. — **nag'ging-ness,** *n.*
His peevish, *nagging* disposition *Blackw. Mag*

nag'gle (năg'l), *v. i.*; -GLED (-ld); -GLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *nag* to tease, fret.] **1.** To haggle or dispute pettily.
2. To gnaw or irritate persistently, as an ache. *Dial. Eng.*

na'gyag-ite (nŏd'yȧ-gīt), *n.* [From *Nagyag*, in Transylvania.] *Min.* A mineral of blackish lead-gray color and metallic luster, generally of a foliated massive structure; foliated tellurium. It is a sulphide and telluride of lead and gold, with some antimony. H., 1-1.5. Sp. gr., 6.85-7.2.

N

n-. = NE, not; — used initially in combinations, as *nam, nad, nas* (ne am, ne had, ne was). *Obs.*
na (nȧ; nä), *adv. & conj.* [See NO, *adv.*] No; by no means; not; nor. *Obs., Scot., or Dial*
na, *conj.* [Prob. same as *na* not. See NO, *adv.*] Than. *Obs.*
na. *Abbr.* Nail, nails.
Na. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Na*]. Sodium (L. *natrium*).
N. A. *Abbr.* National Academy; Nautical Almanac; North America, North American; numerical aperture (*Micros.*).
N/A. *Abbr.* No advice (banking).
naa (nä). Dial. var. of NO.
naak (näk), *n.* The great northern loon. *Scot.*
Na'a-lol (nä'ä-lŏl). *D. Bib.*
naam (näm), *n.* [AS. *nām*, fr Scand.; cf. Icel. *nám* a taking.] *Early Eng. Law.* Distraint of chattels, or things distrained.
naam, *v. t. & i.* To make naam; to distrain *Hist.*
Na'am (nä'ăm). *Bib.*
Na'a-ma (nä'ā-mȧ). *D. Bib.*
Na'a-man (nä'ā-mȧn). *Bib.*
Na'a-man (nä'ā-mȧn), *n.* [Heb *Na'aman.*] **1.** Lit., pleasantness; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* A Syrian captain cured of leprosy by Elisha. 2 *Kings* v.
Na'a-ma-thite' (-thīt'; nä-ăm'ā-thĭt). *Bib.*
naam'bar (näm'bär), *n.* Also **naam'barr.** [Native name.] An Australian prickly myrtaceous tree (*Melaleuca stypheloides*) having thin bark used for thatching, and very hard, almost imperishable wood.
Na'a-mites (nā'ā-mīts; nā-ăm'-), *n. pl. Bib.*
naamkouth. † NAMECOUTH.
naan (năn). Dial. Eng. var. of NONE.
Na'a-ra (nā'ā-rȧ) *D. Bib.*
Na'a-rah (-rȧ). *Bib.*
Na'a-ral (-răl). *Bib.*
Na'a-ran (-răn). *Bib.*
Na'a-rath (-răth). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
Na-ar'a-tha (nȧ-är'ā-thȧ). *D.*
Na'a-ri'a (nā'ā-rī'ȧ). *D Bib.*
Na-ash'on (nȧ-ăsh'ŏn; nā'ā-shŏn). *Bib.* [See OPHITE.]
Na-as'senes (nȧ-ăs'ē-nz), *n. pl.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth* The ship, built from the nails of the dead, in which the forces of Hel advance on the Æsir at Ragnarok.
nag'nag', *v. t & i.* = NAG, to annoy [*Dial. Eng.*]
nag'nail'. Var. of AGNAIL.
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Na'gree. † NAGARI.
nag's'-head' (năgz'-), *n Music.* The original form of shutter organ swell, invented in 1712.
nags'man (năgz'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man employed to ride horses to show them off in a sales ring, to train them, or the like; a groom.
nag'ster (năg'stẽr), *n* A nagging woman or man. *Rare*
nagt. † NIGHT.
nag'-tailed' (năg'tāld'), *a.* Having the tail docked. *Rare.*
na-gual' (nä-gwäl'; nä-wäl'), *n* [Native name (Quiché) *naual* he who knows, wizard, p. pr of *nau, na*, to know.] Among Central American tribes, a tutelary or individual fetish, or "medicine." — **na-gual'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **na-gual'ist,** *n.*
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nah. Contr. of *ne ah*, ought not. *Obs.*
Nah. *Abbr.* Nahum.
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Na'ha-da. † NAKHODA.

Na'hua (nä'wä), *n.* An Indian of the Nahuatlan stock.

Na'hua-tlan (-tlăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, an American Indian linguistic stock, related to the Shoshonean, comprising the Aztec and other civilized tribes of central Mexico and various isolated colonies southward on the Pacific coast. They possessed a civilization second only to that of the Mayan tribes from whom it was doubtless in large part derived. Their arts included a varied agriculture, weaving, pottery, stone working, and a rudimentary metallurgy. They possessed pictographic records, a ritual, a calendar, an educational system, and a well-defined social organization, with sacerdotal and other orders. Human sacrifice and ritualistic cannibalism were the repulsive features of their culture.

Na'hum (nā'hŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *Nakhūm.*] **1.** Lit., consolation; — masc. prop. name.

2. *Bib.* **a** A Hebrew prophet who flourished before the fall of Nineveh (about 606 B. c.), which he predicted. **b** The Book of Nahum. See OLD TESTAMENT.

na'iad (nā'yăd; nī'ăd; 277), *n.; L. pl.* NA'IA-DES (nā'yă-dēz; nī'ă-). [L. *naias, -adis, naïs, -idis*, a water nymph, Gr. *ναίας, ναΐς*, akin to *νάειν* to flow: cf. F. *naïade.* Cf. NAIL.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* One of the nymphs believed to live in, and give life and perpetuity to, lakes, rivers, springs, and fountains.

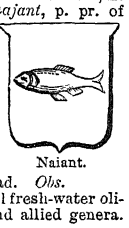
Yon nymphs, called *naiads*, of the wand'ring brooks. *Shak.*

2. In technical use: **a** *Zoöl.* Any species of the tribe Naiades; a fresh-water mussel. See MUSSEL, 2. **b** *Bot.* Any plant of the genus *Naias* or of the family Naiadaceæ.

Na'ia-da'ce-æ (nā'yă-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See NAIAD.] *Bot.* A family of aquatic monocotyledonous plants preferably restricted to the genus *Naias*, but often extended to include Potamogetonaceæ and Aponogetonaceæ. — **na'ia-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Na'ia-da'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of aquatic or marsh herbs typified by the Naiadaceæ and comprising six other families, including the Alismaceæ, Potamogetonaceæ, etc. It has flowers with or without perianth, apocarpous ovaries, and seeds without endosperm.

na'iant (nā'yănt), *a.* [OF. *noant*, p. pr. of *noer* to swim, L. *natare;* or perh. orig. misreading of *najant*, p. pr. of OF. *nagier* to swim, F. *nager*, L. *navigare.*] *Her.* Swimming; — applied to a fish depicted horizontally in fess. Cf. HAURIANT.



Naiant.

Na'ias (nā'yăs), *n.* [L., a naiad.] *Bot.* A small widely distributed genus of submerged aquatic plants constituting the family Naiadaceæ. They have filiform stems, sheathing leaves, and minute diclinous flowers with a double perianth.

na'id (nā'ĭd), *n.* [See NAIAD.] **1.** A naiad. *Obs.*

2. *Zoöl.* Any of numerous species of small fresh-water oligochætous annelids constituting *Nais* and allied genera. — **na-id'i-form** (nā-ĭd'ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

na-if' (nä-ēf'), *a.* [F. *naïf.* See NAÏVE.] **1.** Naïve; as, a *naïf* remark. *London Spectator.*

☞ *Naïf*, being masculine, should strictly be used with masculine nouns, but in English *naïve* is commonly used with a noun of any gender.

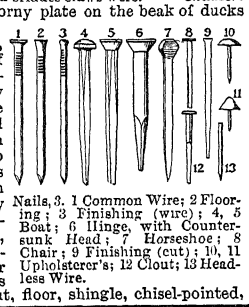
2. Having a true natural luster without being cut; — applied by jewelers to a precious stone.

nail (nāl), *n.* [AS. *nægel;* akin to D. *nagel*, OS. & OHG. *nagal*, G. *nagel*, Icel. *nagl*, nail (in sense 1), *nagli* nail (in sense 3), Sw. *nagel* nail (in senses 1 and 3), Dan. *nagle*, Goth. *ganagljan* to nail, Lith. *nagas* nail (in sense 1), OIr. *inga*, Russ. *nogot'*, L. *unguis*, Gr. *ὄνυξ*, Skr. *nakha.*] **1.** The horny scale or plate on the upper surface of the end of the fingers and toes of man, apes, and other animals. The nails represent a greatly thickened part of the stratum lucidum of the epidermis, the stratum corneum being here wanting. They are nourished during growth by the underlying cutis, which is very vascular and known as the *matrix.* Nails are strictly homologous with hoofs and claws, and differ from them only in shape and size.

His *nayles* like a briddes claws were. *Chaucer.*

2. *Zoöl.* The terminal horny plate on the beak of ducks and other allied birds.

3. A more or less slender, usually pointed piece of metal (rarely of wood — cf. TREENAIL), generally with a head intended to be struck by a hammer, used for driving into or through wood or other material to hold two or more pieces together, as a support from which pictures, etc., may be hung, or for ornamental purposes. Cf. BRAD, SPIKE, TACK. Nails are variously named from their use, shape, size, etc., as basket, boat, chair, clout, floor, shingle, chisel-pointed, corrugated, diamond, fourpenny (see PENNY), tenpenny, horseshoe, wrought, wire, cut, finishing, galvanized, tinned, upholsterer's, etc.



Nails, 3. 1 Common Wire; 2 Flooring; 3 Finishing (wire); 4, 5 Boat; 6 Hinge, with Countersunk Head; 7 Horseshoe; 8 Chair; 9 Finishing (cut); 10, 11 Upholsterer's; 12 Clout; 13 Headless Wire.

4. One sixteenth of a yard, or 2¼ inches.

5. An old weight. = 2d CLOVE.

6. *Old Med.* A morbid growth, as a felon or carbuncle. *Obs.*

7. *Zoöl.* The haw of the eye. *Obs.*

a nail in one's coffin, something regarded as likely to shorten one's life; as, a fit of anger is *a nail in your coffin.* — **N. of Crucifixion**, *Astron.*, the constellation Sagitta. — **on the n.** On the spot; immediately; without delay or time of credit. "You shall have ten thousand pounds *on the nail.*" *Beaconsfield.* **b** Of immediate interest; under present discussion; as, a topic *on the nail. Colloq.* — **to be**, *or* **go, off at the n.**, to be or become unreasonable or mentally unsound. *Scot.* — **to the n.**, to the last degree; to perfection.

nail (nāl), *v. t.;* NAILED (nāld); NAIL'ING. [AS. *nægłian.* See NAIL, *n.*] **1.** To fasten with a nail or nails; to close up or secure by means of nails; as, to *nail* boards to the beams.

He is now dead, and *nailed* in his chest. *Chaucer.*

2. To stud or boss with nails, or as with nails.

The rivets of your arms were *nailed* with gold. *Dryden.*

3. To fasten as with a nail; to secure; to bind or hold, as to a bargain or to acquiescence in an argument or assertion; hence, to catch; to trap.

When they came to talk of places in town, you saw at once how I *nailed* them *Goldsmith.*

4. *Mil.* To spike (a cannon). *Obs.*

to nail a lie *or* **an assertion**, etc., to detect and expose it so as to put a stop to its currency; — prob. in allusion to the former alleged practice of shopkeepers of nailing bad or counterfeit coins to the counter. — **to n. one's colors**, *or* **colours, to the mast**, to assume a position of great determination; to manifest an inflexible purpose.

nail'er (nāl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A nail maker.

2. One who fastens with, or drives, nails.

3. Some one or something extremely good; a "crackajack." *Slang.*

nail'-head'ed, *a.* Having a head like that of a nail; formed so as to resemble the head of a nail.

nail-headed characters, cuneiform characters. See CUNEIFORM, *a.*, 1. — **n. molding** *or* **moulding**, *Arch.*, an ornament consisting of a series of low four-sided pyramids suggestive of nail heads; — called also *nail-head molding*, or *nail-head.* It is the same as the simplest form of dogtooth.

nain'sook (nān'sōōk; năn'-), *n.* [Hind. *nainsukh; nain, nayan*, eye + *sukh* delight.] A sort of jaconet muslin, plain or striped, originally made in India.

Na'ir (nä'ĭr), *n.* One of a people of the Malabar coast of India, probably Dravidians with Aryan admixture, noted for the type of polyandry in vogue among them. In the Nair family the women are free to contract alliances as they please outside their own clan with men of equal or better rank; the children belong to the mother's clan; and property descends through the female line.

Nair or *Nayar* is a title added to nearly all the names of the race, and it is, like Mister and Esquire, assumed as a birthright by any respectable member of the race who has no other.

Cycl. of India.

na'is (nā'ĭs), *n.* [L., a naiad.] **1.** A naiad; river nymph.

2. *Zoöl.* = NAID.

nais'sant (nā'sănt; *F.* nĕ'sän'; 277), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *naître* to be born, L. *nasci.*] **1.** *Her.* Rising or issuing from the middle of an ordinary, esp. a fess. Cf. ISSUANT, JESSANT.

2. Nascent; newly born or about to come into being; as, a *naissant* project.

na-ïve' (nä-ēv'), *a.* [F. *naïf*, fem. *naïve*, fr. L. *nativus* innate, natural, native. See NATIVE; cf. NAÏF.] Having native or unaffected simplicity; ingenuous; artless; as, *naïve* manners; a *naïve* person; *naïve* and unsophisticated remarks. — **na-ïve'ly** (-lĭ), *adv.*

Syn. — See FRANK, SIMPLE.

‖ **na'ïve'té'** (nä'ēv'tā'), *n.* [F. See NAÏVE; cf. NATIVITY.] The quality or an instance of native simplicity or unaffected naturalness; ingenuousness; artlessness.

A story which pleases me by its *naïveté* — that is, by its unconscious ingenuousness. *De Quincey.*

na-ïve'ty (nä-ēv'tĭ), *n.* Naïveté. *Carlyle.*

na'ked (nā'kĕd; -kĭd; 151), *a.* [AS. *nacod*, orig. p. p. of a lost verb; akin to D. *naakt*, G. *nackt*, OHG. *nacchot, nakkot*, Icel. *nökviðr, nakinn*, Sw. *naken*, Dan. *nögen*, Goth. *naqaps*, Lith. *nůgas*, Russ. *nagŭi*, Ir. *nocht*, L. *nudus*, Skr. *nagna.* Cf. NUDE.] **1.** Having on no clothes or covering; nude; bare; uncovered; specif.: **a** Of a person, the human body or one of its parts, not wearing, covered by, or protected with, clothing of any sort; stripped to the skin; nude; as, *naked* savages; — also, now *Obs.*, clothed with only one scanty garment. "Their *naked* limbs." *Milton.* **b** Of an animal used for saddle, pack, or draft purposes, without saddle, pack, or harness. *Now Rare.* **c** Of a weapon or implement, esp. a sword, and so of a fire, light, candle, etc., out of, or not provided with, a sheath or case; as, *naked* steel; a *naked* dagger; a *naked* light. **d** *Bot.* (1) Without pubescence; as, a *naked* leaf or stem. (2) Destitute of enveloping parts or subtending leaves, as achlamydeous flowers, buds without scales, leafless stems, etc. **e** *Zoöl.* Of animals or parts of animals, destitute of the customary external structures, as hair, feathers, shell, etc.

2. Unprovided with needful or desirable clothing or, by extension, other accessories, means of sustenance, etc.; destitute; poverty-stricken; bare; — sometimes, now rarely, with *of;* as, *naked* of comforts.

Patriots who had exposed themselves for the public, and whom they saw now left *naked.* *Milton*

3. Having no means of defense or protection; defenseless; unprotected, open; unarmed.

Behold my bosom *naked* to your swords. *Addison.*

4. Without qualities of power, worth, dignity, or the like; meager; bald; as, a *naked* history. *Obs. or R. Chaucer.*

5. Without concealment or disguise; open to view; manifest; clear; obvious; plain; as, *naked* words; his *naked* character; *naked* facts.

6. Without some covering, decoration, or appurtenance customary or natural, so as to seem bare; barren; stripped; as, *naked* hills and fields, that is, without trees, grass, etc.; *naked* trees; *naked* apartments, that is, without furnishings or ornaments.

7. a Without increase or addition; without added power, strength, or authority; unsupported; mere; simple; plain; as, a *naked* command; a *naked* belief. "The very *naked* name of love." *Shak.* **b** Specif.: *Law.* Having nothing to validate, confirm, or support it; nude; as, a *naked* title; a *naked* contract, or nude pact; a *naked* bailment, etc.

8. *Music.* Not having the full complement of tones; — said of a chord of only two tones, which requires a third tone to be sounded with them to make the combination pleasing to the ear; as, a *naked* fourth or fifth.

9. Undiluted; pure; of full strength; as, *naked* spirits. *Obs. or Local.*

Syn. — Nude, bare, denuded, uncovered, unclothed; exposed, unarmed, defenseless; plain, unvarnished.

naked barley, a variety of bere, or four-rowed barley, having exposed grains. — **n. bat**, a large Indo-Malayan emballonurine bat (*Cheiromeles torquatus*) which is naked except for a thin half collar. It has a peculiar throat sac and pouches inclosing the mammæ. — **n. bed**, a bed the occupant of which is naked or nearly so, no night linen being worn in ancient times. *Shak.* — **n. broom rape**, any broom rape of the genus *Thalesia*, having leafless stems. — **n. bulb**, *Bot.*, a bulb consisting of scales, as that of the lily; — opposed to a *coated*, or *tunicated*, bulb. — **n. bullet**, a rifle bullet not inclosed in a patch. *Obs.* — **n. debenture.** See DEBENTURE C. — **n. eye**, the unaided eye; as, visible to the *naked eye.* — **n. fallow**, a fallow on which no crop is grown. — **n. floor.** *Carp.* **a** The timberwork supporting a floor. **b** A floor in which the joists extend from wall to wall. — **n. lady**, the meadow saffron. — **n. mollusk**, *Zoöl.*, one of the Nudibranchiata. — **n. seed.** See ACHENE. — **n. truth**, the truth without any addition, adornment, or concealment; the plain, absolute truth. — **n. wood. a** The rhamnaceous tree *Colubrina reclinata* of southern Florida and the West Indies, having a hard and heavy heartwood, which takes a fine polish. **b** Any of several West Indian myrtaceous trees of the genus *Eugenia*, as *E. punctata* and *E. dichotoma.* Their leaves are often used as a condiment.

na'ked (nā'kĕd; -kĭd; 151), *n.* **1.** Anything naked; also, *Art*, a, or the, nude. *Obs.*

2. *Arch.* The uniform surface of a wall, either vertical or having a batter, from which decorative features project and in which are doors, windows, and niches; also, the face or surface of the shaft or body of a column or pilaster, from which the moldings or projections may be supposed to rise.

na'ked-ly, *adv.* In a naked manner; specif.: **a** Without covering, disguise, or addition; manifestly; openly; simply; barely. **b** As standing by, or considered by, itself alone; as, a question discussed *nakedly.* **c** In an unclothed, exposed, defenseless, or unprotected manner. **d** In a deficient or imperfect manner; barely; poorly *Obs. or R.*

na'ked-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being naked.

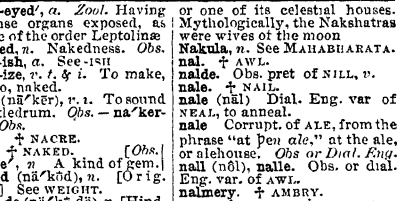
2. a A naked person. **b** *Chiefly Bib.* That which should be covered, esp. the privates.

na'ker (-kẽr), *n.* [ME. *nakere*, F. *nacaire*, LL. *nacara*, Per. or Ar. *naqārah.*] A kettledrum. *Obs. or Hist. Chaucer.*

nam'a-ble, name'a-ble (nām'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being named.

2. Worthy of being named or recalled; memorable; famous — **nam'a-bil'i-ty, name'a-bil'i-ty** (nām'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

nam'ay-cush (năm'ă-kŭsh), *n.* [Indian name; cf. Cree *namekus.*] A large trout (*Cristivomer namaycush*) of the lakes of North America from New England to Alaska.



1/10

Namaycush.

na-hoor' (nä-hōōr'), *n.* [Nepalese *nahūr.*] The bharal.

Na'hor (nā'hôr), *n. Bib.* **1.** Father of Terah, grandfather of Abraham.

2. Brother of Abraham.

Nah'shon (nä'shŏn). *Bib.*

naht. † NAUGHT.

nahte. Contr. of *ne ahte*, owned or had not. *Obs.*

Na-hual'tec-an (nä-wäl'tĕk-ăn), *a.* = NAHUATLAN.

Na'hua-tl (nä'wä-t'l), *n.* = NAHUA — *a.* = NAHUATLAN.

Na-hu'qua (nä-ōō'kwä), *n.* One of a tribe of Carib Indians of the upper Xingu, Brazil.

nai. † NAY.

Na'ia. Var. of NAJA.

Na'ia-des (nā'yă-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See NAIAD.] *Zoöl.* In older classifications, a tribe of mollusks practically equiv. to the family Unionidæ. It is still used as a common collective name for the fresh-water mussels.

na'ib (nā'ĭb; nä'ĭb), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *nāib.*] A deputy or lieutenant, as a deputy governor or viceroy. *India.*

naic, naick. Vars. of NAIK.

Na'i-dus (nā'ĭ-dŭs). *Bib.*

naif. † NEIF.

na-if'ly (nä-ēf'lĭ), *adv.* of NAIF. *Rare.*

naif'ty. Var. of NEIFTY. *Hist.*

naig (nāg). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NAG, a horse. [GY, *n.*]

naig'le (-l). Scot. var. of NAGGLE.

na'ik (nä'ĭk; nā'ĭk; nāk), *n.* Also **naig, naigue, naique.** [Hind. *nāyak.*] **a** A leader, chief, or governor in India; — a title of authority. **b** A native subordinate officer in the British Indian army; specif., a corporal.

nail bit. A wood-boring tool used for cutting across the grain.

nail bone. *Anat.* **a** The lachrymal bone. **b** The terminal phalanx of a digit.

nail'brush', *n.* A brush for cleaning the nails.

nailed. Nailed *Ref. Sp.*

nail'er-ess, *n.* A woman who makes nails. *R.*

nail'er-y, *n.* A place where nails are made.

nail'head', *n.* **1.** The head of a nail, or an ornament of that shape.

2. *Arch.* A nail-headed molding. Called also **nailhead molding** *or* **moulding.**

nailhead spar. *Min.* Calcite crystallizing in nail-headed forms.

nail'ing, *n. a.* Very good; "crackajack." *Slang.*

nail'less, *a.* Having no nails; needing no nails.

nail rod, *also* (def. 2) **nail'rod'** (nāl'rŏd'), *n.* **1.** Iron in rods or strips for cutting into nails; a rod or strip of this.

2. Hard-pressed tobacco, usually very dark, made up in short rods or sticks. *Eng. & Australia.*

nail set. = 6th PUNCH, *n.*, 2.

nail'sick', *a. Naut.* Leaking at the nail or rivet holes.

nail'-tailed' kan'ga-roo *or* **wal'la-by.** A kangaroo of the genus *Onychogale*, in which the end of the tail is armed with a horny spur.

nail'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** Whitlow grass. *Obs.* **b** Any plant of the genus *Paronychia.*

nail'y, *a.* Abounding in nails.

nain (nān), *a.* [For *ain* = own: *mine ain* taken as *my nain.*] Own. *Scot.*

Na'in (nä'ĭn). *Bib.*

naine. † NONE.

‖ **nain' jaune'** (nĂn' zhōn'). [F., yellow dwarf.] *Card Playing.* = POPE JOAN.

nain-sel', nain-sell' (nān-sĕl'), *pron.* [See NAIN own; SELF.] Own self; as, his *nainsel. Highland Scot.*

Na'ioth (nā'yŏth; nī'ŏth) *Bib.*

Nai-pa'li (nī-pä'lē), *n.* (Hind. *naipālī* of Nepal.] The language spoken in Nepal. See INDO-EUROPEAN. [of NAPKIN.]

naip'kin (nāp'kĭn). Scot. var.

naiprie. † NAPERY.

naique. Var. of NAIK.

Na'ir al Zan'rak (nä'ĭr ăl zou'răk). [Ar. *al nayir al Zanraq* the bright (star) of the boat.] See STAR.

nais (*Scot.* nās), *a.* [Cf Icel. *neiss.*] Ashamed; destitute; — used in connection with *naked. Obs. or Scot.*

naish (nāsh; nĕsh). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of NESH. *a.*

nais'sance, *n.* [F.] Birth. *Obs.*

nait, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *neyti.* Cf. NEAT cattle.] Use; purpose; gain. *Obs* — *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *neyta.*] Useful. *Obs.* — *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *neyta.*] To use; to exert (one's self); also, to recite. *Obs.*

nait, *v. t.* [Icel. *neita.*] To say no to; to deny; refuse. *Obs.*

nai'ther (*dial* nā'thẽr). Obs. or dial. var. of NEITHER.

naith'less. Obs. or Scot. var. of NATHELESS.

nait'ly, *adv.* Effectively. *Obs.*

naive (*dial.* nāv). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NIFVE

Na'ja (nā'jă), *n.* [NL.; cf. Hind. *nāg* snake, Skr. *nāga*, Singhalese *nayā.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of venomous serpents containing the cobras.

nake, n. [See NAKED.] Naked. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To make naked; to lay bare; strip. *Obs.*

naked, *n.* Nakedness. *Obs.*

na'ked-eyed', *a. Zoöl.* Having the sense organs exposed, as medusæ of the order Leptolinæ

nakedhed, *n.* Nakedness. *Obs.*

na'ked-ish, *a.* See -ISH

na'ked-ize, *v. t. & i.* To make, be, or go, naked.

na'ker (nā'kẽr), *v. i.* To sound the kettledrum. *Obs.* — **na'ker-er**, *n. Obs.*

na'ker. † NACRE.

naket. † NAKED. [*Obs.*]

na-kette', *n* A kind of gem.

na'khod (nä'kŏd), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] See WEIGHT.

nakir. † ANKERY.

na'kho-da (nä'kō-dä), *n* [Hind. & Per. *nākhudā*, fr. Per *nāv* ship + *khudā* master.] A master of a native vessel. *India.*

nakin. † NOKIN.

Nakir, *n.* See MUNKAR.

nakit. † NAKED.

‖ **na'ko-do** (nä'kō-dō), *n.* [Jap. *nakōdo.*] *Jap.* A middleman in marriage negotiations.

na-kong' (nä-kŏng'), *n.* [Native name in Sechuana language, at Lake Ngami.] An African sitatunga (*Limnotragus spekei*).

na'koo (nä'kōō), **-ko** (-kō), *n.* [From native name.] The gavial.

nakquayre, *n.* [Cf. NAKER.] A kettledrum. *Obs.*

Nak'sha-tra (nŭk'shä-trä), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu Astrol.* One of the asterisms in the moon's path or one of its celestial houses. Mythologically, the Nakshatras were wives of the moon

Nakula, *n.* See MAHABHARATA.

nal. † AWL.

nalde. Obs. pret of NILL, *v.*

nale. † NAIL.

nale (nāl) Dial. Eng. var of NEAL, to anneal.

nale Corrupt. of ALE, from the phrase "at *pen ale*," at the ale, or alehouse. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

nall (nôl), **nalle.** Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of AWL.

nalmery. † AMBRY.

nam. † MNA, a mina; NAME.

nam. Var. of NAAM, a distraint.

nam. Obs. pret. of NIM. [*Obs.*]

nam. Contr. of *ne am*, am not.

nama. † NO MO.

Na'ma (nä'mä), *n.* One of a semi-independent Hottentot tribe of Namaqualand. See HOTTENTOT. [NAMMAD.]

nam'ad (nŭm'ŭd) Var. of

na-ma'qua (nä-mä'kwä), *n.* [Because chiefly found in Great *Namaqua*land.] A long-tailed African pigeon (*Œna capensis*).

Na-ma'qua, *n.* = NAMA, a Hottentot.

namare. † NO MORE

na'ma-su'dra (nä'mä-sōō'drä), *n.* One of a low sudra caste numerous in Bengal and Assam.

na-ma'tion (nā-mā'shŭn), *n.*

It is grayish with many round paler spots on the body and darker reticulations on the caudal and dorsal fins, and reaches a weight of 20 pounds or occasionally much more.

nam'by-pam'by (năm'bĭ-păm'bĭ), *a.* [From *Ambrose Phillips*, in ridicule of the extreme simplicity of some of his verses.] Affectedly pretty; weakly sentimental; insipid; inane. *Thackeray.*

Namby-pamby madrigals of love. *W. Gifford.*

—nam'by-pam'bi-cal(-păm'bĭ-kăl), *a.*—**nam'by-pam'bics** (-bĭks), *n.* —**nam'by-pam'bi-ness**, *n.* —**nam'by-pam'by-ish**, *a.* —**nam'by-pam'by-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

nam'by-pam'by, *n.* That which is weakly sentimental or affectedly pretty, as talk, or writing, or, rarely, a person.

name (nām), *n.* [AS. *nama;* akin to D. *naam*, OS. & OHG. *namo*, G. *name*, Icel. *nafn*, for *namn*, Dan. *navn*, Sw. *namn*, Goth. *namō*, OIr. *ainm*, L. *nomen* (perh. influenced by *noscere*, *gnoscere*, to learn to know), Gr. ὄνομα, Skr. *nāman*. Cf. ANONYMOUS, IGNOMINY, MISNOMER, NOMINAL, NOUN.] **1.** The title by which any person or thing is known or designated; a distinctive specific appellation, whether of an individual or a class. **A singular name** designates the character of the single individual thing which it denotes; as, "the center of the earth" is a *singular* name; a **proper name**, such as "Milton," "Bonaparte," denotes any individual without necessarily saying anything of character; a **general name**, such as "man," "metal," designates a character or connotation applicable to more than one individual, but without reference to this plurality; a **collective name**, such as "army," "audience," denotes a plurality of individuals. **Common** *or* **class name** is used for any type of name other than *proper*.

What's in a *name?* That which we call a rose
By any other *name* would smell as sweet. *Shak.*
The grand old *name* of gentleman. *Tennyson.*

2. Specif. **a** *Logic.* A term; any word or combination of words designating a logical concept.

These words, "The place which the wisdom or policy of antiquity had destined for the residence of the Abyssinian princes," form in the estimation of the logician only one *name;* one categorematic term. *J. S. Mill.*

b *Grammar.* A noun. *Obs.* **c** Of latitude or declination, denomination with reference to its being indicated by a plus or minus sign.

3. A descriptive or qualifying appellation given to a person or thing, on account of character or acts; epithet.

His *name* shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. *Is.* ix. 6.

4. The designation of a person or, rarely, thing, regarded as representing his or its individuality and character; as, the most detested *names* in history; the dread *name* of St. Bartholomew's Day.

I am become a *name.* *Tennyson*

5. Reputed character; reputation, good or bad; estimation; fame; esp., illustrious fame; honorable reputation; as, a *name* for bravery; he has the *name* of a miser.

What men of *name* resort to him? *Shak.*
He hath brought up an evil *name* upon a virgin. *Deut* xxii. 19.

6. Those of a certain name; a race; family; clan.

The ministers of the republic, mortal enemies of his *name*, came every day to pay their feigned civilities. *Motley.*

7. The mere appellation or designation of a thing, in distinction from the reality; seeming only; as, there was only the *name* of friendship between them.

Syn.—NAME, DESIGNATION, DENOMINATION, APPELLATION, TITLE, STYLE. NAME is the general term; a DESIGNATION is a distinctive name; DENOMINATION (somewhat antiquated as a mere synonym for *name*) applies esp. to a class or category; as, "Whatsoever Adam called every living creature, that was the *name* thereof" (*Gen.* ii. 19); "Thou shalt call his *name* John" (*Luke* i. 13); He modestly disclaimed the *designation* of philosopher; cf. "Let me find . . . some gentler name to *designate* [her] condition" (*De Quincey*); "All these came under the *denomination* of Anabaptists" (*Strype*); cf. "what are quaintly but happily *denominated* private means" (*Stevenson*). APPELLATION (now somewhat bookish) suggests a more or less descriptive or characterizing name; a TITLE is an appellation which designates rank, office, distinction, and the like; STYLE is more formal or ceremonious than *title;* the verb *style*, however, is not so formal as the noun; as, "This ridiculous *name* . . . struck the fancy of the people; and they commonly affixed to this assembly the *appellation* of Barebone's Parliament" (*Hume*); "'Confound you! You shall be Jack again.'—'I am happy in the *appellation*'" (*Sheridan*); "'Thane of Cawdor,' by which *title* . . . these weird sisters saluted me" (*Shak.*); The Lord Justice-General would have nothing to do with it, this *title* being at the date in question only a nominal one held by a layman" (*Sidney Colvin*); "Am I a queen in *title* and in *style?*" (*Shak.*); cf. "Shall I say Jacobites? or, as they were pleased to *style* themselves, the country gentlemen?" (*Gibbon*). See EPITHET.

by name. a With, or according to, individual mention; with specific personal designation; as, he addressed his soldiers *by name*. **b** With phrases of knowing, recognizing, etc.: (1) As individuals; individually; as, he knew them all *by name*. (2) By reputation, as distinguished from acquaintance or appearance; as, he knew the general *by name*, but not personally.—**by the name of**, having, or known by, the name of; called; styled; as, a man *by the name of* Smith. *Now Somewhat Colloq.*—**in the n. of. a** In invocation, adjuration, etc., originally of divine or holy persons or things; as, *In the name of* God, amen; *in the name of* common sense, consider. **b** In behalf of; by the authority of; as, *in the name of* the law. **c** In the represented or assumed character of. "I'll to him again *in name of* Brook." *Shak.* **d** As owned by; as, a bank account *in the name of* Smith.—**of the n. of.** = BY THE NAME OF.—**to one's n.**, belonging to one; as, he has not a dollar *to his name*.

name (nām), *v. t.;* NAMED (nāmd); NAM'ING (nām'ĭng). [AS. *namian*. See NAME, *n.*] **1.** To give a distinctive name or appellation to; to entitle; denominate; style; call.

She *named* the child Ichabod 1 *Sam.* iv. 21.

2. a To mention by name; to utter or publish the name of; to refer to by distinctive title; to mention.

None *named* thee but to praise *Halleck*
He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand a-tiptoe when this day is *named.* *Shak.*

b Hence, to call by name; to identify as by mentioning the name of; as, to be able to *name* the flowers or birds.

3. a To designate by name or specifically for any purpose; to nominate; appoint; as, to *name* a day for a wedding.

Whom late you have *named* for consul *Shak*

b Specif.: *House of Commons.* Of the Speaker, to designate (a member) by name by way of reprimand. **c** *Billiards, etc.* = CALL, *v. t.*, 20. *Eng.*

Syn.—Denominate, style, term, call; mention, specify, designate, nominate, appoint.

to name after, for, *or* **from,** to bestow the name of (a person, thing, etc.) upon, as in token of honor or affection, or because of association; as, she was *named* Helen, *after* her mother; Battle Abbey, *named from* the battle of Hastings. *Now Chiefly U. S.*—**to n. in,** *or* **on, the same day,** to admit to, or recognize in, comparison;—used only with a negative or interrogatively, to express unquestionable superiority or inferiority; as, no admiral of his time can be *named in the same day* with Nelson.

name day. 1. The day of the saint whose name one bears; also, the day on which a child is named.

2. *London Stock Exchange.* The day on which a ticket giving the name of the buyer of securities and the consideration is issued by the purchasing broker to the seller (jobber), which is passed through the hands of all the parties to the transaction to the original seller, so that the middlemen (if any) may settle differences and the actual transfer be made between the final holder of the ticket and the issuing broker.

name'less, *a.* **1.** Undistinguished; not noted; obscure.

A *nameless* dwelling and an unknown name *Harte.*

2. Not known, specified, or mentioned by name; anonymous; as, one who shall be *nameless;*—also, formerly, written or published anonymously; as, a *nameless* book.

3. Having no legal right to a name; illegitimate; bastard.

4. Without a name; not having been given a name; as, a *nameless* star. *Waller.*

5. Not marked with any name; as, a *nameless* grave.

6. Unnamable; indescribable; inexpressible.

I have a *nameless* horror of the man *Hawthorne.*

7. Not to be named, because too horrible or repulsive; as, *nameless* idolatries.

Nameless City, ancient Rome;—so called because its real name was supposed to be kept secret to prevent an enemy from using it in incantations against its protecting gods.

—name'less-ly, *adv.*—**name'less-ness**, *n.*

name'ly (nām'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** By name; by particular mention; specifically; especially; expressly. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. That is to say; to wit; videlicet.

The excellency of the soul, *namely*, its power of divining dreams. *Addison.*

name'sake' (-sāk'), *n.* [For *name's sake;* i. e., one named for the sake of another's name.] One that has the same name as another; esp., one named after another.—*v. t.* To give the name of another to. *Rare.*

nam'ing (nām'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NAME. Specif.: *vb. n.* Act or process of giving a name or names, or of devising a nomenclature.

Naming, or the appropriation of fixed signs for meanings, always marks a first step in the thought which acts so; scientific *naming*, e. g., marks a first step in a region of science, though a late stage in the history of the human mind. *B. Bosanquet.*

Nan'cy (năn'sĭ), *n.* [ME. *Annis* Agnes, with *n* prefixed (prob. due to a preceding *mine, thine*). The name *Annis, Agnes*, was somewhat confused with *Anne.* See AGNES.] **1.** A familiar form of ANNE.—Dim. *Nan, Nance.*

2. A girl of depraved life, but good impulses, in Dickens's "Oliver Twist." She was the mistress of Bill Sikes, to whom she was doggedly faithful, and who finally killed her.

3. = MISS NANCY.

Nan-di'na (năn-dī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Jap. *nandin.*] *Bot.* A genus of berberidaceous shrubs, natives of China and Japan. The only species, *N. domestica*, known as the **nandin**, or **sacred bamboo**, has evergreen decompound leaves and small white paniculate flowers with numerous sepals. It is everywhere cultivated in Japan.

na'nism (nā'nĭz'm; năn'ĭz'm), *n.* [*nano-* + *-ism:* cf. F. *nanisme.*] The condition of being abnormally small in stature; dwarfishness;—opposed to *gigantism.*

na'ni-za'tion (nā'nĭ-zī-shŭn; năn'ĭ-; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [*nano-* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] Artificial dwarfing, such as that produced in trees by Japanese horticulturists.

nan-keen' (năn-kēn'), *n.* Also **nan-kin'**. [So called from its being orig. made at *Nanking*, or *Nankin*, in China.] **1.** A species of cloth, of firm texture and great durability, originally brought from China, made of a species of cotton (*Gossypium religiosum*) that is naturally brownish yellow.

2. An imitation of this cloth, with artificial coloring.

3. *pl.* Trousers made of nankeen. *Ld. Lytton.*

4. A buff or yellow color like that of nankeen cloth.

5. [*cap.*] = NANKEEN PORCELAIN.

nankeen lily. A garden lily (*Lilium testaceum*) not known in the wild state, and believed by some to be a hybrid between *L. candidum* and *L. chalcedonicum.* It has handsome fragrant nankeen-yellow flowers.

Nankeen porcelain. Also **Nan-king'** (năn-kĭng'), *or* **Nan-kin', por'ce-lain** (-kĭn'; -kēn'). *Ceramics.* Chinese porcelain painted in blue on white,—a dealer's term, including all except the roughest sorts both ancient and modern. There is no authentic evidence that it was ever made at Nanking.

Nan-king' (năn-kĭng'), *or* **Nan-kin', yel'low** (-kĭn', -kēn'). [From *Nanking*, or *Nankin*, China.] **a** A yellow dye consisting (like iron buff) essentially of ferric hydroxide, formed on the fabric. **b** A pigment of iron sulphate, zinc oxide, and flux, used for painting on glass, and giving a yellow color when burned in. **c** The color produced by the dye or pigment.

nan'ny-gai (năn'ĭ-gī), *n.* [Prob. native name.] A beryceoid fish (*Beryx affinis*) of the South Pacific, of a brilliant carmine color with bluish reflections.

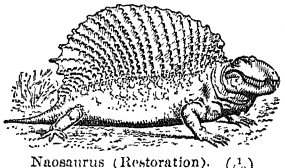
na'no- (nā'nō-; năn'ō-), **nan-.** Combining form from Greek νάνος, *dwarf;* as, *nanocephalism, nanosomia, nanism*, etc.

na'no-ce-phal'ic (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.* [*nano-* + *cephalic.*] *Craniom.* Having a small cranial capacity, or one below the mean. See MEGACEPHALIC.—**na'no-ceph'a-ly** (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.*

na'noid (nā'noĭd; năn'oid), *a.* [*nano-* + *-oid.*] Having an abnormally small body; dwarfish.

na-ol'o-gy (nā-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ναός* temple + *-logy.*] Study of, or learning in regard to, sacred edifices. *Rare.*—**na'o-log'i-cal** (nā'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a. Rare.*

na'os (nā'ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr *ναός* a temple, the cella.] *Arch.* A cella;—a term often used by modern archæologists, esp. for that part in a Greek or at least early and non-Roman temple.



Naosaurus (Restoration). (1/6)

Na'o-sau'rus (nā'ō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ναός* temple, taken in sense of nave (from the transverse processes on its neural spines) + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct reptiles of the group Pelycosauria, known from the Permian of Texas and Bohemia. They had remarkably long neural spines on many of the vertebræ, which bore transverse processes.

nap (năp), *n.* [ME. *noppe;* akin to D. *nop*, OD. *noppe*, Dan. *noppe.*] **1.** Woolly or villous surface of felt, cloth, plants, etc.; an external covering of down, or of short fine hairs or fibers forming part of the substance of anything and lying smoothly in one direction; the pile; as, the *nap* of cotton flannel or of broadcloth.

2. *pl.* **a** The loops which are cut to make the pile, in velvet. **b** Cloths which have a heavy nap, used for garments.

3. *Lithography.* The slight projections or granulations on a roller to reach the bottom of the grain of a stone.

nap, *v. t.* **1.** To cut the nap from. *Obs.*

2. To raise, or put, a nap on.

nap (năp), *v. i.;* NAPPED (năpt); NAP'PING. [ME. *nappen*, AS. *hnæppian* to take a nap, to slumber; cf. OHG. *hnaffezen, naffazen*, MHG. *nafzen.*] To have a short sleep; to doze; hence, fig., to be in a careless, unguarded state.

I took thee *napping*, unprepared. *Hudibras*

nap, *n.* A short sleep; a doze; a siesta. *Cowper.*

nap (năp), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Sw. *nappa* to catch, to snatch, Dan. *nappe* to pinch, to twitch, to pull, E. *nab*, v.] *Dial. Eng.* **1.** To seize; grasp; steal.

[LL. *namare* to take; cf. NAAM.] = NAAM. *Obs. or Hist.*

na'maz' (nä'mäz'), *n.* [Turk. *namāz.*] The chief prayer of the Mohammedans, recited five times daily.

name. Obs. pret. of NIM. [yam.] ‖**ña'me** (nyä'mā), *n.* [Sp.] The

name'a-ble, nam'e-a-bil'i-ty. Vars. of NAMABLE, NAMABILITY.

name bar. *Horol.* The bar carrying the upper end of a watch barrel arbor.

name'board', *n.* **a** A shopkeeper's signboard. **b** *Naut.* The board, or place on the hull, where a ship's name is displayed.

name child, son, etc. One named for, or in honor or remembrance of, another; a junior namesake.

namecouth, *a.* [AS. *namcūþ.* See NAME; COUTH.] Of known name; renowned. *Obs.*—**name-couthhede**, *n. Obs.*

name father, mother, etc. A person after whom one is named.

namefy, *v. t.* To mention by name. *Obs.*

namel. ✝ ENAMEL.

name'ling (nām'lĭng), *n.* One of the name or clan. *Obs.*

name'ly (-lĭ), *a.* Famous; noted. *Obs. or Scot.* [rôle in a play.]

name part. *Theat.* The title

name plate. A plate, as of metal, glass, etc., having a name on it, as a sign of habitation, ownership, etc., as a doorplate.

nam'er (nām'ẽr), *n.* One who names, or calls by name.

nam'ly. ✝ NAMELY.

nam'mad (năm'ŭd), *n.* [Per. *namad* felt.] A kind of thick Persian carpet or rug made by felting.

nam'ma-hole' (năm'ȧ-hōl'), *n.* [Aboriginal *namma* breast.] A cup-shaped hole in the ground forming a natural reservoir for rain water. *Australia.*

nam'met (-ĕt). Var. of NUMMET.

namo. ✝ NO MO.

namore. ✝ NO MORE.

Nam-ta'ru (năm-tä'rōō), *n.* [Assyrian *namtāru* fate, pestilence.] *Babylon. Myth.* God of pestilence, regarded as a kind of chief over the evil demons, the servant of Allatu.

Na-mu'el (nȧ-mū'ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Na-mu'el-ites (-ĭts). *D. Bib.*

nan. ✝ NO. [Eng. of NONE.]

nan (*dial.* năn). Obs. or dial.

nan (năn), *interj.* [For *anan.*] Anan. *Obs. or Dial.*

Nan, *n.* **1.** Dim. of the fem. prop. name *Ann.*

2. A maid servant. *Obs.*

‖**na'na** (nä'nä), *n.* [Cf. ANANAS.] The pineapple.

Na'na (nä'nä), *n.* [Assyrian *nanā*, supposed to mean lady.] *Babylon. Myth.* An early goddess of Ur and Uruk, identified with the planet Venus and later merged in the goddess Ishtar.

Nan'a-bo'zo (năn'ȧ-bō'zō), *n.* In Algonquian legend, the Great Hare, considered to be the archetype of the animal species and capable of changing himself into a variety of forms. After submergence of the world, he refashions it from mud brought up from the depths by amuskrat.

na-nan'der (nȧ-nȧn'dẽr), *n.* [NL.; L. *nanus* dwarf + Gr. *ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός*, man, male.] *Bot.* = DWARF MALE.—**n-a-n a-n'drous** (-drŭs), *a.*

nan'cy (năn'sĭ), *n.* A small liliaceous plant (*Wurmbæa dioica*). *Tasmania.*

nan'cy (năn'sĭ), *n.* [Perh. fr. the name *Nancy.*] The narcissus. *Dial. Eng.*

nan'cy (năn'sĭ), *n.* [Ashantee *ananse* spider, personification of spider; cf. *ananse-sem* a tale, story.] A folk tale of the Gold Coast Negroes or their West Indian descendants.

nan'cy-pret'ty (năn'sĭ-prĭt'ĭ), *n.* = LONDON PRIDE **a**. *Dial. Eng.* [See NANDINA.]

nan'din (năn'dĭn), *n.* [Jap.] = **nan'dine** (-dĭn), *n.* [Native name.] An African, spotted, ring-tailed paradoxure of the genus *Nandinia*, of which there are two species, *N. binotata* and *N. gerrardi.*

nan'di-nine (năn'dĭ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* An amorphous, poisonous alkaloid, $C_{26}H_{32}O_4N_2$, found in the root of *Nandina domestica.*

nan'dow. Var. of NANDU.

N. & Q. *Abbr.* Notes and Queries (English publication).

nan'du (năn'dōō), *n.* [Braz. *nhandu* or *yandu.*] A rhea; esp., *Rhea americana.*

nane. Var. of NAIN. *Scot.*

nane (*dial.* nān). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NONE.

Na-ne'a (nȧ-nē'ȧ). *Bib.*

nanes. Obs. or Scot. var. of NONCE.

nan'ga (năn'gȧ), *n.* A small harp of three or four strings, used by African Negroes.

nangat. ✝ NOGATE.

‖**nang-ca'**,**nang-ka'** (năng-kä'), *n.* [Tag.] The jack tree or its fruit. See 1st JACK. *Phil. I.*

nan'ger, *v. t.* To anger. *Obs.*

nang'nail'. Var. of AGNAIL.

nanis. ✝ NONCE

nankeen bird. An Australian night heron (*Nycticorax caledonicus*).

nankeen hawk, nankeen kestrel. The Australian kestrel (*Falco*, or *Cerchneis, cenchroides*).

nankin. ✝ NOKIN.

Nan'king-ese' (năn'kĭng-ēz'; -ēs'), *n.* See MANDARIN, *n.*, 2.

nanmo. ✝ NO MO.

Nan'na (năn'nä), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* The wife of Balder.

Nan'nar (năn'när), *n.* [Assyrian, lit., the illuminator.] *Babylon. Myth.* See SIN.

nanne. ✝ NONE.

Nan-nette' (năn-ĕt'), *n.* See ANN;—fem. prop. name.

nan'ni-nose (năn'ĭ-nōs). Var. of MANINOSE.

Nan'ny (năn'ĭ), *n.* [From *Nan*, due to mistaking *mine Ann, thine Ann*, for *my Nan, thy Nan.*] A diminutive of ANN or ANNE, the proper name. [berry.]

nan'ny-ber'ry, *n.* The sheep-

nanny goat. A female goat. *Colloq.*

nanny plum. The sheepberry.

na no-ce-pha'li-a (nā'nō-sĕ-fā'lĭ-ȧ), **na'no-ceph'a-ly** (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [NL. *nanocephalia.*] *Med.* = NANOCEPHALISM.

na'no-ceph'a-lous(-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*nano-* + *cephalous.*] *Med.* Having the head dwarfed.—**na'no-ceph'a-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.*

na-nom'e-lus (nȧ-nŏm'ẽ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *nano-* + Gr. μέλος limb.] *Terat.* A monstrosity having abnormally short limbs.

na'no-so'mi-a (nā'nō-sō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See NANO-; SOMA.] *Med.* Microsomia.

nan'pie (năn'pĭ), *n.* [Cf. NANNY; PIE magpie.] The magpie. *Local, Eng.*

nant (nänt). Var. of NAUNT. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

nan'tle (năn'tl). Var. of NAUNTLE. *Dial. Eng.*

nan'to-kite (năn'tō-kīt), *n.* [From *Nantoco*, a village in Chile.] *Min.* Native cuprous chloride, Cu_2Cl_2, occurring in white or grayish granular masses. H., 2 25. Sp. gr., 3.93.

Nantz (năntz), *n.* Also **Nants.** [From *Nantes*, France.] Brandy. *Obs. or Archaic.*

nanwals. ✝ NOWAYS. [*Obs.*]

nany, *a.* [AS. *næmg.*] Not any.

na-om'e-try (nā-ŏm'ẽ-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ναός* temple + *-metry.*] Measurement of a sacred edifice.

Na'o-mi (nā'ō-mĭ; nä-ō'mĭ; -mĭ), *n.* [Heb. *Nōmī.*] Fem. prop. name; in the Bible, the mother-in-law of Ruth. *Ruth* i.

Na'os (nā'ŏs), *n.* [Gr. *ναῦς* ship.] See STAR.

nap. ✝ KNOP.

nap, *n.* **a** = NAPOLEON, 1. **b** = NAPOLEON, 2.—**to go nap**, to wager heavily;—usually with *on*

nap (năp). Var. of KNAP, blow

nap. Var. of KNAP, to strike, etc.

nap. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KNAP, a protuberance.

nap, *n.* [AS. *hnæp*;—akin to G. *napf.*] A cup or bowl *Obs.*

Na-pæ'a (nȧ-pē'ȧ), *n.* [L. *Napæa* the nymph, fr. *napæus* sylvan, Gr. *ναπαῖος, ναπάη* a woodland vale.] **1.** Also **Napea.** *Class. Myth.* A nymph haunting wooded vales or dells.

2. *Bot.* A monotypic American genus of malvaceous plants. *N. dioica* is the glade mallow.

—Na-pæ'an, Na-pe'an (-ăn), *a.*

napand, *p. pr.* [From NAP to seize.] Snatching. *Obs.*

Na'pa thistle (nā'pȧ) A European star thistle (*Centaurea melitensis*) with yellow flower heads, introduced as a weed (orig. at Napa) on the Pacific coast. *California.*

nap'-at-noon', *n.* = GOATS-BEARD **a**. *Dial. Eng.*

nape, *n.* [OF., F *nappe*] A tablecloth. *Obs.*

2. To cheat at dice. *Obs.*
to nap it, to "catch it," as when hit hard and often in sparring. *Cant.*

nape (nāp ; *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *nape ;* orig. uncert.] The back part of the neck.
☞ The pronunciation *nāp*, very common in the United States, is generally regarded as colloquial or dialectal.

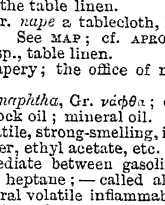
na'per-er (nā'pĕr-ĕr), *n* [*napery* + *-er.*] An officer in a royal household having charge of the table linen.

na'per-y (-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *naperie*, fr. *nape* a tablecloth, F. *nappe*, LL. *napa*, fr. L. *mappa.* See MAP ; cf. APRON, NAPKIN.] **1.** Household linen ; esp., table linen.
2. The making or keeping of napery ; the office of naperer. *Obs.*

naph'tha (năf'thă ; 277), *n.* [L. *naphtha*, Gr. *νάφθα* ; cf. Ar. *nafṭ, niftˌ.*] **1.** Petroleum ; rock oil ; mineral oil.
2. *Old Chem.* Any of various volatile, strong-smelling, inflammable liquids, as ordinary ether, ethyl acetate, etc.
3. A petroleum product intermediate between gasoline and benzine, consisting largely of heptane ; — called also *Danforth's oil.* Also, any of several volatile inflammable liquids obtained by distilling certain carbonaceous materials and resembling petroleum naphtha ; as, Boghead *naphtha*, from Boghead coal ; crude *naphtha*, or *light oil*, from coal tar ; wood *naphtha* (methyl alcohol), from wood, etc.

naph'tha-cene (-sēn), *n. Chem.* An orange-yellow, crystalline, cyclic hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{12}$, obtained from coal tar.

naph'tha-lene (-lēn), *n.* Also **naph'tha-line** (-lĭn ; -lēn ; 184). *Org. Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$, one of the principal constituents of coal tar, forming brilliant white platelike crystals of peculiar odor. It is obtained esp. from the "middle oil" from coal tar, and is used extensively in the manufacture of dyestuffs and explosives, as a defense against moths (as in moth balls), etc. Chemically, it contains a double benzene nucleus and is the parent substance of a large number of derivatives. There are two kinds of mono derivatives, *α* and *β* (see NAPHTHOL). For convenience in distinguishing isomers, the carbon atoms are designated by numbers, as shown in the formula. Di-derivatives are sometimes distinguished by prefixes ; as, 1.2, *ortho-* ; 1.3, *meta-* ; 1.4, *para-* ; 1.5, *ana-* ; 1.6, *epi-* ; 1.7, *kata-* ; 1.8, *peri-* ; 2.6, *amphi-* ; 2.7, *pros-*.


Naphthalene

naph-thal'ic (năf-thăl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, naphthalene. — **naphthalic acid. a** A crystalline di basic acid, $C_{10}H_6(CO_2H)_2$, formed by oxidation of acenaphthene. It is the 1.8- or pericarboxyl derivative of naphthalene. **b** A yellow crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_5(OH)O_2$. It is the *β*-hydroxy derivative of *α*-naphthoquinone. **c** Phthalic acid. *Obs.*

naph'tha-lize (năf'thă-līz), *v. t. ;* -LIZED (-līzd) ; -LIZING (-līz'ĭng). To mingle, saturate, or impregnate, with naphtha. — **naph'tha-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn ; -lī-zā'-), *n.*

naph-thaz'a-rin (năf-thăz'ă-rĭn), *n.* Also **-rine** (-rĭn ; -rēn). [*naphth*alene + ali*azarin.*] *Chem.* A red crystalline dyestuff, $C_{10}H_4(OH)_2O_2$, with green metallic luster, a dihydroxy derivative of a naphthoquinone. Its colors are fugitive, but its compound with sodium bisulphite is used with chrome mordants as *alizarin black S.*

naph'thene (năf'thēn), *n. Org. Chem.* Hexamethylene, also, any of a series of saturated cyclic hydrocarbons, C_nH_{2n}, derived from hexamethylene. They constitute the principal part of Caucasian petroleum, or naphtha, as the paraffins do of American petroleum. They occur also in other kinds of petroleum, in coal tar, in resin oil, etc.

naph'thi-on'ic (năf'thĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Prob. *naph*thalene + *thionic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a sulphonic acid, $C_{10}H_7(NH_2)SO_3H$ (1.4), got by treating *α*-naphthylamine with sulphuric acid. It is important in dyestuff manufacture.

naph-tho'ic (năf-thō'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating either of two crystalline acids, $C_{10}H_7CO_2H$, carboxyl derivatives of naphthalene, as (*α*- and *β*-) (see NAPHTHALENE).

naph'thol (năf'thōl ; -thŏl), *n.* Also **naph'tol** (-tŏl ; -tōl). [*naph*thalene + *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** Either of two white, crystalline derivatives of naphthalene, $C_{10}H_7OH$, distinguished by the prefixes *alpha* (*α*) and *beta* (*β*) ; specif., in the U. S. P., beta-naphthol. They occur in coal tar, but are usually prepared artificially from naphthalene. Both are used as antiseptics and in the manufacture of dyes and other substances, but *β*-naphthol is much the more important. **b** By extension, any of various hydroxy derivatives containing the naphthalene nucleus. They resemble the simpler phenols, but are in general more reactive.

naph'thol-sul-phon'ic (-sŭl-fŏn'ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of a large number of sulphonic acids derived from the naphthols. Many of them are used in the manufacture of dyestuffs. The 2.6 monoacid is called *Schäffer's acid ;* the 2.8 mono-acid, *Bayer's acid*, etc. (See NAPHTHALENE.)

naph'tho-quin'one (năf'thō-kwĭn'ōn ; -kwĭ-nōn'), *n.* [*naph*thalene + *quinone.*] *Org. Chem.* Either of two substances, $C_{10}H_6O_2$, derived from naphthalene, of which one (*α*-naphthoquinone) is a yellow crystalline paraquinone obtained by oxidizing naphthalene with chromic acid, and in other ways, and the other (*ŏ*-naphthoquinone) is an orthoquinone forming red needles, obtained by oxidizing an amino derivative of *α*-naphthol. See QUINONE.

naph'thous (năf'thŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, naphtha.

naph'thyl-am'ine (năf'thĭl-ăm'ĭn ; *-ă-mēn'* ; 184), *n* Also **-amin**. *Chem.* Either of two crystalline bases, $C_{10}H_7NH_2$ amino derivatives of naphthalene, distinguished as *α-* and *β-*, and obtained by action of ammonia on *α-* and *β-* naphthol respectively. The *α-* compound is commercially prepared by the reduction of the corresponding nitro compound. Both are used in dyestuff manufacture.

Na-pier'i-an (nā-pē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **Na-pier'e-an.** Of, **Na-pe'ri-an** } pert. to, or discovered by, Napier, or Neper (John, Laird of Merchiston, 1550–1617).

Na'pi-er's bones, Na'pi-er's rods (nā'pĭ-ĕrz). A set of eleven rods, as of bone, each divided into nine spaces and containing the numbers of a column of the multiplication table, designed to facilitate large operations in multiplication and division ; — falsely attributed to Baron Napier, who descanted upon them in his "Rabdologia." (1617), but already known and described by Finée in 1552.

Napier's circular parts. *Math.* Five parts of a right (or quadrantal) spherical triangle ; that is, the legs and the complements of their opposite angles and of the hypotenuse. Any part is called *adjacent* to the two next to it and opposite the other two. **Napier's rules** for these parts solve all cases of right triangles ; viz., the sine of any part equals the product of the cosines of the opposite parts and also the product of the tangent of the adjacent parts.

Napier's diagram. *Navig.* A diagram showing the graduated circular margin of a compass card cut at the north and south points, with the two semicircles straightened out into vertical lines, adjacent to which are curving ones whose degree of separation from the straight lines indicates graphically the compass deviation at every point. It also affords a ready means of converting magnetic into compass courses and the reverse.

Napier's method. *Navig.* The method of graphically representing the compass deviation by means of Napier's diagram.

na'pi-form (nā'pĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *napus* turnip + *-form.* Cf. NAVEW.] *Bot.* Turnip-shaped ; large and round in the upper part, and tapering abruptly below ; — said of roots.


Napiform Root of Turnip

nap'kin (năp'kĭn), *n.* [Dim. of OF. *nape* a tablecloth, cloth, F. *nappe*, L. *mappa.* See NAPERY.] **1.** A little towel, or small cloth, esp. one used at table for wiping the fingers and lips or in serving hot dishes.
2. A handkerchief. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Shak.*
3. A kerchief or neckerchief. *Scot.*

nap'kin, *v. t. ;* NAP'KINED (-kĭnd) ; NAP'KIN-ING. **1.** To hide or stow away in a napkin. *Obs.*
2. To cover, provide, serve, or the like, with a napkin ; — rarely used except in *p. p. ;* as, a *napkined* tray.

Na'ples (nā'p'lz), *n.* A city of Italy. — **Naples biscuit,** a lady finger. — **N. red,** red ocher. — **N. yellow. a** A basic antimonate of lead, used as an enamel color and in oil painting ; also, the color it gives. It is not affected by light. **b** Any of several yellow pigments substituted for the above, as a mixture of cadmium yellow and zinc white.

Na-po'le-on (nă-pō'lē-ŏn), *n.* [F. *Napoléon*, It. *Napoleone.*] Masc. prop. name. F. *Napoléon* (nà'pō'lā'ôN') ; It. *Napoleone* (nä-pō'lā-ō'nā).

na-po'le-on, *n.* [After the Emperor *Napoleon* I.] **1.** A French gold coin of 20 francs. See COIN.
2. *Card Playing.* **a** A game in which each player holds five cards, the eldest hand stating the number of tricks he will bid to take, any subsequent player having the right to overbid him or a previous bidder, the highest bidder naming the trump and winning a number of points equal to his bid if he makes so many tricks, or losing the same number of points if he fails to make them. **b** A bid to take five tricks at napoleon. It is ordinarily the highest bid ; but sometimes bids are allowed of *wellington*, or of *blucher*, to take five tricks, or pay double, or treble, if unsuccessful
3. A Napoleon gun.
4. A kind of top boot of the middle of the 19th century.
5. A shape and size of cigar. It is about seven inches long.
Napoleon the Little (*F.* le Pe-tit' [lĕ p'-tē']), Napoleon III. ; — so called satirically by Victor Hugo.

Napoleon blue. *Dyeing.* A variety of Prussian blue that is formed on the fabric.

Na-po'le-on'ic (nă-pō'lē-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Napoleon I., or his family ; resembling Napoleon I. ; as, the *Napoleonic* wars. — **Na-po'le-on'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv*

Na-po'le-on-ism (nă-pō'lē-ŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles, policy, etc., of the Napoleons, esp. of Napoleon I. ; attachment to, or advocacy of, the Napoleonic dynasty ; Bonapartism. — **Na-po'le-on-ist,** *n.*

nappe (năp), *n.* [F. *nappe* cloth, sheet. See NAPERY.] *Geom.* Sheet ; surface ; all of a surface so connected that it is possible to pass from any one point of it to any other without leaving the surface.

napped (năpt), *a.* Having a nap ; as, *napped* cloth.

nap'ping (năp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NAP. Specif.: *n.* **a** Act or process of raising a nap, as on cloth. **b** *Hat Making.* A sheet of partially felted fur before it is united to the hat body.

nap'py (năp'ĭ), *a.* [From 1st NAP.] Having a nap, or pile ; downy ; shaggy. *Holland.*

nap'py, *a.* [Orig. uncert. ; cf. NAPPY downy, shaggy.] **1.** Strong ; heady ; foaming ; — said of liquors. *Obs. or R.*
2. Somewhat intoxicated, as by nappy ale. *Obs. or R.*

nap'py (năp'ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). Also *nappie.* [Cf. ME. *nap*, AS. *hnæp* cup, bowl, E. HANAPER.] A round or oval dish, with a flat bottom and sloping sides, used for cooking, holding food, etc.


Napu (*Tragulus javanicus*).

na'pu (nä'pōō), *n.* [Native name.] Any of numerous chevrotains of the Indo-Malayan region ; esp., *Tragulus napu* of Sumatra or *T. javanicus* of Java. They are similar to the kanchils, but slightly larger. See CHEVROTAIN

nar'ce-ine (när'sē-ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* Also **nar'ce-in** (-ĭn), **nar-ce'ia** (när-sē'yă). [L. *narce* numbness, torpor, Gr. *νάρκη* : cf. F. *narcéine.*]
Org Chem. A bitter, white, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{27}O_8N \cdot 3H_2O$, found in small quantities in opium, and closely related to narcotine. It is a narcotic.


Flower of Narcissus (*Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*).

Nar-cis'sus (när-sĭs'ŭs), *n. ; pl.* E. -CISSUSES (-ĕz ; -ĭz ; 151), L. -CISSI (-sĭs'ī). [L. *narcissus*, and (personified) *Narcissus*, Gr. *νάρκισσος*, *Νάρκισσος*, fr. *νάρκη* torpor, in allusion to the narcotic properties of the flower. Cf. NARCOTIC.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of Old World bulbous amaryllidaceous plants having erect linear leaves and showy yellow or white or bicolored flowers with a large cup-shaped corona. Most of the species are well known in cultivation. The most popular types are : the **true daffodils** (*N. pseudo-narcissus* and *N. bulbocodium*), with elongated coronas, or "trumpets ;" the **medium-crowned daffodils** (*N. triandrus, N. incomparabilis*, etc.), with coronas shorter than the perianth ; the **poet's narcissus** (*N. poeticus*), having a corona with an indurated rim or border ; the **jonquil** (*N. jonquilla*) and the **polyanthus narcissus** (*N. tazetta*), with a very short corona. See DAFFODIL, JONQUIL, 1.
2. [*l. c.*] A plant, flower, or bulb of this genus.
3. *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth for vain love of whom Echo died. Nemesis punished his indifference by causing him to fall in love with his own reflection which he saw in the water of a fountain. He pined away in desire for it and was changed into the flower which bears his name.

nar'co- (när'kō-). A combining form from Greek *νάρκη, numbness, stupor, torpor.*

Nar-cob'a-tus (när-kŏb'ă-tŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *νάρκη* electric ray (fish) + *βάτος* a ray.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of electric rays. *Torpedo* is a synonym.

nar'cose (när'kōs ; när-kōs') } *a. Med.* In a condition of
nar'cous (när'kŭs) } stupor.

nar-co'sis (när-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νάρκωσις.* See NARCOTIC.] *Med.* Production of a benumbed state, stupor, state of insensibility, or state of unconsciousness ; narcotization ; a benumbed state, stupor, or insensibility ; privation of consciousness, due to a narcotic ; narcotism ; also, *Obs.*, quality of producing such a state.

nar-cot'ic (-kŏt'ĭk), *a.* [F. *narcotique*, or LL. *narcoticus*, fr. Gr. *ναρκωτικός*, fr. *ναρκοῦν* to benumb, *νάρκη* numbness, torpor.] **1.** Having the properties of, or operating as, a narcotic ; — also often fig. ; as, a *narcotic* sermon.
2. Characterized by, or of the nature of, narcosis ; as, a *narcotic* effect.

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nape, *n.* [L. *napus.* Cf. NEEP.] The yellow turnip. *Obs.*

nape, *v. t.* To strike on the nape ; to cut at the nape. *Obs.*

na-pe'ad (*nā-pē'ăd*), *n.* [*Also cap.*] A Napæa. *Rare.*

nape'-crest' (nāp'-), *n.* An African bird of the genus *Schizorhis*, related to the plantain eaters.

na'pee (nä'pē), *n.* [Burmese *nāpi.*] Balachong.

napell, *n.* [Cf. OF. *napel.*] Napellus. *Obs.*

na-pel'line (nă-pĕl'ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [NL. *napellus*, specific name, dim fr. L. *napus* a kind of turnip.] *Chem.* An alkaloid obtained from monkshood (*Aconitum napellus*), used as an anodyne.

na-pel'lus (-ŭs), *n.* [Cf. NAPELLINE.] The common monkshood (*Aconitum napellus*). [IAN.]

Na-pe'ri-an. Var. of NAPIER-

naperonn. † NAPRON.

na'pha wa'ter (nă'fă). [Sp. *nafa*, fr. Ar. *nafḥah* odor.] A perfume distilled from orange flowers. [OBS.]

na'phew (nā'fū). Var. of NA-

Na'phish (nā'fĭsh). *Bib.*

Naph'i-si (năf'ĭ-sī). *Bib.*

Naph'ta-li (*-tă-lī*), *n. Bib.* **1.** One of the twelve sons of Jacob.
2. The tribe named for him.
3. A region in Palestine.

naph'tha-lan (năf'thă-lăn), *n. Pharm.* An unctuous preparation obtained by fractional distillation of Armenian naphtha. It is used as a remedy in parasitic skin affections.

naph'tha-late (-lāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of naphthalic acid.

naphthalene red, rose, *or* **scarlet.** Magdala red. See DYE.

naphthalene yellow. Martius yellow. See DYE.

naph'tha-len'ic (năf'thă-lĕn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, naphthalene ; naphthalic ; specif., designating a hydroxy derivative of naphthoquinone. See NAPHTHALIC ACID.

naph-thal'i-dine (*n*ăf-thăl'ĭ-dĭn ; -dēn ; 184). *n.* Also **-din.** [*naphth*alene + *toluidine.*] *Chem.* = NAPHTHYLAMINE.

naph'tha-lin (năf'thă-lĭn), **naph'tha-line** (-lĭn ; -lēn ; 184), *n.* [F. *naphtaline.*] *Chem.* Naphthalene.

naph'tha-liz'a-rin (năf'thă-lĭz'ă-rĭn), *n.* Naphthazarin.

Naph'thar (năf'thär), *n. Bib.* A word used in 2 Macc. i. 36, and prob. equiv. to *naphtha.*

naph'tha vi'tri-o'li (vĭt'rĭ-ŏ'lī). [NL., naphtha of vitriol.] Common ethyl ether.

naph'tha-zine (-thă-zĭn ; -zēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** *Org. Chem.* An azine, $C_{10}H_6N_2$; $C_{10}H_6$, containing two naphthalene nuclei linked together by nitrogen

naph-thin'du-line (*n*ăf-thĭn'dŭ-lĭn ; -lēn ; 184), *n. Chem.* See INDULINE.

naph'thi-o-nate (năf'thĭ-ō-nāt), *n.* A salt of naphthionic acid.

naphthol black, blue, green, orange, *or* **yellow.** See DYE.

naph'thol-ize, *v. t.* To treat or impregnate with naphthol or naphtha.

naph'thyl (năf'thĭl), *n.* [*naphthalene* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, $C_{10}H_7$, of which naphthalene is the hydride.

naphthylamine brown, naphthylamine black. See DYE.

naphthyl blue. See DYE.

naph'thyl-ene (năf'thĭ-lēn), *n. Chem.* The bivalent radical $C_{10}H_6$, of which naphthalene is the hydride. Cf. PHENYLENE.

naph-thyl'ic (năf-thĭl'ĭk), *a* Of or pertaining to naphthyl

naph'tol (năf'tŏl, -tōl). Var. of NAPHTHOL. *Bib.*

naph-tu'him (*n*ăf-tū'hĭm ; nap'tyĕr). *n.* [See NAPIER.] A naperer. *Obs. or R*

Na'pi-er's a-nal'o-gies. *Math* Four formulæ, demonstrated by Napier, giving the tangent of half the sum or difference of two of the angles or sides of a spherical triangle in terms of the others. [PASS, *n.*]

Na'pi-er's com'pass. See COMPASS.

na'pi-fo'li-ous (nă'pĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *napus* turnip + *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Having leaves shaped like those of the turnip. *Rare.*

na'pit (nă'pĭt), *n.* [Hind., barber.] One of a Hindu caste of barbers found throughout India.

nap'kin-ing, *n.* Material for napkins. Cf. TOWELING.

napkin pattern. See LINEN SCROLL.

napkin ring. A ring used to inclose a table napkin.

nap'less, *a.* Without nap ; threadbare. — **nap'less-ness,** *n.*

Na-po'le-on-a'na (nă-pō'lē-ŏn-ā'nă ; -ăn'ă), *n. pl* [*Napoleon* + *-ana.*] Papers, books, relics, etc., relating to Napoleon

Napoleon gun *Ordnance.* A twelve-pounder, smoothbore, muzzle-loading, field combined howitzer and gun, designed to fire both shot and shell. It was first adopted by the French and later, in principle, by other European powers and the United States, but is now long obsolete.

Na-po'le-on-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Napoleonic.

na-po'le-on-ite, *n.* [*Napoleon* + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* = CORSITE.

Na-po'le-on-ize, *v. t* To subject to, or govern in accordance with, Napoleonic theories.

nappe. † NAP.

nap'per (năp'ĕr), *n.* One who naps, or sleeps lightly.

nap'per (*n*ăp'ĕr ; năp'-), *n.* The head. *Dial. Eng. & Slang.*

nap'per, *n.* One, esp. a machine, that puts a nap on cloth.

napperone. † NAPRON, apron.

nap'pie. Var. of NAPPY.

nap'pi-ness (năp'ĭ-nĕs), *n* [From 1st NAPPY.] Quality of having a nap ; abundance of nap, as on cloth.

napping hammer A knapping hammer.

nap'pish-ness, *n.* Tendency to nap ; drowsiness *Rare.*

nap'pist (năp'ĭst), *n.* One who plays nap. *Rare.*

nap'py (*n*ăp'ĭ ; năp'ĭ), *n.* Liquor ; esp., ale *Eng*

nap'ron (*dial.* năp'rŭn ; năp'-ŭrn), *n* An apron *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

naprune. † NAPRON.

na'pry † NAPERY

nap'ta, napte. † NAPHTHA.

nap'tha. Naphtha. *Ref. Sp.*

naquil. † NOWHILE.

naquither. † NOWHITHER.

nar. Contr of *ne are*, are not. *Obs.* [were not *Obs.*]

nar. † *nere*, contr of *ne were*, I were not.

nar (när), *a.* [ME. *nerre* ; cf. AS. *nēarra*, Icel. *nærri.* See NEAR.] Nearer ; also, nearest. — *adv.* [ME *nerre* ; cf. Icel *nærri.*] Nearer ; near ; also, nearly. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.*

Nar'a-ka (när'ă-kă ; *Skr.* nŭr'-), *n.* [Skr.] *Hinduism & Buddhism.* The place of punishment for the wicked after death ; hell.

Nar-ci'ne (när-sĭ'nē), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. *νάρκη* an electric ray.] A genus of small electric rays represented by species in warm parts of the Atlantic and Pacific.

Nar-ciss', *n* = NARCISSUS.

Nar'cis-sa'les (när's'ĭ-sā'lēz), *n. pl* [NL. See NARCISSUS.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the amaryllis and iris families. etc. —

nar-cis'sal (när-sĭs'ăl), *a.*

Nar-cis'sine (när-sĭs'ĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Narcissus.

Nar'co-bat'i-dæ (när'kō-băt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See NARCOBATUS.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the electric rays *Torpedinidæ* is a synonym

nar'co-hyp'ni-a (-hĭp'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; *narco-* + Gr. *ὕπνος* sleep.] *Med.* Numbness felt on awaking from sleep

nar'co-lep'sy (när'kō-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* [*narco-* + *-lepsy.*] *Med.* A condition characterized by brief epileptiform attacks of deep sleep. — **nar'co-lep'tic** (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.*

nar-co'ma (när-kō'mă), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. *ναρκοῦν* to benumb.] *Med.* The state of stupor produced by narcotics. — **nar-com'a-tous** (-kŏm'ă-tŭs ; -kō'mă-tŭs), *a.*

nar'co-ma'ni-a (när'kō-mā'nĭ-ă), *n* [NL. ; *narco-* + *mania.*] Uncontrollable desire for narcotics

nar'co-ma'ni-ac, *n. Med.* One having narcomania. — **nar'co-ma-ni'a-cal** (-mā-nī'ă-kăl), *a.*

Nar'co-me-du'sæ (-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL See NARCO-; MEDUSA.] *Zoöl.* A division of trachyline Hydrozoa in which the tentacles spring from the exumbrella, and the gonads are developed in connection with the manubrium — **nar'co-me-du'san** (-săn), *a. & n.*

nar'co-pep'sis (-pĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL ; *narco-* + Gr *πέψις* digestion.] *Med.* Torpid digestion [Narcotine.]

nar-co'ti-a (när-kō'shĭ-ă), *n.*

nar-cot'ic (nar-kŏt'ĭk), *n.* *Med.* A drug which in moderate doses allays susceptibility, relieves pain, and produces profound sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, or convulsions. The chief narcotics are opium (with morphine), belladonna (with atropine), Indian hemp, stramonium, hyoscyamus, and lactucarium.

nar-cot'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Narcotic. — **nar-cot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **nar-cot'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

nar'co-tine (när'kō-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **nar'co-tin** (-tĭn), **nar'co-ti'na** (-tē'nȧ). [Cf. F. *narcotine*. Cf. CO-TARNINE.] *Org. Chem.* A tasteless, white, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{23}O_7N$, which is found in opium, and recognized as a derivative of isoquinoline. Pure narcotine is not a narcotic.

nar'co-tin'ic (-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to narcotine.

nar'co-tism (när'kō-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *narcotisme*.] **a** Narcosis. **b** Production of narcosis. **c** An unnatural desire or tendency to sleep. **d** A narcotic influence.

nar'co-tize (-tīz), *v. t.*; NAR'CO-TIZED (-tīzd); NAR'CO-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To imbue with, or subject to the influence of, a narcotic; to put into a state of narcosis; — often fig. — **nar'co-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

nard (närd), *n.* [L. *nardus*, Gr. νάρδος; cf. Heb. *nērd*, Per. *nard*, Skr. *nalada*; cf. F. *nard*, OF. also *narde*.] **1.** **a** = SPIKENARD. **b** The matgrass *Nardus stricta*. **2.** An ointment made partly from nard. See SPIKENARD.

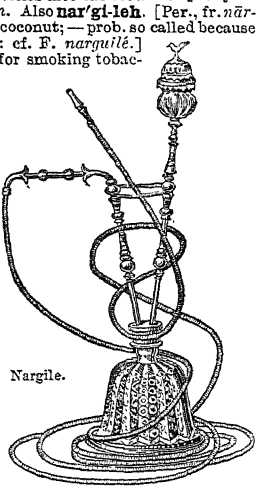
nar-doo' (när-dōō'), *n.* [Native name of *Sesban aculeatum* in Queensland, Norman River.] **a** An Australian clover fern (*Marsilea drummondii*). Its spores are made into bread or porridge by the natives. **b** The fabaceous plant *Sesban aculeatum*, whose seeds are ground into meal. See DHUNCHEE. *India.*

nare (nâr), *n.* [L. *naris*.] **a** A nostril. *Obs.* **b** Specif.: The nostril of a hawk. *Archaic.*

na-reg'a-mine (nȧ-rĕg'ȧ-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-min**. [NL. *Naregamia*, generic name, of E. Ind. origin.] *Chem.* An alkaloid obtained from a meliaceous plant (*Naregamia alata*) of India, used as an emetic and expectorant.

na'res (nā'rēz; 115), *n. pl.*; *sing.* NARIS (-rĭs). [L., pl. of *naris* nostril.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The nostrils or nasal openings. In vertebrates above fishes the anterior nares are the external openings, or nostrils, and the posterior nares the openings of the nasal cavities into the mouth or pharynx.

nar'gi-le } (när'gĭ-lē), *n.* Also **nar'gi-leh**. [Per., fr. *nār-*
nar'ghi-le } *gīl*, prop., a coconut; — prob. so called because first made of a coconut: cf. F. *narguilé*.] An Oriental apparatus for smoking tobacco. It has a long flexible tube, and the smoke is drawn through water.



Nargile.

na'ri-al (nā'rĭ-ăl; 115), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the nares; as, the *narial* septum.

na-rin'gin (nȧ-rĭn'gĭn; -gēn), *n.* [Hind. *nārinǧī* orange.] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $C_{21}H_{22}O_{11}$, obtained chiefly from the blossoms of *Citrus decumana*. On hydrolysis it yields rhamnose and **nar'in-ge'nin** (när'ĭn-gē'nĭn), a derivative of phloroglucin and cinnamic acid.

nar'ra (när'rȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. Tag.] Any of several Asiatic fabaceous timber trees of the genus *Lingoum*; also, their hard wood, which takes a fine polish. The narra **blanca**, or narra amarilla, with yellow wood, is distinguished by the natives from the narra encarnada, with dark reddish wood; both varieties probably come from the species *L. indicum*. The wood is chiefly used for furniture and fine cabinetwork. *Phil. I.*

Nar'ra-gan'set (năr'ȧ-găn'sĕt), *n.* **1.** One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly dwelling about Narragansett Bay in Rhode Island, where they numbered several thousand at the advent of the English. King Philip's War resulted in the breaking up of the tribe, many having been killed, and now only a few of mongrel descent survive. See NIANTIC. **2.** One of an American breed of small, hardy, and sure-footed horses formerly much used as saddle horses.

nar'ras plant (năr'ȧs). [From *naras* or *mnara*, the native name in Mossamedes.] A South African spiny cucurbitaceous plant (*Acanthosicyos horrida*) forming impenetrable thickets. It bears melonlike fruits of a pleasant flavor: the seeds are also eaten.

nar-rate' (nă-rāt'; 277), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *narratus*, p. p. of *narrare* to narrate, prob. for *gnarare*, fr. *gnarus* knowing. See IGNORE, KNOW.] To tell, rehearse, or recite, as a story; to relate the particulars of; *to give an account of.*

Syn. — Relate, recount, detail, describe, tell.

nar-ra'tion (nă-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *narratio*: cf. F. *narration*.] **1.** Act of telling or relating the particulars of an act, occurrence, or course of events; rehearsal; recital. **2.** That which is related; the relation in words of the particulars of any transaction or event, or of any series of transactions or events; narrative; story; history. **3.** That part of a discourse which recites the particulars of an action, or simply states the facts of the subject.

Syn. — Account, recital, rehearsal, relation, detail, story, tale, history. See NARRATIVE.

— **nar-ra'tion-al** (nă-rā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* *Rare.*

nar'ra-tive (năr'ȧ-tĭv), *n.* **1.** That which is narrated; the recital of a story; an account of the particulars of an event or transaction; a story, history; recital. **2.** *Scots Law.* The part of a document containing the recitals; specif., the part of a deed, immediately following the name and designation of the grantor, reciting the inducement for making it. **3.** Act, art, or practice of narrating. *Stevenson.*

Syn. — NARRATIVE, NARRATION, ACCOUNT, RECITAL. *Narrative* and *narration* are sometimes interchanged. But NARRATIVE is now commonly applied to that which is narrated, NARRATION, to the act or process of narrating; as, a well-constructed *narrative*, the *narrative* of one's adventures; the art of *narration*, great powers of *narration*. ACCOUNT is less formal than *narrative*; RECITAL commonly implies a somewhat detailed relation; as, an interesting *account* of a particular experience, of one's travels; "I will give such a *recital* as I can of all that has passed" (*Cowper*) the *recital* of one's wrongs. See STORY.

nar'ra-tive, *a.* [Cf. F. *narratif*.] **1.** Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, narration; relating to the recital of an event. **2.** Apt or inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events; story-telling; garrulous. *Now Rare.*

But wise through time, and *narrative* with age. *Pope*

nar'ra-tive-ly, *adv.* **a** In the style or manner of narration. **b** Regarded as narrative; in respect to narrative character; as, a book amusing *narratively*, but shallow.

nar-ra'tor (nă-rā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who narrates; one who relates a series of events or transactions.

nar'ra-to-ry (năr'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Giving an account of events; narrative; as, *narratory* letters. *Howell.*

nar'row (năr'ō), *a.*; NAR'ROW-ER (-ēr); NAR'ROW-EST. [ME *narwe*, *naru*, AS. *nearu*; akin to OS. *naru*, *naro*; cf. D. *naar* wretched.] **1.** Of little breadth, esp. in comparison with the length; not wide or broad; as, a *narrow* board.

A deep but *narrow* stream. *Shelley*

2. Of little extent; limited; circumscribed.

Confined to a *narrow* compass in the world *Bp. Wilkins*
One science only will one genius fit;
So vast is art, so *narrow* human wit. *Pope.*

3. Parsimonious; niggardly; mean.

A very *narrow* and stinted charity. *Smalridge.*

4. Not broad in mind or disposition; illiberal; bigoted; as, a *narrow* mind; *narrow* views. **5.** Limited in amount; small; meager; straitened; as, *narrow* circumstances or fortune. **6.** Having but a little margin; having barely sufficient space, time, or number, etc.; close; near; — with special reference to some peril or misfortune; as, a *narrow* shot, a *narrow* escape; a *narrow* majority. *Dryden.* **7.** Close; accurate; exact; scrutinizing; careful.

But first with *narrow* search I must walk round
This garden, and no corner leave unspied. *Milton.*

8. *Phon.* Formed or articulated with a relatively tense condition of the tongue, the upper surface of which is at the same time convexed, thus "narrowing" the oral passage; — said of one of a pair of vowels having the same "height," as contrasted with the other called "wide." Thus, *ē* (ēve) is *narrow* compared with *ĭ* (ĭll), "wide." Cf. WIDE, and see *Guide to Pron.*, § 44.

Syn. — NARROW, STRAIT. STRAIT adds to NARROW the implication of closeness or restriction; as, "The sea is set in a wide place, that it might be deep and great. But put the case the entrance were *narrow*, and like a river. . . . If he went not through the *narrow*, how could he come into the broad?" (2 *Esdras* vii. 3-5); "Behold now the place where we dwell with thee is too *strait* for us" (2 *Kings* vi. 1). Fig., *narrow* implies illiberality or intolerance, *strait*, strictness or rigor; as, "Dante does not come before us as a large catholic mind; rather as a *narrow* and even sectarian mind" (*Carlyle*); "After the most *straitest* sect of our religion I lived a Pharisee" (*Acts* xxvi. 5); *narrow*-minded, *strait*-laced. See STRICT, RIGID.

narrow cloth, cloth less than 52 inches wide, often 27 to 29 inches wide. Cf. BROADCLOTH **a.** — **n. gauge** *or* **gage.** See GAUGE, *n.*, 5 **a.** — **n. goods**, ribbons, cords, braids, etc. — **n. ration**, *Agric.*, a ration containing a large amount of protein in proportion to the fat and carbohydrates. — **n. seas**, *Eng. Hist.*, the straits or arms of the sea between Great Britain and Ireland and between England and France, over which England or Great Britain has asserted certain rights of supremacy beyond the three-mile limit, which have never been sanctioned by general acquiescence. — **n. trade**, trade in narrow goods. — **n. wares.** = NARROW GOODS. — **n. weaver**, one who makes narrow cloth or narrow goods.

nar'row (năr'ō), *n.* **1.** The narrow part of anything; a narrow place or thing; specif., *Mining*, a narrow gallery. **2.** A narrow passage; esp., a contracted part of a stream, lake, or sea; a strait connecting two bodies of water; — usually in *pl.*; as, the *Narrows* of New York harbor.

The jaws of a dangerous *narrow*. *Gladstone*

3. *Print.* Furniture three picas wide.

nar'row (năr'ō), *v. t.*; NAR'ROWED (-ōd); NAR'ROW-ING. [Cf. AS. *nearwian*.] **1.** To lessen the breadth of; to contract; to draw into a smaller compass; to reduce the width or extent of. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. To contract the reach or sphere of; to make less liberal or broad; to limit; to restrict; as, to *narrow* one's views; to *narrow* the field of discussion.

3. *Knitting.* To contract the size of, as a stocking, by taking two stitches into one.

nar'row, *v. i.* **1.** To become less broad; to contract; lessen; as, the sea *narrows* into a strait. **2.** *Man.* Not to step out enough to the one hand or the other; as, a horse *narrows*; — also said of the rider. **3.** *Knitting.* To contract the size of a stocking or other knit article, by taking two stitches into one.

nar'row-heart'ed, *a.* Mean; parsimonious; ungenerous. — **nar'row-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

nar'row-ing (năr'ō-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NARROW; specif.: *vb. n.* **a** A contracting, or making or becoming less in breadth or extent. **b** A part, place, or thing narrowed; esp., the part of a stocking which is narrowed.

nar'row-leaved' (-lēvd'), *a.* *Bot.* Having narrow or linear leaves; — a common epithet in vernacular plant names; as, *narrow-leaved* plantain, willow, etc.

nar'row-ly (năr'ō-lĭ), *adv.* [Cf. AS. *nearulīce*.] **1.** With minute scrutiny; closely; carefully; as, to look or watch *narrowly*; to search *narrowly*; also, closely, as if pressed upon; as, to be *narrowly* pursued or besieged. **2.** With little breadth or extent; in a contracted manner. **3.** With a little margin or space, hence, closely; hardly; barely; only just; as, he *narrowly* escaped. **4.** Sparingly; parsimoniously. *Now Rare.* **5.** Not broadly; illiberally; as, the statute should not be interpreted so *narrowly*.

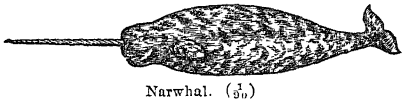
nar'row-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd; -dĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Of narrow mental scope; illiberal; bigoted. — **nar'row-mind'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **nar'row-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

nar'row-ness, *n.* [Cf. AS. *nearunes*.] Condition or quality of being narrow, in any sense.

nar'row-spir'it-ed, *a.* Not broad in spirit; illiberal; intolerant; mean. — **nar'row-spir'it-ed-ness**, *n.*

nar'thex (när' nĕks), *n.* [L., giant fennel, Gr. νάρθηξ.] **a** [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of FERULA, 1. **b** An apiaceous plant of Afghanistan (*Ferula narthex*). It is a source of asafetida. **2.** *Arch.* The portico of ancient churches; one side or member of the atrium or outer court surrounded by ambulatories; — used, generally, for any vestibule, lobby, or outer porch, leading to the nave of a church.

nar'whal (när'hwăl), *n.* [Sw or Dan. *narhval*; akin to E. *whale*; cf. Icel. *nāhvalr*. The first syllable is perh. fr. Icel. *nār* corpse, dead body, in allusion to the whitish color of its skin. See WHALE.] An arctic cetacean (*Monodon monoceros*), of the family Delphinidæ, which becomes



Narwhal. ($\frac{1}{50}$)

about twenty feet long. The male narwhal has one long, twisted, pointed tusk, projecting forward from the upper jaw like a horn. Sometimes two tusks are developed, side by side. There is no dorsal fin. The color is marbled gray and white. The tusk furnishes ivory which is of commercial value.

na'sal (nā'zăl), *a.* [L. *nasus* the nose: cf. F. *nasal*. See NOSE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the nose. **2.** *Phon.* Characterized by resonance in the nasal passage as are the sounds of *m*, *n*, *ng*; as, a *nasal* vowel; a *nasal* utterance. In the production of a nasal sound the soft palate is more or less lowered, and the voice issues (wholly or in part) through the nose. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 24. **nasal bones**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, in vertebrates higher than fishes, two bones of the skull, in front of the frontals. In man they are oblong in shape, and form by their junction the bridge of the nose, partly covering in the nasal cavity. In teleost fishes the median ethmoid was called *nasal* by Owen. By most recent authorities the two small bones each side of it (often called *turbinals*) are regarded as the nasal bones. — **n. capsule**, *Zoöl.*, the structures inclosing the nasal fossæ or olfactory organ of a vertebrate. — **n. duct**, *Anat.*, an epithelium-lined canal running through several of the facial bones and opening into the inferior meatus of the nose. It receives the lachrymal canals at its upper end, thus forming a passage from the eye to the nasal cavity. — **n. eminence**, *Anat.*, the glabella. — **n. fossæ.** **a** *Anat.* The nasal passages or cavities. See NOSE. **b** *Zoöl.* The depressions or grooves on the bill in which the nostrils of most birds are situated. — **n. gleet**, a chronic inflammation or catarrh of the mucous membrane lining the nasal cavities and sinuses of the head, accompanied with persistent discharge of a thick white or yellowish white secretion. — **n. index**, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the breadth of the anterior orifice to the height from the nasal spine to the nasion, usually expressed in hundredths of the latter. Skulls with a nasal index of 58 to 53 (characteristic of Negroes and Mongols) are *platyrrhinian*; with an index of 52 to 48 (characteristic of American Indians), *mesorrhinian*; with an index of 47 to 42 (characteristic of Caucasians), *leptorrhinian*. — **n. nerve**, *Anat.*, a branch of the ophthalmic nerve distributed to various parts of the nose. — **n. notch**, *Anat.*, the rough surface on the anterior lower border of the frontal bone between the orbits, which articulates with the nasals and superior maxillaries. — **n. plate**, *Zoöl.*, in reptiles, one of the plates through or between which the nostril opens. — **n. point.** *Craniol.* = NASION. — **n. process** (of the superior maxillary bone), *Anat.*, the upwardly extending part which forms part of the sides of the nose. — **n. scale**, *Zoöl.*, in birds, the naricorn. — **n. septum**, *Anat.*, the bony and cartilaginous partition between the nasal passages. — **n. spine**, *Anat.*, any of three median bony processes adjacent to the nasal passages: **a** The *superior* or *frontal*, projecting downward from the frontal bone and articulating with both nasal bones. **b** The *anterior*, formed by the union of processes of the two premaxillaries and projecting upward between the anterior nares. **c** The *posterior* or *palatine*, formed by the union of processes of the two palate bones and projecting between the posterior nares. — **n. twang.** See TWANG, *n.*, 2.

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nar-cot'i-cism (när-kŏt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Narcotism. *Rare.*
nar-cot'ic-ness. *n.* See -NESS.
nar-cot'i-co-ac'rid (-ĭ-kō-), *a.* *Med.* Both narcotic and acrid, as a poison. — *n.* A narcotico-acrid substance, as a poison.
nar'co-tined (när'kō-tĭnd), *a.* Narcotized; deadened. *Rare.*
nar'co-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One unduly given to use of narcotics.
nard, *v. t.* To anoint with nard.
nar-dif'er-ous (när-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [From L. *nardifer*.] Bearing nard. *Obs.*
nar'dine (när'dĭn), *a.* [L. *nardinus*, Gr. νάρδινος: cf. OF. *nardin*.] Of or pert to nard; having the qualities of nard.
nar-doo' (när-dōō'). Var. of NARDOO.
Nar'dus (när'dŭs), *n.* [NL. See NARD.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of European grasses. The species, *N. stricta*, is known as *matgrass*.
nare. + NAR, nearer
nare. + *nere*, contr. of *ne were*, were not.
nare, *a.* Narrow. *Obs.*
nar'er (nâr'ẽr). Dial. var. of NAR, nearer.
narewe. + NARROW.
nar'gil (när'gĭl), *n.* [See NARGILE.] The coconut. *India.*
nar'ic (nâr'ĭk), *a.* = NARIAL.
nar'i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nares* nostrils, nose.] The brown coati. See COATI
Nar'i-ca, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A small genus of tænioglossate gastropods of warm seas, having a thin white spiral shell with velvety epidermis. It is the type of a family, **Na-ric'i-dæ** (nȧ-rĭs'ĭ-dē). — **nar'i-coid** (nâr'ĭ-koid), *a.* & *n.*
nar'i-corn (nâr'ĭ-kôrn; nâr'-), *n.* [L. *naris* nostril + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* The horny segment of the rhinotheca covering the nostrils of albatrosses and some other birds.
nar'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *naris* nostril + *-form*. See NOSE.] Like a nostril in form.
nar'ine (nâr'ĭn; nâr'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the nostrils.
na'ris, *n.*, *sing.* of NARES.
nark (närk), *n.* A spy employed by the police; an informer; a stool pigeon. *Cant.*
nark, *v. t. & i.* To spy, or inform on. for the police; to act as a nark. *Cant.*
naroly. + NARROWLY.
narowe. + NARROW.
narr, *n.* [Short for L. *narratio*.] *Law.* A declaration in pleading. *Cant. Obs.*
narr (när), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To growl or snarl, as a dog. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
nar'ra-ble (när'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *narrabilis*, fr. *narrare* to narrate.] Narratable. *Obs.*
nar-ran'te (när-rän'tē), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* In narrative style.
nar-rat'a-ble (nă-rāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being narrated.
nar-rat'er (-rāt'ẽr), *n.* One who narrates.
nar-ra'tion-al (-rā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to narration. *Rare.*
nar'ra-tiv. *Narrative. Ref. Sp.*
nar-ra'tress (nă-rā'trĕs), **-trix** (-trĭks), *n.* A female narrator.
narre. + NAR, nearer.
narr'est (*dial.* när'ĕst; -ĭst), *a.* Nearest. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
nar'row, *adv.* In a narrow manner; closely; carefully; strictly; narrowly. *Obs. or R.*
nar'row (nâr'ō; nâr'-), *a.* Ne'er a; nary. *Dial. Eng.*
nar'rowd Narrowed. *Ref. Sp.*
nar'row-er, *n.* One that narrows or contracts.
nar'row-ing-ness, *n.* Tendency to make narrow *Rare*
nar'row-ish. *a.* Rather narrow.
nar'row-souled' (-sōld'), *a.* Not broad in sentiment or inclination; ungenerous.
nar'row-y (nâr'ō-ĭ), *a.* Rather narrow; narrowish. [*Obs.*]
nart. Contr. of *ne art*, art not.
nar-the'cal (när-thē'kăl), *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a narthex of a church. *Rare.*
Nar-the'ci-um (-s h Y-ŭm; -s Y-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See NARTHEX.] *Bot.* Syn. of ABAMA
naru. + NARROW.
nar'wal (när'wăl), **nar'whale** (-hwāl). Vars. of NARWHAL.
narwe. + NARROW.
nar'y (nâr'ĭ; nā'rĭ), *a.* Not one; never a; ne'er a. *Dial.*
nas. Contr. of *ne has*, has not; also, of *ne was*, was not. *Obs.*
N. A. S. *Abbr.* National Academy of Sciences.
nas'ab (năs'ăb), *n.* [Ar., pedigree.] *Moham. Law.* Consanguinity; kinship.

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na'sal (nā'zăl), *n.* **1.** [OF. *nasel, nasal.*] *Anc. Armor.* A nose guard of a helmet. See HELMET, *Illust.*
2. A medicine that operates through the nose, an errhine. *Archaic.* *Burton.*
3. *Phon.* A speech sound characterized by nasal resonance, as *m, n, ng.* Cf. NASAL, *a.*, 2.
4 *Anat. & Zoöl.* A nasal bone, plate, or scale.

na'sal-ism (nā'zăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Nasal quality or sound; nasal pronunciation.

na-sal'i-ty (nā-zăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *nasalité.*] Quality or state of being nasal.

na'sal-ize (nā'zăl-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ĭng). To render (sounds) nasal; to insert a nasal letter or sound in; to speak nasally or through the nose. — **na'sal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

nas'cen-cy (năs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *nascentia.* See NASCENT.] Condition of being nascent; birth; beginning; origin.

nas'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *nascens, -entis,* p. pr. of *nasci* to be born. See NATION; cf. NAISSANT.] Being born; coming into existence; beginning to exist or to grow; commencing, or in process of, development.

Nascent passions and anxieties. *Berkeley*

nascent state *or* **condition,** *Chem.*, the condition of an element at the moment of liberation from a compound, marked, as in the case of hydrogen or oxygen, by a chemical activity greater than the ordinary. The customary explanation is that the atoms of the element, not having as yet combined with each other to form molecules, are freer to combine with other substances.

Na'sik (nä'sĭk), *n.* Designating certain mathematical figures, magic squares and cubes, whose properties are unaffected by rotations through right angles about their diagonals; — so called by their inventor, A. H. Frost, who investigated them while living in the town of Nasik, in Bombay. — **na'si-kal, na'si-cal** (-sĭ-kăl), *a.* — **na'si-kal-ly, na'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*

na'si-o- (nā'zĭ-ō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the nasion.*

na'si-on (nā'zĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nasus* nose.] *Craniol.* The middle point of the nasofrontal suture. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

na'so- (nā'zō-). [L. *nasus* nose.] *Anat.* A combining form denoting *pertaining to,* or *connected with, the nose.*

na'so-an'tral (-ăn'trăl), *a.* [*naso-* + *antral.*] *Anat.* Pert. to, or connecting, the nose and the maxillary antrum.

na'so-la'bi-al (-lā'bĭ-ăl), *a.* [*naso-* + *labial.*] Pertaining to the nose and lips. The **nasolabial line** runs from the wing of the nose almost to the corner of the lips.

na-sol'o-gy (nā-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*naso-* + *-logy.*] Science or study of noses. — **na'so-log'i-cal** (nā'zō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **na-sol'o-gist** (nā-zŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

na'so-pal'a-tal (nā'zō-păl'ă-tăl) } *a.* [*naso-* + *palatal, pal-*
na'so-pal'a-tine (-păl'ă-tīn) } *atine.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to, or connecting, the nose and the palate; as, the **nasopalatine nerve,** which arises from the sphenopalatine ganglion and supplies the front part of the roof of the mouth, giving a few fibers to the nasal septum.

na'so-pha-ryn'ge-al (-fă-rĭn'jē-ăl; -făr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* [*naso-* + *pharyngeal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the nose and pharynx, or to the nasopharynx.

na'so-phar'ynx (-făr'ĭŋks), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The upper portion of the pharynx above the soft palate and continuous with the nasal passages.


Nassa (*N. reticulata*). Nat. size.

Nas'sa (năs'ă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nassa* a kind of basket, in allusion to the reticulation of some species.] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed genus of marine rachiglossate gastropods having a long, broad foot, long siphon, and rather small, usually highly sculptured, shell. It is divided into many subgenera, and is the type of a family, **Nas'si-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). See DOG WHELK.

nas'ti-ly (năs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a nasty manner or condition.

nas'ti-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being nasty; as: **a** Extreme filthiness; dirtiness. **b** Moral filthiness; indecency; obscenity. **c** Disagreeableness; as, the *nastiness* of the weather or of a medicine. *Colloq. in U. S.* **d** Meanness; tricky or dishonorable dealing. *Colloq.*
2. That which is nasty, as dirty, foul, or obscene.

nas-tur'tium (năs-tûr'shŭm; -shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *nasturtium* a cress, for *nastortium,* fr. *nasus* nose + *torquere, tortum,* to twist, torture, in allusion to its causing one to make a wry face by its pungent taste. See NOSE of the face; TORTURE.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of RORIPPA.
2. *Hort.* Any garden plant of the genus *Tropæolum,* esp. *T. majus* and *T. minus.* They are smooth herbs, having mostly climbing stems, peltate leaves, and showy spurred flowers in widely varying shades of red and yellow. The plants contain a pungent juice, and the seeds and flower buds are used in salads and pickles. See TROPÆOLUM.

nas'ty (năs'tĭ), *a.*; NAS'TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); NAS'TI-EST. [Perh. for *nasky;* cf. dial. Sw. *naskug, nasket;* or cf. D. *nestig* dirty, ugly.] **1.** Offensively filthy; very dirty or foul.
2. Morally filthy; obscene; indecent; as, *nasty* language.
3. a Nauseous to taste or smell; disgusting; as, *nasty* medicine. **b** Hence, loosely: Offensive; disagreeable; very unpleasant or objectionable; as, a *nasty* rain; a *nasty* bore; cheap and *nasty* clothing. *Colloq. in U. S.*
4. Seriously harmful or dangerous, bad; as, a *nasty* injury; a *nasty* predicament.
5. Mean; dishonorable; ungenerous; ill-natured; as, a *nasty* trick; to be *nasty* to a person. *Colloq. in U. S.*

I don't think I can do it It does seem so *nasty* and underhanded. *R. D Blackmore*

Syn. — See DIRTY.

nasty man, in a band of garroters, the one who does the actual strangling. *Cant.*

na'sute (nā'sūt; nă-sūt'), *a.* [L. *nasutus,* fr. *nasus* the nose.] **1.** Having a nice sense of smell; critically nice; astute. *Obs.*
2. *Zoöl.* **a** Having prominent, sheathed nostrils. **b** Having a long or large nose. — **na'sute-ness,** *n. Obs. or R.*

na'tal (nā'tăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the nates, or buttocks; guteal.

na'tal (nā'tăl), *a.* [L. *natalis,* fr. *natus,* p. p. of *nasci* to be born: cf. F. *natal.* See NATION; cf. NOEL.] **1.** Presiding over nativity. *Obs.* "*Natal* Jove." *Chaucer.*
2. Native.

Princes' children took names from their *natal* places. *Camden.*

3. Of or pertaining to one's birth; accompanying or dating from one's birth.

Propitious star, whose sacred power
Presided o'er the monarch's *natal* hour *Prior*

Syn. — NATAL, NATIVE. NATIVE, as here compared (see NATIVE), refers esp. to that which is associated with the place of one's birth; NATAL (sometimes poetical for *native*), esp. to that which is connected with the time when one is born; as, "their *native* country, and their own natural homes" (*Coleridge*); "his *native* apple blossom and corn" (*W. Pater*); "safe in the hand of one disposing Power, or in the *natal* or the mortal hour" (*Pope*); one's *natal* star.

Na-tal' (nă-tăl'), *n.* British colony in South Africa.

Natal boil. *Med.* = ALEPPO BOIL. — **N. cotton.** a cottony substance, the coma from the seeds of a South African convolvulaceous plant (*Ipomœa gerrardi*). It resembles Kafir cotton. — **N. current,** *Phys. Geog.*, the Mozambique current. — **N. plum,** the plumlike fruit of either of two South African apocynaceous shrubs (*Carandas bispinosa* and *C. grandiflora*); also, either of these plants.

na-tal'i-ty (nă-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*natal* pertaining to birth + *-ity,* as in *mortality.*] **1.** Nativity; birth. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Med.* Ratio of the number of births in a specified time to the total number of population; birth rate.

na'tant (nā'tănt), *a.* [L. *natans, -antis,* fr. *natare* to swim, v. intens. fr. *nare* to swim: cf. F. *natant.*] Swimming; floating; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Floating in water, as lily pads. **b** *Her.* = NAIANT. — **na'tant-ly,** *adv.*

na-ta'tion (nă-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *natatio,* fr. *natare* to swim.] Act or art of swimming or floating. — **na-ta'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

na'ta-to'ri-al (nā'tă-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [See NATATORY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to swimming; as, *natatorial* skill.
2. Adapted to swim; swimming; as, *natatorial* birds.

na'ta-to'ri-um (nā'tă-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TORIA (-ă) [L.] A place for swimming; esp., an indoor swimming pool.

na'ta-to-ry (nā'tă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *natatorius.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or characterized by, swimming; as, *natatory* feats.
2. Adapted for, or used in, swimming; as, *natatory* organs.

Natch'ez (năch'ĕz), *n. pl.* A tribe of Indians who formerly lived in settled villages near the site of the city of Natchez, Mississippi. They constituted a distinct linguistic stock, and were known for great religious rites in connection with their sun worship. In 1729–31 the French subdued them, and the survivors joined the Creek Confederacy and other tribes. — **Natch'es-an** (-ăn), *a.*

Natch'i-toches (năk'ĭ-tŏsh; năch'ĭ-tŏch'ĕz), *n.* One of a tribe of Caddoan Indians whose chief seat was on the Red River in Louisiana. They were both hunters and agriculturists, and included human sacrifice among their rites.

na'tes (nā'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., the buttocks.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The buttocks. **b** See CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA. **c** The umbones of a bivalve shell.

nathe'less (nāth'lĕs) } *adv.* [ME. *natheles, na the les,* not
nath'less (năth'lĕs) } the less, AS. *nā* never. See NA, THE; cf. NEVERTHELESS.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding. *Archaic.* — *prep.* Notwithstanding. *Rare.*


Natica (*N. clausa*).

Nat'i-ca (năt'ĭ-kă), *n.* [NL. Cf. NATCH.] *Zoöl.* An extensive genus of active carnivorous tænioglossate gastropods, having a thick, globose, nearly smooth shell and a large foot which has a fold reflected over the head. They are found along the seashore in nearly all parts of the world, burrowing beneath the sand or mud, where they drill other shells. Their peculiar collarlike egg masses are known as *sand saucers.* The genus is divided into many subgenera and is the type of a family, **Na-tic'i-dæ** (nă-tĭs'ĭ-dē). — **na-tic'i-form** (nă-tĭs'ĭ-fôrm), **nat'i-cine** (năt'ĭ-sĭn; -sīn), *a.* — **nat'i-coid** (-koid), *a. & n.*

na'tion (nā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *naciown,* OF. *nacion,* F. *nation,* L. *natio* nation, race, orig., a being born, fr. *natus,* p. p. of *nasci* to be born, for *gnatus, gnasci,* from the same root as E. *kin.* See KIN kindred; cf. COGNATE, NATAL, NATIVE.] **1.** Kindred; race; lineage. *Obs.*

Allas! that any of my *naciown*
Sholde ever so foule disparaged be! *Chaucer*

2. A people connected by ties of blood generally manifested by more or less community of language, religion, and customs, and by a greater sense of common interest and interrelation than exists between them and others; thus, the Jews and the Gypsies are often called *nations.*
3. Less definitely, but more commonly, any group or aggregation of people having like institutions and customs and a sense of social homogeneity and mutual interest. Most nations are formed of agglomerations of tribes or peoples either of a common ethnic stock or of different stocks fused by long intercourse. A single language or closely related dialects, a common religion, a common tradition and history, and a common sense of right and wrong, and a more or less compact territory, are typically characteristic; but one or more of these elements may be lacking and yet leave a group that from its community of interest and desire to lead a common life is called a *nation.* Among technical writers some emphasize the element of kinship (as Austin and Wheaton), others that of community of language (as Freeman).
4. The body of inhabitants of a country united under a single government, whether dependent or independent; a people united politically.
5. A community or an aggregation of men or animals; esp., a caste or class formed by the common profession or interests of its members. *Obs.*

You are a subtile *nation,* you physicians! *B. Jonson.*

6. A division of students, determined by district or country of their birth, in German and Scotch universities and formerly in the great medieval schools.
7. A multitude; a host. *Obsoles.*
8. *Astrol.* Nativity; nature. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — See PEOPLE.

nation of shopkeepers, England; — often contemptuously so called by Napoleon. The phrase is said to have originated

Na-sa'lis (nă-sā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the proboscis monkey. [NASAL.]
na'sal-ly (nā'zăl-lĭ) *adv.* of **na'sal-ness** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* See -WARDS.
nas'ard (năz'ărd), *n.* [F.] An organ stop of 2⅔ ft. pitch, the pipes of which are either open or covered. It is the equivalent of the *twelfth* of English builders. *Audsley.* [NAYSAY.]
na'-say' (nā'-sā'). Dial. var. of **Nas'bas** (năs'băs). *Bib.*
nas'cal (năs'kăl), *n.* [LL. *nascale.*] A kind of nessary. *Obs*
Nas'ca-pi, -ca-pees (-kă-pēs), *n.* One of an Algonquian tribe of hunters and fishers of northeastern Quebec and of Labrador.
nas'cence (năs'ĕns), *n.* Nascency; birth. *R.* [NASCAPI.]
Nas'co-pi (năs'kō-pē). Var. of N. A. S. E. *Abbr.* National Academy of Stationary Engineers.
nase. Var. of NAZE.
nase, *n.* [AS. *nasu.*] Nose. *Obs*
nase, *adv.* [Cf. NA no, and AS. *nese.*] By no means. *Obs.*
nase, *a.* Drunk, or making drunk. *Obs.*
nase'ber-ry (nāz'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Sp. *níspero* medlar and naseberry tree, or *néspera,* fr. L. *mespilus.* See MEDLAR.] The sapodilla. *British W. Indies.*
na'sel, *n.* [OF. Cf. NASAL.] = NASAL, *n.*, 1. *Obs.*
na-seth'moid (nă-zĕth'moid), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the nasal and ethmoid bones.
nasethurle. + NOSETHIRL.
nash (năsh; nāsh). Var. of NESH, soft. *Dial. Eng.*
nash, *a.* Firm; stiff; hard; also, chilly. *Dial Eng.* [*Slang,Eng.*]
nash, *v. i.* To go away; to quit.
nash'gob' (năsh'gŏb'), **nash'-gab'** (-găb'), *n.* [E. dial. *nash, gnash,* insolent talk + *gab.*] Impertinent chatter; an impudent gossip. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Na-shim' (*n.* nă-shē'm'), *n. pl.* [Heb. *nashīm* women.] See MISHNA.
Nash'i-ra (năsh'ĭ-rà), *n.* [Ar. *al Nushirah* (perh.) the bringer of good.] See STAR.
nash'ki. Var. of NESKI.
Na'shon (nā'shŏn). *Bib*
Nash'ville beds (năsh'vĭl). [From *Nashville,* Tenn.] *Geol.* A series of Ordovician formations in the central Appalachians.
‖ **Na'si** (nā'sē), *n.* [Heb. *nāsī* exalted one.] See SANHEDRIN.
Na-si'a (nā-sĭ'ă). *D. Bib.*
na'si-cal. Var. of NASIKAL.
na'si-corn (nā'zĭ-kôrn), *a.* [L. *nasus* nose + *-cornu.*] **a.** Bearing a horn or horns on the nose. **b** Pertaining to the **Na'si-cor'ni-a** (-kôr'nĭ-ă), an abandoned group consisting of the rhinoceroses. — *n.* A rhinoceros.
na'si-cor'nous (-kôr'nŭs), *a.* Nasicorn
na'si-form (nā'zĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *nasus* nose + *-form.* See NOSE; cf. NARIFORM.] Nose-shaped.
na'si-la'bi-al (nā'zĭ-lā'bĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *nasus* nose + E. *labial.*] Of or pert. to the nose and lip.
na'sil-late (nā'zĭ-lāt), *v. i.* [F. *nasiller.*] To speak or sing through the nose. — **na'sil-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*
na'si-o-al-ve'o-lar, *a.* Of or pert. to the nasion and alveolar point.
na'si-o-bre-ge-ma'tic, *a.* See NASIO-.
na'si-o-men'tal, *a.* Of or pert. to the nasion and the mentum.
Nas'i-ter'na (năs'ĭ-tûr'nà), *n.* [NL., fr L. *nasiterna, nassiterna,* a watering pot with a large spout.] *Zoöl* The genus consisting of the pygmy parrots, type of a subfamily, **Nas'i-ter'ni'næ** (-tẽr-nī'nē).
Na'sith (nā'sĭth). *Bib.*
na-si'tis (nă-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *naso-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the nose. [*Obs. Slang.*]
nask'in, *n.* A jail or bridewell.
Na'smyth ham'mer (nā'smĭth). [After James *Nasmyth* (1808–90), Scottish engineer.] A steam hammer.
Na'smyth's mem'brane (nā'-smĭths). [After Alexander *Nasmyth,* English dentist.] *Anat.* The very thin cuticle covering the enamel of a newly erupted tooth. [ALVEOLAR.]
na'so-al-ve'o-lar, *a.* = NASIO-
na'so-bas'i-lar (nā'zō-bā'sĭ-lẽr), *a. Craniom.* Of or pert to the nasion and the basion.
na'so-breg-mat'ic, *a.* = NASIO-BREGMATIC.
na'so-buc'cal, *a.* See NASO-.
na-soc'o-lar (nă-zŏk'ō-lẽr), *a.* [*naso-* + *ocular.*] See NASO-.
na'so-eth-moi'dal (nā'zō-ĕth-moi'dăl), *a.* Nasethmoid.
na'so-fron'tal, *a.* [*naso-* + *frontal.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the nasal and frontal region or bones.
na'so-la'bi-a'lis (nā'zō-lā'bĭ-ā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* One of a pair of small muscles connecting the upper lip with the septum of the nose. The interval between them causes the depression seen on the surface beneath the nasal septum
na'so-lach'ry-mal, *a.* [*naso-* + *lachrymal.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the lachrymal apparatus and nose.
na'so-ma'lar, *a.* Pert. to the nose and cheek, or to the malar bone.
na'so-max'il-la-ry, *a.* Pert. to the nasal bone and maxilla.
na'son (nā'sŏn), *n. Music.* In old organs, a flute stop of 4 feet pitch, generally soft and sweet.
na'so-oc-cip'i-tal (nā'zō-ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a Craniometry.* Relating to the nose and occiput.
na'so-pha'ryn-gi'tis (-făr'-ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See NASOPHARYNX; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the nasopharynx.
na'so-prog'na-thism, *n.* [*naso-* + *prognathism.*] *Craniol.* Projection limited to the bony parts of the face that support the base of the nose. — **na'so-prog-nath'ic** (-prŏg-năth'ĭk), *a.*
Na'sor (nā'sôr). *Bib.*
na-sor'bit-al (nā-zôr'bĭ-tăl), *a.* Pert. to the nose and orbits.
na'so-sep'tal, *a. Anat.* Of or pert. to the nasal septum.
na'so-sub-na'sal, *a.* Pert. to, or connecting, the nasion and the acanthion.
naa'rol (nā'zĭ-rōl; -rŏl), *n.* = SYMPHOROL. [SYAN.]
Nass (năs), *n.* See CHIMMESIAN.
Nas'sau group'er (nă'sô). [After *Nassau,* Bahama Islands.] The hamlet grouper.
nasse. + NAS, NASE
nass fish (năs). The angler.
nas-sol'o-gy (nă-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n* [Gr. *νάσσειν* ot stuff + *-logy.*] Taxidermy. *Rare*
nast. Contr. of *ne hast,* hast not. *Obs.*
nast (năst; nâst), *n.* [See NASTY.] Filth; dirt. *Dial. Eng.*
Na'strond (nä'strŏnd), **Na'-strönd** (-strûnd), *n.* [Icel. *náströnd; nár* corpse + *strönd* (gen. *strandar*) strand, shore.] *Norse Myth.* A dank, venom-dripping hall, in Niflhel, the place of future punishment of murderers and perjurers. [*Obs.*]
nas-turce', *n.* [F.] Nasturtium.
nas-tur'tion (nă-stûr'shŭn). Var. of NASTURTIUM, 2
nas'ty, *v. t.* To make filthy or dirty. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
Na'su-a (nā'sŭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nasus* nose.] **a** *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the coatis. **b** [*l. c.*] A coati.
na'sus (-sŭs), *n.*; *pl* NASI (-sī). [L., nose.] *Zoöl.* The clypeus.
na-su'ti (nă-sū'tĭ), *n. pl.* [NL. See NASUTE.] *Zoöl.* In certain species of termites, or white ants, individuals having the head elongated into a nose-like process from the tip of which a fluid exudes, which is used in making and mending the walls of the nest.
na-su'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See NASUTE; -FORM.] Noselike.
nat. + NOT, *v.*, wot not. *Obs.*
nat. + NOT, *a.*, hornless.
nat, *adv.* Not. *Obs.* [nor at. *Obs.*]
nat. Contr. of *ne at,* not at; **nat** (nät), *n.* [Burmese.] A demon or spirit of the wood or stream. *Burma.*
nat (nŭt), *n.* [Hind. *nat* rope dancer, juggler.] In India, one of a wandering tribe or caste who are acrobats, dancers, etc.
Nat., *or* **nat.** *Abbr.* Natal; Nathan; national; natural.
na'ta. Var. of NIATA.
na'ta-bil'i-ty (nā tā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *natabilis* capable of floating.] Ability or capability to float. *Rare*
na'tal, *n.* [L. *natalis* birthday. See NATAL, *a.*] A birthday festivity. *Obs*
‖ **na-ta'le so'lum** (nā-tā'lē sō'lŭm). [L.] Native soil.
Na-tal'i-an (nā-tăl'ĭ-ăn; -yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Natal — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Natal
Nat'a-lie (năt'ă-lĭ; *F.* nà'tà'lē'), *n.* [F.; cf. L. *natalis* natal.] Fem. prop. name.
na'ta-li'tial (nā'tā-lĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *natalitius,* fr. *natalis.* See NATAL, *a.*] Of or pertaining to one's birth or birthday. *Obs.*
na'ta-lit'i-cal, *a.* Also **na'ta-li'tious.** Natalitial *Obs.*
na'tal'o-in (nā-tăl'ō-ĭn), *n Chem.* See ALOIN
na'tals (nā'tălz), *n. pl.* [L. *natales,* pl.] Birthday festivities. *Obs.* [to swim. *Obs.*]
natatile, *a.* [L. *natatilis* Able]
Na'ta-to'res (nā'tă-tō'rēz; 201), *n. pl* [L. *natator* a swimmer.] *Zoöl.* An abandoned artificial group of birds consisting of the swimming birds.
na'ta-to'ri-ous (-rĭ-ŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Natatory. *Rare.*
na'ta-to-ry (nā'tă-tō-rĭ). *n.* A swimming place. *Obs. or R.*
natch (*dial* năch, năch), *n.* A notch. — *v. t.* To notch. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
natch (năch), *n.* [OF. *nache* fesse, LL. *natica,* fr. L. *natis* the rump, buttocks. Cf. AITCHBONE.] The rump, esp. of cattle.
natch'bone', *n.* The aitchbone.
natch'nee (năch'nē), *n.* [Hind. *nachanī.*] = RAGGEE.
nate, *a.* Also **nat'ed.** Born; framed. *Obs.* [not. *Obs.*
nath. Contr. of *ne hath,* hath not.
Nath. *Abbr.* Nathanael; Nathaniel. [See STAR.]
Nath. *n. Astron.* = EL NATH.
Na'than (nā'thăn), *n.* [Heb *Nāthān.*] **1.** Lit., *given; a gift;* — masc. prop. name
2. *Bib.* A prophet who reproved David for causing Uriah's death. See BATH-SHEBA. 2 *Sam.* xii. 1-9.
Na-than'a-el (nă-thăn'ă-ĕl), **Na-than'i-el** (-ĭ-ĕl), *n.* [L. *Nathanael,* Gr. *Ναθαναήλ,* fr. Heb. *Nethanēl.*] Lit., gift of God; — masc. prop. name. F. *Nathaniel* (nà'tà'nyĕl'). *Bib*
Nath'a-ni'a (năth'ă-nī'ă). *D*
Nath'a-ni'as (-ăs). *Bib*
Nathaniel, Sir. A pedantic curate in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost." [mē'lĕk) *Bib.*
Na'than-me'lech (nā'thăn-năthe (năth), *n.* [Cf. 1st NAVE.] The nave of a wheel *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
nathemo, nathemore, *adv.* [ME. *na the more.*] Never the more. *Obs* [of NEITHER.]
na'ther Obs. or dial Eng. var. of **Nath'i-ne'ans** (năth'ĭ-nē'ănz), *n. pl. D. Bib.*
nathing + NOTHING.
Na'thi-nites (nā'thĭ-nīts), *n. pl. D. Bib.* [tory
nat. hist. *Abbr.* Natural history.
nathomy. + ANATOMY.
Na'tick (nā'tĭk), *n.* An Indian of the group of "praying Indians" gathered together by John Eliot in 1651, and by whom the town of Natick (Mass.) was founded. Cf. MASHPEE.
Natick Cobbler. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States (1873–75); — so called from his having in early manhood followed the trade of shoemaking at Natick, Mass.
na'ti-form (nā'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See NATES; -FORM.] Resembling the nates, or buttocks.
na'tion (nā'shŭn), *a.* Great; very large. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*
na'tion, *adv.* Extremely; very; as, a *natıon* long time. *Dial.*
na'tion-al (nă'shŭ-năl), *n.*

with the American patriot Samuel Adams. — the nation, the general body of the people forming a nation; the part of a national population from which springs the national sentiment or which determines national character. — the nations. **a** In Biblical language, the gentile nations. **b** The peoples of the earth.

na'tion-al (năsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *national*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a (or the) nation; common to a (or the) whole nation; specif.: **a** Of or pertaining to a race or people united by ties of blood, etc. (a nation in sense 2 or 3); as, *national* language, dress, custom, calamity, etc. **b** Of or pert. to a politically united people or state (a nation in sense 4); public; state; as, *national* debt, troops.

A *national* government is when the sovereign power, by whomsoever exercised, extends over the whole country, without any territorial divisions. *G. C. Lewis*

The political status of the individual is called his *national* character, his civil status is referred to by the term domicile. *Wheaton's Internat. Law (editor's addition).*

2. Attached to one's own country, or devoted to its interests; patriotic. *Now Rare.*

3. *Hist.* Of or pertaining to the government of France during the First Republic.

national assembly. An assembly of the representatives of a nation or of some national institution; specif.: **a** *Ch. of Scot.* The General Assembly. *Obs.* **b** A synod of the Church in a nation. **c** *[caps.]* [F. *Assemblée nationale constituante*.] *F. Hist.* Also *Constituent Assembly*. (1) The first of the Revolutionary assemblies, formed by the Third Estate, which seceded from the States-General of 1789 and later absorbed the two other estates. It framed a constitution and lasted until 1791. (2) An assembly elected after the revolution of 1848. It established the Second Republic. (3) An assembly elected at the end of the Franco-Prussian War in 1871. It established the Third Republic. **d** *[caps.]* [F. *Assemblée nationale*.] *F. Politics.* The assembly composed of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies in joint session, which meets at Versailles for two purposes, revision of the constitution and the election of a president. See LEGISLATURE. — **n. bank.** **a** A bank having association with the finances of a nation, as the Bank of France or the Reichsbank of Germany. **b** *U. S.* A commercial bank which, besides performing the functions of discount and deposit, may issue circulating notes under the provisions of the National Bank Act (so called by statute, act June 20, 1874), the act of June 3, 1864, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof." National banks are under the control of a Treasury Department bureau, whose head is the Comptroller of the Currency. They may be formed by any number of persons not less than five, there are minimum limits of the amount of capital varying according to the size of the town where a bank is located, one half of the capital must be paid in before beginning business, and shareholders are liable for the debts of the bank to an amount equal to the par value of their shares, in addition to the amount invested therein. See RESERVE CITY. — **N. Charter.** Peoples' Charter. See CHARTISM. — **n. church.** **a** A church consisting of a nation, as the ancient Jewish church. **b** A church established by law in a particular nation; specif. *[caps., with the]*, with reference to England, the Church of England. — **N. Congress.** *Argentina, Brazil, Chile.* See LEGISLATURE. — **N. Convention.** **a** [F. *Convention nationale*.] *F. Hist.* The elected assembly which governed France from Sept. 20, 1792, to Oct. 26, 1795. It abolished royalty and established a republic. **b** *Eng. Hist.* A sort of parliament elected by the Chartists throughout the kingdom, which met for a time at Birmingham in 1839. **c** *[l. c.] U. S. Politics.* A convention of delegates of a political party elected by State and Congressional district conventions to nominate candidates for President and Vice President and to issue a "platform," or declaration of policy. — **N. Covenant,** *Scot. Hist.*, an agreement signed at Edinburgh in 1638 for the defense of Presbyterianism against Episcopacy, which had been introduced by James I. and Charles I. — **n. debt,** the debt owing by a state to private individuals for moneys loaned, esp. that which is funded, as distinguished from the *floating debt*, constituted by its miscellaneous and demand debts. — **n. dividend,** *Econ.*, the amount of enjoyment made available for a nation during a given period, usually a year, comprising the economic value of the goods consumed, personal services received from labor or capital, and net increase of natural wealth, during the period in question. The term is used by Marshall, and still more by his followers, as a basis of their theory of distribution. — **N. Guard.** **a** A body of militia composed of armed citizens, formed in Paris during the French Revolution and existing in France (except from 1827 to 1830) until 1871, when it was abolished, largely because of its misbehavior during the commune. **b** In the United States, the organized militia; — so called in almost all of the States and Territories. It is being constantly equipped, drilled, and instructed more nearly like the regular troops. — **N. party.** See GREENBACK PARTY. — **N. Republicans,** *U. S. Hist.*, a short-lived political party composed of the Adams and Clay Republicans, who were in some respects the political heirs of the old Federalists, and who favored, among other things, a protective tariff, a national bank, and internal improvements. It was opposed by the Jackson Republicans, who became known as Democrats, participated in but one election, that of 1832, when its candidate, Henry Clay, was decisively defeated by Jackson, and in 1834 fused with other elements to form the Whig party. — **n. salute.** *U. S.* **a** A salute of twenty-one guns, granted to the President of the United States and to the flag of a foreign independent nation. **b** A salute of one gun for each State in the United States, fired only on Independence Day (July 4) at noon; — more properly called the **salute to the nation.**

na'tion-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The doctrine that certain nations are elected to be saved.

2. National character, or tendency to it; nationality.

3. Devotion to, or advocacy of, national interests or national unity and independence, as of Ireland.

4. A phase of socialism advocating the nationalizing of industries. It is essentially the same as collectivism (which see). *Chiefly U. S.*

5. An idiom, trait, or character peculiar to any nation.

na'tion-al-ist, *n.* An advocate of, or believer in, nationalism; esp.: **a** [often *cap.*, as a party name] An advocate of national unity and independence, as of Ireland. **b** One who favors the nationalizing of industries; a collectivist. — **na'tion-al-is'tic** (-Is'tĭk), *a.*

na'tion-al'i-ty (năsh'ŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being a nation; racial, political, or institutional solidarity constituting a nation; national character; as, the Jewish *nationality* is maintained in spite of the dispersion (see NATION, 2); the *nationality* of the French represents a fusion of many races and cultures (see NATION, 3); the Jews for a time maintained their *nationality* under Roman rule (see NATION, 4); often, specif., existence as a sovereign nation; political independence as a nation; statehood; as, the *nationality* won by Greece.

2. State, quality, or fact of belonging to, or being connected with, a (or a particular) nation or state as by nativity or allegiance; as, the suffrage is not involved in democratic *nationality*; his *nationality* was his boast; state or quality of being generally characteristic of a nation; as, *nationality* of art usually springs from *nationality* of character.

3. National feeling or attachment; the feeling or sense of being one of a people bound together by common customs, language, religion, or the like (see NATION, 3); nationalism, as, Panhellenism was the expression of Greek *nationality*.

4. A nation; a people united by common institutions, language, etc. (see NATION, 3).

The fulfillment of his mission is to be looked for in the condition of *nationalities* and the character of peoples. *H. W. Beecher.*

na'tion-al-i-za'tion (năsh'ŭn-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of nationalizing, or state of being nationalized.

na'tion-al-ize (năsh'ŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). [Cf. F. *nationaliser*.] **1.** To make national; to make a nation of, to endow with the character of a nation, or the peculiar sentiments and attachments of citizens of a nation.

2. To vest the control, ownership, or the like, of in the nation. Cf. COLLECTIVISM.

3. To admit to the rights and privileges of citizenship in a nation or state; to naturalize; to give the status of domestic products to (goods), as by payment of import duty.

na'tion-al-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* **a** One who nationalizes. **b** One who advocates nationalization of land, public utilities, etc.

na'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a national manner or way.

na'tive (nā'tĭv), *a.* [F. *natif*, L. *nativus*, fr. *nasci*, p. p. *natus*. See NATION; cf. NAÏVE, NEIF a serf.] **1.** Conferred by birth; derived from origin; born with one; inherent; inborn; not acquired; as, *native* genius, cheerfulness, simplicity, rights, liberty, etc.

Courage is *native* to you *Jowett (Thucyd.).*
Did I put Henry from his *native* right? *Shak.*

2. Closely related, as by birth or race; naturally connected (with). *Obs. or Archaic.*

The head is not more *native* to the heart, . .
Than is the throne of Denmark to thy father. *Shak.*

3. Natural; normal; according to nature; as, a *native* result of an act; one's *native* life. *Obs. or R.*

4. **a** Of or pertaining to one as the place of one's birth, or because of the place or the circumstances in which one is born; as, *native* land, language, color, etc. **b** Hence, natural; without embellishment or artificial change; simple; unaffected. "So *native* a simplicity." *B. Jonson.*

5. Original; constituting the original substance or source of anything; as, *native* dust. *Milton.*

6. Having a right or title by birth or inheritance; rightful; as, the *native* heir. *Obs. Spenser.*

7. Of minerals, etc., natural; not artificially prepared; as, *native* gypsum; salt in the *native* state; specif., naturally uncombined; as, *native* silver.

8. Born in a particular place, region, or country; — chiefly used of non-Caucasian peoples; as, the *native* troops of the British Indian army; the *native* tribes of the American prairies. Cf. NATIVE, *n.*, 4 a.

9. Grown, produced, or originating in a particular place, region, or country; not exotic; as, *native* bread; specif.: *Biol.* Indigenous; living or growing naturally in a given region; not imported or introduced from another country; as, a *native* species. In various countries, esp. the Australasian English colonies, *native* is applied by colonists to indigenous plants and animals related to, or often only superficially resembling, those of the mother country.

10. Arising by birth; having an origin; born. *Obs.*

11. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, natives; as, the *native* houses; the *native* customs.

Syn. — NATIVE, NATURAL, INDIGENOUS, ABORIGINAL, ORIGINAL. That is NATURAL, as here compared, which belongs to something by nature, or which is formed by nature; NATIVE commonly heightens the implied contrast with what is acquired or artificial, and frequently denotes, esp. in the case of qualities, that which is inborn or inherent; as, "a wretch whose *natural* gifts were poor to those of mine" (*Shak.*); "*natural* graces that extinguish art" (*id.*); "beneath the hollow rocks a *natural* bower" (*Shelley*); "If . . . sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child, warble his *native* wood-notes wild" (*Milton*); "*native* good breeding and refinement" (*De Quincey*). But *natural* and *native* are often used with little distinction. That is INDIGENOUS which is native esp. to a soil, country, or climate; the word is occasionally used, like *native*, in the sense of inborn; as, "mankind, *indigenous* to so many climates" (*Arbuthnot*); feelings *indigenous* to mankind. That is ABORIGINAL which, so far as is known, has no predecessor; the word is esp. applied to the earliest ascertainable inhabitants of a country (see also the def. of *autochthonous*); that is ORIGINAL which precedes all others of its class; as, the *aboriginal* inhabitants of America, the *aboriginal* forests, rocks; a book in its *original* binding, a modification of the *original* wording, the thirteen *original* States. See PRIMARY, INNATE, NATAL.

Native American party, *U. S. Politics*, a party with principles similar to those of the Know-Nothings, or American party. It arose about 1843, but soon died out. — **n. apple,** an Australian myrtaceous tree (*Kunzea pomifera*), or its fleshy somewhat insipid fruit. — **n. arrowroot,** an Australian orchid (*Cymbidium canaliculatum*); also, the starchy substance obtained from its grated and boiled pseudobulbs. — **n. banyan,** an Australian fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*), the fruits of which are eaten by the natives. — **n. bear,** the koala. *Australia.* — **n. beech,** the flindosa. See FLINDERSIA. — **n. bread,** a large truffelike underground fungus of Australia (*Mylitta australis*). — **n. cabbage.** **a** In Australia, the marsh cress *Rorippa palustris*, used as a pot herb; also, the succulent shrub *Scævola kœnigii*. **b** In New Zealand, the Maori cabbage. — **n. carrot.** **a** In Australia, an indigenous species of carrot (*Daucus brachiatus*). **b** In Tasmania, a wild cranesbill (*Geranium dissectum*). — **n. cascarilla,** the Australian euphorbiaceous plant *Croton phebalioides*; also, its bitter aromatic bark. — **n. cat,** a dasyure. *Australia.* — **n. cherry.** *Bot.* An Australian santalaceous tree (*Exocarpus cupressiformis*). — **n. cinchona,** the native quince. — **n. cod.** See COD. — **n. coke,** a substance approximating coke in composition, though not in structure, formed in bituminous coal beds by the local heat. — **n. companion,** an Australian crane (*Antigone australasiana*), generally seen in pairs, and often semidomesticated, whence its name. It is gray, with a red-and-green gular pouch, and has a habit of gathering in groups and moving about as in a kind of dance. — **n. cranberry,** either of two epacridaceous shrubs of the genus *Styphelia*, having thin-fleshed fruits resembling cranberries: **a** In Australia, *S. sapida*. **b** In Tasmania, *S. humifusa*. — **native currant,** any of several Australian trees bearing small edible acid berries resembling currants; also, the fruit of any one of these; as: **a** The rubiaceous tree *Coprosma billardieri*. **b** Any of several santalaceous trees of the genus *Leptomeria*, esp. *L. acida*. **c** The blueberry *Myoporum serratum*. **d** The black nightshade. See NIGHTSHADE, 1 a. — **n. daisy,** a Tasmanian asteraceous plant (*Brachycome decipiens*), resembling the Swan River daisy. — **n. damson,** an Australian taxaceous shrub (*Podocarpus spinulosa*), or its plumlike fruit; also, the related *P. elata* and its fruit. Called also *native plum*. — **n. dandelion,** an Australian asteraceous plant (*Podolepis acuminata*), often cultivated for its large solitary heads of bright yellow flowers. — **n. daphne,** an Australian timber tree (*Myoporum viscosum*). — **n. date,** an Australian caper (*Capparis canescens*); also, its small pear-shaped fruit, which is sometimes eaten. — **n. deal,** the she-pine. — **n. devil,** the Tasmanian devil. — **n. dog,** the dingo. *Australia.* — **n. flax.** **a** In Australia, a true flax (*Linum marginale*). **b** In New Zealand, the New Zealand flax so called. — **n. fuchsia.** **a** In New Zealand, a tree fuchsia (*Fuchsia excorticata*). **b** In Australia and Tasmania, any of several species of *Correa* or *Epacris* having showy flowers somewhat resembling those of the fuchsia. Also, in the interior of Australia, a flowering bush of the myoporaceous genus *Pholidia*. — **n. furze,** the Australian proteaceous shrub *Hakea ulicina*. — **n. ginger,** an Australian zinziberaceous plant (*Alpinia cærulea*), the globose fruit of which is sometimes eaten by the natives. — **n. grape,** an Australian evergreen grapevine (*Vitis hypoglauca*) or its black edible berry; — called also *Gippsland grape*. — **n. guava,** in Australia: **a** A myrtaceous plant (*Rhodomyrtus psidioides*) resembling the true guava. **b** An annonaceous tree (*Eupomatia laurina*), or its fruit. — **n. hen,** an Australian rail (*Tribonyx mortierii*). — **n. hickory.** **a** In Australia, either of two acacias (*Acacia leprosa* and *A. melanoxylon*) or their hard wood. **b** In Tasmania, the rutaceous tree *Phebalium billardieri* or its wood. — **n. holly.** **a** In Australia, the prickly-leaved fabaceous shrub *Oxylobium trilobatum*, or the proteaceous tree *Tricondylus ilicifolius*. **b** In Tasmania, the eubiaceous shrub *Coprosma hirtella*. — **n. hop.** **a** In Australia, the hop bush or its fruit. **b** In Tasmania, the fabaceous shrub *Daviesia latifolia*; — called also *bitterleaf*. — **n. hyacinth,** a Tasmanian orchid (*Thelymitra longifolia*). — **n. indigo.** **a** In Australia, any species of *Swainsona*. **b** In Tasmania, a true indigo (*Indigofera australis*). — **n. ivy,** an Australian polygonaceous plant (*Muehlenbeckia adpressa*), with currantlike subacid fruit; — called also *Macquarie Harbor vine*. — **n. jasmine,** an Australian euphorbiaceous plant (*Ricinocarpos pinifolius*), the seeds of which yield an oil resembling castor oil. — **n. juniper.** See BLUEBERRY, 3 a. — **n. kumquat,** the desert lemon. — **n. laburnum.** = CLOVER TREE. — **n. laurel.** **a** In Australia: (1) The shrub *Pittosporum undulatum*, which has exceedingly fragrant flowers. (2) An araliaceous tree (*Panax elegans*). **b** In New Zealand, the endemic escalloniaceous shrub *Anopterus glandulosus*. — **n. lavender,** a Tasmanian epacridaceous tree (*Styphelia australis*). — **n. leek,** a poisonous liliaceous plant (*Bulbine bulbosa*) of Australia, often fatal to cattle; — called also *native onion*. — **n. lime,** either of two Australian citrous trees or their fruit: **a** *Citrus australis*, called also *native orange*. **b** *C. australasica*, called also *finger lime*. — **n. loquat,** an Australian myrtaceous tree (*Rhodomyrtus macrocarpa*); also, its fruit, used for making jam. — **n. lucern.** = PADDY LUCERN. *Australia.* — **n. mangrove.** = BOOBYALLA a. *Tasmania.* — **n. mignonette,** the Tasmanian plant *Stackhousia linearifolia*. — **n. millet,** the Australian millet. — **n. mistletoe,** in Australia, any species of *Loranthus*. — **n. mulberry,** any one of several Australian trees: **a** The urticaceous tree *Pipturus argenteus*, the white berries of which are eaten by the blacks. **b** The monimiaceous tree *Hedycarya angustifolia*. **c** The lauraceous tree *Litsæa dealbata*. **d** The thorny moraceous bush *Cudrania javanensis*. — **n. myrtle,** in Australasia, any one of the trees called myrtle; as: **a** The brush cherry **a**. **b** See BLUEBERRY, 3 a. — **n. nectarine,** the emu apple. *Australia.* — **n. olive,** in Australia: **a** An indigenous species of olive (*Olea paniculata*); — called also *marblewood*. Also, its fruit, which is essentially similar to the common olive. **b** The white boree. **c** The ironwood *Notelæa ligustrina*. **d** The box or boxthorn *Bursaria spinosa*. — **n. onion,** the native leek. *Australia.* — **n. orange,** in Australia: **a** The native lime *Citrus australis*. **b** The orange thorn. **c** The native pomegranate. — **n. peach,** in Australia: **a** The quandong. **b** The emu apple. — **n. pear,** in Australia: **a** The wooden pear. **b** The allied proteaceous tree *Hakea aciculoris*. — **n. pennyroyal,** an Australasian mint (*Mentha gracilis*). — **n. pepper,** a tall climbing pepper (*Piper novæhollandiæ*). *Australia.* — **n. pheasant,** the leipoa. — **n. plantain,** an Australian plantain (*Plantago varia*), used as a forage plant. — **n. plum.** **a** In Australia, any one of several plumlike trees and fruits; specif.: (1) The black apple. (2) The native damson. **b** In Tasmania, the proteaceous tree *Cenarrhenes nitida* or its fruit. — **n. pomegranate,** any of certain Australian species of *Capparis* (esp. *C. nobilis* and *C. mitchellii*); also, their edible fruit, resembling the pomegranate, but smaller. — **n. poplar,** in Australia: **a** The euphorbiaceous tree *Homalanthus leschenaultianus*. **b** The radish tree. — **n. potato.** **a** An orchid (*Gastrodia sesamoides*) having tubers somewhat resembling small potatoes. *Tasmania.* **b** In Australia, any of several asclepiadaceous plants of the genus *Marsdenia*. — **n. quince,** the bitterbark *Petalostigma quadriloculare*. *Australia.* — **n. quinine,** fever bark from the Australian tree *Alstonia constricta*. — **n. rabbit,** an Australian marsupial (*Thylacomys lagotis*), resembling a rabbit in size and form. — **n. rose.** **a** The Australian rose. **b** In Tasmania, the handsome flowering shrub *Bauera rubioides*. — **n. salmon,** the fish *Arripis trutta*. See SALMON, 2 a. *New Zealand.* — **n. sandalwood,** an Australian santalaceous tree (*Fusanus persicarius*), the root bark of which is used as food by the blacks. — **n. sarsaparilla,** in Australia: **a** = AUSTRALIAN TEA. **b** A purple-flowered fabaceous twining plant (*Hardenbergia monophylla*) whose roots are used by the natives as a substitute for sarsaparilla. — **n. sassafras,** the Australian monimiaceous shrub *Atherosperma moschatum*, whose bark contains a fragrant essential oil. — **n. scrub lime,** an Australian apocynaceous shrub (*Carandas ovata*); also, its egg-shaped pleasantly flavored fruit, about half an inch long. — **n. seal,** the harbor seal. *Newfoundland.* — **n. shamrock,** in Tasmania, a small clover-like plant (*Lotus australis*). — **n. sloth,** the koala. — **n. sparrow,** either of two Australian weaver birds, *Zonægginthus oculatus* and *Z. bellus*. — **n. steel,** an alloy of iron and carbon which has been found where a burning coal seam had reduced and carbonized adjacent iron ore. — **n. tamarind,** in Australia, a tall sapindaceous tree (*Diploglottis cunninghamii*); also, its amber-colored fruit, which has an agreeably acid flavor. — **n. thrush,** an Australian thickhead (*Pachycephala olivacea*). — **n. tiger,** the Tasmanian devil. — **n. tobacco.** **a** In Australia: (1) An indigenous species of *Nicotiana* (*N. suaveolens*), used generally as a forage plant. (2) The pituri. **b** In Tasmania, an asteraceous shrub (*Cassinia billardieri*). — **n. tulip,** the waratah. *Australia.* — **n. turkey,** the Australian bustard (*Eupodotis australis*). — **n. wallflower.** **a** The wallflower *Gastrolobium grandiflorum*. *Aus-*

Chiefly pl. A member of a na- | **na'tion-al-ness,** *n.* See -NESS. | **Na'ti-o-nal'rath'** (nă'tsē-ō-nāl'rät'), *n.* [G.] *Switzerland.* See LEGISLATURE. | **na'tion-al-ty** (năsh'ŭn-ăl-tĭ), *n.* National property. | **na'tion-hood,** *n.* See -HOOD. | **na'tion-less,** *a.* Not a subject or member of any nation. *Rare.* | **na'tiv.** Native. *Ref. Sp.*

tralia. **b** An allied fabaceous shrub (*Pultenæa subumbellata*). *Tasmania*. — **native willow**, in Australia, any of several trees with foliage somewhat like that of a willow, as the boobyalla, cooba, wilga, or poison-berry tree. — **n. wistaria**, an Australian fabaceous climbing shrub (*Milletia megasperma*) resembling the wistaria. A red astringent gum is got from its stems. — **n. yam**, in Australia: **a** The yam *Dioscorea transversa*. **b** Any of several indigenous species of *Ipomœa*.

na'tive (nā'tĭv), *n.* **1.** One born a serf or thrall. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. *Astrol.* One born under a particular sign or planet; the subject of a nativity, or horoscope.
3. One that is born in a place or country referred to; a denizen by birth; an animal, a fruit, or vegetable, produced in a certain region; as, a *native* of France.
4. a One of a race inhabiting a region or country at the time it was discovered or became familiar to those using the expression; — chiefly used of non-Caucasian peoples of inferior civilization, but often semihumorously of the inhabitants of any region spoken of as if strange or newly discovered; as, the *natives* received Columbus kindly; a cosmopolite can mingle easily with the *natives* wherever he may go. **b** In Australia, a British subject, not an aborigine, born in the country. In New Zealand, sometimes, a native-born Maori British subject.
5. *pl.* Natives of the same country or region; fellow countrymen. *Obs.*
6. One's native country or locality. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
7. *Stock Breeding.* Any of the live stock found in a region, as distinguished from such as belong to pure and distinct imported breeds. *U. S.*
8. See SCHNAPPER.

na'tive-ly, *adv* By natural or original condition; naturally; innately; also, simply; plainly; not artificially.

na'tive-ness, *n.* Quality of being native or natural.

na'tiv-ism (nā'tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The policy or practice of favoring the native inhabitants of a country as against immigrants from foreign countries; specif., *U. S. Hist.*, the policies urged by the Native American party (which see).
2. *Philos.* The doctrine that the mind possesses forms of thought or elements of knowledge not derived from sensation; the doctrine of innate ideas.
— **na'tiv-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **na'tiv-is'tic** (nā'tĭ-vĭs'tĭk), *a.*

na-tiv'i-ty (nȧ-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *nativité*, L. *nativitas*. See NATIVE; cf. NAÏVETÉ.] **1.** The coming into life or into the world; birth; also, the circumstances attending birth, as time, place, manner, etc.; specif. [*cap.*] (usually with *the*), the birth of Christ or the day observed as commemorating his birth: Christmas Day. *Chaucer.*

Thou hast left . . . the land of thy *nativity*. *Ruth* ii. 11.

2. [*cap.*] A church festival commemorating the birth of Christ (Christmas) or, sometimes, of the Virgin Mary (Sept. 8) or of John the Baptist (June 24).
3. [*cap.*] *Fine Arts.* A picture or relief sculpture representing or symbolizing the early infancy of Christ. The simplest form is the babe in a rude cradle with the heads of an ox and an ass to express the stable in which he was born.
4. *Astrol.* = HOROSCOPE.
5. Fact or condition of being born a native. *Rare.*
to cast, *or* **calculate, one's nativity,** *Astrol.*, to find out and represent one's horoscope.

Na'trix (nā'trĭks), *n.* [L., water snake.] *Zoöl.* A genus of colubrine snakes typified by the grass snake of Europe (*Natrix natrix*) and containing the water snakes of temperate regions and tropical Asia, sometimes also the garter snakes and similar forms. In the latter sense it is nearly equivalent to a subfamily, **Nat'ri-ci'næ** (nȧt'rĭ-sī'nē), of most classifications. — **nat'ri-cine** (nȧt'rĭ-sĭn; -sīn), *a. & n.*

nat'ro-lite (nȧt'rō-līt; nā'trō-; 277), *n.* [*natron* + *-lite*.] *Min.* A mineral of the zeolite family, usually in colorless or white prismatic (often acicular) crystals or in masses of radiated structure. It is a silicate of sodium and aluminium, $Na_2Al_2Si_3O_{10}{\cdot}2H_2O$. H., 5-5.5. Sp. gr., 2.20-2.25.

nat'ter-jack' (nȧt'ẽr-jȧk'), *n.* [E. dial.; orig. uncert.; cf. ATTER, and (for initial *n*) NEWT.] *Zoöl.* A common toad (*Bufo calamita*) of western Europe, of a brownish yellow color and usually with a narrow yellow vertebral stripe extending on to the head. Its hind legs are short, and it progresses by running rather than by hopping.

Nat Turn'er's In'sur-rec'tion (nȧt tûr'nẽrz). An insurrection of slaves in Virginia in 1831 under the leadership of Nat Turner, who believed himself to be divinely chosen to lead his people to freedom. About sixty whites were murdered. Turner and sixteen others were hanged.

nat'ty (nȧt'ĭ), *a.*; NAT'TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); NAT'TI-EST. [Orig. uncert.] Trimly neat and tidy; smartly spruce. *Orig. Slang.*

As *natty* a beau
As Bond street ever saw. *Shelley.*

— **nat'ti-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **nat'ti-ness**, *n.*

nat'u-ral (nȧt'ū-rȧl), *a.* [ME. also *naturel*, F. *naturel*, OF. also *natural*, L. *naturalis*, fr. *natura*. See NATURE.] **1.** Of, from, or by, birth; natural-born; as, a *natural* fool; a *natural* athlete or musician; existing or characteristic from birth; innate; inborn; as, *natural* instincts or talents.

Whom should he follow but his *natural* king? *Shak.*

2. a Actually begotten by one (opp. to *adopted*), esp. in wedlock; *Obs.*, legitimate. **b** Born out of wedlock; illegitimate. **c** Consanguineous. *Rare.* **d** Native-born. *Obs.*
3. In accordance with human nature; consonant with the characteristic instincts, feelings, reasonings, etc., of humankind; esp., of social feelings and sensibilities, not unnatural or brutal; kindly; as, the *natural* affections; also, of animals, in accordance with the nature of its kind; as, the *natural* food of a dog is flesh.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes, . .
He wants the *natural* touch. *Shak.*

4. Designating, or pertaining to, natural law (see below); as, *natural* liberty; *natural* rights; *natural* obligations.
5. In accordance with, or determined by, nature; characteristic of the operations of the physical world; pertaining to, or derived from, the essential character of anything as a phenomenon of nature; normal; as, the *natural* year; a *natural* cause; *natural* classifications.
6. Hence, not artificial; in a state of nature, or brought by nature; as, *natural* heat or color; a *natural* jewel; not abnormal; realizing the ordinary or characteristic type; as, an imperfect crystal lacks its *natural* development; not supernatural or miraculous; as, prodigies usually turn out to be *natural* phenomena.
7. Conformed to truth or reality; as: **a** Springing from true sentiment; not artificial or exaggerated; — said of action, delivery, etc.; as, a *natural* gesture. **b** Resembling the object imitated; true to nature; according to life; — said of a thing copied or imitated; as, a portrait is *natural*.
8. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with, nature, or the physical universe; as, *natural* law or philosophy; specif., relating to some special department of nature; as, *natural* history (which see); a *natural* science. See NATURE, 3.
9. Hence, physical; as, the *natural* body of Christ.
10. Of or pertaining to the lower or animal nature, as contrasted with the higher or moral powers, or that which is spiritual; being in a state of nature; unregenerate.

The *natural* man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God
1 Cor. ii. 14.

11. In accordance with or due to the conditions, events, or circumstances of the case; in line with normal or ordinary experience; as, a father is the *natural* protector of his children; his guilt is a *natural* deduction from the facts.
12. *Math.* Starting from, or referred to, 1 as the base; — said of certain functions or numbers; as, *natural* numbers, the integers 1, 2, 3, etc.; *natural* sines, cosines, etc., those taken in a circle with radius 1 (according to the earlier notions regarding them not as ratios, but as line segments, the epithet *natural* being superfluous in modern usage).
13. *Music.* **a** Produced by the voice; — of music, in distinction from *instrumental*. **b** Having neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature; written without flats or sharps; as, the *natural* key or scale of *C major*. **c** *Moving* by easy and smooth transitions; digressing but little (as to a relative key) from the original key; — applied to an air or modulation of harmony.

Syn. — See NATIVE.

natural allegiance. See ALLEGIANCE, 2. — **n. astrology.** See ASTROLOGY. — **n. base.** See LOGARITHM. — **n. bed.** *Masonry.* = QUARRY FACE. — **n. boundary,** a curve up to, but not beyond, which a function may be analytically continued. — **n. cement,** a cement made by burning a natural mixture of the necessary ingredients, as a siliceous limestone. See PORTLAND CEMENT. — **n. day.** **a** The time that elapses from sunrise to sunset; — called by astronomers the *artificial day*; = DAY, 1. *Rare.* **b** = DAY, 2. — **n. draft** *or* **draught.** See DRAFT, *n.*, 8. — **n. dualism.** = NATURAL REALISM. — **n. father,** the father of an illegitimate child; also, formerly, the actual father of a child, as distinguished from a father by marriage, adoption, or the like. — **n. fool.** = NATURAL, *n.*, 3. — **n. gas,** combustible gas issuing from the earth's crust through natural fissures or bored wells and frequently accompanied by petroleum. It occurs esp. in the Paleozoic rocks of the United States, sometimes under great pressure, and has attained industrial importance in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, and a few other States. It consists chiefly of methane, with small amounts of ethane, propane, hydrogen, oxides of carbon, nitrogen, etc. It is valuable as a fuel, 100 cu. ft. being equal to 8-13 lbs. of coal. Its illuminating power is low unless some form of mantle burner is used. — **n. gender.** See GENDER, 3. — **n. guardian,** *Law*, a guardian by natural right, as of relationship. — **n. harmony,** *Music*, the harmony of the triad or common chord; harmony without modulations or derived chords. — **n. historian,** a student of, or writer on, natural history. — **n. history,** formerly, the study, description, and classification of animals, plants, minerals, and other natural objects, thus including the modern sciences of zoölogy, botany, mineralogy, etc., in so far as they existed at that time. Now commonly restricted to a study of these subjects in a more or less superficial way, at least without making use of modern anatomical and analytical methods, and usually further restricted to the study of animals and plants, esp. the former, and their habits. — **n. horn,** *Music*, the simplest form of the horn, consisting merely of a tapering brass tube with mouthpiece and bell, curved upon itself and without keys or valves. — **n. idiot.** = NATURAL, *n.*, 3. — **n. law. a** The laws of nature. See under LAW. **b** Law which would be binding upon human societies in the absence of institutional law or which is binding as supplementing institutional law. The conception of natural law originated with the Stoics, by whom it was regarded as embodying those rules of justice discernible by right reason. This view was sometimes taken by Roman jurists, who also identified natural law with the *jus gentium* (which see). Justinian adopted Ulpian's definition of it as that law which "nature has taught all living beings," thus forecasting the modern bionomic view. The Scholastics generally regarded natural law as that part of the divine law which is not directly revealed, but is discernible to reason; and the rationalists of the 18th century derived from their analysis of human societies certain **natural rights**, as to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which they regarded as of prior validity to institutional law (cf. SOCIAL COMPACT). Modern theories tend to interpret *natural law* as the body of rules or customs which the general development of mankind shows to be essential to human society. See JUSTICE, 2, RIGHT. — **n. line of sight,** *Gunnery*, an imaginary line parallel to the axis of the bore, passing through the highest points of the line of metal. — **n. magic.** See MAGIC, *n.*, 1. — **n. magnet.** See MAGNET, 1. — **n. mode** *or* **scale,** *Music*, a diatonic scale with the ideal intervals secured by using pure intonation; — distinguished from *tempered scale*. — **n. necessity.** See NECESSITY, *n.*, 1. — **n. number. a** An element of an ideal progression defined by the conditions that one element precedes all the rest and that each is followed by a next greater with none between; as, 1, 2, 3, . . . *n*, *n* + 1, . . . **b** A mark serving to specify the position of an element in a progression. *Dedekind.* — **n. order.** *Bot.* See FAMILY, 7, ORDER. — **n. parts,** the genitals. *Obs.* — **n. person,** *Law*, a man, woman, or child, in distinction from a juristic person. See PERSON, CORPORATION, UNIVERSITY. — **n. philosophy. a** Orig., the study of nature in general; — contrasted with *mental* and *moral philosophy*. **b** Physics. — **n. porcelain.** See PORCELAIN. — **n. Portland cement.** See NATURAL CEMENT. — **n. predication,** *Logic*, indirect predication; also, predication in which subject and predicate relate to a common substance or matter of which they are accidents. — **n. premium.** See PREMIUM. — **n. price.** See PRICE. — **n. pruning,** the natural falling or dropping off of branches and twigs of trees. It may result from the death of the branches, due to the exclusion of light or other physiological causes; or it may be a form of adaptation to vegetative reproduction, as in certain willows and poplars, in which the young branches separate easily while still living and are blown away to take root elsewhere. — **natural realism,** *Philos.*, the doctrine, elaborated by the philosophers of the Scottish school, that perception gives direct and indubitable evidence of the independent existence of both mind and matter; — called also the *common-sense philosophy*. See REALISM. — **n. religion,** religion derived from human reason and experience apart from revelation. See *Citation*.

I call that *natural religion* which men might know . . . by the mere principles of reason, improved by consideration and experience, without the help of revelation. *Bp. Wilkins.*

— **n. representative.** *Law.* See REPRESENTATIVE. — **n. rights,** *Law & Polit. Sci.*, those rights that are esteemed to belong to a man by the law of nature; esp., the right to life, liberty, and property, and, with Locke and later writers, to participate in the constitution of government. See RIGHT, *n.* — **n. science.** the branches of knowledge collectively which deal directly with natural objects, organic or inorganic, and the substances composing them and the phenomena exhibited by them, thus including biology in all its branches, mineralogy, geology, chemistry, physics, etc., but not abstract mathematics, philosophy, or metaphysics. — **n. selection,** the natural process tending to cause "the survival of the fittest" (that is, the survival of those forms of animals and plants best adjusted to the conditions under which they live), and extinction of poorly adapted forms. The process is dependent upon variability in the characters of different individuals. If an individual possesses peculiarities which are advantageous, the chances of long and healthy life for that individual, and hence of the reproduction of the peculiarities in its offspring (by the operation of heredity), are greater than if the character is a disadvantageous one. In succeeding generations the modification may proceed further, gradually resulting in great changes of structure, and if the environment gradually changes, races of organisms adapted to the new conditions may thus result. Darwin considered natural selection, operating by means of small fortuitous individual variations, as the most important factor in organic evolution. Later biologists do not generally regard it as of so great importance (relatively to other factors) in the origin of species and higher groups. Cf. DARWINISM, LAMARCKISM, MUTATION. — **n. slope,** *Civil Engin.*, the slope that a mass of earth thrown up into a heap assumes. The angle is the limiting angle of resistance of the earth. — **n. society,** *Sociol.*, an association of people enjoying mutual intercourse, but without, or considered apart from, government. — **n. spirit.** See SPIRIT, 1. — **n. steel,** steel made by the direct refining of cast iron in a refinery, or, as wootz, by a direct process from the ore. — **n. system. a** *Chem.* The periodic system of classifying the elements. See PERIODIC LAW. **b** *Biol.* A classification based upon morphological and anatomical relationships and affinities, considered in the light of phylogeny and embryology: specif., in *Bot.*, a system other than the *artificial* or *sexual system* established by Linnæus. — **n. theology,** theology deriving its knowledge of God from the study of nature independent of revelation. Hence, **n. theologian.** — **n. tones** *or* **harmonics,** *Music*, the spontaneous overtones from a sounding body, specif. those of wind instruments produced by the manner of blowing, as distinguished from those produced by valves or slides. — **n. vowel,** an unaccented neutral, or "mixed," vowel sound, as in the final syllable of *maker*, *ever*, *sofa*, *circus*, etc.; — so called as being the most easily and instinctively uttered vowel sound. — **n. whole.** See WHOLE.

nat'u-ral (nȧt'ū-rȧl), *n.* **1.** A native; an aboriginal. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* Natural gifts, powers, etc. *Obs. Fuller.*
3. One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding; an idiot. "The minds of *naturals*." *Locke.*
4. *pl.* Products of nature; the objects of the natural world; natural things or objects. *Obs.*
5. The natural character, form, condition, or disposition of a person or thing. *Obs.*
6. *Music.* **a** A white key of the keyboard, as of a piano. **b** A character [♮] placed on any degree of the staff to annul, or to remove the effect of, a sharp or flat preceding it. See B FLAT. **c** A note or tone affected by a sign ♮.
7. *Gaming.* Anything that immediately wins the stakes, as a nick at craps, a count of twenty-one before drawing cards at vingt et un, etc.
in one's naturals *or* **pure naturals,** in a condition of nature; without alteration or disguise; sometimes, naked. *Obs.*
— **the natural,** that which is in accordance with the ordinary course of nature, or not miraculous or supernatural.

nat'u-ral-ism (nȧt'ū-rȧl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A state of nature; action, inclination, or thought based on natural desires and instincts alone.
2. *Theol.* The doctrine that religious truth is derived from nature and not from revelation; the denial of the miraculous and supernatural (that is, of anything not explainable by natural laws) in religion.
3. *Philos.* The doctrine that physical laws give, or may be expected to give, an adequate account of all phenomena; the doctrine which denies universal teleology, or purpose, and asserts that the conceptions of the natural sciences furnish the only possible explanation of reality; loosely, materialism or positivism.

Naturalism we have taken to designate the doctrine that separates Nature from God, subordinates Spirit to Matter, and sets up unchangeable law as supreme. *James Ward.*

The doctrine of evolution is to be sharply distinguished from the *naturalism* of the seventeenth century. Unlike that *naturalism*, our modern doctrine is primarily disposed, not merely to explain, but to estimate, nature. *Josiah Royce.*

4. a The theory that art or literature should conform to nature; realism; also, the quality, rendering, or expression of art or literature executed according to this theory. **b** Specif., the principles and characteristics professed or represented by a 19th-century school of realistic writers, notably by Zola and Maupassant, who aimed to give a literal transcription of reality, and laid special stress on the analytic study of character, and on the scientific and experimental nature of their observation of life. Cf. REALISM.

nat'u-ral-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *naturaliste*.] **1.** One versed in natural science; a student of natural history, esp. of the natural history of animals.

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na'tive-born', *a.* Born as a native. [*Obs.*]
Nativity pie. A Christmas pie.
Natl. *Abbr.* Nathanael; Nathaniel.
nat'o-my (nȧt'ō-mĭ). Dial. var. of ANATOMY.
natour. + NATURE. [ophy.
nat. phil. *Abbr.* Natural philos-
na'tri-on (nā'trĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*natrium* + *ion*.] *Chem.* Ionic sodium, Na^+.
na'tri-um (nā'trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See NATRON.] *Chem.* Sodium.
na'tron (nā'trŏn), *n.* [F. See ANATRON; cf. NITER.] *Min.* Native sodium carbonate, $Na_2CO_3{\cdot}10H_2O$, occurring only in solution, or with other salts. — called also *natty-box*. *Dial. Eng.*
nat'ter (nȧt'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. E. dial. *gnatter*. Pries. *gnattern*.] To find fault; to be peevish; to grumble. — **nat'tered** (-ẽrd), *a.* Peevish; querulous. — **nat'tered-ness**, *n.* *All Dial. Eng.*
nat'tle (nȧt'l), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a slight broken noise, as of rattling. *Dial. Eng.*
nat'ty (-ĭ), *n.* The dues paid by a member to a trade union; — called also *natty-box*. *Dial. Eng.*
Nat'ty Bump'po (bŭm'pō). See LEATHERSTOCKING.
natty money. Natty; also, an allowance to a member by a trade union. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ na-tu'ra (nȧ-tū'rȧ), *n.* [L.] Nature.
‖ na-tu'ra ab-hor'ret a va'cu-o (vā'kū-ō). [L.] Nature abhors a vacuum.
‖ na-tu'ra il fe'ce e poi rup'pe la stam'pa (nā-tōō'rȧ ēl fā'chā ā poi rōōp'pā lā stām'pā). [It.] Nature made him (a certain duke), and then broke the mold. *Ariosto* (*Orlando Furioso* X. 84).
nat'u-ral-born', *a.* Having a (certain) status or character by birth; as, *natural-born* citizens; a *natural-born* coward.
na'tu-ral-esque' (nȧt'ū-rȧl-ĕsk'), *a.* [*natural* + *-esque*.] Conforming closely to the natural details of objects represented; faithfully imitating or representing nature; as, *naturalesque* designs of birds or of ferns or flowers.
‖ na'tu-ra'li-a (nȧt'ū-rā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut pl.] **1.** See JURISTIC ACT.
2. The genital organs.
na'tu-ra'lis pos-ses'si-o (-rā'lĭs pŏ-sĕsh'ĭ-ō). [L.] *Rom. Law.* See DETENTION, 4, *Cit.*
nat'u-ral-ist, *a.* Naturalistic.

2. An adherent of naturalism in religion or philosophy.
3. One who practices or teaches naturalism in art; specif., a painter who is assumed to care more for the study of external nature than for sentiment. Various groups of painters have been called **the naturalists**, the name being often changed because the tendency which passes for naturalism at one time is not so classed at others.

nat u-ral-is'tic (năt'ū-răl-Is'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or closely resembling or reproducing, nature; natural: realistic. "*Naturalistic* bit of pantomime." *W. D. Howells.* **2.** Pertaining to naturalism or to the methods and achievements of naturalists, in various senses. **3.** Of or pertaining to natural history or the natural order of things; as, a *naturalistic* sense.

nat'u-ral'i-ty (-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *naturalitas*: cf. F. *naturalité*.] **1.** Naturalness; accord with nature. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Natural feeling or behavior. *Obs. or Scot.* **3.** A fact or phenomenon of nature. *Obs. or R.* **4** The status of a natural-born subject or citizen. *Obs.*

nat u-ral-i-za'tion (-răl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F *naturalisation*.] Act or process of naturalizing, or state of being naturalized. The naturalization of resident aliens in a country is now general among Christian nations. Cf. ALLEGIANCE, 2.

nat'u-ral-ize (năt'ū-răl-īz), *v. t.*; NAT'U-RAL-IZED (-īzd): NAT'U-RAL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *naturaliser*. See NATURAL.] **1.** To render familiar by custom and habit; as, custom *naturalizes* labor or study; also, to familiarize or accustom; as, to *naturalize* one to work. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To confer the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen on: to make as if native; to adopt (as an alien) into a state and place in the condition of a native subject or citizen. One who is naturalized renounces his former allegiance and assumes a new allegiance (which see). **3.** To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular; to make one's own; as, to *naturalize* foreign words. **4.** To adapt and cause to grow as under natural conditions; to acclimate: as, to *naturalize* a fruit. **5.** To make natural or less artificial; to bring into accord with nature. **6.** To treat as natural as opposed to supernatural; to place on a natural basis; as, to *naturalize* so-called miracles

nat'u-ral-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To become as if native. **2.** To explain phenomena by natural facts, agencies, or laws, to the exclusion of the supernatural

> Infected by this *naturalizing* tendency. *H Bushnell*

3. To be, or act as, a naturalist.

nat'u-ral-ly, *adv.* **1.** By nature; by natural, native, or inherent character, condition, endowment, etc.

> A woman, *naturally* born to fears. *Shak.*

2. Spontaneously; without cultivation or use of art or effort; as, her hair curls *naturally*; figs grow here *naturally*. **3.** According to the laws of nature or the usual course of things; as might be expected; as a natural result; as, pain *naturally* weakens one; he *naturally* shrank from pain.

> Poverty *naturally* begets dependence. *Goldsmith.*

4. In physical nature; physically. *Obs.* **5.** With truth to nature or life; in a lifelike manner; as, a *naturally* painted landscape.

nat'u-ral-ness, *n.* **1.** Natural feeling or conduct. *Obs.* **2.** State or quality of being natural, or in accordance with, or conformity to, nature. **3.** Spontaneity; lack of affectation or artificiality; as, the *naturalness* of her speech and manner.

na'ture (nā'tūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *natura*, fr. *natus* born, produced, p. p. of *nasci* to be born. See NATION.] **1.** Birth; origin. In James iii. 6, translating the Greek γενεσις. **2.** That which is the source or essence of life; creative force; the sum and order of causes and effects in time and space; the powers which produce existing phenomena, whether in the total or in detail; the agencies which carry on the processes of creation or of being, often conceived of as a single and separate entity, embodying the total of all finite agencies and forces as disconnected from a creating or ordering intelligence. In a metaphysical sense, the source or essence of the life of the universe; what appears and acts as forces, energies, laws.

> So prik eth hem *nature* in hir corages. *Chaucer.*
> What *nature* hath set in hir lawe
> That mai no mannes miht withdrawe. *Gower.*

3. That which is produced by natural forces; the existing system of things in time and space; the world of matter, or of matter and mind; creation; the universe. The conception of *nature* (Gr. φύσις; L. *natura*) has been confused by the mingling of three chief meanings adopted with the word into English, viz.: (1) Creative or vital force; = def. 2. (2) Created being in its essential character; kind, sort; = def. 5. (3) Creation as a whole, esp. the physical universe; = def. 3. The main ambiguity is between *nature* as active or creative and *nature* as passive or created. In the original animistic view, the active, vitalistic conception prevailed; but Plato sharply distinguished the passive material from the active formal element, and Aristotle continued the distinction in the conception of a moving cause, or God, as separate from the moved physical universe, or Nature. This antithesis of the moving cause and its effect is all but obliterated in pantheistic and naturalistic views. It appears in the pantheism of Spinoza, but the distinction of *natura naturans* and *natura naturata* serves only to discriminate two elements or aspects of the one organic being or substance. The two elements, in the forms of matter and energy, are retained in the modern physical or mechanical view, wherein nature appears as a material universe acting according to rules, but to all intents independent of God or purposive cause. Nevertheless, the derivation and associations of the word prove a fruitful source of ambiguity, often conveying a deceptive implication of that animistic or zooidal view which still appears in the popular and poetic conception of *nature* as merely *animate nature*, i. e., as the world of plants and animals (cf. NATURALIST). Cf. PHYSICAL.

> The material mechanism which he [the naturalist] calls *Nature* would rank not as the profoundest reality there is to know: it would rather become — what indeed "machine" primarily connotes — an instrumentality subservient to the "occasions" of the living world of ends; and so regarded, it would cease to be merely calculable, and would be found intelligible as well.
> *James Ward (Encyc. Brit.).*

4. With various reference to generation or causation: **a** Seed; germ or germinal agency. *Obs.* **b** The female pudendum. *Obs.* **c** Created forces or beings. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> God commandeth the *natures*
> That thei to him obeien alle. *Gower.*

d Cause; occasion. *Obs.*

> The *nature* of his great offense is dead. *Shak.*

5. Kind; species; sort; character; quality. *Chaucer.*

> A dispute of this *nature* caused mischief. *Dryden*

6. Natural endowment or essential character; as: **a** Natural impulse or action; instinct or native constitution; intrinsic or inborn character; as, human *nature*.

> *Nature* techeth me the wele of love. *Gower.*
> One touch of *nature* makes the whole world kin. *Shak.*

b The sum of qualities and attributes which make a person or thing what it is, as distinct from others; essential or individual character, constitution, or quality of being.

> Some particular properties of a thing are selected, more or less arbitrarily, to be termed its *nature* or essence; and when this has been done, these properties are supposed to be invested with a kind of indefeasibleness, to have become paramount to all the other properties of the thing *J. S. Mill*

c Constitution or quality of mind or character.

> That reverence which is due to a superior *nature*. *Addison*

7. Physical constitution or existence; the vital powers; the natural life. "Oppressed *nature* sleeps." *Shak.* **8. a** The primitive condition or character of living beings; the wild uncultivated state; that condition which is distinguished from domestication, society, or civilization; as, a state of *nature*. **b** Hence, a natural or normal life; a primitive or unsophisticated state considered as the healthy ideal; as in the phrase "back to *nature*." **c** *Theol.* The state of the unregenerate soul. **9.** That which accords with nature; as: **a** Naturalness; spontaneity; freedom from artificiality or studied effect.

> O'erstep not the modesty of *nature*. *Shak.*

b Natural affection or reverence. **c** Natural operation; established, usual, or regular course of events; connection of cause and effect.

na'tured (nā'tūrd), *a.* Having (such) a nature, temper, or disposition; — chiefly in comb.; as, good-*natured*, ill-*natured*.

nature deity. A deification of some natural force or phenomenon; as, Thor is a *nature deity*.

nature myth. A myth which explains or allegorizes natural phenomena.

nature printing. A process of printing from metallic or other plates which have received an impression, as by heavy pressure, of an object such as a leaf, lace, or the like.

nature spirit. A spirit regarded as the life or soul of any natural object (see ANIMISM); — used to distinguish animistic conceptions from conceptions of the supernatural.

nature worship. Worship of the personified powers of nature.

na'tur-ism (nā'tūr-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** Naturalism. *Rare.* **2.** The theory that the earliest religion was nature worship. **3.** *Med.* The belief or doctrine that attributes everything to nature as a sanative agent. *Rare.*

na'tur-ist, *n.* A follower of nature; specif., one who believes in, or conforms to, the theory of naturism.

na'tur-is'tic (nā'tūr-Is'tĭk), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, naturism. — **na'tur-is'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

naught (nôt), *n.* [ME. *naught, nought, naht, nawiht*, AS. *nāwiht, nāuht, nāht, nōwiht, nōht; ne* not + *ā* ever + *wiht* thing, whit; hence, not ever a whit. See NO, *adv.*, WHIT; cf. AUGHT, NOT.] **1.** Nothing; nought.

> Doth Job fear God for *naught*? *Job* i 9

2. Wickedness; wrong; evil; hence, that which is wrong, wicked, or faulty. *Obs.* *Shak.* **3.** The arithmetical character 0; a cipher. See CIPHER, *n.*, 1. **4.** A wicked or bad person. *Obs. or R.*

to be naught, to go away or be still; to subside; — usually in mild imprecations equiv. to "be hanged to you." *Obs.* "Marry, sir, be better employed and *be naught* awhile." *Shak.* — **to call, or speak, all to n.,** to abuse vigorously. *Obs.*

naught, *a.* **1.** Of no account; worthless; bad; useless.

> It is *naught*, it is *naught*, saith the buyer. *Prov.* xx 14.

2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Hence, vile; base; naughty. **b** Hurtful; bad; unfit. **c** Ruined; wrecked; lost.

> Go, get you to your house; begone, away!
> All will be *naught* else. *Shak*

naught, *adv.* **1.** Not; not at all. *Obs.* *Chaucer.* **2.** Badly; wrongly. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*

naugh'ti-ly (nô'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a naughty manner; specif.: **a** Wickedly; perversely. *Obs.* *Shak.* **b** Poorly; badly. *Obs.* **c** Misbehavingly; as, a child behaves *naughtily*.

naugh'ti-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being naughty; specif.: **a** Wickedness; depravity; perverseness. *Obs.* **b** Badness; faultiness. *Obs.* **c** Misbehavior; as, the *naughtiness* of a child.

naugh'ty (nô'tĭ), *a.*; NAUGH'TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); NAUGH'TI-EST. **1.** Having nothing; destitute. *Obs.*

> [Men] that needy be and *naughty*. *Piers Plowman.*

2. Worthless; bad; disagreeable; unhealthy. *Obs.*

> The other basket had very *naughty* figs. *Jer.* xxiv. 2.

3. Wicked; morally bad; wrong. *Archaic or Euphemistic.*

> So shines a good deed in a *naughty* world. *Shak.*

4. Mischievous; wayward; guilty of disobedience or misbehavior; as, a *naughty* child. *Rare*, exc. as applied to children, or in sportive censure. **5.** Insignificant. *Obs. or R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

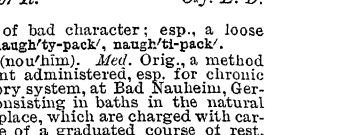
Syn. — See BAD.

naughty pack, a person of bad character; esp., a loose woman. Written also **naugh'ty-pack', naugh'ti-pack'.**

Nau'heim treat'ment (nou'hīm). *Med.* Orig., a method of therapeutic treatment administered, esp. for chronic diseases of the circulatory system, at Bad Nauheim, Germany, by G. Schott, consisting in baths in the natural mineral waters of that place, which are charged with carbonic acid, and the use of a graduated course of rest, physical exercises, massage, etc.; hence, any similar treatment using waters artificially charged with the essential ingredients of the natural mineral waters of Bad Nauheim. Hence, **Nauheim bath,** etc.

nau-ma'chi-a (nô-mā'kĭ-ă), *n.*; *pl.* L. -CHIÆ (-ē), E. -CHIAS (-az). [L. *naumachia*, Gr. ναυμαχία; ναῦς ship + μάχη fight, battle.] *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A mock sea fight or a spectacle representing a naval battle. **b** A place for such exhibitions, usually a body of water, commonly artificial, surrounded by seats, or in an amphitheater.

nau'pli-us (nô'plĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PLII (-ī). [L., a kind of shellfish.] *Zoöl.* In many crustaceans, a larval form (usually the first stage after leaving the egg) with three pairs of appendages (corresponding to antennules, antennæ, and mandibles), a median eye, and little or no segmentation of the body. — **nau'pli-al** (-ăl), **nau'pli-i-form'** (-ĭ-fôrm'), **nau'pli-oid** (-oid), *a.*



a Nauplius of a Phyllopod (*Artemia*); *b* Nauplius of a Barnacle Enlarged

nau'se-a (nô'shē-ă; -sē-ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ναυσία, fr. ναῦς ship. See NAVE of a church.] **1.** Seasickness, hence, any sickness of the stomach with a desire to vomit; qualm; a feeling of distress associated with loathing of food. **2.** Fig.: Extreme disgust; loathing.

nau'se-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *nauseans*, p. pr. of *nauseare*.] *Med.* Producing nausea; nauseating. — *n.* A substance which produces nausea.

nau'se-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; NAU'SE-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); NAU'SE-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *nauseare, nauseatum*, fr. *nausea*. See NAUSEA.] To become affected with nausea; to feel disgust.

nau'se-ate, *v. t.* **1.** To sicken at; to loathe.

> The patient *nauseates* and loathes wholesome foods. *Blackmore.*

2. To affect with nausea; to sicken; to cause to feel loathing or disgust; as, the stench *nauseated* him.

nau'se-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of nauseating, or state of being nauseated.

nau'seous (nô'shŭs; -shē-ŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *nauseosus*.] **1.** Feeling nausea; inclined to nausea; squeamish. *Obs.* **2.** Causing, or fitted to cause, nausea; sickening; loathsome; disgusting; exciting abhorrence; as, a *nauseous* drug or odor, *nauseous* hypocrisy. — **nau'seous-ly,** *adv.*

nau'seous-ness, *n.* **1.** Nausea; extreme loathing. *Obs.* **2.** Quality of being nauseous. "The *nauseousness* of such company disgusts a reasonable man." *Dryden.*

Nau-sic'a-a (nô-sĭk'ā-ă; nou-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ναυσικάα.] In the Odyssey, the daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians, who found Ulysses on the shore where he had been shipwrecked, and led him to her father's court.

naut (nôt), *n.* [Prob. for *knot*, confused with *nautical* mile.] A sea mile of 2,029 yards, used as a measure for submarine cables. *Australia.*

nautch (nôch), *n.* [Hind. *nāch*, fr. Skr. *nṛtya* dance.] An entertainment consisting chiefly of dancing by professional dancing (or nautch) girls. *India.*

nau'ti-cal (nô'tĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *nauticus*, Gr. ναυτικός, fr. ναύτης a seaman, sailor, fr. ναῦς ship: cf. F. *nautique* See NAVE of a church.] Of or pertaining to seamen, navigation, or ships; as, *nautical* skill.

Syn. — Marine, maritime. See NAVAL.

Nautical Almanac (American), a mathematical publication prepared at the Naval Observatory in Washington and issued by the Bureau of Equipment. It contains tables of the position of various heavenly bodies at stated times, and other information, for the use of navigators, geodesists, and astronomers. It is issued several years in advance. Similar publications are issued by the English, French, German and a few other governments. See EPHEMERIS, 2 **a**. — **n. astronomy,** that part of practical astronomy by which the position of a ship is found from astronomical observations. — **N. Box.** *Astron.* See ARGO, 2. — **n. day,** a day of 24 consecutive solar hours, reckoned from noon to noon. — **n. distance,** the length in nautical miles of the rhumb line joining any two places on the earth's surface. — **n. indicator,** an instrument for finding the longitude, latitude, and variation of the compass at sea. — **n. mile.** See MILE. — **n. planisphere,** the projection of the terrestrial globe on a plane for navigators' use. — **n. stars,** stars selected with especial reference to their fitness for navigators' use in ascertaining longitude and latitude. — **n. tables,** arithmetical tables especially adapted to facilitate the navigator's work in solving problems, particularly in nautical astronomy.

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nat'u-ral-is'ti-cal-ly (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* of NATURALISTIC.

nat'u-ral-iz'er (năt'ū-răl-Iz'ẽr), *n.* One who naturalizes.

‖ **na-tu'ram ex-pel'las fur'ca, ta'men us'que re-cur'ret.** [L.] Though you drive out Nature with a pitchfork, yet will she always return. — *Horace (Epistles,* I x. 24).

‖ **na-tu'ra na-tu'rans.** [LL.] Nature viewed as form-giving or creative; the formal or energizing element in nature; the supreme or essential being of the world. Cf. FORM, 9.

‖ **na-tu'ra na'tu-ra'ta.** [LL.] Nature regarded as materialized or worked upon by form; the world considered as an effect of formal and material causes; the world of actualities.

‖ **na-tu'ra non fa'cit sal'tum.** [L.] Nature makes no leap; — implying the uniformity and continuity of natural phenomena.

na'tur-ant, *a.* [LL. *naturans*, p. pr.] Creating. *Obs.*

na'tur-ate, *a.* Also **na'tur-at'ed.** Natured; created. *Obs.* — **na'tur-ate-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

na'ture, *v. t.* To endow or create with a specific nature. *Obs.*

nature god = NATURE DEITY.

natured, *a.* Natural. *Obs.* — **naturedly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

‖ **na'tu'rel'** (nă'tü'rĕl'), *n.* [F.] Nature; disposition; temper.

na'ture-less, *a.* Without vital nature; also, unnatural. *Obs.*

na'ture-ly, *a.* In accordance with nature; natural. *Obs.*

na'ture-print', *v. t.* To copy or reproduce by nature printing. See NATURE PRINTING.

nature print. A copy or picture made by nature printing.

naturesse, *n.* [AF.] Natural feeling; a kindly action. *Obs.*

na-tu'ri-an (nă-tū'rĭ-ăn), *n.* A natural philosopher; also, a naturalist (sense 2). *Obs.*

na-tu'ri-ty (-tĭ), *n.* That which produces nature *Obs.*

na'ture, *v. t.* To endow with a specific nature. *Obs.*

nau'ci-fie, *v. t.* [L. *nauci* (gen. of *naucum* trifle) + *facere*. See -FY.] To slight; disesteem *Obs*

nau'crar (nô'krar), *n* [Gr. ναύκραρος.] A householder member of a naucrary.

nau'cra-ry (nô'krā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Gr. ναυκραρία.] One of the forty-eight subdivisions of the four phylæ into which the Athenian people were originally divided.

nau'frage (nô'frĭj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *naufragium*.] Shipwreck. *Obs.* — **nau'fraged** (-frĭjd), *a.* *Obs.*

nau'fra-gie, *n.* Naufrage. *Obs.*

nau'fra-gous (nô'frā-gŭs), *a.* [L. *naufragus*.] Causing, or marked by, shipwrecks. *Obs.*

nau'ger (*dial.* nô'gẽr), *n.* An auger. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

naught. † NIGHT. [*Obs.*]

naught'ly, *adv* Naughtily

nauht. † NIGHT.

nau'krar, nau'kra-ry. Vars. of NAUCRAR, NAUCRARY.

naul. Var. of NAWL, awl.

naule. † AWL, NAVEL.

naul'lage (nôl'ĭj), *n.* [Cf F. *naulage*.] Naulum. *Obs.*

nau'lum, *n.* [L., also *naulon*, Gr. ναῦλον, fr. ναῦς ship.] Ferry money; fare. *Obs.*

Na'um (nā'ŭm), *n. Bib.*

nau'ma-chy (nô'mă-kĭ), *n.* = NAUMACHIA.

nau'mann-ite (nô'mă n-īt; nou'-), *n.* [After K. F. *Naumann*, Ger. mineralogist.] *Min.* Selenide of silver and lead, (Ag_2Pb)Se, in iron-black cubic crystals or massive. Sp. gr., 8.

naunt (nănt), *n.* [From *mine aunt, thine aunt*, taken as *my, thy, naunt*.] Aunt. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

naun'tle (nän'tl), *v. t.* To lift up; to raise. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To strut about; also, to fuss or potter. *Dial. Eng.*

nau-path'i-a (nô-păth'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ναῦς ship + *-pathia*.] *Med* Seasickness.

Nau'pli-us, *n* [L., fr. Gr. Ναύπλιος.] See PALAMEDES.

nau'ro-pom'e-ter (nô'rō-pŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ναῦς ship + ῥοπή inclination + *-meter*.] *Naut.* An instrument for measuring a ship's heeling at sea. *Rare.*

Nau'roze. † NOWROZE.

naur-quar, *adv.* [*nawer* + *quar*, obs. of *where*.] Nowhere *Obs*

naus'co-py (nôs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. ναῦς ship + *-scopy*. cf. F *nauscopie*.] The pretended power or act of discovering ships or land at great distances.

nau'se-ate, *n.* [L. *nauseatum*.] A nauseant. *Obs.* *Oxf E. D.*

nau'se-at'ing-ly, *adv.* of *nauseating*, p. pr.

nau'se-a-tive (nô'shē-ā-tĭv; nô'sē-), *a.* Inclined to nausea. *Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*]

nau'si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Nausea.

naut. † NAUGHT, NOWT.

naut *Abbr.* Nautical.

naute. † NOWT.

nautheless, *adv.* Natheless. *Obs.*

nau'ther (*dial.* nô'thẽr), *pron & conj.* [AS. *nāwðer, nāhwæðer*. See NO, *adv.*, WHETHER; cf. NOUTHER.] Neither. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* [*Obs. or Archaic.*]

nau'tic (nô'tĭk), *a.* Nautical.

nau'ti-cal'i-ty (nô'tĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being nautical.

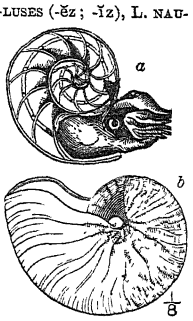
nau'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of NAUTICAL.

nau'ti-form (nô'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. ναῦς ship + *-form*.] Shaped like the hull of a ship. *Rare.*

Nau'ti-la'ce-a (-lā'shē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Nautiloidea. — **nau'ti-la'cean** (-shăn), *a. & n.*

Nau'ti-loi'de-a (nô'tĭ-loi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See NAUTILUS; -OID.] *Paleon. & Zoöl.* An order of tetrabranchiate cephalopods having an external chambered shell, either straight (as in the genus *Orthoceras*) or variously curved or coiled, distinguished from the Ammonoidea by the straight or undulated, rarely acutely angulate, margins of the septa between the chambers, and by a scar or cicatrix on the initial chamber, supposed to indicate the point of attachment of an embryonal shell. The group was an important one in the Ordovician, but reached its greatest development in the Silurian. It then declined, until now it is represented only by the genus *Nautilus*. — **nau'ti-loid** (nô'tĭ-loid), **nau'ti-loi'de-an** (-loi'dē-ăn), *a. & n.*

nau'ti-lus (nô'tĭ-lŭs), *n.; pl.* E. -LUSES (-ĕz; -lz), L. NAUTILI (-tĭ-lī). [L., fr. Gr. ναυτίλος a seaman, sailor, a kind of shellfish which was supposed to be furnished with a membrane which served as a sail, fr. ναῦς ship. See NAVE of a church.] **1. a** Any species of the genus *Nautilus*, remarkable as the only surviving genus of tetrabranchiate cephalopods (see TETRABRANCHIATA). Three or four species exist, inhabiting the South Pacific and Indian oceans. They have an external symmetrical, more or less closely involute, spiral, chambered shell formed of two layers, the outer being porcelaneous, the inner pearly, whence the name **pearly nautilus**, popularly applied to distinguish them from the **paper nautilus** (see ARGONAUTA). The animal, which is contained in the outer chamber, has numerous small tentacles arranged in groups, without suckers or hooks, no ink sac, four gills and four auricles, four nephridia, and the siphon consisting of two lobes, not fused to form a tube. The species live chiefly in moderately deep water. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the above species, and fossil forms, some dating back to the Tertiary. Formerly used in wider senses; by Linnæus as including all the cephalopods now placed in the Tetrabranchiata, and certain Foraminifera.



Pearly Nautilus. *a* Section of Animal and Shell; *b* Shell, side view.

2. The paper nautilus. See ARGONAUTA.

3. A variety of diving bell, the lateral as well as vertical motions of which are controlled by the occupants.

Nav'a-ho, Nav'a-jo (năv'ȧ-hō), *n.; pl.* -HOS, -JOS (-hōz), or -HOES, -JOES (-hōz). One of an important and numerous tribe of Athapascan Indians living as seminomadic herdsmen on a large reservation in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. Their silversmith work and blankets are famous.

na'val (nā'văl), *a.* [L. *navalis*, fr. *navis* ship: cf. F. *naval*. See NAVE of a church.] **1.** Of or pertaining to ships or shipping. *Obs. or R.*

2. Of, pertaining to, connected with, possessing, or characteristic of, vessels of war or a navy; as, *naval* forces; *naval* victories; a first-class *naval* power; *naval* stores.

Syn. — NAVAL, NAUTICAL. NAVAL designates that which pertains to a navy, or (now rarely) to ships and shipping in general; NAUTICAL applies to seamen or to the art of navigation; as, a *naval* engagement, a *naval* officer, the *Naval* Academy, *naval* discipline, *naval* stores; a *nautical* almanac, *nautical* tables, *nautical* slang. See MARINE.

naval architect, one who practices the art of designing ships, esp. vessels of war. Hence, **n. architecture.** — **n. auxiliary**, in the United States navy, a vessel auxiliary to the fighting vessels, as a collier, supply vessel, etc. — **n. brass**, brass composed usually of copper 62, zinc 37, tin 1, used in shipbuilding for bolts, etc., used under water. It does not deteriorate in sea water. — **n. brigade.** **a** A body of seamen composed of several battalions organized in a form of military service on land. **b** A militia organization trained for naval service maintained by many of the seaboard and lake States; — called also *naval militia* and *naval reserves*. — **n. cadet**, a young man in training for service as a naval officer. In the United States, from 1882 to 1902, the name was given to a midshipman (which see). — **n. constructor**, in the United States navy, a member of a corps of officers having in charge the designing, construction, and repairing of the hulls of war vessels and their fittings, exclusive of propulsive machinery, and the installation of all armor and ordnance. The corps is composed generally of honor graduates of the Naval Academy who have received supplementary technical education. — **n. crown**, a golden crown consisting of galley prows and sails arranged alternately in a circle to form the rim, invented by the Roman Emperor Claudius as a reward for sea service. Hence, a heraldic charge depicting a crown of gold with ship sterns and square sails arranged alternately on the fillet. — **n. militia.** See NAVAL BRIGADE. — **n. officer.** **a** An officer in a navy. **b** In the United States, an official of the Treasury Department attached to the customhouses at the larger ports, who receives copies of all manifests and entries; countersigns permits, clearances, and other documents; with the collector estimates the duties on merchandise; examines and certifies the collector's accounts, etc. — **n. pipe.** *Naut.* = CHAIN PIPE. — **n. reserve**, an organization comprising organized and trained bodies of volunteers, individual seamen in the mercantile marine, and, sometimes, mercantile vessels, which can be called upon to strengthen the regular navy in time of war. In Great Britain the vessels of the Royal Naval Reserve fly the blue ensign (see ENSIGN). See NAVAL BRIGADE **b.** — **n. square**, a diagram with arms at right angles marked on a ship's deck by which the bearings of objects may be easily determined. — **n. station**, a place where vessels of a navy can obtain coal, provisions, supplies, and, usually, minor repairs. — **n. stores.** **a** Supplies for vessels, esp. war vessels. **b** Tar, pitch, turpentine, and other resinous products. *Commercial Cant.*

na'val-ism (nā'văl-ĭz'm), *n.* The policy or practice of maintaining the interests of the navy.

Na'var-rese' (nă'var-rēz', -rēs'; năv'ȧ-), *a.* Of or pert. to Navarre, a former kingdom of the western Pyrenees and adjacent parts of Spain and France, the nucleus of which was the Basque population of this region. Its history begins about 858; in 1512 Ferdinand of Aragon conquered the part south of the Pyrenees; in 1607 the northern part was united to France. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Navarre.

nave (nāv), *n.* [AS. *nafu*; akin to D. *naaf*, G. *nabe*, OHG. *naba*, Icel. *nöf*, Dan. *nav*, Sw. *naf*, Skr. *nābhi* nave and navel: cf. L. *umbo* boss of a shield. Cf. NAVEL.] **1.** The block in the center of a wheel, from which the spokes radiate, and in which the axle is fixed; the hub.

2. The navel. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*

nave (nāv), *n.* [L. *navis* ship, to which the church was often likened; akin to Gr. ναῦς, Skr. *nāus*, OIr. *nau*. Cf. NAUSEA, NAUTICAL, NAVAL.] **a** In the dromic or basilican churches, and their successors the cruciform churches, the long and relatively narrow hall which rises higher than the aisles flanking it, and which usually has windows on each side above the aisle roof (see CLERESTORY). This is the typical nave, and a great cathedral has such a hall in the choir and transept, as well as in the part between the crossing and the principal doorway (see def. **c**), although the term is often restricted to this latter hall. See *Illusts.* under ARCHITECTURE and CATHEDRAL. **b** Hence: Any higher division rising above lower roofs of the same building, as in a warehouse or in a car shed, especially if lighted by clerestory windows. **c** That part of a church which anciently was first entered from the atrium or from the narthex, and was usually, therefore, the western great division of the church, occupying about three fourths of the whole roofed space and including the high nave (sense **a**) and two or four aisles. In cruciform churches, the part between the *crossing* and the western, or greater, porch.

na'vel (nā'v'l), *n.* [AS. *nafela*; akin to D. *navel*, G. *nabel*, OHG. *nabolo*, Icel. *nafli*, Dan. *navle*, Sw. *nafle*, OIr. *imbliu*, L. *umbilicus*, Gr. ὀμφαλός, Skr. *nābhīla*, and to E. *nave* hub. See NAVE hub; cf. OMPHALIC, NOMBRIL, UMBILICAL.] **1.** A mark or depression in the middle of the abdomen, marking the point of attachment of the umbilical cord; the umbilicus.

2. The central part or point of anything; the middle.

> Within the *navel* of this hideous wood. *Milton.*

3. Hence: **a** *Ordnance.* An eye on the under side of an old-time carronade for securing it to a carriage. **b** The middle of a horse's back. *Obs.* **c** The nave of a wheel. *Obs.* **d** *Her.* See ESCUTCHEON, 1.

navel gall. A bruise on the top of the chine of the back of a horse, behind the saddle.

navel orange. A type of orange in which the fruit incloses a small secondary fruit, the rind showing on the exterior a navel-like pit or depression at the apex. There are several varieties; they are usually seedless, or nearly so, and are much grown in California.

na'vel-wort' (nā'v'l-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A European succulent crassulaceous herb (*Cotyledon umbilicus*), having round, peltate leaves with a central depression. **b** Any boraginaceous plant of the genus *Omphalodes*.

na-vic'u-la (nȧ-vĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a small ship.] **1.** *Eccl.* A boat-shaped vessel for holding incense. **2.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of diatoms having a lanceolate or oblong free frustule covered with minute striæ.

na-vic'u-lar (nȧ-vĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *navicularius*, fr. *navicula*, dim. of *navis* ship: cf. F. *naviculaire*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a boat or ship.

2. Shaped like a boat; cymbiform; scaphoid.

3. *Bot.* Resembling the genus *Navicula*.

navicular bone. **a** *Anat.* The scaphoid bone of either the carpus or tarsus. **b** *Far.* A large, transversely extended sesamoid bone behind the joint between the coronary and coffin bone in the foot of the horse. — **n. disease**, *Far.*, inflammation of the navicular bone, and usually also of the tendon passing under it and of its bursa. It affects chiefly the fore feet.

nav'i-ga-bil'i-ty (năv'Ĭ-gȧ-bĭl'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or fact of being navigable; navigableness.

nav'i-ga-ble (năv'Ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *navigabilis*: cf. F. *navigable*. See NAVIGATE.] **1.** Capable of being navigated; deep enough and wide enough to afford passage to vessels; as, a *navigable* river. In the United States, for the purpose of defining the rights of ownership, some States have adopted the common-law test of flow of the tide, others that of actual navigability. For determining the right of the public to the use of a body of water as a public highway, however, the test in the United States is as to whether the water is navigable in fact or not. Technically, at the common law of England only those waters, whether rivers or not, are called *navigable* that ebb and flow with the tide, the bed of all navigable waters belonging to the crown and the right of traffic, fishing, etc., to the public; but the public have no common-law right to rivers and streams above the ebb and flow. By prescription, or act of Parliament, however, the larger and more important rivers have been opened to public navigation.

> Those rivers must be regarded as public *navigable* rivers in law which are *navigable* in fact. And they are *navigable* in fact when they are used, or are susceptible of being used, in their ordinary condition as highways for commerce, over which trade and travel are or may be conducted in the customary modes of trade and travel on water. 10 *Wall.* 557, 563

> Nor is it every small creek, in which a fishing skiff or gunning canoe can be made to float, at high water, which is deemed *navigable*. But in order to have this character, it must be *navigable* to some purpose, useful to trade or agriculture. It is not a mere possibility of being used under some circumstances, as at extraordinary high tides, which will give it the character of a *navigable* stream, but it must be generally and commonly useful to some purpose of trade or agriculture. 21 *Pickering (Mass.)* 344, 347.

2. Capable of being navigated or steered, as a balloon.

3. a Capable of being reached by navigable water; as, a *navigable* town. *Obs.* **b** Nautical; maritime. *Obs.*

— **nav'i-ga-ble-ness**, *n.* — **nav'i-ga-bly**, *adv.*

nav'i-gate (năv'Ĭ-gāt), *v. i.*; NAV'I-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); NAV'I-GAT'ING (-gāt'Ĭng). [L. *navigatus*, p. p. of *navigare*, v. t. & i.; *navis* ship + *agere* to move, direct. See NAVE of a church; AGENT.] To journey by water; to go in a vessel; to sail or manage a vessel; to use the waters as a highway or channel for commerce or communication.

> The Phœnicians *navigated* to the extremities of the Western Ocean. *Arbuthnot*

nav'i-gate, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over in vessels; to sail over or on; as, to *navigate* the Atlantic; — said also of vessels.

2. To steer, direct, or manage in sailing; to conduct (a vessel) upon the water by the art or skill of seamen.

nav'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *navigatio*: cf. F. *navigation*.] **1.** Act of navigating.

2. a The science or art of conducting ships or other vessels on the water from one place to another, including, more especially, the method of determining a ship's position, course, distance passed over, etc., on the surface of the globe, by the principles of geometry and astronomy, including also reference to landmarks. **b** The management of sails, rudder, etc.; the mechanics of traveling by water; seamanship.

3. Hence: **a** A voyage by water. *Obs. or R.* **b** Ships in general; shipping; also, maritime commerce. *Obs. or R. Shak.* **c** A navigable passage. *Obs. & R.* **d** An artificial waterway or inland channel or canal. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

navigation act *or* **law.** An act regulating navigation or shipping; specif. [*cap.*]: *Eng. Hist.* Any of a series of acts of Parliament, beginning with 1645, having for their objects the protection of the shipping of Great Britain and her colonies, the injuring of the commerce of the Dutch, and the exploiting of the commerce of the English colonies for the benefit of the home country. They and other navigation laws largely failed of their objects, and were finally repealed in 1849.

nav'i-ga'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or used in, navigation.

nav'i-ga'tor (năv'Ĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L. Cf. NAVVY.] **1.** One who navigates or sails; esp., one who directs the course of a ship, or one skilful in the art of navigation; specif., on war vessels, an officer who is, while holding the position, particularly charged with the navigation of the ship; also, a book which teaches the art of navigation, as, Bowditch's *Navigator*. In the United States navy the navigator is usually the officer third in command.

2. A laborer engaged in digging, etc., on a canal, or navigation (see NAVIGATION, 3 **d**), or, later, in any similar earthwork; — now generally abbreviated to *navvy*. *Eng.*

na'vi-pen'du-lum (nā'vĭ-pĕn'dŭ-lŭm), *n.* [L. *navis* ship + *pendulum*.] *Naval Arch.* A pendular device such that when it is actuated by an apparatus producing on it the same effect as actual waves on a ship, it will move similarly to a ship having a given form of hull, disposition of weights, etc. It is used esp. with a view to reduce rolling in designing battleships. — **na'vi-pen'du-lar** (-lăr), *a.*

nav'vy (năv'Ĭ), *n.; pl.* NAVVIES (-Ĭz). [Abbr. fr. *navigator*.] **1.** A laborer on canals, railroads, embankments, etc.; a navigator (see NAVIGATOR, 2). *Eng.*

2. A machine for excavating earth; — more commonly called *steam excavator* or *steam navvy*.

na'vy (nā'vĭ), *n.; pl.* NAVIES (-vĭz). [OF. *navie* ship, fleet, a derivative fr. L. *navis* ship. See NAVE of a church.]

1. A fleet of ships; an assemblage of vessels, or so many as sail in company; also, *Obs.*, a ship. "The *navy* also of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir." 1 *Kings* x. 11.

2. The war vessels belonging to a nation, considered collectively; as, the *navy* of Italy; also, rarely, the merchant vessels of a nation collectively. Until about the middle of the 19th century the principal classes of war vessels were ships of the line, frigates, and gun vessels. To these correspond the modern battleships, cruisers, and gunboats. The torpedo craft are a new development. The different modern types of ships are briefly as follows: **Battleships**: Heavy armor on the sides, turrets, etc., and lighter armor elsewhere; heavy guns in turrets and lighter guns in broadside and elsewhere; moderate speed; from 10,000 to more than 20,000 tons displacement. **Armored cruisers**: Moderate armor on turrets and sides; armored protective deck; numerous guns of medium caliber; high speed and large coal capacity; large displacement (from 8,000 to 16,000 or more tons). **Protected cruisers**: Light armor on turrets, etc., only; protective deck; numerous guns; good speed; varying displacement (third-class 1,500–4,000 tons, second-class 3,000–8,000, and first-class all above second). **Partially protected cruisers** differ in having protective deck over vital parts only; **unprotected cruisers** have only a water-tight deck. **Gunboats**: A water-tight deck; small number of guns; fair speed and good coal capacity; less than 2,000 tons displacement. **Torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers**: No protection; very high speed; small displacement. The first torpedo boats were armed only with torpedoes, and to meet them were built the destroyers, — larger, faster, and armed with quick-firing guns. But the value of the destroyer as a torpedo boat was soon realized, and it has usurped in part the functions of the torpedo boat proper. **Monitors** (which see) constitute a special type used only in coast defense. **Sloops** are vessels of the size of gunboats or larger, fitted with sails as well as steam. There are also in most modern navies submarines. See SUBMARINE.

3. The naval establishment of a nation, including yards,

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nau-til'i-an (nô-tĭl'Ĭ-ăn), *a.* Nautiloid. *Rare.*

nau-til'i-cone (-kōn), *n. Paleon.* Any nautiloid cephalopod shell coiled in a symmetrical involute spiral as in the genus *Nautilus*.

nau-til'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*nautilus* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Having the form of a nautilus shell.

nau'til-lite (nô'tĭ-līt), *n. Paleon.* A fossil nautilus.

nav. *Abbr.* Naval; navigation.

‖ **na-va'ja** (nä-vä'hä; 189), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *novacula*.] A clasp knife; a pocketknife. *Southwestern U. S. & Sp. Amer.*

na'val-ly, *adv.* of NAVAL.

na'vals (nā'vălz), *n. pl.* Naval affairs or deeds. *Obs.*

na'varch (nā'värk), *n.* [L. *navarchus*, Gr. ναύαρχος; ναῦς ship + ἀρχός chief.] *Gr. Antiq.* The commander of a fleet.

na'varch-y (-vär-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. ναυαρχία.] **1.** Shipbuilding or ship designing. *Nonce Use.*

2. The office of a navarch.

Na-var'rI-an (nȧ-vär'Ĭ-ăn), *n.* Of or pert. to Navarre. *Obs. or R.*

Na-var'ro for-ma'tion (nȧ-vär'ō) [From *Navarro* County, Texas.] *Geol* An Upper Cretaceous formation in Texas.

na-va'tion, *n.* [L. *navare* to do or perform with zeal.] Scheme; device. *Obs.* [structor.

Nav. Const. *Abbr.* Naval con-

nave. † NAVY. [NERVE, fist.

nave (nāv). Obs. or dial. var. of nave. Contr. of *ne have*, have not. *Obs.*

Na've (nä'vĕ). *Bib.*

nave aisle. *Arch.* One of the aisles which form part of the nave (in sense c).

navegar. † NAUGER.

navel bolt. *Ordnance.* A bolt passing through the navel of an old-time carronade to secure it to projections from the carriage.

na'veled (nā'v'ld), *a.* **1.** Located in the center. *Rare.*

2. Furnished with a navel or small knobs resembling navels. *Rare.*

navel hoods. *Naut.* Fenders formerly placed at hawse holes.

navel ill. *Veter.* An inflammatory condition with firm swelling of the navel and the surrounding tissues, found among young animals

nave, *or* **navel, line.** *Naut.* A rope or tackle leading from a masthead to a truss or parrel to support it opposite the center of its yard. *Obs.* [See CHAIN PIPE.

navel pipe. *Naut.* Naval pipe.

navel point. *Her.* = NAVEL. See ESCUTCHEON, 1. [cord.

navel string. The umbilical

navel timbers. *Shipbuilding.* The first futtocks. *Obs.*

Oxf. E. D.

Nav'e-sink for-ma'tion (năv'ē-sĭŋk; nā'vē-; *also, colloq.*, năv'ē-g) [From the *Navesink* Hills, New Jersey.] *Geol.* A member of the Upper Cretaceous system in New Jersey.

navet, *n.* [OF. & F. *navette*, dim. fr. L. *navis* ship.] *Eccl.* = NAVICULA, 1. *Obs & R.*

navet, *n.* [F. *navet*, *navette*, dim. fr. L. *napus* turnip, navew.] = RAPE (the plant) b.

na'vew (nā'vū), *n.* [OF. *navel*, *naveau*, a dim. fr. L. *napus* navew. Cf. NAPIFORM.] The wild turnip; also, the rape. *Obs.*

navey, *n.* [OF. *navei* ship, fleet, L. *navigium* a ship.] A navy; ships. *Obs.*

nav'i-cel'la (năv'Ĭ-sĕl'ȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *navis* ship.] *Art.* Any ornamental object resembling the hull of a ship, as a vessel for holding incense.

na-vic'u-la-form' (nȧ-vĭk'ū-lȧ-fôrm'), *a. Bot.* Navicular.

na-vic'u-lar (-lăr), *n.* A navicular bone.

na-vic'u-loid (-loid), *a.* Boat-shaped; navicular; scaphoid.

navie, *n.* Prob., navet. Cf. NAVEW. *Obs*

na'vi-form (nā'vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *navis* ship + *-form.*] *Bot.* Boat-shaped; navicular.

navig. *Abbr.* Navigation.

nav'i-gal, *a.* Navigable. *Obs.*

nav'i-gant (năv'Ĭ-gănt), *a.* [L. *navigans*, p. pr.] Navigating; voyaging. *Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*

nav'i-gant, *n.* [F.] Navigator.

nav'i-ga-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to navigation; nautical. *Obs.*

na-vig'er-ous (nȧ-vĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *navis* ship + *gerere* to bear.] Capable of floating vessels *Obs. & R.*

navin, *n.* A navvy. *Obs.*

navis. † NOWISE.

nav'vy, *v. t. & i.* To excavate; to work as a navvy. *Eng.*

shops, stations, officers, men, ships, administrative offices and officers, etc.
4. Short for NAVY BLUE.
navy agent. **a** In Great Britain, an attorney who acts for naval officers in financial matters connected with the service, such as distribution of prize money. **b** Formerly, in the United States navy, a disbursing officer, whose duties are now performed by a paymaster.
navy bill. **a** A bill drawn on or by the British Admiralty for naval purposes. **b** A bill drawn by a paymaster of a United States war vessel abroad. *Now Rare.*
navy blue. A dark shade of blue.
navy yard. A place set apart as a shore station for the navy. It contains all the mechanical and other appliances for building, repairing, and equipping war vessels.
na-wab' (*nȧ-wŏb'*), *n.* [See NABOB.] *India.* **1.** A deputy ruler or viceroy under the Mogul government; also [*cap.*], the title of a Mohammedan prince, inferior only to *Nizám.* **2.** [*cap.*] A courtesy title (sometimes bestowed by the government without office).
3. A rich, retired Anglo-Indian; a nabob.
nay (nā), *adv.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *nei*, Sw. & Dan. *nei;* prop., not ever; akin to E. *no.* See NO, *adv.*] **1.** No; — a negative answer to a question asked, or a request made, now superseded by *no.* See YES.

And eke when I say "ye," ne say not "*nay.*" *Chaucer.*
I tell you *nay;* but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. *Luke* xiii. 3.

☞ Before the time of Henry VIII. *nay* was used to answer simple questions, and *no* was used when the form of the question involved a negative expression; *nay* was the simple form, *no* the emphatic. *Skeat.*
2. Not this merely, but also; not only so, but; — used to mark the addition or substitution of a more explicit or more emphatic phrase, and often a *conj.*
☞ *Nay* in this sense may be interchanged with *yea.*
"Were he my brother, *nay,* my kingdom's heir." *Shak.*
or nay, or not; as, whether they will *or nay.* *Obs.* — **to say n.** **a** To refuse; also, to forbid. "I 'll frown and be perverse and *say* thee *nay.*" *Shak.* "Who shall *say* me *nay*?" *Tennyson.* **b** To make denial or express dissent. *Obs.* — **without n.,** beyond denial; assuredly. *Obs.*
nay, *n.* **1.** A denial or refusal; also, a prohibition.
2. A negative reply or vote; hence, one who votes in the negative.
it, there, *etc.,* **is no nay,** it cannot be denied. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
nay'say' (nā'sā'), *n.* [*nay,* adv. + *say,* n.] A refusal; denial. *Archaic.* — *v. t. & i.* To refuse. *Archaic.*
nay'ward (nā'wẽrd), *n.* The negative; disbelief. *Rare.*
Howe'er you lean to the *nayward.* *Shak.*
nay'word' (nā'wûrd'), *n.* **1.** A watchword; a signal word. *Archaic.*
2. A byword; a proverb of reproach. *Obs. or R.*
Naz'a-rene' (năz'ȧ-rēn'), *a.* [L. *Nazarenus,* Gr. Ναζαρηνός.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Nazareth. *Rare.*
2. Of or pertaining to the Nazarenes.
Naz'a-rene', *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Nazareth; — applied esp. to Jesus Christ.
2. A follower of Jesus of Nazareth; a Christian; — usually applied contemptuously, as by Mohammedans and Jews.
3. *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect of early Jewish Christians who observed the law of Moses, while not demanding its observance by Gentiles, and held to certain heresies.
4. *Eccl.* One of a sect of trinitarian Christians in Hungary, who reject transubstantiation and infant baptism, have no priesthood, and refuse to take oaths, do military service, or participate in politics; — usually in *pl.*
5. Usually in *pl.* (G. *Nazarener*). One of a group of German painters, who, after their expulsion from the Vienna Academy in 1810, established themselves in the deserted Franciscan convent of San Isidoro at Rome, and who aimed at restoring Christian art to its medieval purity; — a nickname. They regarded the mental conception as the chief feature of a work of art and color as much less important than form. The leader was Overbeck. Among other members were the brothers Schadow, Philipp Veit, and Schnorr von Carolsfeld. Their works exhibit a certain naïveté, but a very primitive technique.
Naz'a-rite (năz'ȧ-rīt), *n.* Also **Naz'i-rite.** [L. *Nazaraeus,* fr. Gr. Ναζηραῖος, fr. Heb. *nāzar* to dedicate, consecrate; cf. Heb. *nāzīr* one consecrated.] **1.** Among the ancient Hebrews, a consecrated person, prohibited from using wine, from cutting the hair, and from touching a corpse. The Nazarate might be for life or for a limited period. Similar customs exist among the Arabs.
2. a = NAZARENE, 1, 4, 5. **b** = NAZARENE, 2 & 3. *Obs. or R.*
naze (nāz), *n.* [See NESS.] A promontory or headland. *Rare.*
na'zir (nä'zĭr), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *nazir,* fr. Ar. *nazar* to see.] **a** In India, a native court official who serves processes, acts as treasurer, etc. **b** In Mohammedan countries, any of several officials, as the warden of a mosque. — **na'zir-ship,** *n.*
n'-di-men'sion-al, *a. Math.* Consisting of elements each of which is fixed and distinguished from all others by *n* determinations or coördinates and by no less; thus a plane is 2-dimensional in *points* and in *lines,* 3-dimensional in *circles,* 5-dimensional in *conics,* since these are fixed each by 2, 2, 3, 5 determinations respectively. Ordinary space is 3-dimensional in points, but 4-dimensional in straight lines.
ne (nē), *adv.* [AS. *ne.* See NO.] Not. *Now Only Archaic.*
He never yet no villany *ne* said. *Chaucer.*
☞ *Ne* was formerly the universal adverb of negation.
Ne-æ'ra (nē-ē'rȧ), *n.* [L.] A name for a mistress in the poetry of Horace, Vergil, and Tibullus; — sometimes also introduced into modern pastoral poetry, as in Milton's "Lycidas," as the name of a mistress, or sweetheart.
Ne-an'der-thal' (nā-ăn'dẽr-tȧl'), *a. Anthropol.* Of, pertaining to, or named from, the Neanderthal, a valley in the Rhine Province, in which were found parts of a skeleton of an early type of man. The skull is characterized by extreme dolichocephaly, flat, retreating forehead, with closed frontal sutures, and enormous superciliary ridges. The cranial capacity is estimated at about 1,220 cubic centimeters, being about midway between that of the *Pithecanthropus* and modern man. Hence, designating the **Neanderthal race,** *or* **man,** a species supposed to have been widespread in paleolithic Europe. See MAN, 1.
Ne-an'der-thal'oid (-tal'oid), *a.* [*Neanderthal* + *-oid.*] *Anthropol.* Like, or pertaining to, the Neanderthal skull, or the type of man it represents.
neap (nēp), *a.* [AS. *nēpflōd* neap flood; orig. uncert.] Designating, or, rarely, pertaining to, certain tides (**neap tides**), which are the lowest in the lunar month. See TIDE.
neap, *n.* A neap tide.
neap, *v. i.* Of a tide, to tend towards the lowest stage.
neaped (nēpt), *a. Naut.* Left aground on the height of a spring tide, so that it will not float till the next spring tide, as a vessel; — called also *beneaped.*
Ne'a-pol'i-tan (nē'ȧ-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* [L. *Neapolitanus,* fr. *Neapolis* Naples, Gr. Νεάπολις, lit., New town.] Of or pert. to Naples in Italy. — *n.* A native or citizen of Naples.
Neapolitan fever, *Med.,* Mediterranean fever. — **N. hat,** a hat made of braided or woven horsehair, or of fiber resembling horsehair. — **N. ice, N. ice cream.** **a** An ice or ice cream containing eggs as well as cream. **b** An ice or ice cream prepared in layers, as vanilla, strawberry, and chocolate ice cream, and orange or lemon water ice. — **N. medlar,** the azarole or its fruit. — **N. ointment,** *Pharm.,* mercurial ointment. — **N. sixth,** *Music,* a chromatic chord on the subdominant of a minor key, formed by its minor third and minor sixth. It is the first inversion of the major triad on the minor second of the scale.


Neapolitan Sixth in the key of C minor.

near (nēr), *adv.* [AS. *néar,* compar. of *néah* nigh (cf. *néarra,* a., nearer). The change to a positive sense was prob. aided by Scand.; cf. Icel. *nær* near, nearer, prop., compar., Dan. *nær* near, Sw. *när.* See NIGH.] **1.** At, within, or to a little distance; at or to a point of proximity in place or time.
At the time of the offering, Elijah the prophet came *near.* 1 *Kings* xviii. 36.
2. Within little; almost; nearly; — denoting proximity in degree; as, a dark brown coming *near* to absolute black; not *near* so good.
He prays *near* like one giving orders. *J. M. Barrie.*
3. Specif.: **a** Closely; as, do it as *near* as you can.
An heir, and *near* allied unto the duke. *Shak.*
b Thriftily; with parsimony. *Rare or Dial.* "I had lived so *near.*" *DeFoe.* **c** *Far.* With legs close to each other; as, a horse should stand *near* before.
☞ As in the case of *nigh,* by omitting *to* after *near,* its adverbial use passes into the prepositional, being distinguishable only as taking comparison — *nearer, nearest.* After the predicating verb *be, near* becomes practically the predicate adjective.
near (the wind), *Naut.,* close to the wind; close-hauled; as, no *nearer;* — a command to the steersman to come no closer to the wind. — **to come** *or* **go n. to,** to want but little of; to approximate to. "Such a sum he found would *go near to* ruin him." *Addison.*
near (nēr), *a.;* NEAR'ER (-ẽr); NEAR'EST. [See NEAR, *adv.*]
1. Closely akin or related by blood.
She is thy father's *near* kinswoman. *Lev.* xviii. 12.
2. Close to one's interests, affection, etc.; touching, or affecting, intimately; intimate; as, a *near* friend or friendship; one's *near* concerns.
3. Not far distant in time, place, or degree; not remote; close at hand; adjacent; neighboring; nigh. "Every country far and *near.*" *Shak.*
Now I think my time is *near.* *Tennyson.*
4. Close to anything followed or imitated; not free, loose, or rambling; as, a version *near* to the original.
5. Of animals, vehicles, etc., on the left; left; as, the *near* ox; the *near* fore leg; the *near* wheel; — from the fact that among English-speaking peoples the driver of cattle commonly walks on the left. See OFF.
6. Direct; short. "The *nearest* way." *Milton.*
7. Close; narrow; such as barely avoids, passes, or misses something; — usually in reference to injury or loss; as, a *near* escape.
8. Close-fisted; parsimonious; stingy.
☞ See note under NEAR, *adv.*
Syn. — NEAR, CLOSE. CLOSE commonly implies more immediate contact or proximity than NEAR; as, "The red rose cries, 'She is *near,* she is *near*'" (*Tennyson*); "I'd clasp it round so *close* and tight" (*id.*); "*Closer* is He than breathing, and *nearer* than hands and feet" (*id.*). Fig., both *close* and (colloq.) *near* are used in the sense of *stingy, parsimonious;* as, "He was *close* in small matters of money" (*Trollope*); "Now good Mr. Glegg himself was stingy in the most amiable manner: his neighbors called him '*near,*' which always means that the person in question is a lovable skinflint" (*G. Eliot*). See ADJACENT, NEAREST, PROXIMITY, NEIGHBORHOOD; cf. DISTANT.
near point, *Physiol.,* the nearest point at which objects are seen distinctly.
near (nēr), *prep.* At or within little distance from; close to or upon. See note under NEAR, *adv.*
My wife! my traitress! let her not come *near* me. *Milton*
near (nēr), *v. i.;* NEARED (nērd); NEAR'ING. [See NEAR, *adv.*] To draw near; to approach.
A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
And still it *neared,* and *neared.* *Coleridge.*
near, *v. t.* To approach; to come near to; as, the ship *neared* the land.
near by, *or* **near'-by',** *adv.* **1.** Close at hand; near; adjacent; as, a river is *near by.* *Colloq. or Dial.*
2. Nearly, approximately; about; as, *near by* ten miles. *Chiefly Scot.*
near by, *or* **near'-by',** *prep.* Near; close to; as, he lives *near by* the church. *Now Colloq. or Dial.*
near'-by', *a.* Close at hand; adjacent; neighboring; as, a *near-by* river. *Now Chiefly Colloq., U. S.*
Ne-arc'tic (nē-ärk'tĭk), *a.* [*neo-* + *arctic.*] *Zoögeog.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a terrestrial division including Greenland, Arctic America, and the northern and mountainous parts of North America. It was formerly ranked as a primary region including all extratropical America, but is now generally regarded as a subdivision of the Holarctic region.
near'est (nēr'ĕst), *a., superl.* of NEAR.
Syn. — NEAREST, NEXT. NEAREST expresses simple proximity; NEXT, in earlier usage identical with *nearest* in sense, now implies immediate succession or precedence in an order or series; as, the *nearest* house (without respect to order or arrangement); the *next* house (in a given street, in a given row); one's *nearest* friend, the *next* of kin; the *next* page, the *next* day previous. See NEAR, *a.*
near'ly, *adv.* In a near manner or degree; specif.: **a** Closely; narrowly; with careful scrutiny.
Yet looked at *nearlier,* . . . how surprising are his attributes. *Stevenson.*
b Closely as to relationship, similarity, personal connection or interest, or intimacy; as, the two questions are *nearly* related; the two men are *nearly* allied. The accusation touched his honor *nearly.* **c** Closely as to location; in or to close proximity. "I doubt some danger does approach you *nearly.*" *Shak.* **d** Approximately; with an approach to completeness or exactness; as, he repeated it as *nearly* as possible. "To live more *nearly* as we pray." *Keble.* **e** Within a little; almost; all but; as, *nearly* a year; *nearly* frozen. **f** With niggardliness or extreme frugality; parsimoniously.
near'ness, *n.* State or quality of being near; — used in the various senses of the adjective.
near'sight'ed (nēr'sīt'ĕd; 87), *a.* Seeing distinctly at short distances only; shortsighted. — **near'sight'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **near'sight'ed-ness,** *n.* See MYOPIC, MYOPIA.
ne'ar-thro'sis (nē'ăr-thrō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See NEO-; ARTHROSIS.] *Med.* The formation of a new joint, as the result of fracture, disease, or operation; a false joint.
neat (nēt), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *néat;* akin to OHG. *nōz,* Icel. *naut,* Sw. *nöt,* Dan. *nød,* and to AS. *néatan* to make use of, G. *geniessen,* Goth. *niutan* to have a share in, have joy of, Lith. *nauda* use, profit.] Cattle of the ox kind, as distinguished from horses, sheep, and goats; an animal of the genus *Bos;* as, a *neat's* tongue or foot. *Chaucer.*
The steer, the heifer, and the calf
Are all called *neat.* *Shak.*
neat, *a.* [See NEAT, *n.*] Of or pertaining to the genus *Bos,* or cattle of that genus; as, *neat* cattle.
neat, *a.;* NEAT'ER (-ẽr); NEAT'EST. [ME. *net* clean, F. *net,* fr. L. *nitidus,* fr. *nitere* to shine. Cf. NITID, NET, *a.*]
1. Clean; clear; pure. *Obs.*
2. Free from admixture or adulteration; as, *neat* silk, or that wound direct from the cocoon; *neat* honey; specif., of liquors, etc., undiluted. "Our old wine *neat.*" *Chapman.*
3. Free from what is unbecoming, inappropriate, or tawdry; of simple elegance; tasteful; refined; as, a *neat* style; a *neat* country seat; a *neat* gown.
4. Excellent in character, skill, etc.; clever; finished; adroit; as, a *neat* cake; a *neat* thief; a *neat* retort.
5. Orderly and cleanly; tidy; — said either of persons or animals or their possessions or qualities; as, a *neat* housewife; the *neat* habits of the cat; clothes kept *neat.*
6. With all deductions or allowances made; clear; net. [In this sense usually written *net.* See NET, *a.,* 3.]
Syn. — Cleanly, orderly; snug, compact; deft, dexterous. — NEAT, TIDY, TRIM, PRIM. NEAT suggests cleanliness, simplicity, and a certain orderliness, deftness, or precision, which sometimes becomes the chief implication of

navy bean. The common dried white bean of commerce.
navy board. A government board having control of the navy; specif. [*caps.*], the British Admiralty, formerly so called.
navy league. An association of citizens for promoting the interests of the navy. — **navy leaguer.**
Navy List. **a** An official list of the officers of the British navy, issued quarterly. **b** A list of the officers of the United States navy on active duty, issued annually.
navy plug. Strong, dark-colored plug tobacco.
Navy Register. An official list of the officers and ships of the United States navy, issued semi-annually.
naw. Dial. var. of NO.
naw. Dial. Eng. var. of KNOW.
na-wab'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
naway. † NOWAY.
nawbob. † NABOB.
nawer, *adv.* [AS. *nāwer, nāhwiēr.* Cf. NOWHERE.] Nowhere. *Obs.*
nawher. † NOWHERE.
na-whon, *a.* [AS. *nā* not + *hwōn* few.] Not the least. *Obs.*
nawiht. † NAUGHT.
nawine. † NAVIN.
nawit. † NAUGHT.
nawl, *n.* [From *an awl* taken as *a nawl.*] An awl. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
nawle. † NAVEL, NAWL.
na-wob'. Var. of NAWAB.
nawt. † NAUGHT. [*Dial. Eng.*]
nawt. Var. of NOWT. *Scot. &*
nawtheles. † NAUTHELESS.
naw'ther. Var. of NAUTHER. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
nawyse. † NOWISE.
nay. † NA, than. [Never. *Obs.*]
nay, *adv.* [*ne* not + *aye* ever.]
nay, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *neier,* F. *nier,* L. *negare;* confused with *nay,* adv.] To refuse; deny. *Obs.*
nay, *v. i.* To say nay.
Na'yar (nä'yär). Var. of NAIR
na-yaur' (nä-yōr'), *n.* [Nepalese *nahur.*] A wild sheep (*Ovis hodgsoni*) of Tibet. It has a dorsal mane and a white ruff under the neck. [refused. *Obs.*]
nay'less, *a.* That will not be
Nay'ro. † NAIR.
nayt. † NAIT.
Naz'a-rate (năz'ȧ-rāt), *n.* The condition or service of a Nazarite; Nazariteship. [*Obs.*]
naz'ard-ly, *a.* Like a nazzard.
Naz'a-re'an (năz'ȧ-rē'ăn), *n.* [L. *Nazareus.*] = NAZARENE, *n.*
Naz'a-ren'ism (năz'ȧ-rē-n'ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
Naz'a-rit'an (năz'ȧ-rĭt'ăn), *n.* A Nazarene, or Christian *Rare.*
Naz'a-rite-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
Naz'a-rit'ic (năz'ȧ-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to a Nazarite or Nazarites.
Naz'a-rit'ish (năz'ȧ-rĭt'ĭsh), *a.* Nazaritic. [-ISM.]
Naz'a-rit'ism (-rĭt'ĭz'm), *n.* See **na'zim** (nä'zĭm), *n.* [Ar. *nāzim,* fr. *nazm* order.] A military viceroy or governor; a governor charged with the criminal and police administration. *India.*
Naz'i-rate, Naz'i-rite, Naz'i-rit'ic, etc. Modern equivalents of NAZARATE, etc., formed on the assumption that *Nazarite* is an improper formation. See NAZARITE, NAZARENE, *Etymol.*
naz'zard, *n.* An insignificant or peevish creature. *Dial. Eng.*
Nb. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Nb*]. Niobium.
NB. *Abbr.* Nothing (no sales) between (the last two prices quoted); new bond or bonds; — on the tape of stock tickers.
N. B., *or* **n. b.** *Abbr.* New boilers; New Brunswick; no ball (*Cricket*); North Britain; North British; nota bene (L., note well, or take notice).
N. C. *Abbr.* New Church; North Carolina.
nche'ga (n'chā'gä), *n.* [Native name (Mpongwe) *shèga* grimace, acting like a monkey.] The chimpanzee.
N. C. O. *Abbr.* Noncommissioned Officer.
N. D. *Abbr.* North Dakota.
Nd. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Nd*]. Neodymium.
N. D., *or* **n. d.** *Abbr.* No date.
N. Dak. *Abbr.* North Dakota.
ne. † NA, than; NEIGH; NIGH.
ne. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NO.
ne, *conj.* [See NE, *adv.*] Nor; also; or. *Obs.* — **ne . . . ne.** Neither . . . nor. *Obs.*
ne, *n.* [OF. *niés,* nom. of *neveu.* Cf. NEPHEW.] Nephew. *Obs.*
Ne. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Ne*]. Neon.
N. E. *Abbr.* New England; Northeast; Northeastern (Postal District, as in London).
nea (nā; nā'ȧ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NO.
neade. † NEED.
neaf (nēf). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NIEVE.
nea'ger (nē'gẽr). Var. of NEGER, negro. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
neagues, neakes. † NIGS.
Ne'ah (nē'ȧ). *Bib.* [of NOOK.]
ne'ak (nē'ăk). Dial. Eng var.
neal, *a.* [AS. *néol, neowol, niwol.*] Deep. *Obs.*
neal (nēl), *v. t. & i.* To anneal; to burn; temper. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Neal, Neil (nēl), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *Niall;* cf. Gael. *nıata* courageous, Ir. *nia* champion, *niadhas* valor.] Lit., champion, chief; — masc. prop. name.
neale. † NAIL.
ne'ame (nē'ăm). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NAME.
neap, neane (nēn; nē'ăn). Dial. Eng. for NONE. [and boilers.]
N E & B. *Abbr.* New engines
ne-an'ic (nē-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. νεανικός youthful.] *Zoöl.* Youthful; immature; — said of a stage of development between the nepionic and ephebic.
neap (nēp), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *neip* a cleft stick, Icel. *neip* the interstice between the fingers.] The tongue or pole of a vehicle drawn by two animals. *U. S.*
Ne-ap'o-lis (nē-ăp'ō-lĭs). *Bib.*
near (nēr). Var. of NEER, a kidney. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
near, *adv. & prep.* [AS. *néar.*] Nearer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
neard. Neared. *Ref. Sp.*
nearewe. † NARROW.
near'-hand', *adv.* Also **near hand.** **a** Near at hand; adjacent. **b** Almost; nearly. — *a.* Near; adjacent. — *prep.* Also **near hand.** Close to; near. *All Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Ne'a-ra'ah (nē'ȧ-rā'ȧ). *Bib.*
near'ish, *a.* Rather near.
near'-leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *a.* Having the feet so near together that they interfere in traveling. *Rare.*
near'most (nēr'mōst), *a.* Nearest. *Rare or Dial.*
neart. † NART. [LESS.
nearthelesse. † NEVERTHE-
neas. † NAS.
neast. † NEST.
neat, *n.* [AS. *genéat,* companion, associate, vassal, *genéatman* tenant.] *Eng. Feudal Hist.* A villein. *Obs.*
neat, *adv.* Neatly.
neat, *v. t.* To net (a profit). *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
neat'en, *v. t. & i.* To make neat; esp., *Sewing,* to finish carefully.

the word; TIDY often implies habitual neatness; as, "He was remarkably *neat* in his dress; . . . his hat was always brushed, his shoes glossy, his wig nicely curled, and his stockings without a wrinkle" (*Johnson*); "a home . . . *neat* and nestlike" (*Tennyson*); "*neat*-handed Phyllis" (*Milton*); *neat* workmanship; to keep a room *tidy*. TRIM adds the implication of spruceness or smartness, often of snugness or compactness; PRIM suggests formality, or (often) affected nicety or precision; as, "*trim* gallants" (*Shak.*); "meadows *trim*" (*Milton*); "The sward was *trim* as any garden lawn" (*Tennyson*); "*Prim* little scholars are the flowers in her garden, trained to stand in rows, and asking if they please" (*G. Meredith*); "*Prim* is her gown, and Quakerlike her shawl" (*W. E. Henley*); "If one of our boys now wrote such a letter, we should call it *prim*, if not priggish" (*M. Arnold*); "Huxley . . . was never starched or *prim*" (*J. Fiske*). See FINICAL, NICE, CORRECT, PRECISION, SNUG.

neat line, *Civil Engin.*, a line to which work is to conform.

neat'herd (nēt'hûrd'), *n.* A person who has the care of neat cattle; a cowherd. *Dryden.*

neat'ly (nēt'lĭ), *adv.* In a neat manner; tidily; tastefully; cleverly; as, it was *neatly* said.

neat'ness (-nĕs), *n.* [From NEAT cattle.] A woman who takes care of cattle; a neatherdess. *Obs.* *Warner.*

neat's-foot oil (nēts'fo͝ot'). A pale yellow fixed oil made by boiling the feet and shin bones of neat cattle. It consists almost wholly of olein, and is used as a fine lubricant and as a leather dressing. Sp. gr., about 0.916.

neb (nĕb), *n.* [AS. *nebb* beak, nose, face; akin to D. *neb*, Icel. *nef*, beak of a bird, nose, Dan. *næb* beak, bill, Sw. *näbb*, *näf*, and perh. also to D. *sneb*, *snavel*, bill, beak, G. *schnabel*, Dan. & Sw. *snabel*, and E. *snap*. Cf. NIB.]

1. The beak of a bird or tortoise; bill.

2. A person's mouth. *Obs. or Dial.* *Shak.*

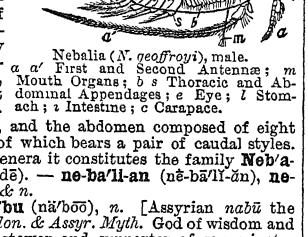
3. The nose; a snout. *Kipling.*

4. The nib, or point, of a pen or pencil. *Now Rare.*

5. The pointed or narrowed end of a thing; the tip.

6. The face. *Obs.*

Ne-ba'li-a (nē-bā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., orig. uncert.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small marine crustaceans of the order Phyllocaridа, having the body inclosed in a bivalved carapace, the thoracic feet leaflike, the abdominal feet biramous, and the abdomen composed of eight segments, the last of which bears a pair of caudal styles. With two related genera it constitutes the family **Neb'ali'i-dæ** (nĕb'ȧ-lĭ'ĭ-dē). — **ne-ba'li-an** (nē-bā'lĭ-ăn), **ne-ba'li-oid** (-oid), *a. & n.*



Nebalia (*N. geoffroyi*), male.
a a' First and Second Antennæ; *m* Mouth Organs; *b s* Thoracic and Abdominal Appendages; *e* Eye; *l* Stomach; *i* Intestine; *c* Carapace.

Ne'bo (nā'bō), **Na'bu** (nä'bo͞o), *n.* [Assyrian *nabû* the announcer.] *Babylon. & Assyr. Myth.* God of wisdom and agriculture, and bestower and supporter of sovereignty. To Nebo was ascribed the origin of writing. He was the patron deity of Borsippa, and came to be one of the chief gods of the Assyrian and later Babylonian empires, in close association with Marduk.

ne-bris'mus (nē-brĭz'mŭs; -brĭs'mŭs), *n.* [Gr. *νεβρισμός*.] *Class. Antiq.* The custom of tearing fawns to pieces and of dancing draped in fawnskins, which formed a part of the orgiastic worship of Dionysus.

neb'u-la (nĕb'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., mist, vapor, cloud; akin to Gr. *νεφελη*, *νέφος*, cloud, mist, G. *nebel* mist, OHG. *nebul*, D. *nevel*, OIr. *nēl* cloud, Skr. *nabhas* cloud, mist.] **1.** *Astron.* A faint, cloudlike, self-luminous mass of attenuated matter situated far outside the solar system, at the distance of the stars. True nebulæ are gaseous; but very distant star clusters sometimes appear like nebulæ in the telescope. Certain nebulæ are called, from their appearance, *annular*, *cometary*, *lagoon*, *spiral*, *stellar*, etc.

2. *Med.* **a** A white spot or a slight opacity of the cornea. **b** A cloudy appearance in the urine. *Obs.*

nebula of Andromeda, *Astron.*, an object visible to the naked eye in the girdle of Andromeda. It is spiral in form, and in it a new, or temporary, star appeared in 1885. — **n. of Lyra**, *Astron.*, an annular, or ring-shaped, nebula in the constellation Lyra, not visible without a telescope. — **n. of Orion**, *Astron.*, an object visible to the naked eye in the sword hilt of Orion. It is the largest of all the nebulæ, and exhibits a vast amount of irregular luminosity.

neb'u-lar (-lär), *a.* Of or pert. to nebulæ; of the nature of, or resembling, a nebula. — **nebular hypothesis**, a hypothesis to explain the process of formation of the stars and planets, presented in various forms by Kant, Herschel, Laplace, and others. As framed by Laplace, it supposed the matter of the solar system to have existed originally in the form of a vast, diffused, rotating nebula, which, gradually cooling and contracting, threw off, in obedience to physical laws, successive rings of matter, from which subsequently, by the same laws, were produced the several planets, satellites, and other bodies of the system. The phrase may indicate any hypothesis according to which the stars or the bodies of the solar system have been evolved from a widely diffused nebulous form of matter. Belief in the popularly accepted form of the nebular hypothesis has been shaken by the studies of Chamberlin and Moulton. See PLANETESIMAL HYPOTHESIS.

neb'u-lé (nĕb'ū-lā) } *a.* [F. *nébulé*.] **1.** *Her.* Composed
neb'u-ly (nĕb'ū-lĭ) } of successive short curves supposed to resemble a cloud; — said of a heraldic line by which an ordinary or subordinary may be bounded, or of the ordinary or subordinary.

2. *Arch.* Designating a molding consisting of an overhanging band the lower projecting edge of which conforms in shape to a continuous undulating curve.

ne-bu'li-um (nē-bū'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *nebula*.] *Astronomical Chem.* A certain chemical element whose existence in nebulæ is inferred from two characteristic green lines in their spectra. It has not been identified terrestrially.

neb'u-lize (nĕb'ū-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ/ING (-līz/ĭng). [See NEBULA.] To reduce to a fine spray or vapor; to atomize. — **neb'u-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'-), *n.*

neb'u-liz'er (-līz'ẽr), *n.* An atomizer.

neb'u-lose (-lōs), *a.* Nebulous; cloudy; nebulated.

neb'u-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *nebulositas*: cf. F. *nébulosité*.] **1.** State or quality of being nebulous; cloudiness; nebulousness, or something nebulous.

> The *nebulosity* . . . of the mother idiom *I. Disraeli.*

2. Nebulous matter; a nebula.

neb'u-lous (nĕb'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *nebulosus*: cf. F. *nébuleux*. See NEBULA.] **1.** Cloudy; hazy; misty; — often fig.; as, he had a *nebulous* perception of the truth.

2. *Astron.* Of, pertaining to, or having the appearance of, a nebula; nebular; cloudlike.

3. Resembling clouds.

4. Clouded; not transparent.

nebulous cluster, *Astron.*, a cluster of stars so remote, and of so many stars, that it presents a hazy shape and appearance. — **n. star**, *Astron.*, a small and fairly well-defined circular nebula, having a bright stellar nucleus.

— **neb'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **neb'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

nec'es-sa'ri-an (nĕs'ĕ-sā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [Cf. F. *nécessarien*.] A necessitarian. — *a.* Of or pert. to necessitarianism.

nec'es-sa'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Necessitarianism.

nec'es-sa-ri-ly (nĕs'ĕ-sā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a necessary manner; by or of necessity; as a necessary consequence.

nec'es-sa-ry (-rĭ), *a.* [L. *necessarius*, fr. *necesse* unavoidable, necessary; prob. fr. *ne* not, and *cedere* to go away: cf. F. *nécessaire*. Cf. CEDE.] **1.** Impossible to be otherwise, or to be dispensed with, without preventing the attainment of a desired result; indispensable; requisite; essential. "It is *necessary* he should die." *Shak.*

> A certain kind of temper is *necessary* to the pleasure and quiet of our minds. *Tillotson.*

2. Specif., rendering services that are useful or indispensable; — used of persons. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.*

3. Such as must be; impossible to be otherwise; not to be avoided; inevitable. "Death, a *necessary* end." *Shak.*

4. Acting from necessity or compulsion; involuntary; — opposed to *free*; as, whether man is a *necessary* or a free agent is a question much discussed.

5. Near of kin or closely connected. *Obs.*

Syn. — See NEEDFUL.

necessary house, a privy. *Dial.* — **n. hypothecation**, *Rom. Dutch Law*, a hypothecation arising by operation of law. — **n. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition which asserts its necessary truth; also, one that compels belief.

nec'es-sa-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A thing that is necessary or indispensable to some purpose; something that one cannot do without; a requisite; an essential; — chiefly in *pl.*; as, the *necessaries* of life.

2. *pl. Law.* Such things, in respect to infants, lunatics, married women, and others similarly incompetent or dependent, as are requisite for support suitable to station.

3. A privy; a water-closet. *Dial.*

4. A near kinsman or friend. *Obs.*

ne-ces'si-ta'ri-an (nē-sĕs'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pert. to necessitarianism. — *n.* An adherent of necessitarianism.

ne-ces'si-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of philosophical necessity; the doctrine that results follow by invariable sequence from causes, and esp. that the will is not free, but that human actions and choices result inevitably from motives; determinism.

ne-ces'si-tate (nē-sĕs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [Cf. LL. *necessitatus*, p. p. of *necessitare*, and F. *nécessiter*. See NECESSITY.] **1.** To make necessary, or indispensable; to render unavoidable; to demand as a condition or involve as a consequence.

> Sickness [might] *necessitate* his removal from the court. *South*

2. To reduce to the necessity of; to force; to compel.

> The Marquis of Newcastle, being pressed on both sides, was *necessitated* to draw all his army into York *Clarendon.*

3. To reduce to want or privation. *Obs. or R.*

ne-ces'si-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *nécessitation*.] A making necessary; state of being made necessary; compulsion.

ne-ces'si-ta-tive (nē-sĕs'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Making, or tending to make, necessary.

ne-ces'si-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *nécessiteux*.] **1.** Needy; indigent; pressed with poverty.

> *Necessitous* heirs and penurious parents. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Narrow; destitute; pinching; pinched; as, *necessitous* circumstances.

3. Necessary. *Obs.*

— **ne-ces'si-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **ne-ces'si-tous-ness**, *n.*

ne-ces'si-tude (nē-sĕs'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *necessitudo*, fr. *necesse*. See NECESSARY.] **1.** Connection or relation. *Obs.*

> Between . . . parents and their children there is so great a *necessitude*, propriety, and intercourse of nature. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Need. *Rare.*

ne-ces'si-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *necessite*, F. *nécessité*, L. *necessitas*, fr. *necesse*. See NECESSARY.] **1.** Quality or state of being necessary, unavoidable, or irresistibly certain; inevitableness; the relation of that which must be to the grounds of its being; inevitable connection. *Necessity* has been distinguished as: logical, or **metaphysical**, the necessity of the forms or laws of thought and of thinking according to these; **hypothetical**, the inevitableness of a consequent when the ground is given; **mathematical**, logical necessity applied to mathematical reasonings or the necessity of axioms; **physical**, or **natural**, the necessity of the causal relation; **moral**, the compulsion of a moral being to choose the good. **Internal** and **external necessity** are contrasted: *Internal necessity* may be **absolute**, the necessity that a thing must be what it is if otherwise it would be contradictory, or **secundum quid**, the necessity of a matter of fact in its own uninterfered-with happening. *External necessity* is always **ex hypothesi**, due to some condition or ground. Leibnitz reduced all types of necessity to three: **absolute**, the rational necessity that the self-contradictory cannot be conceived to exist; **physical**, that which could be conceived otherwise, but follows from the nature of things as they are; and **moral** (see above). It *moral necessity* be conceived also as **teleological**, or including the necessity of that which follows from purpose, this division appears adequate. Hegel made all necessity relative; hence, subordinate to some self-determination which included the related elements On this ground is based his paradox that "freedom is the truth of *necessity*."

2. *Philos.* **a** The principle of inevitable connection as a characteristic of nature; the principle of universal and uniform causation; — contrasted with *chance*.

> For that philosophy, matter and energy are indestructible and ingenerable, and the laws of their working rigorous, exact, and unalterable. And this, beyond all cavil, is what is meant by natural or blind *necessity*. *James Ward.*
>
> Error . . . would be prevented by forbearing to employ, for the expression of the simple fact of causation, so extremely inappropriate a term as *necessity* That word, in its other acceptations, involves much more than mere uniformity of sequence; it implies irresistibleness. *J. S. Mill.*

b The negation of freedom in voluntary action; necessitarianism; — contrasted with *freedom* or *liberty*.

3. That which makes an act or an event unavoidable; irresistible force; overruling power; compulsion, physical or moral; fate; fatality.

> So spake the fiend, and with *necessity*,
> The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish deeds. *Milton.*

4. The condition of being needy or necessitous, pressing need; indigence; want. *Clarendon.*

5. That which is necessary; a necessary; a requisite; something indispensable; — often in *pl.*

> These should be hours for *necessities*,
> Not for delights. *Shak.*

6. Business; urgent or needful pursuit or task. *Obs.*

Syn. — See NEED.

of necessity, by necessary consequence; by compulsion, or irresistible power; perforce; inevitably.

Nech'e-bit (nĕk'ĕ-bĭt), *n.* [Egypt. *nekhebet*, fr. the city *Nekhebel*, where she had a temple.] *Egypt. Relig.* The tutelary goddess of Upper Egypt, represented as a vulture.

neck (nĕk), *n.* [ME. *necke*, AS. *hnecca*; akin to D. *nek* the nape of the neck, G. *nacken*, OHG. *nacch*, *hnacch*, Icel. *hnakki*, Sw. *nacke*, Dan. *nakke*.] **1.** The part (usually narrowed) of an animal connecting the head and the trunk or body; the cervical region.

2. The part of a garment covering, or nearest to, the neck.

3. A part of an object corresponding to, or suggestive of, the neck of an animal; as: **a** The slender part of a bottle or various other vessels, or of a gourd or various other fruits, or the projecting tube formed by the united siphons of the long clam. **b** A narrow stretch of land connecting two larger tracts or projecting from the main tract and distinctively set off from its surroundings, as an isthmus, a cape or promontory, or a mountain pass. **c** A narrow body of water or channel between two larger bodies; a strait. **d** *Anat.* A constricted part of an organ; as, the *neck* of a bone; the *neck* of the uterus; the *neck* of a tooth (the part between the root and the crown). **e** *Ordnance.* (1) The slender part of a cascabel between the knob and the fillet. (2) The part of a cannon immediately behind the swell of the muzzle. **f** *Music.* The part of a violin, guitar, or similar instrument, extending from the head to the body. **g** *Naut.* That part of a mast just below the bibbs. *Obs. or R.* **h** *Arch.* = GORGERIN, 1. **i** *Golf.* The curved part of the head of a golf club next the shaft. **j** *Chiefly Mech.* A part reduced in circumference, formed by a groove around, usually near the end of, an object; as, a *neck* forming the journal of a shaft. **k** *Geol.* A mass of solidified lava or igneous rock in what was once the vent of a volcano. It is usually a vertical cylinder and, when the surrounding material has been partly eroded, rises as a dome-shaped hill. Cf. BYSMALITH. **l** *Bot.* (1) = COLLUM, 2 **b**. (2) The tapering portion of an archegonium. **m** *Print.* The beard of a type. **n** *Brickmaking.* Any of a number of walls of bricks, usually 60 bricks long, 24 to 30 high, and 3 thick, placed on each side of an upright or double battering wall to form a clamp.

4. The last sheaf of grain cut, often with traditional ceremonies (cf. HARVEST HOME), at harvest time, sometimes decorated and preserved. *Local, Eng.*

neat'geld, *n.* An obsolete geld, or tax, on neat cattle. *Eng.*

'neath (nēth; nēth), *prep.* Abbr. of BENEATH. *Poetic.*

neat'-handed, *a.* Neat and deft in the manner of handling things or using the hands; dexterous. — **neat'-hand'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **neat'-hand'ed-ness**, *n.*

neather. + NETHER, *a.* [herd.]

neat'herd'ess, *n.* A female neatherd.

neath'most (nēth'mōst), *a.* [*'neath* + *-most.*] Lowest. *Scot.*

neat house. **1.** A building to shelter neat cattle.

2. [*cap.*] Also *pl.* A locality near Chelsea Bridge, London, where there was a celebrated market garden. *Oxf. E. D.*

neat'i-fy (nēt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*neat* + *-fy.*] To make neat. *Obs. or R.*

neat'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

neat's leather. Leather made of the hides of neat cattle.

neat's tongue. Ox tongue.

neave. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NIEVE. [*v. t.*]

neav'il (nĕv'ĭl). Var. of NEVEL.

neb. A contraction of *ne hab*, have not. *Obs.*

neb, *v. i.* To kiss. *Obs. or Dial.*

Neb. *Abbr.* Nebraska. [NABK.]

neb'ack (nĕb'ăk). Var. of **Neb'a-haz** (nĕb'ȧ-hăz). *D. Bib.*

Ne'bai (nē'bī; nē-bā'ĭ; nĕb'ā-ĭ). *Bib.*

Ne-ba'ioth (nē-bā'yŏth; -bā'-ŏth), *n. Bib.* 1. Son of Ishmael. 2. An Arabian tribe. *Is.* lx. 7.

Ne-ba'joth (nē-bā'jŏth; -bā'-ŏth). *Bib.*

Ne-bal'lat (nē-băl'ăt). *Bib.*

Ne'bat (nē'băt). *Bib.*

nebbe. + NEB.

nebbed (nĕbd), *a.* Having a neb.

neb'bit (nĕb'ĭt). Scot. var. of NEBBED. [NABK.]

neb'buck, neb'buk. Var. of **ne'bel** (nē'bĕl), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew stringed instrument, mentioned as of triangular shape (prob a kind of harp, though some suppose it to have been a lute). — **ne'bel-ist**, *n.*

‖ **Ne'ben-kern'** (nā'bĕn-kĕrn'), *n.* [G.] *Biol.* = PARANUCLEUS.

neber. + EBER.

‖ **Ne'bi-im'** (nēb'ē-ēm'), *n. pl.* [Heb. *nebīim*, pl. of *nābī* prophet.] The books of the Hebrew Bible placed between the Torah and the Hagiographa, and generally called the *Prophets*

nebie. + NIPPLE.

neb'-neb'. See BABUL, 2 **a**.

Ne'bo (nē'bō), *n. Bib.* The mountain from which Moses saw the land of Canaan.

Nebr. *Abbr.* Nebraska.

Ne-bras'kan (nē-brăs'kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Nebraska. — *n.* A native or citizen of Nebraska.

neb'ris (nĕb'rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νεβρίς*, fr. *νεβρός* fawn.] A fawn skin, worn in classic art by Dionysus, Silenus, satyrs, etc.

nebschaft, *n.* [*neb* + a suffix akin to G. *-schaft*, E. *shape*.] Countenance. *Obs.*

Neb'u-chad-rez'zar (nĕb'ū-kăd-rĕz'ẽr), *or, corruptly,* **Neb'u-chad-nez'zar** (-nĕz'ẽr), *n. Bib.* King of Babylon from 604 to 561 B. C., who captured Jerusalem, invaded Egypt, and rebuilt Babylon.

neb'uk. Var. of NABK.

neb'u-lat'ed (nĕb'ū-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Clouded; indistinctly marked.

neb'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **a** State of being nebulated. **b** A clouded or indistinct color mark

neb'ule (nĕb'ūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *nébule* See NEBULA.] A cloud; a mist. *Obs. or R.*

neb'u-lif'er-ous (-ū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*nebula* + *-ferous.*] Having nebulous spots. *R.* [ulous. *R.*]

neb'u-lize, *v. i.* To become nebulous. [*v. t.*, *nebulo.*] A paltry rascal. *Obs.* [băn). *Bib.*]

Neb'u-shas'ban (nĕb'ū-shăs'-

Neb'u-zar-a'dan (nĕb'ū-zär-ā'dăn; -zar'ȧ-dăn; nĕb-ū-zär-ăd'ăn). *Bib.*

ne-ca'tion (nē-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *necare* to kill.] A killing. *Obs.*

‖ **nec cu'pi-as, nec me'tu-as.** [L.] Desire not, neither fear.

‖ **nec de'us in'ter-sit, ni'si dig'nus vin'di-ce no'dus.** [L.] Nor let a god be present, unless (there is) a knot worthy of such a liberator

Horace (*Ars Poetica*, 191).

nece. + NESE, nose; NIECE.

‖ **ne ce'de ma'lis.** [L.] Yield not to misfortune

Vergil (*Æneid*, VI. 95).

neces + NOCES.

necessaire, *a.* [F. *nécessaire*.] Necessary. *Obs.*

‖ **né'ces'saire'** (nā'sĕ'sâr'), *n.* [F., lit., necessary.] A dressing case; a workbox.

nec'es-sar (nĕs'ĕ-sär), *a.* [L. *necessarius*.] Necessary. *Scot.*

nec'es-sar-ily (nĕs'ĕ-sā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Necessarily. *Rare. Scot.*

nec'es-sars (-särz), *n. pl.* Necessaries. *Scot.*

‖ **ne'ces-sa'ri-us he'res** (nē'sĕ'sā'rĭ-ŭs hē'rēz); *pl.* NECESSARII HEREDES (-rĭ-ī hē'rē-dēz). [L.] See HERES.

nec'es-sar-y (nĕs'ĕ-sā-rĭ), *adv.* = NECESSARILY. *Rare. Scot.*

nec'es-sa-ry, *n. pl.* = NECESSARIES. *Scot.*

ne-ces'si-tate (nē-sĕs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To necessitate. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]

ne-ces'si-ta-ting-ly (-tāt'ĭng-lĭ), *adv. of necessitating*, p. pr.

ne-ces'site, *v. t.* [Cf F. *nécessiter*.] Necessitate. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

ne-ces'si-tied, *a.* Necessitous.

ne-ces'si-tu'di-na'ri-an (nē-sĕs'ĭ-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A necessitarian. *R.* [tate *R.*]

ne-ces'si-fy, *v. t.* To necessi-

Nech'a-o (nĕk'ȧ-ō). *D. Bib*

‖ **ne choi'sit' pas qui em'prunte'** (nē shwȧ'zē' pȧ kē ăN'prŭNt'). [F.] He who borrows chooses not.

neck. + KNACK, NICK.

neck. Var. of NIX.

nec'es-sism (nĕs'ĕ-sĭz'm), *n.* [From L. *necesse*. See NECESSARY, *a.*] Necessitarianism. — **nec'es-sist** (-sĭst), *n.*

‖ **ne-ces'si-tas non ha'bet le'gem.** [L.] Necessity has, or knows, no law.

ne-ces'si-tate (nē-sĕs'ĭ-tāt), *a.* Necessitated. *R.*

ne-ces'si-tat'ed-ly (-tāt'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of NECESSITATED.

ne-ces'si-tat'er (-tāt'ẽr), *n.* One that necessitates. *Rare.*

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in, *or* on, the neck of, immediately after; following closely. —n. and crop, bodily; completely; summarily; — implying energy and haste; as, to throw one out *neck and crop*. *Colloq.* — n. and heels. **a** = NECK AND CROP. **b** Securely; as, to tie one *neck and heels*. — n. and neck, *Racing*, so nearly equal that one cannot be said to be before the other; very close; even; side by side. — n. of the woods, orig., a settlement in a wooded country; hence, *Colloq.*, a neighborhood. *U. S.* — n. or nothing, n. or naught, fig., at all risks or hazards; as, I'll try it, *neck or nothing*.

neck (nĕk), *v. t.*; NECKED (nĕkt); NECK'ING. **1.** To kill by striking or straining the neck.

2. *Mech.* To reduce the diameter of (an object) near its end, by making a groove around it; — used with *down*.

neck'band' (nĕk'bănd'), *n.* A band which goes around the neck, often part of a garment; esp., the band of a shirt to which a collar is attached.

neck cell. *Bot.* One of the single row of cells extending down the neck of an archegonium, and constituting the sporogenous tissue. The lowermost divides into two, of which the larger becomes the egg and the smaller the ventral canal cell; the remaining cells of the original row are known as neck canal cells.

neck'cloth' (nĕk'klŏth'; 205), *n.* A piece of any fabric worn around the neck; a neckerchief.

neck'er-chief (nĕk'ẽr-chĭf), *n.* [For *neck kerchief*.] A kerchief for the neck; — called also neck handkerchief.

neck'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NECK. Hence: *vb. n.* **a** *Arch.* (1) Any small molding near the top of a column or pilaster, as a neckmold. See IONIC, *Illust.* (2) A gorgerin. **b** *Railroads.* The wearing away of a spike under the head, due to the vibration of the rail against it.

neck'lace (nĕk'lās), *n.* **1.** A string of jewels, beads, or the like, or a metal band or chain, worn around the neck. **2.** Hence, any neck ornament, as of lace; a necktie. *Obs.* **3.** A noose; halter. *Jocose.* **4.** *Naut.* A rope or chain fitted around a mast near the top to hold hanging blocks.

necklace of Freya. See FREYA.

necklace tree. Any fabaceous tree of the genus *Ormosia*, esp. *O. dasycarpa* of the West Indies, so called from the moniliform pods.

neck'let (nĕk'lĕt), *n.* A necklace; also, anything worn around the neck, as for warmth.

neck'mold', neck'mould' (-mōld'), *n.* *Arch.* A molding or small group of moldings surrounding a column at the junction of the shaft and capital.

neck'tie' (-tī'), *n.* A scarf, band, or tie, as of silk, passing round the neck or collar and tied in front; also, a bow, as of silk, fastened at the front of the neck.

neck verse. **a** A verse formerly read as a test of learning by a person claiming benefit of clergy, said to have been, usually, the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm, "*Miserere mei*," etc. **b** Hence, a verse or saying the utterance of which decides one's fate; a shibboleth.

neck'wear' (nĕk'wâr'), *n.* Cravats, ties, collars, stocks, laces, boas, etc., collectively. *Collog. or Trade Term.*

neck'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **a** An American speedwell (*Veronica peregrina*), with small white flowers, reputed to cure scrofula. **b** Hemp; — alluding to the hangman's hempen rope. *Slang.*

neo'ro- (nē'krō-), **necr-.** A combining form from Greek *νεκρός, dead body, dead.*

neo'ro-bi-o'sis (-bī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *necro-* + Gr. *βίωσις* way of life.] *Med.* Localized death of a part or tissue, as in the atrophy of an organ. — **neo'ro-bi-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

nec-rol'a-try (nĕk-rŏl'ă-trĭ), *n.* [*necro-* + *-latry.*] Worship or excessive veneration of the dead; manes worship.

neo'ro-log'ic (nĕk'rō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to nec-
neo'ro-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } rology; of the nature of necrology. — **neo'ro-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

nec-rol'o-gist (nĕk-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A writer of obituaries; a necrographer.

nec-rol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*necro-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *nécrologie.* See NECROMANCY.] **1.** A register of deaths, esp. in ecclesiastical organization; a roll of the dead.

2. An obituary notice.

neo'ro-man'cer (nĕk'rō-măn'sẽr), *n.* [ME. *nigromancer;* cf. OF. *nigromanceur.*] One who practices necromancy; a sorcerer; wizard; magician.

neo'ro-man'cy (-sĭ), *n.* [ME. *nigromaunce, nigromancie,* OF. *nigromance,* F. *nécromance, nécromancie,* fr. L. *necromantia,* Gr. *νεκρομαντεία*; *νεκρός* a dead body (akin to L. *necare* to kill, Skr. *naç* to perish, vanish) + *μαντεία* divination, fr. *μάντις* diviner, seer, akin to E. *mania.* See MANIA; cf. INTERNECINE, NOXIOUS. The old spelling is due to confusion with L. *niger* black. Hence the name *black art.*] The art of revealing the future by pretended communication with the spirits of the dead; hence, magic in general; conjuration; enchantment.

neo'ro-man'tic (nĕk'rō-măn'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Practicing necromancy.

2. Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, necromancy; performed by necromancy; hence, marvelous; magical.

neo'ro-pho'bi-a (nĕk'rō-fō'bĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *necro-* + *-phobia.*] An exaggerated fear of death or horror of dead bodies. — **neo'ro-pho'bic** (-fō'bĭk; -fŏb'ĭk), *a.*

nec-rop'o-lis (nĕk-rŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LISES (-lĭs-ĕz; -ĭz), Gr. NECROPOLEIS (-lis). [NL., fr. Gr. *νεκροπόλις*; *νεκρός* a dead body, adj., dead + *πόλις* city.] Lit., a city of the dead; a cemetery. *Chiefly Hist.* or used of large cemeteries. — **neo'ro-pol'i-tan** (nĕk'rō-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.*

neo'rop-sy (nĕk'rŏp-sĭ), *n.* [*necro-* + Gr. *ὄψις* sight.] *Med.* Post-mortem examination or inspection; an autopsy; necroscopy.

nec-rose' (nĕk-rōs'; nĕk'rōs), *v. t. & i.*; NEC-ROSED' (-rōst'; -rōst); NEC-ROS'ING (-rōs'ĭng; -rōs-ĭng). *Med.* To affect with, or undergo, necrosis.

nec-ro'sis (nĕk-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr *νέκρωσις*, fr. *νεκροῦν* to make dead, to mortify, *νεκρός* a dead body.] **1.** *Med.* Mortification or gangrene; esp., gangrene of bone, or the death of all or part of a bone in mass, as opposed to its death by molecular disintegration. See CARIES.

2. *Bot.* A disease of plant tissues, chiefly of parenchyma, causing the substance to turn black and decay.

nec-rot'ic (nĕk-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Affected with, characterized by, or producing, necrosis.

nec-rot'o-my (-ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*necro-* + *-tomy.*] *Med.* The dissection of dead bodies; also, excision of necrosed bone. — **neo'ro-tom'ic** (nĕk'rō-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* — **nec-rot'o-mist** (nĕk-rŏt'ō-mĭst), *n.*

Nec-tan'dra (nĕk-tăn'drȧ), *n.* [NL. See NECTAR; -ANDROUS. Alluding to the nectar glands of the anthers.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American lauraceous trees distinguished by pinnately veined leaves and small paniculate flowers with 4-celled anthers. Many species are large timber trees; some yield aromatic oils. See BEBEERU, GREENHEART.

nec'tar (nĕk'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νέκταρ.*] **1.** *Classic Myth. & Poetic.* The drink (sometimes, less properly, the food) of the gods; hence, any delicious or inspiring beverage. Cf. AMBROSIA, 1.

2. *Bot.* A sweet liquid secreted by the nectaries of a plant. It is the chief source of the honey of bees.

nec-ta're-an (nĕk-tā'rē-ăn; 115), *a.* [Cf. F. *nectaréen.* See NECTAREOUS.] Nectareous.

nec'tared (nĕk'tẽrd), *a.* Imbued or mingled with nectar; hence, sweet or fragrant as nectar.

nec-ta're-ous (nĕk-tā'rē-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *nectareus,* Gr. *νεκτάρεος.*] Of, pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, or resembling, nectar; sweet as nectar; delicious; nectarean. — **nec-ta're-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **nec-ta're-ous-ness,** *n.*

nectar gland. *Bot.* A nectary.

nectar guide. *Bot.* A surface adapted by its color or formation to serve as a guide to the nectar, as bright spots of color at the base of the corolla.

nec-ta'ri-al (nĕk-tā'rĭ-ăl; 115), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a nectary.

nec'tar-if'er-ous (nĕk'tẽr-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nectar* nectar + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Secreting nectar; — said of the nectaries, or, loosely, of flowers.

nec'tar-ine (nĕk'tẽr-ĭn), *a.* Nectareous.

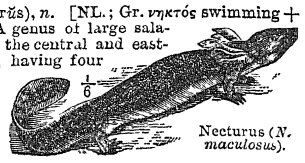
nec'tar-ine (nĕk'tẽr-ĭn; nĕk'tẽr-ēn'), *n.* [See NECTAR.] A smooth-skinned variety of peach. Nectarines may arise from peaches, or peaches from nectarines, by bud variation.

nec'ta-ry (nĕk'tă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [From NECTAR.] **1.** *Bot.* A gland that secretes nectar; also, sometimes, the organ or part containing the gland. In flowers, the nectaries are usually at the base of the corolla or petals, or in the spur of such flowers as the larkspur and violet. Nectaries on other parts of the plant are extrafloral nectaries.

2. *Zoöl.* The honey tube of an aphid.

nec'to- (nĕk'tō-). A combining form fr. Gr. *νηκτός, swimming.*

nec'to-ca'lyx (-kā'lĭks; -kăl'ĭks), *n.*; *pl.* -CALYCES (-kăl'ĭ-sēz). [NL.; *necto-* + Gr. *κάλυξ* a calyx.] *Zoöl.* A swimming bell. See DIPHYES, *Illust.* — **nec'to-cal'y-cine** (-kăl'ĭ-sĭn; -sīn), *a.*



Necturus (*N. maculosus*).

Nec-tu'rus (nĕk-tū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *νηκτός* swimming + *οὐρά* tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large salamanders of parts of the central and eastern United States, having four well-developed limbs, large, bushy, external gills, and a broad, compressed tail. There are two species, a northern one (*N. maculosus*) spotted with black, and a southern one (*N. punctatus*) without spots.

ned'dy (nĕd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* NEDDIES (-ĭz). [Prob. fr. the proper name *Ned* (from *mine Ed*, taken as *my Ned*).] **1.** [*often cap.*] A donkey. *Slang or a Pet Name.*

2. A slung shot or billy; — called also *life preserver. Cant.*

‖ **née** (nā), *p. p., fem.* [F., fr. L. *nata*, fem. of *natus*, p. p. of *nasci* to be born. See NATION.] Born; — used in introducing the maiden family name of a married woman; as, Madame de Staël, *née* Necker.

need (nēd), *n.* [ME. *need, neod, nede,* AS. *néad, nied, nēd, néod, nȳd*; akin to D. *nood*, G. *not, noth*, Icel. *nauðr*, Sw. & Dan. *nöd*, Goth. *nauþs*; cf. OPruss. *nautin.*] **1.** Force used on a person or thing; violence. *Obs.*

2. **a** A state requiring supply or relief; pressing occasion for something; urgent want; necessity; exigency.

I have no *need* to beg. *Shak.*

Be governed by your *needs*, not by your fancy *Jer. Taylor.*

b In a milder sense, the lack of anything desired or useful; as, he felt the *need* of a better education. **c** Want of the means of subsistence; poverty; indigence; destitution.

Famine is in thy cheeks;
Need and oppression starveth in thine eyes. *Shak.*

d Used predicatively as an adjective equivalent: Needful; as, he worked harder than was *need. Now Rare.*

3. That which is necessary to be done; in *pl.*, in necessary duties or business; also, an emergency; strait. *Obs.*

Syn. — Extremity, compulsion, urgency, exigency; lack, want, poverty, indigence, destitution. — NEED, NECESSITY. NECESSITY, implying esp. constraint or compulsion, is commonly stronger than NEED, which suggests pressing or urgent want; as, "Nature must obey *necessity*" (*Shak.*); "overruled by fate inextricable or strict *necessity*" (*Milton*); "hard-besetting *need*" (*id.*); "grace to help in time of *need*" (*Heb.* iv. 16). See NEEDFUL, LACK, POVERTY.

at need, *or* **at one's need,** in an emergency; at a time of difficulty, want, or peril.

need (nēd), *v. i.*; NEED'ED; NEED'ING. [See NEED, *n.* Cf. AS. *néodian* to be necessary.] To be in need of; to have cause or occasion for; to require, as supply or relief; as, to *need* food or sleep; to *need* an assistant; to *need* advice.

☞ *Need* is used like an auxiliary before a complementary infinitive, now regularly without *to*, and without inflection for the 3d person sing.; as in, "The lender *need* not fear." *Anacharsis (trans.).*

need, *v. i.* **1.** To be needful; to be necessary. *Obsoles.*, or idiomatic in various impersonal constructions, as in, what *needs?* there *needs;* it *needs* not.

When we have done it, we have done all that is in our power, and all that *needs.* *Locke.*

It does not *need* that a poem should be long. *Emerson.*

2. To be in need or want; as, give to them who *need.*

need'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of needs; needy. *Archaic.*

The *needful* time of trouble. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

2. Necessary for supply or relief; requisite.

All things *needful* for defense abound. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Indispensable, vital, integral. — NEEDFUL, NECESSARY, REQUISITE, ESSENTIAL. That is NEEDFUL which is required esp. to supply a want; NECESSARY implies more pressing need or urgent constraint; as, "A guide was therefore *needful*, therefore made" (*Dryden*); "His personal return was most required and *necessary*" (*Shak.*); "The *needful* qualities for a fit prose are regularity, uniformity, precision, balance" (*M. Arnold*); "since light so *necessary* is to life" (*Milton*). That is REQUISITE which is needful esp. for fulfillment, completion, attainment, and the like; that is ESSENTIAL (see INTRINSIC) which is absolutely and indispensably necessary; as, "There is still room for a mistake, and . . . perceiving that his language has not all the precision that is *requisite*, the orator retires to his study" (*Cowper*); "without that methodical regularity which would have been *requisite* in a prose author" (*Spectator*); "Tenderness is a *requisite* quality in an instructor" (*Goldsmith*); knowledge of one's subject is *essential* to successful teaching; one of the *essential* ingredients was left out. See NEED, REQUIREMENT.

the needful, anything necessary; specif., *Slang*, money; cash. "My friends came down with *the needful*." *Dickens.*

— **need'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **need'ful-ness,** *n.*

neck'ar nut (nĕk'ẽr). Var. of NICKER NUT.

neck'a-tee (nĕk'ă-tē), *n.* A neckerchief. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

neck'-break', *a., n., & adv.* Breakneck. *Rare.* [CELL.]

neck canal cell. See NECK.

necked (nĕkt), *a.* **1.** Having a neck or such a neck; — chiefly in comb.; as, stiff-*necked*.

2. [P. p. of *neck* to break the neck.] *Naut.* Cracked or bent; — said of a treenail. [GER.]

neck'en-ger. Var. of NECKING.

neck'er-cher (nĕk'ẽr-chẽr), *n.* A neckerchief. *Obs. or Dial.*

neck'-hole', *n.* The nape of the neck; also, the space between it and a collar or other garment. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

neck'in-ger (nĕk'ĭn-jẽr), *n.* [Alteration of *neckercher.*] A neckerchief. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

neck journal. *Mach.* A journal supported at both ends.

neck'lace, *v. t. & i.* **1.** To twine in the form of a necklace. *Rare.*

2. To encircle with or as with a necklace.

neck'laced (nĕk'lāst), *a.* Wearing a necklace; marked as with a necklace.

necklace moss. The beard moss.

necklace poplar. The common American cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*); — so called from the interrupted pistillate aments.

neck'lace-weed', *n.* The white baneberry. *U. S.* [*Obs.*]

neck'land, *n.* A neck of land.

neck'less, *a.* See -LESS.

neck molding *or* **moulding.** = NECKMOLD

neck question. A test question. Cf. NECK VERSE. *Obs. & R.*

neck strap. A strap over the neck of a horse supporting the breastband. See HARNESS, *Illust.*

neck'tie'less, *a.* See -LESS.

neck twines. *Fancy Weaving.* Small strings connecting the mails with the compass board.

neck word. A shibboleth. Cf. NECK VERSE. *Obs. & R.*

neck yoke, *or* **neck'yoke',** *n.* See YOKE.

neclect. † NEGLECT.

necligence. † NEGLIGENCE.

necligente. † NEGLIGENT.

‖ **nec mo'ra nec re'qui-es.** [L.] Neither delay nor rest.

Vergil (Georgics, III. 110).

necoda. † NAKHODA.

Ne-co'dan (nē-kō'dăn). *Bib.*

‖ **nec plu'ri-bus im'par.** [L.] Not unequal to many (suns), i.e., superior to every body; — device of Louis XIV.

‖ **nec pre'ce nec pre'ti-o.** [L.] Neither by entreaty nor by bribe.

‖ **nec quæ're-re nec sper'ne-re ho-no'rem.** [L.] Neither to seek nor to spurn honors.

nec-ræ'mi-a, nec-re'mi-a (nĕk-rē'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See NECRO-; -ÆMIA.] *Med.* Disorganization of the blood due to septicæmia.

nec-rec'to-my (nĕk-rĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*necro-* + *-ectomy.*] *Med.* Excision of necrosed material.

neo'ro-gen'ic (nĕk'rō-jĕn'ĭk), **nec-rog'e-nous** (nĕk-rŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*necro-* + *-genic, -genous.*] Pertaining to, living in, or coming from, dead animals.

nec-rog'ra-pher (nĕ k-rŏ g'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [*necro-* + *-grapher.*] = NECROLOGIST.

nec'ro-logue (nĕ k'rō-lŏg), *n.* [See NECROLOGY.] Obituary. *R.*

necromance, *n.* [Cf. F. *nécromance,* OF. *nigromance.*] Necromancy. *Obs*

nec'ro-man'cing (nĕk'rō-măn'sĭng), *a.* Practicing necromancy. — *n.* Art or practice of necromancy.

nec'ro-man'tic (-măn'tĭk), *n.* **1.** A necromancer. *Obs.*

2. Conjuration. *R.* [mantic.]

nec'ro-man'ti-cal, *a.* Necro-

nec'ro-man'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of NECROMANTIC, -MANTICAL.

necromantie, *n.* Necromancy. *Obs.*

nec'ro-nite (nĕk'rō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *νεκρός* a dead body.] *Min.* A variety of orthoclase exhaling a fetid odor when broken.

nec-rop'a-thy (nĕk-rŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [*necro-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any necrotic disease.

Neo-roph'a-ga (nĕk-rŏf'ă-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See NECROPHAGOUS.] *Zoöl.* A group composed of the burying beetles. — **necroph'a-gan** (-găn), *a. & n.*

nec-roph'o-phile (nĕk'rŏ-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [*necro-* + *-phile.*] A person affected with necrophilism.

nec'ro-phil'i-a (nĕk'rō-fĭl'Y-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Necrophilism.

nec-roph'i-lism (nĕ k-rŏ f'Y-lĭz'm), *n.* [*necro-* + Gr. *φίλος* loving.] *Med.* Morbid fondness for dead bodies.

nec-roph'i-lous (-lŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Fond of, or feeding on, carrion.

Nec-roph'o-rus (-rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *necro-* + Gr. *φέρειν* to bear.] *Zoöl.* A genus of burying beetles. See BURYING BEETLE.

nec'ro-pneu-mo'ni-a (nĕk'rō-nū-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Gangrenous pneumonia. [ROPOLIS.]

necropoles, *n., errron. pl.* of NECROS.

nec-ros'co-py (nĕk-rŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*necro-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Necropsy. — **nec'ro-scop'ic** (nĕk'rō-skŏp'ĭk), **-scop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

nec'ro-sy, *n.* Necrosis. *Obs.*

nec'ro-tize (nĕk'rō-tīz), *v. i. & t. Med.* To undergo, or to affect with, necrosis. — **nec'ro-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tĭ-zā'-), *n.*

nec'ro-type (nĕ k'rō-tī p), *n.* [*necro-* + *-type.*] An extinct organism or group of organisms formerly common. — **nec'ro-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **nec sci're fas est om'ni-a.** [L.] It is not permitted to know all things.

Horace (Odes, IV. iv. 22).

nectar bird. A honey eater or sunbird.

nec-ta're-al (nĕk-tā'rē-ăl; 115), *a.* **1.** Nectareous.

2. *Bot.* Nectarial.

nectarell, *a.* Like nectar. *Obs.*

nec-ta'ri-an (nĕ k-tā'r Y-ăn; 115), *a.* Nectarean.

nec'ta-ried (nĕ k'tă-r Y d), *a.* Having a nectary or nectaries.

Nec'ta-ri-ni'i-dæ (-rĭ-nĭ'Y-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of Old World oscine birds consisting of the sunbirds. A leading genus is **Nec'ta-ri'ni-a** (-rĭn'Y-ȧ).

nec-ta'ri-ous (nĕ k-tā'r Y-ŭs; 115), *a.* Nectareous. *Rare*

nec-ta'ri-um (-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A nectary.

nec'tar-iv'o-rous (nĕk'tẽr-Yv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *nectar* + *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding on nectar.

nec'tar-ize, *v. t.* To sweeten as with nectar. *Obs. or R.*

nec'tar-ous (nĕ k'tă r-ŭs), *a.* Nectareous.

nectar spot. = NECTAR GUIDE.

‖ **nec te'me-re, nec ti'mi-de** (tē'mĭ-ē-r ē, tĭ'mĭ-d ē). [L.] Neither rashly nor timidly.

nec-tif'er-ous (nĕk-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Nectariferous.

nec'to-cyst, *n.* [*necto-* + *-cyst.*] *Zoöl.* = NECTOSAC.

Nec'to-ne'ma (nĕk'tō-nē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *necto-* + Gr. *νῆμα* thread.] *Zoöl.* See GORDIUS.

nec'to-phore (nĕk'tō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*necto-* + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* A swimming bell.

nec'to-pod, *n.* [*necto-* + *-pod.*] A limb adapted for swimming.

nec'to-sac (-săk), *n.* [*necto-* + *sac.*] *Zoöl.* The cavity of a swimming bell.

nec'to-some, *n.* [*necto-* + 2d *-some.*] *Zoöl.* The upper part of a siphonophore, including pneumatocyst and nectocalyces.

nec'to-stem, *n.* [*necto-* + *stem.*] *Zoöl.* The axis of a nectosome.

nec'to-zo'oid, *n.* [*necto-* + *zooid.*] *Zoöl.* A swimming bell.

nec'tron. † NECTARINE.

ned. † NEED.

N. E. D. *Abbr.* New English Dictionary (which is otherwise known as "The Oxford English Dictionary").

Ned'a-bi'ah (nĕd'ă-bī'ȧ). *Bib.*

nedde. † NAD, had not.

ned'der. † NETHER.

ned'der (nĕd'ẽr), *n.* [See ADDER.] An adder. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

neddere. † ADDER.

ned'dick. Dial. var. of NIDDICK.

ned'dir. Obs. or Scot. of ADDER.

ned'dre. † ADDER.

ned'dris. Obs. pl. of ADDER.

nede. † NEED.

nedely. † NEEDLY.

nedel. † NEEDLE.

nedelingis. † NEDLINGS.

ne'der. Obs or Scot. var. of NEITHER.

nedes † NEEDS, *adv.*

nedi. † NEEDY.

nedill. † NEEDLE.

nedings, *adv.* [AS. *néadunga, nȳdinga.*] Needly. *Obs.*

nedis. † NEEDS, *adv.*

nedle. † NEEDLE.

ned'ling, ned'lings, *adv.* [See NEED, *n.*; 2d -LING.] Necessarily. *Obs.*

nedre. † ADDER.

nedswot, *n.* [See NEED, *n.*; SWEAT, *n.*] Sweat of anguish. *Obs.*

nedy. † NEEDY

nedynes. † NEEDINESS.

nee. † NEIGH.

nee (*dial.* nē). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NIGH.

neece. † NIECE.

need, *adv.* Of necessity. See NEEDS. *Obs.*

need'-be', *n.* A necessary reason; a necessity. *Rare.*

need'er, *n.* One who needs.

need'fire', *n.* **1.** *Teut. Folklore.* A fire of purification, prob. of heathen origin, formerly kindled esp. during cattle plague, and finally associated with the St. John's fires. The herds were driven through it and the ashes strewn in their mangers and in the fields.

2. A bonfire or beacon. *Scott.*

need'ful, *n.* Something needed.

need'i-ness (nēd'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being needy; want; poverty; indigence.

nee'dle (nē'd'l), *n.* [ME. *nedle*, AS. *nēdl*; akin to D. *naald*, OS. *nādla*, G. *nadel*, OHG. *nādal*, *nādala*, Icel. *nāl*, Sw. *nål*, Dan. *naal*, Goth. *nēpla*, and also to G. *nähen* to sew, OHG. *nājan*, L. *nere* to spin, Gr. *νεειν*, and perh. to E. *snare*: cf. Gael. & Ir. *snathad* needle, Gael. *snath* thread, G. *schnur* string, cord.] **1.** A small instrument for sewing, usually of steel, sharp at one end, with an eyehole for thread. In some needles (as for sewing machines) the eye is at the pointed end, but in ordinary needles it is at the blunt end. Ordinary sewing needles in order of length include: **darners** (the longest), **straws**, **sharps**, **long-eyed sharps**, **ground-downs**, **betweens**, and **blunts**.

2. A slender rod or wire used in knitting: a knitting needle; also, a hooked instrument with which the knots or loops are made in netting, knitting, or crocheting.

3. Any slender, pointed object, like a needle, as a pointed crystal, a sharp pinnacle of rock, an obelisk, etc.; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Any acicular or needle-shaped leaf, specif. that of the pine. **b** *Mach.* A slender pointed rod controlling a fine inlet or outlet. **c** *Blasting.* A slender tapering copper, bronze, or copper-pointed rod set in a bore during charging and then withdrawn, leaving an opening for the priming; a pricker. **d** Short for MAGNETIC NEEDLE. **e** *Building.* A short stout timber, steel, or iron beam passing through a hole in a wall, to support the end of a shore or the like. See SHORING, *Illust.* **f** *Med.* The sharpened end of a syringe.

4. A thing of slight value; a fig; straw; bit. *Obs.*

nee'dle, *v. t.*; NEE'DLED (-d'ld); NEE'DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To sew with a needle.

2. To pierce or penetrate with or as with a needle; to prepare or treat by piercing with needlelike implements; also, to push (something) through like a needle.

3. *Surg.* To puncture, or to operate on, with a needle.

4. To form in the shape of a needle; as, to *needle* crystals.

nee'dle, *v. i.* **1.** To sew or embroider with the needle.

2. To pass back and forth like a needle in sewing. *Rare.*

3. To crystallize in the form of needles.

needle bar. The reciprocating bar holding the needle of a sewing machine.

needle bath. A bath in which water is forcibly projected on the body in fine jets.

needle dam. *Hydraul. Engin.* A barrier consisting of horizontal bars dropped into grooves in the abutments of a pass through a dam, and removable in case of flood.

nee'dle-fish' (nē'd'l-fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** Any member of the Belonidæ, a family of voracious elongated teleost fishes (also called billfishes, garfishes, and gars), resembling superficially, but not related to, the fresh-water ganoids also called garfishes. Needlefishes have more or less elongated jaws set with sharp teeth, and are green and silvery in color, even the bones often being bright green. Species are found in all seas (some ascending rivers) and are excellent food fishes. *Belone belone* is a common but small European species; the best-known American forms belong to the genus *Tylosurus*. See GARFISH.

2. A pipefish.

nee'dle-ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much thread as is used in a needle at one time.

needle lace. Lace made with a needle as distinguished from that made with bobbins. See POINT LACE.

needle loom. *Weaving.* A loom in which the weft thread is carried through the shed by a long eye-pointed needle.

nee'dle-point', *a.* **1.** Having points like needles.

2. Designating lace made wholly with a needle. — *n.* Lace of this description. See POINT LACE.

needle-point micrometer, a micrometer consisting of two fine steel or platinum needle points in the field of view of the ocular, or eyepiece, of a telescope. One point is fixed and the other is movable by a micrometer screw.

need'less (nēd'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Not needed; unnecessary; not called for; as, *needless* labor. "*Needless* jealousy." *Shak.*

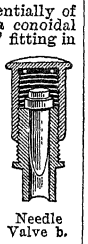
2. Having no need; not in want. *Obs.*

Weeping into the *needless* stream. *Shak*

— **need'less-ly,** *adv.* — **need'less-ness,** *n.*

needle telegraph. A telegraph signaling by the deflections of a magnetic needle, as in Cooke's telegraph, long in use in England, in which the receiver was a galvanometer with vertical needle.

needle valve. *Mach.* **a** A valve consisting essentially of a slender pointed rod or needle fitting into a conoidal seat. **b** A valve consisting of a small "needle" fitting in a cylindrical bore to give increased aperture with a greater lift.



Needle Valve b.

nee'dle-wom'an (nē'd'l-wo͝om'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). A woman who does needlework; a seamstress.

nee'dle-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work done with a needle; sewing; embroidery; also, the occupation of one who sews, as a seamstress.

2. The combination of timber and plaster making the outside framework of some houses. *Obs.*

need'ments (nēd'mĕnts), *n. pl.* Things needed or wanted; necessary luggage. *Archaic. Spenser.*

Carrying each his *needments*. *Wordsworth.*

needs (nēdz), *adv.* [Orig. a gen. of *need*, AS. *nēdes*. Cf. -WARDS.] Of necessity; necessarily; indispensably; — often with *must*, and equiv. to *of need*.

And he must *needs* go through Samaria. *John* iv. 4.

need'y (nēd'ĭ), *a.*; NEED'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); NEED'I-EST. **1.** Distressed or marked by want of the means of living; poverty-stricken; indigent; necessitous. "His *needy* shop." *Shak.*

Thou shalt open thy hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor, and to thy *needy* in thy land. *Deut.* xv. 11.

2. Necessary; requisite. *Obs.* "*Needy* bread." *Shak.*

ne'er (nâr; nār), *adv.* [Contr. of NEVER.] Never.

ne'er'-do-well', *n.* A person who never does well; a good for nothing. — *a.* Never doing well; good for nothing.

ne ex'e-at (nē ĕk'sē-ăt), [L. *ne exeat regno* let him not go out of the kingdom.] *Law.* Orig., in England, a high prerogative writ used in matters of state to restrain a person from leaving the country; later, a writ issued out of chancery or equity to restrain a person from leaving the jurisdiction of the court pending an action. Other equivalent process is substituted in some States of the United States.

nef (nĕf), *n.* [F., fr. L. *navis* ship. See 2d NAVE.] **1.** The nave of a church. *Obs.*

2. A table vessel for napkins, salt, etc., in the shape of a ship, formerly used by nobles or princes. *Obs. or Hist.*

3. *Eccl.* = NAVICULA. *Rare or Alien.*

4. A clock in the form of a ship, of the 16th century, with mechanical devices to illustrate astronomical movements.

ne-fan'dous (nē-făn'dŭs), *a.* [L. *nefandus* not to be spoken; *ne-* not + *fari* to speak.] Unfit to speak of; unmentionable; impious; execrable. — **ne-fan'dous-ness,** *n.*

The like *nefandous* wickedness *Increase Mather*

ne-fa'ri-ous (nē-fā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *nefarius*, fr. *nefas* crime, wrong; *ne-* not + *fas* divine law; akin to *fari* to speak. See NO, *adv.*; FATE.] Wicked; iniquitous.

Syn.—Detestable, horrible, heinous, atrocious, villainous, infamous, impious. See INIQUITOUS.

— **ne-fa'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ne-fa'ri-ous-ness,** *n*

ne-gate' (nē-gāt'; 277), *v. t.*; NE-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); NE-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [See NEGATION.] To deny, contradict, or refute; to prove nonexistent; to nullify.

ne-ga'tion (nē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *negatio*, fr *negare* to say no, to deny, prob fr. *neg-* not (cf. NEGLECT); cf. F. *négation*. Cf. DENY, RENEGADE.] **1.** Act of denying; assertion of the nonreality or untruthfulness of anything; declaration that something is not, or has not been, or will not be; denial; — opposite of *affirmation*.

Our assertions and *negations* should be yea and nay *Rogers*

2. *Logic.* Description or definition by denial, exclusion, or exception; statement of what a thing is not, or has not, from which may be inferred what it is, or has.

An affirmation can be, comparatively speaking, given as a fact; a *negation* cannot, except in quite another sense, be given It has to be made, and made by setting an ideal reality over against real reality and finding them incongruous. *B. Bosanquet.*

3. State of being, or a making, empty, blank, or nugatory; blankness; nullity; negativity; obliteration; annihilation.

4. Skepticism or denial of reality.

ne-ga'tion-ist, *n.* An adherent of a doctrine or theory consisting in mere negation.

neg'a-tive (nĕg'ă-tĭv), *a.* [F. *négatif*, or L. *negativus*, fr. *negare* to deny. See NEGATION.] **1.** Maintaining denial. *Obs.*

If thou wilt confess,
Or else be impudently *negative*. *Shak*

2. Expressing, implying, or containing negation, denial, or refusal; answering *no;* refusing assent; as, a *negative* answer; a *negative* opinion; — opposed to *affirmative*.

Something between an affirmative bow and a *negative* shake. *Dickens.*

3. Not positive; without affirmative statement or demonstration; consisting in the absence or removal of something; privative; as, a *negative* argument; a *negative* morality; *negative* criticism; a *negative* character.

There is another way of denying Christ, . . which is *negative*, when we do not acknowledge and confess him. *South.*

4. *Logic.* Asserting absence of connection between a subject and a predicate, or denying the existence of the content of a proposition involving negation.

5. *Math., Physics, etc.* **a** Designating a quantity to be subtracted; minus. A *negative* quantity q' is defined in relation to a numerically equal positive quantity q by the equation $q + q' = 0$. See MINUS SIGN. **b** Reckoned or proceeding oppositely to an ordinary or arbitrary positive direction. **c** Falling on the side of a line or plane opposite to an arbitrary positive side.

6. Designating, or pertaining to, a kind of electricity (see NEGATIVE ELECTRICITY, below); electronegative; hence, *Chem.*, acid or acid-forming.

7. *Photog.* Having the lights and shades, and the relations of right and left, of the original, reversed.

Syn. — See NEUTRAL.

negative acceleration, *Mech.*, retardation. See ACCELERATION, 2. — **n. afterimage.** See AFTERIMAGE. — **n. crystal. a** In a mineral mass, a cavity having the form of a crystal. **b** A crystal exhibiting negative double refraction. See POSITIVE CRYSTAL. — **n. curvature,** concavo-convex curvature, as of a surface whose principal radii of curvature are opposite at every point. When this curvature is constant the surface is capable of a conformal representation on a plane, and the Lobachevskian geometry holds for it, geodesics taking the place of straight lines (Beltrami). — **negative demonstration.** See DEMONSTRATION, 1. — **n. easement.** See EASEMENT, 3. — **n. electricity,** the kind of electricity developed on resin, ebonite, or similar substances, when rubbed with flannel or the like, or which appears at that pole of a voltaic battery connected with the plate most attacked by the exciting liquid; the electricity of a charged body having an electric field with convergent lines of force; — formerly called *resinous electricity*. Opposed to *positive electricity*. See ELECTRICITY. — **n. emphasis.** See EMPHASIS, 2, *Citation*. — **n. eyepiece,** an eyepiece consisting of two plano-convex lenses with their curved surfaces turned toward the object glass, and separated from each other by about half the sum of their focal distances, the image viewed by the eye being formed between the two lenses. Called also **Huygenian eyepiece** (because devised by Huygens and applied by him to the telescope) or, sometimes, **Campani's eyepiece** (because applied by Campani to the microscope). — **n. geotropism, heliotropism, hydrotropism,** etc. See GEOTROPISM, etc. — **n. instance,** in scientific induction, a case or instance affording possible confirmation of a hypothesis because not excluded by it. — **n. lap.** See 4th LAP, *n.*, 2 **b**. — **n. lead.** See 6th LEAD, *n.*, 5 **e** (2). — **n. name,** a name which describes by implicit denial or privation, as *silence*, which gathers its meaning from absence of sound. *Locke.* — **n. pedal,** *Geom.*, the curve or surface of which a given curve or surface is the pedal. — **n. pole. a** *Elec.* The pole that yields negative electricity; the pole toward which (positive) current flows; the pole from which negative current flows. **b** *Magnetism.* The south-seeking pole. — **n. preponderance.** *Gun.* See PREPONDERANCE, 2. — **n. proposition,** *Logic*, a proposition that denies the predicate of the subject. — **n. sensation,** *Psychol.*, sensation arising from a stimulus below the threshold of consciousness. — **n. servitude.** See SERVITUDE, *n.*, *Law.* — **n. sign.** = MINUS SIGN. — **n. stress,** *Mech.*, stress due to tension. — **n. stretch.** *Mech.* See STRETCH, *n.* — **n. tappet.** See TAPPET. — **n. term,** *Logic*, a term which may be asserted of any or all objects save those of the class which it explicitly excludes; as, *not-man, nonliving*.

Unluckily the distinction of privative and *negative terms*, as given e g. in Whately's Logic, has just the reverse meaning to that of privation and negation in Sigwart and Bradley. "Privative" in Whately indicates a positive opposite, and "negative" a mere absence. *B. Bosanquet*

— **n. theology.** See POSITIVE THEOLOGY. — **n. unity.** See UNITY. — **n. well.** = ABSORBING WELL. — **n. whole.** See WHOLE.

neg'a-tive (nĕg'ă-tĭv), *n.* [Cf. F. *négative*.] **1.** A proposition by which something is denied or forbidden; a conception or term formed by prefixing the negative particle to a positive one; an opposite or contradictory term, conception, or sense.

2. A negative reply; specif., a refusal or withholding of assent; as: **a** A right of veto; veto (which see). **b** An adverse vote or negative decision (of a body or majority). *Obs.*

3. That side of a question which denies or refuses, or which is taken by an opposing or denying party; as, the debate was decided in favor of the *negative*.

4. A word, particle, or term that expresses negation or denial; as, *not, no*. In early English, and still in dialectic and illiterate speech, negative propositions often contain two negatives — sometimes even more, the additional negatives simply emphasizing the denial. "*No* wine *ne* drank she, neither white nor red." *Chaucer.* "These eyes that never did *nor never* shall so much as frown on you." *Shak.* In modern standard English a double negative has its logical force as a virtual affirmative.

5. *Photog.* A negative picture, usually produced on glass or other transparent material to be used as a screen in printing positive pictures from it. See PHOTOGRAPHY.

6. *Elec.* The negative plate of a voltaic or electrolytic cell.

7. *Math.* A negative quantity or symbol.

negative pregnant, *Law*, in pleading, a negation which may or does imply an affirmative.

neg'a-tive, *v. t.*; NEG'A-TIVED (-tĭvd); NEG'A-TIV-ING (-tĭv-ĭng). **1.** To refuse assent to; specif.: **a** To reject the nomination *of* (a person to an office). *Now R.* **b** To veto.

2. To pronounce against; to refuse to entertain; specif., to reject by vote; as, the Senate *negatived* the bill.

3. To prove unreal or untrue; to disprove.

The omission or infrequency of such recitals does not *negative* the existence of miracles. *Paley.*

4. To contradict; deny.

5. To neutralize; counteract.

neg'a-tive-ly, *adv.* In a negative way; as: **a** With or by denial. **b** In a manner depending on the absence of something; — opposed to *positively;* as, he is *negatively* moral.

I shall show what this image of God in man is, *negatively*, by showing wherein it does not consist. *South.*

c *Elec.* With negative electricity; as, *negatively* charged.

neg'a-tiv-ism (nĕg'ă-tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of one who holds skeptical or agnostic views, or of one who denies reality, esp. of the phenomenal universe. — **neg'a-tiv-ist,** *n.*

neg'a-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Negativeness.

2. Self-denial; privation or deprivation.

Some austerity and wintry *negativity*. *Wm. James.*

neg'a-to-ry (nĕg'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *negatorius:* cf. F. *négatoire*.] Expressing, or of the nature of, negation; negative.

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need'gates (nēd'gāts), *adv.* [See NEED, *n.*; GATE a way.] Necessarily

need'ham (nēd'ăm), *n.* Need; want; — adapted punningly from Needham Market, a town in Suffolk, England. *Obs.*

need'i-hood, *n* Neediness. *Obs*

need'i-ly (nē'd'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of NEEDY. *Rare.* [*Obs. or R.*]

need'ing, *n.* As a need; need

nee'dl. Needle. *Ref. Sp.*

needle beam. **a** *Building* = NEEDLE, *n.*, 3 **e**. **b** A transverse floor beam in a bridge.

nee'dle-book', *n.* A book-shaped needlecase, with cloth leaves into which the needles are stuck.

needle bug. A bug of the genus *Ranatra* (which see).

nee'dle-bush' (nē'd'l-bo͝osh'), *n.* Any of several Australian shrubs with rigid, needle-shaped leaves, esp. species of *Hakea*, and *Acacia rigens*. [needles

nee'dle-case', *n.* A case to hold

needle chervil = LADY'S-COMB.

nee'dled (nē'd'ld), *a.* Having, done with, or shaped or pointed like, a needle.

needle file See FILE, tool.

needle furze. A prickly fabaceous shrub (*Genista anglica*), of western Europe.

needle girder. A girder used as a needle beam in a bridge.

needle gorse. A kind of gorse (*Genista anglica*).

needle grass. A grass (*Stipa comata*) of the western United States, with filiform leaves, and slender awns on the spikelet

needle gun A Dreyse rifle

needle ironstone, needle iron ore *Min.* Göthite in acicular crystals. [LUBRICATOR.

needle lubricator = LIEUVAIN

nee'dle-man (nē'd'l-m ăn), *n* A man who works with a needle; specif., a tailor.

needle ore. *Min.* = AIKINITE.

nee'dle-point'ed, *a.* Pointed as needles.

nee'dler (nē'dlẽr), *n.* One who makes, uses, or deals in, needles.

needle shell. A sea urchin.

needle spar. Aragonite. *Rare.*

nee'dle-stone', *n.* Natrolite.

nee'dle-wood', *n* = NEEDLEBUSH. *Australia.*

nee'dle-work'er (nē'd'l-wûr'kẽr), *n.* A worker with the needle

needle zeolite. *Min.* Natrolite

nee'dling (nē'dlĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of NEEDLE. Hence, *Rare: vb n.* Work done or to be done with the needle.

need'ling, *adv.* [*need* + 2d *-ling.*] Of necessity. *Obs.*

need'ling, *n.* One who is needy. *Obs.* [needle or needles.

need'ly (nēd'lĭ), *a.* Like a

need'ly, *adv.* [See NEED.] **1.** Eagerly; earnestly. *Obs*

2. Necessarily. *Obs.*

need'-not', *n.* A thing not needed; a superfluity. *Rare.*

needs'-be', *n.* Necessity *Rare*

needs'cost', *adv.* Of necessity. *Obs.*

needs'ly, *adv.* Of necessity. *Obs.*

need'some, *a.* Necessary (*Obs.*); also, needy. *Rare.*

need'way', **need'ways',** *adv.* Necessarily. *Obs.* [HOOD.

need'y-hood. Var of NEEDIHOOD.

neef (nēf). Var. of NIEVE. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

nee'ger (*dial.* nē'gẽr). Var. of NEGRO, negro. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

neegh (*dial.* nē). Obs. or dial Eng. var. of NIGH.

neel'-bhun'der (nēl'bŭn'dẽr), *n.* [Hind. *nīl-bandar*, lit., blue monkey.] The wanderoo

neeld, neelde (nēld), **neele** (nēl). Obs or dial. Eng. of NEEDLE.

neele (nēl), *n.*, *or* **neele grass.** [OF. *nelle, neele, nelle*, F. *nielle*. Cf. DARNEL.] Darnel. *Dial. Eng.*

neel'ghau (nē'l'gô). Var. of NILGAI.

neem (nēm), *n.*, *or* **neem tree.** [Hind. *nīm.*] The margosa.

Ne'e-mi'as (nē'ē-mī'ăs). *Bib.*

neen (nēn; năn). Obs. or dial. Eng. of NINE.

neen (nēn; năn). Obs. or Scot.

neentische. neentishe. Aphetic forms of ANIENTISE. *Obs.*

neep. ✝ NEAP.

neep (nēp), *n.* [AS. *næp*, fr. L. *napus*] A turnip. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

nee'pour (nē'pẽr). Scot. var. of NEIGHBOR. [NEAR.

neer. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

neer (nēr), *n.* [ME. *nere;* akin to D. *neer*, G *niere*, Icel. *nȳra*, Dan. *nyre.*] A kidney *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

nee'er'-be-lick'it (nēr'bē-lĭk'ĭt), *n.* Nothing that could be licked up by dog or cat; nothing at all. *Scot.* [NE'ER-DO-WELL.

ne'er'-do-weel'. Scot. var. of

nees. ✝ NIECE.

neese (nēz). Var. of NEEZE.

neest ✝ NEXT.

neet. ✝ NEAT. [NIGHT.

neet (nēt). Dial. Eng. var of

neet. Obs. or Scot var. of NIT.

neeve. Var. of NIEVE, fist.

nee'vie-nee'vie-nick'-nack'. Var. of NIEVIE-NIEVIE-NICKNACK.

neeze, neese (nēz), *v. i.* & *n.* [ME. *nesen;* cf. Icel. *hnjōsa*, Dan. *nyse*, Sw. *nysa*, D. *niezen*, G *niesen*. Cf. SNEEZE.] Sneeze. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

neeze'wort', *n.* Hellebore. *Obs.*

nefand, *a* [Cf. OF. *nefande.*] Nefandous *Obs.*

ne-fast' (nē-făst'), *a* [L. *nefastus.*] Wicked. *Rare.*

‖ ne-fas'ti di'es (nē-făs'tī dī'ēz). [L.] In ancient Rome, days on which judgment could not be pronounced or assemblies of the people held; also, unlucky days. [*Rare.*

ne-fas'tous (-tŭs), *a.* Wicked.

nefe Obs. or dial. Eng. of NIEF.

nefen. ✝ NEVEN.

nefere. ✝ NEVER.

Ne'fer-Tum' (nē'fẽr-to͝om'), *n.* [Egypt. *Nefer-tem.*] *Egypt. Relig.* A certain god, prob. of generation, represented as crowned with a lotus.

nef'ew. Nephew. *Ref. Sp.*

nef'fow. Dial. Eng var. of NIEVEFUL.

nef'fy Dial. var. of NEPHEW.

nefre. ✝ NEVER.

ne-frit'ic. Nephritic. *Ref Sp.*

‖ ne from'ti cre'de. [L.] Trust not to the appearance.

nefte, *n.* [Cf. Ar. & Per. *naft*, Russ. *neft'.*] Naphtha. *Obs.*

neft'gil (nĕft'gĭl), *n.* [Per., naphtha clay.] *Min.* Ozocerite.

neful. ✝ NIEVEFUL.

neg. *Abbr.* Negative.

ne'gar (nē'gär). Var. of NEGRO, NIGGER. *Now Rare.*

negard, etc. ✝ NIGGARD, etc.

ne'gar-dy, ne'gar-tie. ✝ NIGGARDY. See -NESS.

ne-gat'ed-ness (nē-gāt'ĕd-nĕs), **neg'a-tiv.** Negative *Ref Sp.*

neg'a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ne-ga'tor (nē-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who negates, or denies; a denier; specif. [*cap.*], one of a sect of Russian anarchists recognizing no government, right, duty, property, marriage, or rites of any kind.

Ne-gau'nee for-ma'tion (nē-gô'nē). [From *Negaunee*, Michigan.] *Geol.* A Proterozoic iron-bearing formation in the Lake Superior region.

ne'ger (*dial.* nē'gẽr, nā'gẽr), *n.* [F. *nègre.*] A negro. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

negh. ✝ NIGH. [BOR

neghbur, neghebur. ✝ NEIGH-

neghen. ✝ NINE.

neghent. ✝ NINTH.

neght. ✝ NIGHT.

neg'i-noth (nĕg'ĭ-nŏth; -nōth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *nĕgīnōth.*] *Bib.* A term used in the heading of several psalms, and meaning stringed instruments.

neg-lect′ (nĕg-lĕkt′), *v. t.* ; NEG-LECT′ED; NEG-LECT′ING. [L. *neglectus*, p. p. of *neglegere* (*negligere*) to disregard, neglect; *neg-* (cf. NEGATION) not + (prob.) a word akin to *religio*. See RELIGION.] To disregard; specif.: **a** To omit to notice; to treat with little or no attention or respect; to consider or deal with as though of no consequence; to slight.

Neglect the rules each verbal critic lays — *Pope.*
Despised, *neglected*, and forlorn. — *Shelley.*

b To fail to attend to with due care or attention; to forbear one's duty in regard to; negligently to omit or to suffer to pass unimproved, unheeded, undone, etc.; to slight; as, to *neglect* duty or business; to *neglect* to consider the consequences; to *neglect* a guest.

If thou *neglect'st* or dost unwillingly
What I command, I'll rack thee with old cramps. — *Shak.*

Syn. — NEGLECT, DISREGARD, SLIGHT. To NEGLECT is to fail to give due attention, esp. to the performance of a task, duty, or the like; to DISREGARD (so also, less frequently, to *neglect*) is to pay no attention, esp. to something which is felt as unimportant; to SLIGHT is intentionally and somewhat contemptuously to neglect or disregard; as, to *neglect* one's business, to *neglect* a precaution, to *neglect* to pay one's debts; to *disregard* petty annoyances, one may *disregard* much of his alleged evidence; to *slight* a duty, to *slight* a friend. See NEGLIGENCE, OVERLOOK, DESPISE.

neg-lect′, *n.* [L. *neglectus*. See NEGLECT, *v.*] **1.** Act or fact of disregarding, slighting, or neglecting (a person or thing), or state or fact of being disregarded, slighted, or neglected; also, formerly, indifference or lack of consideration; as, to treat an offer with *neglect*.

Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect*. — *Prior.*

2. Omission of proper attention; avoidance or disregard of duty, from heedlessness, indifference, or willfulness; failure to do, use, or heed anything; negligence; as, *neglect* of business, of health, of economy.

3. An instance of negligence; a slight. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — Inattention, disregard. See NEGLIGENCE.

neg-lect′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of neglect; heedless; careless; negligent; inattentive; indifferent. — *Pope.*

A cold and *neglectful* countenance. — *Locke.*

— neg-lect′ful-ly, *adv.* **— neg-lect′ful-ness**, *n.*

neg′li-gee′ (nĕg′lĭ-zhā′; nĕg′lĭ-zhā′), ‖ **né′gli′gé′** (nā′glē′-zhā′), *n.* [F. *négligé*, p. p. of *négliger* to neglect, L. *negligere*. See NEGLECT.] **1.** A kind of easy robe or dressing gown formerly worn by women; hence, any easy, unceremonious attire; undress.

2. A long necklace of beads. *Obs. or R.*

neg′li-gence (nĕg′lĭ-jĕns), *n.* [F. *négligence*, L. *negligentia*.] **1.** Quality or state of being negligent; lack of due diligence or care; omission of duty; neglect; heedlessness; disregard.

2. *Law.* Failure to exercise the care that the circumstances justly demand; omission of duty in doing or forbearing; the failure to do or forbear that which a reasonably prudent person would have done under the circumstances; — opposed to *prudence*, *care*, or *diligence*. When such failure results in injury to another the negligent person is liable in damages, and may be criminally liable. (Cf. TORT, CRIME.) *Negligence* is essentially equivalent to *culpa* (which see) of the Roman and Civil law. Negligence is often divided into three degrees, **slight**, **ordinary**, and **gross**, or **crass**, corresponding respectively to: (1) absence of such care as would be exercised by an extraordinarily prudent person, (2) by a person of ordinary prudence, and (3) by a person who is wantonly neglectful of the consequences of his acts, or shows little or no regard for their effect upon the rights of others. The degrees correspond to the similar division of *culpa* and of *diligence*; but they have no exact legal definition or value. The definition generally approved by both English and American courts is the following:

Negligence is the omission to do something which a reasonable man, guided upon those considerations which ordinarily regulate the conduct of human affairs, would do, or doing something which a prudent and reasonable man would not do.

— 11 *Excheq.* 781.

3. An act or instance of negligence or carelessness.

I must also point out his *negligences* and defects. — *Blair.*

4. Indifference as to appearance, manner, or style; disregard of convention; as, *negligence* in dress.

Horace still charms with graceful *negligence*. — *Pope.*

Syn. — Heedlessness, carelessness, thoughtlessness, disregard, slight. — NEGLIGENCE, NEGLECT, INATTENTION, INADVERTENCE, REMISSNESS, OVERSIGHT. *Negligence* and *neglect* are sometimes used with little distinction; but NEGLIGENCE commonly emphasizes the habit, NEGLECT, the fact, of leaving things undone or unattended to; as, "No one has done more through *negligence* to corrupt the language" (*Byron*); "a princely *negligence* of little things" (*Landor*); "a plague that Cupid will impose for my *neglect* of his almighty dreadful little might" (*Shak.*); "in reverend bishops note some small *neglects*" (*Pope*). INATTENTION is (often culpable) failure to attend; INADVERTENCE is esp. unintentional or involuntary failure to heed or to pay attention; as, "this universal indolence and *inattention* among us to things that concern the public" (*Tatler*); "It is . . . a practice to which I am extremely averse, and into which I could fall only by *inadvertence*" (*Macaulay*); "My bad Latin you properly correct; but 'natales' for 'nates' was an *inadvertency*: I knew better" (*Lamb*). REMISSNESS implies a lax and careless attitude toward duty or performance; OVERSIGHT, as here compared (see OVERSIGHT), suggests esp. omission through inadvertence; as, "some *remissness* or tardiness in good offices, or some *neglects* and failures in services" (*Waterland*); "whose gross defaults thy dainty pen may file, and unadvised *oversights* amend" (*Spenser*). See NEGLECT, OVERLOOK, CARELESS, SLOVENLY.

neg′li-gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [F. *négligent*, or L. *negligens*, p. pr. of *negligere*. See NEGLECT.] **1.** Guilty of, or given to, neglect or disregard; neglectful; characterized by negligence; careless; heedless; culpably careless; showing lack of attention; as, in *negligent* order.

He that thinks he can afford to be *negligent* is not far from being poor. — *Rambler.*

2. Caused by, or due to, negligence. *Rare.* "*Negligent* danger." — *Shak.*

Syn. — Careless, heedless, neglectful, regardless, thoughtless, indifferent, inattentive, remiss.

negligent escape. See ESCAPE, *n.*, 2.

neg′li-gi-ble (nĕg′lĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *négligible*, *négligeable*.] That may be neglected or disregarded. **— neg′li-gi-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **neg′li-gi-ble-ness**, *n.* **— neg′li-gi-bly**, *adv.*

ne-go′ti-a-bil′i-ty (nē-gō′shĭ-ə-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being negotiable.

ne-go′ti-a-ble (nē-gō′shĭ-ə-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *négociable*. See NEGOTIATE.] **1.** Capable of being negotiated; assignable or transferable in the ordinary course of business; specif., transferable by delivery, with or without indorsement as the case may be, so that the title passes to the transferee, who, if a bona fide holder without notice, is not prejudiced in his rights by any defect or flaw in the title of prior parties or by any personal defenses available to prior parties among themselves; as, *negotiable* instruments, *negotiable* paper, etc. Bills of exchange, promissory notes, and checks that are payable to bearer or order are negotiable instruments by the law merchant, but other instruments used as evidences of debt have in some jurisdictions become negotiable, as bonds, some forms of stock, etc. *Negotiable paper* is sometimes used in a restricted sense as including only instruments negotiable by the law merchant. In some jurisdictions statutes have been passed making certain instruments negotiable that are not negotiable at common law, but the provisions of the statutes and their interpretation are not uniform.

2. Possible to be negotiated (in sense 4). *Colloq.*

ne-go′ti-ant (-shĭ-ənt), *n.* [L. *negotians*, prop. p. pr. of *negotiari*: cf. F. *négociant*.] One who carries on negotiations; a negotiator. — *Raleigh.*

ne-go′ti-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). **1.** To deal with, direct, manage, or conduct (something); as, an agent who *negotiates* one's financial affairs; the doctor *negotiated* the illness skillfully. *Now Rare.*

2. To transfer for a valuable consideration under rules of commercial law; to sell; pass; — said chiefly of commercial paper, as notes or bills of exchange, or of securities.

The notes were not *negotiated* to them. — *Kent.*

3. To carry on negotiations concerning; to procure, or arrange for, by negotiation; as, to *negotiate* peace.

Constantinople had *negotiated* in the isles of the Archipelago . . . the most indispensable supplies. — *Gibbon.*

4. To surmount or traverse; to deal with as desired; — said orig. of obstacles in the hunting field, and hence of any obstacle or test of skill, strength, etc.; as, the mare *negotiated* the fence easily. *Colloq.*

ne-go′ti-ate, *v. i.* [L. *negotiatus*, p. p. of *negotiari*, fr. *negotium* business; *neg-* not (cf. NEGATION) + *otium* leisure.] **1.** To transact business. *Obs.*

2. To hold intercourse or treat with a view to coming to terms upon some matter, as a purchase or sale, a treaty, etc.; to conduct communications or conferences as a basis of agreement; as, to *negotiate* for the purchase of a house.

He that *negotiates* between God and man
Is God's ambassador. — *Cowper.*

ne-go′ti-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *negotiatio*: cf. F. *négociation*.] **1.** A business matter or transaction; also, mercantile business; trading. *Obs.*

2. Act or process of negotiating; a treating with another with a view to coming to terms, as for a sale or purchase or in international affairs; as, *negotiations* for a treaty.

3. Act of negotiating an obstacle or test of skill. *Colloq.*

ne-go′ti-a′tor (nē-gō′shĭ-ā′tĕr), *n.* [L : cf. F. *négociateur*.] **1.** A trader; merchant. *Obs.*

2. One who negotiates; one who treats with others, as with a view to purchase or sale or an international agreement.

3. One who negotiates commercial paper, securities, etc.

ne′gress (nē′grĕs), *n.* [Cf. F. *négresse*, fem. of *nègre* a Negro. See NEGRO.] A female negro.

ne-gril′lo (nē-grĭl′ō ; 277), *n.* ; *pl.* -LOS (-ōz). [Sp., dim. of *negro* black.] **1.** A little negro. *Rare.*

2. [*cap.*] A Negrito; esp., a Pygmy or Bushman. See NEGRITO.

ne-grit′ic (nē-grĭt′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to negroes; composed of negroes; nigritic.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Negritos, or resembling or derived from them, or designating or belonging to the common stock from which they, with the Papuans and Melanesians, are wholly or in part sprung.

Ne-gri′to (nē-grē′tō), *n.* ; *pl.* -TOS or -TOES (-tōz). [Sp., dim. of *negro* black.] A member of any of a number of dwarfish or very short Negroid peoples, found especially in central and southern Africa and in Oceania. The Negritos are less uniformly black than the Negroes, the upper lip is longer and less everted, hairiness is more pronounced, and brachycephaly is usual. In stature they range from 3 feet 4 inches to about 5 feet. Mentally they are probably the lowest of mankind. The use of poisoned arrows is widespread among them. They include, besides the Aetas of the Philippines, the Andamanese, Sakais, Karons, etc., the Pygmies and Bushmen of Africa; but the African Negritos are sometimes distinguished as *Negrillos* from the true Negritos of Oceania.

Ne-grit′oid (nē-grĭt′oid), *a.* [*Negrito* + *-oid*.] Resembling the type or traits of the Negritos.

Ne′gro (nē′grō), *n.* ; *pl.* NEGROES (-grōz). [Sp. or Pg. *negro*, fr. *negro* black, L. *niger*. Cf. NIGGER.] **1.** A person belonging to the typical African branch of the Ethiopian race, the type being characterized by tall stature and often powerful physique, extreme dolichocephaly, convex forehead, prognathous jaws with large teeth, flat broad nose, everted lips, woolly hair, and dark brown to sooty black complexion; specif.: **a** A person of the typical race inhabiting the Sudan, or that part of Africa between the Kongo and the Sahara, also inhabited by Hamites, Arabs, and Pygmies. See NIGRITIAN. **b** A person of any of the black or Negroid races of Africa, including, besides the Negroes proper, Bantus, Pygmies, Hottentots, and Bushmen. Cf. NEGROID, NEGRITO. **c** A member of the aboriginal race of Papua, or of a similar oceanic tribe; — sometimes called *Oceanic Negro*.

There is even the same succession of types, running from the pygmy Negritos of Borneo and the Philippines, through the *Negroes* of Papua and Melanesia, to the Negroids of Micronesia. — *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*

2. [*usually l. c.*] A black man; esp., a person having more or less Negro blood. Cf. BLACK, *n.*, 6.

3. The dialect of English spoken by negroes in America.

ne′gro, *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, negroes; black; — in ethnological classification usually capitalized.

negro bat, a dark-colored Old World bat (*Pipistrellus maurus*). — **n. bug**, a minute black bug (*Corimelæna pulicaria*) common on the raspberry and blackberry. It produces a very disagreeable flavor. — **n. coffee**, a substitute for coffee made from the seeds of a tropical species of senna (*Cassia occidentalis*). — **n. corn, durra**. *West Indies.* — **n. fly**, a black dipterous fly (*Psila rosæ*) whose larva is injurious to carrots. — **n. monkey**. **a** The moor monkey (*Macaca maura*). **b** A black langur (*Semnopithecus maurus*). **c** A black Brazilian tamarin (*Leontocebus ursulus*). — **n. peach**, the country fig. — **n. pepper**, Guinea pepper. — **n. vine**, an asclepiadaceous vine (*Vincetoxicum hirsutum*) with hairy foliage and dark purple flowers. *U. S.* — **n. yam**. = UVI YAM.

Ne′groid (nē′groid), *a.* [*Negro* + *-oid*.] Characteristic of, or resembling, the Negro or Negroes; also, of or pertaining to those who resemble the Negro.

Ne′groid, *n.* [*Negro* + *-oid*.] A member of a race perceptibly sharing Negro blood or displaying Negro traits; as: **a** A person of the Ethiopian race. See ETHIOPIAN, *a.*, 4. **b** A member of any of the Bantu tribes of Africa. See BANTU.

ne′gro-ism (nē′grō-ĭz′m), *n.* [*negro* + *-ism*.] **1.** Partiality to, or advocacy of, the cause of negroes.

2. A negro peculiarity or idiom, esp. in the use of English.

ne′gro-ite (-īt), *n.* A negrophile.

ne′gro-phile (-fīl; -fĭl) ‖ **ne′gro-phil** (nē′grō-fĭl) ‖ *n.* [*negro* + *-phile*, *-phil*.] One friendly to the negro. — **ne-groph′i-lism** (nē-grŏf′ĭ-lĭz′m), *n.* — **ne-groph′i-list**, *n.*

ne′gro-pho′bi-a (-fō′bĭ-ə), *n.* [*negro* + *-phobia*.] Dread of, or strong aversion to, the negro. — **ne′gro-pho′bi-ac** (-ăk), *a.* — **ne-groph′o-bist** (nē-grŏf′ō-bĭst), *n.*

ne′gus (nē′gŭs), *n.* A beverage of wine, hot water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon juice; — so called, it is said, from its first maker, Colonel Francis Negus (d. 1732).

Ne′he-mi′ah (nē′hē-mī′ə), *n.* [Heb. *Nehkemyāh*.] **1.** Lit., comfort of Jehovah; — masc. prop. name. L. *Nehemias*.

2. A famous Jewish leader, empowered by Artaxerxes to rebuild Jerusalem. **b** The Book of Nehemiah, following Ezra in the Bible canon. See OLD TESTAMENT, *Table*.

neigh (nā), *v. i.* ; NEIGHED (nād) ; NEIGH′ING. [ME. *neien*, AS. *hnǣgan*, prob. of imitative origin; cf. MHG. *nēgen*, Icel. *hneggja*, *gneggja*, Sw. *gnägga*.] **1.** To utter the cry of the horse; to whinny.

2. Fig. To scoff or sneer; to jeer. *Obs.*

neigh, *v. t.* To utter with a neigh or similar sound.

neigh, *n.* The cry of a horse; a whinny.

neigh′bor, neigh′bour (nā′bĕr), *n.* [ME. *neighebour*, AS. *nēahgebūr*; *nēah* nigh + *gebūr* a dweller, farmer; akin to D. *nabuur*, G. *nachbar*, OHG. *nāhgibūr*. See NIGH; BOOR.]

1. A person who lives near another; one whose abode is (relatively) not far off; as, not *neighbors*, though of the same village; the Swedes and their *neighbors* of Norway.

2. A person or thing which is near another.

And every one looked in his *neighbor's* face. — *Shelley.*

3. One regarded as a fellow being, and hence entitled to receive, and expected to render, kindness; — with reference to Scriptural teachings and esp. to Luke x. 27, 36, 37.

The gospel . . . makes every man my *neighbor*. — *South.*

4. One on friendly terms; — often used in familiar address.

Neighbor, this is a gift very grateful. — *Shak.*

5. One of a pair; a fellow; mate. *Scot.*

neigh′bor, neigh′bour, *a.* Near to another; adjoining; adjacent; neighboring. "The *neighbor* cities." *Jer.* l. 40.

neigh′bor, neigh′bour, *v. t.* ; NEIGH′BORED or -BOURED (-bĕrd) ; NEIGH′BOR-ING or -BOUR-ING. **1.** To adjoin; to border on; to be near to or a neighbor to.

Leisurely ascending hills that *neighbor* the shore. — *Sandys.*

2. To approach. — *G. Meredith.*

3. To bring near; hence, to draw into close association.

neigh′bor, neigh′bour, *v. i.* **1.** To dwell or be situated in the vicinity. "A copse that *neighbors* by." — *Shak.*

2. To be or associate on neighborly or friendly terms; — used with *with*; as, we do not *neighbor* with them.

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neg-lect′, *a.* Neglected; also, negligent. *Obs.*

neg-lect′a-ble, *a.* Negligible. *Rare.* [LECTED. *Rare.*]

neg-lect′ed-ly, *adv.* of NEGLECTED.

neg-lect′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

neg-lect′er, *n.* One who neglects. [*ing*, p. pr. *Obs.*]

neg-lect′ing-ly, *adv.* of *neglecting*.

neg-lec′tion (nĕg-lĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *neglectio*.] Negligence; neglect. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

neg-lec′tive (-lĕk′tĭv), *a.* Neglectful. **— neg-lec′tive-ly**, *adv.* **— neg-lec′tive-ness**, *n. All Rare.*

neg-lect′ly, *adv.* Negligently. *Obs.*

neg-lec′tor (nĕg-lĕk′tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who neglects.

neg′li-ge-a-ble, *a.* [F. *négligeable*.] Negligible. *Rare.*

neg′li-gen-cy (nĕg′lĭ-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Negligence. *Rare.* [son.]

neg′li-gent, *n.* A negligent person.

neg′li-gent-ly, *adv.* of NEGLIGENT.

negligesse, *n.* Negligence *Obs.*

ne-goce′, *n.* Also **ne-go′cie**. [Cf. F. *négoce*.] Business; commercial intercourse. *Obs.*

negociall, negociate, etc. † NEGOTIAL, NEGOTIATE, etc.

negon. † NIGON.

ne-go′ti-al, *a.* [L. *negotialis*, fr. *negotium*.] Pertaining to affairs; pragmatic. *Obs.*

ne-go′ti-a-to-ry (nē-gō′shĭ-ə-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to negotiation *Rare.*

ne-go′ti-a-tress (-shĭ-ā-trĕs), **ne-go′ti-a′trix** (-shĭ-ā′trĭks), *n.* [L. *negotiatrix*.] A female negotiator.

‖**ne-go′ti-o′rum ges′ti-o** (nē-gō′shĭ-ō′rŭm jĕs′chĭ-ō ; 201). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* The transaction of a person's business by another person (called **negotiorum gestor**) who has taken it upon himself without the principal's request or authorization. It is in effect an unauthorized agency which may bind the principal.

ne-go′ti-os′i-ty (nē-gō′shĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *negotiositas*.] Negotiousness. *Obs.*

ne-go′tious (nē-gō′shŭs), *a.* [L. *negotiosus*.] Involving, or involved in, business. *Obs.* — **ne-go′tious-ness**, *n. Obs.*

negre. † NEGER, negro.

negremauncie. † NECROMANCY.

ne′grine (nē′grĭn ; -grīn), *a.* Like that of a negro. *Rare.*

ne-gri′tian (nē-grĭsh′ən), *n.* & *a.* = NIGRITIAN. [See -DOM.]

ne′gro-dom (nē′grō-dŭm), *n.* [*negro* + *-fy*.] To make like a negro.

ne′gro-head′ (-hĕd′), *n.* **1.** = NIGGERHEAD, 6.

2. An inferior commercial variety of India rubber made up into rounded masses.

ne′gro-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

Ne-groi′dal (nē-groi′dăl), *a.* = NEGROID, *a.*

ne′gro-ish, *a.* See -ISH

ne′gro-ize, *v. t.* [*negro* + *-ize*.] To make like a negro or negroes

negro lethargy. = AFRICAN LETHARGY [NEGROID.]

Ne′gro-loid (nē′grō-loid), *a.* = **negromancer, negromancy, -mant.** † NECROMANCER, etc.

ne′gro-phobe (nē′grō-fōb), *n.* One having negrophobia.

ne′gro's-head′, *n.* The ivory palm.

ne-grot′ic (nē-grŏt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to negroes. *Rare.*

Ne-gun′do (nē-gŭn′dō), *n.* [NL.; Malayalam *negundo* = *Vitex negundo*; transferred to *Acer negundo* by Mönch.] *Bot* Syn. of RULAC.

Ne′gus (nē′gŭs), *n.* [Abyssinian.] The title of the sovereign of Abyssinia.

neh. † NIGH.

Neh. *Abbr.* Nehemiah.

Ne-han′tic (nē-hăn′tĭk). Var. of NIANTIC.

nehe. † NIGH, *v.*

Ne-hel′a-mite (nē-hĕl′ə-mīt ; nē′hə-lə-mīt). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Ne′he-mi′as (nē′hē-mī′ăs). *Bib.* = NEHEMIAH, 2 a.

Ne′hi-el (nē′hĭ-ĕl). *D. Dib.*

ne′hi-loth (-lŏth ; -lōth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *nehhiloth*.] *Bib.* A term used in the heading of Ps. v., supposed to mean wind instruments, as flutes. [*Obs.*]

nehleche, *v. i.* To approach. [*Obs.*]

Ne′hum (nē′hŭm). *Bib.*

Ne-hush′ta (nē-hŭsh′tə). *Bib.*

Ne-hush′tan (-tăn), *n* [Heb. *nekhushtān*] A brazen serpent said to have been made by Moses and worshiped by the Israelites in the reign of Hezekiah, who destroyed it. 2 *Kings* xviii. 4.

nei (*dial.* nā ; nē). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NIGH.

nei′bour (*Scot.* nē′bĕr) Obs. or Scot. var. of NEIGHBOR.

neice. † NIECE.

neid (nēd) Scot. var. of NEED.

neidnail, *v. t.* [Cf. LG. *neednagel* a clinched nail, G. *nietnagel*.] To fasten with clinched nails. *Obs. Scot.*

Nei′el (nē′ĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

neif (nēf). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var of NIEVE.

neif (nēf), *n.* Also, *fem.*, **neife** [OF. *neif*, *naif*, native, fr. L. *nativus* born, imparted by birth See NATIVE.] *Feud. Law.* One born a serf; a native. *Hist.*

nei′fer (nē′fĕr). Var. of NIFFER. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

neif′ty (nēf′tĭ), *n.* [AF. *neyfté*, prop., nativity. See NEIF.] *Eng. Feud. Law.* An obsolete writ for the recovery of a serf by a lord; — only in *action of neifty*.

neigh (nā ; nē). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of NIGH.

neigh′bor-age, neigh′bour-age, *n.* The surroundings of a plot of ground. *Obs.*

neigh'bor-hood, neigh'bour-hood (nā'bẽr-ho͝od), *n.* **1.** The disposition or relations befitting neighbors; neighborly kindness or good will; neighborliness. *Now Rare.*
2. Quality or condition of being neighbors; the state of being or dwelling near; proximity; as, palaces and slums in distressing *neighborhood.*
3. A place near; vicinity; region near; — usually with *of*; as, villages in the *neighborhood* of the city.
4. The people living near one, or near one another; community; as, the fire alarmed the *neighborhood.*
5. A district or section, esp. with reference to the character of its inhabitants; as, a squalid *neighborhood.*
6. *Math.* The assemblage of all points, z, whose difference $(z-a)$ from a given point, a, is not more than a given h.
Syn. — NEIGHBORHOOD, VICINITY. *Neighborhood* (Saxon) and *vicinity* (Latin) are often interchangeable. But NEIGHBORHOOD commonly implies closer proximity than VICINITY; as, "We, wanting to buy food, came from our ship into the *neighborhood* of your cave" (*Shelley*); "those birds which are looked upon as signs of the *vicinity* of land" (*Cook*). *Neighborhood* also usually emphasizes, as *vicinity* does not, the idea of neighborly or friendly nearness; as, "ever called away, by one low voice to one dear *neighborhood*" (*Tennyson*); "far from human *neighborhood*" (*id.*). See PROXIMITY, ADJACENT, NEAR.
in the neighborhood, *or* **neighbourhood,** of, about; approximately; as, the city's population is *in the neighborhood of* 100,000. *Colloq.* — **n. of a curve,** *Math.*, a continuum containing all points of the curve and such that if P be in this continuum then by suitable choice of P' on the curve the distance PP' may be made small at will.

neigh'bor-ing, neigh'bour-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Living or being near; adjacent; as, the *neighboring* nations or countries.
2. *Org. Chem.* Vicinal.
neighboring, *or* **neighbouring, curve,** *Math.*, in the calculus of variations, a curve arising from another by a variation and corresponding with it point for point, the distance between corresponding points being small at will.

neigh'bor-ly, neigh'bour-ly, *a.* Appropriate to the relation of neighbors; having frequent or familiar intercourse; kind; civil; friendly. — **neigh'bor-li-ness, neigh'bour-li-ness** (nā'bẽr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Ne'ith (nē'ĭth), *n.* [Egypt. *Net.*] *Egypt. Relig.* A goddess, represented as armed with bow and arrows, regarded as the mother of Ra and more or less confused with Isis. As goddess of Sais she was known to the Greeks, and her worship seems to have been prevalent among the Libyans.

nei'ther (nē'thẽr; nī'-; 277: *see note under* EITHER), *a. & pron.* [ME. *neither, nother, nouther,* AS. *nāwðer, nāhwæðer, nōhwæðer, nōwðer; nā, nō,* not + *hwæðer* whether. The word has followed the form of *either.* See NO, WHETHER; cf. NEUTER, NOR.] Not either; not the one nor the other; sometimes, not any one of more than two.

Which of them shall I take?
Both? one? or *neither?* *Shak.*
Where *neither party* is nor true nor kind. *Shak.*

neither party, *Law,* in some courts, an entry on the docket of the words "neither party [will proceed]," signifying that an action pending is discontinued without costs.

nei'ther, *conj.* **1.** Not either; — usually introducing the first of two or more coördinate clauses, those following beginning with *nor* or, formerly, *neither.*

When she put it on, she made me vow
That I should *neither* sell, nor give, nor lose it. *Shak.*

For *neither* circumcision, *neither* uncircumcision, is anything at all. *Tyndale.*

2. Nor yet; also not.

Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it *Gen.* iii. 3.

☞ *Neither* is sometimes used colloquially instead of *either* at the end of a clause to enforce a foregoing negative (*nor, not, no*). "He is very tall, but not too tall *neither.*" *Addison.* "No, nor I *neither.*" *Shak.*

nek'ton (nĕk'tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νηκτόν, neut. of νηκτός swimming.] *Zoöl.* The actively swimming organisms of the surface of the sea. — **nek-ter'ic** (nĕk-tĕr'ĭk), *a.*

Ne-lum'bo (nē-lŭm'bō), *n.* [Singhalese *nelumbu.*] *Bot.* A genus of large water lilies (Nymphæaceæ) having flowers with four or five sepals, numerous petals, and the distinct carpels embedded in a fleshy receptacle, which in fruit resembles the nozzle of a watering pot. The two species are: *N. nelumbo,* the Indian lotus; and *N. lutea,* the water chinkapin. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.


Flower of Nelumbo (*N. lutea*). (⅛)

Nem'a-sty'lis (nĕm'ā-stī'lĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νῆμα thread + στυλις a small column.] *Bot.* A genus of American bulbous iridaceous herbs, several of which are in cultivation. They have light blue or purple flowers with rounded perianth lobes and 2-cleft style branches.

Nem'a-thel-min'thes (-thĕl-mĭn'thēz) } *n. pl.* [NL. See
Nem'a-tel-min'thes (nĕm'ā-tĕl-) } NEMATO-; HELMINTHES.] *Zoöl.* A group (now often ranked as a phylum) of worms, having a cylindrical unsegmented body covered by an unciliated ectoderm which secretes an external cuticle. It usually comprises the Nematoda (inclusive of the Gordioidea) and the Acanthocephala. — **nem'a-thel'minth** (-thĕl'mĭnth), **nem'a-tel'minth** (-tĕl'mĭnth), *n.*

nem'a-to- (nĕm'ā-tō-). A combining form from Greek νῆμα, νήματος, *thread.*

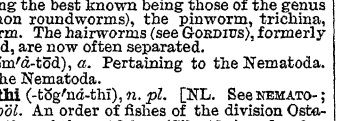
nem'a-to-cide' (nĕm'ā-tō-sīd'), *n.* [*nemato-* + *-cide.*] Any chemical substance used to destroy nematodes.

nem'a-to-cyst' (-sĭst'), *n.* [*nemato-* + *-cyst.*] *Zoöl.* One of the minute stinging organs of hydrozoans, scyphozoans, and actinozoans; a lasso cell or nettling cell. They are developed in special cells (*cnidoblasts*) embedded in the ectoderm of exposed parts of the body, esp. the tentacles. Each consists of an ovoid, fluid-filled capsule containing a long, spirally coiled, hollow thread often barbed near the base. When stimulated (see CNIDOCIL) the cnidoblast contracts and the thread (which carries a poison) is shot out. In some of the larger jellyfishes and siphonophores the threads can penetrate the human skin and inflict painful stings. Stinging organs of more or less similar structure, to which the term *nematocyst* is extended, occur in various protozoans, mollusks, worms, etc. Cf. TRICHOCYST. — **nem'a-to-cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*

Nem'a-to'da (-tō'dà), *n. pl.* [NL. See NEMATOIDEA.] *Zoöl.* A class or other division of worms of the phylum Nemathelminthes, in which the body is elongated and cylindrical, with more or less pointed extremities. In typical nematodes the cœlom is not lined with epithelium; there are dorsal and ventral nerve cords, lateral excretory canals, and elongated gonads continuous with their efferent ducts. The group includes both free living forms and many which are parasitic for the whole or a part of their existence, among the best known being those of the genus *Ascaris* (common roundworms), the pinworm, trichina, and Guinea worm. The hairworms (see GORDIUS), formerly always included, are now often separated.

nem'a-tode (nĕm'ā-tōd), *a.* Pertaining to the Nematoda. — *n.* One of the Nematoda.

Nem'a-tog'na-thi (-tŏg'nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL. See NEMATO-; -GNATHIC.] *Zoöl.* An order of fishes of the division Ostariophysi, consisting of the catfishes (Siluridæ) and a few closely allied small families, as the Loricariidæ. The maxillary bone is developed as the base of a long barbel or feeler, and the body is scaleless or more or less covered with bony plates. — **nem'a-tog'nath** (nĕm'ā-tŏg'năth), *a. & n.* — **nem'a-tog'na-thous** (-tŏg'nā-thŭs), *a.*


One of the Nematoidea (*Trichocephalus dispar*). Much enlarged.

Nem'a-toi'de-a (-toi'dē-à), *n. pl.* [NL.; *nemato-* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* **a** = NEMATODA. **b** An order of Nematoda containing the typical nematodes as distinguished from the Gordioidea. — **nem'a-toid** (nĕm'ā-toid), *a. & n.*

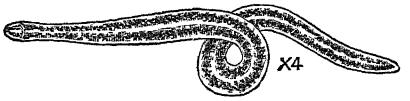
nem'a-to-zo'oid (nĕm'ā-tō-zō'oid), *n.* [*nemato-* + *zooid.*] *Zoöl.* A defensive zooid in a hydroid or siphonophore.

Ne-me'an (nē-mē'ăn; nē'mē-ăn; 277), *a.* [L. *Nemeus, Nemaeus,* fr. *Nemea,* Gr. Νεμέη.] *Gr. Antiq.* Of or pertaining to Nemea, a valley in northwestern Argolis. The Nemean games constituted one of the four great Panhellenic festivals (the others being the Olympian, Pythian, and Isthmian); they were inaugurated in 573 B. C. Mythical accounts ascribed their origin either to the Seven on their expedition against Thebes or to Hercules in commemoration of his victory over the Nemean lion. In later times, at least, they were sacred to Zeus, and were under the charge of Argos. The contests were of the usual type (see AGONES), and the victor's prize was a parsley wreath. The games were held every two years, in midsummer. The Nemean lion was a monstrous lion in the vale of Nemea, which Hercules strangled.

ne-mer'te-an (nē-mûr'tē-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Nemertea (syn. of *Nemertinea*). — *n.* One of the Nemertinea.

ne-mer'tine (-tĭn; -tīn; 183), *a.* Of or pert. to the Nemertina (syn. of *Nemertinea*). — *n.* One of the Nemertinea.

Nem'er-tin'e-a (nĕm'ẽr-tĭn'ē-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. Νημερτής, name of a Nereid, νημερτής unerring.] Also **Ne-mer'te-a** (nē-mûr'tē-à), **Nem'er-ti'na** (nĕm'ẽr-tī'nà). *Zoöl.* A class of worms generally included in, or considered related to, the Platyhelminthes, having an unsegmented, ciliated, usually long, slender, and more or less flattened body devoid of appendages and provided with a long, tubular proboscis, ordinarily contained in a tubular sheath within the body, but capable of being everted from a pore above the



One of the Nemertinea (*Tetrastemma elegans*).

mouth. They range in length from a fraction of an inch to many yards, and are often vividly colored. Most of them are marine and burrow in mud or sand along the seacoasts. A few live on land or in fresh water. They are carnivorous, feeding on small invertebrates or dead fragments. — **nem'er-tin'e-an** (-tĭn'ē-ăn), *a. & n.*

Nem'e-sis (nĕm'ē-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Νέμεσις, orig., distribution, fr. νέμειν to deal out, distribute, prob. akin to νομός pasture. Cf. NOMAD.] *Gr. Relig.* An ancient goddess whose chief significance in Greek literature is as a personification of retributive justice. *Nemesis of Rhamnus,* however, was a much more concrete figure, and was probably a local form of Artemis (which see).

Ne-moc'er-a (nē-mŏs'ẽr-à), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. νῆμα thread + κέρας horn.] *Zoöl.* A division of orthorrhaphous dipterous insects, having many-jointed, usually long, antennæ, as the mosquitoes, fungus gnats, and crane flies. — **ne-moc'er-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **ne-moc'er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Ne-moph'i-la (nē-mŏf'ĭ-là), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νέμος wooded pasture + φίλος loving.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental, chiefly Californian, hydrophyllaceous annual herbs with dissected leaves and blue or white campanulate flowers, the calyx appendaged. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

ne'o- (nē'ō-). [Gr. νέος youthful, new. See NEW.] A prefix meaning *new, recent, late;* specif.: **a** *Chem.* Designating that variety of isomeric hydrocarbons which, when the name was applied, had been *recently* classified, and in which at least one carbon atom is connected directly with four other carbon atoms; — contrasted with *normal* and *iso-;* as, *neo*pentane; the *neo*paraffins. **b** *Geol.* Denoting the latest subdivision of a period; as, *Neo*paleozoic; — distinguished from *meso-* and *eo-.*

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neigh'bored, *or* **-boured** (nā'bẽrd), *a.* Having neighbors; — usually in combination.
neigh'bor-ed, neigh'bour-ed, *n.* Neighborhood. *Obs.*
neigh'bor-er, neigh'bour-er, *n.* One who neighbors; a neighbor.
neigh'bor-ess, neigh'bour-ess, *n.* A female neighbor.
neigh'bor-head, neigh'bour-head, *n.* Neighborhood. *Rare.*
neigh'bor-less, neigh'bour-less, *a.* See -LESS.
neigh'bor-like, neigh'bour-like, *a.* Neighborly. *Rare.* — *adv.* In a neighborly manner. *Rare.*
neigh'bor-ly, -bour-ly, *adv.* In a neighborly manner. *Rare.*
neigh'bor-ship, neigh'bour-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
neigh'bor-stained', *or* **neigh'bour-,** *a.* Stained with the blood of neighbors.
neigh'er (nā'ẽr), *n.* One that neighs; specif., a horse.
neigh'er (nĭx'ẽr), *v. i.* [Imitative. Cf. NEIGH.] To neigh. *Scot.* — *n.* A neigh. *Scot.*
nei'gre (nē'gẽr). Scot. var. of NIGGER.
neih. † NIGH.
neihen. † NIGH, *v.*
neile. † NAIL.
neilleche. † NEHLECHE.
Neil'i-an (nē'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Wm. Neil (1687-70), Engmathematician. — **Neilian parabola,** *Geom.*, the semicubical parabola ($ay^2 = x^3$), evolute of the common Apollonian parabola. It is the first curve ever rectified.
Neil'i-a (-lĭ-à), *n.* [NL., after Patrick *Neill,* Scotch horticulturist.] Syn. of OPULASTER.
Neil'oid (-oid), *n.* [See NEILIAN.] *Math.* A solid like a cone that has been scooped out all round.
neine. † NINE.
neip (nēp). Scot. var. of NEEP.
neipce. † NIECE.
neipe. † NEAP.
neir. † NE'ER, never.
neir (nēr). Scot. var. of NEAR.
neir. Var. of NEER, a kidney. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
neis (nēz), *n.* Obs. or Scot. var. of NESE, nose. [scent. *Obs.*]
neis, *v. t.* [See NESE nose.] To
neische. † NESH.
neischede. † NESCHHED.
neist (nēst). Obs. or Scot. var. of NEXT.
Ne'it. Var. of NEITH.
neither. † NETHER, *a.*
neithlesse. † NETHELESS.
neiyve. Var. of NIEVE, fist.
nei've-ie-nei've-ie-nick'-nack' (nē'vē-ĭ-). Var. of NIEVIE-NIEVIE-NICK-NACK. *Scot.*
neiwat. † NIGHWHAT.
‖ **ne Jup'pi-ter qui'dem om'ni-bus pla'cet.** [L.] Not even Jupiter pleases all. [NECK.
nek. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ‖ **nek** (nĕk), *n.* [D., prop., neck. See NECK, *n.*] A col. *S. Africa.*
nekard, neker, *n.* An obscure term of contempt. *Obs.* [PALM.
ne'kau palm. Var. of NIKAU.
neke. † NECK.
Ne'keb (nē'kĕb). *Bib.*
neked, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *nekkvat, nakkvat,* something.] A little; a trifle. *Obs.* [NECHEBIT.
Nekh'bet (nĕk'bĕt). Var. of Nek'kar. Var. of NAKIR.
Nek-kar' (nĕk-kär'), *n.* [Ar. *naqqār* digger.] See STAR.
nekke. † NECK.
Ne-ko'da (nē-kō'dà). *Bib.*
nek-rop'o-lis. Var. of NECROPOLIS.
nel. † NILL, *v.*
nel'a-van (nĕl'à-văn), *n. Med.* African lethargy.
neld. † NEEDLE.
nele. † NILL, *v.*
nele. † NEAL, to anneal.
Ne'leus (nē'lĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Νηλεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Poseidon and father of Nestor. On his refusal to purify Hercules from the murder of Iphitus, Hercules invaded Neleus's country, slaying all his sons except Nestor, who was absent.
neli. † NIGHLY. [RAPHY.
nel'ic (nĕl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROG-
nelle. † NILL, *v.*
Nel'ly (nĕl'ĭ), *n.* **1.** Also **Nel'lie.** Dim. of ELLEN, HELEN, *or* ELEANOR; — fem. prop. names. **2.** [*l. c.*] [Perh. a different word.] a The giant fulmar. b The sooty albatross.
nel'ma (-mà), *n.* The inconnu.
‖ **nel mez'zo del cam-min' di no'stra vi'ta** (nĕl mĕd'zō dĕl kam-mēn' dē nō'strà vē'ta). [It.] In the middle of the journey of our life, i. e., at thirty-five years of age. *Dante (Inferno,* I. 1).
ne-lum'bi-an (nē-lŭm'bĭ-ăn), *a. Bot.* Of the genus *Nelumbo;* as, a *nelumbian* lily. *Rare.*
ne-lum'bi-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See NELUMBO.] 1. [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of NELUMBO.
2. *Art.* A conventional representation of a lotus flower, as in East Indian or Japanese art.
‖ **ne lu-mi'ni-bus of-fi'ci-a' tur** (lŭ-mĭn'ĭ-bŭs ŏ-fĭsh'ĭ-ā'tŭr). [L.] See SERVITUDE, *n.*, *Law.*
nem. † NEMN.
nem. Obs. pret. of NIM.
nem'a-line (nĕm'ā-lĭn), *a.* [Gr. νῆμα thread, fr. νέειν to spin.] *Min.* Having the form of threads; fibrous.
nem'a-lite (-līt), *n.* [Gr. νῆμα thread + *-lite.*] *Min.* A fibrous variety of brucite.
Nem'a-tel'mi-a (-tĕl'mĭ-à), **Nem'a-thel'mi-a** (-thĕl'mĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of NEMATHELMINTHES.
nem'a-thece (nĕm'ā-thēs), *n. Bot.* A nemathecium.
nem'a-the'ci-um (-thē'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CIA (-à). [NL.; Gr. νῆμα thread + θήκη box.] *Bot.* In certain red algæ, a wartlike prominence on the thallus containing tetraspores. — **nem'a-the'ci-al** (-ăl), *a.*
nem'a-to-blast', *n.* [*nemato-* + *-blast.*] *Biol.* A spermatocyte or spermatoblast.
nem'a-to-ca'lyx (nĕm'ā-tō-kā'lĭks; -kăl'ĭks), *n.* [NL. See NEMATO-; CALYX.] *Zool.* One of certain calicles found chiefly on plumularian hydroids containing nematocysts. — **nem'a-to-cal'y-cine** (-sĭn; -sīn), *a.*
Nem'a-toc'er-a (-tŏs'ẽr-à), *n.* [NL.; *nemato-* + Gr. κέρας horn.] The Nemocera. — **nem'a-toc'er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*
Nem'a-to'de-a (-tō'dē-à), *n. pl.* [NL.; *nemato-* + *-oda.*] *Zool.* Syn. of NEMATODA.
nem'a-to-gene' (nĕm'ā-tō-jēn'), **nem'a-to-gen'** (-jĕn'), *n.* [*nemato-* + *-gene, -gen.*] *Zool.* One of the dimorphic forms of the species of Dicyemata, which produces vermiform embryos; — opposed to *rhombogene.* — **nem'a-to-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* — **nem'a-to-ge-nous** (-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.*
nem'a-to-gone' (nĕ m'ā-tō-gōn'), *n.* [*nemato-* + Gr. γονή offspring.] *Bot.* One of the thin-walled propagative cells in the gemmæ of certain mosses. — **nem'a-tog'o-nous** (-tŏg'ō-nŭs), *a.*
nem'a-toi'de-an (-toi'dē-ăn), *a. & n. Zoöl.* Nematoid. *Rare.*
Nem'a-to-mor'pha (-tō-m ŏr'fa), *n. pl.* [NL.; *nemato-* + Gr. μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* The Gordioidea regarded as a group separate from the Nematoda.
Nem'a-toph'o-ra (-tŏf'ō-rà), *n. pl.* [NL. See NEMATO-; -PHORE.] *Zool.* Syn. of CŒLENTERATA. — **nem'a-toph'o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.*
n em'a-to-p hore' (nĕm'ā-tō-fōr'; 201), *n.* A nematocalyx.
nem'a-toph'o-rous (-tŏf'ō-rŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a nematophore or the Nematophora.
Nem'a-top'o-da (-tŏp'ō-dà), *n. pl.* [NL.; *nemato-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* The Cirripedia. *Obs.* — **nem'a-top'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a. Obs.*
Nem'a-to-rhyn'cha (-tō-rĭn'ka), *n. pl.* [NL.; *nemato-* + Gr. ῥύγχος snout.] *Zoöl.* A group of minute wormlike animals consisting of the Gastrotricha and Kinorhyncha. *Obs.*
nem'ble. etc. † NIMBLE, etc.
nem. con. *Abbr.* Nemine contradicente (L., no one contradicting; unanimously).
nem. diss. *Abbr.* Nemine dissentiente (L., no one dissenting; unanimously). *Rare.*
neme. † NIM.
neme. † EME, an uncle.
nemel. † NIMBLE.
nemel, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *nemnan.*] To name. *Obs.*
nemely. † NIMBLY.
Ne-mer'te-a (nē-mûr'tē-à), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = NEMERTINEA.
ne-mer'ti-an (-tĭ-ăn), *a. & n. Zool.* Nemertean.
Nem'er-ti'na (nĕm'ẽr-tī'nà), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = NEMERTINEA.
ne-mer'toid (nē-mûr'toid), *a. & n.* [*Nemertea* + *-oid.*] Of or pert. to the Nemertea; nemertean.
ne-mes'ic (-mĕs'ĭk), *a.* Of the character of Nemesis; avenging.
Ne-mich'thys (nē-mĭk'thĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νῆμα thread + ἰχθύς fish.] *Zoöl.* A genus of apodal fishes, the thread eels. It is the type of a family, **Nemich'thy'i-dæ** (nĕm'ĭk-thĭ'ĭ-dē).
ne-mil. † NIMBLE.
‖ **ne' mi-ne con'tra-di-cen'te** (nĕm'ĭ-nē). [L.] No one contradicting; — used to denote a unanimous vote, as in the British House of Commons. In the House of Lords **ne' mi-ne dissen'ti-en'te** (dĭ-sĕn'shĭ-ĕn'tē) (no one dissenting) is similarly used.
nem'ly. † NIMBLY.
nemn, nemme, *v. t.* [AS. *nemnan* to name or call. See NAME, *n.*] To call or mention by name. *Obs.*
‖ **ne' mo bis pu'ni-tur pro e'o-dem de-lic'to.** [L.] No man is punished twice for the same offense.
nem'o-cyst (nĕ m'ō-sĭst), *n. Zool.* A nematocyst. *Rare.*
‖ **ne' mo dat quod non ha'bet.** [L.] *Law.* No one can give what he does not have; — expressing the common-law rule that a person cannot transfer the title to property which he does not own at the time.
‖ **ne' mo est he'res vi-ven'tis.** [L.] *Law.* No one is heir of a living person.
‖ **ne' mo me im-pu'ne la-ces'sit.** [L.] No one attacks me with impunity; — motto of Scotland.
‖ **ne' mo mor-ta'li-um om'ni-bus ho'ris sa'pit.** [L.] No one of mortals is wise at all times
ne-moph'i-list (nē-mŏf'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [See *NEMOPHILY.*] One fond of the woods or forest. *Rare.*
ne-moph'i-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Fond of, or haunting, the woods. *Rare.*
ne-moph'i-ly (-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. νέμος wooded pasture, glade + φίλος loving.] Love of the woods or forest. *Rare.*
nem'o-ral (nĕm'ō-răl), *a.* [L. *nemoralis,* fr. *nemus, nemoris,* a wood or grove.] Of, pert. to, or inhabiting, a wood or grove.
‖ **ne' mo re-cla'mat, nul'lus ob-sis'tit.** [L.] No one protests, no one makes opposition.
‖ **ne' mo re-pen'te fu'it tur-pis'si-mus.** [L.] No one was (ever) suddenly very base. — Adapted from *Juvenal* (I. 83).
Ne'mo-rhae'dus. Var. of NÆMORHEDUS.
ne-mor'i-cole (n ē-m ŏr'ĭ-k ōl), **nem'o-ric'o-line** (nĕm'ō-rĭk'ō-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [L. *nemus, nemoris,* grove + *colere* to inhabit.] Inhabiting groves.
nem'o-riv'a-gant, *a.* [L. *nemorivagus.*] Wandering in the woods. *Obs.*
nem'o-rose (nĕm'ō-rōs), *a.* [See NEMOROUS.] *Bot.* Growing in groves or open woodland. — **nem'o-ros'i-ty** (-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
nem'o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [L. *nemorosus.*] Woody. *Rare.*
‖ **ne'mo so'lus sa'tis sa'pit.** [L.] No one alone is sufficiently wise. *Plautus (Miles Gloriosus,* III. 3. 12).
nemot. † EMMOT.
ne-moublie-mies, *n. pl.* [OF. *ne m'oublie mie.*] Forget-me-nots. *Obs.*
nemp'ne. † NEMN.
nempt, *p. p.* of NEMN. *Obs.*
Nem'rod (nĕm'rŏd). *D. Bib.*
Nem'u-el (-ū-ĕl; nē-mū'ĕl). *Bib.*
Nem'u-el-ites (-ĭts), *n. pl. Bib.*
‖ **Ne'mus Di-a'næ.** [L.] Grove of Diana. See DIANA.
nemyows. † NIMIOUS.
nen. † NE, nor. [*Obs.*
nen', *conj.* [Cf. NA than.] Than.
nende. † END.
nene. † NINE.
ne'ni-a (nē'nĭ-à), *n.* [L. *nenia, naenia.*] Funeral song; elegy.
nenne. † NONE.
nen'ta (nĕn'tà), *n. Veter.* A chronic nervous disease of grazing animals in South Africa, similar to loco disease in the United States and the pea-eating affection of Australia.
nente. † ANENT, NINTH.
nen'u-phar (nĕn'ū-fär), *n.* [F. *nénufar,* or LL. *nenuphar*; cf. Sp. *nenúfar,* It. *nenufar*; all fr. Ar. & Per. *nīlūfar, nēnūfar,* prob. blue lotus; cf. Skr. *nīlōtpala; nīla* blue + *utpala* lotus.] The European white water lily, or the yellow water lily.

Ne'o-At'tic, *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the later Attic; as, the **Neo-Attic school**. *Sculpture.* See under ATTIC.

Ne'o-cene (nē'ŏ-sēn), *a.* [*neo-* + Gr. καινός new.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the later portion of the Tertiary, including both the Miocene and Pliocene. See TERTIARY, *a.*, 3. — **Ne'o-cene**, *n.*

ne'o-clas'sic (-klăs'ĭk), *a.* [*neo-* + *classic.*] Belonging to or designating the revival of classical taste and style in art; esp., in *Arch.*, designating, or pert. to, styles which, beginning about 1420 with the Italian Renaissance, have followed the Greco-Roman or the Greek. — **ne'o-clas'si-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* — **ne'o-clas'si-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

Ne'o-co'mi-an (-kō'mĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Neocomium*, Latinized name of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, where these rocks occur; cf. F. *néocomien.*] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the earliest subdivision of the European Lower Cretaceous. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Ne'o-co'mi-an**, *n.*

ne'o-crit'i-cism (nē'ŏ-krĭt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [*neo-* + *criticism.*] The form of Neo-Kantianism developed by French idealists, following C. Renouvier. It rejects the noumena of Kant, restricting knowledge to phenomena as constituted by a priori categories.

ne-od'a-mode (nē-ŏd'ă-mōd), *n.* [Gr. νεοδαμώδης; νέος new + δᾶμος, δᾱ́μος, the people + εἶδος shape.] In ancient Sparta, a newly enfranchised Helot.

Ne'o-Dar'win-ism, *n.* The theory which holds natural selection, as explained by Darwin, to be the chief factor in the evolution of plants and animals, and denies the inheritance of acquired characters; — esp. opposed to *Neo-Lamarckism.* Weismannism is an example of extreme Neo-Darwinism. — **Ne'o-Dar-win'i-an**, *a. & n.*

ne'o-dym'i-um (nē'ŏ-dĭm'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See NEO-; DIDYMIUM.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element occurring in combination with cerium, lanthanum, and other rare metals, and forming amethyst-colored salts. It was separated in 1885 by von Welsbach from praseodymium, the two having previously been regarded as a single element (didymium). It is chiefly trivalent. Symbol, *Nd*; at. wt., 144.3.

Ne'o-gæ'a (-jē'ă), *n.* [NL.; *neo-* + Gr. γαῖα earth.] *Zoögeog.* The Neotropical region regarded as one of three primary divisions or realms. — **Ne'o-gæ'an**, *or* **-ge'an** (-jē'ăn), *a.*

Ne'o-Goth'ic, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, art based on close study of medieval Gothic art, as in the Gothic revival of 1840 and thereafter in England, and in similar movements in Germany, France, and the United States.

ne'o-gram-ma'ri-an (nē'ŏ-gră-mā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [*neo-* + *grammarian*; a translation of G. *junggrammatiker.*] One of a group of philologists who apply phonetic laws more widely and strictly than was formerly done, and who maintain that these laws admit no real exceptions. — **ne'o-gram-mat'i-cal** (-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Ne'o-Greek', *n.* A member of a body of French painters (F. *les néo-Grecs*) of the middle 19th century. The term is rather one applied by outsiders to certain artists of grave and refined style, such as Hamon and Aubert, than a name adopted by the artists themselves.

Ne'o-He-bra'ic, *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, modern Hebrew, or Hebrew of later date than the Biblical. — *n.* The modern Hebrew language.

Ne'o-He-ge'li-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Neo-Hegelianism. — *n.* An adherent of Neo-Hegelianism.

Ne'o-He-ge'li-an-ism, *n.* The philosophy of a school of British and American idealists who follow Hegel in dialectical or logical method and in the general outcome of their doctrine. See HEGELIANISM. The founders and leaders of Neo-Hegelianism include: in England, T. H. Green (1836–1882); in Scotland, J. (1820–98) and E. (1835—) Caird; in the United States, W. T. Harris (1835–1909) and Josiah Royce (1855—).

Ne'o-Hel'len-ism, *n.* Hellenism as surviving or revived in modern times; the practice of ancient Greek ideals in modern life, art, or literature, as in the Renaissance.

Ne'o-Kant'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Neo-Kantianism. — *n.* An adherent of Neo-Kantianism.

Ne'o-Kant'i-an-ism, *n.* The philosophy of modern thinkers who follow Kant in his general theory of knowledge, esp. of a group of German philosophers including F. A. Lange, H. Cohen, Paul Natorp, and others. See KANTIANISM.

Ne'o-La-marck'ism, *n. Biol.* Lamarckism as revived, modified, and expounded by recent biologists, esp. as maintaining that the offspring inherits characters acquired by the parent from change of environment, use or disuse of parts, etc.; — opposed to *Neo-Darwinism* (which see). — **Ne'o-La-marck'i-an**, *a. & n.*

Ne'o-Lat'in, *n.* Romance (the group of languages); also, a person of a race speaking a Romance language. — **Ne'o-Lat'in**, *a.*

ne'o-lith (nē'ŏ-lĭth), *n.* A neolithic stone implement.

ne'o-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [*neo-* + *-lith* + *-ic.*] Designating, pertaining to, or belonging to, a stage of human culture following the paleolithic and characterized by an advance in civilization denoted by more and better implements of stone, bone, and horn, by the beginnings of agriculture, and the presence of domestic animals. The typical stone implements of this period are ground and polished rather than chipped, and for this reason it is sometimes called the **polished-stone age**. The megalithic structures of western Europe and North Africa are ascribed to this period, which was represented in America, at the time of the discovery, by the culture of most of the Indian tribes. See AGE, *n.*, 7.

The *neolithic* era includes the latter half of the "stone age;" the human relics which belong to it are associated with the remains of animals not yet extinct. The kitchen middens of Denmark, the lake dwellings of Switzerland, and the stockaded islands, or "crannogs," of the British Isles, belong to this era. *Lubbock.*

ne'o-log'i-cal (nē'ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *néologique.*] Of or pertaining to neology; employing new words; of the nature of, or containing, new words or new doctrines. — **ne'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ne-ol'o-gism (nē-ŏl'ŏ-jĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *néologisme.*] **1.** The use of a new word, words, or meanings; esp., the use of expressions not yet sanctioned by conventional good usage; neology; also, a word so used.

2. A new doctrine; esp., *Theol.*, neology.

ne-ol'o-gist (-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *néologiste.*] One who is given to, or who practices, neologism or neology. — **ne-ol'o-gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), **ne-ol'o-gis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

ne-ol'o-gize (nē-ŏl'ŏ-jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZING (-jīz'ĭng). To practice neologism or neology. — **ne-ol'o-gi-za'tion** (-jĭ-zā'shŭn; -jĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

ne-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*neo-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *néologie.*] **1.** The introduction of a new word, or words, or of new meanings, into a language; neologism; also, a neologism.

2. A new doctrine; esp., *Theol.*, a new method of theological interpretation; rationalism.

Ne'o-Mal-thu'sian, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a group of modern economists who hold to the Malthusian doctrine that permanent betterment of the general standard of living is impossible without decrease of competition by limitation of the number of births. — **Ne'o-Mal-thu'sian**, **Ne'o-Mal-thu'sian-ism**, *n.*

ne'o-me'ni-a (nē'ŏ-mē'nĭ-ă), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. νεομηνία; νέος new + μήνη moon, μήν month.] **1.** The time of the new moon; also, the festival of the new moon.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.; partly from the lunate form of the body, partly from its novel structure.] *Zoöl.* A genus of aplacophorous Amphineura having a thick, tumid body and the foot represented by a narrow groove. It is the type of a family, **Ne'o-me-ni'i-dæ** (-mē-nĭ'ĭ-dē). — **ne'o-me'ni-an** (-mē'nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

ne'o-mon'ics (nē'ŏ-mŏn'ĭks), *n.* [Cf. NEO-; MONAD.] *Math.* The doctrine or method of new units, introduced into mathematical investigations; also, these new units or imaginaries themselves.

ne'on (nē'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νέος new.] *Chem.* An inert gaseous element found in the atmosphere, of which it constitutes one or two thousandths of a per cent by volume. It was discovered by Ramsay and Travers in 1898 by fractionation of liquid air. Sp. gr., 0.69. Symbol, *Ne*; at. wt., 20.0.

ne'o-no'mi-an (nē'ŏ-nō'mĭ-ăn), *n.* [*neo-* + Gr. νόμος law.] One who advocates, or adheres to, new laws; esp., one who holds that the gospel is a new law, supplanting the Mosaic. — **ne'o-no'mi-an**, *a.* — **ne'o-no'mi-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ne'o-pa'gan-ism (-pā'găn-ĭz'm), *n.* [*neo-* + *paganism.*] Revived or new paganism. — **ne'o-pa'gan**, *a. & n.* — **ne'o-pa'gan-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*

ne'o-phyte (nē'ŏ-fīt), *n.* [L. *neophytus*, Gr. νεόφυτος, prop., newly planted; νέος new + φυτός grown, φυτόν that which has grown, a plant, fr. φύειν to grow: cf. F. *néophyte.* See NEW; BE.] **1.** A new convert; a proselyte; usually, a convert to the Christian faith, esp. in the early church or in the Roman Catholic Church.

2. *R. C. Ch.* **a** A newly ordained priest. **b** A novice in a convent.

3. A novice; a tyro; a beginner in anything.

Syn. — See CONVERT.

— ne'o-phyt'ic (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **ne'o-phyt'ish** (nē'ŏ-fīt'-ĭsh), *a.* — **ne'o-phyt'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ne'o-pla'si-a (-plā'zhĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *neo-* + Gr. πλάσσειν to form, mold.] *Physiol. & Med.* Growth or development of new material; neoplasty.

ne'o-plasm (nē'ŏ-plăz'm), *n.* [See NEOPLASIA.] *Med.* Any abnormal new formation; any morbid growth, as a tumor.

ne'o-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a. Med.* **a** Of or pertaining to a neoplasm. **b** Pertaining to neoplasty.

ne'o-plas'ty (nē'ŏ-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [See NEOPLASIA.] *Surg.* Restoration of a part by a plastic operation; autoplasty.

Ne'o-pla-ton'ic, *or* **Ne'o-Pla-ton'ic** (-plă-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, Neoplatonism or Neoplatonists.

Ne'o-pla'to-nism, *or* **Ne'o-Pla'to-nism** (-plā'tō-nĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of a group of thinkers of the early Christian Era who endeavored to reconcile the teachings of Plato and Aristotle with Oriental conceptions; also, teachings and doctrines similar to those of the ancient Neoplatonists promulgated in medieval and modern times. Ancient *Neoplatonism* began at Alexandria with Ammonius Saccas (about 175–250 A. D.), found its chief exponent in Plotinus (205–270), and included also as representatives Porphyry, Iamblichus, Synesius, and Proclus (died 485). Its fundamental conception is a kind of pantheism developed from the Platonic dualism of Idea and Matter, under the influence of Jewish and Oriental conceptions. The physical world was conceived as an emanation (or a lapse from true being) of the immanent divinity, or One, from whom all human souls are arisen and with whom, according to Plotinus, they may be reunited in trance or ecstasy. Contempt for the world of matter and belief in liberation of the soul through asceticism and mystic revelation made this philosophy especially congenial to Christian mystics. The writings of the Pseudo-Dionysius, closely allied to the system of Proclus, were taken up by the church (about A.D. 600) and exerted an influence which remained in the church for a long period after those writings were shown to be spurious, and repudiated (A. D. 1500). Neoplatonism formed the basis of the mysticism of Meister Eckhart.

Ne'o-pla'to-nist, *or* **Ne'o-Pla'to-nist**, *n.* One who held to Neoplatonism; a member of the Neoplatonic school.

Ne'op-tol'e-mus (nē'ŏp-tol'ē-mŭs), *n.* [L. *Neoptolemus*, fr. Gr. Νεοπτόλεμος.] *Gr. Myth.* The valiant son of Achilles, who after his father's death joined the forces against Troy; — called also *Pyrrhus.* He was one of the heroes in the wooden horse. Post-Homeric legend portrays him as fierce and cruel, upon the fall of Troy killing the aged Priam at the altar of Zeus, hurling Astyanax from the walls, and sacrificing Polyxena at the tomb of Achilles. In the Odyssey he returns home safely and marries Hermione. Later legend represents him as going to Epirus, accompanied by Andromache and Helenus, and settling there.

Ne'o-Py-thag'o-re'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Neo-Pythagoreanism. — *n.* An adherent of Neo-Pythagoreanism.

Ne'o-Py-thag'o-re'an-ism, *n.* The doctrines of a school of philosophy, founded at Alexandria about the time of Augustus Cæsar, which revived, with mystical interpretations, many Pythagorean ideas. See PYTHAGOREANISM.

Neo-Pythagoreanism was really a crude Neoplatonism. *Encyc. Brit.*

Ne'o-Ro'man, *a. Arch.* Roman of the new or later time as contrasted with antiquity; — applied to Rome and Italy of the Middle Ages, to the classical Renaissance, or to 18th-century or 19th-century classical building.

Ne'o-Scho-las'tic, *a.* Of or pert. to Neo-Scholasticism.

Ne'o-Scho-las'ti-cism, *n.* The modern revival of the Scholastic philosophy, esp. of that of Thomas Aquinas, with critical revision to suit the exigencies of the general advance in learning. The Neo-Scholastic movement received a great impetus from Leo XIII.'s interest in it.

ne-os'sin (nē-ŏs'ĭn), *n.* [Gr. νεοσσιά a nest of young birds, fr. νεοσσός a young bird, fr. νέος new, young.] *Physiol. Chem.* A hyalogen, the chief component of the edible bird's nests, secreted from glands, resembling salivary glands, well developed in the birds during the nest-building season. It is apparently a glucoproteid.

Ne'o-Syr'i-ac, *n.* A modern form of Syriac, the language spoken by Aramæan Christians in a region northeast of Syria. It is closely akin to the ancient literary Syriac, though not directly from it. — **Ne'o-Syr'i-ac**, *a.*

ne'o-tei'ni-a (nē'ŏ-tī'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *neo-* + Gr. τείνειν to stretch.] *Zoöl.* The condition of having the period of immaturity indefinitely prolonged, as in the axolotl, or esp. in certain individuals of some termites which have their development arrested and are held in reserve to take the place of the queen. — **ne'o-tet'nic** (-tĕt'nĭk), *a.*

ne'o-ter'ic (nē'ŏ-tĕr'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *neotericus*, Gr. νεωτερικός,
ne'o-ter'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } fr. νεώτερος, compar. of νέος young, new.] Recent in origin; modern; new; — said of things or persons. — **ne'o-ter'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Some being ancient, others *neoterical.* *Bacon.*

ne'o-ter'ic, *n.* One of modern times; a modern.

ne-ot'er-ism (nē-ŏt'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. νεωτερισμός innovation.] A neoteric word or phrase; the introduction of new words or expressions. — **ne-ot'er-ist**, *n.* — **ne-ot'er-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **ne-ot'er-ize** (-īz), *v. i.*

Ne'o-trop'i-cal (nē'ŏ-trŏp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*neo-* + *tropical.*] *Geog. & Biogeog.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a terrestrial region comprising South America, the Antilles, and tropical North America. Among its characteristic animals are the sloths, anteaters, marmosets, capuchin monkeys, vampire bats, toucans, tinamous, macaws, curassows, and humming birds.

ne'o-vi'tal-ism (-vī'tăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [*neo-* + *vitalism.*] The

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Ne'o-arc'tic. Var. of NEARCTIC.

ne'o-ar-thro'sis. [NL.] *Med.* = NEARTHROSIS.

Ne'o-Bab'y-lo'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the later Babylonian empire. See BABYLONIAN.

Ne'o-ba-læ'na (nē'ŏ-bă-lē'nă), *n.* [NL.; *neo-* + *Balæna.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of relatively small whalebone whales known only from the waters about Australia and New Zealand.

ne'o-blas'tic, *a.* [*neo-* + *-blastic.*] Of the nature of a new growth.

ne'o-bot'a-ny, *n.* The science of living plants; — opposed to *paleobotany.* — **ne'o-bo-tan'i-cal**, *a.* — **ne'o-bot'a-nist**, *n. All Rare.*

Ne'o-Celt'ic, *a.* See NEO-.

N e'o-c e-rat'o-dus, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of dipnoan fishes. See CERATODUS.

Ne'o-Chris'ti-an'i-ty, *n.* [*neo-* + *Christianity.*] *Theol.* Rationalism.

ne-oc'o-rate (nē-ŏk'ō-rāt), *n.* [L. *neocorus* an overseer of a temple, Gr. νεωκόρος.] *Rom. Hist.* The custodianship of a temple.

ne'o-cos'mic, *a.* [*neo-* + *cosmic.*] Of or pertaining to the universe in its present state; specif., pertaining to the races of men known to history.

ne-oc'ra-cy (nē-ŏk'rā-sĭ), *n.* [*neo-* + *-cracy.*] Government by inexperienced hands; upstart rule; raw or untried officials collectively. *Rare.*

N e'o-cri-noi'de-a (nē'ŏ-krĭ-noi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See NEO-; CRINOID.] *Zoöl.* An order of crinoids, comprising all the living forms and several Mesozoic families, having the disk small, the interradials not united with the plates of the disk, and no vault over the ventral surface. Cf. PALÆOCRINOIDEA. — **ne'o-cri'noid** (nē'ŏ-krĭ'noid; nē-ŏk'rĭ-noid), *a. & n.*

neod, neode. ✝ NEED.

neodful, *a.* [AS. *néodful.*] Zealous *Obs.*

neodi, neody. ✝ NEEDY.

ne'o-di-dym'i-um (nē'ŏ-dĭ-dĭm'ĭ-ŭm; [*a.* Neologic. *Chem.* Neodymium.

Ne'o-E-gyp'tian, *n.* The vernacular dialect of Egypt used from 1400 to 1000 B. C. See EGYPTIAN, *n.*, 2.

Ne-of'i-ber (nē-ŏf'ĭ-bēr), *n.* [NL.; *neo-* + L. *fiber* beaver.] *Zoöl.* A subgenus of voles of the genus *Microtus*, consisting of *M. allenі* of Florida, which resembles a muskrat, but is smaller and has a round tail.

ne'o-for-ma'tion, *n.* See NEO-.

ne-og'a-mist, *n.* [Gr. νεόγαμος newly married.] One newly married. *Obs.*

ne'o-gen (nē'ŏ-jĕn), *n.* [*neo-* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* An alloy resembling silver in color and consisting chiefly of copper, zinc, and nickel, with small proportions of tin, aluminium, and bismuth.

ne'o-gene (-jēn), *a.* [Gr. νεογενής newborn. See NEO-; -GEN.] *Geol.* = NEOCENE. *Rare in U. S.*

neogethe. ✝ NINTH.

n e'o-g r a-ph'i-c, *a.* [*neo-* + *graphic.*] Of or pertaining to a new system of writing. *Rare.*

Ne'o-He'brew, *n.* See HEBREW, *n.*, 2.

Ne'o-Hel-len'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to Neo-Hellenism. — *n.* See GREEK, *n.*, 5 d.

Ne'o-Kant'ism, *n.* = NEO-KANTIANISM.

ne'o-lo'gi-an (nē'ŏ-lō'jĭ-ăn), *n.* A neologist.

ne'o-lo'gi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Neologism. [ical. *Rare.*

ne'o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Neological.

neom ✝ NAM.

neomeny, *n.* Neomenia. *Obs.*

ne'o-morph (nē'ŏ-môrf), *n.* [*neo-* + *-morph.*] *Biol.* A structure that is not derived from a similar structure in an ancestor. — **ne'o-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.* — **ne'o-mor'phism** (-fĭz'm), *n.*

Ne'o-my'lo-don, *n.* [NL.; *neo-* + *Mylodon.*] *Paleon.* See GLOSSOTHERIUM.

ne'o-na'tal (nē'ŏ-nā'tăl), *a. Med.* Pert. to the newborn.

ne'on-tol'o-gy (nē'ŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*neo-* + Gr. ὄντα existing things + *-logy.*] The scientific study of living animals and plants; — opposed to *paleontology.* — **ne'on-to-log'i-cal** (-tŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ne'on-tol'o-gist** (-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n. All Rare.*

Ne'o-pa'le-o-zo'ic, *a.* [*neo-* + *Paleozoic.*] *Geol.* Late Paleozoic. The late Paleozoic, or (Upper) Silurian to the Permian, both inclusive. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Ne'o-pa'le-o-zo'ic**, *n.*

ne'o-par'af-fin, *n. Chem.* See NEO-.

Ne'o-Per'sian, *n.* = NEW PERSIAN. See PERSIAN.

ne-oph'i-lism (nē-ŏf'ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* [*neo-* + Gr. φίλος loving + *-ism.*] Morbid or excessive desire for novelty.

ne'o-phil'o-log'i-cal (nē'ŏ-fĭl'ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Neogrammarian.

ne'o-phi-lol'o-gist (-fĭ-lŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* A neogrammarian.

ne'o-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *neo-* + *-phobia.*] Dread of, or aversion for, novelty.

Ne'o-phron (nē'ŏ-frŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νεόφρων childish in spirit.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Old World vultures characterized by horizontal nostrils and containing the Egyptian vulture (*N. percnopterus*) and *N. ginginianus* of India.

ne'o-plas'ma (nē'ŏ-plăz'mă), *n.* [NL.] = NEOPLASM.

Ne'o-pla'to-ni'cian (-plā'tō-nĭsh'ăn), *n. A* Neoplatonist.

neor. ✝ NEAR.

ne'o-ra'ma (-rā'mă), *n.* [Gr. νεώς temple + ὅραμα a view.] A panorama of the interior of a building, seen from within.

neoren. ✝ NERE.

Ne-or'ni-thes (nē-ôr'nĭ-thēz; -ôr-nī'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *neo-* + Gr. ὄρνιθες birds.] *Zoöl.* A subclass of birds comprising all recent and fossil birds except the Archæopteryx. See ARCHÆORNITHES. — **ne'or-nith'ic** (nē'ôr-nĭth'ĭk), *a.*

Ne'o-San'skrit, *n.* The modern Sanskritic languages spoken in India. — **Ne'o-San-skrit'ic**, *a.*

Ne-o'sa pine. Var. of NEOZA PINE.

neose. ✝ NESE, nose.

Ne'o-so'rex (nē'ŏ-sō'rĕks; 201), *n.* [NL.; *neo-* + *Sorex.*] *Zoöl.* A subgenus or genus of relatively large aquatic shrews having the feet and toes fimbriate, constituted by *N. palustris* and *N. navigator* of the northern and western United States.

ne'os-sol'o-gy (nē'ŏs-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. νεοσσός a young bird + *logy.*] The study of young birds.

ne'os-sop'tile (-ŏp'tĭl; -tīl), *n.* [Gr. νεοσσός young bird + πτίλον down.] *Zoöl.* One of the downy feathers of a newly hatched bird.

ne'o-style, *n.* [*neo-* + *style.*] A kind of mimeographing device.

ne'o-te'ni-a (nē'ŏ-tē'nĭ-ă). Var. of NEOTENIA.

neotheles ✝ NETHELESS.

neother. ✝ NITHER.

N e-o-t'o-ma (nē-ŏ-t'ō-mă), *n.* [NL.; *neo-* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the wood rats.

Ne-ot'ra-gus (-trā-gŭs), *n.* [NL; *neo-* + Gr. τράγος goat.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the royal antelope.

Ne'o-trem'a-ta (nē'ŏ-trĕm'ă-tă; -trē'mă-tă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. νεοσσός young bird + τρῆμα hole.] *Paleon. & Zoöl.* An order of inarticulate Brachiopoda having the pedicle restricted throughout life to the ventral valve. It includes the living genera *Discina* and *Crania.*

Ne'o-trop'ic, *a.* Neotropical.

neotsume, *a.* [Cf. AS. *néotan* to enjoy; 1st -SOME.] Prob., profitable. *Obs.*

Ne-ot'ti-a (nē-ŏt'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νεοττιά bird's nest.] *Bot.* A genus of European leaf-

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theory that vitality is a unique and irreducible phenomenon, not to be aligned with physical motion.

ne'o-vol-can'ic (nē'ō-vŏl-kăn'ĭk), *a.* [*neo-* + *volcanic.*] *Petrog.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, igneous rocks erupted later than the beginning of the Tertiary.

Ne'o-wash'ing-to'ni-a (-wŏsh'ĭng-tō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *neo-* + (George) *Washington.*] *Bot.* A genus of handsome fan palms, consisting of a single species (*N. filamentosa*), known in cultivation as the **Washington palm**, native of California. Its trunk attains a height of from 40 to 75 feet, and is crowned by light green, nearly orbicular leaves, having segments fringed with long white threads.

Ne-o'za pine (nē-ō'zȧ). [Native name.] A tall Himalayan pine (*Pinus gerardiana*) with silvery bark and edible seeds.

Ne'o-zo'ic (nē'ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* & *n.* [*neo-* + Gr. ζωή life.] *Geol.* **a** Pertaining to or designating the entire period from the end of the Mesozoic to the present time. **b** = CENOZOIC **a**. **c** = TERTIARY, *a.*, 3 & *n.*, 2.

nep (nĕp), *n.* **a** *Cotton Manuf.* Little knots formed by irregular growth or by the rubbing together of the fibers, esp. in ginning; also, one of these knots. **b** A cluster of fibers occurring in wool staple.

nep, *v. t.*; NEPPED (nĕpt); NEP'PING. To form nep in (cotton) during the operation of ginning.

Nep'a-lese' (nĕp'ȧ-lēz'; -lēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Nepal, a semi-independent state between British India and the Himalayas. The mass of the population are Mongoloid Buddhists of Indo-Chinese origin; the ruling classes are the Gurkhas (see GURKHA). — *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Nepal.

ne-pen'the (nē-pĕn'thē), *n.* [Gr. νηπενθές, neut. of νηπενθής removing all sorrow, an epithet of an Egyptian drug; νη- not + πένθος sorrow, grief.] **1.** A potion or drug used by the ancients to give forgetfulness of pain and sorrow, — by some supposed to have been opium or hashish. Hence, anything capable of causing oblivion of grief or suffering.

Lulled with the sweet *nepenthe* of a court. *Pope.*

2. The plant which yielded the drug.

3. *Med.* A disguised preparation of opium. *Rare.*

ne-pen'the-an (-thē-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or having the effect of, nepenthe.

Ne-pen'thes (-thēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. See NEPENTHE.] **1.** = NEPENTHE.



Leaves of Nepenthes, 2. Much reduced.

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of Malaysian climbing plants constituting the family Nepenthaceæ (order Sarraceniales). They have leaves with the midrib prolonged to a tendril, the apex expanding in a pitcherlike appendage, whence they are often called *pitcher plants* or *monkey-cups.* The pitchers vary greatly in form, many being closed by a lid. They secrete an acid liquid that aids in the digestion of the proteid food accumulated at the bottom. Many of the 30 species are cultivated.

Nep'e-ta (nĕp'ē-tȧ), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A large genus of European mints having dentate leaves and verticillate clusters of white or blue flowers with a tubular 15-nerved calyx and strongly 2-lipped corolla. *N. cataria,* the catnip, is the best-known species.

neph'e-lin-ite (nĕf'ē-lĭn-īt), *n. Petrog.* A dark, heavy, volcanic rock which may be regarded as basalt containing no olivine and with nephelite replacing the feldspar.

neph'e-lite (nĕf'ē-līt), **neph'e-line** (-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. νεφέλη cloud: cf. F. *néphéline.* Cf. NEBULA.] A hexagonal mineral occurring in glassy crystals or grains, or in coarse crystals or masses of greasy luster without cleavage; specif., the glassy variety, as distinguished from elæolite. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 2.55–2.65. Nephelite is an orthosilicate of sodium, potassium, and aluminium, $(Na,K)Al_2Si_2O_{34}$. It occurs in various igneous rocks and is an essential constituent of some, as nephelinite, nephelite basalt, nephelite syenite, etc. — **neph'e-lin'ic** (-lĭn'ĭk), *a.*

nephelite, *or* **nepheline, basalt.** *Petrog.* A rock differing from nephelinite only in containing additional olivine.

nephelite, or nepheline, syenite. *Petrog.* A granitoid, intrusive, igneous rock consisting of nephelite (elæolite) and orthoclase, with smaller proportions of various other minerals. In some localities yttrium, cerium, and other rare elements occur in some of its minerals.

Ne-phe'li-um (nē-fē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νεφέλιον, dim. of νεφέλη cloud; cf. L. *nephelion,* a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic and Australian sapindaceous trees having pinnate leaves and terminal panicles of small flowers, succeeded by fruits with a sweet edible pulp and a warty crust. *N. lappaceum* is the rambutan.

neph'e-lo- (nĕf'ē-lō-). Combining form fr. Gr. νεφέλη, *cloud.*

neph'ew (nĕf'ū; nĕv'ū; 277: *the second is preferred in British usage*), *n.* [ME. *neveu, nevou, nevu,* fr. F. *neveu,* OF. also, *nevou,* L. *nepos;* akin to AS. *nefa,* D. *neef,* G. *neffe,* OHG. *nevo,* Icel. *nefi* a kinsman, Gr. νεποδες, pl., brood, young, Skr. *nepāt* grandson, descendant. Cf. NIECE, NEPOTISM.] **1.** The son of a brother or a sister, or, somewhat loosely, of a brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A grandson or grandchild, or remoter lineal descendant. 1 *Tim.* v. 4. *Jer. Taylor.* **b** A niece. **c** A cousin. "His *nephew* Richard." *Shak.* **d** The illegitimate son of an ecclesiastic. *A Euphemism. Hist. Orf.E.D.*

Ne'phite (nē'fīt), *n.* According to Mormon belief, a descendant of Nephi, the alleged author of the first two books of the Book of Mormon, from whose plates an alleged prophet called Mormon is said to have made in part the book which Joseph Smith translated.

neph'o- (nĕf'ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. νέφος, *cloud.*

ne-phol'o-gy (nē-fŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*nepho-* + *-logy.*] The department of meteorology treating of clouds. — **neph'o-log'i-cal** (nĕf'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ne-phol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

neph'o-scope (nĕf'ō-skōp), *n.* [*nepho-* + *-scope.*] *Meteor.* An instrument for observing clouds, their direction and velocity. One form consists of a circular horizontal mirror above which is a fixed spherical knob, whose reflection the observer, by moving his eye, keeps in coincidence with the reflection of the cloud.

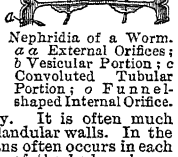
ne-phral'gi-a (nē-frăl'jĭ-ȧ; nĕf-răl'-), **ne-phral'gy** (-jĭ), *n.* [NL. *nephralgia; nephro-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Neuralgic pain in the kidneys. — **ne-phral'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

ne-phrec'to-my (nē-frĕk'tō-mĭ; nĕf-rĕk'-), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a kidney.

neph'ric (nĕf'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. νεφρός kidney.] Renal.

ne-phrid'i-al (nē-frĭd'ĭ-ăl; nĕf-rĭd'-), *a. Zoöl. & Anat.* Of or pertaining to a nephridium.

ne-phrid'i-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -IA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. νεφρίδιος of the kidneys.] *Zoöl. & Anat.* **a** An excretory organ of the type found in annulate worms, molluska, brachiopods, polyzoans, certain arthropods, etc. In typical cases it consists of a tube opening at one end into the cœlom by a ciliated, funnel-shaped aperture (**nephrostome**) and discharging at the other end by a minute pore (**nephridiopore**) on the exterior of the body. It is often much lengthened and convoluted, with glandular walls. In the annulate worms a pair of these organs often occurs in each of several or many of the segments of the body, whence the name **segmental organs.** In the mollusks (see ORGAN OF BOJANUS) and brachiopods but one pair is usually present. In many cases these organs also carry off the products of the generative organs from the cœlom, and in certain animals some of them are modified to perform this function only. Nephridia of a modified type also occur in *Amphioxus.* **b** *Embryol.* Sometimes, by extension, a renal tubule of a craniate vertebrate, which is comparable to a nephridium in many respects, and which in the lower vertebrates possesses nephrostomes. The term is loosely applied to other tubular excretory organs of invertebrates.



Nephridia of a Worm. *a a* External Orifices; *b* Vesicular Portion; *c* Convoluted Tubular Portion; *o* Funnel-shaped Internal Orifice.

neph'rism (nĕf'rĭz'm), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-ism.*] *Med.* The morbid condition caused by chronic disease of the kidney.

neph'rite (-rīt), *n.* [G. *nephrit,* fr. LL. *lapis nephriticus.* See NEPHRITIC.] *Min.* A tough, compact variety of tremolite or actinolite, constituting the less valuable kind of jade, and formerly worn as a remedy for kidney diseases; kidney stone. See JADE. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., 2.96–3.1.

ne-phrit'ic (nē-frĭt'ĭk; nĕf-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *nephriticus,* Gr. νεφριτικός: cf. F. *néphrétique.* See NEPHRITIS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the kidneys or urinary organs; renal.

2. *Med.* **a** Affected with a disease of the kidneys. **b** Relieving disorders of the kidneys; affecting the kidneys.

nephritic stone, nephrite; jade. See NEPHRITE. — **n. wood,** *Old Med.,* a wood the infusion of which (**nephritic tincture**) was once used in kidney diseases. In early accounts it is said to come from "New Spain" and to be the *coatli* of Hernandez, but in later use the name is applied to the wood of the horse-radish tree (*Moringa moringa*). *Ozf. E. D.*

ne-phri'tis (nē-frī'tĭs; nĕf-rī'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. νεφρῖτις (sc. νόσος), fr. νεφρός a kidney.] *Med.* Inflammation of the kidneys. Nephritis occurs in acute and chronic forms, commonly known as acute and chronic **Bright's disease,** from the former of which recoveries are frequent and from the latter rare. Acute nephritis tends to suppuration, and is sometimes called **suppurative nephritis.**

neph'ro- (nĕf'rō-), **nephr-** Combining form from Greek νεφρός, *kidney.*

neph'ro-cele (-sēl), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of the kidney.

ne-phrog'e-nous (nē-frŏj'ē-nŭs; nĕf-rŏj'-), *a.* [*nephro-* + *-genous.*] *Med.* Produced or caused by the kidney.

Ne-phrol'e-pis (nē-frŏl'ē-pĭs; nĕf-rŏl'-), *n.* [*nephro-* + Gr. λεπις scale.] *Bot.* A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns having large pinnate fronds, the pinnæ articulated at the rachis, with the sori on the upper branches of the free veins. The species are mainly tropical, two extending to Florida. *N. exaltata* is the commonly cultivated sword fern.

neph'ro-lith'ic (nĕf'rō-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [*nephro-* + *-lith* + *-ic.*] *Med.* Of or pertaining to gravel, or renal calculi; as, *nephrolithic* ischuria.

neph'ro-li-thot'o-my (-lĭ-thŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*nephrolith* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of removing a calculus from the kidney by incision; lithonephrotomy.

ne-phrol'o-gy (nē-frŏl'ō-jĭ; nĕf-rŏl'-), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the kidneys, their structure, functions, or diseases. — **ne-phrol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

ne-phrop'a-thy (nē-frŏp'ȧ-thĭ; nĕf-rŏp'-), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease of the kidney.

neph'ro-pex'y (nĕf'rō-pĕk'sĭ), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-pexy.*] *Surg.* The operation of fixing a wandering kidney.

neph'rop-to'sis (nĕf'rŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See NEPHRO-; PTOSIS.] *Med.* Abnormal sinking downwards of the kidney; wandering kidney.

ne-phror'rha-phy (nē-frŏr'ȧ-fĭ; nĕf-rŏr'-), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Fixation of a movable kidney by suturing it to the posterior abdominal wall.

neph'ro-stome (nĕf'rō-stōm), *n.* [NL. *nephrostoma; nephro-* + *-stoma.*] *Zoöl.* The funnel-shaped opening of a nephridium into the body cavity. — **ne-phros'to-mous** (nē-frŏs'tō-mŭs; nĕf-rŏs'-), *a.*

neph'ro-tome (nĕf'rō-tōm), *n.* [See NEPHROTOMY.] *Embryol.* In vertebrate embryos, the modified part of a primitive segment developing into an excretory tubule of the primitive kidney.

ne-phrot'o-my (nē-frŏt'ō-mĭ; nĕf-rŏt'-), *n.* [*nephro-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision into the kidney, as for extraction of stone. — **ne-phrot'o-mize** (-mīz), *v. t.*

Neph'thys (nĕf'thĭs), *n.* [Gr. Νεφθυς, fr. Egypt. *nebt-het* the lady of the house.] An Egyptian goddess, daughter of Seb and Nut, sister and wife of Set, who with Isis was especially associated with the ritual of the dead, and is often represented on mummies.

‖ **ne plus ul'tra** (nē plŭs ŭl'trȧ). [L., no further; *ne* no, not + *plus* more + *ultra* beyond.] **1.** The uttermost point to which one can go or attain; hence, the summit of achievement; the highest point or degree; the acme.

The *ne plus ultra* of bell ringing. *Scott.*

2. A prohibition against proceeding further; an insuperable obstacle or limiting condition. *Obs. or R.*

nep'o-tal (nĕp'ō-tăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a nephew.

ne-pot'ic (nē-pŏt'ĭk), *a.* [See NEPOTISM.] Of or pertaining to nepotism; disposed to nepotism. "*Nepotic* ambition." *Milman.*

nep'o-tism (nĕp'ō-tĭz'm), *n.* [L. *nepos, nepotis,* nephew: cf. F. *népotisme.* See NEPHEW.] **1.** Favoritism shown to nephews and other relatives; bestowal of patronage by reason of relationship, rather than of merit.

From *nepotism* Alexander V. was safe; for he was without kindred or relatives. *Milman.*

2. Excessive fondness for one's nephews. *Rare.*

nep'o-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who practices nepotism. — **nep'o-tis'ti-cal** (-tĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.*

Nep'tune (nĕp'tūn), *n.* [L. *Neptunus.*] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* The son of Saturn and Ops; the god of the waters, esp. of the sea, represented as bearing a trident for a scepter. His worship was early introduced into Rome; his feast, **Nep'tu-na'li-a** (-tū-nā'lĭ-ȧ), occurred July 23. His cult was identified with that of the Greek Poseidon (which see). Cf. DI.

2. Fig.: The ocean; sea. *Rare. Shak.*

3. *Astron.* The most remote known planet of the solar system, discovered — as a result of the computations of Leverrier, of Paris — by Galle, of Berlin, September 23, 1846. Its mean distance from the sun is about 2,792,000,000 miles, its period of revolution 164.78 years, and its diameter about 32,000 miles. Neptune is known to have one satellite.

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less saprophytic orchids having small racemose flowers with a long column. *N. nidus-avis* is the bird's-nest orchis.

neove. + NEW.

ne'o-yt-ter'bi-um (nē'ō-ĭ-tûr'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* See YTTERBIUM.

Ne-o'za nut (nē-ō'zȧ). The seed of the Neoza pine.

nep. + NAP, a cup, NEEP.

nep. Dial. Eng. var. of NIP, *n.* & *v.*

nep, *n.* [Cf. ME. & AS. *nepte,* fr. L. *nepeta* Cf. CATNIP, NEPETA.] Catnip. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

nep, *n.* [AS. *nǣp* turnip, fr. L. *napus.*] Bryony. *Obs.*

Ne'pa (nē'pȧ), *n.* [L., scorpion.] 1. *Zoöl.* A genus of hemipterous insects consisting of the water scorpions. It is the type of a family, **Nep'i-dæ** (nĕp'ĭ-dē), containing also the needle bugs. See RANATRA.

2. *Astron.* The constellations of Cancer, Hydra, and Scorpio combined. Also **Nepas.** *Rare.*

Nepal cardamom. See BENGAL CARDAMOM.

Ne-pal' wheat (nē-pôl'). = HIMALAYAN BARLEY.

Nep'au-lese' (nĕp'ô-lēz'; -lēs'). Var. of NEPALESE.

nepe. + NEAP; NEP, catnip.

nepe. Obs. or dial. Eng. of NEEP.

Ne'pen-tha'ce-æ (nē'pĕn-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See NEPENTHES. — **ne'pen-tha'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* [Napierian.]

Ne-pe'ri-an (nē-pē'rĭ-ăn), *a.*

‖ **Nép'ól'ke-lés** (nā'pō'lĭ'kĕ-lĕs), *n.* [Hung.; *nép* nation + *fölkelés* rising.] *Hungary.* See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

ne-pha'li-a (nē-fā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. νηφάλια.] *Gr. Relig.* Wineless offerings; esp., a mixture of milk, water, and honey.

neph'a-lism (nĕf'ȧ-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. νηφαλισμός soberness, fr. νηφάλιος sober, νήφειν to drink no wine.] Total abstinence from spirituous liquor. — **neph'a-list** (-lĭst), *n.*

nephande. + NEFAND.

Ne'pheg (nē'fĕg). *Bib.*

Neph'e-le (nĕf'ē-lē), *n.* **1.** [L., fr. Gr. Νεφέλη.] See PHRIXUS.

2. [*l. c.*] [Gr. νεφέλη cloud.] *East. Ch.* = AIR, 16.

neph'e-le-scope' (-lē-skōp'), *n.* Incorrect for NEPHELOSCOPE.

neph'e-line, *n.* = NEPHELITE.

Neph'e-lo-coc-cyg'i-a (nĕf'ē-lō-kŏk-sĭj'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Νεφελοκοκκυγία, "cloud cuckoo town;" νεφέλη cloud + κόκκυξ cuckoo.] A town built in the clouds by the cuckoos in the "Birds" of Aristophanes. The name occurs also in the "Verre Historiæ" of Lucian.

neph'e-lo-dom'e-ter (-dŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*nephelo-* + Gr. δόος way + *-meter.*] *Meteor.* An instrument for reckoning distances or velocities of clouds.

neph'e-log'no-sy (-lŏg'nŏ-sĭ), *n.* [*nephelo-* + Gr. γνῶσις knowledge.] Scientific observation of clouds.

neph'e-loid (nĕf'ē-loid), *a.* [*nephelo-* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Cloudy; turbid; as, *nepheloid* urine.

neph'e-lom'e-ter (-lŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*nephelo-* + *-later.*] An admirer of clouds. *Nonce Word.*

neph'e-lom'e-try (-lŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*nephelo-* + *-ometry.*] The science of clouds. *Rare.* — **neph'e-lo-log'i-cal** (-lŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a. Rare.*

neph'e-lom'e-ter (-lŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*nephelo-* + *-meter.*] **a** *Meteor.* An instrument for measuring the amount of cloudiness. **b** *Chem.* An instrument for detecting and estimating opalescent precipitates. — **ne-ph'e-lo-met'ric** (-lō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

neph'e-lo-rom'e-ter (-lō-rŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*nephelo-* + an uncert. element + *-meter.*] An instrument for observing speed and direction of motion of clouds.

neph'e-lo-scope', *n.* [*nephelo-* + *-scope.*] *Meteor.* An instrument for showing cloud formation by expansion of moist air.

neph'e-lo-sphere', *n.* [*nephelo-* + *sphere.*] A vaporous, cloudy envelope surrounding a heavenly body. *Rare.*

neph'esh (nĕf'ĕsh), *n.* [Heb.] **1.** The soul; the divine breath as it exists in man. See SOUL.

2. *Theos.* The vital animal soul in man.

neph'ew-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Ne'phi (nē'fī). *Bib.* A word used in 2 Macc. i. 36. See NAPHTHAR.

Nephi'lim (nĕf'ĭ-lĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *nĕphīlīm.*] *Bib.* A race of giants or demigods mentioned in Gen. vi. 4, Num. xiii. 33, R. V.; in A. V. translated "giants."

Ne'phis (nē'fĭs). *Bib.*

Ne'phish (nē'fĭsh). *Bib.*

Ne-phish'e-sim (nē-fĭsh'ē-sĭm). *Bib.*

neph'o-gram, *n.* [*nepho-* + *-gram.*] A photograph of clouds.

neph'o-graph, *n.* [*nepho-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for photographing clouds.

nephr-. See NEPHRO-.

ne-phrec'to-mize (nē-frĕk'tō-mīz; nĕf-rĕk'-), *v. t. & i. Surg.* To perform nephrectomy upon; to excise a kidney.

ne-phret'ic. + NEPHRITIC.

neph'ri-a, *n., pl.* of NEPHRIDIUM.

ne-phrid'i-a, *n., pl.* of NEPHRIDIUM.

ne-phrid'i-o-pore' (nē-frĭd'ĭ-ō-pōr'; nĕf-rĭd'-), *n.* [*nephridium* + Gr. πόρος passage.] *Zoöl.* The external aperture of a nephridium.

ne-phrit'ic, *n.* *Med.* A medicine adapted to relieve or cure diseases of the kidneys. *Obs.*

ne-phrit'i-cal, *a.* Nephritic.

neph'ro-ca-thar'ti-con, *n.* [NL. See NEPHRO-; CATHARTIC.] A medicine serving to cleanse the kidneys. *Obs.*

neph'ro-din'ic (nĕf'rō-dĭn'ĭk), *a.* [*nephro-* + Gr. ὠδίς, ὠδῖνος, travail.] *Zoöl.* Provided with nephrogonaducts.

Ne-phro'di-um (nē-frō'dĭ-ŭm; nĕf-rō'-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νεφρώδης like a kidney.] *Bot.* See DRYOPTERIS.

neph'ro-gon'a-duct (nĕf'rō-gŏn'ȧ-dŭkt), *n. Zoöl.* A nephridium which serves as a gonaduct.

neph'roid (nĕf'roid), *a.* [*nephro-* + *-oid.*] Reniform. — *n. Math.* A kidney-shaped curve of sixth degree, having one single and one triple crunode; the polar equation is $r = a = 2a \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$.

neph'ro-lith, *n.* [*nephro-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A renal calculus.

neph'ro-li-thi'a-sis (nĕf'rō-lĭ-thī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *nephrolith* + *-iasis.*] *Med.* A morbid condition characterized by the formation of renal calculi.

neph'ro-ly'sin (nĕf'rō-lī'sĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A specific nephrolytic toxin.

neph'ro-lyt'ic, *a.* [*nephro-* + *-lytic.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Destructive to the kidneys.

neph'ro-ma-la'ci-a, *n.* [NL.; *nephro-* + *malacia.*] *Med.* Morbid softening of the kidney.

neph'ro-meg'a-ly (nĕf'rō-mĕg'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [*nephro-* + Gr. μέγας, μεγάλου, great.] *Med.* Enlargement of the kidney.

neph'ro-pa-ral'y-sis, *n. Med.* Paralysis of the kidneys.

neph'ro-pore (nĕf'rō-pōr), *n. Zoöl.* A nephridiopore.

Neph'rops (nĕf'rŏps), *n.* [NL.; *nephro-* + Gr. ὤψ eye.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the Norway lobster.

Ne-phrop'si-dæ (nē-frŏp'sĭ-dē; nĕf-rŏp'-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = HOMARIDÆ.

neph'ro-py-e'li-tis (nĕf'rō-pī'ē-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *nephro-* + *pyelitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the parenchyma and pelvis of the kidney.

neph'ro-py-o'sis (-pī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *nephro-* + *pyo-* + *-osis.*] Suppuration of the kidney.

neph'ror-rha'gi-a (nĕf'rō-rā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *nephro-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the kidneys.

neph'ros (nĕf'rŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νεφρός.] A kidney; — chiefly in comb., as in *pronephros.*

neph'ro-scle'ri-a (nĕf'rō-sklē'rĭ-ȧ), **neph'ro-scle'ro'sis** (-sklē-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See NEPHRO-; SCLEROSIS.] *Med.* Induration of the kidneys.

ne-phro'sis (nē-frō'sĭs; nĕf-rō'-), *n.* [NL.; *nephro-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Any diseased condition of the kidneys.

ne-phros'to-ma (nē-frŏs'tō-mȧ; nĕf-rŏs'-), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Nephrostome.

neph'ro-tu-ber'cu-lo'sis (nĕf'rō-tū-bûr'kū-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Tuberculosis of the kidneys.

neph'ro-ty'phoid, *n. Med.* Typhoid fever complicated by disease of the kidneys.

neph'ro-zy'mose, *n.* [*nephro-* + *zymose.*] A compound ferment occurring in urine.

neph'ta. + NAPHTHA.

Neph'ta-li (nĕf'tȧ-lī). *D. Bib.*

Neph'ta-lites (-līts). *D. Bib.*

Neph'tha-li (nĕf'thȧ-lī). *Bib.*

Neph'tha-li'a (-lĭ'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Neph'tha-lim (-lĭm). *Bib.*

Neph-thu'a-ti (nĕf-thū'ȧ-tī). *D. Bib.*

Neph'to'ah (-tō'ȧ; nĕf'tō-ȧ). *Bib.*

Neph'tu-im (nĕf'tū-ĭm). *D.*

Ne-phu'sim (nē-fū'sĭm). *Bib.*

Nep'i-dæ (nĕp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See NEPA. — **nep'id** (nĕp'ĭd), *a. & n.*

nepi-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. νήπιος infant.] *Zoöl.* Very young; postembryonal; larval; — said of a stage of development next succeeding the embryonic.

nep'o-ta'tion, *n.* [L. *nepotari* to be prodigal.] Prodigality. *Obs.*

ne'pote (nē'pōt), *n.* [L. *nepos, nepotis.*] A nephew; also, *Obs.,* a grandson. *Scot.* [Nepotic. *R.*]

ne-po'tious (nē-pō'shŭs), *a.*

neppe. + NEEP, NEP.

nep'per-kin. Dial. Eng. var. of NIPPERKIN.

nepte. [Catnip. *Obs.*]

Nep-tu'ne-an (nĕp-tū'nē-ăn). [AS., fr. L. *nepeta.*] Var. of NEPTUNIAN.

Neptune powder. A dynamite explosive used in blasting.

4. [*l. c.*] A copper or brass plate or pan used in trade with the natives of Africa.

Nep'tune's-cup' (nĕp'tūnz-), *n.* A very large cup-shaped sponge (*Protæron amphitrite*), sometimes four feet high.

Nep-tu'ni-an (nĕp-tū'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Neptunius* belonging to Neptune: cf. F. *neptunien*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Neptune, the god, or the ocean or sea, or the planet.

2. *Geol.* Formed by the agency of water; pertaining to or designating the theory of the Neptunists.

Neptunian plain, the ocean surface. *Poetic.* — **N. races,** the races of Oceania.

Nep-tu'ni-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [*Neptune* + *centric.*] *Astron.* Centering about Neptune (the planet); taken or calculated as seen from Neptune; as, *Neptunicentric* longitude or force.

Nep'tun-ist (nĕp'tŭ-nĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *neptuniste.*] **1.** A seaman; navigator. *Obs.*

2. *Geol.* One who holds the theory that the successive rocks of the earth's crust were formed by the agency of water. Cf. PLUTONIST.

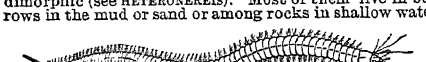
Ne're-id (nē're-ĭd), *n.* [L. *Nereis, -idis*, Gr. Νηρεΐς, Νηηΐ-ς, -ίδος, a daughter of Nereus, an ancient sea god, fr. Νηρευς; cf. *νηρός* wet, Skr. *nāra* water.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A sea nymph. The Nereids, fifty or one hundred in number, were the daughters of Nereus and Doris, and attendants upon Poseidon. They were represented as riding sea horses and other sea monsters, and usually as having the human form entire, but sometimes as having the tail of a fish. The best known were Amphitrite, Thetis, and Galatea.

2. [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* Any species of the genus *Nereis* or family Nereidæ; often, loosely, any of various other polychæte worms, esp. of the order Errantia.

Ne're-is (nē're-ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **NEREIDES** (nē-rē'ĭ-dēz). [L.]

1. *Class. Myth.* A Nereid. See NEREID.

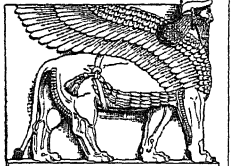
2. *Zoöl.* A large genus of predaceous marine polychætous worms of the order Errantia having the body composed of numerous segments each bearing a pair of biramous parapodia. The head has a protrusile pharynx with a pair of hooked jaws and a series of denticles. Some species are dimorphic (see HETERONEREIS). Most of them live in burrows in the mud or sand or among rocks in shallow water.



Nereis (*N. pelagica*). (½)

Others are free-swimming, some of them during the breeding season only. *Nereis virens* is common on muddy shores on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and is much used for bait. It becomes over a foot long. The genus is the type of a family, **Ne-re'i-dæ** (nē-rē'ĭ-dē).

Ne're-o-cys'tis (nē're-ō-sĭs'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See NEREID; -CYST.] *Bot.* A genus of gigantic laminariaceous seaweeds of the North Pacific, having a stem many fathoms long, ending in a large bladder, which is crowned with a tuft of long leaves. The stem is used by Alaskans for fishing lines.

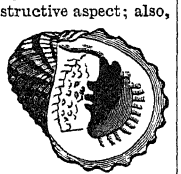


Sculptured Figure, probably of Nergal. After Rawlinson.

Ne'reus (nē'rūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Νηρεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* A sea god, father of the Nereids.

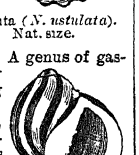
Ner'gal (nûr'găl), *n.* [Babylonian.] *Babylon. & Assyr. Myth.* One of the great gods. He is the god of the midsummer sun, the sun in its burning, destructive aspect; also, the god of war and pestilence, and in the later mythology the supreme lord of the world of the dead; in Assyria he was also god of the chase. Cf. ARALU.

Ne-ri'ta (nē-rī'tä), *n.* [L., a sort of sea mussel, Gr. νηρίτης, νηρείτης.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine rhipidoglossate gastropods, having a short-spired, globose, thick-walled shell. It is the type of a family, **Ne-rit'i-dæ** (nē-rĭt'ĭ-dē). — **ner'i-toid** (nĕr'ĭ-toid), *a.* & *n.*



Nerita (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

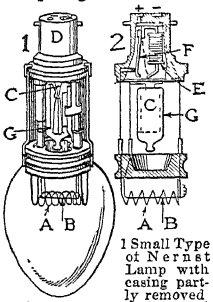
Ner'i-ti'na (nĕr'ĭ-tī'nä), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of gastropods of the family Neritidæ closely allied to *Nerita*, but chiefly inhabiting fresh and brackish waters.



Neritina (*N. zebra*). Nat. size.

Ne'ri-um (nē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., oleander, Gr. νήριον.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical apocynaceous shrubs having coriaceous verticillate leaves and large handsome red or white fragrant flowers. *N. oleander* is the oleander.

Nernst lamp (nĕrnst). [After Walter *Nernst* (b. 1864), German physicist.] An electric incandescent lamp the filament or rod of which consists of a mixture of magnesia with oxides of the rare earth metals. This mixture, on being raised to a high temperature, as by a glowing platinum spiral, becomes luminous and conducting, and may be kept thus by the passage of a comparatively weak current and without a vacuum.



1 Small Type of Nernst Lamp with casing partly removed

2 Diagrammatic Sectional View of Head *A* Heating Coil surrounding Filament *B*; *C* Iron Resistance; *D* Chamber containing Electromagnet *E*; *F* Flat Spring forming Armature of *E*; *G* Hydrogen-filled Bulb containing *C*. When the current first passes, *A* becomes incandescent and heats *B*, which at about 600° C. becomes a conductor and establishes a shunt circuit including the electromagnet. The Armature *F* is attracted, thereby breaking the circuit including *A*. *C* is included in the circuit of *B* to compensate for the inverse variation of *B*'s conductivity.

‖ **ne/ro-an-ti'co** (nā'rō-ăn-tē'kō), *n.* [It.; *nero* black + *antico* ancient.] *Art.* A beautiful black marble, found in fragments among Roman ruins, and usually thought to have come from ancient Laconia.

ner'o-li (nĕr'ō-lĭ; nē'rō-), *n.* [F. *néroli*, It. *neroli*, from the name of an Italian princess.] The essential oil of orange flowers, obtained either by distillation or enfleurage, and used as the basis of cologne and other perfumes, in liqueurs, etc.; — called also *oil of neroli*.

neroli camphor. *Chem.* A white crystalline waxy substance, tasteless and odorless, obtained from neroli.

Ne-ro'ni-an (nē-rō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Neronianus.*] **1.** Like, of, or pert. to, Nero (Roman emperor 54–68 A. D.), a profligate and cruel tyrant.

> Our hearts were of a *Neronian* hardness. *W. D Howells.*

2. Specif., *Med.*, designating phlebotomy, or venesection, in which several veins are opened at one time or successively. Seneca was thus bled to death under Nero.

Ne'ro-nize (nē'rō-nīz), *v. t. & i.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To charge with being, to tend to make, or to be, like Nero, esp. in depravity, tyranny, or cruelty.

Ner'thus (nûr'thĭs), *n.* [L., of Teutonic origin; cf. Icel. *Njörðr*, name of a god.] *Teut. Myth.* A goddess whose chief seat of worship was the island of Seeland. She is called by Tacitus *Terra Mater*, and her character seems to have been that of a deity of peace and fertility.

nerv'ate (nûr'vāt), *a.* *Bot.* Nerved.

ner-va'tion (nĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* The arrangement of nerves, in any sense of the word, esp. those of leaves or the wings of insects; neuration; venation.

nerve (nûrv), *n.* [L. *nervus*, prob. akin to Gr. νεῦρον sinew, nerve; cf. *νευρά* string, bowstring. Cf. NEURALGIA.]

1. A sinew or tendon. *Obs.*, exc.: **a** In the phrase *to strain every nerve*, that is, to put forth the utmost exertion. **b** A sinew or tendon taken from an animal, as for a bowstring.

2. One of the cordlike or filamentous bands of nervous tissue that connect the parts of the nervous system with each other and with the various organs of the body, and conduct the nervous impulses. A nerve consists essentially of fibers (**nerve fibers**), very small nerves of but one, the fibers of the larger nerves being gathered into bundles, or **funiculi**, each funiculus being surrounded by a connective-tissue sheath (**perineurium**), and these further inclosed in a common sheath (**epineurium**). Each nerve fiber consists of a central thread of protoplasm, the axis cylinder, which is the process (**axon** or **neurite**) of some nerve cell. Except near their termination and within the brain and spinal cord, each nerve fiber is usually surrounded by a delicate homogeneous sheath (the **primitive sheath**, or **neurilemma**) provided with nuclei at intervals. In the higher animals many nerve fibers (distinguished as white, or **medullated**, fibers) have within the neurilemma and immediately surrounding the axis cylinder an additional sheath of white fatty substance (the **medullary sheath**), interrupted at intervals, called the **nodes of Ranvier**. Fibers lacking the medullary sheath are called **nonmedullated**, or **gray**, **fibers**, or **fibers of Remak**. Nerves or their fibers are also classified as motor and sensory, efferent and afferent, etc. (see these terms). See NERVOUS SYSTEM.

3. Fig.: That part of anything that is regarded as the source or transmitter of vitality, force, sensation, or the like; as, Washington was the *nerve* of the Continental army; banks are the *nerves* of commerce.

4. Physical force or steadiness; muscular power and control; constitutional vigor; energy, strength.

> He led me on to mightiest deeds,
> Above the *nerve* of mortal arm. *Milton.*

5. a Mental strength or firmness; self-command in danger, or under suffering; coolness; pluck; resolution. **b** Audacity; "cheek." *Slang.*

6. *pl.* An attack of acute, often hysterical, nervousness; as, she suffered much from *nerves*.

7. a *Bot.* = VEIN. **b** *Zoöl.* A vein or nervure in the wing of an insect. **c** The sensitive pulp of a tooth.

8. [Cf. F. *nerfs*, pl.] *Arch.* A rib, as of a Gothic vault. *R.*

9. Strength and durability of wool fiber.

nerve of arrest, *Physiol.*, a nerve which when stimulated arrests the movements or action of a part, as the pneumogastric nerve. — **n. of Co-tun'ni-us** (kō-tŭn'ĭ-ŭs) [after Domenico Cotugno (L. *Columnius*) (1736–1822), Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, the nasopalatine nerve. — **nerves of Lan-ci'si** (lan-chē'zē) [after G. M. *Lancisi* (1654–1720), Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, a pair of longitudinal elevations near the middle line of the upper surface of the corpus callosum.

nerve (nûrv), *v. t.*; NERVED (nûrvd); NERV'ING (nûr'vĭng). To give strength, vigor, or courage to; to supply with physical or moral force; as, fear *nerved* his arm.

nerve cell. *Anat.* One of the characteristic cells of nerve tissue, occurring in the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord, and in the ganglia, retina, and internal ear. In man and the higher animals typical nerve cells are composed of soft reddish or grayish brown protoplasm, containing irregular granules (**Nissl's granules**) which stain with methylene blue. They have a large nucleus, usually with a conspicuous nucleolus, and are produced into long protoplasmic processes, called *axons*, or *neurites*, and *dendrites*. The axon (usually one to each cell) forms the axis cylinder of a nerve fiber. The dendrites, of which there may be many, are finely branched and interlace with the processes of other nerve cells. In a strict sense the term *nerve cell* includes these processes, but in ordinary usage it designates only the cell body from which they arise. Cf. NEURONE.

nerve center *or* **centre.** *Anat. & Physiol.* A collection of associated nerve cells having a common function.

nerved (nûrvd), *a.* **1.** Having (such or so many) nerves or veins.

2. *Her.* Having fibers of a different (specified) tincture; — said of the leaves of trees.

nerve'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of strength or of courage; wanting vigor; weak; powerless; inert.

> Awaking, all *nerveless*, from an ugly dream. *Hawthorne.*

2. Without nerves.

— **nerve'less-ly,** *adv.* — **nerve'less-ness,** *n.*

nerv'il } (nûr'vĭl), *n.* [Dim. fr. *nerve.*] *Bot.* One of the
nerv'ille } finer nerves or veins of a leaf blade.

ner'vi-mo'tion (nûr'vĭ-mō'shŭn), *n.* [*nerve* + *motion.*] *Physiol.* The movement in the sensory organs due to external agents and transmitted to the muscles by the nerves.

nerv'ine (nûr'vēn; -vĭn; 277), *a.* [L. *nervinus* made of sinews: cf. F. *nervin.* See NERVE.] *Med.* Having the quality of affecting the nerves; soothing nervous excitement.

nerv'ine, *n.* **1.** A nervine agent; a nerve tonic.

2. Any species of *Cypripedium*; — so called from their reputed tonic properties. *Local, U. S.*

nerv'ing, *n.* *Surg.* An operation, chiefly of veterinary practice, consisting in the removal of a portion of a nerve trunk, in cases of chronic inflammation, to destroy sensation in the parts supplied and thus remove lameness.

ner'vose (nûr'vōs; nĕr-vōs'; 277), *a.* [See NERVOUS.]

1. a Sinewy; vigorous. *Obs.* **b** Of or pert. to the nerves; affecting the nerves. *Obs. or R.*

2. Nerved; having nerves.

ner-vos'i-ty (nĕr-vŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *nervositas* strength.] Condition or quality of being nervous or nerved.

> The two Goncourts, . . . whose work may be summed up in one word, *nervosity*. *Encyc Brit.*

nerv'ous (nûr'vŭs), *a.* [L *nervosus* sinewy, vigorous: cf. F. *nerveux.* See NERVE.] **1.** Sinewy; strong; vigorous.

> "*Nervous* arms." *Pope.* "*Nervous* strength." *Scott.*

2. Like a sinew or tendon; having strong or abundant sinews or tendons; — said of animals, meat, etc. *Obs.*

3. Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind; characterized by strength of thought, feeling, or style; forcible; spirited.

> "*Nervous*, idiomatic English." *W. D. Whitney.*

4. Full of, or abounding in, nerves; as, the *nervous* parts of the body.

5. Of or pertaining to the nerves; seated in the nerves; affected by, or employing, the nerves; as, *nervous* excitement, fever, energy. Also, affecting the nerves; as, *nervous* drugs, experience.

6. a Having the nerves weak, diseased, or easily excited; subject to, or suffering from, undue excitement of the nerves; easily agitated or annoyed; excitable.

> Poor, weak, *nervous* creatures. *Cheyne.*

b Hence: Timid; fearful; apprehensive.

> Our aristocratic class does not firmly protest against the unfair treatment of Irish Catholics, because it is *nervous* about the land. *M. Arnold*

nervous dyspepsia. See DYSPEPSIA. — **n. fever,** *Med.*, typhoid fever. — **n. fluid,** *Physiol.*, a hypothetical fluid formerly thought to circulate through nerves, and regarded as the essential functional part. — **n. impulse,** *Physiol.*, the change in the protoplasm which travels like a wave along a nerve when it is stimulated, resulting: in sensory nerves, in a sensation; in motor nerves, in the contraction of a muscle or other phenomenon. — **n. system,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the nerves and nerve centers of an animal considered collectively; the specialized coördinating apparatus of nerve tissue which regulates muscular and organic action and upon which depend the forms and states of consciousness. It consists of specially modified cells (*nerve* or *ganglion cells*) and conducting elements (*nerve fibers*, or *nerves*) arising from these cells. In nearly all animals the nervous system is known to develop chiefly or entirely from the epi-

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Nep-tu'ni-an, *n.* **1.** *Geol.* A Neptunist.

2. An inhabitant of Neptune.

Nep-tu'ni-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Geol.* The theory of the Neptunists.

nep'tun-ite (nĕp'tŭ-nīt), *n.* [*Neptune* + *-ite.*] *Min.* A titano-silicate of iron, manganese, potassium, and sodium, occurring in black prismatic crystals. H., 5–6. Sp. gr., 3.23.

nep-tu'ni-um (nĕp-tū'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* A supposed metallic element announced by Hermann in 1877 as occurring in columbite.

‖ **ne pu'e-ro gla'di-um.** [L.] (Intrust) not a sword to a boy.

‖ **ne'que sem'per ar'cum ten'dit Apol'lo** (nē'kwē sĕm'pẽr är'kŭm tĕn'dĭt ă-pol'lō (nē'kwē)). [L.] And Apollo does not always bend his bow. *Horace* (*Odes*, II. x. 19).

‖ **ne quid de'tri-men'tis res-pu'bli-ca ca'pi-at** (dē'trĭ-mĕn'tĭs rēz-pŭb'lĭ-kă). [L.] That the republic receive no injury.

‖ **ne quid ni'mis.** [L.] Not anything too much or too far; (let there be) no excess. Cf. *μηδὲν ἄγαν* (MEDEN AGAN).

nēq'ui-ent, *a.* [L. *nequiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *nequire* to be unable.] Incapable; unable. *Obs.*

ner. † NAR, nearer; NE'ER, never. [NOR.]

ner. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NAR.

ner. Obs. or Scot. var. of NEAR.

nere. † NE'ER, never.

nere. Obs. or Scot. var. of NEAR.

nere. Var. of NEER, a kidney. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

nere. Contr. of *ne were*, were, or wert, not. *Obs.* [Black. *Obs.*]

nere, *a.* [Cf. OF. *neir*, F. *noir.*] **Ne're-ad,** *n.* Rare and incorrect var. of NEREID.

Ner'e-gel (nĕr'ē-gĕl). *D. Bib.*

ne-re'i-dous (nē-rē'ĭ-dŭs), *a.* *Zool.* Of or pert. to the nereid worms. *Rare.*

ne're-ite (nē'rē-īt), *n.* *Paleon.* A fossil worm track.

Ne'reus (nē'rūs; -rē-ŭs). *Bib.*

nerf, *n.* [F., fr. L. *nervus.* See NERVE.] A sinew. *Obs*

nerf'ling (nûrf'lĭng), *n.* The id.

Ner'gal-sha-re'zer (nûr'găl-shă-rē'zẽr). *Bib.*

Ne'ri (nā'rē), *n. pl.* [It., lit., blacks.] See BIANCHI.

Ne'ri (nē'rī). *Bib.*

Ne-ri'ah (nē-rī'ă), **Ne-ri'as** (-ăs). *Bib.*

ne'ri-ine (nē'rĭ-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** [G. *nerin*, fr. NL. *nerium* oleander.] Conessine.

ne'ri-on, *n.* The oleander. See NERIUM. *Obs.*

Ne-rix'a (nē-rĭks'ä), *n.* Portia's clever waiting woman in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

ner'ka (nûr'kä), *n.* [Prob. fr. Koryak *nerzhke* red: cf. Russ. *nyarka*.] The blueback salmon.

Ne-ro'ic (nē-rō'ĭk), *a.* Neronian.

[See OIL, *Table I.*]

ner'o-li oil (nĕr'ō-lĭ; nē'rō-).

Ne-ron'ic (nē-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* Neronian.

Ne'ro-nism (nē'rō-nĭz'm), *n.* Neronian practices or system of government.

Ne'ro-nist, *n.* One who resembles Nero, esp. in depravity.

Nero of the North. Christian II. (1481–1559), king of Denmark and Sweden; — so called on account of his cruelty.

Ne'ro's crown (nē'rōz). The crape jasmine.

nerre. † NAR, nearer. [not.]

nert. Obs. contr. of *ne art*, art

ner'ter-ol'o-gy (nûr'tẽr-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *νέρτερος* lower, *νέρτεροι*, pl., the dead, those in the lower world + *-logy.*] Learning about the dead. *R. Oxf. E. D.*

ner'the-latere. † NEVERTHELATER. [Narrowness. *Obs.*]

neruuthe, *n.* † NARROW.

nerv. Nerve. *Ref. Sp.*

nerv'al, *n.* [L. *nervalis* of or belonging to the nerves.] A salve for the sinews. *Obs.*

nerv'al (nûr'văl), *a.* [Cf. F. *nerval*, L. *nervalis.*] Of or pertaining to nerves; neural.

nerv'ate, *v. t.* To strengthen or reenforce. *Obs.* [Nerved.]

nerv'at-ed (nûr'vāt-ĕd), *a.* *Bot.* = NERVATE.

nerv'a-ture (-vă-tūr), *n.* Nervation.

ner-vau'ra (nĕr-vô'rä), *n.* [NL. See NERVE; AURA.] *Physiol.* A hypothetical nervous emanation, said to surround the body. — **ner-vau'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

nervd. Nerved. *Ref. Sp.*

nerve canal. The pulp cavity of a tooth.

nerve eminence. *Zool.* An epithelial sense organ of cyclostomes, fishes, and many amphibians, consisting of cells exposed on the surface of the skin or sunken in a pit or closed canal, and usually receiving branches from the nervus lateralis.

nerve ending. *Anat.* The structure in which the distal end of the axis cylinder of a nerve fiber terminates.

nerve fiber *or* **fibre.** See NERVE.

nerve impulse. *Physiol.* = NERVOUS IMPULSE.

nerve'let, *n.* A little nerve.

nerve paste. *Dentistry.* A preparation used to destroy the nerve of a tooth.

nerve pentagon. *Zoöl.* In echinoderms, a ring of nervous tissue about the mouth.

nerve'root', *n.* The yellow lady's-slipper. *U. S.*

nerve'-shak'en (-shāk'n), *a.* Affected by a tremor, or by a nervous disease; weakened; overcome by some violent influence or sensation; shocked.

nerve storm. *Med.* A paroxysmal functional disorder of the nervous system; a hysterical paroxysm. *Cant.* [rectasy.]

nerve stretching. *Surg.* Neurectasy.

nerv'i-cal, *a.* Pert. to the nerves. *Obs. or R.* [strength. *Rare.*]

nervid, *a.* Having nerve or nerves.

ner'vi-fo'li-ous, *a.* [L. *nervus* nerve + *folium.*] Having nervelike leaves. *Obs.*

Ner'vi-i (nûr'vĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L.] A Celtic tribe of Belgium almost exterminated by Julius Cæsar, 57 B. C.

ner'vi-mo'tor (-mō'tẽr), *n.* [*nerve* + *motor.*] *Physiol.* Any agent capable of causing nervimotion. [MUSCULAR.]

ner'vi-mus'cu-lar, *a.* = NERVO-MUSCULAR.

‖ **ner'vi ner-vo'rum** (nûr'vī nẽr-vō'rŭm). [NL., nerves of nerves.] *Anat.* Small nerve filaments innervating the sheath of larger nerves. [-NESS.]

nerv'i-ness (nûr'vĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

nerv'ish, *a.* Nervous. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

nerv'ism (nûr'vĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Nerve force.

2. Nervous excitement.

ner'vo-cid'ine (nûr'vō-sĭd'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*nerve* + *-cide* + *-ine.*] The hydrochloride of an alkaloid got from an Indian plant. It is a local anæsthetic.

ner'vo-mus'cu-lar (-mŭs'kŭ-lär), *a.* *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to both nerves and muscles.

ner'vo-san-guin'e-ous (-săn-gwĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Of a nervous and sanguine temperament.

ner'vo-sism (nûr'vō-sĭz'm), *n.* Nervosity.

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blast. In vertebrates it is usually divided into three systems: the *central*, or *cerebrospinal*, comprising the brain and spinal cord; the *peripheral*, comprising the cranial and spinal nerves, which connect the cerebrospinal system with the various parts of the body (see CRANIAL NERVES, SPINAL NERVES); and the *sympathetic*, which consists of a pair of gangliated cords, partly ventral and partly lateral to the spinal column, and numerous nerve plexuses and small ganglia in various parts of the body, mostly in close relation with the viscera. It is connected at many points with the peripheral system. The cerebrospinal system arises in the embryo as a groove (*medullary groove*) in the epiblast along the dorsal middle line, and, by the coalescence of its bounding ridges, soon becomes converted into a tube (*medullary tube*) and sinks beneath the surface. The posterior portion of this tube becomes the spinal cord, but at the anterior end, except in *Amphioxus*, three enlargements (the primary cerebral vesicles) appear (see CEREBRAL VESICLE), out of which the brain of the adult is formed. The peripheral nerves arise for the most part from outgrowths of the medullary tube or from ganglia originally derived from the walls of the medullary groove. The origin of the sympathetic system is imperfectly understood. Physiologically the entire nervous system is dominated by the brain and spinal cord, and in the higher animals the independent action of the latter, as shown in reflex movements, is greatly reduced. Even in man, however, where the intellectual faculties control the mechanism of the body to an unusual degree, there are still a considerable number of independent centers which automatically send out impulses to certain groups of muscles (see BRAIN, 1, NERVE, 2). In invertebrates with radial symmetry the central nervous system may have the form of one or more rings; in elongated forms it often consists of an anterior bilobed *cerebral ganglion* or *brain*, and a pair of longitudinal, commonly ventrally situated, cords, which in segmented animals are usually gangliated at intervals and provided with transverse commissures. The anterior part of the system commonly forms a ring of nerve tissue (the *esophageal ring*) about the gullet. — **nervous temperament**, nervous excitability; constitution marked by unusual susceptibility of the nervous system.

nerv'ous-ly (nûr'vŭs-lĭ), *adv.* In a nervous manner; specif.: **a** Vigorously; forcibly; strongly. **b** With weakness or agitation of the nerves; agitatedly; timidly.

ner'vu-ra'tion (nûr'vŭ-ra'shŭn), *n. Zoöl.* Arrangement of nervures.

ner'vure (nûr'vŭr), *n.* [F. See NERVE.] **1.** *Zoöl.* One of the thickened lines or ribs in the wings of insects which serve to support and stiffen them; a vein.
2. *Bot.* A nerve or vein.
3. A rib, as of a Gothic vault. *Rare.*

nerv'y (nûr'vĭ), *a.*; NERV'I-ER (-vĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Strong; sinewy. "His *nervy* knees." *Keats.*
2. a Characterized by spirited assurance; courageous. *Colloq.* **b** Hence: Cool; cheeky. *Slang.*
3. Nervously unsteady; jerky; as, *nervy* steps.

nes'ci-ence (nĕsh'ĭ-ĕns; nĕsh'ĕns; 277), *n.* [L. *nescientia*, fr. *nesciens*, p. pr. of *nescire* not to know; *ne* not + *scire* to know.] **1.** Lack of knowledge or of knowableness; state of not knowing, or quality of being not known or not knowable; esp., *Philos.*, the doctrine that God, noumena, etc., are incapable of being known.

The semblance of two regions, one pure fact, the other pure fancy, one all science, the other all *nescience*, is just the error that I have been trying to expose. *James Ward.*

2. The unknown. *Rare.*

It is a poor science that would hide from us the great deep sacred infinitude of *nescience*, whither we can never penetrate, on which all science swims as mere superficial film. *Carlyle.*

nes'ci-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *nesciens*, p. pr. See NESCIENCE.] Exhibiting, or characterized by, nescience; ignorant; agnostic. — *n.* An agnostic.

ness (nĕs), *n.* [AS. *næs*, *nes*; akin to Icel. *nes*, Sw. *näs*, Dan. *næs*, and E. *nose*. See NOSE.] A promontory; a cape; a headland; — often used as a suffix in the names of places and promontories; as, Sheer*ness*.

-ness (-nĕs; *in colloq. speech the* ĕ *becomes nearly* ĭ *in* ĭll). [AS. *-ness*, *-nyss*, *-nys*; akin to OS. *-nissi*, *-nussi*, D. *-nis*, OHG. *-nissa*, *-nassī*, *-nussī*, G. *-nis*, *-niss*, Goth. *-inassus*. The *n* (*in*) orig. was part of the stem, not of the suffix proper.] A suffix used primarily to form abstract nouns denoting in general *quality* or *state*; as in, good*ness*, great*ness*, sick*ness*, quality or state of being good, great, sick. These nouns often have various specific senses, as that of: (1) a particular instance of the quality or state; thus, he showed them many kind*nesses*; (2) something exhibiting or causing the quality or state; thus, the villa stood in the midst of that green*ness*; His High*ness* was pleased; to rub off the dim*ness* from a glass. The suffix forms a few nouns which are primarily concrete, as in wit*ness*. It is used chiefly with native adjectives, but now also with those of Latin origin, where, however, a suffix of Latin origin, as *-ity*, is in general preferred; as in spiritual*ness*, for spirituality. See *Introd., Rules for Spelling.*

☞ The reference "See -NESS" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ness*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

Ness'ler-ize (nĕs'lẽr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [After Julius *Nessler* (1827-1905), German chemist.] *Anal. Chem.* To treat or test with Nessler's reagent. — **Ness'ler-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Ness'ler jar *or* **cylinder** (nĕs'lẽr). *Anal. Chem.* A tall, narrow glass jar with straight sides, used for comparing the colors of liquids, as in the Nessler test.

Ness'ler's re-a'gent *or* **solution** (nĕs'lẽrz). *Anal. Chem.* An aqueous solution of potassium and mercuric iodide, made strongly alkaline with potassium hydroxide. When this is added to a solution containing ammonia or an ammonium salt a reddish precipitate is formed or, if the amount of ammonia is minute, a yellow coloration. This reaction is very delicate and is used as a test for ammonia, chiefly in water analysis. By comparing the color of the solution tested with a standard solution, observing them vertically in Nessler jars, quantitative estimates are made.

Nes'sus (nĕs'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Νέσσος.] *Class. Myth.* A Centaur shot with a poisoned arrow by Hercules for trying to outrage his wife, Deianira. In obedience to the dying advice of Nessus, Deianira steeped her husband's shirt in the Centaur's blood as a love charm, but it poisoned his flesh, causing such agony that he killed himself.

nest (nĕst), *n.* [AS. *nest*; akin to D. & G. *nest*, OIr. *net*, Gael. & Ir. *nead*, W. *nyth*, L. *nidus*, for *nisdus*, Skr. *nīḍa* resting place, nest; from the particle *ni* down, Skr. *ni* + the root of E. *sit*, and thus orig., a place to sit down in. See NETHER, SIT; cf. EYAS, NIDIFICATION, NYE.] **1.** The bed or receptacle prepared by a bird or fowl for holding its eggs and for hatching and rearing its young.
2. Hence: The place in which the eggs of other animals, as insects, turtles, etc., are laid and hatched; a snug place in which young animals are reared.
3. Any snug, comfortable, or cozy residence or retreat; a lodging or shelter, esp. of a secluded or cozily private nature; rarely, the place of deposit of something.

A little cottage, like some poor man's *nest*. *Spenser.*

4. A place where persons of a certain character (usually bad) live or gather or where certain conditions (usually evil) prevail; an abode; haunt; as, a *nest* of traitors; a *nest* of vice.
5. The inhabitants, occupants, or frequenters of a nest, collectively; as, a *nest* of mice; a *nest* of outlaws.
6. A collection, set, or group of similar things; specif.: **a** A graduated series of boxes, cases, bowls, or the like, each put within the one next larger. **b** *Mech.* A compact group of pulleys, gears, springs, etc., working together or collectively; a group of boilers, or of tubes in a water-tube boiler, or the like. **c** *Math.* A set of conics that neither intersect nor connect visibly, that is, whose common points and common tangents are only imaginary, as concentric circles, confocal ellipses, or hyperbolas. **d** *Med.* More fully, *cell nest.* An isolated collection or clump of cells in tissue of a different structure.
7. *Geol.* A small isolated mass of any ore or mineral within a rock.

nest, *v. t.*; NEST'ED; NEST'ING. **1** To put into a nest; to form a nest for; to settle or place in or as in a nest

From him who *nested* himself into the chief power. *South.*

2. Passively, with *in:* Used for making nests in; as, a bush *nested* in by birds.
3. To pack or fit one within another in a graduated series.

nest (nĕst), *v. i.* **1.** To build or occupy a nest; to settle down in or as in a nest.

The king of birds *nested* within his leaves. *Howell.*

2. To hunt for birds' nests.

nest'ed (nĕs'tĕd), *a. Math.* Belonging to a nest.

nest egg. **1.** An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it, and to induce her to lay more in the same place; hence, fig., something laid up as the beginning of a fund or collection, or as a reserve.
2. A decoy; an artificial inducement. *Washington.*

nes'tle (nĕs''l), *v. i.*; NES'TLED (-ld); NES'TLING (nĕs'-lĭng). [AS. *nestlian.*] **1.** To make and occupy a nest; to nest. *Now Rare.*

The kingfisher . . . *nestles* in hollow banks. *L'Estrange.*

2. To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest; to cuddle up; to settle, as in a nest; to take shelter.

Their purpose was to fortify in some strong place of the wild country, and there *nestle* till succors came. *Bacon*

3. To move about in one's place, like a bird when shaping the interior of her nest or a young bird getting close to the parent; as, a child *nestles* to its mother's breast.
4. To take up one's abode; to settle. *Obs.*

nes'tle, *v. t.* **1.** To settle, shelter, or house, as in a nest; to provide with a nest or cozy retreat.
2. To cherish, as a bird her young. *Rare.*
3. To move (a part of the body) against or into something as if nestling; as, the child *nestles* his head on her breast.

nest'ling (nĕst'lĭng; nĕs'lĭng), *n.* [*nest* + 1st *-ling.*] A young bird which has not abandoned the nest; hence, a very young child.

Nes'tor (nĕs'tôr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Νεστωρ.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A king of Pylus, who in his old age joined the Greek expedition against Troy and was noted as a wise counselor.
2. Fig.: An old man preëminent for wisdom.
3. [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large parrots of New Zealand and Papuasia including the kaka and the kea. It is the type of a family, Nestoridæ, or subfamily, Nestorinæ.

Nes-to'ri-an (nĕs-tō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *n. Eccl.* An adherant of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople in the 5th century, who was condemned as a heretic by the Council of Ephesus, 431, for maintaining that the divine and the human natures were not merged into one person in Christ (who was God in man), and, hence, that it was wrong to call Mary the *mother of God*, though she might be called the *mother of Christ;* also, one of the sect established by the followers of Nestorius in Persia, India, and other Oriental countries, and still in existence. Opposed to *Eutychian* and *Monophysite.* The position of Nestorius was that there was in Christ a union, but not a union of essence, between God and man. The divine and the human entered into a relation of constant coexistence and coworking. The divine Logos took up his abode in the man Jesus. Only the smaller fraction of the evangelic affirmations respecting Jesus during his earthly life pertain to him as atonee God and man. Most of them are true of him either as God exclusively or as man exclusively. *G.P. Fisher.*

Nes-to'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or relating to the Nestorians or Nestorius; connected with, or adhering to, Nestorianism.
2. Relating to, or resembling, Nestor, the aged warrior and counselor; hence, wise; aged; as, *Nestorian* caution.
Nestorian alphabet, a Syriac alphabet widely spread by Nestorian missionaries. — **N. liturgies.** See LITURGY, 1, III.

Nes-to'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the Nestorian Christians, or of Nestorius.

Nes-to'ri-an-ize (-īz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To hold to Nestorianism. — **Nes-to'ri-an-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

net (nĕt), *n.* [AS. *net*; akin to D. *net*, OS. *net*, *netti*, OHG. *nezzi*, G. *netz*, Icel. & Dan. *net*, Sw. *nät*, Goth. *nati*; orig. uncert.] **1.** A fabric of twine, thread, or the like, wrought or woven into meshes, and used for catching fish, birds, butterflies, etc.
2. Anything designed or fitted to entrap or catch; a snare; any device for catching and holding; specif., *Now Rare*, a spider's web.

A man that flattereth his neighbor spreadeth a *net* for his feet. *Prov.* XXIX. 5.

3. Anything wrought or woven in meshes; any of various open-weave meshed fabrics; as, a *net* for confining the hair; a mosquito *net;* a tennis *net;* beaded *net.*
4. *Math.* **a** In the plane, a system of lines determined by four points and the intersections of lines through these points and subsequent intersections; in space, a system of intersections of planes passed in every way through triads of points consisting of five original points and the subsequent intersections of the planes in sets of three. **b** A doubly infinite system of conics represented by the equation $U + \lambda V + \mu W = 0$, where $U = 0$, $V = 0$, $W = 0$ are conics in point coördinates; but if in line coördinates, the net is *tangential* or a *web.* The terms may be extended to similar systems of higher curves.
5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = RETICULUM.

net, *v. t.*; NET'TED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 151); NET'TING. **1.** To cover or inclose with or as with a net or nets; as, to *net* a tree.
2. To take in or as in a net; to capture by stratagem or wile.

And now I am here, *netted* and in the toils. *Scott.*

3. To use nets in, as in a stream to catch fish.
4. To make into a net; to make in the style of, or by means of, network; as, to *net* silk.

net, *v. i.* To make, or be occupied in making, netting.

net (nĕt), *a.* [F. See NEAT clean.] **1.** Neat; trim; clean; bright. *Obs. or R.*

Her breast all naked as *net* ivory. *Spenser.*

2. Free from extraneous substances; pure; unadulterated; neat; as, *net* wine, etc. *Rare.*
3. Clear of, or free from, all charges, deductions, etc.; specif.: **a** Remaining after the deduction of all charges, outlay, loss, etc.; as, *net* profit; *net* proceeds; *net* income. See phrases, below. **b** Clear of or excluding all tare, tret, or the like; as, *net* weight.

The lexical definition of "*net*" is "clear of all deductions." . . The popular acceptation of the term is the same. 22 *Wall.* 148.

net assets. *Insurance.* = ADMITTED ASSETS. — **n. income.** See INCOME, 4. — **n. interest.** See INTEREST, 8. — **n. premium.** See PREMIUM. — **n. profit.** See PROFIT, *n.*, 4. — **n. tonnage.** *Naut.* See TONNAGE, 2. — **n. valuation.** See VALUATION. — **n. value** (of a policy), *Insurance*, the reserve.

net, *v. t.* To produce or gain as clear profit; as, he *netted* a thousand dollars by the operation.

neth'er (nĕth'ẽr), *a.* [ME. *nethere*, *nithere*, AS. *niðera*, fr. the adv. *niðer*, *niðor*, downward; akin to *neoðan* below, beneath, D. *neder* down, G. *nieder*, Sw. *nedre* below, nether, a. & adv., and also to Skr. *ni* down. Cf. BENEATH.] Situated down or below; lying beneath or in the lower part; lower in position; lower; under; — opposed to *upper.*

All my *nether* shape thus grew transformed. *Milton.*

nether world, the world of the dead; esp., the world of future punishment, generally imagined as below or within the earth. See AMENTI, ARALU, GEHENNA, HADES, 1 **b**, HELL, NARAKA, NASTROND, NIFLHEIM, SHEOL, TARTARUS.

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nerv'ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ner'vule (nûr'vūl), *n.* [L. *nervulus.*] A small nerve. — **ner'vu-lar** (-vŭ-lẽr), *a.* [vule. *Rare.*]
ner'vul-et (-vŭ-lĕt), *n.* A nervule.
ner'vu-lose (-lōs), *a.* Minutely nerved.
‖ **ner'vus la'te-ra'lis** (nûr'vŭs lăt'ē-rā'lĭs), *n.* [L.] *Zoöl.* A nerve supplying a lateral line organ, esp. a large branch of the pneumogastric which is the principal nerve of that organ.
‖ **ner'vus pro-ban'di.** [L.] The force of proving; the chief argument. [nōse; NĪS, is not.]
nes. + NAS, was not; NESE, Obs. or dial. Eng. of NESS.
nesch, nesche. + NESH.
neschhed, *n.* [See NESHHED.] Softness. *Obs.* [Ignorant. *Obs.*]
nes'ci-ous, *a.* [L. *nescius.*]
‖ **ne'scit vox mis'sa re-ver'ti.** [L.] An uttered word knows no return.

Horace (*Ars Poetica*, 390).

nese. + NEEZE, NIECE.
nese (nēz), *n.* [ME. *nese*, *neose*; cf. OD. *nese.* Cf. NESS.] Nose. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
nesesse. + NECESSE, necessary.
nese'thirl, *n.* [*nese* nose + *thirl.*] Nostril. *Obs.*
nese'-wise' (nēz'wīz'), *a.* Clever; knowing. *Scot.*
nesh (nĕsh), *a.* [AS. *hnesce* akin to Goth. *hnasqus.*] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** Soft; tender; juicy; also, *Obs.*, moist.
2. Slack; timid; delicate; weak
3. Mild; kindly; yielding. *Obs.*
4. Dainty; tastidious; squeamish. [*Dial. Eng.*]
nesh, *adv.* Neshly. *Obs. or* **nesh,** *n.* That which is nesh, as soft ground or kindness *Obs*
nesh, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *hnescian.*] **1.** To make or become soft. *Obs.* **2.** To act timidly; to funk; — with *it. Dial. Eng.*
Ne-shan'nock (nē-shăn'ŭk), *n.* A white-fleshed variety of potato originated in Pennsylvania; — named after a local township.
neshhed, *n.* [See NESH, *a.*; -HEAD.] Softness. *Obs.*
nesh'ly, *adv.* of NESH, *a. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
nesh'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
ne'si-ote (nē'sĭ-ōt), *a.* [Gr. νησιώτης.] Inhabiting an island.
Nes'ki, Nes'khi (nĕs'kĭ), *n.* [Ar. *naskhī*, fr. *nasakh* to abolish, copy.] The ordinary cursive Arabic script used in writing and printing.
Ne'so-gæ'a (nē'sō-jē'ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νῆσος island + γαῖα earth.] *Zoogeog.* The Polynesian region. — **Ne'so-gæ'an,** **Ne'so-ge'an** (-ăn), *a.*
Ne-so'ki-a (nē-sō'kĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of murine burrowing rodents of India having a long scaly tail.
Ne'so-net'ta (nē'sō-nĕt'ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νῆσος island + νῆττα duck.] *Zoöl* A genus of flightless ducks consisting of one species (*N. auckландica*) of the Auckland Islands.
Ne'so-pi-the'cus (-pĭ-thē'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νῆσος island + πίθηκος monkey.] *Zoöl.* A genus of extinct lemuroids from Madagascar in which the dentition and some other characters are intermediate between those of the lemurs and apes.
Ne-sot'ra-gus (nē-sŏt'rā-gŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νῆσος island + τράγος goat.] *Zoöl.* A genus of very small antelopes of southeastern Africa comprising *N. moschatus* and *N. livingstonei*, both slightly larger than the royal antelope.
nes'que-ho'nite (nĕs'kē-hō'nīt), *n.* [From *Nesquehoning*, Pennsylvania.] *Min.* A colorless hydrous carbonate of magnesium, $MgCO_3{\cdot}3H_2O$, in prismatic crystals. Sp. gr., 1.83-1.85.
nesse. + NESS.
Nes'sel-rode pud'ding (nĕs'ĕl-rōd; *Russ.* -rōd'yĕ). [After Count K.V. *Nesselrode*, Russian diplomat.] **1.** A gelatin pudding containing chestnuts.
2. A rich ice cream containing chestnuts, currants, citron, raisins, and maraschino
nessh, nesshe. + NESH.
Nessler reaction, Nessler test. See NESSLER'S REAGENT.
‖ **nes-sun' mag-gior' do-lo're, ne ri'cor-dar'si del tem'po fe-li'ce nel'la mi-se'ria** (nĕs-sōōn' mäd-jôr' dō-lō'rā, nā rē'-kôr-där'sē dĕl tĕm'pō fā-lē'chā nĕl'lä mē-zā'ryä). [It.] (There is) no greater grief than in misery to recall the happy time.

Dante (*Inferno*, V. 121-123).

nest. + NEXT.
nest'age (nĕs'tĭj), *n.* Nests; a place for nests or a nest *Rare.*
nest box. A box containing a nest of graduated receptacles.
‖ **n'est-ce pas'** (nĕs-pä') ? [F.] Is n't that so ? [not. *Obs.*
neste. Var. of NISTE, *v.*, knew
nest'er. *n.* An animal that nests.
nest'ful (nĕst'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz) As much or many as will fill a nest.
nest fungus. Any fungus of the family Nidulariaceæ.
nest gearing. *Mach.* Any of various ingenious kinds of inclosed friction gear invented by Prof. Fleeming Jenkin.
nes-ti'a-tri'a (nĕs-tĭ'ă-trĭ'ă), *n.* [L. *nēs* Gr. νῆστις fasting + *-iatria.*] *Med.* Nestitherapy.
nes'ti-ther'a-py (nĕs'tĭ-thĕr'ă-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. νῆστις fasting + *therapy.*] *Med.* The hunger cure. See LIMOTHERAPY.
nest'l. Nestle. *Ref. Sp.*
nes'tle. Nestle. *Ref. Sp.*
nes'tle, *v. i.* To be restless; to fidget *Dial. Eng.* [ling.
nes'tler (nĕs'lẽr), *n.* A nest-
nest'ling (nĕs'lĭng), *n.* [*nestle*, *v.* + *-ing.*] Nest; retreat. *Obs.* & *R.*
Nes-tor'i-dæ (nĕs-tôr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl. Zoöl.* See NESTOR, *n.*, 3.
Nes'to-ri'næ (nĕs'tō-rī'nē), *n. pl. Zoöl.* See NESTOR, *n.*, 3.
Nes'tor-ine, *n.* Nestorian *Obs.*
nes'tor-ine, *a.* Of or pert. to the genus *Nestor*, or the subfamily Nestorinæ. See NESTOR, *n.*, 3.
Nes'tor-ize, *v. i.* To transform into Nestors. *Obs.*
‖ **ne sutor ul'tra cre'pi-dam** (krĕp'ĭ-dăm). Var. of SUTOR, NE SUPRA CREPIDAM.
net. + NEAT.
net, *a.* Netted.
net, *v. t.* [OF. *netir* to cleanse, fr. *net* clean. Cf. NEAT, *a.*] To wash, esp. to rinse. — *n.* A rinsing. *Both Obs or Dial. Eng.*
Net, Net'ty. Dim. of ANTOINETTE, JEANETTE; — fem. prop. name.
net'braid'er, *n.* A netmaker.
nete + NEAT, NET, NIT.
nete. Contr. of *ne wite*, know not. *Obs.*
ne'te (nē'tē), *n* [Gr. νήτη, νεάτη, fr. νέατος lowest.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.* [*Dicranopteris.*
net fern A fern of the genus
net'fish', *n.* A basket fish.
net'ful, *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as will fill a net.
neth. + NET, *n.*
Neth. *Abbr.* Netherlands.
Ne-than'e-el (nē-thăn'ē-ĕl). *Bib.*
Neth'a-ni'ah (nĕth'ă-nī'ă). *Bib.*
ne'the-ist (nē'thē-ĭst), *a.* [A negative prefix *ne-*, perh. here fr. Gr. νη- + *theist.*] An atheist. *Rare.*
netheless, *adv* Nevertheless. [*Obs.*
nethemest, *a.* [AS *niðemest*, *niedemest.*] Nethermost. *Obs.*
neth'er. Var. of NITHER, *v.*
ne'ther (*dial.* nā'thẽr; nē'-). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NEITHER.

Neth'er-land-er (nĕth'ẽr-lăn-dẽr), *n.* A native of the Netherlands, sometimes restricted to Holland, sometimes made to include Belgium. Cf. DUTCH, *n.*, 3 b. — **Neth'er-land-i-an** (-dĭ-ăn ; nĕth'ẽr-lăn'dĭ'-ăn), **Neth'er-land-ish**, *a.*

neth'er-most (-mōst), *a.* [Cf. AS. *niðemest*. See NETHER; cf. AFTERMOST.] Lowest ; as, the *nethermost* hell.

net'su-ke (nĕt'sōō-kā), *n.* [Jap.] In Japanese costume and decorative art, a small object carved in wood, ivory, bone, or horn, or wrought in metal, and pierced with holes for cords by which it is connected, as a button or bob, with the inro, the smoking pouch (tabako-ire), and similar objects carried in the girdle. It is now much used on purses sold in America and Europe.

net'ted (nĕt'ĕd ; -ĭd ; 151), *p. a.* Made into a net ; taken or covered as with a net ; provided with, or protected by, nets or netting ; formed of network ; specif., reticulated ; made up of meshes or network. — **netted melon.** = NUTMEG MELON.

net'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NET. Hence : *vb. n.* **a** Act or process of making nets or network, or of forming meshes. **b** Act, process, or right of fishing with a net or nets. **c** A piece of network ; any fabric of crossing cords, threads, ropes, wires, or the like, with open spaces between. **d** Specif.: *Nav.* A network of ropes formerly used for various purposes, as for holding the hammocks when not in use.

net'tle (nĕt'l), *n.* Also *knittle*, the original form. [Cf. KNITTLE.] *Naut.* **a** A small line made of rope yarn, as a reef point, hammock clews, etc. **b** *pl.* Halves of yarns in the end of a rope twisted up for pointing.

net'tle (nĕt'l), *n.* [AS. *netele, netle ;* akin to D. *netel*, G. *nessel*, OHG. *nezzila, nazza*, Dan. *nelde, nälde*, Sw. *nässla ;* cf. Lith. *notere.*] **1. a** Any plant of the genus *Urtica*, the species of which are chiefly coarse herbs armed with stinging hairs. See URTICA. **b** By extension, any plant of the family Urticaceæ.

2. Any of many other prickly or stinging plants ; — usually with an attributive, as Chile *nettle*, hedge *nettle*, etc.

net'tle, *v. t. ;* NET'TLED (-'ld) ; NET'TLING (nĕt'lĭng). **1.** To whip with nettles.

2. To fret or sting as with nettles ; hence, to irritate ; vex.

> The princes were so *nettled* at the scandal of this affront, that every man took it to himself. *L'Estrange.*

3. To rouse or incite as by irritation.

Syn. — See IRRITATE.

nettle rash. *Med.* An eruption on the skin resembling the condition produced by stinging with nettles ; urticaria.

net'tling (nĕt'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. KNITTLE.] *Rope Making.* **a** A process (resembling splicing) by which two ropes are joined end to end so as to form one rope. **b** The process of tying together the ends of yarns in pairs, to prevent tangling.

net'tly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Having a profusion of nettles.

2. Readily nettled ; irritable.

net'work' (nĕt'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** A fabric or structure of threads, cords, wires, or the like, crossing each other at certain intervals, and knotted or secured at the crossings, thus leaving spaces, or meshes, between them.

2. Any system of lines or channels interlacing or crossing like the fabric of a net ; as, a *network* of veins ; a *network* of railroads ; also fig. ; as, a *network* of falsehoods.

3. *Math.* All points of the plane of complex numbers determined by the formula $z = 2mp + 2m'p'$, where $2p$, $2p'$ are constants (whose ratio is not real) and m, m' are any integers positive or negative, or 0 ; the vertices of a complete system of period parallelograms.

4. *Elec.* A system of conductors interconnected so as to form closed meshes like those of a net.

Neuf'châ'tel' (nŭ'shâ'tĕl'), *n., or* **Neufchâtel cheese.** A kind of soft white cheese made from sweet milk with or without cream ; — so called from Neufchâtel in France.

Neu'mann's in'te-gral (noi'mănz). [After K. G. *Neumann*, German mathematician.] *Math.* The integral $2Q_n(\mu) = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{P_n(u)}{\mu - u} \cdot du$, which equation holds for all values of u except real ones in the interval of integration.

neume (nūm), *n.* [LL. *neuma* a group of notes sung to a breath lasts, a neuma, fr. Gr. πνεῦμα breath.] *Mediæval Music.* One of an early system of symbols developed from the Greek accents to indicate relative pitch. They date from as early as the 8th century, and were written originally over the words to be sung, but later between two or more horizontal lines denoting fixed pitch, as C or F. Neumes were thus the first step towards modern staff notation. The *Table* shows the more important ones as written in the 11th century and with conjectured present equivalents (the notes being taken as showing merely rise and fall of pitch, not definite intervals, nor time values).

NAME.	ELEMENTS.	FORM AND EQUIV.
Virga	Acute accent	
Punctum	Grave accent	
Clivis	Acute & grave	
Podatus	Grave & acute	
Scandicus	2 Grave & 1 acute	
Climacus	Acute & 2 grave	
Torculus	Grave, acute, & grave	
Porrectus	Acute, grave, & acute	
Quilisma	Tremolo	

The shapes of the neumes varied with different handwritings and in different countries, though they were always easy to recognize. *C. F. A. Williams.*

neu-rad'y-na'mi-a (nū-răd'ĭ-nā'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; *neuro-* + *adynamia.*] *Med.* Nervous debility ; neurasthenia. — **neu-rad'y-nam'ic** (-năm'ĭk), *a.*

neu'ral (nū'răl), *a.* [Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Of or pertaining to a nerve or the nervous system. **b** In vertebrate anatomy, situated in the region of, or on the same side of the body as, the neural axis ; — hence in vertebrates equivalent to *dorsal*, and opposed to *hæmal* or *ventral*.

neural arch, the cartilaginous or bony arch on the dorsal side of a vertebra. The series of neural arches forms the **neural canal**, in which the spinal cord is situated. Cf. HÆMAL ARCH. — **n. axis**, the cerebrospinal axis. — **n. canal.** *Zoöl. & Embryol.* **a** See NEURAL ARCH. **b** The medullary tube. — **n. crest**, *Embryol.*, in vertebrate embryos, a proliferation of the epiblast on each side of the line of closure of the medullary tube, from which the ganglia of the spinal nerves are formed. — **n. gland**, *Zoöl.*, in ascidians, a glandular mass in close relation to the nerve ganglion, possibly homologous with the pituitary body of vertebrates. — **n. groove**, *Embryol.*, the medullary groove. — **n. lamina.** *Embryol.* = MEDULLARY PLATE **b.** — **n. plate**, *Zoöl.*, one of a series of bony plates lying in the mid-dorsal portion of the carapace of most turtles. They are preceded by the nuchal plate and are followed by one or more pygal plates. — **n. process**, *Zoöl.*, the lateral half of the neural arch of a vertebra, equivalent to the pedicle and lamina together. — **n. spine**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the median dorsal spine of a vertebra ; the spinous process.

neu-ral'gi-a (nū-răl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; *neuro-* + *-algia.* See NERVE.] *Med.* A very acute pain, exacerbating or intermitting, which follows the course of a nervous branch and extends to its ramifications. — **neu-ral'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

neu'ras-the'ni-a (nū'răs-thē'nĭ-ă ; nū-răs'thē-nĭ'ă), *n.* [NL. ; *neuro-* + Gr. ἀσθένεια weakness.] *Med.* A condition of nervous debility marked by depression of the vital forces, and usually caused by prolonged mental strain, overwork, etc. ; nervous prostration.

neu'ras-then'ic (nū'răs-thĕn'ĭk), *a. Med.* Pert. to, or having, neurasthenia. — *n.* One having neurasthenia. — **neu'ras-then'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **neu'ras-then'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

neu'ra-tro'phi-a (-rā-trō'fĭ-ă) } *n.* [NL. *neuratrophia.* See
neu-rat'ro-phy (nū-răt'rō-fĭ) } NEURO- ; ATROPHY.] *Med.* Atrophy of the nerves. — **neu'ra-troph'ic** (-trŏf'ĭk), *a.*

neu-rec'ta-sy (nū-rĕk'tă-sĭ), *n.* Also **neu-rec'ta-sis** (-sĭs), **neu'rec-ta'si-a** (nū'rĕk-tā'zhĭ-ă). [See NEURO- ; ECTASIS.] *Surg.* The operation of stretching a nerve.

neu-rec'to-my (nū-rĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of part of a nerve. It is a diamine. — **neu'rec-tom'ic** (nū'rĕk-tŏm'ĭk), *a.*

neu'ren-ter'ic (nū'rĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*neuro-* + *enteric.*] *Embryol.* Designating a canal which, in embryos of many vertebrates and tunicates, temporarily connects the medullary tube and the primitive intestine. It represents the blastopore of earlier stages.

neu-ri'a-try (nū-rī'ă-trĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-iatry.*] The branch of medicine which relates to nervous diseases.

neu'ri-dine (nū'rĭ-dĭn ; -dēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [From NEURINE.] *Physiol. Chem.* A nonpoisonous base, $C_5H_{14}N_2$, found in putrescent meat and gelatin, in typhoid cultures, in brain substance, etc. It is a diamine.

neu'ri-lem'ma (-lĕm'ă), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. νεῦρον nerve + λέμμα peel, skin ; but perh. orig. fr. Gr. εἴλημα covering (*Oxf. E. D.*) ; cf. F. *névrilème.*] *Anat.* **a** The delicate outer sheath of a nerve fiber ; the primitive sheath. **b** Formerly, the perineurium. — **neu'ri-lem-mat'ic** (-lĕ-măt'ĭk), *a.* — **neu'ri-lem'ma-tous** (-lĕm'ă-tŭs), *a.*

neu-ril'i-ty (nū-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] *Physiol.* The special properties and functions of the nerves ; the capacity of nerves for transmitting stimuli.

neu'rine (nū'rĭn ; -rēn ; 184), *n.* Also **neu'rin**, in sense 2. [Gr. νεῦρον a nerve.] **1.** *Physiol.* The essential material of the nervous system. *Obs.*

2. *Physiol. Chem.* A poisonous ptomaine, $C_5H_{13}ON$, formed from protagon and from choline by boiling with baryta water, and in the putrefaction of proteid matter. It resembles choline, with which it was once thought identical. Chemically, it is vinyl-trimethyl-ammonium hydroxide.

neu'rism (nū'rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] Nerve force. See VITAL FORCE.

neu'rite (nū'rīt), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-ite.*] *Anat.* The axon, or axis cylinder process, of a nerve cell.

neu-rit'ic (nū-rĭt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, neuritis. — *n.* A person having neuritis.

neu-ri'tis (nū-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *neuro-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a nerve or nerves.

neu'ro- (nū'rō-), **neur-**. [Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] A combining form denoting *a nerve, of* or *pertaining to a nerve* or *the nervous system.*

neu'ro-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-blast.*] **a** *Embryol.* One of the embryonic cells from which nerve cells develop. **b** *Zoöl.* A portion of the nervous system of a larval insect remaining after histolysis. — **neu'ro-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

neu-rog'li-a (nū-rŏg'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; *neuro-* + Gr. γλία glue.] *Anat.* The sustentacular tissue which fills the interstices and supports the essential elements of nervous tissue, esp. in the brain, spinal cord, and ganglia. It is probably of epiblastic origin, and consists of a network of fine fibrils and of flattened stellate cells with numerous radiating fibrillar processes. In addition to the true neuroglia, a certain amount of ordinary connective tissue penetrates the nervous tissues. — **neu-rog'li-ac** (-ăk), **neu-rog'li-al** (-ăl), **neu-rog'li-ar** (-ăr), **neu-rog'lic** (-rŏg'lĭk), *a.*

neu'ro-log'i-cal (nū'rō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to neurology.

neu-rol'o-gist (nū-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in neurology ; also, one skilled in the treatment of nervous diseases.

neu-rol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-logy.*] The branch of science which treats of the nervous system.

neu-ro'ma (nū-rō'mă), *n. ; L. pl.* **-MATA** (-mă-tă). [NL. See NEURO- ; -OMA.] *Med.* A rare form of tumor developed on, or connected with, a nerve, esp. one consisting of newformed nerve fibers or nerve cells. — **neu-rom'a-tous** (nū-rŏm'ă-tŭs ; -rō'mă-tŭs), *a.*

neu'ro-mere (nū'rō-mēr), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-mere.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A metameric segment of the cerebrospinal nervous system. In the spinal cord they are marked by the exits of the spinal nerves. — **neu-rom'er-ous** (nū-rŏm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.*

neu'ro-chi'tin (-kĭ'tĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A form of chitin said to replace neurokeratin in insects and Crustacea.

neu'ro-cho'roi-di'tis (-kō'roi-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *neuro-* + *choroid* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the choroid coat and the ciliary nerves.

neu-roc'i-ty (nū-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Physiol.* Nerve force.

neu'ro-cœle, *n.* [*neuro-* + *-cœle.*] *Zoöl.* The cavity or system of cavities in the interior of the central nervous system. It includes the central canal of the spinal cord and the ventricles of the brain. — **neu'ro-cœ'li-an** (-sē'lĭ-ăn), *a.*

neu'ro-cyte, *n.* [*neuro-* + *-cyte.*] *Anat.* A nerve cell.

neu'ro-den'dron, *n.* [NL. ; *neuro-* + *-dendron.*] *Anat.* A dendrite.

neu'ro-der'ma-ti'tis, *n.* Also [*neuro-* + *-graphy.*] *Anat.* Description of the nervous system. [*neuro-* + *dermatitis.*] *Med.* A nervous affection of the skin attended with itching.

neu'ro-din (nū'rō-dĭn), **neu'ro-dine** (-dĭn ; -dēn), *n.* [Cf. *neuralgia* and *anodyne.*] *Pharm.* A colorless crystalline substance, $C_{11}H_{13}O_4N$, used as an antineuralgic and antipyretic. Chemically, it is acetyl-*p*-hydroxy-phenyl-urethane.

neu'ro-dyn'i-a (nū'rō-dĭn'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; *neuro-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in a nerve.

neu'ro-ep'i-der'mal, *a. Embryol.* Pertaining to, or giving rise to, the central nervous system and epidermis.

neu'ro-ep'i-the'li-o'ma (nū'rō-ĕp'ĭ-thē'lĭ-ō'mă), *n.* [NL. ; *neuro-epithelium* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor consisting of, or originating from, neuro-epithelium.

neu'ro-ep'i-the'li-um (-ĭm), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The specialized sensory epithelium of an organ of special sense. — **neu'ro-ep'i-the'li-al** (-ăl), *a.*

neu'ro-fi-bro'ma (-fī-brō'mă), *n.* [NL. ; *neuro-* + *fibro-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* Neuroma that contains fibrous elements.

neu'ro-fi-bro'ma-to'sis (-mă-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See NEUROFIBROMA ; -OSIS.] *Med.* Condition marked by the presence of many neurofibromata, usually in the subcutaneous tissue.

neu'ro-gas-tral'gi-a (-găs-trăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Gastralgia dependent upon nervous disorder of the stomach.

neu'ro-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ẽ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *neuro-* + *-genesis.*] *Physiol.* Production of nerves. — **neu'ro-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **neu'ro-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*neuro-* + *-genic.*] *Physiol.* Having its origin in nerves.

neu-rog'e-nous (nū-rŏj'ẽ-nŭs), *a.* [*neuro-* + *-genous.*] *Med.* Due to disorder of the nervous system.

neu'ro-gli-o'ma (nū'rō-glĭ-ō'mă), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Glioma containing ganglionic cells and nerve fibers.

neu-rog'ra-phy (nū-rŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-graphy.*] *Anat.* Description of the nervous system.

neu'ro-hyp-nol'o-gy (nū'rō-hĭp-nŏl'ō-jĭ). Var. of NEURYPNOLOGY.

neu'ro-hyp'no-tism (-hĭp'nō-tĭz'm), *n.* Nervesleep ; hypnotism. — **neu'ro-hyp-not'ic** (-hĭp-nŏt'ĭk), *a.*

neu'roid (nū'roid), *a.* [*neuro-* + *-oid.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Resembling a nerve or nerve tissue.

neu'ro-ker'a-tin, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A variety of keratin present in nerve tissue, as in the sheath of the axis cylinder of medullated nerve fibers.

neu'ro-lem'ma (nū'rō-lĕm'ă). Var. of NEURILEMMA.

neu'ro-ma-la'ci-a, *n.* [NL. ; *neuro-* + *malacia.*] *Med.* Morbid softening of the nerves.

neu'ro-mast (nū'rō-măst), *n.* [*neuro-* + Gr. μαστός hillock, breast.] *Zoöl.* = NERVE EMINENCE. — **neu'ro-mas'tic** (-măs'tĭk), *a.*

neu-rom'er-ism (nū-rŏm'ẽr-ĭzm), *n.* [*neuro-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Zoöl.* The metamerism of the nervous system.

neu'ro-mi-me'sis, *n.* [NL. See NEURO- ; MIMESIS.] *Med.* The

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neth'er, *adv.* [AS. *niðer.*] Down ; downwards. *Obs.*

neth'er-er, *n.* The lower parts ; also, an inferior. *Obs.*

neth'er-mo're' (nĕth'ẽr-mōr' ; 201), *a.* [*nether* + *more*, after the analogy of *-most*, as in *foremost.*] Lower ; nether. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* Lower part. *Obs. & R.*

neth'er-more, *adv.* Lower ; farther down. *Obs.*

neth'er-stock' (nĕth'ẽr-stŏk'), *n.* A stocking ; — usually in *pl. Obs. or Hist.*

nether'to, *n.* [See NETHER ; 1st -TY.] Inferiority. *Obs.*

nethertheless, *conj.* Nevertheless. *Obs.*

neth'er-vert', *n.* Underbrush ; undergrowth. *Obs. & R.*

neth'er-ward (nĕth'ẽr-wẽrd), **neth'er-wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* [AS. *niðerweard, -weardes.* See -WARD(S).] Downward. *Rare.*

Neth'i-nim (nĕth'ĭ-nĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb., pl. of *nāthîn* given, granted, a slave of the temple, fr. *nāthan* to give.] *Jewish Antiq.* Servants of the priests and Levites, who performed the lowest menial services about the tabernacle and temple.

nethirles. Shortened form of NEVERTHELESS. *Obs.*

netify. † NEATIFY.

netinde. Obs. contr. of *ne wutende*, knowing not.

net'l. Nettle. *Ref. Sp.*

netle. † NETTLE.

net'ly, *adv.* of NET, neat, smart. *Obs.* [nets.]

net'mak'er, *n.* A maker of

net'-mon'ey-re-ceipts' **poo'l.** See POOL.

ne'top (nē'tŏp), *n.* [Narragansett, lit., my brother or kinsman (by adoption).] Friend ; crony. *Obs., Local, U. S.*

Ne-to'phah (nē-tō'fä). *Bib.*

Ne-toph'a-thi (-thĭ'). *Bib.*

Ne-toph'a-thite (-thĭt). *Bib.*

Ne-toph'a-ti (-tī). *D. Bib.*

nets'man (nĕts'măn), *n.* One who uses a net, esp. in fishing.

nett. Var. of NET, not subject to deduction.

net'ta-ble (nĕt'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being fished, or caught, with a net or nets. *Rare.*

nette. † NET.

net'ted-veined' (nĕt'ĕd-vānd'), *a. Bot.* Having netted or reticulated veins, as the leaves of most dicotyledons.

net'ter (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes or uses nets, esp. for fishing.

net'ting, *n.* [From obs. *net*, v., to clean ; urine being used like lye. See NET, *a.*] Urine. *Dial. Eng.*

netting knot. See 2d KNOT, *n.*, 1.

netting needle. A kind of slender shuttle used in netting.

Net'ti-on (nĕt'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νῆττιον, dim. of νῆττα duck.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ducks including the common European teal, the American green-winged teal, and their allies.

net'tle-bird', *n.* A whitethroat. *Local, Eng.*

nettle butterfly. Any of several butterflies whose larvæ feed on nettles, as *Vanessa urticæ*, and the red admiral.

nettle cell. *Zoöl.* A nematocyst.

nettle cheese. Cheese of which the curd was treated with fresh nettles. *Obs. or Hist.*

nettle cloth. 1. Cloth made of the fibers of nettles ; also, a kind of cotton cloth. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* 2. A kind of thick cotton stuff, japanned, and used as a substitute for leather.

nettle creeper. a A whitethroat. b The blackcap. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

net'tle-ear'nest, *n.* Sober or downright earnest. *Scot.*

nettle family. *Bot.* The family Urticaceæ.

nettle fish. A jellyfish.

net'tle-fy, *v. t.* To crown with nettles. *Obs.*

nettle geranium. The coleus.

nettle hemp. The hemp nettle.

net'tle-mon'ger (nĕt'l-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* = NETTLEBIRD. *Eng.*

nettle potato. = QUEENROOT.

net'tler (nĕt'lẽr), *n.* One who nettles. *Rare.*

net'tle-some (-l-sŭm), *a.* Readily nettled ; irritable. *Rare.*

nettle tree. a An Asiatic ulmaceous tree (*Celtis australis*) ; also, any other species of *Celtis.* b The Australian nettle tree.

net'tle-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any true nettle. [tating ; vexing.

net'tling, *p. a.* Stinging ; irri-

nettling cell. A nematocyst.

Net'to-pus (nĕt'ō-pŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. νῆττα duck + πούς foot.] *Zoöl.* See PYGMY GOOSE.

net tracery. *Arch.* Window tracery, as in the 14th-century Gothic work, in which the openings are of nearly the same size and of similar form.

net'ty, *a.* Like, or made of, network ; netted. *Rare.* [*Obs.*

net'ty, *a.* [From NET, *a.*] Neat.

Ne-tu'pha (nē-tū'fä). *D. Bib.*

net'-veined', *a.* Having veins forming a network.

net'-winged', *a. Zoöl.* Having wings with a fine network of veins ; neuropterous.

net'wise', *adv.* Like a net. *Obs*

network deposit. *Mining.* = STOCKWORK **b.**

net'wort' (nĕt'wûrt'), *n.* The rattlesnake plantain ; — so called from the reticulated leaves.

neu. † NEW. [Eng. of NOOK.

neuck (*Scot.* nūk). Scot. & dial.

neuf. † NIEVE.

neuf, *n.* [OF., also *neu*, fr. L. *nodus.*] *Her.* A sword knot. *Obs.*

Neu'illy' tap'es-try (nû'yĭ'). [From *Neuilly*, sur-Seine, France.] An imitation of the Gobelin tapestry, made on the Jacquard loom.

neuk (*Scot.* nūk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of NOOK. [*Obs.*

‖ **ne ul'tra.** [L.] Ne plus ultra.

neum. † NEUME. [NEUME.

neu'ma (nū'mă), *n.* [LL.] =

neu-mat'ic (nū-măt'ĭk), *a.* [LL. *neumaticus.*] *Medieval Music.* Of or pert. to neumes.

neu'ma-tize (nū'mă-tīz), *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *neumatizare.*] *Music.* To render into neumes. *Rare.*

neume (nūm), *n. Music.* = PNEUMA a & b. [matic.

neu'mic (nū'mĭk), *a.* Neu-

neur- See NEURO-.

neu'rad (nū'răd), *adv.* [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + 1st *-ad.*] *Anat.* Toward the neural side ; — opposed to *hæmad.*

neu'ral (nū'răl), **neu-ra'le** (nū-rā'lē), *n. Zoöl.* A neural plate (of a turtle).

neu-ral'gi-ac (nū-răl'jĭ-ăk), *n. Med.* One affected with, or subject to, neuralgia.

neu-ral'gi-form (-jĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*neuralgia* + *-form.*] *Med.* Resembling neuralgia.

neu-ral'gy (-jĭ), *n.* Neuralgia. *Dial. or Illit.* [A neuropath.

neu'ral-ist (nū'răl-ĭst), *n. Med.*

neu'ra-poph'y-sis (nū'rā-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n. ; pl.* **-SES** (-sēz). [NL. See NEURO- ; APOPHYSIS.] **a** = NEURAL PROCESS. **b** = NEURAL SPINE. — **neu-rap'o-phys'i-al** (nū-răp'ō-fĭz'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

neu-ra'tion (nū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Nervation.

neu-rax'is (nū-răk'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *neuro-* + *axis.*] *Anat.* **a** An AXIS CYLINDER. **b** The cerebrospinal axis. — **neu-rax'i-al** (-sĭ-ăl), *a.*

neu-rax'on (-sŏn), **neu'rax-o'ne** (nū'răk-sō'nē), *n.* [NL. *neuraxone.* See NEURO- ; AXIS.] *Anat.* An axis cylinder.

neur'hyp-nol'o-gy (nūr'hĭp-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* = NEURYPNOLOGY.

neur-hyp'no-tist (nūr-hĭp'nō-tĭst), *n.* [*neuro-* + *hypnotist.*] A hypnotist. *Rare.*

neu'ric (nū'rĭk), *a.* [*neuro-* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or provided with, nerves or a nervous system ; neural.

neu-ric'i-ty (nū-rĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Physiol.* The functions or properties peculiar to nerves.

neu'ri-le'ma (nū'rĭ-lē'mă), **neu'ri-le-mat'ic** (-lē-măt'ĭk), etc. Orig. forms of NEURILEMMA, etc.

neu'ri-lem-mi'tis (-lĕ-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *neurilemma* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the neurilemma. [NEUROCŒLE.

neu'ro-cele (nū'rō-sēl), *n.* =

neu'ro-cen'tral (-sĕn'trăl), *a. Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or situated between, the neural arch and the centrum of a vertebra.

neu'ron (nū'rŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. NEURA (-rȧ), E. NEURONS (-rŏnz). [NL., fr. Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] **a** *Anat.* (1) The brain and spinal cord. *Rare.* (2) A neurone. **b** *Zoöl.* A nervure.

neu'rone (nū'rōn), *n.* [Cf. NEURON.] *Anat.* A nerve cell together with its processes (neurite, or axis cylinder, of a nerve, and dendrites). — **neu-ron'ic** (nū-rŏn'ĭk), *a.*

neu'ro-path'ic (nū'rō-păth'ĭk) } *a. Med.* Of or pert. to neu-
neu'ro-path'i-cal (-păth'ĭ-kăl) } ropathy; of the nature of, or having, nervous disease. — **neu'ro-path'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

neu-rop'a-thist (nū-rŏp'ȧ-thĭst), *n.* A specialist in nervous diseases.

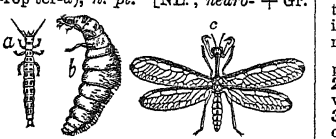
neu'ro-pa-thol'o-gy (nū'rō-pă-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Pathology of the nervous system. — **neu'ro-path'o-log'i-cal** (-păth'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **neu'ro-pa-thol'o-gist** (-pa-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

neu-rop'a-thy (nū-rŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* An affection of the nervous system or of a nerve.

neu'ro-plas'ty (nū'rō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic operation upon a nerve, as in grafting. — **neu'ro-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

neu'ro-pore (nū'rō-pōr; 201), *n.* [*neuro-* + *pore.*] *Embryol.* An opening from the exterior into the neurocœle.

Neu-rop'ter-a (nū-rŏp'tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *neuro-* + Gr. πτερόν a wing.] *Zoöl.* An order of insects to which various limits have been assigned. In addition to the lace-winged flies, ant lions, and allied forms (to which it is now often restricted), it includes in older and more conservative classifications the Thysanura, Ephemerida, Odonata, Plecoptera, Isoptera, Corrodentia, Mallophaga, Mecoptera, and Trichoptera, which are mandibulate insects having four net-veined wings (when wings are present), but differing widely in their development and metamorphosis. Cf. PSEUDONEUROPTERA. — **neu-rop'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **neu-rop'ter-oid** (-oid), *a.* — **neu-rop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*



One of the Neuroptera (*Mantispa interrupta*); *a* Young Larva; *b* Mature Larva. Both enlarged. *c* Mature Insect. Nat. size.

Neu-rop'ter-is (-tĕr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + Gr. πτερίς a kind of fern.] *Paleobot.* A large genus of fossil pteridosperms represented by abundant fronds and stems from the Devonian to the Triassic.

neu-ro'sis (nū-rō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] **1.** *Med.* A functional nervous affection or disease; that is, a disease of the nerves without any appreciable change of nerve structure.

2. *Psychol.* Any activity of nerve cells that gives rise to mental activity, or accompanies it as its physical counterpart. Cf. PSYCHOSIS.

neu'ro-ther'a-peu'tics (nū'rō-thĕr'ȧ-pū'tĭks) } *n.* [*neuro-*
neu'ro-ther'a-py (nū'rō-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ) } + *therapeutics, therapy.*] *Med.* **a** Treatment of diseases of the nerves. **b** Treatment of disease by acting on the nerves.

neu-rot'ic (nū-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] *Med.* **a** Acting on the nerves; useful in nervous disorders; as, a *neurotic* drug. **b** Of or pert. to the nerves; seated in the nerves; of the nature of neurosis; nervous; as, a *neurotic* disease. **c** Affected with neurosis; subject to neuroses; as, a *neurotic* person.

neu-rot'ic, *n. Med.* **a** Any toxic agent affecting mainly the nervous system. Neurotics that specially affect the spinal cord are often called *tetanics.* **b** A disease seated in the nerves. **c** A neurotic person.

neu-rot'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Neurotic condition.

neu-rot'o-my (-ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-tomy.*] **a** The dissection or anatomy of the nervous system. **b** *Surg.* The division of a nerve, as to relieve neuralgia. — **neu'ro-tom'i-cal** (nū'rō-tŏm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **neu-rot'o-mist** (nū-rŏt'ō-mĭst), *n.*

neu-rot'ro-pism (nū-rŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-tropism.*] *Physiol.* The attractive influence exerted by nervous tissue upon new-growing nerve fibers.

neu'ter (nū'tĕr), *a.* [L.; *ne* not + *uter* whether; akin to E. *whether*: cf. F. *neutre.* See NO, WHETHER; cf. NEITHER.]

1. *Gram.* **a** Of neither masculine nor feminine gender (see GENDER, 3); as, a *neuter* noun or suffix; the *neuter* gender. **b** Neither active nor passive; intransitive; as, a *neuter* verb.

2. Taking no side; impartial; neutral. *Archaic.*

> Providence never stands *neuter.* *South.*

3. Belonging to neither of two, usually opposed, classes. *R.*

4. *Biol.* **a** Having no generative organs; sexless. **b** Having imperfectly developed generative organs, as a worker bee or ant. See NEUTER, *n.*, 4.

neuter passive, *Gram.*, passive in form and neuter or intransitive in meaning; — applied to such Latin neuter verbs as *gaudeo*, in which the perfect tense is passive, and to French verbs forming their perfect with *être.*

neu'ter (nū'tĕr), *n.* **1.** *Gram.* **a** An intransitive verb. **b** A noun, pronoun, adjective, or inflectional form or class of the neuter gender.

2. A person who takes no part in a contest or controversy; one who is neutral. Specif. [*cap.*], *Amer. Hist.*, one of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly dwelling along the northern shores of Lake Erie. They were called the **Neutral Nation** by the French, because of neutrality in the war between the Iroquois and the Hurons. They were destroyed by the Iroquois in 1651.

> Damn'd *neuters*, in their middle way of steering,
> Are neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring. *Dryden.*

3. A thing that is neutral, in any sense. *Rare.*

4. One of the imperfectly developed females of certain social insects, as ants and honeybees, that perform the labors of the community; a worker.

5. A castrated animal, esp. a cat so treated.

neu'ter, *v. t.*; -TERED (-tĕrd); -TER-ING. To castrate. *R.*

neu'tral (nū'trăl), *a.* [L. *neutralis*, fr. *neuter*: cf. OF. *neutral.* See NEUTER.] **1.** Not engaged on either side; not taking part with or assisting either of two or more contending parties; neuter; specif., of a state or power, lending no active assistance to either or any belligerent.

> The heart cannot possibly remain *neutral*, but constantly takes part one way or the other. *Shaftesbury.*

2. Of or pertaining to a neutral state or power; not involved in hostilities; as, *neutral* territory.

3. Neither one thing nor the other; belonging to neither of two, usually opposed or contrasted, classes; not decided or pronounced as to characteristics; middling; indifferent; as, a *neutral* character without marked virtues or vices; a *neutral* life; a *neutral* expression.

> Some things good, and some things ill, do seem,
> And *neutral* some, in her fantastic eye. *Sir J. Davies.*

4. In technical senses: **a** *Chem.* Neither acid nor basic; neither acid nor alkaline. **b** *Biol.* Neuter. See NEUTER, *a.*, 4. **c** *Bot.* Without stamens or pistils, as the ray florets of many composites, the marginal flowers of *Hydrangea*, etc. **d** Free from admixture of color; as, *neutral* tones; *neutral* gray; *neutral* blue (blue without any tinge of other color). **e** *Elec.* Neither positive nor negative; of a potential which is midway between, or the average of, the extreme potentials of an electric apparatus or system. **f** Designating a rope, as for hoisting, that has no tendency to twist or untwist, a condition fulfilled esp. by flat ropes.

Syn. — NEUTRAL, NEGATIVE, as here compared, agree in suggesting the absence of marked characteristics. But NEUTRAL emphasizes the idea of vagueness or indefiniteness, as of that which is neither one thing nor the other; NEGATIVE involves a more strongly implied contrast with that which is positive; as, "a low, muffled, *neutral* tone, as of a voice heard through cotton wool" (*G. Eliot*); a *neutral* tint; a *negative* character, merely *negative* results; "Men of genius are great as certain ethereal chemicals operating on the mass of *neutral* intellect" (*Keats*); "The *negative* and critical minds have their place beside the men of affirmation" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*).

neutral axis (*or* **surface**), *Mech.*, that line (or plane), in a beam or other member subjected to a bending action, in which the fibers are neither stretched nor compressed, or where the longitudinal stress is zero. It always passes through the center of gravity of any cross section normal to it. — **n. blue.** See DYE. — **n. equilibrium,** *Mech.*, the kind of equilibrium of a body so placed that when moved slightly it neither tends to return to its former position nor to depart more widely from it, as a perfect sphere or cylinder on a horizontal plane. — **N. Ground.** Specif.: **a** *Amer. Hist.* During the Revolutionary War, a region in Westchester County, New York, which lay between the British and the American lines. **b** A tract of ground near Gibraltar lying between the British and the Spanish lines. — **n. lard,** a product similar to oleo oil, but made from leaf lard and without extraction of stearin. See OLEOMARGARINE, 2. — **n. layer.** = NEUTRAL SURFACE. — **n. line.** **a** *Mech.* = NEUTRAL AXIS. **b** *Elec.* = NEUTRAL POSITION. — **N. Nation.** See NEUTER, *n.*, 2. — **n. position,** *Elec.*, the position of the brushes of a dynamo-electric machine for least sparking; — called also **neutral line.** — **n. red.** See DYE. — **n. surface.** See NEUTRAL AXIS. — **n. temperature,** *Physics*, the temperature at which the thermoelectric power of two metals is zero. — **n. text.** See TEXT. — **n. tint,** a gray pigment of various shades, used by artists. — **n. violet.** See DYE. — **n. vowel,** a "mixed" vowel, as the *u* in *urn*, *e* in *maker*, etc. See MIXED, *a.*, 10. — **N. zone,** *Zoögeog.*, the Transition zone.

neu'tral (nū'trăl), *n.* **1.** A person, party, vessel, or nation that takes, or belongs to one who takes, no part in a contest between others; one that is neutral.

2. *Elec.* A neutral point, wire, conductor, bus bar, etc.

neu-tral'i-ty (nū-trăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *neutralité.*] **1.** The party or parties who are neutral; a combination of neutral powers or states; — with *the. Obs. or Hist.*

2. Quality or state of being neutral; the condition of being uninvolved in contests or controversies between others; state of refraining from taking part on either side; specif., *Internat. Law*, the condition of a state or government which refrains from taking part, directly or indirectly, in a war between other powers. The right to observe neutrality and the name *neutrality* are both comparatively modern, all persons anciently having been considered as friends or foes.

> The cold *neutrality* of an impartial judge. *Burke.*

3. The character of a neutral thing, place, or the like, during hostilities; as, the *neutrality* of a port.

4. Quality or state of being neither in one class or category nor in another; indifference in quality. Specif., *Chem.*, quality or state of being neutral. See NEUTRAL, *a.*, 3.

5. State or fact of being neuter, in any sense *Rare.*

neu'tral-i-za'tion (nū'trăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *neutralisation.*] Act or process of neutralizing, or state of being neutralized.

neu'tral-ize (nū'trăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *neutraliser.*] **1.** *Chem.* To render inert or imperceptible the peculiar affinities of, as a chemical substance; to destroy the effect of; to make neutral (see NEUTRAL, *a.*, 4 a); as, to *neutralize* an acid with a base.

2. To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of; to reduce to inefficiency; to counteract; as, to *neutralize* parties, efforts, opposition, etc.

> Counter citations that *neutralize* each other. *E Everett*

3. *Elec.* To make void of electricity, or electrically inert, by combining equal positive and negative quantities.

4. *Internat. Law.* To invest with conventional or obligatory neutrality conferring inviolability by belligerents, as in the case of Switzerland.

Syn. — Counterbalance, annul, nullify, frustrate. — NEUTRALIZE, COUNTERACT, COUNTERVAIL. To NEUTRALIZE is to render inoperative or ineffective, esp. by an opposite influence, force, or effect; to COUNTERACT implies more positively counter or contrary action; it does not so definitely suggest that the thing itself ceases to act or becomes neutral; as, "White shall not *neutralize* the black, nor good compensate bad in man" (*R. Browning*); "Unless powerfully *counteracted* by all sorts of opposite agencies, [old age] is a miserable . . . blighter to the genial charity of the human heart" (*De Quincey*). But the two words are often used with little distinction. COUNTERVAIL suggests more definitely than either of them a balance of opposing forces; as, "The fact . . . shall, in the absence of strong *countervailing* testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence" (*A. Lincoln*). See ABOLISH.

neu'tral-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that neutralizes.

2. Specif., in the manufacture of glucose from starch, a tank in which the acid liquid is neutralized.

neu'tro-phile (nū'trō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [L. *neuter* + *-phile, -phil.*] *Physiol.* One of a group of leucocytes whose granules stain only with neutral dyes. — **neu'tro-phil'ic** (-fĭl'ĭk), *a.*, **neu-troph'i-lous** (nū-trŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.*

neu'tro-phile (nū'trō-fīl; -fĭl), *a. Physiol.* Staining readily with neutral dyes; — said of certain cells or parts of cells.

‖ né'vé' (nā'vā'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *nix, nivis*, snow.] The partially compacted granular snow forming the surface part of the upper end of a glacier; by extension, any field of granular snow; firn.

nev'er (nĕv'ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *nǣfre*; *ne* not, no + *ǣfre* ever. See EVER.] **1.** Not ever; not at any time; at no time, whether past, present, or future.

> Death still draws nearer, *never* seeming near. *Pope.*

2. Not in any degree, in the least, in any way, under any condition, or the like; — used in emphatic negation, often idiomatically; as, *never* fear; he had *never* a cent.

> And he answered him to *never* a word. *Matt.* xxvii. 14.

nev'er-nev'er coun'try *or* **land.** *Colloq.* **a** The sparsely settled district in the north and west of Queensland. *Australia.* **b** A remote and little-settled district. *Kipling.* — **never so,** as never before; more than ever before; especially; particularly; — now often expressed or replaced by *ever so.* "Ask me *never so* much dower." *Gen.* xxxiv. 12. — **n. the** (followed by a comparative), none the; not at all, or in any way, the; as in, *never the* less (*Obs.*, exc. in *nevertheless*); *never the* more (formerly written also *nevermore*); *never the* worse, etc.

nev'er-more' (-mōr'; 201), *adv.* Never again; at no time hereafter. "Quoth the raven, '*Nevermore.*'" *Poe.*

nev'er-the-less' (-thĕ-lĕs'), *adv. or conj.* [*never* + *the* (see THE by that) + *less.*] Not the less; notwithstanding; in spite of that; yet.

> No chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; *nevertheless*, afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness. *Heb.* xii. 11.

Syn. — However, yet, still. See BUT.

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imitation, in hysterical or neurotic patients, of organic disease; involuntary nervous mimicry. — **neu'ro-mi-met'ic,** *a.*

neu'ro-mus'cu-lar, *a.* [*neuro-* + *muscular.*] Nervomuscular.

neu'ro-my'e-li'tis, *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + *myelitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the medullary substance of the nerves.

neu'ro-my'ic (nū'rō-mī'ĭk), *a.* [*neuro-* + Gr. μῦς, μυός, muscle.] Neuromuscular.

neu'ro-my'o-si'tis (-mī'ō-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Neuritis combined with myositis.

neu-ron'o-sus (nū-rŏn'ō-sŭs), *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + Gr. νόσος disease.] *Med.* Any nervous disease.

neu'ro-nym (nū'rō-nĭm), *n.* [*neuro-* + Gr. ὄνυμα name.] The name of a nerve or a part of the nervous system.

neu-ron'y-my (nū-rŏn'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* The nomenclature of the nervous system.

neu'ro-pa-ral'y-sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Paralysis due to a diseased condition of the nerves. — **neu'ro-par'a-lyt'ic,** *a.*

neu'ro-par'as-the'ni-a (nū'rō-păr'ăs-thē'nĭ-ȧ; -păr-ăs'thĕnĭ'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Parasthenia of the nervous system.

neu'ro-path (nū'rō-păth), *n.* [See NEUROPATHY.] *Med.* **a** One who believes that most diseases are of nervous origin. **b** A person liable to nervous disease.

neu'ro-phys'i-ol'o-gy (-fĭz'ĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Physiology of the nervous system. — **neu'ro-phys'i-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

neu'ro-po'di-um, *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + *-podium.*] *Zoöl.* The ventral lobe or branch of a parapodium. — **neu'ro-po'di-al,** *a.*

neu-rop'o-dous (nū-rŏp'ō-dŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Having limbs directed toward the neural side.

neu'ro-poph'y-sis (nū'rō-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs). Var. of NEUROAPOPHYSIS.

neu'ro-psy'chic (-sī'kĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to both the nervous and psychic functions.

neu'ro-psy-chol'o-gy (-sī-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The science of the connection of psychological and neurological facts. — **neu'ro-psy'cho-log'i-cal** (-sī'kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **neu'ro-psy-chol'o-gist** (-sī-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

neu'ro-psy-chop'a-thy (-sī-kŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *psychopathy.*] *Med.* Neural and mental derangement. — **neu'ro-psy'cho-path'ic** (-sī'kō-păth'ĭk), *a.*

neu'ro-psy-cho'sis (-sī-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + *psychosis.*] *Med.* Mental disorder closely connected with, or due to, some form of nerve disease.

neu-rop'ter (nū-rŏp'tẽr), *n. Zoöl.* One of the Neuroptera.

Neu-rop'ter-oi'de-a (-tĕr-oi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* See PALÆODICTYOPTERA.

neu-rop'ter-ol'o-gy (-tĕr-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [NL.; *Neuroptera* + *-logy.*] *Zoöl.* The study of Neuroptera. — **neu-rop'ter-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

neu'ro-ret'i-nal'tis, *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + *retinitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the optic nerve and the retina.

neu-ror'rha-phy (nū-rôr'ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* The suturing of a divided nerve.

Neu'ror-thop'ter-a (nū'rôr-thŏp'tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A group of fossil insects having characters of both the Neuroptera and Orthoptera. — **neu'ror-thop'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **neu'ror-thop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

neu-ro'sal (nū-rō'săl), *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, a neurosis.

neu'ro-sar-co'ma, *n.* [NL.] Sarcoma containing nervous tissue.

neu'ro-skel'e-ton, *n.* [*neuro-* + *skeleton.*] *Zoöl.* The endoskeleton of vertebrates. *Rare.* — **neu'ro-skel'e-tal,** *a. Rare.*

neu'ro-spasm, *n.* [*neuro-* + *spasm.*] *Med.* Twitching of a muscle due to nervous disease.

neu'ro-spast (nū'rō-spăst), *n.* [L. *neurospaston*, Gr. νευρόσπαστον, from νευρόσπαστος drawn by strings.] A puppet. *Obs.* — **neu'ro-spas'tic,** *a. Obs.*

neu'ro-sthe'ni-a (nū'rō-sthē'nĭ-ȧ; -sthĕ-nī'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + *sthenia.*] *Med.* Great nervous power; abnormal nervous irritability.

neu'ro-su'ture, *n.* [*neuro-* + *suture.*] *Surg.* Neurorrhaphy.

neu'ro-ta'bes (nū'rō-tā'bēz), *n.* [NL.; *neuro-* + *tabes.*] *Med.* A form of multiple neuritis marked by symptoms resembling those of tabes.

neu'ro-ten'di-nous, *a.* [*neuro-* + *tendinous.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to a nerve and tendon.

neu'ro-ten'sion, *n.* [*neuro-* + *tension.*] *Surg.* Neurectasy.

neu-rot'i-za'tion (nū-rŏt'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n. Med.* Regeneration of a nerve after division.

neu'ro-tome (nū'rō-tōm), *n.* [See NEUROTOMY.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A neuromere.

neu-ro-ton'ic, *a.* [*neuro-* + *tonic.*] *Med.* Strengthening the nervous system. — *n.* A neurotonic medicine.

neu'ro-tox'ic, *a.* [*neuro-* + *toxic.*] Nerve-poisoning.

neu'ro-tox'in, *n.* A substance that poisons the nerves.

neu'ro-troph'ic, *a.* [*neuro-* + *trophic.*] *Physiol.* a Pert. to nutrition of the nervous system. b Produced by nervous influence.

neu'ryp-nol'o-gy (nū'rĭp-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + Gr. ὕπνος sleep + *-logy.*] Hypnology.

neu'ryp-no-log'i-cal (-nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **neu'ryp-nol'o-gist** (-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

Neus'tri-an (nūs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Neustria, the northwestern portion of the Frankish empire, including most of the territory between the Loire and the Scheldt and extending from the ocean east to about the frontier of Lorraine.

neut. *Abbr.* Neuter.

neu'ter-dom (nū'tẽr-dŭm), *n.* State of being neuter sexually.

neu'ter-like', *a.* Neutral. *Rare.*

neu'ter-ly, *adv.* of NEUTER.

neu'ter-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

neuth, *prep. & adv.* [Cf. AS. *neoðan* beneath.] Beneath. *Obs. Scot.* [IZE.]

neu'tral-ise. Var. of NEUTRAL-IZE.

neu'tral-ism (nū'trăl-Ĭz'm), *n.* Neutrality. *Rare.*

neu'tral-ist, *n.* One who professes or practices neutrality.

neu'tral-ly, *adv.* of NEUTRAL.

neu'tral-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

neu'tri-a. Var. of NUTRIA.

neutrician. † NUTRITION.

neu'trize, *v. t.* To remain neutral. *Obs.*

neu'tro-lo-gis'tic (nū'trō-lō-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* [See NEUTER; cf. EULOGY.] Neutral, with respect to favor. *R.* [NEUTER PASSIVE.]

neu'tro-pas'sive, *a. Gram.* = NEUTER PASSIVE.

neu'tro-sa'line, *a.* [See NEUTER; SALINE.] *Chem.* Of the nature of a neutral salt.

Nev. *Abbr.* Nevada.

ne-va'dite (nē-v ä'dīt), *n. Petrog.* A variety of rhyolite of granitoid appearance, first observed in Nevada.

neve. † NIEVE.

neve, *n.* Prob., a nævus. *Obs.*

neve, *n.* [AS. *nefa*, akin to G. *neffe*, L. *nepos.* Cf. NEPHEW.] Nephew. *Obs.*

nevede. Obs. contr. of *ne hovede*, had not.

nevel. † NIVEL.

nev'el (nĕv'l; -ĭl), *n.* [See NEIF fist.] A fisticuff. — *v. t.* To beat with the fists. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

neveling, *adv.* [AS. *nifol, niwol, neowol*, prostrate + 2d *-ling.*] Facing downwards. *Obs.*

nev'en, *v. t.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *nefna.*] To name; to nominate; tell; speak of. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To tell; speak. *Obs.*

neverlesse, *adv.* Nevertheless. *Obs.*

nev'er-mass, *n.* The day that never was or will be. *Obs.*

nevermo, *adv.* Nevermore. *Obs.*

nev'er-strike', *n.* One who never strikes his flag (i.e. yields). *Rare.*

nev'er-the-lat'er, nev'er-the-lat'er, *adv.* Nevertheless. *Obs.*

nev'er-thrift', *n.* A thriftless person. *Obs.*

nevet. † EFT, lizard. [NEPHEW.]

nev'ew, *n.* Obs. or ref. sp. of NEVIN. † NEVEN.

nevir. † NEVER. [NEPHEW.]

nev'o (nĕv'ĭ). Scot. var. of NE'VOID. Var. of NÆVOID.

ne-vos'i-ty, *n.* [L. *nævus* mole, spot.] State of having many moles or freckles. *Obs.*

nevou, nevow. † NEPHEW.

nev'oy (nĕv'ĭ). Scot. var. of NEPHEW.

nevu. † NEPHEW.

ne'vus. Var. of NÆVUS.

nev-yansk'ite (nĕv-yăn'skīt), *n.* [From *Neviyansk*, Russia.] *Min.* Iridosmine containing over forty per cent of iridium, occurring in tin-white scales.

nevyn. † NEVEN.

new, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *nīwian* to renew.] To renew. *Obs.*

new (nū), *a.*; NEW'ER (-ĕr); NEW'EST. [ME. *newe*, AS. *nīwe*, *néowe*; akin to D. *nieuw*, OS. *niwi*, OHG. *niuwi*, G. *neu*, Icel. *nȳr*, Dan. & Sw. *ny*, Goth. *niujis*, Lith. *naujas*, Russ. *novy*, Ir. *nua*, *nuadh*, Gael. *nuadh*, W. *newydd*, Armor. *nevez*, L. *novus*, Gr. *νέος*, Skr. *nava*, *narya*, and perh. to E. *now*. Cf. NOW, INNOVATE, NEOPHYTE, NOVEL, NUNCIO.]

1. Having existed, or having been made, but a short time; having originated or occurred lately; not early or long in being; recent; fresh; modern; — opposed to *old*; as, a *new* coat; a *new* régime; a *new* fashion; *new* potatoes.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a *new* nation. *A. Lincoln.*

2. **a** With reference to a person himself or thing itself: having been seen or known but a short time, although perhaps existing before; recently manifested, discovered, recognized, or experienced; hence, strange; unfamiliar; as, *new* lands, doctrines, grief. **b** With reference to another: other than the former, or old; having freshly come into a use, connection, or the like; as, to turn over a *new* leaf; my *new* physician; the *new* teacher.

To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures *new*. *Milton.*

3. Having been in some relationship, position, or condition but a short time; hence, not habituated; unaccustomed; as, a *new* member; *new* from school and as *new* to the world; *new* to the plow.

4. Beginning or appearing as the recurrence, resumption, or repetition of some previous act or thing; as, a *new* year; a *new* start; also, renovated or recreated; as, rest had made him a *new* man.

For as the sun is daily *new* and old,
So is my love still telling what is told. *Shak.*

5. Different or distinguished from a person, place, or thing of the same kind or name that has longer or previously existed; — used with *the* except in place names; as, the *new* reservoir; the *new* theology; *New* York; *New* Guinea.

6. Not of ancient extraction, nor of a family of ancient descent; not previously known or famous. *Addison.*

7. [*cap.*] In names of languages, modern; esp., in use since medieval times; as, *New* Greek; *New* Latin; *New* Hebrew. See MODERN, *a.*, 4.

Syn. — NEW, NOVEL, FRESH, RECENT, LATE, MODERN. That is NEW (opposed to *old*) which has existed, or been known, but a short time; that is NOVEL (opposed to *common*, *usual*, *familiar*) which is, often strikingly, out of the ordinary course; as, "No man putteth *new* wine into old bottles" (*Mk.* ii. 22); a *novel* method of bottling wine; "It is the chief function of the poet to make the familiar *novel*" (*Lowell*); "He found *new* words for perennially *new* things, and the *novel* accent awakened long-slumbering associations" (*W. Pater*). That is FRESH, as here compared, which has just been done, made, received, etc., or which retains or suggests the liveliness, brightness, or energy of a new thing; the word may also connote new and original qualities or characteristics; as, *fresh* butter, *fresh* footprints, the work received *fresh* impetus; "*fresh* and lasting in . . . remembrance" (*Shak.*); "How *fresh* the colors look, how fast they hold" (*Tennyson*); "If not always absolutely *new*, he [Chaucer] is always delightfully *fresh*" (*Lowell*). RECENT is a more relative term; it suggests comparative nearness to the present; as, *recent* discoveries, a *recent* number of a magazine, until *recent* years; "The village church had been ruined too *recently* to count as picturesque" (*W. Pater*). LATE (see SLOW), which is sometimes interchangeable with *recent* (as, "On the *Late* Massacre in Piedmont," *Milton*), applies esp. to that which has recently ceased to exist, or which is no longer what it recently was; as, his *late* residence, during the *late* reign, the *late* incumbent of the office, the funeral of the *late* Richard Roe. That is MODERN (in ordinary usage) which belongs to the present period, or is characteristic of it; the word commonly suggests contrast with a more distant past than that implied in *recent*, and often applies esp. to that which is of the latest and most approved form, construction, or character; as, *modern* languages, *modern* (cf. *recent*) usage, *modern* artillery; "This strange disease of *modern* life, with its sick hurry, its divided aims, its heads o'ertaxed, its palsied hearts" (*M. Arnold*). See RENEW; cf. OLD.

New Academy. See ACADEMY, 1. — **N. Albion.** See in *Vocabulary*. — **N. Art** [F. *Art Nouveau* or *L'Art Nouveau*], a style of design, esp. in decorative art, introduced into Europe about 1895. It is marked by an abandonment of even the most elementary forms identified with earlier styles, such as straight lines and circular curves, for which are substituted hand-drawn curves of much complexity. For the floral and other adornment of the recognized styles is substituted direct study of nature. — **n. assignment.** *Pleading.* = NOVEL ASSIGNMENT. — **n. astronomy.** See ASTROPHYSICS. — **N. Atlantis.** See under ATLANTIS. — **n. birth**, *Theol.*, regeneration, or the beginning of a religious life. — **n. blue.** See DYE. — **n. chum**, a recent arrival; a tenderfoot. *Australia.* — **N. Church.** See NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH. — **n. coccin**, cochineal red A. See DYE. — **N. Comedy.** See COMEDY, 1. — **N. Congregational Methodist Church.** See METHODIST, 5. — **N. Connexion.** *Eccl.* **a** A former division of the General Baptists of England, founded by Dan Taylor in 1770, in protest to the views against trinitarianism prevalent among the General Baptists. **b** A former division of British Methodists formed in 1797 by Rev. Alex. Kilham, who demanded that the conference should consist of laymen as well as ministers. It is one of the bodies that united to form the United Methodist Church. — **N. Covenant.** See NEW TESTAMENT. — **n. departure**, a fresh start; a change of plan, method, or course of action. — **N. England, Englander**, etc. See in *Vocabulary*. — **N. English.** **a** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, New England. *Now Rare.* **b** New Englanders collectively. *Obs.* — **new extent.** See EXTENT, 1. — **N. Foundation**, *Ch. of Eng.*, the foundation at the Reformation with a new organization; — used of those cathedrals which previously were monastic cathedrals and of those of the new sees created out of previous monastic churches. — **N. France.** See in *Vocabulary*. — **N. Granada varnish tree.** See in *Vocabulary*. — **N. Greeks**, *Painting*, the Neo-Greeks. — **n. green**, malachite green, the dye. See DYE. — **n. growth.** = NEOPLASM. — **N. Guinea nutmeg.** See in *Vocabulary*. — **N. Holland nutmeg.** See in *Vocabulary*. — **n. Ionic.** See GREEK, *n.*, 5. — **N. Israelite.** = SOUTHCOTTIAN. — **N. Jersey.** See in *Vocabulary*. — **N. Jerusalem.** See in *Vocabulary*. — **n. land**, land cleared and cultivated for the first time. — **N. Learning**, English learning of the 16th century based on the study, then introduced into England, of the Bible and the Classics, esp. Greek, in the original (cf. RENAISSANCE); also, the learning or doctrines of the English Reformation. — **N. Light**, *Eccl.*, a member of a progressive party, or of one thought to follow new paths in religion; as: **a** One of the Calvinistic Methodists, organized in the United States about 1740 in consequence of the preaching of Whitefield. They claimed to be under special divine guidance in all things. They were subsequently organized into separate societies and were called **Separates**, many of them becoming Baptists. **b** One of those among New England Congregationalists who formed the revival movement of 1740-1742. **c** A Scottish Antiburgher (1747). See BURGHER, *n.*, 2. **d** One belonging to a division (organized 1833) of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States (known as the **General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church**) which, unlike the main body, permits its members to vote in civil elections and to hold office. Cf. OLD LIGHT. **e** An Edwardean. **f** One of the Disciples of Christ. **g** [*l. c.*] The crappie. — **N. Model**, *Eng. Hist.*, the Parliamentary army as reorganized in 1645. — **n. moon.** **a** The moon in a certain phase; also, the phase itself. See MOON, 1. **b** The day when the new moon is first seen. Among the Hebrews the period of the new moon was anciently regarded as a religious festival, in postexilic times celebrated chiefly by the women, but still marked by the ceremony of "Blessing the New Moon." The periodical reappearance of the moon is taken as a symbol of the Messianic redemption or renewal of Israel. — **N. Orleans.** See in *Vocabulary*. — **n. parish.** See PARISH, *n.*, 1. — **N. Persian.** See PERSIAN. — **N. Platonism.** See NEOPLATONISM. — **n. psychology.** See PSYCHOLOGY. — **n. red.** See DYE. — **N. Red Sandstone**, *Geol.*, an old name for an English series in which red sandstones of Triassic age predominate. — **N. Salon.** *French Fine Arts.* See SALON. — **N. Side**, *Eccl. Hist.*, one of the two parties into which the Presbyterian Church in America divided in 1741 on questions as to subscription to the Confession of Faith and as to practices made prominent by the Whitefield revival movement. This party laid great stress on piety and zeal, and in 1745 formed a separate synod, the Synod of New York. The other party, the **Old Side**, contended for a strict subscription, and insisted on a thoroughly educated ministry. It constituted the Synod of Philadelphia, the original synod from which the other party separated. In 1758 the two synods united as the Synod of New York and Philadelphia. — **N. South Wales.** See in *Vocab.* — **N. Style.** **a** See CALENDAR, 1. **b** *Decorative Art.* The style of the New Art. — **N. Sunday.** = LOW SUNDAY. — **N. Testament.** See in *Vocab.* — **n. theology**, any of various departures from strict orthodoxy, as, in the last quarter of the 19th century, the teachings of professors in Andover Theological Seminary, or, in the 20th century, the teachings of Rev. R. J. Campbell, minister of the City Temple, London. — **N. Venus**, *Astron.*, the nova of 1572 in Cassiopeia; Tycho's star. — **N. World**, the land of the Western Hemisphere. — **n. yellow L**, acid yellow. See DYE. — **N. Zealand.** See in *Vocab.*

new (nū), *adv.* [AS. *nīwe*.] Newly; recently; anew; afresh (see FLAT, *a.*, 12). *Chaucer.*

It must be that when God speaketh he should . . . *new* date and *new* create the whole. *Emerson.*

new and new, over and over; again and again. *Obs. or R.* — **of n.**, anew. *Obs. Chaucer.*

New'ark for-ma'tion *or* **se'ries** (nū'ärk). [From *Newark*, New Jersey.] *Geol.* A series of fragmental and igneous rocks representing the Triassic system in the eastern United States. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

New'come, Colonel (nū'kŭm). A gallant, simple-hearted gentleman, a retired East Indian officer, in Thackeray's "The Newcomes." His unworldliness leads to the loss of his fortune, and he dies, a pensioner, in the Charterhouse. Other important characters in the novel are his son *Clive*; *Ethel*, the latter's cousin and eventually his wife; and Ethel's scoundrelly brother *Barnes*.

new'com'er (-kŭm'ẽr), *n.* One who has lately come.

new'el (nū'ĕl), *n.* [Formerly *nowell*, fr. OF. *nouel*, *noel*, kernel, F. *noyau* stone of a fruit, newel, fr. LL. *nodellus* knob, dim. of L. *nodus* knot. Cf. NODE, NOWEL the inner wall of a mold.] **1.** *Arch.* The upright post, or the upright made of the inner or smaller ends of the steps, about which the steps of a circular staircase wind; hence, in stairways with straight flights, the principal post at the foot, or the secondary ones at the landings. See HOLLOW NEWEL.



Newel at Bottom of Staircase.

2. *Engin.* A cylindrical pillar terminating a wing wall of a bridge or viaduct.

New England. The section of the United States comprising the six northeastern States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. — **New Eng'land-er** (ĭŋ'glŭn-dẽr), *n.* — **New Eng'land-ish** (-dĭsh), *a.* — **New Eng'land-ism**, *n.* **New England Confederation**, *Amer. Hist.*, a confederation (1643-84) of the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven, formed for defense against the Indians and the Dutch. — **N. E. theology**, the modified Calvinism originated by Jonathan Edwards (1703-58).

new'fan'gle (nū'făŋ'g'l; nū'făŋ'g'l), *a.* [*new* + *fangle*; ME. *newefangel*.] Newfangled. — *n.* A newfangled thing; a novelty. — *v. t.* To make newfangled. *All Obs. or R., or Dial. Eng.* *Shak.*

new'fan'gled (-g'ld), *a.* **1.** Inclined to novelties; given to new theories or fashions. "*Newfangled* men." *Latimer.*

2. New-made; novel; — used in disparagement. "A *newfangled* nomenclature." *Sir W. Hamilton.* — **new'fan'gled-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **new'fan'gled-ly**, *adv.* — **new'fan'gled-ness**, *n.*

new'-fash'ioned (nū'făsh'ŭnd; nū'făsh'ŭnd), *a.* Made in a new fashion or form, or lately come into fashion.

New'found-land' (nū'fŭnd-lănd', *attributively usually* nū-found'lănd), *n.* **1.** An island on the coast of British North America, famed for the fishing grounds in its vicinity.

2. Short for NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

Newfoundland caribou, a caribou (*Rangifer terræ-novæ*) confined to Newfoundland, similar to the woodland caribou, but larger. — **n. dog**, one of a breed of large, shaggy-haired dogs, usually entirely black, but sometimes black and white, originating in Newfoundland and noted for intelligence, docility, and swimming powers.



Head of Newfoundland Dog.

New Jer'sey (jûr'zĭ). A State of the United States.

New Jersey plan, *U. S. Hist.*, a plan for a constitution laid before the convention of 1787 by William Paterson of New Jersey, but rejected. It provided for a single legislative house, with equal representation for each State. — **N. J. tea**, the leaves of a rhamnaceous undershrub of the eastern United States (*Ceanothus americanus*) used during the Revolution as a substitute for tea; also, the plant, which has oval 3-nerved leaves and dense panicles of small white flowers.

New Jerusalem. The Heavenly, or Celestial, City: the abode of the redeemed; the Holy City. *Rev.* xxi. 2. — **New Jerusalem Church, New Church**, *or* **Church of the New Jerusalem**, the church holding the doctrines taught by Emanuel Swedenborg. See SWEDENBORGIAN.

new'ly (nū'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *nīwlīce*.] **1.** Lately; recently.

2. Anew; afresh; in a new way; as, a house *newly* furnished; a thought *newly* expressed.

And the refined mind doth *newly* fashion
Into a fairer form. *Spenser.*

3. Soon; quickly. *Obs.*

New'man-ism (nū'măn-ĭz'm), *n.* The theological and ecclesiastical views taught by John Henry (afterwards Cardinal) Newman (1801-90) while a member of the Church of England, esp. in Tract No. 90, where he attempts to show that the language of the Thirty-nine Articles admits of a "Catholic" interpretation and is designed in some cases to oppose Roman Catholic dogmas, though more often to oppose abuses connected with them.

new'mar'ket (nū'mär'kĕt; nū'mär'kĕt), *n.* [From *Newmarket*, England.] **1.** A long, closely fitting coat or cloak; — called also **Newmarket coat.**

2. A game in which cards are played in sequences. In addition there are stops, and a four-card layout.

3. A kind of gambling game with dice.

new'-mod'el (nū'mŏd'ĕl), *v. t.*; -MOD'ELED (-ĕld) or -MOD'ELLED; -MOD'EL-ING or MOD'EL-LING. To remodel; rearrange. — **new'-mod'el-er, -mod'el-ler** (-ẽr), *n.*

new'ness (nū'nĕs), *n.* [AS. *nīwnes*.] Quality or state of being new; as, the *newness* of a system; *newness* of life.

the Newness, New England transcendentalism. *Obs. or Hist.*

news (nūz), *n.* [From NEW: cf. F. *nouvelles*. *News* is plural in form, but is now commonly construed as singular.] **1.** *pl.* Something strange or newly happened; novelties. *Obs.*

It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich. *L'Estrange.*

2. A report of a recent event; information about something before unknown; fresh tidings; recent intelligence.

Evil *news* rides post, while good *news* baits. *Milton.*
News have come to me respecting a dear friend. *Hawthorne.*

3. A bearer of news; courier; newspaper. *Obs. or R.*

There cometh a *news* thither with his horse. *Pepys.*

Syn. — NEWS, TIDINGS, INTELLIGENCE. NEWS is the general term; TIDINGS is now poetical or elevated; INTELLIGENCE is esp. news more or less formally communicated.

news'man (nūz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A bearer of news; a news writer. *Obs. or R.*

2. A man who distributes or sells newspapers.

news'mon'ger (-mŭŋ'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in news; one active in hearing and telling news. — **news'mon'ger-y** (-ĭ), *n.* as news; to gossip. *Obs. or Dial.*

news agent. A dealer in newspapers and periodicals.

news bell. A singing in the ears supposed to portend news. *Dial. Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

news boat. A boat which puts out to passing vessels to supply and receive news. [*Obs.*]

news'-book', *n.* A newspaper.

news'boy', *n.* A boy who distributes or sells newspapers.

news dealer. One who sells newspapers, periodicals, etc.

news editor. The editor on a daily newspaper in immediate charge of the telegraphic news.

news'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

news house. A printing office for newspapers and periodicals.

news'i-ness (nūz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [**news'less-ness**, *n.*]

news'less, *a.* See -LESS — **news'-let'ter**, *n.* A circular letter written or printed for the dissemination of news. It was introduced into England from Europe in the latter part of the 17th century, and was the precursor of the newspaper.

New Al'bi-on. **a** A region, including Long Island and the territory now included in New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, granted under this name by Charles I. in 1634 to Sir Edmund Plowden and others as a county palatine. **b** An extensive region on the northwest coast of North America, now mostly included in the States of Oregon and Washington; — so called by Drake.

new'al-ty. Var. of NEWELTY. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Ne-war' (nĕ-wär'), *n.* One of the Mongoloid Nepalese.

Ne-wa'ri (nĕ-wä'rē), *n.* The language of the Newars. See INDO-CHINESE.

new'ber-y-ite (nū'bẽr-ĭ-ĭt), *n.* [After J. C. *Newbery*, an Australian.] *Min.* An acid phosphate of magnesium, $HMgPO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$, in white orthorhombic crystals in guano.

new'born', *a.* **1.** Recently born. **2.** Born anew.

new'cald (nū'k'ld), **new'ca'ld** (nū'k'ld), *a.* Newly calved. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

New'cas'tle cloak (nū'kăs'l). A barrel with holes cut for the arms, formerly used in England to punish drunkards.

New'cas'tle glass (nū'kăs'l). [From *Newcastle* upon Tyne, England.] = CROWN GLASS.

new'come' (nū'kŭm'), *a.* Recently come. — *n.* A newcomer. *Rare.*

new'-cre-ate', *v. t.* To create anew. [game at cards.]

new'-cut', *n.* A certain old **newe.** † NEVE, nephew; NIEVE.

newefongel. † NEWFANGLE.

new'el, *n.* [From NEW. Cf. NOVEL.] Novelty; a new thing. *Obs.*

newel stair. A stair with newels at the angles to receive the ends of the strings; also, a spiral stair in which the inner or smaller ends of the steps are engaged in a solid vertical cord. Cf. *open newel stair*, where there is no newel.

new'el-ty, *n.* [From NEW, influenced by *novelty*.] Novelty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

new'en, *adv.* [AS. *nīwan*, *néowan*.] Recently; soon. *Obs.*

newer, newir. † NEVER.

newes. † NEWS.

new'fan'gle. Newfangled. *Ref. Sp.*

new'fan'gle-ment (nū'făŋ'g'l-mĕnt), *n.* Novelty; a novelty. *R.*

new'fan'gle-ness, *n.* [ME. *newefangelnes*. See FANGLE.] Newfangledness. *Obs. or R.*

new'fan'glet, *n.* One disposed to what is newfangled. *Obs.*

new'fan'gly, *adv.* In a newfangled way. *Obs.*

new'fash'ioned. New-fashioned. *Ref. Sp.*

New-found'land-er, *n.* **a** A native of Newfoundland. **b** A Newfoundland vessel.

New France (frăns). Canada, which was first settled by the French. *Obs. or Hist.*

new'-front', *v. t.* To provide with a new front.

New'gate (nū'gāt), *n.* **1.** The western gate in the wall of the old city of London. Watling Street passed through it.

2. A famous old prison in this locality, rebuilt several times and razed in 1902. [*E. D.*]

Newgate bird. A jailbird. *Oxf.*

Newgate calendar. An account of prisoners in Newgate, with details of their crimes, formerly published in London.

New'gat-ed (nū'gāt-ĕd), *p. a.* Imprisoned in Newgate. *Rare.*

New'gat-eer' (nū'gă-tēr'), *n.* A prisoner in Newgate. *Obs. & R.*

Newgate frill *or* **fringe.** A fringe or beard under the chin.

Newgate knocker. A lock of hair twisted back towards the ear, worn by English costermongers and the like.

New Gra-na'da var'nish tree (grä-nä'dä). A Colombian rubiaceous tree (*Elæagia utilis*). It secretes a resinous varnish.

New Guin'ea nut'meg (gĭn'ĭ). = MAKASSAR NUTMEG.

newhed, n. Newness. *Obs.*

New Holland nutmeg. The fruit of an Australian monimiaceous tree (*Atherosperma moschatum*).

new'ing, *n.* **1.** A renewing. *Obs.*

2. *Chiefly pl.* Anything new; news. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

new'ing, *n.* Yeast. *Dial. Eng.*

new'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

newk (nūk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NOOK.

new'lings, *adv.* [*new* + 2d *-ling*.] Newly; also, *Obs.*, anew. *Scot.* *Oxf. E. D.*

New'man-ite (nū'măn-ĭt), *n.* A follower of Newman; an adherent of Newmanism.

New'man-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To adhere to Newmanism.

2. To follow the peculiarities of Homeric translation exhibited by F. W. Newman in his translation of the Iliad. Aiming at rigid faithfulness to the original, he adopted an unrimed ballad meter and many archaisms and oddities of style. *Rare.*

new'-name', *v. t.* To give a new name to. — **new'-nam'er** (-nām'ẽr), *n.*

New Or'le-ans (ôr'lē-ănz). A city in the State of Louisiana. — **New Orleans molasses.** See MOLASSES. — **N. O. moss**, the long moss. [*Obs.*]

new'ry, *n* [Malay *nūr*.] *Dial. Eng.* **news**, *v. t. & i.* To tell news or

news'pa'per (nūz'pā'pĕr), *n.* A paper printed and distributed, at stated intervals, usually daily or weekly, to convey news, advocate opinions, etc., now usually containing also advertisements and other matters of public interest.

news'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* **1.** A room or place where newspapers or periodicals are sold.
2. A reading room having newspapers, magazines, etc.

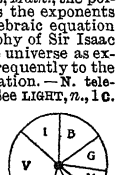
news'y (nūz'ĭ), *a.;* NEWS'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); NEWS'I-EST. Abounding in news. *Colloq.*

newt (nūt), *n.* [ME. *newte*, for *ewte*, *evete*, AS. *efete*, with *n* prefixed, *an ewt* being understood as *a newt*. Cf. EFT.] Any of various small salamanders, aquatic at least for a part of their existence; an eft or triton. In England, commonly, a salamander of the genus *Triturus*, syn. *Triton* (in its broad sense), the common species being the **crested newt** (*Triturus cristatus*) and the **smooth newt** (*Triturus* or *Lissotriton punctatus*). In America, commonly, a salamander of the genus *Diemictylus*, of which *D. viridescens*, in the eastern United States, and *D. torosus*, on the Pacific slope, are common species.

New Testament. *Bib.* The covenant of God with man embodied in the coming and teachings of Christ and his followers as set forth in the Bible; hence, usually, that portion of the Bible in which this covenant is contained; — often called the **New Covenant.** The canonical books of the New Testament are:
NARRATIVES. — **a** THE SYNOPTIC GOSPELS, **Matthew, Mark, Luke,** which recount, with considerable similarity of expressions and detail, the same general outline of events in Christ's ministry, esp. in Galilee, including but one visit to Jerusalem. They report his parables and other public addresses. **b** THE FOURTH GOSPEL, **John**, having its scene chiefly in Judea, with five visits to Jerusalem. It is not so much a narrative as a compilation of sublime discourses addressed to individuals and immediate followers. **c Acts of the Apostles**, which records the founding of the Church under Peter, and its spread under Paul.
DIDACTIC EPISTLES. — **a** PAULINE. (1) *Epistles of the Third Missionary Journey.* **Romans**, 1 & 2 **Corinthians, Galatians**, which discuss the universality of Christianity as against Judaism. They expound salvation as dependent on a relation to God, not on race or observance of the Law; and justification by faith: they enjoin Christian conduct; answer doctrinal questions, and vindicate Paul's apostolic authority. (2) *Epistles of the First Imprisonment.* **Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians**, ranging from personal details to speculations on the nature and destiny of the Church. They discuss the privileges and duties of the Christian life. **Philemon**, a personal letter commending the runaway slave, Onesimus, to his master's forgiveness. (3) *Epistles of the Second Missionary Journey.* 1 & 2 **Thessalonians**, made up of practical exhortations and discussions of questions relating to Christ's second coming. (4) *Pastoral Epistles.* 1 & 2 **Timothy, Titus**, defining duties of officers, and enjoining loyalty to church doctrine. **b** MISCELLANEOUS. (1) *An Anonymous Treatise.* **Hebrews**, expounding Christianity as a fulfillment of the old covenant, and hence superior to Judaism. (2) *General Epistles* (except John 2 & 3). **James**, a general epistle "to the twelve tribes of the Dispersion," practical in tone, inculcating Christian morality. 1 & 2 **Peter**, which offer: I. Practical teaching and encouragement to Christians under persecution. II. Warning against false teachers. 1-3 **John**. Three letters: I. On applying to life the truths of God's fellowship with man. II. Warning against heresies, and exhorting to brotherly love. III. Deploring the faction of Diotrephes. **Jude**, a denunciation of schismatics, and of evils due to the abuse of Christian liberty. PROPHECY. — **Revelation**, a treatise by John: i.-iii. distributing praise and blame to the seven churches; iv.-xxii. describing symbolic visions of the persecution of the Church, of the Last Judgment, and of the New Jerusalem.

New-to'ni-an (nū-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or following, Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727), his discoveries, or doctrines. — *n.* **a** A follower of Newton. **b** A Newtonian telescope.
Newtonian constant of gravitation, *Physics*, the gravitational attraction of unit mass at unit distance. Expressed in C. G. S. units for a mass corresponding to one gram at a distance of one centimeter, it has been found to be 6.6577 × 10^{-8}. — **N. parallelogram,** *or* **diagram, of squares,** *Math.*, the polygon whose vertices have as coördinates the exponents m, n in the successive terms of the algebraic equation $\Sigma_{m,n} x^m y^n = 0$. — **N. philosophy**, the philosophy of Sir Isaac Newton; — applied to the doctrine of the universe as expounded in Newton's "Principia," most frequently to the mathematical theory of universal gravitation. — **N. telescope.** See TELESCOPE. — **N. theory of light.** See LIGHT, *n.*, **1 c.**

New'ton's disk (nū'tŭnz). A disk divided into sectors of proper relative dimensions, bearing the different colors of the spectrum, so that fusion of the colors by rotation gives a white or gray hue.



Newton's Disk. *R* Red; *O* Orange; *Y* Yellow; *G* Green; *B* Blue; *V* Violet.

Newton's rings. *Physics.* Colored rings due to light interference, seen about the contact of a convex lens with a plane surface, or of two lenses differing in curvature.

new year. **1.** The year approaching or just begun; also, the first days of a year. **2.** New Year's Day. *Rare.*

new'-year', *a.* Of, pert. to, or suitable for, the commencement of the year; as, *new-year* gifts; — more often **new year's.**

New Year's Day. The first day of a calendar year; the first day of January. Often, *Colloq.*, **New Year's.**

New York. **a** A State of the United States of America. **b** A city in that State, the largest in the United States. — **New York fern,** a slender shield fern (*Dryopteris noveboracensis*) of moist meadows. *East. U. S.* — **N. Y. rod.** See LEVELING ROD. — **N. Y. weevil,** the peach weevil.

New Zea'land (nū zē'lănd). A group of South Pacific islands constituting a British colony. — **New Zealand cotton,** a substance consisting of the strong bast fiber of the New Zealand ribbonwood (*Plagianthus betulinus*. — **New Zealand flax.** **a** A tall liliaceous herb (*Phormium tenax*), having erect, sword-shaped leaves, and a scape bearing numerous scarlet or yellow flowers. It is frequently cultivated in glasshouses. **b** The white, silky, and very strong fiber obtained from the leaves of this plant. — **N. Z. frog,** a rare discoglossoid toad (*Leiopelma hochstetteri*, peculiar to New Zealand, and the only amphibian known from that subregion. — **N. Z. hemp.** = NEW ZEALAND FLAX. — **N. Z. holly,** a New Zealand asteraceous shrub (*Olearia ilicifolia*) with prickly leaves. — **N. Z. ice plant.** = NEW ZEALAND SPINACH. — **N. Z. laurel,** an aromatic monimiaceous shrub (*Laurelia novæ-zelandiæ*). — **N. Z. oak,** the puriri. — **N. Z. orange tree,** the wild lemon. — **N. Z. pepper tree.** An aromatic magnoliaceous tree of New Zealand (*Drimys axillaris*). — **N. Z. pest,** the shepherd's-purse. — **N. Z. region,** *Zoögeog.*, a terrestrial division including New Zealand and a few adjacent islands. When included in the Australian region it is called the **New Zealand subregion.** It is characterized by the absence of indigenous land mammals except bats, and by many peculiar birds, as the apteryx, kakapo, etc. — **N. Z. sandalwood,** a New Zealand santalaceous tree (*Fusanus cunninghamii*) with fragrant dark brown wood, used in cabinetwork, etc. — **N. Z. sassafras.** = NEW ZEALAND LAUREL. — **N. Z. spinach,** a coarse herb (*Tetragonia expansa*) used as a substitute for spinach in Australia and New Zealand. — **N. Z. subregion.** See NEW ZEALAND REGION. — **N. Z. tea tree,** the tea tree *Leptospermum scoparium*, of New Zealand and Australia. — **N. Z. teak,** the puriri. — **N. Z. water lily,** an aquatic crowfoot (*Ranunculus lyallii*) having white flowers.

nex'al (nĕk'săl), *a. Rom. Law.* Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, the contract of nexum.

next (nĕkst), *a., superl.* of NIGH. [AS. *nēhst*, *niehst*, *nȳhst*, superl. of *néah* nigh. See NIGH.] **1.** Nearest; having nothing similar intervening; as: adjoining in a series; immediately preceding or following in order; as, in reference to place: the *next* chapter; the *next* house; in reference to degree, quality, rank, right, or relation: the *next* heir; *next* of kin; in reference to time: the *next* day; *next* Monday.
☞ In Scottish use *next* is often employed to designate the days of the following week.
2. Most pressing, convenient, ready, direct, or the like; as, the *next* remedy; the *next* cause. *Obs.*
Fear followed me so hard, that I fled the *next* way. *Bunyan.*
☞ By the omission of *to* before a following noun, *next* often has the construction of a preposition.
Her princely guest
Was *next* her side; in order sat the rest. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See NEAREST.
next best, second best. — **n. door,** the door of the next house; hence, the next house. — **n. door to. a** In the next house to (something); as, he lives *next door to* me. Hence: **b** Near to; bordering on; very close to.
A riot unpunished is but *next door to* a tumult. *L'Estrange.*
— **n. friend,** *Law*, one who, not being regularly appointed a guardian, acts for the benefit of an infant, a married woman, or any person not *sui juris*, as in a suit at law; a prochein ami. — **n. of kin,** *Law*, lit., the person or persons in the nearest degree of relationship by blood to a person; hence, those blood relatives (often called *statutory next of kin*) of a person who in case of his death intestate will be entitled by virtue of the Statute of Distributions to share his estate. In England *next of kin* is taken in the literal sense, as in the construction of wills and settlements, except when the context or circumstances show that the statutory next of kin are intended. This is also the case in some of the United States, as in Massachusetts, while in others, as New York, the term seems to be equivalent to *statutory next of kin* unless the context shows some other intention. The husband and wife are not included, except as the term is rarely construed to include them where this is necessary to give effect to the intention of a statute. — **n. suit,** *Card Playing*, the other suit of the same color. — **n. to,** the nearest thing to; *almost*; nearly; as, it is *next to* impossible; he had *next to no* food. — **n. ways,** by the shortest way or route; directly; as, to go *next ways.*

next, *adv.* **1.** In the time, place, or order nearest or immediately succeeding; as, he is *next*; *next* we drove home.
2. On the first occasion to come; as, when *next* we meet.

nex'us (nĕk'sŭs), *n.; pl.* NEXUS. [L.] **1.** Connection or interconnection; tie; link.
Man is doubtless one by some subtile *nexus* . . . extending from the new-born infant to the superannuated dotard. *De Quincey.*
2. A connected group or series. *Rare.*
3. *Rom. Law.* A person bound by a contract of nexum.

Nez' Per'cé' (nā' pĕr'sā'). [F., pierced nose.] An Indian of the principal Shahaptian tribe, formerly occupying central Idaho and eastern Oregon and Washington, now gathered on the Colville and Lapwai reservations. The **Nez Percé War** in 1877, in which a portion of the tribe under their chief Joseph conducted a famous campaign in their effort to escape to Canada, resulted from their removal from their Oregon reservation, on which gold had been discovered.

Ni-ag'a-ra (nī-ăg'ă-rā), *n.* A well-known American variety of hardy white grape, descended from the Concord.

Ni-ag'a-ran (-răn), *a.* [From *Niagara* River. See *Gaz.*] *Geol.* Designating, or belonging to, a division of the American (Upper) Silurian. The rocks of the Niagara epoch, mostly limestones, are extensively distributed, and at Niagara Falls consist of about eighty feet of shale supporting a greater thickness of limestone, which is gradually undermined by the removal of the shale at the falls. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Ni-ag'a-ran** (nī-ăg'ă-răn), *n.*

Niam'-Niam' (nyam'nyăm'), *n.* A member of a group of tribes of the Welle and Makua basins, in Central Africa, noted for their cannibalism. They are lighter in color than the typical Negroes, have better features, and are more or less brachycephalous. Artistic wood and ivory carving, metal work, and pottery, a varied agriculture, and faculty for organization, give them a marked superiority to surrounding peoples. They are supposed to be of mixed Negro and foreign (perhaps Hamite) origin.

Ni-an'tic (nī-ăn'tĭk), *n.* One of a small tribe of Algonquian Indians of southwestern Rhode Island, previous to King Philip's War subject to the Narragansets, but after that war amalgamated with the survivors of the Narragansets, whose name they took.

nib (nĭb), *n.* [Variant of NEB.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A bill or beak.
2. The point of a pen; often, each of the two (rarely more) divisions of the point of a pen; also, the whole pen, as of steel or gold, intended for insertion into a holder.
3. A pointed part; a point; a prong. "The little *nib* or fructifying principle." *Sir T. Browne.*
4. One of the handles which project from a scythe snath; also, *Dial. Eng.*, the shaft or pole of a wagon.
5. *pl.* Particles of crushed cocoa beans; coffee beans.
6. A kink or knot in wool or silk.

nib, *v. t.;* NIBBED (nĭbd); NIB'BING. To furnish with a nib; to point; to mend the point of; as, to *nib* a pen.

nib'ble (nĭb'l), *v. t.;* NIB'BLED (-ld); NIB'BLING (-lĭng). [Cf. LG. *nibbeln*, *knibbeln*; perh. connected with E. *nip.*]
1. To bite lightly or gently; to eat in small bits.
2. To catch; nab. *Slang.*

nib'ble, *v. i.* **1.** To take bites gently or cautiously; to eat by taking small bits; as, fishes *nibble* at the bait.
2. To carp; to make petty criticisms; — often with *at.*
Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly falls a-*nibbling* at one single passage. *Tillotson.*
3. To fidget (with the fingers). *Obs.*

nib'ble, *n.* Act of nibbling; a small or cautious bite; also, a quantity (of food) such as might be so taken.

nib'bler (-lẽr), *n.* One that nibbles; specif., *Local, U. S.*, the cunner, which nibbles off the bait of fishermen.

nib'bling (-lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NIBBLE. Specif.: *vb. n. Lens Making.* Act or process of breaking away the corners of the glass blocks with flat pliers (called *shanks*) to shape the piece roughly; — called also *shanking.*

Ni'be-lung'en-lied' (nē'bĕ-lōōng'ĕn-lēt'), *n.* [G. See NIBELUNGS; LIED.] A great medieval German epic of unknown authorship containing traditions which refer to the Burgundians at the time of Attila (called *Etzel* in the poem) and mythological elements pointing to heathen times. See BRUNHILD, GUNTHER, HAGEN, KRIEMHILD, SIEGFRIED; cf. RING OF THE NIBELUNG, VOLSUNGA SAGA.

Ni'be-lungs (-lōōngz), *n. pl.; sing.* NIBELUNG (-lōōng). In German mythology, the children of the mist, a race of dwarfs or demonic beings, the original possessors of the famous hoard and ring won by Siegfried; also, the Burgundian kings in the Nibelungenlied. See SIEGFRIED; cf. NIBELUNGENLIED, RING OF THE NIBELUNG.

nib'lick (nĭb'lĭk), *n.* A golf club with a heavy iron head, much lofted, used chiefly for playing the ball out of hazards, etc.

Ni-cæ'an (nī-sē'ăn), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Nicæa.
2. *Eccl. Hist.* In the 4th and 5th centuries, an adherent of the Nicene Creed of 325 A. D.

Nic'a-ra'guan (nĭk'ă-rā'gwăn; *in British use commonly* -răg'ū-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Nicaragua or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or citizen of Nicaragua. Most of the people are Spanish-American mestizos; a few are of pure Spanish descent, and there are a number of semi-independent wild tribes as well as the mixed Mosquito Indians.

nic'co-lite (nĭk'ō-līt), *n.* [From NL. *niccolum* nickel. See NICKEL.] *Min.* A mineral of a pale copper-red color and metallic luster, usually occurring massive; — called also *copper-nickel, Kupfernickel.* It is essentially an arsenide of nickel, NiAs. H., 5-5.5. Sp. gr., 7.33-7.67.

nice (nīs), *a.;* NIC'ER (nīs'ẽr); NIC'EST (nīs'ĕst). [ME., foolish, fr. OF. *nice* ignorant, fool, fr. L. *nescius* ignorant; *ne-* not + *scius* knowing, *scire* to know. See NO; SCIENCE.]
1. Foolish; silly; stupid; simple; ignorant. *Obs. Gower.*
But say that we ben wise and nothing *nice*. *Chaucer.*
2. Lewd; lascivious; wanton. *Obs.*
3. Exacting in matters of taste; fastidious; in a derogatory sense, over dainty; finical; in a laudatory sense, refined; cultured; discriminating.
And to taste
Think not I shall be *nice*. *Milton.*
4. Strange or uncommon; esp., of dress, appearance, etc.: smart; showy; flaunting. *Obs.*
5. In reference to character, conduct, etc.: **a** Affecting coy reserve; unduly shy or retiring; also, properly coy or modest; hence, reluctant; unwilling. *Obs.*
Virtue is *nice* to take what's not her own. *Dryden.*
b Unduly weak, tender, or delicate; effeminate; luxuriating in imagined might stand, at some remote future, "upon a broken arch of London Bridge, to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's."

nex. Obs. or dial. var. of NEXT.
next'er, *a.* Next. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]
next'ly, *adv.* of NEXT *Now.*
next'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
nex'um (nĕk'sŭm), *n.* [L., prop. neut. of *nexus*, p. p. of *nectere* to bind.] *Rom. Law.* A contract (of any of various sorts) entered into per as et libram, the effect of which was to pledge the obligor's person as security for his performance of the obligation, as in case of a loan. The nexum was abolished by the lex Pœtelia Papiria, about B. C. 326-313.
nex'ure, *n.* [LL. *nexura.*] Connexion. *Obs.*
ney. + NO, NOY, NIGH.
ne-yan'da (nē-yän'dä), *n.* See BOWSTRING HEMP.
neye. + EYE, NEIGH, NIGH.
neyenthe. + NINTH.
neyghe. + NINE.
neyle, neyhle, *v. i.* [See NIGH, *a.*] To approach. *Obs.*
Ne-zi'ah (nē-zī'ä). *Bib.*
Ne'zib (nē'zĭb). *Bib.*
Nez'i-kin (nĕz'ĭ-kĭn), **Nez'i-kin** (-kĭn; nĕz'ē-kēn'), *n. pl.* [Chald. *nezîkîn*, fr. *nēzak* damage.] See MISHNA.
‖ **nez re-trous'sé'** (nā' rē-trōō'-sā'). [F.] A turned-up nose.
NF. *Abbr.* New French.
N. F. *Abbr.* Newfoundland; New French.
N f. *Abbr.* Nonfundable; — used on the tape of stock tickers
Ng. *Abbr.* Norwegian.
N. G., *or* **n. g.** *Abbr.* National Guard; New Granada; Noble Grand; (*Slang*) no good.
ngai camphor (n'gī). [Cantonese *ngai* the *Placus balsamifera*, from which it is obtained.] See BORNEOL.
nga'i-o (n'gä'ē-ō), *n.* [Maori.] A small tree (*Myoporum lactum*) of the New Zealand coast.
nga'pi (n'gä'pē), *n.* [Burmese.] = BALACHONG. *Burma.*
n. gen. *Abbr. Biol.* New genus.
n'-gon' (ĕn'gŏn'), *n.* A polygon of *n* angles and *n* sides.
N.Gr., *or* **NGr.** *Abbr.* New Greek.
N. H. *Abbr.* New Hampshire.
N. Heb., *or* **NHeb.** *Abbr.* New Hebrew; New Hebrides.
N. H. G., *or* **NHG.** *Abbr.* New High German.
N. H. H. S. *Abbr.* New Hampshire Historical Society.
N. H. P. *Abbr.* Nominal horse power. [*Eng.*]
ni. Var. of NYE. *Obs. or Dial.*
Ni. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Ni*]. Nickel.
niaise. + NYAS.
‖ **niai'se-rie'** (nyĕz'rē'), *n.* [F.] Silliness; trifling; a silly trifle.
nias. + NYAS.
ni-a'ta (nē-ä'tä), *n.* One of a breed of dwarf cattle produced about the 17th century, in South America, by a variation.
nib, n. A student's younger companion or protégé. *Obs.*
nib, *n.* A gentleman; swell. *Slang, Eng. Oxf. E. D.*
— **nib'like,** *a.* — **nib'some,** *a.*
nib, *v.* Nibble. *Obs. or Dial.*
nibbed (nĭbd), *a.* Having a nib.
nib'ber, *n.* A tool for nibbing a pen. *Rare.* [NIPPLE.]
nib'ble. Obs. or dial. var. of NIBBLING.
nib'by (nĭb'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. NIB a point.] A hooked staff. *Scot.*
‖ **Ni'be-lung'en** (nē'bĕ-lōōng'-ĕn), *n. pl.* [G.] = NIBELUNGS.
Nib'haz (nĭb'hăz), *n. Bib.* Apparently, a deity worshiped by the Avites in Samaria, probably a corrupt form of Tartak.
nib'l. Nibble. *Ref. Sp.*
nib'ld. Nibbled. *Ref. Sp.*
Ni'blungs (nē'blōōngz). Var. of NIBELUNGS.
nib'-nib'. Var. of NEB-NEB.
ni'bong (n ē'bŏng), **ni'bung** (-bŭng), *n.* [Malay *nibŏng.*] A Malay feather palm (*Oncosperma filamentosum*), having a low, spiny trunk and tough wood.
nibs, *n.* Personage; — used, chiefly humorously, to designate a person as of some importance; as, his *nibs.* See NABS.
nib'shan (nĭb'shăn). *Bib.*
Ni-cæ'an (nī-sē'ăn), *a.* Nicene.
Ni-cæ'no-Con-stan'ti-no-pol'i-tan. Var. of NICENO-CONSTANTINOPOLITAN.
Ni-can'dra (nĭ-kăn'drä), *n.* [NL., prob. after *Nicander* of Colophon, Greek physician.] *Bot.* Syn. of PHYSALODES.
Nicar. *Abbr.* Nicaragua.
Nic'a-ra'gua wood (nĭk'ă-rā'-gwă; *in British use commonly* -răg'ū-ă). A variety of brazilwood from Central America.
nic'co-lic (nĭk'ō-lĭk), *a.* Of nickel. [= NICKELIFEROUS.]
nic'co-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.*
nic'co-lo. Var. of NICOLO.
nic'co-lous (nĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* Of nickel.

new'some, *a.* [Cf. NOISOME, and F. *ennui*, OF. *anui*, *enui*, annoy, n.] Noisome. *Obs.*
New South Wales. A state of the Commonwealth of Australia. — **New South Wales manna,** a kind of manna from the stem of an Asiatic and Australian blue grass (*Andropogon annulatus*). — **N. S. W. rosewood.** = BASTARD ROSEWOOD. — **N. S. W. sassafras,** an Australian monimiaceous tree (*Doryphora sassafras*) whose fragrant bark is used as a tonic.
news'pa'per-dom (nūz'pā'pẽr-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
news'pa'per-ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **news'pa'per-ish-ly,** *adv.*
news'pa'per-ized (-īzd), *p. a.* Affected by, or conformed to the standards of, newspaper writing.
news'pa'per-y (-ĭ), *a.* Like, or in the manner of, newspaper writing; usually (in depreciation), superficial.
news stand. A place, esp. an open-air stall, for the sale of newspapers, periodicals, etc.
news vender. A seller of newspapers.
news writer. A writer of news; esp., a person who gathered news for, and wrote, news-letters.
New Test. New Testament.
New-to'ni-an-ism (nū-tō'nĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [tonian.]
New-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* New-
New'ton-ist, *n.* A Newtonian.
new-to'ni-um (nū-tō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., after Sir Isaac *Newton.*] *Chem.* A supposed element of extreme lightness, so called by Mendelyeev and believed by him to be identical with the ether of the physicists.
Newton's alloy *or* **metal.** See FUSIBLE METAL. [TION.]
Newton's laws. = LAWS OF MO-
Newton's problem. The problem, proposed by Sir Isaac Newton, of finding mathematically from mutual gravitational attractions the positions and motions at any time of the bodies of the solar system, given these data for any particular time.
New Zea'land-er (zē'lăn-dẽr). A native or inhabitant of New Zealand; — formerly chiefly applied to the Maoris.
New Zea'land-er, Ma-cau'lay's (mă-kô'lĭz). A "solitary traveler" from New Zealand who the English historian Macaulay

ous. *Obs.* **c** Exacting in requirement or standard; scrupulous; punctilious; as, *nice* politics do not always succeed. **6.** Demanding close discrimination, consideration, or treatment; calling for close observation, minute analysis, delicate handling, tactful treatment, or the like; as, a *nice* experiment; a *nice* problem; a *nice* situation. **7.** Displaying, or characterized by, close discrimination, delicate, minute, or tactful treatment, etc.; minute; subtle; fine; as, a *nice* distinction; a *nice* stroke. **8.** Susceptible to nice distinctions, or able to make them; delicately sensitive or discriminative; as, a *nice* ear for music; *nice* judgment; hence, of instruments, methods, etc., minutely accurate; adjusted or adjustable to small differences; precise; exact; as, a *nice* balance.

There is need of the *nice* fingers of the girl as well as the tough hand of the farmer. *Thoreau.*

9. a Fine. *Obs.* "*Nice* thread." *Spenser.* **b** Spare; meager. *Obs.* "*Nice* . . . diet." *Shak.* **10.** Of trifling moment; trivial. *Obs.*

The letter was not *nice*, but full of charge
Of dear import. *Shak.*

11. Pleasing, agreeable, delightful, good, kind, considerate, or the like; as, a *nice* excursion; a *nice* day; a *nice* letter; a *nice* sauce; he has been very *nice* to me. *Colloq.*

Syn.—Particular, discriminating, difficult, exacting, hypercritical, prudish, punctilious, scrupulous, queasy.—NICE, DAINTY, FASTIDIOUS, FINICAL, SQUEAMISH agree in the idea of very delicate susceptibility or precise discrimination, as shown, in the case of *nice* and *dainty*, chiefly in selection; in the case of *fastidious*, *finical*, and *squeamish*, rather in rejection. NICE implies fineness of discrimination, and connotes rather more of intellectual quality than the other words; as, "Demetrius is so *nice* as to be disgusted at the simile of 'swift as the wind'" (*Goldsmith*); "too *nice* for a statesman" (*id.*); "an appetite for knowledge too eager to be *nice*" (*Johnson*); "In language one should be *nice* but not difficult" (*Lowell*); "You are more *nice* than wise" (*Jane Austen*). DAINTY (see DAINTY) implies delicacy of taste or sensibility; as, "No shape but his can please your *dainty* eye" (*Shak.*); "His [Thoreau's] sense was so *dainty* that he could perceive the fetor of dwelling houses as he passed them by night" (*Stevenson*); *dainty* in personal habits. FASTIDIOUS differs from *dainty* chiefly in suggesting a certain disdainfulness in rejecting what is displeasing to one's taste; as, "Making the connoisseur . . . very *fastidious* in his taste, dissatisfied by anything that has been since done" (*De Quincey*); "I am *fastidious* in voices, and I can't endure listening to an imperfect reader" (*G. Eliot*); "a *fastidious* instinct for the connotations of a phrase" (*W. Pater*). FINICAL (see FINICAL) implies an affected or fussy fastidiousness; as, "His reserve, his delicacy, his distaste for many of the persons and things surrounding him . . . have produced an impression of Gray as being a man falsely *fastidious*, *finical*, effeminate" (*M. Arnold*); "a world of little *finical* observances, and little frail proprieties" (*Stevenson*). SQUEAMISH emphasizes strongly the implication of aversion or disgust; as, "I would not be so *squeamish* as to suffer the spirit of prudery to prevail in me" (*Cowper*); "They deem it unmeet and unmanly to be *squeamish*" (*Landor*); "a . . . *squeamish* conscience" (*The Nation*). See CORRECT, NEAT, DELICACY, PUNCTILIOUS.

Ni'cene (nī'sēn; nī-sēn'; 277), *a.* [L. *Nicaenus*, fr. *Nicaea* Nice, Gr. *Νίκαια*.] Of or pert. to Nicæa, or Nice, an ancient city of Asia Minor, where were held the first ecumenical church council, A. D. 325, which condemned Arianism, and another church council, A. D. 787, which condemned the Iconoclasts; designating, or pert. to, the creed (see below) adopted by the first Council of Nicæa.

Nicene Councils. See COUNCIL, *Table.*—**N. Creed. a** A summary of Christian faith, compiled and adopted by the Council of Nicæa, A. D. 325, and approved by the second ecumenical council, held at Constantinople in 381 A. D. It differs considerably from what is commonly called the Nicene Creed (see def. **b**, below), as, besides several minor differences, it ends with the words, "and in the Holy Ghost," followed by clauses anathematizing the distinctive Arian assertions. **b** A creed closely resembling the foregoing exclusive of its anathemas, which came to be regarded as the product of the Council of Constantinople (381); hence called specifically the **Constantinopolitan**, or **Niceno-Constantinopolitan, Creed**, though actually founded on the baptismal confession of the church in Jerusalem as revised by Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem from 381 to 386, and recommended by Epiphanius, bishop of Salamis, as early as 374. The chief variations from the Nicene text were the substitution of the words, "begotten of the Father before all ages." for, "that is, from the substance of the Father," the omission of the phrase, "God of God" (later restored), and the addition of the clauses respecting the Holy Ghost, the church, etc., after the words "in the Holy Ghost." This creed is the ecumenical creed of the Eastern Church. The Western Church added the filioque clause at the Council of Toledo in 589, and the creed with this addition is the so-called Nicene Creed of Western Christendom. The Book of Common Prayer, apparently through a mistake, omits the epithet "holy" as one of the epithets of the church.

ni'ce-ty (nī'sē-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). [OF. *niceté* foolishness.] **1.** Quality or state of being nice; specif.: *Obs.* **a** Folly; light conduct. **b** Ignorance; simplicity. **c** Pleasure; lust. **d** Self-indulgence; luxuriousness; excessive elegance. **e** Modesty; reserve; also, prudishness. **2.** A dainty, delicate, or elegant thing or feature. *Archaic.* **3.** An expression, act, mode of treatment, distinction, or the like, involving delicacy or subtlety; a minute distinction, point, or detail; as, the *niceties* of the workmanship in jewelry; the *niceties* of a constitutional question.

The fineness and *niceties* of words. *Locke.*

4. Delicacy or exactness of perception or discrimination; precision; accuracy; as, he depicted the scene with the greatest *nicety*; the *nicety* of a trained eye and hand. **5.** The quality of demanding delicacy and accuracy of treatment; as, a question of great *nicety*. **6.** Delicacy of taste or feeling; fastidiousness; often, in a bad sense, excessive fastidiousness; squeamishness.

Syn.—See DELICACY.

to a nicety, precisely; accurately.

niche (nĭch), *n.* [F., fr. It. *nicchia*; orig. uncert.] **1.** A hollow or recess, generally within the thickness of a wall, for a statue, bust, or other ornament. **2.** A place, condition of life or employment, position, or the like, suitable for the capabilities or merits of a person or qualities of a thing; as, there is some *niche* for each man in the world's work; his poetry fills a *niche* of its own. **3.** A covert or place of retreat. *Obs. or R. Oxf. E. D.*

niche (nĭch), *v. t.*; NICHED (nĭcht); NICH'ING. **1.** To place in a niche. "*Niched* shapes." *Tennyson.* **2.** To settle (one's self) cozily or snugly. *Rare.* **3.** To construct as, or furnish with, a niche or niches.

niche, *v. i.* To settle or grow in a niche or recess; hence, to cuddle down; to nestle. *Rare.*

nick (nĭk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. akin to NOCK.] **1.** A notch, slit, or the like, in or cut into anything; a cut; as: **a** A notch cut as a score in keeping an account; hence, *Obs.*, a score; a reckoning. **b** *Print.* A notch on the body of a type. See TYPE. **c** A broken or indented place in any edge or surface; as, *nicks* in china. **d** A gap, or slight opening, in a range of hills; also, a narrow depressed way along a moor. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* **2.** A particular point or place considered as marked by a nick; hence: **a** The precise time of any occurrence or when anything must be done; the (or, rarely, a) critical moment or point. Also, *Obs.*, the exact or essential point.

To cut it off in the very *nick*. *Howell.*

These troops arrived at the very *nick* of time. *W. T. Sherman.*

b The exact mark aimed at; the precise point. *Obs.* **3.** A play on a likeness in words; a pun. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **4. a** *Hazard.* A throw that equals the main, or is 11 if the main is 7, or is 12 if the main is 6 or 8. **b** See CRAPS. **5.** A false bottom in a beer or ale can to lessen fraudulently its capacity;—used in the phrase *nick and froth.* **6.** *Court Tennis.* The junction line of wall and floor. **7.** An instance of successful breeding, or the resulting strain, or offspring. **8.** Physical condition, esp. good physical condition; as, to keep in good *nick*. *Colloq., Australia.*

Syn.—See DINT.

nick, *v. t.*; NICKED (nĭkt); NICK'ING. **1.** To make a nick or nicks in; to notch; to keep count of, or on, by nicks; as, to *nick* a stick, tally, etc.; to *nick* down a charge. **2.** To make, mark, or affect by nicking, in any sense; specif., to make a cross cut or cuts on the under side of (the tail of a horse, in order to make him carry it higher); to so cut the tail of (a horse). **3.** To cut; to cut through or into; to cut short.

The itch of his affection should not then
Have *nicked* his captainship. *Shak.*

4. To suit or fit into, as by a correspondence of nicks; to tally with; to suit exactly. *Obs. or R.*

Words *nicking* and resembling one another are applicable to different significations. *Camden.*

5. To nickname; to fix a fitting name upon. *Obs.*

For Warbeck, as you *nick* him, came to me. *Ford.*

6. To hit at, or in, the nick; to touch rightly; to strike, catch, or grasp at the precise and proper point or time; as, to *nick* the truth; to *nick* a train or an opportunity. **7.** To catch off guard; to arrest; also, to steal. *Slang, Eng.* **8.** *Hazard & Craps.* To throw (a cast or nick); also, *Obs.*, to win from by throwing a nick. **9.** To cheat; defraud; also, to fit a nick, or false bottom, to (a beer or ale can) in order to defraud. *Obs. or R.* **10.** To break (window glass) by throwing coppers at it. See NICKER, a night brawler. *Obs. & R.*

nick (nĭk), *v. i.* **1.** To throw a nick; hence, to gamble, esp. with dice. *Obs.* **2.** *Court Tennis.* Of a ball, to drop so as to touch the wall and floor simultaneously. **3.** In racing, etc., to outrun, and take the inner course from, another, esp. by a narrow margin;—usually with *in*. **4.** *Stock Breeding.* To combine; to breed together and produce offspring of good quality.

nick'el (nĭk'l), *n.* [G., abbr. fr. *kupfernickel*, a name given by German miners, as the ore seemed to contain copper, but yielded none. The second part of the word is prob. G. *nickel* demon. Cf. KUPFERNICKEL, COPPERNICKEL.] **1.** *Chem.* A hard, malleable, ductile, metallic element of the iron group, nearly silver-white, capable of a high polish, and resistant to oxidation. It is attracted by magnets. Sp. gr., about 8.8. Symbol, *Ni*; at. wt., 58.68. Nickel occurs native only in meteorites; it is found combined in millerite, gersdorffite, niccolite, garnierite, and several other minerals. It was discovered in 1751 by Cronstedt and obtained in a pure state by Richter in 1804. At present nickel is obtained chiefly from garnierite or from nickeliferous pyrrhotite, by smelting in the blast furnace and working up the resulting matte. The metal is used principally in alloys, as German silver, nickel steel, the "nickel" of coins (an alloy with copper), etc., and as a plating on other metals. Chemically, nickel resembles cobalt and iron. It is bivalent and trivalent, but it forms only bivalent salts, the cation of which (Ni^{++}) is green. **2.** A small coin made of or containing nickel; esp., a five-cent piece composed of copper (75 per cent) and nickel (25 per cent), which is legal tender for any sum not exceeding twenty-five cents in any one payment. *Colloq., U. S.*

nickel carbonyl. *Chem.* A colorless, poisonous liquid, $Ni(CO)_4$, obtained by passing carbon monoxide over finely divided nickel.

nick'el-ic (nĭk'ĕl-ĭk; nĭ-kĕl'-), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or containing nickel; specif., designating compounds in which the metal is trivalent; as, *nickelic* oxide, Ni_2O_3, a black substance.

nick'el-if'er-ous (nĭk'ĕl-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*nickel* + *-ferous.*] Containing nickel; as, *nickeliferous* iron.

nick'el-ine (nĭk'ĕl-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* **1. a** An alloy of nickel, a variety of German silver. **b** An alloy of nickel, copper, zinc, iron, cobalt, and manganese. **2.** *Min.* Niccolite.

nick'el-ous (-ŭs), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or containing nickel; specif., designating those compounds in which the metal is bivalent; as, *nickelous* hydroxide, $Ni(OH)_2$, obtained as a pale green precipitate; *nickelous* oxide, NiO, obtained as a gray powder by heating the preceding. Nickelous salts are in general yellow when anhydrous and green when hydrated.

nickel steel. A kind of cast steel containing nickel, which greatly increases its strength. It is used for armor plate, bicycle tubing, propeller shafts, etc.

nick'er (nĭk'ĕr), *n.* [From NICK, *v. t.*] One that nicks, in any sense; specif.: **a** One of the 18th-century night brawlers of London noted for breaking windows with halfpence. *Cant.* **b** *Mech.* The lip in some wood-boring bits which cuts out the circumference of the hole.

nick'er, *n.* [AS. *nicor* a marine monster; akin to D. *nikker* a water sprite, Icel. *nykr*, OHG. *nihhus* a crocodile, G. *nix* a water sprite; cf. Gr. *νιπτεύω* to wash, Skr. *nij.* Cf. NIX.] **1.** A water sprite; a nix. See NIX. **2.** A devil. *Obs.*

nick'er, *v. i.*; NICK'ERED (-ĕrd); NICK'ER-ING. [Imitative; cf. NEIGH.] *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To neigh.

A stallion *nickered* in the barn. *John Fox, Jr*

2. To laugh, usually loudly or vulgarly, or to snigger.

nick'er, *n.* A horse's neigh; also, a laugh, usually a loud or vulgar laugh or snigger. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

nick'er nut. [Prob. the same word as *knicker* a marble; named from its shape and size.] The seed of shrubs of the genus *Guilandina*. See GUILANDINA.

nick'er tree. A tree bonduc tree, which bears the nicker nut. **b** The Kentucky coffee tree. *Local, U. S.*

nick'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NICK. Specif.: *vb. n. Coal Mining.* **a** The cutting made by the hewer at the side of the face. **b** *pl.* Small coal produced in making the nicking.

Nic'kle-by, Nich'o-las (nĭk''l-bĭ). The hero of Dickens's novel of this name, which describes his adventures as teacher, actor, etc., and his friendship for Smike.

nick'name' (nĭk'nām'), *n.* [ME. *ekename* surname, hence, a nickname, *an ekename* being understood as *a nekename*. See EKE; NAME.] **1.** A name given in place of the proper name in derision or sportive familiarity; a familiar or derisive appellation, as "Shorty" for one of low stature. **2.** A familiar diminutive name, as "Bill" for "William."

nick'name', *v. t.*; **-NAMED** (**-nāmd'**); **-NAM'ING** (**-nām'ĭng**). To give a nickname to; specif.: **a** To misname; hence, *Obs. & R.*, to use (a word) wrongly in place of another.

You *nickname* virtue; vice you should have spoke. *Shak.*

I altogether disclaim what has been *nicknamed* the doctrine of finality. *Macaulay.*

b To call by a nickname, as in derision or familiarity.

Nic'o-bar-ese' (nĭk'ō-bär-ēz'; -ēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* A native of the Nicobars, having the general character and culture of the tribes of the Malay Peninsula, and speaking a Malayan language which has some affinity with the Mon-Anam group of Indo-Chinese tongues.

Nic'o-la'i-tan (nĭk'ō-lā'ĭ-tăn), *n.* [After *Nicolas* of Antioch, mentioned in Acts vi. 5.] *Eccl. Hist.* **1.** One of a sect or party in the early church, mentioned twice in Rev. ii. and by certain early Christian writers. In Revelation their deeds and doctrine are said to be hated by the ascended Lord, and their deeds by the church of Ephesus also, while the doctrine had some adherents in the church of Pergamum. The precise nature of their works and teaching is uncertain, but they were apparently an antinomian sect which abused the doctrine, emphasized by Paul, of Gentile liberty from the Mosaic Law, by permitting participation in feasts to idols and in the fornication often involved. They were said to hold to community of wives, and appear to have been affected with incipient gnosticism. **2.** In the Middle Ages, a member of any of various sects or parties supposedly resembling the ancient Nicolaitans or seeking to trace descent from Nicolas the deacon (*Acts* vi. 5), as some who sought to release the clergy from en-

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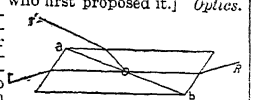
nice. † NIECE.
nice, *n.* [From NICE, *a.*] A foolish person. *Obs.* [ish. *Obs.*
nice, *v. i.* To be nice or squeam-
nice, *adv.* Nicely. *Rare.*
ni'ce-be-ce'tur, *n.* A dainty or fashionable woman. *Obs.*
niced, *a.* Overrefined. *Obs.*
nice'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
nice'ling, *n.* [*nice* + lst *-ling.*] An overfastidious person. *Obs.*
nice'ly, *adv.* of NICE. [cæan.]
Ni'cene (nī'sēn; nī-sēn'), *n* Ni-
nice'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Ni-ce'ni-an (nī-sē'nĭ-ăn), **Ni-ce'nist** (-nĭst), *n.* = NICÆAN, 2.
Ni-ce'no - Con-stan'ti-no-pol'i-tan (nī-sē'nō-k ŏ n-st ă n'tĭ-n ō-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* Of or pert. to both Nicæa and Constantinople. —**Nicene-Constantinopolitan Creed.** See NICENE CREED **b.**
nicery, *n.* A nicety. *Obs.*
nicetery, *n.* [Gr. *νικητήριον* prize of victory, fr. *νίκη* victory.] A charm supposed to secure victory. *Obs.*
nice'tish (nīs'tĭsh), *a.* Rather nice. *Dial. Eng.*
nich. † NIGH, *v.*
nichel. † NICHIL.
nich'er (*Scot.* nĭx'ĕr), *v. & n.* = NICKER, neigh, laugh. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*
nich'il, *n.* **1.** Nothing; nihil. 2. *Eng. Law.* A return of nihil habet on an execution by the sheriff to the Exchequer. *Obs.*
Ni'chi-ren (nē'chē-rĕn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Nichiren, a Japanese Buddhist sect. [MITE.
Nich'o-de'mite. † NICODE-
nich'o-la'ite. † NICOLAITE.
Nich'o-las, Nic'o-las (nĭk'ō-lăs), *n.* [F. *Nicolas*, OF. also *Nicholas*, fr. L. *Nicholaus*, *Nicolaus*, fr. Gr. *Νικόλαος*; *νίκη* victory + *λαός* people, army.] Lit., having a victorious army; — masc. prop. name. L. *Nicolaus* (nĭk'ō-lā'ŭs); F. *Nicolas* (nē'kō'lä'), *Nicole* (nē'kōl'), It. *Niccolo* (nēk'kō-lō; nēk'kō-lō'), *Nicolo* (nē'kō-lō'), *Nicola* (nē-kō'lä); Sp. *Nicolás* (nē'kō-lās'); Pg. *Nicolao* (-la'ō); G. *Nikolaus* (nē'kō-lous). — Dim. *Nick.*
Nicholas, St. See ST. NICHOLAS.
Nich'ol-son's bal'ance (nĭk'ŭl-sŭn). See BALANCE, *n.*, 1 c.
Nicholson's blue. Alkali blue. See DYE.
Nicholson's hydrometer. [After William *Nicholson* (1753–1815), English scientist.] See HYDROMETER, 1.
nicht. † NIGH, *v.* [NIGHT, nicht (nĭkt). Scot. var. of
nichtbour. † NEIGHBOR.
nichtertale. † NIGHTERTALE.
‖ **nicht wahr?** (nĭkt vär'). [G.] Not true? Isn't that so?
nicibicetur. † NICEBECETUR.
ni'ci-fin'i-ty, *n.* Finicalness. *Obs.*
ni'ci-fy, *v. i.* = NICE. *Obs.*
nic'ish (nīs'-). Var. of NICEISH.
Nick, *n.* [Prob. fr. NICHOLAS.] The Devil; — usually *Old Nick.*
nick, *v. t. & i.* [Perh. fr. ME. & AS. *ne* not + *ic* I; cf. ME. *nich* not I, no.] To deny; say nay to. *Obs.* [of abuse. *Obs.*
nickacave, *n.* An obscure term
nick'a-peck'er (nĭk'ă-pĕk'ĕr), *n.* The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*
nick'ar nut, nick'ar tree (nĭk'ĕr). Vars. of NICKER NUT, etc.
nicke. † NECK, NICK.
nick'eared' (nĭk'ērd'), *a.* Cropeared. [nickel.
nick'el, *v. t.* To plate with
nick'el-age (nĭk''l-āj), *n.* Art, act, or process of nickel-plating.
nickel glance. Gersdorffite.
nickel gymnite. *Min.* Genthite.
nick'el-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To nickel.
—**nick'el-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* [nabergite.
nickel ocher *or* **ochre.** *Min.* An-
nick'el-o'de-on (nĭk''l-ō'dē-ŏn), *n.* [See NICKEL; cf. ODEON.] A theater affording a moving-picture exhibition, variety show, or the like, for an admission price of five cents. *U. S.*
nick'el-plate', *v. t.* To electroplate with nickel.
nickel silver. German silver.
nick'el-type', *v. t.* = NICKEL-PLATE. [ble, etc., 1, & 2 b.]
nick'er, *n.* = KNICKER, a mar-
Nick'er-bock'er. Var. of KNICKERBOCKER.
nick'er-peck'er, *n.* The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*
nick'er-y, *n.* A nickname. *Obs.*
nick'ey (nĭk'ĭ), *n.* A Manx fishing boat with dipping lug foresail, standing lug mainsail whose sheet rigs on a bumpkin over the stern, and staysail between the masts. *Local.*
Nick'ie (nĭk'ĭ), *n.* = NICK, the Devil. Also **Nick'ie-ben'.** *Scot.*
nick'le (nĭk''l), *n.* [Prob. fr. *tickle*; *an tickle* taken as *a nickle.* Cf. HICKWALL.] The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*
Nic'kle-by, Mrs. The mother of Nicholas Nickleby (see above). She is a worthy gentlewoman, bland and self-satisfied, given to reminiscence, but proverbial for "inaccuracy of memory, irrelevancy in her remarks, and the general discursiveness of her conversation."
nick'le-hawk'. Local var. of WINKLEHAWK. *U. S.*
nick'nack', nick'nack'a-to-ry, etc. Vars. of KNICKKNACK, KNICKKNACKATORY, etc.
nick'name'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
nick'nam-ee' (nĭk'nām-ē'), *n.* One who is nicknamed.
nick'name'less, *a.* See -LESS.
nick'nam'er (nĭk'nām'ĕr), *n.* 1. *Rhet.* Prosonomasia. *Obs.* 2. One who nicknames.
nick'pot', *n.* A deficient ale or beer pot; a tapster. *Obs.*
nick'stick', *n.* A stick on which a reckoning was kept by notches; a tally. *Obs. or R.*
nickt. Nicked. *Ref. Sp.*
nick'um (nĭk'ŭm), *n.* **a** A sharper. *Obs. Cant.* **b** Scamp; wag. *Scot.* [*Dial. Eng.*
nick'y (-ĭ), *n.* Bundle; fagot.
nic'nac'. Var. of KNICKKNACK.
Nic'o-bar' pi'geon (nĭk'ō-bär'). [From the *Nicobar* Islands.] A pigeon (*Calœnas nicobarica*) of Malayan and Polynesian islands, chiefly iridescent green in color, with a white tail and peculiar neck hackles.
Nic'o-de'mus (nĭk'ō-dē'mŭs), *n. Bib.* A Pharisee, and ruler of the Jews, who came to talk with Jesus by night. *John* iii. 1, 2.
Nic'ol, *n.* A Nicol prism.
Nicolait, *n.* A Nicolaitan. *Obs.*

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forced celibacy, or, in Bohemia, persons who repudiated outward ordinances and believed in special revelations. — **Nic'o-la'i-tan-ism** (nĭk'ō-lā'ĭ-tăn-ĭz'm).

nic'o-lo (nĭk'ō-lō), *n.* Also **nic'co-lo**. [It. *niccolo.*] A variety of onyx having a bluish layer over black.

Nic'ol, prism (nĭk'ŏl) } [After Wm. *Nicol*, of Edinburgh,
Nic'ol's prism (nĭk'ŭlz) } who first proposed it.] *Optics.* An instrument for experiments in polarization, consisting of a rhomb of clear calcite which has been bisected obliquely at a certain angle, and had its two parts again joined with transparent cement, so that the ordinary ray produced by double refraction is totally reflected from the internal cemented surface, and the extraordinary, or polarized, ray alone is transmitted.



Sectional Diagram of Nicol Prism. The Luminous Ray *R* is divided at the cemented bisecting Surface *a b*; the Ordinary Ray *r'* is reflected out; the Polarized Ray *r* is transmitted.

ni-co'tian (nĭ-kō'shăn), *n.* [F. *nicotiane*; — so called after Jean *Nicot*, who first introduced it into France, A.D. 1560.] **1.** Tobacco. *Obs. or Archaic.* *B. Jonson.*
2. A user of tobacco. *O. W. Holmes.*

Ni-co'ti-a'na (-shĭ-ā'nă), *n.* [NL. See NICOTIAN.] *Bot.* A large genus of American and Asiatic solanaceous herbs or shrubs, having viscid foliage and tubular flowers with a cleft or divided calyx, the capsule being many-seeded. Some species are cultivated for ornament. The tobacco plant is a derivative principally of *N. tabacum.* See TOBACCO.

nic'o-tine (nĭk'ō-tĭn ; -tēn), *n.* Also **-tin**. [F. *nicotine.* See NICOTIAN.] *Chem.* A very poisonous alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$, the active principle of tobacco. It is a colorless, transparent, oily liquid, having an acrid burning taste and, after some exposure to the air, the odor of tobacco. Chemically, it is a diacid base, a derivative both of pyridine and of pyrrolidine. The natural alkaloid is levorotatory.

nic'o-tined (-tĭnd ; -tēnd), *a.* Full of, or saturated with, tobacco smoke ; drugged with nicotine.

nic'o-tin-ism (-tĭn-ĭz'm ; -tēn-ĭz'm), *n.* [*nicotine* + *-ism.*] The morbid condition induced by excessive use of tobacco.

nic'tate (nĭk'tāt), *v. i.* ; -TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd) ; -TAT-ING (-tāt-ĭng). [L. *nictare, nictatum*, fr. *nicere* to beckon.] To nictitate, or wink. — **nic-ta'tion** (nĭk-tā'shŭn), *n.*

nic'ti-tate (nĭk'tĭ-tāt), *v. i.* ; -TAT-ED (-tāt'ĕd) ; -TAT-ING (-tāt'ĭng). [Freq. of *nictate.*] To wink ; nictate.

nic'ti-tat'ing (nĭk'tĭ-tāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NICTITATE.

nictitating membrane, *Zoöl.*, a thin membrane, found in many animals at the inner angle, or beneath the lower lid, of the eye, and capable of being drawn across the eyeball ; the third eyelid. In some cases, as in the horse, where it is called the *haw*, it is cartilaginous, and is efficient in removing foreign bodies from the eye. — **n. spasm**, *Med.*, clonic spasm of the eyelid ; blepharospasm.

nid'a-men'tal (nĭd'ă-mĕn'tăl ; nī'dă-), *a.* [L. *nidamentum* materials for a nest, fr. *nidus* nest. See NEST.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, designating, or producing, a capsule or covering for an egg or mass of eggs ; as, the **nidamental glands** of cephalopods, lying one on each side of the oviduct, whose secretion serves to cement the eggs together.
2. Resembling in some manner a nest or nests. *Rare.*

ni-da'tion (nĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nidus* nest.] *Physiol.* The development of the epithelial membrane lining the inner surface of the uterus, in the periods between menstruation.

nide (nīd), *n.* [L. *nidus* a nest : cf. F. *nid.*] A nest, nestful, or brood of young birds, as pheasants. *Chiefly Eng.* — *v. i.* To nest. *Rare.*

nid'i-fi-cate (nĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v. i.* ; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd) ; -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *nidificare, -catum ; nidus* nest + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY ; cf. NEST.] To build a nest. — **nicompoop.** + NINCOMPOOP.

nic'or. Var. of NICKER, a water sprite. See NIX.

nic'o-te'line (nĭk'ō-tē'ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. *Chem.* A colorless liquid base, $C_{10}H_{12}N_2$, in small amount in tobacco. It is bitter, and apparently more poisonous than nicotine.

nic'o-tel'line (-tĕl'ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-lin**. [See NICOTINE.] *Chem.* A white crystalline base, $C_{10}H_8N_2$, occurring in very small amount in tobacco.

ni-co'ti-a (nĭ-kō'shĭ-ă), *a.* [NL.] Nicotine ; *Poetic*, tobacco.

ni-co'ti-an'ic (-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Nicotinic.

ni-co'ti-a-nin (nĭ-kō'shĭ-ă-nĭn), *n.* [F. *nicotianine.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline neutral substance extracted from tobacco

ni-cot'ic (nĭ-kŏt'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Nicotinic.

ni-cot'i-dine (-tĭ-dĭn ; -dēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. [*nicotine* + *pyridine.*] *Chem.* A poisonous liquid base, $C_5H_4N{\cdot}C_5H_{10}N$, isomeric with nicotine. It is a pyridyl derivative of piperidine.

ni-co'ti-mine (nĭ-kŏ'tĭ-mĭn ; -mēn), *n.* Also **-min**. *Chem.* A colorless liquid base, $C_{15}H_{14}N_2$, isomeric with nicotine and occurring with it in tobacco.

nic'o-ti'na (nĭk'ō-tī'nă), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Nicotine.

nic'o-tin'e-an (-tĭn'ē-ăn), *a.* Caused by nicotine or by smoking. *Rare.*

nic'o-tine-less, *a.* See -LESS.

Nic'o-la'ite, *n.* = NICOLAITAN. *Obs.* — **Nic'o-la'it-ism**, *n.* *Obs.*

Nic'o-las, *or* **Nich'-**, *n.* **1.** Masc. prop. name. See NICHOLAS.
2. *Bib.* A proselyte of Antioch appointed by the apostles to be one of the seven deacons to administer charity. He was traditionally supposed to have been founder of the Nicolaitans.

ni'co-lo (nē'kō-lō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A large 17th-century variety of reed bombardon, a precursor of the oboe and bassoon.

Ni-com'a-che'an eth'ics (nĭ-kŏm'ă-kē'ăn). See ETHICS, 1.

nicompoop. + NINCOMPOOP.

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ni-co'ti-mine (nĭ-kŏ'tĭ-mĭn ; -mēn), *n.* Also **-min**. *Chem.* A colorless liquid base, $C_{15}H_{14}N_2$, isomeric with nicotine and occurring with it in tobacco.

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nic'o-tin'e-an (-tĭn'ē-ăn), *a.* Caused by nicotine or by smoking. *Rare.*

nic'o-tine-less, *a.* See -LESS.

nic'o-tin'i-an (nĭk'ō-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Nicotian.

nic'o-tin'ic (-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Derived from nicotine ; nicotic ; — used specif. to designate an acid related to pyridine, obtained by oxidation of nicotine.

nic'o-tin-ize (nĭk'ō-tĭn-īz ; -tēn-īz), *v. t.* To treat with, or bring under the influence of, nicotine.

nic'o-tism (nĭk'ō-tĭz'm), *n.* Nicotinism. *Rare.*

nic'o-tize, *v. t.* To nicotinize.

nict. + NIGHT.

nic'ti-tant (nĭk'tĭ-tănt), *a.* [See NICTITATE.] *Zool.* Having the central spot lunate ; — said of certain ocellated spots on some insects and birds.

nic'ti-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Winking.] *Zool.* Nictitating.

nid (nĭd). Var. of NIDE.

ni'dal (nī'dăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a midus.

ni-da'nas (nĕ-dä'năz), *n. pl.* [Skr. *nidana* (singular).] *Buddhism.* The twelve causes of finite existence. They are (one developing from another): Ignorance, forms, consciousness, name and bodiness, the senses and their objects, contact, feeling, thirst, clinging, becoming, birth, age and sorrow.

nid'a-ry, *n.* [L. *nidus* a nest.] Nesting place. *Obs.*

nid'der. Var. of NITHER. *Scot.*

nid'der-ing (nĭd'ẽr-ĭng), *a.* [Cf. NIDING.] Infamous ; base ; cowardly. *Obs.* — *n.* A midder-ing person. *Obs.*

nid'der-ling. Corrupt. var. of NIDDERING.

nid'dick, *n.* The nape ; also, the back of the head. *Dial. Eng.*

nid'di-cock, *n.* A ninny. *Obs.*

nid'di-pol, *n.* Noddypoll. *Obs.*

nid'dle (nĭd'l), *v. i.* To move quickly. *Scot.* *Oxf. E. D.*

nid'dle-nod'dle, *a.* [Reduplicated & dim. or freq. fr. *nod.*] Having unstably nodding heads. *Obs. & R.*

nid'dle-nod'dle (-nŏd'l), *v. i. & t.* To nod to and fro unstably.

nid'dy-nod'dy, *v. i. & t.* = NIDDLE-NODDLE.

nid'er-ing. Var. of NIDDERING.

nidge (nĭj), *v. t. & i.* To shake ; quiver. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

nidge, *v. t.* = NIG, *v. t.* 2.

nidg'er-y, *n.* [See NIDGET.] A trifle ; a piece of foolery. *Obs.*

nidg'et (nĭj'ĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *nigaud* a booby, fool, OF. *niger* to play the fool.] An idiot ; a fool. *Obs. or Archaic.*

nidg'et (*dial.* ; -ĭt ; -ĕt), *n.* A kind of horse hoe. *Local, Eng.*

nidg'et, *v. t. Local, Eng. Agric.* a To hoe (land) with a nidget. b To mix (manure, etc.) with the soil by means of a nidget.

nidg'et-ty (-ĭ), *a.* Frivolous. *R.*

Nid-ham' (nĭd-hăm'), *n.* [See ALNITAM.] *Astron.* a The asterism ϕ (Phi) 1, 2, 3, 4 in the constellation Cetus. b The star Alnitam. [HOGG.]

Nid'hog, Nidhoggr, *n.* =NITHHOGGR.

ni-dic'o-lous (nĭ-dĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *nidus* nest + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Reared for a time in a nest ; also, trivially, — said of birds.

nid'i-fi-cant (nĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *nidificans*, p. pr.] Nest-building. [nest. *Obs.*

nid'i-fice, *n.* [L. *nidificium.*] A

ni-dif'u-gous (nĭ-dĭf'ū-gŭs), *a* [L. *nidus* nest + *fugere* to flee.] *Zoöl.* Leaving the nest soon or immediately after birth ; precocial ; — said of birds.

nid'i-fy (nĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. i.* [L. *nidus* nest + *-fy* ; cf. L. *nidificare*, F. *nidifier.*] To build a nest.

ni'ding (nī'dĭng), *n.* A nithing. *Obs. or R.*

nid'i-ot, *n.* [From *an idiot*, taken as *a nidiot.*] Idiot. *Obs.*

nid'-nod', *v. i. & t.* To nod repeatedly, as when drowsy.

ni-dol'o-gy (nĭ-dŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *nidus* nest + *-logy.*] The study of birds' nests. — **ni-dol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

ni'dor (nī'dŏr), *n.* [L.] Scent or savor, esp. of cooking meat. *Obs. or R.*

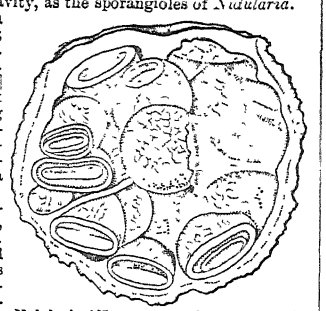
ni'do-rose', *a.* Nidorous. *Obs.*

— ni'do-ros'i-ty, *n.* *Obs.*

nidorulent, *a.* Of a nidorous nature *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

specif.: *Bot. Rare.* **a** Embedded in pulp, as berry seeds. **b** Lying free in a cavity, as the sporangioles of *Nidularia.*

Nid'u-la'ri-a (nĭd'ū-lā'rĭ-ă ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nidulus*, dim. of *nidus* nest.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi typifying the Nidulariaceæ, having a sessile globose peridium opening by a lacerate mouth.


Nidularia (*N. australis*). Section of Peridium showing Sporangioles and Peridiolum Enlarged.

Nid'u-la'ri-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of small basidiomycetous fungi, the bird's-nest fungi, having the sporangioles borne in the peridium like eggs in a nest. There are five genera, differing only by the shape of the peridium. — **nid'u-la'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ni'dus (nī'dŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* NIDI (-dī). [L. See NIDE, NEST.]
1. A nest, esp. for the eggs of insects, spiders, etc.
2. A breeding place ; esp., the place or substance in an animal or plant where the germs of a disease or other organisms effect lodgment or are developed.
3. *Anat.* = NUCLEUS, 6.
4. Fig. : A place where anything originates or is made, settled, fostered, or the like.
5. *Bot.* A place of development for spores, etc.

niece (nēs), *n.* [ME. *nece*, F. *nièce*, LL. *neptia*, for L. *neptis* a granddaughter, niece, akin to *nepos.* See NEPHEW.]
1. A female descendant or relative, esp. a granddaughter. Also, rarely, a nephew. *Obs. B. Jonson. Wycliffe. Shak.*
2. A daughter of one's brother or sister, or (sometimes) of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law.
3. An illegitimate daughter of an ecclesiastic. *A Euphemism. Hist.* Cf. NEPHEW, 2 **d**. *Oxf. E. D.*

ni-el'list (nĭ-ĕl'ĭst), *n.* A maker of, or worker in, niello.

ni-el'lo (-ō), *n.* ; *pl.* It. NIELLI (-ē), E. NIELLOS (-ōz). [It. *niello*, LL. *nigellum* a black or blackish enamel, fr. L. *nigellus*, dim. of *niger* black. See NEGRO.] **1.** Any of several metallic alloys of sulphur, with silver, copper, lead, or the like, having a deep black color.
2. Art, process, or method of decorating metal with incised designs filled with the black alloy ; work of this kind.
3. A piece of metal, or any other object, so decorated.
4. Hence, an impression on paper taken from the engraved or incised surface before the niello alloy has been inlaid.

ni-el'lo, *v. t.* ; NI-EL'LOED (-ōd) ; NI-EL'LO-ING. To inlay, or ornament, with niello.

nie'pa (nē'pä), *n.*, *or* **niepa bark.** [Tamil.] The bark of an East Indian simaroubaceous tree (*Samandura indica*), which contains a bitter principle similar to quassia.

Niep'ce's proc'ess (nyĕp'sĕz). A photographic process, invented by J. N. Niepce, a French chemist, in 1829. It depended on the action of light in rendering a thin layer of bitumen, with which the plate was coated, insoluble.

Nie'rem-ber'gi-a (nē'rĕm-bûr'gĭ-ă ; -jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Juan Eusebio *Nieremberg*, a Spanish Jesuit.] *Bot.* A genus of creeping solanaceous herbs, the cupflowers, having solitary white or purple flowers, the slender tube of the corolla bearing five exserted stamens at its apex. The 20 species are natives of Mexico and South America. Several are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Ni'fl-heim (nĕv'l-hăm) } [Icel. *Niflheimr.*] *Norse Myth.*
Ni'fl-heimr' (-hăm''r) } The northern region of cold and darkness ; one of the Nine Worlds (which see) of the Norse mythology. Some authorities consider *Niflheim* as a general term for the underworld, equivalent to *Hel* ; others view it as the same as the region of torment, Nifhel

Ni-gel'la (nī-jĕl'ă), *n.* [NL., tr. L. *nigellus* dark, dim. of *niger* black.] *Bot.* A genus of erect annual ranunculaceous herbs, the fennel flowers, having dissected leaves and blue or white flowers with five petaloid sepals, five clawed petals, and three to ten carpels fusing into a compound ovary. The 16 species are all European ; *N. damascena* is the love-in-a-mist of gardens. The carminative seeds of *N. sativa* are used in Turkey, Egypt, etc., as a condiment.

nig'gard (nĭg'ärd), *n.* [ME. *nig* a niggard + *-ard* ; *nig* is prob. of Scand. origin ; cf. Icel. *hnöggr* niggardly, stingy, Sw. *njugg* ; akin to AS. *hnéaw.*] **1.** A person meanly close and covetous ; one who spends grudgingly ; a stingy, parsimonious fellow ; a miser. *Chaucer.*

A penurious *niggard* of his wealth. *Milton.*
Be *niggards* of advice on no pretense. *Pope.*

2. A false bottom in a grate. *Dial. Eng.*

nig'gard. *a.* Niggardly ; stingy.

nig'gard-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being niggardly ; parsimony ; stinginess.

nig'gard-ly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Meanly covetous or parsimonious in dealing with others ; stingy.

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for the steward to be *niggardly.* *Ep. Hall.*

2. Characteristic of a niggard ; miserly ; scanty ; as, a *niggardly* gift ; a *niggardly* disposition ; a *niggardly* salary.

Syn. — Avaricious, covetous, sparing, miserly, penurious, sordid, stingy. See PARSIMONIOUS.

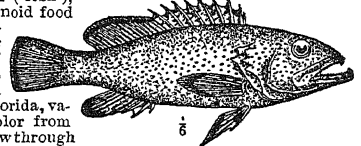
nigged (nĭgd), *a.* *Masonry.* Hammer-dressed.

nig'ger (nĭg'ẽr), *n.* [F. *nègre*, fr. Sp. *negro.* See NEGRO.]
1. A Negro ; — now usually contemptuous. *Colloq.*
2. Improperly or loosely, a member of any very dark-skinned race, as an East Indian, a Filipino, an Egyptian.
3. Any of several dark-colored insect larvæ, as of certain ladybirds and of the turnip sawfly (*Athalia spinarum*).
4. a A kind of steam capstan for hauling river steamboats over snags and shallows. **b** *Mach.* A machine, usually driven by steam, for pushing logs on to a sawmill log carriage, and for turning them on the carriage when desired.
5. *Soap Making.* The impurities that settle to the bottom of lye soap after fitting and standing.
6. A fault in any apparatus. *Colloq.*

nigger in the woodpile, a concealed cause, reason, or motive ; as, he did not accept the ostensible explanation, but suspected that there was a *nigger in the woodpile. Colloq.*

nig'ger (nĭg'ẽr), *v. t.* ; NIG'GERED (-ẽrd) ; NIG'GER-ING.
1. To exhaust (land) by working it without proper fertilization ; — usually with *out. Local, U. S.*
2. With *off*, to burn (off), as a log ; also, to burn (charred logs left in clearing land). *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

nig'ger-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A serranoid food fish (*Cephalopholis fulvus*) of the West Indies and southern Florida, varying in color from bright yellow through vivid scarlet to dark brown, in any case more or less spotted with blue or black.


Niggerfish (*Cephalopholis fulvus*). (1/6)

nig'ger-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** Any dark-colored clump or tussock of vegetation in swamps. *Local, U. S.*
2 a = NIGGER DAISY. **b** In Australia, the spiny head of the saltwort ; also, the black head of various trees of the genus *Fagus.*
3. Any hard, dark-colored nodule or bowlder ; esp., a black or blackish bowlder in a glacial drift.
4. See QUADRULA.
5. *Mach.* A kind of spool on which to wind a hauling rope.
6. A strong black chewing tobacco, usually in twisted plug form ; negrohead.

nid'u-la'ri-a'les (nĭd'ū-lā'rĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of fungi consisting of the Nidulariaceæ.

nid'u-late (nĭd'ū-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Nidulant.

nid'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *nidulari*, fr. *nidulus*, dim. of *nidus* nest.] To make a nest. *R.* — **nid'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *R.*

nid'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., dim. of *nidus* nest.] *Anat.* The nucleus of origin of a nerve.

‖ ni'dus a'vis (nī'dŭs ā'vĭs). **ni'dus hi-run'di-na'lis** (hĭ-rŭn'dĭ-nā'lĭs). [NL., lit., bird's nest, or swallow's nest.] *Anat.* One of the fossæ of the under surface of the cerebellum, in which the amygdalæ lie.

nie. + NEIGH, NIGH, NINE.

nie. Obs. pl. of EYE.

nie. Dial. Eng. var. of NYE.

niece. + NEEZE, NICE, NICHE.

niece'less, *a.* See -LESS.

niece'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

niede, etc. + NEED, etc.

nief (nēf). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NIEVE.

nief, nief'ty. + NEIF, NEIFTY.

nie'gre (nē'gẽr). Scot. var. of NIGGARD.

ni-el' (nĭ-ĕl'). Var. of NIELLO.

niel' (nēl). Dial Eng. var of NEEDLE.

ni-el'lat-ed (nĭ-ĕl'ā-tĕd), *a.* [Cf. It. *nellato*, p. p.] Nielloed.

ni-elled' (nĭ-ĕld'), *a.* Nielloed.

‖ niel'lure' (nyĕ'lûr'), *n.* [F.] Niello work. *Rare.*

niend. + NINTH.

niene, etc. + NINE, etc.

niepce. + NIECE.

nier. + NEAR.

niere. Var. of NEER, a kidney. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Nier'stein-er (nēr'stĭn-ẽr ; -shtĭn-ẽr), *n.* [G.] A kind of white, still, Rhine wine, named from the village of Nierstein, near Mainz.

‖ nies'hout (nēs'hout), *n.* [D., lit., sneezewood, fr. *niezen* to sneeze + *hout* wood.] The sneezewood. *S. Africa.*

niesse. + NYAS.

niest (nēst). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NEXT.

niet. *n.* A villein. *Obs.*

niethe. + NINTH.

nieve (nēv), *n.* [AF. *neife*, *neyf*, prop. fem. fr. OF. *nef*, *neif*, native. Cf. NEIF.] *O Eng. Law.* A woman who is a villein by birth ; a female neif.

nieve (nēv), **neif**, *n.* [Of Scand origin ; cf. Icel. *hnefi*, Dan. *næve*, Sw. *näfve.*] The fist ; the hand. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

nieve'ful (nēv'fool ; -fōo), *n.* A handful. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

niev'le-nievle-nick'-nack' (nēv'l-nēv'l-nĭk'năk'), *n. Scot. & Dial.* A children's choosing game using these words:

"Nievie-nievie-nick-nack,
Which hand will you tak ?
Tak the right, tak the wrang,
I'll beguile you if I can."

niev'ling, *n.* [Cf. NIEVE fist.] A method of milking cows with the hand doubled in a particular manner. *Scot.*

niewe. + NEW. [*Obs.*

nif. 1. Contr. of *ne if*, unless. 2. Contr of *an if*, if. *Dial. Eng.*

nifel. + NIFLE.

nif'fer (nĭf'ẽr), *n. & v.* Exchange ; bargain ; barter. *Chiefly Scot.* [*& Dial Eng.*

niff'-naff', *v. i.* To trifle. *Scot.*

niff'-naff'y (nĭf'-năf'ĭ), **niff'y-naff'y** (nĭf'ĭ-), *a.* Trifling ; finical. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ni'fle, nif'fle (nī'f'l ; nĭf'l), *n.* [Cf. OF. *nifler* to sniff, to snuff, to mock.] A trifle ; a thing of no value or credit, as an idle tale. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Ni'fl-hel (nĕv'l-hĕl), *n.* [Icel.] See NIFLHEIM.

ni'fling (nī'flĭng ; nĭf'lĭng), *a.* Insignificant ; trifling *Obs. or Scot.&Dial. Eng* [NIBELUNG.]

Ni'flung (nē'flōōng). Var. of NIFT, *n.* [AS.] A niece. *Obs.*

nif'ty (nĭf'tĭ), *a.* Very good ; esp , attractively smart or stylish. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.*

nig (nĭg), *n.* A niggard. *Obs.*

— n., v. t. [Cf. 2d NICK.] **1.** To clip the edges of, as coin. *Obs. Cant.*
2. *Stonecutting.* To dress (stone) with a sharp-pointed hammer.

nig, *n.* A chip or piece of money. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

nig, *v. i.* [Prob. abbr. of RENEGE.] *Card Playing.* To renege, or revoke. *Colloq.*

nigard, etc. + NIGGARD, etc.

Ni'gel (nī'jĕl), *n.* In Scott's "The Fortunes of Nigel," Nigel Olifaunt, the proud young Scottish lord of Glenvarloch, who goes to England to induce King James I. to pay a debt to his father's estate, so that he may free the estate from a mortgage. After various fortunes, including an enforced retreat to Alsatia, his affairs turn out well.

ni'gel-weed', *n.* A plant of the genus *Nigella. Obs.*

nigeot. + NIDGET, NIDIOT.

ni'ger, *n.* [L.] A negro. *Obs.*

Ni'ger (nī'jẽr) *Bib.*

Ni'ger oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

Ni'ger seeds Ramtil seeds.

nigeshe + NIGGISH.

nig'gard, *v. t. & i* To treat or act niggardly. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

nig'gard-ise, *n.* Niggardliness.

nig'gard-ish, *a.* Niggardly. *Obs.*

nig'gard-ize, *v. t & i.* = NIGGARD. *Obs. or R.* [GARD. *R.*

nig'gard-ling, *a. & n.* = NIG-

nig'gard-ly, *adv* of NIGGARD.

nig'gard-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

nig'gard-ous, *a* Niggardly. *Obs.*

nig'gard-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Obs.*

nig'gard-y, *n.* Also **nig'gard-ry.** Niggardliness. *Obs.*

nig'ger. Dial. Eng. var. of NICKER, neigh, laugh, NIGGARD.

nig'ger-al'i-ty (nĭg'ẽr-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [From *nigger*, var. of NIGGARD.] Niggardliness. *Rare.*

nigger chub. The stone toter (*Exoglossum maxillingua*).

nigger daisy. The yellow daisy *Rudbeckia hirta.*

nig'ger-dom (nĭg'ẽr-dŭm), **n.** See -DOM. *Contemptuous.*

nig'ger-goose', *n.* A cormorant. *Local, U. S.*

nigger heaven. The top gallery in a theater or other place of amusement. *Slang, U. S.*

nig'ger-ish. *a.* Like, pert. to, or characteristic of, the nigger.

nig'ger-toe' (nĭg'ẽr-tō'), *n.* **a** Any of various composite herbs having flower heads with black or dark-colored disks, as species of *Gaillardia, Coreopsis, Rudbeckia*, etc. *Southern U. S.* **b** A Brazil nut. *Local Slang, U. S.*

nig'gle (nĭg'l), *v. t.*; NIG'GLED (-ld); NIG'GLING (-glĭng). [Orig. uncert.; cf. Norw. dial. *nigla* to busy one's self with trifles.] **1.** To trifle with; to mock; cheat.
2. To use, spend, or do in a petty or trifling manner.
3. To overelaborate, as in art.

nig'gle, *v. i. Chiefly Eng.* **1.** To trifle.
Take heed, daughter,
You *niggle* not with your conscience and religion. *Massinger.*
2. To move about restlessly or without result; to fidget.
3. To be finicky or overcritical; to potter; esp., to work with excessive care for trifling details, as in painting.

nig'gled (nĭg'ld), *p. a.* Executed with finicking preciseness or elaboration; finicky; as, *niggled* brush work.

nig'gling (nĭg'glĭng), *n.* [From 2d NIGGLE.] Finicky or pottering work; specif., *Fine Arts*, minute and very careful workmanship in drawing, painting, or the like, esp. when bestowed on unimportant detail.

nig'gling, *p. a.* Trifling; petty; finicking; overelaborated; cramped.

nigh (nī), *adv.* [ME. *nigh, neigh, neih, neh*, adv. & a., AS. *nēah, nēh;* akin to D. *na*, adv., OS. *nāh*, adv. & a., OHG. *nāh*, a., *nāhe*, adv., G. *nah, nahe*, also *nach* to, after, Icel. *nā* (in comp.) nigh, Goth. *nēhw, nēhwa*, adv., nigh. Cf. NEAR, NEIGHBOR, NEXT.] **1.** In or to a situation near in place, time, or relationship, or in the course of events; near.
He was sick, *nigh* unto death. *Phil.* ii. 27.
2. Almost; nearly; as, he was *nigh* dead.
nigh by, near by; near; also, *Obs.*, almost; nearly.

nigh, *prep.* Near to; not remote or distant from. "Was not this *nigh* shore?" *Shak.*

nigh (nī), *a.*; NIGH'ER (-ẽr); NIGH'EST, or NEXT (nĕkst). [AS. *nēah, nēh.* See NIGH, *adv.*] **1.** Not distant or remote in place or time; near.
The loud tumult shows the battle *nigh.* *Prior.*
2. Not remote in degree, kindred, circumstances, etc.; closely allied; intimate. "*Nigh* kinsmen." *Knolles.*
Ye . . . are made *nigh* by the blood of Christ. *Eph.* ii. 13.
3. Direct; short; as, the *nighest* road to York.
4. Of domestic animals, vehicles, etc., on the left; near; as, the *nigh* ox or horse; the *nigh* wheel.
5. Close; parsimonious; near. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
Syn. — Near, close, adjacent, contiguous, neighboring.

nigh, *v. t. & i.*; NIGHED (nīd); NIGH'ING. To draw nigh (to); to approach. *Now Rare.* *Wycliffe* (*Matt.* iii. 2).
And thus we all are *nighing*
The truth we fear to know. *E. A. Robinson.*

night (nīt), *n.* [ME. *night, niht*, AS. *neaht, niht;* akin to D. *nacht*, OS. & OHG. *naht*, G. *nacht*, Icel. *nōtt, nātt*, Sw. *natt*, Dan. *nat*, Goth. *nahts*, Lith. *naktis*, Russ. *noch'*, W. *nos*, Ir. *nochd*, L. *nox, noctis*, Gr. *νύξ, νυκτός*, Skr. *nakta, nakti.* Cf. EQUINOX, NOCTURNAL.] **1.** That part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, or the time from sunset to sunrise; esp., the time from dusk to dawn, when no light of the sun is visible. Cf. DAY, 1.
And God called the light Day, and the darkness He called *Night.* *Gen.* i. 5.
2. The beginning of darkness; nightfall; as, he did not come until after *night.*
3. The darkness of night; hence, fig.: **a** Darkness; obscurity; concealment.
Nature and nature's laws lay hid in *night.* *Pope.*
b Intellectual or moral darkness; ignorance. **c** A state of affliction; adversity; as, a dreary *night* of sorrow. **d** The period after the close of life; death.
She closed her eyes in everlasting *night.* *Dryden.*
e A lifeless or unenlivened period, as when nature seems to sleep. "Sad winter's *night.*" *Spenser.*
at night, at nightfall; in the evening. — **n. and day,** continually. — **n. by night, n. after night,** nightly; many nights.
So help me God, as I have watched the night,
Ay, *night by night,* in studying good for England. *Shak.*
— **on night** *or* **nights,** by night; nightly. *Obs.*

night (nīt), *v. i.*; NIGHT'ED; NIGHT'ING. **1.** To remain during the night; to spend the night. *Now Rare.*
2. To become night; to grow dark. *Obs.*

night'-bloom'ing, *a.* Blooming in the night. — **night-blooming cereus,** a well-known cactus (*Cereus grandiflorus*) with flexuous climbing angled branches and large fragrant white flowers opening about midnight. Also, any of various cultivated varieties and hybrids of this species and several other night-blooming cactuses.

night'cap' (nīt'kăp'), *n.* **1.** A cap or covering for the head worn in bed or, formerly, in undress.
2. A night bully or brawler. *Obs.*
3. A cloud resting about the summit of a mountain or hill.
4. A drink, usually of spirits, taken at bedtime. *Colloq.*

night'dress' (nīt'drĕs'), *n.* A nightgown or, sometimes, other garments worn in bed.

night'ed (-ĕd), *a.* **1.** a Darkened; clouded. *Rare. Shak.* **b** Pertaining to the night. *Obs.*
2. Overtaken by night; belated. *Beau. & Fl.*

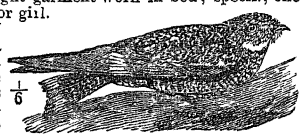
night editor. On American morning newspapers, an editor who has charge of the final make-up of the paper.

night'fall' (nīt'fôl'), *n.* The close of the day. *Swift.*

night glass. A spyglass or binocular telescope with a large field and special light-gathering power, so that objects may be seen at night.

night'gown' (nīt'goun'), *n.* **1.** A loose gown worn at night or in the evening. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A long, loose, light garment worn in bed; specif., one worn by a woman or girl.

night'hawk' (-hôk'), *n.* **1.** **a** Any of several North American caprimulgine birds of the genus *Chordeiles*, related to the whippoorwill; esp., *C. virginianus* of the eastern United States, the color of which is marbled black, brown, and ochraceous, with white on the wings, throat, and, in the male, also on the tail. It secures its insect prey on the wing, chiefly at twilight, flying at a considerable height, uttering a rasping cry, and often diving down almost vertically for some distance. Called also *bull bat.* **b** The European nightjar. **c** Any of several large petrels of the genera *Œstrelata* and *Priofinus*, inhabiting southern seas. **d** A morepork. *Australia.*



Nighthawk (*C. virginianus*).

2. One who is habitually up or abroad at night; specif.: **a** One who secures victims at night, as a footpad, prostitute, etc. *Colloq.* **b** The driver of a public vehicle, as a cab, plying chiefly at night and usually not belonging to any company or large stable. *Slang, U. S.*

night heron. Any of certain nocturnal or crepuscular herons of *Nycticorax* and allied genera found in most temperate and tropical regions, esp. *N. nycticorax*, which ranges from southern Europe to India and northern Africa. The American variety, the black-crowned night heron (*N. n. nævius*), is but slightly different. When adult it is chiefly bluish gray with the crown and back greenish black. Several slender white plumes depend from the crown. The yellow-crowned night heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*), of the southern United States to South America, has the crown buffy white.



Black-crowned Night Heron (*N. nycticorax nævius*).

night'in-gale (nīt'ĭn-gāl; nīt'ĭn-), *n.* [After Florence *Nightingale*, English philanthropist.] A kind of sleeved scarf to be worn by persons confined to bed. *Chiefly Eng.*

night'in-gale, *n.* [ME. *nihtegale, nightingale*, AS. *nihtegale; niht* night + *galan* to sing, akin to E. *yell*; cf. D. *nachtegaal*, OS. *nahtigala*, OHG. *nahtigala*, G. *nachtigall*, Sw. *näktergal*, Dan. *nattergal.* See NIGHT; YELL.] Either of several Old World birds of the genus *Luscinia*, of the thrush family. The common species of Great Britain (*L. luscinia*) is about six inches long and russet brown above with the rump and tail lighter and the under parts whitish. It is noted for the sweet song of the male, often heard at night during the breeding season. A species of eastern Europe (*L. philomela*) is similar, but larger. With a qualifying term, any of various birds, mostly sweet singers, as *mock nightingale, Japanese nightingale*, etc. (see these terms).



Nightingale (*Luscinia luscinia*).

night'jar' (nīt'jär'), *n.* A goatsucker, esp. the European species. See GOATSUCKER, *Illust.*

night jasmine. **a** An East Indian oleaceous shrub (*Nyctanthes arbortristis*), having showy white fragrant flowers opening at night; — called also *tree of sadness* and *sad tree.* **b** A tropical solanaceous shrub (*Cestrum nocturnum*) with fragrant tubular yellow flowers.

night latch. A kind of door latch or lock having a spring bolt (called the night bolt) operated from the outside by a key and from the inside by a knob. Cf. DEADLATCH.

night light. **1.** The light not directly derived from the sun, perceptible during the night.
2. A light kept burning at night; as, a ship's *night lights.*
3. An artificial light designed to burn through the night, as in a bedroom.

night'ly, *a.* [AS. *nihtlīc.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the night or every night; happening, done, or used by night, or every night; as, *nightly* shades; he kept *nightly* vigils.
2. Characteristic of, or resembling, night.
Syn. — NIGHTLY, NOCTURNAL are sometimes interchangeable. But NOCTURNAL applies to that which belongs or pertains to night in any way; NIGHTLY, to that which happens or recurs every night; as, "Hail, goddess of *nocturnal* sport!" (*Milton*); *nocturnal* animals; "the daily anodyne and *nightly* draft" (*Pope*); "a fortnight hold we this solemnity in *nightly* revels" (*Shak.*); cf. the watchman goes his *nightly* rounds, a *nocturnal* ramble. See DAILY.

night'ly, *adv.* Every night; also, at or by night.

night'mare' (-mâr'), *n.* [*night* + *mare* incubus. See MARE incubus.] **1.** A fiend or incubus formerly supposed to oppress people during sleep.
2. A condition brought on in sleep, usually by digestive or nervous disorders, and characterized by a sense of extreme uneasiness or discomfort (as of weight on the chest or stomach, impossibility of motion or speech, etc.), or by frightful or oppressive dreams; incubus.
3. Hence, any overwhelming or stupefying influence.

night owl. **1.** An owl of especially nocturnal habits.
2. One who keeps late hours at night. *Colloq.*

night piece. **1.** A picture of a scene at night.
2. A literary composition dealing with, or referring to, night; as, Herrick's "*Night Piece* to Julia."

night'shade' (nīt'shād'), *n.* [AS. *nihtscada.* Cf. NIGHT; SHADE, *n.*] **1.** **a** Any of various species of *Solanum*; esp., the cosmopolitan weed *S. nigrum*, commonly distinguished as black nightshade, or *S. dulcamara*, the climbing nightshade. See SOLANUM, and BITTERSWEET. **b** The belladonna. **c** The henbane.
2. The darkness of night.
3. A night-walking prostitute. *Obs.*

night'shirt' (nīt'shûrt'), *n.* Nightgown for a man or boy.

night sights. *Ordnance.* Front and rear open sights for use at night, each being composed of a piece of glass, through which an incandescent light shines; also, telescopic sights converted into night sights by the addition of a small electric lamp, so placed as to faintly illuminate the cross wires.

night spell. A spell or charm designed either to avert or to cause evil at night.

night terrors. *Med.* A sudden awakening associated with a sensation of terror and alarm, occurring in children, esp. those of unstable nervous constitution.

night'time' (nīt'tīm'), *n.* The time from dusk to dawn; — opposed to *daytime.*

night vision. **1.** A vision had at night.
2. **a** Ability to see in the dark. **b** Ability to see well or only in the night or in dull light; hemeralopia (which see); day blindness; night sight.

night'walk'er (nīt'wôk'ẽr), *n.* One that roves about at night; specif.: **a** A footpad, street brawler, or the like. *Obs. or R.* **b** A prostitute who walks the street at night. **c** A somnambulist. **d** Any large angleworm found crawling about at night.

night'walk'ing, *n.* Walking at night; specif.: **a** Somnambulism. **b** Walking the streets at night with evil designs. — **a.** Given to nightwalking.

night'ward (nīt'wẽrd), *a.* Occurring or done towards night; directed towards, or leading to, night or darkness.

night watch. **1.** A watch or guard during the night.
2. A man or men keeping watch by night.
3. A period of the night; — usually in *pl.*

night watcher. One who watches by night; esp., formerly, one who watches by night with evil designs.

night work. The lock mechanism operating a night latch.

nig'ger-ism (nĭg'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* **a** Negro blood or character. **b** A negro characteristic, esp. of expression or idiom. *Opprobrious, in both senses.*

nigger killer. A whip scorpion. *Slang.*

nig'ger-ling, *n.* A little negro.

nig'ger-ly. Obs or dial. Eng var. of NIGGARDLY, *a.*

nigger pine. The scrub pine *Pinus virginiana.* [Ish.]

nig'ger-y (nĭg'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Nigger-ish.

nig'get. † NIDGET.

nig'gish, *a.* [See NIGGARD.] *Niggardly.* — **nig'gish-ly,** *adv.* — **nig'gish-ness,** *n. All Obs.*

nig'gle, *v. t. & i.* To have sexual intercourse with a person *Obs.* — **nig'gler,** *n. Obs.*

nig'gle, *n.* A cramped handwriting. *R.*

nig'gler (nĭg'lẽr), *n.* One who niggles, or trifles.

nig'got. † INGOT.

nigh. † NEIGH.

nighen, nighon. † NINE.

nighethe. † NINTH.

nigh hand. Also **nigh'-hand',** *adv. & prep. Now Rare.* **1.** Near at hand; close by or to.
2. Nearly; almost.

nigh'ly, *adv.* [AS. *nēahlīce.*] **1.** Nearly; within a little; almost. *Now Rare.* [ner. *Obs.*]
2. In a nigh, or niggard, manner. *Obs.*

nigh'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

night ape. A monkey of the genus *Nyctipithecus* (which see).

night bird. **1.** A bird associated with night; as: **a** An owl. **b** A bird that sings at night, as a nightingale. **c** The moor hen. **d** The Manx shearwater. *Eng.*
2. Person of nocturnal habits or occupation; nighthawk. *Colloq.*

night'blains', *n. pl.* Chilblains. *Obs.*

night'-blind', *a.* Nyctalopic.

night blindness. *Med.* = NYCTALOPIA a.

night blue. A triphenylmethane dyestuff giving a fine but fugitive blue, somewhat used for dyeing silk; — so named from the beauty of its color by artificial light. See DYE.

night bolt. **a** A door bolt for use esp. at night. **b** See NIGHT LATCH.

night'capped' (nīt'kăpt'), *a.* Wearing a nightcap.

nightcap wig. A small, undress wig. *Obs.*

night cart. A cart for removing night soil.

night'-cat', *n.* An instrument to impede cavalry in the streets. *Obs.*

night cellar. A cellar used as a low drinking resort at night.

night chair. A close-stool.

night'churr' (nīt'chûr'), *n.* The European goatsucker.

night clothes. **1.** Garments worn in bed.
2. Informal evening dress. *Obs.*

night cloud. Stratus cloud. See STRATUS.

night cod, night'-fish', *n.* Cod which are reputed to bite the hook only at night. *Local, U. S.*

night crow. **a** A bird that cries in the night, esp. a night heron. **b** A goatsucker. *Local, Eng.*

night dial. **1.** A dial showing time by the moon's shadow.
2. A translucent clockface illumined from behind at night.
3. A graduated dial, or disk, held centrally over the polestar, and adjusted for the (particular) night, with a revolving arm set in line with the pointers, and a second concentric circle for reading off the time of night. *Obs.*

night doctor. A doctor or other person imagined to lie in wait at night for persons who may be killed to provide cadavers for dissection. The belief in such men is prevalent among some American negroes.

night dog. A dog, esp. of poachers, that hunts in the night.

night'eat'er, *n.* A flea. *Obs.*

night emerald. Olivine, used as a gem. Its artificial light its color approaches that of the emerald.

night'en, *v. i.* To become night. *Obs.*

night'ern, *a.* Nocturnal. *Obs.*

night'er-tale, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *nättarþel.*] Nighttime. *Obs.*

night'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Capable of seeing at night; sharp-eyed.

night'-far'ing (-fâr'ĭng), *a.* Going or traveling in the night.

night'farm'er, *n.* A remover of offal. *Obs.*

night fire. Ignis fatuus; Will-o'-the-wisp; Jack-o'-lantern. *Obs.*

night flower. A flower that blooms at night; specif., the night jasmine.

night'-fly', *n.* **1.** A fly that is active at night. [fishing.]
2. A kind of artificial fly for

night'foes', *n. pl.* Chilblains. *Obs.*

night'-foun'dered, *a.* Lost or wrecked in the night.

night'fowl', *n.* A night bird.

night'gale *n.* Nightingale. *Obs.*

night gear. Night clothes.

night green. See DYE.

night hag. A fetish supposed to wander or fly by night.

night house. A public house, or inn, open at night

night'in-gal-ize' (nīt'ĭn-gāl-īz'; nīt'ĭn-), *v. i.* To sing like a nightingale. *Rare.*

night'ish, *a.* Nocturnal. *Obs.*

night kaka. The kakapo.

night'ker'chief, *n.* A kerchief used as a nightcap. *Obs.*

night key. A key for unfastening a night latch.

night lamp. A lamp, usually with a small flame, designed to be kept burning all night.

night'less, *a.* See -LESS.

night'less-ness, *n.*

night line. A baited fish line set overnight. — *v. i.* To fish with night lines.

night liner. A public vehicle, as a hack or cab, standing on the streets for hire throughout the night. Also, the driver of such a vehicle. *Local, U. S.*

night'long', *a.* Lasting all night. — *adv.* Throughout the night; all night. [*Obs.*]

night'longs, *adv.* For a night.

night'mag'is-trate, *n.* A constable. *Obs. Cant.*

night'man (nīt'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One whose business is emptying privies by night. *Now Rare.*
2. [Usually **night man.**] A man whose work is at night, as a night watchman or a member of a night shift.

night'mare', *v. t.* To oppress like a nightmare.

night'mar'ish (nīt'mâr'ĭsh), *a.* Like or suggesting a nightmare. — **night'mar'ish-ly,** *adv.*

night'mart', *n.* Trading done at night; illicit or deceitful dealings. *Obs.* [Nightmarish. *R.*]

night'mar'y (nīt'mâr'ĭ), *a.*

night mask. A mask for the face, usually lined with some cosmetic, to be worn during sleep

night monkey. = NIGHT APE.

night'-old', *a.* Pertaining to the day before. *Obs.*

night palsy. *Med.* A numbness of the legs occurring at nighttime in women about the period of the menopause.

night parrot. The kakapo.

night partridge. The woodcock *Local, U. S.* [*cal, U. S.*]

night peck The woodcock. *Local.*

night rail. A woman's loose negligee robe, or wrapper; a nightdress. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

night raven. A bird that cries at night; esp., a night heron.

night rider. One of a lawless band of mounted men, active in Kentucky, esp. from 1907 on, who, to prevent cultivation of tobacco to be sold to the tobacco "trust," committed arson, homicide, and other outrages.

night robe. A nightgown.

night rule. Order or rule, as of revelry, for the night. *Obs.*

nights (nīts), *adv.* At or by night. *Obs. or Dial. Eng., Colloq., U. S.*

night school. A school held in the evening, esp. for those unable to attend a day school.

night season. The nighttime. *Now Rare.* [*Archaic.*]

night shift. **1.** A nightgown.
2. A shift of laborers who work at night; — opposed to *day shift.* Also, the time during which this shift works. [2 b.]

night sight. = NIGHT VISION.

night singer. A bird that sings at night; specif., the sedge warbler. *Ireland.* [*Cant.*]

night snap. A night thief. *Obs.*

night soil. The excrement from cesspools, etc., usually collected at night and used for manure.

night song. A song sung at night. Hence: *Eccl.* Complin.

night sparrow. The chipping sparrow.

night steed. One of the horses represented as drawing the chariot of Night.

night'-stool', *n.* A close-stool.

night'-sun', *n.* **a** A mock moon. *Obs.* **b** The moon. *Rare.*

night sweat. *Med.* Profuse sweating occurring at nighttime.

night'tide', *n.* **1.** Nighttime.
2. A flood tide occurring during the night. [*Obs.*]

night'trad'er, *n.* A prostitute.

night'wake', *n.* A watching or a feast in the night; wake. *Obs.* — **night'wak'er** (-wāk'ẽr), *n. Obs.*

night warbler. The sedge warbler. *Ireland.*

night'wards (nīt'wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARDS.

night watchman. A watchman on duty by night.

night witch. A night hag.

night work. Work done at night.

night'work', *v. t. & i.* To do, or cause to do, night work. *Obs.* — **night'work'er,** *n. Obs.*

night'worm', *n. Obs.* **a** A false friend; a traitor. **b** A prostitute. **c** A glowworm.

night'y (nīt'ĭ), *n.* A nightshirt or nightgown. *Colloq.* [*Obs.*]

night'y, *n.* Pert. to or like night.

night yard. A place where night soil is deposited. *Eng.*

nigh'what', *adv.* [See NIGH

ni-gres'cence (nī-grĕs'ĕns), *n.* [See NIGRESCENT.] The process of becoming black or dark. Also, blackness or darkness; specif., darkness of complexion; deep pigmentation in hair, eyes, and skin.

ni-gres'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *nigrescens*, p. pr. of *nigrescere* to grow black, fr. *niger* black. See NEGRO.] Approaching to blackness; blackish.

nig'res-cite (nĭg'rĕs-īt), *n. Min.* A hydrous silicate of iron and magnesium, changing by exposure from green to black.

nig'ri-fy (nĭg'rĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY-ING (-fī'ĭng) [L. *nigrificare* to blacken; *niger* black + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] To blacken.

Ni-gri'tian (nĭ-grĭsh'ăn), *a.* [From *Nigritia*, fr. L. *niger* black.] Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting, Nigritia, a region of Central Africa, corresponding closely to the Sudan, and inhabited by true Negroes. — *n.* An inhabitant of Nigritia; a Negro of the purest type.

Ni-grit'ic (nī-grĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the Nigritians.

ni-gri'ti-es (nī-grĭsh'ĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., blackness, fr. *niger* black.] *Med.* Abnormally dark pigmentation; specif., a parasitic affection of the tongue marked by the development of dark patches; glossophytia.

nig'ri-tude (nĭg'rĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *nigritudo*, fr. *niger* black.] Blackness; state of being black; also, anything black. — **nig'ri-tu'di-nous** (-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.*

ni'gro-sine (nī'grō-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin.** [From L. *niger* black.] *Org. Chem.* Any of several dyes closely related to the indulines. See INDULINE.

‖ **ni'hil** (nī'hĭl), *n.* [L.] **1.** Nothing; a thing of no value. **2.** *Eng. Law.* = NICHIL, *n.*, 2.

nihil ad rem [L.], nothing to the point or purpose. — **n. al'bum** [LL.], *Old Chem.*, zinc oxide, prepared by combustion. — **n. de'bet** [L., he owes nothing], *Law*, the general issue in an action of debt on a simple contract or on a specialty when the deed is the only inducement to the action. — **n. di'cit** [L., he says nothing], *Law*, a declinature by the defendant to plead or answer. — **n. ex ni'hi-lo** [L.], nothing (comes) from nothing. — **n. ha'bet** [L., he has nothing], *Law*, the return made on a writ when the sheriff or other officer executing it has been unable to serve it upon the defendant.

ni-hil'ian-ism (nī-hĭl'yăn-ĭz'm), *n.* [*nihil* + *-ian* + *-ism.*] *Theol.* The doctrine that the human nature of Christ was nothing, having no true subsistence. This view was attributed to Peter Lombard by his opponents.

ni'hil-ism (nī'hĭl-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *nihil* nothing: cf. F. *nihilisme*. See ANNIHILATE.] **1.** Nothingness; nihility. **2.** Primarily, the doctrine that no reality exists; more commonly, a doctrine which denies, or is taken as denying, any objective or real ground of truth. **3. a** The doctrine that conditions in the social organization are so bad as to make destruction desirable for its own sake, independent of any constructive program or possibility; esp. [*cap.*], the program or doctrine of a Russian party, or succession of parties, of the 19th and 20th centuries, proposing various schemes of revolutionary reform, and, in reprisal for the persecutions of the Russian government, resorting to terrorism and assassination for the promotion of its ends; — derived from the use of the term in Turgenev's "Fathers and Sons." **b** In loose usage, violent revolutionary propaganda; terrorism; anarchism. **4.** *Theol.* = NIHILIANISM. **5.** *Med.* Denial of the beneficial properties of medicines.

ni'hil-ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *nihiliste*. See NIHILISM.] **1.** One who believes or advocates the doctrine of nihilism, that nothing can be known or asserted to exist. **2.** An advocate or adherent of nihilism; esp. [*cap.*], a member of a Russian nihilistic party resorting to terrorism.

ni'hil-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, nihilism.

ni-hil'i-ty (nī-hĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *nihilité*, LL. *nihilitas*.] **1.** Nothingness; a state of being nothing. **2.** A thing amounting to nothing; a nullity; a mere trifle.

ni'kau (nē'kou), *n.*, *or* **nikau palm.** [Maori *nikau*.] A graceful pinnate-leaved palm (*Rhopalostylis sapida*), the only palm native to New Zealand. Its leaves were formerly much used by the Maoris in constructing their huts.

Ni'ke (nī'kē), *n.* [Gr. *Νίκη*.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** The goddess of victory, daughter of the Titan Pallas and of the Styx, generally represented as winged and as carrying a wreath and a palm branch. The corresponding Roman goddess was *Victory* (L. *Victoria*). See ZEUS. **b** Also, Athena (which see) as giving victory. — **Ni'ke Ap'te-ros** (ăp'tē-rŏs) [Gr. *ἄπτερος* wingless], Athena; — an epithet applied to an early image of the goddess as victory giver. The famous little temple of Nike Apteros at Athens, built on a high stone platform jutting out beyond the Propylæa, is Ionic amphiprostyle tetrastyle (see COLUMNIATION), measures 18 by 27 feet, and has the frieze of its surrounding terrace sculptured in high relief. — **Nike of Sam'o-thrace** (săm'ō-thrās; *L.* săm ō-thrā'sē), a Hellenistic statue in the Louvre representing Victory moving onward upon the prow of a ship. It was erected on Samothrace by Demetrius Poliorcetes, in memory of a naval victory over the Egyptians about 306 B. C.



Nike of Samothrace.

nil (nĭl), *n.* [L., a contr. of *nihil*.] **1.** Nothing; a thing of no account. **2.** *Eng. Law.* = NICHIL, 2.

Nile (nīl), *n.* [L. *Nilus*, Gr. *Νεῖλος*.] The great river of Egypt.

Nile bird. a The wryneck. *Local, Eng.* **b** The crocodile bird. — **N. blue. a** A pale greenish blue color. **b** See DYE. — **N. goose**, the Egyptian goose. — **N. green**, a pale green color of somewhat variable hue. — **N. star**, Sirius, the Dog Star, which several thousand years ago rose with the sun at the summer solstice, and so heralded the approach of the inundation of the Nile.

nil'gai (nĭl'gī), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *nīlgāw*, prop., a blue cow; Per. *nīl* blue + *gāw* cow. See LILAC; cow the animal.] A large antelope (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), of India. The male has short horns, a black mane, and a bunch of long hair on the throat. The general color is bluish gray.



Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*).

Nil-gi'ri, *or* **Nil-ghi'ri, ne'i'tle** (nel-gē'rē). [From *Nilgiri*, India.] **a** An East Indian urticaceous fiber plant (*Girardinia palmata*), with stinging foliage. Its stems yield a strong fiber useful for cordage, though not enduring moisture. **b** Any of several related species of this genus having similar fiber.

nill (nĭl), *v. t.*; NILLED (nĭld); NILL'ING. [AS. *nyllan*, *nellan*; *ne* not + *willan* to will. See NO; WILL.] Not to will; to refuse; reject; prevent. *Obs. or Archaic.*

nill, *v. i.* To be unwilling. *Obs. or Archaic.*

And will you, *nill* you, I will marry you. *Shak*

Ni-lom'e-ter (nī-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *Νειλομέτριον*; *Νεῖλος* the Nile + *μέτρον* measure: cf. F. *nilomètre*.] An instrument for measuring the height of water in the Nile, esp. during its flood, as a well communicating with the river and containing a marked column; hence [*l. c.*], an autographic recording instrument for gauging river heights.

Ni-lot'ic (nī-lŏt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Niloticus*, fr. *Nilus* the Nile, Gr. *Νεῖλος*: cf. F. *nilotique*.] Of or pertaining to the Nile or the peoples dwelling in the territory directly drained by it. — *n.* One of a Nilotic tribe or nation.

nim (nĭm), *v. t.*; *pret.* NAM (năm; năm) or NIMMED (nĭmd); *p. p.* NO'MEN (nō'mĕn) or NOME (nōm); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NIM'MING. [AS. *niman*. Cf. NIMBLE.] To take; specif., to steal; filch. *Obs. or Archaic.*

nim, *v. i.* **1.** To go; to betake one's self. *Obs.* **2.** To steal; thieve. *Obs. or Archaic.*

nim'ble (nĭm'b'l), *a.*; NIM'BLER (-blẽr); NIM'BLEST (-blĕst). [ME. *nimel*, *nemel*, prob. orig., quick at seizing, fr. *nimen* to take, AS. *niman*; cf. AS. *nǽmel* (*Oxf. E. D.*), *numol*; akin to D. *nemen*, G. *nehmen*, OHG. *neman*, Icel. *nema*, Goth. *nima*, and prob. to Gr. *νέμειν* to distribute. Cf. NOMAD, NUMB.] **1.** Quick to apprehend, grasp, or learn. *Obs.* **2.** Light and quick in motion; moving with ease and celerity; lively; swift; as, a *nimble* foot. Of money, circulating rapidly; as, the *nimble* ninepence. Through the mid seas the *nimble* pinnace sails. *Pope.* **3.** Of the mental faculties, alert; acute; also, of things, readily made, arranged, or designed; as, a *nimble* jest or trick. **4.** Alert or ready in doing. *Now R.*

Syn. — Agile, quick, brisk, lively, prompt. See ACTIVE.



Nimble Will.

nimble Will, a slender, branching American grass (*Muhlenbergia diffusa*), of some value for grazing in the central United States.

nim'bly (nĭm'blĭ), *adv.* In a nimble manner; with agility.

nim'bus (nĭm'bŭs, *n.*; *pl.* L. NIMBI (-bī), E. NIMBUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [L., rainstorm, cloud.] **1.** A luminous vapor, cloud, or atmosphere about a god or goddess when on earth; hence, fig., a cloud or atmosphere, as of romance, about a person or thing. **2** *Art.* A circle, disk, or any indication of radiant light around the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns, on medals, pictures, etc. See AUREOLA, 3, and GLORY, *n.*, 8. **3.** *Meteor.* The rain cloud, characterized by its uniform grayness and extending over the entire sky in seasons of continued rain; in general, any cloud from which rain is falling, as a cumulus or cumulostratus.



Nimbus. 2. 1 Common Form for Christ; 2 Greek Form for God the Father; 3 Common Form for a Saint; 4 Square Nimbus for a Living Person.

ni-mi'e-ty (nĭ-mī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *nimietas*, fr. *nimius*, a., *nimis*, adv., too much.] Excess; redundancy.

There is a *nimmety*, a too-muchness, in all Germans *Coleridge.*

nim'i-ous (nĭm'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nimius*.] Excessive; extravagant; as, *nimious* prosecution *Obs. or Scots Law.*

Nim'rod (nĭm'rŏd), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A son of Cush, described in Gen. x. 8–10 as a mighty hunter and ruler. **2.** Hence: **a** A tyrant. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **b** A hunter, esp. a great one.

nin'com-poop (nĭn'kŏm-pōōp), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; for the ending cf. *liripoop*. See LIRIPIPE.] A fool; a silly or stupid person. *Colloq.* *Addison.*

nine (nīn), *a.* [ME. *nine*, *nigen*, AS. *nigon*, *nigan*; akin to D. & LG. *negen*, OS. & OFries. *nigun*, OHG. *niun*, G. *neun*, Icel. *nīu*, Sw. *nio*, Dan. *ni*, Goth. *niun*, Ir. & Gael. *naoi*, W. *naw*, L. *novem*, Gr. *ἐννέα*, Skr. *navan*; of unknown origin. Cf. NOON, NOVEMBER.] Eight plus one; being one more than eight; as, *nine* weeks; — a cardinal number used attributively, often with ellipsis of the noun; as, *nine* have arrived.

nine days' wonder, an event which makes a great sensation for a comparatively short time. — **n.-men's morris.** See 2d MORRIS. — **n.-part time.** *Music.* See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a.** — **nine-point circle**, *Math.*, the circle bisecting the sides of a triangle and the segments between the orthocenter and the vertices, and passing through the feet of the altitudes. — **nine ways**, asquint. *Obs. Slang.* — **N. Worlds**, in Norse cosmology, the divisions of the universe. Only five are certain, viz., Asgard, Midgard, Jotunnheim, Muspellsheim, and Niflheim; possibly Alfheim, Svartalfaheim, Vanaheim, and Hel are the others. See YGGDRASILL. — **N. Worthies**, famous personages often alluded to and classed together. A common list includes: Hector, son of Priam, Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar (three Gentiles); Joshua, conqueror of Canaan, David, king of Israel, Judas Maccabæus (three Jews); Arthur, king of Britain, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon (three Christians). In Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost," Hercules and Pompey appear as two of the Nine Worthies. In place of Godfrey, Guy of Warwick sometimes appears.

nine, *n.* **1.** The number greater than eight by a unit. **2.** A symbol representing nine units, as 9 or ix. **3.** A playing card with nine pips. **4.** Any person or thing distinguished by the number nine, as an article of clothing, a prisoner or inmate of an institution, a member of a gun crew, or the like. **5.** Nine units or objects; a set or group of nine units; specif., *Baseball*, the nine players composing a side; also, a baseball team, including extra players.

the Nine, the Muses. — **to, or up to, the nines,** *or, rarely,* **nine,** to the greatest elaboration; to perfection. *Stevenson.*

WHAT; cf. SOMEWHAT. *Oxf. E. D.*] Almost. *Obs.*

nig'ion. † NIDGET.

ni'gle (nĭg'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NIGGLE.

nig'nay (nĭg'nā), **nig'nye** (-nī), *n.* A foolish or trifling thing or act; a trifle. *Scot.*

ni'gon, *n.* A negative. *Obs.* — **ni'gon-ry,** *n. Obs.* — **ni'gon-ship,** *n. Obs.*

ni'go ri (nē'gō-rē), *n.* [Jap., lit., turbid, impure.] *Phon.* The modification which certain consonant sounds in the Japanese kana, or syllabary, may undergo; as of *t* to *d*, *ts* to *dz*, etc.

nigramancy. † NECROMANCY.

ni-gran'i-line (nī-grăn'ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [L. *niger* black + E. *aniline*.] See ANILINE BLACK.

ni'gre (nī'gẽr; nĭg'ẽr). Var. of NIGGER. *Obs., exc. Soap Making.*

nig're-fac'tion, *n.* [L. *niger* black + *-fiction.*] Action of making black. *Obs.*

nig're-fy. † NIGRIFY.

nigremansi. † NECROMANCY.

ni-gres'ceous (nī-grĕsh'ŭs), *a.* Nigrescent; blackish. *Rare.*

nig'ri-cant (nĭg'rĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *nigricans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *nigricare* to be blackish.] Black or dark; specif., *Bot.*, nigrescent. — *v. t.* To blacken. *Obs.*

nig'ri-fi-ca'tion (nĭg'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of nigrifying, or making black. *Rare.*

ni'grine (nī'grĭn; nĭg'rĭn), *a.* [L. *niger* black.] Black. *Rare.*

ni'grine (nī'grĭn), *n.* A black ferruginous variety of rutile.

nig'rite, *n.* [L. *niger* black.] A negro. *Obs.*

nig'rite, *n.* [L. *niger* black.] A mixture of caoutchouc and the dark residuum from the preparation of paraffin. It is used as an insulator. [gro. *Obs.*]

ni'gro, *n.* [See NEGRO.] A negro.

ni'gro-man'cer, ni'gro-man'cie, nigromaunce. † NECROMANCER, NECROMANCY.

nigromancien, *n.* [OF.] A necromancer. *Obs.*

nigs, *interj.* An oath; — in *God's nigs*. *Obs.*

nigt. † NIGHT. [chigoe.]

ni'gua (nē'gwä), *n.* [Sp.] The

Ni-hal' (nē-hăl'), *n.* [Ar. *nihāl* thirsty.] See STAR.

nihen. † NINE.

ni'hil-a'gent, *n.* [See NIHIL; AGENT.] A do-nothing. *Obs.*

‖ **ni'hil est in in'tel-lec'tu quod pri'us non fu'e-rit in sen'su** [L.] Nothing exists in the understanding which has not been first in sense. [Nullity. *Obs.*]

ni'hil-hood, *n.* [*nihil* + *-hood.*]

ni-hil'i-fy (nī-hĭl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *nihili facere*.] To slight or account as nothing. *Obs. or R.* — **ni-hil'i-fi-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n. Obs. or R.*

‖ **ni'hil quod te'ti-git non ornavit** (tĕt'ĭ-jĭt) [L.] Var. of NULLUM QUOD TETIGIT NON ORNAVIT.

niht. † NIGHT.

nihtegale. † NIGHTGALE.

Ni-ka'ya (nē-kä'yä), *n.* [Skr. *nikāya* collection.] A collection of the sayings of Buddha.

niker † NICKER.

nikke. † NICK, deny.

nil (nĭl), *n.* Also **nill.** [Cf. Per. *nīl* the indigo plant. See LILAC.] *Now Rare or Obs.* **a** The indigo plant; indigo dye. **b** A blue-flowered ipomœa (*Ipomœa nil*).

nil. † NILL.

‖ **nil ac'tum cre'dens dum quid su'per-es'set a-gen'dum.** [L.] Thinking nothing done while anything remained to be done; — said of Julius Cæsar.

Nilamb (*Parsadia*, II. 657).

‖ **nil ad'mi-ra'ri.** [L.] To be moved or excited by nothing; the being moved by nothing; — the Stoic ideal of equanimity. Also, to wonder, or the wondering, at nothing, a sense in which the phrase is now often used.

Horace (*Epistles*, I. vi. 1).

‖ **nil al'bum.** = NIHIL ALBUM.

‖ **nil con'scire si'bi** [L.] To be conscious of nothing (wrong). *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. i. 60).

nild (nĭld). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NEEDLE.

‖ **nil de'spe-ran'dum** (nĭl dĕs'pĕ-răn'dŭm). [L.] Nothing must be despaired of; never despair. *Horace* (*Odes* I. vii. 27).

‖ **nill,** *or* **ni'hil, di'cit.** [L.] He makes no answer.

‖ **nil dic'tum quod non dic'tum pri'us.** [L.] Nothing (has been) said which has not been said before.

nile. † NILL, *v.*

Nilescope. † NILOSCOPE.

nil-fa'ci-end (nĭl-fā'shĭ-ĕnd), *n.* [L. *nil, nihil*, nothing + E. *faciend.*] *Math.* A faciend that makes a product zero.

nil'fac'tor (nĭl'făk'tẽr), *n.* [L. *nil, nihil*, nothing + E. *factor.*] *Math.* A factor that makes a product zero.

nil'gau (nĭl'gô; *prop.* -gou), **nil'ghai** (nĭl'gī), **nil'ghau** (nĭl'gô). Vars. of NILGAI.

nill. † NIL, indigo.

nill. Dial. Eng. var. of NEEDLE.

nill, *n.* Nihil album. *Obs.*

nill, *n.* [From NILL, *v.*] Disinclination; unwillingness. *Obs.*

nil'la (nĭl'ä), *n.*; *pl.* -LAES (-ăz). [Hind. *nīla* blue, Skr. *nīla*.] A kind of Bengalese piece goods, prob. blue. *Obs.*

nil'ly-wil'ly, *adv.* Willy-nilly.

‖ **nil ni'si bo'num.** Short for DE MORTUIS NIL NISI BONUM.

‖ **nil ni'si cru'ce.** [L.] Naught but by the cross.

Ni'lo-scope (nī'lō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *Νειλοσκοπεῖον*; *Νεῖλος* the Nile + *σκοπεῖν* to observe.] A Nilometer. *Obs. or R.*

Ni'lot (nī'lŏt), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *Νειλώτης* on the Nile.] A native of the region of the Upper Nile.

Nil'ous (nĭl'ŭs), *a.* Of or characteristic of the Nile. *Rare.*

nil-po'tent (nĭl-pō'tĕnt), *a.* [L. *nil* + *potens*, p. pr. of *posse* to be able. Cf. POWER.] *Math.* Vanishing when raised to a certain power. — *n.* A nilpotent quantity.

‖ **nil si'ne nu'mi-ne.** [L.] Nothing without the divine will or the deity; — the motto of Colorado. *Obs.*

nilt. Contr. of *ne wilt*, wilt not.

‖ **nil ul'tra.** [L.] Nothing beyond; utmost limit.

‖ **ni l'va'ut ne lŭn'ne lŏ'tre'.** [F.] Neither the one nor the other.

nim. Var. of NEEM.

nimb (nĭmb; nĭm), *n.* A nimbus or halo. [Nimbed. *Rare.*]

nim'bat-ed (nĭm'bāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *nimbus* cloud + *-fication.*] Cloud formation. *R.*

nim'ble, *v. t. & i.* To make nimble; to move or act nimbly. *Rare.*

nim'ble-fin'gered (-fĭn'gẽrd), *a.* Having nimble fingers; light-fingered; thievish.

nim'ble-foot'ed, *a.* Nimble of foot; speedy.

nim'ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

nim'bless, *n.* Nimbleness. *Obs.*

nim'ble-wit'ted, *a.* Quick-witted.

nim'bose (nĭm'bōs; nĭm-bōs'), *a.* [L. *nimbosus*, fr. *nimbus* cloud.] Cloudy; stormy. — **nim-bos'i-ty** (nĭm-bŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

nim'bused (nĭm'bŭst), *a.* Furnished with a nimbus.

nime. † NIM.

nimel. † NIMBLE.

nim'e-ny-pim'e-ny. Var. of NIMINY-PIMINY.

nimer. † NIMMER.

nim'fa-do'ro, *n.* [It. (Florio).] A lady's man; an effeminate or womanish fellow. *Obs.*

nimil. † NIMBLE. [PIMINY.]

nim'i-ny. Short for NIMINY-

nim'i-ny-pim'i-ny (nĭm'ĭ-nĭ-pĭm'ĭ-nĭ). *a.* Affectedly refined; mincing; effeminate. — **nim'i-ny-pim'i-ni-ness** (-nĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **nim'i-ny-pim'i-ny-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

‖ **ni'mi-um ne cre'de co-lo'ri** (nĭ'mĭ-ŭm). [L.] Trust not too much to a fair complexion. *Vergil* (*Eclogues*, II. 17).

nim'mel. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of NIMBLE.

nim'mer (nĭm'ẽr), *n.* [From NIM.] A thief.

nim'ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NIM.

‖ **n'im'porte'** (nĕN'pōrt'). [F.] It matters not; it's no matter.

Nim'rah (nĭm'rä). *Bib.*

Nim'rim (nĭm'rĭm). *Bib.*

Nim-ro'di-an (nĭm-rō'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Like, pert. to, or characteristic of, Nimrod. — **Nim-rod'ic** (-rŏd'ĭk), **Nim-rod'i-cal,** *a.*

Nim'shi (nĭm'shī). *Bib.*

Nim'shite, *n.* Prob., a Jehu; a coachman (alluding to the Biblical Jehu, son of Nimshi). *Obs.*

Nim'u-ë (nĭm'ŭ-ē), *n.* See LADY OF THE LAKE **a.**

nin. Contr. of *ne in*, nor in. *Obs.*

nin. Dial. Eng. var. of NONE.

Ni'na (nē'nä), *n.* [Prob. fr **a** dim. *Annina*, of *Anna*.] Fem. prop. name.

Ni'na (-nä), *n.* [Assyrian *Ninā*.] *Babylon. Myth.* A goddess of the watery deep, daughter of Ea, later amalgamated in Ishtar.

nin'com, nin'cum. Short for NINCOMPOOP.

nine'bark' (nīn'bärk'), *n.* An American white-flowered rosaceous shrub (*Opulaster opulifolius*), having bark which separates into many thin layers.

nine'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Nine times repeated; nine times as many or great; of nine folds, repetitions, or parts.

nine'fold', *adv.* To nine times as great or as many.

nine'holes' (-hōlz'), *n.* **1.** A game in which balls are rolled into nine holes, or, sometimes, through arches, made in or on the ground or a board.
2. = NINE-EYES. *Dial. Eng.*
3. A cut of beef from below the brisket. *Eng. Cyf. E. D.*

nine'pence (-pĕns), *n.; pl.* -PENCES (-pĕn-sĕz; -sĭz). The sum of nine pence, or a coin of this value. Specif.: **a** A harp shilling. See HARPER, *n.*, 2. **b** In New England, the real, a coin formerly current in the United States at 12½ cents; hence, the sum of 12½ cents. Cf. 3d BIT, 5 **c**.

nine'pen'ny (-pĕn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). A coin worth ninepence. — **ninepenny morris** *or* marl, nine-men's morris. See 2d MORRIS.

nine'pin (-pĭn), *n.* One of the pins used in ninepins.

nine'pins (-pĭnz), *n.* A game played with nine wooden pins set on end, at which a wooden ball is bowled. The American game of tenpins is a development of this game.

nine'teen' (nīn'tēn'; nĭn'tēn'; 84), *a.* [AS. *nigontīne, nigontēne.* See NINE; TEN.] Nine plus ten; as, *nineteen* days.

nine'teen', *n.* **1.** The number greater than eighteen by a unit; eighteen plus one.
2. A symbol denoting nineteen units, as 19 or xix.

nine'teenth' (nīn'tēnth'; nĭn'tēnth'; 84), *a.* [Cf. AS. *nigontéoða.*] Next in order after the eighteenth; also, constituting one of nineteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — **nine'teenth'ly**, *adv.*

nine'teenth', *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by nineteen; one of nineteen equal parts or divisions into which a (whole) thing may be divided.
2. The ninth unit or object after the tenth in any series.
3. *Music.* **a** An interval of two octaves and a fifth. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** = LARIGOT **b**.

nine'ti-eth (nīn'tĭ-ĕth; -ĭth; 151), *a.* Next in order after the eighty-ninth; also, constituting one of ninety equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

nine'ti-eth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by ninety; one of ninety equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.
2. The unit or object next in order after the eighty-ninth in any series.

nine'ty (-tĭ), *a.* [AS. *nigontig.* See NINE; cf. FORTY.] Nine times ten; eighty-nine and one more.

nine'ty, *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The product of nine times ten; the number greater by a unit than eighty-nine.
2. A symbol representing ninety units, as 90 or xc.
the nineties, the years numbered ninety to ninety-nine, inclusive, in any specified or understood century.

Ni'nib (nē'nĭb), *n.* [Assyrian.] *Babylon. & Assyr. Myth.* A solar deity, one of the chief gods of the pantheon. Primarily he was the god of the spring and morning sun (cf. NERGAL), and hence the patron of agriculture. But, esp. in Assyria, he was also a god of war and the chase. In Nippur he was viewed as the son of the chief god, Bel, and acquired the attributes of Bel.

nin'ny (nĭn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). [Cf. It. *ninno, ninna*, a baby, Sp. *niño, niña*, child, infant, It. *ninna, ninna nanna*, lullaby, prob. fr. *ni, na*, as used in singing a child to sleep.] A fool; a simpleton. *Shak.* — **nin'ny-ish**, *a.* — **nin'ny-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **nin'ny-ship**, *n.*

nin'ny-ham'mer (-hăm'ĕr), *n.* A simpleton; a silly person.

ninth (nīnth), *a.* [From NINE; cf. AS. *nigoðа.*] Next in order after the eighth; also, constituting one of nine equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.
ninth chord, a chord of the dominant seventh with the ninth added. — **n. nerve**, *Anat.*, one of the ninth pair of cranial nerves; the glossopharyngeal nerve.

ninth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by nine; one of nine equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided; a ninth part.
2. *Music.* **a** The interval of an octave and a second. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** = NINTH CHORD.

ninth'ly, *adv.* In the ninth place.

Ni'nus (nī'nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Νῖνος.] In Greek legend, the founder of Nineveh, and husband of Semiramis.

ni'o-bate (nī'ō-bāt), *n.* [See NIOBIUM.] *Chem.* A salt of niobic acid; a columbate.

Ni'o-be (nī'ō-bē), *n.* [L. *Niobа, Niobe*, Gr. Νιόβη.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes. Her pride in her numerous children led her to compare herself to Leto, who had only two; to punish her, Apollo and Artemis, Leto's children, slew all of Niobe's children (or, in some versions, all but one son and one daughter). Niobe herself was changed by Zeus into stone, in which form she continued to weep her loss.
2. *Bot.* A small genus of Japanese liliaceous plants with broad, veiny leaves and terminal spikes or racemes of white or blue flowers. The species are cultivated under the name *Funkia;* they are known as *day lilies.*

Ni'o-be'an (nī'ō-bē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Niobe, or resembling that of Niobe; as, *Niobean* grief.

ni-o'bic (nī-ō'bĭk; nī-ŏb'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Columbic.

Ni'o-bid (nī'ō-bĭd), **Ni'o-bide** (-bĭd; -bīd), *n.* [Cf. 1st -ID.] One of the children of Niobe.

ni-o'bi-um (nī-ō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. & E. *Niobe.*] *Chem.* A later name of columbium. See COLUMBIUM.

ni-o'po (nē-ō'pō), *n.* [Native name in Venezuela: cf. Sp. *niopo.*] An intoxicant snuff prepared by the natives of Venezuela from the roasted seeds of a mimosaceous tree (*Piptadenia peregrina*), thence called **niopo tree.**

nip (nĭp), *v. t.;* NIPPED (nĭpt), NIP'PING (-ĭng). [ME. *nippen*, orig. uncert.; cf. ME. *nipen* to nip, D. *nijpen* to pinch, also *knippen* to nip, clip, pinch, snap, *knijpen* to pinch, LG. *knipen*, G. *kneipen.*] **1.** To catch and inclose or compress tightly between two surfaces, edges, or points; to pinch; as, a ship *nipped* in the ice.
2. To sever or remove by pinching, biting, or cutting with two meeting edges of anything; to clip.
The small shoots . . . must be *nipped* off. *Mortimer*
3. To diminish by severing portions. *Obs. or R.*
4. To stop; to check the growth, progress, or vigor of, as the growth of a plant is checked by cutting off its buds; as, to *nip* one's plans. *Now Rare*, exc. in *to nip in the bud.*
5. To benumb, check the growth of, or injure, as does cold; to blast, as by frost.
Skepticism and inquiry *nip* like a black frost the eager credulity. *J. A. Froude.*
6. To vex or pain, as by pinching; also, formerly, to rebuke or taunt.
And sharp remorse his heart did prick and *nip.* *Spenser.*
7. To seize hastily or sharply; to take suddenly; snatch; hence, *Slang*, to arrest. Also, *Thieves' Cant*, to steal.
8. *Naut.* To secure or stop (a cable or rope) with seizing. **to nip in the bud**, to cut off at the very beginning of growth. — **to n. in the head**, to overcome (a person). *Obs.*

nip, *v. i.* **1.** To pinch or press tightly.
2. To ache as if pinched. *Chiefly Scot.*
3. To move briskly, quickly, or nimbly. *Slang, Eng.*

nip, *n.* **1.** Act of pressing, or compressing, sharply between two surfaces or points, as in pinching with the fingers, nails, or teeth; a pinch; specif.: **a** A closing in of ice about a vessel, with the resultant severe pressure. **b** *Naut.* The pressure on a rope where it is bent around, or held by, something; hence, a sharp bend or turn in a rope.
2. Act of pinching off or severing as if by biting. *Rare.*
3. A biting remark; a sarcasm; taunt; rebuke.
4. A check to the growth of vegetation due to cold or frost; hence, sudden, sharp cold.
5. A small fragment or bit, such as might be pinched off.
6. In various slang or dialect senses, implying cutting or sharpness; specif.: **a** A pickpocket; cutpurse; thief. *Obs.* **b** A sharp bargainer; a close person. *Eng.* **c** A passenger on a coach who avoids paying fare. *De Quincey.*
7. A biting or pungent flavor; — also fig. *Scot.*
8. Usually in *pl.* Nippers.
9. *Coal Mining.* A pinch, or contraction, of a coal seam.
nip and tuck, a phrase signifying equality in a contest; neck and neck; as, a *nip-and-tuck* contest. *U. S.*

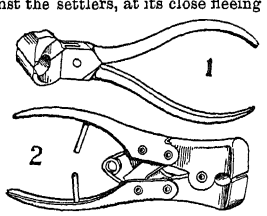
nip (nĭp), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. dial. *nip* a small piece, a slight refreshment, E. *nip* a pinching, *nip* to pinch; or LG. & D. *nippen* to sip, Dan. *nippe.*] **1.** A half pint of ale. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. A sip or small draft, esp. of intoxicating liquor; a dram.

nip, *v. t. & i.* To take (liquor) in nips; esp., to tipple.

ni'pa (nē'pä; nĭ'pä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Malay *nīpah.*] **a** A drink made from the juice of the East Indian palm *Nypa fruticans*; also, the palm. **b** A thatch composed of its leaves. See NYPA.

Nip'muc, Nip'muck (nĭp'mŭk), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly living in central Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. They joined in King Philip's War against the settlers, at its close fleeing to western and northern tribes.

nip'per (nĭp'ĕr), *n.* [From NIP to pinch.]
1. One that nips.
2. Usually in *pl.* Any of various devices for nipping; as: **a** Small pincers for holding, breaking, or cutting. **b** Long slender-nosed pliers or pincers used by burglars for seizing the end of a key in a lock to turn it. **c** A clasp in a printing press for catching a sheet and conveying it to the form. **d** *Naut.* Iron clamps or a selvagee strap formerly used to fasten the cable to the messenger in heaving up an anchor. **e** Dentists' forceps for bending plates, punching rivet holes, etc. **f** A device for squeezing tar from rope yarn. **g** Handcuffs or leg irons. *Colloq.* **h** *Engin.* A device having a pair of serrated jaws working together, used to cut off the heads of piles under water. **i** A kind of grab for seizing large stones and other heavy objects for hauling, hoisting, etc. **j** Eyeglasses; pince-nez. *Slang.*
3. A pickpocket; a thief. *Obs. Cant.*
4. A tight-fisted person; a miser. *Now Rare.*
5. A horse's incisor tooth, esp one of the middle four.
6. One of the large claws or pincers of a crab or lobster.
7. **a** The cunner (*Tautogolabrus adspersus*). **b** A European crab (*Polybius henslowii*).
8. A young boy; lad; urchin; specif., a boy who assists a workman, costermonger, or the like. *Cant or Slang, Eng.*
9. *Sea Fishing.* A kind of thick band or mitten to protect the hand from the lines.
10. *Railroads.* In track laying, a man who holds up the ties to the rails while the latter are being spiked down.



Nippers, 2 a. 1 Ordinary Form; 2 Nippers with Compound Lever.

nip'per (nĭp'ĕr), *v. t.* **1.** *Naut.* Iron clamps or a selvagee strap formerly used to fasten the cable to the messenger in heaving up an anchor. **2.** Dentists' forceps for bending plates, punching rivet holes, etc. **3.** A device for squeezing tar from rope yarn. **4.** Handcuffs or leg irons. *Colloq.* **5.** *Engin.* A device having a pair of serrated jaws working together, used to cut off the heads of piles under water. **6.** A kind of grab for seizing large stones and other heavy objects for hauling, hoisting, etc. **7.** Eyeglasses; pince-nez. *Slang.* **8.** A pickpocket; a thief. *Obs. Cant.* **9.** A tight-fisted person; a miser. *Now Rare.* **10.** A horse's incisor tooth, esp one of the middle four. **11.** One of the large claws or pincers of a crab or lobster. **12.** **a** The cunner (*Tautogolabrus adspersus*). **b** A European crab (*Polybius henslowii*). **13.** A young boy; lad; urchin; specif., a boy who assists a workman, costermonger, or the like. *Cant or Slang, Eng.* **14.** *Sea Fishing.* A kind of thick band or mitten to protect the hand from the lines. **15.** *Railroads.* In track laying, a man who holds up the ties to the rails while the latter are being spiked down.

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nip'per (nĭp'ĕr), *v. t.* To rack. **b** To put nippers on.

nip'ping (nĭp'ĭng), *vb. n.* of NIP. Specif.: **a** The squeezing of cotton to remove excess of mordant previous to dyeing. **b** *Railroads.* Holding ties up to the rails in track laying.

nip'ping, *p. pr.* of NIP. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Biting; pinching; sharp; sarcastic; painful; as, a *nipping* proverb, wind. **b** Gripping; holding tightly. — **nip'ping-ly**, *adv.*

nip'ple (nĭp"l), *n.* [Formerly also *neble*, orig. uncert.; cf. *neb*, or *nip* a pinching, *nip* to pinch.] **1.** The protuberance of a breast, or mamma, upon which, in the female, the ducts open; the mammilla; a teat; a pap.
2. A papilla that marks the outlet of a secretory gland.
3. Any small projection or article in which there is an orifice for discharging a fluid, or for other purposes; as, the *nipple* of a nursing bottle; the *nipple* of a percussion lock, or that part on which the cap is put.
4. *Mech.* A pipe fitting consisting of a short piece of pipe, usually with a screw thread at each end.
5. *Mech.* Any of the small elongated nuts with round bodies fitting in the rim of a cycle wheel to screw on to the ends of the wire spokes to fasten and align them.
6. Any protuberance having the general shape of the nipple of a breast; esp., a small crest on a mountain top, or a projection on metal or glass.

nip'ple, *v. t.;* NIP'PLED (-ld); NIP'PLING (-lĭng). To provide with a nipple or nipples; to cover with protuberances resembling nipples; — usually in *p. p.*

nipple cactus. Any cactus of the genus *Cactus*, formerly *Mamillaria.*

nip'ple-wort' (nĭp"l-wûrt'), *n.* A cichoriaceous herb (*Lapsana communis*) with small yellow panicled flower heads.

nip'py (-ĭ), *a.;* -PI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -PI-EST. Disposed or tending to nip; nipping; biting; grasping; hence, active; vigorous; as, *nippy* air or liquor; a *nippy* person.
He had some Burma mounted police — *nippy* little chaps, armed with sword and Snider carbine. *Kipling.*

Nir-va'na (nĕr-vä'nä; nĕr-), *n.* [Skr. *nirvāṇa.*] *Buddhism.* The final emancipation of the soul from transmigration, and consequently a beatific freedom from worldly evils, by annihilation or by absorption into the divine. See BUDDHISM. — **Nir-va'nic** (nĕr-vä'nĭk; nĕr-văn'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **ni'si** (nī'sī), *conj.* [L.] Unless; if not; — used in *Law* after the word of *rule, decree, order*, or the like, to denote that it shall take effect at a given time, *unless* before that time it is modified or avoided by cause shown or further proceedings or by the fulfillment of some condition therein named. In English divorce practice **decree nisi** is specif. used of a decree of divorce granted (under 23 & 24 Vict. c. 144) not to be made absolute until such time, not less than three months thereafter, as the court may direct.

ni'si pri'us. *Law.* **1.** Lit., unless before; — used of causes involving issues of fact, which, formerly, being begun in the courts of Westminster, were appointed to be there tried, in an Easter or Michaelmas term, by a jury from the county wherein the cause of action arose, unless before *(nisi prius)* the day appointed the judges of assize came into the county in question and there tried the cause. This they now always do, though the term is still retained to designate issues of fact triable at the assizes. *Eng.*
2. Hence: **a** A writ commanding the sheriff to provide a jury at the Court of Westminster on a day certain unless the judges of assize previously come to the county from which the jury is to be returned; also, the clause in this writ introduced by the words "nisi prius," or the authority or commission conferred by this clause on the judges of assize. *Eng.* **b** An action tried or to be tried under such a writ. *Eng.* **c** In England, the trial of civil causes by the judges of assize; hence, the trial of issues of fact in civil causes or court business of that nature, as the trial of causes before the judges of the King's (Queen's) Bench Division in London. Hence **ni'si-pri'us**, *a.*

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nine'-eyed' (nīn'īd'), *a.* Having nine eyes; — formerly used as an opprobrious epithet.
nine-eyed eel. The lamprey; nine-eyes. *Scot.*
nine'-eyes' (-ī'z'), *n.* [Cf. G. *neunauge*, D. *negenoog.*] **a** A lamprey. **b** The gunnel. *Local, Eng.*

nine'fold' (-fōld'), *n. Obs. & R.* **a** An amount nine times as great. **b** A group or set of nine units.

nine'-kill'er, *n.* [It is believed to kill and impale on thorns nine birds, etc., before eating; cf. D. *negen-dooder*, G *neuntödter.*] A shrike, or butcher bird.

nine'-lived' (-līvd'), *a.* Having nine lives, as the cat is fabled to have; hard to kill. *Colloq.*

nine'mur'der, nine'mur'der-er, *n.* The nine-killer. *Obs.*

nine'pegs', *n. pl.* Ninepins. *R.*

ninepin block. *Naut.* A block shaped somewhat like a ninepin, used as a fair-leader.

nine'score', *a.* Nine times twenty. — *n.* The product of nine times twenty; ninescore units or objects.

nine'ted (nī'nē'tĭd), *a.* [For dial. *nointed, anointed.* Cf. ANOINT, *v.*] Wicked. *Dial. Eng. Oxf. E. D.*

nine'ty-knot', *n.* The knotgrass.

Nin'e-vite (nĭn'ē-vīt), *n.* An inhabitant of Nineveh, in ancient Assyria. See ASSYRIAN.

Nin'e-vit'i-cal (-vĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to Nineveh. **b** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, an old puppet play called "Nineveh."

Nin'e-vit'ish (nĭn'ē-vīt'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to Nineveh.

nine'-wor'thi-ness, *n.* Character as equaling the Nine Worthies. *Obs.*

Nin-gir'su (nĭn-gĭr'sōō), *n.* [Assyrian, lit., Lord of Girsu.] *Babylon. Myth.* In the older pantheon, a solar deity, god of war and of agriculture, patron deity of Lagash or Shirpurla; — identified with *Ninib.*

Nin'gish-zi'da (nĭn'gĭsh-zē'dä), *n.* = GISHZIDA.

nin'gle, *n.* [From *an ingle*, taken as *a ningle.*] Ingle; favorite. *Obs.*

Ning'po' (nĭng'pō'), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

ninihammer. † NINNYHAMMER.

Nin'i-ve (nĭn'ĭ-vē). *D. Bib*

nin'i-ver'si-ty, *n.* Perversion of UNIVERSITY. *Obs.* [*D. Bib.*]

Nin'i-vites (nĭn'ĭ-vīts), *n. pl.*

ninnmurder. † NINEMURDER.

nin'ny-broth', *n.* Coffee. *Obs.*

nin'ny-watch' (nĭn'ĭ-wŏch'), **nun'ny-watch'** (nŭn'ĭ-), *n.* A disturbance; commotion; confusion; excitement. *Dial. Eng.*

nin'ny-whoop', *n.* A fool. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Ni'non' (nē'nŏn'), *n.* [F.] See ANN; — fem. prop. name.

Ni'nox (nī'nŏks), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A large genus of owls ranging from Madagascar to the Australian and Indo-Malayan regions. They have bristly feet, imperfect facial disks, and long pointed wings. [NOINT, anoint.]

nint (nĭnt). Dial. Eng. var. of **nin'ut** (nĭn'ŭt), *n.* The magpie. *Local, Eng.*

Ni'o-be oil (nī'ō-bē). An oily liquid used as an artificial perfume. It consists of methyl benzoate, $C_8H_5CO_2CH_3$ [*Obs.*]

ni'o-bite (-bīt), *n.* Columbite.

ni-o'bous (nī-ō'bŭs), *a. Chem.* Derived from niobium (denoting a lower degree of oxidation than *niobic*).

Ni'o-brar'a for-ma'tion (-brär'ä). [From the *Niobrara* River, Nebraska.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Upper Cretaceous of the western interior of North America. It contains most of the chalk of the United States.

ni-o'ta (nī-ō'tä), *n., or* **niota bark.** [Malayalam karin-*niotti*, the name of the tree.] = NIEPA, NIEPA BARK.

nip. † NIB, of a pen.

nip, *n.* An obscure word, variously interpreted. *Obs.*

nip, *n.* [See NEP.] Catnip. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

nip'cheese', *n.* **1.** A ship's purser. *Naut. Slang. Obs.* [*Slang.*] **2.** Miser; cheeseparing person.

nipe, *v. t.* [AS. *hnipian. Oxf. E. D.*] To droop; sink. *Obs.*

nipe, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *nijpen.*] To nip. *Obs.* — **niper**, *n. Obs.*

niph'a-blep'si-a (nĭf'ä-blĕp'sĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *νίφα* (acc.) snow + *ἀβλεψια* blindness; *ἀ-* not + *βλέπειν* to see.] *Med.* Snow blindness.

niph'o-typh-lo'sis (-ō-tĭf-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *νίφα* (acc.) snow + *τύφλωσις* blindness.] *Med* Snow blindness.

Nip'is-sing (nĭp'ĭ-sĭng), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly living about Lake Nipissing, — now classed as Ojibwa.

nipitate. † NIPPITATE.

nip'l. Nipple. *Ref. Sp.*

nip'let, *n.* A little nipple. *Obs.*

nippe. † NIP. [drink.]

nip'per, *n.* A nip, or small

Nip'per, Susan (nĭp'ĕr). A faithful attendant on Florence Dombey, in Dickens's "Dombey and Son," having a sharp and biting manner.

nip'per crab. = NIPPER, 7 b.

nip'per-kin, *n.* A quantity of liquor equaling, or less than, a half pint. *Now Rare.* See 4th NIP, *n.*, 1.

nip'per-ty-tip'per-ty (-tĭ-tĭp'ĕr-tĭ), *a.* Silly; trifling. *Scot.*

nip'pi-tate, *a.* Peculiarly strong and good; — said of ale or liquor. *Obs.* — *n.* Also **nip'pi-ta'to, nip'pi-ta'tum, nip'pi-ta'ty.** Particularly good and strong ale or other liquor. *Obs.*

nip'ple-less, *a.* See -LESS.

ni. pri. *Abbr.* Nisi prius.

nip'shot', *adv.* In phr. *to play, or shoot, nipshot;* to miss; to miss fire. *Obs. Scot.*

nipsitate. † NIPPITATE.

nipt. Var. pret. & p. p. of NIP. *Now Chiefly Poetic or Ref. Sp.*

nip'ter (nĭp'tĕr), *n.* [NGr. *νιπτήρ*, in Gr., wash basin.] *East. Ch.* The ceremony of foot washing on Good Friday.

nire. † NEAR.

nirles (nĭr'lz), *n.* Also **nirls.** An eruption resembling measles or chicken pox. *Chiefly Scot.*

Nir-ma'na-ka'ya (nĕr-mä'nä-kä'yä), *n.* [Skr. *nirmāna* unselfish + *kāya* nature.] *Theos.* The state of an adept or yogi who, to help mankind, after death chooses the semipreservation of his personality rather than Nirvana; also, an adept in this post-mortem state.

nirt, *n.* A scar. *Obs.*

Nir-wa'na (nĕr-vä'nä). Var. of NIRVANA.

nis. Contr. of *ne is*, is not. *Obs.*

nis (nĭs), *n.; pl.* NISSES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [Cf. Dan. *nisse.*] In Scandinavian folklore, a friendly goblin or brownie that frequents the farm buildings; a kobold.

Ni-sæ'an (nī-sē'ăn), *a.* [Gr. Νισαῖος, fr. Νίσαιον, Νησαῖον, name of the district.] Of or pertaining to a great plain in ancient Media famous for its horses. — **Nisæan horse**, a breed of large fine horses used by Persian kings about 500 B. C.

Ni'san (nī'săn; *Heb.* nē-sän'), *n.* [Heb. *nīsān.*] See JEWISH CALENDAR. [NASEBERRY.]

nis'ber-ry (nĭz'bĕr-ĭ). Var. of NISE, etc. † NICE, etc.

ni'sey. † NIZY.

Ni-sha'da (nē-shä'dä), *n.* [Skr *nishāda.*] **a** In ancient Sanskrit literature, one of the native races of India. **b** The offspring of a Brahman and a Sudra.

‖ **ni'si Do'mi-nus, fru'stra** (nī'sī dŏm'ĭ-nŭs frŭs'trä). [L.] Except the Lord, in vain; — motto of Edinburgh, taken from the Latin version of the first verse of Psalm cxxvii.

ni'si pri'se'. † NISI PRIUS.

nis'nas (nĭs'näs), *n.* [Ar. *nisnās.*] A guenon monkey (*Cercopithecus pyrrhonotus*) of northeastern Africa.

Nis'qual-li (nĭz'kwä-lē), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe dwelling about the southern end of Puget Sound. They lived in communal houses, practiced head-flattening, and kept slaves. They are now citizens of the United States.

ni'sus (nī'sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *niti*, p. p. *nisus*, to strive.] **1.** A striving; an effort; conative state or character.

A *nisus* or energizing towards a presented object. *Hickok*

2. *Physiol.* **a** The periodic procreative desire manifested in the spring by birds, etc. **b** The contraction of the diaphragm and abdominal muscles to evacuate feces or urine.

nit (nĭt), *n.* [AS. *hnitu;* akin to D. *neet*, G. *niss*, OHG. *niz;* cf. Gr. κονίς, κονίδος, Icel. *gnit*, Sw. *gnet*, Dan. *gnid*, Russ. & Pol. *gnida*, W. *nedd.*] **1.** The egg of a louse or other parasitic insect; also, the insect itself when young, —formerly applied also, contemptuously or jocosely, to persons. See LOUSE.

2. A small fly or a gnat. *Obs. or Dial.*

Ni-tel'la (nī-tĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nitella* splendor.] *Bot.* A large genus of characeous plants consisting of delicate branching aquatics with whorled leaves. They differ from *Chara* in not having a corticated stem. See CHARACEÆ.

ni'ter, ni'tre (nī'tẽr), *n.* [F. *nitre*, L. *nitrum* native soda, natron, Gr. *νίτρον*; cf. Heb. *nether* natron, Ar. *nitrūn, natrūn*, natron. Cf. NATRON.] **1.** Natron. *Obs.*

Though thou wash thee with *nitre*. *Jer.* ii. 22.

2. *Chem.* **a** Potassium nitrate (saltpeter). **b** Sodium nitrate (Chile saltpeter); —called also *cubic*, or *soda*, *niter*.

3. A supposed nitrous substance or element, occurring esp. diffused through the air. *Obs.*

4. = NITRATE, 1. *Obs. & R.*

5. = SUGAR SAND. *U. S.*

ni'ter, ni'tre, *v. t.;* NI'TERED, NI'TRED (-tẽrd); NI'TER-ING, NI'TRING (nī'trĭng). To treat with nitric acid.

niter, *or* **nitre, bush.** Any thorny zygophyllaceous shrub of the genus *Nitraria*, esp. *N. tridentata* of Asia Minor. It bears edible berries.

Nith'hogg' (nĕth'hŏg'), **Nith'hög'gr** (-hûg''r), *n.* [Icel. *Níðhöggr.*] *Norse Myth.* The serpent that gnaws at the root of Yggdrasill (which see).

nit'id (nĭt'ĭd), *a.* [L. *nitidus*, fr. *nitere*. See 3d NEAT.] *Rare.* **1.** Bright; lustrous; shining.

2. Gay; spruce; fine; —said of persons.

ni-tram'i-din (nī-trăm'ĭ-dĭn) } *n.* [See NITRIC; AMI-
ni-tram'i-dine (-dĭn; -dēn; 184) } DIN.] An explosive formed by action of nitric acid on starch, paper, etc., similar chemically to guncotton, which it preceded.

ni-tram'ine (nī-trăm'ĭn; nī'trə-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*nitro-* + *amine.*] *Org. Chem.* A compound containing an amino group one of whose hydrogen atoms is replaced by the nitro group.

ni'tra-nil'ic (nī'trə-nĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*nitro-* + chl*oranil.*] Designating a golden-yellow crystalline acid, $C_6(NO_2)_2(OH)_2O_2$, produced by action of sodium nitrite on chloranil.

ni-tran'i-line (nī-trăn'ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*nitro-* + *aniline.*] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric nitro derivatives (called *orthonitraniline*, *metanitraniline*, and *paranitraniline*) of aniline, $C_6H_4(NO_2)NH_2$, got by nitration of aniline in presence of sulphuric acid, and in other ways. They are weakly basic yellow crystalline compounds.

ni'trate (nī'trāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *nitrate.*] **1.** *Chem.* A salt or ester of nitric acid. The nitrates of the metals are, as a class, soluble crystalline salts.

2. Potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate, as a fertilizer.

nitrate of iron, *Dyeing*, a dark red liquid, chiefly ferric sulphate, made by oxidizing a solution of ferrous sulphate with nitric acid. It is a mordant. —**n. of silver.** See SILVER NITRATE. —**n. of sodium.** See CHILE SALTPETER.

ni'trate, *v. t.;* -TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); -TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng).

1. *Chem.* To treat, impregnate, or combine with nitric acid or a nitrate; to convert into a nitro compound or a nitrate.

2. *Photog.* To prepare with silver nitrate; —chiefly in *p. p.*

ni-tra'tion (nī-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of nitrating.

ni'tri-a-ry (nī'trĭ-ä-rĭ), *n. pl.;* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *nitrière.* See NITER.] An artificial bed of refuse animal matter, etc., for the manufacture of niter by nitrification.

ni'tric (nī'trĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *nitrique.* See NITER.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, nitrogen; specif., designating compounds in which, as contrasted with *nitrous* compounds, the element has a higher valence; as, *nitric* oxide, acid.

nitric acid, a monobasic acid, HNO_3, composed of hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, and formed by the action of sulphuric acid on nitrates, by the passage of the electric spark through moist air, and in other ways; aqua fortis. The pure acid is a colorless, fuming, corrosive liquid, which has a sp. gr. of 1.54 and boils at 86° C. (187° F.) with partial decomposition, forming some gaseous nitrogen peroxide. The **fuming nitric acid** of commerce contains this gas in solution, is red or brown in color, and is more active than the colorless acid. Ordinary commercial nitric acid is yellowish in color, contains about sixty per cent of the anhydrous acid, and has a sp. gr. of about 1.37. Ordinary aqua fortis is not so strong. Nitric acid is very active, dissociating readily in water and having also strong oxidizing properties. It attacks most metals and certain other elements, and yellows and corrodes various organic matters, as the skin, hair, and dyestuffs. In some cases the products are nitrates or nitro compounds. The chief source of nitric acid at present is Chile saltpeter (sodium nitrate). —**nitric anhydride,** a white crystalline oxide of nitrogen, N_2O_5. It combines with water with evolution of much heat to form nitric acid. —**n. bacteria,** any of various soil bacteria which oxidize nitrites to nitrates. —**n. oxide,** a colorless poisonous gas, NO, obtained by reduction of nitric acid, as by treatment with copper. On contact with the air or with oxygen, it becomes reddish brown from the formation of nitrogen dioxide, or peroxide, NO_2.

ni'tride (nī'trīd; -trĭd; 184), *n.* Also **ni'trid.** [From NITROGEN.] *Chem.* A compound of nitrogen with a more positive element, as boron, silicon, and many metals.

ni-trif'er-ous (nī-trĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*niter* + *-ferous.*] Containing, or yielding, niter.

ni'tri-fi'a-ble (nī'trĭ-fī'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of nitrification.

ni'tri-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *nitrification.* See NITRIFY.] *Chem.* Act or process of nitrifying; specif., a process of oxidation by which ammonia is converted into nitrites and nitrates, esp. by the agency of bacteria. Such oxidation can be produced in the laboratory directly, but it also occurs wherever the proper conditions of temperature, air, moisture, and alkalinity allow the nitrobacteria to act, as in all productive soils, in the heaps of waste organic matter formerly used in manufacturing saltpeter, etc. The process is: conversion of the ammonia (derived usually from decomposed vegetable or animal matter) into nitrites, and the further oxidation of nitrites to nitrates. See NITRIC BACTERIA, NITROUS BACTERIA.

ni'tri-fy (nī'trĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*niter* + *-fy:* cf. F. *nitrifier.* See NITER.] *Chem.* To combine or impregnate with nitrogen; to convert, by oxidation, into nitrous or nitric acid or their salts; to subject to, or produce by, nitrification. —**ni'tri-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.*

ni'trile (nī'trĭl; -trīl), *n.* [See NITRO-.] *Org. Chem.* A compound of the general formula RCN, which may be regarded as ammonia whose hydrogen is replaced by a trivalent hydrocarbon radical, or as an ester of hydrocyanic acid, or as an acid in which carboxyl is replaced by cyanogen. On saponification the nitriles yield their corresponding acids, with elimination of the nitrogen as ammonia, and hence are called **acetic nitrile** (or methyl cyanide, CH_3CN), **benzonitrile** (or phenyl cyanide, C_6H_5CN), etc. They are in general colorless liquids of agreeable odor or, in case of the higher members of the series, solids.

nitrile base. *Org. Chem.* A tertiary amine. See AMINE.

ni'trite (nī'trit), *n.* [Cf. F. *nitrite.* See NITER.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of nitrous acid.

ni'tro (nī'trō-). [L. *nitrum* native soda, natron, Gr. *νίτρον.*]

1. A combining form denoting the presence of *niter.*

2. *Chem.* A combining form (used also adjectively, **nitro**) designating: (1) *certain compounds of nitrogen* or *of its acids*, as *nitro*hydrochloric, *nitro*calcite; (2) the *group* or *radical* NO_2, or *its compounds;* as, *nitro*benzene (benzene in which the nitro group replaces a hydrogen atom).

nitro cotton, guncotton. —**n. explosive,** any explosive, as nitroglycerin or guncotton, made by nitrating organic materials. —**n. group,** *Chem.*, the univalent radical NO_2, a group of strongly acid nature; —called also *nitroxyl.* —**n. powder,** any explosive powder made from nitrated organic materials. See GUNCOTTON, SMOKELESS POWDER. —**n. substitution compound** *or* **product,** *Chem.*, a substance formed by the substitution of the nitro group, NO_2, esp. for hydrogen.

ni'tro-bac-te'ri-a (-băk-tē'rĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bacteriol.* The soil bacteria concerned in nitrification. They are of two classes: the *nitric* and the *nitrous* bacteria. By some authorities *nitrobacteria* is restricted to the former class, the latter being called *nitrosobacteria.* See NITRIC BACTERIA, NITROUS BACTERIA.

ni'tro-ben'zene (-bĕn'zēn; -bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [*nitro-* + *benzene.*] *Chem.* A pale yellow, poisonous liquid, $C_6H_5{\cdot}NO_2$, produced by action of nitric acid on benzene, and called from its odor *artificial oil of bitter almonds*, and *oil*, or *essence, of mirbane.* It is used in perfumery, and is made in large quantities in the preparation of aniline.

ni'tro-form (nī'trō-fôrm), *n.* [*nitro-* + *formyl.*] *Chem.* A trinitro derivative of methane, $CH(NO_2)_3$, analogous to chloroform. It is a white, crystalline, acidic explosive.

ni'tro-gel'a-tin, *or* **-tine** (-jĕl'ä-tĭn), *n.* Blasting gelatin.

ni'tro-gen (nī'trō-jĕn), *n.* [F. *nitrogène.* See NITRO-; -GEN.] *Chem.* A colorless gaseous element, tasteless and odorless, constituting about four fifths (78.06 per cent) of the atmosphere by volume; — called *azote* by French chemists, because incapable of supporting life. Symbol, *N;* **at. wt.,** 14.007. Free nitrogen is very inactive. Except for the action of nitrogen-fixing bacteria, it combines only at high temperatures, and then only with a limited number of elements. Once combined, however, it may take part in various transformations. It forms many important compounds, as ammonia, nitric oxide, nitric acid, the nitrides, the cyanides, etc., and a host of organic substances, as the azo compounds, alkaloids, and proteids. It is a constituent of all organized living tissues, animal or vegetable. Pure nitrogen may be obtained by heating ammonium nitrite. Its sp. gr. is 0.967, one liter weighing 1.251 g. It can be reduced to a colorless liquid boiling at −195.5° C. and to a colorless crystalline solid melting at −210.5° C. Nitrogen and oxygen can be made to unite by a powerful electric current, and this is the basis of a method of manufacturing nitrogen compounds from the air. Chemically, nitrogen is chiefly trivalent and pentavalent.

nitrogen chloride. *Chem.* A thin, yellowish, volatile, violently explosive oil, NCl_3, made by passing chlorine into a warm solution of ammonium chloride, and by other methods.

ni'tro-gen–fix'ing, *a. Bacteriol.* Designating, or pert. to, any of certain soil bacteria having the power of causing free nitrogen to combine with other elements in the soil, forming compounds available for plant food. A few species, as the nitrobacteria, apparently act independently; others, as *Bacillus radicicola*, live symbiotically within the roots of various leguminous plants, forming nodules, or root tubercles, and storing up nitrogen. It is this property which renders leguminous crops valuable in improving impoverished soils.


Nitrogen-fixing Bacteria.

nitrogen iodide. *Chem.* A brown or black powder, $N_2H_3I_3$, obtained by the action of ammonia on iodine and by other methods. It is violently explosive when dry.

ni-trog'e-nize (nī-trŏj'ĕ-nīz; nī'trŏ-jĕn-īz; 277), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To combine, or impregnate, with nitrogen or its compounds.

ni-trog'e-nous (nī-trŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, nitrogen; as, a *nitrogenous* principle.

nitrogenous equilibrium, *Physiol. Chem.*, equilibrium of the animal body characterized by equality of income and output of nitrogen. —**n. foods.** See FOOD, *n.*, 1.

nitrogen peroxide. *Chem.* A compound of powerful oxidizing properties got as a reddish brown, suffocating, poisonous gas by mixing nitric oxide and oxygen, by heating lead nitrate, etc. At 150° C. it corresponds to the formula NO_2 (**nitrogen dioxide**). On cooling it becomes lighter in color, condensing to a yellow liquid, N_2O_4 (**nitrogen tetroxide**), which at 0° C. becomes nearly colorless and at −20° changes to a colorless crystalline solid.

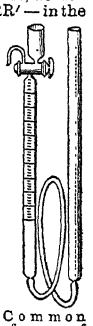
ni'tro-glyc'er-in, ni'tro-glyc'er-ine (nī'trō-glĭs'ẽr-ĭn), *n.* [*nitro-* + *glycerin.*] *Chem.* A heavy, oily, explosive liquid, $C_3H_5(NO_3)_3$, colorless when pure, obtained by treating glycerin with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, and called more properly **glyceryl trinitrate.** It is poisonous and has a sweet burning taste. Nitroglycerin burns quietly in the open air, but is exploded by percussion or by heating in a closed vessel. It produces by detonation about ten thousand times its own volume of gas. Compared with gunpowder it is eight times as powerful, weight for weight, or thirteen times, volume for volume. It is a common explosive, but usually mixed with absorbents. See DYNAMITE. In medicine it is often called *glonoin.*

ni'tro-hy'dro-chlo'ric (-hī'drō-klō'rĭk; 201), *a.* [*nitro-* + *hydrochloric.*] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, nitric and hydrochloric acids; — in the phrase, *nitrohydrochloric acid* (aqua regia). See AQUA REGIA.

ni'trol-am'ine (nī'trōl-ăm'ĭn; *-ä-*mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [G. *nitrolamin; nitroso-* + hydroxy*lamin.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds formed by the action of amines either on nitrosites or on nitrosochlorides, resulting in the substitution of the group NHR or NRR′ — in the former case for ⊖NO, in the latter for Cl.

ni-trol'ic (nī-trŏl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of a series of acids of the general formula $RC(NOH)NO_2$, formed by action of nitrous acid on nitroparaffins containing the group $-CH_2NO_2$, corresponding to the primary alcohols. The intense blood-red color of solutions of their salts makes the formation of these acids a convenient test for the primary alcohols. Cf. PSEUDONITROLE.

ni'tro-man'nite (nī'trō-măn'īt), *n.* [*nitro-* + *mannite.*] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $C_6H_8(NO_3)_6$, made by treating mannite with nitric and sulphuric acids; mannite hexanitrate. It is used as an explosive.


Common form of Nitrometer.

ni-trom'e-ter (nī-trŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*nitro-* + *-meter.*] *Chem.* An apparatus for determining the amount of nitrogen or some of its compounds in any substance subjected to analysis; a common an azotometer. It usually consists of some form of gas burette for measuring evolved nitrogen gas or nitric oxide.

ni'tro-mu'ri-ate (nī'trō-mū'rĭ-āt), *n.* [*nitro-* + *muriate.*] A substance obtained by dissolving a metal in nitrohydrochloric acid; as, *nitromuriate* of tin (a solution of stannic chloride used by dyers as a mordant).

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ni'spe-ro (nē'spē-rō), *n.* [Sp. *níspero.*] **a** The sapodilla. *West Indies.* **b** The loquat. *Spain.*

Nis'roch (nĭs'rŏk; nĭz'-), *n. Bib.* An Assyrian deity at whose shrine Sennacherib while sleeping was slain by his sons.

Nis-san'. Var. of NISAN.

Nis'sl's gran'ules (nĭs'l's). [After Franz *Nissl* (b. 1860), German alienist.] *Anat.* See NERVE CELL.

nis'su-ee trout (nĭsh'ōō-ē). [Prob. fr. an Amer. Indian name.] A large, voracious variety of the rainbow trout (*Salmo irideus stonei*) of the upper Sacramento basin. [not. *Obs.*]

nis'te. Contr. of *ne wiste*, knew

Ni'sus *and* **Eu-ry'a-lus** (nī'sŭs, ū-rī'ä-lŭs). A famous pair of friends in Vergil's "Æneid." They were young Trojan warriors, and, when one undertook a desperate adventure in the enemy's camp, the other insisted on going with him. Both were slain.

ni'sus for'ma-ti'vus. [NL. *formativus* formative.] The inherent tendency of organic matter to reproduce or perpetuate itself; vital principle.

nis'-wise'. Var. of NESE-WISE.

nisy. † NIZY.

nit. † NIGHT. [pret. of NITE.]

nit. Obs. p. p. of KNIT; obs.

nit, *v. i.* To deposit nits. *Obs.*

nit, *n.* A nut; esp., a hazelnut. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [goods, etc.]

nit, *n.* A small spot in cotton]

nitch. Var. of NICHE, *n.*

nitch, *n.* A notch; a nick. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

nitch, *n.* [See KNITCH.] A bundle, as of hay; a knitch; also, a load or burden. *Dial. Eng.*

nitch, *v. t.* [Cf. KNITCH.] To join together; connect. *Rare.*

nite (*Scot.* nēt). Obs. or Scot. var. of NIT, *n.*

nite, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *nīta.*] To deny; abjure; refuse. *Obs.*

ni'ten-cy (nī't ĕ n-sĭ), *n.* [L. *nitens*, p. pr. of *nitere* to shine.] Brightness; luster. *Rare*

ni'ten-cy, *n.* [From L. *nitens*, p. pr. of *niti* to strive.] Endeavor; effort; tendency. *Obs.*

ni'tent, *a.* [L. *nitens.*] Shining. *Obs.* —**ni'tent-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

nit'er, *n.* One who denies. *Obs.*

ni'ter, *or* **ni'tre, cake** (nī'tẽr). The acid sodium sulphate formed as a by-product by action of sulphuric acid on sodium nitrate.

ni'tered, ni'tred (nī'tẽrd), *a.* Fertilized with nitrate.

ni'ter-ous. † NITROUS.

nit grass. An annual grass (*Gastridium . australe*) of the Mediterranean region, having small shining spikelets.

nith. † NIGHT, NITHE.

nithe. † NINTH.

nithe, *n. & v.* [AS. *nīð.*] Envy. *Obs.* [Eng. var. of NEITHER.]

nith'er (nĭth'ẽr). Obs. or dial. var. of NETHER. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

nith'er, *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. (modern) *gnōtra* to shiver.] Shiver; tremble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

nith'er, *v. t.* [AS. *nīðerian.*] To humiliate; debase; oppress. *Obs. or Scot.*

nithertale. † NIGHTERTALE.

nith'ful, *a.* [*nithe* + *-ful.*] Envious. *Obs.*

nit'thing (nĭt'thĭng), *n.* [AS. *nīðing*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *nīðingr*, akin to AS. *nīð* wickedness, malice, hatred.] A coward; niggard; dastard. *Obs. or Archaic* [ness. *Obs.*]

nith'ing-hede, *n.* Niggardliness. *Obs.*

Nithsdale (nĭths'dāl), *n.* [After the Countess of *Nithsdale.*] A kind of large riding hood worn in the 18th century.

nit'i-di-fi'rous (nĭt'ĭ-dĭ-fĭ'rŭs; 201), *a.* [L. *nitidus* shining + *-florous.*] *Bot.* Having shining flowers. *Obs. or R.*

nit'i-di-fo'li-ous, *a.* [L. *nitidus* shining + *-folious.*] *Bot.* Having shining leaves. *Obs. or R.*

ni-tid'i-ty (nĭ-tĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *nitiditas* splendor.] Cleanness; brightness. *Obs. or R.*

nit'i-dous (nĭt'ĭ-dŭs), *a.* Shining or glossy; nitid; lustrous.

Nit'i-du'li-dæ (-dū'lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. dim. of L. *nitidus* bright.] *Zoöl.* A family of small beetles with five-jointed tarsi and antennæ ending in a three-jointed clublike expansion. Many have the elytra considerably shortened. Their habits vary; many live on flowers.

ni'tor, *n.* [L.] Brightness. *Obs.*

ni'tor in ad-ver'sum. [L.] I press forward to the opposite side; I advance against opposition.

Ovid (Metamorphoses, II., 72).

ni'tram-ite (nī'trăm-īt), *n.* [*nitrate* + *ammonium* + *-ite.*] *Mil.* = FAVIER EXPLOSIVE.

ni-tran'i-on (nī-trăn'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* The anion of nitric acid and the nitrates, NO_3^-.

ni'tra-tine (nī'trə-tĭn), *n.* Chile saltpeter. [Vars. of NITER, etc.]

ni'tre (nī'tẽr), **ni'tred,** etc.

Nit'ri-an (nĭt'rĭ-ən), *a.* Of or pert. to Nitria (Nitriæ), a desert region west of Cairo, Egypt, which was in early times the seat of a famous settlement of anchorets; as, the *Nitrian* (Curetonian) manuscript of the four Gospels.

ni'tri-fac'tion (nī'trĭ-făk'shŭn), *n.* [*nitro-* + *-faction.*] *Chem.* Formation of niter.

ni-trim'ide (nī-trĭm'ĭd; -īd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*nitro-* + *imide.*] *Chem.* See SILICAM.

ni'trine, *a.* Nitrous. *Obs.*

ni'trish (nī'trĭsh), *a.* Characterized by niter. *Obs.*

ni'tro (nī'trō), *n.* Short for NITRO POWDER. [2.]

ni'tro-a-liz'a-rin, *n.* See NITRO-, 1.

ni'tro-am'ine (nī'trō-ăm'ĭn; *-ä-*mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** Nitramine. [= NITRANILINE.]

ni'tro-an'i-line, *n.* Also **-lin.** [NITRANILINE.]

Ni'tro-bac'ter (nī'trō-băk'tẽr), *n.* [NL.] *Bacteriol.* A genus established to include the nitric bacteria, now commonly classed under *Bacillus.*

ni'tro-ba'rite (-bā'rīt; -bâr'ĭt), *n. Min.* Native barium nitrate, $Ba(NO_3)_2$.

ni'tro-ben-zo'ic, *a. Chem.* Designating any of three crystalline acids, $C_6H_4(NO_2)CO_2H$, got by nitrating benzoic acid and in other ways.

ni'tro-ben'zol (-bĕn'zŏl; -zōl), **ni'tro-ben'zole** (-zōl), *n.* Nitrobenzene.

ni'tro-cal'cite, *n.* [*nitro-* + *calcite.*] *Min.* Native calcium nitrate, $Ca(NO_3)_2$+aq., occurring as an efflorescence on old walls, in limestone caves, etc.

ni'tro-car'bol (-kär'bŏl; -bōl), *n.* [*nitro-* + *carbon* + 2d *-ol.*] Nitromethane.

ni'tro-cel'lu-lose, *n.* See CELLULOSE NITRATE.

ni'tro-chlo'ro-form, *n.* [*nitro-* + *chloroform.*] Chloropicrin.

ni'tro-cu'mene, *n.* See NITRO-, 2.

nitrogen dioxide. a Nitric oxide. b See NITROGEN PEROXIDE.

ni'tro-ge'ne-ous (nī'trō-jē'nē-ŭs), *a.* = NITROGENOUS.

ni'tro-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* Nitrogenous. [oxide.]

nitrogen monoxide. Nitrous]

nitrogen pentoxide. Nitric anhydride. [ANHYDRIDE.]

nitrogen trioxide. = NITROUS]

ni'tro-glu'cose, *n.* An explosive substance got by nitrating glucose.

ni'trole, ni'trol (nī'trōl), *n.* [*nitro-* + 1st *-ol.*] A nitrolic acid.

ni-tro'le-um (nī-trō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *nitro-* + 2d *-ol.*] Nitroglycerin.

ni'tro-lin (nī'trō-lĭn), **ni'tro-line** (-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* An explosive made by treating sugar with nitric acid and mixing the product with saltpeter and cellulose.

ni'tro-mag'ne-site, *n.* [*nitro-* + *magnesite.*] *Min.* Native magnesium nitrate, $Mg(NO_3)_2$+aq., occurring as an efflorescence in limestone caverns.

ni'tro-mane, *n.* [*nitro-* + *-mane*, of uncert. origin.] *Bacteriol.* Any soil microörganism effecting nitrification; one of the nitrobacteria.

ni'tro-meth'ane, *n. Chem* A mobile liquid, CH_3NO_2, got by treating methyl iodide with silver nitrite, and otherwise.

ni'tro-prus'sic (nī'trō-prŭs'ĭk, *cf.* PRUSSIC), *a.* [*nitro-* + *prussic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a red, crystalline, unstable acid, $H_2Fe(NO)(CN)_5$, obtained in the form of its salts, the **nitroprussides**, by action of nitric acid on ferrocyanides, by action of sodium nitrite and acetic acid on ferricyanides, etc. The nitroprussides are usually colored and crystalline. In solution they give a rich purple color with alkali sulphides.

ni'tro-sal'i-cyl'ic (-săl'ĭ-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*nitro-* + *salicylic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating any nitro derivative of salicylic acid, esp. that one formed by action of nitric acid on salicylic acid, indigo (or *anil*), etc., and called also *anilic acid* and *indigotic acid.* It is a white crystalline substance, $C_6H_3(NO_2)(OH)CO_2H$, melting at 225° C.

ni'tros-am'ine (nī'trŏs-ăm'ĭn ; *-ā-mēn'* ; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of neutral compounds derived from amines (esp. secondary amines) by replacement of hydrogen by the nitroso group, and hence characterized by the grouping :N·NO. They are in general oily liquids.

ni'tro-sate (nī'trō-sāt), *n.* [G. *nitrosat*, contr. fr. *nitroso-nitrat.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds obtained by the action of nitrogen peroxide on unsaturated hydrocarbons, and characterized by the grouping $O_2NOC{\cdot}C{:}NOH$.

ni'tro-site (-sīt), *n.* [G. *nitrosit*, fr. *nitrosonitril.*] *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds obtained by action of nitrous acid or anhydride on unsaturated hydrocarbons and characterized by the grouping ONOC·C:NOH (or ONC·CONO).

ni-tro'so- (nī-trō'sō-). [See NITROUS.] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) designating the group or radical NO, called the *nitroso group* or *nitrosyl*, or its compounds ; as, *nitroso*benzene, C_6H_5NO (benzene in which a hydrogen atom has been replaced by the nitroso group). Certain compounds isomeric with nitroso compounds, and containing the grouping C:NOH instead of CH·NO, are called *isonitroso* compounds. — **nitroso blue.** See DYE.

ni-tro'so-chlo'ride (-klō'rīd ; -rĭd ; 184, 201), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds formed by action of nitrosyl chloride (NOCl) on unsaturated hydrocarbons, and characterized by the grouping ClC·C:NOH.

ni'tro-sul'phate (nī'trō-sŭl'fāt), *n.* A supposed salt of nitric and sulphuric acids ; as, **nitrosulphate** (called also **nitrosulphide**) **of iron**, a liquor made by treating ferrous sulphate (copperas) with nitric acid and used in dyeing as a mordant. It contains ferric nitrate and ferric sulphate.

ni'tro-syl (nī'trō-sĭl), *n.* [*nitroso-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical NO, called also the *nitroso group.*

nitrosyl chloride. *Chem.* An orange-yellow gas, NOCl, formed by heating aqua regia and by other methods.

ni'tro-syl'ic (nī'trō-sĭl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to nitrosyl ; as, *nitrosylic* acid (hyponitrous acid).

nitrosyl sulphuric acid. A colorless or white crystalline acid, $H(NO)SO_4$, formed by reaction of sulphuric acid with oxides of nitrogen (not N_2O), by reaction of sulphur dioxide with nitric oxide or nitrogen peroxide, etc. It is formed by the latter reaction in sulphuric acid factories, sometimes separating in *chamber crystals.* It is decomposed by water, regenerating sulphuric acid. Called also *nitrososulphuric, nitrosulphonic,* and *nitrosulphuric, acid.*

ni'tro-tol'u-ene (-tŏl'ū-ēn), *n.* Also **ni'tro-tol'u-ol** (-ōl ; -ŏl). *Chem.* Any nitro derivative of toluene, esp. any of the three isomeric mono derivatives, $C_6H_4(NO_2)CH_3$, of which the ortho and para varieties are obtained by direct nitration of toluene, and are used in preparing toluidines.

ni'trous (nī'trŭs), *a.* [L. *nitrosus* full of natron : cf. F. *nitreux.* See NITER.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, containing, or impregnated with, niter ; of the nature of niter, or resembling it ; as, *nitrous* powder ; *Obs., nitrous* air (Priestley's name for nitric oxide).

2. *Chem.* Pert. to or designating any compound in which nitrogen is relatively lower in valence than in *nitric* compounds.

nitrous acid. *Chem.*, an acid, HNO_2, forming a series of well-characterized salts, the *nitrites*, but itself known only in solution, since it readily decomposes into nitric acid, nitric oxide, and water. — **n. anhydride**, a compound, N_2O_3, obtained as a deep blue, unstable liquid boiling at 3.5° C. (38.3° F.) and decomposing into nitric oxide and nitrogen peroxide. — **n. bacteria**, any of various soil bacteria, of the genera *Pseudomonas* and *Micrococcus*, which oxidize ammonia compounds to nitrites. *Pseudomonas europæa* is the best-known species. — **nitrous ether**, *Chem.*, ethyl nitrite. — **n. oxide.** See LAUGHING GAS. — **n. vitriol**, *Sulphuric Acid Manuf.*, concentrated sulphuric acid in which nitrous gases have been absorbed in the Gay-Lussac tower. See GLOVER TOWER.

ni-trox'yl (nī-trŏk'sĭl), *n.* [*nitro-* + oxygen + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The group NO_2, usually called the *nitro group.*

ni-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nix, nivis*, snow.] The effects of névé in mountain valleys ; — contrasted with *glaciation.*

niv'e-ous (nĭv'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *niveus*, fr. *nix, nivis*, snow.] Snowy ; resembling snow ; pure shining white.

nix (nĭks), *n.* ; *fem.* NIXE (nĭk'sē) ; *G. pl.* NIXE (nĭk'sĕ) or NIXEN (-sĕn) ; *E. pl.* NIXES (nĭk'sĕz ; -sĭz). [G. Cf. NICKER.] *Teut. Myth.* A water sprite, usually small of stature, in the form sometimes of a woman, sometimes of a man, or part man, part fish. The nix loves music, is given to soothsaying, and is fond of mingling in the dances of mortals ; but it is likely to be treacherous. Cf. UNDINE, 1, LORELEI.

Ni-zam' (nē-zäm'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *niẓām* order, a ruler, fr. *niẓam* order, arrangement, fr. Ar. *naẓama* to arrange, govern.] **1.** The title of the native sovereigns of Haidarabad, Dekkan, in India, since 1713.

2. [*l. c.*] [Turk. *niẓām.*] *pl.* NIZAM. A regular soldier of the Turkish army. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

Njorth (nyôrth) } *n.* Also **Njord.** [Icel. *Njörðr.*] *Teut.
Njör'thr (nyûr'thr') } *Myth.* One of the Vanir, deities associated with the goddess Nerthus. He was the hostage given by the Vanir to the Æsir after their contest, and was protector of seafarers, having rule over the winds. See VANIR.

no (nō), *adv.* [ME. *no, na*, AS. *nā ; ne* not + *ā* ever. AS. *ne* is akin to OHG. *ni*, Goth. *ni*, Russ. *ne*, Ir., Gael., & W. *ni*, L. *ne-* (in comp.), *nē*, Gr. *νη* (in comp.), Skr. *na*, and also to E. prefix *un-* not. Cf. NAY, NOT, NICE, NEFARIOUS ; AYE.] **1.** Not ; — formerly used generally, but now only *Scot.* or in expressions of alternative or opposing courses of action, judgments, opinions, or the like. Also formerly used in negative interrogation.

> A man may fight and *no* be slain — *Burns.*
> I am perplex'd and doubtful whether or *no*
> I dare accept this your congratulation. — *Coleridge*

2. Not any ; not at all ; not in any respect or degree ; — used with comparative adjectives and with *other* ; as, he is *no* worse than he was yesterday.

> We do *no* otherwise than we are willed. — *Shak.*

3. Not so ; — used to express negation, dissent, denial, or refusal in answer to a question, etc., or to introduce a statement correcting or contradicting that of another person or of one's self ; the opposite of *yes* (cf. NAY, *adv.*, 1) ; as, are you going ? *No*, I am not going. It is often doubled for emphasis ; as, *No, no*, I will not. Before another negative, *no* is emphatic or introduces a more emphatic, explicit, or comprehensive statement (cf. NAY, *adv.*, 2).

> *No* ! Nay, Heaven forbid. — *Coleridge.*
> There is none righteous, *no*, not one. — *Rom.* iii. 10
> I . . . have found no fault in this man touching those things whereof ye accuse him : *No*, nor yet Herod. — *Luke* xxiii. 14, 15.

no less, not less ; no fewer, smaller, or the like ; — often followed by *than.* — **no more.** **a** Not anything more or further ; nothing in addition ; not any more ; no longer ; never again ; nevermore ; as, he wanted *no more* ; there is *no more* bread ; he heard *no more* the roar of the storm. **b** No longer existent ; dead ; gone ; as, Cassius is *no more* ; Troy is *no more.* **c** To or in no greater degree ; no sooner ; — with *than* ; as, he can *no more* do it than he can fly.

no (nō), *n.* ; *pl.* NOES or NO'S (nōz). **1.** Act of uttering *no* ; a refusal by use of the word *no* ; a denial.

2. A negative vote or decision ; *pl.*, those who vote in the negative ; nays ; as, the *noes* have it.

without no, beyond denial ; surely. *Obs.*

no, *a.* [ME. *no, non, na, nan*, the same word as E. *none* ; *cf.* E. *a, an.* See NONE.] Not any : not a ; — used in a variety of connections and constructions ; as : **a** With other negatives or redundantly. *Obs. or Dial. or Illiterate.*

> Ther nas [was not] *no* man no wher so vertuous. — *Chaucer*

b Without other negatives.

> Let there be *no* strife . . . between me and thee — *Gen.* xiii. 8.

c With another adjective, qualifying both it and the noun, the two adjectives taken together usually implying a meaning more commonly expressed by the opposite positive statement ; as, he made *no* short speech ; I have *no* great regard for him. "*No* small tempest lay on us." *Acts* xxvii. 20. **d** With a noun in the predicate ; as, it is *no* (i. e., an extremely short) distance there.

> That goodness is *no* name, and happiness *no* dream. — *Byron.*

e With a verbal noun or gerund in the predicate, indicating the impossibility of the specified action ; as, there is *no* denying his tale ; there is *no* delaying his going.

☞ *No* is used in combination with nouns or adjectives with various forces ; as : **a** Denoting that a thing or person is not properly entitled to the name. *Now Rare.*

> Under this *no*-government the Schoolhouse began to see bad times. — *T. Hughes.*

b Denoting complete absence of what is named ; as, a vote of *no* confidence, or, attrib., a *no*-confidence vote.

> To extract any such meaning, or rather *no*-meaning, . . . is to play tricks with words. — *J. Martineau.*

c Denoting objection or opposition ; — in attrib. phrases ; as, a *no*-compromise position. **d** With adjectives, equivalent to *non-, un-, or in-. Obs.*

☞ In Middle English before a vowel *non* or *noon* was used. "*No* man." "*Noon* apotecarie." *Chaucer.*

no go, a hopeless attempt ; a failure ; fiasco. *Colloq. Thackeray.* — **no man**, nobody ; no one.

> Hath *no man* condemned thee ? *John* viii 10, 11.

— **no man's land.** **a** Land to which no one has the exclusive right of possession ; land belonging to no one : specif., in Great Britain, a piece of land (called also *Jack's land* ; cf. CLOOTIE'S CROFT) not subject to any definite rights of ownership or not lying in any particular known parish, as formerly in England and Scotland. **b** *Naut.* A space amidships not regarded as belonging distinctly to either the port or starboard watch ; hence, a space or, by extension, a job, on a ship belonging to no one in particular to care for. *Rare.* — **no one**, no person ; nobody ; none. — **No-Popery Riots.** See GORDON RIOTS.

No-a'chi-an (nō-ā'kĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the patriarch Noah or his time ; fig., extremely ancient or antique.

No'a-chite (nō'ä-kīt), *n. Freemasonry.* One who has taken the 21st degree of the Scottish rite, called by its possessors not a degree, but the "Very Ancient Order of Noachites," i. e., descendants of Noah. Called also *Prussian Knight*, the order having been established in Prussia in 1755. Some extend the term *Noachites* to all Freemasons.

No'ah (nō'ä), *n.* [Heb. *Nōah.*] **1.** Lit., rest ; comfort ; — masc. prop. name.

2. *Bib.* A patriarch who at God's command built an ark to save his family and a number of individuals of all living creatures in the time of the Deluge, or Flood. *Gen.* v. 28–x.

No'ah's ark' (nō'äz). **a** A child's toy, consisting of an ark-shaped box containing many different wooden animals. **b** A marine bivalve filibranchiate shell (*Area noæ*), suggestive of an ark, or ship, in form. **c** *Meteor.* An extended formation of cirro-stratus clouds in parallel bands, which in perspective appear to converge at both ends ; polar bands. It is called also *salmon cloud*, and, when it is supposed to be accompanied by magnetic disturbances, *magnetic cirrus.* **d** [*caps.*] *Astron.* = ARGO, 2.

nob (nŏb), *n.* [Cf. KNOB.] *Slang or Cant.* **1.** The head.

2. A blow on the head.

3. *Cribbage.* A knave, or jack, of the same suit as the card turned up, held in a hand. It counts one to the holder. Usually in the phrase *one for his nob* (or *nobs*).

no'-ball', *n. Cricket.* A ball unfairly bowled. A no-ball counts one run to the batting side.

nob'ble (nŏb'l), *v. t.* ; NOB'BLED (-ld) ; NOB'BLING (-blĭng). **a** To incapacitate (a horse), as by drugging. *Racing Cant, Eng.* **b** *Slang, Eng.* **a** To win over to one's side or interest, as by bribery. **b** To obtain dishonestly ; to steal. **c** To overreach ; circumvent ; cheat ; swindle ; "do." **d** To catch ; seize ; "nab."

nob'bler (-lẽr), *n. Slang, Eng.* **a** One who "nobbles" horses. **b** A swindler, as a thimblerigger's confederate.

nob'by (-ĭ), *a.* ; -BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; -BI-EST. [From 2d NOB.] Of, pert. to, or befitting, "nobs," very stylish, modish, elegant, smart, showy, aristocratic, or fashionable. *Slang.*

No-bel' prizes (nō-bĕl'). Prizes for the encouragement of men and women who work for the interests of humanity, established by the will of A. B. Nobel (1833-96), the Swedish inventor of dynamite, who left his entire estate for this purpose. They are awarded yearly for what is regarded as the most important work during the year in physics, chemistry, medicine or physiology, idealistic literature, and service in the interest of peace. The prizes, averaging $40,000 each, were first awarded in 1901.

ni'tro-mu'ri-at'ic (nī'trō-mū'rĭ-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Nitrohydrochloric.

ni'tro-naph'tha lene, *n. Org. Chem.* Any nitro derivative of naphthalene, esp. either of the two mono derivatives. Those containing several nitro groups are explosive.

ni'tro-par'af-fin, *n. Org. Chem* A nitro derivative of any member of the paraffin series.

ni'tro-phe'nol, *n. Chem.* Any nitro derivative of phenol, esp. any of the three mono derivatives, *o-, m-*, and *p*-nitrophenol

ni-troph'i-lous (nī-trŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*nitro-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Thriving in nitrogenous soils.

ni'tro-prus'si-ate (nī'trō-prŭs'ĭ-āt), *n.* A nitroprusside. See NITROPRUSSIC.

ni'tro-prus'side (-ĭd ; -īd), *n. Chem.* See NITROPRUSSIC.

ni'tro-quin'ol (-kwĭn'ōl ; -ŏl), *n. Org. Chem.* See NITRO-, 2.

ni'tro-sac'cha-rose, *n.* [*nitro-* + *saccharose.*] An explosive obtained by nitrating cane sugar.

ni'trose (nī'trōs), *a.* Nitrous. *Obs.* — **ni-tros'i-ty**, *n. Obs.*

ni-tro'so-bac-te'ri-a (nī-trō'sō-băk-tē'rĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bacteriol.* See NITROBACTERIA.

ni-tro'so-sul-phu'ric (-sŭl-fū'rĭk), *a.* See NITROSYL SULPHURIC ACID.

ni'tro-sul-phon'ic (nī'trō-sŭl-fŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem* See NITROSYL SULPHURIC ACID.

ni'tro-sul-phu'rous, *a.* Also **ni'tro-sul'phur-ous.** Of the nature of niter and sulphur. *Obs.*

ni'tro-sul-phu'ric, *a. Chem.* See NITROSYL SULPHURIC ACID.

‖ **ni'trum** (nī'trŭm), *n.* [L., natron.] *Old Chem.* Niter.

‖ **ni'trum flam'mans** (flăm'ănz). [L., flaming niter.] *Old Chem.* Ammonium nitrate ; — prob. so called because it explodes when suddenly heated.

ni'try (nī'trĭ), *a.* Nitrous. *Obs.*

ni'tryl (nī'trĭl), *n.* [*nitro-* + *-yl.*] The nitro group, NO_2.

nit'ta tree (nĭt'ä). [From a native African name.] Either of two mimosaceous trees of the Old World tropics (*Parkia africana* and *P. biglandulosa*) the pods of which contain edible pulp and seeds.

nitte. † NIT, NITE, NUTTE.

nit'ter (nĭt'ẽr), *n.* [From NIT.] An insect, as a botfly, that deposits nits on horses.

nit'ti-cal, *a.* Nitty. *Obs.*

nit'ti-fy (nĭt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make nitty. *Obs.*

nit'til-y, *adv.* Lousily. *Obs.*

nit'tings, *n. pl. Mining.* The refuse of good ore. *Obs. & R.*

nit'ty (nĭt'ĭ), *a.* **1** Full of, or infested with, nits.

2. Having small spots, as cotton goods, etc.

3. Full of bubbles. *Obs. & R.*

nit'ty, *n.* A disturbance ; row ; squabble. *Naut Slang.*

ni'u (nē'ōō), *n.* [Siamese.] See MEASURE. [NOOK.

niuk (nūk). Dial. Eng var. of **ni'val** (nī'vdl), *a* [L. *nivalis*, fr. *nix, nivis*, snow.] Abounding with, or living in, snow. *Obs*

nive. Obs. or Scot. var of NIEVE.

nivel, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *nifler* to snuff, or E. *snivel.*] To snivel. *Obs.*

niv'el-la'tion (nĭv'ĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *nivelation* to level ; fr. OF. *nivel, livel*, n., level Cf. LEVEL.] Leveling.

niv'el-la'tor (nĭv'ĕ-lā'tẽr), *n.* [NL.] A leveler.

niv'el-li-za'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn ; -lī-zā'-), *n. Phon.* Leveling. See LEVEL, *v. t.*, 7

niv'en-ite (nĭv'ĕn-īt), *n* [From personal name *Niven.*] *Min.* A velvet-black variety of uranite, occurring massive. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 8.01.

‖ **ni'ver'naise'** (nē'vẽr'nâz'), *a.* [F.] A ragout like dish of carrots stewed in consommé, used as a garnish.

ni-vic'o-lous (nĭ-vĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *nix, nivis*, snow + *-colous.*] Living in or amid the snow. *R.*

Ni'vôse' (nē'vōz'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *nivosus* snowy, *nix, nivis*, snow.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR

ni-vos'i-ty (nī-vŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *nivosus* snowy.] Snowiness.

niv'y-nick'-nack'. Var. of NIEVIE-NIEVIE-NICK-NACK.

niwe. † NEW

nix (nĭks), *n.* [Cf. G. *nichts* nothing.] **1** Nothing ; no one. *Slang.*

2. *U. S Mail Service.* A piece of mail matter which cannot be delivered, because improperly addressed ; — usually in the *pl. Slang.*

nix'ey (nĭk'sĭ), *adv.* No.

nix'ie (nĭk'sĭ), *n.* A female water sprite. See 1st NIX.

nix'ie, nix'y (-sĭ). = 2d NIX, 2.

nixie clerk. A post-office clerk in charge of the nixes. *Cant.*

nix'ious, *a.* [L. *nix* snow.] Snowy. *Obs.*

nix my dolly. [Cf. NIX nothing] Never mind. *Obs. Slang.*

Nix'on (nĭk'sn), *n.* A red-faced person ; — from Sam Weller's comparison of his father to "the Cheshire prophet" Robert Nixon (fl. 1620?). "You've been a propheseyin' away wery fine, like a red-faced *Nixon.*" *Dickens.*

nixt. † NEXT.

nix-u'ri-ate, *v.* [L. *nixurire* to wish to bring forth.] To endeavor or attempt. *Obs.*

ni-yo'ga (nē-yō'gä), *n.* [Skr. *niyoga* order, necessity, fate.] A Hindu custom in accordance with which a man who has no son may have a person appointed to beget by his wife an heir to perpetuate his name and family cult.

niz. Var. of NESE, nose.

ni-zam'ate (nē-zäm'āt), *n.* The territory of the Nizam.

ni-za'mut, -mat (-zä'mŭt), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *niẓāmat.*] Office or sovereignty of the Nizam.

Ni-za'mut a-daw'lut, *or* **Ni-za'mat a-da'lat.** [Hind *niẓāmat 'adālat.* Cf. NIZAM.] See ADAWLUT.

Ni-zo'li-an, *a.* After the manner of Nizolius, the Italian Ciceronian. *Obs.*

niz'y (nĭz'ĭ), *n. ; pl.* NIZIES (-ĭz). Also **niz'ey** ; *pl.* NIZEYS (-ĭz). [Cf. NICE, *a.*] A fool ; a noodle. *Obs. or Archaic.*

N. J. *Abbr.* New Jersey.

Njord, *n.* = NJORTH.

n. l. *Abbr.* Non licet (L., it is not permitted) ; non liquet (L., it appears not ; the case is not clear).

NL. *Abbr.* New Latin.

N L., or n. l. *Abbr.* North latitude ; New Latin ; new line, *Print.*

N. Lat. *Abbr.* North latitude.

nly. *Abbr. Navig* Northerly.

N M *Abbr* New Mexico.

n/m. *Abbr. Com.* No mark.

N. Mex. *Abbr* New Mexico.

nname. † YAM [northeast.]

N. N. E. or NNE. *Abbr.* North-northeast.

N. N. W. or NNW. *Abbr* North-northwest.

no. † NOW.

no, *conj.* [ME. *no, na*, nor, not, AS. *nā.* See NO, *adv.*] Nor. *Obs*

no, *conj.* Than. *Obs. Scot.*

no, *v. t. & i.* To say or answer *no. Rare.*

no (nō), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap. *nō.*] *Japanese Drama.* A kind of drama, originating in an ancient religious dance accompanied with rude choric songs, and improved, at the beginning of the 15th century, by the addition of recitation of portions of the poetry by two actors who move about on the stage.

No *Abbr.* Noah (in library cataloguing). [(by) number).

No., or no. *Abbr.* Numero (L.,

N. O. *Abbr.* Natural order (*Bot.*) ; New Orleans.

N/O. *Abbr.* No orders (*Banking*).

No. *Bib.* [NO.

noa. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of

no'-ac-count', *a.* Worthless ; good-for-nothing. *Dial U. S.*

No-ach'ic (nō-ăk'ĭk ; -ā'kĭk), *a.* Noachian.

No-ach'i-cal (nō-ăk'ĭ-kăl ; nō-ā'kĭ-), *a.* Noachian.

No'a-chid (nō'ä-kĭd), *n.* [Cf. last-ID.] A descendant of Noah.

No-ad'a-i'a (nō-ăd'ä-ī'ä). *D. Bib.*

No'a-di'ah (nō'ä-dī'ä) *Bib.*

No'a-di'as (-dī'ăs). *D. Bib.*

No-ah'ic (nō-ä'ĭk). **No-a'ic**, *a.* Noachian. [Noachian]

No'ah-id'ic (nō'ä-ĭd'ĭk), *a.*

Noah's Dove. *Astron.* See COLUMBA, 2 b.

Noah's Goblet. *Astron.* The constellation Crater.

Noah's Raven. *Astron* The constellation Corvus.

Noakes, John o' or John of the See ROE, RICHARD.

No'-a'mon, *or* **No Amon** (nō'ä'mŏn). *Bib.*

noan. Dial. Eng. var. of NONE

noance. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of NONCE.

noant. Dial. Eng. var. of AUNT.

noap. Var. of NOPE, bullfinch.

noate. † NOTE.

noather. Dial. Eng. var. of NOTHER, neither.

No'a-tun, No'a-tunn (nō'ä-tŭn), *n.* [Icel. *Nōatūn.*] See ASGARD [var. of KNOB.]

nob. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.

nob, *n.* Short for KNOBSTICK, 2.

nob, *v. t.* To collect (money) or collect money from (a person). *Slang, Eng.* [HOBNOB.]

nob, *v.* To take. Cf. NOB, have ;

nob, *n.* [Orig uncert.] One in a superior position in life. *Slang.*

No-bah'. *Bib*

nobbe. † KNOB.

nob'ber (nŏb'ẽr), *n.* [From NOB, to strike on the head.] *Boxing Slang.* **1.** A blow on the head.

2. A boxer expert in delivering blows on the head.

nob'ber, *n.* One who nobs, or collects money. *Slang, Eng.*

nobbes. † NOBS.

nob'bi-ly (nŏb'ĭ-lĭ). *a d v.* of NOBBY. See -LY. *Slang.*

nob'bing (nŏb'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NOB.

nob'ble (-l). Var of KNOBBLE, *v.*, to knob, etc.

nob'ble, *v. t.* [Var of NOB to strike, NAP to strike.] To strike on the head ; to stun ; knobble. *Dial. or Slang, Eng.*

nob'bler (nŏb'lẽr), *n.* A dram of spirits. *Austral. Slang.*

nob'bler, *n.* [See NOBBLE to strike.] **1.** A blow on the head ; a knock-out blow. *Slang.*

2. *Angling.* A stick for killing a fish. *Cant.*

nob'bler-ize, *v. i.* To drink nobblers. *Slang, Australia.*

nob'bling, *a.* [Dial. *nobble* to hobble about, to rub along.] Well. *Rare.*

nob'bly. Var. of KNOBBLY.

nob'but (nŏb'ŭt), *adv.* Also **no but.** *Obs or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** Only ; just.

2. Unless ; except.

nob'by, *n.* **1.** *Angling.* A nobbler. *Cant.*

2. The smallest kind of Manx fishing boat, having two masts lowerable without unstepping.

no'-be'ing, *n.* The negation of being ; nonexistence.

nobelete. † NOBLEY.

nobell. † NOBLE.

No-bel's' safe'ty pow'der (nō-bĕlz'). [After A. B. *Nobel*, Swedish inventor.] Dynamite.

No'bert's lines (nō'bĕrts). [After F. A. *Nobert*, German manufacturer in Pomerania.] Fine lines ruled on glass in a series of groups of different closeness or line, and used to test the power of a microscope.

no-bil'i-a-ry (nō-bĭl'ĭ-ā-rĭ ; -yā-rĭ ; 7), *a.* [F. *nobiliaire*. See NOBLE.] Of or pert. to the nobility.— **nobiliary** particle, a preposition, as F. *de* or G. *von*, in a title of nobility.

No'bi-li's rings (nō'bē-lēz). [After Leopoldo *Nobili*, an Italian physicist who first described them in 1826.] *Physics.* Colored rings formed upon a metal plate by the electrolytic deposition of copper, lead peroxide, etc. They may be produced by touching a silver plate, on which is a solution of copper sulphate, with a pointed zinc rod.

no-bil'i-tate (nō-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* ; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd) ; -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *nobilitatus*, p. p. of *nobilitare*.] To make noble ; to ennoble ; exalt. — **no-bil'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n. Both Obs. or Archaic.* *Kipling.*

no-bil'i-ty (nō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *nobilitas*: cf. OF. *nobilité*. See NOBLE.] **1.** Quality or state of being noble ; specif. : **a** Quality of possessing characteristics or properties of a very high kind or order ; superiority in excellence, value, or the like ; as, the *nobility* of gold. *Now Rare.* **b** Superiority of mind or of character ; commanding moral worth or excellence ; eminence.

Though she hated Amphialus, yet the *nobility* of her courage prevailed over it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

c Quality, state, or status, of being of noble or of high birth, or exalted rank or station, whether inherited or acquired ; preëminence or distinction by rank, station, or title, whether inherited or conferred.

Nor is *nobility* the same thing as aristocracy. . . . *Nobility*, then, in the strict sense of the word, is the hereditary handing on from generation to generation of some acknowledged preeminence, a preëminence founded on hereditary succession, and on nothing else. *(E. A. Freeman) Encyc. Brit.*

2. Collectively : **a** Usually with *the*, those who are noble ; the body of nobles or titled persons in a state ; the aristocratic and patrician class ; in Great Britain, the peerage. Cf. GENTRY, 2 ; YEOMANRY. **b** With the word *a*, a body of nobles ; a noble class. **c** *pl.* Members of a, or the, nobility.

no'ble (nō'b'l), *a.* ; NO'BLER (-blĕr) ; NO'BLEST (-blĕst). [F. *noble*, fr. L. *nobilis* that can be or is known, well known, famous, highborn, noble, akin to *noscere* to know. See KNOW.] **1.** Of persons, possessing eminence, elevation, dignity, or the like ; illustrious ; famous ; of deeds or acts, great ; famous.

King Arthur and his *noble* knights. *Sir T. Malory.*

2. Possessing the power of transmitting by inheritance some acknowledged preëminence founded on hereditary succession ; of high birth or exalted rank or station, whether inherited or conferred ; of, pertaining to, belonging to, or constituting, the nobility (see NOBILITY 1 c & 2) ; distinguished from the masses by birth, station, or title ; highborn ; high ; aristocratic ; exalted ; as, *noble* blood or birth ; a *noble* personage or family.

3. Distinguished for genius or skill. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

4. Possessing, characterized by, arising from, or indicating, superiority or commanding excellence of mind or character, or high ideals or morals ; above whatever is low, mean, degrading, or dishonorable ; magnanimous ; lofty ; great ; as, a *noble* nature or action ; a *noble* heart.

Statues, with winding ivy crowned, belong
To *nobler* poets for a *nobler* song. *Dryden.*

5. Grand, esp. in appearance ; stately ; magnificent ; splendid ; impressive ; imposing ; as, a *noble* edifice.

6. Possessing very high or excellent qualities or properties ; as, *noble* metals (see below) ; *noble* hawks or falcons (see IGNOBLE, 3) ; *noble* fir or pine (see below).

7. More generally, exceedingly good or excellent ; splendid ; fine ; as, a *noble* estate.

8. Notable ; remarkable. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — Honorable, dignified, elevated, exalted, sublime, eminent, renowned ; magnanimous, generous, liberal.

noble art *or* **science** (of defense *or* of self-defense), boxing ; *Obs.*, fencing. — **n. fir**, a tall handsome fir of the western United States (*Abies nobilis*), attaining a height in the Cascade Mountains in Oregon of 250 feet. Its wood is similar to spruce. — **n. metals**, metals which are permanent in air, showing no tendency to oxidation, as gold, silver, platinum, palladium, rhodium, mercury, aluminium, etc. ; — sometimes limited to the first three mentioned and sometimes extended to include certain metals, as copper, which are relatively resistant. Cf. BASE METALS. — **n. opal.** See OPAL. — **n. pine**, the pipsissewa.

no'ble, *n.* **1.** A person of noble rank or birth ; one belonging to the nobility ; a nobleman ; in Great Britain, a peer (which see). Cf. COMMONER, 2.

2. A person of noble or superior nature ; a worthy. *Obs.*

3. a A former English gold coin, which till 1461 was current at 6s. 8d. ; hence, this sum as a money of account. The original noble of Edward III. had a value of about $5.06, which was reduced by Richard II. to $3.14. Under Edward IV., in 1465, the ryal (called also rose noble from the rose stamped on it) was issued. See RYAL. The George noble of Henry VIII. had a value of about $3 and was current at 6s. 8d. **b** A silver coin issued by James VI. of Scotland, at 6s. 8d.

4. The lyric (fish).

no'ble nō'b'l), *v. t.* ; NO'BLED (-b'ld) ; NO'BLING (-blĭng). To make noble ; to ennoble. *Obs.*

No'ble comb (nō'b'l). After James *Noble*, English inventor.] A circular wool-combing machine provided with three circles studded with pins or teeth which pull out the long-fiber wool into continuous slivers and deliver separately the short-fiber wool, or noil.

no'ble-man (-măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One of the nobility ; a noble : a peer ; one who has a preëminence of rank or station over a commoner, either by virtue of birth, by office, or by patent.

2. *pl. Chess.* The pieces, as distinguished from the pawns.

no'ble-mind'ed, *a.* Having a noble mind ; honorable ; magnanimous. — **no'ble-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

no'ble ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being noble ; specif. : **a** Nobility ; greatness ; dignity ; magnanimity ; elevation of mind, character, or station ; high excellence. "His purposes are full of honesty, *nobleness*, and integrity." *Jer. Taylor.* **b** Splendor ; grandeur ; a grand occasion. *Obs.*

2. A noble ; collectively, nobility. *Obs.*

no-blesse' (nō-blĕs'), *n.* [OF. *noblece*, F. *noblesse*. See NOBLE.] **1.** Noble birth or condition ; nobility. *Obs. or R.*

2. The nobility ; persons of noble rank collectively.

no'ble-wom'an (nō'b'l-wo͝om'ăn), *n.* ; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn ; -ĭn ; 151). A woman of noble rank ; a peeress.

no'bly (nō'blĭ), *adv.* of NOBLE Specif. : **a** With greatness of soul ; heroically ; with magnanimity ; gallantly ; as, a deed *nobly* done. **b** Splendidly ; magnificently. **c** Of noble extraction ; in or befitting noble station ; as, *nobly* born.

Syn. — Illustriously, honorably, magnanimously, heroically, worthily, eminently, grandly.

no'bod-y (nō'bŏd-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -BODIES (-ĭz). [*no*, a. + *body*.]

1. No person ; no one ; not any body.

2. Hence : A person of no influence, importance, or social standing ; an insignificant person.

no'cent (nō'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *nocens*, p. pr. of *nocere* to hurt. Cf. NUISANCE, NOXIOUS.] *Now Rare.* **1.** Doing hurt or harm, or having a tendency to harm ; hurtful ; harmful ; mischievous ; noxious ; as, *nocent* qualities. *I. Watts.*

2. Guilty ; criminal ; — the opposite of *innocent*. *Fore.*

nock (nŏk), *n.* [M.E. *nocke* ; cf. Sw. dial. *nokk* notch, D. *nok* tip, as of a sail or yard on a boat, G. *nock*.] **1.** *Archery.* **a** Orig., either of two tips of horn fastened at the ends of a bow and having notches for holding the string ; later, either of the notches cut in these or in the bow itself. **b** A horn tip in the butt end of an arrow having a notch for the bowstring ; also, the notch itself.

He took his arrow by the *nock*. *Chapman*

c The notch in a crossbow for holding the string when the bow is bent. Cf. NUT, 6. *Obs.*

2. The cleit in the posteriors ; the fundament. *Obs.*

3. *Naut.* **a** The end of a yardarm. *Obs. Scot.* **b** The upper fore corner of a boom sail or staysail when cut with a square tack.

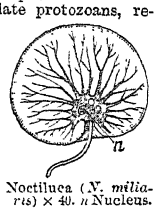
nock, *v. t.* ; NOCKED (nŏkt) ; NOCK'ING. *Archery.* **a** To furnish (an arrow or bow) with a nock or nocks ; — usually in *p. p.* **b** To fit (an arrow) to the string. *Chapman.*

Noc'tes Am-bro'si-a'næ (nŏk'tēz ăm-brō'zhĭ-ā'nē ; -zĭ-ā'-nē). [NL.] Lit., Ambrosian Nights ; — title of a long series of papers in dialogue, on various subjects, written chiefly by John Wilson ("Christopher North") and published in "Blackwood's Magazine," 1822-35. They purported to be verbatim reports of the conversations at meetings held chiefly at Ambrose's Tavern, Edinburgh.

noc'ti- (nŏk'tĭ-). Combining form from Latin *nox*, *noctis*, meaning *night*.

Noc'ti-lu'ca (nŏk'tĭ-lū'kă), *n.* [L. *noctiluca* something that shines by night ; *nox*, *noctis*, night + *lucere* to shine, *lux* light.] **1.** [*l. c.*] *Old Chem.* Phosphorus.

2. *Zoöl.* A genus of marine flagellate protozoans, remarkable for their unusually large size and complex structure, as well as for their phosphorescence. The brilliant diffuse phosphorescence of the sea is often due to myriads of these animals. The genus constitutes a family, **Noc'ti-lu'ci-dæ** (-lū'sĭ-dē). See CYSTOFLAGELLATA.



Noctiluca (*N. miliaris*) × 40. *n* Nucleus.

noc-tiv'a-gant (nŏk-tĭv'ă-gănt), *a.* [*nocti-* + L. *vagans*, p. pr. of *vagari* to wander about.] Going about in the night ; night-wandering. —*n.* One who wanders by night. *Rare.*

noc-tiv'a-ga'tion (nŏk-tĭv'ă-gā'shŭn), *n.* A roving or going about in the night, a practice formerly unlawful. *Obs.*

noc'to-graph (nŏk'tō-grăf), *n.* [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night + *-graph*.] **1.** A kind of writing frame for the blind.

2. An instrument or register which records the presence of watchmen on their beats.

Noc-tu'i-dæ (nŏk-tū'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *noctua* a night owl.] *Zoöl.* A very large and almost cosmopolitan family of moths comprising a great variety of forms, but not easily subdivided. It includes the cutworm moths, army-worm moths, and their allies, containing a majority of the moths which fly into houses at night, attracted by lights. They are mostly dull-colored, stout-bodied, and of medium size ; some, however, have bright colors on the hind wings and attain considerable size. The antennæ are usually filiform and fringed with hairs or are brushlike, and there is usually a pair of ocelli. The species are known as *owlet* moths. Their larvæ are in most cases naked ; many of them are well-known pests to agriculture, boring into plants or feeding on their leaves or fruit. See UNDERWING, COTTON WORM, ZOLLWORM, DAGGER MOTH. — **noc'tu-id** (nŏk'tū-ĭd), *a. & n.*— **noc'tu-i-form'** (-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.*

noc'turn (-tûrn), *n.* [F. *nocturne*, fr. L. *nocturnus*, a. See NOCTURNAL ; cf. NOCTURNE.] *Eccl.* **a** *R. C. Ch.* One of the divisions, usually three, into which the nocturnal office, or matins, is divided. **b** Any of seven portions into which the Psalter was formerly divided. *Obs.*

noc-tur'nal (nŏk-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *nocturnalis*, *nocturnus*, fr. *nox*, *noctis*, night. See NIGHT, cf. NOCTURN.] **1.** Of, pert. to, done, held, or occurring in, the night ; as, *nocturnal* darkness, cries, trips, etc. ; — opposed to *diurnal*.

2. Having a habit of seeking food or moving about at night ; as, *nocturnal* birds and insects.

3. *Music.* Of the nature of a nocturne.

Syn. — See NIGHTLY.

nocturnal arc, the arc described by a celestial body at night. Cf. DIURNAL ARC. — **n. signs**, *Astrol.*, the zodiacal signs in the opposite half of the zodiac from the diurnal signs. Called also *cold*, *feminine*, or *unpropitious*, *signs*. *Obs.*

noc'turne (nŏk'tûrn ; nŏk-tûrn'), *n.* [F. See NOCTURN.] **1.** *Music.* A night piece, or serenade ; esp., a dreamy, pensive instrumental composition, expressive of sentiment appropriate to evening or night.

2. *Paint.* A night piece ; night scene.

noc'u-ous (nŏk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nocuus*, fr. *nocere* to hurt.] Hurtful ; harmful ; poisonous ; noxious. — **noc'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **noc'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

nod (nŏd), *v. i.* ; NOD'DED ; NOD'DING. [ME. *nodden*, orig. uncert. ; cf. OHG. *hnōtōn*, *genuotōn*, to shake.] **1.** To incline the head with a quick motion ; to make a slight bow ; to make a quick downward motion of the head as a sign of assent, salutation, or command, or involuntarily because of drowsiness or sleep ; as, to *nod* at one.

2. To be for the moment inattentive, inaccurate, or careless ; to make a slip or error. Cf. ALIQUANDO BONUS DORMITAT HOMERUS.

3. To incline or sway from the vertical, as a wall.

4. To bend or incline the upper part downward or forward with a quick motion ; as, *nodding* plumes.

nod, *v. t.* **1.** To incline or bend downward or forward, as the head or top : specif., to make a quick downward motion of (the head) as a sign of assent, salutation, or command, or involuntarily because of drowsiness or sleep.

2. To signify by a nod ; as, to *nod* approbation.

3. To bring, invite, or send by a nod ; as, to *nod* one back.

4. To cause to bend. *Poetic.*

By every wind that *nods* the mountain pine. *Keats.*

nod (nŏd), *n.* Act of one that nods, esp. of one who nods the head ; hence, a nap or a slip or lapse.

A look or a *nod* only ought to correct them [the children] when they do amiss. *Locke.*

Nations obey my word and wait my *nod*. *Prior.*

nod'al (nōd'ăl), *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, a node.

nodal cell, *Bot.*, in the Characeæ, one of a group of cells from which the oögonium is developed. It is borne on the extremity of the stalk cell, and supports the large apical cell which becomes the body of the oögonium. — **n. line**, **plane**, **point**, *Physics*, a node. See NODE, 7. — **n. point of a lens**, the point at which rays passing through the optical center would have converged, but for refraction ; also, the point from which the same rays, after emerging, seem to the observer to have proceeded. These two points are called respectively the *nodal point of incidence* and the *nodal point of emergence*.

no'dat-ed (nō'dāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *nodatus*, p. p. of *nodare* to make knotty, fr. *nodus* knot.] Knotted. *Rare.* — **nodated hyperbola**, *Geom.*, a certain curve of the third order having two branches that cross each other, forming a node.

nod'ding (nŏd'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NOD. Specif. : *p. a. Bot.* Cernuous. — **nod'ding-ly**, *adv.*

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nobil, etc. † NOBLE, etc.

‖**no'bi-le of-fi'ci-um** (nō'bĭ-lē ŏ-fĭsh'ĭ-ŭm). [L., noble office.] *Scots Law.* The equitable discretion of the Court of Session to afford relief in certain cases where none is possible at law.

no-bil'i-a-ry, *n.* A history of noble families. *Obs. & R.*

no-bil'i-fy (nō-bĭl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *nobilis* noble + *-fy*.] To make noble ; ennoble. *Obs.*

‖ **no-bi'li-tas so'la est at'que u'ni-ca vir'tus** (nō-bĭl'ĭ-tăs). [L.] Virtue is the sole and only nobility. *Juvenal* (VIII. 20).

no-bil'i-zate, *p. a.* Made noble. *Obs.*

nobillay. † NOBLEY.

noblé, *n.* [AF. *noblée*.] Nobleness. *Obs.*

noblehed, *n.* Nobility. *Obs.*

no'ble-man-ly, *a.* Of, pert. to, or befitting, a nobleman.

no-blesse'. † NOBLESSE.

‖ **no'blesse' o'blige'** (nō'blĕs' ō'blēzh'). [F.] Nobility obliges ; — often used to denote the obligation of honorable and generous behavior associated with high rank or birth.

noblete, *n.* [OF. *nobleté*. Cf. NOBILITY.] Nobility. *Obs.*

no'ble-wise', *adv.* Nobly. *Obs.*

nobley, *n.* [OF. *nobleie*, *noblei*, nobility, magnificence.] *Obs.* **1.** Nobility ; grandeur ; splendor ; prowess. [of great value.] **2.** Noble persons ; also, property.

nobley, *v. t.* To ennoble. *Obs.*

no'bli-fy, *v. t.* [*noble* + *-fy*.] To ennoble. *Obs. & R.*

no'blish, *v. t.* [Cf. ENNOBLISH.] To ennoble. *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.*

no-bob'. Var. of NABOB.

no-bobb'. † NABOB. [*Rare.*]

no'bod-y-ness, *n.* Anonymity.

nob'-pitch'er, *n.* A kind of sharper. *Obs. Cant.*

nobs, *n.* **1.** See NOB, *n.*, 2. **2** Dear ; darling. *Obs.*

nob'sey, *n.* [From NOBS.] Mistress. *Obs.*

nob'stick'. Var. of KNOBSTICK.

nobul. † NOBLE.

nob'ut. Var. of NOBBUT. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

no'cake (nō'kāk), *n.* [Amer. Indian (Massachusetts) *nokhik* meal.] Indian corn parched and pounded into a powder.

no'cence. *n.* Also **no'cen-cy.** [L. *nocentia*.] Guilt. *Obs.*

no'cent, *n.* A criminal ; one who is guilty. *Obs. or R.*

no'cent-ly, *adv.* Hurtfully ; guiltily. *Obs. or R.*

no'cer-ite (nō'sĕr-īt ; nō-chĕr'-rīt), *n.* [From *Nocera*, Italy.] *Min.* An oxyfluoride of calcium and magnesium, in white acicular hexagonal crystals.

no'ces, *n. pl.* [F.] Nuptials ; wedding. *Obs.*

noch. † NOTCH, NOUGHT.

noch. Notch. *Ref. Sp.*

noche. † NOUCH.

noch'ell. Var. of NOTCHEL.

nochganstandine, *a d n.* [Cf. NOUGHT ; GAIN- ; STAND.] Notwithstanding. *Obs. Scot.*

nocht (nŏkt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NOUGHT.

nocht. Notched. *Ref. Sp.*

nochtforthy, *conj.* [Cf. NOUGHT ; FORTHY, *conj.*] Nevertheless. *Obs. Scot.* [*Obs.*]

nochttheless, *adv.* Not the less.

noc'i-bile, *a.* [LL. *nocibilis*.] Hurtful. *Obs.*

no-cif'er-ous, *a.* [L. *nocere* to hurt + *-ferous*.] Injurious. *Obs.*

nocin. † NOWCIN.

no'cive (nō'sĭv), **no-ci'vous**, *a.* [L. *nocivus*.] Hurtful *Obs*

nock. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of KNOCK.

nock, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hnokki*, Dan. *nokke*, Fries. *noke*.] A small metal hook on a spindle. *Obs. or Scot.*

nockado. † NAKHODA.

nockandro, *n.* The fundament ; the breech. *Obs.*

nock'et (nŏk'ĕt ; -ĭt), *n.* = NACKET. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

nockhoda. † NAKHODA.

nock'y, *a.* A ninny *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]

noct, *n.* [L. *nox*, *noctis*.] Night.

noc-tam'bu-lant (nŏk-tăm'bū-lĕnt), *a.* [See NOCTAMBULATION.] Walking by night.

noc-tam'bu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night + *ambulare* to walk : cf. F. *noctambulation*.] Somnambulism.

noc-tam'bule (nŏk-tăm'būl). *n.* A sleepwalker.

noc-tam'bu-lism (-bū-lĭz'm), *n.* Somnambulism.

noc-tam'bu-list (-lĭst), *n.* A somnambulist.

noc-tam'bu-lis'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to walking by night.

noc-tam'bu-lo, *n.* A noctambulist. *Obs.*

noc-tam'bu-lous (nŏk-tăm'bū-lŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or given to, walking by night.

‖ **noc'tes coe-næ'que de-o'rum** (sē-nē'kwē). [L.] See OCNOCTES CENÆQUE DEUM.

noc-tid'i-al (nŏk-tĭd'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [*nocti-* + L. *dies* day.] Comprising a night and a day. *Rare.*

noc-tif'er-ous (-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *noctifer* ; *nox*, *noctis* + *ferre* to bring.] Bringing night. *Obs*

noc'ti-flo'rous (nŏk'tĭ-flō'rŭs ; 201), *a.* [*nocti-* + *-florous*.] *Bot.* Flowering at night. *Rare.*

Noc-til'i-o (nŏk-tĭl'ĭ-ō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nox*, *noctis*, night + L. *vespertilio* bat.] *Zool.* A genus of South and Central American emballonurine bats having no nose leaf, separate ears, and a pair of very large upper incisors. It is often made the type of a separate family, **Noc-til'i-on'i-dæ** (-ŏn'ĭ-dē).

noc'ti-lu'cal, *a.* Phosphorescent. *Obs.*

noc'ti-lu'cence (nŏk'tĭ-lū'sĕns), *n.* The phosphorescence of *Noctiluca* or of any other small marine organisms. See NOCTILUCA, 2. — **noc'ti-lu'cent** (-sĕnt), *a.*

noc'ti-lu'cin (-sĭn), *n. Zoöl.* A fatlike substance in certain marine animals, to which their phosphorescence is attributed.

noc'ti-lu'cine (-sĭn), *a.* Of or pert to the genus *Noctiluca*.

noc'ti-lu'cous (-kŭs), *a.* Shining at night ; phosphorescent.

noc'tip'o-tent (nŏk-tĭp'ō-tĕnt), *a.* [*nocti-* + *potent*.] Powerful at night *Obs.*

noc'ti-va-ga'tion. *n* Wandering about in the night. *Obs.*

noc-tiv'a-ga'tor, *n.* A night walker. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

noc-tiv'a-gous (nŏk-tĭv'ă-gŭs), *a.* [L. *noctivagus*.] Noctivagant.

Noc'tu-a (nŏk'tū-ă), *n.* [L., night owl.] The minor constellation of the Night Owl.

Noc'tu-æ (-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] The noctuid moths.

noc'tu-all. *a.* Nocturnal. *Obs.*

noc'tu-a-ry (nŏk'tū-ă-rĭ ; 135), *n.* [L. *noctua* by night.] A nightly journal *Obs*

noc'tule (nŏk'tūl), *n.* [F.] A large Old World brown bat (*Pipistrellus* or *Pteropistes noctula*).

noc'tur-la'bi-um (nŏk'tûr-lā'-bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See NOCTURNAL ; ASTROLABE.] An astronomical instrument for observing the time at night, or for finding the latitude. [*Obs. & R.*]

noc-turn', **noc-turne'**, *a.* Nocturnal. *Obs. & R.*

noc-tur'nal, *n.* **1.** A night piece. *Obs. & R.*

2. A species of astrolabe for finding the time at night, or the latitude. [*Obs. & R.*]

3. *R. C. Ch.* A night service

4. A nightwalker, or streetwalker ; a night hag. [NAL.]

noc-tur'nal-ly, *adv.* of NOCTURNAL.

nocturnlabe, *n.* [See NOCTURLABIUM.] *Astron.* A nocturnal. *Obs.*

noc-tur'nous, *a.* [L. *nocturnus*.] Nocturnal. *Obs.*

no-cu'i-ty (nō-kū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See NOCUOUS.] Harmfulness ; noxiousness.

noc'u-ment, *n.* [LL. *nocumentum*, fr. L. *nocere* to hurt.] Harm. *Obs.* — **noc'u-men'tal**, *a. Obs.*

N. O. D. *Abbr.* Naval Ordnance Department.

Nod (nŏd), *n. Bib.* The land east of Eden where Cain went after he had killed Abel. *Gen.* iv. 16. See LAND OF NOD.

nod, *n.* [Cf. NODDY a fool.] A noodle ; a noddy. *Obs.*

nod, *n.* [Cf. NODDLE.] The nape of the neck. *Dial. Eng.*

No'dab (nō'dăb). *Bib.*

no-da'tion (nō-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nodatio* knottiness.] Act of making a knot ; knottiness. *Obs. & R.*

nod'coke. *n.* A fool. *Obs.*

nodd. nodde † NOD.

nodd'dant. *n.* A nodder. *Obs.*

nodd'da-ry, *n.* Folly. *Obs*

nodd'dee' (nŏd'dē'), *n.* **1.** One who causes another's nodding or drowsiness. *Obs.*

2. One to whom one nods. *Rare.*

nodd'den. Corrupt reading of NODDING. [nods.]

nodd'der (nŏd'ĕr), *n.* One who

nodd'der Scot. var. of NOTHER, neither.

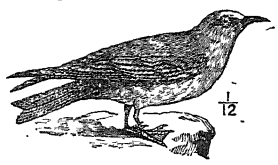
nodd'die-peak'. † NODDYPEAK.

noddill. † NODDLE, to strike with the fist.

nod'dle (nŏd''l), *n.* [ME. *nodil, nodle;* orig. uncert.; perh. fr. *nod;* cf. E. dial. *nod* the nape of the neck.] **1.** Of the head, the back; absolutely, the back of the head. *Obs.*
For occasion . . . turneth a bald *no ldle,* after she hath presented her locks in front, and no hold taken. *Bacon.*
2. Of the neck, the back; absolutely, the back or nape of the neck. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. The head; pate; brain. *Colloq. or Jocose.*
Come, master, I have a project in my *noddle. L'Estrange.*

nod'dle (nŏd'l), *v. t. & i.;* NOD'DLED (-'ld); NOD'DLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *nod.*] To nod quickly, slightly, or frequently; to bring or mark by this action.

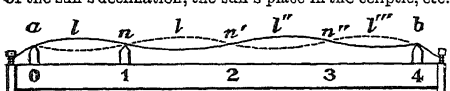
nod'dy (nŏd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). [Perh. fr. *nod* to incline the head, either as in assent, or from drowsiness; or cf. HODDYPEAK, HODDYPOLL.] **1.** A simpleton; fool; noodle. *L'Estrange.*
2. a Any of several stout-bodied terns of the genera *Anous* and *Micranous,* chiefly of tropical and subtropical seas; esp., the widely distributed *A. stolidus,* common on the southern Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of the United States; — so called from their tameness and stupidity, esp. when on their nests, which are usually in bushes. They are uniform sooty brown with more or less gray or white on the head. **b** The ruddy duck. *North Carolina.*



Noddy (*Anous stolidus*). 1/12

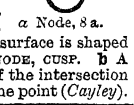
3. [Orig. uncert.] *Card Playing.* **a** An old game resembling cribbage. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** The knave, or jack. *Obs.*
4. [Cf. NOD, *v.* or *n.*] **a** A small two-wheeled one-horse hackney vehicle, formerly used in Ireland and Scotland. **b** An inverted pendulum consisting of a short vertical flat spring which supports a rod having a bob at the top; — used for detecting and measuring slight horizontal vibrations of a body to which it is attached.

node (nōd), *n.* [L. *nodus.* Cf. NEWEL, NOWED.] **1.** A knot, complication, or difficulty, as in a drama.
2. A knot, knob, protuberance, or swelling.
3. *Bot.* The joint of a stem; the point of insertion of a leaf or leaves.
4. *Med.* A protuberance or knotty swelling, as on bones attacked by syphilis, or in the neighborhood of a joint affected by rheumatism or gout.
5. *Astron.* Either of the two points where the orbit of a planet, or comet, intersects the ecliptic, or where the orbit of a satellite intersects the plane of the orbit of its primary. The node passed as the body goes north is called the ascending node (☊), that passed in going south, the descending node (☋). See DRAGON'S HEAD.
6. *Dialing.* A hole, or point, in the gnomon of a dial, the light or shadow from which marks the hour, the parallels of the sun's declination, the sun's place in the ecliptic, etc.



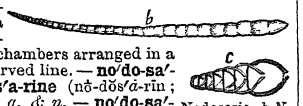
Node, 7. The vibrating string *ab,* when stopped at ¼ its length, forms Nodes or Nodal Points *n, n′, n″,* respectively at ¼, ½, and ¾ *ab; l, l′,* etc., are the Loops or Ventral Segments.

7. *Physics.* A point, line, or plane of a vibrating body marked by absolute or relative freedom from vibratory motion; — contrasted with *antinode, loop, ventral segment.* A stretched string, vibrating as a whole, has nodes only at the ends, and gives its fundamental tone; if, however, the middle point be restrained, as by touching with the finger, it becomes a node, and the string vibrates in two segments, producing the octave. If a point at one third of its length be touched, the interference of waves produces another node at the two-thirds point, and the string then vibrates in three segments, giving the fifth above the octave. These segmentary vibrations may occur simultaneously with the simpler vibration (see HARMONIC). Vibrating columns of air, as in organ pipes, have similar nodes, which are places of maximum condensation and rarefaction (see PIPE). The nodes of a vibrating plate are illustrated by *sonorous figures* (which see). *Node* is used not only in acoustics, but also in light, electricity, etc.
8. *Geom.* **a** A double point, which in regard to intersections counts as more than one point, at which, therefore, there is more than one tangent line or tangent plane, real or imaginary; the coincidence of two nonconsecutive points of a curve regarded as a system of points; a conjugate point; a conical point (on a surface) at which the surface is shaped like a double cone. See CRUNODE, ACNODE, CUSP. **b** A point of a surface considered as a node of the intersection of the surface with the plane tangent at the point (*Cayley*).



a Node, 8 a.

9. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A swelling; some part likened to a knot (cf. LYMPH NODE); specif.: **a** One of the small abdominal segments of an ant immediately behind the thorax. **b** A somewhat swollen spot near the middle of the front margin of a dragon fly's wing.
10. *Mech.* The point at which the lines of a funicular machine meet from different angular directions.
nodes of Ran'vier' (răn'vyā') [after Louis *Ranvier* (b. 1835), French histologist], *Anat.,* in medullated nerve fibers, points where the medullary sheath is interrupted and the neurilemma and axis cylinder are in contact. See NERVE.
nod'i-cal (nŏd'ĭ-kăl; nō'dĭ-), *a. Astron.* Of or pert. to the nodes; measured from node to node; as, the *nodical* revolution of the moon. — **nodical month.** See MONTH, 1 b.
No'do-sa'ri-a (nō'dō-sā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nodosus* knotty.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Foraminifera having the shell composed of numerous chambers arranged in a straight or gently curved line. — **no'do-sa'ri-an** (-ăn), **no-dos'a-rine** (nō-dŏs'ȧ-rīn; nō'dō-sā'rĭn; -rĭn), *a. & n.* — **no'do-sa'ri-form** (nō'dō-sā'rĭ-fôrm), *a.*



Nodosaria. *b N. consobrina* ×5; *c N. radicula* ×12.

no'dose (nō'dōs; nō-dōs'; 277), *a.* [L. *nodosus,* fr. *nodus* knot.] Knotty; knobbed; having numerous or conspicuous nodes, or protuberances; specif., *Bot. & Zoöl.,* having distinct nodes or nodelike partitions, as the leaves of certain species of *Juncus;* knotted or swollen at intervals.
no-dos'i-ty (nō-dŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *nodositas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being nodose; knottiness.
2. A knot; a node.
nod'u-lar (nŏd'ū-lär), *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or in the form of, nodules or nodes; as, *nodular* structure or concretions.
nod'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Characterized by, covered with, having, or in the form of, nodules; nodulose.
nod'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Process of becoming, or state of being, nodular or nodulated; a nodule.
nod'ule (nŏd'ūl), *n.* [L. *nodulus,* dim. of *nodus* knot.] A rounded mass of irregular shape; a little knot or lump; specif.: **a** *Old Pharm.* A small quantity of medicine in a bag. *Obs.* **b** *Geol. & Mining.* A small roundish lump of some mineral or earth; as, a *nodule* of ironstone. **c** *Bot.* (1) A tubercle, as on the roots of certain leguminous plants. (2) A thickening of the valve in diatoms. **d** *Anat.* A prominence on the inferior surface of the cerebellum forming the anterior end of the vermis. **e** *Med.* A small knot or knotlike protuberance, as those formed in the liver in carcinoma of that organ. **f** *Astron.* A small but brilliant and highly illuminated part of a facula; a lucule; also, one of the solar willow leaves (which see).
nod'uled (nŏd'ūld), *a.* Having, or in the form of, nodules.
nod'ul-ize (nŏd'ū-lĭz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To convert into nodules, as finely divided ores.
nod'u-lose (nŏd'ū-lōs; nŏd'ū-lōs'), *a.* Having nodules, or small knots or knobs.
no'dus (nō'dŭs), *n.; pl.* -DI (-dī). [L., knot.] Knot; node; as: **a** *Med.* = NODE, 4. *Obs.* **b** *Dialing.* = NODE, 6. *Obs.* **c** *Math.* A base. *R.* **d** *Old Pharm.* = NODULE **a**. **e** *Music.* An enigmatical canon. **f** *Zoöl.* The node of a dragon fly's wing. **g** A knot, complication, or difficulty; node.
Under all roots of this distracted City is the *nodus* of a Drama, not untragical, crowding toward solution. *Carlyle.*
no-el' (nō-ĕl'; nō'ĕl), *n.* [F. *noël,* L. *natalis* birthday, fr. *natalis* natal. See NATAL.] **1.** A Christmas carol; also, the shout of *noel,* made as a sign of joy. See 2d NOWEL, 1.
Zip-zip, huzza, *Noel! Noel!*
A health to me, a health to thee. *J. Hunter-Duvar.*
2. [*cap.*] (*pron.* nō'ĕl) Lit., Christmas; born on Christmas Day; — masc. prop. name. F. *Noël* (nō'ĕl'); It. *Natale* (nä-tä'lā); Sp. & Pg. *Natal* (nä-täl').
no'e-mat'ic (nō'ē-măt'ĭk), **no'e-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *νόημα* the understanding. See NOETIC.] Of or pertaining to the understanding. — **no'e-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
no-em'ics (nō-ĕm'ĭks; -ē'mĭks), *n.* [Gr. *νόημα* the understanding.] The science of the understanding. *Rare.*
no-e'sis (nō-ē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *νόησις.* See NOETIC.] *Psychol.* Operation of intelligence only.
No-e'tian (nō-ē'shăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of the followers of Noetus (3d century) of Smyrna. He denied the distinct personality of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, being a Patripassian. — **No-e'tian,** *a.* — **No-e'tian-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
no-et'ic (-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *νοητικός,* fr. *νοεῖν* to perceive, *νοῦς* mind.] Of or pert. to the intellect or reason, esp. apart from sensation or sense reference; involving cognition; intellectual.
nog, *or* **nogg** (nŏg), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** A kind of strong ale, formerly brewed in Norfolk. *Dial. Eng.*
2. Short for EGGNOG.
nog (nŏg), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A wooden peg, pin, or block, of the size of a brick; as: **a** A small block built into a wall, as a hold for nails. **b** One of the square logs of wood used in a pile to support the roof of a mine; a cog. **c** A projecting pin, as on a sliding piece in a machine to engage with a fork or the like; also, a treenail to secure a shore or a member in a wooden frame.
nog (nŏg), *v. t.;* NOGGED (nŏgd); NOG'GING (nŏg'ĭng). **1.** To fill in, as between scantling, with brickwork.
2. *Shipbuilding.* To fasten, as shores, with treenails.
nog'gin (nŏg'ĭn), *n.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. NOG a noggin.] A small mug or cup; also, a small quantity of drink, usually equivalent to a gill.
A skimpy *noggin* of milk. *Jane Barlow.*
nog'ging (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NOG. Specif.: *vb. n.* Rough brick masonry used to fill in the open spaces of a wooden frame.
nogging pieces. Short lengths of stud or furring strips cut in between uprights of a wooden frame, to stiffen it, before the brick nogging is put in. A continuous intertie, notched for each upright, is sometimes used.
noil (noil), *n.* [Perh. fr. E. dial. *oil, ile, ail,* a beard of grain (ME. *eil,* AS. *egl*) combined with the indef. article, *an oil* becoming *a noil.*] A piece or knot of short hair or fiber, as a short or waste piece or knot of wool separated from the longer staple by combing, or a similar piece or shred of waste silk; also, such waste pieces collectively.
noise (noiz), *n.* [F. *noise* noisy strife, quarrel, brawl; orig. uncert.] **1.** Loud, confused, or senseless shouting or outcry; clamor; din or uproar of persons.
What means this *noise?*
Fellow, what miracle dost thou proclaim? *Shak.*
2. General or common talk or discussion; rumor; report; specif., evil report; slander; scandal; also, repute; reputation. *Obs.* "The *noise* goes." *Shak.*
3. Sound or a sound of any sort, whether loud or harsh, or low, pleasant, or melodious; also, noises collectively; as, the city and its *noise.* Cf. TONE, 2.
What stir is this? what tumult's in the heavens?
Whence cometh this alarum and the *noise* [thunder]? *Shak.*
In Paradise perchance such perfect *noise*
Resounds from angel choirs in unison. *J. A. Symonds.*
4. Specif.: Sound or a sound that is without agreeable musical quality.
Noise is either a sound of too short a duration to be determined, like the report of a cannon; or else it is a confused mixture of many discordant sounds, like the rolling of thunder or the *noise* of the waves. *Atkinson (Ganot's Physics).*
5. Quarrel; strife *Obs. Caxton.*
6. A company of musicians; a band. *Obs. Milton.*
The king has his *noise* of gypsies. *B. Jonson.*
Syn. — Cry, outcry, clamor, din, uproar. See SOUND, to make, *or, Obs.,* keep, a noise. Fig. **a** To make a clamor or talk much or loudly (about); as, they *make a* great *noise* about his action. **b** To be the common or general topic of conversation; to be noticed or talked of generally.
Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague which has *made* so much *noise* in all ages. *Spectator.*
noise, *v. t.;* NOISED (noizd); NOIS'ING (noiz'ĭng). **1.** To report; to rumor; to spread by rumor or report.
All these sayings were *noised* abroad. *Luke* i. 65.
It is *noised* he hath a mass of treasure. *Shak.*
2. *Obs.* **a** To spread or circulate rumors, esp. ill rumors, about; to defame; slander. **b** To fill or disturb with noise; also, to put or force by clamor.
noise, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *noisier.*] **1.** To talk much or loudly.
2. To make a noise or outcry.
noise'ful (noiz'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of noise: **a** Full of, abounding in, or making, sounds, whether loud or low; noisy.
From *noiseful* arms, and acts of prowess done. *Tennyson.*
b Full of evil report. *Obs.* — **noise'ful-ly,** *adv.*
noise'less, *a.* Making, or causing, no noise or stir; without noise; silent; quiet; as, the *noiseless* foot of time.
Syn. — NOISELESS, SILENT. That is NOISELESS which (esp.) moves without noise or stir; that is SILENT (the positive term) which makes or is broken by no sound at all; as, "Along the cool sequestered vale of life they kept the *noiseless* tenor of their way" (*T. Gray*); "She from west her *silent* course advance[s]" (*Milton*); "The sounds again went *noiseless* as a passing noontide rain over a bower" (*Keats*); "The grasshopper is *silent* in the grass" (*Tennyson*); the *noiseless* stroke of the piston; the mill stood *silent* and deserted. See SILENT.
— **noise'less-ly,** *adv.* — **noise'less-ness,** *n.*
Noi'sette' (nwȧ'zĕt'; noi-zĕt'), *n.* [So named by Louis *Noisette,* a Paris horticulturist, after his brother Philippe.] Any one of a race of hardy garden roses descended from a hybrid between the China rose and the moss rose. They include many fine varieties, as the Maréchal Niel and the Cloth of Gold. The original hybrid was raised about 1815 by John Champney, of Charleston, S. C., its flowers being nearly white. From this a Charleston florist, Philippe Noisette, obtained a pink rose which he introduced to the trade without crediting the original discoverer.
noi'some (noi'sŭm), *a.* [For *noysome,* fr. *noy* for *annoy.* See ANNOY.] **1.** Noxious; harmful; hurtful; unwholesome; insalubrious; destructive; as, *noisome* effluvia.
"*Noisome* pestilence." *Ps.* xci. 3.
2. Offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting; offensive. "Foul breath is *noisome.*" *Shak.*
3. Annoying. *Obs.*
Syn. — Mischievous, destructive. See PERNICIOUS.
— **noi'some-ly,** *adv.* — **noi'some-ness,** *n.*

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nod'dle, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. NODDLE the head.] To strike with the fist; to beat. *Obs.* [nod.]
nod'dle, *n.* A quick or slight
nod'dle-bone', *n.* The occipital bone. *Obs.*
nod'dle-case', *n.* A wig *Obs.*
nod'dock, *n.* A niddock. *Obs.*
nod'dy, *a.* Inclined to nod; drowsy; sleepy.
nod'dy, *a.* [See NODDY a fool.] Foolish. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
nod'dy, *v. t.* To make a fool of.
nod'dy-peak', *n.* [See NODDY a fool; cf. HODDYPEAK.] A simpleton. *Obs.* — **nod'dy-peaked',** *a. Obs.*
nod'dy-poll', *n.* [See NODDY a fool; cf. HODDYPOLL.] A simpleton. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
nod'dy-poop', *n. & v. t.* Fool.
nod'ed (nŏd'ĕd), *a.* Having, or divided into, nodes.
node'head' (nōd'hĕd'), **nod'-head'** (nŏd'-). Vars. of KNOTHEAD.
nodell. ✝ NODDLE.
noder. ✝ NOTHER.
nodgcombe, nodgscombe, *n.* A simpleton. *Obs.* [*Obs*
nodge'cock', *n.* A simpleton
no'di, *n., pl.* of NODUS
no'di-ak (nō'dĭ-ăk), *n.* The three-toed echidna of New Guinea (*Zaglossus bruijnii*).
no'di-corn (-kôrn), *a.* [L. *nodus* knot + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* Having nodose antennæ.
no-dif'er-ous (nō-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*node* + *-ferous.*] Producing, or having, nodes.
no'di-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*node* + *-form.*] Like a node or knot.
nod'il. Noddle. *Ref. Sp.*
nodle. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of NODDLE.
No'don' valve (nō'dŏn'). [After A. L. C. *Nodon,* French physicist.] *Elec.* An electrolytic rectifier employing a neutral solution of ammonium phosphate in water as the electrolyte, with aluminium as one electrode and lead or steel as the other.
no-do'sous (nō-dō'sŭs), *a.* Nodose. *Obs.*
no'dous (nō'dŭs), *a.* [L. *nodosus.* See NODE.] Knotty; full of knots. *R.* [ŭs), *a.* Nodular.
nod'u-la'ri-ous (nŏd'ū-lā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.*
nod'u-late, *v. t.* = NODULIZE.
nod'u-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*nodule* + *-ferous.*] Bearing nodules.
nod'u-li-form' (nŏd'ū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Having the form of a nodule.
nod'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Nodulose.
nod'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L.] A nodule.
No'dus Se-cun'dus. [L., second knot.] *Astron.* The star δ (Delta) or λ (Lambda) Draconis.
nody. ✝ NODDY.
nodyl. ✝ NODDLE.
n. o. e. *Abbr.* Not otherwise enumerated.
No'e-ba (nō'ē-bȧ). *Bib.*
No'e-ma (nō'ē-mȧ). *D. Bib.*
No'e-man (-măn). *D. Bib.*
No'e-man-ites (-ĭts). *D. Bib.*
no-e'ma-tach'o-graph (nō-ē'mȧ-tăk'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *νόημα* the understanding + *τάχος* swiftness + *-graph.*] An instrument for measuring complex reaction time.
no-e'ma-tach-om'e-ter (-tă-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [See NOEMATACHOGRAPH, -METER.] An instrument for measuring simple reaction time.
no-e'ma-tach'o-met'ic (-tăk'ō-mĕt'ĭk), *n. Psychophysics.* = NOEMATACHOGRAPH.
No'e-mi (nō'ē-mĭ). *D. Bib.*
‖ **no es o'ro to'do lo que re-lu'ce** (nō ās ō'rō tō'thō lō kā rā-lōō'thā; 146, 138). [Sp.] All is not gold that glitters.
No-et'ic (nō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Noe* Noah.] Noachian.
no-et'ic, *or* **no-et'ics,** *n.* The logical doctrine of axioms, or of the laws of thought. — **no-et'i-cal,** *a.*
‖ **nœud** (nû), *n.; pl.* NŒUDS (F. nû). [F.] A bow; a knot.
no'-eye' pea. The pigeon pea. *Jamaica.* [*Obs.*
nof. Contr. of *ne of,* nor of.
nog, *n.* [Cf. NOGGIN.] A small drinking vessel; a noggin. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
no-ga'da (nō-gä'dȧ; 146), *n.* [Amer. Sp.; cf. Sp. *nogada* a sauce containing nuts, fr. L. *nux, nucis,* nut.] Pecan candy. *Southern Texas.*
No'gah (nō'gȧ). *Bib.*
No'gai, No'gay (nō'gī), *n.* See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES.
no-gal' (nō-gäl'), *n.* [Sp., walnut tree.] The pecan. *Southwestern U. S.*
no'gate (nō'gāt), **no'gait,** *adv.* Also, *Obs.,* **no'gates.** [See NO, *a.;* GATE a way.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a Nowhere. **b** In no way.
nog'gen (nŏg'ĕn), *a.* [Prop., made of hemp, fr. E. dial. *nops* hemp.] Hempen; hence, clumsy; rough. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
nog'gur. Var. of NUGGAR.
nog'head (nŏg'hĕd), *n.* A blockhead; noodle. *Dial.* — **nog'head'ed,** *a. Dial.*
noght (nôt). Obs. or Scot. var. of NOUGHT.
noghthod, *n.* [See NOUGHTY; -HOOD.] Badness. *Obs.*
nogt. ✝ NOUGHT.
nogwer. ✝ NOWHERE
No'hah (nō'hȧ). *Bib.*
‖ **no hay' cer'ra-du'ra don'de es o'ro la gan-zú'a** (nō ä'ē thĕr'-rū-thōō'rä dōn'dä äs ō'rō lä gän-thōō'ä; 138, 146, 208) [Sp.] There is no lock where gold is the picklock.
nohody. ✝ NAKHODA.
no'how' (nō'hou'), *adv.* [*no,* a. + *how,* adv.] *Chiefly Dial.* **1.** In no manner or way; not at all.
2. In no especial way or condition; without distinction or interest; with *all,* out of sorts.
noht. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NOUGHT.
nohuda. ✝ NAKHODA.
nohut. ✝ NOUGHT.
nohwere. ✝ NOWHERE.
noi'ance. ✝ NOYANCE.
noie, etc. ✝ NOY, etc.
noik. ✝ NOOK.
noil'age (noil'ăj), *n.* Amount of noil separated in combing.
noil'y (-ĭ), *a.* Resulting in some waste (noil) in combing; designating wool that is open and fuzzy, or weak, webby, or frothy.
noint, *v. t.* To anoint; beat; thrash. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To hasten or run away. *Dial. Eng.*
noint, 'noint, noint'ed, 'noint'ed, noint'er, etc. Aphetic forms of ANOINT, etc.
noint'ment. *n.* Ointment.
‖ **no'i-a** (nō'ē-ȧ), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A noddy tern. *Hawaii.*
noise, noi'ous. ✝ NOYOUS.
‖ **noir** (nwȧr), *a.* [F.] Black.
noi'sance, *a.* [OF. Cf. NUISANCE.] Annoyance; vexation; trouble; nuisance. *Obs.*
noi'sant, *a.* [OF., harmful, prop. p. pr. of OF. & F. *nuire* to harm, L. *nocere.* Cf. NUISANCE.] Troublesome. *Obs.*
noise. ✝ NOSE.
nois'er, *n.* A slanderous person. *Obs.*
nois'i-ly (noiz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of NOISY. See -LY.
nois'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs.*
nois'ing-ly, *adv.* Clamorously.

nois'y (noiz'ĭ), *a.*; NOIS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); NOIS'I-EST. [From NOISE.] **1.** Making, or given to making, a noise, esp. a loud sound; clamorous; vociferous; turbulent; boisterous; as, the *noisy* crowd.
2. Full of, or characterized by, noise; as, the *noisy* town.

No-la'na (nō-lā'nȧ), *n.* [NL., perh. fr. LL. *nola* a small bell.] *Bot.* A genus of spreading or prostrate herbs typifying the family Nolanaceæ, natives of Chile and Peru. They have mostly blue flowers with a white center, the broadly campanulate angled corolla inclosing a basilar style.

Nol'a-na'ce-æ (nŏl'ȧ-nā'sẽ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of South American herbs or shrubs (order Polemoniales), related to the Solanaceæ, but having a plicate corolla and lobed fruit. There are three genera. — **nol'a-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

‖ **no'li me tan'ge-re**, *or* **no'li-me-tan'ge-re** (nō'lī-mẽ-tăn'jẽ-rē), *n.* [L., touch me not.] **1.** *Med.* Any of several varieties of ulcerous cutaneous diseases of the face; esp., lupus exedens, an ulcerative affection of the nose.
2. *Bot.* a Any plant of the genus *Impatiens;* specif., the European touch-me-not (*I. noli-me-tangere*). b The squirting cucumber.
3. A person or thing not to be touched, or meddled or interfered with.
4. A warning against touching or interference.
5. A painting representing Christ's appearance to Mary Magdalene after the Resurrection; — so called from the Latin form of his warning to her. *John* xx. 17.

no-li'tion (nō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *nolle* not to will, to be unwilling; *ne* + *velle* to will, to be willing.] Adverse action of will; unwillingness; — opposed to *volition*. *Rare.*
A *nolition* and a direct enmity against the lust. *Jer. Taylor*

‖ **nol'le pros'e-qui** (nŏl'ẽ prŏs'ẽ-kwī). [L., to be unwilling to prosecute.] *Law.* An entry on the record denoting that the prosecutor or plaintiff will proceed no further in his action or suit, either as a whole, or as to some count, or as to one or more of several defendants. In a criminal suit a nolle prosequi can be entered without the defendant's consent until the jury is impaneled, but not afterward.

‖ **no'lo con-ten'de-re** (nō'lō kŏn-tĕn'dē-rē). [L., I do not wish to contend.] *Law.* A plea by the defendant in a criminal prosecution, which, without admitting guilt, subjects him to a judgment of conviction as in case of a plea of guilty, but does not preclude him from denying the truth of the charges in a collateral proceeding. The form when used in the third person singular is **non vult conten'de-re.**

nol'-pros' (nŏl'prŏs'), *v. t.*; -PROSSED' (-prŏst'); -PROS'ING. To discontinue by entering a nolle prosequi; to decline to prosecute.

‖ **nom** (nōn), *n.* [F. See NOUN.] Name. — **nom de guerre** (dẽ gâr'), lit., war name; hence, a fictitious name; pseudonym. — **n. de plume** (plūm') [an Eng. formation], lit., pen name; hence, a name assumed by an author as a signature; pseudonym.

no'ma (nō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νομή*, lit., a feeding.] *Med.* Gangrenous stomatitis occurring oftenest in debilitated children, esp. after exhausting diseases, and marked by a sloughing ulcer affecting the mouth and cheek.

nom'ad (nŏm'ăd; nō'măd; 277: *the leading dictionaries prefer the first pron., but the second apparently prevails, at least in present American use*), *n.* [L. *nomas, -adis*, Gr. *νομάς, -άδος*, pasturing, roaming without fixed home, fr. *νομός* a pasture, allotted abode, fr. *νέμειν* to distribute, allot, drive to pasture; prob. akin to AS. *niman* to take, and E. *nimble:* cf. F. *nomade.* Cf. ASTRONOMY, ECONOMY, NIMBLE, NEMESIS, NUMB, NUMBER.] One of a race or tribe that has no fixed location, but wanders from place to place in search of pasture or game.

nom'ad, *a.* Roving; nomadic.

no-mad'ic (nō-măd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *νομαδικός*. See NOMAD.] Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, nomads or their way of life; wandering; moving from place to place for subsistence; as, a *nomadic* tribe. — **no-mad'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kŭl-ĭ), *adv.*

nom'ad-i-za'tion (nŏm'ăd-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making nomadic, or state of being nomadic.

nom'arch (nŏm'ärk), *n.* [Gr. *νομός* a district + *-arch.*] The chief magistrate of a nome, or nomarchy.

nom'arch-y (-är-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). A province of the modern kingdom of Greece; a nome.

nome (nōm), *n.* [Gr. *νόμος*, fr. *νέμειν* to divide.] In ancient Greek music, a solo hymn in honor of a god, divided into parts according to a traditional scheme.

nome (nōm), *n.* In Greek form **no'mos** (nō'mŏs). [Gr. *νομός*, fr. *νέμειν* to deal out, distribute.] A province of modern Greece or of ancient Egypt; a nomarchy.
Each *nomos* [of ancient Egypt] had its own god (and totem?) and its own capital, and kept its distinct frontiers, its coat of arms, etc., down to very recent times. *Encyc. Brit.*

no'men-cla'tor (nō'mĕn-klā'tẽr), *n.* [L.; *nomen* name + *calare* to call. See NAME; CALENDAR.] **1.** A book containing collections or lists of words, a vocabulary. *Obs.*
2. A compiler of vocabularies or dictionaries. *Obs. & R.*
3. One who calls persons or things by their names; specif.: **a** In ancient Rome: (1) A slave who attended a candidate for office to tell him the names of influential persons whom they met. (2) A slave who told his master the names of the other slaves. **b** *Antiq.* An officer, as at the Roman imperial court of Constantinople, charged with inviting guests to banquets. **c** In modern use, one who tells or announces the names of guests or of persons generally. **d** A recounter or reckoner up. *Obs. & R.*
4. One who gives names to, or invents names for, things, or who settles and adjusts the nomenclature of any art or science; a classifier of objects under appropriate names.

no'men-cla'tur-al (nō-mĕn-klā'tŭr-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or connected with, nomenclature; nomenclatorial.

no'men-cla'ture (nō'mĕn-klā'tŭr; 277), *n.* [L. *nomenclatura:* cf. F. *nomenclature.* See NOMENCLATOR.] **1.** A name; designation. *Rare.* *Bacon.*
2. a A list, catalogue, or register, as of names or particulars. *Rare.* b A vocabulary, dictionary, or glossary. *Obs.*
3. The system of names used in a particular branch of knowledge or art, or by any school or individual; esp., the names used in classifications as distinguished from other technical terms (see TERMINOLOGY). Thus, in *Bot. & Zool., nomenclature* designates the Latin names of species, genera, and other groups, adopted that the same name may be intelligible to scientists of all nationalities; *terminology* designates names of organs, functions, processes, and all other technical terms of these sciences. The binomial system of nomenclature is now almost universally adopted; the first works in which it was systematically employed were Linnæus's "Species Plantarum" (1753) for botany, and the tenth edition of his "Systema Naturæ" (1758) for zoology. Inbinomial nomenclature the first word (**generic name**) is that of the genus to which the species belongs, and is always treated as a Latin noun; the second (**specific name**) is that peculiar to the species. Subspecies and other categories lower than species are often indicated by a third name (as *Branta canadensis hutchinsii*). When (as is often the case) more than one name has been applied to the same genus, or used as the specific name of the same species, the earliest published of the names in dispute are adopted, and all later ones regarded as synonyms, not to be used if generic names) for any other genus in the same kingdom (animal or vegetable), or (if specific names) for any other species of the same genus. There is much less uniformity of usage in regard to names of groups of higher categories than the genus, and the law of priority is less strictly adhered to, but in recent classifications names of families and subfamilies (and, in *Bot.*, also orders) are formed according to definite rules (see FAMILY, 7, SUBFAMILY).

no'mi-al (nō'mĭ-ăl), *n.* [Cf. BINOMIAL.] *Alg.* A single name or term.

nom'ic (nŏm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *νομικός*, fr. *νόμος* a law, custom.] Characterized by a constancy or a customary procedure having the general force of a natural law; in accord with the routine or normal tenor of experience; hence, customary, ordinary, or conventional; — often applied to the usual English, as distinguished from phonetic, spelling. — *n.* Nomic spelling.
I shall, for convenience, . . . speak of natural law in the old sense, or, as a mere routine of perceptions, as law in the *nomic* sense. Law in the *nomic* sense is thus no product of the reason, but a pure order of perceptions. *Karl Pearson.*

nom'ic (nŏm'ĭk), *a. Music.* Of or pertaining to a nome.

nom'ic (nŏm'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a nome, or province.

nom'i-nal (nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *nominalis*, fr. *nomen, nominis*, name. See NAME.] **1.** *Gram.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a noun or nouns; nounal; substantival.
2. Of or pertaining to the nominalists. *Rare.*
3. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting in, a name or names.
4. Existing in name only; not real or actual; merely named, stated, or given, without reference to actual conditions; — often with the implication that the thing named is so small, slight, or the like, in comparison to what might properly be expected, as scarcely to be entitled to the name; as, a *nominal* difference; a *nominal* price. "*Nominal* attendance on lectures." *Macaulay.*
5. Consisting of, containing, or giving, names, as of a ship's company or of the soldiers of a regiment; mentioning by name; bearing the name of a person, as shares.
nominal damages, *Law*, the damages given for a violation of a right where no actual loss has accrued. — **n. definition,** *Logic*, an expression of the essential meaning of a term without necessarily giving the whole idea which it is intended to convey. — **n. horse power.** See HORSE POWER, 2 **a.** — **n. par.** See PAR, *n.*, 2. — **n. partner.** See PARTNER. — **n. price.** See PRICE. — **n. ratio of expansion.** See RATIO OF EXPANSION.

nom'i-nal-ism (nŏm'ĭ-năl-ĭz'm), *n. Metaph.* The doctrine of the nominalists. It arose in Scholastic philosophy, and became a center of dispute first in the time of Roscellinus (11th century A.D.), who held that universal terms such as *indicate genus* or species, and all general collective words or terms such as *animal, man, horse, tree, air, cloud, rock, ship, city, nation, wagon*, etc., have no objective, real existences corresponding to them, but are mere words, names, or terms, mere vocal utterances, "flatus voces;" only particular individual things and events exist. The historical occasion of this doctrine is found in Porphyry's Introduction to Aristotle's Categories, translated into Latin by Boethius in the 6th century: "Mox de generibus et speciebus . . sive in solis nudis intellectibus posita sint, sive subsistantia corporalia sint . . . utrum separata a sensibilibus . . . dicere recusabo." According to nominalism the Trinity could be understood only as three gods, denying the unity or oneness. The great Schoolmen were able to silence the nominalists for a long period, but Occam, three centuries after Roscellinus, was able to make a theological defense, discriminating between the logical, real, and grammatical meaning of words and setting up the principle: Entities must not be multiplied unnecessarily. The existence, unity, infinity of God, Creation, and Incarnation are factitious unities and cannot be supported on rational grounds, although there is a safe place for them as religious dogmas in the Christian faith in Divine revelation, according to Occam. He held that to our intellects everything real must be some particular individual thing. "quælibet res est hæc res." For an explanation of the grounds of the refutation of nominalism in the early times and the return to realistic views in recent times, see REALISM. *W. T. Harris.*

nom'i-nal-ist (nŏm'ĭ-năl-ĭst), *n. Metaph.* An adherent of nominalism. — *a.* Pert. to nominalists or nominalism.

nom'i-nal-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, nominalists or nominalism.

nom'i-nate (nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; NOM'I-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); NOM'I-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *nominatus*, p. p. of *nominare* to nominate, fr. *nomen* name. See NAME.] **1.** To call; entitle; denominate; name; designate. *Obs. or R. Spenser.*
2. To furnish with a name or names; to name. *Obs.*
3. To mention by name or expressly; specify. *Obs. or R.*
Is it so *nominated* in the bond? *Shak.*
To *nominate* them all, it is impossible. *Shak.*
4. To name, or designate by name, for an office or place; to appoint; esp., to name as a candidate for an election, choice, or appointment; to propose by name, or offer the name of, as a candidate for an office or place.
5. *Billiards, etc.* = CALL, *v. t.*, 20. *Brit.*

nom'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a descriptive name. *Obs. & R.*
2. Having a special or certain name; specif., *Rom. Law*, designating the contracts that fell within the recognized formal contracts for the enforcement of each of which a special form of action existed; — disting. from *innominate.*
3. Appointed to an office; — chiefly used in Scots law of a tutor appointed by a father in his will. See TUTOR, *n.*

nom'i-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Named (for an office); appointed.
2. Noted; renowned. *Obs.*
Nominated Parliament. = LITTLE PARLIAMENT. — **n. passages,** assisted passages granted to immigrants on the nomination of persons resident in a State, the nominator assuming certain obligations towards the immigrants. *Australia.*

nom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nominatio:* cf. F. *nomination.*] **1.** A nominating, or state of being nominated; as: **a** Mentioning by name. *Obs.* **b** Naming; appointing; specifying; state of being appointed. *Obs.* **c** Act or right of designating by name for an office or duty; appointment. **d** Designation or proposal of a person as a candidate for office; state of being proposed or named as a candidate. **e** *Rom. Law.* See FORMULA, 6. **f** The giving or assigning of a name or names. *Rare.* **g** *Horse Racing.* The preliminary entry of a horse by name.
2. Name; designation; denomination. *Obs.*

nom'i-na-ti'val (-nă-tī'văl), *a. Gram.* Of or pertaining to the nominative case.

nom'i-na-tive (nŏm'ĭ-nă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *nominativus* of a name, nominative: cf. F. *nominatif.*] **1.** *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to, the case denoting the subject of a finite verb, a predicate noun referring to the subject, a noun word in apposition with either, or one in certain absolute constructions. Also, the relation of subject, etc., denoted by it.
2. Named for an office; nominated.
3. Denominative. *Rare.*
4. Bearing a person's name; nominal, as shares.

nom'i-na-tive, *n.* The nominative case, or a word in it.
nominative absolute, *Gram.*, a construction consisting of a nominative noun or pronoun with a participle (sometimes with an infinitive) standing apart in syntax from the rest of the sentence, but adding a qualification as of time, cause, or attendant circumstance. Thus, "*She failing* in her promise, I have been diverting my chagrin." *Sheridan.* "The caul was put up in a raffle, the *winner to pay* five shillings." *Dickens.* Cf. ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE. — **n. of address,** *Gram.*, the vocative.

nom'i-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who nominates or makes a nomination.

nom'i-nee' (-nē'), *n.* [See NOMINATE; -EE.] **1.** The person named, as the recipient in an annuity or grant.
2. A person named, or designated, by another or others, for any office, duty, or position.

nom'i-nee'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [*nominee* + *-ism.*] The practice of appointment (as disting. from election) to office.

no-mis'tic (nō-mĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *νόμος* law.] Of, pert.

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noit. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NOTE, *n.* & *v.* [*Scot.*]

noit, *v.* & *n.* Var. of KNOIT.

noi'ther. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NOTHER.

‖ **noix** (nwä), *n.*; *pl.* NOIX. [F., lit., walnut.] *Cookery.* A lymphatic gland from near the shoulder joint, esteemed as a delicacy; as a pope's eye; as, *noix* de veau (of veal).

nok. + NOCK, NOOK.

nokayday. + NAKHODA.

nokechick. + NOCAKE.

nokehike. + NOCAKE.

nokertree, *n.* [OD. *noker, nokerboom*, fr. LL. *nucarius*, fr. L. *nux, nucis*, nut.] A walnut tree. *Obs.*

nokes, *n.* A ninny. *Obs.*

Nokes, John o' *or* **John of the** (nōks). Var. of NOAKES, etc.

no'kin', *a.* Also **no'kins'.** Of no kind; not any. *Obs.*

nokke. + NOCK.

No-ko'mis (nō-kō'mĭs), *n.*, In Longfellow's "Hiawatha," the grandmother and nurse of Hiawatha.

nok'ta (nŏk'tȧ), *n. Math.* A mark (⊗, ⊙), in a table of logarithms, indicating a change of the figure in a certain decimal place.

nol. + NILL, *v.*, NOLL.

No'lan (nō'lăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the ancient city of Nola, in southern Italy, where have been found many Attic amphoræ with red-figured decorations of the best period of Greek art.

no-lan'ad (nō-lăn'ăd), *n.* Any plant of the family Nolanaceæ.

No-las'can (nō-lăs'kȧn), *n. R. C. Ch.* = MERCEDARIAN.

nold, nol'de Contr. of *ne wolde*, would not. *Obs.*

nole. + NOLL.

‖ **no'lens vo'lens.** [L.] Unwilling (or) willing; whether one will or not; willy-nilly.

Nol'i-chuck'y shale (nŏl'ĭ-chŭk'ĭ). [From the *Nolichucky* River, Tennessee.] *Geol.* A Cambrian formation of the southern Appalachians.

noll. Scot. var. of KNOLL, *n.*

noll, *n.* [ME. *nol*, AS. *hnoll* top; akin to OHG. *hnol* top.] Head; noddle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

nol'le (nŏl'ē), *v. t.* Short for NOLLE PROSEQUI. *U. S.*

nol-le'i-ty (nō-lē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *nolle* to be unwilling.] State of being unwilling; nolition. *Rare.*

nol'le-pros'. Short for NOLLE PROSEQUI. *U. S.*

noll'-kholl' (nŏl'kŏl'), *n.* [D. *knolkool.*] Kohl-rabi. *India.*

‖ **no'lo e-pis'co-pa'ri.** [LL.] I do not wish to be made a bishop; — a phrase signifying a priest's refusal of an invitation to accept the office of bishop.

nolp, *v. t.* & *i.* To strike; to fell. *Obs.* — *n.* A blow. *Obs.*

nol. pros. *Abbr.* Nolle prosequi. [not. *Obs.*

nolt. Contr. of *ne wilt*, wilt not.

nolt (nōlt), *n. sing. & pl.* [For *nowt.* See NOWT.] Neat cattle; cattle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

nom Obs pret. & p. p. of NIM.

nom. *Abbr.* Nomenclature; nominal; nominative.

no ma. + NO MO.

‖ **nō'ma-da** (nō'mă-dȧ; 146), *n.* [Sp., nomad.] A Remontado. *Phil. I.*

nom'ade (nŏm'ăd; nō'măd; *F.* nō'mȧd'). Var. of NOMAD.

Nom'a-des (nŏm'ȧ-dēz). *Bib.*

no-ma'di-an (nō-mā'dĭ-ăn), *n.* A nomad. *R.* [Nomadic *R.*]

no-mad'i-cal (nō-măd'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

No-mad'i-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See NOMAD, *n.*] *Zoöl.* See CUCKOO BEE.

nom'ad-ism, *n.* See -ISM.

nom'ad-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.

no'man-cy (nō'măn-sĭ), *n.* [F. *nomancie, nomance*, abbr. fr. *onomancie.* See ONOMANCY.] Divination by letters.

nomandeli, *adv.* [Cf. OD. *namendelike, namondelike.*] Namely. *Obs.*

nomar. + NUMBER.

nom'arch-y (nŏm'ärk-ĭ), *n.* [Gr. *νόμος* law + *-archy.*] Lawyers as a class. *Nonce Word.*

No-mar'thra (nō-mär'thrȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *νόμος* law + *ἄρθρον* joint.] *Zool.* A suborder of mammals consisting of the Old World edentates (the aardvarks and pangolins).—**no-mar'thral** (-thrăl), *a.*

nomber. + NUMBER.

nom'bles. Var. of NUMBLES. *Obs. or Archaic.*

nom'bre + NUMBER.

nom'bril (nŏm'brĭl), *n.* [F. *nombril*, for OF. *lombril*, i. e., *ombril*, with the article, a dim. fr. L. *umbilicus* navel. See NAVEL.] *Her.* See ESCUTCHEON, 1.

nom'bry + NUMBER, *v.*

nome. + NAME, NUMB.

nome. Obs. pret. & p. p. of NIM.

nome, *n.* [Cf. BINOMIAL.] *Alg.* = TERM. *Obs.*

nome, *n.* [Cf. NIM to take.] Seizure; captive. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To take. *Obs*

nomecuthe. + NAMECOUTH.

nomeliche. + NAMELY.

‖ **no'men at'que o'men.** [L.] Name and also omen; a name that is ominous.
Plautus (Persa, IV. iv. 73).

no'men-clate (nō'mĕn-klāt), *v. t.* [From NOMENCLATURE.] To give a name or names to. *Rare.*

no'men-cla'tion, *n.* [L. *nomenclatio.*] Name or nomenclature. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

no'men-cla-tive (nō'mĕn-klā-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to naming or nomenclature.

no-men'cla-to'ri-al (nō-mĕn'klă-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), **no-men'cla-to-ry** (nō-mĕn'klă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Nomenclatural. [-SHIP. *R.*]

no'men-cla'tor-ship, *n.* See NOMENCLATRESS.

no'men-cla'tress (nō'mĕn-klā'trĕs), *n.* A female nomenclator.

no'men-cla'ture, *v. t.* & *i.* To name; designate.

no'men-cla'tur-ist (nō'mĕn-klā'tŭr-ĭst), *n.* A specialist in nomenclature; a nomenclator.

‖ **no'men nu'dum** (nō'mĕn nū'dŭm); *pl.* NOMINA NUDA (nŏm'ĭ-nȧ nū'dȧ). [L., naked name.] *Biol.* A mere name without description. Such a name is usually accorded no status, but may be used later when published with a proper description

nomin. *Abbr.* Nominative.

nom'i-na-ble (nŏm'ĭ-nă-b'l), *a.* [L. *nominare* to name.] Namable.

nom'i-nal, *n.* **a** A nominalist. *Obs.* **b** A nominal or unreal thing. *Obs. & R.* **c** *Music.* A note which gives its name to a scale. **d** *Gram.* A verb formed from a noun. *Obs.*

nom'i-nal'i-ty (nŏm'ĭ-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being nominal; a nominal thing. *Rare.*

nom'i-nal-ize, *v. t.* To convert into a noun. *Obs.*

nom'i-nal-ly, *adv.* of NOMINAL

nom'i-nance, *n.* Denomination; name. *Obs*

‖ **no'mi-na stul-to'rum pa'ri-e'ti-bus hær'rent** (nŏm'ĭ-nȧ, păr'ĭ-ē'tĭ-bŭs). [L.] The names of fools cling (or adhere) to the walls. [NATE, *v.*]

nom'i-nate. Obs. p. p. of NOMINATE.

nom'i-nate, *n.* A nominee. *Obs.*

nom'i-nate-ly, *adv.* By name; particularly; namely. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **no'mi-na'tim** (nŏm'ĭ-nā'tĭm), *adv* [L.] By name; expressly

nomination borough A pocket borough. [GAME. *Brit.*]

nomination game. = CALL

nom'i-na-tiv Nominative. *Ref. Sp.* [NATIVE.]

nom'i-na-tive-ly, *adv.* Of NOMINATIVE.

nom'i-na'trix (nŏm'ĭ-nā'trĭks), *n.* A woman who nominates.

nom'i-na-ture (nŏm'ĭ-nȧ-tūr), *n.* Nomination. *Rare.*

no-min'i-cate, *v. t.* [Cf. NOMINATE.] To call; name. *Obs.*

no-min'ion, *n.* Mention by name; remembrance. *Obs.*

nom'i-nor, *n.* A nominator. *Obs.*

nom'i-ny (nŏm'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [Perh. fr. A. L. phrase *in nomine* in the name (of).] A form of words, esp. a rhyming doggerel; a pigmarole; a wordy tale. *Dial. Eng.*

no'mism (nō'mĭz'm), *n.* Nomistic principle or practice; legalism in religion.

nomme. + NOME, to take.

nom'mer. + NUMBER.

nom'met. Var. of NUMMET. *Dial. Eng.*

to, or founded on, law, especially as given in a sacred book; nomothetic.

no-moc/a-non (nŏ-mŏk′ȧ-nŏn), *n.* [NGr. νομοκάνων; Gr. *νόμος* law + *κανών* rule, rod. See CANON.] *Eccl. Ch.* Properly, a collection of ecclesiastical laws (canons) of church councils and of the imperial ecclesiastical laws; loosely, a collection of canons alone.

no-mog/e-ny (nŏ-mŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *νόμος* law + *-geny.*] The origination of life by natural processes rather than by miracle; — opposed to *thaumatogeny.* — **no-mog/e-nist** (-nĭst), *n.* — **no-mog/e-nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

no-mog/ra-phy (nŏ-mŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *νομογραφία*; *νόμος* law + *γράφειν* to write.] A treatise on the drafting of laws. — **no-mog/ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.*

no mol'o-gy (nŏ-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *νόμος* law + *-logy.*] **a** The science of law and legislation. **b** The science of the laws of the mind; rational psychology. — **nom/o-log/i-cal** (nŏm′ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **no-mol'o-gist** (nō-mŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

nom/o-the/ic (nŏm′ō-thē′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *νομοθετ-ικός.*] Giving or enacting laws; legislative; arising from, or based on, law; made by lawgivers; as, a *nomothetical* power; a *nomothetic* religion.

non- (nŏn-; *see 2d note below*). [L. *non*, OL. *noenum*, fr. *noenum*, lit., not one: cf. F. *non-*. See NONE, *pron.*] A prefix in common use in English in the sense of *not; un-; in-. Non-* is generally less emphatic than *in-* or *un-*, being merely negative, while *in-* and *un-* are positive, often implying an opposite thing or quality. Cf. *non*religious, *ir*religious; *non*moral, *im*moral; *non*-Christian, *un*christian.

☞ The reference "See NON-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *non-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

☞ The prefix is usually unaccented or under a secondary accent only, except in a few compounds like *non'sense, non'de-script, non'suit'*, etc. It is, however, especially subject to contrasting stress, as in *thinking and non'thinking, ac'id and non'ac'id*, etc. See *Guide to Pron.*, §86.

non/a-bil'i-ty (nŏn′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Want of ability; incapacity.

2. *Law.* An exception taken against a plaintiff in a cause as not having legal capacity to sue.

non-ac'cess (nŏn-ăk′sĕs; nŏn′ăk-sĕs′), *n. Law.* The non-existence of opportunity for sexual intercourse, esp. as between husband and wife.

non/a-dec'ane (nŏn′ȧ-dĕk′ān), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth + *decem* ten.] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon of the paraffin series, $C_{19}H_{40}$; — so called from the number of carbon atoms in the molecule. The normal variety is a white, waxy solid, melting at 32° C. (90° F.).

no'nage (nō′nĭj; nŏn′ăj), *n.* [LL. *nonagium*, from L. *nonus* ninth, *novem* nine.] *Eccl.* The ninth part of movable goods of a decedent, formerly payable to the clergy.

non'age (nŏn′ĕj; nō′nĭj; 277), *n.* [*non-* + *age.*] State of not being of age; legal immaturity; minority.

> The human mind . . . was still in its *nonage.* *Coleridge.*

non/a-ge-na'ri-an (nŏn′ȧ-jē-nā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [L. *nonagenarius* containing, or consisting of, ninety, fr. *nonageni* ninety each; akin to *novem* nine.] Ninety, or between ninety and one hundred, years old. — *n.* One of such age.

non/a-ges'i-mal (-jĕs′ĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *nonagesimus* the ninetieth. Cf. NONAGENARIAN.] *Astron.* Lit., ninetieth; — used only in nonagesimal degree or point. = NONAGESIMAL, *n.*

non/a-ges'i-mal (nŏn′ȧ-jĕs′ĭ-măl), *n. Astron.* The middle or highest point of that half of the ecliptic which is at any moment above (or, sometimes, below) the horizon; the nineticth degree of the ecliptic, reckoned from the horizon.

non'a-gon (nŏn′ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth + Gr. *γωνια* angle.] *Math.* A polygon having nine angles and therefore nine sides.

non'ap-pear'ance (nŏn′ȧ-pēr′ăns), *n.* Default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend; failure to appear. — **non'ap-pear'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

non-arc'hing, non-arc'ing (-ärk′ĭng), *a.* Designating a metal, as metals of the zinc group and their alloys, that will not readily maintain an electric arc, as when used to form a spark gap.

no'na-ry (nō′nȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *nonus* ninth; cf. L. *nonarius* of the ninth hour.] *Math.* Having nine as the radix or base; — said of a system of notation.

‖ **non as-sump'sit** (ā-sŭmp′sĭt; ä-sŭm′sĭt). [L., he did not undertake.] *Law.* The general plea or denial in an action of assumpsit.

non'be'ing (nŏn′bē′ĭng), *n.* Absence of being; nonexistence; void; also, *Rare*, a nonexistent thing.

Non'cal-ca're-a (-kăl-kā′rē-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* One of two main divisions into which the sponges are often separated, including all except the Calcarea (which see).

nonce (nŏns), *n.* [For the *nonce*, ME. for the *nones*, a corruption of for then *ones*, where *n* in *then* is a relic of AS. *m* in ðam, dat. of the article and demonstrative pronoun, E. *the*. See THE; ONCE.] Lit., the one, single, particular, or present (occasion, use, or purpose); — chiefly used in the phrase *for the nonce*, which, in modern literary English, denotes: for the special occasion; or, more usually, for the time being; temporarily. The phrase was formerly used in poetry as a metrical expletive.

> The miller was a stout carl, for the *nonce.* *Chaucer.*
> I dismissed my curiosity *for the nonce.* *Poe.*

at the very nonce, at the very moment. — **for the very nonce**, for the express purpose. *Obs.*

nonce word. "A word which is apparently used only *for the nonce*, or special occasion." *Oxf. E. D.*

non'cha-lance (nŏn′shȧ-lăns; *F.* nôn′shȧ′lăns′), *n.* [F. fr. *non* not (L. *non*) + *chaloir* to concern (one's self) for, fr. L. *calere* to be warm, to be inflamed with desire, to be troubled. See NON-; CALDRON.] Lacking in warmth of feeling, enthusiasm, or interest; indifferent; careless.

non'cha-lant (nŏn′shȧ-lănt; *F.* nôn′shȧ′länˊ), *a.* [F., fr. *non* not (L. *non*) + *chaloir* to concern (one's self) for, fr. L. *calere* to be warm, to be inflamed with desire, to be troubled. See NON-; CALDRON.] Lacking in warmth of feeling, enthusiasm, or interest; indifferent; careless.

non'col-le'gi-ate (nŏn′kŏ-lē′jĭ-ăt), *a.* Not belonging to a college; specif., in English universities, not belonging to, or connected with, any particular college or hall; also, of a university, not made up of colleges. — *n.* A noncollegiate person; one not educated in a college.

non-com'bat-ant (nŏn-kŏm′bȧt-ănt; -kŭm′-), *n. Mil.* Any person connected with a military or naval force whose duties do not include fighting, as a chaplain, a member of the medical or pay corps, etc., or any civilian.

non'com-mis'sioned (nŏn′kŏ-mĭsh′ŭnd), *a.* Not having a commission. — **noncommissioned officer**, *Mil.*, an enlisted man appointed to the grade of sergeant or corporal either in the line or on the noncommissioned staff, not by a commission from the chief executive or supreme authority of the State, but by the Secretary of War or by the commanding officer of the regiment or command.

non'com-mit'tal (nŏn′kŏ-mĭt′ăl), *n.* State of not being committed or pledged; forbearance to commit one's self.

non'com-mit'tal, *a.* Characterized by forbearance or refusal to commit one's self; indicating neither consent nor dissent. — **non'com-mit'tal-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **non'com-mit'tal-ly,** *adv.*

non'com-mu'ni-cant (-kŏ-mū′nĭ-kănt), *n. Eccl.* One not a communicant; one who does not receive the Communion; specif., in England, in the 17th century, often, one who did not communicate in a church of the Establishment.

non'com-mun'ion (-mŭn′yŭn), *n.* **1.** Want of communion, or fellowship. *Obs.*

2. Neglect or refusal to receive the Communion, esp. in a church of the Establishment in England.

3. Exclusion from the Communion. *Obs.*

non'com-pli'ance (-kŏm-plī′ăns), *n.* Neglect of compliance; failure to comply. — **non'com-pli'ant** (-ănt), *a. & n.*

non'con-cur' (nŏn′kŏn-kŭr′), *v. i. & t.* To dissent or refuse to concur (with).

non'con-cur'rence (-kŭr′ĕns), *n.* Refusal to concur.

non'con-duc'tor (-dŭk′tẽr), *n. Physics.* A substance that does not conduct (convey or transmit) heat, electricity, sound, or the like, or rather, that conducts them with difficulty; an insulator; as, wool is a *nonconductor* of heat; rubber, dry gases, silk, glass, wax, sulphur, shellac, etc., are *nonconductors* of electricity.

non'con-form'ing (-fôr′mĭng), *a.* Not conforming; declining conformity, esp. to the established church.

non'con-form'ist (-mĭst), *n.* **1.** One who does not conform to an established church or its doctrine, discipline, or polity; esp. [*often cap.*], one who does not conform to the established church of England, — orig., a member who refused to conform to its discipline or practice in certain respects, later, a member of a religious body separated from it; a dissenter, now, chiefly, a Protestant one.

2. One who refuses to conform to some practice or course of action or conduct. *Obs.*

Syn. — See HERETIC.

non'con-form'ist, *a.* [*often cap.*] Nonconforming.

non'con-form'i-ty (-mĭ′tĭ), *n.* **1.** Neglect, failure, or want of conformity, or refusal to conform, as to a rule or practice; specif., refusal or neglect to conform to an established church or its doctrine, discipline, or polity, orig., and now chiefly, the Church of England; principles or practice of nonconformists, esp. Protestant dissenters.

2. [*often cap.*] Nonconformists collectively.

3. Absence of agreement or correspondence in any matter.

non'con-tent' (nŏn′kŏn-tĕnt′), *n.* **1.** *British House of Lords.* One who gives a negative vote; — sometimes shortened into *noncon* or *non con.* Cf. 3d CONTENT, 4.

2. A person who is not content *Rare.*

non'de script (nŏn′dē-skrĭpt), *a.* [*non-* + L. *descriptus* described.] **1.** Not hitherto described. *Obs. or R.*

2. Not easily described; unclassifiable; belonging, or apparently belonging, to no particular class or kind.

non'de-script, *n.* **1.** A thing, as a species of a plant or mineral, etc., not hitherto described; a thing of no account or as yet unexplained. *Obs. or R.*

2. A person or thing not easily classified, or of no particular class or kind; — usually applied disparagingly.

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no-moc'ra-cy (nō-mŏk′rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *νόμος* law + *-cracy.*] Government in accordance with a system of law.

nomon. ✝ NO MAN.

nom'o-ny. Var. of NOMINY. *Dial. Eng.*

nom'o-pel'mous (nŏm′ō-pĕl′mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *νόμος* law, custom + *πέλμα* sole of the foot.] *Zool.* Having a separate and simple tendon to flex the hallux, as passerine birds.

no-moph'y-lax (nō-mŏf′ĭ-lăks), *n.; pl.* NOMOPHYLACES (nŏm′ō-fĭl′ȧ-sēz). [Gr. *νομοφύλαξ*; *νόμος* law + *φύλαξ* guard.] *Gr. Antiq.* One of a body of officials whose duty was to see that the laws were duly observed, esp. in the deliberative assemblies. [A province.]

no'mos, *n.* [Gr. *νομός.*] = NOME,

no-moth'e-sy, *n.* [Gr. *νομοθεσία.*] A making of laws. *Obs.*

nom'o-thete (nŏm′ō-thēt), *n.* [Gr. *νομοθέτης*; *νόμος* law + *τιθέναι* to assign.] See NOMOTHETES. *Obs. & R.*

no-moth'e-tes (nō-mŏth′ē-tēz), *n.; pl.* NOMOTHETAI (-tī). [Gr. *νομοθετης.*] *Gr. Antiq* A lawgiver; esp., at Athens, a member of a committee of dicasts charged with revising laws.

nompower. ✝ NOUMPERE.

non. ✝ NO, NONE, NOON, NUN.

non, *conj.* Than. *Obs.*

‖ **non** (nōn), *adv.* [L.] Not; — used in many Latin phrases, chiefly legal, in English use.

‖ **non,** *n.* [L.] *Obs.* **1.** A negative; a prohibition.

2. Short for NON PLACET.

Non. *Bib.*

non. *Abbr.* Nones (L. nonæ).

No'na (nō′nȧ). [L.] See FATE, 4.

non'ab-jur'or, *n. Eng. Hist.* One who refused to take the oath of abjuration of the direct Stuart line contained in an act in 1702.

non-a'ble, *a.* Unable; impotent. *Obs.*

non-ab'sen-ta'tion, *n.*, **non-ab'so-lute,** *a. & n.*, **non'ab-sorb'a-ble,** *a.*, **non'ab-sorb'ent,** *a & n.*, **non'ab-stain'er,** *n.*, **non'ac-ced'ing** (nŏn′ăk-sēd′ĭng), *a.*, **non-ac'cent,** *n.*, **non'ac-cept'ance,** *n.*, **non'ac-cept'ant,** *a.*, **non-ac'cep-ta'tion,** *n.*, **non'ac-com'pa-ny-ing,** *a.*, **non'ac-com'plish-ment,** *n.*, **non-ac'id** (-ăs′ĭd), *a.*, **non'-ac-quaint'ance,** *n.*, **non-ac'qui-es'cence,** *n.*, **non-act',** *v.* See NON-.

non'act', *n.* That which is not an act; a forbearance.

non-ac'tion, *n.*, **non-ac'tive,** *a.*, **non'a-cute',** *a.*, **non'-A-dam'i-cal,** *a.* (*Obs.*). See NON-.

non'ad-dress', *n.* Dissent from the address of Parliament to the King. *Obs.* — **non'ad-dress'er,** *n. Obs.*

non'ad-her'ence (-ăd-hēr′ĕns), *n.*, **non'ad-her'ent** (-ĕnt), *a.* (*Obs.*), **non'ad-he'sive,** *a.*, **non'ad-ja'cent,** *a*, **non'ad-just'a-ble,** *a.*, **non'ad-mis'sion** (-ăd-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* See NON-.

Non-ad'o-ran'tes, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Eccl. Hist.* See ADORANTES.

non'a-dult', *a.*, **non'ad-vert'ence,** *n.*, **non-cy,** *n.*, **non-ad'vo-cate,** *n.* See NON-.

‖ **No'næ Ca'pro-ti'næ** (nō′nē kăp′rō-tī′nē). [L.] See JUNO, I.

non-a'ër-o-bi-ot'ic (nŏn-ā′ẽr-ō-bī-ŏt′ĭk), *a. Biol.* Anaërobic

non'af-fil'i-at'ed, *a.* See NON-.

non'aged (nŏn′ājd; nō′nājd), *a.* Belonging to nonage; being a minor; immature; minor. *Obs.*

non-a'gent, *n.* See NON-.

non'a-ges'ime, *a.* [Cf F *nonagésime.*] Nonagesimal. *Obs.*

non'a-gree'ment, *n.*, **non-ag'ri-cul'tur-al,** *a.*, **non'air',** *a.*, **non-al'co-hol'ic,** *a.*, **non-Al'ex-an'dri-an,** *a.*, **non-al'ien-a'tion,** *n.*, **non'al-lit'er-at'ed,** *a.*, **non'a-lu'minous,** *a*, **non'a-mal'ga-ma-ble,** *a.*, **non'a-mo'tion,** *n.* See NON-.

no'nan, *a.* Also **no'nane.** [L. *nonanus*, fr. *nonus* ninth.] Recurring on the ninth day; as, *nonan* fever. *Obs.*

non-an'gling, *a.* See NON-.

‖ **non An'gli sed an'ge-li.** [L.] Not Angles, but angels; — according to Bede, *Eccl. Hist.*, II. 1, said by Pope Gregory the Great of some English slaves whom he saw exposed for sale in the public market at Rome.

non-an'i mal, *n. & a.*, **non-an'swer,** *v.* See NON-.

non-aph'thene. Var. of NONONAPHTHENE. [NON-.]

non'a-pos'ta-tiz'ing, *a.* See

non'ap-par'ent, *a.* Not appearing or apparent. — **nonapparent easement** *or* **servitude.** See under APPARENT.

non'ap-pear'ing, *a.*, **non-ap'pen-dic'u-lar,** *a.*, **non'ap-ply',** *v.*, **non'ap-point'ment,** *n.*, **non'ap-por'tion-a-ble,** *a.*, **non'ap-pre'ci-a'tion,** *n.*, **non-ap'pre-hen'sion,** *n.*, **non'a-que-ous,** *a.* **Non-Ar'ab,** *a.*, **non-ar'bi-tra-ble,** *a.* See NON-.

non-Ar'chi-me'de-an, *a. Math* Not assuming the so-called axiom of Archimedes. Cf. NON-PYTHAGOREAN.

non-ar'gen-tif'er-ous, *a.*, **non'-ar-mig'er-ous,** *a.*, **non-a'r'o-mat'ic,** *a.*, **non'ar-riv'al** (nŏn′ȧ-rīv′ăl), *n.*, **non'ar-te'sian,** *a.*, **non'ar-tic'u-la'ted,** *a.*, **non'ar-tic'u-la'tion,** *n.* See NON-.

no'na-ry (nō′nȧ-rĭ), *n.* [See NONARY, *a.*] **1.** A group of nine.

2. A fever recurring every ninth (i. e., eighth) day. *Obs.*

non-Ar'yan, *a.* See NON-.

non-as'cer-tain'ing, *a.*, **non-as'pi-rate,** *a.*, **non-as'sen-ta'tion,** *n.*, **non'as-sess'a-ble,** *a.*, **non'as-sess'ment,** *n.*, **non as-sim'i-lat'ing,** *a.*, **non'as-sim'i-la'tion,** *n.*, **non'as-sis'tive,** *a.*, **non-at'mos-pher'ic,** *a.*, **non'at-tend'ance,** *n.* See NON-.

non'at-tend'ing-ly, *adv.* Subconsciously. *Obs.*

non'at-ten'tion, *n.* Inattention.

non'au-rif'er-ous, *a.*, **non-au'to-mat'ic,** *a.*, **nonavauntage,** *n.* (*Obs.*). See NON-.

‖ **non' a've-nu'** (nŏn′-năv′nū′). [F.] Not having happened.

non-az'o-tized, *a.*, **non-Ban'tu,** *a.*, **non-base'ment,** *n.*, **non-tax'ic** (nŏn-băs′ĭk), *a.*, **non-bear'ing,** *n.*, **non-Bib'li-cal,** *a.*, **non'bi-la'bi-ate,** *a.*, **non'bi-no'mi-al,** *a.*, **non'bi-tu'mi-nous,** *a.*, **non-blame'less,** *a.*, **non-book'ish,** *a.*, **non'-Brah-man'i-cal,** *a.*, **non-brow'sing,** *a.*, **non-bud'ding,** *a.*, **non-burg'age,** *n.*, **non-burgess,** *n.*, **non-burn'ing,** *a.*, **non-burst'ing,** *a.*, **non-cak'ing** (-kāk′ĭng), *a.*, **non-cal'ci-fied,** *a.*, **non'ca-non'i-cal,** *a.*, **non-cap'i-tal,** *a.* See NON-. [rank.]

non'caste', *a* Of no caste or

non'ca-the'dral, *a.*, **non-Cath'o-lic,** *a.*, **non'-Cau-ca'sian,** *a.*, **non-cel'lu-lar,** *a.* See NON-.

non'cer-tain', *n.* Uncertainty. *Obs.*

non'-Chau-ce'ri-an, *a.*, **non-chem'i-cal,** *a.*, **non'-Chi-nese',** *a.*, **non-chok'a-ble** (-ch ō k′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **non-choke'bore',** *a.*, **non-Chris'tian,** *a. & n.*, **non-church',** *v. t.* (*Obs.*), **non-cil'i-at'ed,** *a.*, **non-cir'cu-lar,** *a.*, **non'ci-ta'tion,** *n.*, **non-cit'i-zen,** *n.*, **non'claim',** *n.* See NON-, **non-claim'er,** *n.* **Nonclas'si-cal,** *a.*, **non-cler'i-cal,** *a.*, **non'co-ag'u-la-bil'i-ty,** *n.*, **non'co-ag'u-la-ble,** *a.*, **non'co-ag'u-la'tion,** *n.*, **non'cock',** *n.*, **non'co-er'cive,** *a.*, **non-cog'ni-tive,** *a.*, **non'co-her'ent,** *a.*, **non'co-he'sion,** *n.*, **non'co-in'ci-dence,** *n.*, **non'co-in'ci-dent,** *a.*, **non-cok'ing** (-kōk′ĭng), *a.* See NON-.

non-coll', *a.* Short for NONCOLLEGIATE. *Colloq.*

non'col-lans'a-ble, *a.*, **non'col-lec'tion,** *n.*, **non'col-lin'e-ar,** *a.* See NON-.

non-col'loid, *n. Chem.* A substance not a colloid; a crystalloid.

non'co-lo'ni-al, *a.* See NON-.

non'com' (nŏn′kŏm′), *n. Mil.* A noncommissioned officer. *Colloq.* — *a.* Noncommissioned. *Colloq.* [NON-.]

non-com'bi-na'tion, *n.* See

non'come', *n.* Prob., short for *non compos mentis. Shak.*

non-com'ing (-kŭm′ĭng), *vb. n.*, **non'com-mence'ment,** *n.*, **non'com-mit'ance,** *n.*, **non-com'mo-dan-cy,** *n.* See NON-.

non'com-mu'ni-cant, *a.* Not partaking of the Communion.

non'com-mu'ni-cat'ing, *a.* See NON-. [-IST. *Obs.*]

non-com-mu'nion-ist, *n.* See

non-com'mu-nis'tic, *a.*, **non'com-mut'a-tive** (nŏn′kŏ-mūt′ȧ-tĭv; -kŏm′ū-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* See NON-.

non'com-pear'ance (nŏn′kŏm-pēr′ăns), *n. Scots Law.* Default in appearing in court.

non-com'pe-ten-cy, *n.*, **non-com'pe-tent,** *a.*, **non'com-pet'ing** (nŏn′kŏm-pēt′ĭng), *a.*, **non'com-pet'i-tive,** *a.*, **non'com-pet'i-tive-ly,** *a & n.*, **non'com-plai-sance',** *n.*, **non'com-ple'tion,** *n.* See NON-.

non'com-ply'ing, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to comply. — *n.* Noncompliance.

‖ **non com pos men'tis.** [L.] *Law.* Not of sound mind; mentally unsound; — a term including all forms of mental unsoundness, as those arising from idiocy, lunacy, insanity, weakmindedness, drunkenness, delirium of sickness, etc.

non'com-pound'er, *n.* One that does not compound; specif. *(usually cap.), Eng. Hist.*, one of those Jacobites who desired the unconditional restoration of James II. after his abdication.

noncon, *n.* Short for NONCONFORMIST, NONCONTENT *Colloq.*

non'con-celv'ing, *vb. n.*, **non'con-cep'tion,** *n.*, **non'con-cha'lance** (nŏn′kŏn-klō′dĕns), *n.*, **non'con-clud'ent** (-ĕnt), *a.*, **non'con-clud'ing** (-ĭng), *a.*, **non'con-den'si-ble,** *a.* See NON-.

non'con-dens'ing, *a.* Not condensing. — **noncondensing engine.** See STEAM ENGINE.

non'con-duct'i-bil'i-ty, *n.*, **non'-con-duct'ing,** *a.*, **non'con-duc'tion,** *n.*, **non'con-duc'tive,** *a.*, **non'con-fi'cient,** *a.*, **non'con-fi'dent,** *a.*, **non-con'fis-ca'tion,** *n.*, **non'con-fi'tent,** *a.* See NON-.

non'con-form', *a.* Nonconforming. *Obs.*

non'con-form'a-ble, *a.* Nonconformist. *Rare.*

non'con-form'ing, *vb. n.* Failure to conform; nonconformity.

non'con-form'ism, *n.* Nonconformity as a system.

non'con-for-mis'ti-cal, *a.* Characteristic of nonconformists, or dissenters. — **non'con-for-mis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* [conformity. *Obs.*]

non'con-form'i-tan, *n.* Nonconformist. *Obs.*

non-con'gru-ent, *a.*, **non'con-niv'ance** (nŏn′kŏ-nīv′ĕns), *n.*, **non-con'no-ta-tive,** *a.*, **non-con'scious,** *a.*, **non'con-sec'u-tive,** *a.* See NON-. [*Obs. or R.*]

non'con-sent', *n. & v.* Dissent.

non'con-sent'ing, *a.*, **non-con'-se-quence,** *n.*, **non'con-serv'a-tive,** *a.*, **non'con-sid'er-a'tion,** *n.*, **non-con'so-ci'e-ty,** *n.* See NON-.

‖ **non con'stat** (kŏn′stȧt). [L.] It does not appear; it is not plain or clear; it does not follow.

non-con'sti-tu'tion-al, *a.*, **non'con-struc'tive,** *a.*, **non'con-sump'tion,** *n.*, **non-con'tact,** *n.*, **non'con-ta'gion,** *n.* See NON-.

non'con-ta'gion-ist, *n. Med.* One who does not believe in the contagious character of certain diseases.

non'con-ta'gious, *a.*, **non'con-ta'gious-ness,** *n.*, **non'con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous,** *a.*, **non'con-ten'tious,** *a.*, **non'con-ten'tious-ly,** *adv.*, **non'con-tig'u-ous,** *a.*, **non'con-tin'gent,** *a.*, **non'con-tin'u-ous,** *a.* See NON-.

non-con'tra-dic'tion, *n. Logic.* See NON-; — sometimes used in the phrase, *law of noncontradiction*, which is equivalent to *law* or *principle of contradiction.*

non'con-trib'ut-ing, *a.*, **non'con-trib'u-tor,** *n.*, **non'con-trib'u-to-ry,** *a.*, **non'con-ver'sion,** *n.*, **non'con-vic'tion,** *n.*, **non'co-ör'di-na'tion,** *n.*, **non-cor'po-rate,** *a.*, **non'cor-po're-al'i-ty,** *n.*, **non-cor're-spond'ence,** *n.*, **non'cor-rod'i-ble** (-kō-rōd′ĭ-b'l), *a.*, **non'-cor-ro'sive,** *a.*, **non'cos-mop'o-li-tism,** *n.*, **non'co-straight',** *a.*, **non-coun'ty,** *a.*, **non'cre-a'tion,** *n.*, **non-cred'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*, **non-crim'i-nal,** *a.*, **non-crit'i-cal,** *a.*, **non-cru'ci-form,** *a.*, **non-crys'tal-line,** *a.*, **non-crys'tal-liz'a-ble,** *a.*, **non-crys'tal-lized,** *a.* See NON-.

‖ **non cui'vis ho'mi-ni con-tin'-git ad-i're Co-rin'thum** (hŏm′ĭ-nī). [L.] It is not the fortune of every man to go to Corinth (a city noted for its luxury and extravagance).

> *Horace (Epistles*, I. xvii. 36).

non-cul. *Abbr.* Non culpabilis.

‖ **non cul-pa-bi'lis** (kŭl-păb′ĭ-lĭs). [L.] Not guilty.

non-cul'ture, *n.*, **non-cu'mu-la-tive,** *a.* See NON-.

non'cu-ran'tist, *a.* [It. *noncurante* indifferent.] Characterized by indifference

non-cur'ren-cy, *n.*, **non-cus'pi-date,** *a.*, **non-cut'ting,** *a.*, **non-cyc'lic,** *a.*, **non-Cym'ric,** *a* See NON-.

non'da (nŏn′dȧ), *n.* [Native name.] The edible plumlike fruit of an Australian amygdaloceous tree (*Parinarium nonda*).

‖ **non da'tur ter'ti-um** [L.] No third is given; there is no third choice.

non-deal'er, *n.*, **non'de-cal'ci-fied,** *a.* See NON-.

Non'de-cid'u-a'ta (nŏn′dē-sĭd′ū-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool* The mammals having a nondeciduate placenta.

non'de-cid'u-ate (-sĭd′ū-āt), *a. Zool.* Having no decidua; nondeciduate. — **nondeciduate placenta.** See PLACENTA, 1.

non'de-cid'u-ous, *a.*, **non'de-ci'sion,** *n.*, **non'de-fam'a-to-ry,** *a.* See NON-

‖ **non de-fi'ci-en'te cru-me'na.** [L.] The purse not failing; while the money lasts.

non-del'e-gate, *n.*, **non-del'i-ques'cent,** *a.*, **non'de-liv'er-y,** *n.*, **non'de-mand',** *n.*, **non-dep'o-si'tion,** *n.*, **non'de-pressed',** *a.*, **non'de-signed',** *a.*, **non'de-sist',** *ing, a.*, **non'de-squam'a-tive,** *a.*, **non'de-tached',** *a.* See NON-.

‖ **non de'ti-net** (dĕt′ĭ-nĕt). [L., he does not detain.] *Law.* The general issue in an action of detinue. It puts in issue only the question of detainer.

non'de-vel'op-a-ble, *a.*, **non'de-vel'op-ment,** *n.*, **non-dex'terous,** *a.*, **non-di'a-stat'ic,** *a.*, **non'-di-az'o-tiz'a-ble,** *a.*, **non'di-lat'a-ble** (-dĭ-lāt′ȧ-b'l; -dī-lāt′-), *a.*, **non-diph'the-rit'ic,** *a.*, **non'dip'lo-mat'ic,** *a.*, **non'di-rec'tion,** *n.*, **non-dis'a-gree'ment,** *n.*, **non-dis'ap-pear'ing,** *a.*, **non'dis-cern'ment,** *n.*, **non'dis-charg'ing,** *a.*, **non'dis-clo'sure,** *n.*, **non'dis-cov'er-y,** *n.*, **non-dis'-tri-bu'tion,** *n.*, **non'di-ver'gent,** *a.*, **non'di-vin'i-ty,** *n.*, **non'di-vis'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*, **non'di-vi'sion,**

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non'do (nŏn'dō), *n.* An apiaceous plant (*Ligusticum canadense*) of the eastern United States, having an aromatic root.

none (nŭn), *pron.* [ME. *none, noon, non, nan,* AS. *nān,* fr. *ne* not + *ān* one. See NO, *a.* & *adv.*, ONE; cf. NON-, NULL, *a.*] **1.** No one; not one.

There is *none* that doeth good; no, not one. *Ps.* xiv. 3.
None but the brave deserves the fair. *Dryden*

2. Not any. As subject, *none* with a plural verb is the commoner construction.

None of their productions are extant. *Blair.*

3. No; not any; — used attributively, and, except in early instances, only before a vowel or *h;* as, thou shalt have *none* assurance of thy life. *Archaic.*

Silver and gold have I *none.* *Acts* iii. 6.
Milton.

4. Not anything; nothing. *Obs.*

none of, not in the least; nothing of; — used emphatically. "They knew that I was *none of* the register that entered their admissions." *Fuller.* — n. other, no other. *Archaic.*

non'ef-fec'tive (nŏn'ĕ-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Not effective.

2. *Mil. & Nav.* Not fit or available for duty.

non'ef-fec'tive, *n.* A noneffective soldier or sailor.

non-e'go (nŏn-ē'gō; -ĕg'ō), *n.* [L., not I.] *Metaph.* The external world or object as contrasted with the *ego.* See NEO- b.

non-en'ti-ty (nŏn-ĕn'tĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of not existing, nonexistence; negation of being.

2. A thing not existing, or existing only in the imagination.

3. A person or thing of little or no account.

nones (nōnz), *n. pl.* [L. *nonae,* so called because it was the ninth day before the ides, fr. *nonus* ninth, fr. *novem* nine: cf. F. *nones.* See NINE; NONES, 2; NOON.] **1.** The ninth day before the ides (counting the ides) in the Roman calendar. See ROMAN CALENDAR.

2. [F. *none,* fr. L. See NOON.] *Eccl.* One of the canonical hours, being the ninth hour (according to the ancient Roman reckoning), or 3 P. M.; hence, an office recited formerly at 3 P. M., but now in the Roman Catholic Church often somewhat earlier.

none'such' (nŭn'sŭch'), *n.* **1.** A person or thing such that there is no other like it; specif.: a An unequaled or unrivaled thing or person; a paragon. b Rarely, specif., a thing unequaled for badness, or the like. c The greatest, most conspicuous, most eminent, etc., one. *Now Rare.*

2. a A kind of apple, mentioned in literature. b The black medic. c The scarlet lychnis.

no-net' (nō-nĕt') } *n.* [From L. *nonus* ninth, like E.
‖ **no-net'to** (-nĕt'tō) } *duet,* fr. L. *duo.*] *Music.* A composition for nine instruments, rarely for nine voices.

non'-Eu-clid'e-an (nŏn'ū-klĭd'ē-ăn; -ū-klĭd'ē'ăn; 277), **non'-Eu-clid'i-an** (-ū-klĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a. Math.* Not Euclidean; specif., not assuming all the axioms and postulates assumed in the "Elements" of Euclid, but according with experience within the limits of observational error; not assuming the 11th axiom, concerning parallels; — applied to forms of space and of geometry. See EUCLIDEAN, ELLIPTIC, SPACE, HYPERBOLIC SPACE, GEOMETRY.

non-ex'e-cu'tion (nŏn-ĕk'sĕ-kū'shŭn), *n.* Neglect or failure of execution; nonperformance.

non'ex-ist'ence (nŏn'ĕg-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* **1.** Absence of existence; the negation of being; nonentity. *A. Baxter.*

2. That which has no existence. *Sir T. Browne.*

non'ex-ist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* Not having existence. — *n.* A person or thing that has no existence; a nonbeing.

non-fea'sance (nŏn-fē'zŭns), *n.* [*non-* + OF. *faisance* a doing, fr. *faire* to do.] *Law.* Omission to do something, esp. what ought to have been done. Cf. MALFEASANCE.

non-fea'sor (-ē'zôr), *n. Law.* One guilty of nonfeasance.

no-nil'lion (nō-nĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *nonus* ninth + *-illion,* as in E. *million.*] In French and American notation, a thousand octillions, or a unit with thirty ciphers annexed; in English notation, a million octillions, or a unit with fifty-four ciphers annexed. See NUMERATION, *Note.* — **no-nil'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n.*

non-im'por-ta'tion (nŏn'ĭm-pôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* Want or failure of importation; refusal to import.

non'in-duc'tive (nŏn'ĭn-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Not inductive, as an electrical resistance. See RESISTANCE, 4. — **noninductive** load, a load on an alternating-current circuit in which the current is in phase with the voltage across the load.

non-in'ter-course (nŏn-ĭn'tĕr-kōrs; 201), *n.* Want of intercourse; neglect or refusal to have intercourse.

non-in-ter-fer'ence (-ĭn'tĕr-fēr'ĕns), *n.* Failure or refusal to interfere, as in politics. (Cf. LAISSEZ FAIRE.)

non-in'ter-sec'tor (-ĭn'tĕr-sĕk'tĕr), *n. Math.* In the Lobachevskian geometry, any of the lines of the pencil included between the two parallels (through a point) to a line, including the parallels themselves.

non-in'ter-ven'tion (-ĭn'tĕr-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* State or habit of not intervening or interfering; failure or refusal to intervene. — **non-in'ter-ven'tion-al-ist** (-ăl-ĭst), *n.* — **non-in'ter-ven'tion-ist,** *n.*

non'in-tru'sion (nŏn'ĭn-trōō'zhŭn), *n.* Want of intrusion; refusal to intrude; specif., *Ch. of Scot.,* the principle denying the right of intrusion. — **non'in-tru'sion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **non'in-tru'sion-ist,** *n.*

non-jo'in-der (nŏn-join'dĕr), *n. Law.* The omission of some person who ought to have been made a party to a suit, or of some cause of action which ought to be joined.

non-ju'rant (nŏn-jōō'rănt; 243), *a. Eng. Hist.* Nonjuring; pert. to, or characteristic of, nonjurors. — *n. Eng. Hist.* A nonjuror; sometimes, specif., a Presbyterian nonjuror.

non-ju'ring (-rĭng), *a.* [F. *jurer,* or L. *jurare, jurari,* to swear, fr. L. *jus, juris.* See JURY.] Not swearing allegiance; — applied to the party in Great Britain that would not swear allegiance to William and Mary, or their successors.

non-ju'ror (nŏn-jōō'rŭr; 243), *n. Eng. Hist.* One who refused to take a certain oath (esp. one of allegiance, supremacy, or abjuration); specif. [*often cap.*]: a Esp. and orig., one of those beneficed clergy in England and Scotland who refused to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary, or to their successors, after the revolution of 1688. b Among the Scotch Presbyterians, one who refused to take the oath of abjuration (1702), as involving recognition of episcopacy; a nonabjuror. — **non-ju'ror-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

non-lo'gi-cal (-lŏ'jĭ-kăl), *a.* Not legal; specif., not having legal qualities of any kind; not within the province of the law so as to be either required as legal or forbidden as illegal.

non'-Eu-gon'dre-an (nŏn'lē-jĕn'drē-ăn), *a. Math.* Not accepting the theory of parallels developed in Legendre's "Éléments de géométrie" (1794), but admitting more than one nonintersector of a line drawn through a point in its plane. It results from rejecting the axiom of Archimedes.

non-med'ul-lat'ed (nŏn-mĕd'ŭ-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Not medullated; specif., *Anat.,* without a medullary sheath. See NERVE, 2.

non'met'al (nŏn'mĕt'ăl; nŏn-mĕt'ăl), *n. Chem.* An element that is not a metal; any of several elements, as boron, carbon, phosphorus, nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur, chlorine, bromine, etc., which do not form basic oxides or basic hydroxides; — called also *metalloid.* The nonmetals do not in general resemble the metals physically, and their chlorides, bromides, etc. (if they form such), are, unlike those of typical metals, hydrolyzed by water. Certain elements, as arsenic and antimony, which share the properties of metals and nonmetals, are by some placed in a special class called *metalloids.* See METAL, 2.

non me-tal'lic (nŏn'mē-tăl'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Not metallic.

2. *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a nonmetal.

non-mor'al (nŏn-mŏr'ăl), *a.* Not moral nor immoral; not in the sphere of morals or ethics; not ethical. — **non'mo-ral'i-ty** (nŏn'mō-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

non'nat (nŏn'ăt), *n.* [F.] **a** A very small, translucent, gobioid food fish (*Aphia pellucida*), exceedingly abundant in the Mediterranean. **b** The young of various other fishes caught with the true nonnat.

non-nat'u-ral (nŏn-năt'ū-răl), *a.* Not natural; specif.: **a** *Old Med.* Not naturally a cause of disease. See *Cit.*

Necessary . . . are those six *nonnatural* things, so much spoken of amongst physicians. . . . These six *nonnatural* things are diet, retention and evacuation, which are more material than the other because they make new matter, or else are conversant in keeping or expelling of it. The other four are air, exercise, sleeping, waking, and perturbations of the mind, which only alter the matter. *Burton.*

b Not belonging or conforming to the order or course of nature; not dependent on or harmonious with nature; unnatural. **c** Not according to the natural interpretation; forced; as, to take a word in a *nonnatural* sense. — **non-nat'u-ral'i-ty** (-răl'ĭ-tĭ), **non-nat'u-ral-ness,** *n.*

non-nat'u-rals (-răl'z), *n. pl. Rare in sing.* **1.** *Old Med.* The nonnatural things. See NONNATURAL, *a.*, **a.**

2. Objects that are not natural. *Rare.*

non'ni-trog'e-nous (nŏn'nĭ-trŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* Devoid of nitrogen; as, a *nonnitrogenous* principle. See FOOD, *n.*, 1.

non-nu'cle-at'ed (nŏn-nū'klē-āt'ĕd), *a.* Without a nucleus.

‖ **non ob-stan'te** (nŏn ŏb-stăn'tē). [L.] **1.** As an adverbial or prepositional phrase: Notwithstanding; in opposition to, or in spite of, what has been stated, or is to be stated or admitted.

2. As a noun phrase: **a** *Law.* A clause, *non obstante aliquo statuto in contrarium,* in old English statutes and letters patent, importing a license from the crown to do a thing, or a dispensation from the legal penalty for a thing done, notwithstanding any statute to the contrary. This prerogative was abolished by the Bill of Rights. **b** *Eccl. Hist.* A clause, *non obstantibus quibuscumque privilegiis* (notwithstanding any privileges whatsoever), introduced into the canon law by Innocent III. (Pope 1198–1216). It imported the setting aside of all obstacles to the enjoyment of a benefice by him who had obtained it. The clause was used also in papal bulls, and hence was imitated by King Henry III., the introducer of the clause described in a. c A dispensation or relaxation, as of a rule; also, an exception, as to a rule. *Obs.*

‖ **non ob-stan'te ve're-dic'to** (vĕr'ē-dĭk'tō) [LL.], *Law,* a judgment entered by order of the court on motion of the plaintiff, for the plaintiff, *notwithstanding a verdict* for the defendant (as when the record shows that the defendant is not entitled to the judgment). — **with a non obstante to,** notwithstanding. *Obs.*

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n., **non-do'ing,** *n.*, **non'do-na'tion,** *n.*, **non-drink'or,** *n.*, **non-dry'ing,** *a.*, **non'du-al'i-ty,** *n.*, **non-du'ti-a-ble,** *a.* See NON-.

none. ✝ NOON, NUN.

none, *adv.* Not at all; in no way; to no extent

none, *n.* [See NONES.] **1.** The part of the day from 3 P. M. to 6 P. M. *Obs.*

2. *Eccl.* = NONES, 2.

non-eat'a-ble. *a.*, **non'ec-cle'si-as'ti-cal,** *a.* See NON-.

nonechenche. ✝ NUNCHEON.

non'e-clips'ing, *a.*, **non-ed'i-ble,** *a.*, **non-ed'u-ca'tion,** *n.*, **non-ef'fi-ca-cy,** *n.*, **non'ef-fi'cien-cy,** *n.*, **non'ef-fi'cient,** *a.*, **non'e-go-is'ti-cal,** *a.*, **non'e-jec'tion,** *n.*, **non'e-las'tic,** *a.*, **non-e'las-tic'i-ty,** *n.* See NON-. [*Theol.*] **non'e-lect',** *n.* See NON-. *Chiefly* **non'e-lec'tion,** *n.* See NON-.

non'e-lec'tric, non'e-lec'tri-cal, *a.* See NON-. *Obs. or R.*

non'e-lec'tric, *n. Physics.* A substance that is not an electric; an electric conductor. *Obs. or R.*

non'e-lec'tri-fied, *a.*, **non'e-lec'trized,** *a.*, **non'e-lec'tro-lyte,** *n.*, **non-el'ee-mos'y-na-ry,** *a.*, **non'em-phat'i-cal,** *a.*, **non'em-pir'i-cal,** *a.*, **non'em-ploy'ing,** *n.*, **non'en-force'ment,** *n.*, **non'en-gage'ment,** *n.*, **non-Eng'lish,** *a.* See NON-.

‖ **non ens.** [L.] Nonentity.

non'ent (nŏn'ĕnt), *n. Philos.* That which does not exist.

non-en'ti-ta-tive (nŏn-ĕn'tĭ-tā-tĭv), **non-en'ti-tive** (-tĭv), *a.* That is a nonentity; nonexistent. — **non-en'ti-ty-ism** (nŏn-ĕn'tĭ-tĭ-ĭz'm), *n.*

non-en'tress, non-en'tresse, *n.* [*non-* + *entresse.*] *Scots Feudal Law.* Failure of an heir to make entry, or the feudal casualty arising therefrom.

non-en'try, *n.* Fact of not entering; specif., *Scots Feudal Law,* nonentres.

non'e-nu'mer-at'ed, *a.*, **non'e-pis'co-pal,** *a.*, **non'e-pis'co-pa'li-an,** *a.* & *n.*, **non'e-qua'tion,** *n.*, **non'e-qui-lib'ri-um,** *n.*, **non'e-rect'ing,** *a.* See NON-.

nonery. ✝ NUNNERY.

nones (nōnz). Archaic or dial. Eng. var. of NONCE.

none'-so-pret'ty, *n.* **a** = LONDON PRIDE **a.** **b** St.-Patrick's-cabbage. [nonexistence.]

‖ **non es'se.** [L.] Nonbeing; **non'es-sen'tial,** *a.* & *n.* See NON-.

nonest. ✝ NONCE.

‖ **non est.** [L.] **1.** It is not; it is wanting.

2. Short for NON EST INVENTUS.

‖ **non est fac'tum** (făk'tŭm). [L., it was not done.] *Law.* The plea of the general issue in an action of debt on bond or other specialty.

‖ **non est in-ven'tus** (-ĭn-vĕn'tŭs). [L., he was not found.] *Law.* The return of a sheriff on a writ when the defendant is not found in his jurisdiction.

‖ **non est vi've-re, sed vi-ve're, vi'ta** (vī'vē-rē). [L., It is not life to live, but to be well. *Martial* (*Epigrams,* VI. lxx. 15)

none'such', *a.* Unequaled; unrivaled; matchless.

non'co-ter'nal, *a.* **non'e-ter'ni-ty,** *n.* See NON-.

nonett, *n.* [F. *nonnette,* prop., little nun.] A titmouse. *Obs.*

noneuplo, *a.* [L. *nonus* ninth; for ending of L. *triple, quadruple.*] Ninefold. *Obs.*

non-Eu'ro-pe'an, *a.*, **non-ev'o-lu'tion-ist,** *n.*, **non'ex-cept'ed,** *a.*, **non-ex'com-mu'ni-ca-ble,** *a.*, **non'ex-cus'a-ble,** *a.*, **non'ex-ec'u-tive,** *a.*, **non-ex'or-cise,** *n.*, **non-ex'is-ten'tial.** *a.* See NON-.

non'ex-ist'ing, *a.* Nonexistent.

non'ex-pan'sion, *n.*, **non'ex-pan'sive,** *a.*, **non'ex-pan'sive-ly,** *adv.*, **non'ex-pe'ri-ence,** *n.*, **non'ex-pert',** *a.*, **non'ex-plo'sive,** *a.*, **non-ex'por-ta'tion,** *n.*, **non-ex'tant,** *a.*, **non'ex-tem'pore,** *a.*, **non'ex-ten'sion,** *n.* See NON-.

non'ex-ten'sion-al, *a.* Inextensional. [sive; inextensive.]

non'ex-ten'sive, *a.* Not extensive. **non-ex'tract'ed,** *a.*, **non'ex-trac'tion,** *n.*, **non-fac'to-ry,** *a.*, **non-fa'tal,** *a.*, **non-fe'brile,** *a.*, **non'fer-ment'a-ble,** *a.*, **non-fim'bri-ate,** *a.*, **non-find'ing,** *a.*, **non-fish'er-man,** *n.*, **non-fis'sile,** *a.*, **non-float'ing,** *a.*, **non-flo-rif'er-ous,** *a.*, **non-flow'ing,** *a* See NON-.

non-flu'id, *a.* Not fluid; solid.

non-flu'o-res'cent, *a.*, **non'fore-knowl'edge,** *n.*, **non-for'feit-a-ble,** *a.*, **non-for'feit-ing,** *a.*, **non'form',** *n.*, **non-fos'sil-if'er-ous,** *a.*, **non-fraud'er,** *n.* (*Obs.*), **non-free'dom,** *n.*, **non-free'man,** *n.*, **non-freez'a-ble,** *a.*, **non-freez'ing,** *n.*, **non-ful-fill'ment,** *n.*, **non-func'tion-al,** *a.*, **non-fund'a-ble,** *a.*, **non-fun'da-men'tal,** *a.*, **non-fun'gi-ble,** *a.* & *n.*, **non-fu'tu-ri'tion,** *n.*, **non-fu'tu-ri-ty,** *n.*, **non-gal'van-ized,** *a.*, **non-gan'gli-on'ic,** *a.*, **non-gas'e-ous,** *a.*, **non'ge-lat'i-niz'ing** (nŏn'jĕ-lăt'ĭ-nīz'ĭng), *a.*, **non'ge-lat'i-nous,** *a.*, **non-gla'cial,** *a.*, **non-glan'dered,** *a.*, **non'god',** *n.*, **non-gos'pel,** *n.*, **non-grad'u-ate,** *a.*, **non-grad'u-at'ed,** *a.*, **non'gra-tu'i-tous,** *a.*, **non-grav'i-ta'tion,** *n.*, **non-grav'i-ty,** *n.*, **non'-Greek',** *a.* & *n.*, **non'green',** *a.*, **non-gre'mi-al,** *a.* & *n.* See NON-.

nongremial examinations. Local examinations. *Obs. Eng.*

non'-gum'ming, *a.*, **non-Gyp'sy,** **non-hip'say,** *n.* See NON-.

non-ha'bence (nŏn-hā'bĕns), *n.* [*non-* + L. *habentia* a having, fr. *habere* to have.] State of not having. *Rare.*

non-ha'bi-tan'cy, *n. Photog.* See **non-Ham-it'ic,** *a.*, **non'har-mon'ic,** *a.*, **non'har-mo'ni-ous,** *a.* See NON-.

non-hear'er, *n. Scot. Hist.* One of the Cameronians, or Presbyterian nonjurors, when they had become so few as not to have a meetinghouse anywhere.

non-He-bra'ic, *a.*, **non-He'brew,** *a.*, **non-Hel-len'ic,** *a.*, **non'hered'i-tar-i-an'ism,** *n.*, **non-Hin'du-ized,** *a.*, **non-hom'a-loi'dal,** *a.*, **non-ho'mo-ge-ne'i-ty,** *n.*, **non-ho'mo-ge'ne-ous,** *a.*, **non-hos'tile,** *a.*, **non-house'hold'er,** *n.*, **non-hu'man,** *a.*, **non-hu'mor-ous,** *a.*, **non-hu'mus,** *a.*, **non-hunt'ing,** *a.*, **non'hy-drog'e-nous,** *a.*, **non-hy'gro-met'ric,** *a.*, **non-hy'gro-scop'ic,** *a.*, **non-hy'po-stat'ic,** *a.*, **non'i-den'tist,** *n.*, **non'i-den'ti-ty,** *n.* See NON-.

‖ **non ig-na'ro ma'li, mi'se-ris suc-cu'rre-re dis'co** (mĭz'ĕ-rĭs). [L.] Not unacquainted with misfortune, I am learning to help the wretched. *Vergil* (*Æ.* I. 630).

non'ig-nit'i-ble (nŏn'ĭg-nĭt'ĭ-b'l), *a.*, **non'il-lu'mi-na'tion,** *n.*, **non-im'i-ta-tive,** *a.*, **non-im'ma-te'ri-al'i-ty,** *n.*, **non'im-mune',** *a.*, **non'im-mun'ized,** *a.*, **non-im-pa'tience,** *n.*, **non'im-port'ing,** *a.*, **non'im-preg'nat-ed,** *a.*, **non'im-prove'ment,** *n.*, **non'in-car'nat-ed,** *a.*, **non'in-crease',** *n.*, **non-in'du-rat'ed.** *a.*, **non'in-dus'tri-al,** *a.*, **non'in-fal'li-bil'ist,** *n.*, **non'in-fect'ed.** *a.*, **non'in-fec'tious,** *a.*, **non'in-flam'ma-ble,** *a.*, **non'in-flec'tion-al,** *a.* See NON-.

non'in-ger'ence (nŏn'ĭn-jĕr'ĕns), *n.* [See NON-; INGERE, *v.*] Abstinence from intrusion.

non'in-hab'it-ant, *n.*, **non-in'ju-ry,** *n.* See NON-. [frain. *Obs.*

non'i-no'. A word used as a re-

non'in-quir'ing (nŏn'ĭn-kwīr'ĭng), *a.*, **non'in-struc'tion,** *n.*, **non'in-struc'tress,** *n.* See NON-.

non-in'te-gra-ble. *a.* Not integrable. — *nonintegrable group.* See INTEGRABLE GROUP.

non'in-tel'li-gence, *n.*, **non'in-tel'li-gent,** *a.*, **non'in-ten'tion,** *n.*, **non-in'ter-fer'er** (-ĭn'tĕr-fēr'ĕr), *n.*, **non-in'ter-fer'ing,** *a.*, **non'in-ter'po-la'tion,** *n.*, **non-in'ter-rupt'ed,** *a.* See NON-.

‖ **non in-ven'tus.** = NON EST INVENTUS.

non'in-vid'i-ous, *a.*, **non'in-vin'ci-bil'i-ty,** *n.* See NON-.

non'i-on (nō'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth.] *Math.* The general linear and vector function involving nine constants.

non'-I-on'ic, *a.*, **non-i'on-ized** (nŏn-ī'ŏn-īzd), *a.*, **non-ir'ri-gable,** *a.*, **non-ir'ri-gat'ed,** *a.*, **non-ir'ri-gat'ing,** *a.*, **non-ir'ri-ga'tion,** *n.*, **non-ir'ri-ta-ble,** *a.*, **non-ir'ri-tant,** *a.*, **non'-Is-lam'ic,** *a.* See NON-.

non-i'so-bar'ic, *a. Meteor.* Not directly associated with any definite form of isobars or isobaric gradients; as, *nonisobaric* rains or winds.

non-Is'ra-el-it'ish, *a.* See NON-.

non-is'su-a-ble (nŏn-ĭsh'ū-ă-b'l), *a. Law.* Not of such a nature as to support an issue on the merits; — said of pleas.

no'nite (nō'nīt), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth.] *Chem.* An alcohol containing nine hydroxyl groups.

no'ni-us (nō'nĭ-ŭs), *n.* [Prob. Latinized form of *Nunes,* name of a Portuguese mathematician (1492–1577).] A device formerly used in graduating instruments, etc., subsequently improved into the vernier. See VERNIER.

non-Jew'ish, *a.*, **non'ju-di'cial,** *a.*, **non-ju'ra-ble,** *a.* (*Obs.*). See NON-.

non-ju'ran-cy (nŏn-jōō'răn-sĭ), *n. Eng. Hist.* State of being a nonjuror; nonjuring principles. — **non-ju'rant-ism,** *n. Obs.*

non-ju'rist. *a. Eng. Hist.* Nonjuring. — **non-ju-ris'tic-al,** *a. Obs.*

non'ju-ris'tic. *a.* Not juristic.

non-ju'ry, *a.*, **non-knowl'edge,** *n.*, **non-la'bel-ing,** *a.*, **non'lac-tes'cent,** *a.* See NON-.

non le day. [*le* is abbr. fr. LL (*dies*) *legibilis* day for reading. *Oxf. E. D.* See LEGIBLE.] *Hist* In schools, a day on which the ordinary exercises were omitted; a holiday; day of rest.

non-lep'rous, *a.*, **non-lev'al,** *a.*, **non-li'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*, **non-lib'er-a'tion,** *n.* See NON-. [pleasing.

‖ **non li'bet.** [L.] It is not

non-li'censed. *a.* See NON-.

non'li-cen'ti-ate, *n.* See NON-.

‖ **non li'cet** (lī'sĕt; lĭs'ĕt). [L.] It is not permitted or lawful.

non-li'cet, *a.* Not permitted; unlawful.

non'life', *n.*, **non-lim'i-ta'tion,** *n.*, **non-lin'e-ar,** *a.* See NON-.

non-liq'ue-fy'ing, *a.* See NON-.

‖ **non li'quet** (nŏn lī'kwĕt). [L.] *Rom. Law.* Lit., it is not clear; — used by judices in rendering a decision in a doubtful case.

non-liv'ing, *a.*, **non-log'i-cal,** *a.*, **non-lu'mi-nos'i-ty,** *n.*, **non-lu'mi-nous,** *a.*, **non-lus'ter** or **-lus'tre,** *a.*, **non'mag-net'ic,** *a.*, **non-mag'net-iz'a-ble** (-īz'ă-b'l), *a.*, **non'ma-la'ri-ous,** *a.*, **non'-Ma-lay',** **non'-Ma-lay'an,** *a.*, **non'-ma-lig'nant,** *a.*, **non-man'i-fest,** *a.*, **non-man'u-fac'tur-ing,** *a.*, **non'ma-rine',** *a.*, **non-mar'ket,** *n.*, **non-mar'riage-a-ble,** *a* , **non-mar'ry-ing,** *a.*, **non'ma-te'ri-al,** *a.*, **non-math'e-mat'i-cal,** *a.*, **non'mat'ter,** *n.*, **non-me-dic'i-nal** (-mĕ-dĭs'ĭ-n'l), *a.* See NON-.

non-mem'ber, *n.* One who is not a member — **non-mem'bership,** *n.*

non-met'al-lif'er-ous, *a.*, **non-met'a-mor'phic,** *a.*, **non-met'a-phys'i-cal,** *a.*, **non-met'ric, non-met'ri-cal,** *a.*, **non-mi'gra-to-ry,** *a.*, **non-mil'i-ta-ry,** *a.*, **non-mil'lion-aire',** *n.*, **non-mir'er-al,** *a.* See NON-.

‖ **non mi ri-cor'do** (nŏn mē rē-kôr'dō). [It.] I do not remember.

non-mis'sion-a-ry, *a.*, **non-mo'bile,** *a.*, **non'-Mo-ham'me-dan,** *a.*, **non-mo'men-ta-ry,** *a.*, **non'-mo-rain'ic,** *a.*, **non-Mor'mon,** *a.* & *n.*, **non-Mos'lem-ah,** *a.* & *n.* See NON-.

non-mo'tile, *a. Biol.* Not motile; without the power of spontaneous motion.

non-mo'tor-ing, *a.* See NON-.

‖ **non mul'ta, sed mul'tum.** [L.] Not many things, but much. [NON-.

non'mu-ta'tion-al-ly, *adv.* See

non-nant' (nŏn-nănt'), *n.* [*non-* + L. *nans, nantis,* swimming, p. pr.] At Eton College, England, one who cannot swim.

non-na'sal, *a.*, **non-na'tive,** *n.* See NON-.

non-nat'u-ral-ism, *n.* Nonnatural quality, character, or style; a nonnatural or forced word, expression, or characteristic. — **non-nat'u-ral-is'tic,** *a.*

non-nat'u-ral-ist, *a.*, **non-nav'i-ga-ble,** *a.* See NON-.

nonne. ✝ NUN.

non-nec'es-sa-ry, *a.*, **non'ne-ces'si-ty,** *n.*, **non'ne-go'ti-a-ble,** *a.*, **non'-Ne-grit'ic,** *a.* See NON-.

nonnerie. ✝ NUNNERY.

non-nes'cience, *n.*, **non-neu'tral,** *a.*, **non'ni-trog'e-nized** (nŏn'nī-trŏj'ĕ-nīzd; -nī'trō-jĕn-īzd), *a.* See NON-.

‖ **non no'bis.** [L., not to us.] The first words of the Latin version of, and hence a name for, Psalm cxv. (cxiii. in the Vulgate), "Non nobis, Domine, non nobis," etc., sometimes sung or said as an expression of humble thankfulness to God for His mercies.

‖ **non no'bis so'lum.** [L.] Not merely for ourselves.

non-no'ble, *a.* See NON-.

non-nom'ad, *n.* See NON-.

‖ **non no'strum in'ter vos tan'tas com-po're-re li'tes.** [L.] (It is) not in my power to settle such great disputes between you. *Vergil* (*Eclogues,* III. 108).

non-nu'tri-ent, *a.*, **non'nu-tri'tious** (nŏn'nū-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.*, **non-nu'tri-tive.** See NON-.

non'ny. Dial. Eng. var. of NINNY.

non'ny-non'ny. An expression used as a refrain, often with a suggestion of something indelicate. *Obs or Archaic.*

non'o-be'di-ence, *n.* See NON-.

non'o-bet'sance, *n.* See NON-.

non-ob'ser-vance, *n.*, **non-ob'ser-va'tion,** *n.* See NON-.

non obst. *Abbr.* Non obstante.

non-ob'stant, *prep.* [F. *nonobstant,* prop., the thing in question not hindering (L. *obstans,* p. pr.).] Notwithstanding. *Obs.*

‖ **non'ob'stant' cla'meur' de ha'ro'** (nŏn'ŏb'stăn' klä'mûr' dē ä'rō'). [F.] Notwithstanding the hue and cry.

non'oc-cult'ing, *n.* **non'oc-cur'rence,** *n.*, **non-o'dor-ous,** *a.*, **non'of-fice-hold'ing,** *a.*, **non'of-fi'cial,** *a.*, **non'of-fi'cial-ly,** *adv.*, **non'of-fic'i-nal,** *a.* See NON-.

no-no'ic (nō-nō'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. NONANE.] *Chem.* Designating a saturated monobasic acid containing nine carbon atoms ($C_8H_{17}O_2$); specif., pelargonic.

‖ **non om'nia pos'su-mus om'nes** (ōm'nĕz). [L.] We cannot all do everything.

Vergil (*Eclogues,* VIII. 63).

‖ **non om'nis mo'ri-ar.** [L.] I shall not wholly die.

Horace (*Odes,* III. xxx. 6).

non'o-naph'thene (nŏn'ŏ-năf'thēn), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth + *naphthene.*] *Chem.* A naphthene of the formula C_9H_{18}. See NAPHTHENE.

non'o-pol'i-tan. *n.* A dealer in old horses; a horse courser. *Obs.*

non-op'po-si'tion. *n.*, **non-op'ti-cal,** *a.*, **non-o'ri-en'tal,** *a.*, **non-os'cine,** *a.* See NON-.

non'ose (nŏn'ōs), *n.* [L *nonus* ninth + *-ose.*] *Org. Chem.* Any member of a group of sugars containing nine atoms of carbon in the molecule.

non-ox'i-dat'ing, *a.*, **non-ox'i-diz'ing,** *a.*, **non'ox-yg'e-nous** (nŏ n'ŏk-sĭ'j'ĕ-nŭs), *a.*, **non-paid',** *a.* See NON-.

Non-pal'li-a'ta, *n. pl.* [NL.; *non-* + *Pallata.*] *Zoöl.* A division of gastropods equiv. to Nudibranchiata. — **non-pal'li-ate,** *a.*

non'pa-reil' (nŏn'pȧ-rĕl'), *a.* [F. ; *non* not + *pareil* equal, fr. LL. *pariculus*, dim. of L. *par* equal. See NON ; PEER, *n.*] Having no equal ; peerless.

non'pa-reil', *n.* [See NONPAREIL, *a.*] **1.** Something of unequaled excellence ; a nonesuch ; paragon ; — often used as a name, as for a kind of sweetmeat (orris powder covered with sugar), a kind of apple, a kind of wheat, a kind of very narrow silk ribbon, any of several moths, etc.

2. [F. *nonpareille.*] *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.

☞ This line is printed in the type called *nonpareil.*

3. A beautifully colored finch (*Cyanospiza ciris*), of the southern United States. The male has the head and neck deep blue, rump and under parts bright red, back and wings golden green, and the tail bluish purple.

non'par-tic'i-pat'ing (nŏn'pär-tĭs'ĭ-pāt'ĭng ; nŏn'pär-), *a. Life Insurance.* Not participating or giving the right to participate in the surplus or profits ; of or pertaining to insurance in which the policy holders do not participate in the surplus or profits ; as, *nonparticipating* business.

non-par'ti-san (nŏn-pär'tĭ-zăn), *a.* Not partisan ; of, pert. to, or consisting of, persons appointed or elected without regard to political affiliations ; not controlled by parties or party spirit or interests ; characterized by absence of partisanship ; as, a *nonpartisan* board ; *nonpartisan* action.

non-pay'ment (-pā'mĕnt), *n.* Neglect or failure to pay.

non'per-form'ance (nŏn'pĕr-fôr'mănṣ), *n.* Neglect or failure to perform.

non'plane' (nŏn'plān'), *a. Math.* Not lying in one plane ; twisted ; — said of certain curves.

non'plus (nŏn'plŭs), *n.* [L. *non* not + *plus* more, further. See PLURAL.] A state in which no more can be said or done, or which baffles reason or confounds judgment ; inability to proceed or decide ; puzzle ; quandary ; — usually in phrase *at (to, in) a nonplus.*

Both of them are a perfect *nonplus* and baffle to all human understanding. *South.*

So I left him, being driven to a *nonplus.* *Marlowe.*

non'plus, *v. t.* ; NON'PLUSED (-plŭst) or NON'PLUSSED ; NON'PLUS-ING or NON'PLUS-SING. To bring, put, reduce, etc., to a nonplus ; to puzzle ; to stop, or render helpless, by perplexity or the like ; as, he was *nonplused* by the question.

non'-pros' (nŏn'prŏs'), *v. t.* ; NON'PROSSED' (-prŏst') ; NON'-PROS'SING. To enter a non prosequitur against.

‖ **non pro-se'qui-tur** (nŏn prō-sē'kwĭ-tŭr). [L., he does not prosecute.] *Law.* A judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit where he does not appear to prosecute ; — usually abbr. to **non pros.** See NOLLE PROSEQUI.

non'-Py-thag'o-re'an (nŏn'pĭ-thăg'ō-rē'ăn), *a. Math.* Not maintaining the Pythagorean theorem concerning the right triangle ; — said of a non-Archimedean geometry that does not assume the symmetry of the plane, and in which the base angles of an isosceles triangle are not equal and one side of a triangle may not be less than the sum of the other two.

non're-ac'tive (nŏn'rē-ăk'tĭv), *a. Elec.* Without inductance or capacity ; — said of a circuit offering only ohmic resistance to a current.

non-reg'u-la'tion (-rĕg'ū-lā'shŭn), *a.* Not subject to regulation ; — said in India of certain provinces for which the governor-general in council had power to make laws not in accordance with the forms prescribed for legislation by the Charter Acts, but by executive orders, corresponding to the orders in council of the crown for the crown colonies. The India Councils Act of 1861 took away this power, but gave legislative force to the laws already so made.

non-res'i-dence (nŏn-rĕz'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* State or fact of being nonresident.

non-res'i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* **1.** Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place ; systematically absent from one's benefice, charge, or estate.

2. Fig., deviating or departing (from). *Obs.*

non-res'i-dent, *n.* A nonresident person.

non're-sist'ance (nŏn'rē-zĭs'tăns), *n.* The principles or practice of a nonresistant ; passive obedience or submission.

non're-sist'ant (-tănt), *a.* Making no resistance.

non're-sist'ant, *n.* One who maintains, or acts on the theory, that no resistance should be made to constituted authority, even when unjust or oppressive ; also, one who holds that violence should never be resisted by force.

non're-straint' (nŏn'rē-strānt'), *n.* Freedom from, or lack of, restraint ; specif., *Med.*, the treatment of the insane without mechanical restraint.

non-scrip'tur-al (nŏn-skrĭp'tŭr-ăl), *a.* Not scriptural ; unscriptural ; specif., *Mohammedanism*, not believing in the scriptures (said of a person not professing any of the so-called revealed faiths). — **non-scrip'tur-al-ist,** *n.*

non'sense (nŏn'sĕns), *n.* [*non-* + *sense :* cf. F. *nonsens.*]

1. That which is not sense, or has no sense ; words, or language, having no meaning, or conveying no intelligible ideas ; also, senseless action or behavior ; absurdity.

2. A piece of nonsense or absurdity. *Rare.*

To "become" conscientious is a *nonsense* except through a change of heart and the aid of sentiment. *W. C. Brownell.*

3. Trifles ; things of no importance or value.

4. An interpretation that is not sense.

Syn. — Folly, silliness, absurdity, balderdash, rubbish.

nonsense verses. Metrical lines made up of words taken without reference to their making any connected or serious sense, metrical correctness, pleasing rhythm, and a grotesque effect being sought.

non-sen'si-cal (nŏn-sĕn'sĭ-kăl), *a.* Of the nature of, or full of, nonsense ; without sense ; unmeaning ; absurd ; foolish ; preposterous. — **non-sen'si-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **non-sen'si-cal-ness, non-sen'si-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

‖ **non se'qui-tur** (sĕk'wĭ-tŭr). [L., it does not follow.] *Logic.* An inference that does not follow from the premises ; specif., any fallacy resulting from a simple conversion of a universal affirmative proposition or from the transposition of a condition and its consequent ; — also called *fallacia consequentis.*

non-stri'at-ed (-strī'āt-ĕd), *a.* Without striations ; unstriped ; as, *nonstriated* muscle fibers. See MUSCLE.

non'sub-scrib'er (nŏn'sŭb-skrīb'ẽr), *n.* One who does not subscribe ; specif. [*often cap.*], one who refuses to subscribe to a confession of faith, covenant, or the like, as the National Covenant of 1638 in the Church of Scotland, or the Westminster Confession among Irish Presbyterians.

non'sub-stan'tial-ism (-stăn'shăl-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the unreality of phenomena ; denial of substance. — **non'sub-stan'tial-ist,** *n.*

non'suit' (nŏn'sūt'), *n. Law.* A judgment given against a plaintiff because of his failure to prosecute his case or his inability to establish a prima facie case at the trial.

non'suit' (nŏn'sūt'), *v. t.* ; NON'SUIT'ED ; NON'SUIT'ING. *Law.* To determine, adjudge, or record (a plaintiff) as having terminated his suit by default or failure to establish a good cause of action ; to subject to a nonsuit. In strict common-law practice *nonsuit* is used only of the termination of the suit on motion of the defendant against a defaulting plaintiff ; but in modern practice the term is often used of other terminations of a case not on the merits, as by a nolle prosequi, or where a judgment is directed against the plaintiff because he fails to establish a prima facie case. Not being on the merits, a nonsuit does not bar another action on the same cause. In code pleading the term *discontinuance* is generally used instead of *nonsuit.*

non'syl-lab'ic (nŏn'sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a. Phon.* Not forming, or not capable of forming, a syllable by itself ; as, a *nonsyllabic* consonant. — **non'syl-lab'ic-ness,** *n.*

non-ter'mi-nat'ing (nŏn-tûr'mĭ-nāt'ĭng), *a.* Not terminating. — **nonterminating decimal** (between 0 and 1). *Math.*, any decimal whose law of formation does not assign 0 to all places after a given place and so produce a *terminating decimal ;* an interminate decimal.

non-u'ni-form'ist (-ū'nĭ-fôr'mĭst), *n.* One who believes that past changes in the structure of the earth have proceeded from cataclysms or causes more violent than are now operating ; — called also *nonuniformitarian.*

non-un'ion (-ūn'yŭn), *a.* **1.** Not belonging to, or affiliated with, or according with the requirements of, a trade union ; as, a *nonunion* carpenter ; *nonunion* labor.

2. Not recognizing or favoring trade-unions or trade-unionists ; as, a *nonunion* contractor.

non-un'ion-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The theories, opinions, or practices of those who do not support trade unions or who do not believe that they are beneficial. — **non-un'ion-ist,** *n.*

non'u-ple (nŏn'ū-p'l), *a.* [L. *nonus* ninth, with ending as in E. *quadruple, quintuple*, etc. : cf. F. *nonuple.*] Ninefold.

nonuple time. *Music.* See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a.**

non'u-plet (-plĕt), *n.* [Dim. fr. *nonuple.*] *Music.* A group of nine notes to be played in the time of eight or six.

non-us'er (nŏn-ūz'ẽr), *n.* [*non-* + *user.*] *Law.* Neglect or omission to use ; failure to use or exercise any right or privilege, as of an easement or franchise or office.

An office . may be forfeited by misuser or *nonuser. Blackstone*

non-vol'un-ta-ry (-vŏl'ŭn-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Neither voluntary nor involuntary ; not affected by volition or desire ; aconative.

non-vor'ti-cal (-vôr'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Not vortical. — **nonvortical motion,** motion of a fluid in which infinitesimal rectilinear elements may revolve, without themselves rotating, about an axis, or in which the velocity curl equals 0.

noo'dle (nōō'd'l), *n.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. NODDLE, NODDY.] A simpleton ; a blockhead ; a stupid person ; a ninny.

The chuckling grin of *noodles. Sydney Smith.*

noo'dle, *n.* [G. *nudel* vermicelli.] A thin strip of dough made with flour and eggs, rolled out, and cut into small pieces. Noodles are used esp. in soups.

nook (nŏŏk), *n.* [ME. *nok ;* orig. uncert.] A tapering or gradually narrowing place, space, part, portion, etc., formed by an angle within a body or between bodies ; a corner ; specif. : **a** A corner of cloth, paper, or the like, or of an angular figure ; as, the *nook* of a Scottish plaid. *Now*

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non-Pa'mi-ne'an, *a.*, **non-pa'pal,** *a.*, **non-pa'pist,** *n.*, **non-par'a-sit'ic,** *a.* See NON-.

non'pa-rel'la (nŏn'pȧ-rĕl'ȧ). Pseudo-Italian var. of NONPAREIL. [*Obs.*]

non-pa'ri-el'lo, *n.* Nonpareil.

non'pa-rish'ion-er, *n.*, **non-par'lia-men'ta-ry,** *a.*, **non-par'ti-al'i-ty,** *n.* See NON-.

non-par'ty, *a.* See NON-.

non'-Pas-ca'li-an (nŏn'pȧs-kā'lĭ-ăn ; -pȧs-kă'-), *a. Math.* Not following the methods and assumptions of Pascal ; esp., not assuming the axiom of Archimedes and the metric axioms.

non-pas'ser-ine, *a. Zoöl.* Not passerine ; — often designating esp. the birds of the group Coraciiformes.

‖ **non pas'si-bus æ'quis.** [L.] Not with equal steps ; not keeping step. *Vergil (Æ., II. 724).*

non-path'o-gen'ic, *a.*, **non-pay'ing,** *a.*, **non'peaked'** (nŏn'pēkt' ; -pēk'ĕd), *a.*, **non'pe-lag'ic,** *a.*, **non-pe'nal,** *a.*, **non'per-cep'tion,** *n.*, **non-per'fo-rat'ed,** *a.*, **non-per'fo-rat'ing,** *a.*, **non'per-form'er,** *n.*, **non'per-form'ing,** *a. & n.* See NON-.

nonperill. † NONPAREIL.

non-pe'ri-od'ic, *a.*, **non-per'ish-ing,** *a. & n.* **non-per'me-a-ble,** *a.*, **non-per'pe-tu'i-ty,** *n.*, **non-per-sist'ent,** *a.*, **non-per'son,** *n.* See NON-.

non'phe-nom'e-nal, *a.* Noumenal ; existing as a reality.

non'pho-net'ic, *a.*, **non'phos-phat'ic,** *a.*, **non-phos'phor-ized,** *a.* See NON-.

non-pho'to-bi-ot'ic, *a. Biol.* Capable of living without light.

non-pig'ment-ed, *a.* See NON-.

non'pla-cen'tal, *a. Zoöl.* Having no placenta, as a marsupial.

‖ **non pla'cet** (nŏn plā'sĕt). [L.] It does not please ; — used in giving a negative vote in ecclesiastical assemblies and in the legislative assemblies of the older universities ; hence, a negative vote, or, *Obs.*, in general, an expression of dissent or disapproval.

non-pla'cet, *v. t.* To vote *non placet*, or in the negative ; to reject, as a grace (*Eng. Univ.*).

non'plus, *a.* At a nonplus ; nonplused ; perplexed. *Obs.*

non'plus-a'tion, **non'plus-sa'tion** (nŏn'plŭs-ā'shŭn), *n.* A nonplusing ; state of being nonplused.

non'plushed', *a.* See NON-.

non'plust, *a.* Nonplused.

‖ **non plus ul'tra.** [L.] = NE PLUS ULTRA, 1.

non-poi'son-ous, *a.*, **non-po'lar,** *a.*, **non-po'lar-iz'a-ble,** *a.*, **non-po'lar-iz'ing,** *a.*, **non'po-lit'i-cal,** *a.*, **non-pon'der-os'i-ty,** *n.*, **non-pon'der-ous,** *a.*, **non-pop'u-lar'i-ty,** *n.*, **non-po'rous,** *a.*, **non-por'phy-rit'ic,** *a.*, **non'port',** *n.* See NON-. [tive or privative.]

non-pos'i-tive, *a. Logic.* Negative.

‖ **non pos'su-mus** (pŏs'ū-mŭs). [L.] Lit., we cannot ; — a statement or reply expressing the impossibility of acting or moving in a matter.

nonpower, *n.* Lack of power ; impotence *Obs.*

non-pre'di-cal, *a.*, **non-preach'ing,** *a.*, **non-pre'cious** (nŏn-prĕsh'ŭs), *a.*, **non'pre-cip'i-ta'tion,** *n.*, **non'pre-des'ti-na'tion,** *n.*, **non'pre-hen'sile,** *a.*, **non-prep'a-ra'tion,** *n.*, **non-pres'by-ter,** *n.*, **non-pres'ence,** *n.*, **non-pres'en-ta'tion,** *n.*, **non'press',** *n.*, **non-prim'i-tive,** *a.*, **non'prin-cip'i-ate,** *a.*, **non-prob'a-ble,** *a.*, **non'pro-duc'er** (-prō-dūs'ẽr), *n.*, **non'pro-duc'tive,** *a.*, **non'pro-duc'tive-ness,** *n.*, **non'pro-fessed',** *a.*, **non'pro-fes'sion-al,** *a.*, **non'pro-fi'cience** (-prō-fĭsh'ĕns), *n.*, **non'pro-fi'cien-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*, **non'pro-fi'cient** (-ĕnt). See NON-.

‖ **non pro'gre-di est re'gre-di** (nŏn prŏg'rē-dĭ ĕst rĕg'rē-dĭ) [L.] Not to go forward is to go backward.

non'pro-gres'sive, *a.*, **non-pro'hi-bi'tion,** *n.* See NON-.

non'pro-mo'vent, *a.* [*non-* + L. *promovens*, p. pr., advancing.] Not advancing. *Obs.*

non'pro-nun'ci-a'tion, *n.*, **non'pro-pri'e-tor.** See NON-.

non pros. (nŏn prŏs). *Abbr.* Non prosequitur.

non-pros'e-cu'tion, *n.*, **non'pro-tec'tion,** *n.*, **non-pro'te-id,** *a.*, **non'pro-trac'tile,** *a.*, **non-pro'trac-til'i-ty,** *n.* **non-prov'en** (-prōōv'n), *a.*, **non-psy'cho-log'i-cal,** *a.*, **non-pub'li-ca'tion,** *n.*, **non-pul'sat-ing,** *a.*, **non-punc'tur-a-ble,** *a.*, **non-pun'ish-ing,** *a. & n.*, **non-pun'ish-ment,** *n.*, **non'pur-suit',** *n.*, **non'pu-tres'cent,** *a.*, **non'pu-tres'ci-ble,** *a*, **non-put'ting,** *a. & n.*, **non-py'o-gen'ic,** *a.*, **non-pyr'i-tif'er-ous,** *a.*, **non-Quak'er** (-kwāk'ẽr), *a.*, **non-qual'i-ty,** *n.* See NON-.

‖ **non quis, sed quid.** [L.] Not who, but what.

‖ **non quo, sed quo'mo-do.** [L.] Not by whom, but how.

non-rail'road'er, *n.*, **non-rat'a-bil'i-ty** (nŏn-rāt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, **non-ra'tion-al,** *a.*, **non're-ac'tor,** *n.*, **non-read'ing,** *a. & n.*, **non're-al'i-ty,** *n.*, **non're-ceipt',** *n.*, **non're-ceiv'ing,** *a. & n.*, **non're-cess',** *n.*, **non're-cip'ro-cal,** *a.*, **non-rec'i-proc'i-ty,** *n.*, **non're-cit'al,** *n.*, **non-rec'og-ni'tion** (-rĕk'ŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.*, **non'rec-oil',** *n.*, **non'rec-tan'gu-lar,** *a.*, **non-rec'ti-fied,** *a.*, **non're-cur'rent,** *a.*, **non're-cur'ring,** *a.*, **non're-dress'ing,** *a.*, **non're-fill'a-ble,** *a.*, **non're-frig'er-ant,** *a.*, **non're-gard'ance,** *n.*, **non're-gard'ing,** *a. & n.* See NON-.

non-re'gent, *n. Eng. Universities.* A master of arts whose regency has ceased. See REGENT

non-reg'i-ment-ed, *a.*, **non-reg'is-tered,** *a.*, **non-reg'is-tra'tion,** *n.*, **non're-lapsed',** *a.*, **non-rel'a-tive,** *a. & n.*, **non're-li'gion** (nŏn're-lĭj'ŭn), *n.*, **non're-li'gious** (-ŭs), **non're-li'gious-ness,** *n.*, **non're-mis'sion** (nŏn're-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.*, **non'ren-di'tion** (-rĕn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.*, **non're-new'al,** *n.*, **non're-pair',** *n.*, **non're-pay'a-ble,** *a.*, **non're-peal'ing,** *a. & n.*, **non-rep'e-ti'tion** (-rĕp'ē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.*, **non-rep'li-cate,** *a.* (*Obs.*), **non-rep're-sent'a-tive,** *a.*, **non're'pro-duc'tive,** *a.*, **non're-re-quire'ment,** *n.*, **non're-sem'blance,** *n.* See NON-.

non-res'i-den-cy, *n.* Nonresidence. *Obs. or R.*

non-res'i-den'tal, *a.* See NON-.

non-res'i-dent'er, *n.* A nonresident, as a clergyman.

non-res'i-den'tial, *a.* See NON-.

non-res'i-den'tia-ry, *n.* A nonresident church dignitary. — *a* Not residentiary.

non're-sist'ing, *a.* Not making resistance ; nonresistant.

non're-spect'a-ble, *a.*, **non're-spir'a-ble,** *a.*, **non-res'ti-tu'tion,** *n.*, **non're-ten'tion,** *n.*, **non-ret'i-nal,** *a.*, **non're-trac'tile,** *a.*, **non're-turn',** *a. & n.*, **non're-turn'a-ble,** *a.*, **non're-veal'ing,** *a.*, **non're-venge',** *n.*, **non're-verse',** *a.*, **non're-vers'i-ble,** *a.* See NON-.

non're-vers'ing, *a.* Not reversing ; not changing in direction or sign, as an electric current.

non-rid'ing (-rīd'ĭng), *a.*, **non'rimed'** *or* **non'rhymed'** (nŏn'rīmd'), *a.*, **non'ri-pa'ri-an,** *a.*, **non-Ro'man,** *a. & n.*, **non-ru'mi-nant,** *a.* See NON-.

Non-ru'mi-nan'ti-a, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Artiodactyla exclusive of the Ruminantia.

non'ry. † NUNRY.

non-sac'cha-rine, *a.* See NON-.

non'same', *a.* Insane ; unsound.

non-san'i-ty, *n.* Unsoundness of mind ; insanity *Obs.*

‖ **non' sans' droict'** (nŏn' sänz' droit'). [OF.] Not without right ; — motto on Shakespeare's coat of arms.

non'-San-skrit'ic, *a.* See NON-. Also see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

non-sat'u-rat'ed, *a.*, **non-scald'ing,** *a.*, **non-sci'ence,** *n.*, **non-sci'en-tif'ic,** *a.* See NON-.

nonscript, *a.* [*non-* + L. *scriptus* written.] Unwritten. *Obs.*

nonse. † NONCE.

non-sea'son-al, *a.*, **non'se-cre'tion,** *n.*, **non'sec-to'ri-al,** *a.*, **non'se-cu'ri-ty,** *n.*, **non'-Semit'ic,** *a.* See NON-.

non'sense, *a.* Nonsensical *Obs.*

non-sen'si-ble, *a.* See NON-.

non-sen'si-cal, *n.* A nonsensical thing.

non-sen'si-fy, *v. t.* To make nonsense of. — **non-sen'si-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

non-sen'si-tive, *a.* See NON-.

non-sen'si-tive, *n.* A nonsensitive thing. *Obs.* [-NESS.]

non-sen'si-tive-ness, *n.* See

non-sen'ti-ent, *a.* See NON-.

non seq. *Abbr.* Non sequitur.

non'se-qua'cious, *a.*, **non-se'ri-ous,** *a.*, **non-se'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*, **non-ser'vi-en'tial** (-sûr'vĭ-ĕn'shăl), *a.*, **non-set'tor,** *n.* See NON- [**non-sex'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

non-sex'u-al, *a.* Asexual. — **non-ship'ping,** *a.*, **non-shrink'ing,** *a.* See NON-.

‖ **non si'bi, sed om'ni-bus** (sĭb'ĭ). [L.] Not for self, but for all.

‖ **non si'bi, sed pa'tri-æ.** [L.] Not for himself, but for his country. [re-al, *a.* See NON-.

non-sic'ca-tive, *a.*, **non'si-de'nonsien.** † NUNCHEON.

non-sig'na-to-ry, *a.*, **non'sig-nif'i-cance,** *n.*, **non'sig-nif'i-cant,** *a.*, **non'sig-nif'i-ca-tive,** *a.*, **non-sil'i-cat'ed,** *a.*, **non'si-li'ceous** (-sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* See NON-.

non'sine', *a.* = NONSINUSOI-**non-sin'gu-lar,** *a.* See NON-.

non-si'nus-oi'dal, *a.* Not sinusoidal.

non-sit'ter, *n.* See NON-.

non'skid', *n.* A device to attach to a tire, esp. of an automobile, to prevent skidding.

non-skid'der, *n.* See NONSKID.

non-skid'ding, *a.*, **non-slave'hold'ing,** *a.*, **non'slip',** *a.*, **non-smok'ing** (-smōk'ĭng), *a.*, **non-smut'ting,** *a.* See NON-.

nonsoc. *Abbr.* Nonsociety.

non-so'cial, *a. & n.*, **non'so-cī'e-ty,** *a.*, **non'so-lid'i-fied,** *a.*, **non'so-lu'tion,** *n.* See NON-.

non-sol'ven-cy, *n.* Insolvency.

non-sol'vent, *a. & n.* Insolvent.

non-Span'ish, *a.*, **non-spar'ing** (-spâr'ĭng), *a.*, **non-spark'ing,** *a.*, **non-spe'cial** (-spĕsh'ăl), *a.*, **non-spe'cial-ized** (-ĭzd), *a.*, **non-spe'cie,** *n.*, **non'spe-cif'ic,** *a.*, **non-spec'i-fied,** *a.*, **non-spir'it,** *n.*, **non-spir'it-ous,** *a.*, **non-spir'it-u-al,** *a.*, **non'spon-ta'ne-ous,** *a.* See NON-.

non'spored' (nŏn'spôrd' ; 201), *a* Without spores ; not producing spores.

non-sport'ing, *a.*, **non-sprout'ing,** *a.*, **non-start'er,** *n.*, **non-start'ing,** *a.*, **non-stel'lar,** *a.*, **non'stop',** *a.*, **non-stretch'a-ble,** *a.*, **non-strik'er** (-strĭk'ẽr), *n.*, **non'striped'** (-strīpt' ; -strĭp'ĕd), *a.*, **non'sub-mis'sion.** *n.*, **non'sub-mis'sive,** *a.*, **non'sub-scrib'ing** (-sŭb-skrīb'ĭng), *a. & n.*, **non'sub-scrip'tion,** *n.*, **non'-sub-stan'tial,** *a.*, **non-sub'stantive,** *a.*, **non'suc-cess',** *n.*, **non'suc-cess'ful,** *a.* See NON-.

non'such. Var. of NONESUCH.

non'suc-to'ri-al, *a.* See NON-.

non'suf-fi'cience, *n.* Insufficiency. *Obs.*

non'sun-der'stand'ing, *a.*, **non-un'der-stand'ing-ly.** *adv.*, **non-u'ni-form,** *a.* See NON-.

non-u'ni-form'i-ta'ri-an, *n.* = NONUNIFORMIST.

non-u'ni-form-ly, *adv.*, **non-un'ion** (-ūn'yŭn), *n.*, **non'u-nit'ed** (-ū-nīt'ĕd), *a.*, **non'up-hol'stered,** *a.*, **non'U-ra'li-an,** *a.*, **non-us'age** (-ūz'ĭj),*n* See NON-, **non-us'ag-er,** or **non-Us'ag-er** (-ūz'ĭ-jẽr), *n. Eng. Hist.* One of a small body of nonjurors who rejected the "usages" in the celebration of the Communion.

non-us'ance, *n.* Nonusage. *Obs.*

non'use', *n.*, **non-us'ing,** *a.*, **non-u'ter-ine,** *a.*, **non'u-til'i-ta'ri-an,** *a.*, **non-va'lent,** *a.*, **non'va-lid'i-ty,** *n.*, **non-val'ue,** *a* See NON-. — **nonvalue bill,** an accommodation bill.

non-va'ri-ant, *a.*, **non-vas'cular,** *a.*, **non-veg'e-ta-tive,** *a.*, **non'ven'om-ous,** *a.*, **non-ver'min-ous,** *a.*, **non'ver-nac'u-lar,** *a.*, **non-ver'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*, **non'-ve-sic'u-lar,** *a.*, **non-vest'ing,** *a.*, **non-vi'a-ble,** *a.*, **non-vi'bra-tor,** *n.*, **non-vir'u-lent,** *a.*, **non-vis'cid,** *a.*, **non-vis'cous,** *a.*, **non-vo'cal,** *a. & n.*, **non-vol'a-tile,** *a.*, **non'vol-can'ic,** *a.*, **non'vo-li'tion** (-vō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.*, **non-vot'ing** (-vōt'ĭng), *a.* See NON-.

non vult con-ten'de-re. See NOLO CONTENDERE.

non-wa'ter-tight', *a.*, **non-west'ern,***a.*, **non-winged',** *a.* See NON-. [*Scot.*

non'wit', *n.* Nonage. *Obs.*

non-wood'y, *a.*, **non-work'er,** *n.*, **non-work'ing,** *a* See NON-.

non'yl (nŏn'ĭl), *n.* [*nonane* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent hydrocarbon radical, C_9H_{19}, of which nonane is regarded as the hydride.

non'y-lene (nŏn'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*nonane* + *ethylene.*] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric unsaturated hydrocarbons (C_9H_{18}) of the ethylene series. — **non'y-len'ic** (-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Nonoic.

no-nyl'ic (nō-nĭl'ĭk), *a. Chem.*

nony-nony. † NONNY-NONNY.

noo. Obs. or dial. var. of NEW.

noo. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NOW.

noo'dle, *v. t.* To make a noodle, or fool, of. *R.* [-DOM.]

noo'dle-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See

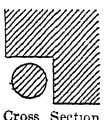
noo'dle-head, *n.* A noodle, or blockhead.

noo'dle-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

Chiefly Scot. **b** A corner piece or angular portion of land; specif., *Obs.*, a headland, cape, or promontory. **c** A corner of a building, street, etc. **d** An interior angle or corner formed by the meeting of two walls or the like, as in a room; recess; as, a chimney or ingle *nook*. **e** A remote, secluded, out-of-the-way, or sheltered corner, recess, part, place, or the like. "This dark, sequestered *nook*." *Milton.* The quiet *nooks* and corners of history. *A. J. Balfour.* **f** An old measure of land, sometimes made equal to two fardels, sometimes to one.

nook (nŏŏk), *v. t. & i.*; NOOKED (nŏŏkt); NOOK'ING. To hide or put in a nook, or corner.

nook shaft. *Arch.* A column set in a reëntrant angle, as that made by the parts of a compound pier, differing from an angle shaft in standing free and being therefore usually larger.



Cross Section through Nook Shaft and adjacent parts of Pier.

no-ŏl'o-gy (nō-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *νόος, νοῦς*, the mind + *-logy.*] The science of the intuitive truths of reason. — **no'ŏ-log'i-cal** (nō'ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **no-ŏl'o-gist** (nō-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

noon (nōōn), *n.* [AS. *nōn*, orig., the ninth hour, fr. L. *nona* (sc. hora) the ninth hour, or the church services (called *nones*) at that hour, the time of which was afterwards changed to noon. See NINE; cf. NONES, NUNCHEON.] **1.** The ninth hour of the day according to the Roman reckoning, i. e., 3 P.M. *Obs.*

2. *Eccl.* = NONES, 2. *Obs.*

3. The middle of the day; midday; the time when the sun is on the meridian; twelve o'clock in the daytime. Apparent noon is the instant when the sun's center is on the meridian; mean noon is the instant when the mean, or fictitious, sun's center is on the meridian; sidereal noon is the instant when the vernal equinox is on the meridian.

4. The midday meal; dinner. *Obs. Piers Plowman.*

5. a Midnight; — chiefly in *noon of night.* **b** The moon's position in the sky at midnight. *Poetic.*

6. The most important hour, as of a social day. *Rare.*

7. The midday sun. *Poetic.*

8. The highest point; culmination.

The very *noon* of that brilliant life. *Motley.*

noon, *v. i.*; NOONED (nōōnd); NOON'ING. **1.** To take rest and refreshment at noon; to halt for the midday meal; — often with *it. Local, U. S.*

2. To reach the highest point, or culmination.

Its sun is dimmed ere it had *nooned. G. T. Lanigan.*

noon'day' (nōōn'dā'), *n.* Midday; noon.

noon'-flow'er, *n.* **a** Goatsbeard (*Tragopogon*). **b** Fig marigold (*Mesembryanthemum*); — in allusion to the closing of the flowers about noon.

noon'ing, *n.* **1.** Noontime. *Obs., or U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A meal or drink taken at noon; midday meal or draft. *Now Local, U. S., & Dial. Eng.*

3. A rest at noon; an intermission for rest or food in the middle of the day. *Obs. or Local, U. S.*

noon'light' (nōōn'līt'), *n.* The light of noon; the brightest daylight. "A strange *noonlight.*" *W. H. Hayne.*

noon'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* [AS. *nōntīd* the ninth hour. See NOON; TIDE time.] **1.** The time of noon; midday.

2. Midnight; the moon's place at midnight.

3. Fig.: Highest or culminating point; culmination; noon.

4. = GOATSBEARD **a.** *Obs.*

noon'time' (-tīm'), *n.* Midday; noontide.

noose (nōōs; 277), *n.* [Prob. fr. Modern Pr. *nous* knot, slipknot, orig. nom. sing. or acc. pl., fr. L. *nodus:* cf. OF. *nos* nom. sing., F. *nœud.* Cf. NODE.] **1.** A loop with a running knot, as in a hangman's halter or a lasso, which binds the closer the more it is drawn.

2. Fig.: A tie, bond, or snare.

noose, *v. t.*; NOOSED (nōōst; nōōzd); NOOS'ING. **1.** To secure by or as by a noose; to catch or capture in a noose; to put or throw a noose round; to entrap; insnare.

2. To execute by hanging; to hang.

3. To furnish with a noose; to make a noose in or of; to pass, as a rope, so as to make a noose (around something).

no'pal (nō'păl), *n.* [Sp. *nopal*, fr. Mex. *nopalli.*] **a** Any cactus of the genus *Nopalea;* specif., the cochineal cactus (*N. coccinellifera*). **b** Hence, any prickly pear.

No-pa'le-a (nō-pā'lē-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. NOPAL.] *Bot.* A small genus of cactaceous plants differing from *Opuntia*, with which it is sometimes combined, by the erect petals, scarlet flowers, etc. The most important species, *N. coccinellifera*, is the cochineal cactus, or cochineal fig.

nor (nôr), *conj.* [ME. *nor*, contr. fr. *nother.* See NEITHER.] A negative connective or particle, introducing the second member or clause of a negative proposition to continue the force of *not, no*, or the like, in the first member or clause, or following *neither* as a correlative (as *or* in affirmative propositions follows *either*). Chiefly in poetic or rhetorical language, *nor* is also sometimes used in the first member for *neither* or *and . . . not;* sometimes *neither* is omitted in the first member and implied by the use of *nor* in the second member. The use of another negative with *nor*, qualifying the same member, is now *Obs., Dial., or Illit.*

Provide neither gold *nor* silver, *nor* brass, in your purses, *nor* scrip for your journey *Matt.* x. 9, 10.

I love him not, *nor* fear him. *Shak.*

Where neither party is *nor* true, *nor* kind. *Shak.*

Simois *nor* Xanthus shall be wanting there. *Dryden.*

Not natural, *nor* not nice, says you. *Stevenson.*

Nor'den-felt ma-chine' gun (nôr'dĕn-fĕlt), *or* **Nordenfelt gun.** [After T. V. *Nordenfelt* (b. 1842), Swedish inventor.] A machine gun having a number of barrels arranged side by side, all loaded at once by means of breech bolts attached to a sliding plate worked back and forth by a lever. The barrels are fired separately, but in rapid succession, the effect being that of a volley, but the recoil is not excessive. This gun has been much used in the British navy.

Nor'dic (nôr'dĭk), *a.* [Cf. G. & F. *nord* north.] Of or pert. to the Germanic peoples of northern Europe, esp. the Scandinavians and their languages. — **Nordic race.** *Ethnol.*, a blond dolichocephalic race, one of the tallest in the world, found chiefly in Scandinavia, Scotland, and northern England; — so termed by J. Deniker. Cf. TEUTON.

nord'mark-ite (nôrd'märk-īt), *n.* [From *Nordmark*, Sweden.] **1.** *Petrog.* An alkalic variety of syenite containing some quartz, and first described from Norway.

2. *Min.* A variety of staurolite containing manganese.

Nor'folk (nôr'fŭk), *n.* **1.** An eastern county of England.

2. Short for NORFOLK JACKET.

Norfolk capon, a red herring. *Jocose, Eng.* — **N. dumpling.** *Eng.* **a** A kind of boiled dumpling made in Norfolk. **b** A native or inhabitant of Norfolk. — **N. jacket,** a kind of loose-fitting plaited jacket, having a loose belt, worn chiefly as a sporting dress. — **N. plover,** the stone curlew. — **N. spaniel,** one of a breed of field spaniels similar to the clumbers, but shorter in body and of a liver-and-white or black-and-white color. — **N. wherry.** See WHERRY **c.**

Norfolk Island pine. a A handsome pinaceous tree of Australia and Norfolk Island (*Araucaria excelsa*), with whorls of horizontal branches densely set with deep green awl-shaped leaves. It is often cultivated in pots, seldom exceeding a few feet in height, though in its native home it grows 200 feet high. **b** Rarely, any other species of *Araucaria.*

no'ri-a (nō'rĭ-ă), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *nā'ūrah.*] A large water wheel turned by a stream without a fall and carrying at its circumference buckets which raise water and discharge it into a trough; a Persian wheel. It is used in Spain, the Levant, China, etc.

nor'land (nôr'lănd), *n.* [For *northland.*] [*often cap.*] **1.** The land in the north; north country. *Chiefly Poetic.*

2. = NORLANDER. *Scot. & Eng.*

norm (nôrm), *n.* [L *norma* a rule. See NORMAL, *a.*] **1.** A rule or authoritative standard; model; type; pattern.

2. *Math.* **a** A rational integer, the continued product in any corpus of an integer by its conjugates. **b** In Dedekind's theory of *ideals*, the number of classes into which all the integers of a corpus may be sorted, so that any two elements of any class are congruent (that is, their difference is an element of the ideal I) and no two elements of different classes are congruent.

3. Standard mineral composition. See PETROGRAPHY.

nor'ma (nôr'mă), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-mæ** (-mē). [L.] **1.** A norm; a pattern or rule; a model; a standard. *J. S. Mill.*

2. A mason's or a carpenter's square or rule.

3. A template or gauge.

4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Scorpio and Triangulum.

nor'mal (nôr'măl), *a.* [L. *normalis*, fr. *norma* rule, pattern, carpenter's square; prob. akin to *noscere* to know; cf. Gr. *γνώριμος* well known, *γνώμων* gnomon, also, carpenter's square. See KNOW; cf. ENORMOUS.] **1.** *Geom.* According to a square or rule; perpendicular; forming a right angle. Specif.: Of or pertaining to a normal.

2. According to, constituting, or not deviating from, an established norm, rule, or principle; conformed to a type, standard, or regular form; performing the proper functions; not abnormal; regular; natural; analogical.

Deviations from the *normal* type. *Hallam.*

3. *Econ.* Pertaining or conforming to a more or less permanent standard, from which, if the individual phenomena deviate on either side, such deviations are to be regarded as self-corrective. Thus, in economics, the *normal* price is a price which corresponds to cost of production. In economics, *natural* and *normal* are sometimes used as synonymous; but the use of the word *natural* involves certain metaphysical assumptions which are not connoted by the term *normal.*

4. *Chem.* **a** *Anal. Chem.* Denoting a solution of such strength that one liter contains one gram atom of replaceable hydrogen or its equivalent. One liter of a normal solution contains, of a monobasic acid or monacid base, the molecular weight in grams, of a dibasic acid or diacid base, half the gram molecular weight, etc. Abbr.: N or n (normal), $\frac{N}{10}$ or $\frac{n}{10}$ (decinormal or tenth-normal), $\frac{N}{50}$ or $\frac{n}{50}$ (fiftieth-normal), etc. **b** Denoting certain assumed fundamental compounds, as acids from which the real acids are obtained by dehydration; thus, *normal* sulphuric acid and *normal* nitric acid are respectively $S(OH)_6$, and $N(OH)_5$. **c** Denoting a salt that contains neither basic hydroxyl nor acid hydrogen; neutral; as, *normal* silver phosphate, Ag_3PO_4. **d** *Org. Chem.* Denoting that one of a series of isomeric hydrocarbons or hydrocarbon derivatives in which no carbon atom is united with more than two other carbon atoms; as, *normal* pentane, hexane, etc. Cf. ISO-.

Syn. — See REGULAR.

normal fault. See FAULT, 8. — **n. forest.** = INDEX FOREST. — **n. Galoisian.** *Math.* = GALOISIAN CORPUS. — **n. illusion.** *Psychol.* See ILLUSION, 2. — **n. law of error,** *Math.*, the law expressed by the equation $p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi c}} e^{-\frac{(x-m)^2}{c^2}}$, where x is the numerical measure given by any observation, m the arithmetic mean of an indefinite number of x's, c a constant peculiar to the group of observations, and p is proportional to the frequency of any particular x; the meaning is, that, for any large number (n) of observations, the numbers falling between x and $x + \Delta x$ will be nearly $pn\Delta x$. — **n. place,** *Astron.*, the apparent position of a planet or comet at a specified time, as determined from a considerable number of observations. — **n. pressure** (for gases), standard pressure, usually taken to be equal to that of a column of mercury 760 mm. in height. — **n. price.** See NORMAL, *a.*, 3. — **n. pyrotartaric acid,** *Chem.*, glutaric acid. — **n. salt solution. a** *Chem.* See NORMAL, 4 **a. b** *Physiol.* A sodium chloride solution containing 6-7.5 grams per liter, sometimes with small quantities of other salts; — so called because it approximates in action and density the fluids of the body. — **n. school,** a school whose methods of instruction are to serve as a model for imitation; an institution for the training of teachers. — **n. spectrum.** See SPECTRUM. — **n. syllable,** *Phon.*, an accented syllable; — contrasted with *reduced syllable.* — **n. volume of a gas,** *Physics & Chem.*, its volume at 0° C. and 760 mm. barometric pressure, as ascertained either by direct observation or by calculations in accordance with the laws of Boyle and Charles.

nor'mal (nôr'măl), *n.* [See NORMAL, *a.*] **1.** *Geom.* **a** Any perpendicular; specif., a line or plane perpendicular to the tangent line (or plane) to a curve (or surface) at a point of the curve (or surface). **b** The intercept (on the normal line) between the curve and the x axis. **c** The intercept (on the normal line) between the curve and the center of curvature.

2. The ordinary or usual condition, degree, quantity, or the like; average; mean.

3. Short for *normal school, temperature,* etc.

nor-mal'i-ty (nôr-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Normal state or quality.

nor'mal-ize (nôr'măl-īz), *v. t.*; NOR'MAL-IZED (-īzd); NOR'MAL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make normal; to make conform to, or reduce to, a norm or standard; specif., *Phon.*, to reduce (the spelling of a language or dialect) to a phonetic basis, each sound being represented by one definite spelling. — **nor'mal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Nor'man (nôr'măn), *a.* [F. *normand*, OF. *normant*, nom. sing. & acc. pl. masc. *normanz, normans;* of Scand. origin. See NORTHMAN; cf. NORSE.] Of or pertaining to Normandy or the Normans; characteristic of the Normans.

Norman architecture *or* style. **a** The peculiar type of Romanesque first appearing in and near Normandy about 950 A.D. **b** The peculiar type of pointed or Gothic architecture first appearing in and near Normandy about 1160 A.D. **c** The Romanesque style as introduced, under Norman influence, into England, — a sense introduced by the earliest writers on medieval art, about 1845, but not now used by careful writers. — **N. Conquest,** the conquest of England by the Normans under Duke William (William I. of England) in 1066.

Nor'man, *n.* [See NORMAN, *a.*] **1.** Lit., a Northman; a native or inhabitant of Normandy; orig., one of the Northmen or Scandinavians who conquered Normandy in the 10th century; later, one of the mixed (Norman-French) race which, in 1066, conquered England, under William the Conqueror.

2. = NORMAN-FRENCH.

3. [*l. c.*] [Cf. F. *normand.*] **a** A heavy wooden or iron bar to insert into a hole in a bitt or stanchion to guide or secure a cable or rope. **b** A pin used in a hole for any of various purposes, as a fid through the rudder head to prevent its loss in case of unshipping. *Rare.*

Nor'man-French', *a.* Anglo-French. — *n.* The French language as used by the Normans; Anglo-French.

Nor'man-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Norman quality or character; partiality to the Normans; a Norman idiom; a custom or expression peculiar to the Normans.

Nor'man-ize (-īz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To adopt Norman speech, customs, etc. — *v. t.* To render Norman, as in character. — **Nor'man-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **Nor'man-iz'er** (nôr'măn-īz'ẽr), *n.*

nor'ma-tive (nôr'mă-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *normatif.*] Relating to, or establishing, a norm. — **nor'ma-tive-ly,** *adv.*

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nooked (*dial.* nŏŏkt; nŏŏk'ĕt), *a.* Having nooks, corners, or angles; — often in comb. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [snug nook.]

nook'er-y (nŏŏk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A nook. *Dial. Eng.*

nook'in, nook'ing (nŏŏk'ĭn; -ĭng), *n.* A nook. *Dial. Eng.*

nook'let, *n.* See -LET.

nook'-shot'ten, *a.* Full of nooks. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

nook'y, *a.* Full of nooks; like a nook.

noonbles. † NUMBLES.

no-ŏm'e-try (nō-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *νόος, νοῦς*, the mind + *-metry.*] Measurement of the mind. *Nonce Word.*

noon. † ANON, NUN. [NONE.]

noon. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NOONE.

noone devill. A fabulous demon said to appear at noon. *Obs.*

noon'meat', *n.* A midday meal; luncheon. *Obs.*

noon'shun. Var. of NUNCHEON. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

noon'stead, *n.* The position of the sun at noon. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]

noonstead circle. The ecliptic.

noonys. † NONCE.

noop (nōōp), *n.* A rounded prominence, as of the elbow. *Scot. Obs. or R.*

noop, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *njupa, nupe*, cornelian cherry.] The cloudberry. *Dial. Eng.*

noorie. † NURRY. [NURSE.]

noorse (nōōrs). Dial. var. of NO'Ŏ-SCOP'IC (nō'ŏ-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *νόος* mind + *-scopic.*] Of or pert. to the examination of the mind.

no'ŏ-scop'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Noölogy.

noose. † NOSE.

noos'er (nōōs'ẽr), *n.* One who nooses something, as elephants.

noosethrille. † NOSETHIRL.

noot. Contr. of *ne wot,* know not. *Obs.*

noote. † NOTE.

Noot'ka (nŏŏt'kă), *n.* = AHT. Cf. WAKASHAN.

Nootka Sound, cypress. The yellow cypress.

n. o. p. *Abbr.* Not otherwise provided (for).

no'pal-in (nō'păl-ĭn), *n.* Eosin BN. See DYE.

no'pal-ry (-rĭ), *n.* A plantation of the nopal for raising the cochineal insect.

nope (nōp), *n.* [Cf. *alp* bullfinch. dial. *ope.* The *n* is from the article *an.*] The bullfinch. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

Noph (nŏf). *Bib.*

No'phah (nō'fä). *Bib.*

nophice. † NOVICE.

no'pic (nō'pĭk; nŏp'ĭk), *a.* [G. *nopinsäure*, formed by transposition fr. *pinonsäure*, with which it is isomeric.] *Chem.* Designating a cyclic hydroxy acid, $C_{10}H_{18}O_3$, got by oxidation of oil of turpentine.

noppe. † NAP, *n. & v.*, of cloth.

nop'py. † NAPPY.

nop'ster, *n.* [OD. Cf. NAP, on cloth.] A burler of cloth. *Obs.*

noquar, noqwere. † NOWHERE.

nor, *conj.* [See NOR, the negative connective.] Than. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [in oaths. *Obs.*]

nor, *conj.* May; also, if not; — **Nor.** *Abbr.* Norman; North.

No'ra, No'rah (nō'rä; 201), *n.* Contraction of HONORA, LEONORA, and ELEANOR; — fem. prop. names. [NURAGHE.]

no-ra'ghe (nō-rä'gĕ). Var. of NO'RA HEL'MER (nō'rä hĕl'mẽr). The heroine of Ibsen's play, "A Doll's House," a wife and mother who, having had only the domestic and conventional bringing up of a girl in narrowly provincial society, blunders ignorantly into forgery and other mischiefs which ruin her family life.

no-rate' (nō-rāt'), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. dial. *a noration* for *an oration.*] To spread by report; to noise; to gossip. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

no-ra'tion (nō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Loud or continuous talking; clamor. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Nor'bert-ine (nôr'bĕr-tĭn), *n. & a.* = PREMONSTRATENSIAN.

norce. † NURSE.

norceri, norcery. † NURSERY.

norch, norche. † NORSH, *v.*

nord'cap'er (nôrd'kăp'ẽr), *n.* [D. *noordkaper*, prop., one of the North Cape.] A right whale. *Obs.*

Nor'den-falt, n. Short for NORDENFELT MACHINE GUN.

nor'den-skiöl-dine (nôr'dĕn-shŭl-dĭn), *n.* [After N. A. E. *Nordenskjöld*, Swedish explorer.] *Min.* A borate of calcium and tin, $CaSn(BO_3)_2$, occurring in sulphur-yellow tabular crystals. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 4.20.

Nord'hau'sen ac'id (nôrd'hou'zĕn). Fuming sulphuric acid; — so called from Nordhausen in the Harz, where orig. manufactured. See SULPHURIC ACID.

nord'mark-ase' (nôrd'märk-ās'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

nor'e. † NORTH; ORE, favor.

nor'-east'er. Var. of NORTH-EASTER.

Noregan. † NORGANE.

nor'el-in (nôr'ĕl-ĭn). Var. of NORLAND. [LAND.]

no'-rent' land. = RENTLESS.

nores. † NOURICE.

noreture. † NOURITURE.

Nor'folk How'ard (nôr'fŭk hou'ärd). [From an advertisement in the (London) Times of June 26, 1862, professing to be a declaration by one Joshua Bug that he had assumed the name of Norfolk Howard. *Oxf. E. D.*] A bedbug; — a euphemism. *Eng.*

Nor. Fr. *Abbr.* Norman-French.

Norgane, *n. & a.* [Cf. NORWEGIAN.] Norwegian. *Obs.*

nor'gate' (nôr'gāt'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

norhage. Var. of NURAGHE.

no'ri (nō'rē), *n.* [Jap.] A purple seaweed (*Porphyra laciniata*), used as food in Japan.

No'ri-an (nō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* [From NORITE.] *Geol.* Pert. to a portion of the Archean rocks.

norice. † NOURICE, NOURISH.

No'ri-el (nôr'ĭ-ĕl), *n. pl.* [L.] = TAURISCI.

nor'ie (nôr'ĭ), *n.* The common cormorant. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

nor'i-mon (-ĭ-mŏn), *n.* [Jap. *norimono*, lit., riding thing.] A Japanese covered litter, carried by men.

noris. † NOURISH.

norischen. † NOURISH.

norise. † NOURICE.

norisery. † NOURICERY.

norishe, norisse, norrishe. † NOURISH.

no'rite (nō'rīt; 201), *n.* [Norway + *-ite.*] A variety of gabbro in which the pyroxene is orthorhombic (usually hypersthene).

noriture. † NOURITURE.

nor'kyn, *n.* [OD. *ortkijn.* The *n* is due to the indefinite article.] A small Dutch coin worth about a halfpenny. *Obs.*

nor'land-er, *n.* A northerner; a person from the north country.

nor'land-ish (nôr'lăn-dĭsh), *n.* A norland peculiarity of speech. *Scot. & Eng.*

Norm. *Abbr.* Norman.

||nor'ma ba'si-la'ris, fa'ci-a'lis, etc. (nôr'mă bās'ĭ-lā'rĭs, fā'shĭ-ā'lĭs). [NL.] *Cranium.* See CRANIOMETRY.

nor'mal-cy (nôr'măl-sĭ), *n.* State or fact of being normal; as, the point of *normalcy.*

nor'mal-ist, *n.* One who is normal, as in conduct or action.

nor'mal-ly, *adv.* of NORMAL.

Nor'mand, *n.* [F.] Norman. *Obs.*

Nor'man-dy cress. Winter cress.

Normandy pippins. Sun-dried apples for winter use.

Nor'man-esque' (nôr'măn-ĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE.

||Nor'ma Ni-lot'i-ca (nôr'mă nĭ-lŏt'ĭ-kă). [L., the Nilometer.] *Astron.* An asterism in Aquarius, supposed to suggest the ancient Nilometer.

Nor'man-ish, *a.* Norman. *Rare.*

Nor'man-ist, *n.* A favorer of the Normans

Nor'man-ly, *adv.* of NORMAN.

Nor-man'nic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Normans.

norm'at-ed (nôr'măt-ĕd), *a.* Made conformable to a norm.

Norn (nôrn), *n.* [Icel. *norn*, pl. *nornir*; cf. Dan., G., & F. *norne*.] *Teut. Myth. & Folklore.* One of the demigoddesses or divine giantesses who preside over and determine the fates of both men and gods. Orig., there appears to have been but one Norn, called by the Anglo-Saxons *Wyrd* and by the Norse *Urth*, and her character was conceived in a gloomy light, making her name often equivalent to death doom (cf. HEL). Later, two others were added, making the Norse trio Urth, Verthandi, and Skuld, or Past, Present, and Future, in England represented by the Weird Sisters of Macbeth. Two of these give the blessings, the third the ills, of life. Sometimes the Norns were conceived as more numerous, in the legend of Sleeping Beauty being represented as thirteen wise women. In late Norse sagas they were represented as dwelling beside a fountain under a root of Yggdrasill; usually they were conceived as spinners, weaving the fabric of fate. Cf. FATE, *n.*, 4.

Norse (nôrs), *a.* [Dan. *Norsk*, fr. *Nord* north: cf. D. *Noorsch* Norwegian. See NORTH.] Of or pert. to ancient Scandinavia or the language of its inhabitants.

Norse, *n.* **1.** *Obs. & R.* **a** A Scandinavian. **b** The king or the people of Scandinavia.
2. Collectively, Scandinavians.
3. The Norse, or Scandinavian, language; specif., the language of Norway. See OLD NORSE.

Norse'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-men** (-mĕn). One of the ancient Scandinavians; a Northman.

north (nôrth; *see note below*), *n.* [AS. *norð*; akin to D. *noord*, G., Sw., & Dan. *nord*, Icel. *norðr*. Cf. NORMAN, NORSE.] **1.** That one of the four cardinal points of the compass, at any place (except the poles), which lies in the plane of the true meridian, and on the left hand of a person facing due east; the direction opposite south.
2. Any country or region situated farther to the north than another; the northern section of a country.
3. [*cap.*] Specif.: **a** That part of the United States lying in general north of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio River. **b** That part of England or of Great Britain north of the Humber; the north country.
4. The north wind. *Chiefly Poetic.*
5. A northerly wind, esp. in the West Indies.
north by east, *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, east of due north; N. 11° 15′ E. See COMPASS CARD. — **n. by west,** *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, west of due north; N. 11° 15′ W. See COMPASS CARD. — **n. northeast.** See NORTH-NORTHEAST. — **n. northwest.** See NORTH-NORTHWEST.
☞ In compounds, as *northeast*, *northwest*, etc., the pron. nôr-, chiefly nautical, is an accepted colloquialism.

north, *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Designating the northern division of a race or nation, the northern part of a country, or the more northern of two places bearing the same name; — used in proper names; as, *North* Germany; *North* Germans; *North* Carolina.
2. Northern; specif.: **a** Lying toward the north; situated at the north, or in the northern direction from the point of observation or reckoning. **b** Proceeding or facing toward the north. **c** Of the wind, blowing from the north; coming from the north.
North Atlantic Drift, *Phys. Geog.*, a northeastward drift of water in the northern Atlantic Ocean, aside from the Gulf Stream proper. The **N. Pacific Drift** is a similar drift in the Pacific Ocean. — **N. Britain,** Scotland; — sometimes so called. — **N. Briton,** a Scot. — **N. Carolina bay** *or* **bay tree,** one of the umbrella trees of the southern United States (*Magnolia fraseri*) distinguished by the large, prominently auriculed leaves. — **n. country,** the north of a country. See NORTH, *n.*, 3. Hence: **north'-coun'tri-ness,** *n.* — **north'-coun'try-man,** *n.* — **n. following.** *Astron.* See FOLLOWING, *a.*, 3. — **N. German Confederation.** See GERMAN CONFEDERATION. — **n. polar distance,** *Astron.*, the angular distance of a heavenly body, measured along its hour circle, from the north celestial pole. — **n. pole of a magnet,** that pole which lies toward the north when the magnet is free to move and comes to rest; — called also *north-seeking pole*, *positive pole*, *red pole*. The opposite pole from the above has been called the *true north pole*. — **n. pole of the earth,** the most northern point of the earth; the northern extremity of the earth's axis. Its zenith is *the north pole of the heavens*, about 1 degree, 10 minutes, or 2 moon breadths, from Polaris. — **n. preceding.** *Astron.* See FOLLOWING, *a.*, 3. — **n. side,** the side situated toward or on the north; specif., *Eccl.*, of an altar, chancel, etc., the side (whether toward the true north or not) which is to the left of a person looking from the nave toward the altar; the Gospel or cantoris side. Cf. SOUTH SIDE; EAST, *a.*, 2. — **N. Star,** the star of the northern hemisphere toward which the axis of the earth very nearly points, and which accordingly seems almost stationary in the sky; the polestar. *Polaris*, the star *a* (alpha) of the Little Bear, is our present North Star, and will continue so for several centuries. It is now (1909) distant from the pole about 1° 10′, and the pole is moving slowly nearer to it. The polestar is easily located by means of the Pointers (see URSA MAJOR). Called also *Cynosura*.

north, *adv.* Northward; in, to, or toward, the north.

north'east' (nôrth'ēst'; *see* NORTH), *n.* **1.** The point of the horizon or direction between the north and east at an equal distance from each; the northeast part or region.
2. The northeast wind. *Chiefly Poetic.*
northeast by east, *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, east of due northeast; N. 56° 15′ E. See COMPASS CARD. — **n. by north,** *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, north of due northeast; N. 33° 45′ E. See COMPASS CARD.

north'east' (nôrth'ēst'; *see* NORTH), *a.* Of or pertaining to the northeast; specif.: **a** Situated in or toward the northeast. **b** Proceeding toward the northeast. **c** Of the wind, blowing from northeast.
Northeast Passage, a passage by sea between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans along the north coast of Europe and Asia.

north'east' *adv.* [AS. *norðéast*.] Toward the northeast.

north'east'er (-ēs'tẽr; *see* NORTH), *n.* A storm, strong wind, or gale, coming from the northeast.

north'east'er-ly, *a.* Pert. to, or situated toward, the northeast; of the wind, blowing from the northeast.

north'east'er-ly, *adv.* Toward or from the northeast.

north'east'ern (-tẽrn; *see* NORTH), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in, the northeast; northeasterly.

north'east'ward (-ēst'wẽrd; *see* NORTH, -WARD), *adv.* Toward the northeast; in a northeast direction. — *a.* Situated in or toward the northeast. — *n.* The northeast.

north'east'ward-ly, *a.* Situated or leading toward the northeast; blowing from the northeast. — *adv.* Northeastward.

north'er (nôr'thẽr), *n.* A wind from the north; esp., a strong and cold north wind in Texas and the vicinity of the Gulf of Mexico which, like the blizzard, follows in the wake of a cyclone, or area of low pressure.

north'er, *v. i.*; NORTH'ERED (-thẽrd); NORTH'ER-ING. To turn, veer, or shift to the north; — said chiefly of the wind.

north'er-ly, *a.* Of or pert. to, or situated toward, the north; northern; of the wind, blowing from the north. — *adv.* Toward the north. — **north'er-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

north'ern (-thẽrn), *a.* [AS. *norðerne*.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or living or originating in, the north; being in the north.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the North, or Northern States. *U. S.*
3. Directed toward the north; as, a *northern* course; coming or blowing from the north; as, a *northern* wind.
4. Peculiar to, characteristic of, occurring in, or produced in, the north.
Northern Athens. = ATHENS OF THE NORTH. — **n. barracuda,** a small barracuda (*Sphyræna borealis*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States from Cape Fear to Cape Cod. — **N. Bear, Russia;** — a nickname. — **N. Car, Charles's Wain.** — **N. Cross,** the constellation Cygnus. — **N. Crown.** = CORONA BOREALIS. — **N. Fly,** the minor constellation *Musca Borealis*, just north of Aries. — **n. glance,** the aurora borealis; — sometimes so called by sailors. — **N. Hemisphere.** See HEMISPHERE, 2. — **N. He-rod'o-tus** (hē-rŏd'ō-tŭs), Snorri Sturluson (1179–1241), a native of Iceland, famous as a poet, lawgiver, and historian. — **n. lights.** See AURORA BOREALIS. — **n. phalarope.** See PHALAROPE. — **n. pickerel,** the pike *Esox lucius*. *U. S.* — **N. race.** *Ethnol.* = NORDIC RACE. — **n. spy,** a popular American apple, of round or oblate form, green color striped with yellow and red, and firm, subacid flesh of fine quality. — **N. Star,** the North Star; Polaris. — **n. sucker,** a sucker (*Catostomus catostomus*) widely distributed over northern North America. It reaches a length of two and a half feet, and from the Great Lakes northward is a valuable food fish. — **N. Union football.** See FOOTBALL, 2. — **n. whiting,** the kingfish *Menticirrhus saxatilis*.

north'ern-er (nôr'thẽr-nẽr), *n.* One born or living in the north; specif. [*cap.*], *U. S.*, a native or inhabitant of the Northern States.

north'ing (nôr'thĭng; -thĭng; 277), *n.* **1.** *Surv. & Navig.* Difference of latitude to the north from the last preceding point of reckoning; — opposed to *southing*.
2. *Astron.* North declination.

north'land (nôrth'lănd), *n.* [AS. *norþland*.] Land in the north; the north of a country, etc. — **north'land-er,** *n.*

North'man (nôrth'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-men** (-mĕn). [Cf. AS. *norðman*. See NORTH, MAN; cf. NORMAN.] One of the inhabitants of the north of Europe; esp., one of the ancient Scandinavians; a Norseman.

north'–north'east', *a.* Lying or situated in, or leading to, a direction or point halfway between north and northeast; blowing or coming from that direction. — *adv.* Toward or from a point in that direction. — *n.* A direction or point halfway between north and northeast; two points, or 22° 30′, east of due north; N. 22° 30′ E. See COMPASS CARD.

north'–north'west', *a.* Lying or situated in, or leading to, a direction or point halfway between north and northwest; blowing or coming from that direction. — *adv.* Toward or from a point in that direction. — *n.* A direction or point halfway between north and northwest; two points, or 22° 30′, west of due north; N. 22° 30′ W. See COMPASS CARD.

North Sea. **1.** a See the *Gazetteer*. **b** The Baltic Sea. *Obs. & R.* **c** The seas or ocean of the Northern Hemisphere; — usually in *pl.* Cf. SOUTH SEA.
2. *[l. c.]* See GROUND SEA.

North-um'bri-an (nôr-thŭm'brĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Northumberland in England, or the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria, which comprised eastern England and Scotland between the rivers Humber and Forth, and was the foremost of the Anglo-Saxon powers from about 500 to 750 A. D. — *n.* **a** A native of Northumberland or of Northumbria. **b** The Anglo-Saxon dialect spoken in Northumbria (see ANGLO-SAXON, *n.*, 3); also, the modern English dialect of Northumberland. — **Northumbrian burr.** See 3d BURR, 13.

north'ward (nôrth'wẽrd; *naut.*, nôr'thẽrd), *adv.* [AS. *norðweard*.] Toward the north, or toward a point nearer to the north than to the east or west point.

north'ward, *a.* Situated, directed, looking, or extending, northward.

north'ward, *n.* The northward direction, point, or part.

north'ward-ly, *a.* Having a northern direction or situation; of the wind, blowing from the north.

north'ward-ly, *adv.* In a northern direction.

north'wards (nôrth'wẽrdz), *adv. & n.* Northward.

north'west' (-wĕst'; *see* NORTH), *n.* [AS. *norðwest*.] The point of the horizon or direction between the north and west at an equal distance from each; the northwest part or region
northwest by north, *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, north of due northwest: N. 33° 45′ W. See COMPASS CARD. — **n. by west,** *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, west of due northwest; N. 56° 15′ W. See COMPASS CARD.

north'west' *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated in or in the direction of, the northwest; being in the northwest; proceeding toward the northwest; of the wind, blowing from the northwest.
Northwest Boundary Dispute *or* **Question,** *Amer. Hist.*, the boundary dispute between the United States (claiming under a cession in 1824 by Russia of all her claim to territory south of 54° 40′) and Great Britain (claiming under a quitclaim in 1819 by Spain, who claimed Oregon on the ground of discovery, of her title to the region north of 42°), which was finally settled in 1846 by a treaty making the 49th parallel the boundary from the Lake of the Woods as far west as the middle of the channel between Vancouver's Island and the mainland, this parallel having been accepted by both in 1818 as the boundary as far west as the Rocky Mountains. Called also *Oregon Question*. — **N. Passage,** a passage by sea between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans along the north coast of America, long sought for by navigators. — **N. Territory,** *U. S. Hist.*, a region northwest of the Ohio River, ceded to the Federal Government by the States owning it, or claiming to own it. A bill for its organization was passed by Congress in 1787, but its actual organization did not take place until 1799. See WESTERN RESERVE.

north'west', *adv.* Toward the northwest; in or from a northwest direction.

north'west'er (-wĕs'tẽr; *see* NORTH), *n.* **1.** A storm or gale from the northwest; a strong northwest wind.
2. = NOR'WESTER, 2. *Rare.*

north'west'er-ly, *a.* That is toward the northwest; of the wind, blowing from the northwest.

north'west'ern (-tẽrn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being in, the northwest; extending or going toward the northwest; northwesterly; as, a *northwestern* course.
Northwestern race, *Ethnol.*, a tall subdolichocephalic race with chestnut hair, often almost brown, found chiefly in the northwest of Ireland, in Wales, and the east of Belgium; — so called by Deniker.

north'west'ward (-wĕst'wẽrd), *adv.* Toward the northwest; in a northwest direction. — *n.* The northwest.

north'west'ward-ly, *a.* Situated or leading toward the northwest; blowing from the northwest. — *adv.* Northwestward.

Nor'way (nôr'wā), *n.* A country of northern Europe.
Norway haddock, the rosefish. — **N. itch.** *Med.* See ITCH, *n.*, 1. — **N. lobster,** a lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*) of European seas, resembling the American lobster but much slenderer. — **N. maple,** a handsome European maple (*Acer platanoides*) much planted for shade in the United States. It has dark green leaves; there are also numerous garden varieties with colored foliage. — **N. pine,** the red pine *Pinus resinosa*. — **N. rat,** the common brown rat (*Mus norvegicus*, syn. *M. decumanus*). See RAT. — **N. spruce,** a well-known spruce (*Picea abies*), native of northern Europe, but widely cultivated. It is pyramidal, with spreading branches, dark foliage, and long pendulous cones.

Nor-we'gian (nôr-wē'jăn; -jĭ-ăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *norvégien*, Icel. *Noregr*, *Norvegr*, Norway. See NORTH; WAY.] Of or pertaining to Norway, its inhabitants, or its language.
Norwegian itch, Norway itch. See ITCH, *n.*, 1. — **N. stove,** a felt-lined box in which a vessel, the contents of which are raised to the boiling point, is left until the food in it is cooked.

Nor-we'gian, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Norway. The Norwegians are mostly typical Teutons, tall, blond, and dolichocephalic, though in the north there is a considerable Lapp population, and among those in the southwest brunet traits indicate intermixture with a dark race.
2. The language of the Norwegians, which belongs to the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic languages. In its literary form it is practically the same as Danish. In its spoken form it possesses three main dialects, the eastern, resembling Swedish, the western, nearer Icelandic, and a coast dialect similar to Danish. Cf. ICELANDIC.

Norm. Fr. *Abbr.* Norman-French.
norm'less, *a.* See -LESS.
nor'mo-blast (nôr'mō-blăst), *n.* [L. *norma* norm + *-blast.*] *Anat. & Med.* See ERYTHROBLAST.
nor'mo-cyte (-sīt), *n.* [*normal* + *-cyte.*] *Physiol.* A nonnucleated red blood corpuscle of normal size.
Norn, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *norrænn*, *norrœnn*.] Norse. *Local, Scot* — *n.* [Cf. Icel. *norrœna*.] The Norse dialect formerly used in the Shetland and Orkney Islands. *Obs. or Hist.*
Nor'na (nôr'nä), *n.* [NL.] *Teut. Myth.* = NORN.
norne. † NURN.
nor'-nor'-east. Contraction of NORTH-NORTHEAST.
Norooze. † NOWROZE.
no-ro'pi-an'ic (nō-rō'pĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [Orig. of *nor-* uncert.] *Chem.* Designating an aldehyde acid, $C_8H_6O_3$, obtained from opianic acid by heating with hydriodic acid.
nor-pin'ic (nôr-pĭn'ĭk), *a.* [G. *norpinsäure*, fr. *normal* + *oxypinsäure*.] *Chem.* Designating a crystalline, dibasic acid, $C_8H_{12}O_4$, obtained indirectly from pinic acid.
Nor'rem-berg's dou'ble (nôr'ĕm-bûrgz; -bẽrks). A type of polarizing apparatus for finding the thickness of thin films.
nor'rice. † NOURICE.
Nor'ridge-wock (nôr'Yj-wŏk), *n. Ethnol.* An Indian of a tribe belonging to the Abnaki group.
nor'rils (nôr'ĭlz), *n. pl.* [OF. *nareaus*, for *narels* pl. dim. fr. L. *naris*. *Orf. E. D.*] Nostrils (of a gamecock). *Rare.*
Nor'ro-way (-ō-wā), *n.* Norway. *Scot.*
Nor'roy (-oi), *n.* [Lit., north king, fr. F. *nord* north + *roi* king], or in full **Norroy King-of-Arms.** *Her* See KING-OF-ARMS.
nor'ry, *v. t.* [OF. *norrir*, F *nourrir*] To nurse. *Obs.*
nor'ry, *n.* [OF. *norri*, p. p. of *norrir* to nourish, F. *nourrir*.] A foster child; nursling; pupil; also, a fosterer *Obs.*
nors. NORSE. † NURSE.
norse, *n.* [Prob. fr. G. *norz*, var. of *nörz*, *nerz*; cf. Russ. *norka*.] The mink. *Obs.*
nor'sel (nôr'sĕl), *n.* [AS. *nosle*, *nostle*, a fillet, band. *Cxf. E. D.*] *Fishing.* A short line to fasten nets or hooks; a snood. — *v. t.* To furnish with norsels.
Norse'land (nôrs'lănd), *n.* The land of the Norse; Scandinavia.
norsh, *v. t.* [See NOURISH.] To nurse; to nourish. *Obs.* —
norsh'er, *n. Obs.*
Norsk (nôrsk), *a.* & *n.* [Sw., Dan., & Norw. *norsk*.] = NORSE
‖ **Nor'ske Ver'i-tas** (nôr'skē). See VERITAS.
nort. † NURT. [NAUGHT.]
nort (nôt). Dial. var. of ‖ **nor'te** (nôr'tā), *n.*; *pl.* **-tes** (-tās). [Sp., north, north wind.] A norther. Usually in *pl.*
nor'tel-ry, *n.* [Cf. NURTURE.] Nurture; education. *Obs.*
norter. † NURTURE.
north. *Abbr.* Northern.
north, *v. i.* To blow from the north; to turn or veer toward the north; — chiefly of wind. *R.*
north, *v. t.* To steer or go to the north of. *Rare.*
north about. *Naut.* By a northerly route, as, in Great Britain, round the north of Scotland.
Northampton table. See MORTALITY TABLE.
north'bound', *a.* Bound, or en route, for a northern region.
north'east'ern-most, *a.* See -MOST. [Eastward.]
north'east'wards, *adv.* Northeastward.
north'en, *a.* Northern. *Obs.*
north'er, *a.* & *adv.* [AS. *norþerra*, a., *norþor*, adv.] More northward; also, northern. *Obs.*
north'er-more', *adv.* More northerly. *Obs.*
north'ern, *n.* **1.** *Obs. & R.* a Northern men. **b** Northern cloth. [northern.]
2. A native or inhabitant of the
3. A north wind. *Rare.*
north'ern, *v. i.* To become more northerly.
north'ern-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
north'ern-ly, *a.* & *adv.* Northerly; also, of speech, as in the north. *Obs. or R.*
north'ern-most (nôr'thẽrn-mōst), *a.* [Cf. NORTHMOST.] Most northern; farthest north.
north'ern-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
north'est (nôr'thĕst), *a.* Most northern. *Rare.*
north'light', *n.* **1.** The aurora borealis; — usually in *pl.*
2. Light from the north.
north'ly, *a.* Northerly. *Obs.* — *adv.* Northwards. *Obs.*
north'most (nôrth'mōst), *a.* [AS. *norðmest*.] Northernmost.
north'ness, *n.* **1.** North-seeking quality of a magnetic needle. *Rare.* [north.]
2. Quality or state of being
north'-north'west'ward, *adv.* North-northwest. *Rare.*
north'-po'lar. *a.* Of or pert. to the north pole.
northrin. † NORTHERN.
north'-seek'ing, *a.* Seeking the north. See *north pole of a magnet*, under NORTH.
Nor-thum'ber (nôr-thŭm'bẽr), *n.* [AS. *Norþhymbre*, pl.] An inhabitant of ancient Northumbria; — usually in *pl.* *Rare.*
nortoure. † NURTURE.
norture. † NURTURE.
Nor'um-be'ga (nôr'ŭm-bē'gä) A region along the northeast coast of North America, or its capital city, given on old maps The extent of the country varied from a region including the entire coast from near Cape Breton to Florida to a region in Maine about the Penobscot River.
Nor'val, Young (nôr'văl). In Home's tragedy "Douglas," the hero, a son of Lady Randolph by Douglas, a former husband. He was exposed, and found by a shepherd, Old Norval, who brought him up. Becoming a favorite of Lord Randolph, he was accused of too great intimacy with Lady Randolph (who had discovered that he was her son) and was killed by Lord Randolph. She killed herself.
Norw. *Abbr.* Norway; Norwegian.
nor'ward (nôr'wẽrd). *a.* Northward. *Chiefly Poetic.* — *n.* The north. [Northward. *Rare.*]
nor'wards (-wẽrdz). *adv.*
Nor'way. *n.* [Prob. orig. as pl. *Norweis*, fr. OF. *Norois*, sing. & pl., F. *Norois*, influenced by *Norway*, the country.] In *pl.*, Norwegians. *Obs.*
nor-we'gi-um (nôr-wē'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See NORWEGIAN.] *Chem.* A supposed metallic element announced in 1879 as occurring in gersdorffite from Norway, but not confirmed.
nor'-west'. Contr. of NORTH-WEST.
nor'-west'er, *n.* **1.** A wind or gale from the northwest.
2. A drink of strong liquor, as rum. *Eng. & Naut. Slang.*
3. = SOUTHWESTER, a cap.
Nor-wey'an. *a.* Norwegian. *Obs.*
no'ry, *n.*; *pl.* **nories.** [See NORRY.] A foster child; pupil. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To rear *Obs.*
nos-. See NOSO-. [*tion*).]
nos. *Abbr.* Numbers (*Numera-*
No-sai'ri (nō-sī'rĭ), **No-sai'ri-an** (-ĭn), *n.* = ANSARIE.
nosawnce. † NOISANCE.
nos'ca-nonge. Var. of MUSKELLUNGE.
‖ **no'sce te ip'sum** *or* **te-ip'sum.** [L.] Know thyself.
‖ **no'sce tem'pus.** [L.] Know (thy) time.
‖ **no'sci-tur a** (*or* **ex**) **so'ci-is** (*or* **so'ci-o**). [L.] He is known by (or from) his companions (or companion); one is known by the company he keeps.

nose (nōz), *n.* [AS. *nosu;* akin to D. *neus*, G. *nase*, OHG. *nasa*, Icel. *nōs*, Sw. *näsa*, Dan. *næse*, Lith. *nosis*, Russ. *nos*, L. *nasus*, *nares*, Skr. *nāsā*, *nās*. Cf. NASAL, NASTURTIUM, NESS, NOSTRIL, NOZZLE.] **1.** **a** In man, the prominent part of the face which bears the nostrils and covers the anterior part of the nasal passages or fossæ. **b** In animals, a corresponding part of the head; the snout, muzzle, or muffle.

2. The olfactory organ of vertebrates. In most classes of vertebrates it consists of a pair of cavities or passages (the nasal fossæ) in the head, which are lined with mucous membrane, part of which receives branches of the olfactory nerves and forms the essential organ of smell. In animals above fishes the nasal fossæ open anteriorly by the nostrils or anterior nares (or by a single nostril in some cetaceans) and posteriorly into the mouth or pharynx by the posterior nares, and serve also as respiratory passages. In most fishes the nasal cavities are represented by small sacs on the sides of the head in front of the eyes, each having two nostrils or openings to the exterior, but no communication with the mouth, and no function in respiration. In cyclostomes there is a single median nasal cavity, but it is supplied with paired olfactory nerves. The sensory epithelium of the nose develops from invaginated epiblast.

3. Sense, power, or faculty of smelling; hence, scent.

4. Odor, as of hay; perfume. *Dial. Eng.*

5. An informer; a spy, as of the police. *Slang, Eng.*

6. Something suggestive of, or associated with, the nose; as: **a** A socket on a candlestick, for the candle. *Obs.* **b** *Naut.* The stem of a vessel; sometimes, the iron or steel piece protecting the stem. **c** A projecting or open end, a beak or a prominent or projecting point, edge, etc., at the front of an object; snout; nozzle; spout; muzzle; as, the *nose* of a pipe, gun, bellows, retort, shovel, teakettle, shell, molding, etc. **d** Of a gooseberry, currant, apple, etc., the eye. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **e** Short for NOSE HOLE, 2; NOSE PIPE. **f** The bridge of spectacles or eyeglasses. **g** *Golf.* The end of the head of a club farthest from the shaft. **h** In a torpedo, a small section containing the primer, screwed on to the front; — called also *war nose.*

nose of wax, fig., a thing that may be easily turned or molded; a person pliant and easily influenced. — **spite, *or* in spite, of one's n.**, in spite of one; in defiance or contempt of one. *Obs. or R.* — **to bite *or* snap one's n. off**, to speak to or answer one testily or snappishly. — **to count, *or* tell, noses**, to count the number of persons, as on a side. — **to keep, hold, put, *or* bring, one's nose to the grindstone**, to grind down or oppress one; also, to keep one's self or another at hard, monotonous, or servile work.

They might be ashamed, for lack of courage, to suffer the Lacedæmonians to *hold their noses to the grindstone*. *Sir T. North.*

— **to put one's n. out of joint**, to humiliate one's pride, esp. by a supplanting in the affections of another; also, to thwart one's plans. Hence, to **have one's n. out of joint**, etc. — **to thrust, poke, *or* put one's n. into**, to pry into; to meddle officiously in. — **under one's, *or* one's very, n.**, just or very close in front of one.

nose, *v. t.;* NOSED (nōzd); NOS'ING (nōz'ĭng). **1.** To perceive or get the smell or odor of; to smell or scent; hence, to detect by or as by the sense of smell; to scent.

2. To confront; to face; specif.: **a** To confront or reproach (with). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** To confront, oppose, or treat insolently or impudently. *Rare.*

A sort of national convention, dubious in its nature, . . . *nosed* Parliament in the very seat of its authority. *Burke.*

c To be closely face to face or opposite to; to meet.

3. To deprive by trickery or fraud; to cheat (of). *Obs.*

4. To utter in a nasal manner; to nasalize. *Rare. Cowley.*

5. To blow the smoke of (tobacco) through the nose. *R.*

6. To remove the noses, or eyes, of; as, to *nose* gooseberries. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

7. To furnish with a nose; as, to *nose* a stair tread.

8. To touch or rub with the nose; to push or thrust the nose into or against, as for the purpose of examining; to examine with the nose or sense of smell.

9. To make by advancing the nose or front end; as, the train *nosed* its way into the station; *Racing Slang*, to beat by (the length of) a nose.

10. To lead or drag by the nose.

nose (nōz), *v. i.* **1.** To use the nose in smelling or examining; to smell; to sniff; to scent. *Audubon.*

2. To pry or search, esp. into what does not concern one.

3. To push or move with the nose or front forward.

A train of cable cars came *nosing* along. *Hamlin Garland.*

4. *Geol. & Mining.* To dip or run in a noselike form; — said of strata or veins.

5. To act as an informer; to inform. *Thieves' Slang.*

nose bag. A bag to hold feed at the nose of an animal, as a horse, being hung by a string over the head.

nose'band' (-bănd'), *n.* That part of the headstall of a bridle which passes over a horse's nose. — **nose'band'ed**, *a.*

nose bit. *Carp.* A bit similar to a gouge or pod bit, but having a cutting edge on one side of its boring end.

nose'bleed' (nōz'blēd'), *n.* **1.** Epistaxis.

2. *Bot.* Yarrow.

nosed (nōzd), *a.* Having a (or such a) nose; as, pug-*nosed.*

nose'gay' (nōz'gā'), *n.* [*nose* + *gay* in the sense of a gay or showy thing.] **1.** A bunch of flowers or herbs, esp. fragrant ones; a bouquet; a posy. *Pope.*

2. A perfume or scent, esp. an artificial one; odor. *Rare.*

nosegay tree. Either of two West Indian apocynaceous trees having ornamental flowers, — *Plumeria rubra*, with red, and *P. alba*, with white, flowers.

nose hole. **1.** A nostril. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. *Glass Making.* A small opening in a furnace, before which a globe of crown glass is held and kept soft at the beginning of the flattening process.

nose leaf. A leaflike expansion of skin on the nose of certain bats supposed to have a delicate tactile function. It is variously developed in different species.

nose peg. In some spinning mules, a pin or stud fixed in an arm fastened at the upper end of the quadrant to depress the chain so as to obtain the desired terminal acceleration as the building of the cop proceeds.

nose piece, *or* nose'piece', *n.* A piece for the nose, like a nose, or the like; as: **a** *Armor.* A piece, often hinged, to protect the nose. **b** A noseband. **c** The nozzle of a pipe, hose, bellows, etc. **d** (1) The end piece of a microscopic body to which an objective is attached. (2) A revolving holder for two or more microscope objectives, so attached to the instrument that either can be brought into position for use without greatly disturbing the adjustment. See MICROSCOPE, *Illust.*

nose pipe. A projecting piece of pipe, as one forming a terminal to another pipe; specif., in a blast furnace, the nozzle of the blast pipe where it enters a tuyére.

nos'ing (nōz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NOSE. Specif.. *vb. n. Arch.* That part of the tread of a stair which projects over the riser, or any like projection, as of the edge of a molding.

nosing bead, *Carp.*, a molding, usually half-round, on the edge of a board or the like and of its entire thickness.

nos'o- (nŏs'ō-), **nos-**. Combining form fr. Gr. *νόσος, disease.*

nos'o-come (-kōm), *a.* [F. (Rabelais), fr L. *nosocomium*, Gr. *νοσοκομεῖον*; *νόσος* disease + *κομεῖν* to attend to.] A hospital. *Obs. or R.* — **nos'o-co'mi-al** (-kō'mĭ-ăl), *a.*

no-sog'ra-phy (nŏ-sŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*noso-* + *-graphy.*] A description or classification of diseases. — **no-sog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **nos'o-graph'ic** (nŏs'ō-grăf'ĭk), **nos'o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **nos'o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

no-sol'o-gy (nŏ-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*noso-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *nosologie.*] **a** A classification, or a list, of diseases. **b** That branch of medical science which treats of diseases, or of the classification of diseases. **c** Diagnostic character of a disease. — **nos'o-log'i-cal** (nŏs'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **nos'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **no-sol'o-gist** (nŏ-sŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

nos'o-ma'ni-a (nŏs'ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *noso-* + *mania.*] Monomania in which one suffers from an imaginary disease.

nos'o-phen (nŏs'ō-fĕn), *n.* [*nose* + *phenol;* orig. used for affections of the nose.] *Pharm.* An iodo compound obtained as a yellowish gray, odorless, tasteless powder by the action of iodine on phenol phthalein. The sodium salt (**antinosine**, a dark blue powder) and its bismuth salt (**eudoxine**, a reddish yellow powder), as well as nosophen itself, are used as substitutes for iodoform.

nos'o-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *noso-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of disease.

nos-tal'gi-a (nŏs-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *νόστος* a return home + *-algia.*] *Med.* Homesickness; esp., homesickness causing a severe and sometimes fatal melancholia.

nos-tal'gic (-jĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *nostalgique.*] Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or having, nostalgia; homesick.

Nos'toc (nŏs'tŏk), *n.* [NL. Coined by Paracelsus: cf. F. *nostoc.*] **a** *Bot.* A genus of blue-green algæ typifying the family Nostocaceæ. The plants consist of moniliform filaments made up of ordinary cells interspersed with heterocysts, the filaments united by a gelatinous substance into a spherical colony living on damp ground. These colonies have been called *star jelly, witches'-butter*, etc. **b** [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Nos'to-ca'ce-æ (nŏs'tō-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of minute blue-green fresh-water algæ characterized by the moniliform filaments, and by the reproductive bodies known as *hormogonia.* It includes several genera, some species of which contaminate water in reservoirs. See ANABÆNA. — **nos'to-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

nos'to-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to nostology.

2. Senile; having the characteristics of old age.

nos-tol'o-gy (nŏs-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *νόστος* a return home + *-logy.*] *Biol.* The study of the senile stages of an organism or race of organisms.

nos'tril (nŏs'trĭl), *n.* [ME. *nostrill, nosethril, nosethirl*, AS. *nospyrl; nos* for *nosu* nose + *pyrel* opening, hole, fr. *þyrel* pierced, for *þyrhel*, fr. *þurh* through. See NOSE, THROUGH; cf. THRILL.] **1.** An external opening of the nose, serving also in air-breathing vertebrates to give passage to the air which is breathed. See NOSE, *n.*, 2.

2. Perception; insight; acuteness; nose. *Obs.*

nos'trum (-trŭm), *n.; pl.* -TRUMS (-trŭmz). [Neut. sing. of L. *noster* ours, fr. *nos* we. See US.] **1.** A medicine recommended by its preparer, esp., a medicine the ingredients of which are kept secret by the inventor or proprietor; a patent medicine; a quack medicine.

2. A scheme, plan, or the like, proposed for the accomplishment of something; a pet or favorite scheme or remedy, as for some political evil; as, party *nostrums.*

not (nŏt), *adv.* [ME. *not, noht, nought*, the same word as E. *naught.* See NOUGHT, NAUGHT.] An adverbial particle expressing negation; — corresponding to the attributive *no.* As used with verbs, *not* immediately after or before a simple tense or form of an ordinary verb is now archaic and chiefly poetic; as, "that which satisfieth *not*;" "all that *not* harms distinctive womanhood." It is used commonly either with an auxiliary verb or with the substantive verb *be*, in both cases immediately following; as, "Thou shalt *not* steal." When used with an infinitive or verbal noun in *-ing*, *not* precedes.

Not one word spake he more than was need *Chaucer.*
Thine eyes are upon me, and I am *not. Job* vii. 8.
May I do it, or may I *not* do it? *Ep. Sanderson.*

not but, only. Cf. NOBBUT. *Obs.* — **n. guilty**, *Law*, the words of general issue, used to deny the whole declaration or indictment, in various actions, as of trespass, trover, and criminal cases. — **n. out.** See CRICKET, game. — **n. proved, *or, now more commonly*, not proven**, *Scots Law*, the verdict brought in by a jury who find that the charges made are not proved. It operates as an acquittal, in the same way as a verdict of *not guilty.* It has been erroneously explained as being a verdict casting a suspicion upon the accused and not operating as a bar to further prosecution.

not-. The word *not* used as a combining form equiv. to *non-*, as in *not*-ephemeral, *not*-living, etc.

no'ta-bil'i-a (nō'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. of L. *notabilis* notable.] Things worthy of note or notice.

no'ta-bil'i-ty (nō'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *notabilité.*] **1.** A notable fact or circumstance. *Obs.*

2. A notable thing or object. *Rare.*

3. A notable person; a person of note. *Carlyle.*

4. Quality of being notable; specif.: **a** Capability; cleverness in management, or industry in household affairs or occupations. *Now Rare.* **b** Prominence; distinction.

no'ta-ble (nō'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *notable*, or L. *notabilis*, fr. *notare* to mark, *nota* mark, note. See NOTE.] **1.** Worthy of note or notice; remarkable; memorable; noted or distinguished; sometimes, formerly, notorious.

2. Easily or readily noticed or noted. *Obs.*

3. Capable of being noted; perceptible. *Obs. or Chem.*

4. a (*pron. usually* nŏt'tȧ-b'l). Efficient in managing; skillful or clever and thorough in work or business; — now used only of women with reference to household management. *Obsoles.* **b** Connected with, or of the nature of, the management of household affairs, or domestic economy. *Obsoles.*

no'ta-ble, *n.* **1.** A notable, or remarkable, fact or thing. *R.*

2. A person of note or distinction; a notability.

3. [*cap.*] *French Hist.* Before the revolution of 1789, one of a number of persons, chiefly of the higher orders, summoned by the king to constitute a deliberative body on extraordinary occasions, as times of emergency.

no'tal (nō'tăl), *a.* [Gr. *νῶτον* the back.] **a** Of or pertaining to the back; dorsal. **b** Of or pertaining to a notum.

not'al (nōt'ăl), *a. Music.* Of or pertaining to notes.

No-ta'li-a (nō-tā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *νότος* the south + *ἅλς* the sea.] *Zoögeog.* The south temperate marine realm, bounded by the southern isocyrmes of 68° and 44° F.

no-tan'dum (nō-tăn'dŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -DA (-dȧ), E. -DUMS (-dŭmz). [L., fr. *notare* to observe.] A thing to be noted, or an entry of it; a notability.

no-ta'ri-al (nō-tā'rĭ-ăl; 115), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a notary; done, executed, framed, taken, etc., by a notary; as, a *notarial* seal; *notarial* attestation. **notarial separation**, *Dutch Law*, a separation of husband and wife by a contract entered into before a notary.

no'ta-ry (nō'tȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *notarius* notary (in sense 1), fr. *nota* mark: cf. F. *notaire.* See NOTE, *n.*] **1.** Lit., as among the Romans, a shorthand writer; hence, an official whose duty was to record transactions, to certify the authenticity of documents, etc., as the Roman "tabellio" or "tabellarius," or the officials appointed by the Pope throughout Europe in medieval times.

2. *Law.* A public officer who takes acknowledgment of, or otherwise attests or certifies, deeds and other writings, or copies of them, usually under his official seal, to make them authentic, and takes affidavits, depositions, and protests of negotiable paper. He is generally called a **notary public.** In England notaries are still nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury through his Court of Faculties (to whom the Pope had delegated the authority, which was confirmed by 25 Hen. VIII., c. 21, § 4) and are nominally ecclesiastical officials; in the United States they are appointed by the governors of the States.

3. A noter; an observer. *Obs.*

4 A notebook. *Obs. & R.*

no'se-an (nō'zē-ăn), *n. Min.* = NOSELITE. [key.]

nose ape. The proboscis monkey.

nose'burn', *n.* See BONACE TREE.

no-see'-um, *n.* [That is, you don't see 'em (them); Indian English.] A punkie (fly). *Slang or Colloq.*

nose'fish', *n.* A batfish a.

nose flute. *Music.* A kind of flute played by blowing through the nostrils, used by the Sakai of the Malay peninsula and other tribes.

nose glasses. Pince-nez. [mer.]

nose hammer. A frontal hammer.

nose'herb', *n.* An herb to smell. *Obs.*

nose key. *Carp.* A fox wedge.

nosel. † NUZZLE.

nose'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **nose'less-ly**, *adv.* — **nose'less-ness**, *n.*

nose'ling, nose'lings, *adv.* On the nose or face. *Obs.*

no'se-lite (nō'zē-līt), *n.* [After K. W. *Nose*, a Ger. geologist.] *Min.* A grayish, bluish, or brownish mineral allied to haüyne. It is a silicate and sulphate of aluminium and sodium.

nose'pinch', *n.* Pince-nez.

nos'er (nōz'ẽr), *n. Slang or Colloq.* A blow or fall on the nose; also, a wind in one's face; a head wind.

nose'smart' (nōz'smärt'), *n.* A pungent cress, as water cress.

nose tent. A plug to stanch nosebleed. *Obs.*

nose'thirl (nōz'thûrl), **nose'thril** (-thrĭl), *n.* Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. equiv. of NOSTRIL.

nose'wise', *a.* Conceited; also, keen-scented. *Obs.*

nose'wort', *n.* Hellebore; also, nasturtium. *Obs.*

nose'y (nōz'ĭ), *n.* A person having a conspicuous nose; — used [*cap.*] as a nickname. *Slang.*

nose'y, *a. Slang or Colloq.* **1.** Odoriferous; specif.: **a** Malodorous. **b** Fragrant.

2. Sensitive to foul odors; also, given to nosing; inquisitive.

no'shee trout (nō'shē). The nissuee trout.

no'-side', *n. Rugby Football.* The end of the game; — from the phrase used by the referee in announcing expiration of the time allowed for the game.

no'sine (nō'zĭn), **no'site** (nō'zīt), *n. Min.* Noselite.

nos'ism (nŏs'ĭz'm; nōs'-), *n.* [L. *nos* we + *-ism.*] **1.** Self-exaltation or self-conceit on the part of a group of persons.

2. The practice of using "we" in giving one's opinions.

nosle. † NOZZLE.

nos'o-gen'e-sis (nŏs'ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Nosogeny. — **nos'o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **no-sog'e-ny** (nŏ-sŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*noso-* + *-geny.*] Pathogeny. — **nos'o-gen'ic** (nŏs'ō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

nos'o-gno-mon'ic, *n.* [*noso-* + *gnomonic.*] Nosology. *Obs.*

no-som'a-thete (nō-sŏm'ȧ-thēt), *n.* [*noso-* + Gr *μαθητης* a pupil.] A student of diseases.

nos'o-my-co'sis, *n.* [NL.; *noso-* + *mycosis.*] *Med.* Disease produced by fungi.

no-son'o-my (nō-sŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*noso-* + Gr. *ὀνομα* name.] *Med.* Classification of diseases.

nos'o-phyte (nŏs'ō-fīt), *n.* [*noso-* + *-phyte.*] *Med.* Any pathogenic vegetable microörganism.

nos'o-po-et'ic (-pō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* Nosopoietic.

nos'o-poi-et'ic (-poi-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*noso-* + Gr. *ποιητικός* productive.] Producing diseases.

nos'o-tax'y (nŏs'ō-tăk'sĭ), *n.* [*noso-* + Gr. *τάξις* arrangement.] Classification of diseases.

nos'sel. † NOZZLE, NUZZLE.

nost. † HOST, OAST.

nost. Contr. of *ne wost*, knowest not. *Obs.* [NOSTALGIA.]

nos-tal'gy (nŏs-tăl'jĭ), *n.* =

nos'thril. † NOSTRIL.

nos'tic (nŏs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *νόστος* a return home.] *Biol.* Paragenetic.

nos'to-ca'ceous (nŏs'tō-kā'shŭs). **nos'to-chine** (nŏs'tō-kĭn; -kĭn; 183), *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, the alga nostoc.

nos'to-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *νόστος* a return home + *mania.*] *Med.* Extreme nostalgia.

Nos'tra-da'mus (-trȧ-dā'mŭs), *n.* One who professes to be a prophet; a seer; — from Nostradamus, who published a collection of prophecies — **Nos'tra-dam'ic** (-dăm'ĭk), *a.*

nos'tri-fi-cate (nŏs'trĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *noster* our + *facere* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] To make or accept as, or on equality with, one's own, as the diploma of a foreign university. — **nos'tri-fi-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

nos'trild, nos'trilled (nŏs'trĭld), *a.* Having nostrils; — usually in combination.

nos-tril'i-ty (nŏs-trĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Peculiarity of nostril; esp., state or quality of having an accentuated and flexible nostril, thought distinctive of the Jewish nose.

‖ **no'stro pe-ri'cu-lo** (nŏs'trō pĕ-rĭk'ū-lō). [L.] At our own risk.

nos'trum-mon'ger, *n.* See MONGER. — **nos'trum-mon'ger-ship**, *n.*

nos'trum-mon'ger-y, *n.*

nosyll. † NUZZLE, OUZEL.

not. † NUT.

not. Obs. or Scot. var. of NOTE.

not. Contr. of *ne wot*, wot, or know, not. *Obs.*

not, nott. *a.* [AS. *hnot.*] 1 Shorn; shaven. *Obs.*

2. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Polled; hornless, as a cow. **b** Smooth; well-tilled, as a field. **c** Beardless; awnless; — of grain. *Obs.*

not, nott, *n.* A hornless sheep, cow, or steer *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]

not, nott, *v. t.* To poll; shear. [L.] Note well or particularly; take notice; — abbr *N. B.*

no'ta-bl. Notable. *Ref. Sp.*

no'ta-ble-ness, *n* See -NESS.

nota'blete. † NOTABILITY.

no'ta-bly (-blĭ), *adv.* of NOTABLE.

No'ta-can'thi-dæ (-kăn'thĭ-dē), *n.pl.* [NL. See NOTACANTHUS.] *Zoöl.* A small family of deep-sea fishes having an elongate, compressed body and long dorsal and anal fins with both spines and soft rays. The typical genus is **No'ta-can'thus** (-thŭs). — **no'ta-can'thid** (-thĭd), *n.* — **no'ta-can'thoid** (-thoid), *a. & n.* **no'ta-can'thous** (nō'tȧ-kăn'thŭs), *a.* [Gr. *νῶτον* the back + *ἄκανθα* thorn.] *Zoöl.* Having spines on the back.

no-ta'do. *n.* A token. *Obs.*

no-ta'um (nō-tē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νωταῖος* pert. to the back.] *Zoöl.* **a** The upper surface of a bird's body. **b** A dorsal covering, analogous to a mantle, developed by certain opisthobranch mollusks. — **no-tæ'al** (-ăl), *a*

notaire, *n.* [F.] Notary. *Obs.*

no-tal'gi-a (nō-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *νῶτον* the back + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the back. — **no-tal'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

no'tan' (nō'tăn'), *n. Japanese Art.* The combination of lights and darks; the chiaroscuro of a design (nearly equiv. to study of values in European art).

no'tan-en'ce-pha'li-a (nō'tăn-ĕn'sĕ-fā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *νῶτον* the back + *ἀν-* not + *ἐγκέφαλος* the brain.] *Terat.* A monstrosity marked by absence of the back part of the cranium.

notar. *n.* A notary. *Scot.*

no'ta-ress, *n.* A female notary. *Rare.* [AL.]

no-ta'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of NOTARIAL.

no-ta'ri-ate (nō-tā'rĭ-āt), *n.* The office of notary. *Rare.*

no-tar'i-kon (nō-tăr'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [LGr. *νοταρικόν*, fr. L. *notarius* a shorthand writer.] *Jewish Lit.* In cabalistic phrascology, the art of using each letter of a word to make a new word.

no'ta-ri-ly, *n.* = NOTARY. *Obs.*

no'tate (nō'tāt), *a.* [L. *notatus*, p. p. of *notare* to mark. See NOTE, *n.*] *Bot. & Zool.* Marked with spots or lines.

no'tate (nō'tāt), *v. t.* To put into notation.

no-ta'tion (nō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *notatio* a marking, etymology, fr. *notare* to mark, *nota* mark : cf. F. *notation*. See NOTE, *n.*] **1.** Literal or etymological signification. *Obs.* **2.** An annotation ; a note. *Now Rare.* **3.** Act of noting ; observation ; a taking note. *Rare.* **4.** A mark or indication. *Obs. & R.* **5.** Act, process, or method of representing by a system or set of marks, signs, figures, or characters ; any particular system of characters, symbols, or abbreviated expressions used in an art or science, to express briefly technical facts, quantities, etc. ; specif. : **a** The system of figures, letters, and signs used in arithmetic and algebra to express number, quantity, or operations. **b** *Music.* Act, process, or system of recording music or musical details by means of notes or symbols ; musical notes and symbols collectively. Notation has been devised to indicate pitch, metrical length, rhythm, tempo, accent or force, harmonic combinations, style, and specific directions about performance. The oldest system known is the **alphabetical notation** of the Greeks, in which the tones of a melody were represented by letters, variously written, as upright, inverted, etc., to denote naturals, sharps, etc., and to which certain time and accent signs were added. Letters were used to denote fixed pitch in the later medieval tablatures, and are still so used, as under *pitch* and elsewhere in this book. The next important step, however, was in the early medieval **neumes**, denoting relative pitch, and in the transient system of Hucbald (10th century), who wrote syllables to be sung between parallel lines, marking the spaces T or S for "tone" (step) or semitone. The addition of lines denoting fixed pitch to the neumes resulted in the modern **staff system**, in which a clef gives to lines and spaces their pitch, which may be chromatically altered by accidentals. Notation of time values was developed in the system of mensurable music with ligatures, which gave rise to time signatures, while metrical accent came to be marked throughout by the bar. Rhythm may be represented by special symbols (see RHYTHM) ; force, by such signs and abbreviations as ∧, ≺, *f.*, *p.*, etc. ; and special directions as to manner of performance, by the staccato mark, slur, repeat, pedal sign, etc. Harmony has a kind of numerical shorthand in the system of thorough bass.

not'-be'ing, *n.* **1.** Nonbeing ; nonexistence. **2.** A nonexistent thing ; a nonbeing. *Rare.*

notch (nŏch), *n.* [Prob. for *otch*, *an otch* giving *a notch* ; cf. OF. *oche*, *osche*, F. *hoche*, OF. *ochier*, *oschier*, to notch, nick, Pr. *oscar*.] **1.** A V-shaped indentation or hollow, as in a surface or edge ; a nick, as one cut in a tally stick.

And on the stick ten equal *notches* makes. *Swift.*

2. *Cricket.* A run. *Obsoles., Cant.* **3.** A narrow passage between two elevations, as mountains ; a deep, close pass ; a defile ; — esp. common in proper names in New England ; as, the Crawford *Notch*. *U. S.* **4.** Act of notching, or cutting notches. **5.** *Logging.* = UNDERCUT.

Syn. — See DINT.

notch, *v. t.* ; NOTCHED (nŏcht) ; NOTCH'ING. **1.** To cut (the hair) unevenly or poorly. *Obs.* **2.** To cut or make notches in, as a stick ; to indent ; also, to score, mark, record, or tally by or as if by notches. **3.** To fasten or insert by notches. **4.** To cut or chop ; as, to *notch* off the hands. *Rare.* **5.** To fit (the arrow) to the string ; to nock. **6.** *Logging.* To make an undercut, or notch, in (a tree). **7.** *Forestry.* To plant (a tree) by making a T-shaped cut or notch in the sod, folding it back, inserting the roots, then replacing and tramping the sod firm.

to notch up. *Mach.* = TO LINK UP.

notch, *v. i.* **1.** To make notches. **2.** To become notched, or indented. *Rare.*

notch'board' (nŏch'bōrd' ; 201), *n.* *Carp.* The board which receives the ends of the steps in a staircase.

notched (nŏcht), *pret. & p. p.* of NOTCH. — **notched falcon,** any of several South American falcons (genus *Harpagus*) having the maxilla doubly toothed ; esp., *H. bidentatus*.

notch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NOTCH. Specif. : *vb. n.* **1.** Act of making notches ; act of cutting into small hollows. **2.** The small hollow, or hollows, cut ; a notch or notches. **3.** *Carp.* A method of joining timbers, scantling, etc., by notching them, as at the ends, and overlapping or interlocking the notched portions ; also, a joint so formed. **4.** *Engin.* A method of excavating, as in a bank, by a series of cuttings side by side. See also GULLETING.

note (nōt), *n.* [F. *note*, L. *nota* mark.] **1.** *Mus.* **a** A character used to indicate a certain tone, esp., in modern staff notation, one showing by its form the relative length, and by its position the pitch, of a tone. Notes now have from one to three parts : the *head*, the *stem*, and the *hooks*, or pennants, which may run together between two or more notes. These parts distinguish the following notes in present general use : *semibreve*, or *whole note*, 𝅝 ; *minim*, or *half note*, 𝅗𝅥 ; *crotchet*, or *quarter note*, ♩ ; *quaver*, or *eighth note*, ♪ ; *semiquaver*, or *sixteenth note*, 𝅘𝅥𝅯 ; *demisemiquaver*, or *thirty-second note*, 𝅘𝅥𝅰 ; *hemidemisemiquaver*, or *sixty-fourth note*, 𝅘𝅥𝅱. Their time value may be modified by various marks, as the *dot*, *tie*, *hold*, and *staccato*. Their pitch value is taken from the staff degree — with its modifying sharp, flat, etc. — on which they are placed. In Gregorian music the older *large*, *long*, *breve*, and *semibreve* are still sometimes used. See NOTATION, 5 **b**. **b** Inaccurately, a key of a pianoforte or similar instrument. **2.** A musical sound ; specif. : **a** A melody or strain ; tune ; song. *Now Poetical.* **b** The song or musical call of a bird. **c** A tone of definite pitch, as of a musical instrument or the human voice in singing.

Consonant chords that shiver to one *note*. *Tennyson.*

3. A cry, call, or sound, esp. of a bird ; as, the *note* of the crow. Also, fig. : as, a *note* of preparation or war. *Shak.*

That *note* of revolt against the eighteenth century, which we detect in Goethe, was struck by Winckelmann. *W. Pater.*

4. A mark or token by which a thing may be known ; a sign ; indication ; character ; distinctive mark or feature ; characteristic quality.

Such depreciation is an infallible *note* of shallow and careless thinking. *Gladstone.*

5. Stigma ; brand ; reproach. *Now Rare.*

Once more, the more to aggravate the *note*,
With a foul traitor's name stuff I thy throat. *Shak.*

6. A mark, or sign, made to identify, distinguish, call attention, point out something to notice, or the like ; a visible sign, or token, proving or giving evidence. *Now Rare.* **7.** A sign or character, excluding letters, used in printing or writing, as ! or ? ; as, the *note* of exclamation. **8.** *Law.* **a** An abstract of certain particulars which was recorded in the conveyance by fine (see 6th FINE, 3 **b**). **b** *Scots Law.* A short and concise statement used as a pleading in a case, esp. one drawn by counsel stating the pleas in law on which an action or defense is to be maintained. **9.** A brief writing intended to assist the memory or to serve as a basis for fuller statement ; a memorandum ; a minute ; also, usually in *pl.*, a record of impressions, incidents, etc. ; as, Dickens's "American *Notes*." **10.** *pl.* Hence, a writing intended to assist in public speaking ; memoranda to assist a speaker, being either a synopsis or the full text of what is to be said ; as, to preach from *notes* ; also, a reporter's memoranda ; the original report of a speech or of proceedings. Rarely in *sing.* **11.** A brief remark by way of explanation or additional information ; a comment or explanation, as in the margin or at the foot of a page ; an annotation on a text or author ; a critical, explanatory, or illustrative observation. **12.** A remark or observation, esp. one worth notice. *Obs.* **13.** A list of items or charges, or of particulars ; *Obs.*, an account or bill. "The smith's *note* for shoeing." *Shak.* **14.** A written communication ; specif. : **a** A short informal letter. **b** A formal diplomatic or official missive. **15.** A written acknowledgment ; a receipt. *Obs. & R.* **16.** A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment ; a written promise to pay ; as, a promissory *note* ; a *note* of hand ; a negotiable *note* ; a bank *note* (*note* being often used alone for any of these phrases). **17.** Reputation ; fame ; distinction ; eminence.

There was scarce a family of *note* which had not poured out its blood on the field or the scaffold. *Prescott.*

18. Observation ; notice ; heed.

Give orders to my servants that they take
No *note* at all of our being absent hence. *Shak.*

19. Notification ; information ; intelligence. *Obs. or R.*

The king . . . shall have *note* of this. *Shak.*

Syn. — See REMARK.

note of addition. See POINT OF ADDITION. *Obs.* — **n. of admiration.** = EXCLAMATION, 3. — **n. of hand,** a promissory note.

note (nōt), *v. t.* ; NOT'ED (nōt'ĕd ; -ĭd ; 151) ; NOT'ING (nōt'ĭng). [F. *noter*, L. *notare*, fr. *nota*. See NOTE, *n.*] **1.** To notice or observe with care ; to take notice of or observe ; remark ; heed ; attend to ; perceive. *Pope.*

No more of that ; I have *noted* it well. *Shak.*

2. To make a separate or special mention of from among various items or matters ; as, he *noted* the man's optimism. **3.** To record or set (down) in writing ; to make a note or memorandum of.

Every unguarded word . . . was *noted* down. *Macaulay.*

4. In *Obs.* or *Rare* senses : **a** To set or put down in or as in writing ; as, he was *noted* an ass. *Obs.* **b** To denote ; to designate ; signify. *Obs.* **c** To indicate, as by pointing ; to point out ; to show forth. *Rare.* **d** *Music.* To set down in, or provide with, notes, or musical characters. *Rare.* **e** To distinguish by a note or mark, as of reference ; to mark so as to distinguish, call attention to, or the like. *Obs.* **f** To annotate ; also, to make notes in. *Rare. W. H. Dixon.* **g** To charge or accuse, as with some fault or crime (usually with *of*, *for*, or *with*) ; to brand. *Obs. Shak.* **h** *Com.* To make a memorandum of nonpayment of (a negotiable bill) on presentation ; — said of a notary public. *Eng.*

note, *v. i.* To make or produce musical notes. *Obs. or R.*

note'book' (nōt'bo͝ok'), *n.* **1.** A book in which notes or memorandums are written.

2. A book in which promissory notes are registered.

not'ed (nōt'ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of NOTE. Specif. : *p. a.* **a** Specially marked, observed, or noticed ; hence, well known by reputation or report ; eminent ; celebrated ; famous ; as, a *noted* author, or traveler. **b** Provided with musical notes or score. — **not'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **not'ed-ness,** *n.*

Not'e-las'a (nŏt'ē-lē'ā), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *νότος* the south, southwest + *ἐλαία* olive tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of chiefly Australian oleaceous trees or shrubs having axillary 4-merous flowers with broad petals, the stamens coherent, and a 1-seeded drupaceous, often edible, fruit. Most of the species have very hard wood, whence they are known as *ironwoods*. See AXBREAKER, IRONWOOD, BLUE PLUM.

note'less (nōt'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Without note ; not attracting notice ; unmarked ; undistinguished ; inconspicuous.

Noteless as the race from which he sprung. *Scott.*

2. Devoid of musical notes ; unmusical ; voiceless. — **note'less-ly,** *adv.* — **note'less-ness,** *n.*

note'let (nōt'lĕt), *n.* A little or short note.

note paper. Writing paper of the various sizes usually employed in correspondence. See PAPER.

note'wor'thy (nōt'wûr'thĭ), *a.* Worthy of observation or notice ; remarkable ; notable. — **note'wor'thi-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **note'wor'thi-ness,** *n.*

noth'ing (nŭth'ĭng), *n.* [From *no*, a. + *thing*.] **1.** Not any thing ; no thing (in the widest sense of the word *thing*) ; nought ; partitively (now rare with an adjective), no share, element, part ; — opposed to *anything* and *something*.

Nothing will come of *nothing*. *Shak.*
Yet had his aspect *nothing* of severe. *Dryden.*

2. That which is or may be taken or considered as nonexistent ; what is of no significance ; as, it is *nothing* to me.

Is this *nothing*?
Why, then the world and all that's in't is *nothing*. *Shak.*

3. *Arith.* Absence of all magnitude or quantity, however small ; also, a cipher ; a zero.

4. That which does not exist ; a nonentity.

Quite consume us, and reduce
To *nothing* this essential. *Milton.*

5. A thing that may be taken as nonexistent ; a thing of no account, value, note, or the like ; specif., a person of no importance ; a nobody.

One that has three thirds and uses a known truth to pass a thousand *nothings* with. *Shak.*
Wretched *nothings*, think ye not to flee. *Shelley.*

6. Nothingness ; utter insignificance. *Obs.* *Shak.* **7.** *Hegelianism.* That which is characterized by utter absence of determination ; perfect indistinguishableness.

all to nothing, by all odds ; to the fullest extent. *Rare.* — **for n.** **a** By no means ; in no wise. *Obs.* **b** To no purpose ; in vain. **c** For no reason ; groundlessly. **d** Without cost ; free. — **n. much,** not a great deal ; very little. — **n. off,** *Naut.*, an order to the steersman to keep the vessel close to the wind.

noth'ing, *adv.* In no degree ; not at all ; in no wise ; — now chiefly used with verbs ; as, this differs *nothing* from that.

The influence of reason in producing our passions is *nothing* near so extensive as is commonly believed. *Burke.*

nothing like. See LIKE, *a.*, *Note*.

noth'ing-a'ri-an (-ā'rĭ-ăn ; 115), *n.* One of no religious belief or political creed ; one belonging to no particular sect. *Humorous.* — **noth'ing-a'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

noth'ing-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being nothing ; as : **a** Nonexistence ; nihility. **b** Utter insignificance, worthlessness, or the like. **c** Unconsciousness ; insensibility. **2.** A thing that is, or is as if, nonexistent ; a nothing. **3.** *Hegelianism.* The state or quality of utter indistinguishableness ; total absence of determination or particularity.

Noth'o-la'na (nŏth'ō-lē'nā), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *νόθος* spurious + L. *laena* cloak.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of polypodiaceous rock-inhabiting ferns of very diverse habit. The fronds are pinnate, bipinnate, or tripinnate, and silky-hairy, tomentose, or farinose. The marginal sori are without indusium.

Noth'o-sau'rus (-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *νόθος* spurious + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct reptiles of the order Sauropterygia from the Triassic of central Europe, resembling the Plesiosauria, but having longer and more slender limbs less completely modified for swimming. It is the type of a family, **Noth'o-sau'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē), or of a higher group **Noth'o-sau'ri** (-rī), containing also the genus *Lariosaurus* and allied forms. *N. marabilis* from the Muschelkalk of southern Germany became ten feet long. — **noth'o-saur** (nŏth'ō-sôr), *n.* — **noth'o-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

no'tice (nō'tĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *notitia* a being known, knowledge, fr. *noscere*, *notum*, to know. See KNOW.] **1.** Intelligence, by whatever means communicated ; information ; intimation or warning, esp. of a formal nature ; announcement ; specif., notification by one of the parties to an agreement or relation of the intention of terminating it at a specified time, as by a tenant to a landlord or an employee to an employer.

I . . . have given him *notice* that the Duke of Cornwall and Regan his duchess will be here. *Shak.*

2. A written or printed sign, or the like, communicating information or warning ; as, to put a *notice* on a door. **3.** Knowledge ; also, an idea ; notion. *Obs.* **4.** Act of noting, remarking, or observing ; observation ; heed ; cognizance ; note ; attention.

How ready is envy to mingle with the *notices* we take of other persons! *I. Watts.*

5. Polite or favorable attention ; favor ; respect ; civility ; as, the *notice* paid to a belle. **6.** An announcement or written mention, often accompanied by comments or remarks ; specif., now, a paragraph or article of the nature of a review ; a critique ; as, book *notices* ; theatrical *notices*.

notice of dishonor *or* **dishonour,** *Com.*, a notice to the drawer or an indorser of a negotiable bill or note by a subsequent party that it has been dishonored. Failure to duly give such notice in general discharges the obligation of the prior parties.

Syn. — Attention, regard, remark, note, heed ; consideration, respect, civility ; intelligence, advice, news.

no'tice, *v. t.* ; NO'TICED (nō'tĭst) ; NO'TIC-ING (nō'tĭ-sĭng). **1.** To notify ; to give notice of ; to intimate. *Obs.*, exc. in legal usage. **2.** To show that one has observed ; to make mention of ; remark upon ; refer to ; point out ; as, to *notice* a book.

Another circumstance was *noticed* in connection with the suggestion last discussed. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. To take notice or note of ; to observe ; perceive ; mark ; heed ; pay attention to. **4.** To pay polite or favorable attention to ; to treat with attention and civility ; to recognize ; as, to *notice* strangers.

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no'ta-ry, *a.* [LL. *notarius*.] Notable ; great ; notorious. *Obs.*

no-ta'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to notation.

no'ta-tive (nō'tā-tĭv), *a. Logic.* Suggestive or indicative of its own notes or marks, by the name ; as, a *notative* conception.

no-ta'tor, *n.* [L. *notare* to note.] **a** An annotator. *Obs.* **b** A noter ; a registrar. *Obs.* **c** One versed in musical notation.

‖ **no-ta'tu dig'num.** [L.] Worthy of note. [*Rare.*]

not'-be'ing, *a.* Nonexistent.

notch. † NAUTCH. [BLOCK.

notch'block', *n.* = SNATCH

notch'el (nŏch'ĕl), *n.* Only in the phrase to cry (a person) **notchel,** to give notice, as by advertisement, of refusal to be responsible for debts incurred by (the person). — *v. t.* To cry (a person) notchel. *Dial. Eng.*

notch'er, *n.* One that notches.

notch'ful, *n.* See -FUL. [foot.

notch'weed', *n.* Stinking goose-

notch'wing', *n.* A European tortricid moth (*Rhacodia caudana*).

notch'y (nŏch'ĭ), *a.* Having, or full of, notches. [ery.

not'-de-liv'er-y, *n.* Nondelivery.

note. † NUT.

note. Dial. Eng. var. of NOWT.

note. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NOUGHT. [*Obs.*]

note, *a* Prob., excellent ; noted.

note. [AS. *nāt* ; *ne* not + *wāt* wot. See NOT, WOT, WIT.] Contr. of *ne not*, knows not, but also used erroneously in the sense of *could not*. *Obs.*

note, *n.* [AS. *notu* use, profit. Cf. NEAT cattle.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Use ; advantage ; profit ; good. *Obs.* **2.** Employment ; business ; work. **3.** A piece of work ; an act. *Obs.* **4.** Occurrence ; circumstance. **5.** Tenor (of a letter). *Obs. & R.* **6.** A cow's period of giving milk.

note, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *notian*, fr. *notu* use, profit.] To make use of ; to enjoy. *Obs.*

note, *v. t.* To push with the horns ; to butt. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

note blindness. A form of aphasia characterized by inability to read musical notes.

notefie. † NOTIFY. [*Obs.*

note'ful, *a.* Useful ; needful.

notefulhede, *n.* Usefulness. *Obs.*

note'head', *n.* A printed or engraved heading on sheets of paper used in writing notes, or a sheet with such a heading.

note'kin, *n.* See -KIN.

notemigge, notemuge, notemugge. † NUTMEG.

no'ten-ceph'a-lo-cele' (nō'tĕn-sĕf'ā-lō-sēl'), *n.* [Gr. *νῶτον* the back + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain + *-cele*.] *Terat.* Protrusion of the brain through an opening of the occipital bone.

no'ten-ceph'a-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Terat.* Monstrosity characterized by notencephalocele.

no'ter. Var. of NOTAR. *Scot.*

not'er (nōt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who provides with, or writes down, the musical notes or scores. *Obs.* **2.** One who takes or makes notes. **3.** An annotator. *Rare.* **4** One who notes a bill. *Rare.*

no'ter-ly. † NOTOURLY.

noteschale. † NUTSHELL.

no-te'um. Var. of NOTÆUM.

noteye, *n.* [Cf. NUT.] A spiced hash of pork or capon, containing nuts. *Obs.* [NOUGHT.

noth. Obs. or Scot. var. of

nothak. † NUTHATCH.

no'thal, *a.* [L. *nothus*, Gr. *νόθος* spurious.] Spurious. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

nothemo, *adv.* Never the more.

noth'er, *pron. & a.* [*an other*, mistaken as *a nother*.] Other. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

no'ther, *adv.* [Cf. NOTHER neither, NOWHERE.] Nowhere. *Obs.*

noth'er (*dial.* nŏth'ẽr), *conj.* [See NEITHER, NOR.] Neither ; nor. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

noth'ing, *v. t.* To reduce to nothing. *Rare.*

noth'ing-a'ri-an (nŭth'ĭng-ā'rĭ-ăn ; 115), *a.* Do-nothing. *Rare.*

noth'ing-ism (nŭth'ĭng-ĭz'm), *n. Rare.* **1.** Triviality. **2.** = NIHILISM, 1 & 3

noth'ing-ist, *n.* A nihilist. *R.*

noth'ing-ize, *v. t.* To reduce to nothing. *Rare.*

noth'ing-less, *a.* Unimportant ; nonexistent. *Rare.*

noth'ing-ly, *n.* A cipher. *R.* — *a.* Valueless ; ineffectual. *R.*

noth'ing-ol'o-gy, *n.* See -OLOGY

no-thor'ough-fare', *n.* A way having no exit at one end ; a cul-de-sac.

no'thous, *a.* [L. *nothus*, fr. Gr. *νόθος*.] Spurious ; illegitimate. *Obs.*

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5. To give a formal notice or notification to; to serve a notice on, as a tenant. See NOTICE, *n.*, 1.

Syn. — Remark, observe, perceive, see, mark, note, mind, regard, heed; mention, comment on.

no'tice-a-ble (nō'tĭs-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being observed; worthy of notice; likely to attract attention; conspicuous. — **no'tice-a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **no'tice-a-bly**, *adv.*

no'ti-fi-ca'tion (nō'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *notification*. See NOTIFY.] **1.** Act of notifying; act of making known; an intimation or notice; esp., act of giving official notice or information by words, by writing, or by other means.

2. The written or printed matter which gives notice; an advertisement, citation, etc.

no'ti-fy (nō'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; NO'TI-FIED (-fīd); NO'TI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *notifier*, L. *notificare*; *notus* known (p. p. of *noscere* to know) + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See KNOW; -FY.] **1.** To give notice of; to make known; to declare; to publish; as, to *notify* a fact to a person.

No law can bind till it be *notified* or promulged. *South*

2. To take notice of; to observe. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

3. To denote; indicate; point out. *Obs.*

4. To give notice to; to inform by notice; to apprise; as, the constable *notified* the citizens to meet at the city hall.

5. To annotate. *Rare.*

no'tion (nō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *notio*, fr. *noscere* to know: cf. F. *notion*. See KNOW.] **1.** Mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined; an idea; a conception; more properly, a general or universal conception, as distinguishable or definable by marks or *notæ*.

Few agree in their *notions* about these words *Cheyne.*

That *notion* of hunger, cold, sound, color, thought, wish, or fear which is in the mind, is called the "idea" of hunger, cold, etc. *I. Watts.*

Notion, again, signifies either the act of apprehending, signalizing, that is, the remarking or taking note of, the various notes, marks, or characters of an object which its qualities afford, or the result of that act. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A form, character, or "sense," in which a thing exists or is taken. **b** Of a word, signification; denotation. **c** A term or phrase. **d** Mind; intellect; understanding; also, fancy; imagination; thought.

His *notion* weakens, his discernings
Are lethargied. *Shak.*

3. A view, theory, belief, or the like; an opinion.

A perverse will easily collects together a system of *notions* to justify itself in its obliquity. *J. H. Newman.*

4. Inclination; fancy; as, I have a *notion* to do it.

5. A fancy or fondness (for one of the opposite sex). *Scot. & Dial.*

6. An invention. *Obs. or R.*, exc. specif., *U. S.*: An ingenious device; any of various articles or wares, esp. small useful ones; a knickknack; — usually in *pl.*; as, Yankee *notions*. *Colloq.*

7. Short for **Winchester notion**, a word, expression, or usage peculiar to Winchester College. *Local, Eng.*

Syn. — See IDEA.

no'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or conveying, notions or ideas; expressing abstract conceptions; speculative; as, *notional* sciences; also, formerly, of persons, given to speculation or holding speculative views.

2. Existing in idea only; visionary; imaginary; unreal.

Discourses of speculative and *notional* things *Evelyn.*

3. Given to foolish or visionary expectations; whimsical; fanciful; as, a *notional* man; also, *Vulgar*, predicatively, of the opinion (that); as, he's *notional* that he 'll win. *U. S.*

4. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a notion or idea.

5. *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, a verb that carries a full meaning of its own, as distinguished from one that is merely *auxiliary*. Thus *has* is a *notional* verb in "he *has* luck;" an auxiliary, in "he *has* gone."

no'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In mental apprehension; in conception; not in reality.

Not-ke'ri-an (nŏt-kē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, any of several Notkers, Benedictines of St. Gall, Switzerland; as: **a** Notker Balbulus (c. 840-912), composer and writer on music, who developed and popularized the sequence. **b** Notker Labeo (c. 952–1022), a teacher and translator into Old High German.

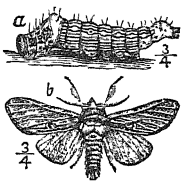
no'to- (nō'tō-). Combining form from Greek *νῶτον*, *back*.

no'to-cen'trous (-sĕn'trŭs), *a.* [See NOTO-; CENTRUM.] *Zoöl.* Designating a vertebra whose centrum is formed exclusively of interdorsal arcualia. See ARCUALIA.

no'to-chord (nō'tō-kōrd), *n.* [*noto-* + *chord*.] *Zoöl.* A longitudinal elastic rod of cells which in the lowest vertebrates (as *Amphioxus* and the lampreys), and in the embryos of the higher vertebrates, forms the supporting and stiffening axis of the body; the chorda dorsalis. It represents in function and position the future backbone of the higher forms, and serves as a structural basis around which the bodies of the vertebræ are formed. The notochord develops typically from the hypoblast at a very early stage, as a median longitudinal dorsal outgrowth of the wall of the primitive alimentary tract. In the adult of the higher vertebrates it becomes almost obliterated as the bodies of the vertebræ develop. See SPINAL COLUMN. A well-developed notochord is present in the caudal region of larval ascidians, and a structure possibly homologous occurs in the Adelochorda. Both of these groups are placed with the Vertebrata in a phylum, *Chordata*, largely for this reason.

no'to-chor'dal (nō'tō-kôr'dăl), *a.* *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the notochord; having a notochord.

No'to-don'ti-dæ (-dŏn'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *noto-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zool.* An extensive family of moths similar to the Noctuidæ, from which they are distinguished chiefly by the venation of the fore wings. The larvæ are usually naked and often of grotesque form, having humps, spines, or fleshy processes. Cf. PUSS MOTH, LOBSTER MOTH. — **no'to-don'ti-an** (-shĭ-ăn), **no'to-don'tid** (-tĭd), **no'to-don'toid** (-toid), *a. & n.*


a 3/4

b 3/4

One of the Notodontidæ (*Edemasia concinna*) which attacks the Apple Tree. *a* Larva, *b* Adult.

No'to-gæ'a (-jē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νότος the south + γαῖα the earth.] *Zoögeog.* A certain realm, or primary terrestrial division. It includes (according to those recognizing only two such realms) the *New Zealand*, *Australian*, and *Neotropical* regions, or (according to those recognizing three) the *New Zealand* and *Australian* regions. Cf. ARCTOGÆA and NEOGÆA. — **No'to-gæ'an**, *or* **-ge'an** (-ăn). **No'to-gæ'al**, *or* **-ge'al** (-ăl), *a.* — **No'to-gæ'ic**, *or* **-ge'ic** (-jē'ĭk), *a.*

no'to-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-DIA** (-ȧ). [NL.; *noto-* + Gr. πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδός, the foot.] *Zoöl.* The dorsal lobe or branch of a parapodium. See PARAPODIUM. — **no'to-po'di-al** (-ăl), *a.*

no'to-ri'e-ty (nō'tō-rī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *notoriété*. See NOTORIOUS.] **1.** Quality or state of being notorious, or generally or publicly known; — commonly in an unfavorable sense; as, the *notoriety* of a crime.

2. A well-known, noted, or famous person.

no-to'ri-ous (nō-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* [LL. *notorius*; cf. L. *notoria*, *-rium*, information; fr. L. *noscere*, *notum*, to know. See KNOW.] **1.** Generally known and talked of; well, widely, or commonly known; forming a part of common knowledge; noted; universally recognized; — usually unfavorable in sense; as, a *notorious* thief, vice, fact.

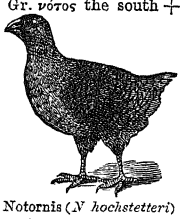
2. Evident; manifest; conspicuous. *Obs.*

Syn. — Conspicuous, noted, notable. See FAMOUS.

notorious conveyance. *Law.* See CONVEYANCE.

— no-to'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* — **no-to'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

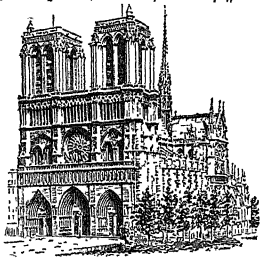
No-tor'nis (nō-tôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νότος the south + ὄρνις bird.] *Zoöl.* A genus of flightless birds allied to the gallinules. *N. mantelli* of New Zealand was first known as a fossil bird, but later a few individuals of a closely allied, if distinct, species (*N. hochstetteri*) were found living on the South Island. *N. albus*, a white species, inhabited Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands.


Notornis (*N. hochstetteri*)

No'to-the'ri-um (nō'tō-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. νότος the south + *-therium*.] *Paleon.* A genus of gigantic herbivorous diprotodont marsupials, of the Pliocene of Australia.

No'to-tre'ma (-trē'mȧ), *n.* [NL; *noto-* + Gr. τρῆμα a hole.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the marsupial frogs.

no'tour (nō'tŏr), *a.* [F. *notoire*. See NOTORIOUS.] Open; notorious; — now used only in **notour bankruptcy**, *Scots Law*, the bankruptcy that arises under certain circumstances which are particularly defined by statutes and which make the bankrupt liable to involuntary sequestration or cession.


Notre Dame.

‖ **No'tre Dame'** (nō'tr' dȧm'). [F.] Our Lady; the Virgin Mary; — used esp. in names of French churches; hence, a church dedicated to her, as the noted **cathedral** of Paris, built chiefly in the early 13th century. Its west front is one of the finest in the Gothic style.

not'sell' (nŏt'sĕl'), *n. Metaph.* That which is other than, or objective to, the self.

no'tum (nō'tŭm), *n.*, *pl.* NOTA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *νῶτον*.] *Zool.* The back; specif., the dorsal surface of a thoracic segment of an insect.

not'with-stand'ing (nŏt'wĭth-stăn'dĭng), *adv. & conj.* Nevertheless; however; yet; although; as, I shall go, *notwithstanding* you forbid me.

I will surely rend the kingdom from thee . . . *Notwithstanding*, in thy days I will not do it. 1 *Kings* xi. 11, 12.

notwithstanding that, NOTWITHSTANDING; although.

These days were ages to him, *notwithstanding that* he was basking in the smiles of pretty Mary. *Irving.*

not'with-stand'ing, *prep.* [Orig. the participle of *withstand*, with *not* prefixed.] Without prevention or obstruction from or by; in spite of; as, he went, *notwithstanding* the prohibition. *Notwithstanding* was originally a participle absolute corresponding to the Latin *non obstante*, and is still so taken when it follows the noun or demonstrative pronoun with which it is construed; as in, he persisted, threats *notwithstanding*. When it precedes, it is construed as a preposition (cf. CONCERNING, DURING). When it stands without the noun or demonstrative, it becomes the conjunction or adverb.

Syn. — NOTWITHSTANDING, IN SPITE OF, DESPITE are often interchangeable. NOTWITHSTANDING, the least emphatic, implies the presence of an obstacle; IN SPITE OF suggests active opposition or strongly adverse considerations to be encountered; DESPITE is somewhat lighter in its emphasis than *in spite of*; as, *notwithstanding* the rain, I shall go; I shall go *in spite of* the rain; "Only see me through now, do it in the face of this and *in spite of* it" (*H. James*); "It is *in spite of*, not because of, these scenes that 'Henry IV.' is called a chronicle play" (*W. A. Neilson*); *despite* his assurances, I doubted him.

‖ **nou'gat** (nōō'gä; nōō'gȧt), *n.*; *pl.* NOUGATS (nōō'gäz; *F.* nōō'gä'). [F.] A sweetmeat or confection made usually with almonds or pistachio nuts stirred into a sugar paste.

nought (nôt), *n.* [AS. *nōwiht*, var. of *nāwiht*. See NAUGHT.] **1.** Nothing; naught. *Archaïc.*

2. Nonexistence; nonentity; nothing. *Archaic.*

3. *Arith.* Nothing; zero; also, a cipher or zero; a naught.

4. A worthless or valueless thing or person; a nothing.

5. Worthless or evil behavior or character. *Obs.*

for nought. = FOR NOTHING **b**, **c**, & **d**. *Obs. or R.* — **to be n.** = *to be naught*, under NAUGHT, *n. Obs. & R.*

nought, *a.* **1.** Bad; defective; wicked; injurious. *Obs.*

2. Of no value; worthless; good for nothing; naught.

nou'me-nal (nōō'mē-năl; nou'mē-năl), *a.* *Metaph.* Of or pert. to the noumenon or noumena, — opposed to *phenomenal*. — **nou'me-nal-ly**, *adv.* — **noumenal idealism**, the metaphysics of those who suppose all known things to be mental, but not all phenomenal in the Kantian sense, because a noumenon is knowable so long as by a noumenon we mean some mental being or other which we somehow can discover beyond phenomena. *Encyc. Brit.*

nou'me-nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the existence of noumena, or things-in-themselves. — **nou'me-nal-ist**, *n.*

nou'me-non (nōō'mē-nŏn; nou'-; 277), *n.*; *pl.* **-NA** (-nȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *νοούμενον* thing perceived, p. pr. pass. of *νοεῖν* to perceive, *νοῦς* mind.] *Metaph.* **a** An object of rational intuition; that which is apprehended as an object solely by the understanding, apart from any mediation through sense. **b** The unknowable real object, substance, or thing-in-itself which the mind posits as the basis, ground, or cause of phenomena; the nature of reality apart from sensible qualities.

In affirming, therefore, the existence of a *noumenon*, we affirm causation *J. S. Mill.*

noun (noun), *n.* [OF. *nun*, *non*, *nom*, F. *nom*, fr. L. *nomen* name. See NAME.] *Gram.* Primarily, a word that *names* any subject of discourse, esp. a *thing*, material or mental, as distinguished from a *quality* or *occurrence*; hence, any word that may be subject of a verb or object of a verb or preposition. Thus, *man*, *crowd*, *sand*, *John*, *action*, *humanity*, are *nouns*. Any other part of speech or a phrase or clause so used is regarded as a noun, as in: "Have no *ifs* nor *buts* about it." "*That you are wrong* is plain." Some grammarians, though less commonly now, use *noun* to include the adjective, and make the distinction of *noun substantive* and *noun adjective*. Nouns are commonly classified as *abstract*, *common*, *collective*, *proper*. See under these terms.

noun'al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature or quality of, a noun. — **noun'al-ly**, *adv.*

nour'ish (nŭr'ĭsh), *v. t.*; NOUR'ISHED (-ĭsht); NOUR'ISHING. [ME. *norisen*, *norischen*, OF. *nurrir*, *nurrir*, *norir*, *norrir*, F *nourrir*, fr. L. *nutrire*, akin to *nutrix* nurse. Cf. NURSE, NUTRIMENT; see -ISH.] **1.** To bring up; to rear; nurture; cherish; also, to nurse or suckle. *Obs.*

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no'tic-er (nō'tĭ-sẽr), *n.* One that notices.

No-tid'a-ni (nō-tĭd'ȧ-nī), *n. pl.* [NL. See NOTIDANUS.] *Zool.* = DIPLOSPONDYLI. — **no'ti-da'ni-an** (nō'tĭ-dā'nĭ-ăn), *n.*

No'ti-dan'i-dæ (nō'tĭ-dăn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of HEXANCHIDÆ. — **no'ti-dan'oid** (-dăn'oid), **no'ti-dan'oid** (-oid), *a. & n.*

no'ti-dan'i-dan (-dăn), *a. & n.* *Zool.* Notidanid.

No-tid'a-nus (nō-tĭd'ȧ-nŭs), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. *νωτιδανός* having a pointed dorsal fin; *νῶτον* the back + *ἰδανός* comely.] See HEXANCHIDÆ.

no'ti-fi'a-ble (nō'tĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That requires notice to be given. **no'ti-fi'er** (-ẽr), *n.* One that notifies.

no'tion-al, *n.* [See NOTIONAL, *a.*] An idea. *Obs.*

no'tion-al-ist, *n.* A theorist.

no'tion-al'i-ty (nō'shŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being, or a thing that is, notional. *Obs.*

2. A notional or groundless opinion. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

no'tion-al-ness, *n.* Notionality.

no'tion-a-ry (nō'shăn-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Notional.

no'tion-ate (-āt), *a.* Fanciful; notional; also, headstrong. *Scot. & U. S.*

no'tion-ist, *n.* **a** One whose religious opinions are extravagant notions. *Rare.* **b** A former of notions or opinions. *Rare.*

no'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

No'ti-o-so'rex (nō'shĭ-ō-sō'rĕks), *n.* [NL.; L. *notus* southern + *sorex* shrew.] *Zool.* A genus of shrews of the southern United States and Mexico, having only 28 teeth.

not'ist (nōt'ĭst), *n.* An annotator. *Obs. or R.*

no-ti'ti-a (nō-tĭsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIÆ** (-ē) [L.; knowledge.] A list or register, esp. of ecclesiastical sees or districts.

no-ti'tion, *n.* [OF. *noticion*.] Knowledge; information. *Obs.*

no'to-graph (nō'tō-grăf), *n.* [*noto-* + *-graph*.] A melograph.

notoire, *a.* [F.] Notorious. *Obs.*

— notoirly, *adv.* *Obs.*

not'o-mise, **not'o-mize** (nŏt'ō-mīz), *n.* Aphetic and corrupt forms of ANATOMY, skeleton, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

no'to-nec'tal (-nĕk'tăl), *a.* [*noto-* + Gr. *νηκτός* swimming.] *Zool.* Swimming back downward.

No'to-nec'ti-dæ (nō'tō-nĕk'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *noto-* + Gr. *νήκτης* swimmer.] *Zoöl.* A family of aquatic carnivorous heteropterous insects having the back strongly convex and the hind legs long and oarlike. They habitually swim back downward, and are hence called **back swimmers**. The typical and largest genus is **No'to-nec'ta** (-tȧ). — **no'to-nec'tid**, *a. & n.*

No'top-ter'i-dæ (nō'tŏp-tĕr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *noto-* + Gr. *πτερόν* wing.] *Zoöl.* A small family of fresh-water isospondylous fishes of West Africa and southeastern Asia having the dorsal fin often wanting, the anal fin very long and confluent with the caudal, and the air bladder complex. The type genus is **No-top'ter-us** (nō-tŏp'tĕr-ŭs). — **no-top'ter-id** (-ĭd), **no-top'ter-oid**, *a. & n.*

no'to-rhi'zal (nō'tō-rī'zăl), *a.* [*noto-* + Gr. ῥίζα a root.] *Bot* = INCUMBENT. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

notorily, *adv.* Notoriously. [*Obs.*]

no'to-ry, *a.* Notorious. *Obs.*

no'to-ry, *a.* Also **no-to'ri-ous**. [L. *notæ* a mark, sign.] Dealing with magical signs. *Obs.*

No'to-ryc'tes (nō'tō-rĭk'tēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *νότος* south + *ὀρύκτης* digger.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the marsupial moles.

No'to-the-nī'i-dæ (-thē-nī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr *νοτοθέν* from the south, fr. *νότος* south.] *Zool.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes of the Antarctic region somewhat resembling the Hexagrammidæ in appearance and habits. The type genus is **No'to-the'ni-a** (-thē'nĭ-ȧ). — **no'to-the'ni-id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*

no'to-tribe (nō'tō-trīb), *a.* [*noto-* + Gr. *τρίβειν* to rub.] *Bot.* Touching the back; — applied to certain heterogamous flowers in which the anthers and stigma are so placed as to touch the backs of visiting insects, insuring cross-pollination *R.* Cf. PLEUROTRIBE, STERNOTRIBE. [*Obs. Scot.*]

no'tour-ly, *adv.* Notoriously.

not'-re-demp'tion, *n.* See NOT-.

nott Var. of NOT, *a. & n.*

notte. + NOT, *adv.*; NOT, to clip; NOT, to know not.

notte. + NOTE, NUT.

not'ted, *a.* = NOT, *Obs. Scot.*

not'ted, *a.* = NOT, shaven, etc. *Obs.*

not'-this', *n.* See NOT-.

not'tour. Var. of NOTOUR. *Scot.*

Not'to-way (nŏt'ō-wā), *n.* One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly of southeastern Virginia, closely connected with the Tuscarora.

Notts. *Abbr.* Nottinghamshire.

‖ **not-tur'no** (nŏt-tôr'nō). *n.*; *pl.* **-NI** (-nē) [It.] *Music.* = NOCTURNE

No'tus (nō'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr Gr Νότος.] The south wind. *Rare.*

not'wheat', *n.* Not or beardless, wheat. *Eng. Obs.*

not'y. + NOTE, *v.*

nou. + NOW.

‖ **n'ou'bliez' pas'** (n ōō'blȳ ä' pä'). [F.] Do not forget.

nouch, nouche. + OUCH, brooch.

noucine. + NOWCIN.

nou'der. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NOUTHER.

‖ **nou'é'** (nōō'ā'), *a.* [F.] Knotted; nowed.

noued. Var. of NOWED.

nou'ga-tine (nōō'gȧ-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* A sweetmeat consisting of nougat coated with chocolate

nougher. + NOWER.

nought. + NOT.

nought, *v. t.* To account as nought; to annihilate. *Obs.*

nought, *adv.* **1.** Not at all; in no way. *Archaic.*

2. = NOT. *Obs.*

nought for than, for thi, etc., notwithstanding; nevertheless. *Obs*

nought'y, *a.* [From NOUGHT.] Naughty (in senses 2-5). — **nought'i-ly**, **nought'ly**, *adv.* — **nought'i-ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Scot.* [*Obs.*]

nought'ing, *n.* Depreciation.

nought'with-stand'ing. + NOTWITHSTANDING.

nou'ille (nōō'y'), *n.*; *pl.* NOUILLES (nōō'y'). [F., fr. G. *mudel.*] *Cookery.* A noodle; — usually in *pl.*

nouke. + NOOK. [vars of NOLL.]

noul, noule Obs. or dial. Eng.

nould. Contr. of *ne would*, would not. *Obs.*

noum'bles. + NUMBLES.

noumbrable. + NUMBERABLE.

noumbrarie. + NUMBRARY.

noumbre, *n.* = NUMBER. *Obs.* — **noumbres of augrim**, Arabic numerals *Obs.*

noumbren. + NUMBER.

noumbrere, *n.* [Cf. OF. *nombreor*, nom. sing. *nombrére*.] Numberer. *Obs.*

nou'me-ite (nōō'mē-īt; nōō-mē'ĭt), *n.* Also **nou-me'a-ite** nōō-mē'ȧ-īt). [From *Noumea*, *Numea*, New Caledonia, where it is found.] *Min.* Garnierite, esp. a dark green, unctuous variety.

nou'me-na, *n.*, *pl.* of NOUMENON.

nou'me-nal'i-ty (nōō'mĕ-năl'ĭ-tĭ; nou'-), *n.* Noumenal quality or state.

nou'me-nal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE

nou'me-nal-ly, *adv.* of NOUMENAL. See -LY.

nou'me-non (nōō'mĕ-nŏn; nou'-), *n.* A philosophy concerned with noumena.

noumpere, *n* Umpire. *Obs.*

noun + NOON

noun'age. + NONAGE.

noumbre. + NUMBER.

nounce. + NONCE, OUNCE

nouncertein. + NONCERTAIN

noun'ize (noun'ĭz), *v. t.* To change (as a verb) into a noun.

noun'less, *a.* See -LESS

nounper. + NOUMPERE

nounpowere. + NONPOWER.

nouns. + OUNCE.

nouns. Corruption of *wounds*; — used in oaths. *Obs.*

nounse. + NONCE.

noup (nōōp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *nūpr*, *nuppr*, a peak.] A high, steep promontory. *Local, Scot.*

nour + NOWLR.

nource. + NURSE.

nourcery + NURSERY.

noureture. + NOURITURE.

nou'rice (*Scot.* nōō'rĭs), *n.* [See NURSE.] A nurse. *Obs. or Scot.*

— *v. t.* To nurse. *Obs.*

nou'rice-ry, *n.* [See NURSERY, NURSE.] Nursery. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

nour'ish, *n.* Nurse; nourisher.

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2. To grow; cultivate, as plants; let grow, as hair. *Obs.* **3.** To furnish or sustain with nutriment, or, fig., with means of support and increase; to supply with whatever promotes growth, development, etc., or keeps in good health; to feed; foster; maintain; support; sustain; as, to *nourish* rebellion; to *nourish* the virtues.

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it. *Is.* xliv. 14

Nourished up in the words of faith. 1 *Tim.* iv. 6.

Whiles I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band. *Shak.*

Syn. — Cherish, feed, supply. See NURSE.

nour'ish (nŭr'ĭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To be nurtured or nursed. *Obs.* **2.** To promote growth; to furnish nutriment.

Grains and roots *nourish* more than their leaves. *Bacon.*

3. To gain nourishment; to be fed. *Obs.*

nour'ish-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NOURISH. Specif.: *p. a.* Promoting growth; nutritious. — **nour'ish-ing-ly,** *adv.*

nour'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *norrissement.*] **1.** That which nourishes; nutriment; food; sustenance.

Learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls. *Hooker*

2. Act of nourishing, or state of being nourished. **3.** Nutritiousness; nutritiveness. *Obs.*

nous (nōōs; nous), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νοῦς mind.] **1.** *Philos.* The reason; the highest intellect; God regarded as the World Reason. Anaxagoras was the author of the doctrine of reason or *Nous* as world principle, though he conceived it as the principle of the order of nature, hence as an objective quality, rather than as reason in a psychological sense. In Plato (*Timæus*) the human reason is represented as participating in the divine reason, and Plato was the first to free the conception from materiality, making it purely teleological, although it still possessed the objectivity attaching to the nature of ideas. In Aristotle (*De Anim.*, III.) the passive reason (νοῦς παθητικός) includes sense perception, memory, imagination, and reflection; but the poetic, or creative, reason (νοῦς ποιητικός), the **agent intellect** of the Scholastics, is the pure reason whose activity is theoretic (i. e., beholding what is divine) (*Metaph.*, XI 7, θεωρεῖν) of God always and of man sometimes (when thinking "first philosophy," or "theology"). The most important later conception of the *Nous* was that of the Neoplatonists who distinguished in the One, the divine being, a One above Reason or Mind, from the divine reason. This divine reason, the first emanation or first creation of the Supreme Being, was identified by some of the Gnostics with Christ, as the first-born of this unbegotten Father, his human form being taken not as real, but only as appearance. *W. T. Harris.*

2. Mental quickness or cleverness; ready wit; intelligence. *Humorous or Colloq.*

It requires an eye quick at discovering a weak point, and "*nous*" to calculate and decide the chances of a successful passage. *C. W. Alcock.*

‖ **nou'veau' riche'** (nōō'vō' rēsh'), *masc., Rarely,* ‖ **nou'velle' riche'** (nōō'vĕl'), *fem.; pl. masc.* NOUVEAUX RICHES (nōō'vō' rēsh'), *fem.* NOUVELLES RICHES (nōō'vĕl'). [F.] A person newly become rich.

no'va (nō'vȧ), *n.; pl.* L. NOVÆ (-vē), E. NOVAS (-vȧz). [L., fem. sing. of *novus* new.] *Astron.* A new star, usually appearing suddenly, shining for a brief period, and then sinking into obscurity. Such appearances are supposed to result from cosmic collisions, as of a dark star with interstellar nebulosities. The most important modern novæ are: — ‖ **No'va Cy*g'ni** (sĭg'nī) [1876]; ‖ **No'va An-dro'me-dæ** (ăn-drŏm'ē-dē) [1885]; ‖ **No'va Au-ri'gæ** (ô-rī'jē) [1891-92]; ‖ **No'va Per'se-i** (pûr'sē-ī) [1901]. There are two novæ called *Nova Persei.* They are: **a** A small nova which appeared in 1887. **b** An extraordinary nova which appeared in Perseus in 1901. It was first sighted on February 22, and for one night (February 23) was the brightest star in the sky. By July it had almost disappeared, after which faint surrounding nebulous masses were discovered, apparently moving radially outward from the star at incredible velocity.

no-vac'u-lite (nō-văk'ū-līt), *n.* [L. *novacula* a sharp knife, razor.] *Petrog.* A very hard, fine-grained siliceous rock used for whetstones. It is thought to be of sedimentary origin.

no-vate' (nō-vāt'; nō'vāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *novatus,* p. p. of *novare* to make new.] To put something new in place of; specif., *Law, esp. Civil Law,* to grant or dispose of by novation; to make a novation; to make a novation of.

No-va'tian (nō-vā'shăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect founded by Novatian (L. Novatianus), a presbyter of Rome, who, representing the sterner portion of the congregation, was elected by them bishop when Cornelius was elected bishop in 251, thus starting a schism, which lasted until the 6th or 7th century. The Novatians, calling themselves "The Pure," held that the lapsed might not be received again into communion with the church, and later that second marriages are unlawful. — **No-va'tian,** *a.* — **No-va'tian-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **No-va'tian-ist,** *n.*

The *Novatians* made a distinction between forgiveness by God and reception into the communion of the church. The one might take place without the other. The church must guard its purity with sedulous care. *G. P. Fisher.*

no-va'tion (-shăn), *n.* [L. *novatio.*] **1.** Innovation. *Now R.* **2.** Renewal. *Obs.* **3.** *Law.* The substitution of a new obligation for an old one, by substituting either: (1) a new obligation between the same parties; or (2) a new debtor in place of the old one (then specifically called a *delegation*); or (3) a new creditor in place of the old one. The two latter forms are usually called an *assignment* in English law. The term *novation* is used chiefly by civilians.

nov'el (nŏv'ĕl), *a.* [OF. *novel,* F. *nouvel, nouveau,* L. *novellus,* dim. of *novus* new. See NEW.] **1.** New; not old or ancient; of recent origin or introduction; newly made, acquired, etc. *Obs.* "His *novel* crown." *Marlowe.*

2. New; not formerly known; of a new kind or character; hence, out of the ordinary course; unusual; strange.

Syn. — See NEW.

novel assignment, *Pleading,* a new assignment or specification of the cause of action set forth in a previous assignment, as where more certainty or particularity is required. — **n. disseizin,** *or, in full,* **assize of novel disseizin,** *Eng. Law,* a real action (abolished by 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 27, 1833) granted by Henry II., prob. in 1166, for the recovery of land from which the possessor had been recently disseized. It was brought by a writ bidding the sheriff to summon a jury of twelve men to declare whether the defendant had unjustly disseized the plaintiff. It had a large influence on the development of common-law civil procedure.

nov'el, *n.* [OF. *novele,* F. *nouvelle.* See NOVEL, *a.*] **1.** That which is new; novelty; innovation. *Obs.*

2. *pl.* News; fresh tidings; *sing.*, a piece of news. *Obs.*

Some came of curiosity to hear some *novels. Latimer.*

3. [It. *novella.*] A novella; — usually in *pl.;* as, the *novels* of Boccaccio. *Now Rare.*

4. [F. *nouvelle* a short story, or It. *novella.*] A fictitious prose tale or narrative of considerable length, in which characters and actions professing to represent those of real life are portrayed in a plot; also, now generically with *the,* the type of literature constituted or exemplified by such tales; prose fiction of this sort. Novels usually deal with the passions, esp. love, and are typically of sufficient length to fill one or more volumes. Cf. ROMANCE.

5. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Rom. Law.* Certain ordinances of Justinian which were the last issued of those constituting the Corpus Juris Civilis (which see). They were mostly issued in Greek, but not officially compiled, and a Latin text, called the **Liber Authenticum,** became the authoritative one.

Syn. — NOVEL, ROMANCE were in earlier usage rather sharply contrasted with reference to subject matter, style, and length; as, "The *novel* is a picture of real life and manners, and of the times in which it is written. The *romance,* in lofty and elevated language, describes what never happened nor is likely to happen" (*Clara Reeve*); "A *novel* is a kind of abbreviation of a *romance*" (*Chesterfield*). In more recent usage the distinction, though somewhat effaced, is occasionally met with, as stated in the citation below. See STORY, FICTION.

In a not very precise way the *novel* and the *romance* are still brought into an antithesis similar to Clara Reeve's. That prose fiction which deals realistically with actual life is called, in criticism and conversation, preëminently the *novel.* That prose fiction which deals with life in a false or fantastic manner, or represents it in the setting of strange, improbable, or impossible adventures, or idealizes the virtues and the vices of human nature, is called *romance.* *W. L. Cross.*

nov'el-ette' (nŏv'ĕl-ĕt'), *n.* [Dim. of *novel,* n. See NOVEL.] **1.** A little or short novel; a story of no great length having the construction of a novel.

2. *Music.* A kind of pianoforte piece of free form and typically of exuberant character, containing a considerable number of themes; as, Schumann's *novelettes.*

nov'el-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *nouvelliste,* It. *novellista.*] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** An innovator; an asserter or favorer of novelty. **b** A novice or beginner. **c** A bearer of news; a newsmonger.

2. A writer of a novel or novels.

nov'el-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, novels. — **nov'el-is'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

nov'el-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shăn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of novelizing; conversion into a novel.

nov'el-ize (nŏv'ĕl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To make or render novel, or new. *Obs.*

2. To put into the form of a novel; to portray by novels; to convert into a novel. "To *novelize* history." *Sir J. Herschel.*

nov'el-ize, *v. i.* To innovate. *Obs.*

‖ **no-vel'la** (nō-vĕl'lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LE (-lā). [It.] A kind of tale, narrative, or story, characterized by a compact plot with a point; — an Italian term often used in English to distinguish such a tale from a romance. The *novella* requires a simple subject matter and disdains episodes, differing further from the romance in concerning itself with the character of its heroes only so far as this is revealed in the plot, in creating a greater interest in things than in persons, in having an elegant brevity of style, and in the plot itself being a work of art, not made so by the art of the writer. The stories of Boccaccio's "Decameron" are typical *novelle.* Chaucer's "Pardoner's Tale" is a good English example of the novella.

nov'el-ty (nŏv'ĕl-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *novelté,* F. *nouveauté,* L. *novellitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being novel; newness; freshness; recentness of origin or introduction. "*Novelty* is the great parent of pleasure." *South.*

2. Something novel; a new, recent (*Obs.*), strange, or unusual thing, event, or proceeding; an innovation.

No-vem'ber (nō-vĕm'bĕr), *n.* [L. *November,* or *Novembris* (sc. *mensis*), the ninth month of the old Roman year, fr. *novem* nine: cf. F. *Novembre.* See NINE.] The eleventh month of the year, having thirty days.

‖ **no-ve'na** (nō-vē'nȧ), *n.; pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [LL., fr. L. *novem* nine. Cf. NOVENE.] *R. C. Ch.* A nine days' devotion for any religious object.

nov'e-na-ry (nŏv'ē-nă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *novenarius,* fr. *novem* nine.] Of or pert. to the number nine; consisting of nine. — *n.* A set or sum of nine; nine, collectively. **b** = NOVENA.

nov'ice (nŏv'ĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *novicius, novitius,* new, fr. *novus* new. See NEW.] **1.** *Eccl.* One who has entered a religious house and is on probation; one who is a candidate for admission into an order; a probationer.

No poor cloisterer, nor no *novice* *Chaucer.*

2. One newly received into the church, or one newly converted to the Christian faith. 1 *Tim.* iii. 6.

3. One new in any business, profession, or calling; one unacquainted or unskilled; one yet in the rudiments; a beginner; tyro. "A *novice* in the trade." *Dryden.*

4. In competitions, a person or animal that has never won a prize in the class in which he or it is entered.

Syn.—Neophyte, beginner, learner, apprentice; sciolist.—NOVICE, TYRO are often used without distinction. But NOVICE commonly suggests inexperience, esp. in something which has to be done; TYRO suggests rudimentary acquaintance, esp. with something which has to be learned; as, a *novice* in golf, the veriest *tyro* knows better; "You must from your years be a *novice* in affliction, whereas I have served a long apprenticeship to misery" (*Fielding*); "The management of *tyros* of eighteen is difficult" (*Cowper*). See AMATEUR, CONVERT.

nov'ice-ship, *n.* **1.** State of being a novice; novitiate; hence, *Rare,* beginning or early stage; also, inexperience. **2.** A Jesuit college for the training of religious novices.

no-vi'ti-ate, no-vi'ci-ate (nō-vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *n.* [LL. *novitiatus:* cf. F. *noviciat.*] **1.** *Eccl.* State or time of being a novice; apprenticeship.

2. A novice (in sense 1 or 3). *Addison.*

3. *Eccl.* = NOVICESHIP, 2.

now (nou), *adv. & conj.* [ME. *nou, nu,* AS. *nū;* akin to D., OS., & OHG. *nu,* G. *nu, nun,* Icel. *nū,* Dan., Sw., & Goth. *nu,* L. *nunc,* Gr. *νύ, νῦν,* Skr. *nu, nū.* Cf. NEW.] **1.** At the present time; at this moment; at the time of speaking; in or under the present circumstances.

I have a patent *now* living, at an advanced age. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Hence: **a** In the time immediately to follow; forthwith; as, I shall write *now.* **b** At the time immediately before the present; very lately; a moment ago; — in modern use chiefly in the phrase *just now.*

They that but *now,* for honor and for plate,
Made the sea blush with blood, resign their hate. *Waller.*

c At the time spoken of or referred to; — indicating the historical present.

The ship was *now* in the midst of the sea. *Matt.* xiv. 24.

3. Chiefly as *conj.*, with the sense of present time weakened or lost, indicating a point in the thought to which there has been a sequence; as: **a** With the force of *since, seeing that,* often with *that* expressed; as, *now that* the snow was melting, there would be floods.

Why should he live, *now* nature bankrupt is? *Shak.*

b Simply marking or emphasizing transition of thought.

Come *now,* and let us reason together. *Is.* i. 18.

Then cried they all again, saying, Not this man, but Barabbas. *Now,* Barabbas was a robber. *John* xviii. 40

now and again, anon, *or, Obs.,* **eft, now, now and then, from** time to time; occasionally. — **n. and** (*Obs.*, **or**) **then,** at one time and another; from time to time; occasionally. "A mead here, there a heath, and *now and then* a wood." *Drayton.* — **n. . . . n., then,** *or* again, alternately; at one time . . . at another time. "*Now* high, *now* low." *Pope.*

now, *n.* The present time or moment; the present; also, a present moment or point of time.

A mere series of "*nows*" would give us no knowledge of time. *James Ward.*

now, *a.* Existing at, or pertaining to, the present time; present. *Now Rare.* "Our *now* happiness." *Glanvill.*

now'a-days' (nou'ȧ-dāz'), *adv.* [For *now on* (AS. *an, on*) *days.* See A, *prep.*, on.] In these days; at the present time. Also used adjectively.

What men of spirit, *nowadays,*
Come to give sober judgment of new plays? *Garrick.*

now'a-days', *n.* The present time.

no'way' (nō'wā') } *adv.* [*no,* a. + *way.* Cf. -WARDS.] In no
no'ways' (-wāz') } manner or degree; not at all; nowise.

But Ireland will *noways* allow that name unto it. *Fuller.*

now'ed (nōō'ĕd; noud), *a.* [F. *noué,* p. p. of *nouer* to knot.] Knotted; knotty. *Obs.*

nour'ish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

nour'ish-ant, *a.* [OF. *norrissant,* p. pr. See NOURISH, *v.*] Nourishing. *Obs.* [ishes.

nour'ish-er, *n.* One that nourishes.

nour'i-ture (nŭr'ĭ-tūr), *n.* [See NURTURE.] Nurture. *Obs. or R.*

nourne. † NURN.

nourquar, nourwhare. † NOWHERWHERE, nowhere.

nourricerie. † NOURICERY.

nour'ry, *v. t.* [F. *nourrir.*] To nourish. *Obs.*

nourse. † NURSE.

nour'sle. † NURSLE.

‖ **nous' a'vons' chan'gé' tout' ce-la'** (nōō'-zȧ'vōN' shäN'zhä'tōō' sē-lä'). [F.] We have changed all that. *Molière* (*Le Médecin malgré lui*, II., 6).

‖ **nous' dan'sons' sur un vol'can'** (nōō' däN'sōN' sür ŭN vōl'käN'). [F.] We are dancing on a volcano; — said by Henri Salvandy at a ball given by the Duke of Orleans to the King of Naples, a short time before the revolution of 1830.

nouse. † NOISE.

nousle. † NOZZLE, NUZZLE.

‖ **nous' ver'rons' ce que nous' ver'rons'** (nōō' vĕ'rōN' s' kĕ nōō' vĕ'rōN'). [F.] We shall see what we shall see.

nout. Var. of NOWT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [NOUGHT.

nout. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NOUGHT.

nouthe. † NOUGHT, NOWTHE.

noutheless, *adv.* [Cf. NOUGHT, NAUGHT, NEVERTHELESS.] Nevertheless. *Obs.*

nou'ther, *adv.* [Cf. NOUTHER, pron.; NOWHERE.] Nowhere. *Obs.*

nou'ther, now'ther, *pron.* Later also *adv., conj., & a.* [ME.; fr. AS *nōwðer, nōhwæðer; nō,* var. of *nā* never, not + *hwæðer* whether, either. See NO, *adv.*, WHETHER; cf. NAUTHER.] Neither; also (*Obs. & R.*), nor. *Obs. or Dial.*

‖ **nou'veau'** (nōō'vō'), *a., masc.,* ‖ **nou'velle'** (-vĕl'), *a., fem.* [F.] New; fresh; green.

nouvellant. † NOVELANT.

‖ **nou'velle'** (nōō'vĕl'), *n.; pl.* NOUVELLES (-vĕl'). [F.] News; also, a short story; a novelette.

nov. † NEW, NOW.

Nov., *or* **nov.** *Abbr.* Novels, L. Novellæ (of the Corpus Juris Civilis); November.

no-va'li-a (nō-vā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.; sing.* NOVALE (-lē). [L., pl. of *novale* a field newly plowed.] *Scots Law.* Lands newly reclaimed; — specif. applied to certain lands not liable for teinds.

no-val'i-ty, *n.* Also **no'val-ty.** [OF. *novalité,* or LL. *novalitas,* fr. LL. *novalis* new.] Novelty. *Obs.*

No-van'gli-an (nō-văn'glĭ-ăn), *a.* [NL. *Nova Anglia* New England.] Pert. to New England. *R.* — *n.* A New Englander. *R.*

no'van-tique' (nō'văn-tēk'), *a.* [L. *novus* new + E. *antique.*] New but yet old, as through imitation or revival.

No'va Sco'tian (nō'vȧ skō'shăn), *n.* A native or citizen of Nova Scotia.

no-va'tive (nō-vā'tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of a novation.

no-va'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., a renewer.] An innovator. *Rare.*

no'va-to-ry (nō'vȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Novative. [Female renewer.]

no-va'trix (nō-vā'trĭks), *n.* [L.]

novel. † NAVEL.

nov'el-ant, *n.* [It. *novellante,* p. pr. of *novellare* to tell stories. *Oxf. E. D.*] Newsmonger. *Obs.*

nov'el-craft', *n.* See -CRAFT.

nov'el-dom (nŏv'ĕl-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

noveler. † NOVELLER [-ESQUE.]

nov'el-esque' (-ĕsk'), *a.* See NOVEL-ET, *n.* **1.** A new booklet or pamphlet. *Obs. & R.* **2.** A little novel; a novelette.

nov'el-et'tish, *a.* See -ISH.

nov'el-et'tist, *n.* Also **nov'el-et'ter.** One who writes novelettes.

nov'el-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

nov'el-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* a Innovation; novelty. *Obs.* b Writing or production of novels. *Rare.*

no-vell'. Rare var. of NOVEL.

no-vel'la (nō-vĕl'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-ē). *Rom. Law. pl.* [*cap.*] Short for ‖ **No-vel'læ Con'sti-tu'ti-o'nes** (kŏn'stĭ-tū'shĭ-ō'nēz). = NOVEL, *n.*, 5.

nov'el-ler, *n.* An innovator. *Obs.*

novellery, *n.* [OF. *novelerie.*] Novelty. *Obs.*

novelles. † NOUVELLES.

no-vel'li-ty, *n.* [Cf. LL. *novellitas.*] Novelty. *Obs.*

nov'el-ly, *adv.* of NOVEL.

nov'el-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

nov'el-ry, *n.* [OF. *novelerie.*] Novelty; *pl.* new things. *Obs.*

novelty siding. = DROP SIDING. *New Eng.*

no'vem, *n.* See NOVUM.

No-vem'ber-ish, No-vem'ber-y, No-vem'bry, *a.* Like or characteristic of November; dismal.

November meteors. Leonids.

no-vem'di-al (nō-vĕm'dĭ-ăl). Var. of NOVENDIAL.

no-vem'fid (-fĭd), *a.* [L. *novem* nine + *-fid.*] Cleft into nine segments.

no'vem quin'que. See NOVUM.

no-ven'di-al (nō-vĕn'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *novendialis; novem* nine + *dies* day.] Lasting nine days. *Rare.* — *n. Rom. Antiq.* A nine days' festival solemnized on the occasion of a prodigy portending misfortune; also, offerings and feasts for the dead on the ninth day after the funeral. *R.*

no-ven'di-nal (-năl), *a.* [Cf. L. *novendialis.*] Occurring on the ninth day after a funeral. *Obs.*

no-vene', *n.* = NOVENA. *Rare.*

no'vene (nō'vēn), *a.* [L. *novenus* nine each.] Dependent on, or proceeding by, the number nine; novenary. *Rare.*

no-ven'nal, *a.* [From L. *novem* nine.] Made up of nine. *Obs.*

no-ven'ni-al (nō-vĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *novennis* of nine years.] Recurring or done every ninth year.

no-ver'cal (nō-vûr'kăl), *a.* [L. *novercalis,* fr. *noverca* a stepmother.] Of or pert. to, or like or suitable to, a stepmother

nov'er-int, *n.* [L., lit., let them know.] A writ; also, the making of writs. *Obs.*

no-verk', *n.* [L. *noverca.*] A stepmother. *Obs. Scot.*

nov'ice-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

nov'ice-ry, *n.* [OF. *noviceríe.*] Novitiate. *Obs.*

No-vi'ci-ate (nō-vĭsh'ĭ-āt), **no-vi'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shăn), etc. Vars. of NOVITIATE, etc.

novilant. † NOVELANT.

No'vi-la-tiin' (nō'vĭ-lȧ-tēn'), *n.* See UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

novile, *a.* Novel. *Obs.*

no'vi-lu'nar (nō'vĭ-lū'när), *a.* [L. *novus* new + *luna* the moon.] Pert. to the new moon. *Rare.*

novis. † NOVICE.

nov'ist, *n.* [L. *novus* new.] Beginner; novice. *Obs.*

no-vi'tial (nō-vĭsh'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a novice. *Rare.*

no-vi'ti-ate-ship', *n* See -SHIP.

no-vi'ti-a'tion, no-vi ci-a'tion (nō-vĭsh'ĭ-ā'shăn), *n.* Admission of a novice.

no-vi'tions (nō-vĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *novitius, novicius*] Newly invented; recent; new. *Obs.*

nov'i-ty (nŏv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *novitas:* cf. OF. *novité.*] Newness; novelty; innovation. *Obs. or R.*

no'vo-da'mus (nō'vō-dā'mŭs), *n.* [L. (*de*) *novo damus* we grant anew.] *Scots Law.* A clause sometimes added to a charter by progress granting anew certain rights; also, the charter.

No'vo-Ze-la'ni-an (-zē-lā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to New Zealand.

Nov. Sc. *Abbr.* Nova Scotia.

no'vum (nō'vŭm), *n.* [L. *novum,* neut. of *novus* new; or perh. L. *novem* nine.] A game at dice, properly called **novem quinque** (L., nine five), the two principal throws being nine and five. *Obs.*

‖ **no'vus ho'mo,** *or* **ho'mo no'vus** [L.] Lit., a new man; the first of a Roman family to obtain a curule office; hence, a man newly ennobled; an upstart.

novyl. † NAVEL.

now. † NEW, NOLL.

now. Dial. Eng. var. of NO.

now'a-day', *adv.* = NOWADAYS.

now'a-nights' (nou'ȧ-nīts'), *adv.* On the nights of the present time.

nowar. † NOWER. [brooch.

nowch, nowche. † OUCH,

now'cin, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *nauðsyn* need, necessity.] Distress. *Obs.*

nowd. Var. of KNOWD.

now'der. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OUTHER.

nowe. † NEW, NOW.

knot, fr. L. *nodare*. See NODATED.] *Her.* Knotted; tied in a knot, as a serpent or a wivern's tail.

now'el (nō'ĕl; nou'-), *n.* [OF. *noel*, F. *noyau*, prop., a kernel. See NOYAU, NEWEL a post.] **1.** = NEWEL, 1. *Obs.* **2.** *Founding.* **a** The core, or the inner part, of a mold for casting a large hollow object. **b** The bottom part of a mold or of a flask, in distinction from the cope; the drag.

now-el' (nō-ĕl'; nō'ĕl), *n.* Also *noël*. [See NOEL.] **1.** A shout of joy, orig. at Christmas for the birth of the Savior. *Obs.*, exc. in Christmas carols. Cf. NOEL, 1. **2.** Christmas. *Obs.* **3.** *Music.* A kind of hymn, or canticle, of medieval origin, and often polyphonic, sung in honor of the birth of Christ; a Christmas carol.

no'where' (nō'hwâr'), *adv.* [AS. *nāhwǣr*. See NO, *adv.*; WHERE.] **1.** Not anywhere; not in or at any place; to no place; as, the book is *nowhere* to be found. **2.** Specif.: Not in any part of a literary work; in no book, etc.; by no author; as, the author *nowhere* says so.

nowhere near *or, Archaic or Dial.*, **nigh**, not nearly; not by a great deal. — **to be n.** *Slang.* **a** To be badly beaten, or left behind. **b** To be utterly at a loss. *Rare. U. S.*

no'whith'er (nō'hwĭth'ĕr), *adv.* [*no*, adv. + *whither*; AS. *nāhwider*.] To or toward no place; nowhere.

no'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* [*no*, a. + *wise*. See WISE, *n.*] Not in any manner or degree; in no way; noways.

nowt (nout), *n. sing. & pl.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *naut*, akin to E. *neat* cattle. Cf. NOLT.] **1.** *pl.* Neat cattle; oxen. **2.** *sing.* An ox or bullock. **3.** *sing.* A blockhead; lout; "calf." *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

now'y (nou'ĭ), *a.* [F. *noué* knotted. Cf. NOWED.] *Her.* Having a projection or curvature in or near the middle; — said of a line, cross, or other bearing.

nox'al (nŏk'săl), *a.* [L. *noxalis*, fr. *noxa* injury.] Injurious or harmful; causing, or pertaining to, damage or an injury; — chiefly used as a Roman or medieval law term. — **noxal action**, an action brought against a person to recover damages or compel a noxal surrender. — **n. surrender**, the surrender of a person (as a slave or child) or thing (as an ox or an inanimate object) that has done damage to the damaged person, in satisfaction of his damage or injury; also, the right, as among the Romans and in medieval Europe, to make this surrender in full satisfaction of damages.

nox'ious (nŏk'shŭs), *a.* [L. *noxius*, fr. *noxa* harm; akin to *nocere* to hurt. Cf. NUISANCE, NECROMANCY.] **1.** Hurtful; harmful; baneful; pernicious; injurious; destructive, unwholesome; insalubrious; as, *noxious* air or food; pernicious; corrupting to morals; as, *noxious* examples.

> Too frequent an appearance in places of public resort is *noxious* to spiritual promotions *Swift*

2. Guilty; criminal. *Obs. & R.* *Abp. Bramhall.*

Syn. — Noisome, mischievous, corrupting, baneful, unwholesome, insalubrious, deleterious. See PERNICIOUS.

— **nox'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **nox'ious-ness**, *n.*

‖ **no'yade'** (nwä'yäd'), *n.* [F., fr. *noyer* to drown, L. *necare* to kill.] A drowning of many persons at once, — a method of execution practiced at Nantes during the Reign of Terror, by Jean Baptiste Carrier. — **no'yade'**, *v. t.*

‖ **noy'au'** (nwä'yō'), *n.* [F., prop., the stone or nut of a fruit. See NEWEL a post.] A liqueur made from brandy and flavored with, or in imitation of, cherry or peach kernels. There are two varieties, white and pink.

noz'zle (nŏz'l), *n.* [A dim. of *nose*.] **1.** The socket for the candle on a candlestick or sconce. *Now Rare.* **2.** The projecting vent of anything; a small spout, projecting part with an opening, mouthpiece, terminal pipe, or the like; nose; as, the *nozzle* of a bellows. **3.** Specif.: **a** A short tube, usually tapering, forming the vent of a hose or pipe. **b** A short outlet, or inlet, pipe at the end or side of a hollow vessel, as of a teapot or of a steam-engine cylinder. **4.** The nose; the snout. *Slang as used of persons.* **5.** A projecting part; a small beak or nose.

noz'zle, *v. t. & i.*; NOZ'ZLED (-ld'); NOZ'ZLING (-lĭng). To furnish with a nozzle; also, to press the nozzle or nose against; to push the nozzle or beak about.

> Hungry birds will force their way into . . . sedge tangle to spatter and *nozzle* for food. *Pall Mall Mag.*

Nu (nōō), *n.* In Egyptian cosmogony, the primeval fluid or chaos out of which the world was created, personified as a god. Cf. CHAOS, 2; T.AMAT.

Nua'da (nōō'ä), *n. Celt. Myth.* In Irish legend, a king of the Tuatha De Danann. He lost his hand in the battle in which the Firbolgs were overthrown, and, though it was replaced by one of silver, he was deposed on account of the blemish. Bress, the Fomor, was chosen in his place. When Bress was deposed, Nuada was again chosen king, but was slain by Balor in the battle with the Fomors. He was probably an early war god.

nu'ance' (nü'äns'), *n.*; *pl.* NUANCES (*F.* nü äns'). [F.] A shade of difference; a slight variation or difference, as in expression, feeling, color, or tone; a delicate gradation.

nub (nŭb), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *knub* block, log, LG. *knubbe* knot, and E. KNUB, KNOB.] **1.** = KNUB, 2. **2.** A knob; a protuberance; knub; lump. **3.** The point or gist, as of a story. *Colloq., U. S.*

nub'bin (-ĭn), *n.* [Cf. NUB a knob.] **1.** *U. S.* **a** Any small or imperfect ear of Indian corn; — applied in some localities to those having at least some perfect seeds, in others to those entirely abortive. **b** Any imperfect or undeveloped fruit, as a strawberry, an apple, etc. **2.** The stump of a tree. *Dial. Eng.*

nub'ble (-'l), *n.* [Dim. of *nub* a knob.] A small nub, or knob; a small lump; often, locally, a knoblike islet.

nu-bec'u-la (nū-bĕk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *nubes* cloud.] **1.** *Med.* **a** A cloudy formation or appearance in urine. **b** A cloudy speck or a spot on the cornea. **2.** *Astron.* **a** A nebula. **b** *pl.* [*cap.*] Specif., the two Magellanic clouds (which see), called respectively **nubecula major** and **nubecula minor**.

nu'bi-a (nū'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [From L. *nubes* cloud.] A light fleecy wrap worn over the head and neck by women; a cloud.

Nu'bi-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Nubia, in eastern Africa. **Nubian afterglow**, a secondary twilight sometimes seen in the Nubian desert, caused by rereflection of rays dispersed through the atmosphere in the primary twilight.

Nu'bi-an, *n.* **1.** One of the people of Nubia; esp., a member of one of the group of Negroid tribes who were early Christianized and who formed a powerful empire between Egypt and Abyssinia from the 6th to the 14th century, when they were conquered by the Arabs and converted to Mohammedanism; also, their Negro language. **2.** A Nubian horse.

nu-bif'er-ous (nū-bĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nubifer*; *nubes* cloud + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *nubifère*.] Bringing or producing clouds.

nu'bile (nū'bĭl), *a.* [L. *nubilis*, fr. *nubere* to marry: cf. F. *nubile*. See NUPTIAL.] Marriageable; — said of females, or of age. — **nu-bil'i-ty** (nū-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

nu'bi-lous (nū'bĭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *nubilus*, fr. *nubes* cloud.] Cloudy; foggy; misty; fig., obscure; vague.

nubilous star, a nebulous star. *Rare.*

nu-cel'lar (nū-sĕl'ĕr), *a.* *Bot.* Of or pert. to the nucellus.

nu-cel'lus (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-ī). [NL., dim. of *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] *Bot.* The mass of thin-walled parenchymatous cells composing the central and chief part of the body of an ovule. It contains the embryo sac, and is surrounded by the external coats of the ovule, with which it is united at the point called the chalaza. See OVULE.

nu'cha (nū'kȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* NUCHÆ (-kē). [LL., spinal marrow, Ar. *nukhā'*.] **1.** **a** The spinal cord. *Obs.* **b** The nape of the neck. **2.** *Zoöl.* In insects, the hind part of the thorax which bears the petiole of the abdomen.

nu'chal (nū'kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *nucal*. See NUCHA.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or in the region of, the back, or nape, of the neck; in insects, situated on the back of the prothorax just behind the head; also, pertaining to the nucha.

nuchal ligament, the ligamentum nuchæ.

nuci-. Combining form from Latin *nux*, *nucis*, meaning *nut*.

nu-cif'er-ous (nū-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*nuci-* + *-ferous*.] Bearing nuts.

nu'cle-ar (nū'klē-ȧr), *a.* Of, pert. to, or constituting, a nucleus; as, the *nuclear* spindle or the *nuclear* fibrils of a cell; the *nuclear* part of a comet, etc. — **nuclear layer** (of the cerebellum), *Anat.*, the granular layer. — **n. membrane**, *Biol.*, the membrane by which a nucleus is surrounded. — **n. plate**, *Biol.* **a** = EQUATORIAL PLATE. **b** The dividing wall of the nucleus in free cell formation. **c** The wall that divides the nucleus in some forms of amitosis. — **nuclear sap**, *Biol.*, the more fluid ground substance of nucleoplasm. — **n. spindle**, *Biol.*, the spindle-shaped figure formed in mitosis. — **n. stain**, *Biol.*, any stain having an affinity for chromatin, and hence staining conspicuously the nuclei of cells.

nu'cle-ate (nū'klē-āt), *a.* [L. *nucleatus* having a kernel.] Having a nucleus; nucleated.

nu'cle-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [Cf. L. *nucleare* to become kernelly.] To form into a nucleus; to gather as a nucleus or central body.

nu'cle-ate. *v. i.* To form, or gather about, a nucleus.

nu'cle-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having a nucleus; nucleate. **2.** Gathered or clustered together about a nucleus.

nu'cle-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of nucleating, or state of being nucleated; formation of nuclei.

nu-cle'ic (nū-klē'ĭk), *a.* *Physiol. Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of a group of acids rich in phosphorus, occurring uncombined in some nuclei, as in spermatozoa, in others combined with a proteid, forming nuclein. They are white and amorphous, and yield as cleavage products phosphoric acid and nuclein bases, and in some cases carbohydrates.

nu'cle-i-form' (nū'klē-ĭ-fôrm'; nü-klē'ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *nucleus* kernel + *-form*.] **a** Like a nucleus. **b** *Bot.* Tuberculate, as the apothecia of certain lichens.

nu'cle-in (nū'klē-ĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a group of colorless amorphous substances found in all cell nuclei, esp. in the chromatin portion, and obtained by the peptic digestion of cells or of nucleoproteids. They are compound proteids rich in phosphorus, and yield, on decomposition with alkali, proteids and nucleic acid. Called also *true nuclein*, in distinction from *paranuclein*.

nuclein base. *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of basic purine bodies, such as xanthine, guanine, adenine, and hypoxanthine, which are formed as cleavage products from true nucleins when the latter are boiled with dilute acid.

nu'cle-o- (nū'klē-ō-). A combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, a nucleus or nuclei*.

nu'cle-o-al-bu'min (-ăl-bū'mĭn), *n.* [*nucleo-* + *albumin*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a group of proteids of weak acid nature, of wide occurrence in plants and animals, esp. in cells. They are rich in phosphorus, but differ from the nucleoproteids in not yielding nuclein bases. Most nucleoalbumins yield paranucleins by peptic digestion.

nu-cle'o-lar (nū-klē'ō-lär), *a.* *Biol.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a nucleolus.

nu'cle-o-late (nū'klē-ō-lāt) } *a.* Having a nucleus or
nu'cle-o-lat'ed (nū'klē-ō-lāt'ĕd) } nucleoli.

nu-cle'o-lus (nū-klē'ō-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a little nut, dim. of *nucleus*.] **a** A comparatively large and conspicuous, usually rounded body, found in the nucleus of most cells. More than one may be present. Under the term *nucleolus* have been included a variety of bodies the nature and functions of which are in most cases not understood. Those which stain with cytoplasmic stains have been distinguished as **true nucleoli**, or **plasmosomes**; others (which appear to be nodes or knots in the chromatic network, and stain with nuclear stains) as **karyosomes**; while in a few cases (as certain Protozoa) they appear to be true intranuclear centrosomes. The nucleolus of the germinal vesicle is called the **germinal spot**. **b** A micronucleus. *Obs.*

nu'cle-o-plasm (nū'klē-ō-plăz'm), *n.* [*nucleo-* + *-plasm*.] *Biol.* **a** The reticular substance of the nucleus of an egg. **b** = KARYOPLASM. **c** The ground substance of a cell nucleus. See NUCLEUS, 4. — **nu'cle-o-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), **nu'cle-o-plas-mat'ic** (-plăz-măt'ĭk), *a.*

nu'cle-o-pro'te-id (-prō'tē-ĭd), *n.* [*nucleo-* + *proteid*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of compound proteids found in nearly all cell nuclei, in protoplasm, etc., yielding, with alkalies, proteid and nucleic acid as cleavage products and, by pepsin digestion, true nucleins; — extended by some to include the nucleoalbumins.

nu'cle-us (nū'klē-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. NUCLEUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151), L. NUCLEI (-ī). [L., a kernel, dim. fr. *nux*, *nucis*, nut.] **1.** A kernel, as of a nut or seed. *Now Rare.* **2.** A central mass, part, or point about which matter is gathered or concentrated, or to which accretion is made; the central or focal portion; kernel; point of concentration; focus; core.

> It must contain within itself a *nucleus* of truth. *I. Taylor.*

nowele. † NAVEL.
nowelry. † NOVELRY.
nowelte. † NOVELTY.
nower, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *nāwer*, *nāhwiðer*. See NOWHERE.] Nowhere. *Obs.*
nowerwhere, *adv.* [See NOWER; WHERE.] Nowhere. *Obs.*
noweth. † NOWTHE.
now'ey. Var. of NOWY.
no'what'. *n.* Nothing. *Obs. & R.* — *adv.* Not at all. *Rare.*
no'when', *adv.* At no time; never. *Rare.* [place. *Rare.*]
no'whence', *adv.* From no
no'where', *n.* A place that does not exist; absence of all place.
nowhile, *adv., or* **no while.** For no time. *Obs.*
no'whit' (nō'hwĭt'), *adv.* Not at all; not in the least.
nowider. † NOWHITHER.
nowil. † NAVEL.
nowit. † NOUGHT.
nowl, nowle. Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of NOLL.
nowmber, nowmer. † NUMBER.
nowmelys † NUMBLES. [OWN.]
nown, nowne † NOON, NOUN,
nownage. † NONAGE.
nownber. † NUMBER.
now'ness, *n.* State of being temporally present. *Rare.*
nownpere. † NOUMPERE.
nownpowere. † NONPOWER.
nowns. † NOUNS.
nowor, nowre † NOWER.
nowrise. † NOURICE.
Now'roze' (nou'rōz'), *n.* [Per *nau-roz*, lit., new day.] The Persian New Year's Day, observed by the Parsis in a festival.
nowse. Dial. Eng. var. of NOUS.
nowt, nowth (*dial.* nōt, nōth). Obs. or dial. Eng. for NOUGHT.
now'the, *adv.* [AS. *nūðā*; *nū* now + *ðā* then.] Now. *Obs.*
now'ther. Var. of NOUTHER.
nowt'herd' (nōt'hûrd'), *n.* A neatherd. — **nowt'herd'ship,** *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Nox (nŏks), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* Goddess of night; — same as the Greek *Nyx*.
‖ **nox'æ de-dí'ti-o** (nŏk'sē dē-dĭsh'ĭ-ō). [L.] *Rom. & Medieval Law.* = NOXAL SURRENDER.
nox'al-ly, *adv.* of NOXAL.
noxial, noxialle, *a.* [Cf. OF. *noctial*, fr. L. *nox* night.] Nocturnal. *Obs.*
noy (noi), *n. & v.* [See ANNOY.] Annoy; harm. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [of ANNOYANCE.]
noy'ance, *n.* Obs. aphetic form
noy'ant, *a.* Also **noyande.** [OF. *anoiant*, p. pr. See ANNOY, *v.*] Injurious; mischievous. *Obs.*
noyce † NOISE.
noye. † NOY. [NOYAU.]
no'yeau' (nwä'yō'). Var. of
noy'er. Obs. aphetic form of ANNOYER. *Obs.*
noyes. † NOISE.
noy'ful, *a.* Full of annoyance; also, injurious; harmful. *Obs.*
— **noy'ful-ness,** *n.* *Obs.*
noyl. Var. of NOIL.
noy'ment, *n.* Annoyance. *Obs.*
noyne. † NOON
noynement. † OINTMENT.
noyose. † NOYOUS.
noyour. † NOYER.
noy'ous, *a.* [From ANNOYOUS.] Annoying; disagreeable; also, injurious; noxious. *Obs.* — **noy'ous-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.* — **noy'ous-ness,** *n.* *Obs.*
noy'sance. † NOISANCE.
noy'some. † NOISOME. [*Scot.*]
noyt. Var. of KNOIT, knock.
noyus. † NOYOUS.
noz'l. Nozzle. *Ref. Sp.*
noz'le. Var. of NOZZLE. [ZLE.]
noz'zle. Dial. Eng. var. of NUZ-
noz'z'er (nŏz'lĕr), *n.* A blow on the nose; a "noser." *Slang.*
np. *Abbr. Navig.* Neap.
N. P., *or* **n. p.** *Abbr.* New paragraph (in printing); New Providence; Nisi Prius; no place (of publication); Notary Public.
N. P. C. *Abbr.* Nisi Prius Cases.
N. P. D. *Abbr.* North Polar Distance.
n'-ply (ĕn'plī), *adv.* *Math.* Multiply in the degree denoted by *n*.
npnam. † MNAM.
nr. *Abbr.* Near.
N. R. *Abbr.* North River.
N rays. See under N, *a*
N. R. C. P. *Abbr.* Nonresidential Conditional Purchase. *Australia.*
NS. *Abbr.* New series; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
N/S. *Abbr.* Not sufficient (funds). *Banking.*
N. S. *Abbr.* National Society; New School; New Series; New Side; New Style (since 1752); [N.-S.] Notre-Seigneur (Fr., Our Lord); not specified; Nova Scotia; Numismatic Society.
N. S. I. (*or* J.) **C** *Abbr.* Noster Salvator Jesus Christus (L., Our Savior Jesus Christ); [N.-S. J.-C.] Notre-Seigneur Jésus-Christ (F., Our Lord Jesus Christ)
n sp. *Abbr. Biol.* New species.
n space, *or* **n'-space',** *n.* See SPACE, *n.* [Wales.]
N. S. W. *Abbr.* New South
N. T., *or* **N T.** *Abbr.* New Testament. [*Trade*].
n. t. *Abbr.* New terms (*Grain*)
n. t. p. *Abbr.* No title-page (*Library Cataloguing*).
n'-tu-ple (ĕn'tū-p'l), *a.* *Math.* Multiple in the degree denoted by *n*; — a general term formed after analogy of *quintuple*, etc.
n u. *Abbr.* Name unknown.
nu. † NOW.
nu (nū; nŭ), *n.* [Gr. *νῦ*.] The thirteenth letter (N, *ν*) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to Eng. *n*. [*Her.* = NEBULE.]
nua'gé' (nwä'zhā'), *a.* [F.] = ARAWAK.
Nu'-A'ra-wak (nōō'ä'rä-wäk), *n.*
nub. Dial. Eng. var. of KNOB.
nub, *n.* The neck; also, the gallows. *Obs. Cant.* — *v. t.* To hang. *Obs. Cant*
nub, *v. t.* [Cf. KNUB, to nudge.] To push gently; to nudge; knub. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
nub (nŏb), *n.* A nudge; knub. *Dial. Eng.*
nub (nŭb), *v. t.* To break or snub off at the nub or end; as, to *nub* an ear of corn. *Colloq., U. S.*
Nu'ba (nōō'bä), *n. sing. & pl.* A Nubian; also, one of a Negro tribe of South Kordofan related to the Nubians. [S.]
nub'bing-chest. See 2d CHEAT.
nub'bing-cove', *n.* Hangman. *Obs. Cant.*
nub'ble. † KNUBBLE.
nub'bling (nŭb'lĭng), *n.* A small lump of coal. *Dial. Eng.*
nubbling chit. Var. of NUBBING CHEAT; — a pseudo archaism. See 2d CHEAT, S.
nub'bly (nŭb'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Having nubbles; knobby; lumpy. **2.** In the shape of nubbles.
nub'by (-ĭ), *a.* Full of nubs, or small lumps.
nu'be-cule (nū'bē-kūl), *n.* [L. *nubecula*: cf. F. *nubécule*.] A small cloud or cloud mass.
nubelus. † NUBILOUS
nu'bi-cule (nū'bĭ-kūl), *n.* [See NUBECULE.] A nubecule.
nu'bi-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *nubes* cloud + *-form*.] Having the form of cloud; hence, vague.
nu-big'e-nous (nū-bĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *nubes* cloud + *-genous*.] Born of, or produced from, clouds. *R.*
nu'bil. Nubile. *Ref. Sp.*
nu'bi-late (nū'bĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *nubilatus*, p. p.] To cloud. *R.*
nu'bi-late, *a.* [L. *nubilatus*, p. p.] Clouded *Obs.*
nu'bi-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nubilare* to be cloudy.] Cloudy appearance.
nu'bi-los'e, *a.* [L. *nubilosus*.] Nubilous; cloudy. *Obs.*
Nu'bi-lum (nū'bĭ-lŭm), *n.* [L., cloud, cloudy sky, neut of *nubilus* cloudy.] *Astron* A coarse, extended cluster of stars in the constellation Cancer (in the head of the Crab); the Beehive.
nubk (nŭbk). Var. of NABK.
nu'ca-ment (nū'kȧ-mĕnt), *n* [L. *nucamenta* fir cones, fr. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] *Bot.* Ament. *Obs.*
nu'ca-men-ta'ceous (-mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* = Amentaceous. *Obs.* b Nutlike. *Rare.*
nu'ceous, *a.* [L. *nuceus*.] Of or pertaining to a nut. *Obs.*
nu'chal (nū'kăl), **nu-cha'le** (nū-kā'lē), *n.* *Zoöl.* A nuchal plate
nu-chal'gi-a (nū-kăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See NUCHAL; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the back of the neck
nuche, *n* [Cf. F. *nuque* earlier *nuche*.] Nucha. *Obs.*
nuchery, *n.* A kind of small grain. *Obs.*
nu'cl-form (nū'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*nuci-* + *-form*.] Shaped like a nut
nu'cin (nū'sĭn), *n.* [L. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] *Chem.* Juglone.
nu'ci-prune, *n.* [L. *nuciprunum*.] The nut plum; also, a nut grafted on a plum tree. *Obs.*
nu'ci-tan'nic, *a.* *Chem.* Designating a variety of tannic acid in the episperm of the walnut and called also **nu'ci-tan'nin.**
nu'cite (nū'sīt), *n.* [*nuci-* + *-ite*; in ref. to its occurrence in walnut leaves] *Chem.* Inosite
nu-civ'o-rous (nū-sĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*nuci-* + *-vorous*.] Eating, or living on, nuts. [of NOOK.]
nuck, nucke (nŏk). Scot. var.
nuck'ler. Var. of KNUCKLER, pickpocket.
nu'cle-al. *a.* *Biol.* Nuclear *R.*
nu'cle-a-ry (nū'klē-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of a nucleus.
nu'cle-ate, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A salt or ester of nucleic acid.
nu'cle-i, *n., pl.* of NUCLEUS.
nu'cle-if'er-ous (nū'klē-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nucleus* kernel + *-ferous*.] *Biol.* Having a nucleus or nuclei. *Rare.*
nu'cle-in-ate, nu'cle-in'ic (nū'klē-ĭn'ĭk), *a.* = NUCLEATE, NUCLEIC.
nu'cle-o-al-bu'mi-nu'ri-a, *n.* [NL.; *nucleoalbumin* + *-uria*.] *Med.* Condition marked by nucleoalbumin in the urine.
Nu'cle-o-bran'chi-a'ta (nū'klē-ō-brăn'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See NUCLEO-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* Syn of HETEROPODA. — **nu'cle-o-branch'** (nū'klē-ō-brăŋ'k'), *a. & n.* — **nu'cle-o-bran'chi-ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a.*
nu'cle-o-chy-le'ma (-kĭ-lē'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See NUCLEO-; CHYLE.] *Biol.* The ground substance of the nucleus. *Obs.*
nu'cle-o-chyme' (-kīm'), *n* [*nucleo-* + *chyme*.] *Biol.* Nucleochylema. *Obs.*
nu'cle-o-his'tone, *n* [*nucleo-* + *histone*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A phosphorized substance obtained from the thymus gland, yielding on cleavage histone and other products.
nu'cle-o-hy'a-lo-plasm. *n.* Also **nu'cle-o-hy'a-lo-plas'ma** (-hī'ă-lō-plăz'mȧ), *n.* [*nucleo-* + *hyaloplasm*.] = LININ, 2.
nu'cle-oid (nū'klē-oid), *a.* [*nucleo-* + *-oid*.] Like a nucleus.
nu'cle-o-id'i-o-plas'ma, *n* [NL.; *nucleo-* + *idioplasma*.] *Biol.* Formative nucleoplasm.
nu'cle-ole (nū'klē-ōl), *n.* [See NUCLEOLUS.] A nucleolus.
nu'cle-o'li, *pl.* of NUCLEOLUS.
nu'cle-o-li'nus (nū'klē-ō-lī'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LINI (-nī). [NL See NUCLEOLUS.] *Biol.* A body contained within a nucleolus.
nu-cle'o-lo-cen'tro-some (nū-klē'ō-lō-). *n. Biol.* A centrosome in a nucleus [nucleolus.]
nu-cle'o-loid, *a.* Resembling a
nu'cle-o-mi'cro-some. *n.* [*nucleo-* + *microsome*.] *Biol* A nuclear, as distinguished from a cytoplasmic, granule. *Strasburger.*
nu'cle-one (nū'klē-ōn), *n.* [From NUCLEUS.] *Chem.* A substance, as phosphocarnic acid, closely related to the nucleins and yielding peptone. [MERIC.]
nucleus isomerism. See ISO-
nucquedah. † NAKHODA.

3. In technical senses: **a** *Astron.* (1) The small, brighter, and denser portion of the head of a comet. It is sometimes lacking or invisible. See COMET, 1. (2) The central dark region, or umbra, of a sunspot. *Obs.* **b** *Archæol.* See CORE, *n.*, 3 **h.** **c** *Geol.* The interior of the earth; all of the earth below a shell of indefinite thickness called the *crust*. See CRUST, 4 **b.** **d** *Apiculture.* A small mass of bees and combs of brood, used in forming a center for a new colony or in rearing queens. **e** *Bot.* (1) = NUCELLUS. *Obs.* (2) The hilum of a starch granule. (3) In lichens and ascomycetous fungi, the center of an apothecium or perithecium. (4) A bulblet. *Rare.*

4. *Biol.* An organ present in the protoplasm of most plant and animal cells, except in certain forms of low organization, and regarded as an essential factor in their constructive metabolism, growth, and reproduction and in the hereditary transmission of characters. It typically consists of a rounded or oval mass of protoplasm inclosed in a delicate membrane (the **nuclear membrane**) and composed of a hyaline ground substance containing besides one or more nucleoli a network of feebly staining material (**linin**). In this network are embedded granules of **chromatin**, which stains deeply with basic dyes, and is the most essential and characteristic substance of the nucleus (see CHROMATIN). During ordinary cell reproduction the nucleus undergoes more or less complex changes, in which the nuclear membrane disappears and the chromatin is distributed to the new cells (see MITOSIS). Many protozoans have two nuclei, of which the smaller (**micronucleus**) is especially concerned in mitotic reproduction. In many cases multiplication of the nucleus is not followed by division of the cell body, resulting in a **multinucleate cell**, or **coenocyte**. In low forms of cells (as bacteria and blue-green algæ) no nucleus can be detected, but the essential nuclear materials may be distributed in the cell protoplasm.

5. *Zoöl.* **a** The earliest formed part of a shell, operculum, or other similar structure. In univalve shells it is at the tip of the spire. In bivalve shells at the umbones. **b** A visceral mass containing the stomach and other organs in certain Tunicata and mollusks. **c** The madreporic body of an echinoderm.

6. *Anat.* A mass of gray matter, or group of nerve cells in the central nervous system, esp. in the brain.

‖ **nu'cle-us cau-da'tus** (kô-dā'tŭs) [NL.], *Anat.*, the caudate nucleus. — ‖ **n. den-ta'tus** (dĕn-tā'tŭs). [NL.] *Anat.* = CORPUS DENTATUM. — **n. len-ti'cu-la'ris** (lĕn-tĭk'ū-lā'rĭs; 115) [NL.], *Anat.*, the lenticular nucleus. — **n. of Dei'ters** (dī'tĕrs) [after O. F. K. *Deiters*, German anatomist], *Anat.*, a nucleus on the inner side of the restiform body from which some of the fibers of the auditory nerve arise. Its outer portion is known as the **nu'cle-us of Bech'te-rew** (bĕk'tĕ-rĕf). — **n. of Pan'der** (păn'dĕr) [after C. H. *Pander* (1794–1865), Russian zoölogist], *Embryol.*, in a bird's egg, the expanded upper end of the flask-shaped mass of white yolk.



Nucula (*N. proxima*).

Nu'cu-la (nū'kŭ-lă), *n.* [L., little nut, dim. of *nux, nucis*, a nut.] *Zoöl.* A genus of protobranchiate bivalve mollusks, having a small nutlike equivalve shell, very large labial palpi, the heart situated dorsal to the rectum and the foot with a flat ventral surface or sole. It is the type of a family, **Nu-cu'li-dæ** (nū-kū'lĭ-dē). — **nu'cu-lid** (nū'kŭ-lĭd), **nu'cu-loid** (-loid), *a. & n.*

nu'cu-la'ni-um (nū'kŭ-lā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-NIA** (-ă). Also **nu'cu-lane** (nū'kŭ-lān). [NL., fr. L. *nucula* little nut.] *Bot.* An indehiscent fleshy fruit resembling a berry except in being superior. The grape is an example.

nude (nūd), *a.* [L. *nudus*. See NAKED.] **1.** *Law.* Naked; without consideration or, in Roman and Civil law, without a cause (see CAUSE, 3); as, a *nude* contract (cf. *naked contract*. See NAKED, 7 **b**); a *nude* pact. See NUDUM PACTUM.

2. Bare; mere; naked; manifest. *Obs.*

3. Bare; naked; devoid of covering, as hair, investment, furnishings, adornment, or the like; barren; as, a *nude* bud, room, or mountain.

4. Naked; unclothed; as, a *nude* person or statue.

Syn. — See NAKED.

nude, *n.* **1.** *Paint. & Sculp.* A nude or undraped figure.

2. With *the*. The undraped human figure, or a representation of it in art; also, the state of being nude.

nudge (nŭj), *v. t.*; NUDGED (nŭjd); NUDG'ING (nŭj'Ĭng). [Cf. dial. *nug, nudge*, a lump, a block, *nog* a rough block, *nodge* a nudge, to nudge, Norw. dial. *nugga* to push, *nyggja* to push.] To touch or push gently, as with the elbow, in order to call attention or convey an intimation.

nudge, *v. i.* To give a nudge, or gentle push.

nudge, *n.* A gentle push, poke, or jog, as with the elbow.

nu'cule (nū'kūl), *n. Bot.* **a** A nutlet. **b** The oögonium in *Chara*.

nu'cu-men-ta'ceous (nū'kū-mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Incorrect for NUCAMENTACEOUS.

nud. + NEED, NUDE.

nud (*dial.* nŏd), *v. t. & i.* To move or butt with the head, as a sucking calf. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

nu'da pac'ta. *Pl.* of NUDUM PACTUM.

nu-date', *v. t.* [L. *nudatus*, p. p. of *nudare* to make bare.] To denude. *Obs. or R.* — **nu-da'tion,** *n. Rare.*

Nudd (nŭd), *n.* See LLUDD.

nud'dle (nŏd'l; nŭd'l). Dial. Eng. var. of NODDLE.

nud'dle, *v. i.* **1.** To thrust with the nose; to carry the nose near the ground; grovel; nuzzle. *Obs.*

2. To hang the head in walking. *Dial. Eng.*

3. To huddle; nestle. *Dial. Eng.*

nud'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To beat. *Obs.*

2. To squeeze. *Dial. Eng.*

3. To rub with the nose; nuzzle. *Obs.*

nud'dock. † NIDDICK.

nude. † NEED.

nude, *v. t.* [L. *nudare*.] To make nude; strip. *Rare.*

nude'ly, *adv.* of NUDE.

nude'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Nu'di-bran'chi-a (nū'dĭ-brăn'kĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = NUDIBRANCHIATA. — **nu'di-bran'chi-an** (-ăn), *a.*

nu'di-cau'date (-kô'dāt), *a.* [L. *nudus* naked + E. *caudate*.] *Zoöl.* Having a hairless tail.

nu'di-caul (nū'dĭ-kôl), *or* **nu'di-cau'lous** (-kô'lŭs), *a.* [L. *nudus* naked + *caulis* stem.] *Bot.* Having leafless stems.

nu'di-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-k ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nudus* naked + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Act of making nude.

nu'di-fid'i-an, *n.* [L. *nudus* mere, simple + *fides* faith.] A solifidian. *Obs. & R.*

nu'di-fi'er (nū'dĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* [See NUDE; -FY.] One who strips himself. *Rare.*

nu'di-flo'rous (-flō'rŭs; 201), *a.* [L. *nudus* naked + *-florous*.] *Bot.* Having flowers naked, or without hairs or glands.

nu'di-fo'li-ous (-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nudus* naked + *-folious*.] *Bot.* Having naked or smooth leaves. *Rare.*

nudii, *n.* A pledget. *Obs.*

nu'di-ped (nū'dĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *nudus* naked + *-ped*.] Having naked feet. — *n.* A naked-footed animal.

nud'ish (nūd'Ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.

‖ **nu'di-us o'cu-lis** (nū'dĭs ŏk'ū-lĭs). *Astron.* Lit., with the naked eyes; as seen without a telescope.

nu'di-ta'ri-an (nū'dĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* Advocating the study of the nude. *Rare.*

nu'di-us-ter'ti-an, *a.* [L. *nudius tertius* day before yesterday.] Pertaining to the day before yesterday. *Obs.*

‖ **nu'dum pac'tum** (nū'dŭm păk'tŭm); *pl.* NUDA PACTA (nū'dă păk'tă). [L., a nude pact.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* A pact not enforceable by action. See PACT. **b** Sometimes in English law writers, loosely, a contract without consideration. See CONSIDERATION.

nue. † NEW, NOY.

nuel. † NEWEL.

Nu'di-bran'chi-a'ta (nū'dĭ-brăn'kĭ-ā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See NUDE; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* An extensive division of marine opisthobranch gastropods having no shell except when very young. It comprises a great variety of forms, generally having a sluglike body, but many of them having handsomely colored, often branching processes (*cerata*) on the back, which are often provided with stinging cells and are believed to function as gills, true ctenidia being absent. The animals are hermaphroditic, and the nervous system is concentrated. — **nu'di-bran'chi-ate** (-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*



One of the Nudibranchiata (*Coryphella pilata*). Nat. size.

nu'di-ty (nū'dĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *nudité*.] **1.** Quality, state, or fact of being nude, or naked; nakedness.

2. That which is nude; as: **a** A nude figure, esp. as represented in art. **b** *pl.* The private parts. *Obs.*

nu-ga'cious (nū-gā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *nugax, nugacis*.] Trifling; trivial. — **nu-ga'cious-ness,** *n.*

nu-gac'i-ty (nū-găs'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *nugacitas*, fr. *nugax, -acis*, trifling.] Triviality; futility; trifling talk or behavior; also, a trivial idea; a frivolity; a futility. *Dr. H. More.*

nu'ga-to-ry (nū'gă-tŭ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *nugatorius*, fr. *nugari* to trifle, *nugae* jests, trifles.] **1.** Trifling; of little or no consequence or value; insignificant; worthless.

2. Of no force; inoperative; ineffectual; invalid; futile; as, the law was *nugatory* because without a sanction.

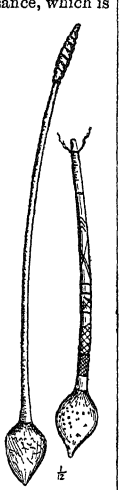
Syn. — See VAIN.

nug'get (nŭg'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Prob. fr. dial. *nug* a lump, a block.] **1.** A lump; a mass, esp. a native lump of a precious metal; as, a *nugget* of gold.

2. A thickset young beast. *Obs. or R. Australia.*

nui'sance (nū'săns), *n.* [OF. *nuisance*, fr. L. *nocentia* guilt, fr. *nocere* to hurt, harm; akin to *necare* to kill. Cf. NOCENT, NOXIOUS, PERNICIOUS.] **1.** Hurt; harm; injury; annoyance; as, to do a thing with *nuisance* to others. *Now Rare*, or *with implication of* 2.

2. That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation; that which is offensive or noxious; "anything that worketh hurt, inconvenience, or damage" (*Blackstone*); an offensive, annoying, unpleasant, or obnoxious thing, practice, or person; a cause or source of annoyance. When anything works legal damage it becomes a legal nuisance, which is defined by Sir Frederick Pollock as: "the wrong done to a man by unlawfully disturbing him in the enjoyment of his property, or, in some cases, in the exercise of a common right." A nuisance affecting the public or a community in general is a **public nuisance**; one affecting some particular person or persons, a **private nuisance**; one both affecting the public and doing special individual damage, a **mixed nuisance.**



Nulla-nullas.

null (nŭl), *a.* [F. *nul*, or L. *nullus* not any, none; *ne* not + *ullus* any, a dim. of *unus* one. See NO, *adv.*, ONE; cf. NONE.] **1.** Of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; invalid; void; nugatory.

2. Of no consequence or value; insignificant; without character, significance, distinction, or individuality.

Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly *null*,
Dead perfection; no more. *Tennyson.*

3. Equivalent or amounting to nothing or nil; nonexistent.

4. *Math.* Having the properties of 0; as, the *null* element.

null, *v. t.* [From *null*, a., or perh. abbr. fr. *annul*.] **1.** To make negative; also, to nullify; destroy. *Obs.*

2. To annul; to make void. *Now Rare.*

nul'lah (nŭl'ă), *n.* [Hind. *nālā*, fr. Skr. *nāla* tube.] A watercourse, esp. a dry one; ravine; gully; gorge. *Anglo-Ind.*

nul'la–nul'la, nul'lah–nul'lah (-nŭl'ă), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of hardwood club used by the Australian aborigines; — often called simply **nulla** or **nullah.**

nul'li-fi-ca'tion (nŭl'Ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *nullificatio* contempt. See NULLIFY.] A nullifying, or state of being nullified; as: **a** Reduction to nothing; destruction. *Obs.* **b** A rendering void and of no effect, or of no legal effect; specif. [*often cap.*], *U. S. Hist.*, action of a State impeding, or attempting to prevent, the operation and enforcement within its territory of a law of the United States. The right of nullification was maintained by those who held the extreme theory of the sovereignty of the States, as by John C. Calhoun, and was at one time popular in the South. — **nul'li-fi-ca'tion-ist,** *n.* — **nul'li-fi-ca'tor** (nŭl'Ĭ-fĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.*

nul'li-fid'i-an (-fĭd'Ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of no faith or religion; unbelieving; skeptical. *Feltham.*

nul'li-fid'i-an, *n.* [L. *nullus* none + *fides* faith.] **1.** A person of no faith or religion; a skeptic; an unbeliever. *B. Jonson.*

2. A person lacking in faith; a disbeliever.

nul'li-fi'er (nŭl'Ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who nullifies; specif. [*often cap.*], *U. S. Hist.*, one who maintained the right of nullification.

nul'li-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; NUL'LI-FIED (-fīd); NUL'LI-FY'ING (-fī'Ĭng). [L. *nullificare; nullus* none + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See NULL, *a.*, -FY.] **1.** To make null; specif., to make or render legally null or void; to render invalid; to annul; to deprive of legal force or efficacy.

2. To make or render of no value, consequence, or efficacy; to reduce to nothing; to destroy.

Such correspondence would at once *nullify* the conditions of the probationary system. *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — Annul, neutralize, counteract, avoid. See ABOLISH.

nul-lip'a-ra (nŭ-lĭp'ă-rā), *n.*; *pl.* NULLIPARÆ (-rē). [NL.; L. *nullus* none + *parere* to bring forth.] *Med.* A woman, esp. one not a virgin, who has never borne a child. — **nul-lip'a-rous** (-rŭs), *a.* — **nul'li-par'i-ty** (nŭl'Ĭ-păr'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

nul'li-ty (nŭl'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *nullitas*, fr. L. *nullus* none: cf. F. *nullité*. See NULL.] **1.** Quality or state of being null; specif.: **a** State or fact of being legally null or void; invalidity; also, a case of it; a nullifying or invalidating fact or circumstance. In English law, nullity imports total absence of legal effect or existence; but in the Civil law nullity may be **absolute** (the same as that of English law) or **relative**, where it exists only in favor of particular persons. **b** State of being null, or nothing, nothingness; nihility; want of efficacy or force.

2. That which is null; as: **a** Any act or proceeding void of legal effect, either absolutely (as in English law) or relatively (as sometimes in the Civil law).

Was it not absurd to say that the convention was supreme in the state, and yet a *nullity?* *Macaulay.*

b A cipher; a zero. *Obs.* **c** A nothing; a nonentity.

3. Act of nullifying; nullification. *Obs.*

Nu'ma Pom-pil'i-us (nū'mă pŏm-pĭl'Ĭ-ŭs). In Roman legendary history, the second king of Rome, successor to Romulus. He was regarded as the author of the whole religious worship of Rome.

numb (nŭm), *a.* [ME. *nume, nome*, prop., seized, taken, p. p. of *nimen* to take, AS. *niman*, p. p. *numen*. See NIMBLE, NOMAD; cf. BENUMB.] **1.** Enfeebled in, or destitute of, the power of sensation and motion; rendered torpid; benumbed; insensible; benumbed or deadened; as, his fingers are *numb* with cold. "A stony image, cold and *numb*." *Shak.*

2. Helpless; weak; incapable. *Rare.*

3. Benumbing. *Obs. & R.* "The *numb* cold night." *Shak.*

numb hand, an inexperienced or awkward person. *Slang, Eng.* — **n. palsy,** paralysis. *Obs.*

numb, *v. t.*; NUMBED (nŭmd); NUMB'ING (nŭm'Ĭng). To make numb; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to render senseless or inert; to deaden; benumb.

For lazy winter *numbs* the laboring hand. *Dryden.*
Like dull narcotics, *numbing* pain. *Tennyson.*

num'ber (nŭm'bẽr), *n.* [ME. *nombre, noumbre*, F. *nombre*, L. *numerus*; akin to Gr. *νόμος* that which is dealt out, fr. *νέμειν* to deal out, distribute. See NUMB; cf. NUMERATE, NUMERO, NUMEROUS.] **1.** The or a total, aggregate, or amount of units (whether of things, persons, or abstract units); arithmetical aggregate; as, odd or even *numbers*.

The *number* of the men was about five thousand *Acts* iv. 4.
Bring me just notice of the *numbers* dead. *Shak.*

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] The fourth book of the Pentateuch, which contains the census of the Hebrews. See OLD TESTAMENT.

3. *pl.* The study or science of abstract units and their computation; arithmetic; as, skill in *numbers*.

4. A character or symbol, as a figure or word, or a group of figures or words, representing graphically an arithmeti-

ēz sĭ'nē lĭn'ē-ă). [L.] Not a day without a line. [IDIAN.]

nul'la-fid'i-an. Var. of NULLI-‖ **nul'la no'va, bo'na no'va** (nŏ'vă, bō'nă nō'vă). [It.] No news (is) good news.

nulle. † NILL, *v.*

null'er, *n.* One that annuls.

nul'li-bic'i-ty (nŭl'Ĭ-bĭs'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Also **nul'li-bi'e-ty** (-bī'ē-tĭ). [L. *nullibi* nowhere.] State of being nowhere. *Rare.*

nul'li-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Nullibicity. *Rare.*

nul'li-big'ui-tous (-bĭ'gĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *nullibi* nowhere + E. *ubiquitous*.] Nowhere existent. *Rare.*

nul'li-bist (nŭl'Ĭ-bĭst), *n.* [L. *nullibi* nowhere + *-ist*.] One who denies that the soul exists in space; — applied to the Cartesians by H. More.

nul'li-pen'nate, *a.* [L. *nullus* none + E. *pennate*.] Having no flight feathers.

Nul'li-pen'nes (-pĕn'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *nullus* none + *penna* feather, wing.] *Zoöl* = APTERYGES.

nul'li-pore (nŭl'Ĭ-pōr; 201), *n.* [L. *nullus* none + *porus* pore.] *Bot.* Any of several lime-secreting coralline algæ formerly thought to be animals. — **nul-lip'o-rous** (nŭ-lĭp'ō-rŭs; nŭl'Ĭ-pō'rŭs), *a.* [to none.]

‖ **nul'li se-cun'dus** [L.] Second

null'ism (nŭl'Ĭ'z'm), *n.* See -ISM.

‖ **nul'li-us ad-dic'tus ju-ra're in ver'ba ma-gis'trī.** [L.] Bound to swear in the words, i. e., to echo the sentiments, of no master.

Horace (Epistles, I. 14).

‖ **nul-li'us fi'li-us** (nŭ-lī'ŭs fĭl'Ĭ-ŭs). [L.] *Law* The son of nobody; loosely, a bastard, who at the common law is without heritable rights.

nul'lize, *v. t.* To nullify. *Obs.*

null method. = ZERO METHOD.

nul'lo (nŭl'ō; nōōl'ō), *n.* [G. *null*; cf. It. *nullo* null.] *Skat.* A game or task in which the player undertakes not to take a trick. If played after taking the skat, it is a **guck'i nul'lo** (gōōk'Ĭ); it played with cards exposed, an **open nullo.**

null point. A zero point.

nul'lu-bist. † NULLIBIST.

nul'lum quod te'ti-git non or-na'vit (tĕt'Ĭ-jĭt). [L.] There is nothing that he touched that he did not adorn; — from Dr. Johnson's epitaph on Goldsmith.

‖ **nul'lus sum.** [L.] I am lost or undone [ment equal to 0

nul'-mo'ment, *n. Mech.* A mo-‖ **nul tiel record** (nŭl tēl). [AF., lit., no such record.] *Pleading.* A plea proper to a defense that is to rest on disproof of the existence of a record on which the action is founded.

num. † NAME, *n.* [NUMB.]

num. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of **num.** Obs. p. p. of NIM.

num. Numb. *Ref. Sp.*

num, *v. t.* [See NAME.] To name; call. *Obs.*

num. Obs. abbr. of NUMSKULL.

Num., *or* **num.** *Abbr.* Numbers (O. T.); numeral(s).

Nu'ma. Short for NUMA POMPILIUS.

Numb. *Abbr.* Numbers (O. T.).

numb, *n.* A spell of weather so cold as to benumb fish. [*Obs.*]

numb'ed-ness, *n.* Numbness.

cal sum; a numeral; as, the *number* 45; four is a *number*. A number is sometimes used, as in cabalistic or apocalyptic writings, as a symbol to be interpreted by the word or words the numerical values of whose letters make up its sum. Cf. BEAST, 5.

Let him that hath understanding count the *number* of the beast; for it is the *number* of a man; and his *number* is six hundred threescore and six. *Rev.* xiii. 18.

5. A particular numeral by which a thing or person is designated in a series or collection; as, a conductor's or a policeman's *number*; a house *number*.

6. A single member of a series designated by consecutive numerals; as: **a** Esp., one of the separate issues of a periodical or of a book issued in parts; as, the May *number* of the Atlantic Monthly; hence, without designation by numerals, one of a collection, as of poems; a distinct part; as, the solo *numbers* of an opera. **b** One of a group of persons, as a gun crew.

7. a The full count or complement (of a particular company or class of persons). Occasionally in *pl.*

He, to be avenged,
And to repair his *numbers* thus impaired *Milton.*

b *Cotton Manuf.* Of yarn, a count.

8. *Obs.* **a** The counted or reckoned constituents (of a specified class or category); class. "The honor'd *number*." *Shak.* **b** The great body of people; the crowd or multitude.

9. An aggregate, collection, or company; an assemblage; — with adjectives, such as *great, small, considerable*, etc.

10. A certain indefinitely large aggregate, collection, or company, as of persons, not actually or accurately counted; a considerable number; many; as, a *number* of people were killed; the measure was advocated by a *number*; — also *pl.* with intensive force; as, they arrived in *numbers*.

11. Quantity, as made up of units; the category of discrete quantity; as, the difference between the notions "many" and "few" is one of *number*.

12. Possibility of numbering; — commonly in negative expressions; as, times without *number*.

Of whom came nations, tribes, people, and kindreds out of *number*. *2 Esdras* ii. 7.

13. Amount; deal; as, a *number* of money. *Obs. & R.*

14. *Phren.* The numbering or calculating faculty. See PHRENOLOGY, *Illust.*

15. *Gram.* Distinction of a word or words as denoting or referring to one, or to more than one (in some languages also to two), usually expressed by a difference in its inflected form; also, the distinctive form itself, or one of the groups of forms so distinguished. Thus, a substantive, adjective, or verb is said to be in the *singular number* when its form denotes but one; in the *dual number* (as in Greek and Sanskrit) when it denotes two; and in the *plural number* when it denotes more than one (in Greek, Sanskrit, etc., more than two).

16. *Poetry & Music.* **a** Metrical or rhythmical conformity, as to divisions by time, ictus, or syllables. *Rare.* **b** *pl.* Metrical groups of feet or periods; hence, verses or verse.

I lisped in *numbers*, for the *numbers* came. *Pope.*

Syn. — See SUM.

number one, one's self; one's own interests or welfare; as, to look out for *number one*.

num'ber (nŭm'bẽr), *v. t.*; -BERED (-bẽrd); -BER-ING. [ME. *nombren, noumbren*, F. *nombrer*, fr. L. *numerare, numeratum*. See NUMBER, *n.*] **1.** To count; reckon; ascertain the number of; enumerate; — often with *over* (*o'er*), rarely *up* or, formerly, *down*. "His ransom . . . shall willingly be paid and *numbered* down." *Milton.*

If a man can *number* the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be *numbered*. *Gen.* xiii. 16.

2. To compute; reckon; measure. *Obs.*

3. To fix the number or duration of; to reduce or limit in number, esp. to a small number; — chiefly in the passive; as, his days are *numbered*.

God hath *numbered* thy kingdom, and finished it. *Dan.* v. 26.

4. To levy up to a fixed number. *Obs.* 1 *Kings* xx. 25.

5. To appoint, apportion, allot, or destine. *Archaic.*

So teach us to *number* our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. *Ps.* xc. 12.

Therefore will I *number* [R. V. destine] you to the sword. *Is.* lxv. 12.

6. To reckon as one of a collection, company, or multitude.

He was *numbered* with the transgressors. *Is.* liii. 12.

7. To give or apply a number or numbers to; to assign or designate the place of by a number or numeral; to mark or distinguish by a number; as, to *number* the houses.

8. To count as the number of one's years; to be at the age of. *Rare.* "When he *numbered* thirty." *Shak.*

9. To amount to; to equal in number; to have in number; contain; comprise; as, the army *numbers* fifty thousand.

Thy tears cannot *number* the dead. *Campbell.*

10. To issue in numbers. *Rare.*

Syn. — Count, enumerate, calculate, tell.

num'ber, *v. i.* **1.** To make an enumeration; to count; reckon. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 17.

2. To be reckoned as one of a company or collection. *R.*

3. To be equal in number. *Rare. Tennyson.*

num'ber-less, *a.* **1.** Innumerable; countless.

2. Without metrical numbers; rhythmless. *Rare.*

numb'fish (nŭm'fĭsh'), *n.* A torpedo (ray) which numbs by the electric shocks which it gives.

num'bles, nom'bles (nŭm'b'lz), *n. pl.* [F. *nombles*, fr. L. *lumbulus*, dim. of *lumbus* a loin. Cf. UMBLES, HUMBLES.] Certain entrails, esp. of a deer, used for food, as the heart, lights, liver; umbles. *Archaic.* — **num'ble** (nŭm'b'l), *a.*

nu'mer-a-ble (nū'mẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *numerabilis*. See NUMBER, *v. t.*] **1.** Capable of being numbered or counted.

2. Numerous. *Obs. & R.*

nu'mer-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *numeralis*, fr. *numerus* number: cf. F. *numéral*. See NUMBER, *n.*] **1.** Expressing, denoting, or representing, number; as, *numeral* letters, words, or characters, as X or 10 for ten; a *numeral* adjective.

2. Of or pert. to number: consisting of number or numerals. "A long train of *numeral* progressions." *Locke.*

3. Regulated by number, or measure; rhythmical. *Obs.*

Syn. — NUMERAL, NUMERICAL. NUMERAL applies chiefly to what expresses number, NUMERICAL to what is expressed in numbers, or what pertains to number; as, a *numeral* letter, character; a *numerical* value, *numerical* rules.

numeral equation. = NUMERICAL EQUATION.

nu'mer-al, *n.* **1.** A word expressing a number.

2. A figure or character, or group of either, used to express a number; as, the Arabic *numerals*, 1, 2, 3, etc.; the Roman *numerals*, I, V, X, L, etc.; a cardinal number.

nu'mer-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *numerans*, p. pr. of *numerare* to number.] Counting, or used in counting. — **numerant number,** an abstract number; a word used to count with.

nu'mer-a-ry (nū'mẽr-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [From LL. *numerarius*.]

1. *Eccl.* Belonging to the regular number.

A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, . . . becomes a *numerary* canon. *Ayliffe.*

2. Of or pertaining to a number or numbers.

nu'mer-ate (-ăt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-ăt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-ăt'ĭng). [L. *numeratus*, p. p. of *numerare* to count. See NUMBER, *v.*] To number; enumerate; specif., *Arith.*, to divide off and read according to the rules of numeration; as, to *numerate* a row of figures.

nu'mer-a'tion (-ȧ'shŭn), *n.* [L. *numeratio* a counting out: cf. F. *numération*.] **1.** Act, process, or art of numbering; specif.: **a** A method or process of numbering or computing. **b** Counting; computation; calculation; giving or applying of a number or numbers to something.

Numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign. *Locke*

c Act, process, or result of ascertaining the number; enumeration; census.

2. *Math.* **a** Act or art of reading numbers when expressed by means of numerals. The term is almost exclusively applied to the art of reading numbers written in the scale of tens by the Arabic method. For convenience in reading, numbers are usually separated by commas into periods of three figures each, as, 1,155,465.

☞ According to what is called the "English" system, the billion is a million of millions, a trillion a million of billions, and each higher denomination is a million times the one preceding. According to the system of the French and other Continental nations, and also that of the United States, the billion is a thousand millions, and each higher denomination is a thousand times the preceding.

b Any system of expressing numbers in general through combinations (determined by some law) of a finite set of symbols of particular numbers.

3. Number. *Obs. & R.*

nu'mer-a-tive (nū'mẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to numeration; as, a *numerative* system.

nu'mer-a-tive, *n. Chinese Gram.* A noun with its meaning generalized to that of denoting a bare unit of certain things whose names have a relationship to it in sense, somewhat as, in English, *head* and *sail* in: twenty *head* of oxen; the fleet numbered fifty *sail*. Cf. the pidgin-English "one *piece* man," where *piece* renders the numerative *kě*[4]. Also called a *classifier*.

nu'mer-a'tor (-ȧ'tẽr), *n.* [L. *numerator*, in sense 2: cf. F. *numérateur*.] **1.** *Math.* **a** That which, in an expression or phrase denoting a number of persons or things of a named kind, denotes the number, as *forty* in the phrase forty ships. *Obs.* **b** The term in a fraction which indicates the number of fractional units taken. In a common, or vulgar, fraction the numerator is written above a line; thus, in the fraction $\frac{5}{9}$ (five ninths) 5 is the numerator; in a decimal fraction it is the number that follows the decimal point.

2. One that numbers.

nu-mer'i-cal (nū-mĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *numérique*. See NUMBER, *n.*] **1.** Belonging to, pert. to, or of the nature of, number; denoting number or a number; consisting in numbers; expressed by numbers, and not letters; as, *numerical* characters; a *numerical* equation, statement.

☞ *Numerical*, as opposed to *algebraical*, means absolute, or irrespective of sign; thus, −5 is numerically greater than −3, though algebraically less.

2. Particular; individual; identically the same; identical; as, the same *numerical* body or day. *Obs.*

Syn. — See NUMERAL.

numerical continuum, *Math.*, a manifold in which every conceivable cut is defined by one of its own elements. See CUT, 19. — **n. equation,** *Math.*, an equation whose coefficients are all numeral, not literal. — **n. unity.** See UNITY.

— **nu-mer'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **nu-mer'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

nu'mer-o (nū'mẽr-ō), *n.* [It., or F. *numéro*; both fr. L. *numerus* number.] Number; — often abbr. *No.*

nu'mer-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *numerositas*.] **1.** State of being numerous; numerousness.

2. Rhythm; harmony; flow. *Now Rare.*

The *numerosity* of the sentence pleased the ear. *S. Parr.*

nu'mer-ous (nū'mẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *numerosus*. See NUMBER.]

1. Consisting of numbers or metrical periods; rhythmical; measured; melodious; musical. *Obs. or R.*

Such prompt eloquence
Flowed from their lips, in prose or *numerous* verse. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of, comprising, including, or containing, a great number of units or individual things or persons; copious; being many; of or pert. to great number; crowded; as, a *numerous* army; *numerous* dangers.

3. Numerable. *Obs.*

— **nu'mer-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **nu'mer-ous-ness,** *n.*

Nu-mid'i-an (nū-mĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Numidianus*.] Of or pert. to Numidia, an ancient kingdom of Africa, which once about corresponded to modern Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco, but, after being reduced to a Roman province in the 1st century B. C., comprised only a part of modern Algeria. Cf. MAURETANIAN. — **Numidian crane,** the demoiselle crane.

Nu-mid'i-an, *n.* One of the people of ancient Numidia; also, their language, which was written in a script representing the Punic (cf. TUAREG). See HAMITIC, *a.*, **b**; cf. BERBER.

nu'mis-mat'ic (nū'mĭz-măt'ĭk; nū'mĭs-; 277), *a.* [L. *numisma, nomisma*, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. *νομίζειν* to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. *νόμος* a custom, or usage, fr. *νέμειν* to distribute, assign: cf. F. *numismatique*. See NOMAD.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, coins; relating to numismatics.

nu'mis-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *numismatique*.] The science of coins and medals.

nu-mis'ma-tist (nū-mĭz'mȧ-tĭst; nū-mĭs'-; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *numismatiste*.] A specialist in numismatics.

nu-mis'ma-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*numismatic* + *-graphy*.] The systematic description of coins and medals.

num'ma-ry (nŭm'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *nummarius*, fr. *nummus* a coin.] Of, pertaining to, or dealing with, coins or money.

num'mu-lar (-ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *nummularius*, fr. *nummulus*, dim. of *nummus* a coin.] **1.** Of or pertaining to money.

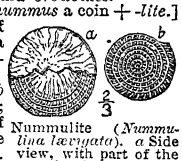
2. *Med.* Coin-shaped; nummiform; as, *nummular* sputum.

num'mu-la-ry (-lȧ-rĭ), *a.* Nummary; nummular.

num'mu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n. Physiol.* The spontaneous arrangement in rouleaux, like piles of coins, of the red corpuscles in freshly drawn blood of mammals.

Num'mu-lin'i-dæ (-lĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *nummulus*, dim. of L. *nummus* coin.] *Paleon. & Zoöl.* A family of foraminifers having a calcareous, symmetrical, usually lenticular or discoidal, shell composed of numerous chambers spirally or concentrically arranged. They are mostly extinct, and are especially abundant in Eocene and Oligocene deposits of eastern and southern Asia and the Mediterranean region, where in some places whole strata consist almost entirely of their remains. They vary from one tenth of an inch to two inches in diameter in the case of certain extinct forms. The large fossil species are mostly of the genera *Nummulites* and *Orbitoides*.

num'mu-lite (nŭm'ū-lĭt), *n.* [L. *nummus* a coin + *-lite*.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* Any member of the family Nummulinidæ; esp., a fossil of that family. — **num'mu-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*



Nummulite (*Nummulina lævigate*). *a* Side view, with part of the exterior shell removed. *b* Section.

num'skull' (nŭm'skŭl'), *n.* [*numb* + *skull*.] A dunce; dolt; blockhead; dullard; also, the head or skull of such a one. *Colloq.* "They have talked like *numskulls*." *Arbuthnot.*

nun (nŭn), *n.* [ME. *nunne*, AS. *nunne*, fr. L. *nonna* nun, fem. of *nonnus* monk; cf. Gr. *νόννα, νόννος*; of unknown origin. Cf. NUNNERY.] **1.** A woman devoted to a religious life under certain vows; commonly, a woman who lives in a convent, under vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

2. A priestess or votaress in a non-Christian religion. *Rare.*

3. A prostitute. *Old Slang.*

4. a A breed of domestic pigeons. They are white, with colored head, tail, and wing tips, and have a semicircular crest of white feathers curving forward from the back of the head. **b** The smew. *Ireland.* **c** The European blue titmouse. See TITMOUSE. *Local, Eng.* **d** The nun moth.

Nun of St. Kent. See HOLY MAID OF KENT. — **Nuns of the Visitation,** *R. C. Ch.*, an order of nuns founded at Annecy, France, in 1610. The official title is "Order of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary." The order has several houses in the United States. — **Nuns of the Word Incarnate,** *R. C. Ch.*, an order of nuns founded in France in 1625, and approved in 1638. The order was instituted to do honor to the "Mystery of the Incarnation of the Son of God." It has been introduced into Texas.

nu'na-tak (nōō'nȧ-tăk), *n.*; *pl.* -TAKS (-tăks) (the *pl.* form NUNATAKKER is Swedish). [Eskimo *nunættak*.] In Greenland, an insular hill or mountain surrounded by an ice sheet.

nun bird. Any of several South American puff birds of the genus *Monasa*. So called because dark-colored, with white around the face and throat.

‖ **Nunc Di-mit'tis** (nŭnk dĭ-mĭt'ĭs). [L. *nunc* now + *dimittis* thou lettest depart.] **1.** *Eccl.* The song of Simeon (*Luke* ii. 29-32), used as a hymn or canticle in the public worship of many churches. It begins with these words in the Vulgate. In the Anglican churches it is sung or said after the reading of the Second Lesson in Evening Prayer.

2. Permission to depart; dismissal; departure.

nun'cheon (nŭn'chŭn; -shŭn; *dial. also* nōōn'-), *n.* Also **-chion,** etc. [ME. *nonechenche*, for *noneschenche*, prop., a

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num'ber-a-ble, *a.* 1. Numerable. *Rare.* 2. Numerous. *Obs.* [bers.]

num'ber-er, *n.* One that numbers.

number form. A mental plan, scheme, or spatial arrangement in which numbers have definite imaginary localities or stations; a mental image of the numerical system, of letters of the alphabet, months of the year, etc.

num'ber-ful, *a.* Numerous. *Obs.*

number lottery. See LOTTERY, 1.

num'ber-ous, *a.* [Cf. F. *nombreux*.] Numerous. *Obs.*

num'ber-some (nŭm'bẽr-sŭm), *a.* Numerous. *Rare.*

num'ber-y, *a.* Numbrous. *Obs.*

numb'ing (nŭm'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NUMB. — **numb'ing-ly,** *adv.*

numb'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of NUMB.

numb'ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS

num'bra-ble, *a.* [OF. *nombrable*.] Numerable. *Obs.* — **num'bra-ble-ness,** *n. Obs.* [*Obs.*]

num'bra-ry, *n.* Numeration.

num'bre. † NUMBER.

num'brous, *a.* [Cf. NUMEROUS.] Numerous; also, rhythmical; poetical. *Obs.*

num'bry. † NUMBERY.

numb'skull'. Var. of NUMSKULL

num-cum'pus. Dial. Eng. for *non compos*, short for NON COMPOS MENTIS.

num'dah (nŭm'dä), *n.* [Hind. *namdā*, fr. Skr. *namata* felt.] A felt cloth; also, a saddle pad or blanket of it. *Anglo-Ind.*

nume. † NUMB.

nu-me'a-ite, nu'me-ite. Vars. of **numen.** Obs. p. p. of NIM.

nu'men (nū'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* NUMINA (nū'mĭ-nȧ). [L.] A deity; a god; often, a local or tutelary deity; a godling. [*Bib.*]

Nu-me'ni-us (nū-mē'nĭ-ŭs), **Nu-me'ni-us.** *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νουμήνιος* a kind of curlew.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the curlews.

nu'mer-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

nu'mer-al'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being numerical. *Obs.*

nu'mer-al-ly, *adv.* Numerically. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

nu'mer-ant, *n.* A numberer.

nu'mer-ate, *a.* [L. *numeratus*, p. p.] Numbered; counted.

nu-mer'ic (nū-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* Individual; identical. *Obs.*

nu-mer'ic, *n. Math.* Any numerical expression.

nu'mer-ist (nū'mẽr-ĭst), *n.* One who deals in numbers. *R.*

nu'mer-o, *n.* One of a numbered set; a number. *Obs.*

Nu'mer-y, *n.* [L. *Numeri* Numbers.] Numbers (the book). *Obs.*

Nu'mi-da (nū'mĭ-dȧ), *n.* [L., a Numidian.] *Zoöl.* The genus of gallinaceous birds consisting of the guinea fowls. It typifies a family, **Nu-mid'i-dæ** (nū-mĭd'ĭ-dē), or sublamily, **Nu'mi-di'næ** (nū'mĭ-dī'nē).

Nu'mi-dæ (nū'mĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [L.] The Numidians.

nu'mi-na. *n., pl.* of NUMEN.

nu'mi-nous. *a.* Also **nu'mi-nal** [See NUMEN.] Divine. *Obs.* — **nu'mi-nous-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

numis, numism. *Abbr.* Numismatic(s); numismatology.

nu'mis-ma'ri-an (nū'mĭz-mā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Numismatic. *Obs.*

nu'mis-mat'i-cal, *a.* Numismatic [NUMISMATIC, -ICAL.]

nu'mis-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of **nu'mis-ma-ti'cian** (nū-mĭz'mȧ-tĭsh'ăn; nū-mĭs'-), *n.* A numismatist.

nu-mis'ma-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*numismatic* + *-logy*.] Numismatics. — **nu-mis'ma-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* [*Obs.*]

numm, *n.* [L. *nummus*.] Coin.

numme † NUMB.

num'men. Obs. p. p. of NIM.

num'mer. † NUMBER.

num'met (nŭm'ĕt), *n.* [AS. *nōnmete*. See NOON; MEAT.] A luncheon; a light repast between meals. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

num'mi-form (nŭm'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *nummus* coin + *-form*.] Coin-shaped. [MET.]

num'mock (-ŏk). Var. of NUMNUMS, *n. pl.* False bosoms for shirts. *Obs. Slang.*

num'mu-lat'ed (nŭm'ū-lāt'ĕd), *a. Med.* = NUMMULAR.

num'mu-line (-lĭn; -lēn), *a.* Nummulitic. — *n.* Nummulite.

nummulite limestone. *Geol.* An Eocene formation made up chiefly of nummulite shells.

Num'mu-li'tes (-lĭ'tēz), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* See NUMMULINIDÆ.

Num'mu-lit'i-dæ (-lĭt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of NUMMULINIDÆ.

num'nah (nŭm'nä). Var. of **numnesse.** † NUMBNESS.

nump, numps, *n.* A dolt. *Obs.*

num'quid (nŭm'kwĭd), *n.* [L., interrogative adv.] An inquisitive person.

num'skul'. Numskull. *Ref. Sp.*

num'skulled' (-skŭld'), *a.* Stupid; doltish. *Colloq.* — **num'skull'ed-ness,** *n. Colloq.*

num'skull'ism (-skŭl'ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. *Colloq.*

num'ud (nŭ m'ŭd), *n.* [Per. *namad*.] = SUMDAH. [Joshua.]

Nun (nūn), *n. Bib.* Father of

nun, *n.* A child's top. *Obs.*

nun, *v. t.*; NUNNED (nŭnd); NUNNING. To confine as in a nunnery.

nun (nōōn), *n.* [Heb., lit., fish.] The fourteenth letter [נ] of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to English *n*. Its numerical value is 50.

Nun (nōōn). *Egypt. Myth.* Var. of NU

nun-a'tion. Var. of NUNNATION

nun buoy. See BUOY, *n.*, 1.

‖ **nunc aut nun'quam.** [L.] Now or never.

nunce, *n.* A nuncio. *Obs.*

nunch (nŭnch; nōōnsh), *n.* = NUNCHEON. *Dial.*

nun'ci-ate (nŭn'shĭ-āt), *n.* A messenger; a nuncio. *Obs. or R.*

nun'ci-a'tion, *n.* [L. *nunciatio, nuntiatio*.] Annunciation. *Obs.*

noon drink; *none* noon + *schench* a draft, fr. AS. *scenc* a draft, *scencan* to pour. See NOON; SKINK, *v. t.*] A portion of food and drink or a light refreshment taken after or at noon, usually between full meals; a luncheon. *Obs. or Dial.*

nun'ci-a-ture (nŭn'shĭ-ā-tūr), *n.* [L. *nunciare, nuntiare,* to announce, report, fr. *nuncius, nuntius,* messenger: cf. F. *nonciature,* It. *nunziatura.* See NUNCIO.] The office or period of office of a nuncio.

nun'ci-o (-shĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* NUNCIOS (-ōz). [It. *nunzio, nuncio,* fr. L. *nuncius, nuntius,* messenger; prob. fr. *norentius, noviventius,* fr. *novus* new, and *venire* to come. Cf. NEW, COME, ANNOUNCE.] **1.** A messenger. *Rare. Shak.*

2. (The earliest sense in English.) The permanent official representative of the Pope at a foreign court or seat of government. Distinguished from a *legate a latere,* whose mission is temporary or for a special purpose. See DIPLOMATIC AGENT; cf. INTERNUNCIO, 2, APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

3. A member of the former Polish diet. *Obs. or Hist.*

nun'cle (nŭng'k'l; *dial. also* nōng'k'l), *n.* Uncle; — a form arising from combination with a preceding *n*, as of *mine* or *thine. Obs. or Dial. Eng. Shak.*

nun'cu-pa-tive (nŭng'kū-pā-tĭv; nŭn-kū'pā-tĭv; 277), *a.* [L. *nuncupativus* nominal: cf. F. *nuncupatif.*] **1.** Oral; not written; — said chiefly of wills.

2. Nominal; so-called. *Obs.*

3. Serving to name or designate; designative. *Rare.*

nuncupative will *or* **testament.** *Law.* **a** *Rom. Law.* A will consisting (as distinguished from the more formal one executed per æs et libram) in the simple oral declaration of the testator's testamentary dispositions (originally) in the presence of seven witnesses or (later) before a magistrate. **b** Hence, in general, any will consisting in, and primarily evidenced by, the testator's oral declaration to one or more witnesses of his testamentary dispositions, as distinguished from one consisting in, and primarily evidenced by, a written disposition; specif., as in English law, such a will made by a person in extremis, that is, in his last sickness or in anticipation of death. Formerly nuncupative wills (of personalty) were generally valid. In English law the Statute of Frauds deprived them of their validity, except in case of sailors and soldiers; in Scots law nuncupative legacies are valid up to £100 Scots; in Roman Dutch law nuncupative wills made by soldiers or other persons engaged in military service are good. Statutory regulations exist in many jurisdictions.

nun'di-nal (nŭn'dĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *nundinalis,* fr. *nundinae* the market day, the weekly market, prop., the ninth day, fr. *nundinus* belonging to nine days; *novem* nine + *dies* day: cf. F. *nundinal.*] Of or pertaining to a fair or market; pertaining to, or having to do with, the Roman nundines.

nundinal letter, among the Romans, one of the first eight letters of the alphabet, which were used for each day in succession as are, now, the names of the days of the week.

nun'di-nal, *n.* A nundinal letter

nun'dine (-dīn; -dĭn), *n.* [L. *nundinae,* pl.] *Rom. Antiq.* A market day, held every ninth (as we reckon, eighth) day.

nun moth. A European tussock moth (*Psilura monacha*) which in some places, esp. Germany, greatly damages various forest trees. It is closely related to the gypsy moth.

nun-na'tion (nŭn-ā'shŭn), *n.* [From *nūn,* Arabic name of letter *n*: cf. NL. *nunnatio,* F. *nunnation.*] *Gram.* The addition of a final *n* in declension of nouns, as in Arabic.

nun'ner-y (nŭn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* NUNNERIES (-ĭz). [ME. *nonnerie;* cf. F. *nonnerie,* fr. *nonne* nun. See NUN.] **1.** A house or building in which a body or community of nuns reside; a convent for religious women.

2. A house of ill fame. *Old Slang.*

3. Religious life for women in a convent; nunhood. *Obs.*

4. A company of nuns. Chiefly fig.

Syn. — See CLOISTER.

nun's cloth (nŭnz). A kind of fine bunting used for dresses.

nun's cotton. Fine white embroidery cotton; — so called because it was originally used by nuns in needlework.

nun's veiling. A soft, fine, thin, untwilled woolen fabric, used for making veils and dresses.

nup'tial (nŭp'shăl), *a.* [L. *nuptialis,* fr. *nuptiae* marriage, wedding, fr. *nubere, nuptum,* to marry; cf. Gr. *νύμφη* bride, nymph: cf. F. *nuptial.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to marriage or the wedding ceremony; done or used at a wedding; as, *nuptial* rites and ceremonies.

2. Married; wedded. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — See MATRIMONIAL.

nuptial plumage, breeding plumage.

nup'tial, *n.* **1.** Marriage; wedding; nuptial ceremony; — now usually in *pl.*

> Celebration of that *nuptial,* which
> We two have sworn shall come. *Shak.*

2. Matrimony. *Obs. & R.*

nup'ti-al'i-ty (nŭp'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; nŭp-shăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From NUPTIAL, *a.*] **1.** *pl.* A couple about to be married. *Rare.*

2. *pl.* Nuptial ceremonies; a wedding.

3. Nuptial or conjugal quality or character.

4. The marriage rate (see RATE, *n.*, 3).

nu-ra'ghe (nōō-rä'gā), *n.; It. pl.* -GHI (-gē). Also **nu'ragh** (nōō'răg), etc. [It. dial. (Sardinia) *nuraghe.*] One of the prehistoric towerlike structures found in Sardinia.

> The so-called *nuraghi,* conical monuments with truncated summits, 30-60 ft. in height, 35-100 ft. in diameter at the base, constructed sometimes of hewn, and sometimes of unhewn blocks of stone without mortar. They are situated either on isolated eminences or on the slopes of the mountains, seldom on the plains, and usually occur in groups. They generally contain two (in some rare instances three) conically vaulted chambers, one above the other, and a spiral staircase constructed in the thick walls ascends to the upper stories. *Baedeker.*

nurse (nûrs), *n.* [ME. also *nors, nurice, norice,* OF. *nurrice, norrice, nourrice,* F. *nourrice,* fr. L. *nutricia* nurse, prop., fem. of *nutricius* that nourishes, fr. *nutrix, -icis,* nurse, akin to *nutrire* to nourish. See NOURISH; cf. NURTURE, NUTRITIOUS.] **1.** Lit., one who nourishes: **a** A woman (**wet nurse**) who suckles, and takes care of, an infant not her own; now, more usually, a woman (**dry nurse**) who has the care of a young child or children. **b** A person, esp. one trained for the purpose, who cares for the sick or infirm.

2. One that rears, takes care of, looks after, furnishes nutriment, causes to grow, fosters, or the like.

> The *nurse* of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise. *Burke.*

3. More fully **nurse tree.** *Forestry.* A tree planted to afford protection to other trees when young.

4. *Zoöl.* **a** A peculiar larva of certain trematodes which asexually produces cercariæ. **b** A worker ant or bee that cares for the young. **c** In certain ascidians, as *Doliolum,* an asexual oözooid which produces and carries the blastozoids.

5. *Billiards.* Act of nursing the balls; as, the rail *nurse.*

at nurse, in or under the care of a nurse. — **to** n., at nurse.

nurse, *v. t.; nursed* (nûrst); NURS'ING. **1.** Lit., to nourish; to act as a nurse: **a** To nourish at the breast, suckle, or feed and tend (an infant). **b** To take care of (a young child or children). **c** To take care of or tend, as a sick person or an invalid; to attend upon.

> Sons went to *nurse* their parents in old age. *Milton.*

2. To care or provide for tenderly or sedulously; to cherish; foster; specif.: **a** To bring up or rear by care from a weak or invalid condition; to promote the growth, development, or progress of; to furnish with nourishment; to cultivate or manage carefully; as, to *nurse* a plant, constituency, business, or the national resources. "To *nurse* the saplings tall." *Milton.*

> Him in Egerian groves Aricia bore,
> And *nursed* his youth along the marshy shore. *Dryden.*

b To use, handle, drive, or the like, with especial care to conserve the energy of or avoid injury to; as, to *nurse* a weak ankle in walking, to *nurse* a horse in the early stages of a race; to *nurse* an automobile on rough roads.

3. To give curative care and treatment to (an ailment or ailing part of one's self); as, to *nurse* a cold or a sore finger.

4. *Slang.* **a** To cheat; cozen. *Old.* **b** To keep close to (an omnibus) so as to prevent its getting passengers. *Eng.* **c** To pocket in a race. *Eng.*

5. To hold between, or clasp in, one's hands, as the knees; to hold fondly; to caress; to fondle, as a nurse does.

6. *Billiards.* To keep (the balls) close together and in good position during a series of caroms.

Syn. — NURSE, NOURISH, NURTURE. To NURSE is to tend and care for (esp.) that which is thought of as feeble or tender, or to cherish or brood over (a feeling or idea); to NOURISH is esp. to supply with sustenance or the means of growth; to NURTURE is to train up with fostering care; as, "For we were *nursed* upon the selfsame hill" (*Milton*); "*nursing* her wrath to keep it warm" (*Burns*); "Tell me where is fancy bred? . . . how begot, how *nourished?*" (*Shak.*); "I *nourished* a secret resentment" (*J. A. Symonds*); "By solemn vision . . . his infancy was *nurtured*" (*Shelley*). See FOSTER.

nurse, *v. i.* To suckle; of a child, to take the breast.

nurse crop. *Agric.* Any crop planted with another to shelter it or promote its growth.

nurse'hound' (nûrs'hound'), *n.* [See NURSE SHARK, HOUNDFISH.] A European dogfish (*Scyliorhinus canicula*).

nurs'er (nûr'sĕr), *n.* One that nurses; a nurse.

nurs'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *nourricerie.*]

1. A nursing; fosterage. *Obs.* "Her kind *nursery.*" *Shak.*

2. That which is nursed; a nursling. *Obs. Milton.*

3. The place where nursing is carried on; as: **a** The place or apartment, in a house, appropriated to the care of children. **b** A place where something is fostered or has its growth or development promoted; a place for training, educating, developing, or the like, as formerly, a theater for training players. "Fair Padua, *nursery* of arts." *Shak.* **c** A place where trees, shrubs, vines, etc., are propagated for transplanting or for use as stocks for grafting; a plantation of young trees or other plants. **d** A place where young animals are bred, cared for, developed, etc.; as: (1) In fish culture, a pond, trough, or box in which the young fish are reared or cared for until the yolk sack is absorbed. (2) In poultry raising, a brooder or colony house.

4. That, as a practice or institution, which fosters, develops, or educates; as, commerce is the *nursery* of seamen.

5. *Horse Racing.* A race, esp. a handicap, for two-year-olds.

nurs'er-y-man (nûr'sĕr-ĭ-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who conducts or cultivates a nursery for young trees, shrubs, etc.

nurse shark. [Perh. fr. *huss* dogfish; *an huss* taken as *a nuss. Oxf. E. D.*] **a** The Greenland shark. **b** The gata.

nurs'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NURSE; specif.: *p. a.* Supplying or taking nourishment from, or as from, the breast; as, a *nursing* mother or father, a foster mother or father; a *nursing* infant, a sucking child. — **nurs'ing-ly,** *adv.*

nurs'ling (nûrs'lĭng), *n.* Also **nurse'ling.** [*nurse* + 1st *-ling.*] One that is nursed; the object of nursing; a child considered with reference to its nurse; a fondling.

> I was his *nursling* once, and choice delight. *Milton.*

nur'ture (nûr'tūr), *n.* [ME. *norture, noriture,* OF. *norriture, norreture,* F. *nourriture,* fr. L. *nutritura* a nursing, suckling. See NOURISH.] **1.** A nourishing or nursing; breeding; tender care; education; training; upbringing; rearing; fosterage; *Obs.*, moral training or discipline.

> A man neither by nature nor by *nurture* wise. *Milton.*
>
> Ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath: but bring them up in the *nurture* and admonition of the Lord. *Eph.* VI. 4.

2. That which nourishes; nourishment; food. *Spenser.*

nur'ture (nûr'tūr), *v. t.; nurtured* (-tûrd); NUR'TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). **1.** To feed; nourish; rear; foster; cherish.

2. To educate; to bring up or train.

> He was *nurtured* where he had been born. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. To give moral training to; to discipline; chasten. *Obs.*

Syn. — Nourish, bring up, educate, tend. See NURSE.

Nut (nōōt), *n. Egypt. Myth.* The heavens personified as a goddess, consort of Seb, the earth, and mother of Osiris, Isis, Nephthys, Set, Anubis, Shu, and Tefnut. Her image, winged, was painted on the outside of coffins.

nut (nŭt), *n.* [ME. *nute, note,* AS. *hnutu;* akin to D. *noot,* G. *nuss,* OHG. *nuz,* Icel. *hnot,* Sw. *nöt,* Dan. *nöd,* Ir. *cnū, cnō,* W. *cneuen.*] **1.** A hard-shelled dry fruit or seed having a more or less distinct separable rind or shell and interior kernel or meat; also, the kernel or meat itself; — loosely used, and including many kinds, as almonds, peanuts, Brazil nuts, etc., not botanically true nuts (see def. 2).

2. *Bot.* An indehiscent, polycarpellary, 1-seeded fruit, with a woody pericarp developing from an inferior syncarpous ovary, as the acorn, hazelnut, chestnut, etc.; a glans.

3. A drinking cup made of a portion of a coconut shell. Also in the phr. **to crack a nut,** to drain such a cup. *Obs.*

4. Something likened to a nut in the difficulty it presents, as a problem, undertaking, etc.; as, a hard *nut* to crack.

5. *Slang.* **a** The head. **b** Fellow; — used as a term of disparagement. **c** A type of native white youth, long, lank, lantern-jawed, and beardless. *Australia.*

6. [F. *noix.*] A pivoted piece, as of bone or steel, on the stock of a crossbow, with a notch to hold the string when the bow is bent. Cf. NOCK, 1 **c.** *Obs. or Hist.*

7. *Chiefly Horol.* A small gear wheel with few teeth, esp. one formed integral with a spindle.

8. A perforated block (usually a small piece of metal), with an internal, or female, screw thread, used on a bolt, or screw, for tightening or holding something, or for transmitting motion.



Nut for a Bolt.

9. The tumbler of a gunlock.

10. *Naut.* A projection on the shank of an anchor, to secure the stock in place.

11. *Music.* **a** In instruments of the violin type, a piece, commonly of ebony, at the upper end of, and raised slightly above, the finger board, to support the strings. **b** In the bow of the violin, etc., the movable piece at the lower end by which the hairs are tightened.

12. In *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* senses: **a** The glans penis. *Obs.* **b** In a leg of mutton, the pope's eye. *Obs.* **c** The pancreas, esp. of veal or lamb; a lump of fat meat. *Dial. Eng.* **d** The axle or hub of a wheel. *Dial. Eng.*

13. *Cookery.* A rounded cake or biscuit; — only in *doughnut,* and *gingerbread, ginger, or spice nut.*

14. The vertical axis of a potter's wheel. *Rare.*

nuts to *or* **for,** a source or cause of great pleasure or delight to. *Now Slang.* — **off one's nut,** crazy; insane. *Slang.* — **to be nuts on** *or* **upon,** to be fond of, pleased with, or devoted to; to set great store upon. *Slang.*

nut, *v. i.;* NUT'TED; NUT'TING. To gather or seek nuts.

nut, *v. t.* To curry favor with; to pay court to. *Slang.*

nu'tant (nū'tănt), *a.* [L. *nutans,* p. pr. of *nutare* to nod, v. intens. fr. *nuere* (in comp.) to nod.] Nodding; having the top bent downward; drooping.

nu'tate (nū'tāt), *v. i.;* -TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd); -TAT-ING (-ĭng). [L. *nutare* to nod.] *Plant Physiol.* To exhibit nutation.

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nun'ci-a-tive (nŭn'shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Making announcements; conveying messages. [*Rare.*]

nun'ci-o-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

nun'ci-us. Var. of NUNTIUS.

nuncupacion. † NUNCUPATION.

nun'cu-pate (nŭn'kū-pāt), *v. t.* [L. *nuncupatus,* p. p. of *nuncupare* to nuncupate, prob. fr. *nomen* name + *capere* to take.] To declare, designate, or proclaim formally; also, to dedicate; inscribe. *Obs. or R.* —

nun'cu-pa'tion, *n. Obs. or R.*

nun'cu-pa'tive-ly, *adv.* of NONCUPATIVE. See -LY.

non-cu'pa-to-ry, *a. Obs.* **1.** Nuncupative; oral.

2. Dedicatory.

‖ **nunc vi'no pel'li-te cu'ras.** [L.] Now banish cares with wine. *Horace (Odes,* I. vii. 31).

nun'di-na-ry (nŭn'dĭ-nă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *nundinarius.*] Nundinal. *Obs. or R.*

nun'di-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *nundinatus,* p. p. of *nundinari* to attend fairs, to traffic. See NUNDINAL, *a.*] To buy and sell at fairs or markets. *Obs. or R.* —

nun'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n. Obs. or R.* [NOON.]

nune. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of

nun'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

nun'ka, *n.* = NUNCLE. *Obs.*

Nun'ki (nŭng'kē), *n.* [Babylonian *nunki.*] See STAR.

nunks (nŭnks; nōōnks). Nuncle. *Dial. Eng.*

nun'ky (nŭng'kĭ), *n.* Nuncle. *Familiar or Dial. Eng.*

nun'let, *n.* [NUN + *-let.*] Any of several small South American puff birds of the genus *Nonnula.*

nunmete. † NOONMEAT.

nunnor, *adv.* No more. *Obs.*

nun'na-ri (nŭn'ä-rĭ), *n., or* **nunnari root.** An East Indian asclepiadaceous shrub (*Hemidesmus indicus*); also, its root, used as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

nun'nat-ed (-ā-tĕd), *a.* Marked with the final *n* of nunnation.

nunne. † NUN.

nun'ni (nŭn'ē), *n.* [Sechuana *nōnē.*] The blesbok. [of *Obs.*]

nun'ni-fy, *v. t.* To make a nun.

nun'nish (nŭn'ĭsh), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a nun. —

nun'nish-ness, *n. Both Obs.*

nun'ny bag (nŭn'ĭ). A lunch bag used by sealers, usually of sealskin. *Dial., Brit. America.*

nun'ny-watch'. Var. of NINNY-WATCH.

nunon, *adv.* [Cf. ME. *nu* now, and E. ANON. *Oxf. E. D.*] Presently. *Obs.*

‖ **nun'quam mi'nus so'lus, quam cum so'lus** [L.] Never less alone than when alone.

‖ **nun'quam non pa-ra'tus** [L.] Never unprepared.

nun'ry, *n.* A nunnery. *Obs.*

nun'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

nun's thread. Linen thread formerly used in lace making.

nunt'ing (nōōn'tĭn; nŭn'-), *a.* Ungainly; scant; stunted; awkward. *Dial. Eng* [NUNCIO.]

nun'ti-o (nŭn'shĭ-ō). Var. of

‖ **nun'ti-us** (-ŭs), *n.; pl.* NUNTII (-ī). [L.] **1.** A messenger.

2. A papal nuncio.

3. A Polish nuncio.

Nu'pe (nōō'pā), *n.* A Negro of a nation of western Nigeria conquered by the British in 1897.

‖ **nu'per o'bi-it** (nū'pĕr ŏb'ĭ-ĭt). [L., lit., he recently died.] *Eng. Law.* A possessory writ for partition among parceners of land of which the common ancestor died seized. It was abolished in 1833.

Nu'phar (nū'fär), *n.* [Per. *nūfar.* Cf. NENUPHAR.] *Bot.* Syn. of NYMPHÆA.

nup'son, *n.* Also **nup.** A simpleton; fool. *Obs.*

‖ **nup'ti-æ** (nŭp'shĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L.] Nuptials; marriage.

nup'tial (-shăl), *v. t.* To marry; also, to provide with as nuptials.

nup'tial-ize, *v. t.* To get (one's self) married.

nup'tial-ly, *adv.* of NUPTIAL.

nuque (*F.* nük), *n.* [F.] The back of the neck; nape.

nur, nurr. Vars. of KNURR.

nu-rang' (nōō-räng'), *n.* [Native name.] A Bengal ant thrush (*Pitta bengalensis*).

nurce. † NURSE.

nurceling. † NURSLING.

nureis. † NOURICE, NOURISH.

Nu'rem-berg egg (nū'rĕm-bûrg). An early kind of watch, of an oval shape; — so called because made chiefly at Nuremberg.

nurese. † NOURISH, *n.* [RAGHE.]

nu'rhag (nōō'răg), *n.* = NURAGHE.

nurice. † NURSE.

nurice. † NOURICE.

Nu'rick col'umn. [After the inventor, A. *Nurick.*] *Arch. & Engin.* A built-up column made by riveting together along their flanges four channel irons bent down their middles.

nuris. † NOURISH, *v.* [NOURISH.]

nur'ish. Obs. or ref. sp. of

nur'isht. Nourished. *Ref. Sp.*

nurissar. † NOURISHER.

nuriture. † NOURITURE.

nurl. Var. of KNURL.

nurl'ing. Var. of KNURLING.

nurl'y. Var. of KNURLY.

nurn, nurne, *v. t. & i.* To proffer or request; to utter. *Obs.*

nurr. Var. of KNUR.

nur'ris, nur'rish. † NOURISH.

nur'ry, *n.* [See NORRY.] A foster child; a nursling. *Obs.*

nurse, *n.* A nurse shark.

nurse ant. See NURSE, *n.*, 4 **b.**

nurse child. A foster child (of a nurse). [-DOM.]

nurse'dom (nûrs'dŭm), *n.* See

nurse father. Foster father. *Obs.*

nurse frog. The obstetrical toad.

nurse'kin. **nurse'let,** *n.* See -KIN, -LET.

nurse'ling. Var. of NURSLING.

nurse'maid', *n.* A girl employed to take care of or tend children.

nurse mother. A foster mother.

nurs'er-y (nûr'sĕr-ĭ), *v. t.* To cultivate carefully; to nurse.

nursery caroms *or* **cannons.** *Billiards.* A series of caroms made by nursing. *Eng.* [-DOM.]

nurs'er-y-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See

nurs'er-y-ful, *n.* See -FUL

nurse tree. See NURSE, *n.*, 3.

nurse'y (nûr'sĭ), *n.* Pet form of NURSE; — a child's word.

nursh, *n. & v.* [See NOURISH.] Nurse. *Obs.* — **nursh'er,** *n. Obs.*

nurshemen, *n.* Nutriment. *Obs.*

nursh'ment, *n.* Nourishment. *Obs.*

nursing bottle. A bottle with a rubber nipple attached either directly to the bottle or to an intervening tube, used in supplying food to infants.

nur'sle (nûr's'l), *v. t.* [See NUZZLE to nurse.] To nurse; rear; to bring up. *Obs or R.* [NURSED.]

nurst. Poetic or ref. sp. for

nurs'tle. † NURSLE.

nurt, *v. t.* To butt; gore. *Obs.*

nurth, n. Noise; murmuring. *Obs.*

nurtour. † NURTURE.

nur'tur-al (nûr'tŭr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to nurture.

nur'ture-less, *a.* See -LESS.

nur'tur-er (nûr'tŭr-ĕr), *n.* One who nurtures.

nur'ture-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

nur'vil, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *nurv,* Icel. *nyrfill* a miser.] A dwarflike person. *Obs.*

Nu-sa'kan (nōō-sä'kän), *n.* [Said to be fr. Ar. *nasākīn,* name of the constellation.] See STAR.

nusance. † NUISANCE.

nusant, *a.* [F. *nuisant,* p. pr. of *nuire* to harm.] Injurious. *Obs.*

nus'ce-ous, *a.* [Cf L. *nuscitiosus.*] Purblind. *Obs.*

Nus'ku (nŏōs'kōō), *n.* Assyrian god of fire, identified with *Girru.*

nusle, nus'sel, nus'sle. Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of NUZZLE.

‖ **nus'quam tu'ta fi'des** (fĭ'dēz). [L.] Nowhere (is there) safe confidence.

> *Vergil (Æneid,* IV. 373).

Nuss'baum for-ma'tion. *Geol.* A late Tertiary formation of the Great Plains, esp. on their western border in Colorado.

nus'si-er-ite (nŭs'ĭ-ĕr-īt), *n.* [From the mine of *Nussiere,* near Beaujeu, France.] A local and impure polysphærite.

nus'sle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NUZZLE.

nuste. † NISTE, knew not.

nus'tle. † NUZZLE.

nus'ub. Var. of NASAB.

nusy, *v. i.* [OF. *nuisir.*] To do harm. *Obs.*

nut, *a.* [AS. *nyt.*] Useful. *Obs.* — *n.* [AS. *nyt.*] Use. *Obs.*

nut. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NOT, *adv. & n.*

Nu'ta-bi' (nōō'tä-bē'), **Nu'ta-beh'** (-bā'), *n.* One of a Colombian tribe of Indians of indigenous civilization.

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nu-ta'tion (nū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nutatio* a nodding, fr. *nutare* to nod.] **1.** Act of nodding, esp. of the head; specif., *Med.*, habitual or constant involuntary nodding of the head. **2.** *Astron.* A small inequality in the motion of precession; a libratory motion of the earth's axis, like the nodding of a top, by which its inclination to the plane of the ecliptic varies, with a range of only a few seconds of arc, so that the celestial poles describe wavy parallels, not circular, round the poles of the ecliptic. **Lunar nutation** is a perturbation in the motion of the celestial pole round the pole of the ecliptic, due to the action of the moon. **Solar nutation** is such a motion due to change in the sun's declination. **3.** *Plant Physiol.* A spontaneous more or less rhythmical change in the position of growing organs; an autonomic movement. Cf. CIRCUMNUTATION; CURVATURE, 3.

nu-ta'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to nutation.

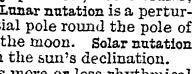
nut'-brown', *a.* Brown as a nut, such as a ripe hazelnut or chestnut; reddish brown. "Spicy *nut-brown* ale." *Milton.* **Nut-brown Maid**, the heroine of an old ballad of the same name in Percy's "Reliques." Her lover represents to her that he is a banished man, etc., to test her love, and, failing to shake her constancy, tells her he is an earl's son. Prior's "Henry and Emma" is founded on the ballad.

nut'-brown', *n.* **1.** The color of brown nuts, as hazelnuts; reddish brown.

2. Ale of a nut-brown color; ale, in general.

nut coal. A size of anthracite. See COAL.

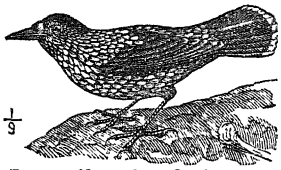
nut crab. Any crab of the genus *Ebalia*, as *Ebalia tuberosa* of Europe.



Nutcracker.

nut'crack'er (nŭt'krăk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** *Sing.* or *pl.* An instrument for cracking nuts.

2. a A European bird (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*) of the crow family. Its color is dark brown, spotted with white. It feeds on nuts, seeds, and insects. Also, any of several other Old World species of the same genus, or a bluish gray species (called **Clark's crow** or **nutcracker**), of western North America (*N. columbiana*), with black wings and black-and-white tail. **b** A nuthatch.



European Nutcracker (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*). 1/9

3. *pl. Slang.* **a** A sharp angular nose and chin. **b** The teeth. **c** The pillory. *Obs.*

4. One who cracks nuts; hence, allusively, a spectator in the cheaper seats at the old theaters. *Obs.*

nut'gall' (-gôl'), *n.* Any nutlike gall, esp. one of those produced on the oak. See GALL.

nut grass. A sedge (*Cyperus rotundus*) of wide distribution, having slender rootstocks bearing small, edible, nutlike tubers. The plant multiplies rapidly, and is a pernicious weed in warm climates.

nut'hatch' (nŭt'hăch'), *n.* [ME. *notehach*, *nuthake*. The second element is of uncert. origin; perh. akin to *hack*, to cut.] Any of certain birds of the widely distributed family Sittidæ, intermediate in character and habits between the titmice and creepers. They are chiefly of small size, the wings long and the tail short. They creep over the trunk and branches of trees, but do not use the tail in helping to support the body as the woodpeckers do. The common European species is *Sitta cæsia*. The white-breasted nuthatch (*S. carolinensis*), the red-breasted (*S. canadensis*), the brown-headed (*S. pusilla*), and the pygmy (*S. pygmæa*) are found in the United States.

nut'hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n.* A hook at the end of a pole to pull down boughs for gathering the nuts. The word was formerly often used as a term of contempt for a beadle, constable, sequestrator, or the like. *Shak.*

nut'let (-lĕt), *n.* [*nut* + *-let.*] **1.** *Bot.* Any small nutlike fruit or seed, as that of the Boraginaceæ.

2. The stone of a drupe.

nut'meg (-mĕg), *n.* [ME. *notemuge*; *note* nut + OF. *mugue* musk, of the same origin as E. *musk*; cf. OF. *noix muguette* nutmeg, F. *noix muscade*. See NUT; MUSK.] **1.** The seed of a tree (*Myristica fragrans*), native of the Moluca Islands, but widely cultivated in the East and West Indies and in Brazil; also, the tree itself. The fruit, a nearly spherical yellow drupe of the size of a pear, opens into two nearly equal longitudinal valves, inclosing the nut surrounded by a fleshy arillode, which is *mace*. The nutmeg is strongly aromatic, and much used as a spice. It yields a yellow fat, called **nutmeg butter**, and an essential oil, called **nutmeg oil**. The fleshy part of the fruit is often preserved and eaten in the tropics.

2. a Any other species of *Myristica* or its seed, as the Santa Fé nutmeg (*M. otoba*). Several yield commercial products greatly inferior to the true nutmeg. **b** Any of several lauraceous or monimiaceous trees having aromatic fruit.

3. A nutmeg melon *Colloq., U. S.*

nutmeg flower. A ranunculaceous herb (*Nigella sativa*) with small black aromatic seeds, used medicinally and for excluding moths from furs and clothing.

nutmeg liver. *Med.* A diseased liver or condition of the liver due to heart or lung disease, and characterized by congestion and pigmentation about the central veins of the lobules, giving it an appearance suggestive of a nutmeg.

nut pine. Any pine having edible seeds; specif.: **a** In Europe, the stone pine *Pinus pinea*. **b** In the United States, any of several western species, as *P. edulis*, *P. cembroides*, *P. quadrifolia*, *P. monophylla*, and *P. coulteri*.

nu'tri-a (nū'trĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *nutria* an otter, fr. L. *lutra*.] **a** The coypu. **b** The fur of the coypu. See COYPU.

nu'tri-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *nutrix*, *-icis*, nurse.] *Biol.* Symbiosis in which one organism is nourished or protected by the other without apparently being of reciprocal benefit.

nu'tri-ent (nū'trĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *nutriens*, p. pr. of *nutrire*. See NOURISH.] Furnishing or conveying nourishment; nutritious; nourishing; promoting growth. —*n.* A nutritious substance; a nutritive ingredient (of food or a food).

nutrient ratio. = NUTRITIVE RATIO.

nu'tri-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *nutrimentum*, fr. *nutrire* to nourish. See NOURISH.] **1.** That which nourishes; anything that promotes growth and repairs the natural waste of animal or vegetable life; nourishment; food; aliment.

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and *nutriment* diffused into all parts of the body. *South.*

2. That which promotes development or growth.

Syn. —See PABULUM.

nu'tri-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Nutritious; nourishing; conveying nourishment; nutrient.

nu-tri'tion (nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *nutrition*. See NUTRITIOUS.] **1.** Act or process of nourishing or being nourished; specif.: *Physiol. & Biol* The sum of the processes by which an animal or plant absorbs, or takes in and utilizes, food substances. Assimilation (which see) is the essential and final part of the process, but is preceded in man and the higher animals by digestion, absorption (accompanied by more or less chemical change) through the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, and transportation of the absorbed nutritive matter by the blood and lymph to its place of utilization. The food may be converted in part into fats, glycogen, etc., and stored up in the tissues for future use. In plant physiology the term *nutrition* is more generally restricted to translocative and assimilative processes by which the dissolved food materials are rendered fit for use in growth and development; it does not, therefore, include the purely preliminary processes of photosynthesis and absorption of crude materials, which are, in fact, entirely wanting in the case of saprophytes. Cf. FOOD, 1, METABOLISM.

2. *Old Pharm.* Gradual intermixture of moisture in preparing a medicine. *Obs.*

3. That which nourishes; nourishment; nutriment; food.

nu-tri'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to nutrition. —**nu-tri'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

nu-tri'tious (nū-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *nutricius*, *nutritius*, fr. *nutrix*, *-icis*, a nurse. See NURSE, NOURISH.] Nourishing; promoting growth and repairing natural waste; nutritive; nutrient; also, rarely, conveying nourishment; alimental. —**nu-tri'tious-ly**, *adv.*

nu'tri-tive (nū'trĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *nutritif*.] Of, pert. to, or concerned in, nutrition; as, the *nutritive* functions; having the quality of nourishing; affording nourishment; nutritious; alimental; as, *nutritive* food or berries.

nutritive person, polyp, *or* **zooid,** *Zoöl.*, a gastrozooid. —**n. plasma.** *Biol.* = TROPHOPLASM **a.** —**n. ratio,** *Agric.*, the ratio of the protein, taken as one, to the carbohydrates plus two and one fourth times the fat in a food or ration, or, more accurately, in the digestible portion.

—**nu'tri-tive-ly,** *adv.* —**nu'tri-tive-ness,** *n.*

nu'tri-tive, *n.* A nutritive substance; a nourishing food.

nut'shell' (nŭt'shĕl'), *n.* **1.** The shell, or hard external covering, in which the kernel of a nut is inclosed.

2. Hence, a thing of little or small compass, size, amount, length, or the like, or of little or no value.

3. *Zoöl.* A mollusk of *Nucula* or an allied genus.

in a nutshell, in or within a small compass or limit; in a very brief statement; in a few words; as, the news *in a nutshell*. "The remedy lay *in a nutshell*." *Macaulay.*

nut'ting (nŭt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NUT. Hence: *vb. n.* Act of gathering nuts.

nut'ty (nŭt'ĭ), *a.*; NUT'TI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); NUT'TI-EST. **1.** Abounding in, or producing, nuts.

2. Having a flavor like that of nuts; as, *nutty* wine; hence, full of flavor; pleasant; *Slang*, spicy; piquant.

3. *Slang.* **a** Amatory; sweet; devoted; enthusiastic (over); —usually with *upon*. **b** Mentally unbalanced; crack-brained; queer. **c** Smart; spruce; "swagger"; fascinating.



Nut Weevil (*Balanius nasicus*) ×1½

nut weevil. Any weevil, as of the genus *Balanius*, whose larva lives in nuts.

nux vom'i-ca (nŭks vŏm'ĭ-kȧ). [NL.; L. *nux* a nut + *vomere* to vomit.] **1.** The poisonous seed of an Asiatic loganiaceous tree (*Strychnos nux-vomica*). It contains several alkaloids, chiefly strychnine and brucine. It has the medicinal properties of strychnine.

2. The tree that yields these seeds. Its brownish wood, called *snakewood*, is used for various purposes. The bitter tonic bark is sometimes called **false angostura bark.**

nuz'zle (nŭz''l), *v. t.*; NUZ'ZLED (-'ld); NUZ'ZLING (-lĭng) [Orig. uncert.; apparently not from *nurse* or *nestle*; possibly the same word as *nuzzle* from *nose*. *Orf. E. D.*] **1.** *Hunting.* To accustom or inure (a hawk or dog) to going after or attacking the game or prey. *Obs.*

2. To train or bring up in habituation (with something) or in the practice (of something); to encourage or forward (in some habit, practice, or the like); to cherish; nurture. *Obs.*

"The people had been *nuzzled* in idolatry." *Milton.*

3. To impose upon; cheat. *Obs. & R.*

4. To foster; nurse; make snug; nestle. *Rare.*

nuz'zle (nŭz''l), *v. i.* [Dim. or freq. fr. *nose*. Cf. NOZZLE.] **1.** To work with the nose, as a swine does in the mud; to dig, root, thrust, poke, push, rub, or snuff with the nose.

2. By extension, to thrust or push with the fingers.

3. To nestle; to lie close or snug; to associate intimately.

Morpheus . . . takes his bed, and there *nuzzles* till Hesperus cramps him by the toes *Gayton.*

nuz'zle, *v. t.* **1.** To push, root, touch, or rub with the nose; to push or thrust in (the nose or head). *Kipling.*

The gondolas settled down into a solid mass, as they always do, *nuzzling* their bows together *H. R. F. Brown.*

2. To insert a ring in the nose of, as a hog.

Nya'ya (nyä'yȧ), *n.* [Skr. *nyāya*, lit, rule, principle.] The latest of the six orthodox schools of Hindu philosophy. Originally it was atheistic, but later acknowledged a Creator. It treats the physical universe as real and of atomic structure. It has been called the **Logical School**, or simply **Logic**.

Nyc'ta-gin'i-a'ce-æ (nĭk'tȧ-jĭn'ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Nyctago*, obs. syn. of *Mirabilis*, fr. Gr. *νυξ*, *νυκτός*, night + L. *-ago*, as in *Plantago*.] *Bot.* A family of herbs of North and South America (order Chenopodiales), having apetalous flowers with an involucre simulating a calyx, the fruit inclosed by the persistent base of the perianth. It contains about 20 genera and 150 species, *Allionia* being the largest genus. *Mirabilis* includes the four-o'clock, or marvel-of-Peru. —**nyc'ta-gin'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

nyc'ta-lo'pi-a (-lō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *nyctalopia*, fr. *nyctalops* a nyctalops, Gr. *νυκτάλωψ*, a person affected either with day blindness or with night blindness; *νύξ*, *νυκτός*, night + *ἀλαός* blind + *ὤψ*, *ὠπός*, eye.] *Med.* **a** A condition of the eyes in which the person can see well during the day, in a strong light, or on bright days, but sees poorly at night, in a faint light, or on dull or dark days; night blindness; day sight or vision. **b** By confusion hemeralopia, or day blindness; —so used by some writers.

nyc'ta-lop'ic (-lŏp'ĭk), *a. Med.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, nyctalopia.

nyc'ta-lops (nĭk'tȧ-lŏps), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νυκτάλωψ*.] **1.** One afflicted with nyctalopia.

2. Nyctalopia. *Obs.*

Nyc'ter-is (nĭk'tĕr-ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νυκτερίς* bat.] *Zoöl.* A genus of African and Asiatic microchiropteran bats, having the nose leaf small and divided and the ear with a small tragus. It is the type of a family, **Nyc-ter'i-dæ** (nĭk-tĕr'ĭ-dē), which often includes also the genus *Megaderma*. —**nyc'ter-ine** (nĭk'tĕr-ĭn; -īn; 184), *a. & n.*

nyc'ti- (nĭk'tĭ-). Combining form from Greek *νυξ*, *νυκτός*, *night*. See NYCTO-.

Nyc'ti-pi-the'cus (-pĭ-thē'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *nycti-* + Gr. *πίθηκος* ape.] *Zoöl.* A genus of nocturnal American monkeys ranging from Nicaragua to Argentina; the night apes. They have a long nonprehensile tail, projecting lower incisors, and smooth cerebral hemispheres. They form a subfamily, **Nyc'ti-pith'e-ci'næ** (-pĭth'ē-sī'nē), of the family Cebidæ. —**nyc'ti-pith'e-cine** (-pĭth'ĭ-sĭn; -sīn; 184), *a. & n.*

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nut bone. = NAVICULAR BONE **b.**

nut'break'er (nŭt'brāk'ĕr), *n.* **a** A nuthatch. **b** A nutcracker (bird)

nut cake. **a** Cake containing nut meats. **b** In New England, a doughnut. *Colloq.*

nut'crack'er, *n.* = NUTCRACKER, 1. *Obs. or R.* —**Nutcrack Night,** Halloween. *Dial. Eng.*

nut'crack'er, *a.* Designating the appearance of nose and chin or jaws when the teeth are gone.

nut'crack'er, *v. t.* To subject to treatment likened to the action of a nutcracker.

nut'crack'er-y, *a.* Like a nutcracker in appearance.

nute. † NUT. [not. *Obs.*]

nute. Contr. of *ne wite*, know

nutemug. † NUTMEG.

nutescale, -scell. † NUTSHELL

nutgall oak. = GALL OAK.

nut'hack', *n.* A nuthatch. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

nuthake † NUTHATCH.

nuthe. † NOWTHE. [Now. *Obs.*]

nuthen, *adv.* [See NOW; THEN.] **nuth'er** (nŭth'ĕr). Dial var. of NOTHER, neither.

nut'job'ber, *n.* [Cf. JOB to jab.] A nuthatch. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

nut lock. A device to lock a nut, esp. one forming part of the nut.

nutmeg apple. The fruit of the nutmeg tree.

nutmeg bird. The cowry bird.

nutmeg butter. See OIL, *Table I.*

nutmeg finch. The cowry bird.

nut'megged (nŭt'mĕgd), *a.* **1.** Seasoned with nutmeg

2. Having the characteristics of nutmeg liver.

nutmeg geranium. A cultivated species of *Pelargonium* (*P. odoratissimum*) with round, soft-hairy, very fragrant leaves, and small white flowers

nutmeg grater. A device for grating nutmegs.

nut'meg-gy (nŭt'mĕg-ĭ), *a. Med.* = NUTMEGGED, 2. See NUTMEG LIVER.

nutmeg hickory. A hickory (*Hicoria myristicæformis*) of the southern United States, having a nutmeg-shaped fruit.

nutmeg melon. A type of muskmelon having a thin netted rind, and deep green, very sweet flesh.

nutmeg oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

nutmeg pigeon. Any of several pigeons of the genus *Myristicivora*, of the East Indies and Australia. The color is usually white, or cream-white, with black on the wings and tail.

Nutmeg State. Connecticut; —a nickname alluding to the accusation, jocosely made, that in that State wooden nutmegs are manufactured and palmed off on purchasers as genuine.

nutmeg wood The wood of the palmyra palm.

nut mouse. A dormouse. *Obs.*

nut palm. An Australian cycad (*Cycas media*) the seed of which is eaten by the natives.

nut'peck'er, *n.* A nuthatch.

nut plum. The variety of plum obtained by grafting on a nut tree. *Rare.* [*Cant.*]

nut quad. *Print.* An en quad.

nu'tra-tive † NUTRITIVE.

nu'tri-bil'i-ty (nū'trĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capability of being nourished. *Rare.*

nu'tri-ble, *a.* [L. *nutribilis*.] Nourishing. *Obs.*

nu'tri-ca'tion (nū'trĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nutricare*, fr *nutricare*, *nutricari*, to suckle, nourish.] Nourishment. *Obs.* [Nurse.]

nu'trice, *n.* [L. *nutrix*, *nutricis*.]

nu'tri-fy (nū'trĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [L. *nutrire* to nourish + *-fy*.] To nourish.

nu-tril'i-ty (nū-trĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Physiol.* Ability to take part in a nutritive function. [*Obs.*]

nu'tri-ment'ed, *a* Nurtured.

nu'tri-men'tive, *a* Nutrimental. *Obs.*

nutrite, *v. t.* [L. *nutritus*, p. p. of *nutrire* to nourish.] *Old Pharm.* To subject to nutrition.

nu-tri'tial (nū-trĭsh'ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or connected with, fostering or rearing. *Obs.*

nu-tri'tion-a-ry (-ŭn-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Nutritional.

nu'tri'tious-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

nu'tri-tiv. Nutritive. *Ref. Sp.*

nu-tri'tor, *n.* [L., a breeder.] A nourisher. *Obs.*

nu'tri-to'ri-um (nū'trĭ-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The entire nutritive apparatus, including all the digestive, circulatory, and excretory organs. —**nu'tri-to'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

nu'tri-to-ry (nū'trĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *nutritorius*.] Nutritional; nutritive.

nu-tri'tum, *n.* [L., neut. of *nutritus* nourished.] A desiccative, healing unguent of oil of roses, litharge, and vinegar. *Obs*

nu'tri-ture, *n.* [L. *nutritura*.] Nutrition; nourishment; also, fostering. *Obs.*

nu'trix, *n.* [L.] A nurse. *Rare.*

nut rush = Any sedge of the genus *Scleria* having hard, bony achenes. **b** Nut grass.

nut sedge. = NUT GRASS.

nut'shell', *v. t.* To state, or sum up, in a few words.

Nut'tall wil'low. [After Thomas *Nuttall*, Anglo-American naturalist.] A tree willow (*Salix nuttallii*) of upland situations in the western United States.

nut'-tap'per, *n.* A nuthatch. *Local, Eng.* [TREE.]

nut'ta tree. Var. of NITTA

nutte † NUT.

nutte, *v. t.* [AS. *nyttian*.] To make use of; to enjoy. *Obs.*

nut'ted, *pret. & p. p.* of NUT.

nut'ted, *a.* **1** Furnished with, or secured by, a nut

2. Furnished with, or abounding in, nuts. *Rare.* [of nuts.]

nut'ter (nŭt'ĕr), *n.* **a** A gatherer **b** A place where nut trees grow.

nut'ter-y (nŭt'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A place for storing nuts.

nut'ti-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

nut'tish, *n.* See -ISH.

nut tree. a A tree that bears nuts. **b** The hazel. *Dial. Eng.*

nu-wab', nu-waub' (nū-wŏb'). Vars. of NAWAB.

nuwe. † NEW.

nuy. † NOY [ful. *Obs.*]

nuysible, *a.* [F. *nuisible*.] Hurtful. *Obs.*

nuzl. Nuzzle. *Ref. Sp.*

nuz'zer (nŭz'ĕr), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *nadhr*.] A ceremonial offering to a superior. *India.*

nuz'zer-a'na (-ä'nȧ), *n.* [Hind., fr. Per. *nadhrāna*, fr. Ar. *nadhr* gift.] = NUZZER.

nuz'zle, *n.* A nuzzling. *Rare.*

N. V. *Abbr.* New Version.

N. V. M. *Abbr.* Nativity of the Virgin Mary.

N. W. *Abbr.* North Wales; Northwest; Northwestern (postal district, London)

nwelte. † NOVELTY, novelty.

N. W. P. or **Prov.** *Abbr.* Northwest Provinces. [ritories.]

N. W. T. *Abbr.* Northwest Territories.

nwyn. † NEW, *v.*

ny. † NE, *adv. & conj.*, nigh.

ny. Contr. of *ne I*, nor I. *Obs.*

N.Y. *Abbr.* New York. [NIAM.

Nyam-Nyam. Var. of NIAM-

Ny-an'tic. Var. of NIANTIC.

nyan'za (nyän'zȧ), *n.* [From a native name.] In Central Africa, a sheet of water; a lake; —used chiefly in proper names.

ny'as (nī'ăs), *n* [F. *nais* See EYAS.] A young hawk; an eyas; hence, an unsophisticated person. *Obs.*

N. Y. C. *Abbr.* New York City.

nychomet, *n.* [LL. *onichimata*, pl.] Onyx *Obs.*

nych'the-mer (nĭk'thē-mĕr), *n.* = NYCHTHEMERON

nych-the'mer-on (nĭk-thē'mĕr-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *νυχθήμερον* ; *νύξ*, *νυκτός*, night + *ἡμέρα* day.] The natural day and night, or a period of twenty-four hours.

nyct-. See NYCTO-.

Nyc'ta-gi-na'ce-æ (nĭk'tȧ-jĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* Var. of NYCTAGINACEÆ. —**nyc'ta-gi-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Nyc'ta-gin'i-a (-jĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot* Syn of ALLIONIA

nyc'ta-lope (nĭk'tȧ-lōp), *n.* [See NYCTALOPS.] A nyctalops; — only in the *pl.* — *a.* Having the power of seeing by night.

nyc'ta-lo'py (-lō'pĭ), *n.* = NYCTALOPIA.

nyc-tam'bly-o'pi-a (nĭk-tăm'-blĭ-ō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [See NYCTO-; AMBLYOPIA.] *Med.* Defective vision at night.

Nyc-tan'thes (-tăn'thēz), *n.* [NL. See NYCTO-; -ANTHOUS.] *Bot.* A genus of oleaceous plants consisting of a single East Indian species (*N. arbortristis*), the night jasmine.

Nyc'te-a (nĭk'tē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νύξ*, *νυκτός*, night.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the snowy owls.

Nyc'te-reu'tes (-rōō'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νυκτερευτής* one who hunts by night.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the raccoon dogs.

Nyc'te-ri-bi'i-dæ (-rĭ-bĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *νυκτερίς* bat + *βίος* life.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the bat ticks.

nyc'the-mer, **nyc-the'mer-on.** Vars. of NYCHTHEMER, NYCHTHEMERON.

Nyc-tic'o-rax (nĭk-tĭk'ō-răks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νυκτικόραξ*.] *Zoöl* The genus consisting of the typical night herons.

nyc'ti-lops. † NYCTALOPS.

Nyc-tim'e-ne (nĭk-tĭm'ē-nē), *n.* [L., daughter of Epopeus, Gr. *Νυκτιμένη*, who was changed into an owl.] See HARPY BAT **a.**

nyc'ti-pe-lag'ic (nĭk'tĭ-pē-lăj'-ĭk), *a.* [*nycti-* + *pelagic*.] *Biol.*

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nyc-tit'ro-pism (nĭk-tĭt'rō-pĭz'm; nĭk'tĭ-trō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*nycti-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of certain plant organs, as leaves, to assume special "sleeping" positions or make curvatures under the influence of darkness. It is well illustrated in the leaflets of clover and other leguminous plants. — **nyc ti-trop'ic** (nĭk'tĭ-trŏp'ĭc), *a.*

nyc'to- (nĭk'tō-), **nyc'ti-** (nĭk'tĭ-), **nyct-**. Combining forms from Greek *νυξ*, *νυκτος*, *night*.

nyc'to-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *nycto-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of the night or of darkness.

Nyd'i-a (nĭd'ĭ-ă), *n.* A blind flower girl in Bulwer-Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii." She secretly and vainly loves Glaucus, who befriends her. She drowns herself after saving Glaucus and Ione at the destruction of the city.

Nym (nĭm), *n.* A follower of Falstaff, and an arrant rogue, in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" and "King Henry the Fifth." He is a corporal in Falstaff's "army."

Ny'ma-ni'na (nī'mă-nī'nă), *n.* [NL., after C. F. *Nyman*, Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African iridaceous plants having handsome tubular-campanulate flowers borne in a one-sided raceme. They are commonly cultivated under the synonymic generic name *Freesia*.

nymph (nĭmf), *n.* [L. *nympha* nymph, bride, young woman. Gr. *νύμφη*: cf. F. *nymphe*. Cf. NUPTIAL.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* One of the inferior divinities of nature represented as beautiful maidens dwelling in the mountains, forests, meadows, waters, etc. See DRYAD; HAMADRYAD, 1; NAIAD, 1; NEREID, 1; OCEANID; OREAD.

2. A lovely girl or young woman; a maiden. *Poetic.*

> *Nymph*, in thy orisons
> Be all my sins remembered. *Shak.*

3. *Zoöl.* An immature stage of certain insects; in old usage sometimes, a pupa, but now, commonly, any young stage of insects with incomplete metamorphosis, or, in a narrower sense, the stage between their last two molts corresponding to the pupa or chrysalis of metabolic insects.

4. Any butterfly of the subfamily Nymphalinæ.

nym'pha (nĭm'fă), *n.*; *pl.* **-phæ** (-fē). [L. See NYMPH.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** = NYMPH, 3. **b** One of the thickened marginal processes behind the beak of many bivalves where the ligament is attached. **c** *pl. Anat.* The labia minora.

Nym-phæ'a (nĭm-fē'ă), *n.* [L., the water lily, Gr. *νυμφαία*. Cf. NYMPHEAN.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of plants typifying the family Nymphæaceæ, widely distributed in temperate regions; the yellow pond lilies, or spatter-docks. They have flowers with showy sepals, minute petals, and hypogynous stamens. **b** Syn. of CASTALIA, 2.

Nym'phæ-a'ce-æ (nĭm'fē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of aquatic plants, the water-lily family, having long-stalked, often peltate leaves, and large flowers with 2–5 sepals, mostly numerous petals and stamens, and polycarpellary indehiscent fruit. The family is commonly placed among the polypetalous dicotyledons; but the fact that the plants have only one cotyledon, in connection with certain other structural peculiarities, indicates that they belong to the monocotyledonous order Naiadales. There are 8 genera, including *Nymphæa*, *Castalia*, *Nelumbo*, *Victoria*, and *Euryale*, and about 35 species, all ornamental in cultivation. — **nym'phæ-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

nymph'al (nĭm'făl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a nymph or nymphs; consisting of nymphs; nymphean. "Left *nymphal* Helicon." *Drummond.*

2. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a nymph or nympha.

3. *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the alliance Nymphales.

Nym-phal'i-dæ (nĭm-făl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Nymphalis*, name of a genus, fr. Gr. *νύμφη* nymph.] *Zoöl.* An extensive and widely distributed family of butterflies, mostly of medium or rather large size, distinguished by having the fore legs much reduced in size in both sexes, so that they are useless in walking and are carried folded on the breast. Owing to this they are called **four-footed butterflies**, and from the usual absence of tarsal claws also **brush-footed butterflies**. The larvæ are generally spiny or provided with fleshy processes, and the pupas are generally of angular outline and hang suspended by the tip of the tail. The family comprises the subfamilies Euplœinæ, Ithomiinæ, Heliconiinæ, Nymphalinæ, Satyrinæ, and Libytheinæ (see these terms). — **nym'pha-lid** (nĭm'fă-lĭd), *a. & n.*

Nym'pha-li'næ (nĭm'fă-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A very large subfamily of nymphalid butterflies. Among the important genera are *Argynnis*, *Brenthis*, *Melitæa*, *Vanessa*, *Grapta* (see these terms). — **nym'pha-line** (nĭm'fă-lĭn; -līn; 184), *a.*

nym-phe'an (nĭm-fē'ăn), *a.* [Gr. *νυμφαῖος*. See NYMPH.] Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, nymphs; inhabited by nymphs; nymphal; as, a *nymphean* cave.

nym'pho-lep'sy (nĭm'fō-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *νύμφη* a nymph + *λαμβάνειν* to seize.] A species of demoniac enthusiasm or possession supposed to seize one who had accidentally looked upon a nymph; ecstasy; a frenzy of emotion, as for some unattainable ideal. *De Quincey.*

> The *nympholepsy* of some fond despair. *Byron*

nym'pho-lept (-lĕpt), *a.* [Gr. *νυμφόληπτος*; lit., caught by nymphs.] Seized with nympholepsy. — *n.* A nympholeptic person.

nym'pho-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or dealing with, nympholepsy.

2. Affected with nympholepsy, esp. a passion for an unattainable ideal; ecstatic; frenzied. *Poetic.*

nym'pho-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. *νύμφη* a bride + *μανία* madness.] *Med.* Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in women.

nym'pho-ma'ni-ac (-ăk), *a. Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, nymphomania. — *n.* A person affected with nymphomania.

Ny'pa (nī'pă), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *nipa*, fr. Malay *nīpah.*] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic palms. The only species, *N. fruticans*, the nipa or nipa palm, is a tree of low stature, with long pinnate leaves used for thatching and for making mats. The seeds are edible, and the sap yields wine.

Nys'sa (nĭs'ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νύσσα*, name of a tree, fr. some foreign source.] *Bot.* A small genus of American and Asiatic cornaceous trees, the sour gums, characterized by flowers with imbricate petals and a single or 2-cleft style. See TUPELO.

nys-tag'mic (nĭs-tăg'mĭk), *a. Med.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, nystagmus.

nys-tag'mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νυσταγμός* drowsiness, fr. *νυστάζειν* to nod in sleep.] *Med.* A rapid involuntary oscillation of the eyeballs. It may be congenital, associated with ocular troubles, or of nervous origin.

Nyx (nĭks), *n.* [Gr. *Νύξ*.] *Gr. Myth.* An ancient goddess, a personification of night. She was the daughter of Chaos and mother of the Day and the Light. Cf. NOX.

O

O (ō). **1.** The fifteenth letter and fourth vowel of the English alphabet. Its form, value, and name come from the Greek O, through the Latin. The letter came into the Greek from the Phœnician, which perhaps derived it ultimately from the Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* O has several sounds in English, the chief of which are its "long," or name, sound, as in *bone*, its "short" sound, as in *nod*, and the sounds heard in the words *orb*, *son*, *do* (dōō), and *wolf* (wo͝olf). With the other vowels it forms several digraphs and diphthongs. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 199-210. Etymologically, *o* is most closely related to *a*, *e*, and *u*; as in E. bone, AS. bān; E. stone, AS. stān; E. broke, AS. brecan to break; E. bore, AS. beran to bear; E. dove, AS. dūfe; E. number, F. nombre.

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The fourteenth or (cf. K, 2 **a**) the fifteenth in a series; fourteenth (or fifteenth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral fourteen (or fifteen); as, Section *O*. **b** *Logic.* The particular negative proposition (some *A* is not *B*). **c** *Chem.* (1) [*cap.*] Oxygen. (2) [*l. c.*, often *ital.*] Ortho-; as, *o*-xylene. **d** *Medieval Music.* A mark for triple time. See MENSURABLE MUSIC.

3. As a medieval Roman *numeral*, O stands for 11; Ō, 11,000.

4. As an *abbreviation*: **a** In the form **O.**: Various proper names, as Olive, Oliver, Olivia (sometimes followed by two dots, *O..*), Oscar, Otto (sometimes with colon, *O :*), etc.; Occidental; October; Ohio; Order; Oregon; Orient (*Freemasonry*); Oriental. **b** In the form **o.** or **O.**: octarius, Lat., pint (*Pharm.*); off; old; only; optimus, Lat., best; over or overs (*Cricket*); overcast (*Naut.*).

O, *or* **o** (ō), *n.*; *pl.* O's, OES, or Os (ōz). **1.** The letter O, o, or its sound. "Mouthing out his hollow *oes* and aes." *Tennyson.*

2. Something shaped like the letter O; a circle or oval.

> "This wooden *O* [Globe Theater]." *Shak.*

3. [From its shape.] A cipher; zero. *Rare.*

> Thou art an *O* without a figure. *Shak.*

4. *pl.* Round spangles, as in dress of the 17th century. *Obs.*

O, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter O.

O, *n.*; *pl.* O's (ōz). Act of saying *O*; hence, an utterance of pain, lamentation, or the like. — **O's of Advent**, seven anthems, each beginning with an invocation, as "O Adonai," sung in the Roman Catholic and the Anglican churches between December 16 and Christmas Eve. — **O's of St. Bridget**, *or* **Fifteen O's**, *Hist.*, fifteen devotional meditations on the Passion, beginning "O Jesu," etc., that were composed by St. Bridget.

O (ō), *interj.* [Cf. F. *ô*, L. *o*, Gr. *ὦ*, *ὠ*. Cf. OH.] An exclamation used in calling or directly addressing a person or personified object; also, as an emotional or impassioned exclamation expressing pain, grief, surprise, desire, fear, etc.; — sometimes followed by *that*, with ellipsis: "*O* [I wish] that Ishmael might live before thee!" *Gen.* xvii. 18.

> *O* how love I thy law! *Ps.* CXIX. 97.

For ever, *O* Lord, thy word is settled in heaven. *Ps.* CXIX. 89.

☞ A distinction between *O* and *oh* is insisted on by some, namely, that *O* should be used only in direct address, or the vocative, and *oh* only in exclamations without direct appeal or address. In actual usage *O* is commonly used with the vocative, and precedes the name of the person or thing addressed with no point of punctuation; as in, "*O* John!"; "*O* dwellers in the desert!" *O* is often, also, used in mere exclamations, but perhaps less commonly than *oh*. *Oh* is, also, sometimes used in direct address, but is separated from the name of that which is addressed by a comma; as in, "*Oh*, mother;" "*Oh*, Janice."

> *O* for a kindling touch from that pure flame! *Wordsworth.*
> *Oh* for a lodge in some vast wilderness! *Cowper.*

o' (ō; ŏ), *prep.* Formerly **o.** A shortened form of *of* or *on*. *Colloq. or Dial.* "Turning *o'* the tide." *Shak.*

O'. [Ir. *ō* a descendant.] A prefix to Irish family names, which signifies *grandson* or *descendant* of, and is a character of dignity; as, *O'*Neil, *O'*Carrol.

-o. A suffix appearing in the first element in compound words taken from the Greek where it is the stem vowel of the first element, or stands for another stem vowel, or sometimes is a secondary addition to a stem ending in a consonant; — as in *aristocracy*, *philosophy*, *entomology*, *iconoclast*. Now used as the connecting vowel in analogous formations; as in *Franco-German*, *fibrinogen*.

oaf (ōf), *n.* [Also *auf*; of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *álfr* elf, akin to E. *elf*. See ELF.] Orig., an elf's child; a changeling left by fairies or goblins; hence, a deformed or foolish child; a simpleton; an idiot.

oaf'ish, *a.* Like an oaf; simple. "She 's got that *oafish* lad . . . hung round her neck." *Mrs. Humphry Ward.* — **oaf'ish-ness**, *n.*

oak (ōk), *n.* [ME. *oke*, *ook*, *ok*, *ak*, AS. *āc*; akin to D. *eik*, G. *eiche*, OHG. *eih*, Icel. *eik*, Sw. *ek*, Dan. *eeg*.] **1.** **a** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Quercus*. The oaks form a natural group of wide distribution and well-marked characters. They have simple, alternate leaves, varying from linear and entire to broadly obovate, the margin variously indented, lobed, or incised. The fruit is a rounded nut (acorn) more or less invested by a scaly involucre (cup). Many of the oaks are fine forest trees with timber of great economic value. Cork is furnished by the cork oak (which see). The cups of many species contain tannin, and are used in tanning, dyeing, etc. The oak of English history and literature is chiefly the British species *Q. robur*. See QUERCUS. **b** The wood of these trees. The best oak timber is hard, tough, and durable, with a handsome grain, due to the prominent medullary rays. It is obtained chiefly from the British species, and from the American *Q. alba*, *Q. rubra*, and *Q. virginiana*. Oak is used extensively for furniture, and in building houses and ships.



Leaves and Acorns of Various Oaks. 1 Willow Oak (*Q. phellos*); 2 White Oak (*Q. alba*); 3 Quercitron (*Q. velutina*); 4 Red Oak (*Q. rubra*); 5 Chestnut Oak (*Q. prinus*); 6 Bur Oak (*Q. macrocarpa*); 7 Swamp White Oak (*Q. platanoides*). All reduced.

2. **a** Any of various plants suggestive of the oak in foliage or otherwise; — usually with qualifying adjective or attributive; as, poison *oak*, ground *oak*, etc. **b** In Australia, specif., any species of *Casuarina*. See SHE-OAK.

3. A strong door, often made of oak. Hence, to **sport one's oak**, to close one's outer door, signifying either that one is out or that one does not desire callers. When one is willing to receive callers only a light inner door is closed. *Eng. University Slang.*

> A great, iron-clamped, outer door, my *oak*, which I sport when I go out or want to be quiet. *T. Hughes.*

4. Oak leaves worn in a wreath.

5. *Playing Cards.* A club. *Dial. Eng.*

oak of Cap'pa-do'ci-a (kăp'ă-dō'shĭ-ă), the sea ragweed *Ambrosia maritima*. — **o. of Jerusalem.** = JERUSALEM OAK. — **the Oaks**, a great annual English horse race for three-year-old

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Designating bathypelagic organisms which appear at the surface only at night.

nyc'to-pho'ni-a (nĭk'tō-fō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *nycto-* + Gr. *φωνή* sound, voice.] *Med.* Loss of voice during the day.

nye. † NEIGH, NEYE, NINE, NOY.

nye (nī). *Obs.* or dial. Eng. var. of NIGH.

nye (nī), *n.* [OF. *ni*, F. *nid*, nest, brood, L. *nidus* nest. See NEST; cf. EYE brood, NIDE.] Of pheasants, a brood. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ny-en'tek (nĭ-ĕn'tĕk), *n.* [Jav.] A yellowish brown ferret badger (*Helictis orientalis*) of Java and the Himalayas of Nepal.

nyesse. † NYAS. [ly. *Obs.*]

nyesty, *n.* [OF. *niaiseté.*] Foolnygramance, nygromaunci. † NECROMANCY.

nyl'ghai (nĭl'gī), **nyl'ghale**, **nyl'gau** (nĭl'gô), **nyl'ghau.** Vars. of NILGAI.

nymf. Nymph. *Ref. Sp.*

nymill. † NIMBLE.

nym-phæ'um (nĭm-fē'ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-phæa** (-ă). Also **nymphe'um.** [L., fr. Gr *νυμφαιον*.] A nymph's shrine.

nymph'al, *n.* A gathering of nymphs; — used by Drayton as a heading for each division of "The Muses' Elysium." *Obs.*

Nym-pha'les (nĭm-fā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the water-lily family, etc.

Nym'phas (nĭm'făs). *Bib.*

‖ nymphe du pa'vé' (nănf dü pà'vā'). A prostitute who solicits in the street. *Euphemism.*

nym-phe'al (nĭm-fē'ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Nymphal

nymph'et (nĭm'fĕt), *n.* A little or young nymph. *Poetic.*

nymph'ic (-fĭk), **nymph'i-cal** (-fĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *νυμφικός* bridal.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, nymphs.

nymph'id (-fĭd), *n* A nymph.

nymph'ine (nĭm'fĭn; -īn), *a. Zoöl.* Nymphal.

Nym-phip'a-ra (nĭm-fĭp'ă-rà), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *nympha* nymph + *parere* to bring forth.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PUPIPARA. — **nymphip'a-rous** (-rŭs), *a.* [-ISH.]

nymph'ish (nĭm'fĭsh), *a.* See

nym-phi'tis (nĭm-fī'tĭs), *n. pl.* [NL. See NYMPHA; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the nymphæ.

nymph'lin (nĭmf'lĭn), *n.* A little nymph. *Poetic.*

nymph'ly, *a.* Resembling, or characteristic of, a nymph.

nym'pho-lep'si-a (nĭm'fō-lĕp'sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] Nympholepsy.

nym-phol'o-gy (nĭm-fŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [See NYMPH; -LOGY.] Systematic knowledge concerning nymphs

nym'pho-ma-ni'a-cal (nĭm'fō-mă-nī'ă-kăl), *a.* Having nymphomania; nymphomaniac.

nym'pho-man'ic (-măn'ĭk). Var. of NYMPHOMANIAC.

nym'pho-ma'ny (nĭm'fō-mā'nĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *nymphomanie.*] *Med.* = NYMPHOMANIA.

Nym'pho-na'ce-a (-nā'sē-ă), *n. pl* [NL., fr. Gr. *νυμφών* bridechamber.] Syn. of PYCNOGONIDA

nym-pho'sis (nĭm-fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See NYMPH.] Change into the nymph or pupa.

nym-phot'o-my (-fŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*nympha* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the nymphæ or of the clitoris. [*Obs.*]

nyn, *conj.* [See NE nor.] Nor.

Nyo'ro (nyō'rō), *n.* One of the Banyoro.

nypt. † NIFT.

Ny-ro'ca (nĭ-rō'kă), *n.* [NL., fr. Russ. *nyrok*, lit., the diver.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of AYTHYA.

nyr'vyl, *n.* = NURVIL. *Obs.*

Ny-sæ'an (nĭ-sē'ăn), *n.* One of the people of Nysa, a Greek colony in what is now Kafiristan, fabled to have been founded by Dionysus and reported to have been discovered by Alexander the Great. Inhabitants of Kamdesh, Kafiristan, still claim Greek descent and are said still to chant Bacchic hymns.

nysot, *n.* [Cf. OF. *nicete*, fem. of *nicet*, dim. of *nice* foolish, simple.] Prob., an idle or wanton girl. *Obs.*

nysste. † NICETY.

nys-tag'mi-form (nĭs-tăg'mĭ-fôrm), **nys-tag'moid** (-moid), *a. Med.* Resembling nystagmus.

nyt. † NET, NIT, NITE.

nytel, *v. i.* Prob., to make one's self busy. *Obs.*

nythemest. † NETHEMEST.

N. Z. *Abbr.* New Zealand.

Nzam'bi (n'zäm'bē), *n.* See BAKONGO.

O

o. † OY, grandchild.

o. Archaic or dial. form of ON, *prep.*

o. Dial. Eng. var. of WHO.

o. Short for OTH, until. *Obs.*

o, *adj.* [See ONE.] One. *Obs.*

o, *v. t.* To decorate with o's, or tinsel spangles. See O, *n.*, 4. *Obs.*

o, *adv.* [AS. *ā.* See AYE always.] Ever; always. *Obs.*

o/a. *Abbr.* On account of.

oacombe. † OAKUM.

oad. † WOAD.

o'a-dal (ō'ă-dăl), *n.* [Tamil *oadal*, *odul.*] An East Indian tree (*Sterculia villosa*), the bast fiber of which is used in making rope and cordage.

oagar. † AUGER.

oa'gle † OGLE.

oakam. † OAKUM.

mares run at Epsom on the Friday after the Derby. It was instituted in 1779 by the Earl of Derby, and so called from his estate.

oak apple. **1.** Any of several kinds of large apple-like galls produced on the leaves of oaks by certain cynipoid gallflies of the genera *Amphibolips* and *Holcaspis*. **2.** The cone of the she-oak. *Australia.*

oak beauty. A British geometrid moth (*Amphidasis prodromaria*) whose larva feeds on the oak.

oak blight. A woolly plant louse (*Schizoneura querci*) similar to the apple blight.

oak'en (ōk'n), *a.* Made or consisting of, or pert. to, oaks or oak. *Now Chiefly Poetic.* "In *oaken* bower." *Milton.*

oak fern. **a** Any of several European ferns, as the common polypody. *Obs.* **b** A delicate polypodiaceous fern of Europe and America (*Phegopteris dryopteris*) with triangular fronds. It is often found in oak woods.

oak gall. Any gall on the oak. See 5th GALL.

oa'kum (ō'kŭm), *n.* [AS. *ācumba; ā-* (cf. A-, 2) + *cemban* to comb, *camb* comb. See COMB.] **1.** Hards or tow of flax or hemp; also, clippings; shreds. *Obs.* **2.** The material obtained by untwisting and picking into loose fiber old hemp ropes. It is used for calking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, etc.

oak'y (ōk'ĭ), *a.* Like oak; abounding in oaks.

O-an'nes (ō-ăn'nēz), *n.* A deity, part fish and part man, said, in the fragments of Berosus, to have taught the Babylonians letters, science, and civilization. He is probably to be identified with Ea.

oar (ōr; 201), *n.* [AS. *ār;* akin to Icel. *ār*, Dan. *aare*, Sw. *åra.*] **1.** An implement for propelling or steering a boat, being a slender piece of wood made with a handle at one end and a broad blade at the other, working as a lever. In rowing its fulcrum is a rest called the oarlock or rowlock.



Spoon Oar *a* Handle; *b* Loom; *c* Blade.

2. An oarsman; a rower; as, he is a good *oar.* **3.** A thing resembling an oar in shape, or in use for propulsion, as a paddle by which anything is stirred, a man's arm, a bird's wing, or any of various swimming organs. **4.** Usually in *pl.* A rowboat; — called also a *pair of oars.* **5.** *pl. Nav.* The position of holding the oars pointed directly abeam, with blades feathered, i. e., flat; — a command of preparation or of rest.

the oar, the old punishment of the galleys.

oar, *v. t.;* OARED (ōrd); OAR'ING. **1.** To propel with or as with oars; to row. "*Oared* himself." *Shak.*

Some to a low song *oar'd* a shallop by. *Tennyson.*

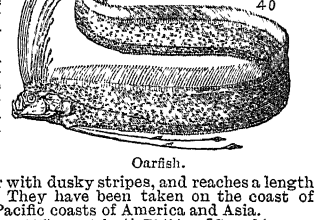
2. To make or accomplish by rowing or a rowing motion. **3.** To beat or strike with or as with oars; to traverse by rowing; as, to *oar* the sea. **4.** To move with a rowing motion.

Oaring one arm. *Tennyson.*

oared (ōrd; 201), *a.* Furnished with, or propelled by, oars; — chiefly used in composition; as, a four-*oared* boat.

oared shrew, the European water shrew (*Neomys fodiens*).

oar'fish' (ōr'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several narrow elongated fishes of the genus *Regaleeus.* They have no caudal fin, the ventral fins are reduced to long filaments thickened at the tip, and the dorsal fin runs the entire length of the body, its anterior rays, which are tipped with red, rising like a mane above the head. The body is silvery in color with dusky stripes, and reaches a length of 20 to 30 feet. They have been taken on the coast of Europe and the Pacific coasts of America and Asia.



Oarfish.

o-a'ri-o- (ō-ā'rĭ-ō-; 115), **o-a'ri-** (ō-ā'rĭ-). [Gr. ᾠάριον a small egg, dim. of ᾠόν egg.] Combining form denoting *connection with,* or *relation to, the ovaries.* Cf. OVARIO-.

oar'lock' (ōr'lŏk'), *n.* [AS. *ārloc.* See OAR, LOCK, *n.*; cf. ROWLOCK.] *Naut.* A notch, fork, or other device, usually one that can be shipped or unshipped, in which the oar rests in rowing or sculling. See ROWLOCK.

oars'man (ōrz'măn; 201), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who uses an oar or oars; a rower.

oar'y (ōr'ĭ; 201), *a.* Having the form or the function of an oar; as, the swan's *oary* feet. *Milton. Addison.*

o-a'sis (ō-ā'sĭs; ŏ'ā-sĭs; 277), *n.; pl.* OASES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ὄασις; cf. Copt. *ouahe.*] **1.** A fertile or green spot in a waste or desert, esp. in a sandy desert. **2.** *Astron.* Any of numerous small, roundish spots on the planet Mars, at the intersection of its so-called canals, thought by some astronomers to be due to vegetation.

oast (ōst), *n.* [ME. *ost*, AS. *āst;* cf. Gr. αἴθος burning heat.] A kiln to dry hops or malt; a cockle.

oat (ōt), *n.* [ME. *ote, ate*, AS. *āte*, pl. *āten;* orig. uncert.] **1.** **a** The grain or seed of the cereal grass *Avena sativa*, or the plant itself; — commonly used collectively in the plural. Oats are an important grain crop in temperate regions, and were cultivated before the Christian Era. Their chief use is as food for horses, but oatmeal is an important article of diet, esp. in Scotland. **b** Any other species of *Avena*, esp. the wild oat (*A. fatua*).



Panicle of Oat (*Avena sativa*).

2. A musical pipe made of oat straw. *Obs. Milton.*

oat'cake' (ōt'kāk'), *n.* A cake made of oatmeal.

oat'en (ōt'n), *a.* **1.** Made of oat grain or of oatmeal; as, *oaten* cakes. **2.** Of the oat; made of an oat straw or stem; as, an *oaten* pipe. *Milton.*

oat grass. **a** Any wild species of oat; — called also *button grass, French rye grass.* **b** The European pasture grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*, often disting. in the United States as *meadow oat grass.* **c** Any of several grasses of the genera *Danthonia* and *Trisetum.* **d** In Australia, *Anthistiria gigantea;* also, *Anisopogon avenaceus.*

oath (ōth), *n.; pl.* OATHS (ōthz). [ME. *othe, ooth, oth, ath*, AS. *āð;* akin to D. *eed*, OS. *ēð*, G. *eid*, Icel. *eiðr*, Sw. *ed*, Dan. *eed*, Goth. *aiþs;* cf. OIr. *oeth.*] **1.** A solemn appeal to God, or, in a wider sense, to some superior sanction or a sacred or revered person (as the temple, the altar, the blood of Abel, the Koran, a tribal superior, etc.), for the truth of an affirmation or declaration, or in witness of the inviolability of a promise or undertaking; also, the affirmation or promise, or the like, supported by the oath, or the form of expression in which it is made. In law **judicial oaths** are those duly made as a part of judicial proceedings, and a willfully false statement made in violation of such an oath is perjury (which see); other oaths are **extrajudicial oaths.** The violation of promissory oaths taken under legal authority, such as oaths of office (called **official oaths**), the oath of allegiance, etc., does not involve the crime or penalties of perjury.

If an inferior chief takes an *oath*, he swears by his superior relation, who, of course, is a greater chief. *H. Spencer.*

2. A solemn affirmation or declaration not invoking the deity or any superior sanction; — often used in statutes of any affirmation or other mode authorized by law for attestation of the truth or inviolability of what is stated. **3.** A careless or blasphemous use of the name of the divine Being, or anything divine or sacred, by way of appeal or as a profane exclamation, ejaculation, or imprecation; an expression of profane swearing. "A terrible *oath.*" *Shak.* **Syn.** — See CURSE.

oath of abjuration, an oath asserting the right of the present royal family to the British crown, and expressly abjuring allegiance to the descendants of the Pretender. Formerly no one could sit in either house of the British Parliament without taking the several oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, and making a declaration against transubstantiation. A single oath or affirmation has been substituted for all of these by the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868, and the Oaths Act, 1888. — **o. of allegiance,** an oath to bear true allegiance to a particular government or sovereign. See OATH OF ABJURATION. — **o. of calumny,** *Civil Law,* an oath required initially of a plaintiff, as in a divorce case, stating that he has a good ground of action and is acting in good faith. — **o. of supremacy,** an oath acknowledging the supremacy of the sovereign in spiritual affairs, and renouncing the supremacy of the Pope in ecclesiastical or temporal affairs. See OATH OF ABJURATION. *Eng.*

oath helper. *Early Eng. Law.* A man brought into court to swear to the truth of his principal's oath in a 'wager of law, failing to do which he did not swear at all, in this being distinguished from the recognitor, who took oath to speak the truth whatever that might be. The oath helpers were originally chosen by the principal, but under later laws they were often chosen subject only to his exception. The number varied with the gravity of the offense and often with the rank of the person. Cf. COMPURGATOR.

oat'meal' (ōt'mēl'), *n.* **1.** Meal made of oats, or porridge made of such meal. **2.** One of a set of ruffians who flourished in London early in the 17th century. *Obs.*

ob- (ŏb-). [L. *ob*, prep. Cf. EPI-.] A prefix signifying: **a** *To, toward, before, facing.* **b** *Against, in opposition to.* **c** *Upon* or *over.* **d** *Completely* (sometimes intensive only). **e** (In modern scientific Latin and English) *reversely, in an opposite direction;* as in, *ob*lige, to bind to; *ob*stacle, something standing before; *ob*ject, lit., to throw against; *ob*ovate, reversely, or oppositely, ovate. *Ob-* is commonly assimilated before *c, f, g,* and *p,* to *oc-, of-, og-,* and *op-.*

O'ba-di'ah (ō'bā-dī'ā), *n.* [Heb. *'Obadyāh.*] **1.** Lit., servant of the Lord; — masc. prop. name. L. *Obadius* (ō'bā-dī'ŭs). **2.** **a** A Hebrew prophet of uncertain date. **b** The Book of Obadiah. See OLD TESTAMENT.

o'bang (ō'băng), *n.* [Jap. *ōban*, fr. Chin. *ta⁴ pan³*, lit., great seal.] A former gold coin of Japan, varying in value from about $17 upwards. It was chiefly used for presents.

‖ **ob'bli-ga'to** (ŏb'blĭ-gä'tō), *a.* [It., lit., bound. See OBLIGE.] *Music.* Required; indispensable; — applied to voices, instruments, or esp. accompaniments, necessary to the just performance of a composition. — *n.* An accompanying part of semi-independent melodic character, played by a single instrument, and combining freely with the remainder of the accompaniment; as, a violin *obbligato* to a song with pianoforte accompaniment.

ob-con'ic (ŏb-kŏn'ĭk) } *a.* Inversely conical.
ob-con'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }

ob-cor'date (ŏb-kôr'dāt), *a.* Heart-shaped, with the attachment at the apex; inversely cordate. See RETUSE, *Illust.*

ob-dip'lo-stem'o-nous (ŏb-dĭp'lō-stĕm'ō-nŭs; -stē'mō-nŭs), *a. Bot.* Having the outer whorl of stamens antipetalous. See DIPLOSTEMONOUS. — **ob-dip'lo-stem'o-ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

ob'dor-mi'tion (ŏb'dôr-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *obdormire* to fall asleep.] **1.** State of being asleep. *Obs.* **2.** Numbness and anæsthesia in a part caused by pressure on a nerve; the condition of a limb when "asleep."

ob'du-ra-cy (ŏb'dū-rā-sĭ; ŏb-dū'rā-sĭ; 277), *n.* Quality or state of being obdurate.

ob'du-rate (ob'dū-rāt; *also, esp. in poetry,* ŏb-dū'rāt), *a.* [L. *obduratus*, p. p. of *obdurare* to harden; *ob* (see OB-) + *durare* to harden, *durus* hard. See DURE.] **1.** Hardened in feelings, esp. against moral or mollifying influences; unyielding; persistent; hard-hearted; stubbornly wicked.

The very custom of evil makes the heart *obdurate* against whatsoever instructions to the contrary. *Hooker.*

Art thou *obdurate*, flinty, hard as steel? *Shak.*

2. Hard; harsh; rugged; rough; intractable. "*Obdurate* consonants." *Swift.*

Syn. — Hard, firm, unbending, inflexible, unyielding, stubborn, obstinate, unfeeling, hard-hearted, insensible, unsusceptible. — OBDURATE, INDURATED, CALLOUS, INURED, HARDENED agree in the idea of being or growing hard. OBDURATE has almost entirely lost its physical connotation, and implies stubborn resistance to entreaty or softening influences (see OBSTINATE); as, "the *obdurate* heart of . . . Pharaoh" (*Pope*); "The Muse is still as *obdurate* and coy as ever" (*Cowper*); "windows fast and *obdurate*" (*R. Browning*). INDURATED usually retains its physical sense (as, an *indurated* swelling, *indurated* clay), but sometimes occurs figuratively; as, "men of palsied imaginations and *indurated* hearts" (*Wordsworth*); "her husband's *indurated* conscience" (*H. James*). CALLOUS, both lit. and fig., implies a hardening or deadening of the sensibilities as a result of constant pressure or friction, or of repeated experience; as, "Till, his relish grown *callous*, almost to disease, who peppered the highest was surest to please" (*Goldsmith*); "I have . . . 'supped full of horrors' till I have become *callous*" (*Byron*). INURED implies such toughening from use as lessens susceptibility to pain or inconvenience; as, "no hackneyed writer, *inured* to abuse, and *callous* to criticism" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "One soon . . . becomes *inured* to the work" (*Kinglake*); "*inured* to daily toil" (*Lockhart*). HARDENED, in its fig. senses, implies greater insensibility to hardship than *inured;* morally, it suggests esp. a settled disregard for the claims of duty or sympathy (cf. *reprobate*, under ABANDONED); as, *hardened* against cold, a *hardened* criminal. See OBSTINATE, INFLEXIBLE, PASSIVE.

— **ob'du-rate-ly,** *adv.* — **ob'du-rate-ness,** *n.*

ob'du-rate (-rāt), *v. t. & i.* To make, or to become, obdurate. *Rare.* — **ob'du-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

o-be'di-ence (ō-bē'dĭ-ĕns), *n.* [F. *obédience*, L. *obedientia, oboedientia.* See OBEDIENT; cf. OBEISANCE.] **1.** Act or fact of obeying, or state of being obedient; compliance with that which is required by authority; subjection to rightful restraint or control.

Government must compel the *obedience* of individuals. *Ames.*

2. **a** Fact or state of being obeyed; rule; dominion; — now used chiefly of the authority of the Roman Catholic Church. **b** Hence, a dominion; a following; a body of persons subject to a certain authority, esp. ecclesiastical. **3.** A bow or curtsy; an obeisance. *Archaic or Dial.* **4.** *Eccl.* **a** An official position, or a call or offshoot of a monastery, governed by a prior. **b** One of the three monastic vows. **c** The written precept of a superior in a religious order or congregation to a subject.

o-be'di-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [OF. *obedient*, L *obediens, oboediens, -entis*, p. pr. of *obedire, oboedire*, to obey. See OBEY.] Subject in will or act to authority; willing to obey; sub-

Oak'-ap'ple Day. In England, May 29, the anniversary of the Restoration in 1660. It was formerly the custom for country boys to wear oak apples or sprigs of oak, in allusion to Charles II.'s hiding in an oak to escape Cromwell's troopers after the battle of Worcester. Called also in some places **Oak and Nettle Day,** bunches of nettles being sometimes used to chastise those who wore no oak.

oak barren. A tract of sandy or barren ground covered with scrub oaks. *U. S.*

oak'ber'ry, *n.* Any berrylike gall growing on the oak.

Oak'boy', *n.* A member of a body of Irish insurgents (who wore oak sprigs in their hats), who rose in 1763 against forced labor on the roads and a stricter exaction of tithes.

oak button. An oak gall.

oak chestnut. A tree of the genus *Castanopsis.*

Oak Crown. See ORDER, 1.

oak'ed, *a.* Oaken. *Obs.*

oak'er. + OCHER.

oak leather. The leatherlike mycelium of a fungus which forms white patches in the fissures of oak wood.

oak'let, *n.* See -LET.

oak'ling, *n.* See -LING, *dim.*

oak'lungs', *n.* The tree lungwort. *Obs.*

oak nut. An oak gall.

oak pest. An American plant louse (*Phylloxera rileyi*) which infests the oak.

oak toad. A small toad (*Bufo quercicus*) of Georgia and neighboring coastal States. [gus.]

oak tongue. The beefsteak fungus.

oak wart. A wartlike oak gall.

oak'web', *n.* The cockchafer. *Dial. Eng.*

oam (ōm), *n. & v.* [Cf. Norw dial. *ome* smoke.] Steam; warm air. *Scot.*

O-a'ma-ru stone (ō-ä'mä-rōō; ŏm'ä-rōō). A fine white granular limestone quarried at Oamaru, New Zealand.

oap. Var. of OPE, bullfinch.

oar. oare. + ORE, mineral.

oar'age (ōr'ĭj; 201), *n.* [*oar* + *-age.*] *Rare.* **1.** Rowing motion. **2.** Outfit of oars. [*Local, Eng.*]

oar'cock', *n.* The water rail.

oar'-foot'ed, *a.* Having feet adapted for swimming

oarie. + OARY, ORY.

o-a'ri-o-cele' (ō-ā'rĭ-ō-sēl'; 115), *n.* [*oario-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of the ovaries.

o-a'ri-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n. Surg.* = OVARIOTOMY.

o'a-rit'is (ō'ā-rīt'ĭs), *n.* [NL.] Ovaritis. — **o'a-rit'ic** (-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

o-a'ri-um (ō-ā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ä). [NL. See OARIO-.] *Anat.* An ovary. [LOP.

oar'lap (ōr'lăp). Var. of OAR-LOP. + ORLOP.

oar'lop, *n.* [Prob. fr. *oar* + *lop* to droop.] A variety of rabbits in which the ears stand out at right angles to the head.

oar'man, *n.* An oarsman. *Rare*

oars'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

oars'wom'an (ōrz'wo͝om'ăn; 201), *n.* A woman who rows.

oart, *n.* [Corrupt. fr Pg. *horta.*] A coconut orchard. *Obs. Western India.* [*Dial. Eng.*]

oar'weed'. Var. of OREWEED.

o-a'sal (ō-ā'săl; ŏ'ā-săl), *a.* Oasitic.

oase. + OOZE.

o'a-sit'ic (ō'ā-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, an oasis.

oast. + HOST.

oast (ōst), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *ostr* cheese, Dan. & Sw. *ost.*] The curd for cheese before it is separated from the whey. *Dial. Eng.*

oasy. + OOZY.

oat, *v. t. & i.* To feed with oats. *Obs. or R., U. S.*

oat'ear', *n.* The yellow wagtail. *Local, Eng.* [*Local, Eng.*]

oat fowl. The snow bunting.

oath, *v. i. & t.* To swear, or to swear at or by. *Rare.*

oath'a-ble (ōth'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of taking an oath. *Obs.*

oathed (ōthd), *a.* Having an oath or oaths.

oath'ful (ōth'fo͝ol), *a.* See -FUL.

oath'let (ōth'lĕt), *n.* See -LET.

oar'less, *a.* See -LESS.

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oath'let (ōth'lĕt), *n.* See -LET.

oatlike grass. = OAT GRASS b.

oat'seed', *n.* **a** The seed or grain of the oat. **b** The season for sowing oats. *Obs.*

oatseed bird. The yellow wagtail. *Local, Eng.*

oat smut. See SMUT.

oat thistle. The cotton thistle.

oat'y (ōt'ĭ), *a.* Like, or full of, oats. esp. wild oats *Rare.*

oaves (ōvz; ŏ'vēs). Dial. Eng. var. of EAVES.

oaze. + OOZE.

ob, *n.* Objection; — in phrase *ob and sol*, objection and solution, used in scholastic controversy. *Obs.* [A sorcerer. *Obs.*]

ob, *n.* [Heb *ōbh* necromancer.] Ob., or ob. *Abbr.* Obadiah; obiit (L., he, or she, died); oboe; obolus (*Obs.*).

o. b. *Abbr.* Opening of books; — used on the tape of stock tickers to denote that the stock sold will be delivered on the opening of the transfer books of the issuing company.

ob-ac'er-ate, *v. t.* [L. *obacerare.*] To interrupt; contradict. *Obs.* — **ob-ac'er-a'tion,** *n. Obs.*

Obad. *Abbr.* Obadiah.

O'ba-di'a (ō'bā-dī'ā). *D. Bib.*

O'bal (ō'băl). *Bib.*

ob-am'bu-late (ŏb-ăm'bū-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *obambulatus*, p. p. of *obambulare.*] To walk about; wander. — **o-b-am'b-u-l-a'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Both Obs. or R.*

ob-and-soller, *n* A subtle disputant *Obs.* See 1st OB.

ob-arm'ate, *v. t.* [L. *obarmatus*, p. p. of *obarmare.*] To arm. *Obs.* — **ob'ar-ma'tion,** *n. Obs.*

‖ **ob-ar'ni, ob-ar'ne,** *n.* [Russ. *(med') obvarnyi* scalded mead.] A kind of Russian drink. *Obs.*

ob'an-di'tion (ŏb'ăn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [*ob-* + *audition.*] *Med.* Hardness of hearing.

obay. + OBEY.

Ob'ben-ite (ŏb'ĕn-ĭt), *n.* Also **Ubbenite, Ubbonite.** *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Obbe Philipszoon of Leeuwarden (d. 1540? A. D.), a leader of a party among the early Mennonites who repudiated polygamous views, and denied the earthly reign of Christ

obbraid. + UPBRAID.

ob-cæ'cate. *a.* [L. *obcæcatus*, p. p.] Blind. *Obs.* — **ob'cæ-ca'tion,** *n. Obs.* [vate.

ob-cla'vate, *a.* Inversely clavate.

ob'com-pressed', *a. Bot* Flattened vertically or anteriorly instead of laterally.

ob-cor'di-form (ŏ b-k ô r'd ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Obcordate. *Rare.*

ob-cu'ne-ate, *a.* Inversely cuneate. [toid.

ob-del'toid, *a.* Inversely del-

Ob-di'a (ŏb-dĭ'ā). *Bib.*

Ob-di'as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*

obdt. *Abbr.* Obedient.

ob-duct', *v. t.* Also **ob-duce'.** [L. *obductus*, p. p. of *obducere*; *ob* (see OB-) + *ducere* to lead.] To cover or draw over as a covering. *Obs*

ob-duc'tion (ŏb-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obductio.*] **1.** A drawing or laying over, as a covering. *Obs.* **2.** *Med.* An autopsy

ob-dul'ce-rate, *v. t.* [*ob-* + L. *dulcorare* to sweeten.] To make sweet. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

ob-dure', *v. t. & i.* To harden. [

ob-dure', *a.* Obdurate. — **ob-dure'ly,** *adv.* — **ob-dure'ness,** *n All Obs.* [ness. *Obs.*

ob-dur'ed-ness, *n.* Obdurate-

ob-du'ri-ty, *n.* Obduracy. *Obs. Osf. E. D.*

obe (ōb), *n.* [Gr ὦβός.] *Greek Hist* In ancient Laconia, a subdivision of a phyle, or clan.

o'be (ō'bē), **o'be-ah** (ō'bē-ä; ō-bē'ä). Var. of OBI.

O'bed (ō'bĕd), *n.* [Heb. *'Obēd*, perh. through Gr. Ὠβήδ or L. *Obed.*] Lit., serving; — masc. prop. name. [*D. Bib.*

O'bed-e'dom (ō'bĕ-ĕ-dŏm). *D. Bib.*

o-be'di-a (ō-bē-dĭ'ä). *D. Bib.*

o-be'di-ble, *a.* Obedient. *Obs.*

o-be'di-en-cer, *n.* [Cf. F. *obéissancier.*] An obedientiary. *Obs.*

obediencia'rie. + OBEDIENTIARY.

o-be'di-en-cy (ō-bē'dĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *obedientia.*] Obedience. *Rare.* [son. *Obs.*

o-be'di-ent, *n.* An obedient per-

missive to restraint, control, or command; as, *obedient* children; an *obedient* temper.

And floating straight, *obedient* to the stream. *Shak.*

Syn. — Attentive, yielding, submissive, dutiful; servile, cringing, fawning, supple. — OBEDIENT, COMPLIANT, OBSEQUIOUS, SYCOPHANTIC. OBEDIENT implies due and willing submission to authority or control; COMPLIANT suggests esp. readiness (which may be over facile or even weak) to conform to another's desire or will; OBSEQUIOUS connotes excessive or servile compliance; one is SYCOPHANTIC who is obsequiously flattering; as, "Always *obedient* to your grace's will, I come to know your pleasure" (*Shak.*). "To show how *compliant* he was to the humors of the princes whom he served, [he] did . . . dexterously comply with his prodigality" (*Burnet*); "Never *obsequious* to the great, — or, worse still, to the base and mean, as some public men are forced to be" (*Thackeray*); "subservient yet not *obsequious*" (*Atlantic Monthly*); "a *sycophantical* parasite" (*South*). See FLEXIBLE, DUCTILE, MENIAL, COMPLACENCY.

obedient plant, the false dragonhead.

o-be/di-en/ti-a-ry (ō-bē/dĭ-ĕn/shĭ-ā-rĭ; -shā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *obedientiarius.*] **1.** A person owing or yielding obedience; a subject. *Obs.*

2. A member of a conventual establishment subject to religious duties or obediences.

o-bei/sance (ō-bā/săns; ō-bē/-; 277), *n.* [F. *obéissance* obedience, fr. *obéissant*, p. pr. See OBEY; cf. OBEDIENCE.] **1.** = OBEDIENCE, 1, 2. *Obs.*

2. A movement of the body, usually a bending or prostration, or a gesture in token of respect or submission; a bow or curtsy; also, respectfulness; deference; homage.

Bathsheba bowed and did *obeisance* unto the king. 1 *Kings* i.16

o-bei/sant (-sănt), *a.* [F. *obéissant*, p. pr. of *obéir* to obey.] **1.** Obedient. *Obs.*

2. Doing obeisance; deferential; also, obsequious. *Rare.*

o-be'li-on (ō-bē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr Gr. ὀβελός a spit.] *Craniol.* The point on the interparietal suture between the two parietal foramina. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.* — **o-be'li-ac** (-ăk), *a.*

ob'e-lisk (ŏb'ē-lĭsk), *n.* [L. *obeliscus*, Gr. ὀβελίσκος, dim. of ὀβελός a spit, a pointed pillar: cf. F. *obélisque.*] **1.** An upright four-sided pillar, gradually tapering as it rises, and terminating in a pyramid called *pyramidion.* It is ordinarily monolithic. Egyptian obelisks are commonly covered with hieroglyphic writing recording the triumphs and other achievements of kings. Some of the oldest were taken to Rome; one, from Luxor (Thebes), is in Paris; and, of two known as Cleopatra's Needles, one is in London and the other in New York. See CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, *Illust.*

2. An obelus (— or ÷), or the mark of reference †, — called also *dagger.* See DAGGER, *n.*, 2.

ob'e-lisk, *v. t.*; OB'E-LISKED (-lĭskt); OB'E-LISK'ING. To mark or designate with an obelisk.

ob'e-lize (-līz), *v. t.*; OB'E-LIZED (-līzd); OB'E-LIZ'ING (-līz'-ĭng). [Gr. ὀβελίζειν, fr. ὀβελός. See OBELUS.] To designate with an obelus or obelisk; to mark as doubtful or spurious. — **ob'e-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n. Rare.*

ob'e-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. ὀβελός, prop., a spit.] **1.** The mark —, or ÷; — so called from its shape. In old MSS. or editions of the classics it marks a passage or reading suspected to be corrupt or spurious.

2. [*cap.*] *Old Astron.* The constellation Sagitta.

O'ber-on (ō'bĕr-ŏn; ŏb'ĕr-), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *Auberon*; prob. of Frankish origin.] **1.** *Medieval Myth.* The king of the fairies, husband of Titania. *Shak.*

2. *Astron.* The fourth satellite of Uranus (which see).

o-bese' (ō-bēs'), *a.* [L. *obesus* eaten away, lean; also, that has eaten itself fat, fat, stout, p. p. of *obedere* to devour; *ob* (see OB-) + *edere.* See EAT.] Excessively corpulent; very fat or fleshy. — **o-bese'ly,** *adv.* — **o-bese'ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See STOUT.

o-bes'i-ty (ō-bĕs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *obesitas*: cf. F. *obésité.*] State or quality of being obese; incumbrance of flesh.

o'bex (ō'bĕks), *n.* [L., an obstacle.] **1.** An obstacle. *Rare.*

2. *Anat.* A thin triangular lamina of gray matter above the calamus scriptorius in the roof of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

o-bey' (ō-bā'), *v. t.*; O-BEYED' (-bād'); O-BEY'ING. [ME. *obeyen*, F. *obéir*, fr. L. *obedire, oboedire; ob* (see OB-) + *audire* to hear. See AUDIBLE; cf. OBEISANCE.] **1.** To give ear to; to execute the commands of; to yield submission to; to comply with the orders of.

Children, *obey* your parents in the Lord. *Eph* vi 1.
Was she thy God, that her thou didst *obey?* *Milton.*

2. To submit to the authority of; to be ruled by.

My will *obeyed* his will. *Chaucer*

3. To yield to the impulse, power, or operation of; as, a ship *obeys* her helm.

o-bey', *v. i.* **1.** To yield obedience; — formerly with *to.*

2. To make obeisance. *Obs.*

ob-fus'cate (ŏb-fŭs'kāt), *v. t.*; OB-FUS'CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); OB-FUS'CAT-ING (-kāt-ĭng). [L. *obfuscatus*, p. p. of *obfuscare* to darken; *ob* (see OB-) + *fuscare* to darken, fr. *fuscus* dark.] To darken; obscure; becloud; confuse; bewilder. — **ob'fus-ca'tion** (ŏb'fŭs-kā'shŭn), *n.*

Clouds of passion which might *obfuscate* the intellects of meaner females. *Scott.*

o'bi (ō'bĭ), *n.* [Jap.] A sash, esp. the long broad sash of soft material worn by women. *Japan.*

o'bi (ō'bĭ), *n.* [Of African origin.] A species of sorcery, probably of African origin, practiced among West Indian negroes; also, a charm or fetich. — **o'bi-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

o-bis'po (ō-bĭs'pō), *n.* [Sp., bishop, L. *episcopus.* See BISHOP. So named because the head is shaped like a bishop's miter.] An eagle ray (*Aëtobatus narinari*) widely distributed in the warmer regions. See EAGLE RAY, *Illust.*

o'bit (ō'bĭt; ŏb'ĭt; 277), *n.* [OF. *obit*, L. *obitus*, fr. *obire* to go against, to go to meet, (sc. *mortem*) to die; *ob* (see OB-) + *ire* to go. See ISSUE.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** A person's death; decease.

2. A notice or record of a person's death and its date.

3. A funeral solemnity or office; obsequies.

4. A service for the soul of a deceased person (esp. by an institution in memory of its founder) on his deathday.

5. A money gift at an anniversary memorial service.

‖ **ob'i-ter** (ŏb'ĭ-tẽr), *adv.* [L., on the way; *ob* (see OB-) + *iter* a going, a walk, way.] In passing; incidentally; by the way. — **ob'i-ter dic'tum** (dĭk'tŭm); *pl.* OBITER DICTA (-tȧ) [L.], *Law*, an incidental and collateral opinion uttered by a judge, and therefore (as not material to his decision or judgment) not binding. Cf. RESPONSA PRUDENTIORUM.

o-bit'u-a-ry (ō-bĭt'ū-ā-rĭ), *a.* [See OBIT.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to, the death of a person or persons; as, an *obituary* notice; *obituary* poetry.

o-bit'u-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *obituaire.* See OBIT.] **1.** That which pertains to, or is called forth by, a person's obit, or death; esp., an account of a deceased person; a notice of the death of a person, with a biographical sketch.

2. *R. C. Ch.* A list of the dead, or a register of anniversary days when service is performed for the dead.

ob-ject' (ŏb-jĕkt'), *v. t.*; OB-JECT'ED; OB-JECT'ING. [L. *objectus*, p. p. of *objicere, obicere*, to throw or put before, to oppose; *ob* (see OB-) + *jacere* to throw: cf. F. *objecter.* See JET a shooting forth.] **1.** To set before or against; to bring into opposition; to oppose. *Obs.*

Some strong impediment or other *objecting* itself. *Hooker*

2. To bring or place in view; to expose; as, to *object* something to the eye. *Obs. or Archaic.*

3. To offer in opposition, as by way of accusation or reproach; to adduce as an objection or adverse reason.

Others *object* the poverty of the nation *Addison.*

ob-ject', *v. i.* To make opposition in words or argument, or merely to feel averse; — usually followed by *to.*

ob'ject (ŏb'jĕkt), *n.* [L. *objectus*, p. p., neut. *objectum*, a thing thrown or put before. See OBJECT, *v. t.*] **1.** An objection; also, an obstacle, let, or hindrance; obstruction. *Obs.*

2. That which is put, or which may be regarded as put, in the way of some of the senses; something visible or tangible; as, he observed an *object* in the distance; he touched a strange *object* in the dark.

The sensations which form the elements of all knowledge are received either simultaneously or successively; when several are received simultaneously, as the smell, the taste, the color, the form, etc., of a fruit, their association together constitutes our idea of an *object;* when received successively, their association makes up the idea of an event. *J. Martineau.*

"When ten men look at the sun or moon," said Reid, "they all see the same individual *object.*" But not so, Hamilton replies: "the truth is that each of these persons sees a different *object.*" . . . Hamilton is right in so far as each concrete experience has its own concrete *object;* Reid in so far as common experience relates all these concrete *objects* to one phenomenon. It would be a vast convenience, by the way, if philosophical writers would be at some pains to distinguish these very different meanings of "*object*" that here again emerge. *James Ward*

3. Specif.: That the sight of which arouses feelings of pity, amusement, disgust, or the like; a sight; a spectacle; gazingstock. *Now Rare or Colloq.* *Shak.*

4. That which is set, or which may be regarded as set, before the mind so as to be apprehended or known; that of which the mind by any of its activities takes cognizance, whether a thing external in space or a conception formed by the mind itself; as, an *object* of knowledge, wonder, fear, thought, study, etc. In philosophical discussions, *object* usually stands in antithesis to *subject, ego,* or *self-consciousness,* and its meaning may be extended to designate the totality of external phenomena, as constituting the notself. There is, however, no fixity in this *object;* a toothache may be the *object* of consciousness one moment, and the next, with attention directed elsewhere, become merged in organic self-consciousness. Philosophically, *object* is only one term in the *subject-object* relation, that is, it is never considered apart from some relation to a subject, but in ordinary usage it is often equivalent to *thing,* or physical entity conceived as totally independent. With the Scholastics, who gave the term its chief meaning, the *object* is essentially an *object* of thought, and is distinguished as *formal* or *material,* the *formal object* being an abstraction, or peculiar aspect of a thing, the *material object* being the thing considered as a complex whole.

Object is a term for that about which the knowing subject is conversant; what the Schoolmen have styled the "materia circa quam." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The *object* of their bitterest hatred. *Macaulay.*

5. That by which the mind, or any of its activities, is directed; that on which the purposes are fixed as the end of action or effort; that which is sought for; end; aim; motive; final cause.

Object, beside its proper signification, came to be abusively applied to denote motive, end, final cause . . . This innovation was probably borrowed from the French. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Let our *object* be, our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country. *D. Webster.*

6. *Gram.* A word, phrase, or clause used substantively in immediate dependence on a verb, as denoting that on or toward which its action is directed; also, a word, etc., used in immediate dependence on a preposition, as denoting that to which it expresses some relation. The object of a verb is distinguished as a **direct object** when it denotes that which is immediately acted upon, as *ball,* in, throw me the *ball;* and an **indirect object,** when it denotes that which is affected indirectly by it, as *me* in the example. In Latin the direct object is regularly put in the accusative, and the indirect in the dative case; thus, *tibi gratias* ago, I give you thanks.

7. [L. *objectus* an opposing.] Act of throwing itself, or state of being thrown, in the way; interposition. *Obs. & R.*

8. Representation; appearance; show. *Obs.* *Shak.*

He, advancing close
Up to the lake, past all the rest, arose
In glorious *object.* *Chapman.*

Syn. — See INTENTION.

object glass. *Optics.* The objective of a microscope, telescope, etc. See OBJECTIVE, *n.*, 2.

ob-jec'ti-fi-ca'tion (ŏb-jĕk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See OBJECTIFY; -FICATION.] Act of making objective, or state of being objectified.

ob-jec'ti-fy (ŏb-jĕk'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'-ĭng). [*object* + *-fy.*] **1.** To cause to become, or to assume the character of, an object; to render objective.

2. To externalize visually, as in hallucinatory vision.

ob-jec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *objectio:* cf. F. *objection.*] **1.** Act of objecting; as, to prevent action by *objection.*

2. An accusation, as of crime. *Obs.*

3. An opposing, assaulting, etc.; also, an obstruction. *Obs.*

4. That which is, or may be, presented in opposition; an adverse reason or argument; a reason for objecting or opposing; as, I have no *objection* to going; unreasonable *objections.* "*Objections* against every truth." *Tyndale.*

Syn. — Exception, difficulty, doubt, scruple.

ob-jec'tion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to objection; offensive. — **ob-jec'tion-a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ob-jec'tion-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **ob-jec'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

ob-jec'ti-vate (-tĭ-vāt), *v. t.*; -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); -VAT'ING (-vāt'ĭng). To objectify. — **ob-jec'ti-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.*

ob-jec'tive (ŏb-jĕk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *objectif.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an object of action or feeling; forming an object of attraction, or a final cause; esp., pertaining to the material object (see OBJECT, 4).

2. *Philos.* Of or pertaining to an object; contained in, or having the nature or position of, an object; — opposed to *subjective.* Specif.: **a** Existing only in relation to mind; pertaining to the thing known considered merely in its relation to the knowing subject, or to the thing willed or desired in its relation to the agent willing or desiring.

Natural phenomena are only natural appearances. They are, therefore, such as we see and perceive them. Their real and *objective* natures are therefore the same. *Berkeley.*

b Existing independent of mind; pertaining to a thing or object as it is in itself or as distinguished from consciousness or the subject. See SUBJECTIVE.

In the Middle Ages, *subject* meant *substance,* and has this sense in Descartes and Spinoza; sometimes, also, in Reid. *Subjective* is used by William of Occam to denote that which exists independent of mind; *objective,* what is formed by the mind. This shows what is meant by *realitas objectiva* in Descartes. Kant and Fichte have inverted the meanings. *Subject,* with them, is the mind which knows; *object,* that which is known; *subjective,* the varying conditions of the knowing mind; *objective,* that which is in the constant nature of the thing known. *Trendelenburg.*

Objective means that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the object known, and not from the subject knowing, and thus denotes what is real, in opposition to that which is ideal — what exists in nature, in contrast to what exists merely in the thought of the individual. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Objective reference is the substance of the convention by which rational beings communicate with each other and with themselves, and which, though a consequence of the unity of Reality, can be regarded without being directly identified with that unity. *B. Bosanquet.*

3. Emphasizing or expressing the nature of reality as it is apart from self-consciousness; treating events or phenomena as external rather than as affected by the reflections or feelings of the observer; as, *objective* art or literature.

4. *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition, being that case which denotes the relation of object. Also, the relation itself. See ACCUSATIVE, *a.*, 2. The objective case in English comprises the Anglo-Saxon accusative and dative, but except in certain pronouns it no longer has any distinct case ending. Certain adverbial expressions, esp. of time or place, where a preposition, as *at, in, on,* etc., may be supplied, are construed as in the objective case.

My troubles dream *[on] this night* doth make me sad. *Shak.*

To write of victories *[in* or *for] next year. Hudibras.*

5. *Perspective.* Belonging or relating to the object to be delineated; as, an *objective* line, plane, or point.

objective line, *Perspective,* a line drawn on the geometrical plane to be represented. — **o. plane,** *Surv.,* the horizontal plane upon which the object which is to be delineated, or whose place is to be determined, is supposed to stand. — **o. point,** the point or result to which the operations of an army are directed. By extension, the point or purpose to which anything, as a journey or an argument, is directed. — **o. spectroscope,** a form of astronomical spectroscope, consisting of a dispersing prism placed in front of the objective of a telescope. — **o. validity,** *Philos.,* a validity independent of the observing mind. — **o. whole.** See WHOLE.

ob-jec'tive, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The objective case, or a word in it.

2. *Optics.* The lens, or system of lenses, placed at the end of a telescope, microscope, etc., that is nearest the object. Its office is to form the image of the object, viewed by the eyepiece; the object glass. See MICROSCOPE, *Illust.*

3. An objective point, as the bull's-eye of a target.

4. That which is objective, or external to the mind.

As for the *objective,* then, which is opposed to our subjectivity and unknowable by us, it cannot be extant in the world of nature or in the world of man. *W. T. Harris.*

ob-jec'tiv-ism (-tĭ-vĭz'm), *n.* **a** *Philos.* (1) Any theory that stresses the objective, or external, elements of reality to *obire.* See OBIT.] Dead. *Obs.*

o-bit'u-al (ō-bĭt'ū-ăl), *a.* [L. *obitus* death. See OBIT.] Of or pert. to obits; as, *obitual* days. — *n.* An obituary. *Rare.*

o-bit'u-a-ri-ly (-ā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of OBITUARY. See -LY.

o-bit'u-a-rist (-rĭst), *n.* An obituary writer. [tion.

obj. *Abbr.* Objective; objec-

ob-ject', *a.* [L. *objectus*, p. p.] Opposed; objected; also, exposed. *Obs.*

ob-ject'a-ble (ŏb-jĕk'tȧ-b'l), *a.* 1. Such as may be objected. *R.* 2. Objectionable. *Rare.*

ob'jec-ta'tion (ŏb'jĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of objecting. *Rare.*

ob-jec'ta-tive (ŏb-jĕk'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Given to objecting. *Rare.*

object ball. In billiard and pool games, the ball, or any ball, designed to be hit by the cue ball.

object blindness. *Med.* Condition in which objects may be seen distinctly, but are of no significance to the mind.

ob'ject-tee' (ŏb'jĕk-tē'), *n.* One who is objected to. *Rare.*

ob'ject-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

ob-jec'tion-al (ŏb-jĕk'shŭn-ăl), *a. Rare.* **a** Of or pert. to objection. **b** Objectionable.

ob-jec'tion-er, ob-jec'tion-ist, *n.* An objector. *Rare.*

ob'ject-ist, *n.* An objectivist.

ob-jec'tive. Objective. *Ref. Sp.*

ob-jec'tive-ly, *adv.* of OBJECTIVE. See -LY.

ob-jec'tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

objective prism. *Astron.* A prism attached in front of the object glass, and of like aperture, the combination being equivalent to a spectroscope with the slit at infinite distance.

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o-be'di-en'tial (ō-bē'dĭ-ĕn'shăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *obédientiel.*] According to the rule of obedience. — **o-be'di-en'tial-ly,** *adv.* — **o-be'di-en'tial-ness,** *n. All R.*

o-be'di-en'ti-ar (-shĭ-ăr), *n.* An obedientiary. *Rare.* [ENT.]

o-be'di-ent-ly, *adv.* of OBEDI-

o-bei'ance. † OBEYANCE.

obeie. † OBEY.

o-bei'san-cy, *n.* Obeisance. *Obs.*

o-bei'sant, *n.* An obeisant person. *Obs*

o-bei'sant-ly, *adv.* of OBEISANT.

o-beish', **o-beis'**, *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *obéir.* See 2d -ISH.] Obey. *Obs.*

o'be-lism (ō'bē-lĭz'm), *n.* Obiism.

obeley. † OBLEY.

ob'e-lis'cal (ŏb'ē-lĭs'kăl), *a.* Of or like an obelisk. [cal. *R.*]

ob'e-lis'car (-kär), *a.* Obelis-

ob'e-lis'co-lych'nuy, *n.* [F. (Rabelais) *obéliscolychnie,* Gr. ὀβελισκολύχνιον a spit used as a lampholder.] A light bearer; a lighthouse. *Obs*

obely. † OBLEY.

ob-eq'ui-tate, *v. i.* [L. *obequitare.*] To ride about *Obs.* —

ob-eq'ui-ta'tion, *n. Obs.*

‖ **O'ber-haus'** (ō'bĕr-hous'), *n.* [G.] The upper house in bicameral German legislatures.

O'ber-lin the-ol'o-gy (ō'bĕr-lĭn). A scheme of New England theology, formulated by Asa Mahan (1800-1889) and Charles G. Finney (1792-1875), both of Oberlin College, Ohio.

O'ber-mann (ō'bĕr-măn), *n.* A melancholy recluse who records his thoughts in a series of letters constituting a French work of the same name by Etienne Pivert de Sénancour (1770-1846).

‖ **O'ber-prä'si-dent'** (ō'bĕr-prȧ'zĭ-dĕnt'), *n.*; *pl.* -DENTEN (-dĕn'tĕn). [G.] See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 2 b.

ob'er-ra'tion, *n.* [L. *oberrare* to wander about.] A wandering about. *Obs.*

obesch, obes. † OBEISH.

obet. † OBIT.

O'beth (ō'bĕth) *Bib.*

o-bey', *n.* Commandment. *Obs.*

o-bey'a-ble (ō-bā'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [sance. *Obs.*

o-bey'ance, *n.* Obedience; obei-

o-bey'and, *a.* [Prop., old p. pr of *obey.*] Obedient. *Obs.*

o-bey'ant, *a.* Obedient. *Obs.*

o-bey'er, *n.* One that obeys.

o-bey'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of OBEY. — **o-bey'ing-ly,** *adv.*

o-bey'sand, *a.* [See OBEISANT.] Obeisant. *Obs.*

ob-firm', *v. t.* Also **ob-firm'ate.** [L. *obfirmare, -atum,* to make steadfast. See OB-; FIRM, *v. t.*] To make obdurate *Obs.* — **ob'fir-ma'tion,** *n. Obs.*

ob-fus'cate, *a* [L. *obfuscatus,* p. p.] Obfuscated. *Rare*

ob-fus'ci-ty (ŏb-fŭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Obfuscation. *Obs. or R.*

ob-fus'cous (-kŭs), *a.* [Cf OF. *offusque, obfusque.*] Obfuscated. *Rare.*

ob-fusk', **ob-fusque'**, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *obfusquer, offusquer,* F. *offusquer.*] To obfuscate *Obs.*

‖ **o'bi-it** (ō'bĭ-ĭt). [L.] He (or she) died. Abbr. *ob.*

‖ **o'bi-it si'ne pro'le.** [L.] He (or she) died without issue.

O'bil (ō'bĭl). *Bib.*

ob-im'bri-cate (ŏb-ĭm'brĭ-kāt), *a Bot.* Imbricated, with the overlapping ends downward.

o'bit-al, *a.* & *n.* Obituary *Obs.*

obitte, *a.* [L. *obitus,* p. p. of

the relative neglect of the subjective, or mental. (2) A theory that asserts human knowledge to have objective validity. **b** *Ethics.* A theory considering the moral good to be objective. **c** *Æsthetics.* Theory or practice of objective art or literature. See OBJECTIVE, *a.*, 3. — **ob-jec′tiv-ist**, *n.* — **ob-jec′ti-vis′tic** (ŏb-jĕk′tĭ-vĭs′tĭk), *a.*

ob′jec-tiv′i-ty (ŏb′jĕk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State, quality, or relation of being objective; character of the object or objective.
The calm, the cheerfulness, the disinterested *objectivity* have disappeared [in the life of the Greeks]. *M. Arnold.*

ob-jec′tiv-ize (ŏb-jĕk′tĭ-vīz), *v. t.;* OB-JEC′TIV-IZED (-vīzd); OB-JEC′TIV-IZ′ING (-vīz′ĭng). To objectify.

ob′ject-ize (ŏb′jĕk-tīz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-tīzd); -IZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). To objectify. — **ob′ject-i-za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′-), *n.*

object lesson. A lesson in which object teaching is made use of; fig., something that teaches by exemplifying a principle in concrete form.

ob-jec′tor (ŏb-jĕk′tẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *objector* an accuser.] One who objects, as to a proposition or measure.

object teaching. A method of instruction in which illustrative objects are employed, each new word or idea being accompanied by a representation of that which it signifies. It is used especially in the kindergarten.

ob-jur′gate (ŏb-jûr′gāt; ŏb′jŭr-gāt), *v. t.;* OB-JUR′GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd; -gāt′ĕd); OB-JUR′GAT-ING (-ĭng). [L. *objurgatus*, p. p. of *objurgare* to chide; *ob* (see OB-) + *jurgare* to quarrel, scold.] To chide; to reprove.

ob′jur-ga′tion (ŏb′jŭr-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *objurgatio:* cf. F. *objurgation.*] Act of objurgating; reproof; rebuke.
With a strong *objurgation* of the elbow in his ribs. *Landor.*
Syn. — See ABUSE.

ob-jur′ga-to-ry (ŏb-jûr′gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *objurgatorius.*] Designed to objurgate or chide; expressing rebuke.
The *objurgatory* question of the Pharisees. *Paley.*

ob-lan′ce-o-late (ŏb-lăn′sē-ō-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Inversely lanceolate.


Oblanceolate Leaf.

ob′late (ŏb′lāt; ŏb-lāt′; 87, 277), *a.* [L. *oblatus*, used as p. p. of *offerre* to bring forward, offer, dedicate; *ob* (see OB-) + *latus* borne, for *tlatus.* See TOLERATE.] **1.** *Geom.* Flattened or depressed at the poles; as, the earth is an *oblate* spheroid.
2. Offered up; devoted; consecrated; dedicated; — used chiefly or only in the titles of Roman Catholic orders. See OBLATE, *n.*
oblate ellipsoid *or* **spheroid.** *Geom.* See ELLIPSOID OF REVOLUTION.

ob′late (ŏb′lāt; ŏb-lāt′; 87, 277), *n.* [See OBLATI.] *R. C. Ch.* One offered or devoted to the monastic life or to some special religious service or work; specif.: **a** A child dedicated in his or her early years by the parents to the monastic life. **b** One of a class of persons who have offered themselves and their property to a monastery, in which they live. They were common in the Middle Ages. **c** [*cap.*] A member of a congregation of secular priests or of a community of women devoted to some particular work.

ob-late′ (ŏb-lāt′), *v. t.;* OB-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); OB-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). **1.** To offer. *Obs.*
2. To make an oblation of; as, to *oblate* the elements.

ob-la′ti (ŏb-lā′tī), *n. pl.* [LL., fr. L. *oblatus.* See OBLATE, *a.*] *R. C. Ch.* Oblates.

ob-la′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *oblatio:* cf. F. *oblation.* See OBLATE, *a.*] **1.** Act of offering to God or any gods, esp. of the eucharistic elements. *Locke.*
2. Anything offered or presented in worship or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice. *Locke.*
A peculiar . . . *oblation* given to God. *Jer. Taylor.*
3. An offering made to a church, as for the expenses of the Eucharist, or to support the clergy and aid the poor.
4. Act of giving, or a gift. *Obs.*
oblation to the curia, *Rom. Hist.*, the ceremony of offering an illegitimate son for membership (which was hereditary) in the curia, the effect being to legitimatize the son and give him rights of succession to the father.

ob-la′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *oblationarius.*] *Eccl.* One who receives the oblation.

ob-la′tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes an offering as an act of worship or reverence. *Obs.*
2. An oblationary.

ob′la-to-ry (ŏb′lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *oblatus*, p. p. of *offerre* to offer + *-ory.*] Of or pertaining to oblation.

ob-lec′tate (ŏb-lĕk′tāt), *v. t.* [L. *oblectatus*, p. p. of *oblectare.*] To delight; to please greatly. *Rare.* — **ob′lec-ta′tion** (ŏb′lĕk-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

ob′li-gate (ŏb′lĭ-gāt), *v. t.;* OB′LI-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); OB′LI-GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). [L. *obligatus*, p. p. of *obligare.* See OBLIGE.] **1.** To bind, or fasten. *Obs.*
2. To bring or place under moral or legal duty or constraint; to bind by law or to hold by a constraining motive; to bind by an obligation. "*Obligated* by a sense of duty." *Proudfit.*
That they may not incline or be *obligated* to any vile or lowly occupations. *Landor.*
3. To pledge as security. *Obs.*
4. To place under obligation, as for a favor; to oblige. *Now Dial. or Uncultivated.*

ob′li-gate (ŏb′lĭ-gāt), *a.* [See OBLIGATE, *v. t.*] **1.** Bound; under obligation; restricted, as to one line of action.
2. *Biol.* Limited to a single life condition; — opposed to *facultative;* as *obligate* anaërobia (which see), parasites, or plants.

ob′li-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *obligation*, L. *obligatio.* See OBLIGE.] **1.** The act of obligating, or binding, one's self to a course of action. *Now Rare.*
2. *Law.* A bond with a condition annexed, and a penalty for nonfulfillment. In a larger sense, it is a formal and binding agreement or acknowledgment of a liability to pay a certain sum or do a certain thing.
3. That which a person is bound to do or forbear; any duty imposed by law, promise, or contract, by the relations of society, or by courtesy, kindness, etc.
Every man has *obligations* which belong to his station. Duties extend beyond *obligation*, and direct the affections, desires, and intentions, as well as the actions. *Whewell.*
4. The agreement, promise, contract, oath, or the like by which one is obligated or bound.
5. That which obligates or constrains; the binding power of a promise, contract, oath, or vow, or of law; that which constitutes legal or moral duty; as, the *obligations* of conscience, of affection, or of ideals.
By the *obligation* of a contract is meant the means which, at the time of its creation, the law affords for its enforcement. 111 *U. S.* 716.
6. State of being indebted for an act of favor or kindness; also, the act itself; as, to place others under *obligations;* his aid was a great *obligation.*
Syn. — See DUTY.

ob′li-ga-to-ry (ŏb′lĭ-gȧ-tō-rĭ; ŏb-lĭg′ȧ-; 277), *a.* [L. *obligatorius:* cf. F. *obligatoire.*] **1.** Binding in law or conscience; imposing, or of the nature of, duty or obligation; requiring performance or forbearance of some act; — often followed by *on* or *upon;* as, obedience is *obligatory* on a soldier.
2. Pertaining to, or used to create or enforce, an obligation; as, a writ *obligatory.*
3. *Biol.* = OBLIGATE, 2.

o-blige′ (ō-blīj′; 277: *formerly* ō-blēj′, *after the French*, ō-blīj′ *being preferred by orthoëpists from Buchanan*, 1766), *v. t.;* O-BLIGED′ (ō-blījd′); O-BLIG′ING (ō-blīj′ĭng). [OF. *obligier*, F. *obliger*, L. *obligare; ob* (see OB-) + *ligare* to bind. See LIGAMENT; cf. OBLIGATE.] **1.** To constrain by physical, moral, or legal force; to put under obligation to do or forbear something.
Religion *obliges* men to the practice of those virtues which conduce to the preservation of our health. *Tillotson.*
2. a To pledge as security; to pawn or mortgage. *Obs.* **b** To bind as subject to a penalty, as by a bond. *Obs.*
3. To bind by some favor rendered; to place under a debt; hence, to do a favor to; to please; gratify; accommodate.
The gates before it are brass, and the whole much *obliged* to Pope Urban VIII. *Evelyn.*
More *obliged* to you than I can express. *Mrs. E. Montagu.*
4. To make fast; to bind, as by tying. *Obs.*

o-blige′, *v. i.* **1.** To constrain; restrain.
2. To do something as a favor, esp. by way of entertainment; as, he will *oblige* with a song. *Colloq.*

ob′li-gee′ (ŏb′lĭ-jē′), *n.* [*oblige* + *-ee.*] **1.** *Law.* One to whom another is obligated; one towards whom another has undertaken an obligation; — opposed to *obligor.*
2. One who obligates himself. *Obs.*
3. One who is obliged; — opposed to *obliger.*

o-blig′ing (ō-blīj′ĭng), *p. a.* Putting under obligation; disposed to oblige or do favors; hence, helpful; civil; kind.
Mons. Strozzi has many curiosities, and is very *obliging* to a stranger who desires the sight of them. *Addison.*
Syn. — Civil, complaisant, courteous, kind.
— **o-blig′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **o-blig′ing-ness**, *n.*

ob′li-gis′tic (ŏb′lĭ-jĭs′tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the obligations of scholastic disputation. — **obligistic proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition which has to be admitted in disputation.

ob′li-gor′ (ŏb′lĭ-gôr′; ŏb′lĭ-gôr′), *n.* [*oblige* + *-or.*] *Law.* **a** One who binds himself, or gives his bond to another; one who places himself under a legal obligation; — correlative to *obligee.* **b** One who binds another; an obliger. *Obs.*

ob-lique′ (ŏb-lēk′; -lĭk′; 277), *a.* [L. *obliquus; ob* (see OB-) + root of *liquis* oblique, prob. akin to *licinus* bent upward: cf. F. *oblique.*] **1.** Neither perpendicular nor horizontal; having a slanting direction or position; slanting; inclined; diverging from a given straight line.
It has a direction *oblique* to that of the former motion. *Cheyne.*
2. Not straightforward; indirect; obscure; hence, disingenuous; underhand; perverse; sinister.
For that love we bear our friends . . .
Hath in it certain *oblique* ends. *Drayton.*
This mode of *oblique* research, when a more direct one is denied, we find to be the only one in our power. *De Quincey.*
3. Not direct in descent; collateral.
4. *Bot.* Having the sides unequal; asymmetrical, as a leaf.
5. *Anat.* Designating specif. certain obliquely placed muscles, esp.: **a** The thin flat muscles forming the outer and middle layers of the lateral walls of the abdomen. They are bounded in front by the lineæ semilunares, though their aponeuroses extend past these, insheathing the rectus muscles. The fibers of the **external,** or **descending, oblique** run chiefly downward and mesially, those of the **internal,** or **ascending, oblique** upward and mesially. **b** Either of two muscles of the eyeball. One, the **superior oblique,** arises in mammals above the optic foramen, and, passing forward and through a pulley at the upper inner part of the orbit, is inserted into the sclerotic coat above the external rectus. The other, the **inferior oblique,** passes directly from the floor of the orbit to the outer side of the eyeball.
6. *Arch. & Engin.* Skew; as, *oblique* arch, bridge, etc.
Syn. — See CIRCUITOUS.
oblique angle, an acute or obtuse angle; — opposed to a *right angle.* — **o. ascension,** *Astron.*, an arc of the equator, intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which rises at the same time with a star in an oblique sphere; — not used in modern astronomy. — **o. case,** *Gram.*, any case except the nominative. See DECLENSION, 4. — **o. circle,** *Projection*, a circle whose plane is oblique to the axis of the primitive plane. — **o. coördinates.** See *Cartesian coördinates*, under COÖRDINATE. — **o. descension,** *Astron.*, the arc of the equator between the first point of Aries and the equatorial point which sets with a heavenly body in an oblique sphere. Cf. OBLIQUE ASCENSION. *Obs.* — **o. fire,** *Mil.*, a fire the direction of which is not perpendicular to the front of the position or line fired at. — **o. helicoid.** See HELICOID **b.** — **o. motion.** *Music.* See MOTION, 11 **b.** — **o. narration,** indirect discourse. See DIRECT DISCOURSE. — **o. perspective.** See under PERSPECTIVE. — **o. planes,** *Dialing*, planes which decline from the zenith, or incline toward the horizon. — **o. sailing,** *Navig.*, the movement of a vessel when she sails upon a course making an oblique angle with the meridian. *Rare.* — **o. sphere,** *Astron. & Geog.*, the celestial or terrestrial sphere when its axis is oblique to the horizon of the place, or as it appears to an observer at any point on the earth except poles and equator. — **o. step,** *Mil.*, a marching step formerly used by which the soldier, while advancing, gradually took ground to the right or left at an angle of about 25°.

ob-lique′ (ŏb-lēk′; -lĭk′; 277), *n.* **1.** *Geom.* An oblique line. **2.** *Anat.* An oblique muscle. See OBLIQUE, *a.*, 5.

ob-lique′ (ŏb-lēk′; ŏb-lĭk′), *v. i.;* OB-LIQUED′ (-lēkt′; -lĭkt′); OB-LI′QUING (-lē′kĭng; -lĭ′kĭng). [Cf. F. *obliquer.*] **1.** To deviate from a perpendicular line; to move in, or have, an oblique direction; as, the road *obliques* from the river.
2. *Mil.* To march or advance obliquely, at an angle of about 45 degrees, formerly by oblique steps, now by direct steps, the men half-facing to right or left and marching forward.

ob-liq′ui-tous (ŏb-lĭk′wĭ-tŭs), *a.* Having obliquity.

ob-liq′ui-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *obliquitas:* cf. F. *obliquité.*] **1.** State of being oblique; deviation from a right line; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; the amount of such deviation; divergence; as, the *obliquity* of the ecliptic to the equator.
2. Deviation from ordinary rules; in speech or conduct, indirectness. *Obs.*
3. Deviation from moral rectitude or sound thinking.
To disobey [God] . . . imports a moral *obliquity.* *South.*
4. *Astron.* Of the ecliptic, the angle between the planes of the earth's equator and orbit (ecliptic), the mean value being 23° 27′ 3″ in 1910, and slowly diminishing.

ob-lit′er-ate (ŏb-lĭt′ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *obliteratus*, p. p. of *obliterare* to obliterate; *ob* (see OB-) + *litera*, *littera*, letter. See LETTER.] **1.** Blotted out; obliterated. *Now Poetic.*
2. *Zoöl.* Indistinct, as certain markings of insects.

ob-lit′er-ate (ŏb-lĭt′ẽr-āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *obliteratus*, p. p. of *obliterare* to obliterate; *ob* (see OB-) + *litera*, *littera*, letter. See LETTER.] **1.** To erase or blot out; efface; render undecipherable, as a writing.
2. To wear out; to remove or destroy utterly by any means; to render imperceptible; as, to *obliterate* ideas, landmarks.
The harsh and bitter feelings of this or that experience are slowly *obliterated.* *W. Black.*
Syn. — Expunge, cancel, efface, blot out. See ERASE.

ob-lit′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *obliteratio.*] Act of obliterating, or state of being obliterated; extinction.

ob-lit′er-a-tive (-lĭt′ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to obliterate.

ob-liv′i-on (ŏb-lĭv′ĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *oblivio*, akin to *oblivisci* to forget: cf. OF. *oblivion.*] **1.** Act of forgetting, or fact of having forgotten; forgetfulness.
Second childishness and mere *oblivion.* *Shak.*
2. Specif.: Official ignoring of offenses; amnesty, or general pardon; as, an act of *oblivion.* See AMNESTY. *Sir J. Davies.*
3. State or fact of being forgotten.
The origin of our city will be buried in eternal *oblivion.* *Irving.*
Syn. — See FORGETFULNESS.

ob-liv′i-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obliviosus.*] **1.** Evincing oblivion; forgetful; forgetting; — often with *of.*
Through age both weak in body and *oblivious.* *Latimer.*
2. Promoting oblivion; causing forgetfulness.
She lay in deep, *oblivious* slumber *Longfellow.*
3. Forgotten. *Obs.*
— **ob-liv′i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-liv′i-ous-ness**, *n.*

ob′long (ŏb′lŏng; 205), *a.* [L. *oblongus; ob* (see OB-) + *longus* long.] Elongated, esp. as deviating from a square or circular form; longer in one direction than in another, with sides parallel or nearly so; specif.: **a** *Geom.* Rectangular, with adjacent sides unequal. **b** Rectangular, with the (normally) horizontal dimension the greater; — said of a picture, a sheet of paper, a book, or the like. **c** *Bot.* Broadly elliptical.

ob′long, *n.* An oblong figure, esp. when a plane rectangle.

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object lens. = OBJECT GLASS.
ob′ject-less, *a.* See -LESS. — **ob′ject-less-ly**, *adv.* — **ob′ject-less-ness**, *n.*
object matter. Subject matter.
object metal. *Astron.* The principal mirror of a reflecting telescope; a speculum.
object soul. A soul ascribed to a material object.
object speculum. The mirror of a reflecting telescope which receives the rays of light from the object viewed. [STAFF.]
object staff. *Surv.* = LEVELING
ob-jec′tu-al, *a.* [L. *objectus* an opposing + *-al.*] Objective. *Obs.*
‖ **ob′jet′ d′art′** (ŏb′zhĕ′ där′); *pl.* OBJETS D'ART (ŏb′zhĕ′). [F.] An object of artistic worth.
ob-ji′cient (ŏb-jĭsh′ĕnt), *n.* [L. *objiciens*, p. pr. of *objicere* to object.] An objector. *Rare.*
ob′ju-ra′tion (ŏb′jōō-rā′shŭn; 243), *n.* [L. *objurare* to bind by oath; *ob* (see OB-) + *jurare* to swear, fr. *jus* right.] A binding by oath. *Rare.*
ob-jure′, *v. i.* [L. *objurare*, v. t.] To swear. *Rare.*
ob-jur′ga-tive (ŏb-jûr′gȧ-tĭv), *a.* Objurgatory. *Rare.* — **ob-jur′ga-tive-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*
ob-jur′ga-to-ri-ly (-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of OBJURGATORY. See -LY.
obl. *Abbr.* Oblique; oblong.
‖ **oblat**, *n.* [F., fr. L. *oblatus.* See OBLATE.] An oblate; also, a disabled soldier quartered in a monastery. *Obs.*
‖ **ob-la′ta** (ŏb-lā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *oblatus*, used as p. p. of *offerre* to offer, bring forward.] Formerly, in the English Exchequer, old debts or gifts to the crown remaining unpaid, or the entries for them in the rolls.
ob′late (ŏb′lāt), *n.* [See OBLATA.] *Eng. Exchequer.* Any item of the oblata. *Obs. or Hist.*
ob-late′ly, *adv.* of OBLATE.
ob-late′ness, *n.* **a** See -NESS. **b** Specif., *Astron.* = COMPRESSION, 4, OR ELLIPTICITY.
‖ **ob-la′ti-o** (ŏb-lā′shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* Tender. See TENDER, *n.*, *Cit.* [latory.]
ob-la′tion-al (-shŭn-ăl), *a.* Ob-
ob-la′trant, *a.* [L. *oblatrans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Railing. *Obs.*
ob-la′trate, *v. i.* [L. *oblatrare* to bark against.] To rail; carp. *Obs.* — **ob′la-tra′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
ob-la′tum (ŏb-lā′tŭm), *n.* [NL. See OBLATE.] *Geom.* An oblate spheroid.
oble. ✝ OBLEY.
oblesche. ✝ OBLIGE.
ob-le′sion, *n.* [See OB-; LESION.] Hurt; injury. *Obs.* [etc.]
oblest, oblester. ✝ ARBALEST,
ob′ley (ŏb′lĭ), *n.* [OF *oublée*, F. *oublie*, LL. *oblata.* Cf. OBLATION.] A wafer, esp. of altar bread. *Obs. or Hist.*
obliche. ✝ OBLIGE.
oblick ✝ OBLIQUE.
ob′li-ga-ble (ŏb′lĭ-gȧ-b′l), *a.* Acknowledging, or complying with, obligation; trustworthy. *R.*
ob′li-gant (ŏb′lĭ-gănt), *a.* [L. *obligans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Obligating. — *n.* An obligor. — **ob′li-gan-cy** (-găn-sĭ), *n.* *All Rare.*
ob′li-ga′tion-al (-gā′shŭn-ăl), *a.*
ob′li-ga′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Obligatory. *Rare.*
ob′li-ga-tive (ŏb′lĭ-gā-tĭv), *a.* Obligatory. *R.* — **ob′li-ga-tive-ness**, *n.* *R.* [OBBLIGATO.]
ob′li-ga′to (ŏb′lē-gä′tō), *a.* =
ob′li-ga′tor (ŏb′lĭ-gā′tŏr). *n.* [NL.] Obliger; obligor. *Rare.*
ob′li-ga-to-ri-ly (-gȧ-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of OBLIGATORY. See -LY.
ob′li-ga-to-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ob′li-ga′tum (ŏb′lĭ-gā′tŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *obligatus*, p. p.] *Logic.* In scholastic disputation, a proposition not self-contradictory assumed for argument.
o-blige′, *n.* Obligation. *Obs.*
o′bli-geant′, *a.* [F., p. pr. of *obliger.*] Obliging. *Obs.*
o-blig′ed-ly (ō-blīj′ĕd-lĭ), *adv* of *obliged*, p. p. [OBLIGE, *v. t.*]
o-blig′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS;
o-blige′ment (ō-blīj′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF *obligement.*] Obligation. *Rare.* [obliges.]
o-blig′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that
oblight. ✝ OBLITE.
ob-lig′u-late, *a.* *Bot.* Bearing the ligule on the inner side of the corolla, as the ray flowers in certain composites. *Rare.*
ob′li-ma′tion, *n.* [L. *oblimare* to cover with mud.] A covering or filling with mud or clay. *Obs.*
ob-liqu′an′gu-lar (ŏb-lēk′ăŋ′gū-lẽr; ŏb-lĭk′-), *a.* Oblique-angled. *Rare.*
ob-liqu′an′gu-lous, *a.* Obliquangular. *Obs. & R.*
obliquate, *v. t.* [L. *obliquatus*, p. p.] To turn aside. *Obs.*
ob′li-qua′tion (ŏb′lĭ-kwā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *obliquatio*, fr. *obliquare* to turn obliquely.] **1.** A turning to one side. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Anc. Astron.* Angle between the plane of the deferent and the line at right angles to the line of apsides of the epicycle.
ob-lique′, *n.* *Nav.* In maneuvering, a change of course of less than ninety degrees, usually of three points, to right or left.
ob-lique′, *v. t.* To turn obliquely. *Rare.* [oblique angles.]
ob-lique′-an′gled, *a.* Having
ob-lique′-fire′, *a.* *Firearms.* Having a firing pin which moves obliquely to the piece's axis.
ob-lique′ly, *adv.* of OBLIQUE.
ob-lique′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
obliqui. ✝ OBLOQUY.
ob-li′qui-an′gu-lar. ✝ OBLIQUANGULAR.
ob-liq′uid, *a.* Oblique. *Obs.*
ob-li′quous, *a.* [L. *obliquus.*] Oblique. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
‖ **ob-li′quus** (ŏb-lī′kwŭs), *n.* [L., *a.*] *Anat.* An oblique muscle.
oblise, oblissh. ✝ OBLIGE.
oblite, *a.* [L. *oblitus*, p. p. of *oblinere* to besmear.] Indistinct; slurred over. *Obs.*
ob-lite′, *v. t.* [L. *oblitus*, p. p. of *oblivisci.*] To forget. *Obs.*
ob-lit′er-a′tor (ŏb-lĭt′ẽr-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L. *obliterator.*] One that obliterates. [ing oblivion. *Obs.*]
ob-liv′i-al, *a.* Oblivious or caus-
ob-liv′i-ance, *n.* Also **ob-liv′i-an-cy.** [L. *oblivium* forgetfulness.] Oblivion. *Obs.*
ob-liv′i-ate, *v. t.* [L. *oblivium* forgetfulness.] To forget. *Obs.*
ob-liv′i-on, *v. t.* To oblivionize. *Obs.*
ob-liv′i-on-ist, *n.* See -IST.
ob-liv′i-on-ize, *v. t.* To send to oblivion; to forget. *Rare.*
ob′li-vis′cence (ŏb′lĭ-vĭs′ĕns), *n.* [L. *obliviscens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *oblivisci* to forget.] Forgetfulness. [*Obs.*]
ob-liv′i-um, *n.* [L.] Oblivion.
ob′li-vy, *n.* [L. *oblivium.*] Oblivion. *Obs.*
ob′lo-cate, *v. t.* [L. *oblocatus*, p. p. of *oblocare.*] To hire out. *Obs.* — **ob′lo-ca′tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
ob′lo-cu′tion, *n.* [Cf. OF. *oblocution.* See OBLOQUY.] Evil speech; slander; also, poor locution. *Obs.*
ob′lo-cu′tor (ŏb′lō-kū′tŏr; ŏb-lŏk′ū-tẽr), *n.* [L. *oblocutor.*] Disputer; gainsayer. [-ISH.]
ob′long-ish (ŏb′lŏng-ĭsh), *a.* See

ob'lo-quy (ŏb'lō-kwĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). [L. *obloquium*, fr. *obloqui* to speak against, blame; *ob* (see OB-) + *loqui* to speak. See LOQUACIOUS.] **1.** Censorious speech; defamatory language; language that casts contempt on men or their actions; blame; reprehension.

Shall names that made your city the glory of the earth be mentioned with *obloquy* and detraction? *Addison*

2. State of being under censure or in contempt; disgrace. **3.** A cause or object of reproach; a disgrace *Obs. Shak.*

Syn.—Reproach, odium, censure, contumely, gainsaying, reviling, calumny, slander, detraction. See ABUSE.

ob-nox'ious (ŏb-nŏk'shŭs), *a.* [L. *obnoxiosus*, or *obnoxius*; *ob* (see OB-) + *noxa* hurt, harm. See NOXIOUS.] **1.** Subject, liable, exposed, or open, originally to harm, injury, or evil. Now usually with *to*; as, actions *obnoxious* to censure. **2.** Liable to censure; exposed to punishment; reprehensible; blameworthy. *Obs. or R.* "The contrived and interested schemes of . . . *obnoxious* authors." *Bp. Fell.* **3.** Subject to the authority or power of another; exposed or open to a (certain) action or influence; answerable; amenable; dependent;—usually with *to*. *Now Chiefly Legal.*

The writings of lawyers, which are tied and *obnoxious* to their particular laws. *Bacon*

4. Submissive; obsequious. *Obs.* **5.** Erroneously, harmful; noxious. *Obs.* **6.** Offensive; objectionable; odious; hateful; as, an *obnoxious* statesman; a minister *obnoxious* to the Whigs.

Syn.—See HATEFUL, RESPONSIBLE.

—ob-nox'ious-ly, *adv.* **—ob-nox'ious-ness**, *n.*

o'boe (ō'boi; ō'bō-ā; 277), *n.* [It., fr. F. *hautbois*. See HAUTBOY.] **1.** *Music.* One of the higher wind instruments in the modern orchestra, yet of great antiquity. It has, in its modern form, a slender conical tube, slightly flaring at the lower end, and carrying a metal staple with a double reed of cane at the upper. Its tones are reedy and penetrating, suited for plaintive or pastoral effects, and extend in compass from about b♭ to e‴ (see PITCH). The oboe has had various names, medieval and modern, as *chalumeau*, *schalmei*, *shawm*, *bombardo piccolo*, and *hautboy*.



Oboe.

2. An organ reed stop giving an oboelike tone.

‖ **o'bo-e d' a-mo're** (ō'bō-ā dä-mō'rā; ō'bō-ā'). [It., lit., oboe of love]. an older form of the oboe, of lower pitch than the modern, having a globular bell and a richer and more somber tone. —‖ **o'bo-e di cac'cia** (dē kät'chä) [It., lit., oboe of the chase], an obsolete alto or tenor oboe, more properly classed as a smaller form of bassoon.

o'bo-ist (ō'bō-ĭst), *n.* A performer on the oboe.

ob'o-lus (ŏb'ō-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* OBOLI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. ὀβολός.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A weight and also a small silver coin of Athens, the sixth part of a drachma. See DRACHMA, WEIGHT. **2.** Any of several small European coins, esp. the French obole. See COIN.



Obovate Leaf.

ob-o'vate (ŏb-ō'vāt), *a. Bot.* Inversely ovate; ovate with the narrow end downward.

ob-o'void (-void), *a. Bot.* Ovoid, with the broad end toward the apex, as some fruits, etc.

ob-rep'tion (ŏb-rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obreptio*, fr. *obrepere*, *obreptum*, to creep up to; *ob* (see OB-) + *repere* to creep.] **1.** Act of creeping upon with secrecy or by surprise. *Obs.* **2.** The obtaining, or attempt to obtain, gifts, a dispensation, etc., by fraud or surprise;—opposed to *subreption*.

ob'rep-ti'tious (ŏb'rĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *obrepticius*. See OBREPTION.] Done or obtained by surprise, secretly, or by concealing the truth. *R.*—**ob'rep-ti'tious-ly**, *adv. R.*

O'bry gear (ō'brĭ). A steering gear, used in the Whitehead torpedo, in which the angular motion of a gyroscope causes an air motor to operate and actuate the steering rudders when the torpedo is deflected from its course. It was devised by Ludwig Obry, an Austrian engineer.

ob-scene' (ŏb-sēn'), *a.* [L. *obscenus*, *obscaenus*, *obscoenus*, ill-looking, filthy, obscene; prob. fr. *obs-*, equiv. to *ob* (see OB-) + *caenum* filth: cf. F. *obscène*.] **1.** Foul; filthy; disgusting. *Archaic.*

Obscene with sweat and grease and soot. *W. E. Henley.*

2. Offensive to chastity or modesty; expressing or presenting to the mind or view something that delicacy, purity, and decency forbid to be exposed; impure; as, *obscene* language; *obscene* pictures. **3.** Inauspicious; ill-omened. *Obs.*

At the cheerful light,
The groaning ghosts and birds *obscene* take flight. *Dryden.*

Syn.—Impure, indecent, unchaste, lewd. See COARSE.

—ob-scene'ly, *adv.* **—ob-scene'ness**, *n.*

ob-scen'i-ty (ŏb-sĕn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *obscenitas*: cf. F. *obscénité*.] **1.** That quality in words or things which presents what is offensive to chastity or purity of mind; obscene or impure language or acts; moral impurity; lewdness; as, the *obscenity* of a speech, or a picture. **2.** Filthiness; foulness. *Obs. or Archaic.*

ob-scur'ant (ŏb-skūr'ănt), *n.* [L. *obscurans*, p. pr.: cf. G. *obskurant*.] One who obscures; one who strives to prevent enlightenment or to hinder the progress of knowledge and wisdom.—*a.* Obscuring; pertaining to an obscurant.—**ob-scur'ant-ism** (-ăn-tĭz'm), *n.*—**ob-scur'ant-ist**, *n.* & *a.*

ob'scu-ra'tion (ŏb'skū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obscuratio*. See OBSCURE, *v. t.*] Act of obscuring, or state of being obscured; occultation; as, the *obscuration* of the moon in an eclipse.

ob-scure' (ŏb-skūr'), *a.* [L. *obscurus*, orig., covered; *ob* (see OB-) + a root probably meaning, to cover; cf. L. *scutum* shield, Skr. *sku* to cover; cf. F. *obscur*. Cf. SKY.] **1.** Covered over, shaded, or darkened; destitute of light; imperfectly illuminated; dusky; dim.

His lamp shall be put out in *obscure* darkness *Prov.* xx. 20.

2. Of or pert. to darkness or night; inconspicuous to the sight; indistinctly seen; hidden; remote from observation.

The *obscure* corners of the earth *Sir J. Davies.*

3. Not noticeable; humble; mean. "O base and *obscure* vulgar." *Shak.* "An *obscure* person." *Atterbury.* **4.** Not clear, full, or distinct; clouded; as, an *obscure* view. **5.** Not easily understood; not clear or legible; abstruse or blind; as, an *obscure* passage or inscription.

Syn.—Indistinct, darksome, shadowy, misty; intricate, mysterious; retired, unknown, humble, mean. See DARK. **obscure rays**, *Optics*, those rays which are not luminous or visible; the rays of the invisible spectrum.

ob-scure', *n.* Obscurity, or an obscure part, as in a picture.

ob-scure', *v. t.*; OB-SCURED' (-skūrd'); OB-SCUR'ING (-skūr'-ĭng). [L. *obscurare*, fr. *obscurus*: cf. OF. *obscurer*. See OBSCURE, *a.*] To make obscure; to darken; to make dim; to keep in the dark; to hide; to make less visible, intelligible, legible, glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

They are all couched in a pit hard by Herne's oak, with *obscured* lights. *Shak.*

There is scarce any duty which has been so *obscured* by the writings of learned men as this *Wake.*

ob-scu'ri-ty (ŏb-skū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *obscuritas*: cf. F. *obscurité*.] **1.** Quality or state of being obscure; darkness; state of being inconspicuous, uncomprehended, or imperspicuous.

They were now brought forth from *obscurity*, to be contemplated by artists with admiration and despair. *Macaulay*

2. An obscure person, place, or thing, as an obscure expression, a darkly shaded place, etc.

Syn.—Darkness, dimness, gloom.

ob'se-crate (ŏb'sē-krāt), *v. t.*; -CRAT'ED (-krāt'ĕd); -CRAT'-ING (-krāt'ĭng). [L. *obsecratus*, p. p. of *obsecrare*, prop., to ask on religious grounds; *ob* (see OB-) + *sacrare* to declare as sacred, fr. *sacer* sacred.] To beseech; supplicate; implore. *Rare.*

ob'se-cra'tion (-krā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obsecratio*: cf. F. *obsécration*.] **1.** An obsecrating; supplication; hence, one of those suffrages of the Litany beginning with *by* (L. *per*). **2.** *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which the orator implores the assistance of God or man.

ob'se-quent (ŏb'sē-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *obsequens*, p. pr.] Yielding; submissive; obsequious. *Obs.* except in phrase below.

obsequent stream, *Phys. Geog.*, a stream flowing down a steep slope of resistant rock in a direction opposed to the dip of the rock, and joining a subsequent valley developed along the strike of a weaker bed beneath the more resistant one.

ob-se'qui-al (ŏb-sē'kwĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to obsequies.

ob-se'qui-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obsequiosus*, fr. *obsequium* compliance, fr. *obsequi* to comply with; *ob* (see OB-) + *sequi* to follow: cf. F. *obséquieux*. See SEQUENCE; cf. OBSEQUY.] **1.** Complaisant; compliant; devoted. *Now Rare.*

His servants weeping,
Obsequious to his orders, bear him hither. *Addison.*

2. Servilely or meanly attentive; compliant to excess; cringing; fawning; as, *obsequious* flatterer, parasite. **3.** [See OBSEQUY.] Of or pertaining to obsequies; funereal. *Obs.* "To do *obsequious* sorrow." *Shak.*

Syn.—Compliant, yielding, servile. See OBEDIENT.

—ob-se'qui-ous-ly, *adv.*—**ob-se'qui-ous-ness**, *n.*

ob'se-quy (ŏb'sĕ-kwĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). [LL. *obsequiae*, pl., funeral rites; prob. due to confusion of L. *obsequium* with *exsequiae* funeral (*Oxf. E. D.*). See OBSEQUIOUS.] **1.** The last duty or service to a person, rendered after his death; hence, a rite or ceremony pertaining to burial;—now only in *pl.* "Chief mourner at his *obsequies*." *Dryden.*

With silent *obsequy* and funeral train. *Milton.*

2. Obsequiousness. *Obs.*

ob-serv'a-ble (ŏb-zûr'vă-b'l), *a.* [L. *observabilis*: cf. F. *observable*.] **1.** That must or may be observed, regarded, or kept; as, forms *observable* in social intercourse. **2.** Capable of being observed; discernible; noticeable.

The difference is sufficiently *observable*. *Southey.*

3. a Worthy of being observed; noteworthy;—as, an *observable* instance. *Obs.* b Hence, remarkable; notable.

—ob-serv'a-ble-ness, *n.*—**ob-serv'a-bly**, *adv.*

ob-serv'ance (-văns), *n.* [F. *observance*, L. *observantia*. See OBSERVANT.] **1.** Act or practice of observing a rule, law, custom, or the like; a heeding or keeping with care; —usually with a sense of strictness and fidelity; as, the *observance* of the Sabbath; the strict *observance* of duties. **2.** An act, ceremony, or rite, as of worship; esp., a customary act or service of attention; a form; practice; custom.

At dances
These young folk kept their *observances*. *Chaucer*

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy *observances* *Rogers*

3. A religious or monkish rule or ordinance; also, a company or order bound to such rule, or their convent;—used specif. of strict Franciscans, or Observants. **4.** Respectful attention; dutiful service; deference; homage. *Archaic.* "Court *observance*." *Beau. & Fl.*

To compass her with sweet *observances*. *Tennyson.*

5. Attentive care; vigilance. *Obs.* *Chaucer.* **6.** Act of observing, or noticing; observation.

Syn.—See OBSERVATION.

ob-serv'ant (ŏb-zûr'vănt), *a.* [L. *observans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *observare*: cf. F. *observant*. See OBSERVE.] **1.** Taking notice; viewing or noticing attentively; watchful; attentive; as, an *observant* spectator; *observant* habits. **2.** Submissively attentive; obediently watchful; regardful; mindful;—with *of*; as, to be *observant* of rules.

We are told how *observant* Alexander was of his master Aristotle. *Sir K. Digby.*

3. Careful; heedful; as, *observant* to avoid offense.

ob-serv'ant (ŏb-zûr'vănt; ŏb'zĕr-vănt), *n.* **1.** One who observes a prescribed form, rule, or law;—with *of*. *Obs.* **2.** An assiduous or obsequious servant or attendant. *Obs.*

Silly ducking *observants*
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shak*

3. [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* One belonging to a former separate family of Franciscan Observantines;—called also **Observant Friars** or **Friars Observants.**

Ob-serv'ant-ine (ŏb-zûr'văn-tĭn; ŏb'zĕr-văn't'ĭn), *n.* [F. *observantin*.] *R. C. Ch.* **a** One belonging to a branch of the Order of Franciscans that adheres more strictly than the other branch, the Conventuals, to the rule as laid down by the founder, esp. as to poverty. The Observantines are now included in the designation *Friars Minor*, which comprises all Franciscans except the Conventuals and the Capuchins. **b** One belonging to a branch of the Carmelites observing the stricter rule ratified by Innocent IV.;—distinguished from *Conventual*.

ob'ser-va'tion (ŏb'zĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *observatio*: cf. F. *observation*.] **1.** Act or practice of observing something prescribed; observance (in sense 1). *Obs. or R.*

We are to procure dispensation or leave to omit the *observation* of it in such circumstances. *Jer Taylor.*

2. Act or faculty of observing, or taking notice; act of seeing, or of fixing the mind upon, anything.

My *observation*, which very seldom lies. *Shak.*

3. Fact of being observed; as, he was for a long time in danger of *observation*. **4.** Respectful attention: regard; heed. *Obs.* **5.** *Science.* Act of recognizing and noting some fact or occurrence, esp. in nature, often involving the measurement of some magnitude with suitable instruments; specif., *Naut.*, the ascertaining of the altitude of a heavenly body to find a vessel's position at sea; as, to take an *observation*; temperature *observations*. Also, the information or record so obtained. **6.** The result of an act, or of acts, of observing; view; reflection; conclusion; judgment.

In matters of human prudence, we shall find the greatest advantage in making wise *observations* on our conduct. *I. Watts.*

7. Hence: An expression of an opinion or judgment upon what one has observed; a remark. "That's a foolish *observation*." *Shak.* **8.** Something, as an ordinance, rite, custom, or the like, which has to be observed; an observance. *Obs.*

Syn.—OBSERVATION, OBSERVANCE. In modern usage, OBSERVATION (see REMARK) commonly designates the act or the result of considering or marking attentively (esp.) a fact or an occurrence; OBSERVANCE (see CELEBRATE) denotes the act of heeding and following, in one's conduct, what is laid down or prescribed as a duty or custom; as, the *observation* of an eclipse, the habit of *observation*; the *observance* of the Sabbath, the *observance* of due ceremony; cf. astronomical *observations*, religious *observances*.

ob'ser-va'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to observation; —distinguished from *experimental*.

observation car. A railway passenger car made so as to facilitate seeing the scenery en route; a car open, or with glass sides, or with a kind of open balcony at the rear.

observation mine. A submarine mine fired electrically by an observer on shore or on board ship, the most modern variety having moored directly above it a contact buoy which when struck by a vessel closes an electric circuit, thus signaling to the observer, who then fires the mine.

ob-serv'a-to-ry (ŏb-zûr'vă-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *observatoire*.] **1.** A building or place equipped with instruments for observing natural phenomena, as in meteorology, magnetism, and esp. of the heavenly bodies. **2.** A situation, position, or place, as a building or elevated chamber, affording or commanding a wide view; a lookout.

ob-lon'gi-tude (ŏb-lŏn'jĭ-tūd), *n.* [Cf. LONGITUDE.] State of being oblong. *R.*—**ob-lon'gi-tu'di-nal** (-tū'dĭ-năl), *a. R.*

ob'long-ly, *adv.* of OBLONG.

ob'long-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ob'long-o'vate, *a.* Between oblong and ovate.

ob-lon'gum (ŏb-lŏn'gŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -GA (-gă). [NL.] *Geom.* A prolate spheroid.

ob-lo'qui-al (ŏb-lō'kwĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to obloquy. *Rare.*

ob-lo'qui-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Characterized by obloquy. *Rare.*

ob'luc-ta'tion (ŏb'lŭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obluctatio*, fr. *obluctari* to struggle against.] Resistance; opposition. *Obs.*

ob-mit', *v. t.* Also **ob-miss'**. [L. *ob* + *mittere*, *missum*, to send.] To omit. *Obs.*

ob-mur'mu-ra'tion, **ob-mur'mur-ing**, *n.* [L. *obmurmuratio*, fr. *obmurmurare*; *ob* (see OB-) + *murmurare* to murmur.] Act of complaining. *Obs.*

ob'mu-tes'cence (ŏb'mū-tĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *obmutescens*, p. pr. of *obmutescere* to become dumb, or mute.] A becoming or keeping dumb; also, a keeping silent, or mute. *Rare.*—**ob'mu-tes'cent** (-ĕnt), *a. Rare.*

ob-neb'u-late (ŏb-nĕb'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*ob-* + L. *nebula* fog.] To becloud; befog. *Rare.*

ob-niz'e-ly, *adv.* Also **ob-nix'ious-ly.** [L. *obnixus*, p. p. of *obniti* to strive against; cf. *obnixe*, adv.] Earnestly. *Obs.*

ob-nounce' (ŏb-nouns'), *v. t.* [L. *obnuntiare*; *ob* (see OB-) + *nuntiare* to tell.] *Rom. Antiq.* To tell of an ill omen.

ob'nox-i'e-ty (ŏb'nŏk-sĭ'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [From L. *obnoxius* obnoxious.] Obnoxiousness. *Rare.* [*Obs.*

ob-nu'bi-late, *a.* Obnubilated.

ob-nu'bi-late (ŏb-nū'bĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *obnubilatus*, p. p. of *obnubilare* to obscure. See NUBILATE.] To cloud; obscure. *Rare.*—**ob-nu'bi-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

ob-nu'bi-lous, *a.* [L. *obnubilus*.] Cloudy; obscure. *Obs.*

obofe. † ABOVE. [LUS.]

o'bol (ō'bŏl; ŏb'ŏl), *n.* = OBOLUS. **ob'o-la-ry** (ŏb'ō-lă-rĭ), *a.* [See OBOLUS.] Possessing only small coins; impoverished. *Rare.*

ob'ole (ŏb'ōl), *n.* [F.] **1.** See COIN. [grains. *Obs.*] **2.** A weight of 10, 12, or 14

ob'o-lo (ŏb'ō-lō), *n.* [Cf. OBOLUS.] See COIN.

‖ **ob'o-los** (-lŏs), *n.* = OBOLUS.

ob'o-me'goid (ŏb'ō-mē'goid), *a.* Obversely omegoid.

O-bon'go (ō-bŏn'gō), *n.* A Pygmy of a tribe discovered by Du Chaillu in western equatorial Africa.

O'both (ō'bŏth; -bōth). *Bib.* **obout.** † ABOUT.

ob-o'val, *a.* Obovate *Rare.*

ob'o-va'ti-fo'li-ous (ŏb'ō-vā'tĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*obovate* + *-folious*.] *Bot.* Obovate-leaved. *Rare.*

ob-pro'bre, ob-pro'bry. † OPPROBRE, OPPROBRY.

ob'py-ram'i-dal (ŏb'pĭ-răm'ĭ-dăl), *a.* Inversely pyramidal.

ob-pyr'i-form (ŏb-pĭr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Inversely pyriform.

‖ **o'bra de co-mún'**, **o'bra de nin-gún'** (ō'brä dā kō-mōōn', ō'brä dā nēŋ-gōōn'). [Sp.] Everybody's work or business (is) nobody's work or business.

obraid, obrayde † UPBRAID.

obregge. † ABRIDGE.

obrize, *n.* Also **obrison.** [L. *obryza*, *obryzum* (*aurum*), fr. Gr. ὄβρυζον (χρυσίον) tried or standard gold: cf. OF. *obrizé* (*or*).] Fine or refined gold. *Obs.*

ob'ro-gate (ŏb'rō-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *obrogatus*, p. p. of *obrogare* to obrogate.] To modify or repeal (a law) in whole or in part by passing a new law; —used chiefly as a Roman-law term.—**ob'ro-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

‖ **ob-rok'** (ŏb-rŏk'), *n.* [Russ. *obrok*.] A rent; also, a poll tax paid by a peasant absent from an estate or village. *Russia.*

ob'ro-tund', *a.* Nearly spherical, but with one diameter slightly exceeding the others.

ob'ru-ën-da'ri-um (ŏb'rōō-ĕn-dâ'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [L. *obruendus*, gerundive of *obruere* to cover.] *Archæol.* An earthen vessel to cover or contain a cinerary urn.

ob-rute', *v. t.* [L. *obrutus*, p. p. of *obruere* to overwhelm.] To overthrow; overwhelm. *Obs.*

obs. *Abbr.* Observation; observatory; obsolete.

ob-sce'nous, *a.* [L. *obscenus*.] Obscene.—**ob-sce'nous-ly**, *adv.*—**ob-sce'nous-ness**, *n. All Obs.*

ob-scu'ran-cy (ŏb-skū'răn-sĭ), *n.* Obscurantism. *Rare.*

ob'scu-rate, *a.* [L. *obscuratus*, p. p of *obscurare* to obscure.] Obscured. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

ob-scu'ra-tive, *a.* Obscuring. [*Obs.*

ob-scure', *v. t.* To become dark; also, to hide; to keep dark. *Obs.*

ob-scur'ed-ly (ŏb-skūr'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *obscured*, p. p.

ob-scure'ly, *adv.* of OBSCURE.

ob-scure'ment, *n.* Obscuration.

ob-scure'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ob-scur'er (ŏb-skūr'ĕr), *n.* One that obscures.

ob-scu'ri-fy, *v. t.* [*obscure* + *-fy*.] To obscure. *Obs.*

ob-scur'ism (ŏb-skūr'ĭz'm), *n.* Obscurantism. *Rare.*

‖ **ob-scu'rum per ob-scu'ri-us.** [L.] (Explaining) an obscure thing by one more obscure.

obsecat. † OBSECRATE.

ob'se-cra'tion-a-ry (ŏb'sē-krā'shŭn-ă-rĭ), *a.* Obsecratory. *R.*

ob'se-cra-to-ry (ŏ b'z ē-k r ā-t ō-rĭ), *a.* Expressing, or used in, entreaty; supplicatory. *Rare.*

ob-sede', *v. t.* [F. *obséder*, L. *obsidere*.] To obsess. *Rare.*

ob'se-quence, *n.* [L. *obsequentia*, fr. *obsequens*, p. pr.] Obsequiousness; compliance. *Rare.*

ob'se-qui-a (ŏb-sē'kwĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *obsequium*. Cf. OBSEQUIOUS.] *Rom. Law.* See PATRON.

ob-se'qui-ence (-ĕns). Erroneous for OBSEQUENCE. *Rare.*

ob'se-quies, *n., pl.* of OBSEQUY.

ob-se'qui-os'i-ty (ŏb-sē'kwĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *obsequiositas*.] Obsequiousness. *Rare.*

ob-seq'ui-ty (ŏb-sĕk'wĭ-tĭ), *n.* Obsequiousness. *Rare.*

ob'se-quy, *n.* [L. *obsequium* compliance.] Obsequiousness; also, ritual. *Obs.*

ob'ser-ate, *v. t.* [L., *obseratus*, p. p. of *obserare* to bolt; *ob* (see OB-) + *sera* bolt.] To lock up. *Obs.*—**ob'ser-a'tion**, *n. Obs.*

ob-serv'. Observe. *Ref. Sp*

ob-serv'a-bl. Observable. *R. Sp*

ob-serv'a-ble, *n.* Anything noteworthy or observable. *Obs.*

ob-serv'al, *n.* Observance. *Obs.*

ob-serv'an-cy (ŏb-zûr'văn-sĭ), *n.* Observance *Obs. or R.*

ob'ser-van'dum (ŏ b'z ĕ r-v ă n'dăm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DA (-dă). [L.] A thing to be observed.

ob'ser-van'tial-ly, *adv.* Observantly. *Obs.*

Ob-serv'ant-ist, *n.* A Franciscan Observantine. [ANT.]

ob-serv'ant-ly, *adv.* of OBSERV-

ob-serv'ant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ob'ser-vate, *v. t.* [L. *observatus*, p. p.] To observe. *Obs.*—**a.** Observed. *Obs.*

ob'ser-va'tion-al-ism (ŏ b'z ĕ r-vā-shŭn-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory that knowledge is based on observation. [SERVATIONAL.]

ob'ser-va'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of OB-

ob-serv'a-tive (ŏb-zûr'vă-tĭv), *a.* 1. Observant. *Rare.* 2. Observable. *Obs.*

ob'ser-va'tor (ŏ b'z ĕ r-v ā-t ĕ r; ŏb'zĕr-vā'tẽr), *n.* [L.; cf. F. *observateur*.] *Obs.* **1.** One who observes (in various senses).

ob-serv'a-to-ry (ŏb-zûr'vȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to observation, esp. when scientific.

ob-serve' (ŏb-zûrv'), *v. t.*; OB-SERVED' (-zûrvd'), OB-SERV'ING. [L. *observare, observatum*; *ob* (see OB-) + *servare* to save, preserve, keep, heed, observe: cf. F. *observer*. See SERVE.] **1.** To take notice of by appropriate conduct; to conform one's action or practice to; to keep, heed, obey; to comply with; as, to *observe* rules or commands; to *observe* civility; to *observe* the Sabbath.

He wolde no such cursedness *observe*. *Chaucer*

2. To be on the watch respecting, to pay attention to, to notice with care; to see; perceive; discover; as, to *observe* an eclipse; to *observe* the color or fashion of a dress; to *observe* the movements of an army.

3. To give attention to, as in deference, respect, etc.; to worship; honor; court; gratify. *Obs.*

4. To express as what has been noticed; to utter as a remark; to say in a casual or incidental way; to remark.

ob-serve', *v. i.* **1.** To take notice; to be attentive.

2. To remark, to comment, — generally with *on* or *upon*.

I have barely quoted . . . without *observing* upon it. *Pope*

Syn. — See CELEBRATE.

ob-serv'er (-zûr'vẽr), *n.* **1.** One who keeps any law, custom, regulation, rite, vow, etc.; one who conforms to anything in practice; as, an *observer* of his promises. "Diligent *observers* of old customs." *Spenser.*

These . . . hearkened unto *observers* of times *Deut* XVIII. 14.

2. A dutiful attendant; a sycophantic follower. *Obs.*

3. One who observes, or pays attention to, anything; esp., one engaged in, or trained to habits of, close and exact observation; as, an astronomical *observer*.

The observed of all *observers*. *Shak.*

4. One who makes a remark or verbal observation.

Syn. — See LOOKER-ON.

ob-serv'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of OBSERVE. Specif.: *p. a.* a Observant; attentive to what passes, as, an *observing* person; an *observing* mind. b Obsequious; compliant. *Obs.*

ob-sess' (ŏb-sĕs'), *v. t.*; OB-SESSED' (-sĕst'); OB-SESS'ING. [L. *obsessus*, p. p. of *obsidere* to besiege; *ob* (see OB-) + *sedere* to sit.] **1.** To besiege; to invest. *Obs.*

2. To beset as an evil spirit or influence does; hence, to influence, as by a fixed idea, to an unreasonable degree.

ob-ses'sion (ŏb-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *obsessio.*] **1.** Siege. *Obs.*

2. Act of the Devil or an evil spirit in besetting a person, or impelling him to action, from without; the fact of being so beset or impelled.

Whether by *obsession* or possession, I will not determine *Burton.*

3. The persistent and unescapable influence of an idea or emotion; also, the emotion or idea.

The same holds good wherever action follows from the *obsession* of the mind by a fixed idea. *G. F. Stout.*

ob-ses'sive (ŏb-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* Pertaining to obsession or obsessions.



Obsidian

ob-sid'i-an (ŏb-sĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *Obsidianus* lapis (an erroneous reading for *Obsianus* lapis), so named, according to Pliny, after one *Obsidius* (erroneous reading for *Obsius*), who discovered it in Ethiopia.] Volcanic glass of a solid compact structure and containing little or no water; specif., except as limited by the attributive (as in basalt *obsidian*), such glass having the same composition as rhyolite. It is usually black or very dark-colored, sometimes reddish or brown (marekanite), and transparent or translucent in thin splinters, and with bright luster. In a thin section it often exhibits a fluidal structure, marked by the arrangement of microlites in the lines of the flow of the molten mass. On account of its fine conchoidal fracture and sharp-edged flakes, it has been largely used by primitive peoples in the manufacture of knives, spear heads, and other implements.

In consequence of its having been often imitated in black glass, there arose among collectors of gems in the last [18th] century the curious practice of calling all antique pastes "*obsidians*." *Encyc. Brit.*

ob-sid'i-o-nal (-ō-năl), *a.* [L. *obsidionalis*, fr. *obsidio* a siege, *obsidere* to besiege: cf. F. *obsidional*. See OBSESS.] Of or pertaining to a siege.

obsidional coins, coins struck for temporary use in a besieged city. — o. **crown**, *Rom. Antiq.*, a crown bestowed upon a general who raised the siege of a beleaguered place, or upon one who held out against a siege.

ob'so-lesce' (ŏb'sō-lĕs'), *v. i.*; -LESCED' (-lĕst'); -LESC'ING (-lĕs'ĭng). [L. *obsolescere.*] To become obsolescent. *Rare.*

ob'so-les'cence (-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* [See OBSOLESCENT.] **1.** State of becoming obsolete.

2. *Zoöl.* An indistinct part of a marking.

ob'so-les'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *obsolescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *obsolescere* to wear out gradually, to fall into disuse; *ob* (see OB-) + (prob.) *solere* to use, be wont.] Going out of use; becoming obsolete. — **ob'so-les'cent-ly**, *adv.*

ob'so-lete (ŏb'sō-lēt), *a.* [L. *obsoletus*, p. p. of *obsolescere.* See OBSOLESCENT.] **1.** No longer in use; disused; neglected; as, an *obsolete* word; an *obsolete* statute; — applied chiefly to words, writings, or observances.

Laws become *obsolete* because silent but observant and imperative custom makes evident the deadness of their letter, the inapplicability of their provisions *Woodrow Wilson.*

2. Worn out; effaced.

3. *Zoöl.* Indistinct, esp. as compared with the corresponding character in a related species or earlier stage.

Syn. — Ancient, antiquated, old-fashioned, antique, disused, outworn, neglected. See OLD.

ob'sta-cle (ŏb'stȧ-k'l), *n.* [L. *obstaculum*, fr. *obstare* to withstand, oppose; *ob* (see OB-) + *stare* to stand: cf. F. *obstacle.* See STAND.] **1.** That which stands in the way, or opposes; anything that hinders progress; a hindrance; an impediment; an obstruction, physical or moral.

If all *obstacles* were cut away,
And that my path were even to the crown. *Shak*

2. Opposition; resistance. *Obs.*

Syn. — See DIFFICULTY.

ob-stet'ric (ŏb-stĕt'rĭk) } *a.* [L *obstetricius*, fr. *obstetrix*,
ob-stet'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } *-icis*, a midwife, fr. *obstare* to stand before. See OBSTACLE.] Of or pert. to midwifery, or obstetrics; as, *obstetric* art, *obstetric* forceps. — **ob-stet'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*



Obstetrical Toad (*Alytes obstetricans*). Male, carrying eggs. (½)

obstetrical toad, either of two rather small toads (*Alytes obstetricans* and *A. cisternasi*) of central and southwestern Europe, the male of which takes up and fastens about his hind legs the strings of eggs laid by the female, and carries them about until they hatch.

ob-stet'ri-cate (-kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT'ED (-kā'tĕd), -CAT'ING (-kā'tĭng). [L. *obstetricatus*, p. p. of *obstetricare*, fr. *obstetrix.*] To assist in delivery. — **ob-stet'ri-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

ob'ste-tri'cian (ŏb'stē-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in obstetrics; an accoucheur.

ob-stet'rics (ŏb-stĕt'rĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *obstétrique.* See OBSTETRIC.] Science of midwifery; art of assisting women in parturition; the management of pregnancy and labor.

ob'sti-na-cy (ŏb'stĭ-nȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [See OBSTINATE.] **1.** A fixedness in will, opinion, or resolution that cannot be shaken at all, or only with great difficulty; firm and usually unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose, or system; unyielding disposition; stubbornness; pertinacity; persistency; contumacy. *Shak.*

2. Quality or state of being difficult to remedy, relieve, or subdue; as, the *obstinacy* of a disease or evil.

3. An obstinate action.

Syn. — Pertinacity, firmness, resoluteness, inflexibility, persistency, stubbornness, perverseness, contumacy.

ob'sti-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *obstinatus*, p. p. of *obstinare* to set about a thing with firmness, to persist in; *ob* (see OB-) + a word from the root of *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. DESTINE.] **1.** Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course; persistent; not yielding to reason, arguments, or other means; stubborn; pertinacious; — usually implying unreasonableness.

I have known great cures done by *obstinate* resolutions of drinking no wine. *Sir W. Temple.*

No ass so meek, no ass so *obstinate*. *Pope.*

2. Not yielding; not easily subdued or removed; as, *obstinate* fever; *obstinate* obstructions.

Syn. — Obdurate, unyielding, unbending, inflexible, immovable, stiff, firm, persistent, opinionated; contumacious, headstrong, heady, perverse, unmanageable, ungovernable. — OBSTINATE, DOGGED, STUBBORN, PERTINACIOUS, INTRACTABLE, REFRACTORY, RECALCITRANT, UNRULY agree in the idea of persistency, often in a bad sense. OBSTINATE implies persistent adherence, esp. against persuasion or attack, to an opinion, purpose, or course; as, "Browne, fixed and *obstinate* as a little rock, . . . resisted [their] solicitations" (*T. Gray*); "so yielding doubtful points that he can be firm without seeming *obstinate* in essential ones" (*Lowell*); "They will not be resolute and firm, but perverse and *obstinate*" (*Burke*); "*Obstinacy* in a bad cause is but constancy in a good" (*Sir T. Browne*); "a few hard and *obstinate* things called facts" (*T. L. Peacock*). DOGGED adds the implication of downright and tenacious, sometimes sullen, persistence; as, "a *dogged* veracity" (*Johnson*); "a *dogged* perseverance" (*Thackeray*); "I can't always write when I would, though I set myself never so *doggedly* about it" (*Lowell*). STUBBORN usually implies a certain (often native) fixedness or doggedness of character; as, "*stubborn* as a mule" (*Smollett*); "a *stubborn* youth, correction-proof" (*Fuller*); "Their furrow oft the *stubborn* glebe has broke" (*T. Gray*); "I wonder why facts were ever called *stubborn* things: I am sure they have been found pliable enough lately" (*Coleridge*). PERTINACIOUS lacks, as compared with *obstinate*, the implication of resistance, and as compared with *stubborn*, the suggestion of inherent quality; it frequently connotes a persistence that is annoying or irksome; as, "*pertinacious* as the tick of an eight-day clock" (*Lowell*); *pertinacious* as a mosquito, a *pertinacious* beggar. INTRACTABLE and REFRACTORY imply resistance to direction, *intractable* more commonly referring to passive resistance, *refractory* to that which is active; as, "The phrase would still remain a stiff *intractable* Latinism" (*Landor*); "The Irish are very *intractable*; . . . [there are] great difficulties about who shall be sent over to tame them" (*T. Gray*); an *intractable* child, temper, soil; "It becomes my duty to struggle against my *refractory* feelings" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); a *refractory* horse, pupil, ore. RECALCITRANT implies obstinate or violent reluctance to obey an order or follow a suggestion; as, "His father became *recalcitrant* and cut off the supplies" (*Stevenson*); cf. "forcing the mystery upon *recalcitrating* minds" (*J. H. Newman*). UNRULY suggests esp. that which is waywardly ungovernable; as, "The faults of Ovid are those of a playful and *unruly* boy" (*Landor*); "Whatever my *unruly* tongue may say or do, my love for those I love never falters" (*J. R. Green*). See OBDURATE, INFLEXIBLE, CONTUMACIOUS, WAYWARD, INVETERATE, RESTIVE.

— **ob'sti-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **ob'sti-nate-ness**, *a.*

ob-strep'er-ous (ŏb-strĕp'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obstreperus*, fr. *obstrepere* to make a noise at; *ob* (see OB-) + *strepere* to make a noise.] Attended by or making a loud and tumultuous noise, esp. in opposition to control, clamorous; noisy; vociferous. "The *obstreperous* city." *Wordsworth.* "*Obstreperous* approbation." *Addison.*

Beating the air with their *obstreperous* beaks *B Jonson.*

Syn. — See VOCIFEROUS.

— **ob-strep'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-strep'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

ob-struct' (ŏb-strŭkt'), *v. t.*; OB-STRUCT'ED, OB-STRUCT'ING. [L. *obstructus*, p. p. of *obstruere* to build up before or against, to obstruct; *ob* (see OB-) + *struere* to pile up See STRUCTURE.] **1.** To block up; to stop up or close, as a way; to place an obstacle in, or fill with obstacles or impediments to passing; as, to *obstruct* a street, the veins.

2. To be, or come, in the way of; to hinder from passing, action, or operation; to stop; impede; retard; as, the bar in the harbor *obstructs* the passage of ships, clouds *obstruct* the light of the sun, unwise rules *obstruct* legislation "Th' impatience of *obstructed* love." *Johnson.*

3. To cut off the sight of (an object); as, the trees *obstructed* the distant hills.

Syn. — Bar, barricade, stop, arrest, check, interrupt, clog, choke, impede, retard, embarrass, oppose.

ob-struc'tion (ŏb-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obstructio.*] **1.** Act of obstructing, or state of being obstructed.

2. The delay or attempted delay of business by dilatory parliamentary tactics in a deliberative body, as a legislature.

3. That which obstructs or impedes, obstacle; impediment, hindrance.

A popular assembly free from *obstructions* *Swift.*

4. Arrest of the vital functions; death. *Obs.*

To lie in cold *obstruction*, and to rot. *Shak*

Syn. — Bar, barrier, clog, check. See DIFFICULTY.

ob-struc'tion-ist, *n.* One who hinders progress; one who obstructs business, as in a legislative body. — *a.* Of or pertaining to obstructionists. — **ob-struc'tion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ob-struc'tive (ŏb-strŭk'tĭv), *a.* Tending to obstruct; presenting obstacles; hindering, causing impediment. — *n.* An obstructive person or thing. — **ob-struc'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-struc'tive-ness**, *n.*

ob'stru-ent (ŏb'stroō-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *obstruens*, p. pr.] Causing obstruction, blocking up; as, an *obstruent* medicine. — *n.* Anything that obstructs or closes a passage; esp., that which obstructs natural passages in the body.

ob-tain' (ŏb-tān'), *v. t.*; OB-TAINED' (-tānd'); OB-TAIN'ING. [F. *obtenir*, L. *obtinere*; *ob* (see OB-) + *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE; cf. CONTAIN.] **1.** To get hold of by effort; to gain possession of; to procure; to acquire, in any way.

By guileful fair words peace may be *obtained* *Shak.*

It may be that I may *obtain* children by her *Gen.* xvi 2.

2. To procure; to prevail upon; — with a clause or infinitive as object. *Now Rare.*

3. To prevail in; to win, as a battle or other contest. *Obs.*

4. To hold; keep; possess; occupy. *Obs.*

He who *obtains* the monarchy of heaven *Milton.*

5. To arrive at; to attain; gain; reach. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Syn. — Get, achieve, secure. — OBTAIN, ATTAIN, ACQUIRE, PROCURE, GAIN, WIN, EARN agree in the idea of getting. OBTAIN implies effort directed toward the acquisition of something whose possession is desired; one ACQUIRES that of which one obtains, often gradually, permanent possession; to ATTAIN (less frequently applied to material things) is esp. to arrive at the object of one's ambition or the goal of one's endeavor; as, "Ye desire to have, and cannot *obtain*" (*James* iv. 2); "He had become a hard reader, and so *acquired* a great deal of knowledge" (*H. C. Robinson*); "His indolence prevented his turning these good parts toward *acquiring* the distinction he might have *attained*" (*Scott*); "A balance and regulation of mind which is not often *attained* without fruitful effort" (*M. Arnold*). To PROCURE is to come into possession of something, often temporarily, esp. as a result of search, request, or purchase; as, "all the tracts my father was at the pains to *procure* and study in support of his hypothesis" (*Sterne*). One GAINS esp. what is profitable or advantageous; to WIN is to gain esp. against opposition or competition; to EARN is to gain by one's own exertions; as, "Who chooseth me shall *gain* what many men desire" (*Shak.*); "Woo me and *win* me" (*Tennyson*); to *win* one's spurs; a hard-*earned* victory. See ACQUIREMENT, EFFECT.

ob-tain', *v. i.* **1.** To prevail; to succeed. *Obs. or Archaic.*

So run that ye may *obtain*. 1 *Cor* ix. 24

2. To attain; arrive; come; — with *to* or *unto*. *Obs*

3. To gain or have a firm footing; to become recognized or established; to become or be prevalent or general; as, the custom *obtains* of going to the seashore in summer.

ob-tain'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being obtained.

ob-tain'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of obtaining, or that which is obtained. *Milton.*

2. In schools, a monitor *Eng.* **3.** *Eccl.* A vessel for the Host. **ob-servd'**. Observed. *Ref. Sp* **ob-serve'**, *n.* **1.** An observation *Obs.* **2.** A remark. *Scot.* **ob-serv'ed-ly** (ŏb-zẽr'vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *observed*, p. p. **ob-serv'er-ship**, *n.* See -SHIP. **ob-serv'ic-er**, *n.* [From *observe* and *service.*] A deferential attendant. *Obs* [ING. **ob-serv'ing-ly**, *adv* of OBSERV- **ob-sess'**, *n.* A siege *Obs.* **ob-ses'sion-al** (ŏb-sĕsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Obsidional. *Rare.* **ob-ses'sor**, *n.* [L.] One that obsesses, as an evil spirit. *Obs.* **ob-sib'i-late**, *v. i.* [L. *obsibilare.*] To whistle. *Obs.* — **ob-sib'i-la'tion**. *n. Obs.* **ob-side'**, *v. t.* [L. *obsidēre* See OBSESS.] To besiege. *Obs* **ob-sid'i-o-na-ry** (ŏb-sĭd'ĭ-ō-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* Obsidional. **obsidionne**, *n.* [OF. *obsidion*, L. *obsidio.*] A state of siege. *Obs.* **ob-sid'i-ous** (-ĭ d'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obsidium* siege.] Besetting. *Rare.* **ob-sig'il-late** (ŏb-sĭj'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *ob* + *sigillum* seal.] To seal up. *Obs.* — **ob-sig'il-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Obs.* **ob-sign'**, *v. t.* [See OBSIGNATE.] To obsignate. *Obs.* **ob-sig'nate** (ŏb-sĭg'nāt), *v. t.* [L. *obsignatus*, p. p. of *obsignare* to seal. See OB-; SIGN.] To seal: ratify, as with a seal or stamp — **ob'sig-na'tion** (ŏb'sĭg-nā'shŭn). *n.* — **ob-sig'na-to-ry** (ŏb-sĭg'nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a. All Rare.* **ob-sist'**, *v. t.* [L. *obsistere*: cf. OF. *obsister.*] To resist. *Obs.* **ob-sist'ent**, *n.* [L. *obsistens, -entis*, p. pr.] An antidote *Obs* **obsoles.** *Abbr.* Obsolescent. **ob'so-lete**, *n.* That which is obsolete, esp. a word or phrase **ob'so-lete**, *v. t. & i.* To make, or to become, obsolete *Rare.* **ob'so-lete-ly**, *adv.* of OBSOLETE. **ob'so-lete-ness**, *n.* See -NESS. **ob'so-le'tion** (ŏb'sō-lē'shŭn), *n.* Act of obsoleting. *Rare.* **ob'so-let-ism** (ŏb'sō-lēt-ĭz'm), *n.* A disused word or phrase; also, obsoleteness. *Rare.* **ob'so-na'tion**, *n.* [L. *obsonatio* a buying of victuals.] A feasting. *Obs* [Vianda *Obs.*] **ob'so-nies.** *n pl.* [L. *obsonia.*] **ob-sorp'tion**, *n.* [L *obsorbere* to drink up.] Absorption. *Obs.* **ob s p.** *Abbr.* Obiit sine prole (L., died without issue). **ob'sta-cle**, *a.* Obstinate. *Obs.* **ob'sta-cle**, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *obstacler.*] To resist or harass with obstacles *Rare.* [*Obs* | **ob'sta-cle-ness**, *n.* Obstinacy. | **obstacle race.** A race in which certain obstacles have to be surmounted, as in wriggling under a sheet pegged to the ground, climbing through barrels, over suspended nets, jumping hurdles, hedges, etc. **ob'stance**, *n* [Cf. OF. *obstance* resistance] Prob, substance. *Obs.* **ob'stan-cy**, *n.* [L. *obstantia*, fr. *obstans*, p. pr. of *obstare.*] Opposition; impediment. *Obs.* **ob'stant**, *a.* [L. *obstans, -antis*, p. pr.] Resisting *Obs.* — **ob'stant-ly**, *adv. Obs.* ‖**ob'sta prin-ci'pi-is** (prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ĭs), *or better* **principiis obsta.** [L.] Resist the beginnings.

ob'ste-tri'cious (ŏb'stē-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [See OBSTETRIC.] Obstetric. *Obs.* [Obstetrica.] **ob-stet'ri-cy** (ŏb-stĕt'rĭ-sĭ), *n.* **ob-stet'rist** (-rĭst), *n.* An obstetrician. [midwife.] **ob-stet'rix** (-rĭks), *n.* [L.] A **ob'sti-nance, ob'sti-nan-cy**, *n.* [LL. *obstinantia.*] Obstinacy. *R.* **ob'sti-nate**, *v. t.* To make obstinate *Obs. or R.* — **ob'sti-na'tion** (ŏb'stĭ-nā'shŭn), *n. Obs or R.* **ob'stine**, *v. t.* [F. *obstiner*, or L. *obstinare* to be resolved on.] To obstinate. *Obs.* **ob'sti-pate** (ŏb'stĭ-pāt), *v t* [See OBSTIPATION.] To stop or block, as a passage *Obs.* **ob'sti-pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obstipatio* a close pressure; *ob* (see OB-) + *stipare* to press.] **1.** Act of stopping up, as a passage. *Now Rare.* **2.** *Med* Extreme constipation **ob-stip'i-ty**, *n.* [F. *obstipité* or NL. *obstipitas.*] Scoliosis *Obs.* **ob'strec-ta'tor**, *n.* [L.] A faultfinder. **ob-strep'er-ate**, *v. i.* [See OB-STREPEROUS.] To make a noise. *Obs.* **ob-strict'**, *a.* [L. *obstrictus*] Bound; obliged. *Obs* **ob-stric'tion** (ŏb-strĭk'shŭn), *n* [L. *obstringere, obstrictum*, to bind to or about.] State of being obstringed; that which obstringes; a bond or obligation. **ob-strig'il-late** (ŏb-strĭj'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *obstrigillatus*, p. p of *obstrigillare* to oppose.] To resist; oppose *Obs.* — **ob-strig'il-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n Obs.* **ob-stringe'**, *v. t.* [See OBSTRICTION.] To constrain or bind; to put under obligation. *Rare.* **ob-strop'o-lous** (ŏb-strŏp'ō-lŭs). Dial. var of OBSTREPEROUS. **ob'struct**, *n.* An obstruction. *Obs. Shak* (an emendation). **ob-struct'ed-ly**, *adv.* of *obstructed*, p. p [structs. | **ob-struct'er**, *n.* One that obstructs. | **ob-struct'ing-ly**, *adv.* of *obstructing*, p. pr. **obstruction colic.** *Veter.* Colic due to accumulated matter, or paralysis or displacement of the stomach or intestines. **ob-struc'tiv-ism**, *n* Obstructionism *Rare.* [structs | **ob-struc'tor**, *n.* One that ob- | **ob-struse'**, *a.* Abstruse *Obs.* **ob-stu'pe-fa'cient** (ŏb-stū'pē-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L *obstupefaciens, -entis*, p. pr of *obstupefacere* stupefy.] Stupefactive **ob-stu'pe-fact**, *a* [L *obstupefactus*, p. p.] Stupefied. *Obs.* **ob-stu'pe-fac'tion**, *n.* Stupefaction. *Obs* [factive. *Obs* | **ob-stu'pe-fac'tive**, *a.* Stupe- | **ob-stu'pe-fy**, *v t* [Cf L. *obstupefacere.* See OB-; STUPEFY.] To stupefy. *Obs. or R* **ob'stu-pes'cence**, *n.* [L. *obstupescens*, p. pr. of *obstupescere* to become stupefied.] Stupefaction. *Obs.* ‖**ob-stŭ'pu-i, ste'te-runt'que co'mæ** (stĕt'ē-rŭnt'kwē). [L.] I was amazed, and my hair stood on end. *Vergil* (*Æ.*, II. 774) **obt.** *Abbr.* Obedient **ob-tain'al** (ŏb-tān'ăl), *n.* Obtainment *R.* [ment *R.* | **ob-tain'ance** (-ăns), *n* Obtain- | **ob-tain'er**, *n.* One that obtains

ob-tect'ed (ŏb-tĕk'tĕd), *p. a.* [L. *obtectus*, p. p. of *obtegere* to cover over.] Covered. *Obs.* exc.: *Zoöl.* Covered with a hard chitinous case, as the pupa of certain flies.

ob-test' (ŏb-tĕst'), *v. t.;* OB-TEST'ED; OB-TEST'ING. [L. *obtestari; ob* (see OB-) + *testari* to witness, fr. *testis* a witness.] **1.** To call to witness; to invoke as a witness. *Dryden.* **2.** To beseech; to supplicate; to beg for.

ob'tes-ta'tion (ŏb'tĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obtestatio.*] Act of obtesting; supplication; protestation.

Antonio asserted this with great *obtestation*. *Evelyn.*

ob-trude' (ŏb-trōōd'), *v. t.;* OB-TRUD'ED (-trōōd'ĕd); OB-TRUD'ING (-trōōd'ĭng). [L. *obtrudere, obtrusum; ob* (see OB-) + *trudere* to thrust. See INTRUDE.] **1.** To thrust out; to eject; expel. *Obs.*

2. To thrust impertinently; to present without warrant or solicitation; as, to *obtrude* one's self upon a company.

The objects of our senses *obtrude* their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no. *Locke.*

3. To offer with unreasonable importunity; to urge unduly or against another's will. *Milton.*

ob-trude', *v. i.* To thrust one's self upon a company or upon attention; to intrude.

Syn. — See INTRUDE.

ob-tru'sion (ŏb-trōō'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *obtrusio.* See OBTRUDE.] Act of obtruding; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited; as, the *obtrusion* of crude opinions on the world; also, that which is obtruded. — **ob-tru'sion-ist**, *n.*

ob-tru'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Thrust out; protruding. *Rare.* **2.** Disposed to obtrude; inclined to intrude or thrust one's self or one's opinions upon others, or to enter uninvited; forward; pushing; intrusive.

Not obvious, not *obtrusive*, but retired. *Milton.*

— **ob-tru'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-tru'sive-ness**, *n.*

ob-tund' (ŏb-tŭnd'), *v. t.;* OB-TUND'ED; OB-TUND'ING. [L. *obtundere, obtusum; ob* (see OB-) + *tundere* to strike or beat. Cf. STUTTER.] To reduce the edge, pungency, or violent action of; to dull; blunt; deaden; quell; as, to *obtund* the acrimony of the gall. *Harvey.*

ob-tund'ent (ŏb-tŭn'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *obtundens, -entis*, p. pr.] *Med.* Blunting irritation or lessening pain. — *n.* An obtundent substance, usually a bland, oily, or mucilaginous matter; — nearly the same as *demulcent.*

ob-tund'i-ty (-dĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being obtunded or benumbed.

ob'tu-rate (ŏb'tū-rāt), *v. t.;* OB'TU-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); OB'TU-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *obturatus*, p. p. of *obturare.*] To stop or close, as an opening; specif., *Ordnance*, to stop (a gun breech) so as to prevent the escape of gas in firing.

ob'tu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obturare* to stop up: cf. F. *obturation.*] Act or process of obturating, or state of being obturated; also, rarely, *Ordnance*, an obturator. "Deaf by an outward *obturation*." *Bp. Hall.*

ob'tu-ra'tor (ŏb'tū-rā'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *obturare* to stop up.] That which closes or stops an opening; as: **a** *Surg.* An apparatus designed to close an unnatural opening, as a fissure of the palate. **b** *Ordnance.* Any device for preventing the escape of gas through the breech mechanism of a breech-loading gun; a gas check (which see). **c** *Photog.* A camera shutter.

ob'tu-ra'tor, *a.* **a** Serving as an obturator. **b** *Anat.* Pertaining to, or in the region of, the obturator foramen.

obturator artery, *Anat.*, an artery, usually a branch of the internal iliac, sometimes of the epigastric, or from both, which passes out through the obturator canal and, dividing into two branches, is distributed to the muscles and fasciæ of the hip and thigh. — **o. canal.** *Anat.* See OBTURATOR FORAMEN. — **o. fascia**, *Anat.*, a fascia derived from the pelvic fascia which descends upon and covers the obturator internus muscle. It forms a canal for the pubic vessels and nerve. — **o. foramen**, *Anat.*, an opening situated between the pubic and ischial parts of the innominate bone. It is almost entirely closed by a fibrous membrane, the *obturator membrane*, leaving only a small aperture, the *obturator canal*, through which the obturator vessels and nerve pass. — **o. membrane.** *Anat.* See OBTURATOR FORAMEN. — **o. nerve**, *Anat.*, a branch of the lumbar plexus arising from the second, third, and fourth lumbar nerves. It passes downward through the obturator foramen, and supplies the hip and knee joints, various muscles of the upper leg, and occasionally the skin. — **o. pad**, *Ordnance*, an expanding gas check consisting of a pad, usually of asbestos and tallow, at the rear of the mushroom head in the breech mechanisms of some cannon. — **o. ring**, *Ordnance*, a gas check used in certain breechloading cannon, consisting of a ring which seals the opening between the breechblock and walls of the powder chamber, being pressed against its seat upon the block and expanded against the bore under pressure of the gases. — **o. vein**, *Anat.*, a tributary of the internal iliac vein which accompanies the obturator artery.

‖ **ob'tu-ra'tor ex-ter'nus** (ĕks-tûr'nŭs). [L. *externus* external.] *Anat.* A muscle which arises from the outer surface of the obturator membrane and the bony surfaces below its margin, and is inserted into the digital fossa of the femur.

‖ **ob'tu-ra'tor in-ter'nus** (ĭn-tûr'nŭs). [L. *internus* internal.] *Anat.* A muscle which arises inside the pelvis chiefly from the obturator membrane and adjacent bony surfaces, and, leaving the pelvis by the lesser sacrosciatic notch, is inserted into the great trochanter of the femur.

ob-tuse' (ŏb-tūs'), *a.;* -TUS'ER (-tūs'ẽr); -TUS'EST (-tūs'ĕst). [L. *obtusus*, p. p. of *obtundere:* cf. F. *obtus.* See OBTUND.] **1.** Not pointed or acute; blunt; — applied specif. to angles greater than a right angle. See ANGLE, *Illust.* **2.** Not having acute sensibility or perceptions; dull; stupid; as, *obtuse* senses. *Milton.* **3.** Dull; deadened; as, *obtuse* sound. *Johnson.*

Syn. — See BLUNT.

obtuse bisectrix. See BISECTRIX. — **o. hyperbola**, *Math.*, a hyperbola in the obtuse angles between its asymptotes.

ob-tuse'-an'gled ‖ *a.* Having one or more obtuse an-
ob-tuse'-an'gu-lar ‖ gles. See TRIANGLE, *Illust.*

ob-um'brate (ŏb-ŭm'brāt), *a.* [L. *obumbratus*, p. p. of *obumbrare* to overshadow, cloud; *ob* (see OB-) + *umbrare* to shade.] Overhung; concealed beneath a projecting part, as the antennæ of certain insects.

ob-ven'tion (ŏb-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obventio*, fr. *obvenire* to come before or in the way of, to befall; *ob* (see OB-) + *venire* to come: cf. F. *obvention.*] Act of happening; that which comes casually; an incidental advantage; an occasional offering, as tithes or an oblation.

Legacies bequeathed by the deaths of princes and great persons, and other casualties and *obventions*. *Fuller.*

ob-verse' (ŏb-vûrs'; ŏb'vûrs), *a.* [L. *obversus*, p. p. of *obvertere.* See OBVERT.] **1.** Facing the observer or opponent; — the opposite of *reverse.*

2. Having the base, or end next the attachment, narrower than the top; as, an *obverse* tool; an *obverse* leaf.

3. Being a counterpart, or complement.

ob'verse (ŏb'vûrs), *n.* [See OBVERSE, *a.*] **1.** As the opposite of *reverse:* **a** The side of a coin bearing the principal image or inscription. **b** The front or principal surface of anything. **c** *Logic.* An obverted proposition.

2. Anything necessarily involved in, or answering to, another; the more conspicuous of two possible sides, or of two corresponding things; a counterpart.

The fact that it [a belief] invariably exists being the *obverse* of the fact that there is no alternative belief. *H. Spencer.*

Syn. — See CONVERSE.

ob-ver'sion (ŏb-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obversio* a turning towards.] **1.** Act of obverting.

2. *Logic.* The act of immediate inference by which we deny the opposite of anything affirmed; as, all men are mortal; then, by *obversion*, no men are immortal. This is also described as "immediate inference by private conception."

ob-vert' (ŏb-vûrt'), *v. t.;* OB-VERT'ED; OB-VERT'ING. [L. *obvertere; ob* (see OB-) + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To turn so as to present the front to view.

If its base be *obverted* towards us. *I. Watts.*

2. To turn aside or away. *Obs.*

3. *Logic.* To infer (a proposition) by obversion.

ob'ver-tend' (ŏb'vẽr-tĕnd'), *n.* [L. *obvertendus*, gerundive of *obvertere.*] *Logic.* A proposition from which another is to be obtained by obversion.

ob'vi-ate (ŏb'vĭ-āt), *v. t.;* OB'VI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); OB'VI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *obviare; ob* (see OB-) + *viare* to go, fr. *via* way. See VOYAGE.] **1.** To meet in the way. *Obs.*

Not to stir a step to *obviate* any of a different religion. *Fuller.*

2. To meet or anticipate and dispose of; to prevent by interception; to remove from the way or path; to make unnecessary; as, to *obviate* the necessity of going.

To lay down everything in its full light, so as to *obviate* all exceptions. *Woodward.*

Syn. — See PREVENT.

ob'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or fact of obviating, or state of being obviated.

ob'vi-ous (ŏb'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obvius; ob* (see OB-) + *via* way. See VOYAGE.] **1.** That is in the way or in front; opposite; fronting. *Obs. or Archaic.* "To the evil turn my *obvious* breast." *Milton.*

2. Exposed; subject; open; liable. *Obs.*

3. Presenting itself in the way; occurring often. *Obs.*

4. Easily discovered, seen, or understood; readily perceived by the eye or the intellect; plain; evident; as, an *obvious* meaning; an *obvious* remark; an *obvious* defect.

Syn. — Plain, clear, evident. See MANIFEST.

— **ob'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ob'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

ob'vo-lute (ŏb'vō-lūt), *a.* [L. *obvolutus*, p. p. of *obvolvere* to wrap round; *ob* (see OB-) + *volvere* to roll.] Overlapping; contorted; convolute. Specif., *Bot.*, applied to vernation in which half of one conduplicate leaf enrolls half of another similarly folded, as in the sage. — **ob'vo-lu'tion** (-lū'shŭn), *n.* — **ob'vo-lu'tive** (ŏb'vō-lū'tĭv), *a.*

oc'a-rí'na (ŏk'ä-rē'nä), *n.* [Apparently a dim. of It. *oca* goose; named fr. the shape (*Oxf. E.D.*).] *Music.* A small simple wind instrument or toy, having an oblong terra-cotta body, with mouthpiece and finger holes, and giving soft whistlelike tones.


Ocarina.

Oc'cam-ism (ŏk'ăm-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of William Ockham, an English Franciscan (died about 1349), whose nominalistic doctrine that universals have no real existence, but are only abstract terms or predicables, practically closed the Scholastic controversy on universals. — **Oc'cam-ist**, *n.* — **Oc'cam-is'tic** (ŏk'ăm-Ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

oc-ca'sion (ŏ-kā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *occasio*, fr. *occidere, occasum*, to fall down; *ob* (see OB-) + *cadere* to fall: cf. F. *occasion.* See CHANCE; cf. OCCIDENT.] **1.** A favorable opportunity; a timely chance or juncture; formerly often, specif., excuse or ground for criticism or offense.

Sin, taking *occasion* by the commandment, deceived me. *Rom.* VII. 11.

I 'll take the *occasion* which he gives to bring
Him to his death. *Walter.*

☞ The common personification representing *occasion* as bald behind goes back to Phædrus (*Fables*, V. 8): "Calvus, comosa fronte, nudo occipitio, . . . *Occasionem* rerum significat brevem." (The bald man whose head has a forelock, but is naked behind, represents the transient timeliness in affairs).

2. A juncture affording ground or reason for something; hence, formerly, an excuse; a pretext.

Whose manner was, all passengers to stay,
And entertain with her *occasions* sly. *Spenser.*

3. An occurrence, or a condition of affairs, that brings about some unlooked-for event; that which incidentally brings to pass an event, without being its efficient cause; contributory or incidental cause.

Her beauty was the *occasion* of the war. *Dryden.*

4. A matter of discussion; subject; topic. *Obs.*

5. a A juncture entailing need; an exigency; also, the need so entailed; hence, esp. *pl.*, needs; requirements.

After we have served . . . our own *occasions*. *Jer. Taylor.*

b Necessary business; *pl.*, business affairs. *Obs. Burke.*

6. A happening; occurrence; incident. *Now Rare*, except with special reference to the time of the happening; as, on the *occasion* of his reappearance.

The unlooked-for incidents of family history, and its hidden excitements, and its arduous *occasions*. *J. Taylor.*

7. A special event or function; specif.: *Scot.* A communion service; an annual, semiannual, or quarterly sacramental season. *Archaic. Oxf. E. D.*

Syn. — OCCASION, CAUSE. The CAUSE of an effect is that which actually produces it or brings it about; the OCCASION is that which, either directly or indirectly, provides an opportunity for the causal agencies to act or serves to set them in motion; as, the *cause* of a war may be a deep-rooted enmity between two peoples, the *occasion* of it, a relatively unimportant incident; "Poor Ethel . . . feeling guilty almost, as if she had been the *cause*, as indeed she was the *occasion*, of Kew's misfortune" (*Thackeray*). The distinction is sometimes unimportant. See CAUSE, OPPORTUNITY, ORIGIN.

on occasion, as occasion may arise; at need or convenience; occasionally. "That we might have intelligence from him *on occasion*." *De Foe.*

oc-ca'sion (ŏ-kā'zhŭn), *v. t.;* -SIONED (-zhŭnd); -SION-ING. [Cf. F. *occasionner.*] **1.** To give (one) a prompting opportunity or ground; also, to prompt or induce in this way habitually; hence, to habituate. *Obs. Latimer.*

2. To give occasion to; to cause; to bring about; as, to *occasion* anxiety. *South.*

If we inquire what it is that *occasions* men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes. *Locke.*

oc-ca'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Produced by accident; as, the *occasional* origin of a thing. *Obs. Sir T. Browne.*

2. Of or pert. to an occasion or occasions; acting or occurring now and then; made or happening as opportunity requires or admits; casual; incidental; as, *occasional* remarks.

The . . . *occasional* writing of the present times. *Bagehot.*

3. Suitable or designed for, or acting on, a special occasion or particular occasions; as, an *occasional* chair; *occasional* verse; an *occasional* speaker.

4. Acting as the occasion or contributory cause; — sometimes with *of. Rare.*

occasional cause. *Metaph.* **a** According to the theory of occasionalism, a change in mind accompanied by, but not efficiently related to, a change in matter, or vice versa, the concomitance being attributed by the early occasionalists to the intervention of God. **b** Some circumstance preceding an effect which, without being the real cause, becomes the occasion of the action of the efficient cause; thus, the act of touching gunpowder with fire is the *occasional*, but not the efficient, cause of an explosion. — **o. conformity**, *Eng. Hist.*, partial religious conformity, manifested by an occasional reception of the Communion according to the rites of the Church of England. It was practiced by dissenters as a qualification for political office, and a bill against the practice, introduced in 1703, was passed in 1711. — **o. contraband.** See CONTRABAND OF WAR.

oc-ca'sion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Metaph.* The doctrine of occasional causes. *Occasionalism* is the theory adduced by the Cartesians, Geulincx and Malebranche, that the correspondence of bodily and mental action, or the apparent reciprocal action of the soul and the body, is due to the intervention of God, producing on the occasion of a change in one a like change in the other, it being conceived that mind and matter are inherently incapable of affecting each other. The term is sometimes applied also to the modern form of the theory of psychophysical parallelism.

oc-ca'sion-al-ist, *n.* **1.** An adherent of occasionalism.

2. *Eng. Hist.* An occasional conformist. *Oxf. E. D.*

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ob-tal'mi-a. † OPHTHALMIA.

ob-tem'per (ŏb-tĕm'pẽr), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *obtempérer.* See OBTEMPERATE.] To submit or give compliance to; *Obs.*, except, *Scots Law*, to obey.

ob-tem'per-ate, *a.* [L. *obtemperatus*, p. p. of *obtemperare.*] Obedient; also, obeyed. — *v. t. & i.* To obey. — **ob-tem'per-a'tion**, *n. All Obs.*

ob-tend', *v. t.* [L. *obtendere, obtentum*, to stretch or place before or against.] **1.** To offer as a reason; to pretend. *Obs.*

2. To oppose; to hold out in opposition. *Obs.*

ob-ten'e-brate (ŏb-tĕn'ē-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *obtenebratus*, p. p. of *obtenebrare.*] To darken, as by shadow. — **ob-ten'e-bra'tion** (-brā'shŭn), *n. Both Obs. or R.*

ob-ten'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *obtentio.* See OBTEND.] Act of obtending. *Obs.*

ob-tent', *n.* [OF., consideration, L. *obtentus* a placing before, pretext.] Design; purpose. *Obs.*

ob-tent', *p. a.* [L. *obtentus*, p. p.] Obtained. *Obs.*

ob-ten'tion (*ŏb*-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F.] An obtaining; obtainment.

ob-test', *v. i.* To supplicate; also, to protest. *Rare.*

ob-tes'tate, *v. t.* [L. *obtestatus*, p. p.] To obtest. *Obs.*

ob-tor'tion, *n.* [L. *obtortio*, fr. *obtorquere; ob* (see OB-) + *torquere* to twist.] Distortion. *Obs. Scots Law*, to obey.

ob-trect', *v. t.* [L. *obtrectare* to detract from through envy.] To slander. — **ob'trec-ta'tion**, *n.* — **ob'trec-ta'tor**, **ob-trec'tor**, *n. All Obs.*

ob'tri-an'gu-lar (ŏb'trī-ăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Obversely triangular.

ob-trud'er (*ŏb*-trōōd'ẽr), *n.* One that obtrudes.

ob-trun'cate (ŏb-trŭn'kāt), *v. t.* [L. *obtruncatus*, p. p. of *obtruncare.*] To cut the head or top from. — **ob-trun'cate**, *a.* — **ob'trun-ca'tion** (ŏb'trŭn-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **ob'trun-ca'tor** (ŏb'trŭn-kā'tẽr), *n. All Rare.*

ob-tru'siv. Obtrusive. *Ref. Sp.*

ob'tu-mes'cence, *n.* [L. *ob*, prep. + *tumescere* to swell up.] Swollen state. *Obs.* [ent.] **ob-tund'er**, *n. Med.* An obtundent.

ob-tu'rate, *a.* Obturated. *Obs.*

ob-tu'ra-to-ry (ŏb-tū'rä-tō-rĭ), *a.* Acting as an obturator. *Rare.*

ob-turb', *v. t.* [L. *obturbare* to make turbid.] Disturb; trouble. *Obs.* — **ob'tur-ba'tion**, *n. Obs.*

ob-tur'bi-nate, *a.* Inversely turbinate.

‖ **ob tur'pem cau'sam.** [L.] *Law.* For a base or immoral (and hence illegal) cause.

ob-tus'an'gu-lar (ŏb-tŭs'ăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Obtuse-angled.

ob-tuse', *v. t.* To make blunt or obtuse. *Obs.*

ob-tuse'ly, *adv.* of OBTUSE.

ob-tuse'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ob-tu'si-fo'li-ous (ŏb-tū'sĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*obtuse* + *-folious.*] *Bot.* Having obtuse leaves. *R.*

ob-tu'si-lin'gual (-lĭn'gwăl), *a.* [*obtuse* + L. *lingua* tongue.] Short-tongued, as certain bees.

ob-tu'si-lo'bous (-lō'bŭs), *a. Bot.* Having obtuse lobes. *Rare.*

ob-tu'sion (ŏb-tū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *obtusio*, fr. *obtundere* to blunt. See OBTUND.] A making, or state of being, blunted. *Obs.*

ob-tus'ish (ŏb-tŭs'ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH. [tuseness. *R.*]

ob-tu'si-ty (ŏb-tū'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Obtuseness. *R.*

ob-um'ber, *v. t.* [F. *obombrer*, L. *obumbrare.*] To obumbrate. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To cast a shadow. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

ob-um'brance, *n.* Obumbration. [*obumbrans*, p. pr.] Overhanging, as certain feathers.

ob-um'brant (ŏb-ŭm'brănt), *a.* [L. *obumbrans*, p. pr.] Overhanging, as certain feathers.

ob-um'brate (-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *obumbratus*, p. p. See OBUMBRATE, *a.*] **1.** To shade; darken; cloud. *Rare.*

2. To adumbrate. *Obs.*

ob'um-bra'tion (ŏb'ŭm-brā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obumbratio.*] Act of obumbrating. *Obs. or R.*

ob-un'cous, *a.* [L. *obuncus; ob* (see OB-) + *uncus* hooked.] Hooked; crooked. *Obs.*

‖ **o'bus'** (ō'bŭs'), *n.; pl.* F. OBUS (ō'bŭs'), E. OBUSES (ō-bū'sĕz; -ĭz). [F., of G. origin. Cf. HOWITZER.] A shell; esp., a howitzer shell.

ob-val'late, *v. t.* [L. *obvallatus*, p. p. of *obvallare; ob* (see OB-) + *vallare* to intrench.] To surround with a wall. *Obs.* — **ob'val-la'tion**, *n. Obs.*

ob-val'late (ŏb-văl'ăt), *a.* [L. *obvallatus*, p. p.] Walled in or around. *Rare.*

ob-var'i-cate, *v. t.* [L. *obvaricator* an obstructer, hinderer.] To hinder in passing or going. *Obs.* — **ob-var'i-ca'tion**, *n. Obs.*

ob've-la'tion (ŏb'vē-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obvelare* to cover over.] A veiling, or concealing. *Rare.*

ob-vent', *v. t.* [L. *obventre.*] To prevent. *Obs.*

ob-ver'sant (ŏb-vûr'sănt), *a.* [L. *obversans*, p. pr. of *obversari* to hover before; *ob* (see OB-) + *versare* to move about.] Opposed; also, familiar. *Obs.*

ob-verse'ly, *adv.* of OBVERSE.

ob-vo-lut'ed (ŏb'vō-lūt'ĕd), *a.* Obvolute.

ob'vo-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *obvolutio* a wrapping around.] **1.** A fold or twist. *Rare.*

2. A bandaging. *Rare.*

ob-volve' (ŏb-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [L. *obvolvere.*] To inwrap; also, to roll or revolve. *Obs. or R.*

ob-vol'vent (-vŏl'vĕnt), *a.* [L. *obvolvens, -entis*, p. pr. of *obvolvere* to wrap round. See OBVOLUTE.] *Zoöl.* Curved inward or downward, as elytra that embrace the sides of the thorax.

obyte. † OBIT.

oc. † AC; OAK; obs. pret. of ACHE.

‖ **oc** (ŏk), *adv.* [F., fr. Pr.] Yes. See LANGUE D'OC.

Oc. *Abbr.* Ocean.

o. c. *Abbr.* Opere citato (L., in the work cited).

O. C. *Abbr.* Old Carthusian; Old Catholic; Ordnance College.

o/c. *Abbr.* Old charter; old crop; overcharge.

‖ **o'ca** (ō'kä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Quichua *oka.*] Either of two South American wood sorrels (*Oxalis crenata* and *O. tuberosa*) cultivated for their edible tubers.

O-ca'pi-a, *n.* Syn. of OKAPIA.

occæan. † OCEAN.

oc'ca-cate, *v. t.* [L. *occaecatus*, p. p. of *occaecare* to blind.] To make blind. *Obs.* — **oc'cæ-ca'tion**, *n. Obs.*

oc'cal-lat'ed, *a.* [L. *occallatus* calloused.] Brawny; hard. *Obs.*

oc'cam. † OCCAMY, OAKUM.

Oc'cam-ite, *n.* An Occamist.

Oc'cam's ra'zor (ŏk'ămz). *Logic.* The law of parsimony, expressed by Occam, "Entia [principia] non sunt multiplicanda præter necessitatem" (L., beings, or hypotheses, are not to be multiplied beyond necessity).

oc'ca-my (ŏk'ä-mĭ), *n.* [A corruption of *alchemy.*] An alloy made in imitation of gold or silver.

Oc'ca-nee'chi (ŏk'ä-nē'chĭ), *n.* One of a former tribe of Siouan Indians of southern Virginia and North Carolina.

oc'car. † OCKER.

oc-case', *n.* [L. *occasus*, fr. *occidere* to fall.] A falling. *Obs.*

oc-ca'sion. *n.* [L. *occasio*, incorrectly instead of *occasus.*] The setting (of the sun). *Obs. Scot.*

oc-ca'sion-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

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oc-ca'sion-al-is'tic (ŏ-kā'zhŭn-ăl-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Like or pertaining to occasionalism or occasionalists.

oc'ci-dent (ŏk'sĭ-dĕnt), *n.* [L. *occidens, occidentis*, fr. *occidens*, p. pr. of *occidere* to fall or go down: cf. F. *occident*. See OCCASION.] The part of the horizon where the sun last appears in the evening; that part of the earth towards the sunset; the west; — opposed to *orient*. Specif. [*cap.*], orig., Europe as opposed to Asia and the Orient; now, also, the Western Hemisphere. *Chaucer.*

I may wander from east to *occident*. *Shak.*

oc'ci-den'tal (-dĕn'tăl), *a.* [L. *occidentalis*: cf. F. *occidental*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated in, the occident, or west; western; as, an *occidental* planet; — opposed to *oriental*. Specif. [*cap.*], of or pert. (orig.) to Europe as distinguished from Asia and the Orient, or (now) to the Western Hemisphere; as, *Occidental* climates, or customs. **2.** Possessing inferior hardness, brilliancy, or beauty; — used of inferior precious stones and gems, because those found in the Orient are generally superior.

oc'ci-den'tal, *n.* An inhabitant of an occidental region, or [*cap.*] of the Occident: specif., *Eccl.*, a Western Christian of the Latin rite.

Oc'ci-den'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The character, institutions, and culture of Occidental peoples; esp., the character and spirit of Europeans as contrasted with Asiatics.

Oc'ci-den'tal-ist, *n.* One who favors, or is versed in, Occidentalism.

oc'ci-den-tal'i-ty (ŏk'sĭ-dĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State or quality, as of a planet, of being in the occident, or west. **2.** [*cap.*] A trait or characteristic of an Occidental or an Occidental community; — used sometimes specif. with reference to America.

Oc'ci-den'tal-ize (-dĕn'tăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render Occidental; to imbue with Occidentalism. — **Oc'ci-den'tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

oc-cip'i-tal (ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *occipital*.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the occiput or the occipital bone.

occipital angle, *Craniom.*, the angle formed by the plane of the foramen magnum and a line from the opisthion to the inferior border of the orbit (in Daubenton's usage), or to the nasion (in Broca's). — **o. artery,** *Anat.*, a branch of the external carotid supplying the muscles, etc., of the back of the neck and head. — **o. bone,** the compound bone which forms the posterior part of the skull and surrounds the foramen magnum, bearing the condyle or condyles for articulation with the atlas. In the higher vertebrates it is usually composed of four more or less completely united elements, a basioccipital below, a supraoccipital above, and an exoccipital on each side, but it may include also sphenoid, temporal, or parietal elements. In man it is much curved and of trapezoidal outline, ending in front of the foramen magnum in the basilar process, and bearing on its outer surface behind the foramen magnum two curved transverse ridges (the superior and inferior curved lines) besides a median crest and protuberance. — **o. condyle,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, an articular surface on the occipital bone by which the skull articulates with the atlas. Fishes, reptiles, and birds have but one occipital condyle, which is placed below the foramen magnum. In mammals and most amphibians there are two, one on each side of the foramen magnum. — **o. crest.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Either of the two ridges connecting the occipital protuberances and foramen magnum. **b** A transverse ridge at the upper posterior border of the skull of many animals, between the occipital and parietal segments. **c** In birds, a crest of feathers on the back of the head. — **o. foramen.** **a** *Anat.* The foramen magnum. **b** *Zoöl.* The opening at the back of an insect's head through which the alimentary canal and other organs pass to the thorax. — **o. lobe,** *Anat.*, the posterior lobe of the cerebral hemisphere, indistinctly separated from the parietal lobe in front and the temporal lobe below. It has the form of a three-sided pyramid. Its external surface is divided by the *superior* and *middle* **occipital sulci** into the *superior, middle,* and *inferior* **occipital convolutions.** — **o. plane,** *Craniom.*, the plane of the foramen magnum. — **o. plate,** *Zoöl.*, a scute on the back of the head of certain reptiles. — **o. point,** *Craniom.*, the point on the occiput farthest removed from the glabella. — **o. protuberance,** *Anat.*, either of two prominences on the occipital bone. The *external* (called in craniometry the *inion*) is on the outer surface midway between the upper border and the foramen magnum. It gives attachment to the ligamentum nuchæ. The *internal* is similarly situated on the inner surface. — **o. segment.** See CRANIAL SEGMENT. — **o. sinus,** *Anat.*, a venous sinus lodged in a groove on the internal occipital crest. It is occasionally double. — **o. triangle.** *Anat.* See *triangles of the neck*, under TRIANGLE.

oc-cip'i-tal, *n.* **a** The occipital bone. **b** An occipital plate.

oc-cip'i-to- (ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tō-). [See OCCIPUT.] A combining form denoting *relation to*, or *situation near, the occiput*.

oc-cip'i-to-fron-ta'lis (-frŏn-tā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A fibrous layer covering each side of the vertex of the skull from the eyebrow to the occiput. Its anterior and posterior portions are muscular and constitute the frontalis and occipitalis muscles, respectively.

oc'ci-put (ŏk'sĭ-pŭt), *n.;* *L. pl.* OCCIPITA (ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tă). [L.; *ob* (see OB-) + *caput* head. See CHIEF.] **1.** *Anat.* The back part of the head or skull; the region of the occipital bone.

2. *Zoöl.* The back part of the head of insects.

oc-clude' (ŏ-klōōd'; 243), *v. t.;* -CLUD'ED (-klōōd'ĕd); -CLUD'ING (-klōōd'ĭng). [L. *occludere, occlusum; ob* (see OB-) + *claudere* to shut.] **1.** To shut up; to close. *Sir T. Browne.* **2.** To shut in or out by or as by closing a passage; as, to *occlude* light.

3. *Chem.* To take in and retain; to absorb; — said esp. with respect to the absorbing of gases by certain substances which do not thereby lose their characteristic properties; as, charcoal, iron, platinum, and palladium *occlude* large volumes of hydrogen, palladium nearly a thousand times its own volume.

oc-clud'ent (ŏ-klōōd'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *occludens*, p. pr. of *occludere*.] Serving to occlude. — *n.* That which occludes.

oc-clu'sal (ŏ-klōō'zăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to occlusion.

oc-clu'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* [See OCCLUDE.] **1.** Act of occluding, or state of being occluded.

Constriction and *occlusion* of the orifice. *Howell.*

2. Specif.: **a** The transient approximation of the edges of a natural opening, as of the eyelids. **b** *Med.* Imperforation. **c** *Chem.* Absorption, esp. of gases (see OCCLUDE, 3). **d** *Phon.* A sudden complete closure of some part of the oral passage, with consequent implosion of the breath, as in forming a stopped consonant or explosive.

oc-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to occlude, or causing occlusion; occludent.

2. *Phon.* Characterized by occlusion.

oc-clu'sive, *n.* An occlusive sound or its symbol; a stop, esp. one formed without explosion. See STOP, *n.*, 9.

oc-cult' (ŏ-kŭlt'), *a.* [L. *occultus*, p. p. of *occulere* to cover up, hide; *ob* (see OB-) + a root prob. akin to *celare* to conceal: cf. F. *occulte*. Cf. CONCEAL.] Hidden from the eye or the understanding; secret; concealed; hence, mysterious, supernormal, or supernatural.

It is of an *occult* kind, and is so insensible in its advances as to escape observation. *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — See RECONDITE.

occult line, *Geom.*, a line drawn in the construction of a figure, but not to appear in the finished plan; a dotted line. — **o. qualities,** those qualities whose effects only are observed, but the nature and relations of whose productive agencies are undetermined. — **o. sciences,** sciences that relate to the supposed action or influence of occult qualities, or supernatural powers, as alchemy, magic, necromancy, and astrology. — **o. spavin,** *Veter.*, spavin in which there is pronounced lameness without apparent enlargement on the hock joint, the inflammation being confined to the center of the hock bones or to their articular surfaces.

oc-cult', *v. t.;* OC-CULT'ED; OC-CULT'ING. [L. *occultare* to conceal.] To hide from sight; to conceal; specif., *Astron.*, to conceal, or extinguish the light of, by intervention; to eclipse; — said of one heavenly body, as the moon, with respect to another, as a planet or star.

oc-cult', *v. i.* To become concealed, as a disappearing and reappearing light at a lighthouse.

oc'cul-ta'tion (ŏk'ŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *occultatio* a hiding, fr. *occultare*, v. intens. of *occulere*. See OCCULT.] **1.** *Astron.* Extinction of the light of a heavenly body by intervention of some other of the heavenly bodies; — applied esp. to eclipses of stars and planets by the moon, and to eclipses of planetary satellites by their primaries.

2. Act of making, or state of being, occult; esp., state of being hidden from view or lost to notice.

The reappearance of such an author after those long periods of *occultation*. *Jeffrey.*

oc-cult'ing (ŏ-kŭl'tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of OCCULT. Specif.: *p. a. Optics & Astron.* Designating, or pert. to, any of various devices for occulting, or cutting off from view, a light or a light-giving body; as, an *occulting* bar, shutter, screen.

oc-cult'ism (-tĭz'm), *n.* Occult theory or practice; belief in hidden or mysterious powers and the possibility of subjecting them to human control.

oc-cult'ist, *n.* An adherent of occultism; also, one believed to be proficient in occult practices.

oc'cu-pan-cy (ŏk'ū-păn-sĭ), *n.* [See OCCUPANT.] Act of taking or holding possession; occupation; specif., *Law*, act of taking possession of a thing having no owner, as waifs, derelicts, wild beasts, etc., thus acquiring title thereto.

oc'cu-pant (-pănt), *n.* [L. *occupans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *occupant*. See OCCUPY.] **1.** One who occupies, or takes possession; one who has the actual use or possession, or is in possession, of a thing; one in occupation.

2. Specif.: *Law.* One who takes the first possession of a thing that has no owner, acquiring a title by occupation.

3. A prostitute. *Obs.* *Marston.*

oc'cu-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *occupatio*.] **1.** Act or process of occupying, or taking possession; actual possession and control; state of being occupied; a holding or keeping; occupancy; tenure; use; as, the *occupation* of lands by a tenant; title by *occupation* (see OCCUPANCY).

2. That which occupies, or engages, the time and attention; the principal business of one's life; vocation; employment; calling; trade.

Absence of *occupation* is not rest. *Cowper*

3. Those engaged in a calling or trade, collectively. *Obs.*

4. Act of employing; use. *Obs.*

5. Land held by a tenant; a holding. *Eng.*

Syn. — Business, profession, trade. — OCCUPATION, EMPLOYMENT, PURSUIT, CALLING, VOCATION. One's OCCUPATION is that to which one's time is devoted, or in which one is regularly or habitually engaged; EMPLOYMENT, which is often interchangeable with *occupation*, may also suggest what one does in another's service; as, "Othello's *occupation*'s gone" (*Shak.*); "Let us to our fresh *employments* rise" (*Milton*); "Whoever the king favors, the cardinal instantly will find *employment*" (*Shak.*). A PURSUIT is an occupation directed, esp. voluntarily, to a given end; as, "a plain English merchant . . . strongly attached to literary *pursuits*" (*De Quincey*). CALLING is now generally used in the sense of one's regular business or profession; VOCATION (see VOCATION), the more elevated term, is often exactly equivalent to *calling*; but it sometimes retains the suggestion of an employment to which one is destined by nature, or called, as it were, by some higher power; as, men who have risen from the humblest *callings*; to follow one's *vocation*; "I suppose it is as hard for him [Tennyson] to relinquish his *vocation* as other men find it to be in other *callings* to which they have been devoted" (*E. Fitzgerald*). See TRADE, OFFICE, WORK, WORKMAN.

occupation neurosis. *Med.* A nervous affection associated with certain occupations, and often caused by constant repetition of some movement, as in writer's cramp.

oc'cu-pa-tive (ŏk'ū-pā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to or involving occupation or the right of occupation.

oc'cu-pi'er (ŏk'ū-pī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who occupies.

2. Esp., one in occupation of property as owner or tenant; often, in British usage, a tenant occupying property, as distinguished from an owner, occupiers of property of certain values or classes being liable to certain rates, eligible to the voting franchise (called **occupation franchise**), etc.

3. One who follows an employment; hence, a tradesman. *Obs.* "Merchants and *occupiers*." *Holland.*

oc'cu-py (-pī), *v. t.;* OC'CU-PIED (-pīd); OC'CU-PY'ING (-pī'ĭng). [ME. *occupien*, F. *occuper*, fr. L. *occupare; ob* (see OB-) + a word akin to *capere* to take. See CAPACIOUS.] **1.** To take or enter upon possession of; to seize. *Obs.*, except of a place by settling in it, conquering it, or the like.

2. To hold possession of; to hold or keep for use; to possess; to dwell or live in; to tenant.

Woe *occupieth* the fine [end] of our gladness. *Chaucer.*

The better apartments were already *occupied*. *Irving.*

3. To take up, or have place in, the extent, room, space, or time of; to fill; to take or use up; as, the camp *occupies* five acres of ground; I will not *occupy* more of your time.

4. To possess or use the time or capacity of; to engage the service of; to employ; to busy.

An archbishop may have cause to *occupy* more chaplains than six. *Eng. Statute (Hen. VIII.).*

They *occupied* themselves about the Sabbath. *2 Macc.* viii. 27.

5. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To use; expend; make use of.

All the gold that was *occupied* for the work. *Ex.* xxxviii. 24.

b To do business in; practice; carry on; follow. **c** To use (capital) in commerce; to invest; trade or do business with. *Ezek.* xxvii. 9. **d** To have sexual intercourse with.

oc'cu-py, *v. i.* **1.** To take possession. *Rare.*

2. To hold possession; to be an occupant or tenant; reside. *Obs.* "*Occupy* till I come." *Luke* xix. 12.

3. To make use; — with *of*. *Obs.*

4. To employ or busy one's self; to do business; to work; practice; also, to trade or traffic. *Obs.*

5. To have sexual intercourse; to cohabit. *Obs.*

oc-cur' (ŏ-kûr'), *v. i.;* -CURRED' (-kûrd'); -CUR'RING (-kûr'ĭng). [L. *occurrere, occursum; ob* (see OB-) + *currere* to run. See COURSE.] **1.** To meet; clash, as two bodies. *Obs.*

2. To meet in opposition (to); to make reply. *Obs.*

I must *occur* to one specious objection. *Bentley.*

3. To meet one's eye; to be found or met with; to present itself; to appear; to happen; to take place; as, if opportunity *occurs*; do not let it *occur* again.

Anous stolidus [the noddy tern] chiefly frequents tropical and subtropical regions, and has *occurred* once in Ireland. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*

4. To meet or come to the mind; to suggest itself; to be presented to the imagination or memory.

There doth not *occur* to me any use of this experiment for profit. *Bacon.*

5. *Eccl.* To fall on the same day; — said of festivals. Cf. CONCUR, *v. i.*, 2.

Syn. — OCCUR, HAPPEN are often used without distinction. But OCCUR is the more formal word of the two, and applies esp. to that which is thought of as definitely taking place as an event; HAPPEN is the more general term for that which in any way comes to pass; as, when did it *happen*? cf. when did it *occur*? His death *occurred* at midnight; I don't know what *happened* (cf. what *occurred*) after I left. See HAPPEN.

oc-cur'rence (ŏ-kŭr'ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *occurrence*. See OCCUR.] **1.** A casual meeting. *Obs.*

2. A coming or happening; as, the *occurrence* of a fire.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of something new. *I. Watts.*

3. Any incident or event, esp. one that happens without being designed or expected; as, an unusual *occurrence*, or the ordinary *occurrences* of life.

4. *Eccl.* The occurring of two festivals.

Syn. — See EVENT.

oc-cur'rent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *occurrens, -entis*, p. pr. of *occurrere*: cf. F. *occurrent*. See OCCUR.] Occurring or happening; hence, incidental; accidental. *Now Rare.*

o'cean (ō'shăn), *n.* [F. *océan*, L. *oceanus*, Gr. ὠκεανός ocean, in Homer, the great river supposed to encompass the earth.] **1.** The whole body of salt water which covers nearly three fourths of the surface of the globe; — called also the *sea*, or *great sea*. The average depth of the ocean is estimated to be about 13,000 feet; the greatest reported depth is 32,112 feet, northeast of Mindanao. The ocean bottom is in general a level or gently undulating plain, covered with a fine red or gray clay, or, in certain regions, with ooze of organic origin. The water, whose composition is fairly constant, contains on the average 3½ per cent of dissolved salts; of this solid portion, common salt forms about 78 per cent, magnesium salts 15-16 per cent, calcium salts 4 per cent, with smaller amounts of various other substances. The density of ocean water is about 1.026.

2. One of the large bodies of water into which the great ocean is regarded as divided, as the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic *Oceans*.

oc-ca'sion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being occasional. *Rare.* [SIONAL.]

oc-ca'sion-al-ly, *adv.* of OCCASIONAL.

oc-ca'sion-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

oc-ca'sion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to occasions. *Obs.* — **oc-ca'sion-a-ri-ly,** *adv. Obs.* [*Obs.*]

oc-ca'sion-ate, *v. t.* To occasion. [*Obs.*]

oc-ca'sion-ate, *p. a.* [Cf. F. *occasionné*.] Occasioned. *Obs.*

oc-ca'sion-a-tive, *a.* Incidentally causative. *Obs.* — **oc-ca'sion-a-tive-ly,** *adv. Obs.* [sions.]

oc-ca'sion-er, *n.* One that occasions. [*Obs.*]

oc-ca'sion-et, *n.* See -ET. *Obs.*

oc-ca'sion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

oc-ca'sive (ŏ-kā'sĭv), *a.* [L. *occasivus*, fr. *occasus* a going down, setting, fr. *occidere*. See OCCASION.] Of or pert. to the setting sun; western. *Obs.*

oc-ca'tion, *n.* [L. *occatio*.] Harrowing. *Obs.*

occean, occian. † OCEAN.

oc'ce-ca'tion. † OCCAECATION.

oc-cide', *v. t.* [L. *occidere* to kill.] To kill. *Obs.*

oc'ci-dent, *a.* Occidental. *Obs.*

oc'ci-den'tal-ly, *adv.* of OCCIDENTAL.

oc-cid'u-ous (ŏk-sĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *occiduus*.] Western; occidental. *Obs.*

oc'ci-ent, *n.* [Perh. for *occident*, influenced by *orient*; cf. OF. *occien*.] Occident. *Obs.*

occion. † OCEAN.

oc-cip'i-ta'lis (ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* a See OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS. b Either of two nerves (arising from the cervical nerves) of the occipital region.

oc-cip'i-tal-ly, *adv.* of OCCIPITAL.

oc'ci-pi'tial (ŏk'sĭ-pĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *occipitium* occiput.] Occipital. *Obs.*

oc'ci-pi'ti-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] The occiput. *Obs.*

oc-cip'i-to-at-lan'tal (ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tō-ăt-lăn'tăl), **oc-cip'i-to-at'loid** (-ăt'loid), *a. Anat.* Pert. to the occipital bone and the atlas.

oc-cip'i-to-ax'i-al, *a. Anat.* Pert. to the occipital bone and axis.

oc-cip'i-to-fron'tal, *a. Anat.* Pert. to the occiput and the forehead. — *n.* The occipito-frontalis. [CIPITO-.]

oc-cip'i-to-mas'toid, *a.* See OC-CIP'I-TO-NA'SAL, *a. Zoöl.* Extending between the occiput and the anterior end of the nasal bones.

oc-cip'i-to-pa-ri'e-tal, *a. Craniology.* Pert. to the occipital and parietal parts of the skull; as, the **occipitoparietal index**, which is the ratio of the breadth of the skull between the asterions to its greatest breadth.

oc-cip'i-to-tem'po-ral, *a.* See OCCIPITO-.

oc-cise', *v. t.* [L. *occisus*, p. p. of *occidere*; or fr. E. *occision*.] To slaughter; kill. *Obs.*

oc-ci'sion (ŏk-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *occisio*: cf. OF. *ocision, occision*.] Slaughter. *Obs.*

oc-cluse' (ŏ-klōōs'; 243), *a.* [L. *occlusus*, p. p.] Shut. *Obs. or R.*

oc-clu'sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

oc-clu'sor (ŏ-klū'sẽr), *n. Zoöl.* Organ that occludes, or closes.

occoast. † ACCOST.

oc-crus'tate, *v. t.* [See OB-; CRUSTATED.] To incrust. *Obs.*

occuler. † OCULAR. [screen.]

oc-cult'er, *n.* An occulting

oc-cult'ly, *adv.* of OCCULT.

oc-cult'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

oc'cu-pance (ŏ k'ū-p *ă* n s), *n.* Occupancy. *Rare.*

occupancy tax. A tax on occupants of real estate.

oc'cu-pand. Obs. Scot. p. pr. of OCCUPY.

oc'cu-pate, *v. t.* [L. *occupatus*, p. p. of *occupare*. See OCCUPY.] To occupy. *Obs.*

oc'cu-pate, *p. a.* Occupied. *Obs.*

oc'cu-pa'tion-al, *a.* Of or pert. to occupation.

occupation bridge. *Engin.* A bridge connecting the parts of an estate separated by a railroad, a canal, or an ordinary road.

Occupation Day. = CAPITULATION DAY. [pation neurosis.]

occupation disease. *Med.* Occu-

oc'cu-pa'tion-er, *n.* One engaged in an occupation. *Obs.*

occupation franchise. See OCCUPIER, 2.

oc'cu-pa'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

occupation road. A private road for occupiers' use only.

oc'cu-pi'a-ble (ŏk'ū-pī'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

occur. † OCKER, OCHER.

oc-cur', *v. t.* To encounter; oppose. *Obs.*

oc-curd', *n.* Occurrence. *Ref. Sp.*

oc-cur'ren-cy, *n.* An occurrence. *Obs. or R.*

oc-cur'rent, *n. Obs.* **a** An occurrence. **b** An item of news. **c** One who meets; hence, an adversary. *All Obs.*

oc-cur'rent nu'bes (nū'bēz). [L.] Clouds will intervene.

oc-curse', *n.* [L. *occursus*.] Occursion. *Obs.*

oc-cur'sion (ŏ-kûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *occursio*. See OCCUR.] A meeting; clash; collision. *Obs.*

oc-cur'sive, *a.* Incidental. — **oc-cur'sive-ly,** *adv. Both Obs.*

O-ce'a-na (ō-sē'ă-nă; ō'shē-ă'nă), *n.* Imaginary ideal republic in a political romance, "The Commonwealth of Oceana," by James Harrington (1611-77).

3. An immense expanse; any apparently unlimited space or quantity; as, the *ocean* of eternity; an *ocean* of affairs.

ocean bug. Any insect of *Halobates* or allied genera found living on the surface of the sea far from land.

O'ce-an'i-an (ō'shē-ăn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Oceania (which comprises the islands and archipelagoes of the Pacific and Indian Oceans) or its inhabitants. — *n.* A member of one of the native races of Oceania.

o'ce-an'ic (-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *océanique.*] **1.** Of or pert. to the ocean; found or formed in or about, or produced by, the ocean; frequenting the ocean, esp. mid-ocean; pelagic.

Petrels are the most aërial and *oceanic* of birds. *Darwin.*

2. [*cap.*] Oceanian.

oceanic island, an island in the ocean, far from any continent; — contrasted with *continental island.*

O'ce-an'i-can (-ăn'ĭ-kăn), *a.* Oceanian.

O-ce'a-nid (ō-sē'ă-nĭd), *n.* [Gr. *Ὠκεανίς, -ίδος*; cf. F. *Océanide.*] *Gr. Myth.* An ocean nymph. These nymphs, 3,000 in number, were daughters of Oceanus and Tethys.

o'cean-og'ra-phy (ō'shăn-ŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*ocean* + *-graphy.*] Geography that deals with the ocean and its phenomena. **Static oceanography** treats of the physical and chemical properties of the water, the topography and composition of the ocean bottom, etc.; **dynamic oceanography** treats of such phenomena as waves, currents, tides, and formation of islands. — **o'cean-og'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

O-ce'a-nus (ō-sē'ă-nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ὠκεανός.*] *Gr. Myth.* **a** The god of the stream Oceanus. He was the eldest Titan. He married his sister Tethys, their children being the rivers of the earth and the Oceanids. **b** The great outer sea, the stream believed to encircle the earth.

o-cel'lar (ŏ-sĕl'ăr), *a.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to an ocellus or ocelli; ocellate.

2. *Petrog.* Of or pert. to, or designating, a type of rock structure characterized by radiated, eyelike aggregates.

oc'el-late (ŏs'ē-lāt; ŏ-sĕl'āt), *a. Zoöl.* Eyelike; ocellated.

oc'el-lat'ed (ŏs'ē-lāt'ĕd; ŏ-sĕl'āt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *ocellatus,* fr. *ocellus* a little eye, dim. of *oculus* an eye.] **a** Having ocelli (in any sense). **b** Like an eye or ocellus; as, an *ocellated* spot.

ocellated blenny. See BLENNY, *Illust.* — **o. lizard,** a rather large lizard (*Lacerta ocellata*) of parts of southern Europe (esp. Spain) and North Africa, having blue black-edged spots on the sides. — **o. turkey,** a beautiful wild turkey (*Meleagris, subgenus Agriocharis, ocellata*) of Yucatan, Honduras, and Guatemala. It is slightly smaller than the common turkey, and has the tail feathers margined with rich copper color and ocellated with greenish blue. The naked head and neck are blue, with red excrescences.



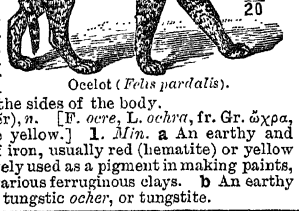
Ocellated Turkey.

o-cel'lus (ŏ-sĕl'ŭs), *n.; L. pl.* OCELLI (-ī). [L., dim. of *oculus* an eye.] *Zoöl.* **a** A little eye; a minute simple eye or eyespot found in many invertebrates. **b** An eyelike spot of color; a round color spot with a dark center, as those of the peacock. **c** Rarely, one of the elements of a compound eye.



Head of Fly, showing the Ocelli (*o*) and Compound Eyes (*e*). Enlarged.

o'ce-lot (ō'sē-lŏt), *n.* [F., fr. Mex. *tlalocelotl; tlalli* field + *ocelotl* tiger, jaguar.] An American spotted cat (*Felis pardalis*), ranging from Texas to Patagonia. The ground color is tawny yellow or gray with very variable markings of black, these being usually lighter centered and somewhat elongated on the sides of the body.



Ocelot (*Felis pardalis*).

o'cher, o'chre (ō'kẽr), *n.* [F. *ocre,* L. *ochra,* fr. Gr. *ὤχρα,* fr. *ὠχρός* pale, pale yellow.] **1.** *Min.* **a** An earthy and often impure ore of iron, usually red (hematite) or yellow (limonite), extensively used as a pigment in making paints, etc. Also, any of various ferruginous clays. **b** An earthy metallic oxide; as, tungstic *ocher,* or tungstite.

2. The color of ocher, esp. of yellow ocher, which is not so bright as chrome yellow.

3. Money; orig. and specif., gold. *Slang, Eng.*

o'cher, o'chre (ō'kẽr), *v. t.; o'*CHERED, *o'*CHRED (-kẽrd); *o'*CHER-ING, *o'*CHRING (ō'krĭng). To color with ocher.

o'cher-ous, o'chre-ous (ō'kẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *ocreux.*] Of or pertaining to ocher; containing or resembling ocher; of the color of ocher.

o'cher-y (-ĭ), **o'chry** (ō'krĭ), *a.* [Cf. OF. *ocré.*] Ocherous.

och-le'sis (ŏk-lē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀχλησις* disturbance, fr. *ὄχλος* crowd, mob.] *Med.* Morbid condition induced by the crowding together of many persons, esp. sick persons, under one roof. — **och/le-sit'ic** (ŏk'lĕ-sĭt'ĭk), **och-let'ic** (ŏk-lĕt'ĭk), *a.*

och-loc'ra-cy (ŏk-lŏk'rā-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὀχλοκρατια* ; *ὄχλος* the populace, multitude + *κράτος* strength: cf. F. *ochlocratie.*] Government by the mob, or lower classes; mobocracy; mob rule. — **och/lo-crat'ic** (ŏk'lō-krăt'ĭk), **och'lo-crat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **och/lo-crat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

och'lo-crat (ŏk'lō-krăt), *n.* A partisan of ochlocracy.

Och'na (ŏk'nă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀχνη* pear tree.] *Bot.* A genus of African and Asiatic trees and shrubs typifying the family Ochnaceæ. They have yellow flowers with coriaceous petaloid sepals and numerous stamens, followed by clustered drupes. Several species are ornamental plants.

Och-na'ce-æ (ŏk-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical trees or shrubs (order Hypericales) characterized by the thick, shining, parallel-veined leaves and paniculate flowers with elongated anthers. There are 17 genera and about 200 species, some of which are cultivated. — **och-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

och'ro- (ŏk'rō-). A combining form from Greek *ὠχρός, pale yellow* (see OCHER).

o'chroid (ō'kroid), *a.* [Gr. *ὠχροειδής* ; *ὠχρός* pale yellow + *εἶδος* form.] Like ocher, esp. yellow ocher, in color.

o-chron'o-sis (ō-krŏn'ō-sĭs; ŏ'krŏ-nō'sĭs), *n. Med.* [NL.; *ochro-* + Gr. *νόσος* disease.] *Med.* Condition in which the cartilages, or other structures, are pigmented black.

Oc'i-mum (ŏs'ĭ-mŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὤκιμον* an aromatic plant, basil.] *Bot.* A large genus of mints, chiefly of warm climates, having flowers with the calyx reflexed in fruit and the corolla tube very short. The species are usually called *basil, O. sanctum* being the **holy basil** of India. Certain African species are said to drive away mosquitoes.

-ock (-ŭk). [AS. *-uc, -oc.*] A suffix forming *diminutives;* as, bull*ock,* hill*ock.*

o-co'te (ō-kō'tē), *n., or* **ocote pine.** [Sp. *ocote.*] A resinous Mexican pine (*Pinus montezumæ*).

O-co'te-a (ō-kō'tē-ă), *n.* [NL., orig. unknown.] *Bot.* A very large genus of tropical lauraceous trees and shrubs, variously regarded, but held by Engler to include *Mespilodaphne.* The species have alternate coriaceous leaves and small panicled flowers with 4-celled anthers. Some, as the stinkwood (*O. bullata*) of South Africa, are useful timber trees. *O. cupularis* and other species yield aromatic bark. *O. fœtens* is the til tree of the Canaries.

o'co-til'lo (ō'kō-tēl'yō ; 194), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim. of *ocote* a kind of Mexican pine.] **a** One of the candlewoods (*Fouquieria splendens*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico. It is a desert shrub with naked wandlike thorny branches, which after the rainy season put forth foliage and clusters of bright scarlet flowers. The stems are used for poles and palings. **b** See KARWINSKIA.

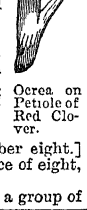
oc're-a (ŏk'rē-ă; ō'krē-), *n. ; L. pl.* OCREÆ (-ē). Often erroneously **ochrea.** [L., greave, legging.] **1.** *Bot.* A tubular sheath formed around the base of the petiole. It consists of a single stipule in the red clover or of a pair of coherent stipules in the buckwheat family (Polygonaceæ), where it is most typical.

2. *Zoöl.* A sheath, as of a booted tarsus.

oc're-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *ocreatus.*] **1.** Wearing or furnished with a legging; wearing boots; booted.

2. *Bot.* Provided with or having ocreæ, as all polygonaceous plants.

3. *Zoöl.* Booted, as the tarsus of some birds.



Ocrea on Petiole of Red Clover.

oc'ta- (ŏk'tă-). A prefix meaning *eight.* See OCTO-.

oc'ta-chord (-kôrd), *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτάχορδος* with eight strings. See OCTO-; CHORD.] *Music.* **a** An instrument of eight strings. **b** A system of eight tones, as the diatonic octave.

oc'ta-chord, *a.* a Eight-stringed. **b** Octachordal.

oc'tad (ŏk'tăd), *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτάς, -άδος,* the number eight.] **1.** *Chem.* An atom or radical that has a valence of eight, or is octavalent. See VALENCE.

2. A group of eight; esp., in ancient notation, a group of eight figures representing consecutive powers of ten, like our present groups of three or six.

oc-tad'ic (ŏk-tăd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to an octad. — **octadic surface,** *Geom.,* a quartic surface having an octad of nodes.

oc'ta-e-te'rid (ŏk'tă-ē-tē'rĭd), *n.* Also **oc'ta-e-te'ris** (-rĭs). [Gr. *ὀκταετηρις, -ίδος* ; *ὀκτα-* (for *ὀκτώ* eight) + *ἔτος* year.] A period of eight years during which three months of 30 days were intercalated to bring the year of 12 lunar months into accord with the solar year. It was used by the ancient Greeks before the introduction of the Metonic cycle. — **oc'ta-e-ter'ic** (-tĕr'ĭk), *a.*

oc'ta-gon (ŏk'tă-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτάγωνος* eight-cornered ; *ὀκτα-* (for *ὀκτώ*) + *γωνία* an angle: cf. F. *octogone.*] **1.** A (plane) polygon of eight angles, and therefore eight sides.

2. Anything, as a receptacle or a fortification, of octagonal form or section.

oc-tag'o-nal (ŏk-tăg'ō-năl), *a.* Having eight angles and eight sides. — **oc-tag'o-nal-ly,** *adv.*

oc'ta-he'dral (ŏk'tă-hē'drăl), *a.* [See OCTAHEDRON.] Having eight plane faces; of, pert. to, or formed in, octahedrons; as, *octahedral* crystals. — **octahedral borax.** See BORAX. — **o. cleavage,** *Min.,* cleavage parallel to the octahedral faces. — **o. functions.** See POLYHEDRAL FUNCTIONS. — **o. group,** *Math.,* the group of the 24 permutations of 4 elements; — so called as representing the rotations that bring a regular octahedron out of and back into itself. — **o. iron ore,** *Min.,* magnetite.

oc'ta-he'drite (-drīt), *n. Min.* A tetragonal form of titanium dioxide, TiO_2, in brown, dark blue, or black crystals, commonly octahedral. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 3.82–3.95.

oc'ta-he'dron (-drŭn), *n. ; L. pl.* **-DRA** (-dră). [Gr. *ὀκτάεδρον,* fr. *ὀκτάεδρος* eight-sided ; *ὀκτα-* (for *ὀκτώ* eight) + *ἕδρα* seat, base, from *ἕζεσθαι* to sit.] *Geom.* A solid formed by eight faces. The regular octahedron is contained by eight equal equilateral triangles.



Octahedron.

oc'ta-hy'dric (-hī'drĭk), *a. Chem.* Containing eight hydroxyl groups.

oc-tam'er-ous (ŏk-tăm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*octa-* + *-merous.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having or designating organs or parts arranged in eights; — said specif., *Bot.,* of the parts of certain flowers, and usually written *8-merous;* in *Zoöl.,* of certain cœlenterates or their parts, as the Alcyonaria.

oc-tam'e-ter (-ĕ-tẽr), *a.* [Cf. L. *octameter* in eight feet. See OCTA-; 1st METER.] *Pros.* Containing eight measures or feet. — *n.* A verse containing eight feet; as, —

Deep' in|to' the | dark'ness | peer'ing, | long' I | stood' there | won'd'ring, | fear'ing *Poe.*

oc'tan (ŏk'tăn), *a.* [L. *octo* eight.] *Med.* Occurring every eighth day; as, *octan* fever.

oc'tane (ŏk'tān), *n.* [See OCTA-.] *Chem.* Any of a group of isomeric hydrocarbons, C_8H_{18}, of the paraffin series. Normal octane, a colorless liquid boiling at 125.5° C., is found in petroleum, and is contained in petroleum ether and ligroine.

oc-tan'gu-lar (ŏk-tăn'gŭ-lăr), *a.* [L. *octangulus* eight-cornered ; *octo* eight + *angulus* angle.] Having eight angles; eight-angled; octagonal. — **oc-tan'gu-lar-ness,** *n.*

Oc'tans, *n., or* **Oc'tans Had'le-ia'nus** (ŏk'tănz hăd'lē-yā'nŭs). [NL., lit., octant of Hadley. See OCTANT.] *Astron.* A constellation dating from the 18th century. It includes the southern pole, but no large stars.

oc'tant (ŏk'tănt), *n.* [L. *octans, -antis,* fr. *octo* eight: cf. F. *octant.*] **1.** *Geom.* **a** The eighth part of a circle; an arc or angle of 45 degrees. **b** One of the eight regions into which three planes (generally orthogonal) meeting in a point divide all three-dimensioned space around it.

2. *Astron. & Astrol.* The position or aspect of a heavenly body, as the moon or a planet, when halfway between conjunction (or opposition) and quadrature (that is, distant from another body by 45 degrees). **b** [*cap.*] = OCTANS.

3. An instrument for measuring angles, having an arc which measures up to 90°, but being itself the eighth part of a circle. Cf. SEXTANT.

4. *Math. & Cryst.* Any of the eight parts into which a space is divided by three coördinate planes.

oc'ta-pla (ŏk'tă-plā), *n. ;* etymol. *pl.,* but syntactically *sing.* [NL. ; Gr. *ὀκτα-* (for *ὀκτώ* eight) + *-pla,* as in *hexapla ;* cf. Gr. *ὀκτάπλους* eightfold.] Any polyglot book with eight texts ; specif. [*cap.*], a portion of the Old Testament prepared by Origen in the 3d century, containing the Hebrew text and seven Greek versions of it.

oc'tarch (ŏk'tärk), *a.* [*octo-* + Gr. *ἀρχή* beginning.] *Bot.* Having eight radiating vascular bundles, as certain roots.

oc'tarch-y (-tär-kĭ), *n. ; pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [*octo-* + *-archy.*]

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ocean basin. *Phys. Geog.* The depression occupied by the waters of an ocean; — contrasted with *continental plateau.*

ocean bonito. A small oceanic tunny (*Gymnosarda pelamis*).

o'ceaned (ō'shănd), *a.* Having an ocean or oceans. *Rare.*

o'cean-et. *n.* A small ocean. *R.*

o'cean-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

ocean greyhound. A swift ocean steamer. *Colloq.*

O'ce-an'i-des (ō'shē-ăn'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* Oceanids.

ocean lane. See LANE, 3.

o'cean-ol'o-gy (ō'shăn-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*ocean* + *-logy.*] = OCEANOGRAPHY. [ocean. *Obs.*]

o'ce-an'ous, *a.* Pert. to the

o'cean-ward, o'cean-wards (ō'shăn-wẽrd, -wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS. [-WAYS.]

o'cean-ways' (-wāz'), *adv.* See

o'cean-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.

oc'el-la-ry (ŏs'ē-lā-rĭ ; ŏ-sĕl'ă-rĭ), *a.* = OCELLAR, 1.

oc'el-la'tion (ŏs'ē-lā'shŭn), *n. Zoöl.* a State of being ocellated. **b** An ocellus or eyelike spot.

o-cel'li, *n., pl.* of OCELLUS.

o-cel'li-cyst (ŏ-sĕl'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* [*ocellus* + *-cyst.*] *Zoöl.* An ocellus of a hydrozoön. — **o-cel'li-cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*

oc'el-lif'er-ous (ŏs'ē-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ocellus* + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Having an ocellus or ocelli.

oc'el-lig'er-ous (-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ocellus* + *-gerous*] Ocelliferous.

o'ce-loid (ō'sē-loid), *a.* [*ocelot* + *-oid.*] Resembling the ocelot.

och (ŏk), *interj.* [Ir. & Gael.] O: oh. *Irish & Scot.*

o'cha (ō'kă). Var. of OKA. See WRIGHT, *Table.*

ochane. † OCHONE.

o-cha'va (ō-chä'vä), *n.* [Sp., an eighth.] See WEIGHT.

oche, *v. t* [OF. *eschier* to notch.] To lop; cut. *Obs.* [-ISH.

o'cher-ish, o'chre-ish, *a.* See

och hone' (ŏk hōn'). Var. of OCHONE. *Ir. & Scot.*

och'i-dore (ŏk'ĭ-dōr), *n.* A shore crab. *Dial. Eng.*

O-chi'el (ō-kī'ĕl). *Bib.* [lord.

ochiern. † OGTIERN, young

Och'il-tree, E'die (ē'dĭ ŏk'ĭl-trē). An old "gaberlunzie man," king's beadsman, or bluegown beggar, in Scott's "The Antiquary."

och'i-my (ŏk'ĭ-mĭ). † OCCAMY.

ochlocratic † OCHLOCRACY.

och-loph'o-bist (ŏk-lŏf'ō-bĭst), *n.* [Gr. *ὄχλος* crowd + *-phobe.*] One who dislikes crowds. *Rare.*

och-one' (ŏk-ōn'), *interj.* [Ir. *ochón ;* or Gael. *ochoin.*] Alas; — an Irish and Scottish exclamation of lamentation. — *n.* The exclamation *ochone.*

och'o-pet'al-ous (ŏk'ō-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ὀχός* holding + *petal.*] Having broad petals. *R.*

Och'o-to'na (ŏk'ō-tō'nă), *n.* [NL., fr. *ochodona,* Mongol Tatar name of the pika.] *Zoöl.* Genus consisting of the pikas.

Och'o-ton'i-dæ (-tŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl. Zoöl.* The family containing the pikas.

Och'o-zath (ŏk'ō-zăth) *D. Bib.*

Och'o-zi'as (-zī'ăs). *D. Bib.*

o'chra (ō'krä ; ŏk'rä). Var. of OKRA. [Ocherous.

o-chra'ceous (ō-krā'shŭs), *a.* [Icel. *ōkr,* akin to G *wucher,* AS. *wōcor* increase.] Usury. *Obs.*

ock'er, *v. t. & i.* To lend, get, or increase, at usury. *Obs.*

ock'er-er, *n.* A usurer. *Obs.*

Ock'ham-ism. Var. of OCCAMISM. [of OXTER.

ock'ster Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

o'-clock' (ō-klŏk'). Of the clock. See 1st CLOCK, *Note.*

O-co'ee se'ries (ō-kō'ē). [From the *Ocoee* River in Georgia and Tennessee.] *Geol.* A thick series of sedimentary rocks in the southern Appalachians, usually referred to the Proterozoic.

O'-Con'nell's Tail (ō-kŏn'ĕlz). In England, after the passage of the Reform Bill (1832), a body voting together in Parliament under the leadership of Daniel O'Connell; — a nickname.

ocote pine. = OCOTE.

o'cra. Var. of OKRA.

Oc'ran (ŏk'răn). *Bib.*

oc're-a'ceous (ŏk'rē-ā'shŭs), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Resembling, or of the nature of, an ocrea.

Oc're-a'tæ (-tē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OCREATE.] *Zoöl.* An abandoned division of birds including those having booted tarsi, as thrushes.

oc're-at'ed (ŏk'rē-ā'tĕd ; ō'krē-), *a.* Ocreate.

ocro. †OKRA. [tavo: October.

Oct., *or* **oct.** *Abbr.* Octavius; oc-

Octa. *Abbr.* Octavia.

oc'ta-chor'dal (ŏk'tă-kôr'dăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an octachord.

oc-tach're-nous (ŏk-tăk'rē-nŭs), *a.* [*octa-* + Gr. *χρόνος* time.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* = OCTASEMIC.

Oc'tac-ne'mus (ŏk'tăk-nē'mŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *octa-* + Gr. *κνημός* projecting limb.] *Zoöl.* A genus of peculiar deep-sea tunicates found in the South Pacific and off the Patagonian coast, having the margin of the body produced into eight tapering lobes. The genus is now placed in the order Ascidiacea.

oc'ta-col'ic (ŏk'tă-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Sec OCTA-; 2d COLON.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Of eight cola

oc-tac'ti-nal (ŏk-tăk'tĭ-năl), *a.* [Gr *ὀκτώ* eight + *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος,* ray.] *Zoöl.* a Having eight rays. **b** Of or pertaining to the Octactiniæ, or Alcyonaria.

Oc'tac-tin'i-æ (ŏk'tăk-tĭn'ĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OCTACTINAL.] *Zoöl.* SYN. of ALCYONARIA. — **oc'tac-tin'i-an** (-an), *a. & n.*

oc'ta-dec'ane, *n.* [*octa-* + *decane.*] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{38}$, of the paraffin series, melting at 28° C.

oc'ta-dec'yl, *n.* [*octa-* + *decyl.*] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, $C_{18}H_{37}$. Octadecane may be regarded as its hydride.

oc'ta-drachm (ŏk'tă-drăm), *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτάδραχμος* weighing or worth eight drachmæ ; *ὀκτα-* (for *ὀκτώ* eight) + *δραχμή* drachma.] See COIN.

oc'ta-e'chos (-ē'kŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. LGr. *ὀκτάηχος* (sc. *βίβλος*) a book so called from the eight tones ; *ὀκτα-* (for *ὀκτώ* eight) + *ἦχος* echo, tone (in music).] *East. Ch.* An office book including the liturgy and some vesper psalms [OCTAHEDRAL.

oc'ta-e'dral (-ē'drăl). Var. of

oc'ta-em'er-on (-ĕm'ẽr-ŏn), *n. ; L. pl.* -ERA (-ă) [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀκταήμερον,* neut. of *ὀκταήμερος* of the eighth day.] *East. Ch.* A fast of eight days before a great festival.

oc-tag'y-nous (ŏk-tăj'ĭ-nŭs). *Bot.* Var. of OCTOGYNOUS.

oc'ta-he'dra (ŏk'tă-hē'drä), *n ,* *pl.* of OCTAHEDRON.

oc'ta-hed'ric (-hĕd'rĭk ; -hē'drĭk), **-hed'ri-cal,** **oc'ta-he'drous** (*Obs.*), *a.* Octahedral.

oc'ta-kis-hex'a-he'dron (-kĭs-hĕk'să-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr *ὀκτάκις* eight times + *hexahedron.*] = HEXOCTAHEDRON.

oc-tan'der, *n. Bot.* One of the Octandria. *Obs*

Oc-tan'dri-a (-drĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *ὀκτα-* (for *ὀκτώ* eight) + *ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός,* male, man.] *Bot* A disused Linnæan class of plants, having flowers with eight stamens. — **oc-tan'dri-an** (-an), *a.* — **oc-tan'dri-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

oc-tan'drous (-drŭs), *a. Bot.* a Pertaining to the Octandria. *Obs.* **b** Having eight stamens.

oc'tan-gle (ŏk'tăn-g'l), *a.* Octangular. — *n.* An octagon.

oc-tan'gu-lar (ŏk-tăn'gŭ-lăr), *a.* Of or pert. to an octant.

oc'ta-phon'ic, *a. Music.* Having eight voice parts.

oc'ta-pod'ic (-pŏd'ĭk), *a. Pros.* Consisting of eight feet.

oc-tap'o-dy (ŏk-tăp'ō-dĭ), *n.* An octameter.

oc'ta-roon'. Var. of OCTOROON.

oc'tar-tic'u-late (ŏk'tär-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *octo* eight + *articulus* joint.] Eight-jointed.

State of having eight rulers, or that which is thus ruled, esp. a country; specif., *Eng. Hist.*, ancient Britain as having eight independent kingdoms, at the time more commonly called that of the heptarchy.

oc'ta-seme (ŏk'tă-sēm) } *a.* [L. *octasemus*, Gr. ὀκτάσημος; **oc'ta-se'mic** (-sē'mĭk) } ὀκτα- (ὀκτώ eight) + σῆμα sign.] *Pros.* Containing eight units of time, or moræ.

oc'ta-stich (ŏk'tă-stĭk) } *n.* [Gr. ὀκτάστιχον. See **oc-tas'ti-chon** (ŏk-tăs'tĭ-kŏn) } OCTO-; STICH.] *Pros.* A poem, stanza, or strophe of eight verses, or lines.

oc'ta-stroph'ic (ŏk'tă-strŏf'ĭk), *a.* [*octa-* + *strophic.*] *Pros.* Containing, or consisting of, eight strophes.

oc'ta-teuch (ŏk'tă-tūk), *n.* [L. *octateuchus*, Gr. ὀκτάτευχος.] A collection of eight books; esp. [*cap.*], the first eight books of the Old Testament.

oc'ta-va'lent (ŏk'tă-vā'lĕnt; ŏk-tăv'ă-lĕnt), *a.* [*octa-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence or combining power of eight. See VALENCE.

oc'ta-va'ri-um (ŏk'tă-vā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ă). [LL., fr. *octava* an octave. See OCTAVE, *n.*] *R. C. Ch.* A service book containing collects, lections, etc., for use within the octaves of festivals.

oc'tave (ŏk'tăv), *n.* [L. *octava* an eighth, fr. *octavus* eighth, fr. *octo* eight: cf. F. *octave*. See EIGHT; cf. OCTAVO, UTAS.] **1.** The eighth day (counting the festival day) after a church festival; also, the week after the festival, or, *Obs.*, a period of festivity; — formerly always in *pl.*

2. *Music.* **a** An interval embracing eight diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, 6. **b** A tone or note at this interval, or at one of successive like intervals above or below; the eighth tone in a scale, or one of successive eighth tones, sung as *do* in solmization, and beginning a repetition of the eight diatonic tones. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones an octave apart. **d** The whole series of notes or digitals comprised within this interval; one of several such series or tone groups reckoned from a standard tone, as middle C (see PITCH). It is the unit of the modern scale. **e** An organ stop giving tones an octave above those corresponding to the digitals, the principal.

3. *Physics.* In any vibration series, an interval analogous to the musical octave, that is, such that the wave numbers at its beginning and end are to each other as 1 : 2.

4. *Pros.* The first two quatrains, or first eight verses, of a sonnet; a stanza of eight lines. See SONNET, OTTAVA RIMA.

5. Any group of eight; as, in chemistry, the law of *octaves* (see PERIODIC LAW).

6. *Fencing.* A parry protecting the same line as seconde, and made like it, but with the hand supine.

7. A small cask of wine, the eighth part of a pipe; hence, often, *Brit.*, any cask containing from 13 to 20 gallons.

8. A Portuguese gold coin, the dobra or double johannes. See JOHANNES. *Obs.*

oc'tave, *a.* Consisting of eight; eight; specif., having eight lines, as a stanza.

octave flute. *Music.* **a** A piccolo. **b** *Organ Building.* A flute stop sounding an octave above the tones corresponding to the digitals.

Oc-ta'vi-an (ŏk-tā'vĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Octavianus.*] Of or pert. to the Roman gens Octavii or some one named Octavius or Octavia; as: the **Octavian Library**, the first Roman public library, founded by Augustus and named after his sister Octavia, burned in Titus's reign, A. D. 79–81.

oc-ta'vo (ŏk-tā'vō; ŏk-tă'-), *n.*; *pl.* -vos (-vōz). [L. *in octavo*; *in* in + *octavo*, abl. of *octavus*. See OCTAVE.] A book of sheets folded each into eight leaves; hence, a more or less definite size of book so made; — usually written 8vo or 8°. Octavos are named, and their size differs, according to the size of paper on which they are printed, thus: **cap octavo,** 4¼ by 7 inches; **crown octavo,** 5 by 7½; **demy octavo,** 5½ by 8; **imperial octavo,** 8½ by 11½; **medium octavo,** 6 by 9½ (the size commonly meant by *octavo* unqualified); **post octavo,** 5½ by 7½; **royal octavo,** 6½ by 10.

oc-ta'vo, *a.* Having eight leaves to a sheet; as, an *octavo* form, book, leaf, size, etc.

oc-ten'ni-al (-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *octennium* period of eight years; *octo* + *annus* year.] Happening every eighth year; also, lasting a period of eight years. — **oc-ten'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

oc-tet' (ŏk-tĕt'), *n.* [Fr. L. *octo* eight, like E. *duet*, fr. L. *duo*. See OCTAVE.] **1.** *Music.* **a** A composition for eight parts, usually for eight solo instruments or voices **b** A group of eight singers or players for joint performance.

2. Any group of eight; specif., the first eight lines of a sonnet.

oc-til'lion (ŏk-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *octillion.* Cf. OCTO-; MILLION.] The number denoted by a unit with 27 zeros (according to French-American notation) or with 48 zeros (according to English notation) annexed. See NUMERATION, 2 a, *Note.* — **oc-til'lion,** *a.* — **oc-til'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n.* & *a.*

oc'ta-ry ((ŏk'tă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *octo* eight.] = OCTONARY.

oc-tas'ti-chous (ŏk-tăs'tĭ-kŭs). Var. of OCTOSTICHOUS.

oc'ta-style (ŏk'tă-stīl), *a.* & *n.* [L. *octastylos*, Gr. ὀκτάστυλος; ὀκτα- (for ὀκτώ eight) + στῦλος pillar.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION b & d.

oc'ta-sty'los (-stī'lŏs), *n.* [NL.] An octastyle building.

oc-ta'val (ŏ k-tā'v ă l; ŏ k'tă-), *a.* Of or pert. to an octave or octaves.

oc'tave, *v. i. Music.* **a** To play in octaves. **b** To reënforce the tone answering to a digital, as of a harpsichord, pianoforte, or organ, by adding the string or pipe giving its octave above.

octave coupler. *Organ Building.* A coupler joining keys an octave apart.

octave species. *Music* A typical scheme or arrangement of the tones of an octave according to regular diatonic intervals, as in a major or minor scale.

octave stop. = OCTAVE, 2 e.

Oc-ta'vi-a (ŏk-tā'vĭ-ă), *n.* [L.] Fem. prop. name. See OCTAVIUS. F. *Octavie* (ŏk'tă'vē'), *Octave* (-tāv'); It. *Ottavia* (ôt-tä'-vyä); Sp. *Octavia* (ŏk-tä'vē-ä); G. *Octavia* (ŏk-tä'vē-ä).— Dim. *Tavy* (tā'vĭ), *Tave* (tāv).

Oc-ta'vi-an (ŏ k-tā'v ĭ -ă n), *n.* [See OCTAVE.] *Scot. Hist.* A member of a committee of eight appointed in 1595 by James VI. to manage his finances.

oc-tav'ic (ŏk-tăv'ĭk), *a. Math.* Of the eighth degree.

Oc-ta'vi-us (ŏ k-tā'v ĭ -ŭ s), *n.* [L. *Octavius*; cf. *octavus* eighth.] Lit., the eighth born; — masc. prop. name. L. *Octavius*; F. *Octavien* (ôk'tä'vyĕN'); It. *Ottaviano* (ôt'tä-vyä'nō), *Ottavio* (ôt-tä'vyō). — Fem. *Octavia.*

oc'tene (ŏk'tēn), *n.* [See OCTO-.] *Chem.* = OCTYLENE.

oc'tic (ŏk'tĭk), *a.* [*octo-* + *-ic.*] *Math.* Octavic. — *n. Alg.* A quantic of the eighth degree.

oc'tile (ŏk'tĭl; -tīl; *see* -ILE), *n.* [Cf. F. *octil*, a. See OCTANT.] = OCTANT, 2 a. *Rare.*

oc'tin-gen'te-na-ry (ŏ k'tĭ n-jĕn'tē-nā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *octingenti* eight hundred.] An octocentenary. *Rare.*

oc'ti-reme (ŏk'tĭ-rēm) Var of OCTOREME.

oc'tite (ŏk'tīt), *n. Chem.* An octahydric alcohol. [ogdoad.]

oc'to-ad, *n.* [*octo-* + 2d *-ad.*] An

oc'to-bass' (ŏk'tō-bās'), *n.* [F. *octobasse.*] *Music.* A huge double bass, the largest instrument of the viol class, invented by J. B. Vuillaume about 1849. It had three strings, stopped by finger keys and pedals

October bird. The bobolink. *West Indies.*

oc'to-bra'chi-ate, *a.* [See OCTO-; BRACHIATE.] *Zoöl.* Having eight arms or armlike organs.

oc'to- (ŏk'tō-), **oc'ta-** (ŏk'tă-). [L. *octo* eight, or Gr. ὀκτώ, with a combining form ὀκτα-. Cf. EIGHT.] Combining forms meaning *eight*; as in *octo*decimal, *octo*locular.

oc'to-ate (ŏk'tō-āt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of an octoic acid; esp., a caprylate.

Oc-to'ber (ŏk-tō'bĕr), *n.* [L., the eighth month of the primitive Roman year, which began in March, fr. *octo* eight: cf. F. *Octobre.* See OCTAVE.] **1.** The tenth month of the year, containing thirty-one days.

2. Ale made in the month of October.

oc'to-dec'i-mo (ŏk'tō-dĕs'ĭ-mō), *a.* [L. *octodecim* eighteen, cf. *decimus* tenth. See OCTAVO, DECIMAL, -MO.] Having eighteen leaves to a sheet, as a book; eighteenmo.

oc'to-dec'i-mo, *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A size of book resulting from folding each sheet into eighteen leaves, commonly measuring about 4 by 6½ inches, also, a book of such size; — usually written 18mo or 18°, and called *eighteenmo.*

oc'to-dont (ŏk'tō-dŏnt), *a.* [*octo-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Having eight teeth. **b** Of or pertaining to the Octodontidæ. — *n.* One of the Octodontidæ.

Oc'to-don'ti-dæ (-dŏn'tĭ-dē), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὀκτώ eight + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth, from the shape of the crowns of the lower molars.] *Zoöl.* A large family of hystricomorphic rodents confined to South and Central America, including the degus, coypu, spiny rats, etc. The clavicle is complete and the mammæ are high up on the sides of the body. The typical subfamily is **Oc'to-don-ti'næ** (-dŏn-tī'nē), the type genus **Oc'to-don** (ŏk'tō-dŏn).

oc'to-foil (ŏk'tō-foil), *n.* [*octo-* + *foil.*] A figure with eight leaves; specif., *Her.*, a double quarterfoil, which is the mark of cadency of a ninth son.

oc'to-ge-na'ri-an (-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [See OCTOGENARY.] Eighty or more and less than ninety years old; of or pert. to such age. — *n.* A person eighty or more and less than ninety years old. — **oc'to-ge-na'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

oc-tog'e-na-ry (ŏk-tŏj'ē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *octogenarius*, fr. *octogeni* eighty each, *octoginta* eighty, fr. *octo* eight. See EIGHT, EIGHTY.] Octogenarian.

oc-tog'y-nous (-ĭ-nŭs), *a. Bot.* Having eight pistils.

oc-to'ic (ŏk-tō'ĭk), *a.* [See OCTO-.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of a group of isomeric acids, $C_8H_{16}O_2$, the most important of which is called *caprylic acid.*

oc'to-naph'thene (ŏk'tō-năf'thēn), *n.* [*octo-* + *naphthene.*] *Chem.* A colorless liquid hydrocarbon of the octylene series, occurring in Caucasian petroleum.

oc'to-na'ri-us (-nā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.* [L. See OCTONARY.] *Lat. Pros.* An eight-foot verse, esp. one made up of four iambic or trochaic dipodies.

oc'to-na-ry (ŏk'tō-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *octonarius*, fr. *octoni* eight each, *octo* eight.] Of or pert. to the number eight; specif.: *Math.* Having 8 as radix or base; proceeding by 8's; — said esp. of the earliest known systems of numeration.

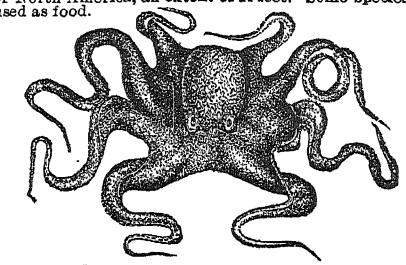
oc'to-na-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An ogdoad, or group of eight; specif.: *Pros.* A stanza or group of eight verses.

oc-to'ni-on (ŏk-tō'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*octo-* + quat*ernion.*] *Math.* The sum (q + wr) of two quantities, one (q) a quaternion, and the other (wr) a quaternion (r) multiplied by an otherwise ordinary scalar (w) whose square is 0, the axes of both the quaternions passing through the same point (o).

oc'to-par'tite (ŏk'tō-pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *octo* eight + *partitus*, p. p. of *partire* to divide.] Having eight parts.

Oc-top'o-da (ŏk-tŏp'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL. See OCTOPUS.] *Zoöl.* **a** An order of dibranchiate cephalopods including the octopuses and the argonaut (see OCTOPUS). They have eight arms, with sessile suckers devoid of horny rims. Vestiges of an internal shell may or may not be present. An external shell, secreted by a specially modified pair of arms, is present in the female argonaut only. **b** Rare syn. of ARACHNIDA. — **oc-top'o-dan** (-dăn), *a.* & *n.*

oc'to-pus (ŏk'tō-pŭs; ŏk-tō'pŭs; 277: *the second pronunciation is etymologically correct, but little used*), *n.*; *pl.* E. OCTOPUSES (-pŭs-ĕz); L. OCTOPI (ŏk-tō'pī). [NL.; Gr. ὀκτώπους eight-footed; ὀκτώ eight + πούς, ποδός, foot.] **1.** *a* [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of cephalopods of the order Octopoda. **b** Any member of that genus, in a broad sense extended to the other members of the Octopoda, usually excepting *Argonauta*; an eight-armed cephalopod. They have a large head armed with a strong beak, and small oval saclike body, and the eight arms are more or less united at the base by a membrane and are usually provided with two rows of suckers by means of which they cling to their prey or to other objects. Octopuses ordinarily live on the bottom among rocks, but they are also able to swim after the manner of other cephalopods. There are numerous species, mostly of rather small size, and usually timid and inoffensive. *Octopus vulgaris*, common in the Mediterranean, is said to reach an extent of 7 or 8 feet from tip to tip of the arms, and *O. punctatus*, of the Pacific coast of North America, an extent of 14 feet. Some species are used as food.



Common European Octopus (*O. vulgaris*) (About $\frac{1}{20}$)

2. Something suggestive of an octopus; esp., an organization with many branches through which it maintains a hold on the interests of others, as of the public in general.

oc'to-roon' (ŏk'tō-rōōn'), *n.* [*octo-* + *-roon*, as in *quadroon.*] The offspring of a quadroon and a white person.

oc'tose (ŏk'tōs), *n.* [*octo-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* Any member of a group of sugars containing eight atoms of carbon in the molecule.

oc-tos'po-rous (ŏk-tŏs'pō-rŭs; ŏk'tō-spō'rŭs; 201), *a.* [*octo-* + *-sporous.*] *Bot.* Having eight spores, as most asci.

oc-tos'ti-chous (ŏk-tŏs'tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [*octo-* + Gr. στίχος row.] *Bot.* Eight-ranked, as leaves in some forms of phyllotaxy.

oc'to-syl-lab'ic (ŏk'tō-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.* [L. *octosyllabus.* See OCTO-; SYLLABLE.] Consisting of eight syllables. — *n.* A line having eight syllables. — **oc'to-syl-lab'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

oc'to-syl'la-ble (ŏk'tō-sĭl'ă-b'l; ŏk'tō-sĭl'-), *n.* A line or a word of eight syllables. — *a.* Octosyllabic.

oc'to-yl (ŏk'tō-ĭl), *n.* [*octoic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, $C_7H_{15}CO$, the radical of octoic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

‖ **oc'troi'** (ŏk'trwä'), *n.*; *pl.* OCTROIS (-trwä'). Also, *Obs. or R.*, **oc'troy** (ŏk'troi). [F.] **1.** A privilege, grant, or concession; esp., a commercial privilege granted by a sovereign, as an exclusive right of trade.

2. **a** A tax levied in money or kind on commodities, esp. provisions, as a condition of their being brought into a town or other urban municipality. Octrois are indirect taxes. **b** The boundary or limit at which the octroi is payable, or the official body charged with its collection.

oc'troy (ŏk'troi), *v. t.* [F. *octroyer*, fr. (assumed) LL. *auctorizare.* Cf. AUTHORIZE.] *Rare.* **1.** To grant or concede. **2.** To dictate or command by virtue of authority.

oc'tu-ple (ŏk'tū-p'l), *a.* [L. *octuplus*: cf. F. *octuple.*] Eightfold.

oc'tu-ple, *v. t.* & *i.*; OC'TU-PLED (-p'ld); OC'TU-PLING (-plĭng). To make, or to become, eightfold.

oc'tu-plex (-plĕks), *a.* [L. *octuplus* eightfold; cf. E. & L. *duplex.*] *Teleg.* Pertaining to or designating a system of telegraphy by which eight messages can be sent simultaneously over a single wire.

oc'tu-pli-ca'tion (-plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *octuplicatio.* Cf. EIGHT; MULTIPLICATION.] *Arith.* Multiplying by eight.

oc'tyl (ŏk'tĭl), *n.* [*octane* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, C_8H_{17}, of which octane may be regarded as the hydride.

oc'tyl-ene (ŏk'tĭ-lēn), *n.* [*octane* + eth*ylene.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of isomeric hydrocarbons, C_8H_{16}, of the ethylene series, mostly combustible, colorless liquids.

oc-tyl'ic (ŏk-tĭl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, octyl; as, *octylic* ether.

o-cu'ba wax (ō-kū'bă). [Tupí *oca-caba*, lit., house fat, contr. to *ucuuva*, *ucuuba*, a species of Virola.] A yellowish white wax obtained from the fruit of *Virola sebifera*, growing in South America. It resembles becuiba tallow.

oc'u-lar (ŏk'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *ocularis*, fr. *oculus* the eye: cf. F. *oculaire.* See EYE; cf. ANTLER, INVEIGLE.] **1.** Depending on, addressed to, or perceived by, the eye; received by actual sight; actually seeing or having seen; as, *ocular* proof.

Thomas was an *ocular* witness of Christ's death *South.*

ocular lobe, *Zoöl.*, a projecting lobe of the prothorax which in some beetles more or less completely covers the eyes. — **o. plates,** *Zoöl.*, in sea urchins, the five plates at the aboral ends of the ambulacral areas, bearing the rudimentary eyes. — **o. spectroscope,** a direct-vision spectroscope of large light power and, usually, small dispersion. — **o. spectrum.** = AFTERIMAGE. *Rare.* — **o. spot,** *Zoöl.*, a pigmented organ or part supposed to be sensitive to light.

oc-tom'er-ous. Var. of OCTAMEROUS. [EROUS.]

oc-tom'e-ter (-ĕ-tĕr), *n.* An octameter. [nary.]

oc'to-nal (ŏk'tō-năl), *a.* Octonary.

oc'to-nare (-nâr), *n. Pros.* An octonarian *Rare.*

oc'to-na'ri-an (-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [L. *octonarius*, a.] *Pros.* Made up of eight feet. — *n.* A verse consisting of eight feet.

oc'to-noc'u-lar (-nŏk'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *octoni* eight each + E. *ocular.*] Having eight eyes.

oc-toon' (ŏk-tōōn'), *n.* [*octo-* + *-oon*, as in *quadroon.*] A person of one eighth white blood. *Rare.*

oc-to'pe-an (ŏk-tō'pē-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, an octopus *R.*

oc'to-ped (ŏk'tō-pĕd), **oc'to-pede** (-pēd), *n.* [*octo-* + L. *pes, pedis*, foot.] An animal having eight feet, as a spider. *Rare.*

oc'to-pet'al-ous, *a.* [*octo-* + *petal.*] *Bot.* Having eight petals

oc'toph-thal'mous (ŏ k'tŏ f-thă l'm ŭ s), *a.* [*octo-* + Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye.] Eight-eyed.

oc'to-phyl'lous, *a.* [*octo-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having eight leaflets [OCTAPLA.

oc'to-pla (ŏk'tō-plă). Var. of

oc'to-pod (-pŏd), *a.* & *n.* Having eight feet, limbs, or arms. **b** Of or pert. to the Octopoda. — **oc'to-pod,** *n.*

Oc'to-po'di-a (-pō'dĭ-ă). Rare var. of OCTOPODA. [Octopod.]

oc-top'o-dous (ŏk-tŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.*

oc'to-po'lar, *a.* Having eight poles; as, an *octopolar* dynamo

oc'to-ra'di-ate, oc'to-ra'di-al, oc'to-ra'di-ar'i-al (ŏk'tō-rā'dĭ-ĭ-ăl'), *a.* [*octo-* + *radiate, radial.*] *Zoöl.* Having eight rays.

oc'to-reme (ŏk'tō-rēm), *n.* [*octo-* + L. *remus* oar.] *Antiq.* A vessel with eight banks of oars. *R.*

oc'to-sep'al-ous, *a.* Having eight sepals. [eight seeds.]

oc'to-sper'mous, *a.* Containing

oc'to-spore, *n.* [*octo-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* One of the eight carpospores produced by red algæ of the family Porphyraceæ

oc'te-style (ŏk'tĭ-stīl) Var of OCTASTYLE. See COLUMNIATION b & d. [OCTATEUCH.]

oc'to-teuch (-tūk). Var. of

oc'to-va'lent Var. of OCTAVALENT.

oc'tu-or (ŏk'tū-ôr), *n.* [L. *octo* eight + *-uor*, as in F *quatuor*, fr. L. *quatuor* four] *Music* = OCTET, 1 *Rare*

oc'tu-plet (-plĕt), *n. Music.* A group of eight notes to be performed in the time of six.

oc'tu-plex (-plĕks), *v. t. Teleg.* To render (a line) octuplex

oc'tyl-am'ine (ŏk'tĭl-ăm'ĭn; -ă-mēn'; 184), *n.* [*octyl* + *amine.*] Also **-in.** *Org. Chem* An oily base, $C_8H_{17}\cdot NH_2$, got by reduction of nitro-octane, etc

o'cub (ō'kŭb), *n* [E. dial. also *ocop, oakreb, oakbee.*] = OAKWEB. *Dial. Eng.*

o'cu-by (ō'kō-bĭ), *n.* Rum; — an Indian name.

oc'u-lar (ŏk'ū-lär), *n.* **1.** Ocular nature or property. *Obs.* **2.** *Optics.* The eyepiece of an optical instrument, as of a telescope or microscope. **3.** Humorously, the eye.

oc'u-lar-ist, *n.* [F. *oculariste.*] A maker of artificial eyes.

oc'u-late (ŏk'ū-lāt), **oc'u-lat'ed** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* [L. *oculatus,* fr. *oculus* eye.] **1.** Furnished with eyes. **2.** Having spots or holes resembling eyes; ocellated.

oc'u-li-form' (-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *oculus* the eye + *-form.*] In the form of an eye; resembling an eye; as, an *oculiform* pebble.

Oc'u-li'na (-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *oculus* the eye.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tropical aporose corals, usually branched and very solid, with irregularly or spirally distributed corallites. There are a few fossil and numerous living species. It is the type of a family, **Oc'u-lin'i-dæ** (-lĭn'ĭ-dē). — **oc'u-lin'id** (-lĭd), **oc'u-lin'oid** (-oid), *a. & n.*



Oculina (*O. varicosa*), Tip of Branch, nat. size.

oc'u-list (ŏk'ū-lĭst), *n.* [L. *oculus* the eye: cf. F. *oculiste.*] **1.** One skilled in treating diseases of the eye. **2.** One with good eyesight; a sharp-sighted observer. *Obs.*

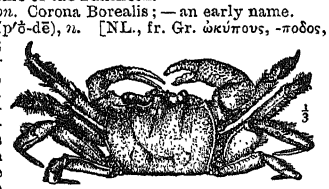
Oc'u-li Sun'day (ŏk'ū-lī). The third Sunday in Lent; — so called from the beginning of the introit *Oculi mei semper ad Dominum,* Mine eyes ever toward the Lord, *Psalm* xxv. 15 (in the Vulgate, xxiv. 15).

oc'u-lo- (ŏk'ū-lō-). Combining form fr. Latin *oculus, eye.*

oc'u-lo-mo'tor (-mō'tẽr), *a.* [*oculo-* + *motor.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Moving the eyeball; esp., designating, or pertaining to, the motor oculi nerve. — *n.* The motor oculi nerve.

oc'u-lus (ŏk'ū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., an eye.] **1.** An eye. **2.** *Bot.* A leaf bud. *Obs.* **3.** *Arch.* A member resembling or suggesting an eye, as the central boss of a volute; esp., a round window (cf. ŒIL-DE-BŒUF) such as is common in the west end of Continental churches, or a round opening, such as that at the crown of the dome of the Pantheon. **4.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* Corona Borealis; — an early name.

O-cyp'o-de (ō-sĭp'ō-dē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὠκύπους, -ποδος, swift-footed; ὠκύς swift + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* A genus of square-bodied, long-legged crabs which live in holes in the sand along the seashore, and run very swiftly. It is the type of a family, **Oc'y-pod'i-dæ** (ŏs'ĭ-pŏd'ĭ-dē), to which the fiddler crabs also belong. — **o-cyp'o-dan** (ō-sĭp'ō-dăn), **oc'y-po'di-an** (ŏs'ĭ-pō'dĭ-ăn), **o-cyp'o-doid** (ō-sĭp'ō-doid), *a. & n.*



Ocypode (*O arenaria*).

Od (ŏd; ōd; 277), *n.* [G.; coined by Reichenbach.] An alleged force or natural power, supposed, by Reichenbach and others, to produce the phenomena of hypnotism, and to be developed by various agencies, as by magnets, heat, light, chemical or vital action, etc.; — called also *odyl,* or the *odylic force. Obsoles.* The various supposed manifestations of this force were distinguished by special names, as *biod* (the od of animal life), *eload* (electric od), *magnetod* (magnetic od), *pantod* (od in a general sense), etc.

Od, *or* **'Od** (ŏd). Also **Odd.** [*often l. c.*] A minced form of the word *God,* used euphemistically either alone or in compounds; as, *Od,* man; *Odso; Od* rat it. Cf. GAD. *Archaic or Dial.* The possessive *Od's, Odd's,* often without the apostrophe and sometimes spelt *Ods,* occurs in many exclamatory phrases, which are sometimes written as one word; as, *Od's* body, *Ods* death, etc. Diminutive, garbled, and merely nonsensical forms of these phrases are common; as, *Od's bodikins, Oddshud* (= God's blood), *Od zounds* (= God's wounds), *Odsnigs.* In such cases as *Od's me* the 's is possibly for *save.*

o'dal (ō'dăl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *ōðal,* Dan. *odel* allodial, Sw. *odal.*] *Law.* Among the early and medieval Teutonic peoples, esp. Scandinavians, the heritable land held by the various odalmen constituting a family or kindred of freeborn tribesmen; also, the ownership of such land. The odal was subject only to certain rights of the family or kindred in restricting the freedom of transfer or sale and giving certain rights of redemption in case of change of ownership by inheritance, etc., and perhaps to other rights of the kindred or the tribe. Like *alod* (which see), the term *odal* has come to be used as the name of land held in fee simple, or the ownership of land so held. Survivals of the early odal estates and tenure exist in Orkney and Shetland, where it is usually called by the variant form *udal.*

o'dal, *a. Law.* Noting, or pert. to, odal land or ownership.

o'dal-born', *a. Teut. Law.* Born with rights in the odal.

o'da-lisque, o'da-lisk (ō'dȧ-lĭsk), *n.* [F. *odalisque,* fr. Turk. *ōdahliq* chambermaid, fr. *ōdah* chamber.] A female slave or concubine in a harem, esp. of the Turkish sultan.

odd (ŏd), *a.* In senses 6 and 8 compared: ODD'ER (-ẽr); ODD'EST. [ME. *odde,* fr. Icel. *oddi* a tongue of land, a triangle, an odd number (from the third or odd angle, or point, of a triangle), orig., a point, tip; akin to Icel. *oddr* point, point of a weapon, Sw. *udda* odd, *udd* point, Dan. *od,* AS. *ord,* OHG. *ort,* G. *ort* place (cf. E. *point,* for change of meaning.] **1.** Not paired with another; remaining over as single after a pairing; without a mate; — said of an individual; as, an *odd* shoe; an *odd* glove. **2.** Not divisible by 2 without a remainder; — opposed to *even;* as, 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, etc., are *odd* numbers. Also, numbered or known by such a number; as, the festival is held in the *odd* years. **3.** Left over after a definite round number has been taken or mentioned; indefinitely, but not greatly, exceeding a specified number; extra.

> Sixteen hundred and *odd* years after the earth was made, it was destroyed in a deluge. *T. Burnet*

4. Hence: **a** Designating an inconsiderable surplus of a smaller denomination, — as in the phrase *and odd money,* now shortened simply to *odd;* as, it cost ten pounds *odd.* **b** Remaining beyond what is complete or taken into account; occurring between or outside of what is regular or noticed; occasional; out-of-the-way; as, *odd* minutes; an *odd* job; an *odd* corner. **5.** Solitary; single. *Obs. exc. Hist. or Dial. Eng.*

> Until a stranger has kinsmen who can do this he is an *odd* or kinless man, protected only by his lord. *F. Seebohm.*

6. Of singular worth or note; preëminent; choice. *Obs.* **7.** Not according; disagreeing. Also, not balancing the account; not even or quits (with). *Obs.* **8.** Different from what is usual or common; unusual; singular; peculiar; unique; strange. "An *odd* action." *Shak.* "An *odd* expression." *Thackeray.*

> Patients have sometimes coveted *odd* things. *Arbuthnot.*

Syn. — Quaint, unmatched, uncommon, extraordinary, queer, eccentric, fantastical, droll, comical. See STRANGE.

odd function, *Math.,* a function that changes sign with its argument, as sin $(-x) = -\sin x$; — so called because in its expansion only odd powers appear. — **o. lot,** *Fin. & Com.,* a number or quantity other than the usual unit in transactions, as less than a hundred shares of stock as in stock-exchange dealings. — **o. man, lad,** *or* **hand,** a person hired to do odd jobs, whether employed casually or continually. *Eng.* — **o. mark,** a portion of land lying fallow under preparation for seeding with a particular crop, as wheat. *Dial. Eng.* — **o. or even,** *or* **o. and even,** a play of guessing whether a group, as a handful of beans, contains an odd or an even number, or whether a concealed number is odd or even. — **o. shroud,** *Naut.,* the after shroud on either side when there are an odd number on each side. — **o. tooth.** = HUNTING COG.

odd (ŏd), *n.* **1.** Something odd, or additional. Specif.: *Golf.* **a** A single stroke by which a player exceeds his opponent at a hole; as, to play the *odd.* Cf. LIKE, *n.,* 2. **b** A stroke taken from a player's total at a hole, to give him odds. *Eng.* **2.** A small point or gore of land. *Dial. Eng.*

Odd Fellow. A member of a secret order, or fraternity, for mutual aid and social enjoyment, originating in the 18th century by a union of British social clubs, and now, under the name Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, comprising many lodges in all English and some other countries; also, a member of the separately organized fraternity in the United States.

odd'i-ty (ŏd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being odd; singularity; queerness; peculiarity; as, *oddity* of dress, manners, and the like.

> That infinitude of *oddities* in him. *Sterne.*

2. That which is odd; as, a collection of *oddities.*

odd'ly, *adv.* **1.** In an odd manner. **2.** *Math.* So as to be measured by an odd number.

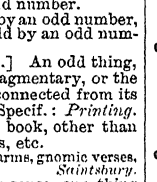
oddly even, being the product of an even by an odd number, as 14. — **o. odd,** being the product of an odd by an odd number, as 21.

odd'ment (ŏd'mĕnt), *n.* [*odd* + *-ment.*] An odd thing, or one that is left over, disconnected, fragmentary, or the like; something that is separated or disconnected from its fellows; esp. (in *pl.*) odds and ends. Specif.: *Printing.* Any separate small parts or pages in a book, other than the text, such as the title page, contents, etc.

> A miscellaneous collection of riddles, charms, gnomic verses, and "*oddments*" of different kinds. *Saintsbury.*

odd'ness, *n.* State of being odd, in any sense, or a thing or action that is odd; an oddity.

odd'-pin'nate, *a. Bot.* Pinnate with a single terminal leaflet.



Odd-pinnate Leaf.

odds (ŏdz), *n. pl. & sing.* [See ODD, *a.*] **1.** Unequal things or conditions; as in, **to make odds even,** to level unequal things to equality; formerly also, to wipe offenses from the record. **2.** Difference in favor of one as against another; excess of one of two things or numbers over the other; inequality; advantage; superiority; hence, excess of chances; probability; as, it makes no *odds;* by all *odds* the best. "The fearful *odds* of that unequal fray." *Trench.*

> Judging is balancing an account and determining on which side the *odds* lie. *Locke.*

> The *odds* Is that we scarce are men and you are gods. *Shak.*

3. Specif.: An equalizing allowance to the one of two competing parties that is at a disadvantage, as, in betting, a proportional excess in the amount wagered conceded to equalize the chances; as, to give or take *odds;* the *odds* are four to one. **4.** Quarrel; dispute; dissension; variance; — chiefly in the phrase *at odds.* "Set them into confounding *odds.*" *Shak.*

odds and ends, that which is left; remnants; scraps; miscellaneous articles. "My brain is filled . . . with all kinds of *odds and ends.*" *Irving.*

ode (ōd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ode, oda,* Gr. ᾠδή a song, especially a lyric song, contr. fr. ἀοιδή, fr. ἀείδειν to sing; cf. Skr. *vad* to speak, sing. Cf. COMEDY, MELODY, MONODY.] **1.** A short poem suited to be set to music or sung, and hence typically characterized by varying length of time and complexity of stanza forms; esp., such a poem expressive of sustained noble sentiment with appropriate dignity of style. In metrical form odes generally follow: (1) the regular Greek ode, as those of Pindar, divided into a strophe and antistrophe of identical form — though differing in different odes — and an epode of contrasting form; or (2) an irregular structure, as the so-called Pindaric odes of Cowley, or Wordsworth's "Ode on Intimations of Immortality;" or (3) the choral ode of the classic Greek drama. Another class has uniform lyric stanzas, as many of the so-called "odes" (*carmina*) of Horace.

> The Greek *odes* were accompanied by music and dancing, the singers moving to one side during the strophe, retracing their steps during the antistrophe, . . . and standing still during the epode. *Bronson.*

2. *East. Ch.* A song or hymn, usually having three, four, or five troparia, or stanzas, as in the canon of the order; also, a Scripture canticle.

-ode (-ōd). [Gr. -ώδης, -ῶδες, fr. -ο- + -ειδής like; εἶδος form.] A suffix denoting *like, thing that is like;* as phyllode, cladode, geode, sarcode.

-ode. A suffix from Greek ὁδός, *way, path,* as in cathode, anode, electrode.

O'dels-thing (ō'dĕls-tĭng), *n.* [Norw. *odel* odal + *ting* parliament.] The lower house of the Norwegian Storthing. See LEGISLATURE.

o-de'um (ō-dē'ŭm), *n.; pl.* ODEA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ᾠδεῖον, fr. ᾠδή. See ODE.] A kind of theater in ancient Greece and afterward in Rome, smaller than the dramatic theater and roofed over, in which poets and musicians submitted their works to the approval of the public, and contended for prizes; hence, in modern usage, a hall, gallery, etc., for musical or dramatic performances.

od'ic (ŏd'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or forming, an ode.

od'ic (ōd'ĭk; ŏd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to od. See OD. *Obsoles.* — **od'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

O'din (ō'dĭn), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *Óðinn,* akin to AS. *Wōden.* See WODEN.] *Norse Myth.* The supreme deity of the later Norse pantheon, called *Woden* by the Germanic Teutons. He was god of wisdom, poetry, and war, and in Valhalla presided over the banquets of those slain in battle. He was also god of the dead, and was believed to lead the Furious Host (see WILD HUNT). He was also a god of agriculture, particularly of sowing, and for this purpose Wednesday, the day devoted to him, was considered lucky. He was represented as a man with hat and staff, and one-eyed, since he had given an eye to Mimir (which see). His worship seems to have originated in Germany, where in early times human sacrifices were offered to him. Later he displaced Thor as the chief god of the Norse. His wife was Frigg. He was father of Balder and other gods. See ÆSIR, FENRIR, VALKYRIE, YMIR.

O'din-ism (ō'dĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Worship of Odin; broadly, the Teutonic heathenism. — **O'din-ist,** *n.*

> *Odinism* was valor; Christianism was humility, a nobler kind of valor. *Carlyle*

o'di-ous (ō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *odiosus,* fr. *odium* hatred: cf. F. *odieux,* OF. *odieus.* See ODIUM.] Deserving of or provoking hatred or repugnance; exciting odium. "The *odious* side of that polity." *Macaulay.*

> He rendered himself *odious* to the Parliament *Clarendon.*

Syn. — Detestable, invidious, repulsive. See HATEFUL. — **o'di-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **o'di-ous-ness,** *n.*

o'di-um (ō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *odi* I hate; cf. Gr. ὀδύσσεσθαι, AS. *atol* dire, horrid. Cf. ANNOY, NOISOME.] **1.** Hatred; now, usually, state or fact of being hated; as, that brought him into *odium,* or, brought *odium* upon him. **2.** The stigma attaching to what is hateful; opprobrium.

> She threw the *odium* of the fact on me. *Dryden.*

3. That which is hated. *Obs.*

Syn. — Abhorrence, detestation, antipathy; reproach. — ODIUM, HATRED agree in the idea of strong aversion. But HATRED may denote either the enmity which one feels for another or that which one experiences or incurs; ODIUM applies only to the latter, and denotes esp. the opprobrium attaching to an object of general aversion; as, "a . . . secret *hatred* and aversion toward society" (*Bacon*); "They seek for *hatred* at my hands" (*Shak.*); "Whatever *odium* or loss her maneuvers incurred she flung upon her counselors" (*J. R. Green*). See HATE, HATEFUL, OPPROBRIOUS.

‖ **o'di-um me'di-cum** (mē'dĭ-kŭm) [L.], the hatred of rival physicians. — ‖ **o. the'o-lo'gi-cum** (thē'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kŭm) [L.], the enmity peculiar to contending theologians.

o'do-graph (ō'dō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. ὁδός way + *-graph.*] **1.** A machine for registering the distance traversed by a vehicle or pedestrian. **2.** A device for recording the length and rapidity of stride and the number of steps taken by a walker.

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oc'u-la-ri-ly, *adv.* Visibly. *Obs*
oc'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of OCULAR.
oc'u-la-ry, *a.* Ocular. *Obs.*
oc'u-lau'di-to-ry (ŏk'ū-lō'dĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *oculus* eye + E. *auditory.*] *Zoöl.* Having both visual and auditory functions.
ocule, *v. t.* [L. *oculus* eye.] To see; behold. *Obs.*
oc'u-lif'er-ous (ŏk'ū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), **oc'u-lig'er-ous** (-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *oculus* eye + *-ferous, -gerous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing an eye or eyes.
oc'u-li-mo'tor (ŏk'ū-lĭ-mō'tẽr). Var. of OCULOMOTOR.
oc'u-lis'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to an oculist or oculists.
oc'u-lo-fron'tal, *a.* [*oculo-* + *frontal.*] Of or pert. to the eyes and the forehead. [tor. *R.*]
oc'u-lo-mo'to-ry, *a.* Oculomotor.
oc'u-lo-na'sal, *a.* [*oculo-* + *nasal.*] *Anat.* Pert. to eye and nose.
‖ **o'cu-lus Chri'sti** (ŏ k'ū-lŭs krīs'tī). [L., eye of Christ.] **a** The wild clary. **b** A European asteraceous plant (*Inula oculus-christi*).
‖ **O'cu-lus Mar'tis.** [L., eye of Mars.] *Astron.* A darkish elliptic patch on the planet Mars thought to be vegetation; the Solis Lacus.
‖ **o'cu-lus mun'di** (mŭn'dĭ). [L., eye of the world.] *Old Min.* Hydrophane.
ocum. † OAKUM.
ocupie. † OCCUPY.
ocur. † OCKER.
O-cyd'ro-mus (ō-sĭd'rō-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὠκύδρομος swift-running.] *Zoöl.* A genus of flightless New Zealand rails; the wekas. — **o-cyd'ro-mine** (-mĭn; -mīn; 183), *a.* — **oc'y-drome** (ŏs'ĭ-drōm), *n.*
o'cyme, *n.* [L. *ocimum,* Gr. ὠκιμον.] Basil. *Obs.*
O-cyp'e-te (ō-sĭp'ē-tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὠκυπέτη, lit., the swift flier.] See HARPY, 1
O-cyp'o-da (ō-dȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of OCYPODE.
O-cyr'o-é (ō-sĭr'ō-ē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὠκυρόης swift-flowing or swift-swimming.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ctenophores of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea which swim by means of a large winglike process on each side of the body. It constitutes a family, **Oc'y-ro'i-dæ** (ŏs'ĭ-rō'ĭ-dē).
od. Obs. or ref. sp. of ODD.
O. D. *Abbr.* Old Dutch (also OD.); Ordnance Datum; Ordnance Department.
o'da (ō'dȧ; ŏ'dȧ'), *n.* [Turk.] A room in a harem; also, the women who use a room in common.
O-dac'i-dæ (ō-dăs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the genus name *Odax,* fr. Gr. ὀδάξ, adv., by biting with the teeth.] *Zoöl.* A family of fishes of the Australian and New Zealand coasts, much like the Scaridæ, but having in each jaw a sharp cutting edge without distinct teeth anteriorly. *Odax* is the only genus. — **od'a-coid** (ŏd'ȧ-koid), *a. & n.*
O'da-lis'ca (ō'dȧ-lĭs'kȧ). *D. Bib.*
od'al (ōd'ăl), *n.* An East Indian leguminaceous climbing shrub (*Sarcostigma klemii*). Its seeds yield an oil used as a cure for rheumatism. [ODALISQUE.]
o'da-lik' (ō'dȧ-lĭk'). Var. of **o'dal-ler** (ō'dăl-ẽr), *n. Teut. Law.* An odalman or odalwoman.
o'dal-man (-măn), **o'dal-wom'an** (-wo͝om'ăn), *n. Teut. Law.* A man or woman having odal, or able to share in it by inheritance.
odal oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
odal sharer. *Teut. Law.* A person owning a share in the odal (which see). [law. *Obs.*]
o'dam, *n.* [AS. *ād̄um.*] Son-in-
O-da'res (ō-dā'rēz; 11b). *D. Bib.* [ODACIDÆ.]
O'dax, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See
Odd: Var. of OD, God.
odd, *adv.* Oddly. *Obs.*
odd, *v. t.* To make odd. *Obs.*
odd'-come-short', *n.* Remnant of cloth; *pl.,* odds and ends.
odd'-come-short'ly, *n.* Some day or other that may come soon.
odd'ish, *a.* See -ISH. [TES.]
odd'legs', *n. pl.* = MORPHIDI-
odd'-me-dod', *n.* A hodmandod, or scarecrow. *Dial. Eng.*
odds, *v. t.* To change; to make even. *Dial. Eng.*
Odds, Odd's, Odds'bud', etc. *(often l. c.)* See OD.
odd'man, odds'man, odd'wom'an, *n.* An arbiter having the casting vote; umpire. *Obs. Scot.*
ode. † ODD.
ode. Dial. Eng. var. of OLD.
‖ **O de'a cer'te!** [L.] O, goddess surely! *Verpl (Æ., I. 328).*
O'ded (ō'dĕd). *Bib.*
o'del. = ODAL. [Dim. of ODE.]
ode'let, *n.* [Cf. F. *odelette.*]
o-de'on (ō-dē'ŏn), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *odéon.*] = ODEUM.
oder. † OTHER.
‖ **o'de-rint dum me'tu-ant** (ōd'ē-rĭnt dŭm mē'tŭ-ănt). [L.] Let them hate, so long as they fear. *Cicero (De Officiis,* I. 28, quoted from *Attius*).
odeur. † ODOR.
O-di'a (ō-dĭ'ȧ). *D. Bib.* [*Obs.*]
o'di-ble.*a.* [L. *odibilis.*] Odious.
o-dif'er-ous.*a. Odoriferous. Obs.*
O-din'i-an (ō-dĭn'ĭ-ăn), **O-din'ic** (-ĭk). **O'din-it'ic** (ō'dĭ-nĭt'ĭk). *a.* Pert. to Odin or Odinism.
‖ **o'di pro-fa'num vul'gus.** [L.] I hate the unhallowed multitude, or uninitiated rabble. *Horace (Odes,* III. 1. 1).
odir. † ODOR, OTHER.
‖ **o-dis'se quem læ'se-ris.** [L.] To hate him whom you have injured.
od'ist (ōd'ĭst), *n.* A writer of an ode or odes.
od'ize (ōd'ĭz; ŏd'ĭz), *v. t.* To charge with od. See OD. *Rare.*
odling, *n.* Perh., cheating. *Obs.*
od'ment. Dial. Eng. var. of ODDMENT.
od'myl (ŏd'mĭl), *n.* [Gr. ὀδμή, ὀσμή, stench + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A volatile liquid obtained by boiling sulphur with linseed oil. It has an unpleasant garlic odor.
O. D. O. *Abbr.* Outdoor Officer (Customs).
O-dob'e-nus (ō-d ŏ b'ē-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὀδούς tooth + βαίνειν to walk; — in ref. to alleged use of tusks in progression.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the walrus and constituting the family **Od'o-ben'i-dæ** (ŏd'ō-bĕn'ĭ-dē).
Od'o-coi'le-us (ŏd'ō-koi'lē-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὀδούς tooth + κοίλος hollowed.] *Zoöl.* A genus including the Virginia deer, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and related American species.
O-do'ia (ō-dō'yȧ). *D. Bib.*
O-dol'lam (ō-dŏl'ăm), *n. Bib.* = ADULLAM.

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o-dom'e-ter (ō-dŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὁδόμετρον, ὁδόμετρος, an instrument for measuring distances; ὁδος way + μετρον measure: cf. F. *odometre, hodomètre.*] An instrument attached to a vehicle, to measure the distance traversed; also, a wheel used by surveyors, which registers the miles and rods traversed. — **od/o-met'ri-cal** (ŏd/ō-mĕt/rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **o-dom'e-try** (ō-dŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.*

O-don'a-ta (ō-dŏn'ā-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Zoöl.* The order consisting of the dragon flies.

-odont. A combining form from Greek ὀδους, ὀδόντος, *tooth;* as, anis*odont*, cerat*odont*.

-odonta. [Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] A plural termination used in forming certain Modern Latin group names in zoölogy, paleontology, etc.

o'don-tal'gi-a (ō'dŏn-tăl'jĭ-ȧ; ŏd'ŏn- ; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀδονταλγία; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth + ἄλγος pain.] *Med.* Toothache.

o'don-tal'gic (-jĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *odontalgique.*] Of or pertaining to odontalgia. — *n.* A remedy for the toothache.

o-don'to- (ō-dŏn'tō-). A combining form from Greek ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, *tooth.*

o-don'to-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-blast.*] **a** *Anat.* One of the more or less columnar cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth which secrete the dentine. See TOOTH. **b** *Zoöl.* One of the cells which secrete the chitinous teeth of Mollusca. — **o-don'to-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

O-don'to-glos'sum (-glŏs'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *odonto-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental South American epiphytic orchids, comprising over 80 species, having flowers of great diversity of form and color, with the lip not spurred, and distinct from the column. Many species are familiar in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.



Odontoglossum (*O. grande*). (⅛)

o'don-tog'ra-phy (ō'dŏn-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-graphy.*] A description of the teeth. — **o-don'to-graph'ic** (ō-dŏn'tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

o-don'toid (ō-dŏn'toid), *a.* [Gr. ὀδοντοειδής; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth + εἶδος form.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Having the form of a tooth; toothlike. **b** Of or pertaining to the odontoid process. — *n.* The odontoid process.

odontoid ligaments, the three ligaments, a middle and two lateral, which pass from the odontoid process to the margins of the foramen magnum. See CHECK LIGAMENT. — **o. process** *or* **peg**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a toothlike process projecting from the anterior end of the centrum of the axis vertebra on which the atlas vertebra rotates. Morphologically it is the centrum of the atlas; but it has become detached from that vertebra, and is more or less perfectly united with the next one behind. In many reptiles it remains separate.

o-don'to-lite (-tō-līt), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* Fossil bone or tooth made bright blue by phosphate of iron. It is used as an imitation of turquoise, and called *bone turquoise.*

o'don-tol'o-gy (ō'dŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭ ; ŏd'ŏn- ; 277), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the teeth, their structure and development. — **o-don'to-log'i-cal** (ō-dŏn'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **o'don-tol'o-gist** (ō'dŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭst; ŏd'ŏn-), *n.*

o'don-to'ma (-tō'mȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL. ; *odonto-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* Tumor of a tooth. — **o-don'to-mous** (ō-dŏn'tō-mŭs), *a.*

o-don'to-nec-ro'sis (ō-dŏn'tō-nĕk-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Necrosis of the teeth.

o-don'to-no-sol'o-gy (-nō-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*odonto-* + *nosology.*] A branch of medicine treating of dental diseases.

od-ol'o-gy (ŏd-ŏl'ō-jĭ ; ōd-), *n.* [See OD ; -LOGY.] Odic theory.

o-dom'e-trous (ō-dŏm'ē-trŭs), *a.* Serving to measure distance on a road. *Rare.*

Od'o-nar'kes (ŏd'ō-när'kēz ; ō'dō-). *Bib.*

o'don-tag'ra (ō'dŏn-tăg'rȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *odonto-* + *-agra.*] Gouty pain in a tooth. [ODONTALGIA.]

o'don-tal'gy (-tăl'jĭ). Var. of **O'don-tas-pid'i-dæ** (-tăs-pĭd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *odonto-* + Gr. ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδος, shield.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the sand sharks; — called also **O'don-tas'pi-dæ** *Carcharinidæ* as used by some authors is a synonym.

O'don-tas'pis (-tăs'pĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See SAND SHARK.

o'don-ti'a-sis (-tī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀδοντιᾶν to cut teeth.] Cutting of the teeth ; dentition

o-don'tic (ō-dŏn'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀδοντικός, fr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] Of or pert. to the teeth.

o-don'ti-noid (ō-dŏn'tĭ-noid), *n.* [See ODONTO- ; -OID.] *Med.* Tumor developed from the cement substance of the teeth.

o-don'tist, *n.* [*odonto-* + *-ist.*] A dentist. *Rare.*

o'don-ti'tis (ō'dŏn-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *odonto-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a tooth.

o-don'to-cete (ō-dŏn'tō-sēt), *a.* [See ODONTOCETE.] *Zoöl.* Designating the toothed whales. — *n.* A toothed whale.

O-don'to-ce'te (-sē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *odonto-* + Gr. κῆτος a whale.] *Zool.* A suborder of Cete consisting of the toothed whales. Cf. MYSTICETE.

O-don'to-ce'ti (-tī), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ODONTOCETE. [tocete.

o-don'to-ce'tous (-tŭs), *a.* Odon-

o-don'to-clast (ō-dŏn'tō-klăst), *n.* [*odonto-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] *Anat.* One of the large multinucleated cells which absorb the roots of the milk teeth.

o-don'to-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ ; -dĭ'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *odonto-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Odontalgia.

o'don-tog'e-ny (ō'dŏn-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-geny.*] *Physiol.* The origin and development of teeth. — **o-don'to-gen'ic** (ō-dŏn'tō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

O-don'to-glos'sæ (ō-dŏn'tō-glŏs'ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The order of birds consisting of the flamingos. — **o-don'to-glos'sal** (-ăl), **o-don'to-glos'sate** (-āt), *a.* **o-don'to-glos'sum** (ō-dŏn'tō-glŏs'ŭm), *n.* An orchid of the genus *Odontoglossum. Obs. or R.*

o'don-tog'na-thous (ō'dŏn-tŏg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*odonto-* + *-gnathous.*] *Zoöl.* Having a jaw or jaws with teeth or toothlike ridges.

O'don-tol'cæ (-tŏl'sē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *odonto-* + Gr. ὁλκός a furrow.] *Paleon.* An order of extinct aquatic birds having teeth set in a groove. It includes *Hesperornis* and allied genera. See HESPERORNIS. — **o'don-tol'cate** (-kāt), **o'don-tol'cous** (-kŭs), *a.*

o-don'to-lith, *n.* [*odonto-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* Tartar of the teeth.

o-don'to-lox'i-a (ō-dŏn'tō-lŏk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *odonto-* + Gr. λοξός oblique.] *Med.* Irregularity of the teeth. [Odontoma.]

o-don'tome (ō-dŏn'tōm), *n.*

O'don-toph'o-ra (ō'dŏn-tŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ODONTOPHORE.] = CEPHALOPHORA. —

o'don-toph'o-ran (-rȧn), *a. & n.*

o'don-toph'o-ral (-răl), *a Zoöl.* **a** Of or pert. to an odontophore. **b** Odontophoran.

O-don'to-phor'i-dæ (ō-dŏn'tō-fŏr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *odonto-* + *-phore* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of gallinaceous birds consisting of the American partridges and quails, often ranked as a subfamily, **O-don'to-phor'i-næ** (-fō-rī'nē). — **o'don-toph'o-rine** (ō'dŏn-tŏf'ō-rĭn; -rīn), *a.*

o'don-toph'o-rous (ō'dŏn-tŏf'ō-rŭs), *a. Zool* Having an odontophore ; odontophoran.

O'don-toph'o-rus (-rŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Odontophoridæ, including numerous crested quail-like birds of Central and South America.

o-don'to-plast (ō-dŏn'tō-plăst), *n.* [*odonto-* + *-plast.*] *Anat.* An odontoblast.

O'don-top'ter-is (ō'dŏn-tŏp'tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *odonto-* + Gr. πτερίς fern.] *Paleobot.* A genus of fossil pteridosperms found in the coal measures of the Carboniferous.

O-don'to-rhyn'chi (ō-dŏn'tō-rĭn'kī), *n. pl.* [NL. : *odonto-* + Gr. ῥύγχος snout.] Syn. of LAMELLIROSTRES.

o-don'to-rhyn'chous (-kŭs), *a. Zool.* Lamellirostral.

O'don-tor'mæ (ō'dŏn-tôr'mē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; irreg. fr. Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth + τόρμος a socket.] *Paleon.* A group equiv. to Ichthyornithidæ.

o-don'tor-tho'sis (ō-dŏn'tō-rthō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *odonto-* + *orthosis.*] *Dentistry.* The straightening of irregular teeth.

o-don'to-stom'a-tous (-tō-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs ; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), **o'don-tos'to-mous** (ō'dŏn-tŏs'tō-mŭs), *a.* [*odonto-* + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, the mouth.] *Zoöl.* Having biting jaws ; mandibulate.

O-don'to-tor'mæ (ō-dŏn'tō-tôr'mē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* = ODONTORMÆ.

o-don'to-trip'sis (-trĭp'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *odonto-* + Gr. τρῖψις rubbing.] *Med.* Wearing away of the teeth.

o'don-tot'ry-py (ō'dŏn-tŏt'rĭ-pĭ), *n.* [*odonto-* + Gr. τρυπᾶν to bore.] *Dentistry.* The operation of drilling into a tooth.

o-doom' (ō-dōōm'), *n.* [Ashantee *o-dum.*] A West African timber tree (*Chlorophora tinctoria*) with yellow wood.

o'do-phone (ō'dō-fōn), *n.* [See ODOR ; -PHONE.] A scale of odors.

o'dor-a-ble, *a.* [Cf. L. *odorabilis.*] Susceptible of being smelled. *Obs.* — *n.* A thing that is odorable. *Obs.*

o'dor-a-ment, *n.* [L. *odoramentum.*] A scent ; perfume ; odorous substance. *Obs.*

o'dor-am'i-nous, *a.* [L. *odoramen, -minis,* perfume.] Odoriferous. *Obs.*

o'dor-ant (ō'dēr-ȧnt), *a.* [L. *odorans, -antis,* p. pr.] Fragrant ; odorous. *Rare.*

o'dor-ate, *a.* [L. *odoratus,* p. p.] Odorous ; scented. *Rare.* — *n.* An odorate substance *Obs.*

o'dor-at'ing (-āt'ĭng), *a.* Diffusing odor or scent ; fragrant.

o'dor-a'tion, *n.* [L. *odoratio* a smelling, fr. *odorare* to perfume.] Act of perfuming or yielding an odor. *Obs.*

o'dor-a'tor (ō'dēr-ā'tẽr), *n.* An atomizer for perfumes, etc.

o'dored, o'doured (ō'dērd), *a.* Having an odor ; scented ; — chiefly in combination.

o'dor-ful, o'dour-ful, *a.* [*odor* + *-ful.*] Odorous.

o'dor-if'er-ant (-ĭf'ēr-ănt), *a.* [F. *odoriférant.*] Odoriferous.

o'dor-if'er-ize, *v. t.* To make odoriferous. *Obs.*

o'dor-if'ic, *a.* [L. *odor, odoris,* odor + *-fic.*] Odoriferous. *Rare.*

o'dor-ine, *n. Chem.* A pungent oily substance, probably impure picoline, obtained by redistilling bone oil. *Obs.*

o'dor-ize, *v. t.* To make odorous; to scent; to perfume. *Rare.*

o'dor-less, *a.* Free from odor ; inodorous. — **odorless phosphate.** = BASIC SLAG.

o'dor-os'i-ty (ō'dēr-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Odorousness.

o'dor-scope, o'dor-o-scope', *n.* [*odor* + *-scope.*] An instrument to test odors by their effect on an electrical contact resistance.

o'dour, etc. Vars. of ODOR, etc.

Od'o-vi'a (ŏd'ō-vĭ'ȧ; ō'dō-). *D. Bib.*

odreih. † ADRIGH.

ods. † ODDS.

Ods, Od's (ŏdz). [*Often l. c.*] Also **Odds, Odd's.** See OD.

od'so, *interj.* [From OD, an alteration for *God.*] An exclamation indicating surprise or asseveration. *Obs. or Archaic.*

O'du-li'a (ō'dū-lĭ'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

odur. † ODOR, OTHER. [*Obs.*]

odyfferaunt, *a.* Odoriferant.

od'yl, od'yle (ŏd'ĭl ; ō-dī'-), *n.* [*od* + Gr. ὕλη matter, material.] = OD. *Obsoles.* Hence : **o-dyl'ic** (ō-dĭl'ĭk), *a.* — **od'yl-ism** (ŏd'ĭl-ĭz'm ; ōd'-), *n.* — **od'yl-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'-), *n.* — **od'yl-ize,** *v. t.*

Od'y-ne'rus (ŏd'ĭ-nē'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀδυνηρός painful, fr. ὀδύνη pain.] *Zoöl.* A genus of solitary wasps, having a very short abdominal peduncle, and often resembling yellow jackets in coloration. They construct nests of mud pellets, or burrow into the ground or the stems of plants.

od'y-nom'e-ter (-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n. [odyno-* + *-meter.] Med.* An apparatus for measuring pain endured. — **od'y-no-met'ri-cal** (-nō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.*

od'y-no-pha'gi-a (-fā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = ODYNOPHAGIA.

Od'ys-se'an (ŏd'ĭ-sē'ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or having the characteristics of, the Odyssey.

oe. † O.

oe (ō). Var. of OY, grandchild.

‖ **oe** (ō), *n.* [Dan. ö.] An islet. *R.*

oe (ō), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *od, ode* (pron. ō, ōe) violent temper, atmospheric disturbance, Icel. ōðr violent, furious, mad.] A violent whirlwind off the Faroe Islands, sometimes causing waterspouts.

O. E. *Abbr.* Old English (also **OE.**) ; omissions excepted

œ'ci-o-ma'ri-a (ē'sĭ-ō-mā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. οἰκεῖος domestic (fr. οἶκος house) + *mania.*] *Med.* Mental derangement marked by domestic termagancy ; insane shrewishness.

œ'cist (ē'sĭst), *n.* [Gr. οἰκιστής.] A colonizer ; a founder of a city

œ'co-dom'i-cal, *a.* [Gr. οἰκοδομικός skillful in or fit for building.] Architectural. *Obs. & R.*

œ'coid, e'coid (ē'koid), *n.* [Gr. οἶκος a house + *-oid.*] *Anat.* The colorless stroma of a red blood corpuscle.

œ-col'o-gy (ē-kŏl'ō-jĭ). Var. of ECOLOGY. — **œ'co-log'i-cal** (ē'kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [NOMACY.] — **œ'co-non'a-cy.** Var. of ECO- — **œ'co-nom'ic,** **œ'co-nom'i-cal,** many words in common use, esp. such as are derived from medieval Latin or the Romance languages, English has usually a simple *e*, as in *economy, penal ;* but *œ* is usually retained : in recent words, esp. scientific terms, immediately from Latin or Greek, as *œdema, cœlodont ;* in words of chiefly classical interest, as *œcist, logœdic ;* and in proper names, as *Œdipus, Phœnicia.* The digraph is pronounced, in modern English and the English pronunciation of Latin, as a simple *e* would be in the same position.

œ-de'ma, e-de'ma (ē-dē'mȧ), *n. ; L. pl.* -DEMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. οἴδημα a swelling, tumor, οἰδεῖν to swell.] **1.** *Med.* A swelling produced by effusion of watery fluid from the blood vessels through the capillary walls into the intercellular spaces of connective tissue.

2. *Bot.* A swollen condition of plants due to reduced transpiration and excessive absorption of water.

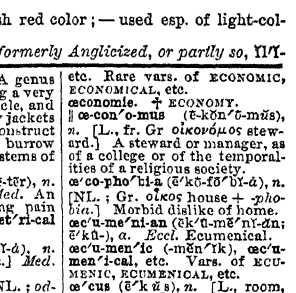
œ-dem'a-tous, e-dem'a-tous (ē-dĕm'ȧ-tŭs ; ē-dē'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or having, œdema.

Œ'de-mer'i-dæ (ē'dē-mĕr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. οἰδεῖν to swell + μηρός thigh.] *Zoöl.* A family of beetles somewhat like the longicorns, but with heteromerous instead of isomerous tarsi. The adults are usually strikingly colored ; they frequent flowers. The larvæ feed on decaying wood. — **œ'de-me'rid** (-mē'rĭd), *a. & n.*

Œd'i-pus (ēd'ĭ-pŭs ; ē'dĭ- ; *the second is the preferred pronunciation in British usage*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Οἰδίπους.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Laius and Jocasta, king and queen of Thebes. At Œdipus's birth an oracle foretold that Laius would lose his life at his son's hand. The child was given to a herdsman to expose, who instead committed him to a comrade, and eventually Œdipus was adopted by Polybus, king of Corinth. When grown, an oracle having warned him that he would kill his father and marry his mother, Œdipus left home. On the journey he met Laius and, unaware of his relationship, slew him in an altercation. Later he solved the riddle of the Sphinx, thereby freeing Thebes from distress, and was made king of the city. He married Jocasta, by whom he became father of Eteocles, Polynices, Antigone, and Ismene. Eventually, his parentage being discovered, Jocasta hanged herself and Œdipus tore out his eyes. His sons and his uncle Creon became masters of the city and banished him. Accompanied only by Antigone, he made his way to Colonos in Attica, where Ismene joined them and where he died after delivering a curse upon his sons for their unnatural strife. See ANTIGONE, CREON, ETEOCLES. The legend is the theme of Sophocles's tragedies "Œdipus Rex" and "Œdipus Coloneus."

Œ'do-go'ni-um (ē'dō-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. οἰδεῖν to swell + γόνος seed.] *Bot.* A genus of filamentous algæ forming green masses attached to various objects in streams and ponds. They develop antheridia and oögonia, and also large asexual swarm spores.

‖ **œil'-de-bœuf'** (ûy'-dē-bûf'), *n. ; pl.* ŒILS-DE-BŒUF (ûy'-). [F., lit., eye of an ox.] *Arch.* A circular or oval window ; — generally used of architecture of the 17th and 18th centuries. A famous room in the palace of Versailles bears this name, from the oval window opening into it.



Œil-de-bœuf in Palace at Versailles.

‖ **œil'-de-per'drix'** (-pĕr'drĭx'), *a.* [F., lit., eye of a partridge.] **1.** *Ornamental Art.* Characterized by, or decorated with, small round points, spots, or rings ; as, an *œil-de-perdrix* pattern.

2. Having a brownish red color ; — used esp. of light-colored red wine.

‖ **œil'lade'** (ûy'ȧd' ; *formerly Anglicized, or partly so,* Yl'Y-

œ'con'o-mus (ē-kŏn'ō-mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr οἰκονόμος steward.] A steward or manager, as of a college or of the temporalities of a religious society.

œ'co-pho'bi-a (ē'kō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. οἶκος house + *-phobia.*] Morbid dislike of home.

œc'u-me'ni-an (ĕk'ū-mē'nĭ-ăn; ē'kū-), *a. Eccl.* Ecumenical.

œc'u-men'ic (-mĕn'ĭk), **œc'u-men'i-cal,** etc. Vars. of ECUMENIC, ECUMENICAL, etc.

œ'cus (ē'kŭs), *n.* [L., room, hall, fr. Gr. οἶκος house, room.] *Class. Arch.* An apartment or hall (sometimes a dining room, sometimes adjoining a dining room), decorated with columns or otherwise, in a dwelling house.

œ'dem, *n.* Œdema. *Obs.*

Œ'dic-ne'mus (ē'dĭk-nē'mŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. οἰδεῖν to swell + κνήμη leg, tibia.] *Zoöl* The genus consisting of the European stone plover, and related to charadriiform birds lacking a hind toe. It is the chief genus of a family, **Œ'dic-nem'i-dæ** (-nĕm'ĭ-dē). — **œ'dic-ne'mine** (-nē'mĭn ; -mīn), *a.*

Œd'i-pe'an (ēd'ĭ-pē'ăn ; ē'dĭ-), *a.* Of or pert to Œdipus.

œ'di-pod'ic, *a.* [Gr. οἰδεῖν to swell + πούς, ποδός, foot.] Gouty. *Obs.*

Œ'do-go'ni-a'ce-æ (ē'dō-gō'nĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ŒDOGONIUM.] *Bot* A small family of confervoid fresh-water algæ typified by the genus *Œdogonium.* — **œ'do-go'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

‖ **œil'lère'** (ûy'ĕr'), *n* [F., fr. *œil* eye.] In medieval armor, an opening to see through in a visor or front of a helmet.

œ'kist (ē'kĭst). Var. of ŒCIST. — **œ-kol'o-gy.** Rare var. of ECOLOGY. — **œ'ko-log'i-cal,** *a.* — **œ'le-o-blast'.** Var. of ELEOBLAST.

œ'let. † OILLET.

ăd, ē-lī/yăd ; ā-lī/yăd), *n.* [F., fr. *œil* eye. Cf. EYELET.] A glance of the eye; an amorous look; an ogle. *Shak.*

œ-nan'thate (ē-năn'thāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of œnanthic acid.

Œ-nan'the (-thē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *οἰνάνθη*. See ŒNANTHIC.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of Old World apiaceous herbs, the water dropworts, distinguished by the compound umbel of white flowers without carpophores. The roots of many species, as *Œ. crocata*, are extremely poisonous, though some East Indian species have edible tubers.

œ-nan'thic (-thĭk), *a.* [Gr. *οἰνάνθη* the first shoot of the vine, the vine blossom, the vine ; *οἴνη* the vine + *ἄνθη* bloom, *ἄνθος* flower.] *Chem.* **a** Designating, or pertaining to, an acid ($C_{14}H_{26}O_2$, according to the old nomenclature) believed by Liebig and Pelouze to exist in wine in the form of its ethyl ester, a liquid of ethereal vinous odor called **œnanthic ether**. The latter substance has since been affirmed to be pelargonic ester, or a mixture chiefly of caprylic and capric esters. It is obtained from wine by distillation or artificially from oil of rue, and is used in flavoring artificial wines and liquors. **b** = ŒNANTHYLIC.

œ-nan'thol (-thōl), *n.* [*œnanthylic* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* An oily substance of pungent odor, $C_6H_{13}CHO$, the aldehyde of œnanthylic acid, easily got by distilling castor oil.

œ-nan'thone (-thōn), *n.* [*œnanthic* + *-one.*] *Chem.* Œnanthylic ketone, $(C_6H_{13})_2CO$.

œ-nan'thyl (-thĭl), *n.* [*œnanthic* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** A univalent radical, $C_6H_{13}CO$, the radical of œnanthylic acid. Cf. BENZOYL. **b** = HEPTYL.

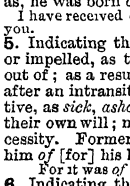
œ-nan'thyl-ate (-thĭl-lāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of œnanthylic acid.

œ/nan-thyl'ic (ē/năn-thĭl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, an acid, $C_6H_{13}\cdot CO_2H$ (normal heptoic acid), nearly corresponding in composition to the *œnanthic* acid of Liebig and Pelouze. It is a colorless liquid boiling at 224° C., and is best obtained by oxidizing œnanthol.

œ/nan-thyl'i-dene (-ĭ-dēn), *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid hydrocarbon, $C_5H_{11}C{:}CH$, having a garlic odor. It is a heptine of normal structure, belonging to the acetylene series.

œno-. A combining form derived from Greek *οἶνος*, *wine.*

Œ/no-car'pus (ē/nō-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *œno-* + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] *Bot.* A small genus of South American pinnate-leaved palms with a slender bractless spadix subtended by a woody spathe. The fruit is black and often edible. Most species yield oil. *Œ. bacaba* is the bacaba palm.



Œnochoë.

œ-noch'o-ë (ē-nŏk'ō-ē), *n. ; L. pl.* -CHOÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. Gr. *οἰνοχοη* ; *οἶνος* wine + *χοή* a pouring.] *Class. Archæol.* A wine pitcher or jug, usually with a trefoil-shaped mouth, found in nearly all periods of Greek art.

œ/no-cyte (ē/nō-sīt), *n.* [*œno-* + *-cyte.*] *Zoöl.* One of the peculiar large cells that form metameric clusters connected with the tracheæ and fat body of insects.

œ-no'lic (ē-nō'lĭk ; -nōl'ĭk), *a.* [*œno-* + (prob.) 1st *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, any of a series of weak tanninlike acids forming the coloring matter of wine, the baccate fruit of various shrubs, etc., orig. designated by such names as *œnocyanin* and *œnolin.*

œ-nol'o-gy (ē-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*œno-* + *-logy.*] Knowledge or study of wines. — **œ/no-log'i-cal** (ē/nŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **œ-nol'o-gist** (ē-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

œ/no-man'cy (ē/nō-măn/sĭ), *n.* [*œno-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by the color or other peculiarities of wine.

œ/no-mel (ē/nō-mĕl ; ĕn'ō-), *n.* [L. *œnomeli*, Gr. *οἰνόμελι* ; *οἶνος* wine + *μέλι* honey.] *Gr. Antiq.* A beverage consisting of wine and honey. Hence, fig., of language or thought.

Œ-no'ne (ē-nō'nē), *n.* [L , fr. Gr. *Οἰνώνη*.] A nymph of Mt. Ida, wife of Paris, who left her for Helen of Troy. She is the subject of two poems by Tennyson.

Œ/no-the'ra (ē/nō-thē'rä ; *often* ē-nŏth'ēr-ä), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. *οἰνοθήρας.*] *Bot.* A genus of American onagraceous herbs, now restricted to species having small yellow flowers with erect buds and terete seeds borne in two rows in the capsule (but formerly including many more or less unrelated forms). It comprises some of the less ornamental and conspicuous evening primroses.

œ-nox'y-dase (ē-nŏk'sĭ-dās ; -dāz), *n.* [*œno-* + *oxydase* for *oxidase.*] *Chem.* An oxidizing enzyme found in ripe grapes and hence in wine. It is similar to laccase, and causes the disease of wine known as "casse."

oer'sted (ûr'stĕd), *n.* [After Hans Christian *Oersted*, Danish physicist.] *Elec.* The C. G. S. unit of magnetic reluctance or resistance, equal to the reluctance of a centimeter cube of air (or vacuum) between parallel faces. Also, a reluctance in which unit magnetomotive force sets up unit flux.

œ-soph'a-gus (ē-sŏf'ā-gŭs), *n.* A certain part of the alimentary canal. See ESOPHAGUS. — **œ/so-phag'e-al** (ē/sō-făj'ē-ăl), *a.*, etc. Vars. of ESOPHAGEAL, etc.

œs'tru-al (ēs'trŏō-ăl), *a.* [See ŒSTRUS.] *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to sexual desire ; — mostly applied to brute animals ; as, the *œstrual* period ; *œstrual* influence.

œs'tru-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [From ŒSTRUS.] To be in heat ; to rut.

œs/tru-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n. Physiol.* State or fact of being under œstrual influence, or of having sexual desire ; rut.

œs'trus (ēs'trŭs ; ēs'-), *n.* [L., a gadfly ; also, frenzy, fr. Gr. *οἶστρος* gadfly ; hence, sting, fury, insane desire, frenzy.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* See ŒSTRIDÆ.

2. A vehement desire or impulse ; stimulus ; frenzy ; rage ; esp., *Physiol.*, the sexual heat of animals ; rut.

of (ŏv ; *unaccented* ŏv), *prep.* [AS. *of* of, from, off ; akin to D. & OS. *af*, G. *ab* off, OHG. *aba* from, away, Icel., Dan., Sw., & Goth. *af*, L. *ab*, Gr. *ἀπό*, Skr. *apa.* Cf. OFF, A-, AB-, AFTER.] In the most general sense : proceeding from ; belonging to ; relating to ; connected with ; concerning. *Of* primarily denotes *from*, *away from*, a sense retained in its independently developed variant, *off* ; hence it is used in expressions involving the idea of *moving* or *resulting from*, as those of separation, derivation, source, agent, means, material, etc. The primary sense, however, has disappeared in most of its derived applications, which have been much affected by its early use in translating the Latin *ab*, *dē*, *ex*, and as corresponding to the French *de.* The latter influence largely brought about its use in many phrase constructions, esp. with verbs and adjectives, notably as replacing the *genitive* (which see). But most of its uses may be traced to the primary sense, implying something that in fact or thought proceeds from a thing, or has, or has had, a connection with it. Hence *of* is used as :

1. Indicating the place or thing from which anything moves, comes, goes, or is directed or impelled ; from ; away from ; out of. *Obs.*, or partly replaced by *off*. See OFF.
"With the least drawing blood *of* another." *Purchas.*

2. Indicating that from which there has been transition, actual or supposed, as an anterior time or state ; also, that from which position or reckoning is defined ; from. *Obs. or Archaic*, except in certain phrases, such as *of old* (cf. def. 17 ; and see OLD, *n.*), *north of*, *within an hour of*, *upwards of*, etc.
How long is it ago since this came unto him ? And he said, *Of* a child. *Mark* ix. 21.
Of fleshly, to be again made spiritual. *Manning.*
Tom . . . finds himself within a foot or two *of* him. *T. Hughes*

3. Indicating that from which a person or thing is deprived, or of which a person or thing is delivered, or of which a person or thing is deprived, or the like ; from ; — partly replaced by *from*, and now used only with certain verbs or adjectives ; as, to cure, ease, empty, rid, deprive, or strip *of* ; quit, rid, bare, destitute, empty *of*.
The man recovered *of* the bite. *Goldsmith*
Heaven make thee free *of* it ! *Shak.*

4. Indicating origin, source, descent, or the like ; from ; as, he was born *of* a race of kings ; he is *of* noble blood.
I have received *of* the Lord that which also I delivered unto you. 1 *Cor.* xi. 23.

5. Indicating that by which a person or thing is actuated or impelled, as the cause, motive, or reason, etc. ; from ; out of ; as a result or consequence of ; — now used chiefly after an intransitive verb, as *die*, *savor*, etc. ; or an adjective, as *sick*, *ashamed*, *glad*, *proud*, etc. ; as, they went *of* their own will ; no body can move *of* itself ; he did it *of* necessity. Formerly also in such constructions as, to thank him *of* [for] his kindness ; shame *of* his conduct.
For it was *of* the Lord to harden their hearts. *Josh.* xi. 20.

6. Indicating the agent, or person by whom or thing by which anything is done or made : (1) often, now archaically, after such past participles as *loved*, *ordained*, *abandoned*, *forgotten* ; as, "He is despised and rejected *of* men" (*Is.* liii. 3) ; (2) after an adjective or adjective phrase characterizing the act or conduct ; as, it was kind *of* him to offer it ; (3) after a noun, indicating the maker or author, or, when the noun is one of action, the doer, often with the force of the subjective genitive ; as, the Epistles *of* Paul ; the plays *of* Shakespeare ; the love *of* God, i. e., God's love for us. Cf. def. 11.
[Jesus] being forty days tempted *of* the Devil. *Luke* iv. 1, 2.
It was a mad . . . trick *of* him to steal from the state. *Shak.*

7. Indicating means or instrument ; by means of ; with ; on. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Pave it all *of* silver and *of* gold. *Chaucer*
They which minister about holy [*R. V.* sacred] things live [*R. V.* eat] *of* the things of the temple. 1 *Cor* ix. 13.

8. Indicating the material, substance, parts, elements of which anything is composed or made, or of which it consists ; as, a throne *of* gold ; a cup *of* water ; an army *of* ten thousand men ; a distance *of* five miles ; a genus *of* plants or animals ; *Her.*, barry *of* six, i. e., having six bars.

9. Indicating a particular example of a class denoted by the limited noun, or a relation of apposition ; as, the continent *of* America ; the city *of* Rome ; — now *Obs. or Archaic* in the sense of, "in the person of."
You have a nurse *of* me. *Shak.*

10. Indicating that to which reference is made, or the subject of thought, action, etc. ; about ; concerning ; relating to ; with reference to ; as regards ; as to ; as, to boast *of* one's achievements ; to tell, judge, or doubt *of* a matter ; what has become *of* him ? Formerly also after *do* ; as in, what was done *of* them ; and after nouns ; as in, a treatise *of* government.
Knew you *of* this fair work ? *Shak.*

11. Indicating the object after a noun denoting an action or agent ; — corresponding to the objective genitive ; as, the commission *of* a crime ; the feeding *of* an army ; a drinker *of* wine ; the love *of* God, i. e., our love for God. Cf. def. 6. See -ING, 2.

12. In many verbal and adjective constructions, denoting a relationship that is hardly more than a grammatical construction, or one that approaches, but is not clearly identifiable with, some one of the foregoing applications ; — representing an Anglo-Saxon or Latin genitive dependent on a verb or adjective ; as, he smelled *of* the flower ; I accuse you *of* treason ; you have the advantage *of* me.

13. Indicating that with respect to which an attribute is ascribed, or of which a fact is affirmed ; in respect of ; in the matter of ; in ; — now to a considerable extent replaced by *in* ; as, slow *of* speech ; forty years *of* age.
False *of* heart, light *of* ear, bloody *of* hand. *Shak.*

14. Indicating an attribute or distinctive mark which characterizes a person or thing ; — corresponding to the descriptive genitive, denoting a quality, quantity, age, price, distinguishing or specifying fact or thing, or the like, and sometimes passing into or connected with other senses ; as, a man *of* courage ; she was all *of* a tremble ; a ship *of* a hundred tons ; a boy *of* ten years ; a time *of* drought ; a sword *of* their manufacture ; a book *of* his selection.

15. Indicating the aggregate or whole of which the limited word or words denote a part, or of which a part is referred to, thought of, affected, etc. ; belonging to a number or quantity mentioned ; out of ; from amongst ; as, most *of* the company ; "the poor *of* his people" (*Is.* xiv. 32) ; the flower *of* the family ; the King *of* kings.
It is a duty to communicate *of* those blessings we have received. *Franklin.*
☞ Sometimes the partitive word may include the whole, as in, all *of* them ; "a hundred upon poor four *of* us" (*Shak.*) ; rarely, by a curious idiom, the partitive word is a superlative or a noun or pronoun denoting an example of a whole which is logically exclusive of the part, either from the nature of the case ; as in, "the fairest *of* her daughters Eve" (*Milton*) ; or by the use of *other*, *else*, or the like, as a qualifier ; as in, "*Of* all men else I have avoided thee" (*Shak.*).

16. Indicating the relationship of possession, otherwise expressed by the possessive case ; belonging or pertaining to, or connected with (a place, time, person, or thing) ; as, the right *of* the possessor ; the gate *of* heaven ; the mistletoe *of* Europe ; the people *of* the Middle Ages ; in the days *of* Herod ; the dean *of* the college ; the genius *of* the language ; the cube *of* a number. See POSSESSIVE, *a.*

17. Indicating a point or space of time ; — during ; in the course of ; on ; as, *of* a day. *Obs. or Archaic & Colloq.*, except in certain phrases ; as, *of* late ; *of* old, etc. Cf. def. 2.
Not be seen to wink *of* all the day. *Shak.*
My custom always *of* the afternoon. *Shak.*

18. In various senses, mostly *Obs.*, now represented by other prepositions ; as : **a** On. "A plague *of* all cowards." "He came *of* an errand." *Shak. Obs. or Colloq.* **b** In. *Obs. or R.* **c** At. *Obs.* **d** To. *Obs.* **e** By. *Obs.* **f** With ; as, what is the matter *of* you ? *Obs. or Colloq.*

of it, by way of, or out of, it ; — where *it* may denote the fact, matter, or thing referred to ; thus, to have a hard life *of it.*

of-. [AS. See OF, prep., OFF.] An obsolete prefix originally used in Anglo-Saxon with verbs in the sense of *away*, *off*, but becoming modified so as frequently to add the sense of *destroying*, *injuring*, or *overcoming*, to that of the verb. In Middle English its meaning became obscured or lost, and in later combinations was gradually superseded by *off-*. See OFF-.

off (ôf ; 205), *adv.* [ME. *of*, orig. the same word as E. *of*, prep., AS. *of*, adv. & prep. See OF.] In a general sense, denoting *from*, or *away from*, something ; as : **1.** Indicating an action (expressed in the context) as that of removing, separating, or putting away ; away ; to a distance ; so as not to be *on* ; as, to take *off* the hat or cloak ; to cut, peel, tear *off* ; to march *off* ; to fly *off* ; to beat *off* ; to cast *off*

2. Specif., *Naut.*, away from the land, shore, ship, or wind ; as, nothing *off* (see under NOTHING, *n.*) ; the ship stood *off.*

3. Indicating a place or time (denoted by the context) as removed ; as, only two weeks *off* ; he stood ten paces *off* ; he had his coat *off.*

4. Indicating an action or process (in the context) as carried to completion ; to the end ; to a finish ; as, the pain passed *off* ; water cools *off* ; to polish *off.*
☞ *Off* (esp. in senses 1 and 3) with *from* and (formerly, and in *dial.* or *vulgar* use still) with *of* is a common redundancy for *off*, prep. ; as, it fell *off* from the table ; he ate *off* of his lap.

off and on. **a** Not constantly ; not regularly ; intermittently ; now and then ; occasionally. **b** *Naut.* On different tacks, now toward, and now away from, the land ; — also prepositionally : alternately at a distance from and in proximity to ; as, *off and on* shore. **c** In alternate connection and disconnection. **d** Adjectively : Being now off and now on ; intermittent ; vacillating. — **off or on**, against or for. Also *off nor on*, as in *neither off nor on*, neither one way nor another ; irrelevant. *Obs.* "The questions no way touch upon puritanism, either *off or on.*" *Bp. Sanderson.*

off, *a.* [From OFF, *adv.* when predicative ; when attributive, chiefly from OFF-, *prefix.*] **1.** Away ; apart ; removed ; gone off ; as, he is *off* to the war.

2. Hence, specif. or fig. : **a** More removed or distant ; situated to one side (of the confronting or main part) ; as, an *off* street. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, the side (i. e., the right side, the left being called the *near* side) of an animal or a team farther from the driver when he is on foot ; hence, right ; as, the *off* horse or ox in a team ; the *off* leg. **c** *Naut.* Farther from the shore ; seaward. **d** *Cricket.* Designating the side of the field or the wicket opposite to that on which the batsman stands. It is the side on the right or left of the wicket keeper according as the batsman is right-handed or left-handed. **e** Discontinued ; given up ; not *on* ; as, the game is *off* ; all bets are *off* ; the gas is *off.* **f** Remote or removed from the fact, normal condition, or standard ; as, James is wholly *off* (i. e., mistaken) in his reckoning ; the poor fellow was *off* (i. e., crazy) ; the market is *off* (i. e., market prices have declined) ; an *off* (remote) chance. Hence, designating time when the ordinary business or course of affairs is suspended, or slackened ; as, he took an *off* day for fishing. "In the *off* season." *Thackeray.*

œ-nan'thin (ē-năn'thĭn), *n.* A poisonous resin from water dropwort (*Œnanthe fistulosa*).

œ-nan'thyl-ene (ē-năn'thĭ-lēn), *n.* [*œnanthyl* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* A heptylene of supposed normal structure. [NANTHIC **a**. *Obs.*]

œ-nan'thyl-ous (-lŭs), *a.* = Œ-

Œ'neus (ē'nūs), *n.* [L. *Oeneus*, fr. Gr. *Οἰνεύς.*] *Gr. Myth.* King of Pleuron and Calydon in Ætolia, whose realm was ravaged by the Calydonian boar, until it was slain by Meleager.

œ/no-cy'an (ē/nō-sī'ăn), **œ/no-cy'a-nin** (-ă-nĭn), *n.* [*œno-* + Gr. *κύανος* a dark blue substance.] See ŒNOLIC. [NOLIC.]

œ/no-lin (ē/nō-lĭn), *n.* See Œ-

œ/no-ma'ni-a (ē/nō-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; *œno-* + *mania.*] *Med* a Dipsomania. **b** Delirium tremens. — **œ/no-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

Œn/o-ma'us (ĕn'ō-mā'ŭs ; ē/nō-), *n.* [L *Oenomaus*, fr. Gr. Οἰνόμαος.] See HIPPODAMIA.

œ-nom'e-ter (ē-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*œno-* + *-meter.*] An alcoholometer.

œ-noph'i-list (ē-nŏf'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [*œno-* + Gr. *φίλος* loving.] A lover of wine.

œ-noph'o-bist (ē-nŏf'ō-bĭst), *n.* [See ŒNO- ; -PHOBIA.] One who dreads or dislikes wine.

œ/no-po-et'ic (ē/nō-pō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*œno-* + Gr. *ποιητικός* productive.] Of or pert. to wine making.

Œ/no-the-ra'ce-æ (-thē-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ŒNOTHERA.] *Bot.* Syn. of ONAGRACEÆ. — **œ/no-the-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

œ/no-thi-on'ic (-thĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*œno-* + *thionic.*] *Chem.* Ethylsulphuric.

oeps, *n.* [OF. *oes*, *ues*, fr. L. *opus* work, need.] Use ; advantage. *Obs*

oer. † OAR.

o'er (ōr ; 201), *prep* , *adv.*, & *prefix.* A contraction of OVER. *Poetic or Dial.*

oer-lam' (ōr-lăm'), *n.* [Cape D. *oorlam* rude, untutored, a slow servant, fr. Malay *orang-lami* old man ; i. e., man out of service.] A semicivilized Hottentot of Namaqualand.

oes. † OOZE, mud.

oes (ōz), *n., pl.* of O.

oe'sar (ē'sär). Var. of OSAR.

œsophag-, **œ-so'ph'a-g-a-l'g-i-a**, **œ/so-phag'e-al**, **œ-soph'a-gec'to-my**, **œ-soph'a-gism**, **œ-soph'a-gi'tis**, **œ-soph'a-go-**, **œ-soph'a-go-cele'**, **œ-soph'a-go-dyn'i-a**, **œ-soph'a-go-my-co'sis**, **œ-soph'a-gop'a-thy**, **œ-soph'a-go ple'gi-a**, **œ-soph a-gor-rha'gi-a**, **œ-soph'a-go-scope'**, **œ-so p h'a-gos'co-py**, **œ-soph'a-go-spasm**, **œ-soph'a-go-ste-no'sis**, **œ-soph'a-gos'to-my**, **œ-soph'a-go-tome'**, **œ-soph'a-got'o-my**. Vars. of ESOPHAG-, ESOPHAGO-, etc.

Œs-trel'a-ta (ēs-trĕl'ā-tā ; ēs-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *οἰστρηλάτος* driven by a gadfly.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of petrels, found chiefly in southern seas. They are dark-colored, often with a white tail and under parts.

œs-trĭ'a-sis (ēs-trĭ'ā-sĭs ; ēs-), *n.* [NL. See ŒSTRUS ; -IASIS.] *Veter.* The disease produced by the botfly.

Œs'tri-dæ (ēs'trĭ-dē ; ēs'-), *n. pl.* [NL. See ŒSTRUS.] *Zoöl.* A family of the true flies consisting of the botflies and the warble flies. The type genus is called *Œstrus*. — **œs'tri-an** (-ăn), **œs'trid** (ēs'trĭd ; ēs'-), *a. & n.* —

œs'troid (-troid), *a.*

œs'tro. Var of ESTRO.

œs'tro-ma'ni-a (ēs'trō-mā'nĭ-ă ; ēs'-), *n.* [NL. See ŒSTRUS ; MANIA.] *Med.* Insanity connected with menstruation.

œs'trous (ēs'trŭs ; ēs'-), *a.* = ŒSTRUAL. [ŒSTRUS.]

œs'trum (-trŭm), *n.* [NL.] = Œ'sy-pum, *n.* L., fr. Gr. *οἰσυπος*, *οἰσύπη.*] Grease of unwashed wool, used as a cosmetic. *Obs.*

Œ-tæ'us (ē-tē'ŭs), *n.* [L. *Oetæus*, of Oeta (a mountain range), fr. Gr. *Οἰταῖος.*] *Astron.* The constellation Hercules ; — an early name, from the mountain range in Thessaly where Hercules is fabled to have ascended the funeral pyre.

œ/vre (ûˊvrˈ), *n. ; pl.* ŒUVRES (ûˊvrˈ). [F., fr. L. *opera* pains, work.] A work, as of art or literature ; also, the work in general of an artist, etc.

oeyllade. † ŒILLADE. [OFF.]

of. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OF. *Arbor* Old French.

O. F. *Abbr.* Odd Fellows ; Old French ; oxidizing flame.

ofærne, *v. t. ; p. p.* OFURNE. [Cf. AS. *ofirnan*, *of* + *iernan.* *iernan*, to run. See RUN.] To overtake ; also, to flee from. *Obs.*

ofald. † OFOLD.

ofcaste, *v. t.* To cast off. *Obs.*

ofclepe, *v. t.* [AS. *ofclipian* to obtain by calling.] To call or summon. *Obs.* [tice *Obs.*]

of-draw', *v. t.* To attract ; entice. *Obs.*

ofdrede. *v. t. ; p. p.* OFDRAD [AS. *ofdrædd*, p. p.] To make afraid. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

of-earn', *v. t.* To earn ; merit.

ofen. † OVEN.

ofer. † AFAR, OVER.

ofere. † OFFERE.

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3. Conditioned or circumstanced, esp. as to material welfare; — with qualifying adverb; as, well *off*; badly *off*; — perhaps derived from the phrase *to come off* (which see).
4. Designating, or pertaining to, the sale of liquor to be consumed away from, or not on, the premises; — short for *off the premises*; as, *off* sale; *off* license. *Eng.*

off (ôf; 205), *prep.* **1.** Away from, or from; so as no longer to be on; as, take it *off* the table; — sometimes indicating: **a** Source or material; as, to dine *off* roast beef. **b** That which one is normally engaged upon; as, to be *off* duty.
2. Hence: Not up to, or in condition for; as, *off* his feed.
In the meantime I had been a little *off* my game. *H. Vardon.*
3. *Naut.* To seaward of; as, two miles *off* shore. See also OFF THE WIND.
4. Opening off from; as, an alley *off* Main Street.
off color *or* **colour**, not of the natural or proper color; hence, below standard. See OFF-COLOR, *a.* — **off side**, in football, hockey, and several other games, said of a player in such a position relative to the ball or the player actually or last in possession of it that according to the rules he is barred from playing the ball and, generally, from interfering with an opponent, until by his own movement or that of the ball he again becomes on side. In general a player is *off side* when the ball has been last played or touched by one of his own side behind him. In the American game of football being *off side* in a scrimmage involves a penalty of loss of distance to the offender's side. — **off the wind**, *Naut.*, with the wind abaft the beam; sailing free; as, to sail *off the wind*. Cf. ON THE WIND.

off, *interj.* Stand or be off; away; begone.

off, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* Offing. *Rare.*
2. State or condition of being off.
3. *Cricket.* The off side of the wicket. See OFF, *a.*, 2 **d**.

off (ôf; 205), *v. t.*; OFFED (ôft); OFF'ING. **1.** To put off; to postpone. *Obs.*
2. To eat off; to swallow. *Rare.*
3. To take off; to doff. *Rare.*
Old men *off* hat to the Boy *H. Melville.*

off, *v. i.* **a** To go off; to depart; to come off. *Obs. or Colloq. & Vulgar.* **b** *Naut.* To move off from the shore. *R.* **to off with**, to take off. *Now Dial. or Humorous.*

off-. [See OFF, *adv.*] The adverb *off* used as a prefix with verbs, verbal nouns, nouns, and participial adjectives. It was formerly written *of-* (see OF-).

of'fal (ôf'ăl), *n.* [*off* + *fall.*] **1.** That which falls off from anything, or is allowed to fall off as worthless, or as negligible for the immediate purpose, as chips of wood, the extreme side and end pieces of a hide of leather, etc.; — now *dial., technical, or trade cant*, as, specif.: **a** The waste parts of a butchered animal, or the parts cut off in dressing it, as (in American packing houses) the digestive tract, blood, lungs, feet, and external genitals, and in cattle and sheep also the head. **b** The by-products, screenings, bran, and shorts of wheat. **c** Small or inferior fish, as distinguished from *prime*.
2. Anything that is thrown away as worthless; carrion; refuse; rubbish; garbage.
The *offals* of other professions. *South.*

off'cast' (ôf'kăst'; 205), *p. a.* Also **off'-cast'**. Cast off; rejected. — *n.* One that is cast off or rejected.

off'-col'or, *or* **-col'our,** *a.* Not of the proper or natural color; hence, below the mark or standard; not in order or good condition; specif.: **a** Dubious; of doubtful propriety; risqué; as, his stories were rather *off-color*. **b** Not having the right color or not colorless, and thus being inferior; — said esp. of diamonds.

off'cut' (ôf'kŭt'; 205), *n.* **1.** That which is cut off.
2. Specif.: *Print.* A portion of the printed sheet, either cut off to reduce it to the proper size, or, in certain sizes of books, cut off and folded separately. Cf. INSET, 3 **a**.

off'-drive', *v. t.* *Cricket.* To drive to the off side.

of-fend' (ô-fĕnd'), *v. i.*; -FEND'ED; -FEND'ING. [OF. *offendre*, L. *offendere, offensum*; *ob* (see OB-) + *fendere* (in comp.) to thrust, dash. See DEFEND.] **1.** To stumble. *Obs. & R.*
2. To transgress the moral or divine law; to commit an offense or crime; to stumble; sin.
We have *offended* against the Lord already. 2 *Chron.* xxviii. 13.
If it be a sin to covet honor,
I am the most *offending* soul alive. *Shak.*
3. To cause dislike, anger, or vexation; to displease.
I shall *offend*, either to detain or give it. *Shak.*
4. To be offended. *Obs. & R. Scot.*

of-fend', *v. t.* **1.** To transgress; to violate; to sin against; to wrong. *Obs.* "He hath *offended* the law." *Shak.*
2. *Bib.* To oppose or obstruct in duty; to cause to stumble; to cause to sin or to fall. *Obs.*
If thy right eye *offend* thee, pluck it out. *Matt.* v. 29, 30.
3 To strike against; to attack; assail. *Obs.*
4. To strike so as to injure; to hurt; to cause to have bodily pain; to injure physically. *Obs. or Archaic.*
5. To displease; to make angry; to affront; vex.
The conduct that *offends* you so. *Cowper.*

of-fend'er (ô-fĕn'dẽr), *n.* One who offends; one who violates any law, divine or human; one who commits an offense; a wrongdoer; a transgressor.

of-fense', of-fence' (ô-fĕns'), *n.* See *Orthography, Introd.* § 27. [ME. *offense, offence, offens*, OF. *offense, offens*, F. *offense*, L. *offensa, offensum, offensus*, all fr. *offendere*. See OFFEND.] Act of offending, or state of being offended; also, that which offends; specif.: **a** Stumbling, lit. or fig. *Obs.*, except in *Bib.* usage.
A stumblingstone and rock of *offense*. *Rom.* ix. 33.
b An occasion of stumbling or of sin; a stumblingblock.
Woe to that man by whom the *offense* cometh! *Matt.* xviii. 7.
c Act of attacking; attack; assault; as, weapons or arms of *offense*. **d** Injury; hurt; damage; pain. *Obs. or Archaic.* **e** Act of displeasing, affronting, or angering; state of being displeased, affronted, etc.; displeasure; affront. "Just cause of *offense*." *Sir P. Sidney.*
I have given my opinion against the authority of two great men, but I hope without *offense* to their memories. *Dryden.*
f Disfavor; disgrace. *Obs.* **g** Quality or state of being offensive or disgusting; also, that which is offensive or disgusting; a nuisance. *Obs.* **h** A breach of moral or social conduct; an infraction of law; a crime; sin; transgression; misdeed; any public wrong, whether a crime or misdemeanor. *Offense* has no technical legal meaning; but it is sometimes used specifically for an indictable crime (as in the British Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act 1878, 41 & 42 Vict. c. 731), and sometimes for a misdemeanor or a wrong punishable only by fine or penalty. Sometimes a distinction is made between offenses and quasi offenses, as in the second *Citation*, below.
Who was delivered for our *offenses*, and was raised again for our justification *Rom.* iv. 25.
Offenses are those illegal acts which are done wickedly and with the intent to injure, while quasi offenses are those which cause injury to another, but proceed only from error, neglect, or imprudence. *Edwards v Turner*, 6 *Rob.* (*La.*) 382.
Syn. — Umbrage, resentment; misdeed, misdemeanor, trespass, delinquency, affront, indignity, outrage, insult.

of-fense'less, of-fence'less (ô-fĕns'lĕs), *a.* Unoffending; inoffensive; incapable of offending or attacking.

of-fen'sive (ô-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *offensif*. See OFFEND.]
1. Making attack; pert. to, or characterized by, offense or attack; assailant; aggressive; hence, fitted for, or used in, attacking; — opposed to *defensive*; as, an *offensive* war; *offensive* weapons; a league *offensive* and defensive.
2. Causing injury or damage; harmful; injurious. *Obs.*
Offensive to the stomach. *Bacon*
3. Giving offense; causing, or such as to cause, displeasure or resentment; insulting; as, *offensive* words.
4. Giving pain or unpleasant sensations; obnoxious, as to the physical senses or to the moral sense; revolting; disgusting; as, an *offensive* smell; *offensive* sounds.
5. Of the nature of an offense, sin, or transgression; offending, or tending to offend; transgressive. *Obs.*
6. Productive of spiritual stumbling. *Obs.*
Syn. — Displeasing, disagreeable, distasteful, obnoxious, disgusting; impertinent, rude, saucy; opprobrious, insolent, abusive, scurrilous; attacking, invading. See HATEFUL. — **of-fen'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **of-fen'sive-ness,** *n.*

of-fen'sive, *n.* State or posture of one who offends or makes attack; aggressive attitude; act of the attacking party; — opposed to *defensive*; as, to act on the *offensive*.

of'fer (ôf'ẽr), *v. t.*; OF'FERED (-ẽrd) · OF'FER-ING. [ME. *offren, offrien*, AS. *offrian* to sacrifice, fr. L. *offerre*; *ob* (see OB-) + *ferre* to bear, bring. The English word was influenced by F. *offrir* to offer, of the same origin. See BEAR to carry.] **1.** To present, as an act of worship; to sacrifice; to present in prayer or devotion; — often with *up*.
A holy priesthood to *offer* up spiritual sacrifices. 1 *Pet.* ii. 5
2. To give or present in general. *Obs.*
3. To present for acceptance or rejection; to hold out; tender; proffer; as, to *offer* a bribe; to *offer* one's self in marriage.
4. To bid, as a price; to make an offer to give or to pay; as, to *offer* a guinea for a ring; to *offer* a salary or reward.
5. *Com.* To present, bring forward, or expose for sale.
6. To present or bring forward for action or consideration; to propose; suggest; propound; as, to *offer* an opinion. With an infinitive object: To make an offer; to declare one's willingness; as, he *offered* to help me.
7. To attempt or try to inflict, make, or do; hence, to do, make, or give, as to *offer* violence, resistance, an insult, etc.
8. To attempt; undertake; try; — with the infinitive.
All that *offer* to defend him. *Shak.*
Syn. — OFFER, PROFFER. TO OFFER is to tender what may be accepted or rejected at the option of the other party; to PROFFER is to make an offer esp. voluntarily, heartily, or in good faith; as, "I *offer* thee three things: choose these one of them" (1 *Chron.* xxi. 10); "There was a crown *offered* him: and being *offered* him, he put it by" (*Shak.*); "Refuse not, mighty lord, this *proffered* love" (*id.*); "Dorothea . . . felt that it would be indelicate just then to ask for any information which Casaubon did not *proffer*" (*G. Eliot*).

of'fer, *v. i.* **1.** To present something as an act of worship or devotion; to make an offering or sacrifice; to sacrifice.
2. To make an offer or proposal, as of a position or of marriage; to propose.
3. To make an attempt, essay, or trial; — used with *at*.
"Without *offering* at any other remedy." *Swift.*
He would be *offering* at the shepherd's voice. *L'Estrange.*
4 To incline; to tend. *Obs.*
5. To present itself; to come to hand.
The occasion *offers*, and the youth complies. *Dryden.*

of'fer, *n.* [Cf. F. *offre*, fr. *offrir* to offer. See OFFER, *v. t.*]
1. Act of offering, bringing forward, proposing, or bidding; a presenting for acceptance; a proffer; a proposal, as of marriage; an advance; a bid. In law an unaccepted *offer* creates no liability. Cf. ACCEPTANCE, 4.
When *offers* are disdained, and love denied. *Pope*
2. Condition of being offered, as for sale.
3. That which is offered, brought forward, or presented for acceptance; an offering, as in worship. *Obs. or R.*
4. Attempt; endeavor; essay; as, he made an *offer* to catch the ball. "Some *offer* and attempt." *South.*
5. Hence, fig.: A small knob on a deer's antler; a rudimentary point or tine.
on offer, on or for sale.

of'fer-ing, *n.* [AS. *offrung* a sacrifice.] **1.** Act of one who offers; a proffering; specif.: **a** A presenting of something as an act of worship or devotion; sacrifice; oblation.
[None] to the *offering* before her should go. *Chaucer.*
b A presenting or tender of something for acceptance or rejection, for sale, etc.
2. That which is offered; a gift; specif., that which is presented as an expiation or atonement for sin, or as a free gift; a sacrifice; an oblation; as, a sin *offering*.
3. *Jew. Antiq.* One of various ceremonial sacrifices or gifts to the deity. The *offerings* described in the Levitical code are usually classified as **bloody** (animal), and **bloodless** (vegetable, from the produce of the tilled field and the vineyard, but not the garden or orchard), and **liquid, offerings**. Incense and salt were regularly used with all victims and oblations, part of these being burnt, while part fell to the priest. Among the ancient Jews the principal kinds of offerings were:
burnt offering, the chief animal sacrifice in use from the earliest times, usually in collective worship. The victim was an unblemished bullock, he-goat, or ram. The hide was given to the priest, but all the rest of the animal was burnt on the altar, whence this was sometimes called the *whole burnt offering*. Also loosely applied to offerings that were partly burnt (*Lev.* i.). — **drink o.**, a libation of wine, etc., often accompanying other sacrifices and required with every public burnt offering. — **freewill o.** See under *peace offering*, below. — **gult o.**, an animal sacrifice, usually of an unblemished ram, in atonement for trespass against property of God or man. Its ritual resembles the sin offering, with which it is sometimes confused; but its specific feature is preliminary restitution of six fifths the value taken (*Num.* v. 5 ff.). — **heave o.**, in a peace offering, the portion of the animal which was lifted up by the officiating priest (*Ex.* xxix. 27; *Lev.* vii. 32). — **meal o.**, a vegetable sacrifice of a preparation partly of flour and salt, usually mingled with oil (*Lev.* ii.). — **meat o.** = MEAL OFFERING.
Meat . . . is in the Authorized Version food in general, not, as now, flesh food only. . . . The *meat offering* contained no flesh, but was composed of meal and oil. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*
— **peace o.**, an animal sacrifice of an unblemished ox, sheep, or goat in which the fat was burnt, the breast given to the priests, and the remains partaken of by the worshipers and burnt. In Lev. vii. ff. this offering is subdivided into the **freewill offering**, in which the victim need not be unblemished; the **thank offering**, in which the remains must be entirely consumed on the day of the sacrifice, and in which was made a peculiar cereal oblation including leavened bread; and the **votive offering**, made in fulfillment of a vow (*Lev.* iii.). — **sin o.**, an animal sacrifice in which the blood was smeared on the altar and the choice and fat parts burnt there, but the remainder burnt outside the sanctuary. The victim was, typically, an unblemished she-goat, lamb, turtledove, or pigeon (*Lev.* iv., v.). — **thank o.**, **votive o.** See *peace offering*, above. — **wave o.**, in a peace offering, the portion which was moved backward and forward by the officiating priest, and which was given to Aaron and his sons (*Ex.* xxix. 26, 27; *Lev.* vii. 30).
4. *Eccl.* A sum of money offered at a service; as, a missionary *offering*. Specif.: *Ch. of Eng.* Personal tithes payable according to custom, either at certain seasons, as Christmas or Easter, or on certain occasions, as marriages or christenings.

of'fer-to-ry (ôf'ẽr-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *offertorium* the place to which offerings were brought, in LL. offertory.] **1.** [*Usually cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* Also **Of'fer-to'ri-um** (-tō'rĭ-ŭm). **a** An antiphon or anthem sung or said in the Mass immediately after the Credo, during which formerly the faithful made their offerings of bread and wine for the Mass, of gifts for the clergy, etc., and during which now the collection, if there is to be one, is taken. **b** That part of the Mass which the priest says while the offerings are made. **c** The anticipatory oblation, or oblation of the unconsecrated elements.
2. *Chs. of the Anglican Communion.* **a** Now usually, more fully, **offertory sentences.** The Scripture sentences said or sung in the communion services, or any other occasion of public worship, during the collection of the offerings. **b** That part of the communion service at which the offerings of the people are received; also, a similar part of other services for public worship.
3. The offering made during an offertory (defs. 1 & 2). Hence, a collection of money taken at a religious service.
4. *Eccl. Antiq.* **a** A cloth in which the bread received from the people was wrapped. **b** A chalice veil. **c** A cloth for enveloping the paten.
5. An anthem sung, or an organ voluntary played, during the offertory, or taking collection, in a religious service

off'hand' (ôf'hănd'; 205), *adv.* Without previous study or preparation; extempore; as, he replied *offhand*.

off'hand' (ôf'hănd'; 87), *a.* Done or made offhand; extemporaneous; impromptu; as, *offhand* excuses.

of'fice (ôf'ĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *officium*, prob. for *opificium*; *ops* ability, wealth, help + *facere* to do or make. See OPULENT; FACT.] **1.** That which a person does for, or with reference to, another or others; a service.
I would I could do a good *office* between you. *Shak*
2. That which one ought to do or must do; a requirement or thing to be expected; specif.: **a** Duty connected with an occupation, position, etc.; an assigned service; one's task or part. **b** Position of trust or ministration.
Inasmuch as I am the apostle of the Gentiles, I magnify mine *office*. *Rom* xi. 13.
3. Discharge of a duty or service; attendance. *Obs.*
4. That which is performed, or intended to be done, by a particular thing; that which anything is fitted to perform; proper action; function.
They [the eyes] resign their *office* and their light. *Shak.*
In this experiment the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of so many prisms. *Sir I. Newton.*
5. Specif., voiding of excretions; evacuation. *Obs. or Dial.*
6. **a** A special duty, trust, charge, or position, conferred by an exercise of governmental authority and for a public purpose; a position of trust or authority conferred by an act of governmental power; a right to exercise a public function or employment and receive the emoluments (if any) thereto belonging; as, an executive or judicial *office*; a municipal *office*; — distinguished from an *employment*. In its fullest sense an *office* embraces the elements of tenure, duration, duties, and emoluments, but the element of emoluments is not essential to the existence of an office. **b** In a wider sense, any position or place in the employment of the government, esp. one of trust or authority; also, that of an employee of a corporation invested with a part of the executive authority; a position of trust or authority in the regular and continued employment of a corporation; also, the trust itself.
7. A ceremonial observance, religious or social; a ceremony; a rite; esp., *pl.*, obsequies.

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off. † OF. [offered.]
off. *Abbr.* Official; officinal; officer.
off'-bear', *v. t.* To bear or carry off; specif., *Brickmaking*, to carry off (the freshly molded bricks) from the molder's bench to the hack, or (the dried brick) from the hack to the kiln. — **off'-bear'er,** *n.*
off'-cap', *v. i.* To doff the cap. *Obs.* — *n.* Off-capping. *Obs.*
off'-chance', *n.* A remote or unlikely chance. [Off-color.]
off'-col'ored, *or* **-col'oured,** *a.*
off'come', *n.* **1.** *Arith.* In multiplication, the product. *Obs.*
2. Conclusion, as from a discussion. *Obs.*
3. *Scot.* **a** Outcome of an affair. **b** Excuse; evasion. [grain.]
off'-corn', *n.* Refuse or offal
offe. † OF, OFF.
offe, *n.* & *v.* [L. *offa* bite, morsel.] Crumb. *Obs.*
of-fear', *v. t.* [*of-* + *fear* to terrify.] To make afraid. *Obs.*
of-fence', *v. t.* [F. *offenser.*] To offend *Obs.*
of-fen'cious, *a.* Offensive. *Obs.*
of-fend'a-ble (ô-fĕn'dȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
of-fend'ant, *a.* [OF., p. pr.] Injurious. *Obs.*
of-fend'ant, *n.* [Cf. OF. *offendant*, p. pr.] **1.** An offender; a transgressor. *Rare.*
2. An attacker. *Obs.*
of-fend'ed, *p. p.* of OFFEND.—
of-fend'ed-ly, *adv.*
of-fend'er, *n.* [L. *offendiculum.*] A stumbling block; an occasion of moral stumbling; an offense. *Obs.* [fender. *Rare.*]
of-fend'ress, *n.* A female of-
of'fense (ôf'ĕnz). Var. of OFTENS. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
of-fense'ful, **of-fence'ful.** *a.* Causing offense; displeasing; wrong. *Rare.*
of-fense'less-ly, of-fence'less-ly, *adv.* of OFFENSELESS.
of-fen'si-ble (ô-fĕn'sĭ-b'l). *a.* [Cf. OF. *offensible* offensive.] 1. That may give offense; harmful; injurious. *Obs.*
2. Liable to be offended. *Rare.*
of-fen'sion, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *offensio* an offense.] Offense. *Obs.*
of-fen'siv. Offensive. *Ref. Sp.*
of'fer-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
offerand. † OFFRAND.
of'fered. Offered. *Ref. Sp.*
offere. † OFFEAR.
of'fer-ee', *n.* See -EE.
of'fer-er, *n.* One who offers.
of'fer-or, *n.* An offerer.
offerre. † AFAR.
of'fer-ture, *n.* [OF., or LL. *offertura* an offering.] Offering, as in worship; an offer; proposal; overture. *Obs.*
off'-fall', † OFFAL.
off'-fall'ing, *n.* That which falls off; a falling off; declension; *pl.*, crumbs or the like from the table *Scot.*
off'ferd. Offered. *Ref. Sp.*
off'-glide', *n.* See GLIDE, *n.*, 3 **a**.
off'-go', *n.* A going or starting off; a start. *Scot.*
off'-go'ing, *n.* A going off; departure; removal. — *a.* Going off or away.
off'-hand'ed, *a.* Offhand.—**off'-hand'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**off'-hand'edness,** *n.* [driving.]
off'-hit'ting, *n.* *Cricket.* Off-
of'fice (ôf'ĭs). Dial. Eng. var. of KAVES. [officiate. *Obs.*]
of'fice (ôf'ĭs), *v. t.* *Eccl.* To

8. *Eccl.* Any prescribed service or form of worship: **a** *R. C. Ch.* (1) The daily service of the breviary. (2) The introit. (3) The service of the Mass. **b** *Chs. of Anglican Communion.* (1) Morning Prayer or Evening Prayer. (2) The introit. (3) The communion service. **c** (1) Any fixed occasional service, as for baptism, burial, etc. (2) Any service prepared and appointed for a particular occasion.

9. The place where a particular kind of business or service for others is transacted; a house, room, or apartment in which public officers and others transact business; the building, room, or department in which the clerical work of an establishment is done; a countinghouse; the room, etc., in which the business or work of some particular department of a large concern or company is carried on or from which it is directed; as, the register's *office;* a lawyer's *office;* manufactory *office;* freight *office.*

10. The company, or persons collectively, whose place of business is in an office; as, I have notified the *office.*

In England the life insurance company is almost universally referred to as the *office.* *J. A. Jackson.*

11. Specif., any of various buildings or sets of rooms in which the business of some branch of governmental administration is conducted or from which it is directed; also, the persons, esp. the chief and his immediate assistants, who conduct or direct the business; — with a qualifying word; as, War *Office;* Colonial *Office;* Home *Office;* Foreign *Office;* Patent *Office;* Pension *Office.* In Great Britain the term is applied to all branches or departments of government business (including those called in the United States *departments*) of which the chief is a member of the cabinet. In the United States it is applied to certain large branches of the national government's business which rank below the departments, or principal branches, and whose chiefs are not cabinet members.

12. *pl.* The apartments, attached buildings, or outhouses in which the domestics discharge the duties attached to the service of a house, as kitchens, pantries, stables, etc.

The house, gardens, and *offices.* *F. L. Olmstead.*

13. A privy. *Colloq.*

14. A signal; hint; intimation; a "tip." *Slang, Eng.*

A well-trained animal should not stir till he gets the "*office*" to walk — the slight pressure of both legs and the feel of his mouth equally with both reins. *W. A. Kerr.*

Syn. — OFFICE, POST, APPOINTMENT, SITUATION, PLACE agree in the idea of a position, but differ somewhat in their connotations. OFFICE commonly suggests a position of (esp. public) trust or authority; POST emphasizes the idea of duty or responsibility, sometimes also of attendant difficulty or danger; as, "Choose what *office* thou wilt in the land, 't is thine" (*Shak.*); "Men like soldiers may not quit the *post* allotted by the gods" (*Tennyson*). An APPOINTMENT is an office to which one is nominated or appointed; as, the various *appointments* at the disposal of the President. SITUATION emphasizes the idea of employment, esp. in a subordinate position; as, to seek a *situation* as governess, as private secretary. PLACE, once common in the sense of high position, is now used, esp. familiarly or colloq., for position in general; as, he has found a good *place;* to lose one's *place.* The word is often employed particularly with reference to servants; as, a cook, a coachman, looking for a *place.* See OCCUPATION, TRADE.

of'fice (ŏf'ĭs), *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To perform (a duty or service); to discharge. *Shak.*

2. To appoint to, or put in, office.

3. To force or separate by the power of one's office. *Rare.*

A Jack guardant cannot *office* me from my son. *Shak.*

4. To give a signal, "tip," or the like. *Slang, Eng.*

office bearer. An officeholder; an officer.

office copy. *Law.* An authenticated or certified copy of a record, from the proper office.

office found. *Law.* The return of a verdict by an inquest of office. See under INQUEST.

of'fice-hold'er (ŏf'ĭs-hōl'dẽr), *n.* An officer, particularly one in the civil service; a placeman.

of'fi-cer (ŏf'ĭ-sẽr), *n.* [F. *officier,* LL. *officiarius.* See OFFICE.] **1.** One charged with a duty; an agent; a minister. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

2. One who holds an office; a person lawfully invested with an office, whether civil, military, or ecclesiastical, and whether under the state or a private corporation or the like; as, a church *officer;* a police *officer;* an *officer* of an insurance company. See OFFICE, 6. "I am an *officer* of state." *Shak.*

3. a *Mil. & Nav.* One who holds a position of authority or command in an army or navy; specif., one who holds a commission; a *commissioned officer,* as distinguished, in the army from *noncommissioned officers,* in the navy from *warrant* and *petty officers.* See these terms. **b** On a merchant or pleasure vessel, the master, captain, or any of the mates. The first, second, etc., mates are often called first, second, etc., *officers,* although the master is an officer.

4. In some honorary orders, a member in some grade above the lowest; as, an *officer* of the Legion of Honor.

officer at (*or* **of**) **arms,** *Her.,* a herald or pursuivant. *Obs.* — **o. of the day,** *Mil.,* the officer who, on a given day, is in charge of the arrangements of a military force or post, having the oversight of the guard, prisoners, barracks, messes, etc. — **o. of the deck,** *Naut.,* a watch officer temporarily in charge on the deck of a vessel, esp. a war vessel, as the representative of the commanding officer; — sometimes called *officer of the watch.* — **o. of the guard,** *Mil.,* a commissioned officer detailed daily for service commanding the guard. He is under the orders of the officer of the day.

of'fi-cer (ŏf'ĭ-sẽr), *v. t.;* OF'FI-CERED (-sẽrd); OF'FI-CER-ING.

1. To furnish with officers; to appoint officers over.

2. To command or direct as an officer; as, veterans *officered* the recruits; the troops were well *officered.*

3. To command or direct; to conduct; manage.

office wire. *Elec.* Copper wire with a paraffined cotton insulation, used in wiring bells, annunciators, and the like.

of-fi'cial (ŏ-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *officialis:* cf. OF. *official.* See OFFICE; cf. OFFICIAL, *n.*] **1.** Discharging or performing an office, service, or function; subservient. *Obs.*

Parts *official* unto nutrition. *Sir T. Browne.*

Official members is to say: a finger, a joint, an hand, either a foot, [or] limbs of office. *Lanyrance.*

2. Of or pert. to an office, position, or trust; connected with holding of office; as, *official* duties, or routine.

That, in the *official* marks invested, you
Anon do meet the senate. *Shak.*

3. Holding an office or serving in a public position; authorized to perform a particular service; as, an *official* messenger.

4. Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority; authorized; authoritative; as, an *official* statement.

5. *Pharm.* Approved by authority; sanctioned by the pharmacopœia; appointed to be used in medicine; as, an *official* drug or preparation. Cf. OFFICINAL, 1.

6. Befitting to, or characteristic of, a person in office, or a person when acting in this official capacity; formal.

official nomenclature, *Org. Chem.,* a system of nomenclature adopted by an international congress of organic chemists in Geneva in 1892, for use wherever it is desired to have a single name for each compound. In it compounds are treated as far as possible as derivatives of simple chain or simple ring hydrocarbons, and many familiar suffixes are used. Thus, isobutane is called *methyl propane;* ethylene, *ethene;* alcohol, *ethanol;* ether, *ethanoxyethane;* acetone, *propanone;* formaldehyde, *methanal;* acetic acid, *ethanic acid;* oxalate, *ethandiate.* Arabic numerals are used to indicate the positions of substituting atoms or groups; as, 1, 2-dichlor-ethane. Abbr. *off. nom.* — **o. oath.** See OATH, 1. — **o. principal.** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* = OFFICIAL, *n.*, **a.**

of-fi'cial (ŏ-fĭsh'ăl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *officialis* a magistrate's attendant. See OFFICIAL, *a.*] One who holds, or is invested with, an office; specif.: **a** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* The person appointed by an archbishop, bishop, dean, chapter, archdeacon, etc., to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction; — now often called *official principal.* The *official,* or *official principal,* of the Archbishop of Canterbury's court, or the Court of Arches, is now commonly called *Dean of Arches;* the *official's* office in a bishop's court is united with that of chancellor of the diocese. **b** A person invested with an office, esp. one having subordinate administrative or executive powers in a government or public institution.

of-fi'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Action characteristic of an official; official system or routine; officials collectively; also, strict adherence to office routine; red-tapism.

of-fi'ci-al'i-ty (ŏ-fĭsh'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. for sense 1 F. *officialité.*] **1.** *Eccl.* The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. Officialism. *Rare.*

3. That which is official, as a position, notice, etc.

of-fi'ci-ant (ŏ-fĭsh'ĭ-ănt), *n.* [LL. *officians,* p. pr. See OFFICIATE.] *Eccl.* The officer who officiates or performs an office; an officiating priest or minister.

of-fi'ci-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Connected with, or derived from, an office, as a title; having a title or rank in virtue of holding an office; as, *officiary* earls. *Heylin.*

2. Of or pertaining to an office or an officer; official. *Rare.*

of-fi'ci-a-ry, *n.* **1.** An officer or official. *Rare.*

2. A body of officers; an official body. *U. S.*

3. A division of certain Scotch Highland estates in charge of overseer or officer. *Oxf. E. D.*

of-fi'ci-ate (-āt), *v. i.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [LL. *officiare.* See OFFICE.] **1.** To perform divine service; to perform the office of priest or minister; hence, to act as an officer in performing a duty; to transact the business of an office or public trust.

2. *Physiol.* To perform its function; to function. *Obs.*

3. To minister; to be promotive. *Obs. & R.*

of-fi'ci-ate, *v. t.* To discharge, perform, or supply, as an official duty or function; to celebrate or fulfill. *Obs.*

Merely to *officiate* light
Round this opacous earth. *Milton.*

of-fi'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of officiating.

of-fi'ci-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [LL.] One who officiates.

of-fic'i-nal (ŏ-fĭs'ĭ-năl; ŏf'ĭ-sī'năl; 277), *a.* [F., fr. L. *officina* a workshop, contr. fr. *opificina,* fr. *opifex* a workman.] **1.** *Pharm.* Kept in stock by apothecaries; — said of such drugs and medicines as may be had without special preparation or compounding; not magistral. This term is often interchanged with *official,* but in strict use *officinal* drugs are not necessarily *official.* See OFFICIAL, *a.*, 5.

2. Of or pertaining to shops; "shoppy." *Rare.*

of-fic'i-nal, *n. Pharm.* An officinal drug or medicine.

of-fi'cious (ŏ-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *officiosus:* cf. F. *officieux.* See OFFICE.] **1.** Disposed or eager to serve or do kind offices; kind; obliging; of a lie, told as a kind act with the purpose of helping another, or promoting another's concern. *Obs.*

Very *officious,* humane, and hospitable. *Burke.*

If there were any lie in the case, it could be no more than an *officious* and venial one. *Note on Gen.* xxvii. 19 (*Douay Ver.*).

2. Dutiful. *Obs.*

3. Performing its office or function; efficacious. *Rare.*

4. Volunteering, or disposed to volunteer, one's services where they are neither asked nor needed; meddlesome.

You are too *officious*
In her behalf that scorns your services. *Shak.*

5. Of or pertaining to an office; official; formal. *Obs.*

6. *Diplomacy.* Having a connection merely through the position of the speaker or doer, or the nature of the matters or duties, with official matters or duties; of an informal or unauthorized nature; unofficial; — opposed to *official;* as, an *officious* conversation or capacity.

Syn. — OFFICIOUS, PRAGMATICAL, IMPERTINENT, IMPUDENT, SAUCY, PERT, COOL. One is OFFICIOUS who obtrudes one's assistance or services where they are not needed; one is PRAGMATICAL who is fussily or dogmatically officious; as, "I hate to be worrying and *officious*" (*Jane Austen*); "Their *officious* inquisitiveness was not gratified" (*Scott*); "T was but the *officious* zeal of a well-meaning creature for my honor" (*Sterne*); "I cannot walk home from office, but some *officious* friend offers his unwelcome courtesies to accompany me" (*Lamb*); "His extreme pomposity, the solemn stiffness of his person, the conceited twinkling of his little old eyes, the quaint importance of his delivery, are ... like some *pragmatical* old coxcomb represented on the stage" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "the pert *pragmatical* demeanor of several young stagers in divinity" (*Swift*). One is IMPERTINENT who meddles or intrudes (by speech or action) in things which are not one's concern; one is IMPUDENT who is unblushingly or shamelessly impertinent; as, "It is ... most insufferably *impertinent* to be thus dragged into print" (*Mad. D'Arblay*): "He did make me feel painfully that I had been guilty of the *impertinence* of praising" (*Mrs. Kemble*); "Peace, *impudent* and shameless Warwick!" (*Shak.*); "I detest the *impudence* which pays a stranger compliments" (*Scott*). SAUCY implies flippant levity, esp. to one's superiors or elders; PERT implies offensive or ill-bred forwardness; as, "A servant ... is *saucy* only because he is servile" (*Johnson*); "the flirting *saucy* phrase" (*T. Gray*); "She made him a *saucy* curtsy in reply to his own dismal bow" (*Thackeray*); "a *pert* jackanapes, full of college petulance and self-conceit" (*Smollett*); "a little upstart, vulgar being ... with all her airs of *pert* pretension and underbred finery" (*Jane Austen*); "The book is written in a light, dashing (but not cockney *pert*) way" (*E. FitzGerald*). COOL, as here compared (see COOL), implies calm assurance or effrontery; as, "It is the *cool* manner in which the whole is done that annoys you" (*Hazlitt*); "the *cool* proposition to surrender his house" (*Hawthorne*). See AUDACITY, ARROGANT, MEDDLE, INTRUDE, MISCHIEVOUS.

— of-fi'cious-ly, *adv.* **— of-fi'cious-ness,** *n.*

off'ing (ŏf'ĭng; 205), *n.* [From OFF.] That part of the visible sea at a good distance from the shore, or where there is deep water and no need of a pilot; also, distance, or position at a distance, from the shore; as, the ship had ten miles *offing;* we saw a ship in the *offing.*

off'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Shy or distant in manner. *Colloq.*

off'let (-lĕt), *n.* [*off* + *let.*] A pipe or channel to let off water or other fluid.

off'print' (ŏf'prĭnt'; 205), *v. t.* [*off* + *print.*] To reprint (as an excerpt); as, some magazine articles are *offprinted* from other magazines.

off'print' (ŏf'prĭnt'), *n.* An excerpt, as a magazine article, separately printed.

off'scour' (ŏf'skour'; 205), *v. t.* [*off* + *scour.*] To scour off; to cleanse. — **off'scour'er** (ŏf'skour'ẽr), *n.*

off'scour'ing (ŏf'skour'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of scouring off. *R.*

2. That which is scoured off; hence, refuse; cast-off filth; — usually in *pl.;* as, *offscourings* of society.

off'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* [*off* + *set.* Cf. SET-OFF.] **1.** Act of setting off; start.

2. In general, that which sets off, springs, or is derived from, or is set off from, before, or against, something; as: **a** *Bot.* A short prostrate lateral shoot, which takes root at the apex and develops a new individual. See HOUSELEEK, *Illust.* **b** A lateral or collateral branch; an offshoot, as a person or family of a collateral branch of a family or race.

The Benedictine monks, and all their *offsets.* *Rev. D. Rock.*

c A spur from a range of hills or mountains. **d** Something that embellishes or serves to set off something else; a foil. **e** Something that serves to counterbalance or to compensate for something else, as either of equivalent items on the two sides of an account; a set-off. **f** *Surv.* A short distance measured (usually) at right angles from a line, as to a boundary in computing the area of an irregular-shaped piece of land, or to continue a line parallel to itself at some little distance away to avoid an obstruction, or the like. **g** *Arch.* A horizontal ledge on the face of a wall, formed by a diminution of its thickness above; — called also *set-off.* **h** A terrace, as in a bank or on a hillside. *Local, New Eng.* **i** In a carriage, the fork in the backstay at the point where the branches separate to reach the hind axle at two points. **j** *Mech.* An abrupt bend in an object, as a pipe or rod, by which one part is turned aside out of line, but nearly parallel, with the rest; the part thus bent aside. **k** *Print.* A more or less distinct transfer of type impression or pictures to the back of the next sheet delivered from the press, made when the sheets are laid together before the ink is dry; — in England usually called a *set-off.* **l** *Lithog.* An impression taken for the purpose of transferring a design. **m** *Mining.* A short drift or crosscut driven from a main level or gangway. **n** *Elec.* A conductor leading from a main to convey current to some desired point.

Syn. — See SET-OFF.

off'set' (ŏf'sĕt'; ŏf'sĕt'; 205), *v. t.;* OFF'SET'; OFF'SET'TING. **1.** To set off; to place over against; to balance; as, to *offset* one account or charge against another; also, to counterbalance; to compensate.

2. To form an offset in, as in a wall, rod, pipe, etc.

off'set', *v. i.* **1.** To proceed or project as an offset.

The way the great toe *offset* from the foot bespoke a race that never wore shoes. *Scribner's Mag.*

2. (*pron.* ŏf'sĕt). *Print.* To make an offset.

off'set, *a.* More or less out of position or out of line.

off'shoot' (ŏf'shōōt'; 205), *n.* [*off* + *shoot.*] **1.** *Bot.* A branch of a main stem; a lateral shoot.

2. Hence, fig., a lateral branch, as of a mountain range; a collateral or derived branch, descendant, or member.

3. Something that shoots off; an emanation. *Obs. & R.*

off'shore' (ŏf'shōr'; 201), *a.* **1.** Coming, moving, or directed away, from the shore; as, an *offshore* wind.

office houses. Apartments, outhouses, etc., for the work of the domestics of a household; office; — formerly also in the *sing.*

office lawyer. *Law.* See CHAMBER PRACTICE. *U. S.*

of'fice-less, *a.* See -LESS.

office lock. A lock with the keyhole above the knob.

of'fice-man, *n.* Officer; official. *Obs. Scot.* [PRACTICE. *U. S.*]

office practice. = CHAMBER

office premium. See PREMIUM.

of'fi-cer-age (ŏf'ĭ-sẽr-ĕj), *n.* The action of an officer.

of'fi-cer-ess, *n.* A female officer.

of'fi-cer-hood, of'fi-cer-ism, *n.* See -HOOD, -ISM.

of'fi-ce'ri-al (ŏf'ĭ-sē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to officers.

of'fi-cer-less, *a.* See -LESS.

officer plant. See CHRISTMAS BUSH a.

of'fi-cer-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

officer tree. An officer's saddle-tree. [*n.* See -DOM.]

of-fi'cial-dom (ŏ-fĭsh'ăl-dŭm).

of-fi'cial-ize, *v. t.* To make official; to put under official control. — *v. i.* To work as an official. *Rare.*

of-fi'cial-ly, *adv.* of OFFICIAL.

of-fi'cial-ship, *n. Eccl.* Officiality. *Obs.*

of-fi'cial-ty (ŏ-fĭsh'ăl-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *officialité.*] **1.** = OFFICIALITY. *Obs.*

2. Officialism. *Rare.*

officiar. ✝ OFFICER.

of-fi'ci-a'ri-an (ŏ-fĭsh'ĭ-ā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* One who bases moral principles on the sense of duty.

of-fi'ci-ate (ŏ-fĭsh'ĭ-āt), *n.* A body of officials or officers. *R.*

‖ **of'fi-ci'na** (ŏf'ĭ-sī'nă), *n.* [L.] Workshop; laboratory. [INAL.]

of-fic'i-nal-ly, *adv.* of OFFICINAL.

‖ **Of'fi-ci'na Sculp-to'ri-a** (ŏf'ĭ-sī'nă skŭlp-tō'rĭ-ă; 201). [NL., the sculptor's workshop.] *Astron.* The southern constellation Sculptor *Rare.*

‖ **Of'fi-ci'na Ty'po-gra'phi-ca** (tī'pō-grăf'ĭ-kă; tīp'ō-). [NL., the printing office.] *Astron.* An asterism east of Sirius. *Rare.*

of'fi-cine, *n.* [F.] Workshop; laboratory; monastery office. *Obs.*

of'fi-cy, *v. t.* [LL. *officare:* cf. F. *officier.*] = OFFICE. *Obs.*

off'ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

offitorie. ✝ OFFERTORY.

of'fle (ŏf'l). Dial. Eng. var. of OFFAL. [*Africa.*]

off'-load', *v. t.* To unload. *So.*

off'look', *n.* A view obtained by looking off.

off'-ly'ing, *a.* Lying off, at a distance; remote; outlying.

off. nom. *Abbr.* Official nomenclature.

offoughte, *p. a.* [*of-* + *fought,* p. p. of *fight.*] Worn out with fighting. *Obs.*

off'-put', *n.* Act of putting off.

off'-put'ter (ŏf'-pōōt'ẽr), *n.* One who puts off; specif., a loader of corls into a vessel at a staith or spout; a colliery agent at a quay. *Dial. Eng.*

offrand, *n.* [OF. *ofrende,* F. *offrande,* LL. *offerenda,* prop. neut. pl. of rerundive of *offerre* to offer.] *Offering. Obs.*

of'fre. ✝ OFFER.

off'-reck'on-ing, *n.* Something reckoned off; a deduction; specif., formerly, in the British army, a portion of the troops' pay retained by the commanding officers of regiments to cover charges for clothing, etc.; — usually in *pl.*

of-fright', *v. t. & i.* [See OF- or A-; FRIGHT, *v.*] To make or be afraid. *Obs.*

offrinde. ✝ OFFERING.

off'sad'dle, *v. t. & i.* [Prob. fr. D. *afzadelen.* See OFF; SADDLE.] To unsaddle. *South Africa.*

off'scape, *n.* [*off* + *-scape,* as in *landscape.*] A distant view or prospect; the remoter part of a view or prospect; *Painting,* the distance or background.

off'scum', *n.* [*off* + *scum.*] Removed scum; refuse; dross.

offset blanket. *Print.* A blanket used on a press to absorb ink.

offset glass. *Mach.* A lubricator bulged on one side so as to lie up close to a flat surface on the other side.

offset sheet. *Print.* A sheet of paper put between newly printed sheets to prevent offsets; — called also *slip sheet.*

offset staff. *Surv.* A rod, usually ten links long, used in measuring short offsets.

2. Situated, carried on, or working, at a distance from the shore; as, *offshore* fishing or fishermen; an *offshore* island.

off'shore' (ôf'shôr'; 201, 205), *adv.* From the shore; at a distance from the shore.

off'spring' (ôf'sprĭng'; 205), *n.* [AS. *ofspring.* See OFF; SPRING.] **1.** That which springs from an animal or plant as an individual or individuals reproducing its kind; progeny; issue; a child or children; a descendant or descendants. **2.** Specif.: *Mohan. Law.* The direct descendants of a deceased person, constituting the first class of residuaries. **3** That which springs from something; product; produce; result; issue; fruit. **4.** = GENERATION, 5. *Obs.* **5.** Descent; derivation; origin; lineage. *Obs.* **6.** Source; origin; spring; fountain; original. *Obs.*

off'take' (ôf'tāk'; 205), *n.* [*off* + *take.*] **1.** Act of taking off; specif., the taking off or purchase of goods. **2.** Something taken off; a deduction. **3.** A channel for taking away air or water; also, the point of beginning of such a channel; a take-off.

off'ward (-wĕrd), *adv.* [*off* + *-ward.*] Off or away from something as to direction or position; specif., *Naut.*, off or away from the shore. — *a.* **a** Turned off or away; averse. *Obs.* **b** Off; as, *offward* foot. *Obs.* & *R.*

oft (ôft; 205), *adv.* [AS. *oft;* akin to OS. & G. *oft*, OHG. *ofto*, Sw. *ofta*, Dan. *ofte*, Icel. *opt*, Goth. *ufta;* orig. uncert. Cf. OFTEN.] Often. *Archaic, Poetic, or Dial. Chaucer.*

Oft she rejects, but never once offends. *Pope.*

oft, *a.* Often. *Obs. or Scot.*

of'ten (ôf'n; 205: *see note below*), *adv.;* OF'TEN-ER (-ẽr); OF'TEN-EST. [Formerly also *ofte*, fr. *oft.* See OFT, *adv.*] Frequently; many times; in many instances; not seldom.

Syn. — OFTEN, FREQUENTLY are ordinarily used with little or no distinction. But OFTEN refers esp. to what is thought of as occurring many times, without regard to the interval of recurrence; FREQUENTLY often suggests repetition, esp. at short intervals; as, he came *often*, he called *frequently.*

☞ The pronunciation ôf'tn, which is not recognized in the dictionaries, is now frequent in the south of England, and is often used in singing. *Orf. E. D.*

of'ten, *a.* Frequent; common; repeated. *Archaic.* "Thine *often* infirmities." 1 *Tim.* v. 23.

of'ten-times' (-tīmz'), *adv.* [*often* + *time.*] Often.

oft'time' (ôft'tīm'), *adv.* [*oft* + *time.*] Oftentimes. *Archaic.* — *a.* Frequent. "*Ofttime* maladies." *The Forum.*

oft'times' (-tīmz'), *adv.* Oftentimes. *Archaic or R.*

Og (ŏg), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The giant king of Bashan conquered by Moses. *Deut.* i. 4.

2. The Whig poet and dramatist Thomas Shadwell (1642?–92); — so called from his size, by his enemy Dryden in satirizing him in the second part of "Absalom and Achitophel."

og'do-ad (ŏg'dŏ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. ὀγδοάς, -άδος, fr. ὀκτώ eight.] **a** The number eight. **b** A group or set of eight; specif., *Gnosticism*, a group of eight divine beings or of eight eons; also, the seat of rule of the higher archon and his son.

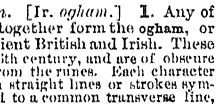
o-gee' (ō-jē'), *n.* [F. *ogive.* See OGIVE.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** = OGIVE, 1. *Obs.* **b** A molding with a profile in the form of a letter S; a cyma recta or cyma reversa. See MOLDING.

2. Short for OGEE ARCH, etc.

ogee arch. *Arch.* A pointed arch having on each side the curve of an ogee, that is, having a reversed curve near the apex. See ARCH, *Illust.* (5). Hence **ogee doorway, window,** etc.

O-gee'chee lime (ō-gē'chē). [From the *Ogeechee* River in Georgia.] The acid, olive-shaped, drupaceous fruit of a species of tupelo (*Nyssa ogeche*) of the southern United States; also, the tree itself.

og'ham, *or* **og'am** (ŏg'ăm), *n.* [Ir. *ogham.*] **1.** Any of the twenty characters which together form the **ogham,** or **ogam, alphabet,** used by the ancient British and Irish. These characters date from the 5th or 6th century, and are of obscure origin, being perhaps derived from the runes. Each character consists of from one to five thin straight lines or strokes symmetrically arranged with regard to a common transverse line, above or below which they extend perpendicularly, or which they cross either at right angles or obliquely, the vowels, equivalent to *a, e, i, o, u,* being represented by shorter strokes or notches crossing the line at right angles. Several characters with equivalents are here shown.



Ogham, 1.

2. The system of writing which employed these characters, or an inscription in them.

3. A method of speaking used by the ancient Irish.

There existed, to be sure, a kind of pedantic puzzle speech, also called *ogham*, some examples of which have been preserved in Middle Irish manuscripts. *N. Int. Encyc.*

o-gham'ic, o-gam'ic (ō-găm'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the oghams or ogham; written in oghams.

o-gi'val (ō-jī'văl), *a.* [Cf. F. *ogival.*] **1.** Having the form of an ogive, or pointed arch, as the head of a shot. **2.** *Arch.* Having the characteristics of a building or style in which pointed arches and ribbed vaulting predominate. See OGIVE.

o-gi'val, *n. Ordnance.* The ogival curve of the head of a projectile; also, the portion having such a curve.

o'give (ō'jīv; -jĭv), *n* [F. *ogive*, OF. also *augive* a pointed arch, LL. *augiva* a double arch of two at right angles; orig. uncert.; cf. F. *auge* trough.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** The arch or rib crossing a Gothic vault diagonally. **b** A pointed arch. **2.** *Ordnance.* An ogival.

o'gle (ō'g'l), *v. i.;* O'GLED (ō'g'ld), O'GLING (ō'glĭng). [Prob. freq. fr. OD. *oogen* to cast sheep's eyes upon, fr. D. *oog* eye; cf. G. *äugeln* to ogle, fr. *auge* eye, D. *ooglonken* to ogle. See EYE.] To cast amorous or coquettish glances designed to attract notice or invite advances.

o'gle, *v. t.* **1.** To view or look at with glances designed to attract notice or invite advances.

And *ogling* all their audience, ere they speak. *Dryden.*

2. To fasten or keep one's eyes upon; to eye; examine.

o'gle, *n.* **1.** An eye; — usually in *pl. Slang, Orig. Vagabonds' Cant.* **2.** An amorous or coquettish glance or look; a glance designed to attract notice or invite advances. *Byron.*

o'gress (ō'grĕs), *n.* [F. *ogresse.*] A female ogre.

O-gyg'i-an (ō-jĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Ogygius*, Gr. Ὠγύγιος.] Of or pert. to Ogyges, a mythical king of ancient Attica or Bœotia, or designating a great deluge said to have occurred in his reign; primeval; very aged; ancient.

oh (ō), *interj.* [See O, *interj.*] An exclamation expressing various emotions, according to the tone and manner, especially surprise, pain, sorrow, anxiety, shame, disapprobation, or a wish. See O, *Note.*

oh, *n.; pl.* OH'S, OHS (ōz). The interjection or exclamation *oh;* as, he uttered several *oh's.*

ohm (ōm), *n.* [After the German electrician G. S. *Ohm.*] *Elec.* The practical unit of electrical resistance, being the resistance of a circuit in which a potential difference of one volt produces a current of one ampere. The **true ohm,** or theoretical ohm, is a resistance equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C. G. S. system of electromagnetic units. The **international ohm,** defined by the International Electrical Congress at Chicago in 1893, is substantially equal to the true ohm and is now legalized by Great Britain, the United States, and various other states. It is the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14.4521 grams in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of the length of 106.3 centimeters. The practical ohm, as originally defined in 1863 and called the **British Association unit** *or* **ohm,** is equal to .9866 international ohm. The so-called **legal ohm** (defined by the Paris Congress of 1884) is equal to .9972 international ohm. It was never legalized in America or Great Britain.

ohm'age (ōm'ăj), *n. Elec.* The resistance of a conductor expressed in ohms.

ohm'ic (-ĭk), *a. Elec.* Of or pert. to an ohm; measured in ohms. — **ohmic resistance,** *Elec.*, true (electrical) resistance when necessary to distinguish from certain other quantities, as reactance, apparent resistance, etc.

ohm'me'ter (-mē'tẽr), *n.* [*ohm* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument for indicating directly resistance in ohms.

Ohm's law (ōmz). *Elec.* The law that the strength or intensity of an unvarying electrical current is directly proportional to the electromotive force, and inversely proportional to the resistance of the circuit. The law does not hold for alternating currents unless modified so as to include the effects of counter electromotive force.

o-ho' (ō-hō'), *interj.* [*O* + *ho*, interj.] An exclamation of surprise, etc.

-oid (-oid). [Gr. *-o-εἰδης*, fr. εἶδος form, akin to *ἰδεῖν* to see, and E. *wit:* cf. F. *-oïde*, L. *-oïdes.*] A suffix or combining form meaning *like, resembling, in the form of;* as in **anthropoid,** asteroid, spheroid. In zoölogy words in *-oid* are often used as practically equiv. to those in *-ine* or *-id.*

O-id'i-um (ō-ĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ă). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. ᾠόν egg.] *Bot.* **a** A form genus of minute fungi of the order Moniliales, the species of which, however, are now considered to represent the conidial stage of various mildews (*Erysibaceæ*). They occur on various living or decaying animal and vegetable substances. *O. albicans* is the cause of aphthous sore throat, or thrush. *O. tuckeri* produces one of the most destructive fungous diseases of the European grape. **b** [*l. c.*] One of the concatenate conidia found in this group.

oil (oil), *n.* [ME. *oile*, OF. *oile, oille*, F. *huile*, fr. L. *oleum*, fr. Gr. ἔλαιον. Cf. OLIVE.] **1.** Any of a large class of unctuous combustible substances which are liquid, or at least easily liquefiable on warming, and soluble in ether, but not in water. They are usually lighter than water and soluble also in alcohol. According to their origin, oils are classed as **vegetable, animal,** and **mineral, oils;** according to their behavior on heating, as **fixed,** or **fatty,** and **volatile,** or **essential, oils.** Most fixed oils belong chemically to the fats, stearin and palmitin usually prevailing in the solid oils and fats, and olein in liquid ones. See FAT, WAX. The fixed oils are classed as **drying, semidrying,** and **nondrying, oils,** according to the degree to which they thicken by absorbing oxygen. The animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes have been grouped thus: 1. **Olive oil group:** vegetable, non-drying. 2. **Cottonseed oil group:** vegetable, semidrying. 3. **Linseed oil group:** vegetable, drying. 4. **Castor oil group:** vegetable, viscous, medicinal. 5. **Palm oil group:** vegetable, solid fats. 6. **Coconut oil group:** vegetable, solid, partly waxlike. 7. **Lard oil group:** animal, liquid fats. 8. **Tallow group:** animal, solid fats. 9. **Whale oil group:** marine animals, liquid fats. 10. **Sperm oil group:** animal, liquid waxes. 11. **Spermaceti group:** solid waxes. The origin of mineral oils is uncertain. See PETROLEUM.

☞ See TABLE OF OILS AND FATS, on p. 1496.

2. Any substance of an oily consistency; as, *oil* of vitriol. **3.** *Art.* **a** Oil color; as, to paint in *oils.* **b** A painting in oil colors; — usually in *pl.;* as, fine *oils. Colloq.* **4.** Short for OILSKIN: — usually in *pl. Colloq.*

oil of amber, a colorless to yellowish brown oil of empyreumatic odor and acrid taste, made by dry distillation of amber. It is used in medicine as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and rubefacient. — **o. of bitter almonds,** bitter-almond oil. See OIL, *Table I.* The artificial or imitation oil of bitter almonds is nitrobenzene. — **o. of brick,** empyreumatic oil obtained by subjecting a brick soaked in oil to distillation at a high temperature, — used by lapidaries as a vehicle for the emery by which stones and gems are sawn or cut. — **o. of cade.** See 1st CADE. — **o. of caoutchouc,** a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by the dry distillation of caoutchouc; — called also *caoutchoucin.* — **o. of flints,** *Old Chem.*, liquor of flints. — **o. of mirbane,** *Chem.*, nitrobenzene. — **o. of myrcia.** = BAY OIL **a.** — **o. of philosophers'.** See PHILOSOPHER'S OIL. — **o. of spike.** See 2d ASPIC. — **o. of talc,** a nostrum of calcined talc, famous in the 17th century as a cosmetic. *Obs.* — **o. of the Dutch chemists,** *Old Chem.*, ethylene chloride. — **o. of vitriol,** concentrated sulphuric acid. See SULPHURIC ACID. — **o. of wine,** œnanthic ether. — **o. omphacine.** See OMPHACINE.

oil (oil), *v. t.;* OILED (oild); OIL'ING. **1.** To anoint ceremonially with oil. *Obs.*

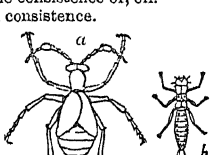
2. To smear or rub over with oil; to lubricate with oil; to furnish or feed with oil.

3. Fig. **a** To bribe; as, to *oil* a person's hand. **b** To make bland or smooth; to flatter; as, to *oil* the tongue.

4. To turn into, or make of the consistence of, oil.

oil, *v. i.* To become like oil in consistence.

oil beetle. Any beetle of the genus *Meloe* or an allied genus having a swollen body and short elytra which overlap at the base instead of meeting in a straight line. They pass through more than the usual number of stages in their development. When disturbed they emit from the joints of the legs a yellowish oily liquid.



a Oil Beetle (*Meloe angusticollis*). (§) *b* Triungulin, or Early Larva, enlarged.

oil berry. **a** An olive. *Obs.* **b** The fruit of the oil palm.

oil'bird', *n.* The guacharo.

oil blue. A blue pigment, essentially a sulphide of copper ground and mixed with oil.

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off'skip. Var. of OFFSCAPE.

offte. ✝ OFT. [Dark. *Obs.*]

of-fusc', *a.* [Cf. OBFUSK.] **of-fus'cate** (ŏ-fŭs'kāt), **of-fusca'tion** (ŏ-fŭ-skā'shŭn). = OBFUSCATE, OBFUSCATION. *Obs or R.*

off'ward. [ward. *Rare.*]

off'wards (ôf'wẽrdz), *adv.* Off-

off'-white', *a.* Falling short of white; — with a suggestion of *off-color* (sense b), yellowish.

ofglad, *v. t.* [See OF-; GLAD, *v.* & *a.*] To rejoice greatly. *Obs.*

of-go', *v. t.* [AS. *ofgan* to demand, obtain.] *Obs.* **1.** To gain; obtain; earn; also, to attain. **2.** To go throughout.

ofgrede *v. t.* [*of-* + *grede.*] To call for. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

ofhard, *adv.* With difficulty.

of-hold', *v. t.* [AS. *ofhaldan.*] To withhold. *Obs.*

ofhungered, *a.* [AS. *of hyngrod.* Famished; hungry. *Obs.*

‖ **o'fi-ci'na** (ō'fĭ-shī'nă; 138). [Sp.] A factory; works.

o-fid'i-an. Ophidian *Ref. Sp.*

of'lete, *n.* [AS. *oflēte, oflēte,* fr. LL. *oblata.* Cf. OBLATION.] *Obs.* **1.** Offering; oblation. **2.** A eucharistic wafer.

of-lie', *v. t.* [AS. *oflicgan* to hurt by lying upon.] To weary with lying; also, to lie with. *Obs.*

oflonged, *a.* [AS. *ofangod.*] Longing. *Obs.* [Minor.]

O. F. M. *Abbr.* Order of Friars Minor.

ofn. ✝ OVEN.

o'fold, *a.* [AS. *ānfald.* See ONE; -FOLD.] Onefold. *Obs.*

oforn. ✝ AFORE.

o for'tu-na'tos ni'mi-um su'a si bo'na no'rint, a-gri'co-las (ō-fôr'tū-nā'tōs nĭ'mĭ-ŭm, ă-grĭk'ō-lăs). [L.] Oto the happy husbandmen, if they but knew their own blessings. *Virgil* (*Georgics*, II. 458, 459).

ofre. ✝ OFFER. [tain. *Obs.*]

of-reach', *v. t.* To reach; attain. *Obs.*

of-right'. ✝ OFFRIGHT.

ofrung. ✝ OFFERING.

of-sake', *v. t.* [AS. *ofsacan;* *of-* (see OF-) + *sacan* to accuse.] To deny. *Obs.*

of-scape', *v. i.* To escape. *Obs.*

ofsech, *v. t.* [ME.; *of-* + *sechen* to seek.] To seek; approach; attack; also, to beseech. *Obs.*

of-see', *v. t.* [AS. *ofsēon.* See OF-; SEE.] See; observe. *Obs.*

of-send', *v. t.* [AS. *ofsendan.* See OF-.] To send for. *Obs.*

of-serve', *v. t.* [*of-* + *serve.*] To earn; deserve. *Obs.*

of-set', *v. t.* [AS. *ofsettan.* See OF-; SET, *v.*] To beset. *Obs.*

ofshamed, *a.* [AS. *ofscamod,* p. p. of *ofscamian.* See OF-; SHAME, *v.*] Ashamed. *Obs.*

of-slay', *v. t.* [AS. *ofslēan.* See OF-; SLAY, *v.*] To slay. *Obs.*

ofsprenge. ✝ OFFSPRING.

of-strength', *v. t.* To fortify. *Obs.*

of-swink', *v. t.* To labor for or get by labor. *Obs.* [OUGHT.]

oft. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of

of-take', *v. t. Obs.* **a** To overtake. **b** To take off; to remove.

of-ten-ly, *adv.* Often. *Obs.*

of'ten-ness, *n.* Frequency. *Obs.*

of'tens, *adv.* Often. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

of'ten-sithe', *adv.* [*often* + *sith* time.] Oftentimes; often. *Obs.*

of'ten-tide', *adv.* [*often* + *tide* time.] Oftentimes; often. *Obs.*

of'ten-time', *adv.* Oftentimes. *Rare* — *a.* Frequent.

ofteone. *v. t.* [*of-* + ME. *teonen* to irritate, AS. *tēonian.*] To vex; irritate. *Obs.*

oft'er, *adv., compar.* of OFT.

of-thal'mic. Ophthalmic. *R.Sp.*

of-thal'my. Ophthalmy. *R. Sp.*

of-think', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ofþyncan.* See OF-.] To cause or feel displeasure, grief, or repentance; — chiefly impersonal. [*Obs.*]

of-thowed, *p. p.* Thawed away.

ofthurst. ✝ ATHIRST.

oft'ly, *adv.* Often. *Rare.*

oft'ness, *n.* [*oft* + *-ness.*] Oftenness. *Obs. or R.*

oftsithe, oftsithes, *adv.* [See OFT; SITH.] Often. *Obs.*

oftyene. ✝ OFTEONE.

ofurne. *p. p.* of OFAERNE. *Obs.*

of-wake', *v. i.* To waken. *Obs.*

OG. O. G. *Abbr.* Ogee.

O. G. *Abbr.* Outer Guard; Outside Guard or Guardian.

O. Gael., *or* **OGael.** Old Gaelic.

ogain. ✝ AGAIN. [See AIRE.]

og'-ai're (ŏg'ĭ-rē; ŏg'ā-ĭr'), *n.* [Native name.]

Og'al-la'la (ŏg'ă-lä'lă), *n.* **1.** One of an important Sioux tribe mostly at Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota **2.** *Geol.* A late Tertiary formation of Nebraska and adjacent States.

og'am. **o-gam'ic.** Vars. of OGham, OGHAMIC.

o'gart. ✝ ANGARD.

Og'co-ceph'a-lus (ŏg'kŏ-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄγκος bulk + κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the tynical batfishes (see BATFISH **a**). *Malthe* is a synonym It is the type of a small family, **Og'co-ce-phal'i-dæ** (-sĕ-făl'ĭ-dē), syn. *Malthidæ.*

og'do-as (ŏg'dŏ-ăs), *n.* [Gr. ὀγδοάς.] Ogdoad. *Rare.*

og'do-as'tich, -as'tick, *or* **-as'tique,** *n.* [Gr. ὀγδοάς ogdoad + στίχος a verse.] A poem or stanza of eight lines. *Obs.*

o-geed' (ō-jēd'), *a.* Provided with an ogee or ogees; shaped like an ogee.

ogee member. = OGEE, 2.

o'ger. Ogre *Ref. Sp.*

og'ga-ni'tion (ŏg'ă-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *oggannire* to snarl at; *ob* (see OB-) + *gannire* to yelp.] Snarling; grumbling. *Obs.*

og'gel. ✝ OUGLE.

ogh. ✝ OCH, OWE.

oght. ✝ AUGHT.

oghte. ✝ OUGHT.

O'gi-er the Dane (ō'jĭ-ẽr; ō'zhyĕr). [Trans. of F. *Ogier le Danois.*] A Danish prince, a hero of medieval French romance, whose exploits are told in certain chansons de geste He saves France from the Saracens. Cf. OLGER DANSKE.

o'gived (ō'jīvd; -jĭvd), *a.* Consisting of an ogive or ogives; shaped like an ogive.

O'gle-by, Lord (ō'g'l-bĭ). An aged bean, who affects gayety and youth, in the comedy of the "Clandestine Marriage," by Colman and Garrick. [ogles.]

o'gler (ō'glẽr), *n.* One who

o'gli-o. ✝ OLIO.

ogly'fte. ✝ AGLIFTE.

Og'ma (ŏg'mĭ), *n.* [Cf. OGHAM.] *Celt. Myth.* In Irish legend, a son of Dagda. He is the reputed inventor of ogham characters.

og'mic (ŏg'mĭk), *a.* Oghamic.

‖ **o'gni mal non vien per n(u)o'ce-re** (ō'nyē mäl nōn vyĕn pẽr nō'chĕ-rā; nwō'chĕ-rā). [It.] Every misfortune does not come to injure, i. e., is not an evil.

‖ **o'gni me-da'glia a il suo ro've'scio** (mā-dāl'yä ä ēl swō'rō-vĕ'shō). [It.] Every medal has its reverse.

‖ **o'gniun'.** *or* **og-nun',** per sè. e **Dio per tut'ti** (ō'nyōōn' pẽr sā, ä dyō pẽr tōōt'tē). [It.] Every man for himself, and God for all.

O'gor, *n.* = UIGUR.

ogrefe. ✝ AGRIEF.

o'gre-ish-ly, *adv.* of OGREISH.

o'gre-ism (ō'gẽr-īz'm), **o'grism** (ō'grĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

o'gress (ō'grĕs), *n.* [F. *ogresse.*] *Her.* = PELLET, n., 4.

o'grish, o'grism. Vars of OGREISH, OGREISM.

O' Groat' John (ō-grōt'; ŭ-grōt'), *or* **Johnny Groat.** A name which occurs in the phrase "John o' Groat's House," designating an ancient building formerly situated near Duncansby Head, the most northerly point in Great Britain. John of Groat, or Groot, and his brothers are said to have been Hollanders who settled in Scotland about 1489.

ogt. ✝ OUGHT, *n.* & *adv.*

og'thi-ern. Var. of OGTIERN *R.*

ogtiern, *n.* [Ir. *og-thierna* young lord.] A young lord. *Obs.*

O-gyg'e-an. Var. of OGYGIAN.

O-gyg'i-a (ō-jĭj'ĭ-ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὠγυγία.] See CALYPSO, 1.

ogyl, *v. i.* [Cf. UGLY.] To shudder. *Obs.*

oh. ✝ OWE. [(at).]

oh. *v. t. & i.* To exclaim *oh!*

O'had (ō'hăd). *Bib.*

O. H. B. M. S. *Abbr.* On His (or Her) Britannic Majesty's Service.

‖ **o'he! jam sa'tis est.** [L.] Ho there! there is enough already. *Horace, Plautus, Martial.*

O'hel (ō'hĕl). *Bib.*

O. H. G., *or* **OHG.** *Abbr.* Old High German.

oh-hone ✝ OCHONE

oh-hi'a (ō-hē'ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] **a** Any of several timber trees of the genus *Metrosideros.* **b** Malay apple. *Hawaii.* [buckeye.]

Ohio buckeye. The yellow

ohm'ad (ōm'ăd), *n.* = OHM. *Obs. or R.*

ohm'-am'me'ter. *n.* A combined ohmmeter and ammeter.

ohm mile. *Elec.* A resistance of one ohm per mile.

O. H. M. S. *Abbr.* On His (or Her) Majesty's Service.

Ohm's prism A simple form of biprism (in sense a).

‖ **oh'ne Rast'** / **oh'ne Rast'** (ō'nĕ räst', ō'nĕ räst'). [G.] Without haste, without rest; — said of the sun or stars. Motto of Goethe.

ohnien. ✝ OWN.

O'ho-lai (ō'hō-lī; ō-hō'-). *D. Bib.*

O'ho-li (-lī). *D. Bib.*

o-h o n e' (ō-hō n'). Var. of OCHONE.

oht ✝ AUGHT. [OWE.]

ohte ✝ OUGHT; obs. pret. of

oht-scipen. [Cf. ME. *oht, aucht,* aught, E. AUGHT, -SHIP.] Bravery; worth. *Obs.*

ohut. ✝ AUGHT

oi-dem'a-tous (oi-dĕm'ă-tŭs; oi-dē'mă-). Var. of ŒDEMATOUS.

oier. ✝ OYER.

oiez. ✝ OYEZ.

oignement. ✝ OINTMENT.

‖ **oi'gnon'** (ō'nyōN'), *n* ; *pl.* -GNONS (-nyōN'). [F.] Onion.

O-i'i (ō-ē'ē), *n.* [Maori.] A mutton bird (*Puffinus griseus*) of New Zealand.

oi'ki-o-ma'ni-a (oi'kĭ-ō-mā'nĭ-ă). Var. of ŒCIOMANIA.

oi'kist (oi'kĭst), **oi'koid,** etc. Vars. of ŒCIST, ŒCOID, etc.

oi-kol'o-gy (oi-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. οἶκος house + *-logy*] **1.** Var. of ECOLOGY. **2.** The science of housekeeping; household economics. [*Obs.*]

oil. *n.* [Cf. OLIO.] = OLIO, 1.

TABLE OF OILS AND FATS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

B. = berries W. = wood *d* = drying
F. = fruits adult. = adulterant *e* = essential
Fl. = flowers cook. = cooking *f* = fixed
H. = herbage flav. = flavor; flavoring *nd* = nondrying
K. = kernels illum. = illuminant *s* = solid at ordinatures
L. = leaves liq = liquor nary temper-
N. = nuts med. = medicine
R. = roots perf. = perfumery; perfuming *sd* = semidrying
S. = seeds

☞ The word oil is to be understood as forming a part of the name (thus: **African palm** = **African-palm oil**), except where another word is printed, as in **cacao butter**.

* Further information will be found in the Vocabulary.

I. Vegetable Oils.

NAME.	SOURCE.	APPROX. SP. GR.	*NATURE:* CHIEF USES.
African-palm	African oil palm ; S.	.95	*f, s:* Soap, butter.
ajowan	*Ptychotis coptica*; S.	.90-.93	*e:* Med ; thymol.
allspice	= PIMENTA OIL.		
almond	See Vocab		
anda	*Joannesia princeps*; S	.92	*f:* Medicine.
andiroba	= CARAPA FAT OR OIL.		
andropogon	*Andropogon* sp	88-1+	*e:* Perfume.
angelica	*Angelica archangelica*	86-.91	*e:* Liqueurs.
angostura	Angostura bark	93-.96	*e:* Liqueurs.
anise, aniseed	*Pimpinella anisum* and *Illicium verum*; F.	.98-.99	*e:* Med., liqueurs.
apricot	Apricot kernels	.92	*f:* nd: Adult. of almond oil.
arachis	= PEANUT OIL.		
argan	*Argania sideroxylon*; F.		*f, nd:* Food
argemone	*Argemone* sp.; S.	.92	*f, d:* Arts, med.
artist's	= KEKUNE OIL.		
asafetida	Asafetida	.98-.99	*e:*
asarum	*Asarum* sp.	1.06	*e:* Perfume
balm	*Melissa officinalis*	.89-.93	*e:* Perfume.
basil	*Ocimum basilicum*; R.	.91-.99	*e:* Perfume.
bassia	= ILLIPE, 2, Vocab.		
bay	See Vocab		
bayberry	= BAY OIL a, Vocab		
becuiba fat, oil, *or* **tallow**	*Myristica bicuhyba*; S.		*f,s:* Candles, med.
beechnut	Beechnuts	.92	*f, sd:* Soap, illum.
ben	*Moringa moringa*; S.	.91	*f, nd:* Arts.
benne	= SESAME OIL.		
bergamot	fruit *Citrus bergamia*; rind of F.	.88-.94	*e:* Perfume.
bicuhyba fat, etc.	= BECUIBA FAT, etc.		
birch	See Vocab.		[dy, med.
bitter-almond	Bitter almonds	1.05±	*e:* Perfume, can-
bl. mustard	See MUSTARD OIL.		
bomah-nut	Bomah nuts		*f:* Cookery.
Borneo tallow	*Shorea, Hopea*, etc.; F.		*f,s:* Soap, candles.
Brazil-nut	Brazil nuts	.91	*f, sd:* Arts.
cacao butter	*Theobroma cacao*; S.	.95-.97	*f,s:* See CACAO, 2.
cajuput	*Melaleuca* sp.; L.	92-.93	*e:* Medicine.
calamus	*Acorus calamus*; R.	96-1.0	*e:* Perfume, liq.
callicoonah	= KUNDAH OIL.		
cameline	*Camelina sativa*; S.	.92	*f,d:* Arts.
camomile	See Vocab.		
camphor	Camphor tree; W.	.88-.96	*e:* Arts, medicine.
camphorwood	*Dryobalanops aromatica*	.90	*e:* Medicine.
cananga	*Cananglum odoratum*; Fl.	.91-.94	*e:* Perfume.
candlenut	= KEKUNE OIL		
canella-bark	*Canella winterana*	.92-.94	*e:* Medicine.
carapa fat *or* **oil**	*Carapa guianensis*; S.	.92	*f,s:* See CARAPA, Vocab.
caraway	Caraway seeds	.90-.92	*e:* Perf., liq., med.
cardamom	Cardamom seeds	.89-.95	*e:* Medicine.
carlina	*Carlina acaulis*; R.	1.03+	*e:* Medicine.
cascarilla	Cascarilla bark	.89-.93	*e:* Flavor.
cashew, cashew-apple	= CARDOL, Vocab.		
cassia	*Cinnamomum cassia*; H.	1.04±	*e:* Perfume.
castor*	*Ricinus communis*; S.	.96-.97	*f, sd:* Med , arts.
cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*; W.	.94-.96	*e:* Perf soap.
cedar-leaf	*Juniperus* or *Chamæcyparis*; L.	.88-.89	*e:* Perfume
cedar-nut	*Pinus cembra*; S.	.93	*f,d:* Medicine.
cedarwood, cedrela	*Cedrela odorata*; W.	.91-.94	*e:* Arts.
celery	Celery; S. & L.	.84-.89	*e:* Medicine.
champaca	*Michelia champaca*; Fl.	.91-.94	*e:* Perfume.
chaulmoogra	*Gynocardia* sp ; S.		*f, s:* Medicine.
chenopodium	*Chenopodium anthelminticum*	.90-.98	*e:* Medicine.
cherry	*Prunus serotina*; K.		*f, nd.* Flavor.
cherry-bark	*Prunus virginiana*; B.	1.05	*e:* Flavor.
cherry-kernel	*Prunus cerasus*; K.	.92	*f, nd:* Flavor,
Chinese tallow	*Sapium sebiferum*; S.		*f, s:* See Vocab.
Chinese-, or China-wood	See WOOD OIL, Vocab.		
cinnamon	Cinnamon bark	1.03	*e:* Med., flavor.
cinnamon-leaf	Cinnamon tree; L	1.05	*e:* Perfume.
citron	*Citrus medica*; Rind	.86-.87	*e:* Perfume, flav.
citronella	Citronella grass	.89-.92	*e:* Perfume.
clove	Cloves	1.05±	*e:* Flav., perf., med.
cochlearia	*Cochlearia officinalis*	.94-.96	*e:* Arts.
cocoa butter	= CACAO BUTTER.		
coconut oil *or* **butter**	See Vocab.		
cocum butter *or* **oil***	*Garcinia indica*; S.	.90	*f, s:* See COCUM.
coffee-berry	*Coffea arabica*; S.	.95	*f, nd:*
cohune	*Attalea cohune*; S.		*f:* Adulterant.
colza	= RAPE OIL.		
coondah	= KUNDAH OIL		
copaiba*	Copaiva		[PAIBA, 1.] *e:* Med. See co-
copra butter *or* **oil**	= COCONUT OIL, Vocab		
coquito	*Elæis melanococca*; F.		*f:* Soap.
coriander	Coriander seeds	.87-.89	*e:* Medicine.
corn	= MAIZE OIL.		
costus	*Theodorea lappa*	.98	*e:* Perfume.
cottonseed	See Vocab.		
coumu	*Œnocarpus* sp.; N.		*f:* Illuminant.
coundi	= KUNDAH OIL.		
crab, crab-wood	= CARAPA OIL.		
cress-seed	*Lepidium sativum*; S.	924	*f, sd:* Arts.
croton	See Vocab.		
cubeb	Cubebs	91-.93	*e:* Medicine.
cucumber	Cucumber seeds		*f, d:* Medicine.
cullaban	*Cinnamomum culilaban* F.	1.05	*e:*
cumin	Cumin seeds	.89-.93	*e:* Medicine.
curcas	*Jatropha curcas*; S.	.92	*f, nd:* Med., illum.
cuscus	= VETIVER OIL.		
cypress-leaf	*Cupressus sempervirens*; L.	.89	*e:* Medicine
daggett	See Vocab.		
dali	*Myristica sebifera*; S.		*f, s:* Soap, illum.
dika	*Irvingia barteri*; S.	.82	*f, s:* See DIKA BREAD, Vocab.
dill	Dill; S.	.90-.92	*e:* Perf., med.
dilo	= DOMBA OIL.		
domba	*Calophyllum inophyllum*; S.		*f:* Med , illum.
erigeron	*Leptilon canadense*	.86-.89	*e:* Medicine
estragon	= TARRAGON OIL.		
eucalyptus*	Eucalyptus sp ; L.	.85-.93	*e:* Medicine.
fennel	Fennel; S.	.96-.98	*e:* Perf., med.
fir, fir-wool	*Pinus sylvestris*; L.	.88	*e:* Medicine.
fir-seed	*Pinus sylvestris*; S.	.93	*f, d:* Arts.
fleabane	= ERIGERON OIL.		
Florence	See Vocab.		
fulwa butter	*Illipe butyracea*		*f, s:* Food, illum.
Galam butter	= SHEA BUTTER.		
galangal	*Alpinia* sp.	.92	*e:* Medicine.
Gallipoli	See Vocab.		
garlic	Garlic	1.05	*e:* Flavor, med.
gaultheria	= WINTERGREEN OIL.		
geranium	See Vocab.		
German-camomile	See CAMOMILE OIL, Vocab.		
German-sesame	= CAMELINE OIL.		
ginger	Ginger	.87-.89	*e:* Flavor, med.
ginger-grass	Ginger grass	.89	*e:* Perfume.
gingili	= SESAME OIL.		
Goa butter	= COCUM BUTTER.		
grape-seed, grapestone	Grape seeds	.94	*f, sd:* Food, illum
grass	= CITRONELLA OIL.		
groundnut	= PEANUT OIL.		
hazel(nut)	Hazelnuts	.92-.93	*f, sd:* Perf., med.
hemp	Hemp; Fl.	.93	*e:*
hemp(-seed)	Hemp; S.	.93	*f, d:* Arts.
hop	Hops	.85-.91	*e:* Flavor.
illipe*	*Illipe latifolia*; S.		*f, s:* Food, illum.
illupi	*Illipe malabrorum*		*f, s:* Food, illum.
iva	*Achillea moschata*	.93	*e:* Perfume.
jasmin	*Jasminum grandiflorum*; Fl.	1.01	*e:* Perfume.
Japanese-wood	See WOOD OIL, Vocab.		
jatropha	*Jatropha*: S.	.91	*f, sd:* Purgative.
jonquil	Jonquil; Fl.	.87	*e:* Perfume.
juniper	Juniper; B.	.89	*e:* Med., flavor gin.
jupati	*Raphia vinifera*; F.		*f:* Soap.
kanari	Java almond; S.		*f:* Cooking, illum.
kapok	Ceiba tree; S.	.92	*f, sd:*
keena	*Calophyllum tomentosum*; S.		*f:* Illuminant
kekune	Candlenut; S.	.925	*f, d:* Arts, med., illum
kikuel	Toothbrush tree; S.		*f, s:* Arts
Krumholtz	Knee pine		*e:* Medicine.
kundah*	*Carapa procera*; S.		*f:* Medicine.
kurung	*Galedupa indica*; S.		*f:* Med., illum.
laurel	*Laurus nobilis.*		
lavender	Lavender	.88-.90	*e:* Perfume.
ledum	*Ledum palustre*	.92-.96	*e:* Arts.
lemon	Lemon peel	.86	*e:* Flavor, perfume.
lemon-grass	*Andropogon citratus*	.90	*e:* Perfume.
lime	Limes	.86-.89	*e:* Flavor
linseed*	Flaxseed	.93	*f, d:* Arts, med.
Macassar	See Vocab. under MACASSAR.		
mace	Mace	.91-.93	*e:* Perfume.
madia	*Madia sativa*; S.	.93	*f., d:* Food.
mafurra tallow	Mafurra tree; S.		*f, s:* Food.
mahwa butter	= ILLIPE. See MAHWA TREE, Vocab.		
maize	Maize; S.	.92	*f, sd:* Food, adult.
Malabar tallow	*Vateria indica*; S.	.92	*f, s:* Food, candles.
marjoram*	Marjoram	.89-.91	*e:* Perfume.
marmotte	Apricot; K.		*f:* Food.
marsh-tea	= LEDUM OIL.		
massoy	See Vocab.		
matico	Matico	.93-1.07	*e:* Medicine.
mehudee	Henna plant		*e:* Perfume.
melissa	= BALM OIL.		
miaouli	*Melaleuca* species		*e:* Med., perf.
moodooga	Dhak tree; S.		*f:* Medicine.
mote	Variety of carapa oil.		
mowrah-seed	Mahwa tree; S.	.92	*f, s:* Food.
mugwort	*Artemisia vulgaris*	.91	*e:* Perfume.
mustard	See Vocab.		
myrtle	*Myrtus communis*	.89-.92	*e:* Perf., med
neroli	Orange flowers	.87-.88	*e:* Perfume
Niger	Niger seeds	.93	*f, d:* Food, illum.
nutmeg	Nutmegs	.87-.92	*e:* Perfume
nutmeg butter	Nutmegs	.95-.99	*f, s:* Pomades.
odal	*Sarcostigma kleinii*; S.		*f:* Med., illum.
oleosa	*Eucalyptus* sp.		*e:* Perfume.
olive*	Ripe olives	.92	*f, nd:* Food, etc.
onion	Onions	1.04	*e:* Flavor, med.
orange	See Vocab.		
origanum	See Vocab.		
orris	Orris root		*e:* Perfume.
otoba fat *or* **butter**	*Myristica otoba*		*f, s:*
ouabe	*Omphalea triandra*; S.		*f:* Lubricant.
palm*	Species of palm		*f, s:* Candles, soap, ointments, etc.
palmarosa	= GINGER-GRASS OIL.		
palm-nut	= AFRICAN-PALM OIL.		
parsley	Parsley	1.05-1.10	*e:* Perfume.
patchouli	*Pogostemon patchouli*	.98-.99	*e:* Perfume.
peanut	Peanuts	.92	*f, nd:* Food, soap.
pennyroyal	Pennyroyal	.93-.96	*e:* Insectifuge.
peppermint	Peppermint, horsemint	.90-.93	*e:* Flavor, med.
petit-grain	Orange tree; H.	.89-.90	*e:* Perfume.
phulwara butter	= FULWA BUTTER.		
pimenta, or **pimento**	*Pimenta pimenta*; B.	1.04	*e:* Flavor, med.
pine-needle	Conifers; H.	.86-.92	*e:* Medicine.
piney tallow *or* **oil**	= MALABAR TALLOW.		
piquia	*Caryocar brasiliense*; F.		*f, s:* Food.
pistachio-nut	Pistachio nuts	.92	*f, nd:* Illuminant.
plum, plum-kernel	Plum kernels	.92	*f, nd:* Illum., adult.
poon, poona, poonay, *or* **poonseed**	= DOMBA OIL.		
poondy	*Myristica malabarica*; S.		*f, s:* Medicine.
poonga	= KURUNG OIL		
poppy-seed	Opium poppy; S.	.92-.93	*f, d:* Food, soap
pulza	= CURCAS OIL.		
pumpkin-seed	Pumpkin seeds	.92	*f, sd:* Cook., illum.
Rangoon	An impure olive oil		Lubricant.
rape, rape-seed	Rapeseeds	.91	*f, sd:* Illum., lubricant.
rhodium	= ROSEWOOD OIL.		
roosa, ruse	= CITRONELLA OIL.		
rose	Various roses ; Fl.	.85-.87	*e:* Perfume.
rose-geranium	See GERANIUM OIL.		
rosemary	Rosemary	.90-.92	*e:* Perfume.
rosewood*	Lignum rhodium	.90-.91	*e:* Perfume.
rue	*Ruta graveolens*	.83-.84	*e:* Perfume, med.
safflower	*Carthamus tinctorius*	.93	*f, d:* Illum.
sage	Sage; L.	.92-.93	*e:* Med., perf.
sandalwood	*Santalum album*: W.	.97-.98	*e:* Perfume, med.
sassafras	Sassafras; W. or R.	1.08	*e:* Scenting soap.
savin	*Juniperus sabina*; H.	.91-.93	*e:* Medicine
sawarri fat	*Caryocar tomentosum*	.90	*f, s:* Food.
sesame	Sesame; S.	.92	*f, sd:* Food, illum., soap
shea butter	*Butyrospermum parkii*; S.	.92	*f, s:* Food. illum.
simbolee	*Murraya koenigii*; S.		*f:* Med., arts.
siri	= GINGER-GRASS OIL.		
siringa	*Hevea brasiliensis*; S.		*f:* Soap, arts.
soja-bean	Soy beans	.92	*f, sd:* Arts.
souari fat	= SAWARRI FAT.		
Spanish-walnut	= KEKUNE OIL.		
spearmint	*Mentha* sp., esp. *M. viridis*		*e:* Perfume.
spike	*Lavandula spica*	.92	*e:* Lacquer, perf.
spikenard	*Nardostachys jatamansi*	.98	*e:* Perfume.
sunflower	Sunflower; S.	.92	*f, d:* Soap, varnish.
sweet	Olive oil		
talicoona	= KUNDAH OIL.		
tambor	*Omphalea oleifera*; S.		*f:* Purgative.
tansy	Tansy	.93-.95	*e:* Scenting.
tarragon	*Artemisia dracunculus*	.89-.96	*e:* Flavor.
tea, tea-seed	*Thea japonica, T. sasanqua*; S.	.92	*f, nd:* Arts, medicine, food.
thuja	Herbage arborvitæ	.92	*e:* Perfume.
thyme	*Thymus vulgaris*, etc.	.90-.94	Med., microscopy
til, teel	= SESAME OIL.		
tobacco-seed	Tobacco; S.	.92	*f, d:* Varnish.
tree	= TUNG OIL.		
tucum	Fruit pulp of Tucum palm; F.		*f:* Arts. [paints.
tung	Tung tree		*f, d:* Varnish,
Turkish-geranium	= GINGER-GRASS OIL.		
turpentine	See TURPENTINE, Vocab.		
ucuhuba fat	= BECUIBA FAT.		
uggur	Agallochum		*e:* Perfume.
valerian	Valerian root	.93-.99	*e:* Med., perfume.
verbena*	*Verbena officinalis*, etc.	.89-.95	*e:*
vetiver, vetivert	*Andropogon squarrosus*	1.02	*e:* Perfume.
walnut	Walnuts	.93	*f, d:* Paint, varnish.
weld-seed	*Reseda luteola*; S.	.91	*f, d:*
wild-ginger	*Asarum canadense*	.93-.96	*e:* Perfume.
wintergreen*	*Gaultheria procumbens*	1.18	*e:*
wood	See Vocab.		
wormseed	*Artemisia maritima*; Fl. buds.	.93	*e:* Medicine.
wormwood	*Artemisia absinthium*	.93-.96	*e:* Medicine.
yallah	= ILLIPE.		
yamadou	= DALI OIL.		
ylang-ylang	= CANANGA OIL.		

II. Animal Oils and Fats.

NAME.	SOURCE.	SP. GR.	CHIEF USES.
arctic-sperm	= DOEGLING OIL.		
blackfish	*Globicephala melas*		Fine lubricant.
bottlenose	= DOEGLING OIL.		
butter	See Vocab.		
crampfish	Torpedo (fish)	.91	
cod-liver*	Liver of cod, etc.	.91-.93	Medicine.
crocodile	Body of crocodile		Leather dressing.
doegling	Blubber of beaked whale	.88	Sub for sperm oil.
dugong	Dugong		Sub. for cod-liver oil.
egg	Hen's eggs	.91	Soap making.
eulachon	Candlefish	.91	Sub. for cod-liver oil.
lard (fat)	See Vocab.		
lard oil*	By pressing lard	.92	Illum., lubricant.
melon	Melon of cetaceans		Lubricant.
menhaden	Menhaden	.93	Soap, tanning, adulterant.
neat's-foot*	Feet of cattle	.91	Lubricant.
oleo*	Beef fat, etc.		Artificial butter.
pilchard	Pilchard		Arts.
pogy	= MENHADEN OIL.		
porpoise	Harbor porpoise, etc.	.92-.93	Illum , soap, lubricant.
seal	Various seals	.91-.93	Illum., currying, lubricant, etc.
shark	Liver of sharks	.87-.93	Currying ; adult.
shore	A pure cod-liver oil.		
sod	See Vocab		
sperm	Sperm whale	.87-.88	Lubricant, illum.
straits	Inferior cod-liver oil.		
tallow (fat)	See Vocab.		
tallow oil	By pressing tallow		Like lard oil.
train	Marine animals, esp. whales		Lubricant, illum., etc.
tunny	Tunny		Currying.
walrus	Walrus	.92-.93	Like whale oil.
whale	Whales, seals, etc., esp. right whale	92-.93	Illum., soap, lubricant
whale tallow	Stearin of whale oil.		
wool	Wool of sheep	.89	See LANOLIN, Vocab.

oil box. A box for oil, as for storage or lubrication. *Cf.* OIL CUP.

oil bush. *Mach.* A bush in which a journal runs in an oil bath.

oil cake. A cake or solid mass composed of flaxseed, cottonseed, hempseed, rapeseed, etc., from which the oil has been expressed, used as food for stock or for manure.

oil can, *or* **oil'can'**, *n.* A can for oil ; specif., an oiler.

oil'case', *n.* Oilskin. *Obs.*

oil cellar. A lubricating oil box.

oil'coat', *n.* A coat of oiled cloth or oilskin.

oil'cloth' (oil'klôth'; 205), *n.* Cloth treated with oil or paint, and used for making garments, covering floors, etc. Oilcloth for floors is made by covering a strong open canvas with successive coats of linseed-oil paint, smoothing with pumice after each application, and finally printing from blocks as in calico printing. *Cf.* LINOLEUM, 2.

oil color *or* **colour.** A paint made by grinding a coloring substance in oil ; — usually in *pl.*

oil cup, *or* **oil'cup'**, *n. Mach.* A cup, or the like, connected with a bearing as a lubricator, and usually having a wick, wire, or adjustable valve for regulating the delivery of oil.



Glass Oil Cup.

oil derrick. A kind of derrick used esp. in boring for oil. See DERRICK, *n.*, 3.

oiled (oild), *pret. & p. p.* of OIL. Specif.: *p. a.* 1. Anointed ceremonially with oil. *Obs.* 2. Covered, treated, or lubricated with oil; dressed with, or soaked, ground, etc., in, oil; impregnated with oil ; as, *oiled* silk or paper.

3. *Road Making.* Designating a kind of road made by spreading a layer of crude petroleum or asphalt residuums heated to a high temperature on a roadbed of dirt and sand. It is esp. suitable for hot, dusty countries.

oil engine. A kind of internal-combustion engine (which see).

oil'er (oil'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes, or deals in, oils. **2.** An engine-room greaser, esp. in a war vessel. **3.** An oil can, usually with a long spout bent at the end, used in lubricating machinery. **4.** A coat of oilskin; in *pl.*, a coat and trousers of oilskin. **5.** An oil well. *Colloq., U. S.* **6.** A vessel employed in carrying oil.

oil'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *huilerie.*] Business, place of business, or the goods of a maker of, or dealer in, oils.

oil'fish' (oil'fĭsh'), *n.* Either of two fishes noted for their oily flesh: **a** A deep-sea spiny-finned fish (*Escolar violaceus*). **b** A large sculpinlike fish (*Comephorus baikulensis*) of Lake Baikal, having an elongate naked body and soft flesh.

oil gland. A gland which secretes oil; specif., in birds, the uropygial gland.

oil groove. *Mach.* A groove running part way round the inside of a bearing from the oil hole to distribute lubricating oil to the journal.

oil hole, *or* **oil'hole'**, *n.* A hole for conducting oil, as from an oil cup, to a bearing.

oil'i-ly (oil'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Like oil, as in appearance or consistence; fig., smoothly; blandly; unctuously.

oil'let (oil'ĕt), *n.* [See EYELET.] **1.** A hole worked in cloth, etc., for the passage of a lace, cord, etc.; an eyelet. **2.** A small opening or loophole, as for light or for discharge of missiles, as in the walls and parapets of medieval fortifications; an eyelet. *Obs. or Hist.* **3.** A small eye or bud of a plant. *Obs.*

oil nut. **a** The buffalo nut. **b** Any of several nuts and seeds yielding oil, as the coconut, the fruit of the oil palm, the butternut, a kind of nutmeg (*Myristica surinamensis*), etc.

oil painting. **a** Act or art of painting in oil colors. **b** Any kind of painting of which the pigments are originally ground in oil.

oil palm. An African pinnate-leaved palm (*Elæis guineënsis*), bearing red or yellow drupaceous fruits in large clusters, the fleshy part yielding palm oil when boiled. The seeds also contain oil.

oil'seed' (oil'sēd'), *n.* **1.** Any seed from which oil is expressed, as rapeseed, linseed, etc.; specif.: **a** The castor bean. **b** Til seed. **c** Cottonseed. **2.** The gold-of-pleasure or its seed.

oil'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** Cloth made waterproof by oil, or a piece or garment of it. **2.** *pl.* Clothing (a coat and trousers) of oilskin.

oil'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* *Eccl.* A vessel for holding holy oil.

oil'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A whetstone used with oil; stone suitable for such a whetstone.

oil'stone', *v. t.*; -STONED' (-stōnd'); -STON'ING (-stōn'ĭng). To sharpen on an oilstone; to polish with oilstone powder or oilstone slips.

oil'-tem'per, *v. t.*; -PERED; -PER-ING. To harden (steel) by chilling in oil after heating. See TEMPER, *v. t.*, 7.

oil'-tight', **oil'tight'** (-tīt'), *a.* So tight as to prevent the passage of oil. — **oil'-tight'ness, oil'tight'ness,** *n.*

oil tree. **a** The castor-oil plant. **b** The mahwa. **c** The oil palm. **d** The candlenut.

☞ The oil tree mentioned in Isaiah xli. 19 is thought by some to be the oleaster and by others to be a pine.

oil'way' (oil'wā'), *n.* A channel by which oil may reach a part to be lubricated.

oil'y (-ĭ), *a.*; OIL'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); OIL'I-EST. **1.** Of, pert. to, or consisting of, oil; containing oil; having the nature or qualities of oil; unctuous; oleaginous; as, *oily* matter. **2.** Covered or impregnated with oil; greasy; hence, resembling oil; as, an *oily* appearance. **3.** Smoothly subservient; supple; compliant; plausible; insinuating; unctuous; bland. "This *oily* rascal." *Shak.* His *oily* compliance in all alterations. *Fuller.*

Syn. — See SUAVE.

oily bean *or* **grain,** sesame. — **o. palm,** the oil palm. — **o. pulse.** = OILY BEAN. *Obs.*

oint'ment (oint'mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *oinement,* OF. *oignement,* fr. F. *oindre* to anoint, L. *ungere, unguere;* akin to Skr. *añj,* and to G. *anke* (in Switzerland) butter, OIr. *imb.* The first *t* in the E. word is due to the influence of *anoint.* Cf. ANOINT, UNGUENT.] **1.** That which serves to anoint; a soft unctuous substance, usually medicated and melting readily when applied to the skin, used for smearing or anointing; an unguent. **2.** Anointing; unction. *Obs.*

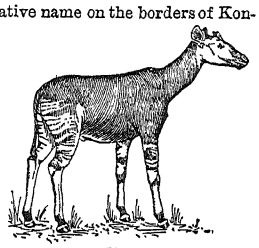
O-jib'wa (ō-jĭb'wā), *n.* Also **O-jib'way.** One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians, the largest tribe north of Mexico. According to their tradition, they emigrated from the St. Lawrence region to that about the Great Lakes, especially Lake Superior, where the majority still live on several reservations in the United States and Canada. They are chiefly hunters, and have few native arts, but are proficient mat weavers and canoe builders. Their mythology furnished the foundation of Longfellow's "Hiawatha."

O.K., *or* **OK.** (ō'kā'). Correct; all right; — chiefly put or indorsed on documents, bills, etc., to indicate approval. *Cant.*

O. K., *v. t.*; O. K'D (ō'kād'); O. K'ING (ō'kā'ĭng). To put or indorse "O. K." on; to approve. *Cant.*

o'ka (ō'kä), **oke** (ōk), *n.* [Turk. *ōqah,* fr. Ar. *ūkiyah,* prob. fr. Gr. οὐγγία, οὐγκια, an ounce, fr. L. *uncia.* Cf. OUNCE a weight.] A weight of Turkey, and also of Bulgaria, Egypt, etc., about $2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds; hence, a liquid measure. See WEIGHT, MEASURE.

o-ka'pi (ō-kä'pē), *n.* [Native name on the borders of Kongo Free State, possibly the same word as Mpongwe *okapo* lean.] A peculiar mammal (*Okapia johnstoni*) closely related to the giraffe, discovered in the deep forests of Belgian Kongo in 1900. It is smaller than an ox, and somewhat like a giraffe, except that the neck is much shorter. Like the giraffe, it has no dewclaws. There is a small prominence on each frontal bone of the male. The color of the body is chiefly reddish chestnut, the cheeks are yellowish white, and the fore and hind legs above the knees and the haunches are striped with purplish black and cream color.



Okapi.

o'ken-ite (ō'kĕn-īt), *n.* [After Lorenz *Oken,* German naturalist.] *Min.* A compact or fibrous mineral of a whitish color, a hydrous silicate of calcium, $H_2Ca(SiO_3)_2{\cdot}H_2O$. H., 4.5–5. Sp. gr., 2.28–2.36.

o'kra (ō'krä; ŏk'rä; 277), *n.* [Of African origin; cf. Ashanti *nkurūmā.*] **1.** A tall malvaceous annual (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) widely cultivated in the southern United States and the West Indies for its mucilaginous green pods, used as the basis of soups, stews, etc., or made into pickles; also, the pod, or, collectively, the pods, of this plant. **2.** A dish prepared of this vegetable; gumbo.



Okra, 1. Reduced.

-ol (-ōl; -ŏl). [From alcohol.] *Chem.* A suffix denoting that the substance in the name of which it appears belongs to the series of *alcohols,* or *hydroxyl derivatives,* as carbinol, glycerol, etc.

-ol. A suffix from Latin *oleum,* meaning *oil.*

-ol. A suffix used in the names of many pharmaceutical preparations.

Ol'a-ca'ce-æ (ŏl'ä-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. OLAX.] *Bot.* A family of tropical trees or shrubs (order Santalales) having simple leaves and small flowers with a 1-celled ovary followed by a 1-seeded fruit. It embraces about 25 genera and 300 species. — **ol'a-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

O'lax (ō'lăks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *olax* odorous, *olere* to smell.] *Bot.* A genus of trees and shrubs typifying the family Olacaceæ, distributed through the tropics of Asia, Africa, and Australia. They are mostly evergreens with distichous leaves and small racemose flowers having three stamens. **O. zeylanica** is the malla tree.

old (ōld), *a.*; OLD'ER (ōl'dẽr) or ELD'ER; OLD'EST or ELD'EST. [ME. *old, ald,* AS. *ald, eald;* akin to D. *oud,* OS. *ald,* OFries. *ald, old,* G. *alt,* Goth. *alþeis,* and also to Goth. *alan* to grow up, Icel. *ala* to bear, produce, bring up, L. *alere* to nourish. Cf. ADULT, ALDERMAN, ALIMENT, AULD, ELDER.] **1.** Not young; having lived or existed long; advanced far in years or life; having lived till toward the end of the ordinary term of living; having the characteristics of age; often, specif., having lost the vigor or other qualities of youth; as, an *old* man; an *old* tree; an *old* head; an *old* face. Often used in disparagement or contempt; as, *old* fogy; *old* codger. "An *old* trot." *Shak.*

The melancholy news that we grow *old.* *Young.*

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, old persons or advanced life; as, *old* age, the latter part of the life of one who lives the ordinary term of living, or the condition of a person advanced in years.

Let not *old* age disgrace my high desire. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Not new or fresh; not recently made or produced; long used; as, *old* wine; an *old* book; an *old* farm. **4.** Worn out; weakened or exhausted from age or by use; dilapidated; decayed; stale; shabby; cast-off; obsolete; disused; past usefulness; as, *old* shoes; *old* clothes. **5.** Continued in life; advanced in the course of existence; having (a certain) age or length of existence; — designating the age of a person or thing; as, an infant a few hours *old;* a cathedral centuries *old.*

And Pharaoh said unto Jacob, How *old* art thou? *Gen.* xlvii. 8.

☞ In this use *old* regularly follows the noun that designates the age; as, she was eight years *old.*

6. Long practiced; skilled; experienced; cunning; as, an *old* offender; *old* in vice.

Vane, young in years, but in sage counsel *old.* *Milton.*

7. Plentiful; more than enough; abundant; great; "grand;" — much used, now with other adjectives, as an intensive; as, a high *old* time. *Colloq.*

If a man were porter of hell gate, he should have *old* turning the key. *Shak.*

8. Continued from the past, esp. the long past, to the present; dating from a time remote in the past; long-standing; primeval; not new or modern; — often implying familiarity; as, an *old* custom, friendship, friend, trick, plan; *old* territory. "An *old* acquaintance." *Camden.*

9. A colloquial term of cordiality, familiarity, or affection; as, *Old* England. "Go thy ways, *old* lad." *Shak.*

10. Used of the Devil, orig. as one who has existed primevally, esp. in various appellations, as *old* serpent, dragon, fiend, enemy, etc., the *old* one, *Old* Nick, *Old* Harry, etc.

11. Belonging or relating to the past; formerly existing; ancient; not modern; former; concerned with, connected with, or proper to, ancient times; old-fashioned; antiquated; antique; famous in or from antiquity; as, an *old* writer; *old* times; *old* stories. "*Old* Pelion." *Shak.*

The character of the *old* Ligurians. *Addison.*

12. Belonging or pertaining to an earlier period, time, stage, or state of things, or to the earliest of several; not new; held, followed, occupied, etc., formerly; earlier; having been formerly; quondam; former; as, an *old* belief or opinion; the *old* order; an *old* pupil of mine.

13. Designating or distinguishing that one of two or more things of the same kind, or periods or stages of the same thing, which precedes the other or others in time or occurrence; prior; preceding; former; known or inhabited earlier; as, the *Old* Testament; the *old* school; the *Old* Red Sandstone; *Old* High German; *Old* England or *Old* France (as distinguished from New England or New France); the *old* country; the *Old* World. See MODERN, 4.

14. Designating, or pertaining or according to, the style (called **Old Style,** abbr. **O. S.**) of reckoning time used before the adoption of the present calendar (see CALENDAR, 1); as, *Old* Christmas; *Old* Lady Day.

15. *Phys. Geog.* Well advanced toward reduction to base level; — said of topography and topographic features. See RIVER.

Syn. — OLD, ANCIENT, VENERABLE, ANTIQUE, ANTIQUATED, ARCHAIC, OBSOLETE. That is OLD (opposed to *young, new;* see AGED) which has lived or existed long, or which has been long in use or has stood for a long time in a particular relation to something; that is ANCIENT (opposed esp. to *modern*) which lived, existed, or happened long ago, or which has existed or come down from remote antiquity; as, "O heavens, if you do love *old* men, . . . if yourselves are *old*" (*Shak.*); "the *old,* feeble, and day-wearied sun" (*id.*); *old* wine, *old* books, *old* friends; *old* as the hills; "From the *ancient* world, those giants came" (*Milton*); "The *ancient* oracle is accomplished" (*Shelley*); "some illustrious line so *ancient* that it has no beginning" (*Gibbon*); "The most *ancient* heavens, through thee, are fresh and strong" (*Wordsworth*). But *ancient* and *old* are often interchangeable; as, "It is an *ancient* mariner" (*Coleridge*); "*Old,* unhappy, far-off things, and battles long ago" (*Wordsworth*). VENERABLE, as here compared (see AUGUST), suggests the hoariness and dignity of age; as, "an *old* man . . . [who] appeared the more *ancient* from his gray locks, that were truly *venerable*" (*Smollett*); "the *venerable* priest . . . lifting up his aged hands" (*Keats*); "Berkeley can boast an ancestry at least as *venerable* as . . . Hobbes" (*Coleridge*). ANTIQUE (in present usage) applies to that which has come down from ancient (esp. classical) times, or which is in some way related to them; that is ANTIQUATED which has gone out of vogue or fashion; the word often implies a slight touch of contempt; as, "the famous *antique* statue of the huntress Diana" (*Thackeray*); "the simplicity of *antique* passion, the homeliness of *antique* pathos" (*Lowell*); "Our admiration of the *antique* is not admiration of the *old,* but of the natural" (*Emerson*); "Though she was not really *old,* she was *antique.* . . . She had the dignity of a Roman empress" (*H. James*); "She uses the word 'thereto.' Why use *antiquated* forms of expression? Why not wear *antiquated* caps and shoes?" (*Sydney Smith*); "What are *antiquated* mythuses to me?" (*Carlyle*); "He kissed the young man upon the forehead in a gracious, distant, *antiquated* way" (*Stevenson*); "Malory . . . is not *antiquated;* he is old-fashioned, perhaps — a different thing, for so are Bacon and Jeremy Taylor old-fashioned, and Addison and Fielding" (*W. P. Ker*). That is ARCHAIC which has the characteristics of an earlier, sometimes of a primitive, period; that is OBSOLETE which has gone out of use; "It [the Divine Comedy] is yet the first book of modern times which has such quality as to possess perpetual contemporaneousness. It has become in part *archaic,* but it does not become *antiquated*" (*C. E. Norton*); "Dictionary of *Archaic* and Provincial Words" (*Halliwell*); an *archaic* bas-relief; "All your opinions will be out of date, your jokes *obsolete*" (*Lamb*); "As [a writer's] language grows *obsolete,* his thoughts must grow obscure" (*Dryden*); "Ever the solution of the last era has

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oil'e-ous, *a.* Oily; oleous. *Obs.*

oillet. ✝ OILLET.

oil field. A district containing a subterranean store of petroleum of economic value.

oil gas. Illuminating gas made by destructive distillation of oil, esp. of a cheap mineral oil.

oil gauge *or* **gage.** = ELEOMETER.

oil gilding, oil gold. Gilding on a surface coated with oil paint and size.

oil green. A greenish yellow.

oil'i-ness (oil'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

oil'ish, *a.* Oily. *Obs.*

oil'less, *a.* Without oil; not lubricated with oil; not requiring oil. — **oil'less-ness,** *n.*

oil'let-ed (oil'ĕt-ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Provided with eyelets.

oil'man, *n.* **a** One who makes, or deals in, oil. **b** One who deals in sweet oils, articles of food preserved in oil, and pickles. **c** A workman in an oil factory. **d** One who lubricates with oil.

oil meal. Ground oil cake.

oil mold *or* **mould.** The mold fungus *Physomonas nitens.*

oil om'e-ter (oil-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*oil* + *-meter.*] **1.** = ELEOMETER. [tank.]

2. A reservoir for oil; an oil

oil paint. See PAINT.

oil'pa'per, *n.* Paper soaked in oil and thus rendered transparent or waterproof.

oil plant. Any plant that yields oil; specif.: **a** Sesame. **b** The castor-oil plant.

oil ring. **1.** A finger ring having a small receptacle containing a mixture of oil and diamond dust, worn by a seal engraver and used to replenish the engraving tool. **2.** *Mach.* A ring on a journal, dipping in an oil bath for lubrication.

oil sand. *Geol.* A porous sandstone from which petroleum is obtained by drilled wells. *U. S.*

oil shale. Shale impregnated with hydrocarbons and yielding oil on distillation.

oil shark. **a** The basking shark. **b** The tope (*Galeus galeus*).

oil sheet. A sheet made of oilskin or oil paper.

oil silk. Oiled silk.

oil'skinned' (oil'skĭnd'), *a.* Dressed in oilskin.

oil slick. A slick formed by putting oil on the water.

oil tanning. See CHAMOIS, *n.*, 2.

oil tester. Any apparatus for testing oils, as to their flashing points, etc. See TESTER.

oil'-tongued', *a.* Oily-tongued.

oil tube. A tube holding oil; specif., *Bot.,* a vitta.

oil wheatstone. An oilstone.

oil'y, *adv.* Oilily.

oil'y-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

oi-me' (oi-mā'), *interj.* Also **oi-mee'.** [It. *ohimè, oimè.*] Alas. *R.*

oi'ne-ment. ✝ OINTMENT.

oino-. Var. of ŒNO-.

oi-no-ch'o-ë (oi-n ŏ k'ō-ē). [NL.] Var. of ŒNOCHOË.

oi-nol'o-gy (oi-nŏl'ō-jĭ), **oi'noman'cy** (oi'nō-măn'sĭ), **oi'noma'ni-a** (oi'nō-mā'nĭ-ä), **oi'nomel** (oi'nō-mĕl). Vars. of Œ-NOLOGY, etc.

oint (oint), *v. t.* [F. *oint,* p. p. of *oindre,* L. *ungere.* See ANOINT, OINTMENT.] To anoint. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

oin'tu-ose', *a.* [OF. *oinctuos.*] Unctuous. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

oin'ture, *n.* [OF.] Ointment.

O. Ir., *or* **OIr.** *Abbr.* Old Irish.

ois-. For various words beginning *ois-,* see the forms in ROSOISCHER.

oise. ✝ USE.

oi-siv'i-ty (oi-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *oisiveté.*] Laziness. *Rare.*

oisophagus. ✝ ESOPHAGUS.

oist. ✝ HOIST.

ois'ter, ois'tre. ✝ OYSTER.

oistruthe. ✝ OSTRICH

oi-ta'va (oi-tä'vä), *n.* [Pg.] **a** The eighth part of an alqueire. See ALQUEIRE. **b** The eighth part of an onça. See WEIGHT.

oither. ✝ OTHER.

o-jan'co (ō-hän'kō; 189), *n.* [Amer. Sp.; cf. Sp. *ojanco* Cyclops.] The mahogany snapper.

o'jo (ō'hō; 189), *n.* [Sp., prop., an eye.] A spring surrounded by rushes or rank grass; an oasis. *Southwestern U. S.*

ok. ✝ EKE, *adv.*; OAK.

ok. Obs. pret. of ACHE.

o'ka. Var. of OCA.

okam. ✝ OAKUM.

O-ka'pi-a (ō-kä'pĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.] Genus consisting of the okapi.

oke. ✝ OAK.

oke. Var. of OKA.

oke. Obs. pret. of ACHE.

O-ke'a-nos (ō-kē'ä-nŏs). Var. of OCEANUS.

oke-corn. ✝ ACORN.

Okee. Var. of OKI.

oke holm. The holm oak. *Obs.*

o'ker. ✝ OCHER, OCKER.

o'ki (ō'kē), *n.* An Iroquoian term equivalent to the Algonquian "manito." Cf. ORENDA.

o-ki'a (ō-kē'ä), *n.* [Ar. *uqīah, waqīah*; cf. L. *uncia.* See OUNCE.] = OUNCE (coin and money of account of Morocco).

o-ki'eh (-ĕ), *n.* [Ar. *uqīah, waqīah.* See OKIA.] See WEIGHT.

Ok'i-na'gan, *n.* One of a tribe of Salishan Indians on Colville Reservation, Washington, and in British Columbia. They are self-supporting, and are Catholics in religion.

ok'ka. ✝ OKA.

ok'kir. ✝ OCKER.

Okla. *Abbr.* Oklahoma.

oknowen. ✝ ACKNOW.

ok'o-nite (ŏk'ō-nīt), *n. Elec.* A kind of insulating material.

okote. Var. of OCOTE.

o'kow (ō'kou), *n.* The pike perch *Stizostedion vitreum. Southern U. S.*

o'kro. Var. of OKRA.

oksi. ✝ ASK.

Ok-na'ri (ŏk-wä'rĭ), *n.* [Onondaga Indian *ochquari* a bear.] *Astron.* The constellation Ursa Major; — American Indian name.

okum. ✝ OAKUM.

ol. *Abbr.* Oleum.

Ol. *Abbr.* Olympiad.

O. L. *Abbr.* Occupation license (*Queensland*); Officer of (the Order of) Leopold; Old Latin.

o'la (ō'lä). Var. of OLLA, palm leaf.

ol'a-cad (ŏl'ä-kăd), *n. Bot* Any plant of the family Olacaceæ. *Lindley*

o'lam (ō'lăm), *n.* [Heb. *ōlām.*] An indefinitely long time; an age. — **o-lam'ic** (ō-lăm'ĭk), *a.*

Ol'a-mus (ŏl'ä-mŭs). *Bib.*

o'lay (ō'lī). Var. of OLLA, palm leaf. [See COMET.]

Ol'bers's Com'et (ōl'bĕrs-ĭz).

Ol'bers's hy-poth'e-sis. [After H. W. M. *Olbers,* German astronomer.] *Astron.* A hypothesis accounting for the existence of the asteroids by the explosion of a primordial great planet.

Ol'cha (ōl'chä), *n.* A member of a Tungus tribe dwelling near the mouth of the Amur. See TUNGUS.

old. ✝ WOLD.

old, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *öld,* or *aldr.* See OLD, *a.*] Old age; of the moon, the wane. *Obs.*

old, *v. i.* [AS. *ealdian.*] To grow old. *Obs.*

become *obsolete*, . . . for it is man's nature to change his dialect from century to century" (*Carlyle*); "*obsolete* lamps, whose light no time recalls" (*Wordsworth*). See PRIMARY; cf. NEW.

for old sake's sake, for the sake of old times. — **O. Abe** (āb), Abraham Lincoln (1809–65); — a familiar nickname given to him while President of the United States. — **O. Academy.** See ACADEMY, 1. — **o. age of a river**, *Phys. Geog.*, the condition of a river when it has developed a wide valley flat, at or near base level, and when the surrounding lands drained by it have been degraded to a low level. See RIVER. — **O. Amish Mennonite Church.** See MENNONITE, *n.* — **o. bachelor**, a somewhat elderly bachelor. — **O. Bactrian**, the Avestan language; Zend. *Obsoles.* — **O. Bailey**, the chief criminal court of England, situated in London on the street of the same name, not far northwest of St. Paul's Cathedral. — **O. Bay State**, Massachusetts. — **O. Believers**, *Eccl.*, those who, refusing to accept the revisions of ritual, etc., made in the 17th century, separated from the established church of Russia; — a self-assumed name. They are now divided into numerous sects, some not differing from the Russian Church as to principles, while others differ widely from it. — **O. Bogy**, a bogy; — a nursery name. — **O. Boy, the**, the Devil. *Slang.* — **O. Bullion**, Colonel Thomas Hart Benton (1782–1858), a distinguished American statesman; — a nickname alluding to his advocacy of a gold and silver currency. — **O. Catholic**, *Eccl.*, a member of a separate religious communion formed by those members of the Roman Catholic Church who rejected the dogma of papal infallibility as adopted by the Vatican Council of 1870. — **o. chum**, an old and experienced settler. *Australia.* — **O. Clootie, the Devil.** See AULD CLOOTIE. — **O. Colony**, that portion of Massachusetts included within the original limits of the Plymouth colony, which was formed at an earlier date than the colony of Massachusetts Bay. — **O. Comedy.** See COMEDY, 1. — **o. country, the** British Isles or some part of them, as Ireland; — so called by emigrants from there and their descendants in the United States and the British colonies. — **O. Cracow Bible.** See BIBLE, 2. — **O. Dominion**, Virginia; — a name of uncertain origin, perhaps from the old designation of the colony as "the Colony and Dominion of Virginia." — **O. English. a** See under ENGLISH, *n.*, 2. **b** *Print.* A style of black letter. See TYPE. — **o. extent.** See EXTENT, 1. — **o. field, o. fields. a** Land exhausted by cultivation and no longer tilled. **b** Disused land in which numerous gullies have been eroded. *Southern U. S.* — **o. field birch**, the American white birch. — **o. field pine. a** The loblolly pine. **b** The sand pine. **c** The yellow pine *Pinus echinata*. *U. S.* — **O. Foundation**, *Ch. of Eng.*, the foundation prior to the Reformation; — used of those cathedrals which had a chapter organization of secular canons before the Reformation, and therefore underwent substantially no change at that time. Cf. NEW FOUNDATION. — **o. fourteenth.** See CHECKER, *n.*, 2. — **O. French**, the French language from the time of the earliest documents preserved until the time of Modern French, or approximately from the 9th to the 16th century. — **o. fustic**, the hard yellow dyewood of the tropical American tree *Chlorophora tinctoria*, or of any of several related trees of the family Moraceæ. See MORIN. — **O. Gentleman**, the Devil. — **O. Glory**, the flag of the United States, or Stars and Stripes. *Colloq., U. S.* — **o. gold**, a dull, slightly metallic and generally yellow color, supposed to resemble dull gold. — **O. Gooseberry**, the Devil. *Slang.* — **O. Grimes** (grīmz), the subject of a popular ballad by Albert Gorton Greene (1802–68), an American lawyer and poet. The name seems to have originated with the English poet George Crabbe (1754–1832). It is the title of one of his metrical tales. — **O. Grog**, Admiral Edward Vernon (1684–1757). See Etym. of GROG. — **O. Guard.** [*F. Vieille Garde.*] **a** The original imperial guard created by Napoleon I. in 1804, which took a prominent part in his campaigns and made the final French charge at Waterloo. It took this name in 1810 after the creation of the Young Guard as a recruiting force for it. **b** Any old group or body of defenders or supporters of an opinion, belief, style, or the like. — **o. hand**, an ex-convict. *Australasia.* — **O. Harry**, the Devil. — **O. Hickory**, General Andrew Jackson; — a nickname given to him, first in 1813, by his soldiers on account of his physical toughness and sturdiness. — **O. High German.** See GERMAN, *n.*, 2 **b.** — **o. home week**, a week of celebration characterized by a reunion of those who have resided in a place. — **O. Hunker.** = HUNKER. — **O. Icelandic.** *Philol.* See ICELANDIC. — **o. identity**, an old and well-known inhabitant of a locality. *Colloq., Australasia.* — **O. Ionic.** See GREEK, *n.*, 5. — **O. Ironsides**, the United States frigate "Constitution;" — popularly so called. She was launched at Boston in 1797, and became famous on account of her successes during the war of 1812-14. Oliver Wendell Holmes has celebrated her in his well-known poem "Old Ironsides," written when it was proposed to break her up. — **O. Lady of Threadneedle Street**, the Bank of England, which is situated in Threadneedle Street; — a common nickname. — **o. lang syne.** See AULD LANG SYNE. — **O. Law**, *Eccl.*, the Mosaic law. See LAW, 3. — **O. Light**, *Eccl.*, a member of a conservative party; — contrasted with *New Light*. Cf. AULD LICHT. — **o. maid. a** A woman, somewhat advanced in years, who has never been married; an elderly spinster. **b** A simple game of cards, played by matching them. The removal from the pack of one card, usually a queen, leaves an odd card, and the person who has it at the end of the game is the *old maid*. **c** The lapwing. *Local, Eng.* **d** *Bot.* The pink-flowered periwinkle (*Vinca rosea*). *West Indies.* — **o.-maid's-pink**, the corn cockle. — **o. man. a** Familiarly, one's father or, sometimes, one's husband; hence, one holding a position resembling that of the head of a family, as the commander of a ship or regiment; the head of a school; an employer, etc. Often used affectionately to or of an old or intimate acquaintance or a person treated as such. **b** *Theol.* Unregenerate human nature.

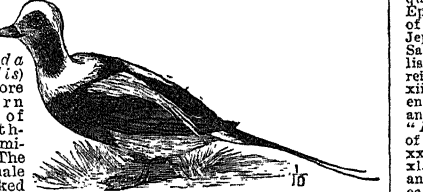
That ye put off concerning the former conversation the *old man*, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts. *Eph.* iv 22.

c *Theat.* An actor who enacts elderly characters. **d** In certain outdoor games, the player who is "it." **e** *Mining. Dial. Eng.* (1) An ancient or former miner; — a term used in referring to the original excavators of old workings. (2) [Adopted by the Cornish miners from the Ger. *alter Mann.*] The waste rock packed or "gobbed" as filling in abandoned mine workings; the goaf. (3) The old workings so filled; the goaves. **f** A full-grown male kangaroo. *Australia.* **g** A cuckoo (*Hyetornis pluvialis*). *Jamaica.* **h** Southernwood. **i** Rosemary. **j** *Mach.* A kind of drilling post for use with a ratchet drill. — **o.-man-and-woman**, the houseleek. — **o.-man cactus**, the cactus *Pilocereus senilis*. Its joints are crowned



Old Man j.

by a large tuft of drooping white hairs. — **Old Man Eloquent. a** Isocrates (B. C. 436–338); — so called by Milton. **b** In the United States, John Quincy Adams (1767–1848), sixth President of the United States; — often so called from his speeches in the House of Representatives (1831–48). — **o. man fern**, a tree fern. *Tasmania.* — **O. Man of the Mountain. a** See ASSASSIN, *n.*, 1. **b** Also *The Profile.* A remarkable natural formation on Mt. Cannon, or Profile, in the Franconia range, New Hampshire, presenting when viewed from a certain direction a close resemblance to a human face seen in profile. It is formed by three disconnected ledges, one forming the forehead, another the nose and upper lip, and the third the chin, the whole having a height of 36–40 feet. It is 1,200 feet above Profile Lake near its base. — **O. Man of the Sea**, in the "Arabian Nights," an apparently feeble old man who begged Sindbad the Sailor to carry him across a brook and refused to get down when fixed on Sindbad's back. Sindbad made him drunk and shook him off. Often used figuratively. — **o. man saltbush**, the tall Australian chenopodiaceous shrub *Atriplex nummularia*. — **o.-man's-beard** (-mānz). **a** Any of several species of *Clematis*, esp. *C. vitalba* in England and *C. virginiana* in the United States; — so called from the plumose styles. **b** The long moss. **c** The fringe tree. *U. S.* **d** The strawberry saxifrage. *Dial. Eng.* **e** Any of several species of *Equisetum*. *Dial. Eng.* — **o.-man's-eyebrow**, an Australian sundew (*Drosera binata*). — **o.-man's-flannel**, the common mullein. — **o.-man's-head. a** The carnation. *Eng.* **b** The old man cactus. — **o.-man's-pepper**, yarrow. — **o. masters, the**, distinguished painters who lived before the modern period (i. e., before the 18th century); esp., the celebrated painters of the 16th and 17th centuries. — **O. (Wisler) Mennonite Church.** See MENNONITE, *n.* — **O. Mortality**, Robert Paterson, a Scotch religious itinerant of the latter half of the 18th century, who is said to have gone about cleaning and repairing the monuments of the Covenanters in country churchyards; — a popular nickname. He gives the title to Scott's novel of this name, the assumed author professing to have got his materials from him. — **O. Nick, the Devil.** *Colloq.* — **O. Noll** (nŏl), Oliver Cromwell (1599–1658); — contemptuously so called by the Cavaliers. — **O. Norse**, Old Scandinavian, best represented in literary form by Old Icelandic (see ICELANDIC). The oldest forms known are found in runic inscriptions, and in early borrowed works in Finnish. It is the northern branch of the Germanic or Teutonic family. — **O. North Church**, Christ Church (P. E.), Boston, Mass., the oldest extant ecclesiastical building in the city; — so called from its location in the northern part of the old town. It dates from 1723, and in its tower were hung, it is said, the lanterns which gave the signal to Paul Revere to start on his famous ride. — **O. North State**, North Carolina; — an occasional nickname. — **O. Order Brethren.** See RIVER BRETHREN. — **O. Order Dunkers.** See DUNKER, *n.* — **O. Persian.** See PERSIAN, *n.*, 2. — **O. Poker**, the Devil. *Colloq.* — **O. Pretender**, *Eng. Hist.*, James Francis Edward Stuart (1688–1766), son of James II.; — a nickname given him by the supporters of the Hanoverian succession. — **O. Prices Riots.** See O. P. RIOTS. — **O. Probabilities**, the chief of the government Weather Bureau in the United States; — humorously so called. — **O. Prussian.** See PRUSSIAN, *n.*, 2. — **O. Public Functionary**, James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States; — sometimes so called after he had so referred (1859) to himself, in his annual message to Congress. — **O. Put** (pŭt), Gen. Israel Putnam (1718–90); — familiarly so called by his soldiers. — **O. Red Sandstone**, *Geol.*, a thick series of fragmental rocks, chiefly sandstone, predominantly red in color, representing the Devonian system in some parts of Great Britain and elsewhere in northwestern Europe. They are chiefly of nonmarine origin. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **o. régime.** = ANCIENT RÉGIME. — **O. Reliable**, Gen. George H. Thomas (1816–70); — a nickname given to him during the Civil War. — **O. Ro'sey** (rō'zĭ), Gen. William S. Rosecrans (1819–98); — a nickname given to him during the Civil War. — **O. Rough-and-Ready**, Gen. Zachary Taylor (1784–1850), afterwards President of the United States; — a nickname given to him by his soldiers during the Mexican War. — **O. Rowley** (rou'lĭ), Charles II., king (1660–85) of England, who was famous for his amours; — so nicknamed from a famous stallion in His Majesty's stud. — **o. salt**, a sailor of long experience; — exclusively a landlubber's phrase. — **O. Saxon.** See SAXON, *n.*, 2. — **o. school**, a school or party belonging to a former time, or preserving the character, manner, or opinions of a former time; as, a gentleman of the *old school*; — used also adjectively and esp., *Theol.*, of those who were *c* are faithful to historic views or interpretation of doctrine, in distinction from those who adopt innovations. In United States Presbyterian history, the Old School Presbyterians were the opponents of Albert Barnes and his followers (1837–69). — **O. School Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.* — **O. Scratch** [cf. ME. *scratte* wizard, monster, Icel. *skratti* a wizard, a goblin, imp, OHG. *scrat, scraz*, a goblin, G. *schrettel, schretz*], a jocular and ancient term for the Devil. — **O. Serpent, the**, Satan. — **O. Side.** See NEW SIDE. — **o. sledge.** *Card Playing.* = SEVEN UP. — **o. sod, the**, one's native land; — esp. used by emigrants from Ireland. — **O. Sol, the** sun. *Colloq.* — **o. soldier.** *Slang.* **a** An emptied liquor bottle; a "dead man." **b** A cigar or cigarette butt. **c** An old tobacco quid. — **o. song**, an obsolete song; hence, a trifle; something almost or quite worthless. "I do not intend to be thus put off with an *old song*." *Dr. H. More.* — **O. South Church** *or* **Meetinghouse**, a famous ecclesiastical building, dating from 1729, formerly a Congregational church, but now the property of a preservation society in Boston, Mass.; — so called from its location in the south part of the old town. Since the erection of the New Old South Church at Copley Square, it has been used as a museum for historical relics and as a hall for lectures on American history. Cf. OLD NORTH CHURCH, above. — **o. sow.** *Local or Dial. Eng.* **a** A kind of sweet clover (*Melilotus cærulea*). **b** The pearly everlasting. — **o. squaw, a** common sea duck (*Harelda hyemalis*) of the more northern parts of the Northern Hemisphere. The adult male is marked with sharply contrasted black and white, and has the middle tail feathers very long and slender. The female is plainer, and lacks the long tail feathers. Its flesh is poor. — **O. Stars**, Gen. O. M. Mitchel (1809–62); — so nicknamed during the Civil War, in allusion to his fame as an astronomer. — **old style. a** Lit., a style belonging to, or characteristic of, a former time; a former, bygone, or antiquated style. **b** [*cap.*] See CALENDAR, 1. **c** *Print.* A style of type including several varieties, modeled after the style of early printers, as Caslon, Elzevir, etc.



Old Squaw. Male in winter plumage.

☞ This line is printed in Caslon Old Style.

— **O. Testament.** See in the main *Vocabulary*. — **O. Three Stars**, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant (1822–85); — so nicknamed during the Civil War, in allusion to the three stars on his shoulder strap indicating his rank as lieutenant general, he alone holding this rank in the Federal army. — **O. Tom**, a kind of gin. — **O. Tom of Lincoln.** See TOM OF LINCOLN. — **O. Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.* — **o. wife. a** An old woman; usually, a prating old woman; a gossip.

Refuse profane and *old wives'* fables 1 *Tim* iv. 7.

b = OLDWIFE. — **o. witch grass**, the common witch grass *Panicum capillare*. — **o. woman. a** Lit., a woman of advanced age; disparagingly, a timid or fussy man. **b** Familiarly, wife; mother. *Vulgar.* **c** A cap to prevent a chimney from smoking. *Local.* **d** A species of wormwood (*Artemisia stelleriana*) with densely white-tomentose foliage, used sometimes as a bedding plant. — **o.-woman's-bitter. a** *pl.* Majo bitters. **b** The tropical American verbenaceous tree *Citharexylum cinereum*. — **o. woman's tooth**, *Carp.*, a router or grooving tool. *Slang.* — **o.-woman's-tree**, in Jamaica, the tree *Quiina jamaicensis*. — **O. World, the** Eastern Hemisphere. See def. 13, above. — **O. Year's Day, the** last day of the old year.

old (ōld), *n.* **1.** An old man or woman. *Obs.*

2. *pl.* Old ones or persons. *Colloq.*

3. *pl.* Hops between two and four years old. Old *olds* are those more than four years old.

4. Old time or a former time; eld; as, days of *old*.

of old, of old days; formerly; in time long past; from old days; long (in the past).

Old'buck', Jonathan (ōld'bŭk'). The Laird of Monkbarns, a whimsical virtuoso whose hobby gives the name to Scott's novel "The Antiquary." He is devoted to the study and accumulation of old coins and medals, and every kind of Roman relics. From early disappointment in love, he is a misogynist, but humorous, kind-hearted, and true.

old'en (ōl'd'n), *a.* Old; ancient; as, the *olden* time. "A minstrel of the *olden* stamp." *J. C. Shairp.*

old'en, *v. i. & t.*; OLD'ENED (-d'nd); OLD'EN-ING. To grow, or cause to grow, old; to age. *Rare.*

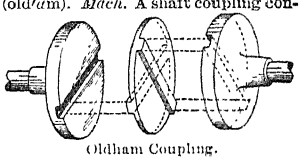
She had *oldened* in that time. *Thackeray.*

old'-fash'ioned (-făsh'ŭnd), *a.* **1.** Formed, operated, or acting, according to old or obsolete fashion; antiquated; adhering to old customs or ideas; having tastes or notions characteristic of old times; as, an *old-fashioned* dress, girl. "*Old-fashioned* men of wit." *Addison.*

2 Characterized by behavior, manner, etc., befitting adults; having mature ways; hence, precocious; intelligent. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

— **old'-fash'ioned-ly**, *adv.* — **old'-fash'ioned-ness**, *n.*

Old'ham cou'pling (ōld'ăm). *Mach.* A shaft coupling consisting of three disks, the two outer ones being keyed on the shafts and the middle one having two diametral feathers, one on each side and at right angles to each other, fitting in corresponding slots in the shaft disks. The middle disk may be omitted and the two feathers secured rigidly together one over the other. It is used to couple two parallel shafts slightly out of line.



Oldham Coupling.

old'ish, *a.* Somewhat old.

old'-line', *a.* Following or adhering to old lines, as in business or politics; as, *old-line* Democrats.

old-line company, *Life Insurance*, a company that writes an absolute contract, collects a fixed level premium, and accumulates the legal reserve. *J. A. Jackson.*

old'ster (ōld'stĕr), *n.* [Cf. YOUNGSTER.] **1.** In the British navy, a midshipman who has served four years; — distinguished from *youngster*.

2. An old or elderly person. *Colloq.*

Old Testament. The covenant of God with the Hebrews as set forth in the Bible; also, the books of the Bible in which this covenant is given. The canonical books (see CANON) of the Old Testament are broadly grouped as those of the Law (Torah), Prophets (Nebiim), and Hagiographa, or Writings (Ketubim), with which the Roman Catholic Church includes as canonical all but two — namely, 1 & 2 (3 & 4) Esdras and the Prayer of Manasses — of the 14 books specifically called Apocrypha by Protestants. (See APOCRYPHA, 1st CANON, 4.) The titles of these books and the nature of their contents are as follows:

LAW. — **Genesis.** i.-xi. Primeval history: the five "generations" of heaven and earth, Adam, Noah, sons of Noah, Shem. xii.-l. Patriarchal history: the five "generations" of Terah, Ishmael, Isaac, Esau, Jacob. — **Exodus.** i.-xii. Deliverance of Israel from Egypt. xiii.-xviii Journey to Sinai. xix-xl. Revelations and laws at Sinai. Making and furnishing of the tabernacle. — **Leviticus.** i.-vii. Law of sacrifice. viii.-x. Consecration of priesthood. xi.-xvi. Law of clean and unclean. Day of atonement. xvii.-xxvii. Law of holiness. — **Numbers**, census of the Israelites, and various lawgiving and events of the 40 years in the wilderness. — **Deuteronomy**, three addresses of Moses in Moab. His farewell injunctions, song, and death.

PROPHETS. — a "*Former*." **Joshua.** i.-xii Invasion and conquest of Canaan. xiii.-xxi. Division of the land. xxii.-xxiv. Episode of Reuben, etc. Last days of Joshua. — **Judges**, history of Israel under the Judges, esp. Deborah and Barak, Gideon, Jephthah, and Samson. — 1 & 2 **Samuel.** I. i.-xii. Birth of Samuel, and his succession to Eli as judge. xiii.-xxxi. Establishment of the kingdom and reign of Saul II Succession and reign of David. — 1 & 2 **Kings** I. i.-xi. Reign of Solomon. xii. Disruption of the kingdom under Rehoboam xiii.-II. end. History of the divided kingdoms, with the careers of Elijah and Elisha, to the captivity of Judah in Babylon, B. C. 586. — **b** "*Latter*." (1) Major. **Isaiah.** i.-xxxv. Discourses on the state of Judah and Israel. Oracles, domestic, foreign, and Messianic. xxxvi.-xxxix. Historical passage from the reign of Hezekiah. xl.-lxvi. Later prophecies relating to the Babylonish captivity, and to the Servant of Jehovah, or the Messiah. — **Jeremiah**, prophecy and narrative relating to the fall of Jerusalem and the deportation to Babylon, with incidents of the prophet's life. — **Ezekiel**, visions and prophecies of judgment on apostate Israel (i.-xxiv.), on her enemies (xxv.-xxxii.), and of her final redemption. — (2) Minor. **Hosea**, reproof and prophecy for apostate Israel, symbolized by marriage to a faithless wife. — **Joel**, pre-

old, *adv.* Of old; anciently. *R.*

old'en-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*

old'er, *n.* **a** *pl.* Ancestors; forefathers; predecessors. **b** A superior in age; a senior or elder. **c** An aged person; an elder.

old'-fan'gled, *a.* Old-fashioned.

—old'-fan'gled-ness, *n.* [*Obs.*]

old'-fash'ion, *a.* Old-fashioned.

old'-fash'ion-a-ble, *a.* Old-fashioned. *Obs.* — **old'-fash'ion-a-bly**, *adv. Obs.*

Old-fiel'di-a (ōld-fēl'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Richard Albert *Oldfield*, an English official at Sierra Leone.] *Bot.* A genus of West African euphorbiaceous trees consisting of a single species, *O. africana*, the African teak.

old'-gen'tle-man-ly, *a.* Pert. to or like an old gentleman.

old'gray', *or* **-grey'**, *n.* A gray-haired old man. *Obs*

Old-ha'mi-a (ōld-hā'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See OLDHAMITE.] *Paleobot.* The oldest-known genus of fossil algæ, found in rocks of the Cambrian age.

old'ham-ite (ōld'ăm-īt), *n.* [After Thomas *Oldham* (1816–78), Irish geologist.] Calcium sulphide, CaS, rare in meteorites

old'ly, *adv.* of OLD, *a.* Specif.: Like an old person; of old; long ago. *Obs.*

old'-maid'ish, old'-maid'ism, etc. See -ISH, -ISM, etc.

old'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

old'-sol'dier, *v. t.* To come the old soldier over (see under COME, *v. t.*). *Colloq.*

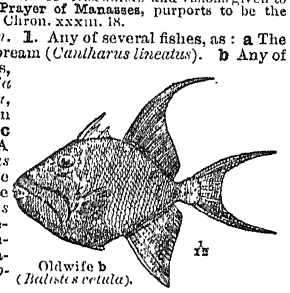
Old Test. *Abbr.* Old Testament.

dictions of judgment on Judah, with exhortation to repentance, and promise of a final blessing. — **Amos**, reproofs, exhortations, and visions, addressed to Israel. — **Obadiah**, judgment on Edom for siding with Israel's enemy. — **Jonah**, story of the mission of Jonah to Nineveh. — **Micah**, impending judgment on Israel and esp. Judah, with proffer of Messianic hope. — **Nahum**, judgment of God in the overthrow of Nineveh. — **Habakkuk** i. A dialogue between the prophet and Jehovah over the oppression of the faithful. ii. Prophecy of judgment on the oppressors. iii. Prayer or hymn of deliverance. — **Zephaniah**, prophetic warning to Judah, with admonition and promise. — **Haggai**, four prophecies, addressed to Zerubbabel and the people, urging the completion of the temple. — **Zechariah** i.-viii Exhortations and Messianic visions addressed to the returned exiles. ix.-xiv. Messianic deliverance of Zion. — **Malachi**, reproof of priests for laxity in service, and of the people for foreign intermarriage. Exhortations and prophecies for the faithful.

HAGIOGRAPHA. **a Psalms**, five books (i.-xli., xlii.-lxxii., lxxiii.-lxxxix., xc.-cvi., cvii.-cl.) of hymns — personal, national, liturgical — of various authorship. — **Proverbs**. i.-ix. Discourses on wisdom x.-xxii. "Proverbs of Solomon" on the conduct of life. xxii.-xxiv. "Words of the wise." xxv.-xxix. Proverbs collected by Hezekiah. xxx.-xxxi. Words of Agur, Lemuel's mother, etc. — **Job**, a poem representing chiefly colloquies between Job and his friends. Narrative prologue and epilogue in prose. — **b** The five festival rolls: **Song of Solomon, Song of Songs**, *or* **the Canticles**, a love poem or group of poems that are capable of allegorical interpretation. — **Ruth**, story of the Moabite ancestress of David. — **Lamentations**, five poems, four being alphabetical acrostics, on the sufferings of Judah and Jerusalem before and after the capture of the city by the Chaldeans, B. C. 586. — **Ecclesiastes**, discourses on the vanity of life, with maxims for the cultivation of wisdom. — **Esther**, story of Esther, Mordecai, Haman, and King Ahasuerus — **c Daniel**. i.-vi. Events in Daniel's life at the court of Babylon. vii.-xii. His prophecies. — **Ezra**, return of Babylonian exiles, and rebuilding of the temple under Zerubbabel, in spite of Samaritan interruption. Return of exiles with Ezra. — **Nehemiah**, rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem, in spite of Sanballat's opposition. Administration and reforms of Nehemiah. — **1 & 2 Chronicles**. I. i.-ix. Genealogies x.-xxix. Reign of David. II. i.-ix. Reign of Solomon. x.-xxxvi. History of Judah to the fall of Jerusalem.

OTHER BOOKS. *The Protestant Apocrypha* (canonical, except the last two, among Roman Catholics). **Tobit**, story of a Jewish captive in Assyria, inculcating obedience to the Law, and the burial of the dead. — **Judith**, story of Judith's deliverance of her people from Holofernes by assassination. — **Esther**, a number of letters, prayers, visions, etc., inserted in the Book of Esther — **Wisdom of Solomon**, an essay on Wisdom as the divine agent in the creation and government of the world. — **Ecclesiasticus** *or* **Wisdom of Jesus, Son of Sirach**, a book of proverbs. — **Baruch** i.-iii 8. Confession of sins leading to the captivity. iii. 9-iv. Praise of Wisdom, etc. Chapter vi. EPISTLE OF JEREMY (Jeremiah) to the Jews at Babylon against idolatry. — **Song of the Three Children**, prayer of Azariah, and song of Azariah, Ananias, and Misael for deliverance from the fiery furnace. — **Susanna**, Daniel, as judge, delivers Susanna from a false accusation. — **Bel and the Dragon**, two stories of Daniel as a destroyer of heathenism. — The three preceding books are additions to the Book of Daniel.) — **1 & 2 Maccabees**. I. A history of the Maccabees from B. C. 175 to 135. II. History of the Jews from B. C. 187 to 161. — **1 & 2 Esdras** [or 3 & 4, the books of Ezra counting as 1 & 2]. I. A version of Ezra, with added story of Zerubbabel's victory in a contest of wit. II Discourses and visions given to Ezra by an angel. — **Prayer of Manasses**, purports to be the prayer mentioned in 2 Chron. xxxiii. 18.

old'wife' (ōld'wīf'), *n.* **1.** Any of several fishes, as: **a** The European black sea bream (*Cantharus lineatus*). **b** Any of several trigger fishes, esp. *Balistes vetula* and *Melichthys piceu*, which are common in the West Indies. **c** The pompano. **d** A parrot fish (*Scarus vetula*) common in the West Indies. **e** The spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*). **f** The alewife. **g** The menhaden. **h** An Australian percoid fish (*Enoplosus armatus*).



Oldwife b (*Balistes vetula*).

2. A duck; the old squaw.

old'-world', *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the old, or ancient, world or state of things.

2. [*caps.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Old World, or Eastern Hemisphere.

-ole (-ōl). [L. *-olus, -ola, -olum*, a dim. suffix: cf. F. *-ole.*] A noun suffix of diminutive force, used chiefly in words of Latin or French origin; as, *foliole*, *petiole*, *aureole.*

O'le-a (ō'lē-ȧ), *n.* [L., olive. See OLIVE.] *Bot.* A genus of trees or shrubs, the true olives, typifying the family Oleaceæ. They have simple entire leaves, axillary flowers with induplicate calyx lobes, and oily drupaceous fruit. *O. europæa* is the common olive. Several species are ornamental. Many are valued for their hard wood. See MAIRE **a.**

O'le-a'ce-æ (ō'lē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees (order Gentianales), the olive family, having opposite or rarely alternate exstipulate leaves, tetramerous flowers, and drupaceous fruit. It includes about 21 genera and 500 species of wide distribution, many being of great ornamental value. The most important are *Olea, Fraxinus, Jasminum, Syringa, Ligustrum, Chionanthus,* and *Forsythia.* — **o'le-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

o'le-ag'i-nous (-ăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *oleaginus, oleagineus*, of the olive, fr. *olea* olive: cf. F. *oléagineux.* See OLIVE, OIL.] Of the nature or quality of oil; containing or producing oil or oily matter; oily; unctuous. — **o'le-ag'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

o'le-a'men (ō'lē-ā'mĕn), *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* A soft ointment prepared from oil.

o'le-an'der (-ăn'dĕr), *n.* [F. *oléandre* (cf. It. *oleandro*, LL. *oleander, lorandrum*), perh. corrupted, under the influence of *laurus* laurel, fr. L. *rhododendron*, Gr. ῥοδοδενδρον; ῥόδον rose + δενδρον tree.] **a** A handsome evergreen apocynaceous shrub (*Nerium oleander*) with narrow entire leaves and clusters of fragrant red or white flowers. It is a native of the East Indies, but is cosmopolitan in cultivation and naturalized in various warm regions. Every part of the plant is dangerously poisonous. **b** Any other species of *Nerium.*

oleander fern. A tropical polypodiaceous fern (*Oleandra neriiformis*) having coriaceous fronds like oleander leaves.

O'le-a'ri-a (-ā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., prob. after Adam *Olearius*, German traveler.] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous shrubs or low trees with alternate leaves and rather large heads of flowers having white or purple rays, the pappus capillary, and the receptacle without chaff. The species are natives of Australia and neighboring islands.

o'le-as'ter (-ăs'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *olea* olive, olive tree. See OLIVE, OIL.] **a** A common shrub or small tree of southern Europe (*Elæagnus angustifolia*) with fragrant yellow flowers and bitter olive-shaped fruit. It is often cultivated. **b** Erroneously, the wild variety of the true olive (*Olea*).

o'le-ate (ō'lē-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of oleic acid. Some oleates, as the oleate of mercury, are used in medicine by way of inunction.

o'le-cra'non (ō'lē-krā'nŏn; *commonly* ō-lēk'rā-nŏn, 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὠλεκρανον; ὠλένη elbow + κρανίον the head.] *Anat.* The large process at the proximal end of the ulna which, projecting behind the upper joint, forms the bony prominence of the elbow, and receives the insertion of the triceps muscle. — **o'le-cra'nal** (ō'lē-krā'năl; ō-lēk'rā-), *a.*

o'le-fi'ant (ō'lē-fī'ănt; ō-lē'fĭ-ănt; 277), *a.* [F. *oléfiant*, fr. L. *oleum* oil + *-ficare* (in comp.). Cf. -FY.] Forming or producing an oil; specif., designating ethylene. *Archaic.*

o'le-fine (ō'lē-fĭn; -fēn; 184), **o'le-fin**, *n.* [From OLEFIANT.] *Chem.* Any member of the series of unsaturated hydrocarbons of which ethylene is a type. See ETHYLENE. — **o'le-fin'ic** (-fĭn'ĭk), *a.* — **olefinic terpene.** See TERPENE.

o-le'ic (ō-lē'ĭk; ō'lē-ĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *oleum* oil: cf. F. *oléique.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to, derived from, or contained in, oil; as, *oleic* acid, $C_{17}H_{33}CO_2H$, an acid of the acrylic acid series found in the form of olein in certain animal and vegetable fats and oils, such as sperm oil, olive oil, etc. At low temperatures the acid is crystalline, but it melts to an oily liquid above 14° C.

o'le-if'er-ous (ō'lē-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *oleum* oil + *-ferous.*] Producing oil; as, *oleiferous* seeds.

o'le-in (ō'lē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *oleum* oil: cf. F. *oléine.*] **1.** A fat, liquid at ordinary temperatures, but solidifying at temperatures below 0° C., found abundantly in both the animal and vegetable kingdoms (see FAT). Olein dissolves solid fats, esp. at 30-40° C. Chemically, it is glyceryl triolеate (see OLEIC). It is called also *triolein* and *elain.*

2. Also **oleine.** **a** The liquid part of any fat; — distinguished from the *stearin*, or solid portion. **b** *Com.* (1) = SULPHATED OIL. (2) = RED OIL.

O'le-nel'lus (-nĕl'ŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. *Olenus.* See OLENUS.] *Paleon.* A Lower Cambrian genus of trilobites, having fourteen free segments and a spiniform pygidium.

Olenellus zone. *Geol.* The horizon of the early Cambrian fauna, characterized by trilobites of the genus *Olenellus*, the oldest well-preserved fossil fauna; the Lower Cambrian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

o'lent (ō'lĕnt), *a.* [L. *olens*, p. pr. of *olere* to smell.] Scented; odorous; fragrant. *Rare.* *R. Browning*

O'le-nus (ō'lē-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Olenus*, Gr. Ὤλενος, husband of Lethæa, and changed with her into a stone.] *Paleon.* A genus of trilobites from the Upper Cambrian and Ordovician of Europe, having 12-15 thoracic segments, pleuræ with sharp, back-bent extremities, and a small pygidium. It is the type of a family, **O-len'i-dæ** (ō-lĕn'ĭ-dē).

Olenus zone. *Geol.* The zone of the Cambrian characterized by trilobites of the genus *Olenus;* the Upper Cambrian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **O'le-nid'i-an** (ō'lē-nĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.*

o'le-o- (ō'lē-ō-). Combining form fr. Lat. *oleum*, meaning *oil.*

o'le-o-. *Chem.* Combining form for *olein, oleic.*

o'le-o-duct' (-dŭkt'), *n.* [1st *oleo-* + *duct.*] A duct or conduit for conveying oil, as from an oil well.

o'le-o-graph' (-grăf'), *n.* [1st *oleo-* + *-graph.*] **1.** A kind of chromolithograph imitative of an oil painting.

2. The peculiar form or figure assumed by a drop of oil when placed on water or some other immiscible liquid. — **o'le-og'ra-pher** (-ŏg'rȧ-fĕr), *n.* — **o'le-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

o'le-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1.** Art or process of producing the pictures known as oleographs.

2. A process of identifying oils by their oleographs.

o'le-o-mar'ga-rine (-ō-mär'gȧ-rēn; -rĭn; 183: *often mispronounced* -mär'jĕr-ēn, *as if spelt -margerine*), *n.* Also **-rin.** [2d *oleo-* + *margarine, margarin.*] **1.** Oleo oil.

☞ *Oleomargarine*, the original name for oleo oil, is now used only popularly in that sense.

2. A mixture of oleo oil with neutral lard, frequently with the addition of a vegetable oil (usually cottonseed oil), the whole being churned with milk, salted, and worked like butter. Sometimes a small amount of butter is also added. Called also *artificial butter*, and *butterine.* See BUTTERINE. — **o'le-o-mar-gar'ic** (ō'lē-ō-mär-găr'ĭk), *a.*

oleo oil. An oil expressed from certain animal fats (esp. beef suet), the greater portion of the solid fat, or stearin, being left behind. It is a mixture of olein, palmitin, and a little stearin.

o'le-o-res'in (ō'lē-ō-rĕz'ĭn), *n.* [1st *oleo-* + *resin.*] **1.** A natural product consisting essentially of a mixture of essential oil and resin, as copaiba, elemi, etc. See RESIN; cf. BALSAM, 1 **a.**

2. *Pharm.* A liquid or semiliquid preparation extracted (as from capsicum, cubebs, or ginger) by means of ether, consisting of fixed or volatile oil holding resin in solution. — **o'le-o-res'in-ous** (-ĭ-nŭs), *a.*

-oleous. [Cf. L. *oleosus.*] A combining form for adjectives, signifying *oily*, of *the nature of oil.*

ol'er-a'ceous (ŏl'ĕr-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *oleraceus, holeraceus*, fr. *olus, oleris, holus, -eris*, garden or pot herbs.] **a** Having the qualities of pot herbs; esculent. **b** Of or pert. to the *Oleraceæ* in Linnæus's proposed natural system. *Obs.*

ol'er-i-cul'ture (ŏl'ĕr-ĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [L. *olus, oleris*, pot herb + E. *culture.*] Culture of esculent vegetables. — **ol'er-i-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tūr-ăl), *a.* — **ol'er-i-cul'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

ol-fac'tion (ŏl-făk'shŭn), *n.* [See OLFACTORY.] *Physiol.* The sense of smell; act, process, or faculty of smelling.

ol'fac-tom'e-ter (ŏl'făk-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [See OLFACTORY; -METER.] *Psychol.* Any instrument for measuring power of discrimination in sensations of smell. — **ol'fac-to-met'ric** (-tō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

ol-fac'to-ry (ŏl-făk'tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *olfactus*, p. p. of *olfacere* to smell; *olere* to have a smell + *facere* to make. See ODOR; FACT.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of, pert. to, or connected with, the sense of smell; as, an *olfactory* nerve; an *olfactory* organ. In vertebrates the olfactory organ is situated in the upper portion of the nasal passages (see NOSE, 2), but in invertebrates the organs which are known or supposed to be organs for smelling are variously placed. The antennæ of insects and other arthropods, certain pits on the heads of various worms, and the osphradia of mollusks, are generally considered as olfactory organs.

olfactory bulb, the anterior somewhat enlarged part of the olfactory lobe or tract, from which the olfactory nerves proceed. See OLFACTORY LOBE. — **o. cells**, *Anat.*, the essential cells of the olfactory organ. They are spindle-shaped cells with a round nucleus, buried in the mucous membrane (the Schneiderian membrane) of the nose. Their ends are produced into slender processes, that at the outer end being sometimes called the **olfactory hair.** — **o. lobe**, a lobe of the brain projecting forward from the anterior lower part of each cerebral hemisphere. In most vertebrates it is well developed, but in man it is reduced and consists of a narrow, elongate body (the **olfactory tract**) which arises by two roots from the limbic lobe and ends in front in an oval mass known as the **olfactory bulb.** — **o. nerves.** The special nerves of the sense of smell, in man about 20 in number on each side, arising from the under surface of the olfactory bulb. They pass through the cribriform plate and end in the Schneiderian membrane of the nose. They are regarded as collectively constituting the first pair of cranial nerves. **b** Inaccurately, in man and some mammals, the olfactory tracts. — **o. pit.** *Zoöl.* **a** Any olfactory organ having the form of a small depression, such as occur in Amphioxus and various invertebrates. **b** *Embryol.* A depression on the head which afterwards becomes converted into a nasal passage; a nasal pit. — **o. tract.** See OLFACTORY LOBE.

ol-fac'to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). An olfactory organ; also, the sense of smell; — usually in *pl.*

o-lib'a-num (ō-lĭb'ȧ-nŭm), *n.* [LL., prob. fr. Ar. *al-lubān* frankincense; the same word as Gr. λίβανος, λιβανωτός, of Semitic origin.] The fragrant gum resin frankincense.

ol'id (ŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *olidus*, fr. *olere* to smell.] Having a strong, disagreeable smell; fetid. *Boyle.*

-olid. *Org. Chem.* A suffix used in naming *lactones;* as, pentan*olid.* *Off. Nom.*

ol'i-gæ'mi-a, ol'i-ge'mi-a (ŏl'ĭ-jē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See OLIGO-; -ÆMIA.] *Med.* A morbid condition in which there is a lessened quantity of the blood.

ol'i-garch (ŏl'ĭ-gärk), *n.* [Gr. ὀλιγάρχης.] A member of an oligarchy; one of the rulers in an oligarchy.

ol'i-gar'chic (-gär'kĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ὀλιγαρχικός: cf. F.
ol'i-gar'chi-cal (-kĭ-kăl) } *oligarchique.*] Of, pert. to, or supporting, oligarchy. — **ol'i-gar'chi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ol'i-gar'chy (ŏl'ĭ-gär'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CHIES** (-kĭz). [Gr. ὀλιγαρχία; ὀλίγος few, little + ἄρχειν to rule, govern: cf. F. *oligarchie.*] Government by the few; a form of government in which the power is in the hands of a few, or a state so governed; also, those who form the ruling few.

ol'i-go- (ŏl'ĭ-gō-), **olig-.** Combining form from Greek ὀλίγος, *few, little, small;* in *Med.* denoting *lack; deficiency.*

Ol'i-go-cene' (-sēn'), *a.* [*oligo-* + Gr. καινός new, recent.] *Geol.* Designating, or pertaining to, a period of the Tertiary between the Eocene and Miocene. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*, TERTIARY, *a.*, 3. — *n.* The Oligocene period or system.

Ol'i-go-chæ'ta (-kē'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὀλίγος little, pl., few + χαίτη hair.] *Zoöl.* An order of chætopod worms which includes the earthworms and related species. They are all hermaphrodite, the ovaries and testes being few and

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old'-time', *a.* Also **old'-times'.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, old or former times.

old'-tim'er (ōld'tīm'ĕr), *n.* One who has lived long in a place or held the same position for a long time; one whose experience reaches far back; an old-fashioned person or thing. *Colloq.*

old'-tim'y (-ĭ), *a.* Characteristic of old times; old-fashioned. *Colloq.* — **old'-tim'iness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n. Colloq.* *[tes retula.]*

old wench. The old-wife *Balis-*

old'-wife'ly, old'-wif'ish (-wīf'-ĭsh), etc. See **-LY, -ISH**, etc.

old'-wom'an-ish, old'-wom'an-ism, old'-wom'an-ly, etc. See **-ISH, -ISM, -LY**, etc.

old'-world'ish, old'-world'ism, etc. See **-ISH, -ISM**, etc.

ole. + *oil, olla.* Palm leaf.

ole. Obs. or dial. var. of OLD.

o'le (ō'lē). Var. of OLLA, palm leaf.

olea. + OLLA, OLIO.

o'le-am'ide (ō'lē-ăm'īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** *Org. Chem.* Oleic amide, $C_{17}H_{33}CONH_2$, a solid formed by the action of ammonia on almond oil, etc.

oleander scale. A scale insect (*Aspidiotus nerii*) injurious to the oleander, orange, and lemon.

o'le-an'drin (ō'lē-ăn'drĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous glucoside found in oleander leaves

o'le-ase (ō'lē-ās), *n.* [See OLEASTER.] *Chem.* An oxidizing enzyme found in fresh olives and sometimes in olive oil.

o'le-as'ter fam'i-ly. *Bot.* The family Elæagnaceæ.

o'le-cra'nar-thri'tis (-krā'när-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the elbow joint.

o'le-cra'ni-al (-krā'nĭ-ăl), **o'le-cra'ni-an** (-ăn), **o'le-cra'noid** (-noid), *a.* *Anat.* Olecranal.

olefine terpene. An olefinic terpene. See TERPENE.

olen, n. [Russ. *olen'*. Cf. ELAND.] The red deer. *Obs.*

olenhit, *adv.* [See ON; LENGTH.] Far off. *Obs.*

oleo. + OLIO.

o'le-o (ō'lē-ō), *n.* *Abbr. Com.* Oleomargarine.

o'le-o-cyst' (-ō-sĭst'), *n.* [1st *oleo-* + *-cyst.*] *Zool.* In certain Calycophora, a diverticulum of the nectocalyx containing oil.

o'le-o-jec'tor (-jĕk'tĕr), *n.* [See 1st OLEO-; JET to shoot forth.] *Mach.* An automatic spray lubricating attachment for steam cylinders, etc.

o'le-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [1st *oleo-* + *-meter.*] = ELAIOMETER.

o'le-o-pal'mi-tin, *n.* [2d *oleo-* + *palmitin.*] = OLEO OIL.

o'le-op'tene (ō'lē-ŏp'tēn), *n.* [1st *oleo-* + Gr. πτηνός fleeting.] *Chem.* = ELÆOPTENE. *Rare.*

o'le-o-re'frac-tom'e-ter, *n.* [1st *oleo-* + *refractometer.*] An instrument for determining the refractive indices of oils.

o'le-o-sac'cha-rum (ō'lē-ō-săk'ȧ-rŭm), *n.* [NL. See 1st OLEO-; SACCHARINE.] *Pharm.* A mixture of an essential oil with sugar. [*Table I.*]

o'le-o'sa oil (-ō'sȧ). See OIL.

o'le-o-ste'a-rate, *n.* An oleate and stearate of the same base.

o'le-ous (ō'lē-ŭs), *a.* Also **o'le-ose** (-ōs; ō'lē-ōs'). [L. *oleosus.*] Oily. *Rare.* — **o'le-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

olepi, olepy. + ONLEPY.

ol'er. Dial. var. of ALDER.

Olé'ron', a. Designating, or pert. to, the laws of Oléron.

Oléron, Laws of See under LAW.

‖ **o'le-um** (ō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [L.] Oil: an oil; — chiefly in phrases that are the Latin names of oils; as: **o'le-um ab-sin'thi-i** (ăb-sĭn'thĭ-ĭ), oil of wormwood; **o'le-um ci'næ** (sĭ'nē), oil of wormseed; **o'le-um men'thæ pi'perī'tæ** (pĭp'ĕr-ĭ'tē), oil of peppermint; **o'le-um ni'grum.** See CELASTRUS.

olf (ŏlf). Var. of ALF, bullfinch.

ol-fact', *v. t.* [L. *olfactare*, or *olfactus*, p. p. of *olfacere.*] To smell: — an affected word. *Rare.*

ol'fact, *n.* [L. *olfactus.*] Smell. *Obs.*

ol-fac'ti-ble (ŏl-făk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Also **-ta-ble** (-tȧ-b'l). Capable of being smelled. [TORY, *a.*

ol-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* = OLFACTORY.

ol-fac'tor (-tĕr), *n.* A smelling organ; the nose. *Rare.*

ol-fac'to-ri-ly (-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In the sense of smell. [German. O. L. G., *or* OLG. *Abbr.* Old Low

Ol'ger Dan'ske (ŏl'gĕr dăn'skē). [Dan., also *Holger Danske*; of OF. origin.] Ogier the Dane, made the national hero of Denmark and fabled to be sleeping until danger shall wake him.

olhen. + OLUHNEN.

oli. + OIL.

ol'i-an'der. + OLEANDER.

ol'i-ban (ŏl'ĭ-băn), *n.* [F., or LL. *olibanum.*] Olibanum. *R.*

ol'i-bene (-bēn), *n.* *Chem.* A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, from olibanum, or irankincense. [PHY.

oliche. + ALIKE.

ol'id-ous, *a.* Olid. *Obs.*

olie. + OIL.

ol'i-fant. Var. of ELIPHANT.

olifant, olifaunt. + ELEPHANT.

Ol'i-faunt, Ni'gel (ŏl'ĭ-fănt). See NIGEL.

ol'i-ga-can'thous (ŏl'ĭ-gȧ-kăn'thŭs), *a.* [See OLIGO-; ACANTHUS.] Having few spines.

ol'i-gan'drous (-găn'drŭs), *a.* [*oligo-* + *-androus.*] *Bot.* Having few stamens. *Rare.*

ol'i-gan'thous (-thŭs), *a.* [*oligo-* + *-anthous.*] Few-flowered. *R.*

ol'i-garch (ŏl'ĭ-gärk), *a.* [*oligo-* + Gr. ἀρχή origin.] *Bot.* Having few vascular elements; — said of certain monostelic roots.

ol'i-gar'chal (-gär'kăl), *a.* Oligarchic. [*n.* Oligarchy.

ol'i-gar-chism (ŏl'ĭ-gär-kĭz'm), **ol'i-gar-chist** (-kĭst), *n.* An advocate or supporter of oligarchy.

ol'i-gar-chize (-kīz), *v. t.* To turn into, or subject to, an oligarchy.

ol'i-ge'mi-a Var. of OLIGÆMIA.

ol'i-gid'ri-a (ŏl'ĭ-jĭd'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *oligo-* + Gr. ἱδρώς sweat.] *Med.* Deficient perspiration.

ol'i-gist (ŏl'ĭ-jĭst), *n.*, *or* **oligist iron.** [Gr. ὀλίγιστος, superl. of ὀλίγος few, little: cf. F. *oligiste.*] *Min.* Hematite: specular iron ore; — so called because it contains less iron than magnetite — **ol'i-gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), **ol'i-gis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

ol'i-go-car'pous (ŏl'ĭ-gō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὀλιγόκαρπος bearing but little fruit. See OLIGO-; -CARPOUS.] *Bot.* Having few carpels or fruits.

compact. There are no definite parapodia, usually no cirri or gills, and only a few setæ on each segment. There is no distinct head. The development is direct, without metamorphosis. Most of the Oligochæta inhabit earth or fresh water; a few are marine. — **ol'i-go-chæte'** (ŏl'ĭ-gō-kēt'), *a. & n.* — **ol'i-go-chæ'tous** (-kē'tŭs), *a.*

ol'i-go-clase' (ŏl'ĭ-gō-klās'), *n.* [*oligo-* + Gr. κλάσις fracture, fr. κλᾶν to break.] *Mim.* A triclinic soda-lime feldspar. See FELDSPAR.

ol'i-go-cy-thæ'mi-a, *or* **-the'mi-a** (-sī-thē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See OLIGO- ; -CYTE ; -ÆMIA.] *Med.* Anæmia in which the blood is deficient in red corpuscles. — **ol'i-go-cy-thæ'mic**, *or* **-the'mic** (-thē'mĭk ; -thĕm'ĭk), *a.*

ol'i-go-ga-lac'ti-a (-gȧ-lăk'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *oligo-* + Gr. γάλα, *-ακτος*, milk.] *Med.* Deficient secretion of milk.

ol'i-gom'er-ous (-gŏm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*oligo-* + *-merous.*] *Bot.* Having one or more whorls with fewer members than others, as some heteromerous flowers. — **ol'i-gom'er-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

ol'i-go-sid'er-ite (-sĭd'ĕr-īt), *n.* [*oligo-* + *siderite.*] *Min.* A meteorite which is characterized by the presence of but a small amount of metallic iron. — **ol'i-go-si-der'ic** (-sĭ-dĕr'ĭk), *a.*

ol'i-go-syn-thet'ic (-sĭn-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*oligo-* + *synthetic.*] *Philol.* Adding but few derivative elements to a stem.

ol'i-got'o-kous (-gŏt'ō-kŭs), *a.* [*oligo-* + Gr. τόκος offspring.] *Zoöl.* Producing few young.

ol'i-gu-re'sis (-gū-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *oligo-* + *uresis.*] *Med.* Deficiency in the excretion of urine.

ol'i-gu'ri-a (-gū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *oligo-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* A morbid condition characterized by oliguresis, or deficiency in excretion of urine.

o-lin'da bug (ō-lĭn'dȧ ; ō-lēn'dȧ). [From the town *Olinda* on Maui Island.] A weevil (*Aramigus fulleri*) very destructive to roses in Hawaii. It is supposed to have been introduced from Mexico.

O-lin'i-a (ō-lĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Johan Henrik *Olin*, Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubs or small trees (order Myrtales), constituting the family Oliniaceæ. They have opposite coriaceous leaves, small red or white flowers in bracted cymes, and drupaceous fruits. *O. cymosa* is the hard pear.

o'li-o (ō'lĭ-ō), *n.* [Sp. *olla* an earthen pot, a dish of boiled or stewed meat, fr. L. *olla* a pot, dish. Cf. OLLA, OLLA-PODRIDA.] **1.** A dish made by stewing or boiling together meat and various vegetables, etc., highly spiced ; hence, any dish of many ingredients ; a hodgepodge.

Besides a good *olio*, the dishes were trifling. *Evelyn.*

2. A mixture ; a medley ; a hodgepodge. *Dryden.*

3. A collection of miscellaneous pieces, as pictures, verses, pieces of music, etc. ; a medley ; a potpourri. **b** *Theat.* The vaudeville part of a burlesque performance or minstrel show. *U. S.*

ol'i-phant (ŏl'ĭ-fănt), *n.* [OF. *olifant* ivory, horn of ivory. Cf. ELEPHANT.] **1.** An elephant. *Obs.*

2. An ancient horn, made of ivory. *Hist.*

ol'i-va'ceous (ŏl'ĭ-vā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *oliva* olive.] Resembling the olive ; of the color of the olive ; olive-green ; as, *olivaceous* markings on a bird.

ol'i-va-ry (ŏl'ĭ-vă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *olivarius* belonging to olives, fr. *oliva* an olive.] *Anat.* **a** Shaped like an olive. **b** Of or pertaining to the olivary body. — **olivary body**, *Anat.*, an oval prominence on each side of the anterior surface of the medulla oblongata just below the pons. It is formed by the **olivary nucleus**, or **corpus dentatum**, a lamina of gray matter the surface of which is covered by a very thin layer of white matter. These structures are sometimes called the **inferior olivary body** and **nucleus**, to distinguish them from a smaller and more dorsally situated mass of gray matter, the **superior olivary nucleus**. There is also a small accessory nucleus on the mesial side of the corpus dentatum. — **o. nucleus.** See OLIVARY BODY. — **o. peduncle**, *Anat.*, a bundle of nerve fibers entering the olivary body at its inner side. — **o. process** *or* **eminence**, *Anat.*, a small eminence behind the optic groove on the sphenoid bone.

ol'ive (ŏl'ĭv), *n.* [F., fr. L. *oliva*, fr. Gr. ἐλαία, for ἐλαίϝα. See OIL.] **1.** A tree (*Olea europæa*) cultivated from antiquity throughout Asia Minor and southern Europe for its fruit ; also, its fruit or its wood. The tree has a low, often gnarled trunk, willowlike leaves, and yellow flowers. Its branches are familiar emblems of peace. The fruit is an important source of oil, and is eaten as a pickle or relish when green. The ripe olive is bluish black in color, and is also eaten. The wood is hard and yellow, often handsomely variegated, and is used in turnery.



Olive. 1 Flowering Branch ; 2 Fruit (½).

2. An olive branch or wreath.

3. Any other species of *Olea ;* also (with a qualifying term), any of numerous shrubs and trees of the same or other families, more or less resembling the true olive.

4. A child ; an "olive branch." *R.*

5. *Cookery.* A small slice of meat seasoned, rolled up, and cooked ; — usually in *pl. ;* as, *olives* of beef or veal.

6. An oval or olive-shaped button or piece of wood covered with silk, etc., used with a loop, through which it is passed, to fasten a garment.

7. *Anat.* The olivary body.

8. An oval plate on the strap of a satchel or bag, provided with a hole through which a swiveled stud or button passes to fasten the bag.

9. Olive color.

10. An olive-complexioned girl or woman. *Colloq.*

11. a Short for OLIVE SHELL. **b** The oyster catcher. *Local, Eng.*

ol'ive (ŏl'ĭv), *a.* Approaching the color of the olive : **a** Of the color of the unripe fruit ; of a peculiar dark brownish, yellowish, or tawny green. **b** Brownish yellow or yellowish brown ; tawny, as a complexion. **c** Of the color of the leaves of the tree ; of a dull ashy or silvery green. *R.*

ol'ive-backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Having an olive-colored back. — **olive-backed thrush**, a common thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata swainsonii*) which breeds from New England to Labrador and Alaska and migrates to the tropics. It has uniform olivaceous upper parts and tail, with the under parts whitish spotted with dusky on the breast.

olive branch. **a** A branch of the olive tree, considered an emblem of peace ; hence, anything offered as a sign of peace or good will. **b** Fig. : A child ; — in allusion to Ps. cxxviii. 3 (as in *Bk. of Com. Prayer* verse 4) :

Thy children like the *olive branches* round about thy table.

olive brown. Brown with a tinge of green.

olive green. A dark brownish green ; olive.

o-liv'en-ite (ō-lĭv'ĕn-īt ; ŏl'ĭ-vĕn-), *n.* [G. *olivenerz* + *-ite :* cf. F. *olivenite.*] *Min.* An olive-green, dull brown, or yellowish orthorhombic mineral, occurring in crystallized, fibrous, and earthy forms. It is a basic copper arsenate, $Cu_3(AsO_4)_2{\cdot}Cu(OH)_2$. H., 3. Sp. gr., 4.1-4.4.

olive oil. A pale yellowish or yellowish green nondrying oil expressed from ripe olives. It is much used as a salad oil, also in cooking, as a lubricant and illuminant, in toilet soaps, for oiling wool, etc. See OIL, *Table I.*

ol'i-ver (ŏl'ĭ-vẽr), *n.* [F. *Olivier*, orig. uncert.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. L. *Oliverus* (ŏl'ĭ-vē'rŭs) ; F. *Olivier* (ō'lē'-vyā') ; It. *Oliviero* (ō'lē-vyā'rō), *Uliviero* (ōō'lē-) ; Sp. *Oliverio* (ō'lē-vā'rē-ō) ; Pg. *Oliveiro* (ō'lē-vā'rō) ; G. & D. *Olivier* (ō'lĭ-vēr ; ō-lē'vēr).

2. One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne, the friend and companion in arms of Roland (which see).

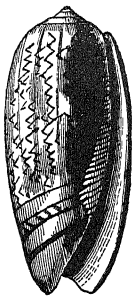
3. A son of Sir Rowland de Bois in Shakespeare's "As You Like It." He maltreats his younger brother Orlando until the latter saves his life. He marries Celia.

ol'i-ver, *n.* **1.** A small tilt hammer, worked by the foot.

2. An old form of smith's hammer, worked by means of a treadle and normally held off the work by a spring pole ; also, a device consisting of a pair of swages held together by a spring handle. Called also *holliper.*

olive scale. **a** A small, round scale insect (*Aspidiotus rapax*) infesting the olive in California. **b** See LECANIUM.

olive shell. Any of numerous rachiglossate gastropods of the genus *Oliva* or the family Olividæ. They have an elongate, smooth, highly polished shell with a very short spire, a narrow mouth, notched in front, and a plicate columella. The foot is large, and the mantle envelops the shell. They live mostly along sandy tropical coasts.



Olive Shell (*Oliva porphyria*). (½)

ol'i-vet (ŏl'ĭ-vĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *olive :* cf. F. *olivette.*] **1.** = OLIVE, 6.

2. An imitation pearl, esp. one made for trafficwith savages.

ol'i-vet, *n.* [L. *olivetum.*] An olive yard ; an olive grove or orchard. *Obs.*, except as a proper name of the Mount of Olives. *Acts* i. 12.

Ol'i-ve'tan (ŏl'ĭ-vē'tăn ; ŏl'ĭ-vĕt'ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a strict monastic essentially Benedictine order, founded by John (or in religion Bernard) Tolomei in 1319 ; — so called from its first monastery, Our Lady of Monte Oliveto (Mount of Olives), near Accona, Italy.

ol'ive-wood' (ŏl'ĭv-wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** The wood of the olive. **b** The wood of the olive plum, or the tree itself.

O-liv'i-a (ō-lĭv'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Cf. It. *Olivia*, OF. *Olive*, and L. *oliva* olive. Cf. OLIVE.] **1.** Lit., an olive ; — fem. prop. name. L. *Olivia* (ō-lĭv'ĭ-ȧ) ; It. & G. *Olivia* (ō-lē'vyä).

2. a A rich countess in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," who rejects the suit of Duke Orsino, falls in love with Viola disguised as a page, and finally marries Viola's twin brother, Sebastian. **b** The Vicar's beautiful and sprightly elder daughter in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield." She elopes with the vicious Squire Thornhill, who deserts her, but it is found that he is legally married to her.

ol'iv-ine (ŏl'ĭ-vĭn ; -vēn), *n.* [*olive* + *-ine ;* cf. F. *olivine.*] **a** *Min.* See CHRYSOLITE. **b** *Com.* Green garnet ; — a term due to confusion of this stone with the true olivine.

ol'i-vin'ic (-vĭn'ĭk), **ol'i-vi-nit'ic** (-vĭ-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing, olivine.

ol'la (ŏl'ȧ), *n. ; pl.* OLLÆ (-ē). [L.] *Class. Archæol.* A jar or pot, of any kind.

ol'la (ŏl'ȧ ; *Sp.* ōl'yä ; 194), *n. ; pl.* OLLAS (ŏl'ȧz ; *Sp.* ōl'yäs). [Sp. See OLIO.] **1.** In Spain, Spanish America, etc., a round or bulging pot or jar, as of baked clay, having a wide mouth. It is used in cooking, in cooling water by evaporation, etc.

2. Hence, a dish of meat and vegetables cooked in a pot of this kind ; an olio ; an olla-podrida.

ol'la-po-dri'da (-pō-drē'dȧ), *n.* [Sp., lit., a rotten pot. See OLIO.] **1.** A favorite Spanish dish, consisting of a mixture of several kinds of meat chopped fine, and stewed or boiled with vegetables ; an olio.

2. Any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection ; an olio ; a hodgepodge ; a medley. *B. Jonson.*

Ol'ney-a (ŏl'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Stephen *Olney*, American botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous trees consisting of the single species *O. tesota*, native of southern California, Arizona, and Mexico. It is a small tree with pinnate leaves and racemes of white or purplish flowers.

ol'o-gy (ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n. ; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [See -LOGY.] A science or branch of knowledge. *Colloq. or Humorous.*

He had a smattering of mechanics, of physiology, geology, mineralogy, and all other *ologies* whatsoever *De Quincey.*

— **o-log'i-cal** (ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), **ol'o-gis'tic** (ŏl'ō-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **ol'o-gist** (ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

O-lym'pi-ad (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ăd), *n.* [L. *olympias*, -*adis*, Gr. ὀλυμπιάς, -άδος, fr. Ὄλυμπος Olympus, a mountain in Macedonia : cf. F. *olympiade.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A period of four (or, in the inclusive reckoning of the Greeks, five) years from one Olympian festival to the next, by which the ancient Greeks reckoned time. See OLYMPIAN, *a.*, 1 ; ERA, *n.*, *Table.* — **O-lym'pi-ad'ic** (-ăd'ĭk), *a.*

O-lym'pi-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *Olympianus*, *Olympius*, Gr. Ὀλύμπιος, fr. Ὄλυμπος. See OLYMPIAD.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Olympus, a mountain in Macedonia. **2.** Of or pertaining to Olympia, in Elis, Greece, where the Olympian games were held. **3.** Of or pertaining to Olympus, a mountain in Greek mythology, the abode of the gods. **4.** Hence, like a god ; majestic ; commanding ; superior ; as, *Olympian* beauty. *Milton.*

O-lym'pi-an, *n.* **1.** One of the gods who dwelt on Olympus. **2.** One who takes part in the Olympian games. **3.** One who has won a victory in the Olympian games. **4.** Hence, one who is like a god in majesty, power, or superiority.

O-lym'pi-ad (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ăd), *n.* [L. *olympias*, -*adis*, Gr. ὀλυμπιάς, -άδος, fr. Ὄλυμπος Olympus, a mountain in Macedonia : cf. F. *olympiade.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A period of four (or, in the inclusive reckoning of the Greeks, five) years from one Olympian festival to the next, by which the ancient Greeks reckoned time. See OLYMPIAN, *a.*, 1 ; ERA, *n.*, *Table.* — **O-lym'pi-ad'ic** (-ăd'ĭk), *a.*

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ol'i-go-chete' (ŏl'ĭ-gō-kēt'), *a. & n.* *Zoöl.* Oligochæte.

ol'i-go-cho'li-a (-kō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *oligo-* + Gr. χολή bile.] *Med.* Deficiency of bile.

ol'i-go-chro-mæ'mi-a. *or* **-mē'mi-a** (-krō-mē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *oligo-* + *chromo-* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* Morbid condition marked by deficiency of hæmoglobin in the red blood corpuscles.

ol'i-go-chrome' (ŏl'ĭ-gō-krōm'), *a.* [*oligo-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] Painted or otherwise decorated in a few colors. — *n.* A design in few colors

ol'i-go-chro-nom'e-ter (-krō-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* Instrument to measure minute time intervals.

ol'i-go-cys'tic, *a.* Having few cysts.

ol'i-go-dac-tyl'i-a (-dăk-tĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **ol'i-go-dac'ty-ly** (-dăk'-tĭ-lĭ). [NL. *oligodactylia ; oligo-* + Gr. δάκτυλος finger.] *Med.* a Congenital condition of having fewer than the normal number of fingers. **b** Abnormal slenderness of the fingers.

ol'i-go-don'tous (-dŏn'tŭs), *a.* [*oligo-* + Gr. ὀδους, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* Having few teeth.

ol'i-go-dy-nam'ic, *a. Plant Physiol.* Produced by relatively small forces.

ol'i-go-lac'ti-a (ŏl'ĭ-gō-lăk'shĭ-ȧ). [NL.] = OLIGOGALACTIA.

ol'i-go-ma'ni-a, *n. Med.* A form of insanity in which few mental faculties are impaired.

ol'i-go-men'or-rhe'a, *or* **-rhœ'a** (-mĕn'ō-rē'ȧ), *n. Med.* Deficient menstruation.

ol'i-go-me-to'chi-a (-mĕ-tō'kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *oligo-* + Gr. μετοχή participle.] Use of few participles or participial constructions : — opposed to *polymetochia.* — **ol'i-go-me-to'chic** (-kĭk), *a.*

ol'i-go-my-o'dæ (-mĭ-ō'dē), **ol'i-go-my-o'di** (-dī), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *oligo-* + Gr. μῦς, μυός, muscle.] *Zoöl.* A group of birds, nearly equiv. to Picarii, or to Mesomyodi.

ol'i-go-my-o'di-an (-dĭ'ăn), *a.* & *n.* Having few syringeal muscles **b** Pert. to the Oligomyodæ.

ol'i-go-my'oid (-mĭ'oid), **ol'i-go-my-oi'de-an** (-mĭ-oi'dē-ăn), *a.* [*oligo-* + Gr. μῦς, μυός, a muscle + *-oid.*] Oligomyodian.

Ol'i-go-neph'ri-a (-nĕf'rĭ-ȧ), *n pl.* [NL. ; *oligo-* + Gr. νεφρός kidney.] *Zoöl.* A division of insects having few Malpighian tubules, as the Thysanura, Hemiptera, Lepidoptera, etc. — **ol'i-go-neph'rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

ol'i-go-nite' (ŏl'ĭ-gō-nīt' ; ŏ-lĭg'ō-), *n.* [G. *oligonspath* (fr. Gr. ὀλίγον, neut. of ὀλίγος little) + *-ite ;* — so called from its poverty in iron.] *Min.* A manganiferous variety of siderite.

ol'i-go-pet'al-ous, *a. Bot.* Having few petals. *Rare.*

ol'i-goph'o-rous (ŏl'ĭ-gŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὀλιγοφόρος.] Bearing little dilution ; weak ; — said of wines. *Obs.*

ol'i-go-phos'pha-tu'ri-a (-fŏs'-fā-tū'rĭ-ȧ), *n. Med.* Condition in which less than the normal amount of phosphates is secreted in the urine.

ol'i-go-phre'ni-a (-frē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *oligo-* + Gr. φρήν mind.] *Med.* Imbecility.

ol'i-go-phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὀλιγόφυλλος ; ὀλίγος few + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Having few leaves. *Rare.*

ol'i-go-proth'e-sy (-prŏth'ē-sĭ), *n.* [*oligo-* + Gr. πρόθεσις a preposition.] *Rhet.* Avoidance of prepositions in composition.

— **ol'i-go-pro-thet'ic**(-prō-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

ol'i-go-sep'al-ous, *a. Bot.* Having few sepals *Rare.*

ol'i-go-sper'mi-a (-spûr'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See OLIGO- ; SPERM, semen.] *Med* Deficient production of semen. — **ol'i-go-sper-mat'ic** (-spēr-măt'ĭk), *a.*

ol'i-go-sper'mism (-spûr'-mĭz'm), *n.* = OLIGOSPERMIA.

ol'i-go-sper'mous (-mŭs), *a. Bot.* Having few seeds.

ol'i-go-stem'o-nous (-stĕm'ō-nŭs ; -stē'mō-nŭs), *a.* [*oligo-* + *-stemonous.*] *Bot.* Oligandrous.

ol'i-go-syl'la-ble, *n.* A word of few syllables. — **ol'i-go-syl-lab'ic,** *a.*

ol'i-go-tax'y (ŏl'ĭ-gō-tăk'sĭ), *n.* [*oligo-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] *Bot.* Diminution in the number of floral whorls.

ol'i-go-trich'i-a (-trĭk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *oligo-* + Gr. θρίξ, τριχος, hair.] *Med* Congenital deficiency in the growth of hair.

ol'i-got'ro-phy (ŏl'ĭ-gŏt'rō-fĭ), *n.* [*oligo-* + *-trophy.*] *Med* Defective nutrition.

ol'i-gu-re'sis (-gū-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = OLIGURESIS.

olike. † ALIKE.

O-lin'i-a'ce-æ (ō-lĭn'ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See OLINIA. — **o-lin'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ol'i-prance (ŏl'ĭ-prăns), *n.* 1. Ostentation ; show. *Obs.*

2. Jollity ; boisterous merry-making ; romp. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ol'i-sa'trum (ŏl'ĭ-sā'trŭm). Var. of OLUSATRUM.

ol'i-to-ry (ŏl'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *olitorius*, *holitorius*, belonging to a kitchen gardener, or to vegetables, fr. *olitor*, *holitor*, a kitchen gardener, fr. *olus*, *holus*, vegetables.] Pertaining to, or produced in, a kitchen garden ; relating to pot herbs.

ol'i-to-ry, *n. Obs.* **a** A pot herb. **b** A kitchen garden.

ol'iv. Olive. *Ref. Sp.*

O-lī'va (ō-lī'vȧ), *n.* [L., an olive.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical olive shells.

olivader, *a.* Olivaster. *Obs.*

ol'i-vas'ter, *a.* [OF. *olivastre*, F. *olivâtre*, fr. L. *oliva* olive.] Of the color of the olive. *Obs.*

olive. † ALIVE.

Ol'ive, *n.* [See OLIVIA.] Lit., an olive ; — fem. prop. name.

olive acanthus. *Arch.* An acanthus with lobes resembling olive leaves.

olive bark. **a** The bark of the olive. **b** The West Indian tree *Buceras buceras.* **c** The Malabar almond.

olive berry. The fruit of the[olive.]

ol'ive-col'ored, **ol'ive-co-lored,** *a.* Of the color of the olive, esp. of the unripe fruit or of the leaves ; olivaceous ; olive.

olive crown. A wreath of olive leaves. Anciently victors were crowned with such wreaths.

ol'ived (ŏl'ĭvd), *a.* Decorated or furnished with olive trees or branches. *Rare.* [mangrove.]

olive mangrove. The black

ol'ive-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*

olive nut. The fruit of any tree of the genus *Elæocarpus.*

olive ore. *Min.* Olivenite.

olive plant. **1.** = OLIVE, 1.

2. *pl.* Children ; — in allusion to Ps. cxxviii. 3. Cf. OLIVE BRANCH **b.**

olive plum. The fruit of any tree of the genus *Elæodendron*, or the tree itself. [tree. *Obs.*]

ol'iv-er, *n.* [F. *olivier.*] An olive[ŏl'ĭ-vẽr-ĭn), *n. Eng. Hist.* An adherent or partisan of Oliver Cromwell ; a Cromwellian. — *a.* Cromwellian. [an oliver.]

ol'i-ver-man, *n.* An operator of

ol'i-ves'cent (ŏl'ĭ-vĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [*olive* + *-escent.*] Approaching olive color. [OLIVE, 6.]

ol'i-vette. Var of OLIVET, =|

ol'ive-wort' (ŏl'ĭv-wûrt'), *n* A plant of the olive family (Oleaceæ). *Lindley.*

O-liv'i-dæ (ō-lĭv'ĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL.] The family consisting of the olive shells (which see).

ol'i-vif'er-ous (ŏl'ĭ-vĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *olivifer*] Producing olives.

o-liv'i-form (ō-lĭv'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like an olive or an olive shell.

ol'i-vil (ŏl'ĭ-vĭl), *n* Also *olivile, olivilin.* [Cf. F. *olivile.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline neutral substance obtained from the gum of the olive tree.

ol'i-vin'o-phyre (ŏl'ĭ-vĭn'ō-fĭr), *n. Petrog.* Porphyry with olivine phenocrysts.

ol'la (ŏl'ȧ), *n.* [Tamil *ōlai ;* cf. Kanarese & Telugu *ōle.*] A leaf of the palmyra palm, used in India for writing ; hence, a document written on such a leaf.

‖ **ol'lamh** (ŏl'ȧv), **ol'lav,** *n.* Also **ol'lam** [Ir. *ollamh*, OIr. *ollam*] *Ir. Antiq.* A learned man ; a scholar.

ol'la-pod (ŏl'ȧ-pŏd), *n.* [See OLLA-PODRIDA.] An eccentric apothecary in Colman's "Poor Gentleman," who is also a cornet in the Association Corps of Cavalry. He is always trying to be witty or discover wit in the talk of others. [PODRIDA.]

ol'la-pod, *n.* Short for OLLA-|

ollen. † OLEN.

olleo. † OLIO.

ol'ler. Dial. Eng. var. of ALDER.

ol'li-a. † OLLA, a pot.

ollibanum. † OLIBANUM.

ol'li-o. † OLIO.

ol'lock (ŏl'ŭk), **ol'luck,** *n.* [Tamil *ōrṭau.*] See MEASURE.

olm (ōlm), *n.* [G., orig., a salamander.] See PROTEUS, 3 **a.**

ol'o-fer'nes (ŏl'ō-fûr'nēz). Var. of HOLOFERNES *Bib.*

olofte † ALOFT.

o'lo-ma'o (ō'lō-mä'ō), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A Hawaiian thrush (*Phæornis lanaiensis*)

ol'o-pho'ni-a (ŏl'ō-fō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ὀλοός destructive, destroyed + φωνή sound, voice] *Med.* Defective speech.

O'lor (ō'lōr), *n.* [L., swan.] 1. *Zoöl.* A genus of swans with no frontal knob, including the whistling and trumpeter swans.

2. *Astron.* Cygnus ; — an occasional name.

ol'o-rine, *n.* [L. *olorinus* of swans, fr. *olor* swan.] A grass eaten by swans. *Obs.*

o'lo-ro'so (ō'lō-rō'sō), *n.* [Sp., fragrant.] A fragrant variety of sherry. [OLF.]

ol'pe (ŏl'pē), *n. ; L. pl.* -PÆ (-pē). [NL., fr. Gr. ὀλπη.] *Class. Archæol.* **a** A leather flask or vessel for oils or liquids. **b** A wine pitcher, resembling the œnochoë, but more cylindrical in body.

ol'tra-. For various words in *oltra-*, see the forms in ULTRA-.

oluhnen, *n. t. & i.* [*<f.* AS. *ālihtword* a flattering speech, *ālecean* to flatter.] To flatter. *Obs.*

ol'u-sa'trum (ŏl'ū-sā'trŭm), *n.* [L. *holusatrum*. *olusatrum ; holus, olus*, garden herb + *ater* black.] The plant alexanders.

ol'y-cook', **ol'y-kook'** (ŏl'ĭ-kŏŏk'), *n.* [D. *oliekoek*, lit., oil cake.] A kind of doughnut or cruller. *Local, U. S.*

Olym. *Abbr.* Olympiad.

O-lym'pas (ō-lĭm'pȧs). *Bib.*

O-lym'pi-a (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὀλυμπία, prop. fem. of Ὀλύμπιος Olympian, of Olympus.] Lit., heavenly ; — fem.

taining to Olympia in ancient Elis, in the western part of the Peloponnesus. The **Olympian games** formed the most notable of the four great Panhellenic festivals (the others being the Isthmian, Nemean, and Pythian). The festival was held every fourth year, in the first month after the summer solstice. They claimed a continuous celebration from the year 776 B.C., and this date came to be adopted by the Greeks as the primary date of their chronology, which was reckoned in Olympiads. A general peace was maintained throughout the festival, and for a week before it began and after it ended. The games were of the usual type (see AGON), the prize of the victor consisting of a crown of wild olive, a palm branch, and the right to erect a statue in the Altis, or central inclosure of the sacred precincts. Zeus was the chief deity to which the festival was devoted. A modified revival of the ancient Olympian games, consisting of international athletic games, races, etc., is now held once in four years, the first having been at Athens in 1896.

The worship of the dead, i. e., of the heroes, and of the Chthonian gods, was marked off by broad lines from that of the *Olympian* gods; and most of what was really deep and heartfelt religion in Greece belongs to the former, while most of what is artistic and a permanent possession for the civilized world belongs to the latter. *W. M. Ramsay.*

2. Hence, heavenly; celestial.

3. = OLYMPIC, *a.*, 2.

O-lym'pi-an (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Olympia; a participator in the Olympian games.

2. An inhabitant of Olympus; esp., *Gr. Relig.*, one of the deities supposed to dwell upon Olympus, forming a circle of gods of the highest rank under the direct oversight of Zeus. As generally constituted, the Olympians formed a group of twelve, though the same deities were not always chosen to make up this group. Besides Zeus, the Olympian gods included Apollo, Ares, Hermes, Hephæstus, and Poseidon, generally also Dionysus, and sometimes Herakles. The goddesses were, Aphrodite, Artemis, Athena, Demeter, and Hera, and sometimes Hestia. The Olympians were sharply distinguished from the Chthonian gods. Their color was white; their temples faced the east; sacrifices to them were shared by their worshipers in a sacrificial meal, or sacrament. The color preferred by the Chthonian gods was black or blood color, their temples faced westward, and their rites were often held at night and the sacrifices were burnt whole. The distinction, however, was modified by the fact that many Olympians possessed Chthonian forms or attributes under which they were worshiped. See the *Citation* under OLYMPIAN, *a.*, 1.

O-lym'pi-an-ism (-Yz'm), *n.* Worship of the Olympian gods, esp. as a dominant cult or religion.

O-lym'pic (ō-lĭm'pĭk), *a.* [L. *Olympicus*, Gr. 'Ολυμπικός: cf. F. *olympique*.] **1.** = OLYMPIAN, 1.

2. Of or pertaining to Olympia, a small plain in Elis.

Olympic Era, *or* **Era of the Olympiads.** See ERA, *n.*, *Table.* — **Olympic games.** = OLYMPIAN GAMES.

O-lym'pic, *n.* An Olympian game; — usually in *pl.*

O-lym'pi-on'ic (-pĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. 'Ολυμπιονίκης a conqueror in the Olympian games; also adj.] An ode in honor of a victor in the Olympian games.

O-lym'pus (-pŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Όλυμπος.] **1.** A mountain in Thessaly believed by the ancient Greeks to be the abode of the Olympian gods. See OLYMPIAN; cf. ASGARD.

The gods are first represented as dwelling on *Olympus*, an ordinary and well-known mountain of Thessaly described as though known personally to the bards. Later the same *Olympus* is referred to, but now as a far-off, very shadowy and supramundane abode — something like what is meant in modern English poetry by allusions to *Olympus*. *Henry Browne.*

2. Hence, heaven; the sky.

O-lyn'thi-ac (ō-lĭn'thĭ-ăk), *a.* [Gr. 'Ολυνθιακός, fr. 'Όλυνθος Olynthus.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Greek city of Olynthus on the coast of Macedonia, destroyed by Philip of Macedon 347 B. C. — *n.* Any of the Olynthiac orations.

Olynthiac orations, three orations delivered (B. C. 349) by Demosthenes to urge the Athenians to send aid to Olynthus when it was attacked by Philip of Macedon.

Om (ōm), *interj. & n.* Also *Aum*, *Um*. [Skr. *ōm.*] A mystic syllable or ejaculation used by Hindus and Buddhists in religious rites, — orig. among the Hindus an exclamation of assent, like *Amen*, then an invocation, and later a symbol of the trinity formed by Vishnu, Siva, and Brahma. — **Om mani padme hum**, a sacred formula of Buddhism (esp. of the Lamaists) translated "O, the Jewel in the Lotus, Amen," and referring to Amitabha, who is commonly represented as standing or sitting within a lotus.

-o'ma (-ō'mȧ). [Gr. -ωμα, -ώματος.] A suffix used in medical terms to denote a *morbid condition* of some part, usually some kind of tumor; as in fibr*oma*, glauc*oma*.

O-ma'gua (ō-mä'gwȧ), *n.* One of a tribe of Tupian Indians of southeastern Colombia. They are of fine physique, intelligent, honest, and industrious, and had attained a considerable culture at the time of discovery. They were never conquered by the Spaniards.

O'ma-ha' (ō'mȧ-hō'), *n.* One of a tribe of Siouan Indians of Nebraska, gathered upon a reservation in the northeastern part of the State, holding lands in severalty. They are of fine physique, intelligent, moral, and progressive.

o-ma'sum (ō-mā'sŭm), *n.* [L., bullock's tripe.] *Zoöl.* The third division, or that between the reticulum and the abomasum, in the stomach of ruminants; the psalterium. So called from the numerous folds in its mucous membrane. See RUMINANT, *Illust.*

om'ber } (ŏm'bĕr), *n.* [See UMBER the fish.] **1.** A large Mediom'bre } terranean sciænoid food fish (*Umbrina cirrosa*).

2. The umbrette.

om'ber } (ŏm'bĕr; 277), *n.* [Sp. *hombre*, lit., a man, fr.
om'bre } L. *homo*: cf. F. *hombre*. See HUMAN.] *Card Playing.* **a** A game of Spanish origin, very popular in the 17th and 18th centuries. It is played by three persons, usually, and with a Spanish pack. **b** In the game of omber, the player who attempts to win the pool.

om'bro- (ŏm'brō-). Combining form from Gr. ὄμβρος, *rain*.

om'bro-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*ombro-* + *-graph.*] *Meteor.* A self-registering rain gauge.

om-brom'e-ter (ŏm-brŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*ombro-* + *-meter.*] *Meteor.* A rain gauge.

om'bro-phile (ŏm'brō-fīl; -fĭl), **om'bro-phil** (-fĭl), *n.* *Phytogeog.* An ombrophilous plant.

om-broph'i-lous (ŏm-brŏf'Y-lŭs), *a.* [*ombro-* + *-philous.*] *Phytogeog.* Capable of withstanding much rain, as the plants of humid tropical regions.

om'bro-phobe (ŏm'brō-fōb), *n.* *Phytogeog.* An ombrophobous plant.

om-broph'o-bous (ŏm-brŏf'ō-bŭs), *a.* [*ombro-* + Gr. φόβος fear.] *Phytogeog.* Incapable of withstanding long continued rain, as most desert plants.

o-me'ga (ō-mē'gȧ; ō'mĕ-gȧ; ō-mĕg'ȧ; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὦ μέγα.] **1.** Lit., the great, or long, *o*; the last letter (Ω, ω) of the Greek alphabet. See ALPHA.

2. The last; the end; hence, death.

o-me'goid (ō-mē'goid), *a.* [*omega* + *-oid.*] Having the form of the Greek capital letter omega (Ω).

om'e-let (ŏm'ĕ-lĕt; ŏm'lĕt; 277), *n.* Also **om'e-lette.** [F. *omelette*, OF. *amelette*, *alumele*, *alumelle*, perh. fr. L. *lamella*. Cf. LAMELLA.] A dish consisting chiefly of eggs beaten up with milk or water and cooked in a frying pan. Just before being removed from the pan, the omelet is commonly folded over to a half-round form. Often chopped ham, parsley, cheese, jelly, or other special ingredient is added, usually giving a distinctive name to the omelet, which without such is called a **plain omelet.**

o'men (ō'mĕn), *n.* [L. *omen*, the original form being *osmen*, according to Varro.] An occurrence supposed to portend, or show the character of, some future event; any indication or action regarded as a foreshowing; foretoken; foreboding; prognostic; presage; augury; prognostication.

Bid go with evil *omen*, and the brand
Of infamy upon my name. *Milton.*

o'men, *v. t.*; o'MENED (ō'mĕnd); o'MEN-ING. To divine or to foreshow by signs or portents; to have omens or premonitions regarding; to presage; augur; forebode.

The yet unknown verdict, of which, however, all *omened* the tragical contents. *Scott.*

o-men'tal (ō-mĕn'tȧl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to an omentum or the omenta.

o-men'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] *Anat.* A free fold of the peritoneum, or one serving to connect viscera, support blood vessels, etc. The **great**, or **gastrocolic, omentum**, or **caul**, forms in most mammals a great sac, consisting of four layers of peritoneum, attached to the stomach and transverse colon. It is loaded with fat, and extends down in front of, and covers more or less of, the intestines. The **lesser**, or **gastrohepatic, omentum** connects the stomach and liver, and contains the hepatic vessels. The **gastrosplenic omentum**, or **ligament**, connects the stomach and spleen.

o'mer (ō'mẽr), *n.* [Heb. *'ōmer.*] **1.** A Hebrew measure, the tenth of an ephah. See MEASURE. *Ex.* xvi. 36.

2. A sheaf; specif., the sheaf of the wave offering; — esp. in **counting of the omer**, the formal counting of the fifty days from the second day (that on which the sheaf was brought) of the Passover to Pentecost, a custom observed by the Jews (see *Lev.* xxiii. 15, 16).

om'i-cron (ŏm'Y-krŏn; ō-mī'-; ŏm'Y-krŏn'), *n.* Also *omikron*. [NL., fr. Gr. ὂ μικρόν. See MICRO-.] Lit., the little, or short, *o*; the fifteenth letter (O, o) of the Greek alphabet.

om'i-nous (ŏm'Y-nŭs), *a.* [L. *ominosus*, fr. *omen*. See OMEN.] Of or pertaining to an omen or omens; being or exhibiting an omen; significant; portentous; — used both in a favorable and an unfavorable sense, now chiefly in the latter: foreboding or foreshowing evil; inauspicious; attended by ill omens; having a dubious or threatening aspect; as, an *ominous* dread.

He had a good *ominous* name to have made a peace. *Bacon.*

In the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice without a heart was accounted *ominous*. *South.*

Syn. — OMINOUS, PORTENTOUS, SINISTER. That is OMINOUS which foreshadows or foretells the future or (esp.) which is ill-omened or menacing; as, "I should have thought it *ominous* of declining powers, it is in so sober a tone, its coloring so autumnal, its light everywhere that of an evening sun" (*Southey*); "undeterred by those *ominous* voices . . . which are apt to beset all great actions" (*W. Pater*); an *ominous* silence. PORTENTOUS is sometimes applied to that which is ominous of calamity; as, "a lurid light above Helm-crag, . . . a burning of *portentous* red" (*Wordsworth*); "Lady Griskin's face was like the full moon in a storm of wind, glaring, fiery, and *portentous*" (*Smollett*). But *portentous* often means little more than *prodigious*, *monstrous*, *wonderful*; as, "warlike nations, separate by prodigious walls, vast seas, and *portentous* hills" (*Jer. Taylor*); "His gravity was unusual, *portentous*, and immeasurable" (*Dickens*); "a literary lady . . . whose *portentous* name is Plura" (*Lamb*). SINISTER (see etym.) heightens the implication of something (often covertly) baleful or malign; as, "the *sinister* rise and fall of lightning unaccompanied by thunder" (*H. James*); "The week-old honeymoon looked at them out of its clouds with . . . an aged, *sinister*, and disastrous aspect" (*May Sinclair*); "In spite of the sensitive delicacy of this face, there was a something accipitrine about it — something *sinister* and superb, that made me think of a falcon" (*Lafcadio Hearn*). See MONSTROUS, FORETELL.

— **om'i-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **om'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

o-mis'si-ble (ō-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be omitted.

o-mis'sion (ō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *omissio*: cf. F. *omission*. See OMIT.] **1.** Act of omitting; state of being omitted; neglect or failure to do something.

The most natural division of all offenses is into those of *omission* and those of commission. *Addison.*

2. That which is omitted or is left undone. *Grew.*

o-mis'sive (ō-mĭs'Yv), *a.* [See OMIT.] Leaving out; failing or neglecting to do; omitting. — **o-mis'sive-ly**, *adv.*

o-mit' (ō-mĭt'), *v. t.*; O-MIT'TED; O-MIT'TING. [L. *omittere*, *omissum*; *ob* (see OB-) + *mittere* to cause to go, let go, send. See MISSION.] **1.** To leave out or unmentioned; not to insert, include, or name.

These personal comparisons I *omit*. *Bacon.*

2. To forbear or fail to perform or to make use of; to leave undone; to neglect.

Her father *omitted* nothing in her education that might make her the most accomplished woman of her age. *Addison.*

3. To leave unnoticed or unregarded. *Obs.*

4. To let go; to refrain or cease from keeping. *Obs.*

Om-mas'tre-phes (ŏ-măs'trĕ-fēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄμμα eye + στρέφειν to turn.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of decapod cephalopods having a cylindrical body, large, rhombic, terminal fins, and short, strong arms. It is the type of a family, **Om'ma-streph'i-dæ** (ŏm'ȧ-strĕf'Y-dē).

om'ma-te'um (ŏm'ȧ-tē'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TEA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ὄμμα, -ατος, the eye.] *Zoöl.* A compound eye, as of insects and crustaceans. — **om'ma-te'al** (-ăl), *a.*

om'ma-tid'i-um (-tĭd'Y-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., dim. of Gr. ὄμμα, -ατος, the eye.] *Zoöl.* One of the elements (each corresponding to a small simple eye or ocellus) of which the compound eyes of arthropods are built up. In typical cases each ommatidium consists of an external cornea lens (see CORNEA), beneath which is a (usually) **crystalline cone**, and below it a rodlike organ, or **rhabdome**. This is inclosed in a nervous sheath, constituting the **retinula**, or sensitive structure. Pigment surrounds the cone and retinula. — **om'ma-tid'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

om-mat'o-phore (ŏ-măt'ō-fōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. ὄμμα, -ατος, eye + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* A movable peduncle bearing an eye, as of a snail; an eyestalk. — **om'ma-toph'o-rous** (ŏm'ȧ-tŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.*

Om-mi'ad (ŏ-mī'ăd), *n.* Any member of the dynasty of caliphs which reigned in the East from 661 to 750, when it was succeeded by the Abbassides; — so called from Omayya, great-grandfather of Mo'awiya, the first caliph of the dynasty. An offshoot of this dynasty established the Ommiad dynasty of Spain, founded by Abderrahman in 756 and lasting until 1031, when the caliph Hisham abdicated. — **Om-mi'ad**, *a.*

om-ne'i-ty (ŏm-nē'Y-tY), *n.* [L. *omnis* all.] State of being all-comprehensive; allness.

Omneity informed nullity into an essence. *Sir T. Browne.*

om'ni- (ŏm'nĭ-). [L. *omnis* all.] A combining form used to denote that some action or being (as indicated by the latter element of the compound) affects *all* things whatsoever, or *everything*, acts or is present in *all* places whatsoever, or *everywhere*; as in *omni*active, active in all things or everywhere; *omni*benevolent, benevolent to all.

om'ni-bus (ŏm'nĭ-bŭs), *n.* [L., for all, dat. pl. fr. *omnis* all: cf. F. *omnibus*. Cf. BUS.] **1.** A heavy four-wheeled public vehicle designed to carry a comparatively large number of passengers; a bus; esp., such a vehicle, entered from the rear and having inside a long benchlike seat on each side, with or without seats on top, and drawn by two or more horses, or self-propelled. Omnibuses usually travel back and forth along fixed routes. Hence, loosely, almost any large carriage used as a means of public conveyance for passengers paying separate fares. In Great Britain, by the Towns Police Clauses Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 14, s. 3), an *omnibus* includes "every omnibus [strictly speaking], char-à-banc, wagonette, brake, stagecoach, and other carriage plying or standing for hire by, or used to carry, passengers at separate fares to, from, or in any part of any particular district in question."

We are of opinion that it [a statute authorizing a city to license

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prop. name. L. *Olympia*; F. *Olympe* (ō'lăNp'); It. *Olimpia* (ō-lēm'pyȧ); G. *Olympie* (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ē).

O-lym'pi-an-ize, *v. t. & i.* To convert into an Olympian; to act the part of an Olympian.

O-lym'pi-an-ly, **O-lym'pi-an-wise',** *a.* See -LY, -WISE. [*Bib.*]

O-lym'pi-as (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ăs). *D.*

O-lym'pi-cal, *a.* Olympic. *Obs.*

O-lym'pic-ly, *adv.* of OLYMPIC. *Obs.*

O-lym'pi-ei'on (-pĭ-Y-ī'ŏn), **O-lym'pi-e'ium** (-ē'y ŭm), **O-lym'pi-um** (-lĭm'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *Olympium*, fr. Gr. 'Ολυμπιεῖον.] A temple of the Olympian Zeus or (chiefly in the form *Olympium*) of the Olympian Jove.

O-lym'pi-us (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ŭs). *n.* *Bib.* A title of Jupiter, from Mt. Olympus.

O-lyn'thi-an (ō-lĭn'thĭ-ăn), *a.* Olynthiac. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Olynthus.

O. M. *Abbr.* Old Measurement; Order of Merit (a British order instituted in 1902).

om'a-dhaun (ŏm'ȧ-dŏn), *n.* Also **om'a-dawn,** *etc.* [Ir. & Gael. *amadan.*] A fool; simpleton; — abusive. *Ir. & Isle of Man.*

Om'a-e'rus (ŏm'ȧ-ē'rŭs). *Bib.*

omage. + HOMAGE.

o-mag'ra (ō-măg'rȧ; ō-mā'grȧ), *n.* [NL.; *omo-* + *-agra.*] *Med.* Gout in the shoulder.

o-mal'gi-a (ō-măl'jY-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *omo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the shoulder.

o-man'der wood (ō-măn'dẽr). [Orig. uncert.] A variety of ebony found in Ceylon.

omang. + AMONG.

o-ma'o (ō-mä'ō), *n.* [Hawaiian *o-mao.*] A thrush (*Phæornis obscura*) of the island of Hawaii.

O'mar (ō'mär) *Bib.*

o'mar-thri'tis (ō'mär-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *omo-* + *arthritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the shoulder. [of OMMIAD.]

O-may'yad (ō-mī'yăd). Var.

ombe-. For various forms in *ombe-*, see the forms in UMBE-.

om'ber. Var. of OMBRE.

om'ber. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of UMBER.

om-be'ya (ŏm-bā'yȧ), *n.* [Sudanese name for the elephant's tusk.] A war horn. *Sudan.*

om'bra + OMRAH.

ombrage. + UMBRAGE.

ombrah. + OMRAH. [Shaded.]

‖ **om'bré'** (ôN'brā'), *a.* [F.]

‖ **om'bres chi'noises'** (ôN'brā' shē'nwäz'). [F.] Lit., Chinese shadows; a dramatic exhibition in which shadows of puppets or persons, etc., are thrown upon a transparent screen, and made to act a play, etc. [brette.]

om-brette', *n.* [F.] The um-

om'bri-fuge (ŏm'brĭ-fūj), *n.* [Gr. ὄμβρος shower + *-fuge*, as in *refuge*.] A refuge or protection from rain. *Rare.*

om-brol'o-gy (ŏm-brŏl'ō-jY), *n.* [*ombro-* + *-logy.*] That branch of meteorology which deals with rain. *Rare.* — **om'bro-log'i-cal** (ŏm'brō-lŏj'Y-kȧl), *a.* *Rare.*

Omega Nebula. *Astron.* A nebula of the general shape of the Greek capital letter omega, No. 17 of Messier's catalogue. It is situated on the border of Scutum Sobieskii.

omelie. + HOMILY.

omell. + AMELL.

o'mened (ō'mĕnd), *a.* Attended by, or containing, an omen or omens; as, happy-*omened* day.

‖ **o'men fau'stum.** [L.] A favorable omen.

O'men-ta'ri-a (ō'mĕn-tā'rY-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *omentum* membrane; — from its smooth skin.] A small genus of South African liliaceous plants related to *Allium*.

o'men-ti'tis (-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. *omentum* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the omentum.

o-men'to-cele (ō-mĕn'tō-sēl), *n.* [*omentum* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Epiplocele. [of UMBER.]

omer. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

om'e-ter (ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*-o* + *-meter.*] A gasometer; esp., the inner gas chamber of the old form of lead-burning machine.

O. M. I. *Abbr.* Order of Mary Immaculate (the Oblates).

‖ **Om'i-cron Ce'ti** (ŏm'Y-krŏn sē'tĭ). [See CETUS.] *Astron.* An irregularly variable star with a period of about 331 days, usually visible to the naked eye for about six months, and invisible the next five; Mira: Mira Ceti. 17 of Messier's catalogue.

om'i-nal, *a.* [L. *omen*, *ominis*, omen.] Of or pert. to omens. *Obs.*

Oxf. E. D.

om'i-nate, *v. t. & i.* [L. *ominatus*, p. p. of *ominari* to presage, fr. *omen*.] To forebode; augur; presage. *Obs.* — **om'i-na'tion** (ŏm'Y-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

Om'ish (ŏm'Ysh). *Eccl. Hist.* Var. of AMISH.

o-mi'tis (ō-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *omo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the shoulder.

o-mit'tance, *n.* Omission. *Obs.*

o-mit'ter (ō-mĭt'ẽr), *n.* One who omits.

om'lah (ŏm'lä), *n.* *pl.*: *incorrect pl.* OMLAHS. [Hind. & Ar. *'amalah*, *'amalā*, fr. Ar. *'āmil* official, agent.] The native officials and clerks of a civil court; — used collectively. *India.* [*Interj.*]

‖ **om mani padme hum.** See OM,

ommeraud. + OMRAH.

Om-mey'ad es. Vars. of OMMIAD, OMMIADES.

Om-mi'ades (ō-mĭ'ădz; -ȧ-dēz), *n. pl.* The Ommiads.

‖ **om'ne bo'num de'su-per.** [L.] All good (is) from above.

omnegadrium. + OMNIGATHERIUM.

‖ **om'ne ig-no'tum pro magni'fi-co** (est) (ŏm'nē-ĭg-nō'tŭm prō măg-nĭ'fĭ-kō). [L.] Everything unknown (is thought to be) magnificent. *Tacitus* (*Agricola*, 20).

‖ **om'nem mo've-re la'pi-dem** (ŏm'nĕm mō'vē-rē lā'pĭ-dĕm). [L.] To turn every stone; to leave no stone unturned.

‖ **om're so'lum for'ti pa'tri-a est.** [L.] Every land is a brave man's country. *Ovid* (*Fasti*, I. 493).

‖ **om'ne tri'num per-fec'tum.** [L.] Every perfect thing is threefold.

‖ **om'ne tu'lit punc'tum qui mis'cu-it u'ti-le dul'ci.** [L.] He has gained all approbation who has mingled the useful with the agreeable. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 343).

‖ **om've vi'vum ex o'vo.** [L.] Every living thing (comes) from an egg.

‖ **om'ni-a ad De'i glo'ri-am.** [L.] All things to the glory of God.

‖ **om'ni-a bo'na bo'nis.** [L.] To the good all things (are) good.

om'ni-ac'tive (ŏm'nY-ăk'tĭv), *a.* See OMNI-.

‖ **om'ni-a cum De'o.** [L.] Everything with God (as helper).

‖ **om'ni-a mu-tan'tur, nos et mu-ta'mur in il'lis.** [L.] All things are changing and we are changing with (in) them; — often quoted *tempora mutantur, etc.* *Lothaire I.* of Germany, quoted in *Borbonius* (16th cent.).

om'ni-a'na (ŏm'nY-ā'nȧ; -ăn'-ā), *n. pl.* [*omni-* + *-ana.*] Pieces of information about everything or all sorts of things; ana of all sorts.

om'ni-arch (ŏm'nY-ärk), *n.* [*omni-* + *-arch.*] Ruler of all.

‖ **om'ni-a tem'pus re-ve'lat.** [L.] Time reveals all things. *Tertullian* (*Apology*, 7).

‖ **om'ni-a vin'cit a'mor.** [L.] Love conquers all things. *Vergil* (*Eclogues*, X. 69).

‖ **om'ni-a vin'cit la'bor.** [L.] Labor overcomes all things.

om'ni-be-nev'o-lent, *a* See OMNI-. — **om'ni-be-nev'o-lence,** *n.*

omnibusses] applies to passenger railway cars. They are *omnibuses*, or if not, they are vehicles in the nature of *omnibuses*. They are opened to all, intended for all. The change of form from that of anything known when the Act of Assembly was passed is not a change of the nature of the vehicle. *58 Pa. St.* 125.

2. An omnibus box.

3. *Glass Making.* A sheet-iron cover for articles in a leer or annealing arch, to protect them from drafts.

4. A man or boy who acts as a waiter's assistant.

om'ni-bus (ŏm'nĭ-bŭs), *a.* Pert. to, or providing for, many things at once; containing or including many items.

omnibus bars, conductors, etc. *Elec.* = BUS BARS, CONDUCTORS, etc. — **o. bill,** a legislative bill which makes a number of miscellaneous provisions or appropriations; specif. [*cap.*], *U. S. Hist.*, the bill including a series of compromise measures passed in 1850. (See COMPROMISE OF 1850.) *Parliamentary Cant.* — **o. box,** a large box in a theater or opera house, adapted to contain many persons.

om'ni-com'pe-tent (ŏm'nĭ-kŏm'pĕ-tĕnt), *a.* [*omni-* + *competent.*] Competent, or having legal capacity to act, in all matters. — **om'ni-com'pe-tence** (-tĕns), *n.*

Men were fast coming to the opinion that it [the royal court] ought to be, in Bentham's phrase, *omnicompetent*, and that for every wrong there should be a remedy in the court of their lord and king. *Pollock & Mait*

om'ni-cor-po're-al (-kŏr-pō'rē-ăl ; 201), *a.* [*omni-* + *corporeal.*] Comprehending or including all bodies.

om'ni-fa'ri-ous (-fā'rĭ-ŭs ; 115), *a.* [L. *omnifarius ; omnis* all + *-farius.* Cf. BIFARIOUS.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds. "*Omnifarious* learning." *Coleridge.*

om-nif'ic (ŏm-nĭf'ĭk), *a.* [*omni-* + *-fic.*] All-creating.

om'ni-form (ŏm'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *omniformis ; omnis* + *forma* form.] Having every form or shape. — **om'ni-for'mi-ty** (-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.*

om'ni-fy (ŏm'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* ; -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*omni-* + *-fy.*] **1.** To make all of ; to account as all. *Obs.*

2. To render universal ; to enlarge. *Rare.*

Omnify the disputed point into a transcendent, and you may defy the opponent to lay hold of it. *Coleridge.*

om-nig'e-nous (ŏm-nĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *omnigenus ; omnis* all + *genus* kind.] Of all kinds.

om'ni-lu'cent (ŏm'nĭ-lū'sĕnt), *a.* [*omni-* + L. *lucens,* p. pr. of *lucere* to shine.] Shining on all.

om-nim'e-ter (ŏm-nĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*omni-* + *-meter.*] A theodolite having a microscope rigidly attached to the telescope, so that the vertical angular movement of the telescope can be observed through the microscope.

om'ni-par'i-ty (ŏm'nĭ-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*omni-* + *parity.*] Equality of all ; general equality.

om-nip'a-rous (ŏm-nĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [*omni-* + *-parous.*] Producing all things ; omniparent.

om-nip'o-tence (ŏm-nĭp'ō-tĕns), *n.* [L. *omnipotentia :* cf. F. *omnipotence.*] Quality or state of being omnipotent ; almighty or unlimited power ; hence, one that is omnipotent ; an almighty force or agency ; specif., the Deity.

Will *Omnipotence* neglect to save
The suffering virtue of the wise and brave? *Pope.*

om-nip'o-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *omnipotens, -entis ; omnis* all + *potens* powerful, potent. See POTENT.] **1.** Able in every respect and for every work ; unlimited, or indefinitely great, in power, ability, or authority ; all-powerful ; almighty.

God's will . . . and his *omnipotent* power. *Sir T. More.*

2. Unequaled ; arrant ; mighty. *Humorous. Shak.*

om-nip'o-tent, *n.* One who is omnipotent ; with *the,* the Almighty ; God. *Milton.*

om'ni-pres'ence (ŏm'nĭ-prĕz'ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *omniprésence.*] State or quality of being omnipresent ; ubiquity.

om'ni-pres'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [*omni-* + *present :* cf. F. *omniprésent,* LL. *omnipraesens.*] Present in all places at the same time ; ubiquitous ; as, the *omnipresent* Jehovah. *Prior.*

Syn. — OMNIPRESENT, UBIQUITOUS are here compared in their ordinary and more colloquial use. OMNIPRESENT applies esp. to that the influence of which is everywhere felt ; UBIQUITOUS, which often has humorous connotation, is frequently applied to that which is present or turns up (esp. unexpectedly) in many places ; as, the new overseer was *omnipresent ;* the *ubiquitous* rascal met us at every turn ; the *ubiquitous* head waiter.

om'ni-prev'a-lent (-prĕv'ă-lĕnt), *a.* [*omni-* + *prevalent.*] Prevalent in all places or in all things. — **om'ni-prev'a-lence** (-lĕns), *n.*

om-nis'cience (ŏm-nĭsh'ĕns ; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *omniscience,* LL. *omniscientia.*] Quality or state of being omniscient ; infinite knowledge ; hence, the omniscient being ; God ; also, universal knowledge or learning. *Dryden.*

om-nis'cient (-ĕnt), *a.* [*omni-* + L. *sciens, -entis,* p. pr. of *scire* to know : cf. F. *omniscient.* See SCIENCE.] Having universal knowledge ; knowing all things ; infinitely knowing or wise ; as, the *omniscient* God ; also, possessed of universal knowledge ; very learned. — **om-nis'cient-ly,** *adv.*

om-nis'cient (ŏm-nĭsh'ĕnt), *n.* A being or person that is omniscient ; specif. [*cap.*], with *the,* God.

om'ni-um (ŏm'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., of all, gen. pl. of *omnis* all.] **1.** *Eng. Stock Exchange.* The aggregate or total of the different stocks and other items formerly offered by the British government for the capital subscribed in funding a loan, or for a unit of subscribed capital.

2. Hence : *Finance & Com.* The total or aggregate of the items in any fund or stock made up by combination of various independent constituents. *Eng.*

3. The sum total ; all ; as, one's *omnium.*

4. A piece of furniture consisting of a series of open shelves for ornaments, etc. ; a whatnot. *Now Rare.*

om'ni-um-gath'er-um (-găth'ĕr-ŭm), *n.* [A macaronic compound of L. *omnium,* gen. pl. of *omnis* all, and E. *gather.*] **1.** A miscellaneous collection of things or persons ; a confused mixture or medley. *Colloq. Selden.*

2. A kind of 17th-century dance. *Obs.*

3. = OMNIUM, 1.

om-niv'o-rous (ŏm-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *omnivorus ; omnis* all + *vorare* to eat greedily. See VORACIOUS.] Eating everything ; esp., *Zoöl.*, eating both animal and vegetable food. — **om-niv'o-rous-ly,** *adv.* — **om-niv'o-rous-ness,** *n.*

o'mo- (ō'mō-). [Gr. ὦμος the shoulder.] A combining form denoting *connection with,* or *relation to, the shoulder.*

o'mo-hy'oid (-hī'oid), *a.* [*omo-* + *hyoid.*] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the shoulder and the hyoid ; designating specif. a muscle arising from the upper border of the scapula and inserted in the body of the hyoid. — *n.* The omohyoid muscle.

o'mo-pha'gi-a (-fā'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See OMOPHAGIC.] The eating of raw flesh, practiced as a rite of initiation in the religious mysteries of some savages and probably in some of the Dionysiac rites of the ancient Greeks.

o'mo-phag'ic (-făj'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὠμοφάγος ; ὠμός raw + φαγεῖν to eat.] Eating raw flesh ; as, *omophagic* feasts, rites.

o'mo-pho'ri-on (ō'mō-fō'rĭ-ŏn ; 201), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ă). [NGr. ὠμοφόριον ; Gr. ὦμος shoulder + φερειν to bear.] *East. Ch.* The distinctive vestment of bishops, being an embroidered strip of white silk worn round the neck so that the ends cross on the left shoulder and fall to the knee. It corresponds to the pall of the Western Church.

o'mo-ster'num (-stûr'nŭm), *n.* [*omo-* + *sternum.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A median bony element of the sternum of amphibians, extending forward from the ventral ends of the precoracoids. It bears the episternum at its anterior end. **b** In many mammals, an interarticular cartilage or bone between the sternum and each clavicle. — **o'mo-ster'nal** (-năl), *a.*

Om'pha-le (ŏm'fă-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὀμφάλη.] *Class. Myth.* A queen of Lydia whom Hercules, as a punishment, served for three years, wearing female apparel and spinning with the maids, while she wore his lion skin.

om-phal'ic (ŏm-făl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀμφαλικός having a boss, bossy, fr. ὀμφαλός the navel. See NAVEL.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the umbilicus, or navel.

om'pha-li'tis (ŏm'fă-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *omphalo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the navel.

om'pha-lo- (ŏm'fă-lō-). A combining form from Greek ὀμφαλός, the *navel, umbilicus.*

om'pha-lo-cele' (-sēl'), *n.* [*omphalo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Umbilical hernia.

om'pha-lo-mes'en-ter'ic (-mĕs'ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the umbilicus and mesentery ; as, the *omphalomesenteric,* or vitelline, arteries and veins of an embryo.

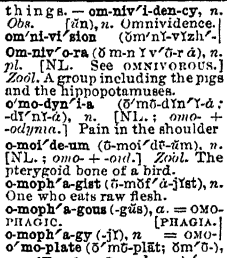
omphalomesenteric duct, *Embryol.*, the vitelline duct.

om'pha-lop'sy-chite (-lŏp'sĭ-kīt), *n.* [*omphalo-* + Gr. ψυχή breath, spirit, soul.] *Eccl. Hist.* A Hesychast ; — from their habit of gazing upon the navel.

om'pha-los (ŏm'fă-lŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὀμφαλός] **1.** *Anat.* The navel.

2. [Gr. ὀμφαλός, prop., the navel.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A knob or boss, as of a shield. **b** An altar of hemispherical or conical form, esp. the one at Delphi anciently supposed to mark the center of the earth. **c** One of the projecting knobs or ends of the cylinder upon which a manuscript book was rolled.

3. A central part ; center ; hub. *Rare.*


Vase drawing of Apollo seated on the Omphalos at Delphi.

on (ŏn), *prep.* [ME. *on, an, o, a,* AS. *on, an ;* akin to D. *aan,* OS. & G. *an,* OHG. *ana,* Icel. *á,* Sw. *å,* Goth. *ana,* L. *an-,* in *anhelare* to pant, Gr. ἀνά, Zend *ana.* Cf. A-, 1, ANA-, ANON.] The general signification of *on* is situation, motion, or condition with respect to contact or support beneath ; as : **1.** Over and in contact with ; at the surface of, and supported by ; upon ; as, the book lies *on* the table, which stands *on* the floor of a house *on* an island ; to swear (with hands) *on* the Bible.

I stood *on* the bridge at midnight. *Longfellow.*

2. Specif. and fig. : **a** Indicating contact and support from elsewhere than beneath ; as, a fly *on* the ceiling ; hanging *on* the wall ; or simple contact or juxtaposition ; contiguous or adjacent to ; as, a town situated *on* the river. **b** Indicating connection, employment, or activity with, in, or in respect of ; as, he was *on* the committee ; he is *on* the third problem ; *on* duty ; *on* the move ; *on* the run.

☞ In this sense *on* was formerly used before a verbal noun ; as in, the house was *on* building, where *on* is now either reduced to *a* or *a-*, or omitted. See 7th A **d**.

c Indicating a basis or ground of action, opinion, reliance, etc. ; as, stated *on* authority ; to rely *on* one ; taxation *on* imports ; *on* certain conditions ; to bet *on* the red.

3. At ; — indicating simple position, esp. with *side, front, north,* and other words denoting a particular side or direction ; as, the town lay *on* the east. (See BOUNDARY, 1, for the force of *on* in bounding land along objects.) Hence, fig., in *on* the contrary, *on* the offensive, etc.

4. = IN. Specif. : **a** Surrounded by, spatially. *Obs.* **b** Within ; — indicating a date or division of time ; as, *on* a day ; *on* Monday ; — formerly sometimes used where present custom has *in, during,* etc. ; as, *on* the mean time. **c** In (a language) ; as, *on* Latin. *Obs.*

5. Indicating state ; as, *on* fire, tap, sale. Also in various expressions, many *Obs. or Archaic,* denoting arrangement or manner ; as, *on* a row ; *on* this wise ; *on* the sly.

☞ *On* is often reduced to *a-* ; as, *on* fire, *afire.* See 7th A **b**.

6. Upon the occasion of ; following upon ; — used with a noun of action to express the time, often also the occasion or cause, of what is further stated ; as, *on* reaching home, he found a visitor ; *on* his arrival.

7 To or against the surface of ; — indicating that to which action or motion is directed ; as, rain falls *on* the earth. Hence, fig. : Toward ; to the account of ; — indicating that to which certain actions are thought of as directed, or the object of passion, imprecation, invocation, obligation, etc. ; as, she smiled *on* him ; bent *on* fighting ; he drew *on* his banker, pity *on* the poor ; a charge *on* an estate.

Then was I ware of one that *on* me moved. *Tennyson*
His blood be *on* us and *on* our children. *Matt.* xxvii. 25.

8. In reference or relation to ; with respect to ; as, *on* our part expect punctuality ; a satire *on* society.

9. Of. *Obs. except Dial. or Illiterate.* "Be not jealous *on* me." *Shak.* "Have we eaten *on* the insane root?" *Shak.*

10. With the same noun immediately preceding and following : In addition to ; besides ; — indicating multiplication or succession in a series ; as, heaps *on* heaps ; mischief *on* mischief ; loss *on* loss.

Syn. — See ABOVE.

☞ For *on account, on purpose, on the whole,* and other phrases, see the nouns.

on a bowline, *Naut.*, close-hauled. — **on a,** *or* **the, wind,** *Naut.*, close-hauled. — **on side,** *Football, etc.*, not off side. See under OFF, *prep.* — **on't** (ŏnt), contraction for *on it ;* — chiefly in sense 9 of *on.* — **on to, on'to,** *prep.*, upon ; on ; to ; — usually called a colloquialism ; but it may be regarded in analogy with *into.* It should be distinguished from *on to* where *on* is the adverb, as in, they went *on to* the next town.

They have added the -en plural form *on to* an elder plural. *Earle.*

We see the strength of the new movement in the new class of ecclesiastics whom it forced *on to* the stage. *J. R. Green.*

on (ŏn), *adv.* [See ON, *prep.*] In or into a position, relation, or state denoted by ON, prep. Specif. : **1.** In or into the position of being supported by, attached to, or adhering to or covering, something ; as, the cloth is *on ;* put *on* the plates ; I have boots *on.*

He put *on* righteousness as a breastplate. *Is.* lix. 17.

2. With direction towards something ; as, to look *on.* Sometimes, specif., with direction towards the point or side of contact, approach, or observation ; as, broadside *on ;* head *on.*

3. Forward, in progression or advance ; onward ; — usually with a verb of motion ; as, move *on ;* go *on ;* time glides *on.* Sometimes with verb omitted : go on.

The path is smooth that leadeth *on* to danger. *Shak.*
Charge, Chester, charge ! *on,* Stanley, *on!* *Scott.*

4. In continuance or succession ; as, from father to son, from son to grandson, and so *on ;* sleep *on ;* say *on.*

5. In or into action : Of persons, in course of action. Of things, in progress ; proceeding ; as, a game is *on.*

on and on, continuously ; for a long time together.

‖ **om'ni-bus hoc vi'ti-um est** (vĭsh'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] All have this vice. Adapted from *Horace* (*Satires,* I. iii. 1).

‖ **om'ni-bus in-vi'de-as, li'vi-de, ne'mo ti'bi** (ĭn-vĭd'ē-ăs, lĭv'ĭ-dē, tĭb'ĭ). [L.] You may envy everybody, envious one, nobody envies you.

Martial (Epigrams, I. 41).

om'ni-cau-sal'i-ty, *n.*, **om'ni-cre-din'i-ty,** *n.*, **om'ni-de-a-nom'i-na'tion-al,** *a.*, **om'ni-er'u-dite,** *a.*, **om'ni-es'sence,** *n.* See OMNI-.

om-ni'e-ty (ŏm-nī'ē-tĭ). † OMNEITY. [-NESS.]

om'ni-fa'ri-ous-ness, *n.* See **om-nif'er-ous** (ŏm-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *omnifer ; omnis* all + *ferre* to bear.] All-producing.

om-nif'i-cent (ŏm-nĭf'ĭ-sĕnt), *a.* Omnific.

om'ni-for'mal (ŏm'nĭ-fôr'măl), *a.* Omniform. [gatherum. *Obs.*]

om'ni-gath'er-um, *n.* Omnium-

om-nig'e-ner (ŏm-nĭj'ē-nĕr), *a.* [*omni-* + L. *genus, generis,* kind.] Omnigenous. *Rare.*

om-nig'er-ent (-ĕr-ĕnt), *a.* [*omni-* + L. *gerens,* p. pr. of *gerere* to perform.] Doing all sorts of work.

om'ni-graph (ŏm'nĭ-grăf), *n.* [*omni-* + *-graph.*] A pantograph. *Rare.*

om-nil'e-gent (ŏm-nĭl'ē-jĕnt), *a.* [*omni-* + L. *legens,* p. pr. of *legere* to read.] Reading everything.

om'ni-lin'gual (ŏm'nĭ-lĭŋ'gwăl), *a.* [*omni-* + L. *lingua* tongue, language.] Speaking or understanding all languages.

om-nil'o-quent (ŏm-nĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [*omni-* + L. *loquens,* p. pr. of *loqui* to speak.] Speaking of or on all topics.

om-nim'o-dous, *a.* [L. *omnimodus.*] Of every sort.

om'ni-nes'ci-ent, *a.* [*omni-* + *nescient.*] Ignorant of everything. — **om'ni-nes'ci-ence,** *n.*

om-nip'a-rent (ŏm-nĭp'ă-rĕnt), *a.* [L. *omniparens* all-producing ; *omnis* all + *parere* to bring forth.] Producing all things. *Rare.* — *n.* Parent of all. *Rare.*

om'ni-pa'ri-ent (ŏm'nĭ-pā'rĭ-ĕnt ; 115), *a.* Omniparent.

om'ni-pa'tient, *a.* Capable of enduring all things. *Rare.*

om'ni-per-cip'i-ent, *a.* Perceiving everything. — **om'ni-per-cip'i-ence, om'ni-per-cip'i-en-cy,** *n. Obs.* [*Obs.*]

om'ni-per'fect, *a.* See OMNI-.

om-nip'o-ten-cy, *n.* Omnipotence. *Obs.* [NIPOTENT.]

om-nip'o-tent-ly, *adv.* of OMNIPOTENT.

om'ni-preg'nant, *a.* See OMNI-.

om'ni-pres'en-cy, *n.* Omnipresence. *Obs.* — **om'ni-pre-sen'tial** (ŏm'nĭ-prē-zĕn'shăl), *a. Obs.*

om'ni-pres'ent-ly, *adv.* of OMNIPRESENT.

om'ni-re'gen-cy, *n.* See OMNI-. *Obs.*

om'ni-re'gent, *n.* See OMNI-.

om'ni-rep're-sent'a-tive-ness.

‖ **om'nis a'mans, a'mens.** [L.] Every lover (is) demented.

om-nis'cian, *n.* [LL. *omniscius.*] One who claims to know all things. *Obs.*

om-nis'cien-cy (ŏm-nĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Omniscience. *Rare.*

om-nis'cious, *a.* [LL. *omniscius.*] Omniscient. *Obs.*

om'ni-scope, *n.* [*omni-* + *-scope.*] See PERISCOPE, **b.**

om'ni-sen'ti-ence, *n.* [*omni-* + *sentience.*] Universal sensation.

om'ni-sig-nif'i-cance, *n.* Universal significance.

om'ni-spec'tive (ŏm'nĭ-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* [*omni-* + L. *spectus,* p. p. of *specere, spicere,* to view.] Beholding everything : all-seeing.

om'nist (ŏm'nĭst), *n.* [See OMNI-.] One who believes in all religions. *Nonce Word.*

om'ni-suf-fi'cien-cy, *n.* See OMNI-. *Obs.* [NI-. *R.*]

om'ni-suf-fi'cient, *a.* See OMNI-

om'ni-tol'er-ant, *a.* See OMNI-

om'ni-ton'ic, *a.* [*omni-* + L. *tonus* tone : cf. F. *omnitonique.*] *Music.* Of or relating to every tone or tonality.

om'ni-tude (ŏm'nĭ-tūd), *n.* [*omni-* + *-tude.*] Totality ; allness ; universality. *Rare.*

om-niv'a-gant (ŏm-nĭv'ă-gănt), *a.* [*omni-* + L. *vagans,* p. pr. of *vagari* to wander.] Wandering everywhere.

om-niv'a-lent, *a.* [*omni-* + L. *valens,* p. pr. of *valere* to be strong.] Omnipotent. — **om-niv'a-lence,** *n.* — **om-niv'a-lous,** *a. All Obs.*

om-niv'i-dence (ŏm-nĭv'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* [*omni-* + L. *videns,* p. pr. of *vidēre* to see.] The seeing, or faculty of seeing, all things. — **om-niv'i-den-cy,** *n. Obs.* [ĭdn), *n.* Omnividence.]

om'ni-vi'sion (ŏm'nĭ-vĭzh'ŭn).

Om-niv'o-ra (ŏm-nĭv'ō-ră), *n. pl.* [NL. See OMNIVOROUS.] *Zoöl.* A group including the pigs and the hippopotamuses.

o'mo-dyn'i-a (ō'mō-dĭn'ĭ-ă ; -dĭ'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; *omo-* + *-odynia.*] Pain in the shoulder

o-moi'de-um (ō-moi'dē-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *omo-* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* The pterygoid bone of a bird.

o-moph'a-gist (ō-mŏf'ă-jĭst), *n.* One who eats raw flesh.

o-moph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* = OMOPHAGIC. [PHAGIA.]

o-moph'a-gy (-jĭ), *n* = OMO-

o'mo-plate (ō'mō-plāt; ŏm'ō-), *n.* [F., fr Gr. ὠμοπλάτη ; ὦμος shoulder + πλάτη flat surface.] The scapula. *Obs.*

o'mo-pla-tos'co-py (-plă-tŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n* [Gr. ὠμοπλάτη the shoulder blade + *-scopy.*] Scapulimancy.

o-mos'te-gite (ō-mŏs'tē-jīt), *n.* [*omo-* + Gr. στέγη a roof.] The part of a crustacean's carapace covering the thorax. [*Obs.*]

om-pha'ci-an, *a.* Omphacine.

om'pha-cine (ŏm'fă-sĭn), *a.* [F. *omphacin,* through LL. fr. Gr. ὀμφάκινος, fr. ὀμφαξ an unripe grape or olive] Of, pert. to, or expressed from, unripe fruit ; as, oil *omphacine,* an oil made from unripe olives. *Obs.*

om'pha-cite (-sīt), *n.* [Gr. ὀμφακίτης wine from unripe grapes.] *Min.* A grass-green granular or foliated pyroxene found in the rock eclogite.

om'pha-cy, *n.* Also **om-phac'i-um.** [Gr ὀμφάκιον.] Juice of unripe grapes or olives. *Obs.*

om'pha-lec'to-my (ŏm'fă-lĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*omphalo-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the umbilicus.

om'pha-lel-co'sis (-lĕl-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See OMPHALO-; HELCOSIS.] *Med.* Ulceration of the umbilicus.

om'pha-lism (ŏm'fă-lĭz'm), *n. Pol. Science.* Centralization. *R.*

om'pha-lode (-lōd), *n.* [Gr. ὀμφαλώδης like a navel.] *Bot.* = OMPHALODIUM.

om'pha-lo'di-um (-lō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ă). [NL.] *Bot.* The scar at the hilum of a seed ; sometimes, the hilum itself.

om'pha-loid (ŏm'fă-loid), *a.* [*omphalo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling a navel ; umbilicated.

om'pha-lo-man'cy (-lō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*omphalo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of a child's navel, to learn how many children the mother may have.

om'pha-lo-mes'a-ra'ic (-mĕs'ă-rā'ĭk), *a.* [*omphalo-* + *mesaraic.*] Omphalomesenteric.

om'pha-lop'a-gus (-lŏp'ă-gŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *omphalo-* + the root of Gr. πηγνύναι to fasten.] *Teratology.* A double monster joined by a common umbilical cord.

om'pha-lo-phle-bi'tis, *n.* [NL. ; *omphalo-* + *phlebitis.*] Inflammation of the umbilical vein.

om'pha-lo-psy'chite (ŏm'fă-lō-sī'kīt), *a.* = OMPHALOPSYCHITE.

om'pha-lop'ter (-lŏp'tĕr), **om'pha-lop'tic** (-tĭk), *n.* [*omphalo-* + Gr. ὀπτήρ one who looks. A biconvex lens.

om'pha-lor-rha'gi-a (-lō-rā'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See OMPHALO-; -RHAGIA.] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the navel.

om'pha-lo-site' (ŏm'fă-lō-sīt' ; ŏm-făl'ō-), *n.* [*omphalo-* + Gr. σίτος food.] *Terat.* A parasitic monster without a heart, dependent upon another embryo for its supply of blood.

om'pha-lot'o-my (ŏm'fă-lŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀμφαλοτομία ; ὀμφαλός the navel + τέμνειν to cut.] *Surg.* The operation of dividing the navel string.

om'pha-lus, *n.* [NL.] = OMPHALOS. [omphacy. *Obs.*]

om-phat'i-cal, *a.* Of or pert. to]

om'rah (ŏm'rä), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *umerá,* pl. of *amīr.* See AMEER.] A lord or grandee of a Mohammedan court in India.

om'rai (ŏm'rī). *D. Bib.*

Om'ri (ŏm'rī), *n. Bib.* A king of Israel whose reign is mentioned on the Moabite stone.

o'my (ō'mĭ), *a.* Mellow, as land. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

on (ŏn), *a. Cricket.* Designating the side of the field next to which the batsman stands; — opposed to *off* (see OFF, *a.*, 2 d). Cf. LEG, *n.*, 7 a.

on, *n. Cricket.* The on side of the wicket. See ON, *a.*

on'a-ger (ŏn'ȧ-jẽr), *n.*; *pl.* L. -GRI (-grī), E. -GERS (-jẽrz). [L. *onager, onagrus,* Gr. ὄναγρος.] **1.** A wild ass of western India and Baluchistan (*Equus onager*), probably only a variety of the kiang, from which it differs in paler color, broader dorsal stripe, and smaller size.



Onager, 2.

2. *Mil.* A kind of catapult acting like a sling, which threw stones from a bag or wooden bucket.

O-na'gra (ō-nā'grȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀνάγρα a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American herbs typifying the family Onagraceæ. They have large showy yellow flowers with a deeply 4-cleft stigma, and horizontal ovules and seeds. The species are among the more showy of the evening primroses, and are exceedingly variable.

On'a-gra'ce-æ (ŏn'ȧ-grā'sẽ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Myrtales), the evening primrose family, consisting of about 40 genera and 470 species, of wide distribution, *Epilobium* being the largest genus. They are chiefly herbs of variable habit, known by the inferior ovary, 2 or 4 petals, 1–8 stamens, and simple style. The flowers are frequently showy, as in species of *Clarkia, Godetia, Fuchsia,* etc. — **on'a-gra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

o'nan-ism (ō'nȧn-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Onan* (*Gen.* xxxviii. 9).] Self-pollution; masturbation. — **o'nan-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

o'nan-ist, *n.* One addicted to onanism.

once (wŭns), *adv.* [ME. *ones, anes,* an adverbial form fr. *one, on, an,* one. See ONE; cf. -WARDS.] **1.** One time and no more; not twice nor any number of times more than one.

Trees that bear most are fruitful but *once* in two years. *Bacon.*

2. At one time (as opposed to another). *Obs.*

3. In the first place; for one thing. *Obs.*

4. At any one time; on any occasion; ever; — often used conjunctively as equivalent to *if ever* or *whenever;* as, *once* kindled, it may not be quenched.

Wilt thou not be made clean? When shall it *once* be? *Jer.* xiii. 27.

5. Once for all; in short. *Obs.*

6. At some one time; — used indefinitely, but now usually with reference to the past; formerly.

My soul had *once* some foolish fondness for thee. *Addison.*
That court which we shall *once* govern. *Bp. Hall.*

once and again, once and once more; twice (at least); now and then. "A dove sent forth *once and again,* to spy." *Milton.* — **o. for all, always,** etc., once to take the place of all possibilities; once and finally. — **o. in a while,** occasionally; now and then. — **o. or twice,** a few times.

once, *a.* That once was; former. Cf. THEN. "The *once* province of Britain." *J. N. Pomeroy.*

once, *n.* One time or occasion; — used in phrases, as *at once* (see below), *for once, this* or *that once.*

at once. a At one stroke, etc.; once for all. *Obs.* **b** In or into union; in one body; together. *Obs.* **c** At one and the same time; simultaneously; as, they all moved *at once.* **d** In one and the same action, condition, degree, etc.; equally. **e** At one, or a, time; each time. *Obs.* **f** At the same point of time; immediately; without delay. "Stand not upon the order of your going, but go *at once.*" *Shak.* "I . . . withdrew *at once* and altogether." *Jeffrey.*

On-cid'i-um (ŏn-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr. ὄγκος barb of an arrow; — from the shape of the labellum. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American epiphytic or terrestrial orchids having flowers of great beauty, frequently (as in *O. papilio*) resembling butterflies. The column is short and winged, and the labellum usually at right angles to it. These orchids are favorites in cultivation.



Oncidium (*O. papilio*), reduced.

on'co-graph (ŏŋ'kō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. ὄγκος bulk + *-graph.*] An instrument to register changes observed with an oncometer.

on-com'e-ter (ŏŋ-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὄγκος bulk + *-meter.*] An instrument to measure variations in size of the internal organs, as the kidney, spleen, etc. — **on'co-met'ric** (ŏŋ'kō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

on'-com'ing (ŏn'kŭm'ĭng), *n.* Coming on; approach.

on'-com'ing, *a.* Coming on; approaching.

On'co-rhyn'chus (ŏŋ'kō-rĭŋ'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄγκος barb, hook + ῥύγχος snout.] *Zoöl.* A genus of salmon including the commercially important species of the North Pacific and coastal streams. It is closely related to *Salmo,* but differs in the increased number of anal rays, branchiostegals, pyloric cæca, and gill rakers. See SALMON.

on'co-sim'e-ter (ŏŋ'kō-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὄγκωσις a swelling + *-meter.*] *Metal.* An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of a molten metal by means of an immersed solid ball having a known weight.

on'do-gram (ŏn'dō-grăm), *n.* [F. *onde* wave, L. *unda* + *-gram.*] *Elec.* The record of an ondograph.

on'do-graph (-grăf), *n.* [F. *onde* wave, L. *unda* + *-graph.*] *Elec.* An instrument for autographically recording the wave forms of varying currents, esp. rapidly varying alternating currents.

on-dom'e-ter (ŏn-dŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [F. *onde* wave, L. *unda* + *-meter.*] An electric wave meter. See WAVE METER.

‖ **on'do'yant'** (ŏn'dwä'yänt'), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *ondoyer* to undulate, fr. *onde* wave, L. *unda.*] *Art.* Wavy; having the surface marked by waves or slightly depressed furrows; as, *ondoyant* glass.

one (wŭn; *formerly pronounced* ōn, ŏn, *later also* wŏn, wŭn, *the present accepted pron.* wŭn *corresponding to the spelling with* w, *which has not survived in standard English*), *a.* [ME. *one, on, an,* AS. *ān;* akin to D. *een,* OS. *ēn,* OFries. *ēn, ān,* G. *ein,* Dan. *een,* Sw. *en,* Icel. *einn,* Goth. *ains,* W. *un,* Ir. & Gael. *aon,* L. *unus,* earlier *oinos, oenos,* Gr. οἶνη the ace on dice; cf. Skr. *ēka.* The same word as the indefinite article, *a, an.* Cf. ALONE, ANON, ANY, NONE, NONCE, ONLY, ONION, UNIT.] **1.** Being a single unit, or entire being or thing, and no more; not multifold; single; individual; — the cardinal numeral noting unity. As added to twenty, thirty, and the other tens in forming numerals, *one* now usually follows without *and;* as, forty-*one* years. It is sometimes used for the ordinal *first,* esp. when it follows its noun; as, chapter *one.*

The dream of Pharaoh is *one.* *Gen.* xli. 25.
O that we now had here
But *one* ten thousand of those men in England. *Shak.*

2. Denoting a person or thing conceived or spoken of indefinitely; a certain. "I am the sister of *one* Claudio," that is, of a certain man named Claudio; he was hunting *one* day, that is, on a certain day.

3. Pointing out a contrast, or denoting a particular thing or person different from some other specified; — used as a correlative adjective, with or without *the,* often in antithesis to *another, other.*

From the *one* side of heaven unto the other. *Deut.* iv. 32.

4. Closely bound together; undivided; united; constituting a whole; as, they cried out with *one* voice.

The church is therefore *one,* though the members may be many. *Bp. Pearson.*

5. Single in kind; identical; the same; a common.

One plague was on you all, and on your lords. 1 *Sam.* vi. 4.

6. = A, AN; — the indefinite article. *Obs.*

7. Single; unmarried. *Obs.*

Men may counsel a woman to be *one.* *Chaucer.*

8. Alone; — used following a noun or pronoun. Hence often adverbially: only. *Obs.*

☞ Like other numerals, *one* was formerly used before a superlative; as, "*one* the wisest prince," that is, a prince, the wisest one.

in one word, in short; to sum up. — **o. day. a** On a certain day, not definitely specified, referring to time past; as, *one day* when he was here. **b** Referring to future time: At some uncertain day or period; some day. "I will marry *one day.*" *Shak.* — **o. leg,** *Cricket,* guard covering leg stump only. — **o.-point perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **o.-seeded cucumber,** *or* **o.-seeded bur cucumber,** the star cucumber. — **o.-to-o. distribution,** *Math.,* a distribution in which each object is put into a separate class, there being as many classes as objects.

one, *n.* **1.** A single unit; unity; as, *one* is the base of all numbers.

2. A symbol representing a unit, as 1, or i.

3. A single person or thing. "The shining *ones.*" *Bunyan.* "Hence, with your little *ones.*" *Shak.*

He will hate the *one,* and love the other. *Matt.* vi. 24.

4. One's self; myself, etc. *Obs. & Colloq.*

5. *Philos.* The absolute; the first principle or ultimate being; in Neoplatonism, that which is prior even to being.

after one, after one fashion; alike. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **at o.** See in *Vocab.* — **in o. a** In union or unison; in or into a single whole; together. **b** Straight on; in one course; without stopping. Cf. ANON, *adv. Obs.* — **o. after another,** successively. — **o. and o., o. by o.,** singly; one at a time; one after another. "Raising *one by one* the suppliant crew." *Dryden.* — **o. off two, o. off three,** etc., *Golf,* one taken from two, three, etc.; — used, in the reckoning of strokes, of the stroke to be taken by one side when the opposing side has played two, three, etc., strokes more. — **o. or two,** a small number; a few. — **o. with another. a** Together. *Obs. or Archaic.* **b** On the average.

one, *indef. pron.* **1.** (*pl.* ONES [wŭnz]) A certain person or thing not specified; some person or thing; as, to choose *one* of their own clan; *one* named Brown; a person or thing of the kind under consideration; as, he had apples and gave me *one;* the *ones* they saw yesterday. *One* is often used in this sense after *the, this, some, any, no, each, every, such a, many a, another, the other,* etc.

When any *one* heareth the word. *Matt.* xiii. 19
She knew every *one* who was any *one. Compton Reade.*

2. Any person or thing whatever; anybody, indefinitely.

☞ *One* in this sense corresponds to French *on,* German *Man,* and when used alone as an antecedent is now regularly followed by *one, one's, one's self;* as, what *one* would have well done, *one* should do *one's* self.

It was well worth *one's* while. *Hawthorne.*
Against this sort of condemnation *one* must steel *one's* self as *one* best can. *G. Eliot.*

one and all, every one. — **o. another,** primarily construed *one,* as a nominative, *other,* as an oblique case (as in, they hailed *one another,* they called *one* to *another,* they saw *one another's* signals), but is now used also as a compound reciprocal pronoun in an oblique case, esp. after a preposition; as in, they called to *one another;* they fought against *one another.* Cf. EACH OTHER.

The gentry received *one another.* *Thackeray.*

one (wŭn), *v. t.* To cause to become one; to gather into a single whole; to unite; to assimilate. *Rare.*

The rich folk that embraced and *oned* all their heart to treasure of the world. *Chaucer.*

one, *v. i.* To unite; agree. *Obs.*

-one (-ōn). *Chem.* A termination sometimes used to indicate that the hydrocarbon to the name of which it is affixed belongs to the series C_nH_{2n-4}; as, hept*one.*

-one. [From Gr. *-ώνη,* signifying, female descendant.] *Chem.* A suffix indicating that the substance in the name of which it appears is a *ketone;* as, acet*one.*

-one. *Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY.

one'-grained' (wŭn'grānd'), *a.* Designating a kind of wheat or spelt (*Triticum monococcum*) with a short flat barleylike ear, also known by the German name *Einkorn.*

one'-hand', *a.* Employing one hand; as, the *one-hand* alphabet. See DACTYLOLOGY.

one'-horse', *a.* **1.** Drawn or operated by one horse; having but a single horse; as, a *one-horse* carriage.

2. Second-rate; inferior; small; petty. *Colloq., U. S.*

O-nei'da (ō-nī'dȧ), *n.* **1.** An Indian of an Iroquoian tribe formerly dwelling near Oneida Lake in the State of New York, and forming part of the Five Nations. Remnants of the tribe now live in New York, Canada, and Wisconsin.

2. *Geol.* A subdivision of the (Upper) Silurian in the eastern United States. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The formation is chiefly conglomeratic.

Oneida Community. A communistic society established in 1847-48 at Oneida, New York, by J. H. Noyes (1811-86) with the removal there of a portion of his followers from Putney, Vt., where in 1838 he had introduced the principle of communism into the sect of Perfectionists founded by him in 1834. The most distinctive features of this society were the system of "complex marriage," or community of wives, by which marital relations were carefully regulated and the community occupied the place of the family, and the plan of "mutual criticism," which took the place of the ordinary means of government. The society became prosperous through its industries and had a branch at Wallingford, Conn., but through opposition, esp. on the part of the churches to its system of marriage, it was led to abandon this feature in 1879, and on January 1, 1881, voluntarily to dissolve and reorganize as a joint-stock company. The members were called also *Perfectionists.*

one'-i-de'aed, one'-i-de'a'd (wŭn'ī-dē'ȧd), *a.* Having, or possessed by, but one idea.

o-nei'ro- (ō-nī'rō-). Combining form fr. Gr. ὄνειρος, *dream.*

o-nei'ro-crit'ic (-krĭt'ĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *oneirocritique.* See ONEIROCRITICAL.] An interpreter of dreams.

o-nei'ro-crit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ὀνειροκριτικός; ὄνειρος a dream + κριτικός critical, fr. κρίνειν to discern.] Of, pertaining to, or skilled in, the interpretation of dreams.

o-nei'ro-crit'i-cism (-sĭz'm), **o-nei'ro-crit'ics** (-ĭks), *n.* Art of interpreting dreams.

on'ei-rol'o-gy (ŏn'ī-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀνειρολογία; ὄνειρος dream + λόγος discourse.] The study of dreams or their interpretation. — **on'ei-rol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

o-nei'ro-man'cy (ō-nī'rō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*oneiro-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by dreams. — **o-nei'ro-man'cer** (-sẽr), *n.*

o-nei'ro-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* **a** Characteristic of dream vision. **b** Relating to oneiroscopy.

one'ness (wŭn'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being one. **a** State of being one in number; singleness; unity.

Our God is one, or rather very *oneness.* *Hooker.*

b Uniqueness; singularity. **c** Aloneness; loneliness. **d** Undividedness; unity; as, the *oneness* of humanity. **e** Union; unity. "Pearl was the *oneness* of their being." *Hawthorne.* **f** Sameness; identity; also, invariableness; a. **1.** Having but one leg. **2.** Productive of only half the required effect; one-sided.

onelepl. ✝ ONLEPY.

onelihede, *n.* [See ONLY; -IHEAD.] Oneness. *Obs.*

one'll-ness. ✝ ONLINESS.

one'ly (*dial.* ōn'lĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ONLY.

one'-man', *a* Consisting of, or operated, managed, handled, or performed by, one man. — **one-man company,** a corporation practically owned by one stockholder, the other stockholders being dummies used merely to furnish the number required by law. *Colloq.*

one'ment (wŭn'mĕnt), *n.* [*one,* v. + *-ment.*] *Obs.* **a** State of being one physically. **b** State of being at one, or reconciled.

one'most, *a.* Most one; — applied to God. *Obs.*

onence. ✝ ANENT.

onene, *adv.* [*on,* prep. + *ene,* adv.] Immediately. *Obs.*

O'ne-on'ta sand'stone' (ō'nē-ŏn'tȧ). [From *Oneonta,* N. Y.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Devonian system of New York.

oner. ✝ HONOR. [burden. *Obs.*

o'ner, *v. t.* [L. *onerare.*] To **on'er** (wŭn'ẽr), *n.* [*one* + *-er,* agent.] **1.** A unique or extraordinary person or thing, as a great expert; specif., a heavy blow. *Slang.*

2. A person or thing that is one or is designated or distinguished

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on. ✝ ONE. [forms in UN-, **on-.** For words in *on-,* see the **On** (ŏn). *Bib.*

O. N., *or* **ON.** *Abbr.* Old Norse.

O'na (ō'nä), *n.* An Indian of a group of tribes of Tierra del Fuego constituting a distinct linguistic stock. They are hunters and fishers, tall of stature, strong, and enduring, but are rapidly approaching extinction.

on'a-grad (ŏn'ȧ-grăd), *n.* An onagraceous plant. *Lindley.*

on'a-gra-ri'e-ous (ŏn'ȧ-grȧ-rĭ'ē-ŭs), *a.* Bot. Onagraceous.

O'nam (ō'nȧm). *Bib.*

O'nan (ō'nȧn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Onas.

onan. ✝ ANON.

O'nan (ō'nȧn). *Bib.*

on'-and-off', *a. & i.* To jump on and then off; to sail off and on.

O'nas (ō'năz), *n., pl.* of ONA

on-bide', *v. i.* [AS. *onbīdan.*] To abide. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

on-braid', *v. i.* To upbraid.

onbrudred. Obs. p. p. of EMBROIDER.

on'ça (ŏn'sä), *n.* [Pg.] An ounce. See WEIGHT.

on-call', *n.* [*on-* + *call,* n. & v.] Invocation. *Obs.*

on-call', *v. t.* To invoke. *Obs.*

once. ✝ OUNCE.

once (*F.* ōns), *n.* [F.] An ounce. See WEIGHT.

once'-born', *a.* Not having been, or not needing to be, born again in the religious sense, or regenerated; not believing in the necessity of regeneration. *Colloq. W. James.*

on-ceth'mus (ŏn-sĕth'mŭs), *n.* [Gr. ὀγκηθμός.] A braying. *R.*

on'cia (ŏn'chĭȧ), *n.* [It.] An ounce. See WEIGHT.

on'cin (ŏn'sĭn), *n.* [OF., a hooked stick, L. *uncinus* a hook.] A medieval weapon with a hooked iron head.

onclene. ✝ UNCLEAN.

on-col'o-gy (ŏŋ-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄγκος bulk + *-logy.*] *Med.* Study of tumors. — **on'co-log'i-cal** (ŏŋ'kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

on'come', *n.* That which comes on one, a coming on; on-coming; as: **a** A calamity; an attack of disease; a mysterious malady. *New Chiefly Scot.* **b** An attack or invasion. *Obs.* **c** A heavy fall, as of snow. *Scot.*

‖ **on com'mence' par ê'tre dupe', on' finit' par ê'tre fri'pon'** (ŏn kŏ'mĭnss' pą̃-rą̃'tr' düp', ŏn fē'nĭ' pą̃-rą̃'tr' frē'pŏn'). [F.] One begins by being a dupe, one ends by being a rascal; — said of a person controlled by the desire of gain. *Mme. Deshoulières (Réflexions diverses).*

‖ **on con'naît' le vé'ri'ta'ble a'mi' dans le be-soin'** (ŏn kŏ'nä' lē vā'rē'tä'blĕ' ä'mē' dän lē bē-zwĭn'). [F.] A true friend is known in (time of) need.

on-co'sis (ŏŋ-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄγκωσις a swelling.] *Med.* Condition marked by the development of tumors.

on'co-sphere (ŏŋ'kō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. ὄγκος bulk + *sphere.*] *Zoöl.* An embryonic form of a tapeworm, preceding the cysticercus or cœnurus stage.

on'cost', *n.* [*on,* adv. + *cost.*] **1.** Contingent or additional cost or expense. *Scot.*

2. An oncost man. *Scot.*

on'cost', *a. Mining.* Of work, done on time wages; — of men, working on time wages. *Scot.*

on-cot'o-my (ŏŋ-kŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄγκος bulk, mass + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The incision of an abscess or tumor.

ond. ✝ ONDE. [GRAM.

on'da-gram. Var. of ONDOGRAM.

on'da-graph. Var. of ONDOGRAPH.

on-dam'e-ter (ŏn-dăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* Var. of ONDOMETER. [SCOPE.

on'da-scope. Var. of ONDO-

‖ **on-dat'ra** (ŏn-dă'trȧ), *n.* [Prob. of North Amer. Indian origin; cf. F. *ondatra.*] The muskrat.

on'de. Var. of UNDY.

onde, *n.* [AS. *anda* malice, anger; akin to Icel. *andi, önd,* breath.] *Obs.* **a** Hatred; spite; animus; envy. **b** Emotion. **c** Breath. [breathe. *Obs.*

onde, *v. t.* [Cf. ANDE, *v.*] To

‖ **on'dé'** (ŏn'dā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* = UNDÉ. [of UNDER.

on'der. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

onderne. ✝ UNDERN. [ful. *Obs.*

ondful, *a.* [*onde* + *-ful.*] Spite-

on-dine' (ŏn-dēn'; ŏn'dēn), *n.* [F.] = UNDINE.

on'-ding', *n.* [*on,* adv. + *ding,* v.] Act of dinging or driving on; a heavy fall, as of snow. *Scot.*

‖ **on' dit'** (ŏn' dē'). [F.] They say, or it is said.

on'-dit' (ŏn'dĭt'), *n.*; *pl.* ON-DITS (dē'). A report; rumor; hearsay; a piece of gossip.

on'do-scope (ŏn'dō-skōp), *n.* [F. *onde* wave, L. *unda* + *-scope.*] *Elec.* An instrument for showing the wave form of alternating currents.

on'-drive', *v. t. Cricket.* To drive to the on side.

ondrye. ✝ ADRIGH.

on'dy, *a.* = UNDÉ.

one. ✝ ON; ONNE, *adv. & prep.;* OWN; WONE.

one-. For various words in *one-,* see the forms in UN-.

one'-and-thir'ty, *n. Card Playing.* An old game resembling vingt et un.

oneane. ✝ ANON. [ten. *Obs.*

one'-be-got'ten, *a.* Only-begotten.

one'ber'ry (wŭn'bĕr'ĭ), *n.* a The herb Paris. **b** The hackberry. *U. S.*

one'-blade', *n.* The wild lily of the valley (*Unifolium canadense*).

onecle. ✝ ONCLE.

one-eared, *a.* Prob., of one year's age; — said of wine. *Obs.*

onefent. ✝ ANENT.

one'fold', *a.* [*one* + *fold;* cf. AS. *ānfeald.*] **1.** Consisting of a single constituent; simple; single; also, simple in nature; sincere; guileless.

2. *Math.* Linear. *Obs.*

one'fold'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

one'-hand'ed (-ĕd). *a.* **1.** Having but one, or one usable, hand.

2. Done, operated, or used with one hand.

onehede, *n.* [*one* + *-head.*] *Obs.*

1. Unity; oneness.

2. Union; community; concord.

3. Solitariness; solitude.

one'hood, *n.* Oneness. *Obs.*

one'how', *adv.* Somehow. *R.*

o-nei'ro-crit, **o-nei'ro-crite** (ō-nī'rō-krĭt, -krīt), *n.* = ONEIROCRITIC, I. *R.* [Oneirocritical. *R.*]

o-nei'ro-crit'ic (-krĭt'ĭk), *a.*

o-nei'ro-crit'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ONEIROCRITICAL.

o-nei'ro-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dī'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *oneiro-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Nightmare.

o-nei'ro-man'tist (ō-nī'rō-măn'tĭst), *n.*, **o'nei-rop'o-list** (ō'nī-rŏp'ō-lĭst), *n.* [Gr. ὀνειροπόλος.] An oneiromancer.

o'nei-ros'co-pist (-rŏs'kō-pĭst), *n.* = ONEIROLOGIST.

o'nei-ros'co-py (-pĭ), *n.* [*oneiro-* + *-scopy.*] = ONEIROLOGY.

one'ism (wŭn'ĭz'm), *n.* Monism or egoism. *Rare.*

onekuth. ✝ UNCOUTH.

one'-leaf', *n.* = ONE-BLADE.

one'-leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'),

immutability; constancy. **g** Uniformity; identity of character. **h** Singleness in mind, purpose, or feeling; agreement; concord; unity.

on'er-ate (ŏn'ĕr-āt), *v. t.*; ON'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); ON'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *oneratus*, p. p. of *onerare*.] To load; burden; oppress. *Obs.* — **on'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

on'er-ous (ŏn'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *onerosus*, fr. *onus*, *oneris*, a load, burden: cf. F. *onéreux*.] **1.** Of the nature of, or involving, burden or trouble; burdensome; oppressive; troublesome; as, an *onerous* utility is one involving human effort. "Too *onerous* a solicitude." *I. Taylor.*

2. *Law.* **a** Imposing or constituting a legal burden; affected with a legal burden; as, *onerous* property. **b** *Civil Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, that which is done or given for a valuable consideration; —opposed to *gratuitous*.

Syn. — See HEAVY.

onerous cause, *Scots Law*, a good and legal consideration.

— **on'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **on'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

one'self' (wŭn'sĕlf'), *pron.* The reflexive and emphatic form of the indefinite pronoun *one*. Orig. written (as in this book) as two words, *one's self*.

one'-sid'ed (wŭn'sīd'ĕd; -īd; 87, 151), *a.* **1.** Having, or existing or occurring on, one side only; having one side prominent or more developed; hence, limited to one side; partial; unjust; unfair; as, a *one-sided* view or statement. "Unguarded and *one-sided* language." *T. Arnold.*

2. Specif.: *Law.* Involving an exercise of the will by one party only; unilateral; as, a *one-sided* act or contract; — opposed to *two-sided* or *bilateral*.

3. *Bot.* Unilateral.

— **one'-sid'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **one'-sid'ed-ness**, *n.*

one'-to-one', *a. Math.* Correlating uniquely element by element; — said of a correspondence between two aggregates in which every element of each aggregate corresponds to one and only one element of the other.

one'-two', *n. Fencing.* An attack made by simulating a disengagement, and, if a parry is drawn, delivering the thrust in the original line. One'-two'-three' is a similar attack with three changes of line.

one'yer (wŭn'yĕr; ōn'yĕr), *n.* A word found in the expression "burgomasters and great *oneyers*," in Shakespeare (1 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 84), the meaning and origin of which are uncertain. Malone's implausible explanation "An accountant of the exchequer" was formerly adopted by some. Another explanation suggested is that *oneyers* equals *ones*, being formed from *one* and *-yer* as in lawyer, bowyer.

on'fall' (ŏn'fôl'), *n.* [*on* + *fall*; cf. AS. *onfeall* a swelling, felon.] **1.** = ONCOME a & c. *Now Scot.*

2. In general: a coming on; an attack or onset.

on'flow' (-flō'), *n.* Act of flowing on; onward flow. — **on'flow'ing**, *a. & n.*

on'go'ing (ŏn'gō'ĭng), *n.* Act of going forward; proceeding; progress; *pl.*, proceedings; doings; current events.

The common *ongoings* of this our commonplace world, and everyday life. *Prof. Wilson.*

on'ion (ŭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *oignon*, fr. L. *unio* oneness, unity, a single large pearl, an onion. In the last sense L. *unio* is perh. a different word. Cf. UNION.] **1.** The bulb of the liliaceous plant *Allium cepa*; also, the plant, having slender hollow tubular leaves. The bulb is a garden vegetable, having a characteristic (alliaceous) pungent taste and odor.

2. Any wild species of *Allium*.

3. In old uses: **a** A bunion. *Obs.* **b** A round knob; a bulb. *Obs. or R.* **c** A watch seal or the like. *Old Thieves' Cant.* **d** A pearl. *Obs.*

on'ion, *v. t.*; -IONED (-yŭnd); -ION-ING. **1.** To flavor or season with onions.

2. To apply an onion to, as the eyes; to cause (tears) to flow by applying an onion.



a Onion Fly (*Phorbia ceparum*); *b* Larva.

onion fly. A dipterous insect whose larva feeds upon the onion; esp., *Phorbia ceparum*, a European pest now widely distributed in America. The larvæ, **onion maggots**, eat the bulb.

on'ion-skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* A kind of thin, translucent paper with a glossy finish.

onion thrips. A minute thysanopterous insect (*Thrips tabaci*) often very injurious to the foliage of onions in America, and in some other regions to tobacco.

On'is-coi'de-a (ŏn'ĭs-koi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Oniscus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* A superfamily which includes all the terrestrial isopods, the wood lice, sowbugs, slaters, pill bugs, etc., and a few that are to some extent aquatic. See WOOD LOUSE.

— **on'is-coi'de-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

O-nis'cus (ō-nĭs'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀνίσκος an insect, perh. wood louse (dim. of ὄνος ass).] *Zoöl.* A genus of typical wood lice, having a flattened body which cannot be rolled into a ball. It is the type of a family, **O-nis'ci-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). — **o-nis'ci-form** (-fôrm), *a.* — **o-nis'coid** (-koid), *a. & n.*

on'lay' (ŏn'lā'), *n.* Material, esp. decorative material, laid on, or attached to, something so as to be in relief. Cf. INLAY.

on'look'er (ŏn'lo͝ok'ĕr), *n.* A looker-on.

on'look'ing, *a. & n.* Looking on.

on'ly (ōn'lĭ), *a.*; dial. or poetic intensive superl. ONLIEST. [ME. *only*, *anly*, *onlich*, AS. *ānlīc*; *ān* one + *-līc*. See ONE; -LY.] **1.** Lonely; companionless. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. Alone in its or their class; without others of the same class or kind; sole; single; as, the *only* man present; his *only* occupation. Formerly also *pron.*: Only one. "It is the *only* of the kind." *Dryden.*

3. Hence, fig.: Alone, by reason of superiority; preëminent; chief. "Motley 's the *only* wear." *Shak.*

4. Simple; mere. *Obs.*

Our *only* ieyth shalle suffyse us. *Caxton.*

on'ly, *adv.* [See ONLY, *a.*] **1.** No or nothing more or other than; for no other purpose, at no other time, in no other wise, etc., than; exclusively; solely; merely; as, *only* this remained; he went *only* to ask; they fly by night *only*.

Every imagination . . . of his heart was *only* evil. *Gen.* vi. 5.

2. Uniquely; above all others; particularly. *Obs.*

His most *only* elected mistress. *Marston.*

3. Without there being others; singly. *Obs. or R.*, exc. in *only*-begotten.

When none of the Parish or neighbors can be gotten to communicate with the sick in their houses . . . the Minister may *only* communicate with him. *Bk. of Common Prayer.*

only not, all but; as, he was *only not* a child.

on'ly, *conj.* Save or except (that); with the exception; were it not; — an adversative used elliptically with or without *that*; as, I would come *only* that I am engaged. *Scott.*

on'ly-be-got'ten, *a.* Begotten as the only child.

On'o-bry'chis (ŏn'ō-brī'kĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀνοβρυχίς a kind of leguminous plant; ὄνος ass + βρύχειν to eat greedily.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World fabaceous plants, distinguished by the pinnate leaves, pink or white racemose flowers, and flat unjointed pod. *O. sativa* is the sainfoin.

on'o-cen'taur (-sĕn'tôr), *n.* [L. *onocentaurus*, fr. Gr. ὀνοκένταυρος a kind of tailless ape, a sort of demon; ὄνος ass + κένταυρος centaur.] A fabulous creature like a centaur, but with the body of an ass instead of that of a horse.

On'o-cle'a (-klē'ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀνόκλεια, ὀνοχειλές, ὀνόχειλος, ὀνόχηλον, a species of *Anchusa*.] *Bot.* A genus of polypodiaceous ferns of cold temperate regions having broad pinnatifid foliage leaves and very dissimilar spore-bearing leaves whose divisions are rolled up in berrylike segments. *O. sensibilis*, the only species, is the sensitive fern. Also [*l. c.*], a fern of this genus.

on'o-mas'tic (-măs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀνομαστικός of naming, fr. ὀνομάζειν to name, ὄνομα name.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or connected with, a name or names, or naming; consisting of names.

2. *Law.* Designating an autograph signature, as to an instrument the body of which is written by another; — distinguished from *symbolic* and *holograph*.

on'o-mas'ti-con (-tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀνομαστικόν (sc. βιβλίον), fr. ὀνομαστικός. See ONOMASTIC.] A vocabulary or collection of names or nouns; — formerly including a lexicon or dictionary, but now applied to a vocabulary or systematic list of proper names, esp. of persons; specif. [*cap.*], a collection of Greek names, with explanatory notes made by Julius Pollux about A. D. 180.

on'o-ma-tol'o-gy (ŏn'ō-mă-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, name + *-logy*.] The science of names; terminology. — **on'o-ma-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

o-nom'a-tope (ō-nŏm'ă-tōp), **o-nom'a-top** (-tŏp), *n.* [See ONOMATOPŒIA.] An onomatopœic word.

on'o-mat'o-plasm (ŏn'ō-măt'ō-plăz'm; ō-nŏm'ă-tō-), *n.* [Gr. ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, name + *-plasm*.] A word formed by onomatopœia.

on'o-mat'o-pœ'ia (ŏn'ō-măt'ō-pē'yă; ō-nŏm'ă-tō- ; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὀνοματοποιία; ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, a name + ποιεῖν to make.] **1.** *Philol.* **a** Formation of words in imitation of natural sounds; the naming of a thing or action by a more or less exact reproduction of the sound associated with it; as, *buzz*, *hiss*, *bobwhite*; the imitative or echoic principle in language. It has been maintained by some philologists that all primary words, especially names, were formed in imitation of natural sounds. See BOWWOW THEORY. **b** A word so formed; an onomatope.

2. *Rhet.* The use of words of which the sound is suggestive of the sense, as in:

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labors, and the words move slow;
Not so, when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn and skims along the main. *Pope.*

on'o-mat'o-pœ'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, onomatopœia; imitative in origin; echoic.

on'o-mat'o-po-ë'sis (-pō-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀνοματοποίησις; ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, name + ποιησις a making.] Onomatopœia.

on'o-mat'o-po-et'ic (-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* Onomatopœic. *Earle.* — **on'o-mat'o-po-et'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

On'on-da'ga (ŏn'ŏn-dā'gă), *n.* **1.** One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly inhabiting what is now a part of the State of New York, but now living in New York and Ontario. They were the guardians of the council fire of the Iroquois Confederacy. They are civilized.

2. *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Devonian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*. The formation is largely limestone.

— **On'on-da'gan** (-găn), *a.*

O-no'nis (ō-nō'nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄνωνις rest-harrow.] *Bot.* A large genus of European fabaceous cloverlike plants with red or yellow solitary or clustered flowers having monadelphous stamens. The rest-harrow (*O. arvensis*) and other species are common weeds in England.

On'o-por'don (ŏn'ō-pôr'dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀνόπορδον the cotton thistle.] *Bot.* A small genus of European asteraceous plants, the cotton thistles, with tomentose prickly foliage and large heads of purplish flowers, the receptacle pitted or foveolate.

on'rush' (ŏn'rŭsh'), *n.* A rushing onward.

on'rush'ing, *a.* That rushes on.

on'set' (ŏn'sĕt'), *n.* [*on* + *set*.] **1.** A rushing or setting upon; attack; assault; esp., the assault of an army.

The *onset* and retire
Of both your armies. *Shak.*

2. A setting about; beginning; commencement; start.

There is surely no greater wisdom than well to time the beginnings and *onsets* of things. *Bacon.*

on'set', *v. t.* To attack; to set or begin upon. *Obs. Carew.*

on'set'ter (-sĕt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who sets on or incites. *Obs.*

2. An attacker; an assailant. *Archaic.*

3. *Coal Mining.* = HANGER-ON, 3. *Eng.*

on'slaught' (ŏn'slôt'), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *aanslag* an attempt (*Oxf. E. D.*); akin to G. *anschlag*, E. *on*, *slay*, *slaughter*.] An attack; onset; esp., a vehement, furious, or murderous attack or assault.

on'to- (ŏn'tō-). [Gr. ὤν, ὄντος, being. See ONTOLOGY.] A combining form used to signify *a being*.

on'to-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a. Biol.* Of or pert. to ontogeny. — **on'to-ge-net'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

on-tog'e-ny (ŏn-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [See ONTOLOGY; GENESIS.] *Biol.* The life history or development of an individual organism; — disting. from *phylogeny*, or the evolution of a race or group.

on'to-log'i-cal (ŏn'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to ontology.

ontological argument, *Metaph.*, an argument for the existence

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in some way by the number one. *Collog.*

on'er-a-ble, *a.* Onerous. *Obs.*

on'er-a'ri-ous, *a.* Onerous. *Obs.*

on'er-a-ry (ŏn'ĕr-ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *onerarius*, fr. *onus*, *oneris*, load, burden.] Fitted for carrying burdens. *Rare.* — *n.* A ship of burden; a transport. *Rare.*

on'er-a-tive (-tĭv), *a. Law.* Onerous. *Rare.*

‖ **o'ne-ris fe-ren'di** (ŏn'ĕr-ĭs). [L.] *Civil Law.* See SERVITUDE.

on'er-ose', *a.* [L. *onerosus*.] Onerous. *Obs.*

on'er-os'i-ty (ŏn'ĕr-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being onerous. [*Obs.*]

ones, *adv.* Once; also, at one.

O-nes'i-mus (ō-nĕs'ĭ-mŭs). *Bib.*

On'e-siph'o-rus (ŏn'ē-sĭf'ō-rŭs; ō'nē-). *Bib.*

onest. + HONEST.

oneste. + HONEST, HONESTY.

onethe, onethes. + UNEATH, UNEATHS.

one'-time', *a.* Quondam. *Rare.*

oneuent. + ANENT.

onew. + ANEW.

one'where', *adv.* In one place or one place only. *Rare.*

onf-. For various words beginning *onf-*, see the forms in UNF-.

O. N. F., or **ONF.** *Abbr.* Old Norman French.

on-fang', *v. t.*; *pret.* ON-FENG'. [AS. *onfōn*; *on-* (see 1st UN-) + *fōn*. See FANG, *v. t.*] *Obs.* **a** To receive; accept. **b** To undertake. **c** To conceive.

onfeyre. + UNFAIR, uncomely.

onflemed, *a.* [Cf. 2d UN-; FLEME to drive away.] Undismayed. *Pseudo-archaic. Chatterton.*

onfon. + ONFANG.

onforen. + AFORE.

on-frest', *v. t.* [See ON, *adv. & prep.*; FRIST to delay.] To delay. *Obs.*

o'nga-o'nga (ō'ngä-ō'ngä; *colloq.* ŏn'gŭ-ŏn'gŭ). [Maori, lit., prickly.] A New Zealand shrubby nettle (*Urtica ferox*).

ongart. + ANGARD.

ongein. + AGAIN.

on'-glaze', *a.* = OVERGLAZE.

on'gle, *n.* [F.] A claw. *Obs.*

on'glette' file (ŏn'glĕt'). [F. *onglette*.] See FILE, *tool*.

on'-glide', *n.* See GLIDE, *n.*, 3 a.

on'-go', *n.* Ongoing.

on'go'ing, *a.* Going on.

on'-hang'er, *n.* A hanger-on.

onhed. + ONEHEDE.

on'-hit', *v. t. & i. Cricket.* To hit to the on side.

onhit. + ANHIT.

onhod. + ONEHOOD.

on'i (ŏn'ĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ANY. [pēz; 115). *Bib.*

O-ni'a-res (ō-nī'ă-rēz; ō'nĭ-ă'-

oniche. + ONYX.

o-ni'co-lo, *n.* = NICOLO.

on'ing, *vb. n.* [*one*, v. + *-ing*, 2.] Uniting; union. *Obs.*

on'inge, *n.* [*one*, a. + *-ing*, 3.] Own or only one; — a term of endearment. *Obs.*

onion couch. The oat grass *Arrhenatherum avenaceum. Dial. Eng.*

on'ion-et' (ŭn'yŭn-ĕt'), *n.* [Cf. F. *oignonet*.] A small onion.

on'ion-eyed', *a.* Having the eyes full of tears, as if from the effects of an onion. *Colloq.*

onion fish. A grenadier (*Coryphænoides rupestris*).

onion grass. + ONION COUCH.

on'ion-ized (ŭn'yŭn-īzd), *a.* Seasoned with, or having the smell of, onions.

onion mildew. A destructive mildew of the onion due to the phycomycetous fungus *Peronospora schleideni*; also, the fungus.

onion oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

on'ion-peel', *n.* = ONIONSKIN.

onion smut. A smut fungus (*Urocystis cepulæ*) very destructive to seedling onions.

onion twitch. = ONION COUCH.

on'ion-y (ŭn'yŭn-ĭ), *a.* Seasoned with, or tasting or smelling of, onions.

o-ni'ro-crit'ic (ō-nī'rō-krĭt'ĭk), etc. Vars. of ONEIROCRITIC, etc.

onis. + ONCE.

on'kos (ŏn'kŏs), *n.* [Gr. ὄγκος, prop., bulk, mass.] *Class. Antiq.* A topknot worn on the tragic mask.

on-kot'o-my. + ONCOTOMY.

onl-. For various words beginning *onl-*, see forms in UNL-.

on-lay', *v. t.* To lay on. *Obs.*

onlepiede, *n.* [See ONLEPY; -HEAD.] Singleness. *Obs.*

onlepiliche, *adv.* Only; singly. *Obs.*

on'le-py, *a.* [AS. *ānlēpig*, *ānlīpig*, going alone, solitary. Cf. ONE; LEAP.] *Obs.* a Only; sole. b Solitary; unmarried. — *n.* Only one; darling. *Obs.*

on-les', **on-less'**. + UNLESS.

on'lich. + ONLY.

on'li-est (ōn'lĭ-ĕst). Intensive superl. of ONLY, *a. Dial. or Poetic.* [LUK. See COIN.]

on'lik' (ōn'lĭk'). Var. of ON-

on'li-ness (ōn'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* 1 Solitariness. *Obs.*

2. Singularity; uniqueness. *R.*

on live. + ALIVE.

on-loft'. + ALOFT.

on'look', *n.* Looking on.

on'luk' (ōn'lŭk'), *n.* [Turk. *ōnleq*, fr. *ōn* ten.] See COIN.

On'mun', *n.* See KOREAN, *n.*, 2.

onne, *adv. & prep.* On. Cf. INNE. *Obs.*

onnente. + ANENT.

onnethe. + UNEATH.

onnuy. + ANNOY.

o'no (ō'nō). *Bib.*

on'o-ce'rin (ŏn'ō-sē'rĭn), *n.* [NL. *Ononis*, the generic name of the plant + L. *cera* wax.] *Chem.* A white waxy substance, of alcoholic nature, extracted from the root of *Ononis spinosa*.

o-noc'ro-tal, *n.* [L. *onocrotalus*, Gr. ὀνοκρόταλος.] Pelican. *Obs.*

‖ **O noc'tes ce-næ'que de'um** [L.] O nights and suppers of (fit for) the gods!

Horace (*Satires*, II. vi. 65).

on'o-frite (ŏn'ō-frīt), *n.* [From San *Onofre*, Mexico, its locality.] *Min.* A lustrous black mineral, $Hg(S,Se)$, a sulphide and selenide of mercury.

On'o-hip-pid'i-um (ŏn'ō-hĭ-pĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄνος ass + *Hippidion*.] *Paleon.* A genus of horses of the pampean formation of Argentina.

on'ol-o-gy (ō-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄνος an ass + *-logy*.] Foolish discourse. *Obs.*

on'o-man'cy (ŏn'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄνομα name + *-mancy*: cf. OF. *onomancie* (Cotgrave). Cf. NOMANCY.] Divination by the letters of a name; nomancy.

on'o-man'ti-a (-măn'shĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] Onomancy. — **on'o-man'tic** (-tĭk), **on'o-man'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a. Obs.*

on'o-mas'tic, *n. Obs.* **1.** A writer of an onomasticon or vocabulary; a lexicographer.

2. An assumed name [*Obs.*]

on'o-mas'ti-cal, *a.* Onomastic.

on'o-ma-tech'ny (ŏn'ō-mă-tĕk'nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄνομα name + τέχνη art.] Prognostication by the letters of a name. *Rare.*

o-nom'a-to-man'cy, *n.* Onomancy. *Obs.*

on'o-mat'o-ma'ni-a (ŏn'ō-măt'ō-mā'nĭ-ă; ō-nŏm'ă-tō-). [NL.; Gr. ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, name + *mania*.] *Med.* a Morbid distress over words, as over the inability to remember a word. b Constant dwelling of the mind upon some particular word or name.

on'o-mat'o-pœ'ial (-pē'yăl), *a.* Onomatopœic.

on'o-mat'o-pœ'ian (-yăn), *a.* Onomatopœic. — *n.* An onomatope.

on'o-mat'o-pœ'i-can (-pē'ĭ-kăn), *a.* Onomatopœic. — **on'o-mat'o-pœ'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

on'o-mat'o-po'ē-sy (ŏn'ō-măt'ō-pō'ē-sĭ; ō-nŏm'ă-tō-), *n.* Onomatopœia. *Rare.*

on'o-mat'o-poi-e'sis (-poi-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, name + *-poiesis*.] Onomatopœia. [R. *Obs.*]

o-nom'a-to-py, *n.* Onomatopœia.

o-nom'a-tous (ō-nŏm'ă-tŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, name.] In which the (writer's) name is given; — opposed to *anonymous*.

o-nom'o-man'cy (-ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* = ONOMANCY.

onon, onone. + ANON.

o-no'nin (ō-nō'nĭn), *n* A glucoside occurring with onocerin in the root of *Ononis spinosa*.

onont. + ANENT.

onor, onour. + HONOR.

onorn. + ANORN.

onoven. + ANOVEN.

onp-, ons-. For words in *onp-*, *ons-*, see the forms in UNP-, UNS-.

onrese, *v. t.* [AS. *onrēsan*; *on-* + *rēsan* to rush.] To rush; assail. *Obs.*

onrum. + AROOM.

ons. + ONCE.

onsand, *n.* [AS. *onsand*. Cf. SEND.] Visitation; affliction. *Obs.*

onsaw, *n.* [AS. *onsagu*. Cf. SAW a saying.] Accusal; reproach; blame. *Obs.* [start. *Obs.*]

on'say', *n.* Start or signal to

onse. Once. *Ref. Sp.*

onsene, n. [AS. *ansȳn*, *ansien*, *ansion*, *onsēon*, etc. See ON; cf. SEE, *v.*] Face; aspect. *Obs.*

on'set', *n.* [Cf. ONSTEAD, and AS. *set* seat, place where people rem in, stall, stable, *gesete* habitation, house, and E. SET, *n.*, SEAT, *n.*] An onstead. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

on'-shore', *a.* That moves or is directed toward the shore.

on'-side', on'side', *a. Football, etc.* That is on side, or not off side.

on'sight', *n.* Act or faculty of looking onward or seeing into the future *Rare.*

on-slay', *v. t.* To assault. *Obs.*

onspedeful. + UNSPEEDFUL.

onsquare. + ANSWER. [ONCE.]

onst (wŭnst). Dial. var. of

on'stand', *n.* [*on* + *stand*, n.] 1. *Eng. Law.* Rent paid by an outgoing tenant to an incoming tenant for the use until the harvest of such land as the former has rightfully cultivated before his leaving the farm.

2. That which the outgoing tenant of a farm leaves on the land for the incoming tenant, as manure, etc. *Dial Eng.*

on'stand'ing, *n.* Occupation of land for a time by the outgoing tenant's crops, etc. *Obs. Eng.*

on'stead (ŏn'stĕd), *n.* [*on* + *stead*.] A farmhouse with its offices; a steading; a homestead; sometimes, the offices only. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

onswere. + ANSWER.

ont-. For various words in *ont-*, see the forms in UNT-.

Ont. *Abbr.* Ontario.

on't. See under ON, *prep.*

on'tal (ŏn'tăl), *a.* [See ONTO-.] Of or pert. to being or substance; noumenal; — opposed to *phenomenal*. [PETROGRAPHY.]

On'ta-rare' (ŏn'tă-răr'), *n.* See

On-ta'ri-an (ŏn-tā'rĭ-ăn ; 115), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to Ontario, Canada, or Lake Ontario.

2. *Geol.* Also **On-tar'ic** (-tăr'ĭk). Upper Silurian. See SILURIAN.

On-ta'ri-an, *n.* 1. A native or citizen of Ontario. [Silurian.

2. *Geol.* Also **On-tar'ic.** Upper

on-tend', *v. t.* [AS. *ontendan*. Cf. TINDER.] To kindle. *Obs.*

ontfule. + ONDFUL.

ontil. + UNTIL.

on-tin'kel, *a.* Resemblant. *Obs*

onto. + UNTO.

on'to (ŏn'tōō), *prep.* [*on* + *to*.] On the top of. See *on to*, under ON, *prep.*

on'to-cy'cle (ŏn'tō-sī'k'l), *n.* [*onto-* + *cycle*.] *Biol.* A line of development tending toward a circle, the organism in its decline tending to assume the characteristics of early life. — **on'to-cyc'lic** (-sĭk'lĭk; -sī'klĭk), *a.*

on-tog'e-nal (ŏn-tŏj'ē-năl), *a. Biol.* Ontogenetic. *Rare.*

on'to-gen'e-sis (ŏn'tō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Ontogeny.

on'to-ge-net'i-cal (-jē-nĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a. Biol.* Ontogenetic.

on'to-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a. Biol.* Ontogenetic. — **on'to-gen'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

on-tog'e-nist (ŏn-tŏj'ē-nĭst), *n.* A specialist in ontogeny.

on-tog'ra-phy (ŏn-tŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*onto-* + *-graphy*.] Description of being or essential nature.

on'to-log'ic (ŏn'tō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Ontological. [LOGICAL.

on'to-log'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ONTO-

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of God primarily from the nature of being. The pure ontological proof of God rests on an investigation into the nature of being: what sort of being can subsist by itself and what sort is in its very nature dependent on another? A secondary form is the proof based upon the fact or nature of the idea of God as it exists in the human mind. St. Augustine, taking a hint from Plato, argued from the existence of a finite and imperfect human truth and reason that perfect truth and reason must exist as the norm, standard, or governor, only in comparison with which the deficiencies of human truth and reason could appear. St. Anselm argued that the idea of supreme perfection (id quo majus non cogitari potest) necessarily implies the existence of that of which it is the idea: i. e., all merely correlative existences presuppose the existence of the correlates on which they depend and presuppose also the total in which both subsist — this applies also to the entire sphere of correlativity — even to the subjective and objective. St. Anselm, therefore, in this found the one thought which is not only subjective, but objective. "That than which it is not possible to think a greater" therefore is the thought of totality, of true self-contained being, and underlies all our thinking and is always presupposed; it is the psychological basis of the idea of God. *W. T. Harris.*

on-tol'o-gism (ŏn-tŏl'ŏ-jĭz'm), *n.* [*ontology* + *-ism.*] *Philos.* **a** The method which derives or analyzes reality from a consideration of the categories. **b** A philosophy founded by Gioberti (1801–52), in Italy, in the interests of the Catholic Church and in criticism of the *psychologism* in philosophy which he considered the source of Protestantism. The fundamental tenet of his doctrine, which was condemned by the Church, is that the order of intellectual apprehension follows the order of real being and that knowledge of God is intuitive.

on-tol'o-gist (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in ontology; also, one who teaches ontology. — **on-tol'o-gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), *a.*

on-tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὄντα* the things which exist (pl. neut. of *ὤν*, *ὄντος*, being, p. pr. of *εἶναι* to be) + *-logy:* cf. F. *ontologie.*] The science of being or reality; the branch of knowledge that investigates the nature, essential properties, and relations of being, as such. See METAPHYSICS.

o'nus (ō'nŭs), *n.* [L.] A burden; an obligation; a charge; a duty. — || **o'nus pro-ban'di** (prō-băn'dī), burden of proof.

on'ward (ŏn'wĕrd), *a.* **1.** Moving in a forward direction; tending towards a contemplated or desirable end; forward; as, an *onward* course, progress, etc.

2. Advanced or progressing. *Now Rare.*

Within a while, Philoxenus came to see how *onward* the fruits were of his friend's labor. *Sir P. Sidney.*

on'ward, *adv.* [*on* + *-ward.*] **1.** Towards a point before or in front; forward; on; as, to move *onward.*

Not one looks backward, *onward* still he goes. *Pope.*

2. Towards the final settlement; specif., on account; in advance; as an earnest. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

3. In an advanced position; in front; on; as, it lies farther *onward.*

Syn. — ONWARD, FORWARD are frequently used with little or no distinction. But ONWARD often suggests progress or advance in general; FORWARD (opposed to *backward*) has more specific reference to movement towards what is before; as, "[Death's] truer name is '*Onward*,' no discordance in the roll and march of that eternal harmony whereto the worlds beat time" (*Tennyson*); "The distance beacons. *Forward, forward* let us range" (*id.*).

on'wards (ŏn'wĕrdz), *adv.* [See -WARDS.] Onward.

on'y-cha (ŏn'ĭ-kă), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *onyx, -ychis*, onyx, also, a kind of mussel, Gr. *ὄνυξ, -υχος.* See ONYX.] An ingredient of the Mosaic incense, prob. the operculum of some kind of *Strombus* or other gastropod. *Ex.* XXX. 34.

o-nych'i-a (ō-nĭk'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See ONYX.] *Med.* **a** A whitlow. **b** Ulceration at the base of a nail, terminating in the destruction of the nail.

on'y-chi'tis (ŏn'ĭ-kī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *onycho-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation at the root or side of a nail.

on'y-cho- (ŏn'ĭ-kō-), **onych-.** Combining form from Greek *ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, nail, claw.*

on'y-cho-gry-po'sis (-grĭ-pō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *onycho-* + Gr. *γρύπωσις* a crooking.] *Med.* Condition in which the nails become bent or twisted or curved over the finger tips.

on'y-cho-path'ic (-păth'ĭk), *a.* [*onycho-* + *pathic*, a.] Pertaining to or causing disease of the nails.

on'y-choph'a-gy (ŏn'ĭ-kŏf'ă-jĭ), *n.* [*onycho-* + Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] *Med.* The practice of biting or gnawing the finger nails. — **on'y-choph'a-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

on'y-cho'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *onycho-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Disease of a nail of a finger or toe.

on'yx (ŏn'ĭks; 277), *n.; pl.* ONYXES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [L., fr. Gr. *ὄνυξ* a claw, finger nail, a veined gem. See NAIL; cf. ONYCHA.] **1.** **a** Chalcedony in parallel layers of different shades of color. It is used for making cameos. **b** Mexican onyx (which see).

2. = ONYCHA. *Obs. & R.*

3. *Med.* A collection of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye, resembling a finger nail.

o-nyx'is (ō-nĭk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὄνυξ* finger nail.] *Med.* Ingrowing of a nail of a finger or toe.

on'za (ŏn'thă; -să; ŏn'zä; 268), *n.* [Sp. See 1st OUNCE.] **1.** The ounce of Spain and Spanish America. It is one sixteenth of the libra, and hence has the same value in ounces avoirdupois, in each country, that the libra has in pounds. See WEIGHT.

2. A gold coin, the doblon or doubloon; — in full **on'za de o'ro** (dā ō'rō), *ounce of gold, which orig. it contained.* See DOBLON.

o'—o' (ō'ō'), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A Hawaiian bird of the genus *Moho*, esp. *M. nobilis*, the yellow axillary tufts of which have been used in native featherwork since the extinction of the mamo.

o'ō- (ō'ō-). A combining form from Greek *ᾠόν, egg.*

o'ō-cyte (-sīt), *n.* [*oö-* + *-cyte.*] *Embryol. & Zoöl.* An egg before maturation (formation of the polar bodies); or, in certain Protozoa, a female gamete before undergoing changes believed to correspond to maturation.

o-œ'ci-um (ō-ē'shĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -CIA (-ă). [NL.; Gr. *ᾠόν* an egg + *οἶκος* a house.] *Zoöl.* In polyzoans, an ovicell. — **o-œ'cial** (-shăl), *a.*

o'ō-gen'e-sis (ō'ō-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *oö-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Formation of the egg and its preparation for fertilization and development. — **o'ō-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

o'ō-go'ni-al (-gō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the oögonium.

o'ō-go'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -NIA (-ă), E. -NIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL.; *oö-* + Gr. *γόνος* offspring.] **1.** *Bot.* The female sexual organ in oögamous thallophytic plants, corresponding to the archegonium in the ferns and mosses, but without differentiation into neck and venter. It contains one or more eggs, or oöspheres, which develop after fertilization into oöspores. Oögonia are found in the higher algæ and in oömycetous fungi. Cf. ANTHERIDIUM, ARCHEGONIUM.

2. *Embryol.* One of the descendants of a primordial germ cell which give rise to the oöcytes.

o'ō-lite (ō'ō-līt), *n.* [*oö-* + *-lite:* cf. F. *oölithe.*] **a** A rock consisting of small round grains, resembling the roe of fish, cemented together. The grains are small concretions. They are usually carbonate of lime, producing a variety of limestone, but sometimes of silica or iron oxide. **b** [*cap.*] *Geol.* The upper part of the Jurassic system (overlying the Lias) in England and in some other parts of Europe; — named from the widespread oölitic structure of its limestones. — **o'ō-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

o'ō-log'i-cal (ō'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to oölogy. — **o'ō-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

o-ōl'o-gist (ō-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* **a** One versed in oölogy. **b** A collector of birds' eggs.

o-ōl'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*oö-* + *-logy.*] The branch of ornithology which treats of birds' eggs, esp. of the collection of birds' eggs, and the study of their shape, coloration, etc.

oo'long (ōō'lŏng), *n.* [Chin. *wu*[1] black + *lung*[2] dragon.] A fragrant variety of black tea having somewhat the flavor of green tea. Also *oulong.*

oo'mi-ak (ōō'mĭ-ăk), *n.* Also *oomiac, umiack,* and *umiak.* [Eskimo *umiak.*] A large, broad, Alaskan Eskimo boat, consisting of a wooden frame covered with skins, and propelled with broad paddles, usually by women.

o'ō-my-ce'te (ō'ō-mĭ-sēt'), *n.; pl.* -CETES (-sēts'). *Bot.* An oömycetous fungus.

O'ō-my-ce'tes (ō'ō-mĭ-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *oö-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* A large group of phycomycetous fungi having a uniseptate mycelium and reproducing sexually by oögamy as well as by asexual spores. They are parasitic or saprophytic and include many of the common molds. The Mucorales constitute the leading order. — **o'ō-my-ce'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

o'ō-pho-rec'to-my (-fō-rĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*oöphoro-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Ovariotomy. — **o'ō-pho-rec'to-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

o'ō-pho-ri'tis (-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *oöphoro-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Ovaritis.

o-öph'o-ro- (ō-ŏf'ō-rō-), **oöphor-.** [Gr. *ᾠόν* egg + *φορός* bearing. Cf. OÖPHORE.] Combining form used to denote *connection with,* or *relation to, the ovary.*

o'ō-phyte (ō'ō-fīt), *n.* [*oö-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* The sexual generation in the life history of an archegoniate plant, as a moss, fern, or liverwort; the stage in which sexual organs are developed. Cf. GAMETOPHYTE, SPOROPHYTE. — **o'ō-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

o'ō-pod (ō'ō-pŏd), *n.* [*oö-* + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* Any of the pieces composing the ovipositor or sting of an insect. — **o-öp'o-dal** (ō-ŏp'ō-dăl), *a.*

oo'rĭ-al (ōō'rĭ-ăl), *n.* [Native name in the Punjab.] A wild sheep (*Ovis cycloceros*) of Punjab, northern India. It is reddish brown, with a white neck and a dark beard from the chin to the chest.

o'ō-sperm (ō'ō-spûrm), *n.* [*oö-* + Gr. *σπέρμα* seed.] **a** *Zoöl.* A fertilized egg; a zygote. **b** *Bot.* = OÖSPORE.

o'ō-sphere (-sfēr), *n.* [*oö-* + Gr. *σφαῖρα* sphere, ball.] *Biol.* An unfertilized egg; a female gamete.

o'ō-spore (-spōr; 201), *n.* [*oö-* + *spore.*] **1.** *Bot.* The sexual spore, or zygote, resulting from the fertilization of an egg cell, or oösphere, by a sperm cell. See ZYGOTE. The oöspore is capable of undergoing a resting period; the ultimate product of its development is the asexual generation of the plant, or the sporophyte.

2. *Zoöl.* In certain Sporozoa, a zygote when encysted or invested with a thick wall previous to division into spores. — **o'ō-spor'ic** (-spŏr'ĭk), **o-ōs'po-rous** (ō-ŏs'pō-rŭs; ō'ō-spō'rŭs), *a.*

o-ōs'te-gite (ō-ŏs'tē-jīt), *n.* [*oö-* + Gr. *στέγη* a roof.] *Zoöl.* A platelike expansion of the basal segment of a thoracic appendage in many crustaceans, which helps to form a receptacle for the eggs. — **o-ōs'te-git'ic** (-jĭt'ĭk), *a.*

o'ō-the'ca (ō'ō-thē'kă), *n.; L. pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [NL.; *oö-* + Gr. *θήκη* a case.] **1.** *Zoöl.* An egg case, esp. that of many kinds of mollusks, and of some insects, as cockroaches.

2. *Bot.* A sporangium. *Obs.*

— **o'ō-the'cal** (-kăl), *a.*

ooze (ōōz), *n.* [AS. *wōs* juice, moisture. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** Juice; sap. *Obs.*

2. A decoction of oak bark, sumac, catechu, etc., used for tanning leather; tan liquor.

3. [From OOZE, *v.*] Act of oozing; gentle flow; also, that which oozes; a slow stream. *Prior.*

ooze, *v. i.;* OOZED (ōōzd); OOZ'ING. [See OOZE juice.] **1.** To percolate, as a liquid through the pores of a substance; to exude; to flow slowly through interstices

The latent rill, scarce *oozing* through the grass. *Thomson.*

2. Hence: **a** To pass through small openings, as air, gas, or light through crevices. **b** To escape slowly and quietly; as, the secret *oozed* out; his courage *oozed* away.

3. To exude moisture; as, the horse *oozed* with sweat.

ooze, *v. t.* To exude or give out slowly; — often with *out.*

ooze (ōōz), *n.* [ME. *wose*, AS. *wāse* dirt, mire, mud, akin to Icel. *veisa* a pool of stagnant water.] **1.** Soft mud or slime, esp. in the bed of a river or estuary; earth so wet as to flow gently, or easily yield to pressure. "My son i' the *ooze* is bedded." *Shak.*

2. A stretch or piece of muddy ground; a marsh; a bog.

3. *Oceanography.* A soft deposit covering large areas of the ocean bottom, composed largely or mainly of the shells or other hard parts of minute organisms, as Foraminifera, Radiolaria, and diatoms. The *radiolarian ooze* occurring in many places in very deep water is com-

on-tol'o-gize (ŏn-tŏl'ŏ-jīz), *v. i. & t. Rare.* a To deal with ontology. **b** To treat ontologically.

on-tos'o-phy (ŏn-tŏs'ō-fĭ), *n.* [*onto-* + Gr. *σοφία* wisdom] = ONTOLOGY. *Rare*

onur. + HONOR. [ONO.]

O'nus (ō'nŭs). *Bib.* Var. of **on'-wait'ing,** *n.* An awaiting. *Scot. Obs. or R.*

on-wald', *n.* [AS. *onweald.* Cf. ON; WIELD.] Power; jurisdiction; rule. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To gain power over; subdue. *Obs.*

on-war', *a.* [Perh. due to an error for *aware*; cf. AS. *warn* care.] Aware. *Obs.*

on'ward, *n.* **a** An onward movement. **b** The future. *Nonce Uses.*

on'ward-ly, *adv.* With an onward motion.

on'ward-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

on'wil, *a.* [AS. *āneallc*, prop., having one will. See ONE; WILL, *n.*] Obstinate; importunate. *Obs.*

on'writ'ing, *n.* An inscription. *Obs.* [dial. var. of ANY.]

on'y (ŏn'ĭ), *a.* Obs. or Scot. &

on-y-cha-tro'phi-a (ŏn'ĭ-k ă-trō'fĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *onycho-* + *atrophia.*] Atrophy of the nails.

on'y-chaux'is (-kŏk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *onycho-* + Gr. *αὔξειν* to increase.] Overgrowth of the nails.

on'y-chin, *a.* [L. *onychinus*, Gr. *ὀνύχινος.*] Of the nature of onyx. *Obs.* — *n.* Onyx. *Obs.*

on'y-chite (ŏn'ĭ-kīt), **on'y-chi'tes** (-kī'tēz), *n.* [L. *onychitis* onyx, Gr. *ὀνυχίτης λίθος.*] = ALABASTER, 1 b. *Obs.*

o-nych'i-um (ō-nĭk'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀνύχιον* little claw, dim. of *ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος*, nail, claw.] *Zoöl.* A pulvillus.

on'y-choid (ŏn'ĭ-koid), *a.* [*onycho-* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling a finger nail in shape or texture.

on'y-chol'y-sis (ŏn'ĭ-kŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *onycho-* + *-lysis.*] *Med.* Loosening of the nails.

on'y-cho-man'cy (ŏn'ĭ-k ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*onycho-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by the finger nails.

on'y-cho-my-co'sis, *n.* [NL.; *onycho-* + *mycosis.*] *Med.* Disease of the finger nails due to a parasitic fungus.

On'y-choph'o-ra (-kŏf'ŏ-rä), *n. pl.* [NL.; *onycho-* + Gr. *φορός* bearing.] *Zoöl.* The Protracheata. See PERIPATUS. — **on'y-choph'o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.*

— **on'y-choph'o-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

on'y-choph-to'sis (-kŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *onycho-* + *ptosis.*] *Med.* The falling off of the nails.

on'y-cle, *n.* [OF. *oniele.*] Onyx. *Obs.* [CHOMANCY.

on'y-co-man'cy. Var. of ONY-

— **on'y-goph'a-gist** (-gŏf'ă-jĭst), *n.* Error. for ONYCOPHAGIST.

on'ym (ŏn'ĭm), *n.* [Gr. *ὄνυμα* name.] *Biol.* A technical name. — **on'y mal** (-ĭ-măl), *a.*

on'y-man'cy (ŏn'ĭ-măn'sĭ), *n.* = ONYCHOMANCY.

on'y-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὄνυμα, ὀνύματος*, name.] Pertaining to nomenclature.

onymete. + ENIMELIA.

o-nym'i-ty (ō-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Condition of being onymous.

on'y-mize (ŏn'ĭ-mīz), *v. i. Biol.* To use onyms.

on'y-mous (ŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ὄνυμα*, Æol. for *ὄνομα*, name.] Bearing a name; giving or bearing the writer's name; — opposed to *anonymous. Rare.*

on'y-my (ŏn'ĭ-mĭ), *n. Biol.* Nomenclature.

onys. + ONCE.

o'nyx-i'tis (ō'nĭks-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ὄνυξ* nail + *-itis.*] *Med.* Onychia. [1 b.]

onyx marble. See ALABASTER,

on'ze (ŏn'zē; ŏnz), *n.* [D. *ons, once.*] An ounce. See WEIGHT.

oo. + ONE.

o'-o'-a'-a' (ō'ō'ä'ä'), *n.* [Hawaiian; *o-o* + *a-a* dwarf.] A bird of the family Meliphagidæ (*Moho haccatus*), confined to the island of Hawaii. From its small size, it is called *dwarf o-o.*

oo'bit (ōō'bĭt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WOOBUT.

o'ō-blas-te'ma fil'a-ment. [NL. *ooblastema; oö-* + *blastema.*] *Bot.* = FERTILIZATION TUBE b.

o'ō-cyst, *n.* [*oö-* + *-cyst.*] a *Bot.* The oögonium in certain mildew fungi (Erysibaceæ). b *Zoöl.* An egg capsule; specif., an oviecll. c *Biol.* An encysted oösphere, either before or after division of its cell contents. — **o'ō-cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*

oo'dle (ōō'd'l; ŏŏd'l), **oo'dlin,** *n.* [E. dial. *oodle* (Ireland), *huddle*, a mass of things. Cf. HUDDLE.] An abundance; a great quantity; a heap; — usually in *pl. Slang or Irish Dial.*

oof. Scot. var. of OAF.

oof. + WOOF.

oof (ōōf), *n.* Money. *Slang.*

oof'tish, *n.* Money. *Slang.*

oof'y (-ĭ), *a.* [*oör* + 3d *-y.*] Rich; wealthy. *Slang.*

o'ō-ga-mete' (ō'ō-gă-mēt'), *n.* [*oö-* + *gamete.*] *Biol.* A female gamete; an oösphere.

o-ōg'a-mous (ō-ŏg'ă-mŭs), *a.* [*oö-* + *-gamous.*] *Biol.* Having gametes exhibiting distinctions of sex; heterogamous. — **o-ōg'a-my** (-mĭ), *n.* [Oögenesis.]

o-ōg'e-ny (ō-ŏj'ĕ-nĭ), *n. Biol.* To use onyms.

o'ō-gle'a, o'ō-gloe'a (ō'ō-glē'ă), *n.* [NL.; *oö-* + Gr. *γλοία* glue.] *Zoöl.* Egg cement. [OÖGONIUM.

o'ō-gone (ō'ō-gōn), *n. Bot.* = **o'ō-graph** (-grăf), *n.* [*oö-* + *-graph.*] A device for drawing the outline of a bird's egg.

o'oid (ō'oid), **o-oi'dal** (ō-oi'dăl), *a.* [Gr. *ᾠοειδής*; *ᾠόν* an egg + *εἶδος* form.] Egg-shaped.

ook. Obs. pret. of ACHE.

ook (ōōk). Scot. var. of WEEK.

ook, ooke. + OAK.

o'ō-ki-ne'sis (ō'ō-kĭ-nē'sĭs; ō'-ō-kĭ-), *n.* [NL.; *oö-* + Gr. *κίνησις* motion.] *Biol.* The mitotic phenomena of the maturation and fertilization of the egg.

o'ō-ki-nete' (ō'ō-k ĭ-n ē t'), *n.* [See *oö-*; KINETIC.] *Zoöl.* In certain Protozoa, as the malaria parasite, a motile stage of the zygote.

ool (ōōl). Dial. Eng. var. of WOOL.

oo'la-can, oo'la-chan, oo'lack-an, -la-kan. Vars. of EULACHAN.

oo-lak' (ōō-lak'), *n.* [Hind. *ulāq*, fr. Turk. *ulāq gemisi* packet boat; *ulāq* dispatch + *gemi* boat.] An East Indian river freight boat.

oold. + OLD.

o'ō-lem'ma (ō'ō-lĕ m'ă), *n.* [NL.; *oö-* + Gr *λέμμα* husk, skin.] *Zoöl.* The vitelline membrane of an egg. *Rare.*

o-ōl'i-ah (ō-ōl'ĭ-ăh). *D. Bib.*

o-ōl'i-ba (ō-ōl'ĭ-bă). *D. Bib.*

o'ō-lib'a-ma (ō'ō-lĭb'ă-mă; ō-ōl'ĭ-bā'mă). *D. Bib.*

oolie. + OIL.

ool'ly (ōōl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). *Metal.* A lump or loop of steel, as wootz, when taken as a pasty mass from the crucible. *India.*

o'ō-log'ic (ō'ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Oölogical. [ICAL.]

o'ō-log'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of OÖLOGIC.

o-ōl'o-gize (ō-ōl'ō-jīz), *v. i.* To study oölogy. **b** To hunt for birds' nests and eggs.

‖ oom (ōm; *S. Afr. D.* ōōm), *n.* [D.] An uncle.

oom'an (ōōm'ăn). Dial. Eng. var. of WOMAN.

o'ō-man'cy (ō'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*oö-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of eggs.

o'ō-man'ti-a (-măn'shĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] = OÖMANCY.

o-ōm'e-ter (ō-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*oö-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring eggs.

o-ōm'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* The measurement of eggs. — **o'ō-met'ric** (ō'ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

oon. + ON.

oon. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

oon (*dial.* ōōn). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of OVEN.

oonde. + ONDE, *v.*

oone. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

oonefold. + ONEFOLD.

oones. + ONCE.

oonhede. + ONEHEDE.

oon'li, oon'ly. + ONLY.

oons (ōonz). *interj.* [From *wounds.* Cf. POUNDS.] Zounds; — an oath. *R.*

oont (ōont). Dial. Eng. var. of WANT, mole.

oontz (ōonts), *n.* The game of craps. *Slang or Cant, U. S.*

oop (ōōp). Dial. Eng. var. of UP.

oop (ōōp), *v. t.* [Orig. uncert.] To bind with a thread or cord; to join; to unite. *Scot.*

oo'pak, oo'pack (ōō'păk), *n.* [Cantonese dial. form of *Hu-peh*, the Chinese province.] A kind of black tea.

o'ō-pho-ral'gi-a (ō'ō-fō-răl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *oöphoro-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the ovary.

o'ō-phore (ō'ō-fōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. *ᾠοφόρος* egg-bearing; *ᾠόν* an egg + *φορός* bearing.] = OÖPHYTE. — **o'ō-phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*

o'ō-pho-rid'i-um (-fō-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -IA (-ă), E. -IUMS (-ŭmz). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *ᾠοφόρος.*] *Bot.* The megasporangium in some pteridophytes. *R.*

o-öph'o-rin (ō-ŏf'ō-rĭn), *n.* [*oöphoro-* + *-in.*] *Med.* An extract from animal ovaries, used for medicinal purposes.

o-öph'o-ro-cys-to'sis (-rō-sĭs-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *oöphoro-* + *cysto-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* The formation of ovarian cysts.

o-öph'o-ro-ep'i-lep'sy, *n.* [*oöphoro-* + *epilepsy.*] *Med.* Epilepsy due to ovarian affections.

o-öph'o-ro-ma'ni-a, *n.* [NL.; *oöphoro-* + *mania.*] *Med.* Insanity due to ovarian disease.

o-öph'o-ne (ō-ŏf'ō-nē), *n.* [NL. See OÖPHORO-.] *Zoöl.* An ovary.

o'ō-plasm (ō'ō-plăz'm), *n.* [*oö-* + *-plasm.*] The protoplasm of an egg, or oösphere. — **o'ō-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

o'ō-plast, *n.* [*oö-* + *-plast.*] *Bot.* The egg, or oösphere. [of OUR.]

oor (ōor). Scot. & dial. Eng. var.

oo-ra'li (ōō-rä'lē), *n.* Curare.

oor'doo. Var. of URDU

oore. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ORE, mineral.

oore. + OAR.

oo'zie. Var. of OURIE. *Scot.*

Oo-rĭ'ya. Var. of ORIYA.

o'ō-scope (ō'ō-skōp), *n.* [*oö-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for viewing the interior of an egg.

o-ōs'co-py (ō-ŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* Use of an oöscope; also, oömancy.

o'ō-spo-range' (ō'ō-spō-rānj'), *n.* = OÖSPORANGIUM.

o'ō-spo-ran'gi-um (-spō-răn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -GIA (-ă). [NL.; *oö-* + *sporangium.*] *Bot.* a The zoösporangium in certain fucoid algæ. *Rare. Thuret.* **b** An oögonium.

O'ō-spo're-æ (ō'ō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In certain plant classifications, a primary group of thallophytes including all those that produce oöspores.

o'ō-spo-rif'er-ous (-spō-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*oöspore* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing or producing oöspores.

oost. + HOST.

oost. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

oostre. + HOSTRY [OF OUT]

oot (ōōt) Scot. & dial. Eng. var.

ootes Obs. pl. of OAT.

ooth + OATH.

ooth. + WOOD, *a.*

oother. + OTHER.

ootmell. + OATMEAL.

o-ōt'o-coid (ō-ōt'ō-koid), *a.* [Gr. *ᾠοτόκος* laying eggs (*ᾠόν* egg + *τόκος* a bearing, *τικτειν* to bear) + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Semioviparous; pert. to the Oötocoidea. — *n.* One of the Oötocoidea.

O-ōt'o-coi'de-a (-koi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group consisting of the marsupials and monotremes. *Dana.* — **o-ōt'o-coi'de-an** (-ăn), *a. & n*

o-ōt'o-cous (ō-ōt'ō-kŭs), *a.* Laying eggs; oviparous.

oo'trum (ōō'trŭm), *n.* The white silky fiber of an East Indian asclepiad (*Dæmia extensa*); also, the plant itself.

o'ō-type (ō'ō-tīp), *n.* [*oö-* + *-type.*] *Zoöl.* The part of the oviduct of certain trematode worms in which the eggs are furnished with a shell.

ooze. Ooze. *Ref. Sp.*

oozd. Oozed. *Rec. Sp.*

ooze, *v. t.* To embed in ooze. *R.*

ooze, *n.* **a** Seaweed. *Obs. or R.* **b** Peat moss. *Obs.*

posed mainly of the siliceous skeletons of radiolarians, calcareous matter being dissolved by the large percentage of carbon dioxide in the water at these depths.

ooze leather. Leather made from sheep and calf skins by mechanically forcing ooze through them; esp., such leather with a soft, finely granulated finish (called sometimes **velvet finish**) put on the flesh side for special purposes. Ordinary ooze leather is used for shoe uppers, in bookbinding, etc. Hence **ooze calf, ooze finish,** etc.

oo'zy (o͞o'zĭ), *a.* **1.** Containing, or composed of, ooze; muddy; miry; resembling ooze; as, the *oozy* bed of a river.

2. [Related to OOZE, *v.*] Exuding moisture; damp with exuded or deposited moisture; specif., slimy.

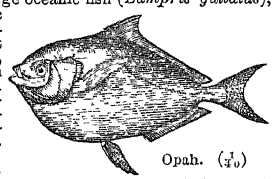
The grapes, *oozy* with the southern juice. *Hawthorne*

— oo'zi-ly (-zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **— oo'zi-ness,** *n.*

op-. An assimilated form taken by OB- before *p.*

o-pac'i-ty (ō-păs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *opacitas* shadiness: cf. F. *opacité.*] Quality or state of being opaque; opaqueness; specif.: **a** State of being shaded or obscure; darkness; obscurity or an instance of it. **b** State of not reflecting light. *Rare.* **c** Quality or state of a body which renders it impervious to the rays of light; want of transparency or translucency. **d** By extension, in physics, imperviousness to sound, radiant heat, electric waves, etc. **e** Obscurity of sense; want of clearness; unintelligibleness. **f** Mental dimness or obtuseness; dullness; also, a dull person.

o'pah (ō'pä), *n.* A large oceanic fish (*Lampris guttatus*), inhabiting the Atlantic Ocean. It is remarkable for its brilliant colors, which are red, green, and blue, with tints of purple and gold with round silvery spots. It constitutes the family Lamprididæ, or Lampridæ.



Opah. ($\frac{1}{10}$)

o'pal (ō'păl), *n.* [L. *opalus,* fr. Gr. ὀπάλλιος, Skr. *upala* a rock, stone, precious stone: cf. F. *opale.*]

1. *Min.* A mineral consisting, like quartz, of silica, SiO_2, but softer, less dense, and containing a varying amount of water. It occurs in amorphous masses. H., 5.5–6.5. Sp. gr., 1.9–2.3. The *precious* or *noble opal,* highly esteemed as a gem, presents a peculiar play of colors of delicate tints, due to diffraction of light by the surface layers of the stone. One kind, with small shifting patches of brilliant colors, is called the **harlequin opal.** The **fire opal** has colors like the red and yellow of flame. **Common opal** has a milky or resinous appearance, in the latter case being called **resin opal,** or **pitch opal.** **Wood opal** is wood petrified with opal. Other varieties are *cacholong, girasol, hyalite, geyserite,* and *menilite.*

2. *Com.* Opal glass; opaline.

o'pal-esce' (-ĕs'), *v. i.;* O'PAL-ESCED' (-ĕst'); O'PAL-ESC'ING (-ĕs'ĭng). To emit or exhibit a play of colors, like an opal.

o'pal-es'cent (-ĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [*opal* + *-escent.*] Reflecting an iridescent light; having a milky iridescence; opaline. — **o'pal-es'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

opal glass. A translucent opalescent glass, much used for stained-glass windows and ornamental ware.

o'pal-ine (ō'păl-ĭn; -ēn), *a.* [Cf. F. *opalin.*] Of, pertaining to, or like, opal in appearance; opalescent.

o'pal-ine, *n.* **1.** An opaline variety of yellow chalcedony.

2. Opal glass.

3. An opaline color or expanse.

o'pal-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* O'PAL-IZED (-īzd); O'PAL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To convert into opal or make opalescent.

o'pal-ize, *v. i.* To opalesce.

o'pal-o-type' (ō'păl-ō-tīp'; ō-păl'ō-tīp), *n.* [*opal* + *-type.*] A photograph on opal glass.

o-paque' (ō-pāk'), *a.* [L. *opacus* shady, dark: cf. F. *opaque.* Cf. OPACOUS.] **1.** Dark; unilluminated. *Obs.*

2. Not reflecting or giving out light; dark; not shining.

3. Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent; as, an *opaque* substance; an *opaque* thicket.

4. By extension, impervious (to heat, electricity, etc.); not conducting or transmitting heat, etc.

5. Obscure; unintelligible; also, dull; stupid; obtuse.

Syn. — See DARK.

o-paque', *n.* That which is opaque; an opaque medium or space; also, an eye shade.

o-paque', *v. t.;* O-PAQUED' (-pākt'); O-PA'QUING (-pā'kĭng). To make opaque.

ope (ōp), *a.* [See OPEN.] Open. *Poetic. Spenser.*

ope, *n.* An opening; opportunity; aperture. *Obs., exc. Dial. Eng.,* a narrow covered passage between houses.

ope, *v. t. & i.;* OPED (ōpt); OP'ING (ōp'ĭng). To open. *Now Poetic Only. Emerson.*

o-pel'do-scope (ō-pĕl'dō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ὀψ, ὀπός, voice + εἶδος form + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An instrument consisting essentially of a tube across one end of which is stretched a thin flexible membrane bearing a small mirror. It is used for exhibiting upon a screen, by rays reflected from the mirror, vibratory motions caused by sounds.

o'pen (ō'p'n), *a.* [AS. *open;* akin to D. *open,* OS. *opan,* G. *offen,* OHG. *offan,* Icel. *opinn,* Sw. *öppen,* Dan. *aaben,* and perh. to E. *up.* Cf. UP, OPE.] **1.** Not shut to; not impeding or preventing passage; as, an *open* gate; not shut up; having its door, lid, etc., not closed, or having no door, lid, etc.; affording free ingress or egress; — applied to passageways; as, an *open* road, window, etc.; also, to inclosed structures or other containing objects; as, *open* houses, boxes, etc.; an *open* harbor. Specif.: Not covered over; as, an *open* carriage or boat; not obstructed or clogged; esp., of the bowels, not constipated

Through the gate,
Wide *open* and unguarded, Satan passed. *Milton.*

2. Hence: Free to be entered, visited, or used; as, an *open* library; an *open* session; without restrictions (actually or comparatively) as to the number or character of participants; as, the *open* class in a competition; an *open* fellowship; also, free to avail one's self of; available; as, two courses are *open;* the invitation is still *open.* Specif.: disengaged; as, to keep a day *open* for an appointment.

If Demetrius . . . have a matter against any man, the law is *open* and there are deputies. *Acts* XIX. 38.

It was no longer *open* to him to deny. *Froude.*

3. Empty, or nearly so, of obstruction to passage or view; admitting access from all, or nearly all, sides; as, an *open* river, i. e., one clear of ice; an *open* field, i. e., one clear of woods; hence, of a battle, carried on in such a clear space. Specif., of weather or season, not frosty or inclement; as, an *open* winter; *Naut.,* not foggy.

4. Uncovered or unprotected; not concealed or hidden; exposed; bare; as, *open* plumbing; to lay *open* the lungs with the knife. Fig.: Liable; — with *to;* as, *open* to temptation. "*Open* to all injuries." *Shak.*

5. Not concealed from the mental view; not secret, hidden, or disguised; exposed to general knowledge; revealed; evident; existing, done, or acting, without concealment or in public; public; as, to lay *open* schemes or plans; *open* shame or guilt. "His thefts are too *open*." *Shak.*

That I may find him, and with secret gaze
Or *open* admiration him behold. *Milton.*

6. Without reserve or pretense; sincere; unfeigned; frank; candid; — applied to personal appearance, or character, and to the expression of thought and feeling, etc.

With aspect *open,* shall erect his head. *Pope*

The French are always *open,* familiar, and talkative. *Addison.*

7. Not drawn together, folded, or contracted; extended; expanded; spread out; as, an *open* hand; *open* arms; an *open* flower; an *open* book.

8. Having, or characterized by, openings, interstices, spaces, holes, bare places, or the like; separated by an interval or intervals; as, *open* teeth; *open* ranks; also, perforated, porous. Specif.: **a** *Print.* More or less widely spaced or leaded. **b** Of soil, not solidified by the action of frost or heat; loose; porous. *Obs. or Dial.*

9. In various technical uses: **a** *Naut.* (1) In full view of; — with *on* or *to. Obs.* (2) With a visible opening between; clear; as, steer so as to keep the two spires *open.* **b** *Music.* (1) Not closed or stopped with the finger; — said of the string of an instrument, as of a violin, when it is allowed to vibrate throughout its whole length. Also, not closed at the top (of an organ pipe); or not stopped with the hand (of a horn). (2) Produced by an open string, pipe, etc.; as, an *open* tone. **c** *Phon.* (1) Of a vowel, uttered with a relatively wide opening of the articulating organs; — contrasted with other vowel sounds called *narrow.* See CLOSE, *a.*, 15. (2) Of a consonant, uttered with the oral passage simply narrowed without closure, as *s;* continuant; — contrasted with *closed* consonants or *stops.* **d** *Chem.* Characterized by open-chain structure. **e** *Weaving.* Designating, or conforming to, a principle in shedding in which the bulk of the warp forms two stationary lines (forming vertical shallow diamond-shaped figures), changes being made by carrying the threads from one fixed line to the other. **f** *Mach.* Not crossed; as, *open* belt, eccentric rods, etc. Cf. CROSSED BELT.

10. Not closed or stopped against appeals, proposals, ideas, etc.; ready to hear, see, etc.; accessible; — of a person: responsive; amenable; as, to keep one's eyes and mind *open;* hence, generous; liberal; as, he gave with *open* hand.

His ears are *open* unto their cry. *Ps.* xxxiv. 15.

11. Not settled or adjusted; not decided or determined; not closed or withdrawn from consideration; as, an *open* account; an *open* question.

12. Characterized by the absence of legal restrictions as to the opening of drinking places, places of amusement, or the like; as, an *open* town; an *open* Sunday. *Colloq., U. S.*

Syn. — Unclosed, uncovered, unprotected, exposed; plain, apparent, obvious, evident, public, unreserved, honest, sincere, undissembling, artless. See FRANK.

open air, the air out of doors. — **o.-air school.** *Painting.* See PLEIN-AIR, *a.* — **O. Brethren.** See PLYMOUTH BRETHREN. — **o. bridle,** a bridle having no blinders. — **o. bundle,** *Bot.,* a collateral vascular bundle containing cambium between the xylem and phloëm portions, and thus capable of secondary increase in thickness. Cf. CLOSED BUNDLE. — **o. chain,** *Chem.,* an arrangement of atoms represented in the rational formula by a chain whose ends are open, that is, not joined so as to form a ring of any kind; — opposed to *closed chain.* — **o. circuit.** *Elec.* See CIRCUIT, *n.*, 8 **a.** — **o. communion,** *Eccl.,* among Baptists, communion not restricted to persons who have been baptized by immersion. Cf. CLOSE COMMUNION. — **o. coursing,** the pursuit of any hare discovered, without regard to rules or regulations. — **o. court.** *Law.* **a** A court that is in session and organized for the transaction as such of official business, as distinguished from the sitting of a judge in chambers or when acting as a judge but not as a court. **b** A court at the transactions of which the public are free to be present. — **o. diapason.** *Music.* See DIAPASON **e.** — **o. door. a** Open or free admission to all; hospitable welcome; free opportunity.

She of the open soul and *open door,*
With room about her hearth for all mankind! *Lowell.*

b In modern diplomacy, opportunity for intercourse, esp. commercial, open to all upon equal terms, particularly with reference to a state whose policy is wholly or partially fixed by states foreign to itself, or to territory newly acquired by a conquering nation. In this sense often used attributively, as *open-door* system, *open-door* policy, etc. — **o. dot,** an opening worked in pillow lace to give lightness to the design. — **o. end,** *Mach.,* a connecting-rod big end in which the journal is confined by a cap and bolts or by a strap and cotter; — distinguished from a **solid end,** in which the metal of the rod takes the strain. — **o. field,** an unInclosed field, as of arable land. — **o. fire,** *Smithing,* a forge fire in which combustion takes place in a hollow in the middle of the hearth, and for which a water-jacketed tuyère is used; — disting. from *slack fire.* — **o. flank,** *Fort.,* the part of the flank of a bastion covered by an orillon. *Obs. or Hist.* — **o. form,** *Cryst.,* a form whose faces do not completely inclose a space, as a prism. — **o.-front furnace,** a blast furnace having a forehearth. — **o. gait,** the gait of a trotting horse that places his hind feet outside of the forward ones in action, probably the fastest method of trotting. — **open gowan,** the globeflower. — **o. grand.** See GRAND, *n.*, 5 **b.** — **o. hand knot.** See 2d KNOT, 1. — **o. harmony.** *Music.* See HARMONY, 3 **c.** — **o. hawse,** *Naut.,* a hawse in which the cables lead out on each side of the stem and clear of each other. Cf. FOUL HAWSE. — **o. hearth,** *Metal.,* the shallow hearth of a reverberatory furnace. — **o. newel.** = HOLLOW NEWEL. — **o.-newel stair,** open-well stair. — **o. order,** *Mil. & Nav.,* a formation in which the units are separated by considerable intervals; extended order. — **o. oscillation circuit.** *Elec.* See CLOSED OSCILLATION CIRCUIT. — **o. pattern,** *Pattern Making,* a pattern for molding only the general form of a casting. — **o. pig,** coarse-grained pig iron. — **o. policy,** *Insurance,* a policy in which the value of the subject of insurance is not fixed, and the loss, if any, must be proved by the insured; also, sometimes, a policy in which the specific objects of insurance and their respective amounts vary as they are indorsed on the policy from time to time; — opposed to *valued policy.* — **o. port,** a port open to foreign commerce, as a Chinese treaty port. — **o. score,** a musical score in which each part has a staff to itself; — opposed to *close score,* in which two or more parts are put on the same staff. — **o. sea,** *Internat. Law,* the main sea, or that not inclosed between headlands or included in narrow straits, or the like; — opposed to a *closed sea,* or *mare clausum.* See MARE CLAUSUM, TERRITORIAL WATERS. — **o. season. a** See def. 3, above. **b** *Hunting & Fishing.* A (or the) season during which the lawful taking of game or fish is permitted; — opposed to *close season.* — **o. secret,** something that is very generally known. — **o. shop,** a shop in which workmen of different classes, esp. nonunion and union workmen, are employed without discrimination; — opposed to *closed shop.* — **o. sight,** *Ordnance & Firearms,* a rear sight having an open notch instead of a peephole or a telescope. The front sight is usually either a pointed stud or a cross formed by two intersecting steel ribbons inside a ring. — **o. stitch** (*Scot.* **steek**), a kind of stitch used to produce openwork. — **o. stop,** *Music,* a stop having the upper ends of the pipes open. — **o. string. a** *Music.* See def. 9 **b** (1). **b** *Arch.* In stairs, a string having its upper edge cut out to fit underneath the steps, the ends of which overlap the edge. — **o. syllable,** *Phon.,* a syllable ending in a vowel or diphthong. — **o. tare,** the actual weight of the package in which goods are weighed. — **o.-timber roof,** *Arch.,* a timber roof of which the constructional parts, together with the under side of the covering, or its lining, are treated ornamentally, and left to form the ceiling of an apartment below. — **o. time,** the time during which a specified thing is open; as: **a** The early spring, or the time when flowers begin opening. *Obs. Nares.* **b** The time, or days, when no fast is imposed; esp., the time between Epiphany and Ash Wednesday, wherein marriages were formerly solemnized publicly in churches. *Obs.* **c** The time after harvest when the common fields are open to all kinds of stock. *Obs.* **d** An (or the) open season for game, etc. — **o. track,** *Railroads,* a track reserved for movements through a yard. — **o. valley,** in roofing, a valley laid with a broad open gutter, the slates, tiles, or shingles lapping over the edges of the metal. — **o. verdict,** *Law,* a verdict on a preliminary investigation, finding the fact of a crime but not stating the criminal, or finding the fact of a violent death without disclosing the cause. — **o. vowel** *or* **consonant.** See OPEN, *a.*, 9 **c.** — **o.-well stair,** a stair having successive flights or a continuous spiral surrounding a space left open between the strings. — **under o. sky,** out of doors. — **with o. arms,** with outspread arms; hence, with an eager or warm welcome. — **with o. face,** with unveiled or uncovered face; hence, with confidence or assurance; frankly; also, impudently.

We all, *with open face* beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed. *2 Cor.* iii. 18.

— **with o. mouth,** with the mouth open for speaking or because of astonishment, etc.; open-mouthed.

o'pen (ō'p'n), *v. t.;* O'PENED (ō'p'nd); O'PEN-ING. [AS. *openian.* See OPEN, *a.*] **1.** To move (a gate, lid, etc.) from its shut position. "*Open* thou my lips." *Ps.* li. 15.

2. To render open or clear for ingress or egress; to turn back or remove a door, covering, etc., from; as to *open* a box, room, or letter; to clear (a passageway) from obstruction, as, to *open* a road; specif.: **a** To make (bodily passages, as the bowels) unobstructed. **b** *Poker Playing.* To throw (a jack pot) open for play. See JACK POT, 1.

3. Hence: **a** To render open or accessible for its special purpose; as, to *open* a shop, office, or park; specif., to render available or accessible for settlement, trade, etc.

The English did adventure far for to *open* the north parts of America. *Abp. Abbot.*

b To declare (a building, park, etc.) to be open to the public, usually by a formal ceremony.

4. To spread out; to expand; to extend; to unfold or unroll; as, to *open* the hand; to *open* a book; to *open* a hole.

5. To make one or more openings or apertures in; to cut or break into; to make or effect (an opening or aperture); as, to *open* an abscess or boil; to *open* a chasm.

6. To loosen or make less compact; as, to *open* matted cotton by separating the fibers; to *open* ranks; formerly also, to disintegrate or dissolve.

7. To disclose or expose to view; hence, to reveal; to make known; to divulge; to unbosom. *Obs.,* except of feelings, intentions, etc.

The king *opened* himself to some of his council. *Bacon.*
Unto thee have I *opened* my cause. *Jer.* xx 12.

8. *Naut.* To bring into view, or come in sight of, by changing position so as to remove an intervening object from the line of sight; as, we sailed along the base of the cliff until we *opened* a bay.

9. To interpret; explain; expound. *Obs. or Archaic.*

While he *opened* to us the Scriptures. *Luke* xxiv 32.

10. To make more discerning or responsive; to sharpen; to enlighten; to expand; to enlarge, as the heart.

Then *opened* he their understanding. *Luke* xxiv. 45.

11. To enter upon; to begin; start; initiate; as, to *open* a discussion, or an account; to *open* fire upon an enemy; to *open* trade, or correspondence; to *open* a meeting.

12. *Law.* **a** To make the statement by which the trial of (a case) is begun and put before the court; also, to be the first to speak in summing up or arguing (a case), which the affirmative is generally entitled to do. **b** To restore or recall, as an order, rule, judgment, etc., from a finally determined state to a state in which the parties are free to

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oo'zel. † OUZEL.

O'ö-zo'a (ō'ō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *oö-* + *zoa.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PROTOZOA. — **o'ö-zo'an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

o'ö-zo'oid (-oid), *n. Zoöl.* A zooid or individual developed from an egg.

op. Obs or Scot. var. of UP.

op. *Abbr.* Opera; opposite; optime (*Colloq. Eng.*); opus.

O. P., *or* **o. p.** *Abbr.* Old Prices; opposite prompter; Ordinis Prædicatorum (L., of the Order of Preachers, or Dominicans); out of print; overproof.

o-pa'cate (ō-pā'kāt), *v. t.* [L. *opacatus,* p. p. of *opacare.*] To make opaque; to darken. *Rare.*

o-pa'cious (-shŭs), *a.* Opacous. *Obs.*

o-pa'cite (ō-pā'sīt; ŏ'pȧ-), *n.* [L. *opacus* opaque.] *Petrol.* Any substance occurring as minute black grains or scales not certainly referable to any particular mineral; — a term used in microscopic petrography.

o-pa'cous (ō-pā'kŭs), *a.* [L. *opacus* shady, dark. See OPAQUE.] Opaque. *Obs. or R.* — **o-pa'cous-ness,** *n. Obs. or R.*

o-pac'u-lar (ō-păk'ū-lär), *a.* Somewhat opaque. *Obs.*

o-pake' † OPAQUE.

opal blue. See DYE. [cent. *R.*]

o'paled (ō'pȧld), *a.* Opaline.

o'pal-esque' (ō'pȧl-ĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE.

O-pa'li-a, *n. pl.* See OPS.

O'pa-li'na (ō'pȧ-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL. See OPALINE, *a.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of flattened, oval infusorians uniformly covered with cilia, with numerous nuclei but no contractile vacuole. They are parasitic in the rectum of amphibians It is the type of a family, **O'pa-lin'i-dæ** (-lĭn'ĭ-dē). — **o'pa-lin'ine** (ō'pȧ-lĭn'ĭn; -ēn; 158), *a.*

o'pal-ish, *a* See -ISH.

opal jasper. = JASPER OPAL.

opal matrix. See MATRIX JEWELRY.

o'pal-oid, *a* [*opal* + *-oid.*] Like opal; milky and translucent.

opal plate. *Photog.* A plate of opal glass. See OPALOTYPE.

opan. † UPON.

o-paque'ly, *adv.* of OPAQUE.

o-paque'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

o-pas'sum. † OPOSSUM.

O'pa-ta (ō'pȧ-tä), *n.* An Indian of an important Piman tribe of Sonora and Chihuahua, Mexico The Opatas are agriculturists and Christians, but are still governed by their village chiefs. — **O'pa-tan** (ō'pä-tän), *a.*

op cit. *Abbr.* Opere citato (L., in the work cited).

ope Obs or dial. Eng. var. of **ope,** *n.* A bullfinch. Cf. HOOP. *Obs.*

‖ **o'pe** (et) **con si'li-o** (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ō). [L.] *Civil Law.* With assistance and counsel; — applied to accessories in the commission of crimes.

ope'let (ōp'lĕt), *n* A bright-colored European actinian (*Anemonia, or Anthea, sulcata*) with nonretractile tentacles

ope'ly, *adv.* Openly. *Obs.*

prosecute or oppose it by further proceedings. The opening of a judgment or other decision is not an annulment or setting aside thereof. **c** *Negotiable Paper.* To free (a check) from the restrictions imposed by crossing it. A drawer may *open* a crossed check by writing "pay cash" and signing the alteration. *Eng.*

to open out. **a** To make accessible or visible by taking away what infolds or conceals; to open up; to unpack, etc. **b** To develop, as an undertaking. **c** To disclose or reveal. **d** *Naut.* To bring into view; to open.

As I *opened out* the cleft between the two peaks, I became aware of a wavering glow against the sky. *Stevenson*

— to o. the budget, to lay the budget before the House of Commons; — said of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. *Obs.* **— to o. the trenches,** *Mil.*, to begin to dig trenches in forming the lines of approach. **— to o. up,** to open to view, access, traffic, etc.; to lay open; to discover; to disclose; to bring up (a subject) for discussion or treatment; as, poetry *opens up* a world of fancy.

o'pen (ō'p'n), *v. i.* **1.** To become open, or unshut; to unclose or become unclosed; — sometimes either of a door, lid, etc., of a passageway, or of a containing space or thing; to burst or break open, as a wound; to have the doors opened for business, as a store or office.

The earth *opened* and swallowed up Dathan. *Ps.* cvi. 17.

2. To give access; also, to have an opening, passage, or outlet; — with *to*, *into*, *out of*, *towards*, etc.; as, the door *opens* into a vestibule.

3. To expand; to spread out or apart; fig., to become enlarged, enlightened, or more discerning, as the heart or understanding.

4. To become or be disclosed, as to view; to begin to appear; to spread out in, or be presented to, the sight; *Naut.*, to come to be seen as separate; to appear distinct; as, the island gradually *opened* from the mainland.

5. To disclose or reveal one's mind, feelings, or knowledge by speaking; to break one's reserve; to speak out; to begin to talk; to talk freely.

6. *Hunting.* To bark on perceiving the game; to give tongue.

7. To begin; to commence; as, the stock *opened* at par; the battery *opened* (i. e., opened fire) upon the enemy; he will *open* in this trial.

8. *Theat.* To have a first performance; to open a season, tour, or run.

Open sesame! the magical command which opened the door of the robbers' den in the Arabian Nights' tale of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves; hence [often **o'pen-ses'a-me**], something that unfailingly opens or admits; a magical or irresistible key. **— to o. out.** = OPEN, *v. i.*, in senses 3, 4, and 5. **— to o. up,** to become open to view, access, etc.; to present itself.

o'pen, *adv.* Openly. *Obs.*

o'pen (ō'p'n), *n.* **1.** An opening, or aperture; mouth. *Rare.* **2.** An opening, or opportunity. *Rare.* **3.** Open, public, or unconcealed condition. *Obs.* **4.** Open or unobstructed space, as land without trees, buildings, or obstructions; uninclosed country; open ocean, open water, open air; — chiefly with *the*. "To sail into the *open*." *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*). **in open,** in full view; clearly; openly. *Obs.*

o'pen-air', *a.* Taking place, done, or existing in, or characteristic of, the open air; outdoor; as, an *open-air* game or meeting. Specif., *Painting*, plein-air. **— o'pen-air'ish,** *a.* **— o'pen-air'ish-ness,** *n.* **— o'pen-air'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* **— o'pen-air'ness,** *n.*

o'pen-band' (ō'p'n-bănd'), *a. Textile Manuf.* Designating, or pertaining to, a kind of twist, yarn, or thread produced by a method of twisting the fibers so that they revolve from left to right; — opposed to *crossband*.

o'pen-bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* A stork of the genus *Anastomus*, in which the bill is grooved, and with the upper and lower parts touching only at the base and tip. *A. oscitans* of eastern Asia is white with black back, wings, and tail. *A. lamelligerus* of Africa is chiefly black. See BILL, *Illust.* (*m*).

o'pen-cast' (-kăst'), *n. Mining.* A working in which excavation is performed from the surface, as in quarrying.

o'pen-cast', *a.* & *adv. Mining.* Exposed to the air like a quarry, as, *opencast* working; a deposit worked *opencast*.

o'pen-coil', *a. Elec.* Designating, or pertaining to, a method of winding armatures in which each coil is an open circuit during a part of its revolution; — opposed to *closed-coil*. **— open-coil armature,** an armature with a winding not closed except by the external circuit connected to it through the brushes and commutator.

o'pen-door', *a.* **a** Done or carried on with the doors open; public. **b** See *open door* **b**, under OPEN, *a.*

o'pen-er (ō'p'n-ẽr), *n.* One that opens; as, a can *opener*. Specif.: **a** An aperient. *Obs.* **b** A machine in which cotton from the bale is loosened and partially cleaned. **c** *Poker Playing.* (1) One who opens a jack pot. (2) *pl.* Cards entitling a player to open a jack pot.

o'pen-eyed' (-īd'; 87), *a.* With the physical or mental eyes open; watchful; vigilant; discerning; receptive. *Shak.*

o'pen-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having an open face; as: **a** Of a watch, having the face or dial covered only with a glass. Cf. HUNTING CASE **b** Having a frank, ingenuous, or undisguised face.

o'pen-field', *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a system of husbandry in which the arable land of a village or district is made up of uninclosed strips held by the different owners or cultivators subject to the use of the arable as a common of pasture during a certain period of each year.

o'pen-hand'ed, *a.* Having the hand open: **a** Generous; liberal; munificent. **b** Ready to receive; receptive. *Obs.* **— o'pen-hand'ed-ly,** *adv.* **— o'pen-hand'ed-ness,** *n.*

o'pen-heart'ed, *a.* Candid; frank; generous. **— o'pen-heart'ed-ly,** *adv.* **— o'pen-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

o'pen-hearth', *a. Metal.* Designating, or pertaining to, a process (**open-hearth process**) of making steel in a furnace having an open hearth, called also the *Siemens-Martin process*. The furnace is of the regenerative reverberatory type, and the steel is made by melting cast iron and adding to it, with spiegeleisen, etc., either wrought iron (sometimes called the **Martin process**), or iron ore (**Siemens process**), or both. The open-hearth process is second in importance only to the Bessemer process, and, like the latter, it includes a basic process for ores containing phosphorus.

o'pen-ing (ō'p'n-ĭng; ōp'nĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of OPEN, *v.* Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act of one that opens; a making or becoming open.

2. A place or part which is open, as a strait or a bay or gulf; a breach; an aperture; a gap, cleft, or hole; also, width; spread; span.

We saw him at the *opening* of his tent. *Shak.*

3. A thinly wooded space, without undergrowth, in the midst of a forest or grove; as, oak *openings*. *U. S.*

4. Act of beginning; start; initiation; commencement; that with which anything opens or begins; initial stage; first step or appearance; as, the *opening* of a speech.

The *opening* of your glory was like that of light. *Dryden*

5. *Theat.* The introduction or burlesque part of a pantomime (the other part being the *harlequinade*).

6. See 1st CHESS, and 4th CHECKER, 2.

7. An opportunity; as, an *opening* for business.

opening bit, a broach; reamer. **— o. machine,** a machine for opening, as a cotton opener. **— o. stress.** See STRESS, *n.*, 4.

o'pen-mouthed' (ō'p'n-moutht'; -moutht'; 87), *a.* Having the mouth open; wide-mouthed; gaping; hence, greedy; in full cry; clamorous; vociferous.

o'pen-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being open.

o'pen-work' (ō'p'n-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Any work so constructed or manufactured as to show openings through its substance; work that is perforated or pierced.

2. *Mining.* A working that is open to the sky; an opencast.

— o'pen-worked' (-wûrkt'), *a.* **— o'pen-work'ing,** *n.*

op'er-a (ŏp'ẽr-*ä*), *n.* [It., fr. *opera* work, composition, opposed to an improvisation, fr. L. *opera* pains, work, fr. *opus*, *operis*, work, labor: cf. F. *opéra*. See OPERATE.] **1.** A drama of which music forms an essential part; a drama wholly or mostly sung, consisting typically of recitative, arias, choruses, duets, trios, etc., with orchestral accompaniment, preludes, and interludes, together with appropriate costumes, scenery, and action; drama set to music. Modern opera began with Peri's "Daphne" (1597), written for a circle of Florentine amateurs, enthusiasts of the Renaissance, who thought to revive the musical declamation of the Greek drama. To this end they set aside the contrapuntal style of their time for a simple recitative with orchestral support. The movement was furthered by Monteverde (d. 1643), but the quick popularity of opera was followed by a decline in which either the spectacle or the singing was carried to inartistic excesses. Italian work was dominant, esp. in Germany, throughout the 17th century, though French opera was then founded by Lully (d. 1687), and English by Purcell (d. 1695). A return to the Florentine ideals of dramatic and musical sincerity signalized the work of Gluck (d. 1787), and a blending of dramatic expressiveness with great melodic beauty, that of Mozart (d. 1791). Since then some of the greater names are: (1) in Italian opera — Rossini, Donizetti, Bellini, and Verdi; (2) in French — Cherubini, Spontini, Auber, Meyerbeer, Gounod, and Bizet; (3) in German — Spohr, Weber, and Richard Wagner, the last the most striking figure in the history of opera, whose work embodied a radical change of form. See MUSIC DRAMA.

2. The score of a musical drama, either written or in print; a play set to music.

3. The performance of an opera, or a house where operas are performed; — usually combining the two notions; as, to go to the *opera;* I heard it at the *opera*.

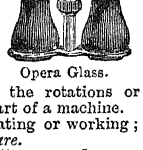
‖ o'pé'ra' bouffe' (ō'pā'rä' bōōf'). [F.; *opéra* opera + *bouffe* comic, It. *buffo*.] Comic opera, esp. of farcical character.

opera cloak. A woman's fine loose cloak or wrap for wear in attending an opera, evening party, etc.

‖ o'pé'ra' co'mique' (ō'pā'rä' kō'mēk'). [F.] Lit., comic opera, but technically distinguished from *grand opera* simply in having its musical numbers interspersed with spoken dialogue, while grand opera is sung throughout.

opera flannel. A light flannel, highly finished.

opera glass *or* **glasses.** A small telescope of the Galilean type, usually binocular; a lorgnette; — so called because adapted for use at the opera, theater, etc.



Opera Glass.

opera hat. A hat for wear to or at the opera; specif., a man's tall silk hat made to fold flat; a crush hat.

opera house. A theater devoted to the performance of operas.

op'er-am'e-ter (ŏp'ẽr-ăm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *opus*, *operis*, pl. *opera* work + *-meter*.] An instrument for counting the rotations or other movements of a wheel or other part of a machine.

op'er-ance (ŏp'ẽr-ăns) } *n.* Act of operating or working;
op'er-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ) } operation. *Rare.*

op'er-and (-ănd), *n.* [From neuter of L. *operandus*, gerundive of *operari*. See OPERATE.] *Math.* The magnitude, quantity, or symbol upon which a mathematical operation is performed; — called also *faciend*.

op'er-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *operans*, p. pr.] Operative. *Shak.* **—** *n.* An operative person or thing; an operative. *Rare.*

op'er-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; OP'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); OP'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *operatus*, p. p. of *operari* to work, fr. *opus*, *operis*, work, labor; akin to Skr. *apas*, and also to G. *üben* to exercise, OHG. *uoben*, Icel. *æfa*. Cf. INURE, MANEUVER, URE.] **1.** To perform a work or labor; to exert power or influence; to act; to work; to produce an effect.

The virtues of private persons *operate* but on a few. *Atterbury.*

A plain, convincing reason *operates* on the mind both of a learned and ignorant hearer as long as they live *Swift.*

2. To produce or take an appropriate effect; to issue in the result designed; as, the drug *operated* quickly.

3. To perform an operation or series of operations; specif.: **a** *Surg.* To perform some manual act on the living body in a methodical manner, and usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health, as in amputation, lithotomy, etc. **b** *Mil. & Nav.* To conduct operations against the enemy. **c** To deal in stocks or any commodity, esp. speculatively. *Com. Cant.*

op'er-ate (ŏp'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* **1.** To produce as an effect; to cause to effect; to bring about; to work.

The same cause would *operate* a diminution. *A. Hamilton.*

It commonly *operates* revolutions in our way of life. *Emerson.*

2. To put into, or to continue in, operation or activity; to manage; to conduct; to carry out or through; to work; as, to *operate* a machine.

op'er-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Rarely **op'er-at'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). Of, pertaining to, or like, opera.

op'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *operation*, *-cion*, F. *opération*, L. *operatio*.] **1.** In general, act, process, or effect of operating.

2. A doing or performing action; work; a deed. *Obs.*

3. Working; agency; exertion of power or influence.

The pain and sickness caused by manna are the effects of its *operation* on the stomach. *Locke.*

4. Method or way of operating or working; mode of action or form of activity.

5. State of being operative or in action; as, the new railroad will soon be in *operation*.

6. Efficacy; virtue · potency. *Now Rare.* *Shak.*

7. Effect produced; influence. *Obs. or R.*

The bards . . . had great *operation* on the vulgar. *Fuller.*

8. An action done as a part of practical work or involving practical application of a principle or process, esp. when experimental or involved in a series of actions; an act done as part of a plan; as, naval *operations*.

Speculative painting, without the assistance of manual *operation*, can never attain to perfection. *Dryden.*

9. *Com.* A transaction, esp. a speculative one.

10. *Surg.* Any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the living body, to produce a curative or remedial effect, as in amputation, etc.

11. Production; creation; also, a product or work. *Obs.*

12. Act of operating, or putting into or maintaining in, action; as, the *operation* of a machine, railroad, etc.

13. *Math.* Something to be done; some transformation to be made upon quantities, the transformation being indicated either by rules or symbols; a definite passage from one form or value to another; — not to be confounded with some *process* by which the operation may be effected.

op'er-a-tive (ŏp'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *operativus*, F. *opératif*.] **1.** Having the power of acting; exerting force or influence; active in the production of effects; operating; in operation; as, an *operative* motive.

It holds in all *operative* principles. *South.*

2. Producing the appropriate or designed effect; efficacious; as, an *operative* dose, rule, or penalty.

3. Involving, or having to do with, physical operations, as of the hands or of machines; as, *operative* arts.

4. *Surg.* Based upon, or consisting of, an operation or operations; as, *operative* surgery.

5. Engaged in, or doing, work; active; esp., occupied in productive labor; working.

operative words, *Conveyancing*, the words in a deed or other instrument legally effecting the transaction which the instrument is intended to evidence. In a lease these words are usually "lease and demise;" in deeds they vary, as "bargain and sell" in a deed of bargain and sale, "grant" in a grant, or any words clearly indicating an intention of effecting the transaction.

op'er-a-tive, *n.* One that operates: **a** An agent or means. **b** An operating drug or medicine. *Obs.* **c** A worker, esp. one employed in a mechanical industry; one who works in, or operates a machine in, a mill or manufactory; artisan; mechanic; factory hand.

op'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] In general, one that operates; as: **a** One who produces an effect or does something; an agent; *Obs.*, a maker or creator. **b** One who does appropriate practical operations, as in a business, art, or science; a professional or official performer of such work; one who operates or works a machine, etc. **c** *Surg.* One who performs a surgical operation. **d** A maker of quack medicines, fraudulent articles, or the like; a mountebank; a quack; one who gets a living by cheating or fraud. *Obs.* **e** A dealer in stocks or any commodity; esp., a speculator. *Com. Cant.* **f** *Math.* A symbol indicating an operation and itself the subject of operations; a facient. **g** A person who transmits and receives telegraphic or telephonic messages.

o-per'cle (ō-pûr'k'l; ō'pẽr-k'l), *n.* [See OPERCULUM.] An operculum; specif., the upper posterior (and usually the largest) bone of the operculum, or gill cover, of fishes.

o-per'cu-lar (ō-pûr'kŭ-lär), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, an operculum. **—** *n.* The opercle of the gill cover of a fish. **opercular bones,** *Zoöl.*, in most fishes, the bony plates developed in and supporting the gill cover. They are usually the opercle, preopercle, subopercle, and interopercle.

O-per'cu-la'ta (-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The operculate gastropods collectively; esp., the operculate land shells.

o-per'cu-late (ō-pûr'kŭ-lāt) } *a.* [L. *operculatus*, p. p. of
o-per'cu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } *operculare* to furnish with a lid, fr. *operculum* lid.] Having a lid, or operculum, as the capsule of a moss or, *Zoöl.*, (1) most prosobranchiate gastropods, and (2) most existing fishes, the sharks and rays excepted.

o-per'cu-li-form (ō-pûr'kŭ-lĭ-fôrm; ŏp'ẽr-kū'-), *a.* [L. *operculum* a cover + *-form*: cf. F. *operculiforme*.] Resembling a lid, or operculum.

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o'pen-a-ble (ō'p'n-*ä*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
o'pen-beak', *n.* An openbill.
o'pen-cut', *a., adv., & n. Mining.* Opencast.
o'pend. Opened. *Ref. Sp.*
o'pen-doored', *a.* Having the door or doors open; hence, hospitable. [OF OPEN-EYED.]
o'pen-ey'ed-ly (-ī'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*
o'pen-face', *a.* Open-faced.
o'pen-gait'ed, *a.* Having an open gait; — said of a trotter. See OPEN GAIT.
open hand knot. See 2d KNOT, *n.*
o'pen-head', *a. & adv.* Open-headed. *Obs.*
o'pen-head'ed, *a. & adv.* Bare-headed. *Obs.*
o'pen-heart', *a.* [See OPEN, *a.*; HAIR.] Bareheaded. *Obs.*
openliche, *a.* Open; public; manifest. *Obs.*
o'pen-ly, *adv.* of OPEN. See -LY.
o'pen-mind'ed, *a.* Having an open mind; receptive of arguments or ideas. **— o'pen-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*
o'pen-mouthed' grunt. See GRUNT, *n.*, 2.
o'pen-mouthed'ness (-mouthd'-nĕs; -mouth'nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
o'pen-tide', *n.* = OPEN TIME. *Obs.*
o'pen-tim'bered, *a.* Having the timbers open or exposed. See OPEN-TIMBER ROOF.
‖ o'pe-ra (ŏp'ẽ-rä), *n., pl.* of OPUS.
op'er-a-ble (ŏp'ẽr-*ä*-b'l), *a.* Practicable; admitting of being done. *Rare.* **—** *n.* A thing that may be done. *Rare.*
op'er-a-bly (ŏp'ẽr-*ä*-blĭ), *adv* of OPERABLE. See -LY
‖ o'pe-ra buf'fa (ō'pā-rä bōōf'fä). [It.] = OPERA BOUFFE.
o'pe-ræ (ŏp'ē-rē), *n. pl* [L.] *Rom. Law.* See PATRON.
‖ o'pe-ræ pre'ti-um est. [L.] Lit., it is a reward for trouble or labor; it is worth while.
op'e-ra-girls', *n.* = DANCING-GIRLS.
‖ o'pe-ra se'ri-a (ō'pā-rä sā'rē-ä). [It.] Serious or tragic opera; grand opera.
op'er-a-tee' (ŏp'ẽr-ä-tē'), *n.* One who is operated on.
op'er-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *operatus*, p. p.] Working; operative. *Rare.*
op'er-at'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of OPERATIC.
op'er-at'ing (ŏp'ẽr-āt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of OPERATE. **— operating cost.** See COST, *n.*, 6.
op'er-a'tion-al (-ā'shŭn-dl), *a. Math.* Referring to operations; as, *operational* calculus.
op'er-a-tive-ly, *adv.* of OPERATIVE.
op'er-a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
op'er-a-tiv'i-ty (ŏp'ẽr-ā-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being operative. *Rare.*
op'er-a-tize (ŏp'ẽr-ä-tīz), *v. t.* To make into opera. *Rare.*
op'er-a-to-ry, *a.* Operative. *Obs.*
op'er-a-to-ry, *n.* [LL. *operatorium*.] A laboratory.
op'er-a'tress (ŏp'ẽr-ā'trĕs), *n.* A female operator. *Rare.*
op'er-a-trice (ŏp'ẽr-ä-trīs), *n.* [F. *opératrice*.] Operatress. *Obs.*
op'er-a'trix (-ā'trĭks), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRICES (*-ä-trī'sēz*). [L.] A female operator. *Rare.*
o-per'cled (ō-pûr'k'ld; ō'-pûr-), *a.* Operculate.
o-per'cu-la (ō-pûr'kŭ-lä), *n., pl.* of OPERCULUM. [*Obs.*]
o-per'cu-late, *a. t.* To cover.
o-per'cu-lif'er-ous (ō-pû r'k ŭ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*operculum* + *-ferous*.] *Zoöl.* Operculate.
o-per'cu-lig'e-nous (-lĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*operculum* + *-genous*.] *Zoöl.* Producing an operculum.
o-per'cu-lig'er-ous (-ē r-ŭ s), *a.* [*operculum* + *-gerous*.] *Zoöl.* Operculate.

o-per'cu-lum (ō-pûr'kŭ-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-LA** (*-lă*), E. **-LUMS** (*-lŭmz*). [L., a cover or lid, fr. *operire* to cover.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A lid, or covering flap, as of a moss capsule, of a pyxidium in seed plants, of the pitcher in *Nepenthes*. **b** The calyx limb in *Eucalyptus*.
2. *Anat.* Any of several convolutions bordering the fissure of Sylvius and concealing the island of Reil.
3. *Zoöl.* A lidlike process or part, as: **a** The horny or shelly plate developed on the posterior dorsal surface of the foot in many gastropod mollusks (esp. in Prosobranchiata, rarely in Opisthobranchiata or Pulmonata) and serving to close the shell when the animal is retracted. **b** The two or more movable plates of the shell of a barnacle. **c** In the king crab, the first pair of abdominal appendages, which are united and cover the other pairs. **d** In the spiders, one of the small plates covering the orifice of a trachea, or lung sac. **e** In most fishes and some amphibians, the fold of integument, usually supported by bony plates, which protects the gills; the gill cover. **f** The principal bony plate of the gill cover; the opercle. See OPERCULAR BONES.

op'er-et'ta (ŏp'ĕr-ĕt'ă), *n.*; *It. pl.* **-TE** (*It.* ō'pĕ-rĕt'tā). [It., dim. of *opera*.] *Music.* A short, light, musical drama.

op'er-ose (ŏp'ĕr-ōs), *a.* [L. *operosus*, fr. *opera* pains, labor, *opus*, *operis*, work, labor.] **1.** Wrought with labor; requiring or involving labor; laborious; elaborate; tedious; wearisome. "*Operose* proceeding." *Burke.* "A very *operose* calculation." *De Quincey.*
2. Laborious; diligent; busy; — said of persons.
— **op'er-ose'ly**, *adv.* — **op'er-ose'ness**, *n.*

O-phe'li-a (ō-fē'lĭ-ă; ō-fēl'yă), *n.* [Cf. L. *Ofelia*, *Ofellia*, *Ofilia*, *Ofillia*, Gr. 'Οφελλία, 'Οφιλλια.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Ophélie* (ō'fā'lē').
2. The beautiful daughter of Polonius in Shakespeare's "Hamlet." She goes mad because of Hamlet's treatment of her and his killing of her father, and is drowned.
3. [*l. c.*] A bluish pink or violet color.

oph'i-cal'cite (ŏf'ĭ-kăl'sīt), *n.* [Cf. OPHIOLITE; CALCITE.] *Petrog.* Crystalline limestone or marble spotted with greenish serpentine; ophiolite; verd antique.

oph'i-cleide (ŏf'ĭ-klīd), *n.* [F. *ophicléide*, fr. Gr. ὄφις a serpent + κλείς, gen. κλειδός, a key. So named because it was in effect the old wooden serpent, with keys added.] *Music.* **a** A large brass wind instrument of the keyed-bugle class, consisting of a large tapering tube, bent double and provided with finger keys and a cupped mouthpiece. Its tones are deep, resonant, and strong, with a compass of three octaves, but it is now generally supplanted in the orchestra by the tuba. **b** A powerful organ reed stop; — now usually called *tuba*.

O-phid'i-a (ō-fĭd'ĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. ὄφις a snake.] *Zoöl.* The division of reptiles consisting of the snakes or serpents. It ranks as an order, or as a suborder of the order Squamata. See SNAKE.

o-phid'i-an (ō-fĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Ophidia, or snakes. — *n.* A snake.

Oph'i-di'i-dæ (ŏf'ĭ-dī'ĭ-dē; ō'fĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the generic name *Ophidion*, fr. L. *ophidion* a fish resembling the conger, fr. Gr. ὀφίδιον, dim. of ὄφις a serpent.] *Zoöl.* A family of elongate, compressed, somewhat eel-shaped acanthopterygian fishes having a tapering tail, confluent dorsal and anal fins, and the ventral fins situated on the throat and appearing like barbels. **O-phid'i-on** (ō-fĭd'ĭ-ŏn) is the typical genus. — **o-phid'i-oid** (-oid), *a. & n.*


One of the Ophidiidæ (*Rissola marginata*). ÷

oph'i-o- (ŏf'ĭ-ō-; ō'fĭ-ō-). A combining form from the Greek ὄφις, *a serpent*.

Oph'i-o-glos-sa'ce-æ (-glŏ-sā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OPHIOGLOSSUM.] *Bot.* A family of fern allies, the adder's-tongue family, either placed in the order Filicales or regarded as constituting a distinct order, **Oph'i-o-glos-sa'les** (-lēz). They are more or less succulent plants with a stem and usually a single leaf or frond, the sporophylls forming a spike or panicle, and the sporangia opening by transverse slits. The prothallia are subterranean bodies without chlorophyll. The family contains 5 genera, including *Ophioglossum* and *Botrychium*. — **oph'i-o-glos-sa'ceous** (ŏf'ĭ-ō-glŏ-sā'shŭs; ō'fĭ-ō-), *a.*

Oph'i-o-glos'sum (-glŏs'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *ophio-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Bot.* A widely distributed genus of pteridophytous plants, the adder's-tongues, typifying the family Ophioglossaceæ. They have a solitary simple leaf or frond, with netted venation, and a terminal spike formed of two rows of coalescent sporangia.


Ophioglossum (*O vulgatum*). Much reduced

oph'i-oid (ŏf'ĭ-oid; ō'fĭ-), *a.* [*ophio-* + *-oid*.] Like, or pertaining to, snakes.

oph'i-o-man'cy (-ŏ-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*ophio-* + *-mancy*.] Divination by observation of serpents.

O-phi'on (ō-fī'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀφίων, name of a fabulous animal.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of ichneumon flies having a compressed abdomen. They are usually of small size and yellow color, and infest the caterpillars of various moths, laying in them a single egg. It is the type of a family, **Oph'i-on'i-dæ** (ŏf'ĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dē; ō'fĭ-), or more often a subfamily, **Oph'i-o-ni'næ** (ŏf'ĭ-ō-nī'nē, ō'fĭ-).

Oph'ism (ŏf'ĭz'm; ō'fĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Doctrines and rites of the Ophites.
2. [*l. c.*] Serpent worship or the use of serpents as magical agencies. See SNAKE DANCE.

oph'ite (ŏf'ĭt; ō'fĭt; 277), *a.* [Gr. ὀφίτης, fr. ὄφις serpent.] Of, pertaining to, or like, a serpent; serpentine. *R.*

oph'ite, *n.* [L. *ophites*, Gr. ὀφίτης (sc. λίθος), a kind of marble spotted like a serpent.] *Petrog.* A variety of diabase of a green color, whose augite is altered to uralite. The rock occurring in the Pyrenees was first given the name.

Oph'ite, *n.* [L. *Ophitæ*, pl. See OPHITE, *a.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect, or group of sects including the Naassenes and Perates, of Gnostics who revered the serpent as the symbol of the hidden, divine wisdom.

o-phit'ic (ō-fĭt'ĭk), *a. Petrog.* Of the nature of, or pert. to, ophite; having a rock fabric in which lath-shaped plagioclase crystals are inclosed wholly or in part in later formed augite, as commonly seen in diabase, intersertal.

O-phit'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ophites.

Oph'i-u'chus (ŏf'ĭ-ū'kŭs; ō'fĭ-), *n.*; *gen.* OPHIUCHI (-kī). [L., fr. Gr. ὀφιοῦχος, lit., holding a serpent; ὄφις a serpent + ἔχειν to hold.] *Astron.* A constellation just south of Hercules, represented on pictorial charts as a man holding the Serpent in his hands; — called also *Serpentarius*.

oph'i-u'ran (-ū'răn), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Ophiuroidea. — *n.* One of the Ophiuroidea; a brittle star.

Oph'i-u-roi'de-a (-ū-roi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* Also **Oph'i-u'ri-oi'de-a**. [NL.; *ophio-* + Gr. οὐρά tail + εἶδος form.] *Zoöl.* A class of echinoderms including the brittle stars and basket fishes. They resemble the starfishes, but have slender flexible arms which are always sharply marked off from the central disk and contain no cæca of the intestine or prolongations of the reproductive organs. The anus is absent, the madreporite lies near the mouth on the ventral surface, there are no ambulacral grooves, and the ambulacra lack ampullæ and suckers. They crawl about on the bottom or swim by active movements of the arms, which are often very brittle, hence the name *brittle stars*. They are commonly divided into two orders: Ophiurida, those with simple arms, and Euryalida, those with branched arms. — **oph'i-u'roid** (-ū'roid), *a. & n.* — **oph'i-u-roi'de-an** (-ū-roi'dē-ăn), *a. & n.*

oph'ry-on (ŏf'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀφρύς brow.] *Craniol.* The juncture of the median line of the face with a transverse line across the narrowest part of the forehead. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

oph-thal'mi-a (ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ă), *n.* [L. *ophthalmia*, fr. Gr. ὀφθαλμία, fr. ὀφθαλμός the eye, akin to E. *optic*. See OPTIC.] *Med.* An inflammation of the membranes or coats of the eye or of the eyeball.

oph-thal'mic (ŏf-thăl'mĭk; 277), *a.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμικός; cf. F. *ophthalmique*. See OPHTHALMIA.] *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the eye; ocular.
ophthalmic artery, *Anat.*, a branch of the internal carotid which accompanies the optic nerve through the optic foramen into the orbit and supplies the eye and adjacent structures. — **o. ganglion**, *Anat.*, the ciliary ganglion. — **o. nerve**, *Anat.*, the first division of the trigeminal nerve, arising from the Gasserian ganglion and by its branches supplying the lachrymal gland, eyelids, ciliary muscle, nose, forehead, etc. It is a sensory nerve. — **o. segment** *or* **ring**, *Zoöl.*, in arthropods, the segment which bears the eyes. It is rarely distinguishable, but in *Squilla* it is free. — **o. vein**, *Anat.*, either of two small veins, a superior and inferior, which pass from the orbit, through the sphenoidal fissure, to the cavernous sinus.

oph'thal-mi'tis (ŏf'thăl-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Ophthalmia. — **oph'thal-mit'ic** (-mĭt'ĭk), *a.*

oph-thal'mo- (ŏf-thăl'mō-), **ophthalm-**. Combining form from Greek ὀφθαλμός, *eye*.

oph'thal-mol'o-gy (ŏf'thăl-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-logy*.] The science which treats of the structure, functions, and diseases of the eye. — **oph-thal'mo-log'ic** (ŏf-thăl'mō-lŏj'ĭk), **oph-thal'mo-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **oph'thal-mol'o-gist** (ŏf'thăl-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

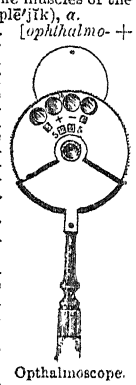
oph'thal-mom'e-ter (-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-meter*.] *Physiol.* An instrument devised by Helmholtz for measuring the size of a reflected image on the convex surface of the cornea and lens of the eye, by which their curvature can be ascertained.

oph'thal-mom'e-try (-mŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-metry*.] *Med.* Measurement of the refraction of the eye, as by the ophthalmometer. — **oph-thal'mo-met'ric** (ŏf-thăl'mō-mĕt'rĭk), **oph-thal'mo-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

oph'thal-mop'a-thy (ŏf'thăl-mŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-pathy*.] *Med.* Any disease of the eyes.

oph-thal'mo-ple'gi-a (ŏf-thăl'mō-plē'jĭ-ă), *n.* Also **oph-thal'mo-ple'gy** (-plē'jĭ). [NL. *ophthalmoplegia*; *ophthalmo-* + *-plegia*.] *Med.* Paralysis of the muscles of the eye. — **oph-thal'mo-pleg'ic** (-plĕj'ĭk; -plē'jĭk), *a.*

oph-thal'mo-scope (ŏf-thăl'mō-skōp), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-scope*.] *Physiol.* An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye, particularly the retina. It consists usually of a concave mirror having a hole in the center through which the observer examines the eye with or without the aid of lenses. Light is thrown into the eye by the mirror, is reflected there, and returns through the opening in the mirror to the eye of the observer. — **oph-thal'mo-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), **-scop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*


Opthalmoscope.

oph'thal-mos'co-pist (ŏf'thăl-mŏs'kō-pĭst; ŏf-thăl'mŏ-skō'pĭst), *n.* One skilled in the use of the ophthalmoscope.

oph'thal-mos'co-py (-pĭ), *n.* **1.** A branch of physiognomy which deduces the knowledge of a person's temper and character from the appearance of the eyes. *Obs. or R.*
2. Examination of the eye with the ophthalmoscope.

-o'pi-a (-ō'pĭ-ă), **-o'py** (-ō'pĭ) [Gr. -ωπία (as in ἀμβλυωπια amblyopia), fr. ὤψ, ὠπός, eye.] A combining form signifying *sight*, *vision*, as, amblyo*pia*, amblyo*py*, myo*pia*, presbyo*pia*, etc. Cf. -OPSIA.

o'pi-ane (ō'pĭ-ān), *n.* [From OPIUM.] Narcotine. *Obs.*

o'pi-an'ic (ō'pĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [From OPIANE.] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a bitter, crystalline, aldehyde acid, $C_6H_2(OCH_3)_2(CHO)(CO_2H)$, obtained by the oxidation of narcotine, and otherwise.

o'pi-an'yl (ō'pĭ-ăn'ĭl), *n.* [*opianic* + *-yl*.] *Org. Chem.* **a** Meconin. *Obs.* **b** The univalent radical $C_{10}H_9O_4$, the radical of opianic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

o'pi-ate (ō'pĭ-āt), *n.* [From OPIUM. cf. F. *opiat*, OF. also *opiate*, *n.* Work. *Obs.*

‖ **o'pe-re ci-ta'to** (ŏp'ĕ-rē). [L.] In the work quoted.

o-per'i-ment, *n.* [L. *operimentum*.] A covering. *Obs.*

‖ **o'pe-ris fe-ren'di** (ō p'ĕ-r Y s). [L., (right) of the work, i. e. building, to be supported.] See SERVITUDE, *n.*, *Law.*

op'er-os'i-ty (ŏ p'ĕ r-ŏ s'Y-t Y), *n.* [L. *operositas*.] Operoseness; laboriousness *Rare.*

op'er-ous, *a.* Operose. *Obs.* — **op'er-ous-ly**, *adv. Obs.*

op'er-ta'ne-ous, *a* [L. *opertaneus*.] Hidden; private. *Obs.*

Operydes, ✝ HESPERIDES.

ops'tide', *n.* Opentide. *Obs.*

opeyne, ✝ OPEN, *v.*

oph, ✝ OAF.

‖ **O-phan'nim**, **O-phan'im** (ō-făn'ĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *ōphannīm*.] Lit., wheels; — in the Book of Enoch, an order of angels.

O'phel (ō'fĕl). *Bib.*

o-phel'ic (ō-fĕl'ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Noting an acid extracted from chirata (*Ophelia chirata*).

Oph'e-ra (ŏf'ē-rā). *D Bib.*

Oph'i-an (ŏf'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [Gr. 'Οφιανοί, pl., in Clement of Alexandria.] *Eccl. Hist.* = OPHITE.

o-phi'a-sis (ō-fī'ă-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ὀφίασις bald place on the head.] A disease causing baldness. *Obs.*

oph'ic (ŏf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὄφις serpent.] Of or pertaining to serpents; as, *ophic* worship.

oph'ic, *a.* Ophidian. *Rare.*

Oph'i-ce-phal'i-dæ (ŏf'ĭ-sē-făl'ĭ-dē; ō'fĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὄφις serpent + κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes constituted by the snakehead mullets. The typical genus is **Oph'i-ceph'a-lus** (-sĕf'ă-lŭs). — **oph'i-ceph'a-loid** (-loid), *a. & n.*

Oph'ich-thy'i-dæ (ŏf'ĭk-thĭ'ĭ-dē; ō'fĭk-), *n. pl* [NL.; Gr. ὄφις serpent + ἰχθύς fish.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the snake eels. — **o-phich'thy-oid** (ō-fĭk'thĭ-oid), *a. & n.*

oph'i-clei'de-an (ŏf'ĭ-klī'dē-ăn), *a.* Of or like an ophicleide.

oph'i-cleid'ist, *n.* A player on the ophicleide

O-phid'i-o-ba-tra'chi-a (ō-fĭd'ĭ-ō-bă-trā'kĭ-ă; ō'fĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὀφίδιον little snake + *Batrachia*.] Syn. of GYMNOPHIONA.

O-phid'i-oi'de-a (-oi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Ophidion* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily comprising the Ophidiidæ, Brotulidæ, and related families. [Ophidian. *R.*]

o-phid'i-ous (ō-fĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Ophidian. *R.*]

O-phid'i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of OPHIDION.

oph'i-dol'o-gist (ŏf'ĭ-dŏl'ō-jĭst; ō'fĭ-), **oph'i-dol'o-gy** (-jĭ), etc. = OPHIOLOGIST, etc.

Oph'i-o-ba-tra'chi-a (ŏf'ĭ-ō-bă-trā'kĭ-ă; ō'fĭ-), *n. pl. Zoöl.* = OPHIDIOBATRACHIA

Oph'i-o-ce-phal'i-dæ (-sĕf-făl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.*, **Oph'i-o-ceph'a-lus** (-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *n.* [NL.] Syns of OPHICEPHALIDÆ, -CEPHALUS

— o'phi-o-ceph'a-loid, *a. & n.*

Oph'i-og'e-nes (ŏf'ĭ-ŏj'ē-nēz; ō'fĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr Gr. ὀφιογενής serpent-gendered.] A mythical race of the Hellespont whose touch cured snake bites.

oph'i-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*ophio-* + *-graphy*.] *Zoöl.* Scientific description of serpents.

oph'i-ol'a-ter (-ŏl'ā-tẽr), *n.* [*ophio-* + *-later*.] A serpent worshiper

oph'i-ol'a-try (-trĭ), *n.* Serpent worship — **oph'i-ol'a-trous** (-trŭs), *a.*

oph'i-o-lite' (ŏf'ĭ-ō-līt'; ō'fĭ-), *n.* [*ophio-* + *-lite*.] *Petrog.* a Serpentine. *Obs.* b Ophicalcite — **oph'i-o-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

oph'i-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*ophio-* + *-logy*.] Natural history that treats of the ophidians — **oph'i-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **oph'i-o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **oph'i-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

Oph'i-o-mor'pha (-ō-môr'fă), *n. pl.* [NL. See OPHIOMORPHIC.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of GYMNOPHIONA.

oph'i-o-morph' (ŏf'ĭ-ō-môrf'; ō'fĭ-), *n.*

oph'i-o-mor'phic (-fĭk), **oph'i-o-mor'phous** (-fŭs), *a.* [*ophio-* + *-morphic*, *-morphous*.] Having the form of a serpent; of or pertaining to the Ophiomorpha.

oph'i-oph'a-gous (-ŏf'ă-gŭs), *a.* [*ophio-* + *-phagous*.] *Zoöl.* Feeding on serpents

Oph'i-oph'a-gus (-gŭs), *n.* [NL. See OPHIOPHAGOUS.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the king cobra

oph'i-o-plu'te-us (ŏf'ĭ-ō-plō'tē-ŭs; ō'fĭ-; 243), *n.* [NL; *ophio-* + *pluteus*.] *Zoöl.* The pluteus of an ophiuran

Oph'i-o-sau'rus (-sô'rŭs), *n.* Syn. of OPHISAURUS.

oph'i-o-scor'o-don, *n* [Gr. ὀφιοσκόροδον.] Wild garlic. *Obs.*

oph'i-o-staph'y-le (ŏf'ĭ-ō-stăf'ĭ-lē; ō'fĭ-), *n* [Gr. ὀφιοσταφυλή.] Lit., snake grape; a kind of caper

O'phir (ō'fẽr), *n.* [Heb. *Ōphīr*.] *Bib.* 1. Son of Joktan. *Gen. x.* 29. 2. A region frequently mentioned in the Old Testament as the source of gold and variously identified as located in Africa, India, Arabia, Ceylon, and the Malay Peninsula. 1 *Kings* x. 11.

Oph'i-sau'rus (ŏf'ĭ-sô'rŭs; ō'fĭ-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄφις snake + *-saurus*.] *Zoöl.* A genus of lizards consisting of the glass snakes. [pentine. *Obs.*

o-phit'i-cal, *a.* Ophitic; ser-

Oph'i-tism (ŏf'ĭ-tĭz'm; ō'fĭ-), *n.* Ophism

Oph'i-u'ra (-ū'ră), *n.* [NL.; *ophio-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of typical ophiurans, in old classifications used in a very broad sense, including many forms now placed in other genera. [Syn. of OPHIURIDA.]

Oph'i-u'ræ (-rē), *n. pl.* [NL.] **Oph'i-u're-æ** (-rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = OPHIURIDA.

Oph'i-u'ri-da (-rĭ-d ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] See OPHIURIDEA

Oph'i-u-rid'e-a (-ū-rĭd'ē-ă), *n pl.* [NL.] Syn. of OPHIURIDA or of OPHIUROIDEA

Oph'i-u'ri-oi'de-a (-ū'rĭ-oi'dē-ă). Var. of OPHIUROIDEA — **oph'i-u'ri-oid** (-ū'rĭ-oid), *a. & n.*

Oph'ni (ŏf'nī). *Bib.*

Oph'rah (-rä). *Bib.*

Oph'rys (ŏf'rĭs), *n.* [L., a plant with two leaves, bifoil, Gr ὀφρύς brow, eyebrow.] *Bot.* a Syn. of ARACHNITES. b A genus of orchids, the twayblades, of the north temperate and arctic zones. They are small plants with two opposite leaves midway on the stem, and a raceme of greenish spurless flowers.

oph'thal-mal'gi-a (ŏf'thăl-măl'jĭ-ă), *n* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + *-algia*.] *Med* Pain in the eye — **oph'thal-mal'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

oph-thal'ma-tro'phi-a (ŏf-thăl'mă-trō'fĭ-ă), *n* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + *atrophia*.] *Med.* Atrophy of the eyeball.

oph'thal-mec'to-my (ŏf'thăl-mĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-ectomy*.] *Med* Excision of an eyeball.

oph-thal'mi-ac (ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ăk), *n.* One having ophthalmia.

oph-thal'mi-a'ter (ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ă'tẽr), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + Gr ἰατήρ healer.] An oculist. *Rare.*

oph'thal-mi-at'rics (-ĭt'rĭks) *n. pl* [*ophthalmo-* + Gr. ἰατρικος of a physician.] *Med.* Treatment of diseases of the eye.

oph-thal'mi-ous (ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ŭs), *a.* Affected with ophthalmia.

oph-thal'mist (-mĭst), *n.* An ophthalmologist *Obs. or R*

oph-thal'mite (-mīt), *n.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμος eye.] An eyestalk.

oph-thal'mo-blen'nor-rhe'a (-mō-blĕn'ō-rē'ă), *or* **-rhoe'a**, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Blennorrhea of the conjunctiva.

oph-thal'mo-car'ci-no'ma, *n.* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + *carcinoma*.] *Med.* Cancer of the eye.

oph-thal'mo-cele, *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-cele*.] Abnormal protrusion of the eyeball.

oph-thal'mo-co'pi-a, *n.* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + Gr. κόπος fatigue.] *Med.* = ASTHENOPIA

oph-thal'mo-di-a-stim'e-ter, *n.* [See OPHTHALMO-; DIASTIMETER.] *Med.* An instrument to adjust the distance between the eyes and lenses, as of spectacles

oph-thal'mo-dy'na-mom'e-ter, *n* [See OPHTHALMO-; DYNAMOMETER.] *Med.* An instrument used to determine the nearest point to which the two eyes can be made to converge

oph-thal'mo-dyn'i-a (ŏf-thăl'mō-dĭn'ĭ-ă; -dĭ'nĭ-ă), *n* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + *-odynia*.] *Med* Pain in the eye

oph'thal-mog'ra-phy (ŏf'thăl-mŏg'rā-fĭ), *n* [*ophthalmo-* + *-graphy*.] Description of the eye.

oph-thal'mo-leu'co-scope, *or* **-leu'ko-scope**, *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *leuco-* + *-scope*.] *Med.* An apparatus for testing the color sense by means of colors produced by polarized light

oph'thal-mo-lith, *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-lith*.] A lachrymal calculus.

oph-thal'mo-ma-la'ci-a, *n.* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + *malacia*.] *Med.* A rare affection of the eye marked by lowered intraocular tension and diminution in the size of the eyeball

oph-thal'mo-phore (ŏf-thăl'mō-fōr), **oph-thal'mo-pho'ri-um** (-fō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n* [*ophthalmo-* + *-phore*.] *Zool.* An ommatophore. — **oph'thal-mo-pla'sty**, *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-plasty*.] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the eye.

oph-thal'mop-to'sis (ŏf-thăl'mŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + Gr πτῶσις a falling.] *Med.* = EXOPHTHALMIA

oph-thal'mor-rha'gi-a (ŏf-thăl'mō-rā'jĭ-ă), *n* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + *-rhagia*.] *Med* Hemorrhage from the eye

oph-thal'mor-rhex'is (-rĕk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + Gr ῥῆξις a bursting.] *Med* Rupture of the eyeball

Oph-thal'mo-sau'rus, *n* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + *-saurus*.] *Paleon* A genus of Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous ichthyosaurs of England having no teeth or only a few small ones at the front of the jaw

oph-thal'mos-ta'sis (ŏf'thăl-mŏs'tă-sĭs), *n* [NL.; *ophthalmo-* + Gr στάσις a placing.] Fixation of the eye by means of the ophthalmostat

oph-thal'mo-stat (ŏf-thăl'mō-stăt), *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + Gr ἱστάναι to make to stand.] *Surg.* An instrument used to fix the eye in one position during an operation

o-phthal'mo-stat-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n* [See OPHTHALMOSTAT; -METER.] *Med* An apparatus for measuring how far the eyeball protrudes

oph-thal'mo-to-nom'e-ter, *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *tonometer*.] An instrument used in determining the intraocular tension. — **oph-thal'mo-to-nom'e-try**, *n.*

oph-thal'mo-trope, *n* [*ophthalmo-* + *-trope*.] An instrument for illustrating the operation of the muscles governing the movements of the eyes

oph-thal'mo-tro-pom'e-ter, *n.* [*ophthalmo-* + *-trope* + *-meter*.] *Med.* An instrument for measuring ocular movements

oph'thal-my (ŏf-thăl'mĭ; ŏf'-thăl-mĭ), *n.* [Cf. F *ophtalmie*.] *Med.* = OPHTHALMIA.

o'pi-a-nate (ō'pĭ-ā-n ăt), *n.* A salt or ester of opianic acid.

o'pi-a-nine (-nĭn; -nēn; 164), *n.* Also **-nin**. Narcotine. *Obs.*

opiate.] **1.** Any medicine containing, or derived from, opium, and tending to induce sleep or repose; a narcotic. **2.** Anything which induces rest or inaction; that which quiets uneasiness.

They chose atheism as an *opiate.* *Bentley.*

o'pi-ate (ō'pĭ-āt), *a.* [See OPIUM.] Containing, or mixed or impregnated with, opium; hence, inducing sleep; somniferous; narcotic; fig., anodyne; causing rest, dullness, or inaction; as, the *opiate* rod of Hermes. *Milton.*

o'pi-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To subject to the influence of an opiate; to put to sleep. **2.** Fig.: To diminish the force, intensity, or sensitiveness of; to deaden. **3.** To impregnate or mix with opium.

o-pin'a-ble (ō-pīn'ȧ-b'l; *formerly* ŏp'ĭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *opinabilis.*] **1.** Being a matter of opinion. *Obs.* **2.** Capable of being opined or thought. *Holland.*

—**o-pin'a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* —**o-pin'a-bly** (ō-pīn'ȧ-blĭ), *adv.*

o-pine' (ō-pīn'), *v. t. & i.*; O-PINED' (-pīnd'); O-PIN'ING (ō-pin'ĭng). [L. *opinari*, p. p. *opinatus*: cf. F. *opiner.*] To have, express, form, or hold, an opinion; to give out formally as one's opinion, or to give a formal opinion; to judge; think; suppose. *South.*

o-pin'ing (ō-pīn'ĭng), *n.* Forming or expressing of opinions; an opinion. *Jer. Taylor.*

o-pin'ion (ō-pĭn'yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *opinio.* See OPINE.] **1.** That which is opined; belief stronger than impression, less strong than positive knowledge; settled judgment in regard to any point; a notion or conviction founded on probable evidence; a belief; a view; a judgment.

Opinion is when the assent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not without a mixture of uncertainty or doubting *Sir M. Hale.*

All their *opinions* are downright beliefs. *T. Hughes.*

2. A formal expression by an expert, professional authority, or the like, of his thought upon or judgment or advice concerning a matter; as, a medical expert's *opinion.* **3.** Specif.: *Law.* The formal expression by a judge, court, referee, or the like, of the legal reasons and principles upon which the decision is based; — often used to include also the judgment or decision. **4.** The judgment or sentiment which the mind forms of persons or things; estimation; sometimes, high or favorable estimation; esteem.

I have bought golden *opinions* from all sorts of people. *Shak.*
However, I have no *opinion* of those things. *Bacon*

5. Favorable judgment or estimate of one's self; in a good sense, self-confidence; in a bad sense, self-conceit. *Obs.* **6.** Estimation in which one is held by others; esp., favorable or good estimation; reputation; repute; credit. *Obs.*

Thou hast redeemed thy lost *opinion.* *Shak.*
This gained Agricola much *opinion.* *Milton*

7. Expectation; anticipation. *Obs.* **8.** Report; rumor; — a Latinism. *Obs.*

Syn. — Idea, impression, notion, judgment, belief. — OPINION, SENTIMENT, FEELING. An OPINION, in ordinary usage, is what one thinks or believes about something; the word does not imply the definiteness or weight of a judgment or the assurance or certainty of a conviction; as, "'Say freely what you think.' — 'Then this is mine *opinion*'" (*Shak.*); "*Opinion* in good men is but knowledge in the making" (*Milton*); "one who shuns contention, though he will hazard an *opinion*" (*Burke*); in my *opinion*; a matter of *opinion*; public *opinion.* SENTIMENT, as here compared (see SENTIMENT), suggests a more or less settled opinion, often, but not necessarily, with reference to something which involves one's feelings; as, "I have told you candidly my *sentiments.* I think they are not likely to alter yours" (*Burke*); "His 'Solomon' had many noble *sentiments* elegantly expressed" (*Johnson*); public *sentiment.* FEELING, as here compared (see FEELING), suggests an attitude of mind which rests on what one feels rather than on what one thinks; as, you know my *feeling* (cf. *opinion, sentiment*) about coeducation. See IDEA, BELIEF.

to be of opinion, to hold the opinion; to opine; to think.

o-pin'ion-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *opinionner.*] To opine; *Obs.*, to make (one's self) opinionated or obstinate; to force or bring (one's self) by thinking. *Now Rare.*

o-pin'ion-ate (-ĭt), *a. Obs.* **1.** Grounded on opinion; held as an opinion; uncertain; supposed. **2.** Opinionated; as, an *opinionate* person.

o-pin'ion-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having or holding a (specified or certain) opinion; opinioned; specif., thinking highly; proud; conceited; — often used with *of. Obs.* **2.** Stiff in opinion; firmly or unduly adhering to one's own opinion or to preconceived notions; obstinate, esp. in opinion; self-willed. *Scott.*

Syn. — OPINIONATED, OPINIONATIVE. OPINIONATIVE (the less common term) is now practically synonymous with OPINIONATED (see DICTATORIAL), but sometimes carries a less disagreeable connotation; as, "[A] painter . . . bold and *opinionative* enough to dare and to dictate" (*Walpole*).

o-pin'ion-a-tive (ō-pĭn'yŭn-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Based on opinion; conjectural; imaginary. *Obs.* **2.** Of, pert. to, or consisting in, opinion or belief; doctrinal. "Things both *opinionative* and practical." *Bunyan.* **3.** Of the nature of an opinion. *Rare.* **4.** Unduly attached to one's own opinions; opinionated. **5.** Proud or conceited; — with *of. Obs.*

Syn. — See OPINIONATED.

—**o-pin'ion-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **o-pin'ion-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

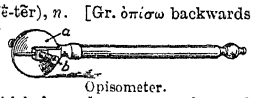
o-pin'ion-a-tive, *n.* A point or object of opinion. *Obs.*

o-pin'ioned (-yŭnd), *a. Now Rare.* **1.** Having or holding an opinion; possessed of (such an) opinion; specif., having a favorable opinion (with respect to a certain thing); thinking highly; proud or conceited; — often used with *of.* **2.** Opinionated. "His *opinioned* zeal." *Milton.*

o-pin'ion-ist (-yŭn-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *opinioniste.*] **1.** One who holds or maintains an unusual or heretical belief or opinion; a sectary. *Obs.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a 15th-century sect that held that no pope who did not practice voluntary poverty could be a true vicar of Christ. **3.** One who holds some opinion.

o'pi-oph'a-gism (ō'pĭ-ŏf'ȧ-jĭz'm) } *n.* [*opium* + Gr. **o'pi-oph'a-gy** (ō'pĭ-ŏf'ȧ-jĭ) } *φαγειν* to eat.] *Med.* Opium eating.

op'i-som'e-ter (ŏp'ĭ-sŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *ὀπίσω* backwards + *-meter.*] An instrument used to measure curved lines, as on a map. It consists of a screw (*b* in the *Illust.*) with a wheel-shaped nut (*a*) which is made to rotate forward along the curved lines and then backward (to its original position on the screw) along a straight scale.



Opisometer.

o-pis'tho- (ō-pĭs'thō-), **opisth-.** Combining form from Greek *ὄπισθεν, behind.*

O-pis'tho-bran'chi-a (-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ) } *n. pl.* [NL.; *opistho-* + **O-pis'tho-bran'chi-a'ta** (-kĭ-ā'tȧ) } Gr. *βράγχια* gills.] *Zoöl.* A large order of gastropods in which the breathing organs when present are posterior to the heart. (Cf. PROSOBRANCHIATA and PULMONATA.) The nervous system is almost invariably euthyneurous and the operculum wanting. All are hermaphroditic, and marine. The group includes the Tectibranchiata, Nudibranchiata, and Pteropoda. — **o-pis'tho-branch** (ō-pĭs'thō-brăŋk), *a. & n.* — **o-pis'tho-bran'chi-ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*

o-pis'tho-cœ'li-an (-sē'lĭ-ȧn), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Opisthocœlous. **b** Of or pertaining to the Opisthocœlia. —*n.* One of the Opisthocœlia.

o-pis'tho-cœ'lous (-sē'lŭs), *a.* [*opistho-* + Gr. *κοίλος* hollow.] *Zoöl.* Concave behind; — designating vertebræ in which the anterior end of the centrum is flat or convex and the posterior concave.

o-pis'tho-dome (ō-pĭs'thō-dōm), *n.* [L. *opisthodomus*, Gr. *ὀπισθόδομος*; *ὀπισθεν* behind + *δομος* house.] *Arch.* A back chamber; esp., that part of the naos, or cella, farthest from the main entrance, sometimes forming the epinaos, having an entrance of its own, sometimes entered from a rear portico, which is then the epinaos. It was often used as a treasury.

O-pis'tho-glyph'a (-glĭf'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *opistho-* + Gr. *γλυφειν* to carve.] A group of snakes in which one, or a few, of the posterior maxillary teeth have a furrow that conducts the secretion of the enlarged upper labial glands. It is included in the Colubridæ in some classifications. Its members are considered poisonous, but, from the position of the teeth, they cannot easily inflict wounds. — **o-pis'tho-glyph'ic** (-ĭk), **op'is-thog'ly-phous** (ŏp'ĭs-thŏg'lĭ-fŭs), *a.*

op'is-thog'na-thous (ŏp'ĭs-thŏg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*opistho-* + Gr. *γνάθος* jaw.] Having retreating jaws; — opposed to *prognathous.*

o-pis'tho-graph (ō-pĭs'thō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *ὀπισθόγραφος* having writing on the back; *ὀπισθεν* behind + *γράφειν* to write.] *Antiq.* A manuscript, slab, or the like, written or inscribed upon both the back and the front. — **op'is-thog'ra-phal** (ŏp'ĭs-thŏg'rȧ-fŭl), *a. Rare.* — **o-pis'tho-graph'ic** (ō-pĭs'thō-grăf'ĭk), **o-pis'tho-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kŭl), *a.*

Op'is-tho'mi (ŏp'ĭs-thō'mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *opistho-* + Gr. *ὠμος* the shoulder.] *Zoöl.* An order of eel-like teleost fishes of southern Asia and tropical Africa having the scapular arch attached to the vertebræ, but not connected with the skull. It consists of the family Mastacembelidæ. — **op'is-thome** (ŏp'ĭs-thōm), *n.* — **op'is-tho'mous** (-thō'mŭs), *a.*

O-pis'tho-pa'ri-a (ō-pĭs'thō-pā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL. See OPISTHO-; cf. HYPOPARIA.] *Paleon.* The largest and most extensive order of trilobites, distinguished by having the cheek pieces free, generally separate, and always bearing the genial angles, and usually having also well-developed compound eyes. It extends from the Lower Cambrian to the Permian.

op'is-thot'ic (ŏp'ĭs-thŏt'ĭk), *n.* [*opistho-* + Gr. *οὖς, ὠτός*, ear.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, the posterior and inferior of the bony elements of the capsule of the internal ear. —*n.* An opisthotic bone or element.

op'is-thot'o-noid (-thŏt'ō-noid), *a.* [*opisthotonos* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling opisthotonos.

op'is-thot'o-nos (-nŏs), *n.* [NL.; *opistho-* + Gr. *τόνος* a stretching.] *Med.* A tetanic spasm in which the body is bent backwards. — **o-pis'tho-ton'ic** (ō-pĭs'thō-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

o'pi-um (ō'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὀπιον* poppy juice, dim. of *ὀπός* vegetable juice.] **1.** A drug consisting of the inspissated juice of the opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*). It is obtained from incisions made in the capsules of the plant, the best flowing from the first incision. It is imported into Europe and America chiefly from the Levant, and into China from India, Persia, and other countries. It is of a brownish yellow color, has a faint smell, and bitter and acrid taste. It is a stimulant narcotic poison, which may produce hallucinations, profound sleep, or death. It is much used in medicine to soothe pain and inflammation, and is smoked as an intoxicant with baneful effects. In addition to the gum, wax, and minor compounds constituting over 75 per cent of its weight, opium contains about 20 different alkaloids, the chief of which is morphine. **2.** Something affecting like opium; a stupefier. **3.** Lactucarium. *Rare.*

o'pi-um-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Med.* The habitual use of opium.

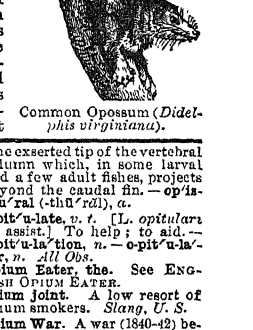
opium poppy. A tall European and Asiatic perennial poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) with glaucous foliage and flowers ranging from white to purple. It has produced many garden hybrids, and has also been cultivated from antiquity as the source of opium.

op'o-del'doc (ŏp'ō-dĕl'dŏk), *n.* [The first syllable may be fr. Gr. *ὀπός* vegetable juice.] **1.** A kind of plaster, variously compounded, used for external injuries; — a name found in the works of Paracelsus and thought to be invented by him. *Obs.*

2. Any of various soap liniments: **a** In American use, the unofficial camphorated soap liniment, which is of a soft semi-solid consistence;—sometimes called specif. **solid opodeldoc,** the present official soap liniment being called **liquid opodeldoc.** **b** In British usage, orig. the camphorated soap liniment, or solid soap liniment; now, commonly, the official soap liniment.

o-pop'a-nax (ō-pŏp'ȧ-năks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὀποπάναξ*; *ὀπός* vegetable juice + *πάναξ, πάνακες*, a kind of plant: cf. F. *opopanax.*] **1.** *Pharm.* **a** An odorous bitter gum resin derived from the parsniplike root of a South European apiaceous plant (*Opopanax opopanax*; see below). It was formerly used in medicine as an antispasmodic. **b** Bisabol.

2. *Bot.* **a** [*cap.*] A small genus of South European apiaceous herbs having compound umbels of yellow flowers, and fruit with numerous oil tubes. **b** The species *O. opopanax*, often called **Hercules's allheal,** yielding the gum resin opopanax (see def. 1 a). **3.** The huisache tree.


Common Opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*).

o-pos'sum (ō-pŏs'ŭm), *n.* [Of North Amer. Indian origin in Virginia.] **1.** Any of various American marsupials of the Didelphidæ; esp., *Didelphis virginiana*, of the southern United States, ranging as far north as New York in the east and Illinois in the west. It is about the size of a cat, and has a long naked tail, and a pointed head with large ears. It is arboreal in habits, and has a prehensile tail. It is omnivorous, and is noted for its cunning in escaping capture. **2.** Any of various allied animals, as the water opossum. **3.** Fig.: A dissembler; a trickster.

o'pi-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to opiates. [Obs.]

Op'i-con-sin'i-a, *n. pl.* [L.] See **o'pie,** *n.* Opium; opiate. *Obs.*

o'pi er, *n.* [OF. *opier*, F. *obier.*] The guelder-rose. *Obs.*

opiet, *n.* Prob., an opier. *Obs.*

o-pif'er-ous (ō-pĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *opifer*; *ope, opis*, help + *ferre* to bear.] Bringing help. *Obs.*

op'i-fex, *n.* [L.] Opiner. *Obs.*

op'i-fice (ŏp'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* [L. *opificium*, fr. *opifex* workman.] Work or a work. *Obs.*

o-pif'i-cer (ō-pĭf'ĭ-sẽr), *n.* An artificer; a workman. *Obs.*

o-pig'no-rate, op'i-late, etc. Vars. of OPPIGNORATE, etc.

o'pi-ism (ō'pĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* [*opium* + *-ism.*] Condition induced by habitual use of opium.

opilation. † OPPILATION.

O-pil'i-a (ō-pĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World tropical climbing shrubs typifying the family Opiliaceæ.

O-pil'i-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OPILIA.] *Bot.* A small family of shrubs or trees (order Santalales), containing 6 genera, all tropical. They have coriaceous leaves, small flowers, and drupaceous fruit with one seed. — **o-pil'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

O-pil'i-o'ne-a (ō-pĭl'ĭ-ō'nē-ȧ), **O-pil'i-o'nes** (-nēz), **O-pil'i-o-ni'na** (-ō-nī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. L. *opilio* a shepherd, a kind of bird.] *Zoöl.* = PHALANGIDA. — **o pil'i-o-nine** (ō-pĭl'ĭ-ō-nĭn; -nĭn; 183), *a. & n.*

o-pime', *a.* [L. *opimus.*] Rich; abundant; of spoils, honorable (see SPOLIA OPIMA). *Obs.*

O-pim'i-an (ō-pĭm'ĭ-ȧn), *a.* [L. *Opimianus* of Opimius, a Roman consul.] Designating a famous Roman wine of the vintage of the year 121 B. C., when Opimius was consul

o-pi'mous, *a.* Opime. *Obs.*

opin. † OPINE.

op'i-nant (ŏp'ĭ-nănt; ō-pĭn'ănt), *n.* [*opine* + *-ant.*] An opiner. *Rare.*

op'i-nate, *a.* [L. *opinatus*, p. p.] Opined; opinionated. *Obs.*

op'i-na'tion (ŏp'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *opinatio.* See OPINE.] Act of opining or supposing. *Obs.*

o-pin'a-tive (ō-pĭn'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. OF. *opinatif.*] *Obs.* **1.** Obstinate; opinionated. **2.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, opinion; uncertain.

—*n.* An opinionated person.—

o-pin'a-tive-ly, *adv. Obs.*

op'i-na'tor (ŏp'ĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] An opiner; a theorist. *Obs.*

o-pine', *n.* Opinion. *Scot.*

o-pin'er (ō-pīn'ẽr), *n.* One who opines.

o-pin'i-as'ter. † OPINIATRE.

o-pin'i-as'tre, *a. & n.* [OF. *opiniastre*, F. *opiniâtre.* See OPINION.] Opiniatre. *Obs.*

o-pin'i-as'tre-ty, *n. Obs.*

o-pin'i-as'trous, *a.* = OPINIATER. *Obs.*

o-pin'i-ate (ō-pĭn'ĭ-āt), *v. t. Obs.* a To opine; suppose. b To establish in an opinion. c To declare an opinion on.

o-pin'i-ate, *a.* Opinionated. —*n.* An opinionated person. —

o-pin'i-ate-ly, *adv.* — **o-pin'i-ate-ness,** *n. All Obs.*

o-pin'i-a'ted (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Opinionated. — **o-pin'i-a-ted-ly,** *adv. Both Obs. or R.*

o-pin'i-a-ter. † OPINIATRE.

o-pin'i-a-tive (ō-pĭn'ĭ-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Opinionative.—**o-pin'i-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **o-pin'i-a-tive-ness,** *n. All Obs. or R.*

o-pin'i-a'tor, *n.* One who is opinionated. *Obs*

o-pin'i-a'tre, *v. t. & i.* [F. *opiniâtrer.*] To maintain or persist opinionatedly. *Obs.*

o-pin'i-a'tre, *a.* [F. *opiniâtre*, OF. *opiniastre.*] Opinionated.—*n.* An opinionated person — **o-pin'i-a'tre-ship,** *n. All Obs.* [*Obs.*]

o-pin'i-a'tred, *p. a.* Opiniatre.

o-pin'i-a-tre-ty, *n.* [F. *opiniâtreté.*] Quality of being opinionated. *Obs.*

o-pin'i-as'try, *n.* [OF. *opiniastrie.*] Opiniatredy. *Obs.*

o-pin'ion (ō-pĭn'yŭn), *v. t. & i.* To opine. *Obs. or Dial.*

o-pin'ion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Opinable. *R.* [opinion. *Obs.*]

o-pin'ion-a-ble, *n.* An object of

o-pin'ion-al, *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, opinion *Rare.*

o-pin'ion-ate, *v. t.* Opiniate. *Obs.* — See -NESS.

o-pin'ion-at'ed-ness (-āt'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

o-pin'ion-ate-ly, *adv.* of OPINIONATE. [ated person. *Obs.*]

o-pin'ion-a-tist, *n.* An opinion-

o-pin'ion-a'tor, *n.* Opinator. *Obs.*

opinionatre, opinionatry. Errors. vars. of OPINIATRE, OPINIATRY.

o-pin'ioned-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

o-pin'ious, *a.* Opinionated. *Obs.*

o-pin'ious-ness, *n.* Opinionativeness. *Obs.*

o'pi-o-ma'ni-a (ō'pĭ-ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *opium* + *mania.*] *Med.* Morbid, uncontrollable craving for opium. — **o'pi-o-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

o-pip'a-rous (ō-pĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *opiparus*; *ops, opis*, riches + *parare* to provide.] Sumptuous. *Obs* — **o-pip'a-rous-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

op'is-thar'thri (ŏp'ĭs-thär'thrĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *opistho-* + Gr. *ἄρθρον* joint.] *Zoöl* A division of sharks having the palatoquadrate apparatus articulated with the postorbital part of the skull. It is practically equiv to Hexanchidæ. -- **op'is-thar'throus** (-thrŭs), *a.*

o-pis'the-nar (ō-pĭs'thē-när), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀπισθεναρ*; *ὀπισθεν* behind + *θεναρ* palm of the hand.] *Anat.* The back of the hand.

o-pis'thi-on (-thĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀπισθιον*, neut. of *ὀπισθιος* hinder, a.] *Craniol.* The median point of the posterior border of the foramen magnum

o-pis'tho-ce'lous. Var. of OPISTHOCŒLOUS

O-pis'tho-cœ'li-a (ō-pĭs'thō-sē'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon* Syn. of SAUROPODA.

o-pis'tho-come (ō-pĭs'thō-kōm), *n.* [Gr. *ὀπισθόκομος* wearing the hair long behind; *ὀπισθεν* + *κόμη* hair.] A hoactzin.

Op'is-thoc'o-mi (ŏp'ĭs-thŏk'ō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The group constituted by the hoactzin (which see).

O-pis'tho-com'i-dæ (ō-pĭs'thō-kŏm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the hoactzin. — **op'is-thoc'o-mine** (ŏp'ĭs-thŏk'ō-mĭn; -mĭn; 183), **op'is-thoc'o-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

Op'is-thoc'o-mus (ŏp'ĭs-thŏk'ō-mŭs), *n.* [NL.] See HOACTZIN.

o-pis'tho-det'ic, *a.* [*opistho-* + *-detic*, as in amphidetic.] *Zoöl.* Situated behind the beak;—said of the ligament of certain bivalves. [THEODOME.]

o-pis'tho-dom. Var. of OPIS-

op'is-thod'o-mos (ŏp'ĭs-thŏd'ō-mŏs), *n.* = OPISTHODOME.

o-pis'tho-dont (ō-pĭs'thō-dŏnt), *a.* [*opistho-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having back teeth only.

o-pis'tho-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a.* [*opistho-* + Gr. *γαστήρ* stomach.] Behind the stomach.

O-pis'tho-glos'sa (-glŏs'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *opistho-* + Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue.] *Zoöl.* A division of anurous amphibians having the tongue attached in front and free behind.— **o-pis'tho-glos'sal** (-ăl), **o-pis'tho-glos'sate,** *a.*

O-pis'thog-nath'i-dæ (-thŏg-năth'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See JAWFISH.

op'is-thog'na-thism (ŏp'ĭs-thŏg'nȧ-thĭz'm), *n.* [*opistho-* + Gr. *γνάθος* jaw.] *Craniology.* Abnormality of the skull marked by a retreating jaw.

op'is-thog'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*opistho-* + *-graphy.*] Practice of writing on both front and back of anything, as a leaf or sheet; also, such writing. *Rare.*

o-pis'tho-po'ri-a (ō-pĭs'thō-pō'rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [NL; *opistho-* + Gr. *πορεία* a walking.] Involuntary walking backward occurring in nervous disease.

o-pis'tho-so'mal (-sō'mȧl), *a.* [*opistho-* + Gr. *σῶμα* body.] Of or pertaining to the posterior region of the body.

op'is-thure (ŏp'ĭs-thūr), *n.* [*opistho-* + Gr. *οὐρά* tail.] *Zoöl.* The exserted tip of the vertebral column which, in some larval and a few adult fishes, projects beyond the caudal fin. — **op'is-thu'ral** (-thū'rȧl), *a.*

o-pit'u-late, *v. t.* [L. *opitulari* to assist.] To help; to aid. — **o-pit'u-la'tion,** *n.* — **o-pit'u-la'tor,** *n. All Obs.*

Opium Eater, the. See ENGLISH OPIUM EATER.

opium joint. A low resort of opium smokers. *Slang, U. S.*

Opium War. A war (1840-42) between Great Britain and China, due to the attempt of the latter to stop importation of opium.

ople, *n., or* **ople tree.** [L. *opulus*, a kind of tree.] *Obs.* a The guelder-rose b The witch-hazel.

o. p. money. *Finance.* Short for **other people's money,** i. e., money borrowed, or offered to loan in the market. *Collog., U. S.*

opne. † OPEN, *v.*

op'o-bal'sam (ŏp'ō-bŏl'sȧm), **op'o-bal'sa-mum** (-bŏl'sȧ-mŭm), *n.* [L. *opobalsamum*, Gr. *ὀποβάλσαμον*; *ὀπός* vegetable juice + *βάλσαμον* balsam.] The balm of Gilead tree (*Balsamea meccanensis*) or its balsam.

Op'ol-che'ni-e (ŏp'ŏl-chĕn'ĭ-ē), *n.* [Russ., fr. *opolchit'* to make an army, *polk* army. *Cf.* FOLK.] *Russia.* See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

opon. † OPEN, UPON.

opopanax tree. = OPOPANAX, 3.

op'o-rop'o-list, *n.* [Gr. *ὀπωροπώλης.*] A fruit seller. *Obs.*

oportune. † OPPORTUNE.

opose. † APPOSE. [mouse.]

opossum mouse. The flying

opossum shrew. A solenodon.

two and a half feet long, including the scaly prehensile tail. The fur is chiefly dusky grayish mixed with coarse whitish hairs. An abdominal pouch is present and the young are transferred to it immediately after birth. It is chiefly nocturnal, largely arboreal, and almost omnivorous. When caught it feigns death, whence the expression "playing possum." Other genera and species range from Mexico to Paraguay. The **mouse opossums** (*Marmosa*) are scarcely larger than rats. The **woolly opossums** (*Caluromys*) have no well-developed pouch, and the young are carried on the mother's back. The yapok, or **water opossum** (*Chironectes minimus*), of South America, is aquatic.

2. Any of several phalangers which somewhat resemble the true opossums. *Australia.*

opossum shrimp. A schizopod crustacean of the family Mysidæ, so called because the females carry their eggs in a pouch between their legs. See SCHIZOPODA, *Illust.*

Op'pi-an (ŏp'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to C. Oppius, a Roman tribune (B. C. 213) of the plebs. — **Oppian law,** *Rom. Hist.*, a sumptuary law (215–195 B. C.) regulating the color of women's dress, the amount of gold they could possess, and the occasions when they could ride in carriages.

op'pi-dan (ŏp'ĭ-dăn), *a.* [L. *oppidanus*, fr. *oppidum* town.] Of or pertaining to a town or the town. *Howell.*

op'pi-dan, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of a town; a townsman.

2. In a university town, a townsman, or student who lives in the town, as opposed to a gownsman. *Obs., Eng.*

3. At Eton College, England, and formerly also at other schools, a student not on the foundation and who boards in the town; — distinguished from *colleger.*

op-pig'no-rate (ŏ-pĭg'nō-rāt), **op-pig'ner-ate,** *v. i.* [L. *oppignoratus, -eratus*, p. p. of *oppignorare, -erare*, to pawn. See OB-; PIGNORATE.] To pledge; to pawn. *Obs.* — **op-pig'no-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

op'pi-late (ŏp'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *oppilatus*, p. p. of *oppilare* to stop up; *ob* (see OB-) + *pilare* to ram down, to thrust.] To stop up; to fill with obstructions; to block up; to obstruct.

op'pi-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *oppilatio:* cf. F. *opilation.*] Act of oppilating, or state of being oppilated; also, an obstruction.

op'pi-la-tive (ŏp'ĭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *opilatif.* See OPPILATE.] Tending to oppilate; obstructive; constipating.

op-po'nen-cy (ŏ-pō'nĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Opposition; antagonism.

2. Action of maintaining an opposing argument in, or opening, an academical disputation, esp. in trying for a degree, by proposing objections to a tenet. *Obs. or Hist., Eng.*

op-po'nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *opponens, -entis*, p. pr. of *opponere* to set or place against, to oppose; *ob* (see OB-) + *ponere* to place. See POSITION.] **1.** Situated in front; opposite; hence, opposing; adverse; antagonistic. *Pope.*

2. *Anat.* Bringing into opposition, as an opponens muscle.

op-po'nent, *n.* **1.** One who opposes a tenet or thesis in a disputation, argument, or other verbal controversy; specif., one who opens an academical disputation by attacking some thesis or proposition, in distinction from the *respondent*, or *defendant*, who maintains it. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. One who opposes; an adversary; antagonist; foe.

Syn. — OPPONENT, ADVERSARY, ANTAGONIST agree in the idea of opposition, without of necessity implying personal animosity or hostility (see ENEMY). An OPPONENT is one who is on the opposite side in a contest (esp. an argument or disputation); ANTAGONIST implies sharper opposition, esp. in a struggle or combat for supremacy or control; as, "conscientiously an *opponent* of the first revolutionary war" (*Coleridge*); one's *opponent* in debate; "*Antagonist* of Heaven's Almighty King" (*Milton*); "As for Jeffrey, it is a very handsome thing of him to speak well of an old *antagonist*" (*Byron*). ADVERSARY ranges in connotation from the idea of mere opposition to that of active hostility; as, "To vindicate the permanency of truth is to dispute without an *adversary*" (*Beattie*); "Your *adversary* the Devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour" (1 *Pet.* v. 8). See OPPOSITE, HOSTILITY.

op'por-tune' (ŏp'ŏr-tūn'; ŏp'ŏr-tūn; 277), *a.* [F. *opportun*, L. *opportunus*, lit., at or before the port; *ob* (see OB-) + the root of *portus* port, harbor. See PORT harbor; cf. IMPORTUNE.] **1.** Fit; suitable; convenient; ready; hence, seasonable; timely. *Milton.*

This is most *opportune* to our need. *Shak.*

2. Advantageous; helpful; useful. *Obs.*

3. Exposed; open or liable (to). *Obs.*

Syn. — Well-timed, seasonable. — OPPORTUNE, TIMELY are often interchangeable. But OPPORTUNE frequently suggests that which fits directly into a given concurrence of circumstances, or which comes in the nick of time; TIMELY applies more generally to that which is well-timed or seasonable; as, "The murkiest den, the most *opportune* place, the strong'st suggestion . . . shall never melt mine honor into lust" (*Shak.*); an *opportune* resignation opened the way to his own advancement; by an *opportune* chance the door was open; "To me alone there came a thought of grief; a *timely* utterance gave that thought relief" (*Wordsworth*); "thy *timely* mandate" (*id.*); "It was the church's eloquent way of bidding unrestricted expansion to the youthful heart in its *timely* purpose to seek the best" (*W. Pater*). See OPPORTUNITY.

— op'por-tune'ly, *adv.* **— op'por-tune'ness,** *n.*

op'por-tu'nism (-tū'nĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *opportunisme.*] Art, policy, or practice of taking advantage, as in politics, of opportunities or circumstances, or, often, of seeking immediate advantage with little regard for principles or ultimate consequences.

op'por-tu'nist (-nĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *opportuniste.*] One who advocates or practices opportunism.

op'por-tu'ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *opportunité*, L. *opportunitas.* See OPPORTUNE.] **1.** Quality or state of being opportune; opportuneness. *Rare.*

2. Fit or convenient time; a time or place favorable for executing a purpose; a suitable combination of conditions; suitable occasion; chance.

A wise man will make more *opportunities* than he finds. *Bacon.*

3. Convenience or advantage of situation; fitness. *Obs.*

4. Impertinent; — an erroneous use. *Obs. Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — Chance. — OPPORTUNITY, OCCASION agree in the idea of a condition or juncture of circumstances favorable to some end OCCASION, as here compared (see OCCASION), often implies little more than a possibility or chance of giving rise to some result; an OPPORTUNITY is a specific, fit, and (esp.) opportune occasion; as, "Ye shall not have *occasion* any more to use this proverb in Israel" (*Ezek.* xviii. 3); "You have many *opportunities* to cut him off" (*Shak.*); to take *occasion* to speak of something, to avail one's self of an *opportunity* to speak. See OPPORTUNE.

op-pos'a-bil'i-ty (ŏ-pōz'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being opposable.

op-pos'a-ble (ŏ-pōz'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being opposed or resisted.

2. Capable of being placed opposite something else; as, the thumb is *opposable* to the forefinger.

op-pos'al (ŏ-pōz'ăl), *n.* **1.** A putting of questions; examination; posing; that which poses or puzzles. *Obs.*

2. a Opposition. *Rare.* **b** *Astron.* = OPPOSITION, 1 a. *Obs.*

op-pose' (ŏ-pōz'), *v. t.;* OP-POSED' (-pōzd'); OP-POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *opposer.* See OB-, POSE to place, POSE to question; cf. PUZZLE, *n.*] **1.** To confront with hard or searching questions, or with objections. *Obs.*

2. = 1st APPOSE, 2. *Obs.*

3. To place in front of, or over against; to exhibit.

Her grace sat down . . .
In a rich chair of state; *opposing* freely
The beauty of her person to the people. *Shak.*

4. a To proffer; offer. *Obs.* **b** To lay bare; expose. *Obs.*

5. To put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or countervail; to set against, whether by way of contrast or of resistance; to offer antagonistically.

I may . . . *oppose* my single opinion to his. *Locke.*

6. To stand opposite to, or facing; as, to *oppose* the south. *Now Rare.*

7. To resist or antagonize, whether by physical means or by arguments, etc.; to contend against; to confront; resist; withstand; as, to *oppose* the king; *oppose* a petition.

Syn. — Withstand, gainsay, contravene, contradict, oppugn, counteract, check, baffle, thwart. — OPPOSE, RESIST agree in the idea of setting one's self against something, and are often interchangeable. But RESIST frequently implies more active striving than OPPOSE, esp. against something which is itself exerting adverse energy or force; as, to *oppose* a measure, an idea; to *resist* attack, arrest; "multitudes . . . banded to *oppose* his high decree" (*Milton*); "Ye have not yet *resisted* unto blood, striving against sin" (*Heb.* xii. 4); "I am a simple woman, much too weak to *oppose* your cunning" (*Shak.*); "It boots not to *resist* both wind and tide" (*id.*). See OPPONENT.

op-pose', *v. i.* **1.** To offer hard or searching questions, or objections, as to a thesis. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. To act adversely or in opposition. *Obs.*

op-posed' (ŏ-pōzd'), *p. a.* **1.** Set or placed in opposition; opposite; contrary; adverse.

2. *Mach.* Opposite to each other; placed on opposite sides of a common crank shaft; — said of two engine cylinders. Hence, of an engine, having cylinders so placed.

opposed propriety, *Mediæval Music*, a time quality of a ligature.

Opposed propriety produces two semibreves . . . Whence, if several notes come into a ligature, they are as follows: each perfect note is long, each imperfect note is a breve except those that are made semibreves by *opposed propriety.*
Franco of Cologne (tr.).

op'po-site (ŏp'ŏ-zĭt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *oppositus*, p. p. of *opponere.* See OPPONENT.] **1.** Set over against (that which is at the other end or side of an intervening line or space); facing; — often with *to.* Thus in a quadrilateral *opposite* sides are distinguished from *adjacent* sides, between which the intervening space at one point becomes zero; and *opposite* angles at the ends of a diagonal, from *adjacent* angles. With respect to a given line two points are *opposite* when their connecting line would cross it at right angles; in a circle, two points in the circumference are *opposite* only when at the ends of a diameter.


Opposite Leaves.

2. *Bot.* **a** Situated in pairs on an axis, each being separated from the other by half the circumference of the axis, as leaves. **b** With reference to floral parts, = SUPERPOSED.

3. Contrarily turned or moving; as, two points move in *opposite* directions when moving apart along the same straight line, or when moving in the same directions as two such points, but along parallel lines.

4. Of persons: opposed or hostile. *Obs.*

5. Diametrically different; contrary; repugnant; antagonistic.

Novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure *opposite* to that which is designed in an epic poem. *Dryden.*

Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes almost *opposite*, significations. *Locke.*

☞ By omission of *to*, *opposite* often has the construction of a preposition; as in, *opposite* the bank.

Syn. — OPPOSITE, CONTRARY, CONTRADICTORY. OPPOSITE implies diametrical difference in position or nature, but does not necessarily suggest antagonism; CONTRARY commonly implies mutual opposition or divergence, and often connotes antagonism; but the two words are not always clearly distinguished as, *opposite* points on a circle, *opposite* directions, the one character is the *opposite* of the other, on *opposite* sides of a dispute; *contrary* directions, *contrary* winds, *contrary* propositions, cf. "on the *contrary*." CONTRADICTORY is a stronger term than *opposite* or *contrary*, implying variance or contrariety that admits no medium; as, *contradictory* terms, statements, attributes. See ADVERSE, INCONSISTENT, CONVERSE.

op'po-site, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* The opposite point of the heavens; opposition; opposite aspect. *Obs.*

2. One who opposes; an opponent; an antagonist. *Obs. or R.*

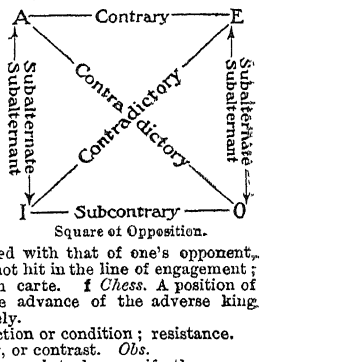
"The *opposites* of this day's strife." *Shak.*

3. That which is opposed, or contrary; as, sweetness and its *opposite;* vice is the *opposite* of virtue.

The virtuous man meets with more *opposites* and opponents than any other. *Landor.*

op-pos'i-ti- (ŏ-pŏz'ĭ-tĭ-). A combining form from Latin *oppositus*, meaning *opposite.*

op'po-si'tion (ŏp'ŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *oppositio:* cf. F. *opposition.* See OPPOSITE.] **1.** Act of setting opposite, or over against, or the state or position of being so set. Specif.: **a** [the earliest sense in English] *Astron.* The situation of a heavenly body with respect to another when differing from it in longitude by 180°, that is, when directly opposite to it; esp., such position of a planet or satellite with respect to the sun; — signified by the symbol *8*; as, *8* ☌ ☉, opposition of Jupiter to the sun. Cf. CONJUNCTION, 2. **b** *Rhet.* A setting of one proposition against another; a counter proposition. *Obs.* **c** The putting of questions; inquisition; also, the putting forward of objections to be answered by one defending a thesis. *Obs.* **d** *Logic.* The relation between two propositions when, having the same subject and predicate, they differ in quantity, in quality, or in both. Logicians recognize four kinds of *opposition:* (1) **Contrariety,** obtaining between a universal affirmative and a universal negative proposition, where the difference is one of quality only. (2) **Subcontrariety,** obtaining between a particular affirmative and a particular negative, where the difference is of quality only. (3) **Subalternation,** obtaining between a universal and a particular affirmative, or between a universal and a particular negative, where the difference is one of quantity only. (4) **Contradiction,** obtaining between a universal affirmative and a particular negative, or between a universal negative and a particular affirmative, where the difference is of both quality and quantity. These relations are represented in the **square of opposition** as shown (the letters A, E, I, and O standing for universal affirmative, universal negative, particular affirmative, and particular negative propositions, respectively). An **immediate inference by opposition** is an inference from the truth or falsity of a proposition to the truth or falsity of its opposite. Thus, if A be true, E is false, I is true, O is false; if A be false, either E or I may be true, though not both, while O is true. Similar inferences may be drawn from the truth or falsity of E, I, and O.



Square of Opposition.

e *Fencing.* A position of one's blade, when crossed with that of one's opponent, such that the latter cannot hit in the line of engagement; as, to take *opposition* in carte. **f** *Chess.* A position of the king preventing the advance of the adverse king either directly or obliquely.

2. Hostile or contrary action or condition; resistance.

3. An opposite, contrary, or contrast. *Obs.*

4. That which opposes; an obstacle; specif., the aggregate of those opposing; hence, in politics and parliamentary practice, the party opposed to the party in power.

op'po-si'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to or constituting opposition.

op-pos'i-tive (ŏ-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [See OPPOSITE.] Capable of being put in opposition; opposing. — **op-pos'i-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **op-pos'i-tive-ness,** *n.*

op-press' (ŏ-prĕs'), *v. t.;* OP-PRESSED' (-prĕst'); OP-PRESS'ING. [F. *oppresser*, LL. *oppressare*, fr. L. *opprimere, oppressum; ob* (see OB-) + *premere* to press. See PRESS.] **1.** To hurt by pressing; to crush; — said of weight. *Obs.*

2. Hence: **a** To overwhelm, as by numbers. *Now Rare.* **b** Fig.: To weigh heavily upon; to weigh down; as, he was *oppressed* by a sense of failure. "With love and wine at once *oppressed.*" *Dryden.* **c** To put down; to extinguish; to suppress. *Obs.*

The mutiny he there hastes to *oppress.* *Shak.*

3. To crush, burden, or trample down by abuse of power or authority; to tyrannize over; to treat with unjust rigor or with cruelty.

Behold the kings of the earth; how they *oppress* thy chosen! *Milton.*

4. *Obs.* **a** To ravish; rape. **b** To harass; distress. **c** To conceal. **d** To shut up; stop (the ears, eyes, etc.).

Syn. — OPPRESS, DEPRESS. To OPPRESS, as here compared, is to weigh upon or burden, as by the imposition of a load; to DEPRESS is to bring down or cause to sink (esp. in value, vigor, and the like); the word is used particularly of that which lowers the spirits; as, "The weary world of waters between us *oppresses* the imagination" (*Lamb*); "The long dull evenings in these dull lodgings when one is weary with work *depress* one sadly" (*J. R. Green*); "the *oppression* produced by a close atmosphere" (*H. Spencer*); "an utter *depression* of soul, . . . an iciness, a sinking, a sickening of the heart, an unredeemed dreariness of thought" (*Poe*); "a blaze of *oppressive* heat" (*Jane Austen*); "the departure of my family, which was *depressing*" (*Scott*); cf. the *oppression* of slavery, *depression* in trade. See SUPPRESS, MELANCHOLY.

op-pres'sion (ŏ-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *oppressio.*] **1.** That which oppresses; unjust or cruel exercise of authority or power; cruelty; severity; tyranny "The multitude of *oppressions.*" *Job* XXXV. 9.

2. Act of weighing down (a person, the mind, etc.); also, state of being weighed down, as by misfortune. *Obs.*

3. A sense of heaviness or obstruction in the body or mind; depression; dullness; lassitude; as, an *oppression* of spirits; an *oppression* of the lungs.

There gentle Sleep
First found me, and with soft *oppression* seized
My drowsed sense. *Milton.*

4. Ravishment; rape. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

5. Act of crushing; repression. *Obs.*

op-pres'sive (ŏ-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *oppressif.*] **1.** Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe, rigorous, or

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opossum tree. a The Australian escallioniaceous timber tree *Quintinia sieberi.* **b** The liquid-ambar. *U. S.* [tree. *U. S.*]
opossum wood. The silver-bell [tree.
op'o-ther'a-py (ŏp'ŏ-thĕr'ă-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀπός juice + *therapy.*] *Med.* = ORGANOTHERAPY.
opoun. † UPON.
opp. *Abbr.* Opposed; opposite.
op'pen *'dial.* ŏp'ĕn). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of OPEN.
oppie, *n.* [Cf. It. *oppio* kind of tree.] Prob., witch hazel tree. *Obs.*
op'pi-late, *a.* Oppilated. *Obs.*
oppin, *n.* Opinion. *Obs. Scot.*
op-pin'yon. † OPINION.
op-plete', *a.* [L. *oppletus*, p. p. of *opplere* to fill up; *ob* (see OB-) + *plere* to fill.] Filled up; crowded. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To fill up. *Obs.* — **op-ple'tion** (ŏ-plē'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
oppon. † UPON.
op-pone', *v.t. & i.* [L. *opponere.*] To oppose. *Obs.*
‖ **op-po'nens** (ŏ-pō'nĕnz),*n.* [L., p.pr.] *Anat.* One of several muscles of the hand or foot, as the **op-po'nens pol'li-cis** or **op-po'nens mi'ni-mi di'gi-ti** (mĭn'ĭ-mī dĭj'ĭ-tĭ), which tend to draw one of the lateral digits across the palm or sole toward the others.
op-por'tu-nate, *a.* [See OPPORTUNE; cf. IMPORTUNATE.] Suitable; opportune. *Obs.* — **op-por'tu-nate-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
op'por-tune' (ŏp'ŏr-tūn'; ŏp'-ŏr-tūn), *adv.* Opportunely. *Obs.*
op'por-tune', *v. t.* To suit. *Obs.*
op'por-tune'ful, *a.* Seasonable; opportune. *Obs.*
op'por-tun-is'tic (ŏp'ŏr-tūn-ĭs'-tĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, an opportunist.
op'por-tu'nous, *a.* [L. *opportunus.*] Opportune. *Obs.*
op-pose'less, *a.* Irresistible. *R.*
op-pos'er (ŏ-pōz'ẽr), *n.* One who opposes. [p. pr.]
op-pos'ing-ly, *adv.* of *opposing.*
op'po-sit. Opposite. *Ref. Sp.*
op-pos'it (ŏ-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t. & v. i.* [See OPPOSITE, a.] To set up the contrary; to object. *Rare.*
op'po-site-ly, *adv.* of OPPOSITE.
op'po-site-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
op-pos'i-ti-flo'rous (ŏ-pŏz'ĭ-tĭ-flō'rŭs; 201), *a.* [*oppositi-* + *-florous.*] *Bot.* Having opposite peduncles. *Rare.*
op-pos'i-ti-fo'li-ous, *a.* [*oppositi-* + *-folious.*] *Bot.* **a** Placed opposite to a leaf, as the tendril of a grapevine. *Rare.* **b** Having opposite leaves. *Rare.*
op'po-si'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
op'po-si'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
op-pos'i-ti-pet'al-ous, *a.* [*oppositi-* + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Superposed upon a petal. *Rare.*
op-pos'i-ti-pin'nate, *a.* [*oppositi-* + *pinnate.*] *Bot.* Oppositely pinnate. *Rare.*
op-pos'i-ti-sep'al-ous, *a.* [*oppositi-* + *sepalous.*] *Bot.* Superposed upon a sepal. *Rare.*
op-pos'i-tor, *n.* [Cf. OPPOSITION.] An opponent. *Obs.*
op-po'sive, *a.* Given to opposing. *Obs.*
op-pos'sum. † OPOSSUM.
‖ **op-po'su-it na-tu'ra** (ŏ-pŏz'ŭ-ĭt). [L.] Nature has opposed. Adapted from *Juvenal* (x. 356).
op-po'sure, *n.* [*oppose* + *-ure.*] Opposition. *Obs.*
op-press', *v. a.* [OF. *oppresser.*] Oppression. *Obs.* [bruised.]
op-pressed', *p. a.* *Her.* Depressed.
op-pres'er, *n.* Oppressor. *Obs.*
op-pres'siv. Oppressive. *R. Sp.*

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harsh; as, *oppressive* taxes; *oppressive* exactions of service; an *oppressive* game law. *Macaulay.*
2. Using oppression; tyrannical; as, *oppressive* rulers.
3. Heavy; overpowering; hard to be borne; as, *oppressive grief or heat.*
To ease the soul of one *oppressive* weight. *Pope.*
— op-pres'sive-ly, *adv.* **— op-pres'sive-ness,** *n.*

op-pres'sor (ŏ-prĕs'ẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *oppresseur.*] One that oppresses, esp. with unjust rigor, exactions, or the like.
The orphan pines while the *oppressor* feeds *Shak.*

op-pro'bri-ous (ŏ-prō'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *opprobriosus*, fr. *opprobrium*: cf. OF. *opprobrieus.* See OPPROBRIUM.] **1.** Expressive of opprobrium; attaching disgrace; reproachful; scurrilous; as, *opprobrious* language.
They . . . vindicate themselves in terms no less *opprobrious* than those by which they are attacked. *Addison.*
2. Infamous; despised; rendered hateful; involving or bringing opprobrium: as, an *opprobrious* name, conduct.
This dark, *opprobrious* den of shame *Milton.*
Syn. — Disgraceful, reproachful, abusive, insulting, offensive; contemptuous, insolent, disdainful; gross, vile, vulgar, low, foul, indecent, scurrile. — OPPROBRIOUS, CONTUMELIOUS, SCURRILOUS. OPPROBRIOUS implies abusive reproach; CONTUMELIOUS adds to *opprobrious* the implication of insolent contempt; SCURRILOUS, that of grossness and vulgarity; as, "This party . . . has generally mentioned [the allies] under *opprobrious* appellations, and in such terms of contempt or execration as never had been heard" (*Burke*); "Curving a *contumelious* lip, [he] gorgonized me from head to foot with a stony British stare" (*Tennyson*); "They never fail to attack the passengers with all kinds of *scurrilous*, abusive, and indecent terms" (*Fielding*). See ASPERSE, ABUSE, CENSURE.
— op-pro'bri-ous-ly, *adv.* **— op-pro'bri-ous-ness,** *n.*

op-pro'bri-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L.; *ob* (see OB-) + *probrum* reproach, disgrace.] **1.** The disgrace that follows from, or is attached to, conduct considered evil or wrong; infamy; reproach mingled with contempt; abusive language.
Being both dramatic author and dramatic performer, he found himself heir to a twofold *opprobrium.* *De Quincey.*
2. That which causes disgrace or elicits reproach.

op-pugn' (ŏ-pūn'), *v. t. & i.*; OP-PUGNED' (-pūnd'); OP-PUGN'ING. [L. *oppugnare*; *ob* (see OB-) + *pugnare* to fight: cf. OF. *oppugner.* See IMPUGN.] To fight against; to assail or call in question; to be in conflict with; to attack; oppose; resist; controvert.
They said the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of Parliament *Clarendon.*

op-pug'nant (ŏ-pŭg'nănt), *a.* [L. *oppugnans*, p. pr. of *oppugnare.* See OPPUGN.] Tending to awaken hostility; hostile; opposing; warring. "*Oppugnant* forces." *I. Taylor.* — *n.* An opponent. *Rare. Coleridge.* **— op-pug'nance** (-năns), **op-pug'nan-cy** (-năn-sĭ), *n.*

op'pug-na'tion (ŏp'ŭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *oppugnatio*: cf. OF. *oppugnation.*] Attack; opposition. *Rare.*

Ops (ŏps), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess of the harvest, in early times associated with Consus. Later she was identified with the Greek Rhea, consort of Cronus, and was therefore made the consort of Saturn. Her festival was the O-pa'li-a (ō-pā'lĭ-ȧ), Dec. 19. She was also called **Ops Con-si'va** (kŏn-sĭ'vȧ) and under this name celebrated in the **Op i-con-siv'i-a** (ŏp'ĭ-kŏn-sĭv'ĭ-ȧ), Aug. 25.

-op'si-a (-ŏp'sĭ-ȧ), **-op'sis** (-ŏp'sĭs), **-op'sy** (-ŏp'sĭ). Combining forms from Greek ὄψις, *appearance, sight, vision*; as, *anopsia*, *anopsy*, *photopsia*, etc. Cf. -OPIA.

op'si-om'e-ter (ŏp'sĭ-ŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὄψις sight + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision.

-opsis. Combining form fr. Gr. ὄψις, *sight.* See -OPSIA.

op-son'ic (ŏp-sŏn'ĭk), *a. Bacteriol.* Of, pertaining to, or affected by, opsonin. — **opsonic index**, the ratio between the number of bacteria destroyed through the action of leucocytes in normal blood serum and the number destroyed in that to which opsonin has been added.

op'so-nin (ŏp'sŏ-nĭn), *n.* [Gr. ὀψωνεῖν to buy victuals, to cater.] *Bacteriol.* A constituent of blood serum which renders invading pathogenic bacteria more susceptible to the action of the phagocytes.

-opsy. Combining form fr. Gr ὄψις, *sight.* See -OPSIA.

opt (ŏpt), *v. i.*; OPT'ED; OPT'ING. [F. *opter*, L. *optare.*] To make a choice; choose; as, to *opt* in his favor. *Now Rare.*

op'tate (ŏp'tāt), *v. i.* [L. *optatus*, p. p. of *optare.*] To choose; to elect. *Rare.*—**op-ta'tion** (ŏp-tā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

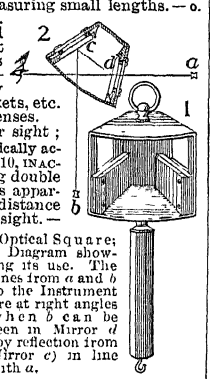
op'ta-tive (ŏp'tȧ-tĭv; *see note below*), *a.* [L. *optativus*: cf. F. *optatif.*] Expressing desire or wish. — **optative mood**, *Gram.*, that mood or form of a verb, as in Greek, Sanskrit, etc., in which a wish or desire, and certain related distinctions, are expressed. It is an original part of the Indo-European verb, having for its sign an *i*-element inserted between the tense sign and the personal endings.
☞ In British grammar school and college use both *a.* & *n.* are commonly pronounced ŏp-tā'tĭv. *Orf. E. D.*

op'ta-tive, *n.* **1.** Something to be desired. *Rare.*
2. [Cf. F. *optatif.*] *Gram.* The optative mood, or a verb or verbal form denoting it.

op'tic (ŏp'tĭk), *a.* [F. *optique*, Gr. ὀπτικός; akin to ὄψις sight, ὄπωπα I have seen, ὄψομαι I shall see, and to ὄσσε the two eyes, ὤψ face, L. *oculus* eye. See OCULAR, EYE; cf. CANOPY, OPHTHALMIA.] **1.** Of or pert. to vision. *Obsoles.*
The moon, whose orb
Through *optic* glass the Tuscan artist views. *Milton.*
2. Of or pert. to the eye; ocular; as, the *optic* nerves.
3. Relating to the science of optics; optical.
optic angle. **a** See BINOCULAR PARALLAX. **b** = VISUAL ANGLE. **c** *Min.* The angle between the optic axes of a biaxial crystal. — **o. axis.** **a** *Optics.* = OPTICAL AXIS. **b** *Min.* The line in a doubly refracting crystal, in the direction of which no double refraction occurs. A uniaxial crystal has one such line, a biaxial crystal has two. — **o. chiasm, chiasma,** *or* **commissure.** See OPTIC NERVE. — **o. disk.** the nearly circular light-colored area at the back of the retina where the optic nerve enters the eyeball; — usually synonymous with *optic papillus.* — **optic entrance.** = OPTIC DISK. — **o. equation,** *Astron.*, the apparent variation in a planet's orbital motion due to its varying distance from the earth. — **o. ganglia,** *Zoöl.*, the corpora bigemina. See CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA. — **o. groove,** *Anat.*, a narrow transverse groove near the front of the superior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone, in which the optic chiasma rests. It is continuous on each side with a foramen (**optic foramen**) for the passage of the optic nerve and ophthalmic artery. — **o. lobes,** *Zoöl.*, the corpora bigemina. See CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA. — **o. nerve,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the special nerve of sight, connecting the eye and the optic centers of the brain (see BRAIN, 1). Vertebrates above *Amphioxus* have two optic nerves, which form the second pair of cranial nerves. They pass out from the ventral region of the diencephalon, and in the cyclostomes go directly to the eye of the corresponding side, but in most classes of vertebrates they form a commissure or decussation (the **optic chiasma** or **commissure**), most of the fibers passing to the opposite eye, but some to the eye of the same side. In teleost fishes they simply cross, all the fibers passing to the opposite eye. Penetrating the sclerotic and retina, each nerve breaks up into branches which spread over the anterior surface of the retina. (See EYE, 1.) The term *optic nerve* is often restricted to the part distal to the chiasma, the proximal parts being called the **optic tracts** and (with the chiasma) regarded as a part of the brain. — **o. neuritis,** *Med.*, inflammation of the optic nerve. — **o. papillus,** the slight elevation produced by the thick bundles of the fibers of the optic nerve in entering the eyeball. Cf. OPTIC DISK. — **o. thalamus** (*pl.* -AMI), *Anat.*, either of the pair of oblong masses of gray matter (covered on their free surfaces with a layer of white matter) situated on either side of the third ventricle of the brain. — **o. tract.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* See OPTIC NERVE. — **o. tube,** a telescope. *Archaic.* — **o. vesicles.** *Embryol.* **a** The outgrowths (at first hollow and communicating with the cavities of the brain) which grow out from the forebrain of vertebrate embryos and, becoming invaginated into a cuplike form, develop into the retina. They are called **primitive optic vesicles** to distinguish them from: **b** The **secondary optic vesicles**, which are the spaces between the retina and lens in which the vitreous humor develops.

op'tic (ŏp'tĭk), *n.* [From OPTIC, *a.*] **1.** The organ of sight; an eye. *Pope.*
2. An eyeglass. *Obs.* *Herbert.*
3. An optician; also, optics. *Obs.*

op'ti-cal (ŏp'tĭ-kăl), *a.* [See OPTIC, *a.*] **1.** Relating to the science of optics; as, an *optical* instrument.
2. Relating to vision; optic.
optical activity, *Physics & Chem.*, ability to rotate the plane of polarized light. See POLARIZATION, 2. — **o. anomaly,** *Min.*, an apparent lack of harmony between the crystal form of a mineral and its optical properties.—**o. axis.** **a** A straight line from the posterior wall of the eye through the center of curvature of the lens and cornea. See VISION. **b** *Cryst.* See AXIS, *n.*, 4 **d.** — **o. center,** on the axis of a lens, the point so situated (either within or near the lens) that no rays passing through it are changed in direction. — **o. circle,** a graduated circle used for the measurement of angles in optical experiments. — **o. correction,** *Arch.*, a slight modification of mathematically correct lines for the purpose of making them appear correct to the eye. — **o. cube.** = BIPRISM **b.** — **o. disk,** *Optics*, an opaque disk with a half disk of glass superimposed on its white face so that diameters correspond. It is used to show reflection and refraction of a pencil of light passing radially across the disk. — **o. double,** *Astron.*, a double star the connection of whose members is apparent only and due to their being nearly in the same line of sight. Cf. BINARY STAR. — **o. equation,** *Astron.*, the angle at the center of the epicycle between the center of the orbit and the earth's center. — **o. glass,** an extra fine quality of flint or crown glass used for making lenses, prisms, etc.—**o isomerism.** See ISOMERIC, 1.—**o. lever,** *Physics*, an arm or lever the displacement of which is measured by an attached mirror and a fixed telescope and scale, commonly used for measuring small lengths. — **o. parallax.** =BINOCULAR PARALLAX. — **o. square,** *Surv.*, a small hand instrument for laying off a right angle by means of two mirrors set at an angle of 45 degrees. — **o. telegraphy,** *Mil.*, signaling by flags, heliograph, torches, rockets, etc. — **o. train,** a series of prisms or lenses.



1 Optical Square; 2 Diagram showing its use. The lines from *a* and *b* to the Instrument are at right angles when *b* can be seen in Mirror *d* (by reflection from Mirror *c*) in line with *a*.

op'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* By optics or sight; with reference to optics. — **optically active, o. inactive,** etc. See ACTIVE, 10, INACTIVE **G**, etc. — **o. double,** appearing double to the eye; — said of two stars apparently close together, but a vast distance from each other in the line of sight. — **o. positive, o. negative.** See DOUBLE REFRACTION.

op-ti'cian (ŏp-tĭ'shăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *opticien.* See OPTIC, *a.*] **1.** One skilled in optics. *Obs. or R.*
2. One who makes, or who deals in, optical glasses and instruments.

o-p-tic'i-ty (ŏp-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Physics & Chem.* Optical activity or rotatory power. See POLARIZATION, 2.

op'ti-co-. A combining form for *optic.*

op'tics (ŏp'tĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *optique*, L. *optice*, Gr. ὀπτική (sc. *θεωρία*). See OPTIC.] That branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light, the laws of its modification by opaque and transparent bodies, and the phenomena of vision.

op'ti-graph (ŏp'tĭ-grăf), *n.* [*optic* + *-graph.* See OPTIC, *a.*] An instrument for copying landscapes, etc. It consists of a telescope with a diagonal eyepiece, suspended vertically in gimbals beneath a fixed diagonal mirror. By moving the telescope so that a dot in the eyepiece appears to pass over the outlines of objects, a pencil attached to the telescope is made to copy the outline on paper.

op'ti-mate (ŏp'tĭ-māt), *a.* [L. *optimas, -atis*, adj., *optimates*, n. pl., the adherents of the best men, the aristocrats, fr. *optimus* the best.] Of or pert. to the nobility or aristocracy. — *n.* A noble or aristocrat; a chief man, as in a city.

op'ti-ma'tes (-mā'tēz), *n. pl.* [L. See OPTIMATE.] **1.** The nobility or aristocracy of ancient Rome, as opposed to the *populares.*
2. [*cap.*] *A.-S. Hist.* The members, collectively, of the national councils of Mercia, Wessex, and Sussex.

op'ti-me (ŏp'tĭ-mē), *n.* [L., adv. fr. *optimus* the best.] In Cambridge Univ., Eng., a man who obtains honors, but fails to get placed among the wranglers, in the mathematical tripos; — called **senior optime** or **junior optime** according as he is placed in the second or third class.

op'ti-mism (ŏp'tĭ-mĭz'm), *n.* [F. *optimisme*, fr. L. *optimus* the best.] **1.** *Metaph. & Ethics.* The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature, being the work of God, is ordered for the best, or that the ordering of things in the universe is such as to produce the highest good. Cf. PESSIMISM. *Optimism* is the original name of Leibnitz's doctrine that the world is the best possible world, based on the argument that God, being all-wise, must know all possible worlds; being all-powerful, must be able to create whichsoever he might choose; and, being all-good, must choose the best.
2. The quality of being the best or for the best.
3. A disposition to take the most hopeful view; — opposed to *pessimism.*

op'ti-mist (-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *optimiste.*] **1.** *Metaph.* An adherent of the doctrine of optimism.
2. One who looks on the bright side of things, or takes hopeful views; — opposed to *pessimist.*

op'ti-mist, *a.* Pertaining to optimists or optimism.

op'ti-mis'tic (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** *Metaph.* Of or pertaining to optimism; tending, or conforming, to the opinion that all events are ordered for the best.
2. Hopeful; sanguine; as, an *optimistic* view.

op'ti-mis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Optimistic. — **op'ti-mis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

op'ti-mize (ŏp'tĭ-mīz), *v. i. & t.*; -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To be optimistic; to treat optimistically.—**op'ti-mi-za'tion** (-mĭ-zā'shŭn; -mī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

op'ti-mum (-mŭm), *n.* [L., prop. neut. of *optimus* best.] **1.** The best or most favorable degree, quantity, etc.
2. *Biol.* The most favorable condition as to temperature, light, moisture, food, etc., for the growth and reproduction of an organism. Often used adjectively; as, *optimum* conditions, *optimum* temperature, etc.
optimum capacity (of an induction coil), *Elec.*, the capacity which, if placed across the break, will give the longest spark in the secondary circuit.

op'tion (ŏp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *optio*; akin to *optare* to choose, wish: cf. F. *option.*] **1.** The exercise of the power of choice: choice.
Transplantation must proceed from the *option* of the people, else it sounds like an exile. *Bacon.*
2. Power of choosing; the right of choice or election; an alternative.
There is an *option* left to the United States of America, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable, as a nation. *Washington.*
3. That which is offered for choice, or which is chosen, as an elective study in a university.
4. *Ch. of Eng.* A right formerly belonging to an archbishop to select any one dignity or benefice in the gift of a suffragan bishop consecrated or confirmed by him, for bestowal by himself when next vacant. It was annulled by Parliament in 1845.
5. A wishing; a wish. *Obs.* *Bp. Hall.*
6. *Fin. & Com.* A stipulated privilege, given to a party in a time contract, of demanding its fulfillment on any day within a specified limit.
Syn. — See ALTERNATIVE.

op'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Involving an option; depending on the exercise of an option; left to one's discretion or choice; not compulsory; as, *optional* studies; it is *optional* with you to go or stay. — *n.* An optional study; an elective.
— op'tion-al-ly, *adv.*
Original writs are either *optional* or peremptory. *Blackstone.*

op'to-. A combining form for *optic.*

op'to-gram (ŏp'tō-grăm), *n.* [*opto-* + *-gram.*] *Physiol.* An image of external objects fixed on the retina by the photochemical action of light on the visual purple. See VISUAL PURPLE.

op-tog'ra-phy (ŏp-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*opto-* + *-graphy.*] *Physiol.* The production of an optogram on the retina; the fixation of an image in the eye. See OPTOGRAM.

op-tom'e-ter (ŏp-tŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*opto-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the distance of distinct vision, or the accommodative scope of the eye, mainly for the selection of eyeglasses.


Optometer.

op-tom'e-trist (ŏp-tŏm'ĕ-trĭst), *n.* One who is skilled in or practices optometry.

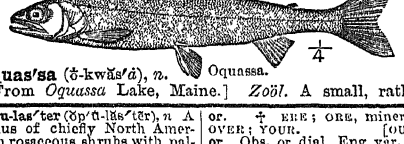
op-tom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* **1.** *Med.* Measurement of the range of vision, esp. by means of the optometer.
2. As defined (with minor variations) in the statutes of various States of the United States: **a** "The employment of subjective and objective mechanical means to determine the accommodative and refractive states of the eye and the scope of its functions in general." **b** "The employment of any means, other than the use of drugs, for the measurement of the powers of vision and adaptation of lenses for the aid thereof."

op-press'ment, op-pres'sure, *n.* Oppression. *Obs.*
op-prest'. Oppressed. *Ref. Sp.*
op'pro-bra'tion, *n.* [L. *opprobratio*, fr. *opprobrare* to reproach.] Opprobrious speaking; taunting. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
op-pro'bre, *n.* [F.] Opprobry.
op-pro'bri-ate, *v. t.* [L. *opprobriare.*] To make, or treat as, opprobrious. *Rare.*
‖ **op-pro'bri-um me'di-co'rum** (*mē'dĭ-kō'rŭm*; 201). [L.] The reproach of physicians.
op-pro'brous, *a.* [OF. *opprobrieus.*] Opprobrious. *Obs.*
op-pro'bry, *n. Obs.* **1.** Opprobrium.
2. Opprobrious language or treatment.
op-pug'nate, *v. t.* [L. *oppugnatus*, p. p.] To oppugn. *Obs.*—**op'pug-na'tor,** *n. Obs.*
op-pugn'er (*ŏ-pūn'ẽr*), *n.* One that oppugns.
oppresse. † OPPRESS.
O. P. Riots. [That is, *Old Prices Riots.*] Popular disturbances caused by an advance in the rates of admission at the New Covent Garden Theater in London, in 1809. They continued for several months, and some concessions were eventually made.
op-sig'a-my (ŏp-sĭg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀψιγαμία.] Marriage at an advanced age. *Rare.*
op'si-math (ŏp'sĭ-măth), *n.* [Gr. ὀψιμαθής late in learning.] One who begins to learn late in life. *Rare.*
op-sim'a-thy (ŏp-sĭm'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀψιμαθία.] Education late in life. *Rare.*
op'so-ma'ni-a (ŏp'sŏ-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀψομανία; ὄψον rich fare + μανία madness.] *Med.* Morbid desire for a special food. — **op'so-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*
op'so-na'tion. † OBSONATION.
op-so'ni-um (ŏp-sō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ὀψώνιον.] Food used as a relish. *R.*
opt. *Abbr.* Optative; optics.
op'ta-ble (ŏp'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *optabilis.*] That may be chosen; desirable. — **op'ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **op'ta-bly,** *adv. All Rare.*
optaine, opteyne. † OBTAIN.
op'ta-tive. Optative. *Ref. Sp.*
op'ta-tive-ly, *adv.* of OPTATIVE.
op'ti-dist (ŏp'tĭ-dĭst), *n.* A specialist in the science of optics.
op'ti-co-cil'i-a-ry (ŏp'tĭ-kō-sĭl'ĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the optic and ciliary nerves.
op'ti-co-pu'pil-la-ry, *n. Anat.* Pertaining to the optic nerve and the pupil.
op'ti-ma-cy (ŏp'tĭ-mȧ-sĭ), *n.* See OPTIMATE.] **1.** Government by the nobility. *Rare.*
2. Collectively, the nobility. *R.*
op'ti-mal (-măl), *a.* [L. *optimus* best.] Most suitable or favoring. *Rare.*
op-tim'i-ty (ŏp-tĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *optimitas*, fr. *optimus* the best.] State or fact of being best. *Rare.*
‖ **op'ti-mum' que est a'lĭ-e'na in-sa'ni-a fru'i.** [L.] And it is best to profit by the madness or folly of others.
Op'ti-mus Max'i-mus. [L., best (and) greatest.] See JUPITER.
optique. † OPTIC.
op'tive (ŏp'tĭv), *a.* [L. *optivus* chosen.] That may be chosen; —used in Roman law as opposed to *dative* or *testamentary.*
op'to-cele (ŏp'tō-sēl), **op'to-cœ'li-a** (-sē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. *optocœlia*; Gr. ὀπτικός optic + κοῖλος a hollow.] *Zool.* The cavity in the optic lobes of the brain in many animals. *B. G. Wilder.*
op'to-my-om'e-ter (ŏp'tō-mī-ŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*opto-* + *myo-* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An instrument for measuring the strength of the ocular muscles.
op'to-type, *n.* [*opto-* + *type.*] A test type for the eye.

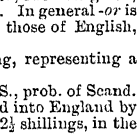
op'u-lence (ŏp'ū-lĕns), *n.* [L. *opulentia:* cf. F. *opulence.* See OPULENT.] Wealth; riches; affluence. *Swift.*
The *opulence* of human nature, which can run out to infinitude in any direction. *Emerson.*
o./'u-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Opulence. *Shak.*
o./'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *opulens, opulentus,* fr. *ops, opis,* power, wealth, riches; akin to Skr. *apnas* possessions: cf. F. *opulent.* Cf. COPIOUS.] Having a large estate or property; wealthy; rich; affluent; hence, luxuriant, profuse, etc.; as, an *opulent* city; an *opulent* citizen; *opulent* blossoms. — **op'u-lent-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — See RICH.


Opuntia (*O. tuna*)

O-pun'ti-a (ō-pŭn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A very large and characteristic genus of cactaceous plants, the prickly pears, having flat or terete joints usually studded with tubercles bearing sharp spines or prickly hairs or both. The flowers are mostly yellow, and often ornamental; they are succeeded by edible pulpy fruits, which in some species furnish an article of native diet and are also used to make fermented beverages. The tuna (*O. tuna*) and the Indian fig (*O. ficus-indica*) are often planted for hedges. Some species are of value as forage plants in arid regions. Though indigenous in America, the genus is represented in most tropical and warm regions by naturalized forms. Also *[l. c.],* a plant of this genus.
‖ **o'pus** (ō'pŭs), *n.; pl.* OPERA (ŏp'ĕ-rȧ). [L. See OPERA.] A work; work; specif.: **a** *Music.* A composition, or set of compositions, usually numbered in the order of its issue. **b** *Embroidery.* With qualifying adjective: Any of various kinds of old needlework, as: **o'pus An'gli-cum** (ăn'glĭ-kŭm) or **An'gli-ca'num** (-kā'nŭm) [LL *Anglicanum* English], (early) English work, also, embroidery closely imitating the freedom of painting in form; **o. a-ra'ne-um** (ā-rā'nē-ŭm) [L *aranеum,* neut. of *araneus* of a spider], embroidery in which long, straight lines form the patterns, as in the spider web; in the Middle Ages, embroidery in general; **o. con-su'tum** (kŏn-sū'tŭm) [L *consutum,* neut. of *consutus* sewed], cutwork or appliqué; **o. pec-ti'ne-um** (pĕk-tĭn'ē-ŭm) [LL. *pectineum,* neut. a., fr. L. *pecten, -inis,* comb], woven work done with the aid of an implement resembling a comb, in imitation of embroidery; **o. Phry'gi-cum** (frĭj'ĭ-kŭm) [erroneous for L. *Phrygium,* neut., Phrygian], embroidery of great richness, esp. when done with gold; — called also *Phrygian work;* **o. plu-ma'ri-um** (plō-mā'rĭ-ŭm; 115, 243) [L *plumarium,* neut. of *plumarius* of soft feathers], feather stitch; **o. pul'vi-na'ri-um** (pŭl'vĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭm; 115) [NL., fr. L. *pulvinar-ium,* neut. a., belonging to the couches of the gods], cross-stitch and tent-stitch work on canvas; **o. ti-ra'tum** (tĭ-rā'tŭm) [LL *tiratum,* neut. p. p. of *tirare* to draw], drawn work.
opus A'lex-an-dri'num (ā'lĕg-zăn-drī'nŭm) [L. *Alexandrinum* Alexandrian], a peculiar pavement consisting of marble tiles; commonly, a mosaic, sometimes an inlay, of white marble, porphyry, and green serpentine. — **o in-cer'tum** (ĭn-sûr'tŭm) [L *incertum,* neut. a., uncertain], according to Vitruvius, a certain kind of masonry in which small different-sized stones were firmly bedded in mortar. — **o. in'ter-ra'si-le** (ĭn'tĕr-rā'sĭ-lē) [L. *interrasile,* neut. of *interrasilis* worked in low relief], in Greco-Roman art, work in metal, chased or carved into low relief. — **o i-so'do-mum** (ī-sŏd'ō-mŭm) [NL. *isodomum,* neut., L. *isodomon,* fr. Gr. *ἰσόδομον* evenly built], in Greco-Roman building, stonework of squared blocks in regular courses of equal height. — **o. la'te-ri'ci-um** or **la'te-ri'ti-um** (lă'tē-rĭsh'ĭ-ŭm) [L. *latericium, -itium,* neut. of *latericius, -itius,* made of bricks], in Greco-Roman building, masonry of bricks or tiles of baked clay laid in mortar, much used for the facing of walls in stone masonry. — **o li'thostra'tum** (lĭth'ō-strā'tŭm) [NL., for L. *lithostrotum* mosaic work, Gr. *λιθόστρωτον*], a facing or covering of stone. — **o. mag'num** [L. *magnum,* neut. of *magnus* great], a magnum opus. — **o. mu-si'vum** (mū-sĭ'vŭm) [L. *musivum,* neut. of *musivus* artistic], mosaic. — **o. o'pe-ra'tum** (ŏp'ē-rā'tŭm), *pl.* OPERA OPERATA (ŏp'ĕ-rā'tȧ) [L. *operatum,* neut. p. p. of *operari* to work], *Theol.,* the work wrought, done, or effected; — a phrase of Roman Catholic theology, used in discussions on the sacraments to indicate that a sacrament is believed to be efficacious of itself or by its mere performance, irrespective of the spiritual state of the persons concerned in it, and opposed to **o'pus o'pe-rans,** *or* **o'pus o'pe-ran'tis,** "the work of the worker," which is used to indicate that a sacrament is believed to owe its efficacy to the spiritual state of the recipient or of the administrator or of both. — **o. pseu'di-so'do-mum** (sū'dĭ-sŏd'ō-mŭm) [NL., fr. Gr. *ψευδισόδομον,* neut a.], Greco-Roman masonry of a grade inferior to opus isodomum, having stone laid in courses but not of uniform height. — **o. re-ti'cu-la'tum** (rē-tĭk'ū-lā'tŭm) [L *reticulatum,* neut. of *reticulatus* netlike], according to Vitruvius, Roman masonry having a face of small stones cut to uniform squares and generally assumed to be set diagonally, the beds and joints at an angle of 45 degrees with the horizon. — **o. Sa'ra-ce'ni-cum** (săr'ȧ-sĕn'ĭ-kŭm) [LL. *Saracenicum,* neut. of *Saracenicus,* Saracen], carpets, esp. Oriental rugs; — the medieval term for such fabrics not made in Europe. — **o. sec'tile** (sĕk'tĭ-lē) [L. *sectile,* neut. of *sectilis* cut, divided], tiling or inlay of regularly cut and smooth stone. It is a variety of opus lithostratum. — **o. spi-ca'tum** (spĭ-kā'tŭm) [L. *spicatum,* neut. of *spicatus* laid in the shape of ears of corn], in masonry, herringbone work. — **o. tec-to'ri-um** (tĕk-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201) [L. *tectorium,* neut. a., of or belonging to a covering or plastering], according to Vitruvius, in Roman masonry, plastering or stucco. — **o. tes'se-la'tum** (tĕs'ē-lā'tŭm) [L. *tesselatum,* neut. of *tesselatus* checkered], mosaic. See TESSERÆ. — **o. Ve-ne'ti-a'num** (vē-nē'shĭ-ā'nŭm) [LL. *Venetianum,* neut. of *Venetianus* Venetian]. = TERRAZZO VENEZIANO. — **o. ver-mi'cu-la'tum** (vĕr-mĭk'ū-lā'tŭm) [L. *vermiculatum,* neut. of *vermiculatus* vermiculated], Greco-Roman decoration founded on spiral and curvilinear lines, esp. in mosaic and inlay.
o-pus'cule (ō-pŭs'kūl), **o-pus'cle** (ō-pŭs'l), *n.* [L. *opusculum,* dim. of *opus* work: cf. F. *opuscule.*] A small or petty work. — **o-pus'cu-lar** (-kū-lȧr), *a.*
o-pus'cu-lum (-kū-lŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -CULA (-lȧ). [L.] An opuscule. *Smart.*
-opy. A combining form denoting *sight, vision.* See -OPIA.


Oquassa.

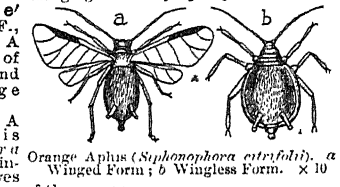
o-quas'sa (ō-kwŏs'ȧ), *n.* [From *Oquassa* Lake, Maine.] *Zoöl.* A small, rather slender trout (*Salvelinus oquassa*), found in the Rangeley Lakes of Maine. In lakes of Arctic America it is represented by a related form, *S. oquassa naresi.*
or (ôr), *prep., conj., & adv.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *ār,* adv., early, formerly; but influenced by the kindred compar. AS. *ǣr* before. See ERE, *prep. & adv.*] **1.** Ere; before; sooner than. *Obs. or Archaic.*
But natheless, while I have time and space,
Or that I forther in this tale pace. *Chaucer.*
2. Than. *Obs., or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
or ever, or ere, before; — *ever* being generally simply emphatic, with the force of *even, at all. Archaic.*
Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven
Or ever I had seen that day, Horatio! *Shak*
or, *conj.* [ME. *or,* fr. *outher, other, auther,* either, or, AS. *āwðer,* contr. fr. *āhwæðer; ā* aye + *hwæðer* whether (see AYE, WHETHER; cf. EITHER); or ME. *other, oðer, or,* may be fr. AS. *oððe,* akin to OHG. *odar, odo, eddo,* G. *oder,* Goth. *aippau* (*Orf. E. D.*); the *r* perh. due to the influence of a preceding word *other* or *outher* = either.] A coördinating particle that marks an alternative; as, you may read *or* may write, — that is, you may do one of the things at your pleasure, but not both. It often connects a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice of either; as, he may study law *or* medicine *or* he may go into trade.
☞ The alternative marked by *or* may be more emphatically set off by using the correlative *either* (formerly *other*) or, in indirect questions, *whether;* as, you may ride *either* to London *or* to Windsor; he is not wise, *or* handsome *either;* in doubt *whether* to go *or* to stay. *Or* formerly was sometimes used for *whether,* and is still in poetic use for *either;* as in, "Without *or* wave or wind" (*Coleridge*). It may join as alternatives terms expressing unlike things or ideas (as, is the orange sour *or* sweet?), or different terms expressing the same thing or idea; as, this is a sphere, *or* globe.


Or, *Her.*

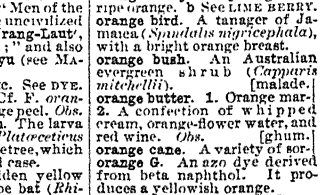
or, *n.* [F., fr. L. *aurum* gold. Cf. AURE-ATE.] *Her.* Yellow or gold color, — represented in drawing or engraving by small dots.
-or. [L. *-or:* cf. OF. *-or, -our, -eur,* F. *-eur.*] **1.** A noun suffix denoting an *act,* or a *state* or *quality;* as in *error, fervor, pallor, candor,* etc.
2. A noun suffix denoting an *agent* or *doer;* as in *auditor,* one who hears; *donor,* one who gives; *obligor, elevator.* It is correlative to *-ee.* In general *-or* is appended to words of Latin, and *-er* to those of English, origin. See -ER.
3. An ending of indeterminate meaning, representing a French *-oir;* as in *manor, mirror.*
o'ra (ō'rȧ; 201), *n.; pl.* -RAS (-rȧz). [AS., prob. of Scand. origin.] A money of account introduced into England by the Danish invaders and valued in 920 at 2½ shillings, in the Domesday Book (1086) at 20d. sterling.
or'ach } (ŏr'ăch), *n.* [F. *arroche,* corrupt. fr. L. *atri-*
or'ache } *plex,* Gr. *ἀτράφαξυς.*] Any plant of the genus *Atriplex,* esp. *A. hortensis.*
or'a-cle (ŏr'ȧ-k'l), *n.* [L. *oraculum,* fr. *orare* to speak, utter, pray: cf. F. *oracle.*] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* The medium by which a god reveals hidden knowledge or makes known the divine purpose; also, the place where the oracle is given.
2. The revelation or utterance supposed to issue from a divinity through a medium, usually a priest or priestess thought to be inspired; the response of an oracle to a question or petition. The utterances of the ancient oracles were commonly obscure and enigmatical. See DIVINATION; cf. DELPHIAN, DODONA.
3. Transferred: **a** A place or medium of communication from the God of Judaism and Christianity, as the holy of holies of the Jewish temple, the breastplate (with the Urim and Thummim) of the high priest, or an inspired prophet or teacher. **b** The revelation or message received from such a medium; specif., *pl.,* the Scriptures. **c** A command of the Pope. *Obs.*
4. A thing or person supposed to give oracular knowledge or decisions.
The country rectors . . . thought him an *oracle* on points of learning. *Macaulay.*
God hath now sent his living *oracle*
Into the world to teach his final will. *Milton.*
5. An authoritative or wise expression; a wise answer, or one delivered with aspect of oracular certainty.
o-rac'u-lar (ō-răk'ū-lȧr), *a.* [Cf. L. *oracularius.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an oracle; uttering oracles; forecasting the future; as, an *oracular* tongue.
2. Resembling an oracle in some way, as in solemnity, wisdom, authority, obscurity, ambiguity, dogmatism.
They have something venerable and *oracular* in that unadorned gravity and shortness in the expression. *Pope.*
— **o-rac'u-lar-ly,** *adv.* — **o-rac'u-lar-ness,** *n.*
o'ral (ō'rȧl), *a.* [L. *os, oris,* the mouth, akin to Skr. *ās.* Cf. ORISON, USHER.] **1.** Uttered by the mouth, or in words; spoken, not written; as, *oral* traditions; *oral* testimony.
2. Using speech or the lips; as, an *oral* teacher.
3. Of or pertaining to the mouth; surrounding or lining the mouth; as, *oral* cilia or cirri.
4. *Zoöl.* Designating the side on which the mouth is situated; on, or pertaining to, the same side as the mouth; actinal; — opposed to *aboral.*
Syn. — ORAL, VERBAL are often used as equivalent terms. But ORAL applies only to that which is spoken by word of mouth, and emphasizes the idea of utterance; as, *oral* tradition, *oral* confession, *oral* pleading, an *oral* examination; "I want to read these plays once with some very accurate guide, *oral* or printed" (*E. FitzGerald*). VERBAL strictly applies to that which is communicated in words, whether spoken or written, or to that which has to do with words in contradistinction to ideas; the term is employed esp. of transactions which are not committed to writing; as, a *verbal* message, a *verbal* contact; *verbal* criticism; "He often loses himself in little trifling distinctions and *verbal* niceties" (*T. Gray*); "From the deficiency of *verbal* memory he [Gray] seldom quoted" (*N. Nicholls*); "Youmans's version, . . . which was purely from hearsay, could make no pretension to *verbal* accuracy" (*J. Fiske*).
oral arm, *Zoöl.,* in jellyfishes, one of the armlike or streamerlike prolongations of the distal end of the manubrium. — **o. disk,** *Zoöl.,* in Polyzoa, the lophophore; in most polyps, the more or less flattened upper or free end of the body, bearing the mouth in its center and tentacles near or at its border. — **o. gestation,** *Zoöl.,* the carrying of eggs in the mouth until they hatch, as in certain fishes. — **o. method,** a method of instructing the deaf by which they are taught to speak, and to understand the speech of others, by lip reading, or speech reading. — **o. plate. a** *Zoöl.* One of the five interradial plates which together form the **oral ring** encircling the mouth of an echinoderm. **b** *Embryol.* The membrane closing the foregut. — **o. valves,** *Zoöl.,* in crinoids, the oral plates when so developed as to be capable of coming together like valves over the mouth.
o'ral-ism (ō'rȧl-ĭz'm), *n.* [*oral* + *-ism.*] Advocacy or use of the oral method of instructing the deaf. — **o'ral-ist,** *n.*
or'ange (ŏr'ĕnj; -ĭnj), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *arancia, arancio,* LL. *arangia,* Sp. *naranja,* Pg. *laranja;* all fr. Ar. *nāranj,* Per. *nārang;* cf. Skr. *nāranga* orange tree. The *o-* in F. *orange* is due to confusion with *or* gold, L. *aurum,* because the orange resembles gold in color.] **1.** The large globose fruit of the rutaceous tree *Citrus aurantium.* Botanically the orange is a berry consisting of ten or more separable pulpy carpels, each containing several seeds and numerous juicy cells, the exocarp being a yellow or reddish yellow leathery rind containing many oil glands. There are three principal subspecies of the orange, distinguished by shape, color, thickness of rind, and degree of acidity of pulp: (1) The sweet, or common, orange (*C. aurantium sinensis*). (2) The bitter, or Seville, orange (*C. aurantium bigaradia*). (3) The bergamot orange (*C. aurantium bergamia*). Numerous varieties, as the navel and blood oranges, exist in cultivation, also hybrids between the sweet orange and other species of *Citrus.* The aromatic peel is used in confectionery and preserves.


Flowering Branch of Orange. Reduced.

2. The orange tree, an evergreen, not over 30 feet in height, with oval unifoliolate leaves and fragrant white flowers. Its hard yellow wood is used for carving and turning.
3. Any of several other species of *Citrus* or their fruit, as the mandarin *orange* (*C. nobilis*).
4. With descriptive qualifier: Any of several trees or fruits more or less resembling the orange, as the Osage *orange.*
5. The color of the orange; reddish yellow.
6. Any pigment or dye producing an orange color. See DYE.
or'ange, *a.* Of or pertaining to an orange; of the color of an orange; reddish yellow; as, an *orange* ribbon.
☞ For phrases beginning with *orange* see *Vocabulary.*
Or'ange, *n.* A town and a former small principality now in the department of Vaucluse, France. In 1530 it became a possession of the house of Nassau, whence it passed to a house of princes, who were styled princes of Orange-Nassau, and of whom William, afterward William III. of England, was one. The territory was acquired by Louis XIV. and annexed to France, but the title continued to be held by the cousin of William and his descendants, who now are the royal line of the Netherlands. From the coincidence of the name with that of the fruit and the color, the wearing of orange ribbons, etc., became an emblem of attachment to William III. and the settlement of the crown as determined at the revolution of 1688–89, and hence became a practice of the Orangemen.
Or'ange, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Orange family or house in the Netherlands.
2. Of or pertaining to the Orangemen; designating, or pertaining to, those belonging to or in sympathy with them.
or'ange-ade' (-ād'), *n.* [F., fr. *orange.*] A drink made of orange juice and water; orange sherbet.


Orange Aphis (*Siphonophora citrifolii*). *a* Winged Form; *b* Wingless Form. × 10

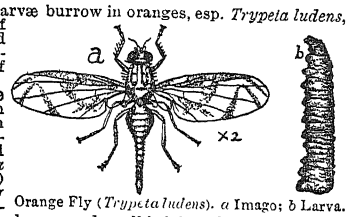
orange aphis. A black aphis (*Siphonophora citrifolii*) that infests the leaves and young twigs of the orange.
or'an-geat' (ŏr'ăn-zhăt'; *F. ŏ'rän'zhȧ'*), *n.* [F., fr. *orange.*] Candied orange peel; also, orangeade.
orange dog. The larva of the orange-tree butterfly.
orange flower. a The flower of the orange; an orange blossom. **b** The Mexican rutaceous shrub *Choisya ternata* or its flower. **c** The syringa or mock orange.


Orange Dog.

orange fly. Any of several small

Op'u-las'ter (ŏp'ū-lăs'tẽr), *n.* A genus of chiefly North American rosaceous shrubs with palmately lobed leaves, and corymbose white flowers.
op'u-lus (ŏp'ū-lŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of maple.] Guelder-rose.
opun. † OPEN.
O-pun'ti-a'les (ō-pŭn'shĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants consisting of the family Cactaceæ (which see).
o-pun'ti-oid. (-oid), *a.* [*Opuntia* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling *Opuntia* or a plant of that genus.
opunyone. † OPINION.
o'pye. † OPIE, opium.
o'que, o'qui. † OKA.
or. † ERE; ORE, mineral; OVER; YOUR.
or Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of **or,** *adv.* [F.] Now; — used to introduce a statement. *Obs.*
Or. *Abbr* Oregon; Oriental.
o'ra, *n., pl.* of OS, mouth.
o'ra-bas'su (ō'rȧ-bäs'ōō), *n.* Any of several South American titi monkeys of the genus *Callicebus,* esp. *C. moloch.*
orabill. † HORRIBLE.
oracion. † ORATION.
or'a-cl. Oracle. *Ref. Sp.*
or'a-cle, *v. t. & i.* To proclaim or speak as an oracle. *Obs. or R.*
— **or'a-cler,** *n. Obs.* [*Obs.*]
or'a-clize, *v. i. & t.* To oracle.
o-rac'u-lar'i-ty (ō-răk'ū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being oracular, or that which is oracular. *Rare.*
o-rac'u-list, *n.* [L. *oraculum* oracle + *-ist.*] An oracler. *Obs.*
o-rac'u-lize, *v. t.* To constitute as an oracle. *Obs.* — **o-rac'u-liz'er,** *n. Obs.*
o-rac'u-lous (ō-răk'ū-lŭs), *a.* Oracular. — **o-rac'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **o-rac'u-lous-ness,** *n. Alt R.*
o-rac'u-lum (ō-răk'ū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L., oracle.] An oracle; also, an oratory.
o'rad (ō'răd), *adv.* [L. *os, oris,* the mouth + let-*ad.*] *Zool.* Toward the mouth or oral region.
‖ **o'ra e sem'pre** (ō'rȧ ā sĕm'prā). [It.] Now and always.
‖ **o'ra et la-bo'ra.** [L.] Pray and work. [giraffe. *Obs.*]
o-ra'fe (ō-răf'ē), *n.* [OF.] A
orage. † ORACH.
‖ **o'rage'** (ō'rȧzh'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Storm, tempest. *Rare.*
2. *Music.* An organ stop imitative of the sound of a storm.
o-ra'gious (ō-rā'jŭs), *a.* [F. *orageux.*] Stormy. *Rare.*
or'ai-son. † ORISON.
o'ral, *n. Zoöl.* An oral plate or
‖ **o-ra'le** (ō-rā'lē), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *os, oris,* mouth.] = FANON a.
o'ral-ly, *adv* of ORAL. See -LY.
o-rang' (ō-răng'), *n.* The orang-utan.
O'rang-. [Malay *ōrang.*] In Malay, the first term in various tribal names, signifying "men" or "people." The three principal divisions so called are: the **O'rang-Ben'u-a,** or "Men of the Soil," including the uncivilized wild tribes; the **O'rang-Laut',** or "Men of the Sea;" and also the **O'rang-Ma-la'yu** (see MALAY, *n.,* 2).
or'ange I, II, III, etc. See DYE.
or'ange-a'do, *n.* [Cf. F. *orangeat.*] Candied orange peel. *Obs.*
orange basket worm. The larva of a small moth (*Plutæocentrus glaveri*) of the orange tree, which forms an oval larval case.
orange bat. A golden yellow Australian horseshoe bat (*Rhinonycteris aurantius*).
orange bead. A bead made of an orange pip or seed.
orange berry. a A young or unripe orange. b See LIME BERRY.
orange bird. A tanager of Jamaica (*Spindalis nigricephala*), with a bright orange breast.
orange bush. An Australian evergreen shrub (*Capparis mitchellii*). [malade.
orange butter. 1. Orange mar-
2. A confection of whipped cream, orange-flower water, and red wine. *Obs.* [ghum.
orange cane. A variety of sor-
orange G. An azo dye derived from beta naphthol. It produces a yellowish orange.
orange gourd. A gourd (*Cucurbita pepo ovifera*) with a small

flies whose larvæ burrow in oranges, esp. *Trypeta ludens*, native of Mexico, and *Ceratitis citriperda*, of Madeira.



Orange Fly (*Trypeta ludens*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva.

orange grass. An American hypericaceous weed (*Sarothra gentianoides*) with wiry stems, minute scalelike leaves, and small bright yellow flowers.

orange hawkweed. A European hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*) having flower heads with bright orange-red rays. It has become a pestilential weed in parts of New England and the middle United States.

Or'ange-ism (ôr'ĕn-jĭz'm ; ôr'ĭn-), *n.* Attachment to the principles of the society of Orangemen; the tenets or practices of the Orangemen. — **Or'ange-ist**, *n.*

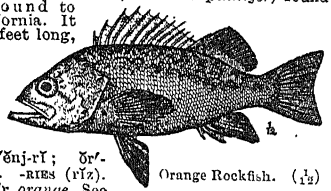
orange jessamine *or* **jasmine.** An East Indian rutaceous shrub or small tree (*Murraya exotica*) with evergreen, pinnate leaves and fragrant, white, bell-shaped flowers.

Or'ange-man (-măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-măn). One of a secret society organized in the north of Ireland in 1795, the professed objects of which are the defense of the reigning sovereign of Great Britain, the support of the Protestant religion, the maintenance of the laws of the kingdom, etc.; — so called in honor of William, Prince of Orange, who became William III. of England. See ORANGE, *n.*

orange oil. **a** An essential oil obtained from orange peel, hence also called **orange-peel oil.** It consists almost entirely of limonene, and is derived from both the bitter and the sweet orange. Sp. gr., usually, .848–.852. It is used principally for flavoring and perfumery. **b** Neroli oil.

orange pea. **1.** *Med.* A dried orange seed as an issue pea. **2.** A small unripe dried orange used to flavor liqueurs.

orange rockfish. A rockfish (*Sebastodes pinniger*) found from Puget Sound to southern California. It becomes two feet long, and is a common market fish.


Orange Rockfish. ($\frac{1}{12}$)

or'ange–root', *n.* The goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*).

or'ange-ry (ôr'ĕnj-rĭ ; ôr'ĭnj-), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (rĭz). [F. *orangerie*, fr. *orange*. See ORANGE.] **1.** A house or other protected place for raising oranges in cool climates.

2. Orange perfume, or orange-scented snuff. *Obs.*

orange scab. A disease of the orange manifested by small warts or excrescences on the leaves and fruit; also, the fungus (*Cladosporium citri*) causing this disease.

orange scale. Any of several scale insects which infest orange trees; esp., the purple scale (*Mytilaspis citricola*), the long scale (*M. gloveri*), and the red scale (*Chrysomphalus aurantii*).



Orange Scales. *a* The Broad Scale (*Lecanium hesperidum*); *b* Purple Scale (*Mytilaspis citricola*); *c* Long Scale (*Mytilaspis gloveri*); *d* Red Scale (*Chrysomphalus aurantii*); *d'* Male, *d''* Female of the last, much enlarged; *e* White Scale (*Aspidiotus nerii*). Nat. size, except *d'* and *d''*.

orange thorn. Any thorny Australian pittosporaceous shrub of the genus *Citriobatus*, the species of which bear large spherical orange-colored berries.

orange tip. Any of several small butterflies of the genus *Euchloë*, in which the males, or both males and females, have a conspicuous orange blotch at the tip of the fore wing. *E. genutia* occurs in early spring in the eastern United States.

orange'–tree' butterfly. A large black-and-yellow butterfly (*Papilio thoas cresphontes*) whose larva, which feeds on the orange and prickly ash, is known as the *orange dog*.

orange wine. **1.** Wine made of orange juice. **2.** *Med.* Wine made by fermenting a saccharine solution to which bitter orange peel has been added. It is used in medicine as a vehicle and mild tonic.

o-rang'–u-tan' } (ō-răng'ōō-tăn'; -tăng' ; ō'răng-ōō'tăn),
o-rang'–ou-tang' } *n.* [Malay *ōrang ūtan*, i. e., man of the woods; *ōrang* man + *ūlan* a forest, wood, wild, savage.] An anthropoid ape (*Pongo pygmæus*, syn. *Simia satyrus*) found in the low, swampy forests of Borneo and Sumatra. It is about two thirds as large as the gorilla, and is distinguished by its small ears, brown skin, and long, sparse, reddish brown hair. The adult male stands about four feet high and may weigh as much as 250 pounds. The arms are very long. The face, hands, and feet are naked, and in old males flattened expansions of the cheeks are developed. It is chiefly herbivorous and lives almost exclusively in tree tops, where it constructs rude temporary nests of leaves and branches in which to sleep. *In captivity*, like the chimpanzee, it has been taught to wear clothes and imitate the actions of men.


Orang-utan. Adult Male. $\frac{1}{24}$

o'rant (ō'rănt), *n* [L. *orans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *orare* to pray.] **a** In ancient Greek art, a female figure in the posture of prayer. **b** In early Christian art, a figure, usually a female one, standing with outstretched arms as in prayer. In the catacombs such figures are very common, and the attitude, as recalling the position of Christ on the cross, was regarded as especially significant. But *orant* is specif. used to designate an artistic symbol of the faithful dead, usually female without regard to the sex of the deceased.

O-ra'on (ō-rā'ŏn), *n.* One of a Dravidian people, chiefly of Chutia Nagpur, mostly heathen farmers and herdsmen. They are small and active, and very dark and ill-featured. Their language is Dravidian. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

‖ **o-ra'te fra'tres** (ō-rā'tē frā'trēz). [L., pray, brothers.] *R. C. Ch.* A call to prayer during the Mass for the acceptance or the obligation next after the offertory and lavabo and before the secret prayers; — from the opening words.

o-ra'tion (ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *oratio*, fr. *orare* to speak, utter, pray. Cf. ORISON.] **1.** A petition; prayer. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. An elaborate discourse, delivered in public, treating an important subject in a formal and dignified manner, esp., a discourse on some special occasion, as a funeral, an anniversary, a celebration, or the like; — distinguished from an argument in court, a popular harangue, a sermon, a lecture, etc.; as, Webster's *oration* at Bunker Hill.

3. Act or faculty of speech. *Obs.*, exc. rarely as rendering L. *oratio* in *oratio recta*, *oratio obliqua*. See DIRECT DISCOURSE.

4. Clamor; noise; uproar. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Address, speech, harangue.

or'a-tor (ŏr'ā-tẽr), *n.* [OF. *oratour*, F. *orateur*, L. *orator*, fr. *orare* to speak. Cf. ORATION.] **1.** Advocate; pleader. *Obs.*

2. One who utters a prayer; a petitioner. *Obs.*

3. *Law.* The petitioner or plaintiff in a bill or information in equity or chancery.

4. A public speaker; one who delivers an oration; esp., one distinguished for his skill and power as a public speaker; one who is eloquent.

I am no *orator*, as Brutus is. *Shak*

5. One who speaks as a representative. *Obs.*

6. *Eng. Universities.* Short for **public orator**, an officer who is the voice of the university on public occasions, who writes, reads, and records letters of a public nature, presents persons for honorary degrees, etc.

Or'a-tor Hen'ley (hĕn'lĭ). John Henley (1692-1756), formerly a celebrated London lecturer and public orator; — a nickname. — **Orator of the Human Race.** = ANACHARSIS CLOOTZ.

or'a-to'ri-an (-tō'rĭ-ăn ; 201), *a.* [L. *oratorius*.] **1.** Oratorical. *Obs.* *R. North.*

2. Pertaining to an oratory or the Fathers of the Oratory.

Or'a-to'ri-an, *n.* [Cf. F. *oratorien*.] *R. C. Ch.* One of the Fathers of the Oratory. — **Or'a-to'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Or'a-to'ri-an-ize** (-ĭz), *v. i.*

or'a-tor'i-cal (-tŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an orator or oratory; characterized by oratory; rhetorical; becoming to an orator; as, an *oratorical* essay. — **or'a-tor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

or'a-to'ri-o (ŏr'ā-tō'rĭ-ō ; 201), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIOS (-ōz). [It. See 2d ORATORY.] **1.** *Music.* A more or less dramatic text or poem, usually founded on some Scripture theme, set to music, in recitative, arias, choruses, etc., with an orchestral accompaniment, but without action, scenery, or costume; also, generically, this form of composition. Oratorio includes the developed form of **Passion music**, as in that of Bach, and sometimes has secular — as heroic or mythological — subjects. The great oratorios of Handel have given a lasting popularity to this form in England.

2. Performance or rendering of such a composition.

or'a-to-ry (ŏr'ā-tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *oratoria* (sc. *ars*) oratorical art.] Art of an orator; art of speaking in public eloquently or effectively; exercise of rhetorical skill in discourse; eloquence. "The *oratory* of Greece and Rome." *Milton.*

Syn. — See ELOCUTION.

or'a-to-ry, *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *oratorie*, fr. L. *oratorium*, fr. *oratorius* of praying, of an orator. Cf. ORATOR, ORATORIO.] **1.** A place of orisons, or prayer; esp., a chapel or small room set apart for private devotions.

An *oratory* . . . in worship of Dian *Chaucer.*

2. A worshiper's faldstool. *Obs.*

3. A place for the delivery of public speeches. *Obs.*

4. *R. C. Ch.* One of certain religious societies, notably: (1) the Fathers of the Oratory, — the first society to use the designation; (2) the French Oratory, founded in 1611 and lasting until the Revolution; (3) the present Oratory of the Immaculate Conception, founded at Paris in 1852.

orb (ôrb), *n.* [OF. *orb*, *orbe*, blind, F. *orbe* without light, blank, fr. L. *orbus* destitute.] *Arch.* A detail in mediæval architecture, probably a recessed panel surrounded by moldings, as one member of a blind arcade, or one of the spaces between the ribs of a Gothic vault. *Obs.*

orb (ôrb), *n.* [L. *orbis* circle, orb: cf. F. *orbe*.] **1.** Any of the azure transparent spheres conceived by the ancients to surround the earth, one within another, and to carry the heavenly bodies in their revolutions. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. A spherical body; a globe; esp., a celestial sphere (sun, moon, planet, or star); specif., *Obs.*, the earth.

In the small *orb* of one particular tear. *Shak.*

3. A ball, globe, or sphere in special senses: **a** A sphere of action; station; as, the *orb* of higher life. *Now Rare.*

But in our *orbs* we 'll live so round and safe *Shak.*

b A collective whole; a world; as, an *orb* of witnesses. **c** The eye, as luminous and spherical. *Poetic.*

A drop serene hath quenched their *orbs*. *Milton.*

d A circular or approximately circular ornament, especially when in high relief, as a boss or the key of a vault. *Rare.* **e** A sphere surmounted by a cross, represented in the left hand of a divine personage or a person of the Trinity. The orb and scepter are important parts of the English regalia. Scepters are often represented as crowned by a similar globe and cross, sometimes called *orb*

4. A circle; anything circular, as a disk, wheel, or ring; as, an *orb* of soldiers. *Poetic & Now Rare.*

The *orbs*
Of his fierce chariot rolled. *Milton.*

5. Specif.: **a** *Astron.* The orbit, or the plane of the orbit, of a planet or other heavenly body. *Obs.*

Instruct the planets in what *orbs* to run *Pope.*

b *Astrol.* That space on the celestial sphere within which a planet is supposed to exert its influence.

6. A period of time marked off by the revolution of a heavenly body. *Rare.* *Milton.*

orb (ôrb), *v. t.* ; ORBED (ôrbd); ORB'ING. **1.** To form into a disk or circle. *Milton. Lowell.*

2. To encircle; surround; inclose. *Poetic.*

The wheels were *orbed* with gold. *Addison.*

3. To cause to move in an orbit. *Rare.*

Syn. — Globe, ball, sphere.

orb, *v. i.* **1.** To move in an orbit. *Rare.*

2. To become round like an orb. *Poetic.*

And *orb* into the perfect star. *Tennyson.*

orbed (ôrbd), *a.* Having the form of an orb; round.

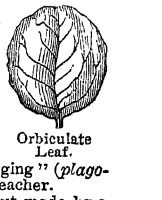
The *orbed* eyelids are let down. *Trench.*

or-bic'u-lar (ôr-bĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *orbicularis*, fr. *orbiculus* dim. of *orbis* orb: cf. F. *orbiculaire*.] **1.** Resembling, or having the form of, an orb; spherical; circular; orbiculate. "*Orbicular* as the disk of a planet." *De Quincey.*

2. *Petrog.* Containing rounded bodies, or orbs, consisting of minerals in generally radial groupings, usually in successive concentric zones, as corsite, orbicular granite, etc. — **or-bic'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), **or-bic'u-lar-ness**, *n.* — **or-bic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

orbicular bone. *Anat.* See LENTICULAR PROCESS. — **o. ligament,** *Anat.*, a strong band of fibers which surrounds the head of the radius and retains it in firm connection with the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna.

or-bic'u-late (ôr-bĭk'ū-lāt) } *a.* [L. *orbiculatus*. See ORBICULAR.] Having the form of an orb; circular, or nearly circular, in outline; as, an *orbiculate* leaf.


Orbiculate Leaf.

or-bic'u-late (-lāt), *n.* That which is orbiculate; esp., a solid of oval vertical section and circular horizontal section.

or-bic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* State or fact of being or becoming orbiculate. *Dr. H. More.*

Or-bil'i-us (ôr-bĭl'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* The schoolmaster (*Orbilius* Pupillus) of the Roman poet Horace, who describes him as "fond of flogging" (*plagosus*); — often used as the type of any such teacher.

or'bit (ôr'bĭt), *n.* [L. *orbita* a track or rut made by a wheel, course, circuit, fr. *orbis* a circle: cf. F. *orbite*.] **1.** *Anat.* The cavity of the skull in which the eye and its appendages are located; the eye socket. In man each orbit is a somewhat pyramidal cavity, the frontal sphenoid, ethmoid, superior maxillary, malar, lachrymal, and palatine bones entering into the formation of its walls. The optic foramen for the optic nerve is at the apex of the cavity, and eight other openings give passage to nerves, blood vessels, and the nasal duct. It contains a quantity of fatty tissue which helps to form a cushion for the eyeball.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** The skin around the eye of a bird. **b** The depression in the front of the carapace of a crustacean in which the eyestalk is situated. **c** A raised, or otherwise marked, area around the compound eye of an insect.

3. An orb or ball. *Rare & Improper.*

Roll the lucid *orbit* of an eye. *Young.*

4. *Astron.* The path described by a heavenly body in its revolution around another body; as, the *orbit* of Jupiter, of the earth, of the moon, or of a comet.

5. *Law.* Of a right, the sum, or extent, of the advantages conferred by its enjoyment. *Rare.*

or'bit-al (ôr'bĭ-tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an orbit; as, *orbital* revolution; *orbital* arch.

orbital arch, the curved upper edge of the orbit. — **o. con-**

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round yellow hard-shelled fruit; also, its fruit.

orange gum. An Australian myrtaceous tree (*Angophora lanceolata*) with yellow wood.

orange lead (lĕd). A pigment of the same composition as minium or red lead, Pb_3O_4, but lighter in color, obtained by roasting white lead at a low red heat.

or'ange-leaf, *n.* A rubiaceous evergreen shrub (*Coprosma lucida*) of New Zealand.

orange-leaf beetle. See LEAF HOPCHER.

orange lily. Either of two lilies (*Lilium croceum* and *L. bulbiferum*) having bright orange-colored erect flowers.

orange maggot. The larva of an orange fly.

orange melon. = CHITO MELON.

orange milkwort. A handsome milkwort (*Polygala lutea*) of the southern United States with orange-colored flowers.

orange miller. An artificial fly for bass, having an orange body ribbed with gold tinsel, white wings, and legs of white hackle.

orange mineral, orange minium. = ORANGE LEAD.

Orange Peel. Sir Robert Peel (1788–1850); — so called contemptuously by his opponents, when Chief Secretary for Ireland (1812–18), because of his opposition to Roman Catholic emancipation and his maintenance there of English and Protestant ascendancy.

or'ange-peel' buck'et. A form of excavator or dredger bucket or grab (see GRAB, *n.*, 4 b). Cf. CLAMSHELL, 3. See BUCKET.

orange pekoe. A kind of black tea with a very delicate flavor.

orange pippin. An orange-colored apple with acid flavor.

orange quince. A variety of quince with roundish, yellow fruit of excellent flavor.

orange quit. A Jamaican honey creeper (*Glossyptila vufficollis*).

or'ang-er (ŏr'ĕn-jẽr), *n.* A vessel used to carry oranges. *Rare.*

Orange River ebony. See EUCLEA.

Orange sand formation. *Geol.* = LAFAYETTE FORMATION.

or'ange-taw'ny, *a. & n.* Deep orange-yellow; dark yellow.

orange water. Spirit distilled from orange peel and sweetened, formerly in repute as a cordial.

or'ange-y, *a.* Resembling an orange. *Colloq.*

Or'ang-ism (ŏr'ĕn-jĭz'm), **Or'ang-ist** (-jĭst). Var. of ORANGEISM, ORANGEIST.

or'ange-ite (-jīt), *n. Min.* An orange-yellow variety of thorite.

or'ang-ize, *v. t. & i.* To make, or to be, conformable to Orangeism. *Rare.* [*n.*, 2.]

O'rang Ma-la'yu. See MALAY, 1.

o-rang'-ou-tang', o-rang'-ou-tan'. Vars. of ORANG-UTAN.

‖ **o'rans** (ō'rănz ; 201), *n.* ; *pl.* ORANTES (ō-răn'tēz). [L., p. pr.] An orant. [UTAN.]

o-ran'-u-tan'. Var. of ORANG-UTAN.

‖ **o'ra pro no'bis.** [L.] Pray for us; — refrain of a litany to the Virgin in the liturgy of the Roman Catholic Church.

o-ra'ri-an (ō-rā'rĭ-ăn ; 115), *a.* [L. *orarius*.] Of or pert to the coast or seashore — *n.* A coast dweller.

o-ra'ri-on (-ŏn), *n* ; *pl.* -RIA (-ă). [NGr. ὡράριον, fr. LL *orarium*, in L., a napkin, handkerchief.] *East. Ch.* The stole worn by a deacon.

o-ra'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIA (-ă). [LL.] *Eccl* A stole.

o'ra-ry (ō'rā-rĭ ; 201), *n.* [LL *orarium*.] A stole. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **o'ra ser-ra'ta.** [L.] *Anat.* Serrated margin of the retina.

orason. ✝ ORISON.

o-rate', *v. i.* [See ORATION.] To make oration. *Humorous.*

o-ra'tion, *n. i.* To deliver an oration. *Colloq.*

o-ra'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to prayer. *Rare.* [*Rare.*]

o-ra'tio n-er, *n.* An orator

‖ **o-ra'tor fit, po-e'ta na'sci-tur** (nās'ĭ-tŭr). [L.] The orator is made, the poet is born.

or'a-to'ri-al (ŏr'ā-tō'rĭ-ăl ; 201), *a.* Oratorical *Rare. Swift.* — **or'a-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv. Rare.*

or'a-tor'ic (-tŏr'ĭk), *a.* Oratorical.

or'a-to'ri-ous, *a.* [L. *oratorius*.] Oratorical. *Obs.* — **or'a-to'ri-ous-ly**, *adv. Obs.*

or'a-tor-ize (ŏr'ā-tẽr-īz), *v. i.* To play the orator. *Colloq. or R.*

or'a-tor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

or'a-to-ry, *a.* [L. *oratorius*.] Oratorical. *Obs.*

oratour. ✝ ORATOR.

or'a-tour', orature, *n.* [OF. *oratour, oratoire*, oratory.] Oratory; also, oracle. *Obs.*

or'a-tour'ly, *adv.* Oratorically. *Obs. Scot.* [male orator.]

or'a-tress (ŏr'ā-trĕs), *n.* A female orator.

or'a-trice, *n.* [In imitation of F. feminines in *-trice*.] = ORATRESS. *Obs.*

or'a-trix (-trĭks). *n.* ; *L. pl.* -TRICES (ŏr'ā-trĭ'sēz). [L.] A female orator.

orb, *a.* [L. *orbus*.] Bereft, as of children. *Obs.*

orb'al, *a.* [*orb* + *-al*.] Orblike; circular. *Obs.*

or'bate, *a.* [L. *orbatus*, p. p. of *orbare* to bereave, *orbus* bereft.] Bereft; fatherless; childless. *Obs.* — **or-ba'tion,** *n. Obs.*

orbd. Orbed. *Ref. Sp.* [*Obs.*]

orbed, *a.* [See ORBATE.] Bereft.

or'bic (ôr'bĭk), **or'bi-cal,** (-bĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *orbicus* (doubtful form), fr. *orbis* orb.] Orbicular. *Rare.*

or'bi-cle (ôr'bĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis* orb.] A small orb, or sphere. *Obs. or R.*

Or-bic'u-la. (ôr-bĭk'ū-lă), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of DISCINA.

‖ **or-bi'cu-la'ris** (-bĭk'ū-lā'rĭs ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *orbicularis*. See ORBICULAR.] *Anat.* A muscle whose fibers encircle an orifice. The **or-bi'cu-la'ris o'ris** surrounds the mouth: the **or-bi'cu-la'ris pal'pe-bra'rum**, the opening of the orbit.

or-bic'u-late-ly, *adv.* of ORBICULATE.

Or-bic'u-loi'de-a (ôr-bĭk'ū-loi'dē-ă), *n.* [NL. ; L. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis* orb + *-oid*.] *Paleon.* See DISCINA.

‖ **or'bis sci-en'ti-a'rum.** [L.] Circle, or orb, of the sciences.

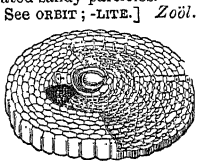
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volutions. *Anat.* See ORBITAL LOBE **a**. — **orbital fossa.** *Zoöl.* = ORBIT, 2 **b**. — **o. index,** *Craniom.*, the ratio of the length of the orbital cavity (measured from the dacryon to the farthest opposite border) to its greatest height (which is determined by a line at right angles with the preceding), usually expressed in hundredths of the length. Skulls having an orbital index of 83 (or sometimes 84) to 89 are called **mesoseme**; those having an index below 83 (or 84), **microseme**; and those having an index of 90 or more, **megaseme.** See CRANIOMETRY. — **o. lobe. a** *Anat.* The portion of the lower surface of the frontal lobe of the brain which overlies the orbits. It is divided by a branched sulcus (the **orbital sulcus**) into the **internal, anterior,** and **posterior, orbital convolutions,** which are the continuations respectively of the superior, middle, and inferior frontal convolutions. **b** *Zoöl.* The anterior lateral part of the carapace of a crab. — **o. nerve,** *Anat.*, the temporomalar nerve. — **o. point,** *Craniom.*, the lowest point of the lower border of the orbit. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.* — **o. sulcus.** *Anat.* See ORBITAL LOBE **a**.

or'bi-to- (ôr'bĭ-tō-). A combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, an orbit*, specif. *the orbit of the eye.*

Or'bi-to-li'na (ôr'bĭ-tō-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL. See ORBITOLITES; 2d -INA.] *Paleon.* A genus of Foraminifera very abundant in the Cretaceous, having a bowl-shaped or depressed conic siliceous test with agglutinated sandy particles.

Or'bi-to-li'tes (-lĭ'tēz), *n.* [NL. See ORBIT; -LITE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Foraminifera, with both fossil and living species which form broad, thin, circular disks, containing numerous small chambers disposed concentrically about a few spirally wound primordial chambers.



Orbitolites, with part of the surface cut away to show the internal structure.

or'bi-to-na'sal (-nā'zăl), *a.* [*orbito-* + *nasal.*] *Craniol.* Of or pertaining to the orbital and nasal portions of the skull. — **orbitonasal index,** a ratio denoting the relative projection of the root of the nose beyond the plane of the eye orbits. The sum of two lines each extending from the front point of the outer edge of one of the orbits to the lowest point on the root of the nose, divided into the direct distance (multiplied by 100) between the two orbital points found, gives the index. Subjects having indices of from 110 to 112.9 (or sometimes of 107.5 to 110) are called **mesopic**; below 110 (or 107.5), **platyopic**; above 113 (or 110), **prosopic.** See CRANIOMETRY.

or'bi-to-sphe'noid (-sfē'noid), *a.* [*orbito-* + *sphenoid.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a paired element of the skull situated between the presphenoid and frontal. In man it forms the lesser wing of the sphenoid. —*n.* An orbitosphenoid bone or process.

Or'bu-li'na (ôr'bū-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *orbis* orb.] *Zoöl.* A genus of minute Foraminifera having a globular unilocular shell.



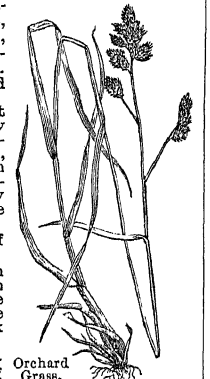
Orbulina (*O. universa*).

orb'y (ôr'bĭ), *a.* [From 2d ORB.] Orblike; having the course of an orb; revolving. "*Orby* hours." *Chapman.*

or'ce-in (ôr'sē-ĭn), *n.* [See ORCIN.] *Chem.* A red nitrogenous dyestuff got from orcin by action of aqueous ammonia and atmospheric oxygen. It is the essential coloring matter of cudbear and archil, and is closely related to litmus.

or'chard (ôr'chĕrd), *n.* [AS. *orceard, ortgeard;* cf. Goth. *aúrtigards;* prob. fr. L. *hortus* garden + AS. *geard* yard. See YARD inclosure.] **1.** A garden. *Obs.*

2. A plantation of fruit trees; an inclosure containing fruit trees; also, the trees, collectively; — used esp. of apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, or the like, less often of nut-bearing trees or of sugar maples. **in orchard,** planted with orchard trees.



Orchard Grass.

orchard grass. One of the most valuable and widely grown hay and pasture grasses (*Dactylis glomerata*). It is tall and stout, growing in tufts with loose open panicles. It is often used in mixtures of lawn grass for shady places. In Great Britain more often called *cocksfoot.*

or'chard-ing, *n.* Cultivation of orchards; orchards, in general.

orchard oriole. A common oriole (*Icterus spurius*) of eastern North America, smaller than the Baltimore oriole. The adult male is rich chestnut with a black head, neck, and upper back.

or-che'sis (ôr-kē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ὄρχησις. See ORCHESTRA.] Art of dancing, esp. in the Greek chorus.

Or'ches-ti'dæ (ôr'kĕs-tī'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀρχηστής a dancer. See ORCHESTRA.] *Zoöl.* The family containing the beach fleas. **Or-ches'ti-a** (ôr-kĕs'tĭ-ȧ) is the typical genus. — **or-ches'ti-an** (-ăn), *n.* — **or-ches'ti-id** (-ĭd), *n.*

or'ches-tra (ôr'kĕs-trȧ; *formerly often, still occas.*, ôr-kĕs'trȧ), *n.* [L. *orchestra*, Gr. ὀρχήστρα, orig., the place for the chorus of dancers, fr. ὀρχεῖσθαι to dance.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* In ancient Greek theaters, the circular space used by the chorus, in front of the proscenium. In Roman theaters it was a corresponding semicircular space used for the seats of persons of distinction.

2. Dancing. *Obs.*

3. In a modern theater or other public hall, the space used by a band of instrumental performers, commonly just in front of the stage, and at or below the level of the auditorium floor. By extension, the forward part, sometimes all, of the main floor in a theater. Cf. STALL, *n.*, in a theater.

4. *Music.* A band of performers on various instruments, including esp. those of the viol class, adapted for rendering the larger kinds of concerted music, as symphonies, overtures, etc., and the accompaniments of operas, oratorios, masses, and the like, or for playing the slighter concerted music for theatrical performances, dances, etc.; — commonly distinguished from the military or street *band* of players on wind instruments, and from a group of solo players for rendering chamber music, as *septets, octets,* etc. The modern concert orchestra is composed of four important groups of instruments, the three "bands:" (1) *strings* — first and second violins, violas, violoncellos, and contrabasses — the largest and predominant group, sometimes used alone as a **string orchestra**: (2) *wood-wind* — flutes, oboes, bassoons, and clarinets; (3) *brass* — horns, trumpets, trombones; and the "battery" or (4) *percussives* — tympani, cymbals, triangle, etc. Other instruments, as the harp, are introduced for special effects. Each of the three bands and some of their subgroups can play full harmony by themselves, but the surpassing power and expressiveness of the orchestra lies in the possibility of combining members of different groups, each contributing its appropriate timbre to the rich total effect. See ORCHESTRATION.

or-ches'tral (ôr-kĕs'trăl; ôr'kĕs-trăl; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for, or performed in or by, an orchestra. — **or-ches'tral-ly,** *adv.*

or'ches-trate (ôr'kĕs-trāt), *v. t. & i.*; OR'CHES-TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd); OR'CHES-TRAT'ING (-trāt'ĭng). To compose or arrange (music) for an orchestra

or'ches-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n. Music.* The arrangement of music for an orchestra; orchestral treatment of a composition; instrumentation. The science of *orchestration* treats of the structure, manipulation, compass, and timbre of the orchestral instruments, their effective combination, and the writing of orchestral score. The essentials of good orchestration are: proper distribution of the harmony to secure the prominence of leading parts, and balance of tone; contrast, as between the different divisions of instruments; variety, as by mixing "tints" or timbres from the different groups; and appropriateness of timbre to the sentiment. Called also *instrumentation.*

or-ches'tric (ôr-kĕs'trĭk), *a.* Orchestral.

or-ches'tri-on (-trĭ-ŏn), *n.* A large music box like an elaborate barrel organ, provided with different stops, imitating a variety of orchestral instruments.

or'chid (ôr'kĭd), *n.* [L. *orchis*, wrongly inflected *orchidis*, etc. See ORCHIS.] Any plant of the family Orchidaceæ.

Or'chi-da'ce-æ (ôr'kĭ-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large family of perennial epiphytic or terrestrial plants, the orchid family, considered the most highly developed of the monocotyledons. They have entire sheathing leaves, sometimes reduced to scales, and usually showy flowers of remarkable structure; the calyx consists of three often petaloid sepals, the corolla of three petals, one of which (the *labellum* or *lip*) differs greatly from the others and is often spurred. The one fertile stamen is variously united with the gynœcium into a *column;* and the pollen is coherent in waxy or powdery masses (*pollinia*) attached at the base to a viscid gland which adheres to the bodies of visiting insects. The family is noted for the wide variety of its adaptations to cross-pollination. The ovary is completely inferior, and the numerous minute seeds are without endosperm, but contain chlorophyll to aid in the development of the embryo. There are about 415 genera and 5,000 species of orchids, most abundant in the tropics. Those of temperate regions are mainly terrestrial, with less conspicuous flowers; a large number of the tropical epiphytes are cultivated in glasshouses. Among the more important and familiar genera are *Cypripedium, Blephariglottis, Dendrobium, Calttleya, Oncidium, Odontoglossum,* etc. *Vanilla* and *Orchis* are the only genera of economic interest. — **or'chi-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Or'chi-da'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** A Lindleyan alliance including the orchids. **b** An order of monocotyledonous plants embracing the Orchidaceæ and Burmanniaceæ. They are characterized by the irregular flowers, inferior compound ovary, and minute exendospermous seeds.

or'chid-ist (ôr'kĭ-dĭst), *n.* A cultivator of orchids.

or'chi-do- (ôr'kĭ-dō-), **orchid-.** Combining form from Greek ὄρχις, gen. ὄρχιος or ὄρχεως (not ὀρχιδος), *testicle.*

or'chid-ol'o-gy (ôr'kĭ-dŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*orchido-* + *-logy.*] The branch of botany or horticulture which treats of orchids. — **or'chid-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

or'chi-o- (ôr'kĭ-ō-), **or'chi-** (ôr'kĭ-), **or'cho-** (ôr'kō-). Combining forms from Greek ὄρχις, ὄρχιος, *testicle.*

Or'chis (ôr'kĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὄρχις a testicle, the orchis; — so called from its tubers.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of plants typifying the family Orchidaceæ, and consisting of terrestrial herbs with fleshy tubers or rootstocks and spicate flowers with a spurred lip, the pollinia borne in a common pouch. The species are especially abundant in Europe. The male orchis (*O. mascula*), *O. morio, O. maculata,* and others, have received many vernacular names. Two species occur in the United States, including the showy orchis (*O. spectabilis*). *O. morio* and others yield the drug salep.



Orchis (*O. maculata*), much reduced.

2. [*l. c.*] *pl.* ORCHISES (-ēz; -ĭz). An orchid; specif., one of the genus *Orchis.*

or-chi'tis (ôr-kī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄρχις testicle + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the testicles. — **or-chit'ic** (-kĭt'ĭk), *a.*

or-chot'o-my (ôr-kŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀρχοτομία; ὄρχις testicle + τεμνειν to cut.] *Surg.* Excision of the testicles.

or'cin } (ôr'sĭn; -sĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [From same source as
or'cin-ol } *orchil, orchilla, archil;* cf. F. *orcine.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline substance, $C_6H_3{\cdot}CH_3{\cdot}(OH)_2$ [1:3:5], obtained from certain lichens (*Roccella, Lecanora,* etc.), from extract of aloes, and artificially from some derivatives of toluene. It changes readily into orcein. A methyl derivative of orcin is called *β-orcin, beta-orcin,* or *betorcin.*

Or'cus (ôr'kŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* **a** The lower world or world of the dead; Hades. **b** The god of Hades; Hades, or Pluto.

or-dain' (ôr-dān'; *orig. accented* or'dain), *v. t.*; OR-DAINED' (-dānd'); OR-DAIN'ING. [ME. *ordeinen*, OF. *ordener* (3d sing. pres. *ordeine*), F. *ordonner*, L. *ordinare*, fr. *ordo, ordinis,* order. See ORDER; cf. ORDINANCE.] **1.** To arrange in rows or order; esp., to draw up in battle array. *Obs.*

2. To prepare; to make ready. *Obs.*

3. To appoint to a duty, office, or the like; — as, horsemen were *ordained* to carry the messages. *Obs. or R.*

Being *ordained* his special governor. *Shak.*

4. *Eccl.* To invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions; to introduce into the office of the Christian ministry by the laying on of hands, or by other forms; to set apart by the ceremony of ordination.

5. To assign; allot; as, goods *ordained* for the poor. *Obs.*

6. To establish by appointment, decree, or law; to constitute; decree; appoint; institute; enact; esp., of the Deity, fate, etc., to destine; to predestine.

Jeroboam *ordained* a feast in the eighth month. 1 *Kings* xii 32.

7. To command; to order. *Obs. or Archaic.*

or-dain', *v. i.* **1.** To get ready; to prepare. *Obs.*

2. To issue an order or decree.

or-dain'er (-ēr), *n.* [OF. *ordencor.*] One who ordains; specif. [*cap.*], *Eng. Hist.*, one of a commission of twenty-one nobles and prelates appointed under Edward II., in 1310, to frame ordinances, esp. to regulate the King's household.

or'de-al (ôr'dē-ăl; -dēl), *n.* [AS. *or dăl, ordǣl*, a judgment; akin to D. *oordeel*, G. *urteil, urtheil;* orig., what is dealt out, the prefix *or-* being akin to *ā-* compounded with verbs, G. *er-, ur-*, Goth. *us-*, orig. meaning, out. See DEAL, *v. & n.*] **1.** A primitive means used to determine guilt or innocence by submitting the accused to dangerous or painful tests supposed to be under divine or superhuman control, escape from injury being ordinarily taken as a vindication of innocence. Ordeals are common to many primitive peoples, and were a part of judicial procedure in Europe as late as the 13th century, and sporadically much later. The chief forms were the ordeal by battle, the ordeal by fire, the ordeal by water, used esp. where witchcraft was charged, and the ordeal by lots. In England the various forms were abolished in 1215-19, except the ordeal by battle.

2. Anything used to test character or endurance; any severe trial; a trying experience.

or'de-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to trial by ordeal.

ordeal bark. The poisonous bark of a West African cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Erythrophlæum guineënse*), used in native ordeals.

ordeal bean. The Calabar bean.

ordeal root. The poisonous root of an African species of *Strychnos* used like the ordeal tree.

ordeal tree. a A poisonous apocynaceous tree of Madagascar (*Tanghinia venenifera*). Persons suspected of crime are forced to eat the seeds of the plumlike fruit, and criminals are put to death by being pricked with a lance dipped in the juice of the seeds. **b** The ordeal bark. **c** The South African apocynaceous tree *Acokanthera venenata*, whose bark is used as an arrow poison.

or'der (ôr'dẽr), *n.* [ME. *ordre*, F. *ordre*, fr. L. *ordo, ordinis.* Cf. ORDAIN, ORDINAL.] **1.** A body or society of persons united by some common rule of obligation or honorary distinction. Specif.: **a** A monastic brotherhood or society; a religious body, esp. an aggregate of separate communities, living under a distinctive rule, discipline, or constitution; as, the Benedictine *order.* **b** One of certain knightly fraternities bound by a discipline both religious and military, as that of the knights of the

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or'bit-ar, *a.* [Cf. F. *orbitaire.*] Orbital. *Rare.*

Or'bit-e-la'ri-æ (ôr'bĭ-t-ē-lā'rĭ-ē; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *orbis* an orb + *tela* a web.] *Zoöl.* The geometric spiders. — **or'bi-te'lar** (-tē'lär), *a.* — **or'bi-te-la'ri-an** (-tē-lā'rĭ-ăn; 114), *a. & n.* — **or'bi-tele** (ôr'bĭ-tēl), *n.* — **or'bi-te'lous** (-tē'lŭs), *a.*

Or'bi-toi'des (-t o ĭ'dēz), *n.* [NL.; L. *orbita* orbit + *-oid.*] *Paleon.* A genus of Foraminifera similar to *Nummulites*, but with radially arranged chambers and several layers of small chambers superimposed on both surfaces of the layer of large chambers It extended from the Upper Cretaceous to the Miocene.

or-bit'o-lite (ôr-bĭ't'ō-līt), *n. Paleon.* A fossil of the genus *Orbitolites.*

or'bi-to-ma'lar, *a. Anat.* Pert. to the orbit and malar bone.

or'bi-to-sphe-noi'dal, *a.* Orbitosphenoid.

orbit sweeper. *Astron.* An instrument, an equatorial in general form, but with a third axis at right angles to the declination axis, devised by Sir George Airy. It is used in searching for an expected comet.

or'bi-tude, or **'bi-ty,** *n.* [L. *orbitudo, orbitas,* fr. *orbus*: cf. F. *orbité.* See ORBATE.] Orbation. *Obs.*

orb'less, *a.* See -LESS.

orb'let, *n.* A small orb.

orb weaver. A spider of the group Orbitelariæ.

O. R. C. *Abbr.* Order of the Red Cross; Orange River Colony

orc (ôrk), *n.* [L. *orca* a kind of whale: cf. F. *orque.*] The grampus or a supposedly similar sea animal.

Or'ca (ôr'kȧ), *n.* [NL.; fr L. *orca* a kind of whale.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the killer whales.

or-ca'di-an (ôr-kā'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Orcades* the Orkney Islands.] Of or pert. to the Orkney Islands. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Orkneys.

or'ca-net, **or'cha-net** (ôr'kȧ-nĕt), *n.* [F. *orcanète, orcanette,* for *arcanette.* See ALKANET.] = ALKANET, 2.

orceard. † ORCHARD.

orch. † ORC.

or'chal (ôr'kăl). Var. of ARCHAL.

or'cha-net (ôr'kȧ-nĕt). Var. of ORCANET.

or'chard, *v. t.* To obtain naval stores (tar, pitch, resin, and turpentine) from (pine trees) by making wounds for the purpose *Cant.*

orchard house. *Hort.* A glasshouse for raising fruit trees.

or'chard-ist, *n.* One who cultivates an orchard.

or'chard-man, *n.* An orchardist.

orchard tree. A tree grown in orchards; a fruit tree.

or'chat, *n.* [Cf. Gr. ὄρχατος a row of trees, a garden.] An orchard. *Obs.*

‖ **or-cha'ta** (ôr-chä'tȧ), *n.* [Sp. *horchata.*] A drink consisting of sweetened and diluted milk of almonds. *Sp. Amer.*

or'chel (ôr'kĕl), *n.* [See ARCHIL.] = ARCHIL, 1.

or-chel'la (ôr-kĕl'ȧ), *n.* [Cf. It. *orcella*, OSp. *orchillo.* See ARCHIL.] = ARCHIL, 1.

orchella weed. = ARCHIL, 2.

or'che-mat'i-cal, *a.* [Gr. ὀρχηματικός, fr. ὄρχημα, in pl. ὀρχήματα, dances, dancing.] Lit., pert. to dancing; hence, marked by passing over or omission. *Obs.* [of CHRIN.]

or'chen. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of **or'che-sog'ra-phy** (ôr'kĕ-sŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄρχησις dance + *-graphy.*] A treatise on dancing. *Rare.*

or'ches-ter (ôr'kĕs-tẽr), *n.* [F. *orchestre.*] = ORCHESTRA.

or-ches'tic (ôr-kĕs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀρχηστικός.] Pert. to dancing. —*n.* Dancing; — esp. in *pl.*

or'ches-tre (ôr'kĕs-tẽr; *cf.* ORCHESTRA), *n.* [F.] = ORCHESTRA.

or'ches-tri'na (ôr'kĕs-trē'nȧ), *n. Music.* **a** A keyboard instrument that imitated the tones of various other instruments. *Obs.* **b** An elaborate instrument like a barrel organ for imitating the playing of an orchestra.

or'chi- (ôr'kĭ-). See ORCHIO-.

or'chi-al'gi-a (-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *orchio-* + *-algia.*] Pain, esp. neuralgia, in the testicles.

orchiard. † ORCHARD.

or'chic (ôr'kĭk), *n.* [Gr. ὄρχις testicle.] *Anat.* Testicular.

orchid-. See ORCHIDO-.

or'chi-da'cean (-kĭ-dā'shăn), *n.* An orchid cultivator or fancier. **o r-chi d'e-al,** **or-chid'e-an,** *a. Bot.* Orchidaceous. *Rare.*

or-chi-dec'to-my (ôr'kĭ-dĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*orchido-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* = ORCHIOTOMY.

or-chid'e-ous (ôr-kĭd'ē-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Orchidaceous.

or'chi-do-cele', *n.* [*orchido-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* = ORCHIOCELE.

or'chi-do-pex'y, *n.* [*orchido-* + *-pexy.*] *Surg.* Fixation of a movable testicle.

or'chi-dot'o-my (ôr'kĭ-dŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*orchido-* + *-tomy*] *Surg.* = ORCHIOTOMY. [CHIL-

or'chil (ôr'kĭl). Var. of ARCHIL.

or-chil'la weed (ôr-kĭl'ȧ). [See ARCHIL.] = ARCHIL, 2.

or'chi-o-cele', *n.* [*orchio-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Tumor or hernia of a testicle.

or'chi-o-dyn'i-a, *n.* [NL.; *orchio-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in the testicles.

or'chi-or'rha-phy (ôr'kĭ-ôr'ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*orchio-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* = ORCHIDOPEXY.

or'chi-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ). Var. of ORCHOTOMY. [CHIO-

or'cho- (ôr'kō-). Var. of OR-

or'chon. † IRCHIN.

‖ **or'cio,** *n.* [It., oil **jar.**] A Florentine oil measure of about eight gallons; a barile. *Obs.*

or'cu-li-form' (ôr'kŭ-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *orcula* cask + *-form.*] *Bot.* Cask-shaped. *Rare.*

ord (ôrd), *n.* [AS. *ord* point.] A point, or weapon with a point; also, a beginning. *Obs. ord. Abbr.* Ordained; order; ordinance; ordinary; ordnance.

orda. † HORDE.

or-dain'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

or-dain'ment, *n.* [OF. *ordenement.*] Ordination. *Rare.*

or'dal. † ORDEAL.

or-da'li-an, *a.* [LL. *ordalium* ordeal. See ORDEAL.] Of or pert. to trial by ordeal. *Obs.*

‖ **or-da'li-um,** *n.* [LL.] Trial by ordeal. *Obs.*

ordane. † ORDINEE.

ordaynly. † ORDENELY.

ordeigne. ordeine. † ORDAIN.

ordenary. † ORDINARY.

ordenaunce. † ORDINANCE.

ordene, *a.* [OF. *ordené*, p. p. See ORDAIN.] Ordered; regulated; orderly. *Obs.*

ordenely, *adv.* In order. *Obs.*

ordenour. † ORDAINER.

Round Table; typically, one of those originating in the era of the crusades, such as the Knights Templars, the Hospitalers, Teutonic Knights. **c** A society more or less patterned on the orders of chivalry last named, but typically founded by a sovereign, a prince, or a national legislature, for the conferring of honorary distinction. Also, the insignia or badge of such a society. Orders of this type may be classified as (1) royal orders, for the most part restricting membership to persons of royal stock or to nobles of the highest rank; (2) noble or family orders, generally selecting members from the higher nobility; (3) orders of merit, conferred primarily in recognition of service. The following are the chief honorary orders:

☞ In the following list is given information about the chief foreign orders as follows: **Name**, *Country:* date: name of founder: character of order, or reason for its being conferred: description of the badge (or, where specified, of other insignia), the motto, initials, or words thereon being in italics.

African Star, *Kongo State*: 1888: Leopold II.: for services to Kongo Free State and African civilization: 5-pointed star and laurel wreath. — **Albert**, *Saxony*: 1850: Frederick Augustus II.: for civil merit: white cross against wreath; medallion of Duke Albert the Bold. — **Alcántara**, *Spain*: 1156: as Knights of St. Julian, to combat the Moors: orig. religious and military; since 1835, a court order: crest, a pear tree. — **Alexander Nevski**, *Russia*: 1725: Catherine I.: cross pattée, St. Alex. on horseback. — **Annunciation**, *Italy*: 1362: Amadeus VI. of Savoy: now first aristocratic military order of Italy, with king as grand master: gold medal representing the annunciation; chain of love knots and roses. — **Aviz**, *Portugal*: c. 1162: Alfonso I.: to combat Moors; now for merit: green enamel cross fleury with gold fleur-de-lis. — **Bath**, *Great Britain*: 1725: George I.: at first military, since 1847 also civil; three classes, **Knights Grand Cross** (G. C. B.), **Knights Commanders** (K. C. B.), and **Companions** (C. B.): Maltese cross with four lions; rose, thistle, and shamrock; *Tria juncta in uno*. — **Black Eagle**, *Prussia*: 1701: Frederick I.: limited to royal stock and high civil and military officers; confers nobility: blue maltese cross, with black eagles between arms, around cipher *F. R.* — **Calatrava**, *Spain*: 1158: Sancho III.: military; confirmed by pope, 1164: red cross fleury, on red ribbon. — **Christ**, *Portugal*: 1318: Diniz: orig. military and religious, now honorary, for Catholics of noble descent: Latin cross of red and white enamel, edged with gold, surmounted by 8-pointed star. — **Chrysanthemum**, *Japan*: 1877: Mutsuhito: for monarchs and high state officials: star and four chrysanthemums between leaves. — **Crown**, *Bavaria*: 1808: Maximilian I.: for service to state; confers nobility: 8-armed white cross; *Virtus et Honos*. — **Crown**, *Prussia*: 1861: William I.: for merit on field of battle: banded white and gold cross with royal crown, and *Gott mit uns* in its center. — **Crown**, *Roumania*: 1881: Charles, on assuming royal title. — **Crown**, *Württemberg*: 1818: William I.: for civil and military merit: 8-pointed cross, lions, and monogram. — **Crown of India**, *Great Britain*: 1878: Victoria, on assuming title "Empress of India:" for ladies connected with court of India: for services: royal cipher in jewels within oval; heraldic crown. — **Crown of Italy**, *Italy*: 1868: Victor Emmanuel II.: commemorates union of Italy: white cross pattée, gold-edged, with crowns of Lombardy and Savoy. — **Dannebrog**, *Denmark*: 1219: Waldemar II.; reinstituted 1671: now for merit: cross pattée, white edged with red and gold. — **Distinguished Service**, *Great Britain*: 1886: Victoria: for officers of army and navy; gallant service: gold cross with enameled white heraldic crown; *V R VII.* — **Double Dragon**, *China*: 1865: orig. for foreigners in Chinese service: enameled medal showing double dragon. — **Elephant**, *Denmark*: 1462: Christian I.: limited to 30 knights besides royalty: white elephant, tower and driver. — **Elizabeth Theresa**, *Austria*: 1750: Elizabeth Christina: for service in imperial army: 8-pointed star, initials *E. C.* and *M. T.* — **Fidelity**, *Baden*: 1715: Charles William: for high state officials and foreign princes: 8-pointed red cross, *cc* between each 2 arms; *Fidelitas*. — **Franz Joseph**, *Austria*: 1849: Francis Joseph: for civil merit: red cross, double-headed eagle, *F. J.* — **Garter**, *Great Britain*: c. 1348: Edward III.: highest order of England, composed of sovereign, prince of Wales, and 25 knights companions besides English princes, foreign sovereigns, and others specially chosen; before time of George III. conferred by election: see GARTER, 2. — **Golden Fleece**, *Austria, Spain*: 1429: Philip the Good of Burgundy: for protection of the Church, with sovereign as grand master; now separately maintained in two realms; only for royalty and highest nobility: golden fleece hanging from an enameled flint stone emitting flames; *Pretium laborum non vile*. — **Guelphic**, *Hanover*: 1815: George IV.: military and civil; discontinued 1866: cross with white horse of Hanover. — **Henry the Lion**, *Brunswick*: 1834: Duke William: civil and military merit: 8-pointed cross with pillar and leaping horse; *W* and lion. — **Hohenzollern**, *Prussia*: 1841: Frederick Wm. Constantine, and Charles Anthony: civil and military: cross striped in black, white and gold. — **Holy Ghost (Saint-Esprit)**, *France*: 1578: Henry III.: to commemorate his election to the Polish throne and succession to the French, both on Pentecost: 8-pointed green cross with dove and archangel Michael. — **Holy Sepulchre**, *Papal*: supposedly 1099: members chosen from noble pilgrims by Guardian of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem: red enamel cross potent, with small crosses between the arms. — **Indian Empire**, *Great Britain*: 1878: Victoria: for British subjects in India: open red rose of gold, with effigy of Queen Victoria. — **Iron Cross**, *Prussia*: 1813: Frederick William III.: for services in war: iron cross pattée, silver rim. — **Iron Crown**, *Austria*: 1805: Napoleon I. as king of Italy; adopted 1816 by Francis I.: for civil and military merit: iron crown of Monza, under the double-headed Austrian eagle. — **Isabella the Catholic**, *Spain*: 1815: Ferdinand VII.: for loyal colonists and dependents: cross pattée indented; center medallion. — **Legion of Honor**, *France*: 1802: Napoleon: for civil and military merit: 5-rayed star of white enamel and gold, with center medallion. — **Leopold**, *Austria*: 1808: Francis I.: for civil and military merit: cross red with white border; *F. I. A.* — **Leopold**, *Belgium*: 1832: Leopold I.: for civil and military merit: white 8-pointed cross edged with gold; wreath of oak and laurel. — **Lion**, *Netherlands*: 1815: William I.: for civil merit: 8-pointed cross with a gold *W* between its arms; lion. — **Louise**, *Prussia*: 1814: Frederick William III.: for women: black cross pattée with silver rim; *L*. — **Maria Theresa**, *Austria*: 1757: Maria Theresa: for distinction in war: white enamel moline cross with gold border; *Fortitudini*. — **Maximilian**, *Bavaria*: 1853: Maximilian II.: for science and art, 100 members: blue enameled cross with white and gold border and gold rays between its arms, against a gold wreath. — **Medjidie**, *Turkey*: 1851: Abdul-Medjid: largely conferred, often upon foreigners: seven silver rays and crescents around medallion. — **Merit**, *Prussia*: 1740: Frederick the Great: 1st class, military; 2d class, 1842, for distinction in science and art: blue 8-pointed cross with golden eagles between the arms; *Pour le mérite*. — **Merit**, *Great Britain*: 1902: Edward VII.: for military, scientific, artistic, professional merit: red and blue enamel cross, with "For merit" within a laurel wreath. — **Oak Crown**, *Luxemburg*: 1841: William II.: civil and military; conferred on artists: white cross pattée, gold-edged; medallion within oak crown. — **Orange-Nassau**, *Netherlands*: 1892: in name of Wilhelmina: for service to country or royal house: 8-pointed blue and white cross edged with gold: laurel wreath and national arms. — **Osmanie**, *Turkey*: 1862: Abdul Aziz: for service to the state: 7-pointed green star; center medallion with crescent. — **Pole Star**, *Sweden*: 1748: Frederick I.: civil merit, esp. scientific: 8-pointed white star and crown; polar star. — **Red Eagle**, *Prussia*: 1705: Margrave of Bayreuth: white cross pattée, with gold border and red eagle. — **Redeemer**, *Greece*: 1829: for distinction in war of Liberation; also, science, art, etc.: 8-pointed white cross on wreath: figure of Christ. — **Rising Sun**, *Japan*: 1875: Mutsuhito: civil and military merit: sun of red medallion with 32 white rays. — **Rue Crown**, *Saxony*: 1807: Frederick Aug. I.: for high state officials: green maltese cross with gold and white border; gold rue leaves; *FA*. — **St. Andrew**, *Russia*: 1698: Peter the Great: chief order of Russia: only for imperial family, princes, chief generals, etc.: black double eagle and Russian crown: St. Andrew on the cross. — **St. Anne**, *Russia*: 1735: Charles Frederick of Holstein, became Russian, 1707: 1st class confers nobility: red cross, image of St. Anne. — **St. Catherine**, *Russia*: 1714: Peter the Great: for ladies of imperial and noble houses: diamond cross with oval medallion and image of saint. — **St. George**, *Bavaria*: 1729: Charles Albert: requires 8 generations nobility on both sides: 8-pointed cross; Virgin and St. George. — **St. George**, *Russia*: 1769: Catharine II.: for officers (from colonel up): white cross pattée; image St. George and dragon. — **St. Henry**, *Saxony*: 1736: Augustus III.: for military distinction: gold and white 8-pointed cross; effigy of Henry II. — **St. Hubert**, *Bavaria*: 1444: Gerhardt V.: highest Bavarian order; orig. **Order of the Horn**; chiefly for persons of princely rank: 8-pointed white cross tipped with balls; gold rays between the arms: medallion, conversion of St. Hubert. — **St. James of the Sword**, *Spain*: c. 1170: Ferdinand II.: originally 13 knights banded to protect shrine of St. James against the Moors: gold shield, with broad cruciform red sword. — **St. John of Jerusalem**, *Rome*: see HOSPITALER, 3; revived, 1879, by Leo XIII.: maltese cross (each branch of order has differences). — **St. Louis**, *France*: 1693: Louis XIV.: military merit; discontinued 1830: 8-pointed white cross; fleurs-de-lis; medallion with figure of St. Louis. — **St. Maurice and St. Lazarus**, *Italy*: 1434: Amadeus VIII.: orig. ecclesiastical; now for service to the state: white enamel cross botonée against green 8-pointed cross. — **St. Michael**, *France*: 1469: Louis XI.: later restricted to noble families: 8-pointed cross with fleurs-de-lis; medallion, St. Mary and dragon. — **St. Michael and St. George**, *Great Britain*: 1818: George III.: military and civil: orig. for British subjects in the Mediterranean possessions (*Abbr.* K. M. G.): white enamel cross showing Archangel Michael; reverse, St. George. — **St. Olaf**, *Norway*: 1847: Oscar I.: for civil and military merit: white cross; national arms on red ground. — **St. Patrick**, *Great Britain*: 1783: George III.: consists of sovereign, Lord Lieut. of Ireland, and 22 knights companions of noble rank (*Abbr.* K. P.): white shield with cross of St. Patrick, shamrock, and three gold crowns. — **St. Stanislas**, *Russia*: 1765: Stanislaus II. of Poland; restored, 1815: for merit: 8-pointed red cross, gold cagles, white medallion, laurel. — **St. Stephen**, *Hungary*: 1764: Maria Theresa: civil order for nobles: green cross with crown; red medallion with green mountain. — **Seraphim**, *Sweden*: c. 1280: Magnus Ladulas: for 24 Swedish and 8 foreign members: cross with seraphs' heads and *J. H. S.* — **Star of India**, *Great Britain*: 1861: Victoria: for dignitaries of India (*Abbr.* K. S. I.): oval medallion, bust of Victoria. — **Sun and Lion**, *Persia*: 1808: Fath Ali: civil and military merit: silver many-rayed star with center medallion showing lion and sword. — **Sword**, *Sweden*: 1522: renewed, 1748, by Frederick I.: military merit: cross, crowns, and sword on blue medallion. — **Thistle**, *Great Britain*: 1540: restored 1687 by James II.: now for 16 Scottish nobles, besides royalty (*Abbr.* K. T.): 8-pointed star, charged with figure of St. Andrew, and cross; thistle flower. — **Tower and Sword**, *Portugal*: 1459: Alfonso V.: for merit, bravery, and service: 5-pointed white star; tower, and medallion with sword. — **Vasa**, *Sweden*: 1772: Gustavus III.: civil merit: 8-pointed white cross with crown; oval medallion in center. — **Victorian**, *Great Britain*: 1896: Victoria: for personal services to the sovereign: white maltese cross with crimson oval containing the royal and imperial cipher, and "Victoria." — **White Eagle**, *Russia*: 1325 (?) in Poland; revived, 1831, as Russian order: 8-pointed cross, white eagle, imperial crown. — **White Eagle**, *Servia*: 1883: Milan I.: commemorates establishment of kingdom: white 2-headed eagle and crown. — **White Elephant**, *Siam*: 1861: civil and military: round medallion, showing white elephant, all within wreaths. — **William**, *Netherlands*: 1815: William: military, "for valor, prudence, fidelity:" white cross, laurel between arms.

2. According to medieval angelology, any of the nine grades of angels; also, any similar class of beings.

3. *Eccl.* **a** Any of the several grades or ranks of the Christian ministry. The eight orders of the Roman Catholic Church are those of bishop, priest, deacon, and subdeacon, called the **major, greater, holy,** or **sacred, orders,** and those of acolyte, exorcist, lector or reader, and doorkeeper, called the **minor orders**. Some authorities reckon the orders as seven, not regarding bishop as a distinct *order* from priest. The three *orders*, or **holy orders,** of the churches of the Anglican Communion are bishop, priest, and deacon. The *orders*, or *holy orders*, commonly recognized in the Eastern Church are: **major orders,** bishop, priest, and deacon; **minor orders,** subdeacon and anagnost or reader, sometimes also, singer. **b** The office, position, or status of a person in the Christian ministry; — now usually in the *pl.* and often with the epithet *holy;* as, the *order* of priesthood; to take *orders*, or *holy orders*, i. e., to enter the Christian ministry; in *orders*. **c** The conferment of such office; ordination, which in the Roman Catholic Church, in the Eastern Church, and by some in churches of the Anglican Communion is held to be a sacrament conferring special grace and as such administrable only by bishops; — usually in *pl.* and often with the epithet *holy*.

4. A rank or class in society; a group or division of men in the same social position; a specific rank in the state; also, a group of persons who, by reason of profession, special interests, or the like, are regarded as a distinct class; as, the higher and lower *orders* of society; the *order* of baronets; the military *order*.

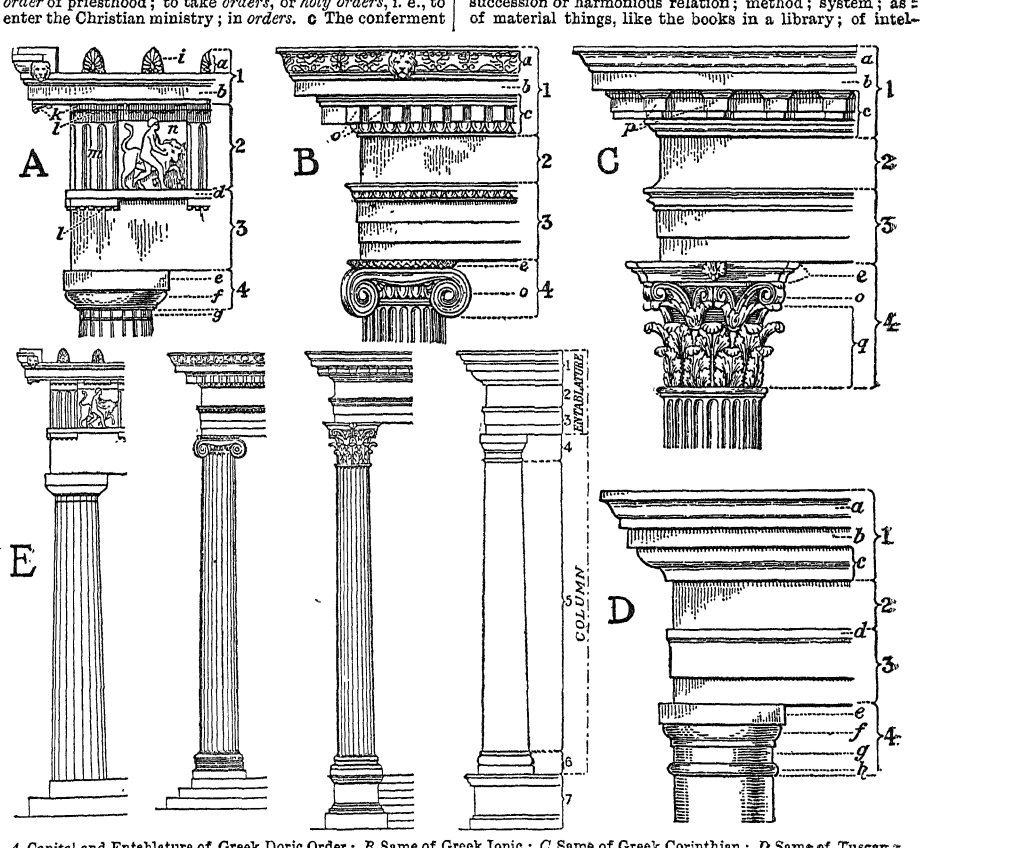
5. *Arch.* **a** A style of building. **b** *Classical Arch.* A type of column and entablature, viewed, with its forms, proportions, and mode of decoration, as the unit of a style. The Greeks used three orders, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. Of these the oldest and the simplest in outline is the **Doric**, having its column shaft slightly convex, fluted with about twenty channelings of nearly semielliptical section and separated by sharp arrises; having no base, and a capital with the echinus — of a peculiar eccentric curve in profile — supporting a square unmolded abacus, and separated from the shaft by one or more annulets. The Doric style was prevalent in Greek temples, and in those of the Periclean age shows a remarkable blending of solidity with refinement of lines and proportions. The **Ionic** order has paired spiral volutes on the front and rear of its capital, with the spiral fillets continued across the face under the abacus, and the volutes united at the sides by scrolls. Its columns are generally about nine diameters high, with 24 flutings separated by fillets; they rest on bases of various styles, esp. the Attic. Its entablature has the architrave, typically in three bands, separated by a rich molding from the sculptured frieze. The **Corinthian** is the most ornate of the orders. Except for the capital, it is similar to the Ionic. Its capital is bell-shaped, and in typical examples is enveloped with rows of acanthus leaves, with volutes under the projecting angles of its abacus, and *helices* under the anthemion or other ornament at the concaved middle of the abacus. The shaft is typically fluted like the Ionic, and rests on the Attic base. The Corinthian was the latest of the Greek orders to come into favor. Its richly decorative character led to its wide use by the Romans, and by the architects of the Renaissance. To the Greek orders the Romans added the **Tuscan**, a crude Doric with unfluted columns on bases, few and bold moldings, and general lack of ornament; and the **Composite**, a modified Corinthian, having the capital commonly with eight volutes, adopted (with ovolo between each pair) from the Ionic and grafted on the Corinthian bell. They used the Doric and Ionic in modified forms, lacking the refinement of the Greek. Renaissance writers on architecture recognized five orders as orthodox or classical, the (Roman) *Doric*, the *Ionic*, *Tuscan*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite*. See *Illust.* below. **c** A system of intercolumniation (which see). *Obs.*

6. *Math.* **a** Degree; thus, the *order* of a curve or surface is the same as the degree of its equation. **b** Of a differential equation, its highest index of derivation.

7. *Biol.* A category of classification ranking above the family and below the class. In botany, *order* or *natural order* was formerly exclusively applied to the category now more appropriately called *family*. The suffix denoting the latter is *-aceæ*, while the *order* of modern taxonomists has the suffix *-ales*. Thus the order Rosales is made up of the Rosaceæ (rose family), Fabaceæ (bean family), Cæsalpiniaceæ (cassia family), Mimosaceæ (mimosa family), etc. *Order* and *family* are still used interchangeably by some botanists. In zoölogy no distinctive suffix for names of orders has been adopted.

8. See PETROGRAPHY.

9. Regular arrangement; any methodical or established succession or harmonious relation; method; system; as, of material things, like the books in a library; of intel-



A Capital and Entablature of Greek Doric Order; *B* Same of Greek Ionic; *C* Same of Greek Corinthian; *D* Same of Tuscan; *E* Comparative View of these four Orders. 1 Cornice; 2 Frieze; 3 Architrave; 4 Capital; 5 Shaft; 6 Base; 7 Stylobate. *a* Cymatium; *b* Corona; *c* Bed Mold; *d* Tænia; *e* Abacus; *f* Echinus; *g* Gorgerin; *h* Astragal; *i* Antefix; *k* Mutule; *l* Guttæ; *m* Triglyph; *n* Metope; *o* Dentils; *p* Modillions; *q* Bell, enveloped in Acanthus Foliage and Cauliculi.

lectual notions or ideas, like the topics of a discourse; of periods of time or occurrences, and the like. Hence: **a** A condition in which everything is so arranged as to play its proper part; as, "*Order* is Heaven's first law." *Pope.*
Bright-harnessed angels sit in *order* serviceable. *Milton.*
b The fixed arrangement of phenomena, both physical and psychical; — used esp. in such phrases as "moral *order*," "*order* of nature," "*order* of things," etc.
10. *Eccl.* A prescribed form of service, as for a rite; as, the *order* of confirmation.
11. Customary mode of procedure; established usage or method; as, the *order* of brewing. *Obs.*, except as used of procedure in debate, the conduct of deliberative bodies, etc.; as, he raised a point of *order;* the speaker is out of *order*.
12. Conformity to law or decorum; freedom from disturbance; general tranquillity; public quiet; rule of law or proper authority; as, to preserve *order* in a community.
13. Condition in general; normal state; as, the house is in *order;* in good *order;* in bad *order;* out of *order*.
14. A rank, row, or series. *Obs. or Archaic.*
15. *Mil.* Position of order arms (see ORDER ARMS).
16. Action suited to a particular end; as, they took *order* to avoid disaster. *Obs. or Archaic.*
17. A putting or keeping in order; regulation; control. *Obs.*
18. A rule or regulation made by competent authority; also, a command; mandate; precept; direction.
Upon this new fright, an *order* was made by both houses for disarming all the papists in England. *Clarendon.*
19. *Law.* **a** In its widest sense, any command or direction of a court. **b** Usually, in practice, any direction of a judge or court entered in writing and not included in a judgment or decree.
20. A commission to purchase, sell, or supply goods; a direction, in writing, to furnish supplies, to admit to a building, a place of entertainment, or the like; as, *orders* for blankets are large.
21. *Com.* The direction by which the payee or holder of negotiable paper prescribes to whom payment shall be made. A piece of commercial paper expressly made "payable to order of — " or "to — or his order" is negotiable; and by statute in Great Britain and in many States of the United States checks are payable to order when expressed to be payable to a particular person and not containing words prohibiting, or indicating an intention to prohibit, transfer.

Syn. — ORDER, SYSTEM. ORDER is formal or regular disposition or arrangement; SYSTEM implies a definite, methodical, or logical order or plan; as, "*Order* is Heaven's first law" (*Pope*); his business lacks *system;* cf. books in neat and *orderly* rows, *systematic* reading.

in order to, for the purpose of; to the end; as means to.
The best knowledge is that which is of greatest use *in order to* our eternal happiness. *Tillotson.*
— on the o. of, belonging to the class or kind of. **— o. in council**, a royal order issued with and by the advice of a privy council. *British.* **— o. of a branch point**, *Math.*, the number of sheets (less one) that are connected cyclically at the point. **— o. of a function**, *Math.*, the number of times that the function assumes every assignable value. **— o. of battle**, *Mil.*, the particular disposition which is given to the troops of an army or the vessels of a fleet in preparation for the delivery or reception of an attack. **— o. of multiplicity** (of a right line as to a surface), *Math.*, the number of planes through the line tangent to the surface. **— o. of root** *or* **zero**, *Math.*, the exponent (m) of the vanishing factor $(z-a)^m$ in a function $f(z)$ that becomes 0 at the point a; the number of roots coincident at a. **— O. of the Cincinnati**, a hereditary order founded in 1783 by officers of the War of the American Revolution. The membership includes (usually) only the oldest living male lineal descendants of the original members. There are chapters in various States. **— o. of the day. a** In legislative bodies, the special business appointed for a given day. **b** *Mil.* Specific orders or notices issued by a commander to his troops. **c** The prevailing custom or usage of the time. **— orders of knighthood, nobility,** *and* **merit.** See ORDER, *n.*, 1 c.

or'der (ôr'dẽr), *v. t.;* OR'DERED (-dẽrd); OR'DER-ING. [From ORDER, *n.*] **1.** To put in order; to reduce to a methodical arrangement; to arrange in a series, or with reference to an end; specif., to draw up in battle array. *Archaic.*
2. Hence, to regulate; dispose; direct; rule; manage.
3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To take a particular course with; to treat; to deal with. **b** To make ready; prepare. **c** To bring (a person) into order; coerce; hence, to correct; punish.
4. To give an order for; to secure by an order; as, to *order* a carriage; to *order* groceries.
5. To give an order to; to command; as, to *order* troops to advance.
6. *Eccl.* To admit to holy orders; to ordain; to receive into the ranks of the ministry; formerly also, to install in a monastic order.
These *ordered* folk be especially titled to God. *Chaucer.*
Syn. — See COMMAND.



order arms, the command at which a soldier brings his rifle to a vertical position at his side, with the butt on the ground, and at which a cavalryman drops his sword or saber to the front with point on or near the ground; also, the position taken at such command. See *Illust.*
or'der, *v. i.* To give orders; to issue commands.
or'dered (ôr'dẽrd), *pret. & p. p.* of ORDER, *v.* Hence: *p. a.* Specif.: **a** Having membership in an order. *Obs. or R.* **b** *Math.* Having its elements so arranged that if a and b are distinct, then either $a<b$ or $a>b$, and conversely, and if $a<b$ and $b<c$, then $a<c$; — said of a class.
or'der-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ORDER. Specif.: *n.* Arrangement, regulation, ordination, etc.
or'der-ly, *a.* **1.** Conformed to order; in order; regular; as, an *orderly* course or plan. *Milton.*
2. Observant of order, authority, or rule; hence, obedient; quiet; peaceable; not unruly; as, *orderly* children; an *orderly* community.
3. Performed in good or established order; well-regulated. "An *orderly* . . . march." *Clarendon.*
4. Being on duty; keeping order; conveying orders. "Aids-de-camp and *orderly* men." *Scott.*
orderly bin, a street box for refuse. *Eng.* **— o. book**, *Mil.*, an order book. *Eng.* **— o. officer**. *Mil.* **a** The officer of the day. **b** An orderly. *Eng.* **— orderly room**, *Mil.*, a room in barracks, sometimes occupied by the *first*, formerly called *orderly*, sergeant, which contains the company records and the like and is often used by the company commander when attending to company business and discipline. **— o. sergeant**, the first sergeant of a company; — formerly so called.
or'der-ly (ôr'dẽr-lĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). **1.** *Mil.* A noncommissioned officer or soldier who attends a superior officer to carry his orders, or to render other service.
2. A hospital attendant who does general work.
3. A street cleaner. *Eng.* *Mayhew.*
4. Any orderly person. *Rare.*
order type. *Math.* A simply ordered aggregate, the result of abstracting from the character of the elements of another simply ordered aggregate, A; an ordinal number: — denoted by A.
or'di-na-ble (ôr'dĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a. Math.* [See ORDAIN.] That may be ordered; — said of a class.
or'di-nal (-nȧl), *a.* [L. *ordinalis*, fr. *ordo, ordinis*, order: cf. F. *ordinal*. See ORDER.] **1.** Regular; orderly. *Obs.*
2. Indicating order or succession; as, the *ordinal* (disting. from *cardinal*) numbers or numerals, first, second, etc.
3. Of or pertaining to an order.
or'di-nal, *n.* **1.** A book of rules or regulations. *Obs.*
2. *Eccl.* **a** [*often cap.*] *Ch. of Eng.* The book of forms to be used in the consecration of bishops and the ordination of priests and deacons. **b** [*usually cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* A book containing the rubrics of the Mass.
3. A word denoting order; an ordinal number.
or'di-nance (ôr'dĭ-nȧns), *n.* [ME. *ordinance, ordenaunce*, OF. *ordenance*, F. *ordonnance*. See ORDAIN; cf. ORDNANCE, ORDONNANCE.] **1.** Act of ordaining, ordering, or arranging, or state of being ordered or arranged. Hence:
2. a Orderly arrangement; regular disposition; order; array or manner of being arrayed; also, an array or military force. *Obs.* **b** Planned or regulated disposition of parts or members, as in architecture or literature. **c** Planning; devising; contriving; a plan, device, or contrivance. *Obs.* **d** Act of preparing or furnishing; preparation; provision; equipment; apparatus; furniture. *Obs.*
They had made their *ordinance*
Of victual, and of other purveyance. *Chaucer*
e Provision or equipment for war; esp., artillery; cannon; ordnance. *Obs* *Shak.*
3. a Ordering; regulation; direction; management; control. *Archaic.* **b** That which is decreed or ordained, as by God; a dispensation or appointment, as of Fate. **c** Authoritative direction as to the way of acting or doing; established rule or system of principles; system of government or discipline. *Obs. or Archaic.* **d** An authoritative decree or direction; specif., any public enactment, rule, or law promulgated by governmental authority; esp.: (1) *Eng. Hist.* A law or regulation promulgated without the assent of one of the three powers (Crown, House of Lords, and House of Commons) necessary to an act of Parliament. (2) In modern British usage, any public rule, decree, or regulation enacted by any authority less than the sovereign enacting power. (3) A local law or regulation enacted by a municipal government, as a common council, board of aldermen, or the like. *Chiefly U. S.* Historically the lines of distinction between what is an ordinance and what is a statute were not definitely drawn. The term was specifically applied to various enactments including: (*a*) Any of the decrees of the Ordainers (1310). (*b*) The Ordinance of the Forest (33 & 34 Edw. I.). (*c*) The Ordinance of the Staple or statute staple (which see). (*d*) Any of the acts of the Long Parliament between 1641 and 1649, as the Self-denying *Ordinance*. (*e*) In *French History*, esp., any of the decrees of Charles X. in 1830, subverting the constitution and suspending the liberty of the press. (*f*) Any of certain acts of Congress under the Confederation: as, the *Ordinance* of 1787 (see below), the colonial *ordinances* of 1641, etc. (*g*) In Scriptural usage, usually, a law or statute.
4. a A prescribed practice or usage; specif., *Eccl.*, an established rite or ceremony, as the sacraments, esp. the Communion. **b** Decree of settlement by an arbitrator or arbitrators; settlement of relations. *Obs.* **c** Appointment to office, esp. ecclesiastical office; ordination. *Obs.* **d** Appointed place, state, etc.; also, rank, order; station. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Ordinance of 1787, *U. S. Hist.*, an act of Congress, passed in 1787, establishing the government of the Northwest Territory. Religious and legal freedom, encouragement of education, just treatment of the Indians, the future division into States, and the exclusion of slavery were ordained.
or'di-na-ry (-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *ordinarius*, fr. *ordo, ordinis*, order: cf. F. *ordinaire*. See ORDER.] **1.** According to established order; methodical; settled; regular. "The *ordinary* forms of law." *Addison.*
2. Common; customary; usual. *Shak.*
Method is not less requisite in *ordinary* conversation than in writing. *Addison.*
3. *Law.* **a** Having or designating immediate or original jurisdiction, as opposed to that which is delegated; having jurisdiction of his own right, or virtute officii; also, belonging to such jurisdiction.
This dogma that all "*ordinary*," i. e., nondelegated, jurisdiction is in the king *Pollock & Mait.*
b *Eng. Law.* Specif., designating the common-law branch of the court of chancery. See CHANCERY, 2.
4. Of common rank, quality, or ability; not distinguished by superior excellence or beauty; hence, not distinguished in any way; commonplace; inferior; of little merit; as, men of *ordinary* judgment; an *ordinary* book.
An *ordinary* lad would have acquired little or no useful knowledge in such a way. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — Normal, usual, customary. See COMMON.
ordinary ambassador. See AMBASSADOR, 2. **— o. function**, *Math.*, a function continuous and differentiable at every point of the given interval, and monotonous within each of a finite number of subintervals constituting the whole interval, and this even when x and y are interchanged. It is representable by a graph. **— o. legate.** See LEGATE, 1 a. **— o. negligence.** See NEGLIGENCE, 2. **— o. point** (of a curve or surface), *Math.*, a point in whose immediate neighborhood the coördinates $x=\phi(u), y=\chi(u), z=\psi(u)$ are developable in converging power series, and for which the three first derivatives of ϕ, χ, ψ are not all 0. **— o. policy**, *Life Ins.*, a policy whose premiums are paid continuously during the life of the insured and on which the insurance is payable at death only. **— o. ray**, *Optics*, that one of the two parts of a ray divided by double refraction which follows the usual or ordinary law of refraction; — disting. from *extraordinary ray*. **— ordinary seaman**, *Naut.*, one of some experience but not fully skilled, ranking below an *able seaman* or, *U. S. Navy*, below a *seaman*. **— o. shares**, *Finance*, shares of common, or ordinary, stock. See COMMON STOCK.
or'di-na-ry (ôr'dĭ-nȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *ordinarius.*] **1.** An officer who has immediate or original jurisdiction in his own right, and not by deputation. Specif.: **a** *Civil & Scots Law.* A judge having jurisdiction in his own right; specif., in Scotland, a Lord Ordinary. **b** *Eccl. & Eng. Law.* The archbishop of a province, or a bishop or his deputy in a diocese. **c** In some States of the United States, a judge of probate (the probation of wills having formerly been in the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts).
2. Formerly, in England, a clergyman appointed to give criminals their neck verses or prepare them for the death penalty; specif., the chaplain of Newgate prison.
3. A theatrical prompter. *Obs.*
4. A person or persons in regular service, esp. a mail messenger; hence, mail. *Obs.*
5. *Nav.* **a** The persons formerly employed to care for war vessels when laid up. *Obs.* **b** The state of a ship laid up out of commission; — now only in the phrase *in ordinary;* as, the ship is *in ordinary*.
6. [LL. *ordinarius, ordinarium.*] **a** A rule of procedure; custom. *Obs.* **b** *Eccl.* An order of service, esp. the order for the Mass, or all of it except the canon, or the part that precedes the canon.
7. [In senses 7-10, from ORDINARY, *a.*] That which is ordinary, as in use, occurrence, or character; as: **a** A stated lecture. *Obs.* **b** Regular provision or allowance, as of food. *Obs.* **c** A regular practice, condition, etc. **d** A common quality of kersey. *Obs.* **e** A bicycle of the early type, with a very large and a very small wheel, as distinguished from a safety bicycle. **f** Common stock, or a share or shares of it.
8. A meal served to all comers at a fixed price, in distinction from one where each dish is separately charged; a table-d'hôte, or regular, meal; also, formerly, those present at such a meal.
9 A tavern or eating house where regular meals are served, or the dining room in such a house (in the 17th century often used for gambling after meals); sometimes, esp. in the southern United States, any tavern or inn.
The *ordinary* . . . was in the days of James [I.] a new institution, as fashionable among the youth of that age as the . . . club houses are amongst those of the present day. *Scott*
10. *Her.* A charge or bearing of simple form, any of several that are in constant use. The *bend, chevron, chief, cross, fesse, pale,* and *saltier* are uniformly admitted as ordinaries. Some authorities include *bar, bend sinister, pile,* and others. See SUBORDINARY.
in ordinary. a In actual and constant service; statedly attending and serving; as, a physician *in ordinary*. An ambassador *in ordinary* is one constantly resident at a foreign court. **b** *Naut.* See 5 b above. **— o. of arms**, *Her.*, a dictionary of coats of arms. **— o. of the season**, *Eccl.*, the established service, or any part of it, appointed for any ordinary Sunday or week day from the octave of Epiphany to the first Sunday in Lent, and from Trinity to Advent.
or'di-nate (ôr'dĭ-nȧt), *a.* [L. *ordinatus*, p. p. of *ordinare*. See ORDAIN.] **1.** Well-ordered; orderly; moderate; regular; methodical. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Zoöl.* Arranged in rows, as spots or markings of insects.
or'di-nate, *n. Math.* That one of the coördinates (of a point) which is drawn parallel to a line (called the **axis of ordinates**) to the point from the other axis (called **axis of abscissas**) or from the plane of the other axes of coördinates, assumed as the base of reference. See *Cartesian coördinates*, under COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2.
or'di-nate (-nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'-ĭng). To appoint; ordain; harmonize; coördinate.
or'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ordinatio:* cf. F. *ordination.*] **1.** Act of ordaining, or state of being ordained; specif., *Eccl.*, the setting apart for, or admission into, the Christian ministry; the conferring of holy orders.
The holy and wise *ordination* of God *Jer. Taylor.*
Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*
2. Disposition; arrangement; order. *Rare.*
3. That which is ordained; an ordinance. *Obs.*
or'di-na'to- (ôr'dĭ-nā'tō-). *Zoöl.* Combining form for *ordinate;* as in or/di-na/to-punc'tate, or/di-na/to-mac'u-late, etc., indicating the presence of dots, spots, etc., in rows.
ord'nance (ôrd'nȧns), *n.* [From ME. *ordenance, ordinance*, prop., an ordering, arrangement; hence, supplies. See ORDINANCE.] **1.** Military supplies; ordnance stores; — usually in phrase, "ordnance and ordnance stores," which includes all artillery with mounts, carriages, equipments, and ammunition; small arms; horse equipments and harness, except for the quartermaster's department; tools, machinery, and material for making or repairing anything included in the term, etc. In early times it included armor, arrows, etc. In the United States navy it includes all material for fighting, including guns, gun mounts, torpedoes, submarine mines, armor, range finders, etc.
2. Arms or engines for throwing missiles of any kind, as catapults, bows, arbalests, etc.; — sometimes in *pl. Obs.*
3. Heavy firearms discharged from mounts or carriages; cannon; artillery; — formerly sometimes in *pl.*
All the battlements their *ordnance* fire. *Shak.*
4. The branch of the army service having charge of matters relating to the ordnance; as, the general had distinguished himself in the *ordnance*. *Chiefly Eng.*
Ordnance Board. *Mil.* In the U. S. army, a board composed of officers of the Ordnance Department, advisory to the Chief of Ordnance, and charged with the investigation of such subjects and the performance of such duties as the Chief of Ordnance may direct.
Ordnance Department. a In the United States army, the staff department charged with the duty of procuring, by purchase or manufacture, and distributing, the necessary ordnance and ordnance stores for the army and organized militia, and of establishing and maintaining arsenals and depots for their manufacture and safe keeping. Its head is an officer of the rank of brigadier general, called Chief of Ordnance. **b** A similar department in the British army commanded by an officer called Director General.

or'der-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
or'derd. Ordered. *Ref. Sp.*
or'dered-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
or'der-er, *n.* One that orders.
or'der-less, *a.* See -LESS.
or'der-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
or'der-ly, *adv.* According to due order; regularly; methodically; duly. *Shak.*
or'di-na-ble, *a.* Ordainable. *Obs.* — **or'di-na-bil'i-ty,** *n. Obs.*
‖ **or'di'naire'** (ôr'dē'nâr'), *n.* [F.] Short for VIN ORDINAIRE.
or'di-nal-ism (ôr'dĭ-nȧl-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being ordinal. *Rare.*
or'di-nance, *v. t. Mil.* To equip, as with artillery. *Obs.*
or'di-nand (ôr'dĭ-nȧnd), *n.* [L. *ordinandus.* See ORDAIN.] One about to be ordained.
or'di-nant (-nȧnt), *a.* [L. *ordinans*, p. pr. of *ordinare*.] Ordaining; decreeing. *Rare.*
or'di-nant, *n.* One who ordains.
or'di-nar (ôrd'när), *a. & n.* [F. *ordinaire.*] Ordinary. *Scot.*
or'di-na-ri-ly (ôr'dĭ-nā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* OF ORDINARY.
or'di-na-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
or'di-na-ry's court. See PROBATE.
or'di-na-ry-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
or'di-nate-ly, *adv.* OF ORDINATE.
or'di-na-tive (ôr'dĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *ordinativus.*] Tending to ordain; directing. *Rare.*
or'di-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who ordains; director. *R.*
or'di-nee' (ôr'dĭ-nē'), *n.* [OF. *ordiné, ordené*, p. p.] One who has been or is being ordained.

ordnance officer. **1.** *Mil.* In the United States army: **a** An officer of the Ordnance Department. **b** An officer of the line of the army having charge of the ordnance and ordnance stores at a fortification or other place.
2. *Nav.* In the United States navy, the officer of a vessel who has general charge of the care and preservation of the battery, ordnance material, ammunition, etc. He superintends all gun drills, and directs, in general, the training of the crew in gunnery. The details are carried out by the division officers.
ordnance sergeant. *Mil.* In the United States army, a sergeant having immediate charge under the ordnance officer of the ordnance property of any post or command, with the duty of preparing all prescribed returns connected therewith.
Ordnance Survey. The official government survey of the United Kingdom, conducted by officers of the Royal Engineers, formerly under the direction of the Board of Ordnance, but under that of the Board of Agriculture since the latter's establishment in 1889.
or'don-nance (ôr'dŏ-năns), *F.* ôr'dô'nänsʹ), *n.* [F. See ORDINANCE.] **1.** Arrangement; order; specif., *Fine Arts*, the disposition of the parts of any composition with regard to one another and the whole.

Their dramatic *ordonnance* of the parts. *Coleridge.*

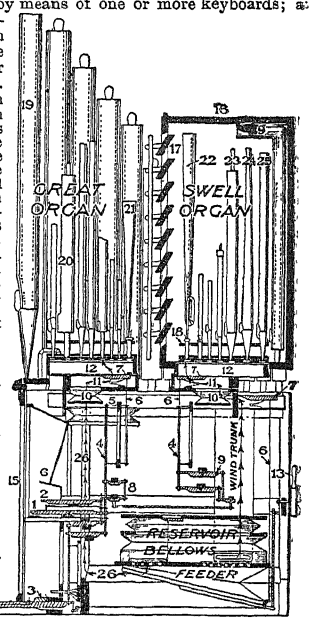
2. In Europe, a law or decree; an ordinance; specif.: **a** *French Hist.* A decree of the king or regent, answering to the capitularies of the Frankish kings; esp., any of the codes on various subjects issued by Louis XIV. and the later kings. **b** An order of a criminal court.
Or'do-vi'cian (ôr'dō-vĭshʹĭăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Celtic people in Wales, called by the Romans the **Or-dov'i-ces** (ôr-dŏvʹĭ-sēz).
2. *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the period following the Cambrian; — sometimes called *Lower Silurian.* See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — *n.* The Ordovician period or system. Important geographic changes, such as the emergence of great areas of land in North America, marked the close of the period. Trilobites, cystoids, and graptolites reached their climaxes; cephalopods, brachiopods, and bryozoans became abundant. The earliest known vertebrate (fish) remains occur in rocks of this system. Cryptogamic plants almost certainly flourished. The Ordovician strata contain important deposits of oil and gas in Ohio and eastern Indiana, and of lead and zinc ores in the upper Mississippi basin, and of lead in southeastern Missouri.
or'dure (ôr'dūr), *n.* [F. *ordure*, OF. *ord* filthy, foul, fr. L. *horridus* horrid. See HORRID.] Filth; dung; excrement; feces. *Shak.*
or'dur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to ordure; filthy.
ö're (ûʹrē), *n. sing. & pl.* [Dan., Sw., & Norw.] A bronze coin and money of account of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, being $\frac{1}{100}$ part of a krone and worth about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent. See COIN.
ore (ōr; 201), *n.* [AS. *ōra* (of uncert. origin), confused in E. with the unrelated *ār* brass, bronze, which is akin to OHG. *ēr*, G. *chern* brazen, Icel. *eir* brass, Goth. *ais*, L. *aes*, Skr. *ayas* iron. Cf. ERA.] **1. a** A native compound containing one or more metals; sometimes, also, a native metal or even a valuable native nonmetal, as sulphur. **b** *Mining.* Any material containing valuable metallic constituents for the sake of which it is mined and worked; as, cinnabar is an *ore* of mercury; gold-bearing quartz is a gold *ore;* also, material mined and worked for nonmetals; as, pyrites is a sulphur *ore.* The term *ore* has usually been applied, among miners, to the crude material obtained without other than hand sorting of the lumps; but where mechanical concentration is practiced at the mine the concentrates are often called *ore.* Waste may of course contain valuable constituents and may, owing to improved processes, itself become ore.
2. Metal, esp. precious; as, the liquid *ore. Rare. Milton.*
3. *Metal.* A soft compact variety of hematite used for the bottoms of puddling furnaces.
ore in sight, *Mining*, the amount of ore in a mine which is so far exposed by existing developments as to make its availability and value reasonably certain. Mining engineers do not, as a rule, estimate as "in sight" any body of ore not exposed on three sides or edges by shafts and levels at intervals so small as to make intervening changes of character and value highly improbable.
o're-ad (ōʹrē-ăd; 201), *n.* [L. *Oreas, -adis*, Gr. 'Ορειάς, -άδος, fr. ὄρος mountain.] *Class. Myth.* One of the nymphs of mountains and hills.

Like a wood nymph light,
Oread or dryad. *Milton.*

ore chute *or* **shoot.** *Mining.* A body of ore, usually of elongated form, occurring in a larger vein or ore deposit and bordered by comparatively valueless vein material.
o-rec'tic (ō-rĕkʹtĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀρεκτικός, fr. ὀρέγειν to reach after.] *Philos.* Of or pertaining to the desires; hence, impelling to gratification; appetitive.
Or'e-gon (ôrʹē-gŏn), *n.* A State of the United States. — **Oregon bearwood,** the cascara buckthorn. — **O. cedar,** a tall pinaceous timber tree of the western United States (*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana*); also, its heavy wood, which is harder than white cedar. — **O. charr,** the Dolly Varden trout. — **O. fir,** the Douglas spruce. — **O. grape,** an evergreen barberry (*Berberis aquifolium*) of Oregon and California, or its small blue-black berry. — **O. maple,** the broad-leaved maple (*Acer macrophyllum*). — **O. oak,** an oak of Washington and Oregon (*Quercus garryana*) with light gray bark and obovate, pinnatifid leaves; also, its valuable hard wood, which constitutes the best oak timber of the Pacific coast. — **O. pine,** the Douglas spruce. — **O. Question.** *Amer. Hist.* See NORTHWEST BOUNDARY DISPUTE. — **O. robin,** the varied thrush. *California.* — **O. sturgeon,** the white sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*).
o-rel'lin (ō-rĕlʹĭn), *n.* [From NL. *orellana*, a specific name of annatto, alluding to the fact that the Amazon (on the banks of which annatto is common) was discovered by Francisco *Orellana.*] *Chem.* A yellow substance obtained from the seeds of annatto (*Bixa orellana*). Cf. BIXIN.
o-ren'dite (ō-rĕnʹdīt), *n.* [From *Orenda* Butte, Wyoming.] *Petrog.* A peculiar lava consisting mostly of orthoclase and leucite with some diopside and phlogopite.
oreo-. Combining form from Greek ὄρος, ὄρεος, *mountain.*
O're-o-pha'sis (ōʹrē-ō-fāʹsĭs; 201), *n.* [NL.; *oreo-* + Gr. Φᾶσις, the river Phasis, for φασιανός pheasant (bird of Phasis).] *Zoöl.* A genus of curassows containing one large species (*O. derbianus*), called **mountain curassow,** of high mountains in Guatemala. It is greenish black with white under parts, a white tail band, red feet, and a red casque on the head. It is the type of a subfamily, **O're-o-pha-si'næ** (-fā-sīʹnē). — **o're-o-pha'sine** (-fāʹsĭn; -sīn; 183), *a.*
O're-or'tyx (ōʹrē-ôrʹtĭks), *n.* [NL.; *oreo-* + Gr. ὄρτυξ a quail.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the mountain quail of the western United States. See MOUNTAIN QUAIL.
ore'shoot' (ōrʹshōōtʹ; 201), *n.* A body of ore, usually of elongated form, extending downward in a vein.
O'res-te'an (ōʹrĕs-tēʹăn), *a.* [L. *Oresteus*, Gr. 'Ορέστειος.] Of or pertaining to, or typified by, Orestes.
O'res-te'ia (ōʹrĕs-tēʹyȧ; -tĭʹȧ), *n.* [Gr. 'Ορέστεια.] A poem narrating the history of Orestes; esp., the dramatic trilogy written by Æschylus. The first of the Æschylean dramas is "Agamemnon." It depicts the return of Agamemnon from Troy and his murder by Clytemnestra with the connivance of Ægisthus. The opening chorus sketches the bloody history of the house of Atreus and narrates the sacrifice of Iphigenia, which Clytemnestra makes the justification of her act, while Cassandra, brought captive from Troy, before she, too, is slain by Clytemnestra, prophesies the vengeance of Orestes, who is in Phocis. (See AGAMEMNON, CLYTEMNESTRA, IPHIGENIA, 1.) The "Choephoræ" depicts the return of Orestes, his encounter with Electra, with whom he plots the death of Clytemnestra and Ægisthus, both of whom he slays. The play ends with his being driven forth, maddened, by the Erinyes, aroused to vengeance by his matricide (see ELECTRA, ORESTES). The "Eumenides" depicts Orestes's trial at the Areopagus, his purification by Apollo, and the conversion of the Erinyes into the Eumenides. (See AREOPAGUS, EUMENIDES.)
O-res'tes (ō-rĕsʹtēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Ορέστης; cf. ὄρος mountain.] **1.** Lit., a mountaineer; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Gr. Myth.* A son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who avenges his father's murder by slaying his mother and Ægisthus. He is reared in Phocis, where (Sophocles states) his sister Electra (which see) has sent him to escape Clytemnestra. Returning in disguise at the command of Apollo, he executes his vengeance. Subsequently (as related by Æschylus) he is driven forth by the Erinyes and pursued until eventually purified at the Areopagus (see ORESTEIA). In another version (treated by Euripides), at the command of Apollo he seeks purification by going to Tauris, whence he brings back his sister Iphigenia (which see) and the cult of the Tauric Artemis. See HERMIONE, 1.
o-rex'in (ō-rĕkʹsĭn) } *n.* [Gr. ὄρεξις appetite.]
o-rex'ine (-sĭn; -sēn; 184) } *Pharm.* A complex derivative of quinoline, $C_{17}H_{13}N_2Cl$, forming colorless, odorless, lustrous crystals with a bitter, pungent taste. It is of some repute as a stomachic.
o-rex'is (ō-rĕkʹsĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄρεξις.] *Med.* Desire; appetite.
or'gan (ôrʹgăn), *n.* [AS. *organe, organon*, a musical instrument, L. *organum*, also, an implement, instrument, Gr. ὄργανον; akin to ἔργον work, and E. *work:* cf. OF. *orguene*, F. *orgue*, the musical instrument, F. *organe*, in other senses. See WORK; cf. ORGUE.] **1.** *Music.* **a** One of various instruments, esp. of wind; — used chiefly in Scriptural passages or allusions. *Obs. or Hist.*

Jubal . . . the father of all such as handle the harp and *organ.* *Gen.* iv. 21.

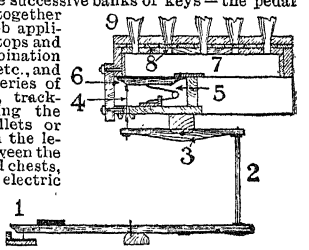
b Specif.: A wind instrument, in its complete modern form the largest, most powerful, and most varied in resources of musical instruments, consisting of from one to many sets of pipes, sounded by compressed air from bellows, and played by means of one or more keyboards; a pipe organ; — formerly used also in *pl.* in the same sense; as, *organs* or *a pair of organs.* The modern organ is constructed with three chief systems of mechanism: the wind supply, the pipe work, and the action. The **wind supply** comprises an arrangement of bellows and conduits for compressed air.



Section of a Two-manual Tracker Organ.

Description of Illustration: 1, 2 Manual Keys of Great and Swell Organ; 3 Pedal Keys; 4, 8 Stickers; 5 Roller and Tracker; 6 Pulldown; 7 Pallet; 9 Backfall; 10 Concussion Bellows; 11 Wind Chest; 12 Sound Board; 13 Handle for working Feeder; 14 Bench; 15 Casing; 16 Swell Box; 17 Swell Shutter; 18 Rackboard; 19 Open Diapason Pipe; 20 Stopped Diapason; 21 Trumpet; 22 Oboe; 23 Lieblich Gedackt (i. e., "sweet-toned covered" pipe); 24 Gemshorn; 25 Principal; 26 Wind Trunk. Arrowheads show the course of the wind.

This compressed air (which is called "wind") is drawn by means of feeders into a storage bellows, where it is kept evenly compressed under weights, and from which it is carried by wind trunks to wind chests under the pipes. The **pipe work** comprises various sets of metal and wooden, flue and reed, pipes, differing in shape and size according to the quality and pitch of their tones, and arranged in stops or registers. Stops are generally set in groups upon single wind chests, each such group constituting, with its wind chest and keyboard, a partial organ, of which there are usually from two to five: the great, choir, echo or swell, solo, and pedal organs. See **c** following. The action comprises the successive banks of keys — the pedal and the manuals — together with the draw knob appliances for various stops and couplers, the combination pedals, swell pedal, etc., and the complicated series of stickers, backfalls, trackers, etc., connecting the keys with the pallets or valves, which, with the levers, rods, etc., between the stop knobs and wind chests, are often worked by electric or pneumatic action. The organ, in more or less developed form, has been in church use from the earliest Christian times, and is a valuable adjunct to choral music. Since the 16th century its elaborated orchestral qualities have brought it into independent concert use, with a considerable literature of its own.



A Simple Form of Organ Action. 1 Key; 2 Sticker; 3 Backfall; 4 Pulldown; 5 Wind Chest; 6 Pallet; 7 Sound Board; 8 Slider; 9 Pipes.

The mercy *organ* [*pl.*] that in the churche gon. *Chaucer.*
The deep, majestic, solemn *organs* blow. *Pope.*

c One of the assemblages of pipes, with their accessories, constituting a partial organ of a pipe organ (see under **b** above), including: (1) the **great organ,** having the pipes of largest scale and loudest tone; (2) the **swell organ,** having its pipes inclosed in a box, with shutters on one side that are opened or shut by means of a pedal, for crescendo and diminuendo effects; (3) the **echo organ,** having pipes of small scale and soft tone for distant effects, now generally superseded by the swell — such pipes being included in the latter; (4) the **choir organ,** having stops (largely flute tone) of a lighter and softer character than the great organ, often also inclosed in a swell box, and esp. suited for play-

ordnance stores. See ORDNANCE, 1.
‖ **or'do** (ôr'dō), *n.; pl.* ORDINES (-dĭ-nēz). [L.] Order; hence [*cap.*], *R. C. Ch.*, the Ordinal, or directory as to the Mass and office for each day of the year. Chiefly used in various Latin phrases: **or'do ad nos,** lit., order in respect to us, order from a human point of view. Also, and more usually, **"in ordine ad (se) nos,"** meaning (a subject is studied, a thing is considered) "in (its) relation to (itself) us" or "in relation to our mental faculties." Thus spirit is more knowable than matter, *in ordine ad se;* but matter is more knowable than spirit, *in ordine ad nos.* — **or'do ad u'niver'sum,** order from a universal point of view. — **or'do cog-ni'ti-o'nis** (kŏg'nĭ-tĭʹō-nĭs), order of cognition. — **or'do cog'no-scen'di** (kŏg'nō-sĕn'dī), order of knowing. — **or'do es-sen'di,** order of being. — **or'do et con-nex'i-o i'de-a'rum i'dem est ac or'do et con-nex'i-o re'rum** (Yd'ē-ā'rŭm; 115), the order and connection of ideas is the same as the order and connection of things. — **or'do ex'e-cu'ti-o'nis** (ĕk'sē-kū'shĭ-ō'nĭs), order of execution; real order. — **or'do fi-en'di,** order of becoming. — **or'do in-ten'ti-o'nis** (Yn-tĕn'shĭ-ō'nĭs), order of intention; ideal order. — **or'do na-tu'ræ,** order of nature; natural sequence.
ordonance. † ORDINANCE.
or'don-nant (ôr'dŏ-nănt), *a.* [F., p. pr.] Of or pert. to ordonnance; arranging. *Rare.*
ordonne, *v. t.* [F. *ordonner.*] To ordain. *Obs.*
ordour. † ORDER.
Or-do'vi-an (ôr-dōʹvĭ-ăn), *a. & n. Geol.* Ordovician.
ordrenance. † ORDINANCE.
or'du' (ôr'dōōʹ), *n.* [Turk. *ordū* camp. Cf. HORDE.] A Turkish military district; also, sometimes, a Turkish army corps.
ordur. † ORDER.
or'dured, *a.* Befouled. *Obs.*
ore. † ERE; HER, their; HORE; HOUR; OAR; OR; OUR. [OVER.]
ore. Obs. or dial. Eng. var of ORE, *n.* = ORA.
ore (ōr; 201), *n.* [AS. *wār.* Cf. WARE seaweed.] Seaweed.
ore, *n.* A kind of fine wool from Leominster, England. *Obs.*
ore, *n.* [AS. *ār.*] *Obs.* **1.** Honor; reverence; respect; glory.
2. Grace; favor; mercy; clemency; *happy augury.*
3. Security; peace.
Ore. *Abbr.* Oregon.
ore-. For various words in *ore-*, see the forms in OVER-.
-ore. *Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY.
O're-am'nos (ōʹrē-ămʹnŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄρος, ὄρεος, mountain + ἀμνός lamb.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the mountain goat a.
O-re'as (ō-rēʹăs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Oreas.* See OREAD.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of TAUROTRAGUS.
O'reb (ōʹrĕb). *Bib.*
or'e-bi. Var. of ORIBI.
orecchion, *n.* [It. *orecchione*, aug. of *orecchio* ear.] An orillon. *Obs.* [tic.]
o-rec'tive (ō-rĕkʹtĭv), *a.* Orectic. — **ore'delf',** or **'delf',** *n.* [*ore* + *delf.*] A right to dig ore. *Obs.*
Oreg. *Abbr.* Oregon.
‖ **o-ré'ga-no** (ō-rĕʹgă-nōʹ), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several species of *Lippia*, the leaves of which are used in Mexico and the West Indies as a condiment.
oregge. † ORACH.
ore hearth. *Lead Smelting.* A small open-blast furnace.
o're-ide (ōʹrē-īd). Var. of OROIDE.
oreille, *n.* [pillow. *Obs.*
oreille, *n.* [Cf. F. *oreiller.*] A cushion shown as a charge. *Obs.*
oreiller, *n.* [F.] *Her.* A pillow or cushion shown as a charge. *Obs.*
‖ **o're'illes** (ōʹrē'y'), *n. pl.* [F.] Ears; as, **o're'illes de veau'** (dē vōʹ), calf's ears.
or'eil-let (ôr'ĕ-lĕtʹ), ‖ **o're'illette'** (ōʹrē'yĕtʹ), *n.* [F. *oreillette*, dim. of *oreille* ear.] **1.** An ear covering. *Obs.*
2. *Armor.* An ear piece.
oreillon. Var. of ORILLION.
oreison. † ORISON.
‖ **o're-jón'** (ōʹrē-hōnʹ; 189), *n.; pl.* -JONES (-hōʹnās). [Sp., fr. *oreja* ear, L. *auricula;* prob. fr. the shape.] **1.** A dried fruit, as an apple, peach, apricot, or quince: — chiefly in *pl. Sp.-Amer.*
2. [*cap.*] An Indian of any of several South American tribes that distend the ears by heavy ornaments or wooden plugs.
Or-el' clo'ver (ôr-ĕlʹ; *Russ.* ôr-yōlʹ). [From *Orel*, government in Russia.] A smooth variety of red clover, of Russian origin.
ore'lop. † ORLOP.
‖ **o-re'mus** (ō-rēʹmŭs; ō-rāʹ-), *n.* [L., let us pray.] A prayer with the invitation "Oremus."
O'ren (ōʹrĕn). *Bib.*
o-ren'da (ō-rĕnʹdä), *n.* Magic power or potency; — the Iroquoian term for *manito* (which see).
o'ren-dase' (ōʹrĕn-dāzʹ), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
orenge. † ORANGE.
O-re'o-don (ō-rēʹō-dŏn; ō'rē-ō-dŏnʹ), **O-re'o-don'ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē). [NL.; *oreo-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* Syns. of MERYCOIDODON, MERYCOIDODONTIDÆ. — **o-re'o-dont** (-dō̆nt), *a.* — **o-re'o-don'tine** (-dŏn'tĭn; -tīn), *a.* — **o-re'o-don'told** (-toid), *a.*
O're-o-dox'a (ōʹrē-ō-dŏkʹsȧ; 201), *n.* [NL.; *oreo-* + Gr. δόξα glory.] *Bot.* Syn. of ROYSTONEA.
o're-o-graph'ic (-grăfʹĭk), **o're-og'ra-phy** (-ŏgʹrȧ-fĭ), **o're-ol'o-gy** (-ŏlʹō-jĭ), etc. Vars. of OROGRAPHY, etc.
o're-os'e-lin (ōʹrē-ŏsʹē-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. ὀρεοσέλινον mountain parsley.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, obtained by action of alkalies and acids on imperatorin which, occurs in the root of mountain parsley.
O're-ot'ra-gus (-ŏtʹrȧ-gŭs), *n.* [NL.; *oreo-* + Gr. τράγος goat.] *Zoöl.* The genus of antelopes constituted by the klipspringer. — **o're-ot'ra-gine** (-jĭn; -jĭn; 183), *a.*
O're-o-troch'i-lus (-ō-trŏkʹĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *oreo-* + Gr. τροχίλος sandpiper, wren.] *Zoöl.* A genus of humming birds found near the snow line in the South American Andes.
ore process. *Steel Manuf.* The Siemens process. See OPEN-HEARTH, *a.*
orere. † ARREAR.
‖ **o're ro-tun'do.** [L.] Lit., with round mouth; with well-turned speech; in an orotund manner.

Horace (*Ars Poetica*, 323).

ore slimer. *Mining.* An apparatus for separating fine gold or rich silver ore from sand and slimes.
oreson. † ORISON.
ore'weed', *n.* = ORE (seaweed).
ore'wood'. Var. of OREWEED.
orey, *a.* Var. of ORY.
orf, *n.* [AS.] Cattle. *Obs.*
orf, orfe (ôrf), *n.* [Cf. G. *orf*, F. *orphe*, L. *orphus* a kind of fish, Gr. ὀρφός.] A yellow domesticated variety of the *id* (fish).
or'fan. Orphan. *Reg. Sp.*
orfever, *n.* [F. *orfèvre.*] A goldsmith. *Obs.*
or-fev'er-ie (ôr-fĕvʹēr-ĭ), *n.* [OF., F. *orfèvrerie.*] Goldsmith's work. *Obs.*, exc. in French form.
orf'gild' (ôrfʹgĭld'), *n.* [AS. *orf* cattle, property + *gild, gield*, a payment.] *O. Eng. Law.* The gild or fine of cattle payable by the hundred to which the wrongdoer belonged.
or'fray. Var. of ORPHREY.
or'fray, *n.* [F. *orfraie.* Cf. OSPREY.] The osprey. *Obs.*
orfreis, orfrey. † ORPHREY.
org *Abbr* Organic; organized.
or'gal. † ARGOL.
or'ga-ment, *n.* Also **or'ga-my.** [See ORIGAN.] Origan. *Obs.*
or'gan, *n.* Origan. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
or'gan, *v. t.* **1.** To supply with an organ or organs; organize. *Obs.*
2. To play on an organ.
or'ga-na. *n., pl.* of ORGANON, ORGANUM. [*Obs.*
or'gan-al, *n.* A bodily organ.
or'gan-al, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Contained in, or pert. to, particular organs. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
2. Of or pert. to a musical organ.
organ beater. A player on a medieval organ, in which the keys were struck with the fist.
organ bird. A Tasmanian crow shrike (*Gymnorhina organi-*

ing accompaniments; (5) the **solo organ**, having the "orchestral" stops of varied individual qualities; (6) the **pedal organ**, having the deep-toned stops for bass parts, played by the feet. **d** One of certain other instruments, as a *barrel organ*. **e** A reed organ. **f** = ORGANUM, 2.

2. *Biol.* A part or structure in an animal or plant adapted for the performance of some specific function or functions, as the heart, kidney, etc. In most organs of multicellular organisms some particular form of tissue, depending on the function of the organ, forms the essential and active part of the structure, while other tissues serve for its support, nutrition, control, etc. Groups of organs having a common function are known as *systems*.

3. An instrument or medium by which an important action is performed or end accomplished; as, legislatures, courts, taxgatherers, etc., are *organs* of government.

4. A component part performing an essential office in the working of any complex machine; as, the cylinder, valves, crank, etc., are *organs* of the steam engine.

5. Any piece of mechanism, esp. a firearm, more or less elaborate in construction. *Obs.*

6. An instrument, in various fig. senses, as: **a** A person or thing by means of which something is performed. *Archaic.* **b** A mental faculty regarded as an instrument of the mind or compared to an organ of the body; as, conscience is the *organ* which reveals the law. **c** A medium of communication between one person or body and another; as, the Secretary of State is the *organ* of communication between the government and a foreign power; a newspaper is the *organ* of its editor, or of a party, sect, etc.

or'gan of Bo-ja'nus (bō-jā'nŭs; bō-yä'nōōs) [after L. H. *Bojanus* (1776–1827), German anatomist], *Zoöl.*, one of a pair of nephridial excretory organs of lamellibranch mollusks, situated on each side of the body just below the pericardium. — **o. of Cor'ti** (kōr'tē) [after *Corti* (1729–1813), Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, a complex epithelial structure in the cochlea, which in mammals is the chief if not the only part of the ear by which sound is directly perceived, being especially adapted for distinguishing differences in pitch. It rests on the internal surface of the basilar membrane, which forms the floor of the scala media (see COCHLEA, 3), and appears to the naked eye as a spiral ridge. It contains two spiral rows of minute rods (the rods of Corti) which incline toward each other and are in contact at one end so that they arch over a spiral passage, the **tunnel of Corti**. To the inner side of the rows of rods (nearest the axis of the cochlea) is a single row of columnar hair cells (see HAIR CELL), to the outer side are several rows. The bases of the hair cells are surrounded by arborizations derived from the ganglion cells of the ganglion spirale of the auditory nerve. — **o. of Gi'ral'des'** (zhē'räl'dĕs') [after C. C. J. A. *Giraldès* (1808–75), French physician], *Anat.*, the paradidymis. — **o. of Jacobson.** *Zoöl.* = JACOBSON'S ORGAN. — **o. of Ro'senmül'ler** (rō'zĕn-mül'ĕr) [after J. C. *Rosenmüller* (1771–1820), German anatomist], *Anat.*, the epoöphoron. — **organs of the lateral line.** *Zoöl.* See LATERAL LINE.

or'gan-die } (ôr'găn-dĭ), *n.* [F. *organdi.*] A kind of fine
or'gan-dy } thin muslin, plain or figured, used for dresses.

or-gan'ic (ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *organicus*, Gr. ὀργανικός: cf. F. *organique.*] **1.** Acting as an instrument of nature or art to a certain destined function or end; instrumental. *R.*

> Those *organic* arts which enable men to discourse and write perspicuously. *Milton.*

2. Of or pertaining to an organ or a system of organs. Hence: *Biol.* **a** Consisting of, or containing, organs; as, the *organic* structure of animals and plants. **b** Produced by an organ or organs; as *organic* pleasure. *Rare.*

3. *Biol.* Pertaining to, or derived from, living organisms; exhibiting characters peculiar to living organisms; as, *organic* bodies, life, remains. Cf. INORGANIC, 1 **a**.

4. Pertaining to, or inherent in, a certain organization; depending upon the constitution or structure; not secondary or accidental. Specif.: **a** *Philol.* Belonging etymologically to the structure of a word. Cf. INORGANIC, *a.*, 1 **d**. **b** *Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, the law or laws by virtue of which a government or organization exists as such; designating the laws incorporated or involved in the organization of a state, political organism, other organized association; fundamental. *Organic* in this sense is commonly used as essentially synonymous with *constitutional*, but it is sometimes used in a wider sense, esp. with reference to states having a written constitution.

> The *organic* law of a territory takes the place of a constitution as the fundamental law of the local government. 101 *U. S.* 133.
>
> In framing the laws which were to give shape to the new government the Assembly distinguished between those which were "constitutional" and subject to change only by special processes of amendment, and those which, though "*organic*," were to be left subject to change by the ordinary processes of statutory enactment by the two houses of the legislature. *Woodrow Wilson.*
>
> The term *organic* act is used to designate acts of Congress conferring powers of government upon the Territories. 135 *U. S.* 443.

5. *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a branch of chemistry treating in general of the compounds produced in plants and animals and of many other carbon compounds of artificial origin; — contrasted with *inorganic*. See CHEMISTRY, 1.

6. *Philos.* Possessed of a complex structure comparable to that of living beings; possessed of a structure, or forming a totality, in which the relations of the parts involve relations to the whole, which itself is free or comparatively free from external relationship; forming a complex, self-determined unity. See ORGANISM, 3.

7. *Music.* **a** Organlike. **b** Of or pertaining to the medieval organum.

organic analysis, *Chem.*, the analysis of organic compounds, concerned chiefly with the determination of carbon as carbon dioxide, hydrogen as water, nitrogen as free nitrogen, ammonia, or nitric oxide, and oxygen as the difference between the sum of the others and 100 per cent. — **o. description of curves**, *Math.*, act of tracing curves on a plane with instruments. — **o. disease**, *Med.*, a disease attended with morbid changes in the structure of the affected organs; — opp. to *functional disease*. — **o. electricity.** = ANIMAL ELECTRICITY. — **o. geometry**, the "Geometria Organica" of Maclaurin (1719), which treats higher curves as arising from simpler ones; also, modern synthetic geometry. — **o. memory**, the reappearance or recurrence of a state or action which has once affected the nervous system, whether or not accompanied by conscious memory. — **o. selection**, *Biol.*, a theory or process by which some biologists explain the influence of acquired characters on evolution without admitting their inheritance. Acquired individual characters are considered to protect congenital variations while these are still too insufficiently developed to be perpetuated by natural selection. — **o. sensation**, *Psychol.*, sensations arising from the state or activity of the bodily organs, such as muscular, alimentary, sexual, respiratory, circulatory, and static sensations. Cf. CŒNÆSTHESIS. — **o. stricture**, *Med.*, a contraction of one of the natural passages of the body due to structural changes in its walls, as distinguished from a **spasmodic stricture** due to muscular contraction. — **o. unity.** See UNITY.

or-gan'ic (ôr-găn'ĭk), *n.* With Kant, that in which the parts are means and ends to one another and to the whole. Each part separately is mere mechanism; it is a true or significant machine only in relation to other parts, its full significance being determined by the complex whole which the interacting parts create, not as their sum, but as a construction differing in quality from each and all of them.

or-gan'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Organic. *Bentley.*

or-gan'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n. Med.* The doctrine of the localization of disease which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. — **or-gan'i-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

or'gan-if'ic (ôr'găn-ĭf'ĭk), *a.* [*organ* + *-fic.*] Making an organic or organized structure; producing an organism; acting through, or resulting from, organs. *Prof. Park.*

or'gan-ism (ôr'găn-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *organisme.*] **1.** Organic structure; organization. "The advantageous *organism* of the eye." *Grew.*

2. *Biol.* An individual constituted to carry on the activities of life by means of parts or organs more or less separate in function but mutually dependent; any living being; any animal or plant.

3. *Metaph.* Any thing, structure, or totality of correlative parts, in which the relationship of part to part involves a relationship of part to whole, thus making it self-inclusive and self-dependent. Kant defines an organism as a material being "which is possible only through the relation of all that is contained in it to something else as end and means." See ORGANIC, *n.*

> It was in part from the example of an instrument contrived by human intelligence that Plato introduced the conception of function or final cause into philosophy; and the ultimate meaning of "*organism*" is a system of tools or instruments. *B. Bosanquet*

or'gan-is'mal (-ĭz'măl), *a.* Of or pert. to an organism.

or'gan-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *organiste.*] **1.** *Music.* **a** A player on the organ. **b** An organ builder. *Obs.* **c** *Medieval Music.* One who organizes; an organizer.

2. A tanager of the genus *Euphonia*; esp., *E. musica* of Haiti.

or'gan-iz'a-ble (ôr'găn-ĭz'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being organized; esp., *Biol.*, capable of being formed into living tissue. — **or'gan-iz'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

or'gan-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *organisation.*] **1.** Act or process of organizing, whether as a living structure or as any systematic whole; as, the *organization* of an army or a government.

2. Specif., in *Medieval Music*, the singing of the organum.

3. State or manner of being organized; organic structure.

> What is *organization* but the connection of parts in and for a whole, so that each part is, at once, end and means? *Coleridge*

4. That which is organized; any vitally or systematically organic whole; as, a religious *organization*.

— **or'gan-i-za'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **or'gan-i-za'tion-ist**, *n.*

or'gan-ize (ôr'găn-īz), *v. t.*; OR'GAN-IZED (-īzd); OR'GAN-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *organiser.* See ORGAN.] **1.** To furnish with organs; to give an organic structure to; — usually in the past participle. See ORGANIZED.

> These nobler faculties of the mind, matter *organized* could never produce. *Ray*

2. To arrange or constitute in interdependent parts, each having a special function, act, office, or relation with respect to the whole; to systematize; to get into working order; as, to *organize* an army; to *organize* recruits.

> This . . . supreme will *organizes* the government. *Cranch*

3. *Music.* To sing the organum to (a cantus firmus). Hence: To sing in parts; as, to *organize* an anthem.

or'gan-ize, *v. i.* **a** To make one's self, or become, organic. **b** To make one's self, or become, systematized or constituted into a whole of interdependent parts.

or'gan-ized (-īzd), *pret. & p. p.* of ORGANIZE. Specif.: *p. a. Biol.* Exhibiting the characters of an organism; forming a part of an animal or plant; as, an *organized* being; *organized* matter. — **organized ferment.** See FERMENT, 1 (1).

organo-. [See ORGAN.] Combining form: **a** Denoting *relation to*, or *connection with*, *an organ* or *organs*. **b** *Chem.*, for *organic*.

or-gan'o-gen (ôr-găn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*organo-* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* Any one of the four elements, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, which are esp. characteristic ingredients of organic compounds; — sometimes extended to other less common ingredients, as sulphur, phosphorus, etc.

or'ga-no-gen'e-sis (ôr'gä-nō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*organo-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* The development of organs in plants and animals. — **or'ga-no-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

or'ga-nog'ra-phy (-nŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* [*organo-* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *organographie.*] **1.** A description of instruments. *Obs.*

2. *Biol.* A description of the organs of animals or plants. See MORPHOLOGY, 1.

— **or'ga-no-graph'ic** (-nō-grăf'ĭk), **or'ga-no-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **or'ga-nog'ra-phist** (-nŏg'rä-fĭst), *n.*

or'ga-no-lep'tic (-nō-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* [F. *organoleptique*, fr. Gr. ὄργανον an organ + λαμβάνειν to lay hold of.] *Physiol.* **a** Making an impression upon an organ; plastic; — said of the effect or impression produced by any substance on the organs of touch, taste, or smell, and also on the organism as a whole. **b** Capable of receiving an impression.

or'ga-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*organo-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *organologie.*] **1.** The science of organs or of anything considered as an organic structure.

> The science of style, as an organ of thought, of style in relation to the ideas and feelings, might be called the *organology* of style. *De Quincey.*

2. The study of the organs of animals and plants.

— **or'ga-no-log'ic** (-nō-lŏj'ĭk), **or'ga-no-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **or'ga-nol'o-gist** (-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

or'ga-no-me-tal'lic (-nō-mĕ-tăl'ĭk), *a.* [*organo-* + *metallic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a compound of a metal with a hydrocarbon radical, as zinc ethyl, $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$.

or'ga-non (ôr'gä-nŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-NA** (-nä). [NL. *organon*, L. *organum*. See ORGAN.] **1.** An organ or instrument; hence, a method by which philosophical or scientific investigation may be conducted; — a term adopted from the Aristotelian writers and used, in the Latinized form *organum*, by Lord Bacon, as the title (Novum *Organum*) of part of his treatise on philosophical method.

2. Hence, any instrumentality for acquisition of knowledge.

> The scholastic sees the world of reality with the triple eye of sense, reason, and faith These *organa* are distinct, and each in its limited sphere independent *N. Int. Encyc.*

or'ga-no-ther'a-py (ôr'gä-nō-thĕr'ä-pĭ), *n.* Also **or'ga-no-ther'a-peu'tics** (-pū'tĭks). [*organo-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by the administration of portions of certain animal organs or of extracts of them.

or'gan-pipe' cor'al. Any alcyonarian coral of the genus *Tubipora*. Their skeleton, usually red or purple, consists of a mass of parallel cylindrical tubes united, at intervals only, by horizontal plates. They are found in the tropical parts of the Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean.



Organ-pipe Coral (*Tubipora musica*).

organ swell. *Music.* The swell organ. See ORGAN, 1 **c**.

or'ga-num (ôr'gä-nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-NA** (-nä), E. **-NUMS** (-nŭmz). [L. See ORGAN.] **1.** An organon.

2. *Medieval Music.* **a** A voice part accompanying the cantus firmus or melody in parallel motion, usually at a fourth, fifth, or octave above or below. **b** Part singing of this nature, being the most primitive form of polyphony; diaphony.

or'gan-zine (ôr'găn-zēn), *n.* [F. *organsin*; cf. Sp. *organsino*, It. *organzino.*] A fine kind of double-thrown silk thread made from the best grades of the raw material. It is used for the warp in silk weaving. See THROW, *v. t.*, 2.

or'gan-zine, *v. t. & i.*; **-ZINED** (-zēnd); **-ZIN'ING** (-zēn'ĭng). [Cf. F. *organsiner.*] To make into, or to make, organzine.

or'gasm (ôr'găz'm), *n.* [F. *orgasme*; cf. Gr. ὀργασμός a kneading, softening, prob. confused with ὀργᾶν to swell, especially with lust, to feel an ardent desire.] *Physiol.* Eager or immoderate excitement or action; the state of turgescence of any organ; erethism; the height of venereal excitement. — **or-gas'tic** (ôr-găs'tĭk), *a.*

or'geat (ôr'zhăt; *F.* ôr'zhä'), *n.* [F., fr. *orge* barley, L. *hordeum.*] A sirup into the composition of which, formerly, a decoction of barley entered, but which is now prepared with an emulsion of almonds, — used to flavor beverages or edibles.

or'gi-as'tic (ôr'jĭ-ăs'tĭk), *a.* Also **or'gi-as'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl). [Gr. ὀργιαστικός. See ORGY.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, orgies.

orgue (ôrg), *n.* [F., fr. L. *organum* organ, Gr. ὄργανον. See ORGAN.] **1.** *a Fort.* Any of a number of long, thick timbers, pointed and shod with iron, formerly suspended over, or in the vaulted passage behind, a gateway, to be let down in case of attack; also, these pieces collectively. **b** *Mil.* An old-time piece of ordnance consisting of a number of barrels arranged side by side so that they might be discharged in quick succession or simultaneously.

2. *Music.* An organ. *Obs. or Hist.*

or'gue-nette' (ôr'gĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F. *orgue* organ, or fr. E. *organ*, with an ending imitating French.] *Music.* A mechan-

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cum). Its discordant notes suggest an organ out of tune.

organ cactus. The giant cactus.

organ coral. Organ-pipe coral.

or'gan-er, *n.* [Cf. OF. *organeor, orgueneor*, organist.] An organ maker or player. *Obs.*

or'gan-ette' (ôr'găn-ĕt'), *n.* [See -ETTE.] One of various musical instruments; — a trade name. Specif., = ORGUINETTE.

organ fish. The drumfish (*Pogonias chromis*).

organ gallery. An organ loft.

organ gun. A piece of ordnance with several chambers or barrels arranged side by side; — a general term of loose application. Cf. ORGUE, 1 b. *Rare.*

organ harmonium *Music* A harmonium of large compass and power.

or-gan'i-cal-ly, *adv* of ORGANIC, ORGANICAL.

or-gan'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

or-gan'i-fi'er (ôr-găn'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that organifies.

or-gan'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*L. organum* (see ORGAN) + *-fy.*] *Proton.* To treat with a solution of an organic substance, esp. in an obsolete process of treating dry plates with albumen or gelatin, etc., to preserve and increase their sensitiveness.

organister, *n* [OF. *organistre*, for *organiste.*] Organist. *Obs.*

or'gan-is'tic, *a.* Of or pert. to the organ or organists. *Rare.*

or'gan-is'trum (ôr'gä-nĭs'trŭm), *n.* A kind of large hurdy-gurdy, like a lute, provided with a wheel which was kept in motion while the strings were pressed against it by keys.

or'gan-ist-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

or-gan'i-ty (ôr-găn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Organism. *Rare.*

or'ga-ni'zate, *a.* [LL. *organizatus*, p. p.] Provided with an organ. *Obs.*

or'gan-iz'er (ôr'găn-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who organizes.

or'gan-less, *a.* See -LESS.

organ ling. = ORGAYS. *Obs.*

organ loft A loft or gallery where an organ stands.

or'gan-ly, *a.* Like, or pertaining to, an organ. *Obs.*

or'ga-no-chor'di-um (ôr'gä-nō-kôr'dĭ-ŭm), *n* [NL.; *organo-* + Gr. χορδή string] *Music.* An instrument combining the features of the pianoforte and the pipe organ.

or'ga-nog'e-ny (-nŏj'ē-nĭ), *n. Biol* Organogenesis. — **or'ga-nog'e-nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

or'ga-non'o-my (-nŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* Syn. of ORGANONYMY.

or'ga-non'o-my, *n.* [*organo-* + Gr. νομος law] The laws that control organic life, or the study of these laws. — **or'ga-no-nom'ic** (-nō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.*

or'gan'o-nym (ôr-găn'ō-nĭm), *n* [See ORGANONYMY.] *Biol.* The technical name of an organ.

or'ga-non'y-my (ôr'gä-nŏn'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [*organo-* + Gr ὄνυμα, for ὄνομα, a name.] *Biol.* The designation or nomenclature of organs. — **or'ga-no-nym'ic** (-nō-nĭm'ĭk), *a.* — **or'ga-no-nym'ic** (-nō-nĭm'ĭk), *a.*

or'gan-no-phon'ic (-nō-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*organo-* + *phonic.*] Like an organ in sound; — applied to a kind of vocalizing that imitates the tones of various instruments, or to the singers who vocalize thus

or'ga-noph'y-ly (ôr'gä-nŏf'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* [*organo-* + Gr. φυλή clan.] Phylogeny of organs.

or'ga-no-plas'tic (-nō-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*organo-* + *-plastic.*] *Biol.* Producing organs.

or'ga-nos'co-py (-nŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*organo-* + *-scopy.*] Phrenology

or'ga-no-troph'ic (ôr'gä-nō-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* [*organo-* + Gr. τρεφειν to nourish.] *Biol.* Relating to the formation and nutrition of living organs.

or'gan-pi'a'no, *n.* A melopiano

organ pipe. See FLUE PIPE, REED PIPE.

organ point. = PEDAL POINT.

or'gan-ry, *n.* [*organ* + *-ry*] Organ music *Rare.*

organ stop = STOP, 4 b.

or'gan-ule (ôr'găn-ūl), *n.* [Dim. of *organ.*] *Anat.* An essential cell or element of an organ.

or'ga-ny, *n.* [See ORIGAN.] Origan. *Obs.*

organe † ORGAN.

‖ **or'gi-a** (ôr'jĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [L. *orgia*, neut. pl., Gr. ὄργια.] Orgies. *Obs. or R.*

or'gi-ac (-ăk), *a.* [See ORGY.] Pertaining to orgies. *Rare.* — *n. pl.* Orgies. *Rare.*

or'gi-al, *n.* [L. *orgia* orgies.] A song during orgies. *Obs.*

or'gi-asm (-ăz'm), *n.* [Gr ὀργιασμος a celebrating of orgies] Orgiastic action *Rare.*

or'gi-ast, *n. Rare* [*Rare.*] = **or'gic** (ôr'jĭk), *a.* Orgiastic.

or'gies, *n. pl* of ORGY

or'gil-lous (ôr'gĭ-lŭs) Var. of ORGULOUS *Archaic*

or'gle, *n* [AS. *orgel*, fr. L. *organum.*] An organ. *Obs.*

orgmount, *n* [F *orge mondé* husked or hulled barley] A dish of boiled barley *Obs*

Or-go'glio (ôr-gō'lyō), *n.* [It., pride, arrogance.] A giant in Spenser's "Faërie Queene," who takes the Redcross Knight unawares and imprisons him in a dungeon of his castle Arthur liberates the knight and slays the giant.

or'gon (ôr'gŏn'), *n.* In Molière's "Tartufe," a silly bourgeois infatuated with Tartufe and badly duped by him

orgone. † ORGAN

orgull, orgul, *n.* [OF *orgoil*, n., *orgueil*.] Pride; hauteur. *Obs.* — *a.* Proud; haughty. *Obs.*

or-gu'll-ty, *n.* Pride. *Obs.*

ical instrument with one or more sets of reeds and an exhaust bellows, played by means of a crank which draws a strip of perforated paper over the reeds, to which the perforations admit the wind, producing the melodic and harmonic effects according to their position and size.

or'gy (ôr'jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ORGIES (-jĭz). [F. *orgie, orgies*, L. *orgia*, pl., Gr. ὄργια.] **1.** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* Chiefly *pl.* Secret ceremonial rites in honor of any of various deities, esp. those of the worship of Dionysus, or Bacchus, characterized by ecstatic or frenzied singing and dancing, and often by dissolute revelry. Hence, any rites or ceremonial performances regarded as of a like character.

2. *s.sg. & pl.* Drunken revelry; carousal.

or'i- (ôr'ĭ-). [Gr. ὄρος bound.] A combining form meaning *limit*, prefixed to the names of various forms in Euclidean geometry to denote the analogous limiting forms in Lobachevskian geometry when the center retires to infinity; as, *oriconic, ori*-ellipse, etc.

O'ri-an'a (ō'rĭ-ăn'ȧ), *n.* In the romance of "Amadis de Gaul," a daughter of Lisuarte, an imaginary king of England. She is beloved by Amadis, and is the fairest and most faithful woman in the world. The name was also given in flattery to Queen Elizabeth, esp. in a set of madrigals published in 1601. Ben Jonson applied it to Anne, queen of James I., as if it were *Oriens Anna* (i. e., the Dawning Anna).

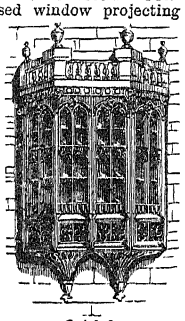
or'i-chal'ce-ous (ôr'ĭ-kăl'sē-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling orichalch; of a color or luster like that of brass.

or'i-chalch (ôr'ĭ-kălk), *n.* [L. *orichalcum*, Gr. ὀρείχαλκος; ὄρος mountain + χαλκός brass.] Some yellow metallic substance, considered precious by the ancient Greeks and Romans; a mixed metal, either brass or like it.

o'ri-el (ō'rĭ-ĕl; 201), *n.* [OF. *oriol* gallery, corridor, LL. *oriolum* portico, hall; orig. uncert.] **1.** A gallery for minstrels. *Obs.*

2. A small apartment next a hall; a sort of recess. *Obs.*

3. *Arch.* A large bay or recessed window projecting from the face of the wall, with a semihexagonal or semisquare plan, and when not on the ground floor supported by a corbel or bracket; also, any bay window.



Oriel, 3.

o'ri-ent (ō'rĭ-ĕnt; 201), *n.* [L. *oriens*, or F. *orient*. See ORIENT, *a.*] **1.** The part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning; the east. *Now Poetic.*

[Morn] came furrowing all the *orient* into gold. *Tennyson.*

2. [*often cap.*] The East; eastern countries, or, less commonly, the eastern part of a country; esp., the countries immediately east of the Mediterranean or the ancient Roman empire; also, the countries of Asia generally.

3. Sunrise. *Obs. or R.*

4. An orient pearl; a pearl of great luster (see ORIENT, *a.*, 2.) Also, rarely, the luster peculiar to a superior pearl.

o'ri-ent, *a.* [L. *oriens, -entis*, p. pr. of *oriri* to rise. See ORIGIN; cf. ORIENT, *n.*] **1.** Eastern; oriental. *Now Poetic.* "The *orient* part." *Hakluyt.*

2. Bright; lustrous; pellucid; — applied to superior pearls and precious stones, because the most perfect jewels were anciently found in the East. Also fig. "Pearls round and *orient*." *Jer. Taylor.* "*Orient* liquor." *Milton.*

3. Rising, as the sun.

Moon that now meet'st the *orient* sun. *Milton.*

o'ri-ent (-ĕnt), *v. t.*; O'RI-ENT'ED; O'RI-ENT'ING. [F. *orienter*. Cf. ORIENTATE.] **1.** To cause to face or point toward the east; specif., to build, as a church or temple, with its longitudinal axis pointing eastward, and its chief altar at the eastern end; to define the position of in relation to the east; also, to set or arrange in any certain position in relation to the points of the compass; hence, to ascertain the bearings of.

2. Specif.: To place, as a map or chart, so that its east side, north side, etc., lie toward the corresponding parts of the horizon; esp., in *Surv.*, to rotate (a map attached to a plane table) until the line of direction between any two of its points is parallel to the corresponding direction in nature.

3. Fig.: To set right by adjusting to ascertained principles; to put (esp. one's self) into a correct position or relation.

4. To arrange in order; to place (an object) in some definite position with respect to other objects or so as to show the relations of its parts among themselves; specif., *Cryst.*, to place (a crystal) so that its crystallographic axes lie in certain conventional directions.

o'ri-en'tal (-ĕn'tăl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *orientalis.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or situated in, that part of the heavens in which the sun rises; eastern. *Now Rare.*

2. Specif.: **a** *Astrol.* Designating a planet or other heavenly body in the eastern quarter of the sky, esp. a planet so seen before sunrise; hence, designating a planet seen before sunrise in any quarter.

[The sun's] ascendant and *oriental* radiations. *Sir T. Browne.*

b [Usually *cap.*] Pertaining to, situated in, occurring in, or characteristic of, the Orient, or East (see EAST, *n.*, 2 **a**); also, pertaining to eastern Europe or the eastern part of Christendom; Eastern; as, *Oriental* countries, languages, or customs; the *Oriental* Church. **c** [*often l. c.*] Of pearls and other gems or stones: = ORIENT, *a.*, 2. **d** *Zoögeog.* Designating a realm or region including Asia south of the Himalayas, the Philippine Islands, and the Indo-Malayan Archipelago as far as Wallace's line. Some authors include also Celebes.

Oriental alabaster. = ALABASTER, 1 **b**. — **O. amethyst,** the violet-blue variety of transparent crystallized corundum or sapphire. It is far more valuable than amethyst proper. — **O. Archipelago,** the Ægean Sea. — **O. boil** *or* **sore.** *Med.* See ALEPPO BOIL. — **Oriental crape,** Canton crape. — **O. emerald.** See EMERALD, 1. — **O. garnet,** precious garnet. See GARNET, 1. — **O. opal,** precious opal. See OPAL, 1. — **O. plague,** the bubonic plague. See PLAGUE. — **O. poppy,** an Asiatic perennial poppy (*Papaver orientale*) with bright scarlet flowers, commonly cultivated. — **O. powder,** an explosive consisting of a mixture of gamboge with potassium nitrate and chlorate. — **O. Rite,** *R. C. Ch.*, the usage or usages of the United Greeks (which see). — **O. roller.** See ROLLER, pigeon. — **O. ruby.** See RUBY, *n.*, 1. — **O. seminary,** a school of preparation for practice in Oriental diplomacy or business. — **O. topaz,** a yellow variety of transparent corundum. See CORUNDUM.

O'ri-en'tal (ō'rĭ-ĕn'tăl), *n.* **1.** [*l. c.*] An oriental gem, as a pearl. *Obs.*

2. *pl.* Oriental languages. *Obs.*

3. A member of one of the indigenous races of the Orient; esp., a person reared in one of the three great civilizations of Asia, the Mohammedan, Indian, or Chinese-Japanese.

4. *pl. Eccl.* Eastern Christians of the Oriental Rite.

o'ri-en'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Usually *cap.*] **1.** Any trait, style, custom, expression, etc., peculiar to Oriental people.

2. Knowledge or use of Oriental languages, history, etc.

o'ri-en'tal-ist, *n.* [Usually *cap.*] [Cf. F. *orientaliste.*] **1.** = ORIENTAL, 3 & 4. *Obs.*

2. One versed in Eastern languages, literature, etc.

o'ri-en-tal'i-ty (ō'rĭ-ĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being oriental or [*cap.*] Oriental (in sense 2 **b**); oriental, or [*cap.*] Oriental, character.

o'ri-en'tal-ize (-ĕn'tăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). To make oriental; specif., [*cap.*] to render Oriental (in sense 2 **b**); to cause to conform to Oriental manners or conditions. — **o'ri-en'tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

o'ri-en-tate' (ō'rĭ-ĕn-tāt'; ō'rĭ-ĕn'tāt; 277), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd; -tăt-ĕd); -TAT'ING (-ĭng). [See ORIENT.] To orient.

o'ri-en-tate', *v. i.* To move or turn toward the east.

o'ri-en-ta'tion (ō'rĭ-ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *orientation.*] **1.** Act or process of orienting. See ORIENT, *v. t.* Specif.: **a** *Arch.* The placing of a church or temple so that the most sacred part (as the chancel, containing the altar toward which the congregation fronts in worship) will be at the east end. **b** *Biol.* The change of position exhibited by various protoplasmic bodies within the cell, due to the agency of external influences, as light, heat, etc. A familiar example is found in the action of chloroplasts in the leaves of plants in passing from the epistrophic to the apostrophic position. Cf. CIRCULATION, 5, ROTATION. **c** Act of turning or facing eastward, as in worship. **d** Fig.: Adjustment to first or ascertained principles.

2. Position, state, or fact of being oriented, in any sense. **orientation of a curve,** *Math.*, act of distinguishing between the positive and the negative sense along a curve.

or'i-fice (ôr'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *orificium; os, oris*, a mouth + *facere* to make. See ORAL; FACT.] A mouth or aperture, as of a tube, pipe, etc.; an opening; as, the *orifice* of an artery or vein; the *orifice* of a wound; the *orifice* of a volcano or of a chimney.

Syn. — Opening, hole, perforation, chink, vent. — ORIFICE, APERTURE. An ORIFICE is an opening, of relatively small size, which forms the mouth of something; an APERTURE is an opening (often for passage) esp. through something or between two objects; as, the *orifice* of a tube; "the lower *orifice*, or mouth, of the stomach" (*P. Fletcher*); "Their mouths with hideous *orifice* gaped on us wide" (*Milton*); "The morning light . . . stole into the *aperture* at the foot of the bed, betwixt those faded curtains" (*Hawthorne*). See HOLE.

or'i-fi'cial (-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* Pertaining to an orifice of the body.

or'i-flamme (ôr'ĭ-flăm), *n.* Also **or'i-flamb** (-flăm). [F. *oriflamme*, OF. *oriflambe*, LL. *auriflamma*; L. *aurum* gold + *flamma* flame; cf. L. *flammula* a little banner.] **1.** *Hist.* The ancient banner of St. Denis, reported to have been a red silk banderole of two or three points attached to a lance. The early French kings were accustomed, on setting out for battle, to receive it from the abbot of St. Denis to be carried before them as a sacred and royal ensign.

2. Hence: **a** A standard or ensign in battle.

And be your *oriflamme* to-day the helmet of Navarre *Macaulay*

b Anything suggestive of the historic oriflamme by reason of conspicuous color, position, etc.

O-rig'a-num (ō-rĭg'ȧ-nŭm), *n.* [L. *origanum*, Gr. ὀρίγανον, ὀρείγανον, prob. fr. ὄρος mountain + γάνος brightness, beauty. Cf. ORGANY.] *Bot.* A genus of aromatic mints, the marjorams, containing numerous South European species. They are distinguished by the globose heads of small flowers with conspicuous, often colored, involucral bracts. *O. majorana* is the sweet, or garden, marjoram.

origanum oil. Properly, an essential oil obtained from various species of *Origanum*, esp. *O. vulgare*, formerly used in medicine and perfumery. The commercial oil of origanum is chiefly oil of thyme.

Or'i-gen-ism (ôr'ĭ-jĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* The opinions of Origen of Alexandria, who lived in the 3d century, one of the most learned of the Greek Fathers. He held that the Scriptures have a threefold meaning and are often to be interpreted allegorically, that the spirits of men were preëxistent and in this state fell from holiness, and that it is probable that all created beings, including Satan, will ultimately be saved. — **Or'i-gen-ist,** *n.* — **Or'i-gen-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **Or'i-gen-ize** (-ĭz), *v. i.*

or'i-gin (ôr'ĭ-jĭn), *n.* [L. *origo, -iginis*, fr. *oriri* to rise, become visible; akin to Gr. ὀρνύναι to stir up, rouse, Skr. *r*, and perh. to E. *run*: cf. F. *origine.*] **1.** The first existence or beginning; the birth; hence, parentage; ancestry.

This mixed system of opinion and sentiment had its *origin* in the ancient chivalry. *Burke.*

2. That from which anything primarily proceeds; the fountain; spring; cause; occasion.

3. *Anat.* The more fixed, central, or larger attachment or end of a muscle; — in contradistinction to *insertion.*

Syn. — Source, spring, root; rise, commencement, beginning. — ORIGIN, INCEPTION. The ORIGIN of anything is its beginning considered esp. with reference to that from which it springs; the INCEPTION of anything is its beginning regarded esp. as initiating or inaugurating whatever follows; as, "To the 'Worship of Sorrow' ascribe what *origin* and genesis thou pleasest" (*Carlyle*); to support an undertaking from its *inception.* **origin of angles,** *Geom.*, the polar axis or any half line from which angles are reckoned. — **o. of coördinate axes,** *Math.*, the point where the axes intersect. See COORDINATE, *n.*, 2.

o-rig'i-na-ble (ō-rĭj'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being originated.

o-rig'i-nal (-năl), *a.* [F. *original*, or L. *originalis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the origin or beginning; preceding all others; first in order or existence; belonging to, or being, the origin or source (of something copied or reproduced); as, the *original* text; primitive; primary; pristine; as, the *original* state of man; the *original* laws of a country; the *original* inventor of a process.

2. Being such from his (her, etc.) birth or beginning; "born." "An *original* thief." *De Foe.*

3. Not copied, imitated, reproduced, or translated; underived; first-hand; as, an *original* thought; an *original* process; hence, novel; fresh.

4. Having the power to produce new thoughts or combinations of thought; independent and creative in thought or action; inventive; as, an *original* genius.

Syn. — See NATIVE.

original bill, *Equity Practice*, the initial bill of a proceeding not already before the court between the same parties standing in the same interests. It consists of a statement of the cause of complaint and petition for relief. — **o. contract.** *Political Science.* See SOCIAL CONTRACT. — **O. Freewill Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.*, 2. — **o. line.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **o. package,** *Law & Com.*, the package in which goods transported from one place to another are shipped, kept, handled, and delivered, as where the goods are imported into one jurisdiction from another. By the interstate commerce clause (Art. I, § 8, cl. 3) of the Constitution of the United States the States are prevented from interfering with or regulating the sale in the original package of imported goods, but the (Federal) Wilson Law of 1890 provided that liquors imported should be subject to the police power of a State as if they had been produced there. When the package is broken, however, the goods become a part of the mass of property in the State, and lose their privileged character. What constitutes an original package under the interstate commerce clause is uncertain. — **o. process.** See PROCESS. — **o. sin,** *Theol.*, the innate sin, or depravity, inherited from our parents, and the source of all actual sins. It originated in the first sin of Adam, the father of the human race. See CALVINISM. — **o. writ.** *Law.* **a** In England, the writ, or original process, by which the jurisdiction of the court was laid in beginning personal actions, until the summons was substituted by the Judicature Act of 1873; — opposed to *judicial writ.* It issued out of chancery to the sheriff. Cf. PRÆCIPE. **b** In general, any writ by which a defendant is in the first instance brought into court.

o-rig'i-nal, *n.* [Cf. F. *original.*] **1.** [OF.] Act or fact of arising; origination; origin; commencement. *Now Rare or Archaic.*

2. That which is original; as: **a** A source or cause (said of a thing); an originator or author (said of a person). *Rare or Archaic.*

It hath its *original* from much grief. *Shak.*
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great *Original* proclaim. *Addison*

b That of which anything else is a copy or reproduction, as a writing or document, a piece of first-hand work, or a person or object portrayed in a work of art.

The Scriptures may be now read in their own *original.* *Milton.*

c A person or (rarely) thing that is original in action or character; esp., one who is singular or eccentric. **d** *pl.* Original elements. *Obs. Milton.*

3. Specif.: *Zoöl. & Bot.* The wild species from which a domesticated or cultivated variety has been derived.

o-rig'i-nal'i-ty (-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *originalité.*] State or quality of being original. *Macaulay.*

o-rig'i-nal-ly, *adv.* **1.** As regards the nature of origin or source; by virtue of origin; primarily.

God is *originally* holy in himself. *Bp. Pearson.*

2. At the time of origin or inception; at first; initially. "*Originally* a half length [portrait]." *Walpole.*

o-rig'i-na-ry (ō-rĭj'ĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *originarius*: cf. F. *originaire.*] *Now Rare.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or constituting, the origin; primary; primitive; original.

The grand *originary* right of all rights. *Hickok.*

2. Causing existence; productive.

The production of animals, in the *originary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth. *Cheyne.*

o-rig'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [From ORIGIN.] To give an origin or beginning to; to bring into existence; to produce as new.

A decomposition of the whole civil and political mass, for the purpose of *originating* a new civil order. *Burke.*

o-rig'i-nate, *v. i.* To take first existence; to have origin or beginning; to begin to exist or act; as, the scheme *originated* with the governor and council.

o-rig'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *originatio.*] **1.** Act, fact, or process of originating, or state of being originated; origin. "The *origination* of the universe." *Keill.*

What comes from spirit is a spontaneous *origination.* *Hickok.*

2. Mode of production, or bringing into being.

This eruca is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars. *Ray.*

3. Specif.: Etymology. *Obs.*

o-rig'i-na-tive (ō-rĭj'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Having power, or tending, to originate; originating. — **o-rig'i-na-tive-ly,** *adv.*

o-ril'lion (ō-rĭl'yŭn) } *n.* [F. *oreillon, orillon*, lit.,
o-ril'lon (-ŏn; *F.* ō-rē'yôN') } a little ear, fr. *oreille* an ear, fr. L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris* an ear. See EAR.] *Fort.* A projection at the shoulder of a bastion to cover the flank. *Obs. or Hist.*

o'ri-na'sal (ō'rĭ-nā'zăl; 201), *a.* [L. *os, oris*, mouth + E. *nasal.*] Of or pertaining to the mouth and the nose; specif.: *Phon.* Uttered with the oral and nasal passages both open; as, an *orinasal* explosion; an *orinasal* vowel. The French "nasal" vowels are formed thus. — *n.* An orinasal sound. — **o'ri-na-sal'i-ty** (-nā-zăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

If the velum is opened instead of the mouth, the explosion is nasal; if both are opened, it is *orinasal.* *E. W. Scripture.*

or'gu-lous (ôr'gū-lŭs), *a.* [OF. *orgueilleus*, F. *orgueilleux*, fr. OF. *orgueil* pride, F. *orgueil.*] *Archaic.* **1.** Proud; haughty. **2.** Fig.: Swollen; showy; splendid. [*Obs.*]

or'gu-lous-ly, *adv.* Proudly.

O-ri'as (ō-rī'ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr ὀρειάς a mountain nymph. See OREAD.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of TAUROTRAGUS.

or'i-bi (ôr'ĭ-bĭ), *n.* [Cape D *oribi*, of Hottentot origin.] Any of several small South and East African antelopes of the genus *Ourebia*, of a tawny yellow color above, white below, and having straight annulated horns about five inches long.

or'i-calche. ✝ ORICHALCH.

or'i-chal'cite (ôr'ĭ-kăl'sīt). Var. of AURICHALCITE.

or'i-chal'cum (-kŭm), *n.* [L.] Orichalch.

or'i-con'ic, *n.*, **or'i-el-lipse',** *n.* See ORI-.

o'ri-en-cy (ō'rĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being orient; brilliancy. *Obs. or R.* [TAL.]

o'ri-en'tal-ly, *adv.* of ORIENTAL.

o'ri-en-ta'tor, *n.* A contrivance for ascertaining orientation.

o'ri-ent-ly, *adv.* of ORIENT.

o'ri-ent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

or'i-fa'cial (ôr'ĭ-fā'shăl), *a.* [L. *os, oris*, mouth + E. *facial.*] *Craniom.* Designating the angle made by a straight line touching the most prominent points of the upper and lower face with a line on the plane of the crowns of the upper teeth.

or'i-fex. ✝ ORIFICE.

orig. *Abbr.* Origin; original; originally.

or'i-gan (ôr'ĭ-găn), *n* [F., OF. also *origane.*] **a** Formerly, any of various aromatic mints. **b** A plant of the genus *Origanum.*

or'i-g a-n ized, *a.* Tinctured with marjoram. *Obs.*

o-rig'a-ny, *n.* Origan. *Obs.*

origen, *n.* [L. *origanum*, acc. of *oryx.*] Oryx. *Obs.*

Or'i-ge'ni-an (ôr'ĭ-jē'nĭ-ăn), **Or'i-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), **-gen'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to Origen.

o-rig'i-nal-ist, *n.* One who is original. *Rare.*

o-rig'i-nal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

o-rig'i-nant (ō-rĭj'ĭ-nănt), *a.* Originating; original. *Rare.*

o-rig'i-na-ri-ly (-nā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of ORIGINARY. *Rare.*

o-rig'i-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* One that originates.

o-rig'i-na'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female originator. [tive. *Obs.*]

o-rig'i-nous, *a.* Original; native. [*Obs.*]

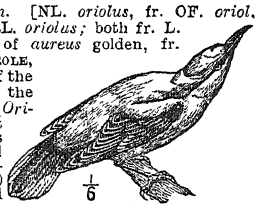
o-ri'gnal (ō-rĭn'yăl; ō'rē-nyăl'), *n.* [Canadian F., fr. Basque *oreña, oreñ, orem*, stag.] The American moose. *Obs.*

‖o-ri'go ma'li. [L.] The origin of the evil.

orilloge. ✝ HOROLOGE.

or'inge-a'do. ✝ ORANGEADO.

o'ri-ole (ō'rĭ-ōl ; 201), *n.* [NL. *oriolus*, fr. OF. *oriol*, F. *loriot*, for l'*oriol*, or LL. *oriolus;* both fr. L. *aureolus* golden, dim. of *aureus* golden, fr. *aurum* gold. Cf. AUREOLE, LORIOT.] **1.** Any bird of the family Oriolidæ ; esp., the European golden oriole (*Oriolus galbula*). It is bright yellow, with the wings and tail chiefly black and sharply contrasted. A related species (*O. kundoo*) is found in India, and others throughout southern Asia and Africa. Those of the Australian region are of the genera *Minseta* and *Aphecotheres*.



Golden Oriole (*Oriolus galbula*). 1/6

2. Any of various American birds of the genus *Icterus* and family Icteridæ, not closely related to the Old World orioles. The males are usually bright black and yellow or orange, the females chiefly greenish or yellowish. The common species of the eastern United States are the **Baltimore oriole** (*I. galbula*) and the **orchard oriole** (*I. spurius*). The **hooded oriole** (*I. cucullatus*) and **Bullock's oriole** (*I. bullocki*) are found in the western United States and Mexico. See BALTIMORE ORIOLE, *Illust.;* ORCHARD ORIOLE.

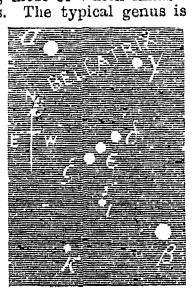
3. An artificial trout fly having a black-and-tinsel body, yellow feather wings, black hackle, black-and-white tail, and gold tinsel tag.

O'ri-ol'i-dæ (ō'rĭ-ŏl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ORIOLE.] *Zoöl.* A family of passerine birds related to the crows and consisting of the Old World orioles, most of which inhabit tropical and semitropical regions. The typical genus is

O-ri'o-lus (ō-rī'ō-lŭs).

O-ri'on (ō-rī'ŏn), *n. ; gen.* ORIONIS (ōr'ĭ-ō'nĭs). [L., fr. Gr. Ὠρίων.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A hunter slain by Artemis for making love to Eos, and erected into a constellation.

2. *Astron.* A large and bright constellation on the equator, represented on pictorial charts by the figure of a man, the row of three stars forming **O-ri'on's Belt** (ō-rī'ŏnz), the three lucid stars below being **Orion's Sword**. It contains a remarkable nebula (just above ι in the cut).



Orion. α Betelgeuse ; β Rigel.

O-ri'on-id (ō-rī'ŏn-ĭd), *n.* [*Orion* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in Orion. See METEOR, 2.

Orion nebula. *Astron.* The largest of all the nebulæ, irregular in form, gaseous in constitution, located in the sword hilt of Orion, and faintly visible to the naked eye.

-orious. [*-ori-* as in L. *orius* + *-ous.* See -ORY.] An adjective suffix denoting *of, pertaining to, serving for ;* as in **meri***torious*, **censo***rious*, **noto***rious*.

Or'is-ka'ni-an (ōr'ĭs-kā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Oriskany*, New York.] *Geol.* Designating, or pertaining to, a subdivision of the American Devonian ; — from the **O-ris'ka-ny** beds (ō-rĭs'kā-nĭ), a formation consisting principally of sandstone and conglomerate. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — Also *n.*

or'i-son (ŏr'ĭ-zŭn), *n.* [OF. *orison, oreison*, F. *oraison*, fr. L. *oratio* speech, prayer. See ORATION.] **1.** A prayer ; a supplication. *Obs. or Archaic. Chaucer. Shak.*

Their *orisons*, each morning duly paid. *Milton.*

2. A speech. *Obs.*

-orium. [L. *-orium.*] A noun suffix in words of Latin origin, denoting *belonging to*, and chiefly used in words signifying *place for* or *thing used for* (something) ; as in audi*torium*, natato*rium*, haus*torium*.

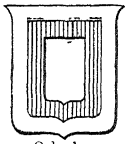
O-ri'ya (ō-rē'yä), *or* **U-ri'ya** (ōō-), *n.* One of the chief Sanskritic languages of India. It is spoken in Orissa and neighboring regions, and is closely related to Bengali. It has a considerable poetic literature and is written in a form of the Devanagari character. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Or-lan'do (ōr-lăn'dō), *n.* **1.** Italian form of ROLAND ; — masc. prop. name.

2. A so-called nephew of Charlemagne. He is the hero of the romantic tales and poems founded on the adventures of Charlemagne and his paladins, as Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato (Enamored)," and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso (Mad)." He is identical with the *Roland* of the "Chanson de Roland" and the French romances. See ROLAND, DURENDAL, ASTOLFO.

3. In Shakespeare's "As You Like It," the son of Sir Rowland de Bois, and lover of Rosalind. Illtreated by his elder brother, Oliver, Orlando retires to the Forest of Arden, whither, unknown to him, the banished Rosalind has fled, disguised as a boy. He meets her and, at her suggestion, pays court to her pretending that she is Rosalind (he being ignorant of her true personality). At the end she reassumes her true character and they are married.

orle (ôrl), *n.* [F. *orle* an orle, a fillet, fr. LL. *orlum, orla*, for *orulum, -la*, border, dim. of L. *ora* border, margin.] **1.** *Her.* **a** A bearing, in the form of a fillet, round the shield, within, but at some distance from, the border. **b** The wreath, or chaplet, surmounting or encircling the helmet of a knight and bearing the crest.



Orle, 1 a.

2. Hence, anything likened to an orle (def. 1 **a**). Specif. : *Arch.* A narrow fillet, esp. such a fillet at the top of a shaft, separating it from the bell of the capital, or at the bottom above the molding of the base.

in orle, *Her.*, round the escutcheon, leaving the middle of the field vacant or occupied by something else ; — said of bearings in a circle on the shield or in the form of an orle.

Or'le-an-ist (ôr'lē-ăn-ĭst), *n.* An adherent or supporter of the Orleans family, which claims the throne of France from being descended from a younger brother of Louis XIV. There has been but one sovereign in the family, Louis Philippe, who reigned 1830-48. Also used adjectively. — **Or'le-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Or'le-an-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

Or'le-ans (ôr'lē-ănz), *n.* [From the city of *Orléans*, in France.] **1.** A dress cloth made of worsted and cotton, which alternate on the surface.

2. Bixin.

3. A purple English variety of plum.

or'lo (ôr'lō), *n.* [It., border, brim. See ORLE.] *Arch.* **a** = ORLE, 2. **b** The smooth surface between two flutes of a shaft. **c** The surface between two grooves of a triglyph. **d** By extension, a flat plinth of any width, as beneath the molded base of a column.

or'lop (ôr'lŏp), *n* [D. *overloop* the upper deck, lit., a running over or overflowing, fr. *overloopen* to run over. See OVER, LEAP ; cf. OVERLOOP.] *Naut.* The lowest deck of a vessel, esp. of a ship of war, consisting formerly of a platform laid over the beams in the hold, on which the cables were coiled ; — called also **orlop deck.** The name was first given to the single deck of a small vessel ; later to the lowest deck. In modern large warships it is a partial deck next below the berth deck, or next below the protective deck when there is one just below the berth deck. There are usually one forward and one aft, called respectively the **forward orlop** and the **after orlop.** See DECK, *n.*, 2.

Or'mazd (ôr'mŭzd ; -măzd) *or* **A'hu-ra-Maz'da,** *n.* [Zend *Ahuramazda.*] *Zoroastrianism.* The supreme deity, the principle of good, creator of the world, and guardian of mankind. He is the opponent of Ahriman, the spirit of evil, both being sprung from Eternity, or, according to another version, Ahriman being the offspring of a moment of doubt on the part of Ormazd. Ormazd is attended by angels and archangels. He is represented as a bearded man inclosed in a winged circle, a conception probably derived from the Assyrian representations of Ashur.

or'mo-lu (ôr'mō-lōō), *n.* [F. *or moulu ; or* gold (L. *aurum*) + *moulu*, p. p. of *moudre* to grind, to mill, L. *molere.*] **1.** Orig., a preparation of ground gold for gilding ; hence, bronze or other metal so gilded.

2. A variety of brass made to imitate gold in appearance, used in mounts for furniture, etc. The effect is often heightened by means of lacquer of some sort, or by use of acids. Called also *mosaic gold.*

or'na-ment (ôr'nă-mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *ornement*, F. *ornement*, fr. L. *ornamentum*, fr. *ornare* to adorn.] **1.** An article of equipment ; an adjunct, useful or decorative, as of clothing, furniture, etc. *Archaic*, exc. in ecclesiastical usage.

Like that long-buried body of the king
Found lying with his urns and *ornaments*. *Tennyson.*

2. That which is added to embellish or adorn ; that which adds grace or beauty ; an embellishment ; a decoration ; an adornment. *Ornament*, as in architecture, is often distinguished as *structural* when it is an integral part of what it adorns ; or as *applied* when executed on the surface of something structurally complete without it. See APPLIQUÉ, *a.*

The *ornament* of a meek and quiet spirit 1 *Pet* iii. 4.

3. Addition or inclusion of anything that beautifies ; ornamentation ; embellishment ; decoration.

ornaments rubric, a rubric in the English Prayer Book on the use of ornaments (things used in service, including vestments, incense, etc.), taken from an act of Elizabeth (1559) directing the retention of usage established in the reign of Edward VI.

or'na-ment (ôr'nă-mĕnt' ; ôr'nă-mĕnt' ; 277), *v. t. ;* OR'NA-MENT'ED ; OR'NA-MENT'ING. To adorn ; deck ; embellish ; beautify ; as, to *ornament* a room, or a city.

Syn. — See ADORN.

or'na-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Serving to ornament ; characterized by ornament ; beautifying ; embellishing.

Some think it most *ornamental* to wear their bracelets on their wrists ; others, about their ankles. *Sir T. Browne.*

or'na-men'tal, *n.* That which is ornamental ; specif., *Hort.*, a plant cultivated essentially for decorative purposes ; as, a landscape or garden *ornamental.*

or'na-men'tal-ist (ôr'nă-mĕn'tăl-ĭst), *n.* An artist in ornamentation.

or'na-men'tal-i-ty (-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being, or that which is, ornamental.

or'na-men'tal-ize (-mĕn'tăl-īz), *v. t. ;* -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make ornamental.

or'na-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of ornamenting, or state of being ornamented.

2. That which ornaments ; ornament. *C. Kingsley.*

or'na-ment'ist (ôr'nă-mĕn'tĭst ; ôr'nă-mĕn'tĭst), *n.* An ornamentalist.

or-nate' (ôr-nāt' ; ôr'nāt), *a.* [L. *ornatus*, p. p. of *ornare* to adorn.] **1.** Adorned ; decorated ; esp., adorned in excess ; more ornamented than is usual. "So bedecked, *ornate*, and gay." *Milton.*

2. Of a style of composition, marked by elaborate rhetoric ; embellished with figures of speech.

A graceful and *ornate* rhetoric *Milton.*

— **or-nate'ly,** *adv.* — **or-nate'ness,** *n.*

or'nis (ôr'nĭs), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. ὄρνις bird.] The bird life of a region ; an avifauna.

or-nith'ic (ôr-nĭth'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀρνιθικός, fr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird.] Of or pertaining to birds ; as, *ornithic* fossils.

or'ni-thich'nite (ôr'nĭ-thĭk'nīt), *n.* [*ornitho-* + Gr. ἴχνος track.] *Paleon.* The fossil footmark of a bird ; — applied chiefly to tracks preserved in the Triassic sandstone of the Connecticut Valley, at first supposed to be those of birds, but later believed to have been made by dinosaurs. *Obs.*

or'ni-thine (ôr'nĭ-thīn ; -thēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-thin.** [Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird.] *Physiol. Chem.* A nitrogenous substance (chemically, diamino-valeric acid) found in the excrement of fowls.

or'ni-tho- (ôr'nĭ-thō- ; ŏr-nĭ'thō- ; *see note below*). [Cf. ERN.] A combining form from Greek ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, *bird.*

☞ When accentuation on the second syllable is possible, the second pron. is etymologically correct, but little used.

Or'ni-tho-ceph'a-lus (-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *ornitho-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Paleon.* The first discovered and best-known genus of pterodactyls. *Pterodactylus* is a synonym. It is the type of a family, **Or'ni-tho-ce-phal'i-dæ** (-sĕ-făl'ĭ-dē), syn. *Pterodactylidæ.*

or'ni-tho-cop'ros (-kŏp'rŏs), *n.* [NL. ; *ornitho-* + Gr. κόπρος dung.] The dung of birds ; guano

Or'ni-tho-gæ'a (-jē'ä), *n.* [NL. ; *ornitho-* + Gr. γαῖα, γῆ, the earth.] *Zoögeog.* The New Zealand region ; — so called because of its peculiar groups of birds, living and extinct. — **Or'ni-tho-gæ'an,** *or* **-ge'an** (-jē'ăn), *a.*

Or'ni-thog'a-lum (ôr'nĭ-thŏg'ă-lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀρνιθόγαλον the plant Star of Bethlehem ; ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird + γάλα milk.] *Bot.* A large Old World genus of liliaceous bulbous herbs with basal grasslike leaves, and naked scapes bearing clusters of white, yellow, or greenish flowers with spreading perianth segments and flattened filaments. *O. umbellatum* and *O. nutans*, both known as Star of Bethlehem, are often cultivated, as is also *O. arabicum.* Also *[l. c.]*, a plant or flower of this genus.

or'ni-tho-log'i-cal (ôr'nĭ-thō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to ornithology. — **or'ni-tho-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

or'ni-thol'o-gist (-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in ornithology ; a student of ornithology.

or'ni-thol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*ornitho-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *ornithologie.*] **1.** That branch of zoölogy which treats of birds.

2. A treatise or book on this subject.

or'ni-tho-man'cy (ôr'nĭ-thō-măn'sĭ ; ŏr-nĭ'thō- ; *see* ORNITHO), *n.* [Gr. ὀρνιθομαντεία ; ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird + μαντεία divination.] Divination by observation of birds, their flight, etc. — **or'ni-tho-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a.* — **or'ni-tho-man'tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

or'ni-thoph'i-lous (ôr'nĭ-thŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*ornitho-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Bird-loving ; — said specif. of plants or flowers that are pollinated through the agency of birds. Cf. ENTOMOPHILOUS. — **or'ni-thoph'i-ly** (-lĭ), *n.*

or'ni-tho-pod' (ôr'nĭ-thō-pŏd' ; ŏr-nĭth'ō-pŏd), *a.* [*ornitho-* + *-pod.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Having feet resembling those of a bird.

2. *Paleon.* Of or pertaining to the Ornithopoda.

or'ni tho-pod', *n.* One of the Ornithopoda.

Or'ni-thop'o-da (ôr'nĭ-thŏp'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL. See ORNITHO- ; -PODA.] *Paleon.* **a** A group of dinosaurs of the order Orthopoda having distinctly digitigrade hind limbs, usually with only three functional toes (which were protected by claws), hollow limb bones, a fourth trochanter on the femur, and no dermal armor. *Iguanodon* is the best-known genus. **b** In a wider sense, equiv. to ORTHOPODA.

Or'ni-thop'ter-is (-tĕr-ĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *ornitho-* + Gr. πτερίς fern.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical American schizæaceous ferns having pinnately divided fronds, the lower branches of which bear numerous ovate sessile sporangia. *O. adiantifolia* occurs in Florida and *O. mexicana* in Texas.

Or'ni-tho-rhyn'chus (ôr'nĭ-thō-rĭn'kŭs ; ŏr-nĭ'- ; *see* ORNITHO-), *n.* [NL. ; *ornitho-* + Gr. ῥύγχος snout, beak.] φύς womb.] = PROTOTHERIA. — **or'ni-tho-delph'** (-dĕlf'), *n.* — **or'ni-tho-del'phi-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **or'ni-tho-del'phic** (-fĭk), **or'ni-tho-del'phous** (-fŭs), *a.*

or-nith'o-gal, *n.* A plant of the genus *Ornithogalum* ; esp., *O. umbellatum.* *Obs.*

or'ni-tho-ge'o-graph'ic, or'ni-tho-ge'o-graph'i-cal, *a* Pert. to the geographic distribution of birds.

or'ni-thoid (ôr'nĭ-thoid), *a.* [*ornitho-* + *-oid.*] Birdlike.

or'ni-thoid-ich'nite (-ĭk'nīt ; ôr-nĭ'- ; *see* ORNITHO-), *n.* [*ornitho-* + *-oid* + Gr. ἴχνος footstep, track.] A fossil track resembling that of a bird. *Obs.*

or-nith'o-lite (ôr-nĭth'ō-līt), *n.* [*ornitho-* + *-lite.*] *Paleon.* The fossil remains of a bird. — **or'ni-tho-lit'ic** (ôr'nĭ-thō-lĭt'ĭk ; *see* ORNITHO-), *a. Both Obs.*

or'ni-tho-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Ornithological.

or'ni-tho-man'ti-a (-măn'shĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.] = ORNITHOMANCY.

or'ni-tho-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*ornitho-* + *-morphic.*] Resembling a bird.

or'ni-tho-myz'zous (-mĭ'zŭs ; *see* ORNITHO-), *a.* [*ornitho-* + Gr. μύζειν to suck.] Parasitic on birds.

or'ni-thon (ôr'nĭ-thŏn ; ŏr-nĭ'-; *see* ORNITHO-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὀρνιθών, fr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος bird.] An avian.

Or'ni-tho-pap'pi (-thō-păp'ĭ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *ornitho-* + Gr. πάππος ancestor.] *Paleon.* = SAURURÆ.

or'ni-thoph'i-list (ôr'nĭ-thŏf'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [*ornitho-* + Gr. φίλος loving + *-ist.*] A bird lover.

or'ni-thoph'i-lite (-līt), *n.* = ORNITHOPHILIST. [of birds.]

or'ni-thoph'i-ly (-lĭ), *n.* Love

or'ni-thop'ter (ôr'nĭ-thŏp'tĕr), *n.* [*ornitho-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Aëronautics.* = ORTHOPTER

Or'ni-thop'ter-a (-tĕr-ä), *n.* [NL. See ORNITHOPTER.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large butterflies of the Malay Archipelago, closely related to *Papilio*, but remarkable for the great difference between the sexes, the females being much larger and much less brightly colored than the males.

Or'ni-tho-rhyn'chi-dæ (ôr'nĭ-thō-rĭn'kĭ-dē ; ŏr-nĭ'thō-; *see* ORNITHO-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family consisting only of the duckbill.

or'ni-tho-rhyn'chous (-kŭs), *a.* [See ORNITHORHYNCHUS.] *Zoöl.* Having a beaklike that of a bird.

Or'ni-tho-sau'ri-a (-sô'rĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See ORNITHO- ; SAURIA.] *Paleon.* Same as PTEROSAURI. — **or'ni-tho-saur'** (ôr'nĭ-

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o'ri-ol. † ORIEL.

O-ri'on's Hound (ō-rī'ŏnz). The constellation Canis Major (Aratus) ; also, the Dog Star.

o'ris-mol'o-gy (ō'rĭs-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὁρισμός a marking out by boundaries, definition + *-logy.*] Art or practice of defining technical scientific terms ; that department of a science which treats of its terminology. — **o-ris'mo-log'ic** (ō-rĭs'mō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* — **o-ris'mo-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

or'i-son, orisont. † HORIZON.

o-ris'tic (ō-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὁριστικός of or for defining.] Determinate ; definitive. *Rare.*

oritore. † ORATOUR.

O'ri-za'ba root (ō'rē-sä'bä ; 133, 268). [From *Orizaba*, Mexico.] *Pharm.* = MALE JALAP.

or'i-zon. † HORIZON.

ork. Var. of ORC.

Ork'ney-an (ôrk'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Orkney Islands.

or'kyn, *n.* Also **or'key.** [OD. *oorteken*, dim. of *oort* corner, fourth part of a thing, a small coin, D. *oord* place ; orig. from a coin divided by a cross into four parts.] A small coin. *Obs.*

Orl. *Abbr.* Orlando.

orlage. † HOROLOGE.

or'lé' (ôr'lā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Bordered. *Obs.* [Bixin. *Obs.*

Orlean red. [See ORLEANS.]

Orleans plum. = ORLEANS, 3.

Orleans process. See VINEGAR.

orlege. † HOROLOGE.

orl'et (ôr'lĕt), *n.* [OF , dim. of *orle* border.] = ORLE.

orle'ways' (ôrl'wāz'), **orle'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv. Her.* = *in orle*, under ORLE.

orl fly (ôrl ; *dial.* ōl). A British alder fly (*Sialis butuvia*).

Orloff' (ôr-lŏf'), *n.* **1.** [Because from the stud of Count *Orloff* (Russ. *Orlov*), 1737-1808.] One of a celebrated Russian strain of trotting horses derived from admixture of Dutch, Frisian, and Arabian breeds.

2. Short for **Orloff diamond,** a famous diamond, weighing 194¾ carats, now in the scepter of the czar of Russia. It was sold to Count Orloff for the Empress Catherine in 1772.

or'loge. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOROLOGE.

or'ly. † EARLY.

or'mer (ôr'mĕr), *n.* [F. *ormier.*] An ear shell, or abalone, esp. *Haliotis tuberculata*, formerly used as food in the Channel Islands. *Local, Eng.*

ormolu varnish. A varnish used to give the appearance of gold.

Or'mond, *n. Her.* See PURSUIVANT. [ORMAZD.]

Or'muzd (ôr'mŭzd). Var. of

or'muz-ine, *n.* [From *Ormuz* island and old seaport of Persia.] A Persian silk fabric. *Obs.*

orn. Obs. pret. of RUN.

orn, *v. t.* [Cf. ANORN.] To ornament ; adorn. *Obs.*

or'na (ôr'nä), *n.* [It., fr. L. *urna* urn.] See MEASURE.

or'na-cy, *n.* Ornateness. *Obs.*

or'na-men'tal-ism (ôr'nă-mĕn'tăl-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

or'na-men'tal-ly, *adv.* of ORNAMENTAL. [tal. *Rare.*]

or'na-men'ta-ry, *a.* Ornamental. *Rare.*

or'na-ment-er, *n.* One that ornaments.

Or'nan (ôr'năn). *Bib.*

or'na-ry (ôr'nă-rĭ). Dial. var. of ORDINARY. See ORNERY.

or-nate', *v. t.* To adorn ; ornament. *Obs.*

or-na'tion (ôr-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ornatio.*] Ornamentation. *R.*

or'na-ture (ôr'nă-tūr), *n.* [L. *ornatura.*] Ornamentation. *R.*

ordnorn. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of UNDERN.

orne, *a.* Prob., pretentious. *Obs.*

orne, *a.* [OF. & F. *orné*, p. p., L. *ornatus.*] Ornate. *Obs.*

ornel, *n.* [OF.] A soft white building stone. *Obs.*

or'ne-o-scop'ics (ôr'nē-ō-skŏp'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. ὄρνεον = ὄρνις bird + σκοπεῖν to view.] Ornithoscopy. *Obs.* — **or'ne-os'co-pist,** *n. Obs.*

or'ner-y (ôr'nēr-ĭ). Dial. var. of ORDINARY. Esp., contemptuously, bad ; hard to manage ; as, an *ornery* child.

or'ni-fy, *v. t.* [L. *ornare*, or F. *orner* to adorn + *-fy.*] To ornament. *Obs.*

or-nis'co-py (ôr-nĭs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄρνις bird + *-scopy.*] Ornithomancy. — **or'ni-scop'ic** (ôr'nĭ-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **or-nis'co-pist** (ôr-nĭs'kō-pĭst), *n.*

ornith. *Abbr.* Ornithological ; ornithology.

or'nith-ich-nol'o-gy (ôr'nĭth-ĭk-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*ornitho-* + *ichnology.*] *Paleon.* The study of ornithichnites. *Obs.*

or'ni-thiv'o-rous (ôr'nĭ-thĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [See ORNITHO- ; -VOROUS.] Feeding on birds. *Rare.*

or'ni-tho-bi-og'ra-phy (ôr'nĭ-thō-bī-ŏg'rä-fĭ ; ŏr-nĭ'thō- ; *see* ORNITHO-), *n.* The life history of birds. — **or'ni-tho-bi'o-graph'i-cal,** *a.*

or'ni-tho-ce-phal'ic (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), *n.* [NL.] = ORNITHOCEPHALUS.] *Zoöl.* Like a bird's head.

or'ni-tho-cop'ro-lite (-kŏp'rō-līt), *n.* [See ORNITHOCOPROS ; -LITE.] *Paleon.* A specimen of fossil bird dung.

Or'ni-tho-del'phi-a (-dĕl'fĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *ornitho-* + Gr. δελφύς womb.] = PROTOTHERIA.

a *Zoöl.* The genus consisting only of the duckbill. **b** [*l. c.*] A duckbill.

or'ni-thu'ric (ôr'nĭ-thū'rĭk), *a.* [*ornitho-* + *uric.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a crystalline acid, $C_{19}H_{20}N_2O_4$, formed and secreted when benzoic acid is fed to birds. It is a dibenzoyl derivative of ornithine, and is closely related to hippuric acid.

oro-. A combining form from Greek ὄρος, *mountain.*

Or'o-ban-cha'ce-æ (ŏr'ō-băn-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OROBANCHE.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Polemoniales), the broom-rape family, comprising 10 genera and about 200 species, of wide distribution, chiefly in temperate regions. They are leafless root-parasitic herbs, brown or yellow in color, having axillary or spicate 2-lipped flowers with four didynamous stamens and a 1-celled ovary. The best-known genera are *Orobanche, Thalesia, Conopholis,* and *Leptamnium.* — **or'o-ban-cha'ceous** (-shūs), *a.*

Or'o-ban'che (-băn'kē), *n.* [L., broom rape, Gr. ὀροβάγχη, prob. the same plant; ὄροβος vetch + ἄγχειν to choke.] *Bot.* A large genus of root-parasitic plants, type of the family Orobanchaceæ, natives of the Old World and western America. They are fleshy yellowish or whitish plants with spicate bracted flowers, the calyx unequally toothed. See BROOM RAPE.

o-rog'e-ny (ō-rŏj'ē-nĭ), **or'o-gen'e-sis** (ŏr'ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*oro-* + *-geny, -genesis.*] *Geol.* The process of mountain making, esp. by folding of the crust. See DIASTROPHISM. — **or'o-ge-net'ic** (ŏr'ō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), **or'o-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

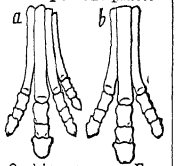
or'o-graph (ŏr'ō-grăf), *n.* [*oro-* + *-graph.*] *Surveying.* A machine for use in making topographical maps. It is operated by being pushed across country, and not only records distances, like the perambulator, but also elevations.

or'o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to orography
or'o-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or the orograph.—**or'o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

o-rog'ra-phy (ō-rŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*oro-* + *-graphy.*] That branch of physical geography which treats of mountains and mountain systems; orology.

or'o-he'li-o-graph (ŏr'ō-hē'lĭ-ō-grăf), *n.* [*oro-* + *helio-* + *-graph.*] *Photog.* A camera for obtaining a circular panoramic view of the horizon. The photographic plate is placed horizontally with a vertical lens above. A mirror of peculiar shape reflects light from the entire horizon to the lens, by means of which it is focused upon the plate.

Or'o-hip'pus (-hĭp'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄρος mountain (referring to the Rocky Mountain region) + ἵππος horse.] *Paleon.* A genus of very small American Eocene horses, having four complete toes in front and three behind, and the tubercles of the molar teeth partially fused into a set of ridges.



Orohippus. *a* Fore Foot; *b* Hind Foot. Much reduced.

or'o-hy-drog'ra-phy (-hī-drŏg'-rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*oro-* + *hydrography.*] That branch of hydrography which deals with the relations of mountains to drainage. — **or'o-hy'dro-graph'ic** (-hī'drō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

o'ro-ide (ō'rō-īd; -id; 201), *n.* [F. *or* gold (L. *aurum*) + Gr. εἶδος form.] An alloy, chiefly of copper and zinc or tin, resembling gold in color and brilliancy, and used in making cheap jewelry.

o'ro-lin'gual (ō'rō-lĭn'gwăl), *a.* [L. *os, oris,* mouth + *lingua* tongue.] Of, pertaining to, or formed by, the mouth and the tongue; as, *orolingual* sounds.

o-rol'o-gy (ō-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*oro-* + *-logy.*] The science of mountains; orography. — **or'o-log'i-cal** (ŏr'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **o-rol'o-gist** (ō-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

o-rom'e-ter (ō-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*oro-* + *-meter.*] *Meteor.* An aneroid barometer having a second scale that gives the approximate elevation above sea level of the place where the observation is made.

or'o-met'ric (ŏr'ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the measurement of mountains, or to the orometer.

O-ron'ti-um (ō-rŏn'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., perh. fr. L. *Orontes* the Orontes, a river in Syria, Gr. Ὀρόντης.] *Bot.* A genus of aquatic araceous plants, distinguished by the elliptical long-petioled leaves and spicate flowers with a 1-celled ovary. The only species (*O. aquaticum*) is the *golden club.*

O'roo-no'ko (ō'rōō-nō'kō), *n.* The hero of the novel of this name, founded on fact, by Mrs. Afra Behn (1640–89), and of the play by Thomas Southerne (1660–1746) based on the novel. He is a black prince who is decoyed on shipboard and sold into slavery. He meets his wife, Imoinda, whom he had supposed to be dead, and after avenging her of an attempted seduction, commits suicide as she had done.

o'ro-tund (ō'rō-tŭnd; ŏr'ō-; 201, 277), *a.* [L. *os, oris,* the mouth + *rotundus* round, smooth.] Characterized by fullness, clearness, strength, and smoothness; ringing and musical; — said of the voice or of vocal delivery. Also, pompous; bombastic; — said of style in writing or speaking. — *n.* The orotund voice or utterance.

o'ro-tun'di-ty (ō'rō-tŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being orotund; orotund mode of intonation.

or'phan (ôr'fȧn), *n.* [L. *orphanus,* Gr. ὀρφανος, akin to L. *orbus.* Cf. ORB blank window.] A child bereaved by death of both father and mother, or, less commonly, of either parent.

or'phan, *a.* Bereaved by death of parents, or (sometimes) of one parent.

or'phan, *v. t.;* OR'PHANED (-fănd); OR'PHAN-ING. To cause to become an orphan; to deprive of parents. *Young.*

or'phan-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** State of being an orphan; orphanhood; orphans, collectively.
2. The guardianship of minor orphans and their property formerly exercised in London by Lord Mayor and aldermen.
3. An institution or asylum for the care of orphans.

or'phan-hood (-hŏod), *n.* State or fact of being an orphan; orphanage.

Or-phe'an (ôr-fē'ăn; 277), *a.* [L. *Orphēus,* Gr. Ὀρφεύς.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Orpheus or his music; as, *Orphean* strains. *Cowper.*

Or'pheus (ôr'fūs; *commonly* ôr'fē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὀρφεύς.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A Thracian poet and musician, whose lyre could charm beasts and make trees and rocks move. According to the prevailing legend, he was son of Apollo and the Muse Calliope. When his wife, Eurydice, died, he descended to Hades, and so pleased Pluto by his music that the god allowed him to lead her back to earth on the condition that he should not look behind him till he reached the upper world. But through the anxiety of love he broke the condition, and Eurydice, who was following him, vanished again among the shades. In his obstinate grief Orpheus withdrew to the wilds of the mountains Rhodope and Hæmus, where a troop of Thracian Bassarids (mænads) tore him limb from limb. His head was thrown into the river Hebrus, whence it was carried, still sweetly singing, to Lesbos, where it was buried. See ORPHIC.
2. *Astron.* Cygnus; — an occasional name.

Or'phic (ôr'fĭk), *a.* [L. *Orphicus,* Gr. Ὀρφικός.] **1.** Designating, characteristic of, or pertaining to, Orpheus or the literature, rites, and doctrines ascribed to him.
2. [*also l. c.*] Hence: Mystic; esoteric in diction; oracular.
3. Like the music or song ascribed to Orpheus; entrancing.
Orphic hymns, mystical or liturgical poems composed by adherents of Orphism. Those extant are mostly addressed to Olympian deities, and of late date, about the 4th century A. D. — **O. mysteries,** the secret rites and doctrines of the adherents of the interpretation of Dionysiac worship ascribed to Orpheus as founder. The rites included ceremonies of great antiquity and probable savage origin, such as a sacramental feast of raw flesh, putatively the body of Dionysus under the form of Zagreus (which see); they also included the more civilized symbolism characteristic of the Eleusinian mysteries (which see). Their essential import was to teach that the initiate might by pure life and asceticism achieve that mystic identification with the divine nature which the Dionysiacs sought in orgiastic ecstasy. They also (possibly through Egyptian influence; cf. BOOK OF THE DEAD) purported to give instructions for conduct of the soul in the world below. Some of the formulæ are preserved in eight **Orphic tablets,** inscribed plates of gold found in the graves of believers, seven in Italy, one in Crete.

Or'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* The religion of the Orphic mysteries.
Under the name of "*Orphism*" we class all those elements which are so signally absent in Homer. . . . Such are the sense of evil, the need for purification, the idea of a man-god incarnate and suffering, and, closely connected with these, the idea of man's immortality, of his ultimate escape from evil by renewed purgation in another world. *J. E. Harrison.*

or'phrey (ôr'frĕ; -frĭ), *n.* [OF. *orfreis,* F. *orfroi,* LL. *aurifrigium;* fr. L. *aurum* gold + *Phrygius* Phrygian. Cf. AURIPHRYGIATE.] **1.** Elaborate embroidery, esp. of gold. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A band, usually of rich embroidery, wholly or in part of gold, affixed to ecclesiastical vestments, and formerly to knights' robes. — **or'phreyed** (-frĕd; -frĭd), *a.*

or'pi-ment (ôr'pĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *auripigmentum; aurum* gold + *pigmentum* pigment. Cf. AUREATE, PIGMENT, ORPIN, ORPINE.] Arsenic trisulphide, As_2S_3, or yellow arsenic, occurring naturally as a yellow crystalline mineral and also produced artificially as a lemon-yellow amorphous powder; — formerly called *auripigment.* It is used as a pigment (see KING'S YELLOW), in pyrotechny, and in certain technical processes, as indigo printing.

or'pin (ôr'pĭn), *n.* [F., orpiment, also, the plant orpine. See ORPIMENT.] **1.** Orpiment. *Obs.*
2. *Bot.* Var. of ORPINE.

or'pine (ôr'pĭn), *n.* [F. *orpin* a kind of stonecrop; — so called from the yellow blossoms of a common species (*Sedum acre*). See ORPIMENT.] A species of stonecrop (*Sedum telephium*) with fleshy leaves and pink or purple flowers. It is native in Europe, but is often cultivated and occasionally naturalized in the United States. Also called *live-forever.* It was formerly used as a vulnerary.

or'rer-y (ôr'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [After the Earl of *Orrery.*] An apparatus which illustrates the relative motions of bodies in the solar system by rotation and revolution of balls moved by wheelwork.

or'ris (-ĭs), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. *ireos* iris. Cf. IREOS.] The Florentine iris (*Iris florentina*), or its fragrant rootstock.

or'ris (ŏr'ĭs), *n.* [Contr. fr. *orfrays,* or fr. *arras.*] **1.** Gold or silver lace, or braid, in any of various patterns.
2. An upholstery gimp or galloon of any of various sorts.

orris pattern. A peculiar pattern in which gold or silver lace is worked; esp., one with edges ornamented with equidistant conical figures, with spots between them.

orris root. The fragrant rootstock of any of several European irises, esp. the Florentine iris, the German iris, and *Iris pallida.* It is used pulverized in perfumery and medicine, and is the principal ingredient of sachet powder.

Orr's white (ôrz). A white pigment consisting of an intimate mixture of zinc sulphide, barium sulphate, and zinc oxide. It has good body and does not blacken.

or'sel-late (ôr'sĕ-lāt), *n.* A salt or ester of orsellic acid.

or'sel-lin'ic (-lĭn'ĭk), *a.* [From F. *orseille* archil. See ARCHIL.] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a crystalline acid, $C_6H_2CH_3(OH)_2CO_2H$, found chiefly in combination, in certain lichens. It is a dihydroxy toluic acid.

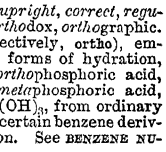
ort (ôrt), *n.; pl.* ORTS (ôrts). [Akin to LG. *ort, ortels,* remnants of food, refuse, OFries. *ort,* OD. *oorele, ooraete;* prob. from the same prefix as in E. *or*deal + a word akin to *eat.*] A morsel left at a meal; a fragment; refuse; — commonly in *pl.* *Now Rare or Archaic.* *Milton.*
Let him have time a beggar's *orts* to crave. *Shak.*

Or-tal'i-dæ (ôr-tăl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀρταλίς, -ίδος, young bird, young animal.] *Zoöl* A family of acalyptrate Diptera. It comprises numerous robust flies with usually spotted or banded wings and frequently with metallic colors, whose larvæ feed on decaying vegetable matter. The typical genus is **Or'ta-lis** (ôr'tȧ-lĭs). — **or-tal'id** (ôr-tăl'ĭd; ôr'tȧ-lĭd), *a. & n.* — **or'ta-lid'i-an** (ôr'tȧ-lĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.*

Or'ta-lis (ôr'tȧ-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀρταλίς young bird.] *Zoöl.* A genus of guans including the Texan chachalaca and numerous Central and South American species.

or'thi-an (ôr'thĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. ὀρθιος steep, high-pitched, fr. ὀρθός straight.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* Designating a style of singing, or a tune, characterized by high pitch.

Or'this (ôr'thĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀρθός straight.] *Paleon.* An extinct genus of articulate Brachiopoda, abundant in the Paleozoic. It is the type of a family, **Or'thi-dæ** (ôr'thĭ-dē). — **or'thid** (-thĭd), *n.*


Orthis (*O.* — subgenus *Platystrophia—lynx*). (⅔)

or'thite (ôr'thīt), *n.* [Gr. ὀρθός straight.] *Min.* Allanite, esp. when occurring in slender prismatic crystals. — **or-thit'ic** (ôr-thĭt'ĭk), *a.*

or'tho- (ôr'thō-). [Gr. ὀρθός straight; akin to Skr. *ūrdhva* upright, *vṛdh* to grow, to cause to grow.] **1.** A combining form signifying *straight, right, upright, correct, regular;* as, *ortho*dromy, *ortho*diagonal, *ortho*dox, *ortho*graphic.
2. *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively, ORTHO), employed: **a** In naming certain higher forms of hydration, esp. in the case of acids. Thus, *ortho*phosphoric acid, $OP(OH)_3$, is distinguished from *meta*phosphoric acid, $O_3P(OH)$, and *ortho*formic acid, $HC(OH)_3$, from ordinary formic acid, HCO(OH). **b** In naming certain benzene derivatives; as, *ortho*xylene, *ortho* position. See BENZENE NUCLEUS.

or'tho-car-bon'ic (-kär-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*ortho-* + *carbonic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a hypothetical acid, $C(OH)_4$, known in the form of its esters, which are prepared by the action of chloropicrin on alcoholates. The ethyl ester, or **orthocarbonic ether,** $C(OC_2H_5)_4$, is a liquid having a pleasant odor and boiling at 158–159° C.

Or'tho-car'pus (-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL.; *ortho-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A genus of American scrophulariaceous herbs with alternate leaves and bracted spikes of flowers, the 4-cleft calyx and bilabiate corolla both tubular, the lower lip of the corolla with three inflated pouches. The species are mostly Californian, being known as *owl's clover.* The flowers are often showy, red, yellow, or white.

or'tho-cen'ter, *or* **-cen'tre** (ôr'thō-sĕn'tẽr), *n.* [*ortho-* + *center.*] *Geom.* The common intersection of the three altitudes of a triangle.

thō-sŏr'; ôr-nĭ'thō-), *n.* — **or'ni-tho-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* **Or'ni-tho-scel'i-da** (-sĕl'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ornitho-* + Gr. σκέλος a leg.] Syn. of DINOSAURIA. — **or'ni-tho-scel'i-dan** (-dăn), *a.*

or'ni-thos'co-py (ôr'nĭ-thŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*ornitho-* + *-scopy:* cf. Gr. ὀρνιθοσκοπία divination from birds.] Ornithomancy; augury. — **or'ni-thos'co-pist** (-pĭst), *n.*

or'ni-thot'o-my (-thŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*ornitho-* + *-tomy.*] The anatomy or dissection of birds. — **or'ni-tho-tom'i-cal** (-thō-tŏm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **or'ni-thot'o-mist** (-thŏt'ō-mĭst), *n.*

or'ni-thot'ro-phy (-thŏt'rō-fĭ), *n.* [*ornitho-* + *-trophy.*] A place where birds are fed. *Rare.*

Or'ni-thu'ræ (ôr'nĭ-thū'rē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ornitho-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* An abandoned primary division of birds including all except *Archæopteryx* (cf. SAURURÆ). — **or'ni-thu'rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

or'no-man-cy, *n.* [Irreg. fr. ὄρνις bird + *-mancy.*] Ornithomancy. *Obs.*

o'ro-a'nal, *a.* [L. *os, oris,* mouth + *anal.*] *Zoöl.* Functioning both as mouth and anus.

o'ro-ban'che-ous (ō'rō-băn'kē-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Orobanchaceous. *R.*

Or'o-chon' (ôr'ō-kŏn'), *n.* One of a Tungus tribe dwelling near the mouth of the Amur. See TUNGUS.

or'o-loge. † HOROLOGE.

o-rol'o-gy. † HOROLOGY.

o-ro'mo (ō-rō'mō), *n.* = GALLA.

Or'o-na'im (ôr'ō-nā'ĭm). *D. Bib.*

o'ro-na'sal (ō'rō-nā'zăl). Less correct var. of ORINASAL.

oronge. † ORANGE.

o'ro-no'co (ō'rō-nō'kō; 201), **o'ro-noo'ko** (-nōō'kō), *n.* A variety of tobacco.

o'ro-phar'ynx (ō'rō-făr'ĭŋks), *n.* [L. *os, oris,* mouth + E. *pharynx.*] *Anat.* The lower part of the pharynx, which is continuous with the mouth and can be seen by direct vision. — **o'ro-pha-ryn'ge-al** (-fȧ-rĭn'jē-ăl; -făr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.*

O-ro'ya fe'ver (ō-rō'yä). [From *Oroya,* Peru.] *Med.* Verrugas as seen in the Andes.

‖ **o'ro y pla'ta** (ō'rō ē plä'tä). [Sp.] Gold and silver; — motto of Montana.

orp (ôrp), *n. i.* [Cf. Icel. *varpa, verpa* to throw, *andvarpa* to sob, sigh.] To fret; to weep. *Scot.*

Or'pah (ôr'pä), *n. Bib.* Daughter-in-law of Naomi, in the story of Ruth, who remained in Moab when Naomi and Ruth went to Bethlehem. *Ruth* i. 15.

or'ped, *a.* [AS.] Strong; valiant; fierce; brave. — **or'ped-ly,** *adv.* — **or'ped-ness,** *n. All Obs.*

or'ped-ship, *n.* Orpedness. *Obs.*

or'pe-ment. † ORPIMENT.

or'pha-line. † ORPHELIN.

orphan chamber. *Roman Dutch Law.* The chamber or court having jurisdiction over minors, wills, etc., and presided over by the **orphan master.**

or'phan-cy (ôr'fȧn-sĭ), *n.* Orphanhood. *Rare.* [-DOM.

or'phan-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See

or'phan-et, *n.* A little orphan. *Obs.* [-ISM.

or'phan-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See

or-phan'i-ty, *n.* [OF. *orphanité,* or LL. *orphanitas.*] Orphanhood. *Obs.* [*Rare.*

or'phan-ize, *v. t.* To orphan.

or'phan-ot'ro-phism (ôr'fȧn-ŏt'rō-fĭz'm), *n.* The care and support of orphans. *Obs.*

or'phan-ot'ro-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [L. *orphanotrophium,* Gr. ὀρφανοτροφεῖον; ὀρφανός an orphan + τρέφειν to feed, bring up.] *Obs.* **1.** A hospital for orphans.
2. Act of supporting orphans.

or'phan-ry (ôr'fȧn-rĭ), *n.* An orphanage. *Rare.* [PROBATE.

or'phans' court (ôr'fȧnz). See

or'phan-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

or'phant. Obs. or dial. var. of ORPHAN. [*or R.*

or'phan-y, *n.* Orphanhood. *Obs.*

or-pha'ri-on (ôr-fā'rĭ-ŏn; 115), *n.* [*Orpheus* + *Arion. Obs. E. D.*] *Music.* An old instrument of the lute or cittern kind, having six to nine pairs of metal strings played with a plectrum.

orphe, *n.* [L. *orphus,* Gr. ὀρφός. Cf. -ORF.] A kind of sea fish. *Obs.*

Or'phe-ist, *n.* = ORPHIC.

or'phe-lin (ôr'fē-lĭn), *n. & a.* [F. *orphelin.* See ORPHAN.] Orphan. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

or'phe-nin, *n.* [OF.] Orphan.

or'phe-on-ist (-ŏn-ĭst), *n.* [F. *orphéoniste.*] A member of an *orphéon,* or French choral society.

or'phe-o're-on, **or'phe-re'on** (-ō'rē-ŏn), *n.* Vars. of ORPHARION.

Or'phic (ôr'fĭk), *n.* An adherent of Orphism; also, an Orphic hymn.

Or'phi-cal (-fĭ-kăl), *a.* Orphic. — **Or'phi-cal-ly,** *adv.* [phism.

Or'phi-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Or-

or'phol (ôr'fōl; -fŏl), *n. Pharm.* A compound of beta naphthol with bismuth, in the form of a neutral, tasteless powder. It is used as an intestinal antiseptic.

Or'ping-ton (ôr'pĭng-tŭn), *n.* [From *Orpington,* Kent County, England.] One of a breed of large deep-breasted domestic fowls originating in England through crossing Langshans with other breeds. They have single combs and short unfeathered legs.

orp'ment. † ORPIMENT.

orque. † ORC.

or'ra (ŏr'ȧ), *a.* Odd; not matched; occasional; unemployed; petty; paltry. *Scot.*

or'rach. † ORACH.

or'rath, *a.* [ME. & AS. *or-* without (orig. out; cf. ORDEAL) + ME. *rath* counsel, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *ráð* counsel; akin to E. *rede.*] Perplexed. *Obs.* — **or'rath-ness,** *n. Obs.*

orrellette. † OREILLET.

or'rest, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *orrosta* battle. See 2d EARNEST.] Conflict; combat. *Obs.*

or'rhoid (ŏr'oid), *a.* [Gr. ὀρρός, ὀρός, whey, serum + *-oid.*] *Med.* Serous.

or'rho-ther'a-py (ŏr'ō-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀρρός, ὀρός, whey, serum + *therapy.*] *Med.* = SERUM THERAPY.

orrible. † HORRIBLE.

or'rice. Var. of ORRIS.

or'ris. † ARRAS.

orris oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

orris pea. *Med.* An issue pea made from orris root.

orrour. † HORROR.

or'row. Var. of ORRA. *Scot.*

ors. † HORSE, OURS.

orse. † HORSE.

orse. Dial. Eng. var. of OSSE.

orsede. or **'se-due,** or **'se-dew,** *n.* Dutch *ioël. Obs.*

or-seille' (ôr-sā'l'; *F* ôr'sĕ'y'), *n.* [F.] Archil. [PLE

orseille purple. = FRENCH PURPLE.

or-seil'lin (ôr-sā'l'ĭn), *n.* [See ORSELLIC.] = FAST RED A.

or-selle' (ôr-sĕl'), *n.* [Cf. F. *orseille,* E. *archil.*] Archil.

or'sel-le'sic (ôr'sĕ-lĕ'sĭk), *a.* Orsellinic.

or-sel'lic (ôr-sĕl'ĭk), *a.* [See ORSELLINIC.] *Chem.* a = LECANORIC. b = ORSELLINIC.

or-sel'li-nate (-lĭ-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of orsellinic acid.

or'si-due, *n.* † ORSEDE.

Or-si'no (ôr-sē'nō), *n.* Duke of Illyria in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." See VIOLA.

Or'son (ôr'sn), *n.* [F. *ourson* little bear, *ours* bear, fr. L. *ursus.*] See VALENTINE, *n.*, 3.

‖ **Or'szág-gyű'lés** (ôr'säg-dyü'-lās), *n.* [Hung., fr. *ország* state, country + *gyülés* assembly.] *Hungary.* See LEGISLATURE, 1.

ort (ôrt), *n.* [Dan. & Sw.] See WEIGHT.

ort (ôrt; ŏt), *v. t.* [See ORT, *n.*] To eject; to select. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [† ORTOLAN.

or'ta-lan, or **'ta-lon,** or **'te-lan.**

Or'tha-go-ris'cus (ôr'thȧ-gō-rĭs'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀρθαγορίσκος a sucking pig.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MOLA.

or'thal (ôr'thăl), *a* [Gr. ὀρθός straight.] Having a direct or vertical motion. Cf. PALINAL.

or-than'ti-mon'ic (ôr-thăn'tĭ-mŏn'ĭk). Var. of ORTHOANTIMONIC. See ANTIMONIC ACID.

or-thax'i-al (ôr-thăk'sĭ-ăl), *a.* [*ortho-* + *axial.*] *Zoöl.* Designating a caudal fin with a straight vertebral axis.

Or'the-ris (ôr'thĕ-rĭs), *n.* See MULVANEY, TERENCE.

or'thic (ôr'thĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀρθός straight.] = ORTHOCLASTIC.

or'tho-aff'ti-mon'ic, *a.* See ANTIMONIC ACID. [ACID.

or-thar'si-sen'ic, *a.* See ARSENIC

or'tho-ax'is, *n.* [*ortho-* + *axis.*] = ORTHODIAGONAL.

or'tho-bo'rate, *n.* A salt or ester of orthoboric acid. [ACID.

or'tho-bo'ric, *a.* See BORIC

or'tho-bou'li-a (-bōō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. ὀρθοβουλία right counsel.] Act of willing the good.

or'tho-brach'y-ce-phal'ic, *a. Craniol.* Being both orthocephalic and brachycephalic.

or'tho-car'pous, *a.* [*ortho-* +

or'tho-ce-phal'ic (ôr'thō-sē-făl'ĭk) } *a.* [*ortho-* + *cephalic*,
or'tho-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ă-lŭs) } *cephalous.*] *Craniom.* Having the relation of the height to the length or breadth of the skull medium. — **or'tho-ceph'a-ly** (-sĕf'ă-lĭ), *n.*

or'thoc'er-as (ôr-thŏs'ẽr-ăs), *n.* [NL.; *ortho-* + Gr. κέρας a horn.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct tetrabranchiate cephalopods having a long, nearly or quite straight, tapering, almost smooth and many-chambered, shell. There



Orthoceras (*O duseri*), reduced.

are many species, ranging from the Silurian to the Triassic. It is the type of a family, **Or'tho-ce-rat'i-dæ** (ôr'thō-sē-răt'ĭ-dē). — **or-thoc'er-an** (ôr-thŏs'ẽr-ăn), *a.* — **or'thoc'er'a-toid** (ôr'thō-sẽr'ă-toid), *a.*

or'tho-chro-mat'ic (ôr'thō-krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*ortho-* + *chromatic.*] *Photog.* Of, pertaining to, or producing, tone values (of light and shade) in a photograph corresponding to the tones of nature, the effect being produced by subduing the relatively great sensitiveness of the photographic film for violet and blue light, as by the use of an absorbent dye. — **or'tho-chro'ma-tism** (-krō'mă-tĭz'm), *n.*

or'tho-chro'ma-tize (ôr'thō-krō'mă-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To render orthochromatic.

or'tho-clase (ôr'thō-klās; -klāz; 277), *n.* [*ortho-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] *Min.* Common or potash feldspar, usually colorless to white, cream-yellow, or flesh-red. It is monoclinic and orthoclastic. Sodium is often present, replacing the potassium in part. H., 6. Sp. gr., 2.57. See FELDSPAR.

or'tho-clas'tic (-klăs'tĭk), *a.* *Cryst.* Cleaving in directions at right angles to each other; — said esp. of the monoclinic feldspars.

or'tho-di-ag'o-nal (-dī-ăg'ō-năl), *n.* *Cryst.* The diagonal or lateral axis in the monoclinic system which is at right angles with the vertical axis. — **or'tho-di-ag'o-nal,** *a.*

or'tho-don'ti-a (-dŏn'shĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *ortho-* + *-odont.*] That branch of dentistry treating of irregularity of the teeth; dental orthopedics. — **or'tho-don'tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

or'tho-dox (ôr'thō-dŏks), *a.* [L. *orthodoxus*, Gr. ὀρθόδοξος; ὀρθός right, true + δοξα opinion, δοκεῖν to think, seem: cf. F. *orthodoxe.* See ORTHO-; DOGMA.] **1.** Sound in opinion or doctrine, esp. in religious doctrine, hence, holding the Christian faith as formulated in the great church creeds and confessions, — opposed to *heretical* and *heterodox*; as, an *orthodox* Christian. Specif. [*cap.*], of, pertaining to, or designating, the Eastern Church. The application of the term *orthodox* differs. The Eastern Church early assumed the epithet "*Orthodox*" as a part of its title, and it became the specific epithet of that Church, which regards all other bodies of Christians as more or less heterodox. The Protestant churches are held by the Roman Catholic Church to be not *orthodox* in many points. In the United States *orthodox* is frequently applied to those who hold the doctrine of the Trinity as distinguished from those who reject it, as the Trinitarian Congregational churches, in distinction from the Unitarian. The conservative Friends, as distinguished from the "liberal," or Hicksite, Friends, are called *orthodox.*

2. According to, or congruous with, the doctrines of Scripture as interpreted in some standard, as the creed of a church, the decree of a council, or the like; as, an *orthodox* opinion, book, etc.

3. Approved; conventional, as, an *orthodox* greeting.

Orthodox Church in Austria-Hungary. See EASTERN CHURCH. — **O. Eastern Church.** See EASTERN CHURCH. — **o. economist,** a political economist of the classical school. — **O. Friends.** See FRIEND, *n.*, 6.

or'tho-dox, *n.* One that is orthodox.

or'tho-dox'y (-dŏk'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DOXIES (-sĭz). [Gr. ὀρθοδοξία. See ORTHODOX.] Orthodox character or quality, orthodox belief, practice, or the like; — opposed to *heterodoxy* or to *heresy.* Also, that which is orthodox.

or'tho-ĕp'ic (-ĕp'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining or relating to or-
or'tho-ĕp'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } thoëpy, or correct pronunciation. — **or'tho-ĕp'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

or'tho-ē-pist (ôr'thō-ē-pĭst; ŏr-thŏ'-; *see* ORTHOËPY), *n.* One skilled in orthoëpy. — **or'tho-ē-pis'tic** (-pĭs'tĭk), *a.*

or'tho-ē-py (ôr'thō-ē-pĭ; ŏr-thŏ'ē-pĭ; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [Gr. ὀρθοέπεια; ὀρθός right + ἔπος a word. See ORTHO-; EPIC.] **a** The art of uttering words correctly; correct or accepted pronunciation of words. **b** That part of grammar which treats of pronunciation; phonology.

☞ The dictionaries from Walker (c. 1800) have nearly all preferred *ortho-e-py*, but the accentuation *or-thoʹe-py* is perhaps more usual in actual present good usage.

or'tho-gen'e-sis (ôr'thō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ortho-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Variation which in successive generations of an organism follows some particular line, resulting in the evolution of some new type irrespective of the effect of natural selection or other external factor; determinate variation or evolution. — **or'tho-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

or'thog-nath'ic (ôr'thŏg-năth'ĭk) } *a.* [*ortho-* + Gr.
or-thog'na-thous (ôr-thŏg'nă-thŭs) } γνάθος jaw.] *Craniom.* Having the front of the head, or the skull, nearly perpendicular. See GNATHIC INDEX, *Cit.* — **or-thog'na-thism** (ôr-thŏg'nă-thĭz'm), **or-thog'na-thy** (-nă-thĭ), *n.*

The Greek face is distinctively *orthognathous* — that is to say, with a vertical profile, the lower parts of the face being neither projecting nor prominent. *W. Z. Ripley.*

or'thog-on (ôr'thŏ-gŏn), *n.* [*ortho-* + Gr. γωνία angle: cf. F. *orthogone*, a.] *Geom.* A rectangular figure.

or-thog'o-nal (ôr-thŏg'ō-năl), *a.* [Cf. F. *orthogonal.*] Right-angled; rectangular; as, an *orthogonal* intersection of one curve with another. — **or-thog'o-nal-ly,** *adv.*

orthogonal complexes, *or* **complexes in involution,** complexes that contain each the conjugates of its lines with respect to the other. — **o. component,** *Astron.*, the disturbing force which tends to draw the moving body out of the plane of its orbit. — **o. projection.** = ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTION. — **o. substitution** *or* **transformation,** *Math.*, a system of linear substitutions whose determinant is unity and by which the sum of the squared variables is unchanged. It transforms one system of rectangular coordinates to another.

or'tho-graph (ôr'thō-grăf), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-graph.*] *Arch.* An orthographic projection, sometimes partly in section, esp. of a building.

or-thog'ra-pher (ôr-thŏg'rā-fẽr), *n.* One versed in orthography; one who spells correctly.

or'tho-graph'ic (ôr'thō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *orthogra-*
or'tho-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *phique*, L. *orthographus*, Gr. ὀρθογραφος.] **1.** Of or pertaining to orthography; also, correct in spelling; as, *orthographical* rules.

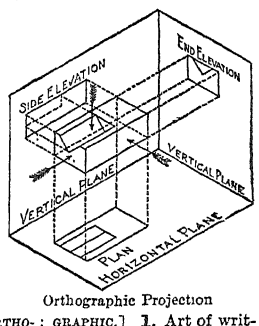
2. *Geom.* Of or pertaining to right lines or angles.

orthographic projection, projection in which the projecting lines are perpendicular to the plane of projection.

or-thog'ra-phist (ôr-thŏg'rā-fĭst), *n.* An orthographer.

or-thog'ra-phize (-fīz), *v. t. & i.*; OR-THOG'RAPHIZED (-fīzd); OR-THOG'RA-PHIZ'ING (-fīz'ĭng). To spell correctly or according to usage; to correct in regard to spelling; to spell.

or-thog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [ME. *ortographie*, OF. *ortographie*, L. *orthographia*, Gr. ὀρθογραφία, fr. ὀρθόγραφος writing correctly; ὀρθός right + γράφειν to write. See ORTHO-; GRAPHIC.] **1.** Art of writing words with the proper letters, according to standard usage; correct spelling; also, mode of spelling; as, vicious *orthography.*



Orthographic Projection

When spelling no longer follows the pronunciation, but is hardened into *orthography* *Earle.*

2. The part of grammar which treats of the letters and of the art of spelling.

3. A drawing in correct projection, esp. an elevation or a vertical section.

or-thol'o-gy (ôr-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀρθολογία; ὀρθός right + λόγος speech.] Art of using words correctly. — **or-thol'o-ger** (-jẽr), **or'tho-lo'gi-an** (ôr'thō-lō'jĭ-ăn), *n.* — **or'tho-log'i-cal** (ôr'thō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

or'tho-met'ric (ôr'thō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [See ORTHO-; -METRIC.] *Cryst.* Having the axes at right angles to one another; — said of crystals or crystalline forms.

or'tho-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*ortho-* + *-morphic.*] *Geom.* Conserving the shape of the infinitesimal parts, or the sizes of all the angles made by intersecting lines; hence, conserving the elementary triangles similar to their originals, though changed unequally in size from point to point; — said of a conformal representation of one surface on another. See CONFORMAL.

or'tho-pe'di-a, or'tho-pæ'di-a (-pē'dĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] Orthopedics.

or'tho-pe'dic, or'tho-pæ'dic (-pē'dĭk; -pĕd'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining or relating to, or employed in, orthopedics.

or'tho-pe'dics, or'tho-pæ'dics (-pē'dĭks), *n.* [*ortho-* + Gr. παῖς, παιδος, a child.] *Med.* Correction or prevention of deformities in children, or in persons of any age.

or'tho-pe'dist, or'tho-pæ'dist (ôr'thō-pē'dĭst; ŏr-thŏp'ē-dĭst), *n.* *Med.* One who practices orthopedics.

or'tho-pho'ri-a (ôr'thō-fō'rĭ-ă; 201), *n.* [NL. See ORTHO-; -PHOROUS.] *Med.* Normal parallelism of the visual axes.

or'tho-phos'phate (-fŏs'fāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of orthophosphoric acid.

or'tho-phos-phor'ic (-fŏs-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* [*ortho-* + *phosphoric.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating ordinary phosphoric acid, H_3PO_4; — distinguished from *metaphosphoric*, etc. See ORTHO-, 2 **a**, and PHOSPHORIC ACID.

or'tho-phyre (ôr'thō-fīr), *n.* [*orthoclase* + *-phyre.*] *Petrog.* A feldspathic porphyry consisting of a compact groundmass of alkalic feldspar with embedded crystals, chiefly of orthoclase. It occurs in intrusions such as dikes, sheets, etc. — **or'tho-phy'ric** (-fĭ'rĭk), *a.*

or'tho-pin'a-coid (-pĭn'ă-koid), *n.* [*ortho-* + *pinacoid.*] *Cryst.* A form in the monoclinic system consisting of the two planes which are parallel to the vertical and orthodiagonal axes. — **or'tho-pin'a-coi'dal** (-koi'dăl), *a.*

or'tho-pla'sy (ôr'thō-plā'sĭ), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-plasy.*] *Biol.* The operation of organic selection as a factor in determinate or orthogenetic evolution. See ORGANIC SELECTION.

or'thop-nœ'a, or'thop-ne'a (ôr'thŏp-nē'ă), *n.* [L. *orthopnœa*, Gr. ὀρθοπνοια; ὀρθός straight, right + πνεῖν to breathe.] *Med.* A morbid condition in which respiration can be performed only in an erect posture.

or'thop-nœ'ic, or'thop-ne'ic (-ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to, or affected with, orthopnœa. — *n.* An orthopnœic person.

Or-thop'o-da (ôr-thŏp'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ortho-* + *-poda.*] *Paleon.* An order of large herbivorous dinosaurs having a toothless predentary bone, the hind limbs larger than the fore, and pubic bones with two branches, neither forming a symphysis with its fellow. It includes the Stegosauria and Ornithopoda. — **or'tho-pod,** *a. & n.*

or'tho-prax'y (ôr'thō-prăk'sĭ), *n.* [*ortho-* + Gr. πρᾶξις a doing.] **1.** Right action or practice. *Rare.*

2. *Med.* The treatment of deformities in the human body by mechanical appliances; orthopedic surgery.

or-thop'ter (ôr-thŏp'tẽr), *n.* [F. *orthoptère*; Gr. ὀρθός straight + πτερόν wing.] *Aëronautics.* A flying machine propelled by flapping of wings; a mechanical bird.

Or-thop'ter-a (-tẽr-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ortho-* + Gr. πτερόν feather, wing.] *Zoöl.* An order of insects comprising the grasshoppers, locusts, crickets, cockroaches, Mantidæ, Phasmidæ, and in some classifications the earwigs. Their mouth parts are fitted for biting, and there are typically two pairs of wings, of which the first pair are coriaceous and serve merely as a protection for the thin, transparent second pair, which fold longitudinally like a fan. Many are wingless. The Orthoptera undergo no metamorphosis. The group is divided into two chief divisions, *Cursoria* and *Saltatoria* (which see). — **or-thop'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **or-thop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

or-thop'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [*ortho-* + *optic.*] **1.** *Med.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or securing, normal binocular vision; as, orthoptic exercises, in which the ocular muscles are exercised by means of prisms or forced movements of the eyes in order to correct ocular deviation.

2. *Math.* Of or pertaining to mutually perpendicular tangents, esp. their intersection, the orthoptic locus.

or-thop'tic, *n.* *Gun.* An adjustable back sight for a gun in which the sighting disk slides in a vertical slot. The sight carries a vernier. It is now rarely used.

or'tho-pyr'a-mid (ôr'thō-pĭr'ă-mĭd), *n.* [*ortho-* + *pyramid.*] *Cryst.* A pyramid in the monoclinic system, lying between the orthodomes and the zone of unit pyramids.

or'tho-rhom'bic (-rŏm'bĭk), *a.* [*ortho-* + *rhombic.*] *Cryst.* Pertaining to or designating the system of crystallization which has three unequal axes at right angles to each other; trimetric. See CRYSTALLIZATION.

Or-thor'rha-pha (ôr-thôr'ră-fă), *n. pl.* [NL. See ORTHO-; -RHAPHY.] *Zoöl.* A large suborder of Diptera in which the pupa case opens by a T-shaped opening behind the head or by a transverse slit between the seventh and eighth abdominal segments. It includes the nematocerous and many of the brachycerous forms. — **or-thor'rha-phous** (-fŭs), *a.*

or'tho-scope (ôr'thō-skōp), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-scope.*] **1.** *Physiol.* An instrument for examining the superficial portions of the eye, esp. the iris.

2. *Photog.* An orthoscopic lens.

or'tho-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* *Optics.* Giving an image in correct or normal proportions; giving a flat field of view; as, an *orthoscopic* eyepiece.

or-thos'ti-chous (ôr-thŏs'tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [See ORTHOSTICHY.] In phyllotaxy, straight-ranked; arranged in vertical ranks.

or-thos'ti-chy (ôr-thŏs'tĭ-kĭ; ôr'thō-stĭk'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz; -ĭz). [*ortho-* + Gr. στιχος row.] *Bot.* In phyllotaxy, a vertical line in which lies a rank or row of leaves or scales on an axis, or the arrangement of leaves or scales in such lines. Cf. PARASTICHY, and see PHYLLOTAXIS.

or'tho-style (ôr'thō-stīl), *n.* [*ortho-* + Gr. στύλος column.] *Arch.* An arrangement of columns in a straight row. — *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, such an arrangement.

or'tho-sym-met'ric (-sĭ-mĕt'rĭk) } *a* [*ortho-* + *symmet-*
or'tho-sym-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } *ric, symmetrical.*] **a** Possessing right-angled symmetry; — said of a figure whose symmetry depends on a characteristic right angle. **b** = ORTHORHOMBIC. — **or'tho-sym-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **or'tho-sym'me-try** (-sĭm'ẽ-trĭ), *n.*

or'tho-tom'ic (-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [See ORTHO-; -TOMY.] *Geom.* Cutting at right angles. — **orthotomic circle,** *Geom.*, the circle that cuts three given circles at right angles. — **o. coördinates.** See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2. — **o. surfaces,** surfaces that cut each other in sets of three everywhere at right angles.

or-thot'o-my (ôr-thŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* *Geom.* The fact or property of cutting at right angles.

or'tho-tone (ôr'thō-tōn), *a.* [Gr. ὀρθοτονος with the right accent; ὀρθος straight, right + τονος tone, accent.] *Gr. Gram.* Having or retaining an independent accent; not enclitic or proclitic; — said esp of certain indefinite pronouns and adverbs when used interrogatively, which otherwise are ordinarily enclitic. — *n.* An orthotone word.

or'tho-to-ne'sis (-tō-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀρθοτονησις.] Pronunciation as an orthotone. — **or'tho-ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

or-thot'o-nus (ôr-thŏt'ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; *ortho-* + Gr. τονος tension.] *Med.* Rigid straightness of the body in tetanus.

-carpous.] *Bot.* Having straight fruit.

or'tho-cer'a-cone (ôr'thō-sẽr'ă-kōn), *n.* *Paleon.* A straight nautiloid shell, resembling those of the genus *Orthoceras.*

or'tho-cer'a-tite (-tīt), *n.* [*ortho-* + Gr. κερας, -ατος, a horn.] *Paleon.* A fossil cephalopod of *Orthoceras* or allied genus. — **or'tho-cer'a-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

or'tho-chlo'rite, *n.* *Min.* Any distinctly crystalline form of chlorite, as clinochlore; — opposed to *leptochlorite.*

or'tho-cou-mar'ic, *a.* See COUMARIC.

or'tho-cy'cle (ôr'thō-sī'k'l), *n.* [*ortho-* + *cycle.*] = DIRECTOR CIRCLE.

or'tho-di-az'ine, *n.* Also **-in.** *Ova. Chem.* See DIAZINE.

or'tho-dol'i-cho-ce-phal'ic, *a.* *Craniol.* Being both orthocephalic and dolichocephalic

or'tho-dome (ôr'thō-dōm), *n.* *Cryst.* See DOME, 6. — **or'tho-do-mat'ic** (-dō-măt'ĭk), *a.*

or'tho-do'ron, *n.* [Gr. ὀρθόδωρον.] *Gr. Antiq.* A measure of about eight inches. *Obs.*

or'tho-dox'al, *a.* Orthodox — **or'tho-dox-al'i-ty,** *n.* — **or'tho-dox'al-ly,** *adv. All Obs*

or'tho-dox-as'ti-cal (ôr'thō-dŏk-săs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ὀρθοδοξαστικός.] *Obs.*

or'tho-dox'i-an (-dŏk'sĭ-ăn), *n.* An adherent of, or believer in, orthodoxy. *R*

or'tho-dox'i-cal (-kăl), *a.* Orthodox. *Rare.* — **or'tho-dox'i-cal-ly,** *adv* *Rare.*

or'tho-dox-ism, *n.* Orthodoxy. *R.* — **or'tho-dox-ist,** *n. R.*

or'tho-dox'ly, *adv.* of ORTHODOX.

or'tho-dox'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

or'tho-drom'ics (-drŏm'ĭks), *n.* Orthodromy.

or-thod'ro-my (ôr-thŏd'rō-mĭ; ôr'thō-drō'mĭ), *n.* [*ortho-* + Gr. δρόμος a running.] Act or art of great-circle sailing. — **or'tho-drom'ic** (ôr'thō-drŏm'ĭk), *a.*

or'tho-form (ôr'thō-fôrm), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-form.*] *Pharm.* A colorless, tasteless powder used as an antiseptic and analgesic Chemically, it is methyl-*p*-amino-*m*-hydroxy-benzoate, $C_6H_3(OH)(NH_2)CO_2CH_3$.

or-thog'a-my (ôr-thŏg'ă-mĭ), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-gamy.*] = AUTOGAMY.

or-thog'a-mous (-mŭs), *a.*

or'tho-go'ni-al (ôr'thō-gō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* Right-angled.

or'tho-go'ni-um, *n.* [L., neut of *orthogonius* right-angled.] An orthogon. *Obs.*

or'thog'ra-fer, or'thog'raf'ic, or'thog'ra-fy Orthographer, etc. *Ref. Sp.*

or'tho-graph'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ORTHOGRAPHICAL.

or-thom'e-try (ôr-thŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-metry.*] Art of correct versification. *Rare*

or'tho-mor'phi-a (ôr'thō-môr'fĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *ortho-* + Gr. μορφή form.] Orthopedics

or'tho-mor'pho-sis (-fō-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Math.* Orthomorphic transformation. See CONFORMAL

Or'tho-nec'ti-da (-nĕk'tĭ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., prob. fr Gr ορθός straight + νηκτός swimming.] See RHOPALURA.

Or'tho-neu'ra (-nū'ră), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ortho-* + Gr νεῦρον nerve.] *Zool.* Syn. of EUTHYNEURA. — **or'tho-neu'ral** (-răl), **or'tho-neu'rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

or'tho-pe'di-cal, or'tho-pæ'di-cal, *a.* Orthopedic

or'tho-pe'dy, or'tho-pæ'dy (ôr'thō-pē'dĭ; ôr-thŏp'ē-dĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *orthopédie.*] *Med.* Orthopedics.

or-thoph'o-ny (ôr-thŏf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-phony.*] Art of correct articulation; voice training.

or'tho-plum'bate (ôr'thō-plŭm'bāt), *n.*, **or'tho-plum'bic** (-bĭk), *a.* See PLUMBIC ACID.

or-thop'nic (ôr-thŏp'nĭk), *a. & n.* Erron. for ORTHOPNŒIC.

or'thop-no'i-cal, *a* Orthopnœic

or thop-no'i-ty, *n* Orthopnœic state *Obs.*

or'thop-ny, *n.* [Cf. F. *orthopnée.*] Orthopnœa; — a bad form. *Obs*

or'tho-prax'is (ôr'thō-prăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Orthopraxy.

or'tho-prism (ôr'thō-prĭz'm), *n.* [*ortho-* + *prism.*] See PRISM.

or-thop'ter (ôr-thŏp'tẽr), **or-thop'ter-on** (-ŏn), *n.* *Zool.* One of the Orthoptera.

or-thop'ter-al (-ăl), *a.* Orthopterous. *Rare.* [terologist

or-thop'ter-ist, *n.* An orthop-

Or-thop'ter-oi'de-a (-oi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] See PALÆODICTYOPTERA. — **or-thop'ter-oid,** *a. & n.*

or-thop'ter-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Orthoptera* + *-logy.*] The study of, or a treatise on, the Orthoptera. — **or-thop'ter-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **or-thop'ter-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

or'tho-quin'one (-kwĭn'ōn; -kwĭ-nōn'), *n.* See QUINONE

Orthorhapha, orthorhaphous. Vars. of ORTHORRHAPHA, etc.

or-thor'rha-phy (ôr-thôr'ă-fĭ), *n* *Zool.* The condition or character of being orthorrhaphous.

or'those (ôr'thōs), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-ose.*] *Min.* Orthoclase

or'tho-sem'i-dine, *n.* Also **-din** *Org. Chem.* See SEMIDINE.

Or'tho-si'as (ôr'thō-sī'ăs). *Bib.* or **tho-sil'i-cate,** *n.* *Chem.* See SILICATE [SILICIC ACID.

or tho-si-lic'ic, *a.* *Chem* See

or-tho'sis (ôr-thō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr Gr ὀρθωσις.] *Surg* A making straight, as of a bent part

or tho-sper'mous (ôr'thō-spûr'mŭs), *a* [*ortho-* + Gr σπερμα seed] *Bot* Having the seeds straight, as certain umbellifers; —opposed to *cœlospermous.*

or'tho-stade (ôr'thō-stād), *n.* [Greek ὀρθοσταδιον; ὀρθός straight + σταδιος standing.] *Anc Costume* A chiton, or loose, ungirded tunic, falling in straight folds

or'tho-sul-phu'ric, *a.* See SULPHURIC ACID

or tho-tel-lu'ric, *a.* See ORTHO-, 2 a. — **or'tho-tel'lu-rate** (see -ATE, 3 b), *n.*

or'tho-to-lu'i-dine, *n.* Also **-din** See ORTHO-; TOLUIDINE.

or-thot'o-mous (ôr-thŏt'ō-mŭs), *a* *Cryst* = ORTHOCLASTIC.

or'tho-tone, *v. t.* To accent; to pronounce as an orthotone.

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or-thot'ro-pism (ôr-thŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* Vertical growth; the tendency to elongate vertically, as most primary stems and roots. Cf. PLAGIOTROPISM. — **or'tho-trop'ic** (ôr'thō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

or-thot'ro-pous (ôr-thŏt'rō-pŭs), *a.* [*ortho-* + Gr. τρέπειν to turn.] *Bot.* **a** Having the nucellus straight, so that the chalaza, hilum, and micropyle are in the same axial line; — applied to certain ovules, as those of Polygonaceæ. **b** = HOMOTROPOUS. **c** = ORTHOTROPIC.

or-thot'ro-py (-pĭ), *n.* [*ortho-* + *-tropy.*] *Bot.* Condition of being orthotropous.

or'tol (ôr'tŏl; -tōl), *n.* [G., a trade name.] *Photog.* A yellowish white, soluble, crystalline substance, used as a developer and also as an intensifier. It is a derivative of phenol.

or'to-lan (ôr'tō-lăn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *ortolano* ortolan, gardener, fr. L. *hortulanus* gardener, fr. *hortulus*, dim. of *hortus* garden: cf. Pr. *ortolan* gardener. So called because it frequents the hedges of gardens. See YARD an inclosure; cf. HORTULAN.] **1.** A European bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*). It is about six inches long, with a greenish gray head, brown-and-black wings and back, yellowish breast, and buff abdomen. Large numbers of them are netted and fattened for table delicacies.



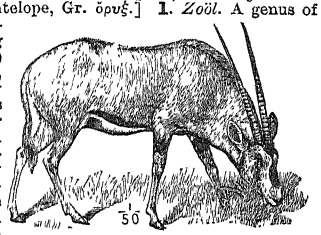
Ortolan (*Emberiza hortulana*).

2. a The wheatear. *Local, Eng.* **b** The sora rail. **c** The bobolink. *Local, U. S.*

or'y (ôr'ĭ; 201), *a.* [*ore* + 3d *-y.*] Resembling or containing metallic ore.

-ory. [L. *-orius:* cf. F. *-oire.*] **1.** An adjective suffix meaning *of* or *pertaining to, serving for;* as in auditory, pert. to or serving for hearing; prohibitory, amendatory. **2.** [L. *-orium:* cf. F. *-oire.*] A noun suffix denoting *place of* or *for*, or *that which pertains to* or *serves for;* as in ambulatory, that which serves for walking; consistory, etc.

O'ryx (ō'rĭks; ŏr'ĭks; 201), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *oryx* a kind of gazelle or antelope, Gr. ὄρυξ.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of large African antelopes having (in both sexes) long, cylindrical, and nearly straight horns ribbed in their basal half and projecting backward in nearly exact continuation of the plane of the forehead and nose. The tail is long and tufted and the neck rather short and thick. The principal species are the *gemsbok, beisa, beatrix,* and *leucoryx* antelopes.



Oryx (*O. beatrix*)

2. [*l. c.*] Any antelope of the genus *Oryx.*

O-ry'za (ō-rī'zȧ), *n.* [L., rice, Gr. ὄρυζα. See RICE.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian cereal grasses known by the perfect flowers with six stamens. *O. sativa* is the rice plant

‖ **os** (ŏs), *n.*; *pl.* OSSA (ŏs'ȧ). [L.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A bone. **os cal'cis** (kăl'sĭs) [L., *calcis*, gen. of *calx* heel], *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the calcaneum. — **os cen-tra'le** (sĕn-trā'lē) [NL.], *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the centrale. — **os clo-a'cæ** (klō-ā'sē) [NL., bone of the cloaca. See (LOACA, 3], *Zoöl.*, the hypoischium. — **os coc-cy'gis** (kŏk-sĭ'jĭs) [L., bone of the coccyx], *Anat.*, the coccyx. — **os cor'dis** (kôr'dĭs) [L., bone of the heart], *Zoöl.*, a nodule of bone in the septum of the heart of certain mammals, as the elephant and ox. — **os ha-ma'tum** (hă-mā'tŭm) [L. *hamatum*, neut. of *hamatus* hooked], the uniform bone. — **os in-no'mi-na'tum** (ĭ-nŏm'ĭ-nā'tŭm). [L.] *Anat.* See INNOMINATUM. — **os Ja-po'ni-cum** (jȧ-pŏn'ĭ-kŭm) [NL., the Japanese bone], *Craniol.*, the lower part of the malar bone when the bone is divided by a suture. It is of especially frequent occurrence among Japanese and Ainus, although found in other races. — **os mag'num** [L., great bone], *Anat.*, a bone of the carpus situated at the base of the third metacarpus. — **os or-bi'cu-la're** (ôr-bĭk'ū-lā'rē; 115) [L.], *Anat.*, the orbicular bone. See LENTICULAR PROCESS. — **os pe'dis** [L., bone of the foot], *Fur.*, the coffin bone. — **os pla'num** [L. *planum*, neut. of *planus* flat], *Anat.*, the outer surface of each lateral mass of the ethmoid bone. — **os pu'bis** [L.], *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the pubis. — **os sa'crum** [L.], *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the sacrum. — **os suf-fra'gi-nis** (sŭ-frăj'ĭ-nĭs) [L., bone of the hock], *Far.*, the great pastern bone. — **os trans-ver'sum** (trăns-vûr'sŭm) [L.], *Zoöl.*, the transverse bone of a reptile's skull. See under TRANSVERSE, *a.* — **os tri-que'trum** (trī-kwē'trŭm) [L. *triquetrum* triangular], *Anat.*, a Wormian bone. — **os un'guis** (ŭn'gwĭs) [lit., the bone of the nail], *Anat.*, the lachrymal bone.

O-sage' (ō-sāj'; ō'sāj), *n.*; *pl.* OSAGES (-ĕz). **1.** One of a tribe of Siouan Indians, formerly dwelling between the Missouri River and the Arkansas River, but now on an agency in Oklahoma. Per capita they are, from the sale of their lands, the wealthiest tribe in the United States.

2. [From the *Osage* River, Missouri.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Mississippian (Subcarboniferous) in the Mississippi basin. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

3. Short for OSAGE ORANGE.

O'sage or'ange (ō'sāj). An ornamental American moraceous tree (*Toxylon pomiferum*) closely allied to the mulberry; also, its yellow, tuberculed, apple-shaped fruit, composed of the united fleshy calyxes of the pistillate flowers. The tree was first found in the country of the Osage Indians, and is now commonly planted for hedges.

os'a-mine (ŏs'ȧ-mĭn; ŏs'ȧ-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **osamin.** [G. *osamin.* See -OSE; AMINE.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds derived from sugars by replacement of hydroxyl with amidogen.

os'a-zone (ŏs'ȧ-zōn), *n.* [*-ose* + hydr*azone.*] *Org. Chem.* A dihydrazone having the two phenyl hydrazone groups ($\cdot N{:}NHC_6H_5$) attached to two adjacent carbon atoms; as, glu*cosazone.* See HYDRAZONE. The osazones are formed by the action of phenyl hydrazine on compounds containing the grouping -CO-CO-, or (as in the case of the sugars) -CH(OH)-CO-, in the latter case with oxidation of the alcohol group. Certain other similar classes of compounds also yield them. The osazones are yellow compounds. By reason of being well crystallized, nearly insoluble, and easily distinguishable from one another by melting point, etc., they are of great importance in the isolation and study of the various kinds of sugar.

Os-bal'di-stone, Francis (ŏs-bôl'dĭ-stōn). A leading character in Scott's romance "Rob Roy." His father is a wealthy London merchant who, estranged by the son's refusal to lead a merchant's life, sends him away to his father's brother in the north. He falls in love with Diana Vernon, his cousin, and with the aid of Rob Roy rescues her from his unprincipled cousin **Rash'leigh Os-bal'di-stone** (răsh'lĭ), who is killed by Rob Roy.

Os'can (ŏs'kăn), *n.* [L. *Oscus*, pl. *Osci.*] One of a race of ancient Italy occupying Campania and probably in late prehistoric times constituting a distinct nation; also, their language, specimens of which are preserved in inscriptions, coins, etc. It employed an alphabet intermediate between the Latin and the Greek. See INDO-EUROPEAN. — **Os'can,** *a.*

os'che-o- (ŏs'kē-ō-), **os'che-** (ŏs'kē-). Combining form from Greek ὀσχεος, ὄσχεον, the *scrotum.*

Os'cil-la'ri-a (ŏs'ĭ-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *oscillare* to swing.] *Bot.* A genus of blue-green algæ typifying the family Oscillariaceæ.

Os'cil-la'ri-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OSCILLARIA.] *Bot.* A family of blue-green algæ of the class Schizophyceæ, containing about 5 or 6 genera and numerous species, growing in water or on damp ground. They consist of slender filaments, often matted together, and commonly exhibiting oscillating movements. Reproduction is entirely vegetative, by means of segments (hormogonia) split off from the filaments. — **os'cil-la'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

os'cil-late (ŏs'ĭ-lāt), *v. i.*; OSCIL-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); OSCIL-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *oscillare* to swing, fr. *oscillum* a swing.] **1.** To move or swing backward and forward; to vibrate like a pendulum.

2. To vary or fluctuate between fixed limits; to act or move in a fickle or fluctuating manner; to change repeatedly, back and forth.

> The amount of superior families *oscillates* rather than changes, that is, it fluctuates within fixed limits. *De Quincey.*

3. *Physics, Math., etc.* To vibrate or vary above and below a mean value. See OSCILLATION, 3, 4.

Syn. — See FLUCTUATE.

os'cil-late, *v. t.* To swing or sway back and forth.

os'cil-lat'ing (-lāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of OSCILLATE. — **oscillating current,** a current alternating in direction. — **o. engine,** a direct-acting steam engine with cylinder supported on hollow trunnions (furnished with steam ports) on which it oscillates to permit the piston rod to follow the crank throughout its path and thus dispense with the connecting rod. It is now practically obsolete.

os'cil-la'tion (-lā'shăn), *n.* [L. *oscillatio* a swinging.] **1.** Act or fact of oscillating; a swinging or moving backward and forward, like a pendulum; vibration.

2. Fluctuation; variation; change back and forth.

> His mind oscillated, undoubtedly; but the extreme points of the *oscillation* were not very remote. *Macaulay.*

3. *Physics.* A single swing from one extreme limit to the other of an oscillating body; also, *Elec.*, an electric oscillation (see under ELECTRIC). Oscillations are **damped** when continually decreasing in amplitude, **undamped** (or **persistent**) when maintained with undiminished amplitude, **forced** when the period is that of an impressed force.

4. *Math.* The variation of a function between limits; specif.: **a** Of a function in a finite interval, the difference between the superior and the inferior limits of the function values in the interval. **b** Of a function at a point *a*, the difference between the greatest and the least of the five values, $f(a)$ and the four limits of indefiniteness at *a*, when all are finite.

oscillation constant. *Elec.* In an oscillating circuit, the time of one oscillation divided by 2π. It is equal to the square root of the product of inductance and capacity ($\sqrt{LC}$) and is the reciprocal of the oscillation number.

oscillation number. *Elec.* In an oscillating circuit, the number of oscillations in 2π seconds.

os'cil-la-tive (ŏs'ĭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to oscillate; vibratory. *Rare.* — **os'cil-la-tive-ly,** *adv. Rare.*

os'cil-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* One that oscillates; specif.: **a** *Elec.* Any device for producing electric oscillations; esp., an apparatus for generating electric waves in a system of wireless telegraphy. **b** *Mech.* An instrument for measuring rigidity by the torsional oscillations of a weighted wire.

os'cil-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [See OSCILLATE.] Characterized by oscillation; oscillating; vibratory.

os'cil-lo-gram (-lō-grăm), *n.* [L. *oscillare* + *-gram.*] *Elec.* An autographic record made by an oscillograph.

os'cil-lo-graph (-grăf), *n.* [L. *oscillare* to swing + *-graph.*] *Elec.* An apparatus for recording or indicating alternating-current wave forms or other electrical oscillations, usually consisting of a galvanometer with strong field, in which the mass of the moving part is very small and frequency of vibration very high. — **os'cil-lo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

os'cil-lom'e-ter (-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *oscillare* to swing + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the angle through which a ship rolls or pitches at sea.

os-cil'lo-scope (ŏ-sĭl'ō-skōp), *n.* [L. *oscillare* to swing + *-scope.*] *Elec.* An instrument for showing visually the changes in a varying current; an oscillograph.

os'cine (ŏs'ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Relating to, or having the character of, the Oscines. — *n.* One of the Oscines.

Os'ci-nes (ŏs'ĭ-nēz), *n. pl.* [L. pl. of *oscen, -inis.*] *Zoöl.* A division (in recent classifications a superfamily) of passerine birds comprising those with the most highly specialized vocal apparatus. Its members are commonly referred to as the **singing birds,** though many among them do not sing. As now restricted the group contains those eleutherodactyl passerine birds having four to five pairs of diacromyodian syringeal muscles, and comprises by far the majority (about 5,000 species) of passerine birds. See PASSERIFORMES.

os'ci-tance (ŏs'ĭ-tăns) } [See OSCITANT.] **1.** Act of
os'ci-tan-cy (-tăn-sĭ) } gaping or yawning.

2. Drowsiness; dullness; sluggishness. *Hallam.*

> It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers. *Addison.*

os'ci-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *oscitans, -antis*, p. pr. of *oscitare.*] **1.** Yawning; gaping.

2. Sleepy; drowsy; dull; sluggish; careless.

> He must not be *oscitant*, but intent on his charge. *Barrow.*

os'ci-tate (-tāt), *v. i.*; OSCI-TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); OSCI-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *oscitare; os* the mouth + *citare*, v. intens. fr. *ciere* to move.] To gape; yawn. *Rare.* — **os'ci-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

osc'node' (ŏsk'nōd'), *n.* [*osculate* + *node.*] *Math.* A node that is also a point of osculation; a three-point contact of two branches of a curve.

os'cu-lant (ŏs'kŭ-lănt), *a.* [L. *osculans, -antis*, p. pr. of *osculari* to kiss. See OSCULATE.] **1.** Kissing; hence, meeting; clinging.

2. a *Zoöl.* Adhering closely; embracing. **b** *Biol.* Intermediate in character; forming a connecting link between two groups.

os'cu-lar (-lẽr), *a.* [L. *osculum* little mouth, a kiss.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the mouth or a kiss.

2. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to an osculum.

3. *Math.* Relating to contact of higher than the first order. — **oscular line,** *Math.*, a straight line lying throughout

or-thot'ro-pal (ôr-thŏt'rō-păl), *a. Bot.* Orthotropous.

or-thot'y-pous (ôr-thŏt'ĭ-pŭs; ôr'thō-tĭ'pŭs), *a.* [*ortho-* + Gr. τύπος form, type.] *Min.* Having a perpendicular cleavage.

or'tho-van'a-date, *n. Chem.* A salt of orthovanadic acid.

or'tho-va-nad'ic, *a.* See VANADIC ACID.

or-thox'a-zine (ôr-thŏk'sȧ-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** *Chem.* See OXAZINE.

or'tho-xy'lene (ôr'thō-zĭ'lēn), *n. Chem.* See ORTHO-; XYLENE.

‖ **or'thros** (ôr'thrŏs), *n.* [NGr. ὄρθρος, in Gr., dawn.] *Gr. Ch.* The morning office, corresponding to lauds.

or'tive (ôr'tĭv), *a.* [L. *ortivus*, fr. *oriri, ortus*, to rise: cf. F. *ortive.*] Of or pert. to the time or act of rising; eastern; as, the *ortive* amplitude of a planet. *Obs.*

ortografy. † ORTHOGRAPHY.

ortrow, *n. & v.* [AS. *ortrūwian*, v.; *or-* without, orig. out (cf. ORDEAL) + *trūwian* to trust.] Distrust. *Obs.* — *a.* Distrustful. *Obs.*

ortrowth, *n.* [*ortrow* + 1st *-th.*] Distrust. *Obs.* [HENGRIN.]

Or'trud (ôr'trōōd), *n.* See LORTS (ôrts; ŏts), *n. pl.* Rejected bits. See ORT.

ortyard, ortyerd. † ORCHARD.

or'ty-gan (ôr'tĭ-găn), *n.* [Gr. ὀρτυξ, -υγος, a quail.] One of several East Indian birds of the genus *Turnix.* [ARTEMIS.]

Or-tyg'i-a (ôr-tĭj'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* See **Or-tyg'i-an** (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ortygia, an island in the bay of Syracuse, Sicily.

Or'ty-gi'næ (ôr'tĭ-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄρτυξ, ὄρτυγος, quail.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of quails, equiv. to *Odontophorinæ.* — **or'ty-gine** (-jĭn; -jīn; 183), *a.*

Or'tyx (ôr'tĭks), *n.* [NL. See ORTYGINÆ.] Syn. of COLINUS.

or'val, *n.* [F. *orvale* a kind of sage.] *Obs.* **a** The garden orpine. **b** The clary.

or'vet (ôr'vĕt; ôr'vĕt), *n.* [F.] The blindworm.

or'vi-e'tan (ôr'vĭ-ē'tăn), *n.* [F. *orvietan*, It. *orvietano*; — because invented at *Orvieto*, in Italy.] A counter poison formerly in vogue. *Obs or Hist.*

Or-vie'to (ôr-vyā'tō), *n.* A kind of muscatel wine from Orvieto, Italy.

or'y (ôr'ĭ), *a.* [*ore* seaweed + *-y.*] Resembling seaweed. *Dial. Eng.*

o'ry-al. † ORIEL.

Or'yc-ter'o-pus (ôr'ĭk-tĕr'ō-pŭs), *n.* [NL.: Gr. ὀρυκτήρ digger + ποῦς foot.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the aardvarks. It constitutes a family, **Or'yc-ter'o-pod'i-dæ** (-pŏd'ĭ-dē).

o-ryc'tics (ō-rĭk'tĭks), *n.* [Gr. ὀρυκτικός fit for digging.] Oryctology. *Rare.*

or'yc-tog'no-sy (ôr'ĭk-tŏg'nō-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀρυκτός dug (ὀρύσσειν to dig) + γνῶσις knowledge.] Mineralogy. — **or'yc-tog-nos'tic** (-nŏs'tĭk), *a.* — **or'yc-tog-nos'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **or'yc-tog-nos'ti-cal-ly,** *adv. All Obs.*

or'yc-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀρυκτός dug + *-graphy.*] Description of fossils or minerals. *Obs.* — **o-ryc'to-graph'ic, o-ryc'to-graph'i-cal,** *a. Obs.*

or'yc-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀρυκτός dug + *-logy:* cf. F. *oryctologie.*] The science of things dug from the earth; specif.: **a** Mineralogy. **b** Paleontology. — **or'yc-to-log'ic, -log'i-cal,** *a.* — **or'yc-tol'o-gist** (-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n. All Obs.*

Or'y-gi'næ (ôr'ĭ-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὄρυξ, ὄρυγος, a kind of antelope.] *Zoöl.* = HIPPOTRAGINÆ.

os-ryl'ic (ŏs-rĭl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀρός whey + *-yl* + *-ic.*] Designating an acid, $C_{18}H_{32}N_4O_8$, derived from carmic acid, and said to occur in milk.

or'y-ziv'o-rous (ôr'ĭ-zĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὄρυζα rice + *-vorous.*] Feeding on rice.

o'ry-zo-mys (ō-rĭ'zō-mĭs; ō-rĭz'ō-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄρυζα rice + μῦς mouse.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of murine rodents including the rice rats.

Or'y-zop'sis (ôr'ĭ-zŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄρυζα rice + *-opsis.*] *Bot.* A genus of American tufted grasses with open panicles composed of 1-flowered spikelets remotely suggesting rice, whence the species are known as *mountain rice.*

O-ryz'zo-ric'tes (ō-rĭ'zō-rĭk'tēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὄρυζα rice + ὀρύκτης digger.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small molelike insectivores of Madagascar, related to the tenrec. It is the type of a subfamily, **O-ryz'zo-ric-ti'næ** (-rĭk-tī'nē).

os. † AS.

‖ **os** (ŏs), *n.*; *pl.* ORA (ō'rȧ). [L.] *Anat.* A mouth; an opening; an entrance. — **os u'te-ri,** *or* **os u'te-rus ex-ter'num** [L.], *Anat.*, the opening of the uterus into the vagina. The opening of the cervix into the body of the uterus is the **os u'te-ri in-ter'num.** **os** (ŏs), *n.*; *pl.* OSAR (ō'sär). [Sw. *ås* ridge, chain of hills, pl. *åsar.*] *Geol.* A ridge of drift. See ESKER.

Os. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Os*]. Osmium.

OS (ō ĕs), *v. t.*; OS-ED (ō ĕst); OS-ING (ō ĕs'ĭng). [Telegraph signal for *order sheet*, or *on sheet.*] *Railroad Teleg.* To record the time of arrival and departure of (a train) by telegraphing this information prefixed by the signal OS and the office call. *Cant.*

OS. *Abbr.* Old Saxon.

O. S. *Abbr.* Old Saxon; Old School; Old Series; Old Side; Old Style; On Spot (*Com.*); Ordinary Seaman; Outside Sentinel.

O. S. A. *Abbr.* Ordinis Sancti Augustini (L., Of the Order of St. Augustine).

Osage apple. The Osage orange

O-sa'ias (ō-zā'yȧs; -sā'-). *Bib.* Var. of HOSANNA.

osanne. † HOSANNA.

o'sar (ō'sär), *n., pl.* of OS, a ridge. *Geol.* See ESKER.

O. Sax. *Abbr.* Old Saxon.

Osay. † OSEY.

O. S. B. *Abbr.* Order of St. Benedict.

Os'borne, John (ŏz'bŭrn) In Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," a grasping, arrogant, and vain London merchant, whose son, **George Osborne,** against his father's wishes, marries Amelia Sedley, the daughter of a bankrupt. George falls at the battle of Waterloo. See DOBBIN, MAJOR.

O. S. C. *Abbr.* Oblati Sancti Caroli (L., Oblates of St. Charles), a certain religious order of men.

Osc. *Abbr.* Oscar.

Os'car (ŏs'kär), *n* [Gael., orig. uncert.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Oscarus* (ŏs'kȧ-rŭs).

os'che-al (ŏs'kē-ăl), *a.* [Gr. ὀσχεον scrotum.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the scrotum.

os'che-i'tis (-ĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *oscheo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the scrotum.

os'che-o-car'ci-no'ma, *n.* [NL.; *oscheo-* + *carcinoma.*] *Med.* Cancer of the scrotum.

os'che-o-cele', *n.* [*oscheo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Tumor of the scrotum; scrotal hernia.

os'che-o-plas'ty, *n.* [*oscheo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the scrotum. — **os'che-o-plas'tic,** *a.*

os-chi'tis (ŏs-kĭ'tĭs). Var. of **Os'cho-pho'ri-a** (ŏs'kō-fō'rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n. pl.* [Gr. τὰ ὀσχοφόρια; ὄσχος young branch + φέρειν to bear.] An Athenian festival, associated with the Pyanepsia, held in honor of Dionysus and Athena.

os'cil-lance (ŏs'ĭ-lăns). **os'cil-lan-cy** (-lăn-sĭ), *n.* Oscillation. *R.* — **os'cil-lant** (-lănt), *a. R.*

oscillation transformer. *Elec.* An air-core transformer of oscillating currents.

os'cil-la'tor (ŏs'ĭ-lā'tẽr), *n.* An alga belonging to the family Oscillariaceæ. *Obs. or R.*

Os'cil-la-to'ri-a (-lȧ-tō'rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n. pl.* [NL. See OSCILLATORY.] Syn. of OSCILLARIA.

Os'cil-la-to'ri-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of OSCILLARIACEÆ. — **os'cil-la-to'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

os'cine (ŏs'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **os'cin.** [G. *oscin*, formed fr. *hyoscin* to indicate similarity of derivation to that of *tropin* from *atropin.*] *Chem.* Scopoline.

os-cin'i-an (ŏs-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a. & n. Zoöl.* = Oscine. *Rare.* **b** Pertaining to the Oscinidæ.

os'cine (ŏs'ĭ-nĭn; -nĭn; 183), *a. Zoöl.* Oscine.

Os'ci-nis (ŏs'ĭ-nĭs), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. L. *oscen, oscinis*, a singing bird.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small acalyptrate dipterous flies, the type of a family, **Os-cin'i-dæ** (ŏs-sĭn'ĭ-dē), whose larvæ usually burrow in the stalks of grasses or the leaves of succulent plants. The frit fly (*Oscinis frit*) is an example.

Os'co-tar'tar-i-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the language group comprising Oscan and Umbrian.

os'cu-la, *n., pl.* of OSCULUM.

os'cu-lant (ŏs'kŭ-lănt), *n. Math.* The resultant whose vanishing is the condition that, for the same system of values of k variables, n quantics, U, V, etc., shall vanish and the corresponding tangential quantics $xU_1 + yU_2 + \ldots, xV_1 + yV_2 + \ldots$, shall be connected by a linear relation.

os'cu-la-ry, *n.* An osculatory. *Obs.*

its length on a surface and everywhere in the same tangent plane, in whose section of the surface this line is counted three times.

os'cu-late (ŏs'kŭ-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *osculatus*, p. p. of *osculari* to kiss, fr. *osculum* a little mouth, a kiss, dim. of *os* mouth. See ORAL.] **1.** To kiss.

2. *Geom.* To touch closely so as to have three or more points in common at the point of contact; specif., to have the highest order of contact (with a given curve or surface) that is possible for the particular kind of osculating curve or surface. Thus a circle (in general) osculates a curve when it has contact of second order or meets the curve in three consecutive points; but a conic may osculate at five consecutive points, and a sphere osculates a twisted curve at four consecutive points. See OSCULATION, 2.

3. *Biol.* To have characters in common with two groups. See OSCULANT, *a.*, 2 **b**.

os'cu-lat'ing (-lāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of OSCULATE. — **osculating circle** (of a curve, at a point), *Math.*, the circle of closest possible contact with a curve at a point. It passes through three (or more) consecutive points of the curve. Its radius and center are the radius and center of curvature of the curve at that point, and hence it is called *circle of curvature* at that point. — **o. helix**, *Geom.*, the helix that has the same curvature and torsion as a certain curve at a certain point.

os'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *osculatio* a kissing: cf. F. *osculation.*] **1.** Act of kissing; a kiss.

2. *Geom.* The contact of a curve or surface with an osculating curve or surface. See OSCULATE, 2.

os'cu-la-to-ry (ŏs'kŭ-lȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to kissing; kissing. "The *osculatory* ceremony." *Thackeray.*

2. *Geom.* Osculating; relating to osculation.

os'cu-la-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *osculatorium.*] *R. C. Ch.* A pax, or likeness of Christ or of the Virgin, which priest and people used to kiss during Mass.

os'cu-la'trix (-lā'trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIXES (-trĭk-sĕz; -sĭz; 151). [NL.] *Geom.* **a** An osculating curve. **b** The envelope of the osculating planes of a twisted curve.

os'cu-lum (ŏs'kŭ-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* OSCULA (-lȧ). [L., a little mouth.] *Zoöl.* **a** One of the excurrent orifices of a sponge. **b** One of the suckers of a tapeworm.

-ose (-ōs; *see note below*). [L. *-osus*: cf. F. *-ose.* Cf. -OUS.] **1.** A suffix denoting *full of, containing, having the qualities of, like*; as in verbose, full of words; globose, like a globe.

2. [F. *-ose*, orig. uncert. Cf. GLUCOSE.] *Chem.* A suffix indicating that the substance to the name of which it is affixed is: **a** A carbohydrate; as in cellulose, fructose, etc. **b** A primary alteration, or hydration, product of a proteid; as in proteose, elastose, albumose, etc.

3. *Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY.

☞ The original accent in adjectives in *-ose* is on the suffix, and this remains in some common adjectives, esp. dissyllables, as *mo-rose'*, *ver-bose'*, but otherwise the accent has usually shifted, or is shifting, esp. in polysyllables and scientific terms, as *flex'u-ose*, *cy'mose*.

o-se'la (ō-sē'lȧ) } *n.*; *pl.* OSELLE, OSELLE (-lā). Also *oscella.*
o-sel'la (ō-sĕl'lȧ) }

[It. dial. (Venetian) *osela.*] *Venetian Hist.* A silver medal struck on occasions by order of the doge, said to represent a present of wild fowl formerly sent by him to each of the noble families of the republic.

o'sier (ō'zhĕr), *n.* [F. *osier*, orig. uncert.; cf. LL. *ausariae*, pl.] **1.** Any of various willows whose pliable twigs are used for furniture, basketry, etc. The common osier widely cultivated for this purpose is the European *Salix viminalis*, sometimes also called **velvet osier**. Other useful species are the **brown**, or **Norfolk, osier** (*S. triandra*); the **golden osier** (*S. alba vitellina*); and **green osier** or **purple willow** (*S. purpurea*). Others are occasionally so used.

2. An osier rod used in basketry, esp. a coarse unstripped rod used for making hampers, etc. The finer rods are usually stripped and whitened.

3. Any of several American dogwoods (*Cornus*).

o'sier, *a.* Made of osiers; composed of, or containing, osiers. "This *osier* cage of ours." *Shak.*

o'siered (ō'zhērd), *a.* Covered or adorned with osiers.

o'sier-y (ō'zhēr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* OSIERIES (-ĭz). A bed where osiers are grown; also, work made of osiers.

O-si'ris (ō-sī'rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὄσιρις; of Egypt. origin.] *Egypt. Relig.* The great god of the underworld and judge of the dead. He was son of Seb and Nut, brother and husband of Isis, father of Horus and Anubis. He is said to have been a wise and beneficent king of Egypt, who was treacherously slain by his brother Set. Isis placed his body in a coffin, but Set dismembered and scattered it. Isis then searched out and buried each part of the body. This legend is viewed as symbolical of the Egyptian treatment of the dead body, and in inscriptions the dead man, or his soul, is often addressed as "Osiris." The legend is also regarded as showing that Osiris was originally a corn spirit (which see), and some authorities regard the Osirian rites as the source of the Eleusinian mysteries. Osiris was often identified with the sun god Ra as the source of life and fruitfulness. He is commonly represented as a mummied figure wearing the crown of Upper Egypt and carrying a whip and crook. — **O-si'ri-an** (ō-sĭ'rĭ-ăn; -sĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a.*


Osiris.

Osiris stands in Egypt for the prototype of the man who after a virtuous life must die, but who afterwards rose again to live forever. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

-osis. [Gr. *-ωσις*, as in *μεταμόρφωσις* metamorphosis.] A suffix signifying *condition, state, process*, and the like; as, *sphrigosis*; — often used specif. in medicine to denote *an abnormal* or *diseased condition*; as, melanosis, phlogosis, stenosis, etc.

-os'i-ty. [L. *-ositas*: cf. F. *-osité.*] A suffix of nouns corresponding to adjectives in *-ose* and *-ous*. See -OSE, -OUS, -ITY.

os-mam'ine (ŏs-măm'ĭn; ŏz-; ŏs'mȧ-mēn'; ŏz'-; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*osmium* + *amine.*] *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds of osmium salts with ammonia.

Os-man'li (ŏs-măn'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIS (-lĭz). [Turk. *'osmānli* of Osman, or Othman. See OTTOMAN.] A Turk of the European branch of the Turkish race, characteristically tall, brunet, and brachycephalic, but differing little in feature from the surrounding European population; also, the language of the Osmanli Turks. See URAL-ALTAIC.

os'mate (ŏs'māt; ŏz'-; 277), *n.* *Chem.* **a** Any of a series of compounds obtained from osmium tetroxide by reduction *in the presence of bases*, and regarded as salts of the hypothetical *osmic acid*, H_2OsO_4. **b** A supposed salt of the so-called osmic acid (osmium tetroxide).

os'ma-zome (-mȧ-zōm), *n.* [Gr. ὀσμη smell, odor + ζωμός broth: cf. F. *osmazôme.*] *Old Chem.* The mixture formerly supposed to be a savory principle of flesh, and obtained as a brown substance by extracting broth or the like with alcohol.


Larva of a Butterfly (*Papilio troilus*). *o* Osmeterium.

os'me-te'ri-um (-mē-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ὀσμή smell.] *Zoöl.* A protrusile forked process, emitting a disagreeable odor, borne on the first thoracic segment of the larvæ of many butterflies of the family Papilionidæ. It is probably a defensive organ.

os'mic (ŏs'mĭk; ŏz'-), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to osmium; — said specif. of certain compounds in which this element exhibits a relatively high valence. — **osmic acid. a** See OSMATE **a**. **b** See OSMIUM TETROXIDE. — **o. oxide**, osmium dioxide, OsO_2, a grayish black or copper-colored solid.

os'mi-dro'sis (-mĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὀσμή smell + ἱδροῦν to sweat.] *Med.* Secretion of fetid sweat.

os'mi-o- (ŏs'mĭ-ō-; ŏz'-) } *Chem.* Combining forms for
os'mo- (ŏs'mō-; ŏz'-) } *osmium.*

os'mi-ous (-mĭ-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to osmium; — said of certain compounds in which this element exhibits a relatively low valence.

os'mi-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀσμή a smell, odor, akin to ὄζειν to smell. So named in allusion to the strong chlorinelike odor of osmium tetroxide. See ODOR.] *Chem.* A hard, bluish or grayish white metallic element of the platinum group, the heaviest substance known (sp. gr. in crystalline form, 22.48). Symbol, *Os*; at. wt., 190.9. Osmium was discovered by Tennant in 1803. It is found as an alloy (chiefly with iridium) in the form of small hard grains or scales in platinum ores. In compact form it is insoluble in all acids, including aqua regia. It melts at about 2500° C. It is used for electric-light filaments. Its alloy with iridium is used for compass bearings and for tipping gold pens; its alloy with platinum, for standard weights and measures. Chemically, osmium exhibits the valences 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8, being acidic in the last two.

osmium lamp. *Elec.* An incandescent lamp with a filament of osmium or an alloy thereof. Cf. TUNGSTEN LAMP.

osmium tetroxide. *Chem.* A white volatile crystalline substance, OsO_4, the most stable and characteristic of the compounds of osmium. It has a burning taste and gives off a vapor, which is a powerful irritant poison, violently attacking the eyes, and emitting a strong chlorinelike odor. A solution of it is used in microscopy for hardening and coloring tissues. Called also *osmium peroxide* and, improperly, *osmic acid*, *perosmic acid.*

os'mo- (ŏs'mō-; ŏz'mō-). *Chem.* Combining form for *osmium.* See OSMIO-.

os'mo-gene (-jēn), *n.* [*osmose* + *-gene.*] An apparatus, consisting of a number of cells whose sides are of parchment paper, for conducting the process of osmosis. It is used esp. in sugar refining to remove potassium salts from the molasses.

os'mo-graph (-gráf), *n.* [*osmose* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* An instrument for recording the height of the liquid in an endosmometer or for registering osmotic pressures.

os-mom'e-ter (ŏs-mŏm'ē-tĕr; ŏz-), *n.* [Gr. ὀσμή smell + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell.

os-mom'e-ter, *n.* [*osmose* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring osmotic action.

os-mom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* The measurement of osmotic pressure. — **os'mo-met'ric** (ŏs'mō-mĕt'rĭk; ŏz'mō-), *a.*

os-mo'sis (ŏs-mō'sĭs; ŏz-; 277), **os'mose** (ŏs'mōs; ŏz'-), *n.* [NL. *osmosis. Osmose* is from endo*osmose*, exo*osmose* (*Oxf. E. D.*), which are fr. F., the second part coming fr. Gr. ὠσμός impulse (fr. ὠθεῖν to push) + *-ose*, fr. L. *-osis*, Gr. *-ωσις*, in abstract nouns from verbs.] *Physics & Chem.* A kind of diffusion which takes place between two miscible fluids separated by a permeable partition, as an animal membrane, and which tends to equalization of the conditions on the two sides of the partition; — called also *diosmosis* or *diosmose*. In a common experiment illustrating this, a porous vessel containing a liquid is surrounded by a less dense or less concentrated liquid. The more rapid flow from the thinner to the denser fluid is hence called **endosmosis** or **endosmose** (osmosis inward), and the slower flow in the opposite direction, **exosmosis** or **exosmose** (osmosis outward), though both are parts of the same process. **Electric osmose** or **osmosis** (called also **electric endosmose** or **endosmosis**) is osmosis which occurs in an electrolytic cell having a porous diaphragm separating the cathode and anode, and which is due only to the electromotive force. It results in an accumulation of liquid about the cathode. Osmosis is an important process in plant and animal physiology. See also OSMOTIC PRESSURE, ABSORPTION, 3.

os-mot'ic (ŏs-mŏt'ĭk; ŏz-), *a.* Of or pert. to, or having the property of, osmosis. — **os-mot'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* **osmotic equivalent**, the ratio between the amount of solvent water that passes through the membrane or septum of an osmotic cell and the amount of solute which passes in the opposite direction. — **o. pressure**, the unbalanced pressure which gives rise to the phenomena of diffusion and of osmosis, as in a solution in which there are differences of concentration. It is closely related to gas pressure. It is proportional to the absolute temperature and also to the molecular concentration, and apparently it is equal to what the pressure of the dissolved substance would be if it were a gas at the same temperature and had a volume equal to that of the pure solvent.

os'mund (ŏs'mŭnd; ŏz'-), *n.* [F. *osmonde.*] **a** Any of various ferns, as the male fern. *Obs.* **b** Any fern of the genus *Osmunda*, esp. *O. regalis*, the royal fern.

os'mund (ŏz'mŭnd), *n.* [Sw.: cf. LG. *osemunt, osemund.*] A superior kind of iron formerly imported into England from Sweden and used esp. for making arrowheads, fishhooks, clock works, etc.; also, a piece of this iron.

Os-mun'da (ŏs-mŭn'dȧ; ŏz-), *n.* [LL.; cf. F. *osmonde.*] *Bot.* A genus of swamp ferns typifying the family Osmundaceæ, and forming large clumps or crowns. The ample fronds in some species develop contracted sporangia-bearing segments at the middle or apex; in others, as *O. cinnamomea*, the sporophylls are distinct. See ROYAL FERN, CLAYTON FERN, CINNAMON FERN.

Os'mun-da'ce-æ (ŏs'mŭn-dā'sē-ē; ŏz'-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of large ferns, with stout rootstocks, pinnate or bipinnate circinate fronds, and large globose sporangia borne on modified or contracted pinnæ, or on the lower surface of the pinnules. It embraces 3 genera, only one (*Osmunda*) American. — **os'mun-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

os'mund fur'nace (ŏz'mŭnd). *Iron Manuf.* A kind of high forge, intermediate in development between the Catalan forge and the blast furnace, formerly used for making a wrought iron from which wire was first made in England, in the 15th century.

osmund iron. Osmund; also, iron made in the osmund furnace.

o'so-ber'ry (ō'sō-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The blue-black, cherrylike fruit of the amygdalaceous shrub *Osmaronia cerasiformis*, of Oregon and California; also, the plant.

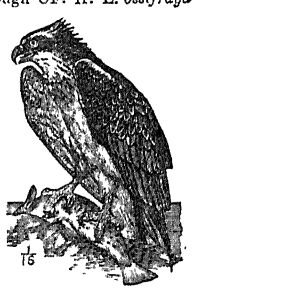
os'one (ŏs'ōn), *n.* [G. *oson*, corresponding to *-ose* + *-one* in English.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of soluble compounds obtained by decomposing osazones with concentrated hydrochloric acid. They are hydroxylated ketonic aldehydes, and yield sugars by reduction.

o'so-tri-az'ole (ō'sō-trī-ăz'ōl), *n.* [From *-ose* + *triazole.*] *Organic Chem.* A crystalline compound, $HC{:}N{<}_{HC{:}N}{>}NH$, obtained indirectly from the hydrazide of a nitroso derivative of acetone.

os-phra'di-um (ŏs-frā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ὀσφράδιον strong scent.] *Zoöl.* A sense organ, single or paired, connected with one of the visceral ganglia, and situated near the gill or gills of most aquatic mollusks. It is supposed to be olfactory or to test the purity of the water passing to the gills.

osphyo-, osphy-. Combining form from Greek ὀσφύς, *loin.*

os'prey (ŏs'prā), *n.* [Prob. through OF. fr. L. *ossifraga* (orig., the bone breaker); cf. F. *orfraie.* Cf. OSSIFRAGE.] A large hawk (*Pandion haliaëtus*) of a dark brown color above and mostly pure white below, remarkable for its habit of feeding on fish, which it captures by hovering over the water and diving; the fish hawk. It builds a bulky nest, usually placed in a tree and often occupied year after year. The osprey is harmless, and where protected, often nests close to human habitations. It is found in most countries of the world. The American form is the subspecies *P. h. carolinensis*. Egret plumes are often erroneously called osprey plumes. No plumes are produced by the osprey. See AIGRETTE.


Osprey.

os'cule (ŏs'kūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *oscule.*] *Zoöl.* An osculum.

os'cu-lif'er-ous (ŏs'kŭ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *osculum* oscule + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Having oscules.

os'cu-lin-flec'tion, o s c u l i n-flex'ion (ŏs'kŭl-), *n.* [*osculation* + *inflection, inflexion.*] *Math.* The combination of a double cusp with a point of inflection, the cusp being of different species on opposite sides of the point called *point of osculinflection* (*Cramer*).

os'cu-ran'tist (ŏs'kŭ-răn'tĭst), *n.* [It. *oscurantista.*] An obscurantist. *Rare.*

ose. † OOZE.

O-se'a (ō-zē'ȧ; ō-sē'ȧ). *Bib.*

O-se'as (-ăs). *Bib.*

osed. † OSSET.

O'see (ō'zē; ō'sē). *Bib.*

osel. † OUZEL.

osemond. † OSMUND, iron.

Osey, *n.* [From *Anvois, Aussai, Ossoy*, OF. name of Alsace.] A sweet wine made in Alsace. *Obs.*

O. S. F. *Abbr.* Order of St. Francis.

o'shac (ō'shăk), *n.* [Ar. *oshaq.*] The ammoniac plant.

o' Shanter, Tam. See TAM O' SHANTER. [*Bib.*]

O-she'a (ō-shē'ȧ; ō'sh ē-ȧ). *Bib.*

O'si-an'dri-an (ō'sĭ-ăn'drĭ-ăn), *a.* *Eccl. Hist.* Of or pert. to Andreas Osiander (1498-1552), a colaborer with Luther. He held that justification is really making just, by forming Christ in the believer.

O'si-an'dri-an, *-drist* (-drĭst), *n.* A follower of Osiander.

osier cornel. = RED OSIER **b**.

osier willow. Any willow used as an osier.

osill. † OUZEL.

O-si'ride (ō-sĭ'rīd), **O'si-rid'e-an** (ō'sĭ-rĭd'ē-ăn), *a* Osirian; esp., designating a pillar or pier having an image of Osiris set before it.

‖o si sic omnia! [L.] O, if all (were) thus! O, if all things had been done, spoken, or written thus! [Sombrerite.]

os'ite (ŏs'īt), *n.* [L. *os* bone.]

os'ken. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OXGANG.

O. Sl., OSl. *Abbr.* Old Slavonic.

o-slante. † ASLANT.

Os-ma'ni-e' (ŏs-mä'nĭ-ā'), *n.* See under ORDER, *n.*, 1.

os'ma-te'ri-um (ŏs'mȧ-tē'rĭ-ŭm; ŏz'-). Var. of OSMETERIUM.

os-mat'ic (ŏs-măt'ĭk; ŏz-), *a.* [Gr. ὀσμή smell.] *Zoöl.* Having effective organs of smell.

os'ma-zo-mat'ic (ŏs'mȧ-zō-măt'ĭk; ŏz'-), **os'ma-zom'a-tous** (-zŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -zō'mȧ-), *a.* Of or pertaining to osmazome.

os-me'sis (ŏs-mē'sĭs; ŏz-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀσμησις.] *Physiol.* Act of smelling; olfaction.

os'mi-am'ate (ŏs'mĭ-ăm'āt; ŏz'-), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of osmiamic acid.

os'mi-am'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [*osmium* + *amido.*] Designating a nitrogenous acid of osmium, $HNOsO_3$, forming a series of yellow explosive salts. [OF OSMATE.]

os'mi-ate (ŏs'mĭ-āt; ŏz'-). Var. of OSMIAMATE.

os-min' (ŏs-mĭn'), *n.* [Russ. *osmina*, lit., one eighth.] See MEASURE.

os'mi-rid'i-um (ŏs'mĭ-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm; ŏz'-), *n.* [NL.; *osmium* + *iridium.*] *Min.* = IRIDOSMINE.

os'mite (ŏs'mīt; ŏz'-), *n.* *Chem.* See OSMATE **a**.

os'mo-cy'a-nide, *n.* *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula $M'_4Os(CN)_6$, analogous to the ferrocyanides.

os'mo-dys-pho'ri-a (ŏs'mō-dĭs-fō'rĭ-ȧ; ŏz'mō-; 201), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὀσμή + δυσφορια pain.] Morbid dislike of certain odors.

os-mol'o-gy (ŏs-mŏl'ō-jĭ; ŏz-), *n.* [Gr. οσμή smell + *-logy.*] Science or study of odors.

Os'mond (ŏz'mŭnd), *n.* [AS. *Osmund*; *ōs-* (in comp.) god + *mund* mund.] Lit., protection of God; — masc. prop. name. F. *Osmont* (ōz'mōn').

os'mond (furnace, etc.). Erron. for OSMUND.

osmond brake. The royal fern.

os'mond-ite, *n.* *Metal.* A solid solution of iron carbide in α-iron. See FERRITE **b**.

Os'mor-rhi'za (ŏs'mŏr-rĭ'zȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὀσμή + ῥίζα root.] Syn. of WASHINGTONIA. [mions.]

os'mous (ŏs'mŭs; ŏz'-), *a.* Osmic.

Os'na-burg (ŏz'nȧ-bûrg), *n.* A species of coarse linen, originally made in Osnaburg (*G. Osnabrück*), Germany.

osophage. † ESOPHAGUS.

osove † OSEY.

os-phre'si-ol'o-gy (ŏs-frē'sĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀσφρησις sense of smell + *-logy.*] Science of the sense of smell. — **os-phre'si-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.*

os phret'ic (-frĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὀσφρητικός.] Olfactory.

Os'phro-men'i-dæ (ŏs'frō-mĕn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀσφράμενος, p. aorist of ὀσφραίνεσθαι, to smell; — from a resemblance of certain organs to another supposed by the namer to be an organ of smell.] *Zoöl.* A small family of fresh-water acanthopterygians of southeastern Asia and Africa, including the gourami, paradise fish, etc.

os'phy-al'gi-a (ŏs'fĭ-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *osphyo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the loins; lumbago.

os'phy-o-my'e-li'tis, *n.* [NL.] Myelitis of the lower part of the spinal cord.

os'pray. † OSPREY.

ospringe. † OFFSPRING.

Os'ram lamp (ŏz'rȧm). = TUNGSTEN LAMP.

Os'rick (ŏz'rĭk), *n.* A euphuistic courtier in Shakespeare's "Hamlet."

oss. Var. of OSSE.

Os'sa (ŏs'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὄσσα.] A mountain of Larissa, Greece. See ALOADÆ.

‖ os'sa, *n.*, *pl.* of OS, bone. — **os'sa in-no'mi-na'ta** (ĭ-nŏm'ĭ-nā'tȧ). See INNOMINATUM.

os-sa'ri-um (ŏ-sā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [L.] An ossuary.

os'sa-ture (ŏs'ȧ-tûr), *n.* [F., prop., skeleton, fr. L. *os, ossis*, bone.] **1.** The skeleton. *Rare.*

2. *Arch.* General framework.

osse, *n.* **1.** A prophetic or ominous utterance. *Obs.*

2. An attempt. *Dial. Eng.*

osse (ŏs), *v. i.* & *t.* **1.** To prophesy; presage. *Obs.*

2. To attempt; dare; promise; recommend. *Dial. Eng.*

os'se-in (ŏs'ē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *osseus* bony.] *Physiol. Chem.* The chief organic basis of bone tissue, which remains as a residue after removal of the mineral matters from bone by dilute acid. It is considered to be identical chemically with the collagen of connective tissue.

os'se-let (ŏs'ē-lĕt ; ŏs'lĕt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A little bone. *Rare.* **2.** *Zoöl.* The internal shell of a cuttlefish. *Rare.* **3.** *Veter.* **a** An exostosis on the inner aspect of the knee of the horse, usually commencing at the head of the internal rudimentary metacarpal bone and extending to all the bones of the carpus. **b** An exostosis on the anterior and lateral aspect of the fetlock, due to retraction of the flexor tendons and the concussion resulting from the abnormal position thus produced. **c** An exostosis on first phalanx.

os'se-o- (ŏs'ē-ō-). A combining form for *osseous*.

os'se-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *osseus*, fr. *os*, *ossis*, bone ; akin to Gr. *ὀστέον*, Skr. *asthi*. Cf. OYSTER.] Composed of, or resembling, bone ; bony. — **os'se-ous-ly**, *adv.*

osseous fishes, *Zoöl.*, the Teleostei, or bony fishes. — **o. labyrinth**, *Anat.*, the bony labyrinth. See 1st EAR, 1.

Os'set (ŏs'ĕt), *n.* ; also **Os'sete** (ŏs'ēt ; ŏ-sēt'). One of a people of central Caucasus, possibly immigrants from Persia. They are tall, but not well-favored. Their religion is a mixture of Mohammedanism and Christianity.

os'se-ter (ŏs'ē-tĕr ; ŏ-sĕt'ĕr), *n.* [Russ. *osetr* sturgeon.] A large sturgeon (*Acipenser güldenstadtii*) of northern Europe and Asia.

Os-set'ic (ŏ-sĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Ossets. — *n.* The language of the Ossets, closely related to Iranian. It employs both the Russian and the Armenian alphabets. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Os'sian (ŏsh'ăn), *n.* [Gael. *Oisīn*, dim. fr. *os* a fawn.] A legendary Gaelic bard and hero of the 3d century. See FENIAN, 1.

Os'si-an'ic (ŏsh'ĭ-ăn'ĭk ; ŏs'ĭ- ; 277), *a.* Of or pert. to Ossian or the cycle of tales and poems (the latter chiefly fragmentary or late) dealing with him and his father, Finn ; esp., pertaining to, designating, or resembling, the poetry or rhythmic prose published in 1762 and 1763 by James MacPherson, and purporting to be a translation of poems of Ossian. MacPherson's work, based in part on genuine Celtic fragments, is characterized esp. by descriptions of wild scenery, and, in spite of its grandiloquence and monotony, has considerable romantic charm.

os'si-cle (ŏs'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os*, *ossis*, a bone.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A little bone or part resembling a small bone ; as : **a** The malleus, incus, or stapes of the ear. **b** One of the small plates of bone in the sclerotic of some reptiles and birds. **c** One of the numerous small calcareous pieces of the skeleton of many echinoderms. **d** One of the parts of the gastric mill of the stomach of some crustaceans.

os'si-fi-ca'tion (ŏs-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ossification*. See OSSIFY.] *Physiol.* **1.** The formation of bone; the state or process of being converted into bone. Ossification begins at one or more points (called **centers of ossification**) for each future bone and is accomplished by mesoblastic cells called **osteoblasts**, which deposit the inorganic bone substance about themselves, becoming the **bone corpuscles** of the completed bone. Ossification may take place in membrane (**intermembranous ossification**), that is, in connective tissue (see MEMBRANE BONE), or in **cartilage** (**endochondral**, or **intercartilaginous, ossification**). The latter is much the more complex process, involving the calcification (by deposition of lime salts) of the matrix of the cartilage, and its subsequent absorption and replacement by true but spongy bony tissue, which, in the interior of the limb bones, is mostly finally absorbed to form the marrow cavity, the bone meanwhile increasing in size by layers of bony tissue deposited on the outside under the periosteum.

2. That which is ossified ; a bone.

3. The state of being changed into a bony substance ; also, a mass or point of ossified tissue.

os'si-fied (ŏs'ĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Changed to bone or something resembling bone ; hardened by deposits of mineral matter of any kind ; — said of tissues.

os-sif'lu-ent (ŏ-sĭf'lōō-ĕnt), *a* [L. *os*, *ossis*, a bone + *fluens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *fluere* to flow.] *Med.* Coming from diseased bone ; — said of a discharge from a fistula.

os'si-form (ŏs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone + *-form.*] Having the appearance of bone ; osseous.

os'si-frage (ŏs'ĭ-frāj), *n.* [L. *ossifraga*, *ossifragus*, osprey, fr. *ossifragus* bone-breaking ; *os*, *ossis*, a bone + *frangere*, *fractum*, to break. See OSSEOUS, BREAK ; cf. OSPREY.] **a** The lammergeier. **b** A young sea eagle. *Obs.* **c** The osprey ; — called also *breakbones*.

os-sif'ra-gous (ŏ-sĭf'rā-gŭs), *a.* [L. *ossifragus*. See OSSIFRAGE.] Serving to break bones ; bone-breaking.

os'si-fy (ŏs'ĭ-fī), *v. i. or t.* ; OS'SI-FIED (-fīd) ; OS'SI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone + *-fy* ; cf. F. *ossifier*. See OSSEOUS.] **1.** *Physiol.* To form or change into bone. See OSSIFICATION.

2. Fig. : To harden ; as, to *ossify* the heart. *Ruskin.*

os'su-a-ry (ŏs'ū-ā-rĭ ; ŏsh'ŏō-), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *ossuarium*, fr. *ossuarius* of or for bones, fr. *os*, *ossis*, bone.] A depository for the bones of the dead ; a charnel house, urn, etc. *Rare.*

os-tal'gi-a (ŏs-tăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See OSTEO- ; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in a bone.

Os-ta'ri-o-phy'si (ŏs-tā'rĭ-ō-fī'sī ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. *ὀστάριον*, dim. of *ὀστεον* a bone + *φῦσα* bladder.] *Zoöl.* An extensive division of teleost fishes having the anterior four vertebræ strongly modified, often ossified together and supporting a chain of small bones which connect the air bladder with the ear. It includes the characines, carps, catfishes, the electric eel, etc. Called also **Os-ta'ri-o-phy'se-æ** (-fī'sē-ē). — **os-ta'ri-o-phy'san** (-fī'zăn), *n.* — **os-ta'ri-o-phys'i-al** (-fĭz'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

os'te-al (ŏs'tē-ăl), *a.* [Gr. *ὀστέον* a bone.] Osseous.

os'te-i'tis (-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of bone. — **os'te-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Ost-end' Man'i-fes'to (ŏst-ĕnd'). *U. S. Hist.* A manifesto issued from Ostend, Belgium, in 1854, jointly by Buchanan, Mason, and Soulé, United States ministers to Great Britain, France, and Spain respectively, giving the grounds upon which the United States might seize Cuba in case of Spain's refusal to sell it.

os-ten'si-bil'i-ty (ŏs-tĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being ostensible.

os-ten'si-ble (ŏs-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *ostendere*, *ostensum*, *-tum*, to show, prop., to stretch out before ; fr. *obs-* (fr. *ob-*) + *tendere* to stretch. See TEND.] **1.** Capable of being shown ; proper or intended to be shown. *Obsoles.* **2.** Shown ; exhibited ; declared ; avowed ; professed ; apparent ; — often used as opposed to *real* or *actual* ; as, an *ostensible* reason, motive, or aim. *D. Ramsay.*

Syn. — See SPECIOUS.

ostensible partner. *Law.* See PARTNER.

os-ten'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ostensio* a showing. See OSTENSIBLE.] **1.** Exhibition. *Obs.* **2.** *Eccl.* The showing of the sacrament on the altar that it may receive the adoration of the communicants.

os-ten'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *ostensif.*] Showing ; exhibiting ; also, ostensible.

ostensive demonstration, *Math.*, direct demonstration, as opposed to *apagogical*, or *indirect*, demonstration. — **o. reduction**, *Logic*, a reduction in which the propositions are the same as the original or their conversions ; — contrasted with *apagogical reduction*.

os'ten-so'ri-um (ŏs'tĕn-sō'rĭ-ŭm ; 201), *n.* ; *pl.* L. -RIA (-ă). [NL. See OSTENSIBLE.] *R. C. Ch.* A monstrance.

os-ten'so-ry (ŏs-tĕn'sō-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An ostensorium.

os-ten't' (ŏs-tĕnt' ; ŏs'tĕnt), *n.* [L. *ostentus* a showing, display, fr. *ostendere* (p. p. *ostensus* and *ostentus*) to show. See OSTENSIBLE.] *Now Rare.* **1.** [L. *ostentum.*] Manifestation ; token ; portent. *Dryden.* **2.** Exhibition ; air ; mien. *Shak.* **3.** Ostentation.

os'ten-ta'tion (ŏs'tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ostentatio* : cf. F. *ostentation.*] **1.** Presage ; portent. *Obs.* **2.** Act of displaying, exhibiting, or showing ; display. *Obs. or Archaic.* **3.** Act of making an ambitious display ; unnecessary show ; pretentious parade. "Much *ostentation* vain of fleshly arm." *Milton.* **4.** A show or spectacle. *Obs.* *Shak.* **5.** Apparition ; false exhibition ; pretense. *Obs.*

Syn. — See PARADE.

os'ten-ta'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Characterized by, fond of, or evincing, ostentation ; unduly conspicuous ; pretentious.

Far from being *ostentatious* of the good you do. *Dryden.*
The *ostentatious* professions of many years. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Boastful, vainglorious, presuming, presumptuous, conceited, priggish, showy ; bombastic, turgid, grandiloquent. — OSTENTATIOUS, PRETENTIOUS, POMPOUS. OSTENTATIOUS implies undue or vainglorious display or parade ; as, "Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar, but not coarse, and elegant, but not *ostentatious*, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison" (*Johnson*) ; "the paltry affectation of *ostentatious* disregard for money" (*De Quincey*) ; "the *ostentatious* simplicity of their dress" (*Macaulay*). That is PRETENTIOUS (see PRETENSE) which lays claim to greater importance, or which makes more show, than is warranted ; as, a *pretentious* mansion, equipage, work ; "Nothing could induce [Gilbert White] to exaggerate ; even his style is free from the faintest tinge of *pretentiousness*" (*T. E. Brown*). POMPOUS implies a solemn and exaggerated self-importance ; as, "a well-meaning, civil, prosing, *pompous* woman, who thought nothing of consequence but as it related to her own . . . concerns" (*Jane Austen*) ; "like all Wordsworths . . . *pompous* and priggish" (*E. FitzGerald*). See PARADE, TURGID.

— **os'ten-ta'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **os'ten-ta'tious-ness**, *n.*

os'te-o- (ŏs'tē-ō-). Combining form fr. Greek *ὀστέον*, *bone*.

os'te-o-blast' (-blăst'), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-blast.*] *Anat.* A bone-forming cell. See OSSIFICATION, 1.

os'te-o-blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *a.* Pert. to the formation of bone.

os'te-o-car'ci-no'ma (ŏs'tē-ō-kär'sĭ-nō'mă), *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *carcinoma.*] *Med.* **a** Carcinoma of a bone. **b** A carcinoma which has become ossified.

os'te-oc'la-sis (ŏs'tē-ŏk'lă-sĭs ; ŏs'tē-ō-klā'sĭs ; 277), *n.* [NL. See OSTEOCLAST.] *Surg.* The operation of breaking a bone in order to correct deformity.

os'te-o-clast' (ŏs'tē-ō-klăst'), *n.* [*osteo-* + Gr. *κλᾶν* to break.] **1.** *Anat.* One of the large multinuclear cells in developing bone which absorb the bony tissue in the formation of the canals, marrow cavity, etc. Cf. MYELOPLAX. **2.** *Surg.* An instrument for performing osteoclasis. — **os'te-o-clas'tic** (-klăs'tĭk), *a.*

os'te-o-col'la (-kŏl'ă), *n.* [*osteo-* + Gr. *κόλλα* glue.] **1.** A kind of glue obtained from bones. **2.** A cellular incrustation of calcium carbonate on the stems of plants, — formerly supposed to unite fractured bones.

os'te-o-cope' (ŏs'tē-ō-kōp'), *n.* [Gr. *ὀστεοκόπος* ; *ὀστεον* a bone + *κόπος* a striking, pain.] *Med.* Pain in the bones ; a violent fixed pain in a bone. — **os'te-o-cop'ic** (-kŏp'ĭk), *a.*

os'te-o-den'tine (-dĕn'tĭn), *n.* [*osteo-* + *dentine.*] *Zoöl.* A modified dentine approaching true bone in structure, found chiefly in the teeth of fishes. — **os'te-o-den'tin-al** (-tĭ-năl), *a.*

os'te-o-gen' (ŏs'tē-ō-jĕn'), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-gen.*] *Physiol.* The soft tissue or substance which ossifies to form bone.

os'te-o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs) } *n.* [*osteo-* + *-genesis*, **os'te-og'e-ny** (ŏs'tē-ŏj'ē-nĭ) } *-geny.*] *Physiol.* Formation of bone ; ossification.

os'te-o-ge-net'ic (-ō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a. Physiol.* Pertaining to osteogenesis, or the production of bone.

osteogenetic layer. See OSTEOBLAST.

Os'te-o-glos'si-dæ (-glŏs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue.] *Zoöl.* A family of very large freshwater isospondylous fishes consisting of the arapaima and related forms. They have the head naked and largely incased in bone, and the scales are large, bony, and composed of mosaiclike pieces. They live in tropical South America, Africa, Australia, and the East Indies. The typical genus is **Os'te-o-glos'sum** (-ŭm). — **os'te-o-glos'soid** (-oid), *a. & n.* — **os'te-o-glos'sid** (-ĭd), *n.*

os'te-oid (ŏs'tē-oid), *a.* [*osteo-* + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Like bone.

Os'te-ol'e-pis (ŏs'tē-ŏl'ē-pĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + Gr. *λεπίς* a scale.] *Pateon.* A genus of extinct crossopterygian fishes from the Lower Old Red Sandstone of Scotland. Their body was slender and covered with large rhombic scales, and the head was incased in bone. It is the type of a family, **Os'te-o-lep'i-dæ** (-ō-lĕp'ĭ-dē).

os'te-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to osteology.
os'te-o-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } — **os'te-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

os'te-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-logy* : cf. F. *ostéologie.*] The science dealing with the bones of vertebrates.

os'te-ol'y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *-lysis.*] Softening and absorption of bone. — **os'te-o-lyt'ic** (-ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

os'te-o'ma (ŏs'tē-ō'mă), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -MATA (-tă). [NL. ; *osteo-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor composed mainly of bone ; a tumor of a bone.

os'te-o-ma-la'ci-a (-ō-mă-lā'shĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *malacia.*] **1.** *Med.* A chronic progressive disease of adults, esp. pregnant women, characterized by gradual softening of various bones, leading to great deformities. **2.** See CRIPPLE, *n.*, 6. — **os'te-o-ma-la'cial** (-shăl), **os'te-o-ma-lac'ic** (-lăs'ĭk), *a.*

os'te-o-my'e-li'tis (-mī'ē-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *myelo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a bone and its marrow.

os'te-o-path (ŏs'tē-ō-păth), *n.* A practitioner of osteopathy.

os'te-o-path'ic (-păth'ĭk), *a. Med.* Of or pertaining to osteopathy. — **os'te-o-path'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

os'te-op'a-thist (-ŏp'ă-thĭst), *n.* One who practices osteopathy ; an osteopath.

os'te-op'a-thy (-thĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* **a** Any disease of the bones. *R.* **b** A system of treatment based on the theory that diseases are chiefly due to deranged mechanism of the bones, nerves, blood vessels, and other tissues, and can be remedied by manipulations of these parts.

os'te-o-per'i-os-ti'tis (-ō-pĕr'ĭ-ŏs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [*osteo-* + *periosteum* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a bone and its periosteum.

os'te-o-phyte' (ŏs'tē-ō-fīt'), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-phyte.*] *Med.* A small bony outgrowth. — **os'te-o-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

os'te-o-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*osteo-* + *-plastic.*] **1.** *Physiol.* Producing bone ; as, *osteoplastic* cells. **2.** *Surg.* Of or pertaining to the replacement of bone ; as, an *osteoplastic* operation.

os'te-o-plas'ty (ŏs'tē-ō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* A plastic operation to remedy a defect or loss of bone.

os'te-o-po-ro'sis (-pō-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + Gr. *πόρος* pore.] *Med. & Physiol.* An absorption of bone so that the tissue becomes unusually porous.

os'te-o-sar-co'ma (-sär-kō'mă), *n.* ; *pl.* -MATA (-tă). [NL. ; *osteo-* + *sarcoma.*] *Med.* A sarcoma containing a deposit of bone. — **os'te-o-sar-com'a-tous** (-kŏm'ă-tŭs ; -kō'mă-), *a.*

os'se-l (ŏs'ē-l), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *osseus* bony.] *Zoöl.* The Teleostei. — **os'se-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

osse'ments (ŏs'mĕnts), *n. pl.* [F.] Bones, or remains, of the dead. *Obs. or R.*

Os-se'ne' (ŏ-sēn' ; ŏs'ē-nē), *n.* [Gr. *Ὀσσηνοί*, pl.] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of an ancient sect of heretics, whose tenets seem to have combined Essene and pseudo-Christian doctrines. They were found in the country east of the Dead Sea.

os'se-o-al-bu'mi-noid, *n. Physiol.* The albuminoid of bone.

os'se-o-mu'coid, *n. Physiol.* The mucoid of bone

os'se-ous-ly, *adv. Physiol.* As regards bones.

os'set, *n.* Prob., a woolen material. *Obs.*

Os-se'ti-an (ŏ-sē'shĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* = OSSETIC. [OSSETIC.]

Os-set'ish (-sĕt'ĭsh), *n.* = **Os'sian-esque'** (ŏsh'ăn-ĕsk'), *a.* After, or suggesting the style of, the Ossianic poems. See OSSIANIC. — *n.* Ossianesque style.

Os'sian-ism (ŏsh'ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* The realm of Ossianic legend and poetry.

Os'sian-ize, *v. t.* To make Ossianic in style or form.

os-sic'u-lar (ŏ-sĭk'ū-lär), *a. Zoöl.* Of, like, or pert. to ossicles.

os-sic'u-late (-lĭt), **-lat'ed** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Having ossicles.

os'si-cule (ŏs'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [L. *ossiculum*.] An ossicle. *Rare.*

os'si-cu-les'to-my (ŏs'ĭ-k'ū-lĕs'tō-mĭ), *n.* [see OSSICLE ; -ECTOMY.] *Surg.* Excision of an auditory ossicle.

os-sic'u-lum (ŏ-sĭk'ū-lŭm), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -LA (-lă). [L.] **1.** *Zoöl.* An ossicle. **b** A lithodesma. **2.** *Bot.* An ossiculus, or pyrene.

os-sic'u-lus, *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *os* bone, stone of a fruit.] *Bot.* A pyrene. *Obs.*

os-sif'er-ous (ŏs-sĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, a bone + *-ferous.*] Containing bone or bones.

os-sif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone + *-fic.*] Producing bone.

os'si-fi-cat'ed, *a.* (Ossified. *Obs.*

os'si-form (ŏs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone + *-form.*] Bone-like.

os'si-fran'gent, *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone + *frangens*, *-entis*, p. pr., breaking.] Breaking bones

os-siv'o-rous (ŏ-sĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone + *-vorous.*] Feeding on bones.

ossspringe. † OFFSPRING.

os'spring-er, *n.* [See OSPREY.] The osprey. *Obs.*

os'su-a'ri-um (ŏs'ū-ā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] An ossuary.

ost. † HOST.

ost. Var. of OAST. [tides.

o. s. t. *Abbr.* Ordinary spring

ostage. † HOSTAGE

os-tag'ra, *n.* [NL. See OSTEO- ; AGRA.] *Surg.* A. forceps to remove bones. *Obs.*

Os'tara, *n.* [Cf. G. *ostern* Easter, E. EASTER.] = EOSTRE.

oste. † HOST. [OAST.]

oste. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

os'te-in (ŏs'tē-ĭn), *n.* [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone.] Ossein.

os'tel. † HOSTELER.

os'tel-er. † HOSTELER.

ostelment. † HUSTLEMENT.

ostelrie. † HOSTELRY.

os-tend', *v. t.* [L. *ostendere* to show.] To exhibit. *Obs. or R.*

Ost-end' rab'bit. See BELGIAN RABBIT.

os-ten'si-bly (ŏ-s-tĕn'sĭ-blĭ), *adv.* of OSTENSIBLE.

os-ten'sive-ly, *adv.* of OSTENSIVE.

os-tent', *v. t.* [OF. *ostenter*, or L. *ostentare*.] To ostentate. *Obs.*

os'ten-tate (ŏs'tĕn-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *ostentatus*, p. p. of *ostentare*, v. intens. fr. *ostendere*. See OSTENT, *n.*] To make show ostentatiously. *Obs. or R.*

os-ten'ta-tive, *a.* Ostentatious ; also, ostensible. *Obs.* — **os-ten'ta-tive-ly**, *adv. Obs.*

os'ten-ta'tor, *n.* [L.] One fond of display ; a boaster. *Obs.*

os-tent'ful, *a.* Portentous. *Obs.*

os'ten-tif'er-ous, *a.* [L. *ostentifer* ; *ostentum* ostent + *ferre* to bear.] Producing prodigies. *Obs.*

os-ten'tive, os-ten'tous, *a.* Ostentatious. *Obs.*

os'te-o-an'eu-rysm, *n. Med.* Aneurysm of a bone.

os'te-o-ar-thri'tis, *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *arthritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the bones and joints.

os'te-o-ar-throp'a-thy, *n.* [*osteo-* + *arthropathy.*] *Med.* Disease affecting bones and joints.

os'te-o-cele', *n.* [*osteo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* **a** Bony tumor of a testicle. **b** Hernia with a bony sac.

os'te-o-chon-dri'tis, *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *chondritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of cartilage involving its adjacent bone.

os'te-o-chon-dro'ma, *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *chondro-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* Tumor composed of bone and cartilage.

os'te-o-com'ma (ŏs'tē-ō-kŏm'ă), *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + Gr. *κόμμα* a piece.] A metamere of the vertebrate skeleton ; a vertebra.

os'te-o-cra'ni-um, *n. Zoöl.* The bony, as dist. from the cartilaginous, cranium.

os'te-o-cys-to'ma, *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *cystoma.*] *Med.* Cystic tumor of a bone.

os'te-o-derm', *n.* [*osteo-* + *-derm.*] *Zoöl.* A bony dermal plate. — **os'te-o-der'mal**, *a.* — **os'te-o-der'ma-tous** (-dûr'mă-tŭs), **os'te-o-der'mous** (-mŭs), *a.* [*osteo-* + Gr. *δέρμα, -ατος*, skin.] *Zoöl.* Having the dermis more or less ossified, as many animals.

os'te-o-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ă ; -dĭ'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *-odynia.*] Chronic pain in a bone.

os'te-o-fi-bro'ma, *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *fibro-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor containing osseous and fibrous tissue.

os'te-o-gen'ic (ŏs'tē-ō-jĕn'ĭk), **os'te-og'e-nous** (-ŏj'ē-nŭs), *a. Anat.* Osteogenetic.

os'te-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-graphy.*] Descriptive osteology. — **-ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.*

os'te-o-lite' (ŏs'tē-ō-līt'), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A massive impure earthy apatite, or calcium phosphate.

os'te-o-lith'i-cal (-lĭth'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*osteo-* + *lithic* + *-al.*] Pert. to petrified or fossil bones *Obs.*

os'te-ol'o-ger (-ŏl'ō-jēr), *n.* An osteologist.

os'te-ol'o-gist (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in osteology.

os'te-o-man'cy, *n.* [*osteo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination from bones.

os'te-o-man'ty (ŏs'tē-ō-măn'tĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + Gr. *μαντεία* divination.] Osteomancy.

os'te-o-ne'ra' (-nē'rā'), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-nerve.*] An osteocomma.

os'te-om'e-try (ŏs'tē-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-metry.*] Measurement of bones ; esp., anthropometrical measurement of the human skeleton. — **os'te-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal**, *a.*

os'te-o-nec-ro'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Necrosis of bone.

os'te-o-neu-ral'gi-a, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Neuralgic pain in a bone.

os'te-o-phle-bi'tis, *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *phlebitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the veins in bone.

os'te-o-phone', *n.* [*osteo-* + *-phone.*] An audiphone

os'te-oph'o-ny (ŏs'tē-ŏf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-phony.*] The conduction of sounds by bone.

os'te-o-phy'ma (-ō-fī'mă), *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + *phyma.*] *Med.* A bony outgrowth or tumor.

os'te-o-plast', *n.* [*osteo-* + *-plast.*] *Anat.* An osteoblast.

os'te-op-sath'y-ro'sis (ŏs'tē-ŏp-săth'ĭ-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *osteo-* + Gr. *ψαθυρός* friable + *-osis.*] *Med.* Abnormal brittleness of the bones.

os'te-or'rha-phy (-ôr'ă-fĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Operation of suturing or wiring bones, as in fracture of the patella.

os'te-o-scle-ro'sis (ŏs/tē-ō-sklĕ-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *osteo-* + *sclerosis.*] Abnormal hardness and density of bone.

os'te-o-tome' (ŏs'tē-ō-tōm'), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* Strong nippers or a chisel for dividing bone.

os'te-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of dividing a bone or of cutting a piece out of it, as to remedy deformity, etc.

os'ti-al (ŏs'tĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an ostium.

os'ti-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *ostiarius* doorkeeper, fr. *ostium* door, entrance. Cf. USHER.] **1.** One who keeps the door, esp. the door of a church; a doorkeeper; specif., a member of the lowest of the minor orders in the Roman Catholic Church.

2. A mouth of a river *Obs.*

os'ti-o-lar (ŏs'tĭ-ō-lär; ŏs-tī'-), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to an ostiole.

os'ti-o-late (ŏs'tĭ-ō-lāt), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Having ostioles.

os'ti-ole (-ōl), *n.* [L. *ostiolum* a little door, dim. of *ostium* a door.] A small aperture; an orifice or pore; specif.: **a** *Bot.* (1) In certain fucoid seaweeds, the opening of a conceptacle. (2) In many fungi and lichens, the mouth of the perithecium. (3) In seed plants, the pore of an anther sac; also, the orifice of a stoma. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) One of the small inhalent orifices of a sponge. (2) In certain Hemiptera, an orifice of an odoriferous gland.

os'ti-um (ŏs'tĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* OSTIA (-ä). [L.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* An entrance or mouthlike opening; specif., the opening at either end of a Fallopian tube; also, in the heart of arthropods, one of the lateral slits by which the blood enters from the pericardium.

Ost'men (ŏst'mĕn; ŏst'-), *n. pl.; sing.* OSTMAN (-măn). [Cf. LL. *Ostmanni.* See EAST; MAN.] East men; Scandinavian settlers along the east coast of Ireland, formerly so called. — **Ost-man'nic** (-măn'ĭk), *a.*

Os-tra'ce-a (ŏs-trā'shē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὄστρακον* shell of a testacean.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily including the oysters and allied mollusks. — **os-tra'cean** (-shăn), *a. & n.* — **os-tra'ceous** (-shŭs), **os'tra-cine** (-sĭn; -sīn; 183), *a.*

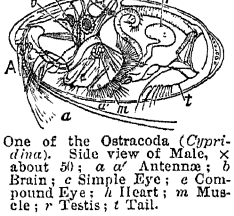
os'tra-cism (ŏs'trȧ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ὀστρακισμός*, fr. *ὀστρακίζειν* to ostracize. See OSTRACIZE.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A method of temporary banishment by popular vote (with ballots of potsherds or tiles, and without a trial or special accusation), practiced at Athens and other Greek cities to remove a person considered dangerous, through power or the like, to the state; hence, in general, expatriation.

2. Exclusion by general consent from common privileges, favor, etc.; as, social *ostracism.*

os'tra-cize (-sīz), *v. t.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). [Gr. *ὀστρακίζειν*, fr. *ὄστρακον* a tile, a tablet used in voting, a shell; cf. *ὀστρεον* oyster, *ὀστεον* bone. Cf. OSSEOUS, OYSTER.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* To exile by ostracism; to banish temporarily by a popular vote, as at Athens.

2. To banish from society; to cast out from social or political favor or fellowship.

Os'tra-co'da (ŏs'trȧ-kō'dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀστρακώδης* testaceous.] *Zoöl.* An order of small, active, mostly fresh-water Entomostraca having the body more or less completely inclosed in a bivalve shell composed of right and left valves. Their body is unsegmented, their abdomen rudimentary, and they have only seven pairs of appendages. — **os'tra-code** (ŏs'trȧ-kōd), *a. & n.*



One of the Ostracoda (*Cypridina*). Side view of Male, × about 50; *a a'* Antennæ; *b* Brain; *c* Simple Eye; *e* Compound Eye; *h* Heart; *m* Muscle; *r* Testis; *t* Tail.

os'tra-co-derm' (ŏs'trȧ-kō-dûrm'), *n. Paleon. & Zoöl.* One of the Ostracodermi; esp., an ostracophore. — **os'tra-co-derm'**, *a.*

Os'tra-co-der'mi (-dûr'mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *ὀστρακον* shell of a testacean + *δέρμα* skin.] **a** *Zoöl.* A suborder consisting of the trunkfishes. **b** *Paleon.* = OSTRACOPHORI.

os'tra-co-phore' (-kō-fōr'; 201), *n. Paleon.* One of the Ostracophori. — **os'tra-coph'o-rous** (-kŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.*

Os'tra-coph'o-ri (-kŏf'ō-rī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *ὀστρακον* shell + *φορός* bearing.] *Paleon.* A class of remarkable extinct fishes or fishlike animals known only from imperfect remains found in Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian rocks. Jaws and paired fins homologous with those of recent fishes and also limb girdles appear to be wanting. The backbone was represented by a persistent, imperfectly segmented notochord. In most cases the anterior part of the body was enveloped in bony armor, and is often very broad, while the posterior part was slender and scaly, ending in a heterocercal tail. The orders Heterostraci, Osteostraci, Anaspida, and Antiarcha, are usually included, but the last is perhaps more nearly related to the Arthrodira. See CEPHALASPIS, PTERASPIS, PTERICHTHYODES.

Os'tra-a (ŏs'trē-ȧ), *n.* [L., an oyster.] *Zoöl.* The genus of bivalve Mollusca which includes the true oysters. It is the type of a family, **Os-tre'i-dæ** (ŏs-trē'ĭ-dē). See OYSTER. — **os'tre-a'ceous** (ŏs'trē-ā/shŭs), *a.*

os'tre-ger (ŏs'trē-jĕr), *n.* [ME. *ostreger*, OF. *ostruchier, ostracier*, F. *autoursier*, fr. OF. *ostor* hawk, F. *autour*; cf. Pr. *austor*, L. *astur* a species of hawk; perh. orig. fr. Asturia in Spain.] A falconer who keeps goshawks. *Hist.*

os'tre-i-form' (ŏs'trē-ĭ-fôrm'; ŏs-trē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Ostrea* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Shaped like an oyster; oysterlike.

os'trich (ŏs'trĭch), *n.* [ME. *ostriche, ostrice*, OF. *ostruche, ostruce*, F. *autruche*, L. *avis struthio; avis* bird + *struthio* ostrich, fr. Gr. *στρουθων*, fr. *στρουθός* bird, sparrow. Cf. AVIARY; STRUTHIOUS.] **a** A ratite bird of the genus *Struthio;* esp., *S. camelus* of arid parts of northern Africa, the largest of existing birds, attaining a height of six or eight feet and a weight of 300 lbs. Ostriches are very swift-footed, but the wings are small and useless for flight. The head and neck are downy, the body covered with soft feathers, the thighs nearly bare, and the feet two-toed. In the male the body plumage is black and the wings and tail white. The female and young male are grayish. The value of its plumes, esp. those of the wings and tail, has led to its domestication. The ostrich (*S. australis*) of southern Africa and that (*S. molybdophanes*) of eastern Africa are regarded as distinct species. **b** By extension, a rhea.


Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*).

ostrich fern. A tall polypodiaceous fern (*Matteuccia struthiopteris*) with graceful arched bipinnatifid fronds growing in a circle from an erect rootstock. The sporophylls are pinnate with necklacelike segments, and resemble small ostrich plumes.

Os'tro-goth (ŏs'trō-gŏth), *n.* [L. *Ostrogothi*, pl.; cf. OHG. *ōstar* eastward. See EAST; GOTH.] One of the East Goths. See GOTH, 1. — **Os'tro-goth'ic** (-gŏth'ĭk), *a.*

Os'try-a (ŏs'trĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of tree with hard wood, Gr. *ὀστρυα.*] *Bot.* A genus of betulaceous trees, the hop hornbeams, containing one European and two North American species. They are distinguished from the true hornbeam (*Carpinus*) by the conelike fruit with membranous inflated bracts. See IRONWOOD **b**.

Ost'wald's di-lu'tion law (ŏst'vălts). [After W. *Ostwald* (b. 1853), German physicist.] *Phys. Chem.* The law that, in a solution of an electrolyte, the square of the number of moles ionized, divided by the number of moles not ionized, varies directly as the dilution.

Os'ty-ak, Os'ti-ak (ŏs'tĭ-ăk), *n.* **1.** A member of any of a group of Finnic peoples of the Ural mountain regions and western Siberia, esp. along the Obi River and the Irtysh River. They are of a mixed type, having both Mongolian and Caucasian traits, though the latter predominate. They are mostly nomadic hunters and fishers.

2. The language of the Ostyaks. See FINNO-UGRIC.

Os-we'gan (ŏs-wē'gȧn), *a.* [From *Oswego*, New York.] *Geol.* Designating a division of the (Upper) Silurian in America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Os-we'gan,** *n.*

Os-we'go tea (ŏs-wē'gō). An American mint (*Monarda didyma*), with showy, bright scarlet flowers.

O'ta-hei'te (ō'tȧ-hē'tē), *n.* One of the Society Islands; — now usually called *Tahiti.* — **Otaheite apple.** **a** A Polynesian anacardiaceous tree (*Spondias dulcis*); also, its fruit, which is larger than an apple, with a rind having the flavor of turpentine, and a sweet edible flesh. **b** The Malay apple. — **O. chestnut,** the Polynesian chestnut. — **O. gooseberry,** a tropical African and Asiatic euphorbiaceous plant (*Phyllanthus distichus*); also, its acid fruit, which is eaten raw or cooked. — **O. mulberry,** the paper mulberry. — **O. myrtle,** any euphorbiaceous plant of the genus *Securinega.* — **O. orange,** a dwarf orange considered by some to be a variety of the sweet orange, by others a hybrid between the orange and lemon, its foliage resembling that of the latter. It is much cultivated in pots for indoor decoration. — **O. salep.** = PIA. — **O. walnut,** the candlenut *Aleurites moluccana.*

o-tal'gi-a (ō-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὠταλγία*; οὖς, ὠτός, the ear + *ἄλγος* pain.] *Med.* Pain in the ear; earache.

o-tal'gic (-jĭk), *a. Med.* Of or pertaining to otalgia. — *n.* A remedy for otalgia.

O'ta-ri'i-dæ (ō'tȧ-rī'ĭ-dē; ŏt'ȧ-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὠταρός* large-eared, fr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Zoöl.* The family of pinnipeds consisting of the eared seals, sea lions, sea bears, etc. Sometimes ranked as a subfamily, **O-ta'ri-i'næ** (ō-tā'rĭ-ī'nē). **O-ta'ri-a** (ō-tā'rĭ-ȧ; 115) is the typical genus. See EARED SEAL. — **o'ta-rine** (ō'tȧ-rīn; -rĭn), **o-ta'ri-ine** (ō-tā'rĭ-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* — **o-ta'ri-oid** (-oid), *a. & n.*

-ote. *Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY.

o-thæ'ma-to'ma, o-the'ma-to'ma (ō-thē'mȧ-tō'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TOMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL. See OTO-; HÆMATOMA.] *Med.* Hæmatoma in the external ear, oftenest seen in the insane.

O-thel'lo (ō-thĕl'ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's tragedy of the same name, a noble-spirited Moor who has won honor in the military service of Venice, and marries a senator's daughter, Desdemona. He is led by the malignant villain Iago to believe her unfaithful, and smothers her to death before learning of her innocence, after which he kills himself.

o'the-o-scope' (ō'thē-ō-skōp'), *n.* [Gr. *ὠθεῖν* to push + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An instrument for exhibiting the repulsive action produced by light or heat in an exhausted vessel; a modification of the radiometer.

oth'er (ŭth'ĕr), *a.* [AS. *ōðer* one of two, either, the second of two, other; akin to OS. *ăðar, ōðar*, D. & G. *ander*, OHG. *andar*, Icel. *annarr*, Sw. *annan*, Dan. *anden*, Goth. *anpar*, Skr. *antara:* cf. L. *alter;* all orig. comparatives: cf. Skr. *anya* other. Cf. ALTER.] **1.** (That) which remains of two, as distinguished from that which is specified; (the) remaining; — often with a plural word, and usually preceded by a demonstrative or possessive word; as, his *other* friend; the *other* sons.

One half of the world knoweth not how the *other* half liveth. *Rabelais (trans.).*

2. Second. *Obs.*, except in: **every other,** every second or alternate; as, every *other* day.

3. Additional; not the same; different. *Other,* meaning "different in identity," is often construed with *than;* as, gifts *other* than flowers; when meaning "different in quality or kind" it may take *than* or *from;* as, hardly *other* than bad; a nature far *other* from ours; in both senses *other* formerly also took *but.* Its redundant use to qualify a word denoting a thing different in kind from that previously mentioned is obsolete; thus, "All these [vices] are portable, with *other* graces weighed." *Shak.* It is still similarly used before a contrastive adjective which is marked by stress as parenthetical; as, a good man, and *other,* sinful, men.

Other lords beside thee have had dominion over us. *Is.* xxvi. 13.

For *other* foundation can no man lay than that is laid. *1 Cor.* iii. 11.

The whole seven years of . . ignominy had been little *other* than a preparation for this very hour. *Hawthorne.*

4. Left, as opposed to right. *Obs.*

A distaff in her *other* hand she had. *Spenser.*

other people's money. See O. P. MONEY. — **o. some,** some others. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **the o. day.** **a** The second or next day. *Obs.* **b** A day ago. *Obs.* **c** A day not long ago; — usually adverbial; as, I saw him *the other day.* — **the o. world,** the world beyond the grave; the spirit world.

oth'er, *adv.* Otherwise. "If you think *other*." *Shak.*

oth'er, *pron.* **1.** (*pl.* formerly OTHER, now OTHERS (-ĕrz)) One or ones remaining; part remaining; — the substantive use of *other,* adj., 1. *Other (sing.)* is now preceded by *the* or a demonstrative or possessive word, but was formerly used alone as correlative to *each* (cf. EACH OTHER), *either, neither, whether;* and as meaning "each preceding one;" as in, "Controversy, which I am less fond of every day than *other*." *Tillotson.*

Each of them made *other* for to win. *Chaucer.*

Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the *other* also. *Matt.* v. 39.

And some fell among thorns . . but *other* fell into good ground. *Matt.* xiii. 7, 8.

If he is trimming, *others* are true. *Thackeray.*

2. Second. *Obs.* Cf. OTHER, *a.*, 2.

3. (*pl.* OTHER, *Archaic;* OTHERS) A different or additional one; — the substantive use of OTHER, *a.*, 3. *Other (sing.)* in this sense is now used alone only in the correlative expressions: *some . . . or other; one . . . or other;* as, some person or *other* will be there. It generally occurs with *one* (cf. ANOTHER), *any, no, none, some;* as, no *others* could write. In the sense of "another thing," where the noun cannot be supplied from the context *other* is archaic; as in, he could not find *other* than falsehood. Cf. also OTHER, *a.*, 3. "All *other* of the same class." *Froude.* "One or *other* of the club." *Addison.*

No *other* but such a one as he. *Coleridge.*

4. Each other; one another. *Now Only Scot.*

oth'er, *conj.* [See OR.] Or; either; also (*Rare*), whether; — often used with *other* or *or* for its correlative (as *either . . . or* is now used). *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

oth'er, *n. Philos.* That which exists as an opposite of, or as excluded by, something else; as, the non-ego is the *other* of the ego, nonbeing the *other* of being, the objective world is the *other* of self-consciousness. Cf. ALTER.

oth'er-gates' (-gāts'), *adv.* [*other* + *gate* way. See -WARDS.] In another manner. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *a.* Different. *Obs.*

oth'er-guise' (-gīz'), **oth'er-guess'** (-gĕs'), *a. & adv.* [Corrupt. of *othergates.*] Of another kind or sort; in another way. *Obs. or Archaic.*

oth'er-how' (-hou'), *adv.* In another manner or in other respects. *Rare.*

Os'te-os'tra-ci (ŏs'tē-ŏs'trȧ-sī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *osteo-* + Gr. *ὀστρακον* shell.] See CEPHALASPIS. — **os'te-os'tra-can** (-kăn), *a. & n.*

os'te-o-su'ture, *n.* [*osteo-* + *suture.*] *Surg.* = OSTEORRHAPHY

os'te-ot'o-mist (-ŏt'ŭ-m ɪst), *n.* One skilled in osteotomy.

os'te-o-trite' (ŏs'tē-ō-trīt'), *n.* [*osteo-* + L. *tritum*, p. p. of *terere* to rub, grind.] An instrument for removing carious bone.

Os'te-o-zo'a (-ō-zō'ȧ), **Os'te-o-zo-a'ri-a** (-zō-ā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *osteo-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* The Vertebrata.

‖ **os'te-ri'a** (ŏs'tā-rē'ä), *n.* [It. Cf. HOSTERY.] An inn; a tavern; — now only as an Italian word.

ostesse. † HOSTESS.

ostey. † HOSTEY.

os'ti-a, *n., pl.* of OSTIUM.

Ostiak. Var. of OSTYAK.

os'ti-a-ri-us (ŏs'tĭ-ā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.* [L.] An ostiary.

Os'tic (ŏs'tĭk), *a.* [From North Amer. Indian *oshtegwon* a head.] Pert. to the Iroquoian and some Siouan languages; — so used by Schoolcraft.

ostiler. † HOSTELER.

os-ti'o-lum (ŏs-tĭ'ō-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] An ostiole.

os-ti'tis (-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med* = OSTEITIS. — **os-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

os'tle. † HOSTEL.

ost'ler (ŏs'lĕr), *n.* A stableman. Var. of HOSTLER (in sense 2).

ost'ler-ess, *n.* A female ostler.

os-to'sis (ŏs-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *osteo-* + *-osis.*] *Physiol.* Bone formation; ossification.

ostour, *n.* [OF., F. *autour*; cf. L. *astur* a kind of hawk.] The goshawk. *Obs.*

os'tra-ca, *n., pl.* of OSTRACON.

Os'tra-ci'i-dæ (ŏs'trȧ-sĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OSTRACION.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the trunkfishes. — **os-tra'ci-oid** (ŏs-trā'shĭ-oid; -sĭ-oid), *a.*

Os-tra'ci-on (ŏs-trā'shĭ-ŏn; -sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀστράκιον* small shell.] *Zoöl.* A genus of trunkfishes, now restricted to certain forms (mostly East Indian) having a carapace of more or less quadrangular section.

Os-tra'ci-on'ti-dæ (-ŏn'tĭ-dē), *n. pl. Zoöl.* Syn. of OSTRACIIDÆ. — **os-tra'ci-ont** (-ŏnt), *a. & n.*

os'tra-cite (ŏs'trȧ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ὀστρακίτης* earthen, fr. *ὄστρακον* shell.] A fossil oyster *Obs.*

os'tra-ciz'a-ble (-sĭz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

os'tra-ciz'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who ostracizes. [Ostracode.]

os'tra-cod (-kŏd), *a. & n. Zoöl.*

os'tra-co-der'mal (-kō-dûr'mȧl), **os'tra-co-der'mous** (-mŭs), *a.* [See OSTRACODERMI.] Ostracoderm. [Ostracode.]

os'tra-co'dous (-kō'dŭs), *a.*

Os'tra-coi'de-a (-koi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *ὀστρακον* shell of a testacean + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of OSTRACODA. — **os'tra-coid,** *a. & n.*

os'tra-col'o-gy (-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὄστρακον* shell + *-logy.*] *Zoöl.* Conchology. *Obs.* — **os'tra-co-log'i-cal** (-kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

os'tra-con (ŏs'trȧ-kŏn), *n.*; *pl.* OSTRACA (-kȧ). [Gr. *ὄστρακον.*] An earthen vessel; a potsherd; — a word loosely used, as for fragments of pottery or limestone with Coptic or Greek inscriptions, found in Upper Egypt, and dating from the 7th to the 9th century.

Os'tra-cop'o-da (-kŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *ὄστρακον* shell + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of OSTRACODA. — **os'tra-co-pod',** *a. & n.*

os'tra-cum, *n.* An ostracon.

os'tra-cy, *n.* Ostracism. *Obs.*

os'tra-kon. Var. of OSTRACON.

os-tra'tion, *n.* [Cf. Gr. *ὀστράκιον*, dim. of *ὄστρακον* a shell; E. -ATION.] Shelliness. *Obs.*

os'tre. † OYSTER.

os'tre-a-cul'ture (ŏs'trē-ȧ-kŭl'tûr), **os'tre-a-cul'tur-ist,** etc. Vars. of OSTREICULTURE, etc.

os'tre-i-cul'ture (ŏs'trē-ĭ-), *n.* Oyster culture. — **os'tre-i-cul'tur-al,** *a.* — **os'tre-i-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*

os'tre-oid (ŏs'trē-oid), *a.* [*Ostrea* + *-oid.*] Oysterlike.

os'tre-oph'a-gous (-ŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ὀστρεον* oyster + *-phagous.*] Feeding on oysters. — **os'tre-o-phage'** (-ō-fāj'), **os'tre-oph'a-gist** (-ŏf'ȧ-jĭst), *n.*

os-trep'er-ous. † OBSTREPEROUS.

ostrey. † HOSTREY.

ostriche. † ESTRICHE.

os'trich-egg' gourd. An ornamental gourd (*Cucumis dipsaceus*); also, its burlike fruit.

Os'trich's Nest. *Astron.* An asterism lying mainly in the constellation Eridanus.

ostridge. † OSTRICH.

ostrie. † HOSTREY.

os-trif'er-ous, *a.* [L. *ostrifer; ostrea* oyster + *ferre* to bear.] Producing oysters. *Obs.*

os'trin-ger (ŏs'trĭn-jĕr). † OSTREGER. [BIBLE.]

Os-trog' Bi'ble (ŏs-trōk'). See **Os'tro-goth'i-an** (ŏs'trō-gŏth'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Ostrogothic.

os'tru-thin (ŏs'trōō-thĭn), *n.* [NL. *ostruthium*, specific name, fr. Gr. *στρουθίον* sowpwort.] A white crystalline compound in the root of the masterwort (*Imperatoria ostruthium*).

ostrye. † HOSTREY.

Osw. *Abbr.* Oswald.

Os'wald (ŏz'wôld), **Os'wold** (-wōld), *n.* [AS. *Osweald*, *ōs-* (in comp.) a divinity, god + *weald, geweald*, power.] Lit., power of God; — masc. prop. name

Os-we'go bass. The large-mouth black bass. See BLACK BASS.

Os'y-ris (ŏs'ĭ-rĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. *ὄσυρις.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World santalaceous shrubs with stiff fleshy leaves, small flowers, and drupaceous fruit. *O. alba* of Europe is the *poet's cassia.*

O. T., *or* **o. t.** *Abbr.* Old Testament; overtime.

o'ta-cous'tic (ō'tȧ-kōōs'tĭk; -kous'tĭk), *a.* [*oto-* + *acoustic.*] Assisting the sense of hearing. — *n.* An otacoustic instrument.

o'ta-cous'ti-con (-tĭ-kŏn), *n.* An otacoustic.

o'ta-cust, *n.* [L. *otacustes*, Gr. *ὠτακουστής*; οὖς, ὠτός, ear + *ἀκουστης* a hearer.] A listener; spy. *Obs.* [= TAHITIAN.]

O'ta-hei'tan (ō'tȧ-hē'tĭn), *n.* = O-TAL'GY (ō-tăl'jĭ), *n.* Otalgia.

o'ta-ry (ō'tȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *otarie.* See OTARIIDÆ.] Any eared seal.

O'ta-vite (ō'tȧ-vīt; ŏ-tā'vī-ĭt). [Named from locality, Otavi, German S. W. Africa.] A white to reddish basic carbonate of cadmium occurring in lustrous crystalline crusts. [PRECHIN.]

otch'in. Dial. Eng. var. of OTE.

otch. † OAT.

otemele. † OATMEAL.

‖ **O tem'po-ra!** **O mo'res!** [L.] O the times! O the manners!

Cicero (Catilina, I., 1, 2).

o'ten-chy'tes (ō'tĕn-kī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὠτεγχύτης*, fr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear + *ἐν* in + *χεῖν* to pour.] A kind of syringe for the ear. *Obs. or R.*

oter. † OTTER.

oth. *Abbr.* Old Teutonic.

oth, *prep.* Until. *Obs.*

oth, othe. Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of OATH. [= OTTOMAN.]

O'tha-ma'nee (ō'thȧ-mā'nē, *a.*

O'the-i (ō'thē-ī). *D. Bib.*

o'thel-co'sis (o'thĕl-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear + *ἕλκωσις* ulceration.] *Med.* Ulceration or suppuration of the ear.

othem. † ODAM. [MATOMA.]

o-the ma-to'ma. Var. of OTHÆMATOMA.

othenk. † OPTHINK.

oth'er-gate', *adv.* = OTHERGATES. *Obs. or Archaic.*

oth'er-ism (ŭ th'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* [*other* + *-ism.*] Altruism. *Rare.*

oth'er-kin, oth'er-kins, *a.* [AS. *cynn*, gen. *cynnes*, kind. See KIN kindred.] Other in kind; different. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

oth'er-ness (ŭth'ẽr-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being other; alterity.

oth'er-where' (ŭth'ẽr-hwâr'), *adv.* In or to some other place, or places; elsewhere. *Rare.*

oth'er-while' (-hwīl') } *adv.* At another time, or other
oth'er-whiles' (-hwīlz') } times; sometimes; occasionally. *Archaïc.*

oth'er-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* [*other* + *wise* manner.] **1.** In a different manner; in another way, or in other ways; contrarily; as, I think *otherwise*. *Chaucer.*
2. In different circumstances; under other, or any other, conditions; as, I am engaged, *otherwise* I would accept.
3. In other respects; as, weak but *otherwise* well.
4. On the other hand. *Rare.*

oth'er-wise', *a.* **1.** Different; other than denoted; as, the truth appears to be *otherwise*.
Her eyebrows . . . rather full than *otherwise*. *Fielding*
2. That are, or would be, in another, or any other, case, or character; as, they were entertained by their political enemies, their *otherwise* friends.

oth'er-wise', *n.* Another way or manner. *R. Browning.*

oth'er-world'li-ness (-wûrld'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being otherworldly; an otherworldly characteristic.
Otherworldliness is the piety of the worldly. *Leigh Hunt.*

oth'er-world'ly (ŭth'ẽr-wûrld'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Devoted to the prospect of a world to come, or actuated by motives connected with this prospect, to the exclusion or hurt of interest in the affairs of this world; often, reprehensively so devoted; morbidly ascetic or selfishly spiritual.
2. Of or pertaining to other interests than those of everyday experience; devoted to the pursuit of intellectual or imaginative concerns; characteristic of the ideal life.

O-thon'na (ō-thŏn'ä), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, fr. Gr. ὀθόννα.] *Bot.* A large genus of South African asteraceous herbs or shrubs with smooth, often fleshy leaves and heads of yellow flowers, the discoid ones sterile. Several of the herbaceous species are commonly cultivated.

o'ti-at'rics (ō'shĭ-ăt'rĭks; ō'tĭ-), *n.* [See OTO- ; -IATRIA.] *Med.* Treatment of diseases of the ear; otiatria. — **o'ti-at'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

o'tic (ō'tĭk ; 277), *a.* [Gr. ὠτικός, fr. οὖς, ὠτός, the ear: cf. F. *otique*.] Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the ear; auricular; auditory. — **otic ganglion**, a small ganglion on the inferior maxillary nerve immediately below the foramen ovale. — **o. vesicle**, *Embryol.*, the primitive sac from which the internal ear of vertebrates develops.

-ot'ic. [Gr. -ωτικός.] A suffix of adjectives corresponding to nouns in *-osis*; as, osmotic, neurotic, narcotic. See -OSIS.

o'ti-ose (ō'shĭ-ōs), *a.* [L. *otiosus*, fr. *otium* ease.] **1.** Being at leisure or ease; unemployed; indolent; idle.
2. Without use or effect; useless; functionless.
The spelling of Late Egyptian is very extraordinary, full of false etymologies, *otiose* signs. *Encyc. Brit.*

o'ti-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *otiositas*: cf. OF. *ociosité*.] State or character of being otiose.

o-ti'tis (ō-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *oto-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the ear. — **o-tit'ic** (ō-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

O'to, O'toe (ō'tō), *n.* ; *pl.* OTOS, OTOES (-tōz). One of a tribe of Siouan Indians formerly of southeastern Nebraska, now, together with the Missouri, with whom they have long been confederated, gathered on a reservation in Oklahoma. They are rapidly nearing extinction.

o'to- (ō'tō-). [Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the ear.] A combining form denoting *relation to*, or *situation near* or *in*, *the ear*.

o'to-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [*oto-* + *-cyst*.] **1.** *Zoöl.* One of the supposed auditory organs of many invertebrates, containing a fluid and otoliths.
2. *Embryol.* The otic vesicle.
— **o'to-cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*

o'to-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ä; -dĭ'nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *oto-* + *-odynia*.] *Med.* Pain in the ear; otalgia.

O'to-gyps (ō'tō-jĭps), *n.* [NL. ; *oto-* + Gr. γύψ vulture.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Old World vultures having fleshy lappets on the head, and hence called **eared vultures**. *O. auricularis* of Africa, and the Pondicherry vulture *O. calvus* of India, Burma, etc., are the best-known species.

o'to-lith (-lĭth), *n.* [*oto-* + *-lith*.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **1.** A calcareous concretion in the internal ear of a vertebrate or in the otocyst of an invertebrate. Otoliths are especially conspicuous in many teleost fishes, where they form hard bodies often of considerable size (generally two in each ear) called *ear stones*. In many cases, as in most of the higher vertebrates, the otoliths are represented by masses of small calcareous particles called *otoconia* or *ear sand*. Sometimes the individual particles are called *otoliths*.
2. Incorrectly, a bone of the ear.

o-tol'o-gy (ō-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*oto-* + *-logy*.] The branch of science which treats of the ear and its diseases. — **o'to-log'i-cal** (ō'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

O-to'mi (ō-tō'mĭ), *n.* An Indian of a group of tribes of central Mexico, chiefly about Guanajuato, which form a distinct linguistic stock. They are darker than neighboring Indians; in civilization they were little behind the Aztecs at the time of the conquest. Also, their language.

O'to-my'ces (ō'tō-mī'sēz), *n.* [NL. ; *oto-* + *-myces*.] *Med.* A genus of fungi found in the ear, esp. in inflammation.

o'to-my-co'sis (-mī-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *oto-* + *mycosis*.] *Med.* Disease of the ear produced by the growth of a fungus in the external auditory canal.

o-top'a-thy (ō-tŏp'ä-thĭ), *n.* [*oto-* + *-pathy*.] *Med.* A disease or disorder of the ear. — **o'to-path'ic** (ō'tō-păth'ĭk), *a.*

o'to-plas'ty (ō'tō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*oto-* + *-plasty*.] Plastic surgery of the external ear. — **o'to-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

o'tor-rhe'a, *or* **-rhœ'a** (ō'tō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL.; *oto-* + *-rhea*.] *Med.* A flow from the ear, esp. a purulent discharge.

o'to-scope (ō'tō-skōp), *n.* [*oto-* + *-scope*.] An instrument for examining the ear; an aural speculum.

o-tos'co-py (ō-tŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* The examination of the ear; the art of using the otoscope. — **o'to-scop'ic** (ō'tō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

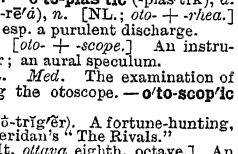
O'-Trig'ger, Sir Lucius (ō-trĭg'ẽr). A fortune-hunting, duel-loving Irishman in Sheridan's "The Rivals."

‖ **ot-ta'va** (ŏt-tä'vä), *n.* [It. *ottava* eighth, octave.] An octave. The phrase all' ot-ta'va (äl) or ot-ta'va al'ta (äl'tä) (usually abbrev. *8va.*) is put above a note or beginning of a passage to be played an octave higher than it is written, the duration of effect being indicated by a dotted line ending at the word *loco*. *Ottava, 8va*, or ot-ta'va bas'sa (bäs'sä) is sometimes so written below the music, when this is to be played an octave below the notes.

ot-ta'va ri'ma (rē'mä) [It. See OCTAVE ; RIME], *Pros.*, a stanza of eight lines of heroic (five-foot iambic) verse, with three rimes, the first six lines riming alternately and the last two forming a couplet: thus, *ababábcc*. It was used by Byron in "Don Juan," by Keats in "Isabella," etc.

Ot'ta-wa (ŏt'ä-wä), *n.* ; *pl.* -WAS (wäz). One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians who, when first known, lived on the Ottawa River, Canada. Owing to the hostility of the Iroquois, most of them subsequently migrated to the south shore of Lake Superior, whence they were in turn forced out by the Sioux. Most of them are now in Michigan and Ontario

ot'ter (ŏt'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *oter*, AS. *otor*; akin to D. & G. *otter*, Icel. *otr*, Dan. *odder*, Sw. *utter*, Lith. *udra*, Russ. *vydra*, Gr. ὕδρα water serpent, hydra, Skr. *udra* otter, and E. *water*. See WATER ; cf. HYDRA.] **1.** Any of several aquatic fish-eating musteline mammals of the nearly cosmopolitan subfamily Lutrinæ and genus *Lutra*. They are from two to four feet long, the tail being long and flattened, the legs short, the feet completely webbed, the ears small, and the whiskers very bristly. Its dark brown fur is valuable, and when dressed resembles beaver. The common European species is *L. vulgaris*. The similar *L. canadensis* is found throughout the United States and Canada. See also SEA OTTER, VIVERRINE OTTER.


American Otter (*Lutra canadensis*). 36

2. *Zoöl.* The larva of the ghost moth. It is very injurious to hop vines.
3. *Fishing.* A kind of tackle consisting of a short plank, weighted at one end so as to stand in the water, to which flies or bait are attached, the movements of the plank being controlled by lines in the hands of the angler ashore.

otter hound, otter dog. One of a breed of medium-sized, rough-coated hounds, used in England for hunting otters.


Otter Hound.

otter shell. Any of several bivalve mollusks of the genus *Lutraria* which resemble those of the genus *Mya*, but have the shells more porcellaneous. *Lutraria maxima*, of the northwest coast of America, is eaten by the Indians.

otter shrew. An African insectivorous mammal (*Potamogale velox*) about the size of a stoat, but similar in form and habits to an otter.

otter trawl. A large trawl in which the net is kept spread by two large boards (**otter boards**, or **trawl boards**) attached one to each side of the mouth of the net. The towlines are attached to the boards so that the pressure of the water causes them to flare apart.

Ot'to cy'cle (ŏt'ō). *Thermodynamics.* A four-stroke cycle for internal-combustion engines consisting of the following operations: First stroke, suction into cylinder of explosive charge, as of gas and air; second stroke, compression, ignition, and explosion of this charge; third stroke (the working stroke), expansion of the gases; fourth stroke, expulsion of the products of combustion from the cylinder. This is the cycle invented by Beau de Rochas in 1862 and applied by Dr. Otto in 1877 in the Otto-Crossley gas engine, the first commercially successful internal-combustion engine made. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.

Otto engine. An engine using the Otto cycle.

Ot'to-man (ŏt'ō-măn), *a.* [F. *ottoman*: cf. It. *ottomano, ottomanno*; — from *Othoman, Othman*, or *Osman*, AR. 'Othmān, the name of a sultan who assumed the government of Turkey about the year 1300. Cf. OSMANLI, OTTOMAN a stuffed seat.] Of or pertaining to the Turks.
Ottoman cord, a kind of plain corded silk. — **O. Empire**, the Turkish empire, established by a Turkish tribe which emerged from obscurity in the 13th century and attained its maximum power under Solyman II. (1520–66); — so called after the sultan Othman, or Osman (1288–1326). Cf. OSMANLI. — **O. rib**, *Textiles*, a kind of ribbed fabric on which the rep is formed in the warp. — **O. silk.** = OTTOMAN, *n.*, *3*.

Ot'to-man, *n.* ; *pl.* -MANS (-măn̄z). **1.** A Turk.
2. [*l. c.*] [F. *ottomane*, fr. *ottoman* Turkish.] A stuffed seat without a back, originally used in Turkey.
3. [*l. c.*] A corded fabric of silk, or of silk and wool.

Ot'to-man'ic (-măn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ottomans or their empire.

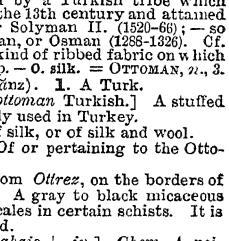
ot'tre-lite (ŏt'rē-līt), *n.* [From *Ottrez*, on the borders of Luxemburg + *-lite*.] *Min.* A gray to black micaceous mineral occurring in small scales in certain schists. It is perhaps a variety of chloritoid.

oua-ba'in (wä-bä'ĭn), *n.* [*ouabaio* + *-in*.] *Chem.* A poisonous glucoside found in certain apocynaceous trees of the genera *Acokanthera* and *Strophanthus*, and forming the active principle of some arrow poisons. It is a powerful local anæsthetic and cardiac stimulant.

oua-ba'io (-yō), *n.* [Somali *wabayi*.] Either of two South African apocynaceous trees (*Acokanthera ouabaia* and *A. venenata*) from which ouabain is obtained.

oua'be (wä'bē), *n.* A small West Indian euphorbiaceous tree (*Omphalea diandra*), also called *Jamaica cobnut*. Its edible seeds yield **ouabe oil** (see OIL, *Table I.*).

ou a-ka'ri (wŭ-kä'rē), *n.* [From the native name.] Any of several South American monkeys of the genus *Cacajao* (syn. *Brachyurus*), related to the sakis, but having a short tail like a baboon's. The hair is long, silky, and mostly whitish or yellowish. In *C. rubicundus* and *C. calvus* the face is bright red; in *C. melanocephalus* it is black.


Ouakari (*Cacajao melanocephalus*). 10

oua'na'niche' (wä'nä'nēsh'), *n.* [Canadian F., of Amer. Indian origin.] A small landlocked variety of the Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar ouananiche*) of Lake St. John, Canada, and neighboring waters, noted for its vigor and activity, and habit of leaping from the water when hooked.

‖ **ou'bli-ette'** (ōō'blē-ĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *oublier* to forget, fr. (assumed) LL. *oblitare*, L. *oblivisci*, p. p. *oblitus*.] A dungeon with an opening only at the top, found in some old castles and other strongholds.

ouch (ouch), *n.* [ME. *ouche, nouche* (*a nouch* being taken for *an ouch*), fr. OF. *nusche, nosche, nousche*, necklace, collar, LL. *nusca*, fr. OHG. *nusca, nuscha*.] **1.** A fibula, clasp, or brooch; also, a bezel or other setting for a precious stone; hence, a jewel or ornament worn on the person.
2. An abrasion or sore on the skin. *Obs.*

ouch, *v. t.* ; OUCHED (ouch't) ; OUCH'ING. To adorn with or as with ouches.

ought (ôt), *v.* Orig. *pret.*, later also *p. p.*, of OWE (which see);

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otherluker, otherloker, *adv.* [AS. *ōðerlīcor*, compar. adv. See -LY.] Otherwise. *Obs.* — **o.** Of another kind. *Dial. Eng.*

oth'er-self', *n.* = ALTER EGO.

oth'er-some (ŭth'ẽr-sŭm), *a.* Some other. — *pron.* Some others. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

oth'er-some, *adv.* Short for *otherwise sometimes*, at some other times. [-WARDS.]

oth'er-wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See

oth'er-ways' (-wāz'), *adv.* = OTHERWISE. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

oth'er-what', *n.* Something else. *Obs.* [From elsewhere.]

oth'er-whence' (-hwĕns'), *adv.*

oth'er-wheres' (-hwârz'), *adv.* = OTHERWHERE.

oth'er-whith'er (-hwĭth'ẽr), *adv.* To another place or places.

oth'er-wise'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

oth'er-world', *a.* = OTHERWORLDLY, *a.*

o'thing, *n.* [ME. *o, on, an*, one + *thing*.] One thing. *Obs.*

Oth'man (ŏth'män). Var. of OTTOMAN.

Oth'ni (ŏth'nĭ). *Bib.*

Oth'ni-el (ŏth'nĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

othoghte, *pret.* of OETHINK. *Obs.*

Oth'o-li'a (ŏth'ō-lĭ'ä). *D. Bib.*

othom. † ODAM.

Othoman. † OTTOMAN.

O-tho'mi. Var. of OTOMI.

Oth'o-ni'as (ŏth'ō-nī'ăs). *Bib.*

O-tho'ni-el (ō-thō'nĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

othre, othur. † OTHER.

oth'yl (ŏth'ĭl), *n.* [oxygen + *ethyl*.] *Chem.* Acetyl. *Obs.*

‖ **o'ti-a dant vi'ti-a** (vī'shĭ-ä-dănt'ĭ-ä). [L.] Leisure causes vices.

o'ti-ant (ō'shĭ-ănt), *a.* [L. *otians, -antis*, p. pr. of *otiari* to be at leisure.] Indolent; idle.

o'ti-a'tion, *n.* Otiosity. *Obs.*

o-ti'a-tri'a (ō-tĭ'ä-trĭ'ä), *n.* [NL. ; *oto-* + *-iatria*.] *Med.* Otiatrics.

o'ti-co-din'i-a (ō'tĭ-kō-dĭn'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ὠτικός pertaining to the ear (fr. οὖς, ὠτός, the ear) + ὀδύνη a whirling.] *Med.* Vertigo due to ear disease

O'ti-dæ (ō'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of OTIDIDÆ.

O-tid'i-dæ (ō-tĭd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *otis, otidis*, bustard, Gr. ὠτις.] *Zoöl.* A family of Old World birds variously classified with the Cruriformes and the Charadriiformes, and consisting of the bustards. — **o-tid'i-form** (ō-tĭd'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **o'ti-dine** (ō'tĭ-dĭn ; -dīn ; 183), *a.*

O-tid'i-phaps (ō-tĭd'ĭ-făps), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ὠτις, ὠτίδος, bustard + φάψ wild pigeon.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large terrestrial pigeons of New Guinea and adjacent islands.

o-tid'i-um (-ŭm), *n.* ; *L pl.* OTIDIA (-ä). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Zoöl.* The otocyst of a mollusk.

O'ti-o-rhyn'chi-dæ (ō'shĭ-ō-rĭŋ'kĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. ὠτίον, dim. of οὖς, ὠτός, ear + ῥύγχος snout.] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of weevils in which the mandibles of the embryo have a deciduous process which leaves a scar in the adult. — **o'ti-o-rhyn'chid** (-kĭd), *a.* & *n.*

‖ **o'ti-o'sa se-du'li-tas** (sē-dū'lĭ-tās). [L.] Idle assiduity; leisurely industry.

o'ti-ose-ly, *adv.* of OTIOSE.

o'ti-ose-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

o'ti-ous, *a.* [Cf. OF. *ocios, ocieux*. See OTIOSE.] Otiose. *Obs.*

otir. † OTTER.

O'tis (ō'tĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of bustard, Gr. ὠτίς.] *Zoöl.* A genus of bustards, now restricted to the great bustard and a related Asiatic species.

‖ **o'ti-um** (ō'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] Leisure. — **o'ti-um cum dig'ni-ta'te,** leisure with dignity; dignified leisure. — **o'ti-um sine dig'ni-ta'te,** leisure without dignity. — **o'ti-um si'ne lit'teris mors est,** leisure without literature is death.

o-to'ba fat *or* **but'ter** (ō-tō'bä). See OIL, *Table I.*

o-to'bite (-bīt), *n.* [*otoba* + *-ite*.] A colorless crystalline substance found in otoba fat.

o'to-cleï'sis (ō'tō-klī'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *oto-* + Gr. κλείσις closure.] *Med* Obstruction of the auditory passages. [NIUM.]

o-to-co'ni-a, *n.*, *pl.* of OTOCONIUM.

o-toc'o-nite (ō-tŏk'ō-nīt), *n.* [*oto-* + Gr. κόνις dust.] *Anat.* An otolith or otoconium.

o'to-co'ni-um (ō'tō-kō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -NIA (-ä). [NL ; *oto-* + Gr. κονία sand, dust.] *Anat.* One of the minute calcareous particles in the internal ear. See OTOLITH, 1. — **o'to-co'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

o'to-crane (ō'tō-krān), **o'to-cra'ni-um** (-krā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*oto-* + Gr. κρανίον skull.] *Anat.* The part of the skull containing the internal ear. — **o'to-cra'ni-al** (-ăl), **o'to-cran'ic** (-krăn'ĭk), *a.*

o-toc'y-on (ō-tŏs'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL. ; *oto-* + Gr. κύων dog.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small large-eared foxlike mammals of the family Canidæ. The only species, *O. megalotis*, inhabits South Africa.

o-tog'e-nous (ō-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*oto-* + *-genous*.] Derived from, or originating within, the ear.

o-tog'ra-phy (ō-tŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* [*oto-* + *-graphy*.] *Anat.* A description of the ear. — **o'to-graph'i-cal** (ō'tō-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

otok, *pret.* of OPTAKE. *Obs.*

o'to-lite (ō'tō-līt), *n.* [*oto-* + *-lite*.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Otolith. — **o'to-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [saurist.]

o-tol'o-gist (ō-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* An

O'to-ma'co (ō'tō-mä'kō), *n.* ; *pl.* -COS (-kōz). An Indian of a savage clay-eating tribe of central Venezuela.

otomie. † ATOMY.

O-to'mi-tlan (ō-tō'mē-tlän), *a.* Designating the Indian linguistic stock formed by the Otomis.

ot'o-my. † ATOMY.

o'to-neu-ral'gi-a, *n.* [NL. ; *oto-* + *neuralgia*.] *Med.* Neuralgia of the ear.

o'to-phone, *n.* [*oto-* + *-phone*.] *Med.* A form of ear trumpet.

o'to-pi'e-sis (ō'tō-pĭ'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *oto-* + Gr. πίεσις pressure.] *Med.* Deafness due to excessive atmospheric pressure upon the tympanic membrane.

o'to-pol'y-pus, *n.* [NL. ; *oto-* + *polypus*.] *Med.* A polypus of the ear.

o'to-py-o'sis, *n.* [NL. ; *oto-* + *pyosis*.] *Med.* Suppuration in the ear.

o'tor-rha'gi-a (ō'tō-rā'jĭ-ä), *n.* [NL. ; *oto-* + *-rhagia*.] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the ear.

o'to-sis, *n.* [NL. ; *oto-* + *-osis*.] Mishearing or misapprehension of spoken sounds; also, alteration in word forms due to it.

o-tos'te-on (ō-tŏs'tē-ŏn), *n.* [NL. ; *oto-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone.] An otolith or a bone of the ear.

‖ **o'to-toi'** (ō'tō-toi'), **o-to'to-toi'** (ō-tō'tō-toi'), *interj* [Gr. ὀτοτοῖ, ὀτοτοτοῖ.] Alas

o-tot'o-my (ō-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*oto-* + *-tomy*.] Dissection of the ear

otour. † OTTER.

otow. † OUTWITH.

Ot-se'go bass (ŏt-sē'gō bās). A form of the common whitefish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*) found in Otsego Lake, New York.

Ot'ta-mite. † OTTOMITE.

ot'tar (ŏt'ẽr). Var. of ATTAR.

‖ **ot'ta-vi'no** (ŏt'tä-vē'nō), *n* [It.] *Music.* A piccolo.

ot'ter, *n.* Corrupt. of ANNATTO.

ot'ter, *v. t.* To fish with an otter. — **ot'ter-er,** *n.*

otter board. See OTTER TRAWL.

otter canoe. A long, shallow boat used by Alaskans in hunting the sea otter.

otter raft. A mass of floating kelp frequented by sea otters.

otter sheep. The ancon sheep.

‖ **ot-tet'to** (ŏt-tĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] = OCTET.

ot'to (ŏt'ō), *n.* Attar. [OTOE.]

Ot'to, Ot'toe. Var. of OTO.

ot'to-ma-ne'an (ŏt'ō-mā-nē'ăn), *a.* Ottomanic.

Ot'to-man-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

Ot'to-mite, *n.* An Ottoman or Turk. *Rare.*

Ot'to proc'ess. A water-purifying process in which a small transformer and an ozonizer are used to make ozone for mixing with the water as it is drawn.

ot'tre. † UTTER, *v.*

ot'troye, *v. t.* [OF. *otroier*, F. *octroyer*.] Concede. *Obs.* — *n.* [OF. *otroi*.] Concession. *Obs.*

otur. † OTTER.

O'tus (ō'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὦτος.] See ALOADÆ.

ot-win'. † ATWIN.

o-two. † A-TWO.

ou. † OWE, YOU.

ou (ō). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of OH, *interj.*

O. U. A. *Abbr.* Order of United Americans.

Oua'chi-ta stone (wŏsh'ĭ-tô). [From *Ouachita* or Washita, town and river in Arkansas.] = ARKANSAS STONE.

O. U. A. M. *Abbr.* Order of United American Mechanics

ou'bit (ōō'bĭt). Var. of WOOBUT.

ou'bli-ance, *n.* [F.] Oblivion. *Obs.*

oubust, oubut. † WOOBUT.

ouch (ouch), *interj.* [Cf. G. *autsch*.] An exclamation expressing pain. [*Obs.*]

ouch'a-ge, *n.* A maker of ouches.

ouchit (äkt ; ŏkt) Scot. var. of OUGHT.

oucht. † AUGHT [of OLD. **oud** (ōd ; ŏd). Dial. Eng. var.

ou'de-nar'de (ou'dē-när'dē), *n.* [From *Oudenarde*, town in East Flanders, Belgium.] A kind of tapestry with landscape and figures (pastorals), esp. of the 16th century.

Ou-den'o-don (ōō-dĕn'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. οὐδείς, οὐδένός, no one, none + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] See DICYNODON. — **ou-den'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*

oue. † OFFE. [of OVER.

ou'er (ō'ẽr). Obs. or Scot. var.

ouese. † EAVES. [OUPHE.

ouf. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

ouf (ouf), *interj.* An exclamation expressing a sense of stifling.

oug (ōōg). Scot. var. of UG.

ougard. † AWARD.

ough. † OWE. [tion of disgust.

ough (ōōK), *interj.* An exclama-

ough'ly. † UGLY.

oughne. † OWN.

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now only an *auxiliary* in the *pret.* form, except in the illiterate "had ought." See also def. 3. [ME. *oughte, aughte, ahte*, AS. *āhte*. See OWE.] **1.** As the preterit or past participle of OWE, in various senses; as: **a** Owned; possessed; hence, *Rare*, belonged. *Obs.*

The knight the which that castle *ought*. *Spenser.*

b Owed; was or were under obligation to pay or render; was indebted to for; was indebted to the amount of. *Obs.*

This due obedience which they *ought* to the king. *Tyndale.*

c Bore; entertained. *Obs. or Archaic.*

The love and duty I long have *ought* you. *Spelman.*

2. As an auxiliary; — used only with pret. inflection, and as either present or preterit; specif.: **a** To be bound in duty or by moral obligation; primarily, to be bound by practical duty, by the recognized moral laws, or by conscience; by extension, to be subject to, or determined by, ideal right or ideal necessities.

We then that are strong *ought* to bear the infirmities of the weak. *Rom.* xv. 1.

There is an interval between life as it is and life as it *ought* to be. *J. Martineau.*

☞ The infinitive without *to* occurs after *ought* in older or poetic use, as, "you *ought* not walk." *Shak.* A past sense with *ought* is made clear, in modern use, by putting the following infinitive in the perfect tense; as, you *ought* to have gone.

b To be necessary, fit, becoming, or expedient; to behoove; — in this sense formerly sometimes used impersonally or without a subject expressed. "Well *ought* us work." *Chaucer.*

To speak of this as it *ought*, would ask a volume. *Milton.*

Ought not Christ to have suffered these things? *Luke* xxiv 26

c To be a natural or logical consequence or result; as, the truth *ought* to be inferable from these particulars.

3. Regularly formed from OUGHT as a present tense [*pret.* OUGHTED; *p. pr.* OUGHTING]: **a** To be under obligations; have as a duty. Cf. OWE, *v. t.*, 2. *Obs.* **b** To owe (money, etc.). *Scot.* **c** To have or own. *Scot.*

There 's naebody but you and me that *ought* the name. *Stevenson.*

Syn. — OUGHT, SHOULD, MUST. *Ought* and *should* express obligation, OUGHT commonly suggesting duty or moral constraint, SHOULD, the obligation of fitness, propriety, expediency, and the like; but *ought* is often used in the weaker sense conveyed by *should*; as, "We have left undone those things which we *ought* to have done; and we have done those things which we *ought* not to have done" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); "The participle for the substantive *should* be very rarely used" (*Jowett*); "The translator of Homer *should* be penetrated by a sense of four qualities of his author" (*M. Arnold*); "The translator of Homer *ought* steadily to keep in mind . . . what judges he is to try to satisfy" (*id.*). MUST *implies necessity or compulsion*, whether physical or moral; as, "I did but taste a little . . . and, lo, I *must* die" (1 *Sam.* xiv. 43); "Duty whispers low, Thou *must*" (*Emerson*). See MAY, WILL.

ought (ôt), *n.* Duty or obligation; esp., the moral imperative attached to the verb *ought*.

ouï'ja (wē'yä; -jȧ), *n.* [F. *oui* yes + G. *ja* yes.] A board, on which the alphabet and various signs are written, used with a planchette to obtain mediumistic messages.

ounce (ouns), *n.* [F. *once*, fr. L. *uncia* a twelfth, the twelfth part of a pound or of a foot. Cf. 1st INCH, OKE, UNCIAL.] **1.** A weight of various countries and values, orig. the twelfth part (*uncia*) of the Roman pound. See WEIGHT. Specif.: **a** In avoirdupois weight, the sixteenth part of a pound (437½ grains or 28.3502 grams). **b** In troy and apothecaries' weight, the twelfth part of a pound (480 grains or 31.1028 grams); — called specif. *troy ounce*.

2. A liquid measure. See FLUID OUNCE.

3. Fig.: A small portion or quantity.

By *ounces* hung his locks that he had. *Chaucer*

4. A money of account of Morocco, equal to four blankeels or one tenth of a mitkal. Its value is stated to be about one third of a penny or two thirds of a cent, but was formerly much greater. See COIN.

ounce, *n.* [F. *once;* cf. Sp. *onza;* prob. for *lonce*, taken as *l'once*, fr. L. (assumed) fem. adj *lyncea*, fr. *lynx* lynx, Gr. λύγξ. Cf. LYNX.] **a** A large leopardlike cat (*Felis uncia*), one of the most beautiful of the cat family. It is about four feet long, exclusive of the long, thickly furred tail. The color is grayish white irregularly spotted with black. It inhabits very high altitudes of Tibet and southern Siberia, hence its fur is very long and soft. Called also *snow leopard*. **b** The jaguar. *Rare.*

ouphe (ouf; ōōf), *n.* [See OAF, AUF.] An elf or goblin.

Like urchins, *ouphes*, and fairies. *Shak.*

our (our), *pron. & a.* [AS. *ūre* our, of us; akin to *ūs* us, to us, and to G. *unser* our, of us, Goth. *unsara*. See us.] Of or pertaining to us. *Our* is used: **1.** As genitive pl. of *I*, esp. with *all* in a genitive construction: of us. *Obs.*, except perhaps in such phrases as "in our midst," "our persecutors," etc., where *our* is ordinarily construed as an adjective (see def. 2, below).

Uprose our host, and was *our* aller cook. *Chaucer.*

2. As possessive adjective: belonging to us; as, *our* country. "The Lord is *our* defense." *Ps.* lxxxix. 18.

☞ *Our* is used for *my* by royalty; also by editors and other writers. Cf. WE. It was formerly also used absolutely for *ours* (which see).

Our Lady, the Virgin Mary. See LADY, *n.*, 4. — **O. Lady Day**, LADY DAY; — the original form. — **O. Lady's bedstraw**, yellow bedstraw. — **O. Lady's cowslip**, the yellow star-of-Bethlehem (*Gagea lutea*). *Obs.* — **O. Lady's mint**, spearmint. — **O. Lady's thistle**, the milk thistle. — **O. Lady's Wand**, *Astron.*, the belt of Orion. — **O. Lady's Way**, the zodiac. *Obs.*

-our. [OF. *-our, -or, -ur*, F. *-eur.*] A noun suffix denoting an *act* or *agent*. See -OR.

Ou'rou-pa'ri-a (ōō'rōō-pā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. Carib *y-ourou-part.*] *Bot.* A rather large genus of chiefly tropical Asiatic rubiaceous climbing shrubs having axillary heads of yellow flowers with valvate corollas succeeded by large septicidal many-seeded capsules. *O. gambier* yields the important tanning material gambier.

ours (ourz), *pron. & a.* **1.** The form of the possessive *our* used absolutely, that is, with no governed noun following; — often after *of;* as, this world of *ours*. See POSSESSIVE, *a.*

Our wills are *ours*, we know not how. *Tennyson.*

2. Used specif., for the speaker's house, husband, etc. *Dial. Eng.* "Tom Burke of *Ours*." *C. Lever.*

our-self' (our-sĕlf'), *pron.* Equiv. of OURSELVES; — used chiefly to denote a single person, as in the regal or formal style.

Unless we would denude *ourself* of all force. *Clarendon.*

our-selves' (-sĕlvz'), *pron.; sing.* OURSELF (-sĕlf'). An emphasized form of the pronoun of the first person plural; — used (1) as a simple subject or object; (2) in apposition, often with *we*, rarely with *us;* (3) as a predicate nominative; (4) as a reflexive. Cf. MYSELF, WE, US.

Safe in *ourselves*, while on *ourselves* we stand. *Dryden.*

-ous (-ŭs). [OF. *-ous, -us, -os, -eus*, F. *-eux*, fr. L. *-osus.* Cf. -OSE.] **1.** An adjective suffix meaning *full of, abounding in, having, possessing the qualities of, like;* as in gracious, abounding in grace; bulbous, having bulbs, bulblike; riotous, poisonous, piteous, joyous, etc.

2. *Chem.* A suffix denoting that the element indicated by the name bearing it has, in the case under consideration, a valence *lower* than that denoted by *-ic;* as, nitrous, sulphurous, etc., as contrasted with nitric, sulphuric, etc.

oust (oust), *v. t.;* OUST'ED; OUST'ING. [OF. *oster*, F. *ôter*, orig. uncert.] **1.** *Law.* **a** To put out of possession; to eject or dispossess from, or deprive of, a tenement or hereditament. **b** To bar, take away, or remove.

Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare, formerly, and thereby wager of law *ousted*. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To eject; to turn out; to drive out.

From mine own earldom foully *ousted* me. *Tennyson.*

oust'er (ous'tẽr), *n.* [OF. infin. *oster*, used substantively. See OUST.] *Law.* A putting out of possession; dispossession from a corporeal, or, less commonly, from an incorporeal, hereditament; ejection; — now used only of a wrongful dispossession; ejection.

Ouster of the freehold is effected by abatement, intrusion, disseizin, discontinuance, or deforcement. *Blackstone*

ous'ter le main' (lē mān') [*ouster* + F. *la main* the hand, L. *manus*], *Feudal Law*, a livery of lands out of the hands of a guardian after majority of the ward, or out of the king's hands; also, a judgment or writ given for that purpose.

out (out), *adv.* [ME. *out, ut, oute*, AS. *ūt*, and *ūte, ūtan*, fr. *ūt;* akin to D. *uit*, OS. *ūt*, G. *aus*, OHG. *ūz*, Icel. *ūt*, Sw. *ut*, Dan. *ud*, Goth. *ūt*, Skr. *ud.* Cf. ABOUT, BUT, *conj.*, CAROUSE, UTTER, *a.*] Primarily, *out* means away from within a space; from the interior, or beyond the limits or boundary, of something; — opposed to *in* or *into*. The something may be expressed after *of, from*, etc. (see OUT OF, below); or it may be implied; as, he is *out;* or, he is *out of* the house, office, business, etc.; he came *out;* or, he came *out from* the ship, meeting, sect, etc. *Out* is used in a variety of special applications, as: **1** Away from a normal, usual, or particular place, as from home, from land, from its setting, etc.; as, the proprietor is *out;* his team was taken *out;* we were three days *out*. "My shoulder blade is *out*." *Shak.* Specif., of a girl or woman, at domestic service; as, to be or live *out*.

2. Beyond possession, control, or occupation; from one's hands, or store; hence, specif., in or into a state of loss or deprivation; — used of office, property, etc.; as, the Democrats went *out* and the Whigs came in; he put his money *out* at interest; ten dollars *out* of pocket. "Land that is *out* at rack-rent." *Locke.* Formerly also: At a loss, as from forgetfulness or confusion.

I have forgot my part, and I am *out*. *Shak.*

3. Beyond the limit of existence, continuance, or supply; to a conclusion; completely; hence, in or into a condition of extinction, exhaustion, completion; as, the fuel, or the fire, has burned *out*. "Hear me *out*." *Dryden.*

Deceitful men shall not live *out* half their days. *Ps.* lv. 23.

4. Beyond the limits of concealment, confinement, privacy, constraint, etc., actual or figurative; hence, in or into a state of freedom, openness, disclosure, publicity, etc.; as, the sun shines *out;* he laughed *out;* to be *out* at the elbows; the secret has leaked *out*, or is *out;* the disease broke *out* on his face; the book is *out;* to speak *out*.

She has not been *out* [in general society] very long. *H. James.*

5. Beyond the bounds of what is true, reasonable, correct, proper, seasonable, etc.; in error or mistake; in a wrong or incorrect position or opinion; in a state of disagreement, opposition, etc.; in an inharmonious relation. "Lancelot and I are *out*." *Shak.*

Very seldom *out*, in these his guesses. *Addison.*

6. *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* In the condition of having completed a turn at batting, or of being forced to discontinue an attempt to score.

out and away, by far; as, that is *out and away* the best. — **o. and out.** **a** *adv.* Completely; wholly; openly. **b** [As attributive *adj.*, usually written *out-and-out.*] Being, done, or made completely, or without any qualification, reservation, or disguise; absolute; as, an *out-and-out* villain.

He was not a philologist attacking the study of law, but an *out-and-out* jurist, philologically trained. *Atlantic Monthly.*

— **out at, o. in, o. on**, etc., prepositional phrases, in which *out* refers to a source, origin, etc., not expressed; as, *out* (of the house and) *at* the barn; *out in* the woods. "Three fishers went sailing *out into* the west." *C. Kingsley.* — **o.** of, a prepositional phrase denoting, with verbs of movement or action, *from the interior of; beyond the limit of; from within; from among; from;* hence, indicating *origin, source, motive*, etc.; as, he gave it *out of* pity; — opposed to *in* or *into;* also, in predicate constructions, *separated from; deprived of;* as, she was *out of* breath. — **o.** to, out, from one extreme limit to another, including the length, breadth, or thickness; over all; — applied to measurements.

☞ For out of date, out of true, etc., see the phrases under DATE, TRUE, etc.

out (out), *a.* **1.** Outside; outer; external.

2. Outlying; situated at or near the boundary or limit; away from the center, or chief seat or station.

3. Pert. to or designating charges or amounts to be paid.

4. Protruding; standing out. *Obs.*

5. Unusual or abnormal; as, an *out* size. *Colloq.*

6. *Banking.* Designating, or pert. to, the clearing of drafts, checks, etc., which a bank must pay; as, the *out* clearing, *out* books, etc.; — opposed to *in. Cant, Eng.*

7. *Games.* Not having its inning; fielding, as in cricket and baseball; as, the *out* side.

out at elbows. See under ELBOW. — **o. at heels.** See under HEEL. — **o. wedge.** *Nav. Arch.* = EMERGED WEDGE. See under IMMERSED WEDGE.

out (out), *n.* One that is out; specif.: **a** One who is out of office; — generally in *pl.* **b** *pl.* In games, as baseball and cricket, the players who are not having their innings. **c** A place or space outside of something; a nook or corner; an angle projecting outward; an open space; — chiefly used fig. in the phrase *ins and outs;* as, the *ins and outs* of a question. See under 4th IN. **d** An outing; a short vacation. *Colloq., Eng.* **e** That which is opposed; a drawback; also, esp. *pl.*, an inharmonious relationship; as, he and his master were at *outs*, i. e., at odds. **f** *Print.* A word or words omitted by the compositor in setting type; an omission. **g** A sum expended or paid out; — generally in *pl.*

out, *interj.* **1.** Expressing impatience, anger, a desire to be rid of; — with the force of command: go out; begone.

Out, idle words, servants to shallow fools! *Shak.*

2. Expressing grief, horror, or indignation; — often with *alas!* or in *out upon* or *on* (a person); — sometimes merely mildly or playfully reproachful.

out upon *or on* **!** equivalent to "shame upon!" "away with!" as, *out upon* you!

out, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *ūtian*. See OUT, *adv.*] **1.** To put out; eject; expel. "A king *outed* from his country." *Selden.*

2. To come out with; to make known. *Obs. Chaucer.*

3. To give or bring out; esp., to set out for sale. *Obs.*

4. To annihilate or blot out. *Obs. or Dial.*

5. To knock out; disable an opponent by a blow. *Slang.*

out-. [See OUT, *adv.*] A combining form used chiefly in the senses of the adverb (although, esp. in 2 **b** below, there is an extension of meaning not found in the purely adverbial uses). The chief meanings (in which the combinations are indefinitely numerous) are: **1.** (*primary accent regularly on out-, as* out'gō'; *in adverbs the accent is variable, cf.* OUTDOORS). With nouns and adjectives: **a** Situated or placed near or beyond the boundaries, or belonging to that which is so situated; — as, specif.: beyond the walls or immediate boundaries; exterior; external; outside; as in *out*garment, *out*house, *out*stair; out of or outside of (what is designated); as in *out*door; remote from the center; distant; as in *out*district, *out*field; residing, journeying, or employed outside or abroad; as in *out*clerk, *out*-patient, *out*pupil; foreign; as in *out*city, *out*merchant, *out*-people. **b** Away from the center or source; forth; outward; — generally with the idea of motion, trend, extension, or direction; as in *out*bound, *out*branching, *out*going, *out*voyage; specif.: leading or opening outward; as in *out*path, *out*let; projecting or inclining outward; as in *out*lipped, *out*bowed. **2.** (*primary accent regularly on verbal element, as* out-gō'). With verbs: **a** As a separable prefix, the combination being equivalent to the verb followed by *out* (chiefly nonce words, now mostly poetic); as, specif.: forth; out; away; as in *out*flow; *out*hurl; outward; as in *out*lengthen; out of place, being, content, etc.; as in *out*wrench, *out*blot, *out*quaff; forth into being or manifestation; as in *out*shape, *out*ferret; to the full extent; to the limit; completely; as in *out*wear; to the elimination or ejection of; as in *out*awe, *out*gloom, *out*hiss, *out*jest. **b** As an inseparable prefix, with verbs or with adjectives or nouns converted to verbal use, implying a going or passing beyond in the quality or action named by the second element; an exceeding, excelling, surpassing, beating, in the respect considered; as, specif.: in respect to time, *out*last, *out*live; in respect to space, *out*reach, *out*pass; in respect to any action, with reference to a competitor, *out*brag, *out*do, *out*fawn; hence, in respect to a contest, *out*bid, *out*bargain, *out*jockey. In respect to an action, quality, or character, as implying an excessive degree of it, formations with *out-* are used either: without special qualification; as, "this result *out*satisfies my wish;" or, in an idiom common since the 16th century, by repeating the second element of the compound as a direct object; as, to *out*-Herod Herod, to *out*bake the baker. **c** As an inseparable prefix, with the force of *dis-*; — chiefly in nonce words.

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ought. † OUT. [thing; at all.

ought (ôt), *n.* & *adv.* Aught; anything.

oughten. † UGHTEN.

ought'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

oughtwhere. † OWHERE.

ougle, *a.* Ugly. *Obs.*

oug'lie, oug'ly. † UGLY.

ouh. † OWE.

ouht. † AUGHT.

ouhte. † OUGHT.

ouhwar. † OWHERE. [Hearsay.]

‖ **ouï'-dire'** (wē'dēr'), *n.* [F.]

ouir. † OVER.

ouis'ti-ti (wĭs'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. See WISTITI.] A marmoset.

ouk (ōōk; ōōk). Scot. var. of WEEK.

oul † AWL, OWL.

ou'la-chan (ōō'lȧ-kȧn), **ou'lachon** (-kŏn). Vars. of ULLACHON.

‖ **ou la chè'vre est at'ta'chée, il faut' qu'elle broute'** (ōō lȧ shĕv'r' ȧ-tȧ'tȧ'shā', ēl fō' kĕl brōōt'). [F.] Where the goat is tethered, there it must browse; one must know how to live where one is and with the resources at one's disposal.

ou'lap (ou'lăp), *n.* A penny. *Cape Dutch.*

ould (*dial.* ōōld). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of OLD.

oule. † AWL, HOWL, OWL.

oulie. † OIL.

ou-lĭ'tis (ōō-lī'tĭs; ou-), **ou'loid** (ōō'loid; ou'-), etc. Vars. of ULITIS, etc.

ouller. † ALDER. [LONG.]

ou'long (ōō'lŏng). Var. of OO-LONG.

ou'lor-rha'gi-a (ōō'lō-rā'jĭ-ȧ; ou'-), **ou-lor'rha-gy** (ōō-lôr'ȧ-jĭ; ou-). Vars. of ULORRHAGIA, etc.

oul'ter-le-mer' (ōō'lt'ẽr-l ẽ-mār'), *n.* [OF. *oultre la mer* beyond the sea.] *Old Law.* The plea of being beyond the sea.

oultrage, etc. † OUTRAGE, etc.

oultraunce. † OUTRANCE.

oultre-. For words beginning *oultre-*, see the forms in OUTRE-.

oul'tre-li, *adv.* [OF. *outre* excessively (see ALO -LY), or OF. *outrément, outrement*, with *-li* (= *-ly*) for the adv. ending *-ment.*] Excessively; extremely; utterly. *Obs.*

oum'ber (*dial.* ōm'ẽr; ōōm'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of UMBER, shade.

ou'mer (ō'mẽr; ōō'mẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of UMBER.

oumper, oumpere. † UMPIRE.

oun. † OWN.

ounce metal. An alloy composed of one ounce each of tin, zinc, and lead to one pound of copper.

ounded, *p. a.* Oundy. *Obs.*

oun'der (ōōn'dẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of UNDERN.

oun'ding, *n.* [See OUNDY.] Wavelike adornment. *Obs.*

ounds, *interj.* For *wounds*, used as an oath. See 'SWOUNDS.

oun'dy, *a.* [F. *ondé, -ée*, fr. *onde*, L. *unda*, a wave.] Wavy; waving; curly. *Obs.* "*Oundie* hair." *Chaucer.*

oune. † ON; OWN.

oune. Obs. p. p. of OWE.

ouph'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

our. † HOUR, OWHERE, YOUR.

our (*dial.* ō'ẽr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of OVER.

ou-rang', ou-rang'-ou-tang' (ōō-răng'). Vars. of ORANG, ORANG-UTAN.

ou-ran'o-graph'ic (ōō-răn'ō-grăf'ĭk; ou-). **ou'ra-nog'raphist,** etc. Vars. of URANOGRAPHIC, etc.

ou-ra'ri (ōō-rä'rē). Var. of CURARE. [See BIELD. *Obs.*]

our'beld, *p. p.* Covered over.

our'dirk'it, *p. a.* [See DARK.] Overshadowed. *Obs. Scot.*

oure. † HOUR, ORE, OUR, OVER, OVRE, YOUR. [BI.]

ou're-bi (ōō'rē-bē). Var. of ORIOURES, OURIS. † OURS.

ou-ret'ic (ōō-rĕt'ĭk; ou-). Var. of URETIC. [URIC.]

ou'rie (ōō'rĭk; ou'-). Var. of **ou'rie** (*Scot.* ōō'rĭ), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *úrigr* wet, fr. *úr* drizzling rain.] Dingy; dreary; drooping; melancholy; also, cold. *Obs. or Scot.*

ourloft. † ORLOP. *Scot.*

ourn. † ORN.

ourn. Obs. pret. of RUN.

ourn (ourn), *pron. & a.* Dial. var. of OURS. [fret. *Obs.*]

ourn, *v. t.* & *i.* Prob., to chafe; **ournement.** † ORNAMENT.

ou-rol'o-gy (ōō-rŏl'ō-jĭ; ou-). Var. of UROLOGY.

ou-ros'co-py (-rŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [See UROSCOPY.] Urology.

our'scal'it, *p. a.* Covered with scales. *Obs. Scot.* [self. *Scot.*]

our-sel' (ōōr-sĕl'), *pron.* Our-

our-sels' (-sĕlz'), *pron.* Ourselves. *Scot.*

our'spin'ner, *v. t.* [*over* + freq. of *spin.*] To spin, or pass rapidly, over. *Obs. Scot.*

our'stren'kle, *v. t.* [*our-* for *over* + ME. *strenkelen* sprinkle.] To sprinkle over. *Obs. Scot.*

ourthwort, etc. † OVERTHWART.

ourwhere, *adv.* [For *outherwhere.* See OUTHER; WHERE.] Anywhere; everywhere. *Obs.*

ous. † US.

ouse. † OOZE. [var. of OX.]

ouse (ous). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of OUZEL.

ou'sel. Var. of OUZEL.

ou'sen (ou'zĕn; -zĭn). Var. of OXEN. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

ou-shab'ti. Var. of USHABTI.

‖ **ou-sí'a** (ōō-sē'ȧ), *or* (Gr.) **ou-sí'a,** *n.* Nature; substance; essence; true being.

oust (ōst). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OAST.

oust-ee' (oust-ē'), *n. Law.* One who is ousted. *Obs. or Rare.*

ous'ter-le-mer'. Erroneous var. of OULTER-LE-MER.

oustrich. † OSTRICH.

āle, senāte, câre, ȧm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ẽvent, ẽnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

out (out), *v. i.* To come or go out; to get out or away; to become public. "Truth will *out*." *Shak.*
to out with, to bring out; also, to utter; as, he *outs* with the whole story. *Colloq.*
out-act' (out-ăkt'), *v. t.* To surpass in acting; to outdo.
He has made me heir to treasures
Would make me *outact* a real widow's whining. *Otway.*
out'age (out'ăj), *n.* [*out* + *-age.*] A vent or outlet also, quantity or bulk lost in transportation, as of oil from a cask.
out'-and-out', *a.* Thoroughgoing; complete; outright.
out-bal'ance (out-băl'ăns), *v. t.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect.
out-bear' (-bâr'), *v. t.*; *pret.* OUT-BORE' (-bōr'; 201); *p. p.* OUT-BORNE' (-bōrn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUT-BEAR'ING. **1.** To bear, or lead, forth or abroad.
This song of soul I struggle to *outbear*
Through portals of the sense. *Mrs. Browning.*
2. To bear out; to support; to sustain. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
3. *Naut.* To outcarry; to outsail. *Obs.*
out-bid' (-bĭd'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -BID' or -BADE' (-băd'); *p. p.* -BID' or -BID'DEN (-bĭd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -BID'DING. **1.** To exceed or surpass in bidding. "*Outbid* the bold." *Pope.*
2. To overrate.
3. = OUTDO.
out'board' (out'bōrd'; 201), *a. & adv.* **1.** *Naut.* Outside of the lines of a vessel's bulwarks or hull, or situated nearer the side than the center; in a lateral direction from the hull or from the keel; — opposed to *inboard*; as, *outboard* rigging; swing the davits *outboard*; the *outboard* end of a transverse passageway or of an oar. "Stand at attention facing *outboard*." *Ridley McLean.*
2. *Mach.* Designating a bearing, center, or other support, used in conjunction with, and outside of, a pair of bearings, etc., in line, and usually independent of the frame supporting these bearings, being often on a separate foundation.
out'bond' (-bŏnd'), *a. Masonry.* Laid with its longer side along, or parallel to, the face of the wall; — said of a brick or stone. Opposed to *inbond.*
out'-book', *n. Banking.* A book containing records of out clearings.
out'born' (out'bôrn'), *a.* Foreign. — *n.* A foreigner.
out'bound' (-bound'), *a.* Outward bound, as a means of transportation or that which is transported; also, pert. to outbound transportation; — contrasted with *inbound.*
out'bounds' (-boundz'), *n. pl.* The farthest or exterior bounds; extreme limits; boundaries. *Spenser.*
out-brave' (out-brāv'), *v. t.* **1.** To face, endure, or resist bravely or valiantly; also, to excel in bravery; to outdare.
2. To excel in bravery, or finery; to exceed in comeliness or beauty. "The basest weed *outbraves* his dignity." *Shak.*
out-bra'zen (-brā'z'n), *v. t.* To bear down with a brazen face; to surpass in impudence. *T. Brown.*
out'break' (out'brāk'), *n.* A bursting forth; eruption; a sudden or violent manifestation of harmful activity; esp., a breach of public tranquillity; an insurrection.
The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind. *Shak.*
out'break'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who participates in an outbreak, or insurrection.
2. A breaker distant from the shore.
out'break'ing, *n.* Act of breaking out; an outbreak.
out-breathe' (-brēth'), *v. t.* **1.** To breathe forth; exhale.
2. To cause to be out of breath; to exhaust. *Shak.*
out-breathe', *v. i.* To issue, as breath; to exhale.
out'build'ing (out'bĭl'dĭng), *n.* A building separate from, and subordinate to, the main house; an outhouse.
out'burst' (-bûrst'), *n.* A bursting forth; an outbreak.
She sat . . . in a great *outburst* of weeping. *Hall Caine.*
out'cast' (out'kăst'), *n.* **1.** One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; one driven from home, society, or country; hence, often, a degraded person; a vagabond.
2. That which is cast out or forth; specif.: **a** Refuse. **b** A projectile or missile. *Obs.* **c** A structure built out from a building, as a buttress. *Obs.*
3. Act of casting forth or out.
4. An outlet, vent, or opening. *Rare.*
5. A quarrel or contention. *Scot.*
out-cast' (-kăst'), *v. t.* **1.** To cast out.
2. To build out. See OUTCAST, *n.*, 2 c.
out'cast' (out'kăst'), *a.* **1.** Cast out; degraded.
2. Rejected; thrown aside or away.
out'caste' (-kăst'), *a.* Of no caste; outside of caste society or expelled from caste privileges.
out'caste', *n.* In India, one who has been ejected from his caste for violation of its customs or rules. The outcastes are denied all ordinary social rights.
out-caste' (out-kăst'), *v. t.*; OUT-CAST'ED; OUT-CAST'ING. To make an outcaste of.
out'cast'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of casting out.
2. That which is cast out.
3. An offshoot. *Obs.*
out-class' (out-klăs'), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in class; to be or prove superior to.
out'-clear'er, *n. Banking.* The representative who acts for a bank at the out clearing. *Eng.*
out'come' (out'kŭm'), *n.* **1.** Act of coming out; egress.
2. That which comes out of, or follows from, something else; issue; result; consequence; upshot.
All true literature, all genuine poetry, is the direct *outcome*, the condensed essence, of actual life and thought. *J. C. Shairp.*
3. An outlet.
4. The season when the days begin to lengthen. *Obs. Scot.*
out'cri'er (-krī'ẽr), *n.* One who cries out or proclaims; a herald or crier.
out'crop' (-krŏp'), *n. Geol. & Mining.* **a** The coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground. *Lyell.* **b** That part of a stratum which appears at the surface; basset.
out'crop', *v. i.*; -CROPPED' (-krŏpt'); -CROP'PING. To crop out; specif., *Geol.*, to come out to the surface of the ground, as strata. — **out'crop'ping**, *p. pr. & vb. n.*
out'cross' (out'krŏs'; 205), *n.* A cross with an animal of another strain. — **out'cross'ing**, *n.*
out'cry' (-krī'), *n.* **1.** A vehement or loud cry; a cry of distress, alarm, opposition, or detestation; clamor.
2. Sale at public auction; also, the crying of wares for sale in the streets.
out-cry' (out-krī'), *v. t.*; -CRIED' (-krīd'); -CRY'ING (-krī'ĭng); *as verbal n., or adj.*, out'krī'ĭng. **1.** To cry out, shout.
2. To exceed in clamor; hence, to cry down.
3. To sell at auction; to auction off.
out-cry', *v. i.* To cry out.
out'curve' (out'kûrv'), *n.* That which curves out. See *Cit.*
It is convenient to employ a specific name for a projection of a coast line less pronounced than a peninsula, and for an inlet less pronounced than a bay or bight; *outcurve* and incurve may serve the turn. *Encyc. Brit.*
out-dare' (out-dâr'), *v. t.* To surpass in daring; also, to overcome by daring. *Shak. R. Browning.*
out-dis'tance (-dĭs'tăns), *v. t.* To pass completely; to outstrip; also, to extend beyond.
out-do' (-dōō'), *v. t.*; *pret.* OUT-DID' (-dĭd'); *p. p.* OUT-DONE' (-dŭn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUT-DO'ING. **1.** To put out. *Obs.*
2. To go beyond in performance; to excel; surpass.
I grieve to be *outdone* by Gay. *Swift.*
3. To overcome.
4. To foil; nonplus. *U. S.*
Syn. — See EXCEED.
out'door' (out'dōr'; 201), *a.* **1.** Being, belonging, or done out of doors; as, *outdoor* sports; *outdoor* dress.
2. Belonging, occurring, residing, arising, etc., outside the walls of an institution such as a hospital; as, *outdoor* relief; *outdoor* pensions; specif., *Eng.*, arising, done, etc., outside of Parliament; as, *outdoor* ministerial speaking.
3. *Steam Engin.* See INDOOR, *a.*, 4.
outdoor apprentice, an apprentice who does not live in his employer's household. — **o. stroke.** See INDOOR, *a.*, 4.
out'doors' (out'dōrz'; out'dōrz' 87), *adv.* [*out*, as prep. = out of.] Abroad; out of the house; out of doors.
out'doors' (out'dōrz'), *n.* The world out of doors.
out'dwell'er (out'dwĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who dwells outside (the bounds considered); esp., *Eng.*, one who holds land in a parish, but lives elsewhere.
out'er (out'ẽr), *a.* [Compar. of OUT. Cf. UTTER, *a.*] **1.** Being on the outside; external; farthest or farther from the interior, from a given station, or from any space or position regarded as a center or starting place; — opposed to *inner*; as, *outer* wall; the *outer* stump in cricket; the *outer* world.
2. *Philos.* External; objective; not subjective. Cf. INNER, 2.
3. *Phon.* Of a sound, pronounced with the place of articulation or narrowing nearer the lips than in another sound called *inner*; thus *r* is "*inner* point," *th*, "*outer* point."
Syn. — OUTER, OUTWARD, OUTSIDE, EXTERNAL, EXTERIOR are in many cases interchangeable. OUTER (which sometimes retains its comparative force) and less frequently OUTWARD (commonly with the suggestion of motion) may be used of spatial relations; as, "He brought me forth into the *outer* court" (*Ezek.* xlvi. 21); one's *outer* garments, an *outward* curve. Both words (but esp. *outward*) are used in implied contrast with the mind or soul; as, the *outer* man; "the *outward* and social forms of life rather than . . . its internal spirit" (*Wordsworth*); "obstinate questionings of sense and *outward* things" (*id.*). That is OUTSIDE which is on, or which pertains to, the outer parts or surface of anything; as, an *outside* stateroom, an *outside* passenger, *outside* shutters. EXTERIOR frequently applies to the outer limits or portions of the thing in question; EXTERNAL, to that which lies wholly outside it; as, "Thou, whose *exterior* semblance doth belie thy soul's immensity" (*Wordsworth*); "I was often unable to think of *external* things as having *external* existence" (*id.*); "In general its culture is *exterior* chiefly; all the *exterior* graces and accomplishments and the more *external* of the inward virtues" (*M. Arnold*). See EXTRINSIC; cf. INNER.
outer bar, in England, the body of junior (or utter) barristers; — so called because in court they occupy a place beyond the space reserved for king's counsel. See BARRISTER. — **o. form**, *or* **outside form**, *Printing*, a form containing the half of a sheet that includes the first and last pages. — **o. gap**, *Elec.*, a spark gap in an outer circuit, as an extra gap in the secondary circuit of an electric ignition device for an internal-combustion engine, additional to the gap in the spark plug, to indicate whether the apparatus is working properly and supposed to increase the effectiveness of the spark plug. — **O. House**, in Scotland, the great hall in the Parliament house at Edinburgh, in which the Lords Ordinary of the Court of Session sit as judges of the first instance; hence, *Colloq.*, the judges collectively, or the business there transacted; — opposed to *Inner House.*
out'er (out'ẽr), *n.* **1.** The part of a target outside of the circle or rectangle called *inner*; also, a shot that strikes it.
2. An outer wrapping or garment.
out'er, *n.* **1.** One who outs with, or says, anything. *Obs.*
2. One who takes an outing, or pleasure trip. "The grand army of *outers*." *Geo. W. Sears.*
3. *Elec.* Either of the main or outside wires of a three-wire system, in distinction from the middle or neutral wire.
out'er-most (out'ẽr-mōst), *a.* [From OUTER. Cf. UTTERMOST, UTMOST; OUTMOST.] Being on the extreme external part; farthest outward; as, the *outermost* row. — Also *adv.*
out-face' (out-fās'), *v. t.*; OUT-FACED' (-fāst'); OUT-FAC'ING (-fās'ĭng). **1.** To face or look (one) out of countenance; to resist or bear down by bold looks or effrontery; to browbeat; also, to brave; defy.
Having *outfaced* all the world. *South.*
2. To state or maintain impudently or defiantly (something false, insolent, or insulting); or to give the lie to or insult (a person). *Obs. or Archaic.*
It seems a poor kind of pleasure to *outface* a boy. *Stevenson.*
out'fall' (out'fôl'), *n.* **1.** The mouth or vent of a river, drain, sewer, etc.; the lower end of a watercourse, or the part of any body of water where it drops away into a larger body; as, the *outfall* of the Gulf of Mexico.
2. a A sally or sortie. *Obs.* **b** The people issuing from a large building; as, the *outfall* of a theater. *Now Rare.*
3. A quarrel; a falling out. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
out'field' (-fēld'), *n.* **1. a** A field beyond, or separated from, the inclosed land about the homestead; an uninclosed or unexplored tract. **b** In Scotland, the outlying land of a farm, generally moorland or pasture.
2. Hence, figuratively, an unfamiliar or unsystematized region of thought or fact.
The great *outfield* of thought or fact. *Trench.*
3. *Sports.* **a** *Baseball.* (1) The part of the field beyond the diamond, or infield. (2) The players in the outfield, including the left, right, and center fielders. See BASEBALL. **b** *Cricket.* The part of the field farthest from the batsman.
out'field'er (-fēl'dẽr), *n. Sports.* A player in the outfield.
out'field'ing, *n. Sports.* Playing in the outfield.
out'fit (out'fĭt), *n.* **1.** A fitting out, or equipment, as of a ship for a voyage, or of a person or party for an expedition or journey, esp. in an unsettled region or for residence in a foreign land; also, the expense of equipment.
2. The articles forming an equipment, as for a journey or an expedition; as, a bridal *outfit*; also, the tools or instruments comprised in any special equipment; as, a carpenter's or a surgeon's *outfit*; a gambling *outfit*; hence, fig., mental or moral endowments or requirements.
3. a The persons constituting a party engaged in exploring, herding, mining, railroad building, etc.; specif., the people in charge of the baggage and provisions of a party. **b** Hence, in broader sense, any local group of persons engaged in a particular industry or pursuit or assembled about a particular center. *Colloq., North America.*
out'fit, *v. t. & i.* To furnish with an outfit; to fit out.
out'fit'ter (-fĭt'ẽr), *n.* One who furnishes outfits, as for a voyage, a journey, or a business.
out-flank' (out-flăngk'), *v. t. Mil.* To go, extend, or be, beyond the flank or flanks of; to turn the flank of; hence, fig., to outmaneuver; as, the enemy's right *outflanked* our left as they lay, but was *outflanked* by it in the fighting.

out. † AUGHT, OUGHT.
out-ac'tive, out-ad'mi-ral, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
Ou'ta-gam'ie (ōō'tä-gäm'ĭ), *n.* A Fox Indian.
outake. † OUTTAKE.
out'-and-out'er, *n.* A thoroughgoing specimen or individual of its (or his) class. *Colloq.*
outane. Obs. p. p. of OUTTAKE.
out-ar'gue, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
outas. † *octaves, pl.* of OCTAVE.
outas, *n.* [ME. *outhes, uthest*; prob. fr. AS. *ūt* + *hēs* command. Cf. OUT; HEST.] Outery, as in pursuit of a thief; clamor. *Obs.*
out-ask', *v. t.* **1.** To "ask," or publish, the banns of marriage of (a couple) in church for the third time. *Dial. Eng.* [cf. *R.*]
2. To ask beyond the measure.
ou-ta'va. Var. of OITAVA. See WEIGHT.
out-awe', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-bab'ble, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out'back', *a.* Of or pertaining to the bush country, or the ruder parts, of Australia. *Australia.*
out-bake', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out-ban', *v. t.*, **out-bar'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-bar'gain, *v. t.*, **out bawl'**, *v. t.*, **out-beam'**, *v. t. & i.*, **out-beard'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out'bear'ing, *n.* **1.** A bringing forth; also, a bending outward. *Obs. or R.* [meanor. *Scot.*]
2. Arrogant or assertive demeanor, 2. *Mach.* An outboard bearing. See OUTBOARD, 2.
out'bear'ing, *a.* Arrogant. *Scot*
out-beg', *v. t.*, **out-beg'gar**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out-belch', *v. t.*, **out-bel'low**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out'bent', *a.* See OUT-, 1 b.
out-bid'der, *n.* One who outbids.
out'birth' (out'bûrth'), *n.* The act of bringing forth; also, that which is brought forth.
out'blaze', *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.
out-blaze', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.
out-bleat', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out-bleed', *v. t. & i.* (*Obs. or R.*), **out-bloom'**, *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.
out blos'som, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out-blot', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out'blown', *a.* Inflated with wind; also, spread abroad.
out-blush', *v. t.*, **out-blus'ter**, *v. t.*, **out-boast'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b. [See OUT-, 1 b.]
out'bolt'ing, *n.*, **out'bound'**, *a.* **out-bound'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out'bound'a-ries, *n. pl.* = OUTBOUNDS. [OUT-, 2.]
out-bow' (-bou'), *v. t. & i.* See **out-bow'** (-bō'), *v. t.* To bow or bend outwards. *Obs.*
out'cast'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
out-cept', *prep & conj.*, also *v.* [See OUT; EXCEPT.] Except. *Obs.*
outch. Var. of OUCH, *interj.*
out'cham'ber, *n.* An antechamber; a room outside the main apartment or building. *Obs.*
out-charm', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out-chase', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-cheat', *v. t.*, **out-chide'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b. [OUT-, 1 a.]
out'cit'y, *n.*, **out'clerk'**, *n.* See **out-climb'** (out-klīm'), *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out'coat', *n.* An overcoat. *Obs.*
out'col'lege, *a.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out'come', *v. i.* To come out (*Obs.*); issue; result; emanate. — **out'com'er**, *n.*
out'come', *v. t.* [A.S. *ūtan* from without, out + *cuman* come.] To come from without, as from a foreign land. *Obs.* — **out'com'er**, *n. Obs.*
out'com'ling, *n.* [See OUT; COMELING.] One who has come from without; a stranger. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
out-com'pass, *v. t.*, **out-com'pliment**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out'cor'ner, *n.* An out-of-the-way corner or place.
out-cote', *v. t.* [*out-* + *cote*, v.] To surpass. *Obs.* [face. *Obs.*]
out-coun'te-nance, *v. t.* To out-
out'course', *n.* An excursion; a raid or inroad. *Obs.*
out'court', *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out-crack', *v. t.* To outboast. *Obs.*
out-craft', *v. t.* **1.** To excel in cunning. *Rare.* [manship.]
2. To surpass in skill or workout-craft'y, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out-cull', *v. t* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-curse', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out-cut', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-da'cious (out-dā'shŭs), *a.* Dial corrupt. of AUDACIOUS. — **out-da'cious-ness**, *n.*
out-dance', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out-date', *v. t.* To render out of date; to antiquate.
out'-date', *a.* Dateless. *Obs.*
out-daz'zle, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out'dis'trict, *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out-do'er (-dōō'ẽr), *n.* One who outdoes some deed or competitor.
out'door', *n.* An outer door. *R.*
out'door'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
out'draf' *or* **-draught'**, *n.* An out-rd draft, or current.
out'draught', *n.* An abstract. *Obs.*
out-draw', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a. *R.*
out-dream', *v. t.* To obliterate or overcome by dreaming; also, to dream through to the end. *R.*
out-dress', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out'dress', *n.* Outer dress *Obs.*
out-drink', *v. t* See OUT-, 2 b.
out-dure' (out-dūr'), *v. t.* To surpass in endurance. *Rare.* — **out-dur'er** (-dūr'ẽr), *n. Rare.*
out-dwell', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out'dwell'ing, *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
oute. † AUGHT, OUGHT.
oute, *adv.* [A.S. *ūte, ūtan.*] Out (in various senses). *Obs.*
out-eat', *v. t.*, **out-ech'o**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out'ed, *a.* [From OUT, *v.*] **1.** Ejected; put out.
2. Disappointed. *Dial. U S.*
outemest † UTMOST.
out'en (out'n; *Scot.* ōōt'n), *adv.* [A.S. *ūtan* without, out. See OUT, *adv.*] Outside; away; absent. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* — *a.* Alien; foreign. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
out'en (out'n; *dial. also* ōōt'n), *prep.* Out from; out of; also, without. *Obs. or Dial.*
out'en-er, *n.* A stranger; a foreigner. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
outerage. † OUTRAGE.
outerageous † OUTRAGEOUS.
outercuidance. † OUTRECUIDANCE.
out'er-est, *a.* [Superl. formed on *outer*. Cf. UTTERMOST.] Farthest out; uttermost. *Obs.*
out'er-ly, *a.* From an outward direction.
out'er-ly, *adv.* [See OUTER, *a.*; cf. UTTERLY.] **1.** Utterly; entirely. *Obs.*
2. Toward the outside. *Rare.*
out'er-more, *a* Outer. *Obs.*
out'er-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
outes. † OUTAS.
outeward. † OUTWARD.
outewith † OUTWITH.
out'eye', **out'eyed'**, *a.* See OUT-, 1 b.
out-fa'ble, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out'face', *n.* The surface or outside. *Obs.*
out-fame', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out'fang. *Abbr.* Outfangthief. *Obs.*
out'fang-thief'. A later form of UTFANGTHIEF. See INFANGTHEF.
out-fast', *v. t.*, **out-fawn'**, *v. t.*, **out-feast'**, *v t*, **out-feat'**, *v t* See OUT-, 2 b.
out'fee'ing, *a.* See OUT-, 1 b.
out'fence', *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out-fer'ret, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-fic'tion, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out'fields'man, *n.* = OUTFIELDER. [*Obs.*]
out-fight', *v. t.* **1.** To conquer.
2. To defeat by more skillful fighting.
out'fight'er, *n. Sports.* One who fights without closing in or clinching. *Rare*
out-find', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-fish', *v. t* See OUT-, 2 b.
outfit train. *Railroads.* A train for truck workers comprising bunk or sleeping car, kitchen car, dining car, tool car, etc.
out-flame', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.
out'flare', *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.
out-flash', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.

out'fling' (out'flĭng'), *n.* A gibe; a jeering remark.

out'flow' (-flō'), *n.* A flowing out; efflux.

out-foot' (out-fo͝ot'), *v. t.* To outrun, outwalk, or outdance; hence, of a vessel, to move through the water faster than; as, the challenger, although outpointed, was slightly *outfooting* her rival.

out-front' (-frŭnt'), *v. t.* To confront; face.

out-frown' (-froun'), *v. t.* To overbear by frowning.

out'gate' (out'gāt'), *n.* [*out* + *gate* a way.] *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** A going out; exit; egress.
2. An outlet; way out.
3. = OUTCOME.
4. Usually in *pl.* Goods going or carried out of a town or port; exports; also, export dues. *Orf. E. D.*

out-gaze' (out-gāz'), *v. t.* To gaze beyond; to exceed in seeing or looking; hence, to stare out of countenance.

out-gen'er-al (-jĕn'ẽr-ăl), *v. t.*; -ALED (-ăld) or -ALLED; -AL-ING or -AL-LING. To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior military skill or strategy or executive ability; to outmaneuver.

out-go' (-gō'), *v. t.*; *pret.* OUT-WENT' (-wĕnt'); *p. p.* OUT-GONE' (-gŏn'; 205); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUT-GO'ING. **1.** To go beyond; to exceed in swiftness; hence, to surpass; outdo.
2. To circumvent; to overreach. *Obs. Denham.*
3. To pass through (time). *Obs. Spenser.*

out'go' (out'gō'), *n.*; *pl.* OUTGOES (-gōz'). **1.** That which goes out; specif., that which is paid out; outlay; expenditure; — the opposite of *income.*
2. A going out; an outgoing; efflux; outflow.
3. An outlet; egress.

out'go'ing, *a.* Going out; departing; as, the *outgoing* administration; an *outgoing* steamer.

out'go'ing, *n.* **1.** Outgo; specif.: **a** Act or fact of going out. "The *outgoings* of the morning." *Ps.* lxv. 8. **b** That which goes out; outlay. **c** Way out; egress; outlet.
2. The extreme limit; the place of ending.
The *outgoings* of the border were at the north bay of the salt sea, at the south end of Jordan. *Josh.* xviii. 19

out-grow' (out-grō', *v. t.*; *pret.* -GREW' (-gro͞o'); *p. p.* -GROWN' (-grōn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GROW'ING. **1.** To surpass in growing.
2. To grow out of or away from; to grow too large for; to develop beyond the need of; to recover from by reason of growth, etc.; as, to *outgrow* clothing; to *outgrow* usefulness; to *outgrow* an infirmity.

out'growth' (out'grōth'), *n.* That which grows out of, or proceeds from, anything; an excrescence; an offshoot; hence, a result or consequence.

out'guard' (-gärd'), *n.* A guard at a distance from the main body of an army, to watch for the enemy; an outpost; hence, anything for defense placed at a distance.

out'gush' (-gŭsh'), *n.* A pouring out; an outburst.
A passionate *outgush* of emotion. *Thackeray.*

out'haul' (-hôl'), *n. Naut.* A rope used for hauling out a sail upon a spar.

out-heo'tor (out-hek'tẽr), *v. t.* To overcome by hectoring or blustering; to browbeat.

out–Her'od (-hĕr'ŭd), *v. t.* To outdo (Herod) in violence; to exceed (characteristic or typical violence, outrage, or extravagance); — in, or in allusion to, the Shakespearean passage, "it *out-Herods* Herod," in "Hamlet" (Act III., Scene ii.), which refers to the blustering rôle of Herod in the mystery plays. Cf. OUT-, 2 **b**.
Out-Heroding the preposterous fashion of the times. *Scott.*

out-hold' (-hōld'), *v. t.* **1.** To withhold. *Obs.*
2. To hold out; to keep out or off.

out'house' (out'hous'), *n.* A small house or building at a little distance from the main house; an outbuilding.

out'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of going out; esp., an airing, or an excursion; as, a summer *outing.*
2. Act of driving out; ejection.
3. Distance out at sea; seaward distance.

out'ing, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or suitable for, an outing or outdoor wear; — applied specif. to various articles of dress, or to the material of which they are made.

out'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n. Surv.* A dial plate attached to a surveyor's compass for keeping tally in chaining.

out'land (out'lănd), *n.* [AS. *ūtland.*] **1.** A foreign land. *Now Poetic.*
2. *Feudal Law.* The outlying land not kept in demesne, but granted to tenants; — opposed to *inland. Obs. or Hist.*
3. Outlying lands; esp., the lands belonging to a town, colony, or estate, farthest removed from the settlement.
4. A foreigner; an outlander. *Scot.*

out'land, *a.* [*out* + *land.* See OUTLANDISH.] **1.** Foreign.
2. Outlying; beyond the near boundaries or precincts.

out'land-er (out'lăn-dẽr), *n.* A foreigner; an alien.

out'land'ish (-lăn'dĭsh; *formerly also* out'lăn-dĭsh), *a.* [Cf. AS. *ūtlendisc* foreign. See OUT, LAND, 1st -ISH.] **1.** Foreign; not native. *Archaic.* "*Outlandish* women." *Neh.* xiii. 26.
2. Of foreign or unfamiliar appearance or manner; strange; hence, bizarre; barbarous; uncouth; as, an *outlandish* dress, behavior, or speech.
Something *outlandish,* unearthly, or at variance with ordinary fashion. *Hawthorne.*
3. Of the outlands; remote from civilization or familiarly known regions.
Syn. — See STRANGE.

out-last' (-lăst'), *v. t.* To exceed in duration; to survive.

out-laugh' (-lăf'), *v. t.* **1.** To surpass or outdo in laughing.
2. To laugh (one) out of a purpose, principle, etc.; to discourage or discomfit by laughing; to laugh down. *Rare.*

out'law' (out'lô'), *n.* [AS. *ūtlaga, ūtlah,* of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *útlagi,* n., *útlagr,* a. See OUT; LAW.] **1.** A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection; a person against whom outlawry has been pronounced; a proscribed person. See OUTLAWRY.
2. Hence, a lawless person, or a fugitive from the law; a person roving and committing acts of violence.
3. Sentence of outlawry. *Obs.*

out'law', *v. t.*; OUT'LAWED' (-lôd'); OUT'LAW'ING. [AS. *ūtlagian.*] **1.** To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to declare to be an outlaw; to proscribe. See OUTLAWRY; cf. INLAW.
2. To remove from legal jurisdiction or enforcement; as, to *outlaw* a debt; to deprive of legal force. "Laws *outlawed* by necessity." *Fuller. Obs. or R. in Eng.*

out'law'ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Act of outlawing; act or process of putting a man out of the protection of law; hence, formerly, banishment; exile. In the later times outlawry in civil cases, including contempt of court, incapacitated the outlaw from bringing an action in the courts, but did not deprive him of the right of self-defense. Civil outlawry was abolished by 42 & 43 Vict. c. 59, 1879, having been long obsolete; and criminal outlawry has been in practical abeyance since 1859, though still legally possible. Outlawry is entirely obsolete in the United States, and it is doubtful if it has been employed since the Revolution. In Scotland, when the accused is absent on the day on which he is summoned to appear and stand trial in the High Court, sentence of outlawry or fugitation is pronounced against him (cf. ATTAINDER, 1; CAPUT LUPINUM; FORFEITURE, 1 **b**; ESCHEAT, 1; EXACT, *v. t.*, 5; etc.). Outlawry was at first a declaration of war by the community upon one who defied its constituted authority. As a common enemy his goods were forfeit and every man was at liberty, and even bound, to kill him at sight. Later it became a substantive punishment for crime, and finally a mere process designed to bring one into the jurisdiction of the courts in either criminal or civil cases. The penalties and disabilities attached to it varied, but after the 13th century wanton killing of the outlaw was not permitted.

out-lay' (out-lā'), *v. t.* **1.** To lay out; spread out; display.
2. To make outlay of (money).

out'lay' (out'lā'), *n.* **1.** A laying out, or expending.
2. That which is expended; expenditure.
3. An outlying haunt. *Obs. Beau. & Fl.*

out'leap' (-lēp'), *n.* A leaping out; hence, a sally; outburst.

out-learn' (out-lûrn'), *v. t.* **1.** To learn by inquiry. *Obs.*
Naught, according to his mind,
He could *outlearn.* *Spenser.*
2. To excel or surpass in learning.
3. To learn the whole of; to exhaust knowledge of.
Men and gods have not *outlearned* it [love]. *Emerson.*

out'let (out'lĕt), *n.* **1.** The place or opening by which anything is let out; a passage out; an exit; a vent.
2. The outlying parts, as the environs of a town. *Obs.*
3. That into which anything is let out, as a yard, etc.
4. Act of letting out.
outlet of the pelvis, the lower border of the pelvic cavity, bounded by the subpubic ligament and the rami of the pubis and ischium, the tuberosities of the ischia, and the great sacrociatic ligaments and tip of the coccyx.

out'li'er (-lī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who does not live where his office, or business, or estate is; also, an animal outside the fold or inclosure.
2. That which lies, dwells, or is situated or classed, away from the main or kindred body.
3. *Geol.* A part of a formation separated by erosion from the main body and lying without or beyond it.
4. An outsider.

out'line' (-līn'), *n.* **1. a** The line which marks the outer limits of an object or figure; an exterior line or edge; contour; — commonly in *pl.* **b** In art: A line by which the boundary of a figure is indicated; hence, the style of representation or of drawing in which contours are figured without shading. **c** A sketch drawn in outline.
2. A preliminary or general sketch or indication of a plan, system, course of thought, etc.
But that larger grief . . .
Is given in *outline* and no more. *Tennyson.*
3. *Fishing.* A set line. *U. S.*
Syn. — Sketch, draft, delineation. See FORM.

out'line' (out'līn'), *v. t.*; OUT'LINED' (-līnd'); OUT'LIN'ING (-lĭn'ĭng). **1.** To draw the outline of.
2. To sketch out or indicate as by an outline; as, to *outline* an argument or a campaign.
3. To trace out the outline or contour of.

out-lin'e-ar (out-lĭn'ē-ẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to an outline; being in, or forming, an outline.

outline stitch. Any of several simple embroidery stitches, such as crewel, overcast, or rope stitch, used to make the outline of a design.

out-live' (-lĭv'), *v. t.*; OUT-LIVED' (-lĭvd'); OUT-LIV'ING.
1. To live beyond, or longer than; to survive; outlast.
2. To outgrow; to develop through.
3. To live better than. *Rare.*
Syn. — OUTLIVE, SURVIVE are frequently interchangeable. But OUTLIVE often conveys a certain suggestion of competition, which is never present in SURVIVE; as, "The senior member has *outlived* the whole club twice over" (*Spectator*); "He [Cowper] had the misfortune to *survive* [Mrs. Unwin] three years and a half" (*Goldwin Smith*). Fig., *outlive* often carries an implication of outlasting or outgrowing, less frequently found in *survive*; as, to *outlive* one's early aspirations, to *outlive* one's usefulness; "Men *outlive* their love, but they don't *outlive* the consequences of their recklessness" (*G. Eliot*); cf. to *survive* defeat.

out-live', *v. i.* To continue to live. *Shak.*

out'lodg'ing (out'lŏj'ĭng), *n.* A lodging outside specified or implied limits.

out-look' (out-lo͝ok'), *v. t.* **1.** To face down; to outstare.
2. To inspect thoroughly; to select. *Rare. Cotton.*
3. To excel in appearance. *Rare.*

out'look' (out'lo͝ok'), *n.* **1.** A lookout.
2. The view obtained by one looking out; scope of vision; prospect; hence, the scope or content of mental vision; a vivid or individual perception from a special point of view.
Applause
Which owes to man's short *outlook* all its charms. *Young.*

out'ly'ing (-lī'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Lying or being at a distance from the central part, or the main body; being on, or beyond, the frontier; exterior; remote; detached.
2. Lying outside prescribed limits; not in the direct course or within a given pale or ambit.

out'ma-neu'ver } (-mȧ-no͞o'vẽr), *v. t.* To surpass, or get
out'ma-nœu'vre } an advantage of, in maneuvering.

out'most (out'mōst), *a.* [From OUT, UTMOST; cf. OUTERMOST.] **1.** Farthest outward; outermost.
2. Uttermost; utmost; most remote.
3. Final; utter; extremest. *Obs.*

out-move' (out-mo͞ov'), *v. t.* **1.** To move faster than; also, to move, or affect, more than.
2. *Chess.* To gain an advantage over by moving.

out-name' (-nām'), *v. t.* **1.** To describe extravagantly. *R.*
2. To exceed in name, fame, or degree.

out'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being out or beyond.
2. *Metaph.* State or quality of being distinguishable from the perceiving mind, by being in space, and possessing material quality; externality; objectivity.
The *outness* of the objects of sense. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

out-num'ber (out-nŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* To exceed in number.

out'–of–door', *a.* Being out of the house; being, or done, in the open air; outdoor; as, *out-of-door* exercise.

out'par'ish (out'pär'ĭsh), *n.* A parish without the walls or limits of a town or city; also, a rural or outlying parish.

out'–pa'tient, *n.* A patient who is not an inmate of a hospital, but receives treatment from it.

out'pen'sion (out'pĕn'shŭn), *n.* A public pension granted to one not required to live in a charitable institution. — **out'pen'sion-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

out'pen'sion, *v. t.* To grant an outpension to.

out-play' (out-plā'), *v. t.* To excel or defeat in a game; to play better than; as, to be *outplayed* in tennis or ball.

out-point' (out-point'), *v. t. Naut.* To sail closer to the wind than. Cf. OUTFOOT.

out-poise' (-poiz'), *v. t.* To outweigh.

out'port' (out'pōrt'; 201), *n.* **1.** A harbor or port outside the limits of some definite place or customhouse jurisdiction; specif., in England, any port away from the main customhouse, which is in London.
2. An emission port or exit.

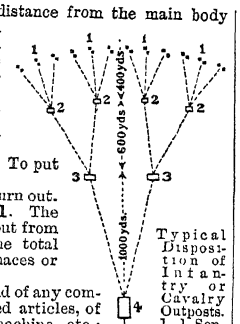
out'post' (-pōst'), *n. Mil.* A post or station without the

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out'flash', *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-flat'ter, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
outfleme, *n.* [*out-* + *fleme*, n.] An exile. *Obs.*
out-fling', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-flour'ish, *v. t.*, **out-flout'**, *v. t* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-flow', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out'flue', *n.*, **out'flush'**, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-flush', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'flux', *n.* An outflow or outlet.
out-fly', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.
out'fold', *n.* = OUTFIELD, *n.*, 1.
out-fool', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'form', *n.*, **out'fort'**, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-fort', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'forth', *a.* [*out*, adv. + *forth*, adv.] Outward. *Obs.* — *adv.* Outwardly. *Obs.*
out'free'man, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out'gait'. Var. of OUTGATE. *Scot.*
out-gal'lop, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'gang' (o͞ot'găng'), *n.* [AS. *ūtgang.*] Departure; also, outlet; a road out. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
out'gar'ment, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out'garth', *n.* An outer yard, or garth. See GARTH, 1; OUT-, 1 **a**.
out'gate', *n.* An outer gate.
out'gate' (o͞ot'gāt'), *adv.* [Cf. OUTGATE way out.] Outwards; outside. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
out-give', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'gir'ing, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-glare', *v. t.*, **out-glit'ter**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-gloom', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-glow', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-go', *v. t.*; *pret.* OUT-WENT'; *p. p.* OUT-GONE'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUT-GO'ING. To go out. *Obs.*
out-go', *v. t.* 1. To outrun; outdistance. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* 2. To exceed; surpass; excel; also, *Obs.*, to overreach. 3. To pass through (time); outlast. *Obs.*
out'go'er (out'gō'ẽr), *n.* One who goes out or departs.
out-grin', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'ground', *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-grow', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-guess', *v. t.*, **out-gun'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
outh, *adv. & prep.* Over; above. *Obs. Scot.*
out-haul', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.
out'haul'er, *n.* **a** A rope or line to haul anything out. **b** *Naut.* An outhaul. *Rare.*
out-heart', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **c**.
outhees. † OUTAS.
outhele, *v. t.* [*out-* + *hele*, v. t.] To uncover; unsheathe. *Obs.*
outh'er (*dial.* o͝uth'ẽr), *pron., adv., a., & conj.* [AS. *āwðer* either, one or other. Cf. OR, *conj.*] Either; other. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
outhere, *v. t.* [See OUT; HEAR, *v.*] To hear perfectly. *Obs.*
outheys. † OUTAS.
out-hire', *v. t.*, **out-hiss'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out'horn', *n.* A horn sounded to give alarm. *Obs.*
out-hound', *v. t.* To instigate. *Obs. Scot.* [collectively.]
out'hous'ing, *n.* Outhouses,
out-howl', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-hu'mor, **-hu'mour**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out-hurl', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out'hy-per'bo-lize, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
Ou'tis (o͞o'tĭs; ou'tĭs), *n.* [Gr. οὖτις nobody; οὐ not + τις any one.] Lit., Nobody; — a name which Odysseus palms off as his real name upon the giant Polyphemus (which see).
out-jest', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out'jet', *n.*, **out'jet'ting**, *a.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-jock'ey, *v. t.*, **out-jug'gle**, *v. t.*, **out-jump'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-jut', *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out'jut', *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-kick', *v. t.*, **out-kill'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'kitch'en, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-knave', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'-knee', *n.* Bowleg. — **out'-kneed'**, *a.* [OUT-, 2 **b**.]
out-la'bor, **-la'bour**, *v. t.* See **outlagarie.** † OUTLAWRY.
out'la'ger. † OUTLIGGER.
out'laid, *a.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-lance', *v. t & i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**. [*Obs. or Dial.*]
out-land'ish-er, *n.* A foreigner.
out-land'ish-like, *a.* See -LIKE.
out-land'ish-ly, *adv.* of OUT-LANDISH.
out-land'ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
outlarie. † OUTLAWRY.
out-lash', *v. i.* To make an outburst, as of display; exaggerate; also, to strike out. *Obs.*
out'lash', *n.* An outward lashing, or stroke with a lash.
out-launch', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out'lay'er. † OUTLIGGER.
out-lean', *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-leap', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
outleger. † OUTLIGGER. [*Obs.*]
out-length', *v. t.* To lengthen.
out-length'en, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out'ler (*Scot.* o͞ot'lẽr), *n.* An animal left unhoused; hence, a person out of employment. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
out-let', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out-lie', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.
out'lig'ger, out'lick'er, *n.* [E. dial. *lig* to lie. See LIE to be prostrate; cf. OUTLIER.] *Naut.* An outrigger. *Obs.*
out'limb', *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out'line'less, *n.* See -LESS
out-lin'ger, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'lipped', *a.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out'list', *n.* Edge. *Obs.*
out'live', *v.* Outlive. *Ref. Sp.*
out-liv'er, *n.* One who outlives.
out-look', *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out'look'er, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out'loose', *n.* An outlet; an evasion. *Obs.*
out'lope', *n.* [Cf. D. *uitloop.*] An excursion. *Obs.*
out'lop'er, *n.* One who goes on an expedition, as a voyage of adventure. *Obs.*
out-love', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-lung', *v. t.* To excel in lung power. [See OUT-, 2 **b**.]
out-lus'ter, **out-lus'tre**, *v. t.*
out'ly (*Scot.* o͞ot'lĭ), *adv.* [*out*, adv. + *-ly.*] Utterly; also, outwardly. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [discern. *Obs.*]
out-make', *v. t.* To make out;
out-man', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'man', *n.* An outsider; one who works outside. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
out-man'tle, *v. t.* To excel in splendor, as of dress. *Rare.*
out-march', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'march', *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-mar'ry, *v. t.*, **out-mas'ter**, *v. t.*, **out-match'**, *v. t.*, **out-mate'**, *v. t.* **out-meas'ure**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
outmer. † UTMER.
out'mer'chant, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-mir'a-cle, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'-mon'ey, *n.* Money put out in loans. *Obs.* [above.]
out-mount', *v. t.* To mount **out'mouth'** (-mouth'), *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**. [OUT-, 2 **b**.]
out-mouth' (-mouth'), *v. t.* See **out'nal**, *n.* A kind of linen thread. *Obs. Orf. E. D.*
outname, *n. & adv.* [Cf. OUTNIM.] Exceptional. *Obs.*
out-nim', *v. t.*; *p. p.* OUT-NOMEN'. [AS. *niman* to take. Cf. OUT; NIMBLE.] To take out; except; — sometimes used as a *prep.* *Obs.*
out-noise', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'nook', *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-nu'men, *a. & adv.* [P. p. of *outnim.*] Exceptional: exceptionally. *Obs.* — **out-nu'mently**, *adv. Obs.*
out'of'fice, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out'-of-the-way', *a.* See under WAY, *n.* [1 **a**.]
out'ow'en (-ōv'n), *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-pace', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out-paint', *v. t.*, **out-par'a-gon**, *v. t.*, **out-par'a-mour**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'part', *n.* An outlying or exterior part; specif., *pl.*, suburbs. *Rare.*
out-pass', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out'pas'sage, *n.* Act or means of passing out. *Obs.*
out-pas'sion, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'path', *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-pay', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-peep', *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out'peer', *v. t.* [See PEER an equal.] To excel. *Shak.*
out'peo'ple, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-peo'ple, *v. t.* To depopulate. *Obs.*
out'pick'et, *n. Mil.* An advanced picket. *Rare.*
out-pitch', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'place', *n.* An outlying or out-of-the-way place. *Obs.*
out-plan', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'play', *n.* See OUT-, 1.
out-plot', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out'pock'et-ing, *n.* An evagination. [See OUT-, 2 **b**.]
out'poi'son, *v. t.*, **out-poll'**, *v. t.*
out'porch', *n.* See OUT-, 1 **a**.
out-port', *n.* Export. *Obs.*
out'pouch'ing (out'pouch'ĭng), *n.* = OUTPOCKETING.
out-pour', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.
out'pour', *n.*, **out'pour'er**, *n* See OUT-, 1 **b**.
out-pow'er, *v. t.* To excel in power; overpower. *Obs.*
out-pray', *v. t.*, **out-preach'**, *v. t.*, **out-preen'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.
out-prize', *v. t.* To surpass in value or estimation. *Obs.*
out-prod'i-gy, *v. t.*, **out-prom'-**

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limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army, for observation of the enemy or to guard against surprise. Also, the troops placed at such a station. The *outposts* include all outlying guards of all kinds, as vedettes, pickets, sentinels, and strong detachments.



Typical Disposition of Infantry or Cavalry Outposts. 1, 1 Sentinels or Vedettes or Cossack Posts; 2, 2 Pickets, each one Section or (Cavalry) 25 men; 3, 3 Supports, each one Platoon or (Cavalry) 50 men; 4 Reserve, of two Companies or (Cavalry) Troops, generally about 2,000 yds. from Main Body.

out-put' (out-po͝ot'), *v. t.* **1.** To put out or outside; expel. *Obs.*
2. To put forth as output; turn out.

out'put' (out'po͝ot'), *n.* **1.** The amount of coal or ore put out from one or more mines, or the total product of one or more furnaces or mills, during a given time.
2. Hence, a yielding or a yield of any commodity, esp. of manufactured articles, of power from a generating machine, etc.; also, the amount which a man, machine, factory, or industry produces or is able to produce in a given time; as, a weaver's daily *output;* last year's *output* in the cotton industry; sometimes applied to mental production; as, the literary *output.*
3. *Physiol.* That which is expelled from the body by the lungs, skin, and kidneys, as products of metabolic activity; the egesta other than the feces. See INCOME, 3 **b.**

out'put'ter (-po͝ot'ẽr), *n.* **1.** In various *Obs.* uses: **a** One who utters false coin. *Scot.* **b** One bound to furnish and equip men for military service. **c** One of certain maintainers and abettors of thieves or freebooters. *Orf. E. D.*
2. An instigator. *Obs.*
3. A producer.

out'rage (out'rāj), *n.* [F. *outrage,* OF. *ultrage;* OF. *outre, oltre,* beyond (F. *outre,* L. *ultra*) + *-age,* as in *courage, voyage.* See ULTERIOR.] **1.** Intemperance; excess; esp., excessive or extravagant indulgence; luxury; sometimes, extravagant conceit; presumption. *Obs. Chaucer.*
2. Extravagant or violent misdoing; injurious and wanton wrong done to persons or things; hence, an outrageous action; a gross violation of right or decency.

He wrought great *outrages,* wasting all the country. *Spenser.*

3. Extravagance of mood or behavior; violent distemper or disorder; mad display of passion; also, violence of expression due to such passion; clamor. *Obsoles.*

Yet laugh I woodnesse laughing in his rage;
Armed compleint, outhees, and fiers *outrage.* *Chaucer.*

4. A violent effort. *Obs.*
Syn. — Affront, insult, abuse.

out'rage (out'rāj; *formerly* out-rage'), *v. t.;* OUT'RAGED (-rājd); OUT'RAG-ING (-rāj-ĭng). [Cf. F. *outrager.* See OUTRAGE, *n.*] **1.** To commit outrage upon; to subject to outrage; to treat with violence or excessive abuse.

This interview *outrages* all decency. *Broome.*

2. Specif., to violate or ravish (a female).

out'rage, *v. i.* **1.** To be guilty of outrage.
2. To become enraged; to go into a rage or passion. *Obs.*
3. = OUTRAY, *v. i.*, 1. *Obs.*

out-ra'geous (out-rā'jŭs), *a.* [OF *outrageus, outrajous,* F. *outrageux.* See OUTRAGE, *n.*] Of the nature of outrage or of an outrage; exceeding the limits of right, reason, or decency; involving or doing outrage; excessive; extravagant; furious; violent; atrocious. "*Outrageous* weeping." *Chaucer.* "*Outrageous* villainies." *Sir P. Sidney.*
Syn. — Violent, furious, exorbitant, excessive, atrocious, monstrous, nefarious, heinous. See FLAGRANT.
— out-ra'geous-ly, *adv.* **— out-ra'geous-ness,** *n.*

out'rag-er (out'rāj-ẽr), *n.* One who commits outrage.

‖ **ou'trance'** (o͞o'trŭNs'; *formerly* out'rŭns), *n.* [F. See OUTRÉ.] The utmost or last extremity; — formerly adopted from OF., and used as a naturalized English word.

out-range' (out-rānj'), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed in range.
2. To range, pass, or extend beyond. *Athenæum.*

out-rank' (-răŋk'), *v. t.* To exceed in rank; hence, to take precedence of.

out-ray' (-rā'), *v. i.* To flash forth as a ray or rays.

out-ray' (-rā'), *v. t.* To outshine. *Rare. Skelton.*

‖ **ou'tré'** (o͞o'trā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *outrer* to exaggerate, fr. L. *ultra* beyond. See OUTRAGE.] Out of the common course or limits; extravagant; bizarre; as, an *outré* costume.

My first mental development had in it much of the uncommon — even much of the *outré.* *E. A. Poe.*

out-reach' (out-rēch'), *v. t.* **1.** To reach, or extend, beyond; to surpass.
2. To overreach; to outwit; to cheat. *Obs.*

out-reign' (out-rān'), *v. t.* To reign through or longer than.

ou'tre-mer' (o͞o'trẽ-mâr'), *n.* [F., beyond the sea; *outre* beyond (L. *ultra*) + *mer* sea, L. *mare.*] The region beyond the sea; foreign parts.

out-ride' (out-rīd'), *v. t.* **1.** To ride better or faster than.
2. To ride out (a storm); — said of ships.

out-ride', *v. i.* To ride out; also, to ride as an outrider.

out'ride' (out'rīd'), *n.* A riding out; an excursion; a raid; foray; also, a place for riding out. *Rare.*

out'rid'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A summoner who cites men before the sheriff, collects dues, etc.; also, an officer in charge of the local business of a religious house. *Obs.*
2. One who rides out; specif.: **a** A highwayman. *Obs.* **b** A servant on horseback attending a carriage.
3. A commercial traveler. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

out-rig' (-rĭg'), *v. t.;* -RIGGED' (-rĭgd'); -RIG'GING (-rĭg'ĭng). To fit with outriggers (a rowing boat); — chiefly in *p. p.*

out'rig'ger (-rĭg'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any spar or projecting timber, beam, or the like, run out for temporary use or, less commonly, stationary, as from a ship's mast to extend a rope or a sail, from a building to support hoisting tackle, etc.
2. *Naut.* **a** A projecting support for a rowlock, extended from the side of a boat, allowing greater leverage of the oar. **b** A boat thus equipped. **c** A projecting contrivance at the side, or sides, of a boat, to prevent upsetting, as light projecting spars with a shaped log at the end, used in the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. See CANOE, *Illust.*
3. **a** A projection fastened to a carriage to enable a second horse to be driven outside the shafts. **b** A horse so harnessed or a horse added on the outside of a regular pair.
4. A pulley, or other part of a machine, or mechanical contrivance, which projects beyond the regular frame.

out'right' (out'rīt'; out'rīt'), *adv.* **1.** Immediately; forthwith; at once; as, he was killed *outright.*
2. Straight ahead or straight onward; directly; also, *Rare,* continuously or consecutively.
3. To or in entirety; wholly; completely; entirely.

The world is not created *outright,* but is molded out of matter. *G. P. Fisher.*

out'right' (out'rīt'), *a.* **1.** Proceeding straight ahead or directly onward.
2. Direct and thorough; straightforward; out-and-out; as, *outright* expression of opinion.
3. Complete; whole.

out-root' (out-ro͞ot'), *v. t.* To eradicate; extirpate.

out-run' (-rŭn'), *v. t.; pret.* OUT-RAN' (-răn'); *p. p.* OUT-RUN'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUT-RUN'NING. **1.** To exceed, or leave behind, in running; to outstrip; to go beyond.

Your zeal *outruns* my wishes. *Scott*

The other disciple did *outrun* Peter, and came first to the sepulcher. *John* xx. 4.

2. To run through; to spend. *Obs.*

out-run', *v. i.* To run out; to pass out or away.

out'run' (out'rŭn'), *n.* **1.** Act of running out, or passing away, or that which is lost by running out.
2. An outlying pasture or run for cattle, etc.
3. Outcome. *Rare.*

out'run'ner (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that runs out; esp., an attendant running with or before a carriage or equipage; also, a leader of a team of dogs on a dog sledge.
2. An offshoot; a branch. *Rare.* "Some *outrunner* of the river." *Lauson.*

out-sail' (-sāl'), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in sailing.

out-see' (-sē'), *v. t.* To see beyond; to excel in certainty of seeing; to surpass in foresight.

out-sell' (-sĕl'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -SOLD' (-sōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SELL'ING. **1.** To exceed in amount of sales, to sell more than.
2. To exceed in the price of selling; to fetch more than; to exceed in value. *Shak.*

out'sen'ti-nel (-sĕn'tĭ-nĕl') } *n.* A sentry who guards the
out'sen'try (out'sĕn'trĭ) } outer approach.

out'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* **1.** A setting out, starting, or beginning. "The *outset* of a political journey." *Burke.*
2. Outlay or expenditure. *Obs.*
3. *Scot.* **a** An inclosure from the outlying moorland, pasture, or common. **b** That which sets off or conspicuously adorns. *Oxf. E. D.*

out-set', *v. t.* To set forth (*Scot.*); also, to set apart; to exclude. *Obs.*

out'set'ting, *n.* **1.** A setting forth, as on a journey.
2. Act of fitting or equipping, as for a journey. *Obs.*

out'set'ting, *a.* Outlying; also, setting or flowing out.

out-sharp', *v. t.* To exceed in, or overcome by, craft, or sharpness.

out-shine' (-shīn'), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* -SHONE' (-shōn'; -shŏn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SHIN'ING (-shīn'ĭng). To shine forth. "Bright, *outshining* beams." *Shak.*

out-shine' (out-shīn'), *v. t.* To excel in splendor.

out-shoot' (-sho͞ot'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* OUT-SHOT' (-shŏt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUT-SHOOT'ING. **1.** To exceed or excel in shooting; also, to shoot beyond.
2. To shoot out; to project.

out'shoot' (out'sho͞ot'), *n.* **1.** Act of shooting out; also, that which shoots out; a projection.
2. *Baseball.* A pitched ball (or its course) that curves suddenly away from a right-handed batter.

out'side' (out'sīd'; out'sīd'), *adv. or prep.* **1.** On or to the outside or exterior (of); without; beyond the limits (of); as, to ride *outside* the coach; *outside* the scope of this essay.
2. Besides; except; as, nobody *outside* those three can tell. *Colloq., U. S.*

out'side' (out'sīd'; 87), *a.* **1.** Of, on, or pertaining to, the outside; external; exterior; superficial. "The *outside* or utter circuits of the land." *Robinson* (*More's Utopia*).
2. Reaching the extreme or farthest limit, as to extent, quantity, etc.; as, an *outside* estimate. *Colloq.*
3. Situated or done beyond or outside of certain limits; also, coming from, sojourning, or living, outside of a given place or area; as, *outside* labor; specif., *Colloq.:* **a** Outside of the line of settlement. *Australia.* **b** Out of the United States; in Canada. *Northeastern U. S.*
4. Not included in a society, movement, guild, or the like; as, *outside* influences; an *outside* broker.
Syn. — See OUTER.
outside broker, a broker not a member of an exchange, as a curb broker. — **o. clinch.** *Naut.* See 2d KNOT, 1. — **o. finish,** *Arch.,* a term for the minor parts, as corner boards, window casings, etc., required to complete the exterior of a wooden building. *Rare in Masonry.* — **o. gauge** *or* **gage.** *Mech.* See GAUGE, *n.*, 3 **e.** — **o. jaunting car.** See JAUNTING CAR. — **o. lap.** See 4th LAP, *n.*, 2 **b.** — **o. lead.** See 6th LEAD, *n.*, 5 **e** (1). — **o. left,** in some games, as association football, hockey, etc., where there are five forwards, the outermost forward on the left of the center; so **outside right,** the corresponding forward on the right. — **o. quire** *or* **ream,** a quire or ream of outsides. See OUTSIDE, *n.*, 5.

out'side' (out'sīd'; out'sīd'; *cf.* INSIDE, *n.*), *n.* **1.** The external part; the part, end, or side which forms the surface or border; hence, that which appears, or is manifest; also, that which is superficial; the mere exterior.

Created beings see nothing but our *outside.* *Addison.*

2. The part or space which lies without an inclosure; the outer side, as of a door, walk, or boundary.

I threw open the door of my chamber, and found the family standing on the *outside.* *Spectator.*

3. The furthest limit, as to number, quantity, extent, etc.; the utmost; as, it may last a week at the *outside.*
4. One that is without; hence, an *outside* passenger, as disting. from one *inside.* See INSIDE, *n.*, 6. *Colloq., Eng.*
5. *pl. Print.* Sheets of paper from the top and bottom of packages, used for temporary purposes, as for proofs.

out'sid'er (out'sīd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who is outside or on the outside; esp., one not belonging to the institution, party, etc., spoken of; one disconnected in interest or feeling.
2. *pl.* A pair of long-nosed nippers for grasping the point of a key in the keyhole from the outside.
3. A horse that is not a favorite in the betting. *Cant.*
4. *Finance.* A dealer who is not a professional or regular speculator; one of the general public. *Colloq.*

out'sight' (out'sīt'), *n.* **1.** Outlook. *Obs.*
2. Act or faculty of observing.

More insight and more *outsight* and much more. *R. Browning.*

out-sit' (out-sĭt'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -SAT' (-săt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SIT'TING. **1.** To remain sitting, or in session, longer than, or beyond the time of; to outstay.

He will *outsit* his market, and be had cheap. *Scott.*

2. To sit longer than.

out'skirt' (out'skûrt'), *n.* A part remote from the center; edge; border; — usually in *pl.;* as, the *outskirts* of a town.

out-soar' (out-sōr'; 201), *v. t.* To soar beyond or above.

out'sole' (out'sōl'), *n.* The outside sole of a boot or shoe.

out-span' (out-spăn'), *v. t.* To exceed the span of.

I have *outspanned* life. *Stephen Phillips.*

out-span', *v. i.* To stretch out as a span.

out'span' (out'spăn'), *v. t. & i.* [D. *uitspannen.*] To unyoke or disengage, as oxen from a wagon. *South Africa.*

out'span', *n.* Act of outspanning; also, a place for outspanning; specif., a piece of land dedicated or reserved to public use for halting or outspanning. *South Africa.*

out-speak' (out-spēk'), *v. t.; pret.* -SPOKE' (-spōk'); *p. p.* -SPO'KEN (-spō'kn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SPEAK'ING. **1.** To excel in speaking.
2. To speak out; to speak openly or boldly.
3. To express more than. *Shak.*

out'spo'ken (out'spō'k'n; out'spō'k'n; 87), *a.* Speaking, or spoken, freely, openly, or boldly; as, an *outspoken* man.
— out'spo'ken-ly, *adv.* **— out'spo'ken-ness,** *n.*

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lise, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b. [*Obs.*]
out-pub'lish, *v. t.* To outask.
out'pu'pil, *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out-push', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out'push', *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.
out'push'ing, *n.* A protuberance formed by an outward movement or growth.
out-quaff', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out'quar'ters, *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out-quench', *v. t.* To quench entirely; extinguish. *Obs.* —
out-quench'er, *n. Obs.*
outrace. † OUTRAGEOUS.
out-race', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out'rage, *a.* = OUTRAGEOUS.
— out'rage-ly, *adv.* **— out'rage-ness,** *n. All Obs.*
out-rage', *v. t.* [*out-* + *rage.*] To rage against; to rage in excess of. *Obs. or R.*
out-ra'gi-ous-ly, *adv.* [See OUTRAGEOUS.] Excessiveness; violence. *Obs.*
outraign. † OUTREIGN.
out-rail', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
outraious, *a.* [From OUTRAY, *n.*] Outrageous. *Obs.* — **out-raiously,** *adv. Obs.*
outrake, *n.* Outrage. *Obs.*
out'rake', *n.* [*out* + *rake* path.] A raid. *Obs.*
out-rant', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
outraous. † OUTRAIOUS, outrageous.
outrase. † OUTRAZE.
out-raught'. Obs. p. p. of OUTREACH. [*Scot.*]
outrave, *pret.* of OUTRIVE. *Obs.*

out'ray (*dial.* o͞ot'rā), *v. i.* [OF. (assumed) *outreier,* fr. *outre* beyond + *-eier,* LL. *-izare* (cf. -IZE). Cf. OUTRAGE.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To exceed bounds, or break away from established order. *Obs.*
2. To be immoderate, extravagant, or outrageous; to commit outrages or excesses.
out'ray (*dial.* o͞ot'rā), *v. t.* **1.** To vanquish; overcome. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To outrage; insult. *Obs.*
3. To expel. *Obs.*
out'ray, *n.* [See OUTRAY to exceed bounds.] Outrage. *Obs.*
out-raze', *v. t.* To erase; obliterate. *Obs.*
outre. † UTTER.
out-reach', *v. i.* To reach out; extend; also, to go too far. *R.*
out-reach', *v. t.* To outstrip. *Obs.*
out'reach', *n.* Act or process of reaching, or stretching, out.
out-read' (-rēd'), *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out-rea'son, *v. t.,* **out-reck'on,** *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
‖ ou'tre-cui'dance' (o͞o'trẽ-kwē'dăns'; o͞o'tẽr-kwē'dăns), *n.* [F.; *outre* beyond + *cuider* to think, L. *cogitare.*] Excessive self-conceit; arrogance; presumption. *Obs. or R.*
out-red', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out-red', *v. t.* [See REDD to put in order.] To disentangle; also, to fit out. *Obs. Scot.*

out'red', *n.* [See OUTRED, *v.*] Clearance or settlement, as of accounts; also, outfit. *Obs.*
out-red'den, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
outrede. Emendation of ATREDE. *Tyrwhitt* (*Chaucer*).
out-reik', *v. i.* [See REEK to equip.] Equipment. *Obs. Scot.*
out-reik'er, *n. Obs. Scot.*
outreliche. † OUTERLY.
out're-lief', *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
outrely. † OUTERLY, UTTERLY.
ou'tre'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
outrenne † OUTRUN.
out'rent', *n.* Expense of the nature of rent. *Obs.*
ou'tre-pass', *v. t.* [F. *outrepasser.*] To surpass. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
out'rick', *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out'rid'ing (out'rīd'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of OUTRIDE, *v.* Specif.: *p. a.* Projecting outwards.
out'rig'gered (out'rĭg'ẽrd), *a.* Furnished with an outrigger.
out'rig'ger-less, *a.* See -LESS.
outrigger torpedo. *Nav.* Same as SPAR TORPEDO.
ou'trig'ging (-rĭg'ĭng), *n.* **a** Outer rigging. **b** Outside rigging.
out'right'ness (out'rīt'nĕs; out-rīt'-), *n.* See -NESS.
out-rime', *or* **out-rhyme',** *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out'ring', *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out-ring', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.
out-ri'val, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.

out-rive', *v. t. & i.* To rive; to sever; to burst asunder. *Obs.*
out'road', *n.* An excursion; a raid. *Obs. or R.*
out-roar', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out'roar', *n.* = UPROAR.
out'roll', *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.
out-roll', *v. t.* To unroll.
out'ro-mance', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out'room', *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out'room', *n.* Outchamber. *Obs.*
out'roop', *n.* [D. *uitroep* outcry.] = OUTCRY, auction. *Obs.*
out'roop'er, *n.* [Cf. D. *uitroeper* one who cries out.] An auctioneer; specif., the common crier of London. *Obs.*
out-row', *v. t.,* **out-roy'al,** *v. t* See OUT-, 2 b.
out'rush', *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.
out-rush', *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out'sale', *n.* An auction. *Obs.*
out-sat'is-fy, *v. t.,* **out-sa'vor** *or* **-sa'vour,** *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out-say', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out'scape', *n. & v.* [See OUT; ESCAPE.] Escape. *Obs.*
out-scent', *v. t.,* **out-scold',** *v. t.,* **out-scorn',** *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out'scour', *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.
out'scour'er, *n.* Outscout. *Obs.*
out'scour'ing, *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.
out'scout', *n.* A scout; specif., *Cricket,* an outfielder. *Obs. or R.*
out-scout', *v. t.* To overpower by disdain; to outface. *Obs.*
out'sea', *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out-search', *v. t.,* **out-seek',** *v. t.,* **out-send',** *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-send', *v. t.* To send forth; to emit. *Obs.*
out'serv'ant, *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out'set'ter, *n.* One who outsets (*Scot.*); also, outdweller. *Obs.*
out'set'tle-ment, *n.,* **out'set'ter,** *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out'shad'ow-ing, *n.* See OUT-, 1 b. [*Obs.*]
out-shake', *v. t.* To shake out.
out-shame', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out-shape', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-sharp'en, *v. t.* 1. To exasperate. *Obs.*
2. = OUTSHARP.
out'shifts', *n. pl.* The outskirts (of a town or city). *Rare*
out-shin'er (out-shīn'ẽr), *n.* One that outshines.
out'shot (*Scot.* o͞ot'shŏt), *n.* A projecting part of a building; also, outlying land. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
out'shout', *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.
out-shout', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out-show', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out'show', *n. & v.* Display. *Obs.*
out-shrill', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.
out-shut', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out'side-cyl'in-der lo'co-mo'tive. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*
out-sid'ed (ou'tsī'dĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Having an outside.
out-sid'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
out-side'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
out-sin', *v. t.,* **out-sing',** *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b. [usual size.]
out'size', *n.* An irregular or unusual size.
out'skin', *n.* Outer skin. *Obs.*
out-skip', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out'skir'mish-er, *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.
out'skirr'er (o͞ot'skûr'ẽr; -skĭr'ẽr), *n.* [*out* + *skirr* to run.] A scout. *Scot.*
out-skirt', *v. t.* To form an outskirt of; also, to pass through the outskirts of. *Rare.*
out'skirt'er, *n.* One who occupies the outskirts
out-slan'der, *v. t.,* **out-slang',** *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out-sleep', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out-slide', *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 a.
out-sling', *v. t.* To cast as from a sling. *Obs.*
out-slink'. See OUT-, 2 a.
out-slip', *v. t.* To evade; also, to let pass by. *Obs.*
out-smell', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out-smile', *v. t.,* **out-sound',** *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out'span', *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.
out-spar'kle, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out'speak'er, *n.* One that speaks out. [*Obs. Scot.*]
out-speck'le, *n.* A spectacle.
out-speed', *v. t.,* **out-spend',** *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out'spend', *n.* Expenditure. *R.*
out'spent' (ou't'spĕnt'; ou't-spĕnt'; 87), *a.* Exhausted.
out-spin', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.
out-spir'it, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 c.
out-spit', *v. t.,* **out-sport',** *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.
out'spread', *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.

out-spread' (out-sprĕd'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* OUT-SPREAD'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUT-SPREAD'ING. **1.** To spread out; to expand. **2.** To exceed in expanse or spread.

out-stand' (-stănd'), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* -STOOD' (-stŏŏd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -STAND'ING. **1.** To stand out distinctly. **2.** To stand out to sea; to sail outwards; — said of ships.

out-stand', *v. t.* **1.** To resist effectually; to withstand. **2.** To stay beyond. "I have *outstood* my time." *Shak.*

out-stand'ing, *a.* That stands out; as, specif.: projecting, conspicuous, or prominent; resisting or opposing; undischarged, uncollected, or unpaid.

Revenues . . . as well *outstanding* as collected. *A. Hamilton.*

out'stand'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of standing out; opposition. **2.** That which stands out; as: **a** A projection. **b** *pl.* Outstanding moneys or unsettled accounts.

out-stare' (out-stâr'), *v. t.* To excel or overcome in staring; to face down.

out-start' (-stärt'), *v. i.* To start out or forth. *Chaucer.*

out-stay' (-stā'), *v. t.;* -STAYED' or -STAID' (-stād'); -STAY'ING. To stay beyond or longer than.

out-stretch' (-strĕch'), *v. t.* **1.** To stretch out; to stretch forth; to expand; strain. **2.** To stretch out beyond; to exceed by dint of stretching.

out-strip' (-strĭp'), *v. t.;* OUT-STRIPPED' (-strĭpt'); OUT-STRIP'PING. [*out-* + *strip* to pass, outstrip.] **1.** To go faster than; to advance beyond; to leave behind.

Appetites which . . . had *outstripped* the hours. *Southey.*

2. Hence, to excel.

out'stroke' (out'strōk'), *n.* An outward stroke; specif., in a steam or other engine, a stroke in which the piston is moving towards the crank shaft; — opposed to *instroke.*

out-swear' (-swâr'), *v. t.* To exceed in swearing.

out-swell' (-swĕl'), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed in swelling. **2.** To swell beyond; to overflow. **3.** To swell out; to enlarge by swelling.

out-tak'en (-tāk'n), *p. p. or prep. & conj.* Excepted; except; save. *Obs.*

out-tell' (out-tĕl'), *v. t.;* -TOLD' (-tōld'); -TELL'ING. **1.** To surpass in telling, counting, or reckoning. "I have *outtold* the clock." *Beau. & Fl.* **2.** To count or tell to the limit. **3.** To say out; to utter.

out-top' (-tŏp'), *v. t.;* OUT-TOPPED' (-tŏpt'); OUT-TOP'PING. To exceed in altitude or elevation, physical or mental.

out'turn', *n.* **1.** That which is turned out or yielded with respect to its quantity or quality; hence, yield, as of a crop; product or output, as of a manufacture or other industry; as, the *outturn* of rice per acre. **2.** *Com.* A turning out, or proving to be, with respect to quantity, quality, or condition; also, the quantity, quality, or condition that anything turns out to have or yield, as goods at the end of a transportation as compared with their amount, quality, or condition when shipped.

out-vote' (out-vōt'), *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes; to defeat by a majority of votes.

out'vot'er (out'vōt'ẽr), *n.* In primary elections, a non-resident who is a voter by property qualification. *British.*

out'ward (-wẽrd), *a.* [AS. *ūteweard, ūtweard.* See OUT; -WARD, -WARDS.] **1.** Out; outer; exterior; external; specif.: turning, directed, or moving toward the outside or away from the center; as, an *outward* road; an *outward* train; relating to that which is so directed or designating what is to be so moved; as, an *outward* ticket; *outward* baggage; situated or done on the outside; as, an *outward* apartment; relating to, or forming, the outer part or surface; as, the *outward* appearance; the *outward* trees of a forest.

The fire will force its *outward* way. *Dryden*

The most pleasant of all *outward* pastimes. *Burton.*

2. Of or pertaining to the physical or bodily, as distinguished from the mental or spiritual, character; external; outer; hence, of or pertaining to the accidental or formal characteristics of anything, as distinguished from its essential or true nature; extrinsic; formal; superficial; by extension, externally manifest; that appears to view.

An *outward* honor for an inward toil. *Shak*

Though our *outward* man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day. *Cor.* iv. 16.

3. External to a given interest, office, or sphere of activity.

Of the Izharites, Chenaniah and his sons were for the *outward* business over Israel, for officers and judges. 1 *Chron.* xxvi. 29.

4. External to a country; foreign; as, *outward* war. *Obs.*

Syn. — See OUTER.

out'ward-flow' tur'bine. See TURBINE.

out'ward (out'wẽrd), *n.* That which is outward, as an outer part, the external form or appearance, an external circumstance or thing, the external world, etc.

So fair an *outward* and such stuff within. *Shak.*

out'ward (-wẽrd) } *adv.* [See OUTWARD, *a.*] **1.** In an **out'wards** (-wẽrdz) } outward position or direction; on or to the outside; from the interior toward the exterior; out, as, a ship bound *outward.*

The wrong side may be turned *outward.* *Shak.*

2. In a physical or bodily sense or way; in relation to external character or form, as distinguished from the internal; outwardly; externally; extrinsically; hence, apparently or in respect of appearance; publicly. **3.** From the inner toward the outer nature or manifestation; in the direction of the manifest, external, or apparent.

The rejoicing was from the ships *outwards.* *J. A. Froude.*

4. Away from a given place or condition, as from one's home or country; abroad. *Obs.*

out'ward-bound', *a.* Bound in an outward direction or to foreign parts; — said esp. of vessels.

out'ward-ly, *adv.* **1.** On or towards the outside; outward; externally; — less usual than *outward* (1). **2.** In regard to external or physical character or action; in respect of appearance; — more usual than *outward* (2).

out'wash' (out'wŏsh'), *n. Geol.* Drift carried by running water from a glacier and deposited beyond the marginal moraine; overwash.

out-wear' (-wâr'), *v. t.; pret.* OUT-WORE' (-wōr'; 201); *p. p.* OUT-WORN' (-wōrn'; 201); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUT-WEAR'ING. **1.** To wear out; to consume or destroy by wearing; hence, to use up, or destroy the value of, by constant use; as, *outworn* machinery; an *outworn* quotation. **2.** To last longer than; to outlast; as, this cloth will *outwear* the other. "If I the night *outwear*." *Pope.* **3.** To wear out or pass through; to spend (time); hence, to outlive or outgrow; as, *outworn* customs.

out-wear', *v. i.* To become worn out. *Rare.*

out-weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed in weight or value. **2.** To weigh out in measures for making parcels.

out'weight' (out'wāt'), *n.* The weight of goods (as bales of wool) when weighed upon being taken from a warehouse; — distinguished from *inweight.*

out-wing' (out-wĭng'), *v. t.* **1.** To outstrip in flying. **2.** *Mil.* To outflank. *Obs.*

out-wit' (-wĭt'), *v. t.* **1.** To surpass in wisdom.

They did so much *outwit* and outwealth us! *Gauden.*

2. To surpass in cunning; hence, to get the better of by craft or cunning.

Syn. — See FRUSTRATE.

out'work' (out'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A minor defense constructed beyond the main body of a work, as a ravelin, lunette, covered way, rifle pits, etc. **2.** Work upon the outside. **3.** Work done outside of the shop or institution from which it is directed or for which it is performed.

out-work' (out-wûrk'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* OUT-WORKED' (-wûrkt') or OUT-WROUGHT' (-rôt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OUT-WORK'ING. **1.** To work out; to produce. **2.** To exceed in working; to work more or faster than; also, to excel in workmanship.

out'work'er (out'wûr'kẽr), *n.* One who works outside of the institution or shop for which he works.

out'world' (-wûrld'), *n.* The external or physical world.

out-write' (-rīt'), *v. t.; pret.* -WROTE' (-rōt'); *p. p.* -WRIT'TEN (-rĭt'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -WRIT'ING (-rīt'ĭng). **1.** To exceed or excel in writing. **2.** To throw off or overcome by writing; as, to *outwrite* an uncomfortable mood.

out-za'ny (-zā'nĭ), *v. t.;* -ZA'NIED (-nĭd); -ZA'NY-ING. To exceed in buffoonery. *B. Jonson.*

ou'zel, ou'sel (ōō'z'l), *n.* [ME. *osel,* AS. *ōsle;* akin to G. *amsel,* OHG. *amsala.* Cf. AMSEL.] **a** The European blackbird (*Merula merula*). **b** Any of certain other thrushes or allied birds. See RING OUZEL, WATER OUZEL.

O'va-he-re'ro (ō'vä-hĕ-rā'rō), *n. pl.* [Name given by the Ovampo, lit., the men of joy; *ova,* a plural prefix + *Herero.*] A pastoral, warlike, partly Christianized Bantu people of the central part of German Southwest Africa, similar to the Ovampo. They are of fine physique. Cf. DAMARA.

o'val (ō'văl), *a.* [L. *ovum* egg: cf. F. *ovale.* Cf. EGG, OVUM.] **1.** Of or pert. to eggs; done in the egg, or inception. *Rare.* **2.** Having the figure of an egg; oblong and curvilinear, with one end broader than the other, or with both of about the same breadth; popularly, elliptical or ellipsoidal. **3** *Bot.* Broadly elliptical.

oval chuck. See CHUCK, *n.*, 4. — **o. compass.** See COMPASS, *n.*, 8. — **o. file.** See 4th FILE. — **o. parabola,** a parabola with a loop or oval, as the curve whose equation is $by^2 = x^2(x + a)$.

o'val (ō'văl), *n.* **1.** A body or figure in the shape of the longitudinal section of an egg, or popularly, of an ellipse. **2.** An object of oval or ellipsoidal shape; as: **a** A cartouche of an Egyptian king. **b** *Arch.* Obs. equiv. of OVUM, 3, and OVOLO.

o'val of Cas-si'ni (kas-sē'nĭ). See CASSINIAN OVAL.

o'val-bu'min (ō'văl-bū'mĭn), **o'val-hu'men** (-mĕn), *n.* [*ovum* + *albumin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The chief constituent of white of eggs; so-called egg albumin, now known to be a mixture of two or more albuminlike glucoproteids. Specif., according to some, the crystallizable portion of this mixture, as disting. from *conalbumin.*

o'val-es'cent (ō'văl-es'ĕnt), *a.* [*oval* + *-escent.*] Somewhat oval or approaching oval form.

o-val'i-form (ō-văl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*oval* + *-form.*] Having the form of an egg; shaped so that plane sections are oval if through the longest diameter and circular if perpendicular to it.

O-vam'po (ō-văm'pō), *n. pl.* [Name given by the Ovaherero; *ova-ambo* the men of ease (*ova* is a plural prefix).] A Bantu people of the northern part of German Southwest Africa. They are tall and robust, with good features, and are industrious agriculturists and skillful metal workers.

o-va'ri-an (ō-vā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Pertaining to an ovary.

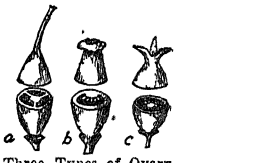
o-va'ri-o- (ō-vā'rĭ-ō-), **o-va'ri-.** [See OVARY.] Combining forms denoting *connection with, or relation to, the ovary.*

o-va'ri-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*ovario-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of removing one or both of the ovaries; oöphorectomy. — **o-va'ri-ot'o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

o'va-ri'tis (ō'vă-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ovario-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the ovaries.

o'va-ry (ō'vă-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [NL. *ovarium,* fr. L. *ovum* egg. See OVAL.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The essential female reproductive gland or organ; the organ in which the eggs are produced. The corresponding male organ is the testis. In vertebrates there are commonly a pair of ovaries which develop from an outgrowth (the **genital ridge**) of each Wolffian body, and are hence of mesoblastic origin. In birds only one ovary is usually functional. The adult human ovaries are oval flattened organs about an inch and a half long lying in the broad ligaments one on each side of the uterus. They are composed of a fibrous vascular stroma in which are embedded the Graafian follicles (containing the eggs), and are invested externally with a condensed layer of the stroma, the **tunica albuginea,** and a layer of columnar cells (the **germinal epithelium,** which see) continuous with the peritoneum. The eggs are discharged by the bursting of the Graafian follicles on the surface of the ovary, the eggs passing out into the body cavity, though they are immediately received into the mouth of the oviduct (see FALLOPIAN TUBE). In most teleost fishes and many invertebrates (as arthropods) the ovaries have an internal cavity directly continuous with an oviduct.

2. *Bot.* In angiospermous plants, an enlarged (usually the basal) portion of the pistil or gynœcium, containing ovules. Morphologically the ovary is a closed sac consisting of a single sporophyll or carpel (**simple,** or **monocarpellary, ovary**), or of several carpels (**compound,** or **polycarpellary, ovary**), the ovules being borne on the inner margins or *placentæ.* The separate cavities of a compound ovary are called *loculi* or *cells.* Such ovaries frequently exhibit additional (false) septa or *dissepiments.* (See PLACENTATION.) With respect to the calyx the ovary may be wholly free (superior) or more or less coalescent (inferior). See GYNŒCIUM, CARPEL.


Three Types of Ovary. *a* Three-celled Ovary in Vertical Section. *b* St-John's-wort (*Hypericum*) with Axile Placentæ; *b* Simple Ovary of May Apple (*Podophyllum*) with Parietal Placenta. *c* One-celled Ovary of *Tissa,* with Free Central Placenta.

o'vate (ō'vāt), *a.* [L. *ovatus,* fr. *ovum* egg. See OVAL.] **1.** Shaped like an egg; oval. **2.** *Bot.* Having the shape of the longitudinal section of an egg, with the broader end basal; — properly applied only to surfaces, the corresponding term for solids being *ovoid.*

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outspred. Outspread. *Ref. Sp.*

out'spring', *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.

out-spring', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.

out'spurt', *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.

out'spy', *n.* A scout.

out-stag'ger, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.

out'stair', *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.

out'stand'er, *n.* One who stands or holds out, or resists.

out'start', *n.* The start; outset.

out-start', *v. t.* **1.** To start away from; escape. *Obs.* **2.** To get or have the start of.

out-start'er, *n.* One who takes or makes the start.

out-star'tle, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.

out'sta'tion, *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.

out-stat'ure, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.

out-steal', *v. t. & i.*, **out-steam'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.

out'step', *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.

out-step', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.

out'still', *n.* A licensed still outside the areas supplied by the central distilleries. *India. Oxf. E. D.*

out-stink', *v. t.*, **out-storm'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.

outstourbe, *v. t.* [*out* + ME. *stourben,* for *destourben* (see DISTURB).] To disturb greatly. *Obs.*

out-strain', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.

out'stray', *n.*; also **out'stray'ing.** Aberration. *Obs.*

out-stream', *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 a.

out-streat', *v. i.* To exude. *Obs.*

out-strech'. Outstretch. *Ref. Sp.*

out-strecht'. Outstretched. *Ref. Sp.* [OUT-, 1 a.]

out'street' (out'strēt'), *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.

out'stretch'er, *n.* That which stretches out.

out-stride', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.

out-strike', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.

out-strive', *v. t.*, **out-strut'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.

out'suck'en (out'sŭk'n), *a.* [*out* + *sucken.*] *Scots Law.* Not astricted to a particular mill for the grinding of corn; — opposed to *insucken.*

out-sul'ker, *v. t.*, **out-sulk'**, *v. t.*, **out-sum'**, *v. t.* To outnumber.

out-swag'ger, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.

out-sweat', *v. t.* To work out as by sweat. *Obs.*

out-sweep', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.

out-sweet'en, *v. t.*, **out-swim'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b. [wards.]

out'take', *n.* A passage out-

out-take', *v. t.* To take out; extract; withdraw; deliver; exclude; except. *Obs.*

out-take', *prep.* Except. *Obs.*

out-tak'ing-ly, *adv.* Exceptionally. *Obs.*

out-talk', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.

out-tear', *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 a.

out-tease', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.

out'ter. † OUTER.

outterance. † OUTRANCE.

outterliche. † OUTERLY.

out-term', *v. t.* To exterminate. *Obs.*

out'terms', *n. pl.* Outward appearance or relations. *Obs.*

out-think', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.

out-throb', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.

out-through', *prep. & a d v.* Throughout; right through. *Scot.*

out'throw', *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.

out-throw', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.

out'thrust', *a. & n.* See OUT-, 1 b.

out-thrust', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.

out'thrust'er, *n.* One who thrusts out.

out-thun'der, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.

out-thwack', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.

out-tire', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.

out-toll', *v. t.*, **out-tongue'** (out-tŭng'). *v. t.*, **out-trade'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.

outtrage. † OUTRAGE.

out-trav'el, *v. t.*, **out-trick'**, *v. t.*, **out-trot'**, *v. t.*, **out-trump'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b. [sit out. *Obs.*

out-try', *v. t.* To select; to

out-twine', *v. t.* To twist out; to disentangle. *Obs.*

out-val'ue, *v. t.*, **out-vel'vet**, *v. t.*, **out-ven'om**, *v. t.*, **out-vie'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.

out-vi'er, *n.* One that outvies.

out-vig'il, *v. t.*, **out-vil'lain**, *v. t.*, **out-voice'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.

out'voy'age, *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.

outwagge, *v. t.* [See OUT- ; WAG, *v.*] To agitate greatly. *Obs.*

out-wait', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.

out-wake', *v. t.* To remain awake longer than.

out'wale', *n.* [*out* + *wale,* n.] A part separated as refuse; dregs; an outcast. *Chiefly N. of Eng. & Scot.*

out-walk', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.

out-walkt'. Outwalked. *R. Sp.*

out'wall', *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.

out-wan'der, *v. i.* See OUT-, 2 a.

out'-ward', *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.

out-ward', *v. t.* To ward off. *Obs.*

out'ward-bound'er, *n.* A vessel outward bound.

out'ward-ly, *a.* = OUTWARD.

out'ward-most, *a.* See -MOST.

out'ward-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

out'wards (out'wẽrdz), *adv.* [AS. *ūtweardes.* See -WARDS] See OUTWARD, *adv.*

out-watch', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.

out'wax'ing, *vb. n.* Excrement; excrescence. *Obs.*

out'way', *n.* Exit; byway. *Obs.*

out'-way', *a.* Out-of-the-way. *Obs.*

out-wealth', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.

out-wea'ry, *v. t.* To weary out; exhaust. [See OUT-, 2 a.]

out-weave', *v. t.*, **out-weed'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.

out-weep', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2.

out-well', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 a.

out-wend', *v. i.* To go out *Obs.*

out-went', *pret.* of OUTGO.

out-whirl', *v. t.*, **out-whore'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.

out'wick', *n. Curling.* A carom.

— o. *v. t.* (*pron.* out'wyk') To make a carom shot.

out-win', *v. t. & i.* To get out; to win a way out of. *Obs.*

out'-wind' (out'wīnd'), *n.* A wind from the sea. *Obs.*

out-wind' (out-wīnd'), *v. i. & t.* To become unwound; to extricate by winding; unloose. *Obs.*

out'win'dow, *n.* See OUT-, 1 b.

out'wing', *n.* An outer wing, as of an army. *Obs.*

out'wit', *n.* Faculty of getting wisdom by observation and experience; — opposed to *inwit. Obs.*

out'with' (out'wĭth') *prep.* [*out,* adv. + *with,* prep.] **1.** Outside of; out of; out from. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** Beyond. *Obs.*

out'with', *adv.* Out; outwardly. *Obs. or Scot.* [wits

out-wit'ter, *n.* One who out-

out-woe', *v. t.*, **out-wom'an**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.

out'wood', *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.

out-worn', *pret. & p. p.* of OUTWEAR. [*v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.]

out-worth', *v. t.*, **out-wran'gle**, **out-wrench'**, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.

out-wrest', *v. t.* To extort; to draw from or forth by violence.

out-wres'tle, *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 b.

out-wring', *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 a.

out-wrought', *pret. & p. p.* of OUTWORK.

out-wry' *v. t.* [*out-* + *wry* to cover.] To discover. *Obs.*

out'yard', *n.* See OUT-, 1 a.

out-yell', *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.

out-yet', *v. t.* [AS. *gēotan* to pour.] To pour out; shed. *Obs.*

ouu-, ouv-, ouw-. For various words in *ouu-, ouv-,* or *ouw-,* see the forms in OUV-, OV-, OW-.

ova-va'ro-vite (ō-vä'rō-vīt). Var. of LVAROVITE. See GARNET, 1.

‖ **ou'vert'** (ōō'vâr'), *fem.* **ou'verte'** (ōō'vârt'), *a.* [F.] Open; overt; unconcealed.

Ou'vi-ran'dra (ōō'vĭ-răn'drä), *n.* [NL., fr. Malagasy.] See APONOGETON. [A work.

‖ **ou'vrage'** (ōō'vrăzh'), *n.* [F.]

‖ **ou'vrage' de longue' ha'leine'** (dē lôN'-gä'lĕN'). [F.] Lit., a work of long breath; a work which lasts or is long; a work of time.

‖ **ou'vri-er'** (-vrē-ā'), *n.* [F.] A working man; a male operative.

‖ **ou'vri-ère'** (-ār'), *n.* [F.] A working woman; a female operative.

ouwer † YOUR. [OOZE.

ouze. Obs. or Scot. var. of

O. V. *Abbr.* Oil of vitriol.

o'va (ō'vä), *n., pl.* of OVUM.

o'val, *a. & n.* [L. *ovalis.*] Designating a crown (*ovalis corona*) granted at an ovation. *Obs.*

o'val-ish, *a.* = OVALESCENT.

o'val-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* A making, becoming, or condition, of being, oval. *R.*

o'val-ly, *adv.* of OVAL. See -LY.

o'val-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

o'val-oid, *a.* [*oval* + *-oid.*] Oval-shaped; like an oval.

O-vam'bo (ō-văm'bō). Var. of OVAMPO.

o'vant, *a.* [L. *ovans* triumphant, p. pr. of *ovare* to exult.] Exultant; triumphing. *Obs.*

ovar-, o-va'ri- (ō-vā'rĭ-). See OVARIO-.

o'var-ad'en (ō'vâr-ăd'ĕn; ō'vä-rä-dĕn'), *n.* [*ovary* + Gr. ἀδήν gland.] *Med.* A therapeutic powder prepared from animal ovaries, used in amenorrhea, chlorosis, and hysteria.

o-va'ri-al (ō-vā'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Ovarian. *Rare.*

o-va'ri-al'gi-a (-ăl'jĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *ovario-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Ovarian neuralgia; oöphoralgia. — **o-va'ri-al'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

o-va'ri-ec'to-my (-ĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*ovario-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Ovariotomy; oöphorectomy.

o-va'ri-o cele', *n.* [*ovario-* + *-cele.*] Hernia of an ovary.

o-va'ri-o-cen-te'sis, *n.* [NL.; *ovario-* + *centesis.*] *Surg.* Puncture of an ovarian tumor.

o-va'ri-o-cy-e'sis, *n.* [NL.; *ovario-* + *cyesis.*] *Med.* Extrauterine pregnancy in the ovary.

o-va'ri-ole (ō-vā'rĭ-ōl), *n.* [Dim. of *ovary.*] *Zoöl.* One of the tubes of which the ovaries of most insects are composed.

o-va'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to eggs; as, *ovarious* food. *R.*

o'va-rism (ō'vä-rĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *ovarisme.*] *Zoöl.* = OVISM. *Obs.* — **o'va-rist** (-rĭst), *n. Obs.*

o-va'ri-um (ō-vā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ä). [NL.] An ovary.

o'va-ry, *a.* [Cf. L. *ovalis.*] Pert. to an ovation. *Obs.* [ovate.]

o'vate (ō'vāt), *v. t.* To render

ov'ate (ŏv'āt), *n.* [Coined fr. Gr. οὐάτεις, pl. (Strabo IV. iv. 4), fr. an Old Celtic word, and incorrectly used to translate *W. ofydd.*] An eisteddfod graduate of the third order; — artificially coördinated with the

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o'vate-a-cu'mi-nate, *a.* *Bot.* Ovate, but narrowed at the end into a slender point.

o'vate-lan'ce-o-late, *a.* *Bot.* Having a form intermediate between ovate and lanceolate.

o'vate-ob'long, *a.* *Bot.* Oblong, with one end narrower than the other.



Ovate-acuminate Leaf.

o-va'tion (ō-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ovatio*, fr. *ovare* to exult, rejoice, triumph in an ovation: cf. F. *ovation.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A lesser kind of triumph allowed to a commander for an easy, bloodless victory, a victory over slaves, or the like. **2.** Exultation. *Obs.* **3.** Enthusiastic popular homage, or a public expression of it; an enthusiastic popular reception or tribute.

o-va'to- (ō-vā'tō-). Combining form for *ovate.*

ov'en (ŭv'n), *n.* [AS. *ofen, ofn;* akin to D. *oven,* OHG. *ofan, ovan,* G. *ofen,* Icel. *ofn,* Dan. *ovn,* Sw. *ugn,* Goth. *ᵘáuhns,* Gr. ἰπνός, Skr. *ukhā* pot.] **1.** A furnace. *Obs.* **2.** A chamber of brick or stonework, used for baking, heating, or drying; hence, any structure, whether fixed or portable, which may be heated for baking, drying, etc.; esp., now, a chamber in a stove, used for baking or roasting.

ov'en, *v. t.;* ov'ENED (-'nd); ov'EN-ING (-'n-ĭng). **1.** To bake in an oven. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** To inclose as in an oven.

ov'en-bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **1.** Any of certain South American passerine birds of the genus *Furnarius* and family Furnariidæ, sometimes classed with the Dendrocolaptidæ. Many, as *F. rufus,* the baker bird of Argentina, build large dome-shaped nests of mud in trees, or on rocks, fences, or houses. The nest has an inner chamber with a devious passageway from the entrance. **2.** An American warbler (*Sciurus aurocapillus*) having olivaceous upper parts, with a yellowish brown crown bordered by black, and white under parts streaked with black. Its dome-shaped nest of grass and leaves is placed on the ground. **3. a** The willow warbler. *Local, Eng.* **b** The long-tailed titmouse. *Local, Eng.*

o'ver (ō'vẽr), *prep.* [AS. *ofer,* prep. & adv., akin to D. *over,* G. *über,* OHG. *uber, ubar,* prep., *ubiri,* adv., Dan. *over,* Sw. *öfver,* Icel. *yfir,* Goth. *ufar,* L. *super,* Gr ὑπέρ, Skr. *upari;* also to AS. *ufan* above, from above. Cf. ABOVE, EAVES, HYPER-, ORLOP, SUPER-, SOVEREIGN, UP.] **1.** Above, or higher than, in place or position, often with the idea of covering; — opposed to *under;* as, clouds are *over* our heads; the smoke rises *over* the city; *over* head and ears in debt. Also with the idea of being occupied with; as, they made merry *over* their cups.

The mercy seat that is over the testimony. *Ex.* xxx. 6.

2. Above; — implying superiority as to authority, power, dignity, value, preference, etc.; as, to have an advantage *over* one; to triumph *over* difficulties. It often implies government, responsibility, etc.

I will make thee ruler *over* many things. *Matt.* xxv. 23.
Dost thou not watch *over* my sin? *Job* xiv. 16.

3. Above or beyond in amount or degree; more than; as, it cost *over* five dollars. "*Over* all this." *Chaucer.*

☞ *Over* in this sense may often be regarded either as preposition or adverb (cf., it cost *nearly* five dollars), according as it is felt to govern a noun or to qualify an adjective or verb.

4. Upon the surface of; upon; — often with the idea of covering the whole surface of; hither and thither upon; throughout; as, to wander *over* the earth; to walk *over* a field.

5. Throughout or during the time of; from beginning to end of; as, to keep anything *over* night. Formerly also, specif., on or during the preceding (evening or night); — now only in *over night.* See OVERNIGHT.

6. Further than; besides; — now generally *Obs.*, except in *over and above* (which see).

7. Across; from side to side of; — implying a passing or moving, either above the substance or thing, or on the surface of it; as, a dog leaps *over* a stream or a table.

Certain lakes . . . poison birds which fly *over* them. *Bacon.*

8. Contrary to. *Obs.* *Wyclif̆e.*

9. Beyond or after (in time). *Obs. or Dial.*

☞ In the sense of *throughout,* whether of space or time, *over* often follows its nouns, and may be construed as an adverb; as in, he searched the country *over.*

☞ *Over,* in poetry, is often contracted into *o'er.*

Syn. — See ABOVE.

over all. **a** Everywhere. *Obs. Chaucer.* **b** *Her.* Placed upon other charges, etc.; — said of a charge, ordinary, or escutcheon. Cf. EN SURTOUT. **c** *Naut.* From the extreme forward point to the extreme after point of the deck, including overhangs; — said of the length of a vessel. **d** From one extreme point to another of anything, including any projections; — said of a dimension. — **o. and above.** See under OVER, *adv.* (below). — **o. (one's) signature, name,** etc., having one's signature, etc., subscribed to the writing; — a substitute for the idiomatic English form, *under his signature (name, hand and seal,* etc.), the reference in the latter form being to the *authority under* which the writing is made, executed, or published, and not to the *place* of the autograph, etc. — **o. the side,** *Naut.*, from outside a vessel on to the deck, as in arriving on board, or from the deck to outside the vessel, as in leaving.

o'ver (ō'vẽr), *adv.* **1.** To the other side; from one side to another across a space or barrier; as, to sail *over* to England; to hand *over* the money; to go *over* to the enemy. "We will pass *over* to Gibeah." *Judges* xix. 12. Also, at, or on, the opposite side; as, the ferryboat is *over.*

2. Specif.: **a** From inside to outside across the brim.

Good measure, pressed down . . . and running *over.* *Luke* vi. 38.

b Beyond or away from the perpendicular; as, to fall *over.* **c** So as to face oppositely; in a manner to bring the under side to or towards the top; as, to turn (one's self) *over;* to roll a stone *over;* to turn *over* the leaves. **d** From side to side; across; — in expressions of measurement; as, a tree one foot *over,* i. e., in diameter.

3. Above; as, the balloon was directly *over.* In this use *over* may often be regarded as the preposition with its governed noun understood.

4. Beyond or above a certain quantity or limit; as, a few left *over;* hence, in excess. "So *over* violent." *Dryden.*

He that gathered much had nothing *over.* *Ex.* xvi. 18.

5. From beginning to end; throughout the course, extent, or expanse of anything; as, to look *over* accounts, or a stock of goods; a dress covered *over* with jewels.

6. At an end; beyond the limit of continuance; completed; finished. "Their distress was *over.*" *Macaulay.*

7. Again; — denoting repetition; as, to do the work *over.* **over again,** once more; with repetition; afresh; anew. — **o. against,** opposite; in front. — **o. and above,** an emphatic phrase for *over* in certain senses: **a** *Prepositionally:* (1) Superior in rank or position to; above. *Rare.* (2) In addition to; besides. (3) More than. **b** *Adverbially:* (1) Besides; in addition. "He . . . gained, *over and above,* the good will of all people." *L'Estrange.* (2) Overmuch; too; as, not *over and above* well. **c** *Adjectively:* Overmuch; excessive. *Rare.* — **o. and over,** repeatedly; again and again.

o'ver (ō'vẽr), *a.* [Cf. AS. *uferra,* compar. See ABOVE, OVER, *prep. & adv.*] Upper; covering; higher; superior; also, excessive; surplus; — now chiefly used in composition; as, *over*shoes, *over*coat, *over*garment, *over*lord, *over*work, *over*haste. See OVER-, *prefix.* — **over burdon.** See 2d BURDEN, 8. — **o. in the knees,** *Far.*, knee-sprung.

o'ver, *n.* **1.** Something excessive; an excess. *Rare.* **2.** That which goes or is over; specif., a throw, or the like, that goes over or beyond that which is aimed at (see 4th CRICKET, *n.*). *Chiefly Cant.* **3.** A thing made or given in addition to a set number; as, the *overs,* or extra impressions, of a printed job.

o'ver (ō'vẽr), *v. t.;* o'VERED (-vẽrd); o'VER-ING. [From OVER, *adv.*] **1.** To raise (in amount). *Obs.* **2.** To leap over or to go over. *Scot.* **3.** To overcome. *Scot.* **4.** To recover from. *Dial. Eng.* **5.** To be over with; as, the harvest is *overed. Dial. Eng.*

o'ver- (ō'vẽr-; *see note below*). A combining form used in the chief senses of the adverb and the preposition and in certain complex senses apparently formed either by composition of the simpler senses or analogically with respect to them. The principal meanings (4 **c** being far the most common, formations with this sense being indefinitely numerous) are: **1.** Above; specif.: **a** Situated, extending, or moving above; as, the *over*arching sky; the *over*world. **b** Operating, directed, or coming, from above; down toward or upon, from above; as, an *over*bending tree; to *over*look a valley. **c** On the outside or surface; covering or traversing the surface; as, an *over*clouded sky; *over*grown with brush; *over*run by invaders; an *over*coat. **d** Above, or acting above, in degree, quality, station, or function; as, musical *over*tones; an *over*lord; to *over*office, that is, "hold or exercise office over." **e** Above, or reaching above, the top, or beyond the normal bound or capacity; as, an *over*flowing cup.

2. Across; specif.: **a** From limit to limit or from extremity to extremity; as, to *over*festoon. **b** Through the extent; through or throughout; to the end; as, to *over*name the exploits of a hero. **c** Beyond; on the other side of; as, he is *over*sea. **d** Across the border or bound; from one side to the other; as, to *over*bribe, that is, "bribe over." **3.** Hence: **a** Across and above or across above; either, across upon the surface; as, *over*glide; or, across at a height or overhead; as, *over*leap. **b** Across, or through, and more; through and beyond; as, to *over*stay.

4. Above or beyond in degree; specif.: **a** More than; to a degree beyond or in excess; as, *over*balance; *over*time; hence, so as to exceed or surpass; as, to *over*bid; to *over*plot; also (probably with some reference to 1 **b**), so as to defeat or get the better, as by descending upon, forcing down, outdoing, etc.; as, to *over*bear, *over*throw, *over*awe. **b** To a great or surpassing degree; abundantly or surpassingly; as, *over*glorious. **c** To an excessive degree; excessive or to excess; too; too much; as, to *over*do; *over*heat.

5. Again; in repetition; as, *over*say, that is, "say over."

☞ The accentuation in compounds of *over-,* esp. the adjectives, often varies with the sense and the position of the word. In many cases where even accent (—'—') is indicated, as in *o'ver-greed'y,* either stress may be somewhat subordinated according to the construction or emphasis; as, an *o'ver-greed'y* boy; the boy is *o'ver-greed'y,* or *o'ver-greed'y.* Corresponding adverbs, and nouns in *-ness,* usually have slightly heavier accent on the second element, as *o'ver-greed'i-ly, o'ver-cau'tious-ness.* See *Guide,* § 87.

o'ver-a-bound' (ō'vẽr-ȧ-bound'), *v. i.* **1.** To be exceedingly plenty or superabundant. *Pope.* **2.** To be too abundant; to abound too much.

o'ver-act' (-ăkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To act or perform to excess, as a part; to exaggerate in acting. **2.** To outdo in acting; also, to act over. *Obs.* **3.** To act upon, or influence, unduly. *Obs.* **4.** To act beyond the limits of. *Rare.*

o'ver-act', *v. i.* To act more than is necessary; to go to excess in action; to overact a part. *B. Jonson.*

o'ver-all', *a.* Including everything; taking everything into account; as, *over-all* length; *over-all* efficiency.

o'ver-all' (ō'vẽr-ôl'), *n.* An outer garment, esp. one for rough wear or for wear in bad weather. Cf. OVERALLS.

o'ver-alls' (-ôlz'), *n. pl.* **1.** A kind of loose trousers worn over others as a protection from soiling, wear, or weather. **2.** Waterproof leggings. *R. D. Blackmore.*

o'ver-arch' (-ärch'), *v. t. & i.* To make or place an arch over; to arch over.

o'ver-arm', *a.* *Cricket, etc.* Done (as bowling or pitching) with the arm raised above the shoulder.

o'ver-awe' (ō'vẽr-ô'), *v. t.;* o'VER-AWED' (-ôd'); o'VER-AW'ING (-ô'ĭng). To subjugate or restrain by awe or fear.

o'ver-bal'ance (-băl'ăns), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed equality with; to outweigh. **2.** To cause to lose balance or equilibrium.

o'ver-bal'ance, *v. i.* To prevail by dint of greater weight or power.

o'ver-bal'ance, *n.* **1.** Excess of weight or value; a thing more than an equivalent; as, an *overbalance* of exports. **2.** That which overbalances something. **3.** A state of ill balance, due to exaggeration or ill-apportioned emphasis.

Who is fittest to stand up and . . . correct its *overbalance* into religion? *J. Martineau.*

o'ver-bank' (ō'vẽr-băŋk'), *a.* *Ordnance.* Firing, or permitting firing, over a parapet; — applied to gun carriages, gunfire, etc. *Rare, Eng.*

o'ver-bank' (-băŋk'), *v. i.* *Horol.* To work beyond its proper limits because of excessive vibration of the balance; — said of an escapement, or of the watch containing it.

o'ver-bear' (-bâr'), *v. t.; pret.* o'VER-BORE' (-bōr'; 201); *p. p.* o'VER-BORNE' (-bōrn'; 201); *p. pr. & vb. n.* o'VER-BEAR'ING. **1.** To bear or carry over; to bear or put away. *Obs.* **2.** To bear down or carry down, as by excess of weight, power, force, etc.; to overcome; suppress.

The point of reputation, when the news first came of the battle lost, did *overbear* the reason of war. *Bacon.*

3. To domineer over; to overcome by insolence. **4.** *Naut.* Of a vessel, to be able, on account of greater stability, to carry more sail in a fresh or heavy breeze, and so to have more propelling power, than (another vessel).

o'ver-bear', *v. i.* To bear fruit or offspring to excess; to be too prolific.

o'ver-bear'ance (-bâr'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of overbearing or outweighing. **2.** Overbearing or domineering action or behavior.

o'ver-bear'ing, *a.* **1.** Overpowering; subduing. **2.** Aggressively haughty; arrogant; domineering; tyrannical; dictatorial; insolent.

o'ver-bend' (ō'vẽr-bĕnd'), *v. t.* **1.** To bend to excess. **2.** To bend (something) over; also, to bend or lean over (something).

o'ver-bend', *v. i.* To bend over.

o'ver-bid' (-bĭd'), *v. t. & i.; pret.* o'VER-BADE' (-băd'), o'VER-BID'; *p. p.* o'VER-BID'DEN (-bĭd'n), o'VER-BID'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* o'VER-BID'DING. To bid or offer beyond, or in excess of; to bid more than the value of; to outbid.

o'ver-blow' (-blō'), *v. t.; pret.* o'VER-BLEW' (-blōō'); *p. p.* o'VER-BLOWN' (-blōn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* o'VER-BLOW'ING. **1.** To blow away; to dissipate by wind, or as by wind.

When this cloud of sorrow's *overblown.* *Waller.*

2. To blow over or down; to overthrow by blowing. **3.** To cover, as with snow, by blowing or being blown. **4.** *Steel Manuf.* To continue to blow (molten iron) after the carbon has been removed.

o'ver-blow', *v. i.* **1.** To blow over or pass away; to abate or be subdued. **2.** *Music.* To force so much wind into a pipe or tube that it produces an overtone instead of its fundamental tone. **3.** *Naut.* Of the wind, to blow too hard to allow light sails, esp. topsails, to be carried. *Obs. or R.*

o'ver-blown' (ō'vẽr-blōn'; ō'vẽr-blōn'; *see* OVER-), *p. a.* of OVERBLOW. Blown over; subjected to overblowing.

o'ver-blown', *a.* Covered with blowings of insects.

o'ver-blown', *a.* Blown or blossomed to excess.

The sweet sad flower of song was *overblown.* *J. A. Symonds.*

o'ver-board' (ō'vẽr-bōrd'; 201), *adv.* [AS. *ofer bord.*] **1. a** Over the side of a ship; hence, from on board of a ship into the water or in the water; as, to fall *overboard;* a man *overboard.* **b** Outside of a ship; outboard. *Rare.* **2.** Aboveboard. *Rare.*

o'ver-boil' (-boil'), *v. i.* To boil over or unduly. *Byron.*

o'ver-boil', *v. t.* To cause to boil over or too much.

o'ver-bold' (ō'vẽr-bōld'; *see* OVER-), *a.* Too bold; impudent. — **o'ver-bold'ly,** *adv.* — **o'ver-bold'ness,** *n.*

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order of seers or prophets of druidism. See DRUID, 1; cf. EUHAGES. *Ostf. E. D.*

o'vate-cyl'in-dra'ceous (ō'vāt-), *a.* Having a form intermediate between ovate and cylindraceous. [*Obs. & R.*

o-vat'ed (ō-vāt'ĕd), *a.* Ovate.

o'vate-del'toid, *a.* *Bot.* Triangularly ovate.

o'vate-ly, *adv.* of OVATE.

o'vate-or-bic'u-lar, *a.* *Bot.* Ovate, but more or less rounded.

o'vate-ro-tund'ate, *a.* Rotundly ovate.

o'vate-su'bu-late, *n.* Ovate with a subulate tip.

o-va'tion (ō-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ovum* egg.] Act of laying eggs.

o-va'tion, *v. t.* To give an ovation to, or receive with an ovation. *Colloq.*

o-va'tion-al(-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an ovation. [TIONAL.

o-va'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* = OVAL-

o-va'to-a-cu'mi-nate, *a.* = OVATE-ACUMINATE.

o-va'to-cyl'in-dra'ceous, *a.* = OVATE-CYLINDRACEOUS.

o-va'to-el'lip-soi'dal, *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Ovoid, but nearly ellipsoid. [OBLONG.

o-va'to-ob'long, *a.* = OVATE-

o-va'tor (ō-vā'tẽr), *n.* [See OVATION.] a *Rom. Antiq.* One who receives an ovation. **b** One who takes part in an ovation. *Colloq.*

o-va'to-o-ro-tund'ate, *a.* = OVATE-ROTUNDATE. [3.

|ove (ōv), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* = OVUM,

ovelete. + OFLETE.

o'vel-ty. + OWELTY.

ovemest, *a.* [AS. *ufemest,* superl. fr. the adv. *ufan* from above, above; cf. the compar. *uferra, ufferra,* upper. Cf. ABOVE, OVER.] Uppermost. *Obs.*

oven builder. The long-tailed titmouse. *Local, Eng.*

o-ven'chy-ma (ō-vĕŋ'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *ovum* egg + Gr. ἔγχυμα infusion.] *Bot.* Oval cellular tissue. *Obs. or R.*

ovenon, *prep.* [AS. *ufenan; ufan* from above + *an* on.] Down upon. *Obs.*

ov'en-peel', *n.* A baker's peel.

ov'en's-nest' (ŭv'nz-), *n.* The long-tailed titmouse. *Eng.*

ov'en-stone', *n.* A stone used to close the mouth of an oven; also, stone for making ovens.

oven tit. The willow warbler. *Local, Eng.*

ov'en-wood', *n.* Brushwood.

o'ver-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-a-bound', *v. t.* To surpass in abundance; also, to abound throughout. *Rare.*

o'ver-ab-ste'mi-ous, *a.*, **o'ver-a-bun'dance,** *n.*, **o'ver-a-bun'dant,** *a.*, **o'ver-a-bun'dant-ly,** *adv.*, **o'ver-a-buse',** *v. t.*, **o'ver-ac'cu-ra-cy,** *n.*, **o'ver-ac'tion,** *n.*, **o'ver-ac'tive,** *a.*, **o'ver-ac'tive-ness, o'ver-ac-tiv'i-ty,** *n.*, **o'ver-a-cute',** *a.*, **o'ver-ad-vance',** *n.*, **o'ver-ad-vice',** *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-af-fect', *v. t.* To affect or influence unduly. *Rare.*

o'ver-af-fect', *v. t.* To affect or care for unduly. *Rare.*

o'ver-af'fir-ma'tion, *n.*, **o'ver-af-flict',** *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-age', **o'ver-aged'** (ō'vẽr-ājd'; ō'vẽr-ā'jĕd; -ājd'; *see* OVER-, AGED), *a.* See OVER-, 2 c.

o'ver-age, *n.* [OF. *ovrage,* F. *ouvrage.*] WORKMANSHIP; work; a piece of work. *Obs.*

o'ver-ag'i-tate (ō'vẽr-ăj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*, **o'ver-ag'o-nize,** *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-all', *adv.* [AS. *ofer eall.* See ALL.] Everywhere; throughout; also, beyond all; especially. *Obs.* [where. *Obs. Scot.*]

o'ver-all'where', *adv.* Every-

o'ver-am'bling, *a.* See OVER-, 4 a.

o'ver-ane', *a.* [*over,* prep. + *ane,* var. of *one.*] In common; together. *Obs.*

o'ver-an'no-tate, *v. t.*, **o'ver-an'x i-e-ty** (-ăng-zī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*, **o'ver-anx'ious** (-ăŋk'shŭs; *see* OVER), *a.*, **o'ver-anx'ious-ly,** *adv.*, **o'ver-ap'pre-hen'sive,** *a.*, **o'ver-apt',** *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-arch', *n.* See OVER-, 1 a.

o'ver-ar'gue, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-At'las, *v. t.* [*over* + *Atlas,* v.] To overtask. *Obs.*

o'ver-at-tach'ment, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-aw'. Overawe. *Ref. Sp.*

o'ver-awd'. Overawed. *Ref. Sp.*

o'ver-aw'ful, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-awn', *v. t.*, **o'ver-awn'ing,** *n.* See OVER-, 1 a.

o'ver-bake', *v. t.*, **o'ver-bal'last,** *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-band'ed, *a.* See OVER-, 2 a.

o'ver-bar', *v. t.* To cover as with bars. *Obs.*

o'ver-bar'ish, *a.* [Cf. BARISH.] Prob., too open. *Obs.*

o'ver-bar'ren, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-bat'tle, *a.* [*over* + *battle,* a.] Excessively fertile; bearing rank or noxious growths. *Obs.* [bears.

o'ver-bear'er, *n.* One that over-

o'ver-bear'ing-ly, *adv.* of OVERBEARING. [-NESS.

o'ver-bear'ing-ness, *n.* See

o'ver-beat', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.

o'ver-beat'ing, *n.* See OVER-, 4 a; 4 c. [1 a.

o'ver-bee'tling, *a.* See OVER-,

o'ver-be-lief', *n.* A belief in excess of the requirements; a superadded or superinduced belief. [OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver-be-patched', *a.* See

o'ver-berg' (ō'vẽr-bûrg'), *a.* [D. *berg.*] Across bergs or mountains.

o'ver-bi'as, *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 d. *Rare.*

o'ver-bide', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ofer-bīdan.*] To outlast; outlive; tarry. *Obs.*

o'ver-big', *a.*, **o'ver-bit'ten,** *a.*, **o'ver-bit'ter,** *a.*, **o'ver-bit'terly,** *adv.*, **o'ver-bit'ter-ness,** *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-black', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver-blithe' (ō'vẽr-blīth'; ō'vẽr-blīthe'; 87), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-bloom', *n.* See OVER-, 1 c; 4 b. [4 c.

o'ver-bloom', *v. t.* See OVER-,

o'ver-boast', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4.

o'ver-bod'y, *n.* An outer bodice.

o'ver-bod'y, *v. t.* To take on (one's self) too much of the body. *Nonce Word.*

o'ver-book'ish, *a.* See OVER-,

o'ver-borne', *p. p.* of OVERBEAR.

o'ver-bought', *p. p.* of OVERBUY.

o'ver-bound', *v. t.* See OVER-, 3 a.

o'ver-bound', *adv.* Bound across (the sea). *Obs.* [4 c.

o'ver-boun'te-ous, *a.* See OVER-,

o'ver-bow' (ō'vẽr-bou'), *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 b.

o'ver-bowed' (ō'vĕr-bōd'; *see* OVER-), *a.* Having a bow too strong for the archer's proficient management.

o'ver-brim' (-brĭm'), *v. t.;* -BRIMMED' (-brĭmd'); -BRIM'MING. **1.** To cause to flow over the brim. **2** To flow over the brim of.

o'ver-brim', *v. i.* To flow over the brim; to overflow.

o'ver-brood' (-brōōd'), *v. t.* To brood or hover over.

Ye see the curse which *overbroods*
A world of pain and loss. *Whittier.*

o'ver-brow' (-brou'), *v. t.* To hang over like a brow; to impend over. *Wordsworth.*

o'ver-build' (-bĭld'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* O'VER-BUILT' (-bĭlt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* O'VER-BUILD'ING. **1.** To build over. **2.** To build too much; to build beyond the demand.

o'ver-built' (ō'vĕr-bĭlt'; ō'vĕr-bĭlt'; *see* OVER-), *a.* Having too many buildings; as, an *overbuilt* part of a town.

o'ver-bur'den (-bûr'd'n), *v. t.* To load with too great weight or too much care, etc. *Sir P. Sidney.*

o'ver-bur'den, *n.* **1.** Excess of burden. **2.** Waste overlying a deposit of mineral or quarry stone.

o'ver-burn' (-bûrn'), *v. t.* To burn down, or too much.

o'ver-burn', *v. i.* To be overzealous.

o'ver-buy' (-bī'), *v. t. & i.; pret. & p. p.* O'VER-BOUGHT' (-bôt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* O'VER-BUY'ING. **1.** To buy at too dear a rate. **2.** To buy in quantities exceeding the actual or probable demand; to affect injuriously by too much buying; as, an *overbought* market; the people *overbought.* **3.** To buy off or to buy over. *Obs.*

o'ver-cap'i-tal-ize (-kăp'ĭ-tăl-īz), *v. t.* To put too high a value upon the capital of, as for purposes of incorporation. — **o'ver-cap'i-tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

o'ver-car'ry (-kăr'ĭ), *v. t.* **1.** To carry over or across. *Obs.* **2.** To carry too far; to carry beyond the proper point. **3.** Hence, to carry to an immoderate distance or degree, as an action; to carry away.

o'ver-cast' (ō'vĕr-kăst'), *n. Mining.* An airway crossing above another passage.

o'ver-cast' (-kăst'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* O'VER-CAST'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* O'VER-CAST'ING. **1.** To cast or cover over; hence, to cloud; to darken.

Those clouds that *overcast* your morn shall fly. *Dryden.*

2. *Obs.* **a** To overthrow or cast down. **b** To transform. **c** To turn over. **3.** To compute or rate too high. *Bacon.* **4.** (*pron. usually* ō'vĕr-kăst') *Sewing.* To take long, loose stitches over (the raw edges of a seam) to prevent raveling; also, to sew over and over. **5.** *Bookbinding.* To fasten, as single sheets, by overcast stitching or by folding one edge over another. **6.** To recover from; to throw off. *Scot.*

o'ver-cast', *v. i.* **1.** To darken; to become overcast. **2.** *Bowls.* To make an overbowl.

o'ver-cast' (ō'vĕr-kăst'), *n.* **1.** An outcast person or something cast away. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** A covering; esp., a covering of clouds over the sky. **3.** An overestimate; a calculation that is excessive. **4.** An arch or support carrying an overhead passage, or carrying one passage over another, as in mines.

o'ver-cast'ing (-kăs'tĭng; ō'vĕr-kăs'tĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of casting or coating over; esp., the act or process of giving a rough coat of plaster to masonry. **2.** Act of overthrowing. **3.** That which overcasts, as a cloud. **4.** *Sewing.* Long loose stitches taken over a raw edge.

o'ver-cast' stitch. *Embroidery.* A small close stitch, sometimes over a foundation thread, used around openings, such as eyelets, to form outlines, or to fill in a design.

o'ver-cau'tious (ō'vĕr-kô'shŭs; *see* OVER-), *a.* Too cautious; cautious or prudent to excess. — **o'ver-cau'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **o'ver-cau'tious-ness**, *n.*

o'ver-charge' (ō'vĕr-chärj'), *n.* [Cf. SUPERCARGO, SUPERCHARGE.] **1.** An excessive load or burden. **2.** A charge in an account, either in excess of the proper or agreed amount, or exorbitant.

o'ver-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.;* -CHARGED' (-chärjd'); -CHARG'ING (-chär'jĭng). [Cf. SURCHARGE.] **1.** To charge or load too heavily; burden; oppress; hence, to fill too full; crowd.

Our language is *overcharged* with consonants. *Addison.*

2. To overburden with expense; to overtax; oppress. **3.** To charge excessively or beyond a due rate or price. **4.** To make extravagant charges or accusations against. **5.** To exaggerate; overdraw; as, to *overcharge* a report.

o'ver-charge', *v. i.* To make excessive charges.

o'ver-charged' (*as adj.* ō'vĕr-chärjd' *or* ō'vĕr-chärjd'; *see* OVER-), *p. p.* of OVERCHARGE.

overcharged mine. *Mil.* See GLOBE OF COMPRESSION.

o'ver-check' (ō'vĕr-chĕk'), *n., or* **overcheck rein.** A check-rein passing between the ears of a horse. — **o'ver-check'**, *a.*

o'ver-chrome' (-krōm'), *v. t.;* -CHROMED' (-krōmd'); -CHROM'ING (-krōm'ĭng). *Dyeing.* To chrome too much.

o'ver-clothes' (ō'vĕr-klōthz'), *n. pl.* Outer garments.

o'ver-cloud' (-kloud'), *v. t.* To cover or overspread with clouds; to becloud; overcast; obscure.

o'ver-cloud', *v. i.* To cloud over.

o'ver-coat' (ō'vĕr-kōt'), *n.* [Cf. SURCOAT.] A coat worn over the other clothing; a greatcoat; a topcoat.

o'ver-coat'ing, *n.* Material for making overcoats.

o'ver-coil' (-koil'), *n. Horol.* The outer coil of a Bréguet spring bent over the spring.

o'ver-come' (-kŭm'), *v. t.; pret.* O'VER-CAME' (-kām'); *p. p.* O'VER-COME'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* O'VER-COM'ING (-kŭm'ĭng). [AS. *ofercuman.* See OVER, COME; cf. SUPERVENE.] **1.** To get the better of; to surmount; conquer; subdue; as, to *overcome* difficulties or dangers; to *overcome* enemies in battle; hence (usually in the passive), to render helpless or exhausted; as, to be *overcome* by illness, by liquor, etc.

This wretched woman *overcome*
Of anguish, rather than of crime, hath been. *Spenser.*

2. To go to the end of; to get or pass over or through; to complete; accomplish. *Obs.* **3.** To go beyond; to exceed; outstrip. *Now Rare.* **4.** To come or pass over; to spread or flow over; specif., to come over suddenly or without premonition. **5.** To come over so as to control or dominate. *Rare.*

"*O'ercome* with pride." *Shak.*

Syn. — Vanquish, overpower, overthrow, overturn, defeat, crush, overbear, overwhelm, prostrate, beat. See CONQUER. *To overcome a battle,* to win a battle. *Obs.*

o'ver-come', *v. i.* **1.** To gain the superiority; to be victorious. *Rev.* iii. 21. **2.** To come to pass; to happen. *Obs. Chaucer.* **3.** To recover from dizziness or a swoon. *Obs. or Dial.*

o'ver-come' (ō'vĕr-kŭm'), *n. Scot.* a Surplus. **b** An overwhelming attack or shock. **c** An outcome. **d** A saying or phrase often repeated, as the burden of a song. **e** A coming over; a journey over or across.

o'ver-com'er (-kŭm'ĕr), *n.* **a** One who overcomes. **b** [*cap.*] A member of a religious sect which originated in Chicago about 1880 and founded a colony at Jerusalem. They are communistic and reject marriage.

o'ver-com'ing (-kŭm'ĭng), *a.* Conquering; subduing. — **o'ver-com'ing-ly**, *adv.*

o'ver-com-pound' (-kŏm-pound'), *v. t. Elec.* To add series coils to (a compounded dynamo), beyond those required to maintain a constant terminal voltage, in order to provide proper regulation under varying conditions and at distant points in the distributing circuit.

o'ver-con'fi-dent (-kŏn'fĭ-dĕnt; *see* OVER-), *a.* Confident without reason or unwarrantably. See OVER-, 4 c. — **o'ver-con'fi-dence** (-dĕns), *n.* — **o'ver-con'fi-dent-ly**, *adv.*

o'ver-con'scious (-kŏn'shŭs; *see* OVER-), *a.* Characterized by acute or undue awareness of immaterial or secondary matters, as of one's appearance. — **o'ver-con'scious-ness**, *n.*

o'ver-cor-rect' (-kŏ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To go too far in correcting. **2.** *Optics.* To correct (a lens) beyond the point of achromatism, or so that there is aberration of a kind opposite to that of the uncorrected lens.

o'ver-count' (-kount'), *v. t.* To rate too high; to outnumber or overestimate. *Shak.*

o'ver-cov'er (-kŭv'ĕr), *v. t.* To cover up; cover completely.

o'ver-crop', *v. t.* **1.** To crop or lop the head of (a plant); also, to overtop. *Obs. Orf. E. D.* **2.** To cultivate to excess; to exhaust the fertility of by excessive cultivation.

o'ver-crow' (-krō'), *v. t.* To crow, exult, or boast, over; also, to overpower; overbear. *Spenser. Shak.*

o'ver-cup' oak (ō'vĕr-kŭp'). An oak of the southern United States (*Q. lyrata*) with lyrate leaves, and acorns deeply immersed in the cups; also, any of several other species of this character, as the bur oak, post oak, etc.

o'ver-cut' (-kŭt'), *n.* **1.** A shortened or cut way leading over a hill or the like. **2.** A cutting on the upper surface. **3.** *Tennis, etc.* A cut made with an overhand stroke. **4.** *Amer. Coll. & Univ.* An absence in excess of the number of "cuts" customarily allowed. *Colloq.*

o'ver-dare' (-dâr'), *v. i.* To dare too much or rashly; to be too daring. — *v. t.* To surpass in daring. *Marlowe.*

o'ver-date' (-dāt'), *v. t.* To date later than the true or proper period. *Milton.*

o'ver-deck' (-dĕk'), *v. t.* **1.** To cover over. *Obs.* **2.** To adorn extravagantly; to adorn excessively.

o'ver-de-vel'op (o'vĕr-dē-vĕl'ŭp), *v. t.* To develop excessively; specif., *Photog.*, to subject (a plate or film) too long to the developing process. — **o'ver-de-vel'op-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

o'ver-do' (-dōō'), *v. t.; pret.* O'VER-DID' (-dĭd'); *p. p.* O'VER-DONE' (-dŭn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* O'VER-DO'ING (-dōō'ĭng). [AS. *oferdōn.*] **1.** To do too much; to exceed what is proper or true in doing; to exaggerate; to carry too far.

She stood . . . ignoring the gaze from the fireside with a faintly *overdone* calmness of face. *G. W. Cable.*

2. To overtask, or overtax; to fatigue; exhaust; as, to *overdo* one's strength. **3.** To surpass; excel. *Tennyson.* **4.** To cook too much; as, to *overdo* meat.

o'ver-do', *v. i.* To do too much; either to work beyond one's powers or to do more than is necessary.

O'ver-do', Jus'tice (ō'vĕr-dōō'). An overzealous justice of the peace in Ben Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair." He visits the fair in disguise to see for himself its "enormities," is beaten and put in the stocks as an accomplice to pickpockets, etc., and unwittingly has his own wife and kinsmen arrested.

o'ver-door' (ō'vĕr-dōr'; 201), *n.* A picture or carved panel, or other decorative member, over a doorway or a door frame. — **o'ver-door'**, *a.*

o'ver-dose' (-dōs'), *n.* Too great a dose; an excessive dose.

o'ver-dose' (-dōs'), *v. t.* To dose to excess; to give an overdose, or too many doses, to.

o'ver-draft', o'ver-draught' (ō'vĕr-drăft'), *n.* **1.** *Banking.* Act of overdrawing, or state of being overdrawn; also, the amount or sum overdrawn; as, an *overdraft* results when a note discounted at a bank is not met when due. **2.** An excessive draft of men for the army. **3.** A draft or current of air passing over a fire, kiln, etc.

overdraft, *or* **overdraught, kiln,** a kiln in which the hot gases are constrained to pass downwards through it before passing to the flues.

o'ver-draw' (-drô'), *v. t.; pret.* O'VER-DREW' (-drōō'); *p. p.* O'VER-DRAWN' (-drôn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* O'VER-DRAW'ING. **1. a** To draw across or draw over. **b** To draw out of. *Obs.* **2.** To draw too much or too far; hence, to exaggerate. **3.** *Banking.* To make drafts upon or against in excess of the proper amount or limit, esp. in excess of the amount to the credit of the drawer.

to overdraw the badger, to overdraw one's account at a bank. *Colloq., Eng.*

o'ver-draw', *v. i.* **1.** To draw or pass over; overpass. *Obs.* **2.** To make an overdraft.

o'ver-draw' (ō'vĕr-drô'), *n.* An act of overdrawing.

o'ver-draw', *a.* That draws over. — **overdraw check,** an overcheck.

o'ver-dress' (-drĕs'), *n.* An outer or upper dress.

o'ver-dress' (-drĕs'), *v. t.* To dress or adorn to excess.

o'ver-drive' (-drīv'), *v. t.; pret.* -DROVE' (-drōv'); *p. p.* -DRIV'EN (-drĭv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -DRIV'ING (-drīv'ĭng). [AS. *oferdrīfan,* for sense 1.] **1. a** To drive beyond; to pass through. *Scot.* **c** To drive over. **2.** To drive too hard, or far, or beyond strength.

o'ver-drive', *v. i.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To pass away; — said of time. **b** To delay. **2.** To overwork.

o'ver-driv'en (-drĭv'n), *p. p.* of OVERDRIVE. Specif.: *p. a.* (*pron.* ō'vĕr-drĭv'n) *Mach.* Designating, or driven by, a crank that travels outward (that is, in a steam engine, away from the engine cylinder) in the upper part of its stroke, or a pulley driven so that the belt advances toward the pulley from the top; — opposed to *underdriven,* which designates a crank, or machine, etc., driven by such a crank, that travels in the reverse direction, etc.

o'ver-due' (ō'vĕr-dū'; ō'vĕr-dū'; *see* OVER-), *a.* Due and more than due; delayed, or unpaid, beyond the proper time of arrival or payment, etc.; as, an *overdue* vessel or note.

o'ver-dye' (ō'vĕr-dī'), *v. t.;* -DYED' (-dīd'); -DYE'ING. To dye with excess of color; also, to put one color over (another). *Shak.*

o'ver-eat' (-ēt'), *v. t.; pret.* O'VER-ATE' (-āt'; cf. EAT, *v. t.*); *p. p.* O'VER-EAT'EN (-ēt'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* O'VER-EAT'ING. **1.** To gnaw or nibble all over. *Obs. Shak.* **2.** To eat to excess; — often with a reflexive. **3.** To eat more than.

o'ver-eat', *v. i.* To eat to excess.

o'ver-en'ter (-ĕn'tĕr), *v. t.* To make an entry of in excess of the due or proper sum. — **o'ver-en'try** (-trĭ), *n.*

o'ver-es'ti-mate (-ĕs'tĭ-māt), *v. t.* To estimate too highly; to overvalue. — **o'ver-es'ti-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.*

o'ver-es'ti-mate (-māt), *n.* An estimate that is too high.

o'ver-bowl', *n. Bowls.* A throw that goes beyond the jack.

o'ver-brace', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-branch', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 a.

o'ver-brave', *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-brave', *v. t.* To overbear with bravado. *Obs.*

o'ver-bray'. See OVER-, 4 a.

o'ver-break', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver-breathe' (-brēth'), *v. t.* To put out of breath. *Rare.*

o'ver-bred', *a., o'ver-breed'*, *v. t* See OVER-, 4 c. [2 d. *R.*]

o'ver-bribe', *v. t.* See OVER-.

o'ver-bridge', *v. t.* See OVER-, 3 a.

o'ver-bridge', *n.* A road bridge over a road or a railroad. *Eng.*

o'ver-bright', *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-bring', *v. t.* To bring over. *Obs.*

o'ver-broil', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.

overbrowes, *n. pl.* Eyebrows. *Obs.*

o'ver-browned' (ō'vĕr-broundʹ; ō'vĕr-broundʹ / *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver-browse', *v. t.* See OVER-.

o'ver-bulk', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.

o'ver-bur'den-ing-ly, *adv.* of *overburdening,* p. pr.

o'ver-bur'den-some, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [*burning,* p. pr.

o'ver-burn'ing-ly, *adv.* of *overburnt', or o'ver-burned'* (-bûrnt', -bûrndʹ; *see* OVER-), *p. p.* of OVERBURN. [ont.

o'ver-burst', *a.* Burst over or o'er-bur'then. Var. of OVERBURDEN. [BUSY.

o'ver-bus'i-ly, *adv.* of OVER-BUSY, *v. t.,* **o'ver-bus'y** (-bĭz'ĭ), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-by', *adv.* [*over,* adv. + *by,* adv.] A little way over; at a short distance; across the way. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [1 a.]

o'ver-can'o-py, *v. t.* See OVER-.

o'ver-cap', *n.* See OVER-, 1 a.

o'ver-ca'pa-ble, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-cape', *n.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver-cap'tious, *a., o'ver-card'*, *v. t., o'ver-care'*, *n., o'ver-care'ful*, *a., o'ver-car'ing* (-kârʹĭng; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-cark', *n.* Overcharge; overweight. — **o'ver-cark'**, *v. t.* — **o'ver-cark'ful**, *a. All Obs.*

o'ver-cark'ing (ō'vĕr-kârʹ-kĭng; *see* OVER-), *a.* Too anxious; too full of care. *Archaic.*

o'ver-carve', *v. t.* To intersect. *Obs.*

o'ver-cas'u-al, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-catch', *v. t.* To overtake; also, to overreach. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

o'ver-cau'tion, *n.*, **o'ver-chafed'** (ō'vĕr-chāft'; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [mute. *Obs.*

o'ver-change', *v. t.* To transform.

o'ver-chan'nel, *adv.* See OVER-, 2 c. [4 a.

o'ver-chant'ed, *a.* See OVER-.

o'ver-charge'a-ble, *a.* Excessive in cost. *Obs.* [-MENT. *Rare.*

o'ver-charge'ment, *n.* See

o'ver-charg'er (-chärʹjĕr), *n.* One who overcharges.

o'ver-char'i-ta-ble, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-chav'ing, *n.* [*over* + *chave,* var. of *chaff.*] Cavings. *Obs.*

o'ver-check'is, *n. pl.* [See CHEEK, 5 a.] Lintels. *Obs.*

o'ver-chief', *n.* See OVER-, 1 d.

o'ver-church', *v. t.*, **o'ver-cir'cum-spect**, *a.*, **o'ver-civ'il**, *a.*, **o'ver-ci-vil'i-ty**, *n.*, **o'ver-civ'i-lized**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-clad', *pret. & p. p.* of OVERCLOTHE. Also used as an infinitive. *Obs.*

o'ver-claim', *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-clam'or, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.

o'ver-clasp', *v. t.* See OVER-, 3 b.

o'ver-climb' (-klīm'), *v. t.* See OVER-, 3 a.

o'ver-cloak', *n.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver-clog', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-close', *v. t.* [*over* + *close,* v.] To cover; hide. *Obs.*

o'ver-close' (ō'vĕr-klōs'; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. — **o'ver-close'**, *adv.* — **o'ver-close'ness**, *n.*

o'ver-clothe', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver-cloth'ing (ō'vĕr-klōth'ĭng), *n.* 1. = OVERCLOTHES. 2. (*pron.* ō'vĕr-klōth'ĭng). The wearing of too much clothing.

o'ver-cloy', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-clus'ter, *v. i.* See OVER-, 1 a.

o'ver-coat'ed, *a.* Furnished with, esp. wearing, an overcoat.

o'ver-cold' (ō'vĕr-kōld'; *see* OVER-), *a., o'ver-cold'*, *n., o'ver-col'or*, *or* **-col'our**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c. [*a.* See -ABLE.]

o'ver-com'a-ble, -come'a-ble, / **o'ver-com'mon**, *a., o'ver-com'-mon-ness*, *n., o'ver-com'pensate*, *v. t.*, **o'ver-com'pe-ti'tion**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-com-plete', *a.* See OVER-, 4 a. [4 c.

o'ver-con-cern', *n.* See OVER-, 4 a.

o'ver-con'quer, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.

o'ver-con'sci-en'tious, *a., o'ver-con'sti-tu'tion*, *n., o'ver-cooked'*, *a., o'ver-cool'*, *v. t., o'ver-co'pi-ous*, *a., o'ver-cost'ly*, *a., o'ver-cram'*, *v. t., o'ver-cram'*, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-craw'. † OVERCROW.

o'ver-cred'u-lous, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. — **o'ver-cre-du'li-ty**, *n.*

o'ver-creep', *v. t.* See OVER-, 3 a.

o'ver-crit'ic, *n.* A hypercritic. *Obs.*

o'ver-crit'i-cal, *a., o'ver-crit'i-cism*, *n., o'ver-crop'*, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-cross', *v. t.* See OVER-, 2.

o'ver-cross', *adv. & prep.* Across. *Obs.* — *a.* Transverse. *Obs.* [OVER-, 4 c.]

o'ver-crowd', *v. t. & t.* See

o'ver-crust', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver-cul'ti-vate, *v. t., o'ver-cun'ning*, *a., o'ver-cun'ning*, *n., o'ver-cu'ri-ous*, *a., o'ver-cu'ri-ous-ly*, *adv., o'ver-cu'ri-ous-ness*, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-curl', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 a.

o'ver-cur'tain, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c. [*darn'g,* p. pr.

o'ver-dar'ing-ly, *adv.* of *over-dark'en*, *v. t., o'ver-dash'*, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver-dat'ed (-dāt'ĕd), *a.* Bygone; out of date. *Obs.*

o'ver-dazed' (ō'vĕr-dāzd'; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 4 a.

o'ver-daz'zle, *v. t., o'ver-deal'*, *v. i.* See OVER-, 4 c. [*Obs.*

o'ver-deal', *n.* Surplus; excess.

o'ver-dear', *a., o'ver-deave'*, *v. t., o'ver-dec'o-rat'ed* (ō'vĕr-dĕk'ō-rāt'ĕd; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.

overdede, *a.* [Cf. OVERDO, DEED.] Excessive. *Obs.* — *n.* Excess. *Obs.*

o'ver-deep'en, *v. t., o'ver-del'i-ca-cy*, *n., o'ver-del'i-cate*, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [4 b.

o'ver-de-light'ed, a. See OVER-.

o'ver-de-sire', *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-de-sir'ous, *a.* 1. Greatly to be desired *Obs.* 2. Excessively desirous.

o'ver-de-struc'tive, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [over. *Obs.*]

o'ver-dight', *v. t.* To cover.

o'ver-dig'ni-ty, *n.* See OVER-, 1 d. [4 c.]

o'ver-dil'i-gent, *a.* See OVER-.

o'ver-dis-charge', *v. t. Elec.* To discharge (a battery) beyond a certain, or the proper, point. — **o'ver-dis-charge'**, *n.* [4 c.]

o'ver-dis-ten'tion. See OVER-.

o'ver-do'er (ō'vĕr-dōō'ĕr), *n.* One who overdoes.

o'ver-dome', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 a.

o'ver-done', *p. p.* of OVERDO.

o'ver-doubt', *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-drave'. Obs. pret. of OVERDRIVE.

o'ver-dream', *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 b. [*Obs.*]

o'ver-dredge', *v. t.* To sprinkle.

o'ver-drench', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c. [OVER-, 4 c.]

o'ver-drink', *v. t. & i.* See

o'ver-drip', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 b.

o'ver-drip', *v. t.* Also *o'ver-dreep'*. To overdrop. *Obs.*

o'ver-dropp', *v. t., o'ver-drop'*, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 b.

o'ver-drop', *v. t.* To drop over; overhang; overshadow *Obs.*

o'ver-drown', *v. t.* To wet or drench to excess. *Obs.*

o'ver-drowsed' (ō'vĕr-drouzd'; / *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 4 a.

o'ver-dry', *v. t., o'ver-dry'*, *a., o'ver-dry'ness*, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c

o'ver-dust', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver-ea'ger, *a., o'ver-ea'ger-ly*, *adv.*, **o'ver-ea'ger-ness**, *n., o'ver-ear'nest* (-ûr'nĕst), *a., o'ver-ear'nest-ly*, *adv., o'ver-ear'nest-ness*, *n., o'ver-eas'i-ly*, *adv., o'ver-eas'i-ness*, *n., o'ver-eas'y*, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-edge', *n. & v.* = OVERSTITCH.

o'ver-ed'it, *v. t., o'ver-e-lab'orate*, *v. t., o'ver-el'e-gant*, *a., o'ver-e-mo'tion-al*, *a., o'ver-em'pha-sis*, *n., o'ver-em'pha-size*, *v. t., o'ver-em-phat'ic*, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [4 a.]

o'ver-emp'ty, *v. t.* See OVER-.

o'ver-en'gined, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [in English. *Obs.*]

o'ver-Eng'lish, *v. t.* To render *o'ver-e'qual*, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.

o'ver-er, *a.* [A compar. of *over.*] Upper. *Obs.* — *n.* The upper, or upper part; one higher in station. *Obs.*

o'ver-est, *a. & adv.* [Superl. of *over.*] Uppermost; outermost. *Obs.* — *n.* The highest part; one placed above others. *Obs*

o'ver-es-teem', *v. t., o'ver-etch'*, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c. [4 b

o'ver-ex-cel'ling, *a.* See OVER-.

o'ver-ex-cit'a-bil'i-ty (-ĭk-sīt'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n., o'ver-ex-cit'a-ble* (-sīt'ă-b'l), *a., o'ver-ex-cite'*, *v. t., o'ver-ex-cite'ment*

o'ver-ex-ert' (ō'vĕr-ĕg-zûrt'), *v. t.* To exert too much.
o'ver-ex-er'tion (-zûr'shŭn), *n.* Excessive exertion.
o'ver-ex-pose' (-ĕks-pōz'), *v. t.* To expose excessively; specif., *Photog.*, to subject too long to the actinic action of light. — **o'ver-ex-po'sure** (-ĕks-pō'zhŭr), *n.*
o'ver-eye' (-ī'), *v. t.* **1.** To see; to observe. *Obs.* **2.** To superintend; oversee; inspect. *Rare.*
o'ver-fall' (-fôl'), *v. t. & i.; pret.* o'VER-FELL' (-fĕl'); *p. p.* o'VER-FALL'EN (-fôl''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* o'VER-FALL'ING. [AS. *oferfeallan.*] To fall over or upon; hence, to attack.
o'ver-fall' (ō'vĕr-fôl'), *n.* **1.** A cataract; a waterfall. *Obs.* **2. a** A turbulent surface of water, caused by strong currents setting over submerged ridges or shoals. **b** A dangerous submerged ridge or shoal. *Local.* **3.** A sudden increase of depth in the bottom of the sea or other large body of water. **4.** A place provided for the overflow of surplus water from a canal, lock, or the like.
o'ver-feed' (-fēd'), *v. t. & i.; pret. & p. p.* o'VER-FED' (-fĕd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* o'VER-FEED'ING. To feed to excess; to surfeit.
o'ver-fill' (-fĭl'), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *oferfyllan.*] To fill to overflowing; to surcharge.
o'ver-fire' (-fīr'), *v. t. Ceram.* To fire too much or too long; to overheat.
o'ver-fish' (-fĭsh'), *v. t.* To fish to the detriment of (a fishing ground) or to the depletion of (a kind of fish).
o'ver-flour'ish (-flûr'ĭsh), *v. t. Now Rare.* **1.** To make excessive display or flourish of. *Collier.* **2.** To cover or cause to be covered with foliage or flowers.
o'ver-flow' (ō'vĕr-flō'), *n.* **1.** A flowing over, as of water or other fluid; an inundation. *Bacon.* **2.** That which flows over; either, that which overflows its ordinary limits; as, the *overflow* of the Nile; or, that which exceeds due bounds; a superfluous portion or a superabundance; as, an *overflow* of population. **3.** An outlet for the escape of surplus liquid. **4.** That which receives an overflow or excess of anything. **5.** *Plumbing.* Short for OVERFLOW PIPE.
o'ver-flow' (-flō'), *v. t.;* o'VER-FLOWED' (-flōd'); o'VER-FLOW'ING. [AS. *oferflōwan.* See OVER; FLOW.] **1.** To flow over; to cover with or as with water or other fluid; to spread over; to inundate; overwhelm.
The northern nations *overflowed* all Christendom. *Spenser.*
2. To flow over the brim of; also, to cause to overflow. **3.** To pour forth. *Obs. Shak.*
o'ver-flow', *v. i.* **1.** To run or flow over the bounds, as water; hence, of a crowd, to more than fill some space, those for whom there is no room passing out but not dispersing; as, the crowd at the hall *overflowed* into the streets. **2.** To be filled to running over; hence, to superabound.
o'ver-flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *v. t.* To cover over with flowers; also, to put forth flowers beyond (strength or well-being).
o'ver-flow'ing (ō'vĕr-flō'ĭng; *see* OVER-), *n.* An overflow; that which overflows; exuberance; copiousness. "The *overflowings* of his full mind." *Macaulay.*
o'ver-flow' meet'ing. A meeting constituted of the surplus or overflow of another audience.
o'ver-flut'ter (-flŭt'ĕr), *v. t.* To flutter over.
o'ver-fly' (-flī'), *v. t.; pret.* o'VER-FLEW' (-flōō'; 243); *p. p.* o'VER-FLOWN' (-flōn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* o'VER-FLY'ING. **1.** To cross or pass over by flight. **2.** To fly better, farther, or higher than. **3.** To fly beyond; to outfly. **4.** To fly (a falcon) too often or too long. *Obs.*
o'ver-fold' (-fōld'), *v. t.* To fold over; specif., *Geol.*, to push over so as to form an overfold.
o'ver-fold' (ō'vĕr-fōld'), *n. Geol.* **a** An overturned anticline, or an anticline of which one limb is inverted and lies beneath the other. **b** A sigmoid fold comprising an overturned anticline and a syncline.
o'ver-force' (-fōrs'; 201), *n.* Excessive force; violence.
o'ver-free' (ō'vĕr-frē'; ō'vĕr-frē'; *see* OVER-), *a.* Free to excess; too liberal; too familiar. — **o'ver-free'ly**, *adv.* — **o'ver-free'dom** (-dŭm), *n.*
o'ver-freight' (-frāt'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* o'VER-FREIGHT'ED (OVERFRAUGHT (-frôt'), *Obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* o'VER-FREIGHT'ING. To put too much freight in or upon; to load too full, or too heavily; to overload.
o'ver-gar'ment, *n.* An outer garment.
o'ver-gaze' (-gāz'), *v. t.* **1.** To gaze over; to overlook. Earth's *o'ergazing* mountains. *Byron.* **2.** To dazzle (one's self) or be dazzled with gazing.
o'ver-get' (-gĕt'), *v. t.; pret.* -GOT' (-gŏt'); *p. p.* -GOT'TEN (-gŏt''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GET'TING. **1.** To reach; overtake; pass. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** To get beyond; to get over or recover from. *Rare.*
o'ver-gild' (ō'vĕr-gĭld'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -GILD'ED, -GILT' (-gĭlt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GILD'ING. [AS. *ofergyldan.*] To gild over; to varnish.
o'ver-give' (-gĭv'), *v. i.* **1.** To surrender; yield; also, to cease; give over. *Obs.* **2.** To thaw; also, to become moist. *Dial. Eng.*
o'ver-glance' (-glăns'), *v. t.* To glance over.
o'ver-glaze' (ō'vĕr-glāz'), *n. Ceram.* A glaze applied over another.
o'ver-glaze', *a. Ceram.* Applied over the glaze, that is, after the glaze is put on; also, suitable for so applying; — said of some colors used in ceramic decoration.
o'ver-glaze' (-glāz'), *v. t.* To glaze over; to cover or coat with a glaze or polish.
o'ver-glide' (-glīd'), *v. t.* To glide over.
o'ver-go' (-gō'), *v. t.; pret.* o'VER-WENT' (-wĕnt'); *p. p.* o'VER-GONE' (-gôn'; 205); *p. pr. & vb. n.* o'VER-GO'ING. [AS. *ofergān.*] **1.** To pass beyond or over; specif.: **a** To cross over, as a river. *Obs. or Dial.* **b** To transgress. *Obs.* **c** To mount higher than; to surmount. *Obs.* **2.** Hence, to exceed; excel; to get the better of; specif.: **a** To overpower; overbear. **b** To overreach; outwit. *Obs.* **3.** To overtake; hence, to discover. *Obs.* **4.** To go or spread over the surface of or through the extent of; specif.: **a** To cover or spread over. *Obs.* **b** To overrun, working injury, or for hostile purposes. *Obs. or Dial.* **c** To traverse; to journey through. **d** To pass or pass through (time). *Obs.* **5.** To go faster than; to excel in going. *Saintsbury.* **6.** To pass by; to overlook.
o'ver-go', *v. i. Obs.* exc. *p. p.* o'VER-GONE' (-gôn'; 205). **1.** To pass by; to pass away; as, the years *overgo.* **2.** To pass on or over.
o'ver-gov'ern (-gŭv'ĕrn), *v. t.* **1.** To rule over. **2.** To interfere with by too much government.
o'ver-grain' (-grān'), *v. t.* In painting, to grain over (a surface grained) so as to enrich or emphasize the effect.
o'ver-ground' (ō'vĕr-ground'; *see* OVER-), *a.* Situated over or above ground; as, the *overground* portion of a plant.
o'ver-grow' (-grō'), *v. t.; pret.* -GREW' (-grōō'); *p. p.* -GROWN' (-grōn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GROW'ING. **1.** To grow over; to cover with growth or herbage, esp. that which is rank; hence, *Obs.*, to overcome; to oppress.
The green . . . is rough and *overgrown.* *Scott.*
2. To grow beyond; to rise above; to outgrow. **3.** To exceed in vigor or luxuriance of growth; hence, to exceed or surpass, as by growth.
o'ver-grow', *v. i.* **1.** To grow beyond the fit or natural size; as, a huge, *overgrown* ox. *L'Estrange.* **2.** To grow in too great plenty or luxuriance; also, to grow too large; as, an *overgrowing* city. **3.** To become grown over, as with weeds.
o'ver-grown' (ō'vĕr-grōn'; ō'vĕr-grōn'; *see* OVER-), *a.* **1.** Covered with overgrowth. **2.** Abnormally or excessively grown; having a growth disproportionate to one's age, sex, etc.
o'ver-growth' (ō'vĕr-grōth'), *n.* **1.** Excessive growth. **2.** That which has grown over some place or thing; esp., an abnormal growth upon the superficies of anything.
o'ver-hand' (ō'vĕr-hănd'), *n.* The upper hand; advantage; superiority; mastery. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
o'ver-hand', *a.* **1.** Down from above, as a blow. **2.** *Sewing.* Over and over; — applied to a style of sewing, or to a seam, in which two edges, usually selvages, are sewed together by passing each stitch over both. **3.** *Cricket, etc.* = OVER-ARM. **4.** Grasping with the palm of the hand downward, or inward toward the body. **5.** *Mining.* Done from below upward; as, *overhand* stoping. See STOPE.
overhand knitting, a method of knitting in which the right-hand needle is held as a pencil is ordinarily held in writing. — **o. knot.** See 2d KNOT, 1. — **o. stope.** See STOPE **a**, *Cit.*, and MINE, *Illust.*
o'ver-hand' (ō'vĕr-hănd'; ō'vĕr-hănd'), *adv.* **1.** In an overhand manner or style. **2. a** Upside down. *Obs.* **b** Aside. *Rare.*
o'ver-hand' (-hănd'), *v. t. Sewing.* To sew over and over.
o'ver-hand'ed (-hăn'dĕd; -dĭd: 151; *see* OVER-), *a.* **1.** Oversupplied with workmen, or hands. **2.** (*pron.* ō'vĕr-hăn'dĕd; -dĭd) With the right (or for a left-handed player, the left) hand at the extremity or top and the left (or right) below it; — said of a method of holding a ball bat, golf club, etc.
3. (*pron. as* 2) = OVERHAND, *a.*, 4.
o'ver-han'dle (ō'vĕr-hăn'd'l), *v. t.* To handle, or use, too much; to mention too often. *Shak.*
o'ver-hang' (-hăng'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -HUNG' (-hŭng'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -HANG'ING. **1.** To hang over; to jut or project over (something) or to be suspended over; esp., to hang over threateningly; to impend over. **2.** To adorn with hangings. **3.** To suspend from above or from the top, as a door.
o'ver-hang', *v. i.* To jut over. *Milton.*
o'ver-hang', *n.* **1.** In a general sense, that which juts out or projects; a projection; also, the measure of the projection; as, the *overhang* is five feet. **2.** Specif.: **a** *Arch.* The projection of an upper part (as a roof, an upper story, or other part) of a building beyond the lower part; as, the *overhang* of a roof. **b** *Naut.* The part of the bow or stern of a vessel that projects over the water beyond the water line; also, the extent of the projection. **c** *Mach.* The projection of a part beyond another part directly below it, or beyond a part supporting it; as, the *overhang* of a shaft, i. e., its projection beyond its bearing.
o'ver-har'dy (-här'dĭ; *see* OVER-), *a.* Too hardy; overbold.
o'ver-hast'y (-hās'tĭ), *a.* Too hasty; precipitate; rash. — **o'ver-hast'i-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **o'ver-hast'i-ness**, *n.*
o'ver-haul' (-hôl'), *v. t.; -*HAULED' (-hôld'); -HAUL'ING. **1.** To haul or drag over; hence, to turn over for examination; to examine thoroughly for correction or repair. **2.** *Naut.* To gain upon in a chase; to overtake; hence, in general, to overtake; to come up with.
to overhaul a rope, *Naut.*, to slacken it so that it will run freely through the block, by hauling on it in the reverse direction from that in which it was drawn taut. — **to o. a tackle**, *Naut.*, to pull on the different parts so as to separate the blocks and ropes, in order that they may work freely.
o'ver-haul', *v. i. Mech.* To run or slack back when the pulling power is removed, as a tackle or a part of it.
o'ver-haul' (ō'vĕr-hôl'), *n.* **1.** An overhauling. **2.** *Engin. Contracts.* The distance for which payment is made for haulage of excavated material, being the excess over a specified distance of free haulage.
o'ver-haul'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of OVERHAUL. Specif.: *vb. n.* A strict examination with a view to correction or repairs.
o'ver-head' (-hĕd'), *adv.* **1.** Above one's head; aloft; above; specif.: in or attached to the ceiling or roof; in the story or upon the floor above; in or near the zenith; in the sky; in an upper region; as, the stars *overhead.* **2.** So as to be covered or overtopped, head and all; as, to plunge *overhead* into water. **3.** Headlong; "head over heels." *Obs.* **4.** [AS. *ofer hēafod.*] Severally or one with another; esp., one by one, or each by each, as they come in the lump or group; as, to buy cattle at a price *overhead. Obs. or Scot.*
o'ver-head' (ō'vĕr-hĕd'; *see* OVER-), *a.* **1.** Operating or situated above or overhead. **2.** Passing over the head; as, an *overhead* rein. **3.** Taken one with another; taken singly as representative of the lump or group; hence, average. **4.** *Mech.* Having the driving part above the part driven; as, an *overhead* gear or engine.
overhead cost, *Com.*, the general expenses of a business, as distinct from those caused by particular pieces of traffic; *indirect* or *undistributed* cost. *Brit.* — **o. price.** *Com.* = ALL-ROUND PRICE. — **o. railway** *or* **railroad**, an elevated railway or railroad. *Eng.*
o'ver-heap' (-hēp'), *v. t.* To heap up; to amass; also, to heap over; to overlay or overload.
o'ver-hear' (-hēr'), *v. t.;* -HEARD' (-hûrd'); -HEAR'ING. [AS. *oferhīeran.*] **1.** To hear; to hear to the end. *Obs.* **2.** To hear more of (anything) than was intended to be heard; to hear by accident or artifice. **3.** To hear again. *Obs. Shak.*
o'ver-hear', *v. i.* To hear what is intended for another.
o'ver-heat' (-hēt'), *v. t.* [Cf. SUPERHEAT.] To heat to excess; to superheat; hence, to excite or anger.
o'ver-high' (ō'vĕr-hī'; *see* OVER-), *a.* [AS. *ofer hēah.*] Too high. — **o'ver-high'**, *adv.*
o'ver-hung' (-hŭng'), *pret. & p. p* of OVERHANG.
overhung door, a sliding door suspended from the top, as upon rollers.
o'ver-in'flu-ence (-ĭn'flōō-ĕns), *v. t.* **1.** To influence in an excessive degree; to have undue influence over. **2.** To bring over by influence. See OVER-, 2 **d**.

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n., **o'ver-ex'er-cise**, *v. t.*, **o'ver-ex-pend'i-ture**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c. **o'ver-ex'qui-site**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o'ver-face', *n.* Surface. *Obs.*
o'ver-face', *v. t.* **1.** To outface; overwhelm. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To cover the surface of. *Obs.*
o'ver-fa-mil'iar, *a.*, **o'ver-fa-mil'i-ar'i-ty**, *n.*, **o'ver-fa-mil'iar-ly**, *adv.*, **o'ver-far'**, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-fare', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ofer faran.*] To pass over. *Obs.*
o'ver-fas-tid'i-ous, *a.*, **o'ver-fast'ing**, *n.*, **o'ver-fat'**, *a.*, **o'ver-fa-tigue'**, *n.*, **o'ver-fatigue'**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-fault', *n. Geol.* An overthrust fault. See FAULT, 8.
o'ver-fa'vor, -fa'vour, *v. t.*, **o'ver-fa'vor-a-ble, o'ver-fa'vour-a-ble**, *a.*, **o'ver-fa'vor-a-bly, o'ver-fa'vour-a-bly**, *adv.*, **o'ver-fear'**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-fear' *n.* Fear in excess.
o'ver-fear'ful, *a.*, **o'ver-fear'fully**, *adv.*, **o'ver-fear'ful-ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-fed', *p. p.* of OVERFEED.
o'ver-fee', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-fee'bled, *a.* Greatly enfeebled. *Obs.* [2 a.
o'ver-fes-toon', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-few', *a.*, **o'ver-fierce'**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-file', *v. t.*, **o'ver-film'**, *n. t.*
o'ver-fine' (ō'vĕr-fīn'; *see* OVER-), *a.* Excessively fine; specif., *Wool Trade*, designating wool in which the curves are pointed and run into each other like network.
o'ver-fit', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o'ver-flee', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *oferflēon.*] To flee; escape; also, to overfly. *Obs.*
o'ver-fleece', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-fleet', *v. t. & i.* [See FLEET to float, flow.] To overflow. *Obs.*
o'ver-float', *n.* Overflow. *Obs.*
o'ver-float', *v. t.* **1.** = OVERFLOW. *Obs.* **2.** To float over.
o'ver-flood', *v. t.* To inundate.
o'ver-flo'ten, *p. p.* of OVERFLEET. *Obs.* [4 b.
o'ver-flour'ish, *v. i.* See OVER-, 1.
o'ver-flow'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
o'ver-flow' bug. A carabid beetle (*Platynus maculicollis*) of the western United States, which is sometimes locally so numerous as to be a pest. *Local, U. S.* [TOPPED DAM.
o'ver-flow' dam. = OVERFLOW'ER (-flō'ĕr), *n.* That which overflows or causes to overflow.
o'ver-flow'ing-ly, *adv.* of *overflowing*, p. pr. [-NESS.
o'ver-flow'ing-ness, *n.* See **o'ver-flown'**, *a.* **1.** = OVERFLOWED. [cated. *Obs.*
2. Overcome by liquor; intoxi-
overflow pipe. A pipe to carry off overflow, as from a cistern.
o'ver-fluct', *v. t.* To exceed. *Obs.*
o'ver-flu'en-cy, *n.*, **o'ver-flu'ent**, *a.*, **o'ver-flush'**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [1 c, 4 c.
o'ver-flush', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1.
o'ver-flush', *n.* Excess. [*or R.*]
o'ver-flux', *n.* Overflow. *Obs.*
o'ver-fond', *a.*, **o'ver-fon'dle**, *v. t.*, **o'ver-fond'ly**, *adv.*, **o'ver-fond'ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-force', *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 d.
o'ver-forged' (ō'vĕr-fôrjd'; -fôrjd'), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-for'ward, *a.*, **o'ver-for'ward-ly**, *adv.*, **o'ver-for'ward-ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-fought', *a.* See OVER-, 5.
o'ver-fraught' (ō'vĕr-frôt'; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o'ver-freight'**, *n.*, **o'ver-fre'quent**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [with fretting.
o'ver-fret', *v. t.* To wear out
o'ver-fret', *a.* Covered with ornamental embroidery. *Obs.*
o'ver-frieze', *v. t.* To cover as with a frieze. *Rare.* [4 a.
o'ver-fright'ed, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-front', *v. t.* To confront; oppose. *Obs.*
o'ver-frown', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 b.
o'ver-fro'zen, *a.*, **o'ver-fruit'ed**, *a.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-fruit'ful, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-ful-fill', **-ful-fil'**, *v. t.* To fill to excess. *Obs.* [OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-full', *a.*, **-full'ness**, *n.* See **overfulle**, *n.* [AS. *ofer full*, *oferfyllo*, fr. *ofer full* overfull.] Surfeit. *Obs.*
overga. † OVERGO.
o'ver-galled', *a.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-gang', *v. t.* [AS. *ofergangan.*] To go over; specif.: To overcome or conquer; to overstep or transgress; to go beyond or exceed; to overrun or overspread. *Now Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
o'ver-gar'ri-son, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1.
o'ver-gart, *n.* Presumption. *Obs.* — *a.* Immoderate; presumptuous. *Obs.* — *adv.* Immoderately. *Obs.* [overcast.
o'ver-gate', *n. Mining.* An
o'ver-gate, *adv.* [*over* + *gate* a way.] Overmuch. *Obs.*
o'ver-gilt'ed, *a.* Covered with gilding. *Obs.*
o'ver-gird', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-gird'ed, *a.* See OVER-, 2 a.
o'ver-gir'dle, *n.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-glad', *a.*, **o'ver-glad'**, *v. t.*, See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-glass', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-gloom', *v. t.* To make gloomy; to overshadow. *Rare.*
o'ver-gloom'i-ness, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c. [4 b.
o'ver-glo'ri-ous, *a.* See OVER-.
o'ver-glut', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-good', *n.* See OVER-, 1 d.
o'ver-good', *a.*, **o'ver-gorge'**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-gov'ern-ment, *n.* See OVER-, 1 d, 4 c.
o'ver-grace' (ō'vĕr-grās'), *v. t.* To grace or honor exceedingly or beyond desert. *Beau. & Fl.*
o'ver-grad'ed (-grād'ĕd; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-grain'er, *n.* A brush used for overgraining.
o'ver-grassed' (-grăst'), *a.* Overgrown with grass. *Obs.*
o'ver-great', *a.*, **o'ver-great'ly**, *adv.*, **o'ver-great'ness**, *n.*, **o'ver-greed'**, *n.*, **o'ver-greed'i-ly**, *adv.*, **o'ver-greed'y**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-green', *v. t.* To deck over with green. *Obs.*
o'ver-grieve', *v. t. & i.*, **o'ver-grie'vous**, *a.*, **o'ver-gross'** (ō'vĕr-grōs'; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-hail', **o'ver-hale'**, *v. t.* To overhaul (in various senses); to cover; to draw over or across; to overmaster; oppress; also, to disregard; overlook. *Obs.*
o'ver-hair', *n.* Long hair overlying the fur of many mammals.
o'ver-half', *n.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o'ver-hap'py, *a.* See OVER-, 4 b.
o'ver-hard', *a.*, **o'ver-hard'**, *adv.*, **o'ver-hard'en**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-hard'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
o'ver-har'l, *v. t.* [*over* + *harl* to drag.] To handle roughly. *Obs. Scot.* [devastate. *Obs.*
o'ver-har'ry, *v. t. & i.* To harry; **o'ver-harsh'**, *a.*, **o'ver-harsh'ly**, *adv.*, **o'ver-harsh'ness**, *n.*, **o'ver-haste**, *n.*, **o'ver-haste'**, *v. t.*, **o'ver-has'ten**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-haul'er, *n.* One that overhauls. [1 d.
o'ver-head'man, *n.* See OVER-, 1.
o'ver-heal', *v. t.* To heal over. *Obs.* [hears.
o'ver-hear'er, *n.* One who overhears.
o'ver-heave', *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *ofer hebban* to pass by, omit.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To pass by. **b** To exalt. **2.** To overstrain by heaving.
o'ver-heav'i-ness, *n.*, **o'ver-heav'y**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-height', *n.*, **o'ver-height'**, *v. t.*, **o'ver-height'en**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4.
o'ver-held', *pret.* of OVERHOLD.
o'ver-held', *v. t.* [See HIELD to incline.] To pour over. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To fall over; overturn. *Obs.*
o'ver-hele', *v. t.* [AS. *oferhelian.*] To hele, or cover, over. *Obs.* [To overtake. *Obs.*]
o'ver-hent', *v. t.* [See HENT.]
o'ver-hie', *v. t* To overtake; also, to leave behind. *Obs.*
o'ver-high', *v. t.* To raise too high; also, to exalt above other things. *Obs.* [4 c.
o'ver-high'ly, *adv.* See OVER-,
o'ver-hill', *a.* See OVER-, 2. —
o'ver-hill', *adv.* [*Obs.*
o'ver-hill', *v. t.* To overhele.
o'ver-hip', *v. t. & i.* [*over* + *hip* to hop.] To pass over as by a hop; to skip over; hence, to overpass. *Obs.*
o'ver-hit', *v. t. & i.* To hit too much; also, to hit beyond what is aimed at. *Rare.*
o'ver-hold', *v. t.* To hold or value too highly; also, to withhold. *Obs.*
o'ver-hope', *n.* Hope beyond measure. *Obs.* — **o'ver-hope'**, *v.*
o'ver-hot', *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-hour', *n.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o'ver-house', *a.* See OVER-, 3 a.
o'ver-hove', *v. t.* To hover over. *Obs.* [OVER-, 1 a.
o'ver-hov'er (-hŭv'ĕr), *v. t.* See
o'ver-how', *n. t.* [AS. *oferhogian.*] To despise. *Obs.*
overhwarte. † OVERTHWART.
o'ver-im-ag'i-na-tive, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [*Obs.*
o'ver-in-crease', *n.* Surplus.
o'ver-in-dulge', *v. t. & i.*, **o'ver-in-dul'gence**, *n.*, **o'ver-in-dul'gent**, *a.*, **o'ver-in-fla'tion**, *n.*, **o'ver-in'flu-ence**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-in-form', *v. t.* To actuate, or animate, excessively; also, to furnish with abundant or excessive information.
o'ver-in-struct', *a.*, **o'ver-in-ten'si-ty**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-in-treat', *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 d. *Rare.* [OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-i'rri-ga'tion, *n.* See

o'ver-is'sue (ō'vĕr-ĭsh'ū), *v. t.* To issue in excess.

o'ver-is'sue (-ĭsh'ū), *n.* An excessive issue; an issue, as of bonds, exceeding the limit of capital, credit, or authority. "An *overissue* of government paper." *Brougham.*

o'ver-joy' (-joi'), *v. t.* **1. a** To rejoice over. *Obs.* **b** To overcome with joy. *Obs.*
2. To make excessively joyful; to gratify extremely.

o'ver-jump' (-jŭmp'), *v. t.* **1.** To jump over; hence, to omit; to ignore. *Marston.*
2. To jump too far over (something), or too strenuously for (one's powers).

o'ver-king' (ō'vĕr-kĭng'), *n.* A king who has sovereignty over inferior kings or ruling princes. *J. R. Green.*

o'ver-know'ing (-nō'ĭng), *a.* Too knowing or too cunning.

o'ver-la'bor, o'ver-la'bour (-lā'bĕr), *v. t.*; -LA'BORED, -LA'BOURED (-bĕrd); -LA'BOR-ING, -LA'BOUR-ING. **1.** To cause to labor excessively; to overwork. *Dryden.*
2. To labor upon excessively; to refine unduly.
3. To labor more than. *Rare.*

o'ver-lade' (-lād'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -LAD'ED (-lād'ĕd); *p. p.* -LAD'EN (-lād'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -LAD'ING (-lād'ĭng). To load with too great a cargo; to overload.

o'ver-land' (ō'vĕr-lănd'), *a.* Being, or accomplished, over the land, instead of by sea; as, an *overland* journey.

o'ver-land' (ō'vĕr-lănd'; ō'vĕr-lănd'), *adv.* By, upon, or across, land.

o'ver-land' (ō'vĕr-lănd'; ō'vĕr-lănd'), *v. t. & i.* To drive long distances overland, as cattle in flocks or herds; also, to journey overland. *Australia.*

o'ver-land'er (-lăn'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who travels over lands or countries; one who travels overland.
2. (*pron.* ō'vĕr-lăn'dĕr; ō'vĕr-lăn'dĕr). One who drives cattle or sheep long distances overland. *Australia.*
3. [*cap.*] [Cf. G. *oberländer.*] A highlander; specif., an inhabitant of the higher lands of Germany. *Obs.*

o'ver-lap' (-lăp'), *v. t. & i.*; -LAPPED' (-lăpt'); -LAP'PING. **1.** To lap over; to overlie; either, to extend over a part of; or, to extend over and beyond.
2. To lap over, as a wave.

o'ver-lap' (ō'vĕr-lăp'), *n.* **1.** The lapping of one thing over another; the distance by which one part overlaps another; an overlapping part; as, an *overlap* of a shingle.
2. *Geol.* The extension of newer strata beyond the limits of older ones lying beneath.
3. *Naut.* The position of two vessels when one overtaking the other cannot, without dropping astern, pass on the other side from that on which she is approaching and when the vessels cannot turn toward each other without the risk of fouling. When such an overlap is established, and while it exists, in a sailing race, the overtaking vessel must yield to the other, except that in rounding or passing a mark or obstruction the outside vessel must give room to the inside vessel to round or clear the mark or obstruction, and except that the windward vessel shall not bear away to prevent the other vessel from passing to leeward.

o'ver-launch' (-lănch'; -lônch'; 140), *v. t.* *Shipbuilding.* To unite (timbers, etc.) by splices or scarfs.

o'ver-lave' (-lāv'), *v. t.* To lave or bathe over.

o'ver-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.*; -LAID' (-lād'); *p.* -LAY'ING. **1.** To lay, or spread, over or across; to superimpose or to cover.
As when a cloud his beams doth *overlay.* *Spenser.*
Framed of cedar *overlaid* with gold. *Milton.*
And *overlay*
With this portentous bridge the dark abyss. *Milton.*
2. To lay on, or cover over, in excess; esp., to overstock. *Obs.*
3. *Print.* To put an overlay or overlays on.
4. To oppress as with a weight; to weigh down; overwhelm.
5. To hide or obscure as by superimposition.
6. = OVERLIE.
This woman's child died in the night; because she *overlaid* it. 1 *Kings* iii. 19.

o'ver-lay' (ō'vĕr-lā'), *n.* **1.** A neck covering or cravat. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. A covering, esp. one of a temporary or removable sort.
3. *Print.* **a** A piece of paper or other material pasted on the tympan sheet to make a stronger impression. **b** A sheet with pieces pasted on the parts that need extra impression. **c** The process of preparing overlays.
4. Ornamental work formed by overlaying, as with veneers of wood. Cf. INLAY.

o'ver-lay'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of overlaying, or that which overlays, as a coating.
2. *Print.* Act or art of making and applying overlays, involving skill in production of light and shade in pictures.

o'ver-leaf' (-lēf'), *adv.* On or to the other side of the leaf, as of a book. — *n.* (*pron.* ō'vĕr-lēf') A leaf on the other side, as of letter paper.

o'ver-leap' (-lēp'), *v. t.* [AS. *oferhléapan.* See OVER; LEAP.] **1.** To leap over or across; hence, to omit; ignore. "Let me *o'erleap* that custom." *Shak.*
2. a To leap upon. *Obs.* **b** To excel in leaping; hence, to excel. **c** To leap beyond (one's mark or aim); defeat by leaping too far. "Ambition which *o'erleaps* itself." *Shak.*

o'ver-leath'er (ō'vĕr-lĕth'ĕr), *n.* The upper leather of or for a shoe. *Shak.*

o'ver-lick' (-lĭk'), *v. t.* To lick over.

o'ver-lie' (-lī'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -LAY' (-lā'); *p. p.* -LAIN' (-lān'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -LY'ING (-lī'ĭng). **1.** To lie over or upon; specif., to suffocate by lying upon; as, to *overlie* an infant.
2. To lie heavily upon; to oppress. *Obs.*

o'ver-lift' (ō'vĕr-lĭft'), *n.* **1.** An overlifting.
2. *Locksmithing.* A device to catch the bolt of a lock when one of the tumblers is overlifted.

o'ver-lift' (-lĭft'), *v. t. & i.* To lift too high or too much.

o'ver-light' (ō'vĕr-līt'), *n.* Too strong a light. *Bacon.*

o'ver-line' (-līn'), *v. t.* To draw a line or lines over or above.

o'ver-ling (ō'vĕr-lĭng), *n.* [*over* + 1st *-ling.*] One who is in authority; — contrasted with *underling.*
The underlings are not satisfied when the *overlings* tell them that it is not only fit that they should be where they are, but that it is very picturesque. *Century Mag.*

o'ver-live' (ō'vĕr-lĭv'), *v. t.* [AS. *oferlibban.*] To outlive.

o'ver-live', *v. i.* To continue to live, or to live too long, too luxuriously, or too actively. "*Overlived* in this close London life." *Mrs. Browning.*

o'ver-load' (-lōd'), *v. t.* To load or fill to excess; to load too heavily.

o'ver-load' (ō'vĕr-lōd'), *n.* An excessive load; the excess beyond a proper load.

o'ver-load' start'er. *Elec.* A circuit breaker applied to a motor starter to protect the motor from excessive current in starting.

o'ver-load' switch. *Elec.* A switch which prevents overloading by automatically breaking the circuit.

o'ver-lock' (ō'vĕr-lŏk'), *a.* Designating an overstitch, or a sewing machine for making it, which, besides binding and covering the raw edge or edges, is locked on the outside to give more strength and a better appearance. *Trade Name.*

o'ver-lock' (-lŏk'), *v. t.* **1. a** To interlock above. **b** To lock over, or above.
2. To shoot (the bolt of a lock) beyond its first or normal locking.

o'ver-long' (ō'vĕr-lŏng'; ō'vĕr-lông', 205: *see* OVER-), *a.* Too long; specif., *Phon.*, exceptionally long; as, an *overlong* vowel. — **o'ver-long'** (-lŏng'), *adv.*

o'ver-look' (-lo͝ok'), *v. t.*; o'VER-LOOKED' (-lo͝okt'); o'VER-LOOK'ING. **1.** To look down upon from a place that is over or above; to look over or view from a higher position; hence, to rise above; to overtop; as, to *overlook* a valley from a hill. "The pile *o'erlooked* the town." *Dryden.*
2. To look over or through; to inspect; survey; formerly, to read. "I would I had *o'erlooked* the letter." *Shak.*
The sciences have grown until no one can even remotely hope to *overlook* their whole field *Josiah Royce.*
3. To "look down upon" socially or intellectually; to regard as inferior or low. *Obs.*
4. To supervise; to watch over; sometimes, to observe secretly; as, to *overlook* a gang of laborers; to *overlook* one who is writing a letter.
5. To look over and beyond (anything) without seeing it; to miss or omit in looking; hence, to refrain from bestowing notice or attention upon; to neglect; to pass over without censure or punishment; to excuse.
The times of ignorance therefore God *overlooked.* *Acts* xvii. 30 (*Rev. Ver.*).
They *overlook* truth in the judgments they pass. *Atterbury*
6. To look on with the evil eye; to bewitch by looking on.
If you trouble me I will *overlook* you, and then your pigs will die. *C. Kingsley.*
7. To look or appear more than (a certain age). *Rare.*
Syn. — OVERLOOK, IGNORE. To OVERLOOK is to pass over without notice, whether intentionally, or through carelessness or inadvertence; to IGNORE is deliberately and intentionally to disregard; as, "It is the practice of good nature to *overlook* the faults which have already, by the consequences, punished the delinquent" (*Johnson*); his argument *overlooks* one essential point; "In reality Hook can only support his theory by resolutely *ignoring* the whole private correspondence of the time" (*J. R. Green*); "Having noticed the peculiarity of these two dramas, we may henceforth, for the sake of brevity, *ignore* it" (*A. C. Bradley*); cf. to *overlook* an interruption, to *ignore* an interruption. See NEGLECT, NEGLIGENCE, OVERSIGHT.

o'ver-look' (ō'vĕr-lo͝ok'), *n.* **1.** Act of overlooking, or a place from which to overlook; also, a general survey.
2. The jack bean (*Canavali ensiforme*), planted around plantations by West Indian negroes, who imagine that it acts as a watchman.

o'ver-look'er (-lo͝ok'ĕr; *see* OVER-), *n.* One who overlooks; specif., an overseer.

o'ver-lord' (ō'vĕr-lôrd'), *n.* One who is lord over another or others; a superior lord; specif., a lord paramount.

o'ver-ly, *a.* **1.** Superior. *Obs.*
2. Careless; superficial; negligent. *Obs.*
3. Overbearing or supercilious; arbitrary; excessive. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. Incidental. *Rare. Scot.*

o'ver-ly (ō'vĕr-lĭ), *adv.* [Cf. AS. *oferlīce* excessively.] In an overly manner: **a** Excessively; too. *Chiefly Scot. & U. S.* **b** Superficially; carelessly. *Obs.* **c** Overbearingly; superciliously. *Obs.* **d** Above; on the surface. *Obs.* **e** Incidentally. *Scot.*

o'ver-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One in authority over others; a chief; usually, an overseer or boss.
2. An arbiter.
3. In the philosophy of Nietzsche, a man of superior physique and powers capable of dominating others; one fitted to survive in an egoistic struggle for the mastery.

o'ver-man' (-măn'), *v. i.* **1.** To overpower.
2. To have or get too many men for the needs of; as, an *overmanned* ship.

o'ver-man'tel (ō'vĕr-măn'tl), *n.* An ornamental structure, as a painting, a bas-relief, or merely a piece of cabinet-work, above a mantelpiece.

o'ver-march' (-märch'), *v. t. & i.* To march too far; to exhaust by marching; also, to pass over in marching.

o'ver-mark' (-märk'), *v. t.* **1.** To mark over.
2. To produce overmarking in (a horse).

o'ver-mark'ing, *n.* The effect produced upon a horse, constitutionally as well as locally upon the legs, by overwork and overfeeding. *J. H. Walsh.*

o'ver-mas'ter (-măs'tĕr; *cf.* MASTER), *v. t.* **1.** To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish; to govern.
2. a To excel. *Obs.* **b** To be master over. *Obs.*

o'ver-match' (-măch'), *v. t.* **1.** To be more than equal to or a match for; hence, to vanquish.
2. To marry (one) to a superior. *Obs.* *Burton.*

o'ver-match' (ō'vĕr-măch'), *n.* One superior in power; also, an unequal match; a contest in which one of the opponents is overmatched.

o'ver-ma-ture' (-mȧ-tūr'; *see* OVER-), *a.* More than matured; past the age or condition of maturity, or of fitness characteristic of maturity; as, an *overmature* forest.

o'ver-meas'ure (-mĕzh'ūr), *n.* Excessive measure; the excess beyond true or proper measure; surplus.

o'ver-meas'ure (-mĕzh'ūr), *v. t.* **1.** To measure or estimate in excess of the real or proper amount.
2. To measure across.

o'ver-mod'est (ō'vĕr-mŏd'ĕst; *see* OVER-), *a.* Modest to excess; bashful. — **o'ver-mod'est-ly,** *adv.* — **o'ver-mod'es-ty** (-mŏd'ĕs-tĭ), *n.*

o'ver-mount' (-mount'), *v. t.* [Cf. SURMOUNT.] To mount over; to go higher than; to rise above.

o'ver-mount', *v. i.* To mount too high. *Shak.*

o'ver-much' (ō'vĕr-mŭch'; ō'vĕr-mŭch'; *see* OVER-), *a* Too much. — *adv.* (*pron.* ō'vĕr-mŭch'). In too great a degree; too much. — *n.* (ō'vĕr-mŭch') An excess; a surplus.

o'ver-mul'ti-tude (-mŭl'tĭ-tūd), *v. t.* To outnumber. *R.*

o'ver-name' (-nām'), *v. t.* To name over or in a series; to recount. See OVER-, 2 **b**. *Shak.*

o'ver-nice' (ō'vĕr-nīs'; ō'vĕr-nĭs'; *see* OVER-), *a.* Excessively nice; fastidious. — **o'ver-nice'ly,** *adv.* — **o'ver-nice'ness,** *n.* — **o'ver-ni'ce-ty** (-nī'sĕ-tĭ), *n.*

o'ver-night' (ō'vĕr-nīt'), *n.* The fore part of the night last past; the previous evening.
He saw the old man, his musket on his shoulder, running up the trail of *overnight* at a dogtrot. *Kipling.*

o'ver-night' (ō'vĕr-nīt'), *adv.* In the fore part of the night last past; in the evening before; also, during the night; as, the candle will not last *overnight.*
I had been telling her all that happened *overnight.* *Dickens*

o'ver-night' (ō'vĕr-nīt'), *a.* Done or lasting during the night; also, of or relating to the previous evening.

o'ver-noise' (ō'vĕr-noiz'), *v. t.* To overpower by noise.

o'ver-of-fi'cious (-ō-fĭsh'ŭs; *see* OVER-), *a.* Too ready to intermeddle; too officious. — **o'ver-of-fi'cious-ness,** *n.*

o'ver-paint' (-pānt'), *v. t.* **1.** To paint over; to paint out.
2. To color or describe too strongly.

o'ver-part' (-pärt'), *v. t.* To charge with a part or rôle beyond one's ability. *Rare.*

o'ver-pass' (-pȧs'), *v. t.*; -PASSED' (-pȧst'); -PASS'ING. [Cf. SURPASS.] **1.** To pass over; traverse; hence, to pass through; undergo; also, to pass successfully; overcome.
2. To pass across, over, or beyond; to go to the other side of; as, to *overpass* a river; hence, to pass over or beyond the restrictions of; to transgress; as, to *overpass* moral laws.
The dividing line between courage and ferocity is easily *overpassed.* *Encyc. Biblica.*
3. To pass beyond in quality, value, degree, amount, etc.; to surpass, excel, or exceed.
4. To pass over without notice or mention; to overlook or disregard; as, to *overpass* many beauties of nature.
5. To extend or rise above.

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o'ver-jack'et, *n.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-jade', *v. t.*, **o'ver-jeal'ous,** *a.*, **o'ver-joy',** *n.*, **o'ver-joy'ful,** *a.*, **o'ver-joy'ous,** *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [MATE.]
o'ver-judge', *v. t.* = OVERESTIMATE.
o'ver-jut'ting, *a.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o'ver-keep', *v. t.* To keep too watchfully, or too long.
o'ver-kind', *a.*, **o'ver-kind'ly,** *adv.*, **o'ver-kind'ness,** *n.* See OVER-, 4 c. [the knee.]
o'ver-knee', *a.* Extending above
o'ver-know', *v. t.* To know too much about.
o'ver-lace', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-laid', *pret. & p. p.* of OVERLAY.
o'ver-laik', *n.* [*over* + a suffix of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *leikr*, *-leikr.*] Superiority. *Obs.*
o'ver-lain', *p. p.* of OVERLIE.
o'ver-land', *n.* A certain kind of local tenement defined by the Enclosure Commissioners of Cheddar Moor, in 1801, as any tenement of land, whether open or inclosed, which does not, nor at any time heretofore did, belong to ancient tenements, and for which no right of common in the moors or on the hill has been allowed.
o'ver-lan'guaged (-lăn'gwĭjd; *cf.* OVER-), *a.* Employing too many words; diffuse. *Lowell.*
overlap fault. *Geol. & Mining.* A reversed fault. See FAULT, *n.*, 8.
o'ver-lard', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-large', *a.*, **o'ver-large'ly,** *adv.*, **o'ver-large'ness,** *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-lash', *v. i.* [*over* + *lash*; cf. E. dial. *lash* to be extravagant.] 1. To go to excess; be extravagant; hence, to exaggerate; to boast. *Obs.*
2. Of horses, to overreach. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
o'ver-lash', *v. t.* To exceed.
o'ver-lash'ing, *n.* Exaggeration; extravagance. *Obs.* — **o'ver-lash'ing-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
o'ver-last', *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 b.
o'ver-late', *a.* Too late; exceedingly late. — **o'ver-late',** *adv.*
o'ver-lav'ish, *a.*, **o'ver-lav'ish-ly,** *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c. [lave.]
o'ver-lay'er, *n.* One that overlays.
o'ver-lead', *v. t.* [AS. *oferlǣdan.*] To domineer over; to oppress; to rule; also, to lead over or away. *Obs.* — **o'ver-lead'er,** *n.* *Obs.*
o'ver-lean', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 b.
o'ver-leap', *n.* Omission. *Obs.*
o'ver-leap', *v. i.* To leap over; also, to digress. *Obs.*
o'ver-learn'ed, *a.*, **o'ver-learn'ed-ly,** *adv.*, **o'ver-learn'ed-ness,** *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-leav'en, *v. t.* To leaven too much; hence, to cause to swell excessively. *Obs. or R.* — *a.* Overleavened. *Obs.*
o'ver-leer', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 b.
o'ver-leg', *adv.* See OVER-, 1 e. *Nonce Word.* [OVER-, 4 c.]
o'ver-leg'is-la'tion, *n.* See
o'ver-lend', *v. t.* To pass beyond. *Obs.*
o'ver-length', *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-let'tered, *a.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-lib'er-al, *a.*, **o'ver-lib'er-al'i-ty,** *n.*, **o'ver-lib'er-al-ly,** *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-li'er (ō'vĕr-lī'ĕr; ō'vĕr-lī'ĕr), *n.* That which overlies something; specif., *Arch.*, a ledger.
o'ver-light', *a.*, **o'ver-light'ed,** *a.*, **o'ver-light'ly,** *adv.*, **o'ver-light'some,** *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-li-ness (ō'vĕr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being overly. *Obs. or R.*
o'ver-lin'ger (-lĭn'gĕr), *v. t.* To cause to linger too long. *Obs. or R.*
o'ver-linked' (ō'vĕr-lĭnkt'; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 2 a.
o'ver-lip', *n.* The upper lip. *Obs., Dial., or Collog.*
o'ver-lis'ten, *v. t.* To overhear or listen so as to overhear.
o'ver-lit'tle, *a. & adv.* See OVER-, 4 c. [vivor.]
o'ver-liv'er (-lĭv'ẽr), *n.* A survivor.
overload circuit breaker. *Elec.* = OVERLOAD SWITCH. [4 c.]
o'ver-log'i-cal, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-long', *prep.* [See OVER; ALONG.] Along. *Obs.*
o'ver-loop', overlope. † OVERLOP.
overlop. † OVERLAP.
o'ver-lord'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
o'ver-loud', *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-loup' (ō'vĕr-lo͞op'; ō'vĕr-), *n.* [*over-* + *loup* a leap.] A trespass or transgression. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
o'ver-love', *v. t. & i.* To love to excess. — **o'ver-lov'er,** *n.*
o'ver-low', *a. & adv.*, **o'ver-low'ness,** *n.*, **o'ver-lu'bri-ca'tion,** *n.*, **o'ver-lus'cious** (-lŭsh'ŭs), *a.*, **o'ver-lust'i-ness,** *n.*, **o'ver-lust'y,** *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-ly'ing, *p pr & vb. n.* of OVERLIE. [4 c.]
o'ver-mag'ni-fy, *v. t.* See OVER-, **overmaistrie,** *v. t.* To overmaster. *Obs.* — *n.* Advantage; upper hand. *Obs.* [4 c.]
o'ver-mal'a-pert, *a.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-man'tle, *v. t.* See OVER-, [OVER-, 4 c.]
o'ver-man'y (-mĕn'ĭ), *a.* See
o'ver-mask', *v. t.* To mask.
o'ver-mast', *v. t.* *Naut.* To furnish (a vessel) with too long or too heavy a mast or masts. *Rare.*
o'ver-mas'ter-ful, *a.*, **o'ver-mas'ter-ful-ness,** *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-mas'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of *overmastering,* p. pr. [*Obs.*]
o'ver-mate', *v. t.* To overmatch.
o'ver-mat'ter, *n.* See OVER-, 4 a.
o'ver-med'dle, *v. i.*, **o'ver-med'dling,** *n.*, **o'ver-mel'low,** *a.*, **o'ver-melt',** *v. t.*, **o'ver-mer'it,** *n. & v. t.*, **o'ver-mer'ry,** *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-mete', *a. & adv.* [AS. *ofermēte.*] Above measure. *Obs.*
o'ver-mete', *v. t.* [AS. *metan* to measure, to pass over. See METE to measure.] To pass by or over. *Obs.*
o'ver-mick'le, *a. & adv.* [AS. *ofermicel*, a.] Overmuch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
o'ver-mind', *v. t.* To regard beyond measure. *Obs.*
o'ver-mi-nute', *a.*, **o'ver-mix',** *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-moc'ca-sin, *n.* A moccasin to be worn over another.
o'ver-mod, *a.* [AS. *ofermōd.*] Proud. *Obs.* — *n.* Pride. *Obs.*
o'ver-moist', *a.*, **o'ver-mois'ture,** *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-mon'ey, *v. t.* To gain over by bribing. *Obs.*
o'ver-more, *a.* [*over*, adv. + *more.*] Upper. *Obs.*
o'ver-more', *adv.* Beyond; moreover; furthermore. *Obs.*
o'ver-mor'row, *n.* The day following to-morrow. *Obs.*
o'ver-most (ō'vĕr-mōst), *a.* Uppermost; highest; also, farthest off. *Obs. or Dial.* — *n.* The uppermost part (*Obs.*); pl. the most part. *Dial. Eng.*
o'ver-mount', *n. Picture Mounting.* = MAT. [mountains.]
o'ver-mounts', *adv.* Over the
o'ver-mourn', *v. t. & i.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-much'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
o'ver-mul'ti-ply, *v. t. & i.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-muse', *v. t.* To bewilder by excessive musing. *Obs.*
o'ver-name', *n.* [Cf. SURNAME] Surname. *Obs.*
o'ver-nar'row, *a.*, **o'ver-neat',** *a.*, **o'ver-nerv'ous,** *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-net', *v. t.* To cover or to snare with a net.
o'ver-net', *v. i.* To fish with nets, or use nets, to excess.
o'ver-nim', *v. t.*; *p. p.* OVERNOME. [*over-* + obs. *nim* to take, AS. *niman.*] To overtake. *Obs.*
o'ver-num'ber, *n.* To outnumber *Obs.* [4 c.]
o'ver-nu'mer-ous, *a.* See OVER-,
o'ver-of'fice, *v. t.* To domineer over by virtue of office. *Obs.*
o'ver-old' (ō'vĕr-ōld'; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o'ver-old'ness,** *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-or'der, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 d.
o'ver-pack', *v. t.*, **o'ver-pam'per,** *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-part', *n.* Upper part. *R.*
o'ver-par'tial, *a.*, **o'ver-par'tic-u-lar,** *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-par'ty, *n.* Surface; upper part. *Obs.*

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6. To pass by; to pass, as in a journey, by coming up with or going ahead of.

o'ver-pass' (ō'vĕr-pȧs'), *v. i.* **1.** To pass over. **2.** To pass by, away, or off. **3.** To come to pass; to happen. *Rare.* **4.** To pass without notice. *Obs.* **5.** To pass beyond; to pass to excess or be excessive. *Obs.*

o'ver-pay' (-pā'), *v. t.*; o'VER-PAID' (-pād'); o'VER-PAY'ING. **1.** To pay too much to; to more than pay; hence, to compensate or reward beyond deserts. **2.** To pay more than or in excess of (a just or due amount).

o'ver-peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *v. t.* To people too densely.

o'ver-per-suade' (-pĕr-swād'), *v. t.* To persuade or influence against one's inclination or judgment. — **o'ver-per-sua'sion** (-swā'zhŭn), *n*

o'ver-pick' (ō'vĕr-pĭk'), *a.* Of a loom, having the picking arm, or shuttle-driving device, over the shuttle boxes.

o'ver-pick', *n.* An overpick loom.

o'ver-pic'ture (-pĭk'tūr), *v. t.* **1.** To surpass nature in the picture or representation of; as, to *overpicture* Venus. **2.** To cover with pictures.

o'ver-pitch' (-pĭch'), *v. t.* **1.** *Cricket.* To bowl (a ball) to more than a correct length. **2.** To exaggerate.

o'ver-plus (ō'vĕr-plŭs), *n.* [*over* + L. *plus*. See PLUS; cf. SURPLUS.] That which remains above a proper or fit supply, or beyond a quantity proposed; surplus; excess. "The *overplus* of a great fortune." *Addison.* — **o'ver-plus**, *a.*

o'ver-plus, *adv.* In addition; beyond need.

o'ver-ply' (-plī'), *v. t.*; -PLIED' (-plīd'); -PLY'ING (-plī'ĭng). To ply to excess; to overexert; overwork. *Milton.*

o'ver-pole' (-pōl'), *v. t.* To pole excessively.

o'ver-pop'u-la'tion (ō'vĕr-pŏp'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Condition of being overpopulated; also, excess of population.

o'ver-pow'er (-pou'ĕr), *v. t.*; -ERED (-ĕrd); -ER-ING. **1.** To excel or exceed in power; to cause to yield; vanquish; subdue. **2.** To affect intensely or overwhelmingly by reason of great power or intensity; as, the odor *overpowered* him.

Syn. — Overbear, overcome, vanquish, defeat, crush, overwhelm, overthrow, rout, conquer, subdue.

o'ver-pow'er (ō'vĕr-pou'ĕr), *n.* A dominating power.

o'ver-pow'er-ing, *p. a.* Excelling in power; too powerful; irresistible. — **o'ver-pow'er-ing-ly**, *adv.*

o'ver-press' (ō'vĕr-prĕs'), *v. t.* **1.** To bear upon with rigor; to afflict or oppress; also, to bear upon with irresistible force; to crush; overwhelm. *Shak.* **2.** To overburden. *Obs.* **3.** To overcome by importunity. *Johnson.* **4.** To press or insist upon to an unfit degree · to drive (a contention, etc.) too far; also, to press or drive (a person) unreasonably; to overurge or overestimate.

o'ver-pres'sure (-prĕsh'ūr), *n.* Excessive pressure or urging; as, *overpressure* in education.

o'ver-print' (-prĭnt'), *v. t.* **1.** *Print.* To impress, as a printed surface, with other print; as, to *overprint* one color with another, or tickets with numbers. **2.** *Photog.* To print (a photograph) too long, so that it is too dark. **3.** To print too many copies of.

o'ver-prize' (-prīz'), *v. t.* [Cf. OVERPRAISE.] To prize excessively; to overvalue; also, to exceed in value. — **o'ver-priz'er** (-prīz'ĕr), *n.*

o'ver-pro-duce' (-prō-dūs'), *v. t.* To produce beyond the demand.

o'ver-pro-duc'tion (-prō-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* Excessive production; supply beyond the demand at remunerative prices. See OVERSUPPLY, *Cit.*

o'ver-prompt' (ō'vĕr-prŏmpt'; ō'vĕr-prŏmpt'; *see* OVER-), *a.* Too prompt or eager; precipitate. — **o'ver-prompt'ness**, *n.*

o'ver-proof' (ō'vĕr-prōōf'; ō'vĕr-prōōf'; *see* OVER-), *a.* Stronger than proof spirit; that is, containing more than 49.3 per cent by weight of alcohol. Abbr. *O.P.*

o'ver-pro-por'tion (ō'vĕr-prō-pōr'shŭn; 201), *n.* Excess of relative greatness; greatness out of just proportion.

o'ver-pro-por'tion, *v. t.* To make of too great proportion.

o'ver-pro-por'tion-ate (-ăt), *a.* Exhibiting overproportion. — **o'ver-pro-por'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.*

o'ver-quell' (-kwĕl'), *v. t.* To quell; subdue; overcome.

o'ver-rake' (-rāk'), *v. t.*; -RAKED' (-rākt'); -RAK'ING (-rāk'ĭng). *Naut.* To rake over, or sweep across, from end to end, as waves that break over a vessel.

o'ver-rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). To rate, value, or estimate, too highly.

o'ver-rate', *n.* An excessive rate; also, an extra rate.

o'ver-reach' (-rēch'), *v. t.*; -REACHED' (-rēcht') (o'VER-RAUGHT' (-rôt'), *Obs.*); -REACH'ING. **1.** To reach or come up with (anything); to overtake; also, *Obs.*, to overtake harmfully; to overcome, as a harmful agent. **2.** To reach above or beyond; to overtop or overpass; also, to reach or extend over; to spread over. **3.** To reach out beyond or too far; specif.: **a** To miss by reaching too far. **b** To carry (one's self) too far; to strain (one's self) or defeat (one's purposes) by overdoing. **c** To exaggerate or overestimate. *Obs.* **d** To stretch out too far. **4.** To get the better of; esp., to gain an advantage over by artifice or cunning; to outwit; cheat.

o'ver-reach' (ō'vĕr-rēch'), *v. i.* **1.** **a** To encroach. *Obs* **b** To exaggerate. *Obs.* **2.** To reach too far; esp., *Naut.*, to sail on one tack farther than is necessary. **3.** To strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or quarter of the fore foot; to grab; — said of horses. **4.** To go too far in endeavoring to advance one's self; also, to be guilty of sharp practice or of cheating.

o'ver-reach' (ō'vĕr-rēch'), *n.* **1.** An overreaching; hence: **a** An excessive reach; **a** straining. **b** A deception or cheating. **2.** Act of striking the heel of the fore foot with the toe of the hind foot; — said of horses. Also, the injury so caused.

o'ver-read' (-rēd'), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* o'VER-READ' (-rĕd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* o'VER-READ'ING (-rēd'ĭng). [AS. *ofer-rǣdan.*] **1.** **a** To read over, or peruse. *Shak.* **b** To reread. *Obs.* **c** To read more than. *Rare.* **2.** To read too much for (one's self, i. e., one's welfare).

o'ver-reck'on (-rĕk'n), *v. t.* **1.** To reckon too highly; to overestimate. **2.** To overcharge, or rate too high, in a reckoning.

o'ver-ride' (-rīd'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -RODE' (-rōd'); *p. p.* -RID'DEN (-rĭd'n), -RODE', -RID' (-rĭd'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* -RID'ING (-rīd'ĭng). [AS. *ofer-rīdan.*] **1.** To ride over or across; to ride upon; to trample down.

The carter *overridden* with [i. e., by] his cart. *Chaucer.*

2. To set aside; to supersede; annul; as, one law *overrides* another; to *override* a veto; hence, to disregard the rights or wishes of; to domineer over. **3.** To ride beyond; to pass; outride. *Obs.*

I *overrode* him on the way. *Shak.*

4. To ride too much, as a horse. **5.** To extend or pass over; esp., chiefly *Med.*, to overlap; as, the *overriding* of the ends of a fractured bone.

o'ver-rid'ing (-rīd'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Riding or trampling over. **2.** Disregarding the rights of others; domineering, or given to domineering.

o'ver-rigged' (ō'vĕr-rĭgd'; ō'vĕr-rĭgd'; *see* OVER-), *a.* Having too much rigging.

o'ver-right'eous (ō'vĕr-rī'chŭs; *see* OVER-), *a.* Excessively righteous; — usually implying hypocrisy.

o'ver-rig'id (ō'vĕr-rĭj'ĭd; *see* OVER-), *a.* Too rigid or severe.

o'ver-rise' (-rīz'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -ROSE' (-rōz'); *p. p.* -RIS'EN (-rĭz'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* -RIS'ING (-rīz'ĭng). To rise above.

o'ver-roll' (-rōl'), *v. t.* **1.** To roll over. **2.** To envelop by rolling. **3.** To roll above or overhead.

o'ver-roof' (-rōōf'), *v. t.* To roof over; to roof.

o'ver-rule' (-rōōl'; 243), *v. t.*; -RULED' (-rōōld'); -RUL'ING (-rōōl'ĭng). **1.** To rule over; to govern. **2.** To rule or determine in a contrary way; to decide or rule against; to abrogate; as, God *overrules* the purposes of men, the chairman *overruled* the point of order. **3.** To prevail over; to master; overcome; also, to bring over by persuasion or other influence; to influence over.

His passion and animosity *overruled* his conscience. *Clarendon.*

These [difficulties] I had habitually *overruled*. *F. W. Newman.*

o'ver-rule', *v. i.* To be superior or supreme in ruling or controlling; as, God rules and *overrules*; also, to prevail by influence, character, etc. *Shak.*

o'ver-rul'ing (-rōōl'ĭng; 243), *p. a.* Exerting controlling power; as, *overruling* Providence. — **o'ver-rul'ing-ly**, *adv.*

o'ver-run' (-rŭn'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -RAN' (-răn'); *p. p.* -RUN' (-rŭn'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* -RUN'NING. [Cf. AS. *oferirnan.* See RUN.] **1.** To run over; as: **a** To run across or athwart; to traverse in running. **b** To run over as a fluid or as a rapid growth; to cover the surface of rapidly; to overspread. **2.** Hence: **a** To run over destructively or harmfully; either, to run down; to trample or bear down; as, a schooner *overrun* by a liner; or, to grow or spread over in excess; to invade and occupy; to infest; as, a farm *overrun* with weeds; also, to run over as a hostile army; to ravage.

Those barbarous nations that *overran* the world. *Spenser.*

b To crush; overwhelm; destroy. *Obs.*

3. To run through; to pass over rapidly, esp. in thought or speech; as, to *overrun* the contents of a book. **4.** To exceed or excel in running; to outrun; to run faster, farther, or better than, or to pass in running.

Ahimaaz ran by the way of the plain, and *overran* Cushi. *2 Sam.* XVIII. 23.

5. To run away from; to escape by running; to desert. **6.** To run or go beyond; to extend in part beyond; to reach or lie beyond. **7.** *Print.* To readjust, as lines, columns, or pages, by shifting letters or words from one line into another, or a line or lines from one column or page to another. **8.** *Mach.* To cause or permit to overrun, as an engine.

to overrun, or outrun, the constable, to spend more than one's income; to get into debt. *Colloq.*

o'ver-run' (ō'vĕr-rŭn'), *v. i.* **1.** To run, pass, spread, or flow over or by something; to be in excess; to extend beyond limits. **2.** *Mach.* To run too far, as an engine in winding.

o'ver-run' (ō'vĕr-rŭn'), *n.* **1.** Act of overrunning; an instance of this. **2.** Amount by which something overruns; a balance or surplus carried over.

o'ver-sail' (-sāl'), *v. t.* **1.** To sail over; to sail across. **2.** To strike and sink (a vessel) in sailing. *Obs.*

o'ver-sail' (-sāl'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *saillir* to project (see SALLY).] In masonry, to lay (bricks or stones) so that each projects beyond that upon which it rests; hence, to cover by a roof or arch of such construction. — *v. i.* To project or jut out beyond the base.

o'ver-sail' (ō'vĕr-sāl'), *n.* *Arch.* Any projection or jutting beyond the general wall surface.

o'ver-scru'pu-lous (-skrōō'pū-lŭs), *a.* Scrupulous to excess. — **o'ver-scru'pu-lous-ness**, *n.*

o'ver-sea', *a.* Beyond the sea; foreign.

o'ver-sea' (ō'vĕr-sē') } **o'ver-seas'** (-sēz') } *adv.* Over the sea; abroad.

o'ver-seam' (-sēm'), *n.* A seam in which the thread is passed over the edges with every stitch; an overhand seam.

o'ver-seam' (ō'vĕr-sēm'; ō'vĕr-sēm'), *v. t.* & *i.* To sew overhand; to sew in such a way as to carry the thread over the edges of the seam.

o'ver-search' (-sûrch'), *v. t.* To search all over.

o'ver-see' (-sē'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -SAW' (-sô'); *p. p.* -SEEN' (-sēn'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* -SEE'ING. [AS. *ofersēon* to survey, to despise. See OVER; SEE.] **1.** To look down upon; survey; watch. **2.** Hence: **a** To look over; inspect; examine. **b** To superintend; supervise. **3.** To see clandestinely or accidentally. **4.** To fail to observe; omit seeing; neglect; disregard. **5.** To deceive or delude; mistake or err. **6.** To cast the "evil eye" upon. *Obs*

to oversee one's self, to forget one's self; to blunder.

o'ver-see', *v. i.* To see too far or too much; hence, to be deceived; to blunder. *Obs.*

The most expert gamesters may sometimes *oversee*. *Fuller.*

o'ver-seen' (-sēn'), *p. p.* of OVERSEE. Also, *Obs. or Dial.*: *p. a.* **a** Intoxicated; tipsy. **b** Versed or learned in some art or branch of knowledge.

o'ver-se'er (ō'vĕr-sē'ĕr; ō'vĕr-sē'ĕr; -sēr'; 277), *n.* **1.** One who oversees, or superintends; esp., one in charge of a piece of work or of workmen in their labor; a superintendent; a supervisor; as, an *overseer* of a mill. **2.** Specif.: **a** Formerly, a person appointed to act as an adviser to, or check upon, an executor. **b** In England, a parish administrative officer (called in full **overseer of the poor**) whose duties are mainly connected with the relief of the poor. The office was created by the Poor Relief Act of 1601 (43 Eliz. c. 2). In some of the States of the United States, a local officer with similar duties. **3.** **a** Onlooker; spectator. *Obs.* **b** An editor; a critic. *Obs.*

o'ver-sell' (-sĕl'), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* -SOLD' (-sōld'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* -SELL'ING. **1.** **a** To sell for more than value. **b** To sell for a higher price than; to exceed in selling price.

One whose beauty
Would *oversell* all Italy. *Beau* & *Fl*

2. To sell beyond means of delivery, or, sometimes, beyond what one can provide a margin for in case of an advance in prices. *Brokers' Cant.*

o'ver-set' (-sĕt'), *v. t.*; -SET'; -SET'TING. **1.** **a** To press upon; beset. *Obs.* **b** To overpower; overwhelm; defeat. *Obs.* **2.** To turn or tip (anything) over from an upright, or a proper, position; to upset; as, to *overset* a chair, a coach, a ship, or a building. **3.** To cause to fall, or to fail; to subvert; as, to *overset* a government or a plot.

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o'ver-pas'sion-ate (-păsh'ŭn-ăt), *a.*, **o'ver-pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c. [valve.]

o'ver-pass' valve. A by-pass.

o'ver-past'. Overpassed. *Ref. Sp.* [4 c.]

o'ver-pa'tient, *a.* See OVER-, 1 a, 4 c. [See OVER-, 4 a.]

o'ver-pay', *n.*, **o'ver-pay'ment**, *n.* See OVER-, 4.

o'ver-peer', *v. t.* **a** To peer over. **b** To look down on. **c** To rise above. **d** Hence, to excel; more than equal or balance. [PEOPLE.]

overpeise + OVERPOISE. [ing.]

o'ver-pend'ing, *a.* Overhanging.

o'ver-perch', *v. t.* To pass over as if by perching upon. *Obs.*

o'ver-per'emp-to-ry, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-pert'ed, *a.* Having excessive pertness. *Obs.*

o'ver-pes'ter, *v. t.* To crowd to excess. *Obs.* [4 c.]

o'ver-phys'ic, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-pitched' (ō'vĕr-pĭcht'; *see* OVER-), *a.* Having a too great pitch or slope, as a roof.

o'ver-place', *v. t.*, **o'ver-placed'** (-plāst'), *a.* See OVER-, 1 a.

o'ver-place'ment, *n.* Superposition or superimposition.

o'ver-plant', *v. t.* **1.** To plant, as a field, to excess. [*Obs.*] **2.** To plant again; transplant.

o'ver-plate', *n.* In medieval armor, a large piece added to protect the shoulder or elbow; a large pauldron or cubitiere.

o'ver-plaw', *n.* A boiling over. *Obs.* [4 c.]

o'ver-play', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a.

o'ver-play', *n.* *Duplicate Whist.* Replay of a hand.

o'ver-please', *v. t.*, **o'ver-plen'ti-ful**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-plot', *n.* See OVER-, 4 a.

o'ver-plumb', *v. t.* To rise straight, or plumb, above.

o'ver-plume' (-ploōm'), *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 a, 4 c. [See OVER-, 4 a.]

o'ver-poise' (-poiz'), *n.* & *v. t.* See OVERPOISE.

o'ver-pole', *n.* An upper pool. *Obs.*

o'ver-pol'ish, *v. t.*, **o'ver-pol'i-tic**, *a.*, **o'ver-pon'der-ous**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [PEOPLE.]

o'ver-pop'u-late, *v. t.* = OVER-**o'ver-pop'u-lous**, *a.*, **o'ver-pop'u-lous-ness**, *n.*, **o'ver-pos'i-tive**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-post', *v. t.* To post over; to pass over swiftly. *Obs*

o'ver-pot', *v. t.* *Hort.* To plant in too large a pot.

o'ver-po'tent, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-pour', *v. t.* To pour over, from one vessel into another. *R.*

o'ver-pow'er-ful, *a.*, **o'ver-praise'** (-prāz'), *n.* & *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-pray', *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 d.

o'ver-preach', *v. t.* To preach beyond, or "over the heads of" (one's hearers); also, to overdo (one's self) in preaching.

o'ver-press', *n.* = OVERPRESSURE. [*Obs.*]

o'ver-pres'sor, *n.* An oppressor.

o'ver-price', *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-print', *n.* An offprint, or reprint.

o'ver-pro-por'tion-at'ed (-prō-pōr'shŭn-āt'ĕd), **o'ver-pro-por'tioned**, *a.* = OVERPROPORTIONATE.

o'ver-proud', *a.*, **o'ver-proved'**, (ō'vĕr-prōōvd'; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o'ver-prov'en-dered** (-prōō'vĕn-dĕrd), *a.*, **o'ver-prov'i-dent**, *a.*, **o'ver-pro-voke'**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-pry', *v. t.* To examine pryingly. *Obs.* [4 c.]

o'ver-pun'ish, *v. t.* See OVER-, **o'ver-pur'chase**, *v. t.* To buy at a too high price. *Rare.*

o'ver-put', *v. t.* To get the better of; to recover from. *Obs. or Scot.* [quantity.]

o'ver-quan'ti-ty, *n.* Surplus

o'ver-quat', *v. t.* To surfeit or glut with food. *Obs.*

o'ver-quick' (ō'vĕr-kwĭk'; *see* OVER-), *a.* Too quick. — **o'ver-quick'ly**, *adv.* [4 c.]

o'ver-qui'et-ness, *n.* See OVER-, **o'ver-rack'** + OVERRAKE.

o'ver-rack', *v. t.* To rack or strain beyond measure. *Rare.*

overradde. Obs. pret. of OVERREAD. [REACH.]

overraght Obs. pret of OVER-**o'ver-rank'** (ō'vĕr-răngk'; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o'ver-rank'ness**, *n.*, **o'ver-rash'** (ō'vĕr-răsh'; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o'ver-rash'ly**, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c. [OVERREACH.]

o'ver-raught'. Obs. pret. of

O'ver-reach', Sir Giles. An unscrupulous extortioner and cheat, the leading character in Massinger's comedy "A New Way to Pay Old Debts." His cupidity and ambition finally overreach themselves, and he is outwitted by his nephew and daughter.

o'ver-reach'er, *n.* One that overreaches; one who cheats; a horse that overreaches, etc.

o'ver-reach'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of OVERREACH. — **o'ver-reach'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **o'ver-reach'ing-ness**, *n.* [reads.]

o'ver-read'er, *n.* One who over-**o'ver-read'i-ly**, *adv.*, **o'ver-read'i-ness**, *n.*, **o'ver-read'y**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [4 a.]

o'ver-re-cord', *v. t.* See OVER-, **o'ver-red'**, *v. t.* To smear with red. *Obs.*

o'ver-re-fine', *v. t.*, **o'ver-re-fine'ment**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-re-fined' (-rē-fīnd'), *pret.* & *p. p.* of OVERREFINE. — **o'ver-re-fin'ed-ly** (-fīn'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

o'ver-reg'u-la'tion, *n* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-reik', *v. t.* To overreach. Cf. OUTREIK. *Obs.*

o'ver-re-laxe', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-rent', *n.* Higher or additional rent.

o'ver-rent', *v. t.* To rent (a tenement) for too much; to charge (a tenant) too much rent.

o'ver-re-ten'tion, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-rich' (ō'vĕr-rĭch'; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o'ver-rich'ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-right', *adv.* & *prep.* Over against; just opposite *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

o'ver-ri-gid'i-ty, *n.*, **o'ver-rig'or-ous**, *a.*, **o'ver-rig'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-rim', *a.* Having the rim turned or rolled over.

o'ver-ri'ot, *v. t.* To riot all over the surface of. *Rare.*

o'ver-ripe', *a.*, **o'ver-rip'en** (-rīp'n), *v. t.*, **o'ver-ripe'ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-ris'en (-rĭz'n), *a.* *Naut.* Of a vessel, having freeboard too great for her length and breadth.

o'ver-roast', *v. t* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-root'ed, *a.* See OVER-, 1 c, 4 c.

o'ver-round' (ō'vĕr-round'; *see* OVER-), *a.* *Phon.* Of a vowel sound, formed with excessive rounding of the lips.

o'ver-roy'al, *a.* See OVER-, 4 a.

o'ver-rule', *n.* See OVER-, 1 d.

o'ver-rul'er (-rōōl'ĕr), *n.* One that controls, governs, or determines. [overruns.]

o'ver-run'ner, *n.* One that **o'ver-run'ning-ly**, *adv.* of *overrunning*, p. pr.

o'ver-rust', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver-sad'ly, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-said' (ō'vĕr-sĕd'; ō'vĕr-sĭd'), *a.* = ABOVESAID

o'ver-sail', *v. t.* [*over* + *sail* for *assail.*] To overwhelm by assault. *Obs.*

o'ver-sale'. Var. of OVERSAIL

o'ver-sale', *n.*, **o'ver-salt'**, *v. t.*, **o'ver-salt'**, *a.*, **o'ver-san'guine**, *a.*, **o'ver-sat'ed** (-sāt'ĕd; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [4 a.]

o'ver-sat'is-fy, *v. t.* See OVER-, **o'ver-sat'u-rate**, *v. t.*, **o'ver-sat'u-ra'tion**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-say', *v. t.* To say over; repeat. *Obs.* — *v. i* To say too much. *Obs.*

oversayne. + OVERSEEN.

o'ver-scape', *v. t.* [See ESCAPE.] To escape from; to overlook or be overlooked by. *Obs.*

o'ver-scent'ed, *a.* Scented excessively; also, covered or concealed by a different odor.

o'ver-score', *v. t.* To score over; also, to obliterate by scoring.

o'ver-scour', *v. t* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver-scru'ple, *n* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-scru'pu-los'i-ty, *n.* = OVERSCRUPULOUSNESS.

o'ver-scurf', *v. t.* To cover with or as with scurf. *Rare.*

o'ver-scutched' (ō'vĕr-skŭcht'), *p. a.* In Shakespeare, probably, overwhipped (cf. SCUTCH, *v.*), the phrase *overscutched husswives* referring to strumpets; as used by Scott, worn out in the service — one of the interpretations put upon Shakespeare's use of the word.

o'ver-seal', *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 a.

o'ver-seam', *n.* = OVERSTITCH.

— **o'ver-seam** (ō'vĕr-sēm'; ō'vĕr-sēm'), *v. t.* & *i.* [4 c.]

o'ver-sea'son, *v. t* See OVER-,

oversecche, *v. t* To seek throughout. *Obs.*

o'ver-seed', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-seem'ing, *a.* Supereminent; apparently superior. *Obs.*

o'ver-se'er-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

o'ver-se'er-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

o'ver-seethe', *v. t.* & *i.* See OVER-, 4 c. *Rare.*

o'ver-send', *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 a.

o'ver-sen'si-ble, *a.*, **o'ver-sen'si-bly**, *adv.*, **o'ver-sen'si-tive**, *a.*, **o'ver-sen'si-tive-ness**, *n.*, **o'ver-sen-ten'tious**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [search. *Obs.*]

overserche, *n.* Prob., further

o'ver-se'ri-ous, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.

4. To overcome mentally or physically; to affect so as to cause disorder of body or mind; to upset.
5. To set over; as: **a** To adorn with settings, as of jewels. **b** To set over to a later date; to postpone. *Obs.* **c** To overburden, as with taxes; to overweight or overload. *Obs.* **d** To recover from (an illness). *Obs. or Dial.*
6. *Print.* To set too much type for, or to set too wide; as, to *overset* a paper or book; to *overset* a line.

o'ver-set' (ō'vĕr-sĕt'), *v. i.* **1.** To turn, or to be turned, over.
2. To be or become upset or disordered.

o'ver-set' (ō'vĕr-sĕt'), *n.* **1.** An upsetting; overturn; overthrow; as, the *overset* of a carriage.
2. An excess; superfluity. "This *overset* of wealth and pomp." *Bp. Burnet.*

o'ver-sew' (ō'vĕr-sō'; ō'vĕr-sō'), *v. t.; pret.* -SEWED' (-sōd'; -sōd') *p. p.* -SEWED', *rarely* -SEWN' (-sōn'; -sōn') *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SEW'ING. To sew over and over; to overhand.

o'ver-shade' (-shād'), *v. t.* [See OVER, SHADE; cf. OVERSHADOW.] To cover with shade; to overshadow. *Shak.*

o'ver-shad'ow (-shăd'ō), *v. t.*; -SHAD'OWED (-ōd); -SHAD'OW-ING. [AS. *ofersceadwian.* Cf. OVERSHADE.] **1.** To throw a shadow, or shade, over; to darken; obscure.
There was a cloud that *overshadowed* them. *Mark* IX. 7.
2. Fig.: **a** To cover with a superior influence. **b** To tower above as if to cast a shadow over; to dominate; to be more important than.

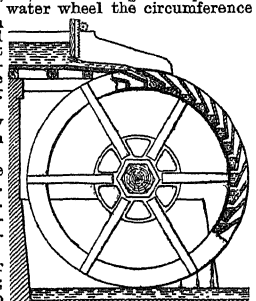
o'ver-shine' (-shīn'), *v. t.* [AS. *oferscīnan.*] **1.** To shine over or upon; to illumine. *Shak.*
2. To excel in shining; to outshine. *Shak.*

o'ver-shoe' (ō'vĕr-shōō'), *n.* A shoe that is worn over another for protection from wet or for extra warmth; esp., an India-rubber shoe; a galosh.

o'ver-shoot' (-shōōt'), *v. t.*; -SHOT' (-shŏt'); -SHOOT'ING. **1.** To pass swiftly beyond or ahead of; to dart forward over, across, or by.
2. To shoot over or beyond; to miss by shooting too far or too high. "Not to *overshoot* his game." *South.*
3. Hence, to exceed; as, to *overshoot* the truth.
4. **a** To shoot down over, as water over a wheel. **b** To shoot across above or overhead. **c** To force or drive ahead suddenly or quickly as by shooting.
5. **a** To shoot better than; excel in shooting. **b** To deplete of game by too much shooting. **c** To injure (one's self or one's skill) by too much shooting.
to overshoot one's self, to venture too far; to assert too much. — **to be overshot**, to be in error or wide of the mark.

o'ver-shoot', *v. i.* To fly or shoot above or beyond the mark.

o'ver-shot' (-shŏt'), *pret. & p. p.* of OVERSHOOT. Specif.: *p. a.* (*pron.* ō'vĕr-shŏt'; 87) **a** Intoxicated. *Slang.* **b** Exaggerated. **c** Of the mouth or jaw, having the upper jaw extending beyond the lower, as in some dogs; of a dislocated fetlock, having the upper bone forced in front of the lower. **d** Actuated by water shooting over from above. **e** Fed, as by a hopper, from above; as, an *overshot* grain separator.
overshot wheel, a vertical water wheel the circumference of which is covered with cavities or buckets, and is turned by water that shoots over the top, filling the buckets on the farther side and acting chiefly by its weight.


Overshot Wheel.

o'ver-shot', *n.* The flow of water that turns an overshot wheel.

o'ver-side' (-sīd'), *n.* The upper or higher side. *R.*

o'ver-sight' (-sīt'), *n.* **1.** Watchful care; superintendence; general supervision; management.
2. An overlooking or something overlooked; omission or error due to inadvertence.
Syn. — Inspection, direction, control, charge, watch. — OVERSIGHT, SUPERVISION, SURVEILLANCE. OVERSIGHT, as here compared (see NEGLIGENCE), is the general word for the act or office of overseeing; SUPERVISION implies authoritative direction or superintendence; SURVEILLANCE suggests close, sometimes spying, watch; as, to have general *oversight* of a piece of work, the *supervision* of city schools, to keep a suspected criminal under *surveillance*. See CONDUCT.

o'ver-size' (-sīz'), *v. t.* To cover as with size or viscid matter. "*O'ersized* with coagulate gore." *Shak.*

o'ver-size' (ō'vĕr-sīz'), *n.* An unusually large size.

o'ver-skirt' (-skûrt'), *n.* An upper skirt, shorter than the dress, and usually draped.

o'ver-slaugh' (-slô'), *n.* [D. *overslag.*] **1.** *Mil.* Exemption from a duty because already detailed on a superior duty. *Eng.*
2. A bar in a river; as, the *overslaugh* in the Hudson River. *Local, U. S.*

o'ver-slaugh' (ō'vĕr-slô'; ō'vĕr-slô'), *v. t.*; -SLAUGHED' (-slôd'; -slôd'); -SLAUGH'ING. [D. *overslaan.*] **1.** *Mil.* To excuse from a duty or omit the duty of (a soldier or body of soldiers), or to remit (a duty) because of a detail to a duty having precedence. *Eng.*
2. To pass over for an appointment, promotion, or the like, in favor of another; to ignore the clams of. *U. S.*
"Farragut's faithful lieutenant *overslaughed.*" *Nation.*
3. To hinder or obstruct, as by an overslaugh or an impediment; as, to *overslaugh* a bill in a legislative body.

o'ver-sleep' (ō'vĕr-slēp'), *v. t. & i.*; -SLEPT' (-slĕpt'); -SLEEP'ING. To sleep beyond or too long; as, to *oversleep* one's self or one's usual hour of rising.

o'ver-slide' (-slīd'), *v. t. & i.; pret.* -SLID' (-slĭd'n) or -SLID'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SLID'ING (-slīd'ĭng). To slide over or by.

o'ver-slip' (-slĭp'), *v. t.*; -SLIPPED' (-slĭpt'); -SLIP'PING. **1.** To slip or slide over; to pass easily or carelessly beyond; to omit; neglect; as, to *overslip* opportunity.
2. To slip away from; to slip by; to escape.
3. To slip beyond the control or proper limits of; to overstep; transgress.

o'ver-slip', *v. i.* **1.** To pass by without being noticed or taken advantage of.
2. To make a slip or error.

o'ver-snow' (-snō'), *v. t.* To cover with or as with snow.

o'ver-sor'row (-sŏr'ō), *v. t.* To grieve or afflict to excess.

o'ver-soul' (ō'vĕr-sōl'), *n.* The all-containing soul; the absolute reality; that which includes all being, subjective and objective.
That unity, that *oversoul*, within which every man's particular being is contained and made one with all other. *Emerson*

o'ver-sow' (-sō'), *v. t.; pret.* -SOWED' (-sōd'); *p. p.* -SOWN' (-sōn') or -SOWED'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SOW'ING. [AS. *ofersāwan.*] **1.** To sow where something has already been sown.
His enemy came and *oversowed* cockle among the wheat. *Matt.* XIII. 25 (*Douay Version*).
2. To sow; to scatter seed over.
3. To sow too much

o'ver-span' (-spăn'), *v. t.* **1.** To reach or extend over.
2. To erect or throw a span over (a space, or the like).

o'ver-sparred' (ō'vĕr-spärd'; ō'vĕr-spärd'; *see* OVER-), *a. Naut.* Of a vessel, fitted with too many or too large spars and consequently top-heavy or unstable; — also used fig.

o'ver-speak' (-spēk'), *v. t. & i.; pret.* -SPOKE' (-spōk'); *p. p.* -SPO'KEN (-spō'k'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SPEAK'ING. See SPEAK. [Cf. AS. *oferspreccan.*] To exceed in speaking; to speak too much or beyond warrant; hence, to exaggerate.

o'ver-spend' (-spĕnd'), *v. t.*; -SPENT' (-spĕnt'); -SPEND'ING. **1.** To spend or use to excess; to wear out; to exhaust.
2. To spend more than; also, to spend extravagantly.

o'ver-spend', *v. i.* To spend beyond one's means.

o'ver-spread' (-sprĕd'), *v. t.*; -SPREAD'; -SPREAD'ING. [AS. *ofersprǣdan.*] To spread over or above; to extend over; as, the deluge *overspread* the earth.
Those nations of the North
Which *overspread* the world. *Drayton*

o'ver-spread', *v. i.* To be spread or scattered over.

o'ver-spun' (ō'vĕr-spŭn'), *a.* Covered with or as with a spun fabric or casing; specif., wound round with a coil of thin copper wire, as the heavier strings of a pianoforte.

o'ver-stand' (-stănd'), *v. t.*; -STOOD' (-stōōd'); -STAND'ING. **1.** To stand over. *Obs.*
2. To endure to the end; to overstay; specif., to outstay (a market) by insisting on one's price or conditions.
3. *Naut.* To keep on a course beyond (a mark, etc.).
to overstand one's market, to hold out so long about terms as to lose one's chance to purchase or sell; fig., to lose one's chance by waiting or holding out too long.

o'ver-state' (-stāt'), *v. t.*; -STAT'ED (-stāt'ĕd); -STAT'ING (-stāt'ĭng). To state in too strong terms; to exaggerate.

o'ver-state'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* An exaggerated statement or account; a statement exceeding the truth.

o'ver-stay' (-stā'), *v. t.*; -STAYED' (-stād') or -STAID' (-stād'); -STAY'ING. **1.** To stay beyond the time or the limits of; as, to *overstay* the appointed time.
2. *Com.* To carry a transaction in (a market) beyond the point at which the greatest profit would have been made by closing it; as, he *overstayed* his market. *Cant.*

o'ver-step' (-stĕp'), *v. i. & i.*; -STEPPED' (-stĕpt'); -STEP'PING. [AS. *ofersteppan.*] To step over or beyond; to transgress. *Shak.*

o'ver-stitch' (ō'vĕr-stĭch'), *n.* Any of various stitches, now usually made on a sewing machine with one, two, or three threads, for binding over a raw edge on cloth, making an ornamental edging or finish, buttonholing, hemming, etc.; — called also *overedge, overseam.*

o'ver-stitch' (ō'vĕr-stĭch'; ō'vĕr-stĭch'), *v. t.* To bind, ornament, or finish with an overstitch.

o'ver-stock' (ō'vĕr-stŏk'), *v. t.*; -STOCKED' (-stŏkt'); -STOCK'ING. To fill too full; to supply in excess; as, to *overstock* a market with goods, or a farm with cattle.

o'ver-strain' (-strān'), *v. i.*; -STRAINED' (-strānd'); -STRAIN'ING. To strain one's self to excess. *Dryden.*

o'ver-strain', *v. t.* **1.** To stretch across. *Obs.*
2. To stretch or strain too much, as one's nerves; specif.: *Mech.* To load until the stress exceeds the elastic limit.
3. To exceed or outdo in straining. *Obs.*

o'ver-strain' (ō'vĕr-strān'), *n.* Excessive strain, mental or physical; an overstraining, or state of being overstrained; a deformation resulting from overstraining.

o'ver-stretch' (ō'vĕr-strĕch'), *v. t.* **1.** To stretch to excess.
2. To stretch over or across.

o'ver-strew' (-strōō'; *cf.* STREW, *v. t.*), *v. t.; pret* -STREWED' (-strōōd'); *p. p.* -STREWED' or -STREWN' (-strōōn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -STREW'ING. To strew or scatter over.

o'ver-stride' (-strīd'), *v. t.; pret.* -STRODE' (-strōd'); *p. p.* -STRID'DEN (-strĭd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -STRID'ING (-strīd'ĭng). **1.** To stride over, across, or beyond; hence, to exceed; to reach beyond; to surpass.
2. To stride too fast or too vigorously for (one's self).

o'ver-stride', *v. i.* **1.** To pass over. *Obs.*
2. To exceed one's normal stride.

o'ver-strike' (-strīk'), *v. t.; pret.* -STRUCK' (-strŭk'); *p. p.* -STRUCK' or -STRICK'EN (-strĭk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -STRIK'ING (-strīk'ĭng). **1.** To strike too far.
2. To strike from above downward.
3. To impress (a coin) with another design, as to change the value or ruler's name; to restrike.

o'ver-string' (-strĭng'), *v. t. & i.*; -STRUNG' (-strŭng'); -STRING'ING. *Pianoforte Making.* To arrange the strings (of) in (usually two) sets, one of which — generally that of the lower bass strings — crosses obliquely over the other. — **o'ver-string'ing** (-strĭng'ĭng), *vb. n.*

o'ver-strung' (ō'vĕr-strŭng'; ō'vĕr-strŭng'; 87), *p. a.* **1.** Too highly strung; too sensitive; as, *overstrung* nerves.
2. *Pianoforte Making.* See OVERSTRING.

o'ver-stud'ied (-stŭd'ĭd), *a.* Overlearned.

o'ver-stud'y (-stŭd'ĭ), *v. t. & i.* To study too much.

o'ver-stud'y, *n.* Excessive study.

o'ver-sub-scribe' (-sŭb-skrīb'), *v. t.* To subscribe for more of (any kind of securities) than is offered for sale. — **o'ver-sub-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.*

o'ver-sup-ply' (-sŭ-plī'), *v. t.*; -SUP-PLIED' (-plīd'); -SUP-PLY'ING. To supply in excess.

o'ver-sup-ply', *n.* An excessive supply.
Dearth, or scarcity, on the one hand, and *oversupply*, or, in mercantile language, glut, on the other, are incident to all commodities. . . . Because this phenomenon of *oversupply*, and consequent inconvenience or loss to the producer or dealer, may exist in the case of any one commodity whatever, many persons . . . have thought that it may exist with regard to all commodities; that there may be a general overproduction of wealth; . . . [but] the theory of general overproduction implies an absurdity. *J. S. Mill.*

o'ver-swarm' (-swôrm'), *v. i.* **1.** To swarm, or gather together as in a swarm, abundantly or excessively.
2. To spread out.

o'ver-swarm', *v. t.* **1.** To swarm over; to overrun.
2. To swarm, or increase, beyond.

o'ver-sway' (-swā'), *v. t.* **1.** To bear sway over; to rule over; to dominate; govern.
2. To induce to change over, as in a matter of opinion; to influence over; to prevail upon.
3. To sway or swing over; to cause to incline or overturn.

o'ver-swell' (-swĕl'), *v. t. & i.; pret.* -SWELLED' (-swĕld'); *p. p.* -SWELLED' or -SWOLL'EN (-swōl'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SWELL'ING. To swell or rise above; to overflow; also, to swell excessively.

o'vert (ō'vĕrt), *a.* [OF. *overt*, F. *ouvert*, p. p. of OF. *ovrir*, F. *ouvrir*, to open, prob. fr. L. *aperire* to open, influenced by *cooperire* to cover, F. *couvrir*. Cf. APERIENT, COVER.] **1.** Open to view; public; apparent; manifest.
Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praise. *Bacon*
2. *Her.* Open, as a gate; expanded, as a bird's wings.
overt act, *Criminal Law*, an outward act done in pursuance and manifestation of an intent or design,— the mere design or intent not being punishable without such act.
No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same *overt act*, or on confession in open court. *Constitution of the U. S., Art.* III. *sec.* 3.

o'ver-take' (ō'vĕr-tāk'), *v. t.; pret.* -TOOK' (-tōōk'); *p. p.* -TAK'EN (-tāk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -TAK'ING (-tāk'ĭng).
1. To come or catch up with in a course or motion.
He had him *overtaken* in his flight. *Spenser*
2. To catch up with in the course of a task or in a press of business; to accomplish within a prescribed time or in the midst of a variety of duties.
3. To lay hold on; to seize; specif., to apprehend. *Obs.*
4. To come upon suddenly or unexpectedly; to discover; surprise; often, to come upon suddenly as a calamity; to lay hold on, seize, or strike.
If a man be *overtaken* in a fault *Gal.* VI. 1.
I shall see
The winged vengeance *overtake* such children. *Shak.*
5. To lay hold on so as to overpower, as: **a** To captivate; insnare. **b** To cheat. *Obs.* **c** To intoxicate. *Obs.*

o'ver-tak'er (-tāk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that overtakes.
2. A package of any commodity added to make good loss in transit, as shown by comparison with the invoice.

o'ver-tak'ing (-tāk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of OVERTAKE. — **overtaking vessel**, *Naut.*, a vessel coming up with another from any direction more than two points abaft her beam; — so defined in Art. 24 of the international rules of the road.

o'ver-task' (-tăsk'), *v. t.* To task too heavily.

o'ver-tax' (-tăks'), *v. t.* To tax or to task too heavily; to overburden with taxes, or to tax beyond what is due. — **o'ver-tax-a'tion** (-tăk-sā'shŭn), *n.*

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o'ver-set'ter, *n.* One that oversets.
o'ver-set'tle, *v. t.*, **o'ver-se-vere'**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-sey', *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *sīgan* to sink, descend, pass.] To pass by. *Obs.* See SIE. [overshadows.]
o'ver-shad'ow-er, *n.* One that overshad'ow-ing-ly, *adv.* of *overshadowing*, p. pr.
o'ver-shad'ow-y, *a.* Overshadowing. *Obs.*
o'ver-shake', *v. t.* To shake over or away; to disperse. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To pass away; stop. *Obs.*
o'ver-sharp' (ō'vĕr-shärp'; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o'ver-sharp'ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-shave', *n. Coopering.* A shave or plane with a concave blade for dressing the outside of a barrel stave. [1 a.
o'ver-shelv'ing, *a.* See OVER-, 1 d.
overshette. † OVERSHOOT.
o'ver-shirt', *n.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-shoe' (ō'vĕr-shōō'), **o'ver-shoes'** (-shōōz'), *adv.* So that the shoes are covered.
o'ver-short' (ō'vĕr-shŏrt'; *see* OVER-), *a. Phon.* Exceptionally short, as a vowel sound.
o'ver-short'en, *v. t.*, **o'ver-short'ly**, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-show'ered, *a.*, **o'ver-shroud'**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-shut'. † OVERSHOOT.
o'ver-side' (ō'vĕr-sīd'), *adv.* Over the side of a ship. — **o'ver-side'** (ō'vĕr-sīd'; *see* OVER-), *a.*
o'ver-sile', *v. t.* [*over* + obs. form of *ceil*, v. *Obs. E. D.*] To cover; obscure; to delude. *Obs.*
o'ver-sit', *v. t.* [AS. *ofersittan.*] To occupy; also, to abstain from; omit. *Obs.*
o'ver-size', *v. t.* To surpass or make too large in size. *Rare.*
o'ver-skip', *v. t.* To skip or leap over; to pass lightly over; omit. *R.* — **o'ver-skip'per**, *n. R.*
o'ver-slake', *v. i.* To become slaked. *Obs.*
o'ver-slay', *n.* [AS *oferslege*, lit., a stroke over. Cf. SLEY, *n.*] A lintel. *Obs.*
o'ver-sleeve', *n.* See OVER-, 1 c.
oversleif, *v. t.* To slip by. *Obs. Scot.*
o'ver-slop', *n.* [AS. *oferslop.*] An upper outer garment. *Obs.*
o'ver-slow', *v. t.* To render slow; check; curb. *Obs.*
o'ver-slow' (ō'vĕr-slō'; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o'ver-slow'ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c. [over.]
o'ver-slur'ring, *n.* A slurring over. **o'ver-small'** (ō'vĕr-smôl'; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'vers-man, *n.* = OVERMAN. *Scot.* [over as with smoke.]
o'ver-smoke', *v. t.* To cloud
o'ver-smoke', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-soar', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o'ver-sock', *n.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-sold', *pret. & p. p.* of OVERSELL.
o'ver-so-lic'i-tous, *a.*, **o'ver-soon'**, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-sound', *v. i.* To sound a harmonic instead of the fundamental tone, from overblowing; — of an organ pipe. [1 c.
o'ver-span'gled, *a.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-speech', *n.*, **o'ver-speed'**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-spill', *n.* Overflow.
o'ver-spill', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 e.
o'ver-spin', *v. t.* To spin out or protract unduly. *Obs. or R.*
o'ver-splash', *n.* See OVER-, 1 e.
o'ver-spred'. Overspread. *Ref. Sp.* [or leap over.]
o'ver-spring', *v. t.* To spring
o'ver-sprin'kle, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-stad', *p. p.* [P. p. of ME. *oversteden.* See OVER; STEAD, *v.*] Overwhelmed. *Obs.*
o'ver-staff', *v. t.* To furnish with a needlessly large staff.
o'ver-staid', *pret. & p. p.* of OVERSTAY.
o'ver-stain', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-stare', *v. t.* To outstare. *Obs.* [wildly. *Obs.*]
o'ver-stare', *v. i.* To stare
o'ver-step', *n.* Passing of a limit. *Rare.*
o'ver-stert', *v. t.* [See START, *v.*] To pass over; omit. *Obs.*
o'ver-stim'u-late, *v. t.*, **o'ver-stim'u-la'tion**, *n.*, **o'ver-stir'**, *v. t.*, **o'ver-stock'**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c. [breeches. *Obs.*]
o'ver-stock's, *n. pl.* Knee
o'ver-stoop', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 b.
o'ver-stop'ing (ō'vĕr-stōp'ĭng), *n. Mining.* Overhand stoping; stoping from below upward.
o'ver-store', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-sto'ry, *n. Arch.* The clerestory, or upper story, of a building. *Rare.*
o'ver-strait' (ō'vĕr-strāt'; *see* OVER-), *a.*, *o'ver-strait'ly*, *adv.*
o'ver-strait'ness, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c. [too narrow. *Rare.*]
o'ver-strait'en, *v. t.* To make
o'ver-straw'. † OVERSTREW.
o'ver-stream', *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 a.
o'ver-stretch', *n.*, **o'ver-strict'** (ō'vĕr-strĭkt'; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o'ver-strict'ly**, *adv.*, **o'ver-strict'ness**, *n.*, **o'ver-strong'** (ō'vĕr-strŏng'; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **-strong'ly**, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-strow'. † OVERSTREW.
o'ver-stu'di-ous, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-sty', *v. t.* [AS. *oferstīgan.*] To surmount. *Obs.*
o'ver-sub'tle, **-tile**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. — **o'ver-sub'tle-ty**, *n.*
o'ver-sum', *n.* A surplus. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To overrate. *Obs.*
o'ver-sure' (ō'vĕr-shōōr'; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o'ver-sus-pi'cious** (-sŭs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-swarth', *v. t* See OVER-, 1 c.
o'ver-sway', *n* See OVER-, 1 d.
o'ver-sweep', *v. t* See OVER-, 3 a.
o'ver-sweet' (ō'vĕr-swēt'; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o'ver-sweet'ness**, *n.*, **o'ver-sweet'en**, *v. t.* **o'ver-swift'**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-swim', *v. t.*, **o'ver-swim'mer**, *n.* See OVER-, 2 a, 2 a.
o'ver-swing'ing (-swĭng'ĭng), *a.* See OVER-, 1 a.
o'ver-swithe', *adv.* [AS. *ofer swīðe.*] Very greatly; excessively. *Obs.*
o'ver-swive', *v. t.* [ME.; AS. *ofer* over + *swīfan* to move.] To conquer. *Obs.*
o'vert, *n.* An opening. *Obs.*
o'ver-tak'a-ble (-tāk'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
o'ver-talk', *v. t. & i.* See OVER-, 2 d, 4 c. — **o'ver-talk'**, *n.*
o'ver-talk'a-tive, *a.*, **o'ver-talk'a-tive-ness**, *n.*, **o'ver-talk'er**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.
o'ver-tar'ry, *v. i.* See OVER-, 3 b.

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o'ver-teem' (ō'vĕr-tēm'), *v. t.* To teem or breed to excess; overbreed. — *v. i.* To wear out by breeding to excess.

o'ver-tell' (-tĕl'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -TOLD' (-tōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -TELL'ING. **1.** To exaggerate. **2.** To tell, or count, over.

o'ver-throw' (-thrō'), *v. t.; pret.* -THREW' (-thrōō'); *p. p.* -THROWN' (-thrōn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -THROW'ING. **1.** To throw over; to overturn; upset; as, to *overthrow* a table. **2.** To cause to fall or to fail; to subvert; to defeat; to make a ruin of; to destroy.

When the walls of Thebes he *overthrew*. *Dryden.*

[Gloucester] that seeks to *overthrow* religion. *Shak.*

3. To bring to a state of disorder; to derange.

What a noble mind is here *o'erthrown!* *Shak.*

Syn. — Demolish, prostrate, destroy, ruin, subvert, overcome, conquer, defeat, vanquish, rout. See OVERTURN.

o'ver-throw' (ō'vĕr-thrō'), *n.* **1.** Act of overthrowing, or state of being overthrown.

Your sudden *overthrow* much rueth me. *Spenser*

2. That which is overthrown; also, that which causes an overthrowing. **3.** *a Baseball.* Act of throwing a ball too high, as over a player's head. **b** *Cricket.* A return of the ball by a fielder which is missed by the wicket keeper or fielder at the wicket; also, a run made on such a missed ball.

o'ver-thrust' (-thrŭst'), *n.* **1.** A thrusting over. **2.** *Geol.* An overthrust fault. See FAULT, *n.*, 8.

overthrust fault. *Geol.* See FAULT, *n.*, 8.

o'ver-thwart' (ō'vĕr-thwôrt'), *adv.* [See THWART, *adv.*] **1.** Across; crosswise; transversely. **2.** Hence, wrongly; perversely; in an opposite sense. *Obs.* **3.** *a* Opposite. *Obs.* **b** On every hand. *Obs.*

o'ver-thwart', *prep.* **1.** Across; from side to side of. **2.** On the opposite side of or opposite to.

o'ver-thwart', *a.* **1.** Having a transverse position; placed or situated across or over; hence, opposite. "Our *overthwart* neighbors." *Dryden.*

2. Crossing in kind or disposition; perverse; adverse; opposing. "*Overthwart* humor." *Clarendon.*

3. Awry; slanted out of proportion. *Obs.*

—**o'ver-thwart'ly**, *adv. R.*—**o'ver-thwart'ness**, *n. R.*

o'ver-thwart', *v. t.* **1.** To pass or lie across. **2.** Hence, to obstruct; also, to cross or oppose.

o'ver-tide' (ō'vĕr-tīd'), *n.* A secondary tide of higher frequency than the principal tide, to which it bears a relation analogous to that of a musical overtone to its fundamental.

o'ver-time' (-tīm'), *n.* Time beyond, or in excess of, a limit; esp., extra working time.

o'ver-time', *adv.* After the proper or regular time or limit; overhours.

o'ver-time' (-tīm'), *v. t.* To exceed the proper limit in timing; to appoint too long a time to; as, to *overtime* the boiling of an egg; to *overtime* a photographic exposure.

o'ver-tire' (-tīr'), *v. t.* To tire to excess; to exhaust.

o'ver-tire', *v. i.* To become too tired.

o'vert-ly (ō'vĕrt-lĭ), *adv.* Publicly; openly.

o'ver-toil' (ō'vĕr-toil'), *v. i.* To overwork.

o'ver-toil', *v. t.* To weary excessively; to exhaust. *Rare.*

o'ver-tone' (ō'vĕr-tōn'), *n.* [A trans. of G. *oberton*. See OVER; TONE.] *Music & Acoustics.* **a** An upper partial. See TONE, 2. **b** = HARMONIC, 1 **b**.

o'ver-tone' (-tōn'), *v. t.* **1.** To dominate or drown (a subordinate or discordant tone). **2.** *Photog.* To tone too much.

o'ver-top' (ō'vĕr-tŏp'), *n.* A, or the, part projecting above the top; upper extremity.

o'ver-top' (-tŏp'), *adv.* Overhead.

o'ver-top' (-tŏp'), *v. t.;* -TOPPED' (-tŏpt'); -TOP'PING. **1.** To rise above the top of; to exceed in height; to tower above. "To *o'ertop* old Pelion." *Shak.*

2. To go beyond; to transcend; to transgress.

If kings presume to *overtop* the law by which they reign, . . . they are by law to be reduced into order. *Milton.*

3. To make of less importance, or throw into the background, by superior excellence; to dwarf; to obscure. **4.** To cause to be top-heavy.

overtopped dam, a dam having a flow of water over it.

o'ver-tow'er (-tou'ĕr), *v. t.* To tower over or above.

o'ver-tow'er, *v. i.* To tower aloft.

o'ver-trade' (-trād'), *v. i.;* -TRAD'ED (-trād'ĕd); -TRAD'ING (-trād'ĭng). To trade beyond one's capital; to buy goods beyond the means of paying for or selling them. — *v. t.* To do business beyond (one's capital, etc.).—**o'ver-trad'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

o'ver-train' (-trān'), *v. t.* **1.** To train (a person or an animal) to excess, or beyond advantage. **2.** To train (a vine or the like) too high.

o'ver-trav'el (ō'vĕr-trăv'ĕl), *n.* Excess of travel; specif., in steam engines, the distance traveled by the valve in excess of that needed for full opening of the steam port.

o'ver-tread' (ō'vĕr-trĕd'), *v. t.; pret.* -TROD' (-trŏd'); *p. p.* -TROD' or -TROD'DEN (-trŏd''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -TREAD'ING. [AS. *ofertredan.*] **1.** To tread over or upon; hence, to oppress; crush. **2.** To step beyond or across (a boundary).

o'ver-trump' (-trŭmp'), *v. t. Cards.* To trump with a higher trump than; as, to *overtrump* an opposing player.

o'ver-ture (ō'vĕr-tūr), *n.* [OF. *overture*, F. *ouverture*, fr. OF. *ovrir*, F. *ouvrir*. See OVERT.] **1.** An opening or aperture; a hole or recess; hence, fig., an opening or opportunity for any action. *Obs.* *Chapman.*

2. Disclosure; discovery; revelation. *Obs.*

The *overture* of thy treasons to us. *Shak.*

3. A proposal; an offer; a proposition formally submitted. "The great *overture* of the gospel." *Barrow.*

4. *Music.* An orchestral composition having the character of an introduction to an oratorio, opera, or other extended work. It often uses melodies from the body of the opera, etc., or otherwise indicates its character. **5.** The proem or prelude of a poem. **6.** *Her.* State of being open or expanded. Cf. OVERT. **7.** Overthrow. *Obs.* **8.** Specif.: **a** *Scot. Hist.* In a parliament or convention, a motion introduced for enactment. **b** In the Presbyterian churches of Scotland, a formal proposal or request for legislation, as to the General Assembly or a supreme court. **c** In American Presbyterian churches, the submission of a question of doctrine or polity by the highest court to the presbyteries for their judgment on it before formal determination by the court; also, the question thus submitted.

Syn. — See PRELUDE.

o'ver-ture, *v. t.;* -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR'ING (-tūr'ĭng). To make or present an overture to; to introduce with an overture.

o'ver-turn' (ō'vĕr-tûrn'), *v. t.;* -TURNED' (-tûrnd'); -TURN'ING. **1.** To turn over; esp., to turn over with or by the exertion of force; to throw from a basis or position; to overset; as, to *overturn* a carriage or a building. **2.** To subvert; destroy; overthrow; overwhelm. **3.** To turn to an opposite or contrary way; to turn away; to pervert; also, to turn to disorder; to upset. *Obs.*

Syn. — Overwhelm, crush, overpower, overcome, defeat, discomfit, vanquish, rout, beat; demolish, destroy, ruin; overset. — OVERTURN, OVERTHROW, SUBVERT, UPSET. OVERTHROW commonly suggests greater violence or more overwhelming ruin or defeat than OVERTURN; but the two words are often used with little or no distinction; as, "He knoweth their works, and he *overturneth* them in the night" (*Job* xxxiv. 25); "Like the overthrow of Sodom and Gomorrah . . . which the Lord *overthrew* in his anger, and in his wrath" (*Deut.* xxix. 23). To SUBVERT is to overturn as from the foundations; the word sometimes implies an insidious or corrupting influence; as, "There is not any other medicine . . . so likely to *subvert* that gloomy empire of the spleen" (*Berkeley*); "Temptation and all guile on him to try — so to *subvert* whom he suspected" (*Milton*). UPSET is more familiar and colloquial; as, to *upset* one's plans, to *upset* one's composure, to *upset* an argument. See CONQUER, DESTROY, REVERSE.

o'ver-turn', *v. i.* To turn over; esp., to upset or capsize.

o'ver-turn' (ō'vĕr-tûrn'), *n.* **1.** Act of overturning, or state of being overturned; as, an *overturn* of parties. **2.** A reversal; also, a turning over, as of goods in trade. **3.** The burden of a song. *Scot.*

o'ver-type' (-tīp'), *a. Elec.* Pert. to or designating a form of dynamo having the armature above the field magnets.

o'ver-val'u-a'tion (-văl'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* Excessive valuation; overestimate.

o'ver-val'ue (-văl'ū), *v. t.* **1.** To value excessively; to rate at too high a price. **2.** To exceed in value. *Rare.*

o'ver-walk' (-wôk'), *v. t.* **1.** To walk over or upon. **2.** To exhaust or injure (one's self) by walking.

o'ver-walk', *v. i.* To walk too much.

o'ver-watch' (-wŏch'), *v. t.* **1.** To watch too much; hence, to weary or exhaust by watching. **2.** To watch over; also, to watch through or throughout.

o'ver-wear' (-wâr'), *v. t.; pret.* -WORE' (-wōr'; 201), *p. p.* -WORN' (-wōrn'; 201); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -WEAR'ING. **1.** To wear out; to use up or exhaust by wearing. **2.** To outwear or outgrow.

o'ver-wear' (ō'vĕr-wâr'), *n.* Clothing worn over the ordinary indoor clothing, as overcoats, wraps, etc. *Colloq.*

o'ver-wea'ry (ō'vĕr-wē'rĭ; *see* OVER-), *a.* Wearied to excess.

o'ver-wea'ry (-wē'rĭ), *v. t.* To weary too much; to tire out.

o'ver-ween' (-wēn'), *v. i.;* -WEENED' (-wēnd'); -WEEN'ING. To think too highly or arrogantly; to regard one's own thinking or conclusions too highly; hence, to be egotistic, arrogant, or rash, in opinion. *Milton.*

o'ver-ween'ing (ō'vĕr-wēn'ĭng), *a.* Unduly confident; arrogant; presumptuous; conceited; also, of an opinion, purpose, etc., too pretentious; out of bounds; exaggerated. — **o'ver-ween'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **o'ver-ween'ing-ness**, *n.*

Here 's an *overweening* rogue. *Shak.*

o'ver-ween'ing, *n.* Excessive self-importance, conceit, or arrogance; also, overesteem or overestimation.

o'ver-weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to overbalance; hence, to weigh down; to oppress.

o'ver-weigh', *v. i.* To weigh too much.

o'ver-weight' (ō'vĕr-wāt'), *n.* **1.** Weight over and above what is required by law, demand, or custom. **2.** Superabundance of weight; preponderance; also, excessive or burdensome weight.

o'ver-weight' (ō'vĕr-wāt'), *v. t.* **1.** To weight excessively. **2.** To exceed in weight; to overbalance. **3.** To give too much weight or consideration to. *Rare.*

o'ver-whelm' (-hwĕlm'), *v. t.;* -WHELMED' (-hwĕlmd'); -WHELM'ING. **1.** To overturn, upset, or revolve. *Obsoles.* **2.** To cover over completely, as by a great wave; to overflow and bury beneath; to submerge; ingulf; hence, fig., to immerse and bear down; to overpower; crush; bury; to oppress, engross, etc., overpoweringly.

The sea *overwhelmed* their enemies. *Ps.* lxxviii. 53.

Horror hath *overwhelmed* me. *Ps.* lv. 5.

3. To project or impend over threateningly.

His lowering brows *o'erwhelming* his fair sight. *Shak*

4. To cause to surround, or to cover. *Obs.* *Papin.*

o'ver-whelm', *n.* Act of overwhelming, or state of being overwhelmed.

o'ver-whelm'ing, *p. a.* Overpowering; irresistible. — **o'ver-whelm'ing-ly**, *adv.*

o'ver-whelm'ing, *n.* Overturning; catastrophe.

o'ver-wind' (-wīnd'), *v. t.;* -WOUND' (-wound'); -WIND'ING. **1.** To wind too tightly or too far, as a spring or rope. **2.** *Elec.* To wind (a magnet, as in a series motor) so that magnetic saturation is obtained with less than normal current. The fields of series motors are sometimes *overwound* to obtain a practically uniform speed under varying loads, to keep up a high efficiency with small currents, and to prevent sparking at the brushes under heavy loads.

o'ver-wing' (-wĭng'), *v. t.* **1.** To outflank. *Obs. Milton.* **2.** To wing or fly over.

o'ver-win'ter (-wĭn'tĕr), *v. i.* [AS. *ofer-wintran.*] To winter; to pass or last through the winter.

o'ver-win'ter, *v. t.* To preserve through the winter; as, *overwintered* eggs.

o'ver-wise' (ō'vĕr-wīz'; ō'vĕr-wīz'; *see* OVER-), *a.* Too wise; affectedly wise. — **o'ver-wise'ly**, *adv.* — **o'ver-wise'ness**, *n.*

o'ver-word' (-wûrd'), *n.* The word repeated or said over, as in a song; refrain; burden.

o'ver-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -WORKED' (-wûrkt') or -WROUGHT' (-rôt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -WORK'ING. [AS. *ofer-wyrcan*, for sense 1; *over-* + *work*, for other senses.] **1.** To decorate all over. **2.** To work or cause to labor too much or too long; to tire excessively; as, to *overwork* a horse. **3.** To fill too full of work; to crowd with labor.

My days with toil are *overwrought*. *Longfellow.*

4. To work too much on; to overdo or overelaborate. **5.** *a* To work upon the mind or feelings of so as to bring over. **b** To work upon the mind or feelings of to excess, or so as to excite or confuse.

o'ver-work', *v. i.* To work too much, or beyond one's strength.

o'ver-work' (ō'vĕr-wûrk'; ō'vĕr-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** [AS. *ofer-weore* a tomb.] A superstructure. *Obs.* **2.** Work in excess of the usual or stipulated time or quantity; extra work; also, excessive labor. **3.** State of being overworked.

o'ver-worn' (-wōrn'; 201), *p. p.* of OVERWEAR. Hence: *p. a.* (*pron.* ō'vĕr-wōrn'; ō'vĕr-wōrn'; *see* OVER-) Worn out; spent, exhausted; also, gone out of use; obsolete.

o'ver-write' (-rīt'), *v. t.; pret.* -WROTE' (-rōt'); *p. p.* -WRIT'TEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -WRIT'ING (-rīt'ĭng). **1.** To write over; either, to write over the surface of, or to write above. **2.** To rewrite. **3.** To write too much for the good of (one's self).

o'ver-write', *v. i.* To write too much.

o'ver-wrought' (-rôt'), *p. p.* of OVERWORK. Hence: *p. a.* (*pron.* ō'vĕr-rôt'; ō'vĕr-rôt'; *see* OVER-). **a** Wrought upon excessively; overexcited. **b** Worked to excess; overworked. **c** Elaborated to excess; overdone.

o'vi- (ō'vĭ-), *n.* Combining form from Latin *ovum, egg.*

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o'verte, *n.* [*over* + ME. *-te*, now *-ty*, in abstract nouns.] State of being placed above others. *Obs.*

o'ver-tech'ni-cal, *a.*, **o'ver-te'di-ous**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-tempt', *v. t.* See OVER-, 2 d.

o'ver-ten'der, *a.*, **o'ver-ten'der-ly**, *adv.*, **o'ver-ten'der-ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-terve', *v. t.* [*over* + ME. *terven* to roll. Cf. TOPSY-TURVY.] To overturn. *Obs. Scot.*

o'ver-think', *v.t.* 1. Reflexive. *Obs.* 2. To consider; to tire (one's self) with considering. *Archaic.* 3. To regard too highly. *Obs.*

o'ver-think', *v. i.* To displease or cause regret. *Obs.*

o'ver-thin'ning, *n.*, **o'ver-thought'**, *n.*, **o'ver-thought'ful**, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c. [*Obs. Scot.*]

o'ver-thrall', *v. t.* To enthrall.

overthreswold, *n.* [See THRESHOLD.] An upper door lintel. *Obs.*

o'ver-throw', *v. i.* To fall or throw one's self down, or to be thrown down. *Obs.*

o'ver-throw-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

o'ver-throw'er, *n.* One that overthrows. [over.]

o'ver-thrust', *v. t.* To thrust (o'ver-thwart', *n.* That which is overthwart; hence, an adverse or cross direction or path; also, an adverse circumstance or experience; opposition. *Obs.*

o'ver-thwart'er, *n.* An adversary. *Obs.*

o'ver-thwart'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

o'ver-thwart'ways' (-thwôrt'wāz'), **o'ver-thwart'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* See -WAYS, -WISE.

o'ver-till', *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-tilt', *v. t.* To tilt over. *Obs.*

o'ver-time'ly, *adv.* & *a.* Too early; untimely. *Obs.*

o'ver-tip', *v. t.* = OVERTOP.

o'ver-ti'tle, *v. t.* To give too high a title to. *Obs. or R.*

o'vert-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

o'ver-toe' (ō'vĕr-tō'; *see* OVER-), *a.* Above the toe.

o'ver-toise', *v. t.* To measure out, as in toises. *Rare.* [1 b.]

o'ver-top'ple, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1.

o'ver-tor'ture, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4.

o'ver-trace', *v. t.* To trace over.

o'ver-trailed' (ō'vĕr-trāld'; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 1 c. [1 b.]

o'ver-tram'ple, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1.

o'ver-trav'ail, *n.* Overwork. *Obs.* — **o'ver-trav'ailed**, *v. t. Obs.*

o'ver-trav'el, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 a. [suade. *Obs.*

o'ver-treat', *v. t.* To overper-

o'ver-treat'ment, *n.*, **o'ver-trim'**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-trip', *v. t.* To trip over nimbly. *Obs.* [4 c.]

o'ver-trou'ble, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1.

o'ver-trow', *n.* Distrust; also, overtrust.—**o'ver-trow'**, *v. t. & i.* — **o'ver-trow'a-ble**, *a.* — **o'ver-trow'ship**, *n. All Obs.*

o'ver-trust', *v. t. & i.*, **o'ver-trust'**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c. — **o'ver-trust'y**, *a. Obs.*

o'ver-tum'ble, *v. t. & i.* To tumble or fall over.

o'ver-turn'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

o'ver-turn'er, *n.* One who overturns.

o'ver-twart'. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OVERTHWART.

o'ver-twine', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver-urge', *v. t.*, **o'ver-use'** (-ūs'), *n.*, **o'ver-use'** (-ūz'), *v. t.*, **o'ver-u'su-al**, *a.*, **o'ver-u'su-al-ly**, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-vail'. †OVERVEIL. [4 c.]

o'ver-val'iant, *a.* See OVER-, 1.

o'ver-val'ue, *n.*, **o'ver-va'ri-a'tion**, *n.* See OVER-, 4.

o'ver-vault', *v. t.* 1. To arch over. See OVER-, 2 a. 2. To leap over. See OVER-, 3 a.

o'ver-veil', *v. t.* To veil over.

o'ver-veyne', *a.* Quite vain or worthless. *Obs.* — **o'ver-veyn'ly**, *adv. Obs.*

o'ver-view', *n.* [Cf. SURVEY.] Inspection; an overlooking. *Obs.*

o'ver-view', *v. t.* To survey; overlook; also, to inspect. *Obs.*

o'ver-vi'o-lent, *a.*, **o'ver-vi'o-lent-ly**, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-void', *a.* Superfluously vain. *Obs.* [*Obs. or R.*]

o'ver-vote', *v. t.* To outvote.

o'ver-vul'can-ize, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-wade', *v. t.* [AS. *ofer-wadan.*] To wade across. *Rare.*

o'ver-wag'es (ō'vĕr-wā'jĕz; -ĭz), *n.* Wages for extra labor.

o'ver-wake', *v. t.* To keep too long awake; also, to stay awake longer than (another). *Obs.*

o'ver-walt', *v. t.* [*over-* + ME. *walten* to roll, overturn, AS. *wealtan.*] To roll over; overflow; also, overturn. *Obs.*

o'ver-wal'ter, *v. t.* To roll. *Obs. Scot.* See WELTER. [1 c.]

o'ver-wan'der, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1.

o'ver-war', *v. t.* Defeat. *Obs.*

o'ver-ward', *n.* See OVER-, 1 a.

o'ver-ward, *adv.* & *prep.* [*over* + *-ward.*] Across. *Obs.*

o'ver-warm' (ō'vĕr-wôrm'; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o'ver-warm'**, *v. t.*, **o'ver-warmth'**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-warp', *v. t.* [AS. *ofer-weorpan.*] To overthrow. *Obs.*

o'ver-wart'. Dial. Eng. var. of OVERTHWART. [OVER-, 4 c.]

o'ver-wa'ry (-wā'rĭ), *a.* See OVER-, 2. To wash over.

o'ver-wash', *v. t.* To wash over.

o'ver-wash', *n. Geol.* Outwash.

o'ver-wast'ed, *a.* See OVER-, 2 b.

o'ver-watch', *n.* Excessive watching; also, one who watches over another. *Obs.*

o'ver-watch'er, *n.* One who overwatches. [c, 4 c.]

o'ver-wa'ter, *v. t.* See OVER-, 1

o'ver-wa'ter-y, *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-wave', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 a.

o'ver-wax', *v. t.* To wax excessively; to overgrow. *Obs.*

o'ver-way', *n.* See OVER-, 1 a.

o'ver-weak' (ō'vĕr-wēk'; *see* OVER-), *a.*, **o'ver-weak'en**, *v. t.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-wean'. † OVERWEEN.

o'ver-weath'er, *v. t* To expose too long to the weather.

o'ver-weath'ered, *p. a.* Weather-worn. *Obs.* [1 c.]

o'ver-weave', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1.

o'ver-ween', *v. t.* To hold in unwarranted esteem; also, to cause to be overweening. *Obs.*

o'ver-ween'er, *n.* One who overweens. *Rare.*

o'ver-weep', *v. t.* To weep over; also, to weep over again.

o'ver-well', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 e.

o'ver-welt', *v. t. & t.* [*over-* + ME. *welten*, AS. *wyltan, wiltan*, to roll, fr. *wealtan* to roll.] To overturn.—**o'ver-welt'**, *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

o'ver-wend', *v. t.* To traverse; exceed; also, cover. *Obs.*

overwene. † OVERWEEN.

o'ver-wet', *v. t., a., & n.*, **o'ver-wet'ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-wharf'. Obs. or Scot. var. of OVERTHWART. [b, 4 a.]

o'ver-wheel', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1

o'ver-wheel', *v. i. & t. Mil.* To wheel too far, as cavalry in drill. *Rare.* — *n.* Act of overwheeling. *Rare.* [overwhelms.]

o'ver-whelm'er, *n.* One that

o'ver-whelve', *v. t.* [*over-* + ME. *hwelfen* to roll, AS. *hwylfan* (in comp.).] To overturn; overwhelm. *Obs.*

o'ver-whipped' (ō'vĕr-whĭpt'; *see* OVER-), *a.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-whirl', *v. t.* See OVER-. *Obs.*

o'ver-wil'l-ly (ō'vĕr-wĭl'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* With undue wiliness.

o'ver-will'ing, *a.*, **o'ver-will'ing-ly**, *adv.* See OVER-, 4 c.

o'ver-win', *v. t. & t.* [AS. *ofer-winnan.*] To vanquish; win over. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* —

o'ver-win'ner, *n. Obs.*

o'ver-wind' (-wīnd'), *n.* Act or result of overwinding.

o'ver-win'ter, *a.* See OVER-, 2 b.

o'ver-wiped' (ō'vĕr-wīpt'; *see* OVER-), *a.* Wiped out.

o'ver-wis'dom, *n.* See OVER-.

o'ver-wit', *v. t.* To outwit; cheat; delude. *Obs. or R.*

o'ver-wom'an-ly (-wo͝om'ăn-lĭ), *a.* See OVER-, 4 a. [1 c.]

o'ver-wood'ed, *a.* See OVER-,

o'ver-word', *v. t.* To express verbosely. *Obs.*

o'ver-world', *n.* See OVER-, 1 a.

o'ver-wound', *pret. & p. p.* of OVERWIND. [OVERWEAVE.]

o'ver-wove', *pret. & p. p.* of

o'ver-wrap', *v. t.* See OVER-, 1 c.

o'ver-wrest', *v. t.* To wrest out of place; distort. [4 a.]

o'ver-wres'tle, *v. t.* See OVER-,

o'ver-wry', *v. t.* [AS. *ofer-wrēon.* Cf. WRY to cover.] To cover over; conceal. *Obs.*

o'ver-year', *a.* Kept over the year. *Dial.* — *adv.* Over the year. *Dial.* — *v. t.* To keep over the year; to superannuate. *Obs.*

overyede. Obs. pret. of OVERGO.

o'ver-yoke', *v. t.* To subjugate. *Obs.*

o'ver-zeal', *n.* See OVER-, 4 c.—

o'ver-zeal'ous, *a.* — **o'ver-zeal'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **o'ver-zeal'ousness**, *n.* [excessive zeal. *Obs.*

o'ver-zealed', *a.* Actuated by

oves (ōvz; ō'vĕs). Dial. Eng. var. of EAVES.

o'vest (ō'vĭst), *n.* [See OVET.] Oak mast: acorns. *Dial. Eng.*

ovet, *n.* [AS. *ofet, obet*; akin to D. *oeft*, G. *obst.*] Fruit. *Obs.*

O'vi-bos (ō'vĭ-bŏs), *n.* [NL.; L. *ovis* sheep + *bos* ox.] *Zoöl.* Genus consisting of the musk ox, the type of a subfamily, **O'vi-bo-vi'næ** (-bō-vĭ'nē). — **o'vi bo'vine** (-bō'vĭn; -vīn), *a.*

o'vi-cell' (ō'vĭ-sĕl'), *n.* [*ovi-* + *cell.*] *Zoöl.* In many polyzoans, a dilatation of the zoœcium serving as a brood pouch.

o'vi-cide (-sīd), *n.* [L. *ovis* sheep + *-cide.*] Sheep killing. — **o'vi-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

O-vid'i-an (ō-vĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Latin poet Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naso, B. C. 43–A. D. 17), or resembling his style, which is characterized by imaginative vividness and vivacity rather than by serious purpose.

O-vid'i-an, *n.* A disciple of Ovid, esp. in allusion to his treatise *De Arte Amandi.*

o'vi-du'cal (ō'vĭ-dū'kăl), *a.* [See OVIDUCT.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to oviducts; as, *oviducal* glands.

o'vi-duct (ō'vĭ-dŭkt), *n.* [See OVUM; DUCT.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A tube or duct serving exclusively or especially for the passage of the eggs from the ovary to the exterior of the animal or to some part communicating with the exterior. The structures so serving are not necessarily homologous in different groups of animals, and may be directly continuous with the ovary, or entirely distinct from it, receiving the eggs only after their discharge into the body cavity. Portions of the oviduct are often modified into glandular organs for secreting a shell or other covering for the eggs, or a part may be modified to form a *uterus* in which the eggs or embryos develop. The oviducts in mammals are called *Fallopian tubes* (which see), though, morphologically considered, the Fallopian tubes represent only a part of the oviducal canals, the uterus and vagina being their continuation.

o-vif'er-ous (ō-vĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ovi-* + *-ferous.*] *Biol.* Egg-bearing; serving to hold or carry the eggs.

o'vi-form (ō'vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*ovi-* + *-form.*] Egg-shaped.

o'vi-form, *a.* Resembling a sheep.

o-vig'e-nous (ō-vĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [*ovi-* + *-genous.*] *Zoöl.* Producing eggs.

o-vig'er-ous (ō-vĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ovi-* + *-gerous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing eggs; oviferous.

o'vine (ō'vīn; -vĭn; 277; *cf.* BOVINE), *a.* [L. *ovinus,* fr. *ovis* sheep.] Designating, or pertaining to, sheep; sheeplike.

o'vi-par'i-ty (ō'vĭ-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See OVIPAROUS.] *Zoöl.* Condition of being oviparous.

o-vip'a-rous (ō-vĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [L. *oviparus; ovum* egg + *parere* to bring forth.] *Zoöl.* Producing eggs that hatch after exclusion from the body; also, designating this form of reproduction; —contrasted with *viviparous.* Cf. OVOVIVIPAROUS. — **o-vip'a-rous-ly,** *adv.* — **o-vip'a-rous-ness,** *n.*

o'vi-pos'it (ō'vĭ-pŏz'ĭt), *v. i.;* o'vi-pos'it-ed; o'vi-pos'it-ing. [See OVUM; POSIT.] To lay eggs; — said esp. of insects. — **o'vi-po-si'tion** (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

o'vi-pos'i-tor (-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *ovum* an egg + *positor* a placer, fr. *ponere* to place.] *Zoöl.* A specialized organ for depositing eggs in a position suitable for their development. Such an organ is frequent in insects, consisting of three pairs of unjointed styles at the end of the abdomen of the female. The styles are closely fitted together and form a boring apparatus with which a hole (in the ground, in plants, etc.) is made, in which one or more eggs may be placed. The sting of bees and wasps is a modified ovipositor. In some fishes a fleshy, tubular prolongation of the genital orifice serves as an ovipositor.



a Ovipositor of Ichneumon Fly (*Pimpla*).

o'vi-sac (ō'vĭ-săk), *n.* **a** *Zoöl.* A capsule containing an egg or eggs; an ovicapsule. **b** *Anat.* A Graafian follicle.

o'vism (ō'vĭz'm), *n.* [*ovi-* + *-ism.*] *Zoöl.* The old theory that the egg contains the whole embryo of the future organism and the germs of all subsequent offsprings and is merely awakened to activity by the spermatozoön; — opposed to *spermism* or *animalculism.*

o'vist (ō'vĭst), *n.* *Zoöl.* A believer in ovism.

o-viv'o-rous (ō-vĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*ovi-* + *-vorous.*] Feeding on eggs; egg-devouring.

o'vo-. A combining form for *ovum.*

o'void (ō'void), *a.* [*ovo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling an egg in shape; egg-shaped; ovate; as, an *ovoid* apple; specif., *Bot.,* egg-shaped with the large end towards the point of attachment.

o'void, *n.* An ovoid body.

o'vo-lo (ō'vō-lō), *n.; pl.* OVOLI (-lē). [It. *ovolo, uovolo,* fr. L. *ovum* an egg. Cf. OVULE.] *Arch.* A rounded, convex molding. See MOLDING, *Illust.* In Roman work it is usually a quarter circle in section; in Greek work it is flatter, and is equivalent to the *echinus* (which see). In medieval architecture it is not distinguishable from the multitude of convex moldings, of all sections, which are used.

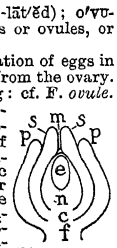
o'vo-vi-vip'a-rous (ō'vō-vĭ-vĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [*ovo-* + *viviparous:* cf. F. *ovovivipare.*] *Zoöl.* Producing eggs that have a well-developed shell or covering, as in oviparous animals, but which hatch within the body of the parent, as in the case of many reptiles and elasmobranch fishes. The marsupials, which resemble oviparous animals in forming no placenta, have been designated as *ovoviviparous.* — **o'vo-vi-vip'a-rism** (-rĭz'm), **o'vo-viv'i-par'i-ty** (-vĭv'ĭ-păr'ĭ-tĭ), **o'vo-vi-vip'a-rous-ness** (-vi-vĭp'ă-rŭs-nĕs), *n.* — **o'vo-vi-vip'a-rous-ly,** *adv.*

o'vu-lar (ō'vŭ-lăr), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an ovule; as, an *ovular* growth.

o'vu-late (ō'vŭ-lāt), *v. i.;* o'vu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd); o'vu-lat'ing (-lāt'ĭng). *Biol.* To produce eggs or ovules, or discharge them from an ovary.

o'vu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Biol.* The formation of eggs in the ovary; the discharge of the egg or eggs from the ovary.

o'vule (ō'vūl), *n.* [Dim. of L. *ovum* an egg: cf. F. *ovule.* Cf. OVOLO, OVULUM.] **1.** *Bot.* The megasporangium of a seed plant; popularly, an immature seed. It consists of a central mass of tissue, the nucellus (*n* in the *Illust.*), containing a single megaspore, the embryo sac (*e*), within which is the egg cell. The coat or integument of an ovule is usually double (*primine* and *secundine*) with a minute orifice (*foramen*) leading to an aperture (*micropyle*) through which the pollen tube usually penetrates at the time of fertilization. The point of attachment of the ovule to its support (placenta) is called the *hilum;* sometimes it has a slender stalk, or *funicle* (*f*). The nucellus and its integuments are closely connected at a point termed the *chalaza* (*c*). With respect to the position it assumes during growth the ovule may be *orthotropous* (atropous), *anatropous, campylotropous, amphitropous.* See these words, also EMBRYO, 2, SEED.



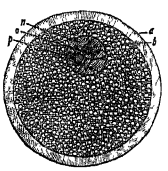
Diagrammatic Section of Ovule of an Angiosperm. *p, p* Primine, and *s, s* Secundine, Integuments; *m* Micropyle.

2. A small egg; an egg in an early stage of growth.

o'vules of Na'both (ō'vūlz ŏv nā'bŏth) [after M. *Naboth* (1675–1721), Ger. anatomist], *Anat.,* small cysts, prob. occluded mucous glands, in the lining of the cervix of the uterus.

o'vu-lif'er-ous (ō'vŭ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ovule* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing or producing ovules.

o'vum (ō'vŭm), *n.* [L., an egg. See OVAL.] **1.** *Biol.* A female germ cell; an egg cell, or egg, in the biological sense of that word. In animals it is a cell produced in the female reproductive organ or ovary, which is capable of developing into an organism inheriting more or less completely the characters of its ancestors, but it is commonly able to accomplish this only after it has undergone a process of *maturation,* and of *fertilization,* or fusion with a corresponding male, or *sperm,* cell. See FERTILIZATION, 2; PARTHENOGENESIS. The ovum differs from the sperm cell in its larger size, much larger amount of protoplasm (which usually contains nutritive yolk for the embryo), usually rounded or oval form, and lack of motility. Though the result of fertilization is a combination of the male and female germ cells, the latter so vastly exceeds the former in bulk that the term *ovum* or *egg* is still applied to the resulting cell, which may be regarded as the first stage in the life history of an individual. It is a stage in which even the most highly organized animal is temporarily in the unicellular condition characteristic of the lowest organisms, yet superior to them in having the latent capability of higher development. This development first manifests itself in repeated segmentation or cleavage of the ovum by a process of mitosis so that a mass of small cells results. In this mass the grouping of the cells into distinct *germ layers* (see GERM LAYER) and the beginning of their differentiation to form the various tissues soon becomes apparent. The cleavage may be *total (holoblastic)* or *partial (meroblastic),* according as the ovum contains little or much yolk. (See CLEAVAGE, 5.) In a strict sense the ovum becomes an *embryo* when cleavage has taken place, but the term *ovum* or *egg* is commonly still applied during the cleavage stages, and in some cases even longer, as in mammalian embryology, where the vesicle formed by the enveloping membranes of the embryo is called *ovum* even when the contained embryo has most of its organs already formed. In plants the ovum or egg is a nonmotile female gamete or oösphere. It is found throughout those groups in which fertilization replaces simple conjugation. Thus, while many of the lower algæ are isogamous, in the higher forms one gamete has become greatly increased in size and has lost the power of movement, remaining passive but exerting a chemotropic attraction upon the small active gamete of the opposite sex. The same differentiation is found throughout the mosses, ferns, and seed plants, although there is increasing complexity in the mode of development of the structures. See SPORE, GAMETE.



Ovum of a Starfish (*Asterias forbesii*). *a* Cell Wall; *b* Cytoplasm containing Yolk Globules; *n, o* Germinal Vesicle; *p* Germinal Spot. Much enlarged.

2. *Bot.* **a** An egg cell. **b** An ovule. *Rare.*

3. *Arch.* An egg-shaped ornament.

owe (ō), *v. t.; pret.* OWED (ōd), formerly OUGHT (ôt), which, becoming specialized as a distinct verb (see OUGHT, *v.,* 2), was replaced by *owed; p. p.* OWED, formerly OWN, which became restricted to the *adj.* OWN (which see), also, *Obs. or Dial.,* OUGHT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OW'ING (ō'ĭng). [ME. *owen, awen, aghen,* to have, own, have (to do), hence, owe, AS. *āgan* to have; akin to G. *eigen,* a., own, Icel. *eiga* to have, Dan. *eie,* Sw. *äga,* Goth. *aigan,* Skr. *īç.* Cf. OUGHT, *v.,* OWN, *a. & v.,* FRAUGHT.] **1.** To own; possess. *Obs.*

Thou dost here usurp
The name thou *ow'st* not. *Shak.*

2. To have as an obligation or duty; — followed by an infinitive with or without *to.* Cf. OUGHT, *v.,* 2, 3 **a.** *Obs.*

Ye *owen* to incline and bow your heart. *Chaucer.*

3. To have or be under an obligation to restore, pay, or render (something) in return or compensation for something received; to be indebted in the sum of or to be under obligation to render; as, the subject *owes* allegiance; the fortunate *owe* assistance to the unfortunate.

The one *ought* five hundred pence. *Bible (1551).*

4 To have an obligation to (some one) on account of something done or received; to be indebted to, as, to *owe* the grocer for supplies, or a laborer for services.

5. To have or bear (a feeling, involving a certain type of conduct); as, to *owe* a grudge; to *owe* good or ill will.

6. To have or possess, as something derived or bestowed; to be obliged to ascribe (something to some source); to be indebted or obliged for; as, he *owed* his wealth to his father; he *owed* his victory to his lieutenants.

O deem thy fall not *owed* to man's decree. *Pope.*

7. To have or bear a character due to (a relation or quality); as, beauty *owes* no community with sentiment. *Rare.*

8. To acknowledge as one's own; to own. *Obs.*

☞ Various phrases with *owe* are entered under their respective nouns, etc.

owe (ō), *v. i.* **1.** To be in debt; as, he *owes* for his house.

2. To be under obligations to some one. *Obs.*

ow'el (ō'ĕl), *a.* [OF. *oel,* fr. L. *aequalis.*] *Law.* Equal. *Obs.*

ow'el-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *oelté.* Cf. EQUALITY.] *Law.* **a** Equality. **b** The amount paid or secured by one coparcener to another to equalize a partition of property.

O-we'ni-a (ō-wē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Richard *Owen,* English zoölogist and anatomist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Australian meliaceous trees having pinnate leaves, small greenish panicled flowers, and edible acid drupaceous fruits called *native plums. O. venosa* (called *bog onion,* from its odor) yields a useful gum.

O-we'ni-an (ō-wē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Robert Owen or Owenism. — *n.* An adherent of Owenism.

Ow'en-ism (ō'ĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* The political and social theories of Robert Owen (1771–1858), who advocated a communistic reorganization of society and established an industrial community on the Clyde, Scotland, and, later, a similar one in Indiana. See SOCIALISM. — **Ow'en-ist, Ow'en-ite** (-ĭt), *n.* — **Ow'en-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*

ow'ing (ō'ĭng), *p. p. & a.* [Used in a passive sense for *owed.* See OWE.] **1.** Had or held under obligation, esp. the obligation of paying; indebted; beholden; also, due to be paid or rendered; owed.

There is more *owing* her than is paid. *Shak.*

2. Had or experienced as a consequence, result, issue, etc.; ascribable; — with *to;* as, misfortunes are often *owing* to vices; his failure was *owing* to speculations.

owl (oul), *n.* [ME. *oule, ule,* AS. *ūle;* akin to D. *uil,* OHG. *ūwila,* G. *eule,* Icel. *ugla,* Sw. *ugla,* Dan. *ugle;* prob. of imitative origin. Cf. HOOT, HOWL.] **1.** Any member of a well-defined group of birds of prey distinguished by their large head and large, more or less forwardly directed eyes, short, hooked bill, strong talons with reversible outer toe, very soft, fluffy, usually mottled plumage, and more or less nocturnal habits, as well as by many anatomical characters. Many species have erectile earlike tufts of feathers, and the eyes are usually surrounded by stiffened radiating feathers (constituting the *facial disk*) supported by an internal bony ring. They feed on small mammals, birds, reptiles, batrachians, and insects, and with few exceptions are beneficial to man. The owls, though formerly included in the Raptores, and often divided into two families, are now usually considered as constituting a single family (Strigidæ) of the Coraciiformes. Species occur in nearly all countries.



Great Gray Owl (*Scotiaptex nebulosa*).

2. One of a long-established breed of fancy pigeons from which it is supposed the turbits and satinettes were derived. They have a frill on the front of the neck, and the bill is very short, with the upper mandible downwardly curved. Two principal varieties, bred in various colors, are the very small *African* and the larger *English.*

owl, *v. i.;* OWLED (ould); OWL'ING. **1.** To hoot like an owl; also, to pry about; to prowl. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To engage in owling. *Obs. or Hist.*

owl butterfly. A very large South American butterfly (*Caligo eurylochus*), which has a large ocellated spot, like an owl's eye, on each hind wing.

owl'er (oul'ẽr), *n.* [From OWL, *v. i.*] One who owls; esp., one engaged in owling. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

owl'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* OWLERIES (-ĭz). **a** An abode or a haunt of owls. **b** Owlish character.

owl'et (-ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Dim. of *owl.* Cf. HOWLET.] **a** The European little owl or other small owl. **b** A young owl.

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o'vi-cap'sule, *n.* [*ovi-* + *capsule.*] *Zoöl.* An egg case or oötheca. **b** *Anat.* The outer layer of a Graafian follicle. — **o'vi-cap'su-lar** (-lăr), *a.*

o-vic'u-lar (ō-vĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *ovum* an egg.] Pert. to an egg.

o-vic'u-lat'ed (ō-vĭk'ū-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Adorned with ovicula. *Rare.*

o-vic'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* OVICULA (-lă). [NL., dim. of L. *ovum* egg.] *Arch.* An egg-shaped ornament.

o'vi-cyst (ō'vĭ-sĭst), *n.* [*ovi-* + *cyst.*] *Zoöl.* The pouch in which the eggs develop in some Tunicata. — **o'vi-cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*

O'vi-dæ (ō'vĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *ovis* sheep.] *Zoöl.* A family consisting of the sheep and goats, commonly ranked only as a subfamily (called *Ovinæ*) of the Bovidæ. [*Obs.*]

o'vil, *n.* [L. *ovile.*] Sheepfold.

o'vile (ō'vĭl; -vīl), *a.* = OVINE.

O-vil'lus (ō-vĭl'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *ovillus* of sheep; — in ref. to the sheep of the Hesperides, by confusion of Gr. *μῆλον* sheep with *μῆλον* apple.] *Astrol.* Hercules; — occasional name.

O-vi'næ (ō-vī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OVINE.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of Ovidæ consisting of the sheep, in distinction from the goats. **b** A subfamily of Bovidæ. See OVIDÆ.

o'vi-na'tion (ō'vĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [*ovine* + *-ation.*] *Med.* Inoculation with virus of sheep pox.

o-vip'a-ra (ō-vĭp'ă-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See OVIPAROUS.] *Zoöl.* Oviparous animals.

ovir. † OVER.

O'vis (ō'vĭs), *n.* [L., sheep.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the domestic sheep and the majority of the wild sheep.

o'vi-scapt (ō'vĭ-skăpt), *n.* [*ovi-* + Gr. *σκάπτειν* to dig: cf. F. *oviscapte.*] An ovipositor.

ovise. † EAVES.

o'vi-sper'ma-ry (ō'vĭ-spûr'mȧ-rĭ), *n.* [See OVUM; SPERM semen.] *Zoöl.* An ovotestis.

o'vo-el-lip'tic, *a.* [*ovo-* + *elliptic.*] Oval, but nearly elliptic.

o'vo-gen'e-sis, *n.* [*ovo-* + *-genesis.*] *Zoöl.* Oögenesis. — **o'vo-ge-net'ic** (ō'vō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **o-vog'e-nous** (ō-vŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.*

o-voi'dal (ō-voi'dăl), *a.* Ovoid.

o-vol'o-gy (ō-vŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*ovo-* + *-logy.* Cf. F. *ovologie.*] That branch of embryology which treats of the egg. *Rare.* — **o'vo-log'i-cal** (ō'vō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **o'vol'o-gist** (ō-vŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

o'vo-mu'coid, *n.* [*ovo-* + *mucoid.*] *Chem.* A mucoid present in the white of hen's eggs.

o'vo-plasm, o'vo-plas'ma, *n.* [*ovo-* + *-plasm, plasma.*] *Biol.* The protoplasm of an unfertilized egg. *Haeckel.* — **o'vo-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

o'vo-pyr'i-form, *a.* [*ovo-* + *pyriform.*] Having a form between that of a pear and an egg.

o'vo-rhom-boi'dal, *a.* [*ovo-* + *rhomboidal.*] Having a form combining both ovoid and rhomboid traits.

o'vo-tes'tis (-tĕs'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See OVUM; TESTIS.] *Zoöl.* A hermaphrodite reproductive organ. — **o'vo-tes-tic'u-lar** (-tĕs-tĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* [= VITELLINE a.]

o'vo-vi-tel'lin, *n. Physiol. Chem.* **O'vo-vi-vip'a-ra** (ō'vō-vī-vĭp'ă-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See OVOVIVIPAROUS.] *Zoöl.* An abandoned group including the marsupials and monotremes.

ovre. † OVER.

ovre, *n.* [AS. *ōfer;* akin to D. *oever,* G. *ufer.*] Border; shore; bank. *Obs.*

O'vu-la (ō'vū-lȧ), *n.* [NL. See OVULE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of taenioglossate gastropods of the family Cypræidæ. Cf. EGGSHELL, 2.

o'vu-la'ri-an (-lā'rĭ-ăn; 155), *a. Zoöl.* Resembling an egg; — said of certain Protozoa.

o'vu-la-ry (ō'vū-lā-rĭ), *a. Biol.* Ovular. *R.* [an ovule or ovules.]

o'vu-late (-lāt), *a.* Containing; **o'vu-lig'er-ous** (-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ovule* + *-gerous.*] *Bot.* Ovuliferous. [liever in ovism.]

o'vu-list (ō'vū-lĭst), *n.* A believer in ovism.

o'vu-lite (-līt), *n.* [*ovulum* + *-ite.*] A fossil egg. *Obs.*

o'vu-lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [NL.] *Biol.* An ovule.

ow. † OWE, YOU.

ow. Owe. *Ref. Sp.*

ow (ōō), *interj.* Oh. *Obs or Scot.*

owai. † AWAY.

O'wain (ō'wān), *or* **O'wen** (ō'wĕn), **Sir.** See ST. PATRICK'S PURGATORY.

o-wa'la tree (ō-wä'lä). [Native name on the Gabun River.] A tropical African mimosaceous tree (*Pentaclethra africana*), the seeds of which yield a lubricant oil, **owala oil.**

oware † HOUR.

oway. † AWAY.

owch, owche. † OUGH.

owcht. † AUGHT, OUGHT

owd (ōd; oud). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OLD.

owd (ōd). Owed. *Ref. Sp.*

owe. † AWE; HOW, *adv.;* OW, *interj.;* OWN, *a.;* YOU, *pron.*

owe (*dial.* ō). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of EWE.

owef. † WOOF.

owekeward. † AWKWARD.

owel. † AWL.

owen. † OVEN, OWE, OWN.

Ow'en (ō'ĕn), *n.* [W.] Masc. prop. name. [YOUR.]

ower. † EWER, a pitcher; OAR; **ow'er** (ō'ẽr; ou'ẽr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng var. of OVER.

ow'er-ance (-ăns), *n.* [From *ower,* for *over.*] Ascendancy. *Scot.* [*Scot.*]

ow'er-bye' (bī'). = OVERBY. *Obs.* [Eng. var. of OLD.

ow'er-come (-kŭm; -kōōm). Var. of OVERCOME. *Scot.*

ow'er-gang (-găng). Var. of OVERGANG. *Scot.*

ow'er-hip (-hĭp), *n.* A way of fetching a blow with the hammer over the arm. *Scot.*

ow'er-lay (-lā), **o'er'lay,** *n.* Var. of OVERLAY. Specif.: A cravat; a covering. *Scot.*

ow'er-loup (-lōp; -loup). Var. of OVERLOUP. *Scot.*

ow'ers-man (ō'ẽrz-măn; ou'ẽrz-), *n* An overseer; superintendent; umpire. *Scot.*

ow'er-ta'en' (ō'ẽr-tān'; ou'ẽr-). Scot. var. of OVERTAKEN.

owerwhare. † OURWHERE.

ow'er-word (ō'ẽr-wẽrd; ou'ẽr-). Scot. var. of OVERWORD.

owey. † AWAY.

owgel. † OUGLE. [of OUGHT.]

owght. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

owher, owhere, *adv.* [AS. *āhwǣr.*] Anywhere. *Obs.*

owhither, *adv.* [AS. *ā* ever + *hwider* whither.] To any place. *Obs.*

owir. † OVER. [WEEK.

owk (ōōk; ōōk). Scot. var. of

owl'-blast'ed, *a.* Bewitched. *Obs.* [Eng. var. of OLD.

owld (*dial.* ōld). Obs. or dial.

owl'dom (oul'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [var. of ALDER.

owl'er (*dial.* ōl'ẽr). Dial. Eng.

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owlet moth. Any noctuid moth; — so called from nocturnal habits, usually somber colors, and fluffy covering.

owl'-eyed' (oul'īd'), *a.* Having eyes like an owl's; — an epithet of Athena translating Greek γλαυκῶπις (Glaucopis).

owl'ing, *n.* [From OWL, *v. i.* See OWLER.] The act of smuggling wool or sheep out of England. Hence, sometimes, the carrying on of any contraband trade. *Obs. or Hist., Eng.* Formerly, in England, there was an export duty on wool, and to prevent evasion of the duty it was made illegal (by 14 Chas. II. c. 18, sec 8) to export wool or sheep at night, when the smuggling chiefly took place.

owl'ish, *a.* Resembling, or characteristic of, an owl. — **owl'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **owl'ish-ness,** *n.*

owl moth. A Brazilian noctuid moth (*Erebus agrippina*), the largest known moth, having an expanse of ten inches.

own (ōn), *a.* [ME. *owen, awen, auen, aughen,* AS. *āgen,* p. p. of *āgan* to possess; akin to OS. *ēgan* own, G. & D. *eigen,* Icel. *eiginn,* Sw. & Dan. *egen.* See OWE.] Belonging to one's self or itself; peculiar; — most frequently following a possessive case or pronoun, as *my, our, thy, your, his, her, its, their,* in order to emphasize or intensify the idea of property, peculiar interest, or exclusive ownership, and commonly with reflexive force; as, my *own* father; my *own* composition; my *own* idea; at my *own* price. "No man was his *own* [i. e., no man was master of himself, or in possession of his senses]." *Shak.* Without the possessive preceding, *own* is now chiefly used to specify relationship as direct or immediate; as, an *own* brother (as distinguished from a half brother or brother-in-law); *own* cousins, that is, first cousins. It is sometimes used in the predicate with the force of *myself, himself,* etc., used as an appositional nominative; as in, he cooked his *own* dinner; that is, cooked it himself, *own* here not marking an opposition between *his* dinner and some other person's. *Own* is also used absolutely to denote that which belongs to *one*; as in, he came to his *own*; a poem of his *own.*

own cousin. See COUSIN, 2. — **to be one's o. man,** to have command of one's self; not to be subject to another.

own, *v. t.;* OWNED (ōnd); OWN'ING. [ME. *ohnien, ahnien,* AS. *āgnian,* fr. *āgen* own, adj. See OWN, *a.*] **1.** To take or get possession of; to acquire or appropriate. *Obs.*

2. To possess; to have or hold as property, appurtenance, or proprium; to have rightful title to, whether legal or natural; as, to *own* a house, a title, a prerogative.

3. To acknowledge; variously: to acknowledge as one's own; as, to *own* a fault; to recognize as one's own, or give recognition to; as, to *own* an acquaintance; to admit to be true or pertinent; as, to *own* the force of an argument; to acknowledge as approved; to give countenance to; to authorize; as, to be *owned* as heir; to acknowledge as having authority or as deserving homage; as, to *own* an overlord; to concede as due; as, to *own* a debt.

> The wakeful bloodhound rose, and shook his hide;
> But his sagacious eye an inmate *owns.* *Keats.*

4. To claim as one's own. *Obs.*

Syn. — See ACKNOWLEDGE, HAVE.

to own it, *Fox Hunting,* to recognize or find the scent; — said of hounds. — **to o. up,** to confess openly and fully.

own, *v. i.* To confess; — with *to.*

own'er (ōn'ẽr), *n.* One who owns; a proprietor; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether the possessor or not. **at owner's risk,** on condition that the owner shall bear the risk of loss. Cf. COMMON CARRIER.

> The phrase "*at owner's risk*" as used in a bill of lading providing for the delivery of the property on deck at the owner's risk could not be regarded as intended by the parties to cover risks from all causes, and including negligent or willful acts of the master and crew. 168 *U. S.* 104.

own'er-ship, *n.* State, relation, or fact of being an owner; exclusive right of possession; lawful claim or title; property; proprietorship; dominium. All ownership is by purchase or descent. Cf. PROPERTY.

> What has to be said with reference to the *orbit,* or contents, of the right of *ownership* may be . . . arranged under the three heads of possession, enjoyment, and disposition. *T. E. Holland.*

ox (ŏks), *n.; pl.* OXEN (ŏk's'n). [AS. *oxa;* akin to D. *os,* G. *ochs, ochse,* OHG. *ohso,* Icel. *oxi,* Sw. & Dan. *oxe,* Goth. *aúhsa,* W. *ych,* Skr. *ukshan* ox, bull. Cf. AUROCHS.] **1.** The domestic bovine quadruped (*Bos taurus*), esp. an adult castrated male (which is used for a draft animal or for food) as distinguished from a *bull,* or uncastrated male, and a *steer,* or young castrated male. Not applied to the individual female, or *cow.*

2. Any species of the genus *Bos* or a closely allied genus; any bovine quadruped; as, a wild *ox;* extinct *oxen.*

ox'ac'id (ŏk'ăs'ĭd), *n.* [*oxygen* + *acid.*] *Chem.* An acid containing oxygen, as chloric acid, sulphuric acid; — contrasted with *hydracid.* See HYDRACID, ACID, *n.,* 2 a (2).

oxal-, oxalo-. Combining forms used in chemical terms, meaning *derived from,* or *related to, oxalic acid.*

ox'a-la-ce'tic (ŏk'sə-lə-sē'tĭk; -sēt'ĭk), *a.* [*oxal-* + *acetic.*] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, an acid, $COCH_2(CO_2H)_2$, known only in the form of its esters, oxime, etc. The di-ethyl ester is an oil obtained by the condensation of oxalic and acetic esters.

ox'a-lan (ŏk'sə-lăn), *n.* [Cf. OXALIC.] *Org. Chem.* The amide, $C_2H_3N_2O_2CONH_2$, of oxaluric acid. It is obtained as a crystalline powder by the action of ammonia and hydrocyanic acid on alloxan, and in other ways.

ox'a-late (ŏk'sə-lāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *oxalate.* See OXALIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of oxalic acid.

ox'al-eth'yl-ine (ŏk'săl-ĕth'ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*oxal-* + *ethyl* + *-ine.*] *Org. Chem.* A poisonous nitrogenous base, $C_6H_{10}N_2$ (methyl ethyl glyoxaline), artificially prepared. It is a colorless liquid having a narcotic ordor, and a physiological action resembling that of atropine.

ox-al'ic (ŏk-săl'ĭk), *a.* [From OXALIS: cf. F. *oxalique.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a dibasic acid, $C_2H_2O_4$, or $(COOH)_2$, existing in oxalis as acid potassium oxalate, and in many plant tissues as calcium oxalate. Oxalic acid is obtained as a white crystalline substance, containing two molecules of water, by the action of nitric acid on sugar, starch, etc. It is prepared on a large scale by the action of fused caustic soda or potash on sawdust. It has a strong acid taste, and is poisonous in large doses. It is used in dyeing, calico printing, bleaching flax and straw, preparation of formic acid, removal of ink stains, etc.

Ox-al'i-da'ce-æ (ŏk-săl'ĭ-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See OXALIS.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Geraniales), the sorrel family, having compound leaves and regular pentamerous flowers with 10–15 stamens. They are herbs of wide distribution, rarely trees, constituting 7 genera, including about 270 species. *Oxalis* and *Averrhoa* are the most important genera. — **ox-al'i-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ox'a-lis (ŏk'sə-lĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of sorrel, Gr. ὀξαλίς, fr. ὀξύς sharp, pungent, acid.] *Bot.* A very large genus of plants, the wood sorrels, type of the family Oxalidaceæ, having palmately or pinnately compound leaves and white, pink, purple, or yellow flowers with 10 monadelphous stamens. Most species are of warm or tropical regions; some are bulbous and acaulescent, others leafy-stemmed, with fibrous roots. Many are cultivated for their flowers. The herbage is acid. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

ox'a-lu'rate (-lū'rāt), *n.* A salt or ester of oxaluric acid.

ox'a-lu'ri-a (-lū'rĭ-ə), *n.* [NL.; *oxal-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of an excess of calcium oxalate in the urine.

ox'a-lu'ric (-lū'rĭk), *a.* [*oxal-* + *-uric.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a crystalline acid, $NH_2CONH{\cdot}COCO_2H$, salts of which are got from parabanic acid by action of alkalies.

ox'a-lyl (ŏk'sə-lĭl), *n.* [*oxal-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* **a** A bivalent radical, C_2O_2, the radical of oxalic acid. Cf. BENZOYL. **b** Carbonyl. *Obs.* **c** Carboxyl. *Obs.*

ox-am'ate (ŏk-săm'āt), *n.* A salt or ester of oxamic acid.

ox'a-meth'ane (ŏk'sə-mĕth'ān), *n.* [*oxamic* + *ethyl.*] *Chem.* Ethyl oxamate, crystallizing in white leaflets.

ox'a-meth'yl-ane (-l-lān), *n.* [*oxamic* + *methyl.*] *Chem.* Methyl oxamate, a crystalline substance.

ox-am'ic (ŏk-săm'ĭk), *a.* [*oxalic* + *amido.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, an acid, $NH_2{\cdot}C_2O_2{\cdot}OH$, obtained as a fine crystalline powder, intermediate between oxalic acid and oxamide Its ammonium salt is obtained by treating oxamide, ethyl oxalate, etc., with ammonia.

ox-am'ide (-īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*oxalic* + *amide.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline neutral substance, $(CONH_2)_2$, the amide of oxalic acid, obtained by treating ethyl oxalate with ammonia, and in other ways.

ox-an'i-late (ŏk-săn'ĭ-lāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of oxanilic acid.

ox'a-nil'ic (ŏk'sə-nĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*oxalic* + *anil*ine.] *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_6H_5NHCOCO_2H$, obtained by heating oxalic acid with aniline; phenyl oxamic acid.

ox-an'i-lide (ŏk-săn'ĭ-līd; -lĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-lid.** [*oxalic* + *anilide.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $(CONHC_6H_5)_2$, obtained by heating aniline oxalate, and in other ways. It may be regarded as a double anilide of oxalic acid or as diphenyl oxamide.

ox-az'ine (ŏk-săz'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*oxygen* + *azine.*] *Org. Chem.* An azine whose ring is made up of four atoms of carbon, one of oxygen, and one of nitrogen. According to the relative position of the two latter, the oxazines are classed as *orthoxazines, metoxazines,* and *paroxazines,* from their analogy to benzene derivatives. Certain paroxazines are the parent substances of important dyes.

ox-az'ole (-săz'ōl), *n.* [*oxygen* + *azole.*] *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical cyclic compound, CH:CH·O·CH:N, one of the two simplest furomonazoles; also, a derivative of the same.

ox'bane' (ŏks'bān'), *n.* A poisonous amaryllidaceous bulbous plant (*Boöphane disticha*) of the Cape of Good Hope.

ox'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **a** The dunlin. **b** The sanderling or other sandpiper. *Local, Eng.* **c** An African weaver bird (*Textor alector*). **d** An oxpecker.

ox'bow' (-bō'), *n.* **1.** A frame, bent into the shape of the letter U, and embracing an ox's neck as a kind of collar, the upper ends passing through the bar of the yoke; a bow.

2. Anything shaped like an oxbow; specif., *Phys. Geog.,* a river bend such that only a neck of land is left between two parts of the stream. The river may cut through, leaving a crescent-shaped lake. Cf. CUT-OFF, 4 **b.** *U. S.*

ox'cart' (-kärt'), *n.* A cart drawn by oxen.

ox'er (ŏk'sẽr), *n.* [From OX.] A fence to restrain oxen; specif., among fox hunters, a strong hedge with a wide ditch, and a single rail in front of it. A **double oxer** has a rail on each side. Also called *ox fence, ox rail. Eng.*

ox'e-tone (ŏk'sē-tōn), *n.* [*oxyacid* lactone, with change of *oxy-* to *oxe-* because the compound is neutral.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of neutral compounds derived indirectly from lactones; specif., the simplest member, $C_7H_{12}O_2$, a mobile liquid of pleasant odor. They may be regarded as anhydrides of γ-dihydroxy ketones.

ox'eye' (ŏks'ī'), *n.* [*ox* + *eye.*] **1.** Any of several composite plants having heads with a conspicuous disk and marginal rays: **a** The oxeye daisy. See DAISY, 2. **b** The field camomile. **c** Any plant of the genus *Buphthalmum. Eng.* **d** Any plant of the genus *Heliopsis;* also called *false sunflower. U. S.* **e** The rudbeckia, or yellow daisy. *N. Eng.*

2. a A large East Indian and Australian fish (*Megalops cyprinoides*) related to the tarpon. **b** A fish, the boce.

3. *Local, Eng.* **a** The dunlin. **b** Any of several titmice.

4. = BULL'S-EYE, 2.

5. An object suggestive of an ox's eye; esp.: **a** A round or oval window. **b** *Naut.* (1) A small cloud which on the African coasts precedes storm. (2) A glass bull's-eye.

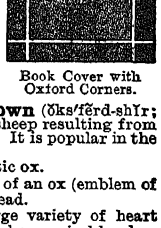
ox'eye' bean. The large orbicular brown seed of a tall Asiatic fabaceous climbing shrub (*Stizolobium giganteum*), with trifoliolate leaves, yellowish flowers, and flat bristly pods; also, the shrub. The seed has a conspicuous raphe.

ox'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having eyes like those of an ox; — translation of *Boöpis* (βοῶπις), used by Homer as an epithet especially for Hera.

ox'eye' molding *or* **moulding.** *Arch.* A form of molding somewhat similar to the cavetto or casement. The oxeye is somewhat deeper than the casement, the circle being struck from a center of a circle the diameter of the intended form, and thus returns at top and bottom. *Moxon.*

Ox'ford (ŏks'fẽrd), *n.* **1.** The city in England the seat of Oxford University.

2. [*sometimes l. c.*] An article of merchandise named after Oxford; esp., short for: **a** OXFORD SHOE. **b** OXFORD CLOTH. **Oxford clay,** *Geol.,* a clay formation which belongs to the Middle Oölite of the English Jurassic period. — **O. cloth,** a fabric woven of dyed threads of one or several colors; also, a printed cotton fabric used for dresses, shirts, etc. — **O. corner,** *Printing, Binding, etc.,* a plain border rule projecting in each outward direction, making a square outside at each corner. — **O. gray** *or* **grey,** black flecked or dotted with white; a very dark gray. — **O. India paper,** a kind of printing paper used in the manufacture of thin paper books and made for the Oxford University Press. — **O. marbles.** See ARUNDELLIAN. — **O. movement.** See TRACTARIANISM. — **O. ocher** *or* **ochre,** a superior yellow ocher found near Oxford, England. — **O. school,** the ecclesiastical school which took the form of the Oxford movement. — **O. shoe** *or* **tie,** a low shoe laced or tied over the instep.



Book Cover with Oxford Corners.

Ox'ford-ism (ŏks'fẽr-dĭz'm), *n.* **a** An Oxford trait or peculiarity. **b** = TRACTARIANISM. — **Ox'ford-ist,** *n.*

Ox'ford-shire Down, *or* **Oxford Down** (ŏks'fẽrd-shĭr; -shẽr). One of a modern breed of sheep resulting from crossing Cotswolds and Down sheep. It is popular in the midland counties of England.

ox gall. The fresh gall of the domestic ox.

ox'head' (ŏks'hĕd'), *n.* Lit., the head of an ox (emblem of cuckoldom); hence, a dolt; a blockhead.

ox'heart' (-härt'), *n. Hort.* **a** A large variety of heart cherry. **b** A race of cabbage with oval or conical heads.

ox'hide' (-hīd'), *n.* **1.** The skin of an ox, or leather of it. **2.** Erroneously taken (by confusion with *hide,* a land measure) as the name of a measure of land.

ox'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* **1.** The horn of an ox, or a drinking cup made of an ox's horn.

2. A West Indian combretaceous tree (*Buceras buceras*), yielding a tan bark.

ox'i-dant (ŏk'sĭ-dănt), *n.* [Cf. F. *oxydant,* earlier *oxidant.*] An oxidizing agent.

ox'i-dase (ŏk'sĭ-dās; -dāz), *n.* [*oxidation* + *-ase.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of enzymes, as laccase, tyrosinase, etc., which promote the oxidation of various substances.

ox'i-date (-dāt), *v. t. & i.;* -DAT'ED (-dā'tĕd); -DAT'ING (-dā'tĭng). [Cf. F. *oxyder,* earlier *oxider.*] To oxidize. *Rare.*

ox'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *oxydation,* earlier *oxi-.*] *Chem.* Act or process of oxidizing, or the state or result of being oxidized. — **ox'i-da'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ox'i-da-tive (ŏk'sĭ-dā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, oxidation.

ox'i-da'tor (-dā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** An oxidizer. *Rare.*

2. A contrivance for causing a current of air to impinge on the flame of the Argand lamp.

ox'ide (ŏk'sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **ox'id.** [F. *oxide, oxyde;* *oxygène* oxygen + *acide* acid. The French word was originally correctly spelt *oxide;* but later the spelling *oxyde* became substituted to conform it to *oxygen,* and probably from ignorance of the true origin of the name.] *Chem.* A compound of oxygen with another element or radical, as in *ferric oxide, sodium oxide.* Cf. ACID, 2.

owl fly. = ORL FLY.

Owl'glass' (*n.* [*owl-* + *glass.*] Tyll Eulenspiegel. (see EULENSPIEGEL, TYLL); hence, a jester or buffoon.

owl'head' (oul'hĕd'), *n.* Black-bellied plover. *New Jersey.*

owl'ish (-ĭsh'm), *n.* Affected wisdom; pompous dullness. *R.*

owl'light' (-līt'), *n.* Dusk.

owl monkey. A night ape.

Owl Nebula. *Astron.* A great planetary nebula in Ursa Major, in figure suggestive of an owl's face, — No. 97 in Messier's catalogue.

owl's-clover, *n.* Any Californian scrophulariaceous herb of the genus *Orthocarpus,* esp. *O. erianthus.* [rose. *Dial. Eng.*

owl's-crown, *n.* The cotton

Owl'spie'gle, *n.* [Cf. G. *Eulenspiegel.*] Owlglass See EULENSPIEGEL, TYLL. *Obs.*

owl swallow. A nightjar of the family Podargidæ.

owl train. Any of certain railroad trains whose run is in the nighttime. *Cant.*

owl'-wide', *a.* As wide as an owl's eyes and as unseeing.

owl'y (oul'ĭ), *a.* Owl-like. *R.*

ow'mer (ō'mẽr; ōō'mẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of UMBER.

owmlis. ✝ UMBLES.

ownpere. ✝ UMPIRE.

ownd. Owned. *Ref. Sp.*

ownde. owndy. ✝ OUNDY.

own'der (ōn'dẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of UNDERN.

owndynge ✝ OUNDING.

owne. ✝ ONE, OWN.

owner. ✝ HONOR.

own'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.

own'-form', *a. Bot.* Of similar form or origin; — applied by Darwin to corresponding organs or pollen in dimorphous or trimorphous flowers.

own'hood, *n.* [*own* + *-hood:* cf. G. *eigenheit.*] The condition in which one takes self into account; reliance upon or desire for one's own way or will; egoism; selfhood.

own'ness, *n.* State of being peculiar to self; quality of belonging to one's self.

own'-root', **own'-root'ed,** *a. Hort.* Borne upon its own roots; not grafted; — said of a plant.

owns. ✝ OUNCE.

owre. ✝ HOUR; OAR: ORE, mineral; OUR; URE; YOUR.

owre (ōr; our). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of OVER.

owre'gane' (ōr'gān'; our'-). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *overgone,* p. p. of OVERGO.

owre'hip (ōr'hĭp; our'-) Var. of OVERHIP. *Scot.*

ows-, owt-. For various words in *ous-, out-,* see formsin OUS-, OUT-.

owse (ouz), **ow'ser** (ou'zẽr), *n.* Tanner's ooze. See 1st OOZE, 2.

ow'sen, ows'en (ou'zĕn; -zĕn). Vars. of *oxen,* pl. of OX. *Dial.*

owt. ✝ AUGHT, OUT.

owt (*dial.* ŏt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OUGHT.

owteuth. ✝ OUTWITH.

owul. ✝ AWL.

owun. ✝ OWN.

owur. ✝ OUR, OVER, YOUR.

owze. ✝ OOZE.

Ox. *Bib.* [for OXAL.

ox- a Short for OXY-. b Short for *oxal-* + *amide.*

ox'al-am'ide (ŏk'săl-ăm'ĭd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*oxal-* + *amide.*] = OXAMIDE.

ox'a-lan'tin (ŏk'sə-lăn'tĭn), *n.* [Cf. ALLOXANTIN.] *Chem.* A white crystalline nitrogenous substance, $C_7H_8N_4O_6$, obtained by reducing alloxanic acid; — called also *leucoturic acid.*

ox-al'de-hyde (ŏk-săl'dē-hīd), *n.* [*oxalic* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* = GLYOXAL.

ox'al-im'ide (ŏk'săl-ĭm'īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*oxal-* + *imide.*] The imide, $(CO)_2NH$, of oxalic acid. It is a white crystalline substance got by action of phosphorus chlorides on oxamic acid.

ox'a-line (ŏk'sə-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*glyoxal* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* Any of certain glyoxalines related to oxalic acid. *Obs.*

ox'a-lite, *n.* [*oxal-* + *-ite.*] Humboldtine. *Obs.*

ox'al-meth'yl-ine (ŏk'săl-mĕth'ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*oxal-* + *methyl* + *-ine. Org. Chem.* A liquid base, $C_4H_6N_2$, a methyl derivative of glyoxaline.

ox'a-lo-ni'trile (ŏk'sə-lō-nī'trĭl; -trĭl), *n.* Also **-tril.** [*oxal-* + *nitrile.*] *Chem.* = CYANOGEN b.

ox'a-lur-am'ide (-lūr-ăm'ĭd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*oxaluric* + *amide.*] = OXALAN. [banic acid.

oxalyl urea. *Org. Chem.* Parabanic acid.

ox-am'i-dine (ŏk-săm'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [*oxygen* + *amido.*] = AMIDOXIME.

ox-am'mite (ŏk-săm'īt; ŏk'sə-mĭt), *n.* [*oxalic* + *ammonium* + *-ite.*] *Min.* Ammonium oxalate, $(NH_4)_2C_2O_4{\cdot}2H_2O$, occurring as a crystalline salt in guano.

ox'a-nil-am'ide (ŏk'sə-nĭl-ăm'ĭd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*oxanilic* + *amide.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, the amide of oxanilic acid; phenyl oxamide.

ox antelope. A bubaline antelope. [*Ox's stomach.*

ox ball. A hair ball from an

ox balm. The horse balm.

ox'ber-ry, *n. Dial. Eng.* a The fruit of the black bindweed (*Tamus communis*). b The cuckoo-pint or its fruit.

ox bile. Ox gall.

ox'bit'er (ŏks'bĭt'ẽr), *n.* a The cowbird. *Local, U. S.* b An oxpecker. [color.

ox blood. A certain dark red

ox bot, ox botfly. A warble fly.

ox'boy', *n.* A boy who takes care of oxen. [oxen are shod.

ox'brake', *n.* A frame in which

ox'cheek', *n.* An ox's cheek, esp. as a cut of meat. [SY, 2.

ox daisy. Oxeye daisy. See DAISY, 2.

ox'e-a (ŏk'sē-ə; ŏk-sē'ə), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀξύς sharp.] *Zoöl.* A needle-shaped sponge spicule sharp at both ends. — **ox'e-ate** (-āt), *a.*

ox'en, *n., pl.* of OX. [OX.

ox'es, oxeson. Obs. pl. forms of

oxeye daisy a = DAISY, 2. b = OXEYE, 1 d.

Oxf. Abbr. Oxford.

ox fence. = OXER.

Oxf. Gloss. *Abbr.* Oxford Glossary of Architecture.

ox'-fly' *n.* An ox warble fly or other fly troublesome to cattle.

ox'-foot', *n.* Made of the feet of oxen; as, *ox-foot* jelly.

Ox-for'di-an (ŏks-fôr'dĭ-ən; 201), *a.* [From *Oxford,* England.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the British Jurassic. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

ox'gang', *n.* [*ox* + *gang,* n., 1.] *O. Eng. Hist.* = BOVATE.

ox'gate', *n.* [See OX; GATE a way.] *Law.* An oxgang, or bovate. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ox'goad', *n.* A goad for driving oxen.

Ox'-god', *n.* = APIS. [GANG.

ox'go'ing. Dial. var. of OX-

ox'har'row, *n.* A kind of large harrow requiring great strength in the team that draws it.

ox'heal', *n.* Fetid hellebore.

ox'hoft' (ŏks'hŏft'), *n.; pl.* -HOFTE (-hŏf'tē). [G.] A large vessel or measure for liquids; a hogshead. See HOGSHEAD.

ox'house', *n.* A stable for oxen.

oxi. ✝ ASK.

ox'id (ŏk'sĭd). Var. of OXIDE.

ox'i-da-ble (ŏk'sĭ-dă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *oxydable,* earlier *oxi-.*] Oxidizable. — **ox'i-da-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

binary compound of oxygen with an element or radical; as, iron *oxide*, ethyl *oxide*, nitrogen *oxide*, etc.

☞ In the nomenclature adopted by Lavoisier and his associates, the term *oxides* was made to include all compounds of *oxygen* which had no acid (F. *acide*) properties, as contrasted with the acids, all of which were at that time supposed to contain oxygen.

ox'i-diz'a-ble (ŏk'sĭ-dīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being oxidized. — **ox'i-diz'a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ox'i-dize (-dīz), *v. t.*; OX'I-DIZED (-dīzd); OX'I-DIZ'ING (-dīz'-ĭng). *Chem.* **a** To combine with oxygen or with more oxygen; to add oxygen to; as, to *oxidize* nitrous acid so as to form nitric acid. **b** To deprive (a compound) of hydrogen, as by the action of oxygen; as, to *oxidize* alcohol so as to form aldehyde. **c** To change by increasing the proportion of the electrically negative part; to change from a lower to a higher valence, as regards the positive element; as, to *oxidize* ferrous chloride to ferric chloride.

oxidized oil. See BLOWN OIL.

ox'i-dize, *v. i. Chem.* To become oxidized.

ox'i-diz'er (-dīz'ẽr), *n.* One that oxidizes; specif., a chemical substance used as an oxidizing agent, as nitric acid, chromic acid, chlorine, etc.

ox-id'u-lat'ed (ŏk-sĭd'ū-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [Dim. fr. *oxidate.*] *Chem.* Existing in an inferior state of oxidation. — **oxidulated iron,** magnetic iron oxide, Fe_3O_4. *Obs.*

ox'ime (ŏk'sĭm; -sēm), *n.* Also **ox'im.** [oxygen + *imide.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds, obtained chiefly by the action of hydroxylamine on aldehydes and ketones, in which the oxygen of the carbonyl group is replaced by the group :NOH (called the *isonitroso group*, or *oxime group*). Many oximes of aldehydes and of symmetrical ketones are known in two isomeric forms, distinguished by the prefixes *syn-* and *anti-*. A stereoisomeric explanation of this isomerism has been offered.

oximido-. [*oxime* + *-ide.*] *Org. Chem.* A combining form used to designate *presence of the oxime group*, :NOH; isonitroso-.

ox-in'dole, ox-in'dol (ŏk-sĭn'dōl; -dŏl). *n.* [oxygen + *indole.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline nitrogenous substance, C_8H_7NO, of the indol group, obtained by the reduction of dioxindol and in other ways. It is the lactam of *o*-amino-phenyl-acetic acid.

ox'lip' (ŏks'lĭp'), *n.* [AS. *oxanslyppe.* See OX; COWSLIP.] **a** Orig., a hybrid primrose. **b** An English species of primrose (*Primula elatior*) with large pale yellow flowers.

Ox-o'ni-an (ŏk-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [*Oxonia*, Latinized form of *Oxford.*] Of or pertaining to the city of Oxford, or the university of Oxford, England. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Oxford; usually, a student or a graduate of Oxford University.

ox'o-nite (ŏk'sō-nīt), *n.* An explosive prepared by dissolving picric acid in nitric acid.

ox-o'ni-um (ŏk-sō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; oxygen + *ammonium.*] *Chem.* The (hypothetical) univalent basic radical OH_3, composed of basic quadrivalent oxygen and of hydrogen; — so called from its analogy to ammonium. The various oxonium compounds which are known are compounds of organic derivatives of this radical.

ox'peck'er (ŏks'pĕk'ẽr), *n.* A beefeater (bird).

ox ray. A horned ray.

ox'shoe' (ŏks'shōō'), *n.* A shoe for an ox, usually consisting of two pieces, one for each side of the hoof.

ox'ter (ŏks'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *ōhsta.*] The armpit; the space between the inside of the upper arm and the body; also, an arm or the arms. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

ox'ter, *v. t. & i.* To lead or support with the arm; to go or walk arm in arm (with); to put the arm around; to embrace; to put under the arm. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

oxter plate. *Shipbuilding.* A molded plate used to continue the shell plates immediately above the propeller aperture, esp. when this aperture is kept low to secure shorter, and therefore stronger, stern and propeller posts.

ox'tongue' (ŏks'tŭng'), *n.* **1.** Any of several plants having rough, tongue-shaped leaves, as *Anchusa officinalis, Picris echioides*, etc.

2. A langue de bœuf. *Rare.*

ox'y- (ŏk'sĭ-). A combining form from Greek ὀξύς, *sharp, keen, acute, acid, shrill, quick;* as, *oxyphlegmasia*, acute inflammation; *oxycarpous, oxygnathous*, etc.

ox'y- (ŏk'sĭ-). *Chem.* A prefix (which is also used adjectively, **oxy**) designating: **a** Compounds containing *oxygen*, esp. oxidation products of the compounds to whose names it is prefixed; as in:

oxyacrylic	oxyconiceine	oxylinoleic	oxyparaconic
oxycamphor	oxycopaivic	oxynarcotine	oxypurine
oxycamphoric	oxyhydrocarbon	oxynicotine	oxystrychnine
oxycobaltamine	oxyleucotin	oxyoleic	oxytropine

b *Hydroxyl* derivatives of the compounds to whose name it is prefixed (in this sense more properly *hydroxy-*), as in:

oxyacetone	oxybenzyl	oxyhippuric	oxypyrotartaric
oxyacetophenone	oxycaffeine	oxyhydroquinone	oxypyruvic
oxyadipic	oxycinnamic	oxyjuglone	oxyquinaldine
oxyaldehyde	oxycinnoline	oxylactone	oxysalicylic
oxyalkyl	oxycomenic	oxylepidine	oxystearic
oxyamide	oxycoumarin	oxylutidine	oxystilbene
oxyangelic	oxycrotonic	oxymalic	oxysuberic
oxyanthranol	oxycuminic	oxymesitylene	oxysuccinic
oxyanthraquinone	oxydiamine	oxymyristic	oxyterephthalic
oxyazelaic	oxydiketone	oxyoctoic	oxytoluic
oxybenzaldehyde	oxyethyl	oxyphenyl	oxyurea
oxybenzophenone	oxyformic	oxyphthalic	oxyuvitic
	oxyglutaric	oxypropionic	oxyvaleric
	oxyheptoic	oxypyridine	oxyxylene
	oxyhexoic		

oxy acid. = OXYACID. — **o. coal gas,** a mixture of oxygen and coal gas.

ox'y-æs-the'si-a, *or* **-es-the'si-a** (ŏk'sĭ-ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + *æsthesia.*] *Med.* Abnormal acuteness of sensation.

ox'y-al'de-hyde (-ăl'dĕ-hīd), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *aldehyde.*] *Org. Chem.* An aldehyde containing hydroxyl; — applied esp. to aldehyde phenols, other compounds of this class being usually called aldehyde alcohols. Cf. OXYKETONE.

ox'y-az'o- (-ăz'ō-). [2d *oxy-* + *azo-.*] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) indicating the joint presence of the *azo group*, N_2, and *hydroxyl*, OH.

ox-yb'a-phon (ŏk-sĭb'ȧ-fŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -PHA (-fȧ). [Gr. ὀξυβαφον vinegar saucer; ὀξύς acid + the root of βάπτειν to dip, βαφή dipping.] *Class. Archæol.* A vase or vessel for holding sauces, etc. The shape is not precisely known, but the vessel has been wrongly identified with the bell-shaped crater.

ox'y-ben-zo'ic (ŏk'sĭ-bĕn-zō'ĭk), *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *benzoic.*] *Chem.* Hydroxy-benzoic; designating, or pertaining to, any of the hydroxyl derivatives of benzoic acid, of which the commonest is salicylic acid.

ox'y-bro'mide (-brō'mīd; -mĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-mid.** [2d *oxy-* + *bromide.*] *Chem.* A ternary compound of oxygen and bromine; as, phosphorus *oxybromide*, $POBr_3$.

ox'y-bu-tyr'ic (-bū-tĭr'ĭk), *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *butyric.*] *Chem.* Hydroxy-butyric; pertaining to or designating any of a group of isomeric acids, $C_3H_6{\cdot}OH{\cdot}CO_2H$.

ox'y-cal'ci-um (-kăl'sĭ-ŭm), *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *calcium.*] Of or pertaining to oxygen and calcium; as, the *oxycalcium* light. See LIMELIGHT, 1.

ox'y-cel'lu-lose (-sĕl'ū-lōs), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *cellulose.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of substances regarded as oxidized cellulose, occurring in wood fiber, or got artificially by oxidizing cellulose. They have a strong affinity for basic dyes.

ox'y-chlo'ric (-klō'rĭk; 201), *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *chloric.*] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or designating, certain compounds containing oxygen and chlorine; as, *oxychloric* acid, or perchloric acid. See PERCHLORIC. — **ox'y-chlo'rate** (see -ATE, 3 **b**), *n.*

ox'y-chlo'ride (-rīd; -rĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-rid.** [2d *oxy-* + *chloride.*] *Chem.* A ternary compound of oxygen and chlorine; as, phosphorus *oxychloride*, $POCl_3$.

Ox'y-coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. κόκκος grain, seed.] *Bot.* A small genus of vacciniaceous plants, the cranberries, natives of the Northern Hemisphere. They have small thick evergreen leaves and drooping red or pink flowers, succeeded by many-seeded berries. See CRANBERRY, 2.

ox'y-cy'a-nide (-sī'ȧ-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-nid.** [2d *oxy-* + *cyanide.*] *Chem.* A compound of oxygen and cyanogen with some element; as, mercuric *oxycyanide*, $Hg_2O(CN)_2$.

Ox'y-den'drum (-dĕn'drŭm), *n.* [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. δένδρον tree.] *Bot.* A genus of North American ericaceous trees containing one species, *O. arboreum*, the sorrel tree.

ox'y-e'ther (-ē'thẽr), *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *ether.*] Of or pert. to a mixture of oxygen and ether vapor. Cf. OXYHYDROGEN.

ox'y-flu'or-ide (-flōō'ôr-īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [2d *oxy-* + *fluoride.*] *Chem.* A ternary compound of oxygen and fluorine, analogous to the oxychlorides.

ox'y-gen (ŏk'sĭ-jĕn), *n.* [F. *oxygène*, fr. Gr. ὀξύς sharp, acid + τοσ γίγνεσθαι to be born. So called by Lavoisier because supposed by him to be an essential part of every *acid.*] **1.** *Chem.* A colorless, tasteless, odorless, chemically active gaseous element occurring in the free state in the atmosphere, of which it forms about 23 per cent by weight and about 21 per cent by volume, being slightly heavier than nitrogen. Symbol, *O*; atomic weight, 16.00. Oxygen is the most abundant of all the elements on the earth's surface, for in addition to its free occurrence in the air it forms, in combination, eight ninths by weight of water and nearly one half by weight of the rocks composing the earth's crust, being an ingredient of silica, the silicates, the carbonates, the sulphates, etc. A large proportion of organic compounds also contain it. It was discovered independently by Priestley (who called it **dephlogisticated air**) and by Scheele, in 1774. The pure gas may be prepared by heating potassium chlorate (best with addition of manganese dioxide), and by various other methods. The chief industrial method is **Brin's process** (which see). Sp. gr. referred to air, 1.105. Weight of a liter, 1.429 g. Molecular formula, O_2. It is used for the oxyhydrogen flame, as in the lime light, for purifying illuminating gas, in medicine to aid respiration, and for a few other purposes. Oxygen can be reduced to a pale blue liquid boiling at −182.5° C., and to a pale blue solid melting below −223° C. The liquid is strongly magnetic. Chemically, oxygen is commonly bivalent (but see OXONIUM). It is moderately active at ordinary temperatures, and its activity is greatly increased by heat. It combines with all the elements except those of the argon group and fluorine, the process being called *oxidation*, of which ordinary *combustion* is only an intense form. It is indispensable in respiration. It is a constituent of all but a very few acids (as *hydrochloric, hydrobromic*, etc.), and in general, the greater the proportion of oxygen with which an element combines, the more acidic does it become. See also OZONE.

2. Chlorine used in bleaching. *Manufacturing Name.*

ox'y-gen-ate (ŏk'sĭ-jĕn-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [Cf. F. *oxygéner.*] *Chem.* To impregnate or combine with oxygen; to treat with oxygen; to oxidize; as, to *oxygenate* the blood; *oxygenated* water (hydrogen dioxide). — **ox'y-gen-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ox'y-gen-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that oxygenates; oxidizer.

ox'y-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, consisting of, containing, or resembling, oxygen.

ox'y-gen-ize (ŏk'sĭ-jĕn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). To oxidize. — **ox'y-gen-iz'a-ble** (-īz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **ox'i-gen-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

ox'y-gon (ŏk'sĭ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. ὀξυγώνιος acute-angled; ὀξύς sharp + γωνία an angle.] A triangle having three acute angles. — **ox-yg'o-nal** (ŏk-sĭg'ō-năl), **ox'y-go'ni-al** (ŏk'sĭ-gō'nĭ-ăl), *a.*

ox'y-hæ'ma-tin, ox'y-he'ma-tin (ŏk'sĭ-hē'mȧ-tĭn, -hĕm'-ȧ-tĭn), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *hæmatin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Hæmatin in combination with oxygen.

ox'y-hal'oid (-hăl'oid; -hā'loid), *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *haloid.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, compounds of oxygen and a halogen with some other element. The oxychlorides, oxybromides, etc., are *oxyhaloid* compounds.

ox'y-hy'dro-gen (-hī'drō-jĕn), *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *hydrogen.*] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen. — *n.* Oxyhydrogen gas.

oxyhydrogen blowpipe, an instrument for producing an oxyhydrogen flame. The form now in universal use consists essentially of two tubes which unite at their orifice. The oxygen and hydrogen, taken from separate reservoirs under pressure, are mixed at the moment of burning. The heat of the flame is sufficient to consume the diamond and easily fuse platinum. Its temperature has been estimated at over 5000° F. — **o. light,** a light produced by the incandescence of some substance, esp. lime, in the oxyhydrogen flame. Coal gas (producing the *oxygas light*), or the vapor of ether (*oxyether light*) or of methylated spirit (*oxyspirit light*), may be substituted for hydrogen. See LIMELIGHT, 1. — **o. microscope,** a form of microscope arranged so as to use the oxyhydrogen light as a source of illumination.

ox'y-i'o-dide (-ī'ō-dīd; -dĭd; 184), *a.* Also **-did.** [2d *oxy-* + *iodide.*] *Chem.* A ternary compound of oxygen and iodine, analogous to the oxychlorides.

ox'y-ke'tone (-kē'tōn), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *ketone.*] *Chem.* A ketone containing hydroxyl; esp., a ketone phenol (that is, an aromatic ketone containing hydroxyl attached to the nucleus). Ketones containing hydroxyl attached to an open chain (as in the ketoses) are usually called *ketone alcohols.*

ox'y-mel (ŏk'sĭ-mĕl), *n.* [L. *oxymeli*, Gr. ὀξύμελι; ὀξύς acid + μέλι honey.] *Pharm.* A mixture of honey, water, and acetic acid, used as an excipient.

ox'y-mo'ron (-mō'rŏn; 201), *n.; pl.* -RA (-rȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ὀξύμωρον, fr. ὀξύμωρος pointedly foolish; ὀξύς sharp + μωρός foolish.] *Rhet.* A figure consisting of the use for epigrammatic effect of a contradictory or incongruous epithet; e. g., *cruel kindness; laborious idleness.*

ox'y-mu'ri-ate (-mū'rĭ-āt), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *muriate.*] *Old Chem.* A salt of "oxymuriatic acid;" a chloride or chlorate; as, *oxymuriate* of mercury (mercuric chloride), of potash (potassium chlorate), etc.

ox'y-mu'ri-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *muriatic.*] *Old Chem.* Pert. to, or consisting of, oxidized muriatic (hydrochloric) acid, that is, chlorine; as, *oxymuriatic* acid, *oxymuriatic* gas, names given to chlorine before it was known to be an element. — **oxymuriatic matches,** matches tipped with oxymuriate of potash (potassium chlorate).

ox'y-naph-tho'ic (-năf-thō'ĭk), *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *naphthoic.*]

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ox'i-di-za'tion (-dĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Oxidation.

ox'i-dize'ment, *n.* Oxidation. *R.*

ox'i-diz'ing (ŏk'sĭ-dīz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of OXIDIZE. — **oxidizing flame.** See FLAME, *n.*, 1.

ox-id'u-lous, *a.* Oxidulated. *Obs.*

ox'i-gen. † OXYGEN.

ox'i-mel. † OXYMEL.

ox-im'e-ter (ŏk-sĭm'ē-tẽr). Var. of *oxymeter.* = EUDIOMETER.

ox'i-od'ic (ŏk'sĭ-ōd'ĭk). Var. of OXYIODIC.

ox'i-salt. Var. of OXYSALT.

ox'land, *n. Eng. Hist.* An oxgang. = BOVATE. [like, an ox.]

ox'like', *a.* Characteristic of, or like, an ox.

ox louse. A cattle louse.

ox'man, *n.* A man who tends or drives oxen. — **ox'man-ship,** *n.*

ox money. Money consisting of oxen as the units of value.

ox-o'le-on (ŏk-sō'lē-ŏn), *n.* Also **ox-o'le-um.** [NL.; Gr. ὀξύς sharp, acid + L. *oleum* oil.] A mixture of oil, vinegar, etc., as a dressing for salad. *Obs. or R*

Oxon. *Abbr.* (Oxonia) Oxford; Oxfordshire.

ox'o-nate (ŏk'sō-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of oxonic acid.

oxone. Obs. pl. of OX.

ox-on'ic (ŏk-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* [oxygen + carbonic.] *Chem.* Designating a complex nitrogenous acid, $C_4H_8O_4N_2$, obtained in the form of its salts by slow oxidation of uric acid. [of Oxford).]

Oxonien. *Abbr.* Oxoniensis (L.,

Ox'o-nol'a-try (ŏk'sō-nŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [LL. *Oxonia* for Oxford + *-latry.*] Worship of Oxford.

ox penny. *Eng. Law.* A tax on oxen. *Obs.*

ox pith. Ox marrow. *Obs.*

ox rail. An oxer. *Eng.*

ox'reim' (ŏks'rēm'), *n.* [D. *os* ox + *riem* thong.] A narrow strip of oxhide, flat or twisted, as for straps. *South Africa.*

ox sole. The whiff (fish). *Ireland.* [var. of OXTER.]

ox'star (ŏk'stẽr). Obs. or Scot.

ox'tail', *n.* The tail of an ox.

ox unit. A primitive monetary unit, the value of an ox.

ox warble. See WARBLE FLY.

ox'y, *a.* Of or pertaining to an ox. *Obs.*

ox'y-a-can'tha (ŏk'sĭ-ȧ-kăn'thȧ), *n.* [Gr. ὀξύακανθα.] The hawthorn *Cratægus pyracantha. Obs.*

ox'y-a-can'thine (-thĭn; -thēn; 184), *n.* Also **-thin.** [*oxyacanthous* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid obtained from barberry root.

ox'y-a-can'thous (-thŭs), *a.* [Cf. Gr. ὀξύακανθος a plant having sharp thorns. See 1st OXY-; ACANTHA.] *Bot.* Having sharp spines or thorns.

ox'y-ac'e-tate, *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *acetate.*] = GLYCOLATE.

ox'y-a-ce'tic, *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *acetic.*] Hydroxyacetic; designating an acid called also *glycolic acid.*

ox'y-ac'id, *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *acid.*] = OXACID. **b** = HYDROXY ACID.

Ox'y-æ'na (ŏk'sĭ-ē'nȧ), *n.* [NL.; prob. 1st *oxy-* + Gr. *-αινα*, a fem. ending.] *Paleon.* A genus of crocodonts from the North American Eocene, type of a family, **Ox'y-æn'i-dæ** (-ĕn'ĭ-dē). **ox'y-am-mo'ni-a,** *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *ammonia.*] = HYDROXYLAMINE.

ox'y-an'thra-cene, *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *anthracene.*] = ANTHRAQUINONE.

ox'y-a'phi-a (ŏk'sĭ-ā'fĭ-ȧ; -āf'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. ἀφή touch.] *Med.* Acuteness of touch.

ox'y-as'ter (ŏk'sĭ-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [1st *oxy-* + Gr. ἀστήρ star.] *Zoöl.* A stellate sponge spicule having acute rays.

ox'y-az'ine (-ăz'ĭn; -ēn; 184). Also **-in.** Var. of OXAZINE.

ox'y-az'ole (-ăz'ōl). Var. of OXAZOLE.

ox'y-ben'zene, *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *benzene.*] *Chem.* = PHENOL.

ox'y-blep'si-a (ŏk'sĭ-blĕp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀξυβλεψία; ὀξύς sharp + βλέψις, fr. βλέπειν to see.] *Med.* Acuteness of sight.

ox'y-bro'mic, *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *bromic.*] *Chem.* Designating certain compounds containing oxygen and bromine.

ox'y-bu-tyr'i-a (-bū-tĭr'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* The presence of oxybutyric acid in the urine.

ox'y-ca-pro'ic, *a. Chem.* See 2d OXY- **b**; CAPROIC.

ox'y-car'pous, *a.* [1st *oxy-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Having sharp-pointed fruits. *Rare.*

ox'y-ceph'a-ly (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [1st *oxy-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Craniol.* Loftiness of skull due to early synostosis of the parietal and occipital bones with compensating growth in the region of the anterior fontanel. — **ox'y-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.*

ox'y-cho'line (-kō'lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [2d *oxy-* + *choline.*] *Chem.* Muscarine.

ox'y-chro'ma-tin, *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *chromatin.*] *Biol.* = LININ, 2.

ox'y-crate (ŏk'sĭ-krāt), *n.* [Gr. ὀξύκρατον; ὀξύς acid + κεραννύναι to mix.] *Med.* A mixture of water and vinegar.

ox'y-cro'ce-um (-krō'sē-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. κρόκος saffron; cf. L. *croceus* of saffron.] *Old Med.* A plaster of vinegar, saffron, etc. *Obs* — **ox'y-cro'ce-an.** *a. Obs.*

ox'y-dac'tyl, *a.* [1st *oxy-* + *dactyl.*] *Zoöl.* Having slender, tapered digits.

ox'y-dant, ox'y-dase, etc. Vars. of OXIDANT, OXIDASE, etc.

ox'y-di'act (-dī'ăkt), *a.* [1st *oxy-* + *di-* + Gr. ἀκτίς ray.] *Zoöl.* Having three axes, but only two rays developed; — said of certain sponge spicules.

ox'y-dor'ci-cal, *a.* [Gr. ὀξυδορκικός; ὀξύς sharp + root of δέρκεσθαι to see.] Making the sight sharp. *Obs.*

ox'y-e-co'ia (ŏk'sĭ-ē-kō'yȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὀξυηκοΐα; ὀξύς sharp, quick + ἀκούειν to hear.] *Med.* Abnormal acuteness of hearing.

ox'y-es-the'si-a. Var. of OXYHÆMATHESIA.

ox'y-e'ther light (ŏk'sĭ-ē'thẽr). See OXYHYDROGEN LIGHT.

ox'y-fat'ty (-făt'ĭ), *a.* Designating acids which are hydroxy derivatives of fatty acids.

ox'y-gas light. See OXYHYDROGEN LIGHT.

oxygen acid. See ACID, *n.*, 2 **a.**

ox-yg'e-nant (ŏk-sĭj'ē-nănt), *n.* [Cf. F. *oxygénant*, p. pr.] An oxidizing agent. *Obs. or R.*

ox'y-ge'ni-um (ŏk'sĭ-jē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* The Latinized form of OXYGEN. *Rare.*

ox'y-gen-ize'ment. *n.* Oxidation.

ox-yg'e-nous (ŏk-sĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Oxygenic.

ox'y-geu'si-a (ŏk'sĭ-gū'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. γεῦσις taste.] *Med.* Excessive or morbid acuteness of sense of taste.

ox-yg'na-thous (ŏk-sĭg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*oxy-* + Gr. γνάθος jaw.] *Zoöl.* Having smooth or nearly smooth jaws, as certain land snails and slugs.

ox-yg'o-nous (-ō-nŭs), *a. Math.* Oxygonal.

ox'y-hæ'ma-cy'a-nin (-hē'mȧ-sĭ'ȧ-nĭn; -hĕm'ȧ-), **ox'y-hæ'mo-cy'a-nin** (-hē'mō-; -hĕm'ō-), *n.* Also **oxyhe.** [2d *oxy-* + *hæmacyanin, hæmocyanin.*] See HÆMACYANIN

ox'y-hæ'mo-glo'bin, ox'y-he'mo- (-hē'mō-glō'bĭn; -hĕm'ō-), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *hæmoglobin.*] See HÆMOGLOBIN.

ox'y-he'ma-tin, ox'y-he'mocy'a-nin. Vars. of OXYHÆMATIN, OXYHÆMACYANIN

ox'y-hy'drate (ŏk'sĭ-hī'drāt), *n. Chem.* A hydroxide.

ox'y-hy'dric (-drĭk), *a.* Composed of oxygen and hydrogen in combination; as, *oxyhydric* acid (a name sometimes given to water). **b** = OXYHYDROGEN.

ox'y-i-od'ic (-ĭ-ōd'ĭk), *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *iodic.*] Iodic. *Obs.*

Ox'y-la-brac'i-dæ (-lȧ-brăs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. λάβραξ a ravenous sea fish.] *Zoöl.* A family of fishes related to, or included in, the Serranidæ, consisting of the robalos or snooks. **Ox'y-la'brax** (-lā'-brăks), syn. *Centropomus*, is the only genus.

Ox'y-lus (ŏk'sĭ-lŭs), *n.* [Gr. Ὄξυλος.] See HERACLIDÆ.

ox'y-ma-lon'ic, *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *malonic.*] *Chem.* = TARTRONIC

ox-ym'e-ter (ŏk-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *-meter.*] = EUDIOMETER.

ox'y-meth'yl-ene, *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *methylene.*] See FORMALDEHYDE.

ox'y-met'ric, *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *metric.*] *Chem.* Of or pertaining to the measurement of oxygen.

ox'y-mu'ri-at'ed, *a.* Oxymuriatic; oxymuriate of. *Obs.*

ox'y-neu'rine (ŏk'sĭ-nū'rĭn; -rēn), *n.* Also **-rin.** = BETAINE

ā̆le, senā̆te, câre, ă̆m, ă̆ccount, ärm, ā̆sk, sofā̆; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

Chem. Designating, or pertaining to, any acid hydroxyl derivative of naphthoic acid. The oxynaphthoic acid used as an antiseptic is a white powder melting at 185–186° C.

ox'y-ni'trate (ŏk'sĭ-nī'trāt), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *nitrate.*] *Chem.* A nitrate with more than the normal proportion of oxygen; a basic nitrate; as, bismuth *oxynitrate*, $Bi(OH)_2NO_3$.

ox-yn'tic (ŏk-sĭn'tĭk), *a* [Gr. ὀξύνειν to make acid.] Secreting acid; — applied to the parietal cells of the gastric glands, or to the entire glands. See CARDIAC GLANDS a.

ox'y-o'pi-a (ŏk'sĭ-ō'pĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [NL. *oxyopia;* 1st *oxy-* +
ox'y-o'py (ŏk'sĭ-ō'pĭ) } *-opia.*] *Med.* Excessive acuteness of sight.

ox'y-phos'phate (-fŏs'fāt), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *phosphate.*] *Chem.* **a** A higher phosphate. *Obs.* **b** A basic phosphate, specif. one of zinc used by dentists as a filling.

ox'y-quin'o-line (-kwĭn'ō-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin.** [2d *oxy-* + *quinoline.*] *Chem.* A hydroxy derivative of quinoline; specif., carbostyril.

Ox'yr-rhyn'cha (-rĭn'kȧ), *n. pl.* Also **Oxyrhyncha.** [NL.; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. ῥύγχος snout.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily or other division of crabs having typically a globose or subtriangular carapace with a conspicuously projecting rostrum, nine pairs of gills, and the male genital apertures in the basal segments of the last pair of legs. It includes many species mostly known as spider crabs. *Maioidea* is a synonym. — **ox'yr-rhyn'chid, ox'y-rhyn'chid** (-kĭd), *a.*

ox'y-salt' (ŏk'sĭ-sôlt'), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *salt.*] *Chem.* A salt of an oxacid, as a sulphate.

ox'y-sul'phide (-sŭl'fīd ; -fĭd ; 184), *n.* Also **-phid, -fide, -fid.** *Chem.* A ternary compound of oxygen and sulphur. Oxysulphides may be regarded as sulphides in which part of the sulphur is replaced by oxygen.

ox'y-to'ci-a (-tō'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Quick childbirth. — **ox-yt'o-cous** (ŏk-sĭt'ō-kŭs), *a.*

ox'y-toc'ic (-tŏs'ĭk), *a.* [1st *oxy-* + Gr. τόκος birth.] *Med.* Promoting uterine contractions, or parturition. — *n.* An oxytocic medicine or agent.

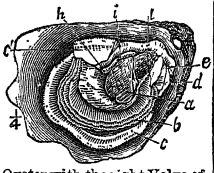
ox'y-tone (ŏk'sĭ-tōn), *a.* [Gr. ὀξύτονος; ὀξύς sharp + τόνος tone.] *Gram.* Having an acute accent on the last syllable. — *n.* An oxytone word.

o'yer (ō'yĕr ; oi'ĕr), *n.* [AF., a hearing, infin. as n., fr. OF. *oïr* to hear, F. *ouïr*, L. *audire.* See AUDIBLE.] *Law.* **a** Short for OYER AND TERMINER. **b** *Common-law Pleading.* A hearing or an inspection in open court which a party might demand of any instrument of which the opposite party was bound to make profert; also, the demand for such hearing or inspection. In England and most of the United States oyer is abolished.

oyer and terminer, lit., to hear and determine; hence, a hearing and determining; — used in England in commission, or writ, of oyer and terminer, a commission formerly issued to the royal judges, sergeants, and others, empowering them to hear and determine treasons, felonies, and misdemeanors at the assizes or on special occasions. In the United States the phrase is used with reference to various superior courts of similar jurisdiction.

o'yez' (ō'yĕs' ; 277), *interj.* Also **o'yes'.** [AF. *oyez* hear ye. See OYER.] Hear; attend; — a cry used by criers of courts to secure silence before a proclamation. It is usually repeated three times. — *n.* The cry of "oyez!"

oys'ter (ois'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *oistre*, OF. *oistre*, F. *huître*, L. *ostrea*, *ostreum*, Gr. ὄστρεον; prob. akin to ὀστέον bone, the oyster being so named from its shell. Cf. OSSEOUS, OSTRACIZE.] **1.** Any marine bivalve mollusk of the genus *Ostrea* or family Ostreidæ. They have a rough, irregular shell, which is closed by a single abductor muscle. The foot is small or wanting, and there is no siphon. They are found lying on the bottom, or adhering to stones or other objects, in shallow water along the seacoasts or in brackish water in the mouths of rivers, their food consisting of minute plants and animals carried to them by the current. The American oyster (*Ostrea virginica*) of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America, the European oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), and the native oyster (*Ostrea lurida*) of the Pacific coast of North America are the most important as food, the first two being extensively cultivated.



Oyster with the right Valve of the Shell and the right Mantle Lobe removed. *a* Muscle; *b* Gills; *c c'* Mantle; *d* Palpi; *e* Mouth; *h* Anus; *i* Intestine; *l* Liver.

Why, then the world's mine *oyster*,
Which I with sword will open. *Shak.*

2. Any of various other bivalve mollusks more or less resembling the true oyster, as the pearl oyster (*Avicula margaritifera*), or the Bermuda oyster (*Margaritophora radiata*), which is used as food in Bermuda.

3. The delicate morsel contained in a concavity of the bone on each side of the lower part of the back of a fowl.

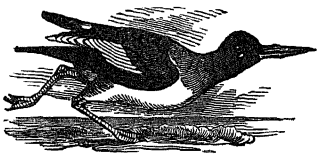
4. An extremely taciturn or reserved person. *Slang.*

oys'ter (ois'tẽr), *v. i.* To gather or dredge oysters.

Oyster Bay pine. One of the cypress pines (*Callitris rhomboidea*). *Tasmania.*

oyster bed. A place where oysters grow or are cultivated.

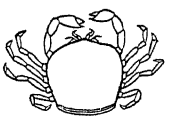
oyster catcher. Any of certain wading birds of the widely distributed genus *Hæmatopus.* They are from 16 to 20 inches in length, and the stout legs and heavy wedge-shaped bill are usually pinkish or bright red. The common species of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa (*H. ostralegus*) and that of the American Atlantic coast (*H. palliatus*) have the plumage chiefly or entirely black and white. The black oyster catcher (*H. bachmani*) of both coasts of the North Pacific is entirely brownish black.


Oyster Catcher (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*).

oyster crab. A crab (*Pinnotheres ostreum*) which lives as a commensal in the gill cavity of the oyster.

oys'ter-ing, *n.* The act or business of taking oysters for the market.

oyster mushroom. An edible agaricaceous fungus or mushroom (*Pleurotus ostreatus*) growing in shelving masses on dead wood. The thallus has somewhat the form of an oyster shell. Also, any of several related species of this genus.


Oyster Crab. Nat. size.

oyster plant. **a** Salsify. **b** The sea lungwort.

oyster rock. An area of solid bottom upon which oysters grow; a natural oyster bed. It usually consists of a mass of dead and broken and more or less compacted shells. *Local, Chesapeake Bay.*

oys'ter-shell' bark louse. A very abundant and widely distributed scale insect (*Mytilaspis pomorum*) which infests and greatly injures various trees and shrubs.

o-zæ'na, ozena (ō-zē'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *ozaena*, Gr. ὄζαινα, fr. ὄζειν to smell.] *Med.* A discharge of fetid matter from the nostril, particularly if associated with ulceration of the soft parts and disease of the bones of the nose.

O-zan'na (ō-zăn'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large antelopes having long, annulated horns backwardly curved but not twisted, and present in both sexes. It includes the sable antelope, roan antelope, and the extinct blaubok. *Hippotragus* is a synonym.

o'zo-ben'zene (-bĕn'zēn ; -bĕn-zēn'), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A compound, $C_6H_6O_9$, formed as a white amorphous mass by the union of ozone and benzene.

o'zo-ce'rite (ō'zō-sē'rīt ; ō-zō's/ẽr-īt), *n.* [Gr. ὄζειν to smell + κηρός wax.] *Min.* A waxlike mineral, colorless or white when pure, but often greenish, yellowish, or brown. Some varieties have an unpleasant odor. Ozocerite is a mixture of hydrocarbons. It is used in making ceresin, candles, etc.

o'zo-na'tion (ō'zō-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Chem.* Act of converting into, treating with, or producing, ozone; ozonization.

o'zone (ō'zōn), *n.* [Gr. ὄζειν to smell. See ODOR.] *Chem.* A faintly blue gaseous substance obtained (usually much diluted) by the silent discharge of electricity in air or oxygen, and by other methods; — so called from its peculiar odor, which recalls that of weak chlorine. It is an allotropic form of oxygen, being one and one half times as dense as ordinary oxygen gas and having assigned to it the molecular formula O_3. It is a much more powerful oxidizer than oxygen gas, and comparatively unstable. It may be condensed to a deep blue magnetic liquid boiling at —119° C. Ozone is used commercially for sterilizing water, bleaching oils, etc. Its existence in the atmosphere (except very locally and temporarily, as about an electric machine) has never been conclusively proved.

ozone paper. *Chem.* Paper coated with starch and potassium iodide. It turns blue when exposed to oxidizers.

o-zon'ic (ō-zŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, like, or containing, ozone. ozonic ether, a solution of hydrogen dioxide in ether.

o'zo-nide (ō'zō-nīd), *n.* Also **-nid.** *Chem.* A compound of ozone. Such compounds are formed with various organic compounds containing double bonds. Cf. OZOBENZENE.

o'zo-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ozone* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or producing ozone.

o'zon-ize (ō'zō-nīz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-nīzd) ; -IZ'ING (-nīz'Ing). *Chem.* **a** To convert into ozone, as oxygen. **b** To treat or impregnate with ozone. — *v. i.* To become converted into ozone. — **o'zo-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

o'zon-iz'er (ō'zō-nīz'ẽr), *n.* *Chem.* One that ozonizes; esp., an apparatus for converting oxygen into ozone, usually by passing a silent electric discharge through a current of air.

o-zo'no-scope (ō-zō'nō-skōp), *n.* [*ozone* + *-scope.*] *Chem.* An instrument employed to indicate the presence or the amount of ozone, as by ozone paper.

o-zo'no-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*ozone* + *-scopic.*] *Chem.* Serving to indicate the presence or the amount of ozone; as, *ozonoscopic* paper (ozone paper).

o'zon-ous (ō'zō-nŭs), *a.* Pert. to, or containing, ozone.

P

P (pē). **1.** The sixteenth letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiceless bilabial stopped consonant, the voiced correlative of which is *b*. Its form and value come from the Latin, into which the letter was brought, through the ancient Greek, from the Phœnician, its ultimate origin being perhaps Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* Etymologically P is most closely related to *b*, *f*, and *v*; as, *hobble, hopple*; *father, paternal*; recipient, *receive*. See B, F, and M. P is sometimes silent, esp. initially in the combinations *pn*, *ps*, *pt*, as in *pneumatic, pseudo, pterygoid*, etc. With *h* it unites to form the digraph *ph*, the regular phonetic value of which is *f*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 217.

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The fifteenth or (cf. K, 2 **a**) the sixteenth in a series; fifteenth (or sixteenth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral fifteen (or sixteen); as, *P* Battery. **b** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Phosphorus. **c** [*cap.*] *Elec.* Power. **d** [*cap.*] *Mech.* Pressure.

3. As a medieval Roman *numeral*, P stands for 400, and $\bar{\text{P}}$ for 400,000.

4. As an *abbreviation:* **a** In the form **P.**: Various proper names, as Paul, Peter, Priscilla, etc.; Papa (L., Pope); Paris; Pasch (L., Easter Term [*Law*]); pastor; pater (L., father); père (F., father); pontifex; populus (L., people); post; president; priest; prince; probate (court); proconsul; prompter; — used to indicate the right or

ox'y-os-phre'si-a (-ŏs-frē'sĭ-ȧ ; -frē'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. ὄσφρησις sense of smell.] *Med.* Great acuteness of smell.

ox'y-phæ'nic (-fē'nĭk), *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *phenol.*] *Chem.* Designating a so-called acid now known as *pyrocatechin.* See PYROCATECHIN.

ox'y-phe'nol (-fē'nōl), *n.* *Chem.* A hydroxy derivative of phenol; specif., pyrocatechin.

ox'y-phile (ŏk'sĭ-fĭl ; -fīl), **ox'y-phil** (-fĭl), *a.* [1st *oxy-* + *-phile, -phil.*] *Biol.* Staining readily with acid stains, as eosin; hence, often, eosinophile. — *n.* A leucocyte containing oxyphile granules

ox'y-pho'nI-a (ŏk'sĭ-fō'nĭ-ȧ), **ox-yph'o-ny** (ŏk-sĭf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [NL. *oxyphonia*, fr. Gr. ὀξύφωνία; ὀξύς shrill + φωνή voice.] *Med.* Shrillness of voice.

ox'y-phyl'lous (ŏk'sĭ-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὀξύφυλλος; ὀξύς sharp + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Having sharp-pointed leaves. *Rare.*

ox'y-pic'ric, *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *picric.*] = STYPHNIC.

ox'y-pro-te'ic, *a.* [See 1st OXY-; PROTEIN.] *Chem.* Designating a nitrogenous acid containing sulphur, occurring in urine.

ox'y-pyc'nos (ŏk'sĭ-pĭk'nŏs), *n.* [Gr. ὀξύπυκνος, a. ; ὀξύς sharp, high + πυκνόν a small interval.] *Gr. & Medieval Music.* **a** A tetrachord having the short step or semitone at its upper end. **b** A mode composed of such tetrachords.

ox'y-rhine (ŏk'sĭ-rĭn ; -rīn), *a.* 1st *oxy-* + Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] *Zoöl.* **a** Having a sharp-pointed rostrum, or snout. **b** Having an acute sense of smell. [yrhine.]

ox'y-rhi'nous (-rĭ'nŭs), *a.* Ox-

ox'y-rhynch (ŏk'sĭ-rĭnk), *n.* [1st *oxy-* + Gr. ῥύγχος snout.] *Zoöl.* **a** A crab having a pointed rostrum; one of the Oxyrrhyncha or Maioidea. **b** The sacred fish *Mormyrus oxyrrhynchus.*

Ox'y-rhyn'cha (-rĭn'kȧ). Var. of OXYRRHYNCHA.

ox'y-rhyn'chous (-rĭn'kŭs), *a.* Sharp-snouted; sharp-billed.

ox'y-rhyn'chus (-kŭs), *n.* [NL. See OXYRHYNCH.] The sacred fish *Mormyrus oxyrrhynchus.*

ox-yr'rho-dine (ŏk-sĭr'ō-dĭn), *n.* [From Gr. ὀξυρρόδινον (sc. ἔλαιον); ὀξύς acid + ῥόδινος made of roses, ῥόδον rose.] *Med.* A mixture of two parts of the oil of roses with one of the vinegar of roses.

ox'y-sac'cha-rum (ŏk'sĭ-săk'ȧ-rŭm), *n.* [L., fr. LGr. ὀξυσάκχαρον; ὀξύς sharp, acid + σάκχαρον sugar.] *Med.* A mixture of sugar and vinegar.

ox'y-spir'it light See OXYHYDROGEN LIGHT

Ox'y-sto'ma-ta (ŏk'sĭ-stō'mȧ-tȧ : -stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. στόμα, στόματος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* A small superfamily or other division of crabs having the buccal area produced anteriorly and more or less acutely triangular, and almost no rostrum. Cf. CALAPPA. — **ox'y-stom'a-tous** (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs ; -stō'mȧ-), *a.* — **ox'y-sto'me** (ŏk'sĭ-stōm), *a.* & *n.*

ox'y-sul'phate, *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *sulphate.*] *Chem.* A higher sulphate; as, *oxysulphate* of iron (ferric sulphate). *Obs.*

ox'y-sul'phu-ret, *n.* *Chem.* An oxysulphide. *Obsoles.*

ox'y-sul-phu'ric, *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *sulphuric.*] *Chem.* Designating the acid known as *Caro's acid.*

ox'y-tol'u-ene, *n.* [2d *oxy-* + *toluene.*] = CRESOL.

ox'y-to-lu'ic, *a.* [2d *oxy-* + *toluic.*] = CRESOTIC.

ox'y-ton. Var of OXYTONE.

ox'y-tone, *v. t.* To pronounce or mark as an oxytone.

ox'y-to-ne'sis, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀξυτόνησις marking with an acute accent.] Pronunciation as an oxytone.

ox'y-ton'i-cal (ŏk'sĭ-tŏn'Y-kăl), *a.* *Gr. Gram.* Oxytone.

ox'y-ton-ize (ŏk'sĭ-tŏn-īz), *v. t.* To pronounce or mark as an oxytone.

ox'y-tri-phil'lon, *n.* Also **ox'y-tri-phil'lum.** [L. *oxytriphyllon*, Gr. ὀξυτρίφυλλον.] Sharp-leaved trefoil. *Obs.*

Ox-yt'ro-pis (ŏk-sĭt'rō-pĭs), *n.* [NL. ; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. τρόπις keel.] *Bot.* Syn. of ARAGALLUS.

ox-yt'y-lote (ŏk-sĭt'Y-lōt), *n.* [1st *oxy-* + Gr. τύλος knot, knob.] *Zoöl.* A sponge spicule shaped like a common pin. — **ox-yt'y-lo-tate** (-lō-tāt), *a.*

ox'y-u'ri-cide (ŏk'sĭ-ū'rĭ-sīd), *n.* [*Oxyuris* + *-cide.*] *Med.* A medicine that kills worms of the genus *Oxyuris.*

Ox'y-u'ris (-ū'rĭs), *n* [NL. ; 1st *oxy-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small parasitic nematode worms, including the pinworm of man [tailed. *R.*]

ox'y-u'rous (-rŭs), *a.* Sharp-tailed.

oy. oya (oi), *n.* [Gael. *ogha*, *odha* grandchild.] *Scot.* 1. A grandchild.
2 A nephew or niece. *Obs.*

o'ya-pock, *n.* A yapock.

oyas. † OYEZ.

oye, *interj.* & *n.* = OYEZ. *Obs.*

oyer. † OTHER.

o'yes'. Var. of OYEZ.

o'yes'ses, *n., pl.* of OYEZ.

oy'let. † OILLET.

oyne. † OVEN.

oynion, oynoun. † ONION.

oyre. † OYER.

oyse. † OOZE, USE.

oyser. † OSIER.

oyst. † HOST. [ROOM.

oyster agaric. = OYSTER MUSH-

oys'ter-age (ois'tẽr-ĭj), *n.* An oyster bed. [catcher.

oys'ter-bird'. *n.* An oyster

oyster cocktail. See COCKTAIL, 5.

oys'ter-er, *n.* A gatherer or seller of oysters; a boat used in oyster fishing

oyster fish. **a** The tautog. **b** The toadfish *Opsanus tau.*

oyster fork. A small silver or plated fork, usually two-tined, used in eating raw oysters.

oyster grass. *U. S.* **a** Kelp. **b** Sea lettuce.

oys'ter-green', *n.* Oyster grass.

oys'ter-hood, *n.* State of an oyster; *Slang,* taciturnity, reserve.

oys'ter-house', *n.* A restaurant that makes a specialty of serving oysters. [ter-ish-ness, *n.*

oys'ter-ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **oys'-**

oys'ter-lay', oys'ter-lay'ing, *n.* An oyster bed. *Obs.*

oys'ter-ling, *n.* A young or small oyster.

oysterloit, *n.* Bistort. *Obs.*

oys'ter-man, *n.* A gatherer, breeder, or seller of oysters.

oys'ter-ous (ois'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* Full of or like oysters.

oyster plover. Oyster catcher

oyster rake. A long-handled rake, usually curved, for gathering oysters in deep water.

oyster-shell scale. The oyster-shell bark louse.

oys'ter shuck'ers' ker'a-ti'tis *Med.* A severe form of keratitis common in those engaged in shucking, or shelling, oysters, and due to entrance of particles of shell into the cornea.

oyster tree. The mangrove.

oyster wench, oyster wife. A girl or woman who deals in oysters. *Obs.*

oystrige. † OSTRICH.

oyther. † OTHER.

oz. *Abbr.* Ounce; ounces.

o-zan'na. † HOSANNA.

O-zar'ki-an (ō-zär'kĭ-ăn), *a.* [From the *Ozark* Mountains, Arkansas.] *Geol.* Designating, or pert. to, an epoch, the early part of the Pleistocene period, following the considerable deformation and elevation of land in North America at the close of the Tertiary. — **O-zar'ki-an,** *n.*

o'zark-ite, *n.* [See OZARKIAN.] *Min.* A white massive variety of thomsonite.

Ozark series. *Geol.* A series including Cambrian and Ordovician formations in Missouri.

Oz'a-zi'u (ŏz'ȧ-zī'ŭ). *D. Bib.*

oze. † OOZE.

O'zem (ō'zĕm). *Bib.*

o-ze'na. Var. of OZÆNA. [*Bib.*]

O'zen-sa'ra (ō'zĕn-sā'rȧ). *D.*

O-zi'a (ō-zī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

O-zi'al (-ăl). *D. Bib.*

O-zi'as (ō-zī'ăs), *n.* [L. *Ozias* or Gr. Ὀζίας, fr. Heb. *'Uzziyāh* Uzziah.] Lit., strength of the Lord; — masc. prop name.

O'zi-a'u (ō'zĭ-ā'ŭ). *D. Bib.*

O'zi-el (ō'zĭ-ĕl). *Bib*

O'zi-el-ites (ō'zĭ-ĕl-īts ; ō-zī'ĕ-), *n. pl. D. Bib.*

ozier. † OSIER. [*Obs.*

oz'i-mus, *n.* Probably, osmund.

oz'na-brig. Var. of OSNABURG.

Oz'ni (ŏz'nĭ). *Bib.*

Oz'nites (ŏz'nīts), *n. pl. Bib.*

o-zoe'na. Error for OZÆNA.

o'zo-ke'rite (ō'zō-kē'rĭt ; ō-zŏk'ẽ-rĭt), **o-zok'e-rit** (ō-zŏk'ẽ-rĭt). Vars. of OZOCERITE.

o'zoned (ō'zōnd), *a.* Provided with, or having, ozone.

o-zo'ni-fy (ō-zŏ'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*ozone* + *-fy.*] = OZONIZE. — **o-zo'ni-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

o-zo'no-graph (ō-zō'nō-grăf), *n.* [*ozone* + *-graph.*] *Chem.* A self-acting ozonoscope. — **o'zo-nog'raph-er** (ō'zō-nŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.*

o'zo-nom'e-ter (ō'zō-nŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*ozone* + *-meter.*] An instrument for ascertaining the ozone in the atmosphere, or in any gaseous mixture.

o'zo-nom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* *Chem.* Determination of the quantity of ozone, esp. in the air. — **o'zo-no-met'ric** (-nō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

O-zor'ra (ō-zŏr'rȧ ; 201). *Bib.*

o'zos-to'mi-a (ō'zŏs-tō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀζόστομος having foul breath.] *Med.* Foulness of breath.

o'zo-type (ō'zō-tīp), *n.* [Prob. fr. ozone + *type.*] *Photog.* A modified carbon process, in which transfer is obviated.

Oz'ri-el (ŏz'rĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

prompter's side of the stage (*Theat.*). Also, *O. T. Criticism:* (1) The Priestly Code. (2) Any matter of the Old Testament by priestly writers. P¹ often designates the Law of Holiness; P², the Priestly Code proper; P³, P⁴, P*, later additions to the Priestly Code. **b** In the form **p.** or **P.**: page or pages; part; participle; partim (L., in part); passé (F., past); in the log book, passing showers (*Naut.*); past; pawn (*Chess*); pectoral; penny; per; perch; perpetuus (L., uninterrupted); piano (It., softly [*Music*]); pie (money of India); pied (F., foot); pint; pipe; pitcher (*Baseball*); pius (L., holy); poco (It., little); pole; pondere (L., by weight); population; post (L., after); pouce (F., inch); pour (F., for); in dental formulæ, premolar (*Zoöl.*); primus (L., first); pro (L., for); professional. **c** In the form **p-**: para- (*Chem.*).

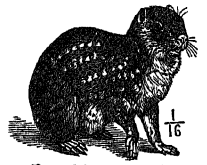
P, *or* **p** (pē), *n.*; *pl.* P's or Ps (pēz). **1.** The letter P, p, or its sound.

2. Something shaped like the letter P.

P, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter P.

pab'u-lum (păb'ū-lŭm), *n.* [L., akin to *pascere* to pasture. See PASTOR.] The means of nutriment to animals or plants; food; nourishment; hence, that which feeds or sustains, as fuel for a fire; that on which the mind or soul is nourished; as, intellectual *pabulum*.

Syn. — Food, nourishment, sustenance, support. — PABULUM, ALIMENT, NUTRIMENT are here compared in their figurative senses. PABULUM denotes mental diet or food for the mind; ALIMENT suggests esp. sustenance or support; that is NUTRIMENT which nourishes, or which promotes growth; as, "The new celestial manna . . . this thrice-refined *pabulum* of transcendental moonshine" (*Carlyle*); "For the sustentation and *aliment* of the natural body . . . God hath given meat; . . . for the sustentation and reparation of the world God hath given marriage; . . . the world is one body, and marriage the *aliment*" (*Donne*); "If the spark with which Heaven lit my spirit had been with purer *nutriment* supplied" (*Shelley*). See FOOD.



Paca (*Agouti paca*). 1/16

pac, pack (păk), *n.* A moccasin, with the sole turned up and sewed to the upper; also, a heavy felt half-boot worn in winter by loggers, etc

pa'ca (pä'kȧ; păk'ȧ), *n.* [Pg., from the native name.] A large South and Central American rodent of the genus *Agouti* (syn. *Cœlogenys*) allied to the guinea pig; esp., *A. paca*. It is reddish or chocolate brown, spotted with white. A smaller species (*A. tauzanowskii*) inhabits the Andes of Ecuador.

Pac'chi-o'ni-an (păk'ĭ-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or described by the Italian anatomist Pacchioni (1665–1726). — **Pacchionian bodies** *or* **glands**, *Anat.*, small whitish bodies, consisting of enlarged villi of the arachnoid membrane of the brain. Near the superior longitudinal sinus they project above the surface of the brain and are lodged in depressions in the bone, the **Pacchionian depressions** or **fossæ**.

pace (pās), *n.* [ME. *pas*, F. *pas*, fr. L *passus* a step, pace, orig., a stretching out of the feet in walking; cf. *pandere*, *passum*, to spread, stretch; perh. akin to E. *palent*. Cf. PAS, PASS.] **1.** A movement from one foot to the other in walking, running, or dancing; a step.

2. The length of a step in walking, measured usually from the heel of one foot to the heel of the other; the distance covered in one step; — used as a vague, or as a definite but varying, unit in measuring lengths or distances; as, he advanced fifty *paces*. Ordinarily the *pace* is estimated at 2.5 feet; but in measuring distances by stepping, the *pace* is extended to three feet (one yard) or to 3.3 feet (one fifth of a rod). The **geometrical pace**, or **great pace**, is five feet. The regulation marching *pace* in the British and United States armies is 30 inches for quick time, and 36 inches for double time. The **Roman pace** (*passus*) was from the heel of one foot to the heel of the same foot when it next touched the ground, five Roman feet. See MEASURE.

3. Manner of stepping or moving; gait; walk; as, the walk, trot, canter, gallop, and amble are *paces* of the horse; a swaggering *pace;* a quick *pace*. *Chaucer.*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day. *Shak.*

4. Specif., a gait of the horse and some other quadrupeds in which the legs move in lateral pairs, the animal being supported alternately on the right and left legs; one of the gaits sometimes called *rack*. See AMBLE, *n.*, 1; GAIT, *n.*, 2.

5. Rate of movement; speed; as, to set the *pace*.

6. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Course; way; as, he went his *pace*. **b** Walking; a footpace. **c** A narrow channel or way; a pass; a strait. **d** *Eccles.* The passageway running the length of a church between seats. Anciently, a longitudinal division of a church. Specif.: The middle *pace*, i. e., the nave. **e** A section or division of something written; a passage; a chapter, canto, or the like.

7. *Arch.* A broad step or platform; any raised part of a floor, as around an altar.

8. *Weaving.* A device in a loom, to maintain tension on the warp in pacing the web.

to go the pace. See under GO. — **to keep**, *or*, *Obs.*, **hold**, **p.** with, to keep up with; to go as fast as.

pace (pās), *v. i.*; PACED (pāst); PAC'ING (pās'ĭng). **1.** To move with slow, regular, or measured steps; to step; walk.

2. In speech or action, to proceed; to pass on. *Obs. or R.*

3. To move at a pace, as a horse. See PACE, *n.*, 4.

pace, *v. t.* **1.** To walk over with measured tread; to move slowly over or upon; as, the guard *paces* his round. "*Pacing* light the velvet plain." *T. Warton.*

2. To measure by paces; as, to *pace* a piece of ground.

3. To develop, guide, or control the pace of; to teach the pace to; to exercise in the pace.

If you can, *pace* your wisdom
In that good path that I would wish it go. *Shak.*

4. *Racing.* To set the pace for.

to pace the web, *Weaving*, to wind up the cloth on the beam, at regular intervals, as it is woven in a loom.

pace'board' (pās'bōrd'; 201), *n. Eccl.* The footboard of an altar. See PACE, *n.*, 7.

paced (pāst), *a.* **1.** Having, or trained in, a certain pace; — used in composition; as, slow-*paced*.

2. Gone over or through in a slow or measured pace, measured by pacing.

3. *Racing.* Having the pace set by a pacemaker; made with a pacemaker's assistance; as, a *paced* mile.

pace'mak'er (pās'māk'ẽr), *n. Racing.* One who makes or sets the pace for another; hence, one in the lead. — **pace'mak'ing** (-māk'ĭng), *n.*

pac'er (pās'ẽr), *n.* One that paces; esp., a horse that paces; also, one that acts as pacemaker.

Pa'cha-ca-mac' (pä'chä-kä-mäk'), *n.* The supreme deity of the ancient Peruvians. According to Garcilasso de la Vega the name is composed of *Pacha*, the world, and *camac*, a derivative of *camar*, to animate, the whole word signifying the "soul of the universe," "the one who gives life to the universe and causes it to subsist." De la Vega states that temples were not built nor sacrifices offered to this deity, but that he was adored in the heart.

pa-chi'si (pä-chē'sĭ; -zĭ; 277), *n.* [Hind. *pachīsī*, fr. *pachīs* twenty-five, the highest throw in the game.] **1.** A game, somewhat resembling backgammon, much played in India, usually by four persons. It is played on a cross-shaped board or cloth with six cowry shells for dice. Each player has four cones of a distinguishing color, and the game consists in getting these pieces through the spaces of each rectangle to the center.

2. Commonly spelt **par-che'si**, **par-chi'si** (pär-chē'sĭ; pä-; -zĭ). A game adopted from the above, using disks, as of pasteboard, and dice. *U. S. & Eng.*

pach'y- (păk'ĭ-). [Gr. παχύς thick.] A combining form meaning *thick;* as, *pachyderm*, *pachydactyl*.

pach'y-derm (-dûrm), *n.* [Cf. F. *pachyderme*.] One of the Pachydermata; fig., one who is insensitive.

Pach'y-der'ma-ta (-dûr'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. παχύδερμος thick-skinned; παχύς thick + δέρμα skin.] *Zoöl.* A group (now abandoned as unnatural) of nonruminant hoofed mammals usually having a thick skin. It included the elephants, hippopotamuses, rhinoceroses, tapirs, horses, pigs, and others.

pach'y-der'ma-tous (-tŭs), *a.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the pachyderms.

2. *Bot.* = PACHYDERMOUS.

3. Thick-skinned; also, fig., not sensitive to ridicule.

pach'y-der'mi-a (-mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παχυδερμία. See PACHYDERMATA.] *Med.* Abnormal thickness of the skin; elephantiasis. — ‖ **pach'y-der'mi-a la-ryn'gis** (lȧ-rĭn'jĭs), thickening of the mucous membrane of the larynx and the vocal cords occurring in chronic laryngitis.

pach'y-der'mous (-dûr'mŭs), *a.* [Gr. παχύδερμος.] Thick-skinned; pachydermatous; specif., *Bot.*, thick-walled, as the cells of certain mosses.

pach'y-men'in-gi'tis (-mĕn'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pachy-* + *meningitis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the dura mater. — **pach'y-men'in-git'ic** (-jĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pa-chym'e-ter (pȧ-kĭm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [*pachy-* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring thickness, as of paper, glass, etc., correct to about one thousandth of an inch.

Pach'y-san'dra (păk'ĭ-săn'drȧ), *n.* [NL. See PACHY-; -ANDROUS.] *Bot.* A genus of buxaceous plants, consisting of two species, one of the eastern United States and one Japanese. They are herbaceous perennials with alternate petioled leaves and spicate monœcious flowers. *P. procumbens* is the Allegheny Mountain spurge.

pac'i-fi'a-ble (pās'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being pacified or appeased; placable.

pa-cif'ic (pȧ-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pacificus:* cf. F. *pacifique*. See PACIFY.] **1.** Making or tending to make peace; of or pert. to peace; suited to make or restore peace; of a peaceful character; peaceable; not warlike; not quarrelsome; conciliatory; characterized by peace; calm; tranquil; as, *pacific* words or acts; a *pacific* nature or condition.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Pacific Ocean.

Syn. — PACIFIC, PEACEABLE, PEACEFUL. That is PACIFIC which tends to make peace or conciliate strife; that is PEACEABLE which is inclined to keep peace or avoid strife; that is PEACEFUL which is at peace or free from strife; as, "He paused, and these *pacific* words ensue" (*Pope*); "What do these worthies . . . but enslave *peaceable* nations?" (*Milton*); "If it be possible . . . live *peaceably* with all men" (*Rom.* xii. 18); "Be mine the blessings of a *peaceful* reign" (*Pope*); "I am grown *peaceful* as old age to-night" (*R. Browning*). See PACIFY, CALM.

pacific blockade, *Internat. Law*, a blockade by one state of the ports of another state, without recourse to a state of war, as in the blockade of the island of Crete by the Great Powers in 1897 and of Venezuela in 1902 by Great Britain and Germany. In most cases the pacific blockade has been made applicable to neutrals, but it is not settled that ships of neutrals can be confiscated for violation of it, except upon the assumption that a state of war exists. — **P. cod**, the Alaskan cod. See 3d COD. — **p. iron**, *Naut.*, a metal band or fixture about the end of a yard used to support the boom iron and the outboard end of a Flemish horse. — **p. letters**, letters pacifical. See under LETTER. *Obs.* — **P. Ocean**, the ocean between America and Asia, so called by Magellan, its first European navigator, on account of the exemption from violent tempests which he enjoyed while sailing over it; — called also, simply, the *Pacific*, and, formerly, the *South Sea*. — **P. rattlesnake**, the common rattlesnake (*Crotalus lucifer*) of the Pacific slope. — **P. salmon**, any salmon of the genus *Oncorhynchus*. See SALMON. — **P. slope**, that part of North America, and especially that part of the United States, lying west of the continental divide. — **P. type**. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.* — **P. yew**, a large yew of western North America (*Taxus brevifolia*), with hard and heavy wood.

pa-cif'ic (pȧ-sĭf'ĭk), *n.* **1.** a *pl.* Peace offerings. **b** An irenicon. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] The Pacific Ocean.

pa-cif'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to peace; pacific; peaceable. — **pa-cif'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pa-cif'i-cate (pȧ-sĭf'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *pacificatus*, p. p. of *pacificare*.] To render peaceable; to pacify. *Carlyle.*

pac'i-fi-ca'tion (păs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; pȧ-sĭf'ĭ-kā'-; 277), *n.* [L. *pacificatio:* cf. F. *pacification*. See PACIFY.] **1.** Act or process of pacifying, or state of being pacified or appeased; reconciliation. "An embassy of *pacification*." *Bacon.*

2. A treaty of peace.

pa-cif'i-ca'tor (pȧ-sĭf'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that pacifies; a peacemaker.

pa-cif'i-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pacificatorius*.] Tending to make peace; conciliatory.

pacificatory letters, letters pacifical. See under LETTER.

‖ **pa-ci'fi-co** (pä-sē'fē-kō; 138), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (*Sp.* -kōs). [Sp. *pacífico*. See PACIFIC.] A peaceable person; — applied specif. by the Spaniards to the natives in Cuba and the Philippine Islands who did not oppose the Spanish arms.

pac'i-fy (păs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; PAC'I-FIED (-fīd); PAC'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *pacifier*, L. *pacificare; pax*, *pacis*, peace + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See PEACE; -FY.] To make to be at peace; to appease; calm; still; quiet; to allay the agitation, excitement, or resentment of; to tranquilize; as, to *pacify* an angry man; to *pacify* pride, appetite, or importunity. "Pray ye, *pacify* yourself." *Shak.*

Syn. — Assuage, allay, alleviate, mitigate, soften, soothe, abate; reconcile, win over. — PACIFY, APPEASE, PLACATE, PROPITIATE, CONCILIATE, MOLLIFY. To PACIFY is esp. to allay anger, agitation, or resentment; to APPEASE is to pacify by satisfying cravings or demands; as, "Soon she *pacified* the wrathful prince" (*Spenser*); "He will not now be *pacified*: Fabian can scarce hold him yonder" (*Shak.*); "This transient glance served rather to irritate than to *appease* my curiosity" (*Gibbon*). But *appease*, together with PLACATE and PROPITIATE, applies esp. to the satisfaction of one who is offended or hostile, *appease* implying rather the allaying of hostile feeling, *placate* and *propitiate* suggesting more positively the act of rendering favorable or propitious; as, "by prayer the offended Deity to *appease*" (*Milton*); an attempt to *placate* an opposing faction; "He *propitiated* her with a present of a comb, a fan, and a black mantle" (*Thackeray*). To CONCILIATE is to win over from a state of unfriendliness or distrust; to MOLLIFY is to soften or soothe (esp.) wounded feelings; as, "Nothing so *conciliates* many . . . as to ask and receive instruction from them" (*Lemdor*); "He endeavors rather to *conciliate* your opinion than conquer it by force" (*Scott*); "His careworn look . . . *mollified* my wife toward him" (*Thackeray*); "in hope to *mollify* the sullen bridegroom" (*Dryden*); he was somewhat *mollified* by the attention. See ALLEVIATE, PROPITIATION, PALLIATE.

pac'i-fy, *v. i.* To become peaceful, quiet, or tranquil.

Pa-cin'i-an (pȧ-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a. Anat.* Of or discovered by the Italian physician Filippo Pacini (1812–83). — **Pacinian bodies** *or* **corpuscles**, *Anat.*, oval bodies terminating some of the sensory nerve fibers in the skin of the hands, feet, etc., and in other parts of the body. They consist of numerous concentric lamellæ of connective tissue surrounding an almost homogeneous substance in which the nerve ends.

pack (păk), *v. t.*; PACKED (păkt); PACK'ING. [Perh. a dif-

P

pa. † PALL, cloth.

pa. Var. of PAH. *New Zealand.*

pa (pä), *n.* Short for PAPA.

Pa. *Abbr.* Pennsylvania.

p. a. *Abbr.* Participial adjective; per annum (L., by the year); pro anno (L., for the year). [tolic |

P. A. *Abbr.* Prothonotary Apos-

P/A. *Abbr.* Power of attorney; private account (*Bookkeeping*).

paa. † PO.

paace. † PACE.

paa'ga (pä'gȧ). Var. of PAGA.

paage. Var. of PEAGE.

paal † PALE, *n.* & *a.*

paal'stab' (pōl'stăp'). Var. of PALSTAVE.

paame. † PALM.

paan. † PANE.

Pa'a-ra' (pä'ȧ-rä'). *Bib.*

paard. † PARD, leopard.

paark. † PARK.

paart (*dial.* pärt, pät). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PART.

paas. † PASS.

paas. † PACE, a step.

Paas (pās, pōs). Obs. or local U. S. var. of PACE, Easter.

paast. † PASTE.

paa'uw (pä'ōō; pou), *n.* [D., peacock.] A bustard. *S Africa.*

pab (păb). Var. of POB. *Scot.*

pab'ble (-'l), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a bubbling noise. *Scot.*

pa-bouch' (pȧ-bōōsh'), *n.* = BABOOSH.

pab'u-lar (păb'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *pabularis*.] Of or pertaining to pabulum *Rare.*

pab'u-la-ry (-lȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pabularius*.] Pabular. *Rare.*

pab'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pabulatio*, fr. *pabulari* to feed.] Act of feeding; also, pabulum *Rare.* — **pab'u-la-to-ry** (păb'ū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a. Rare.*

pab'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pabulosus*.] Affording pabulum. *R.*

pa'ca-ble (pā'kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *pacare* to pacify.] Placable.

pa'cal, *a.* [L. *pacalis* peaceful.] Peaceful. *Obs.*

pa-cane' (pȧ-kān'). † PECAN.

pa'cate, *a.* [L. *pacatus*, p. p. of *pacare* to pacify.] Appeased; pacified. — **pa'cate-ly**, *adv.* — **pa'cate-ness**, *n. All Obs.*

pa'cate (pā'kāt), *v. t.* To calm or appease. — **pa-ca'tion** (pȧ-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **pa'ca-tive** (pā'kȧ-tĭv), *a. All R.* [pacate. *Obs.*

pa'cat-ed (-kāt-ĕd), *p. a.* Made

pa-cay' (pȧ-kī'; -kä'), *n.* [Quichua *pakay.*] **a** A Peruvian mimosaceous tree (*Inga feuillei*) cultivated for ornament and for the edible pulp of its pods. **b** The mesquite.

paccan. † PECAN.

pac'ca-na'rist (păk'ȧ-nä'rĭst). Var of BACCANARIST.

paccche. † PATCH.

pac-cio'li (păt-chō'lĭ). Var of PATCHOULI, the perfume.

paccion. † PACTION.

pace. † PASS, PEACE.

pace (pās). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PEISE.

pace. Obs. corrupt. of PARSE.

‖**pa'ce** (pä'sē), *adv. & prep.* [L., abl. of *pax*, *pacis*, peace.] By or with the favor, or leave (of); — usually to express polite disagreement.

Pace (pās), *n.* [Cf. D. *paasch*. See PASCH.] Easter; Pasch. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pace'guard'. † PASSEGARDE.

‖ **pa'ce tan'ti vi'ri.** [L.] By the favor, or leave, of so great a man. [leave.|

‖ **pa'ce tu'a.** [L.] By your|

pach. Patch. *Ref. Sp.*

pa-cha'. Var. of PASHA.

pa-chak' (pȧ-chŭk'), *n.* [Hind.] Costus root. [PASHALIC.

pa-cha'lic (pȧ-shä'lĭk). Var. of|

pache. † PATCH.

Pache. † PASCH.

pa-che'mi-a (-kē'mĭ-ȧ). Var. of PACHYÆMIA. [= PACHYMETER.]

pa-chom'e-ter (-kŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.*

pa-chon'ta (pȧ-ch ŏn't ȧ), *n.* [Malayalam *pāchānti*, *pashonti.*] A substance resembling gutta-percha, and used to adulterate it, got from the East Indian tree *Isonandra acuminata*.

pa-chou'li. Var. of PATCHOULI.

pacht. Patched. *Ref. Sp.*

Pacht, Pakht (păkt), **Pasht** (păsht), *n. Egypt. Myth* Vars. of BAST; or possibly forms of the name of another goddess similar to Bast in form and function.

pach'y-ac'ri-a (păk'ĭ-ăk'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pachy-* + Gr. ἄκρον end, extremity.] *Med.* = ACROMEGALY.

pach'y-æ'mi-a, *or* **-e'mi-a** (-ē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pachy-* + *-æmia*.] *Med* Abnormal thickness of the blood.

pach'y-car'pous, *a.* [*pachy-* + *-carpous*.] Thick-fruited. *Rare.*

pach'y-ce-pha'li-a (-sē-fā'lĭ-ȧ), **pach'y-ceph'a-ly** (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [NL. *pachycephalia; pachy-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Med.* Abnormal or unusual thickness of the skull. — **pach'y-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), **pach'y-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.*

pach'y-dac'tyl, **pach'y-dac'ty-lous**, *a.* [*pachy-* + *dactyl*.] *Zool.* Having thick toes

pach'y-der'mal (-dûr'măl), *a.* Pachydermatous

pach'y-der-mat'o-cele (-dẽr-măt'ō-sēl), *n.* [*pachy-* + *dermato-* + *-cele*.] Dermatolysis

pach'y-der'ma-toid (-dûr'mȧ-toid), *a.* Pachydermoid.

pach'y-der'mic (-mĭk), *a.* Pachydermatous.

pach'y-der'moid (-moid), *a.* [*pachyderm* + *-oid*.] *Zool* Resembling the pachyderms.

pach'y-e'mi-a. Var of PACHYÆMIA.

pach'y-glos'sal (păk'ĭ-glŏs'ăl), **pach'y-glos'sate** (glŏs'āt), *a* [*pachy-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* Having a thick tongue, as certain lizards.

pach'y-lo'sis (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. παχυλός thick + *-osis*.] *Med.* Condition marked by abnormal thickening and dryness of the skin.

pach'y-me'ni-a (-mē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL See PACHY-; let HYMEN.] *Med.* Thickening of skin or membrane. — **pach'y-me'nic** (-mē'nĭk; -mĕ'nĭk), *a.*

pa-chym'sis (pȧ-kĭn'sĭs), *n.* [Gr πάχυνσις.] *Med.* Thickening; esp., abnormal thickening. — **pa-chyn'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

pach'y-phyl'lous, *a.* [*pachy-* + *-phyllous*.] Thick-leaved. *Rare.*

Pach'y-rhi'zus (păk'ĭ-rī'zŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παχυρριζος, a. ; παχύς thick + ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* Syn. of CACARA

pa-chys'ti-chous (pȧ-kĭs'tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [*pachy-* + Gr. στίχος row, line.] *Bot.* Thick-sided. *R.*

Pa-chyt'y-lus (pȧ-kĭt'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *pachy-* + Gr. τύλος knob, knot.] *Zool.* A genus of locusts including several destructive migratory Old World species.

paci. † PASS, *v.*

pacience, pacient, etc. † PATIENCE, PATIENT, etc.

pa-cif'er-ous (pȧ-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pacifer*.] Bringing peace. *Obs* — **pa-cif'er-ous-ness**, *n. Obs.*

pa-cif'i-ca-ble, *a.* Pacifiable. *Obs.*

pac'i-fic'i-ty (păs'ĭ-fĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pacific quality. *Rare.*

pa-cif'i-cous, *a.* Pacific *Obs.* See HELVIDIUS.

pac'i-fi'er (păs'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that pacifies [*ing*, p. pr.|

pac'i-fy'ing-ly, *adv.* of *pacifying*.

pac'ing (pās'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PACE.

Pa'ci-not'ti's ring (pä'chē-nōt'tĭz). [See GRAMME RING.] *Elec.* A Gramme ring with teeth or projections between which the coils are wound. Hence: **Pacinotti's inductor** (one having a Pacinotti's ring), **projections**, **teeth**, etc.

ferent word fr. *pack* to make into a bundle ; cf. PACT.] **1.** To bring into a plot or conspiracy ; to make (a person) a confederate or accomplice in a plot. *Obs.*
2. To contrive unfairly or fraudulently ; to plot. *Obs.*
He lost his life . . . upon a nice point subtilely devised and *packed* by his enemies. *Fuller.*
3. To bring together or make up unfairly or fraudulently, to secure a certain result ; as, to *pack* a jury or a caucus.
4. To sort and arrange (the cards in a pack) so as to cheat or secure an unfair advantage; to stack. *Obs. or Archaic.*
And mighty dukes *pack* cards for half a crown. *Pope.*
to pack cards with (a person), to make a fraudulent arrangement with. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pack (păk), *v. i.* [See PACK, *v. t.*, to plot.] To unite or confederate for ill purposes ; to join in collusion ; to plot; to intrigue. *Obs.* "Go *pack* with him." *Shak.*

pack, *n.* [Prob. fr. D. or LG. ; cf. D. *pak*, G. *pack*, Dan. *pakke*, Sw. *packa*, Icel. *pakki*. Cf. PACKET.] **1.** A bundle prepared to be carried ; esp., a bundle to be carried on the back ; a load for an animal or a man ; a bale, as of goods.
2. A number or quantity equal to the contents of a pack. In England, by a *pack* of meal is meant 280 lbs. ; of wool, 240 lbs. *McElrath.*
3. A low or worthless person; —usually with *naughty*. Cf. BAGGAGE, 5. *Archaic.* "A lot of naughty *packs*." *C. Kingsley.*
4. A number or quantity of associated or similar persons or things ; as : **a** A number or set (of persons) associated or leagued, esp. in a bad design or practice ; a gang ; as, a *pack* of thieves or knaves. **b** A great collection or group (of things) ; multitude ; "lot" "A *pack* of blessings." *Shak.* **c** A number of hounds or dogs hunting or kept together. **d** A number of wild animals of the same kind, as wolves, naturally associating, as for seeking food. **e** A number of sheep belonging to a shepherd but given free grazing with the master's sheep in return for services ; also, one of these. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **f** A full set of playing cards ; also, the assortment used in a particular game ; as, a euchre *pack*. **g** A shook of cask staves. **h** A bundle of sheet-iron plates for rolling simultaneously.
5. Also *ice pack*. A large area of floating pieces of ice driven together more or less closely. *Kane.*
6. *Med.* In hydropathic practice, a wrapping of blankets or sheets called *dry pack*, *wet pack*, *cold pack*, etc., according to the condition of the blankets or sheets used, put about a patient to give him treatment ; also, the fact or condition of being so treated.
7. *Coal Mining.* A supporting wall or pillar built of goaf.
8. Act of packing.
9. Amount packed, as of fish or fruit in a year.
10. Short for PACK ANIMAL, PACK CLOTH, etc.
11. *Rugby Football.* The forwards who compose one half of the scrummage ; also, the scrummage.
pack and prime road *or* **way**, a pack road or bridle way. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn.—See BUNDLE, FLOCK.

pack (păk), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *pakken*, G. *packen*, Dan. *pakke*, Sw. *packa*, Icel. *pakka*. See PACK, *n.*] **1.** To make a pack of ; to arrange closely and securely in a pack ; to put in a pack ; hence, to place and arrange compactly as in a pack ; to prepare and put up for preservation or transportation ; as, to *pack* goods in a box ; to *pack* meat, fruit, or fish.
Where . . . the bones
Of all my buried ancestors are *packed*. *Shak.*
2. To crowd together ; to mass compactly ; as, to *pack* down snow ; to *pack* passengers into a car.
3. To fill (a receptacle or space) with something, in the manner of a pack, that is, compactly and securely, as for transportation ; hence, to fill closely or to repletion ; to cause to be full ; to crowd ; cram ; as, to *pack* a trunk ; a play, or an audience, *packs* the theater.
4. *Mech.* To render impervious, as by filling or surrounding with suitable material, or to fit or adjust so as to move without giving passage to air, water, or steam ; as, to *pack* a joint ; to *pack* the piston of a steam engine.
5. *Mining.* To fill in (mine stopes, old workings, etc.) with waste rock to support the roof.
6. To load with a pack ; hence, to load ; encumber.
Our thighs *packed* with wax, our mouths with honey. *Shak.*
7. To form into a pack, as hounds, cards, or ice.
8. To cover, envelop, or protect *tightly* with *something* ; specif., *Hydropathy*, to envelop in a wet or dry sheet, within numerous coverings. See PACK, *n.*, 6.
9. To transport in a pack, or in the manner of a pack (i. e., on the backs of men or beasts) ; hence, to carry ; as, to *pack* a watch ; to *pack* water *Chiefly Western U. S.*
10. To cause to go or depart ; to send away with baggage or belongings ; esp., to send away peremptorily or suddenly ; —often with *off* ; as, to *pack* a boy off to school.
He . . . must not die
Till George be *packed* with post horse up to heaven. *Shak.*
to pack, *or* **pack on, sail,** *Naut.*, to carry all the sail possible, considering the wind ; —also abbreviated to *to pack on*.

pack, *v. i.* **1.** To make up packs, bales, or bundles ; to stow articles securely for transportation.
2. To gather or collect into packs ; to form a pack ; to assemble ; to crowd together ; as, the grouse begin to *pack*.
3. To admit of stowage, or of making up for transportation or storage ; to become compressed, or to settle together, so as to form a compact mass ; as, the goods *pack* conveniently ; *wet snow packs* well.
4. To depart, esp. in haste ; —generally with *off* or *away*.
Poor Stella must *pack* off to town. *Swift.*

pack'age (păk'ăj), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or manner of packing.
2. A collection of things packed together ; a cargo. *Obs.*
3. A bundle made up for transportation ; a packet ; a bale ; a parcel ; as, a *package* of goods.
4. Means for packings ; receptacles in which to pack. *Obs.*
5. That in which anything is packed ; a box, case, barrel, crate, etc., in which goods are packed.
Syn.—See BUNDLE.
pack animal. An animal used in carrying packs.
pack'er (păk'ẽr), *n.* A person who packs, or manipulates, as juries or cards ; *Obs.*, a conspirator or plotter.
pack'er, *n.* **1.** One who packs ; a person who makes up bundles or puts things in bundles or receptacles ; specif. : **a** An officer of a port having the care or supervision of the packing of dutiable exports. *Obs. Eng.* **b** A person whose business is to pack goods ; esp., *Chiefly U. S.*, a wholesale dealer in provisions who prepares and packs his wares for transportation and for market ; as, the pork *packers* of Chicago.
2. A person who transports goods by pack animals ; a carrier. *Western U. S. & Australia.*
3. A pack animal. *Australia.*
4. A device or machine for packing.
5. A ring of packing or a special device to render gas-tight and water-tight the space between the tubing and bore of an oil well. *U. S.*
pack'et (păk'ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *n.* [Cf. F. *paquet*, prob. fr. the E. word. See PACK.] **1.** A small pack or package ; a little bundle or parcel ; as, a *packet* of letters. *Shak.*
2. A small collection, group, or lot of things or, rarely, persons.
3. *Naut.* Orig., a vessel employed by government to convey dispatches or mails ; hence, a vessel conveying dispatches, mails, passengers, and goods, and having fixed sailing days; a mail boat ; —originally called *packet boat*.

pack'et, *v. i.* ; -ET-ED ; -ET-ING. [Cf. F. *paqueter*. See PACKET, *n.*] **1.** To make up into, or wrap or put up in, a packet.
2. To send in a packet or dispatch vessel. *Obs. Ford.*
pack horse. A horse used for transporting packs of goods.
pack ice. Ice which forms packs. See PACK, *n.*, 5.

pack'ing, *n.* [See PACK to plot.] **1.** Secret or clandestine arrangement ; corrupt dealing ; plotting. *Obs.*
2. Making up or manipulating by corrupt action ; as, the *packing* of juries.

pack'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that packs ; esp., the putting up of meat, fruit, etc., for future sale.
2. Any material used to pack, fill up, or make close. Specif., *Mach.* : **a** A thin layer, or sheet, of yielding or elastic material inserted between the surfaces of a flange joint to make it impervious. **b** The substance in a stuffing box through which a piston rod slides. **c** A yielding ring, as of metal, which surrounds a piston and maintains a tight fit, as inside a cylinder, etc. **d** Material, as sheets of paper, fastened on the cylinder of a printing press to improve impression. **e** *Masonry.* Filling, as of mortar containing small stones. **f** *Arch.* Furring. **g** *Chem. Manuf.* The filling of a coke tower or other condenser used in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid. **h** Material, as felt, wool, or rope, placed in the saw way of a circular saw to prevent vibration and absorb heat.
packing box. **a** A box in which to pack goods. **b** A stuffing box.

pack'man (păk'măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who bears a pack ; a peddler.
pack moth. A small moth (*Anacampsis sarcitella*). Its larva is very destructive to wool and woolen fabrics.
pack needle. A needle for sewing with packthread.

pack'sad'dle (păk'săd'l), *n.* A saddle made for supporting the load on a pack animal.

pack'staff' (-stăf'), *n.* ; *pl.* -STAVES' (-stāvz'). A staff for supporting a pack ; a peddler's staff;—used also attributively to express contempt (*Obs.*) ; as, a *packstaff* salutation.

pack'thread' (-thrĕd'), *n.* Strong thread or small twine used for sewing or tying packs or parcels.
pack train. A train of pack animals.
pack twine. Packthread.

Pac'o-let (păk'ō-lĕt), *n.* An ingenious dwarf in the old romance of "Valentine and Orson." He owned an enchanted steed able to transport its owner with great speed ; hence, a swift steed or magic messenger.

pact (păkt), *n.* [L. *pactum*, fr. *paciscere* to make a bargain or contract, fr. *pacere* to settle, or agree upon ; cf. *pangere* to fasten, Gr. πηγνύναι, Skr. *pāça* bond, and E. *fang*, *fay* to fit. Cf. PEACE.] An agreement between two or more persons ; a compact. Specif., *Rom. Law*, an informal agreement which (with some exceptions made in later times) was not enforceable by action, but which the law might recognize as a valid defense ; —distinguished from *contract* and *quasi contract*. A pact not enforceable by action was called a ‖ **nudum pactum**, or **nude pact** ; an enforceable pact, ‖ **pac'tum ves-ti'tum**. The pacta vestita were classified as ‖ **pac'tum præ-to'ri-um**, or one made enforceably by the prætor, comprising the *hypotheca* (see HYPOTHEC) and the ‖ **pac'tum de con'sti-tu'to** (an agreement to pay another's debt in consideration of forbearance in suing him), and ‖ **pac'tum le-git'i-mum** (lē-gĭt'ĭ-mŭm), or any of those made enforceable by imperial constitutions (of which the chief were ‖ **pac'tum de con-sti'tu-en'da do're** (kŏn-stĭt'ū-ĕn'dȧ), or a pact to give a dos, and ‖ **pac'tum do-na'ti-o'nis**, a pact to give something to another) ; and ‖ **pac'tum ad-jec'tum**, a pact accessory to a contract and enforceable if made simultaneously with it.
pact constituent, *Polit. Sci.*, a constitution by whose adoption a state is created or seriously modified.

pac'tion (păk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pactio* : cf. F. *paction*. See PACT.] An agreement ; a compact ; a bargain. *Chiefly Scot. Scott.* —**pac'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Pac-to'lus (păk-tō'lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πακ ωλος.] A river of ancient Lydia famous for the gold found in its bed.

pad (păd), *n.* [D. *pad* path. See PATH.] **1.** A path ; the road or way ; hence, act or career of highway robbery. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*
He gravely suggested at last, as a kind of climax, that he and Pierre should go out on the *pad* together. *Sir G. Parker.*
2. A highway robber ; a highwayman ; footpad. *Obs. or R.*
3. An easy-paced horse ; a padnag. *Addison.*
An abbot on an ambling *pad*. *Tennyson.*

pad, *v. i.* ; PAD'DED ; PAD'DING. [Partly imitative ; cf. also PAD path.] **1.** To travel on foot ; to walk or tramp along ; to trudge. *Bunyan.*
2. To pace ; —said of a horse. *Obs.*
3. To walk or run with steady dull footfalls ; —said esp. of animals.
He . . . turned and *padded* furtively away. *C. G. D. Roberts.*
4. To be or act as a footpad. *Cotton Mather.*

pad, *v. t.* **1.** To travel upon foot ; to tread
If it should please me *pad* the path this eve. *R. Browning.*
2. To tread or trample down by foot travel ; as, to *pad* snow or ground. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* *R. Browning.*
3. To wear (a path) by walking. *Dial. Eng.*
to pad the hoof, to travel on foot ; to tramp. *Slang.*

pad (păd), *n.* [Imitative.] The dull sound made by repeated footfalls or impacts of a staff ; also, the footfall or footstep making this sound.

pad (păd), *n.* [Orig. uncert. ; perh. akin to *pod*.] **1.** In general, a cushion ; a mass of anything soft ; stuffing.
2. A cushion used as a saddle without a tree or frame ; a cushion used on an elephant's back, esp. under the howdah.
3. A harness saddle.
4. Something of the nature of a cushion used to lessen or prevent the effect of jarring, impact, pressure, or friction ; stuffing used to fill out, to increase the size or height, to alter the natural form, etc. ; as : **a** A cushion or stuffing used under a saddle or gigtree or at the top of a surcingle to prevent galling. **b** A stuffed guard for a bodily part, as the leg. **c** A protective cap for the leg of a horse ; a boot. **d** *Med.* A soft bag or cushion to relieve pressure, support a part, etc. **e** Padding, as in a literary work. *Rare.*
5. A kind of cushion for writing or drawing upon, or for blotting ; esp., one formed of many flat sheets of writing or drawing paper, or layers of blotting paper, which are removed as used ; a block of paper.
6. *Zoöl.* **a** A cushionlike thickening of the skin on the soles or under side of the toes of certain animals. **b** The pulvillus of an insect's foot.
7. The foot of certain animals, as the fox, hare, wolf, otter.
8. *Mech.* In a bitstock or brace, the socket for the insertion of the bit ; a tool handle into which tools of various sizes or kinds may be inserted.
9. A bundle or package, esp. of wool or yarn.
10. *Horol.* A pallet.
11. *Shipbuilding.* A piece of timber fixed on a beam to fill out the curve of a deck.
12. A floating leaf of a water plant, esp. a water lily. *U. S.*
13. Usually *pl.* Thick, watered ribbon for watch guards.

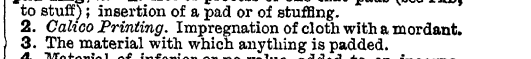
pad, *v. t.* **1.** To stuff ; to furnish with a pad or padding.
2. To expand (a writing or speech) with needless matter.
3. *Calico Printing.* To imbue uniformly with a mordant.
4. To glue (sheets of paper) into a pad.
5. *Hunting.* To put or fasten for transportation, as a dead tiger, on the pad on an elephant's back. *East Indies.*
6. To follow, as game, by the footprints ; to track.

pad, *v. i.* To be padded ; to wear or use padding.

pad'ding (păd'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PAD, to tramp, etc. Specif. : *vb. n.* Act of one that pads (see PAD, to travel) ; highway robbery ; tramping, etc.
The light *padding* of moccasined feet *C. G. D. Roberts.*

pad'ding, *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that pads (see PAD, to stuff) ; insertion of a pad or of stuffing.
2. *Calico Printing.* Impregnation of cloth with a mordant.
3. The material with which anything is padded.
4. Material of inferior or no value, added to or incorporated with a literary composition, painting, book, etc., merely to fill space or to catch the eye.
padding machine, *Dyeing*, a machine for impregnating cloth with a colored solution and drying it, used esp. for dyeing light colors on cotton cloth.

pad'dle (păd'l), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** A kind of long-handled spud for rooting up weeds, cleaning a plowshare, etc. *Chiefly Dial. Eng. & Scot. Deut.* xxiii. 13 (*R. V.*).
2. An implement with a broad blade, used without a fixed fulcrum to propel and steer canoes and other boats.


Paddle, 2.

3. A radiating arm of the original paddle wheel. *Obs.*
4. One of the broad boards, or floats, at the circumference of a water wheel, or paddle wheel ; a paddle board.
5. Short for PADDLE WHEEL, PADDLE BOAT, etc.
6. *Zoöl.* A paddle-shaped limb or appendage ; a flipper.
7. A small gate in a sluice or lock gate to let water in or out.
8. A sliding panel which regulates the quantity of grain delivered from a hopper to the mill.
9. A more or less paddle-shaped implement for stirring or mixing, as in puddling iron or in tempering clay.

pack, *n.* [Cf. PACK to plot, or PACT.] A compact or plot. *Obs.*
pack, *a.* [Cf. PACK a compact.] Intimate ; also, tame. —**pack'ly,** *a. & v.* —**pack'ness,** *n. All Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [-ABLE.]
pack'a-ble (păk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See **pack'ag-ing** (-ĕ-jĭng), *n.* A making up into a package.
pack'ald, *n.* [Cf. PACK a bundle.] A load or packet. *Obs.*
pack-all' (păk-ôl'). Var. of PEGALL.
pack cloth. A coarse cloth, as duck, used in covering packs or bales ; also, a piece of it.
pack drill. *Mil.* a Drill with pack animals and packsaddles for carrying guns, ammunition, food supplies, etc. **b** A punishment for minor offenses consisting of marching up and down a beat with full marching equipment.
pack duck. See PACK CLOTH.
pack'en, *n.* [G., a bale.] See WEIGHT.
pack'er-y (păk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A packing room or establishment ; also, a collection of packed things or packages.
pack'et, *v. i.* To ply with a packet or dispatch boat. *Obs.*
packet boat, ship, *or* **vessel.** See PACKET, *n.*, 3.
packet day. The day for mailing letters to go by packet ; also, the sailing day. [TONG.]
pack'fong. Corrupt. of PAK-FONG.
pack'house', *n.* A building for storing goods ; a warehouse.
packing needle. A pack needle.
packing penny. A penny given at dismissing or parting. *Obs.*
packing ring. *Mach.* A spring ring, or any of a set of such rings, for packing a piston.
packing sheet. **a** A large cloth for packing goods. **b** A sheet prepared for packing hydropathic patients.
pack'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
packmantie. ✝ POCKMANTEAU.
pack'paunch', *n.* A potbellied person. *Obs.*
pack rat. A wood rat of the genus *Neotoma* ; esp., a large bushy-tailed species (*N. cinerea*) in western North America.
pack road. A road suitable for pack animals.
pack sheet. A packing sheet.
packt. Var. or ref. sp. of *packed*, pret. & p. p. of PACK.
pack'-thred'. Packthread. *Ref. Sp.* [a pack. Also fig.]
pack'ware', *n.* Ware carried in
pack'wax'. Var. of PAXWAX.
pack'way', *n.* A pack road.
pa'co (pä'kō),*n.* ; *pl.* -COS(-kōz; *Sp.* -kōs). [Sp. *paco*, fr. Peruv. *paco*. Cf. ALPACA.] **1.** The alpaca.
2. [Peruv. *paco*, *pacu*, red, reddish, reddish ore containing silver ; perh. a different word] *Min.* An earthy-looking ore, consisting of brown oxide of iron with minute particles of native silver.
Pac. Oc. *Abbr.* Pacific Ocean
pacok. ✝ PEACOCK.
pa-co'ta. ✝ PICOTAH.
pa-cou'ry-a'va. (pȧ-kōō'rĭ-ä'-vȧ), *n.* [Galibi *pakuri*, name of the tree + *vué* tree.] The pleasant fruit of a Brazilian clusiaceous tree (*Platonia insignis*) ; also, the tree. [*Rare.*]
pac'quet. Var. of PACKET. *Now* **pact.** Obs. p. p. of PACK
pact, *v. t. & i.* To make a pact with ; to agree to ; bargain. *Obs.*
pac'tion, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *pactioner*.] To agree to ; to make a paction. *Scot.* [AL.]
pac'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of PACTION.
pac-ti'tious (păk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pactitius*.] Settled by a pact, or agreement. *Obs.*
Pac-to'li-an (-tō'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to the Pactolus ; golden.
‖ **pac'tum** (păk'tŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] *Rom. Law.* A pact (which see). —**pac'tum de non pe-ten'do** [L.], *Law*, an agreement not to sue. —**pac'tum il-li'ci-tum** (-lĭ-ĭ'-tŭm) [L.], *Law*, an unlawful agreement.
pa'cu (pä'kōō), *n.* [Tupi *pacu*, name of certain fishes.] A South American characinoid food fish (*Myletes pacu*).
pad, *n.* [Cf. PED.] An open pannier, as of peeled osiers, used as a measure for fish, fruit, etc., varying with the commodity ; as, sixty mackerel go to a *pad* ; a *pad* of soles. *Dial. Eng.*
pad, *n.* [See PADDOCK a toad, frog.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng* **a** A toad or frog. **b** A starfish.
Pa'dan (pä'dän). *Bib.* [or meal. *Obs.*
padar, *n.* Groats ; coarse flour
pa'da-sha. ✝ PADISHAH.
pad cloth. A saddlecloth ; a housing.
pad crimp. *Leather Trade.* A press for molding leather while damp into forms.
pad'da (păd'ȧ) Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PADDOCK, toad.
Pad'da (păd'ȧ), *n* [Jav.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MUNIA.
padde. ✝ PAD.
pad'ded (păd'ĕd ; -ĭd ; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of PAD, to tread.
pad'ded, *pret. & p. p.* of PAD, to furnish with padding, etc. —**padded soap,** filled soap. [pads.]
pad'der (păd'ẽr), *n.* One who
pad'der, *n.* [See PAD path.] Highwayman ; footpad. *Archaic.*
pad'der, *n. t.* [Freq. of *pad* to tread.] To tread. *Obs. Scot.*
pad'dist, *n.* Footpad. *Obs. Scot.*
pad'dle, *n.* The lumpfish.

10. A paddle-shaped instrument for beating clothes in washing them in running water, or such an instrument for inflicting punishment, as on prisoners, formerly on slaves, etc.; hence, a blow with or as with a paddle.

pad'dle (păd'l), *v. i.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). [See PADDLE, *n.*] **1.** To use a paddle, or something that serves as a paddle, for propelling one on or through the water; to move on, through, or in, the water by paddles, paddle wheels, etc.

As the men were *paddling* for their lives. *L'Estrange.*

2. To row easily or gently.

pad'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To propel or move with or as with a paddle or paddles; to transport by paddling.
2. To beat or punish with a paddle; to spank.
3. To cut, cut off, root up, or scrape with a paddle; to hoe; as, to *paddle* (or *paddle* up) thistles. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
to paddle one's own canoe, to do one's work unassisted; to rely entirely upon one's own abilities or exertions. *Colloq.*

pad'dle, *n.* Act of paddling.

pad'dle (păd'l), *v. i.* [Cf. E. *pad* to tread, G. dial. *paddeln, padden,* to walk with short steps, to paddle.] **1.** To move the feet or wade about in shallow water or the like; to dabble in water with the feet or the hands and feet.
2. To use the hands or fingers in toying or caressing. *Shak.*
3. To trifle; to play foolishly. *Obs.*
4. To toddle.
5. To dish; — said of a horse.

pad'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To pat or stroke with the fingers amorously, or gently. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. To waste; to squander. *Obs.*
3. *Dial. Eng.* **a** To pad; to tread upon; to trample. **b** To assist, support, or lead in walking, as a child.

paddle beam. *Shipbuilding.* One of two bracket-shaped beams projecting one before and one abaft the paddle wheel, which help to support the paddle box.

paddle box. The structure inclosing the upper part of a paddle wheel of a vessel.

pad'dled (păd'ld), *pret. & p. p.* of PADDLE. Specif.: *p. a.* Of the eyelid, having a slight swelling along the border.

pad'dle-fish' (păd''l-fĭsh'), *n.* A large ganoid fish (*Polyodon spathula*), related to the sturgeons, found in the Mississippi River and its tributaries. It has a long spatula-



Ventral view of Paddlefish (*Polyodon spathula*). ($\frac{1}{12}$)

shaped snout, smooth skin, heterocercal tail, and long gill rakers. The paddlefish attains a length of four feet or more, and is used as food. Its roe is made into caviar. A related fish (*Psephurus gladius*) having a narrower snout occurs in Chinese rivers.

paddle wheel. *Naut.* A wheel used to propel a steam vessel, originally having long paddles arranged about a hub or shaft end, but later having floats or boards on its circumference, and revolving in a vertical plane parallel to the vessel's length. Paddle-wheel steamers on shallow or narrow rivers often have one paddle wheel only, at the stern.

pad'dle-wood' (păd''l-wo͝od'), *n.* The tough elastic wood of an apocynaceous tree of Guiana (*Macaglia excelsa*), of whose fluted trunk paddles, rollers, etc., are made.

pad'dock (păd'ŭk), *n.* [ME. *paddok; padde* toad + *-ock;* akin to D. *pad, padde,* toad, Icel. & Sw. *padda,* Dan. *padde.*] **1.** A frog (animal). *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A toad; — also used in contempt of a person. *Obs. or Archaic.* "Loathed *paddocks.*" *Spenser.*
3. A kind of sledge for carrying large stones. *Scot.*

pad'dock, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *parrock.* See PARROCK.] **1.** A small field or inclosure, esp. one for pasture, adjoining a stable or house
2. A small inclosure in a park, for sports. *Obs.*
3. An inclosure near the stables, esp. at a race course, in which horses are exercised, etc.; by extension, a similar inclosure for automobiles at an automobile race track.
4. In Australia, any field or subdivision of arable or grass land, however extensive, whether inclosed or not. Cf. CULTIVATION PADDOCK.
5. *Mining.* **a** A space or platform near the mouth of a shaft or excavation for temporary storage of ore or wash dirt. **b** An excavation for wash dirt in shallow alluvium. *Australia.*

pad'dock, *v. t.*; PAD'DOCKED (-ŭkt); PAD'DOCK-ING. **1.** To divide into paddocks. *Australia.*
2. To confine in or as in a paddock.
3. *Mining.* To store (ore) in a paddock; to make a paddock in. *Australia.*

pad'dy (păd'ĭ), *n.* [Malay *pādī.*] In commerce, unhusked rice, whether growing or cut; by extension, esp. in adjective use, rice in general; as, a *paddy* crop or field.

pad'dy, *n.; pl.* PADDIES (-ĭz). [Corrupted fr. St. *Patrick,* Ir. *Padraig,* the tutelar saint of Ireland.] **1.** [*cap*] An Irishman; — used esp. as a nickname.
2. A hod carrier for masons. *Dial. Eng.*
3. An unlicensed almanac; — for *paddywhack almanac* or *paddywatch.*
4. Short for *paddywhack,* a rage or passion. *Dial. Eng.*

paddy lucern. A tropical malvaceous weed (*Sida rhombifolia*) introduced into Australia, where it is a pest in some localities. It yields a coarse fiber. Also, erroneously, **Paddy's lucern.**

Pad'dy's hur'ri-cane (păd'ĭz). A calm, when the wind is said to blow "straight up and down." *Naut. Slang.*

pad elephant. An elephant which is furnished with a pad for carrying burdens instead of with a howdah for carrying passengers.

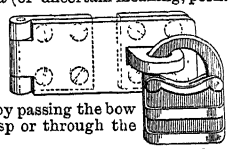
pa-del'la (pă-dĕl'ä), *n.* [It., prop., a pan, a frying pan, fr. L. *patella* a pan.] In Italy, a shallow dish used to contain fatty matter or oil, in which a wick is placed for burning, esp. for public illumination.

pad eye. *Shipbuilding.* An eyebolt with a plate at the end to distribute the strain over a larger area.

pad hook. a A fishhook having a flattened and enlarged shank instead of an eye. *U. S.* **b** *Harness.* A hook on the pad to receive the checkrein.

pa'di-shah (pa'dē-shä), *n.* [Per. *pādshāh,* lit., protecting lord.] Chief ruler; great king; emperor; — a title esp. of the Sultan of Turkey, of the Shah of Persia, and, in India, formerly of the Great Mogul and now [*often cap.*] of the sovereign of Great Britain as Emperor of India.

pad'lock' (păd'lŏk'), *n.* [*pad* (of uncertain meaning, perh. orig. a basket or pannier) + *lock.*] A portable lock with a bow which is usually jointed or pivoted at one end so that it can be opened, the other end being fastened by the bolt, used for fastening by passing the bow through a staple over a hasp or through the links of a chain, etc.



pad'lock', *v. t.*; PAD'LOCKED' (-lŏkt'); PAD'-LOCK-ING. To fasten with or as with a padlock; to stop, shut, or keep closed as by a padlock. *Milton.*

pad'nag' (păd'năg'), *n.* [*pad* a path + *nag.*] An ambling nag; a pad. "An easy *padnag.*" *Macaulay.*

pa'dre (pä'drā), *n.; pl.* Sp. & Pg. PADRES; It. PADRI. [Sp., Pg., & It., fr. L. *pater* father. See FATHER.] **1.** A Christian priest or monk; — used in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Spanish America.
2. In India (from the Portuguese), any Christian minister; also, a priest of the native religion. *Kipling.*

‖ **pa-dro'ne** (pä-drō'nā), *n.; pl.* It. -NI (-nē), E. PADRONES (-nāz). [It. Cf. PATRON.] A patron; a master; specif.: **a** The prime minister of the Papal Curia. *Obs.* **b** The master of a small coaster in the Mediterranean. **c** In Italy, an innkeeper or landlord. **d** An Italian employment agent, as in America, who also acts as banker and commissary for the unskilled Italian laborers, etc., for whom he secures employment, and thus finds it easy to control and exploit them. Importation of laborers under contract and exploitation of child labor are no essential parts of the system, though often combined with it. — **pa-dro'nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.*

pad tree. *Harness Making.* A piece of wood or metal which gives rigidity and shape to a harness pad.

Pad'u-an (păd'ū-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Padua.
Paduan school, *Sculpture,* a school at Padua, chiefly in the 15th century, represented by Ballano and Riccio.

Pad'u-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Padua.
2. One of the bronze or silver coins or medallions, imitating ancient pieces, made at Padua in the 16th century.

pad'u-a-soy (păd'ū-ä-soi'), *n.* [F. *pou-de-soie,* influenced by *Padua,* the town in Italy.] A rich and heavy corded silk stuff. Cf. POULT-DE-SOIE. *Obs.*

pæ'an (pē'ăn), *n.* Also **pe'an.** [L. *paean,* Gr. *παιάν,* fr. Παιάν the physician of the gods, later, Apollo. Cf. PÆON, PEONY.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A hymn or solemn song in honor of Apollo or Artemis as a deity of deliverance; later, a song of triumph addressed to Apollo or a song addressed to other deities, as a war song to Ares.
2. A song of joy, praise, triumph, thanksgiving, or the like. "Public *pæans* of congratulation." *De Quincey.*

pæ'do- (pē'dŏ-). Var. of *pedo-,* combining form meaning *boy, child.* See PEDO-.

pæ'do-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*pædo-* + *-genesis.*] *Zoöl.* Reproduction by young or larval animals; esp., the parthenogenetic reproduction occurring in the larvæ of certain gall flies. — **pæ'do-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

pæ'do-nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk), *n.* [*pædo-* + Gr. ὄνυμα name.] A name derived from one's child. — **pæ-don'y-my** (pē-dŏn'ĭ-mĭ), *n.*

pæ'nu-la (pē'nŭ-lä), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A long sleeveless cloak or mantle of thick dark-colored frieze or leather, usually with a hood, worn by the lower classes and in bad weather by the higher classes.
2. *Eccl.* A similar mantle, an early form of the chasuble.

pæ'on (pē'ŏn), *n.* [L. *paeon,* Gr. *παιων* a solemn song, also, a pæon, equiv. to *παιάν.* See PÆAN.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of four syllables, one long and three short, called *first, second, third,* or *fourth pæon,* according as the long syllable stood first, second, etc.

Pæ-o'ni-a (pē-ō'nĭ-ä), *n.* [L., peony. See PEONY.] *Bot.* A genus of ranunculaceous herbaceous or somewhat woody plants, the peonies, with divided leaves and large handsome flowers, often double in cultivation, the fruit consisting of several many-seeded follicles. The species are natives of Europe and Asia, a single one (*P. brownii*) being found on the Pacific coast of the United States. See PEONY.

pæ-on'ic (pē-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *paeonicus,* Gr. *παιωνικος.*] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* **a** Of or pertaining to a pæon or pæons. **b** Having the proportion between arsis and thesis of a pæon; hemiolic. See RHYTHM. — *n.* A pæonic foot or verse.

pæ'o-nin (pē'ō-nĭn), *n.* [See PEONY.] Red corallin. See CORALLIN **b.**

pa'gan (pā'găn), *n.* [L. *paganus* a countryman, a pagan, fr. *paganus* rustic, pagan, fr. *pagus* a district, the country, perh. orig., a district with fixed boundaries: cf. *pangere* to fasten. Cf. PAYNIM, PEASANT, PACT; also HEATHEN.]
1. One who worships false gods, or one of a nation or community that does not worship the true God; a heathen; one who is neither a Christian, a Mohammedan, nor a Jew; formerly, one not of a Christian people.

Neither having the accent of Christians, nor the gait of Christian, *pagan,* nor man. *Shak.*

2. An irreligious person; a heathen; a person whose attitude or position in respect to any system, etc., is analogous to that of a heathen in respect to Christianity.
3. A prostitute; a harlot. *Obs.* *Shak.*

pa'gan, *a.* [L. *paganus* of or pertaining to the country, pagan. See PAGAN, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to pagans; relating to the worship or the worshipers of false gods; heathen; idolatrous; as, *pagan* tribes or superstitions.

And all the rites of *pagan* honor paid. *Dryden.*

2. Irreligious; heathenish; heathen.

Syn. — PAGAN, HEATHEN. In modern usage, that is PAGAN which is not Christian, Jewish, or Mohammedan; the word refers esp. to past customs, sentiments, beliefs, or their survivals, and frequently implies contrast with Christianity rather than opposition to it; it often suggests a more detached or disinterested point of view than *heathen;* HEATHEN commonly suggests adherence to polytheism or the practice of idolatry, esp. among rude or uncivilized peoples; as, "The idea of Fate — a *pagan* Fate, uncontrolled by any Christian deity, . . . moving indissuadably in the affairs of Christian men" (*Stevenson*); "the life-giving and joy-giving power of nature, so fondly cherished by the *pagan* world" (*M. Arnold*); "the standpoint of a cultivated *pagan* of the Empire" (*M. Hewlett*); "I 'd rather be a *pagan* suckled in a creed outworn; so might I . . . hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn" (*Wordsworth*); "He did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, after the abominations of the *heathen*" (1 *Kings* xxi. 2); "that I might preach [Christ] among the *heathen*" (*Gal.* i. 16); "Then were they [the bad angels] known to men by various names and various idols through the *heathen* world" (*Milton*); "The *heathen,* in his blindness, bows down to wood and stone" (*Heber*).

pa'ga-na'li-a (pā'gā-nā'lĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *pagus* district, the country.] *Rom. Antiq.* An annual festival, in January, of the rural communities. — **pa'ga-na'li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

pa'gan-ish (pā'găn-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to pagans; pagan. *Obs.* "The old *paganish* idolatry." *Sharp.*
2. Like or befitting a pagan. — **pa'gan-ish-ly,** *adv.*

pa'gan-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *paganismus.* See PAGAN; cf. PAYNIM.] **1.** State of being pagan; pagan characteristics; esp., the religion and worship of pagans; heathenism.
2. Pagandom; heathendom.
3. Pagan character, morals, or æsthetic quality, esp. those of classical antiquity.
4. A pagan characteristic or trait.

pa-gan'i-ty (pă-găn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *paganitas.*] Quality or state of being a pagan; paganism. *Rare.*

pa'gan-ize (pā'găn-īz), *v. t.*; PA'GAN-IZED (-īzd); PA'GAN-IZ-ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *paganiser.*] To render pagan or heathenish; to convert to paganism.

pa'gan-ize, *v. i.* To behave like pagans; to become pagan.

pa-ga'no-Chris'tian (pā-gā'nō-krĭs'chăn), *a.* [*pagano-,* for L. *paganus* pagan + *Christian.*] Christian with pagan characteristics or features. — *n.* — **pa-ga'no-Chris'tian-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **pa-ga'no-Chris'tian-ize** (-īz), *v.*

page (pāj), *n.* [F., of uncert. origin; cf. It. *paggio.*]
1. A boy; a youth. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. A man of humble birth or status or of rude manners; a menial; — often contemptuous, sometimes opprobrious. *Obs.*
3. A serving boy in general (*Obs.*); specif., formerly, a youth undergoing training for knighthood, who acted as the personal attendant of his master and mistress, and after seven or eight years of service and instruction became a squire, or a youth attending a person of high degree, esp. at courts, as a position of honor and education;

paddle board. See PADDLE, *n.*, 4. [PADDLE STEAMER.]
paddle boat, ship, etc. See **pad'dle-cock',** *n.* The lumpfish. *Dial. Eng.*
pad'dled (păd''ld), *a.* Furnished with paddles.
paddle hole. = PADDLE, *n.*, 7.
pad'dler (păd'lẽr), *n.* One that paddles.
paddle shaft. The shaft carrying the paddle wheel or wheels of a vessel. [*Dial. Eng.*]
paddle staff. = 1st PADDLE, *n.*, 1.
paddle steamer. A steam vessel propelled by paddle wheels.
paddle tumbler. *Leather Manuf.* A pit in which leather is stirred by a paddle wheel.
pad'do (păd'ō). Var. of PADDOCK, toad, frog. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pad'dock-ing, *n.* **a** Act of one that paddocks. **b** Provision or room for paddocks.
paddock pipe. The horsetail (*Equisetum*). *Dial. Eng.*
pad'dock-ride', **-rod',** **-rud',** *n.* Frog or toad spawn. *Dial. Eng.*
paddock stone. = TOADSTONE.
pad'dock-stool' (*Scot.* păd'ŭk-), *n.* Toadstool. *Obs. or Scot.*
pad'dow (păd'ō), **pad'dy** (-ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of PADDOCK, toad.
pad'dy (păd'ĭ), *a.* See BADDY.
pad'dy, *a.* Padlike; cushiony; soft.
pad'dy, *n., or* **paddy bird. a** The Java sparrow. **b** Any of several small herons *India.* **c** A sheathbill. **d** The ruddy duck. *North Carolina.*
Pad'dy-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
pad'dy-mel'on (păd'ĭ-mĕl'ŭn). Var. of PADEMELON. [*n.*, 3.]
pad'dy-watch', *n.* See PADDY, **pad'dy-whack'** (-hwăk'), **pad'dy-wack'** (-wăk'), *n. Colloq.* 1. [*cap.*] An Irishman; — used also as a nickname.
2. See PADDY, *n.*, 3.
3 *Dial. Eng* **a** A rage, pet, passion, or temper. **b** A severe thrashing *Eng. Dial. Dict.* **4.** The ruddy duck. *North Carolina.*
pade. † PAD, toad.
pad'e-li'on (păd'ē-lĭ'ŭn; păd'ē-lĭ'ŏn), *n.* [F. *pied de lion* lion's foot.] The lady's-mantle. *Obs.*
pa'de'me'lon (-mĕ'lŏn), *n.* [From a native name.] **a** An Australian wallaby of the genus *Halmaturus,* esp. *H. thetidis.* **b** A nail-tailed wallaby.
padenshawe. † PADISHAH.
paderero. † PEDRERO.
pad'e-soy † PADUASOY.
pad'foot', *n. Dial. Eng.* **a** A footpad. **b** The barghest.
padge (păj), *n.* Also **padge owl.** The barn owl. *Local, Eng.*
pad groom. *Hunting.* The groom who rides the hunter to cover, and brings back the hack.
pad horse. A road horse. = 1st PAD, *n.*, 3.
pad'ĭ, **pad'id.** Paddle; pad-pa'dle (păd'l; pă'dl). Var. of PADDLE, the lumpfish.
pa'dle (pā'd'l), *n.* [Cf. PADDLE, the implement.] A hoe; a scraper. *Scot.*
pad'lette, *n. Art.* An erroneous form for PAILLETTE.
pad'lock'. Padlocked. *Ref. Sp.*
pad'mel'on (păd'mĕl'ŭn). Var. of PADEMELON. [to amble.]
pad'nag', *v. i.* To ride a padnag; **padock.** † PADDOCK, toad
Pa'don (pä'dŏn). *Bib.*
‖ **pa'dou'** (pä'dōō'), *n.* [F., also *padoue,* fr. *Padoue* Padua.] A kind of silk ribbon or ferret.
pa-douk' wood (pä-dōōk'; -douk'). Andaman redwood.
padow. † PADDOCK. [PIPE.
padow pipe. Var. of PADDOCK
pad piece. *Shipbuilding.* = 5th PAD, 11.
pa-dri'no (pä-drē'nō), *n.* [It. & Sp.] Godfather; assistant; second. *Obs.*
pa'dro-a'dist (pä'drō-ä'dĭst), *n.* [Pg. *padroado* patronage + *-ist.*] A Roman Catholic who favors or supports the *padroado,* or ecclesiastical patronage claimed by the King of Portugal in India. *Oxf. E. D.*
pad saddle. A padded saddle without a tree.
pad saw. A small compass saw having a pad, or slotted removable handle, to receive the blade when not in use.
pad'shah (păd'shä), **pad'shaw** (păd'shô). Vars. of PADISHAH.
pad'staff', *n.* A paddle *Obs.*
pad stone. A stone template fixed in a wall to support the end of a girder or roof truss.
pad'stool', *n.* A toadstool. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Pad'u-an, *n.* = PAVAN.
Pad'u-an-ism (păd'ū-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Patavinity. [COMANCHE.
Pa-du'cah (pä-dū'kä), *n.* =
padyana. † PAGEANT.
pæ. † PO, peacock.
p. æ. *Abbr* Partes æquales (L., equal parts).
pæ'an. Var. of PÆON.
pæ'an-ism (pē'ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* The singing or chanting of pæans.
pæ'da-gog'ic, -i-cal, etc. Vars. of PEDAGOGIC, etc.
pæ'darch-y (pē'där-kĭ), *n.* [*pædo-* + *-archy.*] Rule by children.
pæ'da-tro'phi-a, pæ-dat'ro-phy (pē-dăt'rō-fĭ), **pæ'der-ast, pæ'der-as'tic, pæ'der-as'ty.** Vars. of PEDATROPHIA, PEDERAST, etc.
pæ-deu'tics (pē-dū'tĭks). Var. of PAIDEUTICS.
pæ-di'a-tri'a, pæ'di-at'ric, -at'rics. Vars. of PEDIATRIA.
pæ-di'a-try (pē-dĭ'ä-trĭ), *n. Med.* = PEDIATRICS.
pæ'do-bap'tism, pæ'do-bap'tist, pæ-dol'o-gy, etc. Vars. of PEDOBAPTISM, etc.
pæ'do-psy-chol'o-gist. *n.* A specialist in the psychology of children.
pæ'do-tribe (pē'dō-trīb), *n.* [Gr. *παιδοτρίβης.*] One who teaches boys wrestling, etc.; a teacher of gymnastics.
pæ'do-troph'ic, pæ-dot'ro-phist, pæ-dot'ro-phy, etc. Vars. of PEDOTROPHIC, etc.
Pægasean. † PEGASEAN.
Pæ-lig'ni-an (pē-lĭg'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *Paeligni* a people of Italy.] A Sabellian dialect. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
paen. † PÆON, PAYEN.
penitentiary. † PENITENTIARY.
Pæ-o'ni-an (pē-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Paeonius,* Gr. Παιόνιος, fr. Παίονια.] Of or pert. to Pæonia, ancient district north of Macedonia, incorporated into the Macedonian kingdom. — *n.* One of the people of Pæonia.
pæ'o-nol (pē'ō-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [L. *paeonia* peony + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline ketonic substance, $C_9H_{10}O_3$, in the root of *Pæonia montana.*
pæ'o-ny (-nĭ). Var. of PEONY.
Pa'ez (pä'ĕs), *n.* [From *Páez,* province of Colombia.] An Indian of a group of tribes of the Cauca valleys of Colombia forming a linguistic stock. They understand weaving and have skill in gold work.
pafelioun. † PAVILION. [*Scot.*
paf'fle (păf''l). Var. of POFFLE.
paf'ty (păf'tĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of PAUGHTY.
pa'ga (pä'gä), *n.* [Tag. *paaga.*] An inferior rice grown in the highlands in the Philippines. Cf. MAGAN. [master. *Obs.*
pa'ga-dor', *n.* [Sp.] Pay-
pa'ga-nals, *n. pl.* Paganalia. *Obs.*
pa'gan-dom (pā'găn-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
pa-gan'ic (pā-găn'ĭk), **pa-gan'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *paganicus.*] Heathenish; paganish. *Rare.*
— **pa-gan'i-cal-ly,** *adv. Rare.*
pa'gan-i-za'tion (pā'găn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* A paganizing; state of being paganized.
pa'gan-iz'er (pā'găn-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who paganizes.
pa'gan-ly, *adv.* of PAGAN.
pa'gan-ry, *n.* Heathenry.
pa'gan-y, *n.* Pagandom. *Obs.*

hence, sometimes at weddings, fancy balls, or the like, a small boy in fancy dress who holds a lady's train or performs similar old-fashioned services; now, commonly, a youth employed for doing errands, waiting on the door, and similar service in households; also, in the United States, a boy employed to wait upon the members of a legislative body.

He had two *pages* of honor, on either hand one. *Bacon.*

4. **a** A boy or man attending a shepherd. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A foot soldier. *Obs.* **c** A soldier's servant. *Obs.*

5. A contrivance, as a band, pin, snap, or the like, to hold the skirt of a woman's dress from the ground. *Rare.*

6. *Brickmaking.* A track along which pallets carrying newly molded bricks are conveyed to the hack.

7. Any of several large-winged South American moths of the genus *Urania*, which resemble butterflies.

page (pāj), *v. t. & i.* To attend or follow (one) as a page; to act as page. *Shak.*

page, *n.* [F., fr. L. *pagina;* prob. akin to *pangere* to fasten, fix, make. Cf. PACT, PAGEANT, PAGINATION.] **1.** One side of a leaf of a book, manuscript, letter, etc.

Such was the book from whose *pages* she sang. *Longfellow.*

2. *Print.* The type set for printing a page, or any similar collection of type, as that for a founder's package.

3. Fig.: **a** A record; a writing; a book; as, the *page* of history. **b** An event, episode, or circumstance, which fills, or is capable of filling, a written page.

page, *v. t.;* PAGED (pājd); PAG'ING (pāj'ĭng). To mark or number the pages of; *to furnish with folios.*

Page, Mistress. A gentlewoman, one of the wives in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," to whom Sir John Falstaff makes love, and who with MRS. Ford plots to dupe and disgrace him. She tries to marry her daughter, "sweet" **Anne Page**, to Dr. Caius; Anne's father favors Slender; but they are outwitted and Anne marries Fenton.

pag'eant (păj'ĕnt; pā'jĕnt; 277), *n.* [ME. *pagent, pagen,* a movable scaffold or stage, also what was exhibited on it, fr. LL. *pagina,* akin to *pangere* to fasten; cf. L. *pagina* page, leaf, slab, *compaginare* to join together, *compages* a joining together, structure. See PACT, PAGE of a book.] **1.** A theatrical exhibition; a play or a scene in a play; specif., a mystery play, or a scene or act of one. *Obs. or Hist.*

"A *pageant* truly played." *Shak.*

2. Fig.: A part played or acted; as, to play one's *pageant. Obs. or Archaic.*

3. A part played for deception; a trick. *Obs.*

4. A scene depicted on something, as on tapestry. *Obs.*

5. A structure, as a stage or platform, on which scenes were acted or exhibited; specif., one of a series of (usually) movable structures, on which the scenes or acts of the mysteries were performed in the open air. *Obs. or Hist.*

6. A mechanical contrivance, esp. for stage uses *Obs.*

7. Any show, tableau, or temporary decoration, on a fixed stage or a carriage in a public celebration. *Obs. or Hist.*

Hence, a specious display; unsubstantial parade or pomp.

The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve
And, like this insubstantial *pageant* faded,
Leave not a rack behind. *Shak.*

8. An elaborate exhibition or spectacle, esp. a stately or showy parade, often with floats, devised for public entertainment and in celebration of an event or in honor of a person; also, a stately funeral procession.

Lead out the *pageant:* sad and slow. *Tennyson*

pag'eant, *a.* Of the nature of a pageant; spectacular; specious. "*Pageant* pomp." *Dryden.*

pag'eant, *v. t.* **1.** To imitate as in a pageant; to mimic. *Obs. & R.* "He *pageants* us." *Shak.*

2. To carry or move as a pageant, or show. *Obs.*

3. To honor with a pageant.

pag'eant-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Pageants or scenic shows or spectacles, taken collectively; also, a pageant, or play. *Obs.*

2. Elaborate display; pomp; show, as of a specious insubstantial character; pageant; spectacular quality.

The *pageantry* of festival. *J. A. Symonds.*

Syn. — Pomp, parade, show, display, spectacle.

paged (pājd), *a.* **a** Having the pages numbered. **b** Furnished with (such or so many) pages.

Page effect (pāj). [After Charles G. *Page* (1812-68), American physicist.] *Physics.* The phenomenon of faint sounds, or "clicks," produced by magnetizing and demagnetizing iron.

pag'i-nal (pāj'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *paginalis.*] Consisting of pages; of or pertaining to a page or pages; page for page. "*Paginal* books." *Sir T. Browne.*

pag'i-nate(-nāt),*v.t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *pagina* a page.] To page, as a book.

pag'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [See PAGE of a book.] Act or process of paging a book, etc.; the characters indicating the sequence of the pages; page numbering. *Lowndes.*

pag'ing (pāj'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PAGE. Hence: *n.* The numbering of the pages of a book, etc.; pagination.

pag'od (păg'ŏd; pā-gō'd'), *n.* [Cf. F. & Pg. *pagode.* See PAGODA.] *Archaic.* **1.** A pagoda.

2. An idol.

3. = PAGODA, 3, 4.

pa-go'da (pā-gō'dă), *n.* [Pg. *pagode,* perh. fr. Hind. & Per. *but-kadah* a house of idols, or abode of God; Per. *but* an idol + *kadah,* a house, a temple.] **1.** A towerlike, storied structure, usually a temple or part of a temple, or a memorial, such as are frequent in India, China, Farther India, and Japan. Pagodas may be either isolated structures or adjuncts to temple architecture, the finest examples being the pyramidal stone towers of Indian temples. Chinese pagodas are ordinarily of brick with a verandalike roof surmounting each successive story. Cf. TOPE, with which the pagoda is sometimes confused.



Pagoda at Shanghai.

2. An idol. *Rare.*

3. [Prob. so named from the image of a pagoda or a deity (cf. Skr. *bhagavat* holy, divine) stamped on it.] A gold or silver coin, of various kinds and values, formerly current in India. The *star pagoda* of Madras (= 42 fanams or 336 cash) had an intrinsic value of $1.80-$1.93 (7s. 5d.-7s. 11½d.); it was so called from the figure of a star on one side.

4. Short for PAGODA SLEEVE.

pagoda sleeve. *Costume.* A funnel-shaped sleeve arranged to show the sleeve lining and an inner sleeve.

pagoda tree. Any of several trees having an erect habit and conical form suggesting a pagoda: **a** In China and Japan, a fabaceous tree (*Sophora japonica*), with drooping racemes of pale yellow flowers, often cultivated as an ornamental shade tree. **b** In India, the banyan; also, the apocynaceous tree *Plumeria acutifolia.* **c** In the West Indies, the nosegay tree *P. alba.*

pag'o-scope (păg'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *πάγος* frost + *-scope.*] A device for showing at a glance whether the prevailing dew point is below freezing, and facilitating prediction in case of the approach of severe frost; a hygrodeik.

Pa-gu'ri-dæ (pā-gū'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pagurus* a kind of crab, Gr. *πάγουρος.*] *Zoöl.* The family containing the typical hermit crabs (in older classifications all the hermit crabs). The purse crabs and the hermit crabs constitute a superfamily **Pag'u-rin'e-a** (păg'ū-rĭn'ē-ă), syn. **Pag'u-roi'de-a** (-roi'dē-ă). **Pa-gu'rus** (pā-gū'rŭs) is the type genus. — **pa-gu'ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **pa-gu'rid** (pā-gū'rĭd; păg'ū-rĭd), *n.* — **pa-gu'rine** (-rĭn; -rīn), **pa-gu'roid** (-roid), *a. & n.*

pah (pä), *interj.* An exclamation expressing contempt or disgust. See BAH. — *a.* In childish language, nasty; improper.

‖ **pah, pa** (pä), *n.* [From native name.] A stockaded native settlement; a native fort. *New Zealand.*

Pah'la-vi (pä'lä-vē), *n.* Also **Pehlevi.** [Per. *Pahlavī,* fr. OPer. *Parthava* Parthia.] The Persian language of the period from the 3d to about the 10th century A. D. It is preserved in a literature, chiefly religious, of some extent, but small intrinsic merit. See PERSIAN. Pahlavi employed a Semitic alphabet closely related to that of the Avesta. There are two varieties, the Chaldean Pahlavi, used only in two ancient inscriptions, and the Sassanian Pahlavi, which, somewhat modified, became the literary script. The correct forms of Pahlavi words are often problematical because of the inadequacy of the alphabet.

pa-ho'e-ho'e (pä-hō'ā-hō'ā), *n.* [Hawaiian.] *Geol.* Lava that is relatively smooth; — contrasted with *a-a. Hawaii.*

paid (pād), *pret. & p. p.* of PAY. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** **a** Satisfied; content. *Obs.* "*Paid* of his poverty." *Chaucer.* **b** Drunk. *Obs. Slang.*

2. Receiving pay; hired; as, a *paid* attorney.

3. Given or handed over to discharge an obligation; discharged; that has been cashed, as a check.

paid up, paid in full, as a debt, capital stock, etc.

pail (pāl), *n.* [ME. *paile,* prob. fr. AS. *pægel* a wine vessel, a *gill*; akin to D. & G. *pegel* a watermark, a gauge rod, a measure of wine, Dan. *pægel* half a pint. Cf. PEG.] A vessel made of wooden staves bound with iron hoops, of sheet metal (usually iron galvanized, tinned, or enameled), or of some other material, commonly circular in section and widening uniformly towards the top, or cylindrical, having a bail for a handle and often fitted with a cover; as, a milk, slop, dinner, or lard *pail;* a *pail* of water. *Pail* and *bucket* (meaning a vessel to be carried by hand) are often used interchangeably, but local usage varies.

pail'ful (pāl'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). The quantity that a pail will hold. "By *pailfuls.*" *Shak.*

pail-lasse' (pāl-yăs'), *n.* [F., fr. *paille* straw. See PALLET a bed.] An under bed or mattress of straw.

pail-lette' (pāl-yĕt'; *F.* pä'yĕt'), *n.; pl.* -LETTES (-yĕts'; *F.* -yĕt'). [F., dim. of *paille* straw. Cf. 3d PALLET.] A spangle; specif., a piece of paillon. — **pail-let'ted** (-yĕt'ĕd), *a.*

‖ **pail'lon'** (pä'yôn'), *n.; pl.* -LONS (*F.* -yôn'). [F., fr. *paille* straw.] A thin leaf of metal, as for use in gilding or enameling, or to show through a translucent medium.

pain (pān), *n.* [ME. *peine,* F. *peine,* fr. L. *poena,* penalty, punishment, torment, pain, fr. Gr. *ποινή* penalty. Cf. PENAL, PINE to languish, PUNISH.] **1.** Punishment; suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for crime, or connected with the commission of a crime; penalty; fine. *Obs., exc.* in certain phrases. *Chaucer.*

We will, by way of mulct or *pain,* lay it upon him. *Bacon.*
None shall presume to fly, under *pain* of death. *Addison.*

2. A form of consciousness characterized by desire of escape or avoidance, and varying from slight uneasiness to extreme distress or torture; an affection or feeling proceeding from a derangement of functions, disease, or bodily injury. "The *pain* of Jesus Christ." *Chaucer.*

When I speak of bodily *pain* and pleasure, or of the *pain* and pleasure of sense, I do not, of course, mean to imply that such pain-pleasure is not mental. I only mean that we are unable to assign its mental conditions, except in a vague . . . way. *G. F. Stout.*

3. The torment of hell or purgatory; hell; purgatory. *Obs.*

4. *pl.* The throes or travail of childbirth; labor; — formerly used also in the *sing.*

She . . . travailed, for her *pains* came upon her. 1 *Sam.* iv. 19.

5. Distressing uneasiness of mind; mental suffering; grief; *Obs.,* solicitude, apprehension, or anxiety. *Chaucer.*

6. Labor; effort; trouble; also, difficulty. *Obs.*

7. *Vet. pl.* A scabby disease of horses' feet.

8. *pl.* Labor; toilsome effort; care or trouble; — also sometimes construed as a *sing.*

And all my *pains* is sorted to no proof. *Shak.*

The labored earth your *pains* have sowed and tilled. *Dryden.*

Syn. — PAIN, ACHE. PAIN denotes sharp, sometimes sudden, ACHE, continuous, often dull, bodily suffering; both words are used fig. of mental states; as, "They gnawed their tongues for *pain*" (*Rev.* xvi. 10); "a fellow that never had the *ache* in his shoulders" (*Shak.*); "Joy . . . too intense, is turned to *pain*" (*Shelley*); "By a sleep to say we end the heart*ache*" (*Shak.*). See PANG, DISTRESS, EFFORT.

pain (pān), *v. t.;* PAINED (pānd); PAIN'ING. [ME. *peinen,* OF. *pener* (3d sing. pres. *peine*), F. *peiner* to fatigue. See PAIN, *n.*] **1.** To inflict suffering upon as a penalty; to punish; to fine; also, to enjoin under penalty. *Obs.*

2. To put to bodily uneasiness or anguish; to afflict with uneasy sensations of any degree of intensity; to distress; torment; torture; as, his dinner or his wound *pained* him; his stomach *pained* him.

Excess of cold, as well as heat, *pains* us. *Locke.*

3. To render mentally distressed; to give pain to; to distress; grieve; as, a child's faults *pain* his parents.

4. To put to trouble or labor; — only in passive. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — Disquiet, trouble, afflict, grieve, agonize, torture. to pain one's self, to exert or trouble one's self; to take pains; to be solicitous; to strive. *Obs. or Archaic.* "She *pained her* to do all that she might." *Chaucer.*

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2. *Obs.* **a** To suffer pain; suffer. **b** To take pains; strive.

pain'ful (pān'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of pain; causing or inflicting pain or distress, either physical or mental; afflictive; disquieting; distressing; grievous. *Addison.*

2. Of the body or a bodily part, affected with pain.

3. Requiring labor or toil; difficult; executed with laborious effort; as, a *painful* service; a *painful* march.

4. Marked by painstaking; done or performed with pains; laborious; diligent; painstaking; careful; industrious; as, a *painful* reading; *painful* students. *Archaic.*

Syn. — Disquieting, troublesome, afflictive, distressing, grievous; laborious, toilsome, difficult, arduous.

— **pain'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **pain'ful-ness,** *n.*

pain'less, *a.* Free from pain; without pain. — **pain'less-ly,** *adv.* — **pain'less-ness,** *n.*

pains'tak'ing (pānz'tāk'ĭng), *a.* Taking pains; careful in doing; diligent; assiduous; characterized by the taking of pains; as, *painstaking* men; a *painstaking* manner.

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2. To ornament by painting; as, the ceiling was *painted* with Biblical scenes.

3. To represent or exhibit vividly to the mind as if by painting; to describe vividly; to delineate; image; depict.

If folly grow romantic, I must *paint* it *Pope.*

4. To cover with coloring matter; to apply paint to; to adorn with pigments or colors; to color; stain; rouge; as, to *paint* a house, a signboard, etc.

Jezebel *painted* her face and tired her head. 2 *Kings* ix 30.

5. Fig.: To color, stain, or tinge; to adorn or beautify with or as with colors; to diversify with colors.

Cuckoo buds of yellow hue
Do *paint* the meadows with delight *Shak.*

6. Fig. **a** To color falsely. *Obs. or R.* **b** To flatter. *Obs.*

7. To put on or apply like paint; to cover or treat by applying something like paint.

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Disloyal?
The word is too good to *paint out* her wickedness. *Shak.*

b To copy by painting. *Obs.* **c** To obliterate by painting. — to p. the town red, to raise a public commotion; to indulge in a lively or boisterous frolic or spree. *Slang.*

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pag'eant-ed, *a.* Furnished with "pageants," or depicted scenes, as hangings. *Obs.* **b** Attended with pageantry.

pageant house. A storage house for the apparatus of medieval pageants. *Obs.*

page cord. *Print.* Cord used to tie up pages of type. [-DOM.]

page'dom (pāj'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

page'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

page'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

pagen. ✝ PAGINE.

pagent. ✝ PAGEANT, PAGINE.

page proof. *Print.* A proof of a page or pages. [books, etc.]

pag'er (pāj'ẽr). One that pages.

pageant-ry. *n.* Pageship. *Obs.*

page'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Pag'et's dis-ease' (păj'ĭts). [After Sir James *Paget.*] *Med.* Disease of the breast with eczema of the nipple and areola, usually ending in cancer.

pag'gle, *v. i.* To hang loosely; to bag. *Obs.* [Paginal. *Obs.*

pag'i-cal, *a.* [*page* + *-ical.*]

Pa'gi-el (pā'gĭ-ĕl; pā'jĭ-; pă-gī'-). *Bib.*

pa'gil (pā'gĭl). Var. of PAIGLE. *Dial. Eng.*

pagin. ✝ PAGEANT.

pag'i-na (pāj'ĭ-nă), *n.; pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L., page.] *Bot.* The blade of a leaf; hence, any flat surface. *Rare.*

pag'i-na-ry (-nă-rĭ), *a.* Paginal.

pa'gine, *n.* [L. *pagina.*] A page; a book. *Obs.*

pa'gle (pā'g'l). Var. of PAIGLE.

pa'gled, *a.* [Cf. PAGGLE, *v.*] Pregnant. Cf. BAGGED. *Obs.*

‖ **pagne** (pän'y'), *n.* [F.] A cloth as an article of dress; specif., a loin cloth or short petticoat.

pagoda stone. Agalmatolite.

pagode. ✝ PAGOD.

pag'o-dite (păg'ō-dīt; pā-gō'-dīt). *n.* [Cf. F. *pagodite,* fr. *pagode* pagoda.] Agalmatolite.

pa-go'dy, *n.* [Cf. It. *pagode, pagoda.*] A pagoda. *Obs.*

pa-go'tha. ✝ PAGODA.

pag'ri. ✝ PUGGREE.

pagyn. ✝ PAGEANT, PAGINE.

pa-ha' (pä-hä'), *n.* [Dakota Indian *paha* hill.] *Geol.* A hill or ridge of glacial origin with a capping of loess, as in northeastern Iowa. [priest.]

pa'han, *n.* In India, a village

Pa-ha'reen (pä-hä'rēn), *n., fem.* of PAHARI.

Pa-ha'ri (-rē), *n.* [Hind. *pahāṛī* mountaineer, fr. *pahāṛ* mountain.] A native of the hill country north of the Punjab; also, the language of the Paharis. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Pa-ha'ri-a (-ă), *n.* 1. = PAHARI. 2. = MAL PAHARIA. [hăb). *Bib.*

Pa'hath-mo'hab(pā'hăth-mō'-

pa'hi (pä'hē), *n.* A large war canoe of the Society Islands.

pa'ho (pä'hō), *n.* [Tag.] A kind of Philippine mango (*Mangifera altissima*); also, its fruit.

Pa-hou'in, *n.* = FAN (African tribe). [UTE.

Pah'-Ute' (pä'-ūt'). Var. of PI-

pai. ✝ PAY. [(India).

pai (pī). Var. of PIE (money of

Pa'i (pä'ī). *Bib.*

paian. ✝ PAYEN.

paiaunt. ✝ PAGEANT.

paice. ✝ PACE.

pai-deu'tics (pā-dū'tĭks; pī-), *n. Rarely* -tic. [Gr. *παιδευτική,* fr. *παιδεύειν* to teach, fr. *παῖς, παιδός,* a boy.] Pedagogy. *Rare.*

pai'dle. Var. of PADDLE, a hoe.

pai'dle (pā'd'l). Scot. & dial Eng. var. of PADDLE.

pai-dol'o-gy (pā-dŏl'ō-jĭ; pī-), *n.* [Gr. *παῖς, παιδός,* boy, child + *-logy.*] Child study. *R.*

pai'do-no-sol'o-gy (pā'dō-nō-sŏl'ō-jĭ; pī'-), *n.* [Gr. *παῖς* child + *nosology.*] Pediatrics.

paie. ✝ PAY.

paiement. ✝ PAYMENT.

paien. ✝ PAYEN.

paienie. ✝ PAYENY.

paier. ✝ PAIR.

pai'gle (pā'g'l), *n. Dial. Eng.* **a** The cowslip, or the oxlip. **b** The cuckoo flower. **c** The stitchwort. **d** Any of several crowfoots, as *Ranunculus acris, R. bulbosus,* etc.

pai-ja'ma. Var. of PYJAMA.

paik. ✝ PAWK, a trick.

paik (pāk), *n.* A stroke; a blow; a thump. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

paik, *v. t.* To strike; to beat; to pommel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

paik'tha(pāk'thä),*n.* [Burmese *beit-tha.*] See WEIGHT.

pail ✝ PALE.

pail (pāl), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *peler* to deprive of hair. OF. 3d sing. pres. *peule.*] To beat (barley); to thrash; to harass; also, to attack with a vim. *Dial. Eng.*

paile. ✝ PEEL, a tower.

pailet. ✝ PALLET, a bed.

paill. ✝ PALE; PALL, cloth.

paillard, etc. ✝ PALLIARD, etc.

paille. ✝ PAIL.

paille maille. ✝ PALL-MALL.

‖ **pa'illes** (pä'y'), *n. pl.* [F.] *Cookery.* Straws.

paillet. ✝ PALLET, a bed.

pail'mail'. ✝ PALL-MALL.

‖ **pai'-lou'** (pī'lō'), *n.* [Chin. *p'ai² lou².*] *Chin. Arch* A decorative gateway, often standing by itself as a memorial.

pailyeoun. ✝ PAVILION.

paiment. ✝ PAYMENT.

pain. ✝ PANE, PAYEN. [*Obs.*

pain,*n.* [F., fr. L. *panis.*] Bread.

‖ **pain bé'nit'** (păN bā'nē'). [F. *bénit* blessed, consecrated.] *R. C. Ch.* In France, unconsecrated bread, blessed and distributed to the faithful during Mass on Sundays and feasts of obligation Cf. EULOGIA c; HOLY BREAD b.

painch (*dial.* pānsh). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of PAUNCH.

paind. Pained. *Ref. Sp.*

pain'de-maine', *n.* [OF. *pain* bread + *demaine* manorial, lordly, own, private. See PAIN; DOMAIN.] White bread of the finest quality; a loaf of it. *Obs.*

paine. ✝ PAIN, PANE.

pained. ✝ PANED, *p. a.*

painem, painim, etc. ✝ PAYNIM.

pain'li-ness, *n.* State of feeling pain. *Obs.*

pain spot. *Physiol.* One of numerous points or spots in the skin characterized by exceptional sensitiveness to pain.

pains'tak'er (pānz'tāk'ẽr), *n.* One who takes pains.

pains'wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *a.* Worth pains or effort. *Rare.*

2. To color one's face in an attempt to beautify it.
Let her *paint* an inch thick. *Shak.*
3. To become changed in facial color; to blush; as, to *paint* white or pale, to turn white or pale. *Obs.*
4. To talk smoothly or speciously; to gloze; feign. *Obs.*
5. To drink intoxicating liquor. *Obs. Slang.*

paint (pānt), *n.* **1.** Act of painting; a coloring.
2. A preparation of a pigment or coloring substance made by mixing with some suitable vehicle, as oil, water, or varnish, and forming, when applied to a surface, an adhesive coating; also, the pigment or solid coloring matter alone, or a cake of it; as, a box of *paints*. Paints are prepared variously, often containing driers, as japan, and thinners, as turpentine. Paints differ from dyes and stains in not being solutions, and in forming surface coatings which are commonly used to preserve as well as to color. Paint in which oil, esp. linseed oil, is the vehicle is called **oil paint**. Such a paint generally differs from a varnish in that it dries by oxidation and so increases in bulk, while a varnish generally dries by evaporation and diminishes in bulk.
3. Pigment, as rouge, etc., for the face or body.
4. *Med.* An application, as iodine, put on with a brush.
5. Color; superficial ornament or show.

paint'brush′ (pānt′brŭsh′), *n.* A brush for painting. An artist's brush is usually of camel's hair or sable hair; an ordinary paintbrush is of hog bristles.

paint'ed (pān′tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. a.* **1.** Portrayed or done in colors, as a picture or design.
As idle as a *painted* ship
Upon a *painted* ocean. *Coleridge.*
2. Coated with paint; as: decorated with pictures or designs in color; having the face rouged; etc.
3. Colored so as to appear different from the real character; artificial; feigned; disguised.
4 Marked or adorned with bright or varied colors; variegated; as, *painted* meadows; the *painted* bunting.
painted bat, a vespertilionine bat (*Kerivoula picta*) of the Indo-Malayan region having bright orange fur with black markings on the wings. — **p. beauty**, a handsome American butterfly (*Vanessa, syn. Pyrameis, huntera*), much like the thistle butterfly. — **p. bunting. a** The nonpareil (bird). **b** An American longspur (*Calcarius pictus*). — **P. Chamber**, *Eng. Hist.*, a room in the old palace of Westminster, destroyed by fire in 1834, sometimes used as the meeting place of Parliament; — so called from its mural paintings. — **p. cup. a** The plant *Bartsia viscosa*. *Obs. Eng.* **b** Any scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Castilleja*; — so called from the showy bracts of the inflorescence. *C. coccinea* is the common painted cup of the eastern United States. — **p. duck. a** The mandarin duck. **b** The harlequin duck. — **p. finch**, the nonpareil. — **p. goose**, the emperor goose. — **p. grass**, ribbon grass. — **p. hyena**, the Cape hunting dog. — **p. lady. a** The thistle butterfly (*Vanessa cardui*). **b** The old-fashioned pink-and-white sweet pea. **c** A variegated garden pink. — **p. leaf**, poinsettia. — **p. partridge**, a francolin (*Francolinus pictus*) of India. — **p. quail**, any of several small, bright-plumaged quails of the genus *Excalfactoria* of Asia, Africa, and Australasia. — **p. snipe**, any of several highly colored limicoline birds of the genus *Rostratula*, widely distributed in the Southern Hemisphere. — **p. turtle**, a common fresh-water turtle (*Chrysemys picta*) of the eastern United States. It has a greenish black carapace with yellow bands bordering the shields and red markings on the marginal plates, and a yellow plastron. Also **p. terrapin, p. tortoise.**

paint'er, *n.* [Corrupt. of *panther*.] The cougar or puma.

paint'er, *n.* [Cf. ME. *paniere* a noose, snare, F. *pantière*, LL. *panthera*, L. *panther* a hunting net, fr. Gr. *παυθήρα*; *πᾶς* all + *θήρ* beast.] **1.** = SHANK PAINTER. *Obs.*
2. A rope, usually at the bow, for fastening a boat.

paint'er, *n.* [OF. *peintor*, acc. of *peintre*, F. *peintre*. See 1st PAINT.] One who paints; esp.: **a** An artist who represents objects or scenes in color on a surface; one who paints pictures. **b** One who covers buildings, ships, ironwork, or the like, with paint. **c** Fig.: One who depicts or describes something pictorially or vividly.

paint'er's cream (pān′tĕrz). A cream, of mastic, nut oil, lead acetate, and water, used to cover a partly finished painting, to preserve its freshness till work is resumed.

painter stainer. A painter (3d PAINTER **a** & **b**); specif., a member of a certain London livery company of painters.

paint'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PAINT. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act of laying on, or adorning with, paints or colors; also, that which is painted.
2. Specif.: **a** That which is produced by laying on paint or color; coloring; decoration consisting of painted work. **b** *Fine Arts.* The work of the painter; representation or depiction of objects or scenes in color on a surface by means of pigments, generally applied with a brush; also, any work of art so produced. **c** A depicting by words; vivid representation in words. **d** Coloring of the face, etc., with paint for adornment. **e** Color laid on; paint. *Obs.*

paint'root′ (pānt′rōōt′), *n.* A hæmodoraceous plant (*Gyrotheca capillata*) of the southern United States, the root of which yields a red pigment.

pain'ture (pān′tŭr), *n.* [F. *peinture*. See PAINT, *v. t.*; cf. PICTURE.] Painting; a painting; also, a pigment. *Obs.*

paint'work′ (pānt′wûrk′), *n.* Painter's work; painting.

paint'y (pān′tĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, or abounding in, paint.
2. Unskillfully painted, so that the painter's method of work is too obvious; also, having too much pigment applied.

pair (pâr), *n.*; *pl.* PAIRS; after a numeral, formerly, and now, sometimes, *Colloq.*, PAIR. [ME. *paire*, F. *paire*, LL. *paria*, L. *paria*, pl. of *par* pair, fr. *par*, adj., equal. Cf. APPAREL, PAR equality, PEER an equal.] **1.** Two things of a kind, similar in form, suited to each other, and intended to be used together; as, a *pair* of gloves, stockings, or shoes; a *pair* of eyes or legs.
2. A single thing composed of two corresponding pieces; as, a *pair* of scissors or bellows; a *pair* of trousers.
3. A man and a woman associated together; a set of two persons of opposite sexes, as two partners in a dance; a couple married or engaged. "A happy *pair*." *Dryden.*
4. Two animals of opposite sexes associated together; a mated couple, as of birds.
5. Two of a sort; a set of two, usually of the same kind, but sometimes of a different kind associated together; a span; a yoke; a couple; a brace; as, a *pair* of horses; a *pair* of oxen; the horse and his rider were a fine *pair*.
6. Short for *pair of horses*, two horses harnessed together side by side; as, a carriage and *pair*.
7. *Kinematics.* A combination of two parts, called *elements*, which are so applied to each other as mutually to constrain relative motion. See CHAIN, *n.*, 8, *Illust.* Pairs are named in accordance with the kind of motion they permit; thus, a journal and its bearing form a **turning pair**, a cylinder and its piston a **sliding pair**, a screw and its nut a **twisting pair**, etc. Any pair in which the constraining contact is along lines or at points only (as a cam and roller acting together) is designated a **higher pair**, while a pair having surface contact (as a cylindrical pin and eye, a screw and its nut, etc.) is called a **lower pair**.
8. *Card Playing.* A set of two cards of the same value or denomination; two of a kind (often specified).
9. Two members of opposite parties or opinion in a deliberative body, who for their own convenience, as to enable one or both to be absent, mutually agree not to vote on a given question, or on issues of a party nature, during a specified time; also, the arrangement thus made; as, the vote showed two *pairs*. *Parliamentary Cant.*
10. Short for PAIR-OAR, PAIR OF SPECTACLES, etc.
11. A number of things resembling one another, or belonging together; a set; a suit, string, pack, group, etc.; as, a *pair* of virginals or organs; a *pair* or flight of stairs. "A *pair* of beads." *Chaucer. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, except as to stairs or steps.
Two crowns in my pocket, two *pair* of cards. *Beau. & Fl.*
12. *Mining.* A party working together; gang. *Chiefly Cornwall.*
Syn. — See COUPLE.
pair of cancels, a punch for canceling tickets, as on a railway. *Eng.* — **p. of colors** *or* **colours.** *Mil.* **a** The two flags, one national and one regimental, carried by a regiment. **b** The position or commission of an ensign. *Obs.* — **P. of Compasses**, *Astron.*, the constellation Circinus. — **p. of oars**, a pair-oar. *Obs.* — **p. of spectacles**, spectacles or eyeglasses. In *Cricket*, a score of zero by a batsman in each innings of a two-innings match; — called also simply *pair*, or *spectacles*. *Slang.* — **p. royal**, three things of a sort; three of a kind; as: **a** *Playing Cards.* Three cards of the same value or denomination, as three kings, three "eight spots," etc. Four of a kind are called a **double pair royal**. **b** Three dice of the same value or denomination thrown at one time; a triplet. **c** A set of three. "That great *pair royal* of adamantine sisters [the Fates]." *Quarles.*

pair, *v. t.*; PAIRED (pârd); PAIR'ING. **1.** To unite or arrange in a pair or couple; to form a pair or pairs of; to bring or place together, as things which belong together, or which complement or are adapted to one another; to match so as to form a pair; to associate together in couples of opposite sexes, as guests at dinner, dancers, etc.; to unite in love or marriage; to mate.
Glossy jet is *paired* with shining white. *Pope.*
2. To unite in a pair; — usually in the passive. See PAIR, *n.*, 9. *Parliamentary Cant.*
to pair off, to arrange or segregate in pairs or a pair.

pair (pâr), *v. i.* **1.** To form a pair; to match; suit.
My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine. *Rowe.*
2. To unite in a pair, as those of opposite sexes; to become united in love or marriage; to be joined in a pair or pairs; to couple; to mate, as for breeding.
3. To agree with one of the opposite party or opinion to abstain from voting on specified questions or issues. See PAIR, *n.*, 9. *Parliamentary Cant.*
to pair off, to separate from a company in pairs or couples; *Parliamentary Cant*, to pair.

paired (pârd), *a.* Arranged in a pair or pairs; specif., *Zoöl.*, in corresponding positions on the right and left sides.
paired fins, *Zoöl.*, the pectoral and ventral fins (corresponding to the fore and hind limbs of the higher vertebrates) as distinguished from the *median* (dorsal, anal, and caudal) fins.

pair'-oar′, *n.* A boat rowed by two men, each pulling one oar and seated one behind the other.

pair'-oared′, *a.* Of a boat, pulled or rigged as a pair-oar.

‖ **pa'is** (pā′ĭs; pā′ēs′), *n.* [OF. *païs*, F. *pays*, country.] *Law.* Lit., the country; — used in **per pais**, of a trial by the country (see COUNTRY, 7), and hence by a jury; and in **pais**, of the class of matters so triable. See also CONVEYANCE, 2.

pa/ja-huel'lo (pä/hä-hwĕl′yō; 189, 194), *n.* A venomous tick (*Ornithodoros turicata*) whose bite causes painful swellings in man and cattle. *Southern California & Mexico.*

Paj'on-ism (pāj′ŏn-ĭz′m; pä/zhôn′ĭz′m), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* The doctrine, esp. as to grace, of Claude Pajon (1626–85), a French Protestant theologian. The main peculiarity of Pajon's theory . . . was his conception of regenerating grace. The Spirit uses the truth of the gospel as its instrument in effecting the antecedent intellectual change; but the Spirit also uses all the circumstances of the individual. *G. P. Fisher.*

pak'tong (păk′tŏng), *n.* [Dial. form of Chin. *pai*[2] *t'ung*[2], white copper.] A Chinese alloy of nickel, zinc, and copper, resembling German silver.

pal (păl), *n.* [Gypsy (in England) *pal* brother, mate, *pral* (on the Continent), fr. Skr. *bhrātar* brother. Cf. BROTHER.] A mate; a partner; a chum; esp., an accomplice. *Slang.*

pal, *v. i.*; PALLED (păld); PAL'LING. To be or become a pal (with another) or pals; to keep company; to chum. *Slang.*

pal'ace (păl′ĭs), *n.* [ME. *palais*, F. *palais*, fr. L. *palatium*, fr. *Palatium* one of the seven hills of Rome, on which Augustus had his residence. Cf. PALADIN.] **1.** The official residence of a sovereign.
2. The official residence of an archbishop or bishop in his see city; also, any residence of an archbishop or bishop. *Eng.*
3. a A large and stately house; — translating the Italian *palazzo* and French *palais*. Hence: **b** A large public building, as for a legislature or superior court.
4. A building, establishment, or room fitted up attractively as a place of amusement, refreshment, etc.; as, a gin *palace*; a coffee *palace*. *Colloq.*
5. *Astrol.* A house. *Obs.*

pal'a-din (păl′ä-dĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *paladino*, fr. L. *palatinus* an officer of the palace. See PALATINE.] In the Charlemagne romances, one of the douzepers; by extension, sometimes, one of the Knights of the Round Table; fig., a knight-errant; a distinguished champion. *Scott.*

palæ-. Var. of *palæo-*, combining form from Greek *παλαιός*, *ancient*. See PALEO-.

Pa/læ-arc'tic, Pa/le-arc'tic (pā/lē-ärk′tĭk; păl/ē-), *a.* [*palæ-* + *arctic.*] *Zoögeog.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a terrestrial division including Europe, Asia north of the Himalayas, northern Arabia, and Africa north of the Sahara; the Old World part of the Holarctic region.

Pa/læ-ech/i-noi'de-a (-ĕk/ĭ-noi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; *palæ-* + *Echinoidea.*] *Paleon.* An extinct subclass or order of sea urchins almost exclusively confined to the Paleozoic. The test is usually composed of more than twenty meridional rows of plates, which are often overlapping. Jaws are always present. — **pa/læ-e-chi'noid** (-ē-kī′noid), **pa/læ-ech/i-noi'de-an** (-ĕk/ĭ-noi′dē-ăn), *a. & n.*

pa/læ-o- (pā/lē-ō-; păl/ē-ō-). Var. of *paleo-*, combining form from Greek *παλαιός*, *ancient*. See PALEO-.

Pa/læ-o-cri-noi'de-a (-krī-noi′dē-ä), *n.* [NL.; *palæo-* + *Crinoidea.*] *Paleon.* An order of stalked crinoids of Paleozoic age. The disk is large, a number of interradial plates are present and often united with the disk, and the ventral surface is usually concealed by a vault of calcareous plates. — **pa/læ-o-cri'noid** (-krī′noid), *a. & n.*

pa/læ-o-crys'tic (-krĭs′tĭk), *a.* Also **pa/le-o-crys'tic.** A word; hence, palaver; talk.

pal'ace (păl′ĭs), *v. t.* To place or house in or as in a palace. *R.*

palace, *n.* [F. *palais.*] The palate. *Obs.*

pal'ace (păl′ĭs), *n.* [Cf. 2d PALIS.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A cellar for storing fish, esp. pilchards. **b** An inclosed unroofed landing place; an underground storehouse. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]

palace car. = PARLOR CAR.

Palace Court. A court entitled in full "The Court of the Lord the King, at the Palace of the King at Westminster," created by several letters patent of James I., Charles I., and Charles II., representing the king's original justice, and having jurisdiction of personal actions arising within 12 miles of the palace at Whitehall, London excepted. The court was abolished in 1849 by Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.

pal'aced (păl′ĭst), *a.* Furnished with a palace or palaces; housed in a palace.

pa-la'ceous (pə-lā′shŭs), *a.* [From L. *pala* shovel.] *Bot.* Spade-shaped; — said of a leaf whose petiole has a decurrent margin.

pal'ace-ward (păl′ĭs-wĕrd), **pal'ace-wards**(-wĕrdz),*adv.* Toward the palace. [Iatinl. *Obs.*]

pa-la'cious (pə-lā′shŭs), *a.* Palatial. *Obs.*

pal'a-dine. = PALATINE.

pa/læ-an-throp'ic (pā/lē-ăn-thrŏp′ĭk; păl/ē-). Var. of PALEOANTHROPIC.

Pa/læ-e-chi'ni (-ē-kī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL.] The Palæechinoidea.

pa/læ-eth-nog'ra-pher, pa/læ-eth/no-log'i-cal, pa/læ-eth-nol'o-gy, etc. Vars. of PALÆETHNOGRAPHER, etc.

Pa/læ-eu-dyp'tes (pā/lē-ū-dĭp′tēz; păl/ē-), *n.* [NL.; *palæ-* + *Eudyptes.*] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct penguins of the Eocene of New Zealand. *P. antarcticus* was nearly seven feet high.

Pa/læ-ich'thy-es (-ĭk′thĭ-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALÆO-; ICHTHYOLOGY.] *Zool.* Subclass of fishes consisting of the elasmobranchs and the ganoids. — **pa/læ-ich'thy-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **pa/læ-ich'thy-ic** (-ĭk), *a.* **pa/læ-ich'thy-o-log'ic, pa/læ-ich'thy-o'-o-gy.** Vars. of PALEICHTHYOLOGIC, -OLOGY.

Pa-læ'mon (pə-lē′mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παλαίμων.] **1.** A sea god. See MELICERTES, INO.
2. [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the typical prawns, the type of a family **Pa/læ mon'i-dæ** (pā/lē-mŏn′ĭ-dē; păl/ē-). — **pa-læ'mo-nid** (-mŏn′ĭd), *n.* — **pa-læ'mo-noid** (-noid), *a.*

pa/læ-o-an-throp'ic, pa/læ-o-botan'ic, pa/læ-o-bo-tan'i-cal, pa/læ-o-bot'a-nist, pa/læ-o-bot'a-ny, etc. Vars. of PALEOANTHROPIC, etc.

Pa/læ-o-cæ'li-da (pā/lē-ō-sē′lĭ-dä; păl/ē-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *palæo-* + Gr. *καρίς, καρίδος*, a small crustacean.] The Gigantostraca.

pa-læ'o-cene, pa/læ-o-cli-mat'ic. Vars. of PALEOCENE, PALEOCLIMATIC.

pa/læ-o-crys-tal'lic, pa/le-o-crys-tal'line, *a.* = PALEOCRYSTIC.

pa/læ-o-den/dro-log'ic, pa/læ-o-den-drol'o-gy, etc. Vars. of PALEODENDROLOGIC, etc.

paint. *Abbr.* Painting.
paint'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.—
paint'a-ble-ness, *n.*
paint bridge. *Theat.* A platform that can be raised or lowered, used by scenery painters.
paint'er-ly, *a.* Like a painter's work; pert. to, or characteristic of, a painter: artistic. *Rare.* —*adv.* Artistically. *Rare.*
painter's colic. = LEAD COLIC.
Painter's Easel. *Astron.* The constellation Pictor.
paint'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
paint frame. *Theat.* A movable iron framework for moving scenes from the stage to the paint bridge. *Orf. E. D.*
paint'-house'. † PENTHOUSE.
paint'i-ness (pā′ntĭ-nĕs), *n.* Painty quality.
paint'ing-ness, *n.* Pictorial character; vividness. *Rare.*
paint'less, *a.* **1.** Incapable of being painted or described. *Obs.* **2.** Destitute of paint.
paint'ment, *n.* Painting. *Obs.*
paintour. † PAINTER.
paintre. † PAINTRY.
paint'ress, *n.* [F. *peintresse.*] A woman who paints; as: **a** One who paints (her face). *Obs.* **b** A female painter or artist. **c** One who decorates or colors pottery.
pain'trix, *n.* [*paint* + *-trix.*] Paintress. *Obs.*
paint room. **a** A room for storing paint. **b** *Theat.* A room where a scene painter works.
paint'ry, *n.* [Cf. OF. *pointrie.*] Painture. *Obs.*
paint strake. *Naut.* The uppermost strake below the plank sheer. [*Obs.*]
pain'worth'y, *a.* Painsworthy.
pa'locke (pā′jŏk; pāj′ŏk), *n.* A word occurring once in Shakespeare's "Hamlet" (III. ii. 285), and taken by editors to be a misprint for some obs. var. of, or to be an obs. dial. form of, *peacock*. Modern editors usually print it *pajock*.
paip, paip'ly. Scot. vars. of POPE, POPELY.
paip, *n.* [Cf. PIP.] A stone of a fruit, esp. the cherry; a pip; also, usually in *pl.* with *the*, a children's game played with cherry stones. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pair, *n.* Impairment. *Obs. & R.*
pair † PAKE. [*etc.* Even.]
‖ **pair** (pâr), *a.* [F.] *Roulette*, pair, *n. t. & i.* [See IMPAIR.] To impair. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
paird. Paired. *Ref. Sp.*
paire. † PAIR, PARE.
pair'er, *n.* One who pairs
pair-i'al. † PAIR ROYAL.
pair'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PAIR. [*Obs. or Dial. Eng.*]
pair'ment, *n.* Impairment.
pair'ment, *n.* [See PAIR to couple.] Association as a consort or leman. *Obs.*
pairt. † PERT. [var. of PART.]
pairt (pērt). Scot. & dial. Eng. pairt-. For various terms in *pairt-*, see the forms in PART-.
pairtie. † PARTY.
pair'trick (pĕr′trĭk), **pai'trick** (pā′trĭk), *n.* A partridge. *Scot.*
pair'wise' (pâr′wīz′), *adv.* In or by pairs.
pais. † PACE, PEACE.
pais (*Scot.* pāz). Obs. or Scot. var. of PEASE. [dian money).
pai'sa (pī′sä). Var. of PICE (Indi-
paisage. † PEYSAGE.
paisan. † PEASANT.
paisand. † PEISANT.
‖ **pai-sa'no** (pī-sä′nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (*Sp.* -nōs). [Sp.] **1.** Countryman; peasant.
2. The chaparral cock.
paisant. † PEASANT.
paise † PEASE.
paise (pāz). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PEISE.
paish'cush. Var. of PESHKASH.
paishe. † PEACEABLE.
Pais'ley (pāz′lĭ), *n.* [From *Paisley*, near Glasgow, Scotland.] **1.** A Clydesdale terrier.
2. See 4th CHECKER, 2.
Paisley shawl. A kind of woolen shawl imitating a Cashmere shawl, formerly made at Paisley, Scotland.
paiss. † PACE, PEISE.
paissaunt. † PEASANT.
paist, etc. † PASTE, etc.
pait. † PAID, *p. a.*
paitclayth. *n.* [Cf. PATLET, and Scot. *clauth* for *cloth.*] Prob., a patlet *Obs. Scot.*
paith. † PATH.
paithment. † PATHMENT.
paitlat. † PATLET.
paitrel. † POITREL.
pai'trick (pā′trĭk). Scot. & dial. Eng var. of PARTRIDGE.
Pai'ute'. Var. of PIUTE.
Paix' des Dames' (pĕ′ dā dăm′). [F.] See LADIES' PEACE.
Paix'hans' gun (pĕ′k′ăN′). *Mil.* One of the earliest guns firing shells with high power, invented by a French officer, H. J. Paixhans, about 1824. The caliber was 8⅔ inches.
paize (*dial.* pāz). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PEISE.
pa-jak' (pä-jŏk′), *n.* [Russ. *puck* a ration.] See MEASURE.
pa-ja'ma (pə-jä′mä), **pa-ja'mas** (-mäz). Vars. of PYJAMA, PYJAMAS.
‖ **pa-je'ro** (pä-hā′rō; 189), *n.* [Sp., lit., dealer in straw, fr. *paja* straw.] The pampas cat.
pa'jo (pä′hō). Var. of PAHO.
pa'jock (pā′jŏk; pāj′ŏk), *n.* See PAIOCKE.
pak. † PACK.
pakald. † PACKALD.
Pa'ka-wa' (pä′kä-wä′), *n.* See PINTO, *n.*, 1.
pak'choi' (päk′choi′). [Cantonese dial. form of Chin. *pai*[2] *ts'ai*[4], lit., white vegetable.] See CHINESE CABBAGE **a**.
pake. † PACK.
pake. Var. of PAIK, *v.*
pa'ke-ha (pä′kē-hä; *colloq.* päk′ē-ä), *n.* [Maori, foreign.] A white man. *New Zealand.*
pakeha Maori. A white settler among the Maoris. *New Zealand.*
pak'fong' (päk′fŏng′), *n.* Erroneous form of PAKTONG.
Pakht, *n.* See PACHT.
pa-ki'ri-ki'ri (pä-kē′rē-kē′rē; *colloq.* pä-k ĭ r′ĭ-k ĭ r′ĭ), *n.* [Maori.] The blue cod of New Zealand.
pakke. † PACK.
pakkour. † PACKER.
pakneelde. † PACKNEEDLE.
pakok. † PEACOCK.
pal. † PALE; PALL, cloth.
pal (păl). Var. of PUL. See COIN.
Pal. *Abbr.* Palestine.
pa'la, *n.* [NL., fr. Kanarese *bāle*; cf. Malayalam *vāḷa.*] The plantain tree. *Obs.*
pa-la' (pä-lä′). Var. of PALAY.
‖ **pa-la'bra** (pä-lä′brä), *n.* [Sp.]

[*palæo-* + Gr. *κρύσταλλος* ice.] Designating, pert. to, or characterized by, ice of ancient origin; as, the *Palæocrystic* Sea, a name given to certain Arctic frozen waters.

Pa/læ-o-dic/ty-op/ter-a (pā/lē-ō-dĭk/tĭ-ŏp/tĕr-*a*; pāl/ē-ō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *palæo-* + *dictyo-* + Gr. *πτερον* wing.] *Paleon.* A group of insects comprising all of Paleozoic age. They are known mostly from fragmentary remains, and cannot be certainly referred to orders of living insects, but are distributed into the orders Orthopteroidea, Neuropteroidea, Hemipteroidea, Coleopteroidea, etc., according to resemblance to the Orthoptera, Neuroptera, Hemiptera, Coleoptera, etc.— **pa/læ-o-dic/ty-op/ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Pa/læ-o-nis/ci-dæ (-nĭs/ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *palæo-* + Gr. *ὀνισκος* a gadoid fish.] *Paleon.* A family of primitive ganoid fishes which lived from the Devonian to the Lias. They have an elongate body covered usually with rhombic plates, small pectoral and ventral fins, a single dorsal and anal, and a heterocercal tail. The skull is covered with bony plates, and the jaws bear small teeth. The typical genus is **Pa/læ-o-nis/cum** (-nĭs/kŭm). — **pa/læ-o-nis/cid** (-nĭs/ĭd), *a.& n.* — **pa/læ-o-nis/coid** (-koid), *a.*

Pa/læ-o-spon/dy-lus (-spŏn/dĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL. See PALÆO-; SPONDYL.] *Paleon.* A genus of vertebrates, constituting a group (Cyclidæ), prob. allied to the cyclostomes, represented by a single species (*P. gunni*), usually about an inch long, from the Devonian of Scotland. It has a segmented vertebral column and a large skull, but no jaws or paired fins.

pa/læ-o-type/ (pā/lē-ō-tīp/ ; pāl/ē- ; *the second pron. was preferred by Ellis*; cf. PALÆO-), *n.* [*palæo-* + *type.*] *Phon.* A phonetic system devised by A. J. Ellis to represent all speech sounds by means of the printing types in common use. — **pa/læ-o-typ/ic** (-tĭp/ĭk), **pa/læ-o-typ/i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pa/læ-o-typ/i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pa/læs/tra, pa-les/tra (*pă-lĕs/trȧ*), *n.; pl.* L. **-træ** (-trē), E. **-tras** (-trăz). [L. *palaestra*, Gr. *παλαίστρα*, fr. *παλαίειν* to wrestle.] **a** *Antiq.* A wrestling school; hence, a gymnasium, or place for athletic exercise in general. **b** Wrestling; athletic exercise or practice.

pa-læs/tral, pa-les/tral (-trăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the palæstra or wrestling or athletics; athletic.

pa-læ/ti-ol/o-gy (pā-lē/tĭ-ŏl/ō-jĭ), *n.* [*palæ-* + *eliology.*] Also **pa-le/ti-ol/o-gy**, etc. Explanation of past events by the laws of causation, as in geology. — **pa-læ/ti-o-log/i-cal** (-ō-lŏj/ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pa-læ/ti-ol/o-gist** (-ŏl/ō-jĭst), *n. Whewell.*

pal'a-fitte (păl'ȧ-fĭt ; pȧ/lȧ/fĭt'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *palafitta* pile work; cf. *palo* pole, and *fitto*, p. p. of *figgere* to fix.] *Archæol.* A pile-built lake dwelling. See LAKE DWELLING.

pa-lag/o-nite (pȧ-lăg/ō-nīt), *n.* [From occurrence in *Palagonia*, Sicily.] *Petrog.* Basaltic glass in angular, variicolored fragments, more or less altered and devitrified, mixed with volcanic ash and forming a basaltic tuff (*palagonite tuff*). — **pa-lag/o-nit/ic** (-nĭt/ĭk), *a.*

Pal'a-me/des (păl'ȧ-mē/dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παλαμήδης.] *Gr. Myth.* A hero of the Trojan war (mentioned only by post-Homeric poets) who was treacherously slain by the Greeks, or, according to one version, by Odysseus in revenge for Palamedes's detection of his feigned madness. His father, Nauplius, avenged his death by causing shipwreck of many Greek ships by false signals.

Pal'a-mon (păl'ȧ-mŏn), *n.* A noble Theban youth in Chaucer's "Knight's Tale" (derived from Boccaccio's "Teseide"). Palamon and his friend Arcite become rivals in love for the same lady, the fair Emelye (*Emilia* or *Emily* in Dryden). To decide the matter, a grand tournament is held, in which Arcite wins. But through divine agency Arcite's death is brought about, and Palamon weds Emelye. Dryden made a version of the poem under the name of "Palamon and Arcite," and the story is the subject of the play (1634) "The Two Noble Kinsmen."

pal'an-quin', **pal'an-keen'** (păl'ăn-kēn'), *n.* [Pg. *palanquim*, Jav. *palangki* (or some Hind. form), through Prakrit fr. Skr. *paryaṅka*, *palyaṅka*, bed, couch; cf. F. *palanquin*. Cf. PALKEE.] A conveyance, usually for one person, consisting of an inclosed litter, commonly a kind of box about eight feet long, four feet wide, and four feet high, and with wooden shutters, borne on the shoulders of men by means of projecting poles. It is used in India, China, etc.



Palanquin.

pal'an-quin', **pal'an-keen'** (păl'ăn-kēn'), *v. i.*; **-quined'**, **-keened'** (-kēnd'); **-quin'ing**, **-keen'ing**. To travel in a palanquin.

Pa-la'qui-um (pȧ-lā/kwĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Tag. *palac.*] *Bot.* A rather large genus of East Indian sapotaceous trees with abundant milky juice, shining coriaceous leaves, and small hexamerous flowers. *P. gutta* is the gutta-percha tree.

pal'at-a-ble (păl'ăt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From PALATE.] Agreeable to the palate or taste; savory; hence, acceptable; pleasing; as, *palatable* food; *palatable* advice. — **pal'at-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **pal'at-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pal'at-a-bly**, *adv.*

pal'a-tal (păl'ȧ-tăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *palatal.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the palate; palatine; as, the *palatal* bones.

2. *Phon.* Formed or articulated between the tongue and the palate, esp. the hard palate; "front;" — said of certain speech sounds; as, *k* in *key* (sometimes distinguished from *k* as in *cow* (kou), formed farther back), *y* in *yes*, *ch* in German *ich* (contrasted with the guttural, or "back," *ch* in *ach*), *i* in *it*, *a* in *at*, etc.; also often the compound consonants *ch* in *chin*, *j* in *jug*, *n* in *onion*. The *palatal* vowels are more commonly called *front* vowels. Applied to consonants the term *palatal* is loose, being made more or less inclusive by different writers, some including the sounds *sh* and *zh*. The sounds into which the palatal consonants, *c*, *ch*, *j*, *jh*, *n*, *y*, *ç*, of Sanskrit have passed in modern languages of India are often called palatals. — *n.* A palatal sound or its symbol. Cf. GUTTURAL, *n.*

palatal index, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the breadth of the hard palate to its length, usually expressed in hundredths of the length. — **p. law**, *Philol.*, the law that explains the palatal consonant instead of a guttural consonant in the Indo-Iranian languages by the nature of the vowel that originally followed.

pal'a-tal-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.*; **-ized** (-īzd); **-iz'ing** (-īz'ĭng). *Phon.* To make palatal, or "front"; to change into a palatal, as by advancing the place of articulation, of a guttural, or "back," consonant, or by adding to or blending with a sound another that is palatal, as in giving to *n* the sound of *ni* in *onion*, to *l* the sound of *li* in *William*, etc. — **pal'a-tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

pal'ate (păl'ĕt), *n.* [L. *palatum.*] **1.** The roof of the mouth; the structures that separate the mouth from the nasal cavity. In man the portion supported by the maxillary and palatine bones is specifically called the hard palate, and the membranous and muscular fold suspended from the posterior margin of the hard palate, partly separating the mouth cavity from the pharynx, is called the **soft palate**, or *velum*.

2. Taste; — a sense originating in the mistaken notion that the palate is the organ of taste.

Hard task! to hit the *palate* of such guests. *Pope*

3. Fig.: Mental relish; intellectual taste.

4. *Bot.* A projection in the throat of a personate corolla, as that of the snapdragon.

5. *Zoöl.* The epipharynx of an insect.

pal'ate, *v. t.* To perceive or try with the palate; to taste; to taste with pleasure; to relish. *Rare.* *Shak.*

pa-la'tial (pȧ-lā'shăl), *a.* [L. *palatium* palace. See PALACE.] Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a palace; suitable for or resembling a palace; magnificent; as, *palatial* structures. — **pa-la'tial-ly**, *adv.*

pal-lat'i-nate (pȧ-lăt'ĭ-nāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *palatinat.* See 3d PALATINE.] **1.** The province or territory of a palatine or count palatine; a county palatine.

2. [*cap.*] A native or inhabitant of the Palatinate.

the Palatinate, a state of the old German Empire, lying along the Rhine. Its ruler, when it was not connected with Bavaria, was a palsgrave or count palatine, who was one of the electors. It was sometimes divided into two parts, the **Lower**, or **Rhine, Palatinate** and the **Upper Palatinate**. Part of the former west of the Rhine was once a possession of France. The territory of the Palatinate has been absorbed by German states, chiefly Bavaria. The present Palatinate, or Rhine Palatinate, is a district of Bavaria. See *Gaz.*

pal'a-tine (păl'ȧ-tĭn ; -tīn), *a.* [Cf. F. *palatin.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the palate.

palatine artery, *Anat.*, either of two arteries of each side of the face: **a** *Inferior*, or *ascending*, a branch of the facial artery that supplies the soft palate, palatine glands, and tonsils. **b** *Superior*, or *descending*, a branch of the internal maxillary that supplies the gums and the mucous membrane and glands of the hard palate. — **palatine bones**, *Anat.* a pair of bones situated behind and between the superior maxillaries and in front of the pterygoids. In man they are of an extremely irregular form, each consisting of a *horizontal plate* which, joining the bone of the opposite side, forms the back part of the hard palate, and a *vertical plate* which is extended into three processes (pterygoid, orbital, and sphenoidal) and helps to form the floor of the orbit, the outer wall of the nasal cavity, etc. In lower vertebrates they are much simpler, often merely small rodlike bones in the roof of the mouth. In primitive vertebrates they develop in cartilage, in higher forms in membrane. Cf. PALATOQUADRATE. — **p. canal**, *Anat.*, any of several small openings in the bony palate for the passage of vessels or nerves. The anterior palatine canal is situated just behind the incisor teeth; the posterior palatine canals are near the last molar teeth. — **p. glands**, *Anat.*, numerous small glands in the palate opening into the mouth. — **p. nerves**, *Anat.*, branches arising from the sphenopalatine ganglion and supplying the roof of the mouth, parts of the nose, etc. — **pal'a-tine**, *n.* *Anat.* A palatine bone.

pal'a-tine (păl'ȧ-tĭn ; -tīn ; 277), *a.* [F. *palatin*, L. *palatinus*, fr. *palatium*. See PALACE; cf. PALADIN.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a palace, esp. that of the Cæsars or that of the emperors of Germany; of the nature of, or befitting, any palace; palatial.

2. Possessing royal privileges; as, a count or earl *palatine*; a county *palatine*; of or pertaining to such a count, earl, or county. See under 4th COUNT, and COUNTY PALATINE.

3. [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the Palatinate or the Palatinates. **Palatine Confession**, *Eccl.*, the Heidelberg Confession.

pal'a-tine (păl'ȧ-tĭn ; -tīn ; 277), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] The Palatine Hill in Rome. See SEVEN HILLS.

2. An officer of an imperial palace; the chamberlain or mayor of the palace; an imperial chief minister; a lord having sovereign power in an imperial or royal province or dependency; a vassal invested with royal privileges and rights within his domains; a count or earl palatine. See *count palatine*, under 4th COUNT.

3. *Amer. Hist.* See FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTIONS.

4. *pl. Rom. Hist.* The palace troops; the prætorians.

5. A palatinate, or county palatine. *Obs.*

6. [*cap.*] A native or inhabitant of the Palatinate; a Palatinate.

7. A style of fur for the neck and shoulders, in the form of a pelerine; — so called from the Princess Palatine, wife of the Duke of Orleans, who introduced it in 1676.

palatine orange. *A dyestuff, the ammonium salt of a compound obtained by diazotizing benzidine and boiling the product with nitric acid.*

pal'a-ti'tis (păl'ȧ-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *palato-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the palate.

pal'a-tize (păl'ȧ-tīz), *v. t. Phon.* To palatalize. — **pal'a-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn ; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.* *J. Peile.*

pa-la/to- (pȧ-lā'tō- ; păl'ȧ-tō-). [From PALATE.] A combining form denoting *relation to*, or *connection with, the palate.*

pa-la/to-den'tal (-dĕn'tăl), *a.* Pert. to the palate and teeth; specif., *Phon.*, formed or articulated between the front of the tongue and the hard palate just back of the upper front teeth, as Eng. *t*, *d*, and *n* usually are, although commonly called dentals. — *n.* A palatodental consonant.

pa-la/to-quad'rate (-kwŏd'rāt), *a.* [*palato-* + *quadrate.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the palatine and quadrate bones or regions; specif., designating the **palatoquadrate arch** or **bar**, a series of bones on each side of the skull, comprising in typical cases the palatine, pterygoid, and quadrate bones, which, in most vertebrates except mammals, forms part of the upper jaw or roof of the mouth. It is developed from the upper part of the mandibular arch, and in primitive forms, and embryos of higher forms, is represented by a continuous cartilaginous rod. — **pa-la/to-quad'rate**, *n.*

pa-la'ver (pȧ-lä'vẽr ; pȧ-lăv'ẽr), *n.* [Sp. *palabra*, or Pg. *palavra*, fr. L *parabola* a comparison, a parable, LL., a word. See PARABLE.] **1.** In Africa, a parley or conference, usually a long one, with the natives; a talk; hence, a conference; a debate.

Epoch of parliaments and eloquent *palavers*. *Carlyle.*

2. Talk; conversation; esp., profuse, idle, or beguiling talk; talk intended to deceive; flattery.

pa-la'ver, *v. i.*; PA-LA'VERED (-vẽrd ; -ẽrd); PA-LA'VER-ING. To talk profusely or needlessly; to parley; to use palaver; to talk idly or beguilingly; to employ flattery.

Pa/læ-o-ech/i-noi/de-a. Var. of PALÆECHINOIDEA

pa/læ-o-eth-no/-gy, pa/læ-o-eth/no-log'i-cal, pa/læ-o-eth-nol'o-gist. Vars. of PALÆETHNOLOGY, etc.

Pa/læ-o-gæ'a (pā/lē-ō-jē'ȧ ; pāl/ē-ō-), *n.* [NL.; *palæo-* + Gr. *γαῖα* earth.] *Biogeog.* A primary division consisting of the Eastern Hemisphere; — opposed to *Neogæa*. — **Pa/læ-o-gæ'an** (-ăn), *a*

pa/læ-o-gene'. Var. of PALEOGENE.

pa/læ-o-ge-net'ic (pā/lē-ō-jē-nĕt'ĭk ; pāl/ē-), *a.* [*palæo-* + *-genetic.*] *Biol.* Denoting ataxism in which the reversion is toward a development that normally appears and disappears in the embryo.

pa/læ-o-ge-og'ra-phy. Var. of PALEOGEOGRAPHY. [*Ref. Sp.*

pa/læ-og'ra-fy. Palæography.

pa/læ-o-graph', **pa/le-og'ra-pher, pa/læ-o-graph'ic, pa/læ-og'ra-phy, pa/læ-o-lith'ic, pa/læ-o-lith'i-cal, pa/læ-o-lith'i-cal**, etc. Vars. of PALEOGRAPH, etc.

Pa/læ-o-ne-mer'te-a (pā/lē-ō-nē-mûr'tē-ȧ ; pāl/ē-), **Pa/læ-nem'er-ti'ni** (-nĕm'ẽr-tī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of PALÆONEMERTINEA. — **pa/læ-o-ne-mer'te-an** (-nē-mûr'tē-ăn).

pa/læ-o-nem'er-tin'e-a (-nĕm'ẽr-tĭn'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *palæo-* + *Nemertinea.*] *Zoöl.* A group of nemerteans without deep lateral grooves on the head or a stylet on the proboscis. — **pa-læ-o-ne-mer'tine** (-nē-mûr'tĭn ; -tīn ; 183), *a. & n.*

Pa/læ-o-nis'cus (-nĭs'kŭs), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of PALÆONISCUM.

pa/læ-on'to-graph'ic, pa/læ-on-tog'ra-phy, pa/læ-on'to-log'i-cal, pa/læ-on'to-log'i-cal, pa/læ-on-tol'o-gist, pa/læ-on-tol'o-gy, etc. Vars. of PALEONTOGRAPHIC, etc.

Pa-læ'o-phis (pȧ-lē'ō-fĭs), *n.* [NL.; *palæo-* + Gr *ὄφις* a serpent.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct serpents from the Lower Eocene of England, the earliest known ophidians.

pa/læ-o-phyt'ic, pa/læ-o-phy-tol'o-gy, pa/læ-o-phy-tol'o-gy, etc. Vars of PALEOPHYTIC, etc.

Pa/læ-or'nis (pā/lē-ôr'nĭs ; pāl/ē-), *n.* [NL.; *palæo-* + Gr. *ὄρνις* bird.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of long-tailed parrakeets of Africa and southern Asia, type of subfamily **Pa/læ-or'ni-thi'næ** (-nĭ-thī'nē). — **pa/læ-or'ni-thine** (-ôr'nĭ-thĭn ; -thĭn ; 183), *a.*

pa/læ-or'ni-tho-log'ic, pa/læ-or'ni-thol'o-gy, etc. Vars of PALEORNITHOLOGIC, etc.

Pa/læ-o-sau'rus (pā/lē-ō-sô'rŭs ; pāl/ē-), *n.* [NL.; *palæo-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of theropodous dinosaurs from the English Trias. — **pa/læ-o-saur'** (pā'lē-ō-sôr' ; pāl'ē-), *n.*

pa/læ-o-tech'nic Var. of PALEOTECHNIC.

Pa/læ-o-the-ri'i-dæ (pā/lē-ō-thē-rī'ĭ-dē ; pāl/ē-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *palæo-* + Gr. *θηρίον* beast.] *Paleon.* A family of extinct tapirlike perissodactyl mammals of the Eocene and Miocene of Europe and America. The typical genus is **Pa/læ-o-the'rium** (-thē'rĭ-ŭm), one species of which (*P. magnum* of France) was as large as a rhinoceros. — **pa/læ-o-there'** (pā'lē-ō-thēr' ; pāl'ē-), *n.* — **pa/læ-o-the'ri-an** (-thē'rĭ-ăn), **pa/læ-o-the'ri-oid** (-oid), **pa/læ-o-the'roid**, *a.*

pa/læ-o-the'ri-o-dont (-ō-dŏnt), *a.* [*palæotherium* + *-odont*; — from resemblance to the teeth of that animal.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or having, lophodont teeth with the external tubercles longitudinal and the inner united with them by transverse oblique crests. [LEOTROPICAL.

Pa/læ-o-trop'i-cal. Var. of PA-**pa/læ-o-typ'**, *n. t.* To write in palæotypic characters.

pa/læ-o-ty-pog'ra-phy, *n.* [*palæo-* + *typography.*] Ancient or early typography. — **pa/læ-o-ty-pog'ra-phist**, *n.* [VOLCANIC.

pa/læ-o-vol-can'ic. Var. of PALE-**Pa/læ-o-zo'ic.** pa/læ-o-zo'ō-log'ic, pa/læ-o-zo-ol'o-gist, pa/læ-o-zo-ol'o-gy, etc Vars of PALEOZOIC, etc.

pal'am-pore' (păl'ăm-pōr'), *n.* A superior chintz made in India and used for bed coverings

pal'an-der (păl'ăn-dẽr), *n.* [Cf. It. *palandria*, F. *palandre*, LL. *palandaria.*] a flat-bottomed horse transport, used chiefly by Turks. *Hist.* **b** A fire boat or mortar boat. *Hist.*

pa-lan'ka (pȧ-lăn'kȧ), *n.* [Cf. It. *palanca*, F. *palanque*, Turk. *palangah*, L *palanga*, *phalanga*, pole, Gr. *φάλαγξ.*] *Mil.* A camp permanently intrenched, attached to Turkish frontier fortresses. [QUIN.

pal'an-keen'. Var. of PALAN-

palantine † PALATINE.

Pa-lap'ter-yx (pȧ-lăp'tẽr-ĭks), *n.* [NL.; *palæo-* + *Apteryx.*] *Paleon.* Syn. of DINORNIS.

pa'lar (pā'lär), *a.* [L. *palaris*, fr. *palus* a stake.] a Of the nature of or like a pale or stake. *R.* **b** *Her.* Pert. to a pale; as, a *palar* line (dividing the shield vertically into halves).

palas. † PALACE.

pa-las' (pȧ-läs'), *n.*, *or* **palas tree.** [Hind. *palāṣ*, Skr. *palāśa.*] *Bot.* The dhak (*Butea frondosa*).

palasie. † PALSY.

pal'a-sin', *a.* [OF.] Pertaining to the palace. *Obs.*

palas kino. Kino from the palas tree. See BENGAL KINO.

pa-las'tre. † PALÆSTRA.

pal'at-a-bl Palatable. *Ref. Sp.*

pal'a-tal-ism (-tə'm), *n. Phon.* Palatal quality or character.

pal'a-tal'i-ty (păl'ȧ-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n Phon.* Palatalism.

palate. † PALLET, a bed.

palate bone. The palatine bone.

pal'at-ed (păl'ăt-ĕd), *a.* Provided with a palate or taste. *R.*

pal'ate-man, *n. Epicure Obs.*

pa-la'tial. † PALATAL. *Obs.*

pa-la'tial-ly, *adv.* of PALATIAL.

pa-la'tian (pȧ-lā'shăn), *a.* Palatial. *Rare.*

pal'a-ti-ate, *a.* [L. *palatium* palace + *-ate.*] Palatial. *Obs.*

—**pa-la'ti-ate-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

pa-lat'ic (pȧ-lăt'ĭk), *a. & n.* Palatal. *Rare*

pal'a-tin. Palatine. *Ref. Sp.*

pa-lat'i-nal (pȧ-lăt'ĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a palatinate.

pa-lat'i-nate. *v. t.* To constitute as a palatinate. *Obs.*

pal'a-tino-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

pal'a-tin-ess', *n.* A countess palatine. *Obs.*

pal'at-ist, *n.* An epicure. *R.*

pal'a-tive (păl'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Palatable. *Rare.*

pal'a-to-glos'sal, *a.* [*palato-* + *glossal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the palate and tongue. — *n* The palatoglossus muscle.

pal'a-to-glos'sus (păl'ȧ-tō-glŏs'ŭs), *n.; pl.* **-si** (-ī). [NL.] *Anat.* A small muscle arising from the soft palate and inserted into the side and dorsum of the tongue, serving to constrict the fauces.

pal'a-tog'na-thous (-tŏg'nȧ-thŭs), *a. Med.* Having a congenital fissure of the palate.

pa-la'to-gram (pȧ-lă'tō-grăm ; păl'ȧ-tō-), *n.* [*palato-* + *-gram.*] *Phon.* A diagram of the mouth showing the part or parts of the palate touched by the tongue in the formation of any sound.

pal'a-tog'ra-phy (păl'ȧ-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*palato-* + *-graphy.*] Art of making palatograms

pa-la'to-max'il-la-ry, *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the palatine and superior maxillary bones.

pal'a-tom'e-ter (păl'ȧ-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*palato-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the movements of the palate.

pa-la'to-na'sal (pȧ-lā'tō-nā'zăl ; păl'ȧ-tō-), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the palate and nose.

pa-la'to-pha-ryn'ge-al (-fȧ-rĭn'jē-ăl ; -făr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* [*palato-* + *pharyngeal.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the palate and pharynx. — *n.* The palatopharyngeus.

pa-la'to-phar'yn-ge'us (-făr'ĭn-jē'ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A small muscle extending from the soft palate to the thyroid cartilage and side of the pharynx.

pal'a-to-plas'ty (păl'ȧ-tō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*palato-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the palate.

pa-la'to-ple'gi-a (pȧ-lā'tō-plē'jĭ-ȧ ; păl'ȧ-tō-), *n.* [NL.; *palato-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the palate.

pal'a-top-ter'y-goid (păl'ȧ-tŏp-tĕr'ĭ-goid), *a.* [*palato-* + *pterygoid.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the palatine and pterygoid region; composed of palatine and pterygoid elements.

pal'a-tor'rha-phy (păl'ȧ-tôr'ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*palato-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Operation for the closure of a cleft in the soft palate.

Pa-la'tu-a (pȧ-lā'tŭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] See PALES.

pa-lau'. † PILAU

Pa-la'uan (pȧ-lä'wän), *n.; pl.* PALAUANES (pȧ'lä-wä'nās). = TAGBANUA. [*Scot.*

pa-lau'ly. Var. of PALLALL.

Pa-laung' (pä-loung'), *n.* An Indo-Chinese language and people of the hill country of Burma.

pa-la'ver (pȧ-lä'vẽr; pȧ-lăv'ẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To talk or speak profusely.

Palavering the little language for her benefit. *C. Bronte*

2. To affect in a specified way by palavering; as, he *palavered* himself into her good graces.

3. To use palaver to; to flatter; cajole.

pa-lay' (pȧ-lī'), *n.* [Tamil.] **a** An East Indian asclepiadaceous climbing shrub (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*) yielding a caoutchouc and a flaxlike fiber. **b** An ivory tree (*Wrightia tinctoria*) affording an inferior quality of indigo.

pale (pāl), *a.*; PAL'ER (pāl'ẽr); PAL'EST (pāl'ĕst). [OF. *pale*, F. *pâle*, perh. fr. *pâlir* to turn pale; cf. L. *pallidus* pale, *pallere* to be or look pale. Cf. APPALL, FALLOW pale yellow, PALL, *v. i.*, PALLID.] **1.** Wanting in color or in intensity or depth of color; dusky white; ashen; pallid, wan; as, a *pale* face; a *pale* red; a *pale* blue. "*Pale* as a forpined ghost." *Chaucer.*

2. Not bright or brilliant; of a faint luster or hue; dim; as, the *pale* light of the moon.

3. Wanting in intensity or strength; weak; feeble; faint.

Syn. — White, whitish, ashy, ashen; haggard, sickly; dim, obscure. — PALE, PALLID, WAN. PALE suggests either absence of color (esp. with reference to the human face) or lack of depth or intensity of hue; PALLID implies deeper or more permanent pallor, and frequently connotes feebleness or faintness either of light or color; WAN heightens the implication of languor or even sickliness; as, "Of ashy semblance, meager, *pale*, and bloodless" (*Shak.*); "*pale* as his shirt" (*id.*); "Art thou *pale* for weariness?" (*Shelley*); "the *pale* primrose" (*Milton*); *pale* blue, green; "trembling limbs and *pallid* lips" (*Shelley*); "Out went the taper . . . Its little smoke, in *pallid* moonshine, died" (*Keats*); "blue eyes, more *pallid* than his brother's" (*M. Hewlett*); "Why so *pale* and *wan*, fond lover?" (*Suckling*); "The blasted stars looked *wan*" (*Milton*); "Her poor *wan* face with its wistful, pitiful little smile" (*M. Hewlett*). See GHASTLY, WHITEN; cf. THIN.

pale bark, *Pharm.*, a Peruvian bark got from *Cinchona officinalis*. Quinine constitutes nearly 70 per cent of its alkaloids. See PERUVIAN BARK. — **p. catechu**, gambier. — **p. elder**, an elder of the western United States (*Sambucus glauca*), having smooth coriaceous leaves and blue fruit with a pronounced white bloom. — **p. laurel**, swamp laurel. *U. S.*

pale, *v. i.*; PALED (pāld); PAL'ING (pāl'ĭng). [OF. *palir*, F. *pâlir*. See PALE, *a.*] To turn pale; to lose color or luster; as, she *paled* at the sight.

pale, *v. t.* To make pale; to diminish the brightness of.

The glowworm shows the matin to be near,
And 'gins to *pale* his uneffectual fire. *Shak.*

pale, *n.* [F. *pal*, fr. L. *palus*. See POLE a stake: cf. PEEL a castle.] **1.** A stake; a pointed slat, either driven into the ground or fastened to a rail at the top and bottom, for fencing or inclosing; a picket.

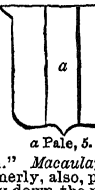
Deer creep through when a *pale* tumbles down. *Mortimer*

2. A fence or inclosure of or as of pales; a paling; a palisade; fence; barrier; boundary; defense. *Obs. or Archaic.*

3. A space or field having bounds; an inclosed or limited region or place; an inclosure; also, limits; bounds, — often *fig.* "To walk the studious cloister's *pale*." *Milton.*

4. A territory or district within certain bounds or under a particular jurisdiction; as, the Jewish *Pale* in Russia. Specif., short for English Pale: The territory of England; the region under English control; as: **a** In France, the territory of Calais. *Hist.* **b** See *the Pale*, below **c** In Scotland, a region under English jurisdiction for a time (1545–49). *Obs.*

5. *Her.* One of the greater ordinaries, being a broad perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon, equally distant from the two edges, and occupying one third of it; formerly, also, one of a number of vertical stripes or divisions in an escutcheon.



a Pale, 5.

6. A vertical stripe, as on a coat. *Obs.*

beyond, outside, *or* out of, the pale of, beyond the limits, privileges, protection, or the like, of. "*Out of the pale of* civilization." *Macaulay.* — **in p.**, *Her.*, in the position of a pale; formerly, also, palewise; vertically. — **per p.**, *Her.*, vertically down the middle; as, a shield party (divided) *per pale*. — **the P.**, *or* **English P.**, the country around Dublin within which alone the English conquerors of Ireland held dominion before Cromwell's subjugation of the island. The boundaries of the Pale varied with the rise or fall of English power.

In 1535, although *the Pale* was supposed to contain the counties of Louth, Meath, Kildare, and Dublin, the Irish plundered at the very gates of Dublin. *N. Int. Encyc.*

— **to leap, *or* break, the p.**, to go beyond bounds; to be extravagant or to indulge in license. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pale, *v. t.* [OF. *paler*. See PALE a stake.] **1.** To inclose with or as with pales; to provide or bar with a fence; to encircle; encompass; fence.

[Your isle, which stands] ribbed and *paled* in
With rocks unscalable and roaring waters. *Shak.*

2. To furnish with vertical stripes by way of adornment; to stripe; — chiefly in *p. p.* as *p. a. Obs.*

3. [Perh. a different word.] To solder, as an embossed figure on a surface.

pa'le-a (pā'lē-ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* PALEÆ (-ē). [L., chaff.] *Bot.* **a** One of the chaffy scales on the receptacle subtending the disk flowers in the heads of many composite plants, particularly in the Helianthoideæ. **b** A small, usually bicarinate scale situated opposite to and within the flowering plume in grasses, commonly investing the stamens and pistils. American writers call it *palet*. **c** = RAMENTUM.

pa'le-a'ceous (pā'lē-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *palea* chaff.] *Bot.* Chaffy; resembling, or consisting of, paleæ, or chaff; furnished with chaff; as, a *paleaceous* receptacle.

pa'le-ate (pā'lē-āt), *a.* [L. *paleatus*, fr. *palea* chaff.] *Bot.* Paleaceous.

paled (pāld), *a.* [See 5th PALE.] **1.** Having vertical stripes, striped; *Her.*, paly. *Obs.*

2. Inclosed with a paling, fenced. *Wycliffe.*

3. Made with pales, or pickets.

pa'le-ĕth-nog'ra-pher, *or* **pa'læ-** (pā'lē-ĕth-nŏg'rȧ-fẽr, pāl'ē-; cf. PALEO-), *n.* [*paleo-* + *ethnographer.*] A specialist in the ethnography of prehistoric times.

pa'le-ĕth-nol'o-gy, *or* **pa'læ-** (-ĕth-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *ethnology.*] Ethnology of early prehistoric man. — **pa'le-ĕth'no-log'i-cal,** *or* **pa'læ-** (-ĕth'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pa'le-ĕth-nol'o-gist,** *or* **pa'læ-** (-ĕth-nŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

pale'face' (pāl'fās'), *n.* A white person, — so called, as alleged, by the American Indians.

pale'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a pale face; pale. *Shak.*

Pa-len'que (pä-lĕn'kā), *n.* An ancient Mayan city in Chiapas, Mexico, near the site of the modern village of Palenque. It is represented by a series of ruins of pyramidal structures, temples or palaces, a stone bridge, waterway, etc, adorned with painted stucco and the finest sculptures, in the form of basreliefs, found in the New World. Often used adjectively.

pa'le-o-, pa'læ-o- (pā'lē-ō-; pāl'ē-ō-; 277), **pale-, palæ-.** A combining form from Greek παλαιός, *old, ancient;* as, *paleontology, paleography, Palæarctic.*

pa'le-o-bot'a-ny, pa'læ-o-bot'a-ny (-bŏt'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *botany.*] That branch of paleontology which treats of fossil plants, their remains, or impressions. — **pa'le-o-bo-tan'ic,** *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-bō-tăn'ĭk), *a.* — **pa'le-o-bo-tan'i-cal,** *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pa'le-o-bo-tan'i-cal-ly,** *or* **pa'læ-o-,** *adv.* — **pa'le-o-bot'a-nist,** *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-bŏt'ȧ-nĭst), *n.*

pa'le-o-cli-mat'ic, *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-klī-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*paleo-* + *climatic.*] Of or pertaining to the climate of the earth in geological times before human history began.

pa'le-o-den-drol'o-gy, *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-dĕn-drŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *dendro-* + *-logy.*] The department of paleobotany that deals with fossil trees. — **pa'le-o-den'dro-log'ic,** *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-dĕn'drō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* — **pa'le-o-den'dro-log'i-cal,** *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pa'le-o-den'dro-log'i-cal-ly,** *or* **pa'læ-o-,** *adv.* — **pa'le-o-den-drol'o-gist,** *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-dĕn-drŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

pa'le-o-eth'nic, pa'læ-o-eth'nic (-ĕth'nĭk), *a.* [*paleo-* + *ethnic.*] Pertaining to the earliest human races.

pa'le-o-ge-og'ra-phy, pa'læ-o-ge-og'ra-phy (-jē-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *geography.*] The geography of some former geological epoch, or of former geological time in general.

pa'le-o-graph', pa'læ-o-graph (pā'lē-ō-grăf'; pāl'ē-; *cf.* PALEO-), *n.* **a** An ancient manuscript. **b** [Cf. F. *paléographe.*] A paleographer.

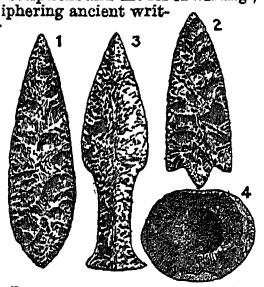
pa'le-og'ra-pher, pa'læ-og'ra-pher (-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One skilled in or a student of paleography; a paleographist.

pa'le-o-graph'ic, *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **pa'le-o-graph'i-cal,** *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to paleography. — **pa'le-o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *or* **pa'læ-o-,** *adv.*

pa'le-og'ra-phist, *or* **pa'læ-** (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* Paleographer.

pa'le-og'ra-phy, pa'læ-og'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *paléographie.*] **1.** An ancient manner of writing; ancient writings, collectively.

2. The study of ancient inscriptions and modes of writing; the art or science of deciphering ancient writings, determining their origin, period, etc.; diplomatics.



Paleoliths. 1 Leaf-shaped Flint Blade; 2 Spearhead; 3 Poniard; 4 Hammerstone for chipping flint.

pa'le-o-lith', **pa'læ-o-lith** (pā'lē-ō-lĭth'; pāl'ē-), *n.* [*paleo-* + *-lith.*] A stone implement of the paleolithic period.

pa'le-o-lith'ic, pa'læ-o-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [*paleo-* + *-lith* + *-ic.*] Of or pert. to the earliest known human culture, which is represented to us chiefly by unpolished stone implements; or, designating the period during which this culture was general in any given country. The term **paleolithic period** was applied in Europe to the earliest known culture period, which was apparently sharply separated from the succeeding and much shorter period, called the **neolithic period**, the two forming the **age of stone**. In general, however, the passage from the lower to the higher phases of stone art was gradual, and not synchronous over the world, so that for general application the term *paleolithic stage*, in the sense of primitive stage, and *neolithic stage*, in the sense of higher stage, would correctly express the distinction. Some have estimated the duration of the paleolithic period at as much as a half million years. It has been subdivided into periods or epochs as follows:

eolithic*, *or* **Chelleant**, very rude flints with knifelike edge
paleolithic*, *or* **Mousterian†**, typical implements such as spearheads, axes, scrapers, etc
Solutrian†, finely chipped stone implements, bone and horn awls, etc
mesolithic*, *or* **Magdalenian†**, scrapers, gravers, saws, knives, borers, needles, hooks, etc., of flint, bone, and ivory; also, artistic carvings in bone and ivory, representing the horse, mammoth, reindeer, man, etc

* By J. Allen Brown. † By G. de Mortillet.

pa'le-ol'o-gy, pa'læ-ol'o-gy (pā'lē-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ, pāl'ē-), *n.* [*paleo-* + *-logy.*] The study or knowledge of antiquities, esp. prehistoric antiquities. — **pa'le-o-log'i-cal, pa'læ-o-** (-ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pa'le-ol'o-gist, pa'læ-** (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

pa'le-on-tog'ra-phy, pa'læ-on-tog'ra-phy (-ŏn-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + Gr. ὄντα existing things + *-graphy.*] The description of fossils. — **pa'le-on'to-graph'ic,** *or* **pa'læ-** (-tō-grăf'ĭk), **pa'le-on'to-graph'i-cal,** *or* **pa'læ-** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

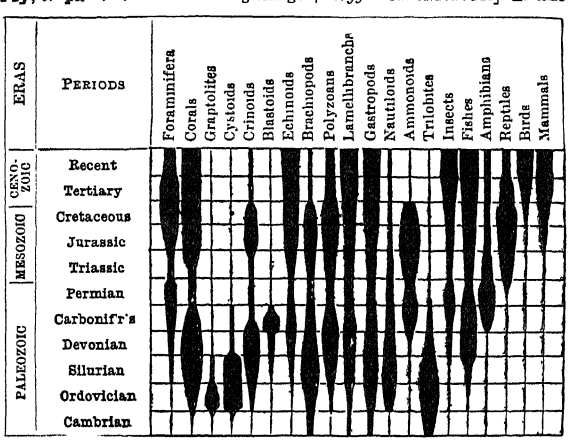
pa'le-on'to-log'ic, *or* **pa'læ-** (-ŏn'tō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Paleontological.

pa'le-on'to-log'i-cal, pa'læ-on'to-log'i-cal (-ŏn'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to paleontology. — **pa'le-on'to-log'i-cal-ly,** *or* **pa'læ-,** *adv.*

pa'le-on-tol'o-gist, pa'læ-on-tol'o-gist (-ŏn-tŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *paléontologiste.*] One versed in paleontology.

pa'le-on-tol'o-gy, pa'læ-on-tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + Gr. ὄντα existing things + *-logy* Cf. ONTOLOGY.] **1.** The science that deals with the life of past geological periods. It is based on the study of the fossil remains of organisms. Although fossils had been recognized as the remains of organisms by many earlier observers, Cuvier (1769–1832) and some of his contemporaries first began the study by scientific methods, and showed that the fossils of the lower and earlier formations differed from existing organisms more than those of the later or upper formations. It is now understood that paleontology gives a true though incomplete record of the evolution of the existing forms of life. As the forms of life characteristic of the various periods are fairly well known, formations are often identified by their fossils. See FOSSIL, *n.*, 2, GEOLOGY, PALEOBOTANY.

2. A treatise on this science.



Paleontology Distribution in Geological Time of Important Groups of Fossils

pa'le-o-tech'nic, pa'læ-o-tech'nic (-tĕk'nĭk), *a.* [*paleo-* + *technic.*] Belonging or pertaining to ancient art.

pa'le-o-vol-can'ic, pa'læ-o-vol-can'ic (-vŏl-kăn'ĭk), *a.* [*paleo-* + *volcanic.*] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, igneous rocks erupted earlier than the Tertiary age.

Pa'le-o-zo'ic, Pa'læ-o-zo'ic (-ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*paleo-* + Gr. ζωή life.] *Geol.* Of or pertaining to, or designating, a grand division of geological history including the entire interval from the beginning of the Cambrian to the close of the Permian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart;* CAMBRIAN; ORDOVICIAN; SILURIAN; etc. — *n.* The Paleozoic era or group.

Pa'les (pā'lēz), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* Goddess of shepherds and herdsmen Her festival, the **Parilia** or **Palilia**, celebrated on April 21, was the occasion of the lustration of the herds, and it included the building of bonfires over which men

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pa-la'ver-er, *n.* One who palavers.

pa-la'ver-ist. *n.* A palaverer.

pa-la'ver-ment, *n.* Palavering or an instance of it.

pa-la'ver-ous, *a.* Full of, or given to, palaver.

pa-lay' (pȧ-lī'), *n.* [Tag.] Rice in the husk. Cf. 1st PADDY *Phil. I.*

‖ **pa-laz'zo** (pȧ-lät'sō), *n.*; *pl.* **-zi** (-sē). [It.] In Italy, a palace; esp., any building or private residence, as of a noble family, which has much pretension and is of large size. Renaissance palazzi are typically built around a court and have imposing neoclassic façades.

pal'ber-ry (păl'bẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Corrupted from the aboriginal name under the influence of *berry.*] The native currant of Australia.

palch (pălch; pălsh), *v. t.* To patch; mend. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To walk softly. *Dial. Eng.*

pale. † PAIL, to beat.

pale. † PALL, cloth.

pale-. See PALEO-. [PAIL.

pale. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of **pale** (pāl), *n.* *Bot.* = PALEA.

pale, *n.* Paleness; pallor. *Rare.*

pale, *n.* [L. *pala* shovel, peel. Cf. PEEL a kind of shovel.] **a** A cheese scoop. *Scot.* **b** Var. of PEEL, baker's shovel. *Dial. Eng.*

pale, *v. t.* To scoop (cheese) with a pale, or scoop. *Scot.*

pale, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *paillier.* See PALLIATE.] *Med.* To relieve; palliate. *Obs. & R.*

Pa'le-arc'tic (pā'lē-ärk'tĭk; pāl'ē-), *a.* *Zoögeog.* = PALÆARCTIC.

pal'e-at'ed, *a.* Paleate *Obs.*

pale'bel'ly, *n.* The young golden plover. *Massachusetts*

pale board. *Lumber Trade.* A board, properly 7 feet long, three of which go to the deal. *Eng.*

pale'breast', *n.* = PALEBELLY

pale'buck', *n.* The oribi.

palece. † PALACE.

Pa-lech'i-noi'de-a (pȧ-lĕk'ĭ-noi'dē-ȧ; pāl-ĕk'-), *n. pl.* Var. of PALÆECHINOIDEA. — **pa'le-chi'noid** (pā'lē-kī'noid; pāl'ē-), *a.* & *n.*

paled. † PALLED.

paled, *pret. & p. p.* of PALE

paled, *p. a.* Made pale. *Rare.* — **pal'ed-ness** (pāl'ĕd-nĕs; pāld'-), *n. Rare.*

Pa'le-ich'i-noi'de-a (pā'lē-ĕk'ĭ-noi'dē-ȧ; pāl'ē-), *n. pl.* *Paleon.* Var. of PALÆECHINOIDEA.

palefral, palefrey. † PALFREY.

pale'fire-nier' (pāl'fīr-nēr'). Var. of PALFRENIER. *Archaic.*

Pa'le-ich'thy-es, *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* Var. of PALÆICHTHYES.

pa'le-ich'thy-ol'o-gy, **pa'læ-ich'thy-ol'o-gy** (pā'lē-ĭk'thĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ; pāl'ē-), *n.* [See PALEO-; ICHTHYOLOGY.] The study of fossil fishes — **pa'le-ich'thy-o-log'ic,** *or* **pa'læ-** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* — **pa'le-ich'thy-ol'o-gist,** *or* **pa'læ-** (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

pa'le-i-form' (pā'lē-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* L. *palea* chaff + *-form.*] *Bot.* Having the form or appearance of chaff.

paleis. † PALACE, PALIS.

pale'ly, *adv.* of PALE.

Pale'man, *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN.** A dweller in the Pale.

pal'em-pore', pal'em-pour'. Vars. of PALAMPORE.

pal'en (pāl'ĕn), *v. t.* To make pale. *Obs.*

pal'en-dar. † PALANDER.

pale'ness. *n.* See -NESS.

pal'en-keen'. † PALANQUIN.

palentine. † PALATINE.

pa'le-o-an-throp'ic (pā'lē-ō-ăn-thrŏp'ĭk; pāl'ē-), *a.* [*paleo-* + *anthropic.*] Pertaining to the earliest types of man.

Pa'le-o-ca'ri-da (-kăr'ĭ-dȧ). Var. of PALÆOCARIDA.

Pa'le-o-cene (pā-lē'ō-sēn; pā'lē-ō-sēn'), *a.* [*paleo-* + Gr. καινός new, recent. Cf. EOCENE.] *Geol.* Designating the earlier part of the Tertiary, including Eocene and Oligocene See GEOLOGY, *Chart* — Also *n.*

Pa'le-o-con'cha (pā'lē-ō-kŏn'kȧ; pāl'ē-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALEO-; CONCH.] *Paleon.* A group of early fossil bivalves, having thin shells and a primitive type of hinge.

Pa'le-o-cri-noi'de-a (-krĭ-noi'dē-ȧ). Var. of PALÆOCRINOIDEA.

pa'le-o-crys'tic, pa'le-o-crys'tal'ic. Vars. of PALÆOCRYSTIC, -CRYSTALLIC.

pa-le'o-gene (pā-lē'ō-jēn; pā'lē-), *a.* & *n.* [*paleo-* + *-gene*] = PALEOCENE.

pa'le-o-ich'thy-ol'o-gy. Var of PALEICHTHYOLOGY.

pa-le'o-la (pȧ-lē'ō-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [NL., dim of L. *palea.*] *Bot.* A small or secondary palea.

pa'le-o-late (pā'lē-ō-lāt'; pāl'ē-), *a* *Bot* Having paleolæ.

pa'le-o-lith'i-cal, pa'læ-o-lith'i-cal. *a* Paleolithic

paleon. *Abbr.* Paleontology

pa'le-o-phyt'ic, pa'læ-o-phyt'ic (pā'lē-ō-fĭt'ĭk; pāl'ē-), *a* [*paleo-* + Gr. φυτόν plant.] Paleobotanical.

pa'le-o-phy-tol'o-gy, *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-fī-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*paleo-* + *phytology.*] Paleobotany — **pa'le-o-phy'to-log'i-cal,** *or* **pa'læ-o-** (-fī'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pa'le-o-phy-tol'o-gist,** *or* **pa'læ-o-,** *n*

pa'le-o-pic'rite. *n* [*paleo-* + *picrite.*] *Petrog* Picrite. esp. that in Paleozoic formations

pa'le-o-plain' (pā'lē-ō-plān'; pāl'ē-), *n* Also **pa'læ-o-plain'.** [*paleo-* + *plain.*] *Geol* An ancient plain of degradation, now more or less buried beneath deposits of later times

pa'le-or'ni-thol'o-gy, pa'læ-or'ni-thol'o-gy (-ôr'nĭ-thŏl'ŏ-jĭ).*n* [*paleo-* + *ornithology.*] The study of fossil birds. — **pa'le-or'ni-tho-log'i-cal,** *or* **pa'læ-** (-thŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pa'le-o-the're, **Pa'le-o-the'ri-um, pa'le-o-the'roid,** etc. Vars. of PALÆOTHERE, etc.

Pa'le-o-tro'pi-ca. **Pa'le-o-trop'i-cal** (pā'lē-ō-trŏp'ĭ-kăl; pāl'ē-ō-), *a* [*paleo-* + *tropical.*] *Zoögeog* Of, pert to, or designating, the tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World, including the Oriental and Ethiopian regions

Pa-ler'mi-tan (pȧ-lûr'mĭ-tăn), *a.* Of or pert to Palermo and native or inhabitant of Palermo

Pa-ler'mo (pȧ-lûr'mō; pȧ-lẽr'mō), *n.* The wine of Palermo, Sicily. *Obs. or R.*

paleron † POULDRON.

pales † PALACE, PALIS.

palesie. † PALSY.

jumped and through which the herds were driven (cf. NEEDFIRE, 1). Later the Parilia were celebrated as the anniversary of the founding of Rome, probably from confusion of Pales with Palatua, the tutelary goddess of the Palatine, the legendary site of the city of Romulus (see SEVEN HILLS).

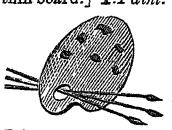
Pal'es-tin'i-an (păl'ĕs-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Palestine. — **Palestinian Canon.** See 1st CANON, 4. — **P. version** (of the Bible). See VERSION.

Pal'es-tin'i-an, *n.* A native of Palestine.

pa'les wee'vil (pā'lĕz). [NL. *pales*, the specific name, of uncertain origin.] A large brown weevil (*Hylobius pales*), whose larva bores into the bark of the stumps and roots of the white pine.

pal'e-tot (păl'ē-tō; păl'tō), *n.* [F. *paletot*, OF., also *palletoc.*] **a** A kind of loose outer garment or coat for men; an overcoat or particular style of overcoat. *Dickens.* **b** A woman's outer garment of varying fashion.

pal'ette (păl'ĕt), *n.* [F. See PALLET a thin board.] **1.** *Paint.* **a** A thin oval or square board or tablet, with a thumb hole at one end for holding it, on which a painter lays and mixes his pigments. **b** The set or assortment of colors put on the palette, as by a particular artist.



Palette, 1, with Brushes.

2. = PALLETTE.

3. *Mech.* A breastplate for a breast drill.

4. *Zoöl.* **a** An adhesive organ on the tarsi of certain aquatic beetles. **b** The pallet of a mollusk. See 4th PALLET, 4 e.

palette knife. A knife of varying forms and sizes, having a very flexible steel blade and no cutting edge, and rounded at the end, used by painters to mix colors on the palette or grinding slab, by printers for distributing ink, and for similar purposes; a spatula. See KNIFE, *Illust.*, 8.

pale'wise' (pāl'wīz'), *adv. Her.* In the manner or direction of a pale or pales; by perpendicular lines or divisions; vertically; as, to divide an escutcheon *palewise.*

pal'frey (pôl'frĭ; păl'-; 277), *n.* [ME. *palefrai*, OF. *palefrei*, F. *palefroi*, LL. *palafredus*, *parafredus*, fr. L. *paraveredus* a horse for extraordinary occasions, an extra post horse; Gr. παρά along, beside + L. *veredus* a post horse, of Celtic origin; cf. W. *gorwydd* horse.] **1.** A saddle horse for the road, or for state occasions, as distinguished from a war horse. *Chaucer.*

2. A small saddle horse for ladies. *Spenser.*

Pa'li (pä'lĕ), *n.* [Skr. *pāli* row, line, series, applied to the series of Buddhist sacred texts.] A dialect descended from Sanskrit, and, like that, a dead language, except as used in the sacred writings of the Buddhist religion in Ceylon and Farther India. See INDO-EUROPEAN; cf. PRAKRIT.

Pal'i-cou're-a (păl'ĭ-kōō'rē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A large genus of exclusively tropical American rubiaceous shrubs, having white or yellow flowers, the tube of the corolla distended within; also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. Some of the species are poisonous; many are ornamental in cultivation.

pal'i-kar (păl'ĭ-kär), *n.* [NGr. παλληκάρι young man, dim. fr. Gr. πάλλης, πάλλαξ, a youth.] **a** A soldier of the Greek militia organized by the sultan of Turkey in the 15th century. **b** A soldier of the Greek militia in the war of independence (1821-28) against Turkey. — **pal'i-karism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

pal'imp-sest (păl'ĭmp-sĕst), *n.* [L. *palimpsestus*, Gr. παλίμψηστος scratched or scraped again, παλίμψηστον a palimpsest; πάλιν again + ψήν to rub, rub away: cf. F. *palimpseste.*] **1.** A kind or portion of writing material, as parchment or paper, so prepared that the writing could be rubbed out or erased. *Obs.*

2. A parchment, tablet, or other portion of writing material, which has been used twice or three times (*double palimpsest*), the earlier writing having been erased; a manuscript in which one or two earlier erased writings are found. This double or triple use in early times of the same writing material was chiefly due to scarcity of such material. Valuable texts or fragments have been recovered from *palimpsests* by the use of chemicals, etc. Also called *codex rescriptus.*

3. A memorial brass having earlier engraving on the side opposite to that which is now exposed.

pal'imp-sest, *a.* Rewritten or reëngraved; of a manuscript, having besides its present writing one or two earlier erased writings; of a memorial brass, having earlier engraving on the side opposite to that now exposed.

pal'imp-ses'tic (-sĕs'tĭk), *a.* Of the nature of, or being, a palimpsest; making palimpsests.

pal'in-drome (păl'ĭn-drōm), *n.* [Gr. παλίνδρομος running back again; πάλιν again + δραμεῖν to run.] A word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backward or forward; as, *madam; Hannah;* or *Lewd did I live, & evil I did dwel.* — **pa-lin'dro-mist** (pȧ-lĭn'drō-mĭst), *n.*

pal'in-drom'ic (-drŏm'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of
pal'in-drom'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } the nature of, a palindrome. — **pal'in-drom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pal'ing (pāl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of ornamenting with pales, or vertical stripes, as cloth. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. Act of building a fence or inclosing with pales; fencing.

3. Wood for making pales; pales collectively; a fence formed with pales or pickets; a limit; an inclosure.

4. A pale; — usually in *pl.*

pal'in-gen'e-sis (păl'ĭn-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. πάλιν again + *-genesis*; cf. Gr. παλιγγενεσία.] **1.** A new birth; a recreation; a regeneration; resuscitation.

2. The doctrine of continued rebirths; metempsychosis. Schopenhauer's theory of *palingenesis* contemplates not birth after birth of specific individuals in new forms (that is, metempsychosis), but the continual rebirth or reincarnation of the blind will, or will to live, considered as a metaphysical entity.

3. *Biol.* **a** The reproduction of ancestral characters without change; — opposed to *cenogenesis* (which see). **b** Spontaneous generation of organisms from putrefying matter. *Obs.* **c** Abrupt metamorphosis.

— pal'in-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **pal'in-ge-net'i-cally** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pal'i-node (păl'ĭ-nōd), *n.* [L. *palinodia*, fr. Gr. παλινῳδία; πάλιν again + ᾠδή a song. See ODE.] **1.** An ode or song recanting or retracting something in a former one.

2. A retraction; esp., a formal retraction.

pal'i-node, *v. t. & i.*; -NOD'ED (-nōd'ĕd); -NOD'ING (-nōd'ĭng). [Cf. Gr. παλινῳδεῖν.] To recant or retract.

pal'i-no'di-al (-nō'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a palinode, or retraction. *Rare.*

pal'i-nod'ic (-nŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παλινῳδικός.] *Pros.* Pertaining to or designating a verse group in which two corresponding members, as a strophe and antistrophe, are separated by two different, also corresponding, members.

Pal'i-nu'rus (-nū'rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παλίνουρος.] **1.** In Vergil's "Æneid," Æneas's pilot, who fell asleep at the helm, and tumbled into the sea off the coast of Lucania, where he was murdered by the natives. From him is said to be derived the name of Cape Palinuro, near the spot.

2. [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of sea crawfishes. See LOBSTER, 1. It is the type of a family, **Pal'i-nu'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē). — **pal'i-nu'rid** (-rĭd), *n.* — **pal'i-nu'roid** (-roid), *a.*

pal'i-sade' (păl'ĭ-sād'), *n.* [F. *palissade*, cf. Sp. *palizada*, It. *palizzata*, *palizzo*, LL. *palissata*, OF. *palis*, *paliz*, palisade; all fr. L. *palus* a stake, pale. See PALE a stake.]

1. A fence of pales or stakes, as for defense. Also fig.

2. An espalier, or that which is trained on one. *Obs.*

3. A long, strong stake, pointed at the top, a number of which are set in the ground vertically or obliquely in a close row as a means of defense.

4. A wire for sustaining the hair, used in a 17th-century style of headdress. *Obs.*

5. A line of bold cliffs, esp. one showing basaltic columns; — usually in *pl.* and orig. [*cap.*] the name of the cliffs on the west bank of the lower Hudson. See PALISADES in *Gaz.*

pal'i-sade', *v. t.*; -SAD'ED (-sād'ĕd); -SAD'ING (-sād'ĭng). To surround, furnish, inclose, or fortify, with palisades.

palisade cell. *Bot.* One of the columnar cells forming the tissue called **palisade parenchyma,** or **palisade tissue,** situated immediately below the upper epidermis of many foliage leaves. They are cylindrical cells rich in chloroplasts, and have very small intercellular spaces. See also LEAF, 1 a.

pal'i-sad'ing (păl'ĭ-sād'ĭng), *n. Fort.* A row or rows of palisades set in the ground.

pal'i-sa'do (-sā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [Sp. *palizada.* See PALISADE.] A palisade. *Rare. Shak.*

pal'i-sa'do, *v. t.*; -SA'DOED (-dōd); -SA'DO-ING. To palisade. *Rare.* "The tall *palisadoed* structure." *J. Fiske.*

pal'ish (pāl'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat or rather pale.

Pa'lis-sy' ware (pȧ'lĭ-sē'). A glazed pottery, having colored designs on a white ground, made by the French potter Bernard Palissy (16th century), esp. that having figures of fishes, reptiles, shells, leaves, etc., in high relief.

Pal'i-u'rus (păl'ĭ-ū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *paliurus*, Gr. παλίουρος.] *Bot.* A genus of thorny rhamnaceous shrubs of two species, *P. ramosissimus* of China and Japan, and *P. aculeatus* of southern Europe and Asia Minor, one of the Christ's-thorns. They are characterized by the dry winged fruit; both are cultivated as hedge plants.

pall (pôl), *n.* [ME. *pal*, AS. *pæl*, fr. L. *pallium* cover, cloak, mantle, pall; cf. L. *palla* robe, mantle.] **1.** A kind of rich stuff used for garments. *Obs.*

2. A fine cloth spread over or on something (*Obs. or Archaic in general sense*); esp., a heavy cloth, as of black or purple velvet, thrown over a coffin, hearse, or tomb.

Warriors carry the warrior's *pall.* *Tennyson.*

3. Specif.: *Eccl.* **a** An altar cloth, as that spread lengthwise on the altar, a corporal, or a frontal. *Archaic.* **b** A linen cloth for covering the chalice; now, esp., a square piece of cardboard, covered with linen and usually embroidered on the upper side, which is sometimes of silk.

4. An outer garment; a cloak or mantle. *Archaic.*

His lion's skin changed to a *pall* of gold. *Spenser.*

5. *R. C. Ch.* = PALLIUM, 2 a.

About this time Pope Gregory sent two archbishop's *palls* into England, — the one for London, the other for York. *Fuller.*

6. *Her.* **a** A figure resembling the front half of the pallium, or pall, consisting of bands arranged in the form of the letter Y and charged with crosses, usually pattées, fitchées, sable, and five in number. **b** A Y-shaped charge or ordinary constituting the upper half of a saltier and the lower half of a pale.



Pall, 6 a.

7. Fig.: A covering or concealing thing; a mantle or cloak; esp., an overspreading mass or thing which produces a gloomy effect; as, a *pall* of smoke.

pall (pôl), *v. t.* To cover with or as with a pall; to cloak.

pall, *v. i.*; PALLED (pôld); PALL'ING. [Either shortened fr. *appall*; or fr. F. *pâlir* to grow pale. Cf. APPALL, PALE, *a.*]

1. To pale; to faint. *Obs.*

2. To become vapid, tasteless, dull, or insipid; to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste; as, the liquor *palls. Now Obs.*, as used of liquors or blood.

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye, and *palls* upon the sense. *Addison.*

3. To become satiated or cloyed, as the stomach.

pall, *v. t.* **1.** To pale or dim; to make faint or weak. *Obs.*

2. To make vapid or insipid; make spiritless; stale. *Rare.*

Reason and reflection . . . *pall* all his enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

3. To satiate; cloy; as, to *pall* the appetite.

pal'la (păl'ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* PALLÆ (-ē). [L. Cf. PALL a cloak.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A kind of loose mantle or outer garment, consisting of a square piece of cloth, worn by women.

2. *Eccl.* **a** An altar cloth. **b** A chalice cloth; a pall.

pal-la'dam-mine (pă-lā'dă-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *or* **-min,** *n.* Also **pal-la'da-mine,** *or* **-min.** [*G. palladamin; palladium* + *amin.*] *Chem.* Any of a number of compounds of palladium containing ammonia, analogous to platinammines.

Pal-la'di-an (pă-lā'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Palladius*, fr. *Pallas*, *Palladis.*] Of or pert. to Pallas Athena, goddess of wisdom; hence, of or pert. to wisdom or learning.

Pal-la'di-an (-ăn), *a.* [*Palladio* + *-an.*] *Arch.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a variety of the revived classic style, founded on the works of Andrea Palladio, an Italian architect of the 16th century. — **Pal-la'di-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Palladian . . . is descriptive of that variety of neoclassic architecture distinguished for cold, inelastic, and unimaginative, but correct, elegant, and studied classicism *Russell Sturgis.*

pal-la'dic (pă-lā'dĭk; -lăd'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to palladium; — used specif. of quadrivalent compounds.

pal-la'di-o- (pă-lā'dĭ-ō-). Combining form for *palladium.*

pal-la'di-ous (-ŭs), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to palladium; — used specif. of bivalent compounds.

Pal-la'di-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. Παλλάδιον, fr. Παλλάς, -άδος, Pallas.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* Any statue of the goddess Pallas Athena; esp., the famous statue on the preservation of which was supposed to depend the safety of Troy, which fell only after Odysseus and Diomedes had carried the statue off.

The *Palladia* that guard the cities' heights are among the oldest idols of which Greek tradition tells. *L. R. Farnell.*

2. [*l. c.*] Hence: That which affords effectual protection or security; a safeguard; as, trial by jury has been called the *palladium* of our civil rights.

pal-la'di-um, *n.* [NL., fr. the asteroid *Pallas*, fr. *Pallas*, the goddess.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element of the platinum group, found native, and also alloyed with platinum and gold. Like platinum, it is silver-white, ductile, malleable, and permanent in the air, but is lighter (sp. gr., 11.8) and more easily fusible. Symbol, *Pd*; at. wt., 106.7. Palladium was discovered in 1803 by Wollaston, who named it from the newly discovered asteroid Pallas. It has a remarkable power of occluding gases, absorbing in the spongy form nearly a thousand volumes of hydrogen. It is used for graduated circles and verniers, for plating certain silver goods, and in dentistry. Chemically palladium resembles platinum, being chiefly bivalent or quadrivalent.

pal'lah (păl'ȧ), *n.* [Sechuana *phala.*] A large South African antelope (*Æpyceros melampus*) of a brownish bay color, white below, with a black crescentic stripe on the haunch. The male has slender annulated lyrate horns. Another species (*Æ. petersi*) inhabits West Africa.

Pal'las (păl'ȧs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παλλάς, -άδος.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* **a** An epithet of Athena (which see). **b** A giant slain by Athena in the Gigantomachy. **c** A Titan, husband of Styx.

2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

Pallas iron, *or* **Pal'las-ite** (-īt), *n. Min.* A celebrated meteorite (found in Siberia and brought to St. Petersburg by the Prussian naturalist P. S. Pallas in 1772) of iron with embedded chrysolite grains; hence, any such meteorite.

pall'bear'er (pôl'bâr'ẽr), *n.* One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral; — so called from the corners and edges of the pall being formerly held up by them.

‖ **pal'le** (păl'lē), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *palla* ball.] Balls; esp., the six balls (such as were used in a game similar to tennis) employed as a cognizance and afterward as heraldic bearings by the Medici as early as the 15th century.

pal'let (păl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Dim. of *pale.* See PALE a stake.] *Her.* A perpendicular band upon an escutcheon, one half the breadth of the pale.

Pales'man (pālz'măn), *n.* = PALEMAN. *Rare.*

pa-les'tra, **pa-les'tric,** etc. Vars. of PALÆSTRA, etc.

pa-les'tre. † PALÆSTRA.

palesy. † PALSY.

palet. † PALATE, PALLET.

pal'et (păl'ĕt), *n.* = PALEA b.

pa'leth-nol'o-gy (pā'lĕth-nŏl'ō-jĭ; păl'ĕth-). Var. of PALEETHNOLOGY.

pal'ew, *a.* Pale yellow. *Obs.*

pale'ways' (pā'lē wāz'), *adv.* Palewise. *Obs. or R.*

paleys. † PALACE.

pal're-nier' (păl'rē-nēr'), *n.* [F. *palefrenier.*] A groom. *Rare.*

pal'freyed (pôl'frĭd; păl'-), *a.* Mounted on a palfrey.

palfreyour, *n.* [See PALFREY.] A groom. *Obs.* [PALSGRAVE.]

pal'grave (pôl'grāv). Var. of PALL, *n.*, *L. pl.* of PALUS.

pa'li (pä'lē), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A precipice. *Hawaii.*

paliard. † PALLIARD.

pal'i-car. Var. of PALIKAR.

palice. † PALACE.

palid. † PALLID.

palis. † PALY, *a.*

pal'i-fi-ca'tion (păl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *palus* a stake + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make: cf. F. *palification.*] Act or practice of driving piles or posts into the ground to make it firm. *Rare.*

pal'li-form (păl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*palus* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a palus; as, the *paliform* lobes of the septa in corals.

pa-li'la (pä-lē'lä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A Hawaiian finchlike bird (*Chloridops kona*).

Pa-lil'i-a (pȧ-lĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See PALES.

Pal'i-li'ci-um (păl'ĭ-lĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* Also **Par'i-li'ci-um** (păr'ĭ-). [L. (sc. *sidus*), neut. of *Palilicius* pertaining to *Palilia*; — because the star vanished during that festival.] *Astron.* Originally, the entire group of the Hyades; in Flamsteed's catalogues, Aldebaran.

pa-lil'o-gy (pȧ-lĭl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *palilogia*, Gr. παλιλλογία; πάλιν again + λέγειν to speak.] *Rhet.* The repetition, esp. the immediate repetition, of a word or words for emphasis; as, "The *living*, the *living*, he shall praise thee." *Is.* xxxviii. 19. — **pa-lil'o-get'ic** (-jĕt'ĭk), *a.*

pa-lim'bac-chi'us (pȧ-lĭm'bȧ-kĭ'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CHII (-ī). [L., fr. Gr. παλιμβάκχειος; πάλιν back + βακχεῖος bacchius (see BACCHIUS). *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* An antibacchius. — **pal'im-bac'chic** (păl'ĭm-băk'ĭk), *a. & n.*

pal'imp-sest, *v. t.* To make a palimpsest of.

pal'i-nal (păl'ĭ-năl), *a.* [Gr. πάλιν backward.] *Zoöl.* Designating mastication effected by a backward motion. Cf. ORTHAL, PROAL, PROPALINAL.

pal'ing (pāl'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PALE. [A slab. *Eng.*

paling board. *Lumber Trade.*

pal'in-ge-ne'si-a (păl'ĭn-jē-nē'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Palingenesis.

pal'in-ge-ne'si-an (-ăn), *a.* Pert. to palingenesis or palingenesia.

pal'in-gen'e-sist (-jĕn'ē-sĭst), *n.* A believer in palingenesis.

pal'in-gen'e-sy (-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *palingénésie.*] = PALINGENESIS.

pa-lin'ge-nist (pȧ-lĭn'jē-nĭst), *n.* A palingenesist. [ingenesis.

pa-lin'ge-ny (-nĭ), *n. Biol.* Pal-

pa'ling-man, *n.* [D. *paling* eel. *Orf. E. D.*] Dealer in eels. *Obs.*

pal'i-nod'i-cal, *a.* Palinoding; recanting. *Obs.*

pal'i-nod'ist (păl'ĭ-nōd'ĭst), *n.* One who writes a palinode.

pal'i-no-dy (păl'ĭ-nō-dĭ), *n.* A palinode. *Obs. or R.*

Pal'i-nure, *n.* A pilot. *Obs.* See PALINURUS.

‖ **pa'lio** (pä'lyō), *n.* [It.] A banner. — **Pa'li-o del'le Con-tra'de** (dĕl'lā kōn-trä'dā), lit., banner of the contrade (quarter): — used of a public festival at Siena, held annually on July 2 and August 16 in the Piazza di Vittorio Emanuele (formerly Piazza del Campo). Since about 1650 horse races for the prize banner have replaced the races on buffaloes and the bullfights of the 15th and 16th centuries.

pa'li plague (pä'lē). [See PALL.] A malignant fever resembling bubonic plague.

palis. † PALACE.

palis, *n.* [OF. See PALISADE.] A paling or a space inclosed by a paling. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To fence in. *Obs.* [LARY CROWN.

palisade crown. *Her.* = VALLISADE.

palisade worm. A nematode worm which produces aneurisms, often fatal, in the blood vessels of the horse.

pal'i-san'der (păl'ĭ-săn'dẽr), **pal'is-san'der,** *n.* [Cf. F. *palissandre.*] **a** Violet wood. **b** Rosewood.

palise. † PALACE, PALIS.

‖ **pal'is-sé** (pal'ĭ-sā), *a.* [F., p. p. of *palisser* to make a palisade of.] *Her.* **a** Broken into vertical pointed projections like a palisading; — said of a dividing line. **b** Pily paly.

pal'i-ure, *n.* A thorny shrub of the genus *Paliurus. Obs.*

palizado. † PALISADO.

palke. Obs. corrupt. of PACK.

pal'kee, pal'ki (pȧl'kē), *n.* [Hind. *pālkī*; of same origin as E. *palanquin.*] Palanquin. *India.*

palkee gharri *or* **gharry.** [Hind. *pālkīgāṛī.*] A gharry shaped somewhat like a palkee, or palanquin.

pal'ki (pāl'kē). Var. of PALKEE.

pall (pôl) Var. of PAWL.

pall, † PAL.

pall, *n.* Nausea; qualm. *Rare.*

pall, *v. t. & i.* To strike or beat; to cut or thrust. *Obs.*

pal'la. Var. of PALLAH.

pal'lace. † PALACE.

pallad. † PALLET, a bed.

pal-la'di-a, *n.*, *pl.* cf PALLADIUM.

pal'la-dif'er-ous (păl'ȧ-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*palladium* + *-ferous.*] Bearing palladium.

palladine. † PALADIN.

pal-la'di-on (pȧ-lā'dĭ-ŏn), *n.* = PALLADIUM.

pal-la'di-um-ize (-ŭm-īz), *v. t.* To cover or coat with palladium.

pal'læ, *n.*, *pl.* of PALLA.

pallaice. † PALACE.

pallaisade. † PALISADE.

pallakes. † PALLAKES.

pal-lall' (pȧ-lăl'), *n.* Hopscotch; also, the stone or the like used in it. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pal'lan-keen'. † PALANQUIN.

pal'lart. † PALLIARD.

pal'las. † PALACE.

Pal'las's sand grouse (păl'ȧs-ĭz). See SAND GROUSE.

pal'lat. † PALATE, PALLET.

pal'la-tine. † PALATINE.

palld. Palled. *Ref. Sp.*

palle. † PALE; PALL, cloth; PALY, *Her.*

pal'led. † PALLET, headpiece.

palled (pôld), *pret. & p. p.* of PALL, to cloy, etc.

palled (pôld), *p. a.* Covered with or wearing a pall.

pal'le-kie. † PALKEE.

pall'en, *a.* [AS. *pællen.* See PALL, *n.*] Made of pall. *Obs.*

pal'len-keen', pal'len-kine'. † PALANQUIN.

pallentine. † PALATINE.

pal-les'cence (pȧ-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* A growing pale. *Rare.*

pal-les'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *pallescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *pallescere* to grow pale.] Growing or becoming pale. *Rare.*

pallesie. † PALSY.

pal'let, *a.* [OF. *palet*, dim. of

pal′let (păl′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *palette*, dim. of OF. *paele* a pan, L. *patella*.] A cup containing three ounces — formerly used by surgeons to receive blood in bloodletting. *Obs.*

pal′let, *n.* [ME. *paillet*, F. *paillet* a heap of straw, fr. *paille* straw, fr. L. *palea* chaff; cf. Skr. *pala* straw, *palāva* chaff. Cf. PAILLASSE.] A small and mean bed; a bed of straw.

pal′let, *n.* [F. *palette*: cf. It. *paletta*; prop. and orig., a fire shovel, dim. of L. *pala* a shovel, spade. Cf PEEL a shovel, PALETTE.] **1.** A wooden implement consisting of a flat blade or plate with a handle, as a plasterer's hawk; specif., a wooden implement used by potters, crucible makers, etc., for forming, beating, and rounding their works. It may be oval, round, or of other forms.
2. *Paint.* = PALETTE, 1 **a**. *Rare.*
3. A flat board, plate, or disk, as an oar blade. *Obs.*
4. In technical senses: **a** *Brickmaking.* A board upon which a brick molded in a sanded mold is turned and conveyed to the mold. Slop-molded bricks are also sometimes turned out on pallets. **b** *Masonry.* A flat piece of wood laid in a wall to furnish a means of securing more firmly any woodwork that is to be fastened to the wall. **c** Any of the disks or pistons in a chain pump. **d** *Gilding.* A flat brush used in manipulating gold leaves. **e** *Zoöl.* One of a pair of shelly plates borne on the siphon tubes of certain bivalves. See SHIPWORM, *Illust.* **f** *Mach.* A click or pawl driving or regulating a ratchet wheel; specif., *Horol.*, any of the clicks or detents connected with the rocking, vibrating, or reciprocating piece which transmits successive impulses from the escape wheel to the balance or pendulum, and checks the escape wheel until the return movement of the balance or pendulum. See ESCAPEMENT, 3. **g** *Organ Building.* A hinged valve to admit or release compressed air; as: (1) Esp., a valve opened by a keyboard digital to admit the wind to a groove under the pipes (see ORGAN, *Illust.* of *action*). (2) A waste valve to release surplus air from the storage bellows. **h** *Bookbinding.* A tool, like a part of a fillet, used chiefly in gilding backs of books. **i** *Mech.* The hammer head of a power hammer; also, either of a pair of bitts. See BITT, *n.*, 2.

pal′le-ty (păl′ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [Native name.] The larva of a wood-boring beetle of the genus *Phoracantha*, extensively used as bait by fishermen. *Australia.*

pal′li-al (păl′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [See PALLIUM.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a mantle, esp. of a mollusk; produced by the mantle.
pallial chamber, *Zoöl.*, the cavity covered by the mantle of a mollusk. — **p. impression** *or* **line**, *Zoöl.*, the mark on the inner surface of a bivalve shell, more or less parallel with the margin, caused by the attachment of the mantle. An inward bending of this line, called the **pallial sinus**, is usually conspicuous near the posterior end of the shell if the siphons are well developed.

pal′liard (păl′yȧrd), *n.* [F. *paillard*, orig., one addicted to the couch, fr. *paille* straw. See PALLET a small bed.] A beggar or vagabond; a low or profligate rascal; a lecher; a lewd person. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Dryden.*

pal′li-ate (păl′ĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *palliatus*. See PALL the garment.] **1.** Covered with a mantle; cloaked; hidden; disguised; also, mitigated; alleviated. *Obs.*
2. *Zoöl.* Having a pallium; pertaining to the Palliata.

pal′li-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *palliatus* cloaked, fr. *pallium*. See PALL the garment.] **1.** To cover with or as with a mantle or cloak; to cloak; shelter; hide; disguise. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> Being *palliated* with a pilgrim's coat. *Sir T Herbert.*

2. To reduce in violence; to lessen or abate; to mitigate; to ease without curing; as, to *palliate* a disease.
3. To cover with excuses; to conceal or disguise the enormity of, by excuses and apologies; to extenuate; excuse; as, to *palliate* faults or crimes.
4. To moderate, mitigate, or qualify. *Rare.*

> To *palliate* dullness, and give time a shove. *Cowper.*

5. To satisfy or please (the taste). *Obs.*
Syn. — Hide, cover, cloak, conceal, excuse, gloss, mitigate, soften. — PALLIATE, EXTENUATE. To PALLIATE is properly to conceal or cloak the enormity of a crime or offense, to EXTENUATE, to lessen its magnitude; as, "We have not endeavored to conceal or even *palliate* his errors" (*Lockhart*); "These, however varnished, however colored over, however *extenuated* or diminished, . . . will in the event feel the wrath of God" (*Paley*). But the two words are often employed without sharp distinction, *palliate* suggesting the desire to soften in any way what is wrong or culpable, *extenuate* applying to the attempt to excuse it more formally; as, "his frolics — a name that *palliates* deeds of folly and of shame" (*Cowper*); "I make a feint of excusing myself — since one could never get on with one's faults so complacently if one could not *palliate* them" (*Lowell*); "Speak of me as I am; nothing *extenuate*, nor set down aught in malice" (*Shak.*); "[He] undertook, not indeed to vindicate the action, . . . but to *extenuate* it by an apology" (*Johnson*). See ALLEVIATE, DISSEMBLE, EXCULPATE.

pal′li-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *palliation*.] A palliating; state of being palliated; as: **a** Cloaking; hiding; a cloak; a disguise. *Obs.* **b** Extenuation; excuse; as, *palliation* of faults. **c** Mitigation; alleviation, as of a disease.

pal′li-a-tive (păl′ĭ-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *palliatif*.] Serving to palliate. — *n.* That which palliates; a palliative agent.

pal′li-a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Palliative; extenuating.

pal′lid (păl′ĭd), *a.* [L. *pallidus*, fr. *pallere* to be or look pale. See PALE, *a.*] Deficient in color; pale; wan; as, a *pallid* countenance; *pallid* blue. *Spenser.*
Syn. — See PALE.

pal-lid′i-ty (pă-lĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pallidness; paleness.

pal′li-o- (păl′ĭ-ō-). Combining form for *pallium*; as, **pal′li-o-stra′tus** (-strā′tŭs), an extended sheet of stratus clouds.

pal′lion (păl′yŭn), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *pallón* a quantity of gold or silver from an assay.] A small piece; a bit; a pellet.

pal′li-um (păl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LIA (-ȧ), E. -LIUMS (-ŭmz). [L. See PALL the garment.] **1.** *Anc. Costume.* A large rectangular woolen cloak which enveloped the whole person, worn by the Greeks and by certain Romans, esp. philosophers. It is the Roman name of a Greek garment.
2. *Eccl.* **a** *R. C. Ch.* A band of white wool, worn on the shoulders, with four purple crosses worked on it; a pall. The wool is obtained from two lambs brought to the basilica of St. Agnes, Rome, and blessed. The pallium is worn by the Pope, and sent to patriarchs, primates, and archbishops, as a sign that they share in the plenitude of the episcopal office. Before it is sent, the pallium is laid for the night on the tomb of St. Peter. **b** An altar cloth; a pall.
3. *Zoöl.* The mantle of a mollusk, brachiopod, or bird.
4. *Meteor.* A mantle, or extended sheet, of clouds.

pall′-mall′ (pĕl′mĕl′), *n.* [OF. *palemail*, It. *pallamaglio*; *palla* a ball (of German origin, akin to E. *ball*) + *maglio* hammer, fr. L. *malleus*. See 1st BALL; MALL a beetle.]
1. A mallet used to strike a ball, esp. that used in the game of pall-mall (see def. 2). *Obs.*
2. A game, formerly common in Italy, France, Scotland, and England, in which a wooden ball was driven with a mallet. "Put briefly, and therefore, of course, inaccurately, it [pall-mall] may be defined as golf played with a croquet mallet down an elongated skittle alley. . . . The balls, which in the only surviving examples are of boxwood, are about twelve inches in circumference. The aim was, as in golf, to drive the ball over the course in the fewest possible strokes, but, instead of holing out, it was necessary to drive under hoops which were set down the alley. It would appear that one feat required was to drive the ball through a ring of no great diameter, suspended, as would appear from one illustration, at the height of some eight or ten feet in the air. It is hard not to suspect that the artist . . . had trusted to imagination rather than actual inspection, for, apart from the enormous difficulty of driving a ball through the ring, there would be the absolute impossibility of persuading one's opponent that it had gone through and not outside." *Encyc. of Sport.*
3. The alley in which pall-mall was played. *Obs.*
4. Written **Pall Mall.** (*pron. also* păl′ măl′) In London, a street on the site of a former pall-mall alley, the center of club life; also, the War Office, which was in this street.

pal′lo-graph (păl′ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. πάλλειν to quake, quiver + *-graph*.] An apparatus for recording steamship vibrations. — **pal′lo-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

pal′lo-met′ric (-mĕt′rĭk), *a.* [Gr. πάλλειν to quake, quiver + μέτρον measure.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of artificial vibrations of the earth's surface.

pal′lor (păl′ŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *pallere* to be or look pale. See PALE, *a.*] Paleness. *Jer. Taylor.*

palm (päm), *n.* [ME. *paume*, F. *paume*, L. *palma*; akin to Gr. παλάμη, Skr. *pāṇi* hand, and prob. E. *fumble*. See FUMBLE; cf. 3d PALM.] **1.** The somewhat concave part of the human hand between the bases of the fingers and the wrist, upon which the fingers close when flexed; hence, the corresponding part of the fore foot of any mammal.

> And clench'd her fingers till they bit the *palm*. *Tennyson.*

2. The broad flattened part of an antler, as of the moose.
3. *Obs.* **a** = PALM PLAY. **b** The ball used in palm play.
4. A lineal measure equal either to the breadth of the hand (3–4 inches) or to its length from the wrist to the ends of the fingers (7–10 inches or more). In Great Britain and the United States it has usually been reckoned at three inches or four inches. Cf. HAND, 16. See also *palm*, *palmo*, *palmus*, under MEASURE.
5. A flat expanding part at the end of an armlike projection; specif., the blade of an oar or paddle.
6. *Naut.* **a** The flat inner face of an anchor fluke; also, the fluke itself. See ANCHOR, 1. **b** *Sailmaking.* A metallic disk, attached to a strap, and worn on the palm of the hand, used to push the needle through the canvas in sewing sails, etc. **c** *Shipbuilding.* A flat surface on a strut or stanchion to which is secured plating or upon which plating, beams, or the like, are supported.
7. Act of palming, as of cards or dice.
8. The part of a glove covering the palm.
9. The under surface of a ski.

palm (päm), *v. t.*; PALMED (pämd); PALM′ING. **1.** To touch with the palm; to handle; to stroke with the palm or hand; to shake hands with.
2. To manipulate with, or conceal in, the palm, as in cheating at cards or dice or in juggling; to get by palming.

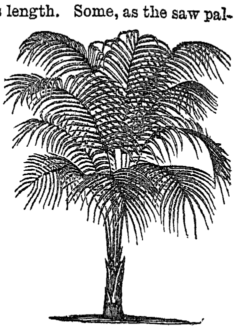
> They *palmed* the trick that lost the game. *Prior.*

3. To impose by fraud, as by sleight of hand; to pass or put by trickery; — usually with *off*.

> For you may *palm* upon us new for old. *Dryden.*

4. To "grease the palm" of; to bribe or tip. *Slang.*

palm, *n.* [AS. *palm*, *palma*, L. *palma*; — so named from the leaf resembling a hand. See 1st PALM.] **1.** Any monocotyledonous plant of the family Phœnicaceæ. Palms are mostly trees with tall columnar trunks bearing a crown of gigantic leaves having stout, sheathing, often prickly petioles, the persistent bases of which sometimes clothe the trunk for part or all of its length. Some, as the saw palmetto, are low, nearly acaulescent undershrubs; a few, as the rattan palm, climb by means of hooks or prickles. The wood of palm stems, being without a definite cambium ring, is incapable of secondary growth. The leaves are either pinnate (**feather palms**) or palmately cleft (**fan palms**). The small flowers are borne in huge clusters subtended by spathes; the fruit varies greatly in size and structure, a date and a coconut well illustrating two extremes. Palms are the most important and valuable economic plants of the tropics, and their products are widely used in the arts. The trunks and leaves are used in building and thatching; the leaf sheaths, in the manufacture of boxes, wrapping, etc.; sugar and wine are made from the sap; the fruit is often used for food, and the seeds of many species yield valuable oils and fats. Wax and sago are occasional products. Nearly all palms are ornamental in cultivation. Among the most important kinds are the date palm, coco palm, oil palm, betel palm, wax palm, piassaba, rattan palm, assai, palmyra, and the various palmettos and cabbage palms. See PHŒNICACEÆ; also COCO, *Illust.*, CABBAGE PALMETTO, *Illust.*, etc.



A Feather Palm (*Geonoma gracilis*).

2. A leaf of the palm, anciently, and still on festal occasions in some churches, borne or worn as a symbol of victory or rejoicing; a palm branch; as, to wave *palms*.
3. Hence: Any symbol or token of superiority, success, or triumph; also, victory; triumph; supremacy; prize. "The *palm* of martyrdom." *Chaucer.*

> So get the start of the majestic world
> And bear the *palm* alone. *Shak.*

4. A branch of any of several other trees or shrubs substituted for the true palm in church observances; also, any plant so used, as the hazel, willow, laurel, yew, larch, and fir, and in the United States the hemlock spruce.
5. Of a tree, a branch; of a palm tree, a leaf. *Obs.*, exc. as in definition 2, above.
6. Short for PALM WINE. *Obs.*

pal-ma′ceous (păl-mā′shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to palms; of the nature of, or resembling, palms.

pal′ma Chris′ti (păl′mȧ krĭs′tī). [LL., hand of Christ.] The castor-oil plant. Anglicized form *palmcrist*.

pal′mar (păl′mȧr), *a.* [L. *palmaris*, fr. *palma* the palm of the hand.] *Anat.* Pertaining to, or corresponding to, the palm of the hand.
palmar arch, *Anat.*, either of two loops of blood vessels in the palm of the hand. The **deep arch** is formed by the continuation of the radial artery and a branch of the ulnar artery, and supplies principally the deep muscles of the hand, thumb, index finger, etc. The **superficial arch** is the continuation of the ulnar artery which anastomoses with a branch derived from the radial artery, and its branches mostly go to the fingers. — **p. fascia**, *Anat.*, a very strong fascia, of roughly triangular outline, which binds together and protects the structures of the palm. — **p. nerves**, *Anat.*, the branches of the ulnar nerves to the palm of the hand.

pal′mar, *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the ossicles distal to the distichals in the arms of certain crinoids.

pal′ma-ry (păl′mȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *palmarius*, *palmaris*, belonging to palms, deserving the palm or prize, fr. *palma* a palm.] Bearing or worthy of the palm; palmy; preëminent; superior; principal; chief; as, *palmary* work.

pal′mate (păl′māt), *a.* [L. *palmatus* marked with the palm of a hand, fr. *palma* the palm of the hand.] Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread. Used specif.: **a** *Bot.* Having lobes radiating from a common point; — said esp. of leaf blades. The word was originally applied only to leaves with five lobes, suggesting the palm of a hand, but is now used irrespective of the number of lobes. When the latter extend to the point of insertion of the petiole, the leaf is called *palmately compound* or *digitate*. *Palmate* is applied similarly to the venation, and sometimes also to other organs than leaves, as the tubers of some species of *Orchis*. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) Having the anterior toes united by a web, as in most swimming birds; webbed. (2) Having the distal portion broad, flat, and lobed, suggesting a hand with spread fingers, as the branches of certain corals, the antlers of a moose, etc.



Palmate Leaf.

pal′mat-ed (-māt-ĕd), *a.* Palmate.

pal′mate-ly (-māt-lĭ), *adv.* In a palmate manner. — Hence, *Bot.*: **palmately cleft**, palmatifid. — **p. compound**, *or* **p. divided**, digitate. — **p. lobed**, palmatilobate. — **p. nerved.** = PALMATELY VEINED. — **p. parted.** = PALMATIPARTITE. — **p. veined**, having the veins palmately arranged; palmiveined.

pal-mat′i- (păl-măt′ĭ-; păl-mā′tĭ-). A combining form from Latin *palmatus*, meaning *palmate*.

pal-mat′i-fid (păl-măt′ĭ-fĭd), *a.* [*palmati-* + *-fid*.] *Bot.*

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pale pale, F. *pâle*.] Pale red. *Obs.*
pal′let, *n.* [OF. *palet*.] **1.** *Armor.* A headpiece. *Obs.* **2.** The head; pate. *Obs. or Scot.*
pal′let. † PALATE, PALLETTE.
pallet board. *Brickmaking.* A pallet.
pallet box. *Organ Building.* A box forming part of the wind chest and containing the pallets belonging to a keyboard.
pallet eye. *Organ Building.* A metal loop in the free end of a pallet for attaching the wire from the tracker.
pal′let-ing, *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A light platform raised above the floor of a magazine to keep powder dry. *Obs. or R.*
pallet leather. *Organ Building.* A lining of soft leather, inside of a pallet, to make it air-tight.
pallet stone. *Horol.* A hard stone or jewel forming the rubbing face of a pallet to diminish friction and reduce wear.
pallet tail. *Horol.* In some escapements, any of the arms bearing a pallet.
pal′lette (păl′ĕt), *n.* [See PALETTE.] *Medieval Armor.* One of the plates, usually rounded, at the armpits. See ARMOR, *Illust.*
pall′hold-er, *n.* A pallbearer.
pal′li (păl′ĭ; pŭl′ĭ), *n.* [Tamil *pulai* stench, baseness.] A member of a low Sudra caste, numerous in Hyderabad and the Madras Presidency.
pal′li-a-ment, *n.* [LL. *palliare* to clothe, fr. L. *pallium* a mantle.] A dress; a robe. *Obs.*
palliardise, *n.* [F. *paillardise*.] Lechery *Obs.* — *v. i.* To fornicate. *Obs.* [PAILLASSE.]
pal′liasse (păl′yăs). Var. of
Pal′li-a′ta (păl′ĭ-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALLIATE, *a.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of TECTIBRANCHIATA.
pal′li-ate (păl′ĭ-āt), *v. i.* To moderate; compromise. *Obs.*
pal′li-a-tiv. Palliative. *Ref. Sp.*
pal′li-a-tive-ly, *adv.* of PALLIATIVE. See -LY.
pal′li-a′tor (păl′ĭ-ā′tĕr), *n.* One who palliates, as an extenuator.
‖ **pal′li-da Mors.** [L.] Pale Death. *Horace* (*Odes*, I. iv. 13).
pal′lid-ly, *adv.* of PALLID.
pal′lid-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pall′ie (pôl′ĭ; păl′ĭ). Var. of PAULIE. *Scot.* [FICATION.]
pal′li-fi-ca′tion. Var. of PALI-
pal′li-fy, *v. t.* [See PALLIATE; -FY.] Alleviate; palliate. *Obs.*
pall′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PALL, *v.*, to become vapid. — **pall′ing-ly**, *adv.* [to cover with a pall.]
pall′ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PALL,
Pal′li-o-bran′chi-a′ta (păl′ĭ-ō-brăŋ′kĭ-ā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALLIUM; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of BRACHIOPODA. — **pal′li-o-bran′chi-ate** (-brăŋ′kĭ-āt), *a.*
pal′li-o-car′di-ac (-kär′dĭ-ăk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to the pallium and pericardium of a mollusk.
pal′lion. † PAVILION.
pal′lion, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pallium*.] A pall, esp. a pallium. *Obs.*
pal′li-o-ped′al (păl′ĭ-ō-pĕd′ăl), *a.* [*pallium* + *pedal*, a.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the pallium and the foot of a mollusk.
pal′li-sade′. † PALISADE.
pallisado crown. *Her.* = VALLARY CROWN.
Pal′li-ser gun (păl′ĭ-sẽr). [After Sir William *Palliser*, British inventor.] *Ordnance.* A cast-iron muzzle-loading gun converted from a smooth-bore into a rifle by inserting at the muzzle a coiled wrought-iron rifled tube.
pal′li-za′do. † PALISADO.
pall′-mall′. † PELL-MELL.
pal-lo′ne (päl-lō′nā), *n.* [It., a large ball.] An Italian game, somewhat like tennis. It is played by striking a large leather ball with a cylindrical wooden guard worn over hand and wrist.
pal-lour′. † PALOUR.
Pal′lu (păl′ū), *n.* *Bib.* One of the sons of Reuben
pal-lu′di-at, *a.* [L. *palus*, *-udis*, marsh.] Marshy. *Obs.*
Pal′lu-ites (păl′ū-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* Descendants of Pallu.
pal′ly. *Her.* Var. of PALY.
palm, *v. i.* To play a trick; to cheat or impose. *Obs.*
‖ **pal′ma bra′va** (päl′mä brä′vä). [Sp., lit., wild (or fine) palm.] A palm (*Corypha minor*) of the Philippine Islands, valuable for its hard wood.
Pal-ma′ce-æ (păl-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See 3d PALM.] *Bot.* Syn. of PHŒNICACEÆ.
pal′ma-cite (păl′mȧ-sīt), *n.* *Paleobot.* A fossil palm. *Obs.*
pal′ma dul′cis (dŭl′sĭs). [L., sweet palm.] A low South American fan palm (*Brahea dulcis*).
Pal′mæ (păl′mē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of PHŒNICACEÆ.
Pal-ma′les (păl-mā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A Lindleyan alliance comprising the palms, etc. — **pal′mal** (păl′măl), *a.*
‖ **pal′mam qui me′ru-it fe′rat** (mĕr′ū-ĭt). [L.] "Let him bear the palm who has deserved it." *Dr. Jortin* (*Lusus Poetici*, VIII. 20).
‖ **pal′ma non si′ne pul′ve-re.** [L.] The palm (is) not (gained) without dust, i. e., in a race. Cf. SINE PULVERE PALMÆ.
palmare. † PALMER.
pal-ma′ri-an (păl-mā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [See PALMARY superior.] Bearing or worthy to bear the palm; palmary. *Rare.*
‖ **pal-ma′ris bre′vis** (păl-mā′rĭs brē′vĭs; 115). [NL., short palmar muscle (sc. *musculus*).] *Anat.* A short transverse superficial muscle of the ulnar part of the palm of the hand.
‖ **pal-ma′ris lon′gus** (lŏŋ′gŭs). [NL., long palmar (muscle).] *Anat.* A superficial muscle of the forearm, often absent, arising from the inner condyle of the humerus and inserted into the palmar fascia and annular ligament.
pal-ma′ri-um (păl-mā′rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL. See PALMAR.] *Zoöl.* A palmar ossicle of a crinoid. *Rare.*
pal′ma-ro′sa oil (păl′mȧ-rō′zȧ). See OIL, *Table I.* [mar. *Rare.*]
pal′ma-ry (păl′mȧ-rĭ), *a.* Pal-
Pal-ma′tæ (păl-mā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALMATE, *a.*] *Zoöl.* The web-footed birds. *Obs.*
pal′mate (păl′māt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of palmic acid. = RICINOLEATE. *Obs.*
pal-mat′i-form (păl-măt′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*palmati-* + *-form*.] *Bot.* Palmate.

Palmate, with divisions extending halfway to the base, the lobes and sinuses narrow or acute.

pal-mat'i-lo'bate (păl-măt'ĭ-lō'bāt; păl-mā'tĭ-), *a.* Also **pal-mat'i-lobed** (-lōbd). [*palmati-* + *lobate.*] *Bot* Palmate, with divisions extending nearly halfway to the base, the lobes and sinuses rounded or obtuse.

pal-ma'tion (păl-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of palming, or touching with the palm. *Obs.*

2. State or quality of being palmate; palmate lobation; also, a palmate part.

pal-mat'i-par'tite (păl-măt'ĭ-pär'tīt; păl-mā'tĭ-), **pal-mat'i-part'ed** (-pär'tĕd), *a.* [*palmati-* + *partite.*] *Bot.* Parted in a palmate manner, the divisions extending more than halfway to the base.

pal-mat'i-sect (păl-măt'ĭ-sĕkt) } *a.* [*palmati-* + *-sect.*]
pal-mat'i-sect'ed (-sĕk'tĕd) } *Bot.* Cleft or cut into palmate segments or divisions extending nearly to the base.

palm'-bark' tree. A handsome Australian myrtaceous shrub (*Melaleuca wilsonii*), having bark resembling the outer covering of the palm.

palm branch. A palm leaf with its stalk, used as an emblem of victory, etc. See 3d PALM, *n.*, 2.

palm civet. Any of various arboreal viverrine mammals, chiefly of the genera *Paradoxurus*, *Arctogale*, *Nandinia*, and *Hemigale*, of southeastern Asia and the East Indies. They have a long tail, and are brownish or yellowish gray spotted with black and often striped down the back.

palm cross. **a** A cross set up in a churchyard to be decorated with palms on Palm Sunday. *Obs.* **b** A cross made of peeled willow sticks pinned together and studded at the ends with palm blossoms, etc., suspended from the ceiling about Palm Sunday. *Dial. Eng.*

Pal-mel'la (păl-mĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *παλμός* vibration.] *Bot.* A form genus of fresh-water algæ, representing a stage (the **palmella stage**) assumed by many unicellular forms, corresponding to the zoögloea stage of Schizomycetes. They consist of oblong pigmented cells confluent in a jellylike mass. This stage is frequently assumed by species of *Hæmatococcus* and *Protococcus*.

pal-mel'lin (-ĭn), *n.* [From PALMELLA.] *Chem.* A red pigment, soluble in water, in certain unicellular algæ, as *Hæmatococcus*, particularly when in the palmella stage.

pal'me-lod'i-con (păl'mē-lŏd'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. *πάλλειν* to shake, quiver + *melodicon.*] *Music.* The musical glasses. See HARMONICA **a**.

palm'er (päm'ẽr), *n.* [From PALM, *v. t.*] One who palms, as at cards or dice; a prestidigitator.

palm'er, *n.* [OF. *paumier*, *palmier*, LL. *palmarius.* See PALM the tree.] **1.** A wandering religious votary; an itinerant monk under a perpetual vow of poverty; esp., one who bore a palm branch as a token that he had visited the Holy Land and its sacred places. *Chaucer.*

The pilgrim had some home or dwelling place, the *palmer* had none. The pilgrim traveled to some certain, designed place or places, but the *palmer* to all. *T Staveley.*

2. Short for PALMER WORM, PALMER FLY.

3. A wood louse. *Rare.*

palm'er, *v. i.* To wander or travel about like a palmer; to stroll. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Scott.*

palmer fly. *Angling.* An artificial fly made to imitate a hairy caterpillar; a hackle.

Pal'mer-in (păl'mẽr-ĭn; *Sp.* päl'mä-rēn'), *n.* [Sp. *Palmerín.*] Any of the heroes of several Spanish romances of chivalry, the two most noted being "Palmerin de Oliva" (1511), written by a woman, and "Palmerin de Inglaterra [England]" (1547), by Luis Hurtado. After many marvelous adventures the knight Palmerin de Oliva, a son of a Greek emperor in Byzantium, marries the German emperor's daughter and becomes the ruler of Byzantium. Palmerin of England is a grandson of Palmerin de Oliva and is also a wonderful knight. Hence, any famous or redoubtable knight or champion.

palmer worm. [*palmer* pilgrim] Any caterpillar which suddenly appears in great numbers, devouring herbage. In America, esp. the larva of the moth *Ypsolophus ligustellus*, which is destructive to fruit trees.

pal-met'to (păl-mĕt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* **-TOS**, **-TOES** (-ōz). [Sp. *palmito*, dim. of *palma* palm tree. See PALM the tree.] Any of several fan palms of the West Indies and the southern United States, as: **a** The cabbage palmetto; also, any other species of *Inodes*. See CABBAGE PALMETTO, *Illust.* **b** Any palm of the genus *Thrinax*. **c** The blue palmetto. **d** The saw palmetto. **e** In Europe, the dwarf fan palm.

palmetto flag. Any of several flags adopted by South Carolina after its secession. That adopted in November, 1860, had a green cabbage palmetto in the center of a white field; the final one, January, 1861, had a white palmetto in the center of a blue field and a white crescent in the upper left-hand corner.

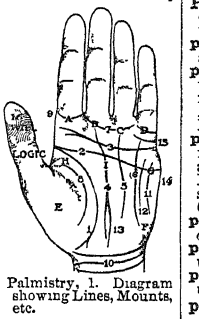
palm fern. **a** An Australian tree fern (*Cyathea cunninghamii*). **b** The sago palm.

palm house. A glasshouse for growing palms.

pal-mif'er-ous (păl-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *palmifer*; *palma* a palm tree + *ferre* to bear.] **a** Producing palm trees. *Rare.* **b** Carrying palms, or palm branches.

pal'mi-fi-ca'tion (păl'mĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *palma* palm + *-fication.*] Artificial cross-pollination of the flowers of the date palm as practiced by the Babylonians, who suspended clusters from the wild staminate trees among the pistillate blossoms of the cultivated trees, on the theory that fertilization was accomplished through the agency of small insects, as in caprification.

palm'ist (päm'ĭst; păl'mĭst; 277), *n.* [Cf. PALMISTER.] One who practices palmistry.



Palmistry, 1. Diagram showing Lines, Mounts, etc.

palm'is-try (päm'ĭs-trĭ; păl'mĭs-; 277), *n.* [ME. *pawmestry*; prob. fr. *paume* palm of the hand + *maistrie* mastery, skill, OF. *maistrie.* See PALM of the hand, MASTERY.] **1.** Art or practice of divining or telling fortunes, or of judging of character, aptitudes, and probabilities, by the lines, marks, etc., in the palm of the hand; art of reading, or inferring, a person's character or his past or possible future from his hand; chiromancy; chirognomy. Palmistry is based on a consideration of the character of the hand in general and esp. of the lines, mounts, and marks on the palm. The **mounts** are regions upon the palm (specially named from being formerly regarded as indicative of the influence of planets) considered to denote degrees of temperament or predominant traits. They are the mounts of Jupiter (A), ambition; **Saturn** (B), seriousness; **Apollo** (C), brilliancy; **Mercury** (D), practicality, adaptability in business; **Venus** (E), love, sense of harmony; **Moon** or **Luna** (F), imagination; **Mars**, the middle cross section of the hand, including **upper Mars** (G), aggression, **lower Mars** (H), courage, **plain of Mars** (I), temper, also indicated at 16. The principal lines (named from that concerning which they are considered to reveal information) are: **line of life**, or **life line** (1), vitality, duration of life; **line of the head**, or **head line** (2), mentality and judgment; **line of the heart**, or **heart line** (3), the heart, emotional nature, affection, generosity; **line of fate**, **line of Saturn**, or **fate line** (4), the influence of chance or haphazard, fortune, good or bad; **line of Apollo**, **line of the sun**, **line of fortune**, or **line of brilliancy** (5), mental brilliancy; taste, aptitude and success in art, literature, or pursuit of wealth; **line of Mercury**, **line of health**, **line of the liver**, **hepatic line**, or **the hepatica** (6), condition of the liver and digestive apparatus, or maladies due to their derangement. Minor lines, often absent, are: **girdle of Venus** (7), indicating nervousness, inability to hysteria, intensity in predominating traits; **line of Mars** (8), strengthening the life line; **ring of Solomon** or **Jupiter** (9), emphasizing the characteristics of the mount and implying ability in occult science; **racettes**, or **bracelets** (10), generally three, strengthening the life line; **line of intuition**, **line of the moon**, or **line of Luna** (11), indicating, with other signs, a strong intuitive faculty; **via lascivia** (12), usually a sister line to the line of Mercury, indicating intensity of sentiments, good or bad, and, sometimes, sensuality. The **lines of affection** (15) denote attachment to the opposite sex. **Islands** (13) are narrow lanceolate figures, usually on lines, and are interpreted as evil or unfavorable signs. An **apex** (16) is a triangle formed by capillary lines on the pads of the fingers and the mounts; it indicates the centers and affects the reading of these parts. The **percussion** (14) is formed by the outside of upper Mars and the moon. The **quadrangle**, or **table**, is the middle part of the palm, between the head and heart lines.

2. A dexterous use or trick of the hand, esp. as in clapping (applause), pocket picking, or bribery. *Addison.*

pal'mi-tate (păl'mĭ-tāt), *n.* Salt or ester of palmitic acid.

pal'mite (păl'mīt), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *palmito*, dim. of *palma* palm tree.] **a** A kind of palmetto or its fiber. *Obs.* **b** A South African juncaceous plant (*Prionium palmita*) having long serrate leaves yielding a strong fiber. The stems have been used for making brushes.

pal-mit'ic (păl-mĭt'ĭk), *a.* [F. *palmitique.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a white, crystalline, fatty acid, $C_{15}H_{31}CO_2H$, occurring free in palm oil, as the cetyl ester in spermaceti, as the myricyl ester in beeswax, and as the glyceryl ester (palmitin) in a large number of fats. It melts at 62° C. Palmitic acid is also made artificially from cetyl alcohol and from oleic acid. It is used in large quantities as a material for candles.

pal'mi-tin (păl'mĭ-tĭn), *n.* [G. *palmitinsäure*, a translation of F. *acide palmitique.* So called because abundant in *palm* oil.] *Physiol. Chem.* A solid crystallizable fat, found mixed with stearin and olein in the fat of animal tissues, with olein and butyrin in butter, with olein in olive oil, etc. See FAT, *n.*, 2. Chemically, it is glyceryl tripalmitate (see PALMITIC), and is called also *tripalmitin.*

pal'mi-veined' (-vānd'), *a.* Having the primary veins arranged palmately, as leaves of the linden, plane tree, etc.

palm leaf. **a** The leaf of a palm, specif. that of a fan palm or palmetto, used for making fans, hats, etc. **b** Short for *palm-leaf hat.* **c** Short for *palm-leaf fan.*

palm oil. **1.** A solid yellow or reddish fat or butter obtained from the fruit of several species of palms, as the African oil palm, and used in the manufacture of soap and candles, also for coloring and scenting ointments, pomades, etc. See OIL, *Table I.*

2. Money given as a bribe or tip. *Humorous.* Cf. *to grease the hand* (or *palm*), under GREASE, *v. t.*, and PALM, *v. t.*, 4.

pal'mo-ne'ta (păl'mō-nā'tä), *n.* [Prob. Amer. Sp.] **a** A carangoid food fish (*Trachinotus kennedyi*) of the Pacific coast from Magdalena Bay to Panama. **b** A black and orange-yellow angel fish (*Holacanthus tricolor*) of the West Indies and Bermudas.

palm sugar. Sugar yielded by the sap of certain palms. See JAGGERY.

Palm Sunday. *Eccl.* The Sunday next before Easter;—commemorating Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

palm tree. **a** = 3d PALM, *n.*, 1. **b** Sometimes, popularly, any of various other trees.

palm warbler. A warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*) of central Canada, the Mississippi Valley, etc., having a chestnut crown when adult, and the under parts largely yellow. A variety (*D. p. hypochrysea*) represents it in eastern North America.

palm wax. A resinous wax obtained from various palms, notably the wax palms *Ceroxylon andicola*, *C. klopstockia*, and *Copernicia cerifera*, which last yields carnauba wax. Palm wax is generally yellowish, hard, and brittle, consisting of one third wax and two thirds resin, sp. gr. being 0.992–0.995. It is used in candles and varnish.

palm weevil. Any of certain weevils of the genus *Rhyncophorus* whose larvæ bore in palm trees. See GRUGRU WORM.

palm willow *or* **withy.** Any willow whose branches are used as "palms" in religious festivals.

palm wine. The fermented juice of any of various palms, used as a beverage, esp. in tropical countries.

palm'y (päm'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Bearing palms; abounding in palms; derived from palms; palmlike; as, a *palmy* shore. *Pope.*

His golden sands and *palmy* wine. *Goldsmith.*

2. Bearing or worthy of the palm; flourishing; prosperous.

In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome. *Shak.*

pal-my'ra palm. [Pg. *palmeira.*] A tall East Indian palm, the only species of the genus (*Borassus flabelliformis*), with very large rounded fan-shaped leaves. Its very hard wood is used in building, and its leaves for thatching and writing purposes. The large drupaceous fruits are eaten roasted or preserved; palm sugar and palm wine are both obtained from the sap. Native writers enumerate over 800 uses for the tree.

palmyra wood. **a** The wood of the palmyra. **b** Wood of any palm used in commerce, esp. of the coco palm.

Pal'my-rene' (păl'mĭ-rēn'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Palmyra, the Biblical Tadmor, which after the revolt of its queen, Zenobia, was destroyed by the Emperor Aurelian, 273 A. D. —*n.* One of the people of Palmyra; also, their language, which employed an alphabet from which the square Hebrew characters are derived. See SEMITIC.

‖ **pa'lo** (pä'lō), *n.* [Sp. See PALE a stake.] A pole or timber of any kind; —used in the names of trees. *Sp. Amer.*

pa'lo blan'co (blăŋ'kō). [Sp. *blanco* white.] **a** A western American hackberry (*Celtis reticulata*), having light-colored bark. **b** A Mexican mimosaceous tree (*Lysiloma candida*), the bark of which is used in tanning.

pa-lo'lo (pä-lō'lō), *n.*, *or* **palolo worm.** [From the native name.] A eunicid worm (*Palolo viridis*) which burrows in the coral reefs of certain of the Pacific Islands. A little before the last quarter of the moon in October and November, they swarm in vast numbers at the surface of the sea for breeding, and are gathered and highly esteemed as food by the natives. An allied species inhabits the tropical Atlantic and swarms in June or July.

pa'lo-ver'de (pä'lō-vĕr'dā), *n.* [Sp. *verde* green.] **a** Either of two small cæsalpiniaceous trees (*Cercidium torreyanum* and *C. floridum*) natives of desert regions in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico, having smooth light green bark and racemes of bright yellow flowers. The very small pinnate leaves are early deciduous. **b** The Jerusalem thorn *Parkinsonia microphylla*, a related tree.

pal'pa-bil'i-ty (păl'pä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being palpable; that which is palpable.

pal'pa-ble (păl'pä-b'l), *a.* [F. *palpable*, L. *palpabilis*, fr. *palpare* to feel, stroke; cf. *palpus* the soft palm of the hand.] **1.** Capable of being touched or felt; perceptible by the touch; tangible; as, a *palpable* form. *Shak.*

2. Easily perceptible by one or another of the other senses; readily visible, audible, etc.; noticeable; patent.

3. Easily perceptible intellectually; plain; distinct; obvious; manifest; readily perceived and detected; as, *palpable* imposture; *palpable* absurdity; *palpable* errors.

Syn.—See MANIFEST.

palpable coördinates, generalized coördinates, generally denoted by $q_1, q_2 \ldots q_n$, specifying the configuration of a system;—so called because after certain substitutions in the Lagrangian dynamical equations they are often the only coördinates visibly remaining.

—**pal'pa-ble-ness**, *n.*—**pal'pa-bly**, *adv.*

pal'pal (păl'păl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a palpus.

palpal organ, in spiders, an accessory reproductive organ developed on the terminal joint of each pedipalp and used to convey the sperms to the genital orifice of the female.

pal'pate (păl'pāt), *v. t.*; PAL'PAT-ED (-pāt-ĕd); PAL'PAT-ING (-pāt-ĭng). [L. *palpare*, *palpatum*, to feel.] To examine by touch; to explore by palpation.

pal'ma-ture (păl'mä-tūr), *n.* [L. *palma* palm of the hand; cf. F. *palmature.*] *Med.* Abnormal lateral union of the fingers.

palm beetle. A palm weevil. Its larva is called palm borer.

palm butter. Palm oil.

palm cabbage. = 1st CABBAGE, 2.

palm cat. A palm civet.

palm cockatoo See COCKATOO, 1.

palm crab. The purse crab.

palm'crist (päm'krĭst), *n.* Anglicized from PALMA CHRISTI. (*Jonah* iv. 6, *margin*, and *Douay Ver.*, note.)

palmd. Palmed. *Ref. Sp.*

palmed (pämd), *a.* Having a palm or palms; palmate.

palmed, *pret. & p. p.* of PALM. Specif.: *p. a.* Held or hidden in the palm.

Pal'mel-la'ce-æ (păl'mĕ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A so-called family of fresh-water algæ embracing various forms genera similar to *Palmella.* —**pal'mel-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

palmella stage. See PALMELLA.

pal-mel'loid (păl-mĕl'oid), *a.* [*Palmella* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling *Palmella*; exhibiting the palmella stage.

pal'me-ous (păl'mē-ŭs; päm'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *palmeus* of or made of palms.] Of palm wood. *Obs.*

palm'er (päm'ẽr), *n.* [F. *palmier*, OF. also *paumier.*] A palm tree; a date palm. *Obs*

palmer, *n.* [OF. *paumier.*] A ferule. *Obs.*

palmero. ✝ PALMYRA.

palmer tree. A palm tree; a coconut palm.

palmer trout. A samlet. *Brit.*

palm'er-y (päm'ẽr-ĭ), *n. Hort.* Place for growing palms; also, a collection of palms. [MISTER.]

palmester, palmestrer. ✝ PALMISTRY.

pal-mette' (păl-mĕt'; păl'mĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *palme* a palm.] The anthemion as used in Grecian decoration.

palmetto basket. A basket made of palmetto leaves.

Palmetto State. South Carolina;—a nickname alluding to the State arms, which contain a representation of a palmetto tree.

pal-me'tum (păl-mē'tŭm), *n.* [L., palm grove.] A collection of palms; also, a palm house.

palm'ful (päm'fo͝ol), *a.* Abounding in palm trees. *Rare.*

palm grease. Money for bribing or tipping *Slang.*—**palm'-grease'ing,** *vb. n. Slang.*

palm grub. A palm borer.

palm honey. The refined sap of the Chilean coquito palm, used as a substitute for sugar.

palm'ic (păl'mĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *palmique.* See PALMA CHRISTI.] *Chem.* Ricinoleic. *Obs.*

pal-mic'o-leus (păl-mĭk'ō-lēŭs), *a.* [3d *palm-* + *-oleus.*] *Bot.* Growing or living on palm trees

pal'mi-form (păl'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [1st *palm* + *-form.*] Palmate

pal'mi-grade (-grād), *a.* [L. *palma* palm of the hand + *gradi* to walk.] Plantigrade.

pal'mi-lobed (-lōbd), *a.* *Bot.* Palmatilobate.

pal'min (-mĭn), *n.* [From *palma Christi*: cf. F. *palmine.*] *Chem.* Ricinelaidin. *Obs.*

pal'mi-nerv'ate (-nûrv'āt), **pal'mi-nerved'** (-nûrvd'), *a.* *Bot.* Palmiveined.

pal'mi-ped (păl'mĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *palmipes*, *-edis*, broad-footed; *palma* palm of the hand + *pes* foot.] *Zoöl.* Web-footed.—*n.*

Pal-mip'e-des (păl-mĭp'ē-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] = PALMATÆ.

pal-mip'e-dous (-dŭs), *a.* Palmiped. *Obs.*

pal-mi'ra. Var. of PALMYRA.

pal'mis-ter (păl'mĭs-tẽr; päm'-ĭs-), *n.* [See PALMISTRY.] = PALMIST. *Now Rare.*

pal'mi-tin'ic (păl'mĭ-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* Erroneous for PALMITIC.

pal-mi'to (păl-mē'tō). Var. of PALMETTO.

pal'mi-tol'ic (păl'mĭ-tŏl'ĭk), *a.* [*palmitic* + *-oleic.*] *Chem.* Designating an artificial acid, $C_{15}H_{27}CO_2H$, homologous with linoleic acid.

pal'mi-tone (păl'mĭ-tōn), *n.* *Chem.* The ketone, $(C_{15}H_{31})_2CO$, of palmitic acid. M. P., 83° C.

pal'mi-tox-yl'ic (-tŏk-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* [From *palmitolic* with *oxygen* inserted.] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_{16}H_{28}O_4$, formed by oxidizing palmitolic acid.

pal-miv'o-rous (păl-mĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *palma* palm + *-vorous.*] Living on the fruit of palm trees.

palm kale. A variety of kale with a stem 10 or 12 feet tall.

palm kernel. The seed of the oil palm.

palm lily The ti.

palm marten. A palm civet.

palm'-nut' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

‖ **pal'mo** (păl'mō), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE.

pal-mod'ic (păl-mŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *παλμώδης* pulselike, throbbing; *παλμός* pulsation + *εἶδος* form.] *Med.* Pertaining to or resembling palmus; jerky

pal-mos'co-py (păl-mŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *παλμός* pulsation + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Observation of the beat of the heart or pulse.

pal'mo-spas'mus (păl'mō-spăz'mŭs), *n.* [NL. See PALMUS; SPASM.] *Med.* Clonic spasm.

palm peach. Fruit of a Venezuelan palm (*Bactris speciosa*).

palm play. Tennis, esp. as first played by striking the ball with the palm of the hand; handball. *Obs.*—**palm'-play'ing,** *vb. n.*

palm stay. *Boilers.* A short stay screwed through a surface into an angle piece riveted to another surface at right angles.

Palm'sun (päm'sŭn), *a.* [Short for *Palm Sunday.*] Of, pert. to, or occurring on or about, Palm Sunday. *Dial. Eng.*—**Palmsun even** Palm-Sunday eve. *Obs.*

palm swift. A swift of the genus *Tachornis*; esp., *T. balasiensis* of India and *T. phœnicobius* of the West Indies.

palm toddy. Palm wine.

pal'mu-la (păl'mū-lä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *palma* palm.] 1. *Music.* A digital or finger key of a keyboard instrument.

2. *Zoöl.* A pulvillus. [MEASURE.]

pal'mus (păl'mŭs), *n.* [L.] See **pal'mus** (păl'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *παλμός* palpitation.] *Med.* Palpitation; twitching; specif., a disease with nervous twitchings, as miryachit. [veined.]

palm'-veined', *a.* *Bot.* Palmiveined.

palm'wise' (päm'wīz'), *adv.* With the palm open.

palm worm. **a** The larva of a palm weevil. **b** A centipede.

palm'y (päm'ĭ), *n.* [F. *paumée*] A blow on the palm of the hand as a punishment. *Scot.*

palmyra tree. The palmyra

Pal'my-re'ni-an (păl'mĭ-rē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* Palmyrene.

paloïs. ✝ PALACE. [LOLO.]

pa-lo'la (pä-lō'lä). Var. of PALOLO.

‖ **pa'lo ma-rí'a** (pä'lō mä-rē'ä). [Philippine Sp. *palo maria.*] The poon tree;—so called in the Philippines. From its maritime habit of growth it is often called *palo maria de la playa.*

pal'o-me'ta (păl'ō-mē'tä), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *palamida* a kind of scombroid fish.] **a** Any of several pompanos. **b** A marine stromateoid fish (*Palometa media*) of the Pacific coast from Panama to Mazatlan.

palour, *n.* [F. *palourde.*] Cockle or mussel. *Obs.* [of PALAUAN.]

Pal'o-wan' (päl'ō-wän'). Var. of **palp.** ✝ PAP.

palp (pălp), *n.* [Cf. F. *palpe.* See PALPABLE.] *Zoöl.* A palpus.

palp, *v. t.* [L. *palpare*; cf. F. *palper.*] To touch; feel; pat; fig., to flatter; cajole. *Obs. or R.*

pal'pa-bil. Palpable. *Ref. Sp.*

pal'pa-brize, *v. t.* [See PALP, *v.*] To palp. *Obs.*

pal'pa-cle (păl'pä-k'l), *n.* [*palp-*

pal'pate (păl'pāt), *a. Zoöl.* Having a palpus or palpi.

pal-pa'tion (păl-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *palpatio.* See PALPABLE.] **1.** Act of touching or feeling.

2. *Med.* Physical examination by gentle application of the hand or fingers to the surface of the body to determine the condition of subjacent parts, as of a diseased organ.

pal'pe-bral (păl'pē-brăl), *a.* [L. *palpebralis*, fr. *palpebra.*] Of or pertaining to the eyelids.

pal'pi-tant (păl'pĭ-tănt), *a.* [L. *palpitans*, p. pr.] Palpitating; throbbing; trembling. *Carlyle.*

pal'pi-tate (-tāt), *v. i.*; PAL/PI-TAT'ED (-tāt/ĕd); PAL/PI-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *palpitare, palpitatum*, v. intens. fr. *palpare.* See PALPABLE.] To beat rapidly and strongly; to throb; to bound with emotion or exertion; to pulsate violently; to flutter; — said specifically of the heart when its pulsation is abnormally rapid.

Syn. — See THROB.

pal'pi-tate, *v. t.* To cause to palpitate or throb.

pal'pi-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *palpitatio.* cf. F. *palpitation.*] A rapid pulsation; a throbbing; a quivering; a tremble; esp., an abnormal, rapid beating of the heart as when excited by violent exertion, strong emotion, or disease.

pal'pus (păl'pŭs), *n.; pl.* -PI (-pī). [NL., fr. L. *palpare* to touch. See PALPABLE; cf. PALP.] *Zoöl.* **a** In arthropods, a segmented process attached to a mouth part, usually having a tactile or gustatory function. In insects two pairs of palpi are usually developed, one on the maxillæ (maxillary **palpi**), the other on the labium (labial **palpi**). Some crustaceans have a palpus on each mandible (**mandibular palpus**). **b** In lamellibranch mollusks, one of four leaflike fleshy appendages, two on each side of the mouth. **c** In some chætopod worms, a lobelike sensory process of each side of the head.

pals'grave' (pôlz'grāv'; păls'-; 277), *n.* [D. *paltsgraaf; palts* palace (L. *palatium*) + *graaf* count; cf. G. *pfalzgraf.* See PALACE; LANDGRAVE.] *Ger. Hist.* A count palatine. See COUNT PALATINE **b**.

pals'gra-vine' (-grā-vēn'), *n.* [D. *paltsgravin:* cf G. *pfalzgräjin.*] The consort or widow of a palsgrave.

pal'sied (pôl'zĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of PALSY. Specif.: *p. a.* Affected with palsy; paralyzed; tottering; shaky.

pal'stave' (pôl'stāv'), *n.* [Dan. *paalstav.*] *Archæol.* A celt, usually of bronze, designed for a split handle.

pal'sy (pôl'zĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). [ME. *palesie, parlesy,* OF. *paralesie,* F. *paralysie,* L. *paralysis.* See PARALYSIS.] **1.** Paralysis. "One sick of the *palsy*." *Mark* ii. 3.

2. A paralytic. *Obs.*

pal'sy, *v. t.;* -SIED (-zĭd); -SY-ING. To affect with palsy, or as with palsy; to deprive of action or energy; to paralyze.

pal'sy, *v. i.* To be or become palsied; to shake as if with the palsy. *Rare.*

pal'ter (pôl'tĕr), *v. i.*; PAL/TERED (-tĕrd); PAL/TER-ING. [Orig. uncert.] **1.** To babble; chatter; mumble. *Obs.*

2. To act insincerely or deceitfully; to play false; to use trickery; equivocate; shift; play fast and loose; trifle.

Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not *palter.* *Shak.*

3. To haggle; chaffer; traffic; bargain; parley.

Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Nor *palter'd* with eternal God for power. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — See EQUIVOCATE.

pal'ter, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To shift; jumble.

2. To play fast and loose with; to corrupt; squander.

pal'try (-trĭ), *a.*; PAL/TRI-ER (-trĭ-ĕr); PAL/TRI-EST. [Cf. E. dial. *paltry* refuse, rubbish, LG. *palterig* ragged, *palte, palter,* a rag, a tatter, Dan. *pialt,* Sw. *pälta,* pl. *palter.*] Rubbishy; trashy; petty; mean; vile; worthless; despicable; contemptible; pitiful; trifling; as, a *paltry* excuse; *paltry* gold. "That *paltry* Scythian." *Marlowe.*

The *paltry* prize is hardly worth the cost. *Byron.*

Syn. — See CONTEMPTIBLE.

pa-lu'dal (pă-lū'dăl; păl'ū-dăl; 277), *a.* [L. *palus, -udis,* a marsh.] Of or pert. to marshes or fens; marshy.

paludal fever, malarial, or marsh, fever.

pa-lu'da-men'tum (pă-lū'dă-mĕn'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tă). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A military cloak worn by a general and his principal officers; the official imperial cloak.

pal'u-dine (păl'ū-dĭn; -dīn), *a.* [L. *palus, -udis,* a marsh.] Of or pertaining to a marsh. *Buckland.*

pal'u-dism (-dĭz'm), *n.* [L. *palus, -udis,* marsh.] *Med.* Malarial disease.

pal'u-dous (-dŭs), *a.* [L. *paludosus* marshy.] **1.** Living in marshy places; marshy; of or pert. to marshes.

2. Malarial; characterized by paludism.

pa-lus'tral (pă-lŭs'trăl), *a.* [L. *paluster, -ustris.*] Paludous. *Rare.*

pal'y (pāl'ĭ), *a.* [From PALE, *a.*] Pale or rather pale; wan; pallid. *Chiefly Poetic.*

pal'y, *a.* [F. *palé.* See PALE a stake.] *Her.* Divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines, and of two different tinctures disposed alternately.



Paly of six, Argent and Gules.

pal'y-bend'y, *a. Her.* Divided into lozenge-shaped figures by lines paly and bendy; — said of the field.

pam (păm), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *pamphile. Oxf. E. D.*] *Card Playing.* **a** The knave of clubs, esp. in five-card loo, in which it is the highest trump. **b** A game, like napoleon, in which pam is the highest trump.

Pam'e-la (păm'ĕ-lă; pă-mē'lă; *the first is the pron. used (perh. introduced) by Richardson and is to be preferred for his heroine*), *n.* The heroine and title of a novel by Richardson, who adopted the name from a character in Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia." She is a servant girl, who resists her master's seductions and is finally made his wife.

Pam-pan'go (păm-păn'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS (-gōz; *Sp.* -gōs). A person of one of the foremost civilized peoples of Luzon, having at the time of the Spanish conquest their own culture and alphabet. They number about 340,000. Also, their language (see MALAYO-POLYNESIAN).

pam'pas (păm'păz), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *pampa,* fr. Peruv. *pampa* a field, plain.] Vast treeless plains, like steppes, south of the Amazon in South America, esp. in Argentina.

pampas cat. A small wild cat (*Felis pajeros*) of Argentina and Patagonia. It is yellowish gray, with dark bands on the legs and tail and brownish stripes running obliquely from the back to the flanks.

pampas grass. A South American grass (*Cortaderia argentea*) growing in thick tussocks with basal leaves, and sending up stalks 6 to 12 feet high crowned with ample, silky white panicles. It is extensively cultivated as a garden ornamental. The name *pampas grass* is a misnomer, as the plant grows in mountainous regions.



Pampas Grass.

pam'per (păm'pĕr), *v. t.*; PAM'PERED (-pĕrd); PAM'PER-ING. [Cf. LG. *pampen* to stuff one's self, live luxuriously, *pampe* thick pap, and E. *pap.*] **1.** To feed to the full; to feed luxuriously; to glut; as, to *pamper* the appetite. *Obs.* "A body . . . *pampered* for corruption." *Dr. T. Dwight.*

2. To treat daintily or indulgently; to gratify or humor in one's tastes and desires; to gratify inordinately; to indulge to excess; as, to *pamper* a child or an invalid; to *pamper* pride; to *pamper* the imagination.

Syn. — See GRATIFY.

pam'per, *v. i.* **1.** To feed luxuriously; to cram. *Obs.*

2. To furnish gratification; to minister daintily. *Rare.*

He and the cook ran a race for popularity, he *pampering* to one taste, and the cook . . *pampering* to another. *R. H. Davis*

pam'pered (păm'pĕrd), *p. a.* Fed to excess or crammed (*Obs.*); fed luxuriously; indulged to the full or to excess; hence, luxuriant. "*Pampered* boughs." *Milton.* "*Pampered* insolence." *Pope.* — **pam'pered-ness,** *n.*

pam'per-er (păm'pĕr-ĕr), *n.* One that pampers. *Cowper.*

pam-pe'ro (păm-pā'rō), *n.; pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōz). [Sp., fr. *pampa* a plain.] A strong, cold wind from the west or southwest, which sweeps over the pampas of South America from the Andes.

pam-pe'ro, *n.; pl.* -ROS. [Amer. Sp.] An Indian of the pampas; a pampean.

pam'phlet (păm'flĕt), *n.* [ME. *pamflet, pamfilet, paunflet,* prob. a dim., through OF. or LL., fr. *Pamphilus,* a poem in Latin of the 12th century, pamphlets being named from the popularity of this poem.] A book of a few sheets of printed matter, or formerly of manuscript, commonly with a paper cover; specif., sometimes, any such work not exceeding five sheets (80 pp.), and not bound.

pam'phlet-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pamphlet or pamphlets.

pam'phlet-eer' (-ēr'), *v. i.* To write and publish pamphlets.

pam'phlet-eer', *n.* A writer of pamphlets or a pamphlet; — often used contemptuously.

pam-phys'i-cal (păm-fĭz'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. παμ-, παν-, all + φυσικός natural, fr. φύσις nature.] Deriving all reality from physical nature.

pam-phys'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Pamphysical theory.

pam-pin'i-form (păm-pĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pampinus* a tendril + *-form.*] *Anat.* Tendril-like; designating (1) a convoluted plexus of the spermatic veins which constitutes the chief mass of the spermatic cord, and (2) a corresponding plexus of the ovarian veins.

Pa-mun'key (pă-mŭn'kĭ), *n.; pl.* -KEYS (-kĭz). An Indian of an Algonquian tribe, one of the chief in the Powhatan Confederacy. They still retain their tribal organization, dwelling on a reservation in King William County, Virginia. They are civilized and Christian.

pan (păn), *n.* [F. See PANE a piece.] **1.** A part; a portion.

2. *Fort.* The distance comprised between the shoulder angle and the salient angle.

3. *Arch.* The large division of an exterior wall; — a French term used in English as an abbreviated form of *panel,* as for the space between upright and horizontal timbers in a frame structure, the surface of which is to be filled with lath and plaster, brick, or boarding. *Rare.*

4. *Dressmaking.* A tab, lappet, or floating ribbon used as an adornment to a dress.

pan, *n.* [ME. *panne,* AS. *panne;* cf. D. *pan,* G. *pfanne,* OHG. *pfanna,* Icel., Sw., & LL. *panna,* of uncertain origin.]

1. A metal or earthenware dish or vessel for domestic uses, commonly broad and shallow, and often open. "A bowl or a *pan*." *Chaucer.*

2. Any of various other more or less similar vessels or articles; as: **a** Either of the receptacles for the weights or the bodies weighed in a pair of scales or a balance. **b** A vessel for evaporating, as salt brine. **c** A vessel for grinding and amalgamating ores; also, a vessel for separating gold, stream tin, etc., from gravel, crushed rock, etc.

3. A depressed or hollowed part of, or place in, something, suggesting the hollow of a pan; as: **a** In old guns or pistols, the hollow part of the lock to receive the priming. **b** Of the thigh bone, the acetabulum. *Obs.* **c** *Carp.* A recess, or bed, for the leaf of a hinge. **d** A natural basin or depression, esp. one containing standing water or mud; and, as in South Africa, in the dry season often dried up, leaving a salt deposit; also, an artificial basin, as for evaporating brine. **e** *Railroads.* The head of a tamping bar.

4. The brainpan; the cranium. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

5. A hard subsoil; hardpan. See HARDPAN.

6. A floe. *Rare.*

7. *Whaling.* The broad posterior part of the lower jawbone of a whale.

pan of the knee, the kneepan. *Obs.*

pan, *v. t.;* PANNED (păndˊ); PAN'NING. To treat in a pan; specif.: **a** *Mining.* To wash in a kind of pan for the purpose of separating heavy particles; to separate by such a process; as, to *pan* dirt or gravel for gold. **b** To extract (salt) by evaporation in a pan. **c** To cook in a pan.

pan, *v. i.* **1.** *Mining.* **a** To wash earth, gravel, etc., in a pan in searching for gold. **b** To yield gold in or as in the process of panning; to yield precious metal; — usually with *out;* as, the gravel *panned* out richly; the dirt *panned* out 40 ounces of gold to the ton.

2. To yield a result; to turn out (profitably or unprofitably); to result; — used with *out;* as, the investigation, or the speculation, *panned* out poorly. *Colloq.*

3. To harden or cake superficially, as ground. *Dial. Eng.*

Pan (păn), *n.; pl.* PANES (pā'nēz). [L., fr. Gr. Πάν.] *Gr. Relig.* A god of flocks and pastures, forests and their wild life, patron of shepherds, hunters, fishermen, etc. The original seat of his worship was Arcadia, where he was supposed to wander through the forests attended by nymphs, playing upon the syrinx, or "Pan's pipes," fabled to be his invention. He was also regarded as causing sudden and groundless fear, the *panic;* the Athenians, believing him to have caused the panic among the Persians at Marathon, established his worship in a grotto on the Acropolis. In later times Pan became a special god of the Orphics (who interpreted his name, probably originally ὁ Πάων, the feeder, as τὸ Πᾶν, the All) as a pantheistic nature god. It is of this Orphic god that Plutarch relates how a pilot, Thamus, passing near the island of Paxos in the time of Tiberius, heard a mighty voice commanding him to proclaim "Pan is dead." Pan was represented as having the legs and sometimes the ears and horns of a goat, and this type was often multiplied into a plurality — *panes, panisci* — who

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pon + tentacle.] *Zoöl.* A tentacle of a palpon.

pal'pe-bra (păl'pē-brä), *n.; L. pl.* -BRÆ (-brē). [L.] *Anat.* An eyelid. [Having eyelids.

pal'pe-brate (-brāt), *a. Zoöl.*

pal'pe-bri'tis (-brī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *palpebra* eyelid + *-itis.*] *Med.* Blepharitis.

palped (pălpt), *a. Zoöl.* Palpate.

palp'ed, *p. a.* Felt. *Obs.*

pal'phry. † PALFREY.

pal'pi, *n., L. pl.* of PALPUS.

pal'pi-cil (păl'pĭ-sĭl). Var of PALPOCIL.

Pal'pi-cor'ni-a (-kŭr'nĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See PALPUS; CORNU.] *Zoöl.* A group coextensive with Hydrophilidæ. — **pal'pi-corn** (-kôrn), *a. & n.*

pal'pi-fer (păl'pĭ-fĕr), *n.* [*palpus* + L. *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* **a** In insects, the lobe of the maxilla on which the palpus is borne. **b** A palpiger. — **pal-pif'er-ous** (păl-pĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.*

pal'pi-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*palpus* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Like a palpus.

pal'pi-ger (-jĕr), *n.* [See PALPUS; -GEROUS.] *Zoöl.* That portion of the labium bearing the palpi in insects. — **pal-pig'er-ous** (păl-pĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.*

pal'pi-tat'ing (păl'pĭ-tāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PALPITATE, *v.* — **pal'pi-tat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

palp'less, *a.* Without a palpus.

pal'po-cil (păl'pō-sĭl), *n.* [See PALPUS; CILIUM.] Hairlike tactile process, as of some hydroids.

pal'pon (-pŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *palpare* to feel.] *Zoöl.* In Calycophora, a form of dactylozooid.

pal'pu-lus (-pŭ-lŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL. dim.] *Zoöl.* A small palpus; specif., one of the maxillary palpi of Lepidoptera.

pal'sey. † PALSY.

pal'si-cal (pôl'zĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to, or affected with, palsy. *Obs.*

pal'si-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*palsy* + *-fy.*] To palsy. *Rare.* — **pal'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

pal'staff (pôl'stăf). Var. of PALSTAVE.

pal'ster (-stĕr), *n.* [D.] A pilgrim's staff. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pal'sy, *a.* Palsied. *Obs.*

pal'sy-wort' (pôl'zĭ-wûrt'), *n.* The cowslip.

palt, *n* A blow. *Obs.*

palt, *v. t. & i.* To pelt. *Obs.*

pal'ter'd Paltered. *Ref. Sp.*

pal'ter-er, *n.* One who palters.

pal'ter-ly, *a. & adv.* [Cf. PALTRY.] Paltry; shabby; paltrily; shabbily *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pal'ter-y. † PALTRY, *n.*

Pal'ti (păl'tĭ). *Bib.*

Pal'ti-el (păl'tĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

Pal'tite (păl'tīt). *Bib.*

pal'tock, *n.* [See PALETOT.] A man's doublet or jacket, worn chiefly in the 14th and 15th centuries. *Obs.*

pal'tock's inn. A rustic's inn; a rude or inhospitable place. *Obs*

pal'trer. † PALTERER.

pal'tri-ly (pôl'trĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PALTRY. See -LY.

pal'tri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pal'tri-pol'i-tan, *n.* A form due to contamination of PALTRY and METROPOLITAN. *Obs.*

pal-troon', *n.* † POLTROON.

pal'try (*dial.* pôl'trĭ), *n.* [See PALTRY, *a.*; cf. PELT refuse.] Rubbish; refuse; trash. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

palts'grave. † PALSGRAVE.

pa'lu (pā'lōō), *n.* [Native name.] The cocoanaca. **pa-lu'da-ment** (pă-lū'dă-mĕnt), *n.* = PALUDAMENTUM.

pa-lude', *n.* [L. *palus, paludis.*] A marsh. *Obs.*

pa-lu'di-al, pa-lu'di-an, *a.* Erroneous forms for PALUDIC, PALUDAL, or PALUDOUS. [ludal.]

pa-lu'dic (pă-lū'dĭk), *a.* Paludal.

pa-lu'di-cel'la (-dĭ-sĕl'ă), *n.* [NL.; L. *palus, -udis,* marsh + *cella* cell.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ectoproctous, mostly freshwater polyzoans, having coriaceous, club-shaped zoœcia.

Pal'u-dic'o-læ (păl'ū-dĭk'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *palus, -udis,* a marsh + *colere* to inhabit.] *Zoöl.* A group equiv. to GRUIFORMES.

pa-lu'di-cole (pă-lū'dĭ-kōl), *a.* Inhabiting marshes. b Pertaining to the Paludicolæ

pal'u-dic'o-line (păl'ū-dĭk'ō-lĭn; -līn), **pal'u-dic'o-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Paludicole.

Pal'u-di'na (păl'ū-dī'nă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *palus, -udis,* a marsh, pool.] Syn. of VIVIPARA (genus of mollusks).

pa-lu'di-nal (-năl), *a.* Paludine.

pa-lu'di-nous (pă-lū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Paludinal; paludine. *Rare.*

pal'u-dose (păl'ū-dōs; pă-lū'dōs'), *a.* Paludous.

pa-lu'ka-lu'ka (pä-lōō'kä-lōō'kä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A brown and red parrot fish (*Callyodon paluka*) of Hawaii eaten raw by the natives.

pal'ule (păl'ūl), **pal'u-lus** (-ū-lŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL. *palulus,* dim. of L. *palus* a stake.] *Zoöl.* A palus, esp. one not attached to a septum.

palus, *n.* [OF. *palus, paluz,* prop., acc. pl. or nom. sing. of *palu,* L. *palus, paludis*] A marsh. *Obs.*

Pa-lus' (pă-lōōs'), *n.* One of a nomadic tribe of Shahaptians of southeastern Washington.

pa'lus (pā'lŭs), *n.; L. pl.* PALI (-lī). [L., a stake.] *Zoöl.* One of several upright slender calcareous processes which surround the central part of the calicle of certain corals.

pa-lus'tri-an (pă-lŭs'trĭ-ăn), **pa-lus'trine** (-trĭn; -trīn), *a.* Palustral. *Rare.*

pal'yard-ry, *n.* Also **pal'yard-y.** [See PALLIARD; cf. OF. PAILLARDIE.] Knavery; lechery. *Obs.*

palyarte. † PALLIARD.

palyeon. † PAVILION.

palyure. † PALICRE.

pam. *Abbr.* Pamphlet.

pam'ban-man'che (păm'băn-măn'chē), *n.* [Annamese *tam ban muong xuc,* lit., three planks boat.] A long dugout canoe, usually double-banked, used on the rivers and inlets of Cochin China and neighboring countries; — called also *snake boat.*

pambou. † BAMBOO.

pame. † PALM, of the hand.

pa'mé (pä'mā), *a.* [F. *pâmé* in a swoon, p.p. of *pâmer,* OF. *pasmer.*] *Her.* Depicted with an open mouth; — said of a dolphin. [MENT.]

pa'ment. † PAVEMENT, PAVE-

pa'me-roon' bark (pä'mē-rōōn'). [Native name in Jamaica.] Muskwood or its bark.

pam'fret. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of PAMPHLET.

pam'ment (păm'ĕnt). Dial. Eng. var. of PAVEMENT.

‖ **pam'pa** (păm'pä), *n., sing.* of PAMPAS. [Sp.]

Pam-pan'ga (păm-păn'gä), **Pam-pan'gan** (-găn). Vars. of PAMPANGO

‖ **pam'pa-ni'to** (păm'pä-nē'tō), *n.* [Amer. Sp. dim. See POMPANO.] A pompano (*Trachinotus rhodopus*) found from Panama to the Gulf of California.

pam'pa-no (păm'pä-nō). Var. of POMPANO.

pampas deer. A deer (*Blastoceros campestris*) of southern South America. It is about the size of a roebuck, reddish brown above and white below, and has small branched antlers.

pampe, *v. t.* To pamper. *Obs.*

pam-pe'an (păm-pē'ăn; păm'pē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the pampas of South America or their Indian inhabitants. — *n.* An Indian of the pampas.

pampelet. † PAMPHLET.

pam'pel-moose (păm'pĕl-mōōs). Var. of POMPELMOUS.

pam'pered. Pampered. *Ref. Sp.*

pam'per-ize (-ĭz), *v. t* To pamper. *Rare.*

pampestrie. † PALMISTRY.

pam'pha-gous (păm'fä-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. παμφάγος; παμ-, παν-, + φαγεῖν to eat.] Omnivorous. *R.*

pam-phar'ma-con (păm-fär'mä-kŏn). Var. of PANPHARMACON.

pamphelet. † PAMPHLET.

pam'phe-let, *n.* A courtesan. *Obs. & R.*

pam'phlet, *v. i.* To write and issue a pamphlet or pamphlets. — *v. t* To issue or report in a pamphlet or pamphlets.

pam'phlet-age (-ĕj), *n.* Pamphlets collectively. [ser. *Obs.*

pam'phlet-er, *n.* A pamphleteer.

pam'phlet-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

pam-phlet'ic (păm-flĕt'ĭk), **-phlet'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a pamphlet.

pam'phlet-ize, *v. t. & i.* To pamphlet. [nature. *Obs.*

pam-phys'ic, *a.* Pert. to all

pam-pil'ion, *n. Obs.* **a** A kind of fur used for trimming, chiefly in the 15th and 16th centuries. **b** A kind of coarse woolen fabric.

pam'pi-nate, *v. t.* [*L. pampinus* a vine shoot] To prune (vines). *Obs.* — **pam'pi-na'tion,** *n. Obs.*

pam'pine, *n. t.* To pampinate.

pam-pin'o-cele (păm-pĭn'ō-sēl), *n.* [L. *pampinus* tendril + *-cele.*] *Med.* Varicocele.

pam'pi-nose', *a.* [L. *pampinosus.*] Abundant in foliage. *Obs.*

pam-pin'u-lat'ed. *p. a* [L. *pampinulatus.*] Woven to resemble foliage. *Obs.*

pam-ple'gi-a (păm-plē'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; see PAN-; -PLEGIA.] *Med.* General paralysis.

pam-poo'tie, pam-poo'tee (păm-pōō'tē), *n.* [Perh. fr. Hind. & Per. *pāpōsh* slipper; lit., foot cover.] In the Aran Isles and vicinity, Ireland, a kind of slipper or sandal of untanned cowhide.

pam'pre (păm'pĕr), *n.* [F., vine branch, L. *pampinus.*] *Sculp.* An ornament of vine leaves and grapes. [PAMPER, etc.

pam'pre. pam'pring, etc. †

pam'pro-dac'ty-lous (-prō-dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*pan-* + Gr. πρό forward + δάκτυλος finger.] *Zool.* Having all the toes turned forward, as the colies and certain swifts.

Pa-mun'key fox-ma'tion (pă-mŭn'kĭ). [From *Pamunkey* River.] *Geol.* An Eocene formation in Virginia and Maryland.

pan. † PAIN. [PANE.

pan. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

pan *n.* [F. *panne.*] *Arch.* A wall plate. *Eng.*

pan, *v. t. & i.* To join or fit to-

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became lesser deities or sprites similar to the satyrs, sileni, fauns, etc. By the Romans he was identified with *Faunus* (which see) or *Inuus*.

Pan had no part in Orphic ritual, but in mythology as the All-god . . . he gave a soul of life and reality to a difficult monotheistic dogma, and the last word was not said in Greek religion until over the midnight sea a voice was heard crying "Great *Pan* is dead." *J. E. Harrison.*

pan- (păn-), **pant-, pan'ta-** (-tă-), **pan'to-** (-tō-). [Gr. πᾶς, m., πᾶν, neut., gen. παντός, all.] Combining forms signifying *all, every;* as, *panorama, pantheism, pantagamy, pantograph. Pan-* becomes *pam-* before *b* or *p*, as *pamprodactylous. Pan-* [*cap.*] is often used with names of countries, peoples, societies, etc., to imply a common bond or union between the constituent peoples, states, or the like; as, *Pan-African, Pan-American.*

pan'a-ce'a (păn'ă-sē'ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πανάκεια, fr. πανακής all-healing; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ἀκεῖσθαι to heal.] **1.** A remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine or remedy; a cure-all; a catholicon.

2. The plant allheal. *Obs.*

pan'a-ce'an (-ăn), *a.* Having the properties of a panacea.

pa-nache' (pă-năsh'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *pennacchio*, fr. *penna* feather.] A plume or bunch of feathers, esp. one on a helmet; any military plume, or ornamental group of feathers.

pa-na'da (pă-nä'dă; -nā'dă), *n.* [Sp. *panada*, fr. L. *panis* bread: cf. F. *panade* See PANTRY.] Bread crumbs boiled in milk, broth, or water to a pulp, and variously flavored.

Pan'a-ma' hat (păn'ă-mä'), *or* **panama,** *n.* A fine handplaited hat, made in South and Central America of the young leaves of the jipijapa; also, an imitation of it. The best of these hats require fully six months for completion.

Pan'-A-mer'i-can, *a.* [See PAN-.] Of or pertaining to both North and South America or all Americans.

Pan-American Congress, any of several meetings of delegates from various American states; esp.: **a** One held in 1889-90 in the United States, at which all the independent states except Santo Domingo were represented and of which the practical result was the establishment of the Bureau of American Republics for the promotion of trade relations. **b** One held in Mexico in 1901-1902. **c** One held at Rio de Janeiro in 1906.

Pan-A-mer'i-can-ism, *n.* The principle or advocacy of a political alliance or union of all the states of America.

Pan'-An'gli-can, *a.* [*pan-* + *Anglican.*] Of, pert. to, representing, or embracing, all of the Anglican Communion; as, the *Pan-Anglican* Conference at Lambeth, in 1888. See ANGLICAN.

Pan-ath'e-næ'a (păn-ăth'ē-nē'ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. Πανα-θήναια; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + Ἀθήνη Athena.] The most ancient and important festival of Athens, celebrated in honor of Athena (which see), the tutelary goddess of the city. There were two celebrations, the *Lesser Panathenæa* being held every year, and the *Greater Panathenæa* once in four years, in the third year of the Olympiad. The festival was held in Hecatombæon, the 28th of this month being the date of the great procession (represented on the Parthenon frieze) in which the people marched to the Acropolis bearing an embroidered peplos for the goddess. The Greater Panathenæa continued several days, and was characterized by the variety of its games (see AGONES). The prizes in the athletic contests consisted of amphoræ adorned with the figure of Athena and filled with olive oil (see AMPHORA, *Illust.*). The origin of the festival was ascribed to Erechtheus, or Erichthonius, and the institution of the greater penteteric celebration is believed to be due to Pisistratus. Pericles and Hipparchus added the musical contests and rhapsodical recitals of Homer to the earlier athletic games. — **Pan-ath'e-næ'an** (-ăn), *a.*

Pan-ath'e-na'ic (-nā'ĭk), *a.* [L *Panathenaicus*, Gr. Πανα-θηναϊκός.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with, the Panathenæa; Panathenæan.

pa'nax (pā'năks), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, fr. Gr. πάναξ, also πανάκεια. See PANACEA.] **1.** = PANACE.

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of perennial araliaceous herbs, of eastern North America and Asia, with aromatic tuberous roots, compound verticillate leaves, and a solitary umbel of flowers. *P. quinquefolium* is the American ginseng.

3. *Hort.* Any cultivated araliaceous shrub of either of the genera *Polyscias* and *Nothopanax.*

pan'cake' (păn'kāk'), *n.* **1.** A thin cake of batter fried in a pan or on a griddle; griddlecake; flapjack. "A *pancake* for Shrove Tuesday." *Shak.*

2 Something thin and flat like a pancake; as: **a** An imitation leather made of leather scraps glued together and pressed into sheets, used esp. for insoles. **b** The fruit of the common mallow. *Dial. Eng.* **c** A cake of pancake ice.

pancake ice. Thin floe ice such as forms in smooth water at the beginning of winter in polar regions.

pan-chro-mat'ic (păn'krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*pan-* + *chromatic.*] *Photog.* Sensitive, as a plate, to light of all colors.

pan-clas'tite (păn-klăs'tīt), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break, κλαστός broken.] *Chem.* A Sprengel explosive formed by mixing liquid nitrogen tetroxide with some combustible liquid, as carbon disulphide; hence, any Sprengel explosive.

pan-cos'mic (-kŏz'mĭk), *a.* [*pan-* + *cosmic.*] Affecting, or pertaining to, the cosmos as a whole; also, of or pertaining to pancosmism.

pan-cos'mism (-mĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. κόσμος + *-ism.*] The theory that the material universe, or cosmos, in time and space is all that exists. — **pan-cos'mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

pan-cra'ti-um (-krā'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παγκράτιον a complete contest; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + κράτος strength.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* An athletic contest involving both boxing and wrestling.

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of Old World bulbous amaryllidaceous plants, having mostly pure white umbellate flowers with a funnel-shaped perianth and conspicuous crown, the cells of the ovary containing many ovules. Most of the species are called *sea daffodils. P. maritimum* of the Mediterranean region is commonly cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

pan'cre-as (păn'krē-ăs; păn'-; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πάγκρεας; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + κρεας flesh meat.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A large compound racemose gland discharging into the intestine, present in most vertebrates. It is called *sweetbread* when used as food. Its secretion is the pancreatic juice. In man it is elongated and placed transversely in the abdomen behind the stomach, the larger end, or *head*, to the right against the duodenum. Its efferent duct (the **pancreatic duct,** or **canal of Wirsung**) opens into the duodenum, usually together with the common bile duct. An **accessory pancreatic duct** (the **duct of Santorini**) is often present. In structure the pancreas resembles a serous salivary gland, but it contains groups of modified acini, the bodies of **Langerhans** (see under BODY). See DIGESTION, *Illust.*

pan'cre-at'ic (-krē-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the pancreas. **pancreatic arteries,** in *Anat.*, specif., the branches of the splenic artery to the pancreas. One of these, larger than the others, is called ‖ **pan'cre-a'ti-ca mag'na** (păn'krē-ăt'ĭ-kă măg'nă). — **p. juice,** *Physiol.*, the clear alkaline secretion of the pancreas which is poured into the duodenum, and (mixed with the bile) acts on the food already acted on by the gastric juice in the stomach. It is the most important digestive juice, and contains at least three different enzymes, trypsin, amylopsin, and lipase, by which it acts on all three classes of food substances (see FOOD, 1).

pan'cre-at'i-co-du'o-de'nal (-krē-ăt'ĭ-kō-dū'ō-dē'năl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the pancreas and duodenum.

pan'cre-a-tin (păn'krē-ă-tĭn; păn'-), *n.* [NL.; *pancreato-* + *-ĭn.*] Inflammation of the pancreas. — **pan'cre-a-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pancreato-, pancreat-. [See PANCREAS.] Combining form used to indicate *connection with, or relation to, the pancreas.*

pan-cy'clo-pe'dic, pan-cy'clo-pæ'dic (păn-sĭ'klō-pē'dĭk; -pĕ'dĭ'k), *a.* [See PAN-; CYCLOPEDIC.] Pertaining to the whole range of



Panda. ($\frac{1}{20}$)

knowledge.

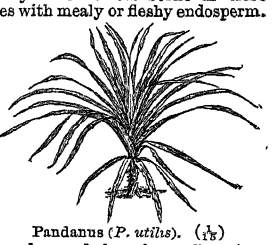
pan'da (păn'dă), *n.* [Native name in Nepal.] A plantigrade carnivorous mammal (*Ailurus fulgens*) of high altitudes in the Himalayas, somewhat intermediate between the bears and the raccoons. It is rusty reddish above, with black legs and under parts and a whitish face.

pan'dan (păn'dăn), *n.* [See PANDANUS.] A plant of the family Pandanaceæ; a screw pine; esp., the textile screw pine (*Pandanus tectorius*).

Pan'da-na'ce-æ (păn'dă-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PANDANUS.] *Bot.* A family of woody plants typifying the order Pandanales, and distinguished by the rigid leaves, small dicecious flowers destitute of perianth, and polycarpellary fruit. *Pandanus* and *Freycinetia* are the only genera. — **pan'da-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pan'da-na'les (păn'dă-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous plants including the Typhaceæ, Sparganiaceæ, and Pandanaceæ, distinguished by monœcious or dicecious achlamydeous flowers borne in close spikes or heads, the ovules with mealy or fleshy endosperm.

Pan-da'nus (păn-dā'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay *pandan.*] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly Malayan plants, the screw pines, typifying the family Pandanaceæ. They are distinguished from *Freycinetia* by the erect habit and solitary ovules, and have slender palmlike stems often supported on curious prop roots; the branches are terminated by a crown of recurved, sword-shaped, usually spiny leaves, furnishing a useful fiber. The fruit is sometimes eaten. Many species, as *P. utilis* and *P. candelabrum*, the candelabrum tree, are cultivated in greenhouses, where they remain dwarfs, often with variegated foliage. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.



Pandanus (*P. utilis*). ($\frac{1}{48}$)

Pan-darc'tos (păn-därk'tŏs), *n.* [NL.; *panda* + Gr. ἄρκτος bear.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of a bearlike animal (*P. melanoleucus*) found in Tibet. It is whitish in color with black legs, shoulders, and ears, and feeds on vegetable substances. *Æluropus* is a syn.

Pan'da-rus (păn'dă-rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πάνδαρος. Cf. PANDER.] A son of Lycaon, and leader of the Lycians in the Trojan war, celebrated in the Iliad. In medieval romances, and by Chaucer in "Troilus and Criseyde," and Shakespeare in "Troilus and Cressida," he is represented as procuring for Troilus the possession of Cressida.

Pan-de'an (păn-dē'ăn; 277), *a.* Of or pert. to the god Pan. **Pandean band,** a band mainly of Panpan pipes. — **P. harmonica,** a harmonica or mouth organ like the Panpipe. — **P. pipes.** = PANPIPE.

Pan-de'an, *n.* One of a Pandean band.

pan'dect (păn'dĕkt), *n.* [L. *pandecta, pandectes,* Gr. πανδεκτης all-receiving, all-containing; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + δέχεσθαι to receive: cf. F. *pandectes,* pl.] **1.** *pl.* [*cap.*] The digest, or abridgment, in fifty books, of the decisions, writings, and opinions of the old Roman jurists, made in the 6th century by direction of the Emperor Justinian, and forming the leading compilation of the Roman civil law. See CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS.

2. Hence, any complete code of laws.

3. A treatise covering an entire subject; a complete digest. [Thou] a *pandect* mak'st, and universal book. *Donne.*

pan-de'mi-a (păn-dē'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πανδημια the whole people; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + δῆμος the people.] *Med.* An epidemic affecting the majority of people in a large district or country or several countries generally.

pan-dem'ic (păn-dĕm'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pandemus,* Gr. πάνδημος, πανδήμιος; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + δῆμος the people.] **1.** Of or pertaining to all the people; vulgar; general; universal; specif., *Med.*, affecting the majority of people in a country or a number of countries; everywhere epidemic.

2. Of or pert. to common or sensual love; sensual; carnal.

pan-dem'ic, *n.* A pandemic disease.

pan'de-mo'ni-ac (păn'dē-mō'nĭ-ăk), *a.* [*Pandemonium* + *-ac,* as in *demoniac.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to all divinities.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Pandemonium.

pan-de'mon-ism (păn-dē'mŏn-Ĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + *demon-*

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gether; *to* unite; **fit**; agree *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pan (păn), *n.* [Hind. *pān,* Skr. *parṇa* leaf.] The betel leaf; also, the masticatory made of it

Pan. *Abbr.* Panama.

pan'a-base (păn'ă-bās), *n.* Also **pan'a-bas'ite** (-bās'īt; pă-năb'ă-sīt). [F.; see PAN-; BASE, *n.* So called in allusion to the number of metals contained in it] *Min.* Tetrahedrite. *Obs.*

pan'a-ce (păn'ă-sē), *n.* [L. *panax* or *panaces.* Cf. PANACEA.] A fabulous herb said by the ancients to be a panacea

pan'a-ce'ist (-sē'ĭst), *n.* A believer in, or user of, a panacea.

pa-nached' (pă-năsh't'), *a.* Variegated with stripes of color.

pa-nade' (-nād'), *n.* [F.] Panada.

pa-nade', *n.* [Cf OF. *penart, panart,* a large knife, cutlass.] A large knife or dagger. *Obs.*

pa-na'do. Var. of PANADA.

pan'æs-the'si-a, pan'es-the'si-a (păn'ĕs-thē'zĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + *æsthesia.*] Cœnesthesia. — **pan'æs-thet'ic, pan'es-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Pan-Af'ri-can, *a.* See PAN-.

Pan-Af'ri-kan'der, *a.* See PAN-. — **Pan-Af'ri-kan'der-dom** (păn-ăf'rĭ-kăn'dẽr-dŭm), *n.*

pan'age. Var. of PANNAGE.

Pa-na'gi-a (p ă-n ā'jĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. Παναγία, fem of πανάγιος all holy; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ἅγιος holy.] *East. Ch.* **a** Lit., The All Holy; — a common epithet of the Virgin Mary. **b** In full, *elevation of the Panagia.* A certain ceremony observed in honor of the assumption of the Virgin Mary by monks after a meal, in which a loaf cut into four equal parts, each of which has its inner angle cut off, is elevated on a plate and fragments of it partaken of. **c** [*l. c.*] A medallion of the Virgin Mary, worn by bishops.

pa-nag'i-a'ri-on (pă-năg'ĭ-ā'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [LGr. παναγιάριον.] *East. Ch.* The plate upon which the bread used in the elevation of the Panagia is placed.

Pa-na'ka (pă-nä'kă), *n.* A Tibetan of a group of tribes dwelling about Kuku Nor

‖ **pa-nal'** (pă-näl'), *n.* [Sp.] A small roll of white of egg and sugar, to be dissolved in water for a drink. *Sp. Amer.* [BARK.]

Panama bark. = QUILLAJA

Pan'a-ma'ian (-mä'yăn), **Pan'a-ma'ni-an** (-nĭ-ăn), *n.* = PANAMANO [= PANAMANO.]

Pan'a-man' (p ă-n ä-män'), *n.* [**Pan'a-ma'no** (-mä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). A native or citizen of Panama.

Pan'a-mist (păn'ă-mĭst), *n.* A person involved in the scandal connected with the first French Panama Canal Company, which, organized in December, 1880, from extravagance and corruption became bankrupt and was dissolved in February, 1889.

panans. † PENANCE

pa-naq'ui-lone (p ă-n ă k'wĭ-lōn), *n* [From *Panax* (L., Gr. πάναξ) *quinquefolium* See def.] *Chem* An amorphous, yellow, bitter-sweet substance obtained from the root of the American ginseng *Panax quinquefolium*

pan-ar'chic (p ă n-ä r'k ĭ k), *a.* [Gr πάναρχος.] All-ruling *R.*

pan'arch-y (p ă n'ä r-k ĭ), *n.* [*pan-* + *-archy*] Universal rule or realm

pan'a-ret. *n.* [Gr. πανάρετος all-virtuous.] *Embodiment* of all virtues *Obs.*

pa-na'ris (pă-nā'rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *panaricium,* for *paronychium, -a:* cf. F. *panaris.*] *Med.* Whitlow or felon.

pan'a-rĭ'ti-um (păn'ă-rĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *panaricium*] **1.** *Med* = PANARIS.

2. *Veter.* Hoofrot

pan'ar-thri'tis, *n* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of an entire joint.

Pan'bœ-o'tian (păn'bē-ō'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to all Bœotia. — **Panbœotian confederacy.** = BŒOTIAN CONFEDERACY.

pan'bo-ta'no (păn'bō-tä'nō), *n.*, *or* **panbotano bark.** [Mex. Sp. *panbotano.*] A tonic and antiperiodic bark derived from the Mexican mimosaceous tree *Calliandra houstoni*; also, the tree.

Pan'-Bri-tan'nic, *a.* See PAN-.

pancake bell. A church bell rung about noon on Shrove Tuesday, prob. formerly the call to confession, but now regarded as the signal to stop work and prepare pancakes

Pancake Day, Pancake Tuesday. Shrove Tuesday; — so called from the popular custom of having pancakes on that day.

pan-car'pi-al, *a.* [L. *pancarpus,* Gr. πάγκαρπος, prop., consisting of all kinds of fruits.] Consisting of all kinds. *Obs.*

pan'cart, pan'carte, *n.* [F.; *pancarte.* See PANCHART.] *Obs.*

1. Var. of PANCHART.

2. A public placard.

pance. † PANSE, *v.*; PANSY.

pance'let, *n.* A horseshoe adapted to weak heels. *Obs.*

Pan-Celt'ic, *a.* See PAN-.

pancere † PAUNCHER

panch (pănch; pänsh). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PAUNCH

pan-cha'et (pŭn-chī'ĕt), **pan-cha'it** (-ĭt), etc Vars. of PANCHAYAT.

pan'chart, *n* [LL. *pancharta* See PAN-; CHART.] A charter, esp. one confirming previous grants; hence, a written record of almost any kind. *Obs*

Pan'cha-tan'tra (p ŭ n'ch ă-tŭn'trä), *n* [Skr. *pañcatantra,* prop. the book in five parts, five books.] See BIDPAI.

pan-cha'yat, pan-cha'yet (pŭn-chä'yăt), *n.* Also **pun-cha'yet** (Tamil *panchāyatu*; cf. Hind. *panchāīt*; fr. Skr. *pañcan* five.] *Hindu Law* A native communal court or committee of arbitration of five, or often more, members. *India.*

pan'cheon (păn'shŭn; păn'-), *n.* [Orig uncert.; cf. 2d PAN.] A large flaring shallow earthen vessel variously used, as to hold milk set for cream. *Dial*

pan-chre'ston (păn-krē'stŏn), *n.* [Gr. πάγχρηστον, neut. of πάγχρηστος good for everything.] A panacea. *Obs.*

Pan-Chris'tian, *a.* See PAN-.

panch'way (p ă n ch'w ā), *n.* [Hind. *pamsō.*] *Naut.* A Bengalese four-oared boat with a mast and a matting covering.

pan-chym'a-gogue (păn-kĭm'ă-gŏg), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. χύμα fluid + *-agogue.*] A medicine that purges all humors. *Obs.*

pan'co-line (păn'kō-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* A black grease, chiefly fatty acids, obtained as a by-product in refining cottonseed oil

‖ **pan' cou'pé'** (păn' kōō'pā'). [F., lit., piece or portion (of a wall) cut off.] *Fort* A straight line replacing a salient angle.

pan-cra'tian (păn-krā'shăn), *a* Pancratic.

pan-cra'ti-ast (-shĭ-ăst), *n.* [L. *pancratiastes,* Gr. παγκρατιαστής] A contestant or victor in the pancratium. — **pan-cra'ti-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *a.*

pan-crat'ic (p ă n-k r ă t'ĭ k), *a.* [See PANCRATIUM.] 1 Of or pert. to the pancratium; athletic; marked by, or giving mastery of, all subjects or matters.

2 *Optics* Having all or many degrees of power; — of an adjustable eyepiece for a microscope. — **pan-crat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a. R.* — **pan-crat'i-cal-ly,** *adv R.*

pan-cra'tium (păn-krā'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Tamil *pangārum,* Skr. *piṇḍāra*] A Hindu ascetic mendicant of the Sudra, or even of a lower, caste; also, a low-caste Hindu priest of southern India and Ceylon *East Indies.*

pan-dar'ic (p ă n-d ă r'ĭ k), *a.* [From PANDARUS See PANDER.] 1. [*cap.*] Of or pert. to Pandarus. 2. Of or pert. to a pander.

pan-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pandatio,* fr. *pandare* to bend.] *Arch.* A bending or warping.

pan'daul. Var. of PANDAL.

Pan'da-vas (păn'dă-văz), *n. pl.* [Skr. *Pāndava* (singular).] See MAHABHARATA.

Pan-dec'tist (păn-dĕk'tĭst), *n.* One specially learned in the laws of the Pandects. [*India*]

pan'dee. Var. of PANDY, sepoy.

pan-de'mi-an (păn-dē'mĭ-ăn), *a.* = PANDEMIC, 2.

Pan-de'mo-ni'a-cal (păn-dē'mō-nĭ'ă-kăl), **-mo'ni-an** (-dē-mō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pandemoniac (sense 2).

Pan'de-mo'ni-an (păn'dē-mō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* An inhabitant of Pandemonium.

pan'de-mon'ic (-mŏ n'ĭ'k), *a.* [Cf. DEMONIC.] Pandemoniac.

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ism.] Worship of demons or genii localized in all sorts of natural phenomena.

pan/de-mo'ni-um (păn/dē-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + Gr. *δαίμων* a demon.] **1.** [*cap.*] The abode of all the demons; in Milton, the capital of Hell or the palace of Satan containing the great hall, or council chamber, of the demons; loosely, the infernal regions; hell.

2. A place likened to Pandemonium, as a center or den of riotous vice or wickedness; a wildly lawless or riotous place; also, wild uproar; infernal noise or tumult.

pan'der (păn'dĕr), *n.* [From *Pandare* (in Chaucer, also *Pandarus*, in Boccaccio *Pandaro*). See PANDARUS.] **1.** A go-between in love intrigues; a male, rarely a female, bawd; a pimp; procurer or procuress.

Thou art the *pander* to her dishonor. *Shak.*

2. Hence, an intermediary; an interagent. *Rare.*

3. A minister to the evil designs and passions of others.

Those wicked *panders* to avarice and ambition. *Burke.*

pan'der, *v. t.*; PAN'DERED (-dĕrd); PAN'DER-ING. To play the pander for; to procure for; to minister to.

Syn. — See CATER.

pan'der, *v. i.* To act the part of a pander; to cater.

Pan-do'ra (păn-dō'rȧ; 201), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πανδώρα; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + δῶρον a gift.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful woman (the all-gifted), whom Zeus caused Hephæstus to make as punishment for the human race because Prometheus had stolen the fire from heaven. She became the wife of Epimetheus, brother of Prometheus. Zeus gave her a box (Pandora's box) inclosing all human ills, which escaped over the earth when the box was opened by her out of curiosity. Hope, also in the box, was all she prevented from escaping. Another version makes the box contain all the blessings of the gods, which were lost to men when she opened it.

Pandora is in ritual and matriarchal mythology the earth as Kore, but in the patriarchal mythology of Hesiod her great figure is strangely changed and minished. *J. E. Harrison.*

2. *Zoöl.* A genus of marine bivalves, with largely united siphons, thin, inequivalve shell, and tongue-shaped foot. It is the type of a family, **Pan-dor'i-dæ** (-dōr'ĭ-dē).



Pandora (*P. trilineata*). *a* Side view with the animal expanded; *b* Dorsal view.

pan'dour (păn'dōor), *n.* [F., G. *pandur*, Croatian *pandur* constable, mounted policeman.] **1.** One of a local military force organized by Baron Franz von der Trenck from his Croatian tenants to repress the brigands on the Turkish frontier, and, in 1741, enrolled as a regiment in the Austrian army. The regiment's desperate courage, cruelties, and plundering made it dreaded throughout Germany; hence, a brutal, marauding Croatian soldier.

Her whiskered *pandours* and her fierce hussars. *Campbell.*

2. In Croatia and Slavonia, Hungary, and vicinity, a guard; an armed servant or retainer of the nobility; one of a mounted constabulary.

pan-du'ra (păn-dū'rȧ), *n.* [It., L. *pandura*, Gr. πανδοῦρα. Cf. PANDORA a bandore.] *Music.* **a** A kind of three-stringed lute of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Cf. BANDORE. **b** A Neapolitan instrument like the mandolin, but larger, with eight metal wires, played with a plectrum.

pan-du'ri-form (-dū'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pandura* a pandore + *-form.*] Obovate, with **a** concavity in each side, like a violin; fiddle-shaped; as, a *panduriform* leaf.


Panduriform Leaf.

pan-dy'na-mom'e-ter (păn-dī'nȧ-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pan-* + *dynamometer.*] *Mach.* An apparatus to determine power transmitted by measuring elastic distortion, as the twisting of a shaft. Cf. TORSION METER.

pane (pān), *n.* [ME. *pan* part, portion of a thing, F. *pan* a skirt, lappet, part or piece of a wall, side, fr. L. *pannus* a cloth, fillet, rag; akin to E. *vane.* See VANE; cf. PANEL.] **1.** A piece or square of cloth; as: **a** Of a garment, a distinct part, as a skirt or lappet. *Obs.* **b** A counterpane, or coverlet. *Obs.* **c** Any of a number of pieces of cloth sewed in one article of dress or furnishing. *Obs.*

2. One of the strips cut in a garment slashed to show the bright-colored fabric within; a slash; —usually in *pl. Obs.*

3. A piece, division, section, limited part, or side, of anything; specif.: **a** A section or length of a wall or fence. *Obs.* **b** A side of a quadrangle, square walled place, or the like. *Obs.* **c** One of the eight star facets of a brilliant. **d** One of the sides of a nut or bolthead. **e** Any of the pieces or blocks of buhrstone bound together in a millstone.

4. *Arch.* A division or compartment of a plane surface or a flat space; a panel; hence: **a** One side or face of a building; as, an octagonal tower is said to have eight *panes.* **b** One of the compartments of a window, door, etc., consisting of one sheet of glass in a frame of wood, lead, etc. **c** In modern use, the glass, or substitute for it, in one compartment of a window sash, door, etc.

5. *Agriculture.* A more or less rectangular piece or plot of ground; specif., in irrigating, a subdivision of an irrigated surface between a feeder and an outlet drain.

pane (pān), *v. t.* **1.** To make of panes. See PANE, *n.*, 1 c. *Obs.*

2. To furnish with panes, as a window.

3. To panel. *Obs.*

paned (pānd), *a.* Provided with (such or so many) panes; as, a small-*paned* window; a six-*paned* nut.

pan'e-gyr'ic (păn'ē-jĭr'ĭk), *n.* [L. *panegyricus*, Gr. πανηγυρικός, fr. πανήγυρις an assembly of the people, a high festival; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ἄγυρις, ἀγορά, an assembly.] **1.** Of the nature of an assembly of all the people; general. *Obs.*

2. Of the nature of a panegyric; formally or elaborately eulogistic or encomiastic. — **pan'e-gyr'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pan'e-gyr'ist (păn'ē-jĭr'ĭst), *n.* [Cf. Gr. πανηγυριστής one who attends a πανήγυρις. See PANEGYRIZE.] One who writes or delivers a panegyric; a eulogist.

If these *panegyrists* are in earnest. *Burke.*

pan'e-gy-rize (-jĭ-rīz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd), -RIZ'ING (-rīz'-ĭng). [Gr. πανηγυρίζειν.] To praise highly; to extol in public; to write or deliver a panegyric on; to eulogize.

pan'e-gy-rize, *v. i.* To deliver or write panegyrics. *Mitford.*

pan'el (păn'ĕl), *n.* [Orig., a little piece; OF. *panel, pannel*, F. *panneau*, dim. of *pan* skirt, lappet, part or piece of a wall, side. See 1st PANE.] **1.** Formerly, a piece of cloth put under a saddle to prevent galling; now, a saddle pad.

2. A pad or cushion, usually a rude one, serving as a saddle; formerly, a wooden saddle for an ass.

3. *Mil.* A carriage for conveying a mortar and its bed on a march. *Rare.*

4. In general, a small piece or part; a snippet; bit. *Rare.*

5. *Law.* **a** A piece of parchment, or a schedule, containing the names of persons summoned as jurors by the sheriff; hence, more generally, the whole jury. **b** *Scots Law.* (1) In the phrase *on, upon,* or later, *in, the panel,* upon one's trial. "The original sense of *panel* is here conjectural." *Oxf. E. D.* (2) The person or persons arraigned for trial.

6. In architecture and other constructive arts, etc., a compartment, a distinct portion, or a section of a wall, ceiling, or other surface; specif.: **a** Of a fence or railing, a section or division, as the part between two posts in a rail fence; a hurdle. **b** A portion of a framed structure, as of a bridge truss, between adjacent posts or struts. **c** A thin, usually rectangular, board, or the like, with its edges in the groove of a surrounding frame; as, the *panel* of a door or wainscot. It is usually sunk below the general level of the frame. **d** A sunken, raised, or (rarely) flush compartment of a surface, as a ceiling or wall, with a molded or other margin, sometimes of different material or color. **e** Of or in a window, a compartment or pane; specif., one of the separate compartments or divisions of a stained glass window. **f** A compartment of an electric switchboard. **g** *Bookbinding.* A space between bands on the back of a book or on the cover. **h** *Print.* A rectangular space set off by a border or by a tinted ground. **i** *Mining.* (1) A small portion of coal left uncut. *Obs.* (2) One of the divisions, marked by pillars of extra size, into which a mine is laid off in one system of extracting coal, ore, etc. **j** *Dressmaking.* One of a series of ornamental strips or bands placed lengthwise on a skirt; also, the portion of the body material between any two adjacent strips or bands of this kind. **k** *Gardening.* One of the compartments of a carpet bed. **l** A compartment or section of pavement.

7. Something resembling or suggesting a door or wainscot panel or the like; specif.: **a** *Paint.* A slab or thin flat piece of wood on which, instead of canvas, a picture is painted; also, a painting on such a surface. **b** A size of photograph much longer than wide. See PHOTOGRAPH. **c** A baker's molding board, a tailor's lapboard, or the like.

8. *Mining.* A heap of dressed ore.

pan'el (păn'ĕl), *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. **1.** *Law.* **a** To impanel (a jury). **b** To indict.

2. To put a panel on, as on a horse or, esp., an ass.

3. To furnish, fit, or adorn with paneling; as, to *panel* a room or wainscot; to trim or decorate with panels of applied stuff, or embroidery; as, to *panel* a skirt.

4. To set as a panel.

panel game. Theft in a panel house.

panel house. A house of prostitution in which the rooms have secret entrances through sliding panels to facilitate theft by accomplices of the inmates.

pan'el-ing, pan'el-ling (păn'ĕl-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PANEL. Hence: *n.* **a** Wood, etc., made into panels; panels collectively with the frame to inclose them; panelwork. **b** *Mining.* Division into panels or compartments; panelwork.

panel plane. A plane having a long stock with a movable slip at the off side and a toat, used chiefly in preparing chamfers in raised panels and wide rabbets.

panel saw. A handsaw with fine teeth, used for cutting out panels, etc.

panel strip. *Carp.* A strip of molded wood or metal to cover a joint between two sheathing boards and form a panel or panels, or a strip between a stile and a panel to form a secondary or accessory panel, as in elaborate work.

panel thief. One who robs in a panel house. — **pan'el-thiev'ing,** *n.*

pan'el-work' (păn'ĕl-wûrk'), *n.* Work done by making divisions into panels; also, panels collectively; paneling.

pan'e-tel'a (păn'ē-tĕl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A long, thin cigar, cylindrical in shape, except for the finished mouth end.

pang (păng), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. for older *prange.* Cf. PRONG.] **1.** A paroxysm of extreme pain or anguish; a sudden and transitory agony; a throe; as, death *pangs.*

2. A sudden sharp attack of any feeling or emotion; a sudden and transitory fit; as, the *pangs* of love, or of remorse.

Syn. — PANG, THROE, TWINGE. A PANG is a keen, intense, and piercing pain; a THROE is a violent, often convulsive, pang; a TWINGE is a sharp, sudden, and (esp.) twitching pain; the word suggests less poignancy or anguish than *pang* or *throe;* as, "*Pangs* have taken hold upon me, as the *pangs* of a woman that travaileth" (*Is.* xxi. 3); "When the *pang* of this thought has passed through my mind, I may say the bitterness of death is past" (*Keats*); "mortal *throes*" (*Shelley*); "passion in its very *throe*" (*Lowell*); *throes* of agony; "Learn, nor account the *pang;* dare, never grudge the *throe!*" (*R. Browning*); "The weary way [gave] my feet the ancient *twinges* of agony" (*Scott*); "*twinges* of conscience" (*Thackeray*). See DISTRESS, PAIN.

pang, *v. t.* To cause to have a pang or pangs of suffering; to pain extremely; to torture; torment. *Rare.*

Pan-ga'si-nan' (pän-gä'sē-nän'), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NANS (-nänz'), Sp. -NANES (-nä'nās). **1.** A Filipino of one of the principal civilized groups of Luzon, numbering about 370,000.

2. The language of the Pangasinans, which at the Spanish conquest had its own alphabet. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

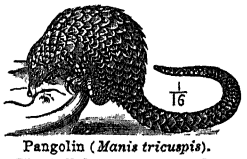
pan'gen (păn'jĕn), *n.* [*pan-* + *-gen.*] *Biol.* One of the hypothetical supramolecular units composing protoplasm; equiv. to *biophore* (which see). *De Vries.*

pan-gen'e-sis (păn-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*pan-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* A theory advanced by Darwin to explain heredity. It assumes that the cells throw off minute granules called *gemmules,* that, circulating freely throughout the system, and multiplying by subdivision, collect in the reproductive products, or in buds, so that the egg or bud contains gemmules from all parts of the parent or parents. The gemmules give rise to cells in the offspring similar to those from which they were given off in the parent. It is also assumed that the gemmules may lie dormant through one or more generations. Cf. BLASTOGENESIS b. — **pan'ge-net'ic** (păn/jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **pan'ge-net'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kal-ĭ), *adv.*

pan'ge-om'e-try (păn/jē-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*pan-* + *geometry.*] **a** The more general geometry resulting from setting aside the Euclidean parallel postulate. **b** Universal geometry, esp. of the non-Euclidean and the higher spaces. — **pan'ge-om'e-ter,** *n.* — **pan-ge'o-met'ri-cal** (-jē'ō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.*

Pan'gi-um (păn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Bugi, Makassar, Malay *pangei, pangi.*] *Bot.* A genus of flacourtiaceous trees having two Malayan species. They have entire or 3-lobed leaves and axillary dicecious flowers, a scale at the base of each petal. The seeds of *P. edule* are eaten by the natives after long boiling to remove their poisonous principle. This plant is remarkable for developing hydrocyanic acid in its tissues, as a basis for proteid construction.

pan-go'lin (păn-gō'lĭn), *n.* [Malay *penggŭling,* fr. *gŭling* to roll; — from its rolling itself into a ball.] Any of several Asiatic and African edentate mammals of the genus *Manis;* a scaly anteater. They are covered with large flattened reddish brown imbricated scales.



Pangolin (*Manis tricuspis*). The tail is usually very long.

Pan-de'mos (păn-dē'mŏs), *n.* [Gr. *πάνδημος.*] An epithet of Aphrodite (which see).

pan'de-my (păn'dē-mĭ), *n.* Pandemia.

pan'-de-nom'i-na'tion-al, *a.* See PAN-. [Act of pandering. *R.*]

pan'der-age (păn'dẽr-ĕj), *n.*

pan'derd. Pandered. *Ref. Sp.*

pan'der-er, *n.* One who panders; a pander.

pan'der-ess, *n.* [*pander* + *-ess*] A female pander; a procuress.

pan'der-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Employment or practices of a pander.

pan'der-ize, *v. i.* To pander. *R.*

pan'der-ly, *a.* Having the quality of a pander. *Rare.*

pan-der'mite (păn-dûr'mīt), *n.* [From *Panderma,* a port on the Black Sea from which it is exported.] *Min.* A hydrous borate of calcium, near colemanite.

pan'der-ous (păn'dẽr-ŭs), *a.* Of, relating to, or characterizing, a pander. *Rare.*

pan'der-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pan'de-struc'tion, *n.* See PAN-.

pan'di-ab'o-lism, *n.* See PAN-.

pan-dic'u-lat'ed (păn-dĭk'ū-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *pandiculatus,* p. p. of *pandiculari* to stretch one's self, fr. *pandere* to spread out.] Extended; spread out.

pan-dic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A stretching and stiffening of the trunk and extremities, as when fatigued and drowsy, or after waking from sleep. It occurs also at the onset of certain fevers, in hysteria, etc.

Pan-di'on (păn-dī'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πανδίων.] **1.** In Greek legend, a king of Athens, father of Philomela and Procne.

2. [NL.] *Zoöl.* Genus comprising the ospreys and constituting a family, **Pan'di-on'i-dæ** (păn'-dĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dē). [PUNDIT.]

pan'dit (pŭn'dĭt). Var. of **pan-di'ta** (pän-dē'tȧ), *n.* [Sp. Cf. PUNDIT.] Among the Philippine Moros, a kind of priest.

P. & L. *Abbr.* Profit and Loss.

pan'dle (păn'd'l), *n.* A shrimp. *Local, Eng.*

pan'dle-whew' (hwŭ'), *n.* The European widgeon. *Local, Brit.*

P. & O. *Abbr.* Peninsular and Oriental (Steam Navigation Company); Peninsular and Occidental (Steamship Company).

pan-do'la (păn-dō'lȧ). Var. of PANDORA, the bandore. *Smollett*

pan'door. Var. of PANDOUR.

pandor. + PANDER.

pan-do'ra (pȧ-n-dō'rȧ), **pandore'** (păn-dōr'; păn'dōr; 201), *n.* [It. *pandora, pandura,* or F. *pandore.* See BANDORE.] = BANDORE.

pan'dore. Var. of PANDOUR.

Pan'do-ri'na (păn'dō-rī'nȧ), *n.* [NL.; *Pandora,* 2 + *-ina.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of flagellate protozoans in small spherical colonies, each usually consisting of sixteen individuals in a delicate gelatinous or cellulose envelope through which the flagellæ extend. They contain chlorophyll, and by some are regarded as algæ.

pan-dow'dy (păn-dou'dĭ), *n.* A deep pie or pudding of apples baked with a top crust only, or a pie of sliced bread and apples baked with no crust. *U. S.*

P. and S. *Abbr.* College of Physicians and Surgeons (N. Y.).

pan-dur' (păn-dûr'), *n. Music.* An instrument like the ancient pandura, used in certain Eastern countries. See PANDURA a.

pan'du-rate (păn'dū-rāt), **pan'du-rat'ed** (-rāt'ĕd), *a.* Panduriform.

pandure. + PANDORA.

pan'dy (păn'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *pande* hold out (your hand), imper. of *pandere* to extend.] A stroke on the palm, as with a cane. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pan'dy, *v. t.* To strike (the hand), as with a cane. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pan'dy (păn'dĭ), *n.* [From *Pändē,* a common surname in Bengal.] In the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857-59 in India, a mutineer. *Anglo-Indian Collog.* [vessel.]

pane. + PAGNE; PAIN; PAN.

pane (pān), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. F. *panne,* and E. PEEN.] = PEEN.

paned (pānd), *a.* Having (such) pans. [MF. *panne,* F. *panne,* OF. also *penne.*] Fur; a skin, esp. for use as lining; also, a bundle of one hundred skins. *Obs.*

pane, *v. t.* To line with fur. *Obs.*

pan'-ec-cle'si-as'ti-cal, *a.* See PAN-. [A pane, or peen]

paned (pānd), *a.* Having (such) pans.

pa'nee. Var. of PAWNEE, water.

pan-e'go-ism (păn-ē'gō-ĭz'm; -ĕg'ō-). *n. Metaph.* Egoistic idealism. — **pan-e'go-ist,** *n.*

panegurie. + PANEGYRY.

pan'e-gyre, *n.* [Gr. πανήγυρις assembly.] A panegyric; also, a panegyris. *Obs.*

pan'e-gyr'ic (păn'ē-jĭr'ĭk), *a.* = PANEGYRICAL. [GYRIZE.]

pan'e-gyr'ic, *v. t.* & *i.* = PANE-

pan'e-gyr'i-cize (-ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To panegyrize. *Rare.*

pan'e-gyr'i-con (-kŏn), **pan'e-gyr'i-cum** (-kŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -ICA (-kȧ). [NGr. πανηγυρικόν, prop. neut. of Gr πανηγυρικός fit for a festival.] *East. Ch.* A book of selected passages appropriate to the different festivals.

pa-neg'y-ris (pȧ-nĕj'ĭ-rĭs; pă-nē'jĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πανήγυρις. See PANEGYRICAL.] **1.** A festival in a god's honor; a public assembly. *Chiefly Gr. Antiq.* **2.** A panegyric. *Obs.*

pan'e-gy-riz'er (păn'ē-jĭ-rīz'-ẽr), *n.* Panegyrist. [NEGYRIS.]

pan'e-gyr'y (-jĭr'ĭ), *n.* = PA-

pa-ne'ĭ-by (pȧ-nē'ĭ-bĭ), *n.* [L. *panis* bread.] Quality of being bread; — of eucharistic bread.

pan'el, *n.* The lower part or end of a hawk's intestines. *Obs.*

pa-ne'la (pä-nā'lä), *n.* [Sp.] Brown sugar from Spanish America, the same as, or inferior to, muscovado.

pan'el-a'tion, pan'el-la'tion (păn'ĕl-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of impaneling a jury.

panel board. 1. A drawing board with an adjustable outside frame which is forced over the paper so as to hold and strain it without wetting it.

2. A very hard-pressed, stiff board, frequently vulcanized, made from waste paper, etc.

pan'eld. Paneled. *Ref. Sp.*

panel den. A panel house.

panele, *n.* Panela. *Obs.*

pan'eled, pan'elled (păn'ĕld), *pret. & p. p.* of PANEL.

pane'less, *a.* See -LESS.

panel photograph. See PHOTOGRAPH, *n.*

panel truss. See TRUSS, *n.*

panel wheel. *Glass Engraving.* A wheel-cutter machine making a flat-bottomed furrow with sloping or curved sides

‖ pa'nem et cir-cen'ses [L.] Bread and the games of the circus; food and amusements. *Juvenal* (X. 81).

panence. + PENANCE.

pan-en'the-ism (păn-ĕn'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. ἐν in + θεός god + *-ism.*] The doctrine that God includes the world as a part, though not the whole, of his being.

paner. + PANNIER.

panes. + PENCE.

pa'nes, *n., pl.* of PAN.

pan'es-the'si-a, pan'es-thet'ic. Vars. of PANÆSTHESIA, etc.

paneter. + 2d PANTER.

panetrie. + PANTRY.

pan-eu'lo-gism (păn-ū'lō-jĭz'm), *n.* See PAN-.

paneworth. + PENNYWORTH.

pan fish. a A small fish suitable for frying whole. **b** A king, or horseshoe, crab.

pan'ful (păn'fo͝ol), *n.* See -FUL.

pang (păng), *v. t.* To fill; cram; stuff. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pang, *a.* Full; crammed; stuffed. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pan-ga'ia. + PANGARA.

pan-gam'ic, *a.* [*pan-* + *gamic.*] *Evolution.* Of or pert. to the indiscriminate and random mating of the members of a race.

pan-ga'ra, *n.* [Pg. *pangaio, pangaioa;* orig. uncert.] A light bargelike sailing vessel used in the Indian Ocean. *Obs.*

‖ pang-a'si (päng-ä'sē), *n.* [Tag.] A beer brewed from rice. *Phil. I.*

pan'gene (păn'jēn), *n.* Pangen.

pan-gen'ic (păn-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* Pangenetic.

‖ pan'ge-rang' (păn'gē-răng'), *n.* [Jav. *pangeran.*] A regent or headman. *Malay Archipelago.*

Pan-Ger'man. *a.* See PAN-. — **Pan'-Ger-man'ic,** *a.* — **Pan-Ger'man-ism,** *n.*

pang'ful. *a.* Full of pangs.

pan-gle'ma (păn-glē'mȧ; -glē'-mä). *n.* Also **pan-gli'ma** (-glē'-mä). [Malay *panglima.*] A petty rajah. *Malay Archipelago.*

pang'less, *a.* Without a pang; painless. — **pang'less-ly,** *adv.*

Pan'gloss (păn'glŏs), *n.* [F. *Panglosse,* Gr. πᾶν all + γλῶσσα tongue.] **1.** In Voltaire's "Candide," Candide's tutor, who thinks "all is for the best in this best of possible worlds."

2. In Colman the younger's play "The Heir at Law," a pompous and priggish tutor.

pangony, *n.* Also **pan-go'ni-us.**

They feed chiefly on ants and somewhat resemble in habit and structure the American anteaters.

pan'han'dle (păn'hăn'd'l), *n.* The handle of a pan; hence, any arm or projection of land suggesting the handle of a pan; as, the *panhandle* of West Virginia, Texas, or Idaho.

pan'har-mon'ic (păn'här-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* **a** *Gr. Music.* Suited to all the "harmonics" or modes. **b** Universally harmonic.

Pan'hel-len'ic (-hĕ-lĕn'ĭk; -lē'nĭk), *a.* [*pan-* + *Hellenic.*] Of or pertaining to all Greece or Panhellenism; including or representing all Greece or all the Greeks.

Pan-hel'len-ism (păn-hĕl'ĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* The idea of, or movement or sympathy for, political union of all Greeks; Panhellenic spirit, policies, etc. — **Pan-hel'len-ist**, *n.*

pan'ic (păn'ĭk), *n.* [L. *panicum.*] Panic grass, or the edible grain of some species; — first used of Italian millet (*Chætochloa italica*), originally included in *Panicum.*

pan'ic, *a.* [Gr. πανικός, fr. Πάν Pan: cf. F. *panique.*] **1.** Lit., of or pert. to Pan; — used of fear such as Pan was supposed to have caused; extreme or sudden and with slight cause; as, *panic* fear, terror, alarm. *Dryden.*

2. Of, pertaining to, or coming from, a panic or panics.

pan'ic, *n.* [Gr. τὸ πανικόν (with or without δεῖμα fear): cf. F. *panique.* See PANIC, *a.*] **1.** Contagious emotion such as was supposed to be due to Pan. *Obs.*

2. A sudden, overpowering fright; esp., a sudden and groundless fright; terror inspired by a trifling cause or a misapprehension of danger, esp. when accompanied by unreasoning or frantic efforts to secure safety; as, the troops were seized with a *panic;* they fled in a *panic.*

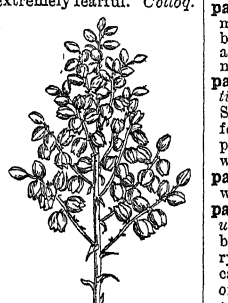
3. By extension: A sudden widespread fright or apprehension concerning financial affairs, resulting in an artificial depression in values caused by violent measures for protection or for the sale of securities or other property.

Syn. — See FEAR.

panic grass. Any grass of the genus *Panicum*, or of one of several closely related genera, as *Echinochloa.*

pan'ick-y (păn'ĭ-kĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or inclined or liable to, panic; conspicuously or extremely fearful. *Colloq.*

pan'i-cle (păn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *panicula* a tuft on plants, dim. of *panus* swelling, ear of millet, the thread wound upon a bobbin; cf. Gr πῆνος, πήνη.] *Bot.* Strictly, a compound raceme; a raceme whose secondary branches are themselves racemose, as the inflorescence of yuccas; popularly, any pyramidal loosely branched flower cluster. See OAT, *Illust.*



Panicle of *Yucca flamentosa.* Much reduced.

pan'i-cled (-k'ld), *a.* Furnished with panicles; paniculate.

pan'ic-stricken, pan'ic-struck', *a.* Struck with a panic.

pan'ic-strike', *v. t.* To strike with panic.

Pa-nic'u-la'ri-a (pā-nĭk'ū-lā'rĭ-ä; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *panicula* panicle.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of chiefly North American grasses, the manna grasses, with flat leaves and paniculate inflorescence, the naked flowering glumes 5-7-nerved. Several species are useful forage grasses for marshy places. The seeds of *P. fluitans* are ground and used as food in parts of Europe.

pa-nic'u-late (pā-nĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [See PANICLE.] *Bot.* Arranged or disposed in panicles; branching like a panicle. — **pa-nic'u-late-ly**, *adv.*

Pan'i-cum (păn'ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., panic grass.] *Bot.* A very large and widely distributed genus of grasses, the panic grasses, of very diverse habit. They have 1-2-flowered spikelets disposed in a close or open panicle, being distinguished by the latter character from all closely related genera. *P. miliaceum*, the broom-corn millet, and its allies, are important in Europe and Asia (see MILLET, 1 **a**). Some species, as guinea grass (*P. maximum*), are useful for hay and pasturage; a few, as *P. plicatum*, are cultivated for ornament; most, as the witch grass (*P. capillare*), are weeds. The genus is often treated as including *Echinochloa* and *Syntherisma.*

pan-id'i-o-mor'phic (păn-ĭd'ĭ-ō-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*pan-* + *idiomorphic.*] *Petrog.* Completely idiomorphic; designating, or pertaining to, a rock texture in which all the minerals occur in their proper crystal forms or approximately so.

pan'i-fi-ca'tion (păn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *panis* bread + *-fication:* cf. F. *panification.*] Act or process of making bread; conversion into bread.

Pan'i-o'ni-a (păn'ĭ-ō'nĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. Πανιώνια.] *Gr. Antiq.* A gathering of all the Ionians held on Mycale, at which Poseidon was worshiped with splendid sacrifices and political matters were sometimes discussed. — **Pan'i-o'ni-an** (-ăn), **Pan'i-on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.*

pan'isc, pan'isk (păn'ĭsk), *n.* [L. *Paniscus*, fr. Gr. Πανίσκος, dim. of Πάν Pan.] *Gr. Myth.* A godling of the forest, half man, half goat, commonly attendant on Pan. See PAN.

pan-jan'drum (păn-jăn'drŭm), *n.* [Coined in imitation of words from Gr. beginning with *pan-*, and of L. endings.] **1.** A word used in the expression "the Grand Panjandrum himself," a burlesque title, in some nonsense lines made by Samuel Foote to test Macklin, who had asserted that he could repeat anything after hearing or reading it once.

2. Hence, **a** A burlesque title for an imaginary or mysterious potentate or pretender to power; a pompous or pretentious local magnate or official; a self-important personage, or the like. **b** Ceremonial fuss; official ceremony.

pan'lo-gism (păn'lŏ-jĭz'ĭm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. λόγος speech, reason.] The doctrine that the absolute or the absolute reality is of the nature of thought or reason; — sometimes applied esp. to Hegel's philosophy. — **pan-log'i-cal** (păn-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pan'lo-gis'ti-cal** (păn'lŏ-jĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.*

Of these noumenal idealisms the earliest in time and the nearest to Fichte's philosophy was the *panlogism*, begun by Schelling (1775-1854), completed by his disciple Hegel (1770-1831), and then modified by the master himself. *Encyc. Brit.*

pan-mix'i-a (păn-mĭk'sĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + Gr. μῖξις a mixing.] *Biol.* Promiscuous interbreeding uninfluenced by selection. It is supposed to result in the degeneration and ultimate disappearance of organs or parts which are no longer of use.

pan'nage (păn'ĕj), *n.* [OF. *pasnage*, LL. *pasnadium, pastinaticum, pastionaticum*, fr. L. *pastio* a pasturing, grazing. See PASTOR.] *Eng. Law.* **a** The feeding, or the right of feeding, swine in a wood or forest; also, the charge or payment made for this right. **b** The food of swine in the woods, as beechnuts, acorns, etc.

panne (păn), *n.* [F.] A soft fabric resembling velvet, but with a longer, looser nap and a satin finish.

pan'nier (păn'yĕr; -ĭ-ĕr; 7), *n.* [F. *panier*, fr. L. *panarium* a bread basket, fr. *panis* bread. Cf. PANTRY.] **1.** A basket, lit., a bread basket; a rather large basket for carrying provisions, etc.; esp., a wicker basket of this sort carried on the back of a horse or other beast of burden or on the shoulder or back of a person. Such baskets are often carried in pairs, one on each side.

2. A covered basket holding surgical instruments and medicines for a military ambulance; — misunderstood by some as a horse litter or ambulance. *Now Rare.*

3. a *Mil. Antiq.* A shield of basketwork set in the ground, formerly used by archers. **b** *Mil.* A conical basket, with a pole passing through its axis, which can be filled with stones and used as an anchor in bridge and pontoon laying.

4. *Arch.* A corbeil, or a sculptured basket, whether as an abacus of a caryatid or atlas pillar, or as a mere ornament.

5. A basket carriage. *Rare.*

6. **a** A framework of steel, whalebone, or the like, sometimes worn by women to expand their skirts at the hips. **b** An overskirt puffed or looped full on the sides and back.

pan'nier-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man bearing or using a pannier or panniers; esp.: **a** A hawker, as of fish, having his wares in panniers. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** Formerly, at the Inns of Court, an officer who brought (in panniers on a horse) provisions and had duties connected with the meals, etc., as the blowing of the dinner horn.

pan'ni-kin (păn'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [Dim. of *pan* a dish.] A small pan or cup; a cannikin.

pan'ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PAN. Hence: *vb. n.* Act or process of panning; also, usually *pl.*, the product.

Pan-no'ni-an (pă-nō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Pannonius*, fr. L. *Pannonia*, Gr. Παννονία.] Pert. to Pannonia, a Roman province in what is now Austria-Hungary, bounded north and east by the Danube. It passed from the Western to the Eastern Roman Empire and afterwards to the Huns, Lombards, Avars, Germans, and Magyars. — *n.* One of the people of Pannonia.

pan'nose (păn'ōs), *a.* [L. *pannus* cloth.] *Bot.* Like felt or woolen cloth in texture or look. — **pan'nose-ly**, *adv.*

pan'nus (păn'ŭs), *n.* [Cf. F. *pannus*, *panus.*] *Med.* A very vascular superficial opacity of the cornea, usually due to the rubbing of granular eyelids or of inverted eyelashes.

pan'o-plied (păn'ō-plĭd), *a.* Dressed in panoply.

pan'o-ply (-plĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PLIES (-plĭz). [Gr. πανοπλία; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ὅπλον tool, implement, in pl., armor, arms.] **1.** A full suit of plate armor as distinguished from mail or quilted armor; also fig., as in Eph. vi. 11, 13, etc.

2. Anything defending or protecting completely by covering or enveloping; anything forming a bright or magnificent covering, envelopment, or environment.

pan'o-ply, *v. t.*; PAN'O-PLIED (-plĭd); PAN'O-PLY-ING. To provide with a panoply.

pan'o-ra'ma (-rä'mä; 277), *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ὅραμα that which is seen, a view, fr. ὁράν to see. See PAN-; WARY.] **1.** A picture presenting a view of objects in every direction from or as from a central point.

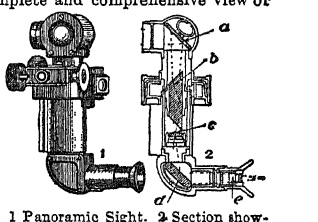
2. A picture which, representing scenes too extended to be seen at once, is exhibited a part at a time, by being unrolled continuously before the spectator.

3. A scene that passes continuously before one; a mental picture of a series of images or events, etc.

4. An unobstructed or complete view of a region in every direction; hence, a complete and comprehensive view or presentation of a subject matter.

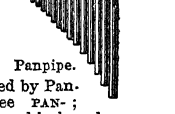
5. A building for containing a panorama.

pan'o-ram'ic (-răm'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a panorama. — **panoramic camera**, a photographic camera to take panoramic views, with a revolving lens. — **p. perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **p. sight**, a form of hyposcope for use by marksmen, etc. See also FIELDPIECE, *Illust.* — **p. telescope**, a telescope which, by an arrangement of reflectors turning on a vertical axis, allows one to examine the landscape in any direction without moving.



1 Panoramic Sight. 2 Section showing: *a* Prism of Total Reflection; *b* Rectifying Prism; *c* Objective; *d* Roof-shaped Prism; *e* Eyepiece

Pan'pipe' (păn'pīp'), *n.*, *or*, *pl.*, **Pan'pipes'** (-pīps'). *Music.* A primitive wind instrument consisting of a series of short hollow reeds or pipes graduated in length according to a musical scale and bound together side by side, the lower ends being stopped, the upper ones open and level for playing on with the lips; a syrinx; a mouth organ; — said by the Greeks to have been invented by Pan.



Panpipe.

pan-psy'chism (păn-sī'kĭz'm), *n.* [See PAN-; PSYCHIC.] The theory that all nature is psychical or has a psychical aspect; the theory that every particle of matter has a psychical character or aspect. Cf. MIND-STUFF. — **pan-psy'chic** (-kĭk), *a.* — **pan-psy'chist** (-kĭst), *n.* — **pan'psy-chis'tic** (păn'sī-kĭs'tĭk), *a.*

Fechner affords a conspicuous instance of the idealistic tend-

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[L. *pangonius*; Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all + γωνία angle.] A crystalline stone of many angles. *Obs.*

Pan-Goth'ic (păn-gŏth'ĭk), *a.* [*pan-* + *Gothic.*] See PAN-

pan-gram'ma-tist, *n.* [*pan-* + *grammatist.*] *Music.* A kind of orchestrion, invented in 1890 by J. N. Maelzel.

pan'han'dler, *n.* A beggar who accosts people on the street to beg from them. *Slang or Cant.*

pan'har-mon'i-con, *n.* [*pan-* + *harmonicon.*] *Music.* A kind of orchestrion, invented in 1890 by J. N. Maelzel.

pan head. A head of a rivet or bolt shaped like an inverted cooking pan. — **pan'-head'ed**, *a.*

Pan'hel-le'ni-um (păn'hĕ-lē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. Πανελλήνιον; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + Ἕλληνες the Greeks.] **a** The temple at Ægina built by the emperor Hadrian as the meeting place of the united Greeks. **b** An assembly or association of united Greeks, formed by Hadrian.

pan'hi-dro'sis, *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + *hidrosis.*] *Med.* Perspiration over the whole body.

pan-hu'man, *a.* Of or pertaining to all humanity.

pan-hys'ter-ec'to-my, *n.* [*pan-* + *hysterectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the entire uterus.

pani. †PAYENY. [*Obs. or R.*]

pan'i-cal, *a.* = PANIC, *a.*, 1.

pan'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PANIC.

pan ice. Loose floes, such as form along the coast of Labrador by the breaking up of sea ice.

pan'ic-ful, *a.* See -FUL.

panicke. †PANIC, grain

pan'icked (păn'ĭkt), *a.* Seized with panic. *Rare.*

pan'i-cl, pan'i-cld. Panicle, panicled. *Ref. Sp.*

pan'i-cle. †PANNICLE. [*Obs.*]

pan'i-cle,n. = PANIC, a grass.

pan'ic-mon'ger (păn'ĭk-mŭŋ'gẽr), *n.* One who tries to cause or foster panics; an alarmist. — **pan'ic-mon'ger-ing**, *n.*

pan-i'co-graph, -graph'ic, etc VARS. of PANICONOGRAPH, etc.

pan'i-cog'ra-phy (păn'ĭ-kŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* [For *paniconography.*] Photozincography.

pan'i-con'o-graph (păn'ĭ-kŏn'ō-grăf), *n.* [*pan-* + *icono-* + *-graph.*] *Photog.* A photozincograph. — **pan'i-con'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **pan-i'co-nog'ra-phy** (-kŏ-nŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.*

pa-nic'u-lat'ed (pā-nĭk'ū-lāt'ĕd), *a.* *Bot.* Paniculate.

pan'i-dro'sis (păn'ĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* = PANHIDROSIS

panier. Var. of PANNIER.

pan'i-fice, *n.* [L. *panificium.*] Bread making; bread. *Obs.*

panikell. † PANNICLE.

pa'nim. † PAYNIM.

Pa'ni-ne'an (pā'nĭ-nē'ăn), *a.* Designating the grammatical system of the Sanskrit grammarian Panini (prob. c. 300 B. C.).

pan'ion. For COMPANION. *Obs.*

panique † PANIC.

‖**pa'nis con'ju-ra'tus.** [LL.] Consecrated bread used in trial by ordeal.

pa-nis'cus (pā-nĭs'kŭs), *n. masc.*, **pa-nis'ca** (-kä), *n. fem.*; *pl. masc.* -CI (-ī), *fem.* -CÆ (-ē) [L. *Paniscus.*] A panisc.

‖**pa'nis fas're-us.** [L., bread of spelt or corn.] *Civil Law* See CONFARREATION.

pan'isk. Var. of PANISC.

Pan-Is'lam, n. See PAN-. — **Pan'-Is-lam'ic**, *a.* — **Pan-Is'lam-ism**, *n.* Also **Pan-is'lam**, etc.

Pan-Is'ra-el-it'ish, *a.* See PAN-.

paniter. † 2d PANTER.

pa-niv'o-rous (pā-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *panis* bread + *-vorous.*] Eating bread; subsisting on bread.

Pan-ja'bi (pŭn-jä'bē), *n.* The language of the Punjab, a Sanskritic language with Arabic and Persian loan words, with only a limited literature. Its alphabet belongs to the Nagari group. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

pan'jam (păn'jŭm). Var. of PUNJUM.

pank. [PINK, a minnow.]

pank. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of **pank** (*dial.* pănk), *v. i.* To pant. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pank, *n.* [Bengali.] See WRIGHT.

pan'kin, *n.* [*pan* + *-kin.*] A small earthen pan or jar; also, any earthen vessel. *Dial. Eng.*

Pan'-Ku' (pän'kōō'), *n.* [Chin. *Pʻan² Kuˇ².*] In Chinese myth, the first conscious being, who shaped the world out of chaos.

Pan-Lat'in-ist, *a.* Comprising all Latin peoples. [LOUDON.]

pan-me-lod'i-con, *n.* = PANMELODICON.

pan-me-lo'di-on (păn'mē-lō'dĭ-ŭn), *n.* [See PAN-; MELODY.] *Music.* A keyboard instrument producing its tones by the rubbing of wheels on metal bars.

pan'mug', *n.* [*pan* a dish + *mug.*] A large vessel of coarse red and black crockery, used for bread, milk, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

pann. † PAN, a beam.

pannach. † PANACHE.

pan-made' (pă-nād'), *n.* [OF.] The curvet of a horse. *Rare.*

pan'nag (păn'ăg), *n. Bib.* An unidentified article of trade in Judah and Israel. See *Ezek.* xxvii. 17. "Perhaps a kind of confection." *R. V.* (*marg.*)

pannal. † PANEL.

pan'nam, pan'num (păn'ŭm), *n.* Bread. *Thieves' Cant.*

panne. † PAN.

pan'nel. † PANEL, PANELE.

pan'nel. *n.* Erron. for PANNAM.

pan'nel-la'tion, *n.* Impaneling.

pan'ner-y (păn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [See -RY.] **a** Extraction of salt in pans. **b** Pans collectively.

pannes. † PENCE.

Pan'ne-tier' green (pän'tyā') = ARNAUDON'S GREEN.

pan'neu-ri'tis, *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + *neuritis.*] *Med.* Neuritis affecting the whole nervous system; multiple neuritis.

pan'nick. † PANIC.

pan'ni-cle, *n.* **1.** For PANICLE. **2.** The brainpan or skull; — apparently an erron. use. *Obs.*

pan-nic'u-lar (pă-nĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Of the nature of, or resembling, a pannicle. *Obs.*

pan'nier, *v. t.* **a** To supply with a pannier or panniers. **b** To put in or as in a pannier.

pan'nier, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] At the Inner Temple, London, a table waiter; — an obsolescent name, as no more are appointed.

pan'niered (păn'yẽrd), *a.* Bearing panniers.

pannikell. † PANNICLE.

pannikin boss *or* **overseer.** A boss or overseer in a small way on a station *Australia.*

Pan-non'ic (pă-nŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Pannonicus.*] Pannonian.

Pan-non'i-cal, *a.* Pannonic. *Obs.*

pannoun. † PENNON.

pan'num. Var. of PANNAM.

pan'nus, *n.* [Native name *panna* in Natal of a species of *Aspidium*; cf. Zulu *pande* root, fr. *panda* to dig.] The dried anthelmintic rootstock of various ferns of the genus *Dryopteris.*

pan'nus-co'ri-um, *n.* [L. *pannus* cloth + *corium* leather.] A kind of leather cloth for boot and shoe uppers. *Trade Name.*

Pa'no (pä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). One of a tribe of Indians of northeastern Peru, from which the Panoan stock is named. They are expert boatmen, and have been brought under mission control.

Pa'no-an (-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of South American Indians dwelling in western Brazil and eastern Peru and Bolivia. The Panoan tribes are all savages, and, despite their general intelligence, are steadily diminishing in number.

pa-no'cha (pä-nō'chä), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] **a** A Mexican raw sugar. **b** A sweetmeat usually of brown sugar, cream, and nut meats.

pan'o-co'co (păn'ō-kō'kō), *n.* [From a native South American name.] **a** A South American cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Tomatea panococo*), or its hard dark wood. **b** One of the necklace trees (*Ormosia coccinea*); also, the handsome variegated wood of the tree.

pan'o-is'tic (păn'ō-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* [*pan-* + Gr. ᾠόν an egg.] *Zoöl.* Producing ova only; — said of the ovaries of certain insects not producing vitelligenous cells.

Pa-no'li-a deer (pä-nō'lĭ-ä). The thameng.

pan'om-pha'lic (păn'ŏm-fă'lĭk), *a.* Panomphean.

pan'om-phe'an, pan'om-phæ'an (-fē'ăn), *a.* [L. *panomphæus*, Gr πανομφαίος] Sending sounds of omen; giving forth all divination; — an epithet of Zeus or Jupiter. In French form, humorously misused by Rabelais in the sense of "universal," and hence in translations of Rabelais, and elsewhere allusively. *Rare.*

pan'o-pho'bi-a (păn'ō-fō'bĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.] = PANTOPHOBIA

pan'oph-thal'mi-a (-ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.] = PANOPHTHALMITIS.

pan-oph'thal-mi'tis, *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + *ophthalmitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation involving all the structures of the eyeball.

pan'o-plist, *n.* [*panoply* + *-ist.*] One who is panoplied. *Rare.*

pan-op'tic, *a.* [Gr πανόπτης. See PAN-; OPTIC.] All-seeing.

pan-op'ti-cal, *a.* Of or pert. to a view of all aspects at once.

pan-op'ti-con (păn-ŏp'tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. ὀπτικόν, neut. of ὀπτικός of or for sight: see OPTIC.] **1.** A kind of optical instrument, as a combination of a telescope and microscope.

2. A prison built circularly so that the guard at a central position can see all the prisoners.

3. A place where everything may be seen; an exhibition room for novelties.

pan'o-ram' (păn'ō-răm'), *a.* [Short for PANORAMA.] Panoramic. — *n.* A panoramic camera.

pan'o-ram'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Panoramic. — **-ram'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pan'o-ra'mist (-rä'mĭst; -răm'ĭst), *n.* [*panorama* + *-ist.*] One who paints panoramas.

pan-or'ga-non (păn-ôr'gä-nŏn), *n.* [NL.] An instrument for solving all sorts of problems in astronomy, dialing, etc.

Pa-nor'pa (pä-nôr'pä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀρπη, ἄρπη, sickle, goad.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the scorpion flies. See MECOPTERA.

Pan'or-pa'tæ (păn'ôr-pā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = MECOPTERA.

Pa-nor'pi-dæ (pä-nôr'pĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family consisting of the scorpion flies and their allies. See MECOPTERA. — **pa-nor'pid** (-pĭd), *n.* — **pa-nor'pine** (-pīn; -pĭn; 188), *a.*

pan-or'tho-dox, *a.* See PAN-. — **pan-or'tho-dox'y**, *n.*

pan-os'te-i'tis, *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + *osteitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of all structures of a bone.

pan'o-ti'tis, *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + *otitis.*] *Med* Inflammation of all parts of the ear, esp. the middle and internal ear.

pan'o-type, *n.* [*pano-*, irreg. for *pan-* or *panto-* + *-type.*] A collodiotype.

pan-phar'ma-cal, *a.* Panacean. *Obs.* — *n.* Panacea. *Obs.*

pan-phar'ma-con (păn-fär'mä-kŏn), *n.* [NL. See PAN-; PHARMACON.] A panacea. *Rare.*

pan'phe-nom'e-nal-ism, *n.* = PHENOMENALISM.

pan-pho'bi-a (păn-fō'bĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PANTOPHOBIA.

pan-pneu'ma-tism (păn-nū'mä-tĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + *pneumato-* + *-ism.*] The doctrine of E. von Hartmann, designed to reconcile the panlogism of Hegel and the pantheism of Schopenhauer — being, in effect, that the world, or noumenal reality, is both unconscious will and unconscious thought.

pan'po-lism (păn'pō-lĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. πόλις city, πόλισμα community.] *Polit. Sci.* Equality of civil rights among all the members of a community; — so called by Marlo.

Pan-Pres'by-te'ri-an, *a.* See PAN-.

Pan-Prot'es-tant, *a.* See PAN-.

ency to mysterize nature in his *panpsychism*, or that form of noumenal idealism which holds that the universe is a vast communion of spirits, souls of men, of animals, of plants, of earth and other planets, of the sun, all embraced as different members in the soul of the world. *Encyc Brit.*

pan-soph'ic (păn-sŏf'ĭk) } *a.* [See PANSOPHY.] All-wise;
pan-soph'i-cal (-sŏf'ĭ-kăl) } claiming universal knowledge; as, *pansophical* pretenders. — **pan-soph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pan'so-phism (păn'sō-fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *πάνσοφος* all-wise.] Pretension to universal knowledge.—**pan'so-phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

pan'so-phy (păn'sō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πάνσοφος* all-wise; cf. *σοφια* wisdom.] Universal wisdom or encyclopedic knowledge; esp., a system of universal knowledge proposed by Comenius (1592–1671), a Moravian educator.

pan'sy (păn'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). [F. *pensée* thought, pansy, fr. *penser* to think, L. *pensare* to weigh, ponder. See PENSIVE.] A garden plant (*Viola tricolor*), native of Europe, with irregular 5-petaled flowers and lobed or incised leaves with large stipules. The wild pansy has small and usually purple and yellow flowers; cultivation has developed many different shades and combinations of color. Three principal strains are named after the French horticulturists Cassier, Bugnot, and Trimardeau. The pansy was one of the earliest of cultivated flowers, and hence has a large number of English vernacular and dialectic names.

There is *pansies*, that 's for thoughts. *Shak.*

pant (pănt; pănt), *v. i.*; PANT'ED; PANT'ING. [OF. *pantesier* to be breathless, F. *pantois* out of breath; prob. (assumed) LL. *phantasiare* to have the nightmare, *phantasia* fancy. See PHANTASY, PHANTOM.] **1.** To breathe quickly, spasmodically, or in a labored manner, as from exertion, eagerness, or excitement; to respire with heaving of the chest. Also used of natural phenomena, machines, etc.

Pluto *pants* for breath from out his cell. *Dryden.*

2. To run panting. *Goldsmith.*

3. Hence: To long eagerly; to desire earnestly; yearn.

As the hart *panteth* after the water brooks. *Ps.* xlii. 1.

4. To beat with unnatural violence or rapidity; to palpitate or throb; to pulsate; — said of the heart, blood, etc.

5. *Naut.* To bulge in and out alternately; — said of the sides of plated ships.

pant, *v. t.* **1.** To breathe or utter quickly or laboriously; to gasp; to put or drive by gasping; — with *out* or *forth*.

There is a cavern where my spirit
Was *panted* forth in anguish. *Shelley.*

2. To long for; to pant or yearn for. *Rare.*

Then shall our hearts *pant* Thee. *Herbert.*

pant, *n.* **1.** One of a series of short and quick or spasmodic breaths, as after exertion; a catching of the breath; a gasp. Also, a throb or puff of an engine.

2. A heave, palpitation, or throb, as of the heart.

pan'ta-, **pant-** (păn'tă-). A prefix denoting *all*. See PAN-.

Pan-tag'ru-el (păn-tăg'rōō-ĕl; *F.* pän'tä'grü'ĕl'), *n.* [F.] The son of Gargantua and Badebec in Rabelais's celebrated satirical romance of "Pantagruel." He is represented as a giant, under whose tongue a whole army takes shelter from rain, in whose mouth and throat are whole cities. He is a jolly drunkard and boon companion, whose coarse unrestrained humor has a serious satirical purpose. Born in the midst of a drought, when all the moisture of the earth was a salt perspiration, he is named Pantagruel, a name which Rabelais fantastically derives from Greek and "Hagarene" or Arabic with the meaning all-thirsty. See PANURGE, GARGANTUA.

Pan'ta-gru'el-ism (păn'tă-grōō'ĕl-ĭz'm; păn-tăg'rōō-ĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory or practice of Pantagruel; buffoonery or coarse humor with a satirical or serious purpose.

By the means of a little *Pantagruelism* (which you know is a certain jollity of mind, pickled in the scorn of fortune) you see me now hale and cheery, as sound as a bell. *Motteux (Rabelais).*

Pan'ta-gru'el-ist, *n.* One who imitates, resembles, admires, or studies Pantagruel or Rabelais.

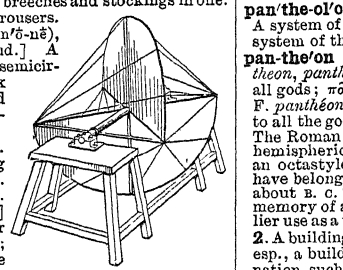
pan'ta-lets', **pan'ta-lettes'** (păn'tă-lĕts'), *n. pl.*; *sing.*, *Rare*, PANTALET, PANTALETTE. [Dim. of *pantaloon*.] **1.** In the dress of women and girls about 1830–50, long loose drawers with a frill or ruffle at the bottom of each leg; also, a detachable frill or ruffle to lengthen the legs of drawers, below the knee; humorously or affectedly, women's drawers, bloomers, or the like.

2. *Cookery.* Papillotes or the like.

pan'ta-loon' (-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *pantalon*, fr. It. *Pantalone*, a masked character in the Italian comedy, from *Pantaleone*, the patron saint of Venice, which, as a baptismal name, is very frequent among the Venetians, and is applied to them by the other Italians as a nickname, fr. Gr. Πανταλεων, lit., all lion, a Greek personal name.] **1.** [*cap.*] In the Italian comedy, a character, originally and properly Venetian, usually a lean old dotard, with spectacles, slippers, and a kind of tight-fitting combination of trousers and stockings; also, in pantomimes, a buffoon, usually a vicious old dotard, the butt and accomplice of the clown. See MASKED COMEDY.

2. In contempt, a feeble or imbecile old man; an old dotard. *Obs.* "The lean and slippered *pantaloon*." *Shak.*

3. Usually in *pl.* A leg garment of varying styles at different periods; as: **a** A kind of wide breeches fashionable in England for some years after 1660. *Obs.* **b** A tight-fitting man's garment consisting of breeches and stockings in one. *Obs.* **c** In recent times, trousers.



Pantanemone.

pan'ta-nem'o-ne (păn'tă-nĕm'ō-nē), *n.* [*pant-* + Gr. *ἀνεμος* wind.] A form of windmill with two semicircular vanes. It will work without setting for any wind except one blowing perpendicularly on the axles.

pan-tech'nic (păn-tĕk'nĭk), *a.* [*pan-* + *technic*.] Relating to or comprising all the arts.

pan-tech'ni-con (-nĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL. See PAN-; TECHNIC.] Orig., a London bazaar for all sorts of artistic works; later, a storage warehouse (the bazaar having been converted into one); hence, a furniture van, called also a **pantechnicon van**. *Eng.*

pan-tel'e-graph (-tĕl'ē-gráf), *n.* [*pan-* + *telegraph*.] *Elec.* A form of facsimile telegraph using at both ends of the line two isochronously vibrating pendulums. See FACSIMILE TELEGRAPH. — **pan'te-leg'ra-phy** (păn'tē-lĕg'rā-fĭ), *n.*

pan-tel'e-ol'o-gism (păn-tĕl'ē-ŏl'ō-jĭz'm; -tē'lē-), *n.* [*pan-* + *teleology*.] The theory that the noumenal reality or essential nature of the world is intelligent activity of God.

pan-tel'e-phone (păn-tĕl'ē-fōn), *n.* [*pan-* + *telephone*.] A highly sensitive form of microphone.

pan-tel'e-phon'ic (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* **a** Of or pertaining to the pantelephone. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, telephonic transmission in which all the components of a complex sound are equally transmitted irrespective of their pitch.

pan-tel'ler-ite (-tĕl'ĕr-īt), *n.* [From *Pantelleria*, an island in the eastern Mediterranean, whence it was first described.] *Petrog.* A variety of lava, related to rhyolite, but rich in iron and soda, and consisting of anorthoclase feldspar, soda augite, cossyrite (a titaniferous soda amphibole), and glass.

pan'the-ism (păn'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + *theism*.] **1.** The doctrine that the universe, taken or conceived of as a whole, is God; the doctrine that there is no God but the combined forces and laws which are manifested in the existing universe; cosmotheism. *Pantheism* is a loose designation for the significance, with reference to the doctrine of deity, of many theories. It contrasts with: **atheism**, or denial of God's existence; **agnosticism**, or uncertainty; **deism**, or assertion that God is wholly outside the world, to which he bears only a causal relation; **theism**, or the doctrine that God transcends the world in his nature, though he may be omnipresent in it; and **polytheism**, or belief in more gods than one. Pantheism includes: **acosmism**, or the denial of a cosmos as a real existence or as other than an idealistic creation of the divine nature in which the world has its being; **cosmotheism**, or worship of the physical universe as the only divinity; **monism**, or the doctrine that there is but one organic being or all-inclusive reality; and also, certain forms of **mysticism** which assert the immanence of the divine nature, or the One. Historically, the chief pantheistic systems are: The **Stoic** system, which taught that God is the active physical force of the universe which periodically destroys and recreates itself; the **Neoplatonic** system, which embraces all forms of Neoplatonism that assert a One transcending all determinate or finite beings (a One above Reason, or Νοῦς) and deny true being to the world and men; the **Averroistic** system, the interpretation of Aristotelianism by the Arabian Averroës, in which he affirmed the transcendence of the form-giving principle, making it above the world and above man, so that both man and natural beings perish at death and do not survive it (see AVERROISM), the **humanistic**, or **spiritualistic**, system, as the doctrine of Giordano Bruno, who conceived God as a world personality; the **Spinozistic** system, which taught that God is the universal substance in which reality exists attributively (see SPINOZISM); and the **Oriental**, or **Indian**, system, conceiving the universe as a deceitful appearance of the one absolute indeterminate or empty being. All these historical forms of pantheism have in common the doctrine of a general mind in which swallows up individual beings. For modern doctrines pantheistic or allied to pantheism, compare PANENTHEISM, PANLOGISM, PANPNEUMATISM, PANPSYCHISM, PANTELEOLOGISM, PANTHEISM.

2. The worship of all gods or of gods of different creeds, cults, or peoples indifferently, as in the old Roman Empire.

pan'the-ist (păn'thē-ĭst), *n.* One who holds to pantheism.

pan'the-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to panthe-
pan'the-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } ism; founded in, or leading to, pantheism. — **pan'the-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pan'the-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. *θέλειν* to will + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the noumenal reality of the universe, or the absolute, is will; specif., the philosophy of Arthur Schopenhauer (1788–1860).

pan'the-ol'o-gy (păn'thē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pan-* + *theology*.] A system of theology embracing all religions; a complete system of theology. — **pan'the-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

pan-the'on (păn-thē'ŏn; păn'thē-ŏn; 277), *n.* [L. *pantheon*, *pantheum*, Gr. *πάνθειον* (sc. *ἱερόν*), fr. *πάνθειος* of all gods; *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all + *θεῖος* of the god, *θεός* a god: cf. F. *panthéon*. See PAN-; THEISM.] **1.** A temple dedicated to all the gods; esp. [*cap.*], the building so called at Rome. The Roman Pantheon comprises a rotunda with a great hemispherical dome, built by Hadrian about A. D. 120, and an octastyle portico of Corinthian columns, which may have belonged originally to the temple built by Agrippa about B. C. 27. In 609 it was dedicated as a church to the memory of all the martyrs, in allusion to its supposed earlier use as a temple of all the gods. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*

2. A building resembling or likened to the Roman Pantheon; esp., a building where rest the great and famous dead of a nation, such as Westminster Abbey, or the church of Sainte-Genevieve, called *le Panthéon* at Paris.

3. The aggregate gods of a people; esp., the gods officially recognized as major or state deities.

A *pantheon*, or organized commonwealth of gods, such as we find in the state religion of Egypt or in the Homeric poems, is not the primitive type of heathenism. *W. Robertson Smith.*

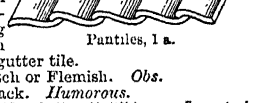
4. A treatise on the pagan gods.

5. A place of public amusement; — from a building so called opened in London in 1772.

pan'the-on'ic (păn'thē-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a pantheon.

pan'ther (păn'thĕr), *n.* [ME. *pantere*, F. *panthère*, L. *panthera*, Gr. *πάνθηρ*; cf. Skr. *puṇḍrīka* a tiger.] **a** The leopard; esp., a supposed robust and fierce variety, or the black variety. **b** Any of several other large cats; esp., in America, the cougar or puma, less often the jaguar.

pan'tile' (păn'tīl'), *n.* [*pan* dish + *tile*.] **1. a** A roofing tile whose cross section is a dissymmetrical ogee curve. **b** A longitudinally curved roofing tile, laid alternately with convex covering tiles; a gutter tile.



Pantiles, 1 a.

2. A flat paving tile, Dutch or Flemish. *Obs.*

3. A sea biscuit; hard-tack. *Humorous.*

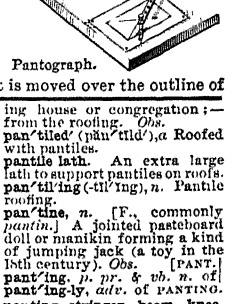
pan'ti-scu'ra-cy (păn'tĭ-skōō'rā-sĭ; păn'tĭ-), *n.* [*pant-* + *isocracy*.] A Utopian community, in which all should rule equally, such as Coleridge, Lovell, and Southey planned in their younger days.

pan'tler (păn'tlĕr), *n.* [F. *panetier*. See PANTER, PANTRY.] In a great family, the servant or officer in charge of the bread and the pantry. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pan'to- (păn'tō-). Combining form denoting *all*. See PAN-.

pan'to-fle (păn'tō-f'l; păn-tōōf'l), *n.* [F. *pantoufle*.] A slipper; — formerly applied to various types of indoor footwear, and, at times, to overshoes.

pan'to-graph (păn'tō-gráf), *n.* [*panto-* + *-graph*.] **a** An instrument, essentially of four light rigid links jointed in parallelogram form, to copy maps, plans, or the like on any predetermined scale. The links are uniformly perforated along their lengths, and are permanently jointed, two and two, together, the other joints being variable, according to the scale. The instrument has a fixed pivot at the end of one of the links, a tracing point at the free end of the link jointed to this, and another tracing point at the permanent joint of the other two links. One tracing point is moved over the outline of



Pantograph.

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pans. † PENCE.

Pan-Sa'tan-ism, *n.* Doctrine that the world is the expression of the personality of Satan.

Pan-Sax'on, *a.* See PAN-.

pan-sci'o-lism (păn-sī'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* See PAN-.

Pan-sclav'ic (păn-sklăv'ĭk; -sklā'vĭk), **Pan-sclav'ism** (-sklăv'ĭz'm), **Pan-sclav'ist**, **Pan'scla-vo'ni-an** (-sklā-vō'nĭ-ăn). Vars. of PANSLAVIC, etc.

panse. † PANSY, PAUNCE.

panse (pănz), *v. t. Scot.* **1.** [F. *penser*, OF. also *panser*. Cf. PANSY, PENSIVE.] To think of; consider; heed. *Obs.*

2. [F. *panser*, orig. same word as *penser* to think.] To attend or dress, as a wound.

panse, *n. i.* [See PANSE, *v. t.*, 1.] To think; meditate. *Obs. Scot.*

panse'ment, *n.* [F.] Act of "pansing," as a wound. *Scot.*

pan'ser. Var. of PANSIERE.

pan'shard (păn'shärd), *n.* A potsherd. *Dial. Eng.*

pan'shon. Var. of PANCHEON.

pan'sied (păn'zĭd), *a.* Covered or adorned with pansies.

‖ **pan'sière'** (păn'syĕr'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *pancière*, fr. OF. *pance*, F. *panse*, belly. See PAUNCH.] *Medieval Armor.* A piece of plate armor covering the lower part of the body in front.

pan'sive. † PENSIVE.

Pan-Slav', *a.* See PAN-. — **Pan-slav'ic** (-slăv'ĭk; -slā'vĭk), *a.* — **Pan-slav'ism** (-slăv'ĭz'm; -slā'vĭz'm), *n.* **Pan-slav'ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **Pan'sla-vis'tic** (păn'slă-vĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **Pan'sla-vo'ni-an** (-slă-vō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* — **Pan'sla-von'ic** (-vŏn'ĭk), *a.* — **Pan-slav'o-nism** (păn-slăv'ō-nĭz'm; păn-slāv'-), *n.*

pan-sper'ma-tism (-spûr'mă-tĭz'm), **pan'sper'mism** (păn'spûr'mĭz'm), *n.* Panspermy.

pan-sper'ma-tist, **pan'sper'mist**, *n.* Believer in panspermy.

pan-sper'mi-a (păn-spûr'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* = PANSPERMY.

pan'sper'my (păn'spûr'mĭ), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. *σπέρμα* a seed.] *Biol.* The theory that the widespread distribution of germs accounts for apparent cases of spontaneous generation. — **pan-sper'mic** (-spûr'mĭk), *a.*

pan-sphyg'mo-graph, *n.* [*pan-* + *sphygmograph*.] An instrument for recording simultaneously cardiac, pulse, and chest movements. [PIPE.]

Pan's pipes (pănz). = PAN-PIPE.

pan-ste're-o-ra'ma (păn-stĕ'rē-ō-rā'mă), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all + *στερεός* solid + *ὅραμα* a view.] A model of a town or country, in relief.

pansy violet. A form of the bird's-foot violet having the two upper petals very dark purple, with the lower petals normally lilac-purple. *U. S.*

pant. † PAINT.

pant, *n.*, *sing.* of PANTS; — used especially adjectively. *Colloq.*

pant (pănt), *n.* [Cf. LL. *pantanum* slough, swamp.] **1.** A public fountain, cistern, or well *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

2. A pool or puddle, as in a farmyard. *Dial. Eng.* [TOPLE.]

pan'ta-ble. **pan'ta-cle.** † PANTOPLE.

pan'ta-cosm (păn'tă-kŏz'm), *n.* [*panta-* + Gr. *κόσμος* universe.] = COSMOLABE.

pan-ta'do. † PINTADO.

pan-tag'a-my (păn-tăg'ă-mĭ), *n.* [*panta-* + *-gamy*.] In certain communistic societies, a kind of complex marriage in which every man is regarded as the husband of every woman and vice versa

pan-ta-gogue (păn'tă-gŏg), *n.* [*pant-* + *-agogue*.] *Med.* A medicine formerly supposed to have the power to expel all morbid matter from the body.

Pan'ta-gru-el'i-an (păn'tă-grōō-ĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **Pan'ta-gru-el'ic** (-ĭk), **Pan'ta-gru-el'ine** (-ĭn). **Pan'ta-gru'el-is'tic** (-grōō'ĕl-ĭs'tĭk), **Pan'ta-gru'el-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl). Of, pert. to, or befitting, Pantagruel. — **Pan'ta-gru-el'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pan'ta-gru-el'i-on (-grōō-ĕl'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [F. *pantagruélion*.] An herb (prob. hemp, as furnishing the material for the hangman's rope) mentioned in Rabelais's "Pantagruel."

‖ **pan'ta-lan'** (păn'tä-län'), *n.*; *pl.* -LANS (*Sp.* -läns). [Sp., in the Philippine Islands; orig. uncert.; cf. Sp. *pontón* pontoon bridge.] A raised platform; a wharf. *Phil. I.*

pan-tal'e-on (păn-tăl'ē-ŏn), *n.* [After the inventor, *Pantaleon* Hebenstreit, a German.] *Music.* A very large dulcimer, invented about 1700, with gut and metal strings, struck with small wooden mallets. [pantalets

pan'ta-let'ted, *a.* Wearing] **pan'ta-lon** Var. of PANTALEON

Pan'ta-lo'ne (păn'tă-lō'nā), *n.* See PANTALOON, 1; MASKED COMEDY.

pan'ta-looned' (păn'tă-lōōnd'), *a.* Wearing pantaloons, or trousers; trousered.

pan'ta-loon'er-y, *n.* **1.** The character or performance of a pantaloon; buffoonery.

2. Materials for pantaloons. *Obs.*

pan'ta-loon'ing, *vb. n.* Acting the pantaloon.

pan-tam'e-ter (păn-tăm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*panta-* + *-meter*.] **1.** = PANTOMETER.

2. *Carp.* A graduated bevel.

pan'ta-morph (păn'tă-môrf), **pan'ta-mor'phic**, etc. For PANTOMORPH, etc.

pan'ta-ple. † PANTOFLE.

pan-tarbe' (păn-tärb'), *n.* [Gr. *παντάρβη*, a kind of precious stone: cf. OF. *pantarbe*.] A precious stone anciently believed to shine like the sun and act on gold as a magnet. *Rare*

pan'tarch, *n.* [F. (Rabelais) *pantarche*; prob. error for *patriarche*, *pancarte*. Cf. PANCARI.] A chart. *Obs.*

pan'tarch-y (păn'tär-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *παντάρχία*; *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all + *ἀρχή* rule.] Rule by all; a state ruled by all the people.

pantarite, *n.* [*pant-* + Gr. *ἀρετή* virtue.] State of having all the virtues. *Obs.*

pantarongal. † PANDARAM

pan'tas, *n.* [OF. *pantais*. See PANT, *v.*] A distemper affecting the lungs of hawks *Obs.*

pan'ta-scope. **pan'ta-scop'ic.** Errors. for PANTOSCOPE, etc.

pan'ta-sote (păn'tă-sōt), *n.* An imitation leather. *Trade Name.*

pan'ta-tro'phi-a (-trō'fĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See PANT-; ATROPHY.] *Med.* General atrophy.

pan'tein. † PANTINE.

pan-tel'ler-ase' (păn-tĕl'ĕr-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

panteone. † PANTHEON.

pant'er, *n.* One that pants.

pan'ter, *n.* [F. *panetier*. See PANTRY.] A keeper of the pantry; a pantler. *Obs.*

pan'ter, *n.* [F. *pantière*. Cf. PAINTER a rope.] A fowler's net or snare. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

pan'ter.pantere. † PANTHER.

pan'ter er, *n* A pantler. *Obs.*

panterie. † PANTRY.

Pan'teu-ton'ic, *a.* See PAN. — **Pan-Teu'ton-ism** (-tē'ĭm), *n.*

panthan. † PANTHEON.

panthard. † PANTARBE.

pan-the'ic (păn-thē'ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of a pantheum.

pan'the-le'ma-tism (păn'thē-lē'mă-tĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. *θέλημα* will.] = PANTHELISM.

pan-the'on-ize (păn-thē'ŏn-īz; păn'thē-ŏn-), *v. t* See -IZE. — **pan-the on-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

panther cat. The ocelot

panther cowry. A spotted East Indian cowry (*Cypræa pantherina*). [ther.

pan'ther-ess, *n.* A female pan-

pan'ther-ine (păn'thĕr-ĭn; -ēn; 183), *a.* [L. *pantherinus*.] Like a panther, esp. in color: as, the **pantherine snake**, or **rat snake** (*Zamenis mucosus*), of India, or the **pantherine toad** (*Bufo mauritanica* or *pantherina*) of northwestern Africa.

pan'ther-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

panther lily. The leopard lily.

pan'ther's bane (păn'thĕrz). Wolfsbane. [tree or wood.

panther wood. The sandarac

pan-the'um (păn-thē'ŭm), *n*; *pl.* -IHEA (-ă). [L. See PANTHEON.] A statue or idol combining the images or emblems of several deities, or of one deity in various aspects.

pan'ti-ble. † PANTOFLE.

pan'ties. † PANTAS.

pan'tile', *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a Dissenters' meeting house or congregation; — from the roofing. *Obs.*

pan'tiled' (păn'tīld'), *a* Roofed with pantiles.

pantile lath. An extra large lath to support pantiles on roofs.

pan'til'ing (-tīl'ĭng), *n.* Pantile roofing.

pan'tine, *n.* [F., commonly *pantin*.] A jointed pasteboard doll or manikin forming a kind of jumping jack (a toy in the 18th century). *Obs.* [PANT.

pant'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of **pant'ing-ly**, *adv.* of PANTING.

panting stringer, beam, knee. *Naut.* One designed to strengthen plates and prevent panting.

pan-ti'so-crat (păn-tĭ'sō-krăt; păn'tĭ-sŏk'rā-tĭst; păn'tĭ-sō-krăt'ĭst), *n.* An advocate of pantisocracy.

pan'ti-so-crat'ic (păn'tĭ-sō-krăt'ĭk; păn'tĭ-), **pan'ti-so-crat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to pantisocracy or pantisocrats.

pan'tle, *n.* [ME. *pantelle*. Cf. PANTER a net.] A snare for birds. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pan'tle, *v. t.* [Dim. or freq. of *pant*, v.] To pant. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pantoble, pantocle. † PANTOFLE.

pan'to-chro-nom'e-ter, *n.* [*panto-* + *chronometer*.] A combination of compass, sundial, and universal time dial.

pan'tod, *n.* See OD.

pan'to-glos'si-cal, *a.* Pertaining to all languages. *Obs.*

pan'to-glot (păn'tō-glŏt), *n.* [*panto-* + Gr. γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue, language.] One conversant with all languages. — **pan'to-glot**, *a.* — **pan'to-glot'tism** (-glŏt'ĭz'm), *n.* [*Sp.*

pan'to-graf. Pantograph. *Ref.*

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the diagram to be copied; the other makes the desired copy. **b** *Mech.* A linkwork of similar construction, or a lazy-tongs device, used as a reducing motion for an indicator, a parallel motion for a beam engine, or the like.

pan/to-graph'ic (păn/tō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a pantograph or pantography. — **pan/to-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pan-tog'ra-phy (păn-tŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* **1.** A general description; entire view of an object.

2. The art or process of using the pantograph.

pan-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*panto-* + *-logy.*] A systematic view of all knowledge. — **pan-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

pan-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* An instrument to measure all angles in determining elevations, distances, etc.

pan-tom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* **1.** Universal measurement. *Obs.*

2. The use of the pantometer.

—pan/to-met'ric (păn/tō-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

pan'to-mime (păn'tō-mīm), *n.* [L. *pantomimus*, Gr. *παντομιμος*, lit., all-imitating; *πᾶς*, *παντός*, all + *μῖμος* mimic, mime: cf. F. *pantomime*. See MIMIC.] **1.** An actor in a dumb-show performance; esp., one of those, the *pantomimi*, of the ancient Roman pantomime (see def. 2).

[He] saw a *pantomime* perform so well that he could follow the performance from the action alone. *Tylor.*

2. A dramatic performance by actors using only, or chiefly, dumb show. The Roman *pantomime* was by masked actors, the mimicry being wholly bodily. The subjects were commonly well-known myths, but a chorus usually sang the story by way of interlude. In Italy the pantomime developed the characters of *Harlequin, Pantaloon, Columbine, Scaramouch* (which see), forming a kind of popular burlesque; in France, in the 17th and 18th centuries, the name was applied to allegorical spectacles with characters from classical mythology; in England a kind of folklore drama grew up with subjects largely from popular tales, of which dumb acting as well as burlesque dialogue, music, and dancing by Clown, Harlequin, etc., are features. It has become a characteristic feature of the Christmas season.

3. Hence, dumb show of any sort; significant gesticulation or facial expression.

pan'to-mim'ic (-mĭm'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *pantomimicus.*] Of or
pan'to-mim'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to mimicry or pantomime. — **pan'to-mim'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pan'to-mim'ic, *n.* A pantomime actor.

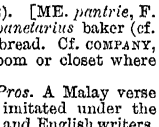
pan'to-mim'ist (păn'tō-mim'ĭst), *n.* An actor in pantomime; also, a composer of pantomimes.

pan'to-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* [Gr. *παντόμορφος*. See PAN-; MORPHIC.] Taking or assuming all shapes; as, hysteria is *pantomorphic* in its symptoms.

pan'to-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-ə), *n.* [NL.; *panto-* + *phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of everything; a state of terror with no definite object of fear. — **pan'to-pho'bic** (-fō'bĭk; -fŏb'ĭk), **pan-toph'o-bous** (păn-tŏf'ō-bŭs), *a.*

pan'to-scope (păn'tō-skōp), *n.* [*panto-* + *-scope.*] *Photog.* **a** A form of wide-angle lens. **b** A panoramic camera.

pan'to-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* Viewing all; having a wide field of view; — used specif. of certain bifocal optical instruments; as: **pantoscopic camera**, a panoramic camera. — **p. spectacles**, spectacles with two segments of different focal lengths, the upper one for distant, the lower for close, vision.



Pantoscopic Spectacle Lens.

pan-toum' (păn-tōōm'), *n.* [F. See PANTUN.] *Pros.* A verse form of a number of four-line stanzas with the second and fourth lines of each stanza repeated as the first and third of the next, and with the first and third lines of the first stanza repeated as the second and fourth of the last. See PANTUN.

pan'try (păn'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-tries** (-trĭz). [ME. *pantrie*, F. *paneterie*, fr. *panetier* pantler, LL. *panetarius* baker (cf. *panetus* small loaf of bread), L. *panis* bread. Cf. COMPANY, PANNIER a basket, PANTLER.] A room or closet where bread and other provisions are kept.

pan-tun' (păn-tōōn'), *n.* [Malay.] *Pros.* A Malay verse form for short improvised poems, imitated under the name *pantoum* (which see) by French and English writers.

Pan-urge' (păn-ûrj'; *F.* pȧ-nürzh'), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *πανοῦργος* ready to do anything; roguish.] The favorite companion of Pantagruel in Rabelais's "Pantagruel." He is a spendthrift, tippler, libertine, coward, and rogue, but his good heart and ingenious mocking at all things (except danger) make him attractive. Pantagruel made him governor of Salmygondin, and Panurge finally, unable to decide whether to marry, set out with Pantagruel to the Oracle of the Divine Bottle, where he was answered by the single word *tring* (touch glasses, as for a toast).

Pan'za, San'cho (săn'kō păn'zȧ; *Sp.* sän'chō pän'thä). [Sp. *panza* paunch.] The squire in Cervantes's "Don Quixote." He is a short, pot-bellied peasant, ignorant and credulous, but shrewd and with a store of proverbial wisdom, thus being a foil to his master. Among other things, Don Quixote promised him the government of an island. See BARATARIA.

pap (păp), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *pappe.* Cf. PAP soft food.] **1.** A nipple; mammilla; teat. *Now Archaic or Dial.*

The *paps* which thou hast sucked. *Luke* xi. 27.

2. Anything shaped like a nipple, as: **a** A small tumor or swelling; a pimple. **b** A rounded, nipplelike hill or peak; a mamelon; — chiefly in *pl.*

pap, *n.* [Cf. D. *pap*, G. *pappe*, both perh. fr. L. *papa, puppa*, the word with which infants call for food.] **1.** A soft food for infants or invalids, as that made of bread boiled or softened in milk or water.

2. Hence, any substance of like consistency; a paste, pulp, emulsion, or the like.

3. The pulp of an apple, or of similar fruit. *Obs.*

4. Nourishment or support from official patronage; as, treasury *pap. Colloq. & Contemptuous.*

pa-pa' (pȧ-pȧ'; pä'pä; 277: *cf.* MAMA), *n.* [F. *papa*, orig. a child's word; cf. L. *papa*, Gr. *πάπας, πάππας*, a child's word meaning father. Cf. POPE.] Father; — now chiefly a child's word.

pa'pa (pä'pä), *n.* [L., father, bishop, fr. Gr. See PAPA father.] **a** The bishop of Rome; the Pope. *Obs. or R.* **b** Also **pa'pas** (-päs). *East. Ch.* A parish priest, or one of the lower clergy. *Obs. or R.*

pa'pa-cy (pā'pȧ-sĭ), *n.* [LL. *papatia*, fr. L. *papa* a father, bishop. See POPE.] **1.** The office and dignity of the Pope, or pontiff, of Rome; papal jurisdiction.

2. The popes, collectively; the succession of popes.

3. The Roman Catholic supreme government; — often used by opponents disparagingly or opprobriously.

pa'pa-gal'lo (pä'pä-gäl'yō; 195), *n.*; *pl.* **-los** (-yōz; *Sp.* -yōs). [Sp. *papagayo.*] A large showily colored food fish (*Nematistius pectoralis*) related to the Carangidæ, found from the Gulf of California to Panama.

Pa'pa-go (pä'pȧ-gō), *n.*; *pl.* **-gos** (-gōz; *Sp.* -gos). One of a tribe of Piman Indians of Arizona and Sonora. They are industrious agriculturists and laborers. Practically all are Roman Catholics.

pa-pa'in (pȧ-pā'ĭn; pā'pȧ-ĭn; 277), *n.* [See PAPAW.] *Chem.* A proteolytic enzyme present in the juice of the green fruit of the papaya, and apparently intermediate in action between pepsin and trypsin. The commercial preparation, used as a digestant, is a grayish pepsinlike powder.

pa'pal (pā'păl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *papa* bishop. See PAPACY.] **1.** Of or pert. to the Pope of Rome; proceeding from the Pope; ordered or uttered by the Pope; as, a *papal* edict.

2. Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church.

papal brief, an apostolical brief. — **p. cross.** See CROSS, *Illust.* — **p. crown**, the tiara. — **p. hat**, a red hat with gold tassels, worn by the Pope. — **p. infallibility**, *R. C. Ch.*, the dogma that the Pope cannot, when speaking ex cathedra, i. e., in his official character of supreme pontiff, err in defining a doctrine of Christian faith or rule of morals to be held by the Church. This was decreed at the Vatican Council, July 18, 1870. — **P. States**, a former dominion, in Italy, directly subject to the Holy See. It included the Romagna, the Marches, Umbria, and the present province of Rome; it originated in a grant of the exarchate of Ravenna to Pope Stephen II. by Pepin the Short in 755, and ceased to exist when Rome was annexed to the kingdom of Italy in 1870.

pa'pal-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; **-ized** (-īzd); **-iz'ing** (-īz'ĭng). To make, or to become, papal; to Romanize. — **pa'pal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **pa'pal-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

Pa-pa'ver (pȧ-pā'vẽr), *n.* [L., poppy.] A genus of herbaceous plants, the poppies, typifying the family Papaveraceæ. They have lobed or dissected leaves and long-peduncled, often nodding, flowers, usually large and showy; the capsule is dehiscent only at the summit. The 25 species are mostly of the Old World, many being cultivated. *P. somniferum* is the source of opium. See POPPY.

Pa-pav'er-a'ce-æ (pȧ-păv'ẽr-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PAPAVER.] *Bot.* A family of herbs or shrubs, the poppy family, typifying the order Papaverales. They have milky juice, regular or irregular flowers with caducous sepals and hypogynous stamens, and capsular fruit. There are 26 genera and about 200 species, widely distributed, comprising many ornamental garden plants. The most important are *Papaver, Bikukulla, Sanguinaria, Argemone, Fumaria*, and *Caymodes*. — **pa-pav'er-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pa-pav'er-a'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants including 6 families, as the Papaveraceæ and Brassicaceæ. They are distinguished by the regular cyclic flowers with hypogynous stamens and superior compound ovary.

pa-paw' (pȧ-pô'; pô'pô', *esp. in spelling pawpaw*), *n.* Also **paw'paw'**. [Sp. *papayo* papaw, *papaya* the fruit of the papaw, fr. the native name in the West Indies.] **1.** The papaya.

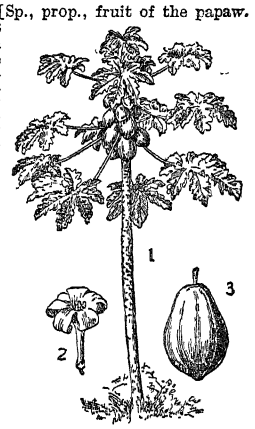
2. a The oblong yellowish fruit of an annonaceous tree (*Asimina triloba*) of the central and southern United States. The fruit has a sweetish, banana-like, many-seeded pulp. Also, the tree, which has large obovate leaves, and lurid purple flowers. **b** Any of various other American species of *Asimina.*



Papaw (*Asimina triloba*). 1 Flowers; 2 Leaves and Fruit.

3. A bushwhacker. *Missouri.*

pa-pa'ya (pa-pä'yä), *n.* [Sp., prop., fruit of the papaw. Cf. PAPAW.] The fruit of the tropical American tree *Carica papaya.* The tree is of palmlike appearance, crowned with long-petioled palmately 7-lobed leaves and clusters of dicecious yellow flowers. The oblong, yellow fruit is very large, and has a pulpy flesh and a thick rind. It is eaten raw, boiled as a vegetable, pickled, or preserved. The seeds are anthelmintic. All parts of the plant abound in milky juice containing papain (which see).



Papaya. 1 Fruiting Tree ($\frac{1}{120}$); 2 Staminate Flower; 3 Fruit.

pa'per (pā'pẽr), *n.* [F. *papier*, fr. L. *papyrus* papyrus, from which the Egyptians made a kind of paper, Gr. *πάπυρος*. Cf. PAPYRUS.] **1.** A substance made in the form of thin sheets or leaves from rags, straw, bark, wood, or other fibrous material, for various uses. The essential processes in the manufacture of paper are: the reduction of the raw material to a thin pulp; the running of this pulp upon a flat sieve of fine mesh, which retains the fibers that become felted together; and the removal and drying of the *felt* so formed. These processes are usually accompanied by others, according to the use for which the paper is designed, as bleaching, sizing, pressing or calendering, loading, tinting, etc. Machines for making paper in a continuous web were introduced about the year 1800, and most paper is now so made, though certain fine grades are still made by hand. In the **Fourdrinier machine** the sieve is a long endless wire cloth carried on rollers. A light cylinder, called the **dandy roll**, presses on the upper surface of the felt on the sieve, imparting the watermark and determining the character of the paper as *wove* (bearing the impression of a fine even gauze) or *laid* (marked with parallel lines). From this the felt passes on through rolls which express moisture, and over the driers, which are hollow cylinders heated with steam. A smooth surface is produced by calenders, and apparatus for sizing, etc., may also form a part of the machine. Where a high finish is required the paper is afterward passed through supercalenders. The cylinder machine differs from the Fourdrinier machine chiefly in having its sieve on a revolving cylinder, which dips into the vat of pulp. It is used principally in making heavy paper, board, and tissue paper. Paper consists of cellulose fibers in a more or less pure condition. It was made in early times from the inner bark of the paper mulberry by the Chinese, who extended the art to other materials and spread a knowledge of it among other nations. The best writing paper is made from linen rags. Newspaper is chiefly made from wood. Paper, when not sold in the roll, is furnished in various sizes (varying somewhat with different makers). The principal sizes are as follows:

TABLE OF PAPER SIZES.

NOTE. The abbreviations *dr.* drawing paper, *pr.* printing, *wr.* writing, *U. S.*, *Eng.*, are used where the size denoted by any name varies with the kind of paper or with the country.

TRADE NAME.	INCHES.	TRADE NAME	INCHES.
Albert, note	37/8 × 6	**bastard**	16 × 20
antiquarian	31 × 53	**billet**, note	6 × 8
atlas, *wr.*	26 × 33	**billheads, halves**	81/2 × 14
" *dr.*	26 × 34	" quarters	81/2 × 7
bag cap, brown	191/2 × 24	" sizes	43/8 × 81/2

pan'to-graph'ing, *n.* The use of a pantograph.

pantograph snaffle. A snaffle bit jointed like a pantograph.

pan'to-i-at'ri-cal, *a.* [*panto-* + *iatrical.*] Curing all evils. *Obs.*

pan'to-leg'ic (păn'tō-lĕj'ĭk), **pan'to-leg'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to pantology.

pan'to-man'cer (păn'tō-măn'sẽr), *n.* [*panto-* + Gr. *μαντεία* divination.] One who sees omens in all events.

pan'to-mime, *a.* Pantomimic.

pan'to-mime, *v. t. & i.* To represent by pantomime. [MIMUS.]

pan'to-mi'mi, *n., pl.* of PANTO-MIMUS.

pan'to-mim'ic-ry, *n.* = Pantomimic action.

pan'to-mi'mus (păn'tō-mī'mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-MIMI** (-mĭ). [L.] See PANTOMIME, 1.

pan'to-morph, *n.* [*panto-* + *-morph.*] Something capable of assuming all shapes.

pan'ton (păn'tŏn), *n.* [Perh. fr. PATTEN.] **1.** = PANTOFLE. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. *Far.* A horseshoe to correct a narrow, hoofbound heel. *Obs.*

‖ pan'ton me'tron an'thro-pos (mĕt'rŏn), *or* (*Gr.*) *πάντων μέτρον ἄνθρωπος.* See HOMO MENSURA.

pan-toph'a-gy (păn-tŏf'ə-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *παντοφαγία*; *πᾶς, παντός*, all + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] The habit or power of eating all kinds of food. — **pan'to-phag'ic** (păn'tō-făj'ĭk), **pan-toph'a-gous** (păn-tŏf'ə-gŭs), *a.* — **pan-toph'a-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

pantophile. + PANTOFLE.

Pan-top'o-da (păn-tŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *panto-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PYCNOGONIDA. — **pan'to-pod** (păn'tō-pŏd), *n.*

pan'to-prag-mat'ic, *a.* Meddling in everything. — *n.* A meddler, or the art of meddling. *Humorous.* [Var. of PANSOPHY.]

pan-tos'to-phy (păn-tŏs'tō-fĭ). [*panto-* + Gr. *στόμα, -ατος*, mouth.] *Zoöl.* A group of protozoans having no definite mouth. — **pan-tos'to-mate** (păn-tŏs'tō-mĭt; păn'tŏs-tō'mĭt), **pan'to-stom'a-tous** (păn'tō-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* — **pan'to-stome** (păn'tō-stōm), *n.*

Pan'to-the'ri-a (-thē'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *panto-* + Gr. *θηρίον* beast.] *Paleon.* An order of generalized mammals including most of those of the American Jurassic. — **pan'to-the'ri-an** (-ən), *a. & n.*

pan'to-type, *n.* [*panto-* + *-type.*] A universal type.

pan-tou'fle (păn-tōō'fl'). Var. of PANTOFLE.

pantoun. + PANTON.

pan'trer. + PANTRER.

pan'try-man, *n.* A man employed in a pantry, as in a large hotel or on board a vessel.

pants (păntz), *n.* Trousers, or pantaloons; also, drawers; — abbr. of PANTALOONS *Colloq.*

pantuffle. + PANTOFLE.

‖ pa'ñu-e'lo (pä'nyōō-ā'lō), *n.*; *pl.* **-LOS** (*Sp.* -lōs). [Sp.] A kerchief or neckcloth; in the Philippines, a square cloth, folded triangularly, starched and worn like a great ruffle or collar.

‖ pa'nure' (pȧ'nür'), *n.* [F.] Bread crumbs used to cover croquettes, etc., for cooking.

pan-ur'gic (păn-ûr'jĭk), *a.* [See PANURGY.] Apt or ready in all kinds of work.

pan'ur-gy (păn'ûr-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πανουργία*, fr. *πανοῦργος*, properly, ready to do anything; hence, knavish, roguish; *πᾶς, πάν*, all + *ἔργον* work.] Skill in all work or business; craft. *R.*

pany. + PAYENY.

pan-yar' (păn-yär'), *v. t.* [Pg. *penhorar* to pledge, fr. L. *pignus* pledge.] To seize as a pledge or security; esp., to seize or kidnap (natives); to plunder; raid. *West Africa.*

pan'yard. + PANNIER.

panyere. + PANNIER.

pa'nym. + PAYNIM.

pan-zo'ism (păn-zō'ĭz'm), *n.* [*panzo-* + Gr. *ζῷον* an animal.] 1. Vital forces or powers, collectively; vital energy. 2. The primitive belief in the kinship of men and animals.

pan'zo-ö'ti-a (păn'zō-ō'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. *panzoötia*; Gr. *πᾶς, πᾶν*, all + *ζῷον* animal.] *Med.* An epidemic disease affecting many animals. — **pan'zo-öt'ic** (păn'zō-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

pa'o-lase' (pā'ō-lāz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY. [TROGRAPHY.]

pa'o-li-are' (-lĭ-ãr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY. [TROGRAPHY.]

‖ pa'o-lo (pȧ'ō-lō), *n.* [It. Cf. PAUL.] See COIN. [RIMINI.]

Pa'o-lo, n. See FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

pap (păp). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POP.

pap, *v. t.* To feed with pap.

pa-pa' Var. of PAPAW.

‖ pa'pa (pä'pä), *n.* [Sp.] The potato.

pa'pa (pä'pä), *n.* **a** A baboon. **b** The king vulture.

pa'pa (pä'pä), *n.* [Maori.] A kind of bluish clay like indurated pipe clay, sometimes used for whitening fireplaces. It is often hard as stone, and is then called **papa rock.** *New Zealand.*

pa'pa-ble (pā'pȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *papable.* See PAPAL.] Qualified for, or eligible to, election to the papacy.

pa'pa-bot', **pa'pa-bote'** (pä'pȧ-bōt'), *n.* [Prob. of Creole origin.] The upland plover. *Louisiana.*

papadom. + POPADAM.

papagay. + POPINJAY.

Pa'pa-ga'yo wind (pä'pä-gä'yō), *n. Meteor.* A violent northeasterly wind on the Pacific coasts of Nicaragua and Guatemala; — named for the district from which it blows.

pa-pa'ia. Var. of PAPAYA.

pa-pa'io. + PAPAW.

Pa'pa-jo (pä'pä-hō; 189). Var. of PAPAGO.

pap'a-lin. *n.* [F. *papaline*, It. *papalina.*] A papist. *Obs.*

pa'pal-ism (pā'păl-ĭz'm), *n.* The papal system.

pa'pal-ist (-ĭst), *n.* A papist. — **pa'pal-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

pa'pal-i-ty (pȧ-păl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *papalitas*: cf. OF. *papalité.*] The papacy. *Obs.*

pa'pal-ly, *adv.* of PAPAL.

pa'pal-ty, *n.* [Cf. F. *papauté.*] The papacy. *Obs.*

pa'pa-pho'bi-a (pā'pȧ-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *papa* bishop + *-phobia.*] Intense fear or dread of the Pope or popery. *Rare.* — **pa'pa-pho'bist** (pā'pȧ-fō'bĭst), *n. Rare.*

pa'parch-y (pā'pär-kĭ), *n.* [L. *papa* bishop + *-archy.*] Government by a pope. — **pa-par'chi-cal** (pȧ-pär'kĭ-kăl), *a.*

‖ pa'pas (pä'päs), *n.* [LGr. *πάπας, πάππας.*] *East. Ch.* A parish priest. See 2d PAPA b.

pa-pa'ship, *n.* See SHIP.

pa'pate, *n.* [L. *papa* pope + *-ate*, 4: cf. OF. *papat.*] The papacy. *Obs.*

pa-pav'er-am'ine (pȧ-păv'ẽr-ăm'ĭn; -ā-mēn'; pȧ-pā'vẽr-), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{21}O_5N$, found in opium.

pa-pav'er-i'na (-ĭ'nȧ). Var. of PAPAVERINE.

pa-pav'er-ine (pȧ-păv'ẽr-ĭn; -ēn; pȧ-pā'vẽr-; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{21}O_4N$, constituting about one per cent of opium. Its physiological action is not certainly known.

pa-pav'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, the poppy.

pa-pa'ya. + PAPAW.

Pap'a-ya'ce-æ (păp'ȧ-yā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of CARICACEÆ. — **pap'a-ya'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pap'a-ya'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A Lindleyan alliance comprising the modern family Caricaceæ, etc. — **pa-pa'yal** (pȧ-pā'yăl), *a.* [*Chem.* Papain.]

pap'a-y-o'tin (păp'ȧ-y-ō'tĭn), *n.*

pap'boat, *n.* **1.** A boat-shaped dish to hold pap for infants.

2. A large spiral East Indian marine shell (*Turbinella rapa*); — so called because used by native priests to hold anointing oil.

pape. + PAP.

pape (pāp), *n.* [Cf. F. *pape.* See POPE.] Pope. *Obs. or Scot*

pape, *n.* [Creole.] The nonpareil.

pa'pe-jay (pä'pĕ-jā). Obs. or Scot. var. of POPINJAY.

papelard, *n.* [F.] A flatterer; sycophant; hence, a hypocrite. *Obs.* — *a.* Hypocritical. *Obs.*

papelardy, *n.* Also **-dry.** Sycophancy. *Obs.* [Florio. *Obs.*

pa'pe-lote, *n.* [Cf. PAP food.]

Trade Name.	Inches.
billheads, thirds ..	8½ × 9½
broad twelves	23 × 41
cabinet, cards.....	4¼ × 6½
cap	14 × 17
carte de visite	2½ × 4⅛
casing, brown	30 × 46
check folio	17 × 24
colombier, *or U. S.* columbier } *Eng.*	23 × 34
commercial letter, *wr.*	23½×34½
" note ..	11 × 17
" post ..	8½ × 11
copy	11 × 17
crown, *or U. S.* crown cap } *Eng*	16 × 20
demy, *wr. U. S.*	15 × 19
" " *Eng.*	16 × 21
" *pr. Eng.*	15½ × 20
" boards	17½×22½
" *dr.*	18 × 22
" letterheads	15 × 20
double atlas, *Eng.*	8 × 10½
" cap	31½ × 55
" copy	17 × 28
" crown.	20 × 33
" demy	20 × 30
" *wr U S*	21 × 32
" " " *Eng.*	22½ × 35
" " "	14 × 42
" " *pr.*	22½ × 35
" double cap ..	28 × 34
" " crown	30 × 40
" " folio .	34 × 44
" elephant	27 × 40
" folio.....	22 × 34
" foolscap.	17 × 27
" " boards	18 × 29
" four pound brown	22 × 31
" imperial	30 × 44
" " cap, brown	29 × 44
" large, cards .	4½ × 6
" " post ..	21 × 33
" letter	16 × 20
" medium	23 × 36
" "	18 × 46
" packet	19 × 24
" post.....	19½×31½
" pott.....	15 × 25
" royal, *U. S.*...	24 × 38
" " *Eng.*..	25 × 40
" small, cards .	3½ × 5
" " post.	19 × 30½
" superroyal ..	27½ × 41
elephant, *wr. & dr.*	23 × 28
" *pr. Eng.*	23 × 30
" brown	24 × 34
emperor, *U. S.*....	40 × 60
" *Eng.*.....	48 × 72
extra size folio ...	19 × 24
" thirds, cards	17⅛ × 3
flat cap	14 × 17
" foolscap	13 × 16
" letter	10 × 16
" packet.....	12 × 19
folio, folio post....	17 × 22
" noteheads ..	5½ × 8½
" letterheads..	8½ × 11
foolscap, *U. S.*....	13 × 16
" *Eng*	13½ × 17
" board...	11½×17½
" and half	13 × 34
" third	13 × 11½

Trade Name.	Inches.
gentlemen's, cards	11½ × 3
grand eagle.....	27 × 40
half large, cards ..	21¼ × 3
" small, " ..	13¼ × 21½
haven cap, brown	21 × 26
hotel noteheads...	5⅛ × 11
imperial, *U. S.*	23 × 31
" *Eng.*	22 × 30
" cap, brown	22 × 29
Kent cap, brown .	18 × 21
ladies', cards.....	2½ × 3½
large, "	3 × 4½
" post.....	16½ × 21
legal cap.....	13 × 16
letter	10 × 16
medium, *U. S.*....	18 × 23
" *Eng.*.....	18½×23½
" *dr.*.....	17 × 22
" and half.	24 × 30
memorandum head	5½ × 8½
music demy	14½×20¾
note.	8 × 10
packet folio.....	19 × 24
" noteheads .	5¾ × 9
" post.....	12 × 19
peerless, *dr.*	18 × 32
pinched post... ..	14½ × 19
post..	16 × 20
pott, *wr.*.....	12½ × 15
" *pr.*	13 × 16
Prince of Wales .	3 × 4½
quad crown.....	30 × 40
" demy.	35½ × 45
" large, cards..	6 × 9
" royal.....	40 × 50
" small. cards .	5 × 7
queen note	8½ × 58/8
reduced small, cards	21/4 × 31/2
royal, *wr.*...	19 × 24
" *pr.*..... ..	20 × 25
" packet..	4 × 9½
sheet and half cap	13½×24½
" " " demy	22½×35¼
" " "	17¾×33¾
" " " f lsc'p	13¼×24½
" " " post	19½×23½
" " " pott	12½×22½
" " third foolscap	13¼ × 22
short demy	14¾×20¾
small atlas, *Eng.*.	25 × 31
" cap	13 × 16
" cards	2½ × 3½
" double cap..	16 × 26
" " post .	19 × 29
" post	13½×16½
statements.....	5½ × 8½
" gem	3⅝ × 5⅝
" head-and-tail	5½ × 8½
" hotel	4⅜ × 11
" infant	4⅛ × 5½
" short	5½ × 5½
" square.....	5½ × 5⅞
" Yankee	5⅜ × 8½
superroyal *wr. U. S.*	20 × 28
" " *Eng.*	19 × 27
" *dr*	19 × 27
" *pr.*	20½×27½
" boards ..	21½ × 29
theorem, *dr.*.....	28 × 34
thirds, cards.....	7½ × 3
town "	2 × 3

2. A sheet, leaf, or piece of such substance.
3. Something resembling true paper, as (in form and use) the papyrus of the ancients or (in material) dried paper pulp molded into any form, or papier-mâché.
4. A printed or written document or instrument; a writing, as an essay; as, a *paper* read before a society; an examination *paper;* specif., *pl.*, documents proving identity, validity, authorization, etc.; as, an officer's *papers.*
5. Hence: **a** Short for *negotiable paper* (see under NEGOTIABLE). **b** (*pl.*) = SHIP'S PAPERS.
6. A printed sheet appearing periodically; a newspaper; a journal; as, a daily *paper.*
7. A paper containing (usually) a definite quantity; as, a *paper* of pins, tacks, opium, etc.
8. A paper specially prepared, as by having a medicinal preparation spread over it.
9. Decorated hangings or coverings for walls, made of paper. See PAPER HANGINGS.
10. A free pass. *Slang.*

Syn.—PAPER, DOCUMENT. PAPER, as here compared, is the general term for a printed or written instrument of whatever sort; DOCUMENT, which may apply to anything written, printed, or inscribed, suggests esp. a source of information, evidence, or proof; as, state *papers;* to sign a *paper;* "A peculiar difficulty I have experienced in dealing with Lord Macaulay's private *papers*" (*Trevelyan*); "Her [Lady Byron's] letters I sent back except those of the quarreling correspondence, and those, being *documents,* are placed in the hands of a third person" (*Byron*); "The history of Shelley's life develops itself clearly before our eyes; the *documents* of importance for it are given with sufficient fullness" (*M. Arnold*); "Life is only a *document* to be interpreted" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*).

pa'per (pā'pĕr), *v. t.;* PA'PERED (pā'pĕrd); PA'PER-ING. **1.** To write on paper; to make a memorandum of; also, to describe on paper and post or publish the description.

I'll have to *paper* your friend from the lowlands. *Stevenson.*

2. To fold or inclose in paper.
3. To furnish with paper; to cover or line with paper; esp., to furnish with paper hangings; as, to *paper* a house. Also, to treat with paper, as with sandpaper.
4. *Bookbinding.* To prepare (a volume) for its covers by pasting the end papers and flyleaves.
5. To give out free tickets or passes for, as a theater. *Slang.*

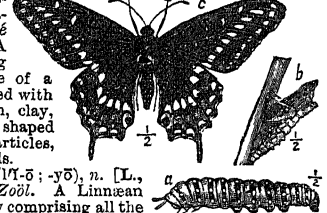
pa'per, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to paper; made of paper.
2. Resembling paper or existing only on paper; unsubstantial; as, a *paper* army.

☞ For various phrases, as *paper* birch, *paper* profits, etc., see the *Vocabulary.*

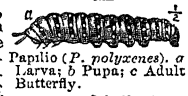
pa'per-bark' (pā'pĕr-bärk'), *n.* Any of several Australian myrtaceous trees of the genus *Melaleuca* (esp. *M. leucadendron*) or the related genus *Callistemon;* — so called from the thin papery bark, which peels off in large sheets.
paper birch. An American birch (*Betula papyrifera*), with chalky white bark peeling in many thin layers. The bark was widely used by the Indians for canoes, and is now worked into various fancy articles, as baskets, etc.
paper blockade. *Internat. Law.* A blockade proclaimed but not effectively enforced. See BLOCKADE, 1.
paper boards. *Bookbinding.* Boards with the outside covering of paper.
paper credit. Credit based on evidences of debt, as promissory notes, duebills, etc.
paper hanger. One who covers walls with wall paper.
paper hangings. Paper, commonly ornamental, used to cover the inner walls of houses, etc.
paper money. Paper documents that circulate as a substitute for money. In a narrow sense the term is restricted to those forms issued for the purpose of such circulation, as government notes, fiat paper money, bank notes, etc.; in a wider, but less correct, sense the term *paper money* is *indefinitely used to include* all *instruments,* such as negotiable commercial paper, that have the effect of replacing money in circulation.
paper mulberry. An Asiatic moraceous tree (*Broussonetia papyrifera*) resembling the mulberry. Its thin fibrous inner bark is used in Polynesia for making tapa cloth. It is grown as a shade tree in Europe and America. See TAPA.
paper muslin. Glazed muslin, for linings, etc.
paper narcissus. = PAPER-WHITE NARCISSUS.
paper nautilus. A cephalopod of the genus *Argonauta* (which see); — so called from the delicate shell.


Shell of Paper Nautilus. (½)

paper profits. *Finance.* Prospective unrealized profits on transactions not concluded.
paper tree. a The paper mulberry. **b** Either of two ornamental Asiatic thymelæaceous shrubs (*Edgeworthia gardneri* and *Daphne cannabina*) whose bark is used in making paper. **c** The East Indian moraceous tree *Streblus asper.*
paper wasp. Any wasp making a nest of paperlike material, as the yellow jackets.
paper weight. Any object designed to hold down loose papers by its weight.
pa'per-white' nar-cis'sus. A variety of narcissus bearing clusters of small, very fragrant, pure white blossoms.
pa'per-y (pā'pĕr-ĭ), *a.* Like paper; of the thinness or consistency of paper.
‖ **pa'pe-terie'** (pä'pĕ-trē'), *n.* [F., fr. *papier* paper.] A case or box with paper and writing materials.
Pa'phi-an (pā'fĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Paphius,* Gr. Πάφιος, from Πάφος the city Paphos.] Of or pertaining to Paphos, an ancient city of Cyprus with a famous temple of Aphrodite; hence, pertaining to love, esp. illicit love, or wantonness. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Paphos; also, a prostitute.
‖ **pa'pier'-mâ'ché'** (pā'pyā'mä'shā'; pā'pyā-mä'shā), *n.* [F., chewed paper; *papier* paper + *mâché* chewed.] A hard and strong substance made of a paper pulp mixed with size, glue, rosin, clay, or the like. It is shaped into various articles, usually by molds.

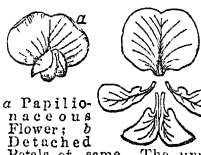


Pa-pil'i-o (pā-pĭl'ĭ-ō; -yō), *n.* [L., a butterfly.] *Zoöl.* A Linnæan genus originally comprising all the butterflies, but as now used restricted to the typical swallow-tailed butterflies and some of their near allies. It comprises many subgenera, and is the type of the family Papilionidæ.



Papilio (*P. polyxenes*). *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Butterfly.

pa-pil'i-o-na'ceous (pā-pĭl'ĭ-ō-nā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Like a butterfly.

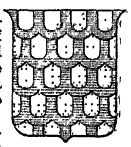


Papilionaceous Flower; *b* Detached Petals of same. The upper one is the Vexillum, Banner, or Standard; the laterals are the Wings; the basals form the Keel.

2. *Bot.* **a** Belonging to the family Papilionaceæ (*Fabaceæ*). **b** Having an irregular zygomorphic corolla somewhat resembling a butterfly, as in the bean, pea, and other leguminous plants.
Pa-pil'i-on'i-dæ (pā-pĭl'ĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PAPILIO.] *Zoöl.* A large family of butterflies. They have all three pairs of legs well developed in both sexes; the larvæ usually have osmateria, and the pupæ are angular and attached by the anal end and a median loop of silk. It comprises the subfamilies Papilioninæ and Parnassiinæ, and sometimes the Pierinæ. — **pa-pil'i-on'id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*
pa-pil'la (pă-pĭl'ă), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., a nipple, pimple, dim. of *papula.*] Any small nipplelike or pimplelike projection or part; as: **a** *Bot.* An epidermal cell whose walls form a conical protuberance like a minute hair. Such papillæ often give a velvety appearance to the petals of flowers. **b** *Anat. & Zoöl.* (1) A vascular process of connective tissue extending into and nourishing the root of a hair, feather, or developing tooth. (2) One of the vascular protuberances of the dermal layer of the skin extending into the epidermal layer. In many cases they contain tactile corpuscles. (3) The apex of a Malpighian pyramid of the kidney. (4) One of the small protuberances distributed over the upper surface of the tongue. They are known according to their shape as *circumvallate, fungiform,* and *filiform* papillæ. The two former kinds bear taste buds.
pap'il-lar (păp'ĭ-lär; pă-pĭl'ăr; 277), *a.* Papillary.
pap'il-la-ry (păp'ĭ-lă-rĭ; pă-pĭl'ă-rĭ; 277), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a papilla or papillæ; bearing papillæ; papillose.

papillary layer (of the derma), *Anat.,* the superficial layer of the derma raised into papillæ fitting in corresponding depressions on the inner surface of the epidermis. — **p. muscles,** *Anat.,* the musculi papillares.

pap'il-late (păp'ĭ-lāt; pă-pĭl'āt), *a.* Papillose.
pap'il-li'tis (păp'ĭ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *papilla* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the intraocular end of the optic nerve; optic neuritis.
pap'il-lo'ma (-lō'mă), *n.; L. pl.* -LOMATA (-tă). [NL.; *papilla* + *-oma.*] *Med.* An epithelial tumor formed by hypertrophy of the papillæ of the skin or mucous membrane, as a corn or a wart.
pa-pil'lo-né' (pă-pĭl'yō-nā'), *a.* [F. *papillonné.*] *Her.* Diapered with a kind of vair, the small shieldlike figures sprinkled with specks and arranged somewhat like the scales of a fish; — so called from a fancied resemblance of the specks to those of a butterfly's wing.


Papillonné.

pap'il-lose (păp'ĭ-lōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* Covered with, or bearing, papillæ; resembling papillæ. — **pap'il-los'i-ty** (-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
pap'il-lote (-lōt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A curl paper for the hair.
2. A paper wrapper in which cutlets are sometimes cooked and served.
pa'pism (pā'pĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *papisme.* See POPE.] Popery; Roman Catholicism; — used disparagingly.
pa'pist (-pĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *papiste.*] A Roman Catholic; an adherent of the Church of Rome and the authority of the Pope; — used disparagingly.
pa-pis'tic (pă-pĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *papistique.*] Of or
pa-pis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } pert. to the Church of Rome and its doctrines and ceremonies; pert. to popery; popish; — used disparagingly. — **pa-pis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*
pa'pize (pā'pīz), *v. t. & i.* [See PAPAL.] To imbue with popery; to render popish; also, to act the pope or conform to or advocate the papal system; — used disparagingly.
pa-poose' (pă-pōōs'), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (Algonquian) *papoos.*] **1.** A young child of North American Indian parents.
2. The target in the lying-down figure. *Riflemen's Slang.*
pap-pif'er-ous (păp-pĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*pappus* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing or producing a pappus.
pap'pose (păp'ōs; pă-pōs'), *a. Bot.* Furnished with a pappus; of the nature of a pappus.
pap'pus (păp'ŭs), *n.* [L., an old man, pappus, Gr. πάππος.] *Bot.* Any appendage or tuft of appendages crowning the ovary or fruit in certain higher families of seed plants, notably the composites. It may take the form of capillary bristles, as in *Aster;* of two or more scales or awns, as in *Silphium* and its allies; of a crownlike border or of a



Achenes with *Pappus* of different kinds. *a* Plumose (*Theodora*); *b* Membranaceous (*Chamætis*); *c* Capillary (Dandelion); *d* Awnlike (*Bidens*)

pa'per-back', *n.* A paper-covered book. *Colloq.*
pa'per-board', *n.* Pasteboard.
paper book. *Eng. Practice.* A book containing copies or abstracts of the pleadings and other papers exchanged between the parties and of the facts necessary to a complete understanding of a case, answering in appealed cases to the American *case and exceptions.*
pa'per-boy', *n.* = NEWSBOY.
paper chase. = HARE AND HOUNDS. — **paper chaser.** — **pa'per-chas'ing,** *n. & a.*
paper cloth. = TAPA.
paper coal. A variety of lignite splitting into papery layers.
pa'perd. Papered. *Ref. Sp.*
paper day *Eng. Practice.* Any of various days in each term when causes are heard that have been entered for argument.
pa'pered (pā'pĕrd), *a.* Burdened with liens evidenced by agreements on paper. *Slang.*
pa'per-er, *n.* One who papers something; esp., a paperhanger.
pa'per-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
paper hunt. = PAPER CHASE.
paperie. † POPERY.
pa'per-i-ness (pā'pĕr-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
pa'per-ing, *n* = PAPER HANGINGS.
Paper King. John Law, the financial projector. See MISSISSIPPI SCHEME.
paper minister. A minister who reads his sermons *Colloq., Scot.*
pa'per-mouth', *n.* The crappie. *Local, U. S.*
pa'pern (-pĕrn), *a.* Made of paper. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
paper office. An office where documents, as state or court papers, are kept or recorded. *Hist.*
paper plot. A plot for a play outlined on paper. *Obs*
paper rate. *Railroads.* A freight rate so high as to prohibit traffic except small exceptional consignments.
paper reed. The papyrus.
pa'per-rush', *n.* The papyrus.
pa'per-shelled', *a.* Having a very thin shell, as a paper-shelled almond. or a crab whose shell is beginning to harden.
pa'per-stealth', *n.* Plagiarism. *Obs.*
paper wedding. See WEDDING.
paper worm. = BOOKWORM, 1.
pa'pess (pā'pĕs). Variant of POPESS.
papey. † PAPAW.
pa'pey, *n.* [Cf. PAPAL.] The brotherhood of St. John and St Charity or their house in Aldgate ward, London. *Obs.*
pap'hawk', *n.* A nursing child. *Obs.*
pap'head', *n* A nipple. *Obs.*
pap-holy. † POPEHOLY.
pa-pic'o-list (pā-pĭk'ō-lĭst), *n* [L. *papa* pope + *colere* to worship.] = PAPIST. *Rare.* — **pa-pic'o-lar** (-lär), *a Rare.*
‖ **pa'pier'** (pā'pyā'), *n.* [F. See PAPER.] Paper; — chiefly used in various phrases; as, **pa'pier' bulle'** (bül'), tinted drawing paper, etc. [= ICE PAPER.
pa'pier' gla'cé' (glä'sā'). [F.]
Pa-pil'i-o-na'ce-æ (pā-pĭl'ĭ-ō-nā'sē-ē; pā-pĭl'yō-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *papilio, -onis,* butterfly.] *Bot.* Syn. of FABACEÆ.
Pa-pil'i-o'nes (-ĭ-ō'nēz). **Pa-pil'i-on'i-des** (-ŏn'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] 1. Syn. of RHOPALOCERA. 2. Syn of PAPILIONIDÆ.
Pa-pil'i-o-ni'næ (-ō-nĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical subfamily of the Papilionidæ, containing the swallowtail butterflies (genus *Papilio*). — **pa-pil'i-o-nine** (-nĭn; -nīn; 184). *a.*
‖ **pa-pil'la lach'ry-ma'lis** (pă-pĭl'ă lăk'rĭ-mā'lĭs) [NL.] *Anat.* A lachrymal papilla. See LACHRYMAL CANAL.
‖ **pa-pil'la spi-ra'lis** (spī-rā'lĭs). [NL. *spiralis* spiral.] *Anat.* The organ of Corti.
pap'il-lat'ed (păp'ĭ-lāt'ĕd), *a* = PAPILLATE.
pap'il-lec'to-my (-lĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*papilla* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of papillæ, esp. engorged papillæ from a kidney
pap'il-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*papilla* + *-ferous.*] Bearing a papilla or papillæ.
pa-pil'li-form (pă-pĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*papilla* + *-form.*] Shaped like a papilla.
pap'il-lo'ma-to'sis (păp'ĭ-lō'mă-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *papillomata,* pl. + *-osis.*] *Med* State of being affected with papillomata.
pap'il-lom'a-tous (-lŏm'ă-tŭs; -lō'mă-tŭs), *a. Med.* Of or pertaining to papillomata.
pa-pil'lo-ret'i-ni'tis (pă-pĭl'ō-rĕt'ĭ-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *papilla* + *retinitis.*] Inflammation of the optic disk and the retina.
pap'il-lous (păp'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* Papillose. *Rare.*
pa-pil'lule (pă-pĭl'ūl), *n.* [NL. *papillula,* dim.] A small papilla — **pa-pil'lu-late** (-ū-lāt), *a.*
pa'pin-gay (pă'pĭn-gā), **pa'-pin-go** (-gō). Obs. or Scot vars. of POPINJAY.
papio, *n.* A papion. *Obs.*
Pa'pi o (pā'pĭ-ō), *n.* [E. *papion.*] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the baboons. *Cynocephalus* is a synonym.
papion, *n.* [Of. *papion;* cf. LL. *papio.*] A leopardlike beast used in hunting. *Obs.*
pa'pi-on (pā'pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [F.] Any of several baboons, esp. *Papio sphinx* of West Africa
papir. † PAPER.
Pa-pir'i-an (pă-pĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a. Roman Hist.* Of or pertaining to any of various men called Papirius; — used in designating various laws promoted by them.
pa-pi'rus. † PAPYRUS.
pa'pish (pā'pĭsh), *a.* [Cf. PAPAL.] Popish. — *n.* A papist.
pa'pish-er (-ẽr), *n* A papist. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pa'pist-like', *a.* See -LIKE.
pa'pist-ly, *adv.* of PAPIST.
pa'pist-ry (-rĭ), *n.* = POPERY.
pa'pize, *v. i.* To conform to the position of the Pope or the papacy. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
pap'less, *a.* Devoid of pap.
pap'meat', *n.* Pap, or food similar to pap. *Rare.*
pap'oid (păp'oid; pā'poid), *n.* [See PAPAW; -OID.] = PAPAIN. *Trade name.*
papoose root. The blue cohosh
pa-poosh', **pa-pouche'** (pă-pōōsh'). Vars of BABOOSH
pappa † PAPA, father; PAPAW.
pap'pas (păp'ăs). Var. of PAPAS.
pappe. † PAP.
Pap'pe-a (păp'ē-ă). *n.* [NL., after Karl W. L. *Pappe,* Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of South African sapindaceous trees of one species, *Pappea capensis,* with regular flowers in panicled racemes. Its red edible fruit is called the *South African prune.*
pap-pes'cent (păp-pĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [*pappus* + *-escent.*] *Bot* Pappiferous.
pap'pey. † PAPEY.
papphe. † POP, to adorn.
pap'pi-form (păp'ĭ-fôrm), *a. Bot.* Resembling a pappus.
pap'ple (păp'l). Dial. or Scot. var. of POPPLE.
pap-poose'. Var. of PAPOOSE.
pap'pous (păp'ŭs), *a. Bot.* Pappose.
pap'-pox', *n.* = COWPOX.

short teeth, as in *Coreopsis;* of plumose hairs, as in *Theodorea;* or it may be wanting. In the dandelion it is stalked instead of sessile. Morphologically the pappus represents the limb of an adherent calyx variously adapted to secure dispersal of the fruit by wind or other agencies. Though commonly used of the above-described structures or the achenes of Asteraceæ and Cichoriaceæ, the term *pappus* applies equally to the calyx appendages in Valerianaceæ, Dipsacaceæ, and Calyceraceæ.

pa'pri-ka (pä'prē-ka), *n.* Also **pa'pri-ca.** [Hung. *paprika* Turkish pepper; prob. through G.] The dried ripened fruit of *Capsicum annuum* or various other species of pepper; also, the mildly pungent condiment prepared from it.

Pap'u-an (păp'ū-ăn; -ōō-ăn), *a.* [Malay *papuwah* frizzled, *orang papuwah* frizzled men, Papuans.] Pert. to Papua or the Papuans.—**Papuan subregion,** *Zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Australian region including New Guinea and the islands to Wallace's line, sometimes excluding Celebes.

Pap'u-an, *n.* **1.** One of the native race of Papua, or New Guinea. The Papuans resemble the Negroes in physical type, and have been classed as a branch of that race (see NEGRO). The nose, however, is usually prominent and the expression milder than that of the African Negro, while the hair is frizzly rather than woolly. The color is sooty brown to black. The Papuans have the general culture of Oceania, practicing a restricted agriculture, and on the coast fishing and trading in well-built canoes. They excel in decorative arts and in music. Their languages are of many different stocks, possibly distantly related to the native Australian dialects. In religion they are animists. Also, the languages of the Papuans, taken collectively.

2. Loosely, a member of any of the darker races of Oceania, including the Papuans proper, the Melanesians, and the Negritos.

pap'u-lar (păp'ū-lär), *a.* Consisting of, or characterized by, papules; as, a *papular* eruption.

pap'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Covered with papules.

pap'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n. Med.* The production of papules, or pimples.

pap'ule (păp'ūl), *n.* [L. *papula.*] *Med.* A small, solid, usually conical, elevation of the skin, due to congestion, accumulated secretion, or hypertrophy; a papula; a pimple.

pap'u-lif'er-ous (-ū-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*papule* + *-ferous.*] *Med.* Having papules, or pimples; pimply.

pap'u-lo-squa'mous (păp'ū-lō-skwā'mŭs), *a.* [*papule* + *squamous.*] *Med.* Both papular and squamous; — said of certain affections of the skin.

pa-py'ro- (pă-pī'rō- ; pă-pĭr'ō-). A combining form from Greek πάπυρος, *papyrus;* — also used in the sense of *paper.*

pa-py'ro-graph (-gräf), *n.* [*papyro-* + *-graph.*] A device to multiply writings, drawings, etc., in which a paper stencil, made by writing or drawing with corrosive ink, is used; also, any of various other multiplying devices. See COPYGRAPH, HECTOGRAPH, MANIFOLD WRITING.

pa-py'ro-graph, *v. t.;* -GRAPHED (-gräft); -GRAPH'ING. To copy with the papyrograph.

pap'y-rog'ra-phy (păp'ĭ-rŏg'ra-fĭ), *n.* **1.** The process of multiplying copies of writings, etc., with the papyrograph.

2. The art or process of making papyrotypes.

— pa-py'ro-graph'ic (pă-pī'rō-gräf'ĭk ; pă-pĭr'ō-), *a.*

pa-py'ro-tint (pă-pī'rō-tĭnt ; pă-pĭr'ō-), *a.* [*papyro-* + *tint.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a modified papyrotype process for making half-tone prints.

pa-py'ro-type (-tīp), *n.* [*papyro-* + *-type.*] *Photog.* A print similar to a photolithograph, but made from a relief plate prepared by the use of paper with a calcareous surface from which the image is transferred.

pa-py'rus (pă-pī'rŭs), *n.;* *L. pl.* PAPYRI (-rī). [L., fr. Gr. πάπυρος. See PAPER.] **1.** A tall sedge (*Cyperus papyrus*), native of Egypt and adjacent countries, with a smooth triangular stem and a large compound umbel with drooping rays. Its fiber served many uses in historic times.



Papyrus (*Cyperus papyrus*).

2. The pith of this plant, used as a writing material by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. It was prepared by cutting longitudinal strips, arranging them crosswise in two or three layers, soaking them in water, and pressing them into a homogeneous surface.

3. A writing on papyrus; esp., *pl*, written scrolls made of papyrus.

Pa'que-lin's' ther'mo-cau'ter-y (päk'-lănz'). [After C. A. *Paquelin* (1836-1905), French physician.] Thermocautery with a hollow platinum point kept hot by benzene vapor passing through it.

par (pär), *n.* [L. *par,* adj., equal. See PEER an equal.] **1.** The established value of the monetary unit or of currency of one country expressed in the monetary unit or currency of another using the same metal as the standard of value; — called in full **par of exchange,** or more exactly **mint par** or **commercial par.** This par of exchange is determined by the fixed values of the monetary units of the two countries as determined by the value of the gold or silver contained in them, and serves as a point from which to measure the rise and fall of the real, arbitrated, or commercial, par of exchange (sometimes called ideal, or hypothetical, par), which is affected by the demand and supply as determined by the balance of indebtedness between the two countries, loss of interest and risk involved in transmission, etc. Thus, one pound sterling is worth at the mint par of exchange $4.86 in the currency of the United States; and (commercial) exchange is *at par* (of exchange) when, for example, a bill in New York, for the payment of one hundred pounds sterling in London, can be purchased for $486 in New York. Exchange is *in favor of* a place when the foreign money is there worth more than the par of exchange, and exchange will then be above par when the price is reckoned, as in London, in terms of a unit of domestic money, but below par when the price is reckoned, as in New York, in terms of a unit of the foreign money. Exchange is *against* a place when the foreign money is worth less there than the par of exchange.

2. Equality of the nominal and market values of securities or certificates of value (often called **nominal,** or **face, par**), or of the value or price at which they are issued and their market value (called **issue par**). The *nominal par* for railroad and industrial shares in stocks in the United States is for most stocks (**full stocks**) $100 or for some (**half stocks**) $50; for bonds it is usually $1,000, or less often $500; in Great Britain the usual values for shares are £1, £5, and £10.

3. Equality as to value, condition, or circumstances; common level; — usually with *on* or *upon;* as, their pretensions are on a *par;* his ability is on a *par* with his rank.

4. An amount which is taken as an average or mean. *Eng.*

5. *Golf.* The number of strokes required for a hole or a round played without mistake, two strokes being allowed on each hole for putting. *Par* represents perfect play, whereas *bogey* makes allowance on some holes for human frailty. Thus if *par* for a course is 75, *bogey* is usually put down, arbitrarily, as 81 or 82.

above, below, under, or up to, par, above, below, etc., the particular value or price which is taken as the par.

par (pär), *v. t.;* PARRED (pärd); PAR'RING. To put on a par.

par, *prep.* [F., fr. L. *per.* See PER.] By; through; — used often in Early English in phrases from the French, being sometimes written as a part of the word it governs; as, *par* amour, or *paramour; par* cas, or *parcase.*

par'a- (păr'ă-). [Gr. παρά beside; prob. akin to E. *for-* in *forgive.* Cf. FOR-.] **1.** A prefix meaning *alongside of, beyond, against, amiss;* as, *parable,* lit., a placing beside; *paradox,* that contrary to opinion; *parachronism.*

2. *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively) used: **a** In designating a substance in some way related to the one to whose name the prefix is attached, as a modification, an isomer, a co-product, etc.; as, *paraldehyde.* **b** In designating certain benzene derivatives; as, *para*xylene, *para* position. See BENZENE NUCLEUS. Abbr., *p-.* **c** In designating certain compounds having, or assumed to have, the racemic form. **d** In certain cases of stereoisomerism to indicate a parallel arrangement of groups or atoms; — opposed to *anti-.*

Pa-rá' (pä-rä'), *n.* **1.** The southern arm of the Amazon in Brazil; also, a seaport on this arm.

2. Short for PARÁ RUBBER.

Pará cress, an annual asteraceous herb (*Spilanthes oleracea*) grown in tropical countries as a pungent salad, and also used medicinally. — **P. grass.** **a** A tall rather coarse grass (*Panicum molle*) widely grown in the tropics for pasturage, and also introduced into the southern United States. **b** Piassaba fiber. — **P. nut,** the Brazil nut. — **P. palm,** the assai palm. — **P. rubber,** the caoutchouc obtained from the South American euphorbiaceous tree *Hevea brasiliensis,* hence called the **Pará rubber tree**; also, the similar product of other species of *Hevea.* It is usually exported in flat round cakes, and is a chief variety of commercial India rubber. See CAOUTCHOUC. — **P. sarsaparilla,** *Pharm.,* a sarsaparilla obtained from a Brazilian species of *Smilax.*

par'a-an'æs-the'si-a, -an'es-the'si-a (păr'ă-ăn'ĕs-thē'-sĭ-ă; -zhĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *anæsthesia.*] *Med.* Anæsthesia of both sides of the lower half of the body.

par'a-ban'ic (-băn'ĭk), *a.* [G. *parabansäure,* prob. fr. Gr. παραβαίνειν to pass over.] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a dibasic nitrogenous acid, $C_3N_2H_2O_3$, got by oxidation of uric acid, and in other ways. It is white and crystalline, and its salts are unstable; — also called *oxalyl urea.* — **par'a-ba-nate** (păr'ă-bă-nāt), *n.* See -ATE, 3 **b.**

pa-rab'a-sis (pă-răb'ă-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. παράβασις, fr. παραβαίνειν to go aside, step forward.] An important choral ode characterizing the Old Greek comedy, mainly in anapæstic tetrameters and on personal or state matters. The chorus delivered it at an intermission in the action, facing, and moving towards, the audience.

par'a-bel'lum pis'tol (păr'ă-bĕl'ŭm). [Perh. L. *para bellum* prepare for war.] A self-loading magazine pistol carrying eight cartridges in the removable magazine in the butt. When discharged, it automatically ejects the empty cartridge case and reloads. Called also Luger, or Borchardt-Luger, pistol.

par'a-be'ma (-bē'mă), *n.;* *L. pl.* -MATA (-mă-tă). [NGr. παραβῆμα. See PARA-; BEMA.] In Byzantine and later Greek architecture, a chapel beyond the bema; also, in some cases, the sacristy. — **par'a-be-mat'ic** (-bĕ-măt'ĭk), *a.*

par'a-blast (păr'ă-blăst), *n.* [See PARA-; -BLAST.] *Embryol.* In meroblastic eggs of vertebrates, the yolk as distinguished from the protoplasmic part, or *archiblast;* also, a layer of cells supposed to be derived from the nucleated part of the yolk and to form the blood vessels, etc. *His.*

par'a-ble (păr'ă-b'l), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *parable,* L. *parabola,* fr. Gr. παραβολή a placing beside or together, a comparing, comparison, a parable, fr. παραβάλλειν to throw beside, compare; παρά beside + βάλλειν to throw. ME. had also *parabole,* fr. OF. & F. *parabole.* Cf. EMBLEM, PALAVER, PARABOLA, PARLEY, PAROLE, SYMBOL.] A comparison; similitude; specif., a short fictitious narrative of a possible event in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn; as, the *parables* of Christ.

Syn. — See FABLE.

par'a-ble (păr'ă-b'l), *v. t. & i.;* -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To represent by parable; to compose or speak in parables.

Which by the ancient sages was thus *parabled.* *Milton*

pa-rab'o-la (pa-răb'ō-lä), *n.;* *pl.* -OLAS (-läz). [NL., fr. Gr. παραβολή, prop., a placing beside (cf. CONIC SECTION). See PARABLE; cf. PARABOLE.] *Geom.* **a** A conic section, the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel to its side; a plane curve, any point of which is equidistant from a fixed point, the *focus,* and a fixed straight line, the *directrix.* See CONIC SECTION, *Illust.* **b** Any curve defined by the equation $y = ax^n$, where n is positive and rational. For the *cubical parabola* $n = 3$; for the *semicubical parabola* $n = \frac{3}{2}$. See under CUBICAL, and SEMICUBICAL. Parabolas have infinite branches, but no rectilineal asymptotes.

par'a-bol'ic (păr'ă-bŏl'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. παραβολικός figura-
par'a-bol'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } tive: cf. F. *parabolique.* See PARABLE.] **1.** Of the nature of, or expressed by, a parable or figure; allegorical.

2. [From PARABOLA.] *Geom.* **a** Resembling, relating to, or generated or directed by, a parabola. **b** Having only one point at infinity; characterized by the equality or coincidence of two elements.

parabolic branch (of a curve), *Math.,* a branch touching the right line at infinity, whether at a simple or at a multiple point. — **p. conoid,** a paraboloid; a conoid whose directrix is a parabola. See CONOID. — **p. cylinder,** a cylinder whose directrix is a parabola. It is the only one whose plane sections are all parabolas. — **p. epicycloid,** *Math.,* a so-called epicycloid, having, however, the fixed and the rolling curve equal parabolas. — **p. geometry,** Euclidean geometry. — **p. governor.** See GOVERNOR, *n.,* 5. — **p. logarithm,** a real logarithm. Since $e^{\pm 2\pi i} = 1 = e^{\pm 2n\pi i}$, $N = e^x = e^x \cdot e^{\pm 2n\pi i} = e^{\pm x2n\pi i}$; therefore nat. log. $N = x$ or $x \pm 2n\pi i$, so that, though to any logarithm corresponds just one number, to any number correspond infinitely many logarithms, a real $(x) \pm$ any multiple of $2\pi i$. — **p. mirror,** *Optics,* a mirror with a concave paraboloidal surface reflecting parallel rays to a focus, or, if the source of light is at the focus, sending it out in parallel rays. It is used in reflecting telescopes and in headlights. — **p. point,** a point at which the indicatrix becomes parabolic, that is, a pair of coincident right lines. A continuous series of such points divides a convex-convex from a concavo-convex region of a surface. — **p. space.** **a** A segment of a parabola. **b** = EUCLIDEAN SPACE. — **p. spindle,** the solid generated by revolving the segment of a parabola about its chord, when that chord is perpendicular to the axis. — **p. spiral.** *Math.* **a** A helicoid parabola. **b** The curve whose equation is $\rho^2 = a^2\phi$. Its equation is of the same form in polar coördinates as that of the common parabola in Cartesian coördinates. — **p. (linear) transformation,** a transformation with the discriminant 0, and the double elements therefore coincident. — **p. velocity,** the velocity acquired by a body falling toward the sun from an infinite distance.

par'a-bol'i-cal-ly (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** By way of parable; in a parabolic manner.

2. In the form or manner of a parabola.

par'a-bol'i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*parabola* + *-form.*] Like a parabola in form; tangent to the line at infinity.

pa-rab'o-list (pă-răb'ō-lĭst), *n.* A narrator of parables.

pa-rab'o-lize (-līz), *v. t.;* -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). **1.** To express in fables or explain as parables.

2. To make parabolic or paraboloidal.

— pa-rab'o-li-za'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; lī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **pa-rab'o-liz'er** (-līz'ẽr), *n.*

pa-rab'o-loid (-loid), *n.* [*parabola* + *-oid:* cf. F. *paraboloïde.*] *Geom.* The surface generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis; any conicoid whose sections by planes parallel to a given line are parabolas. There are two kinds, *elliptic* and *hyperbolic,* according to the sections made by other planes. The term *paraboloid* has been applied also to parabolas of higher order. — **pa-rab'o-loi'dal** (pă-răb'ō-loi'dăl), *a.*

par'a-ca'se-in (păr'ă-kā'sē-ĭn), *n.* [*para-* + *-casein.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The form of casein which separates from coagulating milk. See CASEIN.

Par'a-cel'si-an (-sĕl'sĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or conforming to, the practice or theories of Paracelsus, a 15th-century Swiss physician and philosopher. — **Par'a-cel'si-an, Par'a-cel'sist** (-sĭst), *n.* — **Par'a-cel'si-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Par'a-cel'sic** (-sĭk), **Par'a-cel-sis'tic** (-sĕl-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*

par'a-cen-te'sis (-sĕn-tē'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παρακέντησις, fr. παρακεντεῖν to pierce at the side, to tap.] *Med.* The puncture of a cavity of the body with a trocar, aspirator, or other instrument, to draw off any effused fluid; tapping.

par'a-cen'tral (-sĕn'trăl), *a.* [*para-* + *central.*] *Anat.* Lying near a center or central part. — **paracentral lobule,** convolution, *or* **gyrus,** an oval portion sometimes marked off from the posterior end of the marginal convolution of the brain by a fissure, the **paracentral fissure,** extending upward from the callosomarginal fissure.

par'a-cen'tric, *n.* A parocentric curve, keyway, etc.

Par'pus's the'o-rem (-ăs-ŷz) [After *Pappus,* Gr. geometer.] See CENTROBARIC METHOD.

pap'py (păp'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of PAPA.

pap'py, *n.* = PAP.

pap'py, *a.* [From PAP soft food.] Paplike; soft; succulent; tender.

pa'pre. + PAPER.

pap'ry. + POPERY. [MACE.]

Papua nutmeg. = MAKASSAR NUTMEG.

pap'u-la (păp'ū-lä), *n.;* *pl.* LÆ (-lē). [L.] **1.** *Med.* A papule. **2** *Zoöl.* A small papilla; specif., in starfishes, one of the minute soft fingerlike processes, probably of respiratory function, occurring on the aboral surface, or in some forms on both surfaces.

papularde. + PAPELARD.

pap'u-lose (păp'ū-lōs), *a.* Covered with papulæ.

pap'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Papulose.

papure. + PAPER.

pap'wort', *n.* [Cf. PAP food; WORT.] Dog's mercury. *Obs.*

pa-pyr' (pă-pĭr'), *n.* Papyrus. *R.*

pap'y-ra'ceous (păp'ĭ-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *papyraceus* made of *papyrus.*] Papyrian or papery.

pa-pyr'e-an (pă-pĭr'ē-ăn). Var. of PAPYRIAN.

pa py'ri. *n.,* *pl.* of PAPYRUS

pa-pyr'i-an (pă-pĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or made of, papyrus.

pap'y-rin, pap'y-rine (păp'ĭ-rĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *papyrin* made of paper.] Parchment paper.

pa-py'rine (pă-pī'rĭn), *a.* Papyrian or papery.

pap'y-ri'tious (păp'ĭ-rĭsh'ŭs). *a.* [See PAPYRUS.] Paperlike.

pap'y-rol'o-gy (păp'ĭ-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*papyro-* + *-logy.*] Study of papyri. — **pa-py'ro-log'i-cal** (pă-pī'rō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pa-pyr'o-ta'mi-a (pă-pĭr'ō-tā'mĭ-ă), *n.* [Ill-formed for *papyrotomia,* as NL. See PAPER, PAPYRUS; -TOMY.] Art or practice of cutting paper flowers.

Paque (pāk), *n.* [F. *pâque.*] = PASCH and EASTER.

paq'uet Var. of PACKET.

par. *Abbr.* Paragraph; parallel; parenthesis; parish.

par. Var. of PARR. [of PAIR.]

par (pär). Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

par, *n.* [See PARROCK; cf. PAR to inclose.] An inclosure for domestic animals. *Dial. Eng.*

par, *n. t.* [ME. *parren,* akin to E. *parrock.*] To inclose in a par, or pen. *Dial. Eng.*

pa'ra. Var. of PARAH. See MEASURE, *Table.*

pa-ra' (pä-rä'; pä'rä), *n.* [Turk. *pārah,* fr. Per. *pārah* a piece] See COIN.

pa'ra (pä'rä), *n.* See WEIGHT

pa'ra (pä'rä), *n.* [Hind.] The hog deer.

pa'ra, *n.* [Maori.] **a** The scabbard fish. **b** The kokopu. *New Zealand.*

par'a-bap'tism (pă'rä-bă'p'tĭz'm), *or* **par'a-bap'ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Gr. παραβάπτισμα. See PARA-; BAPTISM.] Irregular or uncanonical baptism.

par'a-bas'al (-bā'săl), **par'a-ba-sa'le** (-bā-sā'lē), *n.* [*para-* + *basal.*] *Zoöl.* One of the series of plates in the calyx of some crinoids articulated with the basals.—**par'a-bas'al,** *a.*

pa'ra-bien', *n.* [Sp. *parabién.*] Congratulation. *Obs.*

par'a-bl. Parable. *Ref. Sp.*

par'a-ble, *a.* [L. *parabilis,* fr. *parare.*] Procurable. *Obs.*

par'a-blep'sis (păr'ă-blĕp'sĭs), **par'a-blep'sy** (păr'ă-blĕp'sĭ), *n.* [NL. *parablepsis,* fr. Gr. παράβλεψις; παρά beside + βλεψις vision, fr. βλέπειν to see.] *Med.* False vision. — **par'a-blep'tic** (-blĕp'tĭk), *a.* [*Obs.*]

par'a-bly, *adv.* In parables.

par'a-bo-la'nus (-bō-lā'nŭs), *n.;* *pl.* -LANI (-nī). [L., fr. *parabolus* a reckless man, Gr. παράβολος venturesome.] In the early Eastern Church, a lay order or class assisting in tending the sick, esp. in infectious or contagious cases.

pa-rab'o-lar, pa-rab'o-la-ry, *a.* Parabolic. *Obs.*

pa-rab'o-las'ter, *n.* [*parabola* + 2d *-aster.*] *Geom.* A parabola of higher order. *Obs.*

parabole. + PARABLE.

pa-rab'o-le (pă-răb'ō-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παραβολή. See PARABLE.] *Rhet.* Similitude; comparison.

par'a-bol'ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pa-rab'o-lism (pa-răb'ō-lĭz'm). *n.* [Gr. παραβολή division.] *Alg.* Division of an equation by the coefficient of a term of highest degree in the unknown(s). *Obs*

par'a-bou'li-a (păr'ă-bōō'lĭ-ă), *n.,* **par'a-bou'lic** (-lĭk), *a. Med.* See PARABULIA, PARABULIC.

Par'a-brahm (păr'ă-brăm), *or* **Par'a-brah'man** (-brä'măn), *n.* [Skr. *parabrahman* Cf. PARA-; BRAHMA.] *Theos.* The supreme, absolute, nameless, impersonal principle.

par'a-bran'chi-a (-brăŋ'kĭ-ă), *n.* [*para-* + *-branchia.*] *Zoöl.* The osphradium of a mollusk when large and gill-like. —**par'a-bran'chi-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **par'a-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*

par'a-bu'li-a (-bōō'lĭ-ă ; -bū'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL ; *para-* + root of Gr. βούλεσθαι to will.] *Med.* Abnormality of will power. — **par'a-bu'lic** (-lĭk), *a*

par-ac'an-tho'sis (păr-ăk'ăn-thō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid growth in the prickle-cell layer

par'a-car'mine, *n. Micros.* Carmine stain containing chlorides of aluminium and calcium.

par'a-car'pi-um, *n.* [NL. See PARA-; -CARP.] *Bot.* An aborted ovary. *Obs.*

par'a-ca-thod'ic, *a. Physics.* Designating the rays produced by ordinary cathode rays striking on an anticathode. They are distinct from Röntgen rays, and produced in a lower vacuum

par' ac'ci-dent' (pă'rĭ' ă k's ē'-dĕn'). [F.] By chance.

par'a-cel'lu-lose, *n. Chem* A modification of cellulose said to constitute the membrane of the pith and medullary rays of plants. [= PARACELSIAN.]

Par'a-cel'sic (păr'ă-sĕl'sĭk), *a.*

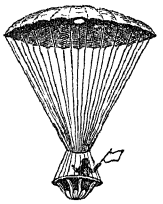
par'a-cen'tric (păr'ȧ-sĕn'trĭk) } *a.* [*para-* + *centric, -ical.*]
par'a-cen'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } **1.** Deviating from circularity; changing the distance from a center.
2. Designating a kind of key and keyway for the Yale type of lock, with longitudinal ribs and grooves projecting beyond the center line, to prevent picking.

paracentric curve, *Math.*, a curve along which a particle moving under gravity in a vertical plane will recede from or approach a fixed point uniformly. — **p. motion,** motion which, compounded with harmonic circulation, Leibnitz believed to constitute planetary motion; sometimes, incorrectly, the central or radial component of planetary motion. — **p. velocity,** the central or radial component of planetary velocity.

par'a-chor'dal (-kôr'dăl), *a.* [*para-* + *chordal.*] *Embryol.* Situated at the side of the notochord; specif., designating the cartilaginous plates, one on each side of the anterior part of the notochord, which are the anlage of the base of the cranium. — *n.* A parachordal cartilage.

par-ach'ro-nism (păr-ăk'rō-nĭz'm), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. χρόνος time: cf. F. *parachronisme.*] A chronological error, esp. one by which a date is set later than is correct. — **par-ach'ro-nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.*

par'a-chute (păr'ȧ-shōōt), *n.* [F., *para-*, as in *parasol* (see PARASOL) + *chute* a fall. See PARRY; CHUTE, CHANCE.] **1.** A contrivance resembling an umbrella in form for making a descent from a balloon or a high eminence.


One form of Parachute.

2. *Bot.* A seed or fruit, as the achene of a dandelion, fitted for wind dispersal by a parachutelike pappus, coma, or other appendage.
3. The patagium of a mammal or reptile.
4. Any contrivance suggestive of a parachute in form, use, or operation, as a device to retard the descent of a cage in a mine, a device to protect the balance wheel of a watch from shock, a flat funnel of tinned copper made to slide up and down the fermenting vat of a brewery, the inverted cup acting as the holding part of a mushroom anchor, etc.

parachute flower. The flower of the South African asclepiadaceous climber *Ceropegia sandersoni*; also, the plant. The green flower bears a parachutelike structure composed of the five appendages to the corolla.

parachute light. *Mil.* A light bomb which, exploding in the air, releases a brightly burning composition supported by a parachute. Also called **parachute light ball.**

par'a-chy'mo-sin (-kĭ'mō-sĭn), *n.* [*para-* + *chymosin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The specific variety of rennin occurring in the stomach of man and the pig.

par'a-clete (păr'ȧ-klēt), *n.* [L. *paracletus*, Gr. παράκλητος, fr. παρακαλεῖν to call to aid, to exhort, encourage; παρά beside + καλεῖν to call.] An advocate; one called to aid or support; hence [*cap.*], the Consoler, Comforter, or Intercessor; — a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

par-ac'me (păr-ăk'mĕ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρακμή the point at which the prime is past, decay. See PARA-; ACME.] *Biol.* The state of decadence or decline in the phylogeny of a group of organisms, after the acme of development.

Par'a-co'lon (păr'ȧ-kō'lŏn), *n.* [*para-* + *colon.*] A bacillus of a group intermediate between the typical colon and typhoid organisms, apparently replacing the typhoid in certain abdominal fevers otherwise of typhoid type.

par'a-con'ic (-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*para-* + *aconic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, an acid, $C_4H_2O_2(CO_2H)_2$, obtained in deliquescent white crystals, and isomeric with itaconic, citraconic, and mesaconic acids. It is the lactone of itamalic acid.

par'a-co'nine (-kō'nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*para-* + *conine.*] *Org. Chem.* An artificially prepared liquid base, $C_8H_{15}N$, resembling conine in physiological action.

par'a-con'scious (-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* Accompanying, but independent of, ordinary consciousness.

par'a-cu'si-a (-kū'sĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ἄκουσις a
par'a-cu'sis (-kū'sĭs) } hearing.] *Med.* Any disorder in hearing.

par'a-cy-an'o-gen (-sī-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*para-* + *cyanogen.*] *Chem.* A polymeric cyanogen obtained as a brown or black amorphous by-product on heating mercuric cyanide.

par'a-cys-ti'tis (-sĭs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *cystitis.*] Inflammation of the connective tissue about the bladder.

pa-rade' (pȧ-rād'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *parada* a halt or stopping, an assembling for exercise, a place where troops are assembled to exercise, fr. *parar* to stop, to prepare; cf. It. *parata* a parrying, guard, a display, parade of troops. See PARE, *v. t.*, PARRY.] **1.** Pompous show; formal display or exhibition.

Be rich, but of your wealth make no *parade.* *Swft.*

2. *Mil.* **a** The ceremonial formation of a body of troops before its commanding officer or other high officer for the display of its condition, numbers, equipment, and proficiency. The ceremony involves exercises in the manual of arms, the report on the numbers of the various units present or accounted for, the publication of orders, etc., and often ends with a review; often loosely, any of various other ceremonial formations. **b** The area upon which troops regularly assemble for parade.
3. Any march or procession; esp., a formal procession; the movement of any body marshaled in something like military order; as, a *parade* of firemen; a circus *parade.*
4. Place where people promenade; a public walk, square, or promenade; also, those who parade; an assembly of promenaders.
5. *Fencing.* = PARRY. *A Gallicism.*

When they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard. *Locke.*

Syn. — Show, flourish, pretension; pageantry, grandeur, splendor, magnificence. — DISPLAY, PARADE, OSTENTATION, POMP. DISPLAY is the general term for undue or excessive show; PARADE is flaunting or spectacular display; OSTENTATION is pretentious or vainglorious parade; POMP is a grandiose exhibition, often of real splendor or magnificence; as, "rhetorical *display*" (*Glanvill*); "But if proud, Wordsworth is not ostentatious, is not anxious for *display*" (*De Quincey*); "He loves to make *parade* of pain" (*Tennyson*); "Out of the fuss and *parade* of the world" (*Lord Collingwood*); "fond *ostentation* of riches" (*Walton*). "*Ostentation* here, with tawdry art, pants for the vulgar praise which fools impart" (*Goldsmith*); "The boast of heraldry, the *pomp* of power" (*T. Gray*); "The *pomp* of sound, which invests with grandeur his [Homer's] most common words" (*Kingsley*). See OSTENTATIOUS, BOAST, GAUDY.

pa-rade' (pȧ-rād'), *v. t.*; -RAD'ED (-rād'ĕd); -RAD'ING (-rād'ĭng). **1.** To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner; to show off.

Parading all her sensibility. *Byron.*

2. To assemble and form; to marshal; to cause to maneuver or march ceremoniously.

pa-rade', *v. i.* **1.** To exhibit one's self, as by walking in a public place; to walk in public with some circumstance of show.
2. To assemble in military order for evolutions and inspection; to form or march, as in review.

parade rest. *Mil.* A position of rest in ranks in which the men remain silent and practically motionless, with the left knee slightly bent and the right foot carried a few inches to the rear.


Parade Rest.

par'a-digm (păr'ȧ-dĭm; -dīm), *n.* [F. *paradigme*, or L. *paradigma*, fr. Gr. παράδειγμα, fr. παραδεικνύναι to show by the side of, to set up as an example; παρά beside + δεικνύναι to show. See PARA-; DICTION.] **1** An example, model, or pattern.
2. **a** *Gram.* An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its inflectional forms. **b** *Rhet.* An illustration, as by a parable or fable. *Obs.*

par'a-dig-mat'ic (-dĭg-măt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. παραδιγματικός.] Exemplary; typical. — **par'a-dig-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

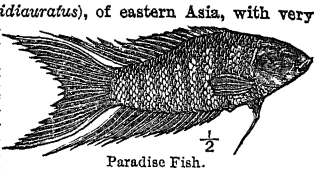
par'a-di-sa'ic (-dĭ-sā'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or re-
par'a-di-sa'i-cal (-sā'ĭ-kăl) } sembling, paradise; paradisiacal. *T. Gray.* — **par'a-di-sa'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

par'a-dise (păr'ȧ-dīs), *n.* [ME. & F. *paradis*, L. *paradisus*, fr. Gr. παράδεισος park, paradise, fr. Avestan *pairidaēza* an inclosure; *pairi* around (akin to Gr. περι) + *diz* to throw up, pile up; cf. Skr. *dih* to smear, and E. *dough.* Cf. PARVIS.] **1.** [*cap.*] The garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were first placed. *Gen.* ii. 8.
2. **a** The abode of sanctified souls after death; either heaven, or, as some hold, an intermediate elysium for the souls of the righteous during the interval between death and final judgment.

To-day shalt thou be with me in *paradise.* *Luke* xxiii. 43

b The Mohammedan heaven.
3. A place of bliss; a region of supreme felicity or delight; hence, a state of happiness.
4. A pleasure garden; esp., an Oriental park, or a preserve for foreign birds and animals.
5. An open space in a monastery or next to a church, as in a cloister, the open court before a basilica, etc.
6. *Hort.* **a** A dwarf variety of apple, used principally as grafting stock; — called also *paradise apple* and *paradise stock.* **b** The shaddock or pomelo. *Rare.*
7. The top gallery of a theater. *Slang.*
Paradise of Fools. See LIMBO, 1.

paradise fish. A beautiful fresh-water labyrinthine fish (*Macropodus viridiauratus*), of eastern Asia, with very large fins, often kept alive in aquariums.


Paradise Fish. ½

paradise fly-catcher. Any of numerous Asiatic or African fly-catchers belonging to the genus *Terpsiphone*, in most of which the males have the middle tail feathers greatly elongated.

paradise grackle } A beautiful long-tailed bird of paradise
paradise pie } (*Astrapia nigra*) of New Guinea having dark velvety plumage with brilliant metallic tints.

paradise tree. **a** A tree (*Simarouba glauca*), of South Florida and the West Indies, with compound leaves and panicles of small pale yellow flowers. **b** Any other species of *Simarouba*, as *S. amara*, mountain damson.

par'a-dis'i-ac (păr'ȧ-dĭs'ĭ-ăk) } *a.* [L.
par'a-di-si'a-cal (-dĭ-sī'ȧ-kăl) } *paradisiacus.*] Of, pert. to, or resembling, paradise. "A *paradisiacal* scene." *Pope.*

The valley . . . is of quite *paradisiac* beauty. *G. Eliot*

— **par'a-di-si'a-cal-ly,** *adv.*

par'a-dos (păr'ȧ-dŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -DOSES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [F., fr. *para-*, as in *parasol* + *dos* back, L. *dorsum.*] *Fort.* A natural or artificial defense against attack or fire in reverse; a traverse in rear.

par'a-dox (-dŏks), *n.* [L. *paradoxum*, fr. Gr. παράδοξον, neut. of παράδοξος, a.; παρά beside, beyond, contrary to + δόξα opinion, fr. δοκεῖν to think, suppose, imagine: cf. F. *paradoxe.* See DOGMA.] **1.** A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion; also, an assertion or sentiment seemingly contradictory, or opposed to common sense, but that yet may be true in fact.

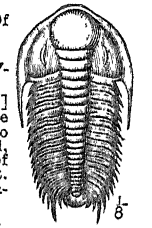

Paradise Grackle (*Astrapia nigra*).

This was sometime a *paradox*, but now the time gives it proof. *Shak.*

2. A statement actually self-contradictory or false.
3. Any phenomenon or action with seemingly contradictory qualities or phases.

paradox gun. A rifled shotgun or chokebore rifle to fire either shot or a ball cartridge. *Rare.*

par'a-dox'i-cal (-dŏk'sĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a paradox.
2. Inclined to paradoxes (in sense 1).
— **par'a-dox'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **par'a-dox'i-cal-ness,** *n.*


Paradoxides (*P. harlani*) δ

Par'a-dox'i-des (-dŏk'sĭ-dēz), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A genus of trilobites of the Middle Cambrian. They have from 17 to 20 free segments, a large cephalic shield, and a very small pygidium. Some of them reached a length of about two feet.

par'a-dox'y (păr'ȧ-dŏk'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. παραδοξία.] **1.** A paradox. *Obs.*
2. Quality or state of being paradoxical.

pa-ræn'e-sis, pa-ren'e-sis (pȧ-rĕn'ĕ-sĭs; pȧ-rē'nē-), *n.* [L. *paraenesis*, Gr. παραίνεσις, fr. παραινεῖν to advise.] Advice; counsel; an exhortatory composition. — **pa-ræn'e-size,** *or* **pa-ren'-** (-sīz), *v.t.* — **par'æ-net'ic,** *or* **par'e-** (păr'ē-nĕt'ĭk). **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

par'æs-the'si-a, par'es-the'si-a (păr'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ) }
par'æs-the'sis, par'es-the'sis (păr'ĕs-thē'sĭs) } *n.* [NL.; see PARA-; ÆSTHESIA.] *Med. & Physiol.* Abnormal or disordered sensation, as tingling, prickling, flushing, etc. — **par'æs-thet'ic, par'es-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

par'af-fin (păr'ȧ-fĭn), **par'af-fine** (-fĭn; -fēn), *n.* [G. *paraffin*, fr. L. *parum* too little + *affinis* akin. So named in allusion to its chemical inactivity.] **1.** A waxy substance produced in distilling wood, lignite, coal, etc., and occurring also in the earth as a constituent of petroleum or as a solid deposit. Pure paraffin is colorless or white, tasteless and odorless. Chemically, it is inert, being unaffected by most strong reagents. It is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons, chiefly of the methane series. According to composition, it melts at from 45° to 80° C. and has a sp. gr. of 0.87–0.94. It is used for making candles, waterproofing paper, impregnating matches, preserving food, etc.
2. *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the methane series, esp. any of the solid members boiling above 300° C., of which commercial paraffin is essentially composed.

☞ In present chemical usage this word is spelt *paraffin*, but in commerce commonly *paraffine.*

par'a-ceph'a-lus (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Teral.* A monster with rudimentary misshapen head, imperfect sense organs, and defective trunk and limbs.

par'a-cho'li-a (-kō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. χολή bile.] Abnormal secretion of bile.

par'a-chro'ma (-krō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. χρώμα, -*ατος*, color.] *Med.* Discoloration of the skin.

par'a-chro'ma-tin (-tĭn), *n.* [*para-* + *chromatin*; — as found in connection with *chromatin.*] *Biol.* = LININ, 2.

par'a-chro'ma-tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Abnormality in color perception; color blindness.

par'a-chro'ma-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *parachroma* + *-osis.*] *Med.* = PARACHROMA.

par'a-chrose (păr'ȧ-krōs), *a.* [Cf. Gr. χρῶσις coloring.] *Min.* Changing color by exposure.

par'a-chute, *v. t.* & *i.* To convey or to descend in a parachute.

par'a-chut-ism (păr'ȧ-shōōt-ĭz'm), **par'a-chut-ist,** *n.* See -ISM, -IST. [PARCLOSE.

par'a-close (-klōs). Var. of **par-ac'ma-sis** (păr-ăk'mȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* = PARACME.

par'ac-mas'tic (păr'ăk-măs'tĭk), **par'ac-mas'ti-cal,** *a.* [Gr. παρακμαστικός. See PARA-; ACME.] *Med.* Gradually decreasing; past the acme, or crisis, as a disease or fever.

par'a-cele (păr'ȧ-sēl). *n.* [*para-* + *-cele.*] *Anat. & Zool.* A lateral ventricle of the brain.

par'a-col-pi'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues about the vagina.

par'a-con'dy-loid (-kŏn'dĭ-loid), *a.* *Zool.* Denoting a process of the occipital bone lying on the outer side of each condyle in the skull of some mammals.

par'a-cone, *n.* *Zool.* The anterior of the three cusps of a primitive upper molar. In higher forms, it is the principal antero-external cusp. The corresponding cusp of a lower molar, called **par'a-con'id** (păr'ȧ-kŏn'ĭd), is the antero-internal. See TRITUBERCULY.

pa-rac'o-pe (pȧ-răk'ō-pē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρακοπή, fr. παρακόπτειν to strike falsely, drive mad.] *Med.* Delirium; insanity. — **par'a-cop'ic** (păr'ȧ-kŏp'ĭk), *a.*

par'a-co-rol'la, *n.* [*para-* + *corolla.*] *Bot.* A corona or other appendage of a corolla.

par'a-co'to bark. [I. e., false coto bark, from its containing a substance *paracotoin*, previously obtained from coto bark. See PARA-; COTO.] See COTO

par'a-cou-mar'ic, *a.* *Chem.* See COUMARIC.

par'a-cou'si-a (păr'ȧ-kōō'shĭ-ȧ), **par'a-cou'sis** (-sĭs). Vars. of PARACUSIA, PARACUSIS.

par'a-cre'sol, *n.* [*para-* + *cresol.*] *Chem.* See CRE-SOL.

par'a-cros'tic (-krŏs'tĭk), *n.* A poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, the first letters of all the following verses.

Par-ac'ti-nop'o-da (-ăk'tĭ-nŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *para-* + *Actinopoda.*] *Zoöl.* An order of holothurians with tentacles arising from the circumoral ring; — equiv. to *Apoda* or *Apneumona.*

par'a-cy-e'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Extra-uterine pregnancy.

par'a-cy'mene, *n.* See CYMENE.

par'a-cyst, *n.* *Bot.* One of the elongated clavate reproductive cells in fungi of the genus *Pyronema*, prob. functioning as an antheridium. Cf. MACROCYST.

pa-ra'da, *n.* Parade. *Obs.*

pa-rade'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

pa-rade'less, *a.* See -LESS.

par-ad'e-ni'tis (păr-ăd'ē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around a gland.

pa-rad'er (pȧ-rād'ẽr), *n.* One who parades.

par'a-derm (păr'ȧ-dûrm), *n.* *Zoöl.* The delicate skin of an insect in the pronymphal stage.

par'a-di-as'to-le (-dĭ-ăs'tō-lē), *n.* [L., Gr. παραδιαστολή a putting together of dissimilar things.] *Rhet.* The contrast of similar things, as for euphemism, as in styling "prodigality," "liberality." — **par'a-di-as'to-la-ry** (-lȧ-rĭ), *n.*

par'a-di-az'ine, *n.* Also **-in.** *Org. Chem.* See DIAZINE.

par'a-did'y-mis (-dĭd'ĭ-mĭs), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; EPIDIDYMIS.] *Anat.* Irregular tubules among the convolutions of the epididymis, supposed to be a remnant of tubes of the Wolffian body.

par'a-dig-mat'ic, *n.* A writer of memoirs of religious persons as models of Christian worth. *Obs.*

par'a-dig'ma-tize, *v. t.* [Gr. παραδειγματίζειν.] To set forth as a model. *Obs.* [*ing*, p. pr. **par'a-rad'ing-ly,** *adv.* of *parallel.*

par'a-dip'lo-mat'ic, *a.* Concerned with, or based on, evidence apart from strict textual authority. [Paradisaic.

par'a-dis'al (păr'ȧ-dĭs'ȧl), *a.*

par'a-dise, *v. t.* To affect with visions of felicity; also, to make a paradise of. *Rare.*

Par'a-dis'e-a (-dĭs'ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PARADISEAN.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of birds of paradise, including the emerald birds of paradise.

par'a-dis'e-an (-ăn), *a.* [Cf. LL. *paradiseus.*] 1. Paradisiac.
2. Pert. to birds of paradise.

paradise apple. a The tomato. *Obs.* b = PARADISE, 6 a. [DISE.]

paradise bird. = BIRD OF PARADISE.

paradise duck. A highly colored New Zealand duck (*Casarca variegata*) related to the sheldrake.

paradise flower. a = BIRD-OF-PARADISE FLOWER. b The devil's-claw *Ascaria grandi.*

Par'a-di-se'i-da (păr'ȧ-dĭ-sē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PARADISEAN.] *Zoöl.* The family of birds comprising the birds of paradise, and often also the bower birds.

Par'a-dis'e-i'næ (-dĭs'ē-ĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical subfamily of Paradiseidæ, including those with a short bill.

paradise nut The sapucaia nut.

paradise stock = PARADISE, 6 a.

paradise whidah bird. See WHIDAH BIRD.

Par'a-dis'i-a (păr'ȧ-dĭs'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of liliaceous herbs of a single species, *P. liliastrum*, the St.-Bruno's-lily.

par'a-dis'i-al (-ăl). **par'a-dis'i-an** (-ăn), **par'a-dis'ic** (-ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Pa'ra-di'so. Il (ēl pä'rä-dē'zō). [It.] See DIVINA COMMEDIA.

pa-ra'do, *n.* [See PARADE.] Parade. *Obs.*

par'a-dox, *v. t.* & *i.* To show paradox in; to utter paradoxes.

par'a-dox'al (păr'ȧ-dŏk'sȧl), *a.* [L. *paradoxus*, n.] Paradoxical.

par'a-dox'er (păr'ȧ-dŏk'sẽr), *n.* One who propounds paradoxes.

par'a-dox'i-al (-dŏk'sĭ-ăl). **par'a-dox'ic** (-sĭk), *a.* Paradoxical.

par'a-dox'i-cal-ism (-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

par'a-dox'i-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being paradoxical.

Par'a-dox'i-des zone (păr'ȧ-dŏk'sĭ-dēz). *Geol.* The zone of the Cambrian characterized by trilobites of the genus *Paradoxides*; the Middle Cambrian. See GEOLOGY. — **par'a-dox-id'i-an** (-dŏk-sĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [-ISM.

par'a-dox-ism (-sĭz'm), *n.* See

par'a-dox-ol'o-gy (-dŏk-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. παραδοξολογια.] The use of paradoxes.

par'a-dox'ure (-dŏk's'ûr), *n.* [Gr. παράδοξος paradoxical + οὐρά tail; — because its tail was supposed to be unlike that of related animals.] A palm civet.

Par'a-dox'u-ri'næ (-dŏks'ū-rĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PARADOXURE.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily composed of the palm civets. **Par'a-dox-u'rus** (-dŏk-sū'rŭs) is the type genus. — **par'a-dox'u-rine** (-dŏks'ū-rĭn; -rīn; 183), *a.* & *n.*

par'a-drome. *n.* [Gr. παραδρομίς place for taking the air.] One of the hypæthral galleries of the Greek palæstra. *Obs.*

par'a-drom'ic (-drŏm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παράδρομος.] Running side by side. [TURE.

paradventure. + PERADVEN-

pa-ræ'mi-ac. Erron. var. of PARŒMIAC.

paraf. + PARAPH. [lia. *R. Sp.*

par'a-fer-na'li-a. Paraphernа-

par'af-fin (păr'ă-fĭn), **par'af-fine** (-fĭn; -fēn), *v. t.;* PAR'AF-FINED (-fĭnd; -fēnd); PAR'AF-FIN-ING. To treat or saturate with paraffin; to apply paraffin to.

paraffin, *or* **paraffine, oil.** Any of various hydrocarbon oils obtained in connection with paraffin, and used for burning, lubricating, making oil, gas, etc.

paraffin, *or* **paraffine, paper.** Paper saturated with paraffin to make it waterproof.

paraffin, *or* **paraffine, wax.** Solid paraffin.

par'age (păr'ăj), *n.* [F., prob. fr. L. *par*, adj., equal. Cf. PEERAGE, PEER an equal.] **1.** High or noble lineage; birth; family; rank. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. Equality of condition, blood, or dignity; specif., *Feudal Law*, equality between persons, as brothers, one of whom holds a portion of a fee of the other, who does homage to the lord paramount and is responsible for the whole service of the fee. *Obs. or Hist.*

par'a-gen'e-sis (păr'ă-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *-genesis.*] *Geol.* **a** The formation of minerals in contact, so as to affect one another's development. **b** The order in which minerals occurring together in rocks and veins have developed; also, the branch of science treating of this.

par'a-ge-net'ic (-jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*para-* + *-genetic.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to paragenesis.

2. *Cryst.* Designating twins in which the twinned structure dates from the beginnings of the crystal; — opposed to *metagenetic.*

pa-rag'na-thus (pă-răg'nă-thŭs), *n.; pl.* -THI (-thī). [NL. See PARA-; GNATHIC.] *Zoöl.* **a** One of a pair of foliose lobes of the metastoma, lying behind the mandibles in most crustaceans. **b** One of the small, horny, toothlike jaws of certain annelids.

par'a-go'ge (păr'ă-gō'jē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παραγωγή, fr. παράγειν to protract; παρά beside + ἄγειν to lead.] **1.** *Gram.* The addition of one or more letters to the end of a word. Such letters may be either inorganic, as in vulgar *oncet* for *once*, or a grammatical device or growth, as in the Semitic languages.

2. *Med.* Coaptation. *Obs.* *Dunglison.*

par'a-gog'ic (-gŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consti-
par'a-gog'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } tuting, a paragoge; added to a word by paragoge. — **par'a-gog'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

par'a-gon (păr'ă-gŏn), *n.* [OF. *paragon*, F. *parangon*, prob. fr. It. *paragone;* cf. Sp. *paragón, parangón;* prob. ultimately fr. Gr. παρακονᾶν to rub against; παρά beside + ἀκόνη whetstone; cf. LGr. παρακόνη a polishing stone.] **1.** A model or pattern; a type of excellence or perfection; as, a *paragon* of beauty or eloquence.

Man, . . . the *paragon* of animals! *Shak.*

2. A match or mate, as a consort or a rival. *Obs.*

3. Emulation; rivalry; competition. *Obs.*

[Feats] performed, in *paragon* of proudest men. *Spenser.*

4. In technical senses: **a** A perfect diamond of 100 carats or more. **b** A kind of black marble. *Obs.* **c** A kind of heavy cloth formerly used for garments and furnishing. **d** *Print.* A type twice the size of long primer. See TYPE.

Mm
Paragon d.

par'a-gon, *v. t.;* PAR'A-GONED (-gŏnd); -GON-ING. [Cf. OF. *paragonner*, F. *parangonner.*] **1.** To compare or compare with; to parallel; to put in rivalry with; to match.

In arms anon to *paragon* the morn. *Glover.*

2. To serve as a paragon or model of; also, to present or set forth as a paragon.

3. To surpass.

He hath achieved a maid
That *paragons* description and wild fame. *Shak.*

par'a-gon, *v. i.* To be equal; to compare. *Rare.*

pa-rag'o-nite (pă-răg'ō-nīt), *n.* [From Gr. παράγων, p. pr. of παράγειν to mislead.] *Min.* A kind of mica corresponding to muscovite, but with sodium instead of potassium. It is characteristic of a schist (**paragonite schist**) of the Alps. — **pa-rag'o-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

par'a-graph (păr'ă-grăf), *n.* [F. *paragraphe*, LL. *paragraphus*, fr. Gr. παράγραφος (sc. γραμμη) a line or stroke drawn in the margin, fr. παραγράφειν to write beside; παρά beside + γράφειν to write. See PARA-, GRAPHIC; cf. PARAPH.] **1.** A character used in manuscripts and printing, now usually having the form ¶ or ℙ. It was originally, and still is often, used to indicate a *paragraph* in sense 2 (below), and is now also used as a reference mark and, in proofs and manuscripts, to indicate indention. Earlier forms of the character are ☇, ℂ, ↄ, ↄ.

2. A distinct section or subdivision of a discourse, chapter, or writing, whether of one or many sentences, that forms a rhetorical unit as dealing with a particular point of the subject, or as comprising the words of a distinct speaker, etc. Formerly the paragraph was commonly indicated by a special mark (see def. 1, above); now it is usually indicated by beginning on a new line, esp. one that is indented, or one that is full with the following lines indented. Hence, a body of written or printed matter beginning in either of these ways.

3. A composition complete in one typographical section or paragraph; an item, remark, or quotation of a few lines forming one paragraph; as, an editorial *paragraph.*

par'a-graph (păr'ă-grăf), *v. t.;* PAR'A-GRAPHED (-grăft); PAR'A-GRAPH-ING. **1.** To sign or initial. *Obs.*

2. To express in the compass of a paragraph; also, to write paragraphs about.

3. To divide into paragraphs.

par'a-graph'i-a (-grăf'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. γράφειν to write.] *Med.* A condition, in mental disorder, in which words or letters other than those intended are written.

par'a-graph'ic (păr'ă-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to, or con-
par'a-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl) } sisting of, a paragraph or paragraphs. — **par'a-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

par'a-he'li-ot'ro-pism (-hē'lĭ-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*para-* + *heliotropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* A form of curvature in certain plant organs, as leaves, which tend to place themselves in a plane parallel to the sun's rays to avoid excessive light; the so-called diurnal sleep of leaves. — **par'a-he'li-o-trop'ic** (-ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

par'a-kite' (păr'ă-kīt'), *n.* [*para-* + *kite.*] Any of various special or compound kites, as a train or series of kites connected to one string and flying tandem, used for attaining great heights and for sending up instruments for meteorological observations or a man for military reconnoissance; also, a kite of such a train.

par'al-bu'min (păr'ăl-bū'mĭn), *n.* [*para-* + *albumin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteidlike body found in the fluid from ovarian cysts and elsewhere. It is a mixture of pseudomucine with proteid matter.

par-al'de-hyde (păr-ăl'dē-hīd), *n.* [*para-* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* A polymeric modification, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, of ordinary aldehyde. It is a colorless liquid used as a hypnotic.

par-al'di-mine (păr-ăl'dĭ-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [*paraldehyde* + *imine.*] *Org. Chem.* A colorless liquid base, $C_6H_{12}O_2(NH)$, regarded as paraldehyde with an oxygen atom replaced by the imido group.

par'a-leip'sis (păr'ă-līp'sĭs), **par'a-lip'sis** (-lĭp'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. παράλειψις, fr. παραλείπειν to leave on one side, to omit; παρά beside + λείπειν to leave.] *Rhet.* A pretended or apparent omission; a figure by which a speaker artfully pretends to pass by what he really emphasizes; as, for example: "I do not speak of my adversary's treachery and malice."

par'al-ge'si-a (păr'ăl-jē'sĭ-ă; -zĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *algesia.*] *Med.* Disordered sensibility to pain, including analgesia (absence of sensibility to pain), hyperalgesia (excessive sensibility to pain), and abnormal painful results of stimuli. — **par'al-ge'sic** (-sĭk), *a.*

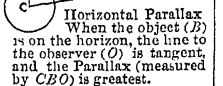
par'a-li-pom'e-na (păr'ă-lĭ-pŏm'ē-nă; păr'ă-lī-), *n. pl.; sing., Rare,* -ENON (-nŏn). [Gr. παραλειπόμενα, neut. pl. of pass. p. pr. of παραλείπειν to omit.] **1.** Things passed over, but added as a supplement.

2. [*cap.*] = PARALIPOMENON.

Par'a-li-pom'e-non (-nŏn), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. παραλειπόμενον of things omitted, pass. p. pr. (neuter genitive plural) fr. παραλείπειν to omit.] A title given in the Vulgate and the Douay Bible to the Books of Chronicles. See OLD TESTAMENT. In the Septuagint these books are called Παραλειπομένων πρῶτον (first) and Παραλειπομένων δεύτερον (second), which is understood, after Jerome's explanation, as meaning that they are supplementary to the Books of Kings.

par'al-lac'tic (păr'ă-lăk'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. παραλλακτικός.]
par'al-lac'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } Of, pertaining to, or due to, parallax. — **par'al-lac'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

parallactic angle, *Astron.*, the spherical angle at a heavenly body between its hour circle and the vertical circle passing through the body. — **p. equation,** *Astron.*, a minor inequality of the moon's orbital motion due to the difference between the sun's perturbing action on the moon when at new and full; — so called because of its use in finding the sun's parallax. — **p. inequality,** one of numerous irregularities in the moon's motion; — so named because the solar parallax is sometimes determined through its intervention. — **p. inequality of the moon.** = PARALLACTIC EQUATION. — **p. instrument** *or* **telescope,** an equatorial mounting, or an equatorial. *Obs.* — **p. libration of the moon.** See under LIBRATION. — **p. mounting** *or* **ladder,** an equatorial telescope mounting whose principal axis is directed toward the visible pole of the heavens. — **p. orbit,** the orbit in which a star appears to move round, once each year, owing to the earth's orbital motion round the sun.



Horizontal Parallax
When the object (*B*) is on the horizon, the line to the observer (*O*) is tangent, and the Parallax (measured by *CBO*) is greatest.

par'al-lax (păr'ă-lăks), *n.* [Gr. παράλλαξις alternation, the mutual inclination of two lines forming an angle, fr. παραλλάσσειν to change a little, go aside, deviate; παρά beside, beyond + ἀλλάσσειν to change: cf. F. *parallaxe.*] The apparent displacement (or the difference in apparent direction) of an object, as seen from two different points; specif., *Astron.*, the difference in direction of a heavenly body as seen from some point on the earth's surface (as *O* in the *Illust.*), and as seen from some other conventional point, as the center of the earth (*C*) or the sun. The word *parallax*, when not qualified, is generally understood to mean **diurnal,** or **geocentric, parallax,** or the parallax with reference to the earth's center. The **annual,** or **heliocentric, parallax** is that with reference to the sun, or the angle at the star subtended by lines drawn from it to earth and sun. Geocentric parallax is greatest when the body is on the horizon; and, since the earth is not spherical, this **horizontal parallax** is greatest when it is also equatorial, that is, when the point of observation is on the earth's equator.

parallax of the cross wires (of an optical instrument), their apparent displacement when the eye changes position, due to their being slightly out of the focus of the object glass.

par'al-lel (păr'ă-lĕl), *a.* [L. *parallelus*, fr. Gr. παράλληλος; παρά beside + ἀλλήλων of one another, fr. ἄλλος other, akin to L. *alius:* cf. F. *parallèle.* See ALIEN.] **1.** *Geom.* Lying evenly everywhere in the same direction, but never meeting, however far extended; in all parts equally distant; as, *parallel* lines; *parallel* planes.

☞ This is the Euclidean notion; in modern geometry such parallel lines (or planes) are thought as having only one point (or line) at infinity and that in common, and are said to meet at infinity, the whole infinitely remote region of the line (or plane) being thought as a point (or line), and of space as a plane, though for many purposes it is better conceived as a point. The justification for such conceptions lies in the fact that the whole of these infinite regions is transformed to a line or plane or point as the case may be, and conversely, by transformations, precisely defined, that turn only lines into lines, planes into planes, points into points, in all finite regions.

2. With like direction or tendency; running side by side; being in accordance (with); tending to the same result; like in essential parts; as, *parallel* passages.

When honor runs *parallel* with the laws of God and our country, it cannot be too much cherished. *Addison.*

3. *Music.* **a** Keeping at the same distance, in pitch, apart; having consecutive motion; as, *parallel* voice parts, fifths, octaves, intervals. See MOTION, 11 **b,** CONSECUTIVE, 4. **b** Of tonalities or keys: relative; as, C major is the *parallel* major of A minor.

4. *Mech., etc.* Having parallel sides; as, a *parallel* file (see FILE, the tool), core print, gutter, reamer, etc.

parallel bar. **a** In a beam engine, a rod in a parallel motion parallel with the working beam. **b** Each of a pair of bars raised about five feet above the floor or ground, and parallel to each other, — used for gymnastic exercises. — **p. columns,** *Print.*, passages that are printed side by side, to emphasize their similarities or discrepancies. — **p. coping,** a flat-topped coping. — **p. curves and surfaces,** any two making equal intercepts on all geodetics (normals common to both) between them. — **p. fabric,** *Weaving.*, a fabric with tabular or prismatic crystals arranged more or less regularly in parallel positions. — **p.-flow turbine.** See TURBINE. — **p. forces,** *Mech.*, forces acting in parallel directions. — **p. motion.** **a** *Mech.* Properly, a jointed link or other mechanism for reproducing motion parallel to itself; popularly, but erroneously, a straight-line motion (which see). **b** *Music.* See MOTION, 11 **b.** — **p. perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **p. postulate.** See in the *Vocabulary.* — **p. roads,** *Geol.*, a series of terraces at different levels, as those of Glen Roy, Scotland. — **p. rod,** a locomotive coupling rod. — **p. rule** *or* **ruler,** an instrument for drawing a line parallel to another, or a series of parallel lines, as a flat rule running on a pair of rollers in one of its sides or a pair of straightedges connected by two equal parallel links so that one straightedge can be moved only parallel to the other. — **p. sailing.** See SAILING, *n.* — **p. series,** an arrangement of an electrical system in several parallel branches each consisting of two or more lamps or other devices in series. — **p. sphere,** *Astron. & Geog.*, the celestial sphere as seen from either the north or the south pole of the earth, where all the heavenly bodies seem to move round in small circles parallel to the horizon. — **p. standards,** *Numismatics*, two or more metals coined without any attempt by the government to regulate their relative values. Cf. BIMETALLISM. — **p. sulcus,** *Anat.*, a sulcus parallel to, but some distance below, the horizontal limb of the fissure of Sylvius. — **p. transformer,** *Elec.*, a transformer connected in parallel. — **p. vise,** a vise with jaws so guided as to remain parallel.


Parallel Rule.

par'al-lel, *n.* **1.** A parallel line, curve, or surface.

2. Parallel direction or state (physically); parallelism.

Lines that from their *parallels* decline. *Garth.*

3. Conformity in many particulars or in all essential points; resemblance; similarity.

'Twixt earthly females and the moon
All *parallels* exactly run. *Swift.*

4. A comparison to show resemblance; a tracing of similarity; as, Johnson's *parallel* between Dryden and Pope.

5. Anything equal to or resembling another in all essential particulars; a counterpart.

None but thyself can be thy *parallel.* *Pope.*

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paraffin, *or* **paraffine,** butter. Soft crude paraffin.

par'af-fin'ic (păr'ă-fĭn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to the paraffin or methane series.

par'af-fin-ize (păr'ă-fĭn-īz), *v. t.* = PARAFFIN, *v. t.*

par'af-fin-oid (-oid), *a.* Resembling, or related to, paraffin.

paraffin, *or* **paraffine, series.** = METHANE SERIES.

pa-raf'fle, pa-ra'fle (pă-răf'l), *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *parafe, paraphe,* a flourish added to a signature. *Oxf. E. D.*] Ostentatious display. *Rare. Scot.*

par'a-fla-gel'lum, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A small flagellum near the principal flagellum of a protozoan. — **par'a-flag'el-late** (păr'ă-flăj'ĕ-lāt), *a.* [FORMALDEHYDE.]

par'a-for-mal'de-hyde, *n.* See **par'a-frase, par'a-frast.** Paraphrase, paraphrast. *Ref. Sp.*

parafrenesie, *n.* [Cf. OF. *parafrenesie.* See PARA-; FRENZY.] Derangement of mind. *Obs.*

par'a-front, *n.* [*para-* + *front.*] A kind of altar cloth. *Obs.*

paragal. † PAREGAL.

par'a-gam'ma-cism, -cis'mus, *n.* [*para-* + *gammacism.*] Inability to pronounce the letters *g* and *k,* or difficulty in pronouncing them, some other sound being usually substituted.

par'a-gas'ter (păr'ă-găs'tĕr), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. γαστήρ belly.] *Zoöl.* A paragastric cavity.

par'a-gas'tral (-trăl), *a. Zoöl.* Paragastric.

par'a-gas'tric (-trĭk), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Near the stomach. **b** Designating the cavity or one of the cavities of a sponge into which the radial canals open, and which opens outwardly through the cloaca.

par'a-gas'tru-la (-trōō-lă), *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* The gastrula formed by the invagination of an amphiblastula, as in many sponges. — **par'a-gas'tru-lar** (-lăr), *a.*

par'a-ge-ne'si-a (-jē-nē'sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; -GENESIS.] *Biol.* Fertility of hybrids with the parent species but not with each other. *Broca.* — **par'a-ge-ne'sic** (-sĭk), *a.*

par'a-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*para-* + *-genic.*] **1.** *Min.* Paragenetic. **2.** *Cryst.* = PARAGENETIC, 2.

par'a-ge-ron'tic, *a. Zoöl.* Designating the last substage of the senile stage of an organism.

par'a-geu'si-a (-gū'sĭ-ă), **par'a-geu'sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. γεῦσις taste.] *Med.* Abnormality or disorder of the sense of taste. — **par'a-geu'sic** (-sĭk), *a.*

par'a-gle'nal (-glē'năl), *a.* & *n.* [*para-* + Gr. γλήνη socket of a joint.] = HYPERCORACOID

par'a-glo'bin (-glō'bĭn), *n. Chem.* Paraglobulin.

par'a-glob'u-lin (-glŏb'ū-lĭn), *n. Chem.* = SERUM GLOBULIN.

par'a-glos'sa (-glŏs'ă), *n.; pl.* -GLOSSÆ (-ē). [NL.; *para-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zool.* One of a pair of small appendages of the ligula of certain insects. See LIGULA, 3 **a.** — **par'a-glos'sal** (-săl), *a.*

par'a-glos'sate (-āt), *a. Zoöl.* Having paraglossæ.

par'a-glos'si-a (-ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Med.* Glossitis.

par'a-glu-con'ic, *a.* See PARA-

par'ag-nath (păr'ăg-năth), *n. Zoöl.* A paragnathus.

pa-rag'na-thous (pă-răg'nă-thŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Having both mandibles of equal length, the tips meeting, as in certain birds. — **pa-rag'na-thism** (-thĭz'm), *n.*

par'a-go-gize (păr'ă-gō-jīz), *v. t.* To affix a termination or syllable to. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

par'a-gon-ize, *v. t.* To paragon.

par'a-gon-less, *a.* See -LESS.

par'a-graf, par'a-graft. Paragraph, paragraphed. *Ref. Sp.*

par'a-gram (păr'ă-grăm), *n.* [Gr. παραγραμματίζειν to alter by changing a letter.] A kind of pun made by changing a letter or letters of a word, esp. the initial letter. *R.* — **par'a-gram'ma-tist** (-grăm'ă-tĭst), *n. Rare.*

‖ **pa'ra-gran'di-ne** (*It.* pä'rä-grän'dē-nā; *E.* păr'ă-grăn'dĭn), *n.* [It.] = PARAGRÊLE

par'a-graph'er, *n.* A writer of paragraphs. [-ISM.]

par'a-graph-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See

par'a-graph'ist, *n.* A paragrapher. — **par'a-graph-is'ti-cal** (păr'ă-grăf-ĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.*

par'a-graph-ize, *v.* See -IZE.

‖ **pa'ra'grêle'** (pä'rä'grĕl'), *n.* [F.; *para-,* as in *parasol,* + *grêle* hail.] A lightning rod erected, as in a vineyard, to prevent hailstorms. *France.*

Par'a-guay, *n.* A country of South America. — **Paraguay bur,** the sheep bur. — **P. Missions.** See GUARANI. — **P. tea,** maté. See MATE, 1 & 2.

Par'a-guay'an (păr'ă-gwā'ăn; -gwī'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Paraguay. — *n.* A native of Paraguay.

pa'rah (pä'rä), *n.* [Malayalam *para,* a measure somewhat over four gallons, or Telugu *parra,* nearly fourteen gallons.] An East Indian measure varying from a fraction of a bushel to over three bushels.

Pa'rah (pä'rä; păr'ă) *Bib.*

par'a-hyp-no'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal sleep, as in hypnotism and somnambulism.

pa-rai'ba (*pä-rī'bä*), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian tree (*Simaruba versicolor*) whose bitter bark and fruit are used as anthelmintics and for insect powder.

parail. † PAREIL, PAREL.

parais. † PARADISE.

par'aitch, par'ritch (păr'ĭch), *n.* Porridge. *Scot.* [thodic

par'a-ka-thod'ic, *a.* Paracathode.

par'a-keet. Var. of PARRAKEET.

par'a-ker'a-to'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal development of the horny layer of the skin.

par'a-kil'ya (păr'ă-kĭl'yă), *n.* [Native name *periculia* in Central Australia.] A portulacaceous plant (*Claytonia balonensis*) relished by sheep. *Australia.*

par'a-ki-ne'si-a (-kĭ-nē'sĭ-ă; -kī-), **par'a-ki-ne'sis,** *n.* [NL.] **1.** *Med* Motor irregularity due to nervous disorder. **2.** Mediumistic production of movements for which the observed contact cannot account. — **par'a-ki-net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

par'a-lac'tic (păr'ă-lăk'tĭk), *a. Chem.* See LACTIC. — **par'a-lac'tate** (see -ATE, 3 **b**), *n.*

par'a-la'li-a (-lā'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr λαλιά speech; cf. παραλαλεῖν to talk at random.] Difficulty in speech

par'a-lamb'da-cism (-lăm'dă-sĭz'm), **-lamb'da-cis'mus** (-sĭz'-măs), *n.* [NL. *paralambdacismus; para-* + *lambdacism.*] Inability to pronounce the sound of *l,* or difficulty in pronouncing it, some other sound, as of *t, r,* or *w,* being usually substituted. Cf. LAMBDACISM. [PARALEIPSIS.]

par'a-lep'sis (-lĕp'sĭs). Var. of

par'a-lex'i-a (-lĕk'sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr λέξις speaking.] *Med.* A form of word blindness marked by a defect in the power of reading. — **par'a-lex'ic** (-lĕk'sĭk), *a.*

par-al'gi-a (păr-ăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PARALGESIA.

pa-ra'li-an, *n.* [Gr. παράλιος near the sea.] A dweller by the sea. *Obs.*

par'a-lī'nin (păr'ă-lī'nĭn), *n. Biol.* The ground substance of a cell nucleus.

pa-ra'li-ous, *a.* [See PARALIAN.] Living by the sea. *Obs.*

par'a-lip'sis (păr'ă-lĭp'sĭs). Var. of PARALEIPSIS. [*Rare.*]

par'a-lit'i-cal, *a.* Paralytic. [*Rare.*]

parall. † PAREL, *v.* [*Rare.*]

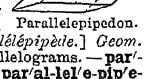
par'al-lac'ti-cal, *a.* Parallactic.

6. *Geog.* One of the imaginary circles on the surface of the earth, parallel to the equator, marking the latitude; also, the corresponding line on a globe or map.
7. *Mil.* One of a series of long trenches constructed by a besieging force as a cover for troops supporting the attacking batteries or preparing to make an attack, and for the sappers working in the approaches. Parallels are constructed in consecutively narrowing circumferences about the besieged place, connected by approaches often zigzagged so as to avoid an enfilading fire from the enemy's works.
8. *Print.* A character consisting of two parallel vertical lines (||) used in the text to direct attention to a similarly marked marginal or foot note. See *Note*, p. xxx.
9. *Elec.* That arrangement of an electrical system, as of incandescent lamps, or the cells of a battery, in which all positive poles, electrodes, terminals, etc., are joined to one conductor, and all negative poles, etc., to another conductor, so that each unit is practically on a parallel branch, or shunt; — called also *multiple*. Opposed to *series*. Parts of a system so arranged are said to be *in parallel or in multiple*.
10. *sing. or pl.* Short for PARALLEL RULE.
parallel of altitude, *Astron.*, one of the small circles of the celestial sphere, parallel to the horizon; an almucantar. — **p. of declination,** *Astron.*, one of the small circles of the celestial sphere, parallel to the equator. — **p. of latitude.** **a** *Geog.* = PARALLEL, *n.*, 6. **b** *Astron.* One of the small circles of the celestial sphere, parallel to the ecliptic.

par'al-lel (păr'ă-lĕl), *v. t.*; PAR'AL-LELED (-lĕld); PAR'AL-LEL'ING (-lĕl'ĭng). **1.** To place or set parallel; to place so as to be parallel to, or to conform in direction with, something else.
The needle . . . doth *parallel* and place itself upon the true meridian. *Sir T. Browne.*
2. To make to conform to something else in character, motive, aim, or the like.
His life is *paralleled*
Even with the stroke and line of his great justice. *Shak.*
3. To equal; match; correspond to. *Shak.*
4. To produce or adduce as a parallel. *Rare.*
My young remembrance cannot *parallel*
A fellow to it. *Shak.*

par'al-lel, *v. i.* To be parallel. *Bacon.*

par'al-lel'e-pi'ped (-lĕl'ĕ-pī'pĕd; -pĭp'ĕd; -lĕl-ĕp'ĭ-pĕd; 277), **par'al-lel'e-pip'e-don** (-lĕl'ĕ-pĭp'ĕ-dŏn), *n.* Commonly, but incorrectly, written *parallelopipedon, parallelopiped*. [Gr. παραλληλεπίπεδον a body with parallel surfaces; παράλληλος parallel + ἐπίπεδον a plane surface, ἐπίπεδος on the ground, or level with it, level, flat; ἐπί on + πέδον the ground: cf. F. *parallélépipède*.] *Geom.* A six-sided prism whose faces are parallelograms. — **par'al-lel'e-pip'e-dal** (-lĕl'ĕ-pĭp'ĕ-dăl), **par'al-lel'e-pip'e-don-al** (-dŏn-ăl), **par'al-lel'e-pi-ped'ic** (-pĭ-pĕd'ĭk), **par'al-lel'e-pip'e-dous** (-pĭp'ĕ-dŭs), *a.*


Parallelepipedon.

par'al-lel-ism (-lĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. Gr. παραλληλισμός comparison of parallels.] **1.** Quality or state of being parallel.
2. Resemblance; correspondence; similarity.
A close *parallelism* of thought and incident. *T. Warton.*
3. Specif., similarity of construction or meaning of clauses placed side by side, as is common in Hebrew poetry; e.g.: —
At her feet he bowed, he fell:
Where he bowed, there he fell down dead. *Judg.* v. 27.
4. *Metaph.* The theory that mind and matter accompany one another but are not causally related; specif., psychophysical parallelism.

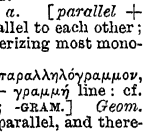
par'al-lel-ist, *n.* **1.** One who draws a parallel.
2. *Metaph.* An adherent of parallelism.

par'al-lel-is'tic (păr'ă lĕl-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or involving a parallelism.
2. *Metaph.* Of or pertaining to parallelism or parallelists; like, or leading to, parallelism.

par'al-lel-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). [Gr. παραλληλίζειν.] **1.** To render parallel.
2. To place parallel to; to bring into parallelism with.
3. To furnish with a parallel; to match.

par'al-lel'o-drome (păr'ă-lĕl'ō-drōm), *a.* [*parallel* + *-drome*.] *Bot.* With veins running parallel to each other; — said of the form of venation characterizing most monocotyledons. See VENATION.

par'al-lol'o-gram (-grăm), *n.* [Gr. παραλληλόγραμμον, prop. neut. a.; παράλληλος parallel + γραμμή line: cf. F. *parallélogramme*. See PARALLEL; -GRAM.] *Geom.* **1.** A quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel, and therefore equal; — sometimes restricted erroneously in popular usage to an oblong.

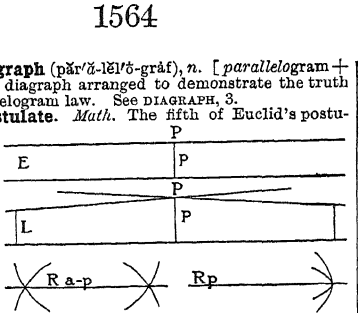

Parallelogram.

2. a A pantograph. *Obs.* **b** *Kinematics.* A four-bar mechanism jointed together in the form of a parallelogram and with one link fixed.
parallelogram of accelerations, forces, momenta, velocities, etc., *Mech.*, the method of compounding two accelerations, forces, or the like, by the parallelogram law, or the parallelogram constructionally used. See PARALLELOGRAM LAW.
parallelogram law. *Mech.* The law that the resultant of two vector quantities represented in magnitude, direction, and sense, by two adjacent sides of a parallelogram, both directed towards or away from their point of intersection, is the diagonal of the parallelogram through that point.

par'al-lel'o-gram-mat'ic (-gră-măt'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertain-
par'al-lel'o-gram-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ing to, or like, a parallelogram; parallelogrammic.

par'al-lel'o-graph (păr'ă-lĕl'ō-gráf), *n.* [*parallelogram* + *-graph.*] A diagraph arranged to demonstrate the truth of the parallelogram law. See DIAGRAPH, 3.

parallel postulate. *Math.* The fifth of Euclid's postulates: "If a straight line incident on two straight lines make the angles within and on the same side less than two rightangles, the two straight lines being produced indefinitely meet one another on whichever side the two angles are less than the two right angles." Persistent but vain attempts were made to remove this postulate, long felt to be a blemish on geometry. In 1829 Lobachévski substituted for it the following: "All straight lines (in a plane) that radiate from a given point may with respect to any other straight line in the plane be divided into two classes, intersectors and non-intersectors. A *boundary* line of the one class and the other is called *parallel* to the given line." Hence there would be two parallels, one on each side of the point (*P*), both making acute angles with the perpendicular (*p*) from the point to the line. On this basis he built up a geometry free from all possible internal contradiction. The Hungarian Johann Bolyai attained similar results (1823, published 1831). In 1854 Riemann in his inaugural dissertation "On the hypotheses that underlie geometry," published in 1867, showed that where the "measure of curvature" of a space is positive the space will be finite though unbounded (like a closed curve or surface); also, every two straight lines in the plane meet (in one point or in two, according as the space is *polar* or *antipolar*—*Klein*), thus setting aside Euclid's last "definition:" "Parallels are straight (lines), which, being in the same plane and being produced indefinitely on both sides, meet each other on neither." In 1890 Sophus Lie showed that the Euclidean, Lobachevskian, and Riemannian are the only three-dimensional space forms in which figures may everywhere move freely in a sixfold infinity of ways. The four logical possibilities are shown in the *Illust.*



Parallel Postulate. *E* Euclidean Parallels; *L* Lobachevskian; *Rp* Riemannian Polar; *Rap* Riemannian Anti-polar.

par'a-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Containing paralogism; illogical.

pa-ral'o-gism (pă-răl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. παραλογισμός, fr. παραλογίζεσθαι to reason falsely; παρά beside + λογίζεσθαι to reason, λόγος discourse, reason: cf. F. *paralogisme*.] *Logic.* A reasoning false in point of form, that is, contrary to logical rules or formulæ; a formal fallacy, or pseudo syllogism, in which the conclusion does not follow from the premises. — **pa-ral'o-gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), *a.*

pa-ral'o-gist (-jĭst), *n.* One who uses reasoning that begs the question.

pa-ral'y-sis (pă-răl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. παράλυσις, fr. παραλύειν to loosen, dissolve, or disable at the side; παρά beside + λύειν to loosen. See PARA-, LOOSE; cf. PALSY.] *Med.* Abolition of function, whether complete or partial; esp., the loss of the power of voluntary motion (*motor paralysis*), or of sensation (*sensory paralysis*), in any part of the body; palsy. See HEMIPLEGIA, PARAPLEGIA. "Utter *paralysis* of memory." *G. Eliot.*
‖ **pa-ral'y-sis a'gi-tans** (pă-răl'ĭ-sĭs ăj'ĭ-tănz) [L., lit. shaking palsy], *Med.*, a chronic, progressive, nervous disease, occurring in advanced life and marked by muscular tremor and weakness and a peculiar gait, termed *festination*; shaking palsy; Parkinson's disease.

par'a-lyt'ic (păr'ă-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [F. *paralytique*, L. *paralyticus*, Gr. παραλυτικός.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, paralysis; characteristic of paralysis.
2. Affected with paralysis, or palsy.
The cold, shaking, *paralytic* hand. *Prior.*
3. Inclined or tending to paralysis.
4. *Physiol.* Designating, or pert. to, the discharge or secretion of a gland after section or paralysis of its nerves; as, *paralytic* saliva. It is characteristically thin and watery.

par'a-lyt'ic, *n.* A person affected with paralysis.

par'a-lyz'ant (păr'ă-līz'ănt), *a.* [*paralyze* + *-ant.*] *Med.* Causing paralysis. — *n.* An agent that causes paralysis.

par'a-ly-za'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of paralyzing, or state of being paralyzed.

par'a-lyze (păr'ă-līz), *v. t.*; PAR'A-LYZED (-līzd); PAR'A-LYZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). [F. *paralyser*. See PARALYSIS.] **1.** To affect or strike with paralysis, or palsy.
2. Hence, to unnerve; to destroy or impair the energy of; to render ineffective; as, the occurrence *paralyzed* the community; despondency *paralyzed* his efforts.

par'am (păr'ăm), *n.* [*para-* + *amide.*] *Chem.* A crystalline nitrogenous substance, $C_2H_4N_4$, formed by polymerization of cyanamide. It is a cyanogen derivative of guanidine.

par'a-mag'net (păr'ă-măg'nĕt), *n.* A magnet; a paramagnetic substance.

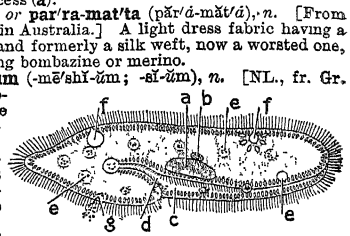
par'a-mag-net'ic (-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*para-* + *magnetic.*] *Magnetism.* Having, or capable of, a greater magnetization than a vacuum; having a permeability greater than unity; magnetic; ferromagnetic; — opposed to *diamagnetic.*

par'a-mag'net-ism (-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* The magnetism of a paramagnetic substance.

par'a-mas'toid (-măs'toid), *a.* [*para-* + *mastoid.*] *Anat.* Beside the mastoid process. — **paramastoid process,** the paroccipital process (**a**).

par'a-mat'ta, *or* **par'ra-mat'ta** (păr'ă-măt'ă), *n.* [From *Parramatta*, in Australia.] A light dress fabric having a cotton warp and formerly a silk weft, now a worsted one, and resembling bombazine or merino.

Par'a-me'ci-um (-mē'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παραμηκης oblong; παρά (see PARA-) + μῆκος length.] *Zoöl.* A well-known genus of holotrichous ciliate infusorians. The body is elongate, bluntly rounded at the anterior end, and has on the ventral surface an oblique funnel-shaped buccal groove with the mouth at the extremity. Undigested matter is egested at a definite point on the surface of the body. *P. caudatum* is a large species, often found abundantly in putrefying infusions. The species are called slipper animalcules from their shape.



Paramecium (*P. caudatum*). *a* Macronucleus; *b* Micronucleus; *c* Buccal Groove; *d* Gullet; *e, e, e* Digestive, and *f, f* Contractile, Vacuoles; *g* Place of Discharge of Digestive Vacuoles.

par'a-me'ni-a (-mē'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. μηνιαῖα menses, fr. μήν, μηνός, month.] *Med.* Disordered menstruation.

par'a-ment (păr'ă-mĕnt), *n.* [LL. *paramentum*, fr. L. *parare* to prepare: cf. F. *parement.*] Ornamental hangings, furniture, etc., as of a state apartment; also, a rich and elegant robe for persons of rank; — chiefly in *pl. Obs.*

pa-ram'e-ter (pă-răm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [NL *Oxf. E. D.* See PARA-; -METER.] **1.** *Math.* **a** An arbitrary constant characterizing by each of its particular values some particular member of a system of expressions, curves, surfaces, functions, etc. **b** A variable through functions of which may be expressed other variables, as the coördinates of a locus; thus, in the equations of the *cycloid* (which see) θ is the parameter. **c** In *Conics*, the 3d proportional to any diameter and its conjugate, or in the parabola, to any abscissa and the corresponding ordinate. The *parameter* of the principal axis of a conic is called the *latus rectum*, or *principal parameter*, or simply *parameter.*
2. *Cryst.* The relative intercept made by a plane on a crystallographic axis. The ratio of its intercepts determines the position of the plane.
3. *Astron.* An element of an orbit. *Obs.*

par'a-met'ric (păr'ă-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Also **pa-ram'e-tral** (-trăl). Of or pert. to, or in terms of, a parameter. — **parametric distribution,** the way in which different values of a parameter correspond to different points of a curve. — **p. equations,** equations expressing each of a set of *n* variables connected by *m* equations as a function of $n-m$ independent variables or parameters; as, if $f(x, y) = 0$, $x = \phi(t)$, $y = \psi(t)$.

par'a-me-tri'tis (-mē-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *metritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue beside the uterus. — **par'a-me-trit'ic** (-mē-trĭt'ĭk), *a.*

par-am'ide (păr-ăm'ĭd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*para-* + *amide.*] *Chem.* A white amorphous substance, $C_6(C_2O_2NH)_3$, the tri-imide of mellitic acid, formed by heating ammonium mellitate.

par'a-mor'phism (păr'ă-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. μορφη form.] *Min.* The change of one mineral species to another, involving a change in physical characters without change of chemical composition, as of aragonite to calcite. — **par'a-mor'phic** (-fĭk), **-mor'phous** (-fŭs), *a.*

par'a-mount (păr'ă-mount), *a.* [OF. *par amont* above; *par* through, by (L. *per*) + *amont* above; *a* (L. *ad*) to + *mont* mountain. Cf. 1st MOUNT.] Having a higher or the highest rank or jurisdiction; superior to all others; chief; supreme; preëminent; — often with *to*; as, a duty *paramount* to all. "A traitor *paramount*." *Bacon.*
Syn. — Superior, preëminent, chief. See DOMINANT.

par'a-mount, *n.* A lord paramount; a supreme proprietor or ruler.

par'a-mount-cy (-sĭ), *n.* [*paramount* + *-cy.*] State or quality of being paramount.
A new and somewhat shadowy form of suzerainty is growing up in the "*paramountcy*" first enunciated (with the concurrence of Great Britain) by the President of the United States in 1823. *Encyc. Brit.*

par'a-mour (-mōor), *n.* [F. *par amour*, lit., by or with love. See 3d PAR; AMOUR.] **1.** A lover; a wooer or a mistress; now, esp., one who loves or is loved illicitly; one taking the place, without the rights, of a husband or wife.
2. The object of ideal or chivalrous love; — in medieval poetry applied to Christ or the Virgin. *Obs.*
3. Love; gallantry; an amour; also, rarely, divine or celestial love. *Obs.* "For *paramour* and jollity." *Chaucer.*

par'a-mour (-mōor), **par'a-mours** (-mōorz), *adv.* For, with, or by way of, love, esp. sexual love; — also, in requests, for love's sake, "*par charité.*" *Obs.*
For *par amour*, I loved her first ere thou. *Chaucer.*

par-am'y-lum (păr-ăm'ĭ-lŭm), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *amylum.*] *Chem.* A carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, allied to starch, found in the unicellular organism *Euglena.*

par'a-my-oc'lo-nus (păr'ă-mī-ŏk'lō-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *myoclonus.*] *Med.* A nervous disease characterized by

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par'al-lel'a-ble (păr'ă-lĕl'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
par'al-leled. Paralleled. *Ref. Sp.*
par'al-lel-er, *n.* One that parallels.
par'al-lel'i-nerv'ate (păr'ă-lĕl'ĭ-nûr'vāt), **par'al-lel'i-nerved'** (-nûrvd'), **par'al-lel'i-nerv'ous** (-nûr'vŭs), *a.* [See PARALLEL; NERVE.] *Bot.* Parallelodrome.
par'al-lel-ith (păr'ă-lĕl-ĭth), *n.* [*parallel* + *-lith.*] *Archæol.* Parallel, or nearly parallel, rows of stones forming an avenue.
par'al-lel'i-za'tion (-lĕl'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zĭ'-), *n.* See -ATION.
par'al-lel-iz'er (-lĕl-ĭz'ẽr), *n.* One that parallelizes.
par'al-lel-less, *a.* See -LESS.
par'al-lel-ly, *adv.* of PARALLEL.
par'al-lel-od'ro-mous (-lĕl-ŏd'rō-mŭs), *a. Bot.* Parallelodrome.
par'al-lel'o-gram-ish, *a.* Resembling a parallelogram.
par'a-lel'o-gram-mat'i-cal, **par'a-lel'o-gram'mic** (-ō-grăm'ĭk), **par'al-lel'o-gram'mi-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Parallelogrammatic.
par'al-lel-om'e-ter (-lĕl-ŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*parallel* + *-meter.*] A device to test the parallelism of flat surfaces, esp. glass plates.
par'al-lel'o-pi'ped, par'al-lel'o-pip'e-don, etc. See PARALLELEPIPED, etc.
par'al-lels, *n. pl.* *Music.* Consecutives. [See -WISE.]
par'al-lel-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.*
par'a-lo'gi-a (păr'ă-lō'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See PARALOGY.] *Med.* Defect of the reasoning power.
par'a-lo-gi'cian (-lō-jĭsh'ăn), *n.* = PARALOGIST.
pa-ral'o-gize (pă-răl'ō-jīz), *v. i.* [Gr. παραλογίζεσθαι.] To reason falsely; to draw conclusions not warranted by the premises.
par'a-lo'gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. παραλογία; παρά beside + λογος reason.] Paralogism.
paralous. † PERILOUS.
par'a-lys'ant, *a.* & *n.* *Med.* = PARALYZANT.
par'a-lyse, par'a-lys'er, etc. Vars. of PARALYZE, etc.
paralysis, *n.* [F. Cf. PALSY.] Paralysis. *Obs.*
par'a-lyt'i-cal (păr'ă-lĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Paralytic. *R.* [ALYTIC.]
par'a-lyt'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PARALYTIC.
par'a-lyz'er (păr'ă-līz'ẽr), *n.* One that paralyzes.
par'a-ma-le'ic, *a.* [*para-* + *maleic.*] *Chem.* Fumaric. *Obs.*
par'a-ma'lic, *a.* [*para-* + *malic.*] *Chem.* = DIGLYCOLLIC.
par'a-man-del'ic, *a. Org. Chem.* See MANDELIC.
par'a-mas-ti'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around the mammary gland.
par'a-me-lac'o-nite, *n. Min.* A tetragonal mineral consisting essentially of cupric oxide, CuO, occurring in black pyramidal crystals.
‖ **pa'ra-men'to** (pä'rä-mĕn'tō), *n* [Sp.] = PARAMENT.
par'a-mere, *n.* [*para-* + *-mere.*] *Zoöl.* **a** An actinomere or either lateral half of an actinomere. **b** The right or left half of a bilateral animal or of a somite. — **par'a-mer'ic** (păr'ă-mĕr'ĭk), *a*
pa-ram'e-se (pă-răm'ĕ-sē), *n.* [Gr. παραμέση the string next the middle. Cf. MESE, in music.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*
pa-ram'e-tral (-trăl), *a. Math.* = PARAMETRIC.
par'a-me'tric (păr'ă-mē'trĭk; -mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [*para-* + Gr. μήτρα uterus.] Near the uterus.
par'a-met'ri-cal (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a. Math.* = PARAMETRIC.
par'a-mim'i-a (-mĭm'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. μιμία mimicry.] *Med.* A pathological state marked by the misuse of signs, as of gesture, tone, etc., in expressing thought.
par'a-mi-og'ra-pher (-mĭ-ŏg'rà-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. παροιμία proverb + *-grapher.*] A collector or writer of proverbs. *Rare.*
par'a-mi'tome, par'a-mi'tom, *n. Biol.* = PARAPLASM.] **a.**
par'am-ne'si-a (păr'ăm-nē'sĭ-ă; -zĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. μνᾶσθαι to remember.] *Med.* Any disorder of memory; specif.: **a** A condition in which the proper meaning of words cannot be remembered. **b** The feeling of having experienced before what is now occurring when this cannot have been so.
‖ **pa'ra-mo** (pä'rä-mō; păr'ă-), *n.* [Sp. *páramo.*] A high, bleak plateau or district, as in the Andes. [of PARAMECIUM.]
Par'a-mœ'ci-um, *n. Zoöl.* Syn.
par'a-morph (păr'ă-môrf), *n.* [*para-* + *-morph.*] *Min.* A pseudomorph resulting from paramorphism.
par'a-mor'phi-a (-môr'fĭ-ă), **par'a-mor'phine** (-fĭn; -fēn), *n.* Also **-phin.** Thebaine.
par'a-mor'phi-a, *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *-morph* + *-ia.*] *Med.* Any abnormality of structure or form.
par'a-mor'pho-sis (păr'ă-môr'fō-sĭs; -môr-fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. = PARAMORPHISM. [MOUNT.]
par'a-mount-ly, *adv.* of PARA-
par'a-mount-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
par a-mu'si-a (păr'ă-mū'zĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. παράμουσος out of tune with, harsh. See PARA-; MUSE, MUSIC.] *Med.* Perversion of the musical sense.
par'a-mu-thet'ic (-mū-thĕt'ĭk),

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clonic spasms with tremor in corresponding muscles on the two sides.

par/a-ne-phri'tis (păr/ă-nĕ-frī'tĭs ; -nĕf-rī'-), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* **a** Inflammation of the paranephros. **b** Inflammation of the perinephrium.—**par/a-ne-phrit'ic** (-nĕ-frĭt'ĭk ; -nĕf-rĭt'-), *a.*

par'a-noi'a (-noi'ă), *n.* [Gr. παράνοια.] *Med.* Mental derangement; insanity; esp., a chronic form of insanity characterized by very gradual impairment of the intellect, systematized delusion, and usually by delusions of persecution or mandatory delusions producing homicidal tendency. In its mild form paranoia may consist in the well-marked crotchetiness exhibited in persons commonly called "cranks." Paranoiacs usually show evidences of bodily and nervous degeneration, and many have hallucinations, esp. of sight and hearing.

par/a-noi'ac (-ăk), *a. Med.* Of or pertaining to paranoia; affected with, or characteristic of, paranoia.—*n.* A person who is affected with paranoia.

par/a-nu'cle-in (păr/ă-nū'klē-ĭn), *n.* [*para-* + *nuclein.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of amorphous substances, sometimes called *false nucleins* or *pseudonucleins*, differing from true nucleins in not yielding nitrogenous bases on decomposition.—**par/a-nu-cle'ic** (-nū-klē'ĭk), *a.*

par/a-nu'cle-us (-nū'klē-ŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CLEI (-ī). [NL.; *para-* + *nucleus.*] *Biol.* An accessory or additional nucleus or nucleuslike body in a cell;—sometimes applied to the micronucleus of Infusoria, but also to various other bodies of different kinds in the cytoplasm of cells.—**par/a-nu'cle-ar** (-ăr), **par/a-nu'cle-ate** (-āt), *a.*

par/a-nymph (păr/ă-nĭmf), *n.* [L. *paranymphus*, Gr. παράνυμφος ; παρά beside, near + νύμφη a bride: cf. F. *paranymphe.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A friend who went with a bridegroom in a chariot to fetch home the bride. **b** The bridesmaid who conducted the bride to the bridegroom.

2. Hence: **a** A best man or a bridesmaid. **b** One who solicits or speaks for another; advocate.

par/a-pegm (păr/ă-pĕm), *n.* Also **par/a-peg'ma** (-pĕg'mă); *L. pl.* -PEGMATA (-mă-tă). [L. *parapegma*, Gr παράπηγμα, fr. παραπηγνύναι to fix beside; παρά beside + πηγνύναι to fix.] *Gr. Antiq.* An engraved tablet, usually of brass, set up in a public place, and used for publishing laws, proclamations, etc., and recording astronomical phenomena or calendar events.

par/a-pet (-pĕt), *n.* [It. *parapetto* (prob. through F. *parapet*), fr. *parare* to ward off, guard (L. *parare* to prepare, provide) + *petto* the breast, L. *pectus*. See PARRY; PECTORAL.] **1.** *Fort.* A wall, rampart, or elevation of earth, stone, etc., for the protection of soldiers; a breastwork; in permanent fortifications, usually, a rampart raised upon or above the main wall. See FORTIFICATION, *Illust.*

2. A low wall, or similar barrier, as a railing, esp. one to protect the edge of a platform, roof, bridge, or the like.

3. A sidewalk or footpath of a street or road. *Local, Eng.*

par'aph (păr'ăf), *n.* [F. *paraphe*, LL. *paraphus*, contr. fr. *paragraphus.* See PARAGRAPH.] **1.** A paragraph. *Obs.*

2. A flourish at the end of a signature. In the Middle Ages this was a sort of rude safeguard against forgery.

par'aph, *v. t.*; -APHED (-ăft); -APH-ING. [Cf. F. *parapher.*] To add a paraph to; to sign, esp. with the initials.

par/a-pha'si-a (păr/ă-fā'zhĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *-phasia.*] *Med.* Inability to express ideas by the proper words.—**par/a-pha'sic** (-sĭk ; -zĭk), *a.*

par/a-phen'y-lene blue (păr/ă-fĕn'ĭ-lēn). A dark blue dye of the induline series, from para-phenylene diamine.

par/a-pher'na (-fûr'nă), *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* The property of a woman which, on her marriage, was not made a part of her dower, but remained her own, and entirely free from the control of the husband.

2. = PARAPHERNALIA.

par/a-pher'nal (-năl), *a.* [Cf. F. *paraphernal.*] Designating, or of or pertaining to, parapherna or paraphernalia. Cf. EXTRADOTAL.

par/a-pher-na'li-a (-fĕr-nā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [LL. *paraphernalia bona*, fr. L. *parapherna*, pl., parapherna, Gr. παράφερνα ; παρά beside + φερνή a bride's dowry.] **1.** *Law.* The property (other than dower, marriage settlement, etc.) which by law remains, more or less, under the control of a married woman, and which does not pass into the administration of the husband's estate upon his decease before her. The term **paraphernalia bona** is used in the Roman law texts as an equivalent of *parapherna* (which see); and in most of the modern systems based upon the Roman law has much the same sense. Inappropriately, the term was applied in the English common law to property which, while subject to the husband's control during his life (except the necessary articles of the paraphernalia), does not pass with his intestate estate and cannot be disposed of by testament by him, but is (excepting the necessaries) subject to his debts. No exact list of what are included in the paraphernalia can be made, the rules varying in different jurisdictions; but, in general, the paraphernalia include such clothing, personal ornaments, etc., as are suitable to the woman in her station in life. In some States of the United States they are fixed in a general way by statute; in others and in Great Britain the wife has been given separate property rights which make the term *paraphernalia* no longer applicable.

2. Personal belongings, such as equipments, finery, etc.

3. Furnishings or apparatus; articles of equipment; as, the *paraphernalia* of a circus; equestrian *paraphernalia.*

par/a-pher-na'li-an (păr/ă-fĕr-nā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to paraphernalia.

par/a-phi-mo'sis (-fĭ-mō'sĭs ; -fī-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *phimosis*, or fr. Gr. παραφίμωσις.] *Med.* A condition in which the prepuce, retracted behind the glans penis, is constricted there, and cannot be brought into place.

par/a-pho'ni-a (-fō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. φωνή voice; cf. Gr. παράφωνος sounding beside.] **1.** *Anc. Gr. Music.* A kind of consonance or joint melodic progression of fourths and fifths.

2. *Med.* Morbid change of voice.

par'a-phrase (păr'ă-frāz), *n.* [L. *paraphrasis*, Gr. παράφρασις, fr. παραφράζειν to say the same thing in other words; παρά beside + φράζειν to speak: cf. F. *paraphrase.* See PARA-, PHRASE.] **1.** A restatement of a text, passage, or work, giving the meaning in another form, usually for clearer and fuller exposition; a free rendering;—opposed to *metaphrase;* hence, the use or process of paraphrasing as a literary or educational method.

His sermons a living *paraphrase* upon his practice. *South.*

2. An exemplification or an amplification of a theme, idea, or motive.

3. *Presbyterian Ch.* Any of the hymns in the "Translations and Paraphrases, in verse, of several passages of Sacred Scripture," prepared by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1745–81. *Oxf. E. D.*

4. *Music.* Free or florid transcription.

Syn.—PARAPHRASE, TRANSLATION, VERSION. A PARAPHRASE is a free and commonly amplified rendering of the sense of a passage, whether in the same or in a different language; a TRANSLATION is a more or less close rendering from one language into another; as, "*Paraphrase*, or *translation* with latitude, where [the author's] words are not so strictly followed as his sense; and that too is admitted to be amplified" (*Dryden*); "You should have *translated*—that is, *paraphrased*, for, however far some people may err on this score, . . . a *translation* must be a *paraphrase* to be readable" (*E. FitzGerald*); "a comparison between the metrical *paraphrase* which we have of passages in the Old and New Testament, and these passages as they exist in our common *translation*" (*Wordsworth*). VERSION and *translation* are often used without distinction; as, "Chapman's *translation* has often been praised as eminently Homeric. . . . Coleridge, in praising Chapman's *version*, says . . . 'It will give you small idea of Homer'" (*M. Arnold*); "The year 1632 saw a complete *version* of the 'Æneid' by Vicars, and a *translation* of the First Book by Sandys" (*J. Conington*). But *version* is the technical term for the ancient (and certain modern) translations of the Bible; as, the Septuagint *Version;* "Of *Versions*, or ancient *translations* of the whole or parts of the New Testament, . . . there are three principal classes, the Latin, the Syriac, and the Egyptian" (*Westcott and Hort*); the Authorized *Version*, the Revised *Version*, the Douay *Version.*

par'a-phrase, *v. t.*; -PHRASED (-frāzd); -PHRAS'ING (-frāz'ĭng). To express, interpret, or translate with latitude; to give the meaning of (a passage) in other language.

par'a-phrase, *v. i.* **1.** To make a paraphrase.

2. To comment or expand upon a topic. *Obs.*

par/a-phras'tic (-frăs'tĭk) } *a.* [Fr. Gr. παραφραστικός.]
par/a-phras'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } Paraphrasing; of the nature of paraphrase; explaining, or translating more clearly and amply, an author's meaning.—**par/a-phras'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

par/a-phre-ni'tis (-frē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *phrenitis.*] *Med.* **a** Inflammation of the diaphragm. **b** Mental derangement or delirium—formerly supposed to be due to such inflammation.

pa-raph'y-sis (pă-răf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -YSES (-sēz). [NL.; *para-* + Gr. φύσις growth.] *Bot.* One of the slender sterile filaments commonly borne among the sporogenous organs in many cryptogamic plants. The paraphyses may be either unicellular or pluricellular, simple or branched, and are often septate; in fucoid algæ they protrude from the mouth of the conceptacle; in fungi they are borne intermixed with asci or basidia; in mosses they surround the antheridia and archegonia; and in ferns they occur with the sporangia in a sorus. Their function is not clearly determined. See ANTHERIDIUM, *Illust.*; ASCUS, *Illust.*

par/a-ple'gi-a (păr/ă-plē'jĭ-ă) } *n.* [NL. *paraplegia*, fr. Gr.
par/a-ple'gy (păr/ă-plē'jĭ) } 2, παραπληγια hemiplegia, fr. παραπλήσσειν to strike at the side; παρά + πλήσσειν to strike: cf. F. *paraplégie.*] *Med.* Palsy of the lower half of the body on both sides, usually due to disease of the spinal cord.—**par/a-pleg'ic** (-plĕj'ĭk ; -plē'jĭk), *a. & n.*

par/a-pleu'rum (păr/ă-plōō'rŭm ; 243), *n.*; *pl.* -RA (-rȧ). [NL. See PARA-; PLEURA.] *Zoöl.* In insects: **a** The episternum of the mesothorax and metathorax (or of the latter only). **b** The parapterum of a beetle.

par/a-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *para-* + *-podium.*] *Zoöl.* In many annelids, esp. Polychæta, one of the short unsegmented processes borne one on each side of most of the body segments, and serving as locomotive organs and often also as tactile or branchial organs. A typical parapodium has a dorsal lobe (**notopodium**) and ventral lobe (**neuropodium**), each of which may be lobed and subtened internally by a stout chitinous bristle (**aciculum**), and bears groups of smaller bristles, and a fleshy process (**cirrus**) which may be developed into a gill —**par/a-po'di-al** (-dĭ-ăl), *a.*

pa-rap'ter-um (pă-răp'tĕr-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TERA (-ȧ). Also **pa-rap'ter-on** (-ŏn). [NL. See PARA-; PTERON.] *Zoöl.* **a** A small sclerite on the side of the mesothorax and metathorax of an insect. **b** = TEGULA a.—**pa-rap'ter-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Par/arc-ta'li-a (păr/ărk-tā'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *Arctalia.*] *Zoögeog.* The temperate marine realm of the Northern Hemisphere, bounded by the isocrymal lines of 44° and 68° F.; approximately, the realm between the southern limit of floating ice and the northern limit of reef-growing corals.—**Par/arc-ta'li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

par/a-ro-san'i-line (păr/ă-rō-săn'ĭ-lĭn ; -lēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*para-* + *rosaniline.*] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline base, $C(OH)(C_6H_4NH_2)_3$, obtained in red colored salts by oxidation of a mixture of aniline and paratoluidine. It is the parent substance of numerous dyes. Chemically, it is triamino-triphenyl carbinol. Cf. ROSANILINE.

par/a-sang (păr/ă-săng), *n.* [L. *parasanga*, Gr. παρασάγγης, fr. Old Persian; cf. Per. *farsang.*] A Persian measure of length, varying in different times and places. Its ancient value, according to Herodotus and Xenophon, was thirty stadia. See MEASURE.

par/a-sce'ni-um (-sē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. παρασκήνιον ; παρά beside + σκηνή stage.] One of two projecting towers, on either side of the stage of ancient theaters, probably containing robing rooms.

par/a-sceve (păr/ă-sēv ; *L.* păr/ă-sē'vē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παρασκευή, lit., preparation.] **1.** The evening before the Jewish Sabbath or the day of preparation for this Sabbath; also, Good Friday;—now only *R. C. Ch.*

2. Preparation. *Obs.*

par/a-se-le'ne (-sē-lē'nē), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [NL.; *para-* + Gr. σελήνη the moon.] *Meteor.* A mock moon; a luminous appearance seen in connection with lunar halos. Cf. PARHELION.—**par/a-se-len'ic** (-lĕn'ĭk), *a.*

par/a-shah (păr'ă-shȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -SHOTH (-shō'thĭ) or -SHOTH (-shē'ōth). [Heb. *pārāshāh.*] A lesson from the Torah, or Law, from which at least one section is read in the Jewish synagogue on every Sabbath and festival. See HAPHTARAH.

par/a-site (-sīt), *n.* [L. *parasitus*, Gr. παράσιτος, lit., eating beside, or at the table of, another; παρά beside + σῖτος wheat, grain, food: cf. F. *parasite.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* **a** One who eats at the table of another, repaying him with flattery or buffoonery. **b** One of a class of priests in charge of the public feasts, of the collection of grain due to the temples, etc.

2. One frequenting the tables of the rich, or living at another's expense, and earning his welcome by flattery; a hanger-on; a toady; a sycophant. *Milton.*

3. *Biol.* A plant or animal living in, on, or with, some other living organism (called its *host*) at whose expense it obtains its food, shelter, or some other advantage. Plant parasites are wholly or partially destitute of chlorophyll and draw the whole or a part of their organized nutriment from their host; but there is no clear line of demarcation between parasites and saprophytes, and some fungi are capable of assuming either habit of life. The best examples of plant parasites are found among the pathogenic bacteria, the fungi infesting higher plants, and certain groups of seed plants, as the mistletoes, *Rafflesia*, etc. Among animals the term commonly designates those living on other animals, not on plants. Some are parasitic throughout life, many others only during certain stages; a smaller number (as certain worms) live in different hosts during different stages of development. Some can move from one host to another or live independently if necessary; others are completely dependent upon their hosts. Parasites may mostly be divided into **external parasites** (as fleas and lice), living upon, and **internal parasites** (as intestinal worms), living in, the body of the host. Some cause but little inconvenience to the host, but others are fatal to it. Parasitic animals generally exhibit a greater or less degree of degeneration of structure, esp. in their sense organs, locomotive organs, and often also in their digestive apparatus, consequent upon disuse of the parts, and many develop special organs for adhering to their host. Cf. INQUILINE, SYMBIOSIS, COMMENSAL, 2, SAPROPHYTE.

4. *Terat.* The less perfectly formed twin of a double monster. See AUTOSITE.

5. *Phon.* A parasitic sound or letter.

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a. [Gr. παραμυθητικός, fr. παραμυθεῖσθαι to encourage, console.] Consolatory. *Rare.*

par'a-my'o-sin'o-gen, *n.* Musculin.

par'a-my'o-tone (-mī'ō-tōn), *n.* = PARAMYOTONIA.

par'a-my'o-to'ni-a (-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *myo-* + Gr. τόνος stretching.] *Med.* An affection characterized by muscular spasms.

Pa'ran (pā'răn ; 115). *Bib.*

par-an'æs-the'si-a, *or* **-es-the'si-a** (păr-ăn'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* = PARA-ANÆSTHESIA.

par'a-naph'tha-lene, *n.* Anthracene. *Obs.*

par-an'te-tel'lon (pă-răn'ĕ-tĕl'ŏn), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. ἀνατέλλων, p. pr., rising.] *Astrol.* A star that rises or sets at the same time as another star or stars.

parance. Obs. pl. of PARENT.

par'a-ne'ma, *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. νῆμα thread.] = PARAPHYSIS. *Obs.*—**par'a-ne-mat'ic** (-nĕ-măt'ĭk), *a. Obs.*

par'a-neph'ros (-nĕf'rŏs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. νεφρός kidney.] *Anat.* A suprarenal capsule.—**par'a-neph'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

pa-ran'e-size, *v. t.* [L. *paraenesis* exhortation, Gr. παραίνεσις.] To exhort. *Obs.*

par-an'es-the'si-a. Var. of PARA-ÆSTHESIA.

par'a-ne'te (pă'rȧ-nē'tē), *n.* [Gr. παρανήτη ; παρά beside + νήτη the highest in pitch of three strings.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

pa'rang (pä'răng), *n.* [Malay *pārang.*] The heavy knife or sword of Malays. Cf. BARONG.

par/a-nos'a (păr/ă-nō'ȧ), **par/a-nos'ac** (-ăk). Vars. of PARANOIA, PARANOIAC.

par/a-no-ma'si-a, etc + PARONOMASIA, etc.

par/a-no'mi-a (păr/ă-nō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ὄνομα name.] *Med.* Mental disorder characterized by the incorrect naming of objects.

par/a-nor'mal, *a.* Designating phenomena analogous to physical phenomena but with no known physical cause, as mediumistic "raps," telekinesis, etc.

parant. + PARENT, *a.*

paranter. + PERADVENTURE.

par/ant-he'li-on (păr/ănt-hē'lĭ-ŏn ; -ăn-thē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [NL.; *para-* + *anthelion.*] *Meteor.* A diffuse image of the sun appearing at the same altitude as the sun at an angular distance varying from 90° to 140°, reflected from atmospheric ice spicules.

parantory. + PEREMPTORY.

par'a-nymf. Paranymph. *Ref. Sp.*

par'a-ny'm'phal, *a.* Bridal; parao. + PROA.

par/a-par'e-sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Partial paralysis affecting the lower limbs.—**par/a-pa-ret'ic**, *a.*

par'a-pep'tone, *n. Chem.* A substance similar to acid albuminate, formed in small amount in peptic digestion of proteids

par'a-pet'al-ous (păr'ă-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Growing on each side of a petal. [apet.

par'a-pet'ed, *a.* Having a par-

par'a-pet-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pa-ra'phi-a (pă-rā'fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ἀφή touch.] *Med.* Perverted sense of touch.

par'a-phon'ic (păr'ă-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to paraphonia.

par'a-phos'phate, *n.* A pyrophosphate. *Obs.*

par'a-phos-phor'ic, *a.* Pyrophosphoric. *Obs.*

par'a-pho-tot'ro-pism, *n.* = PARAHELIOTROPISM.—**par'a-pho'to-trop'ic**, *a.*

par'a-phras'a-ble (păr'ă-frāz'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

par'a-phras'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who paraphrases.

par/a-phra'si-a (-frā'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. φράσις enunciation.] *Med.* Incoherency in speech.

par'a-phra'si-an(-zĭ-ăn), *a.* Paraphrastic. *Obs.* [phraser. *R.*

par'a-phra'si-an, *n.* A para-

pa-raph'ra-sis (pă-răf'rȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L.] = PARAPHRASE.

pa-raph'ra-sist, *n.* = PARAPHRASER

par'a-phrast, *n.* [L. *paraphrastes*, Gr. παραφράστης.] A paraphraser. — *v.* To paraphrase. *Obs.*—**par'a-phrast'er**, *n. Obs.*

par'a-phre'ni-a (-frē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; PHRENIC.] *Med.* Mental disorder; insanity.

par'a-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [NL. See PARA-; -PHYLL.] *Bot.* a One of the minute foliose organs between the leaves of certain mosses, as *Thuidium.* b A stipule. *Obs.*

pa-raph'y-sate (pă-răf'ĭ-sāt), *a. Bot.* Bearing, or marked by, paraphyses. [A paraphysis.

par'a-physe (păr'ă-fīz), *n. Bot.*

pa-raph'y-sif'er-ous (pă-răf'ĭ-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*paraphysis* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Paraphysate.

pa-rap'la-sis (pă-răp'lȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *-plasis.*] *Biol.* = CATAPLASIS.

par'a-plasm (păr'ă-plăz'm), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* a The ground substance of protoplasm; paramitome. b Metaplasm. [growth.

2. *Med.* An abnormal or morbid

—par'a-plas'mic(-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

—par'a-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

par'a-plec'tic (-plĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. παραπληκτικός.] *Med* = PARAPLEGIC.

par'a-pleu-rī'tis (-plōō-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *parapleurum* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Slight pleurisy; also, pleurodynia. [Parapodium.

par'a-pod (păr'ă-pŏd). *n. Zoöl.*

par'a-poph'y-sis (-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL.] See TRANSVERSE PROCESS. — **par-ap'o-phys'i-al** (păr-ăp'ō-fĭz'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

pa-rap'sis (pă-răp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SIDES (-sĭ-dēz). [NL. See PARA-; APSIS.] *Zoöl.* One of the lateral pieces of the mesoscutum, esp. in Hymenoptera. —**pa-rap'si-dal** (-sĭ-dăl), *a.*

pa-rap'sis, *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ἅψις touch.] *Med.* Paraphia.

par-rap'ter-on (pă-răp'tĕr-ŏn) Var. of PARAPTERUM

par'a-quat (păr'ă-kĕt). Var. of PARRAKEET.

par'a-quin'one (păr'ă-kwĭn'ōn ; -kwĭ-nōn'), *n.* See QUINONE.

par-ar'a-bin (păr-ăr'ă-bĭn), *n. Chem.* A substance closely allied to arabin, found in certain plants. [tum.

par/a-rec'tal, *a.* Beside the rec-

par'a-rho'ta-cism (păr'ă-rō'tă-sĭz'm), *n.* See RHOTACISM.

par/a-ro-sol'ic, *a.* See AURINE.

par-ar'thri-a (păr'ăr-thrĭ'ă), *n.* [NL. ; *para-* + Gr. ἄρθρον joint, articulation; cf παραρθρεῖν to be dislocated.] *Med.* Disorder of speech; difficult utterance.

par'a-sal'pin-gi'tis, *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of tissues around the Fallopian tube. [NIUM.]

par'a-scene, *n.* = PARASCE-

par/a-sceu-as'tic, *a.* [Gr. παρασκευαστικός. See PARASCEVE.] Preparatory. *Obs.*

parasche. + PARISH.

par'a-sche-mat'ic (pă'rȧ-skĕ-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παρασχηματίζειν to change from the true form.] Designating change in word forms by slight alterations in their component parts. *Rare.*

paraschen. + PARISHEN

par'a-se-cre'tion, *n. Med.* An abnormal secretion.

par'a-sem'i-dine, *n.* Also **-din.** *Org. Chem.* See SEMIDINE.

par'a-sig'ma-tism (păr'ă-sĭg'mă-tĭz'm), **-tis'mus** (-tĭz'mŭs), *n.* A defect in speech consisting in substituting some other sound, as of *ſ*, for that of *s.*

Par'a-si'ta (-sĭ'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* a The parasitic insects (as lice, ticks, and mites) collectively. *Obs.* b A suborder of insects comprising the sucking lice only. See LOUSE, 1a. c = EPIZOA b.

par'a-sit'al (păr'ă-sīt'ăl), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Parasitic.

par'a-site, *v. t.* = PARASITIZE.

par'a-site (păr'ă-sīt), *v. i.* **1.** To play the parasite.
2. *Phon.* To develop parasitically.

par'a-sit'ic (-sĭt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *parasiticus*, Gr. *παρασιτικός*.] **1.** Of the nature of a parasite; fawning for food or favors; sycophantic. *Milton.*
par'a-sit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }
2. *Biol.* [In this sense generally *parasitic.*] Pert. to, or with the habit of, a parasite; living on other organisms.
3. *Phon.* Designating an inorganic sound (or its symbol) developed through the influence of euphony or ease of utterance next to another sound, usually a liquid or a nasal consonant (esp. *l* or *r*), as the first *u* in Lat. *sæculum*, the *u* in vulgar Eng. *ellum* for *elm*; — said esp. of vowels but also of epenthetic consonants, as the *b* in *nimble*, from AS. *nemol*.
parasitic current. = EDDY CURRENT. — p. **jaeger**, a jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) of the northern seas, with moderately long and pointed middle tail feathers. See JAEGER, 2.

Par'a-sit'i-ca (-sĭt'ĭ-kă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** = PARASITA **a, b.** **b** A group of Hymenoptera including ichneumon flies, gallflies, etc., whose larvæ are mostly parasites.

par'a-sit'i-cide (-ĭ-sīd), *a.* [*parasite* + *-cide.*] Destructive to parasites, parasiticidal. — *n.* Any agent used to destroy parasites.

par'a-sit-ism (păr'ă-sīt-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The art or practice of a parasite; the parasitic state or condition; the act of a parasite. "Court *parasitism*." *Milton.*
2. *Biol.* State of being parasitic; antagonistic symbiosis.
3. *Med.* Diseased state, esp. of the skin, due to parasites.

par'a-sit-ize (-sĭt-īz), *v. t. Biol.* To infest with parasites.

par'a-sol' (păr'ă-sŏl'; păr'ă-sōl'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. It. *parasole*; *parare* to ward off (L. *parare* to prepare) + *sole* sun (L. *sol*). See PARRY; SOLAR.] A light portable sunshade, used esp., in temperate climates, by women.

parasol fir. A Japanese pinaceous tree (*Sciadopitys verticillata*) forming a compact, pyramidal head, the branches terminated with spreading whorls of needlelike leaves.

parasol mushroom. Any mushroom of the genus *Lepiota*, with a flat, spreading pileus.

par'a-sphe'noid (-sfē'noid), *a.* [*para-* + *sphenoid.*] *Zoöl.* Designating a bone in the base of the skull of many vertebrates, developed in the membrane underlying the basicranial axis. — *n.* The parasphenoid bone.

pa-ras'tas (pă-răs'tăs), *n.*; *pl.* **-TADES** (-tă-dēz). [L., fr. Gr. *παραστάς*; *παρά* beside + *ἱστάναι* to make to stand.] *Gr. Arch.* An anta; esp., one of the two large antæ inclosing a pronaos or porch.

pa-ras'ti-chy (-tĭ-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TICHIES** (-kĭz). [*para-* + Gr. *στίχος* a row.] *Bot.* In phyllotaxy, an oblique or secondary spiral line joining leaves or scales where the internodes of the axis are short and the members crowded, as in a pine cone or the leaves of houseleek; also, the arrangement of leaves or scales along such lines. Cf. ORTHOSTICHY.

par'a-syn'e-sis (păr'ă-sĭn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *παρασύνεσις*, *παρά* beside, amiss + *σύνεσις* understanding.] *Philol* Corruption of words from a misunderstanding of their elements, as in the folk-etymological *sparrowgrass* for *asparagus*. — **par'a-sy-net'ic** (-sĭ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

par'a-syph'i-lit'ic (-sĭf'ĭ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*para-* + *syphilitic.*] Due indirectly to syphilis; as, *parasyphilitic* affections.

par'a-tac'tic (-tăk'tĭk), *a. Gram.* Of or pert. to parataxis. — **par'a-tac'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **par'a-tac'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

par'a-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *παράταξις* a placing beside, fr. *παρατάσσειν* to place beside.] *Gram.* The ranging of propositions one after another, without showing their connection or interdependence; unconnected coordinative construction; — opposed to *hypotaxis*.

par'a-thy'roid (-thī'roid), *a.* [*para-* + *thyroid.*] *Anat.* Designating small masses of glandlike epithelium near, or embedded in, the thyroid gland, composed of masses of cells arranged in columnar fashion, with many intervening capillaries. — **par'a-thy'roid**, *n.*

par'a-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*para-* + *tonic*, a.] **1.** Retarding or checking movement or growth.
2. *Plant Physiol.* **a** Tending to arrest or retard; — said of the effect of light on growing organs; as, a *paratonic* influence. **b** Resulting from external stimuli; irritomotile; as, *paratonic* movements. Cf. AUTONOMIC.
— **par'a-ton'i-cal-ly** (păr'ă-tŏn'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

par'a-troph'ic (păr'ă-trŏf'ĭk), *a. Plant Physiol.* Having obligate parasitism, as pathogenic bacteria.

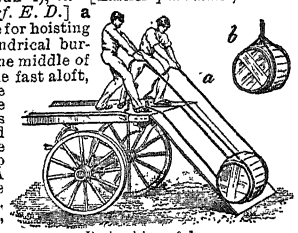
par'a-ty'phoid (-tī'foid), *n.* [*para-* + *typhoid.*] *Med.* A disease resembling typhoid fever in its symptoms, but not presenting the Widal reaction.

par'a-vail' (păr'ă-vāl'), *a* [OF. *par aval* below; *par* through (L. *per*) + *aval* down, *a-* (L. *ad*) + *val* (L. *vallis*) a valley. Cf. PARAMOUNT.] *Eng. Law.* Below or at the bottom, — said esp. of a tenant that holds of a tenant, esp. the lowest tenant of the fee in immediate possession.

par-ax'i-al (păr-ăk'sĭ-ăl), *a.* [*para-* + *axial.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* On either side of the axis of the skeleton.

par'boil' (par'boil'), *v. t.*; PAR'BOILED (-boild'), PAR'BOIL'ING. [ME. *parboilen*, OF. *parbouillir* to cook well, *par* through (see PAR, *prep.*) + *bouillir* to boil, L. *bullire*. The sense has been influenced by E. *part.* See BOIL, *v.*] **1.** To boil thoroughly. *Obs.*
2. To boil partially; hence, fig., to overheat; to render extremely uncomfortable by heat.

par'buck'le (pär'bŭk'l), *n.* [Earlier *parbunkel*, of unknown origin. *Oxf. E. D.*] **a** A kind of purchase for hoisting or lowering a cylindrical burden, as a cask. The middle of a long rope is made fast aloft, and both parts are looped around the object, which rests in the loops, and rolls in them as the ends are hauled up or paid out. **b** A double sling made of a single rope, for slinging a cask, gun, etc



Parbuckles a & b.

par'buck'le, *v. t.*; PAR'BUCK'LED (-ld); PAR'BUCK'LING (-lĭng). To hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle.

Par'ca (par'kă), *n.*; *pl.* PARCÆ (-sē), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig* Orig., a birth goddess. By a false derivation of the word from *pars* (a part), the Romans first identified Parca with the Greek Mœra (fr *μοῖρα*, a part), and then increased the number of Parcæ to three, corresponding to the three Mœræ, or Fates, of the Greeks See FATE, *n.*, 4

par'cel (pär'sĕl), *n.* [F. *parcelle* a small part, fr. (assumed) LL *particella*, dim. of L. *pars*. See PART, *n.*; cf. PARTICLE.] **1.** A portion; a fragment of a whole; part. *Archaic.* "A *parcel* of her woe." *Chaucer.*
Two *parcels* of the white of an egg. *Arbuthnot*
The *parcels* of the nation adopted different forms of self-government. *J. A Symonds*
2. *Law.* **a** A part; portion; piece; as, a certain piece of land is part and *parcel* of another piece. **b** *pl.* That part of a conveyance which contains the description of the property, usually beginning with the words "All that." *Eng*
3. An item of a statement or account; a detail. *Obs.*
4. An indiscriminate or indefinite number, measure, or quantity; a collection; group.
This youthful *parcel*
Of noble bachelors stand at my disposing. *Shak*
5. A number or quantity of things put up together; a bundle; package; packet.
6. A collection of articles, as of merchandise, put up in lots for sale or marketing; as, a *parcel* of diamonds.
7. a *Naut.* = PARCELING, 2. **b** *Math.* See DISTRIBUTION, 7.
Syn. — See BUNDLE.

par'cel, *v. t.*; **-CELED** (-sĕld) or **-CELLED**; **-CEL-ING** or **-CEL-LING.** **1.** To divide and distribute by parts or portions, — often with *out* or *into*. "Their woes are *parceled*, mine are general." *Shak*
The broad woodland *parceled* into farms *Tennyson.*
2. To make up into a parcel; as, to *parcel* a customer's purchases; the machine *parcels* yarn, etc.; — often with *up.*
3. [Perh. a different word; cf. OF. *seeler* to seal, F. *sceller.*] *Naut.* To cover with strips of canvas, or parceling. ☞ In the following Shakespearean passage from "Antony and Cleopatra," Act V., Scene ii., the meaning of *parcel* is disputed. It has been interpreted as if equivalent to "make up into a mass," to "add a parcel or item to," to "specify or particularize," etc.
That mine own servant should
Parcel the sum of my disgraces by
Addition of his envy. *Shak.*

par'cel (pär'sĕl), *a. & adv.* Part or half; in part; partially.
The worthy dame was *parcel*-blind *Scott.*
parcel poet, a half poet; a poor poet. *Obs.*

par'cel-ing, **par'cel-ling**, *n.* **1.** Act of dividing and distributing in portions or parts.
2. *Naut.* Long, narrow slips of canvas, usually daubed with tar, wound about a rope like a bandage to make a smooth surface, and used also in mousing.

parcel post. That branch of the post office having to do with the collection, transmission, and delivery of parcels. The British Inland Parcel Post was established in 1883. The present rates, dating from 1906, are 3d. for parcels not exceeding one pound, rising by gradations of 1d. up to 11d. for 11 pounds, which is the limit of weight.

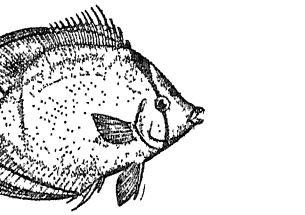
par'ce-na-ry (pär'sĕ-nā-rĭ), *n.* [OF. *parçonerie.* See PARCENER.] Joint heirship; coheirship. = COPARCENARY.

par'ce-ner (-nĕr), *n.* [OF. *parçonier*, fr. *parçon* part, portion, fr. L. *partitio* a division. See PARTITION, cf. PARTNER.] *Law.* A joint heir in an estate; a coheir. = COPARCENER.

parch (pärch), *v. t.*; PARCHED (parcht); PARCH'ING. [ME. *parchen*, of uncert origin; possibly a var. of *perchen* to pierce, hence used of a piercing heat or cold, OF. *perchier*, another form of *percier*, F. *percer*. Cf. PIERCE.] **1.** To burn the surface of; to scorch; to roast over the fire, as dry grain; as, to *parch* the skin; to *parch* corn.
Ye shall eat neither bread, nor *parched* corn *Lev.* xxiii. 14
2. To dry to extremity; to shrivel with heat; as, the mouth is *parched* from fever; the ground is *parched*.
3. To shrivel or dry up by exposure to cold or cold winds.
Syn. — See SCORCH.

parch, *v. i.* To become dry and hot; to be scorched.
"*Parch* in Afric sun." *Shak.*

par-ché' (par-chā'), *n.* [Prob. fr. native name.] Any of several small bright-colored chætodont fishes, esp. *Chætodon ocellatus* of the West Indies.


Parché (*Chætodon ocellatus*). (⅓)

parch'ing (pär'chĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PARCH; specif. *p. a.* Scorching, burning; drying. "Sun's *parching* heat." *Shak.* — **parch'ing-ly**, *adv.*

parch'ment (pärch'mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *parchemin*, *perchemin*, F. *parchemin*, LL. *pergamenum*, L. *pergamena*, *pergamina*, fr L. *Pergamenus* of or belonging to *Pergamum*, an ancient city of Mysia in Asia Minor, where parchment was first used.] **1.** The skin of a lamb, sheep, goat, young calf, or other animal, prepared for writing on; also, any of various superior papers of well-beaten rag and wood pulp, made in imitation of the above; parchment paper; hence, a document on parchment; a parchment manuscript. See VELLUM.
But here's a *parchment* with the seal of Cæsar. *Shak.*
2. The envelope of the coffee grains, inside the pulp.

parch'ment-ize (-mĕn-tīz), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-tīzd); **-IZ'ING** (-tīz'ĭng). To convert to a parchmentlike substance, esp. by sulphuric acid. Cf. PARCHMENT PAPER.

parchment paper. A substance like animal parchment, made of unsized paper dipped in sulphuric acid of sp gr about 1.69, which converts the cellulose on the surface to amyloid. It is used as a substitute for parchment, as a covering for jars, etc. Called also *vegetable parchment.*

par'a-site-like', *a.* See -LIKE.
par'a-sit'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PARASITIC. [-NESS.
par'a-sit'i-cal-ness, *n.* See
par'a-sit'i-cid'al (păr'ă-sĭt'ĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* = PARASITICIDE.
par'a-sit'oid (păr'ă-sĭt'oid), *a.* [*parasite* + *-oid.*] Parasitic.
par'a-si-tol'o-gy (-sĭ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*parasite* + *-logy*] *Biol* Study of parasites. — **par'a-si'to-log'i-cal** (-sĭ'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **par'a-si-tol'o-gist** (-sĭ-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*
par'a-skia'tal-on (-skē'ă-tăl-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* **-NIA** (-ă). = PARASCENIUM.
par'a-sol', *v. t.* To shade as with a parasol. *Rare.*
parasol ant. The sauba ant.
par'a-sol-ette' (păr'ă-sŏl-ĕt'), *n.* A small parasol.
parasol fern. An Australian fern (*Dicranopteris circinata*).
parasol fungus. = PARASOL MUSHROOM.
parasol pine. **a** The stone pine *Pinus pinea.* **b** The parasol fir.
parasol skirt. A short expanded skirt, as of ballet dancers.
par'a-sphe-noi'dal (-sfē-noi'dăl), *a. Zool* Parasphenoid.
par'a-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *παραστάτης* one who stands by, neighbor.] *Zoöl.* Pert. to or designating protective imitation.
par'a-stat'ic, *a* [Gr. *παραστάται* testicles.] Seminal. *Obs.*
par'a-ste'mon (-stē'mŏn), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. *στήμων* warp. See STAMEN.] *Bot.* A staminodium. — **par'a-ste'mo-nal** (-stē'mō-năl), *a.*
par'a-ster'num (-stûr'nŭm), *n. Zoöl.* The bony framework formed by the abdominal ribs in certain reptiles. — **par'a-ster'nal** (-năl), *a.*
par'as-the'ni-a (păr'ăs-thē'nĭ-ă; păr-ăs'thē-nĭ'ă), *n* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. *σθενος* strength.] *Med.* A condition of organic tissue causing it to function at abnormal intervals.
par'as-then'ic (păr'ăs-thĕn'ĭk), *a Med.* One having parasthenia.
par'a-style, *n.* a *Bot.* An abortive style. *Rare.* **b** *Zoöl.* See STYLE (of a tooth).
Par'a-su'chi-a (păr'ă-sū'kĭ-ă), *n. pl* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. *σοῦχος* crocodile.] *Paleon.* A suborder or order of Triassic crocodilians with an elongate snout and nostrils placed far back toward the orbits. *Phytosaurus*, syn. *Belodon*, is the only well-known genus. — **par'a-su'chian** (-ăn), *a. & n.*
par'a-syn-ax'is (păr'ă-sĭn-ăk'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr Gr. *παρασύναξις.*] *Civil Law.* An unlawful meeting.
par'a-syn-o-vi'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around a joint.
par'a-syn'the-sis (păr'ă-sĭn'-thē-sĭs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr *παρασύνθεσις*; *παρά* beside + *σύνθεσις* composition.] The formation of words by derivation and composition jointly: the process of word formation by adding a derivative ending and prefixing a particle; as, denationalize, demesmerize, etc. — **par'a-syn'thet'ic** (-sĭn-thĕt'ĭk), *a*
par'a-syn'the-ton (-sĭn'thē-tŏn), *n.* [Gr. *παρασύνθετον*, neut. adj used as n.] A word formed by parasynthesis.
parat. † PARITOR
par'a-tar-tar'ic, *a. Chem.* Designating an acid now known as *racemic acid.*
pa'rate (pā'rāt; pă-rā'tē), *a.* [L. *paratus* ready.] *Rom Dutch Law.* Immediate; — used to designate a form of summary execution which may be stipulated for between debtor and creditor. Whether it may issue without a judicial decree is not settled. In South Africa it was held (*Cape of Good Hope Bank* v. *Melle*, 10 *S. C.* 289) that it could not.
Par'a-the'ri-a (păr'ă-thē'rĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. *θήρ* or *θηρίον* beast.] *Zoöl.* The edentates as a subclass. — **par'a-the'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*
pa-rath'e-sis (pă-răth'ē-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-ESES** (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *παράθεσις* a putting beside, fr. *παρατιθεναι* to put beside.]
1 *Gram.* = APPOSITION, 2.
2 A parenthesis. *Obs.*
3 *Eccl* A bishop's commendatory prayer over converts or catechumens
par'a-thet'ic (păr'ă-thĕt'ĭk), *a* Of or pertaining to parathesis
par'a-thy-roi'dal (-thī-roi'dăl), *a.* Parathyroid.
par'a-ti'tla (-tī'tlă), *n. pl.* Parastitles. *Rare.*
par'a-ti'tles (-tlēz), *n. pl.* Also *sing.*, **par'a-ti'tlon** [LL. *paratitla*; cf. Gr. *παράτιτλα.*] Explanatory abstracts of contents affixed to titles. *K.* [lymph.]
pa-rat'o-loid (-ō-loid), *n.* Koch's
par'a-to-lu'ic, par'a-to-lu'i-dine. See TOLUIC, TOLUIDINE
par'a-to'mi-um (păr'ă-tō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. *τομός* cutting.] *Zoöl.* The side of a bird's upper mandible, between the culmen and the tomium — **par'a-to'mi-al** (-ăl), *a.*
par'a-syn'the-ton (-sĭn'thē-tŏn), *n.* [Gr. *παρασύνθετον*, neut. adj used as n.] A word formed by parasynthesis.
parator. † PARITOR
par'a-to'ri-um (păr'ă-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *or* **par'a-to'ry** (păr'ă-tō-rĭ), *n* [LL. *paratorium.*] Place of preparation; as: **a** A place for offerings **b** A sacristy or vestry.
paratory. † PARIETARY.
par'a-tra-ge'di-ate, *v. i.* [L. *paratragœdare*, fr. Gr. *παρατραγῳδεῖν.*] To write or declaim in a bombastic or false tragic style *Obs.*
par'a-tra-gœ'di-a, *or* **-ge'di-a** (păr'ă-tră-jē'dĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] Mock tragedy.
par'a-tri-cho'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal location or growth of hair.
par'a-trim'ma (păr'ă-trĭm'ă), *n.* [Gr. *παράτριμμα.*] *Med* = INTERTRIGO.
par'a-trip'tic (-trĭp'tĭk), *a* [*para-* + Gr. *τρίβειν* to rub.] *Med.* Preventing waste of tissue. — *n.* A paratriptic agent.
pa-rat'ro-phy (pă-răt'rō-fĭ), *n* [*para-* + Gr. *τροφή* nourishment.] *Med.* Dystrophia. — **par'a-troph'ic** (păr'ă-trŏf'ĭk), *a.*
par'a-type, *n. Zoöl.* A specimen, not the type, but of the original series on which a species was based.
par'a-typh-li'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the connective tissue next to the cæcum.
pa-raunce', *n.* Apparence; — in the phrase *heir of paraunce*, heir apparent. *Obs*
pa-raunt', *a.* [OF. *parant*, p pr. of *parour* to appear, L. *parere.*] Distinguishable. *Obs.*
par-aun'ter. † PERADVENTURE
pa-rau'que (pă-rou'kē), *n.* [Native name in Mexico.] A goatsucker (*Nyctidromus albicollis*), larger than the whippoorwill, ranging from Texas to South America. [Paracolpitis.]
par'a-vag'i-ni'tis, *n.* [NL.]
‖ pa'ra'ton'nerre' (pā'rā'tō'-nār'), *n.* [F., *para-* in *parasol* + *tonnerre* thunderbolt.] A lightning rod or conductor.
parator. † PARROT.
par'a-tar-tar'ic, *a. Chem.* Designating an acid now known as *racemic acid.*
pa'rate (pā'rāt; pă-rā'tē), *a.* [L. *paratus* ready.] *Rom Dutch Law.* Immediate; — used to designate a form of summary execution which may be stipulated for between debtor and creditor. Whether it may issue without a judicial decree is not settled. In South Africa it was held (*Cape of Good Hope Bank* v. *Melle*, 10 *S. C.* 289) that it could not.
Par'a-the'ri-a (păr'ă-thē'rĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. *θήρ* or *θηρίον* beast.] *Zoöl.* The edentates as a subclass. — **par'a-the'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*
pa-rath'e-sis (pă-răth'ē-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-ESES** (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *παράθεσις* a putting beside, fr. *παρατιθεναι* to put beside.]
1 *Gram.* = APPOSITION, 2.
2 A parenthesis. *Obs.*
3 *Eccl* A bishop's commendatory prayer over converts or catechumens
par'a-thet'ic (păr'ă-thĕt'ĭk), *a* Of or pertaining to parathesis
par'a-thy-roi'dal (-thī-roi'dăl), *a.* Parathyroid.
par'a-ti'tla (-tī'tlă), *n. pl.* Parastitles. *Rare.*
par'a-ti'tles (-tlēz), *n. pl.* Also *sing.*, **par'a-ti'tlon** [LL. *paratitla*; cf. Gr. *παράτιτλα.*] Explanatory abstracts of contents affixed to titles. *K.* [lymph.]
pa-rat'o-loid (-ō-loid), *n.* Koch's
par'a-to-lu'ic, par'a-to-lu'i-dine. See TOLUIC, TOLUIDINE
par'a-to'mi-um (păr'ă-tō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. *τομός* cutting.] *Zoöl.* The side of a bird's upper mandible, between the culmen and the tomium — **par'a-to'mi-al** (-ăl), *a.*
par'a-tra-ge'di-ate, *v. i.* [L. *paratragœdare*, fr. Gr. *παρατραγῳδεῖν.*] To write or declaim in a bombastic or false tragic style *Obs.*
par'a-tra-gœ'di-a, *or* **-ge'di-a** (păr'ă-tră-jē'dĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] Mock tragedy.
par'a-tri-cho'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal location or growth of hair.
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par'a-type, *n. Zoöl.* A specimen, not the type, but of the original series on which a species was based.
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pa-rau'que (pă-rou'kē), *n.* [Native name in Mexico.] A goatsucker (*Nyctidromus albicollis*), larger than the whippoorwill, ranging from Texas to South America. [Paracolpitis.]
par'a-vag'i-ni'tis, *n.* [NL.]
‖ par a'vance' (păr ă'vŏns') [F.] In advance; by anticipation.
paravant, paravaunt, *adv* [OF. *par avant.* See PAR, *prep*; 1st AVAUNT.] In front; before; first *Obs.*
par'a-vent (păr'ă-vĕnt), *n.* [It. *paravento*, fr *parare* to ward off + *vento* wind: cf. F. *paravent.* A screen from the wind.
par'a-ven'ture. † PERADVENTURE.
par'a-ver'te-bral, *a. Anat.* Beside the vertebral column.
par'a-xan'thine (-zăn'thĭn; -thēn, 184), *n.* Also **-thin.** *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_7H_6O_2N_4$, present in small quantity in urine. It is a dimethyl derivative of xanthine and an isomer of theobromine.
par'ax-on'ic (păr'ăk-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* [See PARA- : AXON.] *Zool* Having the axis of the foot between the third and fourth digits, as the artiodactyl
par'a-xy'lene (păr'ă-zĭ'lēn), *n Chem* See XYLENE.
Par'a-zo'a, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool* Syn of PORIFERA — **par'a-zo'an**, *a. & n*
par'a-zo'ni-um (-zō'nĭ-ŭm), *n* [L., fr Gr. *παραζωνιον.*] A small sword or dagger of the ancient Greeks, short enough to be worn in the girdle; hence, a similar weapon of medieval times.
par'bake', *v. t.* [F. *par* through + E *bake.* See PARBOIL.] To bake partially. *Rare.*
Par'bar (pär'bär), *n.* [Heb *parbār.*] *Bib.* A term used in A. V., 1 Chron. xxvi. 18, as a proper name in enumerating the temple gates, translated in a note in R. V. as the Precinct.
‖ par'bleu' (pär'blû'), *interj.* A corruption of *par Dieu*, by God: — a French petty oath.
par'boiled'. Parboiled. *Ref. Sp.*
par'break' (pär'brĕk'; pä'r'brāk'), *v. & n.* [Cf. PAR, *prep.*; BRAKE to vomit.] Vomit *Obs.*
parbrullyie. *v. t.* [See BARBULYIE *Oxf. E. D.*] To perplex. *Obs. Scot.*
parbuille. † PARBOIL.
parc. Var. of PARK.
Par'cæ (pär'sē), *n., pl.* of PARCA.
par-case'. Var. of PERCASE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
parceit. † PERCEIT.
parcelve † PERCEIVE.
par'celed. Parceled. *Ref. Sp.*
par'cel-gilt', *a.* Partly gilt, as on the inside only, or so as to form ornamental figures. — *n.* Parcel-gilt ware. — **par'cel-gild'er, par'cel-gild'ing**, *n*
par'cel-la'tion (par'sĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* See -ATION.
parcelle † PARCEL, PARSLEY.
par'cel-lize, *v. t.* To divide into parcels. *Obs.*
par'cel-ly, *adv.* Piecemeal. *Obs*
par'cel-meal, par'cel-mele', *adv.* By parcels; piecemeal. *Obs.*
par'cel-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
par'ce nel, *n.* [Corruption of *parcener Oxf. E. D.*] Partaker. *Obs* — *v. t* To partake *Obs.*
par'ce ner-ship', *n* See -SHIP.
par'cer-y, *n.* Apportionment. *Obs*
parceve. † PERCEIVE.
parceyve † PERCEIVE.
parch'a-ble. *a.* See -ABLE.
parchance, parchaunce † PERCHANCE. [*p p*]
parch'ed-ly, *adv.* of PARCHED.
parch'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
par-chee'si. Var. of PACHISI.
parchemen, parchemin, etc. † PARCHMENT, etc.
par'che-min (par'chē-mĭn), *v. t.* [F. *parcheminer.*] To parchmentize.
parch'er, *n.* One that parches. *Rare.*
par-che'si. Var. of PACHISI.
parch'ful-ly, *adv.* Parchedly. *Obs.*
par-chi'si Var. of PACHISI.
parch'ment, *v. t.* = PARCHMENTIZE.
parch'ment-er, *n.* A dealer in parchment. *Obs*
parchment lace A kind of lace made with a core of parchment. *Obs* See CARTISANE.
parch'ment-like', *a.* See -LIKE.
parchment panel = LINEN PANEL. [like]
parch'ment-y, *a.* Parchment-
parcht. Parched. *Ref. Sp.*
parch'y, *a* Parched. *Rare.*
parcial † PARTIAL.
parcialite † PARTIALITY.
par ci-den'tate (pär'sĭ-dĕn'tāt), *a.* [*L. parcus* sparing + *dentate.*] *Zoöl.* Having few teeth.
par-cil'o-quy (pär-sĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [*L. parciloquium*; *parcus* sparing + *loqui* to speak.] Sparingness of speech *Rare*
par'ci-mo'ni-ous. Var. of PARSIMONIOUS.
par'ci-mo-ny, n. Var. of PARSIMONY, esp. in *law of parsimony* (which see, under LAW).
parciner. † PARCENER.
par'ci-ty, n. [L. *parcitas*, fr. *parcus* sparing.] Sparingness; scantiness. *Obs.*

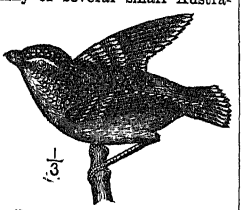
par'close' (pär'klōz' ; -klōs' ; 277), **per'close'** (pûr'-), *n.* [OF. *parclose* inclosure, close, end, F. *parclose* (in sense 2), fr. OF. *parclore* to inclose, end ; *par* (L. *per*) + *clore* to close. See CLOSE.] **1.** A close or conclusion, as of a discourse. *Obs.*

2. *Eccl. Arch.* A screen or railing, esp. a screen in a church dividing a chapel from the main body.

3. A space railed or screened off. *Obs.*

pard (pärd), *n.* [L. *pardus*, Gr. πάρδος ; cf. Per. *pārs* a pard, Skr. *prdāku* tiger, panther.] A leopard. *Now Archaic or Poetic.* "Bearded like the *pard*." *Shak.*

par'da-lote (pär'dȧ-lōt), *n.* [Gr. παρδαλωτός spotted like the pard. Cf. PARDAL.] Any of several small Australasian birds of the genus *Pardalotus*, also called *diamond birds* and *diamond sparrows*. A Tasmanian species (*P. quadragintus*) is called *forty-spot* from the spotted plumage.



Pardalote (*Pardalotus punctatus*).

par-die' (pär-dē'), *adv. or interj.* Also **par-de'**, **par-di'**, **par-dy'**, **per-die'** (pĕr-dē'), etc. [F. *par Dieu* by God, OF. also *par Dé*] Certainly ; surely ; verily ; — orig. an oath. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pard'ine (pär'dĭn ; -dīn), *a.* Spotted like a pard ; pertaining to or resembling a leopard.

pardine lynx, the lynx (*Felis* or *Lynx pardina*) of southern Europe. Its color is rufous, spotted with black.

par'don (pär'dŭn ; -d'n), *v. t.* ; PAR'DONED (-dŭnd ; -d'nd) ; PAR'DON-ING. [OF. *pardoner*, F. *pardonner*, LL. *perdonare* ; L. *per* through, thoroughly, perfectly + *donare* to give, to present. See PAR, *prep.* ; DONATION.] **1.** To absolve from the consequences of a fault or the punishment of crime ; to free from penalty ; — applied to the offender.

In this thing the Lord *pardon* thy servant. 2 *Kings* v. 18.

2. To remit the penalty of ; to suffer to pass without punishment ; to forgive ; — applied to offenses.

I pray thee, *pardon* my sin. 1 *Sam.* xv. 25

3. To refrain from exacting as a penalty. *Now Rare.*

I *pardon* thee thy life before thou ask it. *Shak.*

4. To excuse, tolerate, or make allowance for ; — often used in the phrase *Pardon me*, to introduce a courteous denial or contradiction.

Syn. — Forgive, absolve, overlook, remit. See EXCUSE.

par'don, *n.* [F., fr. *pardonner* to pardon. See PARDON, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of pardoning ; forgiveness, as of an offender, or of an offense ; release from penalty ; remission of punishment ; absolution.

Pardon, my lord, for me and for my tidings. *Shak*

2. State of being pardoned or forgiven ; esp., the religious fact of divine forgiveness.

3. *Eccl.* An indulgence ; also, a festival at which indulgence is granted.

4. *Law.* A release by a sovereign or officer having jurisdiction from the legal penalties or consequences of an offense. A pardon is an act of grace of the pardoning authority, and may be granted before or after conviction, to one person by name or a number of persons, generally a class, conditionally or absolutely, or in any other form within the power of the pardoning authority. Cf. AMNESTY, 2.

5. An official warrant of remission of penalty.

Sign me a present *pardon* for my brother. *Shak.*

6. Excuse or toleration of a fault, defect, or annoyance ; — often used in expressing courteous denial or contradiction ; as, I beg your *pardon* ; or in indicating that one has not understood another ; as, I beg *pardon*.

Syn. — Forgiveness, remission.

par'don-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *pardonnable*.] Admitting of being pardoned ; excusable ; as, a *pardonable* fault, or culprit.

Syn. — See VENIAL.

par'don-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** [Cf. OF. *pardonier*.] A seller of indulgences. *Now Only Hist.* *Chaucer.*

2. [See PARDON, *v.*] One who pardons. *Shak.*

par'don-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PARDON ; specif. : *p. a.* Relating to pardon ; having or exercising the right to pardon ; willing to pardon ; merciful ; as, the *pardoning* power ; a *pardoning* God.

pare (pâr), *v. t.* ; PARED (pârd) ; PAR'ING (pâr'ĭng). [F. *parer* to pare, as a horse's hoofs, to dress or curry, as leather, to clear, as anchors or cables, fr. L. *parare* to prepare. Cf. EMPIRE, PARADE, PARRY, PREPARE.] **1.** To cut off, or shave off, the superficial substance or extremities of ; as, to *pare* an apple ; to *pare* a horse's hoof ; hence, to remove turf or vegetation from ; as, to *pare* a field.

2. To remove ; to cut or shave, as the skin, rind, or outside part, from anything ; — followed by *off* or *away* ; as, to *pare* off the rind of fruit ; to *pare* away redundancies.

3. To diminish the bulk of by paring or by an analogously gradual process ; to reduce.

The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of clergy. *Bacon.*

4. To prepare ; to get ready ; also, to form. *Obs.*

Syn. — See PEEL.

par'e-gor'ic (pär'ē-gŏr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *paregoricus*, Gr. παρηγορικός, fr. παρήγορος addressing, encouraging, soothing ; παρά beside + ἀγορά an assembly.] Mitigating ; assuaging or soothing pain ; as, *paregoric* elixir.

par'e-gor'ic, *n. Med.* A medicine that mitigates pain ; an anodyne ; specif., camphorated tincture of opium.

Pa-rei'a-sau'ri (pȧ-rī'ȧ-sô'rī) } *n. pl.* [Gr. παρεια cheek + **Pa-rei'a-sau'ri-a** (-sô'rĭ-ȧ) } σαῦρος lizard.] *Paleon.* An order or suborder of theromorphous reptiles of the Permian and Trias, having a solid cranial roof with a large pineal foramen and separate nostrils, and the teeth small and arranged in an even series. The type genus, **Pa-rei'a-sau'rus** (-sô'rŭs), comprises several heavily built, clumsy land reptiles from the Karoo formations of South Africa.

pa-rei'ra bra'va (pȧ-rā'rȧ brä'vȧ ; brā'vȧ), *or* **pa-rei'ra**, *n.* [Pg., *brava* wild ; cf. also Pg. *parreira* vine, *parra* vine leaf.] **a** *Pharm.* The root of a South American menispermaceous plant (*Chondodendron tomentosum*) widely used in medicine as a diuretic. **b** A cosmopolitan tropical plant of the same family (*Cissampelos pareira*), or its root, which is sometimes locally used for similar purposes ; — also called *velvetleaf*. Historically, *Cissampelos* is the true pareira, having been originally supposed to be the source of the drug so called. In pharmacy, *pareira* has now been transferred to *Chondodendron*, and the true *pareira* (*Cissampelos*) is called *false pareira*. See ABUTA.

par'el (pär'ĕl), *n.* [For *apparel*.] *Obs.* Apparel (in various senses) ; hence : **a** An array (of troops). **b** A chimney piece ; a mantelpiece. **c** A preparation containing eggs, used to refine wine.

par-e'lec-tron'o-my (pär-ē'lĕk-trŏn'ō-mĭ'), *n.* [*para-* + *electro-* + Gr. νόμος law.] *Physiol.* A condition in which the electrical action of the muscle is diminished. — **par'e-lec'tro-nom'ic** (-trō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.*

pa-ren'chy-ma (pȧ-rĕŋ'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρέγχυμα, fr. παρεγχεῖν to pour in beside ; παρά beside + ἐν in + χεῖν to pour.] **1.** *Bot.* One of the two primary forms of vegetable tissue ; fundamental, or ground, tissue, as distinguished from *prosenchyma*. Parenchyma is usually composed of thin-walled, isodiametric, cubical or polygonal cells, rich in protoplasmic contents ; it makes up the bulk of the substance of leaves (apart from the veins), the pulp of fruits, the pith of stems, etc. See PROSENCHYMA.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The essential and proper tissue of an organ, esp. a gland, as distinguished from any sustentacular framework. **b** The soft jellylike connective tissue containing stellate cells and fibers which fills the interstices between the internal organs in the flatworms. **c** The endoplasm of a protozoan.

par'en-chym'a-tous (pär'ĕŋ-kĭm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to or resembling parenchyma. — **par'en-chym'a-tous-ly**, *adv.*

par'ent (pâr'ĕnt), *n.* [L. *parens*, *-entis*, fr. *parere* to bring forth : cf. F. *parent*.] **1.** One who begets, or brings forth, offspring ; a father or a mother. *Parent* is sometimes used popularly and in statutes to include persons standing in loco parentis other than the natural parents, as in Lord Campbell's Act, where it is defined to include father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepfather, or stepmother ; and it is sometimes construed as equivalent to *ancestor*, and regularly so in certain cases in the civil law. Cf. PATRIA POTESTAS.

Children, obey your *parents* in the Lord. *Eph.* vi. 1.

2. That which produces, as a plant ; begetter ; also, cause ; source ; author ; as, idleness is the *parent* of vice.

Regular industry is the *parent* of sobriety *Channing.*

3. Any relative. *Obs. or Alien.* (This use is common in French and other modern Romanic languages.)

par'ent, *v. t.* To be or act as the parent of.

par'ent-age (pâr'ĕn-tāj), *n.* [Cf. F. *parentage* relationship.] **1.** Descent from parents or ancestors ; parents or ancestors considered with respect to their rank or character ; extraction ; birth ; as, a man of noble *parentage*.

Though men esteem thee low of *parentage*. *Milton.*

2. Exercise of parental functions ; also, the condition or state of being a parent ; parenthood.

3. Parents collectively. *Obs.*

4. Kinship ; also, kindred. *Obs.*

pa-ren'tal (pȧ-rĕn'tȧl), *a.* [L. *parentalis*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a parent or parents ; as, *parental* authority ; *parental* obligations ; *parental* affection.

The . . . *parental* provision of nature. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Having the character of a parent or originator.

The old *parental* East. *W. E. Gladstone.*

Par'en-ta'li-a (pär'ĕn-tā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., prop. neut. pl. of *parentalis* parental.] *Rom. Relig.* The chief annual festival of the dead, extending from midday February 13 to February 21, the day of the Feralia (which see), and the only day of the period in which there were public games. During the Parentalia (or *dies parentales*) the higher class laid aside the toga prætexta, temples were closed, graves adorned, and offerings made to the dead. Cf. LARENTALIA, LEMURES, MANES, ANTHESTERIA, 1st BON.

pa-ren'tal-ly (pȧ-rĕn'tȧl-ĭ), *adv.* In a parental manner.

par'en-te'la (pär'ĕn-tē'lȧ), *n.* [L.] *Law.* The line of blood relatives ; the kin of a person by descent.

par'en-te'lic (-tē'lĭk ; -tĕl'ĭk), *a. Law.* Of or pertaining to, or tracing consanguinity by or through, the parentela.

In a *parentelic* scheme my great-nephew, since he springs from my father, is nearer to me than my first cousin *Pollock & Mait.*

pa-ren'the-sis (pȧ-rĕn'thē-sĭs), *n. ; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. παρενθεσις, fr. παρεντιθέναι to put in beside, insert ; παρά beside + ἐν in + τιθέναι to put, place. See PARA-, 2d EN-, THESIS.] **1.** A word, phrase, or sentence, by way of comment or explanation, inserted in, or attached to, a sentence which would be grammatically complete without it. It is usually inclosed within curved lines (see def. 2 below), or dashes. "Seldom mentioned without a derogatory *parenthesis*." *Sir T. Browne. Parenthesis*, in technical grammar, is that part of a sentence which is inclosed within the recognized sign ; but many phrases and sentences which are punctuated by commas are logically parenthetical. The present tendency is to avoid using the distinctive marks, except to prevent confusion.

2. *Punctuation.* One of the curved lines ( ) which inclose a parenthetic word or phrase. Also, these curves collectively ; as, to put in *parenthesis*. The term is still sometimes extended to the square-formed bracket [ ].

3. An interval or interlude. "During that *parenthesis* of bad government." *Stopford Brooke.*

pa-ren'the-size (-sīz), *v. t. ;* -SIZED (-sīzd) ; -SIZ'ING (-sīz'-ĭng). To make a parenthesis of ; to include within parenthetical marks ; also, to insert a parenthesis in.

pa-ren'the-size, *v. i.* To say something in parenthesis.

par'en-thet'ic (pär'ĕn-thĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. Gr. παρένθετος.]
par'en-thet'i-cal (-thĕt'ĭ-kȧl) } **1.** Of the nature of a parenthesis ; pert. to, or expressed in or as in, a parenthesis.

2. Using or containing parentheses.

par'ent-hood (pâr'ĕnt-hŏŏd), *n.* State or relation of a parent ; the office or character of a parent.

par-er'gal (pär-ûr'gȧl), *a.* Of the nature of a parergon.

par-er'gon (-gŏn), *n.* [L. *parergon*, Gr. πάρεργον ; παρά beside + ἔργον work.] **1.** Something subordinate or accessory, esp. an ornamental accessory or embellishment.

2. A subordinate activity or work ; work undertaken in addition to one's main employment.

No great literature has ever been produced as a *parergon* unless it was trifling in bulk. *Saintsbury.*

par'e-sis (pär'ē-sĭs ; pȧ-rē'sĭs ; *see note below*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πάρεσις, fr. παριέναι to let go ; παρά from + ἰέναι to send.] **1.** *Med.* Incomplete paralysis, affecting motion but not sensation. General **paresis**, often called simply *paresis*, is the same as general paralysis.

2. Dropping of word elements, in language development.

☞ The second pronunciation, while etymologically incorrect, is so commonly accepted by educated speakers as to demand recognition. Cf. CATHEDRA, OCTOPUS.

pa-ret'ic (pȧ-rĕt'ĭk ; pȧ-rē'tĭk ; *see note below*), *a.* Of or pert. to, or affected with, paresis. — *n.* A person having paresis.

☞ The pron. *pa-rē'tĭk*, though contrary to general analogy (cf. *emetic*, *diuretic*, etc.), and not usually recognized by dictionaries, is common among medical specialists.

paretic dementia. = GENERAL PARALYSIS.

— pa-ret'i-cal-ly (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

par-fleche' (pär-flĕsh'), *n.* [Prob. through Canadian F. fr. Amer. Indian.] A kind of raw hide, esp. of buffalo, soaked in crude wood-ash lye to remove the hairs and dried.

par-fo'cal (pär-fō'kȧl), *a.* [*pari-* + *focal*.] *Optics.* With the lower focal points all in the same plane ; — said of sets of eyepieces so mounted that they may be interchanged without varying the focus of the instrument (as a microscope or telescope) with which they are used.

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par-close', *v. t.* [OF. *parclos*, f. *parclose*, p. p. of *parclore*.] To conclude ; to inclose. *Obs.*

‖ **par com'plai'sance'** (pär kôn'plē'zänss'). [F.] From complaisance.

pard. + PART.

pard (pärd), *n.* [Shortened fr. *pardner* for *partner*.] A partner, chum, or mate. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.* [DAH.]

par'dah (pûr'dä). Var. of PURDAH.

pardai. + PARDAO.

par'dal, **par'dale**, *n.* [L. *pardalis* a female panther, Gr. πάρδαλις the pard. Cf. PARD.] A leopard. *Obs.*

Par-dan'thus (pär-dăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. πάρδος leopard + ἄνθος flower ; — in allusion to the spotted perianth.] *Bot.* Syn. of GEMMINGIA.

par-da'o (pär-dä'ō), *n. ; pl.* -DAOS (-ōz). [Pg., deriv. of Skr. *pratāpa* splendor.] A former coin and money of account of Goa, India, once worth over four shillings, later much less.

pardau, pardaw. + PARDAO.

parde. + PARD, leopard, PARDIE. [spots. *Rare.*

pard'ed, *a.* Having leopard-like

pard'ner (pärd'nẽr). Slang or colloq. var. of PARTNER, generally implying familiarity or fellowship. *Chiefly U. S.*

par'do (pär'dō), *n. ; pl.* -DOS (-dōz). = PARDAO.

par'don-a-bl. Pardonable. *Ref. Sp.*

par'don-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

par'don-a-bly, *adv.* of PARDONABLE.

par'de-naunce, *n.* [OF. *pardonance*.] Pardon. *Obs.*

pardon bell. The Angelus bell ; — so called because special pardons, or indulgences, were formerly given to those who recited the Angelus correctly upon hearing the bell. *Colloq.*

pardon chair. A confessional.

par'don-ee', *n.* One to whom a pardon is granted.

pardonister, *n.* [OF. (assumed) *pardonist(r)e*.] = PARDONER, 1. *Obs.*

par'don-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pardon screen. A screen to hide a penitent during confession.

pardon stall. The stall of a pardoner or confessor.

pardow. + PARDAO.

pardriche. + PARTRIDGE

par-du'ra-ble, etc. + PERDURABLE, etc.

pardy. + PARDIE.

pare. + PEAR, PEER. [PAIR.

pare. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

pare, *n.* A paring ; sod. *Obs.*

parea. + PARIAH.

pare'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.*

pareche. + PARISH.

pa-re'cious, -clous-ly, -cism. Vars. of PARŒCIOUS, etc.

pa-re'drus, *n.* Also **pa-re'dral.** [L. *paredros*, lit., one that sits beside, Gr. πάρεδρος.] An assistant familiar spirit. *Obs.*

paregal, *a.* [OF. *paregal*, *parigal* ; *par* (L. *per*), emphasizing + *egal*, *igal*, equal, L. *aequalis*.] Quite equal ; also, worthy. *Obs.* — *n.* An equal ; a match. *Obs.*

par'e-gor'i-cal (pär'ē-gŏr'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Paregoric. *Rare.*

pareil. + PARREL.

pareil, *a.* [F., like, equal, an equal.] Equal *Obs.* — *n.* Equality ; also, an equal ; a mate. *Obs.*

Pa-rei'o-pli'tæ (pȧ-rī'ō-plī'tē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. παρειά cheek + ὁπλίτης armed.] *Zoöl.* The mail-cheeked fishes. See LORICATI.

pareis. + PARISH.

parel. + PERIL.

par'el, *v. t.* To apparel. *Obs.*

pa-rel'con, *n.* [Gr. παρέλκειν to draw aside, to be redundant.] *Gram.* The addition of a syllable or particle to the end of a word. *Obs.*

parelle. + PARHELION.

parellon. + PARHELION.

parell. + PAREL, PARREL, PERIL.

pa-rel'la (pȧ-rĕl'ȧ), **pa'relle'** (pȧ'rĕl'), *n.* [F. *parelle*.] **a** Either of two European docks (*Rumex patientia* and *R. hydrolapathum*). **b** A kind of lichen (*Lecanora parella*) formerly used in preparing archil.

paremain. + PEARMAIN.

pa-rem'bo-le (pȧ-rĕm'bō-lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρεμβολή an insertion beside.] *Rhet.* A kind of parenthesis, immediately relating to the subject matter of the sentence.

par'ement. + PARAMENT.

‖ **par'em non fert.** [L.] He endures no equal.

paremptory. + PEREMPTORY.

par'emp-to'sis (pär'ĕmp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρέμπτωσις a coming in beside ; παρά beside + ἐμπίπτειν to fall in.] = PAREMBOLE. [*Printers' Cant.*

paren. Short for PARENTHESIS.

parence. Obs. pl. of PARENT.

par'en-ceph'a-li'tis (pär'ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *parencephalon* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the cerebellum ; cerebellitis.

par'en-ceph'a-lo-cele' (-sĕf'ȧ-lō-sēl'), *n.* [*parencephalon* + *-cele*.] *Med.* Hernia of the cerebellum.

par'en-ceph'a-lon (-lŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The cerebellum — **par-en'ce-phal'ic** (pär-ĕn'sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.*

pa-ren'chyme (pȧ-rĕŋ'kĭm), **pa-ren'chyme** (-kĭm ; -kīm), *n.* Parenchyma. — **pa-ren'chy-mous** (-kĭ-mŭs), *a.*

pa-ren'chy-mal (-kĭ-mȧl), **pa-ren'chy-mat'ic** (-mȧt'ĭk), *a.* Parenchymatous.

par'en-chym'a-ti'tis (pär'ĕn-kĭm'ȧ-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *parenchyma* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the parenchyma of an organ.

pa-re'ne-sis, par'e-net'ic, etc. Vars. of PARÆNESIS, etc.

‖ **pa'rens pa'tri-æ.** [L.] Lit., father of the country ; — used in law to denote the legal position of the king in England, or the state in the United States, as legal guardian of persons not sui juris and without natural guardians, as heir to persons without natural heirs, etc.

parent, *a.* [For *apparent* ; or cf. OF. *parant*, p. pr.] Apparent. *Obs*

par'en-tal'i-ty (pär'ĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being parental.

parent Aryan. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

pa-ren'tate, *v. i.* [L. *parentare*, *parentatum*.] To perform funeral rites, esp. for a relative. *Obs.* — **par'en-ta'tion**, *n. Obs.*

par'ent-dom (pâr'ĕnt-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [*Rare.*]

par'ent-ed, *a.* Having parents.

par'en-tele', *n.* [F. *parentèle*, L. *parentela*.] Kinship ; kindred ; parentage ; birth. *Obs.*

parenterlignarie, *adv.* [See PAR, *prep.* ; cf. F. *entreligne* space between lines, E. INTERLINEARY.] With interlineations. *Obs.*

par'en-thet'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PARENTHETIC, -THETICAL.

pa-ren'ti-cide, (pȧ-rĕn'tĭ-sīd), *n.* [*parent* + *-cide*.] Parricide. *R.*

par'ent-ine, *n.* Parentage. *Obs*

par'ent-in-law', *n. ; pl.* PARENTS-IN-LAW. *Law.* A father-in-law or mother-in-law.

par'ent-less, *a.* See -LESS.

par'ent-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

par-ep'i-did'y-mis (pär-ĕp'ĭ-dĭd'ĭ-mĭs), *n.* [NL.] = PARADIDYMIS. — **-did'y-mal** (-mȧl), *a.*

par-ep'i-thym'i-a (pär-ĕp'ĭ-thĭm'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *para-* + Gr. ἐπιθυμία desire.] *Med.* Condition of perverted desire or appetite. — **par-ep'i-thym'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

par-ep'och-ism (-ĕp'ŏk-ĭz'm), *n.* Parachronism in dealing with epochs. *Obs.*

parer. + PARURE.

par'er (pâr'ẽr), *n.* One that pares.

par'e-reth'e-sis (pär'ĕ-rĕth'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PARA- ; ERETHISM.] Abnormal excitement.

par'er-gas'ti-cal, *a.* [Cf. Gr. ἐργαστικός working. See PARERGON.] Parergic. *Obs.*

par-er'gic (pär-ûr'jĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a parergon. *Rare.*

par'er-gy (pär'ẽr-jĭ), *n.* A parergon. *Obs.*

paresche. + PARISH.

pareshon. + PARISHEN.

paresi. + PARISIS.

par'e-site. + PARASITE.

par'es-the'si-a, par'es-thet'ic. Vars. of PARÆSTHESIA, etc.

par-eth'moid (pär-ĕth'moid), *a. & n.* [*para-* + *ethmoid*.] *Zoöl.* = PREFRONTAL.

pa-reu'ni-a (pȧ-rōō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πάρευνος lying beside ; παρά beside + εὐνή a bed.] Sexual intercourse.

‖ **par ex'cel'lence'** (pär ĕk'sĕ'lŏNs') [F.] Preëminently.

pareyl, pareyll. + PERIL.

pareylle. + PAREIL, PAREL.

parfait. **parfect,** etc. + PERFECT, etc.

‖ **par'fait' a'mour'** (pär'fĕ'-tȧ'mōōr'). [F.] Lit., perfect love ; — a kind of liqueur flavored with lemon, cloves, nutmeg, etc., and colored with cochineal.

par-fay', par-fey'. + PERFAY.

par'fi-lage' (pär'fē-lăzh'), *n.* [F.] The unraveling of textile fabrics, esp. to remove gold or silver thread, a fashionable pastime in the 18th century.

par'fit (*dial.* pär'fĭt ; pär'-), **par'fite**, etc. Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of PERFECT, etc.

par-force'. + PERFORCE.

‖ **par force'** (pär fôrs'). [F.] By force ; perforce.

parforme, parforn, parfourme, parfourn. + PERFORM.

parfornysshe. + PERFURNISH.

parfume. + PERFUME.

parfurnysshe. + PERFURNISH.

par-gan'a, par-gan'na (pŭr-gŭn'ȧ). Vars. of PERGUNNAH.

par'gas-ite (pär'gȧs-īt), *n.* [From *Pargas*, in Finland.] *Min.* A green or bluish green variety of hornblende.

parge (*dial.* pärj ; pâj), *v. t.* To parget, or plaster. *Obs. or Dial.*

parge'board' (pärj'bōrd'), *n.* = BARGEBOARD.

par'get (pär'jĕt), *v. t.*; -GET-ED; -GET-ING. [ME. *pargeten*, OF. *pargeter* to throw, cast (cf. OF. *porgeter* to roughcast); *par* (L. *per*) + *geter*, *jeter* to throw. See JET, *v. t.*] **1.** To coat or plaster; to cover with plaster or parget; esp., to apply ornamental plasterwork, or pargeting, to. **2.** Hence, to decorate with gilding or other ornamental surfacing; also, *Obs.*, to paint (the face or body).

par'get, *v. i.* **1.** To lay on plaster. **2.** To paint the face or body. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

par'get, *n.* **1.** Plaster, whitewash, or roughcast for coating a wall; **a** plaster of cow's dung and lime for lining chimney flues; also, ornamental pargeting on walls. **2.** Gypsum or plaster stone. **3.** Paint for the face. *Obs.* *Drayton.*

par'get-ing, *n.* Plasterwork; esp.: **a** A kind of decorative plasterwork in raised ornamental figures, formerly used for the internal and external decoration of houses. **b** In modern architecture, the plastering of the inside of flues, intended to give a smooth surface and help the draft.

par'go (pär'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Amer. Sp.] **a** Any of various sparoid fishes, esp. the European porgy (*Pagrus pagrus*). **b** Any of various snappers (fishes of *Lutianus* or allied genera). *Sp. Amer.*

par-he'lic (pär-hē'lĭk; -hĕl'ĭk; 277), **par'he-li'a-cal** (pär'hē-lī'ā-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a parhelion or parhelia. — **parhelic circle** *or* **ring**, a luminous circle sometimes seen parallel to the horizon at the altitude of the sun.

par-he'li-on (pär-hē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LIA** (-lĭ-ă). [L. *parelion*, Gr. παρήλιον, παρήλιος; παρά beside + ἥλιος the sun.] A mock sun in the form of a bright light, often tinged with color, sometimes near the sun, and sometimes opposite to it (in this case usually called an *anthelion*). Called also *sun dog*. Several parhelia, symmetrically distributed, are often seen at once. They are due to the same cause as halos, of which they may be regarded as intensified parts. *Paraselenæ* are analogous appearances due to moonlight.

par'i- (păr'ĭ-). [L. *par*, *paris*, equal.] A combining form signifying *equal*; as, *pari*digitate, *pari*pinnate.

pa'ri-ah (pā'rĭ-ă; pär'ĭ-ă; pă-rī'ă; 277), *n.* [From Tamil *paṟaiyan*, pl. *paṟaiyar*, one of the low caste, fr. *paṟai* a large drum, because they beat the drums at certain festivals.] **1.** A member of a low caste of southern India and Burma, especially numerous in Haidarabad and the Madras Presidency. They are below Sudra rank, and usually are in the service of Sudra agriculturists, but they are not outcastes nor the lowest in caste rank. **2.** An outcast; one despised by society; — sometimes applied to animals.

Pa'ri-an (pā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [L. *Parius*.] **1.** Of or pert. to Paros, one of the Cyclades, noted for its beautiful marble, extensively used for sculptures in ancient times. **2.** Designating, or pertaining to, a ceramic ware resembling unglazed porcelain biscuit, used for statuettes, etc.

Parian Chronicle. See under ARUNDELIAN.

Pa'ri-an, *n.* **a** A native or resident of Paros. **b** Parian ware.

par'i-dig'i-tate (păr'ĭ-dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *a.* [*pari-* + *digitate*.] *Anat.* Having an even number of digits on a limb.

par'i-din (păr'ĭ-dĭn), *n.* [See 2d PARIS.] *Chem.* A glucoside obtained from the leaves of the herb Paris.

par'i-dro'sis (-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; HIDROSIS.] *Med.* Disordered secretion of sweat, as in chromidrosis.

pa'ri-es (pā'rĭ-ēz; 115), *n.*; *pl.* PARIETES (pă-rī'ĕ-tēz). [L., a wall.] *Biol.* A wall; specif.: **a** The wall of a cavity or hollow organ; — usually in *pl.*; as, the abdominal *parietes*. **b** The triangular middle part of each segment of the shell of a barnacle.

pa-ri'e-tal (pă-rī'ĕ-tăl), *a.* [L. *parietalis*, fr. *paries*, *-ietis*, a wall; cf. F. *pariétal*. Cf. PELLITORY, 1.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the parietes, or walls, of a part or cavity, as the **parietal layer** of a serous membrane (the part lining the walls of a cavity as distinguished from the part investing a contained organ). Cf. VISCERAL. **2.** *Bot.* Attached to the main wall of the ovary, instead of to the axis; — said of ovules or a placenta. **3.** Resident within the walls or buildings of a college. **4.** Of or pertaining to a wall; hence, pertaining to buildings or the care of them.

parietal angle, *Craniom.*, the angle formed by lines from the auricular point to the bregma and to the lambda; — called also *auriculo-parietal angle*. — **p. bones,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a pair of membrane bones of the roof of the skull between the frontals and occipitals. In man they are large and quadrilateral in outline, meeting in the sagittal suture and forming much of the top and sides of the cranium. — **p. cell,** *Anat.*, any of the large oval secreting cells lying between the central cells and the basement membrane. See CARDIAC GLANDS **a**. — **p. convolutions,** *Anat.*, three important convolutions of the external surface of the parietal lobe of the brain. They are all contiguous to the intraparietal fissure, the *ascending* lying in front, the *superior* behind its upper end, and the *inferior* (including the supramarginal, angular, and postparietal convolutions) behind its lower end. — **parietal lobe,** *Anat.*, the middle division of each cerebral hemisphere, situated behind the fissure of Rolando, above the fissure of Sylvius, and in front of the parieto-occipital fissure. Its external surface bears the three parietal convolutions, and its mesial surface includes the quadrate lobule. — **p. lobules,** *Anat.*, the superior and inferior parietal convolutions. — **p. segment** (of the skull). *Zoöl.* See CRANIAL SEGMENTS.

pa-ri'e-tal (pă-rī'ĕ-tăl), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* One of the parietal bones. **2.** *Zoöl* One of the large scales, or plates, covering the back of the head in certain reptiles.

pa-ri'e-to- (pă-rī'ĕ-tō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the parietal bones or the parietal segment of the skull.*

pa-ri'e-to-oc-cip'i-tal (-ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the parietal and occipital bones or lobes. — **parieto-occipital fissure** *or* **sulcus,** a fissure near the posterior end of each cerebral hemisphere separating the parietal and occipital lobes.

pa-ri'e-to-quad'rate (-kwŏd'rāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating an arch on each side of the skull of many reptiles formed by the squamosal or opisthotic, or both these bones, bridging the gap between the parietal and quadrate bones, — called also *parietosquamosal arch*.

pa-ril'lin (pă-rĭl'ĭn), *n.* [*sarsaparilla* + *-in*.] *Chem.* A bitter, white, crystalline glucoside of the saponin class, found in the root of sarsaparilla, smilax, etc.; — called also *sarsaparillin*. On saponification it yields sugar and a white substance called *parigenin*.

Par'i-na'ri-um (păr'ĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. a native Brazilian name.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical amygdalaceous trees with thick evergreen leaves, and white or pink flowers having numerous long stamens and a 2-celled ovary. *P. macrophyllum* of West Africa is the gingerbread plum. The drupaceous fruit is edible.

par'ing (pâr'ĭng), *n.* [From PARE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of preparing; preparation. *Obs.* **2.** Act of paring. **3.** That which is pared off; as, potato *parings*.

par'i-pin'nate (păr'ĭ-pĭn'āt), *a.* [*pari-* + *pinnate*.] *Bot.* Abruptly pinnate.

Par'is (păr'ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πάρις.] **1.** In Greek legend, a son of Priam, King of Troy. His mother, Hecuba, when about to give birth to a son, dreamed that she brought forth a torch which set the city afire, and, the dream being interpreted as presaging the ruin of his country by the child, he was exposed. He grew up as a shepherd boy on Mt. Ida, where the three goddesses Hera, Aphrodite, and Athena appeared before him with a golden apple (see APPLE OF DISCORD) inscribed "For the beauty," and left the award to his decision. Hera promised him power, Athena glory, and Aphrodite the fairest woman in the world. He gave the apple to Aphrodite, who afterwards fulfilled her promise by enabling him to carry off Helen from her husband, Menelaus. Thus he brought about the Trojan War and the fall of Troy. He killed Achilles, and was killed by an arrow from the bow of Philoctetes. See HELEN OF TROY, ACHILLES, ŒNONE. **2.** A young nobleman in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," to whom Juliet was betrothed by her father against her will. Romeo slays him at the tomb of the Capulets.

Par'is, *n.* [Perh. fr. *Paris*, the son of Priam.] *Bot.* A small genus of European and Asiatic liliaceous herbs somewhat resembling *Trillium* in the numerical symmetry of their whorled leaves and floral parts, but often with tetramerous or pentamerous flowers. *P. quadrifolia* is the herb Paris, or truelove. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Par'is, *n.* The chief city and capital of France.

Paris blue. **a** A variety of Prussian blue. **b** = COBALT BLUE. **c** Diphenylamine blue. See DYE. — **P. daisy.** = MARGUERITE **b**. — **P. Garden.** **a** The bear garden on the Bankside, London, maintained in the 16th-18th centuries for bear hunting, bull baiting, prize fighting, etc. **b** Hence, a bear garden; a noisy resort. *Obs.* — **P. granite.** = SEMIPORCELAIN **a**. — **P. green,** cupric aceto-arsenite, prepared as a bright green powder from white arsenic and acetate of copper and used as a pigment and insecticide. It is very poisonous. Called also *emerald green*, etc. — **P. hat.** See BELLTOPPER. — **P. plaster,** plaster of Paris. — **P. Polyglot.** See POLYGLOT. — **P. purple,** an arsenious by-product in the manufacture of dyestuffs similar in character to London purple. It is used as an insecticide. — **P. red.** **a** = MAUVEINE. **b** = COLCOTHAR. **c** A superior grade of minium, used as a pigment. — **P. violet.** = METHYL VIOLET. — **P. white,** the best grade of whiting. It is used as a pigment. — **P. yellow.** **a** Chrome yellow. **b** Cassel yellow.

par'ish (pâr'ĭsh), *n.* [ME. *parishe*, *paresche*, *parosche*, OF. *paroisse*, *parosse*, *parroche*, F. *paroisse*, L. *parochia*, corrupted fr. *paroecia* (perh. influenced by L. *parochus* a purveyor, Gr. πάροχος), Gr. παροικία a sojourning, a diocese, fr. πάροικος dwelling beside or near, also, a sojourner, an alien; παρά beside + οἶκος a house, dwelling; akin to L. *vicus* village. See VICINITY; cf. PAROCHIAL.] **1.** Orig., in Great Britain and Ireland, and in some British colonies, the ecclesiastical unit of area consisting of the circuit or district committed to the charge of one parson or vicar or other minister having cure of souls therein, to whom its tithes and ecclesiastical dues are (or were originally) paid. Originally this district consisted of one or more vills or towns (in the southern portion of England usually one, in the northern portion usually several). The poor rate (first assessed in 1777) and later other rates were first assessed according to these ecclesiastical parishes as the units of division; later, upon the insistence of the vills or towns in northern England that they should be treated as units in the poor-law system, they became by force of statutes civil parishes. By this process (which began with 14 Car. II. c. 12, sec. 21) the civil parish (sometimes coincident with the ecclesiastical and sometimes not) became the important unit of local government, and a separation took place between the civil and ecclesiastical parishes (as in the definitions below). Many of the original parishes have been changed or subdivided by statute, so that now the term *parish* may designate: **a** An original parish (as noted above). **b** A district parish carved out of an older parish under the Church Building Act, 58 Geo. III. c. 45, and amendments thereof. **c** A new parish, or, as colloquially called, **Peel parish,** created under the New Parishes Acts of 1843, 1844, and 1856, and amendments thereof. **d** A parochial chapelry or reputed parish, which is a chapelry having the parochial rights of performing the rites of christening, burying, and churching, and differs from a parish proper essentially only in the want of a rectory and endowment. In Scotland an original parish that remains as such for all purposes is called a **par'ish quo'ad om'ni-a**; one that is created as an ecclesiastical parish, a **par'ish quo'ad sa'cra**; and a parish that is a civil parish only (see def. 2), a **par'ish quo'ad ci-vī'lĭ-a** (sĭ-vĭl'ĭ-ă). **2.** In Great Britain and Ireland and some British colonies, the subdivision of a county often coinciding with an original ecclesiastical parish (see def. 1), constituting the unit and most important district of local government. The parish is chiefly constituted for local revenue purposes, and the term may designate: **a** As originally (see def. 1), a **poor-law parish,** constituted for the collection of the poor rate and the administration of the poor law. This division is defined by Act 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63, § 5, as "a place for which a separate poor rate is or can be made, or for which a separate overseer can be appointed." The administrative body of the district is the **parish council** or **meeting.** **b** A district separately assessed for the land tax, and called a **land-tax parish.** **c** A district made a unit for the maintenance of highways, and called a **highway parish.** **d** A district treated as a parish for the purpose of the Burial Acts (beginning with 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85, 1852), and called a **Burial Acts parish.** **3.** The inhabitants or members of a parish collectively. **4.** A diocese. *Hist.* **5.** A local ecclesiastical society or organization, usually not bounded by territorial limits, but composed of those persons who choose to unite under the charge of a particular priest, clergyman, or minister; also, loosely, the territory in which the members of a congregation live. A Roman Catholic parish in the United States is either bounded by territorial limits or restricted by the language spoken by the parishioners; as, a German *parish*. *U. S.* **6.** In Louisiana, a civil division corresponding to a *county* in other States.

parish clerk. **a** The clerk or recording officer of a parish. **b** In the Church of England, a layman appointed by the incumbent to assist in various duties connected with the church and its service. His former important duty of leading in the responses is now generally given up. — **p. priest,** a priest in charge of a parish.

pa-rish'ion-er (pă-rĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *parishen*, fr. F. *paroissien* + *-er*.] One who belongs to, or is connected with, a parish; specif., a parish elector; hence, in England, ordinarily, an occupant of premises that are liable to be rated in the parish.

Pa-ri'sian (pă-rĭzh'ăn; pă-rĭz'ĭ-ăn; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *parisien*.] A native or inhabitant of Paris, France.

Pa-ri'sian, *a.* Of or pert. to Paris; resembling Paris or something of Paris. — **Parisian loaves,** finger cakes ornamented with strips of jelly, jam, or the like. — **P. sauce,** allemande sauce flavored with truffles and tinted.

‖ **Pa'ri'sienne'** (pā'rē'zyĕn'), *n.*; *pl.* -SIENNES (-zyĕn'). [F.] A female native or resident of Paris.

par'i-son (păr'ĭ-sŏn), *n.* [F. *paraison*, fr. *parer* to prepare.] *Glass Making.* The globular mass of molten glass formed when the metal is first taken from the furnace; also, a receptacle in a bottle-making machine from which the exact amount of metal for making a bottle is fed down.

par'i-son, *n.* [Gr. πάρισον, neut. of πάρισος evenly balanced; παρά + ἴσος equal.] *Rhet.* Even balance between the members of a sentence. — **par'i-son'ic** (-sŏn'ĭk), *a.*

par'ge-ter (*dial.* pär'jē-tẽr, pär'jē-tẽ), *n.* A plasterer or whitewasher. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

par'get-ting. Var. of PARGETING.

parge'work', *n.* Pargeting *Obs.*

par ha'sard' (pär ä'zär'). [F.] By chance. [OF PARHELION.

par-he'li-um (-hē'lĭ-ŭm). Var. of PARHELION.

par'hi-dro'sis (pär'hĭ-drō'sĭs). Var. of PARIDROSIS.

par'ho-mol'o-gy (-hō-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*para-* + *homology*.] *Biol.* Apparent or imitative homology, esp. between metameres. — **par'ho-mol'o-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*

par-hyp'a-te (pär-hĭp'ă-tē), *n.* [Gr. παρυπάτη (sc. χορδή); παρά beside + ὕπατος uppermost.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

pariah dog. A mongrel race of half-wild dogs which act as scavengers in India. [-ISM.

pa'ri-ah-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See

pariah kite. See 1st KITE, 1.

pa-ri'al (pā-rī'ăl). † PAIR ROYAL.

par'i-al (pâr'ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Relating to or arranged in pairs. *R.*

par'i-an' (pă'rē-ăn'; pär'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [Tag. *parián*.] A market, orig. one built for the Chinese. *Phil. I.*

pa'ri-as, *n.* [Sp.] Tribut. paid by a ruler. *Obs.*

Pa-ri'a-sau'ri-a, *n.* *pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* = PAREIASAURIA.

par'i-a'tion, *n.* [L. *pariatio*.] Equalization. *Obs.*

Pa'ri Ba'nou (pā'rē bä'nōō). [Per., female fairy.] A fairy in the story of "Prince Ahmed," in the "Arabian Nights." At the request of the sultan, she gave his son, her husband, a magic tent, which would fold so as to be carried in the hand or expand so as to cover an army of any size.

parish. † PERISH.

paricide. † PARRICIDE.

pa'ri-cine (pă'rĭ-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also -sin. [*Pard*, name of a city and State of Brazil + *cinchona*.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{18}ON_2$, in the bark of *Cinchona succirubra*.

Par'i-dæ (păr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *parus* titmouse.] *Zoöl.* A large family of passerine birds consisting of the titmice and chickadees and sometimes the nuthatches. Its members are found in most parts of the world except South America and the Australian region.

pariet. † PARGET.

Pa-ri'e-ta'les (pā-rĭ'ĕ-tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PARIETAL.] *Bot.* Syn. of HYPERICALES.

pa-ri'e-ta-ry (-tă-rĭ), *a.* = PARIETAL, 3. *Rare.*

par'i-e-ta-ry (păr'ĭ-ĕ-tă-rĭ; pă-rī'ĕ-), *n.* [ME. *paritorie*, OF. *paritaire*, *paritoire*, F. *pariétaire*, L. *parietaria*, fr. *parietarius* parietal. Cf. PELLITORY, 1, PARIETAL.] The pellitory. *Obs.*

pa-ri'e-tes (pă-rī'ĕ-tēz), *n., pl.* of PARIES. [Chrysophanic.

pa'ri-et'ic (pā'rĭ-ĕt'ĭk; 115), *a.*

pa-ri'e-tines (pă-rī'ĕ-tīnz), *n. pl.* [L. *parietinæ*, fr. *parietinus* of a wall, *paries* wall.] Ruined or fallen walls *Obs.*

pa-ri'e-to-fron'tal, *a. & n.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* = FRONTOPARIETAL.

pa-ri'e-to-mas'toid, *a* *Anat.* See PARIETO-.

pa-ri'e-to-splanch'nic (pă-rī'ĕ-tō-splăngk'nĭk), *a* *Zoöl.* = VISCEROPARIETAL.

pa-ri'e-to-squa-mo'sal, *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to, or formed by, the parietal and squamosal bones. See PARIETOQUADRATE.

pa-ri'e-to-tem'po-ral, *a.* *Anat.* See PARIETO-.

pa-ri'e-to-vag'i-nal (-văj'ĭ-năl; -vă-jī'năl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating certain muscles of a polyzoan attached at one end to the body wall and at the other to the invaginated part of the body.

pa-ri'e-to-vis'cer-al, *a.* *Zoöl.* = VISCEROPARIETAL.

pariformitee, *n* [L. *par* equal + *forma* form.] Similarity or analogy in form. *Obs.*

par'i-fy, *v. t.* [OF. *parifier*. LL. *parificare*; L. *par* + *-ficare*. See -FY.] To make equal; compare. *Obs.* — **-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

parigal † PAREGAL.

pa-rig'e-nin (pă-rĭj'ē-nĭn), *n.* [*parillin* + *-gen* + *-in*.] *Chem.* See PARILLIN.

paril. † PERIL.

parile, *a.* [L. *parilis*, fr. *par* equal.] Equal *Obs.*

Pa-ril'i-a (pă-rĭl'ĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [L.] See PALES

par-i-li'ci-um (păr'ĭ-lĭsh'ĭ-ŭm) Var. of PALILICIUM.

‖ **pa'ri' mu'tuel'** (pā'rē' mü'twĕl'), *or* (*pl.*) **pa'ris' mu'tuels'** (pā'rē' mü'twĕl'). [F., lit., mutual stake or wager] A form of betting on horses in which those who bet on the winning horse share the total stakes, less a small per cent to the management.

pa'rine (pā'rĭn; -rĭn; 115), *a.* [L. *parus* titmouse.] *Zool* Pertaining to or like the titmice.

paringale † PAREGAL

paring chisel. A woodworker's chisel applied by hand pressure.

paring gouge. *Carp.* A gouge beveled on the inside of the point of the blade.

paring iron. *Farriery.* A knife used for paring hoofs.

paring plow, plough, spade, *or* **sull.** A breastplow. *Dial. Eng*

‖ **pa'ri pas'su** (pā'rĭ pä's'ŭ). [L.] With or at equal pace; in or to an equal proportion, degree, place, rank, or the like.

par'is (pâr'ĭs; păr'ĭs). Obs. or Scot. var. of PARISH.

parisaunt, *a.* [OF. *parissant*, p. pr., appearing.] Seemly *Obs.*

parische. † PERISH.

parisee. † PARISIS.

par'ish (pâr'ĭsh). Dial. Eng. var. of PERISH.

par'ish, *v. i.* To form a part of a parish. *Dial. Eng.*

parish council. See PARISH, *n.*, 2

par'ished (pâr'ĭsht), *a.* Divided into parishes.

par'ish-en (pâr'ĭsh-ĕn), *n* [Cf PARISHIONER] = PARISH. *Scot.*

parishen, *n.* A parishioner. *Obs.*

par'ish-ing, *n.* [Cf. PARISH, PARISHIONER.] Parish. *Obs.*

pa-rish'ion-al (pă-rĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Parochial. *Rare.*

pa-rish'ion-al-ly, *adv.* of PARISHIONAL. [-SHIP.

pa-rish'ion-er-ship', *n.* See

parish lantern. The moon. *Slang or Dial. Eng*

parish top. A large top kept for the amusement of parishioners "His brains turn o' the toe like a *parish top*." *Shak.*

parisia. † PARRHESIA. [-ISM.

Pa-ri'sian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See

Pa-ri'sian-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā' shŭn), *n.*

Pa-ri'sian-ly, *adv* of PARISIAN.

Pa-ris'i-i (-rĭz'ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Gallic tribe from which Paris derives its name.

Pa'ri-si'na (pā'rĭ-sē'nă), *n.* The heroine of Byron's poem of the same name (1816). She was the wife of Azo, chief of Ferrara, but loved her stepson, Hugo. Learning of their intimacy, Azo had his son beheaded and disposed of Parisina so that no one ever knew what became of her. According to a historical version, which identifies Azo with Niccolo III. of Ferrara, both Hugo and Parisina were beheaded. An opera "Parisina," by Donizetti, was first produced at Florence in 1833.

‖ **pa'ri'-sis'** (pā'rē'zēs'), *a.* [F.] Of Paris; specif., designating the old livre of Paris, as distinguished from that of Tours (called *tournois*). See LIVRE, 1. *Obs. or Hist.*

par'is-ite (pâr'ĭs-ĭt), *n.* [After J. J. *Paris*, who owned the mine where it was first found.] *Min.* A rare fluocarbonate of the cerium metals, occurring in brownish yellow hexagonal prisms. H., 4.5 Sp. gr., 4.36.

‖ **pa'ris' mu'tuels'**, *pl.* of PARI MUTUEL.

par'i-sol'o-gy (păr'ĭ-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πάρισος almost equal + *-logy*.] The use of equivocal or ambiguous words. *Rare.*

par'i-styph'nin (-stĭf'nĭn), *n.* [NL. *Paris*, generic name (see 2d PARIS) + Gr. στύφειν to be astringent.] A glucoside found with paridin in leaves of herb Paris.

par'i-syl-lab'ic (-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.* [*pari-* + *syllabic*.] *Gram.* Of the same number of syllables in all its inflections; — applied to Greek and Latin nouns. — **par'i-syl-lab'ic**, *n.*

par'i-syl-lab'i-cal, *a.* Parisyllabic. *Rare.*

Pa-ri'ti (pä-rē'tē; *as Lat.* pä-rī'tī), *n.* [NL., fr. Malayalam.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical malvaceous trees or shrubs with entire cordate leaves and handsome red or yellow flowers. They yield a strong bast fiber. *P. tiliaceum* is the majagua, or emajagua.

par'i-ty (păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *paritas*, fr. *par*, *paris*, equal: cf. F. *parité*. See PEER an equal.] **1.** The quality or condition of being equal or equivalent; a like state or degree; equality; close correspondence; analogy; as, *parity* of reasoning. "No *parity* of principle." *De Quincey.*
2. Specif.: **a** Evenness (as opposed to oddness) in numbers. *Obs.* **b** Equality in purchasing power between different kinds of money at a given ratio, as between gold and silver coins of a fixed weight and fineness. **c** Equivalence in a foreign currency.

par'i-ty, *n.* [*parous* + *-ity.*] *Med.* Parous condition; state or fact of having borne offspring.

park (pärk), *n.* [F. *parc*; of the same origin as AS. *pearroc* an inclosure; cf. LL. *parcus*, *parricus*. Cf. PADDOCK an inclosure, PARROCK.] **1.** *Eng. Law.* A piece of ground inclosed and stored with beasts of the chase, held by prescription or the king's grant. A park differs from a *chase* and a *forest* by being inclosed, and from a *forest* in not having special laws or officers.
2. A tract of ground kept in its natural state, about or adjacent to a residence, as for the preservation of game, for walking, riding, or the like. *Chaucer.*
3. A piece of ground, in or near a city or town, inclosed and kept for ornament and recreation; as, Hyde *Park* in London; Central *Park* in New York.
4. An area of land reserved from settlement and maintained in its natural state as a public property; as, Yellowstone *Park;* Yosemite National *Park.*
5. A pasture or field. *Great Britain.*
6. A level valley between mountain ranges; also, any open space surrounded or partially surrounded by woodland and suitable for grazing or cultivation; — used esp. in Colorado, Wyoming, and western South Dakota. *U. S.*
7. A space occupied by military animals, wagons, pontoons, and materials of all kinds, as ammunition, ordnance stores, hospital stores, provisions, etc., when brought together, the vehicles being assembled in definite or prescribed formations; also, the objects themselves; as, a *park* of wagons; a *park* of artillery. Hence, any place where vehicles, as automobiles, are assembled according to a definite arrangement; also, the vehicles.
8. An inclosed basin in which oysters are grown, arranged so that the water may be renewed at high tide; a claire.
9. See ABBREVIATOR, 2.

park, *v. t.;* PARKED (pärkt); PARK'ING. **1.** To inclose in a park, or as in a park.

How are we *park'd* and bounded in a pale. *Shak.*

2. To bring together in a park, or compact body; as, to *park* artillery, wagons, automobiles, etc.
3. In oyster culture, to inclose in a park, or claire.

park, *v. i.* To promenade or drive in a park; also, of horses, to display style or gait on a park drive.

par'ka (pär'kȧ) } *n.* [Russ. *parka*, *parki*, dim. of *para* a
par'kee (-kē) } pair, fr. G. *paar*, L. *par.* Cf. PAIR.] An outer garment made of the skins of birds or mammals, worn by Eskimos, etc.

Parkes process (pärks). [After Alex. *Parkes.*] A process of desilvering lead by adding zinc to it while molten. An alloy of zinc, lead, and silver separates on cooling.

park'ing, *n.* Ground adorned with trees, lawn, or shrubbery, as in a park; specif., *U. S.*, a strip of turf, sometimes with trees, in the middle of, or along the side of, a street.

Par'kin-so'ni-a (pär'kĭn-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [After John *Parkinson* (1567–1650), English botanist.] A genus of cæsalpiniaceous spiny shrubs or small trees with minute pinnate, early deciduous leaves and racemose yellow flowers, the calyx valvate. There are two species, *P. aculeata*, the Jerusalem thorn of the West Indies, and *P. africana.* The species of *Cercidium* have also been referred to this genus.

park phaeton. A small low carriage for use in parks.

park'way' (pärk'wā'), *n.* A broad thoroughfare beautified with trees and turf.

par'lance (pär'lȧns), *n.* [OF., fr. F. *parler* to speak. See PARLEY.] Conversation; discourse; esp., debate or parley; also, manner of speech; diction; phraseology; as, in legal *parlance;* in common *parlance.*

parle (pärl), *n.* Talk; parley. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

parle, *v. i. & t.* [ME. *parlen*, v., F. *parler.* Cf. PARLEY.] To talk; to speak; esp., to speak formally, as in a discussion; hence, to treat or parley (with). *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

Finding himself too weak, began to *parle.* *Milton.*

par'ley (pär'lĭ), *n.; pl.* -LEYS (-lĭz). [F. *parler* speech, talk, prop. inf. of *parler* to speak, LL. *parabolare*, fr. L. *parabola* a comparison, parable, in LL., a word. See PARABLE; cf. PARLIAMENT, PARLOR.] Mutual discourse or conversation; discussion; esp., an oral conference with an enemy, as with regard to a truce.

We yield on *parley,* but are stormed in vain. *Dryden.*

par'ley (pär'lĭ), *v. i.;* -LEYED (-lĭd); -LEY-ING. To speak with another; to confer; discuss orally; specif., to confer orally with an enemy, as on an exchange of prisoners.

They are at hand,
To *parley* or to fight; therefore prepare. *Shak.*

par'ley, *v. t.* **1.** To utter; speak; esp., to speak (a foreign language); as, to *parley* French. *Now Rare or Jocose.*
2. To grant a parley to; to address; to discuss with.

par'lia-ment (pär'lĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *parlement*, F. *parlement*, fr. *parler* to speak; cf. LL. *parlamentum*, *parliamentum.* See PARLEY.] **1.** A parleying; a conference. *Obs.* "But first they held their *parliament.*" *Rom. of R.*
2. A formal conference on public affairs; a general or great council; as: **a** The assembly of the great lords in the early French monarchy. **b** Any of various councils held under the early Plantagenets of England. **c** Any of various other similar councils of state in the history of the English or other nations.
3. [Often *cap.*, esp. as a permanent institution.] The assembly (considered as a temporary assemblage or as a permanent institution) of the three estates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, viz., the lords spiritual and lords temporal (constituting the House of Lords) and the representatives of the counties, boroughs, and universities (constituting the House of Commons), the two houses with the king (or queen) together constituting the legislative branch, or legislature, of the government. Although the king (or queen) is a constituent branch of Parliament, the word *Parliament* is generally used to denote only the three estates named above. Parliament assembles upon summons from the crown; and is also prorogued (adjourned for the session) and dissolved by the crown. The duration of a parliament is limited to seven years, and may be ended by dissolution at any time. A new parliament must be summoned after an interval of three years from the termination of the last one. See HOUSE OF COMMONS, HOUSE OF LORDS, CABINET, 7.

The *Parliament* of the 19th century is, in ordinary speech, the House of Commons. When a minister consults *Parliament* he consults the House of Commons; when the queen dissolves *Parliament* she dissolves the House of Commons. A new *Parliament* is merely a new House of Commons. *Spencer Walpole.*

4. The corresponding legislative assembly of Scotland (discontinued at the Union, 1707), or of Ireland (discontinued in 1801). Also, any of various legislative assemblies modeled upon the British parliament; as: **a** That of certain British colonies or dependencies (including Canada; the Australian Commonwealth, and the various States of it, as New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, etc.). **b** The French Chambers, the legislature of Hungary, Italy, Germany, etc. See LEGISLATURE, 1.
5. In France, before the Revolution of 1789, one of the several principal judicial courts. The most important was the Parliament of Paris, established by Louis IX. as the supreme tribunal of the realm. Its nominal members were the feudal lords of the country, but the trained jurists, introduced to assist them, became in practice its real members.
6. In medieval Florence, a meeting of all the men capable of bearing arms.
7. = PARLIAMENT CAKE.

Parliament of Dunces. *Eng. Hist.* = UNLEARNED PARLIAMENT. — **P. of,** *or* **at, Run'ny-mede,** the assemblage of the barons at Runnymede in 1215. See MAGNA CHARTA, 1.

par'lia-ment, *v. i.* **1.** [OF. *parlementer.* See PARLIAMENT, *n.*] To converse; parley. *Obs.*
2. To attend Parliament as a member. *Rare*

par'lia-men-ta'ri-an (-mĕn-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to Parliament.

par'lia-men-ta'ri-an, *n.* **1.** An adherent of a church that is ruled by Parliament. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* One who adhered to the Parliament in opposition to King Charles I.
3. One versed in the rules and usages of Parliament or similar deliberative assemblies.

par'lia-men'ta-ri-ly (-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a parliamentary manner.

par'lia-men'ta-ry (-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Parliament; of the nature of a parliament; as, *parliamentary* authority; specif.: Belonging or adhering to some certain Parliament, as the Long Parliament, or the Parliament of Paris.
2. Enacted, done, or ratified by Parliament; as, a *parliamentary* act. *Sir M. Hale.*
3. According to, or permitted by, the rules and usages of Parliament or of deliberative bodies; as, a *parliamentary* motion; *parliamentary* language; *parliamentary* privileges.

parliamentary agent, a person, usually a solicitor, professionally employed by private parties to look after their interests in any proposed or desired legislation of Parliament; — often applied to what is called a *lobbyist* in the United States. — **p. borough,** a borough (properly speaking), or, sometimes, an urban constituency, which has the right to return a member or members to Parliament. *Eng.* — **p. government,** a government in which the legislature is given complete control over the administration of the law.

Parliamentary government is that form in which the state confers upon the legislature the complete control of the administration of the law. Under this form the legislature originates the real (though not perhaps the nominal) executive, and terminates it at pleasure; and under this form the exercise of no executive prerogative in any sense and manner unapproved by the legislature can be successfully undertaken. *John Burgess.*

— **parliamentary law,** the body of rules and precedents by which deliberative assemblies govern their procedure. — **p. train,** one of the trains which, by act of Parliament (7 & 8 Vict. c. 85), every railway company is required to run daily each way over its system for the conveyance of third-class passengers at a rate not over one penny a mile.

parliament hinge. *Arch.* A hinge with so great a projection from the wall or frame as to allow a door or shutter to swing back flat against the wall.

par'lor, par'lour (pär'lẽr), *n.* [ME. *parlour, parlur*, OF. *parleor* (confused with *parleor* a speaker), for *parleoir*, F. *parloir*, LL. *parlatorium.* See PARLEY.] A room primarily for conversation, for the reception of guests, etc. Specif.: **a** The apartment in a monastery or nunnery where the inmates are permitted to meet and converse with each other, or with visitors and friends from without. *Piers Plowman.* **b** In a large dwelling or a public building such as a townhall, a conference chamber or private reception room. **c** Hence, in a private dwelling, the ordinary room for the reception of visitors; the "best room," corresponding to the drawing-room in the more pretentious dwellings. **d** The more private room of a small cottage, esp. of a two-room house. *Eng.* **e** A dining or supper room. *Obsoles. Eng.* **f** A room in an inn, tavern, hotel, or club, fitted for conversation, rest, or semiprivacy; often *pl.*, the suite of rooms devoted to the general reception of guests or members; as, the *parlors* of a club. **g** A room fitted up for the reception of customers in a business establishment; esp., the apartments composing the place of business of an establishment devoted to some form of personal service or to amusement; as, a hairdresser's *parlor;* a photographer's *parlor;* billiard *parlors. Trade Cant, U. S.*

parlor, *or* parlour car. A railroad car of superior type, furnished with individual chairs, sofas, etc., on which an extra fare is charged; — called also *drawing-room car, palace car*, and, locally, *chair car. U. S.*

parlor, *or* parlour, magic. Legerdemain suitable to performance in a parlor.

parlor, *or* parlour, match. A friction match which contains little or no sulphur. See 1st MATCH, 4 **b.**

par'lous (pär'lŭs), *a.* [For *perlous*, a contr. fr. *perilous.*] **1.** Attended with peril; dangerous; risky; as, a *parlous* cough. *Archaic.* "A *parlous* snuffing." *Beau. & Fl.*
2. Dangerously clever or mischievous; hence, keen; shrewd; cunning; — now loosely used as a colloquialism, in the varied senses of surprising, shocking, "awful," etc. "A *parlous* boy." *Shak.* "A *parlous* wit." *Dryden.*

— **par'lous-ly,** *adv.* — **par'lous-ness,** *n.*

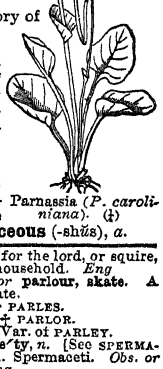
par'lous, *adv.* Exceedingly; excessively.

Par-me'li-a (pär-mē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *parma* a kind of small shield, Gr. πάρμη.] *Bot.* A large genus of foliaceous lichens typifying the family Parmeliaceæ, having an imbricate, usually appressed thallus and scutelliform apothecia.

Par-me'li-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large family of gymnocarpous lichens, distinguished by the thalloid exciple and discoid apothecium. The thallus is either foliaceous, crustaceous, or fruticose. The most important genera are *Parmelia, Usnea, Evernia, Lecanora,* and *Cetraria.* — **par-me'li-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Par-men'i-de'an (-mĕn'ĭ-dē'ăn), *a. Philos.* Of or pert. to the Greek philosopher Parmenides, of the Eleatic school (5th century B. C.), or his philosophy, which assumed reality to be indeterminate or absolute being. See ELEATIC, *a.*

Par-men'ti-e'ra (pär-mĕn'tĭ-ē'rȧ), *n.* [NL., after Antoine A. *Parmentier* (1737–1813), French agriculturist.] *Bot.* A genus of bignoniaceous trees containing 2 species, of Mexico and Central America. They have trifoliolate leaves and rather large greenish flowers with a sheathing calyx. *P. cerifera* is the candle tree. The long yellow pods of *P. edulis* are used as food for cattle during the dry season.



Parnassia (*P. caroliniana*). (½)

Par'me-san' (pär'mē-zăn'), *a.* [F. *parmesan*, It. *parmigiano.*] Of or pert. to Parma in Italy. — **Parmesan cheese,** a pressed cheese of a rich flavor, made from skim milk. It contains less water and more casein than the average.

Par'me-san', *n.* The duchy or territory of Parma; — with *the. Obs.*

Par-nas'si-a (pär-năs'ĭ-ȧ; -năsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PARNASSUS.] *Bot.* A genus of smooth bog herbs, natives of arctic and temperate regions. They have basal entire leaves and long-peduncled handsome white flowers with staminodia at the bases of the petals; the ovary is 1-celled, with 4 stigmas.

Par-nas'si-a'ce-æ (pär-năs'ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Rosales) based on the single genus *Parnassia*, and included by some in the Saxifragaceæ. — **par-nas'si-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pa-ri'ti-um (pȧ-rĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of PARITI.

par'i-tor (păr'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *apparitor*: cf. L. *paritor* a servant, attendant.] An apparitor. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

paritorie. † PARMETARY.

‖ **pa'ri-tur pax bel'lo** (păr'ĭ-tŭr). [L.] Peace is produced by war. *Nepos (Epaminondas, 5).*

par'i-vin'cu-lar (păr'ĭ-vĭn'kŭ-lär), *a.* [See PARI-; VINCULUM.] *Zoöl.* Having an elongated semicylindrical ligament, as most bivalves. Cf. ALIVINCULAR.

pa-ri'ya (pȧ-rī'yȧ). Var. of PARIAH.

Pa'ri-za'de (pä'rē-zä'dĕ), *n.* [Per. *parī-zādā, parīzād; parī* fairy + *zād* born. Cf. Gr. Παρύσατις, L. *Parysatis.*] A princess whose adventures are related in the "Story of the Three Sisters," in the "Arabian Nights." She and her two brothers were cast out by the contrivance of their two envious aunts, but survived, and she achieved the quest, in which her brothers had failed, of the speaking bird, the singing tree, and the yellow water.

parizn. † PARISH.

Par-jan'ya (pär-jŭn'yȧ), *n.* [Skr.] *Vedic Myth.* God of rain; — sometimes identified with Indra [terwork; parget. *Obs.*]

parjetory, *n.* Ornamental plas-

parjure. † PERJURE.

parjury. † PERJURY.

park. † PERK.

park'er (pär'kẽr), *n.* [OF. *parquier*, dial. form of *parchier* See PARK.] **1.** The keeper of a park. *Obs. or R.*
2. A rabbit living in a park.

— **park'er-ship,** *n. Obs. or R.*

Par'ker's flu'id (pär'kẽrz). *Microscopy.* A mixture of 100 parts 70 per cent alcohol and one part formaldehyde, used for killing and preserving tissues.

parkes'ine (pärk'ēs'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Celluloid or xylonite; — so called after Alexander Parkes, who first made it at Birmingham, Eng., in 1856. *Obs.*

par'kin (pär'kĭn; pä'-), *n.* A cake of oatmeal and treacle. *Dial. Eng.*

Par'kin-son's dis-ease' (pär'kĭn-sŭnz). = PARALYSIS AGITANS.

park'ish. *a.* See -ISH.

park'leaves' (pär'klēvz'), *n.* The tutsan.

park'like', *a.* See -LIKE.

park'ward (-wẽrd), *adv* See -WARD.

park'y, *a.* Cold. *Slang, Eng.*

park'y, *a.* Of or pert. to parks; interspersed with parks. *Rare.*

parl. *Abbr.* Parliament; parliamentary. [of PARLIAMENT.]

par'la-ment. Obs or rcf. sp. of PARLANCE.

‖ **par-lan'do** (pär-län'dō), ‖ **par-lan'te** (-tā), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Speaking; in a speaking or declamatory manner; to be sung or played in recitative style; — sometimes designating a voice part or melody as leading.

par'lant, *n.* [F. *parlant*, p. pr. of *parler* to speak.] One taking part in a parley. *Obs.*

parlasy. † PALSY.

par'la-to-ry (pär'lȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *parlatorium.* Cf. PARLOR.] The reception or visitors' room in a convent.

par'lay (pär'lā), *v. t. & i.* [See PAROLL.] To apply an original stake and its winnings on a further stake, as on the same card or as on another horse in a later race. *U. S.* — **par'lay,** *n.*

par'le-cue, par'li-cue. Vars. of PERLICUE. *Scot.*

par'le-ment. Obs. or hist. var. of PARLIAMENT.

par'ler. † PARLOR.

parles. *n.* Paralysis. *Obs. Scot.*

parlesie. † PALSY.

par'ley. Var. of PARLAY.

par'leyd. Parleyed. *Ref. Sp.*

par'ley-er, *n.* One who parleys

par'ley-voo' (pär'lĭ-vo͞o'), *n.* [F. *parlez-vous* (*français*) do you speak (French)?] The French language, a Frenchman, etc *Slang or Humorous.*

par'ley-voo', *v. i.* To speak French. *Slang or Humorous*

parliament, *n.* [Erroneous for *palliament.*] A robe. *Obs.*

par'lia-men'tal (pär'lĭ-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Parliamentary. *Rare.*

par'lia-men'ta-ri-ness (-tȧ-rĭ-nĕs), *n* See -NESS. *Rare.*

parliament cake. A kind of thin ginger cooky.

par'lia-men-teer' (-mĕn-tēr'), *n.* = PARLIAMENTARIAN, *n.*, 2 & (*Rare*) 3.

par'lia-men-teer'ing, *n.* Concern in parliamentary affairs.

par'lia-men'ter, *n.* A member of Parliament *Scot.*

parliament gingerbread. = PARLIAMENT CAKE.

parliament heel. The inclination of a ship careened by shifting her cargo or ballast.

Parliament House. The building where a parliament sits; specif., in Scotland, the building where the Scottish Parliament formerly sat, now the waiting room to the Court of Session.

parliament man. *Hist. or Dial. Eng.* a A member of Parliament. **b** [*cap.*] = PARLIAMENTARIAN, *n.*, 2. *Rare.*

Parliament rolls. *Eng. Hist.* The rolls in which the ancient records of the proceedings of Parliament were kept by the chancery clerks, extending from 1278 to 1503 (6 *Edw. I.*–19 *Henry VII.*), and superseded by the journals of the two houses in 1509 (1 *Henry VIII.*).

‖ **Par'li-a-men'tum in'doc-to'rum.** [LL., Parliament of the unlearned.] = UNLEARNED PARLIAMENT.

par'lil-ande, *n.* [See PARLEY, *v.*] Parleying. *Obs.*

parl'ing, *n.* [*parle* + *-ing.*] A conference; parley.—**parl'ing,** *a.*

par'lish (pär'lĭsh; pä'-). Dial. Eng. var. of PARLOUS.

parlor, *or* parlour, boarder. A privileged pupil in a boarding school, living with the principal's family [See -ISH.]

par'lor-ish, par'lour-ish, *a.*

parlor, *or* parlour, pew. A pew furnished like a small parlor, reserved for the lord, or squire, and his household. *Eng.*

parlor, *or* parlour, skate. A roller skate.

paris. † PARLES.

parlur. † PARLOR.

par'ly. Var. of PARLEY.

par'ma-ce'ty, *n.* [See SPERMACETI.] **1.** Spermaceti. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
2. The sperm whale *Obs.*

par'mak (pär'mȧk), *n.* [Turk. *pärmag* a finger, a toe, an inch.] See MEASURE.

parmanabill. † PERMANABLE.

Par-mash'ta (pär-măsh'tȧ). *Bib.*

parmayn. † PEARMAIN.

Par'ma-zo mar'ble A marble of northern Italy, having a coarse network of dark veins on a white or grayish ground.

par-me'li-oid, *a.* [*Parmelia* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* In lichenology, resembling the genus *Parmelia.*

Par'me-nas (pär'mē-năs). *Bib.*

Par-mese' (pär-mēz'; -mēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Parma, Italy, or its inhabitants. — **Par-mese',** *n. sing. & pl.*

parmezant, *n.* [See PARMESAN.] An Italian way of drinking. *Obs.*

Par'nach (pär'năk). *Bib.*

Par'na-pish'tim (pär'nä-pĭsh'tĭm), *n.* = UT-NAPISHTIM.

Par-nas'si-an (pär-năs'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Parnassius.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Parnassus or the Parnassians.
2. Of or pertaining to the genus *Parnassius* or the subfamily Parnassiinæ.

Par-nas'si-an, *n.* **1.** A poet.
2. [F. *parnassien.*] One of a school of French poets of the Second Empire (1852–70) who emphasized metrical form and made little use of emotion as poetic material; — so called from the name (*Parnasse contemporain*) of the volume in which their first poems were collected in 1866.
3. A butterfly of *Parnassius* or other allied genus.

Par-nas'si-i'næ (-ĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PARNASSUS.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of Papilionidæ, of which the genus **Par-nas'si-us** (-năs'ĭ-ŭs) is the type. They are stout-bodied butterflies with short antennæ and almost transparent white or yellowish wings marked with black or red spots, or ocelli. They are found in the higher mountains or the colder portions of the Northern Hemisphere.

Par-nas'sus (-năs'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παρνασός.] **1.** *Anc. Geog. & Cr. Myth.* A mountain in Greece (in ancient Phocis) sacred to Apollo and the Muses. On it were Delphi and the Castalian spring.
2. A once common title for a collection of poems; as, "The English *Parnassus.*"

Par'nell-ism (pär'nĕl-ĭz'm), *n. Eng. Politics.* The policy or principles of the Parnellites.

Par'nell-ite (-īt), *n. Eng. Politics.* One of the adherents of Charles Stewart Parnell (1846–91) in his advocacy of homerule for Ireland.

par'oc-cip'i-tal (păr'ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [*para-* + *occipital.*] *Zoöl.* In various vertebrates, designating a process of the exoccipital bone or a distinct bony element of that region; esp.. **a** In many mammals, a process (called also **paramastoid process**), sometimes very prominent, represented by the jugular process in man. **b** In many reptiles, a process perhaps corresponding to the mastoid of mammals. **c** In teleost fishes, the epiotic bone. — **par'oc-cip'i-tal,** *n.*

pa-ro'chi-al (pă-rō'kĭ-ăl), *a.* [LL. *parochialis*, fr. L. *parochia:* cf. OF. *parochial* priest, parishioner. See PARISH.]
1. Of or pertaining to a parish; restricted to a parish; as, *parochial* duties; a *parochial* school. "*Parochial* pastors." *Bp. Atterbury.* Hence, limited; narrow; provincial.
2. Of or pertaining to the charge of a bishop in the early church; as, a *parochial* city.
parochial board, a body of persons having the administration of poor relief. It was merged in the parish council. *Scot.* — **p. chapelry.** See PARISH, *n.*, 1.

pa-ro'chi-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being parochial; a system of management peculiar to parishes, also, absorption in parish affairs; hence, narrowness or pettiness of interests or opinions. — **pa-ro'chi-al-ist,** *n.*

pa-rod'ic (pă-rŏd'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. παρωδικός.] Having the
pa-rod'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } character of parody.
Very paraphrastic, and sometimes *parodical. T. Warton.*

par'o-dist (păr'ŏ-dĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *parodiste.*] One who writes a parody; one who parodies.

par'o-don-ti'tis (-dŏn-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *odontitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues surrounding a tooth.

par'o-dus (păr'ŏ-dŭs), **par'o-dos** (-dŏs), *n.; pl.* L. -ODI (-dī), Gr. -ODOI (-doi). [Gr. πάροδος, prop., a way by, a passage, entrance.] *Gr. Drama.* **a** In Greek theaters, one of the passages leading from the orchestra at each end of the stage. See THEATER. **b** In a performance, the first entrance of the chorus by one of these passages; also, the first song of the chorus after entrance. Aristotle defines it as the first song of the chorus as a whole. Cf. STASIMON.

par'o-dy (-dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *parodia*, Gr. παρωδ.α; παρά beside + ᾠδή a song: cf. F. *parodie.* See PARA-; ODE.] A writing in which the language or sentiment of an author is mimicked; esp., a kind of literary pleasantry, in which what is written on one subject is altered and applied to another by way of burlesque; travesty; also, a burlesque musical composition.
The lively *parody* which he wrote . . . on Dryden's "Hind and Panther" was received with great applause. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — See CARICATURE.

par'o-dy, *v. t.;* PAR'O-DIED (-dĭd); PAR'O-DY-ING. [Cf. F. *parodier.*] To write a parody upon; to burlesque.
I have translated, or rather *parodied*, a poem of Horace. *Pope.*

pa-ro'cious (pă-rō'shŭs), *a.* [*para-* + Gr. οἰκία house.] *Bot.* Having antheridia and archegonia close together, as some mosses. — **pa-ro'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **pa-ro'cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.*

pa-ro'mi-ac (-mĭ-ăk), *a.* [Gr. παροιμιακός, fr. παροιμια proverb; παρά beside + οἶμος road.] **1.** Proverbial.
2. Of or pertaining to the verse form called the *parœmiac.*

pa-ro'mi-ac, *n.* [Gr. παροιμιακόν, prop. neut. of παροιμιακός proverbial.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* An anapæstic dimeter catalectic ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑).

‖ **par'nas'sien'** (pär'nă'syĕN'). From PARNASSIAN.
‖ **par ne-go'ti-is, ne'que su'pra** (nĕk' wē). [L.] Equal to his business, and not above it.
Tacitus (Annals, VI. 39).

par'nel, *n.* [OF. *Perronnelle* a woman's name, F. *péronnelle* a silly girl.] A priest's mistress; a wanton woman. *Obs.*

par-ni'cious. † PERNICIOUS.

‖ **par no'bi-le fra'trum** (nō'bĭ-lē). [L.] A noble pair of brothers; — often ironical, as orig. in *Horace* (*Satires,* II. iii. 243).

paro. † PROA.

par'o-a'ri-on (păr'ō-ā'rĭ-ŏn; 115), **par'o-a'ri-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [*para-* + Gr. ᾠάριον, dim. of ᾠόν an egg.] Parovarium.

par'och (păr'ŏk), *n.* [LL. or NL. *parochus.*] A clergyman in charge of a parish. *Rare.*

par'och. † PARISH.

pa-ro'chi-al'ic (pă-rō'kĭ-ăl'ĭk), *a.* = PAROCHIAL. *Nonce Word.*

pa-ro'chi-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* = PAROCHIALISM.

pa-ro'chi-al-ize (pă-rō'kĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.* See -IZE. — **pa-ro'chi-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zĭ'-), *n.*

pa-ro'chi-al-ly, *adv.* of PAROCHIAL.

pa-ro'chi-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pa-ro'chi-an (-ăn), *a.* [Cf. OF. *paiochien* priest, LL. *parochianus,* a. & n.] Parochial. *Obs.* — *n.* A parishioner; also, the clergyman of a parish. *Obs.*

par'och-in, par'och-ine (păr'ŭk-ĭn), *n.* [OF. *paroche.*] Parish. *Scot.* [*Obs.*]

pa-roch'i-ner, *n.* Parishioner.

par'och-rie (păr'ŭk-rē), *n.* A parish. *Obs. Scot.*

par'ock. † PARROCK. [DUS b.]

par'ode (păr'ōd), *n.* = PARO-

par'o-di-a-ble (păr'ō-dĭ-*a*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being parodied.

pa-ro'di-al (pă-rō'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [See PARODY.] Parodical.

pa-rod'ic (pă-rŏd'ĭk), **pa-rod'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. παρῳδικός passing.] *Math.* Of degree or power lower than the highest in an equation. *Obs.*

par'o-din'i-a (păr'ō-dĭn'ĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ὠδίς, ὠδῖνος, travail pains.] *Med.* Dystocia.

par'o-dis'tic (-dĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of the nature of parody. — **par'o-dis'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

par'o-dize (păr'ō-dīz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

parody, *n.* [See PERIOD.] A term or period. *Obs.* [DINIA.]

par'o-dyn'i-a. Var. of PAROREXIA. † PROA.

pa-roe'clous-ness (pă-rē'shŭs-nĕs), *n. Bot.* Parœcism.

pa-roe'mi-a (-mĭ-*ă*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παροιμία byword, proverb.] *Rhet.* A proverb.

pa-roe'mi-al, *a.* Proverbial. *Obs.*

pa-roe'mi-og'ra-pher (-ŏg'rà-fĕr), *n.* [Gr. παροιμία proverb + *-grapher.*] A writer of proverbs.
— **pa-roe'mi-og'ra-phy** (-fĭ), *n.*

pa-rol' (pà-rōl'; păr'ŏl; 277), *n.* [See PAROLE, the same word.] **1.** A word; an oral utterance or declaration; — now seldom used except in: *Law,* **by parol,** by word of mouth.
2. *Law.* **a** Pleading; the pleadings of either or both parties in an action. **b** An instrument not under seal. *Rare.*

pa-rol', *a.* **1.** Given or done by word of mouth; oral; as, *parol* evidence, or that which is not documentary.
2. *Law.* Executed or made by word of mouth, or by a writing not under seal; as: **parol contract,** any contract not of record or under seal; — also called a *simple contract.* — **p. arrest,** *Law,* an arrest in pursuance of a verbal order from a magistrate.

pa-role' (pà-rōl'), *n.* [F. *parole,* LL. *parabola.* See PARLEY; cf. PAROL.] **1.** = PAROL.
2. Word of promise; word of honor; plighted faith; esp., *Mil.,* promise of a prisoner of war upon his faith and honor to fulfill stated conditions, as not to bear arms against his captors, to return to custody, or the like, in consideration of special privileges, usually release from captivity, also, the condition of being upon parole. The giving of a parole is always theoretically conditional upon the approval of the prisoner's government or superior officer. If it is disapproved he must return himself as unconditional prisoner of war. Its breach may be punished by death.
This man had forfeited his military *parole. Macaulay.*
3. *Mil.* A watchword given only to officers of the guard and of the day; — distinguished from *countersign.*

pa-role', *v. t.;* PA-ROLED' (-rōld'); PA-ROL'ING (-rōl'ĭng).
1. *Mil.* To set at liberty on parole; as, to *parole* prisoners.
2. Hence, to release (a prisoner) upon his own recognizance; as, to *parole* a convict during good behavior.

pa-role', *v. i.* To give one's parole. *Rare.*

par'o-mol'o-gy (păr'ŏ-mŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. παρομολογία. See PARA-; HOMOLOGY.] *Rhet.* A concession to an adversary in order to strengthen one's own argument. — **par'o-mol'o-get'ic** (-jĕt'ĭk), *a.*

par'o-no-ma'si-a (-nō-mā'zhĭ-*ă*; -zĭ-*ă*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παρονομασια, fr. παρονομάζειν to form a word by a slight change; παρά beside + ὄνομαζειν to name, fr. ὄνομα a name.] *Rhet.* A play upon words; a figure by which the same word is used in different senses, or words similar in sound are set in opposition to each other, so as to give antithetical force to the sentence; punning; a pun.
Syn. — See PUN.

par'o-no-mas'tic (păr'ŏ-nō-măs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to
par'o-no-mas'ti-cal (-măs'tĭ-kăl) } paronomasia; consisting in a play upon words. — **par'o-no-mas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

par'o-nych'i-a (-nĭk'ĭ-*ă*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. παρωνυχία; παρα beside + ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, a nail.] **1.** *Med.* A whitlow; felon.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of small silenaceous herbs having scarious stipules and small flowers subtended by scarious bracts. The species, most of which are called *whitlow-wort,* are natives of warm regions.

par'o-nych'i-al (-ăl), *a. Med.* Pert. to or like paronychia.

par'o-nym (păr'ŏ-nĭm), *n.* A paronymous word.

pa-ron'y-mous (pă-rŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. παρώνυμος; παρά beside + ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, a name.] **1.** Having the same derivation; allied radically; conjugate; — said of words.
2. Formed from a word in another language, or having a form similar to a cognate foreign word.
3. = HOMOPHONOUS. *Rare.*

pa-ron'y-my (-mĭ), *n.* Quality of being paronymous; also, the use of paronymous words.

par'o-öph'o-ron (păr'ŏ-ŏf'ŏ-rŏn), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ὠόν an egg + φέρειν to bear.] *Anat.* Certain rudimentary tubules in the broad ligament between the parovarium and the uterus. It is a remnant of the lower part of the Wolffian body, and corresponds to the paradidymis of the male.

par'o-rex'i-a (păr'ŏ-rĕk'sĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; OREXIS.] *Med.* Disordered or perverted appetite.

Par'o-se'la (-sē'là), *n.* [Anagram of *Psoralea,* its old name.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of American fabaceous herbs or shrubs with pinnate leaves and spikes or racemes of mostly purple flowers.

par-os'mi-a (păr-ŏz'mĭ-*ă*; -ŏs'mĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ὀσμή sense of smell.] *Med.* Disorder or perversion of the sense of smell.

par-os'te-al (pă-rŏs'tē-ăl), *a. Physiol.* Of or pertaining to parostosis; as, *parosteal* ossification.

par'os-to'sis (păr'ŏs-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *ostosis.*] *Physiol.* Ossification in purely fibrous tracts; formation of bone outside the periosteum. — **par'os-tot'ic** (-tŏt'ĭk), *a.*

pa-rot'ic (pă-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [See PAROTID.] *Zoöl.* Near the ear. — **parotic process.** **a** In the skull of some reptiles, a process of opisthotic, exoccipital, and proötic elements. **b** In the skull of some fishes, a process formed of pterotic and opisthotic elements articulating with the posttemporal.

pa-rot'id (-ĭd), *a.* [L. *parotis, -idis,* a tumor near the ear, Gr. παρωτ.ς, -ίδος; παρά beside, near + οὖς, ὠτός, the ear: cf. F. *parotide.*] *Anat.* Designating, pertaining to, or in the region of, a salivary gland (in man the largest salivary gland, and entirely of the serous type) situated on the side of the face below and in front of the ear. Its efferent duct is the **parotid duct,** or duct of Steno (which see).
— *n.* The parotid gland.

par'o-tit'ic (păr'ŏ-tĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or having, mumps.

par'o-ti'tis (păr'ŏ-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PAROTID; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the parotid glands; mumps.

pa-ro'toid (pă-rō'toid; păr'ŏ-toid; 277), *a.* [*parotid* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Resembling the parotid gland; — applied esp. to cutaneous glandular elevations above the ear in toads, frogs, and salamanders. — *n.* A parotoid gland.

-parous. [L. *parere* to bear, to beget, to produce. See PARENT.] A suffix used to signify *giving birth to, bearing, producing;* as, *floriparous, oviparous, pupiparous,* etc.

par'ox-ysm (păr'ŏk-sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. παροξυσμός, fr. παροξύνειν to sharpen, irritate; παρά beside, beyond + ὀξύνειν to sharpen, fr. ὀξυς sharp: cf. F. *paroxysme.*] **1.** *Med.* A fit, attack, or exacerbation, of a disease that occurs at equal or unequal intervals; sudden development or recurrence of symptoms of a disease.
2. Any sudden, violent, and uncontrollable action or emotion; a convulsion or fit; as, *paroxysms* of a volcano.
The returning *paroxysms* of diffidence and despair. *South.*
3. The acme or climax of a violent or spasmodic action or event. *Now Rare.*
4. A violent or open disagreement or contention. *Obs.*
Syn. — Fit, access, attack, orgasm, throe, agitation. — PAROXYSM, SPASM, CONVULSION are here compared in their figurative senses. A PAROXYSM is a sudden and uncontrollable seizure the word applies either to emotion or activity, and often suggests recurrence; a SPASM is a short-lived and abnormal fit of activity, energy, emotion, or the like; CONVULSION suggests violent and often far-reaching agitation or disturbance; as, "In a good fit . . . he is full of repentance, and overflows in piety; but the *paroxysm* will return in the day of temptation" (*Jer. Taylor*); a *paroxysm* of laughter, of rage; "by a single *spasm* of resolution to emancipate myself from the drudgery of prosaic serfdom" (*Lowell*); cf. "the fuliginous and *spasmodic* Carlyle" (*E. FitzGerald*); "Let peals of laughter . . . round thee break, . . . pit, box, and gallery in *convulsions* hurled" (*Pope*); "If any great national or natural *convulsion* could . . . sweep Great Britain from the kingdoms of the earth" (*Byron*). See PANG, FITFUL.

par'ox-ys'mal (-sĭz'măl), *a.* Of the nature of a paroxysm; characterized or accompanied by paroxysms; as, a *paroxysmal* pain; *paroxysmal* temper; *paroxysmal* convulsions of the earth's crust. — **par'ox-ys'mal-ly,** *adv.*

par-ox'y-tone (păr-ŏk'sĭ-tōn), *n.* [Gr. παροξύτονος, a. See PARA-; OXYTONE.] *Gram.* A word having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable. — **par-ox'y-tone, par-ox'y-ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

par-quet' (păr-kā'; -kĕt'; 277), *n.* [F., dim. of *parc* an inclosure. See PARK.] **1.** A flooring, esp. of parquetry.
2. The lower floor of a theater, esp. that part of it which extends from the orchestra to the parquet circle; — also, esp. in U. S., called *orchestra* (which see); sometimes, loosely, the body of seats on the main floor nearest the orchestra in a music hall or auditorium.
3. In various European public bourses, the railed-in space within which the "agents de change," or privileged brokers, conduct business; also, the business conducted by them; — distinguished from the *coulisse,* or outside market.
4. In most European countries, the branch of the administrative government which is charged with the prevention, investigation, and punishment of crime, representing the public and not the individual injured.

par-quet' (păr-kā'; -kĕt'), *v. t.;* PAR-QUETED' (-kād'; -kĕt'-ĕd); PAR-QUET'ING. [Cf. F. *parqueter.*] To furnish with a parquetry floor; to make of parquetry.
One room *parqueted* with yew, which I liked well. *Evelyn.*

parquet circle. That part of the lower floor of a theater with seats at the rear of the parquet and beneath the galleries; — called also, esp. in U. S., *orchestra circle* or *parterre.*


Parquetry.

par'quet-ry (păr'kĕt-rĭ), *n.* [F. *parqueterie.* See PARQUET.] A species of joinery or cabinetwork consisting of an inlay of geometric or other patterns, generally of different colors, — used esp. for floors.

parr (pär), *n.* A young salmon in the stage when it has dark transverse bands, called **parr marks,** on its sides; also, the young of some other fish, as the coalfish.

par'ra-keet, par'a-keet (păr'ă-kēt), *n.* [OF. *paroquet,* F. *perroquet,* It. *parrocchetto,* of uncert. origin; cf. also Sp. PARRAKEET.

par-or'chis (păr-ôr'kĭs), *n.* Also **par-or'chid.** [NL. *parorchis.* See PARA-; ORCHIS.] *Anat.* The epididymis.

parosche. † PARISH.

paroschien. † PARISHEN.

Pa'rosh (pä'rŏsh; păr'ŏsh). *Bib.* **par'os-phre'sis** (păr'ŏs-frē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. ὀσφρησις smell.] *Med.* = PAROSMIA.

par-os'te-i'tis (păr-ŏs'tē-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *osteitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around a bone.

par-os'te-o'sis (-ŏs'ĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Physiol.* = PAROSTOSIS.

parot. † PARROT.

Pa-ro'ti-a (pă-rō'shĭ-*ă*; -tĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *parotis* a tumor near the ear, Gr. παρωτίς. See PAROTID.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the six-shafted bird of paradise (*P. sexpennis*), which has three long spatulate feathers on each side of the head.

pa-rot'i-di'tis (pă-rŏt'ĭ-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PAROTITIS.

parour. † PARTRE.

par'ous (păr'ŭs), *a.* [From L. *parere* to bear. See -PAROUS.] Productive of children; having borne a child or children. *Rare.*

pa-rou'si-a (pă-rōō'zhĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρουσία. See PARUSIA.] Coming or advent; [*cap.*] either the nativity of Christ, or his second coming.

par'o-va'ri-um (păr'ō-vā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL. See PARA-; OVARIUM.] *Anat.* The epoöphoron. — **par'o-va'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

par-ox'a-zine, *n.* Also **-zin.** See OXAZINE. [YNMIST.]

par'ox-ys'mal-ist, *n.* = PAROXYSMIC (păr'ŏk-sĭz'mĭk), *a.* = PAROXYSMAL.

par'ox-ys'mist (păr'ŏk-sĭz'mĭst), *n.* = CATASTROPHIST.

par-ox'y-tone. *v. t.* To pronounce or mark as a paroxytone. **par-ox'y-ton-ize** (păr-ŏk'sĭ-tŏn-īz), *v. t.* = PAROXYTONE.

pa-roy'all. † PAIR royal.

par'pal (păr'p'l), *n.* = PARPAL. *Obs.*

par'pal-ing, *n.* = PARPAL. *Obs.*

‖ **par pa'ri re'fe-ro** (rē'fĭ-rō). [L.] I return like for like. Adapted from *Terence* (*Eunuchus,* III. i. 35). [PERPEND.]

par'pen (păr'pĕn). Var. of PERPEND.

par'pe-tu-al. † PERPETUAL.

par'pine. † PERPEND.

‖ **par pré'cau'tion'** (păr prā'kō-syôN'). [F.] By way of precaution. [PARQUETRY.]

par'quet-age (păr'kĕt-ĭj), *n.* = ‖ **par que'te-rie'** (păr'kĕ'trē'), *n.* [F.] = PARQUETRY.

par-quette' (păr-kĕt'), *n.* Erron. for PARQUET.

parr. Var. of PAR, to inclose.

Par'ra (păr'ă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *parra* barn owl.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of *Jacana.* See JACANA.

par'rach. Scot. var. of PARROCK.

par'ra-gon. † PARAGON.

par'rah. † PARA, a coin.

periquito, and It. *parroco* priest.] Any of certain parrots, esp. those of relatively small size and slender form with a long graduated tail. They belong chiefly to the subfamilies Palæornithinæ and Platycercinæ of Asia, Africa, Australia, and Polynesia, but the name is applied to some small species of other groups, as the Conurinæ of South and Central America. See CAROLINA PARRAKEET, *Illust.*

par'rel (păr'ĕl), **par'ral** (păr'ăl), *n.* [F. *appareil*. See APPAREL, *n.*] *Naut.* The rope loop or sliding collar by which a yard or spar is held to the mast in such a way that it may be hoisted or lowered at pleasure; — called also *jackstay*.

par-rhe'si-a (păr-rē'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. παρρησία; παρά beyond + ῥῆσις a speaking.] *Rhet.* Boldness or freedom of speech. *R.* — **par-rhe'si-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *a. R.*

par'ri-cid'al (păr'ĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* [L. *parricidalis*. See PARRICIDE.] Of or pertaining to parricide; guilty of parricide.

par'ri-cide (păr'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *parricida, paricida*; cf. Gr. πατός, πητός a kinsman. See -CIDE.] **1.** One who murders a person to whom he stands in a specially sacred relation, as a father, mother, or other near relative, or (in a wider sense) a ruler, etc. Sometimes, one guilty of treason. **2.** [L. *parricidium*.] Act or crime of murdering one's own father, mother, near relative, ruler, etc.

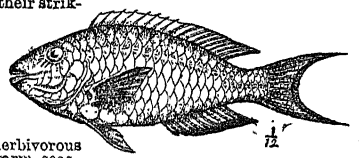
par'rock (-ŭk), *n.* [AS. *pearruc, pearroc*, inclosure, fence, akin to *D. perk*, G. *pferch*; fr. the same source as E. *park*. Cf. PARK.] *Dial. Eng.* **1.** A croft, or small field; a paddock. **2.** A cell or stall; also, a pen or coop.

par'rot (păr'ŭt), *n.* [Perh. orig. a dim. fr. F. *Pierre* Peter; cf. F. *Pierrot*, and *pierrot* sparrow. Cf. PETER, PETREL.] In the broadest sense, any zygodactyl bird of the order Psittaci, including the parrakeets, cockatoos, macaws, lories, lorikeets, love birds, and their allies. They inhabit the tropics of America, Africa, and Asia, and also Australia, New Zealand, and Polynesia. Their most distinctive character is a stout, curved, cered, and hooked bill, the upper mandible of which is movably hinged to the skull. Many are crested, and the colors, while sometimes plain black, white, gray, or green, are often variegated with green, red, yellow, and blue. The unqualified term is variously applied, but esp. to Old World species of the genus *Psittacus*, which are of rather stout form with a short square tail, as the African gray parrot (see GRAY PARROT). Parrots are excellent mimics, and some readily learn to simulate laughter, crying, etc., and to enunciate words and phrases; hence for centuries they have been kept as cage birds.

par'rot, *v. t.*; PAR'ROT-ED; PAR'ROT-ING. **1.** To repeat by rote, as a parrot. **2.** To teach to repeat in a mechanical manner; — usually in passive; as, actors *parroted* by the stage manager.

par'rot, *v. i.* To chatter like a parrot.

parrot fish. **a** Any fish of the family Scaridæ; — so called because of their striking coloration or parrotlike jaws, esp. those of the genera *Sparisoma, Scarus*, and *Pseudoscarus*, herbivorous fishes of warm seas, not much valued as food. **b** Any of various brightly colored labroid fishes, as *Labrichthys psittacula* (called also *parrot perch*), in Australasia, or *Halichæres radiatus*, in Florida. **c** The shanny.



Green Parrot Fish (*Sparisoma viride*). ½

parrot flower. A South American liliaceous plant (*Alstræmeria psittacina*) having green and crimson flowers spotted with purple; also, the flower of this plant.

parrot green. *Chem.* A yellowish green color, like that of parrot's feathers; also, a pigment used to produce it.

parrot mouth. *Veter.* A condition of a horse's mouth in which the superior incisors project over the inferior, thus preventing the tables of wear from coming into apposition and rendering it difficult for the animal to graze. It may be due to malformation of the premaxillary bone or merely excessive growth of the superior incisors in old horses.

parrot nose. A hooked nose.

par'rot-ry (păr'ŭt-rĭ), *n.* Servile imitation or repetition. *Coleridge.* "The supine *parrotry*." *Fitzed. Hall.*

par'rot's-bill' (-ŭts-bĭl'), *n.*, *or* **parrot's-bill kowhai.** [So called from its curved standard.] The glory pea of Australia (*Donia punicea*).

par'rot's-feath'er, *n.* A water milfoil (*Myriophyllum proserpinacoides*) often cultivated in fountains or aquaria for its long trailing stems clothed with feathery, pinnately dissected leaves.

Par'rott gun (păr'ŏt). [After R. P. *Parrott*, American inventor.] *Ordnance.* A muzzle-loading, cast-iron, rifled gun throwing heavy, solid projectiles, elongated, cast hollow after the Rodman plan and strengthened by a coiled wrought-iron band shrunk over the portion of the reënforce surrounding the charge. It was much used by the United States army during the Civil War.

parrot weed. A half-shrubby tropical American papaveraceous plant (*Bocconia frutescens*), with very large, sinuate, pinnatifid leaves, and small, panicled, apetalous flowers.

parrot wrasse. A parrot fish; esp., *Sparisoma cretense* of the Mediterranean, which was highly prized as a food fish by the ancient Greeks and Romans.

par'rot-y (păr'ŭt-ĭ), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, a parrot.

par'ry (păr'ĭ), *v. t.*; -RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. [F. *parez*, imperative, or *paré*, p. p. of *parer*, fr. It. *parare* to parry, prevent, prepare, fr. L. *parare* to prepare. See PARE, *v. t.*] **1.** To ward off; to stop or to turn aside; as, to *parry* a thrust, a blow, or anything that means or threatens harm. **2.** To avoid; to shift or put off; to evade.

The French government has *parried* the payment of our claims. *E. Everett.*

par'ry, *v. i.* To ward off, evade, or turn aside something.

par'ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). A warding off of a thrust or blow, as in sword and bayonet exercises or in boxing (see *Illusts.* of CARTE, SECONDE, SEPTIME, TIERCE); fig., a defensive movement in debate or other intellectual encounter.

Skillful in the thrust and *parry* of debate. *Josiah Royce.*

parse (pärs; *in British usage also* pärz), *v. t.*; PARSED (pärst); PARS'ING (pär'sĭng). [L. *pars* a part; *pars orationis* a part of speech, perh. through OF. *parz, pars*, pl. of *part*, fr. L. See PART, *n.*] *Gram.* To resolve into its elements, as a sentence, pointing out the several parts of speech, and their relation to each other by government or agreement; to analyze and describe grammatically, as a word, showing what part of speech it is, and explaining its inflection, and its relation to any other word or words in the sentence.

pars'er (pär'sẽr), *n.* One who parses.

Par'si, Par'see (pär'sē; pär-sē'; 277), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *Pārsī* a Persian, a follower of Zoroaster, a fire worshiper. Cf. PERSIAN.] **1.** An adherent of the Zoroastrian or ancient Persian religion, descended from Persian refugees settled in India, mostly at Bombay, whither they fled in the 7th and 8th centuries to escape Mohammedan persecution; a fire worshiper. Cf. GHEBER; ZOROASTRIANISM. **2.** The Iranian dialect of the Parsi religious literature.

Par'sic (pär'sĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Parsis or Parsiism.

Par'si-fal (pär'sĭ-făl), *n.* [G. See PARZIVAL.] In Wagner's music drama of the same name, a knight, who, first coming as a youth to the castle of the Grail and seeing Amfortas suffering, sets out to recover the sacred spear by which alone Amfortas's wound may be healed. In the magic garden of Klingsor he meets Kundry, and by resisting her wiles is empowered to recover the spear, to reclaim Kundry, and eventually to heal Amfortas, whom he succeeds as chief of the Grail knights. See PARZIVAL, PERCIVALE.

Par'si-ism, Par'see-ism (pär'sē-ĭz'm; pär-sē'-), *n.* The religious teachings and customs of the Parsis.

par'si-mo'ni-ous (pär'sĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [See PARSIMONY.] Exhibiting parsimony; sparing in expenditure of money; frugal to excess; penurious; niggardly; stingy; meager; mean; as, he is rich but *parsimonious*; *parsimonious* fare.

A prodigal king is nearer a tyrant than a *parsimonious*. *Bacon*

Syn. — Sparing, illiberal, grasping, mercenary, avaricious, covetous, sordid, mean. — PARSIMONIOUS, PENURIOUS, MISERLY, NIGGARDLY, STINGY, CLOSE. One is PARSIMONIOUS who is sparing or frugal, commonly to an excessive degree; one is PENURIOUS who is meanly parsimonious; as, "Having been a spendthrift all his life, he had now become strictly *parsimonious* . . . and . . . devoted every energy of his mind to save shillings and pence" (*Trollope*); "A style, which, where it is best, is so *parsimonious* in the number of its words, so goldenly sufficient in the value of them" (*Lowell*); cf. "Philip was of a careful, or to say truth, of a frugal disposition, . . . though this did not degenerate into *parsimony*" (*Prescott*); "A grudging master, a *penurious* niggard of his wealth" (*Milton*). One is MISERLY who is sordidly avaricious; one is NIGGARDLY or STINGY (the more common term) who is grudging or close-fisted esp. in expending; as, "Her expenditure was *parsimonious* and even *miserly*" (*J. R. Green*); "As poor and *niggardly* as it would be to set down no more meat than your company will be sure to eat up" (*Swift*); "Less than four pages is *niggardly* in point of friendship and spendthrift in point of postage" (*Lowell*); "If I want anything, he says that it cannot be afforded. I never thought before that he was *stingy*, but I am sure now that he must be a miser at heart" (*Trollope*). CLOSE is colloq. for stingy (see NEAR). See GREEDY, COVETOUS, FRUGAL, SCANTY, CONTEMPTIBLE, POVERTY.

— **par'si-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **par'si-mo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

par'si-mo-ny (pär'sĭ-mŏ-nĭ), *n.* [L. *parsimonia, parcimonia*; cf. *parcere* to spare, *parcus* sparing: cf. F. *parcimonie*.] Closeness in expenditure; generality, reprehensively excessive frugality; stinginess; niggardliness.

Awful *parsimony* presided generally at the table. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — Economy, frugality, illiberality, closeness.

pars'ley (pärs'lĭ), *n.* [ME. *persely, persil*, F. *persil*, OF. *perresil*, L. *petroselinum* rock parsley, Gr. πετροσέλινον; πέτρος stone + σέλινον parsley. Cf. PETER; CELERY.] **1.** A European aromatic apiaceous garden herb (*Petroselinum petroselinum*), whose finely curled, dissected leaves are commonly used to flavor soups, stews, etc., or as a garnish. The variety known as *Hamburg parsley* has a large fusiform root, which is eaten as a vegetable. **2.** With attributive or qualifying word, any of various other plants of the same family.

parsley fern. **a** A European rock brake or fern (*Cryptogramma crispa*) with parsleylike leaves; — called also *mountain parsley*; also, the similar American species *C. acrostichoides*. **b** The lady fern. **c** The Australian fern *Cheilanthes tenuifolia*. **d** Tansy.

parsley piert. [Prob. fr. F. *perce-pierre*; *percer* to pierce + *pierre* stone.] A small European rosaceous herb (*Alchemilla arvensis*), having fan-shaped 3-parted leaves, the divisions 2-4-cleft, and axillary greenish flowers. It was formerly reputed to cure calculus.

pars'nip (pärs'nĭp), *n.* [ME. *pasnepe*, OF. *pasnaie*, F. *panais*, fr. L. *pastinaca*; cf. *pastinare* to dig up, *pastinum* a kind of dibble. The ending was altered by influence of ME. *nepe* turnip. Cf. TURNIP.] **1.** **a** A European apiaceous biennial plant (*Pastinaca sativa*), with large pinnate leaves and yellow flowers. It is naturalized as a weed in parts of the United States. **b** The long fusiform root of this plant, somewhat poisonous in the wild state, but through cultivation made palatable and nutritious, and used for the table, and also as food for stock. A kind of beer and a wine are made from it. **2.** Any other species of *Pastinaca*; also, with attributive or qualifying word, any of various parsniplike plants of the family Apiaceæ.

parsnip chervil. A European and Asiatic apiaceous plant (*Anthriscus bulbosus*), sometimes cultivated for its starchy esculent root.

par'son (pär's'n), *n.* [ME. *persone* person, parson, OF. *persone*, F. *personne* person See PERSON.] **1.** *Eccl.* One who represents a parish in its ecclesiastical and corporate capacities; hence, the rector or incumbent of a parochial church, who has full possession of all the rights thereof, with the cure of souls. **2.** Any clergyman having ecclesiastical preferment; one who is in orders, or is licensed to preach; a preacher. *Chiefly Collog. & Often Disparaging.*

He hears the *parson* pray and preach. *Longfellow.*

3. **a** An animal with a black coat or markings. **b** A guidepost. *Dial. Eng.*

par'son-age (-ăj), *n.* [OF. *personage* an ecclesiastical dignity. Cf. PERSONAGE.] **1.** *Eccl. Law.* A certain portion of lands, tithes, and offerings, for the maintenance of the parson of a parish. **2.** The glebe and house, or the house only, appropriated by a parish or ecclesiastical society to the maintenance or use of the incumbent or settled pastor or minister. **3.** The tithe belonging to a parson. *Scot.*

parson bird. A New Zealand bird (*Prosthemadera novæzelandiæ*) of the family Meliphagidæ, remarkable for its powers of mimicry. It is glossy black, with a tuft of white feathers on each side of the throat, faint white streaks on the back of the neck, and a white shoulder patch. It is often kept as a cage bird.



Parson Bird ⅛

par-son'ic (pär-sŏn'ĭk) } *a.*
par-son'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }
Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a parson; clerical. — **par-son'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

part (pärt), *n.* [F. *part*, L. *pars*, gen. *partis*. In *part of speech* fr. L. through AS. (*Oxf. E. D.*) Cf. DEPART, PARCEL, PARTNER, PARTY, PORTION.] **1.** One of the portions, equal or unequal, into which anything is divided, or regarded as divided; something less than a whole; a number, quantity, mass, or the like, regarded as going to make up, with others or another, a larger number, quantity, mass, etc., whether actually separate or not; a piece, fragment, fraction, member, or constituent.

And kept back *part* of the price, . . . and brought a certain *part* and laid it at the apostles' feet *Acts* v. 2.

I am a *part* of all that I have met. *Tennyson.*

2. Specif.: **a** A formal or distinctive division; as, a *part* of speech; a story in four *parts*. **b** An equal constituent portion; one of several or many like quantities, numbers, etc., into which anything is divided, or of which it is composed; proportional division or ingredient.

An omer is the tenth *part* of an ephah. *Ex* xvi. 36.

A thought which, quartered, hath but one *part* wisdom,
And ever three *parts* coward *Shak.*

c A constituent portion of a living or spiritual whole; a member; an organ; an essential element; also, a portion of an animal body (usually in *pl.*); as, the inward *parts*; the hinder *parts*.

All the *parts* were formed . . . into one harmonious body. *Locke.*

d A constituent of character or capacity; faculty; hence, capability; talent; — usually in *pl.* with a collective sense. "Men of considerable *parts*." *Burke.* "Great quickness of *parts*." *Macaulay.* **e** *Math.* (1) A submultiple; — called in full *aliquot part*. (2) An assemblage all of whose elements are also elements of another assemblage. (3) *pl.* = PARTIAL FRACTIONS. (4) A line or other element of a geometrical figure. **3.** *pl.* Times; as, ten *parts* (= times) better. *Obs.* **4.** A particle of matter. *Obs.* **5.** That which belongs to one, or which is assumed by one, or which falls to one, in a division or apportionment; share; portion; lot; interest; concern; duty; office.

We have no *part* in David. *2 Sam.* xx. 1.

Accuse not Nature! she hath done her *part*;
Do thou but thine. *Milton.*

parrall. † PAREL, PARLE, PAROLE. [MATTA.]
par'ra-mat'ta. Var. of PARRAMOUNT.
parramount. † PARAMOUNT.
par'rel. † PAREL, PERIL.
par'rel, par'ral, *v. t.* & *i.* To fasten by means of a parrel.
parrell. † APPAREL.
parrer. † PARURE.
parriar. † PARIAH.
parriche. † PARISH.
par'ri-cid'al-ly (păr'ĭ-sīd'ăl-ĭ), *adv.* of PARRICIDAL.
par'ri-cid'ed (păr'ĭ-sīd'ĕd), *a.* Killed parricidally. *Rare*
par'ri-cid'i-ous, *a.* Also **par'ri-cid'ous.** Parricidal. *Obs.*
par'ri-cid-ism (păr'ĭ-sĭd-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
par'ri-ci'dous, *a.* Parricidal.
par'ri-cid'y, *n.* [L. *parricidium.*] Parricide. *Obs*
Par'ri-dæ (păr'ĭ-dē), *n.* [NL. See PARRA.] Syn. of JACANIDÆ.
par'ridge (păr'ĭj). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PORRIDGE.
par'rish (păr'ĭsh). Dial. Eng. var. of PERISH.
par'ritch (-ĭch). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PORRIDGE.
parritch time. Breakfast time. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
parr marks. See PARR.
par'roch, parroche. † PARISH.
par'rock (păr'ŭk), *v. t.* To shut up; INCLOSE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
par'ro-ket, par'ro-quet (păr'ō-kĕt). Vars. of PARRAKEET.
parroll. † PAROL.
‖ **par-ro'quia** (păr-rō'kyȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *parochia* parish. See PARISH, *n.*] A parish church; also, a parish. *Sp Amer.*
par'rot-back' chair. A Dutch chair; — so called from the shape of the openings in the back. [bill.]
par'rot-beak', *n.* The parrot's-
par'rot-bill', *n.* Parrot's-bill.
parrot bullfinch. *n.* A thick-billed Asiatic bird of the genus *Paradoxornis*.
parrot coal. A kind of cannel coal; — so called from the crackling sound it makes in burning. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
parrot crossbill. A large European crossbill (*Loxia pityopsittacus*).
par'rot-er, *n.* One who parrots.
parrot finch. A crossbill.
par'rot-hood, *n.* See -HOOD
par'rot-ism (păr'ŭt-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
par'rot-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
parrotperch. See PARROT FISH b.
parrot plant An Australian fabaceous plant (*Crotalaria cunninghamii*) whose flower is suggestive of a parrot's head.
parrot's corn. Safflower seed.
parrotter. † PARITOR.
par'rot-toed', *a.* Pigeon-toed.
parrot tulip. One of a race of late-flowering hybrid tulips having brightly variegated flowers, often with fringed petals.
pars, *n. pl* [OF. *pars, parz*, pl. of *part* part. See PART, *n.*] Parts of speech: parts. *Obs.* [-ABLE.]
pars'a-ble (pär'sȧ-b'l), *a.* See ‖ **pars ad-ver'sa.** [L.] The adverse or opposite party.
parsainer. † PARCENER.
parsche. † PARISH. [parsed.]
parse, *v. t.* To admit of being
parsealyte. † PARTIALITY.
parsecute. † PERSECUTE.
parsee † PERSUE.
Par'see. Var. of PARSI.
Par'see-ism (-ĭz'm). Var. of PARSIISM.
par'sel. † PARCEL.
parselmel. † PARCELMEAL.
parsely. † PARSLEY.
parsenip. † PARSNIP.
parseve † PERCEIVE.
parsever. † PERSEVERE.
Par'shan-da'tha (pär'shăn-dā'thȧ; pär-shän'dȧ-thȧ). *Bib.*
parshen † PARISHEN.
‖ **par signe' de mé'pris'** (pär sēn'y' dẽ mā'prē'). [F.] As a token of contempt.
par'sil (par'sĭl; pă'-). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of PARSLEY.
‖ **pars in'fi-de'li-um** (pärz ĭn'fĭ-dē'lĭ-ŭm); *pl.* PARTES INFIDELIUM (par'tēz). [L.] A region of infidels.
Par'sism (pär'sĭz'm), *n.* = PARSIISM.
‖ **pars le-gi'ti-ma** (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mȧ). [L.] *Law* = LEGITIM.
parsley camphor. = APIOL, 2.
parsley family. *Bot.* The family Apiaceæ.
parsley haw. A hawthorn (*Cratægus apiifolia*) of the southern United States, having pinnately lobed leaves.
parsley oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
pars'ley-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* A plant of the parsley family.
‖ **pars mag'na fu'i.** [L.] Lit., I was a large part. See QUORUM PARS MAGNA FUI.
par'son. † PERSON.
par'son-age. † PERSONAGE.
parsonage tithes. See TITHE.
par'son-al. † PERSONAL.
par'son-arch'y (par'sŭn-är'kĭ), *n.* [*parson* + *-archy.*] Parson rule or government. *R.* [-DOM.]
par'son-dom (-d ŭm), *n.* See
parsone. † PARSON, PERSON.
par'soned (par's'nd), *a.* Furnished with a parson.
par'son-er. † PARCENER.
par'son-ese' (pär's'n-ēz'; -ēs'), *n.* Parsonic. *R.* [parson's wife.]
par'son-ess, *n.* [See -ESS.] A
Par'sism (pär'sĭz'm), *n.* = PARSIISM.
par'son-et, *n.* [*parson* + *-et.*] A parson's child; also, a young or newly made parson. *Humorous, Disparaging, or Collog.*
parson gull. A black-backed gull. *Local, Eng.*
par'son-hood, *n* See -HOOD.
par'son-ing, *n* Performance of a parson's duties. *Rare.*
par'son-in-the-pul'pit, *n.* The cuckoopint. *Dial. Eng.*
par'son-ish. *a.* See -ISH.
par-son'i-ty (pär-sŏn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of a parson.
par'son-ize, *v. t.* & *i.* See -IZE.
par'son-ly, *a.* Parsonic. *Rare.*
parson mew. The black-backed gull. *Local, Eng.*
parsonne. † PARSON, PERSON.
par'son-ol'a-try (pär's'n-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*parson* + *-latry.*] Worship of parsons.
par'son-ol'o-gy (-ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*parson* + *-logy.*] Lore concerning parsons. *Rare.*
par'son-ry, *n.* Parsons, as a body. *Rare.*
par'son-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Par'sons tur'bine. [After Hon C. A. *Parsons* (b. 1854), English inventor.] See TURBINE
parsoune. † PERSON.
parsoure † PIERCER.
‖ **pars pro to'to.** [L.] A part for the whole.
‖ **pars ra'ti-o-na'bi-lis** (rȧsh'ĭ-ō-nȧb'ĭ-lĭs). [L.] *Law.* Lit., the reasonable part or share; — used of the portion of his estate that a decedent could not will away from his widow and children, as the legitim, or, in English, the widow's dower and a portion that the children were (formerly) entitled to.
parst. Parsed. *Ref. Sp.*
Par'sy. † PARSI.
part, *p. a. Her.* Parted; in phr. *part per pale. Rare.*
Part., *or* **part.** *Abbr.* Participle.

6. *Theater.* A particular character in a drama or a play an assumed personification; also, the language, actions, and influence of a character or an actor in a play, or, figuratively, in real life. See *to act a part*, under ACT.

Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your *part*, there all the honor lies. *Pope.*

7. *Music.* **a** A melody or voice part, in concerted music or in harmony, for a particular voice or instrument. Harmonic music is usually thought of as made up of (usually four) simultaneous parts. *Real* parts are such as progress as individual voices, while *auxiliary* or *additional* parts are sometimes distinguished as those consisting of detached tones doubling certain tones in the real parts for emphasis or special effect. **b** A particular voice or instrument in concerted music, or the individual score for it.

8. An act; an incident of conduct; as, he committed many unkind *parts*. *Obs.*

9. Quarter; region; district; — usually in *pl.* "When you come into these *parts*." *E. FitzGerald.* "The uttermost *part* of the heaven." *Neh.* i. 9.

10. Side or direction; as, shut in on every *part* (*Obs. or R.*); also, = HAND, 11; as, on the other *part*. *Now Rare.*

11. One of the opposing parties or sides in a conflict or a controversy; a faction.

For he that is not against us is on our *part*. *Mark* ix. 40.
Make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part*. *Waller.*

12. A parting; separation. *Obs. & R.*

13. The parting or dividing of the hair. *Colloq., U. S.*

Syn. — PART, PORTION, PIECE, FRAGMENT, SECTION, SEGMENT, DIVISION. PART, the general term, denotes simply that which is, or is regarded as being, a constituent or fraction of a whole; a PORTION is a part regarded as more or less independent, or (esp.) as assigned or allotted to some particular individual, function, or purpose; as, "Divide a minute into a thousand *parts*" (*Shak.*); "All are but *parts* of one stupendous whole" (*Pope*); "the hinder *part* of the ship" (*Mark* iv. 38); "The priests had a *portion* assigned them" (*Gen.* xlvii. 22); "Father, give me the *portion* of goods that falleth to me" (*Luke* xv. 12); "Art, thus conceived, realizes for men a larger *portion* of life" (*Stevenson*); "In the lowest organization all *parts* are competent to perform all functions, and one and the same *portion* of protoplasm may successively take on the function of feeding, moving, or reproducing apparatus" (*Huxley*). A PIECE is a detached part or portion, often of a vaguely defined whole; it is frequently regarded as relatively complete in itself; a FRAGMENT is a broken or imperfect part, commonly of a more definite whole; as, a *piece* of paper, of chalk, of string, of cloth, a *piece* of bread, a *piece* of money, a *piece* of poetry, of music, cf. to break in *pieces*; a *fragment* of pottery (cf. a *piece* of pottery), a *fragment* of an antique statue; "They took up of the *fragments* . . twelve baskets full" (*Matt.* xiv. 20); "I considered the *fragment* of "Hyperion" as second to nothing that was ever produced by a writer of the same years" (*Shelley*). A SECTION is a distinct part, esp. of a writing, of a body of people, or of a country or region, a SEGMENT is esp. a part cut off by natural lines of cleavage or division (for technical senses, see defs.); as, a *section* of a chapter, the advanced *section* of the clergy, the eastern *section* of the country; a *segment* of an orange, a *segment* of a leaf. DIVISION is more general than *section* or *segment*; as, "People say that the whole human frame in all its parts and *divisions* is gradually in the act of decaying and renewing" (*Scott*). See DIVIDE, COMPONENT, PARTAKE.

for my part, so far as concerns me; for my share. — **in good p.**, without offense; favorably; graciously; as, he received the warning *in good part*. Also, *in ill, evil, better, worse, gentle*, etc., *part*. Chiefly with *take* or the like. — **in p.**, in some degree; partly. — **p. and parcel**, an essential or constituent portion; — a reduplicative phrase. Cf. *might and main, kith and kin*, etc. "She was . . . *part and parcel* of the race and place." *Howitt.* — **p. of speech** [see etymol.], *Gram.*, one of the classes of words (now reckoned as eight, the noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection) according to which a sentence is analyzed; a word classed according to the kind of idea or relation it denotes in the sentence.

The customary division of the *parts of speech* in the Indo-European languages, as handed down from the grammarians of antiquity, rests upon no systematic application of logical principles. . . . It . . has been effected by the consideration of three points: the meaning of a word, taken by itself, its function in the sentence, and its behavior in regard to inflection and word formation. *H. Paul (trans.).*

part (pärt), *v. t.*; PART'ED; PART'ING. [F. *partir*, L. *partire*, *partiri*, p. p. *partitus*, fr. *pars*, gen. *partis*, a part. See PART, *n.*] **1.** To divide or separate into distinct parts, as by breaking, cutting, cleaving, or other physical process; also, to separate in thought; to analyze; discriminate; specif., *Naut.*, to break or suffer the breaking of (a rope, anchor chain, etc.); as, the ship *parted* her hawser in the gale. "Thou shalt *part* it in pieces." *Lev.* ii. 6.

There, [celestial love] *parted* into rainbow hues. *Keble.*

2. To separate or disunite; to cause to go apart; to remove from contact or contiguity; to sunder.

The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death *part* thee and me. *Ruth* i. 17.
The narrow seas that *part*
The French and English. *Shak.*

3. Hence: To hold apart; to stand between; to intervene betwixt, as combatants.

The stumbling night did *part* our weary powers. *Shak.*

4. To separate by a process of extraction, elimination, or secretion; as, to *part* gold from silver.

5. To leave; to quit. *Obs.*

Since presently your souls must *part* your bodies. *Shak.*

6. To divide into shares; to divide and distribute; to allot; apportion; share.

They *parted* my raiment among them. *John* xix. 24.

7. To give a part of; to give away. *Obs.*

8. To mix (wine). *Obs.*

9. To take sides with; to espouse the cause of. *Obs.*

Syn. — See DIVIDE.

to part company, to separate, as travelers or companions.

part, *v. i.* **1.** To be broken or divided into parts or pieces; to break; to become separated; to go asunder; as, a rope *parts*; his hair *parts* in the middle.

2. To go away; to depart; to take leave; to quit each other; hence, to die; — often with *from*.

He wrung Bassanio's hand, and so they *parted*. *Shak.*

3. To perform an act of parting; to relinquish a connection of any kind; — followed by *with* or *from*; as, to *part* with a friend or a possession.

His . . . bag, which he would by no means *part* from. *G Eliot.*

4. To have a part or share; to partake. *Obs.* "They shall *part* alike." 1 *Sam.* xxx. 24.

5. To cause separation or division.

part (pärt), *adv.* Partly; in a measure. *Rare.* *Shak.*

‖ **par'tage'** (pär'täzh'; *formerly Anglicized*, pär'tāj), *n.* [F. See PART, *v. & n.*] **1.** Division; act of dividing or sharing. **2.** Part; portion; share.

par-take' (pär-tāk'; pär-), *v. i.*; *pret.* PAR-TOOK' (-to͝ok'); *p. p.* PAR-TAK'EN (-tāk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAR-TAK'ING (-tāk'ing). [From *partaking, partaker. Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** To take a part, portion, or share, in common with others; to have a share or part; to participate; share. "Brutes *partake* in this faculty." *Locke.*

2. Hence, to take or receive a portion (of); to take some (of); as, to *partake* of food or drink.

3. To have something of the properties, character, or office (of).

The attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster *partakes* partly of a judge, and partly of an attorney-general. *Bacon.*

4. To take sides (with). *Obs.*

When I against myself with thee *partake*. *Shak.*

Syn. — PARTAKE, PARTICIPATE, SHARE. PARTAKE (now somewhat stilted in ordinary speech) has almost lost the implication of community with others, and suggests rather appropriation by the individual; as, to *partake* of refreshments. To PARTICIPATE is esp. to take part (with others) in something, seldom with reference to material things; as, to *participate* in a conversation, to *participate* in another's feelings. SHARE emphasizes strongly the idea of community of possession, enjoyment, endurance, etc., whether with reference to material or immaterial things; as, "Among the lines . . ; is this — 'Unmeet for Solitude as, *share*.' Now to *share* implies more than one, and Solitude is a single gentleman" (*Byron*); "The confidential talk he could not always *share*" (*W. Pater*). See PART.

par-take', *v. t.* **1.** To take a part or share in; to share.

Let every one *partake* the general joy. *Dryden.*

2. Specif., to take or receive (food or drink), either with or without company.

3. To bestow (a part or share); to impart information about; tell; inform (some one) *of* something. *Obs.*

par-tak'er (-tāk'ẽr), *n.* [*part* + *taker.*] **1.** One who partakes; a sharer; a participator.

Partakers of their spiritual things. *Rom.* xv. 27.

2. An accomplice; associate. *Archaic. Matt.* xxiii. 30.

part'ed (pär'tẽd; -tĭd; 151), *p. a.* Separated; divided; cleft; hence: **a** *Bot.* Cleft so that the divisions reach nearly, but not quite, to the base, as a leaf; — used chiefly in composition; as, 3-*parted*, 5-*parted*, etc. **b** Party-colored. *Obs.* **c** Deceased; dead. *Archaic.* **d** Participated in; shared. *Rare.* **e** Endowed with parts or abilities. *Obs.* **f** Provided with a dramatic part. *Rare.* **g** *Her.* = PARTY, *a.*, 2.

part'er (pär'tẽr), *n.* One that parts or separates; as, *parters* of frays (*Now Rare*); also, a parting tool.

par-terre' (pär-tẽr'), *n.* [F., fr. *par* on, by (L. *per*) + *terre* earth, ground, L. *terra*. See TERRACE.] **1.** *Hort.* An ornamental and diversified arrangement of beds or plots, in which flowers are cultivated, with intervening paths of gravel or turf.

2. A level space including a building site.

3. The part of the floor of a theater behind the orchestra, esp., in U. S., the part beneath the galleries; — now rarely used exc attributively in *parterre boxes*.

par-then'ic (pär-thĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. παρθενικός, fr. παρθένος a maid, virgin.] **1.** Of the nature of, or relating to, a virgin or virginity.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Spartan **Par-the'ni-æ** (pär-thē'nĭ-ē), or sons of unmarried women.

Par-the'ni-um (-thē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., any of several plants, Gr. παρθένιον, fr. παρθένιος maidenly, fr. παρθένος virgin; — in allusion to the white ray flowers of some species.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American asteraceous herbs having simple or pinnately dissected leaves and small heads of white-rayed or yellow-rayed flowers in a terminal panicle, the pappus of a few scales, the achenes compressed and keeled. Several, as *P. hysterophorus*, the bastard feverfew, and *P. integrifolium*, are used medicinally.

par'the-no- (pär'thĕ-nŏ-). A combining form from Greek παρθενος *virgin, maiden*, used chiefly in biological terms to signify *pertaining to reproduction without fertilization*.

Par'the-no-cis'sus (-sĭs'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *partheno-* + Gr. κισσός ivy.] *Bot.* A genus of vitaceous plants, formerly included in *Ampelopsis*, distinguished by the small perfect flowers with distinct petals. The species are natives of Asia and North America. *P. quinquefolia* is the Virginia creeper, or woodbine; *P. tricuspidata* is the Japanese ivy.

par'the-no-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ẽ-sĭs), *n.* [*partheno-* + *-genesis.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Reproduction by virgin females by means of eggs which develop without being fertilized by spermatozoa. It occurs chiefly in certain insects, crustaceans, and worms, the most familiar example being that of the aphids, in which a number of parthenogenetically produced generations, consisting entirely of females, follow the sexually produced one. Finally males are produced (also by parthenogenesis) and sexual reproduction again takes place. Parthenogenesis is a modification of sexual reproduction sharply distinguished from asexual reproduction, as the young develop from true eggs, not from buds or parts of the body. It must also be distinguished from the fertilization of the eggs of a hermaphrodite animal by its own spermatozoa. In some cases incomplete maturation (which see) has been observed in parthenogenetic eggs, and the nuclear material thus retained may take the place of that ordinarily derived from the male. An *artificial parthenogenesis*, or development without fertilization up to a certain stage, has been produced in the eggs of some animals by chemical reagents.

2. *Bot.* The form of apogamy in which an embryo develops from an unfertilized egg. It is of frequent occurrence among certain algæ and fungi, while in one family of molds (Saprolegniaceæ) it is the rule rather than the exception. Parthenogenesis is rare among seed plants, but has been demonstrated in *Antennaria* and a few other genera; in these it is probably an instance of reversion to an ancestral isogamous condition. See APOGAMY, 2 **b**.

par'the-no-ge-net'ic (pär'thĕ-nō-jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a. Biol.* Pertaining to, or produced by, parthenogenesis. — **par'the-no-ge-net'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

Par'the-non (pär'thẽ-nŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παρθενών, fr. παρθενος a virgin, i. e., the goddess Athena.] A celebrated Doric temple of Athena, on the Acropolis at Athens. It is of Pentelic marble; in design, octastyle peripteral, with 17 columns on the sides; dimensions, 228 × 101 × 65 feet. The Parthenon was in both plan and finish the most consummate building in the Doric style, exhibiting refinements of line that have never been surpassed. It was the work of Ictinus, was begun about B. C. 447, and by 438 was ready for the great gold and ivory statue of Athena by Phidias, who also probably designed the decorative sculptures, which consisted of: (1) Colossal sculptures in the round, filling the two pediments, the eastern group thought to have represented the birth of Athena, the western, her contest with Poseidon for Attica. (2) 92 metopes in high relief, showing, on the east, the struggle between the gods and the giants; on the west, that between the centaurs and Lapithæ; and on the north and south, subjects which have not been made out. (3) The long frieze in low relief around the entire cella wall without is often asserted to represent the great Panathenaic procession. In both construction and sculptures the Parthenon was the most perfect product of Athenian art at its best period. In 1687 it was shattered by an explosion, and about 1811 its sculptures were largely removed by Lord Elgin. See ELGIN MARBLES.

Par-then'o-pe. (pär-thĕn'ō-pē), *n.* [L., the name of a Siren, fr. Gr. Παρθενόπη.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the Sirens, who threw herself into the sea because unable to beguile Odysseus by her songs. She was cast up by the sea at Naples, where was an ancient town called by her name. Hence, Naples was also anciently so called.

2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

— Par'the-no-pe'an (pär'thĕ-nō-pē'ăn; -nō'pē-ăn), *a.*

Par'thi-an (pär'thĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Parthia, the country to the southeast of the Caspian Sea. It was successively under the rule of the Persians, Alexander the Great, and the Seleucidæ, until, about 250 B. C., it became independent under Arsaces, the founder of the Arsacidæ. Despite Roman attacks, Parthia maintained its independence until 226 A. D., when it was conquered by the Persian Sassanians

Parthian shot, a parting shot; — alluding to the Parthian method of fighting. Similarly, **Parthian arrow, shaft, fight**, etc. "He went away with a *Parthian grin and glance*." *Thackeray.* See PARTHIAN, *n.*

Par'thi-an, *n.* One of the people of ancient Parthia, probably of Turkoman stock. They were noted for their mode of fighting on horseback with the bow as their only weapon, their horses being turned as if in flight after each discharge.

par'tial (pär'shăl), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *partialis*, fr. L. *pars*, gen. *partis*, a part: cf. (for sense 3) F. *partiel*. See PART, *n.*] **1.** Inclined to favor one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than the other; biased; predisposed; as, a judge should not be *partial*.

Ye have been *partial* in the law. *Mal.* ii. 9.

2. Having a predilection or fondness for; esp., inclined to favor unreasonably or to care for excessively; foolishly fond; with *to* (*Colloq.*), fond of. "A *partial* parent." *Pope.*

Not *partial* to an ostentatious display. *Scott.*

3. Of, pertaining to, or affecting, a part only; not general or universal; not total or entire; as, a *partial* eclipse of the moon. "*Partial* dissolutions of the earth." *T. Burnet.*

4. Forming a part; existing as a component; also, *Rare*, pert. to a part or parts; using or considering only parts.

You have not got rid of parts by denying them, but are the more *partial*. *Emerson.*

5. *Bot.* Pertaining to a secondary or subordinate portion; as, a *partial* umbel; a *partial* petiole, etc.

partial abstraction, an abstraction of one factor from a complex integration. — **p. bulkhead**, *Shipbuilding*, a partition of insufficient extent completely to inclose a space. — **p. cleavage**, *Embryol.*, meroblastic cleavage. — **p. conversion**, *Logic*, conversion of a universal into a particular proposition or of one particular proposition into another. — **p. determinant.** = MINOR DETERMINANT. — **p. difference**, *Math.*, the change produced in the value of a function of two or more arguments by increasing one of them by 1. — **p. differential** *or* **derivative, p. differential coefficient, p. differentiation** *or* **derivation**, etc. (of a function of two or more variables), *Math.*, the differential, differential coefficient, differentiation, etc., of the function, upon the hypothesis that only some of the variables are varying. The sign ∂ (read, curved *d*), or sometimes δ (the Greek letter *d*), is commonly used as the sign of partial differentiation in place of the *d* of the ordinary differentials. — **p. eclipse.** *Astron.* See ECLIPSE, *n.*, 1. — **p. fractions**, *Math.*, the fractions into the sum of which a fraction may be decomposed. When the terms of this fraction are rational integral functions, the denominators of the partial fractions are the simple (it may be, repeated) factors of the original denominator. Called also *part fractions* or simply *parts*. — **p. loss.** *Insurance.* See LOSS, 7. — **p. petiole**, *Bot.*, a petiolule. — **p. precipitation**, *Chem.*, specif., fractional precipitation. — **p. pressure of a gas**, *Physics*, the pressure of any individual gas in a mixture of gases. It is the same as that which the gas would exert were it confined alone in the space occupied by the mixture. — **p. probability**, *Math.*, the probability of an event's happening in any of several mutually exclusive ways in which it may happen. — **p. segmentation**, *Embryol.*, meroblastic cleavage. — **p. term**, *Logic*, an undistributed term. — **p. tone**, *Music & Acoustics*, one of the simple tones that form an ordinary tone. See TONE, 2, and

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part'a-ble, *a.* [OF.] Partible; also, participant. *Obs.*
par-tack'. † PARTAKE. *Scot.*
par-tak'a-ble (pär-tāk'ā-b'l; pär-), *a.* See -ABLE.
par'tan (pär'tăn), *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *partan.*] A European crab (*Cancer pagurus*) often used as food. *Scot.*
partan face. A person of sour visage; — a term of abuse. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
par'tan-full', *a.* As full (of meat) as is a partan. *Scot.*
par'tan-hand'ed, *a.* Stingy. *Scot.*
par-tar'go. † BOTARGO, POTARGO.
part book. *Music.* A book containing a single part.
partche. † PARCH.
part'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
partein. † PERTAIN.
parteis. Obs. pl. of PARTY.
partelet. † PARTLET.
part'en, *v. t.* [From PART, *n.*] To share. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To impart a share. *Obs.*
partenar. † PARTNER.
partene. † PERTAIN.
partener. † PARTNER.
par-terred' (pär-tẽrd'), *a.* Laid out in parterres; provided with a parterre. [FRACTIONS.
part fractions. = PARTIAL
part gate. *Mach.* A regulating device for a parallel-flow water turbine, having a system of small vertical gates with baffles that only partially close the passage section in the guides.
Par-the'ni-a (par-thē'nĭ-ă), *n.* In Sidney's "Arcadia," the wife of Argalus, who arrays herself in a knight's armor to avenge the death of her husband upon his slayer, Amphialus.
par-the'ni-ad (-ăd), *n.* [See PARTHENIC.] A poem in honor of a virgin. *Obs. or R.*
par-the'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* [Gr. παρθένιος.] Of or pert. to a virgin.
par'the-nin (pär'thē-nĭn), **par'the-nine** (-nīn; -nēn), *n.* [L. *parthenium* + *-in.*] An bitter substance derived from the bastard feverfew (*Parthenium hysterophorus*), and used as an antipyretic and analgesic.
par'the-no-gen'ic (-nō-jĕn'ĭk), **par'the-no-gen'i-tive** (-jĕn'ĭ-tĭv), **par'the-nog'e-nous** (-nŏj'ẽ-nŭs), *a. Biol.* Parthenogenetic.
par'the-nog'e-ny (-nĭ), *n. Biol.* Parthenogenesis.
par'the-no-go-nid'i-um, *n.* [NL.; *partheno-* + *gonidium.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* An individual or gonidium that can reproduce a colony asexually, as in Volvox, etc.
Par'the-nol'a-try (pär'thē-nŏl'ā-trĭ), *n.* [*partheno-* + *-latry.*] = MARIOLATRY.
par'the-nol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*partheno-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* The medical study of virginity.
Par'the-no-pæ'us (pär'thē-nō-pē'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παρθενοπαῖος.] See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.
Par'the-nos (pär'thē-nŏs), *n.* [Gr. παρθένος virgin, maiden.] *Gr. Relig.* An epithet applied to a number of Greek goddesses, esp. to Artemis, Athena, and Hera (which see)
par'the-no-sperm', *n.* [*partheno-* + *-sperm.*] *Bot.* A parthenospore.
par'the-no-spore', *n.* [*partheno-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A spore produced parthenogenetically.
par'ti-. See PARTY-.

cf. HARMONIC, *n.*, 1 **a**. — **partial verdict**, *Law*, a verdict finding the accused guilty of only part of what is charged.

par'tial (pär'shăl), *n.* *Music & Acoustics.* A partial tone.

par'tial-al'i-ty (pär'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ ; -shăl'ĭ-tĭ ; 7), *n.* [Cf. F. *partialité*.] **1.** Quality or state of being partial ; inclination to favor one party, or one side of a question ; bias. **2.** A predilection or inclination to one thing rather than others ; special taste or liking ; as, a *partiality* for poetry. **3.** Partisanship ; also, a faction or party. *Obs.* **4.** Fact or quality of being limited or local. *Rare.*

par'tial-ly (pär'shăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a partial manner ; with undue bias, favor, or dislike ; as, to judge *partially*. *Shak.* **2.** In part ; not totally ; as, *partially* true.

par'ti-ble (pär'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *partibilis*, fr. *partire* to part, fr. L. *pars*. See PART.] Admitting of being parted ; divisible ; separable ; susceptible of severance or partition, as an estate of inheritance. (Cf. GAVELKIND.) "Make the molds *partible*." *Bacon.* — **par'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

par-tic'i-pant (pär-tĭs'ĭ-pănt ; pär-), *a.* [L. *participans*, p. pr. of *participare* : cf. F. *participant*. See PARTICIPATE.] **1.** Sharing ; participating ; having a share or part. **2. a** Sharing in the knowledge (of). *Obs.* **b** Sharing the nature (of). See PARTICIPATION, 3.

par-tic'i-pant, *n.* **1.** A participator ; partaker ; sharer.
Participants in their . . . mysterious rites. *Bp. Warburton.*
2. A partisan. *Obs.* **3.** *Music.* See MODE, *n.*, 1 **a** (2). *Obs. or Hist.*

par-tic'i-pate (-pāt), *a.* [L. *participatus*, p. p. of *participare* to participate, fr. *particeps* partaking ; *pars*, *partis*, part + *capere* to take. See PART ; CAPACIOUS.] **1.** Brought or adapted to share ; causing or suffering participation. **2.** = *participated*, p. p.

participate form, *Schol.*, a form embodied in, or considered as combined with, matter.

par-tic'i-pate (-pāt), *v. i.* ; -PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd) ; -PAT'ING (-pāt'ĭng). To have a share in common with others ; to take part ; to partake ; share ; as, to *participate* in a debate ; — used with *with*, governing the name of a person, or *in* (formerly also *of* or *with*), governing the name of a thing.
So would he *participate* of their wants. *Hayward.*
When men
With angels may *participate*. *Milton.*
Syn. — See PARTAKE.

par-tic'i-pate, *v. t.* **1.** To partake of ; to share in.
Fit to *participate* all rational delight. *Milton*
2. To impart a share of ; to impart (information). *Obs.*

par-tic'i-pa'tion (-pă'shŭn), *n.* [F. *participation*, L. *participatio*.] **1.** Act or state of participating, or sharing in common with others ; as, *participation* in joys or sorrows ; act or state of partaking or forming a part of.
These deities are so by *participation*. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*
2. Companionship ; fellowship ; association. *Obs. Shak.* **3.** *Philos.* In Platonism, the relation of objects in the actual world to the ideas which constitute their essential nature, the objects being conceived as only partial and imperfect embodiments of the ideas ; — a translation of the Greek *μέθεξις*. Cf. IMITATION, 1 **a** ; PLATONISM.
Participation is an active or passive energy, which arises out of a certain power of elements meeting with one another.
Jowett (Plato)

par-tic'i-pa-tive (pär-tĭs'ĭ-pā-tĭv ; pär-), *a.* Participating or capable of participating. — **par-tic'i-pa-tive-ly**, *adv.*

par-tic'i-pa'tor (-pā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who participates, or shares with another ; a partaker.

par-tic'i-pa-to-ry (-pă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Participating or characterized by participation.

par'ti-cip'i-al (pär'tĭ-sĭp'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *participialis*. See PARTICIPLE.] *Gram.* Having the nature and use of a participle ; formed from a participle. — *n.* A verbal derivative of participial nature. — **participial adjective.** See PARTICIPLE.

par'ti-cip'i-al-ly, *adv.* In a participial sense or manner.

par'ti-ci-ple (pär'tĭ-sĭ-p'l), *n.* [F. *participe*, OF. also *-ciple*, L. *participium*, fr. *particeps* sharing, participant. See PARTICIPATE.] *Gram.* A word that partakes of the nature of both verb and adjective ; a verbal adjective, modifying a noun, but sharing the adjuncts and construction of the verb from which it is derived. The English verb has two participles : (1) the *present*, ending in *-ing* ; as in, hastily *writing* it down, he paused ; (2) the *past* or *passive*, ending for the most part in *-ed*, *-d*, *-t*, *-en*, or *-n* ; as in, I saw the note *written* and *posted*. A participle when simply expressing an attribute without reference to time is generally called a *participial adjective* ; as, a *written* constitution ; a *rolling* stone ; the *exhausted* army. Both present and past participle are used to form periphrastic tense phrases ; as in, I am *going* ; he will have *gone*. See VERBAL NOUN, -ING.

par'ti-cle (pär'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, gen. *partis*, a part. See PART ; cf. PARCEL.] **1.** A minute part or portion of matter ; a morsel ; a little bit ; an atom ; a jot ; as, a *particle* of sand, of wood, of dust.
2. Specif. : *Mech.* An indefinitely small portion of matter ; a mass conceived as being without extension, but retaining the other properties of matter, as inertia ; — called also *material point*, *physical point*.
3. Any very small portion or part ; the smallest portion ; as, he has not a *particle* of patriotism or virtue.
The houses had not given their commissioners authority in the least *particle* to recede. *Clarendon.*
4. Hence : **a** A clause or article of a composition or document. **b** A small piece of land. *Rare.*
5. *R. C. Ch.* **a** A little piece of consecrated Host. **b** The smaller Hosts distributed in the communion of the laity.
6. *Gram.* A subordinate word that is never inflected (a preposition, conjunction, interjection) ; or a wordlike element that cannot be used except in composition ; an affix having a presentational meaning, as distinguished from an inflectional affix ; as, *-ward* in backward, *-ly* in lovely.

par-tic'u-lar (pär-tĭk'ŭ-lăr ; pär-), *a.* [ME. *particuler*, F. *particulier*, L. *particularis*. See PARTICLE.] **1.** Relating to a part or portion of anything ; concerning a part separated from the whole or from others of the class ; separate ; sole ; single ; individual ; specific ; as, the *particular* stars of a constellation ; also, *Obs.*, comprising a part only ; partial in extent ; not universal. Opposed to *general*.
[Make] each *particular* hair to stand an end,
Like quills upon the fretful porpentine. *Shak.*
2. Of or pert. to a single person, class, or thing ; not general ; not common ; hence, private or personal, formerly as opposed to *public* ; also, *Obs.*, noteworthy by reason of singularity or eccentricity ; peculiar ; odd.
Thine own *particular* wrongs. *Shak.*
Wheresoever one plant draweth such a *particular* juice out of the earth. *Bacon.*
3. Separate or distinct by reason of superiority ; noteworthy ; unusual ; special ; as, he brought no *particular* news ; she was the *particular* belle of the party.
4. Concerned with, or attentive to, details ; minute ; circumstantial ; precise ; as, a full and *particular* account ; hence, nice ; fastidious ; as, *particular* in his dress.
5. Attentive, esp. so as to imply intimacy or favor. *Obs.*
Never suffer this tellow to be *particular* with you. *Fielding.*
6. *Logic.* Forming a part of a genus ; relatively limited in extension ; affirmed or denied of a part of a subject ; as, a *particular* proposition ; — opposed to *universal* : e. g., (*particular* affirmative) Some men are wise ; (*particular* negative) Some men are not wise.
7. *Law.* **a** Containing a part only ; as, if A give a life estate to B with reversion to himself, or with remainder to C, B's estate is a *particular* estate. **b** Holding, or relating to, a particular estate ; as, a *particular* tenant.
Syn. — Minute ; individual, respective ; appropriate, peculiar, especial ; exact, specific, precise ; critical. See SPECIAL, CIRCUMSTANTIAL.
particular affirmative, p. **negative**. *Logic.* See PARTICULAR, *a.*, 6, and MODE, 3, first figure. — **p. average**, an average loss chargeable only on particular goods or interests. See AVERAGE, *n.*, 4. — **P. Baptist**, one of a Baptist sect holding the doctrine of particularism. See BAPTIST, *n.*, 2. — **p. custom.** See CUSTOM, *n.*, 3. — **p. estate**, *Law*, the smaller estate created with and preceding a remainder, an estate for life, or an estate in tail. — **p. integral.** *Math.* See SINGULAR INTEGRAL. — **p. intention.** See INTENTION, 11. — **p. lien.** See LIEN. — **p. negative.** See PARTICULAR, *a.*, 6. — **p. partnership.** See PARTNERSHIP, 4. — **p. proposition.** *Logic.* See PARTICULAR, *a.*, 6. — **p. redemption.** See PARTICULARISM, *n.*, 2. — **p. solution.** *Math.* See SOLUTION. — **P. Synod**, the ecclesiastical court higher than the classis in the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America and in the Reformed (German) Church in the United States. Cf. GENERAL SYNOD **a**.

par-tic'u-lar, *n.* **1.** A separate or distinct member of a class, or part of a whole ; an individual fact, point, circumstance, detail, or item, which may be considered separately ; as, the *particulars* of a story.
Particulars which it is not lawful for me to reveal. *Bacon.*
2. Specif. : An item of information ; a detail of news, specifications, accounts, etc. ; — usually in *pl.*, and often in the phrase *to go into particulars*, to relate or describe something in detail or minutely ; also, *Obs. or Legal*, a statement setting forth the details or items of a matter ; as, a *particular* of premises.
The reader has a *particular* of the books wherein this law was written. *Ayliffe.*
3. An individual member or article ; esp., a person ; specif., a person in private life. *Obs.*
It is the greatest interest of *particulars* to advance the good of the community. *L'Estrange.*
4. *Logic.* **a** A specifiable or determinate instance or quality ; a concrete fact or characteristic ; a datum.
The unit of number and the *particular* of extension are closely allied. . . . Each of them consists in the identity with itself of a concrete thing or discernible *particular* in spite of differences which it includes. *B. Bosanquet.*
b A particular proposition.
5. An individual or personal case, business, or interest ; a special or personal peculiarity, concern, or condition ; also, a personal relation, as of intimacy or favor. *Obs.*
Temporal blessings, whether such as concern the public . . . or such as concern our *particular*. *Whole Duty of Man.*
6. A favorite article or friend ; something distinguishing the character of a place or of a person. *Slang or Colloq.* **in particular. a** Specially ; peculiarly ; particularly. "This, *in particular*, happens to the lungs." *Blackmore.* **b** Individually ; in detail.

par-tic'u-lar-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *particularisme*, G. *partikularismus*.] **1.** Exclusive or special devotion to a particular interest, subject, party, sect, or the like.
2. *Theol.* The doctrine that the Divine grace is provided only for elect individuals ; the doctrine that some are predestined to salvation. See CALVINISM.
3. The political theory or practice which leaves each state in a federation free to promote its own interests without regard for the whole.

par-tic'u-lar-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *particulariste*.] An adherent of particularism. — **par-tic'u-lar-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

par-tic'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *particularité*.] **1.** State, quality, or fact of being particular ; as : **a** Relation to, or comprehension in, a member or members of a class ; individuality ; — opposed to *universality* or *generality*. **b** The fact or quality of being distinguished ; specialty ; peculiarity ; also, eccentric or odd distinction ; singularity. *Obs. or R.* **c** Personal interest or advantage. *Scot. Obs.* **d** Attentiveness to detail ; circumstantiality ; as, to examine the evidence with *particularity*. **e** Preciseness in behavior or expression ; fastidiousness. **f** Attentive or familiar behavior ; intimacy. *Obs.*
2. That which is particular ; as : **a** Peculiar quality ; individual characteristic ; peculiarity. **b** Special circumstance ; minute detail ; particular. "Even descending to *particularities*." *Sir P. Sidney.* **c** Something of special or private concern or interest. *Shak.*

par-tic'u-lar-ize (pär-tĭk'ŭ-lăr-īz ; pär-), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *particulariser*.] **1.** To give as a particular, or as the particulars ; to mention particularly ; to give the particulars of ; to state in detail.
He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but *particularizes* his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury.*
2. To separate in conception or reality ; individualize. *R.*
3. To make particular ; to limit to a particular case or cases. *Rare.*

par-tic'u-lar-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To mention or attend to particulars ; to be circumstantial, as in a narrative.
2. To be distinguished. *Obs. & R.*

par-tic'u-lar-ly, *adv.* **1.** In detail or in particulars ; item by item, or part by part.
2. Personally ; individually ; severally.
3. In a particular manner ; expressly ; with a specific reference or interest.
4. In an especial manner ; in a high degree ; as, a *particularly* fortunate man ; he *particularly* wished it.
5. Familiarly ; intimately. *Obs.*
6. *Logic.* In or according to particular denotation.

par-tic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Of or pertaining to particles ; existing as minute separate particles ; — only in scientific use.

par'ti-mort'gage (pär'tĭ-môr'gāj), *n.* A mortgage owned by two or more in shares, and held in trust for the owners by a third party, as a trust company, each owner having a certificate (called a **parti-mortgage receipt, debenture,** or the like) of the holding company that the owner has purchased a certain interest in the mortgage.

part'ing (pär'tĭng), *p. a.* [From PART, *v.*] **1.** Sharing ; esp. in a **parting fellow**, i. e., a partner. *Obs.*
2. Departing ; fig., dying.
True friendship's laws are by this rule express,
Welcome the coming, speed the *parting* guest. *Pope.*
3. Serving to part ; dividing ; separating.
4. Undergoing division ; in process of dividing ; breaking or breaking up ; as, a *parting* wave or ship.
5. [From PARTING, *vb. n.*] Given, etc., when departing ; farewell ; final ; as, a *parting* shot or salute. "That *parting* kiss." *Shak.*

part'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of parting, or state of being parted ; division ; separation ; breaking or breaking up ; sundering.
2. Specif. : **a** *Chem.* Separation of the constituents of alloys ; esp., the separation by acid of gold from silver in the assay button. **b** *Min.* Lamellar separation in a crystallized mineral, due to some other cause than cleavage, as to the presence of twinning lamellæ. Cf. CLEAVAGE, 2. **c** *Naut.* The breaking, as of a cable, by violence.
3. A part or place where a division or separation occurs ; a surface, line, etc., marking a division or separation ; as : **a** The line where the hair is parted. **b** Of the way or ways, the place where a way or road divides into two or more. Also, fig., of a course of action. "The *parting* of the way." *Ezek.* xxi. 21. **c** *Founding.* The joint where one section of a mold meets another.
4. Something that serves to part or separate things ; a dividing agent ; as : **a** *Geol. & Mining.* A thin layer separating thick deposits, as shale in a coal seam ; also, a joint or fissure. **b** *Founding.* The fine sand (**parting sand**) or other similar material used to prevent adhesion of the members of a mold.
5. A separation of two or more persons ; a leaving one another ; a leave-taking ; as, a sad *parting*. *Shak.*
6. A going away ; departure ; fig., dying ; death. *Archaic.*
7. With *with*, a relinquishing, as by selling ; a letting go or giving or delivering up.
8. Sharing ; division into shares ; distribution. *Obs.*
9. A taking parts or sides. *Obs.*
10. A process of making combs out of flat plates whereby little or no waste occurs, the combs being cut two at a time so that the teeth of one comb are formed of the material in the interstices between the teeth of the other comb.

parting strip. *Arch.* Any thin piece for separating two adjoining members ; specif. : **a** In a sash window, one of the thin strips of wood let into the pulley stile to keep the sashes apart. **b** The thin piece inserted in the window box to separate the weights.

Par'ting-ton, Mrs. (pär'tĭng-tŭn). An imaginary old lady whose laughable sayings have been recorded by an American humorist, B. P. Shillaber (1814-90). She is distinguished for her misuse of words. The name of this character seems to have been suggested by an anecdote told by Sidney Smith in a speech at Taunton (Eng.), in 1831, concerning a certain Mrs. Partington of Sidmouth, who, at the time of the great storm and high tide of 1824, tried to keep the Atlantic Ocean out of her house with a mop.

parting tool. A narrow-bladed tool, used in turning or planing, for cutting a piece in two, or for cutting off the end containing the tailstock center.

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par'tial-ism (pär'shăl-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

par'tial-ist, *n.* **1.** One who is partial or takes a partial view ; hence, a partisan. **2.** *Theol.* = PARTICULARIST.

par'tial-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* See -ISTIC.

par'tial-ize, *v. t.* & *i.* See -IZE.

par'tial-ize, *v. i.* To dwell exclusively on a part. *Obs. & R.*

par'tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

par'ti-a-ry (pär'shĭ-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Participating ; sharing. *Rare.*

par'ti-a-ry, *n.* [L. *partiarius* a sharer ; but influenced by E. *party*.] A partisan. *Obs.*

par'ti-bl. Partible. *Ref. Sp.*

par'ti-cate (pär'tĭ-kāt), *n.* [L. *perticata*. Cf. PERCH measure.] See MEASURE. *Hist., Scot.*

partice. Obs. pl. of PARTY.

‖ **par'ti-ceps cri'mi-nis** (pär'tĭ-sĕps krĭm'ĭ-nĭs). [L.] An accomplice.

particioune. † PARTITION.

par-tic'i-pa-ble (pär-tĭs'ĭ-p-ă-b'l ; pär-), *a.* Capable of being participated or shared. — **par-tic'i-pa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

par-tic'i-pance (-p-ăns), **par-tic'i-pan-cy** (-păn-sĭ), *n.* Participation. [TICIPANT.]

par-tic'i-pant-ly, *adv.* of PARTICIPATING-LY (-p-ā'tĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *participating*, p. pr. *fem.* of PARTICIPATOR.

par-tic'i-pe, *v. t.* [F. *participer*, or L. *participare*.] To participate. *Obs. & R.*

par'ti-cip'i-al'i-ty (pär'tĭ-sĭp'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* See -ITY.

par'ti-cip'i-al-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

par'ti-ci-pl. Participle. *Ref. Sp.*

par'ti-ci-ple, *n.* [OF. *participle*, fr. L. *particeps* partaking.] Anything that partakes of the nature of different classes. *Obs.*

par'ti-cl. Particle. *Ref. Sp.*

par'ti-cled (pär'tĭ-k'ld), *a.* Composed of particles.

par'ti-coat'ed. Var. of PARTY-COATED.

par'ti-col'or, par'ti-col'our, *a.* Party-colored. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To make party-colored. *Obs.*

par'ti-col'ored, *or* **-col'oured.** Var. of PARTY-COLORED.

par-tic'u-lar, *v. t.* To particularize. *Obs.*

par-tic'u-lar-i-za'tion (pär-tĭk'ŭ-lăr-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ĭ-zĭ'- ; pär-), *n.* See -ATION. [ticular. *Obs.*]

par-tic'u-lar-ment, *n.* A particular. *Rare.* [larly. *Obs. Scot.*]

par-tic'u-lar-y, *adv.* Particularly. *Obs. Scot.*

par-tic'u-late, *v. t. & i.* [See PARTICLE.] Particularize. *Obs.*

par'ti-cule, *n.* [F.] A particle. *Obs.*, exc. specif., the particle *de* in French personal names.

‖ **par'ti'cu'lier** (pär'tē'kü'-lyā'), *n.* [F.] A private person.

par'ti-dec'o-ra'ted, *a.* See PARTY-.

‖ **par-ti'do** (pär-tē'thō ; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A main territorial subdivision.

partie. † PARTY.

‖ **par'tie'** (pär'tē'), *n.* [F.] A game or a match in a game.

‖ **par'tie' car'rée'** (kă'rā'). [F.] Lit., square party ; a pleasure party of two men and two women ; also, any party of four persons. [COATED.]

par'tie-coat'ed. Var. of PARTY-

par'tie-liv'ered, *a.* [See PARTY-.] Fickle-hearted ; — from a belief that the liver was the seat of love. *Obs.*

par'ti-fel'low, *n.* [See PARTY, *n.* ; FELLOW.] Participator. *Obs.*

par'ti-fy, *v. t.* [*party* + *-fy*.] To make partisan. *Obs.*

par'tile (pär'tĭl ; -tīl), *a.* [L. *partilis* divisible.] **1.** Partial ; part. *Obs.*
2. [Cf. F. *partil*.] *Astrol.* Exact ; — of the conjunction or aspect of two planets equally advanced in any sign

‖ **par'tim** (pär'tĭm), *adv.* [L., fr. *pars*, *partis*, part.] Partly ; — used in systematic or taxonomic works to indicate partial synonyms. [PARTY-.]

par'ti-mem'bered, *a.* See

‖ **par'ti-men'** (pär'tĭ-mĕn'), *n.* [Fr., lit., a division, fr. *partir* to divide, distribute. See PART, *v.*] *Provençal Lit.* A kind of lyric poem composed by the troubadours, resembling the tenson in being a poetical dispute, but differing from it in having a limited range of debate.

par'ti-ment, *n.* [LL. *partimentum*.] *Obs.* a Division, as of soldiers. **b** Prob., elementary part.

par'tile (pär'tĭl), *a.* [L. *partilis* divisible.] **1.** Partial ; part. *Obs.*

par'ti-men'to (pär'tē-mĕn'tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* An exercise in counterpoint, generally written on a figured bass, or a figured bass used for an exercise in accompanying at sight.

par'tin. Var. of PARTAN. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

par'ti-named', *a.* See PARTY-.

partiner. † PARTNER.

parting bead. A parting strip, esp. a small beaded one.

parting cup. a A drinking cup with two handles, used by two persons in drinking at parting. **b** A sweetened drink made with ale and sherry, and having soda water added before using.

parting flask. *Assaying.* A flask used in parting. See FLASK, *Illust.*

parting lath. A parting strip.

parting pulley. A split pulley.

parting ring. *Founding.* An iron ring for lifting away the upper half of a loam mold.

parting sand. *Founding.* See PARTING, 4 b. [b. *Eng.*]

parting slip. = PARTING STRIP.

par-tin'i-um (pär-tĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] A strong, light alloy of aluminium and tungsten, sometimes with magnesium.

par'ti-san (pär'tĭ-zăn), *n.* [OF. *partisane*, F. *pertuisane*, prob. fr. It. *partigiana*, influenced in French by OF. *pertuisier* to pierce. It was perh. so named as the weapon of some *partisans* or party men (cf. 2d PARTISAN, sense 2 b).] A kind of halberd or pike; also, a truncheon; staff.

par'ti-san, par'ti-zan (pär'tĭ-zăn; 277: *cf.* ARTISAN), *n.* [F., fr. It. *partigiano*, ultimately fr. L. *pars* part. See PART; cf. PARTY, PARTISAN a truncheon.] **1.** A person who takes the part of another, an adherent to a party, faction, cause, or person; esp., a strongly devoted adherent, often an unreasoning, blind, or fanatical one.

2. *Mil.* **a** The commander of a body of detached light troops engaged in making forays and harassing an enemy. **b** Any member of such a corps.

Syn. — See FOLLOWER.

par'ti-san, par'ti-zan, *a.* **1.** Adherent to a party or faction; esp., having the character of blind or unreasonable adherence to a party; as, blinded by *partisan* zeal.

2. *Mil.* Of or pert. to a partisan or partisans or their operations; as, a *partisan* officer or corps; *partisan* raids.

par'tite (pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *partītus*, p. p. of *partire* to part, divide, from *pars*. See PART; cf. PARTY, *a.*] Parted.

par-ti'tion (pär-tĭsh'ŭn; pär-), *n.* [F. *partition*, L. *partitio*. See PART, *v.*] **1.** A parting, state of being parted; separation; division; distribution; as, *partition* of a kingdom.

> And good *from* bad find no *partition*. *Shak.*

2. That which divides or separates; that by which different things, or distinct parts of the same thing, are separated; separating boundary; dividing line or space; specif., an interior wall dividing one part of a house, an inclosure, or the like, from another; as, a brick *partition*.

3. Any of the parts into which a whole is divided; a portion; a section or division; specif., *Obs.*, an apartment.

> "Lodged in a small *partition*." *Milton.*

4. In technical senses: **a** *Law.* The severance of common or undivided interests, particularly in real estate; a division into severalty of property held jointly or in common. It may be effected by consent of parties, or by compulsion of law. **b** *Her.* (1) Act of dividing a shield into two parts of different tincture. *Obs.* (2) A compartment of a quartered shield. (3) An ordinary between other charges. *Obs.* **c** *Logic.* Analysis into coherent parts, as distinguished from simple quantitative division. **d** *Math.* (1) Division. *Obs.* (2) Resolution of an integer into a set of integers; the mathematical doctrine of the number of ways in which such resolution is possible under given conditions. **e** *Music.* A score. *Obsoles.* **f** *Bot.* One of the divisions of a parted organ, as a leaf.

partition of numbers. *Math.* **a** The division of numbers each into a set of integers the sum of which equals the number divided, the number being designated as *bipartite*, *tripartite*, etc., according to the number of integers by which it is represented. **b** = PARTITION ANALYSIS.

par-ti'tion (pär-tĭsh'ŭn; pär-), *v. t.*; PAR-TI'TIONED (-ŭnd); PAR-TI'TION-ING. **1.** To divide into parts or shares; to divide and distribute; specif., *Law*, to divide into severalty; as, to *partition* an estate among various heirs.

2. To divide into distinct parts by lines, walls, etc.; to separate by partitions; as, to *partition* a house.

par-ti'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* *Law.* Of or pertaining to the partition of lands.

par-ti'tion-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of partitioning; distribution; separation; also, a partition or compartment.

par'ti-tive (pär'tĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *partitif.*] Serving to part or divide into parts; indicating, or marked by, partition; specif., *Gram.*, denoting a part; as, a *partitive* genitive. — *n.* *Gram.* A word expressing partition or denoting a part.

par'ti-ver'sal (-vûr'săl), *a.* [L. *pars, partis*, part + *vertere, versum*, to turn.] *Geol.* Dipping in different directions, approximately to the extent of half a circle, as at each end of an anticlinal axis; — contrasted with *quaquaversal*.

part'let (pärt'lĕt), *n.* [For older *patelet*, OF. *patelete* a band of stuff, prob. dim. of *pate* a paw, F. *patte*.] A covering for the neck and upper breast, orig. worn by both sexes, later by women only; a neckerchief, collar, or ruff; also, an article of dress similar to the habit shirt. *Obs. or Hist.*

part'ly, *adv.* In part; in some measure or degree; not wholly. "I *partly* believe it." 1 *Cor.* xi. 18.

part music. *Music.* Vocal music for several voices in independent parts, generally without accompaniment; concerted or harmonized music, esp. vocal.

part'ner (pärt'nĕr), *n.* [ME. *partener*, for older *parcener*, influenced by *part*.] **1.** In a general sense, one who has a part in anything with another or others; a partaker; an associate; a sharer; a participant; a colleague; a companion. "*Partner* of his fortune." *Shak.*

2. a A husband or a wife.

> My other self, the *partner* of my life. *Milton.*

b Either of a couple who dance together. **c** *Games.* One who plays with another or others against another or others.

3. *Law.* One of two or more associated as joint principals in carrying on any business with a view to joint profit; a member of a partnership. See PARTNERSHIP, 4. In a partnership of unlimited liability, a partner whose liability is unlimited is called a **general partner**; one whose liability is limited (by operation of statutory provisions), a **special partner**; one whose name appears or is held forth as such to the world, an **ostensible partner**; one who has no voice in the firm business (as between the partners), a **silent partner**; one whose relation as a partner is as a matter of fact kept from the public, a **secret partner**, sometimes called a **dormant**, or **sleeping, partner**; one whose relation as partner is not disclosed to the public, either by inclusion of his name in the firm name, or by a general designation, such as "company," "Brothers," "Sons," etc., or by his being so concerned with the business as to be in fact an ostensible partner, a **dormant**, or **sleeping, partner**. In Great Britain and in some of the States of the United States a dormant or sleeping partner may have a voice in the business; but in some States of the United States these terms are restricted to one who has no voice in the partnership business. At the common law a dormant partner may be held liable as a general partner; but in the Civil Law, as in Roman Dutch law, he is a special partner and in general not liable beyond the extent of his agreement with the other partners. One who is represented as being in fact a partner, but is not so as between the parties themselves, is a **nominal, holding-out**, or **quasi, partner**.

4. An accomplice; a confederate. *Obs.*

5. A partisan. *Obs.*

6. *Naut.* One of the heavy timbers forming a framework surrounding an opening in a deck, to strengthen it for the support of a mast, capstan, or the like; — usually in *pl.*

Syn. — PARTNER, COLLEAGUE, COADJUTOR, ALLY agree in suggesting association, PARTNER, esp. in business; COLLEAGUE, esp. in office, or in professional or academic relations; COADJUTOR, esp. in ecclesiastical administration; ALLY, esp. in war, or in affairs of policy or statecraft. See COMPANION, ABETTOR, APPENDAGE.

part'ner (pärt'nĕr), *v. i.* **1.** To associate or join as partners. *Shak.*

2. To be the partner of; to provide with a partner.

part'ner-ship, *n.* **1.** State of being a partner; association; participation; as, to be in *partnership* with another; to have *partnership* in the fortunes of a family or a state.

2. A division or sharing among partners; joint possession or interest.

> Rome, that ne'er knew three lordly heads before,
> First fell by fatal *partnership* of power *Rowe.*

3. The contract by which a partnership relation is created; also, the alliance or association of persons joined together for the prosecution of a partnership business; a company; a firm; as, to form a *partnership*. Cf. COMPANY, 6, FIRM, *n.*, 2.

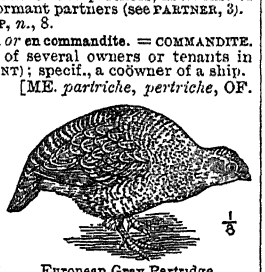
4. *Law.* The relation existing between two or more competent persons who have contracted to place their money, effects, labor, and skill, or some or all of them, in lawful commerce or business with the understanding that there shall be a communion of profit between them; a copartnership. This, which is essentially Judge Story's definition, has been the most widely accepted definition in the United States. The term is now defined in various codes in the United States, as typically in New York and California. The New York code defines partnership to be, "as between the members thereof, the association, not incorporated, of two or more persons who have agreed to combine their labor, property, and skill, or some of them, for the purpose of engaging in any lawful trade or business, and sharing the profits and losses, as such, between them" (*Gen. Laws*, chap. 420, of 1897). The definition of the California code is: "*Partnership* is the association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business together and dividing its profits between them" (*Civil Code* § 2395). In Great Britain the Partnership Act of 1890 defines a partnership as "the relation which subsists between persons carrying on a business in common with a view of profit," where "business" includes every trade, occupation, or profession. The act excepts from inclusion under this many corporations and companies, such as joint-stock companies, cost-book mining companies, and others, which differ from ordinary partnerships in many important respects, which would otherwise be included under it. At the common law the members of a partnership may restrict their liabilities and rights among themselves as they see fit; but such restrictions are not binding upon innocent third parties without notice. Also, in a common-law partnership, which is called a **general partnership**, each partner has a general liability for all partnership debts in full; but statutes now generally provide for the formation of **limited partnerships** in which one or more of the members (but not all) may have only a limited liability (usually to the amount of the capital contributed), but any material failure to conform to the terms of the statute creates a general liability. Where the partnership is formed for the transaction of a particular enterprise only, it is called a **particular**, or **special, partnership**. In the Civil Law systems, limited-liability partnerships may be formed by agreement between the partners, as in case of the commandite or of dormant partners (see PARTNER, 3).

5. *Arith.* = FELLOWSHIP, *n.*, 8.

partnership in commendam *or* **en commandite.** = COMMANDITE.

part owner. *Law.* One of several owners or tenants in common (see JOINT TENANT); specif., a coöwner of a ship.

par'tridge (pär'trĭj), *n.* [ME. *partriche, pertriche*, OF. *pertris, perdriz*, F. *perdrix*, L. *perdix, -icis*, fr. Gr. περδίξ.] **1. a** Any of certain Old World gallinaceous game birds of *Perdix, Caccabis*, and allied genera. The common (*P. perdix*), the red-legged (*C. rufa*), and the Greek (*C. saxatilis*), are the chief European species. These are medium-sized, stout-bodied birds, with variegated but not gaudily colored plumage, short wings and tail, and rather short legs and neck. **b** Any of a great variety of gallinaceous birds more or less like the above in size, habits, or value as game. In North America, when used without qualification, *partridge* designates in the Northeastern States the ruffed grouse; in the Southern and parts of the Western States, the bobwhite (which is called *quail* in the Northeastern and Central States); with qualifying word, as *mountain, Gambel's, Massena*, etc., *partridge* is applied to the other members of the subfamily (Odontophorinæ) to which the bobwhite belongs. Among the Asiatic birds called partridge are the *bamboo, hill*, and *snow, partridges* (see these terms). **c** In South America, any of certain tinamous, and in Australia, any of certain hemipodes.



European Gray Partridge. 1/6

2. *Mil. & Nav.* A charge for short-range ordnance, composed of a bomb and small missiles. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

partridge berry. **a** An American trailing rubiaceous plant (*Mitchella repens*) having roundish evergreen leaves, and white fragrant flowers growing in pairs with the ovaries united; also, its persistent edible but insipid scarlet berry. The plant is astringent and yields an aromatic oil resembling oil of wintergreen. **b** See WINTERGREEN, 2.



Partridge Berry a.

partridge pea. **a** A kind of mottled pea. **b** An American cæsalpiniaceous herb (*Chamæcrista fasciculata*) with sensitive pinnate leaves and bright yellow flowers; also, any of several related species. **c** An olacaceous shrub (*Heisteria brasiliensis*), cultivated in greenhouses for its bright red fruits inclosed in the fleshy calyx.

partridge shell. A large marine univalve shell (*Dolium perdix*), variegated like a partridge's plumage.

partridge wood. **1. a** A hard mottled wood of a reddish color, obtained from the West Indian fabaceous tree *Vouacapoua americana*; also, the tree itself. The wood is used for walking sticks, cabinetwork, etc., and is also called **pheasant wood**. It was formerly supposed to come from the partridge pea *Heisteria brasiliensis*. **b** The dark wood of any of several West Indian cabbage palms.

2. A saprophytic or parasitic fungus (*Stereum frustulosum*) which attacks various forest trees, especially the oak, forming a very hard, discolored crust; also, wood thus attacked.

part singing. Singing in which two or more of the harmonic parts are taken by different voices, esp. when unaccompanied.

part song. A song, esp. unaccompanied, in two or more (commonly four) distinct vocal parts.

par-tu'ri-en-cy (pär-tū'rĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being parturient.

par-tu'ri-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *parturiens*, p. pr. of *parturire* to desire to bring forth, fr. *parere, partum*, to bring forth. See PARENT.] **1.** Bringing forth, or about to bring forth, young; travailing; also, fructifying; fig., about to produce an idea, discovery, or the like; pregnant; teeming.

2. Of or pertaining to parturition.

par-tu'ri-fa'cient (-fā'shĕnt), *n.* [L. *parturire* to desire to bring forth + *facere* to make.] *Med.* A medicine tending to cause parturition, or to give relief in childbearing.

par'tu-ri'tion (pär'tū-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *parturitio*, fr. *parturire*. See PARTURIENT.] **1.** Act of bringing forth young; act of giving birth; delivery; childbirth.

2. That which is brought forth; a birth. *Obs.*

par'ty (pär'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *partie* and in some senses *parti*, fr. F. *partir* to part, divide, L. *partire, partiri*. See PART, *v.*] **1.** A part, portion, division, or share. *Obs.* "The most *party* of thy time." *Chaucer.*

2. A part or region; district; — usually in *pl.* *Obs.*

3. Side; direction. *Obs.*

4. Matter; affair; respect; particular. *Obs.*

5. Cause; side; interest. *Obs. or It.*

> Have you nothing said
> Upon this *party* 'gainst the Duke of Albany? *Shak.*

6. A league; a conspiracy *Obs.*

7. A body of persons forming one side in a contest, etc.; a number of persons united in opinion or action, as distinguished from, or opposed to, the rest of a community or association; a body of partisans; esp., one of the parts into which a people is divided on questions of public policy.

> Win the noble Brutus to our *party*. *Shak.*
> The peace both *parties* want is like to last. *Dryden.*

8. The party system; the practice of forming sides on public questions; devotion to a party; partisanship.

> And to *party* gave up what was meant for mankind. *Goldsmith.*

9. A part of a larger body or company; a detachment; esp., *Mil.*, a small body of troops dispatched or detailed on special service; as, a foraging *party*; an ambulance *party*.

10. A company or association of persons or, rarely, of animals; esp., a temporary company for doing some particular thing, as traveling together, fishing, enjoying one another's society or being socially entertained, attending the theater, etc.; a number of persons gathered together for social pleasure or invited to a social entertainment; a select company; as, a dinner *party*; also, the entertainment or gathering itself; as, to give a *party*.

11. A game, as at backgammon or piquet. *Obs.*

12. A person who constitutes or is one of those who compose, or a body of persons constituting, one or other of the two sides in an action or affair; one concerned or interested in an affair; one who takes part with others, a participator; as, a *party* in interest; the two *parties* in a marriage contract; a *party* to a plot or contract.

13. Specif., the plaintiff or the defendant in a lawsuit, whether an individual, a firm, or corporation; strictly, one directly disclosed by the record to be so involved in the prosecution or defense of a proceeding as to be bound by the decision or judgment therein; in a more general sense, one indirectly so disclosed as being directly interested in the subject matter of the suit, or as having power to make a defense, control the proceedings, or appeal from the judgment; a litigant.

‖ **par'ti' pris'** (pär'tē' prē'). [F.] A preconceived opinion; predetermination; bias. [-ISM.]

par'ti-san-ism (-tz'm), *n.* See *par'ti-san-ship'*, *n.* See -SHIP.

par'ti-sing, *n.* [OF. *partison*, L. *partitio* a sharing.] Legal separation; divorce. *Obs. Scot.*

par'tis-man, *n.* [From the old possessive (or genitive) of *part* + *man*. *Oxf. E. D.*] A partaker. *Obs. Scot.*

‖ **par-ti'ta** (pär-tē'tä), *n.* [It.] *Music* A suite; set of variations.

par-ti'tion-al (pär-tĭsh'ŭn-ăl; pär-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a partition. *Rare.*

partition analysis. *Math.* The theory of the solution of relations of the form $lx_1 + l_2x_2 + \ldots + m_1y_1 + m_2y_2 + \ldots + m_ny_n$, i. e., of finding the general positive integral values (of the x's and y's) that satisfy the relations, the l's and m's being given positive integers. *Macmahon.*

par-ti'tioned (-tĭsh'ŭnd), *p. a.* Furnished with, or separated by, partitions. [TIONS.]

par-ti'tion-er, *n.* One who partitions.

par-ti'tion-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PARTITION. — *n.* Work consisting of partitions; material for partitions.

partition wall. A wall forming a partition, esp. one separating rooms or large divisions of a building.

par'ti-tive. Partitive *Ref Sp.*

par'ti-tive-ly, *adv* of PARTITIVE.

par'tlet, *n.* Var. of PARTISAN.

part'less, *a.* Having no part or parts. *Obs. or R.*

Part'let, *n.* [ME. *Pertelote*, prob. fr. an OF. fem. personal name.] Proper name for a hen; hence, a hen, and, humorously or contemptuously, a woman.

part'like', *adv.* In shares; proportionally. *Obs. & R. Scot.*

part'ly. + PERTLY.

part'ner-less, *a.* See -LESS.

par'ton (pär'tŭn). Var. of PARTAN. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

par-took' (pär-tŏŏk'; pär-), *pret.* of PARTAKE. [Everywhere.]

‖ **par'tout'** (pär'tōō'), *adv.* [F.] Everywhere.

par'trich (pär)'trĭch, pär'-). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of PARTRIDGE.

par'trick (pär'trĭk). Scot. var. of **Par'tridge, Mr.** (pär'trĭj). In Fielding's "Tom Jones," a simple and faithful attendant on Jones He is both barber and schoolmaster

partridge bronzewing. See BRONZEWING.

partridge cochin. See COCHIN.

partridge dove A quail dove (*Geotrygon montana*). *Jamaica.*

partridge hawk. The American goshawk. *Local, U. S.*

partridge pigeon. Partridge bronzewing. See BRONZEWING.

partridge shot. a *Mil.* = PARTRIDGE, 2. b Shot used in partridge shooting [berry

partridge vine. The partridge

partridge wyandotte. See WYANDOTTE, 2. [shooting.

par'tridg-ing, *vb. n.* Partridge

partsch'in-ite (pärch'ĭn-īt), *n.* (G. *partschin*, after P. *Partsch* of Vienna.) *Min.* A reddish or yellowish silicate of manganese. iron. and aluminium.

par-turb'. + PERTURB.

par'ture, *n.* Departure. *Obs.*

par'ture, *n.* [L. *partura*, fr. *parere, partum*. to bring forth.] Parturition: also, yield or produce. as of trees. *Obs.*

par-tu'ri-ate (pär-tū'rĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* [See PARTURIENT.] To bring forth; to bring forth young; to fructify. *Rare.*

par-tu'ri-ence (-ĕns), *n.* Parturition *Rare.*

par-tu'ri-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *parturire* to desire to bring forth + -*meter*.] *Obstetrics.* An apparatus for determining the force with which the uterus expels the fetus.

par-tu'ri-ous, *a.* = PARTURIENT, 2. *Obs.* [TION, 1. *Obs.*

par-tu'ri-tie. *n.* = PARTURI-

par-tu'ri-tive (pär-tū'rĭ-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to parturition; obstetric.

par-tu'ri-ty. *n.* Parturition. *Obs.*

‖ **par-tu'ri-unt mon'tes, nas-ce'tur ri-di'cu-lus mus** (rĭ-dĭk'ŭ-lŭs). [L.] The mountains are in labor, a ridiculous mouse will be brought forth. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 139).

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14. Hence, an antagonist or opponent. *Obs.*
15. One who takes sides or is partial. *Obs.*
I will be true judge, and no *party*. *Chaucer.*
16. **a** One who acts as complement to another; mate; fellow; partner; spouse. *Obs* **b** A match; equal. *Obs. Scot.*
17. The special person in question or involved; the person (referred to); a person; as, he is a queer *party*. *Now Vulgar, Humorous, or Slang.*
She 's a most uncanny old *party*. *H. James.*
For several generations, our ancestors largely employed *party* for "person." *Fitzed. Hall.*
18. A decision; a resolution. *Obs.*
19. A candidate for husband or wife, viewed as to eligibility; a match. *Rare.*
20. A proposal or offer. *Obs.*
Syn.—See COMBINATION.

par'ty (pär'tĭ), *a.* [F. *parti* divided, fr. *partir* to divide. See PART, *v.*; cf. PARTITE.] **1.** *Obs. Senses:* **a** Parted; separate; different. **b** Of gold, beaten. *Scot.* **c** Party-colored; fig., twofold in character; composite.
2. *Her.* Parted or divided;—said of an escutcheon, etc., divided into parts, usually two, of different tinctures, as in the direction or form of one of the ordinaries; as: **party per pale**, that is, divided by a vertical line through the middle (fig., *Obs.*, being twofold in character; composite; half-and-half); **party per fess**, divided horizontally through the fess point; **party per saltier**, divided saltierwise.


Party per Pale.

party jury, a jury de medietate linguæ.

par'ty-, **par'ti-** (pär'tĭ-). [See PARTY, *a.*] The first element in *party-colored, parti-colored*, used as a combining form to denote *divided, motley, divers.*

par'ty-coat'ed, **par'ti-coat'ed**, *a.* [See PARTY-.] Having a motley coat, or coat of divers colors. *Shak.*

par'ty-col'ored } *a.* [See PARTY-.] Also **par'ti-col'ored**, **par'ty-col'oured** } **par'ti-col'oured.** Colored with different tints; variegated; as, a *party-colored* flower. "*Party-colored* lambs." *Shak.* "*Party-colored* clouds." *Marlowe.*

party line. **1.** A telephone line connecting several subscribers by one circuit with one another and with the exchange.
2. The bounding line between the properties of two or more parties.

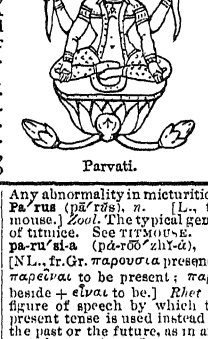
party wall. *Law.* A wall which divides two adjoining properties, usually (but not necessarily) having half its thickness on each property, and in which each of the owners of the adjoining properties has rights of enjoyment. The parties may own it and the ground on which it stands as tenants in common (the usual common-law party wall); or they may each own a part, as a half, in severalty and have easements in the other half; or one may own it and the other have easements in it.

par'u-la war'bler (păr'ū-lȧ; 243). [NL. *Parula*, dim. of L. *parus* titmouse.] Any of several small American warblers of the genus *Compsothlypis*, syn. *Parula*; esp., *C. americana* of the eastern United States. It is grayish blue above with a brownish yellow patch on the back, and hence is called also *blue yellow-backed warbler.*

pa'rure' (*as an obs. word, accent and pron. variable; in sense 3 as modern French* pȧ'rür'), *n.* [OF. *parëure, parure*, F. *parure*, fr. *parer* to prepare, LL. *paratura*, fr. L. *parare* to prepare. See PARE, *v.*] **1.** *Eccl.* An ornament, as for an alb. *Obs.*
2. A paring or peeling. *Obs.*
3. [F.] An ornament or decoration for the person, esp. an adornment consisting of a set of ornaments to be used together; as, a *parure* of rubies or of embroideries.

par value. Nominal value; face value. See 1st PAR, 2.

par'va-nim'i-ty (pär'vȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *parvus* little + *animus* mind.] State or quality of having a little or ignoble mind; pettiness; meanness; also, a case of it or a person marked by it;—opposed to *magnanimity*. *De Quincey.*


Parvati.

Par'va-ti (pär'wȧ-tē; pär'vȧ-), *n.* [Skr. *Pārvatī*, prop. fem. adj., of the mountain, fr. *parvata* mountain.] A Hindu goddess;—so named from her being the daughter of Himavat (the Himalaya). See DEVI.

par've-nu' (pär'vē-nū'; *F.* pȧr'vē-nü'), *n.* *masc.*; *n. fem.* **-nue** (-nū'; *F.* -nü'); *pl.* **-nus** (-nūz'; *F.* -nü'); *F. fem. pl.* **-nues** (-nūz'; *F.* -nü'). [F., prop. p. p. of *parvenir* to attain to, to succeed, to rise to high station, L. *pervenire* to come to; *per* through + *venire* to come. See PAR, *prep.*; COME.] A person who has risen, as by the acquisition of wealth, above the station in which he was born; usually, in a bad sense, such a person when unaccustomed to his new station; one who makes great pretensions because of having acquired wealth; an upstart.

par've-nu' (pär'vē-nū'; *F.* pȧr'vē-nü'), *a.* Newly risen to position, as by becoming wealthy; like or characteristic of a parvenu; upstart.

par'vis (pär'vĭs), *n.* [F. *parvis*, fr. *parevis*, the same word as *pareïs, parevis*, paradise, fr. L. *paradisus*. See PARADISE.] **1.** A court or an inclosed space before a building, esp. a church, often surrounded by a balustrade or parapet or with colonnades or porticos; hence, sometimes, a single portico or colonnade before a church; a church porch;—a term little used in English-speaking countries.
2. Erroneously, a room over a church porch.
3. A public or academic disputation or conference;—so called because originally held in a church parvis. *Obs.*

par'vi-tude (pär'vĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *parvus* little.] a Littleness. *Rare.* **b** A little or minute thing. *Obs.*

par'vo-line (pär'vō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [NL., fr. L. *parvus* small, or the dim. *parvulus*, from its relatively small volatility.] *Chem.* Any one of a series of isomeric liquid bases, $C_5H_{13}N$, one of which (B. P., about 200° C.) is found as a ptomaine in decaying horseflesh, mackerel, etc. Another (B. P., 188° C.) is obtained in distillation of coal.

pa-ryph'o-drome (pȧ-rĭf'ō-drōm), *a.* [Gr. παρυφή a border woven along a robe + *-drome.*] *Bot.* Having a vein that closely follows the margin;—said of a form of nervation, as that of the leaves in certain Menispermaceæ.

Par'zi-val (pärt'sē-făl), *n.* [MHG., fr. OF. *Perceval.*] The hero and title of a metrical romance by Wolfram von Eschenbach, written early in the 13th century. Though brought up in a forest in ignorance of arms and chivalry, he becomes a knight of Arthur's Round Table. After many misadventures he receives a spiritual enlightenment and is made sovereign of the Grail. See PARSIFAL, PERCIVALE.

‖ **pas** (pä), *n.* [F. See PACE.] **1.** Right of precedence.
2. A dance step or movement;—chiefly in names of dances. This term [*pas*] is applied to combinations of movements as well as to single steps. Thus the expression **pas seul** does not mean a single step, but a series of steps, **enchainement**, or even a whole dance executed by a single person. The terms **pas de deux, pas de trois**, etc., of course, refer to dance movements executed by two performers, three performers, and so on. *E. Scott.*
‖ **pas' re-dou'blé'** (rē-dōō'blā'). [F., lit., doubled step], a quick-step.

Pas'cal's law *or* **principle** (păs'kălz; păs'kălz'). [After Blaise *Pascal*, French mathematician.] *Physics.* The principle that the pressure in a fluid not acted on by external forces is the same at all points, or that a fluid transmits pressures equally in all directions.

Pascal's theorem. *Math.* The theorem, discovered by Blaise Pascal, that: If a hexagon be inscribed in a conic, the intersections of pairs of opposite sides are collinear.

Pascal's triangle. *Math.* A system of numbers triangularly arranged in rows and columns so that any number in any row after the first is the sum of two numbers (the one just above it and the number to the left of this) in the preceding row. The rows consist of the coefficients in the expansion of $(a + b)^n$ for $n = 0, 1, 2, 3$, etc.

	1
	1 1
	1 2 1
	1 3 3 1
	1 4 6 4 1
	1 5 10 10 5 1
	. . . . .

etc.

Pasch (pȧsk), *n.* Also **Pas'cha** (pȧs'kȧ), etc. [ME. *pasche, paske*, OF. *pasche pasque*, F. *pâque*, L. *pascha*, Gr. πάσχα, fr. Heb. *pesakh*, fr. *pāsakh* to pass over. Cf. PASCHAL, PACE, PAQUE.] The passover; hence, the feast of Easter. *Archaic, Hist., or Local.*

pas'chal (pȧs'kăl), *a.* [L. *paschalis*: cf. F. *pascal*. See PASCH.] Of or pert. to passover or Easter; as, *paschal* eggs.
paschal candle, a large wax candle, blessed, placed on the altar, and lighted on Holy Saturday, or the day before Easter. It is kept there until Ascension Day. Hence,
paschal candlestick.—**p. controversy**, *Eccl.*, a controversy, lasting from the 2d to the 4th century, over the proper day and mode of observance of Easter. The Eastern Church observed the fourteenth day of Nisan, on whatever day of the week it came, as the day of the crucifixion, and turned it after 3 P. M. (the hour of Christ's death) into a joyous festival. Those who held this view were called *quartodecimans*. The Western Church observed the Sunday after the fourteenth day of Nisan as a joyous Easter, and the Friday before this Sunday as Good Friday. The Western view ultimately prevailed.—**p. cycle**, a cycle of 532 years (solar cycle of 28 years × lunar cycle of 19) on completing which the Easter days recur in the same order as before. If the cycle of golden numbers be not changed.—**p. flower.** Var. of PASQUE FLOWER.—**p. lamb.** **a** The lamb slain and eaten at the passover; hence [*caps.*], Christ. **b** [*caps.*] = AGNUS DEI, 1, 2 **a** & **b**. **c** [*caps.*] *Astron.* Canis Minor. *Rare.*—**p. letter**, *Eccl.*, a letter, sometimes having the character of a homily, written by patriarchs, archbishops, or bishops of the first six centuries to their inferior clergy announcing the date of the next paschal or Easter celebration; a festal letter.—**paschal sacrifice.** = PASSOVER, 1 **b**.—**p. term**, the date of the full moon fourteen days after the calendar new moon of the vernal equinox. The latter is the **paschal moon.**

pas'chal (pȧs'kăl), *n.* **1.** A paschal candle or candlestick.
2. The paschal, or passover, celebration, supper, or lamb.

Pasch's axiom (pȧsh'ĭz). [After M. *Pasch*, German mathematician.] *Math.* The so-called plane **axiom of order**, that, if *A, B, C* be noncollinear points, then any straight line in their plane but not passing through any of them, if it cuts any one of the segments *AB, BC, CA*, must also cut another.

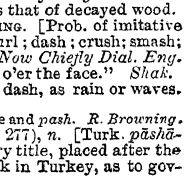
pas'cu-al (pȧs'kŭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *pascualis*, fr *pascuum* a pasture, *pascuus* pert. to pasture, fr. *pascere* to feed, pasture.] Of, pertaining to, or growing in, pastures.

pash (pȧsh), *n.* [Cf. PASH, *v. t.*] **1.** A crushing or crashing blow. *Rare or Dial. Eng.*
2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** A heavy fall of rain or snow. **b** The fragments produced by a smash; a great many. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* **c** Soft matter or condition, such as that of decayed wood.

pash, *v. t.*; PASHED (pȧsht); PASH'ING. [Prob. of imitative origin.] To throw violently; to hurl; dash; crush; smash; dash in pieces; strike violently. *Now Chiefly Dial. Eng. Piers Plowman.* "I 'll *pash* him o'er the face." *Shak.*

pash, *v. i.* To strike violently; to dash, as rain or waves. *Rare or Dial. Eng.*
The horses .. that prance and paddle and *pash*. *R. Browning.*

pa-sha', **pa-cha'** (pȧ-shä'; pȧsh'ä; 277), *n.* [Turk. *pāshā-bāshā*. Cf. BASHAW.] An honorary title, placed after the name, given to officers of high rank in Turkey, as to governors of provinces, military commanders, etc. The earlier form was *bashaw*. There are three classes of pashas, whose rank was formerly distinguished by one, two, or three horsetails borne on their standards, three tails marking the highest rank.


Pasha's Standard.

pa-sha'lic, **pa-cha'lic** (-lĭk), *n.* [Turk. *pāshālĭk.*] The jurisdiction of, or territory under, a pasha.

pa-sha'lic, **pa-cha'lic**, *a.* Of or pert. to a pasha.

Pash'to (pŭsh'tō), *n.* The chief language of southern and eastern Afghanistan and adjacent parts of India and Baluchistan. It is a harsh-sounding but vigorous tongue and has a literature of some merit, written in an alphabet modified from the Arab-Persian. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

pa-sig'ra-phy (pȧ-sĭg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. πᾶσι for all (dat. pl. of πᾶς all) + *-graphy.*] Any of various proposed systems designed for universal use, and using signs, esp. mathematical symbols, to represent ideas only, not words; also, the art of writing by such a system. Loosely, a universal language (which see).—**pas'i-graph'ic** (pȧs'ĭ-grăf'ĭk), **pas'i-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Pa-siph'a-ë (pȧ-sĭf'ȧ-ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πασιφάη.] *Gr. Myth.* Wife of Minos, and mother, by him, of Ariadne, Phædra, and other children. Poseidon sent a white bull to Minos to be sacrificed, but the king, admiring its beauty, preserved it, and the god caused Pasiphaë to become enamored of it. In consequence she gave birth to Minotaur (which see). The legend probably arose from the early worship of the bull in Crete. Cf. EUROPA, ZAGREUS.

Pa-sit'e-le'an (pȧ-sĭt'ē-lē'ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, Pasiteles, a sculptor at Rome in the 1st century B. C. given to the imitation of archaic art.

Pas'pa-lum (pȧs'pȧ-lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πάσπαλος a kind of millet.] *Bot.* A very large genus of perennial grasses, widely distributed in warm regions. They have flat leaves and 1-flowered spikelets in several rows on secund spikes. Several species in the southern United States, as *P. distichum*, the joint grass *P. dilatum*, *P. compressum*, etc., are valuable for hay and pasturage. *P. scrobiculatum*, of India, is the ditch millet. Some are useful in lawn mixtures.



pasque flower (pȧsk). [OF. *pasque* Easter. See PASCH.] Any ranunculaceous plant or flower of the genus *Pulsatilla*. They are low perennials with palmately compound leaves and large white or purple Pasque flowers. *P. pulsatilla* is the European, (*Pulsatilla nuttalliana* the American, pasque flower. They bloom early in spring before the leaves are developed.

par'ty. *v. t. & i.* To side with; take sides. *Obs.* [Partly *Obs.*]
par'ty, *adv.* [See PARTY, *n.*] Partly. *Obs.*
par'ty-ism (pär'tĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to party; the party system; party spirit
par'ty-ist, *n.* One belonging to a party; a party man.
par'ty-kin, *n.* See -KIN.
party man. a *Mil.* A partisan. *Obs.* **b** A member of, or one devoted to, a party; a partisan.
par'ty-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
par'ty-striped' (pär'tĭ-strĭpt'), *a.* [See PARTY-.] Having stripes of different colors
party ticket. A ticket for transportation issued at a reduced rate to a number of persons traveling together. See COMMUTATION TICKET.
party verdict. A verdict given jointly with another or others.
par'ty-walled', *a.* Having a party wall.
pa'ru (pä'rōō; *or, as Lat.*, pä'rōō), *n.* [Tupi.] A chætodont fish (*Pomacanthus paru*) of the West Indies and South America.
Pa-ru'ah (pȧ-rōō'ȧ). *Bib.*
pa-ru'lis (pȧ-rōō'lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr παρουλίς; παρά + οὖλον, οὐλίς, gum.] *Med.* Abscess in the gums; a gumboil.
par'um-bil'i-cal (pär'ŭm-bĭl'ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Anat* Near the umbilicus; specif., designating one or more small veins which connect the portal and epigastric veins
pa-ru'ri-a (pȧ-rōō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Any abnormality in micturition.
Pa'rus (pā'rŭs), *n.* [L., titmouse.] *Zool.* The typical genus of titmice. See TITMOUSE.
pa-ru'si-a (pȧ-rōō'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. παρουσία presence, παρεῖναι to be present; παρά beside + εἶναι to be.] *Rhet* A figure of speech by which the present tense is used instead of the past or the future, as in animated narration of past, or in prediction of future, events.
‖ **par'va ba'ga.** [LL.] *Eng. Hist.* See PETTY BAG.
‖ **par'va com po'ne-re mag'nis.** [L.] To compare small things with great.
Vergil (Georgics, IV. 176).
‖ **par'va cus-tu'ma.** [LL.] *Law* = PETTY CUSTOM.
Par-va'im (pär-vā'ĭm) *Bib.*
‖ **par'va le'ves ca'pi-unt a'nimas** (ăn'ĭ-mäs) [L.] Little things absorb trivial minds.
parvart. † PERVERT
parvenke. † PERIWINKLE.
par've-nu'dom (pär'vē-n ŭ'dŭm; pär'vē-nü'-), *n.* See -DOM.
‖ **par've-nue'** (*F.* pär'vē-nü'), *n. fem.* of PARVENU.
par've-nu'ism (pär'vē-nŭ'ĭz'm; pär'vē-nü'-), *n.* See -ISM.
par'vi-pen'sion, *n.* [L. *parvus* small + *pensio* a weighing; cf. L. *parvi pendere* to esteem little.] Scant regard. *Obs.*
par-vip'o-tent (pär-vĭp'ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *parvus* small + *potent.*] Having little power.
par-vis'cient (pär-vĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *parvus* small + *sciens, -entis*, knowing.] Little-knowing.
‖ **par'vis com-po'ne-re mag'na so-le'bam.** I was accustomed to compare great things with small. *Vergil (Eclogues*, I 24).
par'vise. Var. of PARVIS; —etymologically incorrect.
parvis turret A turret over a church porch, often used as a library or study
par'vi-ty, *n* [L *parvitas.*] Parvitude. *Obs.*
par'vule (pär'vūl), *n.* [L. *parvulus*, dim. of *parvus* small.] *Med.* A very small pill.
‖ **par'vum par'va de'cent.** [L.] Little things become a little person. *Horace (Epistles*, I vii 44).
par-wan'na. † PURWANNAH.
Par-win' (pär-wĭn'), *n.* [Per. *parwīn.*] The Pleiades.
pary, *v. t.* [F. *parer*, L. *parare* to make or be equal.] To het. *Obs. Orf. E. D.*—*v. i.* To tally. *Obs.*
paryl. † PERIL.
paryde. † PERIOD.
paryse. † PARISIS.
pas † PACE, PASS.
Pas., *or* **Pas. T.** *Abbr. Law.* Paschal term *Eng.*
‖ **pa'sa** (pä'sä), *n.* [Sp.] Prop., a raisin; hence, a dried berry or other fruit;—usually in *pl. Sp. Amer. & Phil. I*
Pa'sach (pā'săk). *Bib.*
pa'sam, pa'sang (pä'zän; -zăng), *n.* [Per. *pāzan* mountain goat.] **a** The bezoar goat. **b** Erroneously, an oryx.
‖ **pas' à pas' on va loin'** (pä'-zä pä'-zŏn vȧ lwĕn'). [F.] Step by step one goes far.
Pasc. † PASCH.
pas'cage. † PASCUAGE.
Pas'ca-gou'la for-ma'tion (pȧs'kȧ-gōō'lȧ). [From *Pascagoula*, town and river in Mississippi.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Miocene system in the Gulf region
Pas-ca'li-an (pȧs-kā'lĭ-ăn; pȧs'kȧl'-), *a.* Of or pert. to Pascal, the French mathematician, or his theories.
pascall † PASCHAL.
Pascal's hexagram *or* **mystic hexagram.** See HEXAGRAM, 2.
pasce. † PACE.
pascha. † PASHA.
pas'chal-ist. *n. Eccl.* One who held views as to Easter. See PASCHAL CONTROVERSY. *Obs.*
pasch egg. Easter egg. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [FLOWER.]
pasch flower. Var. of PASQUE
pas'chite (pȧs'kīt), *n.* [See PASCH.] = QUARIODECIMAN.
pasciour. † PASSION.
pascquall. † PASCHAL.
pas'cu-age (pȧs'kŭ-ĕj), *n.* [LL. *pascuagium*, or OF *pascuage*, fr L. *pascuum* pasture] *Old Eng. Law.* The grazing or pasturage of cattle. *Rare.*
pas'cu-ant (-ănt). *a.* [L. *pascuum* pasture + *-ant.*] *Her.* Represented as grazing
pas'cu-ous (-ŭs), *n.* [L. *pascuosus* full of pasture, or *pascuus* of pasture, grazing.] Pascual.
Pas'-dam'mim (-dăm'ĭm). *Bib.*
‖ **pas'-d'âne'** (pä'dän'), *n.* [F., lit., ass's step.] A ring-shaped guard on each side of the blade in 16th-century rapiers. See HILT, *Illust.*
‖ **pas'-de-sou'ris'** (-dē-sōō'rē'). [F., lit., mouse steps.] *Fort.* In permanent works, steps from the ditch to the covered way.
pase. † PACE, PASS.
pase (*dial.* pāz, pās). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of PEISE [*Bib.*]
Pa-se'ah (pȧ-sē'ȧ; pȧs'ē-ȧ) ‖ **pa'se-ar'** (pä'sē-är'), *v. i.* [Sp., prop., infin.] To take a walk or promenade —*n.* A walk or promenade; an airing. *Colloq., Southwestern U. S. & Sp. Amer.*
pasemel, *adv.* Disorderly *Obs.*
pa'seng. Var. of PASANG.
‖ **pa-se'o** (pä-sā'ō), *n.* [Sp. Cf PASEAR.] A walk or promenade; a public walk. *Southwestern U. S. & Sp. Amer.*
paseporte. † PASSPORT.
pas'garde', *n.* See PASSGUARD.
pash (pȧsh), *n.* The head or poll. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pa-sha'dom, *or* **pa-cha'-** (pä-shä'dŭm; pȧsh'ä-), *n.* See -DOM.
pa-shaw' (pä-shô'; pȧ-shô'). Var. of PASHA.
Pashe † PASCH.
pashe. *n.* Passion. *Obs.*
pa'shi-u'ba palm (pä'shē-ōō'-bä). Var. of PAXIUBA PALM
pashm (pŭsh'm), *n.* [Per., wool.] A kind of wool, the soft undercoat of Tibetan goats, used for making Cashmere shawls Also, the similar undercoat of other Tibetan animals.
pash-mi'na (pŭsh-mē'nȧ). *a.* [Per. *pashmīnah* woolen.] Made of wool or pashm; woolen —*n.* Collectively, woolen fabrics.
Pasht, *n.* See PACHT.
Pash'ur (pŭsh'ŭr). *Bib.*
pasi. + PASS, *v.*
pa'si (pä'sē), *n.*; *pl.* **PASIS** (-sēz). [Hind. *pāsī.*] A Hindu of a numerous low caste, chiefly of the United Provinces.
pas'i-la-ly (pȧs'ĭ-lȧ-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. πᾶσι for all (dat. pl of πᾶς all) + λάλη talking.] A universal language. *Rare.*
Pask. † PASCH.
pas'ma (pȧz'mȧ; pȧs'-), *n.* [Gr πάσμα a sprinkling.] *Med.* Catapasm
pasme. *n.* [OF.] A faint. *Obs.*
pasmele. † PASEMEL.
pas'ment. † PASSEMENT.
pas'nep. † PARSNIP.
pas'pa-loid (pȧs'pȧ-loid). *a.* [*Paspalum* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pert. to or like *Paspalum.*
pasporte. † PASSPORT.
pas'py (pȧs'pĭ). † PASSEPIED.
pas'qual. † PASCHAL.
Pasque (pȧsk). Var. of PASCH.
pas'quil (pȧs'kwĭl), *n.* [*It. pasquillo.*] = PASQUIN, 1. *Obs.* **b** A pasquinade.
pas'quil, *v. t. & i.* To write a pasquil against; to lampoon; to write pasquils. *Obs.*
pas'quil-ant, pas'quil-lant (-ănt), *n.* A lampooner. *R.*—*a.* Lampooning. *R.* [pooner *R.*]
pas'quil-er, quil-ler *n.* A lampoon-
pas-quil'ic, pas-quil'lic (pȧs-kwĭl'ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of a pasquil.

Pas'quin (păs'kwĭn), *n.* [It. *Pasquino:* cf. F. *pasquin.* See PASQUINO.] **1.** The statue Pasquino, or the man it was assumed to represent; hence, an imaginary person upon whom anonymous lampoons were fathered; *[l. c.]* a lampooner; a satirist; a jester.
2. *[l. c.]* = PASQUINADE. *Obs.*

pas'quin-ade' (-kwĭ-nād'), *n.* [It. *pasquinata:* cf. F. *pasquinade.* See PASQUINO.] A lampoon posted in a public place; a pasquil; a squib, lampoon, or satirical writing.
Syn. — See LAMPOON.

pas'quin-ade', *v. t.* To lampoon; to satirize. *Poe.*

Pas-qui'no (păs-kwē'nō), *n.* [It.] A mutilated piece of statuary at Rome, dug up near the Piazza Navona and now kept in a little square bearing its name. It formed part of a fine ancient group. It was the custom from the end of the 15th century to affix lampoons to it. (See MARFORIO.) The statue is said to get its name from a witty schoolmaster, cobbler, tailor, or barber, whose house or shop was near its place of discovery.

pass (pȧs), *n.* [OF. & F. *pas;* but influenced by the English verb. See PACE, PASS, *v. i.;* cf. 2d PASS, *n.*, PASSUS.]
1. A pace. *Obs.*
2. A passage, canto, chapter, or section; a passus. *Obs.*
3. An opening, road, or track available for passing; a way by which or a place at which to get through or over; a passageway; a route; specif.: **a** An opening or passageway through an obstructed region or a barrier; esp., a passageway, often difficult to traverse, through mountainous country; a depression in a range by which access may be had from one slope or side to the other; a defile.
"Try not the *pass!*" the old man said. *Longfellow.*
b A way by which to pass, as a crossing, ford, ferry, navigable channel, fishway, etc. **c** A narrow part of a street or road; an alley, a lane, or other narrow passage.
4. *Mining.* A chute from one level to another; a winze.

pass, *n.* [F. *passe,* fr. *passer* to pass; but influenced by the English verb. See PASS, *v. i.*, 1st PASS, *n.*] **1.** Act of passing; passage.
2. Departure from this life; decease; death, lit. or fig.
3. Conduct; demeanor. *Obs.*
Your grace, like power divine,
Hath look'd upon my *passes.* *Shak*
4. Estimation; reputation; acceptance; currency. *Obs.*
Common speech gives him a worthy *pass.* *Shak.*
5. Act of passing an examination; esp., in English university degree and local examinations, the attainment of a certain required percentage of marks enabling the candidate to satisfy the examiners, but not to gain "honors."
6. State of things; condition; situation; juncture.
Have his daughters brought him to this *pass?* *Shak*
7. a Permission or license to pass, or to go and come; a passport; esp., *Mil.*, a written permit allowing one to pass through the lines of an army, post, or the like.
A ship sailing under the flag and *pass* of an enemy. *Kent.*
b A permit, ticket, or order, allowing one free transportation, admission, etc.; as, an annual *pass* on a railway; a theater *pass.* **c** *Mil.* Written leave of absence for a brief period given to a soldier; as, to go to town on a *pass.*
8. *Fencing.* **a** A thrust or lunge. **b** Sometimes, in old-fashioned fencing, the advancing of one foot quite by the other, as distinguished from simply widening the space between them as in the lunge
9. Fig.: A thrust; a sally (of wit). *Obs. Shak.*
10. Transference of objects by sleight of hand or the like; jugglers' or conjurers' manipulation; also, a trick; as, in doing card tricks, to make or perform the *pass,* or shifting of the positions of the cards.
11. A movement of the hand or hands over or along anything; the manipulation of a mesmerist.
12. In football, hockey, etc., a transfer of the ball, etc., to another player of one's side, usually at some distance.
13. *Iron & Steel Manuf.* **a** A single passage of a bar, rail, sheet, etc., between the rolls. **b** An aperture formed between two grooved rolls in a rolling mill, through which a bar of iron or steel is passed to be shaped.
14. An iron arch, hoop, or ring through which the ball was driven in the game of pall-mall. *Obs.*
15. *Croquet.* Short for PASS STROKE.

pass (pȧs), *v. i.; pret.* PASSED (pȧst) or, *Rare,* PAST; *p. p.* PASSED, PAST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PASS'ING. [F. *passer,* LL. *passare,* fr. L. *passus* step. See PACE.] **1.** To go; to move; to proceed; to be moved or transferred from one point to another; to make a transit; to be impelled on; to flow, as a current; to extend, as a road; to have its course; to run; to continue or go on, as in a narrative; — usually with an adverb, adverbial phrase, etc., defining the kind or manner of motion, route, distance, etc.; as, to *pass* on, by, out, in, etc.; to *pass* swiftly, smoothly, etc.; to *pass* to the rear, under the yoke, across the field, etc. *Chaucer.*
2. To go from place to place; travel; be active; exist. *Obs.*
3. To go from one person to another; to circulate; to be current; to be given and taken freely; to obtain general acceptance; to be held or regarded; to be generally known; — often followed by *for, as,* or *by;* as, clipped coin will not *pass.* "Let him *pass* for a man." *Shak.*
False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood. *Felton.*
4. To move or be transferred from one place, state, or condition to another; to change possession, condition, or circumstances; to undergo transition or conversion; as, the business has *passed* into other hands; to *pass* from the liquid into the gaseous state.
Others, dissatisfied with what they have, . . . *pass* from just to unjust *Sir W. Temple*
5. *Law.* To be conveyed or transferred, as by will, deed, or other instrument of conveyance, so as to vest the title or interest in another; as, an estate *passes* by a deed; the title to goods sold *passes* by sale.
6. To be exchanged; to be done; as, Do you know what *passed* on that occasion? few words *passed.*
7. To move beyond the range of the senses or of knowledge; to go away; to depart; specif., to depart from life; die.
Let this cup *pass* from me. *Matt.* xxvi. 39.
Disturb him not, let him *pass* peaceably. *Shak.*
8. To go by or move past, as a procession; to be moved or impelled past; to flow past.
9. To go by or glide by, as time; to elapse; to be spent; to disappear or vanish; as, their vacation *passed* pleasantly.
Now the time is far *passed.* *Mark* vi. 35.
Beauty is a charm, but soon the charm will *pass.* *Dryden.*
10. To go or get through; to have passage; to force or make one's way; as, to *pass* through the lines.
11. Specif., to go through a duct or the intestines.
12. To go unheeded, uncensured, or unchallenged; to proceed without hindrance or opposition; to be suffered to go on; to pass muster. "The play may *pass.*" *Shak.*
13. To advance through all the steps necessary to validity or effectiveness; to be carried through a body that has power to sanction or reject; to receive legislative sanction; to be enacted; as, the bill *passed.* See PASSAGE, *n.*, 8.
14. To go through any inspection or test successfully; to be approved or accepted; to attain the required standard; as, he attempted the examinations, but did not *pass.*
15. To be successful. *Obs.*
16. To go beyond; to surpass; to exceed; to excel; to go beyond bounds or to excess; to be in excess; to beggar description. *Obs.* "This *passes,* Master Ford." *Shak.*
17. To move or come into being or under notice; to come and go in consciousness; hence, to take place; to occur; to happen; to come; to occur progressively or in succession; to be present transitorily.
Consciousness of what *passes* within our own mind. *I. Watts*
18. *Law.* **a** To sit in inquest or adjudication; — said of a jury, inquest, etc., and used with *on* or *upon, between,* or *for* or *against. Obsoles.* **b** Of a juryman, to serve or sit (on or upon a jury, trial, etc.). *Obsoles.* **c** To adjudicate in a cause or proceeding; to render a verdict or judgment; — used with *on* or *upon, for,* etc.
We may not *pass* upon his life
Without the form of justice. *Shak.*
19. *Law.* To be rendered in adjudication, as a verdict, etc.; to be rendered, given, or done in legal procedure.
20. To care; to reck, to concern or trouble one's self; to scruple; to object; — usually with negative. *Obs.*
As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pass* not. *Shak.*
21. *Fencing.* To make a pass or lunge; to thrust.
22. In sleight of hand, etc., to make passes; to transfer an object, as if by magic.
23. *Card Playing.* **a** In poker, primero, etc., to decline to play a round or hand; to throw up one's hand. **b** In euchre, napoleon, etc., to decline a privilege, as of making the trump, doubling, etc.; specif., in bridge, to transfer to one's partner the privilege of making the trump.
24. *Dicing.* To win at passage (which see). *Obs.*
25. In football, hockey, etc., to make a pass; to transfer the ball, etc., to another player of one's own side.
26. To throw and catch a ball, as a baseball. *U. S.*
to pass away, to go away; specif.: **a** To depart; also, to get away. **b** To die. "I thought *to pass away* before, and yet alive I am." *Tennyson.* **c** To go by or elapse; — said of time. **d** To cease to exist or be; to come to an end; to perish; to disappear; to vanish. "The heavens shall *pass away.*" 2 *Pet.* iii. 10. — **to p. beyond,** to go beyond; to go past the limits or bounds of; to transcend. — **to p. by. a** To go or travel through. *Obs.* **b** To proceed, move, or flow past; to elapse. — **to p. current,** to circulate or be generally used, accepted, received, or reported; to be accepted as genuine. — **to p. forth. a** To go out or away. *Obs. or Archaic.* **b** To go on or forward; to advance. *Obs.* — **to p. into,** to undergo transition or conversion into; to change gradually into. See def. 4. — **to p. off. a** To go off or away; to cease; to disappear; as, an agitation *passes off.* **b** To go off; to be carried through; to progress to the end; as, the reception *passed off* well. — **to p. on,** to go on; to proceed; to continue; to advance; to pass or elapse. — **to p. on** *or* **upon. a** To impose upon; to be accepted or received by. **b** To happen to; to come upon; to affect. "So death *passed upon* all men." *Rom.* v. 12. "Provided no indirect act *pass upon* our prayers to defile them." *Jer. Taylor.* **c** *Fencing.* To thrust or lunge at. — **to p. over. a** To go over or across; to go from one side, end, or vessel to the other; to cross, as a river, road, or bridge; to traverse; as, vapors *pass over* from a retort into a receiver. **b** To go by; to elapse. *Obs.* **c** To pass the hand or hands over, as harp strings. **d** To let go unnoticed or unremarked; to omit; to disregard; to skip; to pass by. — **to p. through,** to go through; specif.: **a** To go from one side to the other of; to traverse; to cross. **b** To move, proceed, or be transferred through (places, states, times, processes, stages, etc.); to be subjected to passage through; to undergo; to experience; as, it *passed through* several hands; the metal had *passed through* the fire; the country is *passing through* hard times. **c** To make or force one's way through; pierce through; to penetrate, lit. or fig.; to comprehend.

pass (pȧs), *v. t.* **1.** In simple, transitive senses; as: **a** To go by, beyond, over, through, or the like; to proceed past or from one side to the other of; to cross; to traverse; as, to *pass* a house, a stream, a boundary, etc. **b** Hence: To go from one limit to the other of; to go or live through; to have experience of; to undergo; to suffer to pass through. *Now Rare.* "To *pass* commodiously this life." *Milton.*
She loved me for the dangers I had *passed.* *Shak*
c To get past or by; to avoid. *Obs. or Scot.* **d** To go by without noticing; to take no note of; to disregard; to omit; to leave unmentioned; to pass over. *Now Rare.*
Please you that I may *pass* this doing. *Shak.*
I *pass* their warlike pomp, their proud array. *Dryden.*
e To pierce or penetrate; to pass through. *Obs.* **f** To go successfully or satisfactorily through, as an examination, trial, test, etc.; to attain the required standard in; to satisfy the requirements of; to obtain the formal sanction of, as a legislative body; to be accepted or approved by; as, he *passed* his examination; the bill *passed* the senate. **g** To go beyond; to transcend; surpass; excel; exceed; outrun; surmount; overstep; transgress; also, to get beyond or past, as a time of life. "She was just *passing* seventeen." *G. W. Cable.*
And strive to *pass* . . .
Their native music by her skillful art. *Spenser.*
2. In causative senses; as: **a** To cause, let, or enable to go, move, or proceed; to transfer from one place to another; to transmit, send, convey, transport, move, put, etc.
I had only time to *pass* my eye over the medals. *Addison.*
Waller *passed* . . . horse and foot by Newbridge. *Clarendon.*
b Specif.: To take a turn with (a line, gasket, etc.), as around a sail in furling, and make secure; to take a turn with (a rope, string, etc.) around anything, as a tree. **c** To cause to go, pass, or march by, lit. or fig.; as, to *pass* an army or an author's works in review. **d** To cause to, or let, go past or through; to cause or allow to obtain entrance, admission, or conveyance; as, to *pass* a person into a theater, or over a railroad. **e** To cause to, or let, pass, go by, or elapse; to spend; — said of time; as, to *pass* the winter at Rome. **f** To cause to go through to completion; to bring to an end; to transact; execute; do; finish; complete. *Obs.*
We 'll *pass* the business privately and well. *Shak.*
g To cause or allow to advance by stages of progress; to carry with success through an ordeal, examination, or action; to cause or allow to pass an examination; to let or get through; specif., to give legal or official sanction to; to ratify; to enact; to approve as valid and just; as, the professor *passed* most of his students; he *passed* the measure through the committee; the senate *passed* the bill. **h** To let pass or go unchecked or unnoticed; to overlook; to pass over. *Obs.* **i** To transfer from one person to another; to hand; to deliver; to hand over or round; specif.: (1) In football, hockey, etc., to transfer (the ball, etc.) to another player of one's own side. (2) To put in circulation; to give currency to; as, to *pass* counterfeit money. "*Pass* the happy news." *Tennyson.* **j** *Law.* To transfer the right or property in; to make over, as the title to an estate. **k** To give in pledge; to promise; to pledge.
Father, thy word is *passed.* *Milton.*
l To give or cast (a vote). *Obs.* **m** To send forth; to give out; to emit; discharge. *Obs.* **n** To emit or discharge from the bowels or other part of the body; to evacuate; void. **o** To cause to, or let, pass the lips; to utter; pronounce; express; specif., to utter or pronounce judicially; as, to *pass* criticisms or judgment; to *pass* sentence on a person. **p** *Fencing.* To make, as a thrust, punto, etc. *Obs. Shak.* **q** In card tricks, to make or perform the pass on. **r** To be capable of being opened (with a pass key); as, all these locks should be *passed* with one key.
to pass a dividend, to omit the declaration and payment of a dividend at the time when due or regularly paid. — **to p. a name,** *London Stock Exchange,* to pass, or hand to the participators in a transaction, the ticket issued by the purchasing broker on name day (which see). — **to p. away. a** To spend; to while away; to pass. "Lest she *pass away* the flower of her age." *Ecclus.* xlii. 9. **b** To transfer or convey away; to surrender. *Obs.* — **to p. by,** to allow to go by or past without stopping, touching, or noticing; to disregard; omit; skip; ignore; overlook; to pass over. — **to p. forth,** to spend or pass (time). *Obs.* — **to p. in,** to hand in. — **to p.,** *or* **hand, in one's checks** *or* **chips,** to die; — a euphemism taken from the practice of handing one's counters to the banker when ceasing play in a gambling game, in order that one's account may be adjusted. *Cant or Slang, U. S.* — **to p. muster,** to pass through a muster or inspection without censure.
Such excuses will not *pass muster* with God. *South*
— **to p. off. a** To dispose of, esp. fraudulently; to put in circulation; to cause (a person, esp. one's self, or a thing) to be taken, received, or regarded (for or as what he or it is not); to impose, esp. fraudulently; to palm off. "*Passed* himself *off* as a bishop." *Macaulay.* **b** To ward off; to parry; — used fig. — **to p. on,** to send or hand on or to the next person or thing in a number or series. — **to p.** (something) **on** *or* **upon** (some one), to put upon as a trick or cheat; to palm off on. "She *passed* the child *on* her husband for a boy." *Dryden.* — **to p. over. a** To hand over; to transfer. **b** To pass without stopping, touching, or noticing; to omit; to disregard; to skip; to overlook; to ignore; to pass by; as, *to pass over* an affront. **c** To let pass unpunished; to overlook; to excuse. **d** To surpass. *Obs.* **e** To spend or pass (time). *Obs.* — **to p. the mark.** See 3d MARK, 6 **f.** — **to p. the time of day,** to exchange greetings. *Dial. or Colloq.* — **to p. through,** to cause to go through; to put, thrust, etc., through.

pass'a-ble (pȧs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF.; F. only in sense 4.] **1.** Capable of being passed, traveled, navigated, traversed, penetrated, or the like; as, the roads are not *passable.*
2. Capable of passing or going through. *Obs.*
3. Capable of being freely circulated or disseminated; acceptable; generally receivable; current.
With men as with false money — one piece is more or less *passable* than another. *L'Estrange.*
Could they have made the slander *passable.* *Collier.*
4. Such as may be allowed to pass without serious objection; tolerable; admissible; moderate; mediocre.
My version will appear a *passable* beauty when the original muse is absent. *Dryden.*
5. Passing; transient. *Obs. & R.*
6. Capable of passing or being sanctioned or enacted.
— **pass'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **pass'a-bly,** *adv.*

‖ **pas'sa-ca'glia** (pȧs'sä-käl'yä) ‖ *n.* [Sp *pasacalle* a cer-
‖ **pas'sa-ca'glio** (pȧs'sä-käl'yō) ‖ tain tune on the guitar, prop., a tune played in passing through the streets.] *Music.* An old Italian or Spanish dance tune, resembling the chaconne, in slow three-four measure, usually with divisions on a ground bass.

pas-sade' (pȧ-sād'), *n.* [F. *passade;* cf. Sp. *pasada,* Pr. *passada,* It. *passata.* See PASS, *v. i.*] **1.** *Man.* A turn or course of a horse backward or forward on the same spot.
2. An alms given in passing. *Obs. & R.*
3. *Fencing.* = PASSADO, 1. *Obs. & R.*

pas-sa'do (pȧ-sä'dō; pȧ-sä'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS, -DOES (-dōz). [See PASSADE.] **1.** *Fencing.* A thrust, with the advance of one foot. "The immortal *passado.*" *Shak. Obs. exc. fig.*
The wondrous power of flattery in *passados* at woman. *T. Hardy.*
2. A passing or going. *Obs.*

pas'sage (pȧs'ăj), *v. i. & i.;* PAS'SAGED (-ăjd); PAS'SAG-ING (-ă-jĭng). [F. *passager, passéger,* fr. It. *passeggiare.*] To walk or move sidewise, as a saddle horse; to sidle.

pas'sage, *n. Man.* A sidewise movement of a horse, diagonal pairs of legs being raised alternately.

pas'sage (pȧs'ăj), *n.* [F. *passage.* See PASS, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of passing; transit from one place to another; movement from point to point; a going by, on, over, across, or through; entrance or exit; migration; extension or course, as of a line or nerve; as, the *passage* of a man or a carriage; the *passage* of a ship or a bird; the *passage* of light; the *passage* of fluids through the body.
What! are my doors opposed against my *passage?* *Shak.*
2. Transition; passing; lapse; course; progress; as, the *passage* of time; during the *passage* of a bill through its several stages in Congress.
The conduct and *passage* of affairs. *Sir J. Davies.*
3. Exit from life; decease; death. *Obs. Shak.*
4. Right, liberty, or permission to pass; power, opportunity, or means of passing.
5. A specific act of traveling or passing from one place to

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pas'quin (pȧs'kwĭn), *v. t.* To lampoon; to satirize; to pasquinade. *Rare.*

pas'quin-ad'er (pȧs'kwĭ-nād'ẽr), *n.* One who composes pasquinades; also, one who collects pasquinades

pas'quin-a'do, *n.; pl.* -DOES. A pasquinade. *Obs. & R.*

Pas-quin'i-an (pȧs-kwĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a* Pert. to Pasquin; of the nature of a pasquinade; satirical.

pass. † PASCH.
pass. † PEISE.
pass. *Abbr.* Passive.

pass'a-bl. Passable. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **pas'sa'caille'** (pȧ'sä'kä'y'), *n.* [F.] = PASSACAGLIA.

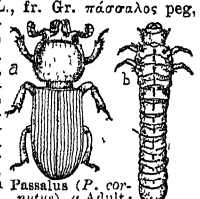
another; a transit by means of conveyance; a journey, now only one by water; a voyage; also, privilege of conveyance as a passenger, esp. by water.
The ship in which he had taken *passage*. *Macaulay.*
6. A toll for the privilege of passing. *Obs. or Hist.*
7. Reception; acceptance; currency. *Obs.*
8. Of a measure or law: Act of passing; sanction; enactment. Ordinarily *passage* refers to the final affirmative action by which the assembly enacts the law; but it has been also sometimes used to designate the time of taking effect of the act (52 *Ill. App.* 514, 518; 45 *Neb.* 724); or the final act necessary to make it a valid law, as the signing or approving by the governor or other executive (82 *Mass.* (16 *Gray*) 144; 50 *Tenn.* 442).
9. A movement or an evacuation of the bowels.
10. A causing to pass, or go through or over, be omitted or enacted, etc. *Rare.*
11. A means of passing; a way; road; path; channel or course through or by which one passes; way of exit or entrance; way of access or transit; a pass; sometimes, a place for crossing a river or strait; a ford, ferry, or bridge. Hence, a common avenue to various apartments or a way connecting one apartment with another in a building, as a hall, corridor, lobby, vestibule, or entry.
And with his pointed dart
Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart. *Dryden.*
12. Something that passes, or happens or is done; an occurrence; an incident; an act or deed; a transaction. *Obs. or Archaic.* "In thy *passages* of life." *Shak.*
13. Specif., a mutual act or transaction; something that goes on between two persons mutually; a negotiation; an interchange or exchange of vows, endearments, or the like; an interchange or exchange of blows; encounter; altercation; a fencing, as in argument; as, a *passage* at or of arms.
No *passages* of love
Betwixt us twain henceforward evermore. *Tennyson.*
14. A particular portion constituting a part of something, as, esp., of a discourse or composition; an episode; esp., an indefinite, but usually not long or extensive, portion of a literary composition, speech, musical composition, or picture; a verse, paragraph, section, clause, sentence, etc.
How commentators each dark *passage* shun. *Young.*
15. Specif.: **a** A digression. *Obs.* **b** A remark, statement, expression, or the like. *Obs.* **c** *Music.* (1) A scalelike or arpeggiolike series of intermediate notes; a run or flourish. (2) A phrase or other section of a piece.
16. *Dicing.* An obsolete game played by two players with three dice, a player winning when he threw doublets passing or exceeding ten.
Syn. — Vestibule, hall, corridor, entry.
in passage, in passing; cursorily. *Obs.* "These . . . have been studied but *in passage*." *Bacon.* — **of p.,** passing from one place, region, or climate, to another, migratory; — now used only in the phrase *bird of passage* (lit. or fig.), or *fish of passage*. "Birds *of passage*." *Longfellow.*

pas'sage (păs'ăj), *v. i.* **1.** To make a passage; to journey; to voyage; to cross; to pass.
2. To engage in a passage at arms; fig., to fence.

pas'sage-way' (-wā'), *n.* A way for passage. = PASSAGE, 11.

passage winds. *Naut.* Prevailing westerly winds which blow in the belt lying between the horse latitudes and the region of the pole, in each hemisphere.

Pas'sa-lus (păs'ă-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πάσσαλος peg, gag.] *Zoöl.* A genus of lamellicorn beetles related to the stag beetles, and included in them or made the type of a family, **Pas-sal'i-dæ** (pă-săl'ĭ-dē). Most of the family are large black beetles of tropical countries found in decaying wood both as larvæ and adults. None occurs in Europe, and but one (*P. cornutus*, sometimes called *horn bug*) in the United States.


Passalus (*P. cornutus*). *a* Adult; *b* Larva (4)

Pas'sa-ma-quod'dy (păs'ă-mă-kwŏd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-Iz). [Of Algonquian origin; lit., pollock-plenty-place; prop. applied to the bay.] An Indian of a small Algonquian tribe early associated with the Abnakis. They are still about Passamaquoddy Bay, where they are engaged chiefly in basket making.

pas'sant (păs'ănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *passer*. See PASS, *v. i.*] **1.** Surpassing; excelling. *Obs.*
2. Passing; transitory; ephemeral. *Obs.*
3. Going on or past; proceeding. *Obs.*
4. *Her.* Walking; — said of any animal represented as walking with the dexter fore paw raised. When *passant* is used without another adjective, the animal is represented as looking forward to the dexter side of the escutcheon.


Lion Passant.

5. Passing from one to another, as opinions; current. *Obs. Sir T. Browne.*
6. Cursory; made, done, performed, etc., in passing. *Obs.*
‖ **en passant.** See in the *Vocabulary.* — **passant counter passant,** *Her.*, walking (alternately) in opposite directions; — said of two (or more) animals. — **p. gardant,** *Her.*, walking forward with the head affronté, as a lion. — **p. regardant** *or* **repassant,** *Her.*, walking forward and looking backward.

pass book. **a** *Banking.* The depositor's book in which a record of the deposits and withdrawals of a current account is kept. **b** A customer's book in which a dealer enters articles bought on credit.

‖ **pas'sé',** *masc.* } (pă'sā'), *a.* [F.] Past; gone by; hence,
‖ **pas'sée',** *fem.* } past one's prime; worn; faded; behind the times; antiquated; as, a *passée* belle; a *passé* gown.

passed (păst), *p. p.* of PASS. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Having passed an examination or test; esp.: *Nav.* Having passed an examination for promotion and awaiting a vacancy in a higher grade; as, *passed* assistant paymaster; — used as a part of the staff title. **b** *Finance.* Left unpaid; — said of dividends.
passed ball, *Baseball*, a pitched ball, not hit by the batsman, that passes the catcher when he should have stopped it, and allows a base runner to advance a base. — **p. master,** a person who has passed as a master; a proficient. Cf. PAST MASTER **b.** — **p. pawn,** *Chess*, a pawn having no adverse pawn before it on its own or either adjoining file.

passe'garde' (păs'gärd'), *n.* [Prob. fr. *pass* + *guard*. *Oxf. E. D.*: cf. F. *passegarde*.] In medieval tilting armor, a piece variously described as a piece fastened on the left elbow, or, perhaps erroneously, as the ridgelike projection on the pauldron called *garde-collet* (which see).

passe'ment (păs'mĕnt), *n.* [F.] Narrow lace, gimp, or braid, used for trimmings; — so called until the 17th century. Now, a pattern for lace pricked on parchment.

passe'ment, *v. t.;* PASSE'MENT-ED; PASSE'MENT-ING. To adorn or trim with passement or lace.

passe-men'terie (păs-mĕn'trĭ; *F.* păs'măN'trē'), *n.* [F.] Trimmings, esp. of braids, cords, gimps, beads, or tinsel.

pas'sen-ger (păs'ĕn-jĕr), *n.* [ME. & F. *passager*. See PASSAGE, *n.*; cf. MESSENGER.] **1.** A passer through or passer-by; wayfarer; traveler. *Now Rare*, exc. in *foot passenger*.
2. A traveler by some established conveyance, as a coach, steamboat, railroad train, etc.
It has been said (*L. R.* 2 *Q. B.* 447) . . . that "the right which a *passenger* by railway has to be carried safely does not depend on his having made a contract, but that the fact of his being a *passenger* casts a duty on the company to carry him safely;" and this seems to be now the accepted view. *T. E. Holland.*
3. A passenger boat; a passage boat; a ferryboat. *Obs.*
4. A ferryman; one who has charge of a ford. *Obs.*
5. A bird of passage; specif., a passage hawk. *Obs.*
6. A member of a racing crew whose weight retards the boat more than his power adds to its speed; hence, an inefficient member of a team. *Sporting Slang.*

passenger mile. *Railroads.* A unit of measurement of the passenger transportation performed by a railroad during a given period, usually a year, the total of which consists of the sum of the miles traversed by all the passengers on the road in the period in question.

passenger mileage. *Railroads.* Passenger miles collectively; the total number of miles traveled by passengers on a railroad during a given period.

passenger pigeon. A North American wild pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*) of irregularly migratory habits, formerly exceedingly abundant, esp. in the Mississippi Valley. The male is about 16 inches long, including the long graduated tail, and has the upper part bluish slate with iridescence on the neck, the breast vinaceous, and the belly white. The female is smaller and plainer. It nested in immense colonies, where it was shot and netted until practically exterminated.


Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*).

‖ **passe' par'tout'** (păs' pär'tōō'). [F.; *passer* to pass + *partout* everywhere.] **1.** That which passes, or by which one can pass, everywhere; specif., a master key.
2. *French senses, rare in English: Print.* **a** An ornamental plate or block having a central opening reserved for putting in another plate or block. **b** An ornamental frame or border of wood or metal.
3. In picture framing, a piece or plate of cardboard, wood, or the like which has its central portion cut out for the reception of the picture and thus serves as a mat or border for it; the picture, with the passe partout, is put between the glass and a back, as of cardboard, the whole being held together by strips of paper or cloth pasted over the edges.

passe'pied' (păs'pyā'), *n.* [F.] A kind of minuet in quick triple time, said to have originated in Brittany. It became popular in France and England.

pass'er (păs'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who passes; a passer-by.
2. One who passes (an examination).
3. One who causes to pass (in any sense).

pass'er–by', *n.; pl.* PASSERS-BY. One who passes by, esp. casually.

Pas'ser-es (păs'ĕr-ēz), *n. pl. Zoöl.* A group equivalent to Passeriformes.

pas'ser-i-form (păs'ĕr-ĭ-fôrm'; pă-sĕr'ĭ-fôrm), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Passeriformes; passerine.

Pas'ser-i-for'mes (păs'ĕr-ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *passer* sparrow + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* The largest order of birds, including nearly seven thousand species and subspecies, or more than half of all birds. The group consists chiefly of song birds of perching habits ranging in size from the smallest titmice to the ravens and birds of paradise. Usually under the name *Passeres*, it has been long recognized, but opinions differ as to its subdivisions. Gadow defines two suborders, *Passeres anisomyodi*, including the Clamatores and Subclamatores, and *Passeres diacromyodi*, including the Oscines and Suboscines. Others divide it into the suborder *Desmodactyli*, including only the Subclamatores, and the *Eleutherodactyli*, including the Clamatores, Oscines, and Pseudoscines (see all these terms). The Passeriformes are ægithognathous and altricial, and have no ambiens muscle. None of the toes is reversible, three being in front and one behind. The phalanges of the toes from the first to the fourth are 2, 3, 4, 5, and the flexor muscle of the hind toe is free from the front flexor. There are ten primaries (the first often rudimentary), and usually twelve rectrices.

pas'ser-ine (păs'ĕr-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* [L. *passerinus*, fr. *passer* a sparrow.] Of or pert. to the Passeres or Passeriformes.

pas'ser-ine, *n.* A passerine bird.

pas'si-bil'i-ty (păs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *passibilitas*: cf. F. *passibilité*.] **1.** Quality or state of being passible; aptness to feel or suffer; sensibility.
2. Passiveness. *Obs. & R.*

pas'si-ble (păs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *passibilis*, fr. *pati* to suffer: cf. F. *passible*. See PASSION.] **1.** Susceptible of feeling or suffering, or of impressions from external agents; sensible.
Apollinarius, which held even deity itself *passible*. *Hooker.*
2. Susceptible of change or decay. *Obs.*
3. That may be suffered or felt. *Obs.*
4. Passive. *Obs. & R.*

Pas'si-flo'ra (păs'ĭ-flō'rä; 201), *n.* [NL.; L. *passio* passion (fr. *pati, passus*, to suffer) + *flos, floris*, flower.] *Bot.* A large genus of mainly tropical American herbs or shrubs, typifying the family Passifloraceæ. They are chiefly climbers by means of tendrils, and have alternate simple or lobed leaves, and usually very showy flowers with a short calyx tube, four or five petals, and numerous stamens monadelphous at base; the fruit is a pulpy berry. Many species are cultivated for ornament, the flowers exhibiting many forms and colors, red, white, and purple being the most common. The fruit in some species is edible. See GRANADILLA, MAYPOP, PASSION FLOWER. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.

Pas'si-flo-ra'ce-æ (-flŏ-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PASSIFLORA.] *Bot.* A family of tropical plants (order Hypericales), the passion-flower family, comprising 18 genera and over 300 species. They are woody tendril-climbing vines or erect herbs, mostly with showy flowers, distinguished chiefly by the crown of filaments borne on the throat of the calyx; the fruit is a berry or capsule. *Passiflora* is the principal genus. — **pas'si-flo-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

pass'ing (păs'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Going by, beyond, through, or away; departing.
2. Gliding by; elapsing; transitory; fleeting; ephemeral.
3. Made, given, etc., in passing; cursory.
4. Exceeding; surpassing; preëminent. *Obs. or Archaic. Chaucer.* "Her *passing* deformity." *Shak.*
5. Of, pertaining to, or in charge of, examinations; examining; as, a *passing* captain.
6. [From PASSING, *n.*] Of or pert. to, or used in or for, the act or process of passing.
passing bell, a tolling of a bell to announce that a soul is passing, or has passed, from its body (formerly done to invoke prayers for the dying); also, a tolling during the passing of a funeral procession to the grave, or during funeral ceremonies; fig., a presage or indication of the death or end of something; knell. — **p. nippers,** *Naut.*, nippers. See NIPPER, 2 **d.** — **p. note** *or* **tone,** a note or tone unessential to the harmony and usually unaccented, interposed for melodic smoothness between essential notes; also, sometimes, auxiliary notes. — **p. strake,** *Shipbuilding*, a continuous strake between butts in the same vertical plane. — **p. stroke,** *Croquet*, a pass stroke.

pass'ing, *adv.* Exceedingly; excessively; surpassingly; preëminently; very; as, *passing* fair; *passing* strange. "You apprehend *passing* shrewdly." *Shak.*

pass'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that passes or causes to pass.
The *passing* of the sweetest soul
That ever look'd with human eyes *Tennyson.*
2. A means of passing or crossing; a ford.
3. A kind of thread made by winding a core of silk thread with strips of gold or silver, used in embroidery.
in passing, while going by; by the way; parenthetically.

passing braid. A kind of braid made of passing.

pass'ing-ly, *adv.* of PASSING, *a.*; specif.: **a** Temporarily; transiently. *Obs.* **b** In passing; cursorily. **c** Exceedingly; surpassingly; passing. *Archaic. Wycliffe.*

pas'sion (păsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *passio*, fr. *pati, passus*, to suffer. See PATIENT.] **1.** A suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; specif.: **a** [*often cap.*] Orig. and usually, the suffering of Christ on the cross; or, often, his sufferings between the night of the Last Supper and his death, thus including the agony in Gethsemane.
To whom also he showed himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible proofs. *Acts* i. 3.
b The sufferings of a martyr; martyrdom. *Archaic.*
2. [*cap.*] The story of Christ's suffering as related in the Gospels; also, a musical setting of it; a Passion oratorio.
3. [*cap.*] Passion week; Passiontide. *Obs.*
4. Any suffering or distress; affliction. *Obs.*
5. A bodily disorder causing suffering or distress; — now only in certain phrases, as *ileac passion, ischiadic passion.*
6. A violent attack of disease; a fit; paroxysm. *Obs.*
7. State of being acted on; subjection to an external agent or influence; a passive condition; — opposed to *action*. *Passion* is one of Aristotle's ten categories, denoting any condition of being following from the action upon it of some cause; or, in a general sense, the quality of being whereby it is capable of being affected by action. Cf. def. 8.
A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move,

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pas'sage-a-ble, *a.* Passable. *Obs.*
passage bird, *a.* **a** A bird of passage. **b** A passage hawk.
passage board. A board placed between the parts of an organ to make them accessible.
passage hawk. *Falconry.* A full-grown falcon, taken for training in its time of passage or migration; a haggard.
passage house. A privy. *Obs.*
passage money. **a** Money paid as fare, esp. by water. **b** A toll for passing. *Obs.*
passage penny. A penny paid for passage or as fare.
pas'sag-er (păs'ĭ-jĕr). † PASSENGER.
pas'sag-er, *n.* [Cf. F. *passager*, fem. *passagère*, passing.] A curled lock on the temple. *Obs.*
Pas-sa'gi-an (p ă-să'jĭ-ăn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. F. *Passagi(e)n.*] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of an obscure anti-Trinitarian Italian sect of the 12th century.
passagour. † PASSENGER.
passamaine. † PASSEMENT.
passameasure, passameso. † PASSEMEASURE.
‖ **pas'sa-mez'zo** (păs'sä-mĕd'zō), *n.* [It.] = PASSEMEASURE.
passance, *n.* [From PASSANT, *a.*] A journey. *Obs.*
passand. Obs. p. pr. of PASS.
pas'sant (păs'ănt), *adv.* In passing. *Obs.*
‖ **pas'sant'** (pä'sänt'), *n.* [F.] A person passing; passer-by.
pas'sant-ly, *adv.* Exceedingly; also, in passing. *Obs.*
pas'sa-ra'do, *n.* A passaree. *Obs.*
pas'sa-ree' (păs'ă-rē'), **paz'a-ree'** (păz'-), *n. Naut.* A rope for extending the clews of a square foresail when before the wind. *Obs. or R.* — *v. t.* To extend by a passaree. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **pas-sa'ta** (päs-sä'tä), *n.* [It.] = PASSADO, 1.
pass boat. *Naut.* A punt, or similar flat-bottomed boat. *Rare.*
pass box. *Mil.* A wooden or metallic box used to carry cartridges from the magazine or caisson to a gun. [*Obs.*]
pass'-by', *n.* **1.** A passing by. **2.** Also **pass'-bye'.** *Mining.* A place in a mine for passing by; esp., a loop or turnout in the track. *Dial Eng.*
passche. † PASH, *v.*
pass check. A ticket of admission to a place of entertainment, or, more usually, a return check.
pass dice. [F. *passe-dix*, lit., pass ten; cf. It. *passadieci*. See PASS, *v.*] = 3d PASSAGE, 16. *Obs.*
pass door. *Theat.* A door between the stage and the house.
passe. † PACE, PASS, PEISE.
Passe. † PASCH.
passe, n. Passum. *Obs.*
Pas'sé' (pă'sā'), *n.* One of a tribe of Arawakan Indians of northwestern Brazil, noted for physical beauty, cleanliness, intelligence, and industry. They have now become nearly ex'inct.
passe-flemingo. † PASSE-FLAMINGO. [FLOWER.]
passe-flower. † PASQUE-
pas'sell (*dial.* pas'ĕl, pās'ĕl). Obs. or dial. Eng. of PARCEL.
pas'se-meas'ure (pas'ē-mĕzh'ŭr), *n.* [It. *passamezzo, passemezzo.*] **a** An old Italian dance, probably a variety of the pavan. **b** Music for this dance, which was in common time.
‖ **pas'se-mez'zo** (*It.* päs'sä-mĕd'zō), *n.* = PASSEMEASURE.
pass'en, *p. p.* of PASS. Passed. *Obs. & R.* [*Archaic.*]
pass'en (pas'n), *v. t.* To pass.
passenger density. See TRAFFIC MILE.
passenger falcon. = PASSAGE HAWK.
passenger pool. See POOL.
passe'pa-role', *n.* [F.] *Mil.* An order passed by word of mouth from the head to the rear of a troop. *Obs.*
passeport. † PASSPORT.
Pas'ser (păs'ĕr), *n.* [L., sparrow.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the house sparrow and its near relatives.
passerado. † PASSADO.
pas'ser-age, *n.* [F., fr. *passer* to pass + *rage* madness; — from its supposed effect in curing madness.] Garden cress. *Obs. & R.*
‖ **Pas'se-res an-ĭ'so-my-o'dĭ** (ăn-ĭ'sō-mĭ-ō'dĭ) [NL. *anisomyodi; aniso-* + Gr. μυώδης muscular.] *Zoöl.* See PASSERIFORMES.
‖ **Pas'se-res di-a-c'ro-my-o'dĭ** (dĭ-ăk'rō-mĭ-ō'dĭ). [NL. *diacromyodi.* See DI-; ACROMYODI.] *Zoöl.* See PASSERIFORMES.
pas'ser-i-a-min'go. *n.* [L. *passer* sparrow, also ostrich + *flamingo.*] The flamingo. *Obs.*
passetemps. *n.* [F. *passe-temps.*] Pastime. *Obs.*
passetime. † PASTIME.
‖ **pas' seul'** (pä' sŭl'). See PAS, 2.
passe'-ve-lours' (*F.* pä s'v ē-lōōr'), *n.* [F.; *passer* to surpass + *velours* velvet.] Cockscomb (*Celosia cristata*). *Obs.*
passe'vo'lant' (*F.* -vō'lăN'), *n.* [F., lit., pass flying.] **1.** = BASE, *n.*, 24.
2. A soldier or marine hired on muster days to complete the roll for which the captain draws pay; a man falsely enlisted or mustered. *Obs.* [GARDE.]
pass'guard. Var. of PASSE-PASSH. † PASCH.
passhe. † PASH, *v.* [*Rare.*]
pas'si-ble-ness, *n.* Passibility.
‖ **pas'sim** (păs'ĭm), *adv.* [L.] Here and there; everywhere.
pass'ing, *prep.* Beyond (in quantity, degree, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.*
pass'ing-by', *n.* The passover. *Obs. & R.*
pass'in-ger. † PASSENGER.
pass'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pass'ing-pen'ny, *n.* Pass-penny. *Obs.*

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and, when set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it. *Locke.*

St. Thomas defines *passion* in its broadest sense as the change from a state to its contrary, or, more strictly, from a more perfect to a less perfect state *Wm. Turner.*

8. Capacity of being affected by external agents; susceptibility of impressions from external agents.

Moldable and not moldable, scissible and not scissible, and many other *passions* of matter. *Bacon.*

9. Intense or high-wrought emotion; either, a general play of emotional excitement; as, an orator should have *passion* as well as rhetorical skill; or, a specific emotion in a state of abnormal or controlling activity; as, a *passion* of grief. Often, specif., rage or love; as, to fly into a *passion*. "A *passion* fond even to idolatry." *Macaulay.* Also, state or quality of extreme or habitual susceptibility to emotion, esp. of a particular sort; strong emotional disposition as evinced by inordinate desire or antipathy. "Her *passion* is to seek roses." *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

The bravery of his grief did put me
Into a towering *passion*. *Shak.*
The ruling *passion*, be it what it will,
The ruling *passion* conquers reason still. *Pope.*

When statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can have no *passion for* the glory of their country. *Addison.*

10. *pl.* The feelings or emotions collectively considered as special functions or aptitudes of consciousness.

We also are men of like *passions* with you. *Acts* xiv. 15.

The affections and *passions*, or those modifications or actions of the mind consequent upon the apprehension of certain objects or events in which the mind generally conceives good or evil. *Hutcheson.*

11. A writing, as a poem, or an utterance marked by strong or intense feeling or emotion. *Obs. or Archaic.*

12. An object of love or ambition, that which commands passion, or deep interest or zeal.

O liberty! the prisoner's pleasing dream,
The poet's muse, his *passion* and his theme. *Cowper.*

Syn. — See FEELING.

pas'sion (păsh'ŭn), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *passionner*.] **1.** To give a passionate character to; to express passionately. *Rare.*

2. To affect with suffering; to torture. *Obs.*

pas'sion, *v. i.* To display, or be moved with, passion or strong emotion; esp., *Obs.*, to suffer pain or sorrow; to be extremely agitated with grief; to sorrow. "Dumbly she *passions*, frantically she doteth." *Shak.*

pas'sion-al (-ăl), *n.* [LL. *passionale, passionalis.*] **1.** A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs, for reading on their festivals.

2. A manuscript of the Gospels, on which the kings of England, from Henry I. to Edward VI., took the coronation oath.

pas'sion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to passion or the passions; exciting, influenced by, or ministering to, the passions.

pas'sion-ate (-ăt), *a.* [LL. *passionatus:* cf. F. *passionné.*] **1.** Capable or susceptible of passion, or of different passions; easily moved, excited, or agitated; specif., easily moved to anger; irascible; quick-tempered; characterized by anger; angry; as, a *passionate* nature.

Homer's Achilles is haughty and *passionate*. *Prior*

2. Affected with, or characterized by, passion, or strong or intense emotion; expressing passion; ardent in feeling or desire; enthusiastic; impassioned; vehement; as, a *passionate* friendship. "The *Passionate* Pilgrim." *Shak.*

3. Specif., affected with, or under the influence or control of, the passion of love; as, *passionate* affection.

4. Affected with grief; sad; sorrowful. *Obs. Shak.*

5. Disposed to pity; compassionate. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

6. Exciting pity or compassion; pitiful. *Obs.*

Syn. — PASSIONATE, IMPASSIONED are sometimes used with little distinction. But PASSIONATE, as here compared (see ANGRY), commonly applies to that which is characterized by strong or vehement passion or emotion, IMPASSIONED, esp. to that which manifests or expresses such feeling; as, "A look of *passionate* desire o'er the sea and to the stars I send" (*M. Arnold*); "the figure of St. John, with his looks uplifted in *passionate* compassion" (*Shelley*); "St. John, who, with a tender yet *impassioned* gesture, bends his countenance towards her" (*id.*); "Poetry is . . . the *impassioned* expression which is in the countenance of all Science" (*Wordsworth*). See FEELING.

pas'sion-ate (-ăt), *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To impassion.

2. To express or portray with passion.

passion cross. The Latin cross. See CROSS, *Illust.* (1).

passion flower. **a** Any flower or plant of the genus *Passiflora;* — so named from a fancied resemblance of parts of the flower to the instruments of Christ's crucifixion. Thus the corona represented the crown of thorns, the stamens and pistil the nails of the cross, while the five sepals and five petals stood for the ten faithful apostles. See PASSIFLORA. **b** Any flower or plant of the allied genus *Tacsonia.*



Passion Flower (*Passiflora cærulea*).

passion fruit. Any edible fruit of a passion flower.

Pas'sion-ist, *n.* [F. *passioniste, passionniste,* or It. *passionista.*] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A member of a religious order (called in full "Congregation of the Discalced Clerks of the Most Holy Cross and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ" or, less strictly, "Barefooted Clerks of the Most Holy Cross"), founded in Italy by St. Paul of the Cross, who put on the order's habit in 1720 and established its first monastery in 1737. The order was introduced into England in 1842 and the United States in 1852. The members unite the austerities of the Trappists with the activity and zeal of the Jesuits and Lazarists.

2. *Eccl. Hist.* A Patripassian.

3. [*l. c.*] One given to passion; a passionate person.

For happy mischief the *passionist* must fume. *M. Hewlett.*

pas'sion-less, *a.* **1.** Void of passion; without anger or emotion; not easily excited; unemotional; calm.

2. Void of suffering; painless. *Rare.*

— **pas'sion-less-ly,** *adv.* — **pas'sion-less-ness,** *n.*

Passion music. *Music.* Orig., music set to the gospel narrative of Christ's Passion; after the Reformation, a kind of oratorio, with narrative, chorals, airs, and choruses, having for its theme the Passion and death of Christ.

Passion play. A mystery play in which the scenes connected with the Passion of Christ are represented, as that given every ten years by the villagers of Oberammergau, Bavaria, in fulfillment of a vow made in 1633 to express thus their gratitude for the cessation of a plague.

Passion Sunday. *Eccl.* The fifth Sunday in Lent, or the second before Easter.

passion vine. The passion flower.

Passion Week. *Eccl.* **a** Properly, the week before Easter, in which Christ's Passion is commemorated; Holy Week. **b** In recent and now more common use, the second week before Easter, beginning with Passion Sunday.

pas-si'val (pă-sī'văl), *a. Gram.* Of or pert. to the passive voice. *Rare.* — **passival verb,** a verb of active form with passive meaning; as in, the book *sells;* the bread *bakes.*

pas'sive (păs'ĭv), *a.* [L. *passivus:* cf. F. *passif.* See PASSION.] **1.** Suffering; subject or open to suffering. *Obs.*

2. Not active, but acted upon; receiving impressions or influences; acted upon, affected, or produced by outside force or agency; as, *passive* spectators, not actors.

The mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas. *Locke*

3. *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to **a** The form or voice of a transitive verb which makes that its grammatical subject which in thought and fact is the object of the action it denotes; as, in Latin, *docor,* I am taught. See VOICE. **b** Verbs which assert that the subject is acted upon; — distinguished from *active* and *neuter.* See VERB.

4. *Law & Finance.* **a** Bearing no interest; — said of various obligations, as of bonds, as income bonds, which, though bearing no interest, entitle the holder to a profit. **b** Designating a debt due to one; of the nature of, or subject to, a liability; — opposed to *active.*

5. Receiving or enduring without resistance; submissive; without emotion or excitement; patient; not opposing; unresisting; as, *passive* obedience, *passive* fortitude.

6. Not active or operating of itself; inactive; inert; as, to be *passive* in an action.

7. *Med.* Designating certain morbid conditions, as hemorrhage or dropsy, characterized by relaxation of the vessels and tissues, with deficient vitality and reaction.

8. *Chem.* Not entering readily into reaction, inactive; inert.

Syn. — Inert, insensible, indifferent, impassible, passionless, unimpassioned, phlegmatic, sluggish, torpid, dull, obtuse, heavy. — PASSIVE, IMPASSIVE, STOICAL, APATHETIC, STOLID. That is PASSIVE which is acted upon, without itself acting; that is IMPASSIVE (see IMPASSIBLE) which shows no emotion; as, "Let us open our leaves like a flower, and be *passive* and receptive" (*Keats*); "To sit as a *passive* bucket and be pumped into . . . can in the long run be exhilarating to no creature" (*Carlyle*); "We can feed this mind of ours in a wise *passiveness*" (*Wordsworth*); "*impassive* and serene" (*Pope*); a face as *impassive* as a mask. STOICAL implies indifference to pleasure or (esp.) pain; it frequently suggests unflinching fortitude; as, *stoical* composure, endurance; cf. "I do not mean that they should be *Stoics*, or want the common feelings for the sufferings that the flesh is heir to" (*Lord Collingwood*). APATHETIC suggests insensibility rather than indifference; STOLID adds to *apathetic* the implication of heaviness or stupidity; as, "the long mechanic pacings to and fro, the set gray life, and *apathetic* end" (*Tennyson*); "Monmouth had passed from pusillanimous fear to the *apathy* of despair" (*Macaulay*); "Farmer Blaize leaned round the Bantam to have a look at him, and beheld the *stolidest* mask ever given to man" (*G. Meredith*); "the *stolid* cheeks, the codfish eyes, the slow, inanimate demeanor" (*W. James*); "that hidebound *stolidity* of sensation and sluggishness of mind which blurs and decolorizes for poor natures the wonderful pageant of consciousness" (*Stevenson*). See INERT, LANGUID, INDIFFERENCE, OBDURATE.

passive bobbin. = HANGER, 3 **f.** — **p. commerce,** foreign commerce in which the products of one country are transported by ships and persons of another country: — distinguished from *active commerce,* in which a country transports its own exportations. — **p. congestion,** *Med.,* congestion due to obstruction to the return of the blood. — **p. hyperæmia** *or* **hyperemia.** = PASSIVE CONGESTION. — **p. iron,** *Chem.,* iron which, by subjection to the action of heat, of strong nitric acid or chlorine, etc., has become inactive toward acids (probably on account of the formation of a film of oxide). — **p. movement,** *Med.,* a movement of a part, in order to exercise it, made without the assistance of the muscles which ordinarily move the part. — **p. obedience.** **a** *Polit. Sci.* Obedience or submission of the subject or citizen as a duty in all cases to the de facto government. **b** *Theol* See ACTIVE OBEDIENCE. — **p. prayer,** among mystic divines, a suspension of the activity of the soul or intellectual faculties, the soul remaining quiet, and yielding only to the impulses of grace. — **p. resistance.** **a** Resistance without active opposition, as by not doing something required; as, the *passive resistance* to the Education Act of 1902 in Great Britain by refusal to pay the education rate. **b** *Elec.* Ohmic resistance. — **p. resister,** one who practices passive resistance (in sense **a**).

pas'sive, *n.* **1.** Something acted upon by something else; a passive thing, quality, etc.; — now usually in *pl.*

2. *Gram.* The passive voice.

3. A passive person or creature. *Rare.*

pas-siv'i-ty (pă-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *passivité.*] **1.** Passibility. *Obs.*

2. Quality or state of being passive; passiveness; specif.: **a** State or quality of being the object of action or of being acted upon from without; also, an instance of it; a passive thing, quality, etc. **b** Submissiveness.

I am thrown into a state of humiliating *passivity. G. Eliot.*

c Inactivity; inertness; inertia. **d** *Chem.* Quality or condition of any substance which has no inclination to chemical activity; inactivity. **e** *Gram.* The construction or force of the passive voice. *Rare*

pass'-key', *n.* A key for opening more locks than one; a master key; also, a private key; a latchkey.

pass'man (pås'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A male student who passes for a degree, without honors; — opposed to *honor man* and *classman. Eng. Univ.*

pas-som'e-ter (pă-sŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *passus* step + *-meter.*] An instrument shaped like a watch, to count the number of a person's steps. Cf. PEDOMETER.

pass'o'ver (pås'ō'vĕr), *n.* [*pass* + *over.*] **1.** a [*cap*] An annual feast of the Jews, instituted (according to Ex. xii.) to commemorate the sparing of the Hebrews in Egypt when God, smiting the firstborn of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Israelites which were marked with the blood of a lamb. It is celebrated on the evening of the 14th day of the month Nisan, and by extension includes the eight (formerly seven) days following, during which only unleavened bread may be eaten. In general the same ceremonies are observed now as anciently. **b** The sacrifice at the feast of the Passover; the paschal lamb. *Ex.* xii.

Christ our *passover* is sacrificed for us. *Cor.* v 7

2. A passing or going over, as to the next world. *Rare.*

3. A passing over or omitting; a thing to be passed over or skipped; an omission. *Scot.*

Passover bread *or* **cake.** A small round thin cake consisting of flour and water mixed and baked dry and hard, used by the Jews during the Passover.

pass'port (pås'pōrt), *n.* [F. *passeport; passer* to pass + *port* a port, harbor. See PASS; PORT a harbor.] **1.** Permission to enter or leave a port, or to pass into or through a country. *Obs.*

2. A letter or document by which such authorization is given. Hence, specif.:

3. A license to pass or take goods through a foreign state, usually over a specified route; — now usually called a *safe-conduct* (which see).

4. A document given by the competent officer of a state, permitting the person therein named to pass or travel from place to place, without molestation, by land or by water. The passport is now usually a formal document issued by a state officer to a citizen of the state, certifying his citizenship, authorizing him to leave the state of which he is a subject, and requesting protection for him abroad. This is presented to the government of a foreign state as an authentication of his identity and character, and is there given the force of a domestic passport by the act of the proper officer in putting a vise upon it.

5. Formerly, a permit to a pauper, soldier, or hospital inmate to travel to a certain place, and often to beg on the way. *Eng.*

6. A document granting permission to a vessel to enter or leave a port; now, usually, a document by which a state grants to a ship of her own marine permission to leave port, and requests the privilege of free entry and exit to and from the territorial waters of foreign states; a sea letter. In times of war between other states the passport may become a necessary guarantee of neutral character to protect the vessel from the belligerents. The passport usually contains the name and residence of the master and the name, description, and destination of the vessel.

7. Fig.: **a** A permission or authorization to pass or go about; *Obs.*, a departure. **b** Anything which secures admission or acceptance; a warrant or certificate which secures entrance, as some mental quality, a letter, etc.

His *passport* is his innocence and grace. *Dryden.*

c An authorization. *Obs*

pass'port, *v. t.* To provide with a passport.

pas'sus (păs'ŭs), *n.; pl.* L. -SUS, E. -SUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [L., a step, a pace. See PACE.] **1.** Of a poem or story, a division or part; a canto; as, a *passus* of "Piers Plowman."

2. See MEASURE.

pass'word' (pås'wûrd'), *n.* A word to be uttered by one before he is allowed to pass; watchword; countersign.

past (påst), *pret. & p. p.* of PASS, *v.* Hence: *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a former time; neither present nor future; gone by; elapsed; just gone by or elapsed; just preceding; last; foregoing; ago; as, *past* troubles; *past* offenses; some years *past;* the *past* century; the year *past.*

2. *Gram.* Expressive of time gone by; as, the *past* tense.

3. Of the past month; ultimo; as, your letter of the 25th *past. Now Rare.*

4. In various societies, that has served as such at a former time; as, a *past* master or commander.

past master. **a** One who has held the office of worshipful master in a lodge of Freemasons, or of master in a guild, club, society, etc. **b** A proficient or thorough master: an adept. — **p. mistress,** a woman who is proficient or thorough in some particular respect; an adept. — **p. perfect.** = PLUPERFECT.

past, *n.* **1.** A former time or state; time gone by; a state of things gone by; that which was done or which occurred formerly. "The *past*, at least, is secure." *D. Webster.*

The present is only intelligible in the light of the *past. Trench.*

2. Past life, history, or course of action; esp., a past career unknown or kept secret; as, a man with a *past.*

3. *Gram.* The past tense.

past (påst), *adv.* **1.** By; beyond; as, he ran *past.*

The alarum of drums swept *past. Longfellow.*

2. Aside; away; by; up, as, to lay *past* "siller." *Scot. & Ir.*

past, *prep.* **1.** Beyond in time; after; beyond the age for or of; as, *past* the hour; *past* active exercise.

Is it not *past* two o'clock? *Shak.*

2. Beyond in position or place; farther than; to or on the farther side of; beyond the reach or influence of; out of the range, sphere, or scope of; beyond the possibility, power, or capacity of; incapable of. "Who being *past* feeling." *Eph.* iv. 19. "Galled *past* endurance." *Macaulay.*

Until we be *past* thy borders. *Num.* xxi. 22.

3. Beyond the bounds of; without. *Obs. or Archaic.*

4. Beyond in number, quantity, amount, or rank; above, exceeding; more than. *Obs. or R.*

Bows not *past* three quarters of a yard long. *Spenser.*

5. Beyond in degree or manner; above. *Now Rare.*

past himself, beside himself. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pas-sion-a-ble, *a.* [OF *passionnable.*] Prone to passion. *Obs.*

pas'sion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *passionarius.*] = PASSIONAL, *n.*, 1.

pas'sion-ate-ly, *adv.* of PASSIONATE.

pas'sion-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pas'sion-a-tive, *a.* Tending to impassionate. *Obs.*

‖ **pas'sio-na'to** (pås'syō-nä'tō), *a.* [It. See PASSIONATE.] *Music* Expressing passion; passionate; — adverbially as a direction.

pas'sioned (păsh'ŭnd), *p. a.* **1.** Affected with passion; characterized by, or indicating, passion; passionate.

2. Affected with suffering or grief; sad; sorrowful. *Obs.*

pas'sion-ful, *a.* Full of passion; as: sorrowful, passionate, angry, or wrathful. *Rare.* [MUSIC.]

Passion oratorio See PASSION]

pas'sions, *n.* [Prob. for *patience,* orig. name of a dock. *Orf. E. D.* Cf. PATIENCE, 3 a.] The bistort. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

Pas'sion-tide', *n.* [See TIDE time.] The last two weeks of Lent.

pas'sion-wort' (păsh'ŭn-wûrt'), *n.* The passion flower.

passioun. † PASSION.

pas'sit. † PAST, *p. a.*

passiun. † PASSION.

pas'siv. Passive. *Ref. Sp.*

pas'sive-ly, *adv.* of PASSIVE.

pas'sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS

pass'less, *a.* **a** Impassable. **b** Having no pass or passport.

pass master. 1. A passed master; also, in associations, a past master. *Obs.*

2. A poor-law officer whose duty was to pass vagrant or nonresident paupers on to their own parishes or unions.

passparole. † PASSEPAROLE.

pass'-penny, *n.* A coin put in a dead person's mouth, as by ancient Greeks to pay Charon.

pass'port-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pass shooting. The shooting of birds (esp. wild ducks) from a blind, when they pass over a particular course. *U. S.*

pass stroke. *Croquet.* A stroke in croqueting that sends the player's ball farther in the same direction than the other ball.

† **passt'-mir-nicht'** (pàst'mĭr-nĭkt'), *n.* [G *passt mir nicht,* it does not suit me.] See TOURNEF.

pas'su-late (pås'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [It. *passula, passola,* raisins, dried grapes, dim. fr. (*uva*) *passa,* fr. L *uva passa* raisin. *passus,* p. p. of *pandere* to spread out, as grapes, for drying in the sun.] To dry (grapes); to make raisins of (grapes).

pas'su-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of drying into or becoming raisins; — said of grapes.

pas'sum (pås'ŭm), *n.* [L.] Raisin wine. [*Eng.*]

pass warrant. = PASSPORT, 5.

pass'wom an (pås'wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A woman who passes an examination without honors *Eng. Univ.*

pass'wort', *n.* Palsywort. *Obs.*

pas'sy-meas'ure (pås'ĭ-mĕzh'ûr). † PASSEMEASURE.

past. † PASTE.

past. Passed. *Ref. Sp.*

pas'tance, *n.* [OF. *passetance,* F. *passe-temps.*] Pastime. *Obs.*

past'-due', *a.* Overdue.

paste (pāst), *n.* [OF. *paste*, F. *pâte*, L. *pasta*, fr. Gr. *πάστη* barley broth; cf. *ποστά* barley porridge, *παστός* sprinkled with salt, *πάσσειν* to sprinkle. Cf. PASTY, *n.*, PATTY.] **1.** *Cookery.* **a** Moistened flour kneaded into a soft mass; dough; esp., dough prepared with the addition of butter, lard, etc., for the crust of pies or the like. **b** A condiment prepared by cooking, pounding up, and seasoning some specified fish or crustacean; as, anchovy *paste*. **c** Short for ITALIAN PASTE.
2. A soft confection made of the inspissated juice of fruit, licorice, or the like, with sugar, etc.
3. *Angling.* Any of various soft or doughy mixtures or compositions used as baits. *Walton.*
4. A preparation of flour and water, starch and water, or the like, used as a cement for uniting paper or other substances, as in bookbinding, etc.; also, a similar preparation used in calico printing as a vehicle for mordant or color.
5 Any soft and plastic mixture or composition; specif.: **a** The moistened clay, etc., used in making pottery or porcelain; pâte. It is called *hard paste* or *soft paste* according to its consistence and its power of resisting heat. See PORCELAIN. **b** A soft viscid composition to be applied to the skin or taken internally as a cosmetic or medicine.
6. Fig.: Material; as, made of a different *paste* from them.
7. Strass, used in imitating precious stones; hence, an imitation gem made of this material. See STRASS.
8. *Min.* The mineral substance in which other minerals are embedded, groundmass (of a porphyry).
9. A kind of ornamental headdress (apparently with a pasteboard foundation) worn by women. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

paste, *v. t.*; PAST'ED (pās'tĕd; -tĭd; 151); PAST'ING (pās'tĭng). **1.** To unite with paste; to fasten or join by means of paste; to cause to adhere by or as by paste.
2. To cover by or as by pasting, as a wall with pictures.
3. To incorporate with a paste, as a color in dyeing; to apply paste to.

paste'board' (-bōrd'; 201), *n.* **1.** A stiff material made by pasting several sheets of paper one upon another; hence, loosely, any kind of paper board, as that made by the union of thin layers of paper pulp or by pressing pulp into molds.
2. *Slang.* **a** A visiting card. **b** A playing card; also, playing cards collectively. **c** A railroad ticket.
3. *Cookery.* A board on which pastry dough is rolled; a molding board.
4. The board on which a paper hanger lays the paper to apply paste to it.

paste'board', *a.* Of or made of pasteboard; hence, flimsy; unsubstantial; unreal; sham.
The *pasteboard* triumph and the cavalcade. *Goldsmith*

past'ed (pās'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. a.* **1.** Fastened or covered with or as with paste.
2. *Elec.* Having the active material applied in a paste to the support; — said of certain storage batteries.

pas'tel (pās'tĕl), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *pastel*, dim. fr. *pasta* paste. See PASTE. The name was prob. first applied to a paste made from the plant in obtaining the dye.] Woad, either the dye or the plant.

pas'tel (pās'tĕl; pās-tĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *pastello*, dim. of It. & L. *pasta* paste. See PASTE.] **1.** A kind of paste composed of a color or colors ground and compounded with gum water, etc., used for making crayons; also, a crayon, or crayons in general, of this material.
Pastel colors are generally made with a basis of purified chalk or pipe clay mingled with the usual pigments in powder, . . . cohesion being secured by . . . starch paste or gum tragacanth. *A. H. Church*
2. A drawing in pastel; also, the process or art of drawing with pastels.
3. A literary study or sketch of a light and brief character, dealing rather cursorily with an unimportant topic.
4. Any of various soft or subdued shades in dress goods, ribbons, etc.; — often used attributively; as, *pastel* blue.

pas'tel-ist, pas'tel-list (pās'tĕl-ĭst; pās-tĕl'ĭst), *n.* A maker of pastel drawings.

past'er (pās'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who pastes.
2. A slip of paper with a gummed back, to be pasted on or over something, esp. one bearing the name of a candidate and intended to be pasted as a substitute by a voter over the name of another candidate on a printed ballot.

pas'tern (pās'tẽrn), *n.* [OF. *pasturon*, F. *puturon*, in sense 2, fr. OF. *pasture* a tether, for beasts while pasturing; prop., a pasturing. See PASTURE.] **1.** A shackle fastened to the foot of a horse or other animal at grass to prevent its getting away, or of an unruly horse to check or prevent its movements; a tether; a hopple. *Obs.*
2. That part of the foot of the horse, and allied animals, between the fetlock and the coffin joint; — loosely applied to that region of the leg of other animals, as dogs. See HORSE, *Illust.* The upper bone, or phalanx, of the foot is called the great **pastern bone**; the second, the small **pastern bone.** The joint between the two is the **pastern joint.**

Pas-teur'i-an (pās-tûr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Pasteur.

Pas-teur'ism (pās-tûr'ĭz'm; pās'tẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [After Louis *Pasteur*, French scientist.] **1.** A method of treatment, devised by Pasteur, for preventing certain diseases, as hydrophobia, by successive inoculations with an attenuated virus of gradually increasing strength.
2. Pasteurization.

Pas'teur-i-za'tion (pās'tẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; pās-tûr'-; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A process devised by Pasteur for preventing or checking fermentation in fluids, such as wines, milk, etc., by exposure to a temperature of 55°–70° C. (131°–158° F.). While this treatment does not destroy spores, it avoids the injurious effects that might accompany complete sterilization.

Pas'teur-ize (pās'tẽr-īz; pās-tûr'- ; 277), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng; -īz-ĭng). **1.** To subject to Pasteurization.
2. To treat by Pasteurism.

Pas'teur-iz'er (-īz'ẽr; -īz-ẽr), *n.* One that Pasteurizes, specif. an apparatus for heating and agitating, fluid.

Pas'teur's' flu'id (pās'tûrz'). *Biol.* An artificial nutrient fluid invented by Pasteur for the study of alcoholic fermentation, but used also for the cultivation of bacteria and other organisms. It contains all the elements of protoplasm, and was originally made of the ash of yeast, some ammonia compound, sugar, and water.

‖ **pas-tic'cio** (pas-tĕt'chō), *n.*; *pl.* -CI (-chē). [It., fr. *pasta*. See PASTE.] A medley; a patchwork; a jumble; a hodgepodge; an olio; specif.: **a** A musical composition or literary production, as an opera or play, made up of selections from, or parts of, different works; a potpourri. **b** *Fine Arts.* A work of art imitating directly, or copied with modification from, the work of another artist or other artists, or work in another branch of art.

pas'til (păs'tĭl) ⎫ *n.* [F. *pastille*, L. *pastillus* a little
pas-tille' (păs-tēl') ⎭ loaf, a lozenge, dim. of *pastus* food. See PASTURE.] **1.** A small cone or mass made of a paste of gum, benzoin, cinnamon, and other aromatics, used for fumigating or scenting the air of a room.
2. An aromatic or medicated lozenge; a troche.
3. Var. of PASTEL, a crayon.

pas'til, pas-tille', *v. t.*; PAS'TILED (păs'tĭld) or PAS-TILLED' (păs-tēld'); PAS'TIL-ING (păs'tĭ-lĭng) or PAS-TIL'LING (păs-tēl'ĭng). To fumigate or scent with pastils.

pas'time' (pās'tīm'), *n.* [*pass* + *time*: cf. F. *passe-temps.*] **1.** That which amuses, and serves to make time pass agreeably; sport; amusement; diversion; recreation.
2. A passing of time; an interval; a period. *Obs.*
Syn. — Entertainment, amusement, sport, play.

Pas'ti-na'ca (păs'tĭ-nā'kä), *n.* [L., parsnip, carrot. Cf. PARSNIP.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World apiaceous plants, distinguished from *Peucedanum* by the absence of involucres and involucels. *P. sativa* is the parsnip.

pas'tor (pās'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *pastour*, OF. *pastor*, F. *pasteur*, L. *pastor*, fr. *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, to feed. Cf. PABULUM, PASTURE, FOOD.] **1.** A shepherd; one who has the care of flocks and herds. *Now Rare.*
The Arab is a nomad *pastor* on the steppe lands. *A. H. Keane*
2. A guardian or keeper, esp. of souls; a spiritual overseer, as a priest; specif., the minister of a church and parish.
3. *Zoöl.* [*cap.*] The genus containing the rose-colored starling, also [*l. c.*] a vernacular or book name of that bird.

pas'tor-al (pās'tŏr-ăl), *a.* [L. *pastoralis:* cf. F. *pastoral.* See PASTOR.] **1.** Of or pertaining to shepherds; of the nature of a shepherd; hence, relating to rural life and scenes; as, a *pastoral* life. Also, portraying or expressive of the life of shepherds; as, *pastoral* poetry, music, etc.
2. Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church; as, *pastoral* duties; a *pastoral* letter.
Syn. — See RURAL.
pastoral Epistles, the Epistles to Timothy and Titus in the New Testament; — so called as dealing largely with pastoral work. — **p. staff,** *Eccl.*, a staff, usually of the form of a shepherd's crook, borne as an official emblem by a bishop, abbot, abbess, or other prelate; a crosier (which see). — **p. theology,** theology treating of the duties of pastors.

pas'tor-al, *n.* **1.** A shepherd or herdsman. *Obs. & R.*
2. *pl.* Pastoral sports. *Obs. & R.*
3. A poem, drama, romance, etc., describing the life and manners of shepherds or, by extension, country and outdoor life of any kind; a poem in which the speakers assume the character of shepherds, etc.; a bucolic; also, pastoral poetry, drama, etc., as a literary form or style.
4. A pastoral or rural picture or scene.
5. *Music.* = PASTORALE, 1.
6. *Eccl.* **a** A book or treatise on the duties of pastors. **b** A letter of a pastor to his charge; specif., a letter addressed by a bishop to his diocese; also, *Prot. Epis. Ch.*, a letter of the House of Bishops to be read in each parish. **c** A pastoral staff.
7. *Bib. pl.* The pastoral Epistles.

‖ **pas'to-ra'le** (păs'tŏ-rä'lā), *n.*; *pl.* It. -RALI (-lē), E. -RALES (-lāz). [It.] **1.** *Music.* **a** A lyric cantata relating to rural life. **b** An instrumental piece of idyllic or rustic simplicity and sentiment, sometimes suggestive of rural sounds, specif. one in triple time, often with a drone bass.
2. = PASTOURELLE.

pas'tor-al-ist (pās'tŏr-ăl-ĭst), *n.* [See PASTORAL, *a.*] **1.** A composer of pastorals.
2. A breeder and pasturer of sheep or cattle; a shepherd; specif., *Australia*, a sheep farmer; a squatter (which see).

pas'tor-ate (-āt), *n.* Office, state, jurisdiction, or tenure of office of a pastor; also, a body of pastors; pastors collectively.

pas'tor-ly, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, a pastor.

pas'try (pās'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [See PASTE.]
1. Articles of food made of paste, or having a crust made of paste, as pies, tarts, etc.
2. A place where pastry is made. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. Art or occupation of a pastry cook. *Obs.*

pastry cook. One whose occupation is to make pastry, esp., in England, for public sale. Hence, **pastry cookery.**

pas'tur-a-ble (pās'tûr-ä-b'l), *a.* Fit for, or affording, pasture. — **pas'tur-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pas'tur-age (-āj), *n.* [OF. *pasturage*, F. *pâturage.* See PASTURE.] **1.** A pasturing; the feeding or grazing of cattle.
2. Grazing ground; grass land used for pasturing; pasture.
3. The right of pasturing cattle. *Chiefly Scots Law.*

pas'ture (pās'tûr), *n.* [OF. *pasture*, F. *pâture*, L. *pastura*, fr. *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, to feed. See PASTOR.]
1. Act of feeding; specif., pasturage. *Rare.*
2. Food; nourishment. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. Grass growing for the food of cattle; the food of cattle taken by grazing; pasturage.
4. Grass land for sheep, cattle, horses, etc.; pasturage.
He maketh me to lie down in green *pastures. Ps* XXIII 2.

pas'ture, *v. i.*; PAS'TURED (-tûrd); PAS'TUR-ING (-tûr-ĭng).
1. To feed or eat; — said of animals. *Obs.*
2. Specif., to feed on growing grass; to graze.

pas'ture, *v. t.* [OF. *pasturer.*] **1.** To feed. *Obs.*, exc. specif.: To feed on growing grass; to put out to pasture; to supply growing grass as food for; to put sheep or cattle to graze on; to graze; as, the farmer *pastures* fifty oxen; the land will *pasture* forty cows.
2. To eat in grazing; to graze; as, a field *pastured* bare.

pasture thistle. An American thistle (*Carduus odoratus*), with large heads of purple flowers.

past'y (pās'tĭ), *a.* Like paste, as in color, softness, stickiness. "A *pasty* complexion." *G. Eliot*

past'y, *n.*; *pl.* PASTIES (-tĭz). [OF. *pasté*, F. *pâté*; cf. also OF. *pastée* paste, pasty matter. See PASTE; cf. PATTY.] A pie consisting usually of meat wholly surrounded with a crust made of a sheet of paste, and often baked without a dish; a meat pie. "Apple *pasties*." *Dickens.*
A large *pasty* baked in a pewter platter *Scott*

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2. To strike, esp. gently, with a flat surface, with the fingers or hand (as by way of caressing or approval), with the foot, or the like; to stroke lightly; to tap; as, to *pat* a dog.
Gay *pats* my shoulder, and you vanish quite. *Pope.*
3. To flatten, smooth, caress, express approval of, etc., by striking gently with a flat surface.
4. To strike or beat with light steps producing pats; — said of feet.

pat, *v. i.* **1.** To strike or beat gently; to tap.
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In summer she *patted* away to school *Hamlin Garland.*

pat, *n.* [Prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** A blow with the hand or a flat or blunt instrument. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A light blow or stroke, as with a flat surface, with the fingers or hand, esp. as a caress or token of approval, or with a foot; a tap; as, a *pat* on the back.
3. A small mass, as of butter, shaped by pats; that which has the shape, size, or appearance of such a mass.
It looked like a tessellated work of *pats* of butter *Dickens.*
4. The sound of a pat or tap; as, the *pat* of bare feet; hence, rarely, rate of walking or running; pace.
5. [F. *patte.*] A foot, as of a dog. Cf. PAD. *Slang.*

pat, *a.* [Prob. fr. *pat*, v. See PAT, *v. & n.*] That hits the object or mark or suits the purpose or occasion; exactly suitable; fit; apt; pertinent; opportune; timely; as, a *pat* arrival. "*Pat* allusion." *Barrow.*

pat hand, *Poker*, a hand so satisfactory that its holder does not care to exercise the privilege of discarding and drawing cards. Cf. *to stand pat*, under STAND, *v.*

pat, *adv.* In a manner that hits the object or aim or that suits the purpose or occasion; aptly; opportunely; readily.
I foresaw then 't would come in *pat* hereafter *Sterne.*

pa-ta'gi-um (*pā-tā'jĭ-ŭm*), *n.*; *L. pl.* PATAGIA (-ä). [NL., fr. L., a gold edging or border.] *Zoöl.* **a** A wing mem-

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paste. †PAST, PASTY [*Slang.*]
paste, *n. & v. t.* Punch; strike.
paste'board'y, *a.* Unsubstantial; flimsy. *Nonce Word.*
paste'-down', *n. Bookbinding.* A blank leaf pasted against the inside of the cover.
pastee. † PASTY.
paste eel. A vinegar eel.
paste fitter, *or* **paste fit'ter,** *n. Shoemaking.* A workman who pastes uppers together for the machine.
pastelar, pasteler. † PASTLER.
pas'tel-ing, pas'tel-ling, *vb. n.* Pastel drawing.
paste'meat', *n.* Pastry. *Obs.*
pas'teque' (*as F.* pàs'tĕk'), *n.* [F. *pastèque*, ultimately fr. Ar. *biṭṭikhah.*] Watermelon. *Obs.*
pas'ter. † PASTURE.
pas'ter-er, *n.* [See PASTRY.] A pastry cook. *Obs.*
pasteria. † PASTRY.
pas'terned (pās'tẽrnd), *a.* Having (such) a pastern or pasterns; — used in combination.
pasteth, *n.* Pasty. *Obs.*
Pas'teur' (pās'tûr'), *v t.* = PASTEURIZE, 1.
paste wife A woman who made and sold the headdresses called pastes, etc. *Obs.*
past'ey. † PASTY. [Pasticcio.
‖ **pas'tiche'** (pàs'tēsh'), *n.* [F.]
pas-tille'. Var. of PASTIL.
pas'time', *v. i.* To pass one's time as in pastimes. *Obs.*
pas'time', *v. t.* **1** To amuse; to divert. *Obs.*
2. To amuse or entertain one's self with. *Nonce Use.*
pas'tim'er, *n.* One engaged in pastimes. *Obs.*
pas'ti-na'ceous. *a.* Resembling the parsnip. *Obs. & R.* [*Obs.*
pas'ti-nate, *a.* Dug; — of land.
pas'ti-nate, *v. t.* [L. *pastinatus*, p. p of *pastinare* to dig.] To dig. *Obs.* — **pas'ti-na'tion,** *n. Obs.*
pas'tine, *n.* [L. *pastinum.*] Ground dug for planting. *Obs.*
— *v. t.* [L. *pastinare.*] To pastinate, or plant in pastinated land. *Obs.* [-NESS.
past'i-ness (pās'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
past'ing (pās'tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PASTE, *v.* Hence: *n. Paper Trade.* One of the white or colored printings for lining or covering boxes, boards, etc; also, any good paper for pasting on superior cardboard.
pas'ti-sar, *n.* [OF. *pasticier*, F. *pâtissier.* Cf. PASTE, *n.*] A maker of meat pies. *Obs.*
pas'tler, *n.* [OF. *pastellier.*] A pastry cook. *Obs.* [elderly.
past meridian. Past the prime;
past'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pas'to-phor (pās'tō-fôr), **pas-toph'o-rus** (pās-tŏf'ō-rŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* PASTOPHORI (pās-tŏf'ō-rī). [L. *pastophorus*, Gr. *παστοφόρος*; *παστός* shrine + *φορός* bearing.] *Antiq.* A priest of a class, as in Egypt, that carried the shrines of the gods.
pastophorall. *a.* [OF. *pastophore*, fem. pl. See PASTOPHOR.] Bearing shrines. *Obs.*
pas to-pho'ri-um (pās'tō-fō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), **pas'to-pho'ri-on** (-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ä). [L. *pastophorium*, fr. Gr. *παστοφόριον.*] **a** *Antiq.* A cell or apartment in or near a temple appropriated to the pastophori. **b** In ancient, and still in Greek, churches, either of the two apartments at the sides of the bema.
pas'tor, *v. t.* **1.** To tend (beasts) as a shepherd; to shepherd *Obs*
2. To serve as pastor to.
pas'tor, *v. i.* To be a pastor; to act as pastor. *Rare or Local.*
pas-to'ra, *n.* [Sp. or It.] A shepherdess. *Obs.*
pas'tor-a-ble. † PASTURABLE.
pas'tor-age, *n. Rare.* **1.** A pastorate. *Obs.*
2. A pastor's house; parsonage.
pas'tor-age. † PASTURAGE.
pas'to-ra'gious, *a.* Affording, or given over to, pasture. *Obs.*
pas'tor-al (pās'tŏr-ăl), *v. t.* To act the shepherd or shepherdess; — with *it.* [-ISM.
pas'tor-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See
pas'tor-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pastoral quality: something pastoral, as an expression.
pas'tor-al-ize, *v. t.* **1.** To render pastoral, or rural
2. To put into a pastoral, or into the pastoral form; to celebrate in a pastoral.
3. To take pastoral charge of
pastorall. † PASTURAL. [AL
pas'tor-al-ly, *adv* of PASTOR-
pas'tor-al-ness, *n* See -NESS.
past'-or'di-nar (pāst'ôrd'när), *a.* Extraordinary; exceptional. *Scot.*
pastorelle. *n.* [OF. *pastorel*, dim. of *pastor* shepherd, F. *pasteur.*] A herdsman. *Obs*
Pas'to-rels' (pas'tō-rĕlz'), *n. pl* = PASTOUREAUX.
pas'tor-ess, *n.* A female pastor
pas'tor-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
pas-tor'i-cal, *a.* Pastoral *Obs.*
pas'tor-ist, *n.* A player in pastorals. *Obs*
‖ **pas-to-ri'ta.** (pās'tō-rē'tä). *n. Music.* a A shepherd's pipe. **b** An organ stop of a similar quality.
pas'to-ri'tial (pās'tō-rĭsh'ăl), *a.* Also **pas'to-ri'tious** (-ŭs). [L. *pastoricius.*] Pastoral. *Obs*
pas'tor-ize. *v. t.* To supply with a pastor or pastors.
pas'tor-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pas'tor-ling, *n.* See -LING.
pas'torn. † PASTERN.
pas'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pas-tose' (pās-tōs'; pās'tōs), *a.* [It. *pastoso* doughy, fr. *pasta* dough.] *Paint* Charged with paint. — **pas-tos'i-ty** (pās-tŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
‖ **pas'to-ra'le** (pàs'tō-rä'lā), *n.*; *pl.* It. -RALI (-lē), E. -RALES (-lāz). [It.] **1.** *Music.* **a** A lyric cantata relating to rural life. **b** An instrumental piece of idyllic or rustic simplicity and sentiment, sometimes suggestive of rural sounds, specif. one in triple time, often with a drone bass.
2. = PASTOURELLE.
pas'tor-al-ist (pās'tŏr-ăl-ĭst), *n.* [See PASTORAL, *a.*] **1.** A composer of pastorals.
2. A breeder and pasturer of sheep or cattle; a shepherd; specif., *Australia*, a sheep farmer; a squatter (which see).
pas'tor-ate (-āt), *n.* Office, state, jurisdiction, or tenure of office of a pastor; also, a body of pastors; pastors collectively.
pas'tor-ly, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, a pastor.
pas'try (pās'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [See PASTE.]
1. Articles of food made of paste, or having a crust made of paste, as pies, tarts, etc.
2. A place where pastry is made. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. Art or occupation of a pastry cook. *Obs.*
pastry cook. One whose occupation is to make pastry, esp., in England, for public sale. Hence, **pastry cookery.**
pas'tur-a-ble (pās'tûr-ä-b'l), *a.* Fit for, or affording, pasture. — **pas'tur-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
pas'tur-age (-āj), *n.* [OF. *pasturage*, F. *pâturage.* See PASTURE.] **1.** A pasturing; the feeding or grazing of cattle.
2. Grazing ground; grass land used for pasturing; pasture.
3. The right of pasturing cattle. *Chiefly Scots Law.*
pas'ture (pās'tûr), *n.* [OF. *pasture*, F. *pâture*, L. *pastura*, fr. *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, to feed. See PASTOR.]
1. Act of feeding; specif., pasturage. *Rare.*
2. Food; nourishment. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. Grass growing for the food of cattle; the food of cattle taken by grazing; pasturage.
4. Grass land for sheep, cattle, horses, etc.; pasturage.
He maketh me to lie down in green *pastures. Ps* XXIII 2.

pas'ture, *v. i.*; PAS'TURED (-tûrd); PAS'TUR-ING (-tûr-ĭng).
1. To feed or eat; — said of animals. *Obs.*
2. Specif., to feed on growing grass; to graze.

pas'ture, *v. t.* [OF. *pasturer.*] **1.** To feed. *Obs.*, exc. specif.: To feed on growing grass; to put out to pasture; to supply growing grass as food for; to put sheep or cattle to graze on; to graze; as, the farmer *pastures* fifty oxen; the land will *pasture* forty cows.
2. To eat in grazing; to graze; as, a field *pastured* bare.

pasture thistle. An American thistle (*Carduus odoratus*), with large heads of purple flowers.

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Pat (păt), *n.* [Abbr of the Christian name *Patrick.*] An Irishman; — a nickname.
Pat. *Abbr.* Patrick
Pata. *Abbr.* Patagonia.
pa-ta'ca (pä-tä'kä), *n.* [Sp. *pataca*, or Pg. *pataca*, *patacão*.] The Spanish dollar, or a similar coin of Portugal (in Brazil, a silver 320-rei piece) See DOLLAR, 2. *Obs. or R.*
pat'-a-cake', *n.* A kind of nursery game; — so called from the opening words of a nursery rime said or chanted when playing the game.
‖ **pa'tache'** (*F* pà'tàsh'; *Sp* pä-tä'chā), *n.* [F. & Sp. *patache*; cf. Pg. *patacho.*] *Naut.* A tender to a fleet, formerly used for conveying men, orders, or treasure. *Obs. or Hist.*
‖ **pa'ta-cón'** (pä'tä-kōn'), *n.*; *Sp pl.* -CONES (-kō'nās) [Sp.] = PATACA.
pat'a-coon' (păt'ä-kōōn'), *n.* Obs. Anglicization of PATACÓN.
‖ **pa-ta'dion** (pä-tä'dyōn), *n.* [Prob. Visayan.] A kind of sarong worn by women in the Philippines.
pa-ta'gi-al (*pā-tā'jĭ-ăl*), *a. Zoöl.* Having a patagium. **b** Patagial.
Pat'a-gon, *n.* [Sp *Patagón*, fr. *pata* animal's foot; — fr. their large feet.] A Patagonian. *Obs.*

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brane, as of a bat; specif.: (1) The fold of skin connecting the fore and hind limbs of certain arboreal animals (as flying squirrels and flying lizards) and serving to sustain them in making long leaps. (2) The fold of skin in front of the humeral and radio-ulnar parts of a bird's wing. **b** (1) One of a pair of small processes on the back of the prothorax of most Lepidoptera. (2) = TEGULA **a**.

Pat'a-go'ni-an (păt/ă-gō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Patagonia; also, *Obs.*, gigantic; huge. — *n.* A native of Patagonia; esp., one of the aboriginal Indian stock of Patagonia (see TEHUELCHE), considered by many to be the tallest known race; hence, *Obs.*, a giant; a huge specimen.

Patagonian subregion. *Zoögeog.* = CHILEAN SUBREGION.

pa-ta'o (pä-tä'ō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A common West Indian mojarra (*Gerres brasilianus*).

Pat'a-rin (păt/ă-rĭn), **Pat'a-rine** (-rĭn; -rēn), *n.* [LL. *Patarini, Patareni*, apparently from *Pataria* or Contrada de' *Pattari*, a quarter of Milan, frequented by ragmen and second-hand dealers.] **a** One of certain Manichean emigrants from Bulgaria, who settled in the Pataria quarter of Milan. **b** A member of an association formed at Milan in the 11th century to combat the concubinage of ecclesiastics. Hence, later, one opposed to the marriage of priests. **c** A Waldensian, or one of various Cathari, as the Bogomiles, Albigenses, etc.; — a name said to have been assumed by them as aiming at reforming the clergy. **d** A heretic.

pa-tas' (pā-tăs'; pă'tăs), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name: cf. F. *patas.*] A reddish colored West African long-tailed monkey (*Cercopithecus patas*).

Pat'a-vin'i-ty (păt/ă-vĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *patavinitas*, fr. *Patavium*, now Padua, as seen in Livy, who was censured for it by Pollio; hence, provincialism in diction; the use of local or provincial words; also, a provincial word, pronunciation, or expression.

patch (păch), *n.* [Perh. the same word as *patch* a piece of cloth, a fool or jester having *patched* or *patch*work garments.] A fool, orig. a domestic fool or jester; a clown; ninny; dolt. *Obs., exc. Colloq. & Dial.*, of a cross person, esp. a child. "Thou scurvy *patch*." *Shak.*

patch, *n.* [ME. *pacche;* of uncert. origin.] **1.** A piece of cloth, or other suitable material, sewed or otherwise fixed on a garment to repair or strengthen it, esp. on an old garment to cover a hole.

Patches set upon a little breach. *Shak.*

2. Hence: A small piece of anything used to repair a breach or to strengthen; as, a *patch* on a kettle, a roof.

3. A piece of court plaster, etc., applied to a wound.

4. A small piece of black silk or court plaster stuck on the face, or neck, to hide a defect, or to heighten beauty.

Your black *patches* you wear variously. *J. Fletcher*

5. A shield of cloth, etc., worn over an injured eye.

6. An ornament, badge, or the like, consisting of a piece of cloth sewed on a garment.

7. In various transferred senses: **a** A part of different color or character from the main part or ground; a large spot; a blotch. **b** A small piece of ground or of something on it, esp. when differentiated in appearance or character; a tract; plot; as, scattered *patches* of trees or wheat.

Employed about this *patch* of ground. *Bunyan.*

c A rounded or polygonal area of floating ice cakes. **d** Any of a number of pieces of cloth sewed together to form patchwork or to ornament clothing. **e** A small piece; a scrap. "A king of shreds and *patches*." *Shak.* **f** *Gun.* A piece of greased cloth or leather used as wrapping for a rifle ball, to make it fit the bore. *Obs. or Hist* **g** *Mil.* A lug or block under the front sight of a gun to compensate for the difference between the semidiameters at the muzzle and at the breech. **h** *Print.* A piece for use in mending; as: (1) A new electrotype to be soldered in in place of a part cut from a plate. (2) A solid overlay.

not a patch on, not to be compared with. *Colloq.*

patch, *v. t.;* PATCHED (păcht); PATCH'ING. **1.** To provide with a patch or patches; to put a patch on; hence: to mend, repair, strengthen, adorn, diversify, etc., with or as with a patch or patches; to form a patch in; often, esp. with *up*, to repair clumsily or imperfectly; as, to *patch* a coat.

Patch grief with proverbs. *Shak.*

2. To make of pieces or patches joined together, as by sewing; to arrange or put together in a hasty or insecure manner; to piece; — often with *up* or *together;* as, to *patch* up a truce. "If you 'll *patch* a quarrel." *Shak.*

patch, *v. i.* **1.** To take on the appearance of being patched; to become covered with patches.

2. To put on or wear patches for ornament.

to patch off, to come off in patches or small pieces. *Rare.*

patch bolt. *Mech.* A form of bolt, used in patching ironwork, having a countersunk head with a square knob. When the bolt is screwed home the knob is cut off.

patch'er-y (păch'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act of patching; clumsy or hasty repairing; botchery; a patchwork.

2. A place where patching is done. *Colloq.*

pa-tchou'li } (pä-chōō'lĭ; păch'ōō-lĭ; 277), *n.* [Cf. F.
pa-tchou'ly } *patchouli;* of East Indian origin; cf. Tamil *pachai* green, *ilai* leaf.] **1.** An East Indian shrubby mint (*Pogostemon heyneanus*) yielding a fragrant essential oil.

2. The perfume made from this plant.

patch'work' (păch'wûrk'), *n.* Work composed of pieces sewed together, esp. pieces of various colors and figures; hence, anything consisting of pieces put together or having the appearance of such a composition; esp., anything consisting of incongruous or ill-adapted pieces put together; something that is irregularly or clumsily composed; a thing patched up; a jumble; a hodgepodge. *Swift.*

patch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Covered with, or diversified with, patches; consisting of patches; resembling patchwork.

pate (pāt), *n.* [ME. *pate;* of unknown origin.] **1.** The head of a person; the top, or crown, of the head; the head as containing the brain; hence, brain or brains; — now generally used in contempt or ridicule.

His mischief shall return upon his own head, and his violent dealing shall come down upon his own *pate.* *Ps.* VII. 16.

Fat paunches have lean *pates.* *Shak.*

2. The skin of a calf's head.

‖ **pâte** (pat), *n.* [F. Cf. PASTE.] Paste; specif., *Ceramics*, the paste or plastic material for pottery or porcelain.

pâte' d'I'ta/lie' (dē'tä/lē') [F.], Italian paste. — **p. dure'** (dür') [F.], hard paste. See PORCELAIN. — **p. sur pâte'** (sür pät') [F., lit., paste upon paste], decoration or work made by means of white enamel applied in low relief, usually so that a darker background appears through the white relief which shows a purer white as it grows thicker. — **p. tendre** (täⁿdr') [F.], soft paste. See PORCELAIN.

‖ **pâ'té'** (pä'tā'), *n.* [F. *pâté.* See PASTY, *n.*] **1.** A pie; a patty; a pasty.

2. *Fort.* A kind of platform with a parapet, usually of an oval form, and generally erected in marshy grounds to cover a gate of a fortified place. *Obs. or R.*

pâ'té de foie' gras' (dē fwä' grä') [F.], patty of fattened liver, usually goose liver.

pat'ed (păt'ĕd), *a.* Having a pate; — used only in combination; as, hard-*pated.*

pa-tel'la (pă-tĕl'ă), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., a small pan, the kneepan, dim. of *patina, patena*, a pan, dish.] **1.** *Archæol.* A small dish, pan, or vase.

2. *Anat.* A thick, flat, triangular, movable bone, forming the anterior point of the knee; the kneepan or kneecap. It is usually regarded as a sesamoid bone, being developed in the tendon of the quadriceps extensor, and in structure similar to other sesamoid bones. It protects the front of the joint and increases the leverage of the quadriceps extensor.

3. *Zoöl.* **a** The fourth segment in the leg of an arachnid. **b** [*cap.*] The genus containing the typical limpets, as the common European limpet (*P. vulgata*).

4. *Bot.* In lichenology, a rounded apothecium with a distinct marginal rim.

pa-tel'lar (-ăr), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the patella, or kneepan. — **patellar ligament,** that part of the extensor tendon which extends from the patella to the tibia. — **p. reflex.** See KNEE JERK.

pa-tel'late (pă-tĕl'āt; păt'ĕ-lāt), *a.* Having a patella or patellula; patelliform.

pa-tel'li-form (pă-tĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*patella* + *-form.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Shaped like a limpet shell.

2. *Bot.* Disk-shaped with a narrow rim.

pat'en (păt'ĕn), *n.* [LL. *patina, patena*, fr. L. *patina* a pan; cf. L. *patere* to be open, E. *patent*, and Gr. πατάνη a kind of flat dish: cf. F. *patène.* Cf. PATINA.] **1.** A shallow vessel or dish; a plate. *Archaic or Hist.*

2. *Eccl.* The plate, often of precious metal, on which the bread is consecrated and from which it is given in the Communion, or on which the Host is placed during the Mass. It is often so formed as to fit the chalice, or cup, as a cover.

3. A thin metal plate or disk, or something resembling or suggesting one.

Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with *patens* of bright gold. *Shak.*

pa'ten-cy (pā'tĕn-sĭ; păt'-; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *n.* [See PATENT.] **1.** State of being patent, or evident; manifestness.

2. State of being open or unobstructed.

pat'ent (păt'ĕnt *or, esp. in senses* 4–6, pā'tĕnt; 277: *see note below*), *a.* [L. *patens, -entis*, p. pr. of *patere* to be open: sense 1 is fr. F. *patent.* Cf. FATHOM.] **1.** Open to public perusal; — said of a document conferring some right, privilege, etc.; as, letters *patent.* See *letters patent*, under 3d LETTER. Cf. CLOSE, *a.*, 2.

2. Conferred or appointed by letters patent; endowed with a right or privilege by letters patent.

3. Appropriated or protected by letters patent; secured by letters patent to the exclusive possession and control, as for manufacture, of some person or party, patented; as, a *patent* right; *patent* medicines.

Madder, . . . in King Charles the First's time, was made a *patent* commodity. *Mortimer.*

4. (*pron.* pā'tĕnt *or* păt'ĕnt; *see note below*) Open; not closed, shut, or shut in; affording unobstructed passage; hence, evident; unconcealed; manifest; specif., *Bot. & Zoöl.*, patulous; spreading.

He had received instructions, both *patent* and secret. *Motley.*

5. *Her.* With expanded ends, applied to the pattée. *Obs.*

6. (*pron. as* 4) Open or accessible to public use; public.

7. (*pron.* păt'ĕnt *or* pā'tĕnt) *Milling.* Of a certain grade of excellence, — applied to the higher grades of flour in the United States, as first *patent*, second *patent.* See FLOUR.

Syn. — See MANIFEST.

☞ In senses 1-3, with their derivatives and the noun and verb corresponding to them, păt'ĕnt decidedly prevails in American use, while pā'tĕnt, preferred by the Oxf. E. D., is common in British use, although păt'ĕnt is also used, esp. officially; in sense 4 pā'tĕnt prevails in both American and British use, but păt'ĕnt is common in the U. S. in this sense also.

patent alum. = CONCENTRATED ALUM. — **p. ambiguity,** *Law*, an ambiguity in a document arising from the words themselves; — opposed to *latent ambiguity.* — **p. ax** *or* **axe.** = BUSHHAMMER, *n.* — **p. block,** *Naut.*, any block that has ball, or roller, bearings. — **p. flour.** See FLOUR. — **p. green,** a kind of green copper pigment resembling Scheele's green. — **p. hammer.** = BUSHHAMMER, *n.* — **p. inside** *or* **outside,** newspaper sheets printed on one side with miscellaneous matter, and sold to small newspaper publishers who fill the blank pages. — **p. leather,** a kind of leather, used for boots, shoes, harness work, etc., having a hard, smooth, glossy, usually black, surface, and made by treating the dry, softened, inside or grain splits of various skins with successive coats of oil varnish, baking after each application, and finally polishing with a wet and then a dry brush. — **p. light,** a device for transmitting light to cellars and vaults, the glass being secured in metal frames with several small openings, and often shaped so as to increase by refraction the amount of admitted light. — **p. log.** See LOG, *n.*, 6. — **p. peg,** a peg for a stringed instrument, as a banjo, having an internal friction device to prevent slipping when the desired tension on the string is attained by turning the head of the peg. — **p. right,** a right granted by letters patent, esp. the exclusive right to an invention and the control of its manufacture. — **p. slip,** a massive cradle-shaped trolley device on rails running out into the water, on which a ship can be received and secured and pulled on to the beach for repairs as in a dry dock. — **p. space,** *Printing*, a space midway in width between a 3-em space and an en quadrat. — **p. yellow,** an oxychloride of lead used as a yellow pigment.

pat'ent (păt'ĕnt; pā'tĕnt; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *n.* [Cf. F. *patente*, OF. also *patent.* See PATENT, *a.*] **1.** A letter patent, or letters patent; an official document, esp. one issued by a sovereign power, conferring a right or privilege on some person or party.

2. *Obs.* Specif.: **a** A license from the Pope; indulgence. **b** Any official certificate or license, as a health certificate.

3. A writing securing to an inventor, for a term of years, the exclusive right to make, use, and vend his invention; also, the monopoly or right so granted. Patent rights rest entirely upon statute, the basis of the present British system having been established by statute in 1852, but procedure is now regulated by acts of 1883, 1885, 1886, 1888, and 1902; and that of the United States by act of July 8, 1870. The invention to be patentable must be both new and useful. The period for which the patent is granted is 14 years under British law, 17 years under that of the United States. In the United States designs may be patented for 3, 5, 7, or 14 years; under British law designs are copyrightable for a period of 5 years.

4. The subject matter protected by a patent; also, a commodity whose manufacture and sale is protected by patent.

5. An instrument making a conveyance or grant of public lands; also, the land or territory so conveyed.

6. Hence, a right, privilege, license, sign, or token of the nature of a patent. "Give her *patent* to offend." *Shak.*

pat'ent (păt'ĕnt; pā'tĕnt; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *v. t.;* -ENT-ED; -ENT-ING. **1.** To grant by patent; also, to grant to by patent.

Many . . . act as brokers without being *patented*, but no contract made by them is admitted in a court of law. *McCulloch.*

2. To obtain or secure by patent; esp., to secure by letters patent exclusive right to make, use, and vend (an invention).

pat'ent-a-ble (-ă-b'l; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *a.* Suitable to be patented; capable of being patented. — **pat'ent-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

‖ **pa'tente'** (pä'tänt'), *n.* [F.] The trade tax imposed on all business and professional men in France. The payment of this business tax entitles the citizen to a vote for members of the chamber of commerce and to carry on business on the floor of the bourse.

pat'ent-ee' (păt/ĕn-tē'; pā/tĕn-tē'; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *n.* One to whom a grant is made, or a privilege secured, by patent.

patent office. A government office to examine claims to patents and to grant patents.

pat'en-tor (păt'ĕn-tẽr; pā'tĕn-; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *n.* [*patent* + *-or.*] **1.** One who grants a patent.

2. Erroneous for PATENTEE.

patent rolls. The parchment rolls in which letters patent are recorded. *Eng.*

pat'er-a (păt'ẽr-ă), *n.; L. pl.* -ERÆ (-ē). [L., fr. *patere* to lie open.] **1.** A saucerlike vessel or dish of earthenware or metal used by the ancient Romans for drinking and libations at sacrifices.

2. *Arch., Furniture, etc.* A circular ornament, resembling a shallow dish, often used in decorative work, esp. bas-relief.

Pa'te-ra proc'ess (pă'tĭ-rä). [After Adolf von *Patera*, the inventor of the process.] *Metal.* Extraction of silver from its ores by roasting them with salt, leaching out the silver chloride with a solution of sodium thiosulphate, and precipitating the silver as sulphide by means of sodium sulphide.

pa'ter-fa-mil'i-as (pā'tẽr-fă-mĭl'ĭ-ăs), *n.; pl.* PATRES-FAMILIAS (pā'trēz-). [L.; *pater* father + *familias*, gen. of *familia* family.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* The head of a family or household; one having potestas over any one; in a larger sense, any one who is sui juris, that is, his own master. The paterfamilias was the high priest of his family, and had the patria potestas over its members. See PATRIA POTESTAS.

2. The father of a family; the male head of a household.

pa-ter'nal (pă-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *paternus*, fr. *pater* a father:

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pat'ail. † PATEL. *India.*

pa'ta-ka (pä'ta-kä), *n.* [Maori.] A storehouse raised above the ground on posts. *New Zealand.*

Pa-ta'la (-lä), *n.* [Skr. *pātāla.*] *Hindu Myth.* A series of seven (or eight) underworlds, inhabited by semidivine beings and provided with every kind of sensuous luxury.

‖ **pat'a-mar, pat'ta-mar** (păt'ă-mär), *n.* [Pg.; orig. uncert.; cf. Malayalam *pattamāṟi*, Marathi *patēmāri.*] *Naut.* A vessel used in the coasting trade of Bombay and Ceylon, having lateen sails, a keel hollowing upward in the middle, and long overhangs.

‖ **pat'a-na** (pät'ä-nä), *n.* [Singhalese, lit., falling.] In the mountainous districts of Ceylon, an open grassy slope or plain surrounded by forest.

patand. † PATTEN.

patand, *n.* [See PATTEN.] A plinth or base; hence, the sill of a timber frame. *Obs.*

pat'a-pat', *n.* A repeated pat, or sound of a light stroke.

Pa-taps'co for-ma'tion (pă-täps'kō). [From the *Patapsco* River.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Comanchean system of the Atlantic coast of North America.

pat/a-re'ro. † PEDRERO.

Pat'a-rin-ism, *n.* See *-ISM.*

pa-tart', *n.* [OF.] A coin formerly current in the Low Countries and worth somewhat more than a penny. *Obs.*

‖ **pa-tat'** (pä-tät'), ‖ **pa-ta'ta** (pä-tä'tä), *n.* [See POTATO.] a The potato. b The sweet potato.

pa-ta'ta. † POTATO.

Pa-ta'vi-an (*pā-tā'vĭ-ăn*), *n.* A native or citizen of Padua, ancient Patavium, Italy.

pataxo. † PATACHE.

‖ **pa-tay'** (pä-tī'), *v. t. & i.* [Tag.] To kill; to die. — *p. p.* Dead; killed. [ERS.]

pat'ball' (păt'bôl'), *n.* Round-

patch, *v. t.;* PATCH'ING. [See PATCH a fool.] To conduct one's self like a patch; to deceive; to practice knavery. *Obs.* — **patch'ing-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

patch'a-ble (păch'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE

patchaw. † PADISHAH.

patch'cock', *n.* An obscure term of contempt applied by Spenser to the Irish and degenerate English in Ireland. *Obs.*

patch'er, *n.* One who patches.

patch'er-y, *n.* [*patch* a fool + *-ry.*] Roguery; knavery. *Obs*

patch'head', *n.* The surf scoter. *Local, U. S.* [PATCHY.]

patch'i-ly (păch'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **patch'i-ness,** *n.* See -NESS.

patch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PATCH, *v.*

patch'-leaf', *n.* Patchouli.

patch'ock. † PATCHCOCK.

patchouli camphor. *Chem.* A kind of crystalline camphor deposited from oil of patchouli.

patchouli oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

patch'-pan'el, *n.* A patcher of panels. *Obs.* — *a.* Fit to patch panels; of little value. *Obs.*

patch'-polled' coot (păch'-pōld'). = PATCHHEAD.

patch'uk. Var. of PUTCHUCK.

patch'wise' (păch'wīz'), *adv.* In the manner of a patch.

patch'y, *a.* Like a patch, or fool; cross. *Colloq. & Dial.*

pate (pāt), *n.* A badger. *Eng.*

‖ **pa'té', pa'tée',** etc. *Her* Vars. of PATTE.

pa-te'ca. † PATEQUE.

pa'tée'. *Her.* Var. of PATTÉE

pat'e-fy (păt'ē-fī), *v. t.* [L. *patere* to be open + *-fy*; cf. L. *patefacere.*] To make open or manifest; reveal; declare. *Obs.* — **pat'e-fac'tion** (-făk'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

patel, *n.* [See PATELLA.] A pan; paten; also, patella. *Obs*

pat'el, pat'ĕl (păt'ĕl; -ĭl), *n.* [Hind. *patēl.*] The headman of a village, often having certain duties relative to the revenue, etc., and certain privileges and emoluments. *India.*

pat'e-lee (păt'ē-). Var. of PUTELEE.

patelet. † PATLET.

Pa'te-lin' (pät'lăⁿ'), *n.* In the 15th-century farce of "Maître Patelin," a lawyer who is cheated out of his fee by his client's use of the trickery he had taught him. [form. *Rare.*]

pa-tel'lar-oid, *a. Bot.* Patelliform.

‖ **pa-tel'la ul-na'ris** (ŭl-nā'rĭs; lä) [NL. *ulnaris*, fr. L. *ulna* elbow] *Zoöl.* A sesamoid at the lower end of the humerus, taking the place of the olecranon process in certain birds.

Pa-tel'li-dæ (pă-tĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PATELLA.] *Zool.* A family of gastropods consisting of the typical limpets. — **pa-tel'li-dan** (-dăn), *a. & n.*

pat'el-line (păt'ĕ-lĭn; -līn), *a. Zool.* Patelliform; of or pert. to the Patellidæ. [Patelliform.]

pa-tel'loid, *a.* [*patella* + *-oid.*]

pa-tel'lu-la (pă-tĕl'ū-lă), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *patella.*] *Zoöl.* A cuplike sucker on the feet of certain insects.

pa-tel'lu-late (-lāt), *a. Zoöl.* Having patellulæ.

paten. † PATENT, PATTEN.

‖ **pat'e-na** (păt'ē-nä), *n.* [LL.] *Eccl.* A paten.

pat'en-er, *n.* [Prob. through OF. fr. L. *patena.* See PATEN.] *Eccl.* An acolyte or priest who bore the paten at Mass *Hist.*

patent. † PATEN, PATTEN.

pat'ent-ee', *a.* Made a patentee [*Scot.*]

pat'ent-er, *n.* A patentee. *Obs.*

pa'tent-ly (pā'tĕnt-lĭ; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *adv.* of PATENT.

pateque, *n.* [See PASTEQUE.] The watermelon. *Obs.*

pa'ter (pā'tẽr), *n.* [L., father.] a Short for PATERNOSTER. 1. b A priest or monk; a "father." *Obs* c Father. *Familiar or Colloq.*

patercove, *n.* Patrico. *Obs.*

paterer. † PATTERER.

pat'e-re'ro (păt'ē-rā'rō). Var. of PEDRERO.

pa'ter-fa-mil'iar (pā'tẽr-fă-mĭl'yăr), *a.* [From *paterfamilias*, after *familiar.*] Of or pert. to a paterfamilias. — **pa'ter-fa-mil'iar-ly,** *adv. Both Rare.*

pat'er-i-form' (păt'ẽr-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Formed like a patera.

Pat'er-ine (-ĭn; -ēn). Var. of PATARIN.

patern. † PATTERN.

cf. LL. *paternalis*. See FATHER.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a father or fathers or one's father; being a father; fatherly; showing the disposition of a father; guiding as a father; as, *paternal* care. "Under *paternal* rule." *Milton.*
2. Received or derived from a father; inherited from a father; as, a *paternal* estate. *Dryden.*
3. Being (a specified ancestor or relation) on one's father's side; as, *paternal* grandfather.
paternal government, *Polit. Sci.*, a government conducted more or less on the principles of paternalism.

pa-ter'nal-ism (pə-tûr'năl-ĭz'm), *n.* A relation, principle, or practice of care or control of the governed by a ruler or government, of employee by employer, or the like, of a character similar to that existing in case of a father and his dependent children; specif., the principles or practices of a government that undertakes to supply needs or regulate conduct of the governed in matters affecting them as individuals as well as in their relations to the state and to each other, on the assumption that it can best determine and secure their highest welfare. — **pa-ter'nal-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

pa-ter'ni-ty (pə-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *paternitas*: cf. F. *paternité*. See PATERNAL.] **1.** Quality or state of being a father; relation of a father to his children; fatherhood.
2. Family headship; paternal rule; as, the divine *paternity*.
The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and eldership *Raleigh.*
3. *Eccl.* Quality or personality of a "father," or priest or monk; *Obs.*, a "father."
4. Derivation or descent from a father; male parentage; as, the *paternity* of a child. Also fig.
The *paternity* of these novels was . . . disputed. *Scott.*

pa'ter-nos'ter (pā'tĕr-nŏs'tĕr; păt'ĕr-; 277), *n.* [L., our father.] **1.** The Lord's prayer, esp. in its Latin form; — so called from the opening words.
2. Any formula spoken or muttered as a prayer, charm, etc.; also, a preachment; a prating. The *white* and the *black paternosters* were specific charms of this kind.
3. One of the special beads on a rosary, usually differing from the others and occurring every eleventh bead, indicating that a paternoster is to be said; also, the entire rosary.
4. Something resembling a rosary: **a** *Arch.* A beadlike ornament in moldings. **b** *Angling.* More fully *paternoster line.* A line with a row of hooks and bead-shaped sinkers. **c** *Mining.* An elevator of an inclined endless traveling chain or belt bearing buckets or shelves which ascend on one side loaded and empty themselves at the top.

Pa-te'si (pä-tā'sē), *n.* [Assyrian.] *Babylon. Antiq.* A religious as well as a secular designation applied to rulers of some of the city states of ancient Chaldea, as Lagash or Shirpurla, who were conceived to be direct representatives of the tutelary god of the place.

path (păth), *n.*; *pl.* PATHS (păthz). [AS. *pæð, pað*; akin to D. *pad*, G. *pfad*, orig. uncert.; perh. ultimately fr. Gr. *πάτος*, or Avestan *path*; cf. Skr. *patha, path.*] **1.** A trodden or beaten way; a track made (usually) incidentally by foot travel; a narrow more or less unfinished way across country, up a mountain, etc.; a footway; a walk, as in a garden; more generally, any way or road.
The dewy *paths* of meadows we will tread. *Dryden.*
2. a A specially constructed track for racing; as, a cinder *path.* **b** A track on which the rollers or the like of a revolving or rotating part of a machine run; as, a turret *path.*
3. *Often peth.* **a** A hollow part of, or a deep cut in, a road. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A steep road. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. A way, course, or track, in which anything moves or has moved; route; passage; an established way; as, the *path* of a meteor, caravan, storm, pestilence. Also, a course or way of life, conduct, thought, reasoning, etc.
All the *paths* of the Lord are mercy and truth. *Ps.* xxv. 10.
The *paths* of glory lead but to the grave. *T. Gray*
5. *Math.* The continuous series of positions or configurations assumed in any real or imaginary motion or process of change by any moving or varying system.

Pa-than' (pä-thän'; -thăn'), *n.* [Hind. *Paṭhān.*] A member of the principal race of Afghanistan, colonies of which are scattered throughout India, while many are employed in the British army, esp. as cavalry. They are of Indo-Iranian stock, Mohammedan in religion, and among the bravest warriors of the East. See AFGHAN, *n.*, 1.

path'e-mat'ic (păth'ĕ-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *παθηματικός*, fr. *πάθημα* a suffering, *παθεῖν* to suffer.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, caused by, or marked by, emotion; emotive. *Rare.*
2. *Med.* Of or pert. to disease; as, *pathematic* symptoms.

pa-thet'ic (pə-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Rarely **pa-thet'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). [L. *patheticus*, Gr. *παθητικός*, fr. *παθητός* subject to suffering, *παθεῖν, πάσχειν*, to suffer: cf. F. *pathétique.* Cf. PATHOS.] **1.** Affecting the emotions; moving; stirring. *Obs. exc. as in def.* 3.
2. Showing anger or violent emotion; passionate. *Obs.*
3. Affecting or moving the tender emotions, esp. pity or grief; full of pathos; as, a *pathetic* song or story. "*Pathetic* action." *Macaulay.*
4. Pertaining or due to the feelings or emotions.
Syn. — See AFFECTING.
pathetic fallacy, a so-called fallacy of authors who, under stress of strong emotion, ascribe human traits or feelings to inanimate nature, as in "the cruel sea," "a pitiless storm," etc. *Ruskin.* — **p. muscle,** *Anat.*, the superior oblique muscle of the eye. See OBLIQUE, 5 **b.** — **p. nerve,** *Anat.*, the trochlear nerve.
— **pa-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **pa-thet'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

path'find'er (păth'fīn'dĕr), *n.* One who discovers a way or path; esp., one who explores untraversed regions.
Pathfinder, the, a sobriquet of Natty Bumppo, in Cooper's novel "The Pathfinder." See LEATHERSTOCKING. — **P.,** *or* **P. of the Rocky Mountains, the,** Gen. John C. Frémont (1813–90); — so called from his work as an explorer.

-path'i-a. Combining form denoting *suffering* or *disease.* See -PATHY.

path'less (păth'lĕs), *a.* Having no path or paths; untrodden; trackless; as, *pathless* woods. — **path'less-ness,** *n.*

path'o- (păth'ō-). A combining form from Greek *πάθος, suffering, disease, passion.*

path'o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*patho-* + *-genic.*] Of or pert. to pathogeny; causing disease; as, a *pathogenic* organism.

pa-thog'e-ny (pə-thŏj'ĕ-nĭ), *n.* [*patho-* + *-geny.*] Pathology treating of the generation and development of disease.

pa-thog'no-mon'ic (pə-thŏg'nō-mŏn'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *παθο-*
pa-thog'no-mon'i-cal (-mŏn'ĭ-kăl) } *γνωμονικός* skilled in judging of diseases; *πάθος* disease + *γνωμονικός* skilled. See GNOMIC.] *Med.* Specially, distinctively, or decisively characteristic of a (certain) disease; as, a *pathognomonic* symptom.
The true *pathognomonic* sign of love, jealousy. *Arbuthnot.*

pa-thog'no-my (pə-thŏg'nō-mĭ), *n.* [*patho-* + Gr. *γνώμη* a judgment.] **1.** The science or study of the passions or emotions, or of their signs or expressions.
2. *Med.* Recognition of the nature or characteristics of a disease; the science of diagnosis.

path'o-log'i-cal (păth'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *παθολογικός*: cf. F. *pathologique.*] **1.** *Med.* **a** Of or pert. to pathology. **b** Morbid; due to disease; as, *pathological* tissue.
2. Of or pertaining to the passions or emotions. *Rare.*
pathological signalment. See SIGNALMENT.

path'o-log'i-co- (-kŏ-). Combining form from Greek *παθολογικός, pathological*; as, *pathologico*-clinical.

pa-thol'o-gist (pə-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *pathologiste.*] One skilled in pathology; a student of pathology.

pa-thol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*patho-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *pathologie.*] **1.** *Med. & Physiol.* The science treating of diseases, their nature, causes, progress, manifestations, and results. *Pathology* is broadly divided into *nosology, etiology, morbid anatomy, symptomatology,* and *therapeutics.* Many vegetable diseases are caused by parasitic organisms, including: bacteria, as in fire blight of apples, pears, etc.; fungi of various kinds, as in apple scab, black knot, anthracnose, wheat rust, rots, etc.; and nematode worms, as in certain root galls.
2. *Med. & Physiol.* The condition of an organ, tissue, or fluid produced by disease.
3. The knowledge or study of the passions or emotions. *R.*

pa'thos (pā'thŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πάθος* a suffering, passion, *παθεῖν, πάσχειν*, to suffer.] **1.** That quality of human or animal experience or of its representation in art which awakens feelings of pity, sympathy, and tender sorrow
2. The quality or character of those emotions, traits, or experiences which are personal, and therefore restricted and evanescent; transitory and idiosyncratic dispositions or feelings as distinguished from those which are universal and deep-seated in character; — opposed to *ethos.*
3. Suffering; the enduring of active stress or affliction.
Syn. — PATHOS, PITY have in common the idea of tender emotion aroused by suffering or distress. But PATHOS emphasizes the qualities which excite the feeling, and implies a melancholy and often detached pleasure in their contemplation; PITY emphasizes the feeling of compassion inspired by suffering, misfortune, and the like, and implies a tendency to act for their relief; as, "There is also a meditative . . . *pathos*, . . . a sadness that has its seat in the depths of reason" (*Wordsworth*); "a meditative *pathos*, . . . the sympathy . . . of a contemplator rather than a fellow sufferer or co-mate" (*Coleridge*); "*Pathos* is the luxury of grief; and when it ceases to be other than a keen-edged pleasure it ceases to be *pathos*" (*C. Palmore*); "In his love and in his *pity* he redeemed them" (*Is.* lxiii. 9); "My father, in kind heart and *pity* moved, swore him assistance" (*Shak.*); "I, whose vast *pity* almost makes me die" (*Tennyson*); "But yet the *pity* of it, Iago! O Iago, the *pity* of it, Iago!" (*Shak.*). See PITY, AFFECTING.

path'way' (păth'wā'), *n.* A way which is or serves as a path; a footpath; a beaten track; any path or course.

-pathy, -path'i-a (-păth'ĭ-ă; *now rarely* -pă-thī'ă). [Gr. *-πάθεια* (as in *μονοπάθεια* monopathy), fr. *πάθος* suffering, *παθεῖν* to suffer.] Combining forms denoting *suffering, affection, disease*; as, *myopathy, myopathia.*

pa'tience (pā'shĕns), *n.* [F. *patience*, fr. L. *patientia.* See PATIENT.] **1.** State or quality of being patient; specif.:
a The power of suffering or enduring with fortitude; uncomplaining endurance of wrongs or misfortunes, as toil, pain, poverty, insult, oppression, calamity, etc.
Strengthened with all might, . . . unto all *patience* and long-suffering. *Col.* i. 11.
I must have *patience* to endure the load. *Shak.*
b Indulgence of the shortcomings, or the like, of others; endurance of others' provocations; forbearance; leniency.
Have *patience* with me, and I will pay thee all. *Matt* xviii 29.
c Act or power of calmly waiting for something.
Imagination of some great exploit
Drives him beyond the bounds of *patience.* *Shak.*
d Constancy in labor or application; perseverance.
He learned with *patience*, and with meekness taught. *Harte.*
2. Sufferance; permission. *Obs.* *Hooker.*
They stay upon your *patience.* *Shak.*
3. a The bistort. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A coarse European dock (*Rumex patientia*), formerly used like spinach.
4. A game played with playing cards or small numbered cards, the object being to arrange in some systematic order the cards taken as they come from the pack; usually, such a game for a single person; solitaire.
Syn. — Endurance, fortitude, submission, acquiescence, long-suffering, self-control. — PATIENCE, FORBEARANCE, RESIGNATION. PATIENCE, the most general term, denotes calm endurance or self-possession, esp. under suffering or provocation; the word also suggests quiet waiting for what is expected or persistence in what has been begun; as, "Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper sprinkle cool *patience*" (*Shak.*); "In your *patience* possess ye your souls" (*Luke* xxi. 19); "Let us run with *patience* the race that is set before us" (*Heb.* xii. 1). FORBEARANCE is esp. self-control or long-suffering under provocation; RESIGNATION suggests either submission to another's will or acquiescence (sometimes stoical or fatalistic) in things as they are; as, "Despisest thou the riches of his . . . *forbearance* and long-suffering?" (*Rom.* ii. 4); "My lord Kew has acted with great *forbearance*, and under the most brutal provocation" (*Thackeray*); "*Resignation* superadds to *patience* a submissive disposition; . . . it acknowledges both the power and the right of a superior to afflict" (*Cogan*); "the despairing *resignation* of Tolstoy" (*Josiah Royce*); "In *resignation* . . . lies . . . the only serenity possible in this life of struggle and of combat" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). See IMPATIENT; BEAR, *v.*, to endure.

pa'tient (pā'shĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *patiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *pati* to suffer. Cf. PASSION.] **1.** Undergoing pains, trials, or the like, without complaint; bearing or enduring with equanimity; having or exercising patience.
2. Being indulgent to the shortcomings of others; lenient to others' deficiencies; forbearing.
Be *patient* toward all men. 1 *Thess* v 14.
3. Expectant with calmness, or without discontent; not hasty; not overeager; composed.
Not *patient* to expect the turns of fate. *Prior*
4. Constant in pursuit or exertion; persevering; diligent; persistent; unwearied; as, *patient* endeavor.
5. Enduring; enduranl; physically able to suffer or bear; — with *of.* "*Patient* of severest toil." *Bp. Fell.*
6. Susceptible; admitting; — with *of.*
To frame its formulas that they might be *patient* of a Catholic or Protestant interpretation. *Froude.*
7. Passive. *Rare.*

pa'tient, *n.* **1.** A sufferer; one who bears or endures. *R.*
2. A sick person. *Obs.*
3. A person under medical or surgical treatment.
4. One under care, supervision, discipline, etc. *Obs.*
5. One that is passively affected; the object of an action; a passive recipient.
Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate that it often involves the agent and the *patient.* *Gov. of Tongue*

pat'i-na (păt'ĭ-nä), *n.*; *pl.* PATINÆ (-nē). [L. *patina* a dish, a pan, a kind of cake. Cf. PATEN.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A broad shallow dish used for cooking or serving food; a pan.
2. *Eccl. Antiq.* A eucharistic paten.
3. [F. *patine.*] A green film formed on copper and bronze by long exposure to a moist atmosphere, or by treatment with acids, etc. It is a basic carbonate of copper protecting the metal from further oxidation. A natural patina of fine color has a distinct artistic value.
The formation of *patina* is now found to be due to the action of certain minute organisms. *Wagner's Chem Tech.*
4. By extension, a film similarly formed on other metals, or the surface appearance assumed by various materials, as wood, marble, etc., after long exposure.

‖ **pa'tio** (pät'yō), *n.* [Sp., a court.] **1.** In Spain, Spanish America, etc., a court or courtyard of a house or other building; esp., an inner court open to the sky.
2. (*pron.* păt'yō; păt'-). *Metal.* A paved yard or floor where ores are cleaned and sorted, or reduced.

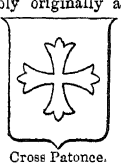
pa'tio proc'ess (păt'yō; păt'-). An amalgamation process of reducing silver ore, in which the latter, first crushed to pulp, is spread on the patio and mixed with salt, copper sulphate, and mercury by spading the mass and driving horses or mules through it.

pat'er-nal'i-ty (păt'ĕr-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being paternal; fatherly personality. *Rare.*
pa-ter'nal-ly, *adv.* of PATERNAL.
paterne. † PATTERN.
Pa-ter'ni-an (pə-tûr'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [LL. *Paternianus.*] A member of an obscure 4th-century sect founded by Paternus, and said to have held that the Devil, not God, made the interior or lower parts of the body, and that sensual pleasures were lawful.
pa'ter-nos'ter, *v. i.* *Angling.* To fish with a paternoster.
pa'ter-nos'ter-er, *n.* **1.** [OF. *patrenostrier, F. patenôtrier.*] A paternoster or rosary maker. *Obs.*
2. *Angling.* One who fishes with a paternoster. [TER, 4 **b.**]
paternoster line. = PATERNOSTER.
paternoster pea. Jequirity bean.
paternoster pump. A chain pump; — alluding to a rosary.
Paternoster Row (rō). A famous London street, long the center of the book and publishing trade of the city; — so called because it was the former center of the makers of rosaries and prayer books. [NOSTER PUMP.]
paternoster wheel. = PATERNOSTER.
paternoster while. The time required to repeat a paternoster.
pateroon. † PATROON.
‖ **pa'ter pa-tra'tus** (pā'tĕr pə-trā'tŭs). [L.] See FETIALES.
‖ **Pa'ter Pa'tri-æ** (pā'trĭ-ē). [L.] Father of his country; — applied to Marius, Cicero, Trajan, and others.
patess. † PATISE, *v.*
patesar. † PASTISAR.
‖ **pa-te'ti-co** (pä-tā'tĕ-kō), *a.* [It., pathetic.] *Music.* Pathetic
path (păth), *v. t.* & *i. Obs or R.* 1. [AS. *pæþþan*, fr. *pæð* path.] To go along, as on a path.
2. To make a path in or on or for. [*Obs.*]
3. [Prob. for *pave.*] To pave.
path. *Abbr.* Pathology. [*Obs.*]
pa-thaires', *n. pl.* Laments.
pathed (păthd), *p. a.* a Trodden down into a path. *Obs.* **b** Provided with a path or paths.
Pa'the-lin'. Var. of PATELIN.
pa-the'ma (pə-thē'mä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πάθημα*, fr. *παθεῖν* to feel, suffer.] *Med.* Disease.
path'e-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PATHEMATIC.
pa-the'ma-tol'o-gy (pə-thē'mə-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πάθημα, -ατος*, a suffering + *-logy.*] Psychology of the emotions. *Benthamn.*
pa-thet'ic, *n.* 1. Pathetic language, emotion, etc.; pathos. *Obs.* Also, *pl.*, pathetic feelings or expressions. "Sham *pathetics.*" *F. G. Stephens.*
pa-thet'ic-ly, *adv.* Pathetically. *Obs.*
pa-thet'ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pa-thet'ics, *n.* Study of the emotions or passions.
path'e-tism (păth'ĕ-tĭz'm), *n.* = MESMERISM. — **path'e-tist,** *n.* — **path'e-tize** (-tīz), *v. t.*
Pa-the'us (pə-thē'ŭs). *Bib.*
path'far'er (păth'fâr'ĕr), *n.* [After *wayfarer.*] One who travels along a path. *Rare.*
path'ic (păth'ĭk), *n.* [L. *pathicus*, a., Gr. *παθικός*, lit., passive, fr. *παθεῖν, πάσχειν*, to suffer.] *Obs. or R.* **1.** A catamite.
2. A passive participator in some action; a subject.
path'ic, *a. Obs. or R.* a Pert. to, or serving as, a catamite. **b** Passive; suffering. **c** *Med.* Pert. to disease; morbid. [-ISM.]
path'i-let, *n.* See -LET.
path'ment, *n.* [Cf. PATH to PAVE, PAVEMENT.] Pavement. *Obs. Scot.*
path'o-a-nat'o-my (păth'ō-ə-năt'ō-mĭ), *n.* Pathological anatomy. — **path'o-an'a-tom'i-cal** (-ăn'ə-tŏm'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
path'o-bi-ol'o-gy, *n.* = PATHOLOGY. — **path'o-bi'o-log'i-cal,** *a.* — **path'o-bi-ol'o-gist,** *n.*
path'o-gene (păth'ō-jēn), *n.* [See PATHOS; -GEN.] *Med. & Biol.* A pathogenic organism.
path'o-gen'e-sis, path'o-gen'e-sy (-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs, -sĭ), *n.* Pathogeny.
path'o-ge-net'ic (-jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Pathogenic.
path'o-ge-nic'i-ty (-jĕ-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being pathogenic.
pa-thog'e-nous (pə-thŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* Pathogenic
path'o-germ (păth'ō-jûrm), *n.* A disease germ. — **path'o-ger'mic** (-jûr'mĭk), *a.*
path'og-nom'ic (-ŏg-nŏm'ĭk), **path'og-nom'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to pathognomy.
2. *Med.* Pathognomonic.
pa-thog'ra-phy (pə-thŏg'rə-fĭ), *n. Med.* Description of disease. — **path'o-graph'i-cal** (păth'ō-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
pathol. *Abbr.* Pathology.
path'o-log'ic (păth'ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to pathology.
path'o-log'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PATHOLOGICAL.
path'o-ma'ni-a, *n.* [NL.; *patho-* + *mania.*] *Med.* Moral insanity.
path'o-pho'bi-a, *n.* [NL.; *patho-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of disease; hypochondria.
path'o-phor'ic (păth'ō-fŏr'ĭk), **pa-thoph'o-rous** (pə-thŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* Conveying or producing disease.
path'o-poe'ia (păth'ō-pē'yä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *παθοποιΐα.*] *Rhet* A figure of speech designed to move the passions.
Path'ros (păth'rŏs). *Bib.*
Path-ru'sim (păth-rōō'sĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *Pathrusīm.*] *Bib.* The people of Pathros, or Upper Egypt. [See -ED.]
path'wayed' (păth'wād'), *a.*
path'y (-ĭ), *n.* [See -PATHY.] A method of treating or curing disease. *Collog. or Humorous.*
pat'i-ble, *n.* [L. *patibulum*: cf. OF. *patible.*] The T-shaped part of the cross; gibbet. *Obs.*
pat'i-ble (păt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *patibilis*, fr. *pati* to suffer.] *Obs* **1.** Capable of suffering; capable of being acted on. [able.]
2. Sufferable; tolerable; endurable. — **pa-tib'u-la-ry** (pə-tĭb'ū-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *patibulum* a gallows: cf. F. *patibulaire.*] Of or pert. to the gallows or execution. *Rare.*
pa-tib'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *patibulatus* gibbeted.] To hang on a gallows.
pa'tience, *v. i.* To have or practice patience. *R.* [*Obs.*]
pa'tience, *n. t.* Tomake patient.
patience dock. = PATIENCE, 3 **b.**
‖ **pa'ti-ence'** *passé* **sci-ence'** (pä'syăns' pȧs' syăns'). [F.] Patience exceeds knowledge; — a punning saying, the pronunciation of *patience* being nearly that of the other two combined.
pa'tien-cy (pā'shĕn-sĭ), *n* [See PATIENT.] Quality or state of being patient or passive. *Rare.*
pa'tient, *v. t.* & *i.* To make or be patient; compose; calm
pa'tient-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pa'tient-ly, *adv.* See -NESS.
pa'tient-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
patifie. † PATEFY.
pa'ti-ki (pä'tĕ-kē; *colloq.* păt'ĭ-kĭ), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand flounder (*Rhombosolea monopus*). [Vars. of PATEN.]
pat'in, pat'ine (păt'ĭn), *n.*
pat'i-nate (-ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To coat with a patina. — **pat'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*
pat'ine. Var. of PATTEN, *n.*
pat'i-nous (păt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Coated with, or having, a patina.
pat'is, *n.* [OF. *patis, patiz* fr. L. *pacticius* agreed upon.] Tribute. *Obs.* [or color. *Obs*
patise, *n.* A certain red pigment
patise, patish, *v. t.* [See PATIS tribute.] *Obs* To covenant; bargain. — *v. t.* To exact tribute from; also, to exact as tribute.
pa-tis'se-rie (pä-tēs'sĕ-rē'). *F.* *pâtisserie.*] Pastry.
Pat'land'er, *n.* [From *Patland*, colloq. for Ireland, fr. PAT.] An Irishman. *Slang.*

pa'tois' (pȧ'twä'; păt'wä), *n.* [F.] A dialect (other than the standard or literary dialect); hence, somewhat contemptuously, illiterate or provincial speech.
The jargon and *patois* of several provinces. *Sir T. Browne.*

pa-tol'li (pȧ-tōl'yē), *n.* [Mex. *patolli* dice.] An American Indian game, analogous to dice, probably originally a method of divination.

pa-tonce' (pȧ-tŏns'), *a.* [Perh. fr F. *potencé* ending in crutch heads. Cf. POTENCE. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Her.* Designating a cross with arms fleury at the ends terminating like those of a cross pattée.


Cross Patonce.

pa'tri-al (pā'trĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *patria* fatherland, *pater* father: cf. OF. *patrial.*] **1.** Of or pert. to one's fatherland.
2. *Gram.* Derived from the name of a country or place, and designating an inhabitant of the country or place; gentile; as, a *patrial* noun, adjective, or suffix. —*n.* A patrial word or suffix. Thus *Romanus*, a Roman, and *Troas*, a woman of Troy, are *patrial* nouns or *patrials.* *Andrews.*

pa'tri-a po-tes'tas (pā'trĭ-ȧ pō-tĕs'tăs). [L., paternal authority.] *Rom. Law.* The power of a Roman paterfamilias over the members of his family. In the exercise of it he might punish any of them (originally in life or limb), might sell his son into slavery, expose his children, and otherwise deal with them according to his will. The exercise of the patria potestas was, however, restricted by religious and legal rules. The right to punish capitally was obsolete before 228 A. D. While the position of a father's children was thus scarcely distinguishable from that of a slave in the domain of private law, in the sphere of public rights the son was free from the potestas and might accept and fill public office or duty without his father's consent.

pa'tri-arch (pā'trĭ-ärk), *n.* [ME. *patriarche, patriarke*, OF. id., F. *patriarche*, L. *patriarcha*, Gr. *πατριάρχης*, fr. *πατριά* lineage, especially on the father's side, race (fr. *πατήρ* father) + *ἀρχός* a leader, chief. See FATHER; -ARCH.]
1. The father and ruler of a family or tribe; one ruling his family or descendants by paternal right; —usually applied to heads of families in ancient history, esp. in Biblical and Jewish history to those who lived before Moses.
2. In later Jewish history, the head or president of the Sanhedrin in Palestine; also sometimes incorrectly, the head of the Jewish college at Babylon.
3. *Eccl.* **a** In the early church, originally, a bishop; —an honorary title; later, a bishop who had oversight of the bishops of a country (cf. METROPOLITAN, *n.*, 1), and hence, esp., any of the bishops of the great sees, Antioch, Alexandria, Rome, Constantinople, and Jerusalem; —an official title. **b** In the Eastern Church, any of the bishops of the four ancient sees of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem; —sometimes extended to bishops of other chief cities. The patriarch of Constantinople, the highest dignitary in the church, is called the Ecumenical Patriarch, a title first assumed (A. D. 588) by Joannes IV. Cappadox. The heads of the separated Oriental churches, as the Abyssinian, Coptic, and Jacobite, are called *patriarchs.* **c** *R.C.Ch.* The highest grade in the hierarchy of jurisdiction, next to the Pope. Besides the patriarchs for Venice, Lisbon, the East and West Indies, patriarchs of the Latin rite are nominated for Antioch, Alexandria, Constantinople, and Jerusalem. There are also patriarchs of the Oriental Rite for various Oriental bodies in union with this church.
4. A person regarded as father or founder, as of a race, science, religion, class of men, or the like.
5. A venerable old man; an elder; the oldest representative; veteran. "The *patriarch* hoary." *Longfellow.*
The monarch oak, the *patriarch* of trees. *Dryden.*
Patriarch of Ferney. See FERNEY, PATRIARCH, etc., OF.

pa'tri-ar'chal (-är'kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *patriarcal.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a patriarch or patriarchs; possessed by, or subject to, patriarchs; of the nature or rank of a patriarch; as, *patriarchal* authority or jurisdiction; a *patriarchal* church, or vicar; *patriarchal* family. See PATRIARCHATE, 3.
2. Characteristic of, or resembling, a patriarch; venerable; ancestral; ancient; as, a *patriarchal* beard or tree.
patriarchal cross, *Her.*, a form of cross with the shaft intersected by two transverse pieces. See CROSS, *Illust.*

pa'tri-arch'ate (pā'trĭ-är'kāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *patriarcat.*] **1.** Office, dignity, jurisdiction, province, or see of a patriarch.
2. The residence, business office, or, by extension, the office staff, of a patriarch.
3. A patriarchal system, family, etc.; patriarchy.
Patriarchate of Alexandria, Antioch, Constantinople, Jerusalem. See EASTERN CHURCH.

pa'tri-arch'y (-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πατριαρχία.*] **1.** State or jurisdiction of a patriarch.
2. A state or stage of social development characterized by the supremacy of the father in the clan or family in both domestic and religious functions, the legal dependence of wife, or wives, and children, and the reckoning of descent and inheritance in the male line. *Patriarchy* is distinguished from androcracy, or the physical and social supremacy of men in primitive society, *patriarchy* being held to involve, besides such supremacy, father right (adaptation of the Ger. **Vaterrecht**), or descent and inheritance in the male line. See MATRIARCHY; cf. PATRIA POTESTAS.

pa-tri'cian (pȧ-trĭsh'ăn), *a.* [L. *patricius*, fr. *patres* fathers or senators, pl. of *pater*: cf. F. *patricien.* See PATERNAL.]
1. *Rom. Antiq.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, the patricians.
2. Of or pertaining to the patricians of the medieval Italian city republics, the German free cities, etc.
3. Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, a person of high birth; noble; aristocratic; not plebeian.
Born in the *patrician* file of society. *Scott.*

pa-tri'cian (pȧ-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* [L. *patricius*: cf. F. *patricien.*]
1. *Rom. Antiq.* Orig., one of any of the families forming the *populus Romanus*, or body of Roman citizens, before the growth of the plebeian order; later, one belonging to the nobility by right of birth or privilege; —opposed to *plebeian.*
2. In the Roman Empire, one of an order of nobility founded by Constantine, nominations to which were made by the Byzantine emperors; also, an official, originally a noble of this order, appointed by the Byzantine emperor or supreme magistrate in the provinces of Italy and Africa. Odoacer and other barbarian conquerors of the Western Empire assumed the title. In 754 Pope Stephen conferred the title of Patrician of Rome on Pepin the Short, and it was later borne by Charlemagne and assumed by his successors, until Pope Eugenius abolished it in 1145.
3. *Hist.* A hereditary noble of a medieval Italian city republic; also, one of an order of citizens eligible for the senate or council in the German free cities and towns.
4. A person of high birth; a nobleman; an aristocrat.
5. One familiar with the works of the Christian Fathers; one versed in patristic lore. *Rare.* *Coleridge.*

pa-tri'ci-ate (pȧ-trĭsh'ĭ-āt), *n.* [Cf. LL. *patriciatus.*] **1.** The position or dignity of a patrician; nobility.
2. The term of office of a patrician (in sense 2).
3. A patrician class or rank; the aristocracy.

pat'ri-co (păt'rĭ-kō), *n.* [Earlier *patringco*, for *patring cove; patring* is of unknown origin.] Among gypsies and other vagabonds, a priest; parson; esp., a hedge priest. *Cant.*

pat'ri-mo'ni-al (-mō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *patrimonialis*: cf. F. *patrimonial.*] Of, pert. to, or constituting, a patrimony; inherited from ancestors; hereditary, as an estate.

pat'ri-mo-ny (păt'rĭ-mŏ-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *patrimoigne*, OF. *patremoine, patrimoin*, F. *patrimoine*, L. *patrimonium*, fr. *pater* father. See PATERNAL.] **1.** An estate or property inherited from one's father or other ancestor; heritage.
2. An estate or property held by ancient right; an ancient right; an ancient estate or endowment, as of a church.
3. Act or fact of inheriting from an ancestor. *Obs.*
Syn. — See HERITAGE.
Patrimony of St. Peter, the former States of the Church, or Papal States, now a part of the kingdom of Italy; also, a former province in them, consisting of Rome and a region north of it. This province was the last annexed to Italy.

pa'tri-ot (pā'trĭ-ŏt; păt'rĭ-; 277), *n.* [F. *patriote*, fr. LL. *patriota* a fellow countryman, fr. Gr. *πατριώτης*, fr. *πάτριος* established by forefathers, fr. *πατήρ* father. See FATHER.]
1. A fellow countryman. *Obs. & R.*
2. One who loves his country and zealously supports its authority and interests.
3. In ironical use, esp. in England in the 18th century, a seditious disturber of the government; — from the name being borne or assumed by persons whose right to it was questioned, denied, or ridiculed by others.
4. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* A Whig faction which violently opposed Sir Robert Walpole, esp. in the decade before his fall in 1742.
5. Erroneously, a lover or upholder; — with *of.* *Obs.*

pa'tri-ot'ic (pā'trĭ-ŏt'ĭk; păt'rĭ-), *a.* [Cf. F. *patriotique*, L. *patrioticus* belonging to a fellow countryman, Gr. *πατριωτικός.*] Inspired by patriotism; befitting, or characteristic of, a patriot; actuated by love of one's country; zealously and unselfishly devoted to the service of one's country; as, a *patriotic* statesman; *patriotic* vigilance.

pa'tri-ot-ism (pā'trĭ-ŏt-ĭz'm; păt'rĭ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *patriotisme.*] Love of country; devotion to the welfare of one's country; the virtues and actions of a patriot; the passion inspiring one to serve one's country.

Patriots' Day. A legal holiday in the States of Massachusetts and Maine, April 19, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington in 1775. It was first observed in 1894. *U. S.*

Pa'tri-pas'si-an (pā'trĭ-păs'ĭ-ăn; păt'rĭ-), *n.* [LL. *Patripassiani*, pl.; L. *pater* father + *pati, passus*, to suffer: cf. F. *patripassiens.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of those who adhered to modalistic monarchianism (which see) and were logically forced to admit that in the crucifixion of Christ the Father suffered as much as the Son. —**Pa'tri-pas'si-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* —**Pa'tri-pas'si-an-ist,** *n.*

pa-tris'tic (pȧ-trĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *patristique.* See PA-
pa-tris'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } TERNAL.] Of or pertaining to the study of the writings of the Fathers of the Christian church; loosely, of or pertaining to the Fathers themselves, or their writings. "*Patristic* theology." *I. Taylor.*
patristic philosophy, the philosophy developed by the Fathers of the Christian church. *Patristic philosophy* is commonly divided with reference to the Council of Nice, A. D. 325, into antenicene and postnicene. The *antenicene* was the period of the rise and development of Christian philosophy in presence of the opposition of pagan philosophy and Gnosticism. In the earliest period it took the form of apologies, or defenses, of the Christian faith. In the *Alexandrian school*, of which Tertullian and Arnobius were chief representatives, these were aimed to discredit pagan thought and to exalt Christian faith above the need of reason. In the *Alexandrian school*, taking its rise from Justin and Athenagoras and including Clement and Origen, there was an attempt to show the best of pagan thought to be in accordance with Christianity. The *postnicene* period, including among others Athanasius, Hilary, Basil, Gregory of Nyssa, and Cyril of Alexandria, culminates in St. Augustine. His formulation of Platonic and Neoplatonic conceptions in subordination to Christian dogma paved the way for the later and fuller development of Christian philosophy by the Schoolmen, who, in a measure, adjusted the conflicting claims of faith and reason. See AUGUSTINIANISM, SCHOLASTICISM.

pa-tris'tic (pa-tĭs'tĭk), *n.* One who studies or accepts the teachings and opinions of the Church Fathers.

pa-tris'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Also **pa-tris'tic.** The department of historical theology treating of the lives, writings, and doctrines of the Fathers; patrology.

Pa-tro'clus (-trō'klŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Πάτροκλος.*] In Greek legend, a friend of Achilles, who, fighting in Achilles's armor, was slain by Hector. Achilles avenged his death.

pa-trol' (pȧ-trōl'), *v. i.*; PA-TROLLED' (-trōld'); PA-TROL'LING. [F. *patrouiller*, prop., to go through puddles, OF. *patouiller* to paddle, paw about; cf. F. *patte* a paw.]
1. *Mil.* **a** To go on patrol along the line of sentinels. **b** To go on a reconnoitering detail as a patrol or a member of one.
2. To traverse a particular district, beat, section of coast, etc., for the purpose of guarding, watching, or protecting.

pa-trol', *v. t.* To go the rounds of, or perambulate or traverse, for guarding, watching, or protecting, as, to *patrol* a camp, frontier, beat, coast, etc.

pa-trol', *n.* [F. *patrouille*, fr. the v. See PATROL, *v. i.*]
1. *Mil.* **a** A going of the rounds along the chain of sentinels and between the posts, by a guard, to insure greater security from attack, to check disorder, etc. **b** A detachment of troops sent beyond the line of outposts, to explore the country and gain intelligence of the enemy's whereabouts. **c** The guard or men who go the rounds.
2. Any perambulation of a particular district, beat, etc., to guard, watch, or protect it; also, the man or men doing it; as, a customs *patrol*; a fire *patrol*; a coast *patrol.*

pa-trol'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who patrols, as a section of coast; specif.: **a** A policeman who patrols a particular beat or precinct of a town or city. **b** One whose duty is to inspect a line of electric-light wires or the like to see that it is kept in good condition.

pa-trol'o-gy (pā-trŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [L. *pater, patris*, father + *-logy.*] *Eccl.* **a** The branch of historical theology treating of the teachings of the Fathers of the Christian church; also, the description of the various Christian sects, orders, etc. **b** Patristics. *Rare.*

pa'tron (pā'trŭn; 277), *n.* [ME *patron, patroun*, F. *patron*, fr. L. *patronus*, fr. *pater* a father. See PATERNAL; cf. PATROON, PADRONE, PATTERN.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* A master who had freed his slave, but still retained some rights over him. These rights of the patron were: **obsequium**, or respect, preventing suit against the patron except on consent of the prætor, and obliging the freedman to support the patron when needy; **operæ**, or rendering stipulated services; and **jura in bonis**, the patron's right to a share in the freedman's estate on his death.
2. *Rom. Hist.* **a** A man of distinction under whose protection a client placed himself. See CLIENT, 1. **b** A defender or pleader in court; an advocate.
3. *Gr. Hist.* One who became the protector and surety or voucher for a resident alien; — used to translate Gr. *προστάτης*, from his similarity to the Roman "patron."
4. *Eccl. Law.* One who has the right of presentation to a benefice; the owner of the advowson; — orig. so called from his duty as advocate and defender. Cf. ADVOWEE. *Eng.*
5. One who protects, supports, or countenances; one who helps a person, cause, work, sport, or the like; a defender, protector, lord, or master; a supporter, upholder, or favorer; as, a *patron* of art, a charity, the turf, etc. "The *patron* of true holiness." *Spenser.*
6. Specif.: **a** Formerly, a great or wealthy person who accepted the dedication of a book. **b** Among merchants, dealers, or tradesmen, one who favors an enterprise or business with custom; a regular customer. **c** A guardian saint; — now usually **patron saint**; also, a tutelary deity. **d** Along the Mediterranean, a master or owner of slaves or captives. *Obs.* **e** The master, or sometimes steersman, of a vessel (equiv. to Sp. *patrón*, F. *patron*, It. *padrone*). *Obs.*
7. A patron day; a pattern (which see, def. 8). *Ireland.*
8. Earlier form of PATTERN. *Obs.*
9. A kind of box with a perforated block or piece inside to hold pistol cartridges; also, a cartridge. *Obs.*
Patrons of Husbandry. See GRANGE, 5 **a.**

pa'tron, *a.* Doing the duty of a patron, giving aid or protection; tutelary. — **patron saint,** a guardian or tutelary saint.

pat'ron-age (păt'rŭn-ăj; pā'trŭn-; 277), *n.* [F. *patronage*, LL. *patronaticum.*] The act or office of a patron; specif.: **a** *Eccl. Law.* Orig., the protection and defense of the rights of the church in a benefice carrying with it the right of presentation; now, the right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice; advowson. **b** Guardianship, as of a saint; tutelary care. *Obs. or Archaic.* **c** Special countenance or support; favor, encouragement, or aid, given to a person, work, cause, etc.; as, the *patronage* of letters; *patronage* given to a singer. **d** Protection; defense. *Obs. or R.* **e** The right or control of nomination to political office; also, the offices, contracts, honors, etc., which a public officer may bestow by favor. **f** *Com.* Business custom. *Cant or Colloq.* **g** Condescending favor; patronizing.

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pat'let, *n.* [See PARTLET.] A partlet. *Obs.* [sense 2.]
pat'lid. Var. of POTLID (esp. in).
pat'ly, *adv.* Pat.
pat'na rice. [From *Patna*, district and city of India.] A small-grained, pure white variety of rice.
pat'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pat'ni-dar' (păt'nē-där'), *n.* [Bengali *patnīdār.*] A holder of a perpetual lease of land under a zamindar. *India.*
Pat. Off. *Abbr.* Patent Office.
‖ **pa-to'la** (pā-tō'la), *n.* [Tag.] One of the dishcloth gourds (*Luffa acutangula*), eaten green or cooked. *Phil. I.*
pat'o-la, *n.* [Kanarese *pattuda.*] A kind of silk cloth. *Obs. India.*
patoun, *n.* [Cf. F. *pâton* a lump of dough.] An obscure word, perh. meaning *bolus* or *pellet*; perh., a var. or equiv. of *petun*, tobacco. *Obs.*
patre. † PATTER.
patrelle. † PEITREL.
patremoyne. † PATRIMONY.
‖ **pa'tres con-scrip'ti** (pā'trēz kŏn-skrĭp'tī). [L.] Conscript fathers. See CONSCRIPT.
pa'tri-a (-trĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., native land.] *Zool.* Natural habitat.
pa'tri-arch, *v. i.* To play the patriarch; — with *it.*
pa'tri-ar'cha-cy (-är'kȧ-sĭ), *n.* Patriarchate. *Obs.* [Patriarchy.]
pa'tri-ar'chal-ism (kăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [PATRIARCHAL.]
pa'tri-arch-dom (pā'trĭ-ärk-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [-ED.]
pa'tri-arched (-ärkt), *a.* See
pa'tri-arch-ess, *n.* [Cf. OF. *patriarchesse*, LL. *patriarchissa.*] Wife of a patriarch; female patriarch; oldest woman.
pa'tri-ar'chic (-är'kĭk), *a.* [L. *patriarchicus*, Gr. *πατριαρχικός.*] Patriarchal. — **pa'tri-ar'chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-ar'chi-cally,** *adv.* [kĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.]
pa'tri-arch-ism (pā'trĭ-ar-
pa'tri-arch-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
pa'trice (pā'trĭs). Var. of PATRIX.
Pa-tri'cian (pȧ-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* [L. pl. *Patriciani.*] *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of one Patricius, a dualist of the 4th or 5th century, who held that the flesh is the work of the Devil.
Pa-tri'cian, *a.* [See PATRICK.] Of, pertaining to, or founded by, St. Patrick.
pa-tri'cian-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
pa-tri'cian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [CIAN.]
pa-tri'cian-ly, *adv.* of PATRI-
pa-tri'cian-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pat'ri-cid'al (păt'rĭ-sīd'ăl; pā'trĭ-), *a.* Parricidal.
pat'ri-cide (-sīd), *n.* [L. *pater* father + *caedere* to kill. See FATHER; -CIDE.] = PARRICIDE.
Pa'trick (pā'trĭk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PARTRIDGE.
Pat'rick (păt'rĭk). [L. *patricius* a patrician, through Irish use; cf. OIr. *Patricc*, now *Padraig.* See PATRICIAN.] Lit., noble; a patrician; — masc. prop. name. L. *Patricius* (pȧ-trĭsh'ĭ-ŭs; -ŭs); F. *Patrice* (pȧ'trēs'); It. *Patrizio* (pä-trēt'sē-ō); Sp. *Patricio* (pä-trē'thyō; 138); Pg *Patricio* (-sē-ō); G. *Patrizius* (pā-trēt'sē-ōos). — Dim. *Pat, Paddy.*
pat'ridge (păt'rĭj; pā'trĭj). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PARTRIDGE.
‖ **pa'tri-is vir-tu'ti-bus.** [L.] By ancestral virtues.
patrimoigne. † PATRIMONY.
pat'ri-mo'ni-al-ly, *adv.* of PATRIMONIAL. See -LY.
pat'rin (păt'rĭn), *n.* [Gypsy *patrin* leaf, Skr. *pattra.*] A handful of leaves, grass, or the like, thrown down by gypsies at intervals to indicate their course to other gypsies. *Cant.*
Pa-trin'i-a (pȧ-trĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Eugène L. M. *Patrin*, French traveler.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic valerianaceous herbs having clusters of small yellow flowers with four stamens, and opposite, more or less divided, leaves.
Pat'ri-o-fe'lis (păt'rĭ-ō-fē'lĭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *patrius* belonging to one's father + *felis* cat; hence, ancestral cat.] *Paleon.* A genus of creodont mammals of the Eocene of Wyoming.
pa'tri-ot. *a.* Patriotic.
pa'tri-ot-ess, *n.* See -ESS
pa'tri-ot'i-cal, *a.* Patriotic. — **pa'tri-ot'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
pa'tri-ot-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
pa'trist (pā'trĭst), *n.* One versed in patristics.
pa-tris'ti-cal (pȧ-trĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a* Patristic. — **pa-tris'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **pa-tris'ti-cal-ness,** *n.*
pa-tris'ti-cism (-sĭz'm), *n. Eccl.* A system based on patristics; loosely, the theology or mode of thought of the Fathers.
pa'trix (pā'trĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pater* father; after *matrix.*] *Type Founding, etc.* A pattern or die to form matrices; a hub. See HUB, *n.*, 4 **c.**
pat'ri-zate (păt'rĭ-zāt; pā'trĭ-), *v. i.* [L. *patrissare, patrizare*; cf. Gr. *πατριάζειν.*] To imitate one's father. *Rare.*
pa'trize, *v. i.* To patrizate. *Obs.* — **pat'ri-za'tion,** *n. Obs.*
Pat'ro-bas (păt'rō-bȧs). *Bib.*
pa-troc'i-nate (pȧ-trŏs'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *patrocinatus*, p. p. of *patrocinari* to patronize, fr. *patrocinium* patron.] To support; patronize *Obs.* — **pa-troc'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
pat'ro-cine, *n.* Also **pa-troc'i-ny** (pȧ-trŏs'ĭ-nĭ). [Cf. OF. *patrocine.*] Patrocination. *Obs.*
patroillart, *n.* Also **patroullart.** [OF. *patrouillart.*] Jargon. *Obs.*
pa-trold'. Patrolled. *Ref. Sp.*
pa-trole'. Var. of PATROL.
pat'ro-log'ic (păt'rō-lŏj'ĭk), **pat'ro-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to patrology.
pa-trol'o-gist (pā-trŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in patrology.
patrol wagon. *U. S.* **a** A wagon used by policemen to convey prisoners. **b** A light wagon used by an underwriters' fire patrol, salvage corps, or protective association in hastening to fires to save insured property.
pat'ron. † PATTERN.
pa'tron, *v. t.* To be a patron; **pat'ron-age,** *v. t.* To act as patron of; maintain; defend. *Obs*

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pat'ron-ate (pāt'rŭn-āt; pā'trŭn-; 277), *n.* [L. *patronatus.*] Right, duty, position, jurisdiction, or possession of a patron; patronage. *Rare.*

pa'tron-ess (pā'trŭn-ĕs; pāt'rŭn-; 277), *n.* **1.** A female patron; esp., a lady who promotes, or lends her support or encouragement to, a social function, as a dance, a charitable enterprise, a fair, or the like.
2. A female patron saint; also, a tutelary goddess.
3. *Eccl. Law.* A woman who holds an advowson.

pat'ron-ize (pāt'rŭn-īz; pā'trŭn-; 277), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To act as patron toward; to protect, support; countenance; favor, aid.
This idea has been *patronized by two* States only. *A. Hamilton.*
2. To defend; vindicate; justify. *Obs.*
3. To lay responsibility for; to father; — with *upon. Obs.*
4. To assume the air of a patron, or of a superior and protector, toward; to treat with condescension; — used disparagingly; as, to *patronize* one's equals.
5. *Com.* To trade with customarily; to frequent as a customer. *Cant or Colloq.*

pat'ron-iz'ing (-īz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PATRONIZE. Specif.: *p. a.* Showing condescending favor; assuming superior manner or airs. — **pat'ron-iz'ing-ly**, *adv.*

pat'ro-nym'ic (pāt'rō-nĭm'ĭk), **pat'ro-nym'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *patronymicus*, Gr. πατρωνυμικος; πατήρ father + ὄνομα name: cf. F. *patronymique.*] Derived from ancestors, as a name; expressing the name of ancestors; as, a *patronymic* denomination. — **pat'ro-nym'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pat'ro-nym'ic, *n.* A modification of an ancestor's name borne by the son; a name derived from that of a parent or ancestor; as, *Pelides*, the son of Peleus; *Johnson*, the son of John; *Macdonald*, the son of Donald; also, the surname of a family; the family name. Cf. EPONYM.

pa-troon' (*pa*-trōōn'), *n.* [For senses 1 to 3, F. *patron;* for sense 4, D. *patroon* a patron, a protector. See PATRON.]
1. A patron, or supporter. *Obs.*
2. = PATRON, 6 a. *Obs.*
3. = PATRON, 7. *Rare.*
4. A proprietor of any of certain tracts of land with manorial privileges and right of entail, granted under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey. The grants were orig. to members of the Dutch West India Company. The privileges were abolished about 1850. See MANOR, 4. *U. S.*

pat'tée' } (pă'tā'; pāt'ē), *a.* [F. *patté*, fem. *pattée*, fr. *patte*
pat'té' } paw, foot.] *Her.* Having arms narrow at the center and expanding greatly toward the ends; — said of a cross. See CROSS, *Illust.* (16).

pat'ten (pāt'ĕn), *n.* [F. *patin*, perh. fr. *patte* paw, foot.]
1. Any of various kinds of foot gear worn at different periods or in various countries, as a wooden shoe or clog, a chopine, etc.; specif., a kind of overshoe with a wooden sole, usually supported by an iron ring, worn to raise the feet from the wet or the mud.
The *patten* now supports each frugal dame. *Gay.*
2. A round wooden plate fastened to the hind feet of horses to prevent their sinking into soft or boggy land that is being plowed or cultivated. *Eng.*
3. **a** A snowshoe. *Rare or Alien.* **b** A skate. *Dial. Eng. or Alien.* **c** A stilt. *Dial. Eng.*
4. *Arch.* A base, stand, support, foot, bottom plate, or sill.

pat'ter (pāt'ĕr), *v. i.*; PAT'TERED (-ĕrd); PAT'TER-ING. [From *pater* in *paternoster.*] **1.** To say the paternoster, esp. rapidly, mechanically, or mumblingly; to mutter one's prayers; to mumble; as, to *patter* with the lips.
2. **a** To talk rapidly or glibly; to chatter; jabber. **b** To talk; harangue. *Slang or Peddlers' Cant.* **c** To talk the patter of thieves, vagabonds, etc.

pat'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To say or repeat, as prayers, rapidly, mechanically, or mumblingly; to mutter.
[The hooded clouds] *patter* their doleful prayers. *Longfellow.*
2. To talk or speak. *Slang or Peddlers' Cant.*
You all *patter* French more or less. *T. Hughes.*
to patter flash, to talk in thieves' cant. *Slang.*

pat'ter, *n.* [See PATTER to mumble, to chatter.] **1.** The cant of thieves, vagabonds, etc., or of any class or profession; jargon or lingo; as, thieves' *patter;* gypsies' *patter.*
2. The language or oratory of a street peddler, conjurer, or the like; hence, glib talk; a voluble harangue; mere talk; chatter; also, specif., rapid speech, esp. as sometimes introduced in songs. *Cant or Colloq.*

pat'ter, *v. i.* [Freq. of *pat* to strike gently.] **1.** To strike with a quick succession of pats or slight sounds; as, *pattering* rain or hail; *pattering* feet.
2. To move with short rapid steps so as to make a patter.
She *pattered* in, her hands full. *Octave Thanet.*

pat'ter, *v. t.* To cause to patter; also, to spatter; sprinkle.

pat'ter (pāt'ĕr), *n.* A pattering; a quick succession of slight sounds; as, *patter* of rain; *patter* of little feet.

pat'tern (pāt'ĕrn), *n.* [ME. *patron*, F. *patron*, a patron, also, a pattern. See PATRON.] **1.** Anything proposed for imitation; an archetype; exemplar; that which is to be, or is not to be, copied or imitated.
I will be the *pattern* of all patience. *Shak.*
2. Anything formed or designed as a guide or model for making things; a model; plan; as, a dressmaker's *pattern.* Hence, specif.: **a** *Founding.* A model for making the mold into which molten metal is poured to form a casting. It is usually made of varnished or painted wood, or of metal when many duplicate castings are required. The pattern is made a little larger than the proposed casting to allow for contraction of the casting in cooling (see CONTRACTION RULE). When the casting is of such a shape that the removal of the pattern in one piece would break the mold the pattern is made in two or more pieces and doweled together, each piece being usually removed in a separate flask. See LOOSE PIECE, CORE PRINT, FLASK, 4, etc. **b** A specimen of a proposed coin, minted but not used for currency.
3. Form, style, or type of decoration; design; as, rugs of fine *pattern.* Also, style or form of natural marking.
4. A part showing the figure or quality of the whole; a specimen; a sample; also, an example; an instance, esp. a typical or representative one; a model example.
He compares the *pattern* with the whole piece. *Swift.*
5. Something made after a model; a copy; likeness. *Obs.*
The *patterns* of things in the heavens. *Heb.* ix. 23.
6. A length of cloth sufficient for a garment, sometimes specially woven for the purpose; as, a dress *pattern. U. S.*
7. *Gun.* Distribution of the shot from a shotgun or the bullets from an exploded shrapnel on a target perpendicular to the plane of fire; also, a diagram of such distribution.
8. In Ireland, a patron saint's day; hence, the festivity or fair connected with one; a "patron."
Syn. — Archetype, prototype, example, copy. — PATTERN, MODEL, EXEMPLAR, IDEAL. A PATTERN is that after which something is made; the word often applies esp. to that which is worthy of imitation, and this suggestion is heightened in MODEL; as, "keeping the excellent *pattern* of his sister's virtues before his eyes" (*Fielding*); "Eleonora is still the *pattern* of charity, devotion, and humility; of the best wife, the best mother, and the best of friends" (*Dryden*); "Womankind would by her *model* form their mind" (*Swift*); "I never saw such a boy; our breed is not made on this *model*" (*T. Gray*); "*Mr. Gray* thought the narrative of Thucydides the *model* of history" (*N. Nicholls*). EXEMPLAR, which is often interchangeable with *pattern* or *model*, suggests (esp. an example often personal) to be followed; an IDEAL is a perfect standard or exemplar; as, "To men of letters doubly dear, *not* for his wit and genius merely, but as an *exemplar* of goodness, probity, and pure life" (*Thackeray*); "What keeps a spirit wholly true to that *ideal* which he bears?" (*Tennyson*). See IMAGE, STANDARD, DUPLICATE, PROTOTYPE, EMBLEM.

pat'tern, *v. t.*; PAT'TERNED (-ĕrnd); PAT'TERN-ING. **1.** To make, or serve as, a pattern or model for. *Obs.*
2. To make or design (anything) by, from, or after, a pattern; to copy; model; imitate. *Milton.*
[A temple] *patterned* from that which Adam reared in Paradise. *Sir T. Herbert.*
3. To match; parallel. *Obs. or Archaic.*
4. To furnish or adorn with a pattern or design.
Its dark walls *patterned* with shelves *C. G. D. Roberts.*
to pattern out. **a** To furnish a pattern or model for. *Obs.* **b** To lay out according to a pattern.

pat'tern, *v. i.* **1.** To take pattern; — with *by. Rare.*
2. To give a pattern or model.
The master imitates the fault with exaggeration, then (presumably) *patterns* correctly *Browne & Behnke.*
3. *Gun.* To make a pattern, as a shotgun.
to pattern after, to imitate; follow.

pattern maker, *or* **pat'tern-mak'er** (-māk'ĕr), *n.* A maker of patterns, as for weaving, or for a molder. — **pattern making**, *or* **pat'tern-mak'ing** (-māk'ĭng), *n.*

pat'ti-da'ri (pŭt'ē-da'rē; păt'ĭ-), *n.* [Hind. *paṭṭī-dārī; paṭṭī* a portion of land + Per. *-dārī*, an abstract suffix.] *Hindu Law.* A form of land tenure in which the lands of a village are subdivided into portions, called *pattis*, each of which is owned by cosharers, called *pattidars*, holding their parts in severalty according to ancestral shares fixed by *biswas*, or plows, each cosharer paying his own government taxes, for which all, however, are responsible. Cf. BHAIYACHARA.

Pat'tin-son proc'ess (pāt'ĭn-sŭn). *Metal.* A process of desilverizing and purifying lead by repeated meltings and skimmings. It was invented in 1833 by Hugh Lee Pattinson, English metallurgist.

pat'ty (pāt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PATTIES (-ĭz). [F. *pâté.* See PASTY.] A little pie or pasty.

pat'ty-pan' (pāt'ĭ-păn'), *n.* **1.** A pan for baking patties.
2. A patty. *Obs.*
3. A variety of summer squash shaped like a patty.

pat'u-lous (păt'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *patulus*, fr. *patere* to be open, extend.] **1.** Open; expanded; distended.
The eyes are large and *patulous. Sir J. Hill.*
2. *Bot.* Spreading, as the branches of a tree; diffuse; loosely expanded; as, a *patulous* calyx.

pau'ci- (pô'sĭ-). A combining form from Latin *paucus*, meaning *few; as, paucinervate, paucipinnate.*

pau'ci-ty (pô'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *paucitas*, fr. *paucus* few, little: cf. F. *paucité.* See FEW.] **1.** Fewness; smallness of number; a small number.
Revelation denies it by the stern reserve, the *paucity*, and the incompleteness, of its communications *I. Taylor.*
2. Smallness of quantity; exiguity; insufficiency; as, *paucity* of blood.

Paul (pôl), *n.* [L. *Paulus*, or Gr. Παῦλος, prob. partly through F. *Paul*, OF. *Pol;* cf. L. *paulus* little.] **1.** Also **Pau'lus** (pô'lŭs). Lit., little; — masc. prop. name. L. *Paulus;* F. *Paul* (pōl); It. *Paolo* (pa'ō-lō), Sp. *Pablo* (păb'lō); Pg. *Paulo* (pou'lō); G. *Paul* (poul). — Fem. *Paula.*
2. Also **Saul.** *Bab.* A Jew of Tarsus who was converted to Christianity by a vision and became the apostle to the Gentiles. He founded many churches, to which he sent epistles which are a part of the New Testament. He is supposed to have suffered martyrdom at Rome about 65 A. D.

Paul and Virginia, a pair of playmates and faithful lovers in Bernardin de St. Pierre's romance "Paul et Virginie" (1787). Virginia, when returning to their island home, Mauritius, from France, is drowned in the wreck of the ship near the island, and Paul soon after dies of grief.

paul'dron (pôl'drŭn), **poul'dron** (pōl'-), *n.* [OF. *espauleron*, fr. *espaule* shoulder, F. *épaule.*] A piece of armor covering the shoulder where the body piece and arm piece join, consisting either of splints sliding one over another, or of a single plate moving on pivots.

Paul'i-an (pôl'ĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Paul of Samosata, a bishop of Antioch in the 3d century. He denied personal distinction in the deity and held that Christ was a man born of the Virgin and inspired of the Logos, which he taught is an impersonal attribute of the Father and does not in its essence dwell in Christ.
2. A follower of St. Paul. *Rare.*

Pau-li'cian (pô-lĭsh'ăn), *n.* [LL. *Pauliciani*, pl., Gr Παυλικιανοι; orig. uncert.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a heretical Christian sect, originating in Armenia in the 7th century. They claimed to be the true Catholic Church. They separated the Creator from the Heavenly God, the author of the soul. They denied the Incarnation and said that God sent an angel, whom he called his Son, into the world. They had a simple government, and rejected monasticism. They rejected the Petrine Epistles. They were gradually absorbed by the Roman Catholics and, in modern times, by the Protestants. — **Pau-li'cian-ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

pau'lin (pô'lĭn), *n.* [Prob. for *palling* a covering. Cf. TARPAULIN.] Tarpaulin or other similar material.

Pau-li'na (pô-lī'nă) } *n.* [L., fem. of *Paulinus;* the form
Pau-line' (pô-lēn') } *Pauline* is perh. fr. F. *Pauline.* See PAULINUS; cf. PAUL.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Pauline* (pō'lēn'); It. *Paolina* (pä'ō-lē'nä); Sp. & Pg. *Paulina* (pou-lē'nä); G. *Pauline* (pou-lē'nĕ).
2. **a** The clever, warm-hearted, but hot-tempered and voluble wife of Antigonus and friend of Hermione in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale." **b** The "Lady of Lyons" in Bulwer-Lytton's play of that name. See MELNOTTE, CLAUDE.

Paul'ine (pôl'ĭn; -īn), *a.* [L. *Paulinus*, fr. *Paulus* Paul.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the apostle Paul or his writings; conforming to Paul's teachings, esp. the doctrines of justification by faith, predestination, and election.
Pauline Epistles, the Epistles in the New Testament (Romans to Philemon inclusive, often including — traditionally — Hebrews) assigned to the authorship of St. Paul. It is now generally held that St. Paul was not the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews. See NEW TESTAMENT.

Paul'in-ism (pôl'ĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* The theological principles taught by, or ascribed to, the apostle Paul, esp. his teaching of emancipation from the Jewish law, the indwelling spirit of Christ, and the supreme importance of faith. Cf. PETRINISM. — **Paul'in-ist**, *n.*

Paul'ist, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* **a** In India, a Jesuit; — so called from their head church and convent of St. Paul's in Goa. **b** A member of the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, founded in 1858 by the Rev. I. T. Hecker of New York. They are engaged in parochial, missionary, educational, and literary work.

Paul-lin'i-a (pô-lĭn'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Christian Franz *Paullini*, German botanist.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American sapindaceous twining shrubs marked by irregular flowers and pyriform capsules. *P. cupana* furnishes guarana. *P. curassavica* is the supple-jack.
2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* Guarana.

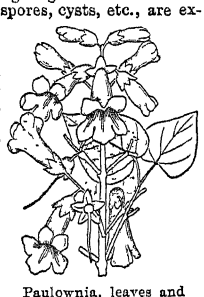
pat'ron-al, *a.* [L. *patronalis:* cf. F. *patronal.*] Patron; protecting; favoring; of or pert. to a patron or patron saint.
patron day. A patron saint's day. *Chiefly Ir.*
pa'tron-dom (pā'trŭn-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [PATTERN.]
patrone. † PATRON, PATROON.
pa'tron-ess-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
pat'ron-iz'a-ble (păt'rŭn-īz'ă-b'l; pā'trŭn-). *a.* See -ABLE.
pat'ron-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* A patronizing; patronage. [who patronizes.]
pat'ron-iz-er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* One
pa'tron-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pa'tron-ly, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting, a patron.
pat'ro-nom'a-tol'o-gy (păt'rō-nŏm'ă-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πατήρ, πατρός, a father + *onomatology.*] The branch of knowledge treating of personal names and their origin; the study of patronymics.
pat'ron-our, *n.* [See PATRON, *v.* & *n.*] Patron saint. *Obs. Scot.*
pa'tron-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pat'ro-nym (pāt'rō-nĭm), *n.* A patronymic.
pa-troon'ry (*pa*-trōōn'rĭ), *n.* The patroon system.
pa-troon'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
patrouille † PATROL.
patroun. † PATRON, PATTERN.
pa-tru'i-ty (*pa*-trōō'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *patruus* father's brother, fr. *pater, patris*, father] The relationship of a paternal uncle.
patt. † PAT.

patt, *n.* [F. *pat*, fr. It. *patta* quits, the being even, neither winning nor losing, fr. L. *pacta*, pl. of *pactum* pact (see PACT); cf. D. *pat* stalemate, G. *patt.*] *Chess.* Stalemate. *Obs.* — *a.* Stalemated. *Obs.*
pat'ta. Var. of POTTAH.
pattacoone. † PATACOON.
pat'ta-dar', **-da'ri.** Vars. of PATTIDAR, -DARI.
pat'ta-mar. Var. of PATAMAR.
pattara. † PITARAH.
pat'ta-re'ro. † PEDRERO.
patte. † PAT.
| patte (pät), *n.*; *pl.* PATTES (pät). [F.] **1.** *Her.* The paw of an animal.
2. A decorative band, strap, or belt used to finish garments.
pat'tel. Var. of PATEL, *India.*
pat'ten. † PATEN, PATENT.
pat'ten, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *patiner.*] a To go about on pattens. **b** To skate. *Dial. Eng.* [ing pattens.]
pat'tened (pāt'ĕnd), *a.* Wear-
pat'ten-er, *n.* a [OF. *patinier.*] Maker of pattens. **b** [Fr PATTEN, *v.*] A skater. *Dial. Eng.*
pat'ter, *v. i.* To eat. *Pidgin Eng., Australia.*
pat'ter, *n.* One that pats; specif., *Dial. Eng.*, a schoolmaster's ferule.
pat'ter-an. Erron. for PATRIN.
pat'ter-er, *n.* One who patters.
pat'tern-a-ble. *a.* That can be matched. *Obs.*
pattern box, chain, cylinder. *Figure Weaving.* Devices in a loom to present several shuttles to the picker in due order.

pattern card *Weaving.* Any of the perforated cards in a Jacquard apparatus.
pat'ternd Patterned. *Ref. Sp.*
pat'terned (pāt'ĕrnd), *a.* Having, or furnished with, a pattern or patterns.
pat'tern-er, *n.* A designer, drawer, or maker of patterns.
pat'tern-ize, *v. t.* To reduce to a pattern.
pat'tern-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pattern reader. One who arranges textile patterns.
pattern wheel. = COUNT-WHEEL.
pat'tern-y (pāt'ĕr-nĭ), *a.* With, or characterized by, patterns, esp. excessively so.
patter song. [See PATTER glib talk.] A song, esp. in comic opera, characterized by having a great many words sung or spoken very rapidly.
pat'ti (pŭt'ē), *n.* [Hind. *paṭṭī* a portion of land, fr. Skr. *paṭa* a piece of cloth.] *Hindu Law.* See PATTIDARI.
patticear. † PASTICAR.
pat'ti-dar' (pŭt'ē-där'; pät'-), *n. Hindu Law.* See PATTIDARI.
Pat'tie-son, Peter, *or* **Patrick** (pät'ĭ-sŭn). An imaginary assistant teacher at GanderclEuch, and the feigned author of Scott's "Tales of My Landlord."
pattimar. Var. of PATTAMAR.
pat'tin. † PATTEN.
pat'tin-son-ize (pät'ĭn-sŭn-īz), *v. t. Metal.* To treat by the Pattinson process. — **pat'tin-son-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n*
Pattinson's white *or* **white lead** (-sŭnz). *Chem.* An oxychloride of lead formerly used as a substitute for white lead.
pat'tle (pät'l). Var. of 1st PADDLE, 1 (a kind of spud). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Pat'ton's spruce (pät'ŭn z). The black hemlock.
pat'ty-cake', *n.* **1.** A patty.
2. Erron. for PAT-A-CAKE.
pa'tu (pä'tōō), *n.* [Maori.] A hand weapon, as a club or knife. *New Zealand.*
pat'u-lent (păt'ū-lĕnt), *a.* [See PATULOUS.] Open; patulous.
pat'u-lous-ly, *adv.* of PATULOUS.
pat'u-lous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pat-wa'ri (pŭt-wä'rē), *n.* [Hind. *paṭwārī.*] In India, a village accountant.
paty. † PATTEE.
Pa'u (pä'ŭ). *Bib.*
pa'u-a (pä'ōō-ä), *n.* [Maori.] a See MUTTON FISH. **b** A fishhook made of the paua shell.
| paucas pallabris. Blunder for POCAS PALABRAS.
| pau'ca ver'ba (pô'kä vûr'bä). [L.] Few words; — sometimes simply **pauca.**
pauch'ty. Var. of PAUGHTY.
pau'ci-ar-tic'u-late, *a.* See PAUCI-.
pau'ci-den'tate, *a.* See PAUCI-.
pau'ci-flo'rous, *a. Bot.* Few-flowered.
pau'ci-fo'li-ate, *a. Bot.* Few-leaved. — **pau'ci-fo'li-ous**, *a.*
pau'ci-fy (pô'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*pauci-* + *-fy.*] To make few. *Obs.*
pau'ci-loc'u-lar, *a.* See PAUCI-.
pa-u-cil'o-quent (pô-ŭ-sĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [See PAUCILOQUY.] Short or brief in speech. — **pau-cil'o-quent-ly**, *adv.*
pau-cil'o-quy (-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *pauciloquium; paucus* + *loqui* to speak.] Brevity in speech.
pau'cine (pô'sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline alkaloid, $C_{27}H_{39}O_5N_3$, found in pauco nuts.
pau'ci-nerv'ate, *a.* See PAUCI-.
pau'ci-pin'nate, *a. Bot.* See PAUCI-. [raved, as an umbel.
pau'ci-ra'di-ate, *a Bot.* Few-
pau'ci-spi'ral, *a.* Having few whorls. [with few words.
| pau'cis ver'bis. [L.] In or
pau'co nut The nut or seed of an African leguminous tree (*Pentaclethra macrophylla*).
paugh'ty (*Scot.* pô'tĭ, pär'-, pôk'-; *dial.* pō'tĭ, pät'tĭ), *a.* Haughty; proud; also, pert; saucy; insolent. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pau'gie, -gy (pô'gĭ), *n.* [Corrupted fr. Amer. Indian *mishcuppauog.* Cf. SCUP.] The scup.
pauh. † PAH, *interj.*
pau-hau'gen (pô-hô'gĕn), *n.* [Ot North Amer. Indian (Algonquian) origin.] The menhaden.
pauk, pauk'y, etc. Vars. of PAWK, PAWKY, etc.
paul. Var. of PAWL.
paul. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PALL, *v. t.*
paul, *n.* = PAOLO. See COIN.
Pau'la (pô'lä), *n.* [L.] Fem. prop. name. See PAUL. It. *Paola* (pä'ō-lä); Sp., Pg., & G. *Paula* (pou'lä); F. *Paule* (pōl).

pau-lar' (pou-lär'), *n.* [From *Paular*, on the borders of Andalusia.] A Spanish strain of merino sheep.
paule. † PALL, cloth.
paul'frey † PALFREY.
Paul'i-an-ist, Paul'i-an-ite, *n.* = PAULIAN, 1.
pau'lie (pô'lĭ; pä'lĭ), *a. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Impotent; feeble; sickly, as a lamb; deformed; inferior; of the mind, silly. — **pau'lie, n.**
Pau-lin'i-an (pô-lĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pauline. — *n.* Paulinist
Pau-lin-is'tic (pô'lĭn-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pert. to Paulinism or a Paulinist.
Pau-lin'i-ty (pô-lĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pauline quality or character.
Pau'lin-ize (pô'lĭn-nīz), *i. t. & i. Eccl.* To conform to or follow the teaching of the apostle Paul.
Pau-li'nus (pô-lī'nŭs), *n.* [L. Cf. PAUL.] Masc. prop. name. L. id. — Fem. *Paulina* (-nă).
Paul'ism (pôl'ĭz'm), *n.* Paulinism.
Pau-lis'ta (pou-lēs'tä), *n.* [From the province (now State) of São *Paulo*, Brazil.] A mixed-breed descendant of the first Portuguese immigrants into Brazil and of the Indians. [*Obs.*]
Paulistine, *n.* = PAULIST a.
Paul'ite, *n.* [*Paul*, L. *Paulus*, + *-ite.*] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* One of the Hermits of St. Paul, a monastic order founded in 1215.
2. A partisan of the apostle Paul (cf. 1 *Cor.* i. 12). *Nonce Use.*
paulme. † PALM, of the hand.
paulm'er. † PALMER.

pau'lo-spore (pô'lō-spōr ; 201), *n.* [Gr. παῦλα rest. See SPORE.] *Bot.* In mycology, any specialized growth or development serving as a resting stage in the life of the organism Gemmæ, chlamydospores, cysts, etc., are examples of paulospores. Cf. CARPOSPORE, KINOSPORE. *Klebs.*


Paulownia, leaves and flowers. (1/8)

Pau-low'ni-a (pô-lō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after the Russian princess Anna *Pavlovna*, daughter of Paul I.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of scrophulariaceous trees. The only species, *P. tomentosa*, a native of Japan, is widely cultivated, and often naturalized. It has showy violet-purple foxglovelike flowers borne in a pyramidal panicle; its persistent capsules have numerous winged seeds.
2. [*l. c.*] A tree of this species.

paunch (pânch ; pônch ; 277, 140), *n.* [OF. *panche*, var. of *pance*, F. *panse*, L. *pantex*, *panticis*.] **1. a** The belly and its contents. **b** The first stomach, or rumen, of a ruminant.
2. *Naut.* **a** A paunch mat. **b** A thin shield of wood on a mast to permit the lower yards to slide easily over the hoops.

paunch mat. *Naut.* A thick mat of strands of rope to prevent the yard or rigging from chafing.

pau'per (pô'pẽr), *n.* [L. See POOR.] **1.** A person destitute of means except such as are derived from charity, specif. one who receives aid from public poor funds.
2. *Law.* One allowed to sue *in forma pauperis* (which see).
3. A very poor person ; — usually contemptuous.

pau'per-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being a pauper ; also, paupers collectively.

pau'per-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-ĭzd) ; -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To make a pauper of ; to reduce to pauperism ; to imbue with the spirit or inclinations of a pauper ; as, to *pauperize* the peasantry. — **pau'per-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Pau'puk-kee'wis (pô'pŭk-kē'wĭs), *n.* A mischievous magician in Longfellow's "Hiawatha," who is pursued by Hiawatha and slain in the form of a beaver, but whose spirit endeavors to escape, finally taking human form, and is killed, Hiawatha transforming it into an eagle.

Pau-rop'o-da (pô-rŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. παῦρος small + *-poda*.] *Zoöl.* An order of very small myriapods with only nine pairs of legs and lacking tracheæ. — **pau'ro-pod** (pô'rō-pŏd), *a.* & *n.* — **pau-rop'o-dous** (pô-rŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.*


One of the Pauropoda (*Pauropus lubbockii*). Much enlarged.

paus'al (pôz'ăl), *a.* *Philol.* Being directly before a pause, as at the end of a clause or sentence.

pause (pôz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pausa*, Gr. παῦσις. See 2d POSE.] **1.** A temporary stop or rest ; an intermission of action ; interruption ; suspension ; cessation. Specif : *Pros.* **a** A cæsura. **b** An interval of one or more moræ or times.
2. Temporary inaction ; hesitation ; doubt.
I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin. *Shak.*
3. In technical uses : **a** *Elocution.* A brief suspension of the voice, to indicate the limits and relations of sentences and their parts. **b** *Gram.* In writing and printing, a mark indicating the place and nature of a pause of voice; a punctuation point. **c** A break or paragraph in writing. **d** *Music.* (1) A rest. *Obs.* (2) A symbol [𝄐 or 𝄑] placed over or under a note or rest to indicate that it be prolonged ; a fermata or hold. It is sometimes placed over a double (rarely over a single) bar to indicate a short silence. **e** *Hebrew Gram.* A pausal stop or intermission in speaking ; —used chiefly in the phrases *into*, *in*, and *out of*, *pause*.

Syn. — Stop, cessation, suspension.

pause, *v. i.* ; PAUSED (pôzd) ; PAUS'ING (pôz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *pauser*, L. *pausare*. See PAUSE, *n.*, POSE.] **1.** To make a pause, or short stop ; to cease for a time ; to intermit speaking or acting ; to stop, as for deliberation ; to hesitate ; hold back ; delay ; — sometimes with *upon*. "Other offenders we will *pause* upon." "I *pause* for a reply." *Shak.*
In the darkness heard his armed feet
Pause by her. *Tennyson.*
2. To tarry or remain temporarily, as at a place or in a condition ; to dwell or linger. *Now Rare.*
Among the tents I *paused* and sung. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — Intermit, stop, stay, wait, delay, tarry, hesitate.

pav'an (păv'ăn), *n.* Also **pav'ane** (păv'ăn ; *F.* pȧ'vȧn'). [F. *pavane* ; cf. It. & Sp. *pavana*.] A stately and formal old dance by couples in ceremonial costume, introduced into England in the 16th century ; also, music for this dance, or with its duple and very slow rhythm.

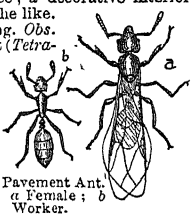
pave (pāv), *v. t.* ; PAVED (pāvd) ; PAV'ING (pāv'ĭng). [F. *paver* to pave, LL. *pavare*, fr. L. *pavire* to beat, ram, or tread down ; cf. Gr. πατέειν to beat, strike.] **1.** To lay or cover with stone, brick, or other material, so as to make a firm, level, or convenient surface for travel ; to floor with brick, stone, or other solid material ; to cover as a pavement ; as, to *pave* a street ; to *pave* a court.
2. Hence, to make smooth, easy, or safe ; to prepare ; — with *way*, or rarely *path*, as object ; as, to *pave* the way to promotion or for an enterprise.
It might open and *pave* a prepared way to his own title. *Bacon.*

pave, *n.* Pavement. *Chiefly Archaic or Poetic.*

‖ **pa'vé'** (pȧ'vā'), *n.* [F., prop., p. p. of *paver* to pave. See PAVE.] **1.** The pavement.
2. *Jewelry.* A setting for a number of jewels in which the stones are set close together so as to cover the metal fully.

pave'ment (pāv'mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pavimentum* ; cf. LL. *pavamentum*. See PAVE.] **1.** That with which anything is paved ; a floor or covering of solid material, making a hard and convenient surface for travel ; a paved road, sidewalk, or other surface ; a decorative interior floor of tiles, colored bricks, or the like.
2. A stone, brick, or tile for paving. *Obs.*

pavement ant. A yellowish ant (*Tetramorium cæspitum*) that builds its nests in yards and gardens, and often infests houses.


Pavement Ant. *a* Female ; *b* Worker.

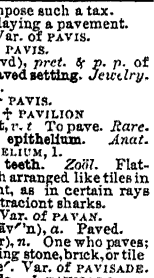
pa-vil'ion (pȧ-vĭl'yŭn), *n.* [ME. *pavilon*, F. *pavillon*, fr. L. *papilio* a butterfly, also, a tent, because spread out like a butterfly's wings.] **1.** A tent ; esp., a large peaked tent raised on posts.
2. *Her.* = TENT.
3. A covering ; canopy ; anything that is likened to a canopy or tent. "The *pavilion* of heaven is bare." *Shelley.*
4. a A gold coin of Philip of Valois (1329), bearing the effigy of the king seated under a pavilion. **b** A similar coin struck by Edward the Black Prince for use in France, — called also *royal*.
5. *Arch.* A single body or mass of building of a decorative character : **a** A light, more or less ornamented building, isolated in a park, garden, athletic ground, or the like, and serving as a pleasure house, shelter building, etc. **b** An elaborately ornamented mass, forming an angle, connecting part, or central feature of a large pile, higher than the main part and with greater distinction of sky line.
6. In a hospital, a building wholly or almost separate, containing a department or group of wards. A hospital made up of such buildings is called a *pavilion* hospital.
7. *Anat.* **a** The auricle of the ear. **b** The infundibulum of a Fallopian tube. *Obs. or R.*
8. A flag, ensign, or colors, esp. the national colors carried by a vessel. *Obs. or Archaic.*
9. The lower faceted part of a brilliant, between the girdle and the culet. See BRILLIANT, *n.* ; cf. BEZEL, *n.*, 2.

pa-vil'ion, *v. t.* ; PA-VIL'IONED (-yŭnd) ; PA-VIL'ION-ING. To furnish or cover with, or put, inclose, or shelter in or as in, a pavilion or pavilions.

pav'ing (pāv'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of laying a pavement, or covering some place with a pavement.
2. A pavement ; material for a pavement or pavements.

pav'ior, pav'iour (pāv'yẽr), *n.* **1.** One who paves ; paver.
2. A rammer for driving paving stones.
3. A brick, slab, or the like for paving.
4. A kind of hard building brick.

pav'is (păv'ĭs), *n.* [OF. *pavais*, F. *pavois* ; cf. It. *pavese*, LL. *pavense* ; perh. named from *Pavia* in Italy.] **1.** A large shield covering the whole body, used in the Middle Ages esp. in siege operations, and to protect crossbowmen. It was sometimes carried by a pavisor before a knight or archer.
2. A pavisade ; any protective screen used in warfare. *Obs.*


Pavis, 1.

pav'i-sade' (păv'ĭ-sād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *pavesata*.] A continuous defensive screen, as of pavises joined in a line ; hence, a sheltering canvas screen along a ship's side. *Obs. or Hist.*

pav'i-sor (păv'ĭ-sẽr), *n.* [OF. *pavaiseur*, *paveseor*, or *pavaisier*.] A soldier who carried a pavis.

Pa'vo (pā'vō), *n.* ; *gen.* -VONIS (pā-vō'nĭs). [L., peacock. See PEACOCK.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the peacocks.
2. A constellation near the southern pole ; the Peacock.

pa'vo-naz'zo (pā'vō-năt'sō), **pa-vo'naz-zet'to** (pā-vō'năt-sĕt'tō), *a.* [It. *pavonazzo*, dim. *pavonazzetto*, L. *pavonaceus*.] Lit., peacock-colored ; specif., designating a kind of marble or breccia with veins of red, violet, purple, and other colors, found in ancient Roman buildings and thought to be the ancient *marmor Phrygium* or *Synnadicum*.

Pa-vo'ni-a (pȧ-vō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Don José *Pavón*, Spanish traveler.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical hairy or woolly malvaceous shrubs marked by the epicalyx of four to eight bracts and the articulate carpels. The flowers are usually handsome. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

paw (pô), *n.* [ME. *pawe*, *powe*, OF. *poe* : cf. LG. *pote*, D. *poot*, G. *pfote*.] **1.** The foot of a quadruped having claws, as the lion, dog, cat, etc. ; also, the foot of any animal.
2. The human hand. *Jocose.*
3. Work of the hand ; handiwork ; handwriting. *Obs. or R.*
4. Act of pawing.
5. *Her.* The fore leg of an animal depicted as couped or erased near the middle joint ; — distinguished from *gamb*.

paw, *v. t.* ; PAWED (pôd) ; PAW'ING. **1.** To strike or touch with the paw ; to pass the paw or hand over ; to stroke or handle with the hand or hands ; hence, to handle clumsily, fondly, or rudely. *Colloq.*
2. To scrape or beat with the fore foot or feet.
His hot courser *pawed* the Hungarian plain. *Tickell.*
3. To strike wildly ; to clutch at, as in anger or despair.

paw, *v. i.* **1.** To scrape with the paw.
2. To draw the fore foot along the ground ; to beat or scrape with the fore foot. *Job* xxxix. 21.
3. To stroke with the hand clumsily or rudely. *Colloq.*

pawl (pôl), *n.* Also *pall*, *paul*. [Cf. D. *pal*, F. *pal*, W. *pawl* a pole, a stake. Cf. PALE a stake.] *Mach.* A pivoted tongue, or sliding bolt, on one part of a machine, adapted to fall into notches, or interdental spaces, on another part, as a ratchet wheel, so as to permit motion in one direction and prevent it in the reverse, as in a capstan or windlass ; a catch, click, or detent. See RATCHET WHEEL, *Illust.*

pawl, *v. t.* To check, as a capstan, by a pawl or pawls.

pawl bitt. *Naut.* A heavy post set abaft a windlass to receive the strain of the pawls, which are attached to it.

pawl head. *Naut.* The part of a capstan, usually the circular base, to which the pawls are attached.

pawl rim *or* **ring.** *Naut.* A stationary ring about the base of a capstan, with notches for the pawls to catch in.

pawn (pôn), *n.* [ME. *paune*, *poun*, OF. *paon*, *peon*, F. *pion*, LL. *pedo*, *pedonis*, a foot soldier, fr. L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot. See FOOT ; cf. PIONEER, PEON.] **1.** *Chess.* The piece of least value, moving only directly forward and but one square at a time (or at option two on its first move), or in capturing a man to either of the two squares diagonally in advance. The pawn on reaching the eighth rank of squares becomes at once any piece (other than a king) which the player chooses. See under 1st CHESS. Also fig. : as, a *pawn* in the political game.
2. A counter or piece in Polish checkers or draughts.

pawn, *n.* [OF. *pan* pledge, assurance, prob. through AF. *paunz*, nom. sing. or acc. pl. OF. *pan* pledge is perh. the same word as OF. & F. *pan* skirt, piece, L. *pannus* cloth (cf. PANE a compartment) ; but cf. D. *pand* a pledge, G. *pfand*.] **1.** Any thing or person delivered to, or deposited with, another as security, as for payment of money borrowed, of a debt, or for performance of some action ; a pledge. See PLEDGE, *n.*, I (now the more usual term).
2. Hence, in general, a pledge ; guarantee.
As the morning dew is a *pawn* of the evening fatness. *Donne.*
3. A gage of combat. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. State of being pledged ; — usually with *at*, *in*, or *from*.
Redeem from broking *pawn* the blemish'd crown. *Shak.*
Sweet wife, my honor is at *pawn*. *Shak.*
5. Act of pawning, or pledging.

pawn, *v. t.* ; PAWNED (pônd) ; PAWN'ING. **1.** To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed or of a debt, or for the performance of some action ; to put in pawn ; pledge ; as, to *pawn* one's watch.
2 To stake ; risk ; wager ; hazard.
Pawning his honor to obtain his lust. *Shak.*

paulmistrie. † PALMISTRY.
‖ **pau'lo ma-jo'ra ca-na'mus.** [L.] Let us sing of somewhat greater things.
Vergil (*Eclogues*, IV. 1).
pau'lo-past' (pô'lō-), *a.* [L. *paulo* a little + *past*.] Somewhat past ; pertaining to something just done.
pau'lo-post', *a.* [L. *paulo post* a little after.] Somewhat subsequent.
pau'lo-post'-fu'ture, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the future perfect tense (passive) of Greek verbs, in its use to express an act or event as about to happen immediately. — Also *n.*
Paul'-Pry', *v. i.* To act like Paul Pry. See PRY, PAUL.
Paul's betony (pôlz). [After *Paulus* Aegineta, Byzantine Greek medical writer.] The common speedwell. *Dial. Eng.*
Paul's walk. The nave of St. Paul's, London, formerly used as a meeting or lounging place.
— Paul's man *or* **walker.** *Obs.*
pault. † PALT, to pelt.
paul'ter. † PALTER.
paul'try. † PALTRY.
Pau'lus (pô'lŭs), *n.* See PAUL.
paum (pām ; pôm). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PALM.
paument. † PAVEMENT.
paumer † PALMER, *n.*
paumerie, *n.* [Cf. PALMER a ferule.] A ferule. *Obs.*
paumphlet. † POMFRET.
paun. † PAWN, a pledge. [leaf
paun (pôn). Var. of PAN, betel
paun'age. Var. of PANNAGE.
paunce (pôns). † PANSY.
paunce, *n.* [OF. *pance* belly, F. *panse* Cf. PAUNCH.] A paunch-er. *Obs.*
paunch, *v. t.* **1.** To stab in the paunch ; eviscerate ; disembowel.
2. To stuff ; glut ; gulp. *Obs.*
paunch. † PUNCH.
paunch, *v. i.* [F. *pencher*.] To lean ; to be disposed. *Obs.*
paunche. † PONGEE.
paunched (pônecht ; pônchd ; 140), *a.* Big-bellied.
paunch'er, *n.* [OF. *panciére*.] A piece of armor extending from the waist to the bust on a cuirass, used chiefly in the 15th century ; also, a breeches belt. *Obs.*
paunch'ful, *n.* A bellyful.
paunch'i-ness (pân'chĭ-nĕs ; pôn'-), *n.* See -NESS. [WAY.
paunch'way. Var. of PANCH-
paunch'y, *a.* Pot-bellied.
paund. † PAWN, PAWNED.
paunde. † POUND.
paune. † PONE, bread ; PAWN.
pauned. † PANED, *p. p.*
paunlet. † PAMPHLET.
paunse, paunsie. † PANSY.
paunt. † PANT, *v.*
paunt'er. † PANTER, a net.
paup † PAP.
paup (pôp), *v. i.* To walk about aimlessly. *Dial. Eng.*
paupaw. † PAPAW.
pauper. † PAPER.
pau'per, *v. t.* To pauperize.
pau'per-age, *n* Pauperdom.
pau'per-ate, *v. t.* To pauperize.
pauper costs. *Law.* In old chancery practice, costs on a reduced or low scale allowed to a successful plaintiff suing in forma pauperis, other plaintiffs being allowed higher costs, called **Dives costs.** *Eng.*
pau'per-dom (pô'pẽr-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
pau'per-ess, *n.* A female pauper.
pau'per-it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Stunted ; seeming checked in growth by poor environment.
pau'per-iz'er (-ĭz'ẽr), *n.* One who pauperizes. [poor. *Obs.*
pau'per-ous, *a.* Pert. to the
paus'a-bly, *adv.* So that one may pause *Obs.*
pau-sa'tion (pô-zā'shŭn), *n.* [L *pausatio*] A pause. *Rare.*
pause, *v. t.* & *n.* [Cf. dial. *poss.*] Kick. *Dial. Eng.*
pause, *v. t.* To cause to stop or rest ; — used reflexively. *Obs. & R.*
pause'ful, *a.* See -FUL. — **pause'ful-ly**, *adv.*
pause'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **pause'less-ly**, *adv.*
pause'ment, *n.* Pausation. *Obs.*
paus'er (pôz'ẽr), *n.* One that pauses.
paus'ing-ly, *adv.* of *pausing*, p. pr. [jute.
paut (pât, pôt). Var. of PAT,
paut (pôt), *v. i.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a To paw ; stamp ; also, to poke ; finger. b To move slowly, clumsily, or uncertainly.
pautener, *n.* [OF. *pautonier*, *paltonier*.] A knave ; vagabond. *Obs.* — *a.* Rascally. *Obs.*
pautener, *n.* [OF. *pautonniére*.] A purse ; a wallet. *Obs.*
pautshaw. † PADISHAH.
pauw. Var. of PAAUW.
paux'i (pôk'sĭ), *n.* [From *paoxi*, native name on the coast of Paria in Venezuela.] The cashew bird.
pavache. † PAVIS.
pavade Erroneous var. of PANADE ; also, of PAVIS.
pav'age (pāv'ĭj), *n.* [F., a paving, in OF. also tax for paving.] 1. A tax levied to pay for the paving of highways ; also, the right to impose such a tax. 2. Act of laying a pavement.
pavais. Var. of PAVIS.
pavas. † PAVIS.
paved (pāvd), *pret. & p. p.* of PAVE. — **paved setting.** *Jewelry.* = PAVE, 2.
paveis. † PAVIS.
pavelon. † PAVILION
pave'ment, *v. t* To pave. *Rare.*
pavement epithelium. *Anat.* See EPITHELIUM, 1.
pavement teeth. *Zoöl.* Flattened teeth arranged like tiles in a pavement, as in certain rays and in cestraciont sharks.
pav'en. Var. of PAVAN.
pav'en (pāv'n), *a.* Paved.
pav'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who paves ; also, a paving stone, brick, or tile
pav'e-sade'. Var. of PAVISADE.
pav'e-sa'do. † PAVISADO.
pavese, pavesse. † PAVIS.
pave'stone', *n.* A paving stone.
Pa-vet'ta (pȧ-vĕt'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Singhalese *pāwaṭṭā*, name of *Pavetta montana*.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical Old World rubiaceous shrubs having white corymbose flowers with long-exserted styles.
pav'yl-age (pāv'yl-ĭj). † PAVAGE.
pav'ian † PAVAN.
pav'ice (pāv'ĭs). † PAVIS.
pav'id (pāv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *pavidus*, fr. *parere* to be afraid.] Timid ; fearful *Rare.*
pa-vid'i-ty (pȧ-vĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Timidity. *Rare.*
pav'ie (pāv'ĭ), *n.* A quick or clever motion ; hence, a trick ; also, a bustle or fluster. *Scot.*
pav'ier. Var. of PAVIOR.
pa'vi-in (pā'vĭ-ĭn), *n.* [From NL. *Parus*, a generic name fr. P. *Parius*, Latinized form of *Paaw*, Dutch physician (1564-1617).] *Chem.* = FRAXIN.
pa-vil'ond. Pavilioned. *R. Sp.*
pavilion roof *Arch.* A roof hipped equally on all sides.
‖ **pa'vil'lon'** (pȧ'vē'yôN'), *n.* [F.] The bell-shaped or flaring mouth of a horn, trumpet, etc.
‖ **pa'vil'lon' chi'nois'** (shē'nwä'). [F.] *Music.* A showy jingling device consisting of small bells hung from crosspieces on a pole or from a pavilion or hat surmounting it, and sounded by shaking the pole.
pavilown. † PAVILION.
paviment. † PAVEMENT.
pav'in. Var. of PAVAN.
pav'is (păv'ĭs), *v. t.* **1.** To cover, protect, or defend with a pavis. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. To protect against. *Obs.*
pav'i-sa'do, *n.* [Cf. Sp. *pavesada*.] A pavisade. *Obs.*
pav'ise. Var. of PAVIS.
pav'ish. † PAVIS. [PAVIS.
‖ **pa'vois'** (pȧ'vwä'). Var. of
pavoisade † PAVISADE.
pav'o-nat'ed (pāv'ō-nāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *pavo*, *pavonis*, peacock + *-ate*.] Peacock-colored.
Pav'on-cel'la (pāv'ŏn-sĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *pavoncella* lapwing.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the ruff (sandpiper).
pa-vone' (pȧ-vōn'), *n.* [It., fr. L. *pavo*.] Peacock. *Obs.*
pa-vo'ni-an (pȧ-vō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pavonine.
pav'o-nine (păv'ō-nĭn ; -nīn ; 183), *a.* [L. *pavoninus*, fr. *pavo* a peacock. See PEACOCK.] a Pert. to the peacocks. b Resembling a peacock's tail, as in iridescence.
pav'o-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* [L. *pavo*, *paronis*, peacock + *-ize*.] To behave as a peacock. *Rare.*
pa'vy (pā'vĭ ; pāv'ĭ), *n.* [F. *pavie*, fr. *Pavie* Pavia.] A clingstone peach.
paw, *n.* [F. *pas*.] Step. *Obs.*
paw (pô), *n.* [Cf. F. *pas* a step, as in dancing.] A quick or clever movement ; a trick. *Scot.*
paw, *a.* [Prob. short for *paltry*.] Improper ; obscene. *Obs.*
pa'wa (pä'wä), *n.* = PAUA.
pa-waw' (pȧ-wô'). † POWWOW.
pawd. Pawed. *Ref. Sp.*
paw'er, *n.* One that paws.
pawk (pôk), *n.* A small lobster *Obs. Eng.*
pawk, *n.* **a** A clever device or way ; a trick or wile. *Scot.* **b** Impertinence ; an impertinent person. *Dial. Eng.*
pawk'er-y (pôk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Slyness ; trickiness. *Scot.*
pawk'y (-ĭ), *a.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1. Arch ; cunning ; sly ; shrewd. 2. Proud ; saucy ; bold ; forward. — **pawk'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv* — **pawk'i-ness**, *n.*
pawl. † PALL.
pawl, *n.* [Hind. *pāl* a shelter] A small double-poled tent with steep sloping sides. *India.*
pawl post. = PAWL BITT.
pawm (pôm). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PALM.
pawme. † PALM.
pawment. † PAVEMENT.
pawmestry. † PALMISTRY.
pawmpilyon. † PAMPILION.
pawm'y (pôm'ĭ). Var. of PALMY, *a.*
pawn. Var. of PAND. *Scot.*
pawn. † PAN, betel leaf.
pawn, *n.* [OF. *paon* (two syllables), F. *paon*, L. *pavo*, *-onis*.] A peacock. *Obs.*

pawn'bro'ker (pôn'brō'kĕr), *n.* One who makes a business of lending money on the security of personal property pledged in his keeping. Pawnbrokers are allowed larger interest than the legal rate. Cf. MONT-DE-PIETÉ.

pawn'bro'king, *n.* The business of a pawnbroker. — *a.* Conducting the business of pawnbroking.

pawn-ee' (pôn-ē'), *n.* *Law.* One to whom a pledge is given as security; one who takes anything in pawn; pledgee.

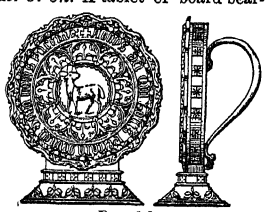
Paw-nee' (pô-nē'), *n.* An Indian of the chief tribe of Caddoan stock, formerly dwelling along the Platte River in Nebraska and ranging as far south as the Arkansas, now on the Oakland Reservation, Oklahoma. They were an agricultural tribe, dwelling in permanent lodges of logs and earth, and using the tepee only for hunting excursions. Though once one of the most powerful of the plains tribes, they suffered great losses both from wars with the Sioux and from disease and are now rapidly dying out.

pawn'shop' (pôn'shŏp'), *n.* A pawnbroker's shop.

pawn ticket. A pawnbroker's receipt for a pledge.

‖ **pax** (păks), *n.* [L. See PEACE.] **1.** Peace; — deified by the Romans as a goddess [*cap.*] to whom shrines were often erected on making a peace. Cf. IRENE, 2. *Obs. as Eng.*

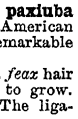
2. a *Eccl.* The kiss of peace; also, the embrace in the sanctuary, now substituted for it at High Mass in Roman Catholic churches. **b** *R. C. Ch.* A tablet or board bearing a figure or symbol of Christ, of the Virgin Mary, or of a saint, which, in the Mass, was kissed by the priest and then by the people, in medieval times; an osculatory. It is still used in communities, confraternities, etc.



Pax, 2 b.

3. Friendship, or a friend; — esp. in the phrases *to make pax with*, to make friends with, *to be good pax*, to be good friends; also, truce; — used esp. interjectionally. *Eng. Schoolboy Slang.*

pax-il'lus (păk-sĭl'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., a peg.] **1.** *Zoöl.* One of a kind of spines of certain starfishes. They are pillarlike, with a flattened summit bearing minute spinules or granules.



Paxillus, 1.

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of rusty-spored agaricaceous mushrooms having a fleshy thallus with no annulus, and with decurrent, easily separating gills. *P. involutus* is edible.

— pax-il'lar (-ər), **pax'il-la-ry** (păk'sĭl-lă-rĭ), **pax-il'late** (păk-sĭl'lāt), *a.* — **pax'il-lif'er-ous** (păk'sĭl-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* — **pax-il'li-form** (păk-sĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

pa'xi-u'ba (pä'shē-ōō'bä; păk'sĭ-ū'bä), *n.*, *or* **paxiuba palm.** [Tupi *paxiuba* or *pachioba*.] A South American pinnate-leaved palm (*Iriartea exorrhiza*) with remarkable aërial roots that raise the trunk as on stilts.

pax'wax' (păks'wăks'), *n.* [For *faxwax*, fr. AS. *feax* hair (akin to OHG. *fahs*) + a word akin to *weaxan* to grow. See WAX to grow; cf. FAXED, PECTINATE.] The ligamentum nuchæ of a quadruped.

pay (pā), *v. t.*; PAYED (pād), or, *Rare*, PAID; PAY'ING. [OF. *peier*, fr. L. *picare* to pitch, *pix* pitch. See PITCH a black substance.] *Naut.* To smear or coat, as a vessel's bottom, a seam, a spar, etc., with hot tar or pitch, or a waterproof composition of tallow, resin, etc.

pay, *v. t.*; PAID (pād), or, *Obs.*, exc. in sense 8, PAYED; PAY'ING. [ME. *paien*, OF. *paier*, F. *payer*, fr. L. *pacare* to pacify, appease, fr. *pax, pacis*, peace. See PEACE.] **1.** To pacify; appease; satisfy; content; gratify; please. *Obs.*

2. To satisfy (another person) for service rendered, property delivered, etc.; to discharge one's obligation to; to make due return to; to compensate; remunerate; recompense; requite; as, to *pay* workmen or servants.

[She] *pays* me with disdain. *Dryden.*

3. Hence, to compensate justly; to requite according to merit; to reward or punish as required; to retort or retaliate on; specif., *Obs. or Dial. & Slang*, to inflict corporal punishment on; to flog or thrash.

For which, or pay me quickly, or I 'll *pay* you. *B. Jonson.*

4. To discharge, as a debt, demand, obligation, or duty, by giving or doing what is due or required; to deliver the amount or value of to the person to whom it is owing; to perform or render duly, as that which has been promised; to discharge a debt by delivering (money owed). "*Pay* me that thou owest." *Matt.* xviii. 28.

If they *pay* this tax, they starve. *Tennyson.*

5. To give or offer, with no implied obligation; as, to *pay* a visit. "Not *paying* me a welcome." *Shak.*

6. To be profitable to; as, the venture did not *pay* me.

7. To pay for; to compensate or make up for. *Obs. or R.*

8. *Naut.* To slacken and allow to run out, as a rope or that held by a rope; to pass out; — now with *out* or *away*; as, to *pay* out more cable; to *pay* away a sheet.

Syn. — Recompense, requite, reward, repay, satisfy. — PAY, COMPENSATE, REMUNERATE, REIMBURSE, INDEMNIFY. To PAY is to discharge one's obligation to another, whether for services rendered or goods delivered; to COMPENSATE is to make a fit return, esp. for services rendered, time spent, or trouble taken; thus, one may *compensate* another for time devoted to a service for which, as such, no payment is expected; cf. the *compensation* attached to the position is small. REMUNERATE frequently adds to *compensate* the implication of reward; as, "He that should kill him should have a great *remuneration* and double wages" (*E. Hall*). *Compensate* and *remunerate* are often politely used when *pay* might have a more or less offensive connotation. To REIMBURSE is to make good an expenditure; as, to *reimburse* one's agent for his expenses; "a promise of *reimbursing*, after the expedition proposed, what the people should give to the king" (*Bolingbroke*); "Nor do I see that [the book] is likely ever to *reimburse* him the charge of printing" (*Lamb*). To INDEMNIFY is to secure against loss, or make restitution for it; as, an insurance policy *indemnifies* against loss by fire, the terms of a treaty may *indemnify* one nation for loss sustained at another's hands in war; "They were *indemnified* for it [commercial restraint] by a pecuniary *compensation*" (*Burke*). See REPARATION, WAGES.

to pay attention to, to pay one's attentions to, to be courteous or attentive to; to wait on as a lover; to court. — **to p. down,** to deliver (money) in payment; to pay at once or on the spot. — **to p. off. a** To deliver wages or salary to; to pay in full; to clear off by paying; esp., to pay and discharge; to pay and discharge the crew of; as, *to pay off* the workmen, a bill, a mortgage, the crew of a ship, or a ship. **b** To bestow or inflict retribution on; to recompense by way of retribution or revenge; to requite; punish; as, *to pay off* a person for an injury; *to pay off* a grudge or old score. **c** To compensate or make up for. *Obs.* **d** To allow (a thread, cord, etc.) to run off; to unwind. **e** To turn the head of (a vessel) to leeward. — **to p. one in his own coin,** to give one the same kind of treatment as has been received from him; to give one tit for tat. — **to p. court to, to p. one's court to,** to seek to gain the favor of by attentions; to court. "Alcibiades was assiduous in *paying his court to* Tissaphernes." *Jowett.* Also **to pay one's court.** — **to p. one's duty,** to render homage, as to a sovereign or other superior. — **to p. out.** See also main verb (def. 8). **a** To discharge or get rid of by paying. **b** To punish; to pay off. *Colloq.* — **to p. the debt of nature,** *or* **one's debt to nature,** to die. See DEBT OF NATURE. — **to p. the kain** (kān), to pay the penalty. *Scot.* — **to p. the piper,** to bear the cost, trouble, or responsibility. — **to p. through the nose,** to pay at an extravagant rate. See under PAY, *v. i.* — **to p. up,** to pay in full; to pay and discharge; to pay off; to complete the payment of; to make up or remove by paying, as arrears.

pay (pā), *v. i.* **1.** To be acceptable or satisfactory. *Obs.*

2. To give a recompense; to make payment, requital, or satisfaction; to discharge a debt.

The wicked borroweth, and *payeth* not again. *Ps* xxxvii. 21.

3. Hence, to make or secure suitable return for expense or trouble; to be remunerative or profitable; to be worth the effort or pains required; as, it will *pay* to ride; it will *pay* to wait; politeness always *pays*.

to pay for. a To give an equivalent for; to deliver the money for; to bear the expense of; to supply or yield sufficient to buy or cover the expense of; to be an equivalent for. **b** To make amends for; to atone for; to suffer for. — **to p., *or* p. dear, for one's whistle,** to pay dearly in money or pains for some trifle one likes or for indulging some fancy, whim, or the like; — alluding to a story Benjamin Franklin told of how he once when a boy paid four times its value for a whistle he wanted very much. — **to p. off. a** To pay or pay in full employees' wages, salary, etc.; to pay and discharge a crew, etc. **b** *Naut.* To fall to leeward, as the head of a vessel under sail. — **to p. round.** = TO PAY OFF **b.** — **to p. through the nose,** to pay an exorbitant price.

pay, *n.* [OF. *paie*, F. *paye*. See PAY, *v.*] **1.** Satisfaction; content; liking. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. Act of paying, state of being paid, or that which is paid; an equivalent or return for money due, goods purchased, or services performed; salary or wages for work or service; compensation; recompense; payment; hire; stipend; as, he has six men in his *pay*; the *pay* of a clerk.

Where only merit constant *pay* receives. *Pope.*

There is neither *pay* nor plunder to be got. *L'Estrange*

3. Hence, payment in general; retaliation; retributive punishment; retribution; requital. *Obs. or R.*

4. A person or persons viewed as to his or their ability to pay or practice as to paying; as, he is good *pay*.

5. *Mining.* Pay dirt or rock.

Syn. — See WAGES.

pay'a-ble (pā'ä-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *payable*. Cf. PACABLE.] **1.** That may, can, or should be paid; justly due.

2. *Law.* **a** That may be discharged or settled by delivery of value. **b** That is to be paid (by any particular person); as, bills *payable*; also, matured or maturing; due.

3. Likely or able to yield a profit; profitable; as, *payable* wash dirt; a *payable* commercial undertaking.

— pay'a-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **— pay'a-bly,** *adv.*

Pay Corps. A staff corps in the United States navy, consisting of pay directors, pay inspectors, paymasters, passed assistant paymasters, and assistant paymasters, having relative rank from captain to ensign, respectively.

pay day. The day on which payment is, or is to be, made; esp., the day on which wages or salary is regularly paid; in the stock exchange, the day of settling accounts.

pay dirt, pay rock, etc. *Mining.* Earth, rock, etc., which yields a profit to the miner. *Western U. S.*

pay-ee' (pā-ē'), *n.* The person to whom money is to be, or has been, paid; the person named in a bill of exchange, note, or check, as the one to whom, or to whose order, the amount is promised or directed to be paid.

pay'er (pā'ĕr), *n.* One that pays; specif., the person by whom a bill or note has been, or should be, paid.

pay'mas'ter (pā'mȧs'tĕr), *n.* One who regularly pays; one who compensates, rewards, or requites; esp., an officer or agent of a government, a corporation, or an employer, whose duty it is to pay salaries, wages, etc., and keep account of the same; specif.: **a** *Mil.* A staff officer in the army whose duty it is to pay the officers and troops of certain commands. **b** *Nav.* An officer in the navy who pays the officers and men and also has charge of provisions, clothing, etc. He is a staff officer, having the relative rank of lieutenant or lieutenant commander. See PAY CORPS.

paymaster-general. **1. a** *Mil.* In the United States army, an officer of the rank of brigadier general, who commands the pay department, which is charged with the payment of the officers and men. **b** *Nav.* In the United States navy, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, who has charge of the payment of officers and men and their clothing and subsistence. He has the rank of rear admiral.

2. In Great Britain, an officer of the Treasury who makes all payments and disbursements, civil as well as military. He is a member of the ministry, but not of the cabinet.

pay'ment (pā'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *paiement*. See PAY to requite.] **1.** Act of paying, or giving compensation; the discharge of a debt or an obligation.

No man envieth the *payment* of a debt. *Bacon.*

2. That which is paid; the thing given to discharge a debt, or an obligation, or in fulfillment of a promise; pay; reward; recompense; requital; return. *Shak.*

3. Punishment; chastisement.

payment by intervention. See INTERVENTION, 2 **a**.

pay'mis'tress (pā'mĭs'trĕs), *n.* A woman in charge of the paying of persons for service.

Payne's process (pānz). A process for preserving timber and rendering it incombustible by impregnating it successively with solutions of sulphate of iron and calcium chloride in vacuo. — **Payn'ize** (pān'īz), *v. t.*

pay'nim (pā'nĭm), *n.* [ME. *painim, painime* pagan, heathendom, fr. OF. *paienisme* heathendom, L. *paganismus* paganism. See PAGANISM, PAGAN.] Pagandom; also, a pagan; an infidel, esp. a Mohammedan. *Archaic.*

pay'nim-ry, *or* **pay'nim-rie** (-rĭ), *n.* Pagandom. *Archaic.*

pay roll. A roll or list of persons entitled to payment, with the amounts due.

pay streak. **a** *Mining.* The zone, parallel to the walls of a vein, in which the ore is concentrated, or any narrow streak of paying ore in less valuable material. **b** *Oil Boring.* A stratum of oil sand thick enough to make a well pay

pea (pē), *n.* [OF. *peis*. See POISE.] The sliding weight on a steelyard, safety valve, etc.

pea, *n.*; *pl.* PEAS (pēz) or PEASE (pēz) (see *Note* below). [ME. *pese*, fr. AS. *piose, pise, pisu*, fr. L. *pisa, pisum*, fr. or akin to Gr. πισος, πίσον. The vowel may have been influenced by OF. *peis*, F. *pois*, fr. L. *pisum*. The final *s* was misunderstood in English as a plural ending. Cf. PEASE.] **1.** The very nutritious seed of the fabaceous herb *Pisum sativum*, or of the closely allied *P. arvense*. Garden peas, the seeds of the former species, have been grown since the beginning of the Christian Era; they are of countless varieties, but of two general types, the smooth and wrinkled. Peas are usually eaten green, and in one race the succulent pods are also edible. The seeds of *P. arvense*, known as *field peas*, are used as food for stock.

2. The plant producing this seed. It is a tendril-climbing vine, with pinnate leaves, large stipules, and white or reddish-purple flowers followed by straight green pods. It varies greatly in stature in the different varieties from very dwarf (6 inches) to very tall (6 feet).

3. Any of various other leguminous plants or their seeds, more or less like, or related to, the common pea; as, the sweet *pea* (*Lathyrus odoratus*), the chick-*pea* (*Cicer arietinum*), the cow*pea* (*Vigna sinensis*), etc.

4. Something small or small and round as a pea; as: **a** The roe of certain fishes. *Obs.* **b** A piece of pea coal. *U. S.*

☞ The plural form *peas* was formerly used to indicate a definite number, as contrasted with the collective plural *pease*; this distinction is still preserved by some, but the tendency now is to use *peas* as plural in all senses.

pea bean. A small nearly round variety of white bean.

pea'ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). A coffee berry with one of the two seeds aborted, there being but a single round pealike seed.

pea'bush' (pē'bo͝osh'), *n.* **a** An Australian heathlike fabaceous shrub (*Burtonia scabra*), with large purple flowers. **b** An Old World tropical fabaceous shrub (*Sesban ægyptiacum*) the pods and seeds of which are relished by stock.

peace (pēs), *n.* [ME. *pees, pais*, OF. *pais, paiz*, F. *paix*, L. *pax, pacis*, akin to *pacere, paciscere, pacisci*, to make an agreement, and prob. also *pangere* to fasten. Cf. APPEASE, FAIR, *a.*, FAY, *v.*, FANG, PACIFY, PACT, PAY to requite.] A state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturb-

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pawn, *n.* [Cf. OD. *pandt.*] A gallery or covered passage, as in a bazaar. *Obs.* [-ABLE.]

pawn'a-ble (pôn'ä-b'l), *a.* See

pawn'age (-ĭj), *n.* A pawning.

pawnage. † PANNAGE.

pawn'bro'ker-age (-brō'kĕr-ĭj), *n.* Pawnbroking.

pawn'bro'ker-ess, *n.* See -ESS.

pawn'bro'ker-ing, *n.* Pawnbroking.

pawn'bro'ker-y (-ĭ), *n.* Pawnbroking; pawnbroker's shop.

pawnce. † PANSY.

pawnd. Pawned. *Ref. Sp.*

pawne. † PAN, betel leaf; PAWN.

paw'nee (pô'nē), *n.* [Hind. *pānī.*] Water; — esp. in comb.; as, brandy-*pawnee*. *Anglo-Ind.*

pawn'er (pôn'ĕr), **pawn'or** (pôn'ĕr; pôn-ôr'), *n.* *Law.* One who pawns or pledges anything as security. [*Obs.*]

pawn'-laid', *a.* Placed in pawn.

paw'paw'. Var. of PAPAW.

paw'-paw' (pô'pô'), *a.* [See PAW, *a.*] Naughty; — a nursery word; euphemistically, indecent; immoral. — **paw'-pawed'** (-pôd'), *n.* *Colloq. or Slang, Eng.*

pawse. † PAUSE. [*Dial. Eng.*]

pawt. Var. of PAUT. *Scot.* &

pawtenere. † PAUTENER.

paw-waw' (pô-wô') Var. of POWWOW.

pax, *n.* Corrupt. of POX. *Obs.*

pax'board, *n.* Also **pax'bred.** = PAX, an osculatory. *Obs.*

‖ **Pax Bri-tan'ni-ca** (păks brĭ-tăn'ĭ-kȧ). [L.] British peace. See PEACE, *n.*, 1.

‖ **Pax,** *or* **pax, De'i** (dē'ĭ). [L.] Peace of God. See TRUCE OF GOD.

‖ **Pax Ec-cle'si-æ** (ĕk-klē'zhĭ-ē; -zĭ-ē). [L.] [Also L.c.] Peace of the Church. See TRUCE OF GOD.

pax-il'la (păk-sĭl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL.] *Zoöl.* = PAXILLUS, 1.

pax'il-lose (păk'sĭ-lōs), *a.* [L. *paxillus* a small stake.] 1. *Geol.* Resembling *n* little stake. 2. *Zoöl.* Bearing paxilli.

‖ **pax in bel'lo.** [L.] Peace in war. [PEACE.]

‖ **pax re'gis.** [L.] = KING'S PEACE.

‖ **Pax Ro-ma'na.** [L.] Roman peace. See PEACE, *n.*, 1. [YOU.]

‖ **pax vo'bis.** [L.] Peace to you.

‖ **pax vo-bis'cum.** [L.] Peace (be) with you.

pax'y-wax'y (păk'sĭ-wăk'sĭ). Var. of PAXWAX.

pay'a-bl. Payable. *Ref. Sp.*

payage. † PEAGE.

Pa-ya'gua (pä-yä'gwä), *n.* An Indian of a tribe formerly dominant among the Paraguay River, but now nearly extinct.

payane. † PAYEN. [PAY.]

payed, *pret. & p. p.* of PAY. See

pay'en, *n. & a.* [F. *païen.*] Pagan. *Obs.*

pay'en-y, *n.* [OF. *paienie*, fr. *paien* pagan, F. *païen*, L. *paganus.*] Pagandom. *Obs.*

Pay-ette' for-ma'tion (pā-ĕt'). [From the *Payette* River, Idaho.] *Geol.* An Eocene formation of Idaho.

pay'ing, *n.* [From PAY to cover.] *Naut.* Material used to pay a ship's seams, etc.

pay'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PAY, *v. t.* [SLIP. *Eng.*]

pay'ing-in' slip. = DEPOSIT[slip. Obs. pret. & p. p. of PAY.

payman. † PAINDEMAINE.

pay'mas'ter-gen'er-al-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

pay'mas'ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

payme. † PAYNIM. [PAYEN.]

payn. † PAIN; PANE; PAY, *v.*;

payndemain, paynemain. † PAINDEMAINE.

pay'nim-hood, *n.* See -HOOD. *R.*

paynye. † PAYENY. [ER. *R.*]

pay'or (pā'ôr; pā-ôr'), *n.* = PAY-[ER.

payrock. See PAY DIRT.

pays, payse. † PEACE, PEISE.

‖ **pay'sage'** (pā'ĕ-zäzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *pays* country.] A landscape or a landscape picture.

pay'sa-gist (pā'zō-jĭst), *n.* [F. *paysagiste.*] A landscape artist.

pay'san' (*F.* pā'ē-zän'), *n.* [F.] A peasant. *Obs. or Alien.*

‖ **pay'sanne'** (-zän'), *n.* [F., fem. of *paysan.*] A female peasant; a woman of the country.

payt. *Abbr* Payment.

Pay'ta bark. See PAYTINE.

pay'ta-mine (pā'tȧ-mĭn; pā'tȧ-mēn'; pā-tăm'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-min.** [*Payta*, town in Peru + *amine.*] *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid found with paytine.

Pay'than. Var. of PATHAN.

pay'tine (pā'tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **pay'tin.** *Chem.* A bitter, poisonous alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{24}ON_2$, got from a white bark, **Pay'ta bark** (pā'tȧ; pī'tȧ), resembling cinchona, first brought from Payta, in Peru.

paytrel. † PEITREL.

paytture, *n.* Peitrel. *Obs.*

payvese. † PAVIS.

pazar. † BEZOAR.

paz'a-ree'. Var. of PASSAREE.

Paz'and' (pȧz'ȧnd'), *n.* **a** dialect of Pahlavi, the same as Parsi. See PAHLAVI.

Pb. *Abbr.* [L *plumbum* lead.] *Chem.* [without period]. Lead.

P. B *Abbr.* Pharmacopœia Britannica (L., British Pharmacopœia); Plymouth Brethren; Prayer Book; Primitive Baptists; Provisional Battalion.

P. Bor *Abbr.* Pharmacopœia Borussica (L., Prussian Pharmacopœia). [card.]

p. c. *Abbr.* Per cent; post

P. C. *Abbr* Parish Council or Councilor; Past Commander; Patres Conscripti (L., Conscript Fathers); Perpetual Curate; Post Commander; Principal Conductor; Privy Council or Councilor; Philippines Constabulary. [current.]

p/c. *Abbr.* Petty cash; prices

P. C. C. *Abbr.* Privy Council Cases. *Eng.* [triarch.]

P. C. P. *Abbr.* Past Chief Pa-

P. C. S. *Abbr.* Principal Clerk of Session.

pd. *Abbr.* Paid.

Pd. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Pd*]. Palladium.

P. D. *Abbr.* Pharmacopœia Dublinensis (L., Dublin Pharmacopœia); Postal District; *Elec.*, potential difference.

P. D. A. D. *Abbr.* Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Divison. *Eng.* [agogy.]

Pd. B. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Ped-

Pd. D. *Abbr.* Doctor of Pedagogy. [gogy.]

Pd. M. *Abbr.* Master of Peda-

pdr. *Abbr.* Pounder (in names of guns).

pe † PEE, a coat

pe (pā), *n.* [Heb., lit., mouth.] The seventeenth letter [ף] of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to Eng *p*. Its numerical value is 80.

pé (pā), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE.

P. E. *Abbr.* Pharmacopœia Edinburgensis (L., Edinburgh Pharmacopœia); Presiding Elder; Protestant Episcopal.

pea, *n. Naut.* = PEAK, *n.*, 4 c.

pea, *n.* A peafowl. *Obs. & R.*

pea (pē). *interj.* Pooh. *Obs. or R.*

pea beetle. The pea weevil.

pea'bird', *n.* The wryneck; — from its note. *Local, Eng.*

pea'ble. † PEBBLE.

Pea'bod-y bird (pē'bŏd-ĭ). The white-throated sparrow.

pea bug. The pea weevil

peace. † PIECE.

Peace. Var. of PACE, Easter.

ance or agitation; calm; repose; specif.: **1.** Public quiet, order, and security; public tranquillity and obedience to law. Hence, that public order and security which is commanded by the laws of a particular sovereign, lord, or superior; — orig. in the phrase *king's peace* (which see), and hence, analogously, of the peace established by any law; as, British *peace*, Roman *peace*, etc.
2. Harmony or concord between individuals; freedom from personal strife or quarrels; amicable personal relations. "The eternal love and *peace*." *Chaucer.*
3 Exemption from, or subjection of, agitating passions, fears, etc.; tranquillity of mind or conscience.
4. Exemption from, or cessation of, war with public enemies; freedom from international hostilities.

Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war *Milton*

at peace, in a state of peace. — **p. of God.** **a** *Theol.* The peace of heart which is the gift of God. **b** [*cap.*] See TRUCE OF GOD.

peace (pēs), *v. i.* To become quiet or still; to be, become, or keep, silent; to stop. *Obs.*, except in the imperative.

When the thunder would not *peace* at my bidding *Shak*

peace, *v. t.* To make quiet; to reduce to peace; to appease; to put a stop to. *Obs.* "*Peace* your tattlings." *Shak.*

peace'a-ble (pēs'ā-b'l), *a.* [ME *peisible*, F. *paisible*. See PEACE.] Being in or at peace; quiet; free from, or not disposed to, war, disorder, or excitement, not quarrelsome; peaceful. — **peace'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **peace'a-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Tranquil, quiet, undisturbed, still. See PACIFIC.

peace'break'er (pēs'brāk'ĕr), *n.* A violator of peace or of the peace; a causer of strife. — **peace'break'ing,** *n.*

peace'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Pacific; peaceable.
2. Possessing or enjoying peace; quiet; tranquil; as, a *peaceful* country, a *peaceful* end; also, of or pertaining to a state or time of peace, as, *peaceful* occupations.

Syn. — See PACIFIC, CALM.

— **peace'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **peace'ful-ness,** *n.*

peace'less, *a.* Without peace. — **peace'less-ness,** *n.*

peace'mak'er (pēs'māk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who makes peace or reconciles parties or persons at variance. *Matt.* v. 9.
2. Any instrument of warfare, as a revolver or battleship, whose use brings about peace. *Humorous.*

— **peace'mak'ing,** *n. & a.*

peace offering. A gift or service to procure peace or reconciliation. Specif.: *Jew. Antiq.* See OFFERING, 3.

peace officer. *Law.* A civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace, as a sheriff or constable.

peach (pēch), *v. t.* [From APPEACH.] **1.** To accuse formally of crime; to impeach; indict; arraign. *Obs.*
2. To inform against; hence, to betray. *Obs.*

peach, *v. i.* To turn informer; also, to blab. *Obs. or Slang or Colloq.* "I 'll *peach* for this." *Shak.*

peach, *n.* [ME. *peche*, OF. *pesche*, F. *pêche*, fr. LL *persica*, L. *Persicum* (sc. *malum*) a Persian apple, a peach. Cf. PERSIAN, PARSI.] **1.** The sweet, juicy fruit of the tree *Amygdalus persica*. Like the plum and cherry, the peach is botanically a drupe with a hard, corrugated endocarp (stone) of a single seed (kernel), a pulpy white or yellow mesocarp (flesh), and a thin, downy skin, or epicarp. The horticultural varieties are very numerous, and are comprised in several distinct races. See PEEN-TO.
2. The tree bearing this fruit. It is low, freely branching, with drooping lanceolate leaves and sessile pink flowers borne on the naked twigs in early spring. It probably originated in China, but is now grown in all temperate climates, and is often found as an escape. See AMYGDALUS.
3. With an attributive, any of various other trees or shrubs, or their edible peachlike fruits; as, Guinea *peach*, etc.
4 a Peach brandy. *U. S.* b Peach color.
5. A person or thing likened to a peach in sweetness, fairness, excellence, etc.; — often ironical. *Slang.*

peach'-bark' borer. The peach-tree borer.

peach blight. **a** A very destructive fungus disease affecting peaches and plums and causing blight of the foliage When it also attacks the fruit it is often called *brown rot* **b** The parasitic fungus (*Monilia fructigena*) producing the disease. It is one of the Fungi Imperfecti, and therefore probably represents the conidial stage of a higher form.

peach blossom. A soft or delicate pink color.

peach'blow' (pēch'blō'), *n.* Also **peach blow,** esp. in sense 1. [*peach* + *blow* a flower.] **1.** A peach blossom.
2. A delicate or soft purplish pink color.
3. A glaze of this color. See PEACHBLOW, *a.*
4. An old variety of potato tinged with pink about the eyes.



Peach Borer b. *a* Adult; *b* Larva. Nat. size.

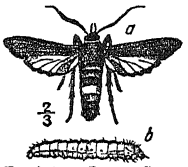
peach'blow', *a. Ceramics.* Of the delicate purplish pink color likened to that of peach blooms; — applied esp. to a Chinese porcelain, small specimens of which bring great prices in the Western countries.

peach borer. **a** The peach-tree borer **b** The larva of a large buprestidan beetle (*Dicerca divaricata*) which bores in the peach, cherry, and maple.

peach palm. A South American pinnate-leaved palm (*Bactris gasipaës*) with thorny stems and edible fruit.

peach rosette. A very destructive infectious disease of unknown cause attacking peach, plum, and almond trees, marked by the growth of dense rosettes of leaves at the ends of the branches, and the failure to bear fruit.

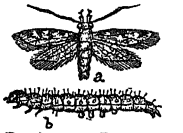
peach scale. Any of several scale insects infesting peach trees, esp., *Eulecanium persicæ*, a large, dark-colored, hemispherical species, and *Diaspis pentagona*, flatter and lighter-colored. Both of these occur in the United States.



Peach-tree Borer (*Sanninoidea exitiosa*). *a* Adult Female; *b* Larva

peach'-tree' borer The larva of a clearwing moth (*Sanninoidea exitiosa*), very destructive to peach trees by boring in the wood, usually near the ground; also, on the Pacific coast, *S. opalescens*, an even more serious pest.

peach'-twig' borer. **a** The larva of a small moth (*Anarsia lineatella*). It bores in the smaller twigs of the peach and other fruit trees **b** The larva of a small beetle (*Obera ocellata*). It bores the twigs of peach and apple trees.



Peach-twig Borer (*Anarsia lineatella*) *a* Adult, × 2; *b* Larva, × 2

peach'y (pēch'ĭ), *a.* Resembling a peach or peaches, esp. in looks or color; peachlike.

peach'y, *a. Mining.* Containing, or abounding in, peach (chlorite). *Dial. Eng.*

peach yellows. A destructive infectious disease of uncertain cause attacking peach trees. It causes yellowing or browning and curling up of the leaves, dwarfing of the branches, the growth of willowlike sterile shoots, and finally death. The only remedy is to burn diseased plants.

pea'cock' (pē'kŏk'), *n.* [ME. *pecok*. *Pea-* in this word is fr. AS. *pēa* (cf. also *pāwa*) peacock, fr. L *pavo*, prob. of Oriental origin; cf. Gr ταώς, ταώς, Per. *ṭāus*, *ṭāwus*, Ar. *ṭāwūs*. See COCK the bird.] **1.** The male of, or, in common usage, any individual of, the large gallinaceous birds of the genus *Pavo*, natives of southeastern Asia and the East Indies. At least two species exist, the common one (*P. cristatus*), domesticated since ancient times, and the Javan peafowl (*P. muticus*). (Cf also JAPANNED PEACOCK.) The males have the upper tail coverts (not the true tail feathers) loosely webbed and greatly elongated and covered with ocellate spots. These are erected and spread at will, displaying iridescent golden and green colors. The head, neck, and breast of the common peacock are rich blue, the wings and true tail chestnut, the face white and naked, and the head has a crest of slender upright plumules. The female, or *peahen*, has plainer colors and no train. Partly or wholly white varieties are produced in domestication.


Peacock. (1/12)

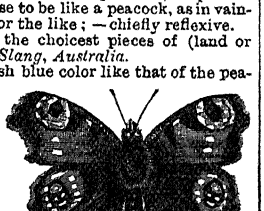
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Pavo.

pea'cock', *v. i.* To strut about like a peacock; to pose.

pea'cock', *v. t.* **1.** To cause to be like a peacock, as in vain-glorious display, vanity, or the like; — chiefly reflexive.
2. To pick out or take the choicest pieces of (land or country) when buying. *Slang, Australia.*

peacock blue. A greenish blue color like that of the peacock's plumage.

peacock butterfly. Any of several butterflies having ocellate spots on the wings; esp.: **a** In Europe, *Vanessa io*. **b** In eastern North America, *Junonia cœnia*. See JUNONIA, *Illust.*


Peacock Butterfly (*Vanessa io*) (1/2)

peacock coal. Iridescent coal *Dial. Eng.*

peacock, *or* peacock's, feather. A feather of the peacock, esp. one of the long ocellated tail coverts; also, from the fable of the jay adorned with peacock feathers, a borrowed plume; in diction, a borrowed passage or stylistic feature.

peacock fish. The Mediterranean blue-striped wrasse (*Crenilabrus pavo*); — so called from its brilliant colors.

peacock flower. **a** The scarlet flower of a cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Delonix regia*), orig. native of Madagascar, but grown throughout the tropics. The upper petal is striped with yellow. The pods are from one to three feet long, flat and woody. Also, the tree that bears this flower. **b** = BARBADOS PRIDE **a**

peacock green. A bluish green color. Cf. PEACOCK BLUE.

peacock iris. An ornamental South African iridaceous plant (*Morœa pavonia*) having orange-red flowers with a black spot at the base of each perianth segment.

peacock ore. *Mining.* An iridescent variety of copper ore; bornite; also, chalcopyrite.

pea'cock's-tail' (pē'kŏks-), *n.* A brown seaweed of the Pacific Ocean (*Padina pavonia*) with fan-shaped fronds.

Peacock Throne. A famous throne formerly of the kings of Delhi, India, but since 1739, when it was carried off by Nadir Shah, held by the shahs of Persia; — so called from its bearing a fully expanded peacock's tail done in gems.

pea'cock'y (pē'kŏk'ĭ), *a.* Resembling or suggesting a peacock; vain; ostentatious. — *adv.* Ostentatiously.

pea flower. **a** The flower of the pea. **b** Any flower of the papilionaceous type. — **pea'-flow'ered,** *a.*

pea'fowl' (pē'foul'), *n.* [See PEACOCK.] The peacock or peahen; any species of *Pavo*.

peag (pēg), *n.* [Algonquian *peag* in *wampompeag*. See WAMPUM.] Shell beads used as money, etc., by the aborigines and settlers of the Atlantic coast of North America. See WAMPUM.

pea green. A light green color like that of green peas.

pea'-jack'et, *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *pij*, *pije*, a coat of a coarse woolen stuff.] A thick loose woolen double-breasted jacket, or coat, much worn by sailors in cold weather.

peak (pēk), *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** To shrink; to sneak, slink, or steal; to go about quietly or dejectedly. *Obs.*

I . . . *peak*
Like John-a-dreams *Shak.*

2. To acquire sharpness of figure or features; to grow thin; to look thin or sickly. "Dwindle, *peak*, and pine." *Shak.*

peak, *n.* [A variant of *pike*. *Oxf. E. D.* See 1st PIKE.] **1.** A projecting point; the sharp end or pointed top of anything.
2. Specif.: **a** The pointed front of a headdress. *Obs.* **b** The point of a beard; *Obs.*, a pointed beard. **c** The projecting front part of a cap or the like. **d** A point formed by the hair on the forehead. *Obs.* **e** [For earlier *pike*, fr. Sp. *pico* · cf. F. *pic*. See PIKE a sharp point.] A headland or promontory; the top, or one of the tops, of a hill, mountain, or range, ending in a point; often, the whole hill or mountain, esp. when isolated. "Silent upon a *peak* in Darien." *Keats.*
3. Lace. *Obs.*
4. *Naut.* **a** The upper aftermost corner of a fore-and-aft sail, esp when extended by a gaff; also, the upper end of the gaff; as, *peak* brails. **b** The narrow part of a vessel's bow or stern (called respectively *forepeak* and *afterpeak*), or the part of the hold within it. **c** The bill of an anchor. **peak of the load,** *Railroads*, the maximum degree of traffic during a given period (as a day or a year). *Colloq., Eng.*

peak, *v. i.*; PEAKED (pēkt); PEAK'ING. To rise or extend to a peak or point; to form, or appear as, a peak. *Now Rare.*

peak, *v. t.* To cause to come to a peak; to make prominent.

peak, *v. t.* [See PEAK a point; cf. APEAK.] *Naut.* To raise to a position perpendicular, or more nearly so; as, to *peak* oars, to hold them with blades well raised; to *peak* a gaff or yard, to set it nearer the perpendicular.

peaked (pēkt; pēk'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Pointed; as, a *peaked* roof.
2. (*pron. usually* pēk'ĕd). [Cf. PEAK to shrink.] Having sharpness of figure or features; thin; emaciated; sickly. *Colloq.* — **peak'ed-ness** (pēk'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

peak'ing (pēk'ĭng), *a.* [Cf. PEAK to shrink.] *Now Dial.* **a** Mean; sneaking. **b** Pining; sickly; peaked. — **peak'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **peak'ing-ness,** *n.*

peak'ish, *a.* **1.** Dull; lazy; also, stupid; boorish; doltish; silly. *Obs.*
2. Somewhat peaked or pointed. *Dial. Eng.*
3 [Cf. PEAK to shrink.] Peaked; sickly. *Colloq.*

— **peak'ish-ness,** *n. Obs. or Colloq.*

peak line. *Naut.* A light rope running through a block at the peak, used as halyards or as an emergency downhaul.

peak'y (pēk'ĭ), *a.*; PEAK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr), PEAK'I-EST. **1.** Having a peak or peaks; abounding in peaks. *Tennyson.*
2. Peaked or pointed, like a peak.

peal (pēl), *n.* [Shortened fr. APPEAL; cf. F. *appel* a call, appeal, ruffle of a drum, fr. *appeler* to call, L. *appellare*.]
1 Appeal. *Obs.*
2 A summons, as to church or to a meeting place, sounded on a bell; a stroke or strokes on a bell as a call. *Obs.*
3. *Bell Ringing.* **a** Loosely, a set of bells for change ringing; a ring **b** A complete set of changes on a given number of bells; esp., technically, the series on seven bells, usually with a "tenor behind" (see CHANGE RINGING); — distinguished from *touch*. **c** Any shorter performance than a full peal; as, a wedding *peal*, a muffled *peal*; a touch; change. **d** A particular "method" of change ringing. *Obs.*
4. A loud sound, or a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts of a multitude, etc. "A fair *peal* of artillery." *Hayward.*

Whether those *peals* of praise be his or no. *Shak.*

in peal, *Bell Ringing*, in rhythmic and melodic order, as opposed to a disordered jangling and clanging.

peal, *v. i.*, PEALED (pēld); PEAL'ING. To utter or give out peals; to resound. "The *pealing* organ." *Milton.*

And the whole air *pealed*
With the cheers of our men. *Longfellow.*

peal, *v. t.* **1.** To assail or din, as with noise or loud sounds. *Obs* "Nor was his ear less *pealed*." *Milton.*

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peace, *a.* Quiet; silent. *Obs.*
peace'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* [Cf OF. *paisibleté*.] Peaceableness. *Obs.*
peace'a-bl. Peaceable. *Ref Sp.*
peace'a-ble, *n.* **a** A peaceable person. **b** A peace offering *Obs.*
peace conference. A conference in the interests of peace; esp. [*cap.*], either of the International Peace Conferences. See under INTERNATIONAL.
peace establishment. *Mil.* That portion of the military establishment maintained in peace.
peace guild. A frith guild.
peace keeper. One who keeps peace or the peace.
peace'man, *n.* **1.** A man who is under the king's peace. *Obs.*
2. Now usually *peace man*. An advocate of peace.
peacemeale. † PIECEMEAL.
peace'mon'ger (pēs'mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A peacemaker or peace man; — a term used by opponents. — **peace'mon'ger-ing,** *a.*
peace pipe. The calumet.
peace pledge. *Law.* Frankpledge. *Obs.*
peace warrant. *Law.* A warrant of arrest issued by a justice of the peace. *Eng.*
peach. † PECH.
peach (pēch), *n. Mining* Chlorite *Dial. Eng.*
peach, *n.* [Russ. *pech'*.] A kind of stove used in Russia *Obs.*
peach bells. The European bellflower (*Campanula persicifolia*)
peach berry A Tasmanian epacridaceous shrub (*Lissanthe strigosa*).
peach black. A black pigment made by calcining peach stones
peach blister See LEAF CURL
peach bloom. A soft pink flush or color [RITE, 2.]
peach-blossom ore. = ERYTHRITE, 2.
peach brandy. See BRANDY.
peach color *or* **colour.** **a** The pale red color of a ripe peach, or the delicate pink of the peach blossom. **b** = BLOSSOM, *n.*, 3. — **peach'-col'ored** *or* **-col'oured,** *a.*
peach curl. See LEAF CURL.
peach'en, *a* Of a peach; peachy.
peach'er, *n.* One who peaches.
peach'er-y (pēch'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A peach orchard. [*Cant.*]
peach'er-y, *n.* Peaching. *Obs.*
pea'chick', *n.* The chick of the peacock. [Peachy quality.]
peach'i-ness (pēch'ĭ-nĕs), *n.*
peach'let, *n.* See -LET.
peach myrtle Any Australian pink-flowered myrtaceous shrub of the genus *Hypocalymma*
peach oak **a** The willow oak **b** The tanbark oak of California. (*Quercus densiflora*).
peach rot Peach blight
peacht Peached. *Ref. Sp.*
Peach'um (pēch'ŭm), *n* In Gay's "Beggar's Opera," a receiver of stolen goods His beautiful daughter, **Polly Peachum**, remains pure in spite of her surroundings She marries Macheath.
peach water. A flavoring extract made from peach leaves, having the odor of bitter almonds
peach weevil A large curculio (*Rhynchœnus roreboracensis*) which attacks the buds and twigs of the peach and oak.
peach willow. The willow *Salix amygdaloides*, having peachlike leaves. [Nicaragua wood.]
peach'wood' (pēch'wo͝od'), *n.*
peach'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The lady's-thumb, or persicary.
pea'chy (-ĭ), *n.* A fermented beverage made from peaches.
peack (pēk). Var. of PEAG.
pea coal. A small size of anthracite coal See COAL, *n.*, 3.
pea'-coat', *n* A pea-jacket
peacock barley Battledore barley.
peacock bittern Sun bittern.
pea'cock'er-y (pē'kŏk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Strutting vanity; vainglory
peacock fan A fan made or adorned with peacock feathers
peacock flounder A large West Indian flounder (*Platophrys lunatus*), covered with bright blue spots.
peacock heron The sun bittern
pea'cock'ish, *a* Like a peacock; vain, ostentatious — **pea'cock'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **pea'cock'ish-ness,** *n* [*Obs.*]
pea'cock'ize, *v. i.* To peacock
pea'cock'ly. *a Obs.* See -LY.
peacock pheasant Any of several handsome Asiatic pheasants of the genus *Polyplectron*. The male has two or three spurs on the leg, erectile tail coverts, and brilliant ocellated plumage.
peacock poppy. An annual poppy (*Papaver paeoninum*) with scarlet flowers marked with black at the base of each petal.
pea cod A pea pod. [*n.*, 3.]
pea comb. *Poultry.* See COMB, 1.
pea crab Any small crab of the genus *Pinnotheres*, living as a commensal in bivalves; esp., *P. pisum* of Europe, living in mussels and cockles
pead † PAD, path
pea dove A West Indian dove (*Zenaida zenaida*). *Jamaica*
pea finch The chaffinch *Eng.*
peage Var. of PEAG
pe'age (pē'ĭj; *as F.*, pē'äzh'), *n* [OF. *paage*, *patage*, F. *péage*. fr (assumed) LL. *pedaticum*, fr. L *pes*, *pedis*, foot. See PEDAGE, PEDAL.] Toll for passage; pedage *Obs.*, exc. as a F. word
pe'ag-er. *n* [F. *péager*.] A collector of peage. *Obs.*
pea'gle (pē'g'l; pēg'l). Var. of PAIGLE *Dial Eng.*
pea'goose'. † PEAKGOOSE.
pea grit *Min* = PISOLITE.
pea'hen', *n* [See PEACOCK.] The female peafowl
pe-ai' (pē-ĭ'), **pe-ai'man,** *n.* [Galibi *piaye*, or Guarani *pajé*.] Among the Indians of Guiana, a medicine man or shaman. — **pe-ai'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
peak (pēk) Var. of PEAG.
peak. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIQUE.
peak Var of PEEK.
peak, *n* Act of peaking, or growing thin. *Nonce Use.*
peak, *adv. Naut* = APEAK.
peak, *n.* Simpleton; dolt. *Obs.*
peak, *n.* A small point; a very small quantity. *Scot.*
peak arch *Arch.* A pointed or Gothic arch
peak crest A pointed crest on the head, as that of certain pigeons: — distinguished from a *shell crest*.
peak'er (pēk'ẽr), *n. Logging.* **a** A load of logs narrowing toward the top. **b** The top log of a load.
peak'goose', *n.* [*peak* a dolt + *goose*.] Simpleton; ninny. *Obs.*
Peak'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to the "Peak," a district in Derbyshire, England; like those of this district. *Obs.*
peak'rel (pēk'rĭl), *n.* A person or a domestic animal living in the Peak district. [See -WARD.]
peak'ward (pēk'wẽrd), *a & adv.*
peak'y (-ĭ). Var. of PECKY.
peak'y, *a.* [Cf. PEAK to shrink.] Thin; sickly; peaked. *Colloq. & Dial.*
peak'y-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
peal. † PALL, cloth.

2. To utter or give forth loudly; to cause to give out peals; to noise abroad; as, to *peal* one's fame.

pea measle. One of the tapeworm larvæ present in measly beef and pork. See MEASLES, 4.

pea moth. A small dark-colored tortricid moth (*Semasia nigricana*) whose larva feeds in pea pods, destroying the seeds. It is a native of Europe.

pea'nut (pē'nŭt), *n.* **1.** **a** A tropical fabaceous plant (*Arachis hypogæa*), of erect habit, with trifoliolate leaves and bright yellow flowers whose peduncles bend after fertilization and push the pods into the ground, where they ripen. The plant is widely cultivated, esp. in the southern United States. **b** The oblong, rich, nutlike seed of this plant; — so called either as marketed in the pod or when divested of its thin papery husk. It is much eaten roasted, and is also made into peanut butter; its chief commercial use is in the manufacture of peanut oil.
2. Any of several related or similar plants.

peanut butter. A paste made by mixing ground fresh roasted peanuts with a small quantity of water, and used chiefly as a relish on sandwiches, etc.

peanut politics. Small or mean political tactics. *Slang, U. S.* — **peanut politician.**

pea ore. The mineral limonite, occurring in round grains about the size of a pea.

pear (pâr), *n.* [ME. *pere*, AS. *peru*, L. *pira*, pl. of *pirum*. Cf. PERRY.] **1.** **a** The fleshy pome fruit of any malaceous tree of the genus *Pyrus*, esp. *P. communis*. It is commonly oblong, larger at the apical end, and differs from the apple in having grit cells (see PYRUS, 1st MALUS). There are numerous varieties of the common pear, differing in size, color, and quality. **b** The tree bearing this fruit. The garden pear (*P. communis*) is native of southern Europe and Asia. *P. sinensis* is the Japanese or sand pear. The common pear is a small tree with glossy pointed leaves and white flowers in umbel-like clusters.
2. With qualifying adjective or attributive, any of numerous other pearlike fruits or trees.
3. A pear-shaped object.

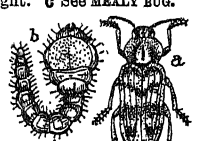
pear bark beetle, a small beetle (*Scolytus rugulosus*) whose larva bores under the bark of the pear, peach, plum, apple, and other fruit trees. — **p. of confession,** an instrument of torture shaped like a pear. *Obs.*



Pear Blight Beetle.

pear blight. **a** A destructive bacterial disease of the pear, due to *Bacillus amylovorus*, which pierces the twigs (twig blight) or the trunk (body blight) and develops on the starch in the tissues. It blackens the leaves and kills the tree. Also, the organism causing the disease. **b** A minute beetle (*Xyleborus pyri*) whose larvæ bore in the twigs of pear trees and cause blight. **c** See MEALY BUG.

pear borer. **a** The larva of a small clearwing moth (*Sesia pyri*), similar to the peach-tree borer, but smaller, which bores beneath the bark of the pear. **b** The larva of a buprestidan beetle (*Chrysobothris femorata*) which attacks apple, pear, oak, and maple trees. **c** The larva of a buprestidan beetle (*Agrilus sinuatus*) which bores under the bark, making zigzag galleries. It is native of Europe.



Pear Borer b. *a* Adult; *b* Larva. (½)

pear fruit chafer. A large yellow, brown, and bronze-colored cetonian beetle (*Euphoria inda*) which often destroys ripe pears.

pear haw. Any of several American hawthorns, as *Crataegus tomentosa*, having somewhat pyriform fruit.

pea rifle. A rifle having a thick barrel and carrying a ball about the size of a pea.

pearl (pûrl), *n.* [ME. *perle*, F. *perle*, LL. *perla*, *perula*, perh. fr. (assumed) LL. *pernula*, dim. of LL. *perna* a pearl, in L. a mussel.] **1.** **A** dense shelly concretion, formed as an abnormal growth within the shell of some mollusks. It is composed of nacre deposited in extremely thin, concentric layers about some foreign particle, as the dead body or egg of a parasitic worm, etc., and may lie freely within or beneath the mantle, either free from or attached to the shell. The form is variable; the color may be black, gray, blue, purple, yellow, pink, or white, the finest having a silvery or satiny luster. The best are mostly obtained from the pearl oyster (which see), but pearls are also yielded by the river mussels, conch shells, clams, oysters, etc.


Pearl Fruit Chafer. ×1½

2. Hence, something resembling a pearl in shape, size, color, beauty, or value. Specif.: **a** Something very choice or precious; a fine or noble specimen.

> I see thee compassed with thy kingdom's *pearl*. *Shak.*

b A small round drop or globule likened to a pearl, as a dewdrop or a tear. **c** A white shining tooth, or teeth collectively. Cf. IVORY, 2. **d** In the Eastern churches, a particle or crumb of the consecrated bread. **e** One of a series of decorative loops used as a border or edging on lace, ribbon, etc. Cf. PURL, *n.* **f** A whitish film on the eye; a cataract; also, the pupil of the eye. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **g** Usually *pl.* One of the tubercles forming the bur on a deer's antler. **h** = PEARL GRASS b. **i** One of several small argent balls on a coronet; a similar ball used as a heraldic bearing; also, a small white circle on a colored ground, as on a postage stamp. **j** A small piece, fragment, or size, as of coal or of molten metal cooled by being dropped in water. **k** *Pharm.* A capsule of gelatin or similar substance containing some volatile medicinal liquid, as ether. **l** A tern; — so called from the color of the back. *Local, Eng.* **m** [Perh. a different word.] The brill. *Obs. Local, Eng.*
3. The color of a fine pearl; a pale bluish gray.
4. Mother-of-pearl; nacre.
5. *Her.* Argent; — used in blazoning by precious stones.
6. *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.

☞ This line is printed in the type called *pearl*.

pearl of Spain, the white grape hyacinth. *Obs.*

pearl (pûrl), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *perler*. See PEARL a jewel.]
1. To set or adorn with pearls, or with mother-of-pearl.
2. To cause to resemble pearls; to make into small round grains; as, to *pearl* barley.

pearl, *v. i.* **1.** To form pearls, or drops or beads like pearls.
2. To fish or hunt for pearls; as, to go *pearling*.

pearl, *a.* Of or pertaining to pearl or pearls; made of, or of the color of, pearl, pearls, or mother-of-pearl.

pearl barley. Kernels of barley ground to the form of small round grains, used in soups, etc.

pearl'bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n.* A Chinese ornamental rosaceous shrub (*Exochorda grandiflora*) with lanceolate leaves and racemes of white flowers.

pearl disease. *Veter.* Tuberculosis of serous membranes, usually the pleura or peritoneum, chiefly seen in cattle. The lesions are in small rounded grayish elevations.

pearl diver. One who dives for pearl oysters. Hence, **pearl diving.**

pearl'er (pûr'lẽr), *n.* A person who dives for pearls; one who employs pearl divers; also, a boat used in pearl fishing.

pearl essence. A pearly slime prepared from fish scales and used in making artificial pearls; — called also *essence d'Orient*.

pearl gray *or* **grey.** A very pale blue-gray color.

pearl'ing, pearl'in (pûr'lĭn), *n.* [See PURL a border.] A kind of lace of silk or thread; *pl.*, trimmings or edgings of this; also, clothes trimmed with it. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pearl'ite (pûr'līt), *n.* [*pearl* + *-ite.*] **1.** *Metal.* The eutectoid alloy of carbon and iron, containing 0.9 per cent of carbon, which is the iron-carbon alloy of lowest transformation point in the solid, just as the eutectic alloy (containing 4.3 per cent of carbon) is that of lowest transformation point (in that case, the freezing point) in the liquid condition.
2. *Petrog.* = PERLITE.
— **pearl-it'ic** (pẽr-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pearl millet. **a** A tall cereal grass (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) (see PENNISETUM), prob. of East Indian origin. It has long, broad leaves and dense round spikes like those of the cattail. It is widely grown in Africa and the Orient for its seeds, which are used as food, and is also an important forage grass. **b** Improperly, sorghum.

pearl oyster. Any of several large marine bivalve mollusks of the genus *Avicula* and subgenus *Meleagrina*, which often produce pearls. They are found chiefly in the East Indies (esp. at Ceylon), in the Persian Gulf, on the coast of Australia, and on the Pacific coast of America.

pearl sago. Sago in small pearly grains.

pearl white. **a** Basic bismuth nitrate, a pearly powder used as a cosmetic, flux, pigment, and in medicine in gastric and intestinal disorders. **b** Bismuth oxychloride used like the above as a cosmetic, pigment, and flux. **c** A pigment of white lead slightly blued. **d** A nacreous preparation, as fish scales or mother-of-pearl, used in imitating pearls.

pearl'y (pûr'lĭ), *a.* Set with, abounding in, or resembling, pearls or mother-of-pearl; also, of the color of pearl.
pearly everlasting, an American everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*), with floccose-woolly herbage and small corymbose heads with pearly white, scarious involucres. — **p. nautilus.** See NAUTILUS, 1 **a**. — **p. tumor** *or* **tumour.** = PEARL TUMOR.

pear'main (pâr'mān), *n.* [ME. *parmayn*, OF. *parmain*, F. *permaine*; — prob. so named as coming from *Parma* in Italy.] **1.** An old variety of pear. *Obs.*
2. A variety of apple, of early French origin, which has since developed many well-marked subvarieties, as the winter *pearmain* and *pearmain* rouge. In general they are subacid, red-and-yellow, late-ripening apples.

pear quince. A somewhat pear-shaped quince of high flavor, but less tender when stewed than the orange quince.

pear scab. *Hort.* A disease of the pear attacking both leaves and fruit, producing on the latter rough discolored scabs. It is due to the fungus *Fusicladium pirinum*.

pear scale. Any of several scale insects which infest pear trees; esp.: **a** A brown hemispherical bark louse (*Lecanium pyri*). **b** The San José scale. **c** The scurfy bark louse.

pear shell. Any marine gastropod shell of the genus *Pirula*, native of tropical seas; — so called from the shape.

pear slug. The sluglike larva of a sawfly (*Eriocampa cerasi*) which feeds on the foliage of the pear tree.



Pear Slug. *a* Young Larvæ feeding; *b* Full Grown Larva; *c* Adult Fly × 2.

peas'ant (pĕz'ănt), *n.* [OF. *païsant*, *païsan*, F. *paysan*, formed prob. with the suffix *-enc*, fr. Teutonic *-ing* (cf. -ING, 3), fr. OF. *païs* country, F. *pays*, LL. *pagensis*, a., fr. L. *pagus* the country. See PAGAN.] **1.** A countryman; rustic; esp., in European countries, a tiller of the soil either as a small proprietor or as a laborer, his class or rank being usually the lowest.
2. A serf; also, a boor or clown. *Obs.*
3. A base fellow; knave; rascal. *Obs.*
Syn. — Countryman, rustic, swain, hind.

peas'ant, *a.* **1.** Like a peasant; base; boorish. *Obs.*
2. Of or pertaining to peasants; rustic; rural.

peasant proprietor. A peasant who owns the soil he cultivates; — in its broadest sense including those called *farmers* in the United States. Cf. MÉTAYER.

peas'ant-ry (pĕz'ănt-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Peasants, collectively; the body of rustics. "A bold *peasantry*." *Goldsmith.*
2. State, position, or rank of a peasant; quality or behavior of a peasant; rusticity; coarseness.

Peas'ants' Cru-sade' (-ănts). The general movement of disorderly hordes of poor people from the Rhine country in a crusade in the spring of 1096. They were led by Peter the Hermit, Walter the Penniless, and others, and their course was notable for persecution of the Jews and plundering. Many were slain on the way to Constantinople, and the rest, transported to Asia Minor because of disorderliness, were mostly killed by the Turks.

Peasants' Revolt. *Eng. Hist.* An uprising of the lower classes in 1381, due to the weak and unpopular government, the heavy taxation, etc. Bodies of insurgents marched on London, but were induced to disperse, first by King Richard II., who promised to grant their demands, and later by a show of the royal forces. The movement obtained temporary abolition of the poll taxes, the virtual annulment of the Statute of Laborers, and hastened the abolition of villeinage. The revolt is often called *Tyler's Rebellion*, after its chief leader, Wat Tyler

Peasants' War. A bloody insurrection of peasants in Germany in 1524-25, suppressed with great cruelty. It was fomented by the fanatical Anabaptist leader Thomas Münzer, and his followers figured largely in it.

pea sausage. A kind of sausage made of pea and lentil flour well cooked, evaporated, and mixed with bacon, etc.

pease (pēz), *n.; obs. pl.* PEASES (-ĕz; -ĭz); PEASEN (-'n). [Older form of *pea*. See PEA.] **1.** A pea. *Obs.*
2. Now only pl. of PEA, usually collective. See PEA, *Note.*

pease'cod' (-kŏd'), *n.* A pea pod.

peat (pēt), *n.* [Cf. OD. *pete* godmother, goddaughter. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** A pet; darling; — used of a woman or girl. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. A favorite; minion; formerly, specif., a lawyer supposed to be under the peculiar patronage of a particular judge.

peat, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. ME. *pete*, LL. *peta*.] A carbonaceous substance formed by partial decomposition in water of various plants, esp. mosses of the genus *Sphagnum*. Cf. COAL. Peat varies in consistency from a turf to a slime. As it decomposes its color deepens, old peat being dark brown or black, and keeping little of the plant texture. According to its formation, it is known as *bog peat* (mosses), *heath peat*, *meadow peat* (grasses and sedges), *forest peat* or *wood peat* (trees), and *sea peat* (seaweeds). For use as a fuel, peat is dried, and often compressed. It is widely found and increasingly important, but, owing to its bulk and its large content of water and ash, does not compete formidably with coal. Peat is also somewhat used as a fertilizer, as stable litter, for making charcoal, etc.

peat bog. A bog containing peat; an accumulation of peat.

peat coal. **a** A natural product intermediate between peat and lignite. **b** An artificial fuel made by carbonizing peat.

peat moss. **1.** Any moss from which peat has formed; specif., sphagnum moss.
2. A peat bog; also, peat itself. *Eng.*

pea tree. Any of several plants of the pea family (Fabaceæ); specif.: **a** Any Asiatic tree of the genus *Caragana*. **b** An American annual plant (*Sesban macrocarpa*). **c** An ornamental West Indian tree (*Agati grandiflora*), with large white flowers, which with the green pods are eaten as a salad. **d** The red sandalwood. **e** The laburnum.

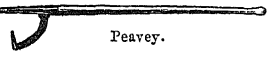
peat reek. The reek or smoke of peat; hence, the peculiar flavor of whisky distilled over peat as fuel; also, whisky thus made, or Highland whisky in general.

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peal. † PEEL, *v.*
peal. Var. of PEEL, a shovel.
peal (pēl). Dial. Eng. var. of PAIL. [*Dial. Eng.*]
peal, *v. t.* & *i.* To appeal. *Obs.*
peal, *v. t.* To cool; stir; skim; pour out. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
peal, *n.* **a** A small salmon, esp. one of less than two pounds weight; a grilse. *Ireland.* **b** A young sea trout. *Dial. Eng.*
pealed. Pealed. *Ref. Sp.*
peal'er, *n.* An appealer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pea'-lip' suck'er. The cutlips b.
pealt. † PELT. [pea moth.]
pea maggot. The larva of the
pea mildew. = BEAN MILDEW.
pean. Var. of PEEN.
pean, peane, etc. Vars. of PÆAN, PAIN, etc.
pean (pān), *n.* [Cf. OF. *pene*, F. *panne*.] *Her.* One of the furs, the ground being *sable*, and the spots or tufts *or*. [HAMMER.]
pean hammer. Var. of PEEN
peanut oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
pear (pēr), *v. i.* To appear. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
pear'ance, *n.* Appearance. *Obs.*
pearce. † PARSE, PIERCE.
Pearce (pĭ'ẽrs). Dial. Eng. var. of PACE, Easter.
pearce'ite (pẽr'sīt), *n.* [After Dr. Richard *Pearce* (b. 1827) of Denver.] *Min.* A monoclinic mineral, essentially silver, arsenic, and sulphur, $9Ag_2S \cdot As_2S_3$.
pearch. † PARCH, PERCH.
pearch (pûrch; pĭ'ŭch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIERCE.
peare. † PAIR; PEAR; PEER, *n.*
pearemaine † PEARMAIN.
pear gauge *or* **gage.** *Physics.* A kind of mercury manometer used with an air pump; — so called from the shape of the glass tube
pearlche. † PERISH. [of PERK.]
peark. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
pearl. † PERIL. [PURL, 3.
pearl. Var. of 3d PURL, 2, 4th
pear-la'ceous. Var. of PERLACEOUS. [Resembling pearl.]
pearl-a'ceous (pẽr-lā'shŭs), *a.*
pearl'ash', *n.* See POTASH, 1.
pearl'ber-ry (pûrl'bĕr-rĭ), *n.* A small South American rosaceous shrub (*Margyricarpus setosus*) with pearly-white berrylike fruit.
pearl bird. **a** A guinea fowl. **b** An African barbet of the genus *Trachyphonus*
pearl diabase. = VARIOLITE.
pearl leaf beetle. A small blue-black silky beetle (*Serica iricolor*) that eats pear leaves.
pearl leaf miner. See LEAF MINER.
pearled (pûrld *or, esp. in poetry,* pûr'lĕd), *a.* Set with pearls or nacre; formed into pearls.
pearl edge. An edge of small loops on a ribbon; also, a narrow edging to be sewed on lace.
pearl lemon. A variety of lemon with a pear-shaped fruit.
pearl'et, *n.* [Cf. F. *perlette*.] A small pearl.
pearl eye **a** A cataract in the eye. *Obs.* **b** A bird's eye, as of a pigeon, suggestive of a pearl. — **pearl'-eyed',** *a.*
pearl'fruit', *n.* The pearlberry.
pearl grain. = 1st GRAIN, 9 b.
pearl grass. *Dial. Eng.* **a** The large quaking grass. **b** The tall oat grass *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*. **c** A European melic grass (*Melica nutans*).
pearl hardening. Also **pearl hardener.** Calcium sulphate, used as a filler for paper.
pearl hen. A guinea hen.
pearl'i-ness (pûr'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
pearl'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PEARL.
pearl'ish. *a.* Somewhat pearly.
pearl kite. The white-tailed kite. See KITE, *n.*, 1.
pearl lashing. *Naut.* A parrel of wooden balls. *Rare.*
pearl moss. Carrageen.
pearl mussel. **a** Any pearl-bearing fresh-water mussel. **b** A pearl oyster.
pearl opal. = CACHOLONG.
pear louse. The pear-tree psylla.
pearl perch. An Australian marine fish (*Glaucosoma scapularе*) of the snapper family.
pearl plant. The gromwell or the corn gromwell, from their shining white nutlets.
pearl powder. = PEARL WHITE a, b. — **pearl'-pow'dered,** *a.*
pearl sheller. A fisher for pearl shells. Hence, **pearl shelling.**
pearl sinter. *Min.* Geyserite of pearly luster.
pearl spar. *Min.* A kind of dolomite with a pearly luster.
pearl stitch. = 4th PURL, 3.
pearl'stone', *n.* = PERLITE.
pearl tea. *Gunpowder tea.*
pearl tie. = BRIDE, a loop.
pearl tumor *or* **tumour.** *Med.* Any tumor resembling a pearl either in shape and size or in glistening appearance of section, such as a tubercular mass, a cholesteatoma or epithelioma.
pearl'weed', **pearl'wort'** (pûrl'-wûrt'), *n.* Any chickweedlike plant of the genus *Sagina*.
pearl'y (pûr'lĭ), *adv.* Like or as pearl or pearls.
pearl'y, *n.* Clothes with pearl buttons, such as costermongers wear. *Cant.*
pear midge. A minute dipterous fly (*Diplosis pyrivora*) whose larvæ live in the core of the growing pear.
pear'mon'ger, *n.* A pear seller.
pear psylla. = PEAR-TREE PSYLLA.
pear sawfly. See PEAR SLUG.
pearse. † PARSE, PIERCE.
pearst (pûrst; pûr'tĭ-pyĕrt). Obs., arch., or dial. var. of PERT.
— **peart'ly,** *adv.* — **peart'ness,** *n.*
pear thorn. The pear haw.
pear tomato. A variety of the common tomato with pear-shaped fruit.
pear'-tree' psyl'la. A yellowish or greenish jumping plant louse (*Psylla pyricola*) often destructive to the pear. See PSYLLA, *Illust.* [(pear). *Obs.*]
pear warden. The warden
pear withe. A tropical American bignoniaceous climbing shrub (*Tanæcium jaroba*).
pear'y. Var. of PEERY, *n.*
peas. etc. † PEACE, etc.
peas. Pease. *Ref. Sp.*
peas'ant, *v. t.* To make subject as a peasant. *Obs.*
Peasant Bard. Robert Burns (1759-96): — a nickname.
peas'ant-ess, *n.* A female peasant. [PROPRIETOR.]
peasant holder. = PEASANT
peas'ant-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
peas'ant-ism (pĕz'ănt-tĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
peas'ant-like', *a.* Like or characteristic of a peasant; base; rude; clownish.
peas'ant-ly, *a.* Peasantlike. *R.*
Peasant Painters. The painters of the Barbizon school.
peas'ant-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
peas'cod'. Var. of PEASECOD.
pease. † PEACE, PEISE, PIECE.
pease, *v. t.* [OF. *paisier*, fr. *pais* peace, F. *paix*, L. *pax*.] To reconcile; appease; pacify; quiet. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To make peace; to become still. *Obs.*
pease'cod'-be'llied. *a.* Having the lower part stiffly quilted and peaked in front; — said of a kind of doublet (**peasecod doublet**) fashionable about the end of the 16th century.
pease crow. A tern. *Local, Eng.*
pea'sen. pea'son (pē'z'n). Obs. or dial. pl. of PEASE.
pease'weep. Var. of PEESWEEP.
peasible. † PEACEABLE.
peaso. † PESO.
peasse. † PEACE, PEISE.
pea'stone', *n.* = PISOLITE.
peas'weep. Var. of PEESWEEP.
peas'y (pēz'ĭ), *a.* **a** Full of, or made of, peas. *Scot.* **b** Resembling peas in size, color, etc.
peas'y, *n.* [From PEASE, *n.*] *Mining.* Lead ore beaten small with a bucker. *Dial. Eng.*
peat'er-y (pēt'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [From PEAT; cf. LL. *petaria*.] A peat bog or bank.
peat fiber *or* **fibre.** *Hort.* A peatlike substance of the finely chopped roots and rootstocks of various wild ferns, used for potting orchids, etc. [ing peat.]
peat gas. Gas made by distill-
peat machine. A machine for grinding and briquetting peat.
peat'man, *n.* A digger or seller of peat.
peat spade. A spade with an L-shaped blade for cutting out peat in blocks.
peat'wood', *n.* The swamp loosestrife. *U. S.*
peat'y (pēt'ĭ), *a.* Of, resembling, or abounding in, peat.
Peaucel'lier's cell *and* **straight-line motion** (pō'sĕl'yāz'). [After C. N. *Peaucellier* (b. 1832), French general.] See STRAIGHT-LINE MOTION.

‖ **peau' de soie'** (pō' dē swä'). [F., lit., skin of silk.] A silk dress fabric so woven as to appear satiny, the wrong side either imitating the under side of skin, or in the best grades finished like the right side.

pea'vey } (pē'vĭ), *n.* [Said to be from inventor's name.]
pea'vy } *Lumbering.* A stout lever like a cant hook, but having the end armed with a strong and sharp spike.


Peavey.

pea weevil. **a** A small weevil (*Bruchus pisorum*) which destroys peas by eating out the interior. **b** A European weevil (*Sitones lineatus*) which feeds on the leaves of peas.


Pea Weevil. × 2½

peb'ble (pĕb'l), *n.* [AS. *papol* in *papolstān* pebblestone.] **1.** A small roundish stone, esp. one worn and rounded by the action of water; a pebblestone; also, a gem occurring in the form of pebbles; as, Scotch *pebble*, referring to an agate or other gem found in streams or elsewhere. "Children gathering *pebbles* on the shore." *Milton.* **2.** Transparent and colorless quartz; rock crystal; as, Brazilian *pebble;* also, among opticians, a lens of it. **3.** Pebbleware. **4.** Pebble leather; also, the surface produced by pebbling.

peb'ble, *v. t.;* PEB'BLED (-'ld); PEB'BLING. **1.** To pelt with or as with pebbles; also, to pave with pebbles. **2.** To grain (leather) so as to produce a rough and irregularly indented surface.

peb'bled (-'ld), *a.* **1.** Abounding in, or covered or strewn with, pebbles; pebbly. **2.** Having undergone pebbling; as, *pebbled* leather.

pebble dash, pebble dashing. Mortar containing pebbles.

pebble leather. Pebbled leather. See PEBBLE, *v.*, 3.

pebble powder. Gunpowder pressed into large cubical grains, to render it slow-burning. It is inferior to the perforated prismatic powder in that the burning surface constantly decreases, and therefore the rate of emission of gas is greater at the beginning than at the end.

peb'ble-stone' (pĕb'l-stōn'), *n.* [AS. *papolstān.*] A pebble; also, pebbles collectively.

peb'ble-ware' (pĕb'l-wâr'), *n.* [*pebble* + *ware.*] *Ceramics.* A variety of Wedgwood ware having a mottled surface produced by mingling colored pastes in the body of the pottery.

peb'bly (pĕb'lĭ), *a.* Full of pebbles; pebbled.

‖ **pé'brine'** (pā'brēn'), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *pebrino,* fr. *pebre* pepper, L. *piper.*] A hereditary and probably contagious disease of the silkworm produced by a myxosporidian parasite (*Nosema bombycis*), and manifesting itself by causing the worms to dwindle in size and become covered with black spots. It was formerly very destructive in Europe. — **peb'ri-nous** (pĕb'rĭ-nŭs), *a.*

pe-can' (pē-kăn'; -kän'; *as Lat.* pē'kăn; 277), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin; cf. Algonquian *pakan* nut, walnut: cf. F. *pacane* the nut.] **a** A species of hickory (*Hicoria pecan*) of the south central United States, with roughish bark and hard but brittle wood, attaining great size in Texas. **b** The smooth, oblong, thin-shelled nut of this tree, commonly called *pecan nut.* It has a sweet, richly flavored kernel.

pec'ca-ble (pĕk'ä-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *peccable.* See PECCANT.] Liable or prone to sin; prone to transgress the divine law. — **pec'ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pec'ca-dil'lo (-dĭl'ō), *n.; pl.* -LOS or -LOES (-ōz). [Sp. *pecadillo,* dim. of *pecado* a sin, fr. L. *peccatum.* See PECCANT.] A slight offense; a petty fault.

Syn. — See FAULT.

pec'can-cy (pĕk'ăn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *peccantia.*] Quality or state of being peccant; also, a sin; an offense.

pec'cant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *peccans, -antis,* p. pr. of *peccare* to sin: cf. F. *peccant.*] **1.** Sinning; guilty of transgression; criminal; as, *peccant* angels. *Milton.* **2.** Wrong; incorrect; faulty. **3.** Morbid; corrupt; inducing disease; as, *peccant* humors. — **pec'cant-ly,** *adv.* — **pec'cant-ness,** *n.*

pec'ca-ry (pĕk'ä-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Carib dialects *paquire, pakira, pockiero, poekiero,* etc.; perh. altered fr. a Sp. or Pg. word; cf. Pg. *bacora,* fem., *bacoro,* masc., little pig.] An American piglike mammal of the genus *Tagassu* (syn. *Dicotyles*) ranging from Texas to Paraguay. Two chief species occur, the collared (*T. tajaçu*), which is grizzled, with an indistinct whitish collar, and the white-lipped (*T. albirostris*), chiefly blackish with whitish cheeks. They have a complex stomach, a gland on the back, and only three toes on the hind feet. They are nocturnal and gregarious.


Collared Peccary (*Tagassu tajaçu*). 4⁰

‖ **pec-ca'vi** (pĕ-kä'vĭ; pĕk-kä'vē). [L.] I have sinned; hence: *n.* A confession or acknowledgment of sin.

peck (pĕk), *n.* [ME. *pekke,* OF. *pek,* orig. uncert.; cf. F. *picotin* a peck.] **1.** The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts. See MEASURE. **2.** A peck measure. **3.** A kind of utensil, resembling the head of a drum, for holding bread or oatcake. *Isle of Man.* **4.** A great deal; a large quantity or number; a "heap;" "lot." "A *peck* of troubles." *Sir T. North.* **5.** A liquid measure equaling two gallons. *Dial. Eng.*

peck (pĕk), *v. t.;* PECKED (pĕkt); PECK'ING. [See PICK, *v.*] **1.** To strike with the beak; to thrust the beak into; as, a bird *pecks* a tree. **2.** To pick up with or as with the beak; — often with *up.*

This fellow *pecks* up wit as pigeons peas. *Shak.*

3. To make (a hole or the like) by striking with the beak or a pointed instrument; as, to *peck* a hole in a tree. **4.** Hence, to strike or pick with a pick or other pointed instrument, esp. with repeated quick movements. **5.** **a** To eat. *Colloq.* **b** To bite. *Cant.* **c** To bite daintily or nibble.

peck, *v. i.* **1.** To make strokes with the beak, or with a pointed instrument; to pick. *Carew.* **2.** To pick up food with the beak; as, a hen *pecks.* **3.** To eat; to feed; esp., to eat nibblingly. *Slang.* to peck at, to strike at with the beak; to attack with petty and repeated blows; also, to carp at; nag; tease.

peck, *n.* **1.** Act of pecking; a quick, sharp stroke, as with the beak of a bird, a pointed instrument, etc. **2.** The mark or impression made as a result of pecking; a prick, hole, dot, or the like. **3.** Food; victuals. *Slang.*

peck'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** An instrument for pecking, as a pick. **2.** One that pecks; specif.: **a** A bird's bill. **b** A person's nose. **c** A woodpecker. **d** An eater or feeder. *Slang.* **3.** Courage; spirit. *Slang.* **4.** = 1st PICKER.

Peck'sniff (pĕk'snĭf), *n.* A canting hypocrite in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit." Although using every form of deception and rascality to advance his own interests, he continually utters moral precepts and pretends to virtue even in drunkenness and in the shame which discovery of his duplicity brings. — **Peck-sniff'er-y** (pĕk-snĭf'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* — **Peck-sniff'i-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* — **Peck-sniff'i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), **Peck'sniffism** (pĕk'snĭf-ĭz'm), *n.*

Pe-cop'ter-is (pē-kŏp'tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πέκειν to comb + πτερις a kind of fern.] *Paleobot.* An extensive genus of carboniferous fossil ferns; — so named from the regular comblike arrangement of the leaflets. Also [*l. c.*], a fossil of this genus. — **pe-cop'ter-oid** (-oid), *a.*

Pec'o-ra (pĕk'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [L., cattle, pl. of *pecus.*] *Zoöl.* A division of artiodactyl ungulate mammals, restricted as now used to the ruminants with a four-chambered stomach, that is, the deer, antelopes, oxen, sheep, goats, and giraffes. There are but two functional digits on each foot, and the metacarpals and metatarsals of these are fused. The upper incisor teeth are wanting.

pec'tase (pĕk'tās), *n.* [*pectin* + diast*ase.*] *Chem.* An enzyme that transforms pectin into pectic acid. It occurs in many plants, esp. in the juices of ripe fruits.

pec'tate (-tāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of pectic acid.

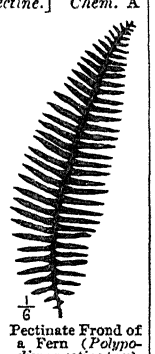
pec'ten (pĕk'tĕn), *n.; L. pl.* PECTINES (-tĭ-nēz). [L. *pecten, -inis,* a comb, something resembling a comb, a kind of shellfish. See PECTINATE.] **1.** *Zoöl. & Anat.* Any of various comblike organs (see COMB, *n.*, 7), esp. that in the eye of nearly all birds and many reptiles, a vascular pigmented membrane with parallel plications suggesting the teeth of a comb, which projects into the vitreous humor of the eye, from the point of entrance of the optic nerve. It is represented in teleost fishes by a club-shaped process, called the *falciform process,* which extends across the vitreous humor to the inner surface of the lens. **2.** *Zoöl.* [*cap.*] The genus containing the typical scallops. Also [*l. c.*], any mollusk of this genus; a scallop.

pec'tic (pĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. πηκτός curdled.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, pectin; as, *pectic* acid.

The *pectic* compounds can now be arranged in two series, one . . . comprising bodies of a neutral reaction, while those of the other are feeble acids. *J. Reynolds Green.*

pectic acid, an amorphous acid formed by the action of pectase on pectin. It is tough and horny when dry, but gelatinous when moist; it is characteristic of vegetable jellies.

pec'tin (-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. πηκτός curdled, congealed, fr. πηγνύναι to make fast or stiff: cf. F. *pectine.*] *Chem.* A neutral substance, apparently of several varieties, occurring in many vegetable tissues as a constituent of the sap or cell wall. Pectin yields viscous solutions with water, and is closely allied to the vegetable gums. It is found in ripe fruits, and by its transformation into pectic acid by pectase produces the so-called vegetable jellies.


Pectinate Frond of a Fern (*Polypodium pectinatum*). 1/6

Pec'ti-na'ce-a (pĕk'tĭ-nā'shē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See PECTEN.] *Zoöl.* A suborder or superfamily of bivalve mollusks of the order Pseudolamellibranchia, comprising the scallops (Pectinidæ) and their allies (Limidæ, Spondylidæ). — **pec'ti-na'cean** (-shăn), *n.* — **pec'ti-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

pec'ti-nate (pĕk'tĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *pectinatus,* p. p. of *pectinare* to comb, fr. *pecten, -inis,* a comb; cf. Gr. πέκειν to comb, AS. *feax* hair, OHG. *fahs,* E. *paxwax.*] Shaped like a comb; having, or designating, narrow parallel projections, teeth, or divisions, suggestive of the teeth of a comb; as, *Bot.,* a *pectinate* leaf. See ANTENNA, *Illust.* (*e*). — **pec'ti-nate-ly,** *adv.*

pectinate claw, a claw having a serrate edge, found in some birds, and supposed to be used in cleaning the feathers.

pec'ti-na'tion (pĕk'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of combing. **2.** State of being pectinate; also, a pectinate part; a comblike toothing.

pec-tin'e-al (pĕk-tĭn'ē-ăl; 277), *a.* [See PECTEN.] *Anat.* **a** Pertaining to, or in the region of, the pubic bone. **b** Pertaining to the pectineus muscle.

pectineal line, *Anat.,* the iliopectineal line. — **p. process.** *Zoöl.* See PREPUBIS.

pec-tin'e-us (pĕk-tĭn'ē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pecten, -inis,* comb.] *Anat.* A flat quadrangular muscle of the upper front and inner aspect of the thigh, arising mostly from the iliopectineal line of the pubis and inserted between the lesser trochanter and the linea aspera of the femur.

Pec'ti-ni-bran'chi-a (pĕk'tĭ-nĭ-brăŋ'kĭ-ä) } *n. pl.* [NL.
Pec'ti-ni-bran'chi-a'ta (-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tä) } See PECTEN; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A group of prosobranchiate gastropods nearly or exactly equivalent to Monotocardia. They have one comblike ctenidium on the left side of the neck. — **pec'ti-ni-branch'** (pĕk'tĭ-nĭ-brăŋk'), **pec'ti-ni-bran'chi-an** (-brăŋ'kĭ-ăn), **pec'ti-ni-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a. & n.*

Pec-tin'i-dæ (pĕk-tĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PECTEN.] *Zoöl.* A family of monomyarian asiphonate bivalve mollusks containing the scallops. In old classifications it is coextensive with *Pectinacea.* — **pec'ti-noid** (pĕk'tĭ-noid), *a.*

pec'to-cel'lu-lose (pĕk'tō-sĕl'ū-lōs), *n.* [*pectic* + *cellulose.*] *Chem.* Any of several closely related substances composing, or contained in, many plant fibers, the cellular tissue of fruits, etc. They are regarded as compounds of pectic substances with simple celluloses.

pec'to-ral (pĕk'tō-răl), *a.* [L. *pectoralis,* fr. *pectus, -oris,* the breast: cf. F. *pectoral.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, situated or occurring in or on, or worn on, the breast, or chest; as, the *pectoral* muscles. **2.** Relating to, or good for, diseases of the chest or lungs; as, a *pectoral* remedy. **3.** Fig.: Proceeding from the breast or heart; hearty; based on the inner feeling or consciousness.

pectoral arch, *or* **p. girdle,** *Anat. & Zoöl.,* the bony or cartilaginous arch supporting the fore limbs of a vertebrate. It corresponds to the pelvic arch of the hind limbs, but is usually not attached to the spinal column. Primitively it consists of a single cartilage on each side; in the elasmobranchs these are fused into a single cartilaginous arch. In higher forms the cartilage becomes ossified and divided into distinct elements (the scapula above, the precoracoid and coracoid below) and complicated by the addition or substitution of one or more membrane bones. In man the scapula alone of the original elements is well developed, the coracoid being represented only by a process, and the precoracoid replaced by the clavicle, which connects the scapula with the sternum, and is the only bony connection of the arm bones with the rest of the skeleton. Even this connection is wanting in many quadrupeds, the clavicle having disappeared. In teleost fishes the pectoral arch commonly articulates with the skull. — **p. cross,** *Eccl.,* a cross worn on the breast by bishops and abbots, and sometimes also by canons. — **p. fins,** the fins of a fish which correspond to the fore limbs of a quadruped. See FIN, 1. — **p. limbs,** *Zoöl.,* the anterior of the two pairs of limbs characteristic of vertebrates; the arms or fore limbs. They are modified as wings in birds, pectoral fins in fishes, etc., and are supported by the pectoral arch. — **p. muscle,** *Anat. & Zoöl.,* a muscle of the breast; a pectoralis muscle. — **p. sandpiper,** a rather small sandpiper (*Pisobia maculata*) which breeds in Arctic America and migrates through most of North and South America and straggles to Europe. It frequents marshes rather than beaches, is gregarious in habit, and is very tame and easily killed. It probably derives its name from its thickly streaked breast. Called also *jacksnipe* and *grass snipe.* — **p. theology,** theology supposed to be derived from the heart, and which hence makes much of religious experience as a source of spiritual truth.

pec'to-ral, *n.* [L. *pectorale* a breastplate, neut. of *pectoralis.*] **1.** Something worn on the breast; a covering, protection, or ornament for the breast. **2.** Specif.: **a** An ornamental plate or the like; a decorative breastplate, as that worn by the Jewish high priest. **b** A clasp or a cross worn on the breast. **c** A piece of armor; a breastplate. **d** A housing for a horse. *Obs.* **e** A chest protector. **3.** A medicine for diseases of the chest organs, as the lungs. **4.** *Zoöl.* A pectoral part or organ; esp.: **a** A pectoral fin. **b** A pectoral muscle. See PECTORALIS.

pec'to-ra'lis (pĕk'tō-rā'lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pectoralis* pectoral.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of the muscles which connect the ventral walls of the chest with the bones of the upper arm and shoulder. In flying vertebrates (birds and bats) they are the chief muscles of flight, and are enormously developed. In man there are two on each side: **a** The **pectoralis major,** which arises from the clavicle, the sternum, the cartilages of most or all of the ribs, and from the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, and is inserted by a strong, flat tendon into the bicipital ridge of the humerus. **b** The **pectoralis minor,** which lies beneath the pectoralis major, arises from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, and is inserted by a flat tendon into the coracoid process of the scapula.

pec'to-ril'o-quy (-rĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *pectus, -oris,* the breast + *loqui* to speak.] Ventriloquism.

‖ **peau' de cygne'** (pō' dē sēn'yĕ'). [F., lit., swan's skin.] A kind of silk.

peau'der, peau'ter. † PEWTER.

‖ **peau'-d'o'range'** (pō'dō'-rănzh'), *a.* [F., orange rind.] *Ceramics.* Having a rough surface likened to that of an orange.

pea vine. Any vine or plant which bears peas; specif., in the United States: **a** The hog peanut. **b** The American vetch.

pea'-vine' clover. The zigzag clover.

peawe. † PEW.

peax. † PEACE.

peaze. † PEASE. [of PEISE.]

peaze. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

pea'zy (pē'zĭ). Var. of PEASY.

pe'ba (pē'bä), *n.* [Tupi *tatupeba; tatu* armadillo + *apeba* flat.] A small armadillo (*Tatu novemcinctum*) having nine movable bands of scutes. It ranges, in several varieties, from Texas to Paraguay.

peb'ble-heart'ed, *a.* Stony-hearted; hard-hearted.

peb'l. Pebble. *Ref. Sp.*

pec'a-ri, pec'a-ry, pec'ca-ri. Vars. of PECCARY.

pec'ca-bi. Peccable. *Ref. Sp.*

pec'ca-dill', *n.* [F. *peccadille,* fr. Sp. *pecadillo.*] A peccadillo. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

pec'ca-du'li-an, *n.* Peccadillo.

pec-cam'i-nous, *a.* [L. *peccaminosus,* fr. *peccamen, -inis,* sin.] Sinful. *Obs.*

peccane. Var. of PECAN.

pec'cant. *n.* Offender; sinner.

pec-ca'tion (pĕ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *peccatio.*] A sinning. *Rare.*

pec-cat'u-lum, *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *peccatum* a fault, sin.] A trifling fault. *Obs.*

‖ **pec-ca'vi-mus** (pĕ-kä'vĭ-mŭs; -kä'vē-mōōs). [L.] We have sinned.

‖ **pec-ca'vit** (-kä'vĭt; -kä'vēt). [L.] He has sinned.

pec'co. Var. of PEKOE.

pece. † PEACE, PEISE.

pece. Obs. or Scot. var. of PIECE.

pece, *n.* [Cf. LL. *pecia. Oxf. E. D.*] A wine cup or other drinking vessel. *Obs.*

pecemele. † PIECEMEAL.

pech (pĕch), *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A breath; pant; heavy sigh. — *v. i.* To breathe heavily; pant.

pecha. † PICE.

pech'an (pĕk'ăn), *n.* The stomach; also, the gullet. *Obs. Scot.*

peche. † PEACH, PITCH.

pecher. † PEACHER, PITCHER.

Pecht. † PICT.

pecify. † PACIFY.

pe'cite (pē'sīt), *n.* [Trade name.] *Elec.* An insulating material of wax and plaster.

peck. Dial. Eng. var. of PRCH.

peck. Dial. Eng. var. of PICK.

peck, *v. t.* [Cf. PICK to throw.] To pitch; throw; jerk. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

peck, *v. i.* To fall or pitch forward; to stumble, as a horse. *Dial. Eng. & Colloq.*

peck'a-dil'la. † PECCADILLO.

peck'age (pĕk'ĭj), *n.* [*peck* to strike.] Meat; food. *Obs.*

peck'ed (*dial.* pĕk'ĭd; -ĕt), *a.* Peaked; pointed. *Obs. or Dial.*

peck'et, *v. t. & i.* [From PECK, *v.*; perh. influenced by F. *becqueter.*] To peck repeatedly

peck'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

peck'ho. Var. of PEKOE. [-NESS.]

peck'i-ness (pĕk'ĭ-nĕs). *n.* See

peck'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PECK.

pecking bag. A bag to contain stones for throwing. *Dial Eng.*

peck'ish, *a.* Inclined to eat; also, good to eat. — **peck'ishness,** *n. Both Colloq.*

peck'le (pĕk'l), *n. & v.* Speckle. *Dial. Eng.*

peck'le, *v. t.* [Freq. of *peck* to pick.] To peck lightly or repeatedly.

peck'led (-'ld), *a.* [Cf. SPECKLED.] Speckled; variegated. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [peck of flour. *Obs.*]

peck loaf. A loaf made from a

peck'ly, *a.* Speckled. *R. Eng.*

peckt. Pecked. *Ref. Sp.*

peck'y (pĕk'ĭ), *a.* [From PECK a stroke.] *Forestry.* Speckled or spotted; — of certain woods, as cypress, which have been attacked by fungi. *U. S.*

peck'y, *a. Colloq.* **1.** [Cf. PECK to pitch.] Given to stumbling, as a horse; of a sea, choppy. **2.** [From PECK to strike.] Resembling a bird's peck.

pec'o. Var. of PEKOE.

pecocke. † PEACOCK.

pecok. † PEACOCK.

‖ **pe'co-ris ad a'quam ap-pul'sus** (pĕk'ō-rĭs). [L.] *Civil Law* See SERVITUDE.

pect. † PECK, *n.*

pec'ti-na'ceous (pĕk'tĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, pectin.

pec-tin'æ-al. **p. e-c-t-i-n'æ-u-s.** Vars. of PECTINEAL, PECTINEUS.

pec'ti-nal (pĕk'tĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *pecten* comb. See PECTINATE.] Pert. to, or resembling, a comb.

pec'ti-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd), *p. a.* & Interlaced, like two combs. *Obs. & R.* **b** Pectinate.

pec-tin'i-form (pĕk-tĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* **a** Comblike; pectinate **b** Resembling a scallop shell. — **pectiniform septum.** *Anat.* The fibrous septum between the corpora cavernosa.

pec'tin-ose (pĕk'tĭ-nōs), *n.* [*pectin* + *-ose.*] See ARABINOSE.

pec'tin-ous (-nŭs), *a.* Pert to, or containing, pectin; pectous

pec'tize (pĕk'tīz), *v. i.* [Gr. πηκτός solid.] To congeal.

pec'to-lite (-tō-līt), *n.* [G. *pektolith,* fr. Gr. πηκτός compacted + λίθος stone.] *Min.* A whitish or grayish monoclinic mineral in crystal aggregates or fibrous masses. It is an acid silicate of sodium and calcium, $HNaCa_2(SiO_3)_3$. H.. 5. Sp. gr., 2.68-2.78.

**pec'to-ra(-rä), *n., pl.* of PECTUS.

pec'to-ral-ist, *n.* An adherent of the pectoral theology.

pec'to-ral-ly, *adv.* of PECTORAL.

‖ **pec'to'ri'loque'** (pĕk'tō'rĭ'-lōk'), *n.* [F.] A stethoscope.

pec'to-ri-lo'qui-al (pĕk'tō-rĭ-lō'kwĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, pectoriloquy.

pec'to-ril'o-quism (pĕk'tō-rĭl'ō-kwĭz'm), *n.* Pectoriloquy.

pec'to-ril'o-quous (-kwŭs), *a.* Pectoriloquial.

breast + *loqui* to speak: cf. F. *pectoriloquie.*] *Med.* Distinct articulation of the sounds of a patient's voice heard in auscultation. It usually indicates some morbid change in the lungs or pleural cavity.

pec'tose (pĕk'tōs), *n.* [*pectic* + cellul*ose.*] *Chem.* A substance allied to cellulose, but differing from it in solubility, reaction with iodine, etc. It is associated with cellulose in the walls of plant cells. It is easily changed to pectin. — **pec-to'sic** (pĕk-tō'sĭk), *a.*

pec'tus (pĕk'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PECTORA (pĕk'tō-rȧ). [L., the breast.] *Zoöl.* **a** The breast of a bird. **b** The lower surface of the thorax, or of the prothorax, of an insect.

pec'u-late (pĕk'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; PEC'U-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); PEC'U-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *peculatus*, p. p. of *peculari* to peculate, akin to *peculium* private property. See PECULIAR.] To steal, or appropriate wrongfully, moneys, esp. public moneys, intrusted to one's care; to embezzle.

An oppressive, . . . rapacious, and *peculating* despotism. *Burke.*

pec'u-late, *v. t.* **1.** To embezzle from (the public). *Obs.* **2.** To embezzle (property, esp. public property).

Syn. — See STEAL.

pec'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or practice of peculating; embezzlement.

pe-cul'iar, *n.* **1.** That which is peculiar; as: **a** An exclusive property or privilege; prerogative.

Revenge is . . . the *peculiar* of Heaven. *South.*

b Exclusive quality; peculiarity. *Obs.* **c** = PECULIAR PEOPLE **a.** *Obs.* **d** A wife or mistress. *Obs.* **e** Private or special concern. *Obs.* **f** A particular, item, or detail. *Obs.* **2.** *Eng. Canon Law.* A particular parish or church which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. **3.** Hence, a place, country, office, etc., exempt from ordinary jurisdiction. **4.** In the New England colonies, a piece of land, precinct, or district not in any town nor constituting a town. *Obs.* **5.** At Oxford, Eng., a member of the Evangelical party; — a nickname. *Obs. or Hist.* **6.** One of the sect called the Peculiar People.

pe-cu'li-ar'i-ty (pē-kū'lĭ-ăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-ĭ-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being peculiar; specif.: **a** Exclusive possession or right; private ownership. *Obs. Bp. Hall.* **b** State of being a peculiar people. *Obs.* **2.** That which is peculiar; a special and distinctive characteristic or habit; also, a singularity; an oddity.

The smallest *peculiarity* of temper or manner. *Macaulay.*

3. A partiality. *Obs.*

pe-cul'iar-ize (pē-kūl'yăr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To assign or appropriate as exclusive. *Obs.* **2.** To make peculiar or distinctive; to individualize.

pe-cul'iar-ly, *adv.* In a peculiar manner or way.

pe-cu'li-um (pē-kū'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. See PECULIAR.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* The property which a person, as a wife, child, or slave, under the potestas, manus, or mancipium of another has as his own private property, either by the permission of the paterfamilias or master, or by the rules of law. Except in certain cases the peculium became the property of the paterfamilias or master at his pleasure. The chief exceptions, in which the peculium could not be taken from its owner, were ‖ **pe-cu'li-um cas-tren'se** (kăs-trĕn'sē), acquisitions by soldiers; ‖ **pe-cu'li-um qua'si-cas-tren'se** (kwā'sī-), acquisitions by various public officials as such; ‖ **pe-cu'li-um ad'ven-ti'ti-um** (ăd'vĕn-tĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), property left by a wife to her child out of her separate estate.

2. A fund or property held by one as his own exclusive possession, or for his own private use. *Now Rare.*

A slight *peculium* only subtracted to supply his snuff box and tobacco pouch. *Scott.*

Where the wife gets a separate *peculium* or stock, either from her father or a stranger. *Erskine's Principles.*

pe-cu'ni-a-ry (pē-kū'nĭ-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pecuniarius*, fr. *pecunia* money, orig., property in cattle, fr. *pecus* cattle. See FEE property; cf. PECULIAR.] **1.** Consisting of money; exacted or given in money; also, entailing a money penalty; as, a *pecuniary* penalty, reward, or offense. **2.** Relating or pertaining to money; monetary; as, *pecuniary* affairs or losses.

Syn. — See FINANCIAL.

-ped (-pĕd), **-pede** (-pēd). [L. *-pes, -pedis*, fr. *pes, pedis*, foot: cf. F. *-pède.*] A suffix denoting *foot, footed;* as, *biped, centipede, velocipede.*

ped'a-gog'ic (pĕd'ȧ-gŏj'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. παιδαγωγικός: cf.
ped'a-gog'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } F *pédagogique.* See PEDAGOGUE.] Of or pertaining to a pedagogue; suited to, or characteristic of, a pedagogue; concerned with, or treating of, pedagogics or education. — **ped'a-gog'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ped'a-gog'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science or art of teaching; principles and rules of teaching; pedagogy; education.

ped'a-gog'ism (pĕd'ȧ-gŏg'ĭz'm; -gō-jĭz'm; 277), **ped'a-gogu'ism** (-gŏg'ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *pédagogisme.*] The system, occupation, character, or manner, of pedagogues.

ped'a-gogue (pĕd'ȧ-gŏg), *n.* [F. *pédagogue*, L. *paedagogus*, Gr. παιδαγωγός; παῖς, παιδός, a boy + ἀγωγος leading, fr. ἄγειν to lead, guide.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A slave who led his master's children to school, and had the charge of them generally. **2.** A teacher of children; one whose business is to teach the young; a schoolmaster. **3.** One who, esp. by teaching, has become formal, dogmatic, or pedantic; a pedant.

ped'a-go'gy (pĕd'ȧ-gō'jĭ; -gŏj'ĭ; 277), *n.* [Gr. παιδαγωγία: cf. F. *pédagogie.*] **1.** Pedagogics. **2.** Instruction or discipline. **3.** A place of instruction. *Obs. or Hist. Oxf. E. D.*

ped'al (pĕd'ăl; pē'dăl; *the second pron. is usual only in technical [Anat. & Zoöl.] use*), *a.* [L. *pedalis*, fr. *pes, pedis*, foot. See FOOT; cf. PEW.] **1.** (*pron., see* NOTE, *above*) Of or pert. to the foot, or feet, in any sense ot that word. **2.** (*pron.* pĕd'ăl) Of or pert. to a pedal.

pedal curve *or* **surface** (*pron.* pĕd'ăl), *Geom.*, a curve or surface, the locus of the foot of a perpendicular let fall from a fixed point on the line tangeut to a given curve, or on the plane tangent to a given surface, of which it is the pedal. — **p. ganglia** (*pron.* pē'dăl), *Zoöl.*, in most mollusks, a pair of ganglia supplying nerves to the muscles of the foot. They correspond to the subesophageal ganglia of many other invertebrates, but are often far removed from the esophagus and joined to the cerebral ganglia by long nerves. In Amphineura they are represented by a pair of nerve cords, the **pedal cords.**

ped'al (pĕd'ăl), *n.* [Cf. F. *pédale*, It. *pedale.* See PEDAL, *a.*] **1.** A lever acted on by the foot; a treadle, as in a lathe or a bicycle; specif.: **a** *Organs.* (1) Any of the keys of the keyboard played upon with the feet; hence, loosely, the pedal keyboard or organ. (2) A foot lever for drawing or shutting off one or more stops; a combination or composition pedal. (3) A foot lever for opening and shutting the swell box. (4) Any of various foot levers for special purposes, as for coupling two keyboards. **b** *Pianofortes.* (1) A foot lever for lifting the dampers from the strings; the damper pedal, or loud pedal. (2) A fast lever for bringing a muffler between the hammers and strings, for shortening the stroke of the hammers, or for shifting them so that they strike one of the strings for each note; the soft pedal. (3) Any of various foot levers for special uses, as for sustaining a particular note or notes when struck. (4) Any of the keys of a pedalier. **c** *Harps.* Any of the set of foot levers (now seven) by which the strings are stopped to raise their pitch either one or two half steps. **d** *Reed Organs.* A treadle. **2.** *Music.* = PEDAL POINT. **3.** *Geom.* A pedal curve or surface.

ped'al, *v. t. & i.* -ALED (-ăld), -ALLED; -AL-ING, -AL-LING. To work the pedals of, as a bicycle; to use or work the pedals, as of an organ or bicycle; to go or propel in this way.

pedal coupler. *Music.* A coupling mechanism in the organ to make a pedal stop sound when a manual is played.

Pe-da'li-a'ce-æ (pē-dā'lĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDALIUM.] *Bot.* A family of annual or perennial hairy tropical herbs (order Polemoniales) with opposite leaves and often with handsome flowers having bilabiate corollas. There are 14 genera and about 50 species. *Pedalium* and *Sesamum* are typical genera (see those terms). — **pe-da'li-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ped'a-lier' (pĕ'dȧ-lēr'), *n.* [F. *pédalier.*] *Music.* A pedal keyboard, as of an organ. Also, a bass pianoforte played by such a keyboard.

Pe-da'li-um (pē-dā'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πηδάλιον a kind of plant, prop., a rudder, πηδός oar; — alluding to the keeled angles of the fruit.] *Bot.* A genus of plants, typifying the Pedaliaceæ, and having a single species (*P. murex*), of India and tropical Africa. It is a smooth annual musky herb with dentate leaves and yellow axillary flowers. The mucilaginous seeds are used in medicine for making poultices.

ped'al note (pĕd'ăl). *Music.* The note held or sustained through a pedal point.

pedal piano. A pianoforte with a pedal keyboard attached.

pedal point. *Music.* A phrase or passage in which a single tone, usually the tonic or dominant, is sustained by one voice part, while the others move in independent harmonies; organ point: also, the sustained tone itself. It generally occurs in the bass, and follows the rule of beginning and ending on an accented beat, and of forming at these points an essential part of the harmony. Double pedal points sometimes occur.

ped'ant (pĕd'ănt), *n.* [F. *pédant*, It. *pedante*, prob. ultimately fr. Gr. παῖς boy. Cf. PEDAGOGUE.] **1.** A schoolmaster; a pedagogue. *Obs. Shak.* **2.** A person with book learning or the like who lacks ability or judgment to make proper use of his knowledge or shows that he overrates mere knowledge; one who makes a display of mere erudition; one who emphasizes trivial details of learning, etc., or who is too devoted to formal matters of scholarship or practice.

A scholar, yet surely no *pedant*, was he. *Goldsmith.*

pe-dan'tic (pē-dăn'tĭk), **pe-dan'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or resembling, a pedant; ostentatious of learning; as, a *pedantic* writer or description. — **pe-dan'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **pe-dan'ti-cal-ness,** *n.*

ped'ant-ism (pĕd'ăn-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *pédantisme.*] **1.** The character, disposition, or act of a pedant; pedantry. **2.** The office of a teacher or schoolmaster; also, state of being under a teacher; pupilage. *Obs.* **3.** A pedantic action, expression, or trait.

ped'ant-ry (pĕd'ănt-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *pédanterie*, It. *pedanteria.*] **1.** The acts, character, manners, method, style, etc., of a pedant; ostentation of learning; excessive devotion to the rules or forms of knowledge or practice; overemphasis of trivial details, petty accuracy, or the like. "This *pedantry* of quotation." *Cowley.*



One of the Pedata (*Pentacta minuta*). *a* Ambulacra; *t* Tentacles. × 2

2. An instance of this; a pedantic expression, act, etc.

Syn. — See LEARNING.

pe-da'ri-an (pē-dā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [L. *pedarius*, fr. *pedarius* belonging to the foot, fr. *pes, pedis*, foot.] *Rom. Antiq.* Designating, or pertaining to, any of a class of senators not entered by the censors on the roll of senators. They had no vote of their own, but could merely signify their assent to that of another. — *n.* A pedarian senator.

Pe-da'ta (pē-dā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDATE.] *Zoöl.* An order of holothurians, including those with tube feet, either in longitudinal rows or scattered over the surface, and respiratory trees.

ped'ate (pĕd'āt), *a.* [L. *pedatus* having feet, fr. *pes, pedis*, a foot.] **a** Having a foot or feet. **b** Footlike; specif., *Bot.*, palmate, with the lateral lobes cleft into two or more segments, or with each primary lobe cleft on one side only; — applied to leaves.



Pedate Leaf.

pe-dat'i- (pē-dăt'ĭ-; pē-dā'tĭ-). A combining form from Latin *pedatus*, meaning *pedate*, used in botanical terms. See PEDATE.

pe-dat'i-fid (pē-dăt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.* [*pedati-* + *-fid.*] *Bot.* Cleft in a pedate manner; — applied to leaves.

ped'dle (pĕd'l), *v. i.*; PED'DLED (-ld); PED'DLING (pĕd'lĭng). [From PEDDLER.] **1.** To travel about with wares for sale; to go from place to place, or house to house, retailing goods; as, to *peddle* without a license. **2.** [Cf. PIDDLE.] To do a small business; to be busy about trifles; to piddle.

ped'dle, *v. t.* To sell from place to place; to retail by carrying from customer to customer; to hawk; hence, to retail in small quantities; as, to *peddle* fruit or tinware.

ped'dler, ped'lar (pĕd'lẽr), *n.* [ME. *pedlere*, possibly fr. *pedder* a peddler. Cf. PEDDER.] One who peddles. Etymologically and in general use there is no distinction between *peddler* and *hawker;* but technically, in England, a distinction is made by statutory definition, which uses *hawker* for one who goes about with a beast of burden or other means of artificial carriage, and restricts *peddler* to one who travels on foot, defining *peddler* as: one who "without any horse or other beast bearing or drawing burden, travels and trades on foot and goes from town to town or to other men's houses, carrying to sell, or exposing for sale, any goods, wares, or merchandise immediately to be delivered, or selling or offering for sale his skill in handicraft." (34 & 35 *Vict. c.* 96.) In the United States *peddler* and *hawker* are used as synonymous in statutes regulating the vending of goods. A *peddler* or *hawker* is distinguished from a canvasser, drummer, or solicitor, in that the latter do not carry about their goods and sell and deliver them, but merely take orders for another who afterwards delivers them, whether by the one who took the order or otherwise. So also a *peddler* is distinguished from a person, as a farmer, who, having a fixed place of business, sells the product of his business from house to house.

ped'dler-y, ped'lar-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** The trade or goods of a peddler; hawking; small retail business, like that of a peddler. **2.** Trifling; trickery. *Obs. Milton.*

ped'dling (pĕd'lĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Acting as a peddler. **2.** [Cf. PIDDLING.] Petty; insignificant. "The miserable remains of a *peddling* commerce." *Burke.*

— **ped'dling-ly,** *adv.*

-pede. A suffix denoting *foot.* See -PED.

Pec-tos'tra-ca (pĕk-tŏs'trȧ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πηκτός fixed + ὄστρακον shell of a testacean.] Syn. of CIRRIPEDIA. — **pec-tos'tra-can** (-kȧn), *a.* & *n.* — **pec-tos'tra-cous** (-kŭs), *a.*

pec'tous (pĕk'tŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, pectose or pectin.

pec'tron, *n.* [Prob. due to confusion with F. *poitrine* breast, or L. *pectus, pectoris.*] A peytrel. *Obs.*

pectuncle, *n.* [L. *pectunculus* small scallop.] A cockle. *Obs.*

Pec-tun'cu-lus (pĕk-tŭn'kū-lŭs), *n.* [L., small scallop.] *Zoöl.* A genus of filibranchiate bivalve mollusks of the family Arcidæ.

pec'u-di-cul'ture (pĕk'ū-dĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [L. *pecus, -udis*, beast, pl. *pecudes* cattle + E. *culture.*] Cattle rearing *Rare.*

pec'ul Var. of PICUL.

pec'u-late, *n.* [L. *peculatus.*] Peculation. *Obs.*

pec'u-la'tor (pĕk'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who peculates.

peculd. † PECKLED, *a.*

pe-cul'iar-ism (pē-kūl'yăr-ĭz'm), *n.* The teachings or practices of the **Peculiars** (see PECULIAR, *n.*, 5). *Obs.*

pe-cul'iar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pe-cune', *n.* [F. (Rabelais), L. *pecunia.*] Money. *Obs.*

pe-cu'ni-al, *a.* [L. *pecunialis*: cf. OF. *pecuniel, -al.*] Pecuniary. *Obs.*

pe-cu'ni-a-ri-ly (pē-kū'nĭ-ĕ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PECUNIARY.

pe-cu'ni-a-ry, *n.* Money; *pl.* money resources or affairs. *Obs.*

pe-cu'ni-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pecunious quality or state.

pe-cu'ni-ous (pē-kū'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pecuniosus*: cf. F. *pécunieux.*] Abounding in money; rich. Avaricious. *Obs.*

pec'u-ny, *n.* [L. *pecunia*: cf. OF. *pecunie.*] Money. *Obs.*

ped (pĕd), *n.* [ME. *pedde.*] A covered basket; hamper; pannier. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Slang.*]

ped. *n.* Short for PEDESTRIAN.

ped. *Abbr.* Pedal.

ped'age (pĕd'ĭj), *n.* [LL. *pedagium*, for *pedaticum.* See PEAGE.] = PEAGE. *Obs.*

ped'a-gog. Pedagogue. *Ref. Sp.*

ped'a-go'gal (pĕd'ȧ-gō'găl), *a.* Pedagogic

ped'a-gog'ic (-gŏj'ĭk), *n.* = PEDAGOGICS.

ped'a-gog'ist (pĕd'ȧ-gŭj'ĭst), *n.* A specialist in pedagogics.

ped'a-gogue, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *paedagogare* to instruct.] To play the pedagogue toward. *Rare.*

ped'a-gogue'ry (pĕd'ȧ-gŏg'rĭ), *n.* Pedagogism.

ped'a-gogu'ing (-gŏg'ĭng), *n.* The following of the occupation of a pedagogue.

ped'a-gogu'ish, *a.* Characteristic of, or befitting, a pedagogue.

Ped'a-hel (pĕd'ȧ-hĕl; pē-dā'-ĕl). *Bib.*

Pe-dah'zur (pē-dä'zŭr). *Bib.*

Pe-da'iah (-dā'yȧ; -dī'ȧ). *Bib.*

pedaile, *n.* [AF., for OF. *pietaille.*] Infantry. *Obs.*

pedal board. *Music.* A pedal keyboard, esp. of an organ.

pedale. † PEDAILE.

pe-da'li-an (pē-dā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pedal. *Rare.*

Pe-da'li-on (-ŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πηδάλιον rudder, fr. πηδός oar.] *Zoöl.* See SCIRTOPODA.

ped'al-ist, *n.* See -IST.

pe-dal'i-ter (pē-dăl'ĭ-tẽr), *adv.* [NL., with L. adv. ending.] *Organ Playing.* On the pedal keyboard: — opposed to *manualiter.*

pe-dal'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* A measuring by paces; a going on foot. *Rare.*

pedal keyboard. *Music.* A keyboard of pedals.

pedal organ. *Music.* See ORGAN, 1 c.

pe-da'ne-ous (pē-dā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pedaneus* of the size of a foot.] Pedestrian; hence, humble; petty. *Obs. or R.*

ped'ant, *a.* Pedantic.

‖**pe'dan-te'ria** (pē'dăn-tā'rĭȧ), *n.* [It.] Pedantry. *Rare.*

ped'ant-ess, *n.* A female pedant.

ped'ant-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

pe-dan'tic, *n.* A pedant. *Obs.*

pe-dan'ti-cism (pē-dăn'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Something pedantic; a pedantic idea or expression.

pe-dan'tic-ly, *adv.* Pedantically. *Rare.* [*Rare.*]

pe-dan'tic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pe-dan'tie, *n.* [Prob. fr. It. *pedante. Oxf. E. D.*] A pedant; also, a group of pedants. *Obs.*

ped'ant-ize, *v. t.* To make a pedant of. — *v. i.* To play the pedant.

ped'an-toc'ra-cy (pĕd'ăn-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*pedant* + *-cracy.*] The government or sway of pedants; a governing body of pedants. — **pe-dan'to-crat** (pē-dăn'tō-krăt), *n.* — **pe-dan'to-crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), *a.*

ped'ant-y (pĕd'ănt-ĭ). Var. of PEDANTRY.

pe-da'ries, *n. pl.* [See PEDARY, *a.*] Indulgences to forgo vowed pilgrimages. *Obs.*

pe-da'ry (pē'dȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pedarius* of the foot.] **a** Of or pert to the feet. **b** Pedarian; pedaneous. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

ped'at-ed (pĕd'āt-ĕd), *a.* Pedate. *Rare.*

ped'ate-ly, *adv.* of PEDATE.

pedately cleft, *Bot.*, pedatifid. — **p. veined,** having two strong branching lateral veins and a slender midrib, as pedate leaves.

pe-dat'i-form (pē-dăt'ĭ-fôrm), *a. Bot.* Of a pedate form.

pe-dat'i-lo'bate (pē-dăt'ĭ-lō'-bāt; pē-dā'tĭ-), **pe-dat'i-lobed** (-lōbd), *a. Bot.* Pedately lobed.

pe-dat'i-nerved (-nûrvd), *a. Bot.* Pedately veined.

pe-dat'i-par'tite (-pär'tīt), *a. Bot.* Pedately parted.

pe-dat'i-sect (-sĕkt), *a.* [*pedati-* + *sect.*] *Bot.* Pedate and divided nearly to the midrib.

pe'da-tro'phi-a (pē'dȧ-trō'fĭ-ȧ; pĕd'ȧ-), *n.* Also **pe-dat'ro-phy** (pē-dăt'rō-fĭ). [NL.; *pedo-* + Gr. ἀτροφία atrophy.] *Med.* Atrophic disease of children.

pedde. † PED.

ped'der (pĕd'ẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. PED a basket.] A peddler; hawker. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ped'dler-ess. *a.* See -ESS.

ped'dler-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

‖**pe'de clau'do.** [L.] With lame or halting foot; — adapted from *Horace (Odes,* III. ii. 32).

pede'cloth', *n.* [See PEDE WINDOW.] An altar cloth or carpet.

pe'dee (pē'dē), *n.* Footboy; serving boy *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pedegrew, pedegru. † PEDIGREE.

ped'er-as'ty, pæd'er-as'ty (pĕd'ĕr-ăs'tĭ ; pē'dĕr-), *n.* [Gr. *παιδεραστία*, fr. *παιδεραστής* pederast ; *παῖς*, *παιδός*, boy + *ἐράν* to love : cf. F. *pédérastie.*] Sodomy between males. —**ped'er-ast, pæd'er-ast** (-ăst), *n.* —**ped'er-as'tic, pæd'er-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *a.* — **ped'er-as'ti-cal-ly, pæd'er-as'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ped'es-tal (pĕd'ĕs-tăl), *n.* [F. *piédestal*, It. *piedestallo, piedistallo ;* fr. *piè* (or *piede*) *di stallo* foot of a stall, seat, place for standing or staying ; fr. L. *pes, pedis*, foot, *de* of, and OHG. *stal* standing place, station, place, akin to E. *stall.* See FOOT, STALL, *n.* ; cf. FOOTSTALL.] **1.** *Arch.* In late classic and neoclassic art, the support or foot of a column, and hence of a statue, vase, lamp, etc. ; the part on which an upright work stands. It consists of three parts, the base, the dado, and the surbase moldings. See DADO, *Illust.*

Build him a *pedestal*, and say, "Stand there!" *Cowper*

2. Hence, any base or support ; foundation ; as, a *pedestal* of peace and concord ; humorously, the foot or leg.

3. a *Mach.* A separate bearing or pillow block ; also, a housing for such. **b** An iron socket or support for the foot of a brace or the like, as in bridge building.

4. *Ordnance.* = PIVOT STAND.

ped'es-tal, *v. t.* ; PED'ES-TALED (-tăld) or PED'ES-TALLED ; PED'ES-TAL-ING or PED'ES-TAL-LING. To place on a pedestal ; to furnish with a pedestal ; also, to support as a pedestal.

Pedestaled haply in a palace court. *Keats.*

pedestal coil. *Steam Heating.* A group of connected straight pipes arranged side by side in layers one above another, — used as a radiator.

pedestal frame. A frame, as for a motor vehicle, with depending guides for the axle boxes.

pedestal mount. *Ordnance.* A mount for a gun whose pedestal, or pivot stand, is in the general form of a truncated cone. It is used esp. on ships for quick-fire or rapid-fire guns, which on it can be placed close to the rail. See RAPID-FIRE GUN, *Illust.*

pe-des'tri-an (pĕ-dĕs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *pedester*, fr. *pes, pedis*, foot. See PEDAL.] **1.** Going on foot ; performed on foot ; as, a *pedestrian* journey.

2. Of or pertaining to walking ; hence, slow, dull, or commonplace ; as, *pedestrian* verse.

pe-des'tri-an, *n.* A walker ; one who journeys on foot ; a foot traveler ; specif., a professional walker or runner.

pe-des'tri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n* Act, art, or practice of a pedestrian ; walking or running ; traveling or racing on foot.

pede window (pēd). [L. *pes, pedis*, foot.] A window placed at the foot of a cross, as in the west end of a cruciform church.

ped'i- (pĕd'ĭ-), **ped'o-** (pĕd'ō-). [L. *pes, pedis*, foot. See FOOT.] Combining forms meaning *foot.*

pe'di-al (pē'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to the foot ; pedal.

ped'i-al'gi-a (pĕd'ĭ-ăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *πεδ.ον* sole of the foot + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain or neuralgia in the foot.

pe'di-at'ric, pæ'di-at'ric (pē'dĭ-ăt'rĭk ; pĕd'ĭ- ; 277), *a.* [Gr. *παῖς, παιδός*, child + *iatric.*] *Med.* Pertaining to care and medical treatment of children.

pe'di-at'rics, pæ'di-at'rics (-rĭks), *n. Med.* That branch of medical science which treats of the hygiene and diseases of children.

ped'i-cel (pĕd'ĭ-sĕl), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *pediculus :* cf. F. *pédicelle.* See PEDICLE.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Any slender stalk, esp. one that supports a fruiting or spore-bearing organ ; as, the *pedicel* of a sporangium. **b** In seed plants, one of the ultimate divisions of a common peduncle ; a flower stalk bearing a single flower.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A small or short stalk or stem ; a peduncle, or footstalk ; a narrow basal part by which a larger part or body is attached, as the outgrowth of the front bone which supports the antler of a deer, or the pedicle of a vertebra, etc. **b** A small foot or footlike organ, as a tube foot of an echinoderm. **c** A pedicellus.

ped'i-cel-la'ri-a (-sĕ-lā'rĭ-ă ; 115), *n. ; pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [NL. See PEDICEL.] *Zoöl.* A peculiar minute forcepslike organ, large numbers of which are borne on the external integument of the body and on the spines of starfishes and sea urchins. Their probable function is to keep the body clear of small parasites and other foreign objects. Those of starfishes have two movable jaws, or blades, and are usually nearly, or quite, sessile ; those of sea urchins usually have three jaws and a pedicel.

ped'i-cel-late (pĕd'ĭ-sĕ-lāt), *a.* [NL. *pedicellus* + *-ate.*] Having, or attached by, a pedicel.

ped'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* [L. *pediculus* a little foot, dim. of *pes* foot. See PEDAL ; cf. PEDICEL.] A pedicel ; specif., *Anat.*, the basal part of each side of the neural arch, connecting the lamina with the centrum of a vertebra.

pe-dic'u-lar (pē-dĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *pedicularis*, fr. *pediculus* a louse : cf. F. *pédiculaire.*] Of or pertaining to lice ; having the lousy distemper (phthiriasis) ; lousy.

Pe-dic'u-la'ris (pē-dĭk'ū-lā'rĭs ; 115), *n.* [L. (sc. *herba* herb), lousewort. See PEDICULAR.] *Bot.* A large genus of scrophulariaceous herbs of temperate or alpine regions, having pinnate or pinnatifid leaves and variously colored bilabiate flowers in terminal spikes, the upper lip of the corolla markedly galeate. The species are called *lousewort* and *wood betony.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Pe-dic'u-la'ti (-lā'tī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDICLE.] *Zoöl.* An order or suborder of highly specialized teleost fishes, as the anglers and batfishes. They have jugular ventral fins, and the pectoral fins placed at the end of a wristlike or armlike process produced by the elongation and modification of the hypercoracoid and hypocoracoid. The gill openings are small and above or behind the pectoral fins.

Ped'i-cu'li-dæ (pĕd'ĭ-kū'lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pediculus* louse.] *Zoöl.* A family of hemipterous insects consisting of the true lice. It is coextensive with the suborder Anoplura. See LOUSE, 1 a.

Pe-dic'u-lus (pē-dĭk'ū-lŭs), *n. ; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a louse.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of true lice including two common forms infesting man. See LOUSE, 1 a. **b** [*l. c.*] A louse.

ped'i-cure (pĕd'ĭ-kūr), *n.* [*pedi-* + L. *cura* care.] **1.** The care of the feet and nails.

2. One who cares for the feet and nails ; a chiropodist.

— **ped'i-cure,** *v. t.* — **ped'i-cur-ism** (-kūr-ĭz'm), *n.* — **ped'i-cur-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

ped'i-gree (pĕd'ĭ-grē), *n.* [ME. *pedegru*, fr. F. *pied de grue* crane's foot, from the shape of the heraldic genealogical trees ; L. *pes, pedis*, foot, and *grus* a crane.] **1.** A register or record of a line of ancestors ; a line of ancestors ; descent ; lineage ; genealogy.

The Jews preserved the *pedigrees* of their tribes *Atterbury.*

2. Recorded, known, or notable descent ; ancestry ; birth ; as, boasted *pedigree.*

3. A record of the lineage of an individual domestic animal, as of a horse or dog.

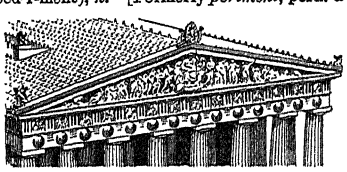
pedigree clause. A clause sometimes inserted in contracts or specifications, requiring that a material of construction, as cement, must be of a brand that has stood the test of a specified number of years' use in an important public work. *Cant, U. S.*

ped'i-greed (-grēd), *a.* Being of known, especially of recorded, descent ; as, *pedigreed* cattle.

ped'i-la'vi-um (pĕd'ĭ-lā'vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL. ; *pedi-* + L. *lavare* to wash.] *Eccl.* The ceremony of washing the feet, practiced as an act of humility, as by Jesus on the night of his betrayal.

ped'i-ment (pĕd'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [Formerly *periment*, perh. a corruption of *pyramid. Oxf. E. D.*]

1. *Arch.* Orig., in classical architecture, the triangular space forming the gable of a two-pitched roof ; hence, a similar form used as a decoration over porticos, doors, windows, etc. ; also, a rounded or broken frontal having a similar position and use.



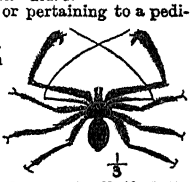
Pediment. I. Restoration of part of the Parthenon, showing a Pediment and its Sculptures.

2. *Decorative Art.* Any part resembling or suggestive of an architectural pediment in form and position.

3. A base or support ; a pavement. *Rare.*

ped'i-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pediment ; resembling a pediment.

Ped'i-pal'pi-da (-păl'pĭ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDIPALPUS.] *Zoöl.* An order of Arachnida, including the whip scorpions (*Thelyphonus*) and allied forms. They have an unsegmented cephalothorax and flattened abdomen, small two-jointed cheliceræ, large and often chelate pedipalpi, and the first pair of legs slender and many-jointed. The term has been used in a wider sense to include the true scorpions also. —**ped'i-pal'pous** (-pŭs), *a.*



One of the Pedipalpida (*Phrynus lunatus*).

ped'i-pal'pus (-pŭs), *n. ; pl.* -PI (-pī). [NL. See PEDI- ; PALPUS.] *Zoöl.* One of the second pair of appendages of arachnida, lying each side of the mouth and variously developed in the different orders. In spiders they are leglike, though small ; in the scorpions they are the largest appendages and end in pincers ; in the Solpugida they are long and resemble the four pairs of walking legs.

ped'o-. Irregular combining form meaning *foot.* See PEDI-.

pe'do-, pæ'do- (pē'dō-). Combining form from Greek *παῖς, παιδός, boy, child.*

pe'do-bap'tism, pæ'do-bap'tism (pē'dō-băp'tĭz'm), *n.* [2d *pedo-* + *baptism.*] Infant baptism.

pe'do-bap'tist, pæ'do-bap'tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who advocates or practices infant baptism.

ped'o-graph (pĕd'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *πεδον* ground + *-graph.*] An instrument carried by a pedestrian for automatically making a topographical record of the ground covered during a journey. Cf. CYCLOGRAPH, 3.

pe-dol'o-gy, pæ-dol'o-gy (pē-dŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [2d *pedo-* + *-logy.*] **1.** *Med.* Pediatrics.

2. Child study.

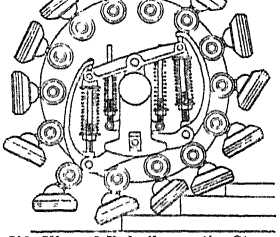
—**pe-dol'o-gist,** *or* **pæ-dol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **pe-dol'o-gis'ti-cal,** *or* **pæ-dol'o-gis'ti-cal** (-jĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pe-dol'o-gis'ti-cal-ly,** *or* **pæ-dol'-,** *adv.*

pe-dom'e-ter (pē-dŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [1st *pedo-* + *-meter :* cf. F. *pédomètre.*] **1.** An instrument for indicating the number of steps taken in walking, and so learning the distance covered. It is usually in the shape of a watch. In one form an oscillating weight affected by the motion of the body causes the index to advance a certain distance at each step. In many instruments an adjustment is possible to the length of the step, and so the *distance* is directly measured. Cf. PASSOMETER.

2. *Surv.* A perambulator. *Obs. or R.*

pe-dot'ro-phy, pæ-dot'ro-phy (pē-dŏt'rō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *παιδοτροφια* ; *παῖς, παιδός*, a child + *τρέφειν* to nourish.] The art of rearing children properly. — **pe'do-troph'ic,** *or* **pæ'do-** (pē'dō-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* — **pe-dot'ro-phist,** *or* **pæ-dot'-** (pē-dŏt'rō-fĭst), *n.*

ped'rail' (pĕd'rāl'), *n.* [See PEDI- ; RAIL.] *Mach* **a** A device intended to replace the wheel of a self-propelled vehicle for use on rough roads and to approximate to the smoothness in running of a wheel on a metal track. The tread consists of a number of rubber-shod feet which are connected by ball-and-socket joints to the ends of sliding spokes. Each spoke has attached to it a small roller which in its turn runs under a short pivoted rail controlled by a powerful set of springs. This arrangement permits the feet to accommodate themselves to obstacles even such as steps or stairs. The pedrail was invented by one B. J. Diplock of London, Eng. **b** A vehicle, as a traction engine, having such pedrails.



Side View of Pedrail mounting Steps.

pe-dre'ro (pĕ-drā'rō), *n.* Also *paterero, pederero, peterero.* [Sp. *pedrero*, fr. *piedra* a stone, L. *petra*, fr. Gr. *πετρα.*] *Mil.* A piece of chambered ordnance formerly used for throwing stones, scraps of iron, or the like.

pe'dro (pē'drō), *n.* [From Sp. *Pedro* Peter, L. *Petrus*, Gr. *Πέτρος.*] *Card Playing.* **a** The five of trumps in certain varieties of auction pitch. See CINCH. **b** A variety of auction pitch in which the five of trumps counts five.

pe-dun'cle (pē-dŭŋ'k'l), *n.* [NL. *pedunculus*, dim. of *pes, pedis*, a foot : cf. F. *pédoncule.*] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A flower stalk ; the stem that supports an inflorescence. The ultimate divisions or branches of a peduncle are called *pedicels.* The peduncle of a solitary flower is often loosely called a pedicel when slender or delicate. See PEDICEL. **b** The stalk supporting the fructification in some thallophytes.

2. *Zoöl.* A stem or stalk ; a narrow part by which some larger part, or the whole body, is attached ; a pedicel, as the footstalk of a goose barnacle or the petiole by which the abdomen of an ant or wasp is joined to the thorax.

3. *Anat.* A band of white matter joining different parts of the brain ; as the **peduncles of the cerebellum**, three large bands of nerve fibers (*superior, middle*, and *inferior*) which join each hemisphere of the cerebellum with the parts of the brain below and in front ; the **peduncles of the cerebrum** (the crura cerebri) ; the **peduncles of the corpus callosum**, passing backward and outward from the reflected anterior end of the corpus callosum ; the **peduncles of the pineal gland**, passing from the base of the pineal gland to the anterior pillars of the fornix, etc.

pe-dun'cu-lar (-kū-lăr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a peduncle.

pe-dun'cu-late (-kū-lāt) } *a.* Having a peduncle ; growing on a peduncle ; as, a *pe-*
pe-dun'cu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } *duncular* flower ; a *pedunculated* eye.

pedel. † PEDAILE.

pedeler. † PEDDLER.

ped'e-li'on, *n.* [F. *pied de lion*, lit., lion's foot.] *Obs.* Any of various plants: a Black hellebore. b Lady's-mantle. c Possibly, the edelweiss.

‖ **pe'de Fo'na clau'do.** [L.] Vengeance, lame of foot.

Horace (Odes, III. ii. 32).

peder. † PEDDER.

ped'e-re'ro. Var. of PEDRERO.

‖ **pe'des fi'ni-um** (pē'dēz fĭn'ĭ-ŭm). [LL.] *Eng. Law.* Feet of fines. See FOOT OF THE FINE.

pedeshaw. † PADISHAW.

pe-de'sis (pē-dē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πήδησις* a leaping.] Brownian movement. [box.

pedestal box *Mach.* A journal

pe-des'tri-al (pē-dĕs'trĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *pedester, -estris*, fr. *pes, pedis*, a foot. See PEDAL.] Of or pert. to the feet ; employing the foot or feet. — **pe-des'tri-al-ly,** *adv.* [= PEDESTRIANIZE.

pe-des'tri-an-ate (-ĭn-āt), *v. i.*

pe-des'tri-an-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To practice walking ; to go afoot.

pe-des'tri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Going on foot. *Obs.*

ped'i-tan'tous (pĕd'ĭ-tăn'tŭs), *a.* [L. *pes, pedis*, foot + *tendere, tentum*, to stretch out : cf. L. *pedetentim* by degrees.] Proceeding step by step. *Rare.*

Pe-de'tes (pē-dē'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πηδητής* leaper, fr. *πηδᾶν* to leap.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the Cape jumping hare. It constitutes a family **Pe-det'i-dæ** (pē-dĕt'ĭ-dē), or subfamily **Pe'de-ti'næ** (pē'dē-tī'nē). See JUMPING HARE.

pe-det'ic (pē-dĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *πηδητικός*, fr. *πηδητής* leaper.] Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, pedesis. [PITURI.

pedg'er-y (pĕj'ẽr-ĭ) Var. of

pe-di'a-tri'a (pē-dĭ'ă-trĭ'ă ; pĕd'ĭ-ă-trĭ'ă), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PEDIATRICS. [atrics.

ped'i-a-try (pĕd'ĭ-ă-trĭ). Pedi-

pedicel cell *Bot.* In the Characeæ, the cell supporting the antheridium. [Pedicellate.

ped'i-celed (pĕd'ĭ-sĕld), *a.*

ped'i-cel'lar (pĕd'ĭ-sĕl'ăr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pedicel

ped'i-cel-lat'ed (pĕd'ĭ-sĕl-āt'ĕd), *a.* Pedicellate.

ped'i-cel-la'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* State or quality of being pedicellate. [Pedicellate.

ped'i-celled (pĕd'ĭ-sĕld), *a.*

ped'i-cel'li-form (pĕd'ĭ-sĕl'ĭ-fôrm ; pĕd'ĭ-sĕl-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Having the form of a pedicel.

Ped'i-cel-li'na (pĕd'ĭ-sĕ-lī'nă), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ectoproctous Polyzoa in which the zooids have a bell-shaped body on a slender pedicel.

ped'i-cel'lus (pĕd'ĭ-sĕl'ŭs), *n.* [NL. ; L. *pes, pedis*, foot.] **1.** *Bot.* A pedicel.

2. *Zoöl.* The segment of an insect's antenna distal to the scapus. [fetter. *Obs.*

ped'i-cle, *n.* [L. *pedica.*] A

Pe-dic'u-la'ri-a (pē-dĭk'ū-lā'rĭ-ă ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pediculus* louse.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small tænioglossate gastropods related to and somewhat resembling the cowries. They are parasitic on corals. It is sometimes made the type of a family, **Pe-dic'u-la-ri'i-dæ** (pē-dĭk'ū-lă-rī'ĭ-dē). **pe-dic'u-late** (pē-dĭk'ū-lāt), *a. Zoöl.* = Pedicellate. **b** Of or pert. to the Pediculati.—*n.* One of the Pediculati

pe-dic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n. Med.* Phthiriasis.

ped'i-cule (pĕd'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *pédicule.*] A pedicel.

Pe-dic'u-li'na (pē-dĭk'ū-lī'nă), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDICULUS.] *Zoöl.* = Equivo. to PEDICULIDÆ. **b** Syn. of ANOPLURA. —**pe-dic'u-line** (pē-dĭk'ū-lĭn ; -līn), **pe-dic'u-loid** (-loid), *a.*

pe-dic'u-lo-pho'bi-a (-lō-fō'bĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; L. *pediculus* louse + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of phthiriasis.

pe-dic'u-lo'sis (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; L. *pediculus* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Lousiness ; phthiriasis.

pe-dic'u-lous (pē-dĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pediculosus.*] Lousy.

‖ **pé'dieux'** (pā'dyœ'), *n. pl.* [F., pert. to the foot.] Medieval plate-armor foot coverings.

pe-dif'er-ous (pē-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*pedi-* + *-ferous.*] Pedigerous.

ped'i-foot, *n.* [*pedi-* + *foot.*] A tendril. *Obs.*

ped'i-form, *a.* [*pedi-* + *-form*] Shaped like a foot.

pe-dig'er-ous (pē-dĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*pedi-* + *-gerous.*] Having feet

ped'i-gra'ic (pĕd'ĭ-grā'ĭk), *a.* [Irreg. fr. *pedigree* + *-ic.*] Pert. to, or giving, a pedigree. *R.*

ped'i-gree-less, *a.* See -LESS.

ped'i-lu'vi-um (pĕd'ĭ-lū'vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A foot bath.

ped'i-lu'vy, *n.* [*pedi-* + L. *lavare* to wash ; cf. It. & Sp. *pediluvio.* F. *pédiluve.*] Pediluvium. *Obs.*

Pe-dim'a-na (pē-dĭm'ă-nă), *n. pl* [NL. ; *pedi-* + L. *manus* hand.] *Zoöl.* A division of marsupials, equivalent to Didelphidæ.— **pe-dim'a-nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

ped'i-mech'an. *n.* [*pedi-* + Gr *μηχανή* machine.] A kind of velocipede. *Obs.*

ped'i-ment-ed, *a.* Having or resembling a pediment.

pe-dim'e-ter (pē-dĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* = PEDOMETER.

Ped'i-œ'cæ-tes (pĕd'ĭ-ē'sē-tēz), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *πεδίον* plain + *οἰκητης* menial, prop., a dweller.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the sharp-tailed grouse.

ped'i-on (pĕd'ĭ-ŏn ; pē'dĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *πεδίον* a plain, a flat surface.] *Crystal.* A form represented by a single face only, characteristic of the rare asymmetric class of the triclinic system.

ped'i-on'o-mite (pĕd'ĭ-ŏn'ō-mīt), *n.* [Gr. *πεδιονόμος* plain dweller.] One who lives in a plain. *Rare.*

ped'i-palp (pĕd'ĭ-pălp), *n.* [Cf. F *pédipalpe.*] *Zoöl.* 1 = PEDIPALPUS.

2. One of the Pedipalpida.

ped'i-pal'pal (-păl'păl), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a pedipalpus

ped'i-pal'pate (-pāt), *a Zoöl.* Having pedipalpi.

Ped'i-pal'pi (-pī), *n. pl.* [NL.] a = PEDIPALPIDA **b** [*l. c.*] *pl.* of PEDIPALPUS

‖ **pe-dir' pe'ras al ol'mo** (pē-thēr' pā'rās ăl ōl'mō) [Sp.] To seek pears on the elm.

pe-dis'se-quant, *n.* [L *pedisequus* following on foot.] A follower. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

pe-dis'se-quous, *a.* Attendant. *Ford.* A pastoral staff.

ped'lar, ped'ler (pĕd'lẽr). Var. of PEDDLER.

ped'lary † PEDDLER.

pe'do-gen'e-sis, pe'do-ge-net'ic, etc. Vars. of PÆDOGENESIS, etc.

ped'o-man'cy (pĕd'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [1st *pedo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination from the soles of the feet.

ped'o-met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), **ped'o-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or for use as, a pedometer. — **ped'o-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pe-dom'e-tri'cian (pē-dŏm'ē-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* Pedometer maker.

pe-dom'e-trist (-trĭst), *n.* A pedestrian who uses a pedometer.

ped'o-mo'tive, *a.* [1st *pedo-* + *motive.*] Moved by foot power. —*n.* A velocipede.

ped'o-mo'tor, *n.* [1st *pedo-* + *motor.*] 1. A machine driven by foot power, as a bicycle.

2. A device, as a treadle, for applying foot power.

3. A roller skate.

ped'o-plou'ral (pĕd'ō-plōō'răl), *a. Zoöl.* = PLEUROPEDAL.

pedrastia. † PEDERASTY.

ped're-gal' (pĕd'rē-găl' ; pĕd'rĭ-găl), *n.* [Sp., a stony place, fr. *piedra* stone.] An old lava field. *Mexico & Western U. S.*

Pe'dro Ji-me'nez (pā'drō hē-mā'năth ; 189, 268). [Sp. *Pedro Jiménez.*] A kind of Malaga wine. See MALAGA, *n.*

pe'dum (pē'dŭm), *n. ; pl.* PEDA (-dă) [L., shepherd's crook.] *Eccl.* A pastoral staff.

pe-dun'cel. Peduncle. *Ref. Sp.*

pe-dun'cled (pē-dŭn'k'ld), *a.* Having a peduncle.

Pe-dun'cu-la'ta (-kū-lā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEDUNCLE.] *Zoöl.* A division of Cirripedia, including the goose barnacles. **b** A division including the pedunculated brachiopods.

pe-dun'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* State of being pedunculate.

pe-dun'cu-lus (pē-dŭŋ'kū-lŭs). *n. ; pl.* -CULI (-lī). [NL., dim. of *pes, pedis*, foot.] A peduncle.

ped'ware, *n.* Pulse, as peas, beans, etc. *Obs.*

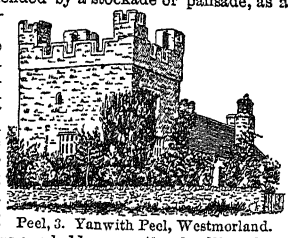
pee (pē), *n.* *Naut.* See PEAK, *n.*, 4 c.

peek (pēk), *v. i.*; PEEKED (pēkt); PEEK'ING. [ME. *piken*, orig. uncert.] To look slyly, or with the eyes half closed; to look out of or into a crack or hole; to peep.

peek, *n.* A glance; a peep.

peel (pēl), *n.* [ME. *pel* a stake, palisade, castle, OF. *pel* a stake, L. *palus*. *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. PALE a stake.] **1.** A stake; also, a stockade or palisade. *Obs.*

2. An inclosure defended by a stockade or palisade, as a castle court or a separate fort. *Obs.*



Peel, 3. Yanwith Peel, Westmorland.

3. A small, massive tower or fortified residence of a kind common in the 16th century in the border counties of England and Scotland. The ground floor was usually vaulted, and served for confining and protecting cattle; and the part above, reached by outside movable stairs or a ladder, was the dwelling place of the family. Called also *peel tower*.

peel, *n.* [OF. *pele*, F. *pelle*, L. *pala*. Cf. PALE cheese scoop, PALETTE.] **1.** A shovel, esp. a fire shovel. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. Specif.: A spadelike implement, variously used, as for removing loaves of bread, etc., from a baker's oven.

3. A T-shaped implement used by printers and bookbinders for hanging up sheets of paper to dry.

4. The blade of an oar.

peel, *v. t.*; PEELED (pēld); PEEL'ING. [ME. *pelen*, *peolien*, prob. ultimately fr. L. *pilare* to deprive of hair, fr. *pilus* a hair; cf. AS. *pylian* to peel off (of skin), and E. PILL to pillage. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** To pillage; rob. *Obs.*

2. To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin, bark, husks, etc.; to decorticate; as, to *peel* an orange.

The skillful shepherd *peeled* me certain wands. *Shak.*

3. To strip or tear off; to remove by stripping, as the skin or covering of an animal, the bark of a tree, etc.

4. To free from covering; as, to keep one's eye *peeled*, to keep one's eye open, to keep a sharp watch. *Slang.*

Syn. — PEEL, PARE agree in suggesting the removal of a natural skin, coat, or integument. To PEEL is to remove by stripping, to PARE, by cutting; as, to *peel* an orange, to *pare* an apple; to *pare* a raw potato, to *peel* a boiled potato; to *peel* a willow wand. But the words are often used without distinction. See SKIN.

to peel and poll. = *to pill and poll*, under PILL, *v. t.*, to rob.

peel, *v. i.* **1.** To lose the skin, bark, or rind; to come off, as the skin, bark, or rind does; — often used with an adverb; as, the bark *peels* easily or readily.

2. To remove the clothing; to undress. *Slang.*

3. *Croquet.* To drive both balls of one side through one hoop successively.

peel, *n.* [See PEEL, *v.*] The skin or rind of a fruit.

Syn. — See SKIN.

Peel Act, *or* **Peel's Act** (pēl, pēlz). *Eng.* Any of various acts framed by Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850), esp.: **a** An act of May 1, 1823, providing for specie payments. **b** An act (7 & 8 *Vict.* c. 32, 1844) defining the powers of the Bank of England.

peel'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PEEL. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act of pillaging. *Obs.*

2. Act of taking off skin, rind, etc.

3. A piece or strip of skin, rind, etc., taken off; a peel.

4. A thin dress material. *Obs.*

5. A kind of apple. *Obs.*



a Peen.

peen (pēn), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *pen*, G. *pinne* pane of a hammer, and E. PANE, in this sense.] The hemispherical, round-edged, sharp, or thin end of the head of a hammer or sledge opposite to the face. In a metal-worker's hammer it is used especially to stretch or bend metal by indentation; in a mason's hammer, to chip or shape stone, and to break bricks.

peen, *v. t.*; PEENED (pēnd); PEEN'ING. To draw, bend, or straighten, as metal, by blows with the peen of a hammer or sledge.

peen hammer. A hammer with two opposite cutting edges, sometimes roughly toothed, for dressing stone. — **peen'-ham'mer**, *v. t.*

peen'-to' (pēn'tō'), *n.* [Chin. *pien*[3] flat + *t'ao*[2] peach.] A Chinese variety of peach of a peculiar flattened shape. It is grown in the southern United States.

peep (pēp), *v. i.*; PEEPED (pēpt); PEEP'ING. [Of imitative origin; cf. ME. *pipen*, F. *piper*, *pépier*, L. *pipire*, *pipare*, *piplare*, D. & G. *piepen*. Cf. PIPE.] **1.** To cry, as a chicken hatching or newly hatched; to chirp; cheep.

There was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or *peeped*. *Is.* x. 14.

2. To speak with a small thin voice, likened to the cheep of a bird; hence, to utter the slightest sound; as, he never dared *peep* again.

peep (pēp), *n.* [See PEEP to cheep.] **1.** The cry of a young chicken, bird, mouse, etc.; chirp; cheep; squeak.

2. A thin, cheeping sound of the human voice; hence, any slight utterance.

3. a Any small sandpiper, as the least sandpiper. **b** The European meadow pipit. *Local, Eng.*

peep, *v. i.* [Cf. PEEK to peep.] **1.** To peer through or as through a crevice; to look cautiously or slyly; to pry.

Peep through the blanket of the dark. *Shak.*
From her cabined loophole *peep*. *Milton.*

2. To begin to come from or as if from concealment; to emerge partially; — usually with *out* or *through*.

When flowers first *peeped*. *Dryden.*

3. To appear; to show.

The true blood which *peeps* fairly through it. *Shak.*

peep, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to appear; to protrude slightly; — usually with *out*; as, to *peep* out the head.

2. To allow to look. *Rare.*

3. To ascertain by peeping; as, to *peep* out a secret.

peep, *n.* [See PEEP to look.] **1** Act of peeping; a slight glance or look; esp., a furtive, peering glance; a look through or as through a crevice, or from or into a hiding place. "To take t'other *peep* at the stars." *Swift.*

2. The first glance or appearance; as, the *peep* of dawn.

3. Peekaboo. *Obs. or Dial.*

4. A small crevice or peephole.

5. *Firearms.* A peep sight.

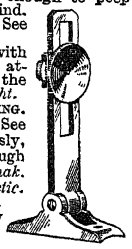
peep'er (pēp'ẽr), *n.* A small tree frog (*Hyla pickeringii*) of the eastern and central United States.

peep'er, *n.* [See PEEP to look.] **1.** One who peeps; a prying person; a spy. *J. Webster.*

2. The eye; as, to close the *peepers*. *Colloq.*

3. A thing to peep through or into, as a mirror or window. *Slang.*

peep'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of 3d PEEP. — **Peeping Tom**, a tailor of Coventry, the only inhabitant mean enough to peep at Lady Godiva. He was stricken blind. Hence, a pruriently prying person. See GODIVA.



peep sight. An adjustable piece, pierced with a small hole to peep through in aiming, attached to a rifle or other firearm near the breech; — distinguished from an *open sight*.

peer (pēr), *v. i.*; PEERED (pērd); PEER'ING. [Perh. in all senses from ME. *apperen*. See APPEAR.] **1.** To look narrowly, curiously, or intently; to peep; as, to *peer* through bars. "*Peering* in maps for ports." *Shak.*

2. To come in sight; to appear. *Poetic.*

So honor *peereth* in the meanest habit. *Shak.*

3. To emerge partially; to come slightly into view; to peep out.

How bloodily the sun begins to *peer*
Above yon bosky hill. *Shak.*

a Peep Sight adjusted on Leaf.

Syn. — See GAZE.

peer, *n.* [ME. *per*, OF. *per*, F. *pair*, fr. L. *par* equal. Cf. APPAREL, PAIR, PAR, *n.*, UMPIRE.] **1.** One of the same rank, quality, endowments, character, etc.; an equal; match; mate. "In song he never had his *peer*." *Dryden.*

Shall they consort only with their *peers*? *I. Taylor.*

2. A comrade; companion; fellow; associate. *Archaic.*

He all his *peers* in beauty did surpass. *Spenser.*

3. A nobleman; a member of one of the five degrees of the British nobility, namely, duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron. Formerly peers were created by the king's writ or by letters patent; but now, except in the case of a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (who by virtue of his appointment becomes entitled during life to rank as a baron, and to sit and vote in the House of Lords), peers are always created by letters patent. A **peer of the realm or of the United Kingdom** (called **peer of England** up to 1707, **peer of Great Britain**, 1707-1801) can be tried for treason or felony only by his peers, and has a right to a summons from the crown to attend in every Parliament and to take his seat in the House of Lords. Besides these there are peers of Scotland, of whom 16 are elected as members of each Parliament to sit in the House of Lords; and peers of Ireland, of whom 28 are elected to sit for life as representatives in the House of Lords. Other than the right to sit in Parliament, peers of Ireland and peers of Scotland have all the privileges of peers of the realm.

A noble *peer* of mickle trust and power. *Milton.*

peer, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *parer* (3d sing. pres. *pére*), fr. L. *par*. See PEER, *n.*] **1.** To make equal in rank. *Obs.*

2. To rival; to match. *Now Rare.*

3. To raise to the peerage.

peer'age (pēr'āj), *n.* [See PEER an equal.] **1.** The body of peers; the nobility; also, the rank or dignity of a peer.

When Charlemain with all his *peerage* fell. *Milton.*

2. A record of the peers of the realm, with genealogy, etc.

peer'ess, *n.* The wife of a peer; a woman ennobled in her own right, or by right of marriage.

Pe'er Gynt (pā'ẽr gŭnt *or* yĭnt). The hero of Ibsen's dramatic poem of the same name, a mountain peasant of a dreamy, vagrant nature, whose career is made up of a selfish pursuit of experiences in various lands. His name and character are taken from a Norwegian folk tale. The composer Grieg has written a symphonic suite on the subject.

peer'less (pēr'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no peer, or equal; matchless; superlative. "Her *peerless* feature." *Shak.*

2. Designating a size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

— **peer'less-ly**, *adv.* — **peer'less-ness**, *n.*

pee'vish (pē'vĭsh), *a.* [ME. *pevische*, *peivesshe*; orig. uncert.] **1.** Malignant; ill-tempered; churlish; perverse; — often an epithet of dislike, discontent, execration, etc. *Obs.*

2. Silly; childish; "crazy." *Obs.*

3. Obstinate; stubborn; also, full of whims; capricious.

4. Habitually fretful or complaining; easily vexed; hard to please; querulous. "Her *peevish* babe." *Wordsworth.*

She is *peevish*, sullen, froward. *Shak.*

5. Showing ill nature or ill temper, as actions.

6. Cold; piercing; bitter; — applied to the wind. *Dial.*

Syn. — Ill-humored, ill-natured, irritable, irascible, choleric, testy, captious, splenetic, spleeny, querulous, snappish, waspish, crusty, touchy. — PEEVISH, PETULANT, PETTISH, FRETFUL, CROSS. PEEVISH implies an irritable, querulous, or sour temper; PETULANT suggests capricious irritation or impatience; as, "The town, like a *peevish* child, knows not what it desires" (*Fielding*); "He [Gray] thought that Pope had a good heart, in spite of his *peevish* temper" (*N. Nicholls*); "I have heard some London wits, rather *peevish* at Macaulay's superiority, complain that he occupied too much of the talk" (*Thackeray*); "a girl of about nineteen . . . with an impatient and *petulant* expression both in her face and in her shoulders" (*Dickens*); "his delicate but rather *petulant* profile with its defiant curves" (*G. Eliot*); "her quick *petulant* nature" (*Stevenson*). PETTISH implies sulky or childish ill humor, as of one who is slighted or offended; as, "Her lips and eyes were closed in sullen moisture, and quick sighs came vexed and *pettish* through her nostrils small" (*Keats*); "a tall, slim girl, petted and *pettish*" (*M. Hewlett*); "a *pettish* ejaculation" (*Hawthorne*). FRETFUL implies complaining impatience; CROSS (colloq. in this sense), an irritable frame of mind; as, a *fretful* child; "His wife is discovered to be everything the neighborhood could wish her, silly and *cross* as well as extravagant" (*Jane Austen*); as *cross* as a bear. See IRASCIBLE, CAPTIOUS, WAYWARD, SULLEN, PLAINTIVE, SOUR, ACRIMONY.

peg (pĕg), *n.* [ME. *pegge*; cf. LG. *pigge*, Sw. *pigg* spike, prickle, Dan. *pig* a point, prickle.] **1.** A small, usually cylindrical, pointed or tapered piece of wood, metal, or other material used to fasten together boards, lifts and soles and uppers of boots and shoes, etc., or to close holes, as the vents of casks; a pin or plug.

2. A projecting piece of wood or metal to hold things, as coats, tent ropes, etc., or used to mark a limit or a point of attainment, as a boundary *peg*, or a cribbage *peg*.

3. A support; reason; pretext; as, a *peg* to hang a claim on.

4. *Music.* One of the wooden or metal pins of a stringed instrument, by turning which the strings are strained.

5. A step; a degree; — esp., *Colloq.*, in, to go down a *peg*.

And took your grandees down a *peg*. *Hudibras.*

6. A thing humorously likened to a peg, as a tooth, a leg, or a foot. *Slang.*

7. A pointed prong or claw for catching or tearing, as in harpooning a turtle or husking corn.

8. A blow, as with the fist. *Slang or Dial.*

9. An act of hard or protracted effort, as in walking. *Rare.*

10. A shinty ball. *Scot & Ir.*

11. = PIN, *n.*, 3 **o**.

12. A drink of spirits, usually whisky or brandy, diluted with soda water. *Slang, Orig. India.*

peg (pĕg), *v. t.*; PEGGED (pĕgd); PEG'GING (pĕg'ĭng). **1.** To put a peg or pegs in; to fasten the parts of with pegs; as, to *peg* shoes. Hence, fig.: To confine or keep in place, as with pegs; as, in speculator's cant, to *peg* the market is to prevent change in price by selling or buying.

I will rend an oak
And *peg* thee in his knotty entrails *Shak.*

2. *Cribbage.* To score with a peg, as points in the game.

3. To harpoon, as a turtle. *Cant.*

4. To indicate or mark by pegs; specif., *Australasia*, to mark out (a miner's claim or an agricultural selection) by pegs at the four corners, each bearing the claimant's name, in conformity with act of Parliament; — often with *out*.

5. To point, as game; — said of dogs.

6. To throw; as, to *peg* things at one. *Colloq.*

7. To hit; hammer; pommel. *Colloq.*

to peg out. a *Croquet.* To put (a rover ball) out of the game by making it hit the stake. **b** To mark, or outline, with pegs. See PEG, *v. t.*, 4. **c** To stretch and fasten with pegs. **d** To toss out, or allow to run out, as a fishing line. *Colloq.*

peg, *v. i.* **1.** To work diligently; to make continued effort; — usually with *on*, *at*, or *away*; as, to *peg* away at a task.

2. To count and score with pegs, as in cribbage; also, to hit a peg in croquet.

3. To throw; in fishing, to throw a fly. *Colloq.*

4. To drink pegs. See PEG, *n.*, 12. *Colloq.*

to peg out. a To end one's play by pegging, in croquet or cribbage. **b** To give out; to fail; to die. *Slang.*

Peg'a-num (pĕg'ā-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πήγανον rue.] *Bot.* A small but widely distributed genus of rutaceous herbs having alternate leaves and large white solitary flowers with 12-15 stamens. *P. harmala* is the African rue.

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pee, *n. i.* [Cf. dial. *pie.*] To peek; to squint. *Dial. Eng.*

pee, *n.* [See PEA-JACKET.] A kind of man's coat, worn chiefly in the 15th-17th centuries. *Obs.*

pee'ble (pē'b'l). Obs. or Scot. var. of PEBBLE.

Pee'bles, Peter (pē'b'lz). In Scott's "Redgauntlet," a liar and drunkard who had been at law for fifteen years and had become poor and almost insane.

peece. † PECE.

peece. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PIECE.

pee'chi (pē'chĭ), *n.* [Sechuana *pitse ea naga*, or Sesuto *pitsi* zebra, horse.] Burchell's zebra.

peecull. † PICUL.

peed (pēd), *a.* [*pee*, v. + *-ed.*] Blind in one eye. *Dial. Eng.*

peedegree, peedeugre. † PEDIGREE.

pee de grewe. † PEDIGREE.

peek. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PEAK.

peek, *n.* [Imitative.] A peep or chirp, as of a bird.

peek, *v. i.* To speak in a thin peeping voice; to peep.

peek'a-boo (pēk'ā-bōō), *n.* A child's game; bopeep.

peeke (pēk). Var. of PEAG.

peeked. † PEAKED.

peek'er, *n.* A kind of flat chisel used by Cornish miners.

peek'y. Var. of PEAKY.

peel. Var. of PEAL, fish.

peel. Dial. Eng. var. of PAIL.

peel. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PEAL.

peel. Scot. var. of POOL. [*Scot.*]

peel, *v. t. & n.* Equal; match. [*Scot.*]

peel, *n.* [Cf. PILLOW.] A pillow, esp. for the making of lace. See PILLOW, 3 **b**. *Dial. Eng.*

peel'crow'. † PILCROW.

peeld. Peeled. *R. Sp.* [3 **a**.]

Peel district. See DISTRICT, *n.*,

pee'le (pē'lē), *n.* [Sechuana *peeli*, *pheli*.] The reebok.

peeled (pēld), *p. a.* [See PEEL to plunder.] Plundered or pillaged; bared; stripped; as: Specif., tonsured; threadbare; deprived of skin or covering, as fruit; poor; beggarly. — **peel'ed-ness**, *n.*

peel end. [From PEEL a shovel.] The part beyond the cutter in a biscuit or cracker machine.

peel'er, *n.* [See PEEL to plunder.] **1.** A pillager. *Obs.*

2. A plant that impoverishes the soil. *Dial. Eng.*

3. One that peels, or strips; specif., a crab that has begun to shed its shell. [1er. *Slang.*]

4. An energetic person; a hustler. *Colloq., Eng.*

peel'er, *n.* Orig., a policeman in the Irish constabulary; — so called from Sir Robert Peel, who organized it; hence, any policeman *Slang.*

peel'er, *n.* An iron bar used in making holes for hop poles, etc. *Kent, Eng.* [LIC.]

peel'gar'lic. Var. of PILGARLIC.

peel'house', *n.* = PEEL, *n.*, 3.

Peel'ism (pēl'Ĭz'm), *n.* Theory or doctrine of Peelites.

Peel'ite, *n.* [*Peel* + *-ite.*] *Eng. Hist.* One of a political party formed to support Sir Robert Peel in advocating the repeal of the corn laws in 1846, and later merged in the Liberal party.

Peel parish. See PARISH, *n.*, 1 **c**.

peel tower. = PEEL, *n.*, 3.

pee'nash (pē'năsh), *n.* [Hind. *pinas.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, due to maggots.

peenge (pēnj), *v. i.* To complain; whine. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

peening rammer. = PEGGING RAMMER.

pee-oy' (pē-oi'), *n.* A cone of damp gunpowder, used by boys as a firework. *Scot.*

peep. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIP, a spot.

peep'-bo' (-bō'), *n.* Peekaboo; **peep'er**, *n.* One that peens, or chirps, as a young chicken, a cricket, frog, or a young pigeon.

peep'-eye', *n.* Bopeep. *R.* [*Eng.*]

peep hawk. A kestrel. *Dial.*

peep'hole', *n.* A hole, or crevice, through which one may peep.

pee'ple. † PIPAL, PEOPLE.

peep'-o'-day' boys. The Irish Protestant insurgents of 1784; — so called from their visiting the houses of their antagonists at daybreak in search of arms.

peep plate. *Firearms.* A plate with a peep sight, attached to the eyepiece of some rear sights.

peep show. A small show or object exhibited, which is viewed through an orifice or a magnifying glass.

peept. Peeped. *R. Sp.* [TREE.]

pee'pal tree. Var. of PIPAL.

peep'y, *a.* [From 3d PEEP.] 1. Sleepy. *Dial. Eng.* [eyes. *R.*] 2. Given to peeping; as, *peepy* [*Meteor.* See DUST STORM

peer. † PEAR, PIER.

peer. Scot. var. of POOR.

peer (pēr), *v. t.* To pour. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

peer, *v. t.* To cause to peep out or appear. *Obs.* [equally.

peer, *v. i.* To be equal; to rank

peerch. † PERCH, a pole.

peerd. Peered. *Ref. Sp.*

peer'dom (pēr'dŭm), *n.* **1.** State of being peer or a peer; also, *Obs.*, territory of a (French) peer.

peer'less (pēr'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no peer, or equal; matchless; superlative. "Her *peerless* feature." *Shak.*

2. Designating a size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

— **peer'less-ly**, *adv.* — **peer'less-ness**, *n.*

pee'vish (pē'vĭsh), *a.* [ME. *pevische*, *peivesshe*; orig. uncert.] **1.** Malignant; ill-tempered; churlish; perverse; — often an epithet of dislike, discontent, execration, etc. *Obs.*

2. Silly; childish; "crazy." *Obs.*

3. Obstinate; stubborn; also, full of whims; capricious.

4. Habitually fretful or complaining; easily vexed; hard to please; querulous. "Her *peevish* babe." *Wordsworth.*

She is *peevish*, sullen, froward. *Shak.*

5. Showing ill nature or ill temper, as actions.

6. Cold; piercing; bitter; — applied to the wind. *Dial.*

Syn. — Ill-humored, ill-natured, irritable, irascible, choleric, testy, captious, splenetic, spleeny, querulous, snappish, waspish, crusty, touchy. — PEEVISH, PETULANT, PETTISH, FRETFUL, CROSS. PEEVISH implies an irritable, querulous, or sour temper; PETULANT suggests capricious irritation or impatience; as, "The town, like a *peevish* child, knows not what it desires" (*Fielding*); "He [Gray] thought that Pope had a good heart, in spite of his *peevish* temper" (*N. Nicholls*); "I have heard some London wits, rather *peevish* at Macaulay's superiority, complain that he occupied too much of the talk" (*Thackeray*); "a girl of about nineteen . . . with an impatient and *petulant* expression both in her face and in her shoulders" (*Dickens*); "his delicate but rather *petulant* profile with its defiant curves" (*G. Eliot*); "her quick *petulant* nature" (*Stevenson*). PETTISH implies sulky or childish ill humor, as of one who is slighted or offended; as, "Her lips and eyes were closed in sullen moisture, and quick sighs came vexed and *pettish* through her nostrils small" (*Keats*); "a tall, slim girl, petted and *pettish*" (*M. Hewlett*); "a *pettish* ejaculation" (*Hawthorne*). FRETFUL implies complaining impatience; CROSS (colloq. in this sense), an irritable frame of mind; as, a *fretful* child; "His wife is discovered to be everything the neighborhood could wish her, silly and *cross* as well as extravagant" (*Jane Austen*); as *cross* as a bear. See IRASCIBLE, CAPTIOUS, WAYWARD, SULLEN, PLAINTIVE, SOUR, ACRIMONY.

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7. A pointed prong or claw for catching or tearing, as in harpooning a turtle or husking corn.

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2. State of being equal; equality.

peere. † PEAR, PEER, PIER.

peer'hood. *n.* See -HOOD.

peer'ie, peer'y (pē'r'ĭ), *n.* A peg top. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

peer'ie, peer'y, *a.* [See 1st PEER.] Inquisitive; suspicious; sharp. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

peer'ing-ly, *adv.* of *peering*, p. pr.

peerk (*dial.* pĭrk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PERK.

peerle. † PEARL.

peersable. † PIERCEABLE.

peerse. † PIERCE.

peer'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

peert (*dial.* pērt, pĭrt, pyērt) Obs or dial. var. of PERT.

peer'y. Var. of PEERIE.

pees. † PEACE, PEASE, PEISE.

PIECE. [*Newfoundland.*]

pees (pēs), *n.* Roe of a fish.

pee-sash' (pē-săsh'), *n.* [Hind. *pīsāch* demon, fr. Skr. *piśāca.*] *Meteor.* See DUST STORM

peescod. † PEASECOD.

peese'weep. Var. of PEESWEEP.

peeshwa. † PESHWA.

peesible, peesibly, etc † PEACEABLE, etc.

‖ **pee'so-reh** (pē'sō-rē), *n.* [Marathi *pisarā.*] The meminna. [From its cry. Cf. PEWIT.] *Local, Eng.* **a** The lapwing. **b** The greenfinch.

peet. Var. of PEAT.

Peeter. † PETER.

peet'weet (pēt'wēt), *n.* [Imitative.] The spotted sandpiper.

pee'ver (pē'vẽr), *n.* A stone used in hopscotch; also, the game. *Scot.* [PEAVEY.]

pee'vey, pee'vy (-vĭ). Vars. of **pee'wit** (-wĭt). Var. of PEWIT.

pee'wee (pē'wē), *n.* [From its cry. Cf. PEWIT.] **1.** = **a** lapwing *Scot.* **b** A magpie lark. *Australia.*

2. A small child [*Dial., U. S.*]

3. A small marble or alley.

pee'weep. Var. of PEESWEEP.

pee'wit. Var. of PEWIT.

peff. Dial. Eng. var. of PECH.

Peg, *n.* = MEG, Margaret, a feminine name.

pe'ga (pā'gä), **peg'a-dor'** (pĕg'ä-dôr'), *n.* [Sp., *pega* a sticking.] A remora.

peg'-a-lan'tern, *n.* A will-o'-the-wisp, or jack-o'lantern.

pe-gall' (p ā-g ôl'), *n.* [Galibi *pagara.*] A wicker basket used by natives in Guiana.

peg'a-nite (pĕg'ā-nīt), *n.* [G. *peganit*, fr. Gr. πήγανον rue; — named from its color.] *Min.* A basic phosphate of aluminium occurring in green crystal-

Peg'a-sus (pĕg'ȧ-sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πήγασος.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A winged horse fabled to have sprung from the body of Medusa at her death. With a blow of his hoof, he caused Hippocrene, the inspiring fountain of the Muses, to spring from Mount Helicon. Hence he is, in modern times, associated with poetic inspiration. Cf. BELLEROPHON, 1.

Each spurs his jaded *Pegasus* apace. *Bryon.*

2. *gen.* -SI (-sī). *Astron.* A northern constellation near the vernal equinoctial point. Its three brightest stars, with the brightest star of Andromeda, form the square of Pegasus.

3. *a Zoöl.* A genus of small East Indian marine fishes, with a long snout, a small toothless mouth, and a body wholly covered with bony plates. The ventral fins are of only two rays, and the pectoral fins spread horizontally like a pair of wings. It is the best-known family.



Pegasus,3 (*P. draconis*).(⅓)

Pe-gas'i-dæ (pē-găs'ĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] Any fish of the above genus. — **peg'a-sid** (pĕg'ȧ-sĭd), *n.* — **peg'a-soid** (-soid), *a.*

peg board. A board with holes for pegs, as one to peg scores on, as in cribbage.

pegged (pĕgd), *pret. & p. p.* of PEG. Specif.: *p. a. Com.* Designating stock held at or near one price. *Wall Street Cant, U. S.* — **pegged splint,** *Veter.*, an exostosis extending partly or completely across the posterior face of the cannon bone beneath the flexor tendons and frequently interfering with their movement, thereby causing lameness. It differs from ordinary splint only in location.

peg'ging (pĕg'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A fastening with pegs. **2.** Pegs collectively, or material to make into pegs. **3.** A beating. **4.** Continuous effort, as in steady work. *Colloq.* **5.** *Mining.* Act of marking by pegs. *Australasia.*

pegging awl. An awl to make holes for pegs, esp. in shoemaking.

pegging rammer. *Founding.* A rammer for soft open sand courses, consisting of an oblong piece of iron, varying usually from a quarter of an inch to an inch in thickness, secured to the end of a piece of tubing or bar iron.

Peg'got-ty, Clara (pĕg'ŏt-ĭ; pē-gŏt'ĭ). A very plump servant girl, the faithful nurse of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel of that name. See BARKIS.

peg'gy (pĕg'ĭ), *a.* Resembling a peg.

peg ladder. A ladder of but one standard, with cross-pieces inserted.

peg leg. A wooden leg, or, *Slang*, a person using one.

peg'ma-tite (pĕg'mȧ-tīt), *n.* [From Gr. πῆγμα something fastened together, in allusion to the quartz and feldspar in graphic granite. See PEGMA.] *Petrog.* **a** A variety of granite occurring in dikes or veins, characterized by excessively coarse texture and presence often of unusual minerals; hence, by extension, the same formation in other rocks; as, syenite *pegmatite*, diorite *pegmatite*, etc. **b** Graphic granite. — **peg'ma-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pe-gol'o-gy (pē-gŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πηγή fountain + *-logy.*] The study of springs, esp. those supplying mineral and medicinal waters.

peg striker. One who pegs turtles.

peg switch. *Elec.* A plug switch.

peg tankard. A tankard marked with pegs to divide the liquor equally. "Drink down to your *peg*." *Longfellow.*

peg top. An obconical top, with a sharp metal peg, spun with a string by throwing it from the hand. —**peg'-top'**, *a.*

‖ **pei'gnoir'** (pān'wär'), *n.* [F., fr. *peigner* to comb, L. *pectinare.* See PECTINATE.] A woman's loose dressing sack; hence, a loose morning gown or wrapper.

peine (pān; *F.* pĕn), *n.* [F.] *Law.* Lit., punishment; — used only in, or as short for, **peine forte et dure** (*pron., as F.*, pĕn fôr-tā dür', *or* pān) [F., lit., strong and hard punishment], a punishment formerly inflicted upon a prisoner who refused to plead, by pressing him under heavy weights until he pleaded or was crushed to death.

peise (pāz; pēz), *n.* [OF. *peis.* See POISE.] Weight; poise. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* Specif.: *Obs.* **a** A measure of weight. **b** A weight in a clock.

peise, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *peser.* See POISE.] *Obs.* **1.** To weigh, as in a balance; also, to weigh mentally; deliberate on.

2. To weigh down; to oppress.

Lest leaden slumber *peise* me down. *Shak.*

3. To supply with weights, as a clock.

pe'jo-ra-tive (pē'jŏ-rā-tĭv; pē-jŏr'ȧ-tĭv; 277), *a.* [L. *pejorare* to render worse, fr. L. *pejor*, used as compar. of *malus* evil: cf. F. *péjoratif.*] Implying or imputing evil; depreciatory; disparaging; esp., *Philol.*, used of words whose root meaning is depreciated by a suffix. Cf. MELIORATIVE. — *n.* A depreciatory word.

pe-ke'a (pē-kē'ȧ), *n.* [Galibi *pekeiá.*] A South American timber tree (*Caryocar butyrosum*), bearing edible oily nuts much like souari nuts; also, any species of this genus.

pe'kin' (pē'kĭn'; -kĭng'), *n.* [F. *pékin.*] A silk material, usually striped or flowered, orig. from China.

Pe'king' (pē'kĭng'), *n.* A city of China. — **Peking duck,** one of a breed of large creamy white domestic ducks with orange bill, legs, and feet. — **P. nightingale,** the Japanese nightingale.

Pe'king-ese' (pē'kĭng-ēz'; -ēs'), **Pe'kin-ese',** *a.* Of or pertaining to Peking. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Peking. See MANDARIN, *n.*, 2. — **Pekingese,** *or* **Pekinese, dog** *or* **spaniel,** one of a Chinese breed of short-legged, pendent-eared, pug-nosed toy dogs, with a flowing coat suggesting that of a collie. They are more nearly related to the pugs than to the spaniels, and make remarkably intelligent and affectionate pets.



Pekingese Dog.

pek'oe tea. [Chin. *pai*[2] white + *'hao*[2] hair (the leaves being picked with the down still on them), Cantonese *pak-hò*, Swatow *pék-ho*, Amoy *pek-ò.*] A kind of black tea of fine flavor, composed of young leaves picked in early spring and roasted at a low temperature.

pel'age (pĕl'ăj), *n.* [F. *pelage*, fr. L. *pilus* hair.] The covering, or coat, of a mammal, as of wool, fur, or hair.

Pe-la'gi-an (pē-lā'jĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *Pelagianus.*] *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Pelagius, a British monk, who went to Rome about 400 A. D. and died about 418. See PELAGIANISM. — **Pe-la'gi-an,** *a.*

Pe-la'gi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The theories or doctrines of Pelagius. His distinctive teachings, denounced as heretical, are: (1) There is no such thing as original sin; (2) consequently, there is no baptismal regeneration, (3) nor damnation of unbaptized infants, (4) nor hereditary taint of Adam's sin; he did, however, set a bad example and his descendants have followed it; (5) man is the author of his own salvation; (6) man has perfect freedom of the will and does not need God's grace to set him right.

pe-lag'ic (-lăj'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pelagicus*, fr. *pelagus* sea, Gr. πέλαγος.] Of or pert. to the ocean; oceanic; — esp. applied to organisms living at the surface of the ocean, away from the coast.

pel-ar'go-nate (pĕl-är'gō-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of pelargonic acid.

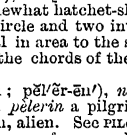
pel'ar-gon'ic (pĕl'ăr-gŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Pelargonium* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_8H_{17}CO_2H$, of the formic acid series, found in its ethyl ester form in the leaves of the geranium (*Pelargonium*) and allied plants, and also obtained artificially. The ethyl ester is fragrant, and is prepared artificially by oxidation of the oil of rue, for commercial use in flavoring wines, brandy, etc.

Pel'ar-go'ni-um (-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πελαργός a stork.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of South African geraniaceous plants, mostly with showy flowers of various shades of red or white, distinguished from *Geranium* by the spurred calyx and irregular corolla. They are widely cultivated, often under the name *geranium.* Some species have handsomely cut fragrant foliage. See GERANIUM, 2. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant of this genus, esp. one of the cultivated race from *P. grandiflorum, P. cucullatum,* and *P. angulosum,* known also as *Lady Washington geranium.*

Pe-las'gi-an (pē-lăs'jĭ-ăn) ‖ *a.* [L. *Pelasgus*, Gr. Πελασγός a Pelasgian.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Pelasgians. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* Wandering.

Pe-las'gi-an (pē-lăs'jĭ-ăn), *n.* **a** One of an early people or group of peoples mentioned by classical writers as the primitive dwellers in Greece and the eastern islands of the Mediterranean. Cf. MINOAN, MYCENÆAN. **b** Hence, a member of that branch of the Mediterranean race which Sergi holds to have formed the pre-Hellenic population of this region.

pel'e-coid (pĕl'ē-koid), *n.* [Gr. πέλεκυς a hatchet + *-oid.*] *Geom.* A figure, somewhat hatchet-shaped, bounded by a semicircle and two inverted quadrants, and equal in area to the square *ABCD* inclosed by the chords of the four quadrants.



Pelecoid. *AD, DC* inverted quadrantal arcs; *ABC* Semicircle.

pel'er-ine (pĕl'ĕr-ĭn; pĕl'ĕr-ēn'), *n.* [F. *pèlerine* a tippet, fr. *pèlerin* a pilgrim, fr. L. *peregrinus* foreign, alien. See PILGRIM.] A woman's cape; esp., a fur cape longer in front than behind.

Pe'le's hair (pē'lēz). [After a Hawaiian goddess associated with the crater Kilauea.] Glass threads or fibers formed by the wind from bits blown from frothy lava or from the tips of lava jets or from bits of liquid lava thrown into the air. It often collects in thick masses resembling tow.

pelf (pĕlf), *n. No pl.* [OF. *pelfre, peufre, peuffe*, akin to *pelfrer* to plunder; orig. uncert. Cf. PILFER.] **1.** Stolen property; spoil; booty. **2.** Any property or belongings; goods. *Obs.* **3.** Money; riches; lucre; gain; — usually with the idea of ill-gotten or worthless. "Mucky *pelf*." *Spenser.* "Paltry *pelf*." *Burke.* **4.** Rubbish; trash; refuse. *Obs. or Dial.* **5.** A ne'er-do-well; a good-for-nothing person. *Obs.*

Pel'ham (pĕl'ăm), *n.* [From proper name.] A horse's bit combining the features of the snaffle and curb bits.

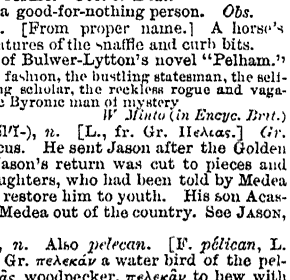
Pel'ham, *n.* The hero of Bulwer-Lytton's novel "Pelham."

Pelham, the man of fashion, the bustling statesman, the selfish epicure, the retiring scholar, the reckless rogue and vagabond, the melodramatic Byronic man of mystery

W. Minto (in Encyc. Brit.)

Pe'li-as (pē'lĭ-ăs; pĕl'ĭ-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πελίας.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Iolcus. He sent Jason after the Golden Fleece, and after Jason's return was cut to pieces and boiled by his own daughters, who had been told by Medea that thus they might restore him to youth. His son Acastus drove Jason and Medea out of the country. See JASON, 1, MEDEA.

pel'i-can (pĕl'ĭ-kăn), *n.* Also *pelecan.* [F. *pélican*, L. *pelicanus, pelecanus*, Gr. πελεκάν a water bird of the pelican kind; cf. πελεκᾶς woodpecker, πελεκᾶν to hew with an ax, πέλεκυς an ax, Skr. *paraçu.*] **1.** Any of certain very large totipalmate birds of the genus *Pelecanus*, with a very large bill and distensible gular pouch in which the food (fish) is carried, and very long wings. About ten species are known. The American white pelican (*P. erythrorhynchos*), now found chiefly in western North America, is pure white with black primaries, about five feet long, and its wings spread nearly twelve feet. Several somewhat similar species occur in the Old World, two (*P. onocrotalus* and *P. crispus*) in southeastern Europe. The brown pelican (*P. occidentalis*), common in Florida, is chiefly dark brown and silvery gray. A similar species (*P. californicus*) occurs on the Pacific coast. The spectacled pelican (*P. conspicillatus*) inhabits Australia and New Guinea. It was formerly erroneously believed that pelicans fed their young with their own blood; hence the pelican is often depicted in heraldry and symbolic art in her piety, that is, over her nest, with wings extended, and wounding her breast, from which fall drops of blood. This fabled practice of the bird became symbolic of Christ, and of charity.



Spectacled Pelican (*Pelecanus conspicillatus*).

line crusts. [*Obs.*]

Peg'a-sa'si-an, *a.* Pegasean.

Peg'a-se'an (pĕg'ȧ-sē'ăn; pĕ-gā'sē-ăn), **Pe-ga'si-an** (pē-gā'sē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Pegasus or poetry. *Now R.*

Pe-ga'si-an, *a.* Of or pert. to Pegasus, a Roman jurist of the 1st century A. D. See PROCULIAN. — **Pe-ga'si-an,** *n.*

pegd. Pegged. *Ref. Sp.*

pege. † PAGE, PEG. [pegs.]

peg'ger (pĕg'ẽr), *n.* One that pegging board. = PEG BOARD.

peg'gle, *n.* A hawthorn fruit; a haw. *Dial. Eng.*

peg'gle, *v. i.* [Var. of *peckle.*] To peck. *Dial. Eng.*

peg'grell. † PEGRALL.

peg'gy, *n.* [From *Peg*, familiar form of *Meg.*] Any of several small birds; esp., the whitethroat, blackcap, chiffchaff, or willow wren. *Local, Eng.*

peg'gy. Var. of PIGGY, tipcat or cat. *Dial. Eng.*

peg'gy-mast', *n. Naut.* A spar for a pennon. *Obs. Scot.*

pegh (pĕf; pĕx). Var. of PECH.

peght. † PICT.

peg'less, *a.* See -LESS.

peg'ma (pĕg'mȧ), **pegme** (pēm; pĕm), *n.* [L. *pegma* a movable stage, Gr. πῆγμα, orig., a framework.] A sort of moving stage used in pageants, etc.; also, an inscription borne by one. *Obs.*

peg'ma-tize (pĕg'mȧ-tīz), *v. t. Petrog.* To convert into pegmatite. — **peg'ma-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tĭ-zā'shăn), *n.*

peg'ma-toid (-toid), *a.* [*pegmatite* + *-oid.*] Resembling pegmatite; pegmatitic.

peg'o-man'cy (pĕg'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. πηγή fountain + *-mancy.*] Divination by fountains.

peg'rall, *a.* Petty; beggarly. *Obs. Scot.* [PRUSS, *n.*, 7.]

Pe'gram truss (pē'grăm). See **peg'roote'** (pĕg'rōōt'), *n.* Setterwort.

peg stick. = FLOAT, *n*, 3 *g.*

peg tooth. See SAW, *n., Illust.*

peg'tops', *n. pl.* Trousers wide at the hips and narrow at the ankles. *Slang.*

Pe-gu'an (pē-gōō'ăn), *n.* A native of Pegu. See MON.

Pe-gu' cat'e-chu (pē-gōō'). [From *Pegu*, in Lower Burma.] See CATECHU c.

peg wood. *Watchmaking.* Wood, as dogwood or willow, used, in splints whittled to a point, for cleaning out pivot holes.

peg'wood', *n.* The spindle tree. **pehen.** † PEAHEN.

Peh'le-vi (pā'lĕ-vē). **Pehl'vi** (pāl'vē). Vars. of PAHLAVI.

pe'ho (pā'hō), *n.* The New Zealand morepork.

peh'-tsai'. Var. of PE-TSAI.

P. E. I. *Abbr.* Prince Edward Island.

peice. † PIECE.

peiere. † PAIR.

peigh (pĕf; pĕx). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PECH.

peignt. † PAINT. [WEIGHT.

peik'tha. Var. of PAIKTHA. See

pell (pāl; pĕl). Dial. Eng. var. of PAIL.

peill. † PALE, to inclose, PEEL.

pein, peine. † PAIN.

pein (pēn). Var. of PEEN.

peinct. etc. † PAINT, etc.

peinible. † PENIBLE.

peint, pein'ture. † PAINT, etc.

peion. † PIGEON.

peiony. † PEONY.

peip. † PEEP.

peiple. † PEOPLE.

peir. †PEAR, PIER. [of PEER.

peir (*Scot.* pēr). Obs. or Scot.

pei-ram'e-ter (pī-răm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πεῖρα a trial + *-meter.*] A kind of dynamometer to measure the force required to draw vehicles over a road surface.

peir'and-ile, *adv.* [From old p. pr. of *pear* for *appear.*] Apparently. *Scot.*

pei-ras'tic (pī-răs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. πειραστικός, fr. πειρᾶν to try, fr. πεῖρα a trial.] Fitted for trial; experimental; tentative. *R.* — **pei-ras'ti-cal-ly,** *adv. R.*

peirce. † PIERCE.

peire. † PAIR.

peirement. † PAIRMENT.

peir'er, *n.* [*pair*, v. + *-er.*] An impairer. *Obs* [PERESKIA.

Pei-res'ki-a, *n.* [NL.] Syn. of

peirl. † PEARL.

peirry. † PERRY. [PIERCE.

peirse. † PARSE, PERSE,

peirte. † PERT.

peis. † PEACE, PEASE, PECE, PEISE, PIECE, POISE. [COIN.

pei'sa. Var. of PEISSA. See

peisache. † PISACHEE.

peis'age. † PESAGE.

peisant. † PEASANT.

peis'ant, *a.* [OF. & F. *pesant*, prop. p. pr. of *peser* to weigh. Cf. POISE.] Weighty; forcible. *Obs.* — **peis'ant-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

peise. † PEASE.

peise'less, *a.* See -LESS. *Obs.*

peis'er (pāz'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *peseor*, nom. sing. *pesére.*] One who weighs; specif., an official weigher. *Obs.*

peish'wa. Var. of PESHWA.

peish'wah. † PESHWA.

peisible. † PEACEABLE.

peis'sa, pl. (pī-sā'),*n.* [Per. *paisa.*] See COIN.

peit. † PEAT.

Pei'tho (pī'thō),*n.* [Gr. Πειθώ.] *Gr. Relig.* Persuasion: — a name by which Aphrodite was worshiped at Lesbos and Pharsalus.

pei'trel Var. of PEYTREL.

pei'trel. *n.* = POITREL. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To put a peitrel on. *Obs.*

peivesshe. † PEEVISH.

pei'xe re' (pā'shĕ rā'). [Pg, *peixe* fish + *rei* king.] Any of certain silversides, as *Atherinopsis californiensis*, which is an important food fish. Called also *smelt. California.*

peize. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PEISE.

pe'jer-ate, *v. t.* [L. *pejeratus*, p. p. of *pejerare*, fr. *perjurare* to swear falsely.] To forswear. *Obs.* — **pe'jer-a'tion,** *n. Obs.*

pe'jo-rate (pē'jō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *pejoratus*, p. p. See PEJORATIVE.] To depreciate; make worse. *R.* — **pe'jo-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n. R.*

pe'jo-ra-tive-ly, *adv.* of PEJORATIVE.

pe-jor'i-ty (pē-jŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pejor* worse + *-ity.*] State of being worse. *Obs. or R.*

pejoun. † PIGEON.

pek. † PEAK, PECK, PICK.

Pe'kah (pē'kä), *n. Bib.* King of Israel, about 736–735 B. C., who usurped Pekahiah's throne.

2 *Kings* xv. 25.

Pek'a-hi'ah (pĕk'ȧ-hī'ȧ; pē-kä'yȧ), *n. Bib.* King of Israel (737–736 B. C.), killed by Pekah

pe-kan'. Var. of PECAN.

pek'an (pĕk'ăn), *n.* [F. (Canada) *pékan*, fr. Amer. Indian *pekane.*] The fisher (*Mustela pennanti*).

peke. † PEAK, PECK, PEEK.

peked. † PEAKED.

pekerell. † PICKEREL.

pek-ex. † PICKAX.

‖ **pe'kin'** (pē'kĕn'), *n.* [F. *pékin, péquin.*] A civilian.

pekke. † PECK.

Pe'kod (pē'kŏd). *Bib.*

pekok. † PEACOCK.

pekul. Var. of PICUL.

pel. † PALL, PEEL, PELL.

pel. Pell. *Ref. Sp.*

pel, *n.* [OF., stake. Cf. PEEL a castle.] A stake used as a dummy in sword practice. *Obs. or Hist.*

pe'la (pē'lä), *n.* [Chin. *pe la*, dial. of *pai*[2] white + *la*[4] wax.] Chinese wax, or the scale insect (*Ericerus pela*) secreting it.

pe-la'da (pē-lä'dä; pē-lä'dȧ), *n.* [N.L.] *Med.* A variety of alopecia, occurring in patches. — **pe-lad'ic** (pē-lăd'ĭk), *a.*

pel'a-dore', *n.* [Sp. *pelador.*] A depilatory. *Obs.*

pe-la'gi-an (pē-lā'jĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *pelagius*, Gr. πελάγιος, fr. πέλαγος the sea.] Pelagic. *Rare.* — *n.* A pelagic animal.

Pe-la'gi-an-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To become a Pelagian. *Rare.* — **Pe-la'gi-an-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n. Rare.*

pe-la'gi-ous, *a.* [See PELAGIAN.] Pelagic. *Obs.*

pe-lag'ra. Var. of PELLAGRA.

Pe-la'iah (pē-lā'yȧ; -lī'ȧ). *Bib.*

Pel'a-li'ah (pĕl'ȧ-lī'ȧ). *Bib.*

pelamountaine. † PELLAMOUNTAIN.

pel'a-myd, *n.* [L. *pelamys, -mydis*, Gr. πηλαμύς, -υδος.] A young tunny. *Obs.*

pel'a-nos (pĕl'ȧ-nŏs), *n.*; *pl.* PELANOI (-noi). [Gr. πέλανος. *Gr., Antiq.* A votive or sacrificial cake of meal, honey, and oil.

Pe-lar'gi (pē-lär'jī), *n.* [Native name on the Zambezi River.] A lip ring. *Africa.* [MELL.

pelemele. † PALL-MALL, PELL-

peler. † PELLER, PILLAR.

pel'er-in, *n.* [F. *pèlerin.*] A pilgrim. *Obs.*

pe'let. † PELLET.

Pe'let (pē'lĕt). *Bib.*

Pe'leth (-lĕth). *Bib.*

Pel'e-thites (pĕl'ē-thīts; pē'lē-thīts), *n. pl. Bib.*

peleton. † PELOTON.

peletre, peletur, *n.* [See PELLITORY, 2.] **a** † PELLITORY. **b** Thyme. *Obs.*

Pe'leus (pē'lūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πηλεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* King of the Myrmidons, and father, by Thetis, of Achilles.

pelewe. † PILLOW.

pelf, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *pelfer, pelfrer.* See PELF, *n.*] To rob; despoil. *Obs.*

pelfere. † PILFER.

pelf'ish. *a.* Of or pert to pelf; paltry. *Obs.*

pel'fray, pel'fry, *n.* [Cf. OF. *penferie*, for older *perferie.* See PELF, *n.*] Pelf. *Obs.*

pel'grim. † PILGRIM.

Pe-li'as (pē-lī'ăs). *Bib.*

Pel'e-ca-no'des (-kȧ-noi'dēz), *n.* [NL. See PELICAN; -OID.] *Zoöl.* The genus comprising the diving petrels (see under DIVING). It is the type of a subfamily, **Pel'e-can'oi-di'næ** (-kăn'oi-dī'nē).

Pel'e-ca'nus (-kā'nŭs), *n.* [L., pelican. See PELICAN.] *Zoöl.* Genus containing the pelicans.

Pel'e-cyp'o-da (-sĭp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πέλεκυς a hatchet + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of LAMELLIBRANCHIA. — **pe-lec'y-pod** (pĕ-lĕs'ĭ-pŏd), *a.* & *n.* — **pel'e-cyp'o-dous** (pĕl'ē-sĭp'ō-dŭs), *a.*

Pe'leg (pē'lĕg), *n.* [Heb.] Lit., division; — masc. prop. name.

pelegrim. † PILGRIM.

pel'e-grine. † PEREGRINE.

pe-le'le (pā-lā'lā), *n.* [Native name on the Zambezi River.] A lip ring. *Africa.* [MELL.

pelemele. † PALL-MALL, PELL-

peler. † PELLER, PILLAR.

pel'er-in, *n.* [F. *pèlerin.*] A pilgrim. *Obs.*

pe'let. † PELLET.

Pe'let (pē'lĕt). *Bib.*

Pe'leth (-lĕth). *Bib.*

Pel'e-thites (pĕl'ē-thīts; pē'lē-thīts), *n. pl. Bib.*

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pel'grim. † PILGRIM.

Pe-li'as (pē-lī'ăs). *Bib.*

2. *Old Chem.* A retort or still with a curved tube or tubes leading from the head to the body for continuous condensation and redistillation. The same principle is still used in certain forms of distilling apparatus.
3. An instrument with a beak curved like a pelican's, formerly used to draw teeth.
4. A six-pounder culverin, or its shot. *Obs. or Hist.*

pelican fish, *or* **pelican eel.** A deep-sea fish (*Eurypharynx pelecanoides*) of the order Lyomeri with the head very long in proportion to the trunk. The mouth is enormous, the color black, and the body ends in a tapering tail. It is the only species of its genus, and is the type of a family, Eurypharyngidæ, containing also a closely allied form, *Gastrostomus bairdi*, and in some classifications the genus *Saccopharynx* (which see).

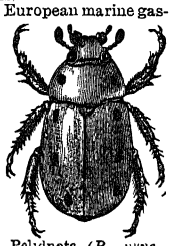
pelican flower. The goose flower.

pel'i-can-ry (pĕl'ĭ-kăn-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [*pelican* + *-ry.*] A breeding place of pelicans.

pel'i-can's-foot' (-kănz-fo͝ot'), *n.* A European marine gastropod shell (*Aporrhais pes-pelicani*) having the lip produced into digitate processes.

Pel'i-des (pĕl'ĭ-dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πηλείδης.] A son of Peleus; esp., Achilles.

Pel'id-no'ta (pĕl'ĭd-nō'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πελιδνός livid.] *Zoöl.* **a** An extensive American genus of scarabæoid beetles related to the goldsmith beetles. **b** [*l. c.*] Any beetle of this genus, as the *spotted pelidnota* (*P. punctata*), a large orange-brown black-spotted beetle which feeds on the leaves of grapevines.



Pelidnota (*P. punctata*). Nat. size.

pel'i-ke (pĕl'ĭ-kē), *n.* [Gr. πελίκα a wooden bowl, a cup.] *Class. Archæol.* An amphora of a type with a wide mouth, little or no neck, and the body set plump on the base.



Pelike.

pe-lisse' (pē-lēs'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *pellicea*, in L. fem. of *pelliceus*, *pellicius*, made of skins, fr. *pellis* a skin. Cf. PELT skin, PILCH, PELL a skin; see FELL a skin.] **1.** A long outer garment for men or women, originally of fur or fur-lined.
2. A lady's or child's long outer garment, of silk or other fabric.

pe'lite (pē'lĭt), *n.* [Gr. πηλός clay, mud.] *Petrog.* Any rock of fine particles of clay or mud, as clay, shale, etc.; — distinguished from *psephite* and *psammite*. — **pe-lit'ic** (pē-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Pel-læ'a (pĕ-lē'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. πελλός dark-colored; — in allusion to the dark stipes.] *Bot.* A large genus of rock-loving ferns (the cliff brakes, or rock brakes), mostly small with pinnate or pinnatifid fronds and intramarginal sori with the indusium formed by the reflexed margins of the fertile segments. Also [*l. c.*], a fern of this genus.

pel-lag'ra (pĕ-lăg'rȧ; -lā'grȧ), *n.* [It.] *Med.* An erythematous skin affection, with severe constitutional and nervous symptoms, endemic in northern Italy, due to a microbic parasite, prob. introduced by the bite of an insect.

pel-lag'rous (-lăg'rŭs; -lā'grŭs), *a.* [It. *pellagroso*: cf. F. *pellagreux.*] *Med.* Pertaining to, affected with, or attendant on, pellagra; as, *pellagrous* insanity.

Pel'le-as, Sir (pĕl'ē-ăs). A valorous and mighty knight of Arthur's Round Table, who loves in vain the lady Ettarre, and is shamefully treated by her. In Spenser's "Faërie Queene" he is mentioned as one of those who in later times vainly pursued the Blatant Beast which had escaped after being conquered and chained up by Calidore.

Pel'le-nore, *or* **Pel'il-nore** (pĕl'ĭ-nōr), *n.* In Arthurian legend, a famous king and knight, the father of Percivale and Sir Tor. He killed the king of Orkney, whose death was avenged by his son Sir Gawain.

pel'let (pĕl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *pelote*, LL. *pelota*, *pilota*, fr. L. *pila* a ball. Cf. PLATOON.] **1.** A round and usually small body; a little ball, esp. of food, medicine, or the like.
2. A ball, usually stone, used as a missile in the Middle Ages; a cannon ball; later, a bullet; a ball for firearms; esp., one of a charge of small shot. *Bacon.*

As swift as a *pellet* out of a gun. *Chaucer.*

3. An imitation or play bullet, as of wax, putty, paper, for a blowgun or the like.
4. *Her.* A roundel sable; an ogress.
5. In coins or ornamental work, a disk or circular boss.

pel'let, *v. t.*; PEL'LET-ED; PEL'LET-ING. **1.** To form into pellets. *Shak.*
2. To strike with pellets; to throw pellets at.

pellet molding *or* **moulding.** *Arch.* A narrow band adorned with small disks.

Pell'i-an (pĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the English mathematician John Pell (1610-85). — **Pellian equation,** *Theory of Numbers*, the equation $ax^2 - y^2 = 1$, in which a is any integer.

pel'li-cle (pĕl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *pellicula*, dim. of *pellis* skin: cf. F. *pellicule.*] **1.** A thin skin or film.
2. *Chem.* A thin film formed on the surface of an evaporating solution; also, a thin scum on any liquid, as ot oil on water. — **pel-lic'u-lar** (pĕ-lĭk'ū-lär), *a.*

pel'li-to-ry (pĕl'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (rĭz). [ME. *paritorie*, OF. *paritoire*, *parietaire*, F. *pariétaire* (cf. It. & Sp. *parietaria*), L. *parietaria* the parietary, or pellitory, the wall plant, fr. *parietarius* of the walls, fr. *paries*, *parietis*, a wall. Cf. PARIETARY.] **1.** Any urticaceous plant of the genus *Parietaria*, esp. *P. officinalis*, or *wall pellitory.*
2. [OF. *peritre*, *piretre*, fr. L. *pyrethrum*, Gr. πύρεθρον feverfew; cf. *πυρετός* fever, *πῦρ* fire. Cf. BERTRAM.] **a** A southern European asteraceous plant (*Anacyclus pyrethrum*), resembling yarrow, and also called *bertram* and *pellitory of Spain.* **b** *Pharm.* The root of this plant, used as an irritant and sialogogue.
3. Any of various plants more or less like the officinal pellitory; as: **a** Feverfew. **b** Yarrow. **c** = MASTERWORT **a.**

pellitory of Spain. = PELLITORY, 2 **a.**

pell'-mell', **pell'mell'** (pĕl'mĕl'), *n.* An indiscriminate mingling; confusion; also, a fight at close quarters; mêlée.

pell'-mell', **pell'mell'**, *a.* Acting or being pell-mell; being in confusion; acting hastily or without due care or distinction.

pell'-mell', **pell'mell'**, *adv.* [F. *pêle-mêle*, OF. also *pesle mesle*, prob. a reduplicated form fr. *mesler* to mix. Cf. MEDLEY.] **1.** In utter confusion or disorder, esp. of troops, as in flight, attack, etc.
2. With no distinction; indiscriminately.
3. In furious haste; vehemently; with headlong and unconsidered hurry.

pel-lu'cid (pĕ-lū'sĭd), *a.* [L. *pellucidus*; *per* (see PER-) + *lucidus* clear, bright.] Being transparent; limpid; translucent; hence, easy to fathom or understand, as an author's style or thought. — **pel'lu-cid'i-ty** (pĕl'ū-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **pel-lu'cid-ness,** *n.* — **pel-lu'cid-ly,** *adv.*
Syn. — See TRANSPARENT.

Pel'ma-to-zo'a (pĕl'mȧ-tō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πελμα, -ατος, the sole of the foot + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* A subphylum (in older classifications a class) of echinoderms comprising the crinoids, cystoids, and blastoids. Its members are mostly attached to the bottom by a stem or stalk. Distinguished from *Eleutherozoa.* Cf. CRINOIDEA. — **pel'ma-to-zo'an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **pel'ma-to-zo'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

pelo-. A combining form from Greek πηλός, *mud, clay.*

Pel'o-bat'i-dæ (pĕl'ō-băt'ĭ-dē; pē'lō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pelo-* + Gr. *βάτης* walker.] *Zoöl.* A family of arciferous amphibians comprising the spadefoot toads and allies. The European genus **Pe-lob'a-tes** (pĕ-lŏb'ȧ-tēz) is the type. — **pel'o-bat'id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.* — **pel'o-bat'oid** (-oid), *a.*

Pel'o-pon-ne'sian (pĕl'ō-pŏ-nē'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* [L. *Peloponnesius*, fr. *Peloponnesus*, Gr. Πελοπόννησος, lit., the Island of Pelops; Πέλοψ, -οπος, Pelops + *νῆσος* an island.] Of or pertaining to the Peloponnesus, or southern peninsula of Greece. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Peloponnesus. In classical times the Peloponnesus was the *main seat of the Dorian race, the most powerful representatives* of which were the Spartans. It was also, esp. in Argolis, the chief continental seat of the early Mycenæan civilization.

Peloponnesian school, *Sculpture*, a common name for the Dorian schools of the Peloponnesus, as the early Argive and Sicyonian schools, represented later by Polycletus (see DORYPHORUS, DIADUMENUS) and Lysippus (see APOXYOMENOS). Studies of the nude with severe or simple treatment were characteristic of the school. — **P. War,** *Anc. Hist.*, a war carried on (B. C. 431-404) between Athens and her allies on one side and Sparta and hers on the other. It gave the leadership in Greece to Sparta.

Pe'lops (pē'lŏps), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πέλοψ.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Tantalus. His father served him up to the gods for food, but the gods restored him to life, and Demeter gave him an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by her. He was father of Chrysippus, Atreus, and Thyestes, and is said to have given the Peloponnesus its name. According to later legends he was an immigrant Phrygian. Cf. HIPPODAMIA **a.**

pe-lo'ri-a (pē-lō'rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.*; *pl.* E. PELORIES (pĕl'ō-rĭz). [NL., fr. Gr. πελωρος monstrous.] *Bot.* An abnormal regularity of structure occurring in normally irregular flowers, as in the toadflax (*Linaria*), which often has the corolla with five spurs instead of one. This development of symmetry is called *irregular peloria*, in contrast to *regular peloria*, which is the suppression of normally irregular parts and is of less frequent occurrence. Peloria is often hereditary.

pe-lor'ic (pē-lŏr'ĭk; -lō'rĭk), *a. Bot.* Having peloria; abnormally regular or symmetrical; — applied to flowers.

pe-lo'rus (pē-lō'rŭs), *n.* [After *Pelorus*, said to have been Hannibal's pilot when he left Italy.] *Navig.* An instrument similar to a mariner's compass, but without magnetic needles, and having two sight vanes by which bearings are taken, esp. such as cannot be taken by the compass.

‖ **pe-lo'ta** (pĕ-lō'tȧ), *n.* [Sp., lit., ball.] A Basque, Spanish, and Spanish-American game played in a court, in which a ball is struck with a wickerwork racket. Also called *jai alai.*

pelt (pĕlt), *n.* [Prob. shortened fr. *peltry.* Cf. PELISSE.] **1.** A skin of a beast, esp. of a sheep, goat, or fur-bearing animal; a fell; — usually applied to an undressed or raw skin with its hair or wool, but also to skins, esp. of sheep and goats, stripped of hair or wool for tanning.

Raw *pelts* clapped about them for their clothes. *Fuller.*

2. A skin used as a garment; apparel made of skins.
3. The human skin. *Jocose or Dial.*
4. *Falconry.* The dead body of a hawk's quarry.
Syn. — See SKIN.

pelt, *v. t.*; PELT'ED; PELT'ING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. ME. *pellen*, *pilten*, *pulten*, to push, thrust.] **1.** To strike; beat. *Obs.*

The chidden billows seem to *pelt* the clouds *Shak.*

2. To strike with something thrown or driven; to assail with or as with missiles; as, *pelted* with stones or with hail; also, to drive by repeated blows.
3. To hurl or throw; to use as a missile.

My Phillis me with *pelted* apples plies *Dryden*

pelt, *v. i.* **1.** To throw or strike strongly and repeatedly.
2. To throw out words, esp. of anger. *Obs.*

Another smothered seems to *pelt* and swear *Shak.*

3. To fall or dash with force or persistence; to beat; drive; as, a *pelting* rain.
4. To go rapidly or hastily; to hurry; rush. *Colloq.*

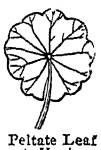
pelt, *n.* **1.** Act of pelting; also, a blow with or as with something thrown.
2. A fit of rage or fuming. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. The steady pelting, or beating, of a storm.

pel'ta (pĕl'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L., a shield, fr. Gr. πέλτη.] **1.** *Antiq.* A small shield, esp. one approximately crescent-shaped.
2. *Bot.* **a** In certain lichens (*Peltidea*), a shield-shaped apothecium. **b** A peltate scale.

Pel-tan'dra (pĕl-tăn'drȧ), *n.* [NL. See PELTA; -ANDROUS.] *Bot.* A genus of araceous bog plants, comprising two species of the eastern United States, with large hastate or sagittate leaves and elongated spathes, which in *P. virginica* are green and rolled in, and in *P. sagittæfolia* are white and expanded above.

pel'tast (pĕl'tăst), *n.* [Gr. πελταστής.] *Gr. Antiq.* A soldier armed with a pelta, or light shield.

pel'tate (pĕl'tāt), *a.* [See PELTA.] Shield-shaped; scutiform; specif., *Bot.*, having the stem or support attached to the lower surface, instead of at the base or margin; — said of a leaf or other organ. — **pel'tate-ly,** *adv.* — **pel-ta'tion** (pĕl-tā'shŭn), *n.*



Peltate Leaf of *Hydrocotyle.*

Pel'tier' ef-fect' (pĕl'tyā'). [After Jean C. A. *Peltier*, French physicist, the discoverer.] *Elec.* The production or absorption of heat at the junction of two metals on the passage of a current. Heat generated by the passage of the current in one direction will be absorbed if the current is reversed.

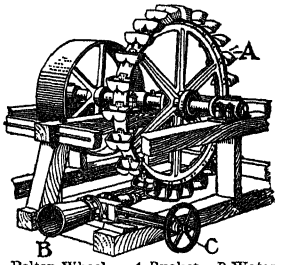
Pel'tier's' cross (pĕl'tyāz'). *Elec.* A cross formed of two strips of different metals, to illustrate the Peltier effect.

Pel-tig'er-a (pĕl-tĭj'ēr-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PELTA; -GEROUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of foliaceous lichens with a peltiform apothecium. *P. aphthosa* is the thrush lichen.

pel'ti-nerved' (pĕl'tĭ-nûrvd'), **pel'ti-nerv'ate** (-nûr'vāt), *a.* [*pelta* + *nerved.*] *Bot.* Having nerves or veins radiating from the center, or a point near it, as in a peltate leaf.

pelt'ing, *p. a.* **1.** That pelts or strikes with or as with missiles; driving, as rain.
2. Raging; furious. *Obs. or Dial.*

Pel'ton wheel (pĕl'tŭn). *Mech.* A form of impulse turbine, or water wheel, consisting of a row of double cup-shaped buckets arranged round the rim of a wheel and actuated by one or more jets of water playing into the cups at high velocity.



Pelton Wheel. *A* Bucket; *B* Water Supply Pipe; *C* Regulating Valve

pelt rot. A disease affecting the hair or wool of a beast.

pelt'ry (pĕl'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PELTRIES (-trĭz). [OF. *peleterie* peltry, furriery. F. *pelleterie*, *pelletier* a furrier, fr. OF. *pel* skin, F. *peau*, L. *pellis.* Cf. PELT a skin, PELL, *n.*, FELL a skin.] **1.** Pelts, or skins, collectively; skins with the fur on them; furs; also, a pelt; a skin with fur.
2. A place for keeping pelts or furs. *Obs.*

pelican hook. *Naut.* A long-shanked hook, sometimes hinged, quickly closed or loosed by slipping a ring over or off the beak; — also called *pelican.*

Pel'i-can State (pĕ-lĭ'ĭ-kȧn). Louisiana; — a nickname alluding to the device on its seal.

pel'ick (-lĭk), *n.* The coot (*Fulica americana*). *Connecticut.*

pel'i-coid. Var. of PELECOID.

pel'i-com'e-ter (-ĭ-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πελίκα a wooden bowl + *-meter.*] *Med.* Pelvimeter.

pelidodde. + PERIDOT.

pel'i-om (pĕl'ĭ-ŏm; pē'lĭ-), *n.* [See PELIOMA.] *Min.* Iolite.

pel'i-o'ma (-ō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πελίωμα, fr. πελιός livid.] **1.** *Med.* A livid ecchymosis.
2. *Min.* = PELIOM.

Pe'li-on (pē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πήλιον.] A mountain of **Magnesia, Greece** (cf. in *Gazetteer*). See ALOADÆ.

pel'i-o'sis (pĕl'ĭ-ō'sĭs; pē'lĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πελίωσις a livid spot, fr. πελιός livid.] *Med.* See PURPURA.

pel'is-son, *n.* [OF. *peliçon.*] A furred pelisse. *Obs.*

pelitory. + PELLITORY.

pell, *v. t.* [ME. *pellen.*] To hasten; hurry. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To pelt; knock about *Obs.*

pell, *n.* [OF. *pel*, F. *peau*, L. *pellis* a skin. See FELL a skin.] **1.** A skin or hide; pelt; fur; also, a garment lined with skins or fur. *Obs.*
2. A roll of parchment; a parchment record, esp. one of two, called **pell rolls,** on which entries of receipts and disbursements are made by the **Clerk,** or **Master, of the Pells,** formerly in the British Exchequer Office; also, *pl.*, the office where the rolls were kept. *Obs. or Hist.*

pel'lack. + PELLOCK.

pell'age (pĕl'ăj), *n.* [See PELL a skin.] An export duty on hides. *Obs. or F.*

pel-lag'ra-gen'ic (pĕ-lăj'ȧ-jĕn'ĭk; pĕ-lăg'rȧ-), *a.* Producing pellagra.

pel-lag'rin (-lăg'rĭn; -lā'grĭn), *n.* One afflicted with pellagra.

pel-lag'rose (-lăg'rōs; -lā'grōs), *a.* Affected with pellagra

pel'la-moun'tain, *n* Wild thyme. *Obs.*

pell'ar, pell'er (pĕl'ẽr), *n.* A conjurer; wizard. *Dial. Eng.*

pellard, *n.* [LL. *pellarda.*] A kind of cloak. *Obs. or Hist.*

pelle. + PALL, cloth.

pellere + PELLURE.

pel'let, *n.* [OF. *pelete*, dim. of *pel* skin.] A pelt; also, a pellicle. *Obs.*

pel'let-ed, *a.* **1.** Made of, or supplied with, pellets. *Rare.*
2. *Her.* Marked with pellets.

pelleter. + PELETRE.

pel'le-tier'ine (pĕl'ē-tẽr'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also -in. [After Bertrand *Pelletier*, French chemist.] *Chem.* A colorless liquid alkaloid, $C_8H_{13}ON$, in the bark of the pomegranate.

pel'let-y, *a. Her.* = PELLETED.

Pel'li-bran'chi-a'ta (pĕl'ĭ-brăng'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *pellis* garment + Gr. βράγχια gills.] *Zoöl.* A group nearly equiv. to *Ascoglossa.*

pellicane. + PELICAN.

pellice. + PELISSE.

pel'li-cl. Pellicle. *Ref. Sp.*

pel-lic'u-late (pĕ-lĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* Covered with a pellicle. *Rare.*

pel'li-cule (pĕl'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [F.] = PELLICLE. *Rare.*

pel-li'le (pĕ-lĭ'lē), *n.* The redshank; — from its note. *Local, Eng.* [A dresser of hides. *Obs.*]

pelliper, *n.* [LL. *pelliparius.*] **pel'lit.** + PELLET.

pell'-mell', *n.*, = PALL-MALL. *Obs.*

pel'lock. *n.* [Cf. PELLET.] A bullet; a pellet. *Obs. Scot.*

pel'lock (pĕl'ŭk), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *pellean.*] A porpoise. *Scot.*

pel'lo-tine (pĕl'ō-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also -tin. [Mex. *pellote*, name of *Anhalonium* (syn. of *Lophophora*) *williamsi.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline narcotic alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{19}O_3N$, derived from species of *Lophophora.*

pellour. + PEELER, PELLURE.

pel-luce', *n.* [Cf. PLUSH.] Plush. *Obs.*

pel-lu'cent (pĕ-lū'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *pellucens*, *perlucens*, p. pr.] = PELLUCID.

pellure. + PELURE. [*Obs.*]

pell'y-mell'-y, *adv.* Pell-mell.

pel'ma (pĕl'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πελμα.] *Zoöl.* Sole of the foot.

pel-mat'o-gram (pĕ-lmăt'ō-grăm), *n.* [Gr. πέλμα, -ατος, the sole + *-gram.*] *Med.* An impression of the sole of the foot.

pelmel. + PALL-MALL.

pel'mel'. Pell-mell. *Ref. Sp.*

pelo. + PILAU.

pe-lon' (pē-lŏn'), *a.* [Sp. *pelón.*] Bald, or nearly so, as an animal of a race so bred. *Sp. Amer.* — *n.*; *pl.* PELONES (pē-lō'nās). Animals of a hairless race. [pē-lŏn'-). *Bib.*]

Pel'o-nite (pĕl'ō-nīt; pē'lō-; **Pel'o-pæ'us** (pĕl'ō-pē'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πηλοποιός potter] *Zoöl.* Syn. of SCELIPHRON.

Pel'o-pid (pĕl'ō-pĭd), *a.* [L. *Pelopidæ* descendants of Pelops, Gr. Πελοπίδαι, fr. Πέλοψ.] Of or pert. to Pelops or his descendants. — *n.* A descendant of Pelops.

Pe-lop'i-dæ (pē-lŏp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [L.] *Gr. Myth.* Descendants of Pelops. Cf. ATREUS.

pe-lo'pi-um (pē-lō'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Pelops*, son of Tantalus, Gr. Πέλοψ.] *Chem.* A supposed new metal found in columbite, but identical with niobium, or columbium

pelor. + PEELER.

pe-lo'ri-an (pē-lō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *a. Bot.* Peloric.

pe-lo'ri-ate (-āt), *a. Bot.* Peloric

pel'o-rize. Var. of PELORIZE.

pel'o-ri-sa'tion, *n.*

pel'o-rism (pĕl'ō-rĭz'm), *n. Bot.* Peloria.

pel'o-rize (-rĭz), *v. t. Bot.* To affect with peloria; as, *pelorized* flowers. — **pel'o-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shăn; -rĭ-zā'shăn), *n.*

pel'o-sine (-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also -sin. [From its occurrence in Cissampelos pareira.] *Chem.* Bebeerine.

pel'o-tage (-tăj), *n.* [F.] Packs or bales of Spanish wool.

pelote. + PELLET.

pel'o-ton' (pĕl'ō-tŏn'; *F.* plŏ-tôN'), *n.* [F. See PLATOON.] **1.** A small ball. *Obs.* [diers.
2. A platoon or company of sol-

peloushe. + PILLOW.

pelour. + PEELER, PILLAR.

peloure. + PELURE.

pelow. + PILLOW.

pelrimage. + PILGRIMAGE.

pelrinage. *n.* [ME., F. *pèlerinage.*] Pilgrimage. *Obs.*

pels'y (pĕl'sĭ), *a.* Worthless. *Obs. or Dial.*

pelt. *pret. & p. p.* of PILT. *Obs.*

pelt, *v. t.* To remove the pelt from; to skin; also, to pluck, as a bird. *Obs.*

pelt. *n.* [Cf. PALTRY.] Rubbish; refuse. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

pelt. *n.* A pelta *Obs.*

pel'tat-ed (pĕl'tāt-ĕd), *a.* Peltate

pel-tat'i-fid (pĕl-tăt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.* [*peltate* + *-fid.*] *Bot.* Cut into divisions in a peltate manner.

pelte. + PILT.

pel'ter. *v. t. & i.* [From PELT, *v.*] To pelt. *Dial. Eng.*

pel'ter, *n.* [Cf. PALTRY.] Miser; skinflint; paltry person *Obs.*

pelt'er, *n.* **1.** One that pelts.
2. A rage; a passion. *Dial Eng*

pelt'er-er (pĕl'tẽr-ẽr), *n.* A dealer in pelts or peltry

pel'ti-form (pĕl'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*pelta* + *-form.*] Peltate.

pel-tig'er-ine (pĕl-tĭj'ẽr-ĭn; -ēn), *a. Bot.* Belonging to or resembling the genus *Peltigera* (which see).

pel-tig'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*pelta* + *-gerous.*] *Bot* Bearing a shield or pelta.

pelt'ing, *a.* [Cf. PALTRY] Mean; paltry. *Archaic.*

pelt'ing-ly, *adv.* of PELTING.

pelt'ish. *a.* [*ith pelt* + *-ish.*] Angored *Obs.*

pelt'less, *a.* See -LESS.

pelt'mon'ger, *n.* A dealer in pelts. *Rare.*

peltrie. + PALTRY.

pelt'ry, *n.* [Cf. PELT refuse, PALTRY, *a. & n.*] Refuse. *Obs.*

pelt'ry-ware', *n.* Peltry; pelts. *Obs.*

pelt wool. A short skin wool from the skin of a sheep killed within about three months after shearing.

‖ **pe-lure'** (pē-lür'), *n.* [F., lit., peel, fr. *peler* to peel.] A crisp, hard, thin paper, sometimes used for postage stamps.

pel'vi- (pĕl'vĭ-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the pelvis*.

pel'vic (pĕl'vĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or in the region of, the pelvis. **pelvic arch** *or* **girdle,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the bony or cartilaginous arch (usually articulating with, or more or less firmly united to, the spinal column) supporting the skeleton of the hind limbs of vertebrates. In the vertebrates above the fishes it commonly consists of three more or less completely united elements on each side, a dorsal, the *ilium*, and two ventral, the *pubis* and *ischium*. In man these elements are consolidated into the *innominate bone*. A fourth small element, the *cotyloid*, occurs in some animals. In elasmobranchs the pelvic girdle is represented by a single cartilage. In teleosts it is wanting, and the pelvic fins are supported only by an enlarged basipterygium embedded in muscle. Cf. PELVIS, PECTORAL ARCH. — **p. cavity.** *Anat.* See ABDOMEN, 1. — **p. fascia,** *Anat.*, a membrane lining the cavity of the pelvis. It divides below into the obturator and rectovesical fasciæ. — **p. fin,** *Zoöl.*, one of the paired fins of a fish homologous with the hind limbs of quadrupeds; — more often called *ventral fin*. See FIN, 1. — **p. girdle.** = PELVIC ARCH. — **p. index,** *Anthropom.*, the ratio of the transverse to the dorsoventral diameter (the former being taken equal to 100) of the brim of the pelvic opening. Pelves with an index above 95 are said to be *dolichopellic*, from 95 to 90 *mesatipellic*, and below 90 *platypellic*. — **p. limbs,** the limbs supported by or pertaining to the pelvic arch; in quadrupeds, the hind limbs; in birds, the legs; in fishes (though the pelvic arch is usually wanting) represented by the *ventral* or *pelvic* fins. See FIN. — **p. plexus.** *Anat.* See HYPOGASTRIC PLEXUS.

pel'vi-graph (pĕl'vĭ-grăf), *n.* [*pelvi-* + *-graph.*] *Med.* A device to produce an outline of the pelvis.

pel-vim'e-ter (pĕl-vĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pelvi-* + *-meter.*] An instrument to measure the dimensions of the pelvis.

pel-vim'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*pelvi-* + *-metry.*] *Med.* The measurement of the pelvis.

pel'vis (pĕl'vĭs), *n.*; *L pl.* PELVES (-vēz). [L., a basin, laver.] **1. a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The basinlike structure in the skeleton of many vertebrates formed by the pelvic arch together with the sacrum and often certain coccygeal and caudal vertebræ. In man it is composed of the two innominate bones, which bound it on each side and in front, and the sacrum and coccyx, which complete it behind. Its cavity is divided by an imaginary plane passing from the top of the pubic symphysis, through the iliopectineal line to the top of the sacrum, into the *false pelvis* above and the *true pelvis* below. In most land mammals the pelvis is somewhat like that of man. In birds it is very large, the iliac portion (see ILIUM) being greatly prolonged and consolidated with many vertebræ. In other vertebrates it may be wanting or variously reduced, forming no distinct cavity; the term then simply designates the bones of the pelvic arch collectively. **b** *Anat. & Med.* The cavity of the pelvis, divided into two parts, *true* and *false*. See above. **c** *Zoöl.* In teleostomous fishes, the enlarged basipterygial bones which support the ventral fins and take the place of true pelvic bones. **2.** *Zoöl.* The basal part of the calyx of a crinoid. **3.** *Anat.* The cavity into which the ureter expands as it enters the kidney.

pel'vi-ster'num (pĕl'vĭ-stûr'nŭm), *n.* [NL.; *pelvi-* + *sternum.*] *Zoöl.* An epipubis. — **pel'vi-ster'nal** (-năl), *a.*

pel'y-co- (pĕl'ĭ-kō-). [Gr. *πέλυξ, -υκος*, a wooden bowl.] A combining form used to indicate *relation to the pelvis*.

Pel'y-co-sau'ri-a (-sô'rĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pelyco-* + Gr. *σαῦρος* a lizard.] *Paleon.* A division of extinct Permian reptiles related to or included in the Rhynchocephalia, but also showing relationship to the Theromorpha. *Naosaurus* (which see) is an example. — **pel'y-co-saur'** (pĕl'ĭ-kō-sôr'), *n.* — **pel'y-co-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

Pem'broke ta'ble (pĕm'brōk; -brōk). [From *Pembroke*, a town and shire in Wales.] A style of four-legged table in vogue in England chiefly in the later Georgian period.

The characteristic which gives a table the name of *Pembroke* consists in the drop leaves, which are held up, when the table is open, by brackets which turn under the top. *F. C. Morse*

pem'mi-can (pĕm'ĭ-kăn), *n.* Also *pemican.* [Cree *pimikkān*, fr. *pimîy* grease, fat.] **1.** Among the North American Indians, lean buffalo meat or venison cut in thin slices, dried in the sun, pounded fine, mixed with melted fat, and packed in sacks of buffalo hide. Also, a similar preparation to which dried fruit is sometimes added, used by explorers, etc. It is often compressed into cakes and contains much nutriment in small compass. **2.** Hence, a treatise of much thought in little compass.

pem'phi-goid (pĕm'fĭ-goid), *a.* [*pemphigus* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling pemphigus.

pem'phi-gus (pĕm'fĭ-gŭs; pĕm-fī'-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πέμφιξ, -υγος*, a bubble.] *Med.* An inflammatory disease characterized by blebs on the skin or mucous membranes of parts of the body. It may be attended with considerable itching and burning, and is usually associated with impairment of the general health. — **pem'phi-gous,** *a.*

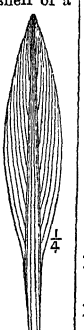
pen (pĕn), *n.* [AS. *penn*, of uncert. origin.] **1.** A small inclosure for animals; also, the animals in one pen, or enough for one pen; as, a *pen* for or of sheep or pigs. Specif., *Poultry*, a male and four female fowls, esp. when entered in an exhibition. **2.** Any small place of confinement or storage, as a compartment, esp. one for prisoners in a police court, a crib for corn, an ice box for fish, etc. **3.** A house or park in the country; a farm or plantation. *West Indies.* **4.** A device to dam or pen the water in a stream; a dam. **5.** A penitentiary. *Slang.*

pen (pĕn), *v. t.*; PENNED (pĕnd) or PENT (pĕnt); PEN'NING. [ME. *pennen*, AS. *pennian* in *on-pennian* to unfasten. Cf. PEN an inclosure.] **1.** To fasten; bolt, as a gate. *Obs.* **2.** To shut in or as in a pen or cage; to confine in a small inclosure or narrow space; to coop up; to inclose. "Away with her, and *pen* her up." *Shak.*

Watching where shepherds *pen* their flocks at eve *Milton.*

3. Specif., to shut up the water of (a stream) by damming it; to dam up.

pen (pĕn), *n.* [ME. *penne* feather, quill, OF. *penne, pene*, F. *penne*, fr. L. *penna*. Cf. FEATHER, FIN.] **1.** A feather or quill; a plume. **2.** *pl.* Wings; — from the belief that the power of flight lay in the peculiar formation of the wing feathers of birds. **3.** Anything resembling or thought to resemble a feather or its stock; as: **a** A porcupine quill. **b** A hollow pipe or tube. **c** A spoon-shaped quill used for taking snuff; a snuff spoon. **d** *Zoöl.* The infernal horny shell of a squid. **e** The midrib of a leaf.



Pen of Squid (*Loligo*).

4. One of the first growth of feathers; a feather just breaking through the skin; a pin feather. **5.** An instrument with a split point for writing with ink or other fluid, formerly made of a reed, or of the quill of a goose or other bird, but now usually of other materials, as steel, gold, etc.; also, such a pen and its holder together. An artist's or draftsman's pen for drawing dotted lines is called a **dotting pen.** The usual kind is a sort of drawing pen with the nibs replaced by a rotating toothed wheel. This variety is called a **wheel pen.** **6.** A stylus or other instrument for scratching or graving. *Obs.* "Graven with an iron *pen* and lead in the rock." *Job* xix. 24. **7.** A writer, or his style; as, he has a sharp *pen*. "Those learned *pens*." *Fuller.* **8.** A pencil. *Obs. or Dial.* **pen-and-ink,** executed with pen and ink; as, a *pen-and-ink* sketch.

pen, *v. t.*; PENNED (pĕnd); PEN'NING. **1.** To write; to compose and commit to paper; to indite; as, to *pen* a sonnet. **2.** To write an account of; to put in writing.

Pe-næ'a (pē-nē'ă), *n.* [NL., after Pierre *Pena*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African shrubs, type of the family Penæaceæ, marked by the small sessile leaves and spicate yellowish or reddish flowers. Some of the species are grown as hothouse evergreens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Pen'æ-a'ce-æ (pĕn'ē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of South African shrubs (order Myrtales) including 5 genera and 22 species. They are small heathlike evergreens, with solitary red flowers marked by the 4-valvate calyx lobes and four stamens. — **pen'æ-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

pe'nal (pē'năl), *a.* [L. *poenalis*, fr. *poena* punishment: cf. F. *pénal*. See PAIN.] Of or pertaining to punishment or penalties; as: **a** Designed to impose punishment; prescribing, enacting, or threatening punishment; inflictive of punishment; punitive; as, a *penal* code; *penal* bond (see PENALTY, 3). **b** Liable or subject to punishment or a penalty; incurring punishment; as, a *penal* act or offense. **c** Inflicted as or constituting punishment or penalty; used as a means of punishment; as, *penal* servitude (see in phrases). "Adamantine chains and *penal* fire." *Milton.* **d** Forfeitable or payable as a penalty; also, involving or imposing a pecuniary penalty; as, a *penal* sum; *penal* interest (see PENALTY, 3). **e** Of or pertaining to the penal laws, penal servitude, etc.; as, a *penal* colony.

penal code, *Law*, a code of laws concerning crimes and offenses and their punishment; specif., Ireland, the statutes of the 17th and 18th centuries against papists. — **p. interest.** See INTEREST, *n.*, 8. — **p. law,** *Law*, a law imposing a penalty (as of fine, imprisonment, or loss of civil rights) on persons who do or forbear a certain act or acts; also, the body of such laws; a criminal, or the criminal, law. Sometimes erroneously used for laws giving a private action against a wrongdoer. — **p. servitude,** imprisonment with hard labor, in a prison, orig. in lieu of transportation. *Great Britain.* — **p. statute,** a statute of the nature of a penal law. — **p. suit, p. action,** *Law*, a suit for a penalty imposed by a penal law. — **p. sum.** See PENALTY, *n.*, 3.

pe'nal-i-za'tion (pē'năl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of penalizing, or state of being penalized.

pe'nal-ize (pē'năl-īze), *v. t.*; PE'NAL-IZED (-īzd); PE'NAL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To make penal. **2.** To put a penalty on; as, to *penalize* unlicensed auctioneers; to *penalize*, or handicap, a horse in a race.

pen'al-ty (pĕn'ăl-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *pénalité*. See PENAL; cf. PENALITY.] **1.** Pain. *Obs.* **2.** Penal retribution; punishment for crime or offense; the suffering in person, rights, or property which is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime or public offense; often, specif., a fine or mulct imposed as such a punishment, esp. one made recoverable in a civil action by the state or an informer, for the less serious offenses not mala in se, and distinguishable from a *fine*, or a pecuniary punishment imposed in a criminal prosecution. **3.** The suffering, or the sum to be forfeited, to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement in case of nonfulfillment of stipulations; forfeiture; fine. When a loss (such as a sum of money, called a **penal sum,** in a bond) is imposed in a contract merely as a punishment for a default it was formerly recoverable at law whether it represented actual damages or not; but later equity interfered to prevent the penalty from being enforced, and now such a penalty cannot be enforced either at law or in equity. Where, however, the sum is imposed in good faith as liquidated damages (in which case it is sometimes called distinctively a forfeiture) it is in general recoverable, and enforceable in equity.

The *penalty* and forfeit of my bond. *Shak.*

4. A handicap. *Sporting Cant.* **5.** A penal offense. *Obs.* **on,** *or* **under, penalty of,** on pain of; with exposure to the penalty of, in case of transgression.

pen'ance (pĕn'ăns), *n.* [ME. *penaunce*, OF. *penance, peneance*, L. *paenitentia* repentance. See PENITENCE.] **1.** Repentance; penitence; sorrow or contrition for sin. *Obs.*, except as combined with 2 as a part of the sacrament thus called. *Wycliffe* (*Luke* xv. 7). **2.** Action performed to show penitence and as reparation or satisfaction for the sin, as the undergoing of some punishment, whether self-imposed or imposed by a superior; religious discipline undergone as a proof of penitence and as an amends for the sin; penitential discipline or acts; specif., *Eccl.*, a sacrament consisting in repentance or contrition for sin, confession to a priest, satisfaction, as some discipline or observance, inposed by the priest on the penitent, and absolution by the priest. See SACRAMENT, 3.

And bitter *penance*, with an iron whip. *Spenser.*

Lastly, *penance* is a sacrament of the new law instituted by Christ for the remission of sin committed after baptism. So understood, *penance* is defined as a "sacrament instituted by Christ in the form of a judgment for the remission of sin done after baptism, this remission being effected by the absolution of the priest, joined to true supernatural sorrow, true purpose of amendment, and sincere confession on the part of the sinner." *Cath. Dict.* **3.** Punishment or sufferings after death, as in Hades or purgatory, in expiation of sin. *Obs. or R.* **4.** Pain; sorrow; distress; also, wretchedly poor accommodation; sorry cheer. *Obs.* **5.** Punishment; specif., peine forte et dure. *Obs.*

pen'ance, *v. t.*; PEN'ANCED (-ănst); PEN'ANC-ING (-ăn-sĭng). To impose penance on; to condemn to do penance; to punish. "Some *penanced* lady elf." *Keats.*

pe-nang'-law'yer (pē-năng'-), *n.* [Perh. fr. Malay *pinang liar*. See PINANG.] A kind of cane of the stem of an East Asiatic palm (*Licuala acutifida*); also, the palm.

pen-an'nu-lar (pĕn-ăn'ū-lăr), *a.* [*L. pene, paene*, almost + E. *annular.*] Nearly annular; nearly a complete ring in form. "*Penannular* relics." *D. Wilson.*

pe-na'tes (pē-nā'tēz), *n. pl., or* **di pe-na'tes** (dī). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The gods of the household, primarily gods of the storeroom (*penus*), worshiped in close connection with Vesta, goddess of the hearth, probably originally of their number, and with the lares and household genius. The city, conceived as a greater household, had its penates, the images being conformed in type to representations of the Dioscuri and placed in the temple of Vesta. The origin of the Roman penates was ascribed to Lavinium, the parent city; later, with the belief in Roman descent from Æneas, to Troy. Cf. LARES, GENIUS, DI.

pen'cel (pĕn'sĕl), *n.* [See PENNONCEL.] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** A small, narrow flag or streamer. **2.** Specif.: Such a flag borne at the lance head; — sometimes called *pennoncel*; also, a knight bearing such a flag. **3.** A lady's favor, such as was often borne in the casque of a medieval knight.

pence table. A table stating the amounts in larger denominations of certain numbers of pence, or the number of pence contained in larger denominations.

‖ **pen'chant'** (pän'shän'; pĕn'chănt), *n.* [F., fr. *pencher* to bend, fr. (assumed) LL. *pendicare*, L. *pendere*. See PENDANT.] **1.** A strong mental leaning or attraction; strong and continued inclination; decided taste; as, a *penchant* for art. **2.** *Card Playing.* A game like bézique, or, in the game, any queen and jack of different suits held together.

pen'cil (pĕn'sĭl), *n.* [ME. *pencel, pensel*, OF. *pincel*, F. *pinceau*, LL. (assumed) *penicellus*, L. *penicillum, penicillus*, dim. of *penis* a tail. Cf. PENICIL.] **1.** A brush of hair or bristles used by artists to lay on colors; esp., a small brush for fine work. **2.** An artist's individual skill or manner; artistic style; also, act or occupation of an artist, descriptive writer, etc.

With subtle *pencil* depainted was this story. *Chaucer.*

3. A slender cylinder or strip of black lead, colored chalk, slate, etc., or such a cylinder or strip incased in a handle of wood, paper, or the like, to be sharpened and used for drawing or writing. See GRAPHITE. **4.** Any of various objects like or suggesting a pencil (in sense 1 or 3); as: **a** *Optics & Math.* An aggregate or system of rays, or the like, as of rays of light, esp. when diverging from, or converging to, a point. Cf. CONE OF RAYS. **b** *Math* A point regarded as the envelope of its lines (through it). **c** *Med.* A small medicated stick, esp. of caustic substance for local applications. **d** Short for **pencil diamond,** a chip diamond set in a wooden handle to cut glass. **e** = PENCIL STONE. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **f** A stick or crayon of rouge or the like, for cosmetic or theatrical purposes.

pencil of complexes, *Math.*, a system of complexes $C + \lambda C' = 0$, where $C = 0$ and $C' = 0$ are two complexes, and λ is the parameter of the system. — **p. of conics,** *Math.*, a simply infinite assemblage of conics (as all of those through the same four points) whose equation (in point coördinates) is $U + \lambda V = 0$, where $U = 0$, $V = 0$ are the base conics, and λ is the parameter. — **p. of planes.** *Geom.* = AXIAL PENCIL. — **p. of rays,** *Geom.*, a system of lines that intersect in one point, called the **pencil point** or **center of the pencil.** — **p. of surfaces,** *Geom.*, the assemblage of surfaces passing all through the same base, a twisted curve.

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pe-lu'do (pē-lū'dō; pē-), *n.* [Sp. *peludo* hairy.] A six-banded hairy armadillo (*Dasypus sexcinctus*) of Argentina.

pe-lure', *n.* Also **pelury.** [OF. *peleure.*] Fur, esp. for lining garments; also, furred garments. *Obs.*

pe-lured', *a.* Furred. *Obs.*

Pe-lu'si-ac (pē-lū'shĭ-ăk; -sĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *Pelusiacus.*] Pert. to the ancient city of Pelusium on the northeastern outlet of the Nile. [*D. Bib.*]

Pe-lu'si-um (-lū'shĭ-ŭm; -zhĭ-). [L.] *Pel'vic* peritonitis. [VIS.]

pel'ves (pĕl'vēz), *n.*, *pl.* of PELVIS.

pel'vi-form (-vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pelvis* basin + *-form.*] Basin-shaped.

pel'vi-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [See PELVI-; -TOMY.] *Obstetrics.* Section of the pelvic bones to facilitate parturition.

pel'vi-per'i-to-ni'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PELVEOPERITONITIS.

pel'vi-sa'cral (pĕl'vĭ-sā'krăl), *a.* Pert. to the pelvis and sacrum.

pel'y-col'o-gy (pĕl'ĭ-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pelyco-* + *-logy.*] *Anat.* Scientific study of the pelvis.

pel'y-com'e-ter (-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pelyco-* + *-meter.*] = PELVIMETER.

pem-bi'na (pĕm-bē'nă), *n.* [Altered fr. Cree *nīpin minan*; *nīpin* summer + *minan*, pl. of *min* whortleberry.] The wild cranberry. *U. S & Canada.*

pem'bli-co (pĕm'blĭ-kō), **pem'li-co** (-lĭ-kō). Vars of PIMLICO.

pem'mi-can (pĕm'ĭ-kăn), **pem'mi-can-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To condense; compress. — **pem'mi-can-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n. All Rare.*

pempernell. † PIMPERNEL.

pemptarchie. † PENTARCHY.

pen (pĕn), *n.* A female swan.

pen, *n.* A pond, or arch. *Scot.*

pen, *n.* [W.] Head; headland; — in place names. *Eng. & Scot.*

pen *Abbr.* Peninsula.

pe'na (pā'nă), *n.* [Sp *peña.*] Rock; cliff. *Southwestern U. S.*

pe-nache'. Var. of PANACHE.

Penacook. Var. of PENNACOOK.

pen'a-cute' (pĕn'ă-kūt'; pē-nā'-), *a. & n* [See PENULT; ACUTE.] = PAROXYTONE.

pen'a-cute', *v. t.* To accent a word as paroxytone.

pe'nal, *a.* = PENIAL. *Rare.*

pe'nal-ist, *n.* [See PENAL.] A penologist.

pe-nal'i-ty (pē-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F *pénalité*, LL. *poenalitas.*] 1. Pain; also, penalty. *Obs.* 2. Amenability to punishment.

pe'nal-ly, *adv.* of PENAL.

penalty envelope. An envelope for use on behalf of the government in the transmission of articles free of postage in the mails; — so called because a penalty for the unauthorized use is stated on the envelope.

penalty postage. Postage added in some countries as a penalty on mail matter sent without sufficient postage.

penalty stroke. *Golf.* A stroke added to the score of a side under certain rules, and which does not affect the rotation of play.

pen'ance-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pen'an-cer (pĕn'ăn-sẽr), *n.* [OF. *peneancier*] = PENITENCER. *Obs.*

pe'nan-cy, *n.* Punishment; penance; also, penitence *Obs.*

pe-nang'. Var. of PINANG.

pe-nang', *n.* Cotton cloth like percale but heavier.

penang nut. [See PINANG.] The betel nut.

pe'na-ry (pē'nă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *poenarius.*] Penal. *Obs.*

penashe. † PANACHE.

penaunce. † PENANCE.

penaunt, *n.* [OF *penant, penéant.* See PENITENT.] A penitent. *Obs.*

pen'bard', *n.* [W. *penbardd*; *pen* head + *bardd* bard.] A chief bard.

pence (pĕns), *n*, *pl.* of PENNY.

pencefull. † PENSIFUL.

pen'cel † PENCIL.

pence'less, *a.* See -LESS.

pen'cey. Var. of PENSY.

pench (pĕnsh). Scot. var. of PAUNCH.

pen'chute' (pĕn'shōōt'), *n.* A pentsough.

pencil. † PENSEE. [non.]

pen'cil. Var. of PENCEL, pen-

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pen'cil (pĕn'sĭl), *v. t.* ; -CILED (-sĭld) or -CILLED ; -CIL-ING or -CIL-LING. **1.** To paint or draw with or as with a pencil or brush ; esp., now, to sketch or outline with a lead pencil, crayon, etc.

Where nature *pencils* butterflies on flowers. *Harte*

2. To write or mark, esp. with a lead pencil ; also, to depict in writing ; to describe on paper.

3. *Med.* To treat or paint by means of a brush, as a wound.

pen'cil, *v. i.* To take the shape of pencils, as a ray of light.

pencil blue. *Dyeing.* A blue obtained by printing a fabric with a preparation of indigo white, which oxidizes in the air to indigo blue. Cf. CHINA BLUE **b**.

pencil case. A holder for a pencil or pencils or a pencil lead.

pencil cedar. **1.** Any of several junipers, as *Juniperus bermudiana*, whose wood is used in making pencils.

2. In Australia: **a** The red bean. **b** The she-pine.

pencil compass. A compass with a pencil on one leg, for use in drawing.



One form of Pencil Compass.

pen'ciled, pen'cilled (pĕn'sĭld), *a.* **1.** Painted, drawn, sketched, marked, or written with or as with a pencil.

2. Radiated ; having pencils of rays.

3. Marked with parallel or radiating lines ; — said specif. of the feathers of poultry when marked with narrow concentric lines following to some extent the outline of the feather, or running transverse to the shaft.

pencil flower. Any species of *Stylosanthes* (which see).

pen-cil'i-form (pĕn-sĭl'ĭ-fôrm ; pĕn'sĭl-), *a.* Pencil-shaped ; — said specif. of a beam of light with well-defined boundaries, also of a group of parallel or slightly convergent lines which present an appearance suggesting a pencil of light.

pen'cil-ing, pen'cil-ling (pĕn'sĭl-ĭng), *n.* **1.** The work of the pencil or brush ; as, delicate *penciling* in a picture.

2. Narrow linear markings, as on feathers (see PENCILED, 3).

3. *Brickwork.* Lines of white or other color drawn along a mortar joint in a brick wall.

pencil stone. A compact variety of pyrophyllite, used for making slate pencils.

pencil wood. The pencil cedar or its wood.

pen'craft' (pĕn'krăft'), *n.* Skill in using the pen ; penmanship ; hence, the use of the pen ; the business of writing or of a writer ; authorship.

pend (pĕnd), *v. i.* ; PEND'ED ; PEND'ING. [L. *pendere* · cf. F. *pendre.*] **1.** To hang ; to depend. *Rare.*

Pending upon certain powerful motions. *I. Taylor.*

2. To hang as if balanced ; to be undecided, or in process of adjustment ; as, the decision is still *pending.*

3. To incline ; lean. *Obs. or Dial.*

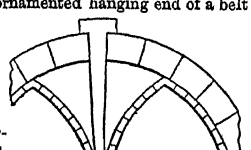
pend'ant (pĕn'dănt), *n.* [F., orig. p. pr. of *pendre* to hang, L. *pendĕre*, v. i., akin to *pendĕre*, v. t. Cf. PENDENT, PANSY, PENSIVE, POISE, PONDER, SPEND.] **1.** Something which hangs or depends ; something suspended ; a hanging appendage, esp. an ornamental one, as to a chandelier or to an earring.

Some hang upon the *pendants* of her ear. *Pope.*

2. Hence : *Obs.* **a** The ornamented hanging end of a belt in medieval times. **b** = PENDULUM. **c** = PLUMB LINE. **d** *Her.* A hanging shield with armorial bearing.

3. Slope ; side, as of a hill. *Obs.*

4. *Arch.* **a** A hanging ornament of roofs, ceilings, etc., much used in the later styles of Gothic architecture, where it is of stone, and an important part of the construction. There are imitations in plaster and wood, which are mere decorative features. **b** The sculptured lower end of a piece of the framing of a roof or stair, as a newel or queen-post.



p Pendant, 4 a.

5. *Naut.* **a** A comparatively short rope or chain depending from a spar, having at its free end a block or spliced thimble ;—also, often, esp. by sailors, called *pennant.* **b** A reef pendant. **c** Earlier spelling for PENNANT, a narrow flag.

6. That by which something is suspended, as the stem and ring of a watch.

7. One of a pair ; a counterpart or companion piece ; a match ; as, one vase is the *pendant* to the other vase.

8. Something appended ; an addition or appendix, as to a book. *Keightley.*

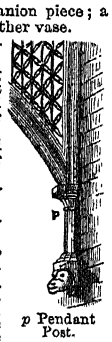
pendant post. *Arch.* A part of the framing of an open-timber roof ; a post set against the wall, resting on a corbel or other solid support, and supporting the ends of a collar beam or any part of the roof.

pendant tackle. *Naut.* A tackle attached to a pendant, usually from a masthead, for hoisting, tautening, or staying purposes.

pend'en-cy (pĕn'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being pendent, or suspended.

2. State of being undetermined, or in continuance ; suspense ; as, the *pendency* of a suit.

Pen-den'nis, Arthur (pĕn-dĕn'ĭs). The hero of Thackeray's novel "The History of Pendennis, his Fortunes and Misfortunes." He is a bright young man of strong literary bent, impressionable, impulsive, easily led, rather conceited and selfish, but with many good qualities. He commits various escapades, suffers considerable hardship, including the life of a literary hack, but settles down and marries his cousin Laura. His uncle, **Major Pendennis,** is a worldly, but brave and kindly, old beau and tufthunter.



p Pendant Post.

pend'ent (pĕn'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *pendens, -entis*, p. pr. of *pendere* to hang, to be suspended : cf. F. *pendant.* Cf. PENDANT.] **1.** Supported from above ; suspended ; pendulous ; as, a *pendent* leaf ; *pendent* icicles. "The *pendent* world." *Shak.*

2. Of a bird, that constructs a pensile, or hanging, nest.

3. Jutting over ; projecting ; overhanging. "A vapor sometime like a . . . *pendent* rock." *Shak.*

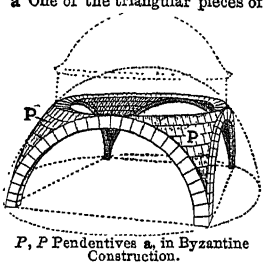
4. Remaining undetermined ; awaiting decision ; pending.

5. *Her.* Hanging down.

6. *Gram.* With construction incomplete.

Syn. — PENDENT, PENDULOUS, PENSILE. PENDENT emphasizes the fact of suspension ; PENDULOUS frequently implies greater freedom of attachment (sometimes suggesting actual floating in space) or a swaying or swinging motion ; PENSILE, in present usage, is chiefly applied to pendent nests or their builders ; as, "He shakes from man or a twig the *pendent* drops of ice" (*Cowper*) ; "hanging in a golden chain, this *pendent* World, in bigness as a star" (*Milton*) ; "So blend the turrets and shadows there that all seems *pendulous* in air" (*Poe*) ; "I see him yonder, with his pipe *pensile* in his hand, and the ashes falling out of it" (*Sterne*) ; "The odd little titmice can be admitted among the *pensile* birds, as one of them constructs a habitation as purely *pensile* as any . . . mentioned" (*J. G. Wood*).

pen-den'tive (pĕn-dĕn'tĭv), *n.* [F. *pendentif*, fr. L. *pendere* to hang.] *Arch.* **a** One of the triangular pieces of vaulting which spring from the corners of a rectangular ground plan and serve to allow the room inclosing it to be covered by a cupola of rounded or polygonal plan. The typical form is the Byzantine pendentive, which is a spherical triangle formed by the intersections of a hemisphere, having for diameter the diagonal of the square to be covered with four equal arches spanning the sides of the square. **b** Loosely, any supporting member at the corner of a square or polygonal plan for making transition to a circular or octagonal plan. Cf. SQUINCH. **c** That part of a groined vault which springs from a single pier or corbel.



P, P Pendentives **a**, in Byzantine Construction.

pend'di-cle (pĕn'dĭ-k'l), *n.* [See PEND to hang ; cf. APPENDICLE.] **1.** A pendent ornament. *Rare.*

2. An appendage, or adjunct ; something dependent on another ; an appurtenance ; specif., a parcel of ground, a house, or the like, forming part of a large estate ; esp., such a part rented separately, as a Scotch croft.

pend'ing, *p. a.* [L. *pendere* to hang. Cf. PENDENT.] **1.** Hanging ; overhanging ; hence, immanent or impending.

2. Not yet decided ; in continuance ; in suspense ; as, a *pending* suit.

Syn. — PENDING, DURING. PENDING, as here compared, was in older usage synonymous with DURING ; as, *during* the trial, *pending* the trial. In modern usage, it more frequently has the sense of *while awaiting* (an occurrence), *until the conclusion of* (an action) ; as, *pending* his return, *pending* the decision, *pending* the negotiations.

pend'ing, *prep.* During ; hence, during the pendency of ; from the present time until the end of, the happening of, the completion of, or the like ; as, *pending* the action, decision, negotiations, settlement.

pen-drag'on (pĕn-drăg'ŭn), *n.* [W. ; *pen* head + *dragon* a leader. Cf. DRAGON.] [*often cap.*] A chief leader or king ; head ; dictator ;—a title assumed by the ancient British chiefs when called to lead other chiefs. — **pen-drag'on-ish,** *a.* — **pen-drag'on-ship,** *n.*

pen'du-lous (pĕn'dŭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pendulus*, fr. *pendĕre* to hang. See PENDANT ; cf. PENDULUM.] **1.** Depending ; pendent loosely ; hanging ; swinging ; *Bot.*, inclined or hanging downward, as an ovule borne on the upper part of a carpel, or a flower on a drooping peduncle. "The *pendulous* round earth." *Milton.*

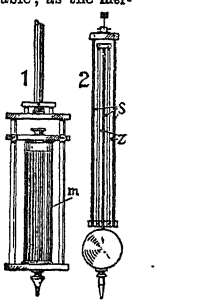
2. Overhanging. "The *pendulous* air." *Shak.*

3. Wavering ; unstable ; doubtful. *Rare.* "A *pendulous* state of mind." *Atterbury.*

Syn. — See PENDENT.

— **pen'du-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **pen'du-lous-ness,** *n.*

pen'du-lum (-lŭm), *n. ; pl.* -LUMS (-lŭmz). [NL., fr. L. *pendulus* hanging, swinging. See PENDULOUS.] **1.** A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely to and fro under the combined action of gravity and momentum. It is used to regulate the movements of clockwork and other machinery ; — called specif. **gravity pendulum.** The **simple,** or **mathematical, pendulum** is purely theoretical, consisting of a particle, or material point, suspended by a thread without weight and oscillating without friction. Any other pendulum is a **compound,** or **physical, pendulum,** whose length is the distance between the axis of suspension and the axis of oscillation. If the arc of vibration be small enough, the time of oscillation depends practically not on its amplitude of vibration, but only on the length of the pendulum. The length of a **seconds pendulum,** i. e., one requiring one second to move from extreme to extreme, is 39.1398 in. in the latitude of Greenwich, 39.0968 in. in that of Washington. Obviously, accurate clocks must have pendulums of practically constant length. This need is met by the **compensation pendulum,** in which the effect of changes of temperature on the length of the rod is so counteracted, usually by the opposite expansion of different metals, that the distance of the center of oscillation from the center of suspension remains invariable ; as the **mercurial compensation pendulum,** in which the expansion of the rod is compensated by the opposite expansion of mercury in a jar constituting the bob, and the **gridiron pendulum,** in which compensation is effected by the opposite expansion of sets of rods of different metals.



1 Mercurial Pendulum. *m* Glass Jar of Mercury. 2 Gridiron Pendulum. *s* Steel Rods ; *z* Zinc Rods

2. A suspended body that vibrates not by swinging, but by rotating, with alternate twisting and untwisting ; — called specif. *torsion pendulum.* The balance wheel of a watch is thus arranged.

pendulum bob. The weight at the lower end of a pendulum.

pendulum wheel. The balance wheel of a watch.

Pe-nel'o-pe (pē-nĕl'ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πηνελόπη.] **1.** Lit., a weaver ; — fem. prop. name.

2. *Gr. Myth.* The faithful wife of Odysseus. During his long absence, being importuned by numerous suitors, she postpones deciding among them until she shall have finished weaving a funeral pall for her father-in-law, Laertes. Every night she secretly unravels what she has woven by day and thus puts off the suitors.

3. [*l. c.*] A knitted sleeveless jacket. *Eng.*

4. *Zoöl.* The typical genus of guans.

pe'ne-plain' (pē'nē-plān'), *n.* [L. *paene* almost + E. *plain.*] *Phys. Geog.* A land surface reduced by erosion almost to base level, so that most of it is approximately plain.

pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty (pĕn'ē-trā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being penetrable.

pen'e-tra-ble (pĕn'ē-trā-b'l), *a.* [L. *penetrabilis* : cf. F. *pénétrable.*] **1.** Capable of penetrating ; penetrative. *Obs.*

2. Capable of being penetrated, entered, or pierced.

I am not made of stones,
But *penetrable* to your kind entreats. *Shak.*

— **pen'e-tra-ble-ness,** *n.* — **pen'e-tra-bly,** *adv.*

pen'e-tra'li-a (-trā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *penetralis* penetrating, internal. See PENETRATE.] **1.** The innermost or most private parts of any thing or place, esp. of a temple or palace.

2. Hidden things or secrets ; privacy ; sanctuary ; as, the sacred *penetralia* of the home.

— **pen'e-tra'li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

pen'e-trance (-trănsˌ), **pen'e-tran-cy** (-trăn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being penetrant ; penetrativeness. *Rare.*

pen'e-trant (-trănt), *a.* [L. *penetrans*, p. pr. of *penetrare* : cf. F. *pénétrant.*] Penetrating ; hence, sharp ; subtile ; as, *penetrant* cold.

pen'e-trate (pĕn'ē-trāt), *v. t.* ; PEN'E-TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd) ; PEN'E-TRAT'ING (-trāt'ĭng). [L. *penetratus*, p. p. of *penetrare* to penetrate ; akin to *penitus* inward, inwardly ; cf. *penes* with, in the power of, *penus* innermost part of a temple. For the last part of the word cf. ENTER.] **1.** To enter into ; to make way into the interior of ; to effect an entrance into ; to pierce ; as, light *penetrates* darkness.

2. To pervade and diffuse itself through ; to permeate.

3. To affect profoundly through the senses or feelings ; to touch with feeling ; to make sensible ; to move deeply ; *to* imbue ; as, to *penetrate* one's heart with pity. *Shak.*

The translator of Homer should *penetrate* himself with a sense of the plainness and directness of Homer's style. *M. Arnold.*

4. To pierce into by the mind ; to arrive at the inner contents or meaning of, as of a mysterious or difficult subject ; to comprehend ; understand.

Things which here were too subtile for us to *penetrate.* *Ray.*

Syn. — PENETRATE, PIERCE, PERFORATE. *Penetrate* and *pierce* are often interchangeable. But to PENETRATE (see *penetration*, under DISCERNMENT) is to pass into (esp. the interior of something), often by force, energy, or diffusive power, as well as by sharpness ; to PIERCE is to pass through (the surface or body of something), esp. as by that which is sharp or pointed ; fig., corresponding distinctions hold ; as, "Each stinging needle . . . is of such microscopic fineness that it readily *penetrates*, and breaks off in, the skin" (*Huxley*) ; "this broken reed . . . whereon if a man lean, it will go into his hand and *pierce* it" (*Is.* xxxvi. 6) ; to *penetrate* the depths of a forest, the interior of a continent, to *penetrate* a mystery ; to *pierce* a coat of mail ; *penetrating* (cf. *piercing*) cold ; a *penetrating* odor, voice, a *piercing* eye, shriek ; "Romanticism . . . had not yet *penetrated* the times with its leaven" (*G. Eliot*) ; "Clear, silver, icy, keen, awakening tones, which *pierce* the sense . . . as the sharp stars *pierce* winter's crystal air" (*Shelley*) ; "the Celtic names of places, with their *penetrating*, lofty beauty" (*M. Arnold*) ; *piercing* sweetness. To PERFORATE (rarely fig.) is to pierce or bore a hole (or holes) through ; as, to *perforate* a sheet of postage stamps, certain insects *perforate* leaves. See PERMEATE.

pen'e-trate, *v. i.* To pass into or through something, to pierce ; also, to pierce the heart ; to affect the feelings.

Preparing to *penetrate* to the north and west. *J. R. Green.*

Born where Heaven's influence scarce can *penetrate* *Pope.*

pen'e-trat'ing (-trāt'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Having the power of entering, piercing, or pervading ; sharp ; subtile ; penetrative ; as, a *penetrating* odor.

2. Acute ; discerning ; sagacious ; quick to discover ; as, a *penetrating* mind.

— **pen'e-trat'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **pen'e-trat'ing-ness,** *n.*

pen'e-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *penetratio* : cf. F. *pénétration.*] **1.** Act or process of penetrating, piercing, or

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pen'cild. Penciled. *Ref. Sp.*

pen'cil-er, pen'cil-ler, *n.* One that pencils.

pencil orchid. An Australian orchid (*Dendrobium teretifolium*) with terete fleshy leaves.

pen'cil-ry, *n.* Penciling. *Obs.*

pencil tree. The groundsel tree.

pencion. † PENSION. [*Obs.*]

pen'clerk', *n.* A scribe ; a clerk.

pend. Obs. or ref. sp. pret. & p. p. of PEN.

pend, *v. t.* [Shortened fr. *append*, v. t., fr. OF. *apendre.*] To append. *Obs.*

pend, *v. i.* [ME. *penden*, for *apenden.* See APPEND, *v. t.*] To belong or appertain (to). *Obs.*

pend. *n.* [Cf. PEND to hang, PAND.] A pendant. *Obs.*

pend. *n.* [Cf. PEND to hang.] An arch or archway. *Scot.*

pend, *v. t.* To arch ; vault. *Scot.*

pend, *v. t.* [Cf. PEN to shut in.] To pen ; confine *Obs.*

pend, *n.* Pressure ; an emergency. *Dial. Eng.*

pendace, *n.* [Cf. PEND to hang.] A pendant. *Obs.*

pend'ant. Var. of PENDENT.

pendant bow (bō). The stem and ring by which a watch is suspended.

pend'ant-ed, *a.* Having a pendant or pendants.

pend'ant-wind'ing, *a.* Stem-winding, as a watch.

pendaul. Var. of PANDAL.

Pend d'O'reille' (pĕn dō'rĕ'y'). [F. *oreille* ear.] = KALISPEL.

pen-dec'a-gon (pĕn-dĕk'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* = PENTADECAGON.

‖ **pen'de-loque'** (pĕn'dĕ'-lōk'), *n.* [F.] *Jewelry.* A diamond or other stone cut in the form of a pear-shaped pendant.

pendeloque rose. See ROSE, 10 a.

pend'ence, *n.* [See PENDENT.] Slope ; inclination *Obs.*

pend'ent. Var. of PENDANT.

‖ **pen-den'te li'te** (pĕn-dĕn'tē lī'tē). [L.] *Law.* Pending the suit ; while litigation continues.

pend'ent-ly, *adv.* of PENDENT.

pen'dice. † PENTHOUSE.

pen'di-cler (pĕn'dĭ-klĕr), *n.* An inferior tenant ; one who rents a pendicle, or croft. *Scot.*

pen-dic'u-la'tion. † PANDICULATION.

pen-dil'a-to-ry, *a.* [F. *pendiller* to dangle.] Pendulous. *Obs.*

pen'dle (pĕn'd'l), *n.* [Cf. F. *pendille* something that hangs, and L. *pendulus* pendent.] A pendant, as an altar cloth, an earring, a pendulum, etc. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pen'dle, *n.* A bed of stone, esp. the top layer of stone in a quarry. *Local, Eng.*

Pen'dle-ton Bill (pĕn'd'l-tŭn). [After G. H. *Pendleton* (1825-89), American legislator.] *U. S.* An act (22 Stat. 403, 1883) improving civil service, providing competitive examinations, etc.

pen'du-lant (-dŭ-lănt), **pen'du-lar** (-lär), *a.* Pendulous. *R.*

pen'du-late (-lāt), *v. i.* To swing as a pendulum ; hence, to fluctuate ; undulate.

pen'dule (-dūl), *n.* **1.** [See PENDULOUS.] A pendent ornament. *Rare.*

2. [F.] A pendulum, or a timepiece having a pendulum. *Obs.*

pen'du-lent (-dŭ-lĕnt), *a.* Pendulous. *Rare.*

pen'du-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See PENDULOUS.] State or quality of being pendulous.

pendulum cock. See COCK, *n.*, 11.

pendulum governor. See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5.

pendulum hausse. *Ordnance.* A hausse or breech sight so contrived as to remain always vertical.

pendulum level. A plumb level.

pendulum press. A metal-punching press with a swinging treadle.

pendulum pump. A pump with a pendulum governing the piston, one with a horizontal flywheel, or one with a handle that swings both ways.

pendulum spindle. *Mach.* A shaft that revolves a pendulum.

pendulum wire. Flat steel wire used in hanging pendulums.

pene. † PAIN, PEN.

pene (pēn). Var. of PEEN.

Pe-ne'an (pē-nē'ăn), **Pe-ne'ian** (-yăn), *a.* [L. *Peneius*, fr. Gr. Πηνήιος, fr. Πηνειός, the river.] Of or pert. to the river Peneus, in Thessaly.

penede. † PENIDE.

penele † PANELE.

Pe-nel'o-phon (pē-nĕl'ō-fŏn), *n.* See COPHETUA.

Pe-nel'o-pi'næ (-pĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PENELOPE.] *Zoöl.* The subfamily consisting of the guans. — **pe-nel'o-pine** (-pĭn ; -pīn ; 184), *a.*

Pe-nel'o-pize (pē-nĕl'ō-pīz), *v. i.* To resemble Penelope in undoing work done to gain time. *R.*

‖ **pe'nes me** (pē'nēz mē). [L.] In my own power or possession.

pe-nest' (pē-nĕst'), *n.* [Gr. πενέστης.] *Gr. Hist.* A serf.

pen'e-tra-bl. Penetrable. *R. Sp.*

pen'e-tral (pĕn'ē-trăl), *n.* [L.,

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entering; also, the act of mentally penetrating into, or comprehending, anything difficult.

A *penetration* into the difficulties of algebra. *Watts.*

2. The capacity to penetrate, or comprehend; acuteness; insight; sharp discernment; sagacity; as, a person of singular *penetration*.

3. *Optics.* Power of enabling one to see to a great distance; as, the *penetration* of a telescope; also, power of enabling one to see distinctly into the structure of an object, beyond the exact focus; as, the *penetration* of a microscope.

4. *Gunnery.* The depth to which a projectile sinks into any substance at which it is fired.

Syn. — Sharpness, discrimination. See DISCERNMENT.

pen'e-tra-tive (pĕn'ē-trā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *pénétratif*, LL. *penetrativus.*] **1.** Tending to penetrate; of a penetrating quality; piercing; as, the *penetrative* sun. Also, acute; discerning; sagacious; as, *penetrative* wisdom. "The *penetrative* eye." *Wordsworth.*

Led on by skill of *penetrative* soul. *Grainger.*

2. Having the power to affect or impress the mind or heart; impressive; as, *penetrative* shame. *Shak.*

— pen'e-tra-tive-ly, *adv.* **— pen'e-tra-tive-ness**, *n.*

pen'guin (pĕn'gwĭn; pĕn'-), *n.* [Prob. orig. the great auk, fr. W. *pen* head + *gwyn* white.] **1.** The great auk. *Obs.*

2. Any of certain short-legged flightless aquatic birds constituting the order Sphenisciformes of the Southern Hemisphere. They are most numerous about the Antarctic continent, the Falkland Islands, and New Zealand. On land they stand erect, but walk clumsily. They are covered with short, stiff, scalelike feathers, many of which are simple shafts without barbs. The flipperlike wings, bearing only rudimentary scalelike quills, are used for swimming and are incapable of flexure, but are moved with a rotary motion by specially developed muscles. They feed chiefly on shellfish. The largest species are the **king penguins** (genus *Aptenodytes*). These stand about three feet high. The smallest penguin (*Eudyptula minor*) is about a foot long. The **jackass penguins** (genus *Spheniscus*) are of medium size. Several fossil genera are known, one (see PALÆEUDYPTES) of very large size. Cf. ROCK HOPPER.



King Penguin (*Aptenodytes patagonica*).

pen'hold'er (pĕn'hōl'dẽr), *n.* A holder or handle for a pen; also, a rack for holding a pen or pens.

pen'i-cil (pĕn'ĭ-sĭl), *n.* [L. *penicillum*, *penicillus*, a painter's brush, a roll of lint, a tent for wounds. Cf. PENCIL.] *Med.* A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers.

pen'i-cil'late (-sĭl'ĭt), *a.* [See PENICIL.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having the form of a pencil; furnished with a tuft of fine hairs; ending in a tuft of hairs like a camel's-hair brush, as the stigmas of some grasses. **— pen'i-cil'late-ly**, *adv.* **— pen'i-cil-la'tion** (-sĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.*

Pen'i-cil'li-um (pĕn'ĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *penicillus*, *penicillum*, pencil; — so named in allusion to the tufts at the ends of the conidiophores.] *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi, the blue or green molds, well typified by *P. crustaceum*, found on decaying or preserved fruit, cheese, etc. The visible part of the mold consists of erect branching conidiophores bearing at the extremities flask-shaped cells from which conidia are abstricted. At times they bear small perithecia. Also *[l. c.]*, a mold of this genus.

pen-in'su-la (pĕn-ĭn'sŭ-lȧ), *n.* [L. *paeninsula*; *paene* almost + *insula* an island. See ISLE.] A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with a larger body by a neck, or isthmus; also, any piece of land jutting out into the water, whether with or without a well-defined neck or isthmus; as, the Italian *peninsula*.

the Peninsula, *or* **the Iberian Peninsula**, Spain and Portugal.

pen-in'su-lar (-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *péninsulaire.*] Of or pert. to a peninsula; as, a *peninsular* form; *peninsular* people.

Peninsular campaign. *U. S. Hist.*, in the Civil War, the campaign against Richmond made by the Army of the Potomac under McClellan, April, May, June, and July, 1862, along the peninsula between the James and York Rivers. It included the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Savage's Station, Frazier's Farm, and Malvern Hill, and resulted in the withdrawal of the Federal forces. J. E. Johnston commanded the Confederate forces until he was wounded at Fair Oaks, when R. E. Lee replaced him. **P. State**, Florida; — so called because the major part of it is a peninsula. — **P. War**, the successful war (1808–14) carried on in Spain and Portugal (the Iberian Peninsula) by the British, Spanish, and Portuguese forces, chiefly under Wellington, against the French.

pen-in'su-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being a peninsula. **2.** Character peculiar to peninsular dwellers; provincialism.

pen'in-va'ri-ant (pĕn'ĭn-vā'rĭ-ănt; 115), *n.* [L. *paene* almost + E. *invariant.*] *Math.* The leading coefficient of a covariant in any covariant of a binary quantic. See SEMINVARIANT.

pe'nis (pē'nĭs), *n.* [L.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The male member, or organ of copulation.

pen'i-tence (pĕn'ĭ-tĕns), *n.* [F. *pénitence*, L. *paenitentia.* See PENITENT; cf. PENANCE.] **1.** Penance. *Obs. or R.*

2. Quality or state of being penitent; the disposition of a penitent; sorrow for sins or faults; repentance; contrition. "*Penitence* of his old guilt." *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Repentance, compunction. See CONTRITION.

pen'i-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [F. *pénitent*, L. *paenitens*, *-entis*, *poenitens*, p. pr. of *paenitere*, *poenitere*, to cause to repent, to repent.] **1.** Feeling pain or sorrow for sins or offenses; repentant; contrite; sincerely affected by a sense of guilt, and resolved on amendment of life.

Be *penitent*, and for thy fault contrite. *Milton.*

2. With *of*, *upon:* Feeling grief, regret, etc. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. Doing penance. *Obs.*

pen'i-tent, *n.* **1.** One who repents of sin; one sorrowful because of his transgressions.

2. One under church censure, but admitted to penance; one undergoing penance, esp. under the direction of a confessor. Penitents were classified in the early church as: ‖ **flentes**, mourners; ‖ **audientes**, hearers; ‖ **substrati**, kneelers; ‖ **consistentes**, standers. They had places assigned them in the church. *Penitents* is an appellation given to certain Roman Catholic orders whose members are subject to strict religious discipline and employed in charitable acts.

pen'i-ten'tial (-tĕn'shăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *pénitentiel*, *-al.*] Of or pertaining to penitence or penance; expressing penitence; of the nature of penance; as, the *penitential* book; *penitential* tears. "*Penitential* stripes." *Cowper.*

penitential book. *Eccl.* = PENITENTIAL, *n.*, 1. — **p. psalms**, the 6th, 32d, 38th, 51st, 102d, 130th, and 143d psalms.

pen'i-ten'tial, *n.* [Cf. LL. *liber poenitentialis.*] **1.** *Eccl.* A book or manual of rules for imposing penance, not included as such in the canons, though often a source of canon law.

2. A penitent.

3. *pl.* Acts or behavior of a penitent. *Obs. or R.*

pen'i-ten'tia-ry (-shă-rĭ), *a.* [See PENITENCE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to penance; prescribing, or doing, penance; as, a *penitentiary* priest; a *penitentiary* pilgrim.

2. Expressive of penitence; as, a *penitentiary* letter.

3. Used for punishment, discipline, and reformation. "*Penitentiary* houses." *Blackstone.*

4. Making one liable to punishment in a penitentiary; as, a *penitentiary* offense. *U. S.*

penitentiary book. *Eccl.* = PENITENTIAL, *n.*, 1.

pen'i-ten'tia-ry, *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [LL. *poenitentiarius.* See PENITENCE.] **1.** One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance. *Obs.*

2. One who does penance; a penitent. *Obs.*

3. One of a religious order of this name. *Obs. & R.*

4. A place in which to do penance; also, that part of a church to which penitents were admitted.

5. [LL. *poenitentiaria.*] *R. C. Ch.* **a** An office of the papal court which examines cases of conscience, confession, absolution from vows, etc., and delivers decisions, dispensations, etc. Its chief is a cardinal, called the **Grand Penitentiary**, appointed by the Pope. **b** An officer in some dioceses since A. D. 1215, vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him.

6. A place of refuge, for reformation of prostitutes. *Eng.*

7. = PENITENTIAL, *n.*, 1.

8. A house of correction, in which offenders are confined for detention, or for punishment, discipline, and reformation, and in which they are generally compelled to labor. In England the term *penitentiary* is applied to what is otherwise called a *house of correction*, or (in the city of London) a *bridewell*, as distinguished from a jail proper. Orig. these penitentiaries were for penal confinement of paupers or vagrants only; later they were also used for detention of prisoners awaiting trial, and now the importance of the distinction between jails and penitentiaries has been largely done away with by the Prison Act of 1865 (*28 & 29 Vict.* c. 126), which provided that every prison to which the act applied should be both a jail and a house of correction. In the United States *penitentiary* is used of the State prison, as distinguished from the *reformatory.* (Cf. INFAMY.)

penk (pĕnk), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *pinka.*] To hit, strike, or act, feebly. *Dial. Eng.*

penk'nife' (pĕnk'nīf'), *n.*; *pl.* **-KNIVES** (-nīvz'). [*pen* + *knife.*] A small pocketknife; formerly, a knife used for making and mending quill pens.

pen'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). **1.** One who uses the pen; a writer. Specif.: **a** One who writes or copies papers, documents, or the like, for another; a clerk; scrivener. **b** One expert in penmanship; one who writes well.

2. An author; a composer.

pen'man-ship, *n.* **1.** Art or practice with the pen in writing; the art of writing; style or manner of writing; chirography; as, good or bad *penmanship.*

2. Manner of expression in writing. *Rare.*

pen'na (pĕn'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **PENNÆ** (-ē). [L.] *Zoöl.* A normal contour feather, as distinguished from downs, plumes, etc.

Pen'na-cook (pĕn'ȧ-kōōk), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian confederacy formerly inhabiting parts of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. After King Philip's War they fled, part to Canada, part to the Mohicans on the Hudson.

pen name. A name assumed by an author; a pseudonym or nom de plume.

pen'nant (pĕn'ănt), *n.* [An alteration of *pennon*; ME. *penon*, *penoun*, *pynoun*, OF. *penon*, F. *pennon*, *penon*, fr. L. *penna* feather. See PEN a feather; cf. PINION feather, wing.] **1.** *Naut.* A pendant, or short rope. See PENDANT, 5 **a** & **b**.

2. *Naut.* **a** A flag usually with fly much longer than the hoist. The narrow, or long, **pennant** (called also **whip**, or **coachwhip**) is a long, narrow piece of bunting, generally carried at the masthead of a government vessel in commission. The **broad pennant** was an oblong, swallow-tailed flag, carried at the masthead of a commodore's vessel. In the United States navy, when two or more ships are in company and no flag officer is present, the ship of the senior officer flies, in addition to the whip, a triangular blue pennant. **b** Any small flag used for decorating, signaling, or the like. "Each letter . . . has a corresponding *pennant.*" *Bluejacket's Manual, U. S. N.*



Three forms of Pennants.

pen'nate (pĕn'āt) } *a.* [L. *pennatus* feathered, winged, fr.
pen'nat-ed (-ā-tĕd) } *penna* feather, wing.] **1.** *a* Winged; feathered; — used chiefly in combination, as *longipennate.* **b** Penniform.

2. *Bot.* Var. of PINNATE. *Rare.*

Pen-nat'u-la (pĕ-năt'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-LÆ** (-lē), E. **-LAS** (-lăz). [NL., dim. See PENNATE.] *a Zoöl.* The typical genus of sea pens, the type of a family, **Pen'na-tu'li-dæ** (pĕn'ȧ-tū'lĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] A sea pen. — **pen'nat'u-lid** (-lĭd), *n.*

Pen-nat'u-la'ce-a (-lā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PENNATULA.] *Zoöl.* A division of Alcyonaria including the sea pens, sea kidneys, and related forms. The colony is usually featherlike, leaflike, or club-shaped, often more or less bilaterally symmetrical, with the polyps arranged along the distal part of a central axis, or on lateral branches. The basal end of the axis is destitute of polyps, serving as a stem, and is embedded in the mud of the sea bottom. See RENILLA, SEA PEN, *Illust.* — **pen-nat'u-la'cean** (-shŭn), *a. & n.* — **pen-nat'u-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* — **pen-nat'u-la'ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **pen-nat'u-loid** (-năt'ū-loid), *a.*

pen'ner (pĕn'ẽr), *n.* [From PEN to confine.] A workman who brings in sheep from the flock outside the woolshed and confines them in pens within the shed, so that they may be ready for the shearers. *Australasia.*

pen'ni- (pĕn'ĭ-). A combining form from Latin *penna*, meaning *feather.*

pen'ni-less (pĕn'ĭ-lĕs), *a.* [From PENNY.] Without a penny; destitute of money; impecunious; extremely poor. **— pen'ni-less-ly**, *adv.* **— pen'ni-less-ness**, *n.*

pen'nill (pĕn'ĭl), *n.*; *pl.* **-NILLION** (pĕ-nĭl'yŭn). [W.] A kind of improvised verse suited to harp accompaniment. Singing of pennillion is a traditional feature of the Welsh bardic eisteddfods.

pen'ni-nerved' (pĕn'ĭ-nûrvd'), **pen'ni-nerv'ate** (-nûr'vāt), *a.* [*penni-* + *nerve.*] *Bot.* Pinnately veined or nerved.

pen'ni-nite (pĕn'ĭ-nīt), **pen'nine** (-īn; -ĭn), *n.* [From the *Pennine* Alps, where it is found.] *Min.* A mineral of the chlorite group, like clinochlore in composition, and monoclinic, but of rhombohedral habit. It is commonly emerald or olive green, but sometimes pinkish, yellowish, or silvery. H., 2.–2.5. Sp. gr., 2.6–2.85.

Pen'ni-se'tum (pĕn'ĭ-sē'tŭm), *n.* [NL.; *penni-* + *seta.*] *Bot.* A large genus of ornamental Old World grasses having a bristly involucre surmounting the jointed pedicels of the spikelet. Several species, as *P. typhoideum*, the pearl millet, furnish grain and pasturage in the tropics. Others, as *P. rueppelianum*, the fountain grass, are grown in gardens.

pen'non (pĕn'ŭn), *n.* [See PENNANT.] **1.** A long triangular flag or streamer, esp. one used as the ensign of a knight bachelor in the Middle Ages, or of a regiment of lancers.

2. Any flag or banner.

3. A knight bachelor or ensign bearer. *Obs.*

4. A pennant, or pendant.

pen'non, *n.* [See PENNANT; cf. PINION.] A wing; pinion.

Penn'syl-va'ni-a Dutch (pĕn'sĭl-vā'nĭ-ȧ). A dialect of High German with an intermixture of English words, spoken in parts of Pennsylvania, by descendants of German immigrants of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Penn'syl-va'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Pennsylvania. Specif.: *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a Paleozoic period between the Mississippian, or Subcarboniferous, and the Permian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Penn'syl-va'ni-an, *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Pennsylvania.

2. *Geol.* The Pennsylvanian period or system; — called also the *Carboniferous proper*, and *Upper Carboniferous.* The system consists of the Pottsville conglomerate (millstone grit) and, overlying this, the coal measures (which see). The system contains most of the coal of the United States east of the Great Plains, and the corresponding system (Upper Carboniferous) contains most of the coal of Europe, of China, and of some other regions. West of the Great Plains the system is generally coal-less in the United States. The period was probably a very long one. The climate was probably warmer, more moist, and more near-

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fr. *penetralis.*] An innermost part; one of the penetralia. *Obs or R.* [*Sp.*]

pen'e-tra-tiv. Penetrative. *Ref.*

pen'e-tra'tor (pĕn'ē-trā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that penetrates.

pen'e-trive, *a.* [Cf. F. *pénétrer* to penetrate.] Penetrative. *Obs. Scot.*

Pe-ne'us (pē-nē'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πηνειός.] *Gr. Myth* God of the Thessalian river Peneus, and father of Daphne.

peneworth. † PENNYWORTH.

penez. Obs. pl. of PEN

pen feather. **1.** A quill feather. **2.** A pin feather. *Obs. or Dial.*

pen'-feath'ered, *a.* Pin-feathered. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pen'fish', *n.* [*pen* a feather + *fish.*] A squid.

pen'fold' (pĕn'fōld'), *v. t.* To partition into or as into pinfolds; also, to inclose in or as in a pinfold. *Rare.*

pen'fold', *n.* = PINFOLD.

pen'go-lin (pĕn'gō-lĭn). Rare var. of PANGOLIN. [plant.]

pen'guin. Var. of PINGUIN, the

penguin duck. The Indian runner duck. See under INDIAN.

pen'guin-er-y (pĕn'gwĭn-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A breeding place of penguins.

penguin grass. A grass of the Falkland Islands (*Poa flabellata*)

pen'gun', *n.* A popgun. *Scot.*

pen'head', *n.* The head or dam from which water goes to a mill wheel. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

pen'house', *n.* A penthouse.

peni. † PENNY

pe'ni-al (pē'nĭ-ăl), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the penis.

pen'i-ble, *a.* [OF. *penible*, F. *pénible.* Cf. PAINABLE.] Painstaking; assiduous; also, painful. *Obs.* — **pen'i-bly**, *adv. Obs.*

pen'i-cil'lat-ed (pĕn'ĭ-sĭl'ā-tĕd), *a.* Penicillate.

pen'i-cil'li-form (-sĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Penicillate.

pen'ide (pĕn'īd), *n.* [F. *pénide*, ultimately fr. Per. *pénid* sugar. Cf. ALPHENIC.] Pulled sugar candy, orig. barley sugar *Rare.*

penie. † PENNY.

Pe-ni'el (pē-nĭ'ĕl; pĕn'ĭ-). *Bib.*

pe'nile (pē'nīl; -nĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [*penis* + *-ile.*] *Anat.* Penial.

pen'ile, *n.* [L. *paene* almost + F. *île* isle.] A peninsula. *Obs.*

Pe-nin'nah (pē-nĭn'ȧ). *Bib.*

pen-in'su-lar, *n.* **a** An inhabitant of a peninsula. **b** [*cap.*] A soldier of the Peninsular War.

pen-in'su-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To form into a peninsula.

pen-in'time, *a.* [L. *paene* almost + *intimus* inmost.] Next to the inmost. *Obs.*

penis. Obs. pl. of PENNY.

penisle. † PENILE.

pen'i-stone (pĕn'ĭ-stōn), *n.* [From *Penistone*, small town in Yorkshire, Eng.] A coarse woolen cloth used in England in the 16th and 17th centuries. *Obs.*

pen'i-ten-cer (pĕn'ĭ-tĕn-sẽr), *n.* [F. *pénitencier.*] One who imposes penance; specif., a priest who heard confession and enjoined penance in extraordinary cases; also, a penitent. *Obs.*

pen'i-ten-cy (-sĭ), *n.* [L. *paenitentia.*] Penitence. *Obs. or R.*

pen'i-ten'tial-ly, *adv.* of PENITENTIAL. [-SHIP.]

pen'i-tent'ti-a-ry-ship', *n.* See

pen'i-tent-ly, *adv.* of PENITENT.

pe-ni'tis (pē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *penis* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the penis.

pen'i-tis'sim, *a.* [F. (Rabelais) *penitissime*, a superlative fr. L. *penitus* inner.] Inmost. *Obs.*

penitote. † PERIDOT.

penitrive. † PENETRIVE.

peniworthe. † PENNYWORTH.

penk (pĕnk), *n.* [See PINK a minnow.] A minnow. Cf. PINK, *n.*, 4. *Dial. Eng.*

pen'mas'tar, *n.* An accomplished penman.

Penn. *Abbr.* Pennsylvania.

pen-na'ceous (pĕ-nā'shŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Like, or pertaining to, a contour feather (penna).

pennach. *n.* † PANACHE.

pen'nage, *n.* [F., fr L. *penna* feather.] Plumage. *Obs.*

pennair. † PENNER.

pen'nal-ism (pĕn'ăl-Ĭz'm), *n.* [G. & NL. *pennalismus*; G. *pennal* pen case, schoolboy, fr. LL. *pennale* pen case.] A system of fagging *Pennals*, or freshmen, in German universities, abolished late in the 17th century. *Obs. or Hist.*

pennance. † PENANCE.

pennant. † PENDANT.

pennant fish. The cobbler fish.

Pen'nant's mar'ten (pĕn'ănts). [After Thomas *Pennant*. English naturalist.] The fisher.

pen'nant-winged' night'jar'. An African nightjar (*Macrodipteryx longipennis*) in the male of which the second primary is very long and spatulate.

pen'nar. † PENNER.

pen-nat'i-. For various terms in *pennati-*, see those beginning PINNATI-.

pennance. † PENANCE.

pennant. † PENDANT.

penne. † PEN.

penned (pĕnd), *a.* Winged; having plumes or quills. *Obs.*

pen-neech' (pē-nēch'), *n.* Also **pen-neeck'** (-nēk'). A card game played with hands of seven, and having a card turned up before each trick to determine trumps. *Obs. or R.*

pennence. † PENANCE.

pen'ner (pĕn'ẽr), *n.* A case for holding pens, usually attached to the girdle. *Obs. or Scot.*

pen'ner, *n.* One who pens, writes, or composes, some thing.

pen'ner-up', *n.* One who pens up, as sheep for shearers.

pen'net, *n.* [Cf. PENIDE.] = PENIDE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

penni, *n.* [Finnish, fr. G. *pfennig.* See PENNY.] See COIN.

pen'nie. † PENNY.

pen-nif'er-ous (pĕ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pennifer*; *penna* feather + *ferre* to bear.] Pennigerous.

pen'ni-form (pĕn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *penna* feather + *-form.*] Shaped like a feather.

pen-nig'er-ous (pĕ-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *penniger*; *penna* feather + *gerere* to bear.] *Zoöl.* Bearing feathers or quills.

Pen'ning-ton for'ma-tion (pĕn'ĭng-tŭn). [From *Pennington* Gap, Virginia.] *Geol.* A shale formation at the top of the Mississippian system in the central and southern Appalachians.

pen-nip'o-tent (pĕ-nĭp'ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *pennipotens*; *penna* wing + *potens* strong.] Strong of wing; strong on the wing. *Rare.*

pen'nis. † PENCE. [STONE.]

pen'ni-stone. Var. of PENI-

pen'ni-veined' (pĕn'ĭ-vānd'), *a.* [*penni-* + *veined.*] *Bot.* Pinnerved.

pen'non-cel. pen'non-celle (pĕn'ŭn-sĕl), *n.* [OF. *penoncel*, dim. of *penon.* See PENNANT.] = PENCEL, 2. *Obs. or Hist.*

pen'noned (pĕn'ŭnd), *a.* Having a pennon.

pen'no-plu'ma (pĕn'ō-plōō'mȧ; 24), **pen'no-plume** (pĕn'ō-plōōm), *n.* [See PENNA; PLUMA.] *Zoöl.* A semiplume.

pen'north (pĕn'ŭrth). Dial. Eng. var. of PENNYWORTH.

pennowne. † PENNON.

ly uniform than now. The plants included numerous pteridophytes, as ferns, horsetails, and lycopods, and some gymnosperms; many of these attained great size, and from them the coal was formed (see COAL, 3). Land animals are represented by insects, spiders, scorpions, etc., and amphibians, whose first clear records appear in this period.

pen'ny (pĕn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PENNIES (-Iz) or PENCE (pĕns). *Pennies* denotes the number of coins; *pence*, the amount of pennies in value. [ME. *peni*, AS. *penig, pening, pending*; akin to D. *penning*, OHG. *pfenning, pfenting*, G. *pfennig*, Icel. *penningr*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** An English coin now worth $\frac{1}{240}$ of a pound sterling, $\frac{1}{12}$ of a shilling, or 2.03 cents U. S. It is legal tender up to twelve pence. Abbr., *d.* (initial of *denarius*). Originally, the penny was of silver. It was the chief Anglo-Saxon coin, and corresponded to the *denarius* of the Continent. It was gradually reduced in weight from over 22 grains to 10, and debased. Since the 18th century it has been made of copper or bronze, except a small number issued in silver as maundy money.



1 Penny of Offa, about 760 A. D. 2 Denarius of Tiberius (A. D. 16–37), the Tribute Penny of Matt. xxii. 15.

2. Any of various coins corresponding more or less closely to the above; as: **a** A denarius. *Luke* xx. 24. **b** A Scotch coin (not in use since 1707), which so depreciated that in 1600 it was worth only one twelfth of an English penny. **c** A cent. *Colloq., U. S.*

3. A coin of some specified kind; as, the gold *penny* of Henry III. *Obs. or Hist.*

4. Vaguely, a piece of money; a sum of money; *sing. or pl.*, money, in general; as, to turn (make) an honest *penny*.

What *penny* hath Rome borne,
What men provided, what munition sent? *Shak.*

5. In *Obs.* senses: **a** = PENNYWEIGHT. **b** A pennyworth. **c** = PENNYLAND.

☞ *Penny* is used in combination with prefixed numerals (as, *fourpenny* or *4-penny*, *sixpenny*, etc.) to form adjectives denoting price or value. As applied to nails these adjectives now denote certain arbitrary sizes, though originally, in the 15th century, they designated the price per hundred; as, a *tenpenny* nail, one then costing tenpence per hundred. The explanation of *penny* in this connection as a corruption of *pound*, or, as often pronounced, *pun*, is wrong.

pen'ny, *a.* Worth or costing one penny.

☞ For phrases beginning with *penny* see *Vocabulary*.

pen'ny-a-line', *a.* Getting low pay, as a penny for each line; hence, cheap; inferior; as, a *penny-a-line* writer.

pen'ny-a-lin'er (-ə-līn'ẽr), *n.* Orig., one who furnished matter to public journals for a penny a line, or for small pay; now, contemptuously, a poor writer for small and precarious pay; a hack writer.

pen'ny-cress' (-krĕs'), *n.* An annual brassicaceous plant (*Thlaspi arvense*), having round, flat pods.

penny post. A post carrying a letter for a penny; specif., the mail system in England. Also, a mail carrier.

pen'ny-roy'al (pĕn'ĭ-roi'ăl), *n.* [A corruption of earlier *puliall royal*, in which *puliall* is fr. OF. *poliol*, F. *pouliot*, a dim. fr. L. *puleium*, or *pulegium*.] **a** A European perennial mint (*Mentha pulegium*) with small pungently aromatic leaves. **b** A similar American menthaceous plant (*Hedeoma pulegioides*), often distinguished as *American pennyroyal*. It yields the commercial oil of pennyroyal, used as a culicifuge. Also, any other species of *Hedeoma*.

pen'ny-weight' (pĕn'ĭ-wāt'), *n.* A troy weight containing 24 grains, or $\frac{1}{20}$ of an ounce; as, a *pennyweight* of gold. It was originally the weight of a silver penny ($\frac{1}{240}$ of a Tower pound, or 22½ grains), whence the name. Abbr., *dwt.*

pen'ny-wise', *a.* Also **penny wise.** Wise or prudent only in small matters; saving small sums while losing larger; — used chiefly in *penny-wise and pound-foolish*.

pen'ny-wort' (pĕn'ĭ-wûrt'), *n.* Any of several round-leaved plants: **a** = NAVELWORT **a**. **b** Any species of *Hydrocotyle* or *Centella*, called also *marsh pennywort*. **c** The Kenilworth ivy. **d** The Cornish moneywort. **e** The small American gentianaceous plant *Obolaria virginica*.

pen'ny-worth' (pĕn'ĭ-wûrth'), *n.* **1.** A penny's worth; as much as a penny will buy.

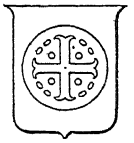
2. Hence: The full value of one's penny expended; due return for money laid out; a good bargain; a bargain; as, a dear or cheap *pennyworth*.

The priests sold the better *pennyworths*. *Locke.*

3. That which is, or may be, bought for a penny or for a certain sum.

4. A small quantity; a trifle. *Bacon.*

Pen'ny-yard', pen'ny. A kind of silver penny, first coined in Penny-yard Castle in the town of Ross, county Hereford, Eng.



Heraldic shield showing Penny-yard Penny.

Pe-nob'scot (pē-nŏb'skŏt), *n.* [From the river *Penobscot*, fr. Algonquian *penoom-ske-ook* at the falls of the rock.] An Indian of an Algonquian tribe dwelling on the Penobscot River. They favored the French in the early wars until 1749, when they made a lasting peace with the English. Their principal settlement is Oldtown. They subsist by hunting, fishing, basket making, etc.

pe-nol'o-gy (pē-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ποινή*, or L. *poena*, punishment + *-logy*.] The study of punishment for crime; that branch of criminology dealing with the deterrent and reformatory treatment of criminals. — **pe'no-log'i-cal** (pē'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl; pĕn'ō-), *a.* — **pe-nol'o-gist** (pē-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

pen picture. A picture drawn with the pen, or, more commonly, a written description.

pen point. A metal pen.

pen portrait. A portrait drawn with the pen, or, more commonly, a written characterization.

pen pot. A fisherman's pot for keeping crabs or lobsters.

pen'rack' (pĕn'răk'), *n.* A rack to hold pens not in use.

pen'sile (pĕn'sĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *pensilis*, fr. *pendĕre* to hang. See PENDANT.] **1.** Hanging; suspended; pendent; pendulous. *Bacon.* "*Pensile* branches." *W. Howitt.*

2. Having or building a hanging nest, as some birds. *E.*

Syn. — See PENDENT.

— pen'sile-ness, pen-sil'i-ty (pĕn-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pen'sion (pĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pensio* a paying, payment, fr. *pendĕre*, *pensum*, to weigh, to pay; akin to *pendĕre* to hang. See PENDANT; cf. SPEND.] **1.** A payment; tribute; specif., the tax or dues payable by a member of a guild. Also, expenditure; outlay. *Obs.*

The stomach's *pension*, and the time's expense. *Sylvester.*

2. Specif.: A stated allowance or stipend made, in consideration of past services or of the surrender of rights or emoluments, to one retired from service; esp., a regular stipend paid by a government to retired public officers, disabled soldiers, the families of soldiers killed in service, etc.

3. A payment regularly made to any person; as: **a** To one employed for current services; salary; wages. *Obs.* **b** To one by way of subsidy or allowance, whether as a means of securing good will, coöperation, or the like, or as a gratuity, as to royal favorites or to men of eminence in art, literature, or science.

4. A certain sum of money payable to a clergyman, forming a charge upon the revenues of a benefice. *Eng.*

5. Payment for board and lodging. *Obs.*

6. [F., pronounced pāsyôN'.] A boarding house or boarding school in France, Belgium, Switzerland, etc.

pen'sion, *v. t.*; PEN'SIONED (-shŭnd); PEN'SION-ING. To grant or pay a pension to; — sometimes followed by *off*; as, to *pension* off a servant.

One knighted Blackmore, and one *pensioned* Quarles. *Pope.*

pen'sion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension; hence, hireling; as, *pensionary* spies.

2. Consisting of a pension; as, a *pensionary* provision.

Pensionary Parliament. = LONG PARLIAMENT.

pen'sion-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *pensionnaire*. Cf. PENSIONER.] **1.** A recipient of a pension; a pensioner; often, with evil implication, a hireling.

2. One of the chief magistrates of towns in Holland. *Hist.*

3. = GRAND PENSIONARY.

pen'sion-a-ry, *n.* A house for pensioners, as formerly a boarding house at Cambridge, Eng., for university men.

pen'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *pensionnier*. Cf. PENSIONARY.] **1.** One in receipt of pension, or pay, or of a pension; hence, a dependent. Specif.: **a** A hired soldier; a mercenary. *Obs. or Hist.* Sometimes, a hireling; creature. **b** A person having a regular allowance because of long service or injury in service, as in the army or in business.

Old *pensioners* . . . of Chelsea Hospital. *Macaulay.*

c = GENTLEMAN-AT-ARMS. *Obs. or Hist.* **d** A member of a bodyguard; a servant; retainer. *Obs.* **e** One supported by public charity in or out of a charitable institution.

2. An officer of the Inns of Court in charge of collection and record of pensions. *Obs. or Hist.*

3. = PENSIONARY, 2. *Obs.*

4. A tributary, as a state paying regular tribute. *Obs. & R.*

5. [Cf. F. *pensionnaire*.] In the University of Cambridge, England, one who pays for his living in commons; — corresponding to *commoner* at Oxford.

6. A boarder, esp. in a French, Belgian, etc., convent or school. *Obs.*

pen'sive (pĕn'sĭv), *a.* [ME. *pensif*, F. *pensif*, fr. *penser* to think, fr. L. *pensare* to weigh, ponder, consider, v. intens. fr. *pendere* to weigh. See PENSION, POISE.] **1.** Dreamily or somewhat sadly thoughtful; engaging in, given to, or favorable to, earnest or melancholy musing.

The *pensive* secrecy of desert cell. *Milton.*
Anxious cares the *pensive* nymph oppressed. *Pope.*

2. Expressing or suggesting thoughtfulness with sadness; as, *pensive* numbers. *Prior.*

Syn. — Dreamy, meditative, musing, reflective, sober. — THOUGHTFUL, CONTEMPLATIVE, PENSIVE, WISTFUL. One is THOUGHTFUL who is habitually full of thought, or who is immersed in thought; one is CONTEMPLATIVE who is given to meditation or reflection; as, "Wordsworth's large, *thoughtful*, earnest discourse" (*Memoir of Wordsworth*); "A little thickset bushy-locked man . . . with bright, sympathetic, *thoughtful* eyes" (*Carlyle*); "The *contemplative* life which is concerned with human feeling and thought and beauty, . . . the *contemplative* life which has God's person and love in Christ for its object" (*Ruskin*). PENSIVE adds to *thoughtful* the implication of melancholy, or dreamy seriousness; WISTFUL suggests pensive longing; as, "Oft, when on my couch I lie, in vacant or in *pensive* mood" (*Wordsworth*); "silent and *pensive*, idle, restless, slow" (*Byron*); "*pensive*, not sentimental" (*E. FitzGerald*); "in a *wistful* silence reading all the meaning of your eyes" (*M. Arnold*); "*Wistful* provincials gaze in at the clubs" (*Thackeray*). See THOUGHTFUL, CONSIDER, MELANCHOLY.

— pen'sive-ly, *adv.* — **pen'sive-ness,** *n.*

pen'stock' (pĕn'stŏk'), *n.* [*pen* an inclosure + *stock*.] **1.** A sluice or gate for restraining, deviating, or otherwise regulating the flow of water, sewage, etc.; a floodgate.

2. **a** A pentrough. **b** A close conduit, tube, or pipe for conducting water, as to a water wheel.

3. The barrel of a wooden pump.

pent (pĕnt), *p. a.* [Prop. p. p. of *pend*, var. of *pen* to shut in. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** Penned or shut up; confined; — often with *up*. "Here in the body *pent*." *J. Montgomery.*

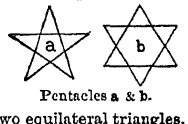
No *pent-up* Utica contracts your powers. *J. M. Sewall.*

2. Strained or stretched by something inclosed; being overfull and hence distended. *Obs.*

pen'ta- (pĕn'tă-). [Gr. *πεντα-*, a later combining form of *πέντε* five. See FIVE.] A combining form denoting *five*.

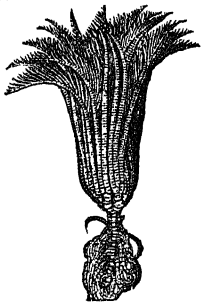
pen'ta-chord (-kôrd), *a.* [L. *pentachordus* five-stringed, Gr. *πενταχορδος*; *πενται-* five + *χορδή* string.] Five-stringed. — *n. Music.* **a** An ancient instrument with five strings. **b** A diatonic system of five tones.

pen'ta-cle (-k'l), *n.* [Cf. OF. *pentacle*, prob. a pentacle, OF. *pentacol* jewel hung from the neck, It. *pentacolo* talisman, and ME. *pentangel* a figure with five points; of uncert. origin; cf. Gr. *πέντε* five.] A certain figure or object formerly used as a magic or talismanic symbol; as: **a** Orig., apparently, a five-pointed star, or pentagram; a pentalpha. **b** Any of various symbols, esp. a six-pointed star, or figure formed by intersection of two equilateral triangles.



Pentacles **a** & **b**.

Pen-tac'ri-nus (pĕn-tăk'rĭ-nŭs), *n.* [NL. See PENTA-; CRINUM.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large stalked crinoids having a small bowl-shaped calyx, strong numerously branched and pinnulate arms, and a pentangular stalk. Most of them are extinct, but a few still live in deep water among the West Indies and elsewhere. It is the type of a family, **Pen'ta-crin'i-dæ** (pĕn'tă-krĭn'ĭ-dē). — **pen-tac'ri-noid** (pĕn-tăk'rĭ-noid), *a.*



Pentacrinus (*P macleayanus*). Head with upper part of Stem. (½)

pen'ta'cron (pĕn-tā'krŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CRA (-kră). [NL.; *penta-* + Gr. *ἄκρον* a summit.] *Geom.* A solid having five summits, or angular points.

pen'tad (pĕn'tăd), *n.* [Gr. *πεντάς, -άδος*, a body of five, fr. *πέντε* five.] **1.** A group of five, esp. five years.

2. *Chem.* A pentad atom, radical, or element.

pen'tad, *a. Chem.* Having a valence of five; pentavalent.

pen'ta-dac'tyl } (pĕn'tă-dăk'tĭl), *a.* [Gr. *πενταδάκτυλος*
pen'ta-dac'tyle } with five fingers or toes. See PENTA-; DACTYL.] Having five digits to the hand or foot, or five fingerlike parts. — **pen'ta-dac'tyl-ism** (-tĭ-lĭz'm), *n.*

penny ale. Thin, poor ale, sold for a penny a gallon. *Obs.*

penny bird. The European little grebe. *Ireland.*

penny bridal. = PENNY WEDDING. [*n.*

penny dreadful. See DREADFUL,

pen'ny-earth', *n.* [See EARTH a plowing.] *O. Eng. Law.* Plowing paid for in money.

penny father. A penurious person; a niggard. *Obs.* [*Scot.*

penny fee. Small pay; wages.

penny fish. The john dory.

penny flower. The satinpod *Lunaria biennis*; — so called from its round flat pods.

penny grass. a Pennyroyal. b The marsh pennywort. c The wild rattle.

pen'ny-land', *n.* A small piece of land, rated at about a penny a year. Cf. PENIARIATE. *Obs. & c. Shet. & Ork.* [*Dial. Eng.*

pen'ny-leaf', *n.* The navelwort.

penny mail. *Scots Law.* A small feudal payment in money.

penny pies. *Dial. or Colloq. Eng.* **a** The navelwort *Cotyledon umbilicus*. **b** The moneywort *Sibthorpia europæa*.

pen'ny-prick', *n.* An old game of throwing at a penny. *Obs.* —

pen'ny-prick'er, *n. Obs.*

pen'ny-purse', *n.* A purse for pennies; a niggard. *Obs.*

penny rent. Money rent; hence, income; revenue. Also, a penny or nominal rent. *Eng.*

pen'ny-rot', *n.* Marsh pennywort.

pennyroyal oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

pen'ny-stone', *n.* **1.** A flat stone used as a quoit; a game of quoits. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** Nodular ironstone. *Eng.*

penny wedding. A wedding for the expense of which the guests furnish money, — formerly common in Scotland, Wales, etc.

penny wheep (hwēp) *or* **whip** (hwĭp). Small beer. *Scot.*

pen'ny-white', *a.* Made fair by (silver) pennies. *Obs.*

pen'ny-win'kle (pĕn'ĭ-wĭŋ'k'l), **pen'ny-win'kler** (-klẽr), *n.* A periwinkle. *Local, U. S.*

penny wisdom. State or character of being penny-wise.

penon. + PENNON.

pen'on-cel. + PENNONCEL.

penoun. + PENNON. [cramp.]

pen, palsy *or* **paralysis** Writers'

pens. + PENCE.

pen'sal. + PENCEL, PENCILE.

pen-sau'ken for-ma'tion (pĕn-sô'kĕn). [From *Pensauken* Creek, New Jersey.] *Geol.* An early Pleistocene formation of New Jersey.

pense. Pence. *Ref. Sp.*

pense, *n.* [Cf. OF. *pense* thought.] A pansy. *Obs.*

pense, *v. t.* [F. *penser*.] To think of; ponder over. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To think; ponder. *Obs.*

pen'see', *n.* [F. *pensée*.] Thought, esp. anxious thought; anxiety; a thought. *Obs.*

‖ **pen'sée'** (pāN'sā'), *n.* [F.] A thought expressed in literary form; — prob. alluding to Pascal's work "Les Pensées," which consists of fragments of an extensive theological treatise.

pen'sel + PENCIL.

pen'sel. Var. of PENCEL.

pen'sell. Obs or hist. var. of PENNONCEL. [worry. *Obs.*

pense'ment, *n.* [F.] Anxiety;

‖ **pen'sez' à moi'** (pāN'sā'-zà mwà'). [F.] Think of me; forget me not.

pen-sic'u-late, *v. t.* [L. *pensiculare*, dim. of *pensare*.] To consider. — **pen-sic'u-la'tion,** *n.* — **pen-sic'u-la-tive,** *a. All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pen'sif. + PENSIVE.

pen'si-ful (*dial.* pĕns'ĭ-f'l), *a.* [*pense* (or OF. & F. *pensée* thought) + *-ful*.] Pensive; also, conceited. — **pen'si-ful-ness, pense'ful-ness.** *n. All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pen'sil. + PENCIL, PENSILE.

pen'sil. Pensile. *Ref. Sp.*

pen'sil, pen'sile. Vars. of PENCEL, pennon.

pen'si-ly, *adv.* [*pensy* + *-ly*.] Pensively; affectedly. *Obs.*

pen'si-ness, *n.* Pensiveness; also, affectation; self-conceit. *Obs.*

pen'sion, *v. i.* [See PENSION, *n.*] To live as a boarder.

pen'sion-a-ble (pĕn'shŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [SIONABLE.]

pen'sion-a-bly, *adv.* of PEN-

pen'sion-ed. Pensioned. *Ref. Sp.*

Pensioner Parliament. = LONG PARLIAMENT.

pen'sion-er-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

pen'sion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pen'sion'naire' (pāN'sĭ-ŏ'nâr'), *n.* [F.] A pensioner; boarder.

‖ **pen'sion'nat'** (-nà'), *n.* [F.] A boarding school.

Pension Parliament. = LONG PARLIAMENT.

pen'sion-ry, *n.* [See PENSIONER; -RY.] A body of pensioners. *Obs. & R.*

pensioun. + PENSION.

pen'si-tate, *v. t.* [L. *pensitare*.] To consider; ponder. *Obs.* —

pen'si-ta'tion, *n. Obs.*

pen'si-tive. + PENSATIVE.

pen'siv. Pensile. *Ref. Sp.*

pen'sived (pĕn'sĭvd), *a.* Made pensive. *Rare.*

pen'sive-head, *n.* Pensiveness.

‖ **pen-so'so** (pĕn-sō'sō), *a.* [It., pensive.] *Music.* Pensive; — used adverbially as a direction.

penss, *n.* [See PENSE.] Thought. *Obs.*

pen-ste'mon, *n.* Erron. for **pen'ster,** *n.* [*pen* + *-ster*.] A writer; esp., a hack writer. *R.*

pen'stock', *n.* [*pen* instrument + *stock* handle.] Penholder.

pen'sum (pĕn'sŭm), *n.* [L., weight, charge, duty, office; prop., p. p. neut. of *pendere* to weigh.] A task, esp. one set as a punishment in school.

pen'sy (-sĭ), *a.* [Cf. OF. *pensif*, nom. sing. & acc. pl. *pensis*; or OF. *pensé* thoughtful. Cf. PENSIVE.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a Pensive. b Self-conceited; proud. c Peevish; fretful; squeamish.

pent. + PAINT.

pent, *n.* A place containing pent-up water; a reservoir. *Obs.*, exc as place name.

pent, *n.* A penthouse. *Rare.*

Pent. *Abbr.* Pentecost.

pen'ta-bas'ic(-bās'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Having in the molecule five hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals in forming salts or esters.

pen'ta-cap'su-lar, *a. Bot.* Having five capsules.

pen'ta-car'bon. *a. Chem.* Having five carbon atoms.

pen'ta-car'pel-la-ry, *a. Bot.* Having five carpels.

pen'ta-che'ni-um(pĕn'tă-kē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A fruit similar to a cremocarp, but having five carpels.

pen'ta-chlo'ride, *n. Chem.* A chloride having five atoms of chlorine in the molecule.

pen'ta-cho'ni-um(pĕn'tă-kō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *πενταχα* in five divisions.] *Music.* A composition in five parts.

pen'ta-chro'mic (-krō'mĭk), *a.* [*penta-* + Gr. *χρῶμα* color.] Of, pertaining to, or capable of perceiving, five colors.

pen-tac'id (pĕn-tăs'ĭd), *a. Chem.* Capable of combining with five molecules of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols.

pen'ta-coc'cous, *a.* [See PENTA-; COCCUS.] *Bot.* Composed of five united 1-seeded carpels.

pen-tac'ri-nite (pĕn-tăk'rĭ-nīt), *n.* [See PENTACRINUS.] Any fossil of the genus *Pentacrinus*.

pen'ta-cros'tic (pĕn'tă-krŏs'tĭk), *n.* A set of verses so disposed that the name forming the subject of the acrostic occurs five times — the whole set of verses being divided into five parts from top to bottom.

pen-tac'tĭ-nal (pĕn-tăk'tĭ-năl; pĕn'tăk-tĭ'năl), *a.* Five-rayed; five-armed.

pen-tac'u-lar (pĕn-tăk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Pert. to, or like, a pentacle.

pen'ta-cyc'lic (pĕn'tă-sĭk'lĭk; -sī'klĭk), *a. Bot.* Arranged in five cycles or whorls, as the floral leaves in flowers with biseriate stamens.

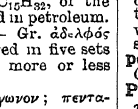
Pen'ta-dac'ty-la (pĕn'tă-dăk'tĭ-lă), *n. pl.* [NL. See PENTADACTYL.] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, a division of vertebrates comprising the amphibians and higher forms with typically five digits on each limb.

pen'ta-dac'tyl-oid (-tĭ-loid), *a.* [*pentadactyl* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.*

pen'ta-dec'ane (pĕn'tȧ-dĕk'ān), *n.* [*penta-* + *decane.*] *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the formula $C_{15}H_{32}$, of the paraffin series. One, a liquid, has been found in petroleum.

pen'ta-del'phous (-dĕl'fŭs), *a.* [*penta-* + Gr. ἀδελφός brother.] *Bot.* Having the stamens arranged in five sets or clusters, the filaments in each cluster more or less united, as in the flowers of the linden.

pen'ta-gon (pĕn'tȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. πεντάγωνον; πεντα- (see PENTA-) + γωνία angle: cf. L. *pentagonum*, F. *pentagone.*] *Geom.* A plane figure having five angles and therefore five sides.


Regular Pentagon.

pen-tag'o-nal (pĕn-tăg'ō-nȧl), *a.* [Cf. F. *pentagonal*, *pentagone*, L. *pentagonus*, Gr. πεντάγωνος.] Having five corners or angles. —**pen-tag'o-nal-ly**, *adv.*

pen'ta-gram (pĕn'tȧ-grăm), *n.* [Gr. πεντάγραμμον, neut. of πεντάγραμμος having five lines. See PENTA- ; -GRAM.] **1.** A pentacle or a pentalpha. **2.** *Math.* A figure determined by five points. —**pen'ta-gram-mat'ic** (-grȧ-măt'ĭk), *a.*

pen'ta-he'dral (-hē'drȧl), *a.* Having five faces; as, a *pentahedral* figure.

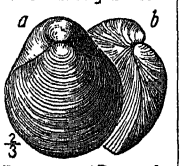
pen'tal (pĕn'tȧl), *n.* [From PENTANE.] A colorless, highly inflammable liquid (chemically trimethyl ethylene, C_5H_{10}), used as an anæsthetic.

pen-tal'pha (pĕn-tȧl'fȧ), *n.* [Gr. πένταλφα. See PENTA- ; ALPHA.] A five-pointed star. = PENTACLE a.

Pen-tam'er-a (pĕn-tăm'ĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PENTAMEROUS.] *Zoöl.* An extensive division of beetles, including those normally having five-jointed tarsi. It embraces about half of all the known beetles. —**pen-tam'er-an** (-ȧn), *n.*

pen-tam'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*penta-* + Gr. μερος part.] *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Divided into, or consisting of, five parts, or arranged in five sets of parts. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* Having each floral whorl consisting of five, or a multiple of five members, as the flax flower; — commonly written *5-merous.* **b** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Pentamera.

Pen-tam'er-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See PENTAMEROUS.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct Paleozoic brachiopods, often abundant in the Silurian. The shell is rostrate and oval or somewhat pentagonal; its cavity is divided by two internal vertical ridges in each valve. The genus is the type of the family **Pen'tamer'i-dæ** (pĕn'tȧ-mĕr'ĭ-dē).


Pentamerus (*P. pseudogaleatus*).

pen-tam'e-ter (-ē-tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πεντάμετρος; πεντα- (see PENTA-) + μέτρον measure.] *Pros.* A verse of five feet. Specif., the elegiac

$$\frac{5}{3}$$

pen-tam'e-ter, *a.* Having five metrical feet.

pen'ta-meth'yl-ene (pĕn'tȧ-mĕth'ĭl-lēn), *n.* [*penta-* + *methylene.*] *Chem.* **a** A saturated cyclic hydrocarbon, C_5H_{10}, obtained artificially; — so named because regarded as composed of five methylene groups. It is a liquid boiling at 50–51° C., and the parent substance of many derivatives. **b** A bivalent radical, C_5H_{10}; — sometimes used in designating certain derivatives of normal pentane.

pen'tane (pĕn'tān), *n.* [See PENTA-.] *Chem.* Any of three hydrocarbons, C_5H_{12}, of the paraffin series. Two are colorless, volatile liquids, and occur in petroleum. The third is a gas at temperatures above 9° C.

pen-tap'o-lis (pĕn-tăp'ō-lĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πενταπόλις; πεντα- + πόλις city.] A union, confederacy, or group of five cities. See *Gaz.* —**pen'ta-pol'i-tan** (pĕn'tȧ-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.*

pen'tarch-y (pĕn'tȧr-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. πενταρχία. See PENTA-; -ARCHY.] A government by five persons; five joint rulers; also, a union of five governments. "The *pentarchy* of the senses." *A. Brewer.*—**pen-tar'chi-cal** (pĕn-tär'kĭ-kȧl), *a.*

pen'ta-stich (pĕn'tȧ-stĭk), *n.* [Gr. πενταστιχος of five verses; πεντα- (see PENTA-) + στίχος line, verse.] A composition consisting of five verses.

pen-tas'ti-chous (pĕn-tăs'tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [*penta-* + Gr. στίχος line, row.] *Phyllotaxy.* Arranged in five vertical ranks or orthostichies, as the leaves of an apple tree. In the pentastichous arrangement, which is common, the angular divergence is $\frac{2}{5}$ of the circumference of the stem, the sixth leaf standing above the first.—**pen-tas'ti-chy** (pĕn-tăs'tĭ-kĭ), *n.*

pen'ta-syl-lab'ic (pĕn'tȧ-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pentasyllabus*, Gr. πεντασύλλαβος.] Having five syllables.

Pen'ta-teuch (pĕn'tȧ-tūk), *n.* [L. *pentateuchus*, Gr. πεντατεύχος; πεντα- (see PENTA-) + τεῦχος a tool, implement, a book.] The first five books of the Old Testament, collectively;— called also *Law of Moses*, *Five Books of Moses*, etc. See OLD TESTAMENT. —**Pen'ta-teu'chal** (-tū'kȧl), *a.*

pen'ta-thi-on'ic (-thī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.*: [*penta-* + *thionic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid of sulphur, $H_2S_5O_6$, known only in solution, formed by leading hydrogen sulphide into a solution of sulphur dioxide. —**pen'ta-thi'onate** (-thī'ō-nāt), *n.* (see -ATE, 3 **b**).

pen-tath'lon (pĕn-tăth'lŏn), *n.* [Gr. πενταθλον; πενταθλος (see PENTA-) + ἆθλον a contest.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* An athletic contest in which each contestant participated in five different events, as leaping, foot racing, wrestling, throwing the discus, and throwing the spear. **2.** Any athletic contest involving participation by each contestant in five different events.

Pen'ta-tom'i-dæ (pĕn'tȧ-tŏm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pentatoma* a genus of insects, fr. Gr. πεντε five + τομή a cut + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed family of terrestrial heteropterous insects, usually flattened and angular in form and often brilliantly colored. They live on the juices of plants and fruits. The harlequin cabbage bug is an example —**pen'ta-tom'id** (pĕn'tȧ-tŏm'ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

pen'ta-ton'ic (pĕn'tȧ-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*penta-* + Gr. τόνος tone.] *Music.* **a** Consisting of five tones; as, a *pentatonic* scale. **b** Of or pertaining to a pentatonic scale.

pen'ta-va'lent (pĕn'tȧ-vā'lĕnt; pĕn-tăv'ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*penta-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence, or combining power, of five. See VALENCE.

pen'te-con'ter (pĕn'tē-kŏn'tĕr), *n.* [Gr. πεντηκοντήρης, fr. πεντήκοντα fifty.] *Class. Antiq.* A fifty-oared galley, the common type in Greek navies of the early Hellenic period. See GALLEY, 2.

Pen'te-cost (-kŏst), *n.* [L. *pentecoste*, Gr. πεντηκοστη (sc. ἡμερα) the fiftieth day, Pentecost, fr. πεντηκοστος fiftieth, fr. πεντήκοντα fifty, fr. πεντε five. See FIVE; cf. PINKSTER.] **1.** A solemn festival of the Jews; — so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day (seven weeks) after the second day of the Passover (which fell on the sixteenth of the Jewish month Nisan); hence called, also, the *Feast of Weeks.* At this festival an offering of the first fruits of the harvest was made. By the later Jews it was generally regarded as commemorative of the gift of the law on the fiftieth day after the departure from Egypt. **2.** A festival of the Roman Catholic and other Christian churches commemorating the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles, which occurred on the day of Pentecost;— called also *Whitsunday.* —**Pen'te-cos'tal** (-kŏs'tȧl), *a.*

pen'te-cos'ty (-kŏs'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Gr. πεντηκοστύς, fr. πεντηκοστός the fiftieth, πεντήκοντα fifty.] *Gr. Antiq.* A troop of fifty soldiers in the Spartan army.

Pen-tel'ic (pĕn-tĕl'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *Pentelicus*, Gr. Πεντελι-
Pen-tel'i-can (-ĭ-kăn) } κός.] Of, pert. to, or obtained from, Mount Pentelicus, near Athens, where was quarried the fine white marble of which the Parthenon is built.

Pen'the-si-le'a (pĕn'thē-sĭ-lē'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πενθεσίλεια.] In post-Homeric Greek legend, a queen of the Amazons, who, with a band of female warriors, fought with great valor for Troy and was slain by Achilles.

Pen'theus (pĕn'thūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πενθεύς.] In Greek legend, a king of Thebes, grandson of Cadmus, who resisted the introduction of the orgiastic worship of Dionysus. He was discovered watching the orgies of the Bacchæ and torn to pieces by his mother, Agave, and his two sisters, Ino and Autonoë, in their frenzy. See BACCHÆ.

Pen'tho-rum (pĕn'thō-rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πέντε five.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs with thin leaves and greenish pentamerous flowers, placed in the Crassulaceæ or Saxifragaceæ, or erected into a distinct family, Penthoraceæ. The American *P. sedoides* is the ditch stonecrop. The other two species are Asiatic.

pent'house' (pĕnt'hous'), *n.* [Corrupt. of *pentice*, *appentice*, F. *appentis.* See APPENTICE.] **1.** A shed or roof attached to and sloping from a wall or building, as one sheltering a passage, door, window, or the like; hence, any smaller structure joined to a building; an annex; appentice. **2.** Anything likened to a penthouse. Specif., any of several structures or devices with a sloping roof, whether attached to a building or not, as a window awning, a shed to protect besiegers, the roof over the corridor on three sides of a court-tennis court; also, an eyebrow. "The *penthouse* of his eye." *Scott.*

pent'house', *a.* Leaning; overhanging. "*Penthouse* lid." *Shak.* "My *penthouse* eyebrows." *Dryden.*

pent'house', *v. t.*; -HOUSED' (-houzd'); -HOUS'ING (-houz'ĭng). To furnish with or as with, or to make like, a penthouse.

pen'tine (pĕn'tĭn), *n.* [See PENTA-.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric liquid hydrocarbons, C_5H_8, some being of the acetylene series, and others diolefines.

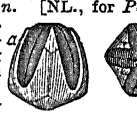
pen'to-san (pĕn'tō-săn), *n.* Also **-sane** (-sān). [From PENTOSE.] *Chem.* One of a class of substances (complex carbohydrates widely distributed in plants, as in fruits, gums, woods, hay, etc.) which yield pentoses on hydrolysis.

pen'tose (pĕn'tōs), *n.* [*penta-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of sugars of the formula $C_5H_{10}O_5$, as arabinose and xylose;—so called from the five carbon atoms in the molecule. (Cf. HEXOSE.) They are not fermented by yeast. Though not themselves found as yet in nature, they are formed by the decomposition of pentosans.

pen'to-su'ri-a (pĕn'tō-sū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pentose* + *-uria.*] *Physiol.* A state in which pentoses (usually those derived from pentosans, as of fruit, gum, etc., eaten with the food) are present in the urine.

pen-tox'ide (pĕn-tŏk'sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* [*penta-* + *oxide.*] *Chem.* An oxide having five atoms of oxygen in the molecule; as, phosphorus *pentoxide*, P_2O_5.

Pen'tre-mi'tes (pĕn'trē-mī'tēz), *n.* [NL., for *Pentatremites*; *penta-* + Gr. τρῆμα a hole.] *Paleon.* A genus of Sub-carboniferous Blastoidea having an ovate or pyriform calyx with five petal-like ambulacral areas. It is the type of a family, **Pen'tre-mit'i-dæ** (-mĭt'ĭ-dē), of the Devonian and Subcarboniferous. —**pen'tre-mite** (pĕn'trē-mīt), *n.*


Pentremites (*P. godoni*). *a* Side, *b* Top, view. (⅔)

pen'trough' (pĕn'trŏf'; 205), *n.* An open trough or conduit, usually planked or boarded, for holding or conducting the water of a mill pond to a water wheel, or the like.

Pent-ste'mon (pĕnt-stē'mŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πέντε five + στήμων warp. See STAMEN.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly American scrophulariaceous herbs, having opposite or verticillate leaves and showy blue, purple, red, or white flowers, four perfect stamens and one sterile stamen. The majority of the many species are natives of the western United States. Many are cultivated under the name *beardtongue.* Also *[l.c.]*, a plant or flower of this genus.


Pentstemon (*P. grandiflorus*).

Pentz'i-a (pĕnt'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. J. *Pentz*, a student of Thunberg.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African asteraceous hoary shrubs with yellow flowers in small heads, usually corymbose, but sometimes solitary. Some species, as *P. virgata*, give useful pasturage for sheep.

pe'nult (pē'nŭlt; pē-nŭlt'; 277), *n.* [Abbreviated fr. *penultima.*] The last but one; specif.: *Gram.* & *Pros.* The last syllable but one of a word.

Designating, or derived from, the pentadactyl type of limb.

pen'ta-dec'a-gon, *n.* *Geom.* A figure of fifteen angles and therefore fifteen sides.

pen'ta-dec'a-to'ic, *a.* **pen'ta-dec'ic**, *a.* *Chem.* Designating any fatty acid of the formula $C_{15}H_{30}O_2$. That of normal structure is a solid melting at 51° C.

pen'ta-dec'yl (pĕn'tȧ-dĕs'ĭl), *n.* *Chem.* Any of the isomeric univalent radicals, $C_{15}H_{31}$, of which the pentadecanes are hydrides.

pen'ta-de-cyl'ic (-dē-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* = PENTADECATOIC.

pen'ta-dic'i-ty (-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being a pentad. *R.*

pen-tad'do. + PINTADO.

pen'ta-do'de-ca-he'dron, *n.* *Geom.* A polyhedron formed by twelve pentagons. [See COIN.

pen'ta-drachm, **-drach'ma**, *n.* Var. of PENTAHEDRON.

pen'ta-ē'dron (pĕn'tȧ-ē'drŏn). Var. of PENTAHEDRON.

pen'ta-fid (pĕn'tȧ-fĭd), *a.* [*penta-* + *-fid.*] *Bot.* Divided or cleft into five parts.

pentageron, *n.* Prob. erron. for PENTAGONON, pentagram. *Obs.*

pen'ta-glot (pĕn'tȧ-glŏt), *a.* [*penta-* + *-glot*, as in *polyglot.*] Using five different languages. —*n.* A pentaglot work.

pen'ta-glu'cose, *n.* *Chem.* Pentose. [rĭ), *a.* Pentagonal.

pen-tag'o-na-ry (pĕn-tăg'ō-nȧ-

pentagon dodecahedron. *Geom.* A pentadodecahedron.

pen'ta-go'ni-an (pĕn'tȧ-gō'nĭ-ăn), **pen'ta-gon'ic** (-gŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pentagonal.

pen'ta-gon'o-he'dron (-gŏn'ō-hē'drŏn), *n.* [*pentagon* + Gr. ἕδρα base.] *Geom.* Any polyhedron formed by pentagons.

pen-tag'o-noid (pĕn-tăg'ō-nŏid), *a.* [*pentagon* + *-oid.*] Like a pentagon; somewhat pentagonal; hence, *Craniom.*, resembling a pentagon as viewed from the norma verticalis; — said of skulls of a type distinguished by Sergi.

pen-tag'o-non, *n.* [Gr. πεντάγωνον a pentagon.] A pentagram; also, a pentagon. *Obs.*

pen-tag'o-nous, *a.* [L. *pentagonus.*] Pentagonal *Obs.*

pen'ta-graph, *n.* Incorrect var of PANTOGRAPH.

Pen'ta-gyn'i-a (pĕn'tȧ-jĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *penta-* + Gr. γυνή female.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants, having flowers with five styles or pistils. —**pen'ta-gyn** (pĕn'tȧ-jĭn), *n.* — **pen'ta-gyn'i-an** (-ăn), *a.*

pen-tag'y-nous (pĕn-tăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Bot.* a Pertaining to the order Pentagynia. *Obs.* b Having five styles, as some flowers.

pen'ta-hed'ri-cal (pĕn'tȧ-hĕd'rĭ-kȯl; -hē'-), *a.* Pentahedral. *R.*

pen'ta-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n.* [*penta-* + Gr. ἕδρα base.] A solid bounded by five faces.

pen'ta-he'drous (-drŭs), *a.* Pentahedral.

pen'ta-hex'a-he'dron, *n.* A polyhedron bounded by five ranges each of six faces. — **pen'ta-hex'a-he'dral**, *a.*

pen'ta-hy'drate, *n.* *Chem.* A compound containing five molecules of water of crystallization.

pen'ta-hy'dric, *a.* *Chem.* Containing five hydroxyl groups.

pen'tail', *n.* a A Bornean squirrel shrew (*Ptilocercus lowii*) having the long tail naked at the base and bilaterally fringed with long hairs on the terminal third. b The pintail duck.

pen'ta-lem'ma (pĕn'tȧ-lĕm'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *penta-* + *-lemma*, as in *dilemma.*] An argument involving five mutually exclusive propositions. Cf. DILEMMA. *R.*

pen'ta-logue (pĕn'tȧ-lŏg), *n.* [*penta-* + Gr. λόγος speech. See DECALOGUE.] A set of five rules or laws. *Rare.*

pen-tal'o-gy (pĕn-tăl'ō-jĭ), *n.* State of having, or a combination of, five parts.

pen-tam'er-ism (pĕn-tăm'ĕr-ĭzm), *n.* *Biol.* The state of being pentamerous.

pen-tam'e-trist (-ē-trĭst), *n.* A writer of pentameters. *Rare.*

pen-tam'e-trize (-trīz), *v. t.* To change into a pentameter. *Rare.*

Pen-tan'dri-a (pĕn-tăn'drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *penta-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, male.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants having flowers with five separate stamens. — **pen-tan'der** (-dĕr), *n.* — **pen-tan'dri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

pen-tan'drous (-drŭs), *a.* *Bot.* a Pertaining to the class Pentandria. *Obs.* b Having five stamens, as many flowers.

pentane lamp. A photometric standard lamp having an Argand burner and using air saturated with pentane vapor.

pen'tan'gle (pĕn'tăn'g'l), *n.* a A pentagram. *Rare.* b A pentagon.

pen-tan'gu-lar (pĕn-tăn'gū-lȧr), *a.* Having five corners or angles.

pen'ta-ni'trate, *n.* A compound containing five nitrate groups (NO_3) in the molecule.

pen-tan'o-lid (pĕn-tăn'ō-lĭd), *n.* [*penta-* + *-olid.*] *Chem.* Valerolactone. *Off. Nom.*

pen'ta-pet'al-ous (pĕn'tȧ-pĕt'ȧl-ŭs), *a.* Having five petals.

Pen'ta-phyl'a-ca'ce-æ (pĕn'tȧ-fĭl'ȧ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See PENTAPHYLAX. — **pen'ta-phyl'a-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pen-taph'y-lax (pĕn-tăf'ĭ-lăks), *n.* [NL.; *penta-* + Gr φύλαξ a guard.] *Bot.* A genus of peculiar trees represented by a single species, *P. euryoides*, of eastern China, and constituting the family **Pen'ta-phy'la-ca'ce-æ** (order Sapindales).

pen-tap'o-dy (pĕn-tăp'ō-dĭ), *n.* [*penta-* + Gr. πους, ποδός, foot.] *Pros.* A measure or series consisting of five feet.

pen-tap'ter-ous (pĕn-tăp'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*penta-* + *-pterous.*] *Bot.* Having five wings, as some fruits.

pen'tap-tote (pĕn'tăp-tōt), *n.* [L. (pl.) *pentaptota*, Gr. πεντάπτωτος with five cases; πεντα- + πτωτός falling.] *Gram.* A noun having five cases.

pen'tap-tych (-tĭk), *n.* [*penta-* + Gr. πτύξ, πτυχός, a fold.] *Fine Arts.* A picture, or combination of pictures, consisting of a centerpiece and double folding doors or wings, as for an altarpiece. Cf. TRIPTYCH.

pen'tarch (-tärk), *n.* [*penta-* + *-arch.*] One of five joint rulers.

pen'tarch, *a.* [*penta-* + Gr. ἀρχή beginning.] *Bot.* Having five protoxylems, as some roots.

pen'ta-sep'al-ous (pĕn'tȧ-sĕp'ăl-ŭs), *a.* Having five sepals.

pen'ta-spast (pĕn'tȧ-spăst), *n.* [L. *pentaspaston*, Gr. πενταspaston (see PENTA-) + σπᾶν to pull.] A mechanical purchase with five pulleys. *Rare.*

pen'ta-sper'mous (-spûr'mŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having five seeds.

pen'ta-spher'ic, **pen'ta-spher'ical**, *a.* *Math.* Designating a system of coördinates that are the ratios of the five powers of a point with respect to five fixed spheres mutually orthogonal.

Pen'ta-stom'i-da (-stŏm'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πεντα- (see PENTA-) + στόμα a mouth.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of LINGUATULIDA. — **pen'ta-stome** (pĕn'tȧ-stōm), *n.* — **pen-tas'to-moid** (pĕn-tăs'tō-moid), *a.* & *n.* — **mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

Pen-ta'ta-stru'um (-strōō'-), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See LINGUATULIDA.

pen'ta-style (pĕn'tȧ-stīl), *a.* & *n.* [*penta-* + Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] See COLUMNIATION b & d.

pen'ta-sty'los (-stī'lŏs), *n.* A pentastyle building.

pen'ta-sul'phide, *n.* Also **-fid.** *Chem.* A sulphide having five atoms of sulphur in the molecule.

pen-tath'lete (pĕn-tăth'lēt), *n.* [Gr. πενταθλητής, fr. πένταθλον.] *Gr. Antiq.* An athlete in the pentathlon.

pen'ta-tom'ic (pĕn'tȧ-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* **a** Consisting of five atoms; having five atoms in the molecule. **b** Pentavalent. **c** Having five replaceable atoms or radicals.

pen'ta-tone, *n.* *Anc.* & *Medieval Music.* An interval of five whole steps; an augmented sixth.

pente. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PAINT.

pente-con'ter (pĕn'tē-kŏn'tĕr), *n.* [Gr. πεντηκοντήρ. [*Gr. Antiq.* A commander of fifty men.

pen'te-cos'tals (-kŏs'tȧlz), *n. pl.* [L. *pentecostalis* of Pentecost.] Offerings to the parish priest, or to the mother church, at Pentecost. *Obs. or Hist.*

pen'te-cos-ta'ri-on (-kŏs-tā'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NGr. πεντηκοστάριον] *East. Ch.* The service book for the period from Easter to the eighth day after Pentecost, which in the Eastern Church is All Saints' Day.

pen'te-cos'ter, *n.* = PENTECONTER, the commander.

pen'te-graph. Incorrect for PANTOGRAPH.

pen'tene (pĕn'tēn), *n.* [See PENTA-.] Amylene.

pent'er. + PAINTER.

pen'te-reme (pĕn'tē-rēm), *n.* [Gr. πέντε five + L. *remus* oar.] A quinquereme. *Obs.*

pentesse. + PENTHOUSE.

pen'te-ter'ic (pĕn'tē-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πενταετηρικός.] *Gr. Antiq.* Recurring each fifth (in our reckoning every fourth) year.

Penthecost. + PENTECOST.

pen'the-mim'er-is (pĕn'thē-mĭm'ĕr-ĭs), *n.* [L., also *-es*, fr. Gr. πενθημιμερής, a.; πέντε five + ἡμιμερής halved.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A group of five half-feet; a catalectic colon of two feet and a half. — **pen'the-mim'er-al** (-ȧl), *a.* See CÆSURA, 1.

pen-thi'o-phene (pĕn-thī'ō-fēn), *n.* *Chem.* A hypothetical cyclic compound, C_5H_6S, homologous with thiophene.

Pen'tho-ra'ce-æ (pĕn'thō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See PENTHORUM.

pen'tice (pĕn'tĭs), *n.* = PENTHOUSE.

pen'ti-cle, *n.* Prob., penthouse. *Obs.*

Pen'ti-cost. + PENTECOST.

pen'tile. + PANTILE.

pention, etc. + PENSION, etc.

pen'tis (pĕn'tĭs). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PENTHOUSE.

pent'it, *p. a.* [Extended fr. *pent*, as a p. p.] Shut in; hence, cozy; comfortable. *Scot.*

pent'ite (pĕn'tīt), *n.* [*penta-* + *-ite.*] *Org. Chem.* A pentahydric alcohol. Cf. HEXITE.

pent'land-ite (pĕnt'lănd-īt), *n.* [After Joseph B. *Pentland.*] *Min.* A sulphide of nickel and iron, $(Fe,Ni)S$, found in pale bronze-yellow masses. H., 3.5-4. Sp. gr., 4.60.

pent'like. Erron. for PENTELIC. *Obs.*

pent'o-graph. Incorrect var. of PANTOGRAPH.

pen-to'ic (pĕn-tō'ĭk), *a.* [See PENTA-.] *Chem.* Valeric; — so called because the valeric acids are pentane derivatives.

pen'tol (pĕn'tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*penta-* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* Unsaturated coal-tar hydrocarbon, C_5H_6, got as a liquid boiling at 41° C.

pen'tone (-tōn), *n.* [See PENTA-.] *Chem.* = VALYLENE.

pen'to-side (-tō-sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also *-sid.* A compound of a pentose with some other substance.

pent roof. A roof sloping on one side only; a penthouse roof.

pent'stock', *n.* A penstock.

pen'tyl (pĕn'tĭl), *n.* [*penta-* + *-yl.*] = AMYL. — **pen-tyl'ic** (pĕn-tĭl'ĭk), *a.*

pen'tyl-ene (pĕn'tĭl-lēn), *n.* = AMYLENE.

pen'u-a-ry, *n.* [L. *penuarius* of or for provisions, fr. *penus* store of food.] A storehouse. *Obs.*

penult, *a.* = PENULTIMATE. *R.*

pe-nul'tim, *a.* & *n.* [L. *paenultimus*: cf. OF. *penultime.*] Penultimate. *Obs.*

pe-nul'ti-ma (pē-nŭl'tĭ-mȧ), *n.* [L. *paenultima* (sc. *syllaba*), fem. of *paenultimus* the last but

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pe-nul'ti-mate (pē-nŭl'tĭ-māt), *a.* **1.** Last but one; as, the *penultimate* syllable, the last syllable but one of a word. **2.** Of or belonging to the last syllable but one; as, this word takes a *penultimate* accent.

pe-num'bra (pē-nŭm'brä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *paene* almost + *umbra* shade.] **1.** *Optics.* The shadow cast, as in an eclipse, where the light is partly, but not wholly, cut off by the intervening body; the space of partial illumination between the umbra, or perfect shadow, on all sides, and the full light. See ECLIPSE, *Illust.* **2.** The shaded region surrounding the dark central portion, or umbra, of a sun spot. **3.** *Paint.* The part of a picture where the shade gradually blends with the light.

— **pe-num'bral** (-brăl), **pe-num'brous** (-brŭs), *a.*

pe-nu'ri-ous (pē-nū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [From PENURY.] **1.** Destitute of money; poverty-stricken. *Obs.* "My *penurious* band." *Shak.* **2.** Hence, in general, wanting richness; needy; poor; wretched; as, *penurious* times; *penurious* soil. **3.** Excessively sparing in the use of money; stingy; miserly. "A *penurious* niggard of his wealth." *Milton.* **4.** Overnice; dainty. *Obs.*

Syn. —Avaricious, covetous, niggardly. See PARSIMONIOUS.

— **pe-nu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pe-nu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

pen'u-ry (pĕn'ū-rĭ), *n.* [L. *penuria*; cf. Gr. -εἴνια hunger, πενία poverty, need, πένης one who works for his daily bread, a poor man, πένεσθαι to work for one's daily bread, to be poor: cf. F. *pénurie.*] **1.** Absence of resources; want; privation; indigence; extreme poverty; destitution. "A *penury* of military forces." *Bacon.* It arises in neither from *penury* of thought. *Landor.*

2. Penuriousness; miserliness. *Obs. or R. Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — See POVERTY.

pen'wip'er (pĕn'wīp'ẽr), *n.* Anything designed to be used to wipe a pen.

pe'on (pē'ŏn), *n.* [Sp. *peón*, or Pg. *peão*, one who travels on foot, a foot soldier, a pawn in chess. See PAWN in chess.] **1.** In India: **a** A foot soldier. **b** A native policeman or constable. **c** An attendant or messenger. **2.** A common laborer of any kind. As applied to laborers, esp. on large estates in Latin America, the term has often been used in English with the understanding that it implies bondage or serfage; but this condition, if it has practically existed, seems to have had no legal support. **3.** A pawn in chess. *Obs.*

pe'on-age (-ăj), *n.* State of being a peon, or a system of using peon labor.

pe'o-ny (pē'ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PEONIES (-nĭz). [ME. *pione, pioine, pioni*, OF. *pione*, F. *pivoine*, L. *paeonia*, Gr. παιωνία, fr. Παιών, Παιάν, the god of healing. The modern form is altered under influence of L., but *piney* is still in dialect use. AS. *peonie* is directly fr. L. Cf. PÆAN.] A plant or flower of the genus *Pæonia*. The cultivated peonies are mostly hybrids between *P. albiflora* and *P. officinalis*; they have large, usually double flowers of various shades of red and pink, or pure white. The *tree peony*, *P. moutan*, has large flowers of various colors. See PÆONIA.

peo'ple (pē'p'l), *n. sing. & pl.*; and, in sense of a particular body of persons, *pl.* PEOPLES. [ME. *peple, people, poeple*, OF. *pueple*, F. *peuple*, fr. L. *populus*. Cf. POPULACE, PUEBLO.] **1.** A body of persons united by a common character, culture, or sentiment; the individuals collectively of any characteristic group, taken as distinct from, or conceived apart from, the unity of the group as subject to a common government (that is, as a *nation*) or as issued from a common stock (that is, as a *race* or *tribe*); a folk. Sociologically, the traits which characterize a *people* are community of custom, belief, and tradition (generally, also, of language and geographical position), and a feeling of mutual familiarity taking the form of a sentiment of solidarity or a "consciousness of kind." Most *peoples* are made up of minglings of *races*, as is the American people. A *nation* may comprise one or more *peoples*; as, the Austrian *nation* comprises both Germanic and Slavonic *peoples*; or it may be comprised in a *people*; as, the ancient Greek *people* formed many *nations*. Cf. def. 2, also NATION, RACE.

> The Basques . . . contain two radically distinct physical types. . . . They are a *people* and not a race. *W. Z. Ripley.*
>
> *People* is a still more elastic expression, and may be taken to comprise in the singular all the uncombined sections of the nation, in the plural an aggregate of nations remotely connected by vague traditions, allied languages, and especially a common social culture. *A. H. Keane.*

2. A race, tribe, or nation; — used without emphatic reference to consanguinity or nationality; as, the *peoples* of Europe; the Caucasian is the world's dominant *people*. **3.** The persons of a particular group, taken distributively; as: **a** The members of a community geographically distinct; as, the *people* of London; the *people* of Ceylon (cf. POPULATION); — often used in partial reference to def. 1; as, the plains *people*. **b** The members of a class; as, the better *people* of the community. **c** The members of an organization, as of a congregation or society; as, the *people* of the North Church. **d** Persons distinguished by occupation or interest; as, literary *people*; trades*people*. **e** The persons under a superior, as the subjects of a monarch, a body of retainers, servants, etc.; — usually with the possessive. "You slew great number of his *people*." *Shak.* **f** Members of one's family or kindred; relatives; often, ancestry; as, my *people* were English. *Colloq.* **4.** The mass of a community as distinguished from a special class; the commonalty; the populace; the vulgar; the common crowd; as, nobles and *people*. **5.** The body of enfranchised citizens of a state; the electorate; in a broader sense, the body of persons in whom is vested the sovereignty of a nation or who are capable of expressing their general wish, as by public sentiment. **6.** **a** Human beings, as distinguished from animals. **b** Living creatures; often, specif., animals of a certain kind or habit; as, the bee *people*; the forest *people*; also, supernatural beings; as, the "little *people*," that is, fairies.

> The ants are a *people* not strong. *Prov.* XXX. 25.

7. Persons; folks; — used as an indefinite subject of a verb, like *on* in French, and *man* in German; as, *people* in adversity; *people* who like gayety.

> *People* were tempted to lend by great premiums. *Swift.*

☞ *People* is regularly construed as a plural except in senses 1 and 2, in corresponding applications of 6 **b**, and (formerly) in an indefinite or general sense of def. 3 (equivalent to "group" or "multitude of people"), as in, "The palace full of *peoples* up and down" (*Chaucer*). In these excepted senses it is construed as a collective singular, and may take the plural *peoples*, as:

> A blissful life, a paisible [peaceable] and a sweet,
> Ledden [led] the *peoples* in the former age. *Chaucer.*

This plural was, however, largely avoided from the 16th to the early 19th century, *people* being used both as singular and plural. Hence, in some early versions of the Bible, Hebrew and Greek plurals were translated by *people* where the Revised Version substitutes *peoples*, thus:

> We . . . have taken strange wives of the *people* of the land. *Ezra* x. 2 (*King James Ver.*).
>
> We . . . have married strange women of the *peoples* of the land. (*Rev Ver.*)

Occasionally, when used collectively, *people* is construed as a plural, as:

> Every *people* worthy of being called a nation possess . . . ample resources for expressing the highest ideas. *Buckle*

Syn. — PEOPLE, NATION, RACE. PEOPLE, as here compared, suggests the whole community regarded as an aggregate of individuals, yet as constituting a unit; NATION emphasizes less the mass of individuals, more the political, institutional, or territorial unity; RACE lays stress on the idea of common origin or descent; for more technical distinctions, see defs.; as, "We here highly resolve that . . . this *nation*, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, — and that government of the *people* by the *people* and for the *people* shall not perish from the earth" (*A. Lincoln*); "A State is accidental; it can be made or unmade; but a *nation* is something real which can be neither made nor destroyed" (*J. R. Green*); "the crashing defeat of the Celtic *race* in Britain" (*M. Arnold*). See POPULACE.

peo'ple (pē'p'l), *v. t.*; PEO'PLED (pē'p'ld); PEO'PLING (pē'-plĭng). [Cf. OF. *popler, puepler*, F. *peupler*. Cf. POPULATE.] To stock with people; to fill as with people; to populate. "*Peopled* heaven with angels." *Dryden.*

> As the gay motes that *people* the sunbeams. *Milton.*

peo'ple, *v. i.* To become inhabited.

peo'pler (-plẽr), *n.* One who peoples; settler; inhabitant.

peo'ple's bank (pē'p'lz). A form of coöperative bank, such as those of Germany; — a term loosely used for various forms of coöperative financial institutions.

People's party. *U. S. Politics.* A party formed in 1891, advocating an increase of the currency, public ownership and operation of railroads, telegraphs, etc., an income tax, limitation in ownership of land, etc.

pep'er-ine (pĕp'ẽr-ĭn) } *n.* [It. *peperino*, L. *piper* pepper.
pep'er-i'no (-ẽ'nō) } So called on account of its appearance.] A dark-colored volcanic conglomerate or tuff containing crystals of various minerals and fragments of rocks. It is found esp. in the Alban Hills near Rome, and has been much used for building.

Pep'er-o'mi-a (-ō'mĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πέπερι pepper.] *Bot.* A very large genus of tropical piperaceous fleshy herbs, distinguished by having flowers with two stamens, the anther cells confluent. They abound in tropical vegetation, being often epiphytic and climbing over tree trunks. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

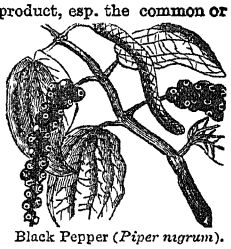
pe-pi'no (pē-pē'nō), *n.* [Sp. or Pg., cucumber, fr. L. *pepo* melon.] **a** A Chilean convallariaceous evergreen shrub (*Philesia buxifolia*), with handsome red flowers. **b** A tropical American plant (*Solanum muricatum*) with ovoid yellow, edible, somewhat acid fruit; —called also *melon pear*.

pep'los (pĕp'lŏs) } *n.* [L. *peplus*, fr. Gr. πέπλος.] A
pep'lus (pĕp'lŭs) } shawl-like upper garment worn by women in ancient Greece, esp. a costly one, as that made each year for the statue of Athene in Athens.

pep'lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUMS (-lŭmz), L. -LA (-lä). [L.] A peplos. Hence: **a** A kind of kerchief or shawl. *Obs.* **b** An overskirt hanging like the ancient peplos; also, a short fitted skirt attached to a waist or coat.

pe'po (pē'pō), *n.* [L., a kind of melon, fr. Gr. πέπων.] *Bot.* The characteristic fruit of the gourd family (Cucurbitaceæ); an indehiscent, fleshy, 1-celled (or falsely 3-celled), many-seeded, inferior fruit, usually with a hard rind, as the pumpkin, squash, melon, and cucumber.

pep'per (pĕp'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *peper*, AS. *pipor*, L. *piper*, fr. Gr. πέπερι, πίπερι; cf. Skr. *pippalī.*] **1.** **a** A pungent condiment obtained from the fruit of the East Indian plant *Piper nigrum*. The dried berries yield black pepper; white pepper consists of the dried ripe seeds divested of the pulp. Pepper is also used in medicine as a carminative stimulant. It yields by distillation a volatile oil. **b** A similar product obtained from several other species of *Piper*, esp. the long pepper (*P. longum*). **2.** Any plant yielding this product, esp. the common or black pepper (*P. nigrum*). It is a climbing shrub with ovate leaves and spicate flowers succeeded by red berries. It is commonly grown in the tropics. Also, any other species of *Piper*. **3.** Any species of *Capsicum* or its fruit; red pepper. See CAYENNE PEPPER. **4.** Any of numerous other plants of pungent or aromatic qualities, as African *pepper*.



Black Pepper (*Piper nigrum*).

to have pepper in the nose, to behave superciliously or rudely. *Obs.* — **to take p. in the nose,** to get angry. *Obs.*

pep'per (pĕp'ẽr), *v. t.*; PEP'PERED (-ẽrd); PEP'PER-ING. **1.** To sprinkle or season with or as if with pepper. **2.** To sprinkle as pepper is sprinkled; also, to spread in or as in grains; as, to *pepper* hail; to *pepper* long words into a writing. **3.** To shower shot or other missiles on; to pelt; as, to *pepper* one with small shot; to *pepper* one with scolding. **4.** To thrash or beat soundly with rapid blows; hence, formerly, to conquer or ruin by or as by beating.

> I am *peppered*, I warrant, for this world. *Shak.*

5. To make pungent or spicy, as writing. **6.** To cause to have venereal sores. *Obs.* **7.** *Falconry.* To bathe in a preparation of pepper and water in order to remove vermin; as, to *pepper* a hawk. **8.** To praise fulsomely; to flatter. *Obs.*

pep'per, *v. i.* To fire numerous (small) shots (at).

pep'per-and-salt', *a.* Having black and white intermingled in small spots; as, a *pepper-and-salt* cloth or suit.

pep'per-box' (-bŏks'), *n.* **1.** A small box or bottle, with a perforated top, used for sprinkling ground pepper on food, etc. **2.** A buttress on the left-hand wall of a fives court as the game is played at Eton.

pepper bush. **a** Any shrub of the genus *Clethra*; — more commonly called *sweet pepper bush*. See under SWEET. **b** In Australia, any shrub of the genus *Drimys* (which see).

pepper caster. A caster or bottle for pepper, esp. one in a cruet stand.

pep'per-corn' (pĕp'ẽr-kôrn'), *n.* [AS. *piporcorn.*] A dried berry of the black pepper; hence, a mere trifle. Cf. PEPPERCORN RENT.

pep'per-corn', *a.* **1.** Consisting of a peppercorn: hence, very small. **2.** Designating woolly hair that gathers in little knots or nubbles over the scalp. This is due to its shortness and spiral form, causing it readily to intertwist.

peppercorn rent, *Law*, orig., in the Middle Ages, a rent consisting in the supplying of a certain amount, usually a pound, of black peppercorns at stated intervals; now, any merely nominal rent in kind, operating to keep alive the paramount or dominant title.

pep'per-grass' (-gräs'), *n.* **a** Any cress of the genus *Lepidium*, esp. the garden peppergrass, or garden cress, *L. sativum*. They are small plants with round flattened pods, of pungent flavor. **b** The common pillwort of Europe.

pep'per-mint (-mĭnt), *n.* [*pepper* + *mint.*] **1.** A pungent and aromatic mint (*Mentha piperita*) with dark green lanceolate leaves and whorls of small pink flowers in spikes. **2.** The volatile oil obtained by distilling the fresh herb; also, the essence or spirit (essence of peppermint) consisting of a solution of this oil in alcohol. **3.** A lozenge of sugar flavored with peppermint. **4.** In Australia, the peppermint gum or peppermint tree.

pepper plant. **a** Any plant yielding pepper, esp. a species of *Piper* or of *Capsicum*. **b** In Australia, the zinziberaceous plant *Alpinia cærulea*, with pungent edible rootstocks.

pepper pot. **1.** **a** A stew of vegetables, meat or fish, and cassareep, common in the West Indies. **b** A highly seasoned stew of tripe, meat, dumplings, and vegetables. *U. S.* **2.** A person of high or hot temper. *Colloq.*

pepper sauce. A condiment made of small red peppers steeped in vinegar.

pepper tree. **a** A tropical American anacardiaceous tree (*Schinus molle*), often grown for shade in warm climates. It has graceful pinnate leaves and panicles of greenish flowers succeeded by red berrylike drupes. **b** = PEPPER, 4.

pepper vine. **a** The pepper plant. **b** A vitaceous shrub (*Ampelopsis arborea*), of the southern United States, with bipinnate leaves and pungent black berries.

pep'per-y (pĕp'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to pepper; having the qualities of pepper; hot; pungent. **2.** Hot-tempered; passionate; choleric.

pep'sin (pĕp'sĭn), *n.* Also **pep'sine.** [G. *pepsin*, fr. Gr. πέψις a cooking, digesting, digestion, fr. πέπτειν, πεσσειν, to cook, digest. Cf. DYSPEPSIA.] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteolytic enzyme secreted by glands in the mucous membrane of the stomach of the higher animals. Combined with dilute hydrochloric acid (0.2 to 0.5 per cent) it is the chief active principle of gastric juice. Pepsin has also been found in the blood, muscles, and urine, in eggs, etc. A preparation of pepsin from the stomachs of pigs, sheep, or calves, in a white or yellowish powder consisting of the pure principle mixed with proteoses, etc., is used as a digestive.

pep'sin-ate (pĕp'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). To treat, mix, or impregnate, with pepsin.

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one; *paene* almost + *ultimus* the last.] = PENULT. [penult.]

pe-nul'ti-mate (-māt), *n.* The **penur,** *n.* [See PENURY.] Penury. *Obs.* [by. *Obs. & R.*]

penured, *a.* Reduced to poverty.

pe-nu'ri-ty, *n.* [L. *penuria* penury + *-ity.*] Penury. *Obs. Scot.*

pen'u-rous, *a.* Wanting; lacking. *Obs.*

pen'wom'an-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pen'worth. + PENNYWORTH.

peny. + PENNY.

peoddare. + PEDDER.

peolien. + PEEL.

pe'on (pē'ŏn), *n.* = POON.

pe-o'nes (pā-ō'nās), *n. pl.* [Sp.] Peons.

pe'o-nine. Var. of PÆONIN. See CORALLIN b. [Peonage.]

pe'on-ism (pē'ŏn-ĭz'm), *n.*

pe'o-nol. Var. of PÆONOL.

peo ple-dom, *n.* See -DOM.

peo'ple-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

peo'ple-less, *a.* See -LESS. [ISM.]

People's Charter. See CHARTIST.

peo'plet (pē'plĕt), *n.* [*people* + *-et.*] A small people.

peo'plish, *a.* Vulgar. *Obs.*

Pe'or (pē'ôr). *Bib.*

pe-o'ri-a (pē-ō'rĭ-ä), *n.* [From the Indian name, which orig. meant carriers or packers.] A member of a tribe of Algonquian Indians, formerly one of the chief tribes of Illinois. The remnant of the tribe resides in Indian Territory.

Pe-o'ri-an (-ăn), *a. & n.* [From *Peoria*, Illinois.] *Geol.* See GLACIAL PERIOD.

peosen. + PEASE, *pl.*

pe-ot'o-my (pē-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. πέος penis + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Amputation of the penis.

pep. Var. of PAIP. *Obs.* [flower.]

pep, *n.* = PIP, of an artificial

pe-pas'tic (pē-păs'tĭk), **pe-pas'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a. & n.* [Gr. πεπαίνειν to ripen, suppurate: cf. F. *pépastique.*] Suppurative.

pepe. + PEEP.

peper. + PEPPER.

Pe-phre'do (pē-frē'dō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πεφρηδώ.] One of the Graæ (which see).

pepille. + PEOPLE.

pepin. + PIPPIN.

pep'i-nel'la (pĕp'ĭ-nĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of Sp. *pepino* cucumber.] The chayote.

pe-pin'ner-y, *n.* Also **pepinier, pepinier.** [F. *pépinière.*; cf. OF. *pepinerie.* See PIPPIN.] *Hort.* A nursery. *Obs.*

pepir. + PEPPER.

pe-pi'ta (pē-pē'tä), *n.* [Sp., pip, kernel; cf. F. *pépite.*] *Mining.* A nugget of gold. [Sp.]

pe'ple. People. *Obs. or Ref.*

Pep'o-ho'an (pĕp'ō-hō'ăn), *n. pl.* The semicivilized Malay tribes of Formosa; — so called by the Chinese.

pep'on, *n.* [L. *pepo, -onis*, Gr. πέπων: cf. OF. *pepon.*] The pumpkin. *Obs.*

peponell. + PIMPERNEL.

pe-pon'i-da (pē-pŏn'ĭ-dä), *n.* [NL.; L. *pepo, -onis*, melon + *-ida*, taken as neut. pl. of *-ides.* Cf. -IDÆ.] *Bot.* A pepo. *Rare.*

pe-po'ni-um (pē-pō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. PEPO.] *Bot.* A pepo.

pepowder. + PIEPOUDRE.

pep'per-and-salt', *n.* The harbinger-of-spring.

pep'per-brand', *n.* = 1st BUNT.

pepper bread. Gingerbread. *Obs.* [a]

pepper cress. = PEPPER GRASS

pepper crop. The wall pepper.

pep'perd. Peppered. *Ref. Sp.*

pepper dulse. An edible pungent red seaweed (*Laurencia pinnatifida*). *Scot.*

pepper elder. Any plant of the genus *Peperomia*.

pep'per-er, *n.* 1. A dealer in pepper; a grocer. *Obs. or Hist.* 2. One that peppers.

pep'per-ette (pĕp'ẽr-ĕt'), *n.* [*pepper* + *-ette.*] Ash of burned olive stones, used to adulterate ground pepper.

pepper family. *Bot.* The family Piperaceæ. [BLACK GUM a.]

pep'per-idge (pĕp'ẽr-ĭj), *n.* = **pepperidge bush.** The barberry. *Dial. Eng.* [PEPPERY.]

pep'per-i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **pep'per-i-ness,** *n.* See -NESS.

pep'per-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PEPPER. Hence: *p. a.* Fungent; peppery; also, striking with or as with small shot, as a storm.

pep'per-ish, *a.* Peppery. *Rare.*

peppermint camphor. = MENTHOL.

peppermint gum. Any of various Australian eucalypts with aromatic leaves, as *Eucalyptus piperita, E. amygdalina, E. microcorys, E. stuartiana*, etc.; — called also **peppermint tree** and **peppermint stringbark.**

peppermint oil See OIL, *Table I.*

pepper moth. A European moth (*Biston betularia*) having white wings with small black specks.

pep'per-nel, *n.* An obscure word, explained as a lump or swelling. *Obs.* [cum.]

pepper pod. The pod of *Capsicum.*

pepper rent. Rent paid in pepper; nominal rent. Cf. PEPPERCORN RENT. *Chiefly Hist.*

pepper rod. A West Indian euphorbiaceous shrub (*Croton humilis*).

pep'per-root', *n.* Toothwort.

pepper saxifrage. The meadow saxifrage.

pepper shrub. The pepper tree.

pep'per-weed', *n.* Any species of *Peperomia*. [*Rare.*]

pepper wheat. Bunted wheat.

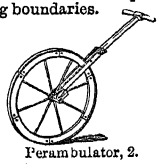
pep'per-wood', *n.* **a** The Cayenne rose or its wood. **b** The southern prickly ash. **c** The clove cassia.

pep'per-wort' (pĕp'ẽr-wûrt'), *n.* **a** Peppergrass. **b** Any fern ally of the family Marsileaceæ.

pep'pin. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIPPIN.

pepre. + PEPPER.

pep'tic (pĕp'tĭk), *a.* [L. *pepticus*, Gr. πεπτικός. See PEPSIN.] **1.** Pertaining to or promoting digestion; digestive; as, *peptic* sauces.
2. Able to digest. "A mind as yet so *peptic*." *Carlyle.*
3. Of, pert. to, or resembling, pepsin; containing pepsin, or a substance of like properties; as, the *peptic* glands.
peptic glands. *Anat.*, the cardiac glands of the stomach.
pep'tic, *n.* **1.** An agent that promotes digestion.
2. *pl.* The digestive organs. *Obs. Tennyson.*
pep'to-gen (pĕp'tō-jĕn), *n.* [*pepto*ne + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance, as dextrin or meat extract, which stimulates the secretion of pepsin.
pep-tog'e-nous (pĕp-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a. Physiol. Chem.* Capable of yielding, or being converted into, peptone.
pep'to-hy'dro-chlo'ric (pĕp'tō-hī'drō-klō'rĭk; 201), *a.* [See PEPTONE; HYDROCHLORIC.] *Physiol. Chem.* Designating the acid supposed to be formed by the union of pepsin and dilute hydrochloric acid. See PEPSIN.
pep'tone (pĕp'tōn), *n.* [G. *pepton*, fr. Gr. πεπτόν, neut. of πεπτός cooked; i. e., digested.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of soluble and diffusible substances produced from proteids by peptic and tryptic digestion, by the action of acids and alkalies, by putrefaction, etc.; — usually limited to the final products of proteid nature, intermediate products being called *proteoses*. For distinctions between these two classes, see PROTEOSE. — **pep-ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*
peptone agar. *Physiol. Chem.* A nutrient medium used in artificial culture of certain bacteria, it being a mixture of agar-agar and peptone, sometimes with other ingredients.
pep'to-nize (pĕp'tō-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'-ĭng). To convert into peptone; to digest or dissolve by a proteolytic ferment; as, *peptonized* food. — **pep'to-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **pep'to-niz'er** (-nīz'-ẽr), *n.*
pep'to-nu'ri-a (-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *peptone* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of peptone, or a peptonelike body, in the urine.
Pe'quot (pē'kwŏt), *n.* [Narraganset Indian *Pequtôog* or *Paquatauog* destroyers.] One of a warlike tribe of Algonquian Indians once dominant in eastern Connecticut. About half of them were killed between 1637 and 1655, when the survivors were formed into two villages under the colonial government. Now only a few individuals remain.
per (pûr), *prep.* [L. Cf. FAR, FOR-, PAR, *prep.*] **1.** Through; by means of; through the agency of; by; for; for each; as, *per* annum; *per* capita, by heads, or according to individuals; *per* curiam, by the court; *per* se, by itself, of itself; or, with English words, *per* bearer; *per* hour.
2. *He.* In the manner of; in the direction of; — used in many phrases, esp. with *party* or *parted* joined with the name of an ordinary, and referring to the division of the shield; as, *party per pale*, divided in the direction of the pale, that is, vertically. See PARTY, *a.*
per-. [See PER.] **1.** A prefix used to signify *through*, *throughout*, *by*, *for*, or as an *intensive*; as, *per*haps, by hap or chance; *per*ennial, that lasts throughout the year; *per*force, through or by force; *per*spicuous, evident throughout or very evident; *per*plex, literally, to entangle very much.
2. *Chem.* A prefix denoting the highest, or a relatively high, state of oxidation; as, *per*oxide, *per*chloric. (See PEROXIDE, ACID.) Formerly, *proto-* and *per-* were regularly used to distinguish between two compounds of the same elements, in different proportions; as, *proto*chloride and *per*chloride of mercury, now usually called, respectively, mercu*rous* chloride and mercu*ric* chloride.
3. See PETROGRAPHY.
per'ad-ven'ture (pĕr'ăd-vĕn'tūr; pûr'-; 277), *adv. & conj.* [ME. *per aventure*, F. *par aventure*. See PER; ADVENTURE.]
1. By chance; by fortune; by accident. *Obs.*
2. Perhaps; it may be; possibly.
If *peradventure* he speak against me. *Shak.*
3. If; supposing. "*Peradventure* there be fifty righteous within the city." *Gen.* xviii. 24.
per'ad-ven'ture, *n.* Chance; hap; hence, doubt; question; as, proved beyond a *peradventure*.
per-am'bu-late (pĕr-ăm'bū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *perambulatus*, p. p. of *perambulare* to perambulate; *per* through + *ambulare* to walk. See PER-; AMBLE.] To walk through or over; traverse; promenade; esp., to travel over in order to examine; to inspect by traversing; specif., to inspect officially the boundaries of, as of a parish, by walking over the whole line.
per-am'bu-late, *v. i.* To walk about; to ramble; stroll; as, he *perambulated* in the park.
per-am'bu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *perambulatio.*] **1.** Act of perambulating; walking about; a tour on foot.
2. An official act or ceremony of walking around a town, parish, forest, or the like, to assert and record its boundaries; an official survey to maintain the rights of possession to any tract. This was an ancient custom observed with much ceremony in England before the Reformation.
3. Act of traversing any tract to survey or inspect it.
4. A district marked out by an official perambulation; also, a district within which one is authorized to make a tour of inspection. "Bounds of his own *perambulation*." *Holyday.*
per-am'bu-la'tor (pĕr-ăm'bū-lā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who perambulates, as for the purpose of fixing boundaries.
2. A surveyor's instrument for measuring distances. It consists of a wheel to roll over the ground, with clockwork, and a dial showing the distance traveled. See ODOMETER.
3. A low carriage for a child, propelled by pushing; sometimes, any kind of baby carriage.


Perambulator, 2.

per-am'bu-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to perambulation; perambulating.
Pe-ra'mi-um (pē-rā'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A rather large, widely distributed genus of small terrestrial orchids, the rattlesnake plantains. They have basal, tufted leaves, usually blotched or checkered with white, and flowers in bracted spikes.
per annum. [L.] By the year; each year; annually.
per-cale' (pĕr-kāl'; pẽr'kāl'), *n.* [F.] A fine, closely woven cotton fabric, of a smooth finish, often printed on one side.
per'ca-line' (pûr'kȧ-lēn'; pûr'kȧ-lĭn), *n.* [F.] A fine kind of cotton goods, usually of one color, and with a glossy surface, — much used for linings.
per'car-bon'ic (pûr'kär-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*per-* + *carbonic.*] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $H_2C_2O_6$, unknown in the free state, but got in the form of its potassium salt (a bluish white, amorphous, powerfully oxidizing substance) by electrolysis of a cold concentrated solution of potassium carbonate. — **per-car'bon-ate** (pĕr-kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* (see -ATE, 3 **b**).
Perce'for'est (pẽrs'fŏr'ĕst), *n.* [OF., F. *perce-forêt* pierce-forest.] The titular hero of a medieval romance treating the fabulous history of Britain before King Arthur. Perceforest, whose adventures form only a part of the long romance, was originally called Betis and was made king of Britain by Alexander the Great. His later name resulted from his exploits in an enchanted forest.
per-ceiv'a-ble (pĕr-sēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *percevable.*] Perceptible; intelligible. — **per-ceiv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **per-ceiv'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **per-ceiv'a-bly,** *adv.*
per-ceive' (pẽr-sēv'), *v. t.*; PER-CEIVED' (-sēvd'); PER-CEIV'-ING (-sēv'ĭng). [OF. *parceivre*, *perçoivre*, *perceveir* (3d pl. *perceivent*, *parcivent*), F. *percevoir*, L. *percipere*, *perceptum*; *per* (see PER-) + *capere* to take, receive. See CAPACIOUS; cf. PERCEPTION.] **1.** To obtain knowledge of through the senses; to receive impressions from by means of the bodily organs; to take cognizance of the existence, character, or identity of, by means of the senses; to see, hear, or feel; as, to *perceive* a distant ship; to *perceive* a discord.
2. To take intellectual cognizance of; to apprehend by the mind; to see into; to comprehend; understand; note; remark; discern.
Jesus *perceived* their wickedness. *Matt.* xxii. 18.
Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and *perceive* it by our own understandings, we are still in the dark. *Locke.*
3. To be affected by; — of an inanimate object. *Rare.*
4. To take possession of; to get; receive. *Obs.*
Syn. — See, behold, notice, observe, distinguish, discriminate, descry. — PERCEIVE, DISCERN. To PERCEIVE is in general to apprehend or take cognizance of; DISCERN often implies delicate or fine discrimination or perception; as, "Hast thou *perceived* the breadth of the earth?" (*Job* xxxviii. 18); "Ye can *discern* the face of the sky, but can ye not *discern* the signs of the times?" (*Matt.* xvi. 3); "[They] steal so little, few *perceive* they steal" (*Pope*); "He stood still, because, as I *perceived*, he could not tell which way to go" (*Bunyan*); "What is false taste but a want of perception to *discern* propriety and distinguish beauty?" (*Goldsmith*); "[Suffering] is really a revelation. One *discerns* things one never *discerned* before" (*O. Wilde*). See DISCERNMENT, DISTINGUISH, APPREHEND.
per cent, per centum. Also **per cent.** (with period). [L. *per centum.*] By the hundred; in the hundred; — used esp. of proportions of ingredients, rate of interest, etc.
per-cent'age (pẽr-sĕn'tăj), *n.* [*per cent* + *-age*, as in *average*. See PER; CENT.] A certain rate per cent; the allowance, duty, rate of interest, discount, or commission, on a hundred; loosely, a part or proportion of a whole.
percentage composition. Composition as expressed by percentages (in chemistry, by weight) of constituents.
per-cen'tile (pẽr-sĕn'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used in percentage.
per-cen'tile, *n.* The value that is not attained by a certain percentage (as *p*) of a large number of measurements, but is at least attained by all the rest.
per'cept (pûr'sĕpt), *n.* [L. *perceptum*, neut. p. p. of *percipere*. See PERCEIVE.] An object as it appears or exists in perception. See PERCEPTION.
The modern distinction between *percept* and concept, the one sensuous, the other intellectual. *Max Muller*
A fish, for example, can feel, smell, taste, see, and even hear, but we cannot assume solely on that account that it has any *percepts* to which its five senses contribute, as they do to our *percept*, say, of an orange or a peppermint. *James Ward.*
The existence of ideas is subsequent to that of *percepts*, and even implies some complexity of perceptual cognition. *G. F Stout.*
per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (pẽr-sĕp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** The power of seeing or understanding. *Rare.*
2. Quality or state of being perceptible; as, the *perceptibility* of light or color.
per-cep'ti-ble (pẽr-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *perceptibilis*: cf. F. *perceptible*.] **1.** Able to perceive; perceptive. *Obs.*
2. Capable of being perceived; cognizable; discernible; perceivable. "A *perceptible* blast of the air." *Bacon.*
— **per-cep'ti-ble-ness,** *n.* — **per-cep'ti-bly,** *adv.*
per-cep'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *perceptio*: cf. F. *perception*. See PERCEIVE.] **1.** Mental apprehension or cognition, whether of objects of sense or of ideas; sensible experience or thought which involves recognition of truth or of fact. This original broad meaning is now rare in psychology, *perception* being commonly restricted to sense perception (def. 2) or to forms of cognition analogous to it in immediacy (def. 3).
The word *perception* is, in the language of philosophers previous to Reid, used in a very extensive signification By Descartes, Malebranche, Locke, Leibnitz, and others, it is employed in a sense almost as unexclusive as consciousness, in its widest signification. By Reid this word was limited to our faculty acquisitive of knowledge, and to that branch of this faculty whereby, through the senses, we obtain a knowledge of the external world. But his limitation did not stop here. In the act of external perception he distinguished two elements, to which he gave the names of *perception* and sensation. He ought perhaps to have called these *perception* proper and sensation proper, when employed in his special meaning. *Sir W. Hamilton*
2. Cognition or apprehension occasioned by and involving the presence of sensation in consciousness; direct apprehension of an object of sense; specif.: **a** The power or function of having such cognition. **b** The cognitive act or process. **c** The object of sensible cognition as it appears in consciousness; a percept. For the psychological distinction of *perception* and *conception*, see CONCEPTION, 4 **c**. Cf. also APPERCEPTION, COGNITION, 3, INTUITION, 2, SENSATION. The distinction between *perception* and *percept* is analogous to that between *conception* and *concept*. See CONCEPTION, 3 & 4, CONCEPT, 2 **c**, *cits.*; cf. RECEPT, IDEA, 5, IMPRESSION, 5.
3. An immediate or intuitive cognition or judgment; an insight analogous to sense perception in respect of immediacy and the feeling of certainty accompanying it, and often implying nice observation or subtle discrimination; as, a *perception* of mathematical truth or of logical sequence. Also, the power or faculty of having or exercising such perceptions; as, moral *perception*; keen æsthetic *perception*.
The *perception* of distance by the eye, which seems so like intuition, is thus, in reality, an inference grounded on experience. *J. S. Mill*
Perception is a wide word, including, as frequently used, any so-called immediate apprehension; even that, for instance, by which we are supposed to see the necessary truth of one of Euclid's axioms. *B. Bosanquet.*
4. *Law.* The taking in or receiving, as of profits, rents, crops, etc. *Chiefly in Civil Law.*
Syn. — See DISCERNMENT.
per-cep'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to perception.
per-cep'tion-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The doctrine that perceptions are true to the fact perceived. Cf. NATURAL REALISM.
per-cep'tion-ism, *n.* The theory that all knowledge is relative to sense perception. See RELATIVITY OF KNOWLEDGE.
per-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *perceptif.*] Of or pert. to the act or power of perceiving; having the faculty or power of perceiving; used in perception. — **per-cep'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **per-cep'tive-ness,** *n.*
per-cep'tive, *n.* One who perceives; also, the faculty by which one perceives; the perceptive faculty.
per'cep-tiv'i-ty (pûr'sĕp-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being perceptive; power of perception.
per-cep'tu-al (pẽr-sĕp'tū-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to perception; involving perception.
Per-ces'o-ces (pẽr-sēs'ō-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *perca* a perch + *esox*, *-ocis*, a pike.] *Zoöl.* An order of acanthopterygian fishes including the gray mullets (Mugilidæ), the barracudas, the silversides, and other related fishes. They mostly

pep'sin-hy'dro-chlo'ric (pĕp'sĭn-hī'drō-klō'rĭk; 201), *a.* = PEPTOHYDROCHLORIC.
pep'sin-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*pepsin* + *-ferous.*] *Chem.* Producing or yielding pepsin.
pep-sin'o-gen (pĕp-sĭn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*pepsin* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* A zymogen contained in the form of granules in the peptic cells of the gastric glands, and readily converted into pepsin.
pep'sis (pĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., Gr. πέψις.] *Med.* Digestion. [*Obs.*]
pepst, *p. a.* Prob., intoxicated.
pep'ti-cal, *a.* = PEPTIC. *Rare.*
pep-tic'i-ty (pĕ p-tĭ s'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Med.* State of being peptic; capacity for digestion.
pep'tics (pĕp'tĭks), *n.* Science of digestion. [PEPTOGENOUS.]
pep'to-gen'ic (-tō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* = **pep-tog'e-ny** (pĕp-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*peptone* + *-geny.*] *Chem.* Production of peptones.
pep'to-nas'mi-a, *or* **-ne'mi-a** (pĕp'tō-nē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *peptone* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* The presence of peptones in the blood.
pep'to-nate, *n.* [*peptone* + *-ate.*] *Pharm.* A union of pepsin with a metallic salt.
pep'to-noid, *n.* [*peptone* + *-oid.*] A peptonelike substance.
pep'to-tox'ine (-tŏk'sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*peptone* + *toxic.*] *Chem.* A toxic alkaloid sometimes associated with the peptones formed from fibrin by peptohydrochloric acid.
pepule. † PEOPLE.
pepyn. † PIPPIN.
Pep'ys-i-an (pĕp'ĭs-ĭ-ăn; pĕp'-sĭ-ăn; pĕp'-pĭz'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Samuel Pepys (1633–1703) or his diary.
Pe'quod. Var. of PEQUOT.
per † PEAR, PEER, PIER.
per *Abbr.* Period; person.
Per., Pers. *Abbr.* Persia; Persian.
‖ **per ac'ci-dens** (ẽk'sĭ-dĕnz). [L.] By chance or accident; specif., in logic, denoting that form of conversion wherein a particular affirmative is inferred from a universal affirmative proposition See CONVERSION, *n.*, 4; MODE, 3 b, Third Figure.
per'a-ceph'a-lus (pûr'ȧ-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *per-* + *acephalus.*] *Teratol.* An acephalous monster without arms and with incompletely developed thorax.
per-ac'e-tate (pẽr-ăs'ē-tāt), *n.* See PER-, 2.
per-act' (pẽr-ăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *peractus*, p. p. of *peragere*.] To perform. — **per-ac'tion** (-ăk'shŭn), *n. Both Obs. or R.*
per'a-cute' (pûr'ȧ-kūt'), *a.* [L. *peracutus*. See PER-; ACUTE.] Very acute or violent. *Rare.*
peradis. † PARADISE.
per'ad-ver'tence, *n.* [*per-* + *advertence.*] Great carefulness. *Obs.* [PEREION.
pe-ræ'on (pē-rē'ŏn). Var. of
pe-ræ'o-pod (pē-rē'ō-pŏd). Var. of PEREIOPOD.
‖ **per as et il'lĕ-bram** (ēz). [L.] *Roman Law.* Lit., with bronze and balance; — used to designate the formal ceremony by which mancipatory contracts were made in early times, the procedure requiring five Roman citizens as witnesses, a libripens (or balance holder) with a balance of bronze, and the parties to the contract, the vendor stating what he does and the purchaser stating what he agrees to do and striking the balance with a piece of bronze which he delivers to the vendor.
peragon. † PARAGON.
per'a-grate (pûr'ȧ-grāt), *v. t.* [L. *peragratus*, p. p. of *peragrare*.] To travel over or through (any space). *Obs. or R.*
per'a-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *peragratio.*] Act or state of peragrating *Obs. or R.*
peral. Var. of PIRATA.
peraill. † PERIL.
Per'a-kim (pĕr'ȧ-kĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *perâkîm*, pl. of *perek* division, chapter.] See MISHNA.
peral. † PERIL.
per'al-kal'ic (pûr'ăl-kăl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
‖ **per am-ba'ges** (ăm-bā'jēz). [L.] By circuitous ways; by circumlocution; indirectly.
per-am'ble, *v. t. & i.* [L. *perambulare*, after *amble*, v.] To perambulate. *Obs.*
per-am'bu-lant (pĕr-ăm'bū-lănt), *a.* [L. *perambulans.*] Perambulating. *R.* [lated. *Obs.*
per-am'bu-late, *a.* Perambu-
Per'a-mel'i-dæ (pĕr'ȧ-mĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πήρα a pouch + L. *meles* a badger.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the bandicoots. The typical genus is **Per'a-me'les** (-mē'lēz). — **per'a-me'line** (-mē'lĭn; -lĭn; 188), *a.*
per'a-mene', *a.* [L. *peramoenus.*] Very agreeable. *Obs*
peramore. -mour. † PARAMOUR.
peramount. † PARAMOUNT.
per an. *or* **ann.** *Abbr.* Per annum (L., by the year).
‖ **per an-gus'ta ad au-gus'ta** [L.] Through difficulties to things worthy of honor.
‖ **per an'nu-lum et ba'cu-lum** (băk'ū-lŭm). [L.] *Law.* See INVESTITURE PER ANNULUM ET BACULUM.
peranter. † PERADVENTURE.
‖ **per aspera ad astra.** [L.] See AD ASTRA PER ASPERA.
Pe-ra'tæ (pē-rā'tē, *or* pĕ-rā'tē), *n. pl* [LL *Peratae.*] See OPHITE.
per'a-to-dyn'i-a (pĕr'ȧ-tō-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dĭ'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πήρα pouch for victuals + ὀδύνη pain.] *Med.* Cardialgia.
perau. † PARA
peraunture. † PERADVENTURE.
peravail † PARAVAIL.
peraventure. † PERADVENTURE.
Per'a-zim (pĕr'ȧ-zĭm; pē-rā'-zĭm). *Bib.* [PEND.
per'bend (pûr'bĕnd), *n.* = PER-
perboile. † PARBOIL. [*Obs.*
perbole. Short for HYPERBOLE.
per-bo'ric (pĕr-bō'rĭk; 201), *a.* [*per-* + *boric.*] *Chem.* Designating a hypothetical acid, HBO_4, salts of which (called **per-bo'rates**) are believed to be formed by hydrogen dioxide acting on borates. [*Obs.*
perbreak, *v. i.* = PARBREAK.
perbreak, *v. t.* [Cf. PER-; BREAK, *v.*, BRAKE, *v. t.*] To make a break in. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To break open *Obs*
per-bro'mate (pĕr-brō'māt), *n. Chem.* A salt of perbromic acid
per-bro'mic (-mĭk), *a. Chem* Designating an oxygen acid, $HBrO_4$, of bromine, corresponding to perchloric acid. Its existence is a matter of dispute.
per-bro'mide (-mīd; -mĭd), *n. Chem.* A bromide with a higher proportion of bromine than any other bromide of the same substance or series.
perbuille. † PARBOIL.
Per'ca (pûr'kȧ), *n.* [L., a perch.] *Zoöl.* A genus of spiny finned fishes, in old classifications very extensive, but now restricted to the typical perches.
per-cal'cic (pĕr-kăl'sĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
per-cal'la. † PERCALE.
‖ **per ca'pi-ta** (pẽr kăp'ĭ-tȧ). [L.] By heads; for each individual; in *Civil Law*, as individuals; share and share alike; — used of a distribution of an estate. Cf. PER STIRPES.
per-car'bide, *n.* Also **-bid.** *Chem.* A carbide with a relatively large amount of carbon. *Rare.*
per-car'bu-ret, *n.* [*per-* + *carburet.*] A percarbide *Obsoles.*
per-car'bu-ret'ed, per-car'bu-ret'ted, *a.* Combined with a relatively large amount of carbon.
per-case', *adv.* [See PARCASE.] Perhaps; perchance. *Obs.*
per-cau'sa. † PERCALE.
perce. † PERSE, PIERCE.
perceable. † PIERCEABLE.
per'ceant (pûr'sănt), *a.* [F. *perçant*, p. pr.] Piercing. *Archaic*
per-ceit', *n.* [From PERCEIVE, on analogy of *deceit.*] Perception *Obs.*
per-ceiv', **per-ceiv'a-bl.** Perceive, perceivable. *Ref. Sp.*
per-ceiv'ance (pẽr-sēv'ăns), *n.* Act or power of perceiving. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*
per-ceiv'an-cy, *n.* Perceivance.
per-ceiv'ant, *a.* [F *percevant*, p. pr.] Perceiving. *Obs.*
per-ceivd' Perceived. *Ref Sp.*
per-ceiv'ed-ly, *adv.* of *perceived*, p. p.
per-ceiv'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
per-ceiv'er (pẽr-sēv'ẽr), *n.* One who perceives.
perceiver, *n. t.* [Prob. fr. OF. inf *perceivre*.] To perceive. *Obs*
per-ceiv'er-ance. *n.* Act or power of perceiving; perception; also, that which is perceived or perceptible. *Obs.*
per-ceiv'er-ant, *n.* A perceiver. *Obs.*
per-ceiv'er-a'tion, *n.* Perceivance. *Obs.*
per'cel. † PARCEL.
perce'ly. † PARSLEY
per-cent'aged (pẽr-sĕn'tĭjd), *a.* Stated in percentages.
percepier, *n.* [F. *perce-pierre*, lit., pierce-stone.] Parsley piert *Obs.*
percept. † PRECEPT.
per-cept', *v. t.* [L. *perceptus*, p. p.] To perceive. *Obs*
per-cep'ti-bl. Perceptible. *Ref. Sp.* [TIME.
perception time. See REACTION
per-cep'tiv. Perceptive. *R. Sp.*
percer. † PIERCER.

resemble the perches in general structure, but have abdominal ventral fins. — **per-ces'o-cine** (pĕr-sĕs'ō-sīn; -sĭn), *a. & n.*

perch (pûrch), *n.* [ME. *perche*, F. *perche*, L. *perca*, fr. Gr. *πέρκη*; cf. *περκνός* dark-colored, Skr. *pṛçni* spotted, speckled.] **1.** A rather small European fresh-water spiny-finned fish (*Perca fluviatilis*); also, in the eastern and central United States, a closely similar species (*P. flavescens*), the yellow perch. They inhabit lakes and streams, and are well known as game and food fishes. They are generally considered the most typical of fishes.



Yellow Perch (*Perca flavescens*) (⅛)

2. Often with some qualifying word, any of numerous spiny-finned fishes, many of them marine, mostly belonging to the Percidæ, Centrarchidæ, Serranidæ, and allied families more or less resembling the true perch, as *black perch, pearl perch, white perch*, etc. In California it is applied to some of the surf fishes (Embiotocidæ).

perch (pûrch), *n.* [F. *perche*, L. *pertica*.] **1.** Any pole, long staff, or rod, esp. as a prop, a weapon, etc. *Obs. or Dial.* Specif.: **a** A staff used in fulling cloth. *Obs.* **b** *Naut.* A pole placed on a buoy, shoal, rock, or the like, as a mark for navigators. **c** A pole connecting the fore gear and hind gear of a spring carriage; a reach.

2. A bar or peg on which to hang or support something; a clothes or hat peg; a support for candles. *Obs.*

3. A horizontal pole, slat, or other support for fowls to roost or rest on; anything similar on which birds alight and rest; hence, any elevated seat, position, or station.

Not making his high place the lawless *perch*
Of winged ambitions. *Tennyson.*

4. A frame of uprights and a horizontal bar or bars on which to stretch cloth for examination and perfecting.

5. *Leather Manuf.* A horizontal pole on which a skin is fixed to be worked over on the flesh side with a tool (called a *crutch stake*) having a crutchlike handle.

6. Act of perching, as for rest; hence, grip; clasp. *Obs.*

7. a A measure of length, varying locally, but by statute equal to 5½ yards; a rod, or pole. **b** In square measure, the square of the preceding; a square rod. **c** In measuring stone, etc., usually 24¾ cubic feet (5½ yards by 1 foot by 1½ feet), but varying locally. See MEASURE.

perch, *v. i.;* PERCHED (pûrcht); PERCH'ING. [F. *percher*. See PERCH a pole.] To alight or settle, as a bird; to sit or rest on or as on a perch.

Wrens make prey where eagles dare not *perch*. *Shak.*

perch, *v. t.* **1.** To place or set on or as on a perch.

2. To occupy as a perch.

3. To place and treat on a perch, as cloth or leather.

per-chance' (pĕr-chăns'), *adv.* [F. *par* by (L. *per*) + *chance*. See PER; CHANCE.] **1.** By chance; by fortune.

2. Perhaps; possibly; haply; maybe.

perched block (pûrcht). A bowlder in a conspicuous and relatively unstable position, often left by glaciers.

Per'che-ron (pûr'shĕ-rŏn; pûr'chĕ-; 277), *n.* [F.] One of a breed of draft horses originating in Perche, a district of France, but now much used in America. They are usually dapple gray in color. Called also **Percheron Norman.** — *a.* Pertaining to or denoting this breed of horses.

per-chlo'ric (pĕr-klō'rĭk), *a.* [*per-* + *chloric*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating the highest oxygen acid ($HClO_4$) of chlorine. It is a colorless, oily, fuming liquid, readily decomposing with explosion. It is variously prepared, as by treating perchlorates with concentrated sulphuric acid.

per-chlo'ride (-rīd; -rĭd; 184), *n. Chem.* A chloride with a higher proportion of chlorine than any other chloride of the same substance or series. See PER-.

per-chro'mic (-krō'mĭk), *a.* [*per-* + *chromic*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, $HCrO_4$, obtained in a blue solution by oxidizing chromic acid with hydrogen peroxide.

Perch'ta (pĕrk'tä), *n.* [G., OHG. *Peraht(a)*; the same name as *Bertha*; perh. akin to G. *bergen* to conceal, and orig. connected with the souls of the dead. See BERTHA.] *German Folklore.* Probably, an ancient goddess of the earth and its fruitfulness. She is also connected with spinning and women's work generally. There are many customs and beliefs surviving regarding her, especially in connection with the Twelve Nights and the harvest. Cf. HOLDA.

Per'ci-dæ (pûr'sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Perca* + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* The family of fishes typified by the genus *Perca;* the perch family. As now limited it usually contains the true perches, the sand darters, the pike perches, the zingel, and related forms, all of fresh water. In older classifications it was used in a much broader sense, practically equivalent to *Percoidea*. — **per'cid** (-sĭd), *a. & n.*

per-cip'i-ence (pĕr-sĭp'ĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Faculty, act, or power
per-cip'i-en-cy (-sĭp'ĭ-ĕn-sĭ) } of perceiving; perception.

per-cip'i-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *percipiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *percipere*. See PERCEIVE.] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a *percipient* being; esp., gifted with keen or quick perception.

per-cip'i-ent, *n.* **1.** One who perceives; one in whose mind perception is present, or who has the faculty of perception.

2. One who receives telepathic or other supersensible impressions.

Per'ci-vale (pûr'sĭ-văl), *n.* Also **Per'ce-val, Per'ci-val,** etc. [OF. *Perceval.*] In Malory's "Morte d'Arthur" and Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," a knight of the Round Table who has various adventures in the quest of the Holy Grail, of which he finally wins a sight. The story is based on early medieval legends, other versions of which are noted under PARSIFAL and PARZIVAL.

Per-coi'de-a (pĕr-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *perca* a perch + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* An extensive superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes including the true perches (Percidæ), the sunfishes (Centrarchidæ), the serranoids (Serranidæ), the sparoids (Sparidæ), and several other related families. Its limits are variously fixed, but even in its least extensive application it is one of the largest natural groups of fishes. — **per'coid** (pûr'koid), **per-coi'de-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

per'co-late (pûr'kō-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *percolatus*, p. p. of *percolare* to percolate; *per* through + *colare* to strain.] **1.** To cause to pass through fine interstices, as a liquor; to filter; strain.

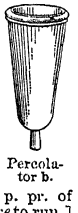
2. To ooze through (some porous substance); to permeate.

per'co-late, *v. i.* To pass through fine interstices; to filter; as, water *percolates* through porous stone.

per'co-late, *n.* [L. *percolatum*, neut. p. p.] *Pharm.* A liquid that has been percolated.

per'co-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *percolatio.*] Act or process of percolating, or filtering; filtration; straining. Specif., *Pharm.*, the process of exhausting the virtues of a powdered drug by letting a liquid filter slowly through it.

per'co-la'tor (pûr'kō-lā'tẽr), *n.* One that percolates; a strainer; specif.: **a** A kind of coffee pot in which the heated water is caused to filter through the coffee and thus extract its essence. **b** *Pharmacy.* An apparatus for procuring an extract from a drug by percolation.



Percolator. b.

Per'co-mor'phi (-môr'fī), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *perca* a perch + *μορφή* form.] *Zoöl.* An extensive suborder or order of fishes comprising the perches, basses, and mackerels and their allies, thus including a majority of the acanthopterygian fishes. — **per'co-morph** (pûr'kō-môrf), *a. & n.* — **per'co-mor'phous** (-môr'fŭs), *a.*

per-cur'rent (pĕr-kŭr'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *percurrens*, p. pr. of *percurrere* to run through; *per* through + *currere* to run.] Running through the entire length; specif., *Bot.*, extending from base to apex of a leaf; — said of the midrib.

per-cuss' (pĕr-kŭs'), *v. t.;* -CUSSED' (-kŭst'); -CUSS'ING. [L. *percussus*, p. p. of *percutere; per* + *quatere* to shake, strike. See QUASH to crush.] To strike smartly; to strike on or against; as, to *percuss* the chest in auscultation.

Flame *percussed* by air giveth a noise. *Bacon.*

per-cus'sant (pĕr-kŭs'ănt), *a.* [*percuss* + *-ant.*] *Her.* Bent around as if lashing the side; — said of a beast's tail.

per-cus'sion (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *percussio*: cf. F. *percussion.* See PERCUSS.] **1.** Act of percussing; forcible collision; specif., the striking of a percussion cap so as to set off the charge in a firearm.

2. Hence: The effect of violent collision; vibratory shock; impingement of sound on the ear.

The thunderlike *percussion* of thy sounds. *Shak.*

3. In technical senses: **a** *Med.* Act of tapping or striking the surface of some part of the body, esp. the chest or abdomen, to learn the condition of the parts beneath by the sound emitted. **b** *Music.* The actual sounding of a dissonant note or chord, as distinguished from its preparation or resolution. See SUSPENSION. **c** A form of massage consisting in the striking of some part of the body with light rapid blows. **d** *Palmistry.* The edge of the palm opposite the thumb. *Obs.*

per-cus'sion, *v. t.;* -CUS'SIONED (-ŭnd); -CUS'SION-ING. **1.** To prepare for firing by percussion, as a gun. *Obs. or R.*

2. To massage by the percussion method.

percussion bullet. A bullet containing a substance exploded by percussion; an explosive bullet.

percussion cap. *Firearms.* A small metallic cap or cup, containing fulminating powder, used with a percussion lock.

percussion figure. *Cryst.* The figure formed by the cracks started in a plate of a crystal by a blow from a dull point resting against it.

percussion lock. The lock of a gun fired by percussion of fulminating powder.

percussion match. A match igniting by percussion.

percussion powder. Powder so composed as to ignite by slight percussion; fulminating powder.

percussion sieve. *Mining.* An apparatus in which ore is sorted according to size. It consists essentially of a pair of superimposed, oppositely inclined sieves, both mechanically agitated by vertical levers and having water sluices.

percussion stop. *Music.* A drawstop in the reed organ by which a mechanism is made to strike a reed as it is sounded, to give promptness and force to its tone.

percussion table. *Ore Dressing.* Any of various machines for the separation of particles of ore according to specific gravity, consisting essentially of an inclined table, suspended or mounted on springs, over which the ore is run in a thin sheet of water, the separation being effected by jarring the table.

per-cus'sive (pĕr-kŭs'ĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to percussion; operative or operated by striking; as, *percussive* force; a *percussive* drill. — **per-cus'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **per-cus'sive-ness,** *n.*

per-cus'sive, *n. Music.* An instrument of percussion. See ORCHESTRA, 4.

per-cus'sor (-ẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *percutere* to strike. See PERCUSSION.] *Med.* One that strikes or percusses; an agent or instrument of percussion, as a percussion hammer.

per'cu-ta'ne-ous (pûr'kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [*per-* + *cutaneous.*] *Med. & Surg.* Effected or performed through the skin without incision. — **per'cu-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*

per di'em (pĕr dī'ĕm). [L.] By the day; substantively, chiefly *U. S.*, an allowance or amount of so much by the day.

Per'di-ta (pûr'dĭ-tä), *n.* **1.** Daughter of Leontes, king of Sicilia, and Hermione, his queen, in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale." As a child she is disowned by Leontes and exposed to perish on the coast of Bohemia. She is brought up as a shepherdess. Eventually her identity becomes known and she is restored to her parents. See FLORIZEL, 1.

2. A sobriquet (afterwards a pseudonym) of Mrs. M. Darby Robinson (1758–1800), an English actress and author, mistress of George IV. when Prince of Wales. She was especially successful in her acting of the part of Perdita. See FLORIZEL, 2.

per-di'tion (pĕr-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *perdicioun*, OF. *perdicion*, F. *perdition*, fr. L. *perditio*, fr. *perdere, perditum*, to ruin, to lose; *per* (cf. Skr. *parā* away) + (prob.) *dare* to give. Cf. PER; DATE time.] **1.** Entire loss; utter destruction; ruin; esp., utter loss of the soul, or of final happiness in a future state; future misery or eternal death.

The mere *perdition* of the Turkish fleet. *Shak.*

If we reject the truth, we seal our own *perdition*. *J. M. Mason*

2. Loss or diminution. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. That which brings destruction; ruination. *Obs.*

4. The place of eternal death; hell. *Obs.* *Milton.*

per-du' } (pĕr-dū'; pûr'dŭ), *a.* [F. *perdu*, f. *perdre*,
per-due' } lost, p. p. of *perdre* to lose, L. *perdere.* See PERDITION.] **1.** Doing duty, as a soldier, in an extremely dangerous position; hence, dangerously exposed. *Obs.*

2. Lost to view; hidden; close.

He should lie *perdue* who is to walk the round. *Fuller.*

3. Accustomed to, or employed in, desperate enterprises, as a soldier on a forlorn hope; hence, reckless. *Obs.*

per-dur'a-ble (pĕr-dūr'ä-b'l; 277), *a.* [F. *perdurable*, OF. also *pardurable.* See PERDURE.] Very durable; lasting; enduring long; eternal. *Chaucer. Shak.* — **per-dur'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **per-dur'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **per-dur'a-bly,** *adv.*

per-dur'ance (-ăns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *perdurance.*] Long continuance; long duration. *Rare.* *Pollock & Mait.*

per-dure' (pĕr-dūr'), *v. i.;* -DURED' (-dūrd'); -DUR'ING (-dūr'ĭng). [L. *perdurare; per* through + *durare* to last: cf. OF. *pardurer, perdurer.*] To endure continuously; to be lasting. *Rare.*

‖ **père** (pâr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pater.* See FATHER.] Father; — often used after French proper names to distinguish a father from his son; as, Dumas *père.* Cf. FILS.

Pe-re'an (pē-rē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Perea, the region beyond the Jordan from Jerusalem.

Père' Go'ri-ot' (pâr' gō'rĭ-yō'). In Balzac's novel of that name, an old man who laboriously amasses wealth and makes every sacrifice for his daughters, who desert him in his old age. He has been called "the French King Lear."

per'e-gri-nate (pĕr'ĕ-grĭ-nāt), *v. i.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *peregrinatus*, p. p. of *peregrinari* to travel. See PILGRIM.] **1.** To travel; to journey.

2. To sojourn in a foreign country. *Obs.*

per'e-gri-nate, *v. t.* To travel across; to traverse.

per'e-gri-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *peregrinatio*: cf. F. *pérégrination.*] **1.** A traveling from one country to another or from one place to another; a wandering; journey.

2. a Sojourn abroad. *Obs. Bacon.* **b** Pilgrimage. *Obs.*

per'e-grine, per'e-grin (pĕr'ĕ-grĭn), *a.* [L. *peregrinus.* See PILGRIM.] **1.** Foreign; alien; hence, extrinsic; exotic. "*Peregrine* and preternatural heat." *Bacon.*

2. *Astrol.* Having no essential dignity; — said of a planet when in certain signs without marked influence.

3. Traveling abroad, or on or as on a pilgrimage. *Obs.*

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per-cev'er. † PERSEVERE.

perch. † PARCH, PERISH.

perch (*dial.* pûrch; pŭrch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIERCE. [perk. *Obs.*]

perch, *v. i.* [Cf. PERK.] To **perchement.** † PARCHMENT.

perchemine. † PARCHMENT.

perch'er, *n.* [From PERCH, *v. i.*] One that perches. Specif.: A bird of the Insessores.

perch'er, *n.* [From PERCH a pole.] A Paris candle used in England; also, a large candle set on the altar. *Obs.*

perch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PERCH.

per-chlo'rate (pĕr-klō'rāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of perchloric acid.

per-chlo'rin-at'ed (-rĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Combined with a maximum amount of chlorine. — **per-chlo'ri na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

perchmentier. † PARCHMENTER.

perch pole. A pole used for climbing by an acrobat.

percht. Perched. *Ref. Sp.*

perclaitee. † PARTIALITY.

percial. † PARTIAL.

Percien. † PERSIAN.

per'ci-form (pûr'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [NL. & L. *perca* a perch (the fish) + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* a Resembling a perch. **b** Of or pert. to the Perciformes. — *n.* One of the Perciformes.

Per'ci-for'mes (-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group nearly or exactly equivalent to Percoidea.

percil. † PARSLEY.

‖ **per'ci-pi** (pûr'sĭ-pī). [L.] To be perceived; — often used in references to Berkeley's famous dictum that the *esse* of material objects is *percipi*, i. e., that their being consists in their being perceived.

perck. † PERK.

per-close'. † PARCLOSE, *v.*

per'close. † PARCLOSE, *n.*

per'close (pûr'klōz), *n.* [See PARCLOSE.] *Her.* The part of a garter that is buckled and nowed, borne as a charge.

per-clu'sion (pĕr-klū'zhŭn; 243), *n.* [From *percludere*, false reading for L. *praecludere.* See PRECLUDE.] *Med.* Shutting off; seclusion.

per-coct' (pĕr-kŏkt'), *p. a.* [L. *percoctus*, p. p. of *percoquere.*] Overdone; hence, hackneyed; trite. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To cook thoroughly; to overdo. *Rare.*

per'co-la-tive (pûr'kō-lā-tĭv), *a.* Permitting percolation; porous.

percollice. † PORTCULLIS.

‖ **per con'se-quens.** [L.] By consequence; consequently.

per'con-ta'tion (pûr'kŏn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *percontatio*, fr. *percontare* to inquire.] Inquiry. *R.* — **per-con'ta-to'ri-al** (pĕr-kŏn'tä-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a. R.*

‖ **per con'tra** (pĕr kŏn'trä). [L.] On the contrary; contrariwise; as an offset; on the other side.

per-crib'rate (pĕr-krĭb'rāt; -krĭ'brāt), *v. t.* [L. *percribratus*, p. p. of *percribrare* to sift thoroughly.] To sift, as through a sieve. *R.* — **per'cri-bra'tion** (pûr'krĭ-brā'shŭn), *n. R.*

per ct. *Abbr.* Per cent.

per'cu-laced (pûr'kū-lāst), *a.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. *portcullised.*] *Her.* Latticed.

perculis. † PORTCULLIS.

per-cul'lise. † PORTCULLIS.

per-cul'sion (pĕr-kŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *percultus*, p. p.] Shock; consternation. *Obs. or R.*

per-cunc'to-ri-ly (pĕr-kŭngk'tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [Irreg. fr. *per-* + L. *cunctari* to delay.] Loiteringly. *Rare.*

per-cur' (pĕr-kûr'), *v. t.* [L. *percurrere* to run through.] To traverse. *R.* — **per'cur-ra'tion** (pûr'kŭ-rā'shŭn), *n. R.*

‖ **per cu'ri-am** (kū'rĭ-ăm). [LL.] *Law.* By the court (as a whole).

per-cur'so-ry (pĕr-kûr'sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *percursor* one who runs through.] Cursory. *Rare.*

per-cus'sion-al (pĕr-kŭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Percussive.

per-cus'sion-er, *n.* One who percussions. [FUSE, 1.]

percussion fuse *or* **fuze.** See

per-cute' (-kūt'), *v. t.* [F. *percuter*, L. *percutere.*] To percuss, as in massage. *Rare.*

‖ **per'cu'teur'** (pĕr'kü'tûr'), *n.* [F.] A percussor.

per-cu'tient (pĕr-kū'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *percutiens*, p. pr.] Striking. — *n.* That which strikes.

per'cy-lite (pûr'sĭ-līt), *n.* [After J. *Percy* (1817–89), Eng. chemist.] *Min.* A rare oxychloride of lead and copper.

perd, *n.* [F. *perte.*] Loss *Obs.*

perd. *Abbr. Music.* Perdendo.

perdau, -daw. † PARDAO. [DIE-

perde. † PARD, leopard; PAR-

‖ **per-den'do** (pĕr-dĕn'dō), *a.* [It., p. pr. of *perdere* to lose.] *Music.* Dying away.

Per'di-ci'næ (pûr'dĭ-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *perdix, -icis*, partridge.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of gallinaceous birds, variously limited, but typified by the European gray partridge. — **per'di-cine** (pûr'dĭ-sīn; -sĭn; 183), *a.*

perdicion. † PERDITION.

perdicle, *n.* A precious stone, perh. the eaglestone. *Obs.*

per-di'do (*Sp.* pĕr-dē'thō; 146), *n.* [Sp., lost.] Desperado. *Obs.*

per-die' (pĕr-dē'). Var. of PARDIE.

per'di-foll, *n.* [L. *perdere* to lose + *folium* leaf.] A deciduous plant. *Obs.* — **per'di-fo'li-ous,** *a. Obs.*

per-dil'i-gent (pĕr-dĭl'ĭ-jĕnt), *a.* Very diligent. *Rare.* — **per-dil'i-gence** (-jĕns), *n. Rare.*

per'dit, *a.* [L. *perditus*, p. p.] Evil; wicked. *Obs.* — **per'dit-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

per-di'tion-a-ble (pĕr-dĭsh'ŭn-ä-b'l), *a.* That may be ruined; worthy of perdition. *Rare.*

per-di'tious (-shŭs), *a.* = PERDITE. *Obs.*

per'di-tus, *a.* [L.] Perdit. *Obs.*

Per'dix (pûr'dĭks), *n.* [L., a partridge, Gr. *πέρδιξ*.] *Zoöl.* A genus of birds once extensive, now limited to the European gray partridge and near allies.

perdon. † PARDON.

perdowy. † PYRDEWY.

per'dri-cide (pûr'drĭ-sīd), *a.* [F. *perdrix* partridge + *-cide.*] Killing partridges. *Nonce Word.* — *n.* One who kills partridges. *Nonce Word.*

per'dri-gon, *n.* [F.] An old variety of plum. *Obs.*

per-du' (pĕr-dū'; pûr'dŭ; *F.* pĕr-dü'), **per-due',** *n.* [See PERDU, *a.*] **1.** A soldier or troops doing very hazardous duty. *Obs.*

2. A person hidden, as a spy.

3. An immoral person.

perdu, -due, *v. t. & i.* [See PERDU, *a.*] To hide or lie hidden. *Obs.*

per-duce', *v. t.* [L. *perducere* to bring through.] To lead. *Obs.* — **per-duc'tion,** *n. Obs.*

perdusell, *n.* [L. *perduellis* a public enemy.] An enemy. *Obs.*

per/du-el'lion (pûr'dŭ-ĕl'yŭn), *n.* [L. *perduellio*; *per* + *duellum, bellum*, war.] *Civil Law.* Treason. *Obs., or Rom. Law.*

per-du'el-lism, *n.* [OF. *perduellisme.*] Perduellion. *Obs.*

perdun. † PARDON.

per'du-rate (pûr'dū-rāt), *v. i.* [L. *perdurare.*] To endure. *R.* — **per'du-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n. R.*

per-dy'. † PARDIE.

pere. † PAIR, PEAR, PEER, PERRIE, PERRY, PIER.

‖ **pe're-ant qui an'te nos nos'tra dix-e'runt.** Perish they who have said our (good) things before us. *Ælius Donatus.*

‖ **père' de fa'mille'** (pâr' dŭ fà'mē'y'). [F.] Paterfamilias.

peregal. † PAREGAL.

per'e-gri-nage, *n.* [LL. *peregrinagium.*] Pilgrimage. *Obs.*

per'e-gri-nate, *a.* [L. *peregrinatus*, p. p.] Traveled in appearance; foreign. *Obs.*

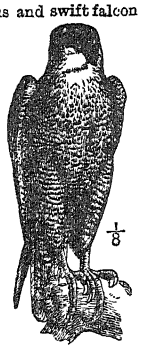
per'e-gri-na'tor (pûr'ĕ-grĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A wanderer.

per'e-gri-na'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to peregrination.

Per'e-grine (pĕr'ĕ-grĭn), *n.* [L. *Peregrinus*, prop. strange, foreign. Cf. PILGRIM.] Lit., a stranger; — masc. prop. name. L. *Peregrinus* (-grĭ'nŭs); F. *Pérégrin* (pā'rā'grĭ'nĕ'); It. *Pellegrino* (pĕl'lā-grē'nō); G. *Piligrim* (pē'lē-grĭm), *Peregrinus* (pĕr'ĕ-grē'nōōs); Sp. & Pg. *Peregrino* (pā'rā-grē'nō).

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peregrine, *or* **peregrin**, falcon. a courageous and swift falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), of almost cosmopolitan distribution. The adult plumage is dark bluish ash on the back, nearly black on the head and cheeks, white beneath, barred with black below the throat. It was much used in falconry. The American variety (*F. p. anatum*) is called *duck hawk*. — **p. prætor** *or* **pretor**. = PRÆTOR PEREGRINUS. See PRÆTOR.



Peregrine Falcon.

per'e-grine, per'e-grin (pĕr'ĕ-grĭn), *n.* **1.** A person in a foreign land; an alien or foreigner; — now only, *Rom. Antiq.*, an alien or foreigner in Rome. **2.** A pilgrim. *Obs.* **3.** The peregrine falcon.

pe-rei'ra bark, *or* **pe-rei'ra** (pĕ-rā'rä), *n.* [Pg. *pao-pereira*; perh. of Braz. origin; cf. Pg. *pereirara* a kind of Braz. tree.] The bark of a Brazilian apocynaceous tree (*Geissospermum vellosii*), used as a tonic and febrifuge; also, the tree.

pe-rei'rine (-rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin**. *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}ON_2$, occurring in pereira bark and extracted as an amorphous powder. It is used as an antiperiodic and tonic.

per-empt' (pĕr-ĕmpt'), *v. t.* [L. *peremptus*, p. p. See PEREMPTORY.] *Law.* To destroy; defeat; quash. *Obs. or R.* — **per-emp'tion** (-ĕmp'shŭn), *n. Obs. or R.*

per'emp-to-ry (pĕr'ĕmp-tō-rĭ; pĕr-ĕmp'-; 277), *a.* [L. *peremptorius* destructive, deadly, decisive, final, fr. *perimere* to take away entirely, to destroy; *per* (see PER-) + *emere* to buy, orig., to take: cf. F. *péremptoire*. Cf. REDEEM.] **1.** **a** *Chiefly Roman & Civil Law.* Taking away, putting an end to, or destroying, a right of action, debate, etc.; as, **a peremptory exception or plea**, that is, one which, if sustained, barred or quashed the action. **b** Hence, in general, final; conclusive or absolute; decisive; as, a *peremptory* writ, etc.

2. Leaving no chance for denial or refusal; incontrovertible; imperative; as, a *peremptory* assertion.

3. Positive in opinion or judgment; decided; stubborn; also, not brooking opposition; dictatorial; dogmatical.

Briefly, then, for we are *peremptory*. *Shak.*

Think of heaven with hearty purposes and *peremptory* designs to get thither. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. Destructive; ruinous. *Obs.*

Syn. — Decisive, positive, absolute, authoritative, express, arbitrary, dogmatical. See IMPERATIVE.

peremptory challenge. *Law.* See CHALLENGE. — **p. mandamus**, a final and absolute mandamus.

per-en'ni-al (pĕr-ĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *perennis* that lasts the whole year through; *per* through + *annus* year. See PER-; ANNUAL.] **1.** Lasting or continuing through the year; as, *perennial* fountains.

2. Continuing without cessation or intermission; perpetual; unceasing; never-failing.

The *perennial* existence of bodies corporate. *Burke.*

3. *Bot.* Continuing more than two years; as, a *perennial* stem, root, or plant.

Syn. — Enduring, permanent, uninterrupted. See CONTINUAL.

perennial rye grass. See RYE GRASS. — **p. teeth**, *Zoöl.*, teeth which grow continuously at the root as they are worn away at the crown.

per-en'ni-al, *n.* A plant that continues to live from year to year; a perennial plant; also, anything that lasts or continues fresh from year to year or through a series of years. Thus all shrubs and trees and many herbs are perennials. The stems and roots of herbaceous perennials are usually renewed each year. Perennial plants are ordinarily symbolized by ♃ for herbs, and ♄ for trees and shrubs.

Per-en'ni-bran'chi-a'ta (pĕr-ĕn'ĭ-brăn'kĭ-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. See PERENNIAL; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A division of amphibians including those retaining their gills through life, as salamanders of the genus *Necturus*. Cf. CADUCIBRANCHIATA. — **per-en'ni-branch** (-ĕn'ĭ-brăŋk), **per-en'ni-bran'chi-ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*

Pe-res'ki-a (pē-rĕs'kĭ-ä), *n.* [After N. C. F. de *Peiresc* (1580–1637) of Provence, scientist and author.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubby, spinose West Indian cactaceous plants, with slender branches, broad flat leaves, and large, somewhat panicled flowers. They only slightly resemble a typical cactus. *P. aculeata* is the Barbados gooseberry. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

per'e-zone (pĕr'ĕ-zōn), *n.* [L. *peresus* worn, wasted (p. p. of *peredere* to consume) + *zona* zone, Gr. ζώνη.] *Geol.* The zone of deposition along low coastal lands, lying chiefly between low tide on the one hand, and the high lands which are undergoing active erosion on the other. Lagoons and brackish-water bays may be included in the perezone. The sediments in this zone are generally nonfossiliferous; but sometimes terrestrial or brackish-water forms are found.

per'fect (pûr'fĕkt), *a.* [ME. *parfit*, OF. *parfit*, *parfet*, *parfait*, F. *parfait*, L. *perfectus*, p. p. of *perficere* to carry to the end, to perform, finish, perfect; *per* (see PER-) + *facere* to make, do. See FACT.] **1.** Having all the properties or qualities naturally belonging to it; complete; whole; sound; right; as, variously: fully trained, skilled, or accomplished (as, he was *perfect* in his part); mature; faultless (as, *perfect* English); pure, righteous, or holy; thoroughly learned, as a lesson.

My strength is made *perfect* in weakness. *2 Cor.* xii. 9
Three glorious suns, each one a *perfect* sun. *Shak.*
I fear I am not in my *perfect* mind. *Shak.*
O most entire and *perfect* sacrifice! *Keble*

2. Well-informed; certain; sure. *Obs.*

I am *perfect* that the Pannonians are now in arms *Shak.*

3. Utter; downright; as, *perfect* nonsense. *Colloq.*

4. Completely satisfied or contented; happy. *Obs.*

5. *Bot.* Monoclinous.

6. *Music.* **a** Belonging to the first and simpler consonances which retain their character on inversion; — applied to the unison, octave, fifth, and fourth. See INTERVAL, 6. **b** Complete; satisfying; — of a chord or cadence. See TRIAD; CADENCE, 3. **c** Threefold in time value; — applied to notes, "modes," etc. See MENSURABLE MUSIC. **d** Of a melody: see MODE, 1 **a** (2).

Syn. — Finished, consummate, entire, blameless. See WHOLE.

perfect aggregate *or* **assemblage.** See AGGREGATE, 5. — **p. cadence.** See under CADENCE, 3. — **p. engine**, *Thermodynamics*, a hypothetical heat engine with maximum thermodynamic efficiency, working between two fixed limits of temperature. If the upper and lower limits are respectively the absolute temperatures T_1 and T_2, this efficiency is $\frac{T_1-T_2}{T_1}$. — **p. frame**, *Engin.*, a frame, as a triangular one, that will keep its shape when the manner of loading it is varied; — distinguished from *imperfect frame*, which can only be in equilibrium under certain conditions of loading, as an unbraced quadrilateral. — **p. gas**, *Thermodynamics*, an ideal substance to which alone the simple laws of gases rigorously apply. — **p. insect**, *Zoöl.*, the imago, or fully developed, adult insect. — **p. number.** See ABUNDANT NUMBER. — **p. proposition**, *Logic*, a categorical proposition. — **p. rime** *or* **rhyme**, *Pros.*, a rime between two words of identical form but different meaning. It is not allowed in modern English verse. The following lines, taken from Chaucer, illustrate perfect rime:

The holy blisful martir for to *seke*,
That hem hath holpen, whan that they were *seke*.

— **p. tense**, *Gram.*, a tense denoting an act or state as completed at the time of speaking; — also called the *present perfect* tense; hence, as qualified in *past perfect* (*pluperfect*) and *future perfect*, one expressing the act as completed at the past or future time denoted. — **p. usufruct.** See USUFRUCT. — **p. verb**, *Gram.*, a regular verb. *Obs. or R.* — **p. year.** See JEWISH CALENDAR. — **p. yellow**, *Chem.*, a light yellow pigment consisting essentially of zinc chromate.

per'fect (pûr'fĕkt), *n. Gram.* The perfect tense, or a verb form denoting it.

The earliest meaning of the *perfect* was that of a special kind of present expressing either repeated or intensive action or a state. *Encyc. Brit.*

per'fect (pûr'fĕkt; pĕr-fĕkt'; 277; *the second pron. is heard more frequently in American than in British usage*), *v. t.*; -FECT-ED; -FECT-ING. To make perfect; to finish or complete, so as to leave nothing wanting; to carry through to a conclusion; to accomplish; to complete by equipping with all that is requisite to its nature and kind.

God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us. 1 *John* iv. 12.
Inquire into the nature and properties of the things, . . . and thereby *perfect* our ideas of their distinct species. *Locke.*

Syn. — Finish, accomplish, complete, consummate.

perfecting press *or* **machine**, *Print.*, a press that prints the paper on both sides in one passage, and sometimes one that also folds and pastes it.

per-fec'ti (pĕr-fĕk'tī), *n. pl.* [L.] *Eccl. Hist.* Lit., the perfect; those of the most extreme and ascetic, and therefore highest, class of certain religious sects, as the Cathari or Manichæans.

per-fect'i-bil'i-ty (-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being perfectible, esp. morally; also, the doctrine that Christian perfection is attainable in this life.

per-fect'i-ble (pĕr-fĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *perfectible*.] Capable of becoming, or being made, perfect.

per-fec'tion (pĕr-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *perfection*, L. *perfectio*.] **1.** Quality or state of being perfect, or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting; entire development; consummate culture, skill, or moral or physical excellence; maturity; as, *perfection* in an art, science, or system.

2. Act or process of perfecting; accomplishing.

3. A quality, endowment, or acquirement completely excellent; an ideal faultlessness; esp., the divine attribute of complete excellence.

What tongue can her *perfections* tell? *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. A perfect thing or person.

5. *a Medieval Music.* A time quality of a ligature.

When the last note is long, the ligature is said to be "with *perfection*;" when short, it is "without *perfection*." *Franco of Cologne (13th cent.), tr.*

b *Music.* Act of making a note perfect (def. 6 **c**); state of its being perfect; triple time. See MENSURABLE MUSIC.

to perfection, in the highest degree of excellence; perfectly.

per-fec'tion-ism (pĕr-fĕk'shŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Ethics.* The doctrine that perfection of moral character is the supreme ethical end rather than happiness or utilitarian benefit.

2. *Theol.* The doctrine that a state of freedom from sin is attainable in the earthly life.

per-fec'tion-ist, *n.* **1.** One pretending to perfection; esp., one pretending to moral perfection.

2. An adherent of perfectionism; specif., a member of the original Oneida Community.

— **per-fec'tion-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

per-fec'tive (pĕr-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or conducing to make perfect, or to bring to perfection; — usually with *of*.

Actions *perfective* of their natures. *Ray.*

2. Making progress toward perfection; becoming better or more efficient; as, *perfective* machinery.

3. *Gram.* Expressing action as complete; — designating an aspect or form of the verb, as opposed to *imperfective*. — **per-fec'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **per-fec'tive-ness, per'fec-tiv'i-ty** (pûr'fĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

per'fect-ly (pûr'fĕkt-lĭ), *adv.* In a perfect manner; fitly; rightly; correctly; also, completely; thoroughly; entirely.

per-fec'to (pĕr-fĕk'tō), *n.* [Sp., perfect.] A medium-sized cigar rather thick for its length, tapered at both ends.

per-fer'vid (pĕr-fûr'vĭd), *a.* [*per-* + *fervid*.] Very fervid; too fervid; glowing; ardent. — **per'fer-vid'i-ty** (pûr'fĕr-vĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **per-fer'vid-ness, per-fer'vor, per-fer'vour** (-vĕr), *n.*

per-fid'i-ous (pĕr-fĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *perfidiosus*.] **1.** Guilty of perfidy; violating good faith or vows; false to trust; treacherous; faithless; as, a *perfidious* friend. *Shak.*

2. Involving, or characterized by, perfidy. "Involved in this *perfidious* fraud." *Milton.*

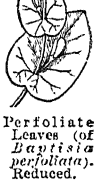
Syn. — See DISAFFECTED.

per'fi-dy (pûr'fĭ-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *perfidia*, fr. L. *perfidus* faithless; *per* (see PER-) + *fides* faith: cf. F. *perfidie*. See FAITH.] Act of violating faith or allegiance; violation of a promise or vow, or of trust reposed; faithlessness, treachery. "The *perfidy* of tyrants." *Macaulay.*

His *perfidy* to this sacred engagement *De Quincey*

per-fla'tion (pĕr-flā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perflatio*.] Act of perflating; ventilation; specif., *Med.*, act of blowing through a space to expel accumulated secretions.

per-flu'ent (pĕr-flōō'ĕnt; 243), *a.* [L. *perfluens*, p. pr. of *perfluere* to flow through.] Flowing through; flowing; as, a *perfluent* battery. See FLOWING BATTERY.


Perfoliate Leaves (of *Baptisia perfoliata*). Reduced.

per-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-āt), *a.* [*per-* + *L. folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Having the basal part congenitally united around the stem; — said of leaves apparently perforated by the stem or petiole, as in many honeysuckles. — **per-fo'li-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

Per'fo-ra'ta (pûr'fō-rā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. See PERFORATE.] *Zoöl.* **a** A division of corals including those whose skeleton has a porous texture, as *Porites* and *Acropora*; — opposed to *Aporosa*. **b** A division of Foraminifera, including those having shells with small perforations for the protrusion of pseudopodia.

per'fo-rate (pûr'fō-rāt), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *perforatus*, p. p. of *perforare* to perforate; *per* + *forare* to bore. See BORE, *v.*] To bore or pierce through; to make a hole or holes through by boring or piercing; to pierce the surface of.

Syn. — See PENETRATE.

per'fo-rate (-fō-rāt) } *a.* **1.** Pierced with a hole or
per'fo-rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd) } holes, or with pores; also, having transparent dots resembling holes.

2. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Perforata, in either sense.

3. *Her.* Pierced.

perforated space, *Anat.*, any of three small areas on the lower surface of the brain, perforated by many small openings for blood vessels. The two *anterior* are at the commencement of the fissure of Sylvius; the *posterior* is between the corpora albicantia and pons Varolii.

per'fo-rat'ing (-rāt'ĭng), *p. a.* That perforates or pierces through; specif., *Anat.*, designating certain vessels, nerves, etc., which pass through the substance of a part or structure, as certain branches of the deep palmar and plantar arches, of the internal mammary artery, and of the deep femoral artery. — **perforating rule**, *Print.*, dotted rule high enough to pierce the paper in printing.

per'fo-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *perforation*.] **1.** Act of perforating, or state of being perforated.

2. A hole made by or as if by boring, punching, or piercing; an aperture, as one of a series of small holes made in a leaf or sheet of paper to allow a part to be detached easily. In philately *perforation* is applied to holes where a part of the paper is removed, as distinguished from a *roulette*.

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per'e-grin'i-ty (pĕr'ĕ-grĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *peregrinitas*: cf. F. *pérégrinité*.] **1.** State of being a peregrine. *Obs.*

2. Travel; wandering. *Rare.*

per'e-grin-oid (pĕr'ĕ-grĭ-noid), *a.* Resembling a peregrine; as, the African **peregrinoid falcon** (*Falco minor*).

pe-rei'on (pĕ-rī'ŏn), *n.*; *pl* PEREIA (-ä). [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. περαοῦν to transport; — alluding to the walking appendages.] *Zoöl.* Thorax of a crustacean.

pe-rei'o-pod (-ō-pŏd), *n.* [See PEREION; -POD.] *Zoöl.* An appendage of the pereion; a thoracic limb.

perejonet, perejonette, *n.* [See PEAR; cf. JENNETING. *Oxf. E. D.*] A kind of early pear. *Obs.*

perel. † PAREL.

pere'lich. † PEERLY.

perell. † PARREL, PERIL.

pe-relle' (pē-rĕl'), *n.* [F. *pérelle*.] A substance extracted from *Lecanora parella*, used in preparing a red pigment.

perelle. † PERIL.

peremounte. † PARAMOUNT.

per-emp'tor, *a.* [F. *péremptoire*.] Peremptory. *Obs. & Chiefly Scot.*

per'emp-to-ri-ly (pĕr'ĕm-tō-rĭ-lĭ; pĕr-ĕmp'-), *adv.* of PEREMPTORY. [-NESS.

per'emp-to-ri-ness, *n.* See **per-emp'tor-ly,** *adv.* of PEREMPTOR, *a. Obs. Scot*

pe-ren'di-nant (pĕ-rĕn'dĭ-nănt), *a.* [L. *perendinans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Perendinating. *R.*

pe-ren'di-nate (-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *perendinare*, fr. L. *perendinus* a term to-morrow.] To delay or stay until the second day or indefinitely. *Rare.* — **pe-ren'di-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

per'en-dure' (pûr'ĕn-dûr'), *v. i.* To last long. *Rare.*

perengale. † PAREGAL.

per-en'mi-ty, *n.* Enduring or excessive enmity. *Obs.*

per-en'nal, *a.* [OF. *perennel*, L. *perennis*.] Perennial. *Obs.*

per-en'nate (pĕr-ĕn'āt), *v. t.* To make perennial. *Obs.*

per-en'nate, *v. i.* [L. *perennare*, fr. *perennis*. See PERENNIAL.] *Bot.* To be perennial. — **per'en-na'tion** (pĕr'ĕn-ā'shŭn), *n.*

per-en'ni-al'i-ty (pĕr-ĕn'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Character of being perennial. *R.* [perennial. *R.*

per-en'ni-al-ize, *v. t.* To make

per-en'ni-al-ly, *adv.* of PERENNIAL. [Perennial. *Obs.*]

per-en'ni-ous, *a.* [L. *perennis*.]

per-en'ni-ty, *n.* [L. *perennitas*.] Perenniality. *Obs.*

perentele. † PARENTELE.

perentorye † PEREMPTORY.

Pe're-nyi's fluid (pĕr'ĕ-nyĭz) *Biol.* A fluid composed of nitric acid, chromic acid, and alcohol, used esp. for hardening eggs and embryos.

per-e'qual, *n.* Equal. *Obs.*

per-er'rate, *v. i.* [L. *pererrare*, *-ratum*, to wander through.] To wander up and down; to travel *Obs.* — **per'er-ra'tion,** *n. Obs.*

perescher † PIERCER

Pe'resh (pē'rĕsh). *Bib.*

peresil. † PARSLEY.

‖ **per e-un' dem.** [L.] By the same (judge).

‖ **pe're-unt et im'pu-tan'tur** (pĕr'ĕ-ŭnt). [L.] They (divisions of time) pass away and are reckoned against (us).

perewake, -wyke. † PERIWIG

perewincle. † PERIWINKLE.

per-ex'cel-lent-ly, *adv.* Very excellently. *Obs.*

perey. † PEERIE.

pereye. † PERRY, PORREY.

Pe'rez (pē'rĕz), *n. Bib.* Son of Judah.

Pe'rez. Michael (pē'rĕz). The "copper captain," a pretendedly rich Spanish soldier of fortune in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife."

Pe'rez-uz'za, Pe're-uz'zah (pē'rĕz-ŭz'ä). *Bib.*

perf. *Abbr.* Perfect.

perfait † PERFECT.

‖ **per fas et,** *or* **aut, ne' fas.** [L.] Through right and (or) wrong.

per-fay' (pĕr-fā'), *interj.* [OF. *par fei*.] By faith. *Archaic.*

per-fec-ta'tion (pĕr'fĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* A perfecting. *Rare.*

per-fect'ed-ly, *adv.* of *perfected*, p. p.

per'fect-er (pûr'fĕk-tẽr; pĕr-fĕk'tẽr), *n.* One that perfects.

per-fect'i-bil'i-an (pĕr-fĕk'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A perfectionist. *R.*

per-fec-tib'i-lism (pûr'fĕk-tĭb'ĭ-lĭz'm; pĕr-fĕk'tĭ-bĭ-), *n.* Perfectionism. *Rare.*

per-fec-tib'i-list (-lĭst), *n.* A perfectionist See also ILLUMINATI, 2. *Rare.*

per-fect'i-bil'i-ta'ri-an (pûr'fĕk'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A perfectionist. *Rare.*

per-fect'i-bl. Perfectible *R. Sp.*

per-fec'tion, *v. t.* To perfect. *R.*

per-fec'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to perfection. *Rare.*

per-fec'tion-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To perfect. *Rare.* — **per-fec'tion-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

per-fec'tion-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who perfectionates. *Rare.*

per-fec'tion-er, *n.* Perfecter. *R.*

per-fec'tion-ize, *v. t.* To perfect. — **per-fec'tion-ize-ment,** *n.* — **per-fec'tion-iz'er** (-ĭz'ẽr), *n. All Rare.*

per-fec'tion-ment, *n.* See -MENT. *Rare*

per-fect'ist (pĕr-fĕk'tĭst), *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of the perfecti. — **per-fect'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

per-fec'tive. Perfective. *R. Sp.*

per-fec'tiv-ize, *v. t.* To make perfective. *Rare.*

per'fect-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

per-fec'tor, *n.* [L.] A perfecter. *Rare.*

per-fec'tu-a'tion (pĕr-fĕk'tŭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perfectus*.] A perfecting. *R.* [PETROGRAPHY.

per-fel'ic (pĕr-fĕl'ĭk), *a.* See

per'fem-ane' (pûr'fĕm-ān'), *n. Petrog.* A class of igneous rocks See PETROGRAPHY. — **per-fem'ic** (pĕr-fĕm'ĭk), *a.*

per'fem-one' (-ōn'), *n. Petrog.* A subclass of perfemane.

per-fer'rous (pĕr-fĕr'ŭs), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY. [fervid. *R.*

per-fer'vent (-fûr'vĕnt), *a.* Per-

perfet. † PERFECT.

perfey. † PERFAY.

per-fi'ci-ate, *v. t.* [Irreg. fr. L. *perficere*.] To accomplish. *Obs.*

per-fi'cient (pĕr-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *perficiens*, p. pr.] Efficient; effectual; actual. — *n.* One who performs or perfects a work; also, one who endows a charity. *Rare.*

‖ **per'fide' Al'bi-on'** (pĕr'fēd' ăl'by-ŏn'). [F.] Perfidious Albion (England).

per-fid'i-ate, *a.* Perfidious. *Obs*

per-fid'i-ous-ly, *adv.* of PERFIDIOUS.

per-fid'i-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

per-fid'i-ty, *n.* [L. *perfidus* faithless + *-ty*.] Perfidy. *Obs.*

perfight. † PERFECT.

per-fin'ish, *v. t.* [*per-* + *finish*: cf. OF. *parfenir, perfinir*.] To finish completely. *Obs.*

per'fit. Obs or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of PERFECT.

per-fix', *v. t.* To fix surely; to determine. *Obs.*

per-fixt'ly, *adv.* Definitely. *Obs*

per-fla'ble, *a.* [L. *perflabilis*.] Capable of being blown through. *Obs.*

per-flate' (pĕr-flāt'), *v. t.* [L. *perflatus*, p. p. of *perflare*.] To blow through. *Obs. or R.*

per-fla'tile, *a.* [L. *perflatilis*.] Open to the wind. *Obs.*

per-flu'ens, *a.* [See PERFLUENT.] Flowing. *Obs. Scot.*

per'fo-ra-ble (pûr'fō-rä-b'l), *a.* That may be perforated.

per'fo-ram'i-nat-ed, *p. a.* [F. (Rabelais) *perforamine*.] Perforated. *Obs.*

‖ **per'fo-rans** (pûr'fō-rănz), *a.* [L.] *Anat.* See FLEXOR.

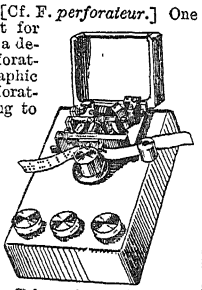
per'fo-rant (-rănt), *a.* [L. *perforans*, p. pr.; cf. F. *perforant*.] Perforating *Rare.* [*Sp.*

per'fo-ra-tiv. Perforative. *R.&*

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, account, ärm, ăsk, sofà; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

per'fo-ra'tor (pûr'fō-rā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *perforateur.*] One that perforates; an instrument for perforating, as a cephalotome, a device for canceling tickets or perforating checks, or a kind of telegraphic receiver, or part of one, for perforating a continuous tape according to code.



Telegraphic Perforator.

per-force' (pẽr-fōrs'; 201), *adv.* [F. *par* (L. *per*) + *force.*] **1.** By force or violence; coercively. *Obs.*

2. By necessity; necessarily.

per-form' (-fôrm'), *v. t.*; -FORMED' (-fôrmd'); -FORM'ING. [ME. *performen, parfourmen, parjournen*, OF. *parfornir, perfournir*, to finish, complete; OF. & F. *par* (L. *per*; see PER-) + *fournir* to furnish, complete. The word has been influenced by *form*; cf. L. *performare* to form thoroughly. See FURNISH.]

1. To carry through or execute (anything); to accomplish; achieve; do; also, to make complete, as by adding to or extending; to perfect.

2. To make or manufacture; to construct; build.

3. To bring about; to cause; effect. *Obs.*

4. To discharge; fulfill; act up to; as, to *perform* a duty.

To *perform* your father's will. *Shak.*

5. To render, represent, or reproduce, as a play, music, etc.; to act on the stage, as a part.

Perform a part thou hast not done before. *Shak.*

Syn. — Accomplish, do, act, transact, achieve, execute, discharge, fulfill, complete, consummate. See EFFECT.

per-form', *v. i.* To do, execute, or accomplish something; to acquit one's self; esp., to represent something by action; to act a part; to play on a musical instrument; as, the players *perform* poorly.

per-form'ance (-fôr'nans), *n.* **1.** Act of performing; the carrying into execution or action; execution; achievement; accomplishment; representation by action; as, the *performance* of an undertaking or a duty.

2. A thing done, accomplished, or carried through; a feat; achievement: deed; esp., an action of an elaborate or public character. "Her walking and other actual *performances*." *Shak.* "His musical *performances*." *Macaulay.*

3. *Engin.* The effective working capacity of a boiler, engine, combined plant, etc., stated as any of various arbitrary ratios, as, for a boiler, the number of pounds of water evaporated from and at 212° F. per pound of coal, or, for an engine, the number of thermal units used per indicated horse-power hour. Cf. DUTY, 6.

Syn. — Completion, consummation, accomplishment, production, work, act, action, deed, exploit, feat.

per-form'er (-mẽr), *n.* One that performs; esp., one that executes an undertaking, fulfills a promise, or acts a part in some performance; a worker; doer.

per-fume' (pẽr-fūm'), *v. t.*; -FUMED' (-fūmd'); -FUM'ING (-fūm'-ing). [F. *parfumer* (cf. It. *perfumare, profumare*, Sp. *perfumar*); *par* (see PAR) + *fumer* to smoke, L. *fumare*, fr. *fumus*. See FUME.] **1.** To fumigate. *Obs.*

2. To fill or impregnate with an agreeable odor, as that of incense, flowers, etc.; to scent.

And Carmel's flowery top *perfumes* the skies. *Pope.*

per-fume', *v. i.* To give forth a sweet odor, as of incense.

per'fume (pûr'fūm; pẽr-fūm'; 277), *n.* [F. *parfum.* See PERFUME, *v.*] **1.** Odorous vapor, smoke, or fume. *Obs.*

2. The scent emitted from a sweet-smelling substance; a pleasant odor; fragrance; aroma.

3. A substance that emits an agreeable odor; specif., a fluid preparation, as of the essence of flowers, used for scenting. "Thou shalt make it a *perfume*." *Ex.* XXX. 35.

Syn. — See SMELL.

per-fum'er (pẽr-fūm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that perfumes.

2. One whose trade is to make or sell perfumes.

per-fum'er-y (pẽr-fūm'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). [Cf. F. *parfumerie.*] **1.** A perfume, or perfumes in general.

2. Art of preparing perfumes.

3. A place for making or selling perfume.

per-func'to-ry (pẽr-fŭnk'tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *perfunctorius*, fr. *perfunctus* dispatched, p. p. of *perfungi* to discharge; *per* (see PER-) + *fungi* to perform. See FUNCTION.] **1.** Done merely as a duty; performed mechanically and as a thing of rote or carelessly and superficially; marked by indifference; as, *perfunctory* admonitions. *Macaulay.*

2. Hence: Mechanical; indifferent; listless; careless. "*Perfunctory* in his devotions." *Sharp.*

3. Expressed formally; formal. *Obs.*

per-fuse' (pẽr-fūz'), *v. t.*; PER-FUSED' (-fūzd'); PER-FUS'ING (-fūz'ing). [L. *perfusus*, p. p. of *perfundere* to pour over; *per* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To cover, sprinkle, or suffuse with or as with a liquid, as water, light, color, etc.; as, to *perfuse* a person in baptism; a cheek *perfused* with a blush.

2. To pour or spread, as a fluid, through or over something.

per-fu'sion (pẽr-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *perfusio.*] Act of perfusing, esp. of pouring or sprinkling in baptism; also, that (liquid) used in perfusing.

Per'ga-mene (pûr'gă-mēn), *a.* [L. *Pergamenus*, Gr. Περγαμηνός.] Of or pert. to the ancient city of Pergamum.

Pergamene school, *Sculpture*, a Hellenistic school at Pergamum under the Attalids, about 241-159 B. C., excelling in dramatic vigor and power.

per'go-la (pûr'gō-lă), *n.* [It., fr. L. *pergula* shed, shop, vine arbor.] Lit., an arbor or bower; specif.: **a** *Italian Art.* An arbor or trellis treated architecturally, as with stone columns or similar massive structure. **b** A balcony or raised stand. *Obs. & R.*

‖ **per'go-lo** (pûr'gō-lō), *n.* [It.] A continuous colonnade or arcade; — applied to the decorative groups of windows, as in Venetian palazzi. Cf. FENESTRONE.

per-gun'nah, par-gan'a (pẽr-gŭn'ă), *n.* Also **pergana.** [Hind. & Per. *parganah.*] In India, a territorial division including several towns or villages, answering somewhat to the English *parish*, — now only kept up for purposes of land revenue collections. It is a subdivision of the zillah.

per-haps' (pẽr-hăps'), *adv.* [*per* + pl. of *hap* chance.] By chance; peradventure; perchance; it may be.

And pray God, if *perhaps* the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee. *Acts* VIII. 22.

pe'ri (pē'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PERIS (-rĭz). [Per. *perī* a female genius, a fairy.] *Persian Myth.* An imaginary being, male or female, like an elf or fairy, descended from fallen angels, excluded from paradise till penance is accomplished. They were originally regarded as evil, but later as benevolent and beautiful.

per'i- (pẽr'ĭ-). [Gr. περί, prep.] A prefix used: **1.** Adverbially, to signify: **a** *Around, about, round*; as in *peri*apt, *peri*meter, *peri*phery. **b** *Near*; as in *peri*gee, *peri*astron. **c** *Over, beyond*; as in *peri*ergy; also, intensively; as in *peri*spherical. *Rare.*

2. Prepositionally, chiefly in anatomical and pathological terms, to signify *around, inclosing, surrounding* (the part specified by the second element); — with nouns or with adjectives (which indicate the part surrounded); as in *peri*cardium, *peri*neurium, *peri*hepatitis, *peri*nephritis, *peri*arterial, *peri*hepatic.

per'i-ad'e-ni'tis (-ăd'ē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *adenitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue around a gland.

per'i-anth (pẽr'ĭ-ănth), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. ἄνθος flower: cf. F. *périanthe*, NL. *perianthium.*] *Bot.* **a** The external envelope of a flower; the floral leaves collectively, esp. when not differentiated into calyx and corolla, as in most monocotyledons. **b** The saccate involucre surrounding the fertilized archegonium in hepatics. — **per'i-an'thi-al** (-ăn'thĭ-ăl), *a.*

per'i-apt (pẽr'ĭ-ăpt), *n.* [Gr. περίαπτον, fr. περίαπτος hung about, περιάπτειν to hang about; περί about + ἅπτειν to tie: cf. F. *périapte.*] A charm worn as a protection against disease or mischief; an amulet. *Shak.*

per'i-ar-te'ri-al (-ăr-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Situated around an artery.

per'i-ar'te-ri'tis (-ăr'tē-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *arteritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue surrounding an artery.

per'i-ar-thri'tis (-ăr-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *arthritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation around a joint.

per'i-as'tral (-ăs'trăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the periastron; among or around the stars.

per'i-as'tron (-trŏn), *or* **-trum** (-trŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. ἄστρον a star.] *Astron.* That point in the real or apparent orbit of a binary at which the stars are nearest together.

per'i-blem (pẽr'ĭ-blĕm), *n.* [Gr. *periblem*, fr. Gr. περίβλημα anything put round one.] *Bot.* The zone of meristematic tissue lying between the dermatogen and the plerome in the growing point of a shoot; primary or nascent cortex.

pe-rib'o-los (pē-rĭb'ō-lŏs), **pe-rib'o-lus** (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Gr. -LOI (-loi), L. -LI (-lī). [Gr. περίβολος, fr. περιβάλλειν, adj., going round; cf. L. *peribolus.*] In ancient architecture, an inclosed court, esp. about a temple; also, the wall of such a court.

per'i-cæ'cal (pẽr'ĭ-sē'kăl), *a.* [*peri-* + *cæcal.*] *Med.* Surrounding or near the cæcum; as, a *pericæcal* abscess.

per'i-car'di-ac (-kär'dĭ-ăk) } *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pert.
per'i-car'di-al (-kär'dĭ-ăl) } to the pericardium; situated around the heart. — **pericardial cavity, space,** *or* **sinus,** *Zoöl.*, the pericardium of an invertebrate. — **p. septum,** *Zoöl.*, in insects, a membrane separating the pericardium from the main body cavity. It is formed in part by transverse muscles, the alary muscles.

per'i-car-di'tis (pẽr'ĭ-kär-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pericardium* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the pericardium.

per'i-car'di-um (-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. περικάρδιον, fr. περικάρδιος about or near the heart; περι about + καρδία heart.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The conical sac of serous membrane which incloses the heart and the roots of the great blood vessels of vertebrates. It consists of an outer fibrous coat which loosely invests the heart and is prolonged on the outer surface of the great vessels (except the inferior vena cava) and a double inner serous coat, one layer of which is closely adherent to the heart, while the other lines the inner surface of the outer coat. In the space thus left there is the serous pericardial fluid, in which the heart moves with little friction.

2. *Zoöl.* In many invertebrates, a cavity or space containing the heart. It represents in many cases a portion of the cœlom. In arthropods it is a part of the hæmocœle (see CŒLOM) and contains blood, which passes directly from it into the heart through the ostia in the walls of the latter.

per'i-carp (pẽr'ĭ-kärp), *n.* [Gr. περικάρπιον; περι around + καρπός fruit: cf. F. *péricarpe.*] *Bot.* The ripened and variously modified walls of the ovary. The pericarp may be thin and foliaceous or membranaceous, as in the legume and most capsules; fleshy, as in berries; or hard or bony, as in nuts. It sometimes exhibits three distinct structural layers, the *endocarp, mesocarp*, and *exocarp* or *epicarp*. See *Illusts.* of CAPSULE, DRUPE, LEGUME. — **per'i-car'pi-al** (-kär'pĭ-ăl), *a.* — **per'i-car'pic** (-pĭk), *a.*

per'i-cen'ter } (-sĕn'tẽr), *n.* *Astron.* That point in the or-
per'i-cen'tre } bit of a revolving body nearest the center of gravity about which the body moves. Cf. PERIHELION.

per'i-cen'tral (-trăl), *a.* Borne or situated around a center. — **pericentral cell,** *Bot.*, an auxiliary cell.

per'i-chæ'ti-um (-kē'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TIA (-ă). [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. χαίτη flowing hair, foliage.] *Bot.* In bryophytes, the modified leaves or involucral bracts about the archegonia, or the antheridia and archegonia together. In mosses it ultimately forms a sheath around the base of the seta. — **per'i-chæ'tial** (-kē'shăl), *a.*

per'i-chon-dri'tis (-kŏn-drī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERICHONDRIUM; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the perichondrium.

per'i-chon'dri-um (-kŏn'drĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DRIA (-ă). [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. χόνδρος cartilage.] *Anat.* The membrane of fibrous connective tissue that invests a cartilage except at joints. — **per'i-chon'dral** (-kŏn'drăl), *a.*

pe-rich'y-lous (pẽ-rĭk'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*peri-* + Gr. χυλός juice.] *Bot.* Having the water-storage cells below the epidermis, external to the chlorenchyma; — applied to various fleshy-leaved plants, as bromeliads, the mangrove, etc. Cf. ENDOCHYLOUS.

Per'i-cle'an (pẽr'ĭ-klē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Pericles (B. C. 495?-429); designating, or pert. to, his age, when Athens was at her highest material and intellectual state.

Per'i-cles (pẽr'ĭ-klēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Περικλῆς.] Prince of Tyre in the play (partly Shakespeare's) of the same name. See MARINA.

per'i-cli'nal (pẽr'ĭ-klī'năl), *a.* [Gr. περικλινής sloping on all sides + *-al.*] **1.** *Bot.* Parallel with the circumference; — opposed to *anticlinal.*

2. *Geol.* = QUAQUAVERSAL.

— **per'i-cli'nal-ly**, *adv.*

per'i-cline (pẽr'ĭ-klĭn), *n.* [Gr. περικλινής sloping on all sides; περί around + κλίνειν to incline.] *Min.* A variety of albite occurring in white opaque crystals elongated in the direction of the macrodiagonal axis. These crystals are often twins with this axis as twinning axis, hence this method of twinning is called **pericline twinning.**

pe-ric'o-pe (pẽ-rĭk'ō-pē), *n.* [L., section of a book, Gr. περικοπή; περί around + κόπτειν to cut.] A selection or extract from a book; esp., *Theol.*, a selection from the Bible, appointed to be read in the churches or used as a text for a sermon. — **per'i-cop'ic** (pẽr'ĭ-kŏp'ĭk), *a.*

per'i-cra'ni-um (-krā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NIA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. περικράνιον, neut. a., round the skull.] **a** *Anat.* The external periosteum of the skull. **b** Humorously, the skull or brain, esp. as the seat of thought. *Now Rare.* — **per'i-cra'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

per'i-cy-cle (pẽr'ĭ-sī'k'l), *n.* [Gr. περίκυκλος spherical, round about. See PERI-; CYCLE.] *Bot.* A mantle of parenchymatous tissue immediately below the endodermis and surrounding the stele in monostelic stems and roots.

per'i-cy'clone (-sī'klōn), *n.* [*peri-* + *cyclone.*] *Meteor.* The boundary line or ring of slightly rising pressure that usually precedes and partly surrounds a cyclonic storm area. — **per'i-cy-clon'ic** (-sī-klŏn'ĭk), *a.*

per'i-cys-ti'tis (-sĭs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *cystitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the bladder.

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per'fo-ra-tive (pûr'fō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Able to perforate or pierce.

per'fo-ra-to-ry (-rā-tō-rĭ), *a.* = PERFORATIVE.

‖ **per'fo-ra'tus** (-rā'tŭs), *a.* [L.] *Anat.* See FORAMEN.

per-force', *v. t.* [OF. *parforcier.*] To force; compel; reflexively, to do one's utmost. *Obs.*

per-force'ed-ly (pẽr-fōr'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* = PERFORCE. *Rare.* [Sp.]

per-form'a-bl. Performable. *R.*

per-form'a-ble (pẽr-fôr'mă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [ance. *Obs.*

per-form'an-cy, *n.* Performance. *Obs.*

per-formd'. Performed. *R. Sp.*

perfornys. ✝ PERJURINSH.

per-fos'sion, *n.* [L. *perfossio.*] A piercing through. *Obs. & R.*

per'fri-cate, *v. t.* [L. *perfricatus*, p. p. of *perfricare.*] To rub thoroughly. *Rare.*

per'fri-ca'tion (pûr'frĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A thorough rubbing; specif., inunction. *Rare.*

per-fric'tion, *n.* [L. *perfrictio*, fr. *perfricare.*] Perfrication. *Obs.*

per-fric'tion, *n.* [L. *perfrictio*, fr. *perfrigere* to be chilled through.] A severe chill. *Obs.*

per-frig'er-ate (pẽr-frĭj'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *perfrigerare.*] To chill through. *Obs.* — **per-frig'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

per-fu'ma-to-ry (pẽr-fū'mă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Perfuming. *Rare.*

per'fume-less, *a.* See -LESS.

per-fum'er, *n.* [OF. *parfumier.*] A receptacle for perfumes. *Obs.*

per'fum-y (pûr'fū-mĭ), *a.* Scented; fragrant.

per-func'tion-ar-y (pẽr-fŭnk'shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *perfunctio* a performing.] Perfunctory. *R.*

per-func'to-ri-ly (-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PERFUNCTORY. [-NESS.]

per-func'to-ri-ness, *n.* See

per-func'to-ri-ous (pûr'fŭnk-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* [L. *perfunctorius.*] Perfunctory. *R.* — **per'-func-to'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* *R.*

per-func'to-rize (pẽr-fŭnk'tō-rīz), **per-func'tu-rate** (-tū-rāt). *v. t.* To do perfunctorily. *Rare.*

perfurme. ✝ PERFORM.

per-fur'nish, *v. t.* [F. *parfournir.*] To perform; also, to furnish. *Obs.*

per-fu'sive (pẽr-fū'sĭv), *a.* Tending to overflow or overspread.

per'ga-me'ne-ous (pûr'gă-mē'nē-ŭs), **per'ga-men-ta'ceous** (-mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *pergamena* parchment, LL. *pergamentum.*] Like parchment.

Per'ga-me'ni-an (-mē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* = PERGAMENE. — *n.* An inhabitant of Pergamum.

per-gan'a. Var. of PERGUNNAH.

perge (pûrj), *v. i.* [L. *pergere*, imper. *perge.*] To go on; to continue. *Obs.*

pergette, pergit. ✝ PARGET.

‖ **per gra'dus.** [L.] Step by step.

per'gu-la, *n.* = PERGOLA **a.**

perh. *Abbr.* Perhaps.

per-hal'ide, *n.* *Chem.* A compound with the maximum amount of a halogen.

per-hap', *adv.* Perhaps. *Obs.*

per-hem'ic (pẽr-hĕm'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

per-hib'it, *v. t.* [L. *perhibitus*, p. p. of *perhibere* to ascribe.] To assert to be; to repute. *Obs.*

per'hor-resce' (pûr'hō-rĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *perhorrescere*; *per* (see PER-) + *horrescere* to shudder.] To have a horror of. *Rare.*

pe-ri'. ✝ PERAI.

peri. *Abbr.* Perigee.

per'i-ag'ua (pẽr'ĭ-ăg'wă). **Var.** of PIRAGUA.

per'i-a'nal, *a.* See PERI-.

per'i-an'the-ous (-ăn'thē-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Perianthal. *Obs.*

per'i-an'thi-um (-ăn'thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] A perianth. [arctic.]

Per'i-arc'tic, *a.* *Zoögeog.* Hol-

per'i-a're-um (pẽr'ĭ-ā-rē'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. Ἄρης Mars.] = PERIMARTIUM.

per'i-ar-tic'u-lar (-ăr-tĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* See PERI-. [ASTRON.

per'i-as'ter (-ăs'tẽr). = PERI-

per'i-au'ger (-ô'gẽr). Var. of PIRAGUA. [PERI-

per'i-ax'i-al (-ăk'sĭ-ăl), *a.* See

per'i-blast (pẽr'ĭ-blăst), *a.* [See PERI-; -BLAST.] *Biol.* = PERIPLAST **b** & **c.**

per'i-blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *a.* **a** *Biol.* Of or pert. to the periblast. **b** *Embryol.* Undergoing superficial segmentation.

per'i-blas'tu-la (-blăs'tū-lă), *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* A blastula resulting from superficial segmentation of a centrolecithal egg.

per'i-bran'chi-al (-brăŋ'kĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zool.* Surrounding the gills.

per'i-bron'chi-al (-brŏn'kĭ-ăl), *a.* See PERI-.

per'i-bron-chi'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the connective tissue about the bronchi.

per'i-cam'bi-um, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* The pericycle. *Rare.*

per'i-car-box'yl, *a.* *Chem.* Containing two carboxyl groups in the peri- position. See *peri-*, under NAPHTHALENE.

pericard, *n.* [F. *péricarde.*] Pericardium. *Obs.*

per'i-car'di-cen-te'sis (pẽr'ĭ-kär'dĭ-sĕn-tē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Surg.* Puncture of the pericardium.

per'i-car'di-o'a-my (-ō'ă-mĭ), *n.* [*pericardium* + *-otomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the pericardium.

per'i-car-dit'ic (-kär-dĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to pericarditis.

per'i-car-dot'o-my (-dŏt'ō-mĭ). Var. of PERICARDIOTOMY.

per'i-car'pi-um (-kär'pĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -PIA. [NL.] *Bot.* A pericarp

per'i-car-poi'dal (-kär-poi'dăl), *a.* [*pericarp* + *-oid* + *-al.*] *Bot.* Resembling a pericarp.

perice. ✝ PERISH.

per'i-cel'lu-lar (-sĕl'ū-lăr), *a.* *Anat.* Surrounding a cell.

per'i-ce-ment'al (-sē-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Around the cement of a tooth.

per'i-cem'en-ti'tis (-sĕm'ĕn-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *cement* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the pericementum.

per'i-ce-men'tum (-sē-mĕn'tŭm), *n.* [NL.] Periosteum of the root of a tooth. [Pericentral.

per'i-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *a.*

per'i-chæte, *or* **-chete** (pẽr'ĭ-kēt', *n. Bot.* A pericheetium.

perich'e. ✝ PERISH.

per'i-chol'e-cys-ti'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around the gall bladder.

per'i-chord (pẽr'ĭ-kôrd), *n.* The sheath of the notochord.

per'i-chor'dal (-kôr'dăl), *a.* *Zool.* Around the notochord.

per'i-cho-re'sis (-kō-rē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. περιχώρησις rotation.] *Theol.* = CIRCUMINCESSION.

per'i-cho-roi'dal (-kō-roi'dăl), *a.* *Anat.* Around the choroid coat.

per'i-cla'di-um (-klā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. κλάδος branch.] *Bot.* A sheathing petiole or base of a leaf. *Rare.*

per'i-clase (pẽr'ĭ-klās), **per'i-cla'site** (-klā'sīt), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. κλάειν to break.] *Min.* Native magnesia, MgO, in granular forms or isometric crystals. H., 6. Sp. gr., 3.67-3.90.

per'i-clin'i-um (-klĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr κλίνη a bed.] *Bot.* The involucre in composite plants. *Rare.*

pe-ric'li-tate. *v. t.* [L. *periclitatus*, p. p. of *periclitari.* See PERIL.] To endanger. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To be in peril. *Obs.*

pe-ric'li-ta'tion, *n.* [L. *periclitatio.*] Exposure to peril; also, venture; experiment. *Obs.*

per-ic'li-ta'tor, *n.* One who takes grave risks. *Obs.*

per'i-co-li'tis (pẽr'ĭ-kō-lī'tĭs), **per'i-col'o-ni'tis**, *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *colonitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of tissues around the colon.

per'i-col-pi'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around the vagina.

per'i-cow'per-i'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation about Cowper's gland.

per'i-cox-i'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues about the hip joint.

per'i-crane, *n.* [F. *péricrâne.*] The pericranium. *Obs.*

per'i-cra-ni'tis (pẽr'ĭ-krā-nĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the pericranium. [*Obs.*]

per'i-cra'ny, *n.* Pericranium. [*Obs.*]

pe-ric'u-lant (pẽ-rĭk'ū-lănt), *a.* [L. *periculans*, p. pr.] Being in danger. *Rare*

‖ **pe-ri'cu-lo'sum est cre'de-re et non cre'de-re** (pē-rĭk'ū-lō'sŭm). [L.] It is dangerous both to believe and not to believe.

Phædrus (*Fables*, III. x. 1).

pe-ric'u-lous (pẽ-rĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *periculosus.*] Perilous *Obs.*

— **pe-ric'u-lous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

‖ **per-i'cu-lum** (pẽ-rī'kū-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lă). [L.] *Rom & Civil Law.* Danger; peril; risk. [Danger in delay.

‖ **pe-ri'cu-lum in mo'ra.** [L.]

per/i-den/tal (pĕr/ĭ-dĕn/tăl), *a.* [*peri-* + *dental.*] *Anat.* Investing a tooth or teeth. — **peridental membrane.** **a** The periosteum of the root of a tooth. **b** The enamel organ.

per/i-derm (pĕr/ĭ-dûrm), *n.* [*peri-* + *-derm.*] **1.** *Bot.* The cortical tissue, or outer bark, derived from growth of the phellogen. Its inner portion is phelloderm, its outer cork. **2.** *Zoöl.* The perisarc of a hydroid. — **per/i-der/mal** (-dûr/măl), **per/i-der/mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

per/i-des/mi-um (-dĕz/mĭ-ŭm; -dēs/mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περίδεσμος belt; περί around + δεσμός band.] *Anat.* The areolar tissue surrounding a ligament.

per/i-di-as/to-le (-dī-ăs/tō-lē), *n.* *Physiol.* The almost inappreciable time that elapses between the systole and the diastole of the heart.

Per/i-din/i-a/les (pĕr/ĭ-dĭn/ĭ-ā/lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. περιδινής whirled around, περιδινεῖν to whirl around.] *Bot.* See DINOFLAGELLATA. — **per/i-din/i-al** (-dĭn/ĭ-ăl), *a.*

per/i-di/o-lum (-dĭ/ō-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-OLA** (-lă). [NL., dim. fr. NL. & E. *peridium.*] *Bot.* In certain Nidulariaceæ, a little nest of spores situated within the peridium, either free or attached. See NIDULARIA, *Illust.*

pe-rid/i-um (pē-rĭd/ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-IA** (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. πηρίδιον, dim. of πήρα leathern pouch, wallet.] *Bot.* The outer envelope or coating of the sporophore in many fungi. It is most typical in the Gasteromycetes, as the puffballs, where it forms a tough cortical investment of the gleba, often in two layers. In the Uredinales it is the layer of sterile hyphæ surrounding an æcium.

per/i-dot (pĕr/ĭ-dŏt), *n.* [F. *péridot.*] *Min.* = CHRYSOLITE.

per/i-do-tite (pĕr/ĭ-dō-tīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *péridotite.*] *Petrog.* Any of a group of granitoid igneous rocks composed of olivine (chrysolite) and commonly other ferromagnesian minerals, but with little or no feldspar. Varieties are distinguished according to the minerals accompanying the olivine, as dunite, lherzolite, and cortlandtite (which see). Their alteration usually gives rise to serpentine.

per/i-drome (pĕr/ĭ-drōm), *n.* [Gr. περιδρομος, fr. περίδρομος running around; περι round + δρόμος a course, running.] *Archæol.* In a Greek or a Roman temple, the space between the columns and the wall of the cella.

per/i-en/ter-i/tis (-ĕn/tĕr-ī/tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *enteritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the intestines.

per/i-er (pĕr/ĭ-ĕr), *n.* [F. *périer.*] *Type Founding.* An iron rod used to keep back the scum in pouring out metal.

per/i-e/so-phag/e-al, per/i-œ/so-phag/e-al (pĕr/ĭ-ē/sŏ-făj/ē-ăl; -fă/jē-ăl), *a.* [*peri-* + *esophageal.*] Situated about the esophagus; as, a *periesophageal* nerve ring.

per/i-ge/al (-jē/ăl) } *a.* Of or pert. to perigee. — **perigean**
per/i-ge/an (-jē/ăn) } **tides**, those spring tides which occur soon after the moon passes her perigee.

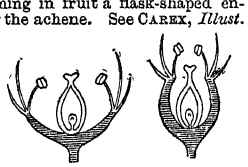
per/i-gee (pĕr/ĭ-jē), *n.* [NL. *perigeum*, fr. Gr. περίγειος around the earth; περί near + γῆ the earth: cf. F. *périgée.*] *Astron.* That point in the orbit of the moon (or, rarely, of other heavenly bodies) nearest to the earth; — opposed to *apogee.*

per/i-gone (pĕr/ĭ-gōn), *n.* [F. *périgone*, NL. *perigonium*; *peri-* + Gr. γονή productive organs.] *Biol.* A perigonium.

per/i-go/ni-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-NIA** (-ă). [NL.] *Biol.* **a** *Bot.* A perianth; specif., in bryophytes, the involucre or cluster of bracts surrounding the antheridia. Cf. PERICHÆTIUM. **b** *Zoöl.* A sac surrounding the generative bodies in the gonophore of a hydroid.—**per/i-go/ni-al** (-gō/nĭ-ăl),*a.*

Pé/rĭ/gord/ pie (pā/rē/gôr/). [From *Périgord*, a former division of France.] A partridge pie flavored with truffles.

per/i-gyn/i-um (pĕr/ĭ-jĭn/ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-IA** (-ă). [NL. See PERIGYNOUS.] *Bot.* **a** In Hepaticæ, the special membranous involucre surrounding an archegonium. **b** In sedges of the genus *Carex*, the saclike bract subtending the pistillate flower, becoming in fruit a flask-shaped envelope or utricle investing the achene. See CAREX, *Illust.* — **per/i-gyn/i-al** (-ăl), *a.*



Section of Perigynous Flowers.

pe-rig/y-nous (pē-rĭj/ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*peri-* + *-gynous.*] *Bot.* Borne on a ring or cup of the torus surrounding the pistil, as the stamens or petals; having stamens and petals so situated, as certain flowers, notably those of the peach, plum, and cherry. In perigynous flowers the petals and stamens are generally adnate to the calyx, so that they appear to be situated upon it. — **pe-rig/y-ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

per/i-he/li-on (pĕr/ĭ-hē/lĭ-ŏn) } *n.*; *L. pl.* **-HELIA** (-hē/lĭ-ă).
per/i-he/li-um (pĕr/ĭ-hē/lĭ-ŭm) } [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. ἥλιος the sun.] *Astron.* That point of the orbit of a planet or comet which is nearest to the sun; — opposed to *aphelion.* — **per/i-he/li-al** (-ăl), **per/i-he/li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

per/i-hep/a-ti/tis (-hĕp/ă-tī/tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *hepatitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneum of the liver.

per/il (pĕr/ĭl), *n.* [F. *péril*, fr. L. *periculum*, *periclum*, akin to *peritus* experienced, skilled, and E. *fare.* See FARE; cf. EXPERIENCE.] Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction.

In *perils* of waters, in *perils* of robbers. *2 Cor.* xi 26.

Syn. — Hazard, risk, jeopardy. See DANGER.

at, *or* on, one's peril, with risk or danger to one; at the hazard of. "*On thy* soul's *peril.*" *Shak.* — **perils of the sea,** *Insurance*, perils or risks proximately resulting from the dangers peculiarly involved in sea navigation; sea risks.

per/il, *v. t.*; **-ILED** (-ĭld) or **-ILLED**; **-IL-ING** or **-IL-LING.** To expose to danger; to hazard; risk; as, to *peril* one's life.

Pe-ril/la (pē-rĭl/ă), *n.* [NL. Orig. uncert.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic mints distinguished by the four didynamous stamens, bilabiate fruiting calyx, and rugose nutlets. *P. ocymoides* and its varieties are frequently cultivated for their variegated foliage, resembling coleus.

per/il-ous (pĕr/ĭl-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *perillous*, *perilleus*, F. *périlleux*, L. *periculosus.* See PERIL: cf. PARLOUS.] **1.** Full of, attended with, or involving, peril; dangerous; hazardous; as, a *perilous* undertaking. "*Perilous* wilds." *Milton.*

2. Daring; reckless; dangerous; dreadful. *Obs.*

For I am *perilous* with knife in hand. *Chaucer*

— **per/il-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **per/il-ous-ness,** *n*

per/i-lymph (pĕr/ĭ-lĭmf), *n.* *Anat.* The fluid between the membranous and bony labyrinths of the ear.

per-im/e-ter (pĕr-ĭm/ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *perimetros*, Gr. περιμετρος; περι around + μέτρον measure: cf. F. *périmètre.*] **1.** *Geom.* The whole outer boundary of a body or figure, or the measure of the same.

2. *Optics.* An instrument for investigating the discriminative powers of the different parts of the retina. It consists of an adjustable circular arm with a fixation point for the eye and variable stations for retinal stimuli.

per/i-met/ric (pĕr/ĭ-mĕt/rĭk), **per/i-met/ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* [*peri-* + *metric, metrical.*] Of or pert. to the perimeter or perimetry. — **per/i-met/ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

perimetric ratio, *Math.*, the number π.

per/i-me-tri/tis (pĕr/ĭ-mē-trī/tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *metritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneum covering the uterus. — **per/i-me-trit/ic** (-trĭt/ĭk), *a.*

per-im/e-try (pĕr-ĭm/ē-trĭ), *n.* **1.** = PERIMETER, 1. *Rare.*

2. *Optics.* Use of the perimeter; measurement of the field of vision.

per/i-morph (pĕr/ĭ-môrf), *n.* [*peri-* + *-morph.*] *Min.* A crystal of one species inclosing one of another species. See ENDOMORPH. — **per/i-mor/phic** (-môr/fĭk), **per/i-mor/phous** (-môr/fŭs), *a.* — **per/i-mor/phism** (-fĭz/m), *n.*

per/i-my/si-um (-mĭzh/ĭ-ŭm; -mĭz/ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-SIA** (-ă). [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. μῦς muscle.] *Anat.* The connective-tissue sheath that surrounds a muscle and sends partitions inward that form sheaths for the bundles of muscular fibers; now, commonly, the portion sheathing the bundles, the external sheath of the whole muscle being called *epimysium.* — **per/i-my/si-al** (-ăl), *a.*

per/i-ne/al (-nē/ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the perineum.

per/i-ne/o- (pĕr/ĭ-nē/ō-). A combining form for *perineum.*

per/i-ne/o-plas/ty (-plăs/tĭ), *n.* [*perineo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic restoration of an injured perineum. — **per/i-ne/o-plas/tic** (-plăs/tĭk), *a.*

per/i-ne-or/rha-phy (-nē-ôr/ă-fĭ), *n.* [*perineo-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Sewing up of a ruptured perineum.

per/i-ne-phrit/is (-nĕf-frī/tĭs; nĕf-rī/tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *nephritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue around the kidney. — **per/i-ne-phrit/ic** (-frĭt/ĭk), *a.*

per/i-ne/um (-nē/ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-NEA** (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. περίναιον, περίνεος.] *Anat.* **a** The region included in the outlet of the pelvis, and traversed by the urinogenital passages and the rectum. **b** The superficial region between the thighs, including the anus and more or less of the genitalia.

per/i-neu-ri/tis (-nū-rī/tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERINEURIUM; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the perineurium.

per/i-neu/ri-um (-nū/rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-RIA** (-ă). [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. νεῦρον a nerve.] *Anat.* The connective-tissue sheath that surrounds a bundle, or funiculus, of nerve fibers. Cf. EPINEURIUM. — **per/i-neu/ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pe/ri-od (pē/rĭ-ŏd), *n.* [L. *periodus*, Gr. περιοδος a going round, a way round, a circumference, a period of time; περί round, about + ὁδός a way: cf. F. *période.*] **1.** Length of existence; duration. *Obs. or R.*

To make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period.* *Bacon.*

2. A portion of time as limited and determined by some recurring phenomenon, as by the completion of a revolution of a heavenly body; a division of time, as a series of years, months, or days, in which something is completed, and ready to recommence and go on in the same order.

3. Specif. **a** *Med.* The time of the exacerbation and remission of a disease, or of the paroxysm and intermission. **b** *Physiol.* Menses; — usually in *pl.* **c** *Astron.* The time in which a planet or satellite revolves about its primary; as, the *period* of the earth. **d** *Physics.* The time between a phase of vibration and its recurrence; as, the *period* of sound waves. **e** *Naut.* The time occupied by a ship in making a single roll, as from starboard to port.

4. A portion of time, specified or indefinite; a certain series of years, months, days, or the like; a time; a cycle; an age; an epoch; as, the *period* of the Roman republic.

And I had hoped that ere this *period*
Thou wouldst have caught me up into thy rest. *Tennyson.*

5. Specif., *Geol.*, one of the divisions of geological time; as, the Devonian *period.* See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

6. The termination or completion of a revolution, cycle, series of events, single event, or act; hence, a limit; a bound; an end; a conclusion; a termination.

So spake the archangel Michael; then paused,
As at the world's great *period.* *Milton.*
This is the *period* of my ambition. *Shak.*

7. A consummation; a final outcome; also, a concluding sentence; a peroration. *Obs. or Archaic.*

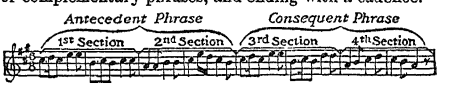
8. A particular point in the progress of anything; a moment; an occasion. *Obs.*

9. *Rhet.* A complete sentence, from one full stop to another; esp., a well-proportioned, harmonious sentence of several clauses. "Devolved his rounded *periods.*" *Tennyson.* Also, specif., a sentence so framed as to come to grammatical completeness only at the end.

10. a The full pause with which the enunciation of a complete sentence closes. **b** *Punctuation.* The point [.] that marks the end of a complete declarative sentence, or of an abbreviated word.

11. *Math.* **a** One of several similar sets of figures or terms usually marked by points or commas placed at regular intervals, as in numeration, in the extraction of roots, and in circulating decimals; a degree. **b** A magnitude p for which the equation $f(z \pm p) = f(z)$ holds for all values of z. If it does not hold for any submultiple of p, the period is **primitive.**

12. *Music.* A complete musical sentence, usually of eight or sixteen measures, consisting of two or more contrasting or complementary phrases, and ending with a cadence.



Period, 12.

Syn. — Time, date, epoch, era, age, duration; limit, bound.

period of incubation. *Med.* See INCUBATION, *n.*, 3. — **the p.,** the present or current time.

pe/ri-od (pē/rĭ-ŏd), *v. i.* To come to a period; to conclude. *Obs.*

pe/ri-od/ic (pē/rĭ-ŏd/ĭk), *a.* [L. *periodicus*, Gr. περιοδικός: cf. F. *périodique.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or performed in, a period, or regular revolution, of a heavenly body; as, the *periodic* time or motion of a planet.

2. Characterized by periods; occurring at regular stated times; acting, happening, or appearing, at fixed intervals; loosely, recurring; intermittent; as, *periodic* epidemics.

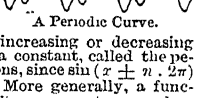
The *periodic* return of a plant's flowering. *Henslow.*

3. *Rhet.* Of or pertaining to a period; expressed in, or characterized by, periods.

4. = PERIODICAL, 4. *Rare.*

5. Of or pertaining to a period of time. *Rare.*

periodic comet, *Astron.*, a comet that moves about the sun in an elliptic orbit. — **p. current,** *Elec.*, a current whose strength or direction varies periodically. — **p. curve,** *Math. & Physics*, a curve formed by the continued repetition of some part of itself, as the sinusoid; the graph of a periodic function. — **p. function,** *Math.*, a function whose value is not changed by increasing or decreasing its argument by any multiple of a constant, called the period; as, the trigonometric functions, since sin $(x \pm n \cdot 2\pi) = \sin x$, tan $(x \pm n\pi) = \tan x$. More generally, a function unaffected by putting for its argument some algebraic function of the argument. — **p. law,** *Chem.*, the generalization that the properties, physical and chemical, of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights. It is called also *Mendeleeff's law.* Such a relationship between properties and atomic weights was recognized as early as 1829 by Döbereiner, who drew attention to certain groups of three closely related elements, the atomic weight of one of which is the mean of those of the other two, as in the case of calcium, strontium, and barium. Such groups are called **triads of Döbereiner.** In 1864 Newlands and Lothar Meyer independently arranged a number of the elements in order of their atomic weights in such a way as to bring out the fact that at the end of a certain *period* the same properties recur. This **periodic system** of classification of the elements was brought to its present position of prominence chiefly by Mendelyeev, who in 1869-70 not only discussed in detail the relations of the known elements, but,



A Periodic Curve.

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per/i-cy/ti-al (-sĭsh/ĭ-ăl; -sĭt/ĭ-ăl), *a.* Situated around a cell.

Pe-ri/da (pē-rī/dă). *Bib.*

per/i-desm (pĕr/ĭ-dĕz/m), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. δέσμη bundle.] *Bot.* The conjunctive tissue about a vascular bundle in asteric stems.

per/i-des-mi/tis (-dĕz-mī/tĭs; -dēs-), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the peridesmium.

pe-rid/i-al (pē-rĭd/ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* Of or pert. to a peridium.

per/i-did/y-mis (pĕr/ĭ-dĭd/ĭ-mĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The tunica albuginea of the testicle.

per/i-did/y-mi/tis (-mĭ/tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the perididymis.

pe-rid/i-i-form/ (pē-rĭd/ĭ-ĭ-fôrm/), *a.* *Bot.* Of the form of a peridium. [A peridiolum.]

pe-rid/i-ole (pē-rĭd/ĭ-ōl), *n.* *Bot.*

per/i-dot/ic (pĕr/ĭ-dŏt/ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to peridot.

perie. † PERRY.

per/i-e/cians (pĕr/ĭ-ē/shănz). Var. of PERIŒCIANS.

per/i-e-ge/sis (-ē-jē/sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. περιήγησις.] Description of a region; also, a tour.

per/i-e-le/sis (-ē-lē/sĭs), *n.* [Gr. περιείλησις wrapping round.] *Medieval Music.* A long ligature or melodic phrase sung to one syllable, towards the close of a melody.

per/i-en-ceph/a-li/tis, *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of the pia mater.

per/i-en-ter/ic (-ĕn-tĕr/ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* a Around the enteron. b Pert. to the perienteron.

per/i-en/ter-on (-ĕn/tẽr-ŏn), *n* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A perivisceral cavity derived from the blastocœle.

per/i-ep-en/dy-mal (-ĕp-ĕn/dĭ-măl), *a.* *Anat.* See PERI-.

perierer. † PERRIER.

per/i-er/gy (pĕr/ĭ-ûr/jĭ), *n.* [Gr. περιεργία, fr. περίεργος overcareful.] **1.** Excessive care. *Obs.* **2.** *Rhet.* A labored style. *Rare.*

periferie. † PERIPHERY.

pe-rif/er-y. Periphery. *Ref. Sp.*

per/i-fis/tu-lar (-fĭs/tŭ-lăr), *a* *Med.* Around a fistula.

per/i-fo/lĭ-a-ry, *a.* [See PERI-; FOLIAR.] *Bot.* Situated around the margins of leaves.

per/i-fol-lic/u-li/tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation around the hair follicles.

per/i-frase, per/i-fras/tic. Periphrase, periphrastic. *Ref. Sp.*

per/i-gal/ac-te/um, *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος, milk.] That part of the hypothetical orbit of the sun (or a star) at which it is nearest the Milky Way.

perigale. † PAREGAL.

per/i-ga/mi-um, *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. γάμος marriage.] *Bot.* A perichætium. *Obs.*

per/i-gan/gli-on/ic (-gă/ng/glĭ-ŏn/ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* See PERI-.

per/i-gas/tric (-gă/strĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Surrounding the alimentary canal.

per/i-gas-tri/tis. *n* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach.

per/i-gas/tru-la, *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* A gastrula developed from a periblastula. — **per/i-gas/tru-lar** (-lăr), *a.* — **per/i-gas/tru-la/tion** (-lā/shŭn), *n.*

per/i-gen/e-sis, *n.* Dynamic theory of reproduction. *Haeckel.*

per/i-ge/um (pĕr/ĭ-jē/ŭm), *n.* [NL.] Perigee. *Obs. or R.*

per/ig-nath/ic (-ĭg-năth/ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl* About the jaws. [NIAL.

pe-rig/o-nal. Var. of PERIGO-

per/i-gor-dine/ (pĕr/ĭ-gôr-dēn/), **per/i-gour-dine/** (-gōōr-dēn/), *n.* [F. *périgourdine*, fem. adj.] **a** A country dance of the district of Périgord. **b** Music for such a dance, in quick triple time.

per/i-graph (pĕr/ĭ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. περιγραφή outline.] **a** An inscription around something. *Obs.* **b** An inaccurate delineation of anything. *Rare.* — **per/i-graph/ic** (-grăf/ĭk), *a.* *Rare.*

perigrine. † PEREGRINE.

per/i-hæ/mal *or* **-he/mal** (-hē/-măl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, certain canals in echinoderms formerly regarded as representing blood vessels. They ariseas outgrowths of the cœlom.

per/i-he-pat/ic, *a.* See PERI-, 2.

per/i-her-me/ni-al (-hĕr-mē/nĭ-ăl), *a.* *Logic.* Pert. to the doctrine of propositions contained in Aristotle's Περὶ Ἑρμηνείας, which does not entirely accord with the more canonical teachings of the the "Analytics."

per/i-jove (pĕr/ĭ-jōv), *n.* [Cf. F. *périjove.*] *Astron.* That point in the orbit of a satellite of Jupiter nearest the planet's center.

per/i-kar/y-on (-kăr/ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. κάρυον nut.] *Anat.* The body of a nerve cell.

per/i-keph/a-lai/a (pĕr/ĭ-kĕf/ă-lī/ă), *n.* [Gr. περικεφαλαία; περι around + κεφαλή head.] *Gr. Antiq.* A head covering that inclosed the hair.

per/i-kro/ni-on (-krō/nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL; *peri-* + Gr. Κρόνος Saturn.] = PERISATURNIUM.

per/il, *v. i.* To be in danger. *Obs. & R*

per/i-la-ryn/ge-al (-lă-rĭn/jē-ăl; -lăr/ĭn-jē/ăl), *a.* See PERI-.

per/i-lar/yn-gi/tis (-lăr/ĭn-jĭ/tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of areolar tissue about the larynx.

per/il-ed. Periled. *Ref. Sp.*

per/il-less, *a.* See -LESS.

per/il-some. *a.* Perilous. *Obs.*

per/i-lym-phan/gi-al (pĕr/ĭ-lĭm-făn/jĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Around or beside a lymphatic vessel.

per/i-lym/phan-gi/tis (-lĭm/făn-jĭ/tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of perilymphangial tissues.

per/i-lym-phat/ic (-lĭm-făt/ĭk), *a.* a Pert. to, or containing, perilymph. b Perilymphangial

perimancie. † PYROMANCY.

per/i-mar/ti-um (-mär/shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + L. *Mars, Martius*, Mars.] *Astron.* That apsis of the orbit of a satellite of Mars nearest the planet.

per/i-mas-ti/tis, *n.* [NL.] = PARAMASTITIS.

per/i-men/in-gi/tis, *n.* [NL.] = PACHYMENINGITIS.

per/i-ment. † PEDIMENT.

per-im/e-ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.

per-im/e-tral (pĕr-ĭm/ē-trăl), *a.* = PERIMETRIC.

per/i-me/tri-al (pĕr/ĭ-mē/trĭ-ăl), **per/i-me/tric** (-mē/trĭk), *a.* [*peri-* + Gr. μήτρα uterus.] *Anat.* Around or near the uterus.

per-im/plish, *v. t.* [OF. *paremplir*; L. *per* + *implere* to fill.] To fulfill. *Obs.* — **per-im/plish-ment,** *n.* *Obs.*

‖ **per im/pos-si/bi-le** (pĕr ĭm/pŏ-sĭb/ĭ-lē). [L.; *per* + *impossible* impossible.] *Logic.* See REDUCTIO AD IMPOSSIBILE.

per/in-cu/lar, *a.* [*peri-* + *ocular.*] *Anat.* Surrounding the eyeball, but within the orbit.

pe/ri-od. *v. t.* Put an end to. *Obs.*

per-i/o-date (pē-rī/ō-dāt), *n.*

per/ine (pĕr/ĭn), *n.* [*peri-* + *-ine*, as in *intine, extine.*] *Bot.* The perinium.

per/i-ne/o-cele (-ĭ-nē/ō-sēl), *n.* [*perineo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia through the perineum.

per/i-ne/o-syn/the-sis, *n.* *Surg.* Plastic restoration of a completely lacerated perineum.

per/i-ne-ot/o-my (pĕr/ĭ-nē-ŏt/ō-mĭ), *n.* [*perineo-* + *-tomy.*] Incision into the perineum.

per/i-ne/o-vag/i-nal, *a.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to the perineum and vagina.

per/i-neph/ri-um (pĕr/ĭ-nĕf/rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The capsule of connective and fatty tissue about the kidney. — **per/i-neph/ral** (-răl), **per/i-neph/ri-al** (-rĭ-ăl), **per/i-neph/ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

per/i-nep-tu/ni-um (-nĕp-tū/nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + L. *Neptunus* Neptune.] *Astron.* That apsis of the orbit of Neptune's satellite nearer the planet.

per-rin/i-um (pĕ-rĭn/ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. ἶς, ἰνός, fiber.] *Bot.* The sculptured epispore, or outer coat, of some microspores.

per/i-nu/cle-ar (pĕr/ĭ-nū/klĭ-ăr), *a.* Surrounding a nucleus.

per/i-oc/u-lar, *a.* [*peri-* + *ocular.*] *Anat.* Surrounding the eyeball, but within the orbit.

pe/ri-od. *v. t.* Put an end to. *Obs.*

per-i/o-date (pē-rī/ō-dāt), *n.*

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on this basis, made predictions, some of which have since been fulfilled. (See EKA-.) The accompanying table is a modified form of Mendelyeev's. See also ELEMENT, 3.

PERIODIC SYSTEM OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.

Atomic weights are in round numbers. The horizontal rows represent periods; the columns, "natural families" or groups. Roman numerals denote the highest valence (in some cases theoretical) toward oxygen; the *italics*, valence toward hydrogen. In columns 0–VII, elements whose symbols are in the same vertical line are more closely related to one another than to the other elements of their family. Column VIII contains three groups, the members of each of which have similar properties and nearly the same atomic weights. Gaps (indicated by dashes) may be filled as often in the past, by discovery of new elements.

0	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
0	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*III*	*II*	*I*	
	(H, 1)							
He, 4	Li, 7	Be, 9	B, 11	C, 12	N, 14	O, 16	F, 19	
Ne, 20	Na, 23	Mg, 24	Al, 27	Si, 28	P, 31	S, 32	Cl, 35.5	
A, 40	K, 39	Ca, 40	Sc, 44	Ti, 48	V, 51	Cr, 52	Mn, 55	Fe, 56; Co, 59; Ni, 58.7
—	Cu, 64	Zn, 65	Ga, 70	Ge, 72.5	As, 75	Se, 79	Br, 80	
Kr, 82	Rb, 85.5	Sr, 88	Y, 89	Zr, 91	Nb, 94	Mo, 96	—	Ru, 102; Rh, 103; Pd, 107
—	Ag, 108	Cd, 112	In, 113	Sn, 119	Sb, 120	Te, 128	I, 127	
X, 128	Cs, 133	Ba, 137	La, 139	Ce, etc. 140–74	Ta, 181	W, 184	—	Os, 191; Ir, 193; Pt, 195
—	— Au, 197	Hg, 200	Tl, 204	Pb, 207	Bi, 208	—	—	
—	—	Ra, 226.4	—	Th, 232.42	—	U, 238.5	—	— — —

—periodic perturbation. *Astron.* See PERTURBATION.— **p. star,** *Astron.*, a variable star whose changes of brightness recur at fixed periods.— **p. system.** See under *periodic law*, above.

per'i-od'ic (pûr'ĭ-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [*per-* + *-iodic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, the highest oxygen acid of iodine, derived from the hypothetical heptoxide, I_2O_7. The simpler varieties of periodic acid are distinguished as *normal*, H_7IO_7, *ortho-*, H_5IO_6, *meso-*, H_3IO_5, and *meta-*, HIO_4. The only one known in the free state is the ortho acid, but periodates are known corresponding to the meso and meta acids, and also to hypothetical acids derived from one of the above varieties by loss of water from two or more molecules. Such are **diperiodic acid**, $H_8I_2O_{11}$, **di-mesoperiodic acid**, $H_4I_2O_9$, etc. **Orthoperiodic acid**, H_5IO_6, is a deliquescent crystalline substance, which acts as a strong oxidizer. Most of the periodates are insoluble in water.

per'i-od'i-cal (pĕr'ĭ-ŏd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** = PERIODIC, 1.

2. Characterized by periods; recurring more or less regularly after a certain period of time. = PERIODIC, 2.

3. *Rhet.* = PERIODIC, 3. *Obs. or R.*

4. Published or appearing with a fixed interval (more than one day) between the issues or numbers; — said of magazines, reviews, etc.; also, published in, characteristic of, writing for, or connected with, such publications.

periodical year. = ANOMALISTIC YEAR.

per'i-od'i-cal, *n.* A magazine or other publication which appears at stated or regular intervals; — not applied to books published in parts, and but rarely to newspapers.

Periodical. This term includes all magazines, newspapers, or serial publications partaking of the nature of a *periodical*.
U. S. Information Circular on Copyrights.

per'i-o-dic'i-ty (pĕr'ĭ-ō-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *périodicité.*] Quality or state of being periodical, or regularly recurrent; specif.: **a** *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of a plant to exhibit rhythmical changes in vital functions or activities. Nyctitropic movements, seasonal exudation pressure, the habit of flowering at certain periods, etc., are instances of periodicity. **b** *Elec.* Frequency. See FREQUENCY, 5. **c** *Physiol.* Recurrence of menses.

per-i'o-dide (pĕr-ī'ō-dīd'; -dĭd), *n. Chem.* An iodide containing a higher proportion of iodine than any other iodide of the same substance or series. See PER-.

per'i-od'o-gram (pĕr'ĭ-ŏd'ō-grăm), *n.* [*period* + *-gram.*] A curve exhibiting graphically the periodicity of any natural or physical phenomenon.

per'i-œ'ci (pĕr'ĭ-ē'sī), *n. pl.; sing.* -CUS (-kŭs). [NL. *perioeci*, fr. Gr. περίοικοι; περί around + οἶκος house, dwelling.] **1.** Those who live on the same parallel of latitude but on opposite meridians, so that it is noon in one place when it is midnight in the other. Compare ANTŒCI.

2. [*cap.*] *Gr. Hist.* In ancient Laconia, free citizens of the subject class who carried on trade and industry, forbidden to the Spartiates. They served in the Spartan armies and navy, but had no political rights. Cf. HELOT, 1, SPARTIATE.

—per'i-œ'cic (-sĭk), *a.*

per'i-os'te-al (-ŏs'tē-ăl), *a. Anat.* Situated around bone; of or pertaining to the periosteum.

per'i-os'te-ot'o-my (-ŏs'tē-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*periosteum* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the periosteum.

per'i-os'te-um (-ŏs'tē-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TEA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. περιόστεος round the bones; περί around + ὀστέον a bone: cf. L. *periosteon.*] *Anat.* The membrane of connective tissue which closely invests all bones except at the articular surfaces. Its outer fibrous layer furnishes attachment for muscles; its inner layer furnishes osteoblasts and contains blood vessels by which the bone is nourished. The vascular areolar tissue lining the narrow cavity of a bone is sometimes called *internal periosteum.*

per'i-os-ti'tis (pĕr'ĭ-ŏs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *periosteum* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the periosteum.—**per'i-os-tit'ic**(-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

per'i-os-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *ostosis.*] *Med.* Morbid ossification on the external surface of a bone.

per'i-os'tra-cum (-ŏs'tra-kŭm), *n.; L. pl* -TRACA (-ka). [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. ὄστρακον shell of a testacean.] *Zoöl.* A chitinous layer covering the exterior of the shell in many mollusks. It is usually well developed in freshwater forms, and serves to protect the shell from the eroding action of the water.—**per'i-os'tra-cal** (-kăl), *a.*

per'i-ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk; -ō't'ĭk), *a.* [*peri-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the ear.] *Zool.* Around the ear; designating, pertaining to, or composed of, the bony elements which surround the internal ear and form or help to form its capsule. Typically there are three: the *prootic*, *epiotic*, and *opisthotic* (see these terms). In teleost fishes additional elements, the *pleurotic* and *sphenotic*, occur. In many of the lower vertebrates and embryos of higher forms these elements are distinct, but in higher vertebrates they commonly fuse with each other or with neighboring bones. In man they form the petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone.—*n.* A periotic bone or cartilage.

per'i-pa-tet'ic (-pă-tĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *peripateticus*, Gr. περιπατητικός, fr. περιπατεῖν to walk about; περι + πατεῖν to walk: cf. F. *péripatétique.*] **1.** Of or pert. to the philosophy or the followers of Aristotle (who gave his instructions while walking in the Lyceum at Athens).

2. [*l. c.*] Walking about; itinerant. *Often Humorous.*

Per'i-pa-tet'ic, *n.* **1.** A disciple of Aristotle; an Aristotelian. Among the more eminent of the ancient Peripatetics were Theophrastus of Lesbos, who succeeded Aristotle as head of the school; Eudemus of Rhodes; Strato of Lampsacus, who transformed Aristotle's philosophy to a thoroughgoing naturalism; and Andronicus of Rhodes and Alexander of Aphrodisias, the great editors and commentators of Aristotle's works.

2. [*l. c.*] A pedestrian; an itinerant. *Usually Humorous.*

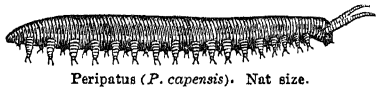
3. [*l. c.*] *pl.* **a** Instruction after Aristotle's manner; instruction by lectures. *Rare.* **b** Journeyings hither and thither. *Rare; Humorous.*

Per'i-pa-tet'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrines or philosophy of the Peripatetics.

2. [*l. c.*] Habit of walking about or of traveling from place to place. *Rare; Usually Humorous.*

Pe-rip'a-tus (pĕ-rĭp'ă-tŭs), *n.* [Gr. περίπατος; περί about + πάτος way.] The place in the Lyceum where Aristotle walked while teaching; hence, Aristotelian philosophy.

Pe-rip'a-tus, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περίπατος a walking about.] *Zool.* A remarkable genus of lowly organized terrestrial arthropods usually regarded as intermediate between the segmented worms and the insects. They have an unsegmented caterpillarlike body with numerous pairs of short unsegmented legs which end in chitinous claws. Their head bears a pair of jointed antennæ, a pair of small oral papillæ, and a pair of hooklike jaws. They breathe by tracheæ. The species live in damp forests in tropical America, the West Indies, and tropical Africa. Related forms, formerly included in *Peripatus*, occur in Australia, New Zealand, the Malay Islands, etc. The largest of them become two or three inches long. In most classifications they constitute a distinct class, the Protracheata, syn. *Onychophora.* — **pe-rip'a-toid** (-toid), *a.*



Peripatus (*P. capensis*). Nat size.

per'i-pe-te'ia (pĕr'ĭ-pē-tē'yă; -tī'ă) } *n.* [Gr. περιπετεια.]
per'i-pe-ti'a (pĕr'ĭ-pē-tī'ă) } A sudden reverse of circumstances in a drama or, by extension, in actual affairs.

Certainly it cannot without some great *peripeteia* or vertiginous whirl of fortune. *De Quincey.*

pe-riph'er-al (pĕ-rĭf'ĕr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a periphery; constituting a periphery; peripheric; hence, *Anat.*, external; away from the central nervous system; as, the *peripheral* termination of a nerve (see NERVOUS SYSTEM).—**pe-riph'er-al-ly,** *adv.*

pe-riph'er-y (pĕ-rĭf'ĕr-ĭ; 277), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [L. *peripheria*, Gr. περιφερεια; περι around + φερειν to bear, carry: cf. F. *périphérie.*] **1.** The line bounding a rounded surface; more generally, the external boundary or superficial parts of any body; the surface; loosely, the surrounding space.

2. *Geom.* The circumference or perimeter of a circle, ellipse, or other closed curvilinear figure; also, the perimeter of a polygonal figure.

periphery of the iris, *Anat.*, the areola of the iris of the eye.

per'i-phrase (pĕr'ĭ-frāz), *n.* [Cf. F. *périphrase.* See PERIPHRASIS.] Periphrasis.

per'i-phrase, *v. t. & i.*; PER'I-PHRASED (-frāzd); PER'I-PHRAS'ING (-frā'zĭng). [Cf. F. *périphraser.*] To express by, or use, periphrasis, or circumlocution.

pe-riph'ra-sis (pĕ-rĭf'rā-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -RASES (-sēz). [L., Gr. περίφρασις; περί + φράζειν to speak. See PHRASE.] *Rhet.* **a** The use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a roundabout or indirect way of speaking; circumlocution. "To describe by enigmatic *periphrases*." *De Quincey.* **b** An instance of such use; a circumlocution.
Syn.—See REDUNDANCY.

per'i-phras'tic (pĕr'ĭ-frăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. περιφραστικός: cf. F. *périphrastique.*] Expressing, or expressed, in more words than are necessary; characterized by periphrasis.

periphrastic conjugation, *Gram.*, conjugation by the use of one or more auxiliaries, as disting. from that by inflection of the simple verb; thus, *he does go* for *he goes; I shall have been* for L. *fuero.*—**p. genitive,** *Gram.*, a prepositional phrase (as with Eng. *of* or Fr. *de*) equiv. to a genitive.

per'i-plasm (pĕr'ĭ-plăz'm), *n.* [*peri-* + *-plasm.*] *Bot.* **a** In fungi of the order Peronosporales, the peripheral hyaline layer of protoplasm in the oögonium and pollinodium, distinguished from the *gonoplasm.* **b** In pteridophytes, a mucilaginous protoplasmic mass composed of the tapetal cells in a sporangium, serving to nourish the spores in it.

per'i-pleg-mat'ic (-plĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. περι + πλεγμα wreath.] *Astron.* Returning into or repeating itself; — said of certain so-called periodic orbits derived first by Hill, developed by Gylden, elaborated by Poincaré and others.

per'i-proc-ti'tis (pĕr'ĭ-prŏk-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *proctitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues about the rectum.

pe-rip'ter-al (pĕ-rĭp'tĕr-ăl), *a.* [*peri-* + Gr. πτερόν feather, wing, row of columns.] *Arch.* Having a row of columns on all sides. See COLUMNIATION **a**.

pe-rip'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **a** *Arch.* Peripteral. **b** *Bot.* Alate.

pe-rique' (pĕ-rēk'), *n.* [Louisiana F.] A kind of strong-flavored tobacco with medium-sized leaf, small stem, tough and gummy fiber, raised in Louisiana, and cured in its own juices, so as to be very dark-colored, usually black. It is marketed in tightly wrapped rolls called carottes, and is chiefly used as an ingredient of smoking mixtures.

per'i-sarc (pĕr'ĭ-särk), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] *Zoöl.* The outer, usually chitinous, integument of a hydroid.—**per'i-sar'cal** (-sär'kăl), **per'i-sar'cous** (-kŭs), *a.*

pe-ris'ci-ans (pĕ-rĭsh'ĭ-ănz; -rĭs'ĭ-ănz) } *n. pl.* [NL. *Periscii*, fr. Gr.
pe-ris'ci-i (pĕ-rĭsh'ĭ-ī; pĕ-rĭs'ĭ-ī) } περίσκιος; περί around + σκιά shadow: cf. F. *périsciens.*] Those who live within a polar circle, whose shadows, during some summer days, will move entirely round, falling toward every point of the compass.—**pe-ris'ci-an** (-ăn), *a.*

per'i-scope (pĕr'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [*peri-* + *-scope.*] **a** A periscopic lens. **b** An optical instrument on some submarines to permit of an outlook over the water when the boat is submerged. The image is formed in the focus of a paraboloidal reflector. A similar instrument is called the *omniscope.* Cf. PANORAMIC SIGHT, ALTISCOPE.

per'i-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) } *a.* Viewing all around, or on all
per'i-scop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } sides; giving a distinct view of objects viewed obliquely, as well as those in a direct line; — applied specif. to certain kinds of compound lenses for the microscope, camera, etc., and to a kind of spectacles having lenses of considerable curvature.—**pe-ris'co-pism** (pĕ-rĭs'kō-pĭz'm; pĕr'ĭ-skōp\ĭz'm), *n.*

per'ish (pĕr'ĭsh), *v. i.*; PER'ISHED (-ĭsht); PER'ISH-ING. [ME. *perissen, perisshen*, F. *périr*, p. pr. *périssant*, L. *perire* to go or run through, come to nothing, perish; *per* through + *ire* to go. Cf. ISSUE; see 2d -ISH.] To be destroyed; to pass away; to become nothing; to be lost; hence, to wither; to waste away; to die; to incur spiritual death; to suffer spiritual or moral ruin, as a nation.

The thoughts of a soul that *perish* in thinking. *Locke.*

per'ish-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *périssable.*] Liable to perish; subject to decay, destruction, or death; as, *perishable* goods; our *perishable* bodies.—**per'ish-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **per'ish-a-ble-ness,** *n.*—**per'ish-a-bly,** *adv.*

per'ish-a-bles (-b'lz), *n. pl.; sing., Rare,* PERISHABLE. Things, esp. foodstuffs in transit, liable to decay.

per'i-sperm (pĕr'ĭ-spûrm), *n.* [Cf. F. *périsperme.* See PERI-; SPERM.] *Bot.* Nutritive tissue in a seed; — now applied only to tissue derived from the nucellus, and therefore outside of the embryo sac, in contrast to *endosperm.*—**per'i-sper'mal** (-spûr'măl), **per'i-sper'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

per'i-spher'ic (-sfĕr'ĭk) } *a.* Exactly spherical; globular.
per'i-spher'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *Rare.*

Chem A salt of periodic acid.

per'i-od'i-cal-ist, *n.* One who publishes, or writes for, a periodical.—**per'i-od'i-cal-ism**(-ĭz'm), *n.*—**per'i-od'i-cal-ize,** *v. i*

per'i-od'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PERIODICAL.

per'i-od'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pe'ri-od-ize, *v. t.* To end. *Obs.*

per'i-o-don'tal (pĕr'ĭ-ō-dŏn'tăl), *a.* [*peri-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] Peridental

per'i-o'don-ti'tis(-ō'dŏn-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the peridental membrane.

per'i-od'o-scope (pĕr'ĭ-ŏd'ō-skōp), *n.* [*period* + *-scope.*] *Med.* A table or other means for calculating the periodical functions of women or the probable date of expected parturition

period parallelogram. Any one of the complete system of parallelograms whose vertices are the points determined by the formula: $=2m\rho + 2m'\rho'$, where $2\rho, 2\rho'$ are constants (whose ratio is not real) and m, m' are any integers.

per'i-œ'cians (pĕr'ĭ-ē'shĭănz), *n. pl.* = PERIŒCI, 1

per i-œ'cus (-kŭs), *n., sing* of PERIŒCI. [PERIOSPHAGEAL.]

per'i-œ'so-phag'e-al. Var. of PERI-O-NYCH'I-A (-ō-nĭk'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] Perionyxis.

per'i-on'yx (-ŏn'ĭks; -ō'nĭks), *n.* [NL. See PERI-; ONYX.] *Anat.* See EPONYCHIUM

per'i-o-nyx'is (-ō-nĭk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Paronychia.

per'i-o'ö-pho-ri'tis (-ō'ŏ-fō-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneum investing the ovary.

per'i-oph-thal'mic (-ŏf-thăl'mĭk), *a. Anat.* Around the eye.

per'i-o-ple (pĕr'ĭ-ō-p'l), *n.* [F. *périople*, fr. Gr περί about + ὀπλή the hoof of a horse.] *Far.* The thin varnishlike outer layer of the hoof.— **per'i-op'tic** (-ŏp'tĭk), *a.* [PERI-.]

per'i-oque' (pĕr'ĭ-ōk'). Var. of PIROGUE.

per'i-or'bit-al, *a.* See PERI-.

per'i-or-chi'tis (-ôr-kī'tĭs), *n. Med.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue around the testicle.

per'i-os'te-o-phyte' (-ŏs'tē-ō-fīt'), *n.* [*periosteum* + *-phyte.*] *Med.* A bony outgrowth on the periosteum.

per'i-os'te-o-tome' (-tōm'), *n.* [*periosteum* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* A knife used in periosteotomy.

per'i-os-tot'o-my (-ŏs-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n. Surg.* Periosteotomy

per'i-pach'y-men'in-gi'tis (pĕk'ĭ-mĕn'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue between the dura and the spinal canal

per'i-pan'cre-a-ti'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around the pancreas.

Per'i-pa-te'cian. **Per'i-pa-te'tian** (pĕr'ĭ-pă-tē'shĭăn), *n.* A peripatetic. *Obs.*

per'i-pa-tet'i-cal. *a.* Peripatetic. *R.* [PERIPATETICAL.]

per'i-pa-tet'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of Per'i-pa-tid'e-a (pĕr'ĭ-pă-tĭd'ē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = PROTRACHEATA. See PERIPATUS.

per'i-pa-tize'(pĕr'ĭ-pă-tīz'),*v.i.* [Gr περιπατειν to walk about.] To act peripatetically. *Rare.*

per'i-pet'al-ous (pĕr'ĭ-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* a *Bot.* Surrounding, or situated about, the petals. b *Zool.* Surrounding the petaloid ambulacra of an echinoderm.

pe-riph'e-ty (pē-rĭf'ē-tĭ), *n.* Periphery.

per'i-pha-ci'tis (pĕr'ĭ-fă-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr φακός lens + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the capsule of the eye.

per'i-pha-ryn'ge-al (-fă-rĭn'jē-ăl; -fār'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a. Zool.* Surrounding the pharynx; in ascidians, designating two bands of cilia encircling the inside of the pharynx at the oral end.

pe-riph'er-ad, *adv.* [*periphery* + lst *-ad.*] *Zoöl.* Toward the periphery

per'i-phe'ri-al (pĕr'ĭ-fē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Peripheral. *Rare.*

per'i-pher'ic (-fĕr'ĭk), **per'i-pher'i-cal**(-ĭ-kăl),*a.*[Cf.F *périphérique.* Peripheral. *Rare.* —**per'i-pher'i-cal-ly,** *adv. Rare.*

per'i-phle-bi'tis (-flē-bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the sheath of a vein. — **per'i-phle-bit'ic** (-bĭt'ĭk), *a.*

per'i-phrac'tic (-frăk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr.περίφρακτος fenced round] *Geom.* Multiply connected.

per'i-phrast (pĕr'ĭ-frăst), *n.* A user of periphrasis. *Rare.*

per'i-phras'ti-cal (-frăs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Periphrastic

per'i-phras'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of PERIPHRASTIC, -PHRASTICAL.

per'i-phrax'y (pĕr'ĭ-frăk'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. περιφραξις a fencing round.] *Geom.* Multiple connectivity.

per'i-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* A lodicule. [= PERIPHYSIS.]

per'i-physe (pĕr'ĭ-fīz), *n. Bot.*

pe-riph'y-sis (pē-rĭf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -YSES (-sēz) [NL.; *peri-* + Gr φύσις growth.] *Bot.* A sterile filament or hair which arises from the hymenium of certain fungi where there are no asci. Cf. PARAPHYSIS.

per'i-plast (pĕr'ĭ-plăst), *n.* [*peri-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* a Intercellular substance. b Cytoplasm. c The peripheral protoplasm of a cell. d A cell wall.— **per'i-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

per'i-pleu-ri'tis, *n* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues about the costal pleura.

per'i-plus (pĕr'ĭ-plŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -PLI (-plī). [L., fr. Gr. περίπλους a sailing round.] A sailing round; — the title of several ancient geographical works

per'ip-neu-mo'ni-a(-ĭp-nū-mō'nĭ-ă), **per'ip-neu'mo-ny** (-nū'mō-nĭ), *n* [L. *peripneumonia.* Gr. περιπνευμονία.] Pneumonia: pleuropneumonia.—**per'ip-neu-mon'ic** (-nū-mŏn'ĭk), *a.*

per'ip-neus'tic (-nūs'tĭk), *a.* [*peri-* + Gr πνευστικός pert. to breathing.] *Zoöl.* Having stigmata in a row on each side of the body, as most insects.

per'i-po-lyg'o-nal(pĕr'ĭ-pō-lĭg'ō-năl), *a.* [Having many sides and angles.

per'i-proct (pĕr'ĭ-prŏkt), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. πρωκτός the anus.] *Zoöl.* The region surrounding the anus, particularly of echinoderms.—**per'i-proc'tal** (-prŏk'tăl), **per'i-proc'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

per'i-proc'tic (-prŏk'tĭk), *a. Med.* Situated around the anus.

per'i-pro-stat'ic (-prō-stăt'ĭk), *a. Anat.* Around the prostate.

per'i-pros'ta-ti'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around the prostate.

pe-rip'ter (pē-rĭp'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *périptère.*] *Arch.* A peripteros *Rare.*

pe-rip'ter-os (-ŏs), *n.; Gr. pl.* -TEROI (-oi). [L., peripteral, Gr. περίπτερος. See PERIPTERAL.] *Arch.* A peripteral building.

per'i-pty'le-phle-bi'tis (pĕr'ĭ-pī'lē-flē-bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissue around the portal vein.

per'i-rec'tal, *a. Anat* See PERI-.

per'i-rec-ti'tis (-rĕk-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PERIPROCTITIS.

per'i-re'nal, *a. Anat.* See PERI-.

per'i-rhi'nal, *a. Anat.* See PERI-.

per'i-sal'pin-gi'tis (-săl'pĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of the peritoneal surface of the Fallopian tube.

per'i-sa-tur'ni-um (pĕr'ĭ-să-tûr'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + L. *Saturnus* Saturn.] *Astron.* The point nearest Saturn in the orbit of any of its satellites.

perisch, perise. † PERISH.

per'i-scle-rot'ic, *a.* See PERI-, 2.

perish, etc. † PIERCE, etc.

per'ish, *v. t.* To cause to perish. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.*

per'ish, *n.* A state of privation in the bush. *Colloq., Austral.*

per'ish-a-bi. Perishable. *R. Sp.*

per'ished (pĕr'ĭsht), *p. a.* Of wool, deadened, as by exposure to wind and dust *Austral.*

per'ish-er, *n.* One that perishes.

per'ish-ing-ly, *adv.* of *perishing*, p. pr [*Obs. or Dial.*]

per'ish-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

perishoner. † PARISHIONER.

per'isht. Perished. *Ref. Sp.*

per'i-so'ma (pĕr'ĭ-sō'mă), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* = PERISOME.

per'i-some (-sōm), *n.* [*peri-* + 2d-*some.*] *Zoöl.* The body wall of an invertebrate, esp. of an echinoderm.—**per'i-s o'm a l,** **-so-mat'ic**(-sō-măt'ĭk), **-so'mi-al,***a.*

per'i-sple-ni'tis (pĕr'ĭ-splĕ-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *splenitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around the spleen.

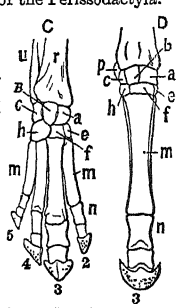
per'i-spom'e-non (-spŏm'ē-nŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [Gr. περισπώμενον, pr. pass. p. neut. of περισπᾶν to draw around, to circumflex; περί around + σπᾶν to draw.] *Gr. Gram.* A word which has the circumflex accent on the last syllable. — *a.* Having a circumflex accent so placed.

Per'i-spo'ri-a'les (-spō'rĭ-ā'lēz; 201), *n. pl.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. σπόρος seed; — in allusion to the perithecia, which are without evident ostioles.] *Bot.* An order of parasitic or saprophytic ascomycetous fungi having fascicled asci and globose perithecia; — often called *Pyrenomycetes.* It includes 3 families, one of which, the Erysibaceæ, contains the destructive powdery mildews. See MILDEW, 2 a.

pe-ris'sad (pĕ-rĭs'ăd; pĕr'ĭ-săd), *n.* [Gr. περισσός odd (fr. περί over) + 2d *-ad.*] *Chem.* Any element or radical whose valence is an odd number, as the monads, triads, etc.; — contrasted with *artiad.* — **pe-ris'sad**, *a.*

pe-ris'so-dac'tyl, pe-ris'so-dac'tyle (pĕ-rĭs'ō-dak'tĭl), *a.* Having the toes in odd numbers, or unevenly developed; pert. to Perissodactyla. — *n.* One of the Perissodactyla.

Pe-ris'so-dac'ty-la (-dăk'tĭ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. περισσός odd (fr. περί over) + δάκτυλος finger.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of nonruminant ungulate mammals including the living horses, tapirs, rhinoceroses, and various extinct forms. They usually have an odd number of toes, and in this case (as well as when the number is even, as in the tapirs) digit 3 is the largest and is in line with the axis of the limb. The teeth are usually lophodont, and the posterior premolars resemble true molars. There are usually 23 dorsolumbar vertebræ. Cf. ARTIODACTYLA.



Perissodactyla. Bones of feet. *C* Forefoot of Tapir: *r* Radius; *u* Ulna; *a* Scaphoid; *b* Lunar; *c* Cuneiform; *e* Trapezoid; *f* Magnum; *h* Unciform; *m m* Metacarpals, and *n* Phalanges of Digits 2, 3, 4, 5. *D* Forefoot of Horse: *a b c e f h* same as in *C*; *p* Pisiform; *m* Metacarpal, or Cannon, Bone, and *n* Phalanges of Digit 3. The rudimentary second and fourth Metacarpals (Splint Bones) are on each side of *m.*

pe-ris'so-dac'ty-late (-tĭ-lāt), **-dac-tyl'ic** (-dăk-tĭl'ĭk), **-dac'ty-lous** (-dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Perissodactyl.

pe-ris'so-dac'tyl-ism (-dăk'tĭ-lĭz'm), *n. Zoöl.* The condition of being perissodactyl.

pe-ris'ta-lith (pĕ-rĭs'tȧ-lĭth), *n.* [Irreg. fr. Gr. περίστατος standing round + *-lith.*] *Archæol.* A stone circle; a cincture of pillarlike stones around a mound or dolmen.

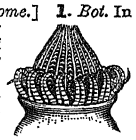
per'i-stal'sis (pĕr'ĭ-stăl'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* PERISTALSES (-sēz). [NL. See PERISTALTIC.] *Physiol.* Peristaltic contraction or action.

per'i-stal'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [Gr. περισταλτικός clasping and compressing, fr. περιστέλλειν to surround, wrap up; περί round + στέλλειν to place, arrange: cf. F. *péristaltique.*] **1.** *Physiol.* Designating, or pert. to, the peculiar wormlike wave motion of the intestines and other similar structures, produced by the successive contraction of the muscular fibers of their walls, forcing their contents onwards.

2. *Elec.* Designating electrostatic induction between conductors in a common insulator or cable. *Lord Kelvin.*

— **per'i-stal'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

per'i-stome (pĕr'ĭ-stōm), *n.* [*peri-* + *-stome.*] **1.** *Bot.* In mosses, the fringe of teeth surrounding the orifice of the capsule. It consists of 4, 8, 16, 32, or 64 teeth, and may be either single or double.


Peristome of a Moss Capsule. Much enlarged.

2. *Zoöl.* The region around the mouth in various invertebrates; as: **a** The lip of a spiral shell. **b** The membranous area around an echinoderm's mouth. **c** The segment of an annulate worm next behind the prostomium and usually bearing the mouth. **d** In insects, the margin of the mouth opening formed by the skeleton of the head, etc.

— **per'i-sto'mi-al** (-stō'mĭ-ăl), *a.*

per'i-streph'ic (-strĕf'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. περιστρέφειν to turn
per'i-streph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } round.] Turning around; rotatory; as, a *peristrephic* painting (of a panorama).

per'i-sty'lar (-stī'lȧr), *a. Arch.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, a peristyle. See COLUMNIATION **a**.

per'i-style (pĕr'ĭ-stīl), *n.* [L. *peristylum*, Gr. περίστυλον, περίστυλος; περί about + στῦλος a column; cf. F. *péristyle.*] *Arch.* **1.** A range of columns with their entablature, etc.; two or more colonnades in combination horizontally; specif., a complete system of roof-supporting columns on all sides of a court or of a building, such as the cella of a temple. See COLONNADE.

2. By extension, the space so inclosed, esp. the larger and inner court of a Roman dwelling.

per'i-style (pĕr'ĭ-stīl), *a.* Peripteral.

per'i-sys'to-le (-sĭs'tŏ-lē), *n.* [*peri-* + *systole.*] *Physiol.* The interval between the diastole and systole of the heart.

per'i-the'ci-um (-thē'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. θήκη box.] *Bot.* In certain orders of ascomycetous fungi, a spherical, cylindrical, or flask-shaped hollow structure containing the asci, and opening by a terminal pore. It is one of the forms of ascocarp. Cf. ASCOMA, APOTHECIUM. — **per'i-the'ci-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pe-rit'o-mous (pĕ-rĭt'ŏ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. περίτομος cut off all around. See PERI-; -TOME.] *Min.* Cleaving in more directions than one, parallel to the axis.

pe-rit'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. περιτομή circumcision. See PERI-; -TOMY.] *Surg.* **a** Circumcision. **b** The removal of a band of tissue from about the cornea.

per'i-to-ne'al, per'i-to-næ'al (pĕr'ĭ-tō-nē'ăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the peritoneum.

per'i-to-ne'um, per'i-to-næ'um (-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NEA (-ȧ), -NÆA (-ē). [L. *peritoneum, peritonæum*, Gr. περιτόναιον, περιτόναιος, fr. περίτονος stretched round or over; περι around + τείνειν to stretch.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* In mammals, the smooth transparent serous membrane that lines the cavity of the abdomen and is reflected inward over the abdominal and pelvic viscera, thus consisting of two portions, the parietal layer and the visceral layer. The former is closely adherent to the walls of the abdomen except in certain places along the back, where it extends forward in the mesentery to invest the viscera. In *Human Anat.*, a *greater* and a *lesser* cavity of the peritoneum are distinguished; the former is that of the sac above described, the latter is a diverticulum of it that extends in between and behind certain of the viscera, and is connected with the greater cavity by a constricted opening, the **foramen of Winslow.** In vertebrates below mammals there is no diaphragm, and the peritoneum (then more accurately called *pleuroperitoneum*) lines the entire body cavity. The term *peritoneum* is sometimes extended to the membrane lining the body cavity of some invertebrates. See OMENTUM.

per'i-to-ni'tis (-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERITONEUM; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneum. — **per'i-to-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), **per'i-to-ni'tal** (-nī'tăl), *a.*

per'i-treme (pĕr'ĭ-trēm), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. τρῆμα a hole: cf. F. *péritrème.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A rounded plate that surrounds the spiracles in some insects. **b** The edge of the aperture of a shell. — **per'i-trem'a-tous** (-trĕm'ȧ-tŭs; -trē'mȧ-), *a.*

Pe-rit'ri-cha (pĕ-rĭt'rĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Zoöl.* A division of Infusoria having a spiral line of cilia around the oral disk and sometimes one or more ciliated bands or lines around the body. It includes *Vorticella.* — **pe-rit'ri-chan** (-kăn), *n.* — **pe-rit'ri-chous** (-kŭs), *a.* — **pe-rit'ri-chous-ly**, *adv.*

per'i-troch (pĕr'ĭ-trŏk), *n.* [See PERITROCHIUM.] *Zoöl.* **a** An embryo or larva surrounded by a band of cilia. **b** A band of cilia. — **pe-rit'ro-chal** (pĕ-rĭt'rō-kăl; pĕr'ĭ-trō'kăl), *a.*

per'i-tro'chi-um (pĕr'ĭ-trō'kĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CHIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. περιτρόχιον; περί around + τροχός a wheel.] *Mech.* The wheel which, together with the axle, forms the *axis in peritrochio* (which see).

per'i-typh-li'tis (-tĭf-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *typhlitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the connective tissue about the cæcum. — **per'i-typh-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

per'i-vis'cer-al (-vĭs'ẽr-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Around the viscera. **perivisceral cavity,** *Zoöl.*, the body cavity.

per'i-wig (pĕr'ĭ-wĭg), *n.* [Formerly *perrwige, perwicke,* corrupt. fr. F. *perrugue.* See PERUKE; cf. WIG.] **1.** A headdress of false hair, usually for the whole head, and representing the natural hair; a wig.

2. A periwinkle or some other shell fish. *Obs.*


Periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*). Nat. size.

per'i-wig, *v. t.*; PER'I-WIGGED (-wĭgd); PER'I-WIG-GING (-wĭg'ĭng). To dress with or as with a periwig. *Now Rare.*

per'i-win'kle (-wĭn'k'l), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *pinewincle* (a doubtful spelling; perh. *winewincle*) a shellfish, in which *pine-* is perh. fr. L. *pina, pinna,* a kind of mussel, Gr. πίννα. Perh. influenced by *periwinkle,* the plant. Cf. WINKLE.] **a** Any small marine gastropod of the genus *Littorina.* The common European species (*Littorina littorea*), much used as food, has become naturalized abundantly on the American coast. See LITTORINA. **b** In America, also, any of various other univalve mollusks, as *Fulgur carica, F. canaliculata* (see WINKLE), *Purpura lapillus, P. floridana,* etc.

per'i-win'kle (pĕr'ĭ-wĭn'k'l), *n.* [ME. *pervenke, pervinke,* AS. *pervince,* or OF. *pervenke,* var. of OF. & F. *pervenche;* both fr. L. *pervinca.* Perh. influenced by *periwinkle,* the mollusk.] Any apocynaceous plant of the genus *Vinca,* esp. *V. minor,* a trailing herb with evergreen leaves and solitary blue or white flowers. It is often cultivated and frequently escapes. In the United States it is commonly called *myrtle. V. rosea* is the Madagascar, or Cape, periwinkle. See MADAGASCAR PERIWINKLE.

per'jure (pûr'jŭr), *v. t.*; PER'JURED (-jûrd); PER'JUR-ING (-jûr-ĭng). [F. *parjurer,* OF. also *per-,* L. *perjurare; per* through, over + *jurare* to swear. See JURY.] **1.** To violate the oath or vow of; to cause to make oath knowingly to what is untrue; to make guilty of perjury; to forswear; — chiefly used reflexively; as, he *perjured* himself.

Want will *perjure*
The ne'er-touched vestal. *Shak.*

2. To make a false oath to; to deceive by oaths and protestations. *Obs.* "Me, that *perjured* her." *J. Fletcher.*

Syn. — PERJURE, FORSWEAR. PERJURE is the technical legal term (see defs.); FORSWEAR is now rarely used, except in the sense of renouncing upon (or as upon) oath; as, "to *forswear* thin potations and to addict themselves to sack" (*Shak.*). See RENOUNCE.

per'jure, *v. i.* To commit perjury. *Obs.*

per'jured (-jûrd), *p. a.* Guilty of perjury; having sworn falsely; forsworn. — **per'jured-ly**, *adv.*

per'jur-er (-jûr-ẽr), *n.* One who is guilty of perjury.

per-ju'ri-ous (pẽr-jū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *perjuriosus.*] **a** Guilty of perjury. *Obs.* **b** Of an action, pertaining to, or characterized by, perjury. *Now Rare.* — **per-ju'ri-ous-ly**, *adv. Now Rare.* — **per-ju'ri-ous-ness**, *n. Rare.*

per'ju-ry (pûr'jŭ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *perjurium.* See PERJURE, *v.*] False swearing; the voluntary violation of an oath or vow either by swearing to what is untrue or by omission to do what has been promised under oath; specif.: *Law.* At the common law, a willfully false statement of fact material to the issue made by a witness under oath in a competent judicial proceeding, or, under statute law, so made on affirmation. Under some European systems the willful violation of a promissory oath has also been treated as perjury. See AFFIRMATION, 4, OATH, 1. In some jurisdictions (as by U. S. R. S. sec. 5392) the name and penalties of perjury have been applied to all cases of willful false statements made under an oath authorized to be administered by law, including those which are extrajudicial.

perk (pûrk), *a.* Smart; trim; spruce; jaunty; vain; brisk; pert. "*Perk* as a peacock." *Spenser.*

perk, *v. i.*; PERKED (pûrkt); PERK'ING. [Possibly fr. a dial. var. *perkier* of OF. *perchier* to perch, F. *percher.* Cf. PERCH, *v.*] **1.** To behave or come forward jauntily or smartly; to bear one's self loftily; to exalt one's self. "To *perk* over them." *Barrow.*

2. To become erect, brisk, or lively, as in recovery from sickness; — usually with *up.*

3. To make one's self or one's clothing trim and smart; as, she was *perking* at a glass.

to perk it, to carry one's self proudly or saucily.

perk, *v. t.* To make trim or smart; to straighten up; to erect; to make a jaunty or saucy display of; as, to *perk* one's self at a glass; a bird *perks* its feathers; to *perk* the ears; to *perk* up one's head.

per'kin (pûr'kĭn), *n.* [Perh. dim. of *perry.*] A kind of weak cider.

Per'kin re-ac'tion (pûr'kĭn). [After W. H. *Perkin,* Sr., Eng. chemist, the discoverer.] *Org. Chem.* An important reaction effected by heating an aldehyde with the sodium salt of an acid in presence of an acid (as acetic) anhydride.

perk'y (pûr'kĭ), *a.* Perk; pert; forward; jaunty; trim.

There amid *perky* larches and pine.
Tennyson.

per'lite (pûr'līt), *n.* [F., fr. *perle* pearl.] **1.** *Petrog.* Volcanic glass, with a concentric shelly structure due to curved cracks produced by contraction in cooling. It appears as if composed of concretions, usually grayish and enamel-like, and is commonly spherulitic.

2. *Micrometal.* A constituent of iron and steel containing about eight tenths of one per cent of carbon. It is a heterogeneous mixture.


Perlite, or Pearlstone, showing Perlitic structure.

— **per-lit'ic** (pẽr-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

per'i-spome (pĕr'ĭ-spōm), *a.* & *n.* = PERISPOMENON.

per'i-spo-ran'gi-um, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* An indusium. *Obs.*

per'i-spore (pĕr'ĭ-spōr; 201), *n. Bot.* **a** The covering of a spore. **b** The spore mother cell in algæ.

Per'i-spo'ri-a'ce-æ (-spō'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of mildew fungi typifying the order Perisporiales. — **per'i-spo'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

perisse. † PERISH.

perisshe. † PERISH, PIERCE.

per'is-sol'o-gy (pĕr'ĭ-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *perissologia,* Gr. περισσολογία.] Superfluity of words; pleonasm. *Obs. or R.* — **per'is-so-log'i-cal** (-sō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a. Rare.*

perisson, *n.* [L., Gr. περισσόν.] Prob., deadly nightshade. *Obs.*

pe-ris'so-syl-lab'ic (pĕ-rĭs'ō-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. περισσοσύλλαβος.] Having a syllable or syllables in excess. — **perissosyllabic hexameter,** the greater Archilochian meter. *Rare.*

per'i-stal'ti-cal-ly (pĕr'ĭ-stăl'tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a peristaltic manner; with peristaltic action.

per'i-ste'le (pĕr'ĭ-stē'lē), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. στήλη block of stone.] *Archæol.* A stone in a peristilith.

per'i-ste're-on (pĕr'ĭ-stē'rē-ŏn), **per'i-ste'ri-on** (-rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L. *peristereon,* fr. Gr. περιστερεών a dovecote, a kind of verbena.] Vervain. *Obs. or R.*

per'i-ste'rĭ-um (pĕr'ĭ-stē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL.; — as containing the image of a dove, Gr. περιστερά.] An inner ciborium.

Pe-ris'ter-o-mor'phæ (pĕ-rĭs'tẽr-ō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. περιστερά a pigeon + μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* In Huxley's classification, a superfamily of birds consisting of the pigeons. — **pe-ris'ter-o-mor'phic** (-fĭk), **-mor'phous** (-fŭs), *a.* — **pe-ris'ter-o-morph'** (pĕ-rĭs'tẽr-ō-môrf'), *n.*

Pe-ris'ter-op'o-des (-ŏp'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. περιστερά a pigeon + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* A division of the Gallinæ consisting of the curassows and megapodes, which have feet with the hind toe inserted low down, as in pigeons. Cf. ALECTOROPODES. — **pe-ris'ter-op'pod** (pĕ-rĭs'tẽr-ŭ-pŏd'), **pe-ris'ter-o-pode'** (-pōd'), **pe-ris'ter-op'o-dan** (-ŏp'ō-dăn), *a.* & *n.* — **pe-ris'ter-op'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

per'i-ste'thi-um (pĕr'ĭ-stē'thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. στῆθος breast.] *Zoöl.* The mesosternum of an insect.

pe-ris'to-le (pĕ-rĭs'tŏ-lē), *n.* [NL.; cf. F. *péristole.* See PERISTALTIC.] *Physiol.* Peristalsis.

pe-ris'to-ma (-mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A peristome.

per'i-sto'mal (pĕr'ĭ-stō'mȧl), **per'i-sto-mat'ic** (-stō-măt'ĭk), *a. Biol.* Peristomial.

per'i-sto'mi-um (-stō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* A peristome.

pe-ris'tro-phe (pĕ-rĭs'trō-fē), *n.* [Gr. περιστροφή.] Reversal; revolution. *Obs.*

per'i-styl'i-um (pĕr'ĭ-stĭl'ĭ-ŭm), **-sty'lum** (-stī'lŭm), *n.* [L.] = PERISTYLE, esp. in sense 2.

per'i-sty'los (-lŏs), *n.* [Gr. περίστυλος.] A peristyle building.

perit, *n.* See WEIGHT. *Obs.*

pe-rite', *a.* [L. *peritus.*] Skilled. *Obs.* — **pe-rite'ly,** *adv. Obs.*

per'i-the'ci-al (-thē'shĭ-ăl), *a. Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, perithecia.

per'i-tho-rac'ic (-thō-răs'ĭk), *a. Zoöl.* See PERI-, 2.

pe-ri'tion (pĕ-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *perire* to perish.] Annihilation. *Obs.*

per'i-to-nism (pĕr'ĭ-tō-nĭz'm), *n. Med.* A condition of shock simulating peritonitis.

per'i-ton'sil-lar, *a.* See PERI-, 2.

per'i-ton'sil-li'tis (-tŏn'sĭl-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of the tissues around the tonsils.

peritorie. † PARIETARY.

per'i-tot. † PERIDOT.

per'i-tra'che-al (-trā'kē-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* See PERI-. [A peritreme.]

per'i-tre'ma (-trē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.]

pe-rit'ro-pal (pĕ-rĭt'rō-păl), *a.* [Gr. περίτροπος turned around.] 1. Rotatory; circuitous. *Rare.* 2. *Bot.* Peritropous. *Rare.*

pe-rit'ro-pe (-pē), *n.* [Gr. περιτροπή a turning around.] A complete revolution. *Rare.*

per'i-troph'ic (pĕr'ĭ-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* [*peri-* + Gr. τροφή food.] *Zoöl.* Designating a cuticular tube, the **peritrophic membrane,** inside the intestine of many insects, extending from the anterior end of the stomach to the anus, and conducting food.

per'it'ro-pous (pĕ-rĭt'rō-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. περίτροπος turned around.] *Bot.* **a** Horizontal with respect to the pericarp, as a seed. **b** = AMPHITROPOUS.

per'i-u-ra'ni-um (pĕr'ĭ-ū-rā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + *Uranus.*] *Astron.* That apse of the orbit of a satellite of Uranus nearer the planet.

periure. † PERJURE, perjurer.

per'i-u're-ter'ic (pĕr'ĭ-ū'rē-tẽr'ĭk), *a.* See PERI-.

per'i-u're-ter'i-tis (-ū-rē'tẽr-ĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Periureteric inflammation.

per'i-u're-thral, *a.* See PERI-, 2.

per'i-u're-thri'tis (-ū'rē-thrĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues about the urethra.

per'i-u'ter-ine, *a.* See PERI-, 2.

per'i-vag'i-ni'tis (-văj'ĭ-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tissues around the vagina.

per'i-vas'cu-lar (-văs'kŭ-lẽr), *a. Anat.* Around blood vessels; as, the perivascular lymphatics.

per'i-vas'cu-li'tis (-lĭ'tĭs), *a.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of a perivascular sheath.

per'i-ve'nous, *a.* See PERI-, 2.

per'i-ver'te-bral, *a.* See PERI-, 2.

per'i-vi-tel'line, *a. Embryol.* Surrounding the vitellus of an egg.

per'i-wigd; per'i-win'kl. Periwigged; periwinkle. *Ref. Sp.*

periwinkle. † PERIWIG.

per'i-zo'ni-um (pĕr'ĭ-zō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *peri-* + Gr. ζώνη girdle.] *Bot.* The thin membrane investing the young auxospore in diatoms.

Per'iz-zite (pĕr'ĭ-zīt; pē-rĭz'-īt), *n. Bib.* A member of a tribe or people, preceding the Israelites in Palestine.

per-jink' (pẽr-jĭngk'), *a.* Nice; precise; neat. — **per-jink'et-y,** *a.* — **per-jink'ly,** *adv. All Scot.*

per'jur-ate, *v. i.* [L. *perjuratus,* p. p. of *perjurare.*] To perjure. — **per'ju-ra'tion,** *n.* — **per'ju-ra'tor,** *n. All Obs.*

per'jure, *n.* [L. *perjurus*: cf. OF. *parjur.*] A perjurer. *Obs.*

per-jure', *v. t.* [ME., L. *perjurium.*] Perjury. *Obs.*

per'jure-ment, *n.* [OF. *parjurement.*] Perjury. *Obs.*

per'jur-ess, *n.* Female perjurer.

per'jur-ous, *a.* [L. *perjurus.*] Perjurious. *Obs.*

perk (pûrk), *n.* [Shortened form.] Perquisite. Usually in *pl. Slang.*

perk (pûrk, pŭk), *n.* & *v.* [OF. *perque,* dial. form of *perche.* See PERCH a pole.] = PERCH, pole, etc. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

perke. † PARK.

perked (*dial.* pûrkt, pŭkt), *a.* Proud; elated; conceited. *Obs. or Dial.*

per'kin (pûr'kĭn), *n.* A person likened to Perkin Warbeck, as a pretender to the throne. *Obs.*

perk'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

perk'ing-ly, *adv.* See *perking,* p.

Per'kin-ism (pûr'kĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* [After Dr. Elisha *Perkins* of Norwich, Conn., who introduced it.] *Med.* Tractoration.

Per'kin-ite, *n.* One who sympathized with Sir William Perkins, who was executed in 1696 for plotting to kill William III.; also, a Jesuit. *Obs. or Hist.*

Per'kin's vi'o-let (pûr'kĭnz). [After W. H. *Perkin,* Sr., the discoverer.] = MAUVEINE.

perk'ish. *a.* Perky.

perk'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*

perkt. Perked. *Ref. Sp.*

Per-kun' (pẽr-kōōn'), *n.* [Lith. *Perkūnas,* orig., thunder.] The Lithuanian god of thunder or lightning. [PURL.]

perl. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of Pearl. *Ref. Sp.*

per-la'ceous (pẽ r-lā'shŭs), *a.* Pearly; resembling pearl.

perlament. † PARLIAMENT.

perlaous. † PARLOUS.

per-lec'tion (pẽr-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perlectio,* fr. *perlegere,* v.] Act of reading through. *Rare.*

per-len'ic (pẽr-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* See PLTROGRAPHY.

perleque. † PURLICUE.

perlesy. † PALSY.

perlewse. † PARLOUS.

perliament. † PARLIAMENT.

Per'li-dæ (pûr'lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the stone flies. The typical genus is **Per'la** (-lȧ). See STONE FLY. — **per'lid** (-lĭd), *n.*

perlious. † PARLOUS.

per'ma-nence (pûr'mȧ-nĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *permanence*, LL. *permanentia.*] **1.** Quality or state of being permanent; continuance in the same state or place; duration; fixedness; as, the *permanence* of institutions; the *permanence* of nature.

2. *Math.* Any two adjacent or nonadjacent elements in natural order in a permutation.

per'ma-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Permanence (in sense 1); duration; fixedness.

2. One that is permanent.

per'ma-nent (-nĕnt), *n.* Something which lasts or endures; specif., *pl.*, fast-dyed cotton fabrics of light quality.

per'ma-nent, *a.* [L. *permanens, -entis,* p. pr. of *permanere* to stay or remain to the end, to last; *per* + *manere* to remain: cf. F. *permanent.* See PER-; MANSION.] Continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys form or character; remaining unaltered or unremoved; abiding; durable; fixed; stable; lasting; as, a *permanent* impression.

Eternity stands *permanent* and fixed. *Dryden.*

Syn.—Durable, constant. See LASTING.

permanent alimony. See ALIMONY, 2.—**p. angle,** *Gunnery,* the slight angle with the axis of a rifled gun at which the sights are fixed to correct the drift of the missile.—**p. blue.** = ULTRAMARINE.—**p. gases.** *Chem. & Physics.* **a** Certain gases, as hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon monoxide, and oxygen, formerly so named because supposed to be incapable of liquefaction. (See GAS, 1.) **b** Substances which remain gaseous under ordinary conditions, as opposed to *vapors.*—**p. magnetism,** magnetism which remains after the exciting force has been removed. Cf. HYSTERESIS.—**p. salt,** a salt that undergoes no change on exposure to the air.—**p. white.** A certain pigment composed of barium sulphate (which see).—**p. yellow.** See BARIUM CHROMATE.

per-man'ga-nate (pĕr-măn'gȧ-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of permanganic acid. The permanganates are dark purple crystalline substances. See POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.

per'man-gan'ic (pûr'măn-găn'ĭk), *a.* [*per-* + *manganic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, an acid of manganese, $HMnO_4$, corresponding to the oxide Mn_2O_7. Its aqueous solution is purple and of strong acid reaction. It reacts with carbonates, forming solutions of permanganates, but any attempt to isolate the acid results in decomposition.

permanganic anhydride. = MANGANESE HEPTOXIDE.

per'me-a-bil'i-ty (pûr'mē-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being permeable.

2. *Magnetism.* Specific conductivity for magnetic flux. It is numerically equal to the flux density produced in the permeable body divided by the intensity of the magnetizing force (that is, the flux density produced by it in air). It is usually represented by the Greek letter μ.

per'me-a-ble (pûr'mē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *permeabilis:* cf. F. *perméable.* See PERMEATE.] **1.** Capable of being permeated; passable; penetrable; —used esp. of substances that allow the passage of fluids; as, wood is *permeable* to oil.

2. Able to permeate. *Obs.*

—**per'me-a-ble-ness,** *n.*—**per'me-a-bly,** *adv.*

per'me-am'e-ter (-ăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *permeare* to permeate + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument to measure permeability.

per'me-ance (pûr'mē-ȧns), *n.* [See PERMEANT.] Permeation; specif., *Magnetism,* the reciprocal of reluctance.

per'me-ant (-ȧnt), *a.* [L. *permeans,* p. pr.] Passing through; permeating. *Sir T. Browne.*

per'me-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *permeatus,* p. p. of *permeare* to permeate; *per* + *meare* to go, pass.] **1.** To pass through the pores or interstices of; to penetrate and pass through without causing rupture or displacement; —esp. of fluids that pass through substances of loose texture; as, water *permeates* sand.

2. To enter and spread through; to pervade.

God was conceived to be diffused throughout the whole world, to *permeate* and pervade all things. *Cudworth.*

Syn.—PERMEATE, PERVADE, here compared esp. in their fig. senses, are often interchangeable in the sense of *penetrate, saturate, diffuse.* But PERMEATE commonly retains a more distinct suggestion of its literal force than PERVADE, which often connotes a more vague or intangible transfusion; as, water *permeates* the ground, an odor *pervades* the air; "an effect that *permeates* and possesses the whole work with astonishing consistency and strength" (*Stevenson*); "A deep and solemn harmony *pervades* the hollow vale from steep to steep" (*Wordsworth*); cf. "That exquisite something called style, which, like the grace of perfect breeding, everywhere *pervasive* and nowhere emphatic, makes itself felt by the skill with which it effaces itself" (*Lowell*). See PENETRATE, SATURATE.

per'me-ate, *v. i.* To penetrate; to diffuse itself; —with *through, into,* etc.

per'me-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of permeating, or state of being permeated.

A spiritual *permeation* and inexistence. *Bp. Hall.*

per'me-a-tive (pûr'mē-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Permeating.

Per'mi-an (pûr'mĭ-ăn), *a.* [From the government of *Perm,* eastern Russia, where the formation exists.] *Geol.* Designating, or pert. to, the last period of the Paleozoic, following the Pennsylvanian or Carboniferous. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Per'mi-an, *n.* **1.** *Geol.* The Permian period, system, or formation. The rocks consist largely of red sandstone and shale, much of the sediment being of nonmarine origin. The Permian was a period of notable geographic changes. Land areas were enlarged and mountains formed. The climate seems to have been somewhat generally arid, and at some times and places cold. Life was reduced in amount, especially on land, and changed in kind. The amphibians began to decline by the close of the period, and primitive reptiles appeared. The most remarkable event of the period was extensive glaciation in India, South Africa, South America, and Australia.

2. See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES.

per-mis'si-ble (pĕr-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be permitted; allowable; admissible. —**per-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **per-mis'si-ble-ness,** *n.*—**per-mis'si-bly,** *adv.*

Syn.—See ADMISSIBLE.

per-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *permissio:* cf. F. *permission.* See PERMIT.] Act of permitting; formal consent; authorization; leave; license or liberty granted.

You have given me your *permission* for this address. *Dryden.*

Syn.—PERMISSION, LEAVE, SUFFERANCE. *Permission* and *leave* are often interchangeable. PERMISSION is the more formal term, and commonly implies power or authority to refuse; LEAVE (except in such phrases as *leave* of absence, sick *leave,* on *leave*) is the more familiar term, and often suggests that the license granted is left at the recipient's option; as, I have the owner's *permission* to hunt on this estate; give me *leave* to throw this snowball at you; cf. by your *leave.* SUFFERANCE is tacit permission, and often implies only neglect or refusal to forbid; as, "He comes among us on *sufferance,* like those concert singers whom mamma treats with so much politeness, who go down and have supper by themselves" (*Thackeray*). See FREEDOM, ALLOW, ADMISSIBLE.

per-mis'sive (-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *permissif.*] **1.** Permitting; granting liberty. "By his *permissive* will." *Shak.*

2. Permitted; tolerated; suffered. *Milton.*

permissive bill, *Eng.,* an act providing for local option.—**p. block.** = CAUTIONARY BLOCK.—**p. blocking.** See BLOCK SYSTEM.—**p. waste.** *Law.* See WASTE.

per-mis'so-ry (pĕr-mĭs'ō-rĭ), *a.* Involving, depending upon, or done by, permission; —in English law, said of all acts done by virtue of a privilege or permission given by a controlling authority, individual or legislative, and not by virtue of an independent right existing in the person acting.

per-mit' (pĕr-mĭt'), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *palamida* a kind of scomboid fish.] **a** A large pompano (*Trachinotus goodei*) of the West Indies, Florida, etc. It becomes about three feet long. **b** The round pompano (*T. falcatus*). *Local, U. S.*

per-mit' (pĕr-mĭt'), *v. t.;* -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. [L. *permittere, permissum,* to let through, to allow, permit; *per* + *mittere* to let go, send. See PER-; MISSION.] **1.** To consent to; to allow to be done; to tolerate; to put up with.

What things God doth neither command nor forbid . . . he *permitteth* . . . either to be done or left undone. *Hooker.*

2. **a** To grant (one) express license or liberty to do an act; to authorize; to give leave; —followed by an infinitive.

Thou art *permitted* to speak for thyself. *Acts* xxvi. 1.

b To allow (one's self) to commit or to indulge in; —reflexive and with *in;* as, he *permitted* himself in luxury.

3. To give over; resign; leave; commit. *Obs.*

To the gods *permit* the event of things. *Addison.*

4. To leave unheeded or not done; to omit. *Obs.*

Syn.—Let, grant, suffer, endure, tolerate. See ALLOW.

per-mit', *v. i.* To grant permission; to allow; to admit.

per'mit (pûr'mĭt; *now rarely* pĕr-mĭt'), *n.* Warrant; license; leave; permission; specif., a written license or permission given by a person or persons having authority; as, a *permit* to land goods subject to duty.

Per'mo-car'bon-if'er-ous (pûr'mō-kär'bŏn-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a. Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating: **a** A series of Carboniferous and Permian strata which cannot be more definitely classified. **b** The time when these strata were deposited.

per-mut'a-ble (pĕr-mūt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being permuted; exchangeable.

2. *Math.* Leaving a subgroup unchanged when it is operated upon by the subgroup and the result is operated upon by the inverse of the original operation; —said of an operation R with respect to a subgroup H when $R^{-1}HR = H$.

permutable operations, *Math.,* operations for which the commutative law holds, $st = ts$.

—**per-mut'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **per-mut'a-ble-ness,** *n.*—**per-mut'a-bly,** *adv.*

per'mu-ta'tion (pûr'mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *permutacion,* F. *permutation,* L. *permutatio.* See PERMUTE.] **1.** Exchange of one thing for another; barter, as distinguished from a *sale,* for money. *Obs. except Civil Law.*

2. A permuting; interchange; transmutation.

The violent convulsions and *permutations* that have been made in property. *Burke*

3. *Math.* **a** Any linear arrangement of objects that is different in order from another linear arrangement of the same objects. The number of permutations of n objects taken one at a time is n; taken two at a time $n(n-1)$; taken three at a time, $n(n-1)(n-2)$; taken all together, $n(n-1) \ldots 3.2.1$. See COMBINATION, 4. **b** The formation of all possible permutations; — called also *alternation.*

4. *Logic.* An immediate inference in which the proposition inferred differs in quality from that from which the inference is made; as, from "No men are infallible,' by *permutation* may be inferred "All men are fallible.'

permutation of consonants. = LAUTVERSCHIEBUNG.

per'mu-ta'tion-al (pûr'mū-tā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to permutation.

permutation lock. A lock in which the parts can be transposed or shifted, so as to require different arrangements of the tumblers on different occasions of unlocking.

per'mu-ta'tor (pûr'mū-tā'tẽr), *n. Elec.* A special form of rotary converter with stationary commutator and rotating brushes, in which the exciting field is induced by the alternating current in a short-circuited magnetic core instead of being produced by an external magnet.

per-mute' (pẽr-mūt'), *v. t.;* PER-MUT'ED (-mūt'ĕd); PER-MUT'ING (-mūt'ĭng). [L. *permutare, permutatum; per* + *mutare* to change: cf. F. *permuter.*] **1.** To interchange; to transfer reciprocally. *Obs.*

2. To exchange; barter; traffic. *Obs.*

Bought, trucked, *permuted,* or given *Hakluyt.*

3. To change thoroughly; alter; transmute. *Obs. or R.*

4. *Math.* To subject to permutation.

per'nan-cy (pûr'nȧn-sĭ), *n.* [OF. *prenance,* fr. *prendre, prenre, penre,* to take, L. *prendere, prehendere.*] *Law.* A taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind, or the receiving of profits.

per-ni'cious (pẽr-nĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *perniciosus,* fr. *pernicies* destruction; *per* (see PER-) + *nex, necis,* death, akin to *necare* to kill, slay: cf. F. *pernicieux.* Cf. INTERNECINE.] **1.** Having the quality of injuring or killing; destructive; fatal; ruinous; very mischievous; as, *pernicious* to health.

Let this *pernicious* hour
Stand aye accursed in the calendar. *Shak.*

2. Intending evil; wicked. "A *pernicious* woman's crime." *Cowper.*

Syn.—Destructive, ruinous, deadly, fatal, injurious, deleterious, hurtful, harmful, mischievous, unwholesome, insalubrious, malign.—PERNICIOUS, BANEFUL, BALEFUL, NOXIOUS, NOISOME. That is PERNICIOUS which works mischief or destruction; that is BANEFUL which is deadly, or which causes great harm; BALEFUL (chiefly poetical or literary) implies sinister or malign influence; as, "The character of Satan engenders in the mind a *pernicious* casuistry which leads us to weigh his faults with his wrongs" (*Shelley*); "Books which absorb our attention to such a degree that they rob us of all fancy for other books are absolutely *pernicious*" (*M. Arnold*); "*baneful* hemlock" (*Garth*); "the *baneful* notion that there is no such thing as a high, correct standard in intellectual matters" (*M. Arnold*); "culling their potent herbs and *baleful* drugs" (*Milton*); "the red and *baleful* sun" (*Shelley*). That is NOXIOUS which is harmful esp. to health of body or mind; as, "New elements in his life as *noxious* to him as an inlet of mud to a creature that has been used to breathe . . . in the clearest of waters" (*G. Eliot*); "I see no reason why one should not be able to vanquish . . . these *noxious* thoughts which foretell evil but cannot remedy it" (*Scott*). NOISOME was in earlier usage synonymous with *noxious;* as, "He shall deliver thee from . . . the *noisome* pestilence" (*Ps.* xci. 3). The word is now chiefly used in the sense of *ill-smelling;* as, "a bloated, putrid, *noisome* carcass" (*Burke*); "They smelled *noisomely* of blistered tin" (*Stevenson*). See INJURY, MALICIOUS.

pernicious anæmia *or* **anemia,** *Med. & Veter.,* a severe, usually fatal, form of anæmia of obscure origin. In horses and cattle it is sometimes epizoötic.—**p. scale,** the San José scale.—**per-ni'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**per-ni'cious-ness,** *n.*

per-nick'et-y (pẽr-nĭk'ẽt-ĭ), *a.* [Orig. unknown.] Finical or fussy; full of petty details; as, a *pernickety* person. *Colloq.*—**per-nick'et-i-ness** (-ĭ-nẽs), *n. Colloq.*

per'nor (pûr'nôr), *n.* [OF. *preneor* a taker, F. *preneur.*] *Law.* A taker or receiver, esp. of income or profits.

Per'not' fur'nace (pẽr'nō'). [After Charles *Pernot,* its inventor.] A reverberatory furnace with a circular revolving hearth, used in making steel.

per'ny-i moth (pûr'nĭ-ĭ). [After P. A. *Perny* (b. 1816), French missionary and Chinese scholar.] A Chinese silk-producing moth (*Antheræa pernyi*) whose larva, known as the **pernyi silkworm,** feeds on the oak.

per'o-ne'al (pẽr'ō-nē'ăl), *a.* [Gr. *περόνη* the fibula.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the fibula; near the fibula.—**peroneal artery,** a deeply seated artery running along the back part of the fibular side of the leg to the heel. It arises from the posterior tibial, and near the ankle it gives off, or divides into, the *anterior* and *posterior peroneal.*—**p. nerve,** the external popliteal nerve.

per'o-ne'o-tib'i-al (-nē'ō-tĭb'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [Gr. *περόνη* fibula + *tibial.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to, or connecting, the fibula and tibia; specif., designating certain muscles present in various animals, one occasionally occurring in man.

per'o-ne'us (pẽr'ō-nē'ŭs), *n.* [NL. See PERONEAL.] *Anat.* One of several muscles of the lower leg, as: **a** The ‖ **pe'ro-ne'us bre'vis** (pẽr'ō-nē'ŭs), arising chiefly from the outer face of the lower two thirds of the fibula and inserted into the fifth metatarsal. **b** The ‖ **pe'ro-ne'us lon'gus,** arising chiefly from the head and upper two thirds of the fibula and inserted by a long tendon, which crosses the sole of the foot obliquely, into the first metatarsal. **c** The ‖ **pe'ro-**

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perlour. ✝ PARLOR.
per'lous. ✝ PERILOUS.
perloyn. ✝ PURLOIN.
per-lu'cid. ✝ PELLUCID.
per-lus'trate (pẽr-lŭs'trāt), *v. t.* [L. *perlustrare,* p. p. *perlustratus,* to go or travel all through, to survey.] To review thoroughly; survey. *R.*—**per'lus-tra'tion** (pûr'lŭs-trā'shŭn), *n. R.*
per'ma-ce'ti. ✝ PARMACETY.
per'ma-fay'. *interj.* [OF. *par ma foi.*] By my faith. *Obs.*
per'mag-ne'sic (pûr'măg-nē'sĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
per-main', **per-mane',** *v. t.* [OF. *parmaindre, parmaindre, permanoir, -menoir,* L. *permanere.*] To remain. *Obs.*
per'ma-na-ble, *a.* [OF. *parmenable, permenable.*] Permanent. *Obs.* [NENT.]
per'ma-nent-ly, *adv.* of PERMA-
per'ma-nent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
per-man'si-ble, *a.* [L. *permanere, permansum,* to remain, persist.] Enduring. *Obs. & R.*
per-man'sion, *n.* [L. *permansio.*] Continuance. *Obs.*
per'me-a-bl. Permeable. *R. Sp.*
Per'me-nas (pûr'mĭ'-nŭs). *Bib.*
‖ **per men'sem.** [L.] By the month; monthly.
Perm'i-ak (pûr'mĭ-ăk), *n.* One of a mixed Finnic people northeast of Perm, Russia, showing few Mongoloid traits.
Perm'i-an (-ăn), *n.* A Permiak; also, the language of the Permiaks. See FINNO-UGRIC.
per-mil'lage (pẽr-mĭl'ĕj), *n.* [*per* + L. *mille* thousand.] Rate or proportion per thousand.
‖ **per mil'le** (-lē). [L.] By the thousand. [PETROGRAPHY.]
per-mir'ic (pẽr-mĭr'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
per-mis'ci-ble (-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *permiscere* to mingle.] Capable of being thoroughly mixed. *Obs.*
per-mise', *v. t.* [OF. & F. *permis,* p. *permise,* p. p. of *permettre,* L. *permittere.*] To permit. *Obs.*
per-miss', *n.* [See PERMIT.] A permitted choice. *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*]
per-mis'si-bi. Permissible.
per-mis'sioned (pẽr-mĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* Having permission. [*Sp.*]
per-mis'siv. Permissive. *Ref.*
per-mis'sive-ly, *adv.* of PERMISSIVE.
per-mis'sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
per-mis'tion. ✝ PERMIXTION.
per-mit'ic (pẽr-mĭt'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY. [*Obs.*]
per-mit'ta-ble, *a.* Permissible. *Obs.* **b** *Elec.* Inductivity.
‖ **per-mit'te di'vis ce'te-ra** (pẽr'tē-rȧ). [L.] Leave to the rest to the gods. *Horace* (*Odes,* I. ix. 9).
per-mit'ted-ly, *adv.* of *permitted,* p. p.
per-mit-tee' (pûr'mĭ-tē'), *n.* One to whom a permission or permit is given.
per-mit'ter. *n.* One who permits.
per-mit'ti-ble, *a* Permissible. *Obs.*
per'mit-tiv'i-ty (pûr'mĭ-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Elec.* Specific permittance.
per-mix' (pẽr-mĭks'), *v. t* [L. *permixtus,* p. p. of *permiscere.*] To mix thoroughly.—**per-mix'a-ble** (-mĭk'sȧ-b'l), *a.*—**per-mix'tion** (-mĭks'chŭn), *n.*—**per-mix'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*—**per-mix'ture** (-tûr), *n. All Obs.*
per-mue', *v. t.* [OF. *permuer, parmuer,* L. *permutare.*] To change thoroughly. *Obs.*
per'mu-tate (pûr'mū-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *permutatus,* p. p.] = PERMUTE *Rare.*
per'mu-ta'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
per-mut'a-to-ry (pẽr-mūt'ȧ-tō-rĭ), **per-mut'a-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Involving, or of the nature of, permutation. *Rare.*
per-mut'er (-mūt'ẽr), *n.* One who permutes something.
‖ **per my et per tout** (pẽr mē ĕt pẽr tōō). [AF., OF. *par* by, *mi* mid, *tout* all.] *Law.* Lit., by the moiety and by the whole; — used to indicate the kind of tenure had by joint tenants.
pern (pûrn), *n.* [NL. *Pernis,* fr. Gr. *πέρνης,* an old reading for *πτέρνις* a kind of hawk in Aristotle.] A honey buzzard.
pern (pûrn). *v. t.* To adjust (one's professions, etc.) to circumstances, as was notoriously done by Dr. Andrew Perne, dean of Ely (d. 1589). *Obs.*
pern'a-ble, *a.* [OF. *pernable, prenable,* F. *prenable.*] That may be taken. *Obs.*
Per'nam-bu'co wood. [From *Pernambuco,* a State of Brazil.] A reddish brown dyewood obtained from a Brazilian species of *Cæsalpinia.* It is closely related to brazilwood. [SUS.
Pernaso, Pernasse. ✝ PARNASSUS.
per-nav'i-gate (pẽr-năv'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *pernavigatus,* p. p., sailed through.] To navigate thoroughly. *Rare.*
per'ne-gate, *v. t.* [L. *pernegatus,* p. p.] To deny utterly. *Obs.*—**per'ne-ga'tion,** *n. Obs.*
per'nel. ✝ PARNEL.
per-nel'ic (pẽr-nĕl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
per-ni'cion (pẽr-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *pernicio.* See PERNICIOUS.] Destruction; perdition. *Obs.*
per-ni'ci-os'i-ty (-ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pernicies* pernicious.] Perniciousness. *Obs.*
per-ni'cious (-nĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pernix, -icis.*] Quick; swift. [PERNICIOUS.
per-nic'i-ty (-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pernicitas.* See PERNICIOUS swift.] Swiftness; quickness; celerity. *Obs.*
‖ **per'ni-o** (pûr'nĭ-ō), *n.; L. pl.* -ONES (-ō'nēz). [L.] Chilblain.
Per'nis (-nĭs), *n.* [NL. See PERN, n.] *Zoöl.* Genus of the honey buzzards. — **per'nine** (-nĭn; -nīn; 183), *a.*
pernitioune. ✝ PERNICION.
per'noc-ta'il-an (pûr'nŏk-tā'lĭ-ăn), *n.* One who keeps vigil all night. *Obs. or R.*
per-noc'tate (pẽr-nŏk'tāt), *v. i.* [L. *pernoctare.*] To pass the night, as in vigil. *Obs. or R.*—**per'noc-ta'tion** (pûr'nŏk-tā'shŭn), *n. Obs. or R.*
Pe-rod'i-pus (pẽ-rŏd'ĭ-pŭs), *n.* [Gr *πήρα* pouch + *Dipus;* — in allusion to the external cheek pouches.] *Zoöl.* See KANGAROO RAT. [SKITE.
pe-rof'skite. Var. of PEROV-
per'o-nag'na-thus (pẽ-rŏg'nȧ-thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πήρα* pouch + *γνάθος* jaw.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the pocket mice, the type of a subfamily **Pe-rog'na-thi'næ** (-thĭ'nē).
‖ **per o'gni uc-cel'lo. il su'o ni'do è bel'lo** (pär ō'nyē ōōt-chel'lō, ēl soō'ō nē'dō ĕ bel'-lō). [It.] For [or to] every bird, its own nest is beautiful
pe-rogue'. Var. of PIROGUE.
perol. ✝ PERIL.
per-ol'ic (pẽr-ŏl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
Pe-rom'e-la (pẽ-rŏm'ē-lȧ), *n. pl* [NL., fr Gr. *πηρομελής* having maimed limbs.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of GYMNOPHIONA.—**pe-rom'e-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*
‖ **per om'ne fas ac ne'fas.** [L.] By every right and wrong; in every way. *Livy* (VI. 14).
peron ✝ PERRON. [NEPS.
per'o-nate'us. Var. of PERO-
peronell. ✝ PARNEL.
per'o-nate (pûr'ō-nāt; pẽ'rō-), *a.* [L. *peronatus* rough-booted.] *Bot.* Mealy or woolly, as the stipes of some fungi.

ne'us ter'ti-us (tûr'shĭ-ŭs), arising chiefly from the lower fourth of the fibula and inserted into the fifth metatarsal.

Per'o-nos'po-ra (pĕr'ŏ-nŏs'pŏ-rä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. περόνη brooch, buckle + σπορος seed; — apparently because the epispore has rugulose markings.] *Bot.* A large genus of parasitic fungi typifying the Peronosporaceæ, having conidia that germinate without forming zoöspores. They are among the most destructive fungi. *P. schleideni* causes onion mildew, *P. gangliformis* lettuce mildew, etc.

Per'o-nos'po-ra'ce-æ (-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of parasitic fungi typifying the Peronosporales. Their conidiophores form outside the epidermis of the host, and develop conidia singly, never in chains. The family includes such destructive genera as *Phytophthora*, *Plasmopara*, and *Peronospora*, causing downy mildew, potato rot, etc. — **per'o-nos'po-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Per'o-nos'po-ra'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of phycomycetous parasitic fungi containing the two families Albuginaceæ and Peronosporaceæ.

per'o-rate (pĕr'ŏ-rāt), *v. i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-ĭng). [See PERORATION.] **1.** To speak at length; to harangue; to deliver an oration, esp. a grandiloquent one.

2. To make a peroration; to conclude or sum up a speech.

per'o-rate, *v. t.* To declaim. *Carlyle.*

per'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *peroratio*, fr. *perorare*, *peroratum*, to speak from beginning to end; *per* + *orare* to speak. See PER-; ORATION.] **1.** The concluding part of an oration; esp., a final summing up and enforcement of an argument; also, any conclusion to a speech.

2. A rhetorical passage; a discourse. *Now Rare.*

per'o-ra'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a peroration.

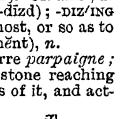
pe-rov'skite (pĕ-rŏf'skīt), *n.* [After von *Perovski*, of St. Petersburg.] *Min.* A yellow, brown, or grayish black mineral in crystals of cubic habit or in reniform masses. It is calcium titanate, $CaTiO_3$. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 4.02–4.04.

per-ox'ide (pĕr-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* **a** An oxide containing more oxygen than some other oxide of the same element, esp. one that reacts with acids to form salts of a lower degree of oxidation. Formerly, any of those oxides regarded as the highest oxides. **b** Specif., peroxide of hydrogen (= HYDROGEN DIOXIDE). Cf. PER-, 2.

per-ox'i-dize (-sĭ-dīz), *v. t. & i.*; -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). *Chem.* To oxidize to the utmost, or so as to form a peroxide. — **per-ox'i-dize-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

per'pend (pûr'pĕnd), *n.* [F. *parpaing*, pierre *parpaigne*; of uncert. origin.] *Masonry.* **a** A large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it, and acting as a binder. **b** Short for PERPEND WALL.

per'pen-dic'u-lar (pûr'pĕn-dĭk'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *perpendicularis*, *perpendicularius*, fr. *perpendiculum* plumb line; *per* + *pendere* to hang: cf. OF. *perpendiculer*, *-lier*. See PER-; PENDANT.] **1.** Exactly upright or vertical; pointing to the zenith; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; in a line of gravity. Hence: *Geom.* At right angles to a given line or surface; as, the lines *ad* and *bc* are *perpendicular* to each other.



ad Perpendicular Line; *bc* Horizontal Line.

2. [*cap.*] *Arch.* Of, pert. to, or in, the **Perpendicular Style**, the latest variety of English Gothic, corresponding to the French Flamboyant. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table & Illust.*

Syn. — See VERTICAL.

per'pen-dic'u-lar, *n.* **1.** An appliance or instrument to indicate the vertical line from any point.

2. A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line or direction.

3. Hence, upright position; also, rectitude.

4. *Geom.* A line or plane at right angles to another line or surface.

per'pen-dic'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being perpendicular.

per'pe-tra-ble (pûr'pĕ-trȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be perpetrated.

per'pe-trate (-trāt), *v. t.*; -TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd); -TRAT'ING (-trāt'ĭng). [L. *perpetratus*, p. p. of *perpetrare* to effect, perpetrate; *per* + *patrare* to perform.] To do or perform; to carry through; to commit (as an offense); to be guilty of; — commonly in a bad sense; as, to *perpetrate* a crime.

To *perpetrate* two or three astounding feats of philosophical jugglery. *J. Ward.*

per'pe-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perpetratio.*] Act of perpetrating; a doing, esp. of something wrong, as a crime; also, the thing perpetrated; an evil action.

per'pe-tra'tor (pûr'pĕ-trā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who perpetrates; esp., one who commits an offense or crime.

per-pet'u-a-ble (pĕr-pĕt'ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be perpetuated.

per-pet'u-al (-ăl), *a.* [ME. *perpetuel*, F. *perpétuel*, fr. L. *perpetualis*, fr. *perpetuus* continuing throughout, continuous, fr. *perpes*, *-etis*, lasting throughout; cf. *petere* to seek. Cf. PER-; PETITION.] **1.** Never-ceasing; continuing forever or for an unlimited time; unfailing; everlasting; continuous. "Unto the kingdom of *perpetual* night." *Shak.*

2. *Hort.* Blooming more or less continuously throughout the season; as, a hybrid *perpetual* rose.

Syn. — Unceasing, endless, everlasting, incessant, constant, eternal. See CONTINUAL.

perpetual annuity. See ANNUITY, 2. — **p. calendar,** a calendar that can be used perpetually or over a wide range of years. That of Capt. Herschel covers, as given below, dates from 1750 to 1961 only, but is capable of indefinite extension.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

DAY OF THE MONTH.					Jan. Oct.	Apr. July *Jan.* *	Sept. Dec.	June	Feb. Mar. Nov.	Aug. *Feb.* *	May	DAY OF WEEK.
1	8	15	22	29	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	Mon.
2	9	16	23	30	g	a	b	c	d	e	f	Tues.
3	10	17	24	31	f	g	a	b	c	d	e	Wed.
4	11	18	25		e	f	g	a	b	c	d	Thurs.
5	12	19	26		d	e	f	g	a	b	c	Fri.
6	13	20	27		c	d	e	f	g	a	b	Sat.
7	14	21	28		b	c	d	e	f	g	a	Sun.
To find the day of the week corresponding to any date, find the small letter directly under the month and opposite the day of the month; the same small letter also appears in the vertical column that contains the number of the year; and if the line in which it stands is followed out to the right, the day of the week is found. Thus, the small letter under March and opposite 18 is					1753	1754	1755	1750	1751	1757	*1752*	
					1759	1765	*1760*	1761	*1756*	1763	1758	
					1764	1771	1766	1767	1762	*1768*	1769	
					1770	1776	1777	*1772*	1773	1774	1775	
					1781	1782	1783	1778	1779	1785	*1780*	
					1787	1793	*1788*	1789	*1784*	1791	1786	
					1792	1799	1794	1795	1790	*1796*	1797	
					1798	1805	1800	1801	1802	1803	1809	
					1804	1811	1806	1807	1813	*1808*	1815	
					1810	*1816*	1817	*1812*	1819	1814	*1820*	
					1821	1822	1823	1818	*1824*	1825	1826	
					1827	1833	*1828*	1829	1830	1831	1837	
					1832	1839	1834	1835	1841	*1836*	1843	
					1838	*1844*	1845	*1840*	1847	1842	*1848*	
					1849	1850	1851	1846	*1852*	1853	1854	
					1855	1861	*1856*	1857	1858	1859	1865	
					1860	1867	1862	1863	1869	*1864*	1871	
					1866	*1872*	1873	*1868*	1875	1870	*1876*	
					1877	1878	1879	1874	*1880*	1881	1882	
					1883	1889	*1884*	1885	1886	1887	1893	
					1888	1895	1890	1891	1897	*1892*	1899	
					1894	1901	1902	*1896*	1903	1898	1904	
					1900	1907	1913	1903	1915	*1904*	1911	
					1906	*1912*	1919	*1908*	*1920*	1910	*1916*	
					1917	1918	*1924*	1914	1926	1921	1922	
					1923	1929	1930	1925	1937	1927	1933	
					1928	1935	1941	1931	1943	*1932*	1939	
					1934	*1940*	1947	*1936*	*1948*	1938	*1944*	
					1945	1946	*1952*	1942	1954	1949	1950	
					1951	1957	1958	1953		1955	1961	
					1956			1959		*1960*		

*For dates occurring in Jan. or Feb. of leap year, use *italic* names of months, above.

b; *b* appears again directly over 1904, and at its right is the word *Friday*. March 18 fell on Friday in 1904, and also in 1898, 1892, etc. The calendar has other uses, as for finding the months which begin on Sunday in a particular year, etc.

— **p. canon** *or* **fugue,** *Music*, a canon or fugue capable of endless repetition without a break. See CIRCULAR CANON **a.** — **p. check,** *Chess*, an endless succession of checks (or a position involving such), given to a king by a piece or pieces of the weaker side so as to force a draw. — **p. curate,** *Ch. of Eng.*, formerly, a curate in a district where there is no rector or vicar and where the benefice is controlled by a layman. — **p. day,** the period of nearly six months, alternately at the earth's north and south poles, when the sun does not set. — **p. edict.** See under EDICT, 1. — **p. lease,** *Law*, lit., a lease for all time; hence, one renewable at the lessee's option; specif., in New Zealand, under the former Land Acts, a lease for a term of thirty years, with a right of renewal, and of finally purchasing the freehold. — **p. lever,** a wheel and axle. — **p. motion,** *Mech.*, the conceived incessant motion of a hypothetical (but mechanically impossible) machine perpetually supplying its own motive forces independently of any action from without. — **p. night,** the period of nearly six months, alternately at the earth's north and south poles, when the sun does not rise. — **p. screw,** an endless screw.

per-pet'u-a'na (pĕr-pĕt'ū-ä'nȧ; -ăn'ȧ), *n.* [See PERPETUAL.] A woolen fabric made in England chiefly in the 17th and 18th centuries; — so called from its durability.

per-pet'u-ate (pĕr-pĕt'ū-āt), *v. t.*; PER-PET'U-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); PER-PET'U-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *perpetuatus*, p. p. of *perpetuare* to perpetuate. See PERPETUAL.] To make perpetual; to cause to endure, or to be continued, indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion; to eternize.

per-pet'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *perpétuation*, LL. *perpetuatio.*] A making perpetual; permanent continuation.

per'pe-tu'i-ty (pûr'pĕ-tū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *perpetuitas*: cf. F. *perpétuité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being perpetual; as, the *perpetuity* of laws. *Bacon.*

The *perpetuity* of a single emotion is insanity. *I. Taylor.*

2. Something that is perpetual.

3. Endless time. "And yet we should, for *perpetuity*, go hence in debt." *Shak.*

4. *Law.* **a** Duration without limitations as to time. **b** Quality or condition of an estate limited so that it becomes or may be inalienable either perpetually or for a period beyond a certain limit fixed by law; also, the estate itself so modified or perpetuated. At the common law the **rule against perpetuities** makes void any estate so limited that it will not necessarily take effect or vest within a life or lives in being at the time of the creation of the estate (as originally established by the Duke of Norfolk's Case, in 1685) and (as later modified) 21 years thereafter, with the addition of the period of gestation in case of a person entitled to the estate being conceived but unborn. The rule against perpetuities is still in force in British law, and in some of the United States; but in other States the rule has been made more restrictive. Cf. THELLUSSON ACT.

5. *Annuities.* **a** A perpetual annuity. **b** The number of years in which the simple interest of any sum equals the principal. **c** The number of years' purchase to be given for an annuity to continue forever. See YEAR'S PURCHASE.

per-plex' (pĕr-plĕks'), *v. t.*; -PLEXED' (-plĕkst'); -PLEX'ING. [L. *perplexus* involved, confused; *per* + *plexus*, p. p. of *plectere* to plait. See PER-; PLAIT.] **1.** To trouble with ambiguity, suspense, or anxiety; to embarrass; puzzle; distract; confuse. "*Perplexed* beyond self-explication." *Shak.*

2. To plague; vex; torment. *Obs.* *Glanvill.*

3. To involve; to entangle; to make intricate or complicated, and difficult to be unraveled or understood.

No artful wildness to *perplex* the scene. *Pope.*

Syn. — Confuse, complicate, bewilder. See PUZZLE.

per-plexed' (pĕr-plĕkst'), *p. a.* **a** Doubtful; anxious; puzzled; bewildered; embarrassed; as, a *perplexed* mind. **b** Entangled; involved; confused; intricate. "The *perplexed* paths of this drear wood." *Milton.* — **per-plex'ed-ly** (pĕr-plĕk'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **per-plex'ed-ness,** *n.*

per-plex'ing, *p. a.* Embarrassing; puzzling; troublesome. "*Perplexing* thoughts." *Milton.* — **per-plex'ing-ly,** *adv.*

per-plex'i-ty (pĕr-plĕk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *perplexitas*: cf. F. *perplexité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being perplexed; complication; intricacy; distraction through doubt or difficulty; embarrassment; bewilderment; doubt.

2. An instance of this state.

By their own *perplexities* involved,
They ravel more. *Milton*

3. That which perplexes; a cause of perplexity; as, the scarcity of water was a great *perplexity.*

per'qui-site (pûr'kwĭ-zĭt), *n.* [L. *perquisitum*, neut. of *perquisitus*, p. p. of *perquirere* to ask for diligently; *per* + *quaerere* to seek. See PER-; QUEST.] **1.** *Law.* **a** A thing or property acquired otherwise than by inheritance, as by industry, or purchase. Cf. CONQUEST, *n.*, 5; PURCHASE, *n.* **b** *Eng. Law.* Casual income or profits, as from heriots, escheats, reliefs, etc., accruing to the lord of a manor.

2. A gain or profit incidentally made from employment in addition to regular salary or wages, esp. one of a kind expected or promised; also, pay for work; income.

The pillage of a place taken by storm was regarded as the *perquisite* of the soldier. *Prescott*

3. An adjunct, or natural accompaniment. *Obs.*

per-ra'di-us (pĕr-rā'dĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -DII (-ī). *Zoöl.* One of the primary radii of a medusan, usually four in number and passing through a radial canal. Cf. RADIUS, 4 **a.** — **per-ra'di-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **per-ra'di-al-ly,** *adv.*

per-ri'co (pĕ-rē'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COS (-kōz). [Sp. *perico* a parrot.] A Mexican parrot fish (*Pseudoscarus perrico*).

per'ron (pĕr'ŏn; *F.* pĕ'rôN'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A monumental or platform stone or stone structure. *Obs.*

2. *Arch.* An out-of-door flight of steps, as in a garden, leading to a terrace or upper story; — usually applied to medieval or later structures of some architectural pretensions.

‖ **per'ru'quier'** (pĕ'rü'kyā'; *E.* pĕ-rōō'kĭ-ĕr), *n.* [F.] A maker of, or a dealer in, perukes.

per-ru'the-nate (pĕr-rōō'thē-nāt), *n.* [*per-* + *ruthenate.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds obtained by action of chlorine on ruthenates, by action of alkalies on ruthenium tetroxide, etc. They are regarded as salts of the hypothetical *perruthenic acid*, $HRuO_4$. Formerly called *ruthenate.*

per'ru-then'ic (pûr'rōō-thĕn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a certain acid. See: (*a*) PERRUTHENATE; (*b*) RUTHENIUM TETROXIDE.

per'ry (pĕr'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *peré*, F. *poiré*, fr. *poire* a pear, L. *pirum*. See PEAR the fruit.] A fermented liquor made from pears; pear cider.

per'sa-lane' (pûr'sȧ-lān'), *n. Petrog.* A class of igneous rocks. See PETROGRAPHY. — **per-sal'ic** (pĕr-săl'ĭk), *a.*

per'salt' (pûr'sôlt'), *n.* [*per-* + *salt.*] *Chem.* A salt corresponding to a peroxide; a salt whose name is formed is the principal's name followed by *p. p.* or *per pro.* and the agent's name.

per-py'ric (pĕr-pĭ'rĭk; -pīr'ĭk), *a.*, **per-quar'ic** (-kwŏr'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

per-queer', *adv.* [OF. *par cuer*, F. *par cœur.*] By heart; perfectly; rightly. *Obs. Scot.* [*R.*]

per-plext', *v. t.* Search through.]

per-quire', *v. t.* [L. *perquirere.*] To search through. *Obs.*

per'qui-sit. Perquisite. *Ref. Sp.*

per'qui-sit'ed, *a.* Supplied with perquisites. *Obs.*

per'qui-si'tion (pûr'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *perquisition.*] A thorough search. [*Obs.*]

per-quis'i-tive, *n.* Perquisite.]

per-quis'i-tor (pĕr-kwĭz'ĭ-tôr), *n.* [L., a seeker out.] The acquirer of a (certain) perquisite.

‖ **per quod.** [L.] Whereby.

per-ra'di-ate, *v. t* To spread through. *Rare.*

perre. ✝ PERRIE, PERRY.

perreis. ✝ PERISH

perrell. ✝ PERIL.

per're-wig. ✝ PERIWIG.

per'rey. ✝ PERRIE, PERRY, PORRAY.

perriche. ✝ PERISH.

per'ri-cut (pĕr'ĭ-kŭt). Dial. Eng. var of PETTICOAT.

per'rie. ✝ PERRY, PIRRIE.

per'rie, *n.* Also *perre*, *perry*, etc. [OF. *perrerre*, F. *pierrerie*, pl., fr. *pierre* stone, L. *petra.*] Precious stones; jewels. *Obs.*

per'ri-er (pĕr'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* [OF. *perriere*, *perrier*, F. *perrier.* Cf. PEDRERO.] *Obs. or Hist.* **a** A medieval engine for throwing stones. **b** A short mortar formerly used on ships for throwing stones and light shot.

perrieris. Obs. pl. of PIERRERY.

per'risch. ✝ PERISH.

per'ri-wig. ✝ PERIWIG.

perrochioun. ✝ PARROCHIAN.

per'ro-quet (pĕr'ō-kĕt; pĕr'ō-kĕt'). [F.] Var. of PARRAKEET

perrosin, *n.* [OF. *pois-resine*, F. *poix-résine*; *poix* pitch (L. *pix*) + *résine* resin.] A kind of resin; rosin. *Obs.*

per-ro'ta-to-ry, *a. Math.* Passing completely through a series in both direct and reverse order.

perrour. ✝ PARCRE.

per'ruke. ✝ PERUKE.

per-ruque' (pĕ-rōōk'; *F.* pĕ'rük'). Var. of PERUKE.

per'ry. ✝ PERRIE. [OI PIRRIE.]

per'ry, Obs. or dial. Eng. var.]

per'ry, *n.* [AS. *pirie*, *pirge*, *pirige*, prob. fr. (assumed) LL. *pirea*, fr. *pirum* pear.] A pear tree. *Obs.*

perrygryne. ✝ PEREGRINE.

pers. ✝ PERSE.

Pers., *or* **pers.** *Abbr.* Persia; Persian; person; personal; personally.

Per'sæ (pûr'sē), *n. pl.* [L.] Persians. See esp., *Arch.*, PERSIAN, *n.*, 4.

per-saive'. ✝ PERCEIVE.

per'sal-one' (pûr'săl-ōn'), *n. Petrog.* A subclass of persalane.

pe-ro'ni-um (pĕ-rō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. περόνιον, dim. of περόνη fibula.] *Zoöl.* A tract of modified epithelium between the margin of the umbrella and the base of a tentacle in Narcomedusæ. — **pe-ro'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pe-ro'pus. ✝ PYROPUS.

pe-ro'pus, *n.* A textile fabric similar to paragon. *Obs.*

per'o-ra'tor (pĕr'ŏ-rā'tĕr), *n.* One who perorates.

per-or'a-to-ry (pĕr-ŏr'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to peroration. — *n.* Utterance of a peroration.

‖ **pe-ró' si muo've** (pā-rō' sē mwō'vā). [It.] But it does move; — a variant of *eppur si move* (which see).

per-os'mate (pĕr-ŏs'māt; -ŏz'-), *n. Chem.* A supposed salt of perosmic acid (osmium tetroxide).

per-os'mic acid (-mĭk), *a. Chem.* See OSMIUM TETROXIDE.

peroun. ✝ PERRON.

Pe-roun' (pē-rōōn'), *n.* [Bulg. & Russ. *Perun.*] A Slav deity and idol resembling Thor.

per-ox'i-date (pĕr-ŏk'sĭ-dāt), *v. t. & i. Chem.* = PEROXIDIZE. — **per-ox'i-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.*

‖ **per pais.** [OF. *par païs.*] *Law.* By the country. See PAIS.

‖ **per pa'res.** [L.] *Old Eng. Law.* By [one's] peers.

per pays. Var. of PER PAIS.

per'pen. ✝ PERPEND, *n.*

per-pend' (pĕr-pĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *perpendere*, *perpensum*; *per* + *pendere* to weigh.] To weigh carefully in the mind. *Archaic.*

per-pend', *v. i.* To attend: to be attentive. *Archaic.* [*Obs.*]

per'pend-er. *n.* A perpend.

per-pen'di-cle (pĕr-pĕn'dĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *perpendiculum*: cf. OF. *perpendicle.*] Something hanging straight down; a plumb line *Obs.* [PERPENDICULAR.]

per'pen-dic'u-lar-ly, *a & v. adv.* of PER'PEN-DIC'U-LAR-NESS, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*

perpend wall. A wall built of perpends; hence, a thin wall.

per-pense', *v. t.* [OF. *parpenser*, *perpenser*, L. *perpensare*, or L. *perpensus*, p. p. of *perpendere.*] To consider thoroughly; deliberate. — **per-pens'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **per-pan'sion.** **per-pen'si-ty,** *n.* — **per-pen'sive,** *a. All Obs.*

per'pent. Var. of PERPEND.

per-per'a-cute', *a.* [*per-* + *peracute.*] Exceedingly acute. *Obs.*

per'per-ous, *a.* [L. *perperus.*] Heedless; erroneous. — **per'per-i-tude,** *n.* — **per'per-ous-ly,** *adv. All Obs. & R.*

per-pes'sion, *n.* [L. *perpessio*, fr. *perpeti*, *perpessus*, to bear steadfastly.] Suffering; endurance. *Obs.*

perpet. *n.* Perpetuana. *Obs.*

per'pe-trate, *a.* Perpetrated. *Obs.*

per'pe-tra'tress (pûr'pĕ-trā'trĕs), **per'pe-tra'trix** (-trā'trĭks), *n.* Female perpetrator. *R.*

per'pe-tre, *v. t.* [F. *perpétrer.*] To perpetrate. *Obs. & R.*

per-pet'u-al-ist, *n.* One who would perpetuate anything. *R.*

per-pet'u-al'i-ty (pĕr-pĕt'ū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ). *n.* Perpetuity. *R.* [UAL.

per-pet'u-al-ly, *adv.* of PERPET-

per-pet'u-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

per-pet'u-al-ty, *n.* [Cf. OF. *perpetualité*, *perpeluelté.*] Perpetuity. *Obs.* [petuation. *R.*

per-pet'u-ance (-ăns), *n.* Per-

per-pet'u-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *perpetuatus*, p. p.] Perpetuated. *R.*

per-pet'u-a'tor (pĕr-pĕt'ū-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who perpetuates.

per-pet'u-ous, *a.* [L. *perpetuus.*] Perpetual. *Obs.* — **per-pet'u-ous-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

‖ **per-pe'tu-um si-len'ti-um** (pĕr-pĕt'ū-ŭm sī-lĕn'shĭ-ŭm). [L.] Perpetual silence.

per'pin. ✝ PERPEND.

per'plan'tar (pĕr-plăn'tär), *a. Veter.* Of or pertaining to the periphery of the plantar or ground surface of the hoof.

per-plex', *n.* [See PERPLEX, *a. & v.*] Perplexity. *Obs.*

per-plex', *a.* [L. *perplexus* entangled, intricate.] *Obs.* **1.** Perplexed; bewildered.

2. Intricate; difficult.

per-plex'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.* [plexes.]

per-plex'er, *n.* One that perplexes. [L. *perplexio.*]

per-plex'ful, *a.* Perplexing. *Obs.*

per-plex'ion, *n.*

Perplexity. *Obs.*

per-plex'i-tive, *a. & n.* [Cf. L. *perplexari* to cause confusion, E. PERPLEXITY.] That (which) causes perplexity. *Obs.*

per-plex'ive, *a.* [L. *perplexus* perplex.] Perplexing. *Obs.* — **per-plex'ive-ness,** *n. Obs.*

per-plex'ly, *adv.* Perplexedly. *Obs.* [*Rare.*

per-plex'ment, *n.* See -MENT.]

per-plext', perplexity, etc Obs. or rel. sp. of PERPLEXED, etc.

per'pli-ca'tion (pûr'plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *perplicatus* entangled.] *Surg.* A method of arresting the bleeding of a divided vessel by drawing the free end backward through an incision made in its own wall.

perpoint. ✝ PORCUPINE.

per po'lar, *n. Geom.* The perpendicular through a pole on its polar. [PETROGRAPHY.]

per-pol'ic (pĕr-pŏl'ĭk), *a.* See

per-po-lite', *a.* [L. *perpolitus*, p. p.] Thoroughly polished. *Obs.*

per-pon'der, *v. i.* To consider thoroughly. *Obs.*

per'po-tas'sic (pûr'pō-tăs'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

per'po-ta'tion, *n.* [L. *perpotatio.*] A drinking bout; complete drunkenness. *Obs.*

per pro. *or* **proc.** *Abbr.* Per procurationem.

‖ **per pro'cu-ra'ti-o'nem** (prŏk'ū-rā'shĭ-ō'nĕm), *or* **per proc'u-ra'tion.** [L. *per procurationem.*] *Law.* By agency; by the authority of an agent; by proxy A signature *per procurationem*

with the aid of the prefix *per-*; as, the *persalts* of iron. Opposed to *protosalt*. See PER-. *Obsoles.*

perse (pûrs), *a.* [F. *pers.*] Blue; —in early writers, light blue or grayish blue; later, dark blue or purplish black. — *n.* The color or a cloth of the color.

Per'se-a (pûr'sē-ȧ), *n.* [L., a tree of Egypt and Persia, Gr. περσέα.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical lauraceous trees and shrubs having thick alternate leaves, small panicled flowers with nine stamens, and a fleshy 1-seeded fruit. *P. borbonia* and two other species occur in the southern United States. *P. persea* is the avocado. Several species afford handsome cabinet woods.

per'se-cute (-kūt), *v. t.*; PER'SE-CUT'ED (-kūt'ĕd); PER'SE-CUT'ING (-kūt'ĭng). [F. *persecuter*, L. *persequi, persecutus*, to pursue, prosecute; *per* + *sequi* to follow. See PER-; SECOND.] **1.** To pursue, as in hunting; to chase; hunt; drive; also, to follow up; prosecute (a subject). *Obs.*

2. To pursue in a manner to injure, grieve, or afflict; to beset with cruelty or malignity; to harass; esp., to afflict, harass, punish, or put to death because of belief, etc., as for adherence to a particular creed or mode of worship.

> Do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and *persecute* you. *Matt.* v. 44.

3. To pursue with persistent solicitations; to annoy.

4. To prosecute at law. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

per'se-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* [F. *persécution*, L. *persecutio.*] **1.** Act or practice of persecuting; esp., the infliction of loss, pain, or death for belief, etc., as for adherence to a particular creed or mode of worship.

2. State or condition of being persecuted. *Locke.*

3. *Obs.* **a** Act of pursuing; chase. **b** A carrying on.

per'se-cu'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to persecution.

per'se-cu-to-ry (pûr'sē-kū-tō-rĭ; -kū'tō-rĭ), *a.* Persecutive; relating to persecution.

Per'se-id (pûr'sē-ĭd), *n.* [From PERSEUS. See 1st -ID.] *Astron.* One of a group of shooting stars appearing annually about the 10th of August. They are probably fragments of Swift's comet 1862 (III).

per'se-ite (-īt), *n.* [See PERSEA.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alcohol, $C_7H_9(OH)_7$, in the fruit and leaves of *Persea persea*, and made artificially from mannose.

Per-seph'o-ne (pĕr-sĕf'ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Περσεφόνη.] *Class. Myth.* The daughter of Zeus and Demeter, wife of Hades (Pluto), and queen of the infernal regions. She was abducted by Hades, but was allowed to spend two thirds of the year with her mother (see DEMETER). The Romans called her *Persephone, Proserpina*, or *Proserpine*, and among the Greeks she bore various other names, as *Persephassa, Persephatta*, etc. In Attica, especially in connection with the Eleusinian mysteries, she was called *Kore* (which see), and in Orphic literature, where she appears as an all-pervading nature goddess, she is often called *Despoina*. See CORN SPIRIT, ELEUSINIAN.

Per'se-pol'i-tan (pûr'sē-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* [Cf. METROPOLITAN.] Of or pert. to Persepolis, capital of ancient Persia under the later Achæmenian kings, or its ruins near Shiraz, Persia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Persepolis.

Per'seus (pûr'sūs; pûr'sē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Περσεύς.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A son of Zeus and Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa. Perseus stole the eye and tooth of the Graiæ, refusing to return them until they had instructed him how to proceed against Medusa. See ANDROMEDA, 1, GRAIÆ, MEDUSA, 1.



Perseus of Benvenuto Cellini.

2. *gen.* -SEI (-sē-ī). *Astron.* A northern constellation between Taurus and Cassiopeia, represented on pictorial charts by a figure of Perseus holding the head of Medusa.

per'se-ver'ance (pûr'sē-vēr'ăns; *formerly accented* per-sev'er-ance, *as in Shakespeare*), *n.* [F. *persévérance*, L. *perseverantia.*] **1.** Act of persevering; persistence in anything undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise begun. "The kingbecoming graces . . . *perseverance*, mercy, lowliness." *Shak.*

2. *Theol.* Continuance in a state of grace until it is succeeded by a state of glory; — sometimes called *final perseverance*, and *the perseverance of the saints*. See CALVINISM.

Syn. — Persistence, steadfastness, constancy, steadiness, pertinacity.

per'se-ver'ant (pûr'sē-vēr'ănt; *formerly* per-sev'er-ant), *a.* [L. *perseverans, -antis*, p. pr.: cf. F. *persévérant.*] Persevering. *Rare.* — **per'se-ver'ant-ly**, *adv. Rare.*

per'se-vere' (pûr'sē-vēr'; *earlier* per-sev'er, *as in Shakespeare; Milton has* per'se-vere' *only*), *v. i.*; PER'SE-VERED' (-vērd'); PER'SE-VER'ING (-vēr'ĭng). [F. *persévérer*, L. *perseverare*, fr. *perseverus* very strict; *per* + *severus* strict, severe. See PER-; SEVERE.] **1.** To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any project or course begun; to maintain a purpose in spite of counter influences, opposition, or discouragement.

2. *Theol.* To continue in a state of grace. *Obs. or R.*

3. To remain in a place or condition. *Obs.*

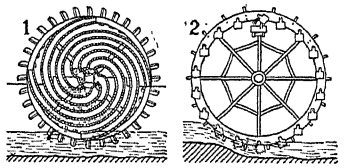
Syn. — PERSEVERE, PERSIST. To PERSEVERE is to continue in a given course, esp. in the face of discouragement, obstacles, or the like; the word is always used in a good sense; to PERSIST is to keep on by force of will, sometimes (in a bad sense) obstinately, esp. against opposition, remonstrance, or the like; as, "Who, not content that former worth stand fast, looks forward, *persevering* to the last" (*Wordsworth*); "I in thy *persevering* shall rejoice. . . . Stand fast!" (*Milton*); "But they *persisted* deaf, and would not seem to count them things worth notice" (*id.*); "I myself have never *persisted* in any plan for two days together" (*Johnson*).

per'se-ver'ing (pûr'sē-vēr'ĭng), *p. a.* Characterized by perseverance; persistent. — **per'se-ver'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Per'sian (pûr'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* [From *Persia*: cf. F. *persien.* Cf. PARSI, PEACH, PERSIC.] **1.** Of or pert. to Persia, the Persians, or their language.

2. *Arch.* Denoting an order and a style of ancient art, in which the columns are replaced by male figures in Oriental costume, or are adorned by such figures. Cf. ATLANTES and CARYATID.

Persian ammoniac. = AMMONIAC, *n.*, **a.** — **P. apple**, the peach. — **P. bed**, a divan, or sofa. — **P. berry. a** Any of several species of buckthorn (*Rhamnus*) or their fruit. **b** *pl.* The dried berries or fruits of various European and Asiatic species of *Rhamnus*, as *R. amygdalinus, R. infectoria*, etc. They produce, with tin salts, a yellow lake which is used in calico printing. — **P. blinds**, Persiennes. — **P. carpet**, a kind of superior one-piece carpet made by knotting into the warp, of linen or hemp, tufts of colored woolen yarn over each row of which a woof shot is passed; — so called from the country of manufacture. — **P. cat**, the Angora cat. — **P. cord**, a cotton and woolen dress fabric resembling rep. — **P. deer. a** A kind of fallow deer (*Cervus mesopotamiæ*) of western Asia. **b** The maral. — **P. drill**, *Mech.*, a drill which is turned by pushing a nut back and forth along a spirally grooved drill holder. — **P. Era.** See ERA, *Table.* — **P. fire**, *Med.*, malignant pustule. — **P. insect powder**, a yellowish powder obtained from the dried and ground flower heads of species of *Chrysanthemum*, esp. *C. coccineum*; — called also *Dalmatian insect powder* and *buhach*, though the latter name is more often applied to the product of *C. cinerariafolium*, much cultivated in the United States. It is used for killing noxious domestic insects. — **P. lemon**, an East Indian rutaceous tree (*Limonia acidissima*), having an acid fruit resembling the lemon. — **P. lilac.** A The China tree. **b** An Asiatic liliaceous plant (*Fritillaria persica*), cultivated for its lilac flowers. — **P. lily.** = PERSIAN LILAC **b.** — **P. lynx**, the caracal. — **P. manna**, a kind of manna obtained from the camel's thorn (*Alhagi maurorum*), used in Persia as a confection. — **P. morocco**, orig., leather made from the skins of Persian goats, but later from skins of certain hairy sheep called Persian goats. It is used chiefly in bookbinding. — **P. nightingale**, the bulbul *Luscinia hafizi*. — **P. red.** = INDIAN RED. — **P. silk.** = PERSIAN, *n.*, 3. — **P. tick**, *Zoöl.*, the Miana bug. — **P. ulcer**, *Med.*, Aden ulcer. — **P. walnut**, *Bot.*, the English walnut. — **P. wheel**, a kind of undershot water wheel adapted for raising water. There are several varieties, all fitted with radial floats. One kind (fig. 1 in *Illust.*) has a number of spiral tubes, picking up water at the circumference and discharging at the wheel axle, while others (fig. 2) have buckets of various designs, discharging at the top of the wheel. — **P. willow**, the great willow-herb. — **P. yellow**, a favorite old variety of hardy yellow rose.



Persian Wheels.

Per'sian, *n.* **1.** One of the people of Persia; specif.: **a** One of the ancient Iranian Caucasians who under Cyrus and his successors became the dominant Asiatic race. **b** A member of one of the races forming the modern Persian nationality. These include: the Iranian Farsis, Luris, and Kurds; the mixed Tajiks and Hadjemis, forming the mass of the population; the somewhat Negroid Susians of the extreme south; Turkomans and Kizilbashes of Turki stock; with Gypsies, Armenians, Arabs, Jews, Mongols, etc.

2. The principal language of the Iranic branch of the Indo-European family. It is divided into: **Old Persian**, known from a few inscriptions and tablets in cuneiform characters and closely akin to the language of the Avesta (see AVESTAN); **Middle Persian**, or **Pahlavi** (which see); and **modern, or New, Persian**, dating from about the 9th century, an analytic language, developed from the ancient inflected form, and in which is written Persia's greatest literature, including the epic works of Firdausi as well as the lyric poems of Hafiz and Omar Khayyám. Modern Persian contains a large admixture of Arabic loan words, and is written in the Arabic script. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

3. A thin silk fabric, used formerly for linings; also, a soft figured silk of mixed colors, used for dresses or trimming.

4. *Arch.* Commonly in *pl.* A male figure replacing a column in the Persian style. See PERSIAN, *a.*, 2

5. *pl.* Persiennes, or Persian blinds.

Per'sic (pûr'sĭk), *a.* [L. *Persicus.* Cf. PERSIAN.] Of or pertaining to Persia or the Persian language. — *n.* The Persian language.

per'si-ca-ry (pûr'sĭ-kā-rĭ), *n.* [See PERSICARIA.] A common species of *Polygonum* (*P. persicaria*) with leaves shaped like those of the peach; hence, any related species.

per'si-co (-sĭ-kō), **per'si-cot** (-kŏ; -kŏt), *n.* [F. *persicot*, earlier *persico*; cf. It. *persico* Persian. See PEACH.] A cordial made from the kernels of apricots, nectarines, etc., with refined spirit.

per'si-enne' (pûr'sĭ-ĕn'; -shĭ-ĕn'; *F.* pĕr'syĕn'), *n.* [F., fem. of *persien* Persian.] Properly, printed calico, whether Oriental or of fanciful design with flowers, etc., in Western work. Hence, as extended in English, material of a similar character.

per'si-ennes' (-ĕnz'; *F.* pĕr'syĕn'), *n. pl.* [F.] Window blinds having movable slats, similar to Venetian blinds.

per'si-flage' (pĕr'sē-flăzh'; pûr'sĭ-flăzh; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *persifler* to quiz, fr. L. *per* + F. *siffler* to whistle, hiss, L. *sifilare.*] Frivolous or bantering talk; a frivolous manner of treating any subject, serious or otherwise; light raillery. **Syn.** — See BANTER.

per'si'fleur' (pĕr'sē'flûr'), *n.* [F.] One who indulges in persiflage; a banterer; a quiz. *Carlyle.*

per-sim'mon (pĕr-sĭm'ŭn), *n.* [Earlier *pessimin, putchamin;* of Virginia Indian origin.] **1. a** An ebenaceous tree of the United States (*Diospyros virginiana*), with hard fine wood, oblong leaves, and small bell-shaped white flowers. **b** The plumlike fruit of this tree. It is yellow when ripe, and is strongly astringent until the ripening period, when the tannin becomes insoluble and the fruit becomes sweet and palatable.

2. Any of various other species of *Diospyros* cultivated for their fruit, as the Japanese date plum (*D. kaki*), which yields a fine large fruit with little or no astringency.

per'sis (pûr'sĭs), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A dyestuff, a form of archil. See ARCHIL, 1.

Per'sism (pûr'sĭz'm), *n.* A Persian idiom.

per-sist' (pĕr-sĭst'), *v. i.*; PER-SIST'ED; PER-SIST'ING. [L. *persistere; per* + *sistere* to stand or be fixed, fr. *stare* to stand: cf. F. *persister.* See PER-; STAND.] **1.** To stand firm; to be fixed and unmoved; to stay; to continue steadfastly; esp., to continue fixed in a course of conduct against opposing motives; to persevere; — often conveying an unfavorable notion, as of doggedness or obstinacy.

> If they *persist* in pointing their batteries against particular persons, no laws of war forbid the making reprisals. *Addison.*
>
> That face *persists*,
> It floats up; it turns over in my mind. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. To endure or remain in place or existence; to be persistent; as, leaves that *persist* from year to year.

Syn. — See PERSEVERE.

per-sist'ence (-sĭs'tĕns) } *n.* [Cf. F. *persistance*, OF.
per-sist'en-cy (-tĕn-sĭ) } also *-ence.* See PERSISTENT.] **1.** Quality or state of being persistent; staying or continuing quality; continued existence; endurance; hence, in an unfavorable sense, doggedness; obstinacy.

2. Specif., continuance of an effect after its cause is removed; as, *persistence* of motion, visual *persistence* (or *persistence* of the visual impression), auditory *persistence*, etc.

per-sist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *persistens, -entis*, p. pr. of *persistere.* See PERSIST.] **1.** Inclined to persist; having staying qualities; tenacious of position or purpose.

2. Existing continuously; enduring; as: **a** *Bot.* Remaining attached beyond the period of anthesis; as, a *persistent* corolla; — opposed to *deciduous* and *fugacious.* **b** *Zoöl.* Continuing without change in function or structure (chiefly of parts or organs retained by an animal which are characteristic of some ancestral type or of a larval or young stage); as, *persistent* teeth or gills; — opposed to *deciduous* and *caducous.*

Syn. — Cf. OBSTINATE.

persistent oscillations. See OSCILLATION, 3.

per-sist'ing, *p. a.* Inclined to persist; tenacious of purpose; persistent. — **per-sist'ing-ly**, *adv.*

per'son (pûr'sŭn; -s'n), *n.* [ME. *persone, persoun, person*, OF. *persone*, F. *personne*, L. *persona* a mask (used by actors), a personage, part, a person; orig. uncert. Cf. PARSON.] **1.** A character or part, as in a play; a specific kind or manifestation of individual character, whether in real life or fiction; an assumed character. *Archaic.*

> His first appearance upon the stage in his new *person* of a sycophant or juggler. *Pacon*
>
> How different is the same man from himself, as he sustains the *person* of a magistrate and that of a friend! *South*

2. A rational being; a being possessing, or forming the subject of, personality; hence, an individual human being.

> In the metaphysic scheme, the spontaneous energy of thought evolving itself in products, constitutes a *person*; in the physical, the mere having impressions, or being the theater of feelings joined with the power of giving them a collective name, constitutes a *person.* *J. Martineau*

3. A human being; as: **a** One spoken of indefinitely; as, any *person* present. **b** One of importance; a personage. *Obs. or R.* **c** One as distinguished emphatically from things or animals. **d** One spoken of slightingly.

4. The bodily form of a human being; body; outward appearance; as, of comely *person.* *Chaucer.*

> If it assume my noble father's *person.* *Shak.*

5. The real self of a human being; individual personality.

> Our bodies are not we, — not our proper *persons.* *J. B. Mozley*

6. *Theol.* Among Trinitarians, one of the three modes of being in the Godhead (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost); a hypostasis.

7. *Law.* A human being (natural person), or a body of persons, or, in a wider sense, an aggregate of property (*artificial, conventional*, or *juristic person*), that is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties.

> A "natural" as opposed to an "artificial" *person* is such a human being as is regarded by the law as capable of rights or duties: in the language of Roman law as having a "status." . . . A slave having, as such, neither rights nor liabilities, had in Roman law, strictly speaking, no "status," "caput," or "persona." . . . It must however be remembered that the terms "persona" and "caput" were also used in popular language as nearly equivalent to "homo," and in this sense were applied to slaves as well as freemen. *T. E. Holland.*
>
> The *persons* known to international law are states. *T. E. Holland.*

8. *Gram.* One of the three relations (that of the speaker, that of one spoken to, and that of another person or thing spoken of, called respectively the *first, second*, and *third* person) underlying discourse, distinguished by certain pronouns and, in many languages, by inflected forms of the verb; relationship to the discourse as so distinguished; as, verbs have *person* and number.

9. *Biol.* An individual in the narrowest sense, as a single zooid in the compound Hydrozoa and Actinozoa.

‖ **per sal'tum** (pĕr săl'tŭm). [L.] By a leap, spring, or bound; at a single bound.

Per'san. + PERSIAN.

persanate, *v. t.* [L. *persanatus*, p. p. fr. *persanare.*] To cure thoroughly. *Obs.*

per'sant + PERCEANT.

Persante. + PERSIAN.

persawe. + PERCLIVE.

persche. + PIERCE.

per-scribe', *v. t.* [L. *perscribere; per* through + *scribere* to write.] To write in full. *Obs.*

per-scru'tate (pĕr-skrōō'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *perscrutatus*, p. p. of *perscrutari.*] To investigate or scrutinize thoroughly. — **per'scru-ta'tion** (pûr'skrōō-tā'shŭn), *n.* — **per'scru-ta'tor.** *n. All Rare.*

per-scrute', *v. t.* [OF. *perscruter* or L. *perscrutari.*] To perscrutate. *Obs.*

perse. + PIERCE.

Perse, *n.* [F., L. *Persa*; cf. AS *Perse*, pl., fr. L.] Persian. *Obs.*

‖ **per se** (sē). [L.] By [or of] itself: in itself; intrinsically; essentially; directly.

per'se-cut-ee' (pûr'sē-kū-tē'), *n.* One who is persecuted.

per'se-cu'tive (pûr'sē-kū'tĭv), *a.* Tending to persecute. *Rare.* — **per'se-cu'tive-ness**, *n. Rare.*

per'se-cu'tor (-tēr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *persécuteur.*] One who persecutes. [secutrix. *R.*]

per'se-cu'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A per-

per'se-cu'trix (-trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* -CUTRICES (-kū-trī'sēz). [L.] A woman who persecutes. *Rare.*

Per-see'. + PARSI.

per-se'i-ty (pĕr-sē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *perseitas.* See PER SE.] Quality of being per se; self-inclusive or self-sufficient being.

perselve. + PERCEIVE.

perseline. + PURSLANE.

persell. + PARCEL.

persely + PARSLEY.

per'sen-tis'cen-cy (pûr'sĕn-tĭs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *persentiscens*, p. pr. of *persentiscere* to perceive clearly.] Intuition. *Obs.*

persepcion. + PERCEPTION.

per'se-quent, *a.* [L. *persequens, -entis*, p. pr.] Pursuing. *Obs.*

perserve. + PRESERVE.

persever. + PERCEIVER, PERSEVERE [ANCE.]

perseverance. + PERCEIVERANCE.

per-sev'er-a'tion, *n.* [Cf. OF. *perseveration*, L. *perseveratio.*] Perseverance. *Obs.*

persew. + PURSUE.

persewer. + PERSEVERE.

persh + PERISH.

persh (*dial.* pûsh), *n.* A withe; an osier. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Per'sian-ist (pûr'zhăn-ĭst; pûr'zhŭn-), *n.* See -IST.

Per'sian-ize (-īz), *v. t.* See -IZE — **Per'sian-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

per'si-ca'ri-a (pûr'sĭ-kā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *persicarius* a peach tree. See PEACH.] = PERSICARY.

Per'si-cize (pûr'sĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To make Persian. *Rare.*

Persie. + PARSI.

per'si-flate (pûr'sĭ-flāt), *v. i.* [F. *persifler* to banter; see -ATE.] To use persiflage. *Rare.*

persil. + PARSLEY.

‖ **per sil'lade'** (pĕr'sĭl'yȧd'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A dish dressed with parsley. [REAR.

per'si-o (pûr'sē-ō), *n.* = CUD-

Per'sis (pûr'sĭs), *n.* [L., a Persian woman, fr. Gr. Πέρσις.] Lit., a Persian woman; — fem. prop. name. F. *Perside* (pĕr'sēd'); It. *Persida* (pĕr'sē-dä); Sp. *Perside* (pĕr'sē-thē; 146); G. *Persis* (pĕr'sĭs). [SISTENT.

per-sist'ent-ly, *adv.* of PER-

per-sist'er (pĕr-sĭs'tĕr), *n.* One that persists.

per-sis'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Persistent; tending to persist. — **per-sis'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **per-sis'tive-ness**, *n. All Rare.*

per'si-veir'. + PERSEVERE.

perske. + PERSE.

pers'ley. + PARSLEY.

per-so'dic (pĕr-sō'dĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

per-solve', *v. t.* [L. *persolvere.*] To pay wholly, or fully; to discharge. *Obs.*

per'son. + PARSON.

per'son, *v. t* To personify; impersonate. *Obs.*

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in person, by one's self; with bodily presence; not by representative. "The king himself *in person* is set forth." *Shak.* — **in the p. of**, in the place of; acting for. *Shak.* — **p. of incidence.** See RIGHT, *n.*, 2. — **p. of inherence.** See RIGHT, *n.*, 2.

per'son-a-ble (pûr'sŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *personnable.*] **1.** Having a well-formed body, or person; comely; presentable; as, a *personable* man or woman.

The king, . . . so visited with sickness, was not *personable*. *E. Hall.*

2. *Law.* Having the status of a person, which carries the right to maintain pleas in court, and to take anything granted. *Obs. or R.*

3. = PERSONAL. *Obs.*

per'son-age (-ăj), *n.* [F. *personnage.*] **1.** An image or portrait of a person. *Obs.*

2. Form, appearance, or characteristics of a person; the body or the external appearance, stature, figure, air, etc., of a person. "In *personage* stately." *Hayward.*

3. A notable or distinguished person; a conspicuous or peculiar character; as, decidedly a *personage;* a comely *personage*; also, a person, indefinitely. *Spenser.*

4. Character assumed or represented; a character, as in a play. "The actors and *personages* of this fable." *Broome.* "Disguised in a false *personage*." *Addison.*

per'son-al (pûr'sŭn-ăl), *a.* [OF. *personel, personal*, F. *personnel*, fr. L. *personalis.* Cf. PERSONNEL.] **1.** Of or pert. to a particular person; affecting an individual, or each of many individuals; peculiar or proper to private concerns; not public or general; as, *personal* comfort, desire.

The words are conditional,—If thou doest well,—and so *personal* to Cain. *Locke.*

2. Done in person, without the intervention of another; direct from one person to another; also, *Obs.*, engaged or present in person. "*Personal* communication." *Fabyan.* "He was *personal* in the Irish war." *Shak.*

3. Pertaining to the person, or body; as, *personal* charms; *personal* ornaments; *personal* liberty.

4. Relating to an individual, his character, conduct, motives, or private affairs, esp. in an invidious and offensive manner; as, *personal* reflections or remarks; also, relating to one's self; as, *personal* vanity.

5. a Pertaining to human beings as distinct from things.

Every man so termed by way of *personal* difference. *Hooker.*

b Being rational and self-conscious; as, a *personal* God.

6. *Law.* Designating, or of or pertaining to, personal property (see below); as, *personal* estate; *personal* interests.

7. *Gram.* Denoting person; as, a *personal* suffix.

8. *Theol.* Of or pertaining to substance; hypostatic. *Obs.*

9. = PERSONABLE, 1, by confusion.

personal action, *or* **action in personam.** *Law.* Opposed to *real action.* **a** An action for the enforcement of an obligation, which therefore must be brought against the person obligated. This is the sense of this term in the Civil law systems. **b** In the common law, any action not brought for the recovery of, or involving rights in, lands, tenements, or hereditaments; that is, one brought to enforce or recover a debt or personal duty, or damages in lieu of it, or damages for an injury to person or property, or for the specific recovery of, or enforcement of a lien upon, goods or chattels. — **p. allegiance.** See ALLEGIANCE, 2. — **p. effects**, effects of a personal character; esp., as used in wills, tariff laws, etc., such property especially appertaining to one's person. The term may be restricted by words of narrower import to things ejusdem generis, or where not restricted, as in a residuary legacy, may include all articles not employed in one's business. — **p. equation. a** In scientific observations, a constant deviation from an assumed correct result, depending on personal qualities in the observer; specif., in *Astron.*, the difference between the instant when an observer notes a phenomenon, as the transit of a star, and the assumed instant of its actual occurrence; or, relatively, the difference between the results of two observers. **The absolute personal equation** is the constant correction that would reduce the error of the mean of one's observations approximately to 0. **b** In general usage, variation of judgment or method occasioned by temperamental qualities of individuals. — **p. identity**, *Metaph.*, the persistent and continuous unity of the individual person, normally attested by consciousness. — **p. law**, law that applies to a particular person or class of persons only, but wherever situated, as distinguished from a **territorial law**, applying alike to all persons, but only within a given territory. The conception of *personal law* is common to races in the early stages of civilization, as the ancient Romans (cf. PRÆTOR PEREGRINUS, COMITY OF NATIONS), and the natives in India to-day; the conception of *territorial law* is a modern European development. — **p. liberty**, *Law*, the right of an individual to do as he pleases, unlimited save by the right of the public to subordinate his action to the welfare of the public. — **p. pronoun**, *Gram.*, one of the substantive pronouns (as *I, thou, he, she, it*, and their plurals), expressing a distinction of person. — **p. property**, *Law*, estate or property that is not real, consisting in general of things temporary or movable; chattels; orig., property recoverable by a personal action (in sense **b**). No absolute general distinction can be laid down between *real* and *personal property* except that now *personal property* is not inheritable and on the owner's decease goes to his personal representatives (the administrator or executor), while real property goes to the heirs according to the rules of the common law or statutes of descent. The effect of this distinction has been to cause certain rights attached to land to be classed as personal which were originally considered as real. *Cf.* DESCENT, 5; DISTRIBUTION, 9; INHERITANCE, 1; MOVABLE, *n.*, **b**. — **p. representative.** *Law.* See REPRESENTATIVE. — **p. rights**, rights appertaining to the person, as of personal security, personal liberty, and private property. — **p. service.** See SERVICE, *n.*, *Law.* — **p. servitude.** See SERVITUDE, *n.*, *Law.* — **p. staff**, *Mil.*, the aids-de-camp of a general officer. — **p. tithes.** See TITHE. — **p. tweaty.** See TREATY. — **p. union.** *Internat. Law*, such union of two states as is constituted by their becoming subject to the same personal ruler, without loss of independent sovereignty, as that which formerly existed between the kingdom of Hanover and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. — **p. verb**, *Gram.*, a verb which is inflected to correspond with the three persons; — opposed to *impersonal. Now Rare.*

per'son-al (pûr'sŭn-ăl), *n.* **a** *pl. Law.* A piece of personal property; a chattel. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* Personal remarks. **c** A short newspaper paragraph relating to a person or persons or to personal matters. *U. S.*

per'son-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *personalite*, F. *personnalité*, or LL. *personalitas.* Cf. PERSONALTY.] **1.** Quality or state of being personal, or of being a person and not a thing or abstraction; that which makes a being a person; personal existence or identity. *U. S.*

2. *Theol.* Quality or state of consisting of distinct persons, or hypostases; — said of the Godhead.

3. That which constitutes distinction of person; distinctive personal character; individuality. *Personality* implies complex being or character having distinctive and persistent traits, among which reason, self-consciousness, and self-activity are usually reckoned as essential.

Personality is individuality existing in itself, but with a nature as a ground. *Coleridge.*

4. *Metaph.* In Scholastic philosophy, the mode of being of the soul when joined to the body. Cf. SUBSISTENCE.

5. A personal being; a person; specif., *Theol.*, of the Godhead, any distinct manifestation; hypostasis.

6. Body, or person; *pl.*, bodily parts. *Rare.*

7. Quality of relating to a particular person or persons; specif., quality of referring directly to, or being aimed at, an individual, esp. disparagingly or hostilely.

8. Something said or written which refers to the person, conduct, etc., of some individual, especially something of a disparaging or offensive nature; personal remarks; as, indulgence in *personalities;* — usually in *pl.*

9. *Law.* Quality or qualities of a person constituting or fixing his status, or general legal capacity; also, the quality of a law determining its effect on the status of persons.

per'son-al-i-za'tion (pûr'sŭn-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Ascription of personality, or of the marks or traits of personality or intelligence, to something; personification.

per'son-al-ize (pûr'sŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; PER'SON-AL-IZED (-īzd); PER'SON-AL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make personal; personify. "They *personalize* death." *H. Spencer.*

per'son-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [AF. *personalté.* See PERSONALITY.] **1.** Quality of being personal; personality; as, the *personality* of an action. *Rare.*

2. *Law.* Personal property, as disting. from *real property.*

3. *pl.* Loosely, belongings of the person. *Rare.*

per'son-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *personatus* masked.] **1.** Personated; feigned; counterfeit. *Obs. or R.*

2. Of the nature of a person. *Obs.*

3. *Bot.* Of a bilabiate corolla, having the throat nearly closed by a projection of the base of the lower lip; masked, as in the flower of the snapdragon.



Personate Corolla of Snapdragon.

per'son-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; PER'SON-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); PER'SON-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *personatus* masked, in an assumed character, fictitious, fr. *persona* a mask. See PERSON.] **1.** To assume the character of; to represent by a fictitious appearance; to act the part of; hence, to counterfeit; feign; as, he tried to *personate* his brother.

2. To set forth in an unreal character; to disguise; mask. *Rare.* "A *personated* mate." *Milton.*

3. To represent as being of a certain kind or as doing a certain thing; to describe; characterize; symbolize. *Obs.*

In fable, hymn, or song, so *personating*
Their gods ridiculous. *Milton.*

4. To personify; to stand as the emblem of; to typify; impersonate. *Rare.* *Shak.*

per'son-ate, *v. i.* To play or assume a character.

per'son-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A personating; impersonation.

per'son-a-tive (pûr'sŭn-ā-tĭv), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, personation.

per-son'i-fi-ca'tion (pĕr-sŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of personifying, or that which personifies; specif.: **a** Attribution of personal form, character, etc.; representation of a thing or abstraction as a person or by the human form; esp., *Rhet.*, a figure of speech in which an inanimate object or abstract idea is represented as a personality or endowed with personal attributes; *prosopopœia*; as in, "the floods clap their hands;" "confusion heard his voice." *Milton.* **b** An imaginary person or creature thought of as representing a thing or abstraction. **c** Embodiment; incarnation. **d** An impersonation (of a character); a dramatic or literary representation. *Rare.*

per-son'i-fy (-sŏn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; PER-SON'I-FIED (-fīd); PER-SON'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*person* + *-fy:* cf. F. *personnifier.*] **1.** To regard, treat, or represent as a person; to represent as a rational being; as, to *personify* nature.

2. To be the embodiment or representation of; to impersonate; as, he *personifies* the law; courage *personified.*

3. To assume the person of; to pretend to be; as, he *personified* the general. *Rare.*

per'son-nel' (pĕr'sŏ-nĕl'; pûr'sŏ-nĕl'), *n.* [F. See PERSONAL.] The body of persons employed in some public service, as the army, navy, etc.; — distinguished from *matériel.*

per'spec-tar'ti-graph (pûr'spĕk-tär'tĭ-gráf), *n.* [G. See PERSPECTIVE; ART; -GRAPH.] An apparatus for drawing in perspective mechanically. It consists essentially of a telescope mounted on two vertical pivots, and a device for communicating its motion to a telescopic pencil holder.

per-spec'tive (pĕr-spĕk'tĭv; *formerly often accented* per'spec-tive, *as in Shakespeare and Dryden*), *n.* [L. *perspectiva* (sc. *ars*): cf. F. *perspective.* See PERSPECTIVE, *a.*]

1. Optics. Also in *pl. Obs.*

2. An optical glass, esp. a telescope which shows objects in the right position; also, any of various optical devices for producing a fantastic effect or optical illusion. *Obs.*

"Not a *perspective*, but a mirror." *Sir T. Browne.*

3. Art or science of representing, on a plane or curved surface, natural objects as they actually appear to the eye.

The **aërial perspective** of painters is the expression of space by gradations of color, distinctness, etc., while **linear perspective**, or simply **perspective**, is a branch of applied geometry and deals with the apparent directions and dimensions of objects as seen from a certain point, called the **station point** (*SP* in *Illust.*). It is

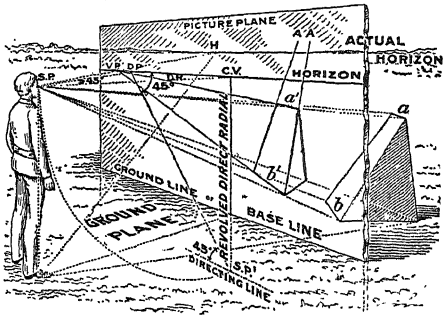


Diagram illustrating Linear Perspective. *VP* Vanishing Point of the Parallels *a', b'*; *AA* Lines converging to Aërial Accidental Point.

sometimes called **conic**, or **conical projection**, because all the rays of light which enter the eye from the objects viewed may be considered as forming a cone of which the eye is the vertex. When a correctly drawn picture of the scene is interposed at the proper place in this cone, each point in it will appear to coincide with the corresponding point of the scene. The picture, if plane, is then in what is called the **picture plane, plane of delineation**, or **perspective plane.** The **direct radial** (*DR*), **line of direction, line of sight**, or **principal visual ray** is the perpendicular from the station point to this plane, which it intersects in a point called the **center of vision** (*CV*), or **principal point.** The **principal distance** is the length of this perpendicular. The term **point of sight** is applied by some to the station point, by others to the center of vision. The **ground line** is the base line of the picture; the **horizontal line**, or **horizon**, passes horizontally through the center of vision. All **original lines** (that is, lines of the natural objects) parallel to the direct radial appear to the eye, as they recede from it indefinitely, to meet at the center of vision. The latter is hence called their **vanishing point.** The vanishing point of a group of lines that are parallel neither to the direct radial nor to the horizontal line is called an **accidental point**; it is further distinguished as **aërial** or **terrestrial**, according as it is above or below the horizontal line. A **point of distance** (*DP*) is one used in measuring off the apparent distances of points from each other or from the ground line.

The simplest form of linear perspective is **parallel**, or **one-point, perspective**, in which the principal lines of the picture are either parallel or perpendicular to the picture plane. In **angular**, or **two-point, perspective** some of these lines are oblique and some are not, while in **oblique, or three-point, perspective**, all the principal lines are oblique. These three cases are illustrated by a cube having respectively a face, an edge, and a corner presented to the observer. **Diagonal perspective** is merely that case of angular perspective in which the oblique lines make an angle of 45° with the picture plane.

Although linear perspective is ordinarily **plane**, it may be **curvilinear.** Of the possible kinds of curvilinear perspective the only one used in practice is **cylindrical**, or **panoramic, perspective**, in which the picture is made upon a concave cylindrical surface, as in a panorama. **Spherical perspective**, in which a spherical surface is used, possesses rather too many practical difficulties to be available. **Architectural perspective** is linear perspective applied to architectural drawings. **Bird's-eye perspective** is a representation, by any of the above methods, of objects seen from a great height.

4. The apparent relative distance of objects to the eye, as indicated by their relative size, distinctness, and the convergence of their receding lines.

5. The interrelation in which parts of a subject are mentally viewed; the aspect of an object of thought from a particular standpoint.

Evolution . . . has thrown the universe into a fresh *perspective*. *Henry Drummond.*

6. A picture in linear perspective; specif., a scenic picture giving an effect of extension of the vista, as on a stage.

7. A picture that looks distorted to direct view, except from some particular point. *Obs.*

8. A visible scene, esp. one giving a distinctive impression of distance; a vista; hence, a mental view or prospect. "The *perspective* of life." *Goldsmith.*

9. Act or faculty of seeing into things; insight. *Obs.*

in perspective, *Math.*, conjoined with the same range; — said of two pencils; also, conjoined with the same pencil; — said of two ranges.

per-spec'tive (pĕr-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *perspectivus*, fr. *perspicere, perspectum*, to look through; *per* + *spicere, specere*, to look: cf. F. *perspectif.* See PER-; SPY, *v.*]

1. Of or pertaining to vision; optical. *Obs.*

2. Pertaining to the art, or in accordance with the laws, of perspective.

per-spec'to-graph (-tŏ-gráf), *n.* [L. *perspectus* (p. p. of *perspicere* to look through) + *-graph.*] An instrument used as an aid to drawing in perspective by fixing in the picture the positions of some of the points or outlines of the objects to be represented.

per'spi-ca'cious (pûr'spĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *perspicax, -acis*, fr. *perspicere* to look through. See PERSPECTIVE.] **1.** Clear-sighted; quick-sighted; sharp of sight. *Archaic.*

2. Of acute mental vision or discernment; keen.

Syn. — See SHREWD.

— **per'spi-ca'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **per'spi-ca'cious-ness**, *n.*

per'spi-cac'i-ty (-kăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *perspicacitas:* cf. F. *perspicacité.* See PERSPICACIOUS.] Quality or state of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment.

per'spi-cu'i-ty (-kū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *perspicuitas.*] **1.** Transparency; translucency. *Obs.*

2. Quality of being perspicuous to the understanding; clearness of expression or thought; lucidity.

3. Conspicuousness; distinctness to the sight. *Obs. & R.*

4. Sagacity; perspicacity; — an erroneous use.

per-so'na (pĕr-sō'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L.] **1.** Person. **2.** *Zoöl.* = PERSON, *n.*, 9. [*Sp.*] **per'son-a-bl.** Personable. *Ref.* **per'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* See -NESS. **per'son-a-bly**, *adv.* Like a notable person also, personally. *Obs.* ‖ **per-so'na fic'ta.** [L.] A fictitious person; specif., a juristic person. See PERSON, 7. **per'son-age.** † PARSONAGE. ‖ **per-so'na gra'ta** (pĕr-sō'nȧ grā'tȧ). [L.] An acceptable person. **per'son-al-ism** (pûr'sŭn-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality of being personal; personality. *Rare.* — **per'son-al-ist**, *n. Rare.* [SONAL.] **per'son-al-ly**, *adv.* of PERSONAL. **per'son-al-ness**, *n.* See -NESS. *R.* ‖ **per-so'na mu'ta** (pĕr-sō'nȧ mū'tȧ). [L.] A silent actor; a player with nothing to say. ‖ **per-so'na non gra'ta** (nŏn grā'tȧ). [L.] An unacceptable person. Cf. PERSONA GRATA. **personar.** † PARCENER. **per-son'ic** (pĕr-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY. **per-son'i-fi-a-ble** (-ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be personified. *Rare.* **per-son'i-fi-ca-tive** (-fĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of personifying. *Rare.* **per-son'i-fi-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), **per-son'i-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who personifies. **per'son-ize** (pûr'sŭn-īz), *v. t.* To personify. *R.* — **per'son-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n. R.* **personne.** † PARSON, PERSON. **per'son-ship**, *n.* See -SHIP. **personun.** † PARSON, PERSON. **persour.** † PIERCER. **persp.** *Abbr.* Perspective. **per-spec'tion**, *n.* [*L. perspectio.*] Contemplation; beholding. *Obs.* **per-spec'tive.** Perspective. *R. Sp.* **per-spec'tived** (pĕr-spĕk'tĭvd), *a.* Shown in perspective. *Rare.* **perspective glass.** = PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 2. **per-spec'tive-less**, *a.* See -LESS. **per-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.* of PERSPECTIVE. **perspective plane.** See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3. **per'spec-tog'ra-phy** (pûr'spĕk-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Science, art, or theory of perspective. *Rare.* **per'spi-ca-ble** (pûr'spĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [*L. perspicabilis.*] Transparent; discernible; visible. *Obs.* **per'spi-ca-cy** (-sĭ), *n.* Perspicacity. *Obs.* **per-spi'cience** (pĕr-spĭsh'ĕns), *n.* [*L. perspicientia*, fr. *perspiciens*, p. pr. of *perspicere.* See PERSPECTIVE.] Insight. *Obs.* **per'spi-cil** (pûr'spĭ-sĭl), *n.* Also **per'spi-cil'lum** (-sĭl'ŭm). [LL. *perspicilla*, pl., spectacles, fr. L. *perspicere* to look through.] An optical glass; telescope. *Obs.* **per-spic'u-ate**, *a.* [L. *perspicuus* + *-ate.*] Perspicuous. *Obs.* **per-spic'u-ous**, *a.* [Irreg. fr. L. *perspicuus.*] Perspicuous. *Obs.*

per-spic'u-ous (pĕr-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *perspicuus*, fr. *perspicere* to look through. See PERSPECTIVE.] **1.** Capable of being seen through; transparent or translucent; not opaque. *Obs.*
2. Clear to the understanding; capable of being clearly understood; clear in thought or in expression; not obscure or ambiguous; as, a *perspicuous* writer; *perspicuous* statements. "The purpose is *perspicuous*." *Shak.*
3. Easily seen; conspicuous. *Obs.*
4. Erroneously, perspicacious. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — PERSPICUOUS, PERSPICACIOUS are sometimes confused. That is PERSPICUOUS which is clear or lucid (see CLEAR); one is PERSPICACIOUS who is characterized by clear or acute discernment (see SHREWD).
— **per-spic'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **per-spic'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

per'spi-ra'tion (pûr'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *perspiration*.]
1. Act or process of perspiring.
2. The saline fluid secreted by minute tubular glands, the sweat glands, which are present in greater or less abundance all over the surface of the human body; sweat. Perspiration, which consists chiefly of water, contains sodium chloride, nitrogenous substances (including urea), carbon dioxide, etc. Its amount is very variable, increasing with the temperature, muscular exertion, and other factors, but as excretory channels the sweat glands are, in man, of minor importance, the chief function of perspiration being to regulate the temperature of the body by the cooling effect of its evaporation. A small and variable amount of such secretion and evaporation (called *insensible perspiration*) goes on constantly. In some mammals, as dogs, there is little perspiration, and its functions are in part performed by increased evaporation from the lungs.
Syn. — PERSPIRATION, SWEAT. PERSPIRATION, the Latin word, is common in physiological and medical use, esp. as denoting the act or process of excretion; the word has also gained wide currency in polite usage; SWEAT, the Saxon word, is stronger and more direct; as, "Placing the patient between blankets materially promotes *perspiration*" (*Napheys*); "My custom is to undress and sit on the rocks, reading Herodotus, until the *perspiration* has subsided, and then to leap from the edge of the rock into [the] fountain" (*Shelley*); "In the *sweat* of thy face shalt thou eat bread" (*Gen.* iii. 19); "By thine Agony and Bloody *Sweat*" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); "*sweat* and effort, human nature strained to its uttermost and on the rack, yet getting through alive" (*W. James*). The recent tendency to regard the word *sweat* as indelicate is extreme, and often wholly without warrant; thus, "There are certain cases . . . where the vulgar Saxon word is refined, and the refined Latin word vulgar, in poetry — as in *sweat* and *perspiration*" (*Lowell*). Except in technical usage, *sweat*, not *perspiration*, is used of the lower animals.

per-spir'a-tive (pĕr-spīr'ă-tĭv; pûr'spĭ-rā-tĭv), *a.* Perspiratory.

per-spir'a-to-ry (pĕr-spīr'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or producing, perspiration; as, the *perspiratory* ducts.

per-spire' (pĕr-spīr'), *v. i.*; PER-SPIRED' (-spīrd'); PER-SPIR'ING (-spīr'ĭng). [L. *perspirare* to breathe through; *per* + *spirare*. See PER-; SPIRIT.] **1.** To blow or breathe through; — said of the wind. *Obs. & R.*
2. To be excreted, or to exude, through the pores of the skin or through any porous body; as, a fluid *perspires*.
3. *Physiol.* To excrete matter through the skin; esp., to excrete fluids through the pores of the skin; to sweat.

per-spire', *v. t.* To emit or evacuate through the pores of the skin; to sweat; to excrete through pores.
Firs . . . *perspire* a fine balsam of turpentine. *Smollett.*

per-stringe' (pĕr-strĭnj'), *v. t.*; PER-STRINGED' (-strĭnjd'); PER-STRING'ING (-strĭn'jĭng). [L. *perstringere*; *per* + *stringere* to bind up, to touch upon.] **1.** To constrain. *Obs.*
2. To censure; criticize; to find fault with. *Now Rare.*
3. To touch upon; graze; to glance at. *Obs.*
4. To dull or dazzle (the eyes); to dull or dim (light). *Obs.*

per-suad'a-ble (pĕr-swād'ă-b'l), *a.* Persuasible. — **per-suad'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **per-suad'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **per-suad'a-bly**, *adv.*

per-suade' (pĕr-swād'), *v. t.*; PER-SUAD'ED (-swād'ĕd); PER-SUAD'ING (-swād'ĭng). [L. *persuadere*, *persuasum*; *per* + *suadere* to advise, persuade: cf. F. *persuader*. See PER-; SUASION.] **1.** To induce (a person) to believe something or to do something; to influence or gain over by argument, advice, entreaty, expostulation, etc.; to draw or incline to a determination by presenting sufficient motives; to convince.
Almost thou *persuadest* me to be a Christian. *Acts* xxvi. 28
Do you *persuade* yourself that I respect you? *Shak.*
2. To try to induce (a person) to favor or disfavor a belief, course of action, etc.; to try to influence; to urge.
Hearken not unto Hezekiah, when he *persuadeth* you, saying, The Lord will deliver us. *2 Kings* xviii. 32.
3. a To induce belief of (something); to prove; as, It was *persuaded* to the king that the cause was just. *Obs.* b To induce the doing of (something) by argument, expostulation, or the like; as, his eloquence could not *persuade* the desired result.
4. To commend (a statement, etc.) to acceptance or (an act, etc.) to adoption; to inculcate; advise. *Obs.*
Disputing and *persuading* the things concerning the kingdom of God. *Acts* xix. 8.
Syn. — Prevail on, win over, allure, entice. See INDUCE.

per-suade' (pĕr-swād'), *v. i.* To use, or to prevail by, persuasion. *Rare.* *Shak.*

per-suad'ed (pĕr-swād'ĕd), *p. a.* Prevailed upon; influenced by argument or entreaty; convinced; also, *Obs.*, proved. — **per-suad'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **per-suad'ed-ness**, *n.*

per-sua'si-ble (-swā'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. L. *persuasibilis* persuasive, F. *persuasible* persuasible, in OF., also persuasive.]
1. Persuasive. *Obs.* *Bale.*
2. Capable of being persuaded; open to persuasion.
— **per-sua'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **per-sua'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **per-sua'si-bly**, *adv.*

per-sua'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* [L. *persuasio*: cf. F. *persuasion*.]
1. Act of persuading; act of influencing the mind by arguments or reasons offered, or by anything that moves the mind or passions, or inclines the will to a determination.
For thou hast all the arts of fine *persuasion*. *Otway*
2. That which persuades; a persuasive. *Obs.*
3. Power or quality of persuading; persuasiveness.
Is't possible that my deserts to you
Can lack *persuasion*? *Shak.*
4. State of being persuaded; induced opinion or conviction.
If the general *persuasion* of all men does so account it. *Hooker.*
5. A creed or belief; a sect or party adhering to a certain creed or system of opinions; as, men of the same *persuasion*; all *persuasions* are agreed.
Of whatever state or *persuasion*, religious or political. *Jefferson.*
6. Kind; sort; sex; as, the male *persuasion*. *Jocular.*
Syn. — See BELIEF.

per-sua'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *persuasif*.] Tending to persuade; having the power of persuading; as, *persuasive* eloquence. "*Persuasive* words." *Milton.* — **per-sua'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **per-sua'sive-ness**, *n.*

per-sua'sive, *n.* That which persuades; an inducement; an incitement; an exhortation

per-sul'phate (pĕr-sŭl'fāt), *n.* *Chem.* **a** A sulphate in which the metal has a relatively high valence. See PER-. *Obsoles.* **b** A salt of persulphuric acid. Persulphates are in general white and crystalline, and energetic oxidizers.

per-sul'phide (-fīd; -fĭd; 184), *n.* *Chem.* A sulphide containing a relatively large percentage of sulphur. See PER-.

per'sul-phu'ric (pûr'sŭl-fū'rĭk), *a.* [See PER-.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $H_2S_2O_8$, obtained in solution by electrolysis of sulphuric acid, and in the form of its salts by electrolysis of acid sulphates.

per'sym-met'ric (-sĭ-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* *Math.* Having all con-
per'sym-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } stituents the same in each line perpendicular to the principal diagonal; — said of a square matrix or determinant.

pert (pûrt), *a.* [An aphetic form of ME. & OF. *apert* open, known, true, free, or impudent. See APERT, MALAPERT.]
1. *Obs.* **a** Open; evident; frank. **b** Good-looking; dapper.
2. Indecorously free, or presuming; saucy; bold; impertinent. "A very *pert* manner." *Addison.*
4. Lively; brisk; sprightly; smart. *Obs. or Dial.* *Shak.*
Syn. — See OFFICIOUS.

per-tain' (pĕr-tān'), *v. i.*; PER-TAINED' (-tānd'); PER-TAIN'ING. [ME. *partenen*, OF. *partenir*, fr. L. *pertinere* to stretch out, reach, pertain; *per* + *tenere* to hold, keep. See PER-, TENABLE; cf. APPERTAIN, PERTINENT.] **1.** To belong; to have connection with or dependence on something, as an appurtenance, attribute, etc.; to appertain; as, saltness *pertains* to the ocean; flowers *pertain* to plant life.
Men hate those who affect that honor by ambition which *pertaineth* not to them. *Hayward.*
2. To have relation or reference to something; as, the letter does not *pertain* to politics.
Syn. — PERTAIN, APPERTAIN are frequently used without distinction in the general sense of *belong*. But PERTAIN often implies closer connection or relation than the rather more formal APPERTAIN; as, "a faithful high priest in things *pertaining* to God" (*Heb.* ii. 17); "It *appertaineth* to the discipline of the church, that inquiry be made of evil ministers" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); "Little of this great world can I speak, more than *pertains* to feats of broil and battle" (*Shak.*); "To that simple object *appertains* a story" (*Wordsworth*); "the . . . garden ground *appertaining* to a low-rented tenement" (*Hawthorne*).

per-tain'ing, *n.* That which pertains; appurtenance.

perth'ite (pûrth'īt), *n.* [From *Perth*, in Canada.] *Min.* A kind of feldspar consisting of interlaminated albite and orthoclase, or albite and microcline. When the structure can be discerned only with the microscope, it is called *microperthite*. — **per-thit'ic** (pĕr-thĭt'ĭk), *a.*

per'ti-na'cious (pûr'tĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *pertinax*, *-acis*; *per* + *tenax* tenacious. See PER-; TENACIOUS.] **1.** Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose, or design, with obstinacy; perversely persistent; obstinate; as, *pertinacious* plotters; a *pertinacious* beggar.
2. Resolute; persevering; constant; steady.
Diligence is a steady, constant, and *pertinacious* study. *South.*
Syn. — Stubborn, inflexible, unyielding, resolute, determined, firm, constant, steady. See OBSTINATE.
— **per'ti-na'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **per'ti-na'cious-ness**, *n.*

per'ti-nac'i-ty (pûr'tĭ-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *pertinacité*.] Quality or state of being pertinacious; obstinacy; persistency.

per'ti-nence (pûr'tĭ-nĕns) } *n.* **1.** [OF. *pertinence*, *parte-*
per'ti-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ) } *nance*, fr. *partenant*, p. pr. See PERTAIN; cf. APPURTENANCE.] An appurtenance. *Obs.*
2. [Cf. F. *pertinence*. See PERTINENT.] Quality or state of being pertinent; justness of relation to the subject or matter in hand; fitness; appositeness; relevancy.
The fitness and *pertinency* of the apostle's discourse. *Bentley.*

per'ti-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *pertinens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pertinere*: cf. F. *pertinent*. See PERTAIN.] **1.** Belonging; pertaining; suitable. *Obs.* "*Pertinent* unto faith." *Hooker.*
2. Belonging or related to the subject or matter in hand; fit or appropriate in any way; adapted to the end proposed; apposite; material; relevant; as, *pertinent* illustrations or arguments; *pertinent* evidence.
3. *Logic.* Deriving truth or falsity; — said of one term or proposition in reference to another so related to it as to necessitate its truth or falsity. *Obs.*
Syn. — Fit, suitable, proper, applicable, adapted, well put, pat, to the point, apropos, germane, timely, well-timed, opportune, seasonable. — PERTINENT, RELEVANT, APPOSITE, APT, TELLING, FELICITOUS, HAPPY are applied particularly to what is said. PERTINENT and RELEVANT suggest logical fitness; as, a *pertinent* suggestion, a *relevant* argument; "A close reasoner and a good writer . . . may be known by his *pertinent* use of connectives" (*Coleridge*). APPOSITE denotes a high degree of pertinency; as, an *apposite* illustration; "Thank him for his very *apposite* extract" (*Cowper*). APT (see APT) suggests the readiness and skill with which an occasion is perceived and words are fitted to it; TELLING adds the implication of high effectiveness; as, "[Style] hath blood and juice when the words are proper and *apt*, their sound sweet, and the phrase neat and picked" (*Jonson*); "imagery sometimes homely, always felicitously *apt*" (*Athenæum*); "His [Emerson's] eye for a fine, *telling* phrase that will carry true is like that of a backwoodsman for a rifle" (*Lowell*). FELICITOUS and HAPPY (see HAPPINESS) suggest the use of a faculty of especially apt, opportune, or graceful expression; as, "a writer . . . singularly terse in his moral sentences and *felicitous* in his allusions" (*Landor*); "Each phrase is a wonder of *felicitous* workmanship" (*E. W. Gosse*); "I do not like mottoes but where they are singularly *felicitous*" (*Lamb*); "It may be doubted whether a composite language like the English is not a *happier* instrument of expression than a homogeneous one like the German" (*Coleridge*); "the *happy* inadvertence of medieval art" (*Lowell*). See FIT.
— **per'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* — **per'ti-nent-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

per-turb' (pĕr-tûrb'), *v. t.*; PER-TURBED' (-tûrbd'); PER-TURB'ING. [ME. *pertourben*, *perturben*, OF. *pertourber*, *perturber*, *partourber*, L. *perturbare*, *perturbatum*; *per* + *turbare* to disturb, fr. *turba* a disorder. See PER-; TURBID.] To disturb greatly (mentally or physically); to vex; trouble; disquiet; agitate; disorder; derange; confuse; to cause irregularity in; as, *perturbed* by a crisis.
Ye that . . . *perturb* so my feast with crying. *Chaucer.*
Syn. — See DISTURB.

per-turb'a-ble (-tûr'bă-b'l), *a.* Liable to be perturbed. — **per-turb'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

per'tur-ba'tion (pûr'tŭr-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perturbatio*: cf. F. *perturbation*.] **1.** A perturbing, or state of being perturbed; esp., agitation of mind; irregular variation.
2. *Astron.* A disturbance of the regular elliptic or other motion of a heavenly body, produced by some force additional to that which causes its regular motion; as, the *perturbations* of planets are due to their attraction on each other. The **periodic perturbations** of planets are oscillations of short period, dependent on their mutual positions; **secular perturbations** are slow changes in their orbits.
3. A cause of disturbance or disquiet.
Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow? . . .
O polish'd *perturbation*! golden care! *Shak.*

per'tur-ba'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to perturbation, esp. the perturbations of the planets.

per'tur-ba-tive (pûr'tŭr-bā-tĭv; pĕr-tûr'bă-tĭv; 277), *a.* Tending to perturb; disturbing.

per-turbed' (pĕr-tûrbd'; *poet.* pĕr-tûr'bĕd), *p. a.* Agitated; disturbed. *Shak.* — **per-turb'ed-ly** (-tûr'bĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

per-tus'sis (pĕr-tŭs'ĭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *per* very + *tussis* cough.] *Med.* Whooping cough. — **per-tus'sal** (-ăl), *a.*

Pe-ru' (pĕ-rōō'), *n.* A country of South America. — **Peru apple**, Jimson weed. — **P. balsam**, balsam of Peru. — **P. saltpeter** *or* **saltpetre**, Chile saltpeter.

Pe-ru'gi-nesque' (-jĭ-nĕsk'), *a.* After the style or manner of the Italian painter Perugino (Pietro Vannucci, 1446-1523), whose works are characterized by fervor, tenderness, devotion, simple composition, and delicate coloring. He was one of the first masters of scientific perspective, and combined much beauty of color with minute delineation.

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per-spir'a-bl. Perspirable. *R.Sp.*
per-spir'a-ble (pĕr-spīr'ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *perspirable*.] *Rare.* **a** Capable of perspiring or being perspired. **b** Pert. to, or attended with, perspiration. — **per-spir'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
per'spi-rate (pûr'spĭ-rāt), *v. i.* [L. *perspiratus*, p. p.] — PER-SPIRE. *Rare.*
per-spir'ing-ly (pĕr-spīr'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *perspiring*, p. pr.
per-spir'y (-ĭ), *a.* Soiled with perspiration *Colloq.*
per-spoil', *v. t.* To destroy. *Obs.*
per-stand', *v. t.* [Prob. *per-* + *understand*.] To understand. *Obs.*
per stir'pes (pĕr stûr'pēz). [L.] *Law.* By stocks; as representatives of stocks; — used to designate that mode of considering or reckoning the rights or liabilities of descendants in which the children of any one descendant collectively have or take only the share which their parent would have taken if living. Cf. PER CAPITA.
per-strep'er-ous, *a.* [L. *perstrepere* to make a great noise.] Noisy; obstreperous. *Obs.*
per-stric'tion, *n.* [L. *perstrictio* a rubbing, friction.] Stricture; censure. *Obs.*
per-stric'tive, *a.* Tending to perstringe. *Obs.*
per-stringe'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
per-struct', *v. t.* [L. *perstructum*, p. p. of *perstruere*.] To construct. *Obs. & R.* [*Ref. Sp.*
per-suad'a-bl. Persuadable.
per-suade', *n.* Persuasion. *Obs.*
per-suad'er (pĕr-swā'dẽr), *n.* One that persuades.
per-suad'ing-ly, *adv.* of *persuading*, p. pr.
per-suase', *n.* [L. *persuasus*.] Persuasion. *Obs.*
per-sua'sive. Persuasive. *Ref. Sp.*
per-sua'so-ry (pĕr-swā'sō-rĭ), *a.* Persuasive. *Obs. or R.*
persue. ✝ PURSUE.
per'sue, *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *percer* a piercing, or *percé*, p. p., pierced, confused with F. *pousser*. *Cent. E. D.*] *Hunting.* The track of a wounded beast. *Obs.*
persuite. ✝ PURSUIT.
per-sul'fate, per-sul'fid, etc. Vars. of PERSULPHATE, etc.
per-sul'pho-cy'a-nate (pĕr-sŭl'fō-sī'ă-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of persulphocyanic acid.
per-sul'pho-cy-an'ic (-sŭ-ĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a yellow, crystalline, dibasic acid, $H_2C_2N_2S_3$ variously formed, as by heating sulphocyanic acid, and in other ways.
per-sul'pho-cy-an'o-gen(-ō-jĕn), *n.* *Chem.* A yellow amorphous substance, $HC_3N_3S_3$(?), produced by the action of chlorine or nitric acid on sulphocyanic acid or certain of its salts. See CANARIN. [phide *Obs.*]
per-sul'phu-ret. *n.* A persul-
per-sul-ta'tion (pûr'sŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *persultare* to leap through.] *Rare.* a Eruption of blood from a blood vessel. b Sudden and profuse perspiration.
persun. ✝ PARSON, PERSON
per-swade'. ✝ PERSUADE.
per-swage', *v. t.* To assuage; to diminish *Obs.*
per-swa'sion. ✝ PERSUASION.
pert. ✝ PART. [*or R.*]
pert, *n.* One that is pert. *Obs.*
pert. *Abbr.* Pertaining.
pert, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. PERK, *v.*] To perk. *Obs.*
per-taind'. Pertained. *Ref. Sp.*
per-tain'ment, *n.* See -MENT *R.*
per-take', etc. ✝ PARTAKE, etc.
perte. ✝ PART, PERT.
perteine. ✝ PERTAIN.
Pertelote, Pertelot. Earlier forms of PARTLET.
pertene. ✝ PERTAIN.
per'te-nen'cia (pĕr'tĭ-nĕn'-shyă; 138), *n.* [Sp. Cf. PERTINENCY.] The unit of a mining concession in Mexico, a square area equal to one hectare, or 2.471 acres. This unit is indivisible in mining concessions or contracts affecting ownership.
pertener. ✝ PARTNER.
per-ter'e-brate (pĕr-tĕr'ē-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *perterebratus*, p. p. of *perterebrare*.] To bore through. *Obs.* — **per-ter'e-bra'tion** (-brā'-shăn), *n.* *Obs*
per-thi'o-cy-an'o-gen (pĕr-thī'ō-sī-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* = PERSULPHOCYANOGEN
pertiall. ✝ PARTIAL.
Pertian. ✝ PARTHIAN.
per'ti-cal, *a.* [L. *perticalis*, fr *pertica* a pole.] Pertaining to a measuring rod. *Obs.*
per'ti-cle. ✝ PARTICLE.
per-tic'u-ler. ✝ PARTICULAR.
pertido. ✝ PARTIDO.
pertie. ✝ PARTY.
per-til'ic (pĕr-tĭl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pertilich. ✝ PERTLY.
pertinace, *a.* [OF., L. *pertinax*.] Pertinacious. *Obs.* — **pertinace-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
per'ti-na-cy, *n.* [L. *pertinacia*, fr. *pertinax*.] Pertinacity. *Obs.*
per'ti-nate, *a.* Pertinacious. *Obs.* — **per'ti-nate-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
per'ti-nent (pûr'tĭ-n ĕ n t), *n.* *Scots Law.* An appurtenance.
pertiner. ✝ PARTNER.
per-tin'gent (pĕr-tĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *pertingens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pertingere* to stretch out.] Reaching to; touching *Obs.* — **per-tin'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
pert'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
per-ti'tion. ✝ PARTITION.
pert'ly, *adv.* of PERT.
pert'ly, *a.* [*pert* + *-ly*.] Expert; also, smart. *Obs.*
pert'ness. *n.* See -NESS.
per to'tam cu'ri-am [LL.] By the entire court.
per-tract', *v. t.* [L. *pertractus*, p. p. of *pertrahere* to draw out.] To protract. *Obs. & R.*
per-tract', *v. t.* [L. *pertractare* to handle.] To treat (in a discourse) *Obs. & R.*
per-tran'sient (pĕr-trăn'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *pertransiens*, p. pr. of *pertransire*.] Passing through or over. *Obs.* [TRIDGE.
pertrich, pertrik. ✝ PAR-
per'trick (pĕr'trĭk). Scot. var. of PARTRIDGE.
per-trou'ble, *v. t.* [OF. *pertroubler*, *pertroubler*.] To perturb. *Obs.* [weapon.]
pertuisane. ✝ PARTISAN, a
per-tund', *v. t* [L. *pertundere*.] To break through. *Obs. & R.*
per-turb'ance (pĕr-tûr'băns), **per-turb'an-cy** (-băn-sĭ), *n.* Disturbance; perturbation. *Rare.*
per-turb'ant (-bănt), *a.* [L. *perturbans*, p. pr.] Perturbing. *Rare.* — *n.* A perturber. *Rare.*
per'tur-bate (pûr'tŭr-bāt; pĕr-tûr'bāt; *see* -ATE), *v. t.* [From L. *perturbatus*, p. p.] To perturb. *Rare.*
per'tur-bate (-bāt), *a.* Perturbed; agitated. *Rare.*
per'tur-ba'tor (pûr'tŭr-bā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A perturber; esp., one guilty of perturbation of scot.
per-turb'a-to-ry (pĕr-tûr'bă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Perturbative. *Rare.*
per-turb'a-tor-y, *n.* [L. *perturbatus*, p. p. of *perturbare*.] Occult power of using the divining rod.
per'tur-ba'tress (pûr'tŭr-bā'trĕs), *n.* A female perturber.
per'tur-ba'trix (-bā'trĭks), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRICES (pĕr-tûr'bă-trī'sēz). Fem. of PERTURBATOR.
per-turbed'. Perturbed. *Ref. Sp.*
per-turb'er, *n.* One that perturbs.
perturble. ✝ PERTROUBLE.
per-turb'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
per-tus'ate (pĕr-tŭs'āt), *a.* [See PERTUSE.] *Bot.* Pierced at the apex. *Rare*
per-tuse' (-tūs'), **per-tused'** (-tūst'), *a.* [L. *pertusus*, p. p. of *pertundere* to beat or thrust through.] Punched; pierced with, or having, holes. *Rare.*
per-tu'sion (-tū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *pertusio*.] Act of punching or piercing; also, a punched hole; a perforation. *Obs. or R.*
per'ty (pûr'tĭ; pû'tĭ). Dial. var. of PRETTY.
Pe-ru'da (pĕ-rōō'dă) *Bib.*
Pe-ru'gi-an (-jĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Perugia, in Umbria, Italy. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Perugia.

pe-ruke' (pĕ-rōōk'; *formerly, and still by some*, pĕr'ōōk), *n.* [F. *perrugue*, It. *perrucca, parrucca*. Cf. PERIWIG.] **1.** The natural hair on the head. *Obs.*
2. A wig; a periwig.
pe-ruke', *v. t.* To dress with a peruke. *Rare.*
pe-rus'a-ble (pĕ-rōōz'*ă*-b'l), *a.* That may be perused.
pe-rus'al (-ăl), *n.* [From PERUSE.] **1.** Act of carefully viewing or examining. *Obs. or R. Shak.*
2. Act of reading through or with care. *Shak.*
pe-ruse' (pĕ-rōōz'), *v. t.*; PE-RUSED' (-rōōzd'); PE-RUS'ING (-rōōz'ĭng). [*per-* + *use.*] **1.** To use up. *Obs.*
2. To go over or through, so as to deal in turn with several things; to observe; survey; examine. *Obs. or R.*
Myself I then *perused*, and limb by limb
Surveyed. *Milton.*
3. To read through or carefully; loosely, to read. *Shak.*
Pe-ru'vi-an (pĕ-rōō'vĭ-ăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *péruvien*, Sp. *peruviano.*] Of or pertaining to Peru or the Peruvians.
Peruvian balsam, balsam of Peru. — **P. bark**, the bitter bark derived from various South American rubiaceous trees of the genus *Cinchona*. The more important varieties are calisaya bark, red bark, pale bark, and Maracaibo bark. See CINCHONA. — **P. cotton**. See COTTON, *n.*, 2, & GOSSYPIUM. — **P. current**, *Oceanog.*, a current formed as a division of the west-wind drift of the South Pacific, and directed north along the coast of Chile and Peru. — **P. daffodil**, any of several Peruvian amaryllidaceous plants of the genus *Hymenocallis*, as *P. amancaes* and *P. macleana*. — **P. hemp**, a Mexican agave (*Agave geminiflora*) or its fiber. — **P. hyacinth**, the Cuban lily (*Scilla peruviana*). — **P. ipecac**, a drug from the root of a tropical American rubiaceous plant (*Psychotria emetica*), resembling ipecac; also, the plant. — **P. jacinth**, Cuban lily. — **P. mastic tree**, pepper tree. — **P. nutmeg**, the aromatic seed of a South American monimiaceous tree (*Laurelia aromatica*). — **P. saltpeter** or **saltpetre**. See CHILE SALTPETER. — **P. swamp lily**, the white swamp lily (*Atamosco candida*). — **P. warts.** = VERRUGAS.
Pe-ru'vi-an, *n.* One of the people of Peru; specif.: **a** One of the Indians under the sway of the Incas previous to the coming of the Spaniards. See AYMARA, CHIMU, INCA. **b** One of the people of the Peruvian nation, including persons of Spanish descent, Negroes, Indians, and mixed populations.
per-vade' (pĕr-vād'), *v. t.*; -VAD'ED (-vād'ĕd); -VAD'ING (-vād'ĭng). [L. *pervadere, pervasum*; *per* + *vadere* to go, to walk. See PER-; WADE.] **1.** To pass or flow through, as an aperture, pore, or interstice; to permeate. *Rare.*
That labyrinth is easily *pervaded*. *Blackstone.*
2. To pass or spread through the whole extent of; to be diffused throughout.
A spirit of cabal, intrigue, and proselytism *pervaded* all their thoughts, words, and actions. *Burke.*
Syn. — See PERMEATE.
per-va'sion (-vā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *pervasio*. See PERVADE.] Act of pervading, or state of being pervaded. *Boyle.*
per-va'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending or having power to pervade; of a pervading quality. "Civilization *pervasive* and general." *M. Arnold.* — **per-va'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **per-va'sive-ness**, *n.*
per-verse' (pĕr-vûrs'), *a.* [F. *pervers*, L. *perversus* turned the wrong way, not right, p. p. of *pervertere* to turn around, to overturn. See PERVERT.] **1.** Turned away from the right; willfully erring; wicked; perverted.
The only righteous in a world *perverse*. *Milton.*
2. Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; intractable.
3. Wayward; contrary; petulant; also, *Obs.*, adverse.
Syn. — Froward, untoward, stubborn, ungovernable, intractable, cross, petulant, vexatious. See WAYWARD.
per-ver'sion (pĕr-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *perversio*: cf. F. *perversion*. See PERVERT.] **1.** Act of perverting, or state of being perverted; a turning from truth or right; a change to something worse; diversion to a wrong end or use; also, a perverted form of something. "Violations and *perversions* of the laws." *Bacon.*
2. *Math.* **a** A figure derivable from another by symmetric exchange between right and left, as by reflection in a plane mirror. **b** The operation of perverting.
per-ver'si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *perversitas*: cf. F. *perversité.*] Quality or state of being perverse; perverseness.
per-ver'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to pervert.
per-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.*; PER-VERT'ED; PER-VERT'ING. [F. *pervertir*, L. *pervertere, perversum*; *per* + *vertere* to turn. See PER-; VERSION.] **1.** To overturn; reverse; ruin. *Obs.*
2. To turn another way; to divert. *Obs.*
Let 's follow him, and *pervert* the present wrath. *Shak.*
3. To turn or lead away from truth, rectitude, or propriety, esp. from religious belief; to divert from a right use, end, or way; to lead astray; to corrupt; also, to misapply; to misinterpret designedly; as, to *pervert* one's words.
He, in the serpent, had *perverted* Eve. *Milton.*
4. *Math.* To form a perversion of.
per-vert', *v. i.* To become perverted; to go wrong. *Rare.*
per'vert (pûr'vĕrt), *n.* One perverted; one who has turned to error, esp. in religion; — opposed to *convert.*
That notorious *pervert*, Henry of Navarre. *Thackeray.*
Syn. — PERVERT, APOSTATE, RENEGADE. PERVERT (opposed to *convert*) is a term used to stigmatize one who has been drawn off or perverted from the true faith; APOSTATE is stronger, and applies to one who has forsaken one religion, esp. for another; RENEGADE is broader, and denotes a deserter from a party or principle, as well as from religious faith. See CONVERT.
per-vert'ed (pĕr-vûr'tĕd), *p. a.* Turned from the right; wicked. — **per-vert'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **per-vert'ed-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See CORRUPT.
per-vert'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perverted. — **per-vert'i-bil'i-ty** (-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **per-vert'i-bly**, *adv.*
per'vi-ous (pûr'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pervius*; *per* + *via* a way. See PER-; VOYAGE.] **1.** Admitting passage; capable of being penetrated; permeable; as, a *pervious* soil.
2. Capable of being seen through, physically or mentally. *Rare.*
God, whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye. *Jer. Taylor.*
3. *Zoöl.* Open; perforate.
4. Capable of penetrating or pervading. *Rare. Prior.*
pes (pēz), *n.*; *L. pl.* PEDES (pĕ'dēz; pĕd'ēz). [L., the foot.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **1.** The distal segment of the hind limb of a vertebrate, including the tarsus and foot.
2. A footlike part; as: **a** *Anat.* The ‖**pes an'se-ri'nus** (ăn'-sē-rī'nŭs), the diverging branches of the facial nerve in and near the parotid gland, likened to the foot of a goose. **b** The enlarged lower extremity of the hippocampus major. **c** The crusta of either of the crura cerebri.
3. See MEASURE.
4. *Law.* The foot of the fine.
pe-sade' (pĕ-sād'; -zād'; -zăd'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. It. *posata*, orig. a stopping.] *Manège.* The motion of a horse when, raising his fore quarters, he keeps his hind feet on the ground without advancing; rearing.
pes'age (pĕs'ĕj; pē-zäzh'), *n.* [F., a weighing, fr. *peser* to weigh.] A fee, or toll, paid for weighing goods.
pe-se'ta (pĕ-sā'tä), *n.* [Sp.] **a** A former Spanish silver coin worth one fourth of the peso duro, or dollar. **b** A Spanish gold monetary unit, in use since 1868, equivalent to one franc ($0.193 or 9½d.) and divided into 100 centimos; also, a silver coin nominally of this value but worth somewhat less. **c** A Peruvian silver coin. See COIN.
Pe-shit'ta (pĕ-shēt'tä) } *n.* [Syriac *peshîttâ* simple.] **1.** The
Pe-shi'to (pĕ-shē'tō) } Syriac version of the Scriptures or Vulgate commonly used in the Syriac Church since early in the 5th century. The authorship and date of the Peshitta are still unsettled. A probable opinion is that the translation of the New Testament was made by Rabbula, who as bishop in 411 required it to be used in place of the other Syriac versions. (See VERSION.) The Old Testament was of an earlier date, perhaps partly pre-Christian. It was translated from the Hebrew, and as a whole is the same as the Hebrew Bible. The New Testament omitted the Catholic Epistles and the Apocalypse as late as the 4th century; and the Minor Catholic Epistles and the Apocalypse are still not included in the Syriac Vulgate.
2. [*l. c.*] The serta alphabet. See SERTA.
pe'so (pā'sō), *n.*; *pl.* -SOS (-sōz; *Sp.* -sōs). [Sp.] **a** A Spanish or a Mexican dollar. See DOLLAR, 2 & 5. **b** Any of several Central and South American coins. See COIN. **c** A monetary unit and silver coin of the Philippines, worth $0.50 (2s. 2d.). Symbol, ₱ (used like $). — ‖ **pe'so du'ro** (dōō'-rō) [Sp., hard peso], the Spanish dollar. See DOLLAR, 2.
pes'sa-ry (pĕs'*ă*-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *pessarium*, fr. *pessum*, *pessus*, Gr. *πεσσός*: cf. F. *pessaire.*] *Med.* **a** An instrument or device to be introduced into, and worn in, the vagina, to support the uterus, or to remedy a malposition. **b** A medicinal substance, in the form of a bolus or mass, for introduction into the vagina; a vaginal suppository.
pes'si-mism (pĕs'ĭ-mĭz'm), *n.* [L. *pessimus* worst, superl. of *pejor* worse. Cf. IMPAIR.] **1.** *Metaph.* The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for, or tends to, the worst, or that the world is essentially evil; — opposed to *optimism.*
2. The doctrine that the pains of life overbalance the happiness it affords; the doctrine that life is preponderatingly painful and therefore undesirable.
3. A disposition to take the least hopeful view of things; a melancholy or depressed mental attitude.
4. The worst possible state or condition. *Rare.*
pes'si-mist (-mĭst), *n.* [L. *pessimus* worst.] **1.** One who advocates the doctrine of pessimism; — opposed to *optimist.*
2. One who looks on the dark side of things.
pes'si-mist, *a.* Of or pertaining to pessimists or pessimism.
pes'si-mis'tic (pĕs'ĭ-mĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characterized by, pessimism; gloomy; foreboding.
Syn. — See CYNICAL.
pes'su-lus (-ŭ-lŭs), *n.* [L., a bolt.] In birds, a bony or cartilaginous bar crossing the lower end of the windpipe dorsoventrally at its division into bronchi. — **pes'su-lar** (-lär), *a.*
pest (pĕst), *n.* [L. *pestis*: cf. F. *peste.*] **1.** A fatal epidemic disease; a pestilence; specif., the plague.
England's sufferings by that scourge, the *pest*. *Cowper.*
2. Anything which resembles a pest; one who, or that which, is troublesome, noxious, mischievous, or destructive; a nuisance. "A *pest* and public enemy." *South.*
Pes'ta-loz'zi-an (pĕs'tä-lōt'sĭ-ăn), *a.* Belonging to, or characteristic of, a system of elementary education which combined manual training with other instruction, advocated and practiced by Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1746–1827), a Swiss teacher. — *n.* An advocate or follower of the system of Pestalozzi. — **Pes'ta-loz'zi-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
pes'ter (pĕs'tĕr), *v. t.*; PES'TERED (-tĕrd); PES'TER-ING. [Prob. fr. *impester*, fr. OF. *empaistrier, empestrer*, to entangle the feet or legs, to embarrass, F. *empêtrer*; *em-*, *en-* (L. *in* in) + LL. *pastorium, pastoria*, a fetter by which horses are prevented from wandering in the pastures, fr. L. *pastorius* belonging to a herdsman or shepherd, *pastor* a herdsman. See IN; PASTURE, PASTOR.] **1.** To obstruct; encumber; crowd; overload; entangle. *Obs.*
2. To infest, — said of noxious things or animals, etc. *Obs.*
3. To harass with petty vexations; to trouble; disturb; annoy; worry; tease.
We are *pestered* with mice and rats. *Dr. H. More.*
A multitude of scribblers daily *pester* the world. *Dryden.*
pes'ter, *n.* **1.** Hindrance; clog. *Obs.*
2. Bother; annoyance; vexation.
pest'hole' (pĕst'hōl'), *n.* [*pest* + *hole.*] A place subject or liable to epidemic disease.
pest'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house or hospital for persons infected with any pestilential disease.
pes-tif'er-ous (pĕs-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pestiferus, pestifer*; *pestis* pest + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** Pest-bearing; pestilential; noxious to health; infectious; contagious; as, *pestiferous* bodies. "Poor, *pestiferous* creatures begging alms." *Evelyn.* "*Pestiferous* occupations." *Burke.*
2. Noxious to peace, to morals, or to society; vicious; hurtful; destructive; as, a *pestiferous* demagogue; of animals, noxious; hurtful.
Pestiferous reports of men very nobly held. *Shak.*
— **pes-tif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pes-tif'er-ous-ness**, *n.*
pes'ti-lence (pĕs'tĭ-lĕns), *n.* [F. *pestilence*, L. *pestilentia.* See PESTILENT.] **1.** Any contagious or infectious epidemic disease that is virulent and devastating; specif., the bubonic plague; the pest.
The *pestilence* that walketh in darkness. *Ps.* xci. 6.
2. That which is pestilent, noxious, or pernicious to the moral character of great numbers. *Now Rare.*
I 'll pour this *pestilence* into his ear. *Shak.*
3. A cause of injury or trouble. *Obs.*
pes'ti-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *pestilens, -entis*, fr. *pestis* pest: cf. F. *pestilent.*] **1.** Deadly; poisonous.
2. Producing, or tending to produce, infectious disease; pestilential. *Now Rare.* "Corrupt and *pestilent*." *Milton.*
3. Injurious to peace, morals, etc.; noxious; pernicious.
4. Annoying; mischievous; troublesome; plaguy. *Often Humorous.* "What a *pestilent* knave is this same!" *Shak.*
pes'ti-len'tial (-lĕn'shăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *pestilentiel*, OF. also *-cial.*] **1.** Producing, or tending to produce, pestilence; having the nature or qualities of a pestilence, esp. bubonic plague. "Sends the *pestilential* vapors." *Longfellow.*
2. Noxious; pernicious; morally destructive.
So *pestilential*, so infectious a thing is sin. *Jer. Taylor.*
— **pes'ti-len'tial-ly**, *adv.* — **pes'ti-len'tial-ness**, *n.*
pes'tle (pĕs'l; *formerly* -t'l), *n.* [ME. *pestel*, OF. *pestel*, LL. *pestellum, pestillum*, L. *pistillum, pistillus*, a pounder, pestle, fr. *pinsere, pistum*, to pound, crush; akin to Gr. *πτίσσειν*, Skr. *pish.* Cf. PISTIL.] **1.** An implement for pounding and breaking or braying substances in a mortar.
2. *Mech.* Any of various instruments for pounding or stamping, as a stamp or pounder in a stamp mill, fulling mill, oil mill, etc.
3. The leg, or a part of the leg, of an animal used for food, esp. the shank or foreleg of a pig. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. A constable's or bailiff's staff. *Obs. & R. Chapman.*
pes'tle, *v. t. & i.*; PES'TLED (-ld); PES'TLING (-lĭng). [OF. *pesteler.*] To pound, pulverize, bray, or mix with or as with a pestle; to use a pestle.
pet (pĕt), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** An animal kept to pet and play with, as a cade lamb.
2. A person specially cherished and indulged; a fondling; a darling; often, a favorite child.
The love of cronies, *pets*, and favorites. *Tatler.*
3. A boil; a sore. *Colloq., Central and Southern U. S.*
pet, *a.* Petted; indulged; admired; cherished; as, a *pet* child; a *pet* lamb; a *pet* theory.
Some young lady's *pet* curate. *F. Harrison.*

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pe-ruke'less, *a.* See -LESS.
per'u-kier' (pĕr'ōō-kēr'), *n.* [F. *perruquier.*] A wigmaker. *Rare.*
per'u-la (pĕr'ōō-lä), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *pera* wallet, Gr. *πήρα.*] *Bot.* **a** One of the scales of a leaf bud. **b** A mentum. — **per'u-late** (-lāt), *a.*
per'ule (-ōōl). Var. of PERULA.
pe-ruse', *n.* Perusal. *Obs.*
pe-rus'er (pĕ-rōōz'ĕr), *n.* One who peruses.
Peruv. *Abbr.* Peruvian.
Pe-ru'vi-an-ize, *v. t.* To become like Peruvians. *Rare.*
per-vade', *n. i.* To be diffused; to permeate. *Now Rare.*
per-vad'ence (pĕr-vād'ĕns), *n.* Pervasion. *R.* [pervades.]
per-vad'er (-ĕr), *n.* One that per-vert-. [*Sp.*]
per-vert'i-bl. Pervertible. *R.*
per-vert'ive (pĕr-vûr'tĭv), *a.* Perversive. *Rare.*
per-vert'i-gate, *v. t.* [*L. perrestigatus*, p. p. of *perrestigare.*] To investigate thoroughly. *Obs.* — **per-ves'ti-ga'tion**, *n. Obs.*
perveyaunce. † PURVEYANCE.
per'vi-al, *a.* [See PERVIOUS.] Pervious. *Obs.* — **per'vi-al-ly**, *adv. Obs.*
perviance. † PURVEYANCE.
per'vi-ate, *v. t.* [See PERVIOUS; -ATE.] To perforate. *Obs.*
‖ **per ver'ba de fu-tu'ro.** [L.] With words concerning the future, i. e., speaking in the future tense. Cf. SPONSALIA.
‖ **per ver'ba de præ-sen'ti.** [L.] *Law.* With words concerning the present, i. e., speaking in the present tense. Cf. SPONSALIA.
per-verse' (pĕr-vûrs'; pûr-vĕrs), *n.* *Math.* A perversion.
per-verse', *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *perverser.*] To pervert. *Obs.*
per-versed' (-vûrst'), *p. a.* Turned aside; perverted. — **per-vers'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **per-vers'ed-ness**, *n. All Obs.*
per-verse'ly, *adv.* of PERVERSE.
per-verse'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
per-vers'er, *n.* A perverter. *Obs.*
per-ver'si-ose', *a.* [See PERVERSE; -OSE.] Perverse. *Obs.*
per-ver'sive. Perversive. *Ref. Sp.*
per-vert', *a.* Perverse. *Obs.*
per-vert'er, *n.* One that perverts.
per-vert'i-bl. Pervertible. *R.*
per-vert'ive (pĕr-vûr'tĭv), *a.* Perversive. *Rare.*
per-ves'ti-gate, *v. t.* [*L. perrestigatus*, p. p. of *perrestigare.*] To investigate thoroughly. *Obs.* — **per-ves'ti-ga'tion**, *n. Obs.*
perveyance. † PURVEYANCE.
per'vi-ate, *v. t.* [See PERVIOUS; -ATE.] To perforate. *Obs.*
‖ **per ver'ba de fu-tu'ro.** [L.] With words concerning the future, i. e., speaking in the future tense. Cf. SPONSALIA.
per'vi-ca'cious-ness, *n. All R.*
per'vi-cac'i-ty (-k*ă*s'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Obstinacy: pervicaciousness. *R.*
per'vi-ca-cy (pûr'vĭ-k*ă*-sĭ), *n.* [L. *pervicacia.*] Pervicaciousness. *Obs.*
per-vig'i-late (pĕr-vĭj'ĭ-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *pervigilatus*, p. p. of *pervigilare.*] To watch throughout the night. *Obs.* — **per-vig'i-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
per'vi-gil'i-um (pûr'vĭ-jĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -IA (-ä). [L. See PER-; VIGIL.] **a** A night watch. **b** *Med.* Wakefulness; insomnia.
pervince. † PERIWINKLE.
pervinke. † PERIWINKLE, plant.
per'vi-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
per'vis. † PARVIS.
per-vul'gate, *v. t.* [*L. pervulgatus*, p. p. of *pervulgare.*] To publish. *Rare.* — **per'vul-ga'tion** (pûr'vŭl-gā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*
per'wick-per'wig. † PERIWIG.
pery. † PERRIE, PERRY, PIRRIE.
pes. † PEACE, PEASE, PIECE.
pe'sa (pā'zä), *n.* [G., local form of E. *piece.*] See COIN.
pesabilyte. † PEACEABILITY.
pesable. † PEACEABLE.
pes'a-ble, *a.* [OF.] That can be weighed. *Obs.*
‖ **pe'sa-me** (pā'sä-mā), *n.* [Sp. *pésame*, lit., it grieves me.] An expression of condolence. *Obs.*
pesane. † PISANE.
pesant. † PEASANT, PEISANT.
pesant. *n.* [F., orig. p. pr.] Weight. *Obs. & R.*
‖ **pe-san'te** (pĕ-sän'tā), *adv.* [It., heavy.] *Music.* Heavily; with heavy accent on each note.
pesanteur, *n.* [F.] Weight. *Obs.*
Pe-schit'ta, Pe-schi'to, Peschit'to. Vars. of PESHITTA, PESHITO. [PEASECOD.
pes'cod'. Obs. or dial. Eng. of
pese. † PEACE, PEASE, PECE, PEISE, PIECE.
pesen. † PISANE.
pesent. † PEASANT.
Pesh. *Abbr.* Peshitta.
peshashe. † PISACHEE.
pesh'cush. Var. of PESHKASH.
Pe-shit'to. Var. of PESHITO.
pesh'kash (pĕsh'kŭsh), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *pēshkash*; prop., first fruits, fr. Per. *pēsh* front + *kash* drawing.] Any of various forms of fine, tax, tribute, or the like. *East India.*
pesh'kush. † PESHKASH.
pesh'wa (pāsh'wä), *n.* [Marathi, fr. Per. *pēshwā* exemplar, leader.] Formerly, the title of the chief minister of the Maratha princes. In 1749 the peshwa made himself hereditary sovereign. The last peshwa surrendered to the British in 1818.
pesh'wa-ship. = SHIP.
pesible, pesibleness, etc. † PEACEABLE, etc.
pesky [PESKY.]
pes'ki-ly (pĕs'kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **pes'ky** (pĕs'kĭ), *a.* [Perh. for *pestn*, fr. *pest.*] Pestering; vexatious; plaguy. *Colloq., U. S.* — **pes'ki-ness**, *n.*
pesle mesle. † PELL-MELL.
peson, *n.* [F., a kind of weighing machine.] A weighing instrument formed by a staff with balls and crockets. *Obs.*
pess (pĕs), *n.* A hassock, esp. one used in church. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pes'sa. Var. of PESA. See COIN.
pessant. † PEISANT.
pessemmin. † PERSIMMON.
‖ **pes'si-mi ex-em'pli.** [L.] Of a very bad example. [ANTICANT.]
Pes'si-mist An'ti-cant', Dr. See
pes'si-mis'ti-cal (pĕs'ĭ-mĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Pessimistic.
pes'si-mis'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of PESSIMISTIC, -TICAL.
pes'si-mize (pĕs'ĭ-mīz), *v. i.* To hold to pessimism. *Rare.*
pes'so-man'cy (pĕs'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πεσσός* pebble + *-manc.*] = PSEPHOMANCY.
pes'so-ner, *n.* [OF. (assumed) *peissonnier*, F. *poissonnier.*] 1. A fishmonger. *Obs.* [*chaic.* 2. A kind of boat or ship. *Ar.*]
peste (pĕst), *v. t. & i.* [F. *pester.*] To curse. *Rare.*
pes'tel (*dial.* pĕs't'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PESTLE.
pestelet. † PISTOLET. [*Obs.*]
pes'ter-a-ble, *a.* Cumbersome.
pes'terd. Pestered. *Ref. Sp.*
pes'ter-er, *n.* One that pesters.
pes'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of *pestering*, p. pr. [*Obs. or Dial.*]
pes'ter-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
pes'ter-ous, *a.* Inclined to pester; pestering. *Obs. or R.*
pest'ful, *a.* Pestiferous. *Obs.*
pes'ti-duct, *n.* [L. *pestis* pest + *ductus* a leading.] A conveyer of contagion or infection. *Obs.*
pestifere, *a.* [F. *pestifère.*] Pestiferous. *Obs.*
pes'ti-fy, *v. i.* [L. *pestis* pest + *-fy.*] To create a pest. *Obs.*
pes'ti-lence, *v. t.* To infect with pestilence. *Obs.*
pestilence weed or **wort.** The butterbur, formerly considered a remedy for the plague.
pes'ti-lent, *n. Obs.* **a** One that is pestilent. **b** Pestilence.
pes'ti-len'tious (pĕs'tĭ-lĕn'shŭs), *a.* Pestilential. *Obs.* — **pes'ti-len'tious-ly**, *adv. Obs.*
pes'ti-lent-ly, *adv.* of PESTILENT. [*Obs. or R.*]
pes'ti-lent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pes-til'i-ty, *n.* [L. *pestilitas*, fr. *pestilis* pestilential.] Pestilence. *Obs.*
pestill. † PISTIL. [plague.]
pes'tis (pĕs'tĭs), *n.* [L.] The
pes'tl. Pestle. *Ref. Sp.*
pest'lence. † PESTILENCE.
pes'told (pĕs'tōld), *a.* [L. *pestis* pest + *-oid.*] Resembling the pest or plague. *Rare.*
pes'tre. † PESTER.
pestreaunce, n. Pesterment. *Obs*
pestre. † PESTER.
pesyn. † PEASEN, pl. of PEASE.
pet. † PEAT. [PIT.]
pet. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

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pet (pĕt), *v. t.* ; PET'TED; PET'TING. To treat as a pet; to play with fondly; to fondle; indulge; as, to *pet* a child.

pet, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A fit of peevishness, ill humor, or fretfulness, esp. at being or feeling slighted; now, usually, a slight fit of this kind. "I took the *pet* at my diary." *Scott.* "In a *pet* she started up." *Tennyson.*

pet, *v. i.* To be in a pet; to sulk.

pet'al (pĕt'ăl), *n.* [NL. *petalum*, Gr. πέταλον a leaf, a leaf or plate of metal, fr. πέταλος outspread, broad, flat: cf. F. *pétale*. Cf. FATHOM.] **1.** *Bot.* One of the leaves of a corolla. See COROLLA, FLOWER, *Illust.*

2. *Zoöl.* A petaloid ambulacrum.

pet'al-age (-ăj), *n.* The petals of a flower, collectively.

pet'aled, pet'alled (pĕt'ăld), *a. Bot.* Having petals; as, a *petaled* flower; — opposed to *apetalous.*

pet'al-if'er-ous (pĕt'ăl-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*petal* + *-ferous.*] Bearing petals.

pe-tal'i-form (pẽ-tăl'ĭ-fôrm ; pĕt'ăl-ĭ-fôrm'), *a. Bot.* Having the form of a petal; petaloid; petal-shaped.

pet'al-ine (pĕt'ăl-ĭn ; -în), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to a petal; attached to, or resembling, a petal.

pet'al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πεταλισμός, fr. πέταλον a leaf.] *Gr. Antiq.* A Syracusan method of banishing for five years a citizen suspected of having dangerous influence or ambition. It was similar to the *ostracism* in Athens; but olive leaves were used instead of shells for ballots.

pet'al-ite (-ît), *n.* [Cf. F. *pétalite.*] *Min.* A mineral, occurring in monoclinic crystals or, more commonly, in foliated cleavable masses, usually white, or nearly so. It is a silicate of aluminium and lithium, $LiAl(Si_2O_5)_2$. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., 2.39–2.46.

Pet'a-lo-don'ti-dæ (pĕt'ă-lō-dŏn'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πέταλον leaf, plate + *-odont* + *-idæ.*] *Paleon.* A family of Carboniferous and Subcarboniferous elasmobranchs, prob. intermediate between sharks and rays, having peculiar, flattened, petaloid teeth. **Pet'a-lo'dus** (-lō'dŭs), the type genus, is known only from the teeth. —**pet'a-lo-dont'** (pĕt'ă-lō-dŏnt'), **pet'a-lo-don'tid** (-dŏn'tĭd), **pet'a-lo-don'toid** (-toid), *a. & n.*

pet'a-lo'dy (pĕt'ă-lō'dĭ ; pē-tăl'ō-dĭ), *n.* [Gr. πεταλώδης leaflike; πέταλον leaf + εἶδος form.] *Bot.* The metamorphosis of various floral organs, usually stamens, into petals, as in many "double" flowers.

pet'al-oid (pĕt'ăl-oid), *a.* [*petal* + *-oid.*] **1.** *Bot.* Having the form, appearance, or texture, of a petal.

2. *Zoöl.* Having the form of a flower petal; suboval.

petaloid ambulacra, *Zoöl.*, ambulacra in which the oral and apical portions are not continuous and the latter form areas of petal-like outline on the aboral surface of the test, as in most Clypeastridæ and Spatangoidea. See SAND DOLLAR.

pet'al-oi'de-ous (-oi'dē-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Petaloid; specif., in monocotyledons, having a perianth of colored leaves, as distinguished from *spadiceous* and *glumaceous.*

pet'a-lon (pĕt'ă-lŏn), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -LA (-lē). [Gr. πέταλον leaf (of metal).] *Eccl.* The plate of gold fastened to the front of the Jewish high priest's miter.

pet'al-ous (pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* Having petals; petaled; — usually in composition, as *3-petalous*, poly*petalous*, etc.

pe-tard' (pē-tärd' ; 277), *n.* [F. *pétard*, fr. *péter* to break wind, to crack, to explode, L. *pedere*, *peditum.*] **1.** *Mil.* A case containing an explosive, to be detonated against, and break in or down, gates, barricades, drawbridges, etc., to which it has first been attached. It was at first usually of metal, and later of wood. It is now rarely used.

2. A kind of firecracker.

pet'ar-deer' } (pĕt'ăr-dēr'), *n.* [F. *pétardier.*] *Mil.* A sol-
pet'ar-dier' } dier who manages a petard. *Obs. or Hist.*

Pet'a-si'tes (pĕt'ă-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πετασίτης the butterbur or coltsfoot, fr. πέτασος hat; — from its broad, hatlike leaf.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous herbs having thick rootstocks, large basal leaves, and radiate white or purplish flowers. The species are natives of temperate and subarctic regions. They are known popularly as *sweet coltsfoot*, and have medicinal properties similar to those of the true coltsfoot (*Tussilago*). *P. petasites* is the butterbur.

pet'a-sus (pĕt'ă-sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πέτασος.] The winged cap of Mercury (see MERCURY, *Illust.*); also, a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat worn by Greeks and Romans.

‖ **pe-ta'te** (pā-tä'tā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *petatl.*] A kind of mat made of dried palm leaves or grass.

pet cock, *or* **pet'cock'** (pĕt'kŏk'), *n. Mach.* A little cock, faucet, or valve, set in a water pipe or pump to let air out; at the end of a steam cylinder, in a radiator, or water jacket, to drain it; at the end of an internal-combustion engine to release compression; or the like.

pe-te'chi-æ (pē-tē'kĭ-ē ; pē-tĕk'ĭ-ē ; 277), *n. pl.* ; *sing.* -IA (-ĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. It. *petecchia.*] *Med.* Small crimson, purple, or livid spots, like fleabites, due to extravasation of blood, which appear on the skin in severe fevers.

pe-te'chi-al (pē-tē'kĭ-ăl ; pē-tĕk'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *pétéchial*, It. *petecchiale*, NL. *petechialis.*] *Med.* Characterized by, or pert. to, petechiæ; spotted. — **petechial fever,** epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

Pe'ter (pē'tẽr), *n.* [L. *Petrus*, fr. Gr. Πέτρος, fr. πέτρα rock, πετρος stone.] **1.** Lit., a rock; — masc. prop. name L. *Petrus* (pē'trŭs); F. *Pierre* (pyâr); It. *Pietro* (pyā'trō); Sp. & Pg. *Pedro* (pā'drō); G. *Peter* (pā'tẽr), *Petrus* (pā'trōos). — Dim. *Pete* (pēt), *Peterkin* (pē'tẽr-kĭn), (*Perkin*, *Piers*, *Obs.*).

2. *Bib.* One of the Twelve Apostles, also called Simon or Simon Peter, a fisherman of Galilee and a favorite disciple of Jesus. According to tradition he suffered martyrdom at Rome about 64 A. D. He is the reputed author of the First and Second Epistles of Peter, and is regarded by the Roman Catholics as the first pope.

3. Either of the two Epistles of Peter, designated *First* and *Second Peter.* See NEW TESTAMENT.

4. *[l. c.]* A kind of wine. *Obs.*

5. *[l. c.]* A cosmetic. *Obs.*

6. *[l. c.]* A bag, trunk, bundle, etc. *Thieves' Slang.*

7. See MORRIS, PETER.

8. *[l. c.] Naut.* See BLUE PETER **a.**

pe'ter (pē'tẽr), *v. i.* ; PE'TERED (-tẽrd) ; PE'TER-ING. [Orig. uncert.] To become exhausted; to run out; to fail; — used generally with *out*; as, that mine has *petered* out; his political influence has *petered* out. *Colloq.*

Pe'ter pen'ny, *or* **Pe'ter's pen'ny** (pē'tẽrz). Usually in *pl.*, **Peter pence,** *or* **Peter's pence. 1.** An annual tax or tribute (established before King Alfred's time and abolished by statute in 1534) of a penny payable by each householder in England to the papal see, or see of St. Peter. Also, a similar tribute paid in several other countries.

2. Since 1860, a voluntary contribution made by Roman Catholics to the private purse of the Pope.

Peter's fish. A haddock; — so called because the black spot on each side, behind the gills, is said to have been caused by the thumb and finger of St. Peter, when he took a coin from a fish of this species. The name is applied, also, to other fishes having similar spots, as the john dory.

pe'ter-sham (pē'tẽr-shăm), *n.* [After Lord *Petersham.*] **1.** A rough, knotted woolen cloth, used chiefly for men's overcoats; also, a coat of that material.

2. A heavy corded ribbon used for belts and hatbands.

pet'i-o-lar (pĕt'ĭ-ō-lär) } *a. Bot.* Pert. to, or proceeding from,
pet'i-o-la-ry (-lā-rĭ) } a petiole; as, a *petiolar* tendril; growing or supported upon a petiole; as, a *petiolar* gland.

pet'i-o-late (-ō-lāt) } *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Having a stalk or
pet'i-o-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } petiole; as, a *petiolate* leaf.

pet'i-ole (-ōl), *n.* [NL. *petiolus*, fr. L. *petiolus* a little foot, a fruit stalk: cf. F. *pétiole.*] **1.** *Bot.* A leafstalk; the slender stem which supports the blade of a foliage leaf; the mesopodium. It is usually cylindrical, but may be flattened or even winged. In sessile leaves it is absent.

2. *Zoöl.* A stalk or peduncle, as the slender abdominal segment or segments joining the rest of the abdomen to the thorax in certain insects, as wasps and ants.

pet'i-o-lule (pĕt'ĭ-ō-lūl ; pĕt'ĭ-ōl'ūl ; 277), *n.* [Dim. of *petiole*: cf. F. *pétiolule.*] *Bot.* The petiole of a leaflet or other segment of a compound leaf.

pet'it (pĕt'ĭ ; *F.* pē-tē' ; *see note below*), *a.* [F. See PETTY.] Small; little; insignificant; mean; — same as PETTY. *Obs. exc. Law.* "Small *petit* hints." *South.*

petit constable. = PETTY CONSTABLE. See CONSTABLE, 4 **b.** — **p. jury,** a jury of twelve men, impaneled to try, and decide finally upon the facts disputed in, causes at the bar of a court; — so called in distinction from the *grand jury.* See JURY, 1. — **p. larceny.** See LARCENY. — **p. point.** = TENT STITCH. — **p. sergeanty.** = PETTY SERGEANTY. See SERGEANTY.

☞ The usual pron., at least in the U. S., in current legal phrases is pĕt'ĭ. When the word was in general English use, the final *t* was sounded, the accent being variable.

‖ **pe-tite'** (pē-tēt'), *a.* [F., fem. of *petit.*] Small; little; of a woman or girl, of small size and trim figure.

pe-ti'tion (pē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *peticion*, F. *pétition*, L. *petitio*, fr. *petere*, *petitum*, to beg, ask, seek. Cf. IMPETUS.]

1. A formal written request addressed to an official person or organized body having power to grant it, esp. one addressed to a sovereign or political superior for a particular grace or right; — in distinction from a *memorial*, which recalls certain facts; also, the document.

2. Specif.: *Eng. Hist.* The bill in the form of a request by which Parliament formerly presented measures for the king's granting, — superseded by the modern bill passed for the royal assent. See STATUTE.

3. Any formal asking or begging; a prayer; supplication; imploration; entreaty; esp., a solemn request; a prayer to the Supreme Being, or to a person of superior power, rank, or authority; also, a single clause in such a prayer.

A house of prayer and *petition* for thy people. 1 *Macc.* vii. 37.

4. *Law.* A written application to a court requesting its action upon some matter therein laid before it, either interlocutory to a pending action, by way of a special proceeding, or as instituting a new action. Distinguished from a *motion*, which may be oral.

5. That which is asked or supplicated; entreaty. "Thou receivest thy full *petition.*" *Shak.*

6. *Math.* An axiom; a postulate. *Obs.*

Syn. — See PRAYER.

petition in error, *Law*, an application for a hearing to reverse action in a lower court. A *petition in error* is in the nature of a new action, as distinguished from an *appeal.* — **p. of right. a** *[cap.] Eng. Hist.* The Parliamentary declaration of the rights of the people presented to Charles I., and assented to by him June 7, 1628. **b** *Eng. Law.* A petition to obtain possession or restitution of property, either real or personal, from the crown, which suggests such a title as controverts the title of the crown, grounded on facts disclosed in the petition itself. It is an ancient common-law remedy, now regulated by the Petition-of-Right Act, 1860.

pe-ti'tion (pē-tĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.* ; PE-TI'TIONED (-ŭnd); PE-TI'TION-ING. To make a prayer or request to; to ask from; to solicit; to entreat; esp., to make a formal written supplication or application to, as to any branch of the government.

You have . . . *petitioned* all the gods for my prosperity. *Shak.*

pe-ti'tion, *v. i.* To make a petition or solicitation.

pe-ti'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Containing a petition; of the nature of a petition; as, a *petitionary* epistle.

2. Supplicatory; entreating. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Pardon Rome, and thy *petitionary* countrymen. *Shak.*

3. Containing a petitio principii. *Obs. Sir T. Browne.*

— **pe-ti'tion-a-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

pe-ti'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who presents a petition; specif. *[cap.] : Eng. Hist.* = ADDRESSER.

‖ **pe-ti'ti-o prin-ci'pi-i** (pē-tĭsh'ĭ-ō prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ī). [L.] *Logic.* Begging of the question; a fallacy in which a premise is assumed to be true without warrant, or in which that which is to be proved is implicitly taken for granted.

pet'i-to-ry (pĕt'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *petitorius*, fr. *petere*, *petitum*, to beg, ask.] **1.** Petitioning; supplicating. *Now Rare.*

2. *Law.* **a** Designating, or pert. to, an action or suit, chiefly one in admiralty, in which the title to property is litigated and sought to be enforced, as distinguished from a *possessory* suit. **b** *Scots Law.* A suit wherein the plaintiff claims something as due him by the defendant.

All personal actions upon contracts or quasi contracts are *petitory.* *Erskine's Principles.*

Pet'i-ve'ri-a (pĕt'ĭ-vē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after James *Petiver* (1663–1718), English naturalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American phytolaccaceous herbs, having the odor of garlic, with alternate ovate leaves and small greenish spicate flowers. *P. alliacea* is the guinea-hen weed.

pe'to (pā'tō), *n.* The wahoo (a fish).

Pe-trar'chal (pē-trär'kăl), **Pe-trar'chan** (-kăn), **Pe-trar'chi-an** (-kĭ-ăn). *a.* Of, pertaining to, or imitative of, the Italian poet Petrarch (1304–74).

Pe'trarch-ist (pē'trär-kĭst), *n.* An imitator of Petrarch (1304–74), esp. in his love poetry. His artificiality and use of conceits were exaggerated until the term became one of contempt. — **Pe'trarch-ism** (-kĭz'm), *n.* The style, or imitation of the style, of Petrarch. — **Pe'trar-chis'tic** (-kĭs'tĭk), **Pe'trar-chis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Pe'trarch-ize** (pē'trär-kiz), *v. t. & i.*

Pe'tre-a (pē'trē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Lord *Petre*, English patron of botany.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American verbenaceous twining shrubs, having large blue or purple flowers in long racemes, the colored sepals enlarging in fruiting. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses, esp. the West Indian *P. volubilis*, called *purple wreath.*

pet'rel (pĕt'rĕl), *n.* [Prob. a dim. of the name *Peter*; — so called in allusion to St. *Peter's* walking on the sea (*Matt.* xiv. 29).] Any of numerous sea birds of the order Procellariiformes and family Procellariidæ; in ordinary usage restricted to the small and medium-sized members of the group. They are long-winged birds, which fly far from land, feeding on small surface-swimming creatures and refuse from ships, and breeding in burrows and crevices in rocks and cliffs, usually on islands. The plumage is chiefly dark, sometimes with white areas. Several very small, dark-colored, white-rumped species are very abundant on the Atlantic, and are known as **stormy petrels,** or **Mother Carey's chickens.** One of these is the true stormy petrel (*Procellaria pelagica*). Others are **Leach's petrel** (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*), common near the American coast, and **Wilson's petrel** (*Oceanites oceanicus*), which breeds in the Southern Hemisphere, but is common in summer on the North Atlantic. Cf. DIVING PETREL.



Leach's Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*).

Pet. *Abbr.* Peter.

‖ **pe-ta'ca** (pā-tä'kä), *n.* [Sp.] Cigar case.

pet'al-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pet'a-lo-ma'ni-a (pĕt'ă-lō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πέταλον leaf + *mania.*] *Bot.* Petalody

Pet'a-los'ti-cha (-lŏs'tĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πέταλον a leaf + στίχος a row.] *Zoöl.* = IRREGULARIA. — **pet'a-los'ti-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

pet'al-y (pĕt'ăl-ĭ), *n. Bot.* State of having petals; — chiefly in combination.

petamar. + PATAMAR.

pe-tar' (pē-tär'). + PETARD.

pe-ta'ra (pē-tä'rȧ), **pe-ta'rah.** Vars. of PITARAH.

pe-tard', *v. t.* [F. *pétarder.*] To blow up with a petard. *Obs.*

pe-tard'ing, *vb. n.* Firing of a petard, or firecracker. *Rare.*

pe'ta-ry (pē'tȧ-rĭ). = PEATERY.

pet'a-site, *n.* [See PETASITES.] The butterbur. *Obs.*

‖ **Pé'taud'** (pā'tō'), *n.* A French name occurring only in the phrase "La cour du roi *Pétaud*" (the court of King Pétaud, denoting a place of confusion, as a household without a head). In old times the beggars had a king, the most adroit or the poorest among them, called humorously *King Pétaud* (from Lat. *petere*, to beg).

Pet'au-ri'næ (pĕt'ô-rĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the generic name *Petaurus*, fr. Gr. πεταυριστής. See PETAURIST.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of marsupials consisting of the flying phalangers. — **pe-tau'rine** (pē-tô'rĭn ; -rĭn ; 183), *a.*

pe-tau'rist (-rĭst), *n* [L. *petaurista* a ropedancer, Gr. πεταυριστής : cf. F. *pétauriste.*] A flying phalanger.

pet'au-ris'tic, pet'au-ris'ti-cal, *a.* Pertaining to a tumbler; acrobatic. *Obs.*

petch. Dial. Eng. var. of PITCH.

petch'a-ry (pĕch'ȧ-rĭ ; pē-chä'rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). The gray kingbird.

pete. + PEAT, PITY.

pe-te'chi-ate (pē-tē'kĭ-āt ; -tĕk'ĭ-), *a. Med.* Petechial; spotted.

peteete. + PETIT.

petegree. + PEDIGREE.

petegreu. + PEDIGREE.

petenlair. *n.* [F. *pet-en-l'air*, lit., a breaking wind in the air.] A kind of short jacket. *Obs.*

peteous. + PITEOUS. [to. *Obs.*

pe'ter, *v. t.* To apply cosmetics

pe'ter, *v. i.* [Cf. BLUE PETER.] *Whist.* To signal to a partner to play trumps. *Eng.*

pe'te-ra'ro, -ra. + PEDRERO.

Peter Bell. See BELL, PETER.

peter boat. A small, hall-decked fishing boat, sharp at both ends. *Local, Eng.*

peterel. + PETREL.

pet'e-re'ro (pĕt'ē-rē'rō). Var. of PEDRERO. [*U. S.*]

Peter Funk. A by-bidder. *Cant.*

Pe'ter-loo' Mas'sa-cre (pē'tẽr-lōō'). An attack by soldiers under orders upon a mass meeting in St. Peter's Field (hence facetiously called the Field of Peterloo in imitation of Waterloo), at Manchester, England, August 16, 1819. A few were killed and hundreds injured.

pe'ter-man (pē'tẽr-mȧn), *n.* a A fisherman; — after the apostle Peter. *Obs. or Hist* **b** A thief who steals peters, or hand bags. *Thieves' Slang.*

pe'ter-net', *n* [*Peter* + *net.*] A fishing net used with one end fastened on shore and the other anchored in the water. *Eng.*

Peter's cress. Samphire, or sea fennel. [PEDRO JIMENEZ.]

Pe'ter-see-me', *n.* Obs. corrupt. of **Peter's staff.** Mullein.

Peter the Headstrong. = HARDKOPPIE PETE.

pe'ter-wort' (pē'tẽr-wûrt'), *n.* = ST.-PETER'S-WORT.

pet'ful, *a.* Pettish. *R.* [PITH.]

peth (pĕth). Obs. or dial. of) **peth** (pēth). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PATH.

Peth'a-hi'ah (pĕth'ȧ-hī'ȧ). *Bib.*

peth'er (pĕth'ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PEDDER.

Pe'thor (pē'thôr). *Bib.*

Pe-thu'el (pē-thū'ĕl). *Bib.*

peticion. + PETITION.

peticote. + PETTICOAT.

petidegree. + PEDIGREE.

petie. + PETTY, PITY.

petieship, *n.* Pettiness. *Obs.*

pet'i-fac'tor, *n.* [See PETTY; FACTOR. Perh. an alteration of PETTIFOGGER.] Pettifogger. *Obs*

petifoger. + PETTIFOGGER.

petigree, -grue. + PEDIGREE.

pet'i-grew, *n* [Prob. fr. *petty* + Fr. *gréu*, *agréu*, holly, L. *aerifolium. Oxf. E. D.*] Butcher's broom. *Obs.*

Pet'i-o-la'ta (pĕt'ĭ-ō-lā'tȧ). *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Hymenoptera having the abdomen petiolated, or attached by a very mobile articulation. [late.]

pet'i-oled (pĕt'ĭ-ōld), *a.* Petiolate.

pet'i-ol'u-lar (pĕt'ĭ-ōl'ū-lär), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to a petiolule.

pet'i-ol'u-late (-lāt), *a. Bot.* Having a petiolule.

pe-ti'o-lus (pē-tī'ō-lŭs), *n. ; L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL.] A petiole.

pet'i-o-ti-za'tion (pĕt'ĭ-ō-tĭ-zā'shŭn ; -tĭ-zā'-), *n.* [After *Pétiot*, a French wine grower, who introduced it.] The process of making a winelike beverage (*piquette*) by extracting the marc of grapes with sugar and water, and fermenting.

pet'i-o-tize' (pĕt'ĭ-ō-tīz'), *v. t. & i.* To prepare by, or practice, petiotization.

‖ **pe-tit'** blanc' (pē-tē' blăn'); *pl.* PETITS BLANCS (pē-tē' blăn'). [F.] Lit., small white; — in French colonies or countries, formerly, a middle-class white person, as a small planter or an artisan. [PETTY CANON.

pet'it-can'on (pĕt'ĭt-kăn'ŭn). +

‖ **pe-tit' chou'** (pē-tē' shōō'). [F.] A little cake. See CHOU, 2.

petite. + PETIT

‖ **pe-tite' bourse'** (pē-tēt' bōōrs'). [F.] An outside Paris market for securities which is held in the evening by the members of the coulisse.

‖ **pe-tite'ness,** *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **pe-tite' pièce'** (pē-tēt' pyĕs'). A minor (stage) performance or writing. [*Ble l.*

pet'it-grain' oil. See OIL, *Tu-*

‖ **pe-ti'ti-o jus-ti'ti-æ** (pē-tĭsh'ĭ-ō jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-ē). [L.] *Law.* = PETITION OF RIGHT **b.**

pe-ti'tion-al (pē-tĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Having petition; of the nature of petition. *Rare.*

pe-ti'tion-ate, *v. t. & i.* To make petition; to petition. *Obs.*

pe-ti'tiond. Petitioned. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **pe'ti'tion' de droit'** (pā'tē'syôn' dē drwȧ'). [Law F.] = PETITION OF RIGHT **b.**

pe-ti'tion-ee' (pē-tĭsh'ŭn-ē'), *n.* A person cited to answer, or defend against, a petition. *U. S.*

‖ **pe-tit' mal'** tre (pē-tē' mȧ'tr'). [F., lit., little master.] A dandy; fop; a coxcomb; a ladies' man.

‖ **pe-tit' mal'** (mȧl'). [F., lit., little sickness.] *Med.* Epilepsy with momentary faintness and without convulsions; — opposed to *grand mal.*

pet'i-toes. + PETTITOES.

pet'i-tor (pĕt'ĭ-tẽr ; pē-tī'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *petere* to seek.] A seeker; an applicant. *Rare.*

‖ **pe-tit' sou'per'** (pē-tē' sōō'-pā'). [F.] Little supper; a dainty supper for friends or pleasure companions.

‖ **pe-tits' pois'** (pē-tē' pwä'). [F.] Little peas; green peas.

‖ **pe-tits' soins'** (swăn'). [F.] Little (delicate) attentions.

‖ **pe-tit' verre'** (pē-tē' vâr'). [F.] A little glass; liquor taken in a small glass. [pet. *Rare.*]

pet'kin, pet'ling, *n.* A little

pe-tong' (pē-tŏng'). Var. of PAKTONG.

petous. + PITEOUS. [PETREAN.

pe-træ'an (pē-trē'ăn). Var. of

pet'ra-lite (pĕt'rȧ-līt), *n.* [L. *petra* rock (representing saltpeter) + *-lite.*] An explosive composed of saltpeter, wood or charcoal, and antimony.

pe-tral'o-gy (pē-trăl'ō-jĭ), **pet'ra-log'ic** (pĕt'rȧ-lŏj'ĭk), etc. Incorrect for PETROLOGY, etc.

Pe'trarch-esque' (pē'trär-kĕsk'), *a.* Petrarchal.

pet'ra-ry (pĕt'rȧ-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *petraria*, fr. L. *petra* stone.] The pedrero. *Obs. or Hist.*

pe'tre. + PETER. [*Colloq.*]

pe'tre. + Niter; saltpeter. *Now.*

pe-tre'an (pē-trē'ăn), *a.* [L. *petraeus*, Gr. πετραῖος, fr. πέτρα a rock.] Of or pert. to rock; rocky; [*cap.*] of Arabia Petræa.

pe-tre'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See PETREAN.] Stoniness. *Rare.*

pe-tres'cence (pĕ-trĕs'ĕns) } *n.* Process of changing into
pe-tres'cen-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } stone; petrifaction. *Now R.*
pe-tres'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *petra* rock, stone, Gr. *πετρα* + *-escent.*] Undergoing petrifaction; also, and usually, converting into stone; as, *petrescent* water. *Now Rare.*

pet'ri-fac'tion (pĕt'rĭ-făk'shŭn), *n.* [See PETRIFY.] **1.** The process of petrifying, or changing into stone; conversion of organic matter, including shells, bones, etc., into stone, or a substance of stony hardness. Petrifaction is produced by the infiltration of water containing dissolved mineral matter, as calcium carbonate, silica, etc., which replaces the organic material particle by particle, sometimes with original structure retained. Silica gives the most perfect results, as seen in specimens of silicified wood.
2. State of being petrified, benumbed, as with fear or amazement, hardened, or the like. See PETRIFY, *v. t.*, 2.
3. That which is petrified; popularly, an organic body infiltrated with mineral matter and preserving more or less clearly its original form or structure. Cf. FOSSIL, 2.

pet'ri-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having the quality of converting organic matter into stone; petrifying.
2. Pertaining to, or characterized by, petrifaction.

pe-trif'ic (pĕ-trĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *petra* stone + *-fic.*] Petrifactive. *Rare.* "Death with his mace *petrific.*" *Milton.*

pet'ri-fy (pĕt'rĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *petra* rock, Gr. *πέτρα* (akin to *πέτρος* a stone) + *-fy*: cf. F. *pétrifier.* Cf. PARROT, PETREL.] **1.** To convert (organic matter) into stone or stony substance. See PETRIFACTION, 1.
2. To change as if into stone; to benumb or deaden; to make callous; to stupefy or make motionless as with fear, amazement, horror, etc.; as, to *petrify* the heart. *Young.*
And *petrify* a genius to a dunce. *Pope.*

pet'ri-fy, *v. i.* **1.** To become stone, or of a stony hardness, as organic matter by calcareous deposits.
2. To become stony, callous, or obdurate.

Pe'trine (pē'trĭn; -trīn; 277), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the apostle Peter, or his teachings, esp. the doctrine of justification by works, or the claim, made by the Roman Catholic Church, that the Christian church was founded upon him. See ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Petrine Liturgy, the liturgy of the Church of Rome. See LITURGY, 1, ¶ '.

Pe'trin-ism (pē'trĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* The theological principles taught by, or ascribed to, the apostle Peter (Gr. Πέτρος); — by some considered in part inharmonious with the teaching of the apostle Paul, as laying more stress upon the obligation of gentile Christians to observe parts of the Jewish Law. Cf. PAULINISM. —**Pe'trin-ist,** *n.*—**Pe'trin-ize,** *v. t.*

pet'ro- (pĕt'rō-). A combining form from Greek *πέτρα* a *rock*, *πέτρος* a *stone*; as, *petrology*, *petroglyphic.*

Pe-tro'bi-um (pĕ-trō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *petro-* + Gr. *βίος* life.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous plants consisting of the single species *P. arboreum*, native of the island of St. Helena. It is a small tree with heads of yellow discoid flowers, and is called *rock plant of St. Helena* and *whitewood.*

Pet'ro-bru'si-an (pĕt'rō-brōō'sĭ-ăn), *n.* [LL. *Petrobrusianus*, fr. *Petrus Brusius* Peter of Bruys.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of the followers of Peter of Bruys (d. about 1126), a pupil of Abelard, who rejected infant baptism, transubstantiation, prayers for the dead, and the equal authority of the Epistles with the Gospels, opposed building churches, etc.

pet'ro-glyph (pĕt'rō-glĭf), *n.* [Cf. F. *pétroglyphe.*] A carving or inscription upon a rock, esp. a prehistoric one.

pet'ro-glyph'ic (-glĭf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to petroglyphy.

pe-trog'ly-phy (pē-trŏg'lĭ-fĭ), *n.* [*petro-* + Gr. *γλύφειν* to carve.] Art or operation of carving figures or inscriptions on rock or stone.

pe-trog'ra-pher (-ră-fẽr), *n.* A specialist in petrography.

pet'ro-graph'ic (pĕt'rō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to petrog-
pet'ro-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl) } raphy. — **petrographic province,** *Geol.*, a region in which the various igneous rocks are so related as to indicate a common origin.

pe-trog'ra-phy (pē-trŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*petro-* + *-graphy.*] The description and systematic classification of rocks (see PETROLOGY). Of the various systems of classification of rocks none has yet been generally accepted. In 1903 four American petrographers published a new system for igneous rocks with a new nomenclature and called "Quantitative Classification of Igneous Rocks." In this system the rocks are classified primarily with reference to their quantitative chemical composition, as determined by chemical analysis or often by optical examination. A few minerals (**standard minerals**), which together contain all the ordinary elements of rocks, have been selected, and the chemical composition of the rock is calculated into terms of these minerals. Each rock is classified according to this theoretical mineral composition, called the **norm**, whether it is the same as the actual mineral composition (called the **mode**) or not. The standard minerals are divided into two groups, *salic* and *femic* (see defs. below). According to the proportion of salic to femic minerals which it contains, any rock falls into one of five classes: (1) **persalane** — ratio of salic to femic greater than $^{7}/_{1}$; (2) **dosalane** — dominantly salic, ratio between $^{7}/_{1}$ and $^{5}/_{3}$; (3) **salfemane**—ratio between $^{5}/_{3}$ and $^{3}/_{5}$; (4) **dofemane**—dominantly femic, ratio $^{5}/_{3}$ to $^{7}/_{1}$; (5) **perfemane**—extremely femic, ratio greater than $^{7}/_{1}$. These five classes (ending, **-ane**) are divided on similar principles into **orders** (ending, **-are**), the orders into **rangs** (ending, **-ase**), and the rangs into **grads** (ending, **-ate**). There are also subclasses (**-one**), suborders (**-ore**), subrangs (**-ose**), and subgrads (**-ote**). Orders are named after countries; their subdivisions, after typical localities.
The outline below shows the chief divisions and subdivisions of the system, so far as named. For meanings of the adjectives used, consult the glossary below. In classes I, II, and III, rang 1 is *peralkalic*; rang 2, *domalkalic*; rang 3, *alkalicalcic*; rang 4, *docalcic*; and rang 5, *percalcic.*

CLASS I. PERSALANE.

ORDERS: — **1.** VICTORARE (perquaric). — **2.** BELGARE (doquaric). *Rang* 1. Dargase. — **3.** COLUMBARE (quarfelic). *Rangs:* 1. Alaskase. 2. Alsbachase. 3. Riesenase. — **4.** BRITANNARE (quardofelic). *Rangs:* 1. Liparase. 2. Toscanase. 3. Coloradase. — **5.** CANADARE (perfelic). *Rangs:* 1. Nordmarkase. 2. Bulaskase. 4. Labradorase. 5. Canadase. — **6.** RUSSARE (lendofelic). *Rangs:* 1. Minskase. 2. Viezzenase. — **7.** TASMANARE (lenfelic). *Rang* 1. Laugenase. — **8.** ONTARARE (dolenic).

CLASS II. DOSALANE.

ORDERS: — **3.** HISPANARE (quarfelic). *Rangs:* 1. Varingase. 3. Almerase. 5. Gordonase. — **4.** AUSTRARE (quardofelic). *Rangs:* 1. Pantellerase. 2. Ducase. 3. Tonalase 4. Bandase. — **5.** GERMANARE (perfelic). *Rangs:* 1. Umptekase. 2. Monzonase. 3. Andase. 4. Hessase. 5. Corsase — **6.** NORGARE (lendofelic). *Rangs:* 1. Laurdalase. 2. Essexase. 3. Salemase. — **7** ITALARE (lenfelic). *Rangs:* 1. Lujavrase. 2. Vulturase. — **8.** CAMPANARE (dolenic). *Rang* 2. Vesuvase. — **9.** LAPPARE (perlenic). *Rang* 1. Urtase.

CLASS III. SALFEMANE.

ORDERS: — **3.** ATLANTARE (quarfelic). *Rang* 1. Rockallase. — **4.** YAALARE (quardofelic) *Rang* 3. Vaulase. — **5.** GALLARE (perfelic). *Rangs:* 1. Orendase 2 Kilauase. 3. Camptonase. 4. Auvergnase. 5. Kedabekase. — **6.** PORTUGARE (dofelic). *Rangs:* 1. Wyomingase. 2. Monchiquase. 3. Limburgase. — **7.** KAMERUNARE (lenfelic). *Rangs:* 1. Malignase. 2. Kameru nase. 3. Etindase. — **8.** BOHEMARE (dolenic). *Rangs:* 1. Chotase 2. Albanase. — 9 FINNARE (perlenic). *Rang* 1. Ijolase

☞ In classes IV and V, Rang 1 (the only one given) is *permirlic.*

CLASS IV. DOFEMANE.

ORDERS: — **1.** HUNGARARE (perpolic). Section 1. Minnesotare (perpyric). *Rang* 1. Minnesotase Section 3. Hungariare (pyrolic). *Rang* 1. Wehrlase. Section 4. Hungariare (domolic). *Rang* 1. Cortlandtase. Section 5. Pyreniare (perolic). *Rang* 1. Lherzase. — 2. SCOTARE (dopolic). Section 2. Paoliare (dopyric). *Rang.* 1. Paolase. Section 3. Texiare (pyrolic). *Rang* 1. Texase. Section 4. Texiare (domolic). *Rang* 1. Casselase. — **3.** SVERIGARE (polmitic). Section 1. Bergeniare (perpyric). *Rang* 1. Bergenase. Section 5. Sverigiare (perolic). *Rang* 1. Tabergase. — **4.** ADIRONDACKARE (domitic). Suborder 2. Adirondackore (dohemic). *Rang* 1. Adirondackase. Suborder 3. Champlainore (tilhemic). *Rang* 1. Champlainase.

CLASS V PERFEMANE.

ORDER 1. MAORARE (perpolic). Section 1. Caroliniare (perpyric). *Rang* 1. Websterase. Section 2. Marylandiare (dopyric). *Rang* 1. Baltimorase. Section 3. Maoriare (perolic). *Rang* 1. Dunase.

GLOSSARY.

alferric. Designating a group of minerals (*al*uminous *ferr*omagnesian silicates and calcic silicates) intermediate in composition between the members of the salic and femic groups. The group includes augite, hornblende, mica, garnet, tourmaline, spinel, etc. — **alkalic.** Containing potash and soda: — contrasted with *calcic* or *mirlic.* — **alkalicalcic.** Equally alkalic and calcic, or nearly so (ratio of salic alkalies to salic lime between $^{5}/_{3}$ and $^{3}/_{5}$). — **alkalimirlic.** Equally alkalic and mirlic, or nearly so (ratio of femic alkalies to mirlic constituents between $^{5}/_{3}$ and $^{3}/_{5}$). — **calcic.** Containing calcium. — **calcimirlic.** Equally calcic and mirlic, or nearly so (ratio of lime to mirlic constituents between $^{5}/_{3}$ and $^{3}/_{5}$). — **chloric.** Containing chlorine: — contrasted with *sulphic.* — **chlorsulphic.** Equally chloric and sulphic, or nearly so (ratio of chlorine to sulphuric acid between $^{5}/_{3}$ and $^{3}/_{5}$). — **do-, dom-.** Prefix indicating that the factor denoted by the remainder of the word *dominates* over the one with which it is contrasted, that is, bearing to it a ratio between 7 : 1 and 5 : 3. Thus *tilic* (see below) is contrasted with *hemic*. "*Dotilic*" means, having titanite, ilmenite, etc., dominant over hematite and magnetite within the above ratios. These adjectives are:

docalcic	**dolenic**	**domirlic**	**dopolic**	**dosalic**
dofelic	**domagnesic**	**domitic**	**dopotassic**	**dosodic**
dofemic	**domalkalic**	**domolic**	**dopyric**	**dosonic**
doferrous	**domiric**	**donelic**	**doquaric**	**dotilic**
dohemic				

— **dominant.** Bearing a ratio of between $^{7}/_{1}$ and $^{5}/_{3}$ to some other factor. See DO-, above. — **felic.** Of the nature of, or containing, feldspar: — contrasted with *quaric* or *lenic.* — **femic.** [L. *ferrum* iron + *magnesium.*] Designating one of the two principal groups of standard minerals, many members of which contain iron or magnesium, or both, but not aluminium: — contrasted with *salic.* Its members are: acmite, sodium and potassium metasilicates, diopside, wollastonite, hypersthene, olivine, akermanite, magnetite, chromite, hematite, ilmenite, titanite, perovskite, rutile, apatite, fluorite, calcite, pyrite, other metallic oxides and sulphides, and native metals. — **ferrous.** Containing ferrous iron: — contrasted with *magnesic.* — **hemic.** Of the nature of or containing *hematite* or magnetite: — contrasted with *tilic.* — **lendofelic.** Having feldspar dominant over lenic minerals, in a ratio between $^{7}/_{1}$ and $^{5}/_{3}$. — **lenfelic.** Equally lenic and felic, or nearly so (ratio of lenic to felic between $^{5}/_{3}$ and $^{3}/_{5}$). — **lenic.** Of the nature of, or containing, *leucite*, nephelite, sodalite, or noselite, which are called **lenads**: — contrasted with *felic.* — **magnesic.** Containing magnesia: — contrasted with *ferrous* — **magnesiferrous.** Equally magnesic and ferrous, or nearly so (ratio of magnesia to ferrous iron between $^{5}/_{3}$ and $^{3}/_{5}$). — **mirlic.** Containing *magnesia* and *ferrous iron*: — contrasted with *calcic.* — **mirlic.** Containing *magnesia*, ferrous *iron*, and *lime*: — contrasted with *alkalic.* — **mitic.** Designating, or pertaining to, a subgroup of standard minerals consisting of *magnetite*, ilmenite, titanite, chromite, hematite, perovskite, rutile, apatite, fluorite, calcite, pyrite, other metallic oxides and sulphides, and native metals: — contrasted with *polic.* — **nelic.** Of the nature of, or containing, nephelite or *leucite*: — contrasted with *somic.* — **olic.** Of the nature of, or containing, *olivine* or akermanite: — contrasted with *pyric.* — **per-.** Prefix indicating that the factor denoted by the remainder of the word is present in extreme amount, bearing to some contrasting factor a ratio of over $^{7}/_{1}$. Thus *pyric* (see below) is contrasted with *olic.* "*Per*pyric" therefore means, having *pyroxenes* present to more than seven times the amount of *olivine*, etc. Cf. list under DO-, above. — **polic.** Designating, or pertaining to, certain silicates of the femic group: nonaluminous pyroxenes (diopside, acmite, etc.), olivine, and akermanite. Contrasted with *mitic.* — **polmitic.** Equally polic and mitic, or nearly so (ratio between $^{5}/_{3}$ and $^{3}/_{5}$). — **potassic.** Derived from, pertaining to, or containing potassium. — **pre-.** Prefix indicating that the factor denoted by the remainder of the word *predominates* over some contrasting factor, bearing to it a ratio of over $^{5}/_{3}$: as, *pre*alkalic, *pre*calcic, etc. Cf. PER-, above. — **predominant.** Bearing a ratio greater than $^{5}/_{3}$ to some other factor See PRE-, above. — **pyric.** Of the nature of, or containing, standard, nonaluminous pyroxenes; — contrasted with *olic.* — **pyrolic.** Equally pyric and olic, or nearly so (ratio between $^{5}/_{3}$ and $^{3}/_{5}$). — **quardofelic.** Having feldspar dominant over quartz, in a ratio between $^{7}/_{1}$ and $^{5}/_{3}$. — **quarfelic.** Equally quaric and felic or nearly so (ratio of quartz to feldspar between $^{5}/_{3}$ and $^{3}/_{5}$). — **quaric.** Containing quartz: — contrasted with *felic.* — **salfemic.** Equally salic and femic, or nearly so (ratio between $^{5}/_{3}$ and $^{3}/_{5}$); of or pertaining to salfemane. — **salic.** Designating one of the two principal groups of standard minerals, the members of which contain silicon or *al*uminium, or both, but not iron or magnesium: — contrasted with *femic.* Its members are: quartz, zircon, corundum, orthoclase, albite, anorthite, leucite, nephelite, kaliophilite, sodalite, and noselite. — **sodic.** Of or pertaining to sodium; containing sodium. — **sodipotassic.** Equally sodic and potassic, or nearly so (ratio of sodium to potash between $^{5}/_{3}$ and $^{3}/_{5}$). — **somic.** Of the nature of, or containing, sodalite or noselite: — contrasted with *nelic.* — **sonalic.** Equally sodic and nelic, or nearly so (ratio between $^{5}/_{3}$ and $^{3}/_{5}$). — **sulphic.** Containing sulphur trioxide: — contrasted with *chloric.* — **tilhemic.** Equally tilic and hemic, or nearly so (ratio of titanite, etc., to hematite, etc., between $^{5}/_{3}$ and $^{3}/_{5}$). — **tilic.** Containing titanite, *ilm*enite, perovskite, or rutile: — contrasted with *hemic.*

pet'rol (pĕt'rŏl; -rōl; pē-trōl'; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *pétrole.*]
1. Petroleum. *Obs. or R.*
2. Petroleum spirit, such as is used for producing motive power (cf. PETROL ENGINE); gasoline. *British.*

pet'ro-lage (pĕt'rō-lāj), *n.* Treatment with petrol or petroleum, as to exterminate mosquitoes.

pet'ro-la'tum (pĕt'rō-lā'tŭm), *n.* [NL. Cf. PETROL, PETROLEUM.] *Pharm.* A neutral unctuous substance, without taste or odor, derived from petroleum by distilling off the lighter portions and purifying the residue. It is used as a bland protective dressing, and as a substitute for fatty materials in ointments. Three forms are recognized: *liquid*, a colorless or yellowish oil; *soft*, a white or yellowish semisolid substance; *hard*, a white or yellowish waxlike mass. All are more or less fluorescent when yellowish. When the form is not specified soft petrolatum is understood. *Petrolatum* is the official name for the purified product. *Cosmoline* and *vaseline* are commercial names for substances essentially the same as soft petrolatum, but differing slightly in appearance and consistency or fusibility. An "artificial vaseline" is made in Europe by dissolving paraffin in mineral oil, but it is less homogeneous than the true petrolatum.

pet'ro-lene (pĕt'rō-lēn), *n.* [F. *pétrolène.*] That part of pure asphaltum which is soluble in petroleum spirit, and which is thought to impart to asphalt its tough and elastic properties. It is a mixture of hydrocarbons.

petrol engine. An internal-combustion engine using air carbureted with petrol as the charge. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE. *British.*

pe-tro'le-ous (pĕ-trō'lē-ŭs), *a.* Containing petroleum.

pe-tro'le-um (-ŭm), *n.* [LL.; L. *petra* a rock + *oleum* oil: cf. F. *pétrole.* Cf. PETRIFY; OIL.] Rock oil, mineral oil, or natural oil, a dark brown or greenish inflammable liquid, which at certain points exists in the upper strata of the earth, whence it is pumped, or forced by pressure of the gas attending it. It is found in many localities, the most celebrated of which are Pennsylvania and Baku. Petroleum consists of a complex mixture of various hydrocarbons, and varies much in appearance, composition, and properties. There has been much discussion as to its origin; it appears to be due to a variety of causes, according to conditions. Petroleum is refined by fractional distillation, yielding successively volatile products, kerosene, lubricating oils, and paraffin. See KEROSENE, etc. The table below gives a list of the best-known volatile products from American petroleum, in order of volatility. Cymogene is gaseous except at low temperatures; the others are liquids. Since these products are mixtures, there are no rigid boundaries between them; the figures indicate only their general range. According to some, *petroleum ether* includes both rhigolene and gasoline.

PRODUCT.	SP. GR.	BOILING POINT.	USES.
Cymogene	0.58 (110° B.)	0° C. (32° F.)	Refrigerant.
Rhigolene	0.60 (100° B.)	18° C. (65° F.)	Anæsthetic.
Petroleum ether	.65-.66 (81°-82° B.)	40°-70° C.	Solvent; carburetant.
Gasoline	.66-.69 (82°-73° B.)	70°-90° C.	Solvent; fuel; illuminant.
Naphtha	.69-.70 (73°-70° B.)	80°-110° C.	Solvent; fuel; illuminant.
Ligroine	.71-.73 (67°-62° B.)	80°-120° C.	Solvent; illuminant.
Benzine	.73-.75 (62°-57° B.)	120°-150° C.	Solvent.

petroleum engine. An oil engine using petroleum as fuel. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.
petroleum ether. A volatile inflammable liquid used as a solvent for caoutchouc, oils, etc., and as a carburetant. See PETROLEUM.
petroleum spirit. A volatile liquid obtained in the distillation of petroleum. The term is rather loosely applied to a considerable range of products, including benzine and ligroine. See PETROLEUM.

‖ **pé'tro'leur'** (pā'trō'lûr'), *n. m.*; *pl.* -LEURS (-lûr'). } [F.]
‖ **pé'tro'leuse'** (pā'trō'lûz'), *n. f.*; *pl.* -LEUSES (-lûz'). } An incendiary who uses petroleum, as in Paris in 1871.

pet'ro-lif'er-ous (pĕt'rō-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*petroleum* + *-ferous.*] Containing or producing petroleum.

pet'ro-lin (pĕt'rō-lĭn) } *n.* A paraffin obtained from pe-
pet'ro-line (-lĭn; -lēn) } troleum from Rangoon in India, and practically identical with ordinary paraffin.

pet'ro-lize (pĕt'rō-līz), *v. t.*; PET'RO-LIZED (-līzd); PET'RO-LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). **1.** To treat or impregnate with petroleum or a petroleum product; as, *petrolized* peat. *Rare.*
2. To ignite by means of petroleum. *Rare.*

pet'ro-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to petrology.
pet'ro-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } — **pet'ro-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pe-trol'o-gist (pē-trŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A specialist in petrology.

pe-trol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*petro-* + *-logy.*] The science of rocks, treating of their origin, constitution, etc. Some writers have made *petrography* include *petrology* and *lithology*, but the United States Geological Survey and various other authorities regard petrography as a branch of petrology. The three terms have commonly been used as nearly synonymous, *lithology* being now most used.

pet'ro-nel (pĕt'rō-nĕl), *n.* [OF. *petrinal*; cf. Pr. *petrinal*; — so called because placed against the breast (OF. *peitrine*, F. *poitrine*) to fire. See POITREL.] A portable firearm introduced in the 15th century, resembling a carbine, or horse pistol, of large caliber. It was used chiefly by horsemen. *Obs. or Hist.*

pe-tro'sal (pē-trō'săl), *a.* [See PETROUS.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Petrous; hard; stony; specif., pertaining to, or in the region of, the petrous portion of the temporal bone or capsule of the internal ear. — *n.* A petrosal bone.
petrosal bone (*Zoöl.*), a bone corresponding to the petrous portion of the temporal bone of man, or one forming more or less of the capsule of the internal ear and composed of one or more periotic bones. — **p. nerve,** any of sev-

petrel. † PEITREL.
petreol. † PETROL.
pe-tre'ra. † PEDRERO.
Pe-tric'o-la (pē-trĭk'ō-lä), *n.* [NL.; L. *petra* rock (Gr. *πέτρα*) + *colere* to inhabit.] *Zoöl.* A genus of bivalve mollusks of the order Eulamellibranchia living in holes which they excavate in rocks. They have an oval shell, slightly gaping behind, large mantle, and small foot. The genus is the type of a family, **Petri-col'i-dæ** (pĕt'rĭ-kŏl'ĭ-dē).
pe-tric'o-lous (pē-trĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Living in rocks; specif., belonging to the Petricolidæ.
Pe'tri dish (pā'trē). [After R. J. *Petri*, a German scientist.] A small shallow dish of thin glass with a loosely fitting, overlapping cover, used for plate cultures in bacteriology
pe-trie' (pā-trē'; pā'trē), *v. t.* [P. *pétrir.*] To knead, in massage. [*Rare.*] *Syn.*
pet'ri-fac'tive. Petrifactive.
pet'ri-fi'a-ble (pĕt'rĭ-fī'ä-b'l), *a.* That may be petrified.
pe-trif'i-cant, *a.* Petrifying. *Obs. & R.* [*Obs. & R.*]
pe-trif'i-cate, *v. t.* To petrify.

pet'ri-fi-ca'tion (pĕt'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *pétrification.* See PETRIFY.] = PETRIFACTION.
pet'ri-fi'er (pĕt'rĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that petrifies.
Pe'trist (pē'trĭst), *n.* A follower of the Italian scholastic theologian Peter Lombard, Latin *Petrus Lombardus* (1100-64).
Pe-trof'a' de-fense' (pē-trŏfs'). See 1st CHESS, 1.
Pe-trog'a-le (pē-trŏg'ä-lē), *n.* [NL.; *petro-* + Gr. *γαλῆ* a weasel.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the rock wallabies. b [*l. c.*] A rock wallaby.
pet'ro-gen'e-sis (pĕt'rō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*petro-* + *-genesis.*] The origin of rocks.
pe-trog'e-ny (pē-trŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*petro-* + *-geny.*] The science of the origin of rocks. *Rare.*
pet'ro-graph (pĕt'rō-grăf), *n.* [*petro-* + *-graph.*] A petroglyph. *Rare.* [PETROGRAPHICAL.]
pet'ro-graph'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of
pet'ro-hy'oid (pĕt'rō-hĭ'oĭd), *a.* [*petro-* + *hyoid.*] *Zoöl.* Connecting the petrous, or periotic, region of the skull and the hyoid.
pet'ro-leu'ic (pĕ-trō'lĭ-ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to petroleum or petrol; as *petrolic* ether (petroleum ether); also, of or pert. to petrol engines or motor cars.
pet'ro-list (pĕt'rō-lĭst), *n.* [*petroleum* + *-ist.*] A petroleur or pétroleuse. *Rare.*
pet-trol'. † PATROL.
pet'ro-mas'toid *a.* [*petro-* + *mastoid.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the petrous and mastoid parts of the temporal bone.
Pet'ro-my-zon'i-dæ (pĕt'rō-mĭ-zŏn'ĭ-dē), *or* **Pet'ro-my-zon'ti-dæ** (-tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *petro-* + Gr. *μύζων, -οντος*, p. pr. of *μύζειν* to suck in.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the lampreys. **Pet'ro-my'zon** (-mĭ'zŏn) is the type genus. See LAMPREY.
pet'ro-my'zont (-mĭ'zŏnt), *n.* = **pet'ro-my-zon'toid** (-mĭ-zŏn'-toid), *a. & n.*
Pet'ro-my-zon'tes (-mĭ-zŏn'-tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of HYPEROARTIA.
petronellier, *n.* [Cf. OF. *pestrinallier, poitrinallier.*] A soldier bearing a petronel. *Obs.*
pet'ro-se-cip'i-tal, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the occipital bone and the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

eral small nerves passing through foramina in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, as the branches from the carotid plexus and the geniculate ganglion of the facial nerve which unite to form the Vidian nerve. — **petrosal sinus**, either of two pairs of venous sinuses at the base of the brain. The *superior* of each side connects the cavernous sinus with the lateral sinus along the upper border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. The *inferior*, which is much larger, extends along the basilar process from the end of the cavernous sinus into the jugular foramen, and joins there with the end of the lateral sinus to form the jugular vein.

pet'ro-si'lex (pĕt'rō-sī'lĕks), *n.* [*petro-* + *silex.*] *Petrog.* Felsite. — **pet'ro-si-li'ceous, -si-li'cious** (-sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.*

pet'rous (pĕt'rŭs; pē'trŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *petrosus*, fr. *petra* a stone.] Like stone; hard; stony; rocky. Specif.: *Anat.* Designating, or pertaining to, the exceptionally hard and dense portion of the temporal bone which contains the internal auditory organs and corresponds chiefly to the periotic bones of many vertebrates. It is a pyramidal process wedged in at the base of the skull between the sphenoid and occipital bones. Its lower half is exposed on the surface of the skull and is pierced by the external auditory meatus. Cf. TEMPORAL BONE.

petrous ganglion. = GANGLION OF ANDERSCH.

Pe-tru'chi-o (pĕ-trōō'chĭ-ō; -kĭ-ō), *n.* A gentleman of Veroua in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew." See KATHARINE.

pet'ti-coat (pĕt'ĭ-kōt), *n.* [*petty* + *coat.*] **1. a** A short undercoat worn by men. *Obs.* **b** A waistcoat. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** A skirt worn by women, girls, or young children; as: **a** The skirt of a woman's dress; an outer skirt. *Now Rare.* **b** An underskirt; — now the usual sense. **c** The skirt of a riding habit. *Obs.*

3. A woman or girl; the female sex.

4. A wide outer garment of oilskin or canvas worn by fishermen in warm weather *U. S.*

5. Something suggestive of a woman's skirt; as: **a** A table cover that hangs low all round. **b** A sheeting hung about a yacht before launching, to hide its outline. **c** *Archery.* The outer space or surface of a target. *Eng.* **d** *Elec.* Any of the sleeves or cups forming part of a petticoat insulator; also, such an insulator itself. **e** A petticoat pipe.

pet'ti-coat, *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, petticoats or their wearers; feminine; as, a *petticoat* affair.

petticoat insulator. *Elec.* An insulator in the form of superposed inverted cups, for high insulation.

petticoat pipe. *Locomotives.* A short, flaring pipe around the blast nozzle in the smoke box, to equalize the draft.

pet'ti-fog (-fŏg), *v. i.*; PET'TI-FOGGED (-fŏgd), PET'TI-FOG'GING (-fŏg'ĭng). [See PETTIFOGGER.] To do a petty law business; also, to do law business in a petty or tricky way. "Takes no money, but *pettifogs* gratis." *S. Butler.*

pet'ti-fog, *v. t.* To advocate like a pettifogger; to argue trickily; as, to *pettifog* a claim. *Colloq.*

pet'ti-fog'ger (-fŏg'ẽr), *n.* [Prob. *petty* + *fogger* a pettifogger.] A lawyer who deals in petty cases; an attorney whose methods are mean and tricky; an inferior lawyer.

A *pettifogger* was lord chancellor. *Macaulay.*

pet'ti-fog'ger-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). The practice or arts of a pettifogger; legal tricks; chicane.

Quirks of law, and *pettifoggeries.* *Barrow.*

pet'ti-fog'ging (-ĭng), *p. a.* Guilty of, or characterized by, chicane; meanly quibbling.

pet'ti-fog'ging, *n.* Pettifoggery; petty legal chicanery.

pet'tish (pĕt'ĭsh), *a.* [From PET peevishness.] Fretful; peevish; inclined to ill temper. "A *pettish* kind of humor." *Sterne.* — **pet'tish-ly,** *adv.* — **pet'tish-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See PEEVISH.

pet'ti-toes (-ĭ-tōz), *n. pl.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. connected with F. *petit* little, E. *petty.*] **1.** The feet of a pig, — often used as food; formerly, probably also heart, liver, lungs, etc., of pig, calf, sheep, etc.

2. The human feet, esp. those of a child. *Shak.*

‖ **pet'to** (pĕt'tō), *n.*; *It. pl.* PETTI (-tē). [It., fr. L. *pectus.*] The breast; — used in the phrase **in petto**, in one's own breast or private thought; in contemplation.

I have a good subject for a work of fiction *in petto.* *Scott.*

pet'ty (pĕt'ĭ), *a.*; PET'TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); PET'TI-EST. [ME. *petit*, F. *petit*; probably of Celtic origin, and akin to E. *piece.* Cf. PETIT.] **1.** Of small size. *Obs.*

2. Of small importance; little; trifling; inconsiderable; also, inferior; subordinate; as, a *petty* fault; a *petty* prince.

Syn. — Little, small, diminutive, inconsiderable, inferior, unimportant, insignificant, nugatory, paltry, frivolous. — PETTY, PUNY, TRIVIAL, TRIFLING. That is PETTY which is of little moment; as applied to persons the word connotes small-mindedness; PUNY suggests stunted development, and often implies feebleness or insignificance; as, "Hunt does one harm by making fine things *petty*, and beautiful things hateful" (*Keats*); "We are split up into the *pettiest* possible squirarchy, who . . . cut down all the trees, level all the old violet banks, and stop up all the footways they can" (*E. FitzGerald*); "none of your thin, *puny*, yellow, hectic figures, exhausted with abstinence and hard study" (*Smollett*); "One no sooner grasps the bigness of the world's work than one's own effort seems *puny* and contemptible" (*J. R. Green*). That is TRIVIAL which is commonplace, nugatory, or frivolous; TRIFLING applies to that which is of the slightest worth or importance; as, "From the tablet of my memory I 'll wipe away all *trivial* fond records" (*Shak.*); "What mighty contests rise from *trivial* things" (*Pope*); "Our ordinary distinctions become so *trifling*, so impalpable" (*Hawthorne*); "The tax is *trifling*" (*Burke*); a few *trifling* purchases. See SMALL, VAIN, BASE, CONTEMPTIBLE, SLENDER, TRITE.

petty assizes, *Law*, the assizes of novel disseizin, mort d'ancestor, darrein presentment, and utrum. — **p. average.** See AVERAGE, a charge. — **P. Bag,** *or* **P.-Bag Office,** *Eng. Hist.*, an office of the common-law side of the Chancery Court with jurisdiction in suits for and against solicitors and officers of the court, in proceedings by extents on statutes, recognizances, scire facias, certiorari, and other cases closely affecting the interests of the subject. The office existed from the Tudor period until abolished by the Judicature Acts of 1874, and was so called because the record of each case was kept in a *petty* (small) *bag* (LL., *parva baga*). — **p. canon,** *Eccl.*, a minor canon. *Obs.* — **p. captain,** an officer under a captain; a lieutenant. *Obs. Orf. E. D.* — **p. cash,** money expended or received in small items or amounts. — **p. constable.** See CONSTABLE, 4 **b.** — **p. cotton,** plants of the genus *Gnaphalium* and allied genera. *Obs.* — **p. custom,** the custom, or duty, levied on goods sent to market. *Obs.* — **p. dancers,** the aurora borealis. *Obs.* — **P. France,** the present York Street, London. *Obs. or Hist.* — **p. gladen,** the gladiolus. *Obs.* — **p. jury.** = PETIT JURY. — **p. larceny.** See LARCENY. — **p. morel,** the black nightshade. — **p. mugget,** the yellow bedstraw. — **p. mullein,** the cowslip. — **p. officer,** *Nav.*, an enlisted man appointed by the commanding officer, who exercises authority over such enlisted men as are at a given time and for a given purpose placed under his command, and who roughly corresponds in rank to a non-commissioned officer in the army. Many rated men in the artificer and special branches of the service have the rank of petty officer, but not authority to command in other branches. — **p. orders,** minor orders. See ORDER, *n.*, 3 **a.** — **p. rice,** quinoa. — **p. sergeanty** *or* **serjeanty.** See SERGEANTY. — **p. sessions,** *Eng. Law*, the sessions of the peace held in exercise of summary jurisdiction and similar minor matters. — **p. spurge,** devil's-milk. — **p. whin,** needle furze.

pet'ty (pĕt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PETTIES (-Iz). **1.** A small schoolboy; a boy in a lower form. *Obs.*

2. *pl. Bookkeeping.* Sundry items too small to be separately booked.

3. A privy or water-closet.

pet'ty-chaps (pĕt'ĭ-chăps; -chŏps), *n.* Any of several European warblers. The **greater pettychaps** is the garden warbler, and the **lesser pettychaps** is the chiffchaff.

pet'u-lance (pĕt'ū-lăns), *n.* [L. *petulantia*: cf. F. *pétulance.* See PETULANT.] Quality or state of being petulant: **a** Pertness; sauciness; insolence; wantonness; also, a saucy or petulant expression. *Obs. or R.* "The gay *petulance* of the French." *Gibbon.* **b** Temporary peevishness; pettishness; capricious ill humor.

pet'u-lan-cy (-lăn-sĭ), *n.* Petulance. *Tennyson.*

pet'u-lant (-lănt), *a.* [L. *petulans, -antis*, prop., making slight attacks upon, from a lost dim. of *petere* to fall upon, to attack: cf. F. *pétulant.* See PETITION.] **1.** Forward; immodest; wanton; also, saucy; pert; insolent. *Now Rare.*

2. Capriciously fretful; characterized by ill-natured freakishness; irritable. "*Petulant* moods." *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Irritable, cross, fretful, querulous. See PEEVISH.

pet'u-lant, *n.* A person who is petulant.

Pe-tu'ni-a (pē-tū'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *petun* tobacco; cf. Pg. *petum*; fr. Tupi *petum* to smoke; cf. *pytyma* tobacco.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American solanaceous herbs with funnelform or salver-shaped corollas. Two species are common in cultivation, *P. violacea*, with reddish purple flowers, and *P. nyctaginiflora*, with white flowers. There are also many hybrid forms with variegated, often double, corollas. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant or flower of this genus.

pe-tun'tse (pē-tōōn'tsē'; pē-tŭn'-), *n.* Also **pe-tun'se** (-sē), **pe-tun'tze,** etc. [Dial. form of Mandarin *pai*[2] *tun*[1]*-tsŭ*[3]; *pai*[2] white + *tun*[1]*-tsŭ*[3] a mound, stone.] A partially decomposed granite containing some feldspar, used with kaolin in making porcelain; china stone. See PORCELAIN.

petz'ite (pĕt'sīt), *n.* [After W. *Petz*, who analyzed it.] *Min.* A steel-gray to iron-black telluride of silver and gold, $(Ag,Au)_2Te$, related to hessite. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 8.7–9.0.

Peu-ced'a-num (pū-sĕd'ȧ-nŭm), *n.* [L., hog's fennel, Gr. *πευκέδανον.*] *Bot.* A genus of Old World apiaceous herbs of tall, branched habit, with a conical stylopodium and solitary oil tubes. *P. officinale* and other species are used medicinally. The genus is treated by some botanists as including the American *Lomatium.*

pew (pū), *n.* Also *pugh.* [Prob. fr. F. *pieu* stake. *Orf. E. D.*] A long-handled hooked prong for pitching fish, etc.

pew (pū), *n.* [ME. *pewe*, OF. *puie* parapet, balustrade, balcony, fr. L. *podia*, pl. of *podium* an elevated place, a jutty, balcony, a balcony in the circus, where the emperor sat, Gr. *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς, ποδός*, foot; — hence the Latin sense of a raised place (perh. orig. as a foot rest). See FOOT; cf. PODIUM, POY, PUY.] **1.** A raised place for a speaker in a church, esp. a preacher's stall or desk. *Obs.*

2. One of the compartments in a church which are separated by low partitions, are usually raised on a footpace, and have long seats upon which several persons may sit; — sometimes called *slip.* Formerly pews were often made square and contained several seats facing each other, but they are now usually long and narrow.

3. One of the long fixed benches which now usually constitute the seats of a church.

4. A structure like a church pew, as a stall formerly used by money lenders, etc., or a box in a theater. *Obs. Pepys.*

pew, *v. i.*; PEWED (pūd); PEW'ING. To furnish with pews; also, to place in or as in a pew.

pew'age (-ăj), *n.* [*pew* + *-age.*] Pews collectively, their arrangement, or the income from them.

pew chair. A seat hinged against the end of a pew, to afford accommodation, when needed, in the aisle. *U. S.*

pe'wee (pē'wē), *n.* [So called from its note.] **a** A phœbe. **b** Locally (in Virginia) the woodcock. Cf. WOOD PEWEE.

pe'wit (pē'wĭt; pū'ĭt), *n.* [So called from its cry; cf. PEESWEEP, PEEWEEP, also OD. *piewit*, D. *kievit*, G. *kibitz.*] **a** The lapwing. **b** The European black-headed laughing gull. See under LAUGHING. **c** A pewee.

pew opener. An usher in a church. *Eng.* *Dickens.*

pew'ter (pū'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *peutyr*, OF. *peutre, peautre, piautre, pialtre*; cf. D. *peauter, piauter*, It. *peltro*, Sp. & Pg. *peltre.* Cf. SPELTER.] **1.** Any of various alloys having tin as their principal constituent. The finest consists of tin hardened with a little copper; inferior sorts contain much lead. Other metals used are antimony and bismuth. Pewter was formerly much used for domestic utensils.

2. Utensils or vessels made of pewter, as dishes, porringers, drinking vessels, tankards, pots.

pew'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *peautrier.*] One who makes pewter utensils.

pewter mill. A lapidary's wheel used for stones of the hardness of amethyst, agate, etc.

-pex'i-a (-pĕk'sĭ-ȧ), **-pex'y** (-pĕk'sĭ). [Gr. *πῆξις* a fixing, fr. *πηγνύναι* to fasten.] Combining forms used in surgery to denote *a making fast, fixation.*

Pey-e'ri-an (pī-ē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or named after, the Swiss anatomist Johann Konrad Peyer (1653–1712). **Peyerian,** *or* **Peyer's glands** (pī'ẽrz). *Anat.*, large oval patches of closely aggregated lymph follicles in the walls of the small intestines, esp. in the ileum; the agminated glands; — called also **Peyer's patches.** They partially or entirely disappear in advanced life. In typhoid fever they become the seat of ulcers which may perforate the intestines.

pey'trel (pā'trĕl), *n.* [OF. *peitral.* Cf. POITREL.] In medieval armor, a horse's breastplate; a poitrel.

Pe-zi'za (pē-zī'zȧ), *n.* [NL., corrupt. fr. L. *peziza* a sessile mushroom, fr. Gr. *πεζίς.*] *Bot.* A genus of fungi typifying the family Pezizaceæ, and characterized by the cup-shaped ascoma. See PEZIZACEÆ.

Pez'i-za'ce-æ (pēz'ĭ-zā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of small fungi typifying the order Pezizales, containing a number of conspicuously colored forms, the red species being called *blood cups.* They are mostly saprophytic, and have free ascocarps, the asci forming a uniform stratum at maturity. — **pez'i-za'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pez'i-za'les (-zā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PEZIZA.] *Bot.* An extensive order of ascomycetous, mostly saprophytic fungi, usually cup-shaped, ranging from minute species to those three or four inches across. The ascocarp varies in texture from fleshy to horny. The ascoma often has two layers.

Pfaff'i-an (pfăf'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or named after, Christoph M. Pfaff (1686–1760), a German theologian.

Pfaffian Fragments, writings published by Pfaff in 1715 as fragments of the writings of St. Irenæus discovered at Turin, but since virtually proved to be forgeries by Pfaff.

Pfaff'i-an, *a.* Of or pert. to J. F. Pfaff (1765–1825), a German mathematician. — **Pfaffian equation,** a Pfaffian expression equated to 0. — **P. expression,** a differential expression in n independent variables, the coefficients of the differentials being unrestricted functions of the independents.

Pfaff's problem (pfăfs). The problem of reducing a Pfaffian expression to a similar one with the smallest possible number of independents.

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pet'ro-se-line (pĕt'rō-sē'lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [Cf. F. (Rabelais) *petrosil*, LL. *petrosillum.* Cf. PARSLEY.] Parsley. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

petrosile, petrosilye, *n.* Parsley.

pet'ro-sphe-noi'dal (pĕt'rō-sfē-noi'dăl), *a. Anat.* Pert. to the petrous portion of the temporal and the sphenoid bone.

pet'ro-squa-mo'sal, pet'ro-squa'mous, *a. Anat.* Pert. to the petrous and squamosal portions of the temporal bone.

pet'ro-ste'a-rin, pet'ro-ste'a-rine, *n.* [*petro-* + *stearin.*] Mineral wax; ozocerite.

pe'-tsai' (pē'-tsī'; pū'-tsī'), *n.* [Chin. *pai*[2] white + *tsai*[1] vegetable.] See CHINESE CABBAGE under b.

pett. + PEAT, PET, PIT.

‖ **pet'tah** (pĕt'ȧ), *n.* [Kanarese & Telugu *pēte.*] A village or suburb outside of a fort, but sometimes partly fortified. *India.*

pettar. + PETARD.

pette. + PET, PIT.

pet'ted (pĕt'ĕd; -ĭd; 171), *p. a.* Treated as a pet; indulged.

pet'ted, *a* In a pet; piqued; pettish. — **pet'ted-ly,** *adv.* — **pet'ted-ness,** *n.*

pet'ter, *n.* One that pets.

pet'ter-nel. + PETRONEL.

pettestale. + PEDESTAL.

pet'ti-a'gua, pet'ti-au'ger, pet'ti-au'gre. Vars. of PERIAGUA.

pet'ti-chaps. Var. of PETTY-CHAPS.

pet'ti-coat, *v. t. & i.* To dress in, or to wear, petticoats; also, to treat as a woman. *Rare.*

pet'ti-coat'ed, *a.* Having a petticoat or petticoats.

pet'ti-coat'ism (-īz'm), *n.* In affairs, an undue influence of women; petticoat government.

pet'ti-coat-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pet'tie. + PETTY.

pet'ti-fog, *n.* Punning contamination of *petty fog* and *pettifog, v.*

pet'ti-fog. *n.* Pettifogger. *Obs.*

pet'ti-fog'u-lize (pĕt'ĭ-fŏg'ū-līz), *v. i.* [Dim. fr. *pettifog* + *-ize.*] To act as a pettifogger; to use contemptible tricks; to quibble. — **pet'ti-fog'u-liz'er** (-līz'ẽr), *n. Both Rare.*

pettigree, *n.* + PETTIGREW.

pettilasserie, *n.* Corrupt. of *petty larceny. Obs.* [PETTY.]

pet'ti-ly (pĕt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PET'TI-NESS, *n.* See -NESS.

pet'ting-ly, *adv.* of *petting*, p. pr.

pet'tit. + PETTY.

pet'tle (pĕt'l). Var of 1st PADDLE, 1 (a spud). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pet'tle, *v. t.* [*pet* + *-le.*] To treat as a pet; to cherish; indulge. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pet'tle, *v. i.* To nestle; cuddle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pet'trel. + PEITREL.

pet'ty-god', *n.* A minor deity or demigod. *Obs.*

Petty John. A small point; punctilio. *Obs.*

petulacerie. Obs. corrupt. of PETTILASSERIE. [LANT.]

pet'u-lant-ly, *adv.* of PETULANT.] **pe-tul'cous,** *a.* [L. *petulcus.* Cf. PETULANT.] Wanton; frisky. *Obs.* — **pe-tul'ci-ty,** *n. Obs.*

pe-tun' (pē-tōōn'; pē'-ŏŏn), *n.* [F. See PETUNIA.] Tobacco. *Obs.*

pe-tune' (pē-tūn'), *v. t. & i.* [See PETUNIA.] To heighten the flavor and aroma of tobacco by dipping in, or spraying with, a thick infusion of tobacco stems of the best quality.

petuoss. + PITEOUS.

pet'wood (pĕt'wo͝od), *n.* [Burmese *hpetwūn.*] = HALMALILLE.

Pet'worth mar'ble (pĕt'wŭrth). A kind of shell marble occurring in the Wealden clay at Petworth, in Sussex, England; — called also *Sussex marble.*

petty. + PETTY, PITY.

pety cote. + PETTICOAT.

petypernaunt, *n.* Also **petyperny.** A kind of pastry. *Obs.*

‖ **peu à peu'** (pū' ȧ pū'). [F.] Little by little; by degrees.

peu-ced'a-nin (pū-sĕd'ȧ-nĭn), *n.* [From NL. *Peucedanum*, genus of plants in which imperatorin is found.] = IMPERATORIN.

Peu-ce'ti-i (pū-sē'shĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L.] See IAPYGIAN.

‖ **peu' de chose'** (pū' dẽ shōz'). [F.] A very unimportant thing or person; a trifle.

‖ **peu' de gens' savent ê'tre vieux'** (pū' dẽ zhăn' sa̤-vą̈' tr' vyœ̄'). [F.] Few know how to be old. *La Rochefoucauld.*

peul (pūl). Obs. or Scot. var. of PULP.

Pe-ul'thai (pē-ūl'thī). *Bib.*

‖ **peul'van', -ven'** (pūl'văn'), *n.* [Bret. *peulvan*, fr. *peul* column.] *Archæol.* A menhir.

Peu'mus (pū'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. the Araucanian name.] *Bot.* Syn. of BOLDU.

peun, peune. + PEON.

peuple + PEOPLE.

peure. + POOR.

peu'ter. + PEWTER.

Peu'tin-ge'ri-an (pū'tĭn-jē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or named after, Konrad Peutinger, of Augsburg (1465–1547). — **Peutingerian table,** a parchment map of the military roads of the ancient Roman empire, supposed to be a copy of one made about 226 A. D. It was found by Konrad Celtes in the 15th century, came into the possession of Peutinger, and since early in the 18th century has been in the Imperial Library at Vienna.

peutor. + PEWTERER.

pev'er-ade', *n.* [OF. *peivre, poivre*, pepper; cf. OF. *perrée.*] *Old Cookery.* A sauce containing pepper. Cf. POIVRADE. *Obs.*

Pev'er-il, Sir Geof'frey (jĕf'rĭ pĕv'ẽr-ĭl). A country gentleman of strong Iligh-church and Royalist opinions in Scott's novel "Peveril of the Peak."

pevet. + PIVOT.

pevische, pevysshe. + PEEVISH.

pe'vy. Var. of PEAVEY.

pew (pū), *interj.* Also **peugh.** An exclamation: of contempt, *Obs.*; of disgust, as at a stench.

pew, *n.* [Imitative.] L. A cheeping or thin cry of a bird. *Obs.* **2.** A thin stream, as of breath or air. *Scot.*

pew, *v. i.* To cry or chirp, as a bird. *Rare.*

pew'dom (pū'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

pe'weep (pē'wē̤p), **pe'wet.** Dial. Eng. vars. of PEWIT

pew'fel'low, *n.* One who occupies the same pew with another; hence, an associate. *Obs.*

pew'ful (pū'fo͝ol), *n.* See -FUL.

pew gaff. A combination of pew and gaff used in handling fish.

pew glede. The common European kite. *Obs.*

pew'hold'er, *n.* The renter or owner of a pew.

pew'ing. *n.* Pews collectively.

pewit gull. The European laughing gull.

pewke. + PUKE.

pewl (pūl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PULE.

pew'less, *a.* See -LESS.

pew'mate', *n.* A pewfellow.

pewtene. + PUTTAIN.

pew'ter-nel. + PETRONEL.

pew'ter-wort' (pū'tẽr-wŭrt'), *n.* The scouring rush.

pew'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or like, pewter; as, a *pewtery* taste.

pew'ter-y, *n.* [*pewter* + 1st *-y.*] Pewter vessels, or a place where they are kept *Obs. or R.*

pew'y (pū'ĭ), *a.* Having numerous small fenced fields; — of land. *Hunting Slang, Eng.*

pex'i-ty, *n.* [L. *pexitas*, fr. *pexus* woolly.] Nap of cloth. *Obs. & R.* [Eng. var. of PAY.]

pey (pā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. **pey-.** For forms beginning with *pey-*, see the forms in PEI-.

peyen, peyne. + PAIN.

peyhen. + PEAHEN.

peyni. + PAYENY.

pey'nim. + PAYNIM.

peynous, *a.* [OF. *peineus, pc. neus, penos*, F. *peineux*, L. *poenosus.* See PAIN.] Painful. *Obs.*

peynt, etc. + PAINT, etc.

peynte, *a.* [F. *peint*, p. p. of *peindre* to paint.] Painted. *Obs.*

pe-yo'te (pā-yō'tē), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] Any cactus of the genus *Lophophora*; the mescal.

peyr. + PAIR, PEAR.

peyrment. + PAIRMENT.

peys. + PEACE, PEISE.

peyscod. + PEASECOD.

pey'ton (pā'tŭn), *n.* [After the inventor, Bernard *Peyton.*] A smokeless powder principally of nitroglycerin and guncotton.

pez'ant. Peasant. *Ref. Sp.*

pez'ant-ry. Peasantry. *Ref. Sp.*

peze. + PEISE.

pe-zi'zæ-form (pē-zī'zē-fôrm), *a.* [*Peziza* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Cup-shaped, like fungi of the genus *Peziza.*

pe-zi'zoid (pē-zī'zoid; pĕz'ĭ-), *a.* [*Peziza* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a fungus of the genus *Peziza*; cup-shaped.

pezize mezle. + PELL-MELL.

pe'zo. + PESO.

Pez'o-phaps (pĕz'ō-fāps), *n.* [NL; Gr. *πεζός* on foot, walking + *φάψ* wild pigeon.] *Paleon.* The genus constituted by the extinct solitaire.

‖ **pez'zo** (pĕt'sō), *n.* [It.] **A** piece; a bit.

pf. *Abbr.* Pianoforte.

P. F. *Abbr.* Procurator-Fiscal.

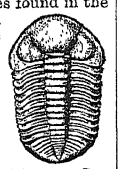
pfen'nig (pfĕn'ĭg), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NIGS (-ĭgz), G. -NIGE (-ĭ-gĕ). [G. See PENNY.] A small bronze coin and money of account of Germany, worth $\frac{1}{100}$ of a mark (about $\frac{1}{4}$ cent or $\frac{1}{2}$ d.).

Pha'ca (fā'kă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φακός* lentil.] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous herbs, the species being most numerous in the western United States. It is distinguished from related genera by the strictly 1-celled pod.

Pha-ce'li-a (*fă-sē'lĭ-ă*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φάκελος* bundle, fascicle; — alluding to the fasciculate flowers.] *Bot.* A large genus of American hydrophyllaceous herbs. They have usually pinnatifid or dissected leaves, and blue, purple, or white flowers in scorpioid cymes, the style 2-cleft, the seeds rugose. Several of the California species are ornamental in cultivation. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.

phac'o- (făk'ō-), **phac-**. Also *phako-*, *phak-*. [Gr. *φακός* a lentil, anything shaped like a lentil.] Combining form denoting *relation to a lens*, esp. *the crystalline lens of the eye*.

Pha'cops (fā'kŏps), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *φακός* a lentil + *ὤψ*, *ὠπός*, the eye.] *Paleon.* A genus of trilobites found in the Silurian and Devonian having a large rounded glabella and a large pygidium. It is the type of a family, **Pha-cop'i-dæ** (*fă-kŏp'ĭ-dē*).



Phacops (*P. bufo*). (½)

Phæ-a'cian (fē-ā'shăn), *n.* [L. *Phaeacia* the country of the Phæacians, Gr. *Φαιακία*, fr. *Φαίακες* the Phæacians, pl. of *Φαιαξ*.] One of a fabulous seafaring people inhabiting the island of Scheria (prob. Corfu, anc. Corcyra) mentioned by Homer as visited by Odysseus in his wanderings. They had great wealth and lived in happiness, with feasting, music, and dancing. — **Phæa'cian**, *a.*

Phæ'dra (fē'dră), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Φαίδρα*.] *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Minos (of Crete) and wife of Theseus. She is the subject of tragedies by Euripides, Seneca, and Racine. For one version of her story, that followed by Euripides, see HIPPOLYTUS. In another version (followed by Seneca and Racine), after the death of Hippolytus and the establishment of his innocence, Phædra killed herself.

Phæ'dra-nas'sa (-năs'ă), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. *φαιδρός* gay + *ἄνασσα* queen.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental amaryllidaceous plants, distinguished by the long, erect perianth lobes and monadelphous stamens. The four species are natives of the Andes of Peru and Ecuador. They are cultivated for their red or green flowers under the name *queen lily*. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.

Phæ'o-phy'ce-æ (fē'ō-fĭ'sē-ē; -fĭs'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *φαιός* dusky + *φῦκος* seaweed.] *Bot.* A large and important class of algæ, the brown or olive-brown seaweeds. They are mostly marine plants, often of gigantic size and very diverse in form. All are anchored by holdfasts to the substratum. They have the chlorophyll masked by brown pigments. The class is usually divided into Phæosporeæ and Cyclosporeæ. Cf. CHLOROPHYCEÆ, RHODOPHYCEÆ. — **phæ'o-phy'ceous** (-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.*

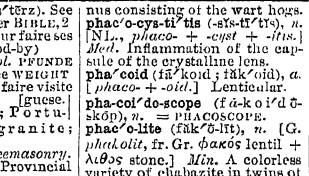
Phæ'o-spo're-æ (fē'ō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *φαιός* dusky + *σπόρος* seed.] *Bot.* A subclass of phæophyceous algæ characterized by the production of asexual swarm spores. It includes the majority of the group.

Pha'ë-thon (fā'ē-thŏn), *n.* [L., Phaëthon (in sense 1), fr. Gr. *Φαέθων*, fr. *φαέθειν*, *φάειν*, to shine.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* **a** The sun god, Helios. **b** More commonly, the son of Helios. He induced his father to permit him for one day to drive the chariot of the sun, in doing which his want of skill would have set the world on fire, had he not been struck down with a thunderbolt by Zeus.

2. *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the tropic birds. It constitutes a family, **Pha'ë-thon'ti-dæ** (-thŏn'tĭ-dē).

pha'ë-ton (-tŏn), *n.* [F. *phaéton* a kind of carriage, fr. *Phaéthon* Phaëthon, the son of Helios. See PHAËTHON.]

1. [*cap.*] Var. of PHAËTHON, **1 b**; — chiefly used allusively for a rash or venturesome charioteer, a charioteer in general, or something that sets the world on fire. *Obs.*



Phaëton, 2.

2. A kind of light four-wheeled carriage (with or without a top) having no side pieces in front of the seat or (two) seats. There are various modifications of the ordinary form.

phaëton butterfly. A handsome American butterfly (*Euphydryas*, or *Melitæa*, *phaëton*). The upper side of the wings is black, with orange-red spots and marginal crescents, and several rows of cream-colored spots.



½

Phaëton Butterfly (with Wings reversed on right side to show lower surface)

phag'e-de'na, phag'e-dæ'na (făj'ē-dē'nă), *n.* [L. *phagedæna*, Gr. *φαγέδαινα*, fr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] *Med.* **a** A canine appetite; bulimia. *Obs.* **b** Spreading, obstinate ulceration. **c** Gangrene; as, sloughing *phagedena*.

-pha'gi-a (-shĭ'jĭ-ă). [Gr. *-φαγία* (as in *ἀνθρωποφαγία* anthropophagy), fr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Combining form denoting *an eating* or *swallowing*.

-phag'ic (-făj'ĭk). A combining form denoting *eating*. See -PHAGOUS.

phag'o-cyte (făg'ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat + *-cyte*.] *Physiol.* Any leucocyte that shows special activity in ingesting and destroying (by a process of intracellular digestion) waste and harmful material, bacteria, etc., from the blood or tissues of the body. Leucocytes of several of the ordinary types exhibit such activity, esp. the polymorphonuclear and large mononuclear hyaline forms. They play an important part in retrogressive changes, and in combating germ diseases. — **phag'o-cyt'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

phag'o-cy-to'sis (-sī-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phagocyte* + *-osis*.] The destruction of microörganisms by phagocytes.

-phagous. [Gr. *-φάγος* (as in *ἀνθρωποφάγος* anthropophagous), fr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] A combining form signifying *eating, feeding on, consuming;* as, anthropo*phagous*, sarco*phagous*, sapro*phagous*, etc.

Pha-i'no-pep'la (fă-ĭ'nō-pĕp'lă; fā'ĭ-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *φαεινός* shining + *πέπλος* robe.] **a** A genus consisting of a crested passerine bird (*Phainopepla nitens*), of Mexico and the southwestern United States. The male is uniform glossy blue-black with a white spot on each primary; the female is brownish. **b** *[l. c.]* The bird itself.

Pha'jus (fā'jŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φαιός* dusky.] *Bot.* A genus of terrestrial or sometimes epiphytic Asiatic orchids, with large plicate leaves and showy racemose flowers of various colors, marked by the free sepals and the spur at the base of the lip.

Phal'æ-nop'sis (făl'ē-nŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *φάλαινα* moth + *ὄψις* appearance.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental epiphytic orchids, natives of India and the Malay Archipelago. They have fleshy leaves with persistent sheathing bases, and large flowers of various colors, with broad lateral petals. *P. amabilis* is the butterfly plant; several other cultivated species are known as moth orchids.



Phalænopsis. (½)

phal'ange (făl'ănj; *fă-lănj'*), *n.* [Cf. F. *phalange*. See PHALANX.] **1.** = PHALANX, 1. *Obs.* **2.** *Anat.* = PHALANX, 5. **3.** *Zoöl.* One of the segments of an insect's tarsus. **4.** *Bot.* A fascicle of stamens united by their filaments.

pha-lan'ge-al (*fă-lăn'jē-ăl*) } *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pert.
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phalangeal bone, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a phalanx. — **p. process.** *Anat.* See *cells of Deiters*, under CELL.

pha-lan'ger (*fă-lăn'jĕr*), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *φάλαγξ* bone of the finger or toe; — from the conformation of the phalanges.] **a** Any of numerous diprotodont marsupials of the family Phalangeridæ of the Australian region. They range in size from that of a mouse to that of a large cat; their fur is soft and thick, the tail long and usually prehensile. They are chiefly nocturnal, arboreal, and frugivorous or insectivorous. See FLYING PHALANGER. **b** *[cap.]* *Zoöl.* The typical genus of phalangers.

Phal'an-ger'i-dæ (făl'ăn-jĕr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the typical phalangers, the flying phalangers, the koala, and their relatives. The typical subfamily is the **Pha-lan'ger-i'næ** (*fă-lăn'jĕr-ĭ'nē*). — **pha-lan'ger-ine** (*fă-lăn'jĕr-ĭn*; *-ēn*; 183), *a.*

Pha-lan'gi-da (*fă-lăn'jĭ-dă*) } *n. pl.* [NL., fr. NL. *Phalangium*, generic name, fr. Gr. *φαλάγγιον* a spider.] *Zoöl.* An order of arachnids containing the daddy longlegs, or harvestmen. See HARVESTMAN. — **pha-lan'gid** (*fă-lăn'jĭd*), *n.* — **pha-lan'gi-dan** (*fă-lăn'jĭ-dăn*), **phal'an-gid'e-an** (făl'ăn-jĭd'ē-ăn), *a. & n.*

phal'an-ste'ri-an (făl'ăn-stē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [F. *phalanstérien*, a. & n.] Of or pert. to a phalanstery or phalansterism; designating, or pert. to, the system of phalansteries.

phal'an-ste'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A member of a phalanstery.

2. One who favors the system of phalansteries proposed by Fourier; a Fourierist.

phal'an-ster-ism (făl'ăn-stĕr-ĭz'm) } *n.* A system
phal'an-ste'ri-an-ism (făl'ăn-stē'rĭ-ăn-) } of phalansteries proposed by Fourier; Fourierism.

phal'an-ster-y (făl'ăn-stĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -STERIES (-ĭz). [F. *phalanstère*, fr. Gr. *φάλαγξ* a phalanx + *monastère* monastery.] **1.** An association or community organized on the plan of Fourier. See FOURIERISM.

2. The dwelling or buildings of a Fourierite community.

3. A group or association of persons, or their dwelling.

pha'lanx (fā'lăŋks; făl'ăŋks; 277), *n.*; *pl.* E. PHALANXES (-lăŋk-sĕz; -sĭz), L. PHALANGES (*fă-lăn'jēz*). [L., fr. Gr. *φάλαγξ*.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A body of heavy-armed infantry formed in ranks and files close and deep. Various formations were tried, varying in depth from four to twenty-five or more ranks of men. The most famous phalanx was the Macedonian, formed by Philip and consisting at first of eight and later of from twelve to sixteen ranks deep. The lances were eighteen feet long.

> The Grecian *phalanx*, moveless as a tower *Pope.*

2. Any of various compact orders of battle like the Greek phalanx, as the parallelogrammatic one of the ancient Gauls and Germans; any body of troops in close array.

3. Any body of persons, animals, or things formed in close order or massed, or any group of people united for a common purpose or noted for firmness and solidity of union; also, the union of such.

> The sheep recumbent, and the sheep that grazed,
> All huddling into *phalanx*, stood and gazed. *Cowper.*

4. A Fourierite community; a phalanstery.

5. *Anat. & Zoöl.* In vertebrates, one of the digital bones of the hand or foot beyond the metacarpus or metatarsus. In man there are three phalanges to each finger and toe, with the exception of the thumb and great toe, which have but two each. These numbers are reduced or slightly exceeded in many other vertebrates; they are greatly increased only in some aquatic forms with paddlelike limbs.

6. *Zoöl.* A category of classification not often employed, generally very nearly equivalent to a subfamily.

7. *pl.* PHALANGES. *Bot.* = PHALANGE.

pha'lanxed (fā'lăŋkst; făl'ăŋkst), *a.* Formed into, or forming, a phalanx. "*Phalanxed* faces." *R. Browning.*

Phal'a-ris (făl'ă-rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Φάλαρις*.] A cruel tyrant (d. B. C. 549) of Agrigentum, in Sicily, said to have roasted many persons alive in a brazen bull, known as the **Sicilian Bull**, made for him by Perillus. Hence, any cruel tyrant. The epistles ascribed to him were proved spurious by Bentley. — **Phal'a-rism** (-rĭz'm), *n.*

Phal'a-ris, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φαλαρίς* a kind of grass.] *Bot.* A small genus of European grasses with rather broad flat leaves and a dense head or spike of flowers. *P. canariensis* is the canary grass. The striped variety of *P. arundinacea* is a popular garden flower.

phal'a-rope (-rōp), *n.* [F., fr. NL. *Phalaropus*, generic name, fr. Gr. *φαλαρίς* coot + *πούς* foot.] Any small limicoline bird of the family Phalaropodidæ. There are three genera, each of one species. The birds resemble sandpipers, but have lobate toes, and are good swimmers. The female performs the courtship, and the male, more plainly colored, the incubation. The **red phalarope** (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) and the **northern phalarope** (*Lobipes lobatus*) breed in the Arctic regions of the Old and the New Worlds, and often occur in large flocks far out at sea. **Wilson's phalarope** (*Steganopus tricolor*) breeds on the northern American Great Plains. All migrate to the tropics.

Phal-la'ce-æ (*fă-lā'sē-ē*), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHALLUS.] *Bot.* A family of fungi, the true stinkhorns, including several

Pfis'ter's Bi'ble (pfĭs'tĕrz). See *Bible of 36 lines*, under BIBLE, 2.

P. F. S. A. *Abbr.* Pour faire ses adieux (F., to say good-by)

pfund (pfo͝ont), *n.*; *pl.* PFUNDE (pfo͝on'dĕ). [G.] See WEIGHT.

P. F. V. *Abbr.* Pour faire visite (F., to make a call) [guese.]

Pg. *Abbr.* Portugal; Portu-

P. G. *Abbr.* Paris granite; Past Grand.

P. G. M. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Past Grand Master; Provincial Grand Master.

ph. A consonantal digraph. See *Guide to Pron.*, §218.

Ph. *Abbr.* Phenyl (*Chem.* [no period, *Ph*]); Philadelphia; Philip. [*Bib.*]

Pha'thMo'ab (fā'thmō'ăb).

phac-. See PHACO-.

Phac'a-reth (făk'ă-rĕth). *Bib.*

Phacd, *or* **Phec'da,** *n.* See STAR.

Pha'ce-e (fā'sē-ē). *D. Bib.*

Pha'ce-i'a (-ĭ'ă). *D. Bib.*

pha-cel'ite, -cel'lite (*fă-sĕl'ĭt*), *n.* [Gr. *φάκελος* a bundle of fagots; — in ref. to the fagot-shaped crystals.] = KALIOPHILITE.

pha-cel'la (*fă-sĕl'ă*), **pha-cel'lus** (-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φάκελος* a bundle of fagots.] *Zoöl.* One of the filaments, usually bearing nematocysts, on the inner surface of the gastric cavity of some jellyfishes (Scyphozoa).

pha-cí'tis (*fă-sī'tĭs*), *n.* [NL.; *phaco-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

phac'o-cele, *n.* [*phaco-* + *-cele*.] *Med.* Escape of the crystalline lens from its normal position.

phac'o-chœre, *or* **-chere** (făk'ō-kēr), *n.* [Gr. *φακός* a lentil seed, a wart + *χοῖρος* a pig.] A wart hog. — **phac'o-chœ'rine, -che'rine** (-kē'rĭn; -rĭn; 183), *a.*

Phac'o-chœ'rus (-kē'rŭs), *n.* [NL. See PHACOCHŒRE.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of *Macrocephalus*, the genus consisting of the wart hogs.

phac'o-cys-ti'tis (-sĭs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phaco-* + *-cyst* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

pha'coid (fā'koid; făk'oid), *a.* [*phaco-* + *-oid*.] Lenticular.

pha-coi'do-scope (*fă-kŏi'dō-skōp*), *n.* = PHACOSCOPE.

phac'o-lite (făk'ō-līt), *n.* [G. *phakolit*, fr. Gr. *φακός* lentil + *λιθος* stone.] *Min.* A colorless variety of chabazite in twins of lenticular shape.

phac'o-ma-la'ci-a, *n.* [NL.; *phaco-* + *malacia*.] *Med.* Softening of the crystalline lens

pha-com'e-ter (*fă-kŏm'ē-tĕr*), *n.* [*phaco-* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the refracting power of lenses.

phac'o-scle-ro'sis, *n.* [NL; *phaco-* + *sclerosis*.] *Med.* Hardening of the crystalline lens

phac'o-scope, *n.* [*phaco-* + *-scope*.] An instrument for demonstrating change of form in the lens of the eye in visual accommodation

Pha-da'ia (*fă-dā'yă*). *D. Bib.*

phæ'ism (fē'ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *φαιός* dusky + *-ism*.] *Zoöl.* In butterflies, incomplete melanism.

phæ-ni'ceous ✝ PHENICIOUS.

phæ'nigm. ✝ PHŒNIGM.

phæ'no-car'pous (fē'nō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. *φαίνειν* to show + *καρπός*.] *Bot.* Having fruit unattached to the perianth. *Obs.*

phæ'no-ga'mi-an, *or* **phæ'no-ga'mic-an** (-ăn), **phæ'no-ga'mous, phæ-nog'a-mous, phæ-nog'a-mous** (fē-nŏg'ă-mŭs), **phæ'no-gam'ic, phe'no-gam'ic,** side pieces in front of the seat or (two) seats. There are various modifications of the ordinary form.

phag'e-de'na, phag'e-dæ'na (făj'ē-dē'nă), *n.* [L. *phagedæna*, Gr. *φαγέδαινα*, fr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] *Med.* **a** A canine appetite; bulimia. *Obs.* **b** Spreading, obstinate ulceration. **c** Gangrene; as, sloughing *phagedena*.

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Phalænopsis. (½)

phal'ange (făl'ănj; *fă-lănj'*), *n.* [Cf. F. *phalange*. See PHALANX.] **1.** = PHALANX, 1. *Obs.* **2.** *Anat.* = PHALANX, 5. **3.** *Zoöl.* One of the segments of an insect's tarsus. **4.** *Bot.* A fascicle of stamens united by their filaments.

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Pha-lan'gi-da (*fă-lăn'jĭ-dă*) } *n. pl.* [NL., fr. NL. *Phalangium*, generic name, fr. Gr. *φαλάγγιον* a spider.] *Zoöl.* An order of arachnids containing the daddy longlegs, or harvestmen. See HARVESTMAN. — **pha-lan'gid** (*fă-lăn'jĭd*), *n.* — **pha-lan'gi-dan** (*fă-lăn'jĭ-dăn*), **phal'an-gid'e-an** (făl'ăn-jĭd'ē-ăn), *a. & n.*

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Phal'a-ris (făl'ă-rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Φάλαρις*.] A cruel tyrant (d. B. C. 549) of Agrigentum, in Sicily, said to have roasted many persons alive in a brazen bull, known as the **Sicilian Bull**, made for him by Perillus. Hence, any cruel tyrant. The epistles ascribed to him were proved spurious by Bentley. — **Phal'a-rism** (-rĭz'm), *n.*

Phal'a-ris, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φαλαρίς* a kind of grass.] *Bot.* A small genus of European grasses with rather broad flat leaves and a dense head or spike of flowers. *P. canariensis* is the canary grass. The striped variety of *P. arundinacea* is a popular garden flower.

phal'a-rope (-rōp), *n.* [F., fr. NL. *Phalaropus*, generic name, fr. Gr. *φαλαρίς* coot + *πούς* foot.] Any small limicoline bird of the family Phalaropodidæ. There are three genera, each of one species. The birds resemble sandpipers, but have lobate toes, and are good swimmers. The female performs the courtship, and the male, more plainly colored, the incubation. The **red phalarope** (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) and the **northern phalarope** (*Lobipes lobatus*) breed in the Arctic regions of the Old and the New Worlds, and often occur in large flocks far out at sea. **Wilson's phalarope** (*Steganopus tricolor*) breeds on the northern American Great Plains. All migrate to the tropics.

Phal-la'ce-æ (*fă-lā'sē-ē*), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHALLUS.] *Bot.* A family of fungi, the true stinkhorns, including several

Phal'an-gi'um (*fă-lăn'jĭ ŭm*), *n.* [NL. See PHALANGIDA.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Phalangida, including several common harvestmen, or daddy longlegs. It is the type of the family Phalangidæ.

Phal'an-goi'de-a (făl'ăn-goi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Phalangium* + Gr *εἶδος* form.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PHALANGIDA. — **phal'an-goid** (făl'ăn-goid), *a.*

phal-lan'gy (*fă-lăn'jĭ*), *n.* A phalangium. *Obs.*

phal'an-ster'i-al (făl'ăn-stĕr'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Phalansterian.

phal'an-ster'ic (-stĕr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, phalansterics.

phal'an-ster-ist (*fă-lăn'ă n-stĕr-ĭst*), *n.* A phalansterian.

pha-lar'ic, *n.* [L. *phalarica*, *falarica*; cf. F. *phalarique*.] *Rom. Antiq.* A kind of fire dart. *Obs.*

Phal'a-ro pod'i-dæ (făl'ă-rō-pŏd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See PHALAROPE.

Phal-da'ius (făl-dā'yŭs). *Bib.*

Phal'le-a (făl'ē-ă). *Bib.*

Pha-le'as (*fă-lē'ăs*), **Pha'lec** (fā'lĕk), **Pha'leg** (-lĕg). *Bib.*

phal'er-a (făl'ĕr-ă), *n.*; *pl.* -ERÆ (-ē). [L. *phalerae* (pl.), Gr. *φάλαρα*.] *Gr & Rom. Antiq.* A metal boss or disk, as of bronze or silver, worn on the heads or breasts of horses, sometimes by men as signs of military rank

phal'er-ate (-āt), **phal'er-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *phaleratus*.] Ornamented, as with phaleræ. *Obs.*

Pha-ler'no, *n.* [It. *Falerno*, fr. L. *Falernum*.] Falernian wine. *Obs.*

Pha-leu'ci-ak. ✝ PHALACIAN

Pha-leu'ci-an (*fă-lū'sĭ-ăn*), *a. & n.* [L. *Phaleucius* for *Phalaecius*.] = PHALÆCIAN.

Phal'gun (făl'gŏon; făl'- ; 218), *n.* [Hind. *phālgun*, fr. Skr. *phālguna*.] See HINDU CALENDAR.

genera, of which *Phallus* is the most important. They are distinguished from Clathraceæ by having the gleba external to the tubular receptacle. — **phal-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Phal-la'les (fă-lā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHALLUS.] *Bot.* An order of basidiomycetous fungi comprising the families Phallaceæ and Clathraceæ; the stinkhorns and their allies. The species are prominent from their disgusting odor.

phal'lic (făl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φαλλικός.] Of or pertaining to the phallus or phallicism.

phal'li-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm) } *n.* The worship of the phallus,
phal'lism (-ĭz'm) } or of the generative principle in nature, symbolized by the phallus. It is especially characteristic of the Dravidian races of India. Anciently it was prevalent among the Semites, passing into Greece, esp. in the religion of Dionysus. — **phal'li-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

phal'lin (făl'ĭn), *n.* [NL. *phalloides*, specific name of the death cup (see PHALLUS; -OID) + *-in.*] *Chem.* A toxalbumin, the chief poison in the death cup (*Amanita phalloides*).

phal'lo- (făl'ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. φαλλός, *penis.*

phal'lus (-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., a phallus (in sense 1), Gr. φαλλός.] **1.** A symbol of the male organ of generation, anciently an emblem used in the Dionysian mysteries; hence, any similar emblem in phallic rites. Cf. LINGA.

2. *Anat.* The penis or clitoris, or the embryonic or primitive organ from which either may be derived.

3. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of fungi typifying the family Phallaceæ. They are usually tubular or cylindrical with a bulblike pileus bearing the gleba on its surface. All are vile-smelling; some are brightly colored. *P. impudicus* is common in the United States.

Phan'ar (făn'ăr), *n.* [Turk. *fanar*, fr. NGr. φανάρι lighthouse, Gr. φανάριον lantern; — from a lighthouse on a point projecting into the Golden Horn.] A quarter of Constantinople which, after the Turkish conquest of the city, became the chief Greek quarter; hence, the Greek officials of Turkey, or phanariots, as a class.

pha-nar'i-ot (fă-năr'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* Also **pha-nar'i-ote** (-ōt). [NGr. Φαναριώτης, fr. Phanar. See PHANAR.] [*Also cap.*] One of the Greeks of Constantinople who after the Turkish conquest became powerful in clerical and other offices under Turkish patronage.

phan'er-ite (făn'ẽr-īt), *n.* Any phanerocrystalline rock.

phan'er-o- (făn'ẽr-ō-). Combining form from Greek φανερός, *visible, manifest, open.*

phan'er-o-crys'tal-line (-krĭs'tăl-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* Distinctly crystalline; — used of rocks. Opposed to *cryptocrystalline.*

phan'er-o-gam' (făn'ẽr-ō-găm'), *n.* *Bot.* A seed plant or flowering plant; a spermatophyte; — opposed to *cryptogam.*

Phan'er-o-ga'mi-a (-gā'mĭ-ă; -găm'ĭ-ă; 277), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phanero-* + Gr. γάμος marriage.] *Bot.* A former primary division of the vegetable kingdom embracing the seed plants, or flowering plants, as distinguished from the Cryptogamia, or flowerless plants. Modern anatomical and physiological researches have shown the subordinate importance of floral structure in classification, and this term is passing out of scientific usage, though the derivative *phanerogam* is still used for convenience. See SPERMATOPHYTA. — **phan'er-o-gam'ic** (-găm'ĭk), *a.* — **phan'er-og'a-mous** (-ŏg'ă-mŭs), *a.* — **phan'er-og'a-my** (-ŏg'ă-mĭ), *n.*

Phan'er-o-glos'sa (-glŏs'ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phanero-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* A division of Anura including most of the toads and frogs. They have a tongue, and separate openings for the Eustachian tubes. Cf. AGLOSSA. — **phan'er-o-glos'sal** (-ăl), *a.* — **phan'er-o-glos'sate** (-āt), *a.* & *n.*

phan'er-o-scope (făn'ẽr-ō-skōp'), *n.* [*phanero-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An illuminating instrument for examining the skin.

phan'ta-scope (făn'tă-skōp), *n.* [Cf. Gr. φάντασμα image. Cf. PHANTOSCOPE.] **1.** An instrument consisting of a baseboard with an upright rod supporting two cards, each of which has a slit. It is used in studying binocular vision.

2. = PHENAKISTOSCOPE.

phan'tasm (făn'tăz'm), *n.* [ME. *fantasme*, OF. *fantasme*, L. *phantasma.* See PHANTOM.] **1.** A product of phantasy; specif.: **a** A mental image or representation of a real object; a sensuous idea or impression. Cf. SPECIES.

Figures or little features, of which the description had produced in you no *phantasm* or expectation. *Jer. Taylor.*

In intellective cognition the object is presented through the *phantasm* from which the active intellect abstracts the intelligible species. *N. Int. Encyc.*

b A delusive or an illusory mental image; either an image appearing to be real or material, or a shadowy or airy appearance; a phantom; specter.

They be but *phantasms* or apparitions. *Raleigh.*

2. An apparition of a person, living or dead, in a place where his body is known not to be; esp., an apparition premonitory of death or calamity.

Syn. — See GHOST.

phan-tas'ma (făn-tăz'mă), *n.; pl.* -TASMATA (-tă). [L.] **1.** An illusion, vision, or dream.

2. An apparition; ghost; phantasm.

phan-tas'ma-go'ri-a (-gŏ'rĭ-ă; 201), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φάντασμα a phantasm + (prob.) ἀγορά an assembly, fr. ἀγείρειν to gather.] **1.** An optical effect by which figures on a screen appear to dwindle into the distance, or to rush toward the observer with enormous increase of size; also, erroneously, the apparatus used to produce this effect. The latter consists of a magic lantern arranged to be moved toward and from the screen, with an automatic device for keeping the correct focus. It was formerly much used by conjurers, often with dissolving views, etc.

2. By extension, any of various similar optical effects.

3. Hence, a medley or shifting series of imaginary figures, illusive images, or real appearances; a shifting manifold assemblage of things seen; as, a *phantasmagoria* of colors in the sky. "This mental *phantasmagoria.*" *Scott.*

phan-tas'ma-go'ri-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of, a phantasmagoria; phantasmagoric. — **phan-tas'ma-go'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

phan-tas'mal (făn-tăz'măl), *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or like, a phantasm; spectral; illusive; unreal; transitory as a phantasm. — **phan-tas'mal-ly**, *adv.*

phan'tas-mal'i-ty (făn'tăz-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being phantasmal.

phan-tas'mo-gen'e-sis (făn-tăz'mŏ-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [*phantasm* + *-genesis.*] The production of phantasms; the processes that give rise to phantasmal apparitions. — **phan-tas'mo-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **phan-tas'mo-ge-net'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

phan'tas-mol'o-gy (făn'tăz-mŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*phantasm* + *-logy.*] The study or investigation of phantasms and allied phenomena. — **phan-tas'mo-log'i-cal** (-tăz-mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

phan'ta-sy (făn'tă-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [See FANTASY.] The power or faculty of receiving and reproducing sensuous impressions or ideas; the power of creating mental representations; also, an image, impression, or representation apprehended or created by this power. See FANTASY, FANCY.

phan'tom (făn'tŭm), *n.* [ME. *fantome, fantosme* (cf. also ME. & OF. *fantesme*), OF. *fantosme*, F. *fantôme*, fr. L. *phantasma*, Gr. φάντασμα, fr. φαίνειν to show. See FANCY; cf. PANT to breathe quickly, PHANTASM, PHASE.] **1.** Deceit; delusion; mere appearance or seeming.

In doubt we come to see our illusion; the *phantoms* of the night of thought vanish; but the new light comes. *Josiah Royce*

2. That which has only an immaterial or nonsubstantial existence; an apparition; specter; phantasm; illusion, esp. an optical illusion.

Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise *Pope.*

3. Appearance; visible semblance; aspect or mode of being. "She was a *phantom* of delight." *Wordsworth.*

4. *Med.* A manikin or model of the body or a part of it.

5. *Angling.* A kind of collapsible artificial bait imitating live bait when, in use, it becomes filled with water.

Syn. — See GHOST.

phan'tom, *a.* Being, or of the nature of, a phantom.

Phantom isles are floating in the skies. *B. Taylor.*

phantom circuit, *Elec.*, the equivalent of an additional circuit or wire, in reality not existing, obtained by certain arrangements of real circuits, as in some multiplex telegraph systems. See PHANTOPLEX SYSTEM. — **p. orchid**, an orchid (*Cephalanthera oregana*) of the Pacific coast of the United States. — **p. picture**, *Drawing*, a picture in which some or all of the outer parts are shown as transparent shadows so as to disclose the inner parts. — **P. Ship.** = FLYING DUTCHMAN **b.** — **p. tumor**, *Med.*, a swelling, esp. of the abdomen, due to muscular spasm, accumulation of flatus, etc., simulating an actual tumor in appearance. It occurs in hysterical persons. — **p. wires**, *Elec.*, imaginary wires of phantom circuits.

phan'to-plex sys'tem (făn'tŏ-plĕks). [*phant*om + multi*plex.*] *Elec.* A multiplex telegraph employing a phantom circuit; esp., the system invented by F. W. Jones.

Pha'on (fā'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φάων.] In Greek legend, a boatman of Mitylene. Sappho is fabled to have leaped from the Leucadian rock because her love for him was not requited. He is said to have been originally an ugly old man, but to have been given youth and beauty by Aphrodite for not accepting pay when he carried her across the sea.

Pha'raoh (fā'rō; fā'rā-ō; 277), *n.* [L. *Pharao*, Gr. Φαραώ, Heb. *par'ōh;* fr. Egypt. *per-'o* great house. Cf. FARO.] **1.** A title of the sovereigns of ancient Egypt; — used in the Bible as a proper name, esp. of the king by whom Joseph was made assistant ruler, and of those under whom the oppression and exodus of the Israelites occurred.

2. [*l. c.*] = FARO. *Obs.*

3. A kind of strong ale or beer; — called also *old Pharaoh* or *stout Pharaoh. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Pha'raoh's ant (-rōz; -rā-ōz). *Zoöl.* A little red ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*), a common household pest.

Pharaoh's chicken. } The Egyptian vulture. See under
Pharaoh's hen. } EGYPTIAN.

Pharaoh's serpent *or* **serpents.** **a** A yellowish white substance, mercuric sulphocyanate, $Hg(SCN)_2$, which when ignited burns slowly, expelling a voluminous brownish residue in serpentine form. Sold in egg-shaped pellets, it is sometimes called *Pharaoh's serpents' eggs.* **b** The residue above described, or one similarly obtained.

Phar'a-on'ic (făr'ā-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *pharaonique.*] Of or pert. to a Pharaoh or the Pharaohs; pert. to, characteristic of, like, or of the nature of, Pharaoh (either the Pharaoh of the oppression or the Pharaoh of the Exodus).

phare (fâr), *n.* [It. *faro:* cf. F. *phare.* See PHAROS.] **1.** A lighthouse; a pharos. *Now Rare.*

2. Hence, a strait lighted by a pharos. *Obs.*

Phar'i-sa'ic (făr'ĭ-sā'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *Pharisaicus*, Gr. Φαρι-
Phar'i-sa'i-cal (-sā'ĭ-kăl) } σαικός. See PHARISEE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Pharisees. "The *Pharisaic* sect among the Jews." *Cudworth.*

2. [*l. c.*] Resembling the Pharisees; hence: addicted to external forms and ceremonies; making a show of religion without the spirit of it; formal; hypocritical; self-righteous. "Outward and *pharisaical* holiness." *Bacon.*

— **phar'i-sa'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **phar'i-sa'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

Phar'i-sa-ism (făr'ĭ-sā-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *pharisaïsme.*] **1.** The notions, doctrines, and conduct of the Pharisees as a sect; fact of being a Pharisee.

2. [*l. c.*] Rigid observance of external forms of religion, without genuine piety; formalism; hypocrisy; a censorious, self-righteous spirit in matters of morals or manners.

Phar'i-see (făr'ĭ-sē), *n.* [OF. *Pharisée*, L. *Pharisæus*, Gr. Φαρισαῖος, fr. Heb. *pārash* to separate.] **1.** One of the members of a school or party among the ancient Jews, noted for strict and formal observance of rites and ceremonies of the written law and for insistence on the validity of the traditions of the elders. Their pretensions to superior sanctity led them to separate from the other Jews. They differed from the Sadducees chiefly in traditionalism, but also in their belief in the immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, future retribution, a coming Messiah, angels, spirits, divine providence, and freedom of the will.

2. [*l. c.*] **a** Hence, one who is pharisaical; a formalist; a self-righteous or hypocritical person. **b** See MUGWUMP.

phar'ma-ceu'tic (făr'mă-sū'tĭk), *or, usually,* **phar'ma-ceu'tics** (-tĭks), *n.* The science of preparing, using, or dispensing medicines; pharmacy.

phar'ma-ceu'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *pharmaceuticus*, Gr. φαρμακευτικός, fr. φαρμακεύειν. See PHARMACY.] Of, pert. to, or using, pharmacy. — **phar'ma-ceu'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phar'ma-ceu'tist (-tĭst), *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist. See APOTHECARY, DRUGGIST.

phar'ma-cist (făr'mă-sĭst), *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; a pharmaceutist; druggist; pharmaceutical chemist.

phar'ma-co- (făr'mă-kō-). Combining form from Greek φάρμακον, *drug, medicine, poison.*

phar'ma-co-dy-nam'ics (-dī-năm'ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *dynamics.*] That branch of pharmacology which treats of the action and the effects of medicines.

phar'ma-cog'no-sy (-kŏg'nŏ-sĭ), **pharmacognosis** (-kŏg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + Gr. γνῶσις a knowing.] Pharmacology, or esp. that branch of it treating of the characteristics of crude drugs and simples.

phar-mac'o-lite (făr-măk'ō-līt; făr'mă-kō-līt'), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A monoclinic mineral, usually occurring in silky fibers of a white or grayish color. It is a hydrous arsenate of calcium. H., 2-2.5. Sp. gr., 2.64-2.73.

phar'ma-col'o-gist (făr'mă-kŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in pharmacology.

phar'ma-col'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *-logy.*] The science of drugs, including materia medica and therapeutics. — **phar'ma-co-log'ic** (făr'mă-kō-lŏj'ĭk), **phar'ma-co-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **phar'ma-co-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

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phal-lal'gi-a (fă-lăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *phallo-* + *-algia.*] Pain in the penis. — **phal-lal'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

phal'le-phor'ic (făl'ē-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φαλληφορεῖν to bear the phallus.] Bearing the phallus; of or pertaining to the carrying of phallic emblems.

phal'li, *n., pl.* of PHALLUS.

phal'li-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Phallic.

phal'lism (făl'ĭz'm), **phal'list,** *n.* = PHALLICISM, PHALLICIST.

phal-li'tis (fă-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phallo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the penis.

phal'loid (făl'oid), *a.* [*phallo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling a penis.

phal'loid, *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or resembling, the genus *Phallus* or the family Phallaceæ. — *n.* A fungus of this group.

phal'lo-plas'ty, *n.* [*phallo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the penis. [*Obs. Scot.*]

phallow. † FELLOW, an equal.

Phal'lu (făl'ōō). *Bib.*

Phal'lu-ites (-ĭts). *D. Bib.*

Phal'o-nite (făl'ō-nīt). *D. Bib.*

Phal'ti (-tĭ). *Bib.*

Phal-ti'as (făl-tī'ăs). *D. Bib.*

Phal'ti-el (făl'tĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

pha-luc'co. † FELUCCA.

pha'nal (fā'năl). Var. of FANAL. *Obs. or R.*

pha-nat'ic. † FANATIC.

phan'cie. † FANCY.

phane. † FANE.

phanekill, *n.* [See FANE vane.] A little flag or vane. *Obs. Scot.*

phanelle, *n.* A kind of fan or screen, used as a sunshade. *Obs.*

pha-ner'ic (fā-nĕr'ĭk), *a.* *Petrog.* Phanerocrystalline.

phan'er-ite (făn'ẽr-īt), *a.* [Gr. φανερός visible.] Evident; visible. *Rare.*

Phan'er-o-bran'chi-a'ta (-ẽr-ō-brăn'kĭ-ā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phanero-* + Gr. βράγχια gills.] *Zoöl.* A division of nudibranch gastropods having separately retractile gills. — **phan'er-o-bran'chi-ate** (-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a.*

Phan'er-o-car'pæ (-kär'pē), *n.pl.* [NL.; *phanero-* + Gr. καρπός fruit (taken to mean, ovary).] Syn. of ACRASPEDA. — **phan'er-o-car'pous** (-kär'pŭs), *a.*

Phan'er-o-ceph'a-la (-sĕf'ă-lă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phanero-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A division of Polychæta distinguished by the well-developed prostomium. It corresponds to Errantia together with many Sedentaria.

phan'er-o-co-don'tic (-kō-dŏn'tĭk), *a.* [*phanero-* + Gr. κώδων a bell.] *Zoöl.* Developing an umbrella and becoming detached; — applied to the sexual zooids of certain hydroids. Cf. ADELOCODONTIC.

phan'er-o-ga'mi-an (-gā'mĭ-ăn), *a.* *Bot.* Phanerogamous.

phan'er-o-ma'ni-a, *n.* [NL.; *phanero-* + *mania.*] *Med.* A morbid habit of picking at some abnormal growth on the skin, the biting of nails, or the like.

Phan'er-o-zo'ni-a (-zŏ'nĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phanero-* + Gr. ζώνη girdle.] *Zoöl.* An order of starfishes distinguished by the large marginal plates. — **phan'er-o-zo'nate** (-nāt), *a.*

phang. † FANG, *n.* & *v.*

phanon. † FANON.

phan'sie. † FANCY.

phan'si-gar' (pŭn'sĭ-gŭr'; făn'-; 218), *n.* [Hind. *phānsīgār;* fr. Hind. *phānsī* snare, halter + Per. *-gār*, denoting the agent.] A thug. *India*

phan'ta-si'a. Var. of FANTASIA.

Phan-ta'si-ast (făn-tā'zĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. φαντασιαστής. See PHANTOM.] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* One of certain Aphthartodocetæ who denied the reality of Christ's human body. [tasies.]

2. [*l. c.*] One who deals in phan- — **Phan-ta'si-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *a.* **phan'ta-sied.** Var. of FANTASIED.

phantasime, *n.* [It. *fantasima* phantom.] A fantastic person. *Obs.* [of FANTAST, 1.]

phan'ta-sist (făn'tă-zĭst). Var. of FANTASIST.

phan-tas'ma-go'ri-an (-ăn), **phan-tas'ma-gor'ic** (-gŏr'ĭk), **phan-tas'ma-gor'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Phantasmagorial.

phan-tas'ma-go'rist (făn-tăz'mă-gō'rĭst), *n.* A producer or exhibitor of phantasmagorias

phan-tas'ma-go-ry (-gō-rĭ), *n.* = PHANTASMAGORIA.

phan'tas-ma'li-an (făn'tăz-mā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to phantasmal things.

phan-tas'ma-scope (făn-tăz'mă-skōp), *n.* [*phantasma* + *-scope.*] = PHANTASCOPE.

phan-tas'ma-ta (-tă), *n., pl.* of PHANTASMA.

Phan'tas-mat'ic (făn'tăz-măt'ĭk), *n.* A Phantasiast.

phan'tas-mat'ic, phan'tas-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. L. *phantasmaticus.*] Phantasmal. — **phan'tas-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phan-tas'ma-tog'ra-phy (făn-tăz'mă-tŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. φάντασμα, φαντάσματος, phantasm + *-graphy.*] A description of meteorological phenomena, as rainbows, etc.

phan-tas'mic (făn-tăz'mĭk), **phan-tas'mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a.* Phantasmal. — **phan-tas'mi-cal-ly**, *adv.* [Phantasiast.

Phan-tas'mist (-mĭst), *n.* A

phan-tas'mo-graph (-mō-grăf), *n.* [*phantasm* + *-graph.*] *Photog.* A kind of printing box for lantern slides. [visionary.

phan'tast (făn'tăst), *n.* A

phan-tas'tic, phan-tas'ti-cal, etc. Obs. or rare vars. of FANTASTIC, FANTASTICAL, etc.

phan-tas'tick. † FANTASTIC.

phan'tic, *n.* [See FANATIC.] A fanatic. *Obs.*

phan'tom-as'tic (făn'tŭm-ăs'tĭk), *a.* Phantasmal.

phan-tom'ic (făn-tŏm'ĭk), **phan-tom'i-cal,** *a.* Phantom. — **phan-tom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phan'tom-ist (făn'tŭm-ĭst), *n.* A holder of some theory as to phantoms; [*cap.*] a Phantasiast.

phan'tom-ize, *v. t.* To make a phantom of; hence, to explain away by a "spiritual" or figurative interpretation. — **phan'tom-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

phan'tom-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A ghost word combining the words *phantom* and *nation;* — errón. defined as though a formation with the suffix *-ation.*

phan'tom-ry, *n.* Phantoms collectively.

phan'tom-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

phan'tom-y (făn'tŭm-ĭ). *a.* [*phantom* + δd *-y.*] Phantom. *R.*

phan'tom-y, *n.* [*phantom* + 1st *-y.*] Illusion; also, deception. *Obs.*

phan'to-scope (făn'tŏ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. φαντός visible + *-scope.*] = PHENAKISTOSCOPE.

2. A kind of kaleidoscope into which small objects may be introduced to vary the design.

Pha-nu'el (fā-nū'ĕl; făn'ū-ĕl). *Bib.*

pha-om'e-ter (fā-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. φάος light + *-meter.*] A photometer. *Obs.* [macopcia.

Phar. *Abbr.* Pharmacy; Phar-

Phar'a-cim (făr'ā-sĭm). *Bib.*

Pha'rai (fā'rī; -rĭ-ī). *D. Bib.*

Pha'ra-o (fā'rā-ō). *D. Bib.*

Pharaoh's fig. = SYCAMORE **a.**

Pharaoh's mouse, Pharaoh's rat. The common ichneumon of Egypt, etc.

Pha'ra-on. † PHARAOH.

Pha'ra-o'ni-an (fā'rā-ō'nĭ-ăn; ll), *a.* Pharaonic. *Obs.*

Phar'a-on'i-cal (făr'ā-ŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pharaonic. *R.* [*Bib.*]

Phar'a-thon (făr'ā-thŏn). *D.*

Phar'a-tho'ni (-thō'nĭ). *D. Bib.*

Phar'a-thon-ite (-thŏn-īt). *D. Bib.* [macy. *Amer.*]

Phar. D. *Abbr.* Doctor of Phar-

Pha-re'o-dus (fā-rē'ō-dŭs), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. φάρος a large piece of cloth + ὀδούς tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil fishes allied to the Osteoglossidæ, found in the American Eocene.

Pha'res (fā'rēz; ll5). *Bib.*

Pha'rez (-rēz). *Bib.*

Pha'ri-an (-rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Pharius.*] Pert. to Pharos; hence, *Obs., a. & n.*, Egyptian.

Pha-rĭ'da (fā-rī'dā). *D. Bib.*

pharie. † FAIRY.

Pha-rĭ'ra (fā-rī'rā). *Bib.*

Phar'i-sæ'an. **Phar'i-se'an** (făr'ĭ-sē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Pharisæus*, Gr. Φαρισαῖος.] = PHARISAIC, 1.

Phar'i-see (făr'ĭ-sē), *v. t.* To make a Pharisee of (one's self). *Rare.* [PHARISAISM.

Phar'i-see-ism (-yz'm), *n.* =

Phariseu. † PHARISEE.

Pharisian, *n.* [F. *pharisien.*] A Pharisee. *Obs.*

Pharm. *Abbr.* Pharmaceutic; pharmacy.

phar'ma-cal-ite. [Gr. φάρμακον drug.] Pharmaceutical.

phar'ma-ceu'tic, *a.* Pharmaceutical.

phar'ma-ceu'ti-cal, *n.* A pharmaceutical preparation.

phar-mac'ic (făr-măs'ĭk), *a.* Pharmaceutical.

phar'ma-cos'an (făr'mă-sŏs'ăn), *a.* Also **phar-ma'ci-an.** A pharmacist. *Obs.*

phar'ma-cog-no'si-a (-kŏg-nō'sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] Pharmacognosy.

phar'ma-cog-nos'ti-cal (-nŏs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to pharmacognosy. — **phar'ma-cog-nos'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phar'ma-cog-nos'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Pharmacognosy.

phar'ma-cog'ra-phy (-kŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *-graphy.*] A scientific description of drugs.

pharmacol. *Abbr.* Pharmacology.

phar'ma-co-ma'ni-a, *n.* [NL.; *pharmaco-* + *mania.*] *Med.* Morbid fondness for drugs. — **phar'ma-co-ma'ni-ac,** *n.* — **phar'ma-co-ma-ni'a-cal,** *a.*

phar'ma-com'a-thy (-kŏm'ă-thĭ), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + Gr. μανθάνειν to learn.] = PHARMACOGNOSY.

phar'ma-com'e-ter (-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *-meter.*] An instrument or vessel for measuring medicinal drugs.

phar'ma-con (fär'mă-kŏn). *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φάρμακον.] A medicine or drug; also, a poison.

phar'ma-co-pe'di-a (fär'mȧ-kō-pē'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pharmaco-* + Gr. *παιδεία* education.] Instruction concerning medicinal drugs and preparations; the science of drugs. — **phar'ma-co-pe'dic** (-pē'dĭk; -pĕd'ĭk), *a.*

phar'ma-co-pe'dics (-pē'dĭks; -pĕd'ĭks), *n.* The scientific study of medicinal drugs and preparations.

phar'ma-co-pœ'ia (-kō-pē'yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φαρμακοποιία* the preparation of medicines; *φάρμακον* medicine + *ποιεῖν* to make.] **1.** A book or treatise describing the drugs, preparations, etc., used in medicine, esp. one issued by official authority and considered standard.

☞ The United States Pharmacopœia, adopted as the standard for the country in the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, is issued every ten years after a revision by a national convention of physicians and pharmacists. The British Pharmacopœia was first issued in 1864. Revisions appeared in 1867, 1874, 1885, and a supplement in 1890.

2. A collection or stock of drugs.

3. A chemical laboratory. *Obs.*

phar'ma-co-pœ'ial (-yăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pharmacopœia; according to the pharmacopœia.

phar'ma-cop'o-list (-kŏp'ō-lĭst), *n.* [L. *pharmacopola*, Gr. *φαρμακοπώλης*; *φάρμακον* medicine + *πωλεῖν* to sell.] One who sells drugs; an apothecary; a druggist.

phar'ma-co-sid'er-ite (-kō-sĭd'ĕr-īt), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *siderite.*] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of iron, commonly occurring in green or yellowish green cubic crystals; cube ore. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 2.9–3.

phar'ma-cy (fär'mȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [ME. *fermacie*, OF. *farmacie*, *pharmacie*, F. *pharmacie*, Gr. *φαρμακεία*, fr. *φαρμακεύειν* to administer or use medicines, fr. *φάρμακον* medicine.] **1.** A medicinal preparation; a remedy. *Obs.*

2. Act of using or administering drugs or remedies. *Rare.*

3. Art or practice of preparing and preserving drugs, and of compounding and dispensing medicines according to prescriptions of physicians; the occupation of an apothecary or a pharmaceutical chemist.

4. A place where medicines are compounded or dispensed; a drug store; an apothecary's shop.

phar'ma-kos (fär'mȧ-kŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -KOI (-koi). [Gr. *φαρμακός*.] *Gr. Relig.* One sacrificed as a scapegoat; hence, a worthless fellow.

pha-rol'o-gy (fȧ-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *φάρος* lighthouse + *-logy.*] Art or science treating of lighthouses and signal lights.

pha'ros (fā'rŏs; 115), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Φάρος*, fr. *Φάρος* an island in the Bay of Alexandria, where King Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse.] **1.** [*cap.*] The lighthouse built on the island of Pharos; hence [*l. c.*], any lighthouse or beacon to guide seamen.

2. A light likened to a lighthouse, as a ship's lantern.

pha-ryn'ge-al (fȧ-rĭn'jē-ăl; făr'ĭn-jē'ăl; 277), *a.* [See PHARYNX.] Pertaining to, or in the region of, the pharynx. **pharyngeal aponeurosis**, *Anat.*, the middle or fibrous coat of the walls of the pharynx. — **p. bone**, *Zoöl.*, in fishes, one of the bones of the pharynx; specif., an inferior pharyngeal, or hypopharyngeal (which see) or a pharyngobranchial (which see). — **p. clefts** *or* **slits.** *Zoöl. & Embryol.* = VISCERAL CLEFTS. — **p. plexus.** *Anat.* **a** A plexus formed by branches of the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and sympathetic nerves, which supplies the muscles and mucous membrane of the pharynx, etc. **b** Either of a pair of small venous plexuses at the side of and behind the pharynx. — **p. teeth**, *Zoöl.*, the teeth developed on the pharyngeal bones, esp. the hypopharyngeals, in many fishes. — **p. tonsil**, *Anat.*, a mass of lymphoid tissue at the back of the pharynx between the Eustachian tubes. Hypertrophy of this tissue forms the growths termed *adenoids.*

phar'yn-gis'mus (făr'ĭn-jĭz'mŭs; *cf.* LARYNGISMUS), *n.* [NL. See PHARYNX.] *Med.* Spasm of the pharynx.

phar'yn-gi'tis (făr'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pharyngo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the pharynx.

pha-ryn'go- (fȧ-rĭn'gō-), **pharyng-.** Combining forms from Greek *φάρυγξ*, *φάρυγγος*, *pharynx.*

pha-ryn'go-bran'chi-al (-brăŋ'kĭ-ăl), *a.* [*pharyngo-* + *branchial.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the pharynx and the branchiæ; specif., designating, or pertaining to, the dorsal bony elements in the branchial arches of fishes. In teleosts there are always four pairs of these bones, and two or more pairs may be provided with teeth opposed to those of the hypopharyngeals. Called also *upper*, or *superior*, *pharyngeal.* — *n.* A pharyngobranchial bone.

pha-ryn'go-cele (fȧ-rĭn'gō-sēl), *n.* [*pharyngo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A pouchlike dilatation in the wall of the pharynx.

Phar'yn-gog'na-thi (făr'ĭn-gŏg'nȧ-thī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHARYNX; GNATHIC.] *Zoöl.* A division of teleost fishes in which the lower pharyngeal bones are united, comprising the scaroid and labroid fishes, and formerly, also, the chromid and embiotocoid fishes. — **pha-ryn'gog-nath** (fȧ-rĭŋ'gŏg-năth), *a. & n.* — **phar'yn-gog'na-thous** (-thŭs), *a.*

phar'yn-gol'o-gy (făr'ĭŋ-gŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pharyngo-* + *-logy.*] *Anat.* That branch of medical science treating of the pharynx and its diseases. — **pha-ryn'go-log'i-cal** (fȧ-rĭŋ'gō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pha-ryn'go-scope (fȧ-rĭŋ'gō-skōp), *n.* [*pharyngo-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for inspecting the pharynx.

phar'yn-gos'co-py (făr'ĭŋ-gŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* The inspection of the pharynx, as by the pharyngoscope.

phar'yn-got'o-my (făr'ĭŋ-gŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*pharyngo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the pharynx, as to remove a tumor or anything obstructing the passage.

phar'ynx (făr'ĭŋks), *n.*; *pl.* PHARYNGES (fȧ-rĭn'jēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *φάρυγξ*, -υγγος: cf. F. *pharynx.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The part of the alimentary canal between the cavity of the mouth and the esophagus. In man it is a conical, musculomembranous tube about four and a half inches long, continuous above with the mouth and nasal passages, and communicating through the Eustachian tubes with the ears, and extending downward (past the opening into the larynx) to the lower border of the cricoid cartilage, where it is continuous with the esophagus. In the lower vertebrates and embryos of higher forms, the walls of the pharynx contain the *branchial* or *visceral arches* and *clefts* (see under BRANCHIAL), and in water-breathing vertebrates bear the gills. In many fishes they bear teeth. The branchial sac of tunicates is a modified pharynx. In many invertebrates the anterior part of the alimentary canal behind the mouth is called *pharynx*, esp. when differentiated by being thick-walled and muscular. In worms it is often protrusible and armed with teeth, or is a powerful sucking organ.

phase (fāz), *n.* [NL. *phasis*. Gr. *φάσις*, fr. *φαίνειν* to make to appear: cf. F. *phase.* See PHENOMENON, PHANTOM; cf. EMPHASIS.] **1.** *Astron.* A particular appearance or state in a regularly recurring cycle of changes with respect to quantity of illumination or form of illuminated disk; as, the *phases* of the moon or planets. See MOON, *Illust.*

2. Any one of different and varying appearances of an object; any appearance or aspect of an object of mental apprehension or view; any of a number of varying aspects of a thing; as, the problem has many *phases.*

3. *Physics.* In uniform circular motion, simple harmonic motion, or in the periodic changes of any magnitude varying according to a simple harmonic law (as sound vibrations, alternating electric currents, etc.), the point or stage in the period to which the rotation, oscillation, or variation has advanced, considered in its relation to a standard position or assumed instant of starting. This relation is commonly expressed in angular measure, one cycle or period being 360°, or 2π (radians); thus, when the equation of the varying magnitude is $y = a \sin(\omega t - \epsilon)$, the phase is given by the angle $(\omega t - \epsilon)$, where ω is angular velocity and ϵ is the angle of epoch determining the phase of vibration, etc., when the time, t, is zero. If one complete cycle is taken as the unit, the phase is the angle $(\omega t - \epsilon)$ divided by 360°, or 2π, and is equal to the elapsed time divided by the period. Such periodic variations are well represented by sine curves, and the phase relations or the phases of two or more such quantities are shown by the relative positions of the crests and hollows of such curves. Magnitudes whose maximum values are simultaneous are said to be of the same phase or to be **in phase**; otherwise they are said to be of a different phase or **out of phase**, the difference between the times of their maxima (measured in angular measure or as a fraction of a period) being the phase difference. Two periodic quantities $a_1 \sin(\omega t - \epsilon_1)$ and $a_2 \sin(\omega t - \epsilon_2)$ have a phase difference of $\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1$. Magnitudes whose phase difference is 180° are said to be **of opposite phase.** In electricity, a single alternating current is termed a **single-phase current**, whereas several currents differing in phase are termed **polyphase**, or **multiphase, currents**; thus in a three-phase system or apparatus three currents flow, differing in phase from each other by 120°; in a diphase system two currents flow, differing in phase by 90°, etc. A polyphase system is balanced when the currents of the several phases are equal.

4. *Phys. Chem.* A homogeneous, physically distinct portion of matter in a nonhomogeneous system; as, the three *phases*, ice, water, and aqueous vapor. A phase may be either a single chemical substance or a mixture, as of gases.

5. *Zoöl.* In certain birds and mammals, one of two or more color variations characteristic of the species, but independent of the ordinary seasonal and sexual differences, and often also of age. Some of the herons which appear in white and colored phases (cf. DICHROMATISM), and certain squirrels which are sometimes uniformly blackish instead of the usual coloration, furnish examples. Color phases occur also in other animals, notably in butterflies.

phase of a complex variable $x + iy$, *Math.*, any angle whose tangent is $\frac{y}{x}$; specif., the angle from the x axis to the radius vector of the point $x + iy$ in the Argand diagram.

phase angle. *Physics.* The angle expressing phase or phase difference. See PHASE, *n.*, 3.

phase converter. *Elec.* A machine for converting an alternating current into an alternating current of a different number of phases and the same frequency.

phase displacement. *Elec.* A change of phase whereby an alternating current attains its maximum later or earlier. An inductance would cause a lag, a capacity would cause an advance, in phase.

phase meter, *or* **phase'me'ter,** *n. Elec.* A device for measuring the difference in phase of two alternating currents or electromotive forces.

pha-se'o-lin (fȧ-sē'ō-lĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A typical globulin first identified in the kidney bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), but also common to other species. Cf. PHASELIN.

Pha-se'o-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous herbs, widely distributed throughout warm regions and including most of the true American beans. They have flowers in axillary racemes or panicles, the corolla with a spirally twisted keel. Various species yield edible seeds, and several, as *P. multiflorus*, the scarlet runner, are grown for ornament. See BEAN, 1 **a**, also LIMA BEAN, SIEVA BEAN, 1st GRAM **b.** — **pha-se'o-lous** (-lŭs), *a. Obs.*

phase rule. *Phys. Chem.* A generalization with regard to systems of chemical equilibrium, discovered by Prof. J. Willard Gibbs. It may be stated thus: *The degree of variableness (number of degrees of freedom) of a system is equal to the number of components minus the number of phases, plus two.* Thus, if the components be salt and water, and the phases salt, ice, saturated solution, and vapor, the system is invariant, that is, there is only one set of conditions under which these four phases can exist in equilibrium. If only three phases be considered, the system is univariant, that is, the fixing of one condition, as temperature, determines the others. A system having two components and two phases is bivariant, etc. See PHASE, 4, COMPONENT, 3.

phase splitter. *Elec.* A device by which a single-phase current is split into two or more currents differing in phase. It is used in starting single-phase induction motors.

phase splitting. *Elec.* The dephasing of the two parts of a single alternating current in two dissimilar branches of a given circuit.

-pha'si-a (-fā'zhĭ-ȧ), **-phasy.** [NL. *-phasia*, Gr. *-φασία* (as in *ἀφασία* aphasia), fr. *φάναι* to speak.] A combining form denoting *speech*; as, *a*phasia, *a*phasy, *dys*phasia, *etc.*

Pha'si-an'i-dæ (fā'shĭ-ăn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *phasianus* pheasant, fr. Gr. *φασιανός* + *-idæ.* See PHEASANT.] *Zoöl.* A large family of gallinaceous birds including the Asiatic pheasants, domestic fowls, jungle fowls, argus pheasants, peacocks, Old World partridges, etc. By some it is extended to include the turkeys and guinea fowls, and sometimes the grouse and American partridges. The typical subfamily, **Pha'si-a-ni'næ** (*-ă-nī'nē*), is variously limited, but typified by the common pheasant.

phas'ing (fāz'ĭng), *a. Elec.* Pertaining to phase or differences of phase. — **phasing current,** the momentary current between two alternating-current generators when juxtaposed in parallel and not agreeing exactly in phase or period. — **p. transformer,** any of several transformers (there must be at least two) for changing phase. See T CONNECTION.

pha'sis (fā'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* PHASES (-sēz). [NL.] **1.** = PHASE, 1. Also, of the moon, the first appearance of the disk.

2. A mode or manner of being; phase.

To the sensitive . . . *phasis* of our nature. *J. S. Mill.*

-phasy. A combining form denoting *speech.* See -PHASIA.

pheas'ant (fĕz'ănt), *n.* [ME. *fesant*, *fesaunt*, OF. *faisant*, *faisan*, F. *faisan*, L. *phasianus*, Gr. *φασιανός* (sc. *ὄρνις*) the Phasian bird, pheasant, fr. *Φᾶσις* a river in Colchis.] **1.** Any of numerous large, long-tailed, brilliantly colored, gallinaceous birds constituting *Phasianus* and several allied genera, natives of Asia and the adjacent islands. One species (*P. colchicus*), the **common pheasant**, whose range extended to southeast Europe, was long ago introduced into England and other parts of Europe, where it is common in a wild or half-wild state and very widely bred for a game bird. Its color is chiefly rich chestnut, or golden brown barred and laced with black. The head and neck are mostly iridescent greenish blue and the naked skin about the eye is red. The **ring-necked pheasant** (*P. torquatus*) of China, with a white neck ring, and *P. versicolor* of Japan, which is green below, have also been widely introduced into Europe and interbred with the common species. The common and the ring-necked species have also been naturalized in various other parts of the world, and many other species are often kept in confinement. Other important species are the *argus*, *blood*, *golden*, *kallege*, *Mongolian*, and *silver* pheasants, and the *monals* and *tragopans.* See these terms.

2. Any of various birds having real or fancied resemblance to a pheasant; as: **a** The ruffed grouse. *Southern U. S.* **b** The leipoa. *Australia.* **c** A lyre bird. *Australia.* **d** The magpie. *Local, Eng.* **e** Any of various guans. *South America.* **f** A francolin; esp., *Francolinus capensis* and *Pternistes nudicollis. South Africa.*

3. An artificial fly having a yellow silk-ribbed body, wings of English pheasant feathers, and a brown hackle.

phar'ma-co-pe'ia, -pe'ial, etc. Vars. of PHARMACOPŒIA, etc.

phar'ma-co-pœ'ian (-kō-pē'yăn), *a.* **a** Versed in the pharmacopœia. *Obs.* **b** Pharmacopœial. *Rare.* — *n.* One versed in the pharmacopœia. *Obs.*

phar'ma-co-pœ'ist (-pē'ĭst), *n.* A compiler of a pharmacopœia.

phar'ma-co-pole', *n.* A pharmacopolist. *Obs.*

phar'ma-co-po-lī'-tan, *n.* A pharmacopolist. *Obs* — *a.* Pertaining to pharmacopoly. *Obs.*

pharmacopoly, *n.* An apothecary's shop. *Obs.*

pharmond. ✝ FIRMAN. [ROS.]

pharo. ✝ PHARAOH, faro; PHA-

pharol, *n.* [It. *farolo* a beacon, a lantern in a ship.] A ship's light. *Obs.*

Pha-rom'a-crus (fȧ-rŏm'ȧ-krŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *φᾶρος* mantle + *μακρός* long.] *Zoöl.* The genus of trogons consisting of the quetzal and allied species.

Pharoo. ✝ PHARAOH.

pha'ros (fā'rŏs; 115), *n.* [Gr. *φᾶρος*.] A cloak. *Rare.*

Pha'rosh (-rŏsh). *Bib.*

Phar'par (fär'pär), *n. Bib.* A river of Damascus. 2 *Kings* v.12.

Phar-san'da-tha (fär-săn'dȧ-thȧ). *D. Bib.*

phar'sang. ✝ FARSANG.

Pha-ru'da (fȧ-rōō'dȧ). *D. Bib.*

Phar'u-e (fär'ōō-ē). *D. Bib.*

pharyn. ✝ FAIRY.

pharyng-. See PHARYNGO-.

pha-ryn'gal (fȧ-rĭn'gȧl), *a.* **Pharyngeal.** *Rare.*

phar'yn-gal'gi-a (fär'ĭn-găl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pharyngo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the pharynx. — **phar'yn-gal'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

phar'yn-ge'al, *n.* A pharyngeal bone. See PHARYNGEAL, *a.*

phar'yn-gec'to-my (fär'ĭn-jĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*pharyngo-* + *-ectomy.*] Excision of a part of the pharynx. [Pharyngeal. *R.*]

pha-ryn'gic (fȧ-rĭn'jĭk), *a.* [PHARYNGEAL.]

phar'yn-git'ic (fär'ĭn-jĭt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, pharyngitis.

Pha-ryn'go-bran'chi-i (fȧ-rĭn'gō-brăŋ'kĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHARYNGO-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of LEPTOCARDII. — **pha-ryn'go-branch, pha-ryn'go-bran'chi-ate,** *a. & n.*

pha-ryn'go-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dĭ'nĭ-), *n.* [NL.; *pharyngo-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in the pharynx. [See PHARYNGO-.]

pha-ryn'go-ep'i-glot'ic, *a.* **pha-ryn'go-e'so-phag'e-al** (fȧ-rĭn'gō-ē'sō-făj'ē-ăl), *a.* See PHARYNGO-.

pha-ryn'go-la-ryn'ge-al (-lȧ-rĭn'jē-ăl; -lăr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* See PHARYNGO-. [PHARYNGO-.]

pha-ryn'go-e'so-phag'e-al. See

pha-ryn'go-o'ral, *a.* See PHARYNGO-. [See PHARYNGO-.]

pha-ryn'go-pal'a-tine, *a. Anat.* [(-lürk-tĭ'nē), of Phalangeridæ.

Phas-col'o-mys (făs-kŏl'ō-mĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *φάσκωλος* pouch + *μῦς* mouse.] *Zoöl.* The genus of marsupials consisting of the wombats and constituting the family **Phas'co-lo-m y'i-dæ** (făs'kō-lō-mī'ĭ-dē). — **phas'co-lome** (făs'kō-lōm), *n.*

Phas-col'o-nus (făs-kŏl'ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *φάσκωλος* pouch + *ὄνος* ass.] *Paleon.* A genus of Pleistocene Australian diprotodont marsupials allied to the wombats, and as large as tapirs.

Phas'cum (făs'kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φάσκον* a tree moss.] *Bot.* A small genus of terrestrial cleistocarpous mosses, with costate leaves and subglobose or ovate-oblong inimersed capsules

phase (fāz), *v. t.* Occasional spelling of FAZE, to perturb.

Pha-se'a (fȧ-sē'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Pha-se'ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*

pha'se-al (fā'zē-ăl), *a.* Phasic.

pha'sel (fā'zĕl), *n.* [Cf. FASELS, PHASEOLUS.] The kidney bean. Cf. FASELS. *Obs. or R.*

phase'less, *a.* See -LESS.

pha'se-lin (fā'sē-lĭn), *n.* [See PHASEOLUS.] *Chem.* A globulin, more soluble than phaseolin, contained in the kidney bean.

pha'se-my (-mĭ), *n.* [NL. *Phaseolus semierectus.*] An erect annual tropical bean (*Phaseolus semierectus*), used for forage.

pha'se-o-man'nite (-ō-măn'īt), *n.* [So called because found in the unripe fruit of the bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*); see MANNITE.] *Chem.* = INOSITE.

pha'se-om'e-ter (fā'zē-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n. Elec.* = PHASE METER

Phas'er-on (făs'ẽr-ŏn). *D. Bib.*

pha'ses, *n., pl.* of PHASIS.

phase transformer. *Elec.* = PHASING TRANSFORMER.

phase'-wound' (fāz'wound'), *a. Elec.* Designating an induction motor having its secondary wound. Cf. SQUIRREL CAGE.

Pha'si-a-nel'la (fā'sĭ-ȧ-nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *phasianus* pheasant.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine rhipidoglossate gastropods constituted by the pheasant shells. It is the type of a family, **Pha'si-a-nel'li-dæ** (-lĭ-dē).

pha'si-an'ic (fā'sĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φασιανός* pheasant.] Of or pertaining to pheasants. *Rare.*

pha'si-a-nine (fā'zĭ-ȧ-nĭn; -nīn; 130), *a.* [L. *phasianinus.* See PHEASANT.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the pheasants. — **pha'si-a-noid** (-noid), *a.*

phasiant. ✝ PHEASANT.

Pha'si-a'nus (fā'sĭ-ā'nŭs), *n.* See PHASIANIDÆ.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the typical pheasants.

phas'ic (fāz'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a phase or phases.

phasiol. ✝ PHASEL.

Phas'i-ron (făs'ĭ-rŏn), *n. Bib.* A Nabatæan tribe.

phasm (făz'm), **phas'ma** (făz'mȧ; -făs'-), *n.* [L. *phasma*, Gr. *φάσμα*. See PHASE.] An appearance; as: **a** Any unusual phenomenon in the air; a meteor. *Obs.* **b** An apparition; phantom. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Phas'mi-dæ (făz'mĭ-dē; făs'-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHASM. Prob. from its "mimicking" inanimate objects.] *Zoöl.* A family of cursorial Orthoptera consisting of the leaf insects and stick insects. The type genus is **Phas'ma** (-mȧ). — **phas'mid** (-mĭd), *n.* — **phas'moid** (-moid), *a.*

phas'sa-chate (făs'ȧ-kāt), *n.* [Gr. *φάσσα* wood pigeon + *ἀχάτης* agate.] The lead-colored agate; — from its color. *Obs.*

Phas'sa-ron (făs'ȧ-rŏn). *Bib.*

phat. ✝ FAT, a vat.

phat'a-gin (făt'ȧ-jĭn), *n.* [Gr. *φαττάγης*.] A pangolin (*Manis tetradactyla*). *Obs.*

Phat'u-i'a (făt'ū-ĭ'ȧ), **Phath'a-hi'a** (făth'ȧ-hī'ȧ), **Pha-tu'el** (fȧ-tū'ĕl), **Pha-tu'res** (-r ē z), **Pha'u** (fā'ū). *D. Bib.*

Ph. B. *Abbr.* Philosophiæ Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Philosophy). [Chemist.]

Ph. C. *Abbr.* Pharmaceutical Chemist.

Ph. D. *Abbr.* Philosophiæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Philosophy).

phe'al (fē'ăl), *n.* A characteristic cry of a jackal.

pheare. Obs. or Scot. var. of FERE, companion.

phearse. ✝ FERS.

pheasant cuckoo. A coucal.

pheasant duck. **a** The pintail. **b** A merganser. *Local, U. S.*

pheas'ant-ry (fĕz'ănt-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A place for keeping and rearing pheasants.

pheas'ant's—eye' (fĕz'ănts-ī'), *n.* **a** A ranunculaceous garden plant (*Adonis autumnalis*); — called also *garden pink.* **b** = GARDEN PINK **a.** **c** The poet's narcissus.

pheas'ant's—eye' pink. *Bot.* A ring-marked variety of the common garden pink (*Dianthus plumarius*).

pheasant shell. Any shell of the genus *Phasianella*, of tropical seas. The shell is smooth, with a moderately high spire, and usually richly colored, suggesting the plumage of a pheasant.

Phe-gop'ter-is (fē-gŏp'tĕr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φηγός oak (taken as equiv. to L. *fagus* beech) + πτερίς fern.] *Bot.* A large genus of rather small, widely distributed, polypodiaceous ferns, the beech ferns. They have bipinnatifid, tripinnatifid, or ternate fronds and round, naked sori.

phel-lan'drene (fĕl-lăn'drēn), *n. Chem.* A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, known in two optically active forms occurring in various essential oils, as the dextro variety in the oil of water fennel (*Œnanthe phellandrium*) and the levo variety in Australian eucalyptus oil. Both forms are liquids boiling at 171-172°C.

phel'lo-derm (fĕl'ō-dûrm), *n.* [Gr. φελλός cork + *-derm.*] *Bot.* A secondary cortical tissue developed from the phellogen on the inner side of the cork. It consists usually of ordinary green parenchyma.—**phel'lo-der'mal**(-dûr'măl), *a.*

phel'lo-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. φελλός cork + *-gen.*] *Bot.* In dicotyledonous stems, a secondary meristem giving rise externally to the characteristic cork tissue, and internally to the phelloderm; cork cambium. The phellogen and the tissues it develops are collectively the *periderm.* — **phel'lo-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **phel'lo-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

phel'lo-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. φελλός cork + πλάσσειν to mold.] A figure or model in cork.

phel'lo-plas'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The art of modeling in cork.

Phe-mon'o-ë (fē-mŏn'ō-ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φημονόη.] *Gr. Myth.* The first Pythia and the mythical inventor of the hexameter verse. She prophesied that from her body would spring herbs, and that the condition of the entrails of animals eating these herbs might be taken as a revelation of the future.

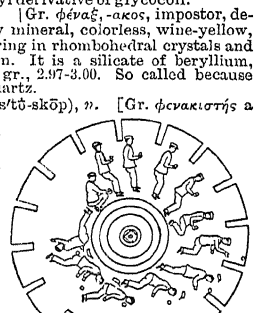
phe-nac'e-tin, phe-nac'e-tine (fē-năs'ē-tĭn), *n.* [*phenyl* + *aceto-* + *-in.*] *Pharm.* A white, crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{11}O_2N$, used in medicine principally as an antipyretic. Chemically, it is an acetyl derivative of para-phenetidine.

phe-nac'e-to-lin (-tō-lĭn), *n. Chem.* A compound from phenol and acetic acid, used like litmus as an indicator.

phe-nac'e-tu'ric(-tū'rĭk), *a.*[*phenyl* + *acetyl* + *hippuric.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_9H_7O{\cdot}NHCH_2CO_2H$, found in the urine of the horse and sometimes in that of man. It is a homologue of hippuric acid, being a phenyl-acetyl derivative of glycocoll.

phen'a-cite (fĕn'ă-sīt), *n.* [Gr. φέναξ, *-ακος*, impostor, deceiver.] *Min.* A glassy mineral, colorless, wine-yellow, rose-red or brown, occurring in rhombohedral crystals and sometimes used as a gem. It is a silicate of beryllium, Be_2SiO_4. H., 7.5-8. Sp. gr., 2.97-3.00. So called because apt to be mistaken for quartz.

phen'a-kis'to-scope (-kĭs'tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. φενακιστής a deceiver + *-scope.*] An instrument resembling the zoetrope in principle and use. One form consists of a disk with the figures arranged about the center and having near the edge radial slits through which the figures are viewed by means of a mirror.



Phenakistoscope. By holding this side towards the mirror and revolving the disk, the figures, as viewed through the slits, seems to move through the positions shown.

phe-nal'gin (fē-năl'jĭn), *n.* [*phenyl* + *analgesic* + *-in.*] *Pharm.* An ammoniated compound of phenyl and acetamide, used as an analgesic and antipyretic. It resembles phenacetin in its therapeutic action.

phe-nan'threne (fē-năn'thrēn), *n.* [*phenyl* + *anthracene.*] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{14}H_{10}$, isomeric with anthracene and occurring with it in coal tar. Its solutions show a blue fluorescence. M. P., 99° C.

phenanthrene red. A dyestuff derived from phenanthrene and naphthalone.

phe-nan'thri-dine (-thrĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [*phenanthrene* + *pyridine.*] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline base, $C_{13}H_9N$, isomeric with acridine and regarded as derived from phenanthrene by replacement of CH by N. By oxidation it yields **phe-nan'thridone** (-dōn), $C_{13}H_9ON$.

phe-nan'thro-line (-thrō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*phenanthrene* + *quinoline.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of several isomeric nitrogenous bases, $C_{12}H_8N_2$. In behavior they resemble quinoline.

phe'na-zine (fē'nă-zĭn; fĕn'ă-; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*phenyl* + *azo-* + *-ine.*] *Org. Chem.* A yellowish crystalline basic substance, $C_6H_4{\cdot}N_2C_6H_4$, the parent substance of many important dyestuffs. It is a paradiazine, and may be regarded as anthracene in which two CH groups are replaced by nitrogen.

phe'na-zone (fē'nă-zōn; fĕn'ă-), *n.* [*phenyl* + *azo-* + *-one.*] **a** *Pharm. & Chem.* = ANTIPYRINE. **b** *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, $C_6H_4{\cdot}N_2C_6H_2$, isomeric with phenazine. It is an orthodiazine, bearing to phenanthrene the same relation that phenazine bears to anthracene.

phe-net'i-dine (fē-nĕt'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [*phenol* + *ethyl* + *amido.*] *Org. Chem.* A basic amino derivative of phenetol with the formula $C_6H_4(NH_2)OC_2H_5$, and existing in three varieties, ortho, meta, and para, all liquids. They are used in manufacturing dyestuffs.

phe'ne-tol (fē'nē-tōl; fĕn'ē-; -tŏl), *n.* [*phenyl* + *ethyl* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* The ethyl ether of phenol, obtained as an aromatic liquid, $C_6H_5{\cdot}O{\cdot}C_2H_5$, boiling at 172° C.

phen'gite (fĕn'jīt), *n.* [L. *phengites*, Gr. φεγγίτης.] **1.** A kind of transparent or translucent stone, used by the ancients for windows. It was probably selenite or crystallized gypsum.—**phen-git'i-cal** (fĕn-jĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a. Obs. or R.* **2.** *Min.* A variety of muscovite.

phe'no-coll (fē'nō-kŏl; fĕn'ō-), *n.* [*phenol* + glycocoll.] *Pharm. & Chem.* A white crystalline base, $C_{10}H_{14}O_2N_2$, several of whose salts are used in medicine. It is an amino derivative of phenacetin.

phe'no-cryst (fē'nō-krĭst; fĕn'ō-), *n.* [Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear + κρύσταλλος crystal.] *Geol.* One of the prominent embedded crystals of a porphyry.

phe'nol (fē'nōl; -nŏl; 277), *n.* [*phene* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* **1.** A colorless or pinkish crystalline substance, C_6H_5OH, produced by the destructive distillation of many organic bodies, as wood, coal, etc., and obtained from the heavy oil from coal tar. Phenol also occurs in castoreum and in the urine of Herbivora, and is obtained artificially in various ways. Addition of a little water to solid phenol causes it to liquefy to an oil, which with more water dissolves, forming a dilute solution. Phenol has a peculiar odor, somewhat like creosote, a complex mixture of phenol derivatives. It is a hydroxy derivative of benzene, and is called also **phenyl alcohol**, but has acid properties, and hence is popularly called **carbolic acid**, and was formerly called **phenic acid.** It is a powerful caustic poison, and in dilute solution is much used as an antiseptic. It is also used in preparing other chemicals, as salicylic acid, picric acid, etc.

2. By extension, any of the series of aromatic hydroxyl derivatives of which phenol proper is the type.

phenol acid. *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of acids which are derivatives of both phenol and some member of the fatty acid series; thus, salicylic acid is a *phenol acid.*

phenol alcohol. *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of derivatives of phenol and carbinol having the properties of both combined; thus, saligenin is a *phenol alcohol.*

phenol aldehyde. *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds having both phenol and aldehyde properties.

phe'nol-ate (fē'nō-lāt), *n.* [*phenol* + *-ate.*] *Chem.* A salt of phenol, in its capacity as a weak acid.

phe-nol'o-gy (fē-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Contracted from PHENOMENOLOGY.] *Biol.* The science of the relations between climate and periodic biological phenomena, as the migrations and breeding of birds, the flowering and fruiting of plants, etc. — **phe'no-log'i-cal** (fē'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **phe'no-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **phe-nol'o-gist** (fē-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

phe'nol-phthal'e-in (fē'nōl-thăl'ē-ĭn; -fthăl'ē-ĭn; fē'nŏl-), *n., or* **phenol phthalein.** *Chem.* A white or yellowish white crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{14}O_4$, formed by condensation of the anhydride of phthalic acid and phenol. Its solution in alkalies is brilliant red, but is decolorized by acids. This reaction, being very delicate, is used as an indicator.

phe-nom'e-nal (fē-nŏm'ē-năl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or pert. to, phenomena; as: (1) physical or psychical facts or events; (2) appearance as distinguished from substance; perceptible nature, as opposed to *ontological* or *noumenal.* **2.** Of or pert. to a wonderful fact or event.

phe-nom'e-nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Metaph.* **a** The theory that limits positive or scientific knowledge to phenomena only, whether material or spiritual. **b** The theory that we know only phenomena and that there is no existence except the phenomenal. — **phe-nom'e-nal-ist**, *n.* — **phe-nom'e-nal-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **phe-nom'e-nal-is'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

phe-nom'e-nal'i-ty (-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or character of being, or that which is, phenomenal.

phe-nom'e-nal-ize (fē-nŏm'ē-năl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To treat or view as phenomenal; to interpret phenomenalistically. — **phe-nom'e-nal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

phe-nom'e-non'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*phenomenon* + *-logy:* cf. F. *phénoménologie.*] **1.** A description, history, or explanation of phenomena. "The *phenomenology* of the mind." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. a With Kant, that division of metaphysics which treats of motion and rest as predicables of things. **b** With Hegel, the doctrine of the growth of science or knowledge; considered as the "*phenomenology* of the spirit," the progress of mind from the lowest to the highest stages.

— **phe-nom'e-no-log'i-cal** (-nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **phe-nom'e-no-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phe-nom'e-non (fē-nŏm'ē-nŏn), *n.; pl.* -ENA (-nă). [L. *phaenomenon*, Gr. φαινόμενον, neut. p. pr. of φαίνεσθαι to appear, φαίνειν to show. See PHANTOM.] **1.** Any observable fact or event; as: **a** In the broadest sense, any fact or event whatever; any item of experience or reality. **b** In the original (Greek) usage, a fact or event in the changing and perceptible forms, as distinguished from the permanent essences of things. There was a double but related antithesis in the ancient conception, *phenomena* being the mutable, caused, or developing aspects of things as opposed to their fixed and substantial natures, and also their perceptible aspects or appearances as opposed to their true or ideal being. The phenomenal world was thus distinguished both from the ontal world of permanent being and the ideal world of permanent truth. **c** An empirical as distinguished from a noumenal reality. This meaning is due to Kant's absolute separation of the thing-in-itself, or *noumenon*, from the object of experience, or *phenomenon.* It is more thoroughgoing than the ancient distinction, since Kant asserts the utter unknowability of the noumenon, while the ancients conceived essences to be knowable. **d** In positivistic and scientific usage, any fact or event of scientific interest susceptible of scientific description and explanation. Commonly, however, this use retains the implication of change or mode of being, that is, of an event rather than a thing, and particularly of an event which illustrates the operation of some general law. **e** In a secondary use in science (compare the popular use, def. 2), a rare fact or event, or one of especial or unique significance.

2. That which strikes one as strange, unusual, or unaccountable; an extraordinary or very remarkable person, thing, or occurrence; as, a musical *phenomenon.*

-phe'none (-fē'nōn). *Chem.* Combining form used in naming certain phenyl ketones; as, acetophenone.

phe'no-py'rine (fē'nō-pī'rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** [*phenol* + *antipyrine.*] *Pharm.* An oily, colorless, odorless liquid made by mixing equal parts of phenol and antipyrine, used as an antiseptic.

phe'no-quin'one (-kwĭn'ōn; -kwĭ-nōn'), *n.* [*phenol* + *quinone.*] *Chem.* A deep red crystalline compound, $C_{18}H_{10}O_4$, formed by the union of phenol with quinone.

phe'no-sal' (fē'nō-săl'), *n.* [*phenetidine* + *salicylic.*] *Pharm.* A colorless crystalline acidulous derivative from phenetidine and salicylic acid, used as an antipyretic.

phe'nose (fē'nōs), *n.* [*phenyl* + dextr*ose.*] *Chem.* A sweet substance obtained indirectly from benzene and probably related to inosite.

phe-nox'a-zine (fē-nŏk'să-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** *Org. Chem.* A crystalline paroxazine, $C_6H_4O(NH)C_6H_4$, made by heating pyrocatechin with *o*-amino-phenol.

phe-nox'y-. [Shortened fr. G. *phenoxy-acet*säure, changed fr. *oxyphenylessig*säure to avoid confusion with another substance.] *Org. Chem.* A combining form indicating the presence of the group C_6H_5O-.

phe'nyl (fē'nĭl; fĕn'ĭl), *n.* [*phene* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* A univalent radical, C_6H_5, of which benzene is the hydride. It is the basis of many aromatic derivatives. See DIPHENYL.

phe'nyl-ac'et-am'ide (-ăs'ĕt-ăm'ĭd; -ĭd; 184), *n. Org. Chem.* **a** = ACETANILIDE. **b** The amide of phenylacetic acid.

phe'nyl-a-ce'tic (-ă-sē'tĭk), *a.* [*phenyl* + *acetic;* a translation of G. *phenylessig*säure - chlorid.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_6H_5CH_2CO_2H$, obtained indirectly from benzyl chloride and in other ways. Called also *a-tolvic acid.*

phe'nyl-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn; *-ă-mēn'*; 184), *n.* [*phenyl* + *amine.*] Also **-in.** *Chem.* Any of a series of organic bases regarded as formed from ammonia by the replacing of hydrogen by phenyl; specif., aniline.

phe'nyl-ate (fē'nĭ-lāt; fĕn'ĭ-), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); AT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). *Chem.* To introduce the phenyl group into; — used chiefly in *p. p.* — **phe'nyl-a'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

phenyl brown. A coloring matter obtained as a yellowish brown powder by nitric and sulphuric acids acting on phenol, and formerly used in dyeing, yielding shades of violet, deep red, and brown. Called also *phenicin, rothine,* etc.

phe'nyl-ene (fē'nĭ-lēn; fĕn'ĭ-), *n. Chem.* A bivalent radical, C_6H_4, occurring in certain derivatives of benzene.

phenylene diamine. Also **-in.** *Org. Chem.* Any of three isomeric crystalline substances, $C_6H_4(NH_2)_2$, diamino derivatives of benzene. The meta and para compounds are used in the manufacture of dyestuffs.

phe'nyl-gly'ox-yl'ic (fē'nĭl-glĭ'ŏk-sĭl'ĭk; fĕn'ĭl-), *a.* [*phenyl* + *glyoxylic* (= *glyoxalic*).] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline ketonic acid, $C_6H_5COCO_2H$, obtained by oxidizing acetophenone, and in other ways, and called also *benzoylformic* acid.

phe'nyl-hy'dra-zine (-hī'dră-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*phenyl* + *hydrazine.*] *Chem.* A nitrogenous base, $C_6H_5NH{\cdot}NH_2$, produced artificially as a colorless oil which unites with acids, ketones, etc. It is used in preparing antipyrine. See HYDRAZONE, OSAZONE.

phe'on (fē'ŏn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Her.* A bearing representing the head of a dart or javelin, with long barbs engrailed on the inner edge.



Pheon.

Pher'ec-ra-te'an(fĕr'ĕk-ră-tē'ăn) } *n.*
Pher'ec-rat'ic (fĕr'ĕk-răt'ĭk) } [After *Pherecrates*, a Greek comic poet, who is said to have invented it.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* **a** An Aristophanic; — called specif. *first Pherecratic.* **b** A logaœdic tripody, catalectic or acatalectic, having either the first or second foot a dactyl and the others trochees; — called specif. *second Pherecratic.*

pheasant finch. A small African waxbill (*Estrelda, or Astrilda, undulata*).

pheas'ant-tailed', *a.* Having a tail like a pheasant.—**pheasant-tailed jacana.** *Zoöl.*, a jacana (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*) of India and the East Indies, having no frontal plate and the four middle tail feathers much elongated. — **p. widgeon.** the pintail duck. *Local, Eng.* [WOOD, 1 **a.**]

pheasant wood. — PARTRIDGE.

pheasant wren. The emu wren.

Phe'be (fē'bē). Var. of PHŒBE.

Phe'be (fē'bē), *n.* **1.** = PHŒBE; — fem. prop. name.

2. In Shakespeare's "As You Like It," a shepherdess who scorns her faithful lover, Silvius, and falls in love with the disguised Rosalind, by whose strategy she finally weds Silvius.

3. The ninth satellite of Saturn.

Phe'bee. † PHŒBE, the moon.

Phe'bus. † PHŒBUS.

Phed'a-el (fĕd'ă-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Phæ'dre (fā'dr'), *n.* The heroine of Racine's tragedy of the same name. See PHÆDRA.

phee'al. Var. of PHIAL.

pheer. Var. of FEER, to mark.

pheer, pheere. † FERE, companion. [of FEEZE.]

pheese. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FEEZE.

Phe'geus (fē'jŭs; -jē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φηγεύς.] An Arcadian king. See ALCMÆON.

Phe'gi-el (fē'jĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Phel'di-ac (fĕl'dĭ-ăk), **-di-an** (-ăn). Vars. of PHIDIAC, -DIAN.

pheirs, *n.* [See FARCE.] *Drama.* A farce. *Obs. Scot.*

pheldifare. † FIELDFARE.

Phe'le-i'a (fē'lē-ī'ă), **Phel'e-li'a** (fĕl'ē-lī'ă), **Phel'e-thi** (fĕl'ē-thī), **Phel'e-thites**(-thī'tēz). *D. Bib.*

phel-lon'ic (fĕl-lŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φελλός cork.] *Chem.* Designating an acid said to be present in suberin.

phe-lo'ni-on (fē-lō'nĭ-ŏn), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-ă). [NGr. φελόνιον, prob. fr. L. *paenula* mantle.] *East. Ch.* A long, richly ornamented mantle, like the Western cope, open in front.

Phe'lon-ite (fē'lŏn-īt). *D. Bib.*

Phel-ti'a (fĕl-tī'ă). *D. Bib.*

Phel-ti'as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*

Phe-nac'o-dus (fē-năk'ō-dŭs),*n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. φέναξ deceiver + ὀδούς tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of condylarthrous generalized ungulates of the Eocene of Europe and America. They were about the size of a leopard, long-tailed, five-toed, and somewhat plantigrade. They form the family **Phen'a-co-don'ti-dæ** (fĕn'ă-kō-dŏn'tĭ-dē). [ATE.]

phe'nate(fē'nāt),*n.* =PHENOL-**phene** (fēn), **phe'nene** (fē'nēn), *n.* [F. *phène*, fr. Gr. φαίνειν to show, bring to light, because found in illuminating gas.] *Chem.* Benzene. *Obs.*

phenetol red. See DYE.

phe'nic (fē'nĭk; fĕn'ĭk), *a.* Phenylic; carbolic. See PHENOL. *Obsolete.* [of PHŒNICIAN.]

Phe-ni'cian (fē-nĭsh'ăn). Var. of ‖ **phé'ni'cienne'** (fā'nē'syĕn'), prob. fr. L. *paenula* mantle.] *East. Ch.* A long, richly ornamented mantle, like the Western cope, open in front.

Phe'lon-ite (fē'lŏn-īt). *D. Bib.*

Phel-ti'a (fĕl-tī'ă). *D. Bib.*

phe-ni'cious (fē-nĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *phoeniceus*, Gr. φοινίκεος, fr. φοῖνιξ purple red.] Red with a slight mixture of gray.

phenig. † PFENNIG.

Phe'nix. Var. of PHŒNIX.

phen'mi-az'ine (fĕn'mĭ-ăz'ĭn ; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also -in. [G. *phenmiazin*, in Widman's nomenclature.] *Chem.* = QUINAZOLINE.

phen'ning. † PFENNIG.

phe'no-cryz'tal-line, *n.* Phanocrystalline.

phe'no-gam, phe'no-ga'mi-an, phe'no-gam'ic, phe-nog'a-mous. Vars. of PHÆNOGAM, etc.

Phe'no-ga'mi-a (fē'nō-gā'mĭ-ă; fĕn'ō-). Var. of PHÆNOGAMIA.

phe-nol'ic (fē-nŏl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to phenol. [*Obs.*]

phen'o-men, *n.* Phenomenon.

phe-nom'e-na, *n., L. pl.* of PHENOMENON. [NOMENAL.]

phe-nom'e-nal-ly, *adv.* of PHENOMENAL. *Rare.*

phe-nom'e-nism (fē-nŏm'ē-nĭzm), *n.* = PHENOMENALISM.

— phe-nom'e-nist (-nĭst), *n.* — **phe-nom'e-nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.*

phe-nom'e-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To make or treat as phenomenal.

phe'no-saf'ra-nine (fē'nō-săf'rā-nĭn ; -nēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*phenyl* + *safranine.*] See SAFRANINE. [NOZYGOUS.]

phe-noz'y-gous. Var. of PHÆ-

phen-thi'a-zine (fĕn-thī'ă-zĭn ; -zēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_6H_4S(NH)C_6H_4$, formed by heating diphenylamine with sulphur. Many derivatives of it are dyes.

phenyl alcohol. See PHENOL.

phe'nyl-am'ide (fē'nĭl-ăm'ĭd ; fĕn'ĭl- ; -ĭd ; 184), *n.* Also **-amid.** [*phenyl* + *amide.*] = ANILIDE. [*n.* A phenolate.]

phe'nyl-ate (fē'nĭ-lāt; fĕn'ĭ-), **phe'nyl-bo'ric,** *a.* [*phenyl* + *boric.*] Designating a crystalline, powerfully antiseptic acid, $C_6H_4B(OH)_2$. [See NITRILE.]

phenyl cyanide. Benzonitrile.

phenylene blue. See INDAMINE.

phenylene brown. = BISMARCK BROWN.

phenylene violet. = THIONINE.

phenyl ethylene. Styrene.

phe'nyl-gly-col'ic, *a.* [*phenyl* + *glycolic.*] *Chem.* Mandelic.

phenyl hydrate. *Chem.* Phenol, or carbolic acid.

phe-nyl'ic (fē-nĭl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to, or from, phenyl. — **phenylic acid** *or* **alcohol,** phenol.

phenyl mercaptan. Thiophenol.

phe'nyl-meth'ane, *n.* Toluene.

phenyng. † PFENNIG.

phere. † FERE, companion.

Pher'e-cra'ti-an (fĕr'ē-krā'shĭ-ăn). Var. of PHERECRATEAN.

Pher'e-phat'ta (-făt'ă), **Pher'o-phat'ta** (fĕr'ō-), **Pher'se-phat'ta**(fûr'sē-), *n.* [Gr. Φερεφάττα, Φερσεφάττα.] = PERSEPHONE.

Pher'e-site (fĕr'ē-sīt), **Pher'e-zite** (-zīt). *Bib.* Var. of PERIZZITE.

pher'e-trer (-trĕr), *n.* [LL. *feretrarius*, fr. L. *feretrum.* See FERETORY.] A custodian of shrines for sacred relics.

Pher'kad (fĕr'kăd), *n.* [Ar. *farqad* calf.] See STAR.

Pher-seph'o-ne'ia (fĕr-sĕf'ō-

phew (fū), *interj.* An exclamation expressing disgust, weariness, impatience, or the like. — *n.* An utterance of "phew!" — *v. i.* To exclaim "phew!"

phi (fī; fē), *n.* [Gr. φ.] The twenty-first letter (Φ, φ) of the Greek alphabet, transliterated in English by *ph* (*f*), but probably pronounced in classic Greek as aspirated *p*, about like *ph* in *uphill*.

phi'al (fī'ăl), *n.* [ME. *fiole*, F. *fiole*, L. *phiala* a broad, flat, shallow cup or bowl, Gr. *φιάλη*. Cf. VIAL.] A glass vessel or bottle, esp. a small bottle for medicines; a vial.

phi'al (fī'ăl), *v. t.*; PHI'ALED (-ăld) or PHI'ALLED; PHI'ALING or PHI'AL-LING. To put or keep in or as in a phial.

phi'a-le (fī'ā-lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. *φιάλη* phial.] **1.** *Class. Archæol.* A Greek vessel like the Roman patera. It was a shallow bowl or saucer hollowed out beneath the center for the thumb or finger in grasping. **2.** *Eccl.* A fountain or laver, as at a church entrance.

Phid'i-an (fĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Phidias (5th century B. C.), a great sculptor and director of art work in Athens, or his school, of which were Agoracritos, Kolotes, Theokosmos, and Alkamenes.

Phi-ga'li-an (fī-gā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Phigalia, a city in the Peloponnesus; as, the *Phigalian* sculptures, of the 5th century B. C., originally decorating a temple of Apollo, but now in the British Museum, representing, under the influence of the Attic school, a battle between Greeks and Amazons and one between the Lapithæ and centaurs.

-phil (-fĭl). Combining form from Gr. *φίλος*, *loving*; -phile.

Phil'a-del'phi-an (fĭl'ă-dĕl'fĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. *φιλαδελφία* brotherly love, fr. *φιλάδελφος* brotherly; *φίλος* loved, loving, friendly + *ἀδελφός* brother.] **1.** [*l. c.*] Brotherloving. *Rare.*

2. Of or pert. to Ptolemy Philadelphus or one of the cities named Philadelphia, esp. that in Pennsylvania.

3. Of or pertaining to the Philadelphians.

Phil'a-del'phi-an, *n.* **1.** [*l. c.*] One who loves his brother or brothers. *Obs. or R.*

2. A native or an inhabitant of Philadelphia.

3. *Eccl. Hist.* A member of the Philadelphian Society founded by the mystic Jane Leade (d. 1704) in London in 1670, which did not survive its founder.

Phil'a-del'phus (-fŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φιλάδελφον* a sweet-flowering shrub, perh. the jasmine.] *Bot.* A genus of saxifragaceous shrubs of wide distribution in temperate regions, distinguished by the numerous stamens and inferior ovary. Many of the species are cultivated under the names *mock orange* and *syringa*.

phi-lan'der (fĭ-lăn'dẽr), *n.* [D. *filander*, fr. Malay *pelandog*. Described by Cornelius de Bruyn.] *Zoöl.* **a** Any of several medium-sized woolly opossums of South and Central America. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the above animals.

phi-lan'der (fĭ-lăn'dẽr), *v. i.*; -DERED (-dẽrd); -DER-ING. [Gr. *φίλανδρος* fond of men; *φίλος* loving + *ἀνήρ* man.] To make love, esp. triflingly; to play the male flirt.

You can't go *philandering* after her again. *G. Eliot*

Phi-lan'der (fĭ-lăn'dẽr), *n.* [Gr. Φίλανδρος, fr. *φιλανδρος* loving men; *φίλος* loving + *ἀνηρ*, *ἀνδρός*, man.] **1.** Lit., a lover of men; — masc. prop. name.

2. [*l. c.*] A lover; one disposed to lovemaking. *Obs.*

phi-lan'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who philanders; a male flirt.

phil'an-throp'ic (fĭl'ăn-thrŏp'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F *philanthro-*
phil'an-throp'i-cal (-thrŏp'ĭ-kăl) } *pique.*] Of or pertaining to philanthropy; characterized by philanthropy; loving or helping mankind; benevolent; humane; as, a *philanthropic* enterprise. — **phil'an-throp'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Phi-lan'thro-pine (fĭ-lăn'thrŏ-pĭn), *n.* [G. *Philanthropinum*, *Philanthropin*.] An institution established by Basedow, of Dessau, Germany, in 1774 for education of children by a "natural system," instruction in philosophy, natural theology, and cosmopolitanism. The attempt was discontinued in 1793. Also [*l. c.*], any institution resembling this.

phi-lan'thro-pist (-pĭst), *n.* [Gr. *φιλάνθρωπος*; *φίλος* loving + *ἄνθρωπος* man.] One who practices philanthropy; one who loves mankind, and seeks the good of others; formerly, any lover or friend of man, as a benevolent deity.

phi-lan'thro-pize (-pīz), *v. t.*; -PIZED (-pīzd); -PIZ'ING (-pīz'ĭng). **1.** To practice philanthropy on; to treat philanthropically.

2. To render philanthropic.

phi-lan'thro-py (fĭ-lăn'thrŏ-pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-pĭz). [L. *philanthropia*, Gr. *φιλανθρωπία*: cf. F. *philanthropie*. See PHILANTHROPIST.] **1.** Love to mankind; benevolence toward the human race; universal good will; desire and readiness to do good to all men; — opposed to *misanthropy*.

2. The Divine love for man. *Obs.*

3. A philanthropic act, practice, agency, or the like; — often used in the *pl.*

Syn. — PHILANTHROPY, CHARITY, ALMSGIVING. PHILANTHROPY (see etym.), the broader term, is the spirit of active good will towards one's fellow men, esp. as shown in efforts to promote their welfare; CHARITY (see MERCY) is benevolence, esp. as manifested in provision, whether public or private, for the relief of the poor; as, "In benevolence, they excel in *charity*, which alleviates individual suffering, rather than in *philanthropy*, which deals with large masses and is more frequently employed in preventing than in allaying calamity" (*Lecky*). ALMSGIVING differs from *charity* in applying only to the material relief, and not to the spirit which prompts it.

phil'a-tel'ic (fĭl'ă-tĕl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to philately.

phi-lat'e-list (fĭ-lăt'ē-lĭst), *n.* One versed in philately; one who collects and makes a study of postage stamps. — **phi-lat'e-lis'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.*

phi-lat'e-ly (-lĭ), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. *ἀτέλεια* exemption from tax (*τέλος*); cf. *frank* to send free: cf F. *philatélie*.] The collection and study of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or the like, of various issues; stamp collecting.

-phile (-fīl; -fĭl), **-phil** (-fĭl). A combining form from Greek *φίλος*, *loving*, *having a fondness*; as, Slavo*phile*, Slavo*phil*, eosino*phile*, eosino*phil*, baso*phil*, etc.

phi-le'nor but'ter-fly' (fĭ-lē'nŏr). [NL., fr. Gr. *φιλήνωρ* fond of a husband, conjugal.] A handsome North American swallow-tailed butterfly (*Papilio philenor*). Its front wings are black, and its hind wings are steel-blue, both pairs having greenish reflections.

phil'har-mon'ic, *n.* One who loves harmony or music; also, *Colloq.*, short for *Philharmonic Society*, *concert*, *assemblage*, or the like.

phil-hel'lene (fĭl-hĕl'ēn; fĭl'hĕl-ēn'; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *philhellène*. See PHILHELLENIST.] Philhellenic. — *n.* A friend of Greece, or of the Greeks; a philhellenist.

phil'hel-len'ic (fĭl'hĕ-lĕn'ĭk; -lē-nĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to philhellenism; friendly to, or aiding, the Greek cause.

phil-hel'len-ism (fĭl-hĕl'ĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* Love of Greece; friendliness to, or support of, the Greek cause.

phil-hel'len-ist (fĭl-hĕl'ĕn-ĭst; fĭl'hĕ-lē'nĭst), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. Ἕλλην a Greek + *-ist*; cf. Gr. *φιλέλλην*.] A friend of Greece; one who supports the Greek cause, esp. one who supported it in the struggle for independence against the Turks; a philhellene.

Phil'ip (fĭl'ĭp), *n.* [L. *Philippus*, fr. Gr. Φίλιππος, fr. *φίλιππος* fond of horses; *φίλος* loving + *ἵππος* horse.] **1.** Lit., a lover of horses; — masc. prop. name. L. *Philippus* (fĭ-lĭp'ŭs); F. *Philippe* (fē'lēp'); It. *Filippo* (fē-lēp'pō); Sp. *Felipe* (fā-lē'pā); Pg. *Felippe* (fā-lē'pə); G. *Philipp* (fē'lĕp). — Dim. *Phil.*, *Pip.* — Fem. *Philippa*.

2. a *Bib.* One of the twelve apostles. **b** One of the seven deacons of the early Christian church at Jerusalem.

3. [Prob. so called from their notes.] **a** The European hedge sparrow. **b** The house sparrow. *Local, Eng.*

Phil'ip and Chey'ney (chā'nĭ). *Obs.* **a** Two men of the commonalty taken at random; hence, the crowd. **b** A kind of common woolen or worsted cloth. See CHEYNEY.

Phi-lip'pi-an (fĭ-lĭp'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Philippi, a city of ancient Macedonia.

Phi-lip'pi-an, *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Philippi.

2. *pl.* The Epistle to the Philippians. See NEW TESTAMENT.

phi-lip'pic (-ĭk), *n.* [L. *Philippicus* belonging to Philip, Philippic, Gr. Φιλιππικός, fr. Φίλιππος Philip, *φίλιππος* fond of horses; *φίλος* loving + *ἵππος* horse.] **1.** [*cap.*] Any of the series of famous orations of Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, denouncing Philip, king of Macedon.

2. Hence: Any discourse or declamation abounding in acrimonious invective; — as a proper name applied specif. to the orations of Cicero against Mark Antony.

3. A gold coin of Philip of Macedon, worth about $5.70 or £1 3s. 5d.; — translating Gr *φιλίππειον*. *Obs.*

Phil'ip-pine (fĭl'ĭ-pĭn; -pēn; *or, esp. in British usage*, -pīn), *a.* [Sp. (*Islas*) *Filipinas*, after *Philip* II. of Spain.] Of or pert. to the Philippine Islands or their inhabitants.

Philippine cedar, a meliaceous timber tree (*Cedrela odorata*), of the Philippine Islands. It has red or pale red hard fragrant wood, used in cigar boxes and interior finishing.

Phil'ip-pism (fĭl'ĭ-pĭz'm), *n. Theol.* The doctrines of, or attributed to, Philip Melanchthon (1497–1560); — regarded as differing from pure *Lutheranism*. See ADIAPHORISTIC CONTROVERSY **a**, SYNERGISM. — **Phil'ip-pist** (-pĭst), *n. & a.* — **Phil'ip-pis'tic** (-pĭs'tĭk), *a.*

Phil'ip-pize (fĭl'ĭ-pīz), *v. i.*; PHIL'IP-PIZED (-pīzd); PHIL'IP-PIZ'ING (-pīz'ĭng). [Gr. *φιλιππίζειν* to be on Philip's side.] **1.** To support or advocate the cause of Philip of Macedon; hence, to speak or write as one who is bribed.

2. [See PHILIPPIC.] To utter a philippic. *Erroneous Use.*

Phi-lis'ti-a (fĭ-lĭs'tĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] **1.** The country of the ancient Philistines, on the southwest coast of Palestine; also, the nation of the Philistines.

2. The class of Philistines, or unenlightened persons, or a region where they live.

Phi-lis'tine (fĭ-lĭs'tĭn; fĭl'ĭs-tĭn; *in British usage commonly* fĭl'ĭs-tīn, -tĭn), *n.* [L. *Philistinus*, Heb. *Plishti*, pl. *Plishtîm*.] **1.** A native or an inhabitant of ancient Philistia.

Scholars are now pretty generally agreed in regarding the *Philistines* as pirates belonging to some branch of the Aryan stock, who . . . forced their way into the Canaanitish settlements. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings)*

2. Any person of a class likened to a military enemy, as a bailiff; also, *Obs.*, a drunkard. *Old Cant, Eng. Swift.*

3. A Philister. *A Germanism.*

4. A person lacking liberal culture and refinement; one not appreciating the nobler aspirations and sentiments of humanity; a person, esp. of the middle class, who rejects enlightenment or is indifferent to the higher intellectual interests, preferring the material and commonplace; one whose scope is limited to selfish and material interests.

If we look into the thing closely, we shall find that the next *Philistine* conveys a sense which makes it more peculiarly appropriate to our middle class than our aristocratic. For *Philistine* gives the notion of something particularly stiff-necked and perverse in the resistance to light and its children; and therein it specially suits our middle class, who not only do not pursue sweetness and light, but who even prefer to them that sort of machinery of business, chapels, tea meetings, and addresses from Mr. Murphy, which makes up the dismal and illiberal life on which I have [so often touched. . . . I often, therefore, when I want to distinguish clearly the aristocratic class from the *Philistines* proper, or middle class, name the former, in my own mind, the Barbarians. *M Arnold.*

Syn. — See BARBARIAN, *n.*

Phi-lis'tine, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the ancient Philistines.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the modern Philistines; of the nature of a Philistine; uncultured; commonplace; prosaic. See PHILISTINE, *n.*, 4.

Phi-lis'tin-ism (fĭ-lĭs'tĭn-ĭz'm; fĭl'ĭs-tĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The state, character, aims, and habits of the modern Philistines. See PHILISTINE, *n.*, 4. *Carlyle.*

On the side of beauty and taste, vulgarity; on the side of morals and feeling, coarseness; on the side of mind and spirit, unintelligence, — this is *Philistinism*. *M. Arnold.*

phil'lips-ite (fĭl'ĭp-sīt), *n. Min.* **a** [After John W. *Phillips*, English mineralogist.] A white or reddish mineral of the zeolite family, commonly occurring in complex twin crystals, often cruciform. It is a hydrous silicate of potassium, calcium, and aluminium. H., 4-4.5. Sp. gr., 2.2. **b** [After R. *Phillips*, who analyzed it.] Bornite. *Now Rare.*

Phil-lyr'e-a (fĭ-lĭr'ē-ă; fĭl'ĭr-ē'ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φιλυρία* a kind of shrub.] *Bot.* A small genus of oleaceous shrubs of the Mediterranean region, with evergreen leaves, small greenish white flowers, and olivelike fruits. The species are often cultivated.

philo-. A combining form from Greek *φίλος*, *loving*, *fond of*, *attached to*; as, *philosophy*, *philotechnic*.

Phil'oc-te'tes (fĭl'ŏk-tē'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φιλοκτήτης.] *Gr. Myth.* A warrior who for lighting the pyre of Hercules received as a heritage the hero's invincible bow and arrows. He joined the Greeks against Troy, but was bitten by a serpent, foully infected, and abandoned at Lemnos. As it was prophesied that Troy could only be conquered by the arrows of Hercules, Diomedes (or, in the tragedy of Sophocles, Odysseus and Neoptolemus) went to fetch him. After

nē'ŷă), *n.* [Gr. Φερσεφόνεια.] = PERSEPHONE.

pherwanna. + PURWANNAH.

phesant + PHEASANT. [*Bib.*]

Phes'do-mim (fĕs'dŏ-mĭm). *D.* [

phese. + FEEZE.

phe'sin (fē'sĭn), *n. Pharm.* A compound, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2N{\cdot}SO_3Na$, from phenacetin. It is a reddish brown powder. *Trade Name.*

Phe'te-i'a (fē'tē-ī'ă). *D. Bib.*

Phe-tru'sim (fē-trōō'sĭm). *D. Bib.*

pheuterer. + FEWTERER.

Ph. G. *Abbr.* Graduate in Pharmacy.

phi'al-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

phi'al-ine (fĭ'ăl-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* Like, or in the form of, a phial.

Phi Be'ta Kap'pa [Φ B K] (fī bē'tă kăp'ă; fē bā'tä käp'pä; *commonly* fī bā'tă kăp'ă). The oldest Greek letter society of the American colleges, founded at William and Mary College, Virginia, in 1776, and having many chapters. Membership, which is purely honorary, is conferred on students of high standing in the upper classes. Its anniversaries are often marked by the delivery of orations and poems. It is not now a secret society, although originally so. Its badge is a gold watch key with simple emblems and inscriptions, and it derives its name from the initials of three Greek words *φιλοσοφία βίου κυβερνήτης* (philosophy the guide of life).

Phi'chol (fĭ'kŏl). *Bib.*

phicisian. + PHYSICIAN.

phi-dal'go. + FIDALGO.

Phid'i-ac (fĭd'ĭ-ăk; fĭ'dĭ-), **Phi-di'a-can** (fĭ-dī'ă-kăn), *a.* [L. *Phidiacus*, Gr. Φειδιακός.] = PHIDIAN.

phifer. + FIFER.

phigarg. + PYGARG. [*D. Bib.*]

Phi'ha-hi'roth (fĭ'hă-hĭ'rŏth). *D.*

Phil., *or* **phil.** *Abbr.* Philadelphia; Philemon; Philip; Philippians; philosopher; philosophical; philosophy.

Phila. *Abbr.* Philadelphia.

philabeg. + FILIBEG.

Phil'a-del'phi-a (fĭl'ă-dĕl'fĭ-ă; *classical* -dĕl-fē'ă). *Bib.*

Phil'a-del'phi-an-ism (fĭ'lă-dĕl'fĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

Philadelphia rod. [Fr. *Philadelphia*, Pa.] See LEVELING ROD

phil'a-del'phite (-fīt), *n.* [From *Philadelphia*, Pa.] *Min* A kind of vermiculite

phil'a-le'thist (fĭl'ă-lē'thĭst), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. *ἀλήθεια* truth.] A lover of truth. *Obs.*

Phi'la-minte' (fē'lä'măNt'), *n.* In Molière's "Les Femmes Savantes," one of the learned women, who affects to disdain everything material. See CHRYSALE.

phil'a-mort. Var. of FILEMOT

phi-lan'der, *v. t.* To make love to. *Obs.*

phi-lan'thro-pal, *a.* [Gr. *φιλάνθρωπος*.] Friendly to man. *Obs.*

phil'an-thrope (fĭl'ăn-thrōp), *n.* [Cf. F. *philanthrope*.] A philanthropist.

phil'an-throp'i-nism (-thrŏp'ĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* A system of education on so-called natural principles. See PHILANTHROPINE. — **phil'an-throp'i-nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

phi-lan'thro-pism (fĭ-lăn'thrŏ-pĭz'm), *n.* Philanthropy.

phi-lan'thro-pis'tic (-pĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, a philanthropist. *Rare.*

phi-lan'thro-pize (-pīz), *v. i.* To act as a philanthropist.

phil-lan'thro-pos. *n.* [Gr. *φιλάνθρωπος*.] *Bot.* Cleavers. *Obs.*

phil'an-tom'ba (fĭl'ăn-tŏm'bă), *n.* A West African duikerbok (*Cephalophus maxwelli*).

phil-ar'cha-ist (fĭl-är'kă-ĭst), *n.* [*philo-* + *archaist.*] An antiquary. *Obs.*

Phi-lar'ches (fĭ-lär'kēz). *Bib.*

philarea. + PHILLYREA.

phil-ar'gy-ry, *n.* [Gr. *φιλαργυρία*, fr *φιλάργυρος* covetous; *φίλος* loving + *ἄργυρος* silver.] Avarice. — **phil-ar'gy-rist,** *n.* — **phil-ar'gy-rous,** *a. All Obs.*

phil'a-tel'i-cal (fĭl'ă-tĕl'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Philatelic.

phil'a-tel'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PHILATELIC, -TELICAL.

phi-lat'e-lism (fĭ-lăt'ē-lĭz'm), *n.* Philately.

phi-lat'e-lo-ma'ni-ac (-lō-mā'nĭ-ăk), *n.* A person having a mania for collecting stamps.

phil'a-to-ry. + PHYLACTERY.

phil-au'ty, *n.* Also **phil-au'ti-a.** [Gr. *φιλαυτία*; *φίλος* loving + *αὐτοῦ*, *ἑαυτοῦ*, of one's self.] Self-love; selfishness. *Obs.*

phil'a-zer. + FILACER.

phil'bert. + FILBERT.

Philem. *Abbr.* Philemon.

Phi-le'mon (fĭ-lē'mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φιλήμων.] **1.** Lit., loving; — masc. prop. name.

2. The Epistle to Philemon, a friend and probable convert of Paul, living in Colossæ and noted for his hospitality and charity. See NEW TESTAMENT.

3. See BAUCIS AND PHILEMON.

Phil'e-pit'ta (fĭl'ē-pĭt'ă), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of peculiar Madagascan birds related to the ant thrushes and constituting a family, **Phil'e-pit'ti-dæ** (-ĭ-dē).

phil'er-y, *n.* A plant of the genus *Phillyrea*. *Obs.*

Phi-le'si-a (fĭ-lē'shĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φίλησις* a loving, fr. *φιλεῖν* to love; — in allusion to the appearance of the flowers.] *Bot.* The genus of liliaceous plants constituted by the pepino. See PEPINO **a**.

philesofre. + PHILOSOPHER.

Phil'e-tæ'rus (fĭl'ē-tē'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *philo-* + Gr. *ἑταῖρος* companion.] *Zoöl.* A genus of South African weaver birds breeding in large community nests.

Phi-le'tus (fĭ-lē'tŭs). *Bib.*

phil-hip'pic (fĭl-hĭp'ĭk), *a.* [*philo-* + Gr. *ἵππος* horse.] Horse-loving.

phil-hym'nic (-hĭm'nĭk), *a.* [*philo-* + *hymn.*] Hymn-loving.

phi'i-a-ter (fī'ĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. *ἰατήρ* healer.] One fond of the art of medicine.

phil'i-beg. Var. of FILIBEG.

Phi'lidor' (fē'lē'dôr'), *n.* Pseudonym of François André Danican, French musician and chess player. [CHESS, 1.]

Philidor's defense. See CHESS, 1.

Philidor's notation. *Chess.* English notation. See 1st CHESS, 1.

Phi'linte' (fē'lăNt'), *n.* [F.] The amiable and patient friend of Alceste in Molière's "Le Misanthrope."

Philip Baboon. In Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull," a character representing Philip Bourbon, Duke of Anjou.

Phi-lip'pa (fĭ-lĭp'ă), *n.* Feminine of PHILIP; — fem. prop name. F. *Philippine* (fē'lē'pēn'); It. *Filippa* (fē-lēp'pä), *Filippina* (fē'lēp-pē'nä); Sp. & Pg. *Felipa* (fā-lē'pä); G. *Philippine* (fē'lē-pē'nē). See PHILIP.

Phi-lip'pic (fĭ-lĭp'ĭk), *a. Rare.* **1.** Of or pert. to some one named Philip, as Sir Philip Sidney.

2. Philippian.

3. [*l. c.*] Of the nature of a philippic; using invective.

phi-lip'pi-cize (-sīz), *v. i.* To utter a philippic; to inveigh.

phil-ip-pi'na (fĭl'ĭ-pē'nă), **phil'ip-pine'** (-pēn'). Vars. of PHILOPENA.

Philippine chency. Erron. for Philip and Cheyney. *Scott.*

Phil'ip-pi'no (fĭl'ĭ-pē'nō). Obs. or rare var. of FILIPINO.

phil-ip'pi-um (fĭ-lĭp'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., after *Philippe* Plantmour, of Geneva, Switzerland.] *Chem.* A supposed metallic element discovered in the mineral samarskite. It proved to be a mixture of yttrium and terbium

Phi-lip'pi-zate, *v. i.* To Philippize. *Obs.*

Phil'ip-piz'er (fĭl'ĭ-pīz'ẽr), *n.* One who Philippizes (sense 1); a favorer of Philip of Macedon.

philiselle. + FILOSELLE.

Phil'i-ser. + FILACER.

Phi-lis'i-des (fĭ-lĭs'ĭ-dēz; fĭ-lĭs'-ĭdz), *n.* In Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia," a shepherd; also, one of the poetical names of the author; — formed from portions of the two parts of his name

philisophour. + PHILOSOPHER.

Phil'is-te'an (fĭl'ĭs-tē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Philistaeus.*] Philistine. *Obs*

Philistee, *n.* [L. *Philist(h)æus.*] A Philistine. *Obs.*

‖ **Phi-lis'ter** (fĭ-lĭs'tẽr), *n.*; *G. pl.* -TER. [G.] Lit., a Philis-tine; — a cant name given to townsmen by students in German universities; an outsider; hence, a person devoid of culture or enlightenment; a Philistine.

Phi-lis'thi-im (-thĭ-ĭm). *D. Bib.*

Phi-lis'ti-an (-tĭ-ăn), *n.* = PHILISTINE, 1 & 2. *Obs.* — *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Philistia or its people.

Phi-lis'tim (-tĭm), *n. pl. Bib.* Philistines. *Gen.* x. 14.

Phi-lis'tine-ly, *adv.* of PHILISTINE.

Phil'is-tin'i-an (fĭl'ĭs-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* = PHILISTINE, 1.

Phil'is-tin'ic (-tĭn'ĭk). **Phi-lis'tin-ish,** *a.* = PHILISTINE, *a.*, 2.

Phi-lis'tin-ize, *v. t.* To render Philistine (in sense 2).

phil'i-zer. + FILACER.

phil'le-mot. + FILEMOT.

phil'let. + FILLET.

phill horse. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FILL HORSE.

phil'li-beg. Var. of FILIBEG.

phil'lip. + FILLIP.

phil'lips-ine (fĭl'ĭp-sĭn), *n.* = *Min.* Var. of PHILLIPSITE, esp. in sense b.

Phil'lis. Var. of PHYLLIS; — the commoner spelling in English use. — *r. t.* To write pastoral poems to. *Obs. Nonce Word.*

phil'ly. Erron. var. of FILLY.

phil'ly-rin (fĭl'ĭ-rĭn), *n. Chem.* A bitter white crystalline glucoside from *Phillyrea* shrubs.

philme + FILM.

phil'o-bib'li-an (fĭl'ō-bĭb'lĭ-ăn), *n.* A bibliophile.

phil'o-bib'lic (-lĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φιλόβιβλος*.] **1.** Also **phil'o-bib'li-cal** (-lĭ-kăl), *a.* Fond of books; literary.

2. Devoted to Biblical study.

phil'o-bib'list (-bĭb'lĭst; -bĭ-blĭst), *n.* A bibliophile.

phil-loc'a-ly (fĭl-lŏk'ă-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. *φιλόκαλος* loving the beautiful.] Love of the beautiful.

Phi-lo'cle-a (fĭ-lō'klē-ă), *n.* A lady in Sidney's "Arcadia," with whom Amphialus is in love. She is said to represent Lady Penelope Devereux (Lady Rich).

phil-loc'o-mal (fĭ-lŏk'ō-măl), *a.* [Gr. *φιλόκομος*; *φίλος* + *κόμη* hair.] Pert. to, or characterized by, love of or attention to the hair.

phil-loc'u-bist (-ū-bĭst), *n.* [Gr. *φιλόκυβος*.] A lover of dicing,

his wound had healed and he had slain Paris, Troy fell. His story was treated in tragedies by Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles, of which only that by Sophocles is extant.

Phil'o-den'dron (fĭl'ō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φιλόδενδρος* loving trees; *φίλος* loving + *δένδρον* tree.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American climbing aroids with large coriaceous leaves, fleshy spathes of various colors, and a dense spadix. Several species are cultivated for their ornamental foliage. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

phil'o-graph (fĭl'ō-grăf), *n.* [*philo-* + *-graph.*] An instrument with a transparent plane on which may be traced the view, panorama, etc., in front as viewed through an adjustable eyepiece. — **phil'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

phi-log'y-nist (fī-lŏj'ĭ-nĭst), *n.* [See PHILOGYNY.] One fond of women; a lover or admirer of women; — opposed to *misogynist.*

phi-log'y-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Fond of women.

phi-log'y-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *φιλογυνία*; *φίλος* loving + *γυνή* woman.] Fondness for, or love of, women; — opposed to *misogyny.* *Byron.*

phil'o-log'i-cal (fĭl'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *philologique.*] Of, pert. to, dealing with, or devoted to, philology (esp. in the sense of linguistics). — **phil'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phi-lol'o-gist (fī-lŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in, or devoted to, philology; specif.: **a** One who loves learning or literature; a learned or literary man; a scholar. *Now Rare.* **b** A linguistic student or scholar.

phi-lol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [L. *philologia* love of learning, interpretation, philology, Gr. *φιλολογία*, fr. *φιλόλογος* fond of talking, fond of learning and literature; *φίλος* loving + *λόγος* speech, discourse: cf. F. *philologie.*] **1.** Love of, or devotion to, learning or literature; the study of literature, in a wide sense, including etymology (in sense 3), grammar, criticism, literary and linguistic history, etc.; literary, classical, or polite learning. *Now Rare.*

2. Fondness for talk; — translating Gr. *φιλολογία. Obs.*

3. The study of language, esp. in a philosophical manner and as a science; the investigation of the laws of human speech, the interrelation of different tongues, and the historical development of languages; linguistic science.

phil'o-mel (fĭl'ō-mĕl), *n.* [F. *philomèle.*] Philomela, the nightingale. *Milton. Cowper.*

Phil'o-me'la (fĭl'ō-mē'lȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φιλομήλα.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and sister of Procne. She was violated and deprived of her tongue by Procne's husband, Tereus. She contrived to inform her sister, and in revenge they served up Tereus's own son, Itys, to him as a meal and then fled. He pursued them, and all three were transformed into birds, Philomela into a swallow, Procne into a nightingale, and Tereus into a hoopoe or a hawk. According to Ovid it was Philomela who was transformed into a nightingale. Cf. ÆDON.

2. Hence, the nightingale; — as a proper name. *Poetic.*

Phi-lon'ic (fī-lŏn'ĭk; fī-), *a.* Of or pertaining to Philo Judæus, the most famous of the Alexandrian Jewish philosophers, or his system of philosophy, a combination of Judaism and Platonism and a precursor of Neoplatonism.

phil'o-pe'na (fĭl'ō-pē'nȧ), *n.* [A corruption fr. G. *vielliebchen*, LG. *vielliebken*, or D. *veelliebken*, a philopena, literally, much loved; but influenced by Gr. *φίλος* a friend, and L. *poena* penalty, from an idea that the gift was a penalty of friendship or love.] A present or gift made as a forfeit in a social game that is played in various ways; also, the game itself. Commonly a person finding a nut with two kernels eats one, and gives the other to a person of the opposite sex, and then one of them gives the other a present upon the happening of a condition agreed upon, as being last to say *philopena* at the next meeting, or being the first to say yes or no in reply to the other, etc.

phil'o-pro'ge-ne'i-ty (-prō'jē-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Love of offspring.

phil'o-pro-gen'i-tive (-prō-jĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [*philo-* + L. *progignere, progenitum*, to beget. See PROGENITOR.] **1.** Prolific.

2. Having, or pert. to, the love of offspring.

phil'o-pro-gen'i-tive-ness, *n.* *Phren.* Love of offspring; by extension, love of children in general.

phi-los'o-pher (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fẽr), *n.* [ME. *philosophre, filosofe*, F. *philosophe*, L. *philosophus*, Gr. *φιλόσοφος*; *φίλος* loving + *σοφός* wise.] **1.** One versed in, or devoted to, philosophy; — formerly often applied to investigators in natural science, esp. in the physical branches, but now usually restricted to specialists in the mental and moral sciences.

2. One versed in secret or magic arts, as an alchemist. *Obs.*

> But al be that he was a *philosophre*,
> Yet hadde he but litel gold in cofre. *Chaucer.*

3. One who reduces the principles of philosophy to practice in the conduct of life, esp. one who lives in accordance with the principles advocated by the ancient Stoics; one who lives according to the rules of practical wisdom; one who meets or regards all vicissitudes with calmness.

Philosopher of Ferney, Voltaire. See FERNEY, OLD MAN OF. — **P. of Malmes'bur-y** (mämz'bẽr-ĭ), Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679), who was born at Malmesbury. — **P. of Sans Sou'ci'** (säN sōō'sē'), Frederick the Great, King (1740–86) of Prussia; — so called from his palace at Potsdam. — **P. of Wim'bledon** (wĭm'bl-dŭn), John Horne Tooke (1736–1812), who lived at Wimbledon. — **the P.**, specif., Aristotle. *Obs.*

phi-los'o-phers', *or less properly*, **phi-los'o-pher's, stone** (-fẽrz). An imaginary stone, or solid substance or preparation, believed to have the power of transmuting the baser metals into gold or silver, and hence much sought for by the alchemists. By some it was identified with elixir.

phil'o-soph'ic (fĭl'ō-sŏf'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *philosophicus*: cf.
phil'o-soph'i-cal (-sŏf'ĭ-kăl) } F. *philosophique.*] Of or pertaining to philosophy; versed in, or imbued with, the principles of philosophy; hence, characterizing a philosopher; rational; wise; temperate; unruffled. — **phil'o-soph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

philosophical grammar. See GRAMMAR, 1. — **p. induction.** See INDUCTION, 4. — **p. pitch.** *Music.* See PITCH, *n.*, 12. — **p. unitarianism.** See MONISM, 1 a. — **p. wool**, philosopher's wool. See ZINC OXIDE.

phi-los'o-phism (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *philosophisme.*] Spurious philosophizing; the love or practice of sophistry. — **phi-los'o-phist** (-fĭst), *n.* — **phi-los'o-phis'tic** (-fĭs'tĭk), **phi-los'o-phis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

phi-los'o-phi-za'tion (-fĭ-zā'shŭn; -fī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of philosophizing.

phi-los'o-phize (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fīz), *v. i.*; PHI-LOS'O-PHIZED (-fīzd); PHI-LOS'O-PHIZ'ING (-fīz'ĭng). To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things; to investigate phenomena, and assign rational causes for their existence. — **phi-los'o-phiz'er** (-fīz'ẽr), *n.*

> Man *philosophizes* as he lives. He may *philosophize* well or ill, but *philosophize* he must. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

phi-los'o-phize, *v. t.* To put in philosophic form.

phi-los'o-phy (-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [ME. *philosophie, filosofie*, F. *philosophie*, OF. also *filosofie*, L. *philosophia*, fr. Gr. *φιλοσοφία*. See PHILOSOPHER.] **1.** Lit., the love of wisdom; in actual usage, the knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws. **a** *Philosophy* conceived as a branch of learning is, in the narrowest sense, nearly equivalent to metaphysics (Aristotle's **first philosophy**), but usually is understood as including all the mental and moral sciences, namely, logic, psychology, ethics, etc. In the broad medieval usage it included all the liberal arts and sciences, and hence comes the name of the degree of *doctor of philosophy*, granted for proficiency in any one of these. *Philosophy* was also used as equivalent to certain specific branches, as theology and alchemy, and though these uses are obsolete, physics, or **natural philosophy**, is still sometimes called *philosophy.* **b** In more general application, and usually with *the* or *a*, *philosophy* denotes a systematic body of general conceptions, ordinarily with the implication of their practical application. Thus we speak of *the philosophy* of art, or of *a philosophy* of conduct. Again, usually in reference to *natural philosophy*, the explanation of any phenomenon or device is called *its philosophy.* In the broadest scope, any attempt to present or conceive a systematic view of all things is *a philosophy;* the theory and practice of magic, for example, is *a* primitive *philosophy;* an attempt to present all or many sciences in their mutual relations is usually *a system of philosophy.*

> There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
> Than are dreamt of in your *philosophy.* *Shak.*

> The theory of embodiment serves several highly important purposes in savage and barbarian *philosophy.* *Tylor.*
>
> *Philosophy* . . . has its origin and value in an attempt to give a reasonable account of our personal attitude towards the more serious business of life. *Josiah Royce.*
>
> *Philosophy* has been defined: — the science of things divine and human, and the causes in which they are contained; — the science of effects by their causes; — the science of sufficient reasons; — the science of things possible, inasmuch as they are possible; — the science of things evidently deduced from first principles; — the science of truths sensible and abstract; — the application of reason to its legitimate objects; the science of the relations of all knowledge to the necessary ends of human reason; — the science of the original form of the ego, or mental self; — the science of science; — the science of the absolute; — the science of the absolute indifference of the ideal and real. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Practical wisdom; calmness of temper and judgment; equanimity; as, to meet misfortune with *philosophy.*

> Then had he spent all his *philosophy.* *Chaucer.*
> Adversity's sweet milk, *philosophy.* *Shak.*

3. A treatise on philosophy.

Philosophy of the Absolute. See under ABSOLUTE, *a.*, 4 **b.** — **p. of the Academy**, that of Plato, who taught his disciples in a grove in Athens called the Academy. — **p. of the Garden**, that of Epicurus, who taught in a garden in Athens. — **p. of the Lyceum**, that of Aristotle, the founder of the Peripatetic school, who delivered his lectures in the Lyceum at Athens. — **p. of the Porch**, that of Zeno and the Stoics; — so called because Zeno of Citium and his successors taught in the porch of the Poikile, a great hall in Athens.

phil'o-tech'nic (fĭl'ō-tĕk'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φιλότεχνος* fond of art. See PHILO-; TECHNICAL.] Fond of the arts, esp. the practical or industrial arts.

Phi-lo'tri-a (fĭ-lō'trĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; orig. uncert.] *Bot.* A small genus of vallisneriaceous herbs, natives of North and South America. They are submerged aquatics with leafy stems and small dicœcious or polygamous flowers from a two-cleft spathe. *P. canadensis*, the common water weed, is known in England as *Babington's-cress.*

-philous. A combining form from Greek *φίλος, loving, having a fondness;* as, dendr*ophilous*, chrom*ophilous*, etc.

phil'ter, phil'tre (fĭl'tẽr), *n.* [F. *philtre*, L. *philtrum*, Gr. *φίλτρον*, fr. *φιλεῖν* to love, *φίλος* dear, loving.] A potion, drug, or charm supposed to be able to excite the passion of love, esp. toward some one person; a love potion or charm; loosely, a potion to produce any magic effect.

phil'ter, phil'tre, *v. t.*; -TERED or -TRED (-tẽrd); -TERING or -TRING (-trĭng). To charm or excite to love by a philter; fig., to fascinate.

phi-mo'sis (fī-mō'sĭs; fĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φίμωσις* a muzzling.] Excessive swelling of the prepuce from inflammation, congestion, etc., making it impossible to protrude the glans. It may be congenital.—**phi-mot'ic** (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.*

Phin'e-as (fĭn'ē-ăs), **Phin'e-as** (-ăs), *n.* [Heb. *Pinekhas*, perh. through L. *Phinees* or Gr. Φινεές, Φινεές.] **1.** Now usually *Phineas.* Lit., mouth of brass;— masc. prop. name.

2. Son of Eli, and brother of Hophni. The two brothers abused their priestly office and were killed in battle.

3. Son of Eleazar, and high priest of Israel. *Judges* xx. 28.

Phi'neus (fī'nūs; fĭn'ē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φινεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* a See ANDROMEDA, 1. **b** A Thracian king, who was punished for cruelty to his sons by having Harpies snatch away or befoul his food. Cf. ARGONAUT, 1.

phiz (fĭz), *n.*; *pl.* PHIZES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [Short for *physiognomy.*] The face or visage; facial aspect. *Colloq.*

phleb'ec-ta'si-a (flĕb'ĕk-tā'zhĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [NL. See
phle-bec'ta-sis (flĕ-bĕk'tȧ-sĭs) } PHLEBO-; ECTASIS.] *Med.* Dilatation of a vein; phlebectasy.

phle-bi'tis (flĕ-bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phlebo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a vein. — **phle-bit'ic** (-bĭt'ĭk), *a.*

phleb'o- (flĕb'ō-), **phleb-.** Combining form from Greek *φλέψ, φλεβός, vein.*

Phle-bo'di-um (flĕ-bō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φλεβώδης* with large veins.] *Bot.* A small genus of mostly epiphytic polypodiaceous ferns having the areolæ of the fronds each with two or more free soriferous veinlets. *P. aureum*, with large, simple, deeply lobed fronds, is common on palmetto trunks in Florida.

phil'o-cyn'ic (fĭl'ō-sĭn'ĭk), **phil'o-cyn'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*philo-* + Gr. *κύων, κυνός*, dog.] Dog-loving. — **phil-loc'y-nism** (fĭ-lŏs'ĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* — **phi-loc'y-ny** (-nĭ), *n. All Rare.*

phil'o-dem'ic (-dĕm'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. *φιλόδημος.*] Loving the people.

phil'o-den'drist (-dĕn'drĭst), *n.* [Gr. *φιλόδενδρος* loving trees.] A tree lover.

phi-los'pot, *n.* [*philo-* + *despot.*] An favorer of despotism.

phil'o-dox (fĭl'ō-dŏks), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. *δόξα* opinion.] One who loves his own opinion; a dogmatist. — **phil'o-dox'i-cal** (-dŏk'sĭ-kăl), *a.*

phil'o-dox'er (-dŏk'sẽr), *n.* = PHILODOX.

phil'o-fe'list (-fē'lĭst), *n.* [*philo-* + L. *felis* cat.] A cat lover.

phil-log'a-list (fĭ-lŏg'ȧ-lĭst), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. *γαλέη, γαλῆ*, (pole) cat.] A cat lover.

phil'o-gas'tric, *a.* [*philo-* + *gastric.*] Loving the stomach or indulgence of appetite.

phil'o-ge'ant (fĭl'ō-jē'ănt), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. *γῆ* earth.] Lit., a lover of earth; hence, a lover of the good things of the world.

phil'o-gen'e-sis, phil'o-ge-net'ic, etc. Erron. vars. of PHILOGENESIS, etc.

phil'o-gen'i-tive, *a.* [See PHILOGENITIVE.] Fond of procreation or sexual indulgence. — **phil'o-gen'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

phil-log'o-nous, *a.* [Gr. *φιλόγονος.*] Loving one's children or charges. *Obs.*

phil'o-gy-næ'cic (fĭl'ō-jĭ-nē'sĭk), *a.* [*philo-* + Gr. *γυνή, γυναικός*, woman.] Philogynous.

Phi-lo'he-la (fī-lō'hē-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; *philo-* + Gr. *ἥλη* the sun's heat.] *Zool.* Genus consisting of the American woodcock.

phil'o-hel-le'ni-an (fĭl'ō-hĕ-lē'nĭ-ăn), *n.* A philhellenist.

philol. *Abbr.* Philological; philology.

phil-lol'o-gas'ter (fĭ-lŏl'ō-găs'tẽr), *n.* [*philologer* + 2d *-aster.*] A dabbler or blunderer in philology. — **-gas'try** (-trĭ), *n.*

phil-lol'o-ger (fĭ-lŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* A philologist. *Now Rare.*

phil'o-lo'gi-an (fĭl'ō-lō'jĭ-ăn), *n.* = PHILOLOGIST, 2. *Rare.*

phil'o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* = PHILOLOGICAL.

phil-lol'o-gize (fĭ-lŏl'ō-jīz), *v. i.* To study, or make investigations in, philology.

phil-lol'o-gize, *v. t.* To render by philological investigation.

phil'o-logue (fĭl'ō-lŏg), *n.* [Cf. F. *philologue.*] A philologist. *R.*

Phi-lol'o-gus (fī-lŏl'ō-gŭs). *Bib.*

phil'o-math (fĭl'ō-măth), *n.* [Gr. *φιλομαθής*; *φίλος* loving, a friend + *μάθη* learning.] A lover of learning; a student; esp., a student of mathematics or allied sciences.

phil'o-math'e-mat'ic (-măth'ē-măt'ĭk), *n.* A lover of mathematics. — **phil'o-math'e-mat'ic, -math'e-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

phil'o-math'ic (-măth'ĭk), **-math'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *philomathique.*] *Rare.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or devoted to, philomathy. [letters.

2. Having a love of learning or

phil-lom'a-thy (fĭ-lŏm'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. *φιλομαθία, φιλομάθεια.*] Love of learning or letters.

phil'o-me'li-an (-mē'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the nightingale. *Obs.* [gale. *Obs.*

phil'o-mene, *n.* The nightin-

phil'o-mot. † FILEMOT.

phil'o-mu'si-cal (-mū'zĭ-kăl), *a.* See PHILO-.

philomythic, *n.* [Gr. *φιλομυθία* love of legends.] Symbolic philosophy. — **philomythic**, *a.* — **philomythist**, *n. All Obs.*

phil'o-ne'ism (fĭl'ō-nē'ĭz'm), *n.* [*philo-* + *neo-* + *-ism.*] Excessive love of novelty.

Phi-lo'ni-an (fī-lō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Philonianus.*] Philonic.

Phi'lo-nism (fī'lō-nĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Philo. See PHILONIC — **Phil'o-nist**, *n.*

phi-lo'ni-um, *n.* [L.] *Old Med.* An eye salve usually containing opium and hyoscyamus.

Phi'lo-nize, *v. i.* To imitate Philo.

phi-lon'o-ist (fī-lŏn'ō-ĭst), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. *νόος, νοῦς*, mind.] One who loves knowledge.

phil'o-phi-los'o-phos, *a.* [*philo-* + Gr. *φιλόσοφος* lover of wisdom.] Partial to philosophers. *Nonce Word.*

phil'o-plu'ta-ry, *n.* [Gr. *φιλόπλουτος.*] A lover of wealth. *Obs.*

phil'o-po'gon (fĭl'ō-pō'gŏn), *n.* [*philo-* + Gr. *πώγων* beard.] A lover of beards.

phil'o-po-lem'ic (fĭl'ō-pō-lĕm'ĭk), **phil'o-po-lem'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *φιλοπόλεμος* fond of war, warlike.] Fond of war or controversy. *Rare.*

phil'o-por'nist (-pōr'nĭst), *n.* [Gr. *φιλόπορνος.*] A lover of harlots.

Phil'op-ter'i-dæ (fĭl'ŏp-tĕr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *philo-* + *pteron* feather.] *Zoöl.* A family of lice of the suborder Mallophaga. They have the tarsi fitted for clinging to the hair or feathers of their host, and infest mammals as well as birds.—**phi-lop'ter-oid** (fĭ-lŏp'tẽr-oĭd), *a.*

phil-or'chi-da'ceous (fĭl-ôr'kĭ-dā'shŭs), *a.* Orchid-loving.

phil'or-nith'ic (fĭl'ôr-nĭth'ĭk), *a.* [*philo-* + Gr. *ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος*, bird.] Bird-loving.

philos. *Abbr.* Philosophical; philosophy.

phil'o-soph, *or* **phil'o-sophe** (fĭl'ō-sŏf; fĭl'ō-zŏf'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *philosoph*, fr. L.] A philosopher; also, a philosophaster.

phi-los'o-phas'ter (fĭ-lŏs'ō-făs'tẽr), *n.* [L., a bad philosopher, fr. *philosophus.*] A pretender to, or dabbler in, philosophy.

phi-los'o-phas'ter-ing, *p. a.* Philosophizing pretendingly.

phi-los'o-phas'try (-făs'trĭ), *n.* Pretended or pseudo philosophy.

phi-los'o-phate (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fāt), *v. i.* & *t.* [L. *philosophatus*, p. p. of *philosophari.*] To philosophize (on). *Obs.* — **phi-los'o-pha'tion** (-fā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

philosophe. † PHILOSOPHY.

phil'o-sophe'dom (-sŏ'fē'dŭm; -zŏf'ē-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

phi-los'o-pheme (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fēm), *n.* [L. *philosophema*, Gr. *φιλοσόφημα.*] A philosophical proposition or detached saying; a demonstration or truth. *Rare.*

phi-los'o-pher-ess, *n.* A female philosopher, or the wife of a philosopher; a philosophess.

phi-los'o-pher's game or **table.** (-fẽrz). An old form of chess or checkers played on a double board, each side having 24 numbered men cut into circles, triangles, and squares. [-SHIP.]

phi-los'o-pher-ship, *n.* See

philosopher's lamp. = DÖBEREINER'S LAMP.

philosophers' oil, *or* **oil of philosophers.** *Old Pharm.* A remedy composed of linseed oil and powdered brick. [OXIDE.]

philosopher's wool. See ZINC

phi-los'o-phess (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fĕs), *n.* [OF. *philosophesse.*] A philosopheress.

philosophiant, *n.* [OF., p. pr. of *philosophier* to follow philosophy.] Philosopher. *Obs.*

‖ **phi'lo-so'phi-a pri'ma** (fĭl'ō-sō'fĭ-ȧ prī'mȧ). [L.] First philosophy; metaphysics; — after Aristotle's name for his metaphysical writings. [-NESS.]

phil'o-soph'i-cal-ness, *n.* See

phil'o-soph'i-cide (fĭl'ō-sŏf'ĭ-sīd), *n.* Also **-soph'o-cide** (-sŏf'ō-sīd). [L. *philosophus* philosopher + *-cide.*] One who would put an end to philosophers or philosophy. *Nonce Word.*

phi-los'o-pho'bi-a (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *φιλόσοφος* philosopher + *-phobia.*] Dread of philosophy or philosophers.

phil'o-so-phoc'ra-cy (fĭl'ō-sō-fŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *φιλόσοφος* + *-cracy.*] Government by philosophers or philosophy.

phi-los'o-phun'cule (-fŭn'kūl), **phi-los'o-phun'cu-list** (-kŭ-lĭst), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *philosophus.*] A philosophaster. [phize. *Obs.*

phi-los'o-phy, *v. i.* To philoso-

phil'o-stor'gy (fĭl'ō-stôr'jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *φιλοστοργία*; *φίλος* loving + *στοργή* affection.] Natural affection, as parental love. *Obs.*

phil'o-tech'ni-cal (-tĕk'nĭ-kăl), *a.* = PHILOTECHNIC.

phil'o-tech'nist (-nĭst), *n.* One devoted to the practical arts.

phil'o-thau'ma-tur'gic, *a.* [See PHILO-; THAUMATURGIC.] Wonder-loving.

phil'o-the-ism (fĭl'ō-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *φιλόθεος* loving God.] Love of God. — **phil'o-the-ist**, *n.* — **phil'o-the-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

philotimy, *n.* [Gr. *φιλοτιμία*, fr. *φιλότιμος* loving honor; *φίλος* [illegible] + *τιμή* honor.] Love of glory; ambition. *Obs.*

Phil'ox-e'ni-an (fĭl'ŏk-sē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Philoxenus.

Philoxenian version (of the Bible). See VERSION.

phi-lox'e-ny, *n.* [Gr. *φιλοξενία.*] Hospitality. *Obs.*

phil'o-zo'ic (fĭl'ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*philo-* + Gr. *ζῷον* animal.] Animal-loving. [animals.

phil-zo'ist, *n.* A lover of

phip (fĭp). Var. of PHILIP (sparrow). [giver of philters.

phil'ter-er, *n.* A preparer or

phil'trous (fĭl'trŭs), *a.* Of the nature of a philter. *Obs.*

phil'trum, *n.* [L.] A philter.

phil'trum (fĭl'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *φίλτρον.* Cf. PHILTER.] *Anat.* The vertical groove on the median line of the upper lip.

philumene. † PHILOMENE.

Phil'y-dra'ce-æ (-drā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *φιλύδρος*; *φίλος* loving + *ὕδωρ* water.] *Bot.* A small family of Asiatic and Australian perennial monocotyledonous herbs, of 3 or 4 genera. They have orchidlike flowers.—**phil'y-dra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Phil'y-pen'du-la. † FILIPENDULA.

phi-mosed' (fī-mōst'; fĭ'mōsd), *a. Med.* Affected with phimosis.

Phin'e-es (fĭn'ē-ēz). *Bib.*

phin'oe (fĭn'ō-ĭk). Var. of FINNOC. *Scot.*

Phin'ti-as (fĭn'tĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φιντίας.] The correct form of the name of Damon's friend, instead of *Pythias*, which has supplanted it in English use. See DAMON, 2.

phip, phippe. *interj.* & *n.* A call to a sparrow. Cf. PHILIP, 3. *Obs.*

phirman. Var. of FIRMAN.

phirmaun. † FIRMAN.

phisichal. † PHYSICAL.

phisicien. † PHYSICIAN.

phisike. † PHYSIC.

phision, *n.* A physician. *Obs.*

phisique. † PHYSIC.

phisition † PHYSICIAN.

phisnami. † PHYSIOGNOMY.

phisnamour † PHYSIOGNOMER.

phis'no-my, phisnomye. † PHYSIOGNOMY.

Phi'son (fī'sŭn). *Bib.*

phisonomie. † PHYSIOGNOMY.

phis'ti-lo. † FISTULA.

phit (fĭt), *n.* Any of various sounds, as one made by a rifle bullet, suggestive of the sound of the word *phut*; — sometimes reduplicated.

phi'ton. † PYTHON.

phi'ton-ess. † PYTHONESS.

phleb-. See PHLEBO-.

phle-bec'ta-sy (flĕ-bĕk'tȧ-sĭ), *n. Med.* = PHLEBECTASIA.

phle-bec'to-my (-tō-mĭ), *n.* [*phlebo-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a vein.

phle-ben'ter-ism (flĕ-bĕn'tẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [*phlebo-* + *entero-* + *-ism.*] *Zoöl.* State of having branches of the stomach or intestine extending into the legs or other external organs, as in the Pycnogonida. — **phleb'en-ter'ic** (flĕb'ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.*

phleb'o-gram (flĕb'ŏ-grăm), *n.* [*phlebo-* + *-gram.*] *Physiol.* A tracing (with the sphygmograph) of the movements of a vein, or of the venous pulse.

phleb'o-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*phlebo-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* A sphygmograph adapted to record movements of a vein.

phleb'o-lite (-līt) } *n.* [*phlebo-* + *-lite, -lith.*] *Med.* A calcareous concretion in a vein; a vein stone.—**phleb'o-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), **phleb'o-lith'ic** (lĭth'ĭk), *a.*

phleb'o-scle-ro'sis (-sklē-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phlebo-* + *sclerosis.*] *Med.* Fibrous thickening of the inner coats of a vein.—**phleb'o-scle-rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.*

phle-bot'o-mist (flē-bŏt'ŏ-mĭst), *n. Med.* One who practices phlebotomy; a bloodletter.

phle-bot'o-mize (-mīz), *v. t. & i.*; PHLE-BOT'O-MIZED (-mīzd); PHLE-BOT'O-MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *phlébotomiser.*] To let blood from by opening a vein; to bleed.—**phle-bot'o-mi-za'tion** (-mĭ-zā'shŭn; -mī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

phle-bot'o-my (flē-bŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [ME. *flebotomye*, OF. *flebothomie*, L. *phlebotomia*, Gr. φλεβοτομία; φλεψ, φλεβός, a vein + τέμνειν to cut. Cf. FLEAM.] **1.** *Med.* The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood, in the treatment of disease; venesection; bloodletting; bleeding.

2. The drawing of blood; bloodshed; rough or violent method of remedying; bleeding. *Obs. or R.*

3. An instrument for letting blood; a lancet. *Obs.*

Phleg'e-thon (flĕg'ē-thŏn; flĕj'-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φλεγέθων, prop. p. pr. of φλεγέθειν to blaze.] *Class. Myth.* A principal river of Hades, containing fire instead of water.

Fierce *Phlegethon*,
Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage. *Milton.*

phlegm (flĕm), *n.* [ME. *fleume*, OF. *fleume, flemme*, F. *phlegme, flegme*, L. *phlegma*, fr. Gr. φλεγμα a flame, inflammation, phlegm, a morbid, clammy humor in the body, fr. φλέγειν to burn. Cf. PHLOX, FLAGRANT, FLAME.] **1.** One of the four "humors" of early physiology. It was supposed to be cold and moist, and to cause sluggishness. See PHLEGMATIC, 2, HUMOR, 2.

2. Mucus; now, morbid or viscid mucus secreted in abnormal quantity, esp. in the respiratory passages; —a popular term used only of mucus discharged through the mouth.

3. A mass of phlegm or mucus. *Obs.*

4. *Old Chem.* A watery distilled liquor, in distinction from a spirituous liquor; water; moisture. It was one of the five "principles."

5. Sluggishness of temperament; dullness; apathy; indifference; coldness; also, calmness; coolness; equanimity.

They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm. Pope.*

phleg-ma'si-a (flĕg-mā'zhĭ-ă; -sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φλεγμασία. See PHLEGM.] *Med.* An inflammation; esp., an inflammation of the internal organs.

‖ **phleg-ma'si-a do'lens**, ‖ **phleg-ma'si-a al'ba do'lens** (dō'lĕnz), [NL.]. *Med.*, milk leg.

phleg-mat'ic (flĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [ME. *fleumatike*, OF. *fleumatique*, F. *flegmatique*, L. *phlegmaticus*, Gr. φλεγματικός.] **1.** Of the nature of, or abounding in, phlegm (senses 1, 2, and 4); specif.: **a** Of the nature of phlegm (the "humor" or the secretion); mucous; having phlegm as the predominant "humor" in the constitution; characterized by, or due to, excess of phlegm; as, *phlegmatic* humors; a *phlegmatic* constitution; a *phlegmatic* man. *Obs. or R.* **b** Of the nature of phlegm (the "principle"); watery; full of phlegm. *Obs.* **c** Generating or causing phlegm. *Obs.*

2. Hence, characterized by phlegm; sluggish; not easily excited to action or passion; cold; dull; heavy; apathetic; also, cool; calm; composed; as, a *phlegmatic* temperament.

Syn. — See INERT.

phlegmatic temperament, *Old Physiol.*, lymphatic temperament. See LYMPHATIC, *a.*, 3.

phleg'ma-tism (flĕg'mă-tĭz'm), *n.* Phlegmaticness.

phleg'mon (flĕg'mŏn), *n.* [L. *phlegmone, phlegmon*, inflammation beneath the skin, Gr. φλεγμονή, fr. φλέγειν to burn: cf. F. *phlegmon.*] *Med.* Purulent inflammation of the connective tissue accompanied with swelling and pain; also, formerly, an inflammatory tumor; a boil, carbuncle, felon, or the like.

phlegm'y (flĕm'ĭ), *a.* [*phlegm* + 3d *-y.*] **1.** Of, of the nature of, characterized by, or due to, phlegm; mucous.

2. Watery; moist. *Obs.*

3. = PHLEGMATIC, 2.

Phle'um (flē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φλέως a kind of marsh plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of grasses, natives of temperate regions, with dense oblong or terete spike and long, mucronate, empty glumes. *P. pratense* is the timothy.

phlob'a-phene (flŏb'ă-fēn), *n.* [Gr. φλόος bark + βαφή a dyeing.] *Chem.* A reddish brown substance found in oak bark, and also formed by boiling quercitannic acid with dilute acids; by extension, any of several similar substances obtained from barks and from tannic acids.

phlo'ĕm (flō'ĕm), *n.* [Gr. *phloem*, fr. Gr. φλόος bark.] *Bot.* That part of a vascular bundle consisting of sieve tubes, their companion cells, and adjacent parenchyma; bast tissue; — distinguished from *xylem.* See BAST, 2, BUNDLE, *n.*, 4.

phlo'ĕm parenchyma. *Bot.* Parenchyma accompanying the phloem in a vascular bundle; bast parenchyma.

phlo'ĕm sheath. *Bot.* Any investing bundle sheath of thin-walled cells; — variously applied to the phloem layer of a concentric bundle in terns, the pericycle, etc.

phlœ'o-ter'ma (flē'ō-tûr'mă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φλοιός bark + τερμα end, limit.] *Bot.* The innermost layer of the primary cortex. It is usually not distinctly differentiated. In the rhizomes of land plants and stems of water plants it forms the endodermis.

phlo-gis'tic (flō-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** *Old Chem.* Pert. to phlogiston or the phlogiston theory; of the nature of phlogiston.

2. *Med.* Inflammatory; pert. to inflammations and fevers.

3. Fiery; burning; heated. *Obs.*

phlo-gis'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). *Old Chem.* To combine phlogiston with; — usually in *p. p.*; as, highly *phlogisticated* substances.—**phlo-gis'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

phlo-gis'ton (flō-jĭs'tŏn; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φλογιστός burnt, inflammable, fr. φλογιζειν to set on fire, to burn, fr. φλόξ, φλογος, a flame, blaze. See PHLOX.] *Old Chem.* The hypothetical principle of fire, or inflammability, regarded as a material substance. The name was proposed by Stahl, who, with Becher, advanced the *phlogiston theory.* According to them, every combustible (*phlogisticated*) substance is a compound of phlogiston, and the phenomena of combustion are due to the phlogiston leaving the other constituent behind. Similarly, metals are produced from their calces by the union of the latter with phlogiston. Soot was regarded as almost pure phlogiston, and sulphur as very rich in it. The theory produced fruitful results and held sway for a century, the views of its upholders undergoing various modifications in that time. It finally yielded to the modern theory advanced by Lavoisier, which assigns to oxygen a leading rôle in chemical changes and regards ordinary combustion as a combining with that element.

phlog'o-pite (flŏg'ŏ-pīt), *n.* [Gr. φλογωπός firelike; φλόξ flame + ὤψ, ὤπος, face.] *Min.* A species of mica, usually yellowish brown to brownish red or copperlike in color. It is typically a silicate of aluminium, potassium, and magnesium, with some fluorine, and is found associated with crystalline limestone or dolomite, serpentine, etc. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 2.78–2.85.

phlo-go'sin (flō-gō'sĭn), *n.* [Gr. φλόξ, φλογός, flame. Cf. PHLOGOSIS.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline substance isolated from cultures of *Micrococcus pyogenes aureus*, a peculiar microörganism associated with suppurative processes. Phlogosin has a marked physiological action on the conjunctiva, etc.

phlo-go'sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φλόγωσις burning heat.] *Med.* Inflammation of external parts of the body; erysipelatous inflammation. — **phlo-got'ic** (-gŏt'ĭk), *a.*

Phlo'mis (flō'mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φλομίς mullein.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World mints. They have rugose, often hoary or woolly leaves and dense whorls of white, yellow, or purple flowers with a plicate calyx and bilabiate corolla. Some species are well known in gardens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

phlo-ram'ine (flō-răm'ĭn; flō'rā-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [*phlo*roglucin + *amine.*] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline base, $C_6H_9(OH)_2NH_2$, obtained by action of ammonia on phloroglucin. It is an amino derivative of resorcin.

phlor'e-tin (flôr'ē-tĭn), *n.* [From PHLORIZIN.] *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$, obtained by the hydrolysis of phlorizin, and formerly sometimes used as a substitute for quinine.

phlor'i-zin (flôr'ĭ-zĭn; flō-rī'zĭn), *n.* Also **phlo-rid'zin** (flō-rĭd'zĭn). [Gr. φλοιός, φλόος, bark + ῥίζα root.] *Chem.* A white crystalline glucoside, $C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}{\cdot}2H_2O$, extracted from the root bark of the apple, pear, cherry, plum, etc. Emulsion and dilute acids hydrolyze it to glucose and phloretin. It is used in medicine as a tonic and antiperiodic.

phlor'o-glu'cin (flôr'ŏ-glōō'sĭn; 243) } *n.* [*phlore*tin + **phlor'o-glu'cin-ol** (-glōō'sĭ-nōl; -nŏl) } Gr. γλυκύς sweet.] *Org. Chem.* A sweet white crystalline substance variously obtained, as by decomposition of phloretin, certain resins, etc. It is isomeric with pyrogallol, and regarded as symmetrical trihydroxy benzene, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$, though in some reactions it acts like a ketone. — **phlor'o-glu'cic** (-sĭk), *a.*

phlo'rol (flō'rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [*phlore*tin + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* An oil, $C_6H_4(C_2H_5)OH$, of ethereal odor, obtained by distilling certain salts of phloretic acid. It is the ortho ethyl derivative of phenol.

Phlox (flŏks), *n.* [L., a kind of flower, fr. Gr. φλόξ flame, name of a plant, fr. φλέγειν to burn.] *Bot.* A large genus of handsome American polemoniaceous herbs. They have red, purple, white, or variegated flowers, the corolla salver-shaped with the stamens on its tube. The fruit is a 3-valved capsule. Many species are cultivated; the annual garden phlox is from *P. drummondii*, of Texas. The perennial phloxes are mostly hybrid races of *P. paniculata* and *P. maculata*. *P. subulata* is the moss pink. A small vesicle or pustule. — **phlyc-te'nar** (-nar), **phlyc-te'nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

phlyc-ten'ule (flĭk-tĕn'ūl), *n.* [*phlyctena* + *-ule.*] *Med.* A small phlyctena; a small vesicle or pustule, as on the cornea. — **phlyc-ten'u-lar** (-ū-lar), *a.*

-phobe (-fōb). A combining form from Greek φόβος, *fear.*

-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-ă). [NL. *-phobia*, Gr. *-φοβια* (as in ὑδροφοβία hydrophobia), fr. φόβος fear.] A suffix denoting *fear*, and often implying *dislike* or *aversion*; as, Anglophobia, hydrophobia, photophobia, etc.; — used esp. in medicine to imply morbid fear.

pho'cine (fō'sĭn; -sīn; 183), *a.* [L. *phoca* a seal.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the seals, esp. those of the subfamily **Pho-ci'næ** (fō-sī'nē), which contains the typical seals.

Pho'co-don'ti-a (fō'kō-dŏn'shĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. φώκη a seal + ὀδους, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Paleon.* In some classifications, an order of extinct whales comprising the squalodonts and zeuglodonts. — **pho'co-dont** (fō'kŏ-dŏnt), *a. & n.* — **pho'co-don'tic** (-dŏn'tĭk), *a.*

Phœ'bad (fē'băd), *n.*; *pl.* PHŒBADS (-bădz) or PHŒBADES (-bă-dēz). [Gr. φοιβάς, φοιβάδος, fr. Φοίβος Phœbus.] *Gr. Relig.* A priestess of Apollo at Delphi; hence, an inspired woman; a prophetess or seeress. Cf. PYTHIA.

Phœ'be (fē'bē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φοιβη, fem. of Φοῖβος Phœbus.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Gæa. According to a tradition adopted by Æschylus, she bequeathed the Delphian oracle to Apollo (Phœbus), son of her daughter Leto; also, Artemis, sister of Apollo.

2 The moon personified. *Poetic.*

3. *Astron.* See SATURN.

4. See PYNCHEON.

5. [*l. c.*] A West Indian serranoid fish (*Prionodes phœbe*) having a silvery spot on each side.

phœ'be, *n.* [See PEWEE, PEWIT.] Any of several American flycatchers of the genus *Sayornis*; esp., *S. phœbe* of the eastern United States. It has a slight crest, and is plain grayish brown above and yellowish white below. Its nest, built of mud, grass, etc., is often placed about old buildings. The black phœbe (*S. nigricans*) and Say's phœbe (*S. saya*) are western species. Called also **phœbe bird.**



Phœbe (*Sayornis phœbe*).

Phœ-be'an (fē-bē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Phoebeus*, Gr. Φοίβειος.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Phœbus, or Apollo, esp. as god of poetry.

Phœ'bus (fē'bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φοῖβος, fr. φοῖβος bright.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* Apollo, the sun god; — an epithet.

2. The sun personified. *Chiefly Poetic. Shak.*

Phœ'ni-ca'ce-æ (fē'nĭ-kā'shē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. PHŒNIX.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous trees, the palm family, typifying the order Pho nicales. It has about 135 genera and 1,100 species, nearly all tropical, and usually localized in distribution. They are marked commonly by a simple stem, terminal crown of leaves, and perfect or polygamous spadiceous flowers. Among the important genera are *Phœnix, Cocos, Corypha, Borassus, Hyphæne, Raphia, Calamus, Caryota, Areca, Ceroxylon, Elaïs, Attalea*, and *Nipa*. See 3d PALM, 1. — **phœ'ni-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Phœ-ni'cian (fē-nĭsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Phœnicia, an ancient country on the coast of Syria. Its two chief cities were Tyre and Sidon, and its greatest colony was Carthage.

Phœ-ni'cian, *n.* **1.** One of the people of ancient Phœnicia. They were Aramæan Semites, closely related to the Hebrews in language, but in civilization entirely commercial and maritime. In their arts they copied from Babylonia, Egypt, Greece, and other nations, being especially adept in metal work, jewelry, and glass, which their merchants carried throughout the known world.

2. The Phœnician language, known from a few inscriptions, from coins, seals, etc. See SEMITIC, ALPHABET, 1.

Phœ'nix (fē'nĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φοῖνιξ date palm, date; cf. Egypt. *bənr.*] *Bot.* An important genus of pinnate-leaved palms distributed throughout tropical Asia and Africa. It is distinguished by an ovary with three carpels, only one of which matures; also by the dioecious flowers. *P. dactylifera* is the common date palm.

phle-bog'ra-phy (flē-bŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* Description of the veins.—**phleb'o-graph'ic-al** (flĕb'ŏ-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

phle-bol'o-gy (flē-bŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*phlebo-* + *-logy.*] The anatomy of the veins.—**phleb'o-log'ic-al** (flĕb'ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a. Both Rare.*

phleb'o-me-tri'tis (-mē-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the veins of the uterus.

phleb'or-rhage (flĕb'ŏr-rĕj), **phleb'or-rha'gi-a** (-rā'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. *phleborrhagia.* See PHLEBO-; -RHAGE.] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the rupture of a vein

phleb'or-rhex'is (-rĕk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phlebo-* + Gr. ῥῆξις bursting.] Rupture of a vein.

phleb'o-ste-no'sis (flĕb'ŏ-stē-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Constriction or contraction of a vein.

phleb'o-throm-bo'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Thrombosis of a vein.

phleb'o-tom'ic (flĕb'ŏ-tŏm'ĭk), **phleb'o-tom'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert to phlebotomy.—**phleb'o-tom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Phleg'e-thon'tal (flĕg'ē-thŏn'tăl; flĕj'ē-), **Phleg'e-thon'tic** (-tĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, Phlegethon; fiery; burning.

phleg'ma (flĕg'mă), *n.* [L.] = PHLEGM, 4; — used by distillers

phleg'ma-gogue (flĕg'mă-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. φλεγμαγωγός carrying off phlegm. A medicine supposed to expel phlegm.—**phleg'ma-go'gal** (-gō'găl), **-go'gous** (-gŭs), **-gog'ic** (-gŏj'ĭk), *a. All Obs. or R.*

phleg-mat'i-cal, *a.* Phlegmatic.—**phleg-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

phleg-mat'ic-ly, *adv.* Phlegmatically. *Obs.*

phleg-mat'ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS

phleg'ma-tous (flĕg'mă-tŭs), *a.* Characterized by, or due to, excess of phlegm.

phlegme (flĕm), *n.* Erron. for PLEAM, lancet. [-LESS.]

phlegm'less (flĕm'lĕs), *a.* See

phleg-mon'ic (flĕg-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* Phlegmonous.

phleg'mon-oid (flĕg'mŏn-oid), *a.* [*phlegmon* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling phlegmon.

phleg'mon-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Of the nature of, or marked by, phlegmon. [*Bib.*]

Phle'gon (flē'gŏn; flĕg'ŏn). **phleme.** Var. of PLEAM, lancet

phlœ'um, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr φλοιός bark.] *Bot.* Bast tissue; bark. *Obs.*

phlo-gis'tian (flō-jĭs'chăn), *n.* A believer in phlogiston.

phlo-gis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a. Old Chem.* Phlogistic.

phlog'o-ge-net'ic (flŏg'ō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), **phlog'o-gen'ic** (-jē-nĭk), **phlo-gog'e-nous** (flō-gŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. φλόξ, φλογός, fire + *genetic, genic, -genous.*] *Med* Causing inflammation.

phlo-gosed' (flō-gōst'; flŏ'gōzd), *Med* Affected with phlogosis.

phlome, *n.* A phlomis. *Obs.*

phlo're-tate (flō'rĕ-tāt; 201), Salt of phloretic acid.

phlo-ret'ic (flō-rĕt'ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Designating a yellowish crystalline acid, $C_9H_{10}O{\cdot}CO_2H$, formed with phloroglucin by decomposition of phloretin.

phlo'rone (flō'rōn), *n.* [*phlorol* + quin*one.*] See XYLOQUINONE.

phlox worm. The larva of an American noctuid moth (*Heliothis phlogophaga*). It feeds on varieties of phlox.

phlox'wort' (flŏks'wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the family Polemoniaceæ *Obs Lindley.*

phlyc-ten'u-la, phlyc-ten'u-la (flĭk-tĕn'ū-lă; -tē'nū-lă), *n.* [NL.] A phlyctenule.

phlyc-te'noid (-tē'noid), *a.* [*phlyctena* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling a phlyctena.

phly-za'ci-um (flĭ-zā'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm; fĭt-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φλυζάκιον pustule.] *Med.* & *A* small vesicle. b Ecthyma.—**phly-za'cious** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ph. M. *Abbr.* Philosophiæ Magister (L., Master of Philosophy).

pho, phoh (fō), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt or disparagement. *Rare.*

pho'bi-a (fō'bĭ-ă), *n.* [From -PHOBIA.] Fear, dislike, or aversion, esp. when morbid.—

pho'bist (fō'bĭst; fŏb'ĭst), *n.*

Pho'bos (fō'bŏs; fō'bŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr Φόβος Phobos, a son of Ares, fr. φόβος fear.] *Astron.* The inner satellite of Mars, discovered in 1877. Its diameter is prob about 7 miles.

pho'by (fō'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). Phobia.

pho'ca (fō'kă), *n.* [L., a seal, fr. Gr. φώκη.] a A seal. b [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of seals formerly extensive, but now restricted to the harbor seal and its allies.

pho-ca'cean (fō-kā'shăn), **pho-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a* Phocine.

Pho-cæ'na (fō-sē'nă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φώκαινα porpoise.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical porpoises.

Pho'cæ-ni'na (fō'sē-nī'nă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of cetaceans consisting of the porpoises. — **pho-cæ'nine** (fō-sē'nĭn; -nīn; 183), *a.*

pho'cal (fō'kăl), *a.* Phocine.

pho-cen'ic (fō-sĕn'ĭk; -sē'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. φώκαινα porpoise.] *Chem.* Designating an acid obtained from porpoise oil, later identified with valeric acid.—**pho'ce-nate** (fō'sē-nāt; fō-sē'nāt) (see -ATE, 3 b), *n.*

pho'ce-nin (fō'sē-nĭn; fō-sē'nĭn), *n. Chem.* Glyceryl valerate, an oil. [*Bib.*]

Phoch'e-reth (fŏk'ē-rĕth). *D.*

Pho'cian (fō'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the ancient Greek state of Phocis, which was between Bœotia and Locris.—*n.* A native or citizen of Phocis.

Pho'ci-dæ (fō'sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHOCA.] *Zoöl.* The family comprising the true seals in distinction from the eared seals and the walruses.

pho'ci-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *phoca* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a seal. [of PHOCÆNA.]

Pho-coe'na, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PHOCOID.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily comprising the true and the eared seals in distinction from the walruses.—**pho-coi'de-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Pho'cus (fō'kŭs), *n. Gr. Myth.* A son of Æacus, slain by his half brothers Telamon and Peleus.

Phœ'dra. Var. of PHÆDRA.

Phœ'ni-ca'les (fē'nĭ-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous plants coextensive with the Phœnicaceæ.

phœ-ni'cean (fē-nĭsh'ăn; -sē'ăn), *a.* [*L. phœniceus*, Gr. φοινίκεος.] Phenicious.

phœ-ni'ceous (fē-nĭsh'ŭs). Var. of PHENICIOUS. [See -ISM.]

Phœ-ni'cian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.*

phœn'i-cin, phœn'i-cine. Vars. of PHENICIN, PHENICINE.

phœ-ni'cious (fē-nĭsh'ŭs). Var. of PHENICIOUS.

phœn'i-cite (fĕn'ĭ-sīt; fē'nĭ-), *n.* = PHŒNICOCHROITE.

Phœn'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To render Phœnician.

phœ-ni-coch'ro-ite (fē'nĭ-kŏk'rō-īt), *n.* [Gr. φοινιξ, φοίνικος, purple-red + χροιά color.] *Min.* A basic lead chromate, $Pb_3Cr_2O_9$, in red crystals and masses.

Phœ'ni-cop-ter'i-dæ (-kŏp-tĕr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. PHŒNICOPTERUS.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the flamingos, and constituting, with a second, and a superfamily, **Phœ'ni-cop'ter-oi'de-æ** (-oi'dē-ē).—**phœ'ni-cop'ter-oid** (-oid), **phœ'ni-cop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

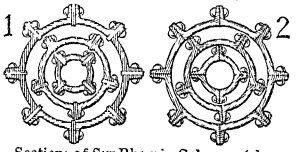
Phœ'ni-cop'ter-us (-kŏp'tĕr-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See PHENICOPTER.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of flamingos, including the European and best-known American species.

phœ'ni-cu'rous (-kū'rŭs), *a.* [Gr. φοινίκουρος the redstart; φοινιξ purple-red + οὐρά tail.] Red-tailed.

phœnigm, *n.* [Gr. φοινιγμός an irritation of the skin by rubefacients.] *Obs Med.* An illness, or an application, causing redness of the skin. *Obs.*

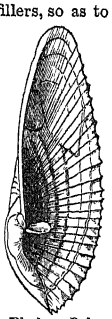
phœ'nix, phe'nix (fē'nĭks), *n.* [L. *phoenix*, Gr. *φοῖνιξ*; cf. Egypt. *bonū*, *bennu*, lapwing or heron.] **1.** *Myth.* **a** [*cap.*] The eponymous ancestor of the Phœnicians and father of Europa. **b** In Egyptian religion, an embodiment of Ra, the sun god, in early times viewed as heronlike, later as like an eagle. He was worshiped especially at Heliopolis, and his periodical resurrection was viewed as a guarantee of the resurrection of the dead, who were hence regarded as phœnixes. Many legends of the life and resurrection of the phœnix developed. It was fabled to live for 500 years, or longer, in Arabia, to be consumed in fire by its own act, and to rise in youthful freshness from its own ashes. Hence it is often an emblem of immortality. The Fêng-hwang is commonly called the Chinese phœnix. **2.** A paragon of excellence or beauty. *Latimer.* **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Grus and Eridanus.

Phœnix column. *Arch. & Engin.* A built-up steel column of segmental channel irons riveted together on their flanges, directly or through bars or fillers, so as to form a round composite column.



Sections of Six Phœnix Columns (shown one within another), 1 with fillers; 2 without.

Pho'las (fō'lăs), *n.*; *pl.* PHOLADES (-là-dēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *φωλάς, -άδος*, a kind of mollusks, as adj., lurking in a hole.] **a** *Zoöl.* A genus of lamellibranchiate mollusks comprising many species, almost all marine, known as *piddocks*, which bore holes in wood, clay, peat, and soft rocks. Their shell is elongate-oval, with no hinge ligament, gaping at the end, rough, and has two accessory valves to protect the dorsal margin. It is the type of a family, **Pho-laḍ'i-dæ** (fō-lăd'ĭ-dē), and of a suborder, **Pho'la-din'e-a** (fō'là-dĭn'ē-ȧ). **b** [*l. c.*] Any species of the genus *Pholas*, or of the family Pholadidæ; a piddock. — **pho'lad** (fō'lăd), *n.* — **pho-la'di-an** (fō-lā'dĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **pho'la-doid** (fō'là-doid; fō'là-), *a.*



Pholas (*P. barkeri*). Interior of Right Valve. (½)

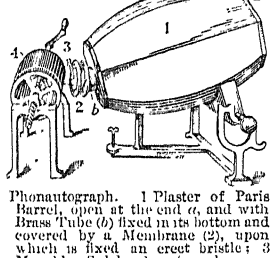
Pho'ma (fō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φώς* a blister, a burn.] *Bot.* A large genus of parasitic fungi, forming pustules on leaves, and characterized by simple hyaline spores. They belong to the Fungi Imperfecti, and are probably stages of some higher form.

pho'nate (fō'nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); -NAT-ING (-ĭng). [Gr. *φωνή* voice.] To produce vocal sounds; to utter voice.

pho-na'tion (fō-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of uttering voice, or vocal sound; also, utterance of articulate sounds.

pho-nau'to-gram (fō-nô'tō-grăm), *n. Physics.* The record made by the stylus of a phonautograph.

pho-nau'to-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [*phono-* + *auto-* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* An instrument by means of which a sound can be made to produce a visible trace or record of itself. — **pho-nau'to-graph'ic** (-grȧf'ĭk), *a.* — **pho-nau'to-graph'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*



Phonautograph. 1 Plaster of Paris Barrel, open at the end *a*, and with Brass Tube (*b*) fixed in its bottom and covered by a Membrane (2), upon which is fixed an erect bristle; 3 Movable Subdivider for changing nodal lines of the vibrating membrane, so that the bristle shall be at a loop. Any sound near the end *a* will cause vibrations of the membrane, which the bristle will record on the revolving Cylinder (4).

-phone (-fōn). Combining form fr. Gr. *φωνή, sound, voice;* as, micro*phone*, photo*phone*, tele*phone*, etc.

phone (fōn), *n.* [Gr. *φωνή* sound, voice.] *Phon.* An element of speech; a single indivisible speech sound.

A logical alphabet has one letter for each *phone* and one *phone* for each letter. *R. J. Lloyd.*

phone (fōn), *n.* [Gr. *φωνή* sound; or an abbr. of E. *telephone.*] **1.** A receiver used in phonoplex telegraphy. **2.** Colloq. abbr. of TELEPHONE.

pho-nel'do-scope (fō-nĭl'dō-skōp), *n.* [*phono-* + Gr. *εἶδος* form + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An instrument for studying the motions of sounding bodies by optical means. It consists of a tube with a film of soap solution stretched across the end, thin enough to give colored bands, the form and position of which are affected by sonorous vibrations. — **pho-nel'do-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

pho-ne'sis (fō-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φώνησις* a sounding, speaking.] Utterance of vocal sounds; phonation.

pho-net'ic (fō-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φωνητικός*, fr. *φωνητός* to be spoken, *φωνεῖν* to produce a sound, *φωνή* a sound, tone; akin to Gr. *φάναι* to speak. See BAN a proclamation.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the voice, or its use; relating to, or consisting of, speech sounds; as, *phonetic* exercise; *phonetic* change; also, vocal; sonant; as, *phonetic* utterance. **2.** Representing sounds, esp. speech sounds; as, *phonetic* characters or symbols; a *phonetic* notation or spelling. Specif.: **a** Designating those characters in certain ancient writings (esp. Egyptian) which represent speech sounds, as distinguished from such as are ideographic or pictorial. **b** Designating a system of spelling in which each letter represents always the same spoken sound, as opposed to spelling in which the letters have various values.

phonetic complement, in hieroglyphic writing, the final syllable of a word added to a character used ideographically, to indicate for which of several possible words the character was intended. — **p. degeneration**, phonetic variation; — a term formerly applied to the changes continually taking place in spoken language and now usually regarded as signs of life and growth. — **p. element**, an element of speech; a phone. — **p. law**, a rule or formula based on the observed uniformity in the treatment of a sound or combination of sounds within a linguistic area at or during a given time. — **p. unit**, a breath group.

pho-net'ic (fō-nĕt'ĭk), *n.* In Chinese, a character used with a radical to form a new character of which it indicates simply the pronunciation, the radical indicating the sense. For example, the word for *east* is pronounced *tung*. So is that for *freeze*. To write *freeze*, therefore, the character for *east* is added to the radical character for *icicle*, thus indicating the word like *east* in sound, and like *icicle* in sense.

pho'ne-ti'cian (fō'nĕ-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in phonetics; a phonetist.

pho-net'i-cism (fō-nĕt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being phonetic; phonetic representation.

pho-net'i-cist (-sĭst), *n.* One who uses, or favors, phonetic spelling; a phonetist.

pho-net'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The doctrine or science of sounds, esp. of speech sounds in actual use, including their representation by phonetic symbols; phonology. *Phonetics* and *phonology* are distinguished by some modern phoneticians.

The whole science of speech sounds is included under phonology, which includes the history and theory of sound changes; the term *phonetics* excludes this, being concerned mainly with the analysis and classification of the actual sound. *H. Sweet.*

pho'ne-tism (fō'nĕ-tĭz'm), *n.* Phonetic character; phonetic representation of speech sounds.

pho'ne-tist (-tĭst), *n.* **a** One versed in phonetics; a phonetician. **b** One who advocates, or uses, phonetic spelling.

phon'ic (fŏn'ĭk; fō'nĭk; 277), *a.* [Gr. *φωνή* sound: cf. F. *phonique.*] **a** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, sound; acoustic; now usually specif., of or pertaining to vocal sounds; phonetic. **b** Uttered with vocal tone; voiced.

phonic method, *Education*, the alphabet method. — **p. wheel**, *Teleg.*, in certain synchronous multiplex telegraph systems, either of two wheels, one at the receiving and the other at the sending station, that rotate synchronously.

phon'ics (fŏn'ĭks; fō'nĭks; *cf.* PHONIC), *n.* The science of sound; acoustics; now usually specif., the science of speech sounds; phonetics.

pho'no- (fō'nō-). Combining form from Greek *φωνή, sound, tone;* as, *phono*graph, *phono*logy.

pho'no-card (-kärd), *n.* A postal card having on one side a phonographic record for reproduction in a gramophone.

pho'no-gram (-grăm), *n.* [*phono-* + *-gram.*] **1.** A character or symbol used to represent a word, syllable, or single speech sound. Cf. IDEOGRAM, 1. **2.** A phonograph or gramophone record. **3.** A message transmitted by telephone and then written down like a telegram message for delivery to the addressee. — **pho'no-gram'mic**, *or* **-gram'ic** (-grăm'ĭk), *a.* — **pho'no-gram'mi-cal-ly**, *or* **-gram'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

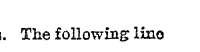
pho'no-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [*phono-* + *-graph.*] **1.** A character or symbol used to represent a sound, esp. one used in phonography; a phonogram. *Rare.* **2.** An instrument for mechanically recording and reproducing human speech and other sounds. As invented by Edison in 1876, it consisted of a rotating brass cylinder covered with tin foil, against which pressed a steel point connected with a thin diaphragm. When the diaphragm was made to vibrate by sound, the steel, following a spiral groove cut on the cylinder, made a series of indentations on the tin foil, and when the steel was caused to retrace its path, vibrations were imparted to the diaphragm and the original sounds reproduced, though in diminished volume. The present perfected machine is on the same principle, but for the tin foil has been substituted a cylinder of hard wax, for the steel point a bit of sapphire (sharp for recording, blunt for reproducing), etc. Steady rotation of the cylinder is maintained by a strong spring or an electric motor. There are other forms of the instrument, as the *graphophone*, using wax-coated pasteboard cylinders, and the *gramophone*, whose reproducing records are disks of hard rubber or composition prepared by special processes from the original record.

pho'no-graph, *v. t.* To record by the phonograph.

pho-nog'ra-pher (fō-nŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* **1.** One versed or skilled in phonography. **2.** One who uses, or is skilled in using, the phonograph.

pho'no-graph'ic (fō'nō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or
pho'no-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl) } based on, phonography. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or done by, the phonograph. — **pho'no-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pho-nog'ra-phy (fō-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*phono-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** A description of the human voice, or of speech sounds, with reference esp. to their phonetic representation. **2.** Art of writing according to sound; representation of words as pronounced; specif., the shorthand system invented by Isaac Pitman (1813–97), or a modification of it. The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but skilled phonographers omit most vowel marks, and use brief signs for many common words and phrases. The following line is an example of phonography: —



"They also serve who only stand and wait."

3. The art of constructing or using the phonograph.

pho'no-lite (fō'nō-līt), *n.* [*phono-* + *-lite:* cf. F. *phonolithe.*] *Petrog.* A gray, green, or brown volcanic rock consisting essentially of orthoclase and nephelite (or leucite), often with hauyne, pyroxene, etc.; — so named because a slab of the fresh compact rock gives a ringing sound when struck. Called also *clinkstone.* — **pho'no-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pho'no-log'ic (fō'nō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to phonology.
pho'no-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) } — **pho'no-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pho-nol'o-gist (fō-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in phonology.

pho-nol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*phono-* + *-logy.*] **a** The science of speech sounds, including the history and theory of sound changes. Cf. PHONETICS. **b** That part of grammar which treats of the sounds of a language.

pho-nom'e-ter (fō-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*phono-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring sounds, as to intensity, or as to frequency of vibrations. Cf. PHONAUTOGRAPH.

pho-nom'e-try (-trĭ), *n. Physics.* Measurement of sounds by the phonometer. — **pho'no-met'ric** (fō'nō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

pho'no-mo'tor (fō'nō-mō'tẽr), *n.* [*phono-* + *motor.*] An instrument in which the motion produced by the vibrations of a sounding body is communicated to a small wheel.

pho'no-phore (fō'nō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*phono-* + *-phore.*] **1.** *Elec.* A device which enables telephone messages to be sent over a telegraph line simultaneously with the use of ordinary currents operating Morse instruments; also, a system using this apparatus. **2.** A device to enable the deaf to hear, by conducting vibrations from the speaker's larnyx to the hearer's teeth. — **pho'no-phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*

pho'no-plex (fō'nō-plĕks), *a.* [*phono-* + *-plex*, as in *duplex.*] *Elec.* Pertaining to or designating a system of telegraphy in which the line is used for transmitting, in addition to Morse signals, a second set of signals employing pulsating currents. For these a modified telephone (called a *phone*), which responds to the pulsating currents but not to the Morse signals, is used as a receiving instrument. — *n.* The phonoplex telegraph.

pho'no-post'al (fō'nō-pōs'tăl), *a.* Designating a phonautographic card or phonocard. — **pho'no-post'al**, *n.*

pho'no-scope (fō'nō-skōp), *n.* [*phono-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* **a** An instrument for observing or exhibiting motions or properties of sounding bodies; esp., a device for testing the quality of musical strings. **b** An instrument for producing luminous figures by the vibrations of sounding bodies.

pho'no-te-lem'e-ter (-tē-lĕm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*phono-* + *telemeter.*] *Physics.* A device, consisting essentially of a stop watch, for estimating the distance of firearms in action by measuring the interval between the flash and the arrival of the sound waves from the discharge.

pho'no-type (fō'nō-tīp), *n.* [*phono-* + *type.*] A type or character used in phonotypy.

pho'no-typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to phono-
pho'no-typ'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } typy or phonotype; as, a *phonotypic* alphabet. — **pho'no-typ'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pho'no-typ'ist (fō'nō-tīp'ĭst; fō-nŏt'ĭ-pĭst), *n.* One who uses or advocates the use of phonotypy.

pho'no-typ'y (fō'nō-tīp'ĭ; fō-nŏt'ĭ-pĭ; 277), *n.* A method of phonetic printing, esp. that devised by Isaac Pitman (1813–97) for printing English.

-phony. Combining form from Greek *φωνή, sound, tone.*

Pho'ra-den'dron (fō'rȧ-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *φώρ* thief + *δενδρον* tree; — alluding to its parasitic habit.] *Bot.* A large genus of American loranthaceous plants, having erect and vertically 2-celled anthers. The species are chiefly tropical. *P. flavescens* is the American mistletoe.

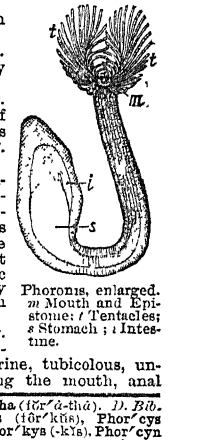
-phore (-fōr; 201). [Gr. *-φόρος.* See -PHOROUS.] Combining form denoting *bearer, one that bears;* as, cane*phore*, poly*phore*, goniod*iophore*, etc.

-phor'ic (-fŏr'ĭk). Combining form denoting *bearing*

phor'minx (fôr'mĭŋks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φόρμιγξ.*] A kind of lyre used by the ancient Greeks.

Phor'mi-um (fôr'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φορμιον* a plaited mat, a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A genus of liliaceous plants, comprising two species. *P. tenax* is the New Zealand flax.

pho'roue (fō'rōn; fō-rōn'), *n.* [*camphor* + *acetone.*] *Org. Chem.* An unsaturated ketone, $(C_9H_{\overline{2}}C{:}CH)_2CO$, obtained, by condensation of acetone, as a yellowish green crystalline substance with a geraniumlike but unpleasant odor. *Camphor-phorone* is an isomeric ketone obtained as a colorless oil by heating camphor or distilling calcium camphorate.



Phoronis, enlarged. *m* Mouth and Epistome; *t* Tentacles; *s* Stomach; *i* Intestine.

Pho-ro'nis (fō-rō'nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Phoronis*, a surname of Io, Gr. *Φορωνίς.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of small marine, tubicolous, unsegmented, wormlike animals having the mouth, anal

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Phol'bad (fol'bĭd). Var. of PHEGAD. [BUS]

Phol'bos (-bŏs). Var. of PHEGOS.

Pho'la-da'ce-a (fō'lȧ-dā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHOLAS.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of mollusks including pholads and teredos.

Phol'cus (fŏl'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φολκός* squint-eyed.] *Zoöl.* A genus of light-colored, slender-legged spiders which build irregular webs. The female carries her cocoon in her falces. It is the type of a family, **Phol'ci-dæ** (-sĭ-dē). — **phol'coid** (-koid), *a. & n.*

pho-lid'o-lite (fō-lĭd'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *φολίς, φολίδος*, scale + *-lite.*] *Min.* A grayish yellow hydrous silicate of potassium, magnesium, iron, and aluminum in minute crystalline scales. Sp. gr., 2.11.

phol'i-do'sis (fŏl'ĭ-dō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *φολίς* scale + *-osis.*] *Zoöl.* The arrangement and character of the scales of an animal, as a reptile.

phol'i-dote (fŏl'ĭ-dōt), *a.* [Gr. *φολιδωτος.*] *Zoöl.* Scaly. *Rare.*

Phol'la-thi (fŏl'ȧ-thī). *D. Bib.*

phon. *Abbr.* Phonetics; phonology.

pho'nal (fō'năl), *a.* [Gr. *φωνή* voice.] Pert. to voice; phonetic.

pho'na-to-ry (fō'nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to phonation.

pho-nau'to-graph'ic (fō-nô'tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a phonautograph. — **-graph'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* [PHONE. *Colloq.*]

phone, *v. t. & i.* Short for TELEPHONE.

phonel. + FUNNEL.

pho-neme' (fō-nēm'), *n. Phon.* A phone. *Rare.*

pho-nen'do-scope (fō-nĕn'dō-skōp), *n.* [*phono-* + *endo-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* A form of stethoscope for intensifying auscultatory sounds.

pho-net'i-cal (fō-nĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Phonetic. [netic manner.]

pho-net'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a pho-

pho-net'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To make phonetic; to spell phonetically.

pho-net'i-co-. Combining form for *phonetic-*; as, **pho-net'i-co-gram-mat'i-cal,** dealing with phonetics or phonology; **pho-net'i-co-hi'er-o-glyph'ic,** *a.*

pho-ne-tize (fō'nē-tīz), *v. t.* To represent phonetically. *Rare.*

pho'ne-ti-za'tion (fō'nĕ-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tĭ-zā'shăn), *n. Rare.*

pho'ney. Var. of PHONY.

phon'ghi (pŏn'gĭ), **phongyee.** Vars. of POONGHIE.

pho'ni-kon (fō'nĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Music.* A metal wind instrument having its bell of spherical shape, invented in 1848.

pho'no-camp'tic (fō'nō-kămp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κάμπτειν* to bend.] Reflecting sound. *Rare.*

pho'no-camp'tics, *n.* That branch of physics treating of the reflection of sounds. *Obs.*

pho'no-cin'e-mat'o-graph, *n.* = BIOPHOTOPHONE.

pho'no-dy-nam'o-graph, *n.* A device for increasing the dynamic effect of the vibrations of diaphragms.

phonog. *Abbr.* Phonography.

pho'no-gram-mat'ic. **-mat'i-cal,** *a.* Phonographic.

pho-nog'ra-phist (fō-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* Phonographer.

pho-nol'o-ger (fō-nŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* A phonologist. *Rare.*

pho'no-mim'ic (fō'nō-mĭm'ĭk), *a.* Designating a system of teaching reading in which each elementary speech sound is associated with an appropriate gesture.

pho'no-phone, *n.* [*phono-* + *-phone.*] *Physics.* A device for governing the rate of vibration of a plate or diaphragm.

pho-noph'o-rous (fō-nŏf'ō-rŭs), *a. Physics.* Capable of transmitting sound waves.

pho'no-phote (fō'nō-fōt), *n.* [*phono-* + Gr. *φῶς*, light.] An electrical device for converting sound vibrations into light

pho'no-pore (-pōr; 201), *n.* [*phono-* + Gr. *πόρος* passage.] = PHONOPHORE, 1. — **pho'no-por'ic** (-pŏr'ĭk), *a.*

pho'no-type, *v. t.* To print in phonotypic characters.

pho'no-typ'er (fō'nō-tīp'ẽr), *n.* A phonotypist.

pho'ny (fō'nĭ), *a.* [Cf. *funny business* under FUNNY.] Not straight or genuine; "crooked;" "fake." *Slang, U. S.*

phoo (fōō), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt. Cf. PHO.

phoo'ka (pōō'kȧ; fōō'-; 218). Var. of POOKA. [of POONGHIE.]

phoon'ghie, phoon'gy. Vars. of POONGHIE.

pho-ran'thi-um (fō-răn'thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. *φορός* bearing + *ἄνθος* flower.] A clinanthium.

Phor'a-tha (fôr'ȧ-thȧ). *D. Bib.*

Phor'cus (fôr'kŭs), **Phor'cys** (-sĭs), **Phor'kys** (-kĭs). **Phor'cyn** (-sĭn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Φόρκος, Φόρκυς, Φόρκυν.*] *Gr. Myth.* A sea deity, Homer's "the ancient of the sea," to whom a harbor of Ithaca was devoted. He was the father of the Græ, hence called **Phor'ci-des** (-sĭ-dēz).

pho-ror'e-ter (fō-rŏr'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *φορά* a carrying + *-meter.*] *Med.* An instrument for measuring the degree of heterophoria.

pho-ron'ic (fō-rŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a dibasic crystalline acid, $C_{11}H_{18}O_5$, derived from phorone.

Pho-ron'i-da (fō-rŏn'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.*

Pho'ro-nid'e-a (fō'rō-nĭd'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* See PHORONIS.

phor'o-no'mi-a (fŏr'ō-nō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Phoronomics. — **phor'o-nom'ic** (-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* — **phor'o-nom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

opening, and nephridial apertures close together at one end of the body and surrounded by a horseshoe-shaped lophophore bearing numerous tentacles. They have a closed system of blood vessels containing red blood. The larva, known as *actinotrocha*, passes through a remarkable metamorphosis. The genus constitutes an order, *Phoronidea*, or a class, *Phoronida*, of doubtful relationship, variously placed near the gephyreans, polyzoans, or hemichordates.

pho·ron'o·my (fō·rŏn'ō·mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *φορά* a carrying + *νόμος* law.] The theory of motion as deducible from a priori conceptions; — a Kantian term.

-phorous. [Gr. *-φόρος* (as in *φυλλοφόρος* phyllophorous), fr. *φέρειν* to bear.] Combining form signifying *bearing, producing;* as, *phyllophorous, pyrophorous,* etc.

phos'gen-ite (fŏs'jĕn-īt), *n.* [Cf. PHOSGENE.] *Min.* A chlorocarbonate of lead, $Pb_2Cl_2CO_3$, occurring in tetragonal crystals of a white, yellow, or grayish color and adamantine luster. H., 3. Sp. gr., 6.0–6.3.

phos'phate (fŏs'fāt), *n.* [F. See PHOSPHORUS.] **1.** *Chem.* A salt or ester of phosphoric acid. See PHOSPHORIC ACID.

2. *Com.* Any phosphatic material used for fertilizers.

phosphate rock. A rock consisting of calcium phosphate, usually together with calcium carbonate and other minerals. Vast beds of it occur in the southeastern United States, and large deposits have also been found in Arkansas and in the northwestern part of the United States. To be valuable for fertilizers, etc., it should contain at least fifty per cent of phosphate. The three main classes which have been exploited in the United States are **land rock**, occurring in clayey, gravelly, or compacted beds below the surface of the earth; **river rock**, a darker variety obtained from river and stream beds; and the oölitic phosphates of Tennessee.

phos·phat'ic (fŏs-făt'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or containing, phosphoric acid or phosphates. — **phosphatic diathesis,** *Med.,* condition marked by an undue excretion of phosphates with the urine. — **p. slag,** = BASIC SLAG.

phos'pha-tide (fŏs'fā-tĭd; -tīd; 184), *n.* Also **-tid.** [*phosphatic* + *-ide.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An organic compound containing one or more phosphoric acid radicals.

phos'pha-tize (-tīz), *v. t.;* PHOS'PHA-TIZED (-tīzd); PHOS'PHA-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To change to a phosphate or phosphates. — **phos'pha-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

phos'pha-tu'ri-a (fŏs'fā-tū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PHOSPHATE; URINE.] *Med.* The excessive discharge of phosphates in the urine. — **phos'pha-tu'ric** (-tū'rĭk), *a.*

phos'phene (fŏs'fēn), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* light + *φαίνειν* to show.] *Physiol.* A luminous impression due to excitation of the retina by some cause other than the impingement on it of rays of light, as by pressure on the eyeball when the lids are closed. Cf. AFTERIMAGE.

phos'phide (-fīd; -fĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-phid.** *Chem.* A binary compound of phosphorus with a more positive element.

phos'phine (-fĭn; -fēn; 184), *n.* Also **-phin.** **1.** *Chem.* A hydride of phosphorus, PH_3, analogous to ammonia; by extension, any of several compounds derived from the preceding by replacing hydrogen with hydrocarbon radicals. Phosphine is a colorless and very poisonous gas with a disagreeable odor like garlic. It is made by decomposing phosphides, by heating phosphorus with a solution of caustic potash, etc. Unless specially purified it is apt to be spontaneously inflammable, owing to the presence of a liquid hydride, P_2H_4. The organic phosphines are bases related to the simple compound as amines are to ammonia; like the amines, they are classed as primary, secondary, and tertiary. They are in general colorless liquids insoluble in water and of powerful odor.

2. *Dyeing.* Chrysaniline, often in the form of a salt.

phos-phin'ic (fŏs-fĭn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating certain acids derived from the phosphines by oxidation. Those derived from the primary phosphines have the formula $RPO(OH)_2$, those from the secondary phosphines, the formula $R_2PO(OH)$. (Tertiary phosphines do not yield acids, but phosphine oxides, R_3PO.)

☞ Some restrict the term *phosphinic* to those derived from secondary phosphines, applying to the first class the term *phosphonic* or naming its members in some other way.

phos'phite (fŏs'fīt), *n.* A salt or ester of phosphorous acid.

phos'pho- (fŏs'fō-). Combining form for *phosphorus, phosphoric,* etc.

phos'pho-car'nic (-kär'nĭk), *a. Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a complex acid occurring in muscle and nerve tissue and yielding on cleavage phosphoric acid, carnic acid, and other products.

phos'pho-mo-lyb'dic (-mŏ-lĭb'dĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating any of certain complex acids of phosphorus and molybdenum (esp. the acid $H_3PO_4 11MoO_3$), used as a precipitant for alkali salts and alkaloids.

phos-pho'ni-um (fŏs-fō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., *phospho-* + *ammonium.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical PH_4, analogous to ammonium. Phosphonium bromide, chloride, and iodide are crystalline substances formed by union of halogen acids with phosphine. There is a series of organic phosphonium derivatives corresponding to quaternary ammonium compounds.

phor'o·nom'ics (-nŏm'ĭks), **pho·ron'o·my** (fō-rŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *φορά* a carrying + *νόμος* law.] Kinematics. *Rare.*

Phor'o·rhac'i·dæ (fôr'ō-răs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the generic name *Phororhacos,* prob. fr. Gr. *φορεῖν* to wear + *ῥάκος* rag.] *Paleon.* A family of gigantic extinct birds of the order Stereornithes from the Miocene of Patagonia. The typical genus is **Pho·ro'rha·cos** (fō-rŏr'ȧ-kŏs).

Pho'ros (fō'rŏs; 201). *Bib.*

phor'o·scope (fôr'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *φορά* a carrying + *-scope.*] An instrument for reproducing an image, as of a photograph, at a distance by electricity.

phor'o·zo'oid (-zō'oid), *n.* [Gr. *φορά* motion + *zooid.*] *Zoöl.* A zooid of the sexual generation of certain free-swimming tunicates (Doliolinæ) which, though it becomes free-swimming, does not mature sexually.

phos, phoss (fŏs), *n.* Phosphorus; phosphorus disease. *Cant.*

phos'gene (fŏs'jēn), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς* light + *-gene.*] **1.** *Chem.* See CARBONYL CHLORIDE.

2. *Physiol.* Phosphene.

phos-gen'ic (fŏs-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φῶς* light + *-genic.*] = PHOTOGENIC.

phos'pham (fŏs'făm), *n.* Also **phos'phame.** [*phosphorus* + *ammonia.*] *Chem.* An amorphous white powder, PN_2H, obtained by passing ammonia over heated phosphorus.

phos-pham'ic (fŏs-făm'ĭk), *a.* [*phosphoric* + *amidogen.*] *Chem.* Designating any of several acids derived from the phosphoric acids by partial replacement of hydroxyl by amidogen, esp. the acid $PO(NH_2)(OH)_2$.

phos-pham'ide (-īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** An amide of phosphoric or phosphorous acid.

phos'pham-mo'ni-um (fŏs'făm-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* Phosphonium.

phos-phan'i-on (fŏs-făn'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*phosphoric* + *anion.*] *Chem.* The trivalent anion, $PO_4{-}{-}{-}$, of phosphoric acid.

phos'phat-ed (fŏs'fāt-ĕd), *a.* = PHOSPHATIC.

phos'phe-nyl'ic (-fē-nĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*phosphine* + *phenyl* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Designating the crystalline acid, $C_6H_5PO(OH)_2$.

phos'pher. † PHOSPHOR.

phos'pho-glyc'er-ate (-glĭs'ẽr-āt), *n.* = GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.

phos'pho-gly-cer'ic (-glĭ-sĕr'ĭk), *a.* = GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC.

phos'phor (fŏs'fŏr), *n.* [See PHOSPHORUS.] **1.** [*cap.*] The morning star; the planet Venus when appearing before sunrise; Lucifer. *Now Only Poetic.*

2. A phosphorescent substance. = PHOSPHORUS, 2.

3. The element phosphorus; — chiefly in combination.

phos'phor-ate (fŏs'fŏr-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To impregnate or combine with phosphorus.

2. To make phosphorescent.

phosphor bronze. *Metal.* A kind of bronze of great hardness, elasticity, and toughness, whose superiority is due to the introduction of a small amount of phosphorus, usually as a compound with copper (**phosphor copper**) or with tin (**phosphor tin**).

phos'phor-esce' (fŏs'fŏr-ĕs'), *v. i.;* -ESCED' (-ĕst'); -ESC'ING (-ĕs'ĭng). To exhibit phosphorescence.

phos'phor-es'cence (-ĕs'ẽns), *n.* [Cf. F. *phosphorescence.*] **1.** State or property of emitting light without sensible heat, as shown by phosphorus; luminescence; also, light so produced. Specif., luminescence caused by exposure to light or other forms of radiation, and lasting after exposure has ceased (see LUMINESCENCE). Phosphorescence is due to various causes. That of phosphorus, decaying wood, etc., and even, in some cases at least, of living organisms (as certain fungi and bacteria and protozoans of the genus *Noctiluca* (which see)), results from a slow process of oxidation.

2. *Astron.* An unaccounted-for faint illumination sometimes seen on the dark hemisphere of Venus.

phos'phor-es'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [Cf. F. *phosphorescent.*] Exhibiting phosphorescence; luminous without sensible heat. — *n.* A phosphorescent substance.

phos-phor'ic (fŏs-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *phosphorique.*] **1.** *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, phosphorus; specif., designating compounds in which phosphorus has a valence higher than in *phosphorous* compounds.

2. Phosphorescent. "A *phosphoric* sea." *Byron.*

phosphoric acid, *Chem.,* any of three oxyacids of phosphorus known respectively as ordinary or orthophosphoric, pyrophosphoric, and metaphosphoric acids. **Orthophosphoric acid,** or simply **phosphoric acid,** H_3PO_4, is a siruplike or deliquescent crystalline substance obtained by the oxidation of phosphorus, by the decomposition of phosphates, etc. Being tribasic, it forms three classes of salts, NaH_2PO_4, Na_2HPO_4, and Na_3PO_4, known respectively as **primary, secondary,** and **tertiary, phosphates.** The first two are also called **acid phosphates** in distinction from the **neutral,** or **normal, phosphates** (the third class). Phosphoric acid in the form of phosphates, as those of calcium, is an important ingredient in fertilizers, but to be available for use by plants the phosphates must be soluble in water or plant juices. Insoluble neutral or basic phosphates hence require to be converted into soluble acid salts. **Reverted phosphoric acid** is that which after such conversion has returned to its former state. **Pyrophosphoric acid,** or **diphosphoric acid,** $H_4P_2O_7$ (tetrabasic), is derived from the ortho acid by the loss of one molecule of water from two of the acid; it is a glasslike or crystalline solid. **Metaphosphoric acid,** or **glacial phosphoric acid,** HPO_3 (monobasic), represents a still greater loss of water from the ortho acid. It is a glasslike solid obtained from the ortho acid by heating. — **p. anhydride** *or* **oxide.** = PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE.

phos'phor-ite (fŏs'fŏr-īt), *n. Min. & Petrog.* A fibrous concretionary variety of apatite; also, often phosphate rock in general. — **phos'phor-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

phos'phor-o- (fŏs'fŏr-ō-) Combining form for *phosphorus, phosphoric,* etc.

phos'phor-o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*phosphoro-* + *-genic.*] *Physics.* Generating phosphorescence; — applied specif. by Becquerel to certain rays that have the property of continuing the action set up by other (exciting) rays.

phos'phor-o-graph' (fŏs'fŏr-ō-grăf'; fŏs-fŏr'ō-), *n.* [*phosphoro-* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* A figure obtained by rays, esp. infra-red rays, acting on a phosphorescent surface. When a phosphorescent plate is placed in the infra-red part of the spectrum a series of bands and lines is seen. Wherever the heat rays fall, phosphorescence is prevented.

phos'phor-o-scope' (-skōp'), *n.* [*phosphoro-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An apparatus for observing phosphorescence produced by action of light. It consists of a closed box having apertures with revolving shutters which expose the body alternately to the light and to the eye of the observer.

phos'phor-ous (fŏs'fŏr-ŭs; fŏs-fō'rŭs; cf. SULPHUROUS), *a.* [Cf. F. *phosphoreux.*] **1.** Phosphorescent. *Rare.*

2. *Chem.* Of, pert. to, resembling, or containing, phosphorus; specif., designating those compounds in which phosphorus has a valence lower than in *phosphoric* compounds. **phosphorous acid,** a colorless crystalline dibasic acid, H_3PO_3, obtained by the oxidation of phosphorus, and in other ways. Its salts are called phosphites.

phos'phor-us (-ŭs), *n.; pl.* PHOSPHORI (-ī). [L., morning star, Gr. *φωσφόρος,* lit., light bringer; *φῶς* light + *φερειν* to bring.] **1.** [*cap.*] Morning star; Phosphor. *Obs. or R.*

2. Any substance or body which phosphoresces, esp. one which shines in the dark. *Obs. or R.*

3. *Chem.* A nonmetallic element of the nitrogen group, usually obtained as a white or yellowish, translucent, waxy crystalline substance with a disagreeable smell and a faint glow in moist air. Symbol, *P;* atomic weight, 31.0. Phosphorus does not occur free in nature, but in combined form, esp. in the phosphates, is very common, being found in all fruitful soils and in most natural waters, and being essential to the life of plants and animals. Its most important minerals are phosphorite, apatite, wavellite, and vivianite. Chemically, phosphorus is chiefly trivalent (phosphorous compounds) and pentavalent (phosphoric compounds). The element exists in at least three allotropic modifications: (1) **Ordinary, white,** or **yellow, phosphorus,** described above. It is prepared from calcium phosphate (from bone ash or other source), either by decomposing this with sulphuric acid so as to form phosphoric acid, and heating the latter to redness with carbon in earthenware retorts, or by heating the phosphate directly with carbon and fluxes in an electric furnace. In either case the phosphorus is vaporized, condensed under water, purified, and cast into sticks. It is very active chemically and very poisonous. Sp. gr., 1.83. It inflames readily, forming, as it burns, white fumes of phosphorus pentoxide (hence it is kept under water). It is used in manufacturing matches and to a lesser extent in making phosphor bronze, dyes, and other organic compounds, rat poisons, etc. (2) **Red,** or so-called **amorphous, phosphorus,** obtained from ordinary phosphorus by heating it in a closed vessel at 300° C., and in other ways. It is a reddish brown compact solid or powder, tasteless, odorless, nonpoisonous when taken internally, and not burning till heated to 260° C. It is crystalline, at least partially. Sp. gr., 2.11. It is used with safety matches and in the laboratory. Red phosphorus can be obtained in dark, metallic-looking crystals (the so-called **metallic phosphorus**) by heating ordinary phosphorus to high temperatures in contact with lead. (3) **Scarlet phosphorus,** obtained as a fine precipitate by boiling a solution of ordinary phosphorus in phosphorus tribromide. It is amorphous and nonpoisonous, but chemically active, and is used in matches.

phosphorus chloride. *Chem.* A compound of phosphorus and chlorine. The trichloride, PCl_3, is a colorless fuming liquid formed by the direct union of the elements. The pentachloride, PCl_5, is a white or yellowish crystalline solid of strong odor.

phosphorus disease. *Med.* A disease of workers in phosphorus, marked esp. by necrosis of the jawbone.

phosphorus oxychloride. *Chem.* A compound of phosphorus, oxygen, and chlorine; specif., a colorless fuming liquid, $POCl_3$, called also *phosphoryl chloride.*

phosphorus pentoxide. *Chem.* A white powder, P_2O_5 (or P_4O_{10}), formed by burning phosphorus in air or oxygen. It tends to form phosphoric acid by combining with water, and is one of the most efficient drying agents known.

phosphorus steel. Steel in which phosphorus is the principal hardening element. Good steel may contain 0.3 per cent of phosphorus, but the carbon must be very low.

phos'phor-yl (fŏs'fŏr-ĭl), *n.* [*phosphoro-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The trivalent radical PO, as the nucleus of certain compounds; as, *phosphoryl* chloride (phosphorus oxychloride).

phos'pho-tung'stic (fŏs'fō-tŭng'stĭk), *a.* [*phospho-* + *tungstic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of various complex acids of the general formula $P_2O_5{\cdot}xWO_3{\cdot}yH_2O$, obtained by boiling phosphoric and tungstic acids together, and in other ways.

pho'tic (fō'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φῶς, φωτός,* light.] Of or pert. to light; specif., relating to the production of light by the lower animals. — **photic region,** *Phytogeog.,* the uppermost zone of the sea, which receives the most light.

Pho-tin'i-an (fō-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a. Eccl. Hist.* Of or pertaining to Photinus, bishop of Sirmium, deposed (351) for denying the divinity of Christ. — *n.* A follower of Photinus. — **Pho-tin'i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

pho'tism (fō'tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *φωτισμός* illumination.] *Psychol.* A luminous image or appearance of a hallucinatory or pseudohallucinatory character.

pho'to- (fō'tō-). **1.** Combining form from Greek *φῶς, φωτός, light;* as in *photo*graphy, *photo*type, *photo*meter.

2. Combining form for *photograph* or *photographic,* as in *photo*-film, *photo*-album. *Colloq.*

Pho'to-bac-te'ri-um (-bȧk-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + *bacterium.*] *Bacteriol.* A genus including certain comma-shaped marine bacteria which emit bluish or greenish phosphorescence. They are now commonly included in *Microspira.* Also *[l. c.],* any microörganism of this group.

pho'to-ce-ram'ics (-sē-răm'ĭks), *n.* Art or process of decorating pottery with photographically prepared designs. — **pho'to-ce-ram'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

pho'to-chem'i-cal (-kĕm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*photo-* + *chemical.*] Of, pertaining to, or produced by, the chemical action of light. — **pho'to-chem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho'to-chem'is-try (-ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *chemistry.*] *Chem.* The branch of chemistry relating to the effect of light in causing chemical changes, as in photography.

pho'to-chrome (fō'tō-krōm), *n.* [*photo-* + *-chrome.*] A photograph in colors.

pho'to-chro'mic (fō'tō-krō'mĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining
pho'to-chro-mat'ic (-krō-măt'ĭk) } to photochromy; produced by photochromy.

pho'to-chro-mog'ra-phy (-krō-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *chromo-* + *-graphy.*] Art or process of printing colored photolithographs.

phos'pho-mo-lyb'date (-mō-lĭb'dāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of phosphomolybdic acid.

phos-pho'nic (fŏs-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*phospho-* + sulphonic.] *Chem.* See PHOSPHINIC.

phos'phor (fŏs'fŏr), *a.* Phosphorescent. *Rare.*

phos-pho're-al (fŏs-fō'rē-ăl; 201), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like that of, phosphorus.

phos'phor-ent (fŏs'fŏr-ĕnt), *a* Phosphorescent. *Rare.*

phos-pho're-ous (fŏs-fō'rē-ŭs; 201), *a.* Phosphorescent. *Rare.*

phos'phor-es'cent-ly, *adv.* of PHOSPHORESCENT. See -LY.

phos'phor-et'ed, phos'phor-et'ted. Vars. of PHOSPHURETED.

phos-pho'ri-al (fŏs-fō'rĭ-ăl; 201). Var. of PHOSPHOREAL.

phos-phor'i-cal (-fŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Phosphoric.

phos'phor-i-dro'sis (fŏs'fŏr-ĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [*phosphoro-* + Gr. *ἱδρωσις* sweat.] *Med.* The secretion of phosphorescent sweat observed in some cases of phthisis.

phos'phor-if'er-ous (-fĭ'fẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*phosphorus* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or yielding phosphorus.

phos'phor-ism (fŏs'fŏr-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Phosphorescence. *Obs.*

2. Poisoning by phosphorus.

Phos'phor-ist, *n.* One of a group of romantic and idealistic Swedish writers of the early 19th century — so called from their organ, "Phosphoros."

phos'phor-ize, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *phosphoriser.*] To phosphorate.

phos'phor-ized (fŏs'fŏr-īzd), *a.* Impregnated with phosphorus.

phos'phor-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* The art of making photophorographs. — **phos'phor-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

phosphoros. † PHOSPHORUS.

phosphor tin. See PHOSPHOR BRONZE.

phos'phor-u'ri-a (fŏs'fŏr-ū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *phospho-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Phosphaturia.

phos'phu-ran'yl-ite (fŏs'fū-răn'ĭ-līt), *n.* [*phospho-* + *uranyl* + *-ite.*] *Min.* A deep lemon-yellow, powdery mineral exhibiting phosphorescence on exposure to radium emanations, etc. It is uranyl phosphate, $(UO_2)_3(PO_4)_2{\cdot}6H_2O$.

phos'phure, *n.* [F.] *Chem.* A phosphide. *Obs.*

phos'phu-ret (fŏs'fū-rĕt), *n. Chem.* A phosphide. *Obsoles.*

phos'phu-ret'ed, phos'phu-ret'ted (-rĕt'ĕd), *a. Chem.* Impregnated or combined with phosphorus. — **phosphureted hydrogen.** *Chem.* See PHOSPHINE.

phos-phu'ri-a (fŏs-fū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Phosphoruria.

phos'phyl (fŏs'fĭl), *n.* [*phospho-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical PO_2.

phoss'y jaw (fŏs'ĭ), *a.* Characterized by or due to phosphorus. — **phossy jaw,** necrosis of the jawbone in phosphorus disease. *Colloq.*

phot. *Abbr.* Photograph(s); photography.

pho'ta, *n.* [Hind. & Per. *fūṭah,* fr. Ar. *fūṭah* a rag, a purse.] A kind of Bengalese piece goods. *Obs.*

pho'tal (fō'tăl), *a.* Photic. R **pho-tal'gi-a** (fō-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain due to light.

pho'te-lec'tric (fō'tē-lĕk'trĭk). Var. of PHOTO-ELECTRIC.

pho'te-ol'ic (-ōl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φῶς, φωτός,* light + *ἀιόλος* quick-moving.] Nyctitropic.

pho'tics (fō'tĭks), *n. Physics.* The science of light; — a general term sometimes used when the term *optics* is restricted to light as producing vision.

pho-tis'tic (fō-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φωτιστικός* enlightening.] Of or pertaining to light. *Rare.*

pho'to (fō'tō) Short for PHOTOGRAPH, *n.* & *v. Colloq.*

pho'to-al'gra-phy (fō'tō-ăl'grȧ-fĭ), *n.* Aluminography with the aid of photography.

pho'to-an'a-mor'pho-sis (-ăn'ȧ-môr'fō-sĭs; -mŏr-fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Perspective.* Anamorphosis produced by photography.

pho'to-a'qua-tint (-ā'kwȧ-tĭnt; -ăk'wȧ-), *n.* An aquatint made by a photomechanical process resembling photogravure.

pho'to-bi-ot'ic, *a. Biol.* Requiring light in order to live or flourish.

pho'to-camp'sis (-kămp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + Gr. *κάμψις* a bending.] Refraction of light. *Obs. or R.*

pho'to-cer'a-mist (-sĕr'ȧ-mĭst), *n.* An artist in photoceramics

pho'to-chem'ist (-kĕm'ĭst), *n.* A specialist in photochemistry.

pho'to-chlo'ride, *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A chloride, as of silver, modified by action of light.

pho'to-chro'ma-scope (-krō'mȧ-skōp), *n.* = PHOTOCHROMOSCOPE, 2.

pho'to-chro'mo-lith'o-graph, *n.* A chromolithograph made with the aid of photography.

pho'to-chro'mo-scope (fō'tō-krō'mō-skōp), *n.* [*photo-* + *chromo-* + *-scope.*] **1.** A device for giving shifting effects of color to a photograph. The unmounted print, made translucent, is illuminated from behind with colored light. **2.** A combination of three optical lanterns for projecting objects on a screen in the colors of nature. The images of three partial photographs taken through color screens (red, green, and blue, respectively) are superimposed. Each image is given its own primary color, and these colors blend and reproduce the colors of the object.

pho'to-chro'mo-type (-tīp), *n.* [*photo-* + *chromo-* + *-type.*] A colored print made photomechanically.

pho'to-chro'mo-type, *v. t.* To represent by a colored print made by any photomechanical process.

pho'to-chro'mo-typ'y (fō'tō-krō'mō-tīp'ĭ; -krō-mŏt'ĭ-pĭ), *n.* The art of making photochromotypes. See COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

pho'to-chro'my (fō'tō-krō'mĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] Color photography.

pho'to-chron'o-graph (-krŏn'ō-gràf), *n.* [*photo-* + *chronograph.*] **1.** *Physics.* An instrument for recording minute intervals of time. The record is made by the power of a magnetic field, due to an electric signaling current, to turn the plane of polarization of light. A flash, coinciding in time and duration with the signal, is thus produced and is photographed on a moving plate.

2. *Astron.* An instrument for the photographic recording of star transits.

3. A chronophotograph; also, an apparatus for taking such pictures.

pho'to-chro-nog'ra-phy (-krō-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **a** Art of recording or measuring intervals of time by the photochronograph. **b** = CHRONOPHOTOGRAPHY. — **pho'to-chron'o-graph'ic** (-krŏn'ō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho'to-cray'on (-krā'ŏn), *n.* [*photo-* + *crayon.*] A picture produced by photographic processes supplemented by the use of the crayon.

pho'to-drome (fō'tō-drōm), *n.* [*photo-* + *-drome.*] *Physics.* A device consisting of a large wheel bearing various painted figures, which when turning very fast is illuminated by momentary flashes through slits in a rotating disk. By properly timing the series of flashes the wheel is made to appear motionless, to rotate more or less slowly, etc.

pho'to-dy-nam'ics (fō'tō-dī-năm'ĭks; -dĭ-năm'ĭks), *n.* [*photo-* + *dynamics.*] *Plant Physiol.* The relation of light to the movements of plants and their organs; the study of the phenomena of curvatures induced by the stimulus of light. — **pho'to-dy-nam'ic** (-ĭk), **-nam'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pho'to-e-lec'tric } *a.* [*photo-* + *electric.*] Of or pert.
pho'to-e-lec'tri-cal } to the combined action of light and electricity, or the production of either by means of the other; specif.: **a** Using the electric light. **b** Pert. to, or capable of developing, photo-electricity. — **photo-electric cell,** a cell (as one of two electrodes embedded in selenium) which by exposure to light generates an electric current.

pho'to-e-lec-tric'i-ty, *n.* [*photo-* + *electricity.*] Electricity produced by light. Cf. ACTINO-ELECTRICITY.

pho'to-e-lec'tro-graph, *n.* [See PHOTO-; ELECTROGRAPH.] *Meteor.* An electrometer registering by photography.

pho'to-e-lec'tro-type, *n.* An electrotype the matrix for which is produced by photographic means, as by exposing a sensitized gelatin film under a negative. Cf. COLLOTYPE.

pho'to-en-grave', *v. t.*; -GRAVED'; -GRAV'ING. [*photo-* + *engrave.*] To engrave by a photomechanical process; to make a photo-engraving of. — **pho'to-en-grav'er,** *n.*

pho'to-en-grav'ing, *n.* [*photo-* + *engraving.*] **a** Engraving by the aid of photography; specif., and usually, any photomechanical process for reproducing pictures, etc., in which the printing surface is in relief, as contrasted with photolithography and photogravure. In this narrower sense it includes zinc etching and other processes for making line cuts, the half-tone process, the swelled-gelatin process, etc. See GELATIN PROCESS **b**. See also COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY. **b** A print made by such a process.

pho'to-etch', *v. t.*; -ETCHED'; -ETCH'ING. [*photo-* + *etch.*] To engrave, or make an engraving of, by any photomechanical process involving etching of the plate.

pho'to-gen'ic (fō'tō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Due to light. *Rare.* **2.** Of or pertaining to photogeny; photographic. *Obs.* **3.** *Biol.* Producing or generating light; phosphorescent; as, *photogenic* bacteria; *photogenic* organs of a firefly. — **pho'to-gen'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pho'to-glyph'ic (-glĭf'ĭk), *a.* [See PHOTO-; GLYPHIC.] Pertaining to the art of engraving by the action of light, as in photoglyphic engraving, a process of photogravure invented by Fox Talbot.

pho'to-gram'me-ter (-grăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [See PHOTOGRAM; -METER.] A phototheodolite, or a camera designed for use in photogrammetry. — **pho'to-gram-met'ric** (-grȧ-mĕt'rĭk), **pho'to-gram-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

pho'to-gram'me-try (-grăm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*photogram* + *-metry.*] A method of surveying or map making by photography, used also in determining the height and motions of clouds, sea waves, and the like. See PHOTOTHEODOLITE.

pho'to-graph (fō'tō-gràf), *n.* [*photo-* + *-graph.*] **1.** A picture or likeness obtained by photography. Portrait photographs have received various trade names, according to the size or form. The chief ones in the United States, with approximate sizes, are: **boudoir,** 5 × 7½ in., mounted with a considerable border; **cabinet,** 3¾ × 5½ in., with the card close-trimmed; **carte de visite,** 2½ × 3¾ in., close-trimmed; **diamond,** mounted in the form of a square diamond or lozenge; **imperial,** same size as cabinet, with larger card; **panel,** with the width half the length.

2. A portrayal, description, mental picture or image, etc., characterized by great truth of representation or minute detail in reproduction.

pho'to graph (fō'tō-gràf), *v. t.*; PHO'TO-GRAPHED (-gràft'); PHO'TO-GRAPH'ING (-gràf'ĭng). To take a picture or copy of by photography or as if by photography; as, to *photograph* a view or a group.

> He is *photographed* on my mind. *Lady D. Hardy.*

pho'to-graph, *v. i.* To practice photography; to take photographs; also, to admit of being photographed.

pho-tog'ra-pher (fō-tŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who practices, or is skilled in, photography.

pho'to-graph'ic (fō'tō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *photogra-*
pho'to-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *phique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to photography; obtained by, or used in, photography. **2.** Being, or of the nature of, a faithful or accurate representation or reproduction; accurate or imitative to the minutest details or in a mechanically faithful way.

photographic telescope, a telescope specially constructed for focusing the actinic rays, used in astrophotography.

pho'to-graph'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a photographic manner.

pho-tog'ra-phist (fō-tŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A photographer.

pho'to-graph-om'e-ter (fō'tō-grăf-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*photograph-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining the sensibility of photographic plates or films or the intensity of photogenic rays.

pho-tog'ra-phone (fō-tŏg'rȧ-fōn), *n.* [See PHOTOGRAPH; -PHONE.] A device, consisting essentially of an electric arc and a camera, by which a series of photographs of the variations of the arc due to sound waves are obtained for reproduction by means of a selenium cell and a telephone.

pho-tog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *photographie.*] **1.** The art or process of producing images on sensitized surfaces by the chemical action of light (or, less strictly, of any form of radiant energy). Important points in the history of photography are: the early observation of the sensitiveness of certain salts to light, the production by Wedgwood and Davy of transient pictures on this principle (1802), the introduction of heliography (1814), of the daguerreotype (1839), the calotype (1841), the albumen process (1848), the collodion process (1851), and the gelatin process (1871). The modern dry plate is a glass plate (often replaced by a transparent flexible film) coated with an emulsion of silver salt, as the chloride, in gelatin. Exposure to light, as in the camera, causes a slight reduction of the silver salt, forming a latent image. The reduction is continued by the developer, and the image of finely divided silver becomes visible. The fixing agent removes any unchanged sensitive salt. From the negative thus obtained, in which the arrangement of light and shade is the reverse of that in the original, any number of positives may be printed on sensitized surfaces of paper, glass, etc. Various sensitizers may be used, as salts of silver, iron, and platinum. (See ARISTOTYPE, CYANOTYPE, PLATINOTYPE.) Some processes (developing) require a developer, others (printing out) do not. A toning solution, as of a gold salt, is used in some cases to better the shade of the positive image and increase its permanence. Recently a process of printing by catalysis has been worked out (see CATATYPE). See also CAMERA, 2, DEVELOPER **a**, etc.

2. Extremely faithful, minutely detailed, or mechanically accurate reproduction or representation.

pho'to-gra-vure' (fō'tō-grȧ-vūr'; -grā'vūr), *n.* [F.] Any of several processes for making prints from an intaglio plate prepared by photographic methods; also, a print so made. Such processes resemble copperplate engraving in their results. They depend on the effect of light in rendering bichromated gelatin or bitumen insoluble, an image being thus obtained from which the plate can be prepared by etching, molding, or electrotyping.

pho'to-he'li-o-graph (-hē'lĭ-ō-gràf), *n.* [*photo-* + *heliograph.*] *Astron.* A telescope specially adapted to photographing the sun. — **pho'to-he'li-o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

pho'to-he'li-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*photo-* + *-heliometer.*] *Astron.* A double-lens instrument for measuring slight variations of the sun's diameter by photography, utilizing the common chord of two overlapping images.

pho'to-lith'o-graph (-lĭth'ō-gràf), *n.* [*photo-* + *lithograph.*] A lithographic picture or copy from a design produced photographically. The image forming the design may be produced on the stone directly or by transfer.

pho'to-lith'o-graph, *v. t.* To make a photolithograph of.

pho'to-li-thog'ra-pher (-lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who practices or uses photolithography.

pho'to-li-thog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* Art or process of producing photolithographs. — **pho'to-lith'o-graph'ic** (-lĭth'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

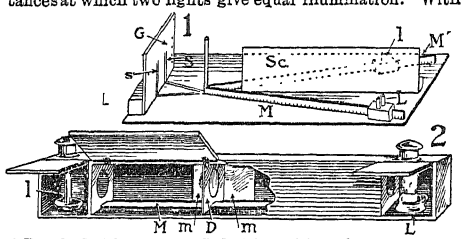
pho-tol'o-gy (fō-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *-logy.*] The science of light; optics; photics. — **pho'to-log'ic** (fō'tō-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pho-tol'o-gist** (fō-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

pho'to-lu'mi-nes'cent (fō'tō-lū'mĭ-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [*photo-* + *luminescent.*] *Physics.* Luminescent by exposure to the action of light waves. — **pho'to-lu'mi-nes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.* See LUMINESCENCE.

pho'to-mag'net-ism (-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* That branch of physics treating of the relation of magnetism to light. — **pho'to-mag-net'ic** (-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

pho'to-me-chan'i-cal (fō'tō-mē-kăn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to or designating any process of producing pictures or copies by mechanical printing from a photographically prepared plate. — **pho'to-me-chan'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho-tom'e-ter (fō-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*photo-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of light, esp. for comparing the relative intensities of different lights, or their relative illuminating power. The experimental method usually consists in finding the relative distances at which two lights give equal illumination. With



1 Rumford's Photometer: *L, l* Lights; *M, M'* Guiding Scales; *Sc* Screen. 2 Bunsen's Disk Photometer: *M* Guiding Scale for movable Disk of Paper (*D*), on each side of which are Mirrors (*m, m*) to permit a simultaneous view of both sides of *D*.

Rumford's photometer (fig. 1), a comparison is made of the shadows (*S* and *s*) cast by a rod on a ground-glass screen (*G*); with Bunsen's (fig. 2), the one commonly used, a movable piece of paper (*D*), placed between the two sources of light (*L* and *l*), is observed. On the paper is a grease spot which will appear darker than the rest of the paper when the reflected light is in excess, and lighter when the transmitted light is the greater. In the improved photometer of Lummer and Brodhun a combination of prisms replaces the greased paper. The *flicker photometer* is based on the principle that two lights of different intensities, alternated rather rapidly before the eye, produce a sensation of flickering, which disappears when the two lights are equally bright. It is esp. useful in comparing lights of different colors.

pho'to-met'ric (fō'tō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
pho'to-met'ri-cal (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl) } photometry or the photometer. — **pho'to-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho-tom'e-trist (fō-tŏm'ē-trĭst) } *n.* A specialist in photometry.

pho-tom'e-try (fō-tŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* That branch of science which treats of the measurement of the intensity of light; also, the art of making such measurements. See PHOTOMETER. There being no absolute standard of light, various arbitrary ones are in use, as the standard candle, the carcel, the Hefner unit, etc. For comparing light of different colors, a "flicker photometer" is used. See PHOTOMETER.

pho'to-mez'zo-type (fō'tō-mĕd'zō-tīp; -mĕz'ō-tīp), *n.* [*photo-* + It. *mezzo* middle, half + *-type.*] A photomechanical process similar to collotype.

pho'to-mi'cro-graph (-mī'krō-gràf), *n.* [*photo-* + *micro-* + *-graph.*] **1.** An enlarged or macroscopic photograph of a microscopic object, taken by attaching a camera to a microscope.

2. = MICROPHOTOGRAPH, 1.

pho'to-mi-crog'ra-phy (-mī-krŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* The art of producing photomicrographs. — **pho'to-mi-crog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **pho'to-mi'cro-graph'ic** (-mī'krō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

pho'to-neph'o-graph (-nĕf'ō-gràf), *n.* [*photo-* + *nephograph.*] *Meteor.* A nephoscope registering by photography, commonly consisting of a pair of cameras used simultaneously. Cf. PHOTOGRAMMETRY.

pho-toph'i-lous (fō-tŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*photo-* + *-philous.*] *Phytogeog.* Light-loving; growing in strong light, as many plants.

pho'to-pho'bi-a (fō'tō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* A morbid dread or dislike of light.

pho'to-phone (fō'tō-fōn), *n.* [*photo-* + *-phone.*] **1.** A form of telephone invented by A. G. Bell, based on the effect which light has on the electric resistance of selenium. A strong beam of light is reflected from the diaphragm of the transmitter on a selenium cell joined with the receiver. The diaphragm communicates its vibrations to the beam, which in turn produces variations in the resistance of the selenium cell, and thus the original sounds are reproduced in the receiver. Called also *radiophone.*

2. = BIOPHOTOPHONE.

pho'to-phore (-fōr; 201), *n.* [*photo-* + *-phore.*] **1.** *Med.* A form of endoscope using an electric light.

2. *Zoöl.* A light-emitting organ; specif., one of the luminous spots on certain marine (mostly deep-sea) fishes.

pho'to-print' (-prĭnt'), *n.* Any print made by a photomechanical process.

pho'to-proc'ess (-prŏs'ĕs), *n.* Any photomechanical process.

pho-top'si-a (fō-tŏp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + *-opsia.*] *Med.* An affection of the eye, in which the patient perceives luminous rays, flashes, coruscations, etc. See PHOSPHENE.

pho'to-re-lief' (fō'tō-rē-lēf'), *n.* A printing surface in relief obtained by photographic means and subsequent manipulations; a photo-engraving.

pho'to-scope (fō'tō-skōp), *n.* [*photo-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* Any device for observing light or luminous effects; any of several pieces of apparatus for this purpose; specif.: **a** An instrument for noting changes in intensity of light, on the principle of the photophone. **b** An apparatus for exhibiting and magnifying photographs. **c** A device for showing the motion of the lips by a rapid succession of instantaneous photographs of a speaker's mouth; — used in the instruction of deaf-mutes. — **pho'to-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

pho'to-sculp'ture (fō'tō-skŭlp'tūr), *n.* A process in which, by a number of photographs simultaneously taken from different points of view, rough models of the figure or bust of a person or animal may be quickly made. — **pho'to-sculp'tur-al** (-tūr-ăl), *a.*

pho'to-col'lo-graph (-kŏl'ō-gràf), *n.* A kind of collotype. — **pho'to-col lo-graph'ic** (-kŏl'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **pho'to-col-log'ra-phy** (-kŏ-lŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

pho'to-col'lo-type, *n.* = COLLOTYPE.

pho'to-der-mat'ic, *a. Zoöl.* Having a phosphorescent integument.

pho'to-dys-pho'ri-a (-dĭs-fō'rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + Gr. δυσφορία excessive pain.] *Med.* Photophobia.

pho'to-ep'i-nas'ty, *n.* [See PHOTO-; EPINASTIC.] *Plant Physiol.* Epinasty induced by light. — **pho'to-ep'i-nas'tic,** *a.* — **pho'to-ep'i-nas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho'to-etch'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PHOTO-ETCH.

photog. *Abbr.* Photographic; photography.

pho'to-gal'va-no graph', *n.* A photo-electrotype.

pho'to-gal'va-nog'ra-phy (-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art or process of making photo-electrotypes. — **pho'to-gal'va-no-graph'ic,** *a.*

pho'to-gel'a-tin, *a.* Noting any gelatin process of photo-mechanical printing. See COLLOTYPE.

pho'to-gen (fō'tō-jĕn), *n.* [See PHOTOGEN.] **1.** A photograph. *Obs.* **2.** An afterimage (sense 1).

pho'to-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* = PHOTOGENIC, 3.

pho'to-gen-ize, *v. t.* [Cf. PHOTOGEN.] To photograph. *Obs.*

pho-tog'e-nous (fō-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* = PHOTOGENIC, 3.

pho-tog'e-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [See PHOTOGEN.] Photography. *Obsoles.*

pho'to-glyph (fō'tō-glĭf), *n.* A photoglyphic engraving.

pho'to-gly-phog'ra-phy (-glĭ-fŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Photogravure.

pho-tog'ly-phy (fō-tŏg'lĭ-fĭ), *n.* Photoglyphic engraving.

pho'to-glyp'tic, *a.* [See PHOTO-; GLYPTIC.] = PHOTOGLYPHIC.

pho'to-glyp-tog'ra-phy (-glĭp-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Photogravure.

pho'to-gram, *n.* [*photo-* + *-gram.*] Photograph. [-ABLE.]

pho'to-graph'a-ble, *a.* See **pho-tog'ra-phize** (fō-tŏg'rȧ-fīz), *v. t.* To photograph.

pho'to-hy'po-nas'ty, *n. Bot.* Hyponasty induced by light. — **pho'to-hy'po-nas'tic,** *a.* — **pho'to-hy'po-nas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho'to-in-tag'lio, *n.* An intaglio photographically produced.

pho'to-lith'o (fō'tō-lĭth'ō), *a.* & *n.* Short for PHOTOLITHOGRAPHIC, PHOTOLITHOGRAPH.

photom. *Abbr.* Photometrical; photometry.

pho'to-neph'o-scope, *n.* = PHOTONEPHOGRAPH.

pho-ton'o-sus (fō-tŏn'ō-sŭs), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + Gr. νόσος disease.] *Med.* Any affection due to exposure to light.

pho-top'a-thy (fō-tŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *-pathy.*] *Physiol.* Phototaxis. — **pho'to-path'ic** (fō'tō-păth'ĭk), *a.* [IMETER, 2.]

pho'to-per-im'e-ter, *n.* = PERIMETER, 2.

pho'to-phane (fō'tō-fān), *n.* [*photo-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] A variety of collotype.

pho'to-phil, *n.* [*photo-* + *-phil.*] *Physiol.* An organism showing positive phototaxis.

pho'to-phil'ic (-fĭl'ĭk), *a. Phytogeog.* Photophilous.

pho-toph'o-ny (fō-tŏf'ō-nĭ; fō'tō-fō'nĭ), *n.* Art or practice of using the photophone. — **pho'to-phon'ic** (fō'tō-fŏn'ĭk), *a.*

pho'to-phos'phor-es'cent, *a.* = PHOTOLUMINESCENT.

pho-toph'y-gous (fō-tŏf'ĭ-gŭs), *a.* [*photo-* + Gr. φυγή flight.] Shade-loving, as certain plants.

pho'to-phys'i-cal, *a.* Pert. to the physical action of light; — distinguished from *photochemical.*

pho'to-phys'i-cist, *n.* An expert in the application of photography to physics, esp. to light irrespective of wave length.

pho'to-pile, *n.* A photo-electric apparatus like the thermopile, relying on the effect of light on selenium. See PHOTOPHONE.

pho'to-pi-tom'e-ter, *n.* = PITOMETER.

pho'to-print'er, *n.* A maker of photoprints. [PHOTOPSIA.]

pho'top-sy (fō'tŏp-sĭ), *n.* = **pho'top-tom'e-ter** (fō'tŏp-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* An instrument for studying visual impressions.

pho'to-salt', *n. Chem.* A salt, as of silver, modified by light.

pho-to-san'to-nin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline substance got by action of light on santonin and said to be a narcotic. — **pho'to-san-ton'ic** (-săn-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

pho'to-spec'tro-he'li-o-graph', *n.* = SPECTROHELIOGRAPH.

pho'to-sphere (fō'tō-sfēr), *n.* A sphere of light; esp., the luminous envelope of the sun. — **pho'to-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), *a.*
Defining the *photosphere* as the totality of all matter which radiates an appreciable amount of energy into outer space, we see that it cannot be a surface, but rather a stratum, of which the probable depth is several hundred, and may be several thousand, kilometers. The best estimates of its temperature range from 5000° C to ten, fifteen, or even twenty thousand. *Encyc. Brit.*

pho'to-syn'the-sis (-sĭn'thĕ-sĭs), *n.* *Plant Physiol.* The process of constructive metabolism by which carbohydrates are formed from water vapor and the carbon dioxide of the air in the chlorophyll-containing tissues of plants exposed to the action of light. It was formerly called *assimilation*, but this is now commonly used as in animal physiology. (See ASSIMILATION, 2.) The details of the process are not yet clearly known. Baeyer's theory is that the carbon dioxide is reduced to carbon monoxide, which, uniting with the hydrogen of the water in the cell, produces formaldehyde, the latter forming various sugars through polymerization. Vines suggests that the carbohydrates are secretion products of the chloroplasts, derived from decomposition of previously formed proteids. The food substances are usually quickly translocated, those that accumulate being changed to starch, which appears in the cells almost simultaneously with the sugars. The chloroplasts perform photosynthesis only in light and within a certain range of temperature, varying according to climate. This is the only way in which a plant is able to organize carbohydrates. All plants without a chlorophyll apparatus, as the fungi, must be heterotrophic (parasitic or saprophytic). See CHLOROPHYLL, CHLOROPLAST, CARBOHYDRATE; cf. CHEMOSYNTHESIS. — **pho'to-syn-thet'ic** (-sĭn-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **pho'to-syn-thet'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pho'to-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), **pho'to-tax'y** (fō'tō-tăk'sĭ), *n.* [NL. *phototaxis*; *photo-* + Gr. *τάξις* an arranging.] *Biol.* The influence of light on the movements of low organisms, as various infusorians, the zoöspores of certain algæ, etc.; also, the tendency to follow definite directions of motion or assume definite positions under such influence. If the migration is toward the source of light, it is termed **positive phototaxis**; if away from the light, **negative phototaxis** *or* **aphototaxis**. Cf. CHEMOTAXIS, HELIOTROPISM, PHOTOTROPISM. — **pho'to-tac'tic** (-tăk'tĭk), *a.* — **pho'to-tac'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pho'to-te-leg'ra-phy (-tē-lĕg'rā-fĭ), *n.* Telegraphy by means of light, as by the heliograph or the photophone. Also, less properly, telephotography. See TELEPHOTOGRAPHY, 1, 2. — **pho'to-tel'e-graph** (-tĕl'ē-grăf), *n.* — **pho'to-tel'e-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

pho'to-tel'e-scope (-tĕl'ē-skōp), *n.* *Astron.* A telescope adapted for taking photographs of the heavenly bodies.

pho'to-the-od'o-lite (-thē-ŏd'ō-līt), *n.* An arrangement of two photographic cameras, the plates of which may be brought into exactly the same plane, used in surveying and map making. From the differences between two pictures taken at the same moment, measurements in all dimensions of the region may be obtained.

pho'to-ther'a-py (-thĕr'ā-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* The application of light for therapeutic purposes, esp. for treating diseases of the skin. — **pho'to-the-rap'ic** (-thē-răp'ĭk), **pho'to-ther'a-peu'tic** (-thĕr'ā-pū'tĭk), *a.*

pho'to-ther'mic (-thûr'mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to both light and heat.

pho-tot'o-nus (fō-tŏt'ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL. See PHOTO-; TONE.]
1. *Plant Physiol.* State of sensitiveness to light; the capability of performing curvatures under the tonic influence of light; — said of plants and plant organs. In long continued darkness phototonus is lost.
2. *Physiol.* An irritable condition of protoplasm, resulting in movement, due to a certain intensity of light.

— **pho'to-ton'ic** (fō'tō-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

pho'to-to-pog'ra-phy (-tō-pŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* Photogrammetry. — **pho'to-top'o-graph'ic** (-tŏp'ō-grăf'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pho'to-tri'chro-mat'ic (-trī'krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*photo-* + *tri-* + *chromatic.*] Designating a photomechanical process for making reproductions in natural colors by three printings. See COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

pho-tot'ro-pism (fō-tŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*photo-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of growing plant organs to move or curve under the influence of light. In ordinary use the term is practically synonymous with *heliotropism* (which see). — **pho'to-trop'ic** (fō'tō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **pho'to-trop'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pho'to-type (fō'tō-tīp), *n.* [*photo-* + *-type.*] A plate or block with a printing surface (usually in relief) obtained from a photograph; also, any of the many methods or processes by which such a surface is obtained.

pho'to-typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a phototype or phototypy.

pho'to-ty-pog'ra-phy (fō'tō-tī-pŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* Any photomechanical process in which the printing surface is in relief, so as to be used with type. — **pho'to-ty'po-graph'ic** (-tī'pō-grăf'ĭk; -tĭp'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

pho'to-typ'y (fō'tō-tīp'ĭ; fō-tŏt'ĭ-pĭ), *n.* Art or process of making phototypes.

pho'to-vis'u-al (fō'tō-vĭzh'ū-ăl), *a.* *Optics* Of certain achromatic lenses, having the same focus for the actinic and for the brightest of the visual rays.

pho'to-vol-ta'ic (-vŏl-tā'ĭk), *a.* Photo-electric; as, a *photovoltaic* cell.

pho-tox'y-lin (fō-tŏk'sĭ-lĭn) } *n.* [*photo-* + Gr. *ξύλον*
pho-tox'y-lon (fō-tŏk'sĭ-lŏn) } wood.] A pyroxylinlike product obtained by nitration of wood pulp, and used in the form of collodion in surgery and microscopy.

pho'to-xy-log'ra-phy (fō'tō-zi-lŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* Process of photographing a design on wood for the wood engraver.

pho'to-zin'co-graph (-zĭŋ'kō-gráf), *n.* A print made by photozincography.

pho'to-zin-cog'ra-phy (-zĭŋ-kŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* A process for reproducing pictures, etc., by using a zinc plate on which the design has been photographically produced. Cf. ZINCOGRAPHY. — **pho'to-zin'co-graph'ic** (-zĭŋ'kō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

phrag'mo-cone (frăg'mō-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *φράγμα, φραγμός*, a fence, an inclosure + *κῶνος* a cone.]



Belemnite Shell, restored. *a* Phragmocone; *b* Prostracum; *c* Section of Guard or Rostrum. (½)
Paleon.

The thin, conical, chambered internal shell of a belemnite. It is either straight or curved, is produced in front into the very thin bladelike or leaflike process, the *proöstracum* (rarely preserved in fossils), and behind into a deep cavity in the anterior end of the *guard* or *rostrum*. — **phrag'mo-con'ic** (-kŏn'ĭk), *a.*

phrag'moid (frăg'moid), *a.* [Gr. *φραγμός* a fencing in + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Septate at right angles to the long axis, as the conidia of various fungi.

phras'al (frā'zăl), *a.* Of, the nature of, or consisting of, a phrase; as, a *phrasal* adverb. *Earle.*

phrase (frāz), *n.* [L. *phrasis* diction, phraseology, Gr. *φράσις*, fr. *φράζειν* to speak: cf. F. *phrase.*] **1.** A brief expression, sometimes, *Obs.*, a single word, but in *Gram.*, specif., two or more words forming an expression by themselves, not containing a predication, and hence not so complete in thought as a clause, but having in the sentence the force of a single part of speech; as, an adverbial *phrase.*
"Convey" the wise it call. "Steal!" ioh! a fico for the *phrase.* *Shak.*
2. A short, pithy expression, esp. one often used; a peculiar or idiomatic turn of speech, as, "to err is human."
3. A mode or form of speech; peculiar or characteristic manner or style of expression; diction; expression; phraseology; language.
Thou speak'st
In better *phrase* and matter than thou didst. *Shak*
4. Smooth, insincere, or unmeaning talk; flattery; gush. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. *Music.* A short clause or portion of a period. See PERIOD.
The *phrase* is essentially an element of melody embracing two (at the least) or more measures terminated by a cadence of some kind, and sensibly forming a separate group. *J. H. Cornell*

phrase, *v. t.*; PHRASED (frāzd); PHRAS'ING (frāz'ĭng). **1.** To express in words, or in appropriate words; to word; to put; to describe by a designation or phrase; to style.
"These sums — for so they *phrase* 'em." *Shak.*
2. To flatter. *Scot.* *Burns.*
3. *Music.* To divide into melodic phrases

phrase, *v. i.* **1.** To use phrases. *Rare*
2. To talk insincerely or flatteringly; to flatter; to gush. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. *Music.* To group notes into phrases; to render music so as to show its melodic phrasing.

phrase mark. *Music.* A sweeping curve placed over or under a group of notes to be treated as a single phrase.

phrase'mon'ger (frāz'mŭŋ'gĕr), *n.* One given to using fine or high-sounding phrases. — **phrase'mon'ger-ing,** *vb. n.* — **phrase'mon'ger-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

phra'se-o-gram' (frā'zē-ō-grăm'), *n.* [Gr. *φράσις* a phrase, + *-gram.*] *Phonog.* A symbol for a phrase; a conventional combination of signs or letters representing a phrase.

phra'se-o-graph (-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *φράσις* a phrase + *-graph.*] *Phonog.* A phrase having a phraseogram. — **phra'se-o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

phra'se-o-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Using phrases; esp., using peculiar phrases; expressed in phrase, or special or peculiar terms.
2. Of or pertaining to phraseology; consisting of a phrase or peculiar form of words; concerned with, or devoted to, phrases, or peculiar expressions. "This verbal or *phraseological* answer." *Bp. Pearson.*

phra'se-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* **1** One who deals with phraseology; a collector of phrases.
2. A maker, user, or coiner, of phrases; phrasemonger.

phra'se-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [See PHRASE; -LOGY.]
1. Manner of expression; diction; language; style.
Most completely national in his . . . *phraseology* *I Taylor.*
2. A collection of phrases; a phrase book. *Obs.*
Syn. — See DICTION.

phras'er (frāz'ẽr), *n.* A maker or user of phrases, esp. fine phrases; phrasemonger.

phras'ing (frāz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PHRASE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Method of expression; phraseology; wording. **b** *Music.* Act, method, or result, of grouping the notes so as to form distinct musical phrases.

phra'try (frā'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TRIES** (-trĭz). [Gr. *φρατρία.*]
1. *Gr. Hist.* A subdivision of a phyle, or tribe, in Athens. The phratry was composed of a number of gentes (or *γενη*) celebrating a common worship. It corresponded closely to the Roman *curia* (which see).
2. Hence, any analogous social division among primitive peoples; esp., an exogamous social group comprising several totemic clans and comprised in a tribe, as among the Australian blacks and some American Indians.

phre-at'ic (frē-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φρεαρ, -ατος*, a well.] Of or pert. to a well; — applied to underground waters reachable or probably reachable by drilling wells or the like.

phre-net'ic (frē-nĕt'ĭk; *formerly also* frĕn'ē-tĭk; *cf.* SPLENETIC), *a.* [ME. *frenetik*, OF. *frenetique.* See FRANTIC, FRENZY.] **1.** Suffering from frenzy; delirious; mad; frantic; crazy; insane; — said of persons. *Obs.*
2. Characterized by delirium; — said of diseases. *Obs.*
3. Characterized by, or proceeding from, madness; mad; insane; erratic; as, a *phrenetic* act.
4. Moved by extreme excitement or enthusiasm; fanatic; furious; frantic.

phre-net'ic, *n.* One who is phrenetic; a madman.

phren'ic (frĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φρήν, φρενός*, the midriff, or diaphragm, the heart, the mind: cf. F. *phrénique.*] **1.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the diaphragm; diaphragmatic.
2. Of or pertaining to the mind; mental. *Obs.*
phrenic arteries, *Anat.*, arteries supplying the diaphragm, the two *inferior* passing to the under surface of the diaphragm, the *superior* being distributed over its upper surface. — **p. nerve,** *Anat.*, an important nerve of each side of the body, arising chiefly from the fourth cervical nerve and passing down through the thorax to the diaphragm. It gives branches to the pericardium and pleura, but is distributed mostly over the lower surface of the diaphragm. — **p. veins,** *Anat.*, veins accompanying the phrenic arteries, and like them distinguished as *superior* and *inferior.*

phre-nit'ic (frē-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φρενιτικός.*] *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with, phrenitis.

phre-ni'tis (frē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *φρενῖτις*, fr. *φρήν, φρενός.* See FRENZY.] *Med.* Inflammation of the brain, or of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium; cephalitis; brain fever.

phren'o- (frĕn'ō-). Combining form from Greek *φρήν, φρενός, midriff, diaphragm, mind.*

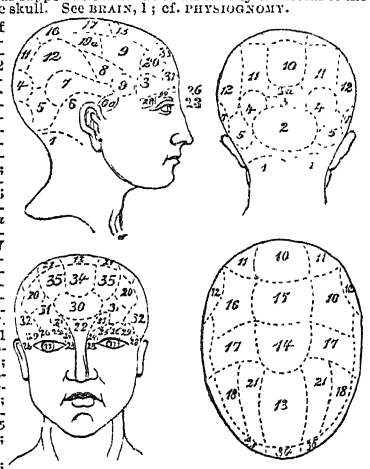
phren'o-gram (-grăm), *n.* [*phreno-* + *-gram.*] *Physiol.* A curve or tracing of the movements of the diaphragm made by a phrenograph.

phren'o-graph (-gráf), *n.* [*phreno-* + *-graph.*] **1.** *Physiol.* An instrument for recording the movements of the diaphragm in respiration.
2. A phrenological description or chart.

phren'o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to phrenology. —
phren'o-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } **phren'o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

phre-nol'o-gist (frē-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A person who is versed in phrenology.

phre-nol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*phreno-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *phrénologie.*] The hypothesis of F. J. Gall (1758-1828) that mental faculties and traits of character are shown by the conformation of the skull, or the system of faculties and their localization based on this hypothesis. It was based on the erroneous supposition that the brain exactly conforms to the shape of the skull. See BRAIN, 1; cf. PHYSIOGNOMY.


A Chart of Phrenology. 1 Amativeness; 2 Philoprogenitiveness; 3 Concentrativeness; 3*a* Inhabitiveness; 4 Adhesiveness; 5 Combativeness; 6 Destructiveness; 6*a* Alimentiveness; 7 Secretiveness; 8 Acquisitiveness; 9 Constructiveness; 10 Self-esteem; 11 Love of Approbation; 12 Cautiousness; 13 Benevolence; 14 Veneration; 15 Firmness; 16 Conscientiousness; 17 Hope; 18 Wonder; 19 Ideality; 19*a* (Not determined); 20 Wit; 21 Imitation; 22 Individuality; 23 Form; 24 Size; 25 Weight; 26 Coloring; 27 Locality; 28 Number; 29 Order; 30 Eventuality; 31 Time; 32 Tune; 33 Language; 34 Comparison; 35 Causality. [Some raise the number of organs to forty-three.]

phren'o-path'i-a (frĕn'ō-păth'ĭ-ă) } [NL. *phrenopathia.*
phre-nop'a-thy (frē-nŏp'ă-thĭ) } See PHRENO-; -PATHY.]
Any mental disease. — **phren'o-path'ic** (-păth'ĭk), *a.*

Phrix'us (frĭk'sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φριξος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Athamas and Nephele and brother of Helle (which see). His mother rescued him and his sister when they were about to be sacrificed to Zeus. He was carried on the rain with the golden fleece to Colchis, where he married the king's daughter, sacrificed the ram to Zeus, and gave the fleece to the king.

pho'to-spec'tro-scope, *n.* An instrument recording spectra by photography. — **pho'to-spec'tro-scop'ic, -scop'i-cal,** *a.*
pho'to-spec-tros'co-py, *n.* Spectroscopy using photographic methods — **pho'to-spec'tro-scop'ic,** *a.*
pho'to-ster'e-o-graph', *n.* A double photograph mounted for use with a stereoscope.
pho'to-sur-vey'ing, *n.* Surveying with a phototheodolite.
pho'to-syn'tax, *n.* *Plant Physiol.* Photosynthesis. *Rare.*
pho'to-ta-chom'e-ter (-tă-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A device for measuring the velocity of light by using a rotating mirror. — **pho'to-tach'o-met'ric** (-tăk'ō-mĕt'rĭk), **pho'to-tach'o-met'ri-cal,** *a.*
pho'to-ta-chom'e-try (fō'tō-tă-kŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* Measurement of the velocity of light.
pho'to-ta-chym'e-ter (-kĭm'ẽ-), **pho'to-tach'y-met'ric,** etc. Vars of PHOTOTACHOMETER, etc.
pho'to-tac'tism (-tăk'tĭz'm), *n.* *Biol.* Phototaxis. *Rare.*
pho'to-tel'e-phone, *n.* = PHOTOPHONE.
pho'to-te-leph'o-ny, *n.* Telephony with the photophone.
pho'to-ther'a-peu'tics, *n.* Phototherapy.
pho'to-zin'co (fō'tō-zĭŋ'kō), *a.* & *n.* Short for PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC, PHOTOZINCOGRAPHY
pho'to-zin'co-type, *n.* A photozincograph
pho'to-zin'co-typ'y (-zĭŋ'kō-tĭp'ĭ), *n.* Photozincography.
pho-tu'ri-a (fō-tū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The excretion of phosphorescent urine
phoungye. Var. of POONGHIE
phous'dar, **phous'dar-ry** Vars. of FOUJDAR, FOUJDARRY. *India.*
phr. *Abbr.* Phrase.
Phrac'tam-phib'i-a (frăk'tăm-fĭb'ĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL; Gr. *φρακτός* protected + *Amphibia.*] Syn. of STEGOCEPHALI.
phrag'ma (frăg'mă), *n.*; *pl.* **-MATA** (-mă-tă). [NL, fr. Gr. *φράγμα* fence.] **1.** A septum or partial diaphragm; esp., *Zoöl.*, any infolded part, or inwardly extending process, of the walls of the thorax of an insect or other arthropod. [ovary.
2. A false dissepiment in an
phrag'ma-cone (frăg'mă-kōn). *Paleon.* Var. of PHRAGMOCONE.
—phrag'ma-con'ic (-kŏn'ĭk), *a.*
Phrag-mi'tes (frăg-mī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φραγμιτης* growing in hedges. See PHRAGMA.] *Bot.* Syn. of TRICHOÖN.
phraiss. † PHEIRS.
phram'pel. † FRAMPOLD.
phran'tic. † FRANTIC
phrased (frāzd), *a.* Expressed in phrases; worded. [able. *Shak.*]
phrase'less, *a.* Prob., indescrib-
phrase'man (frāz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A user or maker of phrases; a phrase maker.
phra'se-og'ra-phy (frā'zē-ŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* 1. Representation of phraseographs by phraseograms; use of phraseograms. 2. Written phraseology.
phra'se-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* = PHRASEOLOGICAL, 2.
phra'se-o-log'i-cal-ly, *adv* of PHRASEOLOGICAL.
phra'si-cal (frā'zĭ-kăl), *a.* Idiomatic *Obs.*
phra'si-fy (-fī), *v. i.* [L *phrasis* phrase + *-fy.*] To phrase. *Rare.*
phras'y (frāz'ĭ), *a.* Abounding in phrases; addicted to the use of phrases. *Colloq* — **phras'i-ness** (frāz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* *Colloq.*
phra'tral (frā'trăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a phratry.
phra'tri-ac (-trĭ-ăk), **phra'tric** (-trĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φρατριακός.*] Of or pert. to a phratry; composed of phratries. [phrenology.
phren. *Abbr.* Phrenological; **phre-nal'gi-a** (frē-năl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *phreno-* + *-algia.*] Psychalgia; melancholia.
phre-ne'si-ac (-nē'zĭ-ăk), *a.* [Gr. *φρένησις*, for *φρενῖτις.* See FRENZY.] Phrenetic. *Obs*
phrenesie. † FRENZY.
phre-ne'sis (frē-nē'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *φρένησις.*] Phrenitis
phre-net'i-cal (-nĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Phrenetic. *Obs. or R.*
phre-net'i-cal-ly, *adv* of PHRENETIC, -ICAL.
phre-net'ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
phren'i-co-cos'tal (frĕn'ĭ-kō-kŏs'tăl), *a.* Phrenocostal.
phren'ics (frĕn'ĭks), *n* Mental philosophy. *Rare.*
phren'ism (frē'nĭz'm; frĕ'nĭz'm), *n* [See PHRENIC.] Thought force. *Cope.*
phre-ni'tion (frē-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Frenzy. *Obs.*
phren'o-col'ic, *a.* *Anat.* Connecting diaphragm and colon.
phren'o-cos'tal, *a.* *Anat.* Pert to the diaphragm and ribs.
phren'o-gas'tric, *a.* *Anat* Pert. to the diaphragm and stomach.
phren'o-glot'tic, *a.* See PHRENO-.
phre-nog'ra-phy (frē-nŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*phreno-* + *-graphy.*] The inductive stage of comparative psychology. *Rare.*
phre-nol'o-ger (-nŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* A phrenologist. *Rare.*
phre-nol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. t.* & To locate phrenologically. **b** To provide or cover with bumps. *Humorous.* **c** To examine or describe phrenologically.
phren'o-mag'net-ism, phren'o-mes'mer-ism, *n.* Power of exciting the brain by magnetic or mesmeric influence.
phre-non'o-my (frē-nŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*phreno-* + Gr. *νομος* law.] The deductive stage of comparative psychology. *Rare.*
phren'o-ple'gi-a, *n.* [NL.; *phreno-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Sudden failing of mental power.
phren'o-ple'gy (frĕn'ō-plē'jĭ), *n.* Phrenoplegia. [PHRENO-.
phren'o-splen'ic. *a.* See
phren'si-cal, phren'sied, phren'sy. Vars. of FRENZICAL, etc.
phren'tic, *n.* & *a.* Phrenetic. *Obs.*
phro-ne'sis (frō-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φρόνησις.*] Practical wisdom.
phron'tis-te'ri-on (frŏn'tĭs-tē'rĭ-ŏn), **phron'tis-te'ri-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] = PHRONTISTERY.
phron'tis-ter-y (frŏn'tĭs-tẽr-ĭ),

Phryg'a-ne'i-dæ (frĭg'ā-nē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φρύγανον* a dry stick.] *Zoöl.* A family usually containing all the caddis flies, but restricted in some recent classifications to some larger forms of the Northern Hemisphere.

Phryga'ne-a (frĭ-gā'nē-ā) is the typical genus. — **phryg'a-ne'id** (frĭg'ā-nē'ĭd), *n.* — **phry-ga'ne-oid** (frĭ-gā'nē-oid), *a.*

Phryg'i-an (frĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Phrygianus*, or *Phrygius*, Gr. *Φρύγιος*.] Of or pert. to Phrygia, an ancient country of central and northern Asia Minor, or its inhabitants.

Phrygian cap, a close-fitting cap represented in Greek art as worn by Orientals, assumed to have been conical in shape. It has been identified in modern art with the so-called *liberty cap*. — **P. marble**, a marble from Phrygia noted in antiquity. See PAVONAZZO. — **P. mode.** *Music.* See MODE, 1 a. — **P. stone**, a stone used by the ancients in dyeing, supposed to have been a sort of pumice, perhaps with a mixture of other ingredients. — **P. work.** See *opus Phrygicum*, under OPUS **b**.

Phryg'i-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Phrygia. The Phrygians are supposed to have been of European origin and to have entered Asia Minor from Thrace in prehistoric times, and were anciently known for their orgiastic worship and for their wild and plaintive music.

2. The language of the Phrygians, known from a few inscriptions and glosses. In linguistic character it was closely related to the Greek. Its alphabet was an archaic form of the Greek with 19 letters. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

3. *Eccl. Hist.* A Montanist.

Phry'ma (frī'mă), *n.* [NL., orig. unknown.] *Bot.* A peculiar genus of plants constituting the family **Phry-ma'ce-æ** (order Polemoniales). The only species (*P. leptostachya*), the lopseed, has small purplish spicate flowers. It occurs throughout the eastern United States and in eastern Asia.

Phry'ne (frī'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Φρύνη*.] *Gr. Hist. & Lit.* A hetæra of the 4th century B. C., celebrated for her beauty. She was the model for several statues, including the Cnidian Aphrodite of Praxiteles, and also, it is said, for the Aphrodite Anadyomene of Apelles. Cf. LAIS **b**.

phthal'e-in (thăl'ē-ĭn; fthăl'-; 277, 218), *n.* [See PHTHALIC.] *Chem.* Any of a series of artificial organic dyes made as condensation products of the phenols with phthalic acid. They are in general colorless crystalline bodies which dissolve in alkalies to form intensely colored solutions.

phthal'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [*naphthalene* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of three isomeric dibasic acids, $C_6H_4(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by oxidation of various benzene derivatives; specif., the ortho acid, a white crystalline substance produced by oxidizing naphthalene and allied substances, and used in manufacturing phthaleins. The meta compound is commonly called **isophthalic acid**, and the para compound, **terephthalic acid**.

phthal'i-mide (-ĭ-mīd; -mĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-mid.** [*phthalic* + *imide.*] *Chem.* Phthalyl imide, a white crystalline substance, $C_6H_4{\cdot}(CO)_2{\cdot}NH$, which, like succinimide, has acid properties and is hence called an imido acid.

phthal'in (-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a series of colorless substances obtained by reduction from the phthaleins, into which they are easily reconverted by oxidation.

Phthi'no-bran'chi-i (thĭn'ō-brăn'kĭ-ī; fthĭn'ō-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *φθινάς* waning + *βράγχια* gills.] *Zoöl.* An order of acanthopterygian fishes comprising the hemibranchs, lophobranchs, sea moths, and related forms having the gill arches more or less degenerate.

phthis'ic (tĭz'ĭk; *the pron. has descended from the* ME. (*see ety.*), *while that of* phthisis *follows the Latin*), *n.* [ME. *tisik*, OF. *tisique*, orig. fem. a., fr. L. *phthisicus* phthisical; Gr. *φθισικός*. See PHTHISIS.] **1.** PHTHISIS.

2. Any of various throat or lung affections, as asthma. *Obs.*

phthis'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. PHTHISIC.] Of, pert to, or of the nature of, or having, phthisis; wasting; consumptive.

phthis'ick-y (-ĭ-kĭ), *a.* Having phthisis, or a symptom of it, as difficulty in breathing; phthisical; asthmatic; wheezy.

phthis'ip-neu-mo'ni-a (thĭz'ĭp-nū-mō'nĭ-ă) } *n.* [See
phthis'ip-neu'mo-ny (thĭz'ĭp-nū'mō-nĭ) } PHTHISIS; PNEUMONIA.] *Med.* Pulmonary consumption.

phthi'sis (thī'sĭs; cf. PHTHISIC), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *φθισις*, fr. *φθιειν*, *φθίνειν*, to pass or waste away.] *Med.* A wasting or consumption of the tissue; — formerly applied to many wasting diseases, but now usually restricted to pulmonary *phthisis*, or consumption. See TUBERCULOSIS.

phthon'gal (thŏng'găl; fthŏng'-; 277, 218), *a.* [Gr. *φθόγγος* voice.] Characterized by voice; vocalized; — said of the vowels and of the semivowels, and other voiced, or sonant, consonants, *g*, *d*, *b*, *l*, *r*, *v*, *z*, etc.

phy'co- (fī'kō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *φῦκος*, *seaweed.*

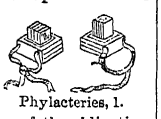
phy'co-chrome (-krōm), *n.* [*phyco-* + Gr. *χρῶμα* color.] *Bot.* **a** The characteristic coloring matter of the blue-green algæ (Schizophyceæ), being a mixture of chlorophyll and phycocyanin. **b** An alga of the class Phycochromaceæ.

phy'co-cy'a-nin (-sī'ă-nĭn), *n.* [*phyco-* + *cyanin.*] The characteristic bluish green pigment of the cells of the blue-green algæ (Schizophyceæ). It is soluble in water, but not in alcohol or ether. Cf. PHYCOPHÆIN, PHYCOERYTHRIN.

Phy'co-my'ces (-mī'sēz), *n.* [NL.; *phyco-* + *-myces.*] *Bot.* A genus of phycomycetous fungi of family Mucoraceæ, with unbranched spore-bearing hyphæ and naked zygospores.

Phy'co-my-ce'tes (-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phyco-* + *mycetes.*] *Bot.* A large, important class of parasitic or saprophytic fungi, the algal or alga-like fungi. The plant body ranges from an undifferentiated mass of protoplasm to a well-developed and much-branched mycelium. Reproduction is mainly asexual, by the formation of conidia or sporangia; but the group shows every form of transition from this method through simple conjugation to perfect sexual reproduction by egg and sperm in the higher forms. The class is divided into three subclasses, Archimycetes, Zygomycetes, and Oömycetes. — **phy'co-my-ce'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

phy-lac'ter-y (fĭ-lăk'tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TERIES** (-ĭz). [ME. *filaterie*, L. *phylacterium*, Gr. *φυλακτηριον*, fr. *φυλακτήρ* a watcher, guard, *φυλάσσειν* to watch, guard: cf. OF. *philaterie*, *filatiere*, **F.** *phylactère*.] **1.** A small square leathern box, containing slips of parchment on which are written the Scriptural passages Exodus xiii. 1–10 and 11–16, Deut. vi. 4–9 and xi. 13–22. Two such boxes are worn by Jews, one on the head and one on the left arm, during the time of prayer on all mornings except those of Sabbaths and holy days, as reminders of the obligation to keep the law (cf. *Deut.* vi. 8 and xi. 18).


Phylacteries, 1.

2. A case or chest inclosing a holy relic.

3. Erron., one of the zizith, or "fringes," or the blue ribbons, worn by the Israelites as a reminder of the Lord's commandments (*Num.* xv. 38, 39); hence, a fringe or border.

4. Fig., a reminder; also, something, as a religious observance or article of faith, made prominent for outward show; an indication of Pharisaism or hypocrisy; — chiefly with allusion to Matt. xxiii.

5. Anything worn as a charm or preservative against danger, disease, etc.; an amulet; fig., a charm or protection.

6. *Medieval Art.* An inscribed scroll made to appear as held or coming from the mouth, to show what one is saying; hence, fig., a record; also, an infula of a miter.

Phy-lac'to-læ'ma-ta (fĭ-lăk'tō-lē'mă-tă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *φυλάσσειν* to guard + *λαιμός* the gullet.] *Zoöl.* An order of fresh-water ectoproctous polyzoans having the tentacles arranged on a horseshoe-shaped lophophore, and the mouth covered by an epistome. *Plumatella* and *Cristatella* are well-known genera. — **phy-lac'to-læ'ma-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

phy'larch (fī'lärk), *n.* [L. *phylarchus*, Gr. *φύλαρχος*. See PHYLE; -ARCH.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** The chief ruler of a phyle, or tribe. **b** At Athens, the commander of the cavalry furnished by each tribe. — **phy-lar'chic** (fĭ-lär'kĭk), **phy-lar'chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl), *a.*

phy'larch-y (fī'lär-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CHIES** (-kĭz). [Gr. *φυλαρχία*.] Office of a phylarch; government of a class or tribe.

phy-lax'in (fĭ-lăk'sĭn), *n.* [Gr. *φύλαξ* a guard.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any defensive proteid produced in the animal body by an immunizing process. Those that destroy bacteria are called **mycophylaxins**; those that destroy the toxic products of bacteria are called **toxophylaxins.** Cf. SOZIN.

phy'le (fī'lē), *n.*; *pl.* **PHYLÆ** (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. *φυλή*.] *Gr. Hist.* The largest political subdivision among the ancient Athenians, corresponding to the Roman *tribe* (which see). See DEME, 1, PHRATRY, 1, GENS, 2 **a**.

phy-let'ic (fĭ-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φυλετικός*.] *Biol.* Of or pertaining to a phylum, or line of descent; phylogenetic; racial. — **phy-let'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

-phyll. A combining form from Greek *φύλλον*, *leaf.*

Phyl-lan'thus (fĭ-lăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A very large genus of tropical euphorbiaceous herbs, shrubs, or trees with alternate leaves and small monœcious flowers, succeeded by polycarpellary capsules. The flowers are often borne on phylloclades very like leaves. Several species are grown for ornament, and others yield edible fruit. Various East Indian species are used medicinally.

Phyl'lis (fĭl'ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Φυλλίς*.] **1.** Lit., a green bough; — fem. prop. name.

2. In Greek legend, a Thracian princess betrothed to Demophoon, son of Theseus. On his failure to return from Athens to marry her at the time he set, Phyllis, thinking herself deserted, hanged herself.

3. A country girl mentioned in Vergil's "Eclogues." Hence, more often spelt **Phillis**, a poetical name for a pretty rustic maid or a sweetheart; sometimes, after Milton, a deft waitress or the like.

phyl'lite (fĭl'īt), *n.* [See PHYLLO-.] **a** *Min.* A mineral closely related to or identical with ottrelite. **b** *Petrog.* Argillaceous schist, intermediate between mica schist and slate. — **phyl-lit'ic** (fĭ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Phyl-li'tis (fĭ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φύλλον* leaf.] *Bot.* A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns with large oblong or strap-shaped fronds and linear elongated sori contiguous in pairs, giving the appearance of a double indusium. *P. scolopendrium* is the hart's-tongue.

phyl'lo- (fĭl'ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *φύλλον*, *leaf.*

Phyl'lo-cac'tus (-kăk'tŭs), *n.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + *cactus.*] *Bot.* A genus of cacti, epiphytic, with flat two-edged branches bearing the flowers from marginal crenatures or incisions. The flowers are showy white or red. *P. stenopetalus* is the queen cactus. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.

Phyl'lo-car'i-da (-kăr'ĭ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + Gr. *καρίς* shrimp, prawn.] *Zoöl.* An order of Crustacea comprising the Nebaliidæ and allied extinct families. It is generally regarded as intermediate in some respects between the Malacostraca and Entomostraca, though included in the former. See NEBALIA. — **phyl-loc'a-rid** (fĭ-lŏk'ă-rĭd), *a. & n.* — **phyl'lo-car'i-dan** (fĭl'ō-kăr'ĭ-dăn), *a.*

phyl'lo-clade (fĭl'ō-klād), *n.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. *κλάδος* sprout.] *Bot.* **a** Any flattened stem or branch performing the functions of leaves, as the joints of cactaceous plants. Also, erroneously, a cladophyll. **b** In lichenology, a branch of a thallus; a secondary thallus. *Rare.*

phyl'lode (fĭl'ōd), *n.* [Gr. *φυλλώδης* leaflike; *φύλλον* leaf + *εἶδος* form: cf. F. *phyllode.*] *Bot.* A flat expanded petiole replacing the blade of a foliage leaf and fulfilling the same functions. Phyllodes are typically developed among the Australian acacias, most of those species having naturally pinnately compound blades, which appear in the seedlings, but soon give way to the simple phyllodes. The hollow leaves of pitcher plants are also forms of phyllodes. These organs are analogous to, but not homologous with, cladophylls (which see).


Phyllode. Seedling of *Acacia pycnantha*. *a*, *a* Early Leaves, which are typically pinnate; *b*, *b* Transition Leaves; *c* Later Leaves, modified as Phyllodes.

— **phyl-lo'di-al** (fĭ-lō'dĭ-ăl), *a.*

phyl-lo'di-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-DIA** (-ă). [NL.] A phyllode.

phyl'lo-dy (fĭl'ō-dĭ), *n.* [See PHYLLODE.] *Bot.* Retrograde metamorphosis of floral to foliage leaves.

phyl'lome (fĭl'ōm), *n.* [Gr. *φύλλωμα* foliage.] *Bot.* **a** A group of leaves or their primordia in the bud. *Obs.* **b** A foliar organ; a leaf and its appendages or modifications, in the abstract. — **phyl-lom'ic** (fĭ-lŏm'ĭk; -lō'mĭk), *a.*

phyl'lo-pod (fĭl'ō-pŏd), *n.* One of the Phyllopoda.

phyl'lo-pod, *a.* Phyllopodan.

Phyl-lop'o-da (fĭ-lŏp'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* **a** An order of entomostracan crustaceans comprising the Branchiopoda and Cladocera (see these terms). They have leaflike swimming feet which also serve as gills, the mandibles have no palpus, and the maxillæ are reduced in size. The body may be protected by a shield-shaped carapace, as in *Apus*, inclosed in a bivalve

shell, as in most Cladocera, or may be unprotected, as in *Artemia*. **b** In a narrower sense, syn. of BRANCHIOPODA **a**. — **phyl-lop'o-dan** (-dăn), *a. & n.* — **phyl'lo-pod'i-form** (fĭl'ō-pŏd'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **phyl-lop'o-dous** (fĭ-lŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.*

phyl'lo-pode (fĭl'ō-pōd), *n.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. πους, ποδός, foot.] *Bot.* **a** The sheathing base of the leaf in a quillwort (*Isoëtes*), inclosing the sporangia. **b** A phyllopodium.

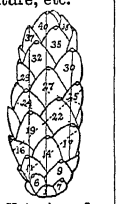
phyl'lo-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ă). [NL.; *phyllo-* + *-podium.*] *Bot.* A leaf structure or leaf axis considered morphologically.

phyl'lo-so'ma (-sō'mă), *n.* [NL. See PHYLLO-; 2d -SOME.] *Zoöl.* The flat, transparent, long-legged larva of *Palinurus* and allied genera of spiny lobsters, formerly supposed to be a distinct genus and made the type of a group, **Phyl'lo-so'ma-ta** (-sō'mă-tă). — **phyl'lo-some** (fĭl'ō-sōm), *n.*

phyl'lo-spon'dyl-ous (-spŏn'dĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*phyllo-* + *spondylous.*] *Paleon.* Designating, or having, vertebræ with a hypocentrum, but no pleurocentra, the neural arch extending down to inclose the notochord and form transverse processes to support the ribs. This condition prevailed in the extinct amphibian *Branchiosaurus* and allied genera, which some make a group, **Phyl'lo-spon'dy-li** (-dĭ-lī).

Phyl'lo-sta'chys (-stā'kĭs; -stăk'ĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + Gr. στάχυς a spike of grain.] *Bot.* A genus of Chinese and Japanese bamboo grasses having slender cylindrical culms used for walking sticks, bamboo furniture, etc.

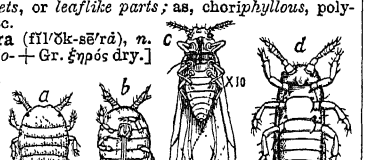
phyl'lo-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs) } *n.* [NL. *phyl-*
phyl'lo-tax'y (fĭl'ō-tăk'sĭ) } *lotaxis; phyllo-* + Gr. τάξις arrangement.] *Bot.* The sum of the laws or principles governing the distribution of leaves on an axis: the system or order of leaf arrangement. The position of leaves is generally governed chiefly by their relation to light. There are two main types of arrangement: the **alternate** or **spiral**, in which a single leaf is borne at a node, and the **verticillate** or **whorled**, in which two or more are borne at a node. When each whorl consists of a pair of leaves, the latter are called **opposite**, and are usually placed decussately (see DECUSSATE). In the alternate arrangement each leaf is inserted above the last at a definite distance around the circumference (see ANGLE OF DIVERGENCE). The spiral thus traced is the **genetic spiral**; the vertical lines on the stem joining the superposed leaves are the **orthostichies**. The phyllotaxis of a given plant is indicated by a fraction whose numerator expresses the number of turns in the genetic spiral; the denominator, the number of orthostichies; the whole fraction, the distance of one leaf from the next in terms of the circumference.



Phyllotaxis of a Pine Cone. The Scales are numbered in the order of their growth, the 14th standing directly above the 1st, the 22d over the 9th, etc., the cone being 13-ranked. The straight lines are the Orthostichies; the dotted lines, two of the Parastichies. The genetic spiral is not shown.

-phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs). [Gr. -φυλλος, fr. φύλλον leaf.] A combining form used to signify *having* (such or so many) *leaves, leaflets*, or *leaflike parts;* as, *chori*phyllous, poly*phyllous*, etc.

Phyl'lox-e'ra (fĭl'ŏk-sē'ră), *n.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + Gr. ξηρός dry.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of plant lice closely related to *Aphis*, the chief difference being in the lack of the so-called honey tubes and in wing structure. These insects exist in several forms, some winged, others wingless. One form, including winged and wingless individuals, produces galls on the leaves and twigs, another, always wingless, affects the roots.



Phylloxera (*P. vastatrix*). *a, b* Dorsal and Ventral Views of Root-infesting Form; *c, d* Leaf-infesting Forms, *c* being a Winged Female. All much enlarged.

2. [*l. c.*] Any plant louse of this genus, esp. *P. vastatrix*, which attacks the roots and leaves of the wine grape (*Vitis vinifera*) and kills the vine. It lived originally in eastern North America, but has been introduced into Europe, California, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and elsewhere, and has done enormous damage. It is combated most effectively by grafting vines on certain American varieties of vines which are nearly immune to it.

phyl'lo- (fĭl'ō-), **phyl-**. [Gr. φύλον race, tribe.] Combining form used, chiefly in biology, to signify *relation to*, or *connection with, phylogeny*.

phy-log'e-ny (fī-lŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [*phylo-* + *-geny.*] The race history of an animal or vegetable type; the evolution of a race or genetically related group of organisms (as a species, family, or order), in distinction from *ontogeny*, or the development of the individual organism. — **phy'lo-gen'ic** (fī'lō-jĕn'ĭk), **phy'lo-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **phy'lo-ge-net'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

phy'lon (fī'lŏn), *n.; pl.* PHYLA (-lă). [NL., fr. Gr. φύλον race, tribe.] *Biol.* A tribe or race; a genetically related group.

phy'lum (fī'lŭm), *n.; pl.* PHYLA (-lă). [NL. See PHYLON.] *Biol.* One of the primary divisions of the animal or vegetable kingdom; — so called because the members are assumed to have a common descent. Sometimes (esp. formerly) called a *branch* or *subkingdom*. The phyla of plants now usually recognized are the Schizophyta, Thallophyta, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, and Spermatophyta, to which many botanists add a sixth, the Myxophyta. For those of animals, see classifications under ANIMAL, *n.*, 1.

phy'ma (fī'mă), *n.; pl.* PHYMATA (-tă). [L., a kind of tumor, fr. Gr. φύμα, fr. φύειν to produce.] *Med.* An external tubercle; a skin tumor. — **phy-mat'ic** (fī-măt'ĭk), *a.*

phy'ma-to-ru'sin } (-tō-rōō'sĭn), *n.* [Gr. φῦμα, φύματος,
phy'ma-to-rhu'sin } tubercle + ῥούσιος reddish.] *Chem.* A melanin pigment found in certain melanotic tumors in man and in the urine of persons affected with them.

-phyre (-fīr). *Petrog.* A suffix used in naming rocks that are *porphyritic;* as, leuco*phyre;* augito*phyre*.

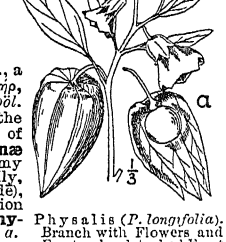
Phy'sa (fī'să), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φῦσα a bellows.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of fresh-water pulmonate gastropods. They have a sinistral, ovate, usually rather short-spired shell, and slender nonretractile tentacles with the eyes at their bases.

Phy-sa'li-a (fī-să'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φυσαλλίς a bladder, fr. φῦσα a bellows.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of large oceanic Siphonophora containing the Portuguese man-of-war. It is the type of a family, **Phys'a-li'i-dæ** (fĭs'ă-lĭ'ĭ-dē).

2. [*l. c.*] Any member of this genus.

— phy-sa'li-an (fī-să'lĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

Phys'a-lis (fĭs'ă-lĭs; fī'să-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φυσαλλις a plant with bladderlike husks.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly American solanaceous herbs, known by the angled, campanulate corolla and the bladdery fruiting calyx inclosing a globose berry. *P. alkekengi*, the alkekengi, and other species bearing edible fruits are called *strawberry tomatoes*.



Physalis (*P. longifolia*). Branch with Flowers and Fruit; also detached Fruit with part of Calyx removed to show Berry

Phy-se'ter (fī-sē'tĕr), *n.* [L., a kind of whale, fr. Gr. φυσητήρ, fr. φυσᾶν to blow.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the sperm whale. It is the type of a subfamily, **Phy-se'ter-i'næ** (-ĭ'nē), including also the pygmy sperm whales, and of a family, **Phys'e-ter'i-dæ** (fĭs'ē-tĕr'ĭ-dē), commonly including in addition the beaked whales, etc. — **phy-se'ter-ine** (fī-sē'tĕr-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.*

2. [*l. c.*] A kind of filter operated by air pressure.

phys'i-at'rics (fĭz'ĭ-ăt'rĭks), *n.* [Gr. φύσις nature + ἰατρικός healing.] *Med.* The science treating of the healing powers of nature.

phys'ic (fĭz'ĭk), *n.* [ME. *phisike, fisike*, OF. *fisique, phisique*, F. *physique*, physics, L. *physica, physice*, fr. Gr. φυσική, fr. φυσικός natural, fr. φύσις nature, fr. φύειν to produce, grow, akin to E. *be*. See BE; cf. PHYSICS, PHYSIQUE.] **1.** Natural science; physics (sense 1). *Obs. or R.*

2. The theory or science of medicine; the theory of diseases and their treatment. *Obs. or Archaic.*

3. The art of healing diseases; the science of therapeutics; the practice of medicine; also, the medical profession.

4. Medical treatment. *Obs.*

5. A specific internal application for the cure or relief of sickness; a remedy for disease; medicine.

> Throw *physic* to the dogs; I'll none of it. *Shak.*

6. Specif., a medicine that purges; a cathartic.

7. a Health-giving or curative practice. **b** Mental, moral, or spiritual medicine.

phys'ic (fĭz'ĭk), *v. t.;* PHYS'ICED (-ĭkt); PHYS'ICK-ING (-ĭ-kĭng). **1.** To treat with physic or medicine; to administer medicine, esp. a cathartic, to; to purge.

2. To work on as a remedy; to relieve; heal; cure.

> The labor we delight in *physics* pain *Shak.*

3. To punish by winning the money of. *Old Slang.*

4. *Metal.* To treat (a bath of molten metal) with some chemical reagent, as to eliminate impurities.

phys'ic, *a.* [L. *physicus* natural, physical, Gr. φυσικός: cf. F. *physique*. See PHYSIC, *n.*] **1.** Natural; physical; of or pertaining to natural philosophy or physics. *Rare.*

2. Medical; medicinal. *Obs.*

phys'i-cal (fĭz'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to nature (as including all created existences); pertaining to, or in accordance with, the laws of nature; also, of or relating to natural or material things as opposed to things mental, moral, spiritual, or imaginary; material; natural.

> Labor, in the *physical* world, is . . . employed in putting objects in motion *J. S. Mill.*

2. Of, pertaining to, concerned with, or devoted to, natural science or natural philosophy.

3. Of or pertaining to the body (as contrasted to the mind); bodily; as, *physical* strength; *physical* education.

4. Of, or pert. to, or according to, physic, or the art of medicine; medicinal; curative; medical. *Obs. or R.*

> Is Brutus sick? and is it *physical*
> To walk unbraced, and suck up the humors
> Of the dank morning? *Shak.*

5. Of the nature of, like, or suggestive of, medicine. *Obs.*

6. Needing, or having, medical treatment; sick; ill. *Obs.*

Syn. — See BODILY.

physical double, *or* double star. *Astron.*, a binary star. Cf. OPTICAL DOUBLE. — **p. geography.** See GEOGRAPHY, 2. — **p. isomerism.** See ISOMERIC, 1. — **p. necessity.** See NECESSITY, 1. — **p. pendulum.** See PENDULUM, 1. — **p. point.** *Mech.* = PARTICLE, 2. — **p. property,** any property of matter not involving in its manifestation a chemical change, as color, hardness, etc. — **p. science,** any of the sciences included under the head of pure physics, or of the allied sciences, as chemistry, mineralogy, petrology, geology, astronomy, meteorology, etc. — **p. whole.** See WHOLE.

phys'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PHYSICAL. Specif.: **a** According to physical laws, materially, in contrast to morally, mentally, or spiritually. **b** Bodily; corporeally.

phy-si'cian (fĭ-zĭsh'ăn), *n.* [ME. *fisician, fisicien*, OF. *fisicien, physicien*, a physician, F. *physicien* a natural philosopher, an experimentalist in physics. See PHYSIC.] **1.** A person skilled in physic or the art of healing; one duly authorized to treat diseases, esp. by medicines; a doctor of medicine; — often distinguished from a *surgeon*.

2. Hence, one who heals moral or spiritual diseases or infirmities, or the like; as, a *physician* of the soul.

3. A student of natural philosophy or physics. *Obs.*

phys'i-cism (fĭz'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The tendency of the mind toward, or its preoccupation with, physical phenomena.

phys'i-cist (-sĭst), *n.* **1.** One versed in physic, or medical science. *Obs. & R.*

2. A specialist in physics (which see).

3. *Biol.* A believer in the theory that the fundamental phenomena of life are explicable on purely chemical and physical principles; — opposed to *vitalist*.

4. One of the Ionian hylozoists. *Rare.*

physic nut. The edible seed of a small tropical American euphorbiaceous tree (*Jatropha curcas*). The seed contains a drastic oil, making it poisonous if eaten in large quantities. Also, the tree bearing this nut.

phys'i-co- (fĭz'ĭ-kō-). [Gr. φυσικός natural, physical.] Combining form denoting *relation to*, or *dependence on, natural causes*, or the *science of physics*.

phys'i-co-chem'i-cal (-kĕm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Relating to both physics and chemistry or physical chemistry.

phys'i-co-ge'o-graph'i-cal (-jē'ō-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to physical geography.

phys'i-co—math'e-mat'i-cal, *a.*

phys'i-co—phi-los'o-phy, *n.* The philosophy of nature. — **phys'i-co—phil'o-soph'i-cal,** *a.*

phys'i-co—the-ol'o-gy, *n.* Theology illustrated or enforced by evidences of purpose in nature. — **phys'i-co—the'o-log'i-cal,** *a.* — **phys'i-co—the-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

phys'ics (fĭz'ĭks), *n.* [From PHYSIC, *a.* See PHYSIC.] **1.** Orig., that branch of science dealing with the material world; natural philosophy. With the growth of science various parts of this field, as biology, chemistry, astronomy, and geology, gradually were excluded. Now *physics* is usually held to comprise the closely related sciences of *mechanics, heat, electricity, light*, and *sound*, and to deal only with those phenomena of inanimate matter involving no changes in chemical composition. Motion is the most general and fundamental of all such phenomena, and *physics* is sometimes defined as the science of matter and motion.

2. Also, a treatise on natural philosophy or physics.

3. The science of medicine. *Obs. or R.*

phys'i-o- (fĭz'ĭ-ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. φύσις, *nature*.

phys'i-o-crat (-krăt), *n.* [*physio-* + Gr. κρατεῖν to rule: cf. F. *physiocrate*.] One of the followers of Quesnay, a Frenchman, who, in the 18th century, founded a system of political and economic doctrines based on the supremacy of natural order. The physiocrats emphasized the powers of nature as the source of public wealth and national prosperity and the only proper source of public revenue, and the necessity for governing so as not to interfere with the natural laws affecting the relations and processes of society and industry. — **phys'i-o-crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), *a.*

phyl'lo-por'phy-rin (-pôr'fĭ-rĭn), *n.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. πορφύρα purple.] A derivative of chlorophyll, of a beautiful red color.

phyl'lop-to'sis (fĭl'ŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *phyllo-* + Gr. πτῶσις a falling.] *Bot.* Abnormal falling of leaves. *Rare.*

phyl'lo-rhine (fĭl'ō-rīn; -rĭn; 183), *a.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] *Zoöl.* a Leaf-nosed. **b** Of or pert. to *Hipposideros*, syn *Phyllorhina*, and related genera of bats that have a leaflike membrane around the nostrils. — **phyl'lo-rhi'nine** (-rĭ'nĭn), *a. & n.*

Phyl-los'co-pus (fĭ-lŏs'kō-pŭs), *n.* [NL. See PHYLLO-; -SCOPE.] *Zoöl.* A genus including certain Old World warblers, as the chiffchaff and the willow warbler. — **phyl-los'co-pine** (-pĭn; -pīn; 183), *a.*

Phyl'lo-sto-mat'i-dæ (fĭl'ō-stō-măt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A large family of leaf-nosed bats ranging from the southern United States to Paraguay, and distinguished from the Old World horseshoe bats by the well-developed tragus. Among the species are the true vampires. The typical subfamily is **Phyl'lo-sto'ma-ti'næ** (-stō'mă-tī'nē). — **phyl'lo-stom'a-toid** (-stŏm'ă-toid; -stō'mă-), *a.*

phyl'lo-stom'a-tous (-tŭs), *a.* Leaf-nosed; pert. to the Phyllostomatidæ.

phyl'lo-stome (fĭl'ō-stōm), *n. Zoöl.* A bat of the family Phyllostomatidæ.

Phyl'lo-stom'i-dæ (-stŏm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PHYLLOSTOMATIDÆ.

phyl-los'to-mine (fĭ-lŏs'tō-mĭn; -mīn; 183), *a.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* Leaf-nosed; phyllostomatous.

phyl-los'to-mous (-mŭs), *n.* [*phyllo-* + *-stomous.*] *Zoöl.* Phyllostomatous.

phyl'lo-tac'tic (fĭl'ō-tăk'tĭk), **phyl'lo-tac'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to phyllotaxis.

phyl'lous (fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Homologous with a leaf; foliar. *Rare.*

phyl'lo-xan'thin (fĭl'ō-zăn'thĭn), *n.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. ξανθός yellow.] Xanthophyll.

phy'lo-gen'e-sis (fī'lō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Phylogeny.

phy'lo-ge-net'i-cal (-jē-nĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a. Biol.* Phylogenetic

phy-log'e-nist (fī-lŏj'ē-nĭst), *n.* One versed in phylogeny.

phy'lo-ge-ron'tic, *a.* [*phylo-* + *gerontic.*] *Biol.* Designating the gerontic stage of a race.

phy'lo-ne-an'tic. *a. Biol.* Designating the neanic stage of a race.

phy'lo-nep'i-on'tic, *a. Biol* Designating the nepionic stage of a race.

phylyp. † FILLIP.

Phy-mat'i-dæ (fī-măt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* See AMBUSH BUG.

Phy'ma-to'des (fī'mă-tō'dēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φῦμα a growth or tumor + εἶδος form.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical polypodiaceous ferns of various habit, the fronds with many areolæ and free veinlets. *P. swartzii* is a delicate climbing species found in South Florida.

phy'ma-toid (fī'mă-toid), *a.* [Gr. φῦμα, φύματος, tumor + *-oid.*] Like a phyma.

phy'ma-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φῦμα, φύματος, tumor + *-osis.*] *Med.* Skin disease marked by phymata. [SIS.]

phy-mo'sis. Erron. for PHIMOSIS.

phys *Abbr.* Physical; physician; physics; physiological; physiology

phys'a-gogue (fĭs'ă-gŏg; fī'să-), *a. & n.* [Gr. φῦσα wind in the stomach + *-agogue.*] *Med.* Carminative

phys'a-lin (-lĭn), *n. Chem.* The bitter principle of alkekengi (*Physalis alkekengi*), got as a pale yellowish powder.

phys'a-lite (fĭs'ă-līt), *n* [G. *physalith;* Gr. φυσᾶν to blow + λίθος stone.] A coarse variety of topaz, intumescing when heated.

Phys'a-lo'des (-lō'dēz), *n.* [NL. See PHYSALIS; -OID.] *Bot* A Peruvian monotypic solanaceous genus consisting of *P. physalodes*, the apple of Peru

Phy-sap'o-da (fī-săp'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. φῦσα bellows, puff + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of THYSANOPTERA.

Phy-sa'ri-a (fī-să'rĭ-ă; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φυσάριον, dim. of φῦσα bellows.] *Bot.* A genus of cruciferous herbs of western North America, the bladderpods.

Phys'ci-a (fĭs'ĭ-ă), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. φυσκη a blister.] *Bot.* A large genus of parmeliaceous lichens with a tough foliaceous thallus and scutelliform apothecia Several species yield dyes.

phys'ci-oid (-oid), *a. Bot.* Pert. to, or like, the genus *Physcia*

phys-co'ni-a (fĭs-kō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] = PHYSCONY.

phys'co-ny (fĭs'kō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. φύσκων fat-paunch, a nickname, fr. φυσκη sausage: cf. F. *physconie.*] *Med.* Any enlargement or large solid tumor developed in the abdomen. — **phys-con'ic** (fĭs-kŏn'ĭk), *a.*

phy'sem (fī'sĕm), *n.* [Gr. φύσημα a blowing, fr. φυσᾶν to blow.] *Phon.* Bellowslike action of the lungs in emitting breath, as in pronouncing *h* at the beginning of a word; also, a sound so produced. *A. J. Ellis.*

Phys'e-ter-oi'de-a (fĭs'ē-tĕr-oi'dē-ă). *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily coextensive with the Physeteridæ. — **phy-se'ter-oid** (fī-sē'tĕr-oid), *a. & n.*

phy-se'to-le'ic (fī-sē'tō-lē'ĭk), *a.* [*physeter* + *oleic.*] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_{16}H_{30}O_2$, of the oleic series, said to occur in sperm oil.

phys'i-an-thro-py (fĭz'ĭ-ăn'thrō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. φύσις nature + ἄνθρωπος man.] The study of the constitution and diseases of man, and their remedies. *R.*

phys'i-at'ric (fĭz'ĭ-ăt'rĭk), *n.* Physiatrics. — **phys'i-at'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

phys'i-cal-ist, *n.* One who holds human thoughts and acts to be determined by physical laws.

phys'i-cal-i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Physical quality or condition

phys'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

physic bill A medical prescription or advertisement *Obs.*

phy-si'cian, *v. t.* **1.** To make a physician of.

2. To treat by a physician.

phy-si'cian-a-ry (fĭ-zĭsh'ăn-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to a physician.

phy-si'cian-cy (-sĭ), *n.* Position, office, etc., of physician.

phy-si'cianed (-zĭsh'ănd), *a.* Qualified as a physician. *Obs.*

phy-si'cian-er (-ă-nẽr), *n.* A physician. *Rare.*

phy-si'cian-ess, *n.* See -ESS.

phy-si'cian-less, *a.* See -LESS.

phy-si'cian-ly, *a.* Suitable to a physician.

phy-si'cian-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

phys'ick-er, *n.* One who physics; a physician. *Colloq*

phys'ick-y, *a.* Due to, or of the nature of, physic or medicine.

phys'i-co-chem'ist, *n.* A specialist in both physics and chemistry or in physical chemistry.

phys'i-co-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), *n.* [*physico-* + *logic.*] Logic illustrated by physics. — **phys'i-co-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a*

phys'i-col'o-gy (-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*physico-* + *-logy.*] Physics. *R.* — **phys'i-col'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n. R.*

phys'i-co-me-chan'i-cal, *a.* See PHYSICO-.

phys'i-co-men'tal. *a* See PHYSICO-.

phys'i-co-mor'phic, *a.* Having the form of material nature; — opposed to *anthropomorphic*. — **phys'i-co-mor'phism,** *n.*

phys'i-co-phys'i-o-log'i-cal, *a.* See PHYSICO-.

phys'i-co-psy'chi-cal, *a.* See PHYSICO-.

Phys'i-dæ (fĭs'ĭ-dē; fĭ'sĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHYSA.] *Zoöl.* The family comprising *Physa* and related genera of mollusks.

— phys'i-form (-fôrm), *a.*

phys'i-o-chem'i-cal (fĭz'ĭ-ō-), *a.* Pert. to physiological chemistry.

phys'i-oc'ra-cy (-ŏk'rā-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *physiocratie.*] **1.** Gov-

phys'i-og-nom'ic (fĭz'ĭ-ŏg-nŏm'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pert. to, or
phys'i-og-nom'i-cal (-nŏm'ĭ-kăl) } according with the theories of, physiognomy; indicative of character after the manner of physiognomy. — **phys'i-og-nom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phys'i-og'no-mist (-ŏg'nō-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *physionomiste.*] One skilled in physiognomy.

phys'i-og'no-mon'ic (-ŏg'nŏ-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φυσιογνωμονικός*: cf. F. *physiognomonique.*] Physiognomic.

phys'i-og'no-my (fĭz'ĭ-ŏg'nō-mĭ; *formerly commonly, still occas.*, fĭz'ĭ-ŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [ME. *fisonomie, phisonomie, fisnamie*, OF. *phisonomie, fizonomie*, F. *physionomie, physiognomonie*, through LL., fr. Gr. *φυσιογνωμονία*; *φύσις* nature + *γνώμων* one who knows or examines, a judge, fr. *γνῶναι, γιγνώσκειν*, to know. See PHYSIC, KNOW; cf. PHIZ.] **1.** Art of discovering the predominant temper and other mental characteristics from the outward appearance, esp. from the features of the face.

2. The face or countenance with respect to the temper of the mind; particular configuration, cast, or expression of the face, as denoting character.

> The grim rigidity that petrified the bearded *physiognomies* of these good people. *Hawthorne*

3. Art of fortune telling by inspection of the features, or, loosely, by astrology; also, the fortune thus foretold. *Obs.*

4. A representation of a human face; a portrait. *Obs.*

5. General appearance or aspect of a thing; characteristic aspect; as, the *physiognomy* of a plant, or of a meteor.

Syn. — See FACE.

phys'i-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [*physio-* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *physiographie.*] **1.** A description of nature or of natural phenomena, objects, or products.

2. The descriptive part of a natural science in distinction from the explanatory or theoretic part.

3. Physical geography; — limited by some to that branch of the subject dealing with the land, or *geomorphology.*

phys'i-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *physiologicus*, Gr. *φυ-*
phys'i-o-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *σιολογικός*: cf. F. *physiologique.*] Of or pert. to physiology. — **physiological chemistry,** etc. — See CHEMISTRY, etc. — **p. time.** See REACTION TIME. — **phys'i-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phys'i-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in physiology.

Phys'i-ol'o-gus (fĭz'ĭ-ŏl'ō-gŭs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *φυσιολόγος* a natural philosopher; prob. orig. referring to Aristotle.] The title of a collection of allegories based on marvelous peculiarities ascribed to various natural objects, esp. animals, real or imaginary, told to explain or make more vivid certain Scriptural passages. The Greek original, probably written by a Christian in Alexandria in the 2d century A. D., was translated into different Oriental languages, and also into Latin as early as the 5th century. From Latin and Greek it passed into most languages of Europe in the Middle Ages, being the most important source of the so-called bestiaries (which see).

phys'i-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *physiologia*, Gr. *φυσιολογία*; *φύσις* nature + *λόγος* discourse: cf. F. *physiologie.*] **1.** Natural science or philosophy; physics; also, a particular system of natural science. *Obs.*

2. The branch of biology dealing with the processes, activities, and phenomena incidental to and characteristic of life or of living organisms; the study of the functions of the organs and parts during life, as distinct from *anatomy*, which deals with their structure. These processes and phenomena include many that are chemical, physical, and mechanical, as well as others apparently of a peculiar nature; those which are purely mental are, however, not included in the ordinary scope of physiology (see PSYCHOLOGY).

phy-sique' (fĭ-zēk'), *n.* [F. See PHYSIC, *n.*] Physical or bodily structure, constitution, or appearance.

phy'so- (fī'sō-). Combining form from Greek *φῦσα, bellows, breath, wind, flatus, bubble.*

phy'so-cele (-sēl), *n.* [*physo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A tumor containing gas or air.

phy'so-me'tra (-mē'trə), *n.* [NL.; *physo-* + Gr. *μήτρα* womb.] *Med.* Distention of the uterine cavity with gas.

Phy'so-ste'gi-a (-stē'jĭ-ə), *n.* [NL.; *physo-* + Gr. *στέγειν* to cover.] *Bot.* A small genus of American mints, the false dragonheads. They have a 5-toothed calyx and long ringent corolla tube, and large showy pink flowers.

Phy'so-stig'ma (-stĭg'mə), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *φυσᾶν* to inflate + *stigma.* See STIGMA.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of African fabaceous vines. *P. venenosum*, the only species, produces the Calabar bean.

2. *Med. & Pharm.* The Calabar bean (which see).

phy'so-stig'mine (fī'sō-stĭg'mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** *Chem.* An alkaloid found in the Calabar bean (which see) and extracted as a white, tasteless substance. It is used in medicine as a myotic.

Phy-sos'to-mi (fī-sŏs'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *physo-* + Gr. *στόμα* mouth.] *Zoöl.* An order of teleost fishes in which the air bladder when present is joined with the esophagus by an open duct, and the ventral fins when present are abdominal. It includes the salmons, herrings, carps, catfishes, and others, and is more or less nearly coextensive with the groups Abdominales and Malacopterygii of other classifications. — **phy'so-stom'a-tous** (fī'sō-stŏm'ə-tŭs; -stō'mə-tŭs), *a.* — **phy'so-stome** (fī'sō-stōm), *a. & n.*

phy-sos'to-mous (fī-sŏs'tō-mŭs), *a.* [*physo-* + *-stomous.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Having a duct to the air bladder. **b** Pertaining to the Physostomi.

-phyte (-fīt). A combining form from Greek *φυτον, plant.*

Phy-tel'e-phas (fī-tĕl'ē-făs), *n.* [NL.; *phyto-* + Gr. *ἐλέφας* the elephant; also, ivory.] *Bot.* A small genus of South American pinnate-leaved palms with simple drooping flower spikes with many stamens, and syncarpous fruit. The seeds are known as *ivory nuts.*

Phy-teu'ma (fī-tū'mə), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φύτευμα* a plant, a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World ornamental campanulaceous plants marked by the spicate or capitate blue flowers with a 5-parted corolla and by the laterally deliscent fruit. Several species are cultivated.

phy'tin (fī'tĭn), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν* a plant + *-in.*] *Chem. & Pharm.* An organic phosphoric-acid compound occurring as a reserve material in seeds, tubers, etc. It is prepared as a white, nearly tasteless powder, and is used in medicine as a general stimulant.

phy'to- (fī'tō-). [Gr. *φυτόν* a plant. See PHYSIC.] Combining form from Greek *φυτόν, plant.*

phy'to-bi-ol'o-gy (-bī-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *biology.*] The branch of biology dealing with plants, esp. their life history. — **phy'to-bi'o-log'i-cal** (-bī'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

phy'to-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs) } *n.* [*phyto-* + *-genesis,*
phy-tog'e-ny (fī-tŏj'ē-nĭ) } *-geny.*] The origin and developmental history of plants. — **phy'to-ge-net'ic** (fī'tō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **phy'to-ge-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phy'to-ge-og'ra-phy (fī'tō-jē-ŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *geography.*] The branch of botany treating the geographical distribution of plants. Cf. ZOÖGEOGRAPHY, and see ECOLOGY, FLORISTICS. — **phy'to-ge'o-graph'ic** (-jē'ō-grăf'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **phy'to-ge'o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phy-tog'ly-phy (fī-tŏg'lĭ-fĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + Gr. *γλύφειν* to engrave.] A process of engraving in which a design of leaves or the like is made on the printing plate directly from the natural objects, as by heavy pressure. — **phy'to-glyph'ic** (fī'tō-glĭf'ĭk), *a.*

phy-tog'ra-phy (fī-tŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *phytographie.*] Taxonomic or descriptive botany. — **phy'to-graph'ic** (fī'tō-grăf'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Phy'to-lac'ca (fī'tō-lăk'ə), *n.* [NL.; *phyto-* + It. or LL. *lacca* lac.] *Bot.* A small genus of mostly tropical perennial herbs typifying the family Phytolaccaceæ. The fruit is a flattened 5-15-celled berry. The roots of most species are poisonous, but the young herbage is often eaten as a pot herb. *P. decandra* is the common poke. See POKE.

Phy'to-lac-ca'ce-æ (-lă-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHYTOLACCA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Chenopodiales) with racemose flowers and fruit of many carpels. It includes about 10 genera and 60 species, chiefly tropical. *Phytolacca, Rivina*, and *Petiveria* occur in the United States. — **phy'to-lac-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

phy'to-lac'cin (-lăk'sĭn), *n.* [See PHYTOLACCA.] *Chem.* A neutral crystalline compound, insoluble in water, obtained from the poke (*Phytolacca decandra*), used in medicine as an alterative, laxative, etc.

phy'to-mer (fī'tō-mēr), *n.* [*phyto-* + Gr. *μέρος* share.] *Bot.* In cormophytic plants, an individual structural element or unit, consisting, usually, of a single bud-bearing node of the stem, capable of becoming a new individual. *A. Gray.*

phy'to-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*phyto-* + *-morphic.*] Represented in the form, or with the attributes, of a plant.

phy'to-pa-thol'o-gy (-pə-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *pathology.*] **1.** Pathology of plants; science of plant diseases.

2. *Med.* Morbid condition caused by vegetable parasites. — **phy'to-path'o-log'ic** (-păth'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **phy'to-path'o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Phy-toph'a-ga (fī-tŏf'ə-gə), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phyto-* + Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] *Zoöl.* Any of several groups of vegetable-feeding animals; as: **a** A very large division of Coleoptera, having all the tarsi apparently four-jointed, the head not rostrate, the labrum exposed, and the palpi never wholly occluded in the mouth. It comprises the families Bruchidæ, Chrysomelidæ, Cerambycidæ, and Spondylidæ, almost all the species of which are found on and eat vegetation. Some limit the group to the Chrysomelidæ. **b** A division of Hymenoptera whose larvæ feed on plants, as the sawflies. **c** A group of Edentata including the sloths.

phy-toph'a-gous (fī-tŏf'ə-gŭs), *a.* [*phyto-* + *-phagous.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Feeding on plants; herbivorous. **b** Of or pertaining to the Phytophaga, in any sense.

Phy-toph'tho-ra (-thĕf-rə), *n.* [NL.; *phyto-* + Gr. *φθορά* destruction.] *Bot.* A genus of very destructive ascomycetous parasitic fungi of the family Peronosporaceæ, having conidia which discharge their contents as zoöspores, the conidiophores at first simple, afterward laterally branched. *P. infestans* causes the potato blight.

phy'top-to'sis (fī'tŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *Phyton* + *-osis.*] *Bot.* A hypertrophic disease of plants due to gall mites of the genus *Eriophyes* (syn. *Phytoptus*).

Phy'to-sau'rus (fī'tō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *phyto-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct Triassic crocodile-like reptiles of Europe and North America having some characters in common with dinosaurs and rhynchocephalians. *Belodon* is a syn. Cf. PARASUCHIA. — **phy'to-saur** (fī'tō-sôr), *n.* — **phy'to-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

phy-to'sis (fī-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φυτόν* plant.] **b** The production of disease by vegetable parasites. **b** Any disease so produced.

phy-tos'ter-in (fī-tŏs'tĕr-ĭn), *n.* [*phyto-* + *cholesterin.*] *Chem.* A substance isomeric with and resembling cholesterin, found in various plants (esp. in the oil from the seeds), probably also in the animal body.

phy'to-vi-tel'lin (fī'tō-vĭ-tĕl'ĭn; -vī-), *n.* [*phyto-* + *vitellin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* One of a class of vegetable proteids, mostly crystalline, found in many seeds, as in wheat, rye, maize, and oat kernels. They are typical globulins.

pi (pī; pē), *n.* [Gr. *πι.*] **1.** The 16th letter (Π, *π*) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the Latin and English *p.*

2. Specif.: *Math.* The letter Π, *π*, as used (first by Euler) to denote the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter; also, the ratio itself. The value of this *π*, to eight decimal places, is 3.14159265.

☞ The ratio *π* is not a root of any rational algebraic equation (Lindemann, 1882); and from this fact follows the impossibility of "squaring the circle" by purely algebraic processes, or by the aid of a ruler and compass.

pi, pie (pī), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. fr. *pie* (for food), from its miscellaneous contents, or *pie* service book, from the difficulty of finding in it what was wanted, or from *pie* the magpie, from its different colors.] *Print.* Type confusedly mixed or disarranged.

pi, pie, *v. t.*; PIED (pīd); PIE'ING (pī'ĭng). *Print.* To put into a mixed and disordered condition, as type; to mix and disarrange the type of; as, to *pi* a form.

pi'a (pē'ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A perennial monocotyledonous herb (*Tacca pinnatifida*) of East India, Australasia, and Polynesia. Its large tuberous root yields starch.

pi'a-cle (pī'ə-k'l), *n.* [L. *piaculum* a propitiatory sacrifice, that which requires expiation, a wicked action, fr. *piare* appease, expiate, *pius* pious: cf. OF. *piacle* expiation.] **1.** Expiation; expiatory offering. *Obs.*

2. A heinous offense; a crime; sin; guilt. *Rare. Howell.*

pi-ac'u-lar (pī-ăk'ū-lər), *a.* [L. *piacularis.*] **1.** Expiatory.

2. Requiring expiation; sinful; criminal; atrociously bad.

> "*Piacular* pollution." *De Quincey.*

piaf'fer (pyăf'ĕr), *n.* [F. *piaffer*, inf. taken as n.] *Manège.* An air or movement in which the horse lifts together one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side without advancing or receding; improperly, a slow movement forward, sidewise, or backward by lifting the legs.

pi'a ma'ter (pī'ə mā'tĕr). [NL.; L. *pia* (fem. of *pius* tender, kind) + *mater* mother.] *Anat.* The delicate and highly vascular membrane of connective tissue investing the brain and spinal cord, internal to the arachnoid and dura mater (which see). It dips down between the convolutions and laminæ of the brain and sends an ingrowth into the anterior fissure of the cord. — **pi'a-ma'tral** (-mā'trăl), *a.*

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ernment according to natural order (so called). [system.]

2. The physiocratic doctrine or

phys'i-o-crat'i-cal, *a.* Physiocratic. *Obs.*

phys'i-oc'ra-tism (fĭz'ĭ-ŏk'rə-tĭz'm), *n.* = PHYSIOCRACY, 2.

phys'i-oc'ra-tist (-tĭst), *n.* = PHYSIOCRAT.

phys'i-o-gen'e-sis (fĭz'ĭ-ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Physiogeny. — **phys'i-o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

phys'i-og'e-ny (-ŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*physio-* + *-geny.*] *Biol.* The development of vital activities. *Haeckel.* — **phys'i-o-gen'ic** (-ō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

phys'i-og'no-mer (-ŏg'nō-mēr), *n.* Physiognomist. *Obs.*

phys'i-og-nom'ics (-ŏg-nŏm'ĭks), *n.* = PHYSIOGNOMY, 1.

phys'i-og'no-mis'tic (-ŏg'nō-mĭs'tĭk), **-ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a physiognomist. *Obs.*

phys'i-og-nom'is-try (-ŏg-nŏm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* Art or business of a physiognomist. *Obs.*

phys'i-og'no-mize (-ŏg'nō-mīz), *v. t.* To observe and study the physiognomy of. *Rare.*

phys'i-og'no-mon'i-cal (-mŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Physiognomical.

phys'i-og'o-ny (-ŏj'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*physio-* + *-gony.*] The birth of nature. *Rare.*

phys'i-og'ra-pher (-ŏg'rə-fẽr), *n.* A specialist in physiography.

phys'i-o-graph'ic (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **phys'i-o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to physiography. — **phys'i-o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phys'i-o'la-ter (-ō-lā'tẽr), *n.* [*physio-* + *-later.*] Nature worship. — **phys'i-ol'a-try** (-ĭ-ŏl'ə-trĭ), *n.*

phys'i-ol'o-ger (-ō-jẽr), *n.* **1.** A natural philosopher; physicist. **2.** = PHYSIOLOGIST, 2.

phys'i-o-lo'gian (-ō-lō'jĭ-ăn), *n.* Physiologist. [Physiological.]

phys'i-o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* To experiment in physiology.

phys'i-o-med'i-cal, *a. Med.* Designating a system of medicine claiming to use only nature's remedies as produced by plants. — **phys'i-o-med'i-cal-ism,** *n.* — **phys'i-o-med'i-cal-ist,** *n.*

phys'i-o-path'o-log'i-cal (-păth'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to both physiology and pathology.

phys'i-o-phi-los'o-phy, *n.* **phys'i-o-psy'chic,** *a.,* **phys'i-o-psy'cho-log'i-cal,** *a.* See PHYSIO-.

phys'i-o-so'ci-o-log'i-cal, *a.* Of or pert. to both physiology and sociology.

phys-i-os'o-phy (fĭz'ĭ-ŏs'ō-fĭ), *n.* [*physio-* + Gr. *σοφία* wisdom.] Wisdom about nature; — used depreciatively. — **phys'i-o-soph'ic** (-ō-sŏf'ĭk), *a.*

phys'i-o-typ'y (fĭz'ĭ-ō-tĭp'ĭ), *n.* [See PHYSIO- + TYPE.] = NATURE PRINTING.

physique. † PHYSIC.

phys'i-the-ism (fĭz'ĭ-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *φύσις* nature + *θεός* god.] Ascription of physical form to deity; also, veneration of the physical powers of nature. — **phys'i-the-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

phys'i-tism (fĭz'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* Nature worship.

phys'ur-gic (-ûr'jĭk), *a.* [*physio-* + *-urgic*, as in *theurgic.*] Pertaining to the operations of natural bodies. *Rare.*

phys'ur-gy (fĭz'ûr-jĭ), *n.* Natural history. *Rare.*

phys'no-my (fĭz'nō-mĭ), *n.* Physiognomy. *Obs.*

Phy'so-clis'ti (fī'sō-klĭs'tī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *physo-* + Gr. *κλείειν* to close.] *Zoöl.* An order of physoclistic teleost fishes. It includes the acanthopterygian, lophobranch, plectognath, and many other fishes. It is no longer considered a natural group.

phy'so-clis'tic (-klĭs'tĭk), **phy'so-clis'tous** (-tŭs), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Having no duct connecting the air bladder and alimentary canal. **b** Pert. to the Physoclisti.

Phy'son (fī'sŏn). *Bib.*

Phy'so-nec'tæ (fī'sō-nĕk'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *physo-* + Gr. *νηκτός* swimming.] *Zoöl.* A group of Siphonophora, having a pneumatophore or float and in typical cases a series of nectocalyces. — **phy'so-nec'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

Phy-soph'o-ræ (fī-sŏf'ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *physo-* + Gr. *φέρειν* to bear.] Syn. of PHYSONECTÆ.

— **phy-soph'o-ran** (-rən), *a. & n.*

— **phy'so-phore** (fī'sō-fōr), *n.*

phy-soph'o-rous (fī-sŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.*

Phy-sop'o-da (fī-sŏp'ō-də), *n. pl.* [NL.; *physo-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of THYSANOPTERA. — **phy'so-pod** (fī'sō-pŏd), *a. & n.*

physte. Var. of FIST, dog.

physy. † FUSEE, of a watch.

phy-tal'bu-mose (fī-tăl'bū-mōs). *n.* A vegetable albumose.

phy-tiph'a-gan, phy-tiph'a-gous. Erron. for PHYTOPHAGAN, PHYTOPHAGOUS.

phy-tiv'o-rous (fī-tĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*phyto-* + *-vorous.*] Phytophagous.

phy'to-be'zoar, *n.* = HAIR-BALL.

phy'to-chem'is-try, *n.* Chemistry of plants. — **phy'to-chem'i-cal,** *a.*

phy-toch'i-my (fī-tŏk'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [F. *phytochimie.*] Phytochemistry. *Obs. or lt.*

phy'to-clise (fĭ'tō-klōz; fĭt'ō-), *n.* [*phyto-* + Gr. *χλωρός* green.] Chlorophyll. *Obs.*

phy'to-ē-col'o-gy, *n. Bot.* The science of ecology as applied to plants. — **phy'to-ē-col'o-gist,** *n.*

phy-tog'a-my (fī-tŏg'ə-mĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *-gamy.*] *Bot.* Cross-fertilization.

phy'to-gen'ic (fī'tō-jĕn'ĭk), **phy-tog'e-nous** (fī-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*phyto-* + *-genic, -genous.*] Of vegetable origin.

phy'to-ge-og'ra-pher (fī'tō-jē-ŏg'rə-fẽr), *n.* A specialist in phytogeography. [VITELLIN.]

phy'to-glob'u-lin, *n.* = PHYTO-

phy-tog'no-my (fī-tŏg'nō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν* plant + *-gnomy*, as in *physiognomy.*] Art of deducing the properties of plants from their appearance. *Obs.*

phy-tog'ra-pher (-rə-fẽr), *n.* One who names or describes plants; a taxonomist.

phy'toid (fī'toid), *a.* [*phyto-* + *-oid.*] Resembling a plant.

phy-tol'a-try (fī-tŏl'ə-trĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *-latry.*] Worship of plants. [A fossil plant. *Obs.*]

phy'to-lite, *n.* [*phyto-* + *-lite.*]

phy'to-li-thol'o-gist (fī'tō-lĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A paleobotanist.

phy'to-li-thol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* Paleobotany. — **phy'to-lith'o-log'i-cal** (-lĭth'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

phy-tol'o-gist (fī-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* Student of phytology; botanist.

phy-tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *-logy.*] Science of plants; botany. — **phy'to-log'ic** (fī'tō-lŏj'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

phy-to'ma (fī-tō'mə), *n.* [NL., fr. G. *phytom*, fr. Gr. *φυτόν* plant.] *Bot.* The vegetative substance of plants.

phy'ton (fī'tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φυτόν* plant.] A phytomer.

phytonisse. † PYTHONESS.

phy-ton'o-my (fī-tŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + Gr. *νόμος* law.] The science of the origin and growth of plants. [TOËCOLOGY.]

phy'to-œ-col'o-gy. Var. of PHY-

phy'to-pa'le-on-tol'o-gist (fī'tō-pā'lē-ŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭst; -păl'ē-), *n.* A paleobotanist.

phy'to-pa'le-on-tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n. Paleobotany.* — **phy'to-pa'le-on-tolog'ic** (-ŏn'tō-lŏj'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [ble parasite.]

phy'to-par'a-site, *n.* A vegeta-

phy'to-pa-thol'o-gist (fī'tō-pə-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A student of, or expert in, plant pathology.

phy-toph'a-gan (fī-tŏf'ə-gən), *a. Zoöl.* Phytophagous. — *n.* One of the Phytophaga; esp., a phytophagous beetle.

phy'to-phag'ic (fī'tō-făj'ĭk), *a. Zoöl.* Phytophagous.

phy-toph'a-gy (fī-tŏf'ə-jĭ), *n.* The eating of plants.

phy-toph'i-lous (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*phyto-* + *-philous.*] *Zoöl.* Fond of plants; feeding on plants.

phy'to-phys'i-ol'o-gy, *n.* Plant physiology. — **phy'to-phys'i-o-log'i-cal,** *a.* [plasm. *Obs.*]

phy'to-plasm, *n.* Plant proto-

phy-top'tose (-tōs), *n.* Phytoptosis. [= PHYTOSTERIN.]

phy-tos'ter-al (fī-tŏs'tĕr-ăl), *n.*

phy'to-tax'y (fī'tō-tăk'sĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + Gr. *τάξις* an arranging.] *Bot.* Taxonomy. *Rare.*

phy'to-ter'a-tol'o-gy, *n.* The teratology of plants. — **phy'to-ter'a-to-log'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* — **phy'to-ter'a-tol'o-gist,** *n.*

Phy-tot'o-ma (fī-tŏt'ō-mə), *n.*

Phy'to-tom'i-dæ (fī'tō-tŏm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHYTO-; -TOME.] See PLANT CUTTER.

phy'tot'o-my (fī-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*phyto-* + *-tomy.*] Vegetable anatomy. — **phy-tot'o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

Phy-toph'a-ga (fī-tŏf'ə-gə), *n. pl.* [NL.; *phyto-* + Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] *Zoöl.* Any of several groups of vegetable-feeding animals; as: **a** A very large division of Coleoptera, having all the tarsi apparently four-jointed, the head not rostrate, the labrum exposed, and the palpi never wholly occluded in the mouth. It comprises the families Bruchidæ, Chrysomelidæ, Cerambycidæ, and Spondylidæ, almost all the species of which are found on and eat vegetation. Some limit the group to the Chrysomelidæ. **b** A division of Hymenoptera whose larvæ feed on plants, as the sawflies. **c** A group of Edentata including the sloths.

phy-toph'a-gous (fī-tŏf'ə-gŭs), *a.* [*phyto-* + *-phagous.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Feeding on plants; herbivorous. **b** Of or pertaining to the Phytophaga, in any sense.

Phy-toph'tho-ra (-thĕf-rə), *n.* [NL.; *phyto-* + Gr. *φθορά* destruction.] *Bot.* A genus of very destructive ascomycetous parasitic fungi of the family Peronosporaceæ, having conidia which discharge their contents as zoöspores, the conidiophores at first simple, afterward laterally branched. *P. infestans* causes the potato blight.

phy'top-to'sis (fī'tŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *Phyton* + *-osis.*] *Bot.* A hypertrophic disease of plants due to gall mites of the genus *Eriophyes* (syn. *Phytoptus*).

Phy'to-sau'rus (fī'tō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *phyto-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct Triassic crocodile-like reptiles of Europe and North America having some characters in common with dinosaurs and rhynchocephalians. *Belodon* is a syn. Cf. PARASUCHIA. — **phy'to-saur** (fī'tō-sôr), *n.* — **phy'to-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

phy-to'sis (fī-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φυτόν* plant.] **b** The production of disease by vegetable parasites. **b** Any disease so produced.

phy-tos'ter-in (fī-tŏs'tĕr-ĭn), *n.* [*phyto-* + *cholesterin.*] *Chem.* A substance isomeric with and resembling cholesterin, found in various plants (esp. in the oil from the seeds), probably also in the animal body.

phy'to-vi-tel'lin (fī'tō-vĭ-tĕl'ĭn; -vī-), *n.* [*phyto-* + *vitellin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* One of a class of vegetable proteids, mostly crystalline, found in many seeds, as in wheat, rye, maize, and oat kernels. They are typical globulins.

pi (pī; pē), *n.* [Gr. *πι.*] **1.** The 16th letter (Π, *π*) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the Latin and English *p.*

2. Specif.: *Math.* The letter Π, *π*, as used (first by Euler) to denote the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter; also, the ratio itself. The value of this *π*, to eight decimal places, is 3.14159265.

☞ The ratio *π* is not a root of any rational algebraic equation (Lindemann, 1882); and from this fact follows the impossibility of "squaring the circle" by purely algebraic processes, or by the aid of a ruler and compass.

pi, pie (pī), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. fr. *pie* (for food), from its miscellaneous contents, or *pie* service book, from the difficulty of finding in it what was wanted, or from *pie* the magpie, from its different colors.] *Print.* Type confusedly mixed or disarranged.

pi, pie, *v. t.*; PIED (pīd); PIE'ING (pī'ĭng). *Print.* To put into a mixed and disordered condition, as type; to mix and disarrange the type of; as, to *pi* a form.

pi'a (pē'ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A perennial monocotyledonous herb (*Tacca pinnatifida*) of East India, Australasia, and Polynesia. Its large tuberous root yields starch.

pi'a-cle (pī'ə-k'l), *n.* [L. *piaculum* a propitiatory sacrifice, that which requires expiation, a wicked action, fr. *piare* appease, expiate, *pius* pious: cf. OF. *piacle* expiation.] **1.** Expiation; expiatory offering. *Obs.*

2. A heinous offense; a crime; sin; guilt. *Rare. Howell.*

pi-ac'u-lar (pī-ăk'ū-lər), *a.* [L. *piacularis.*] **1.** Expiatory.

2. Requiring expiation; sinful; criminal; atrociously bad.

> "*Piacular* pollution." *De Quincey.*

piaf'fer (pyăf'ĕr), *n.* [F. *piaffer*, inf. taken as n.] *Manège.* An air or movement in which the horse lifts together one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side without advancing or receding; improperly, a slow movement forward, sidewise, or backward by lifting the legs.

pi'a ma'ter (pī'ə mā'tĕr). [NL.; L. *pia* (fem. of *pius* tender, kind) + *mater* mother.] *Anat.* The delicate and highly vascular membrane of connective tissue investing the brain and spinal cord, internal to the arachnoid and dura mater (which see). It dips down between the convolutions and laminæ of the brain and sends an ingrowth into the anterior fissure of the cord. — **pi'a-ma'tral** (-mā'trăl), *a.*

Phy-to-zo'a, *n. pl.* [NL.; *phyto-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* Zoöphyta. — **phy'to-zo'an,** *a. & n.* — **phy'to-zo'ön,** *n. All Obs. or R.*

Phy'to-zo-a'ri-a (fī'tō-zō-ā'rĭ-ə; 115), *n. pl.* [NL. See PHYTOZOA.] *Zoöl.* The Infusoria (in the wider and older sense).

phyz (fĭz). Var. of PHIZ, face.

pi. Var. of PAI, PIE.

pi (pī). Var. of PIE. See COIN.

pi, *a. & n.* Short for *pious*; — used as slang in English public schools and universities.

P. I. *Abbr.* Philippine Islands.

pi'a (pī'ə), *n. Anat.* The pia mater. — **pi'al** (-əl), *a.*

pi-a'ba (pē-ä'bä), *n.* [Tupi.] A small, edible fresh-water fish of Brazil. [asaba.]

pi-aç'a-ba (pĭ-ăs'ə-bə), *n.* Pi-

‖ **pia-ce'vo-le** (pyä-chā'vō-lā), *a.* [It., pleasant.] *Music.* Pleasant; graceful; — used as adverb in directions. [of PIACULUM.]

pi-ac'u-la (pī-ăk'ū-lə), *n., pl.*

pi-ac'u-lar-i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Piacular quality. [LAR.]

pi-ac'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of PIACU-

pi-ac'u-lar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pi-ac'u-la-ry (pī-ăk'ū-lə-rĭ), *a.* Piacular. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]

pi-ac'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Piacular.

pi-ac'u-lum (pī-ăk'ū-lŭm), *n.* [L.] A piacle. *Obs. or R.*

piaffe (pyăf), *v. i. Manège.* To move in a piaffer.

piaffe, n. *Manège.* Act of piaffing; a piaffer. [piaffe. *Obs.*]

piaf'fer (pyăf'ĕr), *v. i.* To

‖ **pi'a fraus** (pī'ä frôs); *pl.* PIÆ FRAUDES (pī'ē frô'dēz). [L.] A pious fraud.

pi'a-lyn (pī'ə-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. *πίαρ* fat + *λύειν* to loose.] Lipase.

pi-an' (pĭ-ăn'; pyĭn), *n.* [Pg. *pian, epian*, or Sp. *pián*; from the native name in South Amer-

pi'a-nette' (pē'ȧ-nĕt'), *n.* [Dim. of *piano.*] *Music.* A small upright piano of a type introduced into England by Bord of Paris in 1857. Also, erron., a street piano. *Eng.*

pi-an'ism (pĭ-ăn'ĭz'm ; pē'ȧ-nĭz'm), *n. Music.* The art of rendering music on the pianoforte; technique of the pianoforte ; adaptation of music to pianoforte performance.

pi-an'ist (pĭ-ăn'ĭst ; pē'ȧ-nĭst ; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *pianiste*, It. *pianista.*] A performer, esp. a skilled performer, on the pianoforte.

pi-an'o (pĭ-ăn'ō), **pi-an'o-for'te** (-fōr'tā ; -fōrt'; 201, 277), *n.* [It., fr. *piano* soft (from L. *planus* even, smooth ; see PLAIN, *a.*) + It. *forte* strong, fr. L. *fortis* (see FORT).] **1.** *Music.* A stringed instrument of percussion, giving its tones from steel wires which are struck by hammers operated from a keyboard. Its construction now has the following features: The *frame*, usually of iron cast in one piece, is braced with trusses and crossbars to resist the string tension of several tons. The *strings* pass from the string plate over a sounding board to the *wrest plank*, in which are set the tuning pins. They are graduated as to length and thickness, the lowest register having one copper-wound string for each tone, the upper register having two or three for each tone, tuned in unison and struck simultaneously by the hammer. The *action* comprises the mechanism for sounding the strings. See ACTION, *Illust.* The *pedals* modify the tone with soft or sustained effects. According to the shape of the *case* and to the resulting disposition of their mechanism, pianofortes are classed as *grand* (of which the largest is *concert grand*), *square*, or *upright*. Structurally the pianoforte is derived from the dulcimer, although historically it was preceded by the clavichord and harpsichord, instruments incapable of gradations of loud and soft tones, the ability to compass which gave the modern instrument its name.

2. In form *piano.* *Mach.* A machine, operated by a keyboard, to perforate the cards for a Jacquard apparatus.

piano organ. A mechanical piano built like a barrel organ and operated like a hand organ ; a street piano.

piano player. One that plays the pianoforte. Specif.: An instrument consisting of a portable cabinet containing a pneumatic mechanism worked by bellows, and operating a series of "fingers" or levers which play the piano keys, being governed by a perforated music sheet.

Pi'a-rist (pī'ȧ-rĭst), *n.* [L. *patres scholarum piarum :* cf. F. *piariste*, G. *piarist.*] *R. C. Ch.* A regular clerk of the *Scuole Pie* (religious schools), an institute of secondary education, founded at Rome at the close of the 16th century.

pi'as-sa'ba (pē'ȧ-sä'bȧ), *n.* [Pg. *piassaba*, fr. Tupi *piaçaba.*] **a** The coarse brown fiber clothing the bases of the leaf sheaths in a Brazilian pinnate-leaved palm (*Leopoldinia piassaba*), used locally in making ropes, and exported for use in making brooms. Also, the tree itself. **b** The palm (*Attalea funifera*) yielding the coquilla nut, or its fiber.

pi-as'ter (pĭ-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [F. *piastre*, It. *piastra* a thin plate of metal, a dollar, fr. L. *emplastrum*, pl. *-tra.* See PLASTER.] A coin, usually silver, of various countries, as Turkey and Egypt. That of Spain, Mexico, etc., is more commonly called *peso.* See COIN.

pi'az-thi'ole (pī'ăz-thī'ōl), *n.* [Contr. of *para-diaz-azthiol ;* according to O. Widman's nomenclature.] A colorless, crystalline, feebly basic substance, $C_6H_4 \langle {}^{N}_{S} \rangle CS$, obtained by treating ortho phenylene diamine with sulphurous acid.

pi-az'za (pĭ-ăz'ȧ ; *It. pron.* pyät'sä), *n.* [It., place, square, market place, L. *platea* street, courtyard. See PLACE.] **1.** An open square in an Italian (or sometimes other European) town, esp. the largest, or an unusually large, one, as where a smaller one is called *campo*, *piazzetta*, or the like. **2.** In the 17th century, the open square in which is now Covent Garden market, London. The decorative arcades on the square were called esp. "the piazza." **3.** By extension, an arcaded and roofed gallery, such as often surrounded a true piazza ; also, a portico or single colonnade before a building ; whence, in the *U. S.*, a veranda.

pi'broch (pē'brŏĸ), *n.* [Gael. *piobaireachd* pipe music, fr. *piobair* a piper, fr. *pioba* pipe, bagpipe, from English. See PIPE, *n.*] A kind of Scottish Highland bagpipe music, consisting of a set of variations, and usually martial.

pi'ca (pī'kȧ), *n.* [LL. see PIE, in this sense.] **1.** = PIE, *Eccl.*, a collection of rules. *Obs.*

2. [Prob. because once used in printing the service book.] *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE. It is 12 points (see POINT) in depth, and is used as a standard of measurement.

This line is printed in *pica.*

double pica, a type twice the size of pica ; two-line pica.

Pi'ca (pī'kȧ), *n.* [L. *pica* a pie, magpie. Cf. PIE magpie.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The genus containing the magpies.

2. [*l. c.*] [Prob. because the magpie is omnivorous.] *Med.* Vitiated appetite ; craving for unnatural food, as chalk, ashes, coal, etc., occurring esp. in man in hysteria, pregnancy, and insanity ; chthonophagia. The *wool eating* of sheep and the *licking disease* of the ox are forms of pica.

pic'a-dor' (pĭk'ȧ-dōr'), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A horseman with a lance, who in a bullfight receives the first attack of the bull and excites him by prodding without trying to kill him.

2. Hence, an agile or clever arguer or user of wit.

pic'a-mar (pĭk'ȧ-mär), *n.* [L. *pix, picis*, pitch + *amarus* bitter.] An oily liquid extracted from wood-tar creosote. It is essentially a derivative of pyrogallol.

pic'a-rel' (pĭk'ȧ-rĕl'), *n.* [F.] A small European marine fish (*Spicara smaris*) of the family Mænidæ ; — extended also to allied species.

pic'a-resque' (pĭk'ȧ-rĕsk'), *a.* [Sp. *picaresco*, fr. Sp. *picaro* rogue : cf. F. *picaresque.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, rogues or rascals. Specif.: Designating, or pertaining to, a style or type of fiction, of Spanish origin in modern literature, in which the principal character is a rogue or scamp. The earliest example in modern literature of the picaresque novel or tale is the Spanish "Lazarillo de Tormes," and another well-known Spanish specimen is Mateo Aleman's "Guzman de Alfarache." Le Sage's "Gil Blas" ranks as the greatest of all such novels.

Pi-ca'ri-æ (pī-kā'rĭ-ē ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *picus* a woodpecker.] *Zoöl.* An order of birds nearly equivalent to the Coraciiformes, but never including the owls and often including the parrots and cuckoos.

pi'ca-ro (*Sp.* pē'kä-rō), *n.* [Sp. *picaro.*] Rogue ; knave ; sharper ; vagabond. *Obs. or Alien.*

pic'a-roon' (pĭk'ȧ-rōōn'), *n* [Sp. *picarón*, aug. of *picaro* roguish, n., a rogue.] **1.** A rogue ; rascal ; thief ; brigand.

2. A pirate ; corsair ; — applied to man or vessel.

pic'a-roon', *v. i.* To act or cruise as a pirate or brigand.

pic'a-roon', *v. t.* To act as a pirate towards ; to prey upon.

pic'a-yune' (pĭk'ȧ-yōōn'), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *picaillon* an old copper coin of Piedmont worth a fraction of a cent, fr. Pr. *picaioun.*] **1.** A small coin. See FIPPENNY BIT. *U. S.*

2. Hence, a person or thing of little value; a trifle; a bit; — chiefly in phrase, *not worth a picayune. Colloq.*

pic'a-yune', pic'a-yun'ish (-yōōn'ĭsh), *a.* Of little value; petty ; paltry ; mean ; as, a *picayunish* business. *Colloq., U. S.* — **pic'a-yun'ish-ness**, *n. Colloq., U. S.*

pic'ca-dill (pĭk'ȧ-dĭl) } *n.* [OF. *piccadilles* the divisions
pic'ca-dil'ly (-dĭl'ĭ) } or pieces fastened together about the brim of the collar of a doublet, dim. fr. Sp. *picado*, p. p. of *picar* to prick. Cf. PICK to pierce, PIKE sharp point.] **1.** A high, stiff collar ; orig., a hem or band of cut work about the edge of a garment, worn in the 17th century.

2. A supporting band, as of wire, under the collar or ruff.

Pic'ca-dil'ly (-dĭl'ĭ ; pĭk'ȧ-dĭl'ĭ), *n.* A famous London street, of fine houses, clubs, and shops, extending for about a mile from the Haymarket to Hyde Park Corner.

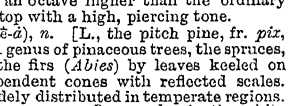
pic'ca-lil'li (pĭk'ȧ-lĭl'ĭ), *n.* A pickle, orig. East Indian, of chopped vegetables and pungent spices.

pic'co-lo (pĭk'ō-lō), *n.* [It., small.] *Music.* **a** A small, shrill flute, pitched an octave higher than the ordinary flute. **b** An organ stop with a high, piercing tone.

Pic'e-a (pĭs'ē-ȧ ; pī'sē-ȧ), *n.* [L., the pitch pine, fr. *pix, picis*, pitch.] *Bot.* A genus of pinaceous trees, the spruces, distinguished from the firs (*Abies*) by leaves keeled on both surfaces and pendent cones with reflected scales. The 15 species are widely distributed in temperate regions. *P. abies* is the Norway spruce; *P. canadensis*, the white spruce ; *P. mariana*, the black spruce. See SPRUCE.

pic'e-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *piceus*, fr. *pix, picis*, pitch.] Of, pertaining to, or like, pitch ; inflammable ; combustible ; esp., in *Zoöl.*, resembling pitch in color.

pich'i-ci-a'go (pĭch'ĭ-sĭ-ä'gō ; -ā'gō), *n.* [Sp. in Argentina and Chile, fr. Araucanian *pichi* small + Sp. *ciego* blind.] A small burrowing South American armadillo (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*).



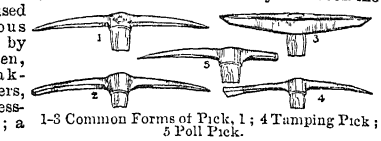
Pichiciago. (½)

pich'u-rim (pĭch'ŭ-rĭm), *n.*, *or* **pichurim bean.** [Tupi *pechury, pechurim*, name of the tree.] One of the thick cotyledons of the seed of a Brazilian lauraceous tree (*Nectandra puchury*). They are strongly aromatic, and used as a substitute for nutmegs, and also as a stimulant tonic.

Pi'ci (pī'sī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *picus* a woodpecker.] *Zoöl.* A group of birds usually restricted to the woodpeckers and wrynecks or to these and the jacamars, puffbirds, barbets, and toucans. Originally it included also the nuthatches, creepers, kingfishers, and bee eaters.

Pic'i-dæ (pĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PICI.] *Zoöl.* The family comprising the woodpeckers (subfamily Picinæ), the piculets (subfamily Picumninæ), and the wrynecks (subfamily Iynginæ).

pick (pĭk), *n.* [A var. of *pike ;* cf. also F. *pic* a pickax. See PIKE a sharp point.] **1.** A heavy iron or steel tool, pointed at one or both ends and often curved, wielded by means of a wooden handle inserted in an eye between the ends,—used in various forms by quarrymen, roadmakers, miners, stone dressers, etc. ; a pickax.



1-3 Common Forms of Pick, 1 ; 4 Tamping Pick ; 5 Poll Pick.

2. A pike or spike ; a sharp point, as on the end of a buckler, the pointed end of a staff, or the like. *Obs.*

3. A pikestaff or pike.

4. Any of various pointed or pronged implements, as a pitchfork, a fisherman's gaff, etc. *Now Scol. & Dial. Eng.*

5. A sharp-pointed instrument for picking ; — often in composition; as, a tooth*pick ;* specif. : **a** Short for TOOTH-PICK, PICKLOCK. **b** A plectrum, as for a mandolin.

6. A narrow pointed parcel of land ; a gore ; = PIKE.

7. In playing cards, a diamond ; — usually *pl. Dial. Eng.*

pick (pĭk), *v. t. ;* PICKED (pĭkt) ; PICK'ING. [Cf. PITCH to throw.] **1.** To fix or set ; to stick ; to pitch, as a tent. *Obs.*

2. To throw ; pitch ; thrust ; drive ; shove. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* "High as I could *pick* my lance." *Shak.*

3. To throw up ; to vomit ; — usually with *up. Dial. Eng.*

4. To bear (young) prematurely; to cast. *Dial. Eng.*

5. *Weaving.* To throw (a shuttle).

pick, *v. i.* **1.** To throw ; cast ; specif. : *Weaving.* To throw the shuttle across the loom ; — sometimes with *over.*

2. To pitch or fall, as forward. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. To be vomited ; — with *up. Obs.*

to pick on. a To pitch or fix on ; to choose. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** To pester ; tease. *Colloq.* — **to p. up. a** To improve gradually in health or strength ; hence, to improve by degrees ; to get better. *Colloq., U. S.* **b** To scrape acquaintance or enter into conversation. *Colloq. or Dial.*

pick, *n.* [See PICK to throw.] **1.** Act of pitching or throwing ; a pitch ; cast ; push ; shove. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. *Weaving* The blow that drives the shuttle, the rate of speed of a loom being reckoned as so many *picks* per minute ; hence, in describing the fineness of a fabric, a weft thread or filling yarn laid at right angles between the warp yarns ; as, so many *picks* to an inch.

3. An emetic. *Dial. Eng.*

pick (pĭk), *v. t.* [ME. *picken, pikken*, to prick, peck ; akin to Icel. *pikka*, Sw. *picka*, Dan. *pikke*, D. *pikken*, G. *picken*, F. *piquer*, and perh. to W. *pigo*. Cf. PECK, *v.*, PIKE a sharp point.] **1.** To use a pointed instrument on ; to pierce, indent, break up, penetrate, or the like, by striking with a pointed implement ; as, to *pick* a road with a pickax ; also, to make by picking ; as, to *pick* a hole.

2. To cleanse ; trim ; adorn ; preen. *Obs. Chaucer.*

3. To remove something from with a pointed instrument, with the fingers, or the like ; to remove or relieve by using the nails ; as, to *pick* the teeth ; to *pick* a scab.

4. *Obs.* Specif.: **a** To peck ; — said of a bird. **b** To puncture ; — said of an insect.

5. To clear of, or free from, matter of some kind, as that which is not desirable or that which is more desirable, with the fingers, or the like ; to cleanse by the removal, with or as with the fingers, of worthless or unsuitable material or parts, or of valuable parts ; as, to *pick* a goose, i. e., clear it of feathers ; to *pick* a bone, i. e., clear it of flesh ; to *pick* strawberries, i. e., remove the calyxes.

6. To separate and remove or to pull away, esp. with the fingers ; to pluck ; to gather, as fruit from a tree, flowers from the stalk, etc.; to cull ; to take up ; to gather from here and there; to collect ; as, to *pick* apples ; to *pick* rags.

7. To gather or infer ; to discover. *Obs. Shak.*

8. To take up (food), as a bird with its bill ; of persons, to eat daintily or mincingly ; *Colloq.*, to eat.

9. To choose ; to select; to separate as desirable ; to cull ; to pick out ; as, to *pick* one's company ; to *pick* one's way.

10. Formerly, to make or find occasion for intentionally ; as, to *pick* fault ; now, to create, give, or find intentionally an occasion for (a quarrel).

11. To take feloniously or wrongfully the contents of ; to rob ; pilfer; steal; — now only in *to pick one's pocket, purse*, etc., or, fig., *brain* or *brains. Shak.*

12. To open (a lock) by or as by a wire.

13. To separate or pull apart by a sharp point, points, or the like ; as, to *pick* matted wool, cotton, oakum, etc.

14. To pull or pluck (the strings of a musical instrument) with a plectrum or with the fingers to cause vibrations ; hence, to play (a stringed instrument, as the banjo). *U. S.*

Syn. — See CHOOSE.

to have a bone to pick with, to have a subject for dispute or quarrel with ; to have something needing explanation, or the like. — **to p. a bone with**, to quarrel with, as dogs quarrel over a bone. *Colloq.* — **to p. a hole in**, to find or reveal a

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ica ; cf. F. *pian.*] *Med.* Framboœsia or a tumor characteristic of it.

piane. + PEONY.

planer. + PIONEER.

‖ **pian-gen'do** (pyän-jĕn'dō), *a.* [It., p. pr. of *piangere* to weep, lament.] *Music.* Plaintive.

pi-an'ic (pĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to pian, or framboœsia.

pi'a-ni'no (pē'ȧ-nē'nō ; *It.* pyä-), *n.* [It., dim. of *piano*, adj. See PIANO.] *Music.* A pianette, or small upright piano.

pi'a-nis'si-mo (pē'ȧ-nĭs'ĭ-mō ; pyä-nēs'sē-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *piano.*] *Music.* Very soft ; — a direction to execute a passage as softly as possible. Abbr. *pp.*

pia'nist'e (pyä'nĭst'ā), *n.* [F.] A pianist ; — often used in English as if feminine.

pi'a-nis'tic (pē'ȧ-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a pianist or pianists.

pianist's cramp. Painful spasm of the muscles of the forearm, due to excessive piano playing.

Pi-an'ke-shaw, -ki-shaw (pĭ-ăn'kĭ-shō), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians, orig. a band of the Miami.

pi'an-net, pi'a-net' (pī'ȧ-nĕt), *n.* [Cf. PIE magpie, also F. *pionet*, a kind of woodpecker.] **a** Magpie. **b** Lesser woodpecker. **c** Oyster catcher. *Local, Eng.*

‖ **pia'no** (pyä'nō), *n. ; pl.* PIANI (-nē). [It. See PIANO.] A floor of a building ; a story. — **pia'no no'bi-le** (nō'bē-lā) [It. *nobile* noble], *Arch.*, the principal story of a house, esp. if pretentious.

pia'no, *a.* & *adv.* [It., even, smooth, soft, fr. L. *planus* even, level.] *Music.* Soft ; — a direction to the performer to execute a passage softly or with diminished volume of tone. Abbr. *p.*

pi-an'o deal (pĭ-ăn'ō). *Whist.* [It. *piano* plain, simple.] An easy deal to play, esp. one which in duplicate whist results in the same score at each table.

piano failure. Pianist's cramp.

pi-an'o-for'tist, *n.* Pianist. *R.*

pi-an'o-graph (pĭ-ăn'ō-grĭf), *n.* [*piano* + *-graph.*] *Music.* A form of melograph applied to a piano.

pi'a-no'la (pē'ȧ-nō'lȧ), *n.* A form of mechanical piano player. *Trade Name.* — **pi'a-no'list,** *n.*

piano player's cramp. Pianist's cramp.

pi'a-not (*dial.* pĭ'ȧ-nŭt ; pĭ'ȧ-nŏt). Var. of PIANNET. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pi-an'o-vi'o-lin', *n.* The harmonichord.

pi'a-rhæ'mi-a, pi'ar-rhæ'mi-a, *or* **-rhē'mi-a** (pī'ȧ-rē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. πίαρ fat + -αιμία = -ÆMIA.] Presence of fat in the blood.

Pi-ar'o-pus (pī-ăr'ō-pŭs), *n. Bot.* A small genus of mostly tropical pontederiaceous floating aquatic herbs, having clustered leaves and solitary or spicate flowers with a showy perianth and six stamens *P. crassipes* is the water hyacinth

pi-as'a-ba, pi-as'sa-va (pĭ-ăs'ȧ-vȧ). Vars. of PIASSABA.

pi-as'tre. Var. of PIASTER.

pi'at. Dial. Eng. var. of PIET, magpie.

pi-a'tion (pī-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *piatio.* See PIACLE.] An atoning or expiating. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **piat'ti** (pyät'tē), *n. pl.* [It., prop., plates.] *Music.* Cymbals.

pi-az'ine (pī-ăz'ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* Also **pi-az'in.** = PARADIAZINE. See DIAZINE.

pi-az'zaed (pĭ-ăz'ȧd), *a.* Furnished with piazzas or a piazza.

pi-az'za-less, *a.* See -LESS.

‖ **piaz-zet'ta** (pyät-sĕt'tä), *n.* [It.] A small piazza or square.

pi-az'zi-an (pĭ-ăz'ĭ-ȧn ; pyät'sē-ŭn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a piazza.

pibauld. + PIEBALD.

pibbil. + PEBBLE.

pib'ble (pĭb'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PEBBLE.

pib'corn' (pĭb'kôrn'), *n.* [W. *pib* pipe + *corn* horn.] Welsh wind instrument or pipe, with a horn at each end. *Obs.*

pible. + PEBBLE

pic (pĭk). Var. of PIK.

pic. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PICK, PITCH.

‖ **pic** (pēk), *n.* [F.] *Card Playing.* = 1st PIQUE.

pic, *n.* [F.] A peak. *Obs*

‖ **pi-ca'cho** (pē-kä'chō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *pico* peak.] A large, acute, isolated hill ; a butte.

pic'a-dill. + PICCADILL.

pic'a-du'ra (pĭk'ȧ-dōō'rȧ), *n.* [Sp.] Cut tobacco for cigarettes.

Pi'cæ (pī'sē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PICA.] *Zoöl.* A Linnæan order of birds including most of the recent order Coraciiformes and also the parrots, cuckoos, and certain passerine forms.

picage. + PICKAGE.

pi'cal (pī'kăl), *a.* Pert to, or of the nature of, pica, or vitiated appetite ; vitiated (as to appetite).

pic'a-nin'ny. Var. of PICKANINNY. [BEGHARD.

Pic'ard (pĭk'ärd). Corrupt. of **pic'ard,** *n.* A small vessel used in river or coast trading. *Obs.*

Pic'ard, *a.* Of, belonging to, or coming from, Picardy.

Pi'card (pĭk'ärd ; *F.* pē'kär'), *n.* [F.] A Frenchman of Picardy, formerly a province of France.

Pic'ard, *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect of Adamites in the 15th century ; — from one Picard of Flanders. See ADAMITE, 2.

pic'ar-dil. + PICCADILL.

pi-ca'ri-an (pī-kā'rĭ-ȧn ; 115), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Picariæ. — *n.* One of the Picariæ

Pi-ca'ri-æ (-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group practically equiv. to the Picariæ with the Clamatores.

pic'a-roon'. Var. of PICKAROON

picary. + PECCARY.

pic'a-ry, *a.* Pical.

piccage. + PICKAGE. [NINNY.

pic'ca-nin'ny Var. of PICKA-

picche + PICK, PITCH.

picchen. + PITCH.

pic'che-ta'to (pĭk'ĕ-tä'tō), *a.* [It. *picchettato.*] *Music* Spiccato. [piccolo.

pic'co-lo-ist. *n.* A player on the

piccolo piano. A small upright pianoforte.

pic-co'tah. Var. of PICOTAH.

pice (pīs), *n.* [See PICE, the coin.] See WEIGHT.

pice. + PIECE [COIN.

pice (pīs), *n.* [Hind. *paisā.*] See

pi'cene (pī'sēn), *n.* [See PICEOUS.] *Chem.* A fluorescent crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{22}H_{14}$, from the pitchy residue of coal tar or petroleum. It is a derivative of dinaphthyl.

Pi-ce'ni-an (pī-sē'nĭ-ȧn), *n.* [L. *Picenum* a district in eastern Italy.] A Sabellian dialect of ancient Italy.

pi-cen'ic (pī-sĕn'ĭk ; -sē'nĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a monobasic acid, $C_{20}H_{12}O_2H$, obtained by oxidizing picene.

picforck. + PICKFORK. [PITCH.

pich. Obs. or ref sp. var. of

piche. + PITCH.

pichel. + PIGHTLE. [PITCHER.

pich'er. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of

pi'chi (pē'chē), *n* [Araucanian] The herbage of a Chilean shrub (*Fabiana imbricata*), used as a tonic and diuretic.

pich'i-cha'go (pĭch'ĭ-chä'gō ; -chä'gō). Var. of PICHICIAGO.

picht. Obs. or ref. sp. pret. & p. p. of PITCH.

pich'til. + PIGHTLE.

pi-chu'ric (pĭ-chōō'rĭk), [From PICHURIM.] Lauric.

pich'y. Pitchy. *Ref. Sp.*

pic'i-form (pĭs'ĭ-fôrm ; pī'sĭ-), *a. Zoöl.* a Like a woodpecker. b Of or pert. to the Piciformes

Pic'i-for'mes (pĭs'ĭ-fôr'mēz). *n. pl.* [NL. See PICUS ; -FORM.] *Zoöl.* A group of birds in older classifications including the woodpeckers, toucans, barbets, colies, kingfishers, hornbills, and other related groups ; later restricted to the woodpeckers.

Pi-ci'næ (pĭ-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See PICIDÆ.

pi'cine (pī'sĭn ; -sīn ; 183), *a.* [L. *picus* woodpecker.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to woodpeckers.

pick, *n.* + PIKE, weapon ; PIC, measure ; PIKE, peak.

flaw or blemish in; as, *to pick a hole in* a person's reputation. — **to pick a hole in one's coat** *or* **jacket**, to find or reveal a fault or blemish in one.

You see I am glad *to pick a hole in his jacket.* *Scott*

— **to p. a thank** *or* **thanks**, to curry favor. *Obs.* — **to p. in**, to work or put in, as the shadow in a painting. — **to p. off. a** To pluck; to remove by picking. **b** To shoot or bring down one by one; as, sharpshooters *pick off* the enemy. — **to p. out. a** To take out by picking. **b** To select. **c** To gain. *Obs.* **d** To distinguish or make out by nice use of the mind or senses; as, *to pick out* a meaning. **e** To play (a tune or piece of music) by finding its notes on an instrument. **f** To adorn; ornament. *Obs.*, except specif., to relieve the ground color of, as with contrasting lines; to variegate; as, *to pick out* any dark stuff with bright colors. — **to p. to pieces**, to pull apart piece by piece; hence, to analyze; esp., to censure in detail. — **to p. up. a** To break up or extract with a pick. **b** To take up, as with the fingers. **c** To get by repeated efforts; to gain or acquire by improving one's opportunities; as, *to pick up* a livelihood; *to pick up* news. **d** To take up, in, or along, as something found, overtaken, or the like; as, the coach *picks up* passengers. **e** To come upon; find; specif., to bring into the range of vision. **f** To put on again or regain (flesh). **g** To pluck up or regain (courage or spirit). **h** To make tidy or put in order (a room). *U. S.* **i** To scrape acquaintance with; to enter informally into conversation or companionship with.

pick (pĭk), *v. i.* **1.** To do clearing or stripping; gnaw. *Scot.* **2.** To eat slowly, sparingly, daintily, mincingly, or by morsels; to nibble; *Slang or Colloq.*, to eat. *Dryden.* **3.** To search carefully; to choose with care. **4.** To steal in a small way; to pilfer; — now used as a sort of euphemism, chiefly in the phrase *pick and steal.*

To keep my hands from *picking* and stealing. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

to pick at. a To try to pull; to subject to a picking or pulling; as, *to pick at* the bedclothes. **b** To find fault with continually; to nag at; to worry or set upon. *Now U. S. & Dial. Eng.* — **to p. on** *or* **upon.** = TO PICK AT **b.** *Dial. U. S.*

pick (pĭk), *n.* [From PICK to pierce.] **1.** Act of picking; specif.: **a** A blow with a pointed instrument. **b** Of a quarrel, a giving occasion. *Rare.* **c** Act of choosing or selecting; choice; right or privilege of selection; also, that which is or would be chosen first; the choicest or best; as, to have one's *pick;* the *pick* of the flock. **2.** The taking of a bit or small amount of food, as that which a bird takes at one peck; a small quantity of food; a meal, esp. a scanty one. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **3.** *Print.* A particle, as of hardened ink, dirt, or paper, embedded in the hollow of a letter and causing a spot on a printed sheet; also, an extra particle of metal, or the like, on an electrotype or stereotype plate; hence, a spot or blot due to such a particle; — so called because the particle is picked out, as with a needle or bodkin. **4.** The portion or quantity of a crop gathered at one time; a picking, as of hops, fruit, or the like. **5.** *Painting.* That which is picked in, as with a pencil. **6.** One of the spots or pips of dice. *Obs. & R.*

pick'a-back' (pĭk'ə-băk'), *adv.* Also *pickback, pickapack*, etc. [Orig. uncert.] On the back or shoulders; as, to ride *pickaback.*

pick'age (pĭk'ĕj), **pic'cage**, *n.* [LL. *picagium*, fr. F. *piquer* to prick.] *O. Eng. Law.* Toll paid at fairs for leave to break ground for booths, etc.

pick'a-nin'ny (pĭk'ə-nĭn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). [Dim. of Sp. *pequeño* little, young, or Pg. *pequeno.*] **1.** A little one; a small child; — applied to: **a** In the United States and West Indies, a negro or colored child. **b** In Africa, a child of any of various native races, as the Kafirs. **c** In Australia, a child of one of the aboriginal races. **2.** A child. *Humorous.*

pick'a-nin'ny, *a.* Very small or young; tiny.

pick'a-roon' (-rōōn'), *n.* [Cf. F. *piqueron* (Cotgrave) a spur.] A piked pole with a hook, used by lumbermen in river driving and by tracklayers in aligning railroad ties.

pick'ax', pick'axe' (pĭk'ăks'), *n.* [A corruption of ME. *pikois, pikeis*, F. *picois*, fr. *pic.* See PICK a pickax, PIKE a sharp point.] A tool with a curved or straight blade pointed at both ends or with a point at one end and a transverse edge or blunt end at the other, and a handle inserted at the middle; a pick or mattock.

pick dressing. *Arch.* In cut stonework, a facing made by a pointed tool, leaving the surface in little pits.

picked (pĭkt; *formerly* pĭk'ĕd), *p. a.* [See PICK to pierce.] **1.** Cleared or cleansed, as of worthless matter, by picking. **2.** Adorned; trim; spruce; dainty; fastidious. *Obs.* **3.** Carefully selected; chosen; as, *picked* men. **4.** Purposely caused or made; sought; — said of a quarrel.

pick'ed (pĭk'ĕd; pĭkt), *a.* Pointed; peaked; piked; spiny. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.*, exc. in **picked dogfish**, the spiny dogfish. See DOGFISH.

pick-eer' (pĭk-ēr'), *v. i.* ; **PICK-EERED'** (-ērd'); **PICK-EER'ING.** [Prob. fr. F. *picorer* to go marauding, orig., to go to steal cattle, ultimately fr. L. *pecus, pecoris*, cattle; cf. F. *picorée*, Sp. *pecorea*, robbery by straggling soldiers.] **1.** To maraud; pillage; privateer; pirate. Cf. PICAROON, *v. Obs.* **2.** To skirmish in advance of an army; hence, to skirmish; reconnoiter; scout. Specif.: **a** To skirmish amorously; to flirt. *Obs.* **b** To bicker or wrangle. *Obs.*

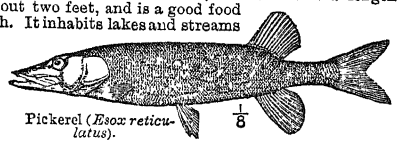
pick'er (pĭk'ẽr), *n.* [From PICK to throw.] *Weaving.* The piece that impels the shuttle through the warp.

pick'er (pĭk'ẽr), *n.* [From PICK to pierce, prick, pluck.] **1.** One that picks, in any sense; specif., one who uses a pick; one who gathers, chooses, seeks occasion, etc.; a thief; a pick; as, a cotton *picker.* "*Pickers* and stealers" (i. e., the fingers or hands). *Shak.* **2.** *Mach.* A machine for picking fibrous materials to pieces so as to loosen and separate the fiber. **3.** Any of various tools or instruments; as: **a** *Firearms.* A priming wire to clean a vent. *Obs. or R.* **b** A toothpick. **c** A picklock. **d** A tool used in touching up electrotypes. **e** A tool to clear out small openings.

pick'er-el (-ĕl), *n.* [Dim. of PIKE, the fish.] **1.** A young or small pike. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Bet [better] is, quoth he, a pike than a *pickerel.* *Chaucer.*

2. **a** In America, sometimes, the pike regardless of size or age; specif., any of several smaller species of the pike family, esp. *Esox reticulatus*, which attains a length of about two feet, and is a good food fish. It inhabits lakes and streams

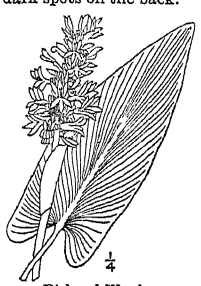


Pickerel (*Esox reticulatus*). 1/8

in the Eastern and Southern States. Two very small species (*E. americanus*, the banded pickerel, and *E. vermiculatus*) are found in the Atlantic States and Middle West respectively. **b** The wall-eyed pike.

pickerel frog. A brown frog (*Rana palustris*) of eastern North America having squarish dark spots on the back.

pickerel weed. a An American monocotyledonous plant (*Pontederia cordata*) growing in shallow water of streams and ponds. It has spikes of blue flowers and cordate or sagittate leaves. Also, any other species of *Pontederia.* **b** Any of various other plants growing in still water, as species of *Potamogeton.*



Pickerel Weed. 1/4

pick'er-ing (-ĭng), *n.* [Probably a corruption of PICKEREL.] **a** A pickerel. **b** The sanger.

pick'er-up', *n.* One who picks up; specif., *Woolgrowing*, in Australia, a workman employed at shearing time to pick up each fleece as it falls from the shears, roll it up, and carry it to the sorting table.

pick'et (pĭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *piquet*, properly dim. of *pique* spear, pike. See PIKE a sharp point.] **1.** A pointed or sharpened stake, post, peg, or pale; as: **a** A pale used in making fences. **b** A stake used in making stockades. **c** A stake in fortifications and encampments marking bounds and angles. **d** A stake or peg used for tethering horses. **e** A peg for a tent rope. **f** A stake on which in a former mode of military punishment the offender was forced to stand with one foot. **2.** Standing on a picket as a military punishment. *Obs.* **3.** *Mil.* **a** A detached body of soldiers serving to guard an army from surprise, and to oppose reconnoitering parties of the enemy; — sometimes called **outlying picket**; specif., a detachment sent out from the support in a system of outposts, which itself sends out in advance the sentinels. See OUTPOST. **b** A detachment kept ready in camp for such duty; — sometimes called **inlying picket. c** A detail to bring in those who have overstayed leave, etc. *Rare.* **4.** By extension, a person posted by a labor organization at an approach to the place of work affected by a strike to ascertain the workmen going and coming and persuade or otherwise influence them to quit working there. **5.** *Firearms.* An elongated bullet of cylindro-conoidal form. *Obs. or R.* **6.** *Surv.* = RANGE POLE.

pick'et, *v. t.* **1.** To inclose, fasten, fence, or fortify with pickets, or pointed stakes; to palisade. **2.** To tether to or as to a picket; as, to *picket* a horse. **3.** To punish by the use of a picket. *Obs. or Hist.* **4.** *Mil.* **a** To guard, as a camp or road, by an outlying picket. **b** To post as a picket. **5.** To post watchers at the approaches to (a place of employment affected by a strike) in order to ascertain those who work there and persuade them, or otherwise influence them, to give up the work. See PICKET, *n.*, 4.

pick'et, *v. i.* To take up the station and duties of a picket, military or labor; to do, or go on, picket duty.

picket guard. *Mil.* **a** A detail, often of horse and foot, kept in readiness in case of alarm. **b** A picket guarding a particular position. *Rare.*

picket line. *Mil.* **a** A position held by a line of pickets. **b** A rope to which horses are secured, esp. while being groomed; a tether.

pick'ing (pĭk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that picks; as: **a** Act of digging or breaking up, as with a pick. **b** Act of choosing, plucking, seeking occasion, etc. **c** Thieving; pilfering. **d** *Mining.* Rough sorting of ore. **e** *Masonry.* Dabbing. See 1st DAB, 2. **f** *Weaving.* The driving of the shuttle through the warp sley. **2.** That which is or may be picked or picked up; that which is got by picking; amount picked; a scrap; *pl.*, portions picked up or out, as refuse matter from wool. **3.** That which is pilfered or privately or surreptitiously picked up as a perquisite; — usually in *pl.* **4.** A soft or not fully burned brick. **5.** *pl.* Pulverized oyster shells used in walks. *Eng.*

pick'ing, *p. a.* **1.** That picks (in various senses). **2.** Nice; finical; fastidious. Cf. PICKED, *p. a.*, 2. *Obs.*

pick'le (pĭk'l), *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A grain or corn, as of barley or wheat, or, formerly, of sand. **2.** A small quantity or amount; a little; a bit; — used without *of.* "The little *pickle* money." *Stevenson.*

pick'le, *n.* [Cf. D. *pekel;* perh. akin to E. *pick* to pierce, prick, pluck.] **1.** **a** A salt-and-water solution for preserving or corning fish, meat, etc.; brine. **b** Vinegar, plain or spiced, for preserving vegetables, fish, eggs, oysters, etc. **2.** Any article of food that has been preserved in brine or in vinegar; — usually in *pl.* **3.** *Metal Work.* A bath of dilute sulphuric or nitric acid, etc., to remove burnt sand, scale rust, etc., from the surface of castings, or other articles of metal, or to brighten them or improve their color. **4.** A preservative solution, as of alcohol or formalin. *Cant.* **5.** A condition or situation, esp. an unpleasant or difficult one; a sorry plight; a predicament; — often with a qualifying word. "How cam'st thou in this *pickle?*" *Shak.* **6.** A state of drunkenness. *Slang.* **7.** A person, as a boy, who is troublesome or mischievous; as, a little *pickle. Colloq.*

in pickle, ready for use; prepared; as, to keep a rod *in pickle.*

pick'le, *v. t.;* **PICK'LED** (-ld); **PICK'LING** (-lĭng). **1.** To preserve, season, or steep in pickle; to treat with some kind of pickle; as, to *pickle* herrings or cucumbers. **2.** To rub salt, or salt and vinegar, on (the back), or on the back of (a person), after flogging. *Obs. or Hist.* **3.** *Metal Work.* To treat with, or steep in, pickle. **4.** To give an antique appearance to; — said of copies or imitations of paintings by the old masters.

pick'le, *v. i.* [Dim. & freq. of *pick* to peck, prick.] **1.** Prob., to clean by picking in a small way. *Obs.* **2.** To pick by bits or in a small way; to peck; nibble; to eat sparingly or mincingly. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pick'le, *v. i. Now Chiefly Scot.* **1.** To pick a little at a time; to eat sparingly or mincingly. **2.** To trifle; dawdle; piddle. **3.** To practice petty thieving; to pilfer.

to pickle in, *or* **out of, one's sin poke nook** *or* **pock neuk,** to depend on one's own exertions. *Scot.* *Scott.*

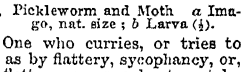
pick'led (pĭk'ld), *pret. & p. p.* of PICKLE. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Steeped in, or treated with, some kind of pickle. **b** Mischievous; troublesome; rascally. *Obs.* **c** Intoxicated. *Slang.*

pick'le-her'ring, *n.* [See PICKLE; HERRING; cf. D. *pekelharing.*] *Obs. or R.* **1.** A pickled herring **2.** A merry-andrew; a buffoon. See PICKELHERING.

pick'ler (pĭk'lẽr), *n.* **1.** A vegetable, as a cucumber or onion, of a suitable size for pickling. **2.** One that pickles, lit. or fig.

pick'le-worm' (pĭk'l-wûrm'), *n.* The larva of a brown-and-yellow pyralid moth (*Diaphania nitidalis*). The larva bores in green cucumbers and melons.





Pickleworm and Moth *a* Imago, nat. size; *b* Larva (1/2).

pick'lock' (pĭk'lŏk'), *n.* **1.** One who picks locks; specif., a thief. **2.** A tool for picking locks.

pick'-me-up', *n.* A stimulant, restorative, or tonic; a bracer. *Colloq.*

pick'pock'et (pĭk'pŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* **1.** One who steals purses or other articles from pockets. *Bentley.* **2.** The shepherd's-purse.

pick'thank' (-thăngk'), *n.* One who curries, or tries to curry, favor with another, as by flattery, sycophancy, or, esp., talebearing; hence, a flatterer or sycophant; a talebearer or informer. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* *Shak.*

pick'-up', *or* **pick'up',** *n. Colloq., Cant, or Slang.* **1.** Act of picking up, as, in various games, the fielding or hitting of a ball just after it strikes the ground. **2.** That which picks up; specif.: *Elec.* = BRUSH, 3 **a.** **3.** One that is picked up, as a meal hastily got up for the occasion, a chance acquaintance, an informal game, etc.

Pick'wick, Mr. (pĭk'wĭk). The hero of Dickens's novel "The Pickwick Papers," notable for his goodheartedness and simplicity. He founds a club called after him, and with other members, under his guidance, travels over England, meeting with laughable adventures. See BARDELL, MRS.

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pick. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIQUE.

pick. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PITCH.

pick, *n.* [F. *pique.*] In playing cards, a spade. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

pick, *a.* Picked; best. *Colloq.*

pick'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

pick'a-del. + PICCADILL.

pickadevant, pickadevaunt. + PICKEDEVANT.

pickant. + PIQUANT.

pickante + PIQUANT. [BACK.]

pick'a-pack'. Var. of PICKA-

pickard. + PICARO.

pick'a-ro. + PICARO.

pick'a-roon'. + PICAROON.

pick'a-ter'nie. Var. of PICTARNIE.

pick'ax, pick'axe', *v. t. & i.* To work or remove with a pickax.

pickax, *or* **pickaxe, team.** A unicorn team. [BACK.]

pick'back'. Var. of PICKA-

picke. + PIKE, PITCH.

pickedevant, *n.* [Cf. PIKE a sharp point, PEAK a point, PICKED pointed. The second part is F. *devant* before.] A Vandyke beard. *Obs.*

pick'ed-ly, *adv.* of PICKED, *p. a.* (esp. sense 2). *Obs.*

pick'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS; PICKED, *p. a.* (sense 2). *Obs.*

pick-eer', *n.* A skirmish. *Obs.*

pick-eer'er, *n.* One who pickers. *Obs.*

pick'el. + PICKLE, PIGHTLE.

pick'el. Var. of PIKEL.

‖ Pick'el-hau'be (pĭk'ĕl-hou'bĕ), *n.; pl.* -HAUBEN (-bĕn). [G.] Spiked helmet worn by German soldiers.

‖ Pick'el-he'ring (-hā'rĭng), *n.* [G. Cf. PICKLE-HERRING.] Stock name for the fool or merry-andrew in old German comedy. The name, it is thought, was first assumed by an Englishman, Robert Reynolds. In the early 17th century he traveled in Germany with a company of strolling comedians and created a type which lasted for a century.

pick'ell. + PIGHTLE, PICKLE.

Pick'er-ing gov'er-nor (pĭk'ẽr-ĭng). [After Thomas R. *Pickering*, of Portland, Conn.] See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5.

Pick'er-ing's tree toad *or* **frog.** [After Charles *Pickering* (1805-78), American physician.] The piping frog.

pickeroon. + PICAROON.

pick'er-y (pĭk'ẽr-ĭ), *n. Scots Law.* Petty theft.

pick'er-y. + PECCARY.

pick'et. Var. of PIQUET.

pick'et (pĭk'ĭt), *n.* A tern. *Local, Eng.*

pick'et, pick-ette'. + PIQUET.

pick'e-tee'. + PICOTEE.

pick'et-eer', *n.* A man employed as a picket during a strike. *Trade-Union Cant.*

pick'et-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PICKET. [*Local, U. S.*]

picket tail. The pintail duck.

pick'fault', *n.* Faultfinder. *Obs.*

pick'fork', *n.* A pitchfork. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pick glass. A magnifying glass for comparing yarns, etc.

pick'goose'. + PEAKGOOSE.

pick hammer. A pick with one end sharp and the other blunt.

pick'hatch'. + PICKTHATCH.

pick'le-man (pĭk'l-măn), *n.* A pikeman. *Scot.*

pick'le-maw' (pĭk'l-mô'), *n.* [Cf. PICKMAW.] The black-headed gull. *Scot.*

pick'le-tar. Var. of PICTARNE.

picking peg. = 1st PICKER.

pick'it. + PEAKED, lean.

pickittivant. + PICKEDEVANT.

pick'l. Pickle. *Ref. Sp.*

pick'led. Pickled. *Ref. Sp.*

pick'le. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIGHTLE.

Pick'le, Per'e-grine (pĕr'ē-grĭn, pĭk'l; pĕr'ē-grēn). The savage, ungrateful, and profligate hero of Smollett's "Adventures of Peregrine Pickle." He delights in practical jokes.

pick'led. *a.* Speckled. *Obs.*

pickle green. a Scheele's green. b Paris green.

pickle plant. Pickleweed.

pick'ler, *n.* One who pickles, or eats sparingly. *Obs.*

pick'le-weed', *n.* = GLASSWORT a.

pick'lin, pick'ling, *n.* A kind of coarse linen or fine canvas. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pick'ling, *a.* [Perh. fr. PICKLE to clean or nibble.] Mediocre; paltry. *Obs.*

pick'ling, *n.* A painful skin eruption of workers in arsenic works, due to uncleanliness.

pick'lock', *a.* Used in picking locks; as, a *picklock* key.

pick machine. = PUNCHING MACHINE.

pick'man, *n.* **1.** A laborer who uses a pick or pickax. **2.** A haymaker who rakes the hay into rows. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** A tern. *Dial. Eng.*

pick'maw' (pĭk'mô'), *n.* [Cf. PICK to peck, or PICK to throw; MAW gull.] The black-headed gull. *Local, Eng.*

pick'nick, pick'nick-er, etc. Vars. of PICNIC, PICNICKER, etc. *Obs. or R.*

pick'o'ver, *n. Weaving.* A floating thread. [PICKABACK.]

pick'pack'. Dial. Eng. var. of **pick'pock'et,** *v. i.* To steal articles from pockets.

pick'pock'et-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Pickpocketing. [eting.]

pick'pock'et-ry, *n.* Pickpocket-

pick'purse', *n.* **1.** One who steals purses, or money. *Obs. or R.* **2.** The shepherd's-purse.

pick rake. A small oyster rake with few teeth. *Local, U. S.*

pick'rel. + PICKEREL.

pick'some (pĭk'sŭm), *a.* [*pick,* v. + 1st *-some.*] Particular; fastidious. — **pick'some-ness,** *n.*

pick'straw', *n.* Trifler; idler. *Obs.*

pick'sy. Var. of PIXY.

pickt. Picked. *Ref. Sp.*

pick'thank', *a.* Currying favor; fawning; sycophantic.

pick'thank', *v. i.* To act the part of a pickthank; to curry favor. — *v. t.* To get by sycophancy. *Obs.*

pick'thank'ly, *a.* Pickthank. *Obs.* — **pick'thank'ness,** *n. Obs.*

pick'thatch', *n* [*picked,* a. + *hatch* a door.] A hatch guarded by spikes, as formerly used in houses of prostitution; hence, a brothel; — also used to designate a part of Clerkenwell, London. *Obs.*

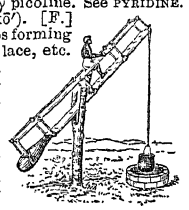
pick tongs. *Metal Working.* Tongs for handling hot metal.

pick'tooth', *n.* A toothpick. *Obs. or R.* [Indolent.]

pick'tooth', *a.* Ease-taking; **pick'-up',** *or* **pick'up',** *a.* **1.** Picking up or used in picking up; as, *pick-up* tongs. **2.** Chosen, got up or together, etc., on or for the occasion.

Pick'wick (pĭk'wĭk), *n.* A kind of cheap cigar. *Eng.*

Pick-wick'i-an (pĭk-wĭk'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Mr. Pickwick, or the Pickwick Club.
Pickwickian sense, a parliamentary, merely technical or constructive, or conveniently esoteric, sense; a sense other than the obvious one; — from the reply of a character in the "Pickwick Papers," who, when asked if he had used an insulting expression in a common sense, said "he had not — he had used the word in its *Pickwickian sense.*"
pic'nic (pĭk'nĭk), *n.* [F. *piquenique;* orig. uncert.] **1.** Orig., a kind of fashionable social entertainment at which each person contributed food to a common table; now, an excursion or pleasure party in which the members partake of refreshments together, usually in the open air, the food being either carried by themselves or provided by one or more individuals for the party.
2. An easy or pleasant time or experience. *Slang.*
3. [*cap.*] A member of the **Picnic Society**, an association of fashionable Londoners in the early 19th century for getting up social entertainments, private theatricals, etc. *Obs.*
pic'nic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a picnic.
pic'nic, *v. i.;* PIC'NICKED (-nĭkt); PIC'NIC-ING (-nĭ-kĭng). To go on, or hold, a picnic; to eat in picnic fashion.
pic'nick-er (-nĭ-kẽr), *n.* One who takes part in a picnic.
pic'o-line (pĭk'ō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [L. *pix, picis,* pitch + 2d *-ol* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric bases, C_6H_7N, occurring in bone oil and coal tar, and prepared in various ways, as colorless mobile liquids of strong odor. They are methyl derivatives of pyridine and usually distinguished as *α*, *β*, and *γ* picoline. See PYRIDINE.
‖ **pi'cot'** (pē'kō'), *n.; pl.* -COTS (*F.* -kō'). [F.] One of many small ornamental loops forming a border or edging, as on ribbon, lace, etc.


Picotah.

pi-co'tah (pĭ-kō'tȧ), **pi-cot'tah** (-kŏt'ȧ), *n.* [Pg. *picota* post, pillory.] A kind of sweep used in India for raising water from wells. Cf. SHADOOF.
pic'o-tee' (pĭk'ō-tē'), *n.* [F. *picoté* dotted, pricked.] *Hort.* One of a race of carnations having petals of a uniform white or yellow ground color, with a marginal band of another color, usually red.
pic'ric (pĭk'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. *πικρός* bitter.] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a yellow, crystalline, monobasic acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OH$, got by action of nitric acid on phenol or allied compounds. It is bitter, poisonous, and unstable when heated, and its salts, the picrates, explode when heated or struck. It is used as a dye and in manufacturing explosives.
pic'rite (pĭk'rīt), *n.* [Gr. *πικρός* bitter; — so called from its large per cent of magnesia.] *Petrog.* A variety of peridotite composed of augite and olivine. Originally, a variety of basalt without feldspar.
pic'ro- (pĭk'rō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *πικρός, bitter.*
pic'ro-car'mine (-kär'mĭn; -mĭn), *n. Biol.* A stain for tissues made by mixing solutions of carmine and picric acid.
pic'rol (pĭk'rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [*picro-* + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A bitter crystalline antiseptic used as a substitute for iodoform, etc. Chemically, it is a sulphonic and iodo derivative of resorcin, $C_6HI_2(OH)_2SO_3K$.
pic'ro-tox'in (pĭk'rō-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [*picro-* + *toxic.*] *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline substance found in cocculus indicus and in the roots of *Stephania.* It is a violent poison, resembling strychnine in its action. — **pic'ro-tox'ic** (-sĭk), *a.*
Pict (pĭkt), *n.* [L. *Picti,* pl.; cf. AS. *Peohtas.*] One of a people, prob. of Iberian race, inhabiting Great Britain from prehistoric times, who became finally amalgamated with the Scots about the 9th century. In historic times the Picts dwelt chiefly in the northern and western Highlands of Scotland, whence they carried on continual border wars with the Romans, and later in southern Scotland and northeastern England, where they formed a powerful kingdom after the Roman retirement.
Pict'ish (pĭk'tĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to the Picts; resembling a Pict. — *n.* The language of the Picts. Some suppose it to have been an agglutinative tongue perh akin to Basque; others, to have been a Gadhelic dialect of Celtic. — **Pictish tower,** a broch.
pic'to-graph (pĭk'tō-grăf), *n.* [See PICTURE; -GRAPH.] A picture or hieroglyph representing and expressing an idea; writing in such symbols. — **pic'to-graph'ic** (pĭk'tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **pic'to-graph'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*


Pictographs of the Ojibwa Indians.

pic-tog'ra-phy (pĭk-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [L. *pictus* painted + *-graphy.*] Picture writing, or use of pictographs.
Pic'ton her'ring (pĭk'tŏn). [From *Picton,* New Zealand.] Any of various fishes when smoked and dried like bloaters. *New Zealand.*
pic-to'ri-al (pĭk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *pictorius,* fr. *pictor* a painter, fr. *pingere* to paint. See PAINT.] **1.** Of or pert. to, or made by, a painter, or painting or drawing. *Rare.*
2. Of, pert. to, consisting of, or of the nature of, a picture or pictures; illustrated by pictures; forming pictures; representing with the clearness of a picture; picturesque; graphic; as, a *pictorial* dictionary. "*Pictorial* rhetoric." *Ruskin.*
Syn. — PICTORIAL, PICTURESQUE. That is PICTORIAL which pertains to, or is of the nature of, a picture, or which is embellished with pictures, — although, in the latter sense, *illustrated* is now the commoner term; PICTURESQUE, as here compared (see GRAPHIC), applies to that which has the qualities which make a striking picture; as, "to note in a picture [the] true *pictorial* charm" (*W. Pater*); "A painter may make a *pictorial* presentation of a cartman beating his horse" (*J. C. Van Dyke*); "His want of appreciation of the *picturesque* — want of the sketcher's sense — causes him to miss half the charm of a landscape which is nothing if not 'quiet,' as a painter would say" (*H. James*), "Cascina . . . gray within a red husk of walls, inexhaustibly *picturesque*" (*M. Hewlett*).
— **pic-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.* — **pic-to'ri-al-ness,** *n.*
pic'tur-a-ble (pĭk'tŭr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of, or fit for, being painted or pictured. — **pic'tur-a-ble-ness,** *n.*
pic'ture (pĭk'tŭr), *n.* [L. *pictura,* fr. *pingere, pictum,* to paint. See PAINT.] **1.** Act, process, or art of painting; state of being painted; representation by painting. *Obs.*
2. Paintings or pictorial representations collectively. *Obs.*
3. A representation, as of a person, group of objects, landscape, building, or the like, on canvas, paper, or other surface, produced by painting, drawing, engraving, photography, etc.; esp., such representation as a work of art. By extension, *Obs.,* a statue or model; an image.
The young king's *picture* . . . in virgin wax. *Howell.*
4. A transitory visible image or reproduction due to the working of physical laws or made by utilizing such laws, as an image made by the lens of the eye or a telescope.
5. An image, likeness, or copy; that which, by its likeness, brings vividly to mind some other thing; a concrete representation, realization, or embodiment (of an abstraction); an illustration, figure, or symbol; as, the child is the *picture* of his father; the man is the *picture* of grief.
6. A mental image; as, to recall a *picture* from the past.
7. A representation by the posing of persons or a person, silent and usually motionless, as of a scene or action by a group or a statue by a person properly posed; a tableau; — called more fully **living picture** (*tableau vivant*).
8. a That which is suitable for a picture; a picturesque or beautiful object; as, she is a *picture. Collog.* **b** A description so vivid or graphic as to suggest a mental image or give an accurate idea (of the thing described).
pic'ture, *v. t.;* PIC'TURED (-tŭrd); PIC'TUR-ING (-tŭr-ĭng).
1. To represent in a picture; to draw or paint; to depict; to delineate; to form or produce a likeness of, as by painting; to represent symbolically or visually.
I have not seen him so *pictured.* *Shak.*
2. To describe graphically; to portray in words.
3. To be a picture or image of. *Rare.*
4. To bring before the mind; to form a (mental) picture of; to imagine; as, to *picture* one's future.
picture card. a *Playing Cards.* A card bearing a picture; a coat card; the king, queen, or knave (jack). **b** Short for PICTURE POST CARD.
pic'tured (-tŭrd), *a.* Furnished or illustrated with pictures; represented by, or in or as in, a picture or pictures; as, a *pictured* scene. — **pictured** card, a picture card.
picture gallery. A gallery, or large room, devoted to the exhibition of pictures; hence, a collection of pictures.
picture hat. A woman's broad-brimmed hat, usually black and adorned with ostrich plumes, modeled on hats seen in famous pictures, as the paintings of Gainsborough and Reynolds. See GAINSBOROUGH HAT, *Illust.*
picture post card *or* **postal card.** A postal card with a picture printed or otherwise reproduced on the back.
pic'tur-esque' (pĭk'tŭr-ĕsk'), *a.* [It. *pittoresco:* cf. F. *pittoresque.* See PICTORIAL.] **1.** Forming, or fitted to form, a picture; as, a *picturesque* scene or attitude; also, assuming pictorial form or summoning pictures to the mind; as, *picturesque* language; *picturesque* memory.
What is *picturesque* as placed in relation to the beautiful and the sublime? It is . . . the characteristic pushed into a sensible excess. *De Quincey.*
2. Possessing quaint, rugged, or homely charm, or unique or vivid suggestiveness, as distinguished from beauty or sublimity; as, a *picturesque* life; a *picturesque* style.
3. Seeking, or readily affected by, the picturesque. *Rare.*
"*Picturesque* tourists." *Carlyle.*
Syn. — See PICTORIAL, GRAPHIC.
— **pic'tur-esque'ly,** *adv.* — **pic'tur-esque'ness,** *n.*
picture writing. a Art of recording events or expressing messages by pictures representing the actions or facts. **b** The record or message so represented. Cf. PICTOGRAPHY.
pic'ul (pĭk'ŭl), *n.* [Jav. & Malay *pikul,* fr. *pikul* to carry on the back; n., a man's burden.] A commercial weight varying in different countries and for different commodities. In China, Japan, Sumatra, and elsewhere it is 133⅓ pounds (60.48 kg.). In the Philippines it is usually 140 lbs. (1/16 of a long ton), and there is a Malay picul of 142.7 lbs.
pic'u-let (pĭk'ū-lĕt), **pic'ule** (pĭk'ūl), *n.* [Dim. from L. *picus* woodpecker.] Any of numerous small woodpeckers of the subfamily **Pi'cum-ni'næ** (pī'kŭm-nī'nē), with the tail feathers soft and rounded. They inhabit South America, Africa, and the East Indies.
Pi'cus (pī'kŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** An ancient Italian god of agriculture, with prophetic powers. In Latin legend, he was a brave warrior, the first king of Latium, and was finally turned into a woodpecker by Circe, whose love he rejected.
2. [L., a woodpecker.] *Zoöl.* A genus formerly including all woodpeckers, but now usually restricted to the black woodpecker (*P. martius*) of northern Europe and Asia.
pid'dle (pĭd''l), *v. i.;* PID'DLED (-'ld); PID'DLING (-lĭng). [Orig. uncert.; cf. dial. Sw. *pilla* to keep picking at, Sw. *peta* to pick.] *Now Rare or Dial.* **1.** To deal or work in a trifling or petty way; to act or concern one's self idly or inefficiently; to trifle; play; putter. *Ascham.*
2. To toy or pick (with or at one's food); to eat mincingly.
3. To make water; to urinate; — a child's word.
pid'dler (-lẽr), *n.* One who piddles; trifler; putterer.
pid'dling (-lĭng), *a.* Trifling; trivial; frivolous; paltry; — applied to persons and things. "*Piddling* Tibalds." *Pope.*
pid'dock (-ŭk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] Any mollusk of the genus *Pholas* or family Pholadidæ; a pholad. See PHOLAS.
pidg'in, pi'geon (pĭj'ĭn; -ŭn), *n.* Chinese corruption of *business* (used indefinitely); — chiefly in **pidgin,** *or* **pigeon, English,** the strange jargon, mainly of English words (often corrupted) arranged after Chinese syntax, used as a lingua franca between foreigners and the Chinese in China and elsewhere in the East. Sometimes, a similar jargon used between peoples of different languages.
pie (pī), *n.* [ME. *pie, pye;* orig. uncert.; possibly connected with *pie* magpie.] **1. a** An article of food consisting of a pastry crust with any of various kinds of filling in or under it. **b** Also, a kind of layer cake spread with jam or cream, as Washington *pie,* cream *pie,* etc.
2. That which resembles a pie; as, a mud or dirt *pie.*
3. A heap or pile; as: **a** A pile of potatoes stored in a pit and covered with straw, etc., or one of manure or dung. *Dial. Eng.* **b** *Wool Trade.* A pile of trimmings or remnants of sheepskins soaked and laid away to sweat.
4. That which is likened to a pie in desirability, a "good thing." *Slang, U. S.*
a finger, *or* **hand, in the pie,** a part or share in some action; — often implying officiousness.
pie, *n.* [F. *pie,* L. *pica;* cf. *picus* woodpecker, *pingere* to paint; the bird being perh. named from its colors. Cf. 1st & 2d PICA, PAINT, SPEIGHT.] **1.** A magpie, esp. the European species, but extended to various birds called *magpie.*
2. A cunning or wily person, or a voluble or pert one.
3. A pied, or party-colored, animal, as a pied hound.
pie, *n.* [See PI, in this sense.] **1.** *Print.* Type confusedly mixed. See 2d PI. *Brit.*
2. Hence, a jumble; chaos; confusion; mess.
pie, pye (pī), *n.* [Prob. the same word as *pie* magpie, and named from some resemblance to the colors of the bird. Cf. 1st & 2d PICA.] **1.** *Eccl.* A table, or collection of rules, used in England before the Reformation to ascertain the proper service or office for the day. This is probably the *pie* of the obsolete oath "By cock and *pie.*"
2. Usually more fully **pie,** *or* **pye, book.** An alphabetical index or catalogue, as of court records. *Obs.*
pie'bald' (pī'bôld'), *a.* [*pie* the magpie + *bald.*] **1.** Of different colors, properly two, esp. white and black; having spots and patches of black and white, or other colors; mottled; pied; party-colored. "A *piebald* steed." *Dryden.*
2. Hence, mixed; motley; mongrel. "*Piebald* languages." *Hudibras.*
piece (pēs), *n.* [ME. *pece,* F. *pièce,* LL. *pecia, petia,* prob. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *peth* a thing, a part, portion, a little, Armor. *pez,* Gael. & Ir. *cuid* part, share. Cf. PETTY.]
1. A fragment or part separated from the whole in any manner, as by cutting, splitting, or tearing; a part; portion; as, a *piece* of sugar; two *pieces* of paper.
2 A definite or limited part or quantity regarded as dis-

Pick-wick'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* An expression used or statement made in a Pickwickian sense.
Pick-wick'i-an-ly, *adv.* In a Pickwickian sense. [PEAKY.]
pick'y. Dial. Eng. var. of PITCHY. [of PICKABACK
pick'y-back'. Dial Eng var.]
pickydilly. ✝ PICCADILL.
pi'cle (pī'k'l) Obs.or dial. Eng. var. of PIGHTLE.
pic'nic, *v. t.* **1.** To provide as at a picnic. *Obs.* [picnic
2. To entertain or honor with a
pic'nick-er-y (pĭk'nĭk-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A collection of things contributed by many.
2. Provisions, utensils, etc., needed for picnicking.
Pic-nick'i-an (pĭk-nĭk'ĭ-ăn), *n.* One of the Picnic Society (see PICNIC, *n.*, 3); also *[l. c.],* a participator in a picnic. *Rare.*
pic'nickt. Picnicked. *Ref. Sp.*
pic'nick-y. *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a picnic. *Colloq.*
pic'nid, pic-nom'e-ter, etc. Erroneous for PYCNID, etc.
pico. ✝ PICUL.
‖ **pi'co** (pē'kō), *n.* [Sp.] A peak; a conical mountain.
2. A gambling game similar to keno. *Cant, U. S.*
picoise. ✝ PICKAX.
picol. ✝ PICUL.
pic'o-ry, pic'o-ree, *n.* [See PICKEER.] Pillage; also, foraging. *Obs.*
‖ **pi'co'té'** (pē'kō'tā'), *a.* [F.] *Art.* **a** Composed of picots, as an edge or fringe. **b** Decorated with such an edge or fringe
pic'o-tine' (pĭk'ō-tēn'). Var. of PICOTEE.
pic'o-tite (pĭk'ō-tīt), *n.* [After *Picot* de la Peyrouse, French botanist.] *Min.* A dark brown variety of spinel containing chromium and iron.
picot stitch. = LOOP STITCH.
pi-cot'tah Var. of PICOTAH.
picoys. ✝ PICKAX.
pic'quan-cy, pic'quant, etc. ✝ PIQUANCY, etc.
picque. ✝ PIQUE, PIQUE.
pic-queer'. ✝ PICKEER.
pic'quet. Var. of PICKET.
pic-quet' (pĭ-kĕt'; pĭk'ĕt). Var of PIQUET.
pic'quet-er (pĭk'ĕt-ẽr), *n.* [F. *piquet* a spray (of artificial leaves or flowers).] One employed in arranging artificial flowers.
pic-qué' (pĭ-kā'). Var. of PIQUE.
pic-quier'. ✝ PICKEER, PIQUIER.
pic'ra (pĭk'rȧ; pĭ'krȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πικρός* sharp, bitter. Cf. HIERA PICRA.] *Pharm.* The powder of aloes with canella, used as a cathartic.
pic'ra-con'i-tine (pĭk'rȧ-kŏn'ĭ-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** [*picro-* + *aconite* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A bitter, nonpoisonous alkaloid in the leaves and root of aconite.
pic-ram'ic (-răm'ĭk), *a.* [*picric* + *amic.*] *Chem.* Designating a red crystalline acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2(NH_2)OH$, obtained by reducing picric acid.
Pic-ram'ni-a (-răm'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *picro-* + Gr. *θάμνος* bush.] *Bot.* Syn. of TARIRI.
pic'rate (pĭk'rāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of picric acid
pic'rat-ed (-rāt-ĕd; pĭk-rāt'ĕd), *a.* Containing a picrate; — said of some fireworks
picrate powder. An explosive containing a picrate.
Pi'cro'chole' (pī'krō-kōl'), *n.* [F.; Gr. *πικρός* bitter + *χολή* choler, bile.] A character in Rabelais's "Gargantua," personifying and satirizing the mania for quarrels and conquests.
Pic'ro-den'dron (pĭk'rō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL.; *picro-* + *dendron.*] *Bot.* The genus of West Indian trees consisting of the Jamaica walnut
pic'ro-ē-ryth'rin, *n.* [*picro-* + *erythrin.*] A bitter substance formed by boiling erythrin with water, alcohol, or alkali.
pic'ro-lite. *n.* [*picro-* + *-lite.*] A dark green, gray, or brown fibrous variety of serpentine.
pic'ro-mel (pĭk'rō-mĕl), *n.* [*picro-* + Gr. *μέλι* honey: cf. F. *picromel.*] *Chem.* A viscous bitter-sweet substance, formerly supposed to be the essential principle of the bile. It is a mixture, chiefly of salts of glycocholic and taurocholic acids.
pic'ro-tin (pĭk'rō-tĭn), *n.* [*picrotoxin* + *-in*] *Chem.* A bitter nonpoisonous crystalline substance in crude picrotoxin.
pic'ryl (pĭk'rĭl), *n.* [*picric* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The radical, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3$, of picric acid, analogous to phenyl.
pict, *v. t.* [L. *pictus,* p. p. of *pingere* to paint.] To paint; depict. *Rare.*
pic'tarn (pĭk'tärn; pĭk-tärn'), **pic'tarn-ie** (pĭk'tär-nĭ; pĭk-tär'nĭ), *n* [Cf. PICKMAW; TERN.] a The black-headed gull. b The common tern. *Scot.*
Pic-ta'vi (pĭk-tā'vĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] = PICTONES.
pictel. ✝ PIGHTLE.
pict'-hatch'. ✝ PICKTHATCH.
pic'to-glyph (pĭk'tō-glĭf), *n.* [See PICTURE; GLYPH.] *Archæol.* A glyph.
Pic'to-nes (pĭk'tō-nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient people of Gaul, whose name survives in the modern *Poitiers,* possibly related to the Picts.
pic'tor. ✝ PICTURE.
Pic'tor (pĭk'tôr), *n.* [L., painter.] = EQUULEUS PICTORIS.
pic-to'ri-al, *n.* Short for *pictorial journal* or *paper.*
pic-to'ri-al-ism (-tz'm), *n.* Use of pictorial representation or pictorial style. — **pic-to'ri-al-ist,** *n.*
pic-to'ri-al-ize, *v. t.* To make pictorial; to represent in or as in a picture — **pic-to'ri-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shȧn; -ĭ-zā'shȧn), *n.*
pic-tor'ic (pĭk-tŏr'ĭk), **pic-tor'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pictorial — **pic-tor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
Pic-tou' dis-ease' *or* **cattle disease** (pĭk-tōō'). *Veter* Winton disease; — so called from being prevalent about Pictou, N. S.
Picts' house (pĭkts). [See PICT.] *Archæol.* One of the prehistoric dwellings in Scotland consisting of subterranean chambers with convergent stone walls.
pic'tur-al (pĭk'tŭr-ăl), *a.* Pictorial. *Rare.*
pic'tur-al, *n.* A picture. *Obs.*
pic'ture-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
pic'ture-less, *a.* See -LESS.
pic'ture-ly, *a.* Like a picture; picturesque.
picture molding *or* **moulding.** A narrow molding fastened to the walls of a room near the ceiling to support pictures hung by hooks. [TIVE, *n.*, 3.]
picture plane. See PERSPECTIVE.
pic'tur-er (pĭk'tŭr-ẽr), *n.* One who makes pictures; painter. *R.*
pic'tur-esque' (-ĕsk'), *n. t. & i.* To render picturesque; to pose picturesquely; with *it,* to do or pursue the picturesque. *Rare.*
pic'tur-es'quish (-ĕs'kĭsh), *a.* Somewhat picturesque. *Rare.*
pic'tur-ize (pĭk'tŭr-īz), *v. t. Rare* 1. To picture.
2. To adorn with pictures.
pic'tur-y' (-ĭ), *a.* Characteristic, or like that, of pictures.
pic'u-cule (pĭk'ū-kūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *picus* woodpecker + *culus* cuckoo.] Any tree creeper of the family Dendrocolaptidæ.
pi-cu'da (pĭ-kōō'dȧ), *n.* [Sp. *picudo* sharp.] The great barracuda. See BARRACUDA.
pic'u-dil'la (pĭk'ū-dĭl'ȧ; *Sp.* pē-kōō-thē'l'yä; 146, 194), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim. fr. Sp. *picudo* sharp.] A small West Indian barracuda (*Sphyræna picudilla*).
pi-cu'do (pĭ-kōō'dō), *n.* [Cf. Sp *picudo* pointed.] The boll weevil. [LET.]
pic'u-lule (-ū-lūl), *n.* = PICUL.
pid'dle. Var. of PIGHTLE.
pide. ✝ PIED.
pidg'eon Var of PIDGIN (English); ✝ PIGEON.
pid'jin, pid'jun. Vars. of PIDGIN (English).
pie. ✝ PEE, a coat. [*Obs.*
pie, *a.* [See PI, *a.* & *n.*] Pious.
‖ **pie** (pyā), *n.* [Sp., foot.] See MEASURE [MEASURE.]
piè (pyĕ), *n.* [It., foot.] See
pie (pī), *n.* [Hind *pāī* or Siamese *pyāi;* cf. Skr. *pādikā* a fourth.] A small coin of India and Siam. See COIN.
pie'an-net (*dial.* pĭ'ȧ-nĕt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIANNET.
pie'bald'y, *a.* A piebald animal, esp. a horse; fig., a person or animal of mixed blood.
pie'bald', *v. i.* To become piebald. *Rare.* [-ISM.]
pie'bald'ism (-Y.z'm), *n.* See
pie'bald'ly, *adv.* of PIEBALD.
pie'bald'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
piece. ✝ PECE, a cup.

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tinct, or a portion or quantity constituting a single body or whole; a bit; as, a *piece* of land, road, music, poetry.
3. A quantity, as a length, weight, or size, usually fixed, in which various articles or products are made or put up for sale or use; as, a *piece*, or roll (8–16 yds., in England usually 12), of wall paper; a *piece* (from 24 to 47 yds. long by 28 to 40 inches wide) of cotton cloth; a *piece* (a half pig) of lead; a *piece* of wine or brandy, the amount contained in a cask of a capacity varying with the place, but usually equal to a butt, or two hogsheads.
4. Any thing conceived of as apart from others of the same kind; a single object or individual (of a class or group); as, a *piece* of furniture, ordnance, or mail matter.
5. An individual or single instance, specimen, or example; as, it's a *piece* of impudence; a *piece* of news.
6. A person; an individual, esp. as being of or exemplifying a certain nature or quality; — often used slightingly or in contempt. *Archaic or Dial.*

Thy mother was a *piece* of virtue. *Shak.*

7. In various senses (cant, technical, obsolete, etc.): **a** A single article of armor; — esp. in the obs. phr. *armed at all pieces.* **b** A fortified place or building, as a castle; stronghold; fortress. *Obs. Spenser.* **c** A vessel or boat; as, a rowing *piece. Obs.* **d** (1) *Chess.* A superior man, as distinguished from a pawn; also, loosely, any man. (2) *Checkers, etc.* A man. **e** *Obs. or Dial.* (1) A portion of time, esp. a short one; a while. (2) A portion of space or of the distance between two points; a short distance; as, down the road a *piece.* **f** Short for *piece of bread*, often eaten between meals. *Scot. & Dial.* **g** *Whaling.* A section or chunk of blubber; as, the blanket *piece.* **h** *Bookbinding.* A tablet of leather inserted in a panel on the back and lettered. **i** *Brewing.* = FLOOR, 7. **j** *pl.* An inferior grade of sugar obtained in refining. **k** *pl. Wool Trade.* Portions picked out of the skirtings.
8. A firearm, as a rifle or cannon; as, a battery of six *pieces;* a fowling *piece;* also, formerly, a crossbow.
9. A piece of money; a coin; as, a sixpenny *piece;* — formerly applied specif. to an English gold coin, as, orig., the unit, or later, the sovereign or guinea worth 22 shillings.
10. Short for *piece of work:* A production; specimen of art or handicraft. *Obs.*, except specif.: **a** A picture; a painting; formerly, also, a portrait or a piece of sculpture or statuary. **b** A literary composition, usually a short one, as in verse. **c** A play or drama. **d** A musical composition, usually a short one.
Syn. — See PART.
a, the, each, *or* **every, piece,** each of a number of pieces; each one of a set or company. — **a p. of,** something of; a bit of; one who possesses some amount of a specified character. "*A piece of* a logician." *Sir P. Sidney.* — **a p. of one's mind,** a part of what one thinks; candid opinion; hence, a reproof; rebuke; as, to give a person *a piece of one's mind.* — **a pieces,** into pieces. *Obs.* — **by the piece,** at so much for the single piece; according to the amount or quantity done; as, to buy *by the piece;* to pay *by the piece.* — **in, or of, one p.,** made up of, or formed in, a single or undivided mass. — **in pieces. a** Broken; disintegrated; fig., at variance. **b** Into pieces or fragments; apart. — **of a piece,** of one piece; in one piece or mass; hence, of the same kind or quality, as if from the same whole; uniform; consistent; alike; in harmony or keeping; — sometimes followed by *with.* — **on pieces,** into pieces. *Obs.* — **on the piece,** at piecework. — **p. by p.,** one piece or part after another; piecemeal.

Bring it out *piece by piece. Ezek.* xxiv. 6.

— **p. of eight,** the Spanish dollar; — so called from the figure 8 on it. See DOLLAR, 2. — **p. of flesh,** a human being; as, a *piece of* Eve's *flesh,* a woman. *Colloq. Shak.* — **p. of goods,** a woman or child; — humorously or disparagingly. *Obs. or Dial.* — **p. of money,** a single coin. — **p. of resistance,** lit. transl. of PIÈCE DE RÉSISTANCE. — **p. of virtu.** See VIRTU. — **to pieces,** into pieces or fragments; apart; elliptically, in pieces or fragments; disintegrated; broken, as in health or fortune; broken up.

piece (pēs), *v. t.;* PIECED (pēst); PIEC'ING (pēs'ĭng). **1.** To enlarge, complete, or repair, by adding a piece or pieces; to patch; as, to *piece* a garment; — often with *out.*
2. To put together; to unite; to make up or mend by joining or combining pieces; — often with *together.*

His adversaries . . . *pieced* themselves together in a joint opposition against him. *Fuller*

to piece in, to unite (something) with another by inserting it as an addition. — **to p. on,** to join on; to unite. — **to p. up,** to put together; to mend by uniting pieces; to patch up.

piece (pēs), *v. i.* **1.** To unite by a coalescence of parts; to come or fit together; to meet; agree. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. *Spinning.* To join threads; to do the work of a piecer. **to piece in,** to join in; to fall in. *Obs.* — **to p. on,** to join on; to be attached. — **to p. up,** *Brewing,* to raise the temperature of the mash by putting hot water (**piece liquor**) into the mash tun under the false bottom.

piece fraction. *Print.* A fraction made by piecing together figures with a bar cast on one or the other (denominator or numerator, according to the font) or set sloping between the parts, as ⅞ or 4/7; split fraction.

piece goods. Fabrics or goods usually woven in and sold by pieces or fixed lengths, as shirtings, calicoes, etc.

piece'meal' (pēs'mēl'), *adv.* [ME. *pecemele; pece* a piece + AS. *mǣlum,* dat. pl. of *mǣl* measure. See MEAL a portion.] **1.** Piece by piece; little by little; by degrees.

Piecemeal they win, this acre first, then that. *Pope.*

2. In pieces; in parts or fragments.

The beasts will tear thee *piecemeal. Tennyson.*

3. Made up of, or done in, pieces or parts; done piece by piece. "These *piecemeal* guilts." *Gov. of Tongue.*

piece price. A price per piece; specif., a price offered to a subcontractor of a group of laborers for a specific amount of product.

piec'er (pēs'ẽr), *n.* One who pieces; specif., a child employed in a spinning mill to piece up broken threads.

piece wage. *Econ.* A wage paid to the worker at so much per piece, or unit of product. Cf. TASK WAGE.

piece'work' (pēs'wûrk'), *n.* Work done by the piece or job; work paid for at a rate based on the amount done, rather than on the time employed. — **piece'work'er,** *n.*

piec'ing (pēs'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PIECE, *v.* Hence: *vb. n.* Mending; patching; joining.

pied (pīd), *a.* [From PIE the party-colored bird.] With large blotches or areas of two or more colors; party-colored; piebald; of birds or animals, orig. and often, of a black-and-white color, as in the magpie; also, wearing party-colored clothes or coat. "*Pied* coats." *Burton.* "Meadows trim with daisies *pied.*" *Milton.*

pied antelope, the bontebok. — **p. blackbird,** any Asiatic thrush of the genus *Turdulus.* — **p. dishwasher,** the pied wagtail. — **p. diver,** the smew. *Local, Eng.* — **p. duck,** the Labrador duck. — **p. finch. a** The chaffinch. **b** The snow bunting in immature plumage. *Local, Eng.* — **p. flycatcher,** a common European flycatcher (*Hedymela atricapilla*), the male being black and white. — **P. Friar,** *Eccl. Hist.,* one of a small mendicant order the members of which were obliged by the Council of Lyons (1245) to join some one of the four great orders. — **p. lemming.** See LEMMING. — **p. monk,** *Eccl. Hist.,* a Bernardine or Cistercian; — from the habit. — **P. Piper of Ham'e-lin** (hăm'ẽ-lĭn), the hero of an old German legend, a certain musician, who, according to the legend, came, in 1284, fantastically dressed, to Hamelin in Prussia, and offered for a sum of money to rid the town of the rats which infested it. He charmed the rats by his piping into the river Weser, where they drowned. As the reward was withheld, he in revenge by his magic piping drew the one hundred and thirty children of the town to a cavern in a hill, which closed after them forever. Browning has versified the story. — **p. starling,** a large, crested gray-and-white sturnine bird (*Fregilupus varius*) of Réunion Island, supposed to be extinct. — **p. wagtail,** a water wagtail (*Motacilla lugubris*) having chiefly black-and-white plumage. It is the common species in the British Islands. — **p. widgeon. a** The garganey. **b** The goosander. **c** The common golden-eye. *Local, Eng.* — **p. woodpecker,** the European great spotted woodpecker.



Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla lugubris*).

pied'mont (pēd'mŏnt), *a.* [From *Piedmont,* in Italy; cf. It. *Piemonte,* F. *Piémont;* It. *piede* foot, F. *pied* + It. *monte* mountain, F. *mont.*] *Phys. Geog.* Lying or formed at the base of mountains; as, a *piedmont* glacier (see GLACIER). A piedmont alluvial plain is formed at the foot of a mountain range by the merging of several alluvial fans.

Pied'mon-tese' (pēd'mŏn-tēz'; -tēs'), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Piedmont, Italy, comprising the modern Turin, Cuneo, Alessandria, and Novara.
2. [*l. c.*] = PIEDMONT.
— *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Piedmont.

pied'mont-ite (pēd'mŏn-tīt), *n.* [From *Piedmont,* Italy.] *Min.* A reddish brown or black mineral of the epidote group. It differs from ordinary epidote in containing manganese. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 3.40.

pie-droit' (pyā-drwä'), *n.* [F. *pied-droit,* lit., straight foot.] *Arch.* An engaged pier, like a pilaster but without capital or base. *Obs.*

pied'-winged' (pīd'wĭngd'), *a.* Having pied wings. — **pied-winged coot,** the velvet scoter (*Oidemia deglandi*). — **p.-winged curlew,** the willet. *Local, U. S.*

pie'plant' (pī'plănt'), *n.* The garden rhubarb. *U. S.*

pie'pou'dre } (pī'pou'dẽr), *n.* [Lit., dusty foot, i. e., dusty-
pie'pow'der } footed dealers, fr. F. *pied* foot, OF. *pié* + *poudreux* dusty.] *Eng. Law.* Formerly, a traveler or wayfarer, esp. an itinerant merchant; — used chiefly, and now only, in **court of piepoudre** *or* **piepowder,** a summary court (now nearly obsolete) of record incident by the common law to every fair or market to administer justice for commercial injuries at that very fair or market.

pier (pēr), *n.* [AS. (late) *per;* orig. unknown; cf. LL. (in England) *pera,* also OF. *piere* a stone, F. *pierre,* fr. L. *petra,* Gr. *πέτρα.*] **1.** A support for either end of a bridge span.
2. *Arch.* **a** Either of the pillars, posts, or the like, supporting an arch or lintel; a gate or door post. **b** A piece of wall between two openings. **c** An auxiliary mass of masonry used to stiffen a wall. See BUTTRESS. **d** A vertical layer of ashlars in a rubble wall.
3. A single pillar, pilaster, or structure, used to support something, as a clock or large telescope.
4. a A breakwater, groin, or mole extending into navigable water for use as a landing place, a promenade, etc., or to protect or form a harbor; hence, a structure built out into the water with piles for use as a landing place, pleasure resort, etc. **b** A harbor or haven.
5. Short for PIER GLASS. *Obs. & R.*

pierce (pērs), *v. t.;* PIERCED (pērst); PIERC'ING (pēr'sĭng). [ME. *percen,* F. *percer,* OF. *percier;* perh. fr. (assumed) LL. *pertusiare* for *pertusare,* fr. L. *pertundere, pertusum,* to beat, push, bore through; *per* through + *tundere* to beat; cf. OF. *pertuisier* to pierce, F. *pertuis* a hole. Cf. CONTUSE, PERTUSE.] **1.** To run into or through as a pointed instrument does; to thrust into or through with or as with a pointed instrument; to stab; as, the spear *pierced* his arm; he *pierced* his side with a spear; the cold *pierced* him to the bone.
2. To make a hole, opening, or passage in or through; to bore or tunnel into or through; to perforate; as, to *pierce* a wall; to *pierce* a hole in a wall.
3. To force a way into or through; to break into or through; to penetrate; as, to *pierce* the enemy's line.
4. To penetrate with the eye or mind; to comprehend; discern; also, to act on strongly through the senses or feelings; to affect, move, or touch deeply; to penetrate; as, to *pierce* a mystery; a shriek *pierced* his ear. "*Pierced* with grief." *Pope.*
Syn. — See PENETRATE.

pierce (pērs), *v. i.* To make a way (into or through something), as a pointed instrument does; to enter; penetrate.

And *pierced* to the skin, but bit no more. *Spenser.*

She would not *pierce* further into his meaning. *Sir P. Sidney.*

pierced (pērst), *pret. & p. p.* of PIERCE. Specif.: *p. a. Her.* Perforated, as a cross, with the tincture of the field showing through the hole. — **pierced dollar.** See HOLY DOLLAR.

pierc'er (pēr'sẽr), *n.* One that pierces; specif.: **a** A keen or sharp eye. *Colloq. or Slang.* **b** An instrument for boring or making holes, as a gimlet, a stiletto, etc. **c** *Zoöl.* The ovipositor, or the sting, of an insect. **d** A person employed or skilled in making pierced work.

pierc'ing (-sĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PIERCE. Specif.: *p. a.* That pierces; forcibly entering, or adapted to enter, at or by a point; perforating; penetrating; hence, keen; penetrative; also, deeply affecting or moving; as, a *piercing* sound; *piercing* cold; a *piercing* intellect. "*Piercing* eloquence." *Shak.* — **pierc'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **pierc'ing-ness,** *n.*

pier glass. A large high mirror, as, orig., a narrow one designed to occupy the pier or wall space between windows.

pier'head' (pēr'hĕd'), *n.* The projecting end of a pier forming a wharf or landing place.

Pi-e'ri-an (pī-ē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Pierius,* fr. Mount *Pierus,* in Thessaly, sacred to the Muses.] Of or pert. to Pieria, an ancient Thracian country, one of the earliest seats of the worship of the Muses. Specif., an epithet of the Muses; hence used with allusive reference to knowledge or poetry.

Drink deep, or taste not the *Pierian* spring *Pope.*

Pi-er'i-dæ (pī-ĕr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pieris,* generic name, fr. Gr. Πιερίς a Muse.] *Zoöl.* A very large and almost cosmopolitan family of butterflies, comprising the cabbage butterflies, sulphur butterflies, etc., all having three pairs of legs well developed in both sexes. They are usually of medium size and white or yellow color with dark markings, esp. on the edges of the wings. By some it is regarded as a subfamily, **Pi'er-i'næ** (pī'ẽr-ī'nē), or **Pi-er'i-di'næ** (pī-ĕr'ĭ-dī'nē), of Papilionidæ. — **pi-er'id** (pī-ĕr'ĭd), *n.* — **pi-er'i-dine** (-dĭn; -dēn; 183), *a.* — **pi-er'i-an** (-ăn), *a.*

Pi-er'i-des (pī-ĕr'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Πιερίδες. See PIERIAN.] *Class. Myth.* **a** The Muses. See PIERIAN. **b** Nine daughters of a Macedonian king, Pierus, named after the nine Muses, and, when defeated in a contest with the Muses, changed into birds.

Pi'er-is (pī'ẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Πιερίς a Muse.] **a** *Bot.* A small genus of American and Asiatic ericaceous shrubs. They have mostly evergreen leaves and white flowers in bracted racemes, the corolla cylindrical or urn-shaped, the anthers 2-awned. **b** *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Pieridæ, containing the cabbage butterfly.

pierre'-per'du' (pyăr'pĕr'dü'), *n.* [F. *pierre perdue* lost stone.] Blocks of stone or concrete heaped loosely in the water to make a foundation (as for a sea wall), a mole, etc.

Pier'rot' (pyĕ'rō'), *n.* [F., little Peter, from *Pierre* Peter.] **1.** In old French pantomime, a jesting character (from old Italian comedy) in the rôle of a simple valet. He wore white pantaloons and a large white jacket with big buttons, and often had his face painted white. Also *[l. c.],* a masked person thus dressed, as at a carnival; in English use, a buffoon or itinerant minstrel thus made up.
2. [*l. c.*] A kind of low-necked waist with sleeves, worn by women toward the end of the 18th century.

Piers Plow'man (pērs plou'măn; pērz). The title personage of a famous allegorical poem, in alliterative verse, written about 1362 by an unknown author (usually called, on insufficient evidence, William Langland) and revised and enlarged by others before 1400. It is in part a satire on the religious and social evils of the time. Piers the Plowman, in the first version, typifies the simple, pious English laborer, but he is later identified, though not very clearly, with Christ or the Church. An imitation of the "Vision," called **Piers Plowman's Crede,** was written about the end of the 14th century.

pier table. A table of the width of a pier between two windows, — often designed to stand under a pier glass.

‖ Pie-tà' (pyä-tä'), *n.* [It., lit., pity, L. *pietas* piety.] *Fine Arts.* A representation of the Virgin Mary mourning over the dead body of Christ.

pi'e-tism (pī'ẽ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. G. *pietismus,* F *piétisme.*] **1.** [*cap.*] The principles and practice of the Pietists, a class of religious persons in Germany in the 17th century. They tried to instill into a somewhat intellectualized Protestantism a sincerer and more emotional religious feeling.
2. The principles or practices of one who seeks to substitute the devotional for the intellectual ideal in Christian experience; also, affectation of devotion.

pi'e-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [Cf. G. *pietist,* F. *piétiste.*] [Also *cap.*] One who believes in or practices pietism; — often used disparagingly of those who make a show of religious feeling.

pi'e-tis'tic (pī'ẽ-tĭs'tĭk), **pi'e-tis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Also *cap.*] Of or pert. to the Pietists; hence, affectedly or demonstratively religious. — **pi'e-tis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

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piece broker. One who buys and sells remnants of cloth for mending purposes, etc.
‖ pièce (pyĕs), *n.* [F.] Piece. — **pièce de ré sis tance'** (dẽ rā-zēs'tĭns'), lit., piece of resistance; the most substantial or main dish of a meal; hence, the chief article of any collection or series. — **pièce' d'o-c'a-sion'** (dō'kä'zyôN'), a piece for a special occasion. [after weaving.]
piece'-dyed', *a. Textiles.* Dyed.
piece'less, *a.* See -LESS
piece liquor. See *to piece up,* under PIECE, *v. t.*
piece'ly, *adv.* In pieces. *Obs.*
piece'meal', *n* A fragment. *Obs*
piece'meal', *v. t.* To divide piecemeal; to cut into pieces.
piec'en (pēs''n), *v. t.* [*piece* + 4th *-en.*] To piece or join, as broken threads by splicing in spinning. *Dial. or Tech., Eng.*
piece'ner (pēs''nẽr), *n.* One who pieces; specif.: a Formerly, one who supplied rolls of wool to the slubbing machine in woolen mills. **b** = PIECER.
Pie corner. A district noted for cook shops at the end of Giltspur Street, London, where the great fire is said to have stopped. Cf. SAFFRON HILL. [PIE, *n.*]
pied (pīd), *pret. & p. p.* of PI, or
‖ pied (pyā), *n.* [F.] A foot. See MEASURE.
‖ pied'-à-terre' (pyā'tà-târ'), *n.* [F.] A temporary lodging.
pied'-billed' (pīd'bĭld'), *a.* With party-colored bill. — **pied-billed grebe.** = DABCHICK **a.**
piedestal. † PEDESTAL
pied'fort' (pyā'fôr'), *n.* [F *pied-fort,* lit., strong foot.] *Numis.* A coin struck on a flan thicker than usual, as a pattern.
pied'ly (pīd'lĭ), *adv.* of PIED. *R.*
pied'ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
pie'-dog'. Var. of PYE-DOG.
‖ pié-douche' (pyā'dōōsh'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *pedúccio* CONDUIT, dim. of *piede* foot.] A small pedestal, as for busts or vases.
‖ pie'dra (pyā'drä), *n.* [Sp., stone.] *Med.* A disease of the hair, occurring in Colombia, marked by small stony nodules, prob. due to bacteria or fungi.
pied'stall'. † PEDESTAL.
pie finch. The chaffinch. *Eng.*
pie'fort' (pyā'fôr'). Var. of PIEPOWDER. [FEET.]
Pie'gan (pē'găn'), *n.* See BLACKFOOT.
pie'-gow' (pī'gou'), *n.* [Cantonese *p'ai kau,* lit., dominoes nine; — from the highest point in the game.] A Chinese gambling game.
piel † PEEL.
pieled. † PEELED, PILED.
piel'er. † PEELER.
pie'less, *a.* See -LESS.
pie'let, *n.* A small pie.
pie'-mag', *n.* A magpie.
pie-ment'. † PIMENT. [arris.]
pien (pēn), *n* [Cf. PEEN.] An
pie nanny. A magpie. *Eng.*
pien check. *Arch* A rabbet cut out of a pien, as in the upper of two consecutive stone steps, as a partial means of support.
piend (pēnd), *n.* = PEEN.
pi'e-net. Var. of PIANET.
pie'no (pyā'nō), *a.* [It.] *Music* Full; using all the instruments.
piep. † PEEP.
Pie'per sys'tem (pē'pẽr). See AUTOMIXTE SYSTEM.
pie piece. *Wool Trade.* A piece clipped off by the puller; a remnant of a skin. *Australia.*
pie'pou'drous, *a.* [OF. *pié* foot, F. *pied* + OF. *poudreus* dusty, F. *poudreux.*] Dusty-footed. *Obs.* — *n* An itinerant, esp. one who is a merchant. *Obs.*
pier † PEER.
pier, *n.* [F. *pierre,* L. *petra,* Gr. *πέτρα.*] A stone. *Obs.* [AGE
pier'age (pēr'ĭj), *n.* = WHARFAGE.
pier buttress. See BUTTRESS, 1.
pierce, *a.* Piercing. *Obs.*
pierce, *n.* A piercing; a hole bored or cut through. *Rare* [-ABLE.]
pierce'a-ble (pēr'sà-b'l), *a.* See
pier'cel (pēr'sĕl), *n.* [Cf. F. *percer.*] A kind of gimlet for broaching casks.
pierce'less, *a.* See -LESS.
pier'cent (pēr'sẽnt), *a.* = PERCEANT. *Rare.*
pier'cive, *a.* Penetrative. *Obs.*
pierce. † PEER
pierie. † PERRIE, PIRRIE.
pierk. † PERK.
pier'less, *a.* See -LESS.
pier'point. Corrupt. of PARPEN.
pierrery. *n.* [F. *pierreries,* pl., OF *perrerie.*] Perrie. *Obs*
Pierre shales (pēr). [From *Pierre,* or Fort *Pierre,* in South Dakota.] *Geol* A subdivision of the Upper Cretaceous in the Great Plains and western mountains of North America.
‖ pier'rette' (pyĕ'rĕt'), *n.* [F.] A female pierrot.
pierrie † PERRIE.
pierrye. † PERRIE
piert (*dial.* pīrt, pī'ẽt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PERT
pies. † PIZE.
pi'et (pī'ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of PIE a magpie; cf. F. *piette* a smew; also ME. *piot* magpie (*Oxf. E. D.*), OF. *piot,* dim. of *pie* magpie.] **a** Water ouzel. *Scot.* **b** Magpie. *Local, Eng.*
piete. † PIETY, PITY.
pieteous. † PITEOUS.
pi-et'ic (pī-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Irreg. fr. *piety.*] Pious; pietistic.

‖ **pie'tra du'ra** (pyā'trä dōō'rä). [It., hard stone.] *Fine Arts.* Hard and fine stones in general, as those used for inlay and the like, in distinction from softer stones used in building; thus, a Florentine mosaic is a case of work in *pietra dura*, though the ground may be soft marble.

pi'e-ty (pī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *piété*; cf. It. *pietà*; both fr. L. *pietas* piety, fr. *pius* pious. See PIOUS; cf. PITY.] **1.** = PITY (in various senses). *Obs.*

2. Quality or state of being pious; specif.: **a** Habitual veneration or reverence for the Supreme Being or for the gods; earnest devotion to the service of God or the gods; religiousness; godliness; devoutness. **b** Dutifulness; filial reverence and devotion; loving service to parents, relatives, benefactors, country, etc.

3. A pious act, observance, or characteristic.

Syn. — Religion, devotion, godliness, holiness.

in her piety. *Her.* See PELICAN, 1.

pi/e-zo-crys'tal-li-za'tion (pī'ĕ-zō-krĭs'tăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Gr. πιέζειν to press + *crystallization.*] *Petrog.* Crystallization under pressure, caused by orogenic forces.

pi/e-zo-e-lec-tric'i-ty, *n.* [Gr. πιέζειν to press + *electricity.*] Electricity or electric polarity due to pressure, esp. in a crystallized substance, as quartz. — **pi/e-zo-e-lec'tric**, *a.*

pi'e-zom'e-ter (pī'ĕ-zŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. πιέζειν to press + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring pressure; specif.: **a** An instrument for measuring the compressibility of liquids. **b** A gauge joined to a water main to show the pressure. **c** An instrument for measuring pressure due to explosion in a gun bore. **d** A sounding machine indicating depth by registering the compression of the air. **e** An instrument for measuring the sensitiveness of the skin to pressure.

pi/e-zo-met'ric (pī'ĕ-zō-mĕt'rĭk), **pi/e-zo-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to piezometry or the piezometer.

pi/e-zom'e-try (-zŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* *Physics.* The measurement of the compressibility of liquids.

pif'fle (pĭf'l), *v. i.*; PIF'FLED (-ld); PIF'FLING (-l̇ĭng). To be squeamish or delicate; hence, to act or talk trifingly or ineffectively; to twaddle; piddle. *Dial. or Slang.*

pif'fle, *n.* Act of piffling; trifling talk or action; piddling; twaddle. *Dial. or Slang.* "Futile *piffle.*" *Kipling.*

pig (pĭg), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** An earthenware vessel, as a jar, pitcher, or pot; also, *Obs.*, a cinerary urn; *Obs. & Rare*, a vessel of tin or wood. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. Earthenware or a piece of it; a potsherd. *Scot.*

pig, *n.* [ME. *pigge*, orig. uncert.; cf. D. *big*, *bigge*, LG. *bigge.*] **1.** A young swine; also, a swine of any age, wild or domestic. Cf. HOG, 1. "Two *pigges* in a poke." *Chaucer.*

2. An ornament, drinking vessel, etc., in the form of a swine; as, a Sussex *pig*, a drinking vessel of this form.

3. Pig's flesh as an article of food; pork. *Humorous.*

4. A person or animal likened to a pig, as a greedy, gluttonous, or filthy person or animal. Cf. HOG. *Colloq.*

5. *Slang.* **a** A sixpence. *Obs.* **b** A police officer. *Obs.* **c** A pressman. *Printers' Cant, Eng.*

6. *Metal.* **a** An open-sand casting of metal, now esp. of iron or lead, run directly from the smelting furnace; — so called in allusion to its size as disting. from a *sow.* Cf. INGOT, 2, MINE PIG. **b** Any of the molds or channels in the pig bed. **c** Collectively, pig iron, pig lead, or the like.

7. Miscellaneous uses: **a** A parcel of hemp fiber weighing about 2½ lbs. **b** A block of rock salt. **c** A small cushion used in knitting. **d** *Logging.* = DOG BOAT.

a pig in a poke (*or* **bag**), an article that has not been seen or is of unknown quality or value; as, to buy or sell *a pig in a poke.* — **pigs in blankets**, oysters wrapped in thin slices of bacon, fastened with skewers, and fried.

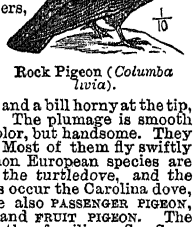
pig, *v. i.*; PIGGED (pĭgd); PIG'GING (pĭg'ĭng). **1.** To bring forth in the manner of pigs; to farrow.

2. To huddle, lie together, or live like pigs, as in one bed.

3. *Hunting.* To hunt the wild boar.

pi'geon (pĭj'ŭn), *n.* [ME. also *pejoun*, fr. F. *pigeon*, fr. L. *pipio*, *pipionis*, a young pipping or chirping bird, fr. *pipire* to peep, of imitative origin. Cf. PEEP to chirp, 1st PIPE.] **1.** A young dove (or pigeon in sense 2). *Obs.*

2. Any bird of the widely distributed family Columbidæ; a dove (see DOVE, 1); esp., one of the many domesticated varieties, as the pouters, carriers, homers, fantails, nuns, jacobins, turbits, tumblers, trumpeters, etc., derived from the rock pigeon (*Columba livia*) found on the coasts of Europe. The pigeons are altricial, and have a stout body with rather short legs, and a bill horny at the tip, but with a soft cere at the base. The plumage is smooth and compact, often subdued in color, but handsome. They feed mainly on fruit, seeds, etc. Most of them fly swiftly and have a cooing voice. Common European species are the wood pigeon, or ringdove, the turtledove, and the stockdove. In the United States occur the Carolina dove, ground doves, and others. See also PASSENGER PIGEON, CROWNED PIGEON, BRONZEWING, and FRUIT PIGEON. The term is applied to a few birds of other families. See CAPE PIGEON, TOOTH-BILLED PIGEON.



Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*).

3. A young woman; a sweetheart; also, a coward. *Obs.*

4. One who is an easy prey; a gull; dupe. *Slang.*

5. a Short for CLAY PIGEON. **b** A mechanical flying toy.

pi'geon (pĭj'ŭn), *v. t.* **1.** To make a pigeon (sense 4) of; to pluck; fleece; gull, esp. by tricks in gambling. *Slang.*

2. To send (a message) by a pigeon.

pigeon berry. **a** The berry of the pokeweed; also, the plant. **b** The June berry. **c** The dogwood *Cornus alternifolia.* **d** Any of several western North American buckthorns. **e** In Bermuda, the verbenaceous *Duranta plumieri.* **f** In Australia, the lauraceous tree *Litsæa ferruginea.*

pigeon breast. *Med.* A deformity of the chest marked by sharp projection of the sternum, occurring esp. in rickets.

pigeon grass. One of the foxtail grasses (*Chætochloa glauca*) somewhat used for fodder.

pigeon hawk. Any of several small hawks; esp.: **a** A small American falcon (*Falco columbarius*) related to the European merlin. **b** Erron., the sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter velox*) of America.



Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius*). Adult male. 1/7

pi'geon-heart'ed, *a.* Timid; cowardly; chicken-hearted.

pi'geon-hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** A hole, or one of a set, in a wall, door, etc., for the passage of pigeons; hence, one of a set of holes for passage, as of gases in a furnace arch.

2. A hole or small recess, or one of a set of such, for pigeons to nest; hence, any cozy recess or room.

3. *pl.* The stocks; also, a similar device for binding a culprit's hands while he was being whipped. *Obs. Cant.*

4. *pl.* An old English outdoor game of uncertain nature. *Obs.*

5. *Print.* An overwide space between words. *Cant, Eng.*

6. *Theat.* A seat in the upper gallery, or in the top row of the gallery. *Obs.*

7. A small open compartment in a desk, case, cabinet, or the like, for keeping letters, documents, etc., easily accessible. Also fig., as of a "compartment" in the mind.

8. *Naut.* One of the holes or sockets in a capstan head.

pi'geon-hole', *v. t.* **1.** To place in, or as in, the pigeon-hole of a desk, cabinet, etc.; hence, to put away where readily accessible; to lay aside indefinitely or for future reference; to shelve; as, to *pigeonhole* a letter or a report.

2. To assign, as a fact, to the proper "compartment" of the mind or memory or to the proper place among related ideas; to place, label, classify, or analyze mentally.

3. To provide with, or divide into, pigeonholes, lit. or fig. — **pi'geon-hol'er** (-hōl'ĕr), *n.*

pigeon pea. The small seed of a tropical fabaceous shrub (*Cajan cajan*) with trifoliolate leaves, showy yellow flowers, and flattish pods; also, the shrub. See CAJAN.

pigeon plum. **a** The edible drupaceous fruit of the Florida sea grape (*Coccolobis floridana*), a small tree with hard, dark brown wood; also, the tree. **b** The edible fruit of either of two African amygdalaceous trees (*Chrysobalanus ellipticus* and *C. luteus*); also, either of the trees.

pigeon pox. *Veter.* Sorehead.

pi'geon's-blood' (pĭj'ŭnz-blŭd'), *n.* A rich deep red, the most prized color of the ruby; — also used adjectively.

pi'geon-toed' (pĭj'ŭn-tōd'), *a.* Having the toes turned in.

pi'geon-wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* **1.** A wing of a pigeon, or a wing like it.

2. An old mode of dressing men's side hair in a form likened to a pigeon's wings; also, a wig similarly shaped.

3. *Dancing.* A fancy step executed by jumping and striking the legs together; as, to cut a *pigeonwing.*

4. A certain fancy figure in skating.

5. *Tempering.* A color, brown shaded with purple, coming between dark brown and light blue in the table of colors in drawing the temper of hardened steel.

pi'geon-wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* Any of various tropical trees with marked or mottled wood, as *Pisonia obtusata*, *Diphonis salicifolia*, *Diospyros tetrasperma*, *Guettarda speciosa*, *Connarus guianensis*, and species of *Coccolobis.*

pig'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a face like that of a pig.

pig-faced lady *or* **woman**, a legendary woman of rank or wealth, with a pig's face, for whom a husband was supposed to be wanted.

pig'fish' (pĭg'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various fishes; as: **a** Any of several salt-water grunts of the genus *Orthopristis*, esp. *O. chrysopterus*, a food fish of the United States from Long Island southward. **b** The sailor's-choice (*Lagodon rhomboides*). **c** In Australia, a wrasse (*Diastodon unimaculatus*).

pig'foot' (-fōōt'), *n.* A marine fish (*Scorpæna porcus*), of southern Europe. It is mottled reddish brown.

pig'ger-y (pĭg'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PIGGERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Place where swine are kept or bred; a pigsty; also, pigs collectively.

2. Piggishness.

pig'gin (-ĭn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Gael. *pigean*, dim. of *pigeadh*, *pige*, an earthen jar, pitcher, or pot, prob. fr. E. *pig* a piggin.] A small wooden pail or tub with an upright stave as handle, — often used as a dipper.

pig'gish (pĭg'ĭsh), *a.* Relating to, like, or characteristic of, a pig; greedy; stubborn; selfish; mean; filthy. — **pig'gish-ly**, *adv.* — **pig'gish-ness**, *n.*

pig'gy, pig'gie (pĭg'ĭ), *n.* **1.** A little pig.

2. Tipcat, or the piece of wood, or cat, used in it. *Dial.*

pig'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Having the head or brains of a pig; hence, stupidly obstinate; perverse; stubborn. — **pig'-head'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **pig'-head'ed-ness**, *n.*

pig iron. Iron cast, or for casting, in pigs.

pig'-jawed' (-jôd'), *a.* Having a projecting upper jaw.

pig'-jump', *v. i.* Of a horse, to jump from all four legs without bringing them together. — **pig'-jump'er**, *n.*

pig lead. Lead cast, or for casting, in pigs.

pig'ment (pĭg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *pigmentum*, fr. the root of *pingere* to paint: cf. F. *pigment.* See PAINT; cf. PIMENTO, ORPIMENT.] **1.** A coloring matter; specif.: **a** Any powder or easily powdered substance prepared as a paint by mixture with some vehicle in which it is insoluble. **b** *Biol.* Any of various coloring matters in animals and plants, esp. solid or opaque coloring matter deposited in a cell or tissue.

2. = PIMENT, 1. *Obs. or Archaic. Scott. Ld. Lytton.*

pig'men-ta-ry (pĭg'mĕn-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pigmentarius.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an apothecary. *Obs.*

2. Of, pertaining to, producing, or containing, pigment; furnished with, or characterized by, pigment.

pigmentary degeneration, *Med.*, a morbid state in which an excess of pigment is deposited in the tissues.

pig'men-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Coloration with, or deposition of, pigment; in *Med.*, esp., an excessive deposition.

pigment cell. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A cell containing a deposition of coloring matter. Cf. CHROMATOPHORE, 1.

pig'ment-ed (pĭg'mĕn-tĕd), *a.* Colored with pigment.

pig metal. Metal cast, or for casting, in pigs.

pig'no-ra'tion (pĭg'nŏ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *pignoratio*, L. *pigneratio*, fr. *pignerare* to pledge, fr. *pignus*, gen *-oris* and *-eris*, a pledge, a pawn: cf. F. *pignoration.*] **1.** Act of pledging or pawning.

2. *Civil Law.* A process answering in general to common-law distraint, as in case of cattle damage feasant.

pig'no-ra-tive (pĭg'nŏ-rā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *pignoratif.*] Pledging; pawning. *Rare.*

pig'nus (-nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PIGNORA (-nŏ-rä). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* A pledge or pawn.

‖ **pig'nus ju-di'ci-a'le** (jōō-dĭ'shĭ'ĭ-ā'lē; 243) *or* **præ-to'ri-um**, *Civil Law*, the right or lien that a judgment creditor has in the property of the judgment debtor. — ‖ **p. le ga'le**, *Civil Law*, a pledge or lien arising by operation of law, as in case of a landlord.

pig'nut' (pĭg'nŭt'), *n.* **1.** **a** The earthnut *Conopodium denudatum.* **b** The nutlike tuber of the dwarf ginseng.

2. **a** The thin-shelled, somewhat bitter nut of a species of hickory (*Hicoria glabra*); also, the tree. **b** The nut of the related species *H. minima*; also, the tree.

3. The ouabe, or West Indian cobnut.

pig'pen' (-pĕn'), *n.* A pen, or sty, for pigs.

pig'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **a** The skin of a pig or hog, or leather made of it, used in making saddles, bookbindings, etc. **b** Hence, *Sporting Slang or Colloq.* (1) A saddle. (2) A football; — from the covering often being of pigskin.

pigs'ney (pĭgz'nĭ), *n.* [ME. *pigges-nye*, i. e., *pig's* + *nye* eye, for *eye* with *n* prefixed from *mine*, *thine*, or *an.*] **1.** By way of endearment, a girl or woman, or, rarely, a boy or man; — now often disparaging. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

2. Eye; — used playfully. *Obs.*

pig'stick'er (pĭg'stĭk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who follows the sport of pigsticking; also, a horse trained for use in this sport.

2. One who butchers swine by sticking a knife into them.

3. Facetiously, any of various things, as a kind of pocket knife with a long pointed blade, a sword, a boy's low sled with long sharp-pointed side pieces, etc. *Slang or Colloq.*

pig'stick'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Wild-boar hunting with a spear; — so called by Anglo-Indians.

2. Killing of swine by sticking them with a knife.

pig'sty' (-stī'), *n.*; *pl.* -STIES' (-stīz'). **1.** A sty, or inclosure with covered shed or area, for pigs; a pigpen.

2. A dirty dwelling or room likened to a pigpen.

pig'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** Lit., the tail of a pig.

2. Tobacco in small twisted ropes or rolls. *Swift.*

3. *Hairdressing.* A queue, as that formerly worn by sailors and soldiers, or, esp., that worn by the Chinese, or that often worn by young girls.

4. One who wears a pigtail; a Chinese.

5. *Naut.* A piece of thick rope; a rope's end.

6. A small candle costing a farthing. *Dial. Eng.*

pig'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a tail like a pig's; as, the *pig-tailed* ape. — **pig-tailed ape, macaque**, *or* **monkey**, a macaque (*Macaca nemestrina*) of the Malay Peninsula and the East Indies, with a short slender tail which is held in the shape of a letter S when the animal is excited.

pig'-tailed', *a.* Having, or wearing, a pigtail (queue).

pig tin. Tin cast, or for casting, in pigs.

‖ **pieton**, *n.* [F. *piéton.*] A foot soldier. *Obs.*

pi'e-tous (pī'ĕ-tŭs), *a.* [Cf. LL. *pietosus* pitying, pitiable, pious, It. *pietoso.*] Pietistic. *Rare.*

pietous, *a.* [OF. *pietos*, *pitos*. Cf. PITEOUS.] Piteous. *Obs.* — *adv.* Piteously. *Obs.*

pietously, *adv.* Piteously. *Obs.*

‖ **pie'tra mos'sa non fa mus'co** (pyā'trä mŏs'sä nōn fä mŏos'kō). [It.] See SASSO CHE ROTOLA NON FA MUSCHIO.

pievishe. † PEEVISH.

pie'vit. † PEWIT.

piewe. † PEW.

pie'wipe' (pī'wīp'), *n.* [From its note.] The lapwing. *Eng.*

pie wool. *Wool Trade.* Wool from pie pieces. *Australia.*

piff, *interj.* An onomatopœic word for a sound, as of a bullet in the air.

piff'er-o (pĭf'ĕr-ō), **piff'fa-ra** (-fä-rä'), *n.* [It. *piffero.*] *Music.* a A fife. b = BIFARA.

piff'ler (pĭf'lĕr), *n.* One who piffles; trifler. *Dial. or Slang.*

piff'-paff', *interj.* Redup. of PIFF.

pig, *v. t.* **1.** To litter (pigs).

2. To cause to live like pigs.

pig'-a-back', **pig'-back'**. Dial. vars. of PICKABACK.

pig'-back', *v. t.* *Steel Manuf.* To add pig iron to (a molten charge too much decarburized, esp. in the acid open-hearth process). — Also *v. i.*

pig bed. **1.** A pigsty.

2. *Founding.* The bed of sand in which iron is cast into pigs.

pig boiling. *Metal.* See PUDDLING, 2.

pig-dan' (pĭg-dän' ; -dŏn'), *n.* [Hind. *pikdān.*] Spittoon. *India.*

pig deer. The babirousa.

pig'dom (pĭg'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

pi'geon (pĭj'ŭn). Var. of PIDGIN (English).

pi'geon-a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* Gullible. [ble. *Slang.*]

pi'geon-breast'ed, *a.* *Med.* Having a pigeon breast.

pigeon cherry. The wild cherry *Prunus pennsylvanica.* *U. S.*

pi'geon-er (pĭj'ŭn-ĕr), *n.* A sharper; swindler. *Slang.*

pi'geon-foot' (-fōōt'), *n.* The dove's-foot geranium.

pi'geon-gram (-grăm), *n.* [*pigeon* + *-gram.*] A message carried by a pigeon.

pigeon grape. Summer grape.

pigeon guillemot. A guillemot of the North Pacific (*Cepphus columba*).

pigeon horntail. See HORNTAIL.

pigeon house. A dovecote.

pi'geon-li'vered, *a.* Meek; mild; gentle. *Obs.*

pi'geon-ry (pĭj'ŭn-rĭ), *n.* A dovecote. [vervain.]

pigeon's grass. The common

pigeon's milk. 1. The partly digested food regurgitated by pigeons for their young.

2. An imaginary article for which a child or novice is sent, as a hoax, as on April 1. [duck.]

pi'geon-tail', *n.* The pintail

pigeon tree. Hercules'-club.

pigeon tremex. Pigeon horntail. See HORNTAIL. [well.]

pi'geon-weed', *n.* Corn gromwell.

pigeon woodpecker. A flicker.

pig'-eyed', *a.* Having small, deep-set eyes.

pig'face', *n.* The fruit of canajong, resembling a pig's face; also, the plant. *Australasia.*

pig'ful (pĭg'fo͝ol), *n.* See -FUL; PIG, a vessel.

pigg. Var. of PIG, vessel. *Scot.*

pigge. † PIG. [*Scot.*]

piggels. *n. pl.* Peggymasts. *Obs.*

pig'ger-y (pĭg'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Place where pigs (vessels) are made or sold; also, crockery. *Scot.*

piggesnye. † PIGSNEY.

pig'ging (pĭg'ĭng), *n.* Buying of pigs, or crockery. *Scot.*

pig'gle (-l), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. PICK, *v.*] To pick at, off, or out; to uproot; to dig up, as with the hand; fig., to piddle. *Dial. Eng.*

pig'gy (-ĭ), *a.* Like, or like that of, a pig. [BACK.]

pig'gy-back'. Var. of PICKA-

pig'gy-wig'gy, *n.* Also **pig'gy-wig'**. A child's riming extension of *piggy*, used playfully in speaking of or to a child.

pig'head', *n.* A stubborn, stupid head.

pig'herd', *n.* A swineherd.

pig hickory. The pignut.

pight, *n.* Prob., doubt. *Obs.*

pight (pīt). Obs. pret. & archaic p. p. of PITCH.

pight, *v. t.* [Prop. pret. & p. p. of *pitch.*] To pitch. *Obs.*

pigh'tle, pigh'tel (pĭ'tl), *n.* [ME. *pichtil*, *pictel*, *pigtel*, *pichel*, etc., orig. uncert. *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. PICLE.] A small field or inclosure. *Obs. or Dial.*

pig'less, *a.* See -LESS.

pig'let, *n.* See -LET.

pig lily. The calla lily. *S. Afr.*

pig'ling, *n.* [*pig* + -*ling.*] A small pig. — **pig'ling-hood**, *n.*

pig-mæ'an. Var. of PYGMEAN.

pig'mak'er (pĭg'māk'ĕr), *n.* A manufacturer of pig iron.

Pig Market. The antechamber of the Divinity School at Oxford, Eng.; — vulgarly so called.

pig-me'an. Var. of PYGMEAN.

pig'ment, *v. t.* To color or imbue with pigment.

pig-men'tal (pĭg-mĕn'tăl), *a.* = PIGMENTARY, 2. — **pig-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

pig'men-ta-ry (pĭg'mĕn-tā-rĭ), *n.* An apothecary. *Obs.*

pigment brown. = SUDAN BROWN.

pig'ment-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pig'men-tose (pĭg'mĕn-tōs), **pig-men'tous** (pĭg-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* Pigmented; pigmentary. *Rare.*

pig'my. Var. of PYGMY. — **pig'my-ship**, *n.*

pig'ner-ate, pig'ner-a'tion, etc. † PIGNORATE, etc.

pig'no-late, *n.* [F. *pignolat.*] A confection of pine kernels. *Obs.*

pi-gno'lia (pĭ-nōl'yä ; pĭg-), *n.* [Cf. It. *pignolo*, *pinolo*, and E. PIGNOLATE.] The edible seed of the nut pine. *Trade Name.*

‖ **pi'gnon'** (pē'nyôN' ; pĭn'-yŏn). Var. of PIÑON.

pig'no-rate (pĭg'nŏ-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *pigneratus*, p. p. of *pignerare* to pledge.] To pledge or pawn; also, to take in pawn. — **pig'no-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

pig'no-rate (-rāt), *a.* Pledged; also, pignoratitious.

pig'no-ra-ti'tious (-rä-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pignoraticius.*] Of or pert. to pignoration.

pig potato. **a** The groundnut *Apios apios.* **b** The cowbane *Oxypolis rigidus.*

pig rat. = BANDICOOT **a.**

‖ **pi-gri'ti-a** (pĭ-grĭsh'ĭ-ä), *n.* [L., slothfulness, indolence.] A sloth (mammal). *Obs.*

pig'ri-tude, *n.* [L. *piger* lazy.] Laziness. *Obs.*

pig'root', *n.* Blue-eyed grass.

pig'sconce', *n.* A pighead; pig-headed fellow; a blockhead; a numskull.

pig's'-face', *n.* = PIGFACE.

pig'stick', *v. i.* To hunt the wild boar with a spear.

pig's'-whis'tle (pĭgz'-), *n.* Wheeziness of voice which is due to contraction in or near the glottis. *Colloq.*

pig'tel. † PIGHTLE.

pigt-full, *a.* [Cf. *pight*, obs. p. p. of *pitch.*] Filled. *Obs.*

pig'wash', *n.* Hogwash.

pig'weed' (pĭg'wēd'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Chenopodium;* esp., the common goosefoot, or white pigweed (*C. album*); hence, any member of the family Chenopodiaceæ. **b** Any of several weedy species of *Amaranthus*, as *A. paniculatus* or *A. retroflexus*. **c** The common purslane.

pik (pĭk; pēk), *n.* Also *pic*, etc. [Turk., fr. Gr. *πῆχυς* an ell.] A measure of length used in Turkey, Egypt, the Barbary States, etc., varying from about 18 to 30.5 inches (45.7–77.5 cm.), and averaging approximately 25 inches.



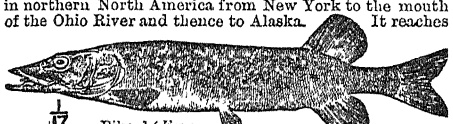
Pika, or Little Chief Hare (*Ochotona princeps*).

pi'ka (pī'kä), *n.* [Tungusic *peeka*.] Any of many duplicidentate rodents of the family Ochotonidæ inhabiting rocky parts of high mountains in Asia and western North America. Their nearest relatives are the rabbits, but their ears are small, the tail rudimentary, the hind legs short. See LITTLE CHIEF HARE.

pike (pīk), *n.* [ME. *pike, pyke*, a sharp point, hedgehog's spine, pickax, AS. *pīc* pickax; confused with F. *pic* pickax, which is prob. from same source, ultimate source being perh. a word imitative of the sound of striking with a pointed instrument; cf. also W. *pig* a prick, a point, beak. Cf. PICK, *n.* & *v.*, to peck, prick; PEAK a sharp point, a mountain top; PIKE a weapon; PIQUE.] **1.** A pick or pickax. *Obs.*, except as a *Dial. Eng.* form of PICK, a tool, 1. **2.** A sharp point, pointed tip, or spike, as the spike in the center of a shield or buckler, the tip of a spear, or, *Obs.*, a lathe center. By extension, *Obs.*, a horn of a dilemma. **3.** Any of various pointed things; as: **a** A prickle, thorn, or spine, as of a hedgehog. *Obs.* **b** An iron-pointed staff; a pikestaff. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **c** A hayfork; pitchfork. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **d** A pointed tent pole. *Rare.* **e** A poulaine. *Obs. or Hist.* **f** The horn or beak of an anvil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng* **g** A gore of land. *Dial. Eng.*

pike, *n.* [See PIKE a sharp point.] *Dial. Eng. or Scot.* **1.** A peaked mountain or hill top, or a mountain or hill with such a top; a peak; — used esp. in place names in the north of England; as, the *pikes* of Cumberland. **2.** A cairn, beacon, tower, or the like, on a summit. **3.** A temporary pointed or peaked pile of hay, made in the field; also, a circular pointed stack of grain.

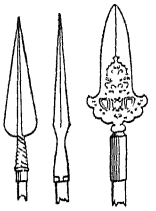
pike, *n.* [From PIKE a sharp point; — in ref. to the shape of its head. Cf. PICKEREL.] **1.** An elongate, voracious, fresh-water acanthopterygian fish (*Esox lucius*) occurring in Europe, north of Italy and Greece, in northern Asia, and in northern North America from New York to the mouth of the Ohio River and thence to Alaska. It reaches



1/17 Pike, 1 (*Esox lucius*)

a length of four feet and is valued as a food fish. With a few related North American species (see MUSKELLUNGE, PICKEREL), it constitutes the genus *Esox* and family Esocidæ. **2.** Any of various other fishes; — usually with an attributive; as, *gar pike, wall-eyed pike*, etc. In Australia, a barracuda (*Sphyræna novehollandiæ*); also, *Dinolestes lewini*, a fish allied to the perches.

pike, *n* [F. *pique*, prob. fr. *piquer* to prick, akin to *pic* pickax. See PIKE a sharp point.] **1.** *Mil.* **a** A foot soldier's weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft or staff with a pointed steel head, sometimes having also a hook or pick on the side. It was superseded by the bayonet. **b** A half pike, as borne by officers to show rank. *Obs. or Hist.* **c** The sharp-tipped staff on which a flag is carried. **d** Erron., a long-handled halberd. *Obs.*



Forms of Pike, 1 **a**.

2. A pikeman. *Obs.*

pike, *v. t.*; PIKED (pīkt); PIK'ING (pīk'ĭng). [From PIKE a weapon.] **1** To pierce, kill, or wound, with or as with a pike. **2.** To thrust as or as if a pike.

pike, *n.* [Cf. TURNPIKE.] *Dial. or Colloq.* **1.** A toll bar on a road or a tollgate; a turnpike; also, the toll there paid. **2.** A turnpike road.

pike, *v. t.* [Perh. orig., to furnish one's self with a *pike* or pilgrim's staff. *Oxf. E. D.*] To betake (one's self). *Obs.*

pik'ed (pīk'ĕd; pīkt; 277), *a.* Having a pike, sharp point, spike, spine, or prickle; peaked; pointed.

piked dogfish. See DOGFISH, 1. — **p. shoe,** a crakow. *Obs. or Hist.* — **p. whale,** a small finback whale of the North Atlantic (*Balænoptera acutorostrata*), with an elongated snout.

pike'man (pīk'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [From 1st PIKE.] One who uses a pick or pickax, as a miner; a pickman.

pike'man, *n.* [From 4th PIKE.] A soldier armed with a pike.

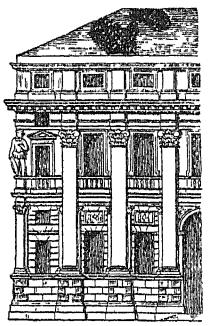
pike'man, *n.* [From 6th PIKE.] A keeper of a turnpike gate.

pike perch. Any of several fishes of the perch family, but shaped somewhat like a pike, as the sauger, wall-eyed pike, and zander.

pike pole. *Logging,* A pole 12 to 20 feet long with a pike in one end, used in directing floating logs.

pike'staff' (pīk'stăf'), *n.* **1.** A staff with a spike at the end, to guard the user from slipping. *Scott.* **2.** The staff, or shaft, of a pike (the weapon).

pi-las'ter (pĭ-lăs'tẽr), *n.* [F. *pilastre*, It. *pilastro*, LL. *pilastrum*, fr. L. *pila* a pillar. See PILLAR.] **1.** *Arch.* An upright architectural member, rectangular in plan, structurally a pier (see PIER, 2 **a**), but architecturally treated as a column, with capital, shaft, and base. Usually the projection from the wall is one third of its width, or less.



Part of a Palladian Façade employing Pilasters.

2. A similar member in furniture. **3.** A pillarlike or cylindrical form or shape. *Obs.*

pilaster mass. *Arch.* A pier projecting from, but usually built with, the wall, differing from the anta and parastas in that it does not form the termination of the projecting wall, but usually stiffens it between two windows or the like.

pilaster strip. *Arch.* A pilaster mass of slight projection, or of slender proportions in any way.

pil'as-trade' (pĭl'ăs-trād'), *n.* [It. *pilastrata.*] *Arch.* A row or series of pilasters. — **pil'as-trad'ed** (-trād'ĕd), *a.*

pi-lau', pi-law' (pĭ-lou'; -lô'), *n.* [Per. & Turk. *pilāw.*] Rice boiled with meat, fowl, or fish, spices, etc. *Oriental.*

pilch (pĭlch), *n.* [AS. *pylce, pylece*, LL. *pellicia*. See PELISSE.] **1.** An obsolete outer garment, orig. of skin or fur, later of leather or wool. *Wyclif'e.* **2.** A light saddle; a pad; also, *Obs.*, a saddle cover. **3.** An infant's triangular wrapper, covering the diaper.

pil'chard (pĭl'chärd), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] The sardine (*Sardinella pilchardus*), or a fish of some related species.

pile (pīl), *n.* [L. *pilus* hair.] **1.** Hair, esp. fine soft hair; down, as on a man, insect, or bird; covering of hair or down; pelage; sometimes, a single hair or filament. **2.** *Fabrics.* Nap; esp., downy, thick, or heavy nap, as of carpeting and velvet. **3.** A fiber or filament of velvet, wool, cotton, or the like. **4.** A fabric, as velvet, having a nap. *Rare.* **5.** Burr on an etching plate.

pile-upon-pile velvet, velvet with pile of varying length, a pattern in long pile being relieved on a shorter pile.

pile, *n.* [F. *pile*, L. *pila* a pillar, a pier or mole of stone. Cf. PILLAR.] **1.** A pillar, lit. or fig.; a pier, as of a bridge. *Obs.* **2.** A breakwater or mole. *Obs.* **3.** A mass of things heaped together or laid one on another; a heap; as, a *pile* of stones, of wood, or of shot. **4.** Hence: **a** A large number, quantity, collection, or the like; a lot. *Obs., Dial., or Colloq., U. S.* **b** A heap of wood for burning a corpse, a person, or a sacrifice. **c** *Mil.* A stack (of arms). *Obs. or Hist.* **d** *Iron Manuf.* = FAGOT, *n.*, 2. **e** A great amount of money; a fortune; short for *pile of money. Slang.* **f** A large building, or mass of buildings.



Voltaic Pile. *a* Upper Disk of Zinc; *b* Lower Disk of Copper or Silver.

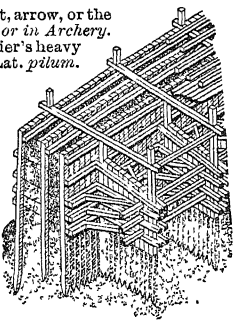
5. *Elec.* **a** Orig., a vertical series of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals, as copper and zinc, laid up with disks of cloth or paper moistened with acid water between them, for producing a current of electricity; — commonly called *Volta's pile, voltaic pile*, or *galvanic pile*. **b** Hence, any similar arrangement for generating an electric current; a battery; as, a dry *pile*. **6.** The under iron or puncheon of the two used in stamping coins by a hammer. Hence: The reverse of a coin. See REVERSE. *Now Rare.*

pile (pīl), *v. t.*; PILED (pīld); PIL'ING (pīl'ĭng). **1.** To lay or throw in a pile or heap; to heap up; to collect into a mass; amass; — often with *up* or *on*; as, to *pile* up wood. "Hills *piled* on hills." *Dryden.* "Life *piled* on life." *Tennyson.* **2.** To cover with heaps or in great abundance; to fill or overfill; to load.

to pile arms, *Mil.*, to stack arms. *Obs. or Hist.* — **to p. on,** *or* **up, the agony,** to add to a painful effect by prolonging the cause. *Colloq.*

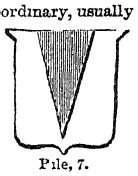
pile, *v. i.* To form a pile or piles; to accumulate.

pile (pīl), *n.* [AS. *pīl* arrow, stake, L. *pilum* javelin.] **1.** A dart; an arrow. *Obs.* **2.** The pointed head of a dart, arrow, or the like. *Obs., exc. Dial. Eng. or in Archery.* **3.** *Rom. Antiq.* The foot soldier's heavy javelin; — a translation of Lat. *pilum.* **4.** A spike, nail, or spine; the style of a sundial. *Obs.* **5.** A blade (of grass); an awn; a glume; a grain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **6.** A large stake or pointed timber, driven in the earth, as to support foundations of buildings in wet or yielding ground or where the ground is soft, to support a building, pier, or other superstructure, or to form a cofferdam, etc.; also, an iron post, pillar, or, now, a cylinder of concrete, used in place of the pile. See SCREW PILE, SADDLE PILE, SHEET PILE.



Pile, 6. Cofferdam, made of rows of Piles, buttressed and filled in with clay puddle, etc.

7. *Her.* A wedge-shaped ordinary or subordinary, usually placed palewise, with the broad end up.



Pile, 7.

pile, *v. t.* **1.** To drive, as a pile into; to fill, support, or strengthen, with piles. **2.** To drive, as a pile. *Obs.* **3.** Specif.: **a** *Metal.* To form a fagot of. See FAGOTING, 2. **b** *Leather.* To subject to the process of piling.

pi'le-ate (pī'lē-āt; pĭl'ē-; 277), *a.* [L. *pileatus*, fr. *pileus* a felt cap or hat.] Having a pileus, or cap.

pi'le-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Pileate; specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* Having a crest covering the pileum. **b** *Antiq.* Wearing a pileus.



Pileated Woodpecker.

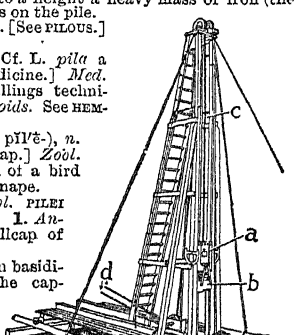
pileated woodpecker, a North American woodpecker (*Phlæotomus pileatus*). It is black with a red crest, and white on the wings and sides of the neck. It inhabits heavy forests.

piled (pīld), *a.* [From 1st PILE.] **1.** Covered with pile, or hair or down. **2.** Having a pile, or nap.

piled (pīld), *a.* [From 3d PILE.] **1.** Laid in or formed into a pile or piles; heaped. The labor of an age in *piled* stones. *Milton.* **2.** Specif., *Iron Manuf.*, formed into, or made from, a pile, or fagot; as, *piled* iron.

piled, *a.* [From 5th PILE.] **1.** *Her.* Charged with piles. *Obs.* **2.** Having a pointed head, as a lance. *Obs.* **3.** Built on piles.

pile driver. A machine for driving down piles, usually a high frame with appliances for raising to a height a heavy mass of iron (the monkey), which falls on the pile.



Pile Driver, 1. *a* Monkey; *b* Cap for the Pile; *c* Tripping Device; *d* Ropes to Hoisting Engine. (2) The pileum of a bird.

pi'le-ous (pī'lē-ŭs), *a.* [See PILOUS.] Hairy; pilose.

piles (pīlz), *n. pl.* [Cf. L. *pila* a ball. Cf. PILL a medicine.] *Med.* The tumors or swellings technically called *hemorrhoids.* See HEMORRHOID.

pi'le-um (pī'lē-ŭm; pĭl'ē-), *n.* [NL.; fr. L. *pileum* cap.] *Zoöl.* The top of the head of a bird from the bill to the nape.

pi'le-us (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PILEI (-ī). [L., a felt cap.] **1.** *Antiq.* A kind of skullcap of felt. **2.** Hence: **a** *Bot.* In basidiomycetous fungi, the capliike hymeniferous top of the sporophore; the umbrella-shaped part of a mushroom. See MUSHROOM, *Illust.* **b** *Zoöl.* (1) The umbrella of a jellyfish. (2) The pileum of a bird.

pile'wort' (pīl'wûrt'), *n.* A European ranunculaceous plant (*Ficaria ficaria*) with orbiculate or cordate leaves and yellow flowers resembling buttercups. Its tuberous roots have been used in poultices as a specific for piles.

Pig-wig'gen (pĭg-wĭg'ĕn), *n.* A doughty elf whose amours with Queen Mab and furious combat with the jealous Oberon are told in Drayton's "Nymphidia."

pig'wort', *n.* Pigweed. *Obs.*

pig yoke. *Naut.* A quadrant or sextant. *Slang.* [-rōth). *Bib.*

Pi'-ha-hi'roth (pī'hä-hī'rŏth; pi-i'ris (pī-ī'rĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pia* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the pia mater.

pik. + PIT.

pik. + PITCH. [var. of PICK.]

pik. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.

pi-ka'ba hemp (pĭ-kä'bä). [Cf. Fg. *piagaba* the coquilla-nut palm.] The fiber of the coquillanut palm.

pikary. + PICKERY.

pike. + PEEK, PIQUE, PITCH.

pike (pēk). Var. of PIC, measure.

pike (pīk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. form of PICK, *v.*, to gather, cull, select, etc. [var. of PICK.]

pike. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.

pike, *v. t.* [From 1st PIKE.] To provide with a pike, pointed tip, or spike, as a staff. *Obs. or R.*

pike, *v. i.* [From PIKE a pointed hill.] To pile (hay) into pikes or large cocks. *Dial. Eng.*

pike, *v. i.* To go, esp. quickly; to depart; also, to die. *Obs. or Slang or Colloq.*

pike, *n.* [See PEAK a mountain top.] = PEAK, mountain top. *Obs.* — **on (the) pike,** *Naut.*, apeak. *Obs.*

pike, *n.* On the Pacific coast, one of a class of shiftless vagrant poor farmers; — a term of contempt, esp. and orig. applied to emigrants from the Southern States, from the belief that the first came from Pike County, Missouri. *U. S.*

pike, *v. i.* To play or gamble with great caution; to make small bets. *Gaming Slang, U. S.*

pike, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. F. *piquer au vent* to sail close to the wind.] To sail close (to). *Obs.* [pike.]

pike, *v. t.* To convey with a **pikeax.** + PICKAX.

pikede. + PEAKED.

pike'-de-vant'. + PICKEDEVANT. [PIKE.]

pike'-ham'mer, *n.* = HAMMER-PIKE.

pike-harness, *n.* [*pike*, var. of *pick* to peck, pluck + *harness.*] A plunderer of armor from the bodies of the slain. *Obs.*

pi-keir'. + PIQUER.

pi'kel, pi'kle (pī'k'l; pĭk'l), *n.* [See 1st PIKE.] Pitchfork; hayfork. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

pike'let (pīk'lĕt), *n.* [Shortened from *barapicklet. Oxf. E. D.*] A crumpet. *Dial. Eng.*

pike'let, *n.* A small pike (fish).

piker. + PICARD, a ship.

pik'er (pīk'ẽr), *n.* [*pike*, var. of *pick* + *-er.*] **1.** A thief. *Obs.* **2.** An instrument for picking out dirt, dust, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

3. *Logging.* A user of a pike.

pik'er (pīk'ẽr), *n.* A gambler who "pikes;" a small speculator. *Slang, U.S.* [a pike. *Obs.*]

pik'er, *n.* A soldier armed with pike.

pik'er, *n.* [Prob. from 6th PIKE.] A tramp or vagrant. *Slang or Dial.* [EREL.

pik'er-el, pik'er-ell. + PICK**pike sauce.** A sour or hot sauce; hence, biting wit. *Obs.*

pike squirrel. Chinchilla.

pike'tail', *n.* Pintail duck. *U. S.*

pike whale. The piked whale.

pik'ey (pīk'ĭ). Erron. for PIKY.

pik'ey, *n.* [See PIKER a vagrant.] A tramp or vagrant; a gypsy. *Local Slang, Eng.*

pikeys. + PICKAX.

pik'ing (pīk'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PIKE.

pikke. + PICK, PITCH.

pik'ken. + PICK.

pi'kle (pī'k'l; pĭk'l). Var. of PIREL, hayfork. [for PIGHTLE.]

pi'kle (pī'k'l; pĭk'l). Dial.

pik'ol (pĭk'ŏl). Var. of PICUL.

pikoys. + PICKAX.

pik'rel. + PICKEREL.

pik'ro-lite. Var. of PICROLITE.

pik'ul. Var. of PICUL.

pik'y (pīk'ĭ), *a.* Having pikes; spiky. *R.* [full of, pike (fish).]

pik'y, *a.* Of the nature of, or

pil. + PILE, PILL.

pil. Pill. *Ref. Sp.*

pil. *Abbr.* Pilula (L., a pill).

pi-laf', pi-laff' (pĭ-läf'). Vars. of PILAU.

pilage. + PILLAGE.

pil'age (pīl'ĭj), *n.* [See PILE hair, PELAGE.] Pelage. *Rare.*

pi-la'pil (pē-lä'pēl), *n.*; *pl.* -PILES (-pē-lāz). [Tag.] An embankment in irrigated rice fields to retain water. *Phil. I.*

pilar. + PILLAR.

pi'lar (pī'lär), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair.] a Of or pert. to the hair or a hair; hairy. b Downy. *Rare.*

pi'la-ry (pī'lă-rĭ), *a.* = PILAR, a.

pi-las'tered (pĭ-lăs'tẽrd), *a.* Having, or borne on, pilasters.

pilat. pilate. + PILOT.

Pi'late (pī'lāt), *n.* [L. *Pilatus*; cf. F. *Pilate.*] *Bib.* Cognomen of the Roman procurator of Judea, who gave Jesus up to be crucified.

Pi'late's voice (pī'lāts). A loud voice; — from the loud-voiced Pilate of the medieval mystery plays. *Obs.*

pi-laued' (pĭ-loud'; -lôd'), *a.* Made into pilau.

pilch (pĭlch), *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. ME. *pilken* to peel, pluck.] To pick or pluck; to pilfer; filch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pilchard oil. See OIL, *Table II.*

pilch'er, *n.* [From PILCH.] A scabbard. *Obs.*

pilch'er, *n.* An Elizabethan term of contempt. *Obs.*

pilch'er, -erd, *n.* Pilchard.

pil'crow (pīl'krō), *n.* [Perh. a corrupt. of PARAGRAPH.] *Print.* A paragraph mark [¶]. *Archaic.*

Pil'dash (pĭl'dăsh). *Bib.*

pilde. Obs. pret. of PILL.

pile. + PILL, PILLOW.

pile (pīl), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] = PEEL, a tower. *Obs. or R.*

pile, *n.*, *sing.* of PILES.

pile, *v. t.* [Cf. PILL to deprive of hair.] To free (barley) from awns. *Dial. Eng.* [of PILEUM.]

pil'e-a (pĭl'ē-ä; pīl'ē-ä), *n.*, *pl.* **Pi'le-a** (pī'lē-ä), *n.* [NL. See PILEUS; — in ref. to the hat-shaped division of the perianth.] *Bot.* Syn. of ADICEA.

pil'e-a'ta (-ā'tä; pīl'ē-), *a.* [NL.] *Music.* Capped or stopped; — said of an organ pipe.

pile building *or* **house.** See LAKE DWELLING. — **pile builder.**

pile dwelling. See LAKE DWELLING. — **pile dweller.**

pile engine. = PILE DRIVER.

pilegrim. + PILGRIM.

Pil'e-ha (pĭl'ē-hä; pĭ'lē-). *Bib.*

pi-le'i-form (pĭ-lē'ĭ-fôrm; pĭl'ē-), *a.* Having the form of a pileus, or cap; pileate

pileiken. + PILCH.

pile'ment, *n.* [Fr. PILE to heap.] A heap. *Obs.* [PILEOLUS.]

pi-le'o-la (pĭ-lē'ō-lä). Var. of

pil'e-o-lat'ed (pĭl'ē-ō-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [Dim. fr. *pileum* + *-ate* + *-ed.*] Having a conspicuous pileum.

pi-le'o-lus (pĭ-lē'ō-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., dim. of *pileus* cap] *Bot. & Zool.* A small pileus.

pi'le-o-rhi'za (pī'lē-ō-rī'zä; pĭl'ē-ō-), *n.*; *pl.* -RHIZÆ (-zē). Also **pi'le-o-rhize'** (pī'lē-ō-rīz'; pĭl'ē-). [NL.; *pileus* + Gr. *ῥίζα* root.] *Bot.* The rootcap.

pile plank. *Hydraul. Engin.* A thick plank used as a pile in sheet piling.

piler. + PILLAR. [or heaps up.]

pil'er (pĭl'ẽr), *n.* One who piles, **Pil-le'ser** (pĭ-lē'zẽr). *Bib.*

pile start. The pintail duck. *Long Island, N. Y.*

pilewe. + PILLOW. [*Obs.*

pile'whey', *n.* A kind of whey.

pile'work' (pīl'wûrk'), *n.* Work consisting of piles. [worm.

pile'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A ship-

pil'fer (pĭl'fẽr), *v. i.* [OF. *pelfrer*. See PELF.] To steal or plunder; specif., in modern use, to take a few articles or articles of small value; to practice petty theft.

pil'fer, *v. t.* To steal; specif., in modern use, to steal in small quantities, by taking articles of small value, or little by little; to filch; also, *Rare*, to rob or plunder.

And not a year but *pilfers* as he goes
Some youthful grace that age would gladly keep. *Cowper.*

Syn. — See STEAL.

pil'fer-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pilfers; a petty thief.

pil-gar'lic (pĭl-gär'lĭk), *n.* [Prop., a peeled head of garlic (cf. PILL to peel). *Oxf. E. D.*] Orig., a bald head as humorously likened to a "pilled," or peeled, head of garlic; later, a bald-headed man; now, a man looked upon with humorous contempt or mock pity; a poor creature.

pil'grim (pĭl'grĭm), *n.* [ME. *pilgrim, pilegrim, pelegrim*, fr. L. *peregrinus*, through LL. *pelegrinus*, a foreigner, fr. *pereger* abroad; *per* through + *ager* field, country, land; cf. D. *pelgrim*, OHG. *piligrīm*, G. *pilger*, F. *pèlerin*, It. *pellegrino*; all fr. L. *peregrinus*. See PER-, ACRE; cf. PELERINE, PEREGRINE.] **1.** One who journeys; a wanderer; traveler; wayfarer. Now *Poetic or Rhet.*, except as in def. 2.

Strangers and *pilgrims* on the earth. *Heb.* xi. 13.

2. Specif., one who travels, usually far, and often in strange lands, to visit some holy place or shrine as a devotee; as, a *pilgrim* to Loreto; Canterbury *pilgrims*. Cf. 2d PALMER, 1.

3. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Amer. Hist.* With *the*, the Pilgrim Fathers.

Plymouth, the land of the *Pilgrims*. *Longfellow.*

4. A first settler or recent immigrant; a newcomer; "tenderfoot;" also, a recently imported animal, as of the cattle kind. *Brit. Colonies & U. S.*

Pilgrim Fathers, the 102 separatists from the Church of England who landed from the Mayflower at Plymouth colony, the first settlement in New England, in 1620.

pil'grim, *v. i.* To act as a pilgrim; to go on a pilgrimage.

pil'grim-age (-grĭ-māj), *n.* [ME. *pilgrimage*; cf. F. *pèlerinage*, OF. also *pelegrinage*. ME. had also *pelrinage*, fr. F. See PILGRIM.] **1.** The journey of or as of a pilgrim; a journey, esp. a long and weary one; esp., a journey to some sacred place, as a shrine, or to some place of associations regarded as sacred. Also, human life regarded as a journey, esp. as one to a future blessed state. *Shak.*

The days of the years of my *pilgrimage*. *Gen.* xlvii. 9.

2. A place visited by pilgrims.

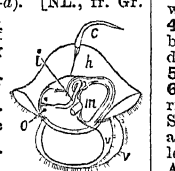
Syn. — See JOURNEY.

Pilgrimage of Grace, *Eng. Hist.*, an insurrection due to agrarian discontent and to opposition to the ecclesiastical measures, esp. the dissolution of the monasteries, of Henry VIII. It began in 1536, and was put down with severity.

pil'grim's bot'tle (-grĭmz). A flat vessel, usually nearly circular, with a small spout and with rings to hold a cord by which it might be slung over the shoulder; a costrel. Orig., such vessels were made for pilgrims. Cf. AMPULLA, 3.

pilgrim's sign. An object, as a medal, given to a pilgrim at a sacred place, as a shrine, as a certificate of his visit.

pi-lid'i-um (pī-lĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πιλίδιον, dim. of πῖλος a cap.] *Zoöl.* The free-swimming, hat-shaped larva of certain nemertean worms. The young worm develops in its interior.



Pilidium, much enlarged. *c* Apical Flagellum; *h* Cephalic Lobe; *i* Intestine; *m* Mouth; *o* Young Nemertean developing in the interior, showing Head with two Eyes; *vv* Bands of Cilia.

pi-lif'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair + *-ferous.*] Bearing hair; hairy.

pilliferous layer, *Bot.*, the external layer of cells in a young root, giving rise to the root hairs.

pil'i-form (pĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair + *-form.*] Filamentous.

pi'li-gan (pē'lē-gän), *n.* [Native name in Brazil.] A Brazilian club moss (*Lycopodium saururus*) with cathartic properties. See PILIGANINE.

pil'i-ga-nine (pĭl'ĭ-gȧ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin**. [F., fr. *piligan.*] *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid found in piligan, emetic and cathartic.

pil'ing (pīl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of supplying with piles; pile driving; formation of a foundation, etc., with piles.

2. Piles, collectively; a structure of piles; pilework.

pil'ing, *n.* [See PILE a heap.] Act of forming into a pile or piles; specif.: **a** *Iron Manuf.* The process of building up, heating, and working, fagots, or piles, to form bars, etc. **b** *Leather Manuf.* The heaping together of hides to unhair them by sweating, or a process having the same effect.

pill (pĭl), *n.* [OF. *pile*, L. *pila* a ball. Cf. PILES.] **1.** A medicine in the form of a little ball, or small round mass, to be taken whole.

2. Hence: **a** Something offensive or nauseous which must be accepted or endured. **b** Any small globular body; a small ball, as a cannon ball or a bullet. *Humorous.* **c** *pl.* Billiards. *Slang, Eng.* **d** An uninteresting, tiresome person. *Slang.* **e** Also in *pl.* A physician. *Slang.*

pill, *v. t.*; PILLED (pĭld); PILL'ING. **1.** To dose with pills.

2. To make into pills. *Rare.*

3. To put pills, or bullets, into or through. *Slang.*

4. To blackball; to defeat by ballot. *Slang. Thackeray.*

pill, *v. t. & i.*; PILLED (pĭld); PILL'ING. [ME. *pilen*, prob. ultimately fr. L. *pilare* to deprive of hair; cf. AS. *pylian* to come or peel off (of skin), and also L. *pilare* to pillage, F. *piller* (fr. assumed LL. *piliare* for L. *pilare*; cf. COMPILE). Cf. PEEL to pillage, strip of skin or bark, PILLAGE.] **1.** To subject to depredation or extortion; to rob; pillage; despoil. Cf. PEEL, *v. t.*, 1. *Obs. or Archaic. Spenser.*

2. Hence: **a** To impoverish (land). *Obs.* **b** To take by force or violence; to extort. *Obs.* **c** To pluck; to tear. *Obs.* **d** To peel; to decorticate; to strip or pare off, as bark. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial. Eng.* **e** To form or make by removing the skin. *Obs. & R.*

[Jacob] *pilled* white streaks . . . in the rods. *Gen.* xxx. 37.

f To deprive of hair; to remove (hair). *Obs.* **g** To make (land) bare by close cutting or cropping; as, to *pill* a field by grazing sheep on it. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

to pill, *or* **peel, and poll**, to strip bare; plunder; rob; to ruin by or through depredation or extortion. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pill, *v. i.* **1.** To pillage; plunder; rob. *Obs.*

2. To be peeled; to peel or come off, as in flakes or scales; to become bare, as of bark; to peel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. To lose the hair; to become bald. *Obs.*

pil'lage (pĭl'ĕj), *n.* [F., fr. *piller* to plunder. See PILL to plunder.] **1.** Act of pillaging or plundering, esp. in war; robbery; plunder; also, extortion. *Shak.*

2. That which is pillaged; plunder; spoil; booty.

Which *pillage* they with merry march bring home. *Shak.*

Syn. — Plunder, rapine, spoil, depredation. See BOOTY.

pil'lage, *v. t.*; PIL'LAGED (-ĕjd); PIL'LAG-ING (-ĕ-jĭng). **1.** To strip of money or goods by open violence; to plunder; spoil; sack; as, to *pillage* an enemy's camp.

2. To get or acquire by robbery or spoliation.

pil'lage, *v. i.* To take spoil; to plunder; rob.

pil'lar (pĭl'ȧr), *n.* [ME. *piler*, OF. *piler*, F. *pilier*, LL. *pilare, pilarium, pilarius*, fr. L. *pila* a pillar. See PILE a heap.] **1.** A firm, upright, insulated support, slender or narrow compared to its height, for a superstructure; more widely, any vertical support, as a bedpost, the post supporting a horizontal deck beam, or the pedestal or central support of a table or machine; a pier, pedestal, or post; also, a column or shaft standing alone, as for a monument.

Jacob set a *pillar* upon her grave. *Gen.* xxxv. 20.
The palace . . . vast and proud,
Supported by a hundred *pillars* stood. *Dryden.*

2 Hence, something, as a natural formation, person, mass of vapor, imaginary prop or support, etc., which resembles a pillar in appearance, character, or office; a main support; mainstay; as, the *Pillars* of Hercules; a *pillar* of the church or state. "You are a well-deserving *pillar*." *Shak.*

3. **a** A whipping post. *Obs.* **b** A stand or platform on which women were made to appear in public penance. *Obs.*

4. *Eng. Hist.* Either of two portable ornamental columns borne before Cardinal Wolsey, or of two borne before Cardinal Pole, as emblematic of their support of the church.

5. = COLUMN, 3 & 8. *Obs.*

6. In technical uses: **a** *Manège.* The center of the volt, ring, or manège ground, around which a horse turns. **b** Short for PILLAR BOX. *Brit.* **c** The vertical hollow post of a harp frame. **d** *Mining.* A solid mass of coal, rock, or ore left standing to support the roof. See MINE, *Illust.* **e** *Horol.* Any of the distance pieces between the plates of a watch. **f** A frame on which clay pipes rest while being baked in a kiln. **g** The nipple of a firearm. *Obs. or Hist.* **h** *Zoöl. & Anat.* A part likened to a pillar, or column, as the columella of a gastropod shell, the margin (internal or external) of the external abdominal ring, etc.

Syn. — PILLAR, COLUMN are often used with little distinction. PILLAR is the more general term, and in its fig. use implies stay or support; as, "Samson took hold of the two middle *pillars* upon which the house stood" (*Judges* xvi. 29); "a *pillar* of salt" (*Gen.* xix. 26); (fig.) "a *pillar* of state" (*Milton*). COLUMN denotes a pillar esp. of a particular type or order; its fig. uses are based on resemblance of form rather than of function; as, a Doric, Ionic, Corinthian *column*, a *column* of smoke, a *column* of infantry, the *columns* of a newspaper. For more technical uses, see defs.

from pillar to post, from one place of appeal or resource or one predicament to another; hither and thither; to and fro: — orig. a phrase taken from the tennis court. — **pillar and breast** (*or* **room**, *or* **stall**) **system** *or* **method.** *Coal Mining.* = *bord and pillar system*, under BORD, *n.* See MINE, *Illust.* — **Pil'lars of Her'cu-les** (pĭl'ȧrz) [trans. of L. *Columnae Herculis*; Gr. Ἡράκλειαι στῆλαι], two promontories on the Strait of Gibraltar. It is fabled that Hercules, in his travels to find the oxen of Geryon, set them there. — **pillars of the diaphragm**, *Anat.*, the crura of the diaphragm. See CRUS, 2. — **pillars of the fauces**, *Anat.*, two curved folds on each side of the fauces. See FAUCES, 1. — **pillars of the fornix.** See FORNIX, 1 b.

pil'lar (pĭl'ȧr), *v. t.* **1.** To support or strengthen with or as with pillars; also, to adorn with a pillar or pillars.

2. To embody in, or represent in the form of, a pillar. *R.*

pil'lared (pĭl'ȧrd), *a.* Having a pillar or pillars; resembling a pillar or pillars; formed into a pillar or pillars.

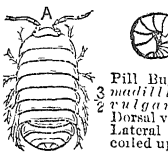
pil'lar-ing, *n.* A series of pillars; pillars collectively.

pillar mount. *Ordnance.* A mount or support, in the form of a pillar, for a gun in a fortification.

pill beetle. Any small beetle of the genus *Byrrhus* or family *Byrrhidæ*, having a rounded body, with the head concealed beneath the thorax.

pill box. A box for pills, as a shallow round pasteboard one; humorously, a thing likened to such a box, as: a small brougham; a round cap worn by British soldiers, etc.

pill bug. Any terrestrial isopod crustacean, or wood louse, of the family *Armadillidiidæ*, which rolls itself into a ball when disturbed.



Pill Bug (*Armadillidium vulgare*). *A* Dorsal view. *B* Lateral view, coiled up.

pil'lion (pĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Ir. *pillín*, *pillíun* (or the kindred Gael. *pillean*, *pillín*), fr. Ir. & Gael. *pill*, *peall*, a skin or hide, prob. fr. L. *pellis*. See PELL, *n.*, FELL skin.] A kind of saddle, as a light one for women, mainly of a cushion or panel; also, a pad or cushion put on behind a man's saddle, as for a woman to ride on. *Obs. or Hist.*

pil'li-winks (pĭl'ĭ-wĭŋks), *n. pl.* [ME. *pyrwykes, pyrewinkes. Oxf. E. D.*] An old instrument of torture for the thumbs and fingers. *Obs., or Hist., esp. Scot. Scott.*

pil'lo-ry (pĭl'ō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *pilori*, OF. also *pellori, pilerin*; cf. Pr. *espillori*, LL. *pillorium, pillorica, pellericum, pellorium, piliorium, spilorium.*] A device for publicly punishing offenders, consisting of a frame of adjustable boards erected on a post and having holes through which the head and hands of the offender were thrust; also, any similar device, as one (finger pillory) in which the fingers were held with the first joint bent. *Shak.*

pil'lo-ry, *v. t.*; PIL'LO-RIED (-rĭd); PIL'LO-RY-ING (-rĭ-ĭng). [Cf. F. *pilorier.*] **1.** To set in, or punish with, the pillory.

2. Hence, to expose to public scorn or ridicule.

pil'low (pĭl'ō), *n.* [ME. *pilwe*, AS. *pyle*, fr. L. *pulvinus.*] **1.** Anything used to support the head of a person when reposing; esp., a sack or case filled with feathers, down, hair, or other soft material.

2. A cushion. *Obs*

3. Any of various things padded and thus likened to a pillow; as: **a** A saddle pad or panel; a pillion. **b** A cushion or pad tightly stuffed, used as a support or ground in making lace with bobbins (hence called *pillow lace*).

4. A block or support likened to a pillow, esp. to equalize or distribute pressure; a pillow block, as a brass, a pivot socket, a block under a bowsprit, etc.

5. A kind of plain, coarse fustian.

pil'low (pĭl'ō), *v. t.*; -LOWED (-ōd); -LOW-ING. To rest or lay on or as on a pillow; also, to serve as a pillow for.

Pillows his chin upon an orient wave. *Milton.*

pil'low, *v. i.* To lay or rest the head on or as on a pillow.

pillow bar. *Lace Making.* **a** One of the bars or twisted threads in pillow lace serving to hold the pattern together. **b** The general background or filling of such threads.

pil'low-bere (pĭl'ō-bēr), *n.* Also **pil'low-ber, pil'low-beer**, etc. [*pillow* + ME. *bere* a covering, akin to D. *buer*, G. (LG.) *bühre.*] A pillowcase. *Archaic or Dial.*

pillow block. *Mach.* A block or standard to support a journal, as of a shaft; a bearing. See BEARING, *Illust.*

pil'low-case' (-kās'), *n.* A removable covering for a pillow, usually of white linen or cotton cloth.

pillow lace. Lace made by hand with bobbins on a pillow.

pillow sham. An ornamental covering laid over a bed pillow when it is not in use.

pillow work. *Arch.* Decorative treatment of surfaces with pillowlike projections; pulvination.

pill'worm' (pĭl'wûrm'), *n.* Any cryptogamous plant of the genus *Pilularia* (which see). The common pillwort is *P. globulifera.*

pi'lo-car'pi-dine (pī'lō-kär'pĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_2$, occurring in jaborandi with pilocarpine and formed from the latter.

pi'lo-car'pine (-pĭn; -pēn; 184), *n.* Also **-pin**. [See PILOCARPUS.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$, obtained from the leaves of jaborandi (*Pilocarpus pennatifolius*) as an oily sirup, which, however, crystallizes when quite pure. It is a derivative of glyoxaline, and a strong diuretic.

Pi'lo-car'pus (-pŭs), *n.* [NL.; prob. fr. Gr. πῖλος wool, felt + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American rutaceous shrubs. They bear small greenish flowers in long racemes with versatile anthers and 1-seeded loculi in the ovary. The herbage of several species yields pilocarpine, jaborine, and other like alkaloids. See JABORANDI.

pilf. Dial. Eng. var. of PELF.

pil'fer, n. [Cf. OF. *pelfre*. See PILFER, *v.*, PELF, *n.*] That which is pilfered; act of pilfering.

pil'fer-age, *n.* Act of pilfering; also, that which is pilfered.

pil'ferd. Pilfered. *Rer. Sp.*

pil'fer-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PILFER. — **pil'fer-ing-ly**, *adv.*

pil'fer-ment, *n.* Pilfering; that which is pilfered. *Rare.*

pil'fer-y, *n.* Petty theft; pillage; pilfering; also, plunder. *Obs.*

pil'fre. † PELFRY.

pil-gar'lick-y (pĭl-gär'lĭ-kĭ), *a.* Contemptible; pitiable.

pil'grim-age (pĭl'grĭ-mĭj), *v. i.* **1.** To sojourn. *Obs.*

2. To go on a pilgrimage.

pilgrimage psalm. = SONG OF ASCENTS. [pilgrim.]

pil'grim-ag-er (-mĭ-jẽr), *n.* A

pil'gri-mat'ic (pĭl'grĭ-măt'ĭk), **pil'gri-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pert. to a pilgrim or pilgrims. [tle.

pilgrim bottle. A pilgrim's bot-

pil'grim-er, *n.* A pilgrim.

pil'grim-ess, *n.* A female pilgrim. *Rare.* [-ISM. *Rare.*

pil'grim-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See

pil'grim-ize, *v. i.* To go or act as a pilgrim. — *v. t.* To make a pilgrim of. [CENTS.

pilgrim psalm. = SONG OF AS-

pilgrim ring. A pilgrim's ring.

pilgrim scallop, pilgrim shell. A shell worn by pilgrims as a badge or as a mark of a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, esp. a scallop shell (*Vola jacobæa*) found on the coast of Palestine. See SCALLOP, *Illust.*

pilgrim's pouch *or* **ring.** A pilgrim's sign consisting of a pouch-shaped object or of a ring.

pilgrim's salve. *Old Med.* An ointment, ehiefly of swine's grease and isinglass. *Obs.*

pilgrim's shell. Pilgrim scallop.

pilgrim, *or* **pilgrim's, vase.** A flat vase like a pilgrim's bottle.

pi'li, *n.*, *pl.* of PILUS.

pi'li (pē'lē), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *pili, pile*, Tag. *pilauí.*] The Java almond. *Phil. I.*

pilie. † PILL, to peel.

pi'li-fer (pĭ'lĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL. See PILIFEROUS.] *Zoöl.* The lateral part of the labrum in Lepidoptera formerly regarded as the vestige of the mandible.

pi-lig'er-ous (pī-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair + *-gerous.*] Piliferous. [= BRÉA, 1 b.]

pi'li gum (pē'lē). [See 2d PILI.]

pi'li-mic'tion (pĭ'lĭ-mĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pilus* hair + E. *miction.*] *Med.* Passage of urine containing hairlike bodies.

pi'line (pī'lĭn), *n.* Short for SPONGIOPILINE.

pi'line (pī'lĭn; -lĭn). *a.* [L. *pilus* hair.] Of the nature of pile, or hair; hairy.

pilion. † PILLION.

pilk (pĭlk). Scot. var. of PILCH.

pil'kins (pĭl'kĭnz), *n.* = PILCAS. *Dial. Eng.*

pill. Dial. Eng. var of PILLOW.

pill, *n.* A pitcher. *Dial. Eng.*

pill, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *pill.*] The penis. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pill, *n.* [Cf. PEEL skin, PILL, *v.*, to peel, pillage.] The peel, rind, shell, or skin. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pill, *n.* [AS. *pyll.*] A pool; a creek. *Local, Eng. & Wales.*

pil-laffe' (pĭ-lăf'). Var of PILAU. [See -ABLE.]

pil'lage-a-ble (pĭl'ĕj-ȧ-b'l), *a.*

pil'la-gee' (pĭl'ȧ-jē'), *n.* See -EE.

pil'lag-er (pĭl'ĕ-jẽr), *n.* One who pillages. [by pillars.

pil'lar, *v. t.* To be supported

pillar block. A pillow block.

pillar box. A hollow column used as a public letter box. *Brit.*

pillar compass. See COMPASS, 8.

pillar crane. *Mach.* A crane the mechanism of which can be rotated about a fixed pillar.

pil'lard, *n.* [F.] A pillager; robber. *Obs.*

pillar dollar. The old Spanish dollar; — from the image, on the reverse, of two pillars (the Pillars of Hercules). These, with the ribbon about them, are supposed to have given rise to the dollar sign ($). [pillar.]

pil'lar-et (pĭl'ȧr-ĕt), *n.* A little

pillar file. See FILE, tool.

pil'lar-ist. *n. Eccl.* A stylite.

pil'lar-let, *n.* Pillaret. *Rare.*

pillar lip. *Zool.* The inner or columellar portion of the border of the orifice of a spiral shell.

pillar post. = PILLAR BOX.

pillar saint. A stylite.

pil'las (pĭl'ȧs), *n.* The naked oat. *Dial. Eng.*

pillastre. † PILASTER.

pillau. pillaw. † PILAU. [*Eng.*]

pill'corn'. *n.* = PILLAS. *Dial.*

pilled (pĭld), *p. a.* Peeled. Specif.: **a** Decorticated; barked. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** Bald; shaven; tonsured. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **c** Bare; threadbare; hence, poor, wretched. *Obs.* **d** Meager; beggarly; mean. *Obs.* **e** Plundered. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

pilled'-gar'lic. † PILGARLIC.

pil'led-ness (pĭl'ĕd-nĕs; pĭld'-), *n.* See -NESS. [*Scot.*

pilledow, *n.* A pilled daw. *Obs.*

pillegrim. † PILGRIM

pil'ler. † PILLAR, PILLOR.

pil'ler, *n.* [Cf. OF. *pilleur.*] A pillager. Cf. PEELER. *Obs.*

pil'ler-y. † PILLORY.

pil'ler-y, *n.* [F. *pillerie.*] Act or instance of plundering; pillage. *Obs.*

pil'le-lus (pĭl'ē-lŭs), *n.* [L. See PILEUS.] See LIBERTY CAP.

pill-gar'lic. Var. of PILGARLIC.

pillial. † PULIOL, pennyroyal.

pil'li-cock', *n.* [Cf. PILL in this sense.] The penis; also, a playful term of address to a boy. *Obs.*

pil'lie. Scot. var. of PULLEY.

pill'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PILL, to rob, etc. *Archaic or Dial.*

pil'lion, *n.* [Prob. through OF. fr. L. *pilus*, *pillus*, a felt cap or hat.] **1.** A hat, esp. one worn by a doctor of divinity. *Obs.*

2. *Smelting.* Tin left in the slags after the first smelting. *Obs.*

pil'li-ver (pĭl'ĭ-vẽr), *n.* [AS. *pylle* pillow; cf. also Icel. *ver* a case, covering.] A pillowcase; also, a pillow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pillloe. † PILLAU.

pillok. † PILLICOCK.

pil'lor, *v. t.* To pillory. *Obs.*

pil'lo-rize (pĭl'ō-rīz), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *pilloriser.*] To pillory. — **pil'lo-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [PILLER.

pillour. † PELLUTRE, PILLAR,

pil'lowd. Pillowed. *Ref. Sp.*

pil'low-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pillow slip *or* **tie.** A pillowcase.

pillow word. A meaningless word introduced into a sentence, esp. in Japanese poetry, as a pillow or prop for a significant word. *B. H. Chamberlain.*

pil'low-y (-ĭ), *a.* Like a pillow.

pil'ule. Var. of PILULE.

pill'-wil'let. Var. of PILWILLET.

pill wood louse. A pill bug.

pilm (pĭlm; pīl'm), *n.* [Corn.] Dust. *Dial. Eng.* — **pil'm'y** (pĭl'mĭ), *a.* *Dial. Eng.*

Pil-ne'ser (pĭl-nē'zẽr). *Bib.*

pil'nie-winks (pĭl'nĭ-wĭŋks). Var. of PILLIWINKS.

Pi-lob'o-lus (pī-lŏb'ō-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πῖλος ball + βόλος a throwing.] *Bot.* A genus of phycomycetous saprophytic fungi notable for the forcible ejection of their ripe spores.

pi'lo-cys'tic (pī'lō-sĭs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair + E. *cystic.*] *Med.* Encysted and containing hair and fatty matters; — of a tumor.

pi'lo-fat'ty, *a.* [L. *pilus* + E. *fatty.*] Containing hair and fat.

pi-lon' (pē-lōn'), *n.* [Sp. *pilón* sugar loaf.] **1.** A conical loaf of sugar. *Sp. Amer.*

2. A gratuity given by tradesmen to customers settling their accounts. Cf. BAGNIAPPE. *Southwestern U. S.*

pi-lon'ce (pē-lōn'sā), *n.* [Amer. Sp. See PILONCILLO.] = PILON, 1. *Texas.*

pi'lon-cil'lo (pē'lōn-sē'lyō; -sē'yō; 194), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim. of *pilón.*] = PILON, 1. *Texas.*

pi'lo-ni'dal (pī'lō-nī'dȧl), *a.* [L. *pilus* hair + *nidus* nest.] *Med.* Containing hair in a cyst as in a nest; as, *pilonidal* fistula or sinus, a suppurating sinus near the anus, usually due to hair in the tissues.

pi-lo'ri (pī-lō'rĭ; 201), *n.*, *or* **pilori rat.** [Name in French Guiana; orig. uncert.] A Cuban hutia (*Capromys pilorides*).

pilory. † PILLORY.

pi'lose (pī'lōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *pilosus*, fr. *pilus* hair. See PILE hair.] Covered with hair, esp. soft hair; hairy.

pi'lot (pī'lŭt), *n.* [F. *pilote*, fr. It. *pilota*, *piloto*, prob. fr. earlier *pedota*, *pedotta*; cf. Gr. *πηδόν* oar, in pl., rudder] **1.** *Naut.* One employed to steer a vessel; a helmsman. **2.** Specif., a person duly qualified, and usually licensed, to conduct vessels into and out of a port, or in certain waters, often for fixed fees. A pilot in charge of a vessel has the whole conduct of her navigation (*7 Moore P. C. (Eng.)* 160). **3.** Hence, a guide; a director or leader of another or others through a difficult or unknown course. **4.** Short for PILOT BOAT, BURNER, CLOTH, ENGINE, etc. **5.** The cowcatcher of a locomotive. *U. S.* **6.** An instrument for detecting the compass error. **7.** *Mach.* A short plug at the end of a counterbore to guide the tool. Pilots are sometimes made interchangeable.

pi'lot's luff (pī'lŭts). *Naut.* = HALF BOARD.

pi'lot, *v. t.*; PI'LOT-ED; PI'LOT-ING. [Cf. F. *piloter*.] **1.** To direct the course of, as of a ship, where navigation is dangerous or requires special local knowledge. **2.** Hence, to guide, as through dangers or difficulties; also, to act as pilot or guide through, in, or on; as, he will *pilot* the way. "The art of *piloting* a state." *Berkeley.* **3.** *Sports.* To lead as though showing the way to.

pi'lot-age (-ăj), *n.* [Cf. F. *pilotage*.] **1.** The pilot's skill or knowledge, as of channels, etc. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Act or business of piloting; employment or guidance of or by a pilot; pilotship; as, compulsory *pilotage*. **3.** The compensation made or allowed to a pilot.

pilot boat. A boat in which pilots cruise off shore to meet incoming vessels. They are usually strong, fast, weatherly boats, now sometimes using steam.

pilot burner. A small burner kept lighted to rekindle the principal burner when desired, as in a flash boiler.

pilot cloth. A coarse, stout kind of twilled blue cloth with a nap on one side, used for overcoats and sailors' clothing.

pilot engine. A locomotive going in advance of a train to make sure that the way is clear.

pilot fish. **a** A pelagic carangoid fish (*Naucrates ductor*); — so named because often seen with a shark, swimming near a ship, from which sailors imagine that it acts as a pilot to the shark. **b** A transversely banded amber fish (*Seriola zonata*) common in parts of the Atlantic. **c** The Menominee whitefish. *Local, U. S.*



Pilot Fish (*Naucrates ductor*). (⅛)

pilot flag. The flag hoisted at the fore by a vessel desiring a pilot, in the United States the union jack, in Great Britain the British union jack with a white border.

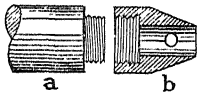
pilot house. *Naut.* An inclosed place forward on the upper deck of a vessel, usually a steam vessel, sheltering the steering gear and helmsman. Called also *wheelhouse*.

pi'lot-ing, *n.* That part of navigation concerned with the determination of a ship's position by observation of landmarks, buoys, lighthouses, etc., or from soundings; the art of conducting a ship along coasts, etc.

pilot lamp *or* **light.** *Elec.* A small incandescent telltale lamp on a dynamo or battery circuit to show approximately by its brightness the voltage of the current.

pilot method. The method of excavating a tunnel by driving a small tunnel ahead, and then enlarging its dimensions.

pilot nut. *Structural Ironwork.* A taper nut to be screwed on the end of a pin, bolt, or rod to protect the threads and pilot it through holes, etc.



Pilot Nut. *a* Pin; *b* Section of Nut.

pilot plow *or* **plough.** A snowplow on a locomotive's pilot.

pilot snake. **a** A large North American harmless snake (*Callopeltis obsoletus*). It is lustrous black, with white edges to some of the scales. Called also *mountain black snake*. **b** The pine snake. **c** The copperhead.

pilot transformer. *Elec.* A transformer for indicating the potential at some point of an alternating-current line.

pilot valve. *Hydraulics.* A small hand-operated valve to admit liquid to operate a valve difficult to turn by hand.

pilot wheel. *Mach.* A wheel, usually with radial handles projecting from the rim, for traversing the saddle of a machine tool, esp. an automatic machine tool, by hand.

pil'pul (pĭl'pōōl), *n.* [Aramaic *pilpūl*; cf. Heb. *pilpel* to spice, to season, dispute violently.] Among the Jews, penetrating investigation, disputation, and drawing of conclusions, esp. in Talmudic study. — **pil'pul-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **pil'pul-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

pil'u-la (pĭl'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *pila* ball. Cf. 1st PILL.] *Pharm.* A pill.

Pil'u-la'ri-a (-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small widely distributed genus of pteridophytic plants of the family Marsileaceæ; the pillworts. They are small aquatics with filiform fronds and globose sporocarps.

pi'lum (pī'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PILA (-lȧ). [L. Cf. 6th PILE.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A large pestle. **b** The heavy javelin of the Roman foot soldier. **2.** *Pharm.* A pestle.

pi'lus (pī'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PILI (-lī). [L.] *Zoöl. & Bot.* A hair or hairlike structure, esp. one specially differentiated.

Pi'ma (pē'mȧ), *n.* An Indian of a leading tribe of Piman stock now upon the Gila River and Salt River reservations in Arizona. They are industrious agriculturists, raising a variety of crops, and are expert potters and basket weavers.

Pi'man (pē'măn), *a.* **1.** Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians occupying southern Arizona and northwestern Mexico throughout the Sierra Madre region and the coast of the Gulf of California. They are mostly agriculturists. They number more than 100,000, dwelling in Mexico. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Pima Indians.

Pi-me'le-a (pĭ-mē'lē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πιμελή* fat; — said to be so named in allusion to the fatty seeds.] *Bot.* A large genus of thymelæaceous shrubs of Australia and New Zealand. They have small opposite leaves and clustered white, yellow, or pink flowers with two stamens, succeeded by berrylike fruits. Many species are cultivated under the name *rice flower*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

pi-mel'ic (pĭ-mĕl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *πιμελή* fat.] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, any of several isomeric dibasic acids, $C_7H_{12}(CO_2H_2)$. The substance originally so called was obtained from certain fatty substances, and was a mixture of suberic and adipic acids. The pimelic acid obtained by fusing camphoric acid with potash is isopropyl succinic acid; the one having normal structure is formed by heating suberone with nitric acid. — **pim'e-late** (pĭm'ē-lāt), *n.* (See -ATE, 3) **b.**)

Pi-men'ta (pī-mĕn'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *pimienta* pepper.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American aromatic myrtaceous trees having large coriaceous pinnately veined leaves, small cymose flowers, and 1–6 pendulous ovules. *P. acris* is the bayberry; *P. pimenta*, the allspice tree. **2.** **a** = PIMENTO. **b** Black pepper. *Phil. I.*

pi-men'to (-tō), *n.*; *pl.* PIMENTOS (-tōz). [Sp. *pimienta*; cf. Pg. *pimenta*, F. *piment*; all fr. L. *pigmentum* a paint, pigment, the juice of plants; hence, something spicy and aromatic. See PIGMENT.] Allspice, or the allspice tree.

pim-o'la (pĭm-ō'lȧ), *n.* An olive stuffed with a sweet red pepper.

pimp (pĭmp), *n.* [Cf. F. *pimpant* smart, sparkish; perh. akin to *piper* to pipe, entice, deceive. Cf. PIPE.] A procurer; pander.

pimp, *v. i.*; PIMPED (pĭmpt); PIMP'ING. To act the pimp.

pim'per-nel (pĭm'pĕr-nĕl), *n.* [F. *pimprenelle*, OF. also *piprenelle*; cf. Sp. *pimpinela*, It. *pimpinella*, LL. *pipinella*, perh. for *bipinnella*, *bipinnula*, two-winged equiv. to L. *bipennis*; *bis* + *penna* feather, wing.] **a** Garden burnet. *Obs.* **b** Self-heal. *Obs.* **c** Any primulaceous herb of the genus *Anagallis*, esp. *A. arvensis*, whose scarlet, white, or purplish flowers close at the approach of bad weather. **d** The burnet saxifrage. *Obs.*

Pim'pi-nel'la (-nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PIMPERNEL.] *Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed apiaceous plants having narrow-ribbed fruit and no calyx teeth. *P. saxifraga* is the burnet saxifrage; *P. anisum*, the anise.

pimp'ing (pĭm'pĭng), *a.* [Cf. G. *pimpelig*, *pimpelnd*, sickly, weak, D. *pimpel* a weakling.] Little; petty; pitiful; paltry; also, puny; weak; sickly.

pim'ple (pĭm'p'l), *n.* [Cf. AS. *piplian* to be affected with herpes, and L. *papula* pimple.] **1.** *Med.* Any small acuminated elevation of the cuticle, whether going on to suppuration or not; a papule or pustule. **2.** A swelling or protuberance like a pimple.

pim'ple, *v. t. & i.*; -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING. To spot or cover, or become spotted or covered, with or as with pimples.

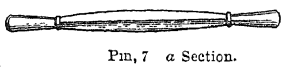
pim'pled (-p'ld), *a.* Having pimples.

pim'ply (-plĭ), *a.* Pimpled. — **pim'pli-ness** (-plĭ-nĕs), *n.*

pin (pĭn), *n.* [ME. *pin*, *e*, AS. *pinn* a pin, peg; cf. D. *pin*, G. *pinne*, Icel. *pinni*, all fr. L. *pinna* a pinnacle, point, tip, prob. a different word from *penna* feather; cf. *spina* thorn, E. *spine*.] **1.** A piece of wood, metal, etc., generally cylindrical, used for fastening separate articles together, or as a support by which one article may be suspended from another; a peg; bolt.

> With *pins* of adamant
> And chains they made all fast. *Milton.*

2. Specif.: **a** A small pointed and headed piece of brass or other wire (commonly tinned), used for fastening clothes, attaching papers, etc.; hence, a thing of small value; a trifle. "He . . . did not care a *pin* for her." *Spectator.* **b** A larger and often more ornamental pointed instrument for securing the hair or some article of dress; — usually in combination; as, hat*pin*, hair*pin*, scarf*pin*, etc. **3.** Something that resembles, or is likened to, a pin; as: **a** A peg in musical instruments for regulating the tension of the strings. **b** A linchpin, split pin, or the like. **c** A rolling-pin. **d** A clothespin. **e** *Joinery.* The tenon of a dovetail joint. **f** A tholepin. **g** A belaying pin. **h** *Quoits.* The peg at which the quoits are pitched. **i** *Golf.* The staff of the flag marking a hole. **j** *Bowling, Skittles, etc.* One of the wooden pieces to be bowled at. **k** A kind of French brad or nail, used esp. in mounting printers' plates on wood. **l** *Mach.* A small axle, gudgeon, or spindle, on which to journal a pulley, lever, etc. **m** *Locks.* (1) = DRILL PIN. (2) The part of a key stem, esp. if solid, that enters a lock. **n** A small wedge-shaped piece of wood projecting from a jeweler's work bench, for use as a rest when filing or engraving. **o** One of a row of pegs in the side of an ancient drinking cup to mark how much each man should drink. **p** A peg or the like in the center of a target; hence, the center. *Obs.* "The very *pin* of his heart cleft." *Shak.* **q** Chiefly *pl.* The leg; as, to knock one off his *pins*. *Slang.* **r** The projecting part of the hip bone of a horse or other animal. *Dial. Eng.* **s** A hard swelling or callus on the sole of a hawk's foot. **4.** An ornament, as a brooch or badge, fastened to the clothing by a pin; as, a Masonic *pin*. **5.** A point; pinnacle; apex. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **6.** **a** A knot in wood. *Obs.* **b** A hard speck in pinny metal, stone, etc. See PINNY, 1. **c** See *pin and web*, below. *Obs.* **7.** *Leather Manuf.* A two-handled knife with a blade of triangular section, used esp. to remove the bloom from freshly tanned leather; — called also *striking pin*.



PIN, 7 *a* Section.

8. A liquid measure. See MEASURE.

in, *or* on, a jolly, merry (*etc.*), **pin**, in a merry or jolly mood or frame of mind. — **p. and web**, two concurrent symptoms of eye disease, or a single disease of the eye; — an old term presumably having reference to the surface of the eye having a pin-head spot or excrescence (called a *pin*) and a film (called a *web*). It may have been pterygium or phlyctenular conjunctivitis. — **pins and needles**, a pricking, tingling, nervous sensation such as is felt in a limb recovering from numbness or from being "asleep;" hence, **to be on pins and needles**, to be very nervous, anxious, or uneasy.

pin (pĭn), *v. t.*; PINNED (pĭnd); PIN'NING. [See PIN, *n.*] **1.** To fasten, join, secure, transfix, by or with a pin; as, to *pin* the door; to *pin* joists and girders; to pin a rose on a gown; to *pin* a shawl; the sword *pinned* him to the wall. **2.** *Building Trades.* **a** To underpin. *Obs.* **b** To fill in with small wedges or spalls of stone bedded in mortar, as a rubble wall. **c** To face, as with marble. *Obs.* **3.** To fasten, affix, or attach (to or on a person or thing); as, to *pin* a slander on a person; hence, *Obs. or R.*, to make dependent upon; as, to *pin* followers on one's will. **4.** To fasten or hold as by thrusting a pin through; to seize and hold fast; to hold or keep (one) to an obligation, a task, etc.; as, to *pin* a person's arms to his sides; to *pin* an opponent in argument; to *pin* a witness down to facts; to *pin* a chessman. **5.** To stud or ornament with pins, usually of brass or gold with enlarged heads, driven in to the heads. **6.** *Mech.* To clog (a file) so that the adhering filings scratch the work. **7.** [Cf. PINDER, PINFOLD; also PIN to fasten.] To inclose; to confine; to pen; to pound. *Now Rare.*

> The legions at Alesia held twice their number *pinned* within their works. *J. A. Froude.*

to pin one's faith, hope, etc., **on, upon**, *or* **to** (a person, a thing, or, rarely, one's sleeve), to depend upon entirely; to trust to utterly; as, *pin* your hope *to* no man's sleeve.

‖ pi'ña (pē'nyȧ), *n.* [Sp., orig., pineapple, pine cone.] **1.** **a** The pineapple. **b** = PIÑA CLOTH. **2.** Also **pi'na** (*pron. also* pī'nȧ). *Metal.* A cone of silver amalgam prepared for retorting; also, the residuary cone of spongy silver left after the retorting.

pin'a-ça'te bug (pĭn'ȧ-kā'tē). [Orig. uncert.] Any of several clumsy, wingless beetles of the genus *Eleodes*, found in the Pacific States.

Pi-na'ce-æ (pī-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PINUS.] *Bot.* A family of coniferous trees and shrubs typifying the order Pinales; the pine family. This important group includes about 25 genera and 250 species, of wide distribution, characterized by needle-shaped or scalelike leaves and cones with woody, fleshy, or membranous scales. The wood is fine-grained, varying in color, hardness, and texture; it is often of great value. Many of the trees are ornamental. *Pinus*, *Abies*, *Picea*, *Sequoia*, *Taxodium*, *Libocedrus*, *Araucaria*, *Dammara*, *Tsuga*, *Callitris*, *Thuja*, *Chamæcyparis*, *Juniperus*, and *Larix* are important genera. See also 4th PINE, SPRUCE, DOUGLAS SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, 2, FIR, CYPRESS, CEDAR, REDWOOD, etc. — **pi-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

pi'ña cloth (pēn'yä). [See PIÑA.] A fine fabric for scarfs, handkerchiefs, embroidery, etc., woven from the fiber obtained from the leaf of the sterile pineapple plant. It is delicate, soft, and transparent, with a tinge of pale yellow.

pin'a-coid, pin'a-koid (pĭn'ȧ-koid), *n.* [Gr. *πιναξ*, *-ακος*, a tablet + *-oid*.] *Cryst.* A form whose faces, usually two, are parallel to two axes. If the planes are parallel to both lateral axes, it is called a **basal pinacoid**; if to the longer lateral and the vertical axis, a **macropinacoid**; if to the shorter lateral and the vertical axis, a **brachypinacoid**; if to the inclined (clino) axis and the vertical axis in a monoclinic crystal, a **clinopinacoid**; if to the ortho axis and the vertical axis, an **orthopinacoid**. Also now, sometimes, any form having two parallel faces. — **pin'a-coi'dal, pin'a-koi'dal** (-koi'dăl), *a.*

pi-nac'o-lin (pī-năk'ō-lĭn), *n.* Also **-line** (-lĭn; -lēn; 184). [*pinacone* + L. *oleum* oil.] *Chem.* A liquid ketone, $(CH_3)_3C{\cdot}COCH_3$, of peppermint odor, got from pinacone by loss of water and molecular rearrangement; also, any of a series of ketones formed similarly from other pinacones.

pin'a-cone (pĭn'ȧ-kōn), *n.* [From Gr. *πιναξ*, *-ακος*, a tablet: — because it unites with water to form tablet-shaped crystals.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_{12}(OH)_2$, formed by action of sodium on acetone, etc. It is tetramethyl glycol. Also, any of a series of similar ditertiary glycols, obtained by reduction of other ketones.

pin'a-co-the'ca (pĭn'ȧ-kō-thē'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-CÆ** (-sē), E. **-CAS** (-kăz). [L. *pinacotheca*, fr. Gr. *πινακοθήκη*; *πιναξ*, *-ακος*, a picture + *θήκη* repository.] A picture gallery.

pin'a-fore' (pĭn'ȧ-fōr'), *n.* [*pin* + *afore*.] An apron, usually low-necked and sleeveless, worn esp. by children or girls to protect the front part of the dress; a tier.

Pi-na'les (pī-nā'lēz; pĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PINUS.] *Bot.*

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pi-loa'i-ty (pī-lŏ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being pilose; hairiness.

pilot bird. The black-bellied plover. *Local, U. S.*

pilot biscuit. = PILOT BREAD

pilot bread. Ship biscuit

pilot coat. A pea-jacket.

pi'lot-ee', *n.* See -EE.

pi'lot-eer', *n.* Steersman. *Obs.*

pilot flame. See PILOT BURNER.

pi'lot-ism (pī'lŏt-ĭz'm), **pi'lot-ry** (-rĭ), *n.* Practice of piloting; pilotship; pilotage

pilot jack. A pilot flag

pilot jacket. A pea-jacket.

pilot pin. *Mech.* A pin to locate a center or bearing.

pi'lot-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pilot's luff. See LUFF, *v. i.*

pi'lot-weed', *n.* The compass plant *Silphium laciniatum*

pilot whale. The common blackfish (*Globicephala melas*).

pilot wires. = PRESSURE WIRES.

pilour. + PILLAR, PILLER.

pi'lous (pī'lŭs), *a.* Pilose.

Pil'pai, Pil'pay (pĭl'pī), *n.* See BIDPAI.

pil'pate', *n.* [For *pilled pate*; see PILL to peel. *Obs. or E. D.*] A tonsured person. *Obs.*

pilt, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *pilten*, *pulten*, *peltien*; cf. L. *pultare* to beat, strike, and E. PELT] To push; thrust; also, to place by force; put; set. *Obs.* — **to pilt again**, to rebound. *Obs* — **to p. out**, to display; exhibit *Obs.*

pilt, *n.* A knock; push. *Obs.*

Pil'tai (pĭl'tī; pĭl-tā'ī). *Bib.*

pilt'er, *n.* One who pilts. *Obs.*

pilu. + PILLOW.

pi'u-lar (pĭ'l'ū-lȧr), *a.* [See PILULA.] Pert. to, or like, a pill or pills; as, a *pilular* mass.

pi'u-la-ry (-lă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pilula* a little ball, a pill.] Noting a dung beetle. *Obs.* [A little pill.]

pil'ule (-ūl), *n.* [Cf F. *pilule*.]

pil'ul-ist, *n.* [*pilule* + *-ist*.] A dealer in pills. *Rare.*

pil'u-lous (pĭl'ū-lŭs), *a.* [See PILULA.] Like a pill; small; trivial. *Rare.*

pil'we. + PILLOW.

pil'we-beer'. Var. of PILLOW-BEER.

pil-wil'let (pĭl-wĭl'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Imitative of its cry.] **a** The willet. **b** The American oyster catcher. *Local, U. S.*

Pil'wiz (pĭl'wĭz), *n.* [MHG. *pîlwiz*, *bîlwiz*; cf. AS. *bilewit* mild, gentle, simple] *Teut. Folklore.* A sprite who devastates fields and torments human beings. [wool; having a pile.]

pil'y (pīl'ĭ), *a.* Like pile or

pil'y (pĭl'ĭ), *a.* [From 5th PILE, *v.*] *Her.* Divided into piles; — said of the field.

pil'y-bend'y (-bĕn'dĭ), *a. Her.* Divided by piles lying across and bendwise; — of the field.

pil'yie, *v. t.* [F. *piller*] To plunder. *Obs. Scot.*

pi-mar'ic (pĭ-măr'ĭk; pī-), *n.* [NL. *Pinus maritima*, syn of *P. pinaster*, a pine that yields galipot.] *Chem* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, obtained from galipot.

pim'e-lite (pĭm'ē-līt), *n.* [Gr *πιμελή* fat.] An apple-green mineral of a greasy feel. It is a hydrous silicate of nickel, magnesium, aluminium, and iron.

pim'e-li'tis (-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πιμελή* fat + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of fatty tissue.

pi-ment', *n.* [F. See PIMENTO.] *Obs.* 1. Wine flavored with spice and honey 2. A perfumed unguent.

pi-men'to oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

pim-gen'et, *n.* A red pimple. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pi'm'li-co (pĭ'm'lĭ-k-kō), *n.* [*cap.*] An Elizabethan resort in Hoxton, London, famous for ale of the same name; later, a similar resort near Chelsea; now, the district of Belgravia and westward to Chelsea.

2 A kind of drinking glass. *Obs.* 3. A white dress goods (*Obs.*).

in pimlico, in good order. *Dial.*

pim'li-co, *n.* [From its cry.] A The friar bird. **b** The Audubon's shearwater. See SHEARWATER. *Bermuda.*

pim'pel. + PIPPLE.

pim'per, *v. t.* To pamper. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [PIMPERLIMPIMP.]

pimperlimpimp. = POWDER

pim'pil-lo, -lowe. + PINPILLOW.

pim'pi-nel. + PIMPERNEL.

pim'pl. Pimple. *Ref. Sp.*

pim'pld. Pimpled. *R. Sp.* [Ge.]

pimple metal. See METAL, *n.*,

pim'ple-nose'. + POMPELMOOSE. [STONE.]

pim'ple-stone'. + PEBBLE.

pim'pli-coe (pĭm'plĭ-kō). For PIMLICO a bird. [PINPILLOW.]

pim'plo, pim'ploe. Vars. of

pimp'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pimpt. Pimped. *Ref. Sp.*

pin. + PINE.

pin. Dial. Eng. var of PIND.

pin (pēn), *v. t.* [See PEEN.] *Metal Working.* To peen.

pin. *v. t. Mech.* Of a file, to become pinned. See PIN, *v. t.*, 6.

pinacle. + PIACLE, PINNACLE.

pin'a-cloth'. Obs. corrupt of PINACOTHECA.

pin'a-co-cyte' (pĭn'ȧ-kō-sīt'), *n.* [Gr. *πιναξ*, *-ακος*, a tablet + *-cyte*.] *Zoöl.* One of the flat cells covering the external surface and lining the incurrent and excurrent canals of sponges. — **pin'a-co-cy'tal** (-sī'tăl), *a.*

pin'a-fore', *v. t.* To dress in, or provide with, a pinafore.

‖ pi-nag' (pē-nägˊ), *n.* [Philippine Sp.] A temporary lake formed in the rainy season from the overflow of a river. *Phil. I.*

‖ Pin'a-ko-thek' (pĭn'ȧ-k-ō-thēkˊ; *G.* pē'nā-kō-tāk'), *n.*; *G. pl.* **-THEKEN** (-tā'kĕn). [G.] A pinacotheca.

An order of gymnospermous trees and shrubs comprising the Pinaceæ and Taxaceæ. It is practically synonymous with the *Coniferæ* of older authors.

pi-nas'ter (pī-năs'tẽr; pĭ-), *n.* [L., fr. *pinus* a pine.] The cluster pine (*Pinus pinaster*).

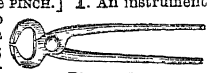
pi'nax (pī'năks), *n.; L. pl.* PINACES (pĭn'ă-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *πίναξ* tablet.] **1.** A register, list, or scheme inscribed on a tablet. *Obs. or R.* *Sir T. Browne.*

2. *Class. Archæol.* **a** A plate-shaped dish. **b** A square plaque or tablet, commonly of a votive character.

pin'-bor'er (pĭn'bōr'ẽr; 201), *n.* Any of certain small beetles which bore minute holes into trees, as the bark beetle, and *Pterocyclon mali*, which attacks apple trees.

‖ **pince'-nez'** (păns'nā'), *n. sing. and pl.* [F.; *pincer* to pinch + *nez* nose.] Eyeglasses kept on by a spring.

pin'cers (pĭn'sẽrz), *n. pl.* [ME. *pynsours*, fr. F. *pincer* to pinch; cf. F. *pince* pincers. See PINCH.] **1.** An instrument having two handles and two grasping jaws working on a pivot, used for gripping things; — often called a *pair of pincers.*



Pincers, 1.

2. *Zoöl.* A grasping apparatus resembling a pair of pincers, as on the anterior legs of the lobster; a chela.

‖ **pin'cette'** (păn'sĕt'), *n.; pl.* -CETTES (*F.* -sĕt'). [F.] A small pair of pincers; a kind of tweezers or forceps used in surgery. Sometimes in *pl.*

pinch (pĭnch; 140), *v. t.;* PINCHED (pĭncht); PINCH'ING. [ME. *pinchen*, OF. (assumed) *pinchier*, dial. form of *pincier*, F. *pincer*, of uncert. origin; cf. It. *pizzare*, *pizzicare*, to nip, twitch, also OD. *pitsen* to pinch.] **1.** To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the finger and thumb, between teeth or claws, or between the jaws of an instrument; to squeeze or compress, as between any two hard bodies.

2. To squeeze or compress painfully; as, a new shoe or glove *pinches* the foot or hand.

3. To seize; to grip; to bite; — said of animals. *Obs.*

4. *Hort.* To nip off or prune the tips of (young shoots or developing buds); — usually with *out* or *off*.

5. To plait. *Obs.* "Her wimple *i-pinched* was." *Chaucer.*

6. To cause pain to; to afflict; distress. Also, to cramp, contract, make waste or shrunken, etc., as by pain, want, or affliction; as, a face *pinched* with hunger; *pinching* want; men *pinched* with cold, or flowers with frost.

7. To straiten; to stint; to confine or limit narrowly; as, to be *pinched* for money; *pinched* for time and liberty.

Want of room . . . *pinching* a whole nation. *Raleigh.*

8. To blame; to find fault with. *Obs.*

9. To steal; to rob; also, to arrest. *Slang.*

10. *Horse Racing.* To urge to the limit (a horse). *Eng.*

11. *Naut.* To sail close to the wind, usually too close.

12. To move, as a railroad car, by prying the wheels with a pinch bar.

pinch, *v. i.* **1.** To act with pressing force; to compress; to squeeze; as, the shoe *pinches.*

2. To take hold; to grip, as a dog does. *Obs.*

3. To be niggardly; to be sparing, miserly, or close-fisted.

The wretch whom avarice bids to *pinch* and spare. *Franklin.*

4. *Obs.* **a** To encroach; — usually with *on*. **b** To emphasize; — with *upon*.

5. *Mining.* Of a vein or deposit, to narrow.

to pinch at, to find fault with; to take exception to. *Obs.*

pinch, *n.* **1.** Act of pinching; close compression, as between thumb and finger, or with an instrument; a nip.

2. As much as may be taken between the finger and thumb; any very small quantity; as, a *pinch* of snuff.

3. Pressure; pain; pang; hardship; stress. "Necessity's sharp *pinch*." *Shak.*

4. An emergency; a strait; a special pressure or need; a, or the, critical point or juncture; — chiefly in phrases, as *at, in,* or *on a pinch;* as, he could do it at a *pinch.* "This — the great *pinch* of his life." *Hawthorne.*

5. A bend, fold, or the like, as if caused by pinching. *Obs.*

6. A steep slope in an ascent, esp. in a road. *Now Dial.*

7. *Mining.* A marked pinching of a vein or bed.

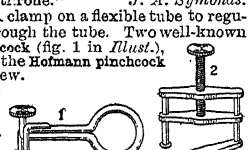
8. = PINCH BAR.

pinch bar. A lever having a projection at one end, used chiefly to roll heavy wheels, etc. See BAR, *Illust.*

pinch'beck (-bĕk), *n.* [From the name of the inventor.] **a** An alloy of copper and zinc, used to imitate gold in cheap jewelry, etc. It ordinarily contains 10–15 per cent of zinc. **b** Hence, that which is counterfeit or spurious.

pinch'beck, *a.* Made of pinchbeck; hence, sham; cheap; spurious. "A *pinchbeck* throne." *J. A. Symonds.*

pinch'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* A clamp on a flexible tube to regulate the flow of a fluid through the tube. Two well-known forms are the **Mohr pinchcock** (fig. 1 in *Illust.*), operating by a spring, and the **Hofmann pinchcock** (fig. 2), controlled by a screw.



Pinchcocks.

pinched (pĭncht; 140), *p. a.* Compressed; squeezed; contracted; straitened; distressed. — **pinch'ed-ly** (pĭn'chĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **pinch'ed-ness,** *n.*

pinch'er (pĭn'chẽr), *n.* One that pinches. Specif.: *pl.* A pair of pincers. See PINCERS, 1.

pinch'com'mons, *n.* A pinchgut. *Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*

pinch'crust', *n.* A pinchgut.

pin'che (pĭn'chā; pĭnch), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *pinche* scullion.] A South American tamarin monkey (*Leontocebus œdipus*) having a tufted head.

pinch'em (pĭn'chĕm), *n.* [From its note.] The European blue titmouse. *Local, Eng.*

pinchen. † PINCH.

pinch'fist', *n.* A niggard. — **pinch'fist'ed,** *a.*

pinch'gut', *n.* **1.** One so miserly as to deny himself or others sufficient food. *Obs. or Vulgar.* **2.** *Naut.* A miserly purser. *Sailors' Slang.*

pinching bar. = PINCH BAR.

pinching nut. A lock nut.

pinch'pen'ny, *n.* A miserly person. *Obs.*

pinchpot. Pinched. *Ref. Sp.*

Pinch'wife', Mr. The town husband in Wycherley's "The Country Wife." Believing that a woman's innocence depends on her ignorance of the world, he vainly watches over his wife, an unsophisticated country girl.

pin clover. Alfilaria.

pin'coff-in (pĭn'kŏf'ĭn), **-ine** (-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [After *Pincoff*, Eng. manufacturer.] A commercial preparation of garancine, yielding fine violet tints.

pincons. † PINSONS, pincers.

pinc'pinc' (pĭŋk'pĭŋk'), *n.* [From its note.] An African warbler of the genus *Cisticola*; esp., *C. textrix.*

pincushion tree. The snowball tree or guelder-rose.

pin'cush'ion-y (-ĭ), *a.* Plump, like a pincushion.

pind. Pinned. *Ref. Sp.*

pind (*dial.* pĭnd, pīnd), *v. t.* [AS. *pyndan.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To inclose; confine; impound; also, *Scot.*, to pound; to distrain.

pin'da (pĭn'dă), *n.* [Kongo *mpinda.*] The peanut. *West Indies, & Local, Southern U. S.*

pin'dal (-dăl), **pin'dar** (-dẽr). Vars. of PINDA, peanut.

Pin-da'ri (pĭn-dä'rē), *n.* [Hind. *pindārī*; cf. Marathi *pendāra.*] One of the marauding mercenaries who after the Mogul Empire fell formed a warlike native state, conquered by Lord Hastings in 1817.

pin-dar'i-cal (pĭn-dăr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pindaric. *Rare.*

Pin'dar-ism (pĭn'dẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* Imitation of Pindar. — **Pin'dar-ist,** *n.* [like Pindar.]

Pin'dar-ize, *v. t. & i.* To write pinde. Obs. pret. & p. p. of PINE.

pin'der (pĭn'dẽr). Var. of PINDA, peanut.

pin'der, *n.* [AS. *pyndan* to pen up, *pund* pound. Cf. PINFOLD.] A poundkeeper of a manor. *Eng.*

Pin-dha'ree. Var. of PINDARI.

pind'ing, *p. a.* Afflicting; tormenting. *Obs.*

pin-dja'jap (pĭn-jä'jăp), *n.* [Malay *penjagap.*] A Malayan two- or three-masted cargo boat with long overhangs fore and aft.

pin'do palm (pĭn'dō). [Guarani *pindo.*] A Paraguayan coco palm (*Cocos australis*).

pin-do'va palm (pĭn-dō'vă). [Tupi *pindova*, for *pinda-ova* or *pinda-oba*; lit., fishhook leaf.] A Brazilian palm (*Attalea compta*).

pind'y (pĭn'dĭ; pĭn'dĭ), *a.* Gone bad; tainted. *Dial. Eng.*

pineapple cloth. = PIÑA CLOTH.

pineapple family. *Bot.* The family Bromeliaceæ. [*Obs.*

pineapple tree. A pine tree.

pine'as'ter (pĭn'ăs'tẽr). Var. of PINASTER. [Pineal. *Obs.*

pin'e-ate. *a.* [LL. *pineatus.*]

pine bullfinch. Pine grosbeak.

pine cloth. Var. of PIÑA CLOTH.

pine creeper, pine creeping warbler. The pine warbler.

pine'ful, *a.* Painful. *Obs.*

pine grouse. The dusky grouse.

pine gum. A resin like sandarac, from Australian cypress pines of the genus *Callitris.*

pine'house', *n.* = PINERY, 1.

pine'land, *n.* Land on which pine trees grow.

pine linnet. The pine finch.

pine mast. Pine cones.

pine'-nee'dle oil. See OIL, *Table I.* [WOOL.

pine'-nee'dle wool. = PINE|

pineoning, *n.* A pinion. *Obs.*

pin'er (*Scot.* pĭn'ẽr), *n.* [See PINE, *v.*] **1.** A laborer; a pioneer. *Obs.*

2. A cutter of peat, etc. *Scot.*

pine sinkin. The pine finch.

pine spruce. The white spruce.

pine straw. Dried pine needles.

pine sugar. Pinite.

pine sulphur. The sulphur-colored pollen of the white pine, which often collects in masses after a shower in spring.

pine swift. The pine lizard.

pine tags. Pine straw.

pine tree. A pine. [lizard.

pine'-tree' liz'ard. The pine

pine-tree money. Money coined in Massachusetts in the 17th century; — from the figure of a pine tree upon it.

Pine-Tree State. Maine; — a nickname alluding to the pine tree in its coat of arms.

pine tulip. The pipsissewa.

2. a A tropical bromeliaceous plant (*Ananas ananas*) with rigid, spiny-margined, recurved leaves resembling those of an agave, and bearing a short stalk with a dense oblong head of small abortive flowers. **b** The edible juicy fruit of this plant, consisting of the succulent fleshy inflorescence, which ripens into a solid mass invested with the tough persistent floral bracts and crowned with a tuft of small leaves.



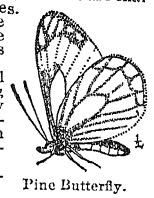
Pineapple.

pineapple disease. A disease of sugar cane caused by the parasitic fungus *Thielaviopsis ethaceticus*; — so called from the fragrance due to esters formed by the fungus.

pineapple flower. Any liliaceous plant of the genus *Eucomis*, esp. *E. punctata*, or its greenish fragrant flower.

pine barren. A level tract composed of sandy or peaty soil, and more or less heavily wooded with pine trees, esp. the Georgia pine (*Pinus palustris*). Pine barrens are characteristic of the southern United States.

pine butterfly. A black-and-white butterfly (*Neophasia menapia*) whose larva is very injurious to young pines in western North America.



Pine Butterfly.

pine'-cone' fish. Either of two small sluggish berycoid fishes constituting the genus *Monocentris* and the family Monocentridæ, having the body covered with a coat of mail made of rough plates irregularly arranged. They occur off Japan, Australia, etc.

pined (pīnd), *p. a.* Wasted, as by suffering or hardship.

pine'drops' (pīn'drŏps'), *n.* **a** The plant *Pterospora andromedea*, also distinguished as *Albany beechdrops.* See PTEROSPORA. **b** Beechdrops.

pine finch. A small North American finch (*Spinus pinus*) similar to the American goldfinch, but having the plumage streaked. It breeds in the north, migrating irregularly southward in flocks in winter.



Pine Finch.

pine grass. A sedge (*Carex pennsylvanica*) furnishing pasturage for cattle in the pine barrens of the southern United States.

pine grosbeak. A large grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*) of coniferous forests of northern America, Europe, and Asia. It is chiefly gray, with the crown, rump, and breast strongly suffused with rosy red in the adult male and yellow in the female.

pine lizard. A small, very active lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus*), varieties of which occur in most parts of the United States except the colder portions.

pine marten. **a** A European marten (*Mustela martes*) larger than the stone marten. **b** An American marten (*M. americana*) closely allied to the sable of Europe.

pine mouse. A short-tailed reddish brown burrowing vole (*Microtus pinetorum*) of the eastern United States.

pi'nene (pī'nēn), *n.* [L. *pinus* pine + *-ene.*] *Chem.* A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, the chief constituent of oil of turpentine, and an ingredient in many essential oils, as oil of juniper, of eucalyptus, etc. B. P., 155°–156° C. Sp. gr., 0.858. Natural pinene is optically active, dextropinene, or **australene**, being obtained from German and American turpentine, and levopinene, or **terebenthene**, from French.

pine needle. **a** One of the slender needle-shaped leaves of a pine tree. **b** Alfilaria.

pine nut. **a** A pine cone. **b** The edible seed of any of several pines, as the Neoza pine and stone pine. See PIÑON, 1.

pine oil. a Oil of turpentine. **b** Pine-needle oil.

pine pest. A pyralid moth (*Pinipestis zimmermanni*) whose larva bores into pine trees, causing exudation of pitch.

pin'er (pīn'ẽr), *n.* One that pines; specif., an animal that suffers from a wasting disease.

pin'er, *n.* **1.** A pine-forest lumberman. *Australasia.*

2. A native or inhabitant of a pine-wood region. *Local, U.S.*

pin'er-y (pīn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A hothouse in which pineapples are grown.

2. A pine forest; a grove of pines.

pine'sap' (pīn'săp'), *n.* A monotropaceous saprophytic herb of the north temperate zone (*Hypopitys hypopitys*) resembling the Indian pipe, but yellowish or reddish.

pine snake. A large but harmless snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*) of the Atlantic coast region from New Jersey southward. It is whitish with brown black-margined blotches. A related species (*P. sayi*), yellowish brown with black blotches, occurs in the Mississippi Valley, etc.

pine starwort. Any American asteraceous plant of the genus *Ionactis*, with stiff linear leaves and purple rays.

pine thistle. An asteraceous plant of southern Europe (*Atractylis gummifera*) containing a resinous substance.

pine'-tree' flag. A flag having a white field with the device in green of a pine tree, carried by the first vessels commissioned by the colonies in the American Revolution.

pi-ne'tum (pī-nē'tŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TA (-tă). [L., a pine grove.] **1.** A plantation of pine trees; esp., a collection of living pine trees.

2. A treatise on pines.

pine warbler. A small, rather plainly colored warbler (*Dendroica vigorsii*) of the eastern United States, usually inhabiting pine woods.

pi-nang' (pĭ-năng'), *n.* [Malay *pĭnang* areca.] The betel-nut palm or its fruit.

‖ **pi'na-yu'sa** (pē'nä-yōō'sä), *n.* [Tag. *pinayosan.*] Hemp cloth treated with native dyes. *Phil. I.*

pin'ball', *n.* A globular pincushion. *U.S.* [bead sight. *R.*

pinball sight. *Firearms.* A

pin'be-fore', *n.* A pinafore. *R.*

pin bit. A pin drill.

pin'bush' (pĭn'bŏŏsh'), *n.* a The needlebush. **b** = TWINEBUSH.

pin bush. A tool for reaming or polishing small pin holes.

pin'case', *n.* A holder for pins.

pin'cel. Scot. var. of PENCIL.

pincer, *v. t.* To pinch, nip, or torture with or as with pincers.

pincern, *n.* [L. *pincerna.*] Cupbearer. *Obs. & R.*

Pinch, Tom. In Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," a young man distinguished by oddity, guilelessness, and good-heartedness.

pinch'back', *n.* A niggard in the matter of clothing. *Rare.*

pinch'bel'ly, *n.* = PINCHGUT. *Obs. or Vulgar.*

pine'weed/ (pīn'wēd'), *n.* Orange grass.

pine wool. A fiber obtained from pine needles by steaming them. It is prepared on a large scale in Germany, Norway, and some of the southern United States, and is used in the manufacture of coarse clothing, bagging, etc., and for stuffing pillows or mattresses.

pin'ey dam'mar, pin'ey res'in, pin'ey var'nish (pīn'ĭ). [Cf. Malayalam *peinimarum*, the name of the tree.] A pellucid, fragrant, acrid, bitter resin, which exudes from the piney tree (*Valeria indica*) when wounded. It is used as a varnish, in making candles, and as a substitute for incense and for amber.

pin'ey tal'low. A solid fatty substance containing esters of palmitic and oleic acids, obtained from seeds of *Valeria indica*. It is used in making candles.

pin'ey, *or* **pin'ey-var'nish, tree.** An East Indian dipterocarpaceous tree (*Valeria indica*), with panicles of handsome white flowers. It yields timber, resin, and oil.

pin'feath'er (pĭn'fĕth'ẽr), *n.* A feather not fully developed; esp., a rudimentary feather just emerging through the skin and still inclosed for most of its length in a cylindrical horny sheath, which is afterwards cast off. — **pin'feath'ered** (-ẽrd), *a.* — **pin'feath'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *a.*

pin'feath'er, *v. t.* To pluck the pinfeathers from. — **pin'feath'er-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

pin'-fire', *a. Firearms.* **a** Of a cartridge, having a movable pin projecting from the rim, which when struck by the hammer exploded a cap incased in the cartridge, — not now used. **b** Of a firearm, using a pin-fire cartridge. — *n.* A pin-fire firearm. *Rare.*

pin'fish' (pĭn'fĭsh'), *n.* [So called from their sharp dorsal spines.] Any of several fishes having sharp dorsal spines; esp.: **a** *Diplodus holbrooki*, a small sparoid food fish of the coasts of the United States south of Cape Hatteras. **b** The sailor's-choice (*Layodon rhomboides*).

pin'fold' (-fōld'), *n.* [For *pindfold;* but orig. fr. AS. *pundfald*, influenced by the verb, AS. *pyndan*, ME. *pinden, punden* (*Oxf. E. D.*). See PINDER, POUND an inclosure, FOLD an inclosure.] A pound for animals; — often fig.

pin'fold', *v. t.* To inclose or confine in or as in a pinfold.

ping (pĭng), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] A sharp sound such as that made by a bullet in passing through the air.

ping, *v. i.;* PINGED (pĭngd'); PING'ING (pĭng'ĭng). To make the sound called *ping;* as, the bullets *pinged.*

pin'gle (pĭŋ'g'l; *dial. also* pĭng''l), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *pyngla* to busy one's self with trifles, to work slowly and ill.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To strive or struggle, esp. for a living. **b** To trifle; dally; piddle; esp., to trifle with one's food; to eat with little relish.

pin'gle, *n.* A struggle; an effort. *Scot.*

ping'-pong' (pĭng'pŏng'), *n.* [Imitative.] **1.** An indoor modification of lawn tennis played with small bats, or battledores, and a very light, hollow celluloid ball, on a large table divided across the middle by a net.

2. A size of photograph a little larger than a postage stamp.

ping'-pong', *v. i.* To play ping-pong.

pin'gue-fy (pĭŋ'gwē-fī), *v. t. & i.* [L. *pinguefacere, pinguefactum*, to fatten; *pinguis* fat + *facere* to make.] To make or become fat or greasy or, of soil, rich; to fatten.

Pin-guic'u-la (pĭŋ-gwĭk'ū-lă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pinguiculus* somewhat fat, fattish.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of acaulescent herbs typifying the Pinguiculaceæ; the butterworts. They have broad basal leaves with a smooth unctuous surface, and showy solitary purple, yellow, or white flowers on naked scapes. The leaves capture minute insects in their viscid secretion, and digest them.

2. [*l. c.; L. pl.* -ULÆ (-lē).] *Med.* A small yellowish elevation situated near the nasal margin of the cornea and occurring esp. in people of advanced age. It is usually caused by irritation from dust.

Pin-guic'u-la'ce-æ (-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of carnivorous aquatic or bog herbs (order Polemoniales), with solitary, often showy flowers on erect scapes; the bladderworts. The corolla is bilabiate with a distinct palate, the ovary superior, 1-celled, the stamens two, with confluent anther sacs. There are about 4 genera and 180 species, of wide distribution; *Utricularia* and *Pinguicula* are the largest genera. — **pin-guic'u-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

pin'guid (pĭŋ'gwĭd), *a.* [L. *pinguis* fat.] Fat; unctuous; greasy; of soil, rich. *Atlantic Monthly.*

pin'guin (pĭŋ'gwĭn), *n.* [Native name.] A West Indian bromeliaceous plant (*Bromelia pinguin*), with spiny, aloe-like leaves, reddish panicled flowers, and plum-shaped edible fruit. It is planted for hedges in the tropics.

pin'gui-tude (pĭŋ'gwĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *pinguitudo*, fr. *pinguis* fat.] Fatness; a growing fat; obesity. *Rare.* — **pin'gui-tu'di-nous** (-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a. Rare.*

pin'head' (pĭn'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** The head of a pin; hence, anything very small or insignificant.

2. A part of a plow containing pinholes to receive a pin, the position of which regulates the depth of furrow.

pin'-head'ed, *a.* **1.** *Hort.* Pin-eyed.

2. Of small brains; — an epithet of contempt. *Slang.*

pin'hold' (pĭn'hōld'), *n.* A place where a pin is fixed.

pin'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **a** A small hole made by a pin; hence, any very small aperture. **b** *Photog.* A transparent spot on a photographic plate, often caused by dust.

pinhole camera. *Photog.* A camera in which a minute aperture takes the place of the lens.

pi'nic (pī'nĭk), *a.* [L. *pinus* pine: of. F. *pinique.*] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, the pine.

pinic acid. **a** Abietic acid. *Obs.* **b** A stable, crystalline, dibasic acid, $C_9H_{14}O_4$, formed by oxidation of pinonic acid.

pin'ing (pīn'ĭng), *n.* [From PINE to torment.] **1.** Torture; pain; the infliction or endurance of suffering. *Obs.*

2. Exhaustion or wasting, as from want or longing.

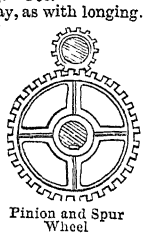
3. Wasting away or progressive loss of flesh as a symptom of disease, as in sheep of tuberculosis or parasitic infestation.

pin'ing (pīn'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Tormenting. *Obs.*

2. Languishing; drooping; wasting away, as with longing.

3. Wasting; consuming. "The *pining* malady of France." *Shak.*

— **pin'ing-ly,** *adv.*



Pinion and Spur Wheel

pin'ion (pĭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *peignons*, pl., prop., combings.] Refuse wool; noil.

pin'ion, *n.* [F. *pignon*, also gable end, fr. a derivative of L. *pinna* a pinnacle. See PIN, *n.*] *Mach.* A cogwheel with a small number of teeth or leaves, designed to gear with a larger wheel, or rack; the smaller wheel of a pair, or the smallest of a train or set of gear wheels. Pinions are often formed of arbors or spindles with teeth on them.

pin'ion, *n.* [ME. *pinion*, OF. *pignon*, akin to *penon* pennant. See PENNANT.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The distal part of a bird's wing, including the carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges.

2. A wing, literal or figurative.

Swift on his sooty *pinions* flits the gnome. *Pope.*

3. A feather; a flight feather; a quill; also, the flight feathers collectively.

4. A winglike sleeve ornament formerly worn by women.

5. In carving, the part of a wing corresponding to the forearm. Formerly, the wing as a whole. *Oxf. E. D.*

6. The anterior border of an insect's wing.

7. [Cf. PINION, *v.*] A fetter. *Obs. & R. Ainsworth.*

8. A rope attached to the cod of a fishing net by which it is hauled aboard. *New Zealand.*

pin'ion (pĭn'yĭn), *v. t.;* PIN'IONED (-yŭnd); PIN'ION-ING. [From PINION feather, wing.] **1.** To cut off the pinion of one wing of (a bird) so as to prevent flying; to bind or confine the wings of; to confine by binding the wings. *Bacon.*

2. To disable or restrain, as a person, by binding the arms, esp. to the body; to bind (the arms) in that way.

3. Hence, generally: To confine; to bind; to tie up.

pin'ioned (-yŭnd), *a.* Having wings or pinions.

pin'ite (pĭn'ĭt; pī'nīt; 277), *n.* [G. *pinit;* — so called from the *Pini* mine in Saxony.] *Min.* A compact amorphous mineral of a dull grayish, green, or brownish color. It is essentially a hydrous silicate of aluminium and potassium, derived from the alteration of other minerals, as iolite. There are several varieties. H., 2.5–3.5. Sp. gr., 2.6–2.85.

pi'nite (pī'nīt), *n.* [NL. *pinites*, fr. L. *pinus* the pine tree.] **1.** *Paleobot.* Any fossil wood referred to the pine family.

2. [F. *pinite.*] *Chem.* A sweet white crystalline substance, $C_6H_n(OH)_6OCH_3$, found in the gum of a species of pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) and in several other plants. It is a methyl ether of dextro-inosite.

pink (pĭŋk), *n.* [D. *pink.*] *Naut.* A vessel with a narrow stern. Originally applied to small and light coasting and fishing vessels, the name has been later given to very various types, whose most nearly general form of resemblance has been the narrow stern. Called also *pinkie.*

pink, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **a** The European minnow. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A newly hatched salmon or grayling. *Brit.*

pink, *v. t.;* PINKED (pĭŋkt); PINK'ING. [ME. *pinken* to prick, probably a nasalized form of *pick.*] **1.** To pierce with small holes; to cut the edge of, as cloth or paper, in small scallops or angles.

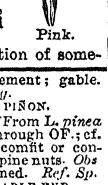
2. **a** To stab; to pierce as with a sword. **b** To pierce with a bullet. *Rare.* **c** To hit with the fist. *Boxing Cant.*

3. To adorn; decorate; deck; *Obs. or R.*, to tattoo.

pink, *n.* [From PINK to prick.] **1.** A hole or eyelet, as one made with a pinking iron. *Obs. or R.*

2. **a** A stab with a rapier or other sharp slender instrument. *Obs. or R.* **b** A shot wound. *Rare.*

pink, *v. i.* [Perh. fr. an adj. meaning, small, hence contracted, half shut; cf. D. *pinken, pinkoogen*, to blink, twinkle with the eyes.] **a** To wink; blink; peer; peep. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** Of daylight, to diminish; to grow dusk. *Dial. Eng.*



Pink.

pink, *a.* [See PINK to blink.] Small; of an eye: half shut; winking. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pink, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. akin to *pick;* as if the edges of the petals were picked out. Cf. PINK, *v. t.*] **1.** Any silenaceous plant of the genus *Dianthus*, or its flower; esp., *D. plumarius*, the common garden pink, *D. chinensis*, the China pink, or *D. caryophyllus*, of which the cultivated double-flowered forms are called carnations.

2. A thing supremely excellent; the perfection of something; the highest type. Also, *Obs.*, a fashionable swell; an exquisite. "The very *pink* of courtesy." *Shak.*

3. A color resulting from mixture of pure vivid red with white; — so called from the common color of the flower.

4. The scarlet of the coats worn by fox hunters; hence, a fox hunter's coat, or, by extension, a fox hunter.

pink (pĭŋk), *a.* Resembling the garden pink in color; of the color called *pink* (see 7th PINK, 3); as, a *pink* dress.

pink lady's-slipper, the moccasin flower. — **p. needle,** the alhlaria; — so called from the long, tapering points of the carpels. — **p. salmon,** the humpback salmon. — **p. salt,** *Dyeing,* the double chloride of (stannic) tin and ammonium, $(NH_4)_2SnCl_6$, formerly much used as a mordant for producing pink colors with madder and cochineal. — **p. saucer,** a small saucer holding a pink pigment used to tint the complexion or tights; also, the pigment itself.

pinked (pĭŋkt), *p. a.* Pierced, esp. with small holes; cut or scalloped on the edge. Also, *Obs.*, tattooed.

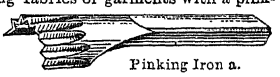
pink eye, *or,* esp. in sense 2, **pink'eye'**, *n.* **1.** *Med.* An acute, highly contagious variety of conjunctivitis.

2. An Australian duck (*Malacorhynchus membranaceus*) related to the shoveler.

pink'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* [*pink* half-shut + *eye.*] Having small, half-closed, or squinting eyes.

pink'ie, pink'y (pĭŋk'ĭ), *n. Naut.* A pink-sterned boat; esp., a fishing pink.

pink'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PINK. Specif.: *vb. n.* Act or method of decorating fabrics or garments with a pinking iron; also, decoration or scallops made in that manner.



Pinking Iron a.

pinking iron. **a** An instrument for scalloping the edges of ribbons, flounces, etc. **b** A sword. *Colloq.*

pink'root' (pĭŋk'rōōt'), *n.* Any of several loganiaceous herbs of the genus *Spigelia*, esp. *S. marilandica* of the United States, cultivated for its showy red flowers, or *S. anthelmia* of the tropics. Both species are used as anthelmintics.



Pinkroot (*Spigelia marilandica*).

Pink'ster (-stẽr), *n.* Also *Pingster, Pinxter* [D. *pinkster, pinksteren*, ultimately fr. Gr. *πεντηκοστή*. See PENTECOST.] Whitsuntide; — usually used attrib. *U. S., esp. New York.*

pinkster flower. The pink azalea (*Azalea nudiflora*). *U.S., esp. New York.*

pink'-sterned' (-stûrnd'), *a.* [See 1st PINK.] *Naut.* Having a very narrow stern; — said of a vessel.

pink'wood' (pĭŋk'wŏōd'), *n.* Any of several trees or their wood: **a** A Brazilian lauraceous tree (*Dicypellium caryophyllatum*) with carnation-scented wood. **b** A Peruvian lythraceous tree (*Physocalymna scaberrimum*) having hard, rose-colored wood. **c** The Australian tree *Eucryphia billardieri*, yielding cabinet wood. **d** The Tasmanian euphorbiaceous tree *Beyeria viscosa.*

pin mill. *Tanning.* A revolvable cylindrical box with pins on its inner surface, used for washing and softening hides in warm water or other liquid.

pink'y (pĭŋk'ĭ), *a.* Somewhat pink; pinkish.

pin money. Money allowed by a man to his wife for her private purposes, often, in England, provided for by a small rent charge to be paid to the wife during her husband's life. The wife has absolute control of it.

pin'na (pĭn'ă), *n.; pl.* L. PINNÆ (-ē), E. PINNAS (-ăz). [L., a feather, prop., a pinnacle, sharp point, confused with *penna* feather. Cf. PIN a peg, PEN a feather.] **1.** *Bot.* A leaflet or primary division of a pinnate leaf. See PINNATE.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A feather, wing, or fin, or some part likened thereto. **b** The auricle of the ear.

Pin'na, *n.* [L. *pinna, pina*, fr. Gr. *πίννα, πῖνα.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of large bivalve mollusks having a thin wedge-shaped shell, a toothless hinge, and a linear ligament. They are found mostly in warm seas, moored to the bottom by their long and silky byssus (see BYSSUS, 2) and more or less buried in the sand or mud. **b** [*l. c.*] A mollusk of this genus.



Pinna (*P. rudis*) showing Byssus (*b*).

pin'nace (pĭn'ăs), *n.* [F. *pinasse, pinace;* cf. It. *pinassa, pinazza*, Sp. *pinaza;* all prob. fr. L. *pinus* a pine tree, anything of pine, e. g., a ship. Cf. PINE a tree.] **1.** *Naut.* **a** A light sailing vessel often schooner-rigged, sometimes also using oars, used largely as a tender for a warship or other large vessel. *Hist. or Poetic.* **b** A double-banked boat of a war vessel; also, any of various ship's boats, as a man-of-war's steam launch.

2. A woman; esp., a procuress or prostitute. *Obs.*

pin'ey (pīn'ĭ). Var. of PINY.

pin'ey (pīn'ĭ). Dial. var. of PEONY.

pin'-eyed', *a. Bot.* Having the stigma visible at the throat of a gamopetalous corolla, while the stamens are concealed in the tube; — said of dimorphous flowers, and opposed to *thrum-eyed. Eng.*

piney thistle. = PINE THISTLE.

pin'fal'low, *n. & v. t.* Winter fallow. *Dial. Eng.*

pin'fat', *n.* A pincushion formed of two cardboard disks covered with cloth so that pins can be stuck into the edge. *C. S.*

pinfule. † PINEFUL.

ping, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *pyngan*, fr. L. *pungere.*] To prick; push; urge. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

pinge (pĭnj; pēnj). Var. of PEENGE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pin'gle (pĭŋ'g'l), *n.* A small piece of inclosed ground. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pin'gle, *n.* A long-handled cooking pot or pan. *Scot.*

pin'gler (pĭŋ'glẽr), *n.* A dallier; a trifler. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pin gout. = PIN, *n.*, 3 s. *Obs.*

pin grass. The alhlaria.

pin ground. A pin-spot ground in a textile. [PINKSTER.]

Ping'ster (pĭng'stẽr). Var. of PINGSTER FLOWER.

pingster flower. Var. of PINKSTER FLOWER.

pin-guec'u-la. Erron. var. of PINGUICULA, 2 [fy. *Obs.*]

pin-gued'i-nize, *v. t.* To pinguefy. [*Obs.*]

pin-gued'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *pinguedo, -inis*, fatness.] Fatty.

pin'gue-fac'tion (pĭŋ'gwē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [See PINGUEFY.] A making of, or turning into, fat.

pin-gues'cence (pĭŋ-gwĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *pinguescere* to grow fat, fr. *pinguis* fat.] Process of becoming fat. Also, loosely, fatness. *Rare.*

pin-gues'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *pinguescens*, p. pr.] Fattening. *Rare.* [PINGUITUDE.]

pin'gue-tude. Erron. var. of PIN-GUID'I-TUDE.

pin-guid'i-nous (pĭŋ-gwĭd'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *pinguedo* fatness, fr. *pinguis* fat.] Fatty. *Obs.*

pin-guid'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fatness.

pin'gui-fy. Erron. var. of PINGUEFY.

pin'guin. Erron. var. of PENGUIN.

pinguine. † PENGUIN.

pin'gui-ous (pĭŋ'gwĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pinguis* fat.] Pinguid. *Obs.*

pin'guite (pĭŋ'gwīt), *n.* [G. *pinguit*, fr. L. *pinguis* fat.] *Min.* A soaplike variety of chloropal.

pin'gui-ty (-gwĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fatness. *Obs. & R.*

pinhole pupil. *Med* Condition of the pupil of the eye when contracted (as in typhus or opium poisoning) to a pinhole.

pin horse. The middle horse of three hitched tandem; — called also *piuner. Dial. Eng.*

pi-nic'o-line (pī-nĭk'ō-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [L. *pinus* pine + *-colinc, -colous.*] Inhabiting coniferous forests or trees.

pi-nif'er-ous (pī-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pinus* pine + *-ferous.*] Bearing pine trees. *Obs.*

pi'ni-form (pī'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pinus* pine + *-form.*] Shaped like a pine cone.

pin'ings (pĭn'ĭngz), *n. pl.* Pine straw; fallen leaves. *Poet.*

pining stool. Stool of punishment; cucking stool. *Obs.*

pin'io-late. † PIGNOLATE

pin'ion (pĭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *pignon.*] A battlement; gable. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

pin'ion. Var. of PINON.

pin'ion-ade', *n.* [From L. *pinea* pine nut, prob. through OF.; cf. PIGNOLATE.] A comfit or conserve containing pine nuts. *Obs*

pin'ioned. Pinioned. *Ref. Sp.*

pinion end. = GABLE END.

pin'ion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pi'ni-pic'rin (pī'nĭ-pĭk'rĭn; -pī'krĭn), *n.* [L. *pinus* pine + Gr. *πικρός* bitter.] *Chem.* A glucoside got from pine needles and leaves of the American arborvitæ as a bitter yellow amorphous powder.

pi'ni-tan'nic (-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pinus* pine + E. *tannic.*] *Chem.* Designating a tannic acid found in pine needles and in American arborvitæ.

pin'jane (pĭn'jān), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *buidean* rennet, Gael. *binndean.*] Curds and whey. *Dial. Eng.*

pink, *n.* [Imitative.] The chaffinch. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

pink, *n.* [Cf. dial. *pink* small, and E. PINK to blink.] **1.** Anything small. *Obs.*

2. A small gleam of light. *Scot.*

pink, *v. i.* To drip, esp. with a tinkling sound. *Scot.*

pink'a-ny. † PINKENY.

pink'ar-dine, *n.* A kind of precious stone. *Obs.*

pink'ber-ry, *n.* A Tasmanian cpacridaceous plant (*Cyathodes divaricata*).

pink'een (pĭŋk'ēn), *n.* [Dim. of *pink* minnow, with *n* suffix (cf. SQUIREEN).] A minnow; hence, an insignificant person. *Anglo-Irish.* [pink or rosy. *R.*]

pink'en (-'n), *v. i.* To become pink. [*R.*]

pink'e-ny, *n.* [See PINK half shut; EYE. The *n* is prob. due to misunderstanding *an eye* or *thine eye, mine eye*, as *a nye, thy nye, my nye.*] A small, blinking or peering eye; — also used as a term of endearment *Obs.*

pink'er, *v. i.* [From PINK to blink.] To look through half-shut eyes; to peer *Dial. Eng.*

pink'er. *n.* One who pinks; as: **a** A stabber. **b** One who uses the pinking iron.

Pink'er-ton (pĭŋk'ẽr-tŭn), *n.* A detective employed by a detective agency founded by Allan Pinkerton in Chicago in 1850.

pink'fish', *n.* A blind gobioid fish (*Typhlogobius californiensis*) of southern California, found under stones on the beaches.

pink grass. Any of several grasses or sedges having a pink-tinged or purplish inflorescence, as *Eragrostis pectinacea, Carex glauca, C. præcox*, etc

pink'ie, pink'y (pĭŋk'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. PINK half-shut.] Small. Also, of eyes, narrow as if half-closed. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

pink'ie, pink'y, *n.* Anything small; specif., the little finger. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

pink'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PINKY.

pink'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pink'ish, *a.* Somewhat pink.

pink'ly, *adv.* of PINK.

pink'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pinkt. Pinked. *Ref. Sp.*

pink'weed', *n.* Knotgrass; — from its pink-colored joints.

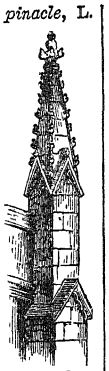
pink'wort' (pĭŋk'wûrt'), *n.* A plant of the family Silenaceæ.

pink'y. Var. of PINKIE.

pin'less, *a.* See -LESS.

pin'lock, *n.* A pinder's fee for impounding animals. *Obs.*

pin'na-cle (pĭn'ă-k'l), *n.* [ME. *pinacle*, F. *pinacle*, L. *pinnaculum*, fr. *pinna*. See PIN a peg.]
1. *Arch.* An upright architectural member, generally ending in a small spire, and used esp. in Gothic construction, to give additional weight to a buttress or an angle pier.
2. Anything resembling a pinnacle; a lofty peak; a pointed summit.
Three silent *pinnacles* of aged snow. *Tennyson.*
3. The summit, or highest point, of anything; the acme; as, the *pinnacle* of his fame.


Pinnacle.

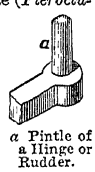
pin'na-cle, *v. t.;* PIN'NA-CLED (-k'ld); PIN'NA-CLING (-klĭng). **1.** To build or furnish with a pinnacle or pinnacles. *T. Warton.*
2. To place on or as on a pinnacle; as, his deeds have *pinnacled* his fame.
3. To top; crown. *Rare.*
pin'nate (pĭn'āt), *a.* [L. *pinnatus* (for *pennatus*) feathered, fr. *pinna* a feather, for *penna*. See PINNA a leaflet.] Featherlike; having parts arranged along two sides of an axis; specif., *Bot.*, having the leaflets or primary divisions arranged on each side of a common petiole or rachis; — applied to compound leaves, as those of a hickory or an ash. Pinnate leaves may be either **abruptly pinnate** (paripinnate) or **odd-pinnate** (imparipinnate) (see these words). Leaves having one set of divisions are **simply pinnate** or **once pinnate**; when the pinnæ are pinnate the leaf is **twice pinnate** or **bipinnate.**


Pinnate Leaf with seventeen Pinnæ.

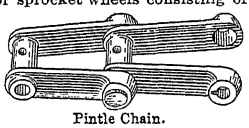
pin'nat-ed (-āt-ĕd), *a.* Pinnate. — **pinnated grouse,** the prairie chicken; — from the wing-like tufts on the neck. — **pin'nat-ed-ly,** *adv.*
pin'nate-ly (-āt-lĭ), *adv.* In a pinnate manner. Hence, *Bot.:* **pinnately cleft,** pinnatifid. — **p. compound,** pinnate. — **p. decompound,** more than once pinnate. — **p. divided,** pinnatisect. — **p. lobed,** pinnatilobate. — **p. nerved,** pennineryed. — **p. parted,** pinnatipartite. — **p. trifoliolate** *or* **trifoliate,** trifoliolate with the terminal leaflet stalked or petiolate. — **p. veined,** penniveined.
pin-nat'i- (pĭ-năt'ĭ-). Combining form from Latin *pinnatus*, meaning *feathered;* — used specif. in botany to signify *pinnate.*
pin-nat'i-fid (-fĭd), *a.* [*pinnati-* + *-fid.*] *Bot.* Cleft in a pinnate manner, with narrow lobes not reaching to the midrib. — **pin-nat'i-fid-ly,** *adv.*


Pinnatifid Leaf.

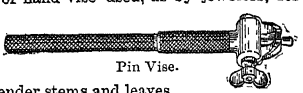
pin-nat'i-lo'bate (-lō'bāt), **pin-nat'i-lobed** (-lōbd), *a. Bot.* Having lobes arranged in a pinnate manner, as leaves of the white oak.
pin-na'tion (pĭ-nā'shŭn), *n. Bot.* State of being pinnate.
pin-nat'i-par'tite (pĭ-năt'ĭ-pär'tīt), *a. Bot.* Parted in a pinnate manner, the divisions reaching nearly to the midrib.
pin-nat'i-sect (pĭ-năt'ĭ-sĕkt), *a.* [*pinnati-* + L. *secare, sectum*, to cut.] *Bot.* Cut to the midrib into pinnate segments; pinnately divided.
pinned (pĭnd), *a.* Having, or fastened with, a pin or pins. **pinned whites** *or* **straits,** a kind of cloth. *Obs.*
pin'ner (pĭn'ẽr), *n.* [From PIN, *v.*] **1.** *Costume.* **a** A headdress like a cap, with long side lappets. **b** An apron with a bib; a pinafore. *Colloq. & Dial. Eng.*
2. One that pins, or fastens as with pins.
pin'ni- (pĭn'ĭ-). Combining form from Latin *pinna*, meaning *feather, fin.*
Pin'ni-pe'di-a (pĭn'ĭ-pē'dĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *pinna* feather, fin + *pes, pedis*, foot; — so called because their webbed feet are developed as paddles or fins.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of aquatic carnivorous mammals including all the seals and the walruses. Cf. FISSIPEDIA. — **pin'ni-ped** (pĭn'ĭ-pĕd), **pin'ni-pe'di-an** (-pē'dĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*
Pin'no-the'res (pĭn'ō-thē'rēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pinnoteres, pinoteres, -theres*, fr. Gr. πινοτήρης, fr. πίννα a kind of bivalve + τηρεῖν to guard.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small crabs, having usually a thin membranous covering, which live as commensals in the mantle cavity of various bivalve mollusks or in some similar cavity in other marine animals, as the oyster crab and the pea crab. It is the type of a family, **Pin'no-ther'i-dæ** (-thĕr'ĭ-dē). — **pin'no-there** (pĭn'ō-thēr), *n.* — **pin'no-the'ri-an** (-thē'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*
pin'nu-la (pĭn'ū-lă), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *pinna* feather.] **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* A pinnule. **b** *Zoöl.* A barb of a feather.
pin'nu-lar (-ū-lär), *a.* Of or pert. to a pinnule.
pin'nu-late (-lāt), **pin'nu-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [See PINNULE.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having pinnules.
pin'nule (pĭn'ūl), *n.* [L. *pinnula*, dim. of *pinna* feather.] **1.** A small plate pierced with a peephole or sighthole, as either of two such in an alidade.
2. Hence: **a** *Zoöl.* (1) One of the secondary branches of a plumelike organ; specif., one of the lateral parts of the arm of a crinoid or of the tentacle of an alcyonarian polyp. (2) In fishes, a small detached fin, such as those behind the dorsal and anal fins of the mackerel. **b** *Bot.* A secondary pinna; one of the ultimate divisions of a twice pinnate leaf. See BIPINNATE, *Illust.*
pin'ny (pĭn'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. PIN a peg.] **1.** Containing pins, or hard specks; — said of metal, stone, etc.
2. Of a file, pinned. See PIN, *v. t.*, 6.
3. Clogged or matted together; — said of wool.
pin oak. **a** An oak of the eastern United States (*Quercus palustris*), with persistent dead branches (resembling pins) and deeply pinnatifid leaves. **b** An oak of the southern United States (*Quercus brevilova*). **c** A low-growing oak (*Quercus gambelii*) of the western United States.
pi'no-chle, pi'no-cle (pē'nŏk-'l; pĭn'ō-k'l), *n.* A game at cards resembling bezique, played with all the cards above the eight spots in two packs; also, a meld consisting of the queen of spades and knave of diamonds and counting 40. **Double pinochle,** consisting of the two queens of spades and two knaves of diamonds, counts 300.
pi-no'le (pē-nō'lā; pĭ-nōl'), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *pinolli.*] **1.** Parched maize, ground, and mixed with sugar, or the sweet flour of mesquite beans; — much used in Mexico and the neighboring United States.
2. An aromatic powder used in manufacturing chocolate.
pi-no'le-um (pĭ-nō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [L. *pinus* pine + *oleum* oil.] A material composed of slender oil-painted wooden rods, strung close together, used esp. for sun blinds.
pi-ñon' (pē-nyōn'; pĭn'yŏn), *n.* [Sp. *piñón* the seed of the tree.] **1. a** Any of various low-growing pines of western North America producing edible seeds, as *Pinus parryana, P. cembroides, P. edulis,* and *P. monophylla;* also, any other pine of this character, as the stone pine of Europe; a nut pine. **b** The nutlike seed of any of these species, now used in confectionery, etc., under the name *pignolia.*
2. The monkey-puzzle.
pi-non'ic (pĭ-nŏn'ĭk), *a.* [From G. *pinen*, fr. L. *pinus* pine.] *Org.Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a crystalline ketonic acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_3$, obtained by oxidation of pinene.
pin pool. Any of several varieties of pool or billiards in which small wooden pins are used. Cf. BOTTLE POOL.
pin'rail', *n.* A rail or strip fitted with pins or for holding pins; as: **a** *Naut.* A rail which holds belaying pins, esp. one along the bulwarks. **b** In organ building, a rail passing under the manual keys and having a series of upright pins which fit into holes in keys to steady them.
pint (pīnt), *n.* [ME. *pinte*, F. *pinte;* orig. uncert.; cf. It. & Sp. *pinta.*] **a** A measure of capacity, equal to half a quart, or (in liquid measure) four gills. See QUART. In United States apothecaries' measure the pint is divided into 16 fluid ounces; in the British, into 20. Symbol, *O* (fr. L. *octarius*). **b** A measure equal to two English quarts. *Scot.*
pin'ta (pĭn'tă; *Sp.* pēn'tä), *n.* [Sp., lit., spot. Cf. PAINT.] *Med.* A tropical disease characterized by spots of various colors on the skin. It is common in Mexico.
pin-ta'do (pĭn-tä'dō; -tā'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOS (-dōz) or -DOES. [Pg., painted, fr. *pintar* to paint: cf. Sp. *pintado.*] **1.** Chintz, esp. of the better grades. *Obs.*
2. The Cape pigeon.
3. A fish (*Scomberomorus regalis*) similar to, but larger than, the Spanish mackerel, and having elongated spots, common about Florida and the West Indies.
4. A guinea fowl.
pin'tail' (pĭn'tāl'), *n.* **a** A river duck (*Dafila acuta*) of Europe, Asia, and North America, in which the male has the central tail feathers elongated. The head and neck are brown, with a white stripe on the side of the neck; the breast is white, and the upper parts have grayish vermiculations. **b** The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.* **c** The sharp-tailed grouse. *Local, U. S.* **d** A sand grouse (*Pteroclurus alchatus*) of parts of the Mediterranean region, India, etc. See SAND GROUSE, *Illust.*
pin'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a tapered tail, with the middle feathers longest, or having the tail feathers spiny. — **pin-tailed chicken.** = PINTAIL, *n.*, **c.** — **p. duck.** = PINTAIL, *n.*, **a.** — **p. grouse.** = PINTAIL, *n.*, **c** or **d.**


a Pintle of a Hinge or Rudder.

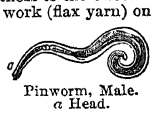
pin'tle (pĭn't'l), *n.* [AS. *pintel* penis.] **1.** The penis. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. a *Mech.* A (usually upright) pivot pin, as of a hinge or a rudder. **b** *Ordnance.* A hook at the rear of a limber to receive the lunette of the gun trail when the gun is limbered up.
pintle chain. A chain for sprocket wheels consisting of links fastened together by pintles.


Pintle Chain.

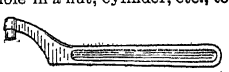
pin'to (pĭn'tō; pēn'tō), *a.* [Sp., painted, mottled.] Lit., painted; hence, piebald; mottled; pied.
pin'to, *n.* [Sp. See PINTO, *a.*] **1.** In Mexico, an Indian having a mottled or speckled skin; specif., [*cap.*] a member of the extinct Pakawa tribe of the northern border.
2. A piebald or calico horse or pony. *Western U. S.*
Pintsch gas (pĭnch). [After Richard *Pintsch*, German inventor.] A kind of oil gas extensively used for lighting railroad cars, which carry it in compressed form.
Pi'nus (pī'nŭs), *n.* [L., a pine tree.] *Bot.* The largest and most important genus of coniferous trees, typifying the family Pinaceæ; the pines. As first established, the genus was very comprehensive, including the firs, spruces, larches, and hemlocks, but it was early limited to the true pines, in which the primary leaves are scalelike and early deciduous, while the secondary leaves (known as *pine needles*) are acicular and are borne usually in fascicles of from two to seven. The cones consist of imbricated woody scales inclosing winged seeds, and vary greatly in size and shape among the different species. There are about 75 species, natives of the Northern Hemisphere, chiefly of temperate regions; about half of these are American. See PINE.
pin vise. A kind of hand vise used, as by jewelers, for holding fine work.


Pin Vise.

pin'weed' (p ĭ n'-wēd'), *n.* Any cistaceous herb of the genus *Lechea*, in allusion to their slender stems and leaves.
pin wheel, *or* **pin'wheel',** *n.* **a** A contrate wheel in which the cogs are cylindrical pins. **b** *Fireworks.* A small coil which revolves on a pin and makes a wheel of yellow or colored fire. **c** *Tanning.* = PIN MILL. — **pinwheel escapement.** *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.
pin'work', *n.* Fine stitches raised from the surface of a design in needle-point lace to add lightness to the effect.
pin'-work', *v. t. Flax Spinning.* To work (flax yarn) on a wooden pin to make the yarn supple.
pin'worm' (pĭn'wûrm'), *n.* A small nematoid worm (*Oxyuris,* or *Oxyurias, vermicularis*) parasitic chiefly in the rectum of man.


Pinworm, Male. *a* Head.

pin wrench. A kind of wrench having a projecting pin to enter a hole in a nut, cylinder, etc., to make a hold.


Pin Wrench.

‖ **pinx'it** (pĭŋk'sĭt). [L., perf. ind. 3d sing. of *pingere* to paint.] Lit., he (she) painted (it); — a word appended to the artist's name or initials on a painting or an engraved copy of a painting.
pin'y (pīn'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in pines.
2. Of, pert. to, or having characteristics of, pine; pinelike.
pi'nyl (pī'nĭl), *n.* [*pinene* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, $C_{10}H_{15}$, present in certain compounds derived from pinene.
pi'o-neer' (pī'ō-nēr'), *n.* [F. *pionnier*, orig., a foot soldier, OF. *peonier*, fr. OF. *peon* a foot soldier, F. *pion.* See PAWN in chess.] **1.** *Mil.* One of the soldiers, esp. of an engineer corps, detailed to remove obstructions, form roads, dig trenches, make bridges, etc., or to effect demolitions.
2. One who labors in the earth; a digger; miner. *Obs.*
3. One who goes before, as into the wilderness, preparing the way for others to follow; as, *pioneers* of civilization; *pioneers* of reform; *pioneers* in science.
pi'o-neer', *v. t.;* PI'O-NEERED' (-nērd'); PI'O-NEER'ING. **1.** To prepare or open (a way or the like); as, to *pioneer* a road.
2. To act as a pioneer for or in; as, to *pioneer* a cause.
3. To discover as a pioneer. *Rare. Stevenson.*
pi'o-neer', *v. i.* To act as a pioneer; to open a way.
pi'ous (pī'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pius:* cf. F. *pieux.*] **1.** Showing, or marked by, devotion to and faith in the Deity; reverential; dutiful; religious; devout; godly. "*Pious* hearts." *Milton.* "*Pious* poetry." *Johnson.* "*Pious* men." *Emerson.*
2. Practiced under the pretext of religion; prompted by mistaken piety; as, *pious* errors; *pious* frauds.
3. Showing, or marked by, respect, affection, and dutifulness toward those to whom these are due, esp. toward parents; dutiful. *Archaic.*
Where was the martial brother's *pious* care? *Pope.*
4. *Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, a use that is, legally considered, a charitable use (see CHARITY, 7).
Syn. — Godly, religious, righteous. See DEVOUT.
pious opinion. **a** *R. C. Ch.* A belief generally held, but not made a dogma or matter of faith. **b** A belief which is not insisted on or put into practice.
pip (pĭp), *n.* [ME. *pippe*, prob. fr. OD. *pippe*, D. *pip*, fr. LL. *pipita*, fr. L. *pituita* slime, phlegm, rheum, in fowls, the pip. Cf. PITUITE.] A contagious disease of fowls, characterized by hoarseness, discharge from the nostrils and eyes, and an accumulation of mucus in the mouth, forming a "scale" on the tongue. By some the term *pip* is restricted to this last symptom, the disease being called *roup.*
pip, *n.* [Short for PIPPIN.] **1.** A pippin apple. *Obs.*
2. A small seed, specif. that of an apple or pear.
pip, *v. t.* [Cf. PIP a seed.] To beat, hit, defeat, or the like; specif., to blackball, as at a club. *Chiefly Eng.*
pip, *n.* [Earlier *prep*, of unknown origin. *Orf. E. D.*] **1.** One of the conventional figures, or "spots," on playing cards, dominoes, etc. *Addison.*
2. A spot; a speck. *Rare or Dial.*
3. *Hort.* The flowering crown or individual rootstock of lily of the valley, as distinguished from a clump of plants; To dig or excavate as a pioneer. *Obs.*
pione, pionee. ✝ PEONY.
pi'on-ed (pī'ŏn-ĕd), *a.* A word, of disputed meaning, used in Shakespeare (= "The Tempest," IV. i. 64); — perh., excavated; trenched. Cf. PION, *v.*
pi'o-neer'. Pioneered. *Ref. Sp.*
pi'o-neers' Day (-nērz'). In Utah, a legal holiday, July 24, commemorating the arrival, in 1847, of Brigham Young and his followers at the present site of Salt Lake City.
pi o-neer'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pi'o-ner', *n.* A pioneer. *Obs.*
pionery, *n.* [OF. *pionerie.*] A pioneer's work or tools. *Obs.*
pionie, piony. ✝ PEONY.
pi'o-scope (pī'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. πίων fat + *-scope.*] A kind of lactoscope. [magpie.]
pi'ot (pī'ŏt). Var. of PIET, **pi'ot-ed** (-ĕd), *a.* Piebald. *Scot.*
pi'o-tine (pī'ō-tīn), *n.* [Sw *piotin*, fr. (Gr. πιότης fat, fatness.] *Min.* = SAPONITE.
pi'ot-ty (pī'ŏt-ĭ), *a.* [See PIET magpie.] Piebald. *Scot.*
pi'ous-ly, *adv.* of PIOUS.
pi'ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pin'nach. ✝ PANACHE.
pin'na-cl. Pinnacle. *Ref. Sp.*
pin'na-co-cy'tal, -cyte. Vars. of PINACOCYTAL, PINACOCYTE.
pin'næ, *n., L. pl.* of PINNA.
pin'nage. ✝ PINNAGE.
pin'nage, *n.* Poundage of cattle; also, act of pinning. *Obs.*
pin'nal (pĭn'ăl), *a.* Pertaining to a pinna.
pin-nat'i-ped (pĭ-năt'ĭ-pĕd; pĭ-nā'tĭ-), *a.* [*pinnati-* + *-ped.*] *Zoöl.* Having lobate feet, as certain birds. — **pin-nat'i-ped,** *n.*
pin-nat'i-sect'ed (-sĕk'tĕd), *a. Bot.* Pinnatisect.
pin-na'to- (pĭ-nā'tō-). Combining form from Latin *pinnatus*, meaning *pinnate.*
pin-na'to-den'tate, *a.* Pinnate, with dentate leaflets.
pin-na'to-pec'ti-nate, *a.* Pectinate along two opposite sides.
pin-nat'u-late (pĭ-năt'ū-lāt), *a.* [Dim. fr. *pinnate.*] *Bot.* Doubly pinnate, as the leaflet of a pinnate leaf. *Rare.*
pinne. ✝ PIN.
pinned. ✝ PENNED.
pin'ner, *n.* [From PIN, *n.*] A pin maker; a carpenter. *Obs.*
pin'ner, *n.* [See PIN to pound; cf. PINDER.] One who pins cattle. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*
pin'ner, *n.* A pin horse. *Dial. Eng.*
pinnesse. ✝ PINNACE.
pin'net (pĭn'ĕt), *n.* a [Cf. L. *pinna.*] A pinnacle. *Rare.* b [Cf. PENNANT.] A pennant. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*
pin'ni-cle ✝ PINNACLE.
pin'ni-form (pĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*pinni-* + *-form.*] Shaped like a fin or feather.
Pin'ni-gra'da (pĭn'ĭ-grā'dă; pĭ-nĭg'rā-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pinni-* + L. *gradi* to walk.] *Zool.* The Pinnipedia. — **pin'ni-grade** (pĭn'ĭ-grād), *a. & n.*
pin'ni-nerv'ate, pin'ni-nerved' (pĭn'ĭ-nûrvd'), *a. Bot.* Pennineryed.
pin'ning, *n.* **a** A pin or peg for fastening. **b** *pl.* Small stones for filling masonry interstices.
pinning end. For PINION END.
pin'nion. ✝ PINION.
pin'nion-ist, *n.* [From *pinnion.*] One having wings. *Obs.*
pin'ni-sect (pĭn'ĭ-sĕkt), **pin'ni-sect'ed** (-sĕk'tĕd), *a.* Pinnatisect.
pin'ni-win'kis. See PILLIWINKS.
pin'nock (pĭn'ŭk), *n.* [ME. *pinnuc.*] *Local, Eng.* **a** Hedge sparrow. **b** Blue titmouse.
pinnoed, *p. a.* Pinioned. *Obs.*
pin'no-tere, *n.* Pinnothere.
pin'nul-et (pĭn'ŭl-ĕt), *n. Bot.* A small or secondary pinnule.
pin'ny-win'kles. ✝ PILLIWINKS.
pin'o-li'a (pĭn'ō-lē'ă), *n.* The young of a tick (*Ornithodoros megnini*) of Mexico and near parts of the United States, which infests the ears of live stock.
pi'nol-in (pī'nōl-ĭn), **pi'nol-ine** (-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* [L. *pinus* pine + *ōl* -*ol* + *-in, -ine.*] See ROSIN OIL.
Pi'non (pī'nŏn). *Bib.*
piñon bird *or* **jay.** A bluish corvine bird (*Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus*) of western North America. It feeds on piñon nuts.
piñon pine. A piñon.
pin'ous-ly, *adv.* Painfully. *Obs.*
pin pallet. *Horol.* An escapement pallet consisting of a small pin of precious or semiprecious stone. — **pin'-pal'let es-cape'ment.** See ESCAPEMENT, 3.
pin perforation. *Philat.* See ROULETTE.
pin'pil'low, *n.* **a** A pincushion. *Obs.* **b** A West Indian prickly pear (*Opuntia curassavica*).
pin prod. A pin prick. *Rare.*
pin rack. *Naut.* A rack that holds belaying pins.
pin rod. *Mach.* A rod connecting a pair of brake shoes on opposite sides of a locomotive.
pin rush. The common rush.
pin'sal. ✝ PENCEL.
pinse, *v. t.* [Cf. PINE, *v.*] To pain; torture. Cf. PINE, *Obs.* & *R.*
pins'net, *n.* A pinson. *Obs.*
pinson, *n.* [Cf. F. *pinçon* part of a horseshoe.] A kind of slipper or thin shoe. *Obs.*
pin'sons (pĭn'sŭnz), *n. pl.* [OF. *pinçon* (assumed); cf. OF. *pinchon.*] Pincers. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pinsours. ✝ PINCERS.
pin spanner. = PIN WRENCH.
pin spot. Each of the spots like pinheads which often form a pattern on a textile.
pinstocke. ✝ PENSTOCK.
pins'well (*dial.* pĭnz'wĕl; -wĭl; pĭn'z'l), *n.* [Cf. AS. *pin* pain, *geswel* swelling, tumor.] A boil, pimple, blister, or ulcer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pint (pĭnt), *n.* [Cf. dial. *pint, pink*, the chaffinch, from its cry.] The black-headed gull. *Local, Eng.*
pin-ta'do (pĭn-tä'dō), *a.* [Sp., painted. See PINTADO, *n.*] = PINTO; — applied esp. to horses. *Local, U. S., & Mexico.*
pintado petrel. Cape pigeon.
pin'tail. Erron. var. of PINTLE, 2 b.
pin'tail. [the cow-pillat.]
pin-ta'no (pĭn-tä'nō), *n.* A fish,
pin thorn. = COCKSPUR, 3 a.
pin'til. ✝ PINTLE, penis.
pin'tl. Pintle. *Ref. Sp.*
pintle hook. *Ordnance.* = PINTLE, 2 b. [= PINTA.]
pin'to (pĭn'tō; pēn'-), *n. Mod.*
pin'-toed' (pĭn'tōd'), *a.* Pigeon-toed; — said of horses.
pin'tre. ✝ PINE TREE.
pinuchi. Erron. for PANOCHA.
‖ **pi-ñue'la** (pē-n wā'lä), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] The penguin. *Ponta Rico.*
pin'wheel', *v. t. Tanning.* To treat (hides) in a pin mill.
pin'wing', *n.* A penguin.
pin wire. Wire from which pins are made.
pinx. *Abbr.* Pinxit.
Pinx'ter (pĭŋks'tẽr). Var. of PINKSTER. [PEONY.]
pin'y (pīn'ĭ). Dial. var. of **piny.** Var. of *pinen* (in ISINEY DAMMAR, PINEY RESIN, etc.).
pioine. ✝ PEONY.
pi'on. ✝ PEON.
pi'on, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *pioner.*]

also, any of various other dormant roots or rootstocks, as of peonies, anemones, etc.; — often so called in the trade. **4.** In artificial flowers, the central part. *Trade Name.* **5.** One of the segments forming the surface of a pineapple.

pip (pĭp), *v. i.;* PIPPED (pĭpt); PIP'PING. [See PEEP.] To cry or chirp, as a chicken; to peep.

To hear the chick *pip* or cry in the egg. *Boyle*

pip, *v. t.* To break through (the shell); — said of a young bird when it hatches.

Pip, *n.* Philip Pirrip, the hero of Dickens's "Great Expectations," an orphan brought up by the Gargerys. He fails to get the wealth he had expected to inherit from an unknown benefactor, who turns out to be a convict he had befriended

pi'pa (pē'pä), *n.* [Native name of the male toad in Guiana; the fem. is *pipal.*] The Surinam toad; also [*cap.*], *Zoöl.*, the genus consisting of the Surinam toad.

pip'age (pĭp'ĕj), *n.* Transportation, as of petroleum, by means of pipes; such pipes collectively; also, the charge for such transportation.

pi'pal (pē'pal), *n.*, *or* **pipal tree.** [Hind. *pīpal,* Skr. *pippala.*] The sacred fig of India (*Ficus religiosa*), distinguished from the banyan by the absence of prop roots. It is remarkable for its great size and longevity. See BO TREE.

pipe (pīp), *n.* [AS. *pipe;* cf. D. *pijp,* G. *pfeife;* all fr. (assumed) LL. *pipa,* fr. L. *pipare* to chirp; of imitative origin. Cf. PEEP to chirp, PIEROCH, PIGEON, FIFE.] **1.** A wind instrument, consisting of a tube or tubes of straw, reed, wood, or metal, as, for example, a flageolet or an oboe; any tube which produces musical sounds; as, a shepherd's *pipe;* "Tunable as sylvan *pipe.*" *Milton.* "Now had he rather hear the tabor and the *pipe.*" *Shak.* Specif., an organ pipe (see ORGAN, 1 **b**, FLUE PIPE, REED PIPE). An open pipe sounding the primary or fundamental note has a node in the middle and an antinode at each end; a closed, or stopped, pipe, a node at the stopped end and an antinode at the mouth. Thus an open pipe has its fundamental tone an octave higher than a closed pipe of the same effective length (see NODE, 7, and *Citation* below). The upper harmonics, as distinguished from the fundamental, or first harmonic, are produced by simply blowing harder, the open pipe yielding the complete series, the closed pipe only the odd series. For these upper harmonics the number of loops and nodes is correspondingly greater. Thus, in an open pipe, the loops and nodes divide the column into 2, 4, 6, etc., parts for the first, second, third, etc., harmonics, respectively, starting with the fundamental (see HARMONIC, *n.*, 1). The note of a pipe depends on the ratio of the length to the cross-sectional area; the greater the ratio, the lower the tone.

Practically the open *pipe* is equivalent to one a little longer than its actual length, by about .635 of the radius of the *pipe* for the open end, and .59 for the mouth. *Grove's Dict. of Music.*

2. *Naut.* A peculiar whistle used by boatswains and boatswain's mates to give signals for various duties or maneuvers; also, a call or signal sounded on this whistle. **3.** Usually *pl.* The bagpipe; as, the *pipes* of Lucknow. **4.** The voice, esp. the singing voice; the peeping whistle, call, or note of a bird, insect, etc.

The earliest *pipe* of half-awakened birds. *Tennyson.*

5. Any long tube or hollow body of wood, metal, earthenware, or the like, as to conduct water, steam, etc. **6.** Any of many objects of generally tubular form, or any of several tubular parts or pieces, as the hollow end of a key, the fluting of a frill, a sort of spool for thread (*Obs.*), the cell of a queen bee (*Dial. Eng.*), etc. Specif.: **a** *Glass Blowing.* = BLOWTUBE, 3. **b** *Founding.* A small rounded molder's trowel for dressing up concave surfaces **7.** *Eng. Hist.* An enrolled account at the Exchequer of a sheriff or other minister of the crown; also, the department of the Exchequer that drew up the enrolled accounts. Cf. PIPE ROLLS. *Oxf. E. D.* **8.** A canal, or vessel of the body, esp. of the respiratory organs; — usually *pl. Obs. or Dial.*, exc. in windpipe. **9.** [F. *pipe,* fr. *pipe* a wind instrument, a tube, fr. (assumed) LL. *pippare* for L. *pipare* to chirp. See Etym. above.] A large cask of varying capacity, used esp. for wine and oil; also, its volume as a liquid measure. The pipe, or *pipa,* of Oporto contains 534 liters (141 U. S. or wine gallons); of Malaga, 583 or somewhat less. In English measure a pipe is reckoned as two hogsheads. See HOGSHEAD, 2. **10.** Any of various natural formations resembling a pipe or tube; as: **a** The stem of a plant. **b** *Mining & Geol.* (1) A body of ore in pipelike form. (2) One of the vertical cylindrical masses of volcanic agglomerate in which diamonds occur in South Africa. (3) = SAND PIPE. (4) The eruptive channel opening into the crater of a volcano. **c** = CANDLE, *n.*, 5. **d** *Metal.* A cavity in a casting, esp. in an ingot of steel, due to unequal contraction on solidifying. **11. a** A slender tube with a small bowl at one end, used for smoking tobacco or, sometimes, other substances, as opium. **b** A pipeful of what is smoked. **12.** Any of the channels of a decoy for wild fowl.

pipe of peace, the calumet.

pipe (pīp), *v. t.;* PIPED (pīpt); PIP'ING (pīp'ĭng). **1.** To play in a pipe, etc.; to utter in the shrill tone of a pipe.

A robin . . was *piping* a few querulous notes. *Irving.*

2. To affect, effect, bring, etc., by piping; as, to *pipe* one into good spirits; specif.: **a** *Naut.* To call or direct by the boatswain's whistle. **b** To convey by means of pipes; as, to *pipe* oil. **c** *Mining.* To throw water upon from a hydraulic pipe.

3. To furnish or equip with pipes, as an engine or building; also, to make pipes, or cavities, in, as in an ingot of steel in casting. **4.** To put (liquor) into a pipe or cask. *Obs. or R.* **5.** To ornament with piping, as a dress, a cake. **6.** To scan; watch; as, to *pipe* a man as a victim. *Slang.* **7.** *Hort.* To make slips or cuttings of for propagation. **to pipe the eye,** *Orig. Naut.,* to weep. *Slang.* — **to p. the side,** *Naut.,* to sound a call on the boatswain's pipe at which from two to eight side boys form a double line through which an officer entitled to the honor passes on boarding or leaving the ship, the boatswain's pipe sounding and side boys saluting as he passes. — **to p. up,** to begin to play, as on a pipe, or to sing; as, *to pipe up* a song.

pipe (pīp), *v. i.* [AS. *pīpian;* cf. LL. *pipare.* See PIPE, *n.*] **1.** To play on a pipe, or other tubular wind instrument of music.

We have *piped* unto you, and ye have not danced. *Matt.* xi. 17.

2. *Naut.* To convey orders, etc., by signals on a pipe carried by a boatswain or boatswain's mate. **3.** To emit or have a shrill sound like that of a pipe; to whistle. "Oft in the *piping* shrouds." *Wordsworth.* **4.** To weep. *Slang. Rare in U. S.* **5.** To breathe with difficulty; to pant. *Slang.* **6.** *Metal.* To develop cavities, or pipes, in its interior during solidification; — said esp. of cast steel, as of an ingot. **to pipe in,** *or* **with, an ivy leaf,** to console one's self as best one can. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **to p. up,** to begin to play, sing, or speak; of the wind, a storm, etc., to increase in strength.

pipe clay. Highly plastic and fairly pure clay of a grayish white color, used in making pipes, in calico printing, for cleaning soldiers' accouterments, etc.

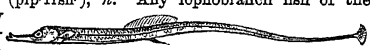
pipe'-clay', *v. t.* **1.** To whiten or clean with pipe clay, as a soldier's accouterments. **2.** To clear off; as, to *pipe-clay* accounts. *Slang, Eng.*

pipe'-clay'ey (-klā'ĭ), **pipe'-clay'ish,** *a.* Characterized by the use of pipe clay; hence, military; esp., formally and stiffly military. *Colloq.*

pi-pec'o-line (pī-pĕk'ō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [G. *pipecolin,* formed fr. *picolin,* to express a relation like that of *piperidine* to *pyridine.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of three isomeric, colorless, basic liquids, $C_6H_{13}N$, methyl derivatives of piperidine — **pi-pec'o-lin'ic** (-lĭn'ĭk), *a.*

piped (pīpt), *a.* Formed or furnished with a pipe, having a pipe or pipes; tubular. Also, conveyed by a pipe or pipes.

pipe'fish' (pīp'fĭsh'), *n.* Any lophobranch fish of the family Syngnathidæ, having a long and very slender body of angular section, covered with bony plates. The mouth is small, at the end of a long, tubular snout. They are closely related to the sea horses, and, like them, the male has a pouch on his belly, in which the incubation of the eggs takes place. The common species on the New England coast is *Syngnathus fuscus.*



Pipefish (*Syngnathus fuscus*). (½)

pipe fitter. One who fits pipes together, or applies pipes, as to an engine or a building. Cf. GAS FITTER.

pipe fitting. A piece, as a coupling, an elbow, a valve, etc., used for connecting pipe lengths or as accessory to a pipe.

pipe key. A lock key having a hollow barrel, or shank.

pipe'lay'er (-lā'ẽr), *n.*, *or* **pipe layer.** **1.** One who lays conducting pipes in the ground, as for water, gas, etc. **2.** *Polit. Cant.* An intriguing politician; — in this sense usually one word. *U. S.*

pipe'lay'ing, *n.*, *or* **pipe laying.** **1.** The laying of conducting pipes underground, as for gas, water, etc. **2.** *Polit. Cant.* The making of combinations for personal advantage, usually secretly; intriguing; — in this sense usually one word. *U. S.*

pipe line. A line of pipe with pumping machinery and apparatus for conveying liquids, esp. petroleum.

pipe'-line', *v. t.* To convey by a pipe line; to furnish with a pipe line or pipe lines.

pipe'mouth' (pīp'mouth'), *n.* Any fish of the genus *Fistularia* (which see).

pipe organ. *Music.* An organ with pipes; — distinguished from a *reed organ.*

pip'er (pīp'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *pīpere.* See PIPE a musical instrument.] **1.** *Music.* One who plays on a pipe, esp. a bagpipe. **2.** A kind of caddis worm which lives in a piece of reed. **3. a** A European gurnard (*Trigla lyra*), having a large head, with prominent nasal projections. **b** A halfbeak. **4.** Any very young bird; esp., a young pigeon. **5** A broken-winded horse that breathes with a shrill noise.

pip'er (pīp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who works upon or with pipes; specif., a plumber. *Obs.* **2.** One who smokes a pipe. *Obs. or R.* **3.** A small dog trained to entice by its antics wild fowl into or up the pipe of a decoy. *Eng.* **4.** A fissure from which gas is discharged in a mine.

Pi'per (pī'pẽr), *n.* [L., pepper.] *Bot.* A very large genus of tropical plants, the true peppers, typifying the family Piperaceæ. They are mostly climbing jointed shrubs, rarely trees or herbs, with entire stipulate leaves; the fruit is a berry, which in *P. nigrum* furnishes the ordinary pepper of commerce. *P. betle,* the betel pepper, and *P. cubeba,* the source of cubebs, are also of economic importance.

Pip'er-a'ce-æ (pĭp'ẽr-ā'sē-ē; pī'pẽr-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PIPER.] *Bot.* A family of tropical plants of low organization, typifying the order Piperales, having aromatic herbage, minute naked spicate flowers, and 1-celled ovary. There are 9 genera and about 1,000 species. *Piper* and *Peperomia* are the principal genera. — **pip'er-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pip'er-a'les (-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the peppers, etc. **b** An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants containing the families Piperaceæ, Saururaceæ, Chloranthaceæ, and Lacistemaceæ, having simple leaves and minute naked or homochlamydeous flowers in spikes.

pi-per'a-zine (pī-pĕr'ā-zĭn; -zēn; pĭ-; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*piperidine* + *azote* [+ *-ine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $(C_2H_4NH)_2$, formed by action of ammonia on ethylene bromide, by reduction of pyrazine, etc. It is a strong base, and is used as a remedy for gout.

pi-per'i-dine (pī-pĕr'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; pĭ-; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [F.; *piperine* + *-idine* (cf. *-ide, -ine,* in chemistry).] *Org. Chem.* A liquid base, $C_5H_{11}N$, having a hot, peppery, ammoniacal odor. It is obtained by the decomposition of piperine, by the reduction of pyridine, etc.

pip'er-ine (pĭp'ẽr-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [L. *piper* pepper.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{19}O_2N$, obtained from various species of pepper.

pipe rolls; *sing.* **pipe roll.** *Eng. Hist.* The great, or annual, rolls containing the pipes, or statements of the accounts of the king's revenue and certain expenses and other matters affecting the public treasury. They date from 31 Hen. I. (1131) to 1833.

pip'er-o-nal (pĭp'ẽr-ō-năl), *n.* [G., formed fr. *piperin* piperine.] *Chem.* A white crystalline aldehyde, $C_8H_6O_3$, obtained by oxidation of piperic acid, and in other ways. It is a methylene derivative of protocatechuic aldehyde, and is closely related to vanillin. It has an agreeable odor like that of the heliotrope, and is used in perfumery.

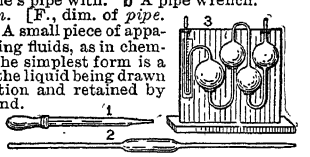
pipe'stem' (pīp'stĕm'), *n.* **1.** The hollow stem or tube of a pipe used for smoking tobacco, etc. **2.** Any of several slender-stemmed plants, as *Pieris nitida* of the southern United States, and *Clematis lasiantha* of California. *U. S.*

pipe'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A kind of argillaceous stone, carved by the Indians into tobacco pipes. Cf. CATLINITE.

pipe stop. An organ stop composed of flue pipes.

pipe tongs. **a** A pair of tongs formerly used to pick up a live coal to light one's pipe with. **b** A pipe wrench.

pi-pette' (pĭ-pĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *pipe.* See PIPE a cask.] **1.** A small piece of apparatus for transferring fluids, as in chemical operations. The simplest form is a narrow glass tube, the liquid being drawn up into it by suction and retained by closing the upper end. **2.** A funnel-shaped arrangement inserted near the middle of a barometer, with the small end down, to prevent air bubbles from rising to the top.



1 Small Pipette, or Dropper; 2 Volumetric Pipette; 3 Absorption Pipette for gas analysis.

3. *Ceramics.* A small can with a pipe, for applying slip.

pipe'vine' (pīp'vīn'), *n.* Any climbing species of *Aristolochia;* esp., the Dutchman's-pipe (*A. macrophylla*).

pipe'wood' (pīp'wo͝od'), *n.* An ericaceous shrub (*Leucothoë acuminata*) of the southern United States, from the wood of which pipe bowls are made.

pipe'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Eriocaulon.*

pipe wrench. A jawed tool for gripping a pipe.

pip'ing (pīp'ĭng), *p. pr.* of PIPE; specif.: **1.** Playing on a musical pipe. "Lowing herds and *piping* swains." *Swift.* **2.** Characterized by the music of the pipe rather than of the martial drum and fife; as, *piping* times of peace. *Shak.* **3.** Emitting a high, shrill sound.

piping crow, p. crow shrike, any Australian bird of the genus *Gymnorhina* and family Laniidæ, esp. *G. tibicen,* which is black and white, and the size of a small crow. It is a good mimic, and therefore often kept in confinement. — **p. frog,** a small brown tree frog (*Hyla pickeringii*), of the eastern United States and Canada, having an oblique dark-colored cross on the back, an angular mark between the eyes, and bars on the legs. It breeds in ponds and swamps in the spring, and its shrill piping notes are among the earliest signs of spring. — **p. guan.** See PIPILE. — **p. hare,** a pika. — **p. hot. a** So hot as to sizzle or hiss; very hot. *Colloq.* **b** Very fresh or new, as if just from the fire. *Colloq.* — **p. plover,** a small plover (*Ægialitis melodа*) of eastern North America, smaller and paler than the semipalmated plover.



Piping Frog. (½)

pip'ing (pīp'ĭng), *vb. n.* of PIPE, *v.*, or *n.* from PIPE, *n.* Hence; specif.: *n.* **1. a** Act of playing on a pipe; also, the music of a pipe. **b** (1) The utterance of shrill sounds or notes, as of a bird; also, the sounds themselves. (2) Weeping; crying. *Colloq.* **2.** Act of smoking a tobacco pipe. *Obs.* **3.** Pipes collectively; material in, or suggestive of, the form of a pipe or pipes; as: **a** *Hort.* A cutting of a jointed or hollow-stemmed plant, esp. of the carnation. **b** *Dressmaking, etc.* A kind of trimming consisting of a cord covered with cloth cut usually on the bias. **c** *Harness.* A leather tube to cover a trace chain, etc. **d** A kind of ornamentation for pastry made by forcing frosting from a funnel-like bag in small pipelike lines. **e** *Metal.* A pipe or pipes formed in iron or steel ingots in cooling. **4. a** *Hort.* Act of propagating by a piping or pipings. **b** *Dressmaking & Cookery.* Act of ornamenting or finishing with piping. **c** Act of hydraulicking.

piping cord. The cord used in making piping, and in setting gathers; bobbin.

pip'it (pĭp'ĭt), *n.* [So named from its call note.] Any of various small singing birds of the family Motacillidæ, of nearly cosmopolitan range, esp. those of the genus *Anthus,* consisting of the Surinam toad.

pipe vein. = PIPE, *n.*, 10 **b** (1).

pipe walker. A watchman who patrols a pipe line.

pipe work. **a** = PIPE, *n.*, 10 **b** (1). **b** Piping; pipes collectively.

pipe'worm', *n.* A tubicolous worm. *Obs.* [PIPY.]

pip'ey (pīp'ĭ). Erron. var. of **pip fruit.** A fruit or tree whose seeds are commonly called pips, as the apple or pear.

piphre, *n.* [F. *piʼre* (16th cent.), It. *pifero, pifero.*] Fife. *Obs.*

pi'pi (pē'pē), *n.* [Maori.] A bivalve mollusk (*Mesodesma novæ-zelandiæ*) used as food. *New Zealand.*

pi'pi (pē'pē), *n.* The astringent pods of *Cæsalpinia paipæ,* sometimes used like divi-divi for tanning.

Pip'i-dæ (pĭp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PIPA.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the Surinam toad.

pip'i-ent, *a.* [L. *pipiens,* p. pr.] Piping; chirping. *Obs*

Pip'i-le (pĭp'ĭ-lē), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *pipilare* to chirp.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large crested South American guans known as *piping guans.*

Pip'i-lo (-lō), *n. Zoöl.* A genus of American fringilline birds, the towhees, of terrestrial habit.

pi-pi'ri (pē-pē'rē), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several West Indian flycatchers; spec., the gray kingbird.

pip'is-trel', **pip'is-trelle'** (pĭp'ĭs-trĕl'), *n.* [F. *pipistrelle,* It. *pipistrello.*] A bat of the genus *Pipistrellus,* esp. the brown species (*P. pipistrellus*)

Pip'is-trel'lus (-trĕl'ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of very small vespertilionine bats of the Old and New Worlds. They have a blunt tragus and 34 teeth.

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pi'pa (pē'pä), *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] A pipe (measure)

pi'pal (pē'pal). Var. of PIPA, Surinam toad. See *Etym.* of PIPA.

pi-pa'tion, *n.* [L. *pipatio,* fr. *pipare* to chirp.] A plaintive or whimpering cry. *Obs. & R.*

pipe, + PIP, a disease.

pipe'age. Var. of PIPAGE.

pipe clamp. A pipe vise.

pipe dream. A plan, hope, or story, having no foundation in fact, as if it were a dream caused by smoking opium. *Slang, U. S.*

pipe'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

pipe'less, *a.* See -LESS.

pipe loop. *Harness Making.* A long narrow loop for holding the end of a buckled strap.

pipe major. The principal player in a band of bagpipers.

pipe'man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. **a** A laborer or workman engaged in laying or repairing pipes, etc. **b** A workman in charge of a pipe, esp. in hydraulic mining.

pipe metal. An alloy of tin and lead, sometimes with zinc, for making organ pipes.

pipe money Money given for pipe playing. *Obs.*

pipe plant. The Indian pipe.

pipe privet. The pipe tree.

piper. + PEPPER.

pip'er-ate, *a.* [L. *piperatus.*] Peppery. *Obs*

pi-per'ic (pī-pĕr'ĭk; pĭ-), *a. Org. Chem.* Designating a crystalline monobasic acid, $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$, got by boiling piperine with alcoholic potash, etc.

pip'er-idge (pĭp'ẽr-ĭj), *n.* a Var. of PEPPERIDGE. **b** The barberry. *Dial. Eng.*

pip'er-ine (pĭp'ẽr-ĭn; -ēn), **pip'er-i'tious** (-ish'ŭs), *a.* Peppery. *Rare.*

pip'er-ly (pĭp'ẽr-lĭ), *a.* Of, resembling, or characteristic of, a piper; trivial; worthless. *R.*

pip'er-o-va'tine (pĭp'ẽr-ō-vā'tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** *Chem.* A crystalline substance in the leaves of *Piper ovatum.*

piper urchin. A sea urchin of *Cidaris* or allied genus, having thick tubular spines likened to the tubes of a bagpipe; esp., *Porocidaris papillata,* occurring on the British coasts.

pip'er-y (pĭp'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Carib *biberi,* or Bakairi *piperi,* a boat, generally made of a log.] A long narrow raft of tree trunks used in tropical America. *Now Rare.*

pip'er-y-lene (pĭ-pĕr'ĭ-lēn; pĭ-), *n.* [*piperidine* + *acetylene.*] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, C_5H_8, got from piperidine and certain of its derivatives.

pipes (pīps), *n.* Scouring rush.

Pipes, Tom (pīps). In Smollett's "Peregrine Pickle," an extremely taciturn retired boatswain's mate, who lives with Commodore Trunnion to keep the servants in order.

pipe'stap'ple (pīp'stăp'l), *n.* [*pipe* + *stapple,* dial. form of *stopple.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a A pipestem **b** The grass *Cynosurus cristatus,* whose stiff stalks are used for cleaning pipes.

pi-pet' Var. of PIPETTE.

pipe tomahawk. A tomahawk with a hollow handle and a bowl in the head to use as a pipe. It was used esp. in formal peace ceremonies.

pipe tree. The lilac or the mock orange; — because their twigs were formerly used for pipe stems.

pi-pette', *v. t.* To convey or draw (off) with a pipette.



American Pipit (*Anthus pensilvanicus*).

They resemble the true larks in habit, colors, and the long hind claw, and, like them, sing on the wing. Hence they are often called *titlarks*. The common titlark, or meadow pipit (*A. pratensis*), the tree pipit (*A. trivialis*), and the rock pipit (*A. obscurus*) are well-known European species. The common American pipit (*A. pensilvanicus*) is widely distributed. The species *A. spragueii* is found chiefly on the Great Plains.

pip'kin (pĭp'kĭn), *n.* [Perh. dim. of *pipe* a cask.] **1.** A small earthen pot, usually one having a horizontal handle. **2.** A piggin.

Pip'pa (pĭp'*ä*; *It.* pēp'pä), *n.* The light-hearted heroine of Browning's drama "Pippa Passes," a poor Italian silk-factory girl. Her innocent singing is a cause of great good to persons seemingly least susceptible to her influence.

pip'pin (pĭp'ĭn), *n.* [ME. *pipin, pepin*, a seed, fr. F. *pepin, pépin;* orig. uncert. Cf. PIP a seed.] **1.** A seed. = 2d PIP, 2. *Obs.*

2. a A seedling apple. **b** Any of numerous varieties of apple; as, the fall *pippin*, Newtown *pippin*, etc.

Pi'pra (pī'prȧ; pĭp'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πιπρα a woodpecker.] *Zoöl.* **a** The genus of birds containing the typical manakins. **b** [*l. c.*] A manakin.

Pip'ri-dæ (pĭp'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of birds consisting of the manakins. It is sometimes treated as a subfamily, called **Pi-pri'næ** (pī-prī'nē), of the Cotingidæ. — **pi'prine** (pī'prĭn; pĭp'-; -rēn), *a.*

pip-sis'se-wa (pĭp-sĭs'ē-wȧ), *n.* [From American Indian.] Any evergreen pyrolaceous herb of the genus *Chimaphila*, esp. *C. umbellata*. Its astringent leaves have been used as a tonic and diuretic.



Pipsissewa (*Chimaphila umbellata*)

Pip-tom'er-is (pĭp-tŏm'ēr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large genus of Australian fabaceous undershrubs distinguished by the 5-parted calyx and 2-seeded pod. They have small yellow flowers and various types of foliage, some having only phyllodia, others needlelike leaves, etc. *P. scoparia* is called *dogwood*.

pip'y (pīp'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Like a pipe; hollow-stemmed, tubular, etc. **2.** Having pipes. **3.** Piping; whistling; shrill. **4.** Given to weeping. *Colloq.*

pi'quan-cy (pē'kăn-sĭ), *n.* [See PIQUANT.] **1.** State of being piquant; pungency; raciness. **2.** Sharpness or severity. *Obs.*

pi'quant (pē'kănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *piquer* to prick or sting. See PIQUE, *v.*] **1.** Piercing; stinging; esp., cutting to the feelings; bitter; as, *piquant* taunts *Archaic.* **2.** Stimulating to the taste; giving zest; tart; sharp; pungent; as, a *piquant* sauce. Also fig.; as, a *piquant* anecdote. "The slightly *piquant* nose." *Hawthorne.*

Syn. — See PUNGENT.

pique (pēk), *n.* [F. *pic*. Cf. PIQUET.] In piquet, the making by one player of thirty points in hand and play before the other player scores. It counts thirty additional.

pique, *n.* [F., fr. *piquer*. See PIQUE, *v.*] **1.** A quarrel or mutual animosity; a strife. *Obs. or R.*

2. A feeling of hurt, vexation, or resentment, awakened by a slight or injury; esp., irritation due to wounded pride.

> Wars had arisen . . . upon a personal *pique*. *De Quincey*

Syn. — Offense, irritation, displeasure, resentment. — PIQUE, UMBRAGE agree in the idea of offense taken; neither word suggests malevolence. PIQUE denotes a quick and often transient feeling of resentment, due esp. to wounded vanity; UMBRAGE is properly a sense of being overshadowed or slighted (see etym.); but the word commonly suggests little more than ruffled pride or jealous suspicion; as, "When the wanton heroine chooses to . . . flirt with Sir Harry or the Captain, the hero, in a *pique*, goes off and makes love to somebody else" (*Thackeray*); "With the first look he had already entered himself as a rival. It was a good deal in *pique*, it was a little for revenge" (*Stevenson*); cf. "Your formality might look like being *piqued* at my negligence" (*T. Gray*); "I should be very loath to give the least *umbrage* or offense by what I have said" (*Swift*); "Marcia took *umbrage* at his sarcasms" (*T. Hardy*); "She knows also how to 'take *umbrage*,' which is something that I never knew any one else to take outside of a book" (*O. Wister*). See RESENTMENT, PRIDE, *v.*

pique of honor *or* **honour**, an issue in which honor is involved; a point of honor. *Obs.*

pique, *v. t.;* PIQUED (pēkt); PI'QUING (pē'kĭng). [F. *piquer*. Cf. PIKE a weapon, PIKE a sharp point.] **1.** To anger by wounding the pride of; to nettle; irritate; offend.

> *Pique* her, and soothe in turn. *Byron.*

2. To excite to action by causing resentment, jealousy, or other passion; to stimulate; to prick; as, to *pique* ambition, or curiosity; to *pique* one to effort.

3. To pride or value; — used reflexively.

> Men . . . *pique* themselves upon their skill. *Locke.*

Syn. — Offend, displease, irritate, annoy, provoke, fret, nettle, sting; goad, stimulate. See EXCITE, PRIDE, *v.*

pique (pēk), *v. i.* To cause annoyance or irritation.

pi-qué' (pē-kā'), *n.* [F., p. p. of *piquer* to prick.] **1.** A ribbed or raised-figured cotton fabric, used as a dress goods, and for vestings, etc.

2. Inlay, as in tortoise shell, metal, or the like.

pi-quet' (pē-kĕt'; pĭk'ĕt), *n.* [F.; cf. *pic* pique, a term used in the game; orig. uncert. Cf. PEAK a mountain; PIQUE, *n. & v.;* PIKE a point; PICKET.] A game at cards played by two. The cards from two to six are excluded.

pi'queur' (pē'kûr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A huntsman. **2.** A servant who runs before a carriage to clear the way. **3.** An attendant in charge of the hounds in a hunt. *Rare.*

pi'ra-cy (pī'rȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [LL. *piratia*, Gr. πειρατεία. See PIRATE.] **1.** *Law.* At the common law, robbery on the high seas; an act of depredation animo furandi committed on the high seas that would if committed on the land amount to a felony, or such an act committed on unappropriated lands by a descent from the sea or using the sea as a basis of operations. In international law, in general, any act or practice of violence or depredation such as would be felonious if done ashore committed upon the high seas by one not acting under the authority of a politically organized community, or such an act or practice so committed upon unappropriated lands by a descent from the sea. Some authors (as Woolsey and Hall) consider that an act may be piracy when committed within the jurisdiction of a state if it be done by descent from the sea or with the sea as the basis of operations.

2. Any unauthorized appropriation and reproduction of another's production, invention, or conception; literary or artistic theft; specif., "Sometimes used, in a quasi-figurative sense, of violation of copyright; but for this, *infringement* is the correct and preferable term." *Abbott.*

pi-ra'gua (pĭ-rä'gwȧ; -răg'wȧ), *n.* [Sp. Cf. PIROGUE.] *Naut.* **a** A canoe made of a hollowed tree trunk; a dugout. **b** A dugout widened by cutting in two and inserting planks in the bottom and at the ends. **c** A two-masted, flat-bottomed boat, undecked except sometimes at the ends.

pi'rate (pī'rȧt), *n.* [L. *pirata*, Gr. πειρατής, from making attempts or attacks on ships, fr. πειρᾶν to attempt, undertake, πεῖρα an attempt, trial; akin to E. *peril:* cf. F. *pirate*. See PERIL.] **1.** A robber or freebooter on the high seas; one who commits or practices piracy.

2. An armed ship or vessel which sails, without a legal commission, to be employed in piracy.

3. Loosely, a plunderer or marauder. *Rhet. or Poetic.*

4. An infringer of the law of copyright.

5. An omnibus which invades the usual routes of other omnibuses, or which overcharges or mistreats its passengers; also, its driver. *Collog., Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

pi'rate, *v. i.;* PI'RAT-ED (-rȧt-ĕd); PI'RAT-ING (-rȧt-ĭng). [Cf. F. *pirater*.] To play the pirate; to commit piracy; to practice robbery on the high seas.

pi'rate, *v. t.* **1.** To commit piracy upon.

2. To take or appropriate as by piracy; specif., to publish, as books or writings, without proper authority.

> They advertised they would *pirate* his edition. *Pope.*

pi-rat'ic (pī-rȧt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *piraticus*, Gr. πειρατικός: cf.
pi-rat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } F. *piratique*.] Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a pirate or piracy; acquired by, or practicing, piracy. — **pi-rat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pi'ri-pi'ri (pē'rē-pē'rē; *colloq.* pĭr'ĭ-pĭr'ĭ), *n.* [Maori. Cf. BIDDY-BID.] **a** Any of various rosaceous weeds of the genus *Acæna*, bearing burrs covered with hooked bristles. *New Zealand.* **b** The white mapau. *Australia.* **c** A fragrant Asiatic and Australasian herb (*Haloragis micrantha*); — commonly, erroneously, *pirijiri. Tasmania.*

Pi-rith'o-üs (pī-rĭth'ō-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πειρίθοος.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of the Lapithæ, who became a bosom friend of Theseus. He first married Hippodamia. See LAPITHÆ. After her death he attempted, with the aid of Theseus, to carry off Persephone from Hades, but the two were bound to a rock by Pluto, Theseus alone being eventually released.

pirl (pûrl), *v. t.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. PURL.] *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To twist or twine, as hair in making fishing lines. **b** To spin, as a top; to cause to revolve.

pirn (pûrn; *Scot. also* pĭrn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A quill or reed on which thread or yarn is wound; a bobbin; also, the wound yarn on a weaver's shuttle; also, anything like a reel, esp. the reel of a fishing rod. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pirn, *n.* A twitch or ring for a refractory animal's nose.

pi-rogue' (pĭ-rōg'), *n.* [Carib *piragua:* cf. F. *pirogue*, Sp. *piragua*.] *Naut.* **a** A dugout canoe; loosely, any canoelike boat. **b** = PIRAGUA **c**.

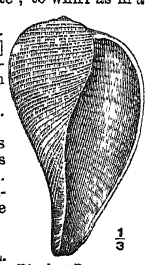
Pi'ro-plas'ma (pī'rō-plăz'mȧ; -plăs'mȧ), *n.* [Prob. L. *pirum* pear + *plasma*. See PLASMA.] *Zoöl.* A genus of parasitic protozoans, usually included in the Sporozoa, which live in the blood of various animals and often cause disease. *P. bigeminum* is the cause of Texas fever, which is introduced into cattle by the bite of ticks of the genus *Margaropus* (*annulatus, australis, decoloratus,* and *microplus*) and by *Ixodes ricinus*. *P. ovis* causes a similar disease in sheep, *P. equi* in horses, *P. canis* in dogs, and *P. parvum* another disease in cattle (in South Africa).

pir'ou-ette' (pĭr'ōō-ĕt'), *n.* [F.; orig. uncert.; cf. It. *piroletto, pirone*, peg.] **1.** A whirling or turning on the toes.

2. *Man.* The whirling about of a horse.

pir'ou-ette', *v. i.;* PIR'OU-ET'TED (-ĕt'ĕd); PIR'OU-ET'TING. [F. *pirouetter*.] To perform a pirouette; to whirl as in a pirouette. — **pir'ou-et'ter** (-ĕr), *n.*

Pir'u-la (pĭr'ōō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *pirum* pear; — from the shape.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tænioglossate gastropods, of warm seas, having a pyriform shell with a short spire and thin lip.



Pirula (*P. papyracea*) from Florida.

Pi'san (pē'zăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Pisa. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Pisa.

pis'ca-ry (pĭs'kȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *piscarius* relating to fishes or to fishing, fr. *piscis* a fish.] **1.** *Law.* The right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters; — now in phrase *common of piscary*.

2. A fishing place; a fishery.

pis'ca-tol'o-gy (pĭs'kȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *piscari, piscatus*, to fish + *-logy*.] Science of fishing.

pis-ca'tor (pĭs-kā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] A fisherman; an angler.

pis'ca-to'ri-al (pĭs'kȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [See PISCATORY.] Of or pert. to fishes or fishing. — **pis'ca-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

pis'ca-to-ry (pĭs'kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *piscatorius*, fr. *piscator* a fisherman, fr. *piscari* to fish, fr. *piscis* a fish. See FISH the animal.] **1.** Piscatorial; living by fishing.

2. Erroneously used for PISCINE. *Oxf. E. D.*

Pis'ces (pĭs'ēz), *n. pl; gen.* PISCIUM (pĭsh'ĭ-ŭm). [L., fishes.] **1.** *Astron.* **a** A zodiacal constellation directly south of Cassiopeia, beyond Andromeda; the Fish or Fishes. It includes the first point of Aries, which is the vernal equinoctial point. **b** The twelfth sign of the zodiac. See SIGN.

2. *Zoöl.* A class of vertebrates, variously limited, in old classifications containing not only all the fishes, but the cyclostomes and lancelets. The last two groups are now universally excluded, and most recent classificatiosu also exclude certain peculiar groups of fossil fishes (the Ostracophori and Arthrodira), leaving the class Pisces to consist of the subclasses Elasmobranchii (sharks and rays) and Teleostomi (ganoids, bony fishes, and sometimes the dipnoans, though the last are often ranked as a separate subclass). The Elasmobranchii and Teleostomi are now raised to the rank of classes by many authorities, *Pisces* being abandoned, or made equiv. to *Teleostomi* (which see).

pis'ci-cap'ture (pĭs'ĭ-kăp'tŭr), *n.* [L. *piscis* fish + E. *capture*.] Taking of fishes, as by angling. — **pis'ci-cap'tur-ist** (-kăp'tŭr-ĭst), *n. Both Humorous or Affected.*

pis'ci-cul'ture (-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *piscis* fish + E. *culture*.] Fish culture. — **pis'ci-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *a.* — **pis'ci-cul'tur-al-ly**, *adv.* — **pis'ci-cul'tur-ist**, *n.*

pis'ci-form (pĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *piscis* fish + *-form*.] Shaped like a fish.

pis-ci'na (pĭ-sī'nȧ; pĭ-sē'-), *n.* [L., a cistern, tank, basin, fishpond, fr. *piscis* a fish.] **1.** *Chiefly Rom. Antiq.* An artificial reservoir or tank; specif.: **a** A fishpond. **b** A small reservoir in an aqueduct system. **c** A swimming tank, esp. one with cold water in a bath.

2. *Eccl.* A stone basin with a drain used by the priest in washing his hands before the celebration of the Eucharist and at the recitation of the lavabo during the celebration.

pis'cine (pĭs'ĭn; -īn; 184, 277), *a.* [L. *piscis* a fish.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to, or like, a fish or fishes.

‖ **Pis'cis Aus-tra'lis** (pĭs'ĭs ŏs-trā'lĭs) } *gen.* PISCIS AUS-
‖ **Pis'cis Aus-tri'nus** (pĭs'ĭs ŏs-trĭ'nŭs) } TRALIS or AUSTRINI (ŏs-trĭ'nī). [L., Southern Fish.] *Astron.* A southern constellation adjoining Aquarius on the south; the Southern Fish. It contains the bright star Fomalhaut.

‖ **Pis'cis Vo'lans** (vō'lănz) *gen.* PISCIS VOLANTIS (vō-lăn'tĭs). [L., Flying Fish.] *Astron.* A small southern constellation, adjoining Argo (Carina) on the south; the Flying Fish; — now generally known as *Volans*.

pis-civ'o-rous (pĭ-sĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *piscis* a fish + *-vorous*.] *Zoöl.* Feeding on fish.

‖ **pi'sé'** (pē'zā'; pē'zā), *n.* [F. *pisé*, fr. *piser* to stamp, pound, L. *pisare*.] *Arch.* A kind of building, done with stiff earth or clay rammed in between molds. Cf. TAPIA.

Pis'gah (pĭz'gȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Pisgāh*, lit. prob. cleft.] *Bib.* The mountain, or mountain top, east of the north end of the Dead Sea, from which Moses viewed the Promised Land just before his death; — used allusively chiefly in phrases; as, *Pisgah* prospect; *Pisgah* sight; *Pisgah* view.

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piple. † PEOPLE.
pip'less, *a.* See -LESS.
pipling † PIPPLING.
pipewder. † PIEPOUDRE.
pip'pa-la. (pĭp'ȧ-lȧ). Var. of PIPAL.
pippe. † PIP. [from the pip.]
pipped (pĭpt), *a.* Suffering
pip'per-idge. Var. of PEPPERIDGE.
pip'pin-face', *n.* A smooth, round, red face. — **p i p' pin-faced'** (-fāst'), *a.*
pippin file. See FILE, tool.
pip'pin-squire', *n.* = APPLESQUIRE. *Obs.*
pip-pi'tee. Var. of PIPIRI.
pip'ple, *v. n.* To murmur, as the wind or rippling water. *Obs.*
pip'pul (pĕp'ŭl), *or* **pippul tree.** Var. of PIPAL, PIPAL TREE.
pip'py, *a.* Full of pips.
pip'ridge. † PEPPERIDGE.
pipt, *p. a.* [Prob. p. p. of a v. *pip*, of imitative origin.] Cracked. *Obs.*
pi'pul (pē'pŭl), *or* **pipul tree.** Var. of PIPAL, PIPAL TREE.
piqa-. For various forms in PIQUE-, see those in PICE-.
pi'qua-ble (pē'kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being piqued. *Rare.*
pi'quance (pē'kȧns), *n.* Piquancy. *Rare.*
pi'quant-ly, *adv.* of PIQUANT.
pi'quant-ness, *n.* Piquancy.
pique (pēk). Erron. for PEAK.
pique, *n.* = PICA, craving. *Obs*
pi'que (pē'kā; pēk), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. Quichua *pĭki*.] **a** = 1st JIGGER. **b** Any of various ticks.
pique (pēk), *v. t. & i.* *Piquet.* To win a pique from; to score a pique.
‖ **pi'qué'** (pē'kā'), *a.* [F.] Lit., pricked; specif.: a Designating a lapped seam in a kid glove. **b** *Music.* = SPICCATO. **c** Inlaid.
piqued. † PEAKED.
piquet. † PICKET. [*Obs.*]
pi-quet', *n.* A kind of carnation.
pi-quette' (pē-kĕt'), *n.* [F.] See PETIOLIZATION.
pi-qui'a oil (pē-kē'ȧ). [Braz. *piquia*, the tree.] See OIL, *Table I.*
pi-quier' (pĭ-kēr'), *n.* [F.] A pikeman. *Obs.*
pir. † PEER, PIRR.
pir (pēr), *n.* [Hind. *pīr*.] A Mohammedan saint or spiritual guide; also, his tomb.
Pi'ra (pī'rȧ). *Bib.*
pirace, *v. t. & i.* To pirate. *Obs.*
pi-rai' (pĭ-rī'). Var. of PIRAYA.
Pi'ram (pī'rȧm). *Bib.*
pi-ram'e-ter (pĭ-răm'ē-tēr). Var. of PERAMETER.
piramis. † PYRAMID.
pi-ra'nha (pĭ-rän'yä). Var. of PIRAYA.
pirate bird. A jaeger gull.
pirate fish. A hagfish.
pi'rate-ly, *a.* Piratical. *Obs. & R.*
pi'rate-ry, *n.* Also **pi'rat-ry.** [F. *piraterie*.] Piracy. *Rare.*
pi'rat-ess (pī'rȧt-ĕs), *n.* A female pirate.
Pir'a-thon (pĭr'ȧ-thŏn). *Bib.*
Pir'a-thon-ite (-īt). *Bib.*
pi'rat-ism (pī'rȧt-ĭz'm), *n.* Piracy. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
pi-rat'ous-ly, *adv.* Piratically.
pi-ra'ya (pĭ-rä'yä), *n.* [Tupi *piranha*, contr. fr. *pirá* fish + *çanha* tooth; i. e., toothed fish.] A caribe (fish).
pirck. † PERK.
pire † PEAR, PERRY, PIER.
pire (pēr), *v. i.* [ME. *piren*; cf. LG. *piren*.] To gaze; to peer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
piriawe. † PARIAH.
pir'ie. † PERRY, PIRRY.
pi'ri-pi'ri, *n.* See PIRIPIRI **c**.
pi'ri-ri'gua (pē'rē-rē'gwä), *n.* [Guarani.] A South American cuckoolike bird (*Guira guira*).
pirk. Obs. or Scot. var. of PERK.
pirl (pûrl; pĭrl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PURL.
pirl'i-cue (pĭr'lĭ-kū). Var. of PURLICUE. *Scot.*
pirl'ie (pûr'lĭ), *n.* Anything small, esp. the little finger. *Scot.*
pirl'ie (pûr'lĭ), *n.* Also **pirl'ie-pig'.** A money box. *Scot.*
pir'lie-cue. Var. of PURLICUE.
pirned (pûrnd; pĭrnd), *a.* Brocaded or striped in colors. *Scot.*
pirn'le,pirn'y (pûr'nĭ; pĭr'-), *n.* A little pirn, or bobbin. *Scot.*
pirn'ie, pirn'y, *n.* A woolen nightcap, usually striped. *Scot.*
pirn'ie, pirn'y, *a.* Striped with different colors. *Scot. Oxf. E. D.*
pirogua. † PIRAGUA.
pi-rol' (pē-rōl'), *n.* [G.] The golden oriole.
Pir'o-la. Var. of PYROLA.
Pir'o-la'ce-æ (pĭr'ō-lā'sē-ē). Var. of PYROLACEÆ. — **pir'o-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
piromancye. † PYROMANCY.
pir'o-plas-mo'sis (pĭr'ō-plăz-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Infestation with protozoa of the genus *Piroplasma*. [fish. *Obs.*]
pirot, *n.* A kind of long shell-
pirr (pĭr; pēr), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's cry.] A tern or small gull. *Brit.*
pirre. † PERRIE, PERRY.
pirre, *n.* Asthma. *Obs.*
pirrichius. † PYRRHIC, *n.*, 2.
pirr'ie, pirr'y (pĭr'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *pirr* a gentle breeze.] A blast of wind; gust; squall. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pirr'-maw', *n.* [*pirr* a tern + *maw* a gull.] A tern. *Brit.*
pir'ry. † PERRY, pear tree.
Pir'rus. Var. of PYRUS.
pirwike. † PERIWIG.
piry. † PERRY.
pir'y (pēr'ĭ). Var. of PEERY, *n.*
pi'sa, *n.* A Pisan dagger. *Obs.*
pi-sa'ca (pĭ-sä'chȧ), *n.* [Skr. *piśāca*.] *Hindu Myth.* A demon of the vilest class; a malignant ghost.
pi-sa'chee (-chē), *n.* [Skr. *piśāc*.] A kind of she demon; the spirit of one who has met with a violent death; also, one of the storms called devils. *Indic.*
‖ **pis' al'ler'** (pē'-zăl'lĕ'). [F.] Lit., to go worst; the worst that can happen; also, a last resource.
pisane, *n.* [ME. *pesane, pisan, pusane*, prob. fr. OF. *pisain*, *a.*, of Pisa.] *Anc. Armor.* A piece for the neck and upper chest. *Obs.*
‖ **pi-sang'** (pĭ-săng'), *n.*, **pisang** fig. [Malay.] A banana.
pis'as-phalt, -phal'tum (pĭs'ăs-făl'tŭm). Vars. of PISSASPHALT.
pi'say (pē'zä). Var. of PISÉ.
pis'ca-ry, *n.* [L. *piscarius*.] A fisher or fishmonger. *Obs.*
pis'ca-ry, *a.* [L. *piscarius*.] Of or pert. to a piscary or fishing. *Obs. & R.* [PESHCUSH.]
pis'cash (pĕs'kĭsh). Var. of
pis-ca'tion (pĭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *piscatio, fr. piscari* to fish.] Fishing; fishery. *Obs. or R.*
pis'ca-to'ri-al-ist (pĭs'kȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl-ĭst; 201), *n.* An angler.
pis'ca-to'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Piscatorial. — *n.* Angler. [catory.
pis'ca-to'ri-ous (-rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Pis-
pis'ca-to-ry, *n.* A literary work portraying piscatory life. *Obs.*
piscence. † PUISSANCE.
pisch. † PISH; PISS; PITCH, a substance.
Pis'ci-an (pĭsh'ĭ-ăn), *n. Astron.* A star having a spectrum resembling that of the brighter stars in the constellation Pisces.
pis'ci-cle, *n.* [L. *pisciculus*.] A little fish. *Obs.*
pis-cic'o-lous (pĭ-sĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *piscis* fish + *-colous*.] *Zoöl.* Parasitic on fishes.
Pis'cid (pĭs'ĭd), *n.* [*Pisces* + *-id*.] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant lies in the constellation Pisces.
Pis-cid'i-a (pĭ-sĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PISCES; -CIDE.] *Bot.* Syn. of ICHTHYOMETHIA.
pis'ci-fau'na (pĭs'ĭ-fô'nȧ), *n.* [NL. See PISCES; FAUNA.] The fishes of a given region.
pis'ci-nal (pĭs'ĭ-năl), *a.* [Cf. L. *piscinalis* of a bath.] Pert. to a piscina. *R.* [= PISCINA.
pis'cine (pĭs'ĭn; pĭ-sēn'), *n.* [= PISCINA.
piscod. † PEASCOD.
pis-cose' *a.* [L. *piscosus*.] Fishy. *Obs. & R.*
pis'cu-lent, *a.* [L. *pisculentus*.] Abounding in fish. *Obs.*
pise. † PIECE, PIZE.

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pish (pĭsh), *interj. & n.* An exclamation of contempt.

pish, *v. i.* To say *pish;* to express contempt.

pish, *v. t.* To say *pish* to; to dismiss, reject, or the like, by saying *pish;* as, he *pished* away these arguments.

pi'si-form (pī'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pisum* pea + *-form.*] **1.** Like a pea or peas in size and shape; as, *pisiform* iron ore.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating a sesamoid bone on the ulnar side of the carpus, present in some vertebrates, as in many mammals, including man, and in crocodiles. In man it articulates only with the cuneiform. — *n.* The pisiform bone.

Pis'is-trat'i-dæ (pĭs'ĭs-trăt'ĭ-dē), *or* **Pis'is-trat'ids** (-ĭdz), *n. pl.* [L. *Pisistratidæ,* fr. Gr. Πεισιστρατίδαι.] *Gr. Hist.* The sons and successors of Pisistratus (B. C. 605–527), — Hippias and Hipparchus. Cf. ALCMÆONIDÆ.

pis'mire' (pĭs'mīr'), *n.* [*piss* + *mire* ant; — from the smell of an ant hill.] An ant, or emmet.

pi'so-lite (pī'sō-līte; pĭz'ō-), *n.* [Gr. πίσον pea + *-lite.*] *Geol.* A limestone composed of globular concretions about the size of a pea. Cf. OÖLITE. — **pi'so-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Pi-so'ni-a (pī-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Willem *Pison* (1611–78), Dutch botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical nyctaginiaceous, often thorny, trees and shrubs, having small dicœcious apetalous flowers with 6–10 exserted stamens and hard or stony fruits. *P. obtusata* of southern Florida and the West Indies is called *beefwood* or *corkwood.*

piss (pĭs), *v. t. & i.;* PISSED (pĭst); PISS'ING. [ME. *pissen,* F. *pisser,* OF. *pissier;* akin to It. *pisciare;* perh. fr. an onomatopœic interjection.] To urinate; to urinate in or on. *Now Vulgar.*

piss, *n.* Urine. *Now Vulgar.*

pis'sas-phalt (pĭs'ăs-fălt), *n.* [L. *pissasphaltus,* Gr. πισσάσφαλτος; πίσσα pitch + ἄσφαλτος asphalt.] = MALTHA, 2 a.

pis-ta'chi-o (pĭs-tä'shĭ-ō; pĭs-tă'-; -shō; 7, 277), *n.* [It. *pistacchio* (cf. Sp. *pistacho,* F. *pistache*), fr. L. *pistacium,* Gr. πιστάκιον, fr. πιστάκη, the tree, fr. Per. *pistah,* the nut. ME. *pistace* is fr. OF. *pistace.* Cf. FISTINUT, FUSTIC.] **1.** **a** A small anacardiaceous tree (*Pistacia vera*), of southern Europe and Asia Minor. It has leaves with 3–5 broad leaflets, and a large fruit. **b** The seed of this tree. See PISTACHIO NUT.

2. *Cookery.* The flavor of the pistachio nut, or an ice or confection flavored with it.

3. Pistachio green.

pistachio green. A light yellowish green color resembling that of the pistachio nut.

pistachio nut. The nut of the pistachio tree. It is properly the stone of the fruit, and contains a single oblong greenish seed, which is much eaten in Europe as a dainty. It is used as a flavoring substance in cookery and confectionery.

Pis-ta'ci-a (pĭs-tā'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., pistachio tree. See PISTACHIO.] *Bot.* A small genus of anacardiaceous trees, natives of southern Europe, Asia, and Mexico. They have odd-pinnate leaves, small dicœcious apetalous flowers, and drupaceous fruit. *P. vera* is the pistachio; *P. lentiscus,* the mastic tree; and *P. terebinthus,* the terebinth tree.

pis'ta-reen' (pĭs'tȧ-rēn'), *n.* [Perh. fr. Sp. *peseta* peseta.] The old Spanish peseta. — *a.* Of small value; picayune.

pis'til (pĭs'tĭl), *n.* [NL. *pistillum,* fr. L. *pistillum, pistillus,* a pestle: cf. F. *pistil.* See PESTLE: cf. PISTON.] *Bot.* The ovule-bearing organ of a seed plant; the ovary with its appendages. *Pistil* is often loosely used as a popular synonym of *gynœcium;* but it properly denotes only an individual member of a gynœcium, though when the latter is syncarpous it becomes an equivalent term. A pistil ordinarily consists of the *ovary* and a *stigma.* See OVARY, 2, STIGMA, CARPEL, GYNŒCIUM; also, FLOWER, 3 & *Illust.*

pis'til-late (pĭs'tĭl-lāt), *a. Bot.* Furnished with, or producing, a pistil or pistils; specif., of diclinous flowers, having pistils but no stamens. Cf. STAMINATE.

pis'til-line (pĭs'tĭl-lĭn; -līn), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a pistil.

pis'tol-o'gy (pĭs'tĭl-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πίστις faith + *-logy.*] The doctrine of faith; as, the *pistiology* of St. Paul.

pis'tol (pĭs'tŭl), *n.* [F. *pistole* (cf. It. *pistola*), perh. fr. *pistolet* a pistol, formerly also a dagger, prob. fr. It. *pistolese* a dagger, as a., of *Pistoia,* fr. a form *Pistola,* for *Pistoja,* a town in Italy. Cf. PISTOLE.] A short firearm intended to be aimed and fired from one hand. Pistols are now usually either *revolvers* (which see), or automatic, or semiautomatic, magazine pistols. See AUTOMATIC PISTOL, *Illust.*

pis'tol, *v. t.;* -TOLED (-tŭld) or -TOLLED; -TOL-ING or TOL-LING. [Cf. F. *pistoler.*] To shoot with a pistol.

Pis'tol, *n.* A follower of Falstaff, his ancient, or ensign, in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," in the Second Part of "King Henry the Fourth," and in "King Henry the Fifth." He is a ranting swaggerer who spouts fragments of bombastic blank verse. See QUICKLY, MISTRESS, 2.

pistol carbine. A pistol having a removable butt piece, and so capable of use either as a pistol or as a carbine.

pis-tole' (pĭs-tōl'), *n.* [F.; prob. a name given in jest in France to a Spanish coin (Sp. & It. *pistola* have not this meaning); cf. F. *pistolet* (16th cent.), name of a gold coin. See PISTOL.] The old quarter doblon of Spain, worth approximately $4 or 16s.; also, any of various former gold coins of Europe comparable in value with the above.

pis'to-leer' (pĭs'tō-lēr'), *n.* Also **pis'to-lier'.** [F. *pistolier.*] One who uses a pistol; esp., formerly, a soldier armed principally with pistols. *Carlyle.*

pistol grip. A grip of a shotgun or rifle shaped like an old-fashioned pistol stock.



Part of Shotgun, showing: 1 Pistol Grip; 2 Triggers; 3, 3 Hammers; 4 Top Lever.

pis'ton (pĭs'tŭn), *n.* [F. *piston;* cf. It. *pistone* piston, also *pestone* a large pestle; all fr. L. *pinsere, pistum,* to pound, to stamp. See PESTLE, PISTIL.] **1.** *Mach.* A sliding piece moved by, or moving against, fluid pressure. It usually consists of a short cylinder fitting within a cylindrical vessel along which it moves, back and forth. In steam engines it receives motion from the steam; in pumps it moves a fluid. See CYLINDER, 2 a, and SLIDE VALVE, *Illust.*

2. *Music.* **a** In certain brass wind instruments, a sliding valve moving in a cylinder like an engine piston and serving, when depressed by a finger knob, to add a crook to the tube, and hence to lower its pitch. **b** = PISTON KNOB.

piston head. *Steam Engin.* That part of a piston which is made fast to the piston rod.

piston ring. *Mach.* A spring packing ring, or any of several such rings, for a piston. See PACKING, 2 **c.**

piston rod. *Mach.* A rod by which a piston is moved, or by which it communicates motion.

piston valve. *Mech.* A slide valve, consisting of a piston, or connected pistons, working in a cylindrical case provided with ports that are traversed by the valve.

Pi'sum (pī'sŭm), *n.* [L., pea, Gr. πίσον.] *Bot.* A small genus of European and Asiatic fabaceous vines distinguished from *Lathyrus* by the enlarged summit of the style. *P. sativum* is the original of the garden pea.

pit (pĭt), *n.* [Cf. D. *pit,* akin to E. *pith.*] The hard stone of a drupaceous fruit; as, a peach or cherry *pit. U. S.*

pit, *n.* [ME. *pit, put,* AS. *pytt* pit, hole, L. *puteus* well, pit.]

1. A cavity or hole in the ground, natural or artificial.

Tumble me into some loathsome *pit.* *Shak.*

Specif.: **a** A large hole from which some mineral deposit is dug or quarried; as, a gravel *pit;* a stone *pit.* **b** The shaft of a coal mine, or the mine itself. **c** A hole in which some process is carried on; as: (1) A hole in the ground in which to burn something; as, a lime *pit;* a charcoal *pit.* (2) In founding, a cavity in the floor to receive cast metal. (3) A vat, in tanning, dyeing, bleaching, etc.; as, a tan *pit.* (4) A covered excavation in a field for storing vegetables, as potatoes. (5) *Hort.* An excavation, often covered with a glass frame, used for the protection of plants in cold weather or for forwarding early growth. (6) A dungeon. *Now Rare or Hist.* **d** A pitfall for wild beasts; hence, a trap; a snare.

The anointed of the Lord was taken in their *pits.* *Lam.* iv. 20.

2. A well; also, a water hole; a pool. *Now Rare. Jer.* xiv. 3.

3. A deep place; an abyss; specif.: **a** A grave. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.,* exc. as used of an excavation for a number of bodies.

He keepeth back his soul from the *pit.* *Job* xxxiii. 18.

b Hades; hell, or a part of it, as in phrase *the pit of hell.*

4. An inclosed hole or area in which wild beasts are kept, or where gamecocks, dogs, or other animals are caused to fight, or dogs are trained to kill rats. "As fiercely as two gamecocks in the *pit.*" *Locke.*

5. A surface depression or hollow; as: **a** The **pit of the stomach,** the depression below the lower end of the breastbone. **b** The indentation or mark left by a pustule, as in smallpox; any similar depressed scar. **c** *Bot.* A depression or unthickened spot in the cell wall of a cell which has undergone lignification. Pits sometimes exhibit a marginal rim, and are then known as bordered pits.

6. Formerly, that part of a theater on the floor of the house below the level of the stage and behind the orchestra; now, in England, commonly, the cheaper part behind the stalls. In the United States the name is not used, and the place of the pit is occupied by not inexpensive seats in continuation of, or as part of, the orchestra, often called parquet or orchestra circle.

7. *Mil.* A depressed section in a modern mortar battery in which a group of mortars, usually four, are mounted.

8. That part of the floor of some exchanges devoted to a special branch of business; as, wheat *pit;* provision *pit.* Each pit is usually surrounded by a circle of steps. *U. S.*

pit, *v. t.;* PIT'TED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 151); PIT'TING. **1.** To place or put into a pit or hole.

Pitted like beasts, tumbled into the grave. *T. Granger.*

2. To form pits in; to mark with little hollows, as those left by variolous pustules; as, a face *pitted* by smallpox.

3. To set in a pit to fight, as cocks or dogs; to introduce as an antagonist; to set forward for or in a contest; as, to *pit* one dog against another.

pit, *v. i.* To become marked with pits, or depressions; specif., *Med.,* to preserve for a time an indentation made by pressure (of the finger, etc.), as occurs in œdema; — said of the skin or flesh.

pi'ta (pē'tȧ), *n.* [Sp.] **a** The fiber obtained from the common century plant (*Agave americana*), utilized for cordage, etc.; also, the plant itself. **b** = IXTLE **b.** **c** The similar fiber of several other plants, as *Furcræa gigantea* and various species of yucca. These various fibers are also called **pita fiber, pita thread, pita flax,** and **pita hemp.**

pi'ta-ha'ya (pē'tȧ-hä'yȧ), *n.* [Native name in the Antilles.] **a** Any of various cactaceous plants of the genera *Cereus* and *Echinocereus;* esp., *C. giganteus, C. thurberi,* and *C. pitajaya.* **b** Its edible fruit.

pit'a-pat' (pĭt'ȧ-păt'), *adv.* [An onomatopœic reduplication of *pat* a light, quick blow.] In a flutter; with palpitation; with quick succession of beats; as, her foot goes *pitapat.*

"The fox's heart went *pitapat.*" *L'Estrange.*

pit'a-pat', *n.* A light, repeated sound; a pattering; palpitation; as, the *pitapat* of her heart; the *pitapat* of a foot.

pit'a-pat', *v. i.* To move or beat pitapat. — **pit'a-pat-a'-tion** (-păt-ā'shŭn), *n. Humorous.*

Pit-cair'ni-a (pĭt-kâr'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Archibald *Pitcairn* (1652–1713), Scottish physician.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American bromeliaceous plants having fleshy spiny-margined leaves, and showy flowers.

pitch (pĭch), *n.* [ME. *pich,* AS. *pic,* L. *pix;* akin to Gr. πίσσα.] **1.** A black or dark-colored viscous substance obtained as a residue in distilling coal tar, wood tar, bone oil, etc., and occurring naturally as *asphalt* (which see). Artificial pitch, like asphalt, consists chiefly of hydrocarbons, but varies much in composition and consistency according to the way it is produced. It is widely used in manufacturing fuel, varnishes, roofing paper, etc., for calking seams, as a preservative coating, for street paving, etc.

He that toucheth *pitch* shall be defiled therewith. *Ecclus.* xiii. 1.

2. Any of various bituminous substances; — usually with a limiting word; as, mineral *pitch;* esp., Jew's *pitch.*

3. The resin, often of medicinal value, obtained from certain coniferous trees; as, Canada, or hemlock, *pitch;* Burgundy, or white, *pitch,* etc.

pitch, *v. t.;* PITCHED (pĭcht); PITCH'ING. [AS. *pician,* fr. *pic.* See PITCH, *n.;* cf. PAY to cover with pitch.] To cover over, smear, or soil, with, or as with, pitch.

The welkin *pitched* with sullen clouds. *Dryden.*

pitch, *v. t.* [ME. *picchen;* orig. uncert., perh. akin to E. *pick, pike.*] **1.** To thrust or plant in the ground, as stakes or poles; hence, to fix or fasten firmly, lit. or, now rarely, fig., as by embedding in mortar, or the like. *Now Rare,* exc. specif., *Cricket, to pitch the wickets.* See 4th CRICKET, *n.*

2. To place and set up or erect; as, to *pitch* a tent, camp, lodge, or the like; to fix in a certain position or location; as, to *pitch* a beacon on the summit of a hill.

In my face deep furrows eld hath *pight.* *Spenser.*

3. To pierce with something pointed; to transfix. *Obs.*

4. To place or expose for sale, as goods in a market. *Brit.*

5. To furnish, fill, or load with something. *Obs.,* except specif., to set, face, or pave with rubble or undressed stones.

6. To set in order or arrange, esp. for battle; as, a *pitched* battle; a *pitched* field. *Obs. or Archaic, exc. in p. p.*

7. = PIT, *v. t.,* 3. *Rare.*

8. To fix in one's thought; to determine; ascertain; appoint; specif., to fix, as a price, value, or rate. *Obs. or R.*

9. To fix or set at a particular pitch or level; as, to *pitch* a tune or the voice. "Hath man no second life? — *Pitch* this one high." *Matthew Arnold.*

10. To throw, fling, hurl, or toss, usually with a definite aim or purpose; as, to *pitch* a spear, a quoit; specif.: **a** To throw, as hay, dirt, etc., with a pitchfork, shovel, or the like. **b** *Baseball* and, formerly, *Cricket.* To serve (the ball) to the batsman. **c** To lead (a card of a certain suit) and thereby establish trumps; to establish (the trump) in this way. Cf. PITCH, *n.,* 4 **d.**

11. To tell; relate. *Slang, Eng.*

12. *Naut.* To loosen and throw out or overboard (spars, etc.) by pitching in a heavy sea; — said of a vessel.

13. *Brewing.* To start fermentation in (wort).

14. *Soap Making.* To fit.

pitch, *v. i.* **1.** To fix or place a tent or temporary habitation; to encamp; settle; locate. *Now Rare.* "Laban . . . *pitched* in the Mount of Gilead." *Gen.* xxxi. 25.

2. To light; to settle; to come to rest from flight.

The tree whereon they [the bees] *pitch.* *Mortimer.*

3. To fix one's choice; to decide; select; — with *on* or *upon;* as, they *pitched* upon an expedient.

4. To plunge or fall; esp., to fall forward; as, to *pitch* from a precipice; also, to decline or slope.

5. **a** *Naut.* To plunge so that the bow and stern alternately rise and fall in the water, as a ship in a head sea. **b** Hence, to move with a motion like a pitching ship; to lurch.

6. *Baseball* and, formerly, *Cricket.* To serve the ball to the batsman; to act as pitcher.

7. To buck; — said of a horse. *Rare.*

8. *Mech.* To fit or interlock; to mesh; **engage.**

to pitch and pay, to pay ready money; to pay promptly. *Obs. or Archaic. Shak.* — **to p. in,** to set to work, esp. with energy. *Colloq.* — **to p. into,** to attack; assail. *Colloq.*

pitch, *n.* **1.** Act or manner of pitching or throwing; a throw; toss; cast, as of something from the hand; as, a good *pitch* in quoits. Also, *Golf,* act of lofting the ball.

2. Act of fixing one's choice; choice. *Rare.*

pish (pĭsh). Obs. or Scot. var. of PISS.

pishamin. + PERSIMMON.

pi-shaug' (pĭ-shôg'), *n.* [Narraganset Indian *npeshawog.*] A female or young male surf scoter. *Massachusetts.*

pish'cash, pish'cush. Obs. vars. of PESHCUSH.

pi-shogue' (pĭ-shōg'), *n.* [Ir. *piseog.*] Sorcery; a spell. *Ir.*

pish'-posh' (pĭsh'-pŏsh'; -pōsh'), *n.* Also **pish'-posh'** (pĭ-pŏsh'). Rice broth containing bits of meat. *Anglo-Ind.*

pisht. Pished. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **pi'shu'** (pē'shō'), *n.* [Canadian F. *pichou,* fr. Cree *pisiw, pisew.*] The Canada lynx.

pisk (pĭsk), *n.* The common American nighthawk.

pisk'y. Dial. Eng. var. of PIXY.

pi'so (pē'sō), *n.* [Ashanti *peseŋa* a pennyworth of gold dust.] See WEIGHT.

Pi'son (pī'sŏn), *n. Bib.* One of the four parts of the river in the garden of Eden.

pis'o-phalt. Obs. corrupt. of PISSASPHALT.

Pis'pah (pĭs'pȧ). *Bib.*

piss'a-bed', *n.* [In allusion to diuretic properties.] Any of various wild plants, as dandelion, bluet, oxeye daisy, etc. *Local.*

pissan. + PISANG.

pis'sance. + PUISSANCE.

pissane. + PISANE.

pissant. + PUISSANT.

Pisshos. + PISCES.

pissing conduit. A small conduit running near the Royal Exchange, London. *Obs. Shak.*

pist (pĭst). Var. of PISTE a track. [attention. *Obs.*]

pist, *interj.* A call to attract

pistace. + PISTACHIO.

pis-tache' (pĭs-tăsh'; *F.* pēs-tăsh'). Var. of PISTACHIO.

pis-ta'chi-o-nut' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

pis-ta'ci-a (pĭs-tā'shĭ-ȧ), **pis-ta'ci-o** (-ō). Vars. of PISTACHIO.

pis'ta-cite (pĭs'tȧ-sīt), *n.* [G. *pistazit;* — from its green color. See PISTACHIO.] *Min.* Epidote.

pis'ta-cle, *n.* [Cf. It. *pistacchio.*] Pistachio. *Obs.*

pis'tate, *n. t.* [L. *pistare* to pound.] To bake. *Obs.*

pis'ta-zite (pĭs'tȧ-zīt). Var. of PISTACITE.

piste, *n.* [Prob. erron. (cf. the var. *pisce*) for *spice,* fr. L. *spica* (cf. SPIKENARD).] Spikenard. *Obs.*

‖ **piste** (pēst), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pisare, pinsere, pistum,* to pound.] The track or tread of a horse; a track.

pis'tel, etc. + PISTLE, etc.

pis'tic (pĭs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *pisticus,* Gr. πιστικός.] Pure; genuine; — of nard.

pis'tic, *a.* [Gr. πιστικός faithful.] Of, pert. to, or exhibiting, faith.

pis'tick, *n.* Pistachio. *Obs.*

pis'til. + PESTLE, PISTLE.

pis'til-la'ceous (pĭs'tĭl-lā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, a pistil. *Rare.*

pis'til-lar (pĭs'tĭl-lȧr), *a.,* **-til-la-ry** (-lā-rĭ). *a.* Pistillaceous.

pis'til-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pistillum* a pestle.] Act of pounding with a pestle *Obs.*

pis'tĭl-lid (pĭs'tĭ-lĭd), **-lid'i-um** (-lĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. *pistillidium. Bot.* An archegonium.

pis'til-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), **pis'til-lig'er-ous** (pĭs'tĭl-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See PISTIL; -FEROUS; -GEROUS.] *Bot.* Pistillate.

pis'tol-lo-dy (pĭs'tĭ-lō-dĭ), *n.* [NL. *pistillum* pistil + Gr. εἶδος form.] *Bot.* The metamorphosis of other organs into pistils.

pis'til-loid (-loid), *a.* [*pistil* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pistilline.

pis'tle, *n.* [AS. *pistol,* L. *epistola.*] Epistle; story; tale. *Obs.*

pis'tle, *v. t.* To write a (satiric) epistle upon. *Obs.*

pis'tler, *n.* The reader of the Epistle at Communion. *Obs.*

pis'tol-ade', *n.* [F.] A pistol shot or wound. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To fire on with pistols. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

pis'tol-er, *n.* Maker of pistols.

‖ **pis'to-le'se,** *n.* [It. *pistolese.*] A long dagger; — as coming from Pistoja. *Obs.*

pis'to-let, *n.* [OF. Cf. PISTOLE.] A type of gold coin of Spain and Italy worth about six shillings; later, a pistole. *Obs.*

pis'to-let, *n.* [F.] A pistol. *Obs.*

pistoleter, pis'to-let-ier', *n.* A soldier armed with a pistol. *Obs.*

pis'to-let'to, *n.* [It.] Pistol. *Obs.*

pis'tol-gram, *n.* [*pistol* + *-gram.*] An instantaneous photograph; a pistolgraph (photograph).

pis'tol-graph, *n.* [*pistol* + *-graph.*] A kind of instantaneous photographing apparatus; also, a picture made with this apparatus. — **pis'tol-og'ra-phy** (pĭs'tĭl-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

pis'to-lier'. Var. of PISTOLEER.

pis-tol'o-gy (pĭs-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πίστις faith + *-logy.*] Theology that deals with faith

pistol plant. Artillery plant.

pis'tol-proof', *a.* Impenetrable by pistol shots.

piston drill. *Mach.* A pneumatic percussion drilling machine in which the drill forms a continuation of the piston rod.

piston knob. A thumb knob in the pneumatic action of an organ serving to effect a change of registration. [ring.]

piston spring. A spring piston [ring.]

pis'tor, *n.* [L.] Baker; also, miller. *Obs.*

pis'trine, *n.* [L. *pistrina.*] Bakery. *Obs.*

pit, *n.* [Imitative.] The sound of something small striking, as a raindrop; — usually reduplicated, as *pit, pit, pit.* — **pit,** *adv. & v. i.*

pit (pĭt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PUT.

pi'ta (pē'tȧ), *n.* [Guarani *guazu-pyta; guazu* deer + *pyta* red.] A South American brocket (*Mazama rufa*).

pitaile. + PEDAILE.

Pit'a-ka (pĭt'ȧ-kȧ), *n.* [Skr. *pitaka,* lit., basket.] One of the three divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures. See TRIPITAKA.

pitance, etc. + PITTANCE, etc.

pi-tan'gua (pĭ-tăn'gwȧ), *n.* [Tupi.] A large-billed flycatcher (*Megarhynchus pitangua*) of Central and South America.

pi-ta'rah (pē-tä'rä), *n.* Also **pat-ta'ra, pe-ta'ra.** [Hind. *piṭārā, peṭārā;* cf. Skr. *piṭaka.*] A basket or box used to carry clothing in traveling by palanquin. *India.*

pi'ta-u (pē'tä-ōō; -tou), *n.* [Maori.] A tree fern.

pitaunce. + PITTANCE.

pi'ta wood (pē'tȧ). The pithlike wood of the pita plant (*Furcræa gigantea.* [PITAHAYA.]

pi-ta'ya (pē-tä'yȧ). Var. of PITAHAYA.

pit'bird', *n.* Reed warbler. *Eng.*

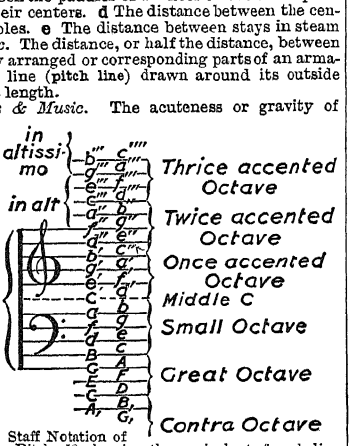
pit'-brow' girl or **lass.** *Coal*

3. Act of plunging downwards; esp., the plunging of a vessel in making longitudinal oscillations, as in a head sea.
4. That which is pitched; specif.: **a** Something put down as a payment or contribution. *Obs.* **b** A net cast or set for catching fish. **c** The amount of hay, grain, or the like, thrown up at once with a pitchfork. **d** A card game, a variety of all fours, in which the trump suit is determined by the first card led, or "pitched," by a certain hand.
5. A place at, from, or on, which something is pitched; specif.: **a** A place or spot on which one pitches, or which is allotted to one for a stay, residence, business, or work; esp., the stand of a street merchant or performer. **b** *Cricket.* (1) = LENGTH, 5 **c**. (2) The specially prepared part of the playing ground between the bowling creases.
6. A point or peak; the extreme point or degree of elevation, depression, or projection; any point, degree, or stage, esp. the extreme; hence, the extreme reach; the acme; as, the *pitch* of merriment.

To lowest *pitch* of abject fortune. *Milton.*

7. Specif.: The height to which a bird of prey, esp. a falcon, rises before stooping on its prey. Also fig. *Hudibras.*
8. Stature. *Obs.*
9. A slope or a degree of slope; a sloping place; a declivity; also, a sloping piece or object; specif.: **a** Of an arch or a roof, the inclination or slope of the sides expressed by the ratio of the height to the span; as, one half *pitch;* whole *pitch;* or by the height in parts of the half span, esp. in engineering practice; or, of a roof, by degrees; or by the *rise* and *run*, that is, the ratio of the height to the half span; as, a *pitch* of six rise to ten run; or by inches and feet, as a pitch of one inch [1″] to one foot [1′]. **b** Of stairs, the inclination of the nosing line with the floor; hence, a flight of stairs. **c** Rake, as of saw teeth. **d** Angle of setting of a plowshare, a carpenter's plane iron, etc. **e** *Geol. & Mining.* Dip or inclination of a vein or bed; more precisely, in modern usage, inclination of an ore body in the direction of its strike. See **DIP**, *n.*, 3 **a**.
10. *Mining.* The ground assigned to a tributer. *Dial. Eng.*
11. *Mech.* Distance apart of two things, esp. consecutive ones in an equidistant series; as: **a** The distance from center to center of any two adjacent gear teeth measured on the pitch line (**arc pitch**, or **circular pitch**) or in a straight line (**chord pitch**). Cf. DIAMETRAL PITCH. **b** The distance between like points in two consecutive turns of a thread of a screw or other helical figure parallel to the axis. This in a screw is called also **total**, or **true**, **pitch**, and equals the *lead.* In a screw of more than one thread, the distance (called also **divided**, or **apparent**, **pitch**) between corresponding points in two adjacent teeth measured parallel to the axis. See THREAD, *Illust.* Also, the number of such turns or teeth in unit length; as, a *pitch* of 4 (to the inch). **c** The distance between the paddles of a wheel on the circle passing through their centers. **d** The distance between the centers of rivet holes. **e** The distance between stays in steam boilers. **f** *Elec.* The distance, or half the distance, between symmetrically arranged or corresponding parts of an armature, along a line (**pitch line**) drawn around its outside midway of its length.
12. *Acoustics & Music.* The acuteness or gravity of sound or of a tone, depending on the rate of the vibration producing it. Also, a particular standard of vibration frequency for tones, by which they may be compared, and instruments may be tuned; as, French *pitch.* A high pitch results from rapid, and a low one from slow, vibration. The **relative pitch** of a tone is determined by its position in a scale. Its **absolute pitch** is determined by computing the number of its vibrations per second, called its **vibration number**, and is given a letter name and represented by a particular staff degree. (See *Illust.*) Various standards of pitch have been in use. **Classical pitch**, used in the latter half of the 18th century, gave treble A (*a′*) a vibration number between 415 and 429. From about 1816 on, the desire of instrument makers to secure brilliancy led to a continual raising of the pitch, until it reached undesirable heights, as in the concert, or high, pitch, with *a′* at about 450, which is still the official standard of the British army bands, and is retained in some organs, chiefly English. Stuttgart, or Scheibler's, pitch, with *a′* at 440, was adopted by the Stuttgart Congress of Physicists in 1834. The **diapason normal**, called **French**, **international**, or **low**, **pitch**, established by the French government in 1859, and now prevailing throughout the musical world, gives *a′* at 435. **Philosophical pitch**, used for convenience in calculations, is a theoretical pitch giving middle C (*c′*) at 256 (with *a′*, 427), that being the power of 2 nearest the ordinary vibration number for *c′*. The absolute pitch of each note in the octave *c′* to *c‴* of the major diatonic scale, both pure and tempered (see 6th SCALE, *n.*, 3 **a**), is:

Pure	*Tempered*	*Pure*	*Tempered*
c′ 261.000	258.652	g′ 391.500	387.540
d′ 293.625	290.327	a′ 435.000	435.000
e′ 326.250	325.881	b′ 489.375	488.270
f′ 348.000	345.259	c‴ 522.000	517.304

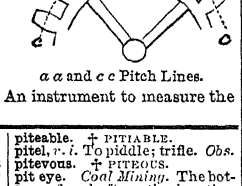


Staff Notation of Pitch, 12, showing the equivalent of each line and space in Letter Notation for Absolute Pitch.

pitch and toss, a gambling game played by tossing up a coin, and guessing whether it falls with "heads" or "tails" uppermost; hence: to **play pitch and toss with** (anything), to be careless or trust to luck about it.
pitch'blende′ (pĭch′blĕnd′), *n.* [Cf. G. *pechblende.*] *Min.* A brown to black massive mineral with pitchlike luster occurring in certain metalliferous veins, as in Bohemia. It consists largely of uranium oxide, and is usually regarded as a massive and altered (hydrated) form of the crystallized uraninite (which see). It is a source of uranium, but is more important as a source of radium.
pitch chain. A chain specially designed to gear with a sprocket wheel. See CHAIN GEAR, *Illust.*, 2.
pitch cone. *Gearing.* The ideal cone on which the teeth of a bevel wheel are formed. Cf. PITCH CIRCLE.
pitch'er (pĭch′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *picher*, OF. *pichier*, LL. *picarium;* cf. LL. *bicarium*, OHG. *pehhar, pehhāri;* prob. of the same origin as E. *beaker.* Cf. BEAKER.] **1.** A vessel for holding and pouring out liquids, usually of earthenware, glass, or metal, with a handle or, now rarely, ears, and usually with a lip or spout. In the United States *pitcher* is applied to nearly all vessels of fairly wide opening with a handle, used merely for holding and pouring out liquids. In England *jug* is the usual name of such vessels.
2. *Bot.* A tubular or cuplike appendage or modification of the leaves in certain plants, notably of the families Sarraceniaceæ and Nepenthaceæ; an ascidium.
pitch'er, *n.* **1.** One who pitches anything, as hay, quoits, a ball, etc.; specif., *Baseball*, the player who pitches the ball to the batsman. See BASEBALL.
2. A sort of crowbar for digging. *Obs.* *Mortimer.*
3. A small set, or rough paving stone.
4. A street vender having a pitch. See PITCH, *n.*, 5 **a**. *Eng.*
5. *Mining. Local, Eng.* **a** One who loads cars underground in a colliery. **b** One who attends to the laying down and taking up of temporary railways at the working faces. **c** One who picks over dumps for pieces of ore.
pitcher molding *or* **moulding.** *Ceramics.* The molding of fine earthenware vessels by pouring thin slip into the hollow mold and then pouring it out again, the little that adheres each time forming a layer until a thin solid shell can be removed and baked. — **pitcher mold** *or* **mould.**
pitcher plant. Any plant with leaves wholly or partially modified into pitchers, or ascidia; specif., a species of *Nepenthes, Cephalotus*, or other genus of Sarraceniaceæ. The pitchers differ widely in form and function; some merely contain water, in which captured insects are macerated and dissolved, probably by the aid of proteolytic enzymes; others digest their prey by acid secretions. The common pitcher plant of the northeastern United States is *Sarracenia purpurea.* See *Illusts.* under SARRACENIA, NEPENTHES, CEPHALOTUS.
pitch'–faced′ (pĭch′fāst′), *a.* *Stonecutting.* Quarry-faced but having the arris defined by a line beyond which the rock is cut away, so as to give nearly true edges.
pitch'fork′ (-fôrk′), *n.* **1.** A fork, usually long-handled, used in pitching hay, grain, etc.
2. *Music.* A tuning fork. *Now Rare.*
pitch'fork′, *v. t.* To pitch or throw with or as with a pitchfork; to put or thrust suddenly and usually unsuitably.
pitch hole. **a** A recess in a stone otherwise dressed true for setting. **b** = GAHOT, 2. **c** An opening through which hay, grain, or the like, can be pitched, as into a barn.


1 Pitch-faced Work; 2 Pitching Chisel.

pitch'i-ness (pĭch′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From PITCHY.] Quality of being pitchy; esp., blackness; darkness.
pitch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PITCH. Hence: *vb. n.* **a** Act of fixing, planting, or erecting, as in or on the ground. **b** Exposure of merchandise for sale; also, a payment for labor connected with this. **c** Act of facing a bank with stone; also, the stone facing. **d** Rough paving of a street to a grade with coarse stone, cobbles, or sets; also, a pavement so made. **e** Act of throwing or casting; a cast; a pitch. **f** Longitudinal oscillation of a ship; — opposed to *rolling.*
pitching chisel. *Stonecutting.* A steel chisel having the cutting face rectangular in outline. It is used for trimming down edges to a straight line. See PITCH-FACED, *Illust.*
pitching tool. **a** *Stonecutting.* = PITCHING CHISEL. **b** *Archæol.* = FLAKER, 2. **c** A watchmaker's tool for placing wheels in position. **d** = PITCHING BAR.
pitch line. **a** *Gearing.* The line on which the pitch of teeth is measured; an ideal line, in a toothed gear or rack, bearing such a relation to a corresponding line in another gear, with which the former works, that the two lines will have a common velocity as in rolling contact. The line in a circular gear forms a circle (pitch circle) concentric with the axis of the gear. **b** *Elec.* See PITCH, *n.*, 11 **f**.



a a and *c c* Pitch Lines.

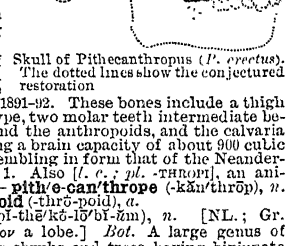
pitch-om'e-ter (pĭch-ŏm′ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [*pitch* + *-meter.*] An instrument to measure the pitch of a ship's propeller.
pitch pine. Any of several pitch-yielding species of pine, esp. *Pinus rigida, P. palustris, P. echinata*, etc.
pitch pipe. *Music.* A small flue pipe or reed pipe, blown with the breath, for regulating the pitch.
pitch point. *Gearing.* Point of contact of the pitch lines of two gears, or of a rack and pinion, geared together.
pitch'y (pĭch′ĭ), *a.* [From 1st PITCH.] **1.** Of the quality or nature of pitch; resembling pitch.
2. Abounding in pitch; soiled or smeared with pitch.
3. Black; pitch-dark; dismal. "*Pitchy* night." *Shak.* Hence, *Obs. or R.*, morally dark or black; villainous.
pit'e-ous (pĭt′ẽ-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *pitous*, OF. *pitos*, F. *piteux.* See PITY.] **1.** Pious; devout. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
2. Evincing pity; compassionate; tender.

She was so charitable and so *pitous.* *Chaucer.*

3. Fitted to excite pity or sympathy; wretched; miserable, lamentable; sad; as, a *piteous* case or tale.
4. Paltry; pitiful. *Obs. & R.* "*Piteous* amends." *Milton.*
Syn. — PITEOUS, PITIABLE, PITIFUL are sometimes interchangeable. But PITEOUS commonly applies to that which moves to compassion or sympathy; that is PITIABLE which excites commiseration or (often) contempt; PITIFUL, as here compared, applies to that which is felt to be pathetic or (more frequently) paltry or mean; as, "her sweet *piteous* countenance" (*Shelley*); "*Piteous* was the cry" (*Tennyson*); "representative of the suffering of the whole world in its plenitude of *piteous* detail" (*W. Pater*); "His experience was of that *pitiable* kind which shrinks from pity" (*G. Eliot*); "The *pitiable* mockery of it . . . would have been fit only to provoke bitterer laughter than poor Clifford was ever capable of" (*Hawthorne*); "her poor wan face with its wistful, *pitiful* little smile" (*M. Hewlett*); "The courage that dares only die is on the whole no sublime affair, . . . *pitiful* when it begins to parade itself" (*Carlyle*). *Pitiful* alone, in modern usage, applies to that which is full of pity; as, "tender-hearted, meek, and *pitiful*" (*Shelley*). See PITY, CONTEMPTIBLE.
— **pit'e-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pit'e-ous-ness**, *n.*
pit'fall′ (pĭt′fôl′), *n.* [Cf. AS. *fealle* (in comp.) a trap, akin to FALL, *v.*] A trap for birds, beasts, or men; esp., a pit with the opening masked, into which animals or men may fall and be captured. Hence, any trap, snare, or concealed danger; as, the *pitfalls* of ignorance.
pith (pĭth), *n.* [AS. *piða;* akin to D., LG., & Fries. *pit* pith, kernel. Cf. PIT a kernel.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** The loose spongy conjunctive tissue occupying the center of the stem within the vascular cylinder in dicotyledonous plants. It consists of typical parenchyma, the thin-walled cells of which often tend to disintegrate, leaving hollow stems, as in many umbellifers. In certain plants the pith is large and strong enough to be of commercial value for lining boxes, etc., and in microscopy for section cutting. **b** Any loose pithlike tissue. The stems of monocotyledons, as Indian corn, have the bundles scattered through the ground tissue, and hence show no true pith.
2. The soft or spongy interior of a part of the body, as: **a** The spinal cord or bone marrow. *Obs. or R.* **b** The medulla of a hair. **c** The spongy interior of a feather.
3. Hence, that which contains the strength or life; the vital or essential part; concentrated force; vigor; importance; as, the speech lacked *pith.*

Enterprises of great *pith* and moment. *Shak.*

Syn. — Marrow, kernel, nucleus, gist, essence.
pith of the Nile. = AMBASH.
pith, *v. t.*; PITHED (pĭthd); PITH'ING. **1.** *Physiol.* To destroy the central nervous system of (an animal, as a frog), as by passing a wire or needle up and down the vertebral canal.
2. To kill, as cattle, by piercing or severing the spinal cord.
3. To remove the pith from (the stem of a plant).
Pith'e-can-thro'pus (pĭth′ẽ-kăn-thrō′pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πίθηκος* ape + *ἄνθρωπος* man.] **a** A hypothetical genus of primates intermediate between man and the anthropoid apes. *Haeckel.* **b** A genus consisting of an extinct primate (*P. erectus*) apparently intermediate between man and the existing anthropoid apes, known from bones of a single individual found in Java (hence called *Java man*) in 1891–92. These bones include a thigh bone of the human type, two molar teeth intermediate between those of man and the anthropoids, and the calvaria of the skull, indicating a brain capacity of about 900 cubic centimeters, and resembling in form that of the Neanderthal man. Cf. MAN, 1. Also [*l. c.*; *pl.* -THROPI], an animal of this genus. — **pith'e-can'thrope** (-kăn′thrōp), *n.* — **pith'e-can'thro-poid** (-thrō-poid), *a.*


Skull of Pithecanthropus (*P. erectus*). The dotted lines show the conjectured restoration

Pi-thec'o-lo'bi-um (pĭ-thĕ′kō-lō′bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πίθηκος* ape + *λόβιον* a lobe.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical mimosaceous shrubs and trees having bipinnate leaves and globose heads of flowers with many stamens. The flat pod is curiously twisted or coiled, and in some species is edible. *P. saman* is the saman, or rain tree. See ALGAROBILLA, RAIN TREE, WILD TAMARIND.
pith helmet. A light hat made of pith to protect the head in tropical countries; — called also *pith hat* and *topee.*
pith'i-ness (pĭth′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being pithy; terse cogency.
pith'os (pĭth′ŏs), *n.*; *pl.* PITHOI (-oi). [Gr. *πίθος.*] *Class. Archæol.* A large casklike vessel of earthenware, found

Mining. A girl employed in screening coal at the brow of a pit. *Eng.*
pitch'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
pitch accent. See ACCENT, *n.*, 1.
pitch circle. See PITCH LINE **a**.
pitch coal. A brittle, lustrous, bituminous coal or lignite.
pitch diameter. *Gearing.* The diameter of the pitch circle of a wheel. See MODULE, 9.
pitch'ered (pĭch′ẽrd), *a.* *Bot.* Having pitchers, or ascidia.
pitcher engine. *Paper Making.* A bucking or bleaching kier.
pitch'er-ful (pĭch′ẽr-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). See -FUL.
pitcher house. Wine cellar. *Obs.*
pitch'er-man, *n.* A taper. *Obs.*
pitch'er-mead′, *n.* Drink. *Obs.*
pitcher sage. A Californian mint (*Sphacele calycina*) with large white flowers.
pitch'er-y. Var. of PITURI.
pitch farthing. Chuck farthing.
pitch'field′, *n.* A field of pitched battle. *Obs.*
pitch fir. Pitch pine.
pitchfork grass. A slender weedy grass (*Panicum setaceum*), of the southern U. S.
pitching bar. A kind of pick used, esp. by miners, in beginning a hole.
pitching hole. = PITCH HOLE **c**.
pitch'-ket'tled(pĭch′kĕt′ld), *a.* Perplexed; puzzled. *Obs. or R.*
pitch'long′, *adv.* Also **pitch'-longs**′. Slopingly. *Obs.*
pitch opal. See OPAL, I.
pitch ore. Pitchblende.
pitch peat. A black homogeneous peat, with a waxy luster.
pitch plaster. A plaster made with pitch as an ingredient. — **pitch'-plas'ter**, *v. t.*
pitch'stone′, *n.* [1st *pitch* + *stone*: cf. G. *pechstein.*] *Petrog.* A glassy rock with a resinous luster, containing more water than obsidian.
pitch tree. Any of various resinous conifers; specif., the kauri pine, the Amboyna pine, or the Norway spruce.
pitch'u-ri. Var. of PITURI.
pitch'u-rim (pĭch′ū-rĭm). Var. of PICHURIM.
pitch wheels. Toothed wheels designed to work together.
pitch wine. Wine with a flavor of pitch. *Obs.*
pitch'work′ (pĭch′wûrk′), *n.* The work of a coal miner paid by a share of the output.
pit coal. Coal dug from the earth; mineral coal.
pite. † PIT, PITY.
pite. Obs. p. p. of PITCH.
piteable. † PITIABLE.
pitel, *v. i.* To piddle; trifle. *Obs.*
pitevous. † PITEOUS.
pit eye. *Coal Mining.* The bottom of a shaft, or the junction of a shaft with any level. *Eng.*
pit'fall', *v. t. Rare.* **a** To set pitfalls in. **b** To entrap.
pit'fold', *n.* Trap; pitfall. *Obs.*
pit game. See GAME FOWL.
Pi-thag'o-re'an. † PYTHAGOREAN.
pith'a-nol'o-gy (pĭth′ă-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n* [Gr. *πιθανολογία; πιθανός* persuasive + *λόγος* speech.] The rhetorical use of persuasive arguments. *Obs.*
pit'-head'ed, *a.* Having a pit on the surface of the head; — designating the pit vipers.
pit-head frame. = HEADFRAME.
pith'e-can (pĭth′ē-kăn), *a.* [Gr. *πίθηκος* ape.] Of or pertaining to the apes, esp. the anthropoids.
Pi-the'ci-a (pĭ-thē′shĭ-ă; -sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πίθηκος* an ape.] *Zoöl.* The genus of monkeys consisting of the sakis, which with the ouakaris constitute the subfamily **Pi-the'ci-i'næ** (-ĭ′nē). — **pi-the'cian** (-shăn), *a.* — **pi-the'ci-ine** (-shĭ-ĭn; -sĭ-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.*
pith'e-coid (pĭth′ē-koid), *a.* [Gr. *πίθηκος* ape + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* a Pert. to *Pithecia* or the Pitheciinæ. **b** Pert. to the higher apes, esp. the anthropoids. — **pith'e-coid**, *n.*
pi-the'co-log'i-cal (pĭ-thē′kō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *πίθηκος* ape + *-logical.*] Pert. to the study of apes. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
pith'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
pith hat. = PITH HELMET.
pith'i-ly (pĭth′ĭ-lĭ). *adv.* of PITHY. [less-ly, *adv.*
pith'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **pith'-**
Pi'tho. Var. of PEITHO.
Pi-thœ'gi-a (pĭ-thē′jĭ-ă), **Pi-thoi'gi-a** (pĭ-thoi′-), *n.* [Gr. *Πιθοιγία.*] See ANTHELSTERIA.
pit'-hole', *n.* A pit; specif.: **a** A peckmark. **b** The grave. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To bury. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Pi'thom (pĭ′thŏm), *n.* *Bib.* A treasure city built by the Israelites for Pharaoh. *Ex.* i. 11.
Pi'thon (pĭ′thŏn). *Bib.*
pith paper. = RICE PAPER.
pith plant. *Bot.* The rice-paper tree.
pith ray. = MEDULLARY RAY.
pith'some (pĭth′sŭm), *a.* Pithy; robust. *Rare.*

throughout the Greek world, some dating from the Minoan period. The pithos resembled the Roman *dolium* in form and use.


Pithos.

pith'y (pĭth'ĭ), *a.*; PITH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); PITH'I-EST. **1.** Consisting, wholly or in part, of pith; abounding in pith; as, a *pithy* stem; a *pithy* fruit. **2.** Strong; vigorous. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **3.** Having nervous energy; forceful; tersely cogent.

This *pithy* speech prevailed, and all agreed. *Dryden.*

pithy gall, a large, rough, furrowed, oblong gall, formed on blackberry canes by a small gallfly (*Diastrophus turgidus*).

pit'i-a-ble (pĭt'ĭ-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *piteable, pitiable*, F. *pitoyable*.] **1.** Deserving or exciting pity; miserable; lamentable; piteous; as, *pitiable* persons or wretchedness. **2.** Arousing pitying contempt; wretchedly insignificant.

Syn. — Sorrowful, woeful, sad. See PITEOUS.

— **pit'i-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pit'i-a-bly**, *adv.*

pit'i-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of piety. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* **2.** Full of pity; tender-hearted; compassionate.

The Lord is very *pitiful*, and of tender mercy. *James* v. 11.

3. Piteous; lamentable; eliciting compassion.

A thing, indeed, very *pitiful* and horrible. *Spenser.*

4. To be pitied for littleness or meanness; miserable; paltry; contemptible; as, a *pitiful* ambition.

Syn.—Despicable, mean, paltry. See CONTEMPTIBLE, PITEOUS.

— **pit'i-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **pit'i-ful-ness**, *n.*

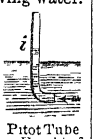
pit'i-less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of pity; merciless. **2.** Exciting no pity; as, a *pitiless* condition. *Rare.*

— **pit'i-less-ly**, *adv.* — **pit'i-less-ness**, *n.*

pit lathe. *Mech.* A lathe so designed that with very large jobs part of the work can pass below the floor.

pit'man (pĭt'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who works in a pit, as in mining, in sawing timber, etc. **2.** *Mach.* A connecting rod. *Chiefly U. S.*

pi-tom'e-ter (pĭ-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*Pitot* + *-meter*. See PITOT TUBE.] *Hydraulics.* An instrument for autographically recording variations of velocity of flowing water. It consists essentially of two Pitot tubes, one pointed upstream and one downstream.


Pitot Tube (Height of the Fluid.

Pi'tot', *or* Pi'tot's', tube (pē'tō', -tōz'). [After Henri *Pitot* (1695–1771), French physicist and engineer.] *Hydraulics.* A tube with a short right-angled bend, placed vertically in a moving body of fluid with the bent part lowermost and its mouth normal to the direction of flow, to measure the velocity of the fluid.

pit saw, *or* **pit'saw'**, *n. Mech.* A saw worked by two men, one (the **top sawyer**) standing on the log, and one (the **pit sawyer**) beneath it, often in a pit.

Pit'ta (pĭt'*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Tamil *ponunki pitta* small jay.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of clamatorial passerine birds, chiefly of southern Asia, Australia, and adjacent islands. They have the wings and tail short, the legs long, and the bill stout. Their colors are very brilliant and sharply contrasted. They are chiefly terrestrial, practically songless, and, though not related to the true thrushes, are often called *ground thrushes* or *ant thrushes*. Also [*l. c.*], a bird of this genus.


Bengal Pitta (*Pitta bachyura*).

pit'tance (pĭt'*t*ăns), *n.* [ME. *pitance, pitaunce*, F. *pitance*; cf. It. *pietanza*, LL. *pitancia, pittantia, pietantia*; perh. fr. L. *pietas* pity, piety, or perh. akin to E. *petty*. Cf. PITY.] **1.** Orig., a bequest to a religious house or order to provide for extra allowances of food, wine, or the like, at special anniversaries or festivals. *Oxf. E. D.* Hence: **a** Food or drink of a special kind served to members of a religious order as an indulgence on certain occasions. **b** An allowance of food bestowed in charity. **2.** Hence, a small charity gift; a dole. *Chaucer.* **3.** A small portion, quantity, or allowance, esp. of money; an inconsiderable salary or compensation. "The small *pittance* of learning they received." *Swift.*

pit'ted (pĭt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of PIT. Specif.: *p. a.* Marked with, or having, pits. See PIT, *n.*, 5 **b** & **c**.

pitted duct, a duct or vessel marked with bordered pits.

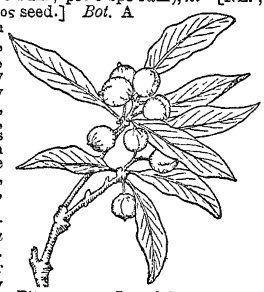
pit'ter-pat'ter (pĭt'ẽr-păt'ẽr), *n.* A sound like that of alternating light beats. Also, a pattering of words.

pit'ter-pat'ter, *adv.* With, or with the sound of, alternating light beats; as, his heart went *pitter-patter*.

pit'ting (pĭt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PIT. Hence: *vb. n.* **a** Act of putting or storing in a pit or pits. **b** Act or process of forming pits; specif., irregular corrosion in metal work. Also, such pits collectively.

Pit'to-spo-ra'ce-æ (pĭt'ō-spō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PITTOSPORUM.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Rosales) comprising 9 genera and about 105 species, chiefly confined to Australia. They are mainly shrubs, having regular flowers with five stamens, and an ovary with many ovules. — **pit'to-spo-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pit-tos'po-rum (pĭ-tŏs'pō-rŭm; pĭt'ō-spō'rŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πίττα* pitch + *σπόρος* seed.] *Bot.* A large genus of evergreen trees and shrubs of Asia, Africa, and Australasia, typifying the family Pittosporaceæ. They have white or yellow, often fragrant, flowers, succeeded by berries with seeds embedded in a viscous substance. See TARATA, BLACK MAPAU, LAUREL, 2 **d**. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.


Pittosporum (*P. undulatum*). (1/4)

pi-tu'i-ta-ry (pĭ-tū'ĭ-tŭ-rĭ), *a.* [Lat. *pituita* phlegm, pituite.] *Anat.* **a** Secreting mucus or phlegm; as, the **pituitary membrane**, the mucous membrane that lines the nasal cavities. **b** Pertaining to the pituitary body.

pituitary body *or* **gland**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a small, oval, reddish gray vascular body attached to the infundibulum of the brain and occupying a depression (the **pituitary fossa**) in the middle line of the superior surface of the sphenoid bone; — so called because formerly erroneously supposed to secrete the mucus of the nose. It is now regarded as a ductless gland producing a secretion influencing metabolism in certain of the tissues and organs, esp. in connective tissue and bone. The pituitary body is present in all craniate vertebrates, and consists of two parts or lobes (more distinct in lower vertebrates than in mammals). The anterior lobe arises from a diverticulum (the **pouch of Rathke**) of the primitive oral cavity. (In the lampreys this diverticulum is represented by a large tubular pouch connected with the nasal cavity.) The posterior lobe arises as a down growth of the floor of the thalamencephalon.

pi-tu'i-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [L. *pituitosus*: cf. F. *pituiteux*.] Consisting of, or resembling, pituite, or mucus; full of, or due to, mucus; discharging mucus.

pituitous fever, *Med.*, typhoid fever; enteric fever.

pit viper. Any of a group of highly specialized and very venomous snakes distinguished by having a hollow or pit between the eye and the nostril, which is lined with sensory epithelium and innervated by branches of the trigeminal nerve. They constitute a subfamily (Crotalinæ) of the viper family, or a separate family, Crotalidæ, including the rattlesnakes and some forms without rattles, as the copperhead, water moccasin, and fer-de-lance. Most of them are American; a few inhabit southern Asia.

pit'y (pĭt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PITIES (-ĭz). [ME. *pite*, OF. *pité, pitié*, F. *pitié*, L. *pietas* piety, kindness, pity. See PIOUS; cf. PIETY.] **1.** Kindness of disposition; mercy; clemency. *Obs.*, exc. as in def. 2.

2. A feeling for the sufferings of others; sympathy, or capacity for sympathy, with the grief or misery of another; compassion; fellow-feeling; commiseration.

He that hath *pity* upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord. *Prov.* XIX. 17.

3. A reason or cause of pity, grief, or regret; a thing to be regretted; as, *Colloq.*, it is a thousand *pities*. "The more the *pity*." *Shak.*

O Iago, the *pity* of it, Iago! *Shak.*

4. *Obs.* **a** Something deserving pity, as a person, lot, etc. **b** Repentance; remorse. *Oxf. E. D.* **c** Piety.

Syn. — PITY, SYMPATHY, COMPASSION, COMMISERATION, CONDOLENCE. PITY is feeling for another's suffering or distress, and sometimes regards its object as not only suffering, but weak or inferior; SYMPATHY, as here compared (cf. CONGENIAL), is fellow feeling with others, esp. in their grief or affliction; the word implies a certain degree of equality in situation, circumstances, etc.; COMPASSION is deep tenderness for another, esp. under severe or inevitable suffering or misfortune; as, "instead of scornful *pity* or pure scorn" (*Tennyson*); cf. "We first endure, then *pity*, then embrace" (*Pope*); "This is a sight for *pity* to peruse . . . till *sympathy* contract a kindred pain" (*Cowper*); "My heart was pierced with *sympathy* for woe which could not be my own" (*Shelley*); "While devoid of *sympathy*, she had a sufficiency of rational benevolence" (*C. Brontë*); "There was a dead man carried out, the only son of his mother, and she was a widow. . . . And when the Lord saw her, he had *compassion* on her" (*Luke* vii. 12-13). COMMISERATION implies profound pity or sorrow, esp. as it finds expression, for another's misfortune; CONDOLENCE always suggests the expression (often formal) of sympathy; as, "While we look at Samson . . . we are forced to think of Milton, of his blindness, of his abandonment, with as deep a *commiseration*" (*Landor*); a message of *condolence*. See MERCY, COMFORT, PATHOS, HUMANE, PITEOUS.

to have, *or* **take, pity**, to feel or manifest pity; — usually with *on*; as, *have pity* upon us, we beseech.

pit'y (pĭt'ĭ), *v. t.*; PIT'IED (-ĭd); PIT'Y-ING. [Cf. OF. *piteer, pitoyer*. See PITY, *n.*] **1.** To feel pity or compassion for; to have sympathy with; to compassionate; commiserate; to have tender feelings toward (any one), from a knowledge of suffering, misfortune, or weakness.

Like as a father *pitieth* his children, so the Lord *pitieth* them that fear him. *Ps.* ciii. 13.

2. To move to pity; — chiefly impersonal. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pit'y, *v. i.* To be compassionate; to feel pity.

I will not *pity*, nor spare, nor have mercy. *Jer.* xiii. 14.

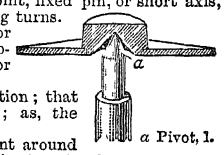
pit'y-ing, *p. a.* Expressing or feeling pity; as, a *pitying* eye, glance, or word. — **pit'y-ing-ly**, *adv.*

pit'y-ri'a-sis (pĭt'ĭ-rī'*ȧ*-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πιτυρίασις*, fr. *πίτυρον*, lit., bran.] *Med.* **a** A superficial affection of the skin, characterized by irregular patches of thin scales. **b** *Veter.* A disease of domestic animals characterized by dry epithelial scales, and due to digestive disturbances and alteration of the function of the sebaceous glands.

‖ **pi/ty-ri'a-sis ver-si'co-lor** (pĭt/ĭ-rī'*ȧ*-sĭs vẽr-sĭk'ō-lŏr) [NL.], *Med.*, a parasitic disease of the skin, characterized by reddish or brownish patches.

Pi'ute (pī'ūt), *n.*; *pl.* PIUTE or PIUTES (-ūts). An Indian of any of various Shoshonean bands of the arid regions between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierras. Though formerly of very inferior culture, they are now progressing in civilization and increasing in numbers

piv'ot (pĭv'ŭt), *n.* [F.; orig. uncert.; cf. Pr. *pivo* tooth of a comb or rake.] **1.** A point, fixed pin, or short axis, on the end of which something turns.



a Pivot, 1.

2. The end of a shaft or arbor which rests and turns in a support; as, the *pivot* of an arbor in a watch.

3. A turning point or condition; that which is decisive of results; as, the *pivot* of an enterprise.

4. *Mil.* The soldier or element around which a body of troops turns in changing front.

piv'ot, *v. t.*; -OT-ED; -OT-ING. To place or mount on, or to furnish with, a pivot or pivots.

piv'ot, *v. i.* To turn or swing on or as on a pivot or pivots.

piv'ot-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting, a pivot, or turning point; as, the *pivotal* opportunity of a career; a *pivotal* State in national elections. — **piv'ot-al-ly**, *adv.*

pivot blow. A blow delivered with the fist striking sideways, added momentum being given by swinging the body.

pivot bridge. A form of drawbridge in which one span, called the **pivot span**, turns about a central vertical axis.

pivot gearing. *Mach.* Gearing permitting the driving shaft to be pivoted or turned in various directions.

pivot gun. A gun on a pivot or revolving carriage.

pivot joint. *Anat.* An articulation permitting only rotation, consisting of a bony pivot in a ring of bone and ligament, as that of the odontoid and atlas.

pivot stand. *Ordnance.* The part of certain gun mounts secured to the platform, in which the pivot is inclosed.

pix'y ⎫ (pĭk'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PIXIES (-sĭz). [E. dial. also *pisky*;
pix'ie ⎭ cf. Sw. dial. *pysk* a little goblin.] A fairy; — chiefly used in local English folklore.

pixy ring. **1.** *Eng. Folklore.* A fairy ring or circle. **2.** A spinning whorl. *Local, Eng.*

‖ **piz'zi-ca'to** (pēt'sē-kä'tō), *a. & adv.* [It., pinched.] *Music.* A direction to violinists to pluck the string with the finger, instead of using the bow. Abbr. *pizz.*

pla'ca-bil'i-ty (plā'kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ; plăk'ȧ-), *n.* [L. *placabilitas*.] Quality or state of being placable.

pla'ca-ble (plā'kȧ-b'l; plăk'ȧ-; 277), *a.* [L. *placabilis*, fr. *placare* to quiet, pacify: cf. F. *placable*. See PLACATE.] **1.** Pleasing; agreeable. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* **2.** Capable of being pacified; ready or willing to be pacified; willing to forgive. "*Placable* and mild." *Milton.* **3.** Peaceable; peaceful; calm. *Rare.*

— **pla'ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pla'ca-bly**, *adv.*

Pla-cæ'an, Pla-ce'an (plȧ-sē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the French Protestant Joshua Placæus, or Placeus (Laplace) (1606-55). He held that Adam's sin was inherited by his descendants, but that God held no one directly responsible, as it was a natural tendency towards evil. This view was attacked as denying imputation of Adam's sin.

plac'ard (plăk'ärd; plȧ-kärd'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *plaquer* to lay or clap on; prob. fr. Dutch, cf. D. *plakken* to paste, post up. Cf. PLACKET.] **1.** *Obs. or Hist.* A formal or official document; specif.: **a** An official permission or license. **b** An official proclamation, manifesto, or edict. **2.** A notice, as an advertisement or announcement, posted, or to be posted, in a public place; a poster; a bill. **3.** *Medieval Armor.* = PLACCATE **a**.

pith tree. The ambash.

pit'i-a-bil'i-ty (pĭt'ĭ-*ȧ*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pitiableness. *Rare.*

pit'i-a-bl. Pitiable. *Ref. Sp.*

pit'i-er (-ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who pities.

pit'i-kins, pit'ti-kins (pĭt'ĭ-kĭnz), *interj.* Dim. of *pity*, formerly used, usually with *ods* (God's), as a petty oath.

pitill, *n.* [Cf. AS. *bleripanttl, bleria pyttel*, explained as *mushafoc*, lit., mouschawk.] Prob., the kite. *Obs.*

pi-tir'ri (pĭ-tẽr'rĭ). Var. of PIPIRI.

pit kiln. Oven for coking coal.

pi'tle (pī't'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIGTLE.

pit'less, *a.* See -LESS.

pi'to (pē'tō). Var. of PITA.

pit organ. *Zoöl.* In fishes, a pit or depression containing a nerve eminence.

pitos. ✝ PITEOUS.

pitoust. ✝ PITEOUS.

pitoustee, *n.* [See PITEOUS; -TY.] A pious deed. *Obs.*

pit'pan' (pĭt'păn'), *n.* [In the Mosquito language *pitpan*.] A long, flat-bottomed canoe, used in Central America.

pit'pat'. Var. of PITAPAT.

pit'pit' (pĭt'pĭt'), *n.* [Cf. PIP-PIP, GUITGUIT.] A guitguit.

Pi'tri (pē'trĭ), *n.* [Skr. *pitr* father.] *Hindu Myth.* One of the semidivine fathers, or manes; specif.: **a** A departed forefather. **b** One of the ten Prajapatis, or progenitors of the human race. **c** One of the ancestors of the gods, the demons, or the four castes.

pit'saw' file. See FILE, tool.

pit sawyer. The man who stands below in operating a pit saw; — opp. to *top sawyer*.

pit'ta-cal (pĭt'*ȧ*-kăl), *n.* [G. *pittakal*, fr. Gr. *πίττα, πίσσα*, pitch + *καλός* beautiful.] *Chem.* A blue coloring matter consisting of salts of cupittonic acid.

pit'tance, *v. t.* To allow (one) a pittance. *Rare.*

pit'tanc-er, *n.* [OF. *ptuncier*.] In religious houses, the administrator of pittances. *Obs. or Hist.*

pittard. ✝ PETARD.

pit'tas-phalt (pĭt'ăs-fălt). Var. of PISSASPHALT.

Pitt diamond, *or* **Pitt**, *n.* [After Thomas *Pitt* (1653–1726), Governor of Madras.] See REGENT DIAMOND.

pitte. ✝ PIT, PITY.

pitteous. ✝ PITEOUS.

pit'ter, *n.* One that removes the pits from peaches, plums, etc.

pit'ter, *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a sound suggesting that of *pit*; as, *pittering* streams. *Obs.*

pit'te-ra'ro. ✝ PEDRERO.

pit'ter-pat'ter, *v. t. & i.* To patter; to move, sound, or go with or as with light beats.

pitthe. ✝ PITH.

pit'ti-cite (pĭt'ĭ-sīt), *n.* [G. *pittizit*, fr. Gr. *πίττα* pitch.] A brown massive mineral, a hydrated ferric arsenate and sulphate.

Pit'ti-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of birds typified by the genus *Pitta*. See PITTA. — **pit'tine** (-tĭn; -tīn), *a.*

pit'tie. ✝ PETTY, PITY.

pittifull. ✝ PITIFUL.

pit'ti-kins. Var. of PITIKINS.

Pitt'ism (pĭt'ĭz'm), *n. Eng. Hist.* The political policy of William Pitt, the statesman (1759–1806). — **Pitt'ite** (-tīt), *n.*

pit'tite (pĭt'tĭt), *n. Theat.* An auditor in the pit, esp. one who often sits there. *Eng.*

pit'ti-zite (-ĭ-zīt). Var. of PITTICITE.

pit'tle-pat'tle, *v. i.* [Cf. PITTER, PATTER.] To chatter or prattle. *Obs.* [patter. *Obs.*]

pit'tle-pat'tle, *v. t.* To pitter-

pit'to(pĭt'ō), *n.* [Earlier *poitou, potoe*; perh. fr. Pg. *poto* drink, L. *potus*.] A small beer made from maize or rice on the Guinea coast.

pit'toid (-oid), *a. Zoöl.* Of or like the Pittidæ.

pit'to-resque'. ✝ PICTURESQUE.

pit-tos'po-rad (pĭ-tŏs'pō-răd; pĭt'ō-spō'răd), *n. Bot.* A plant of the family Pittosporaceæ.

pit'to-spore (pĭt'ō-spōr; 201), *n.* A plant of the genus *Pittosporum*.

pit'tows. ✝ PITEOUS.

pit'trel. ✝ PETREL.

pit'ture. ✝ PICTURE.

pit'ty. ✝ PETTY, PIT.

pit'ty-pat'. Var. of PITAPAT.

pi-tu'i-tal (pĭ-tū'ĭ-tăl; pĭt'ū-ĭ'tăl), *a.* Pituitary. *Rare.*

pi-tu'i-ite (pĭ-tū'ĭ-īt), *n.* [L. *pituita*: cf. F. *pituite*. Cf. PIP a disease.] Mucus; phlegm.

pi-tu'i-tose', *a.* Pituitous. *Obs.*

pi-tu'i-tous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pit'u-ous. ✝ PITEOUS

pit'u-ri (pĭt'ū-rē), *n.* Also *pitchuri, pitchery, pedgery, bedgery*, etc. [Native name.] An Australian solanaceous plant (*Duboisia hopwoodii*); also, a narcotic drug, prepared by drying its leaves and twigs, chewed by the aborigines as a stimulant.

pitus. ✝ PITEOUS.

pit'work', *n.* The system of pump rods, pumps, etc., in a mine shaft.

pitwysly. ✝ PITEOUSLY.

pit'y-o-cam'pa (pĭt'ĭ-ō-kăm'-pȧ), *n.* Also **pit'y-o-cam'pe** (-pē). [L. *pityocampa*, fr. Gr. *πιτυοκάμπη*; *πίτυς, πίτυος*, pine tree + *κάμπη* caterpillar.] The larva of a European processionary moth (*Cnethocampa pityocampa*) found on pine or fir trees, and believed by the ancients to be very poisonous.

pit'y-ri-as'ic (pĭt'ĭ-rĭ-ăs'ĭk), *a.* Of, or affected with, pityriasis.

pit'y-roid (pĭt'ĭ-roid), *a.* [Gr. *πίτυρον* bran + *-oid*.] With the form of, or like, bran. *Rare.*

più (pyo͞), *adv.* [It., fr. L. *plus*. See PLUS.] *Music.* More; as, *più allegro*, more briskly. [REE.]

piu'ri (pyo͞'rē). Var. of PURI.

Pi'us (pī'ŭs), *n.* [L.] Lit., pious; filial; — masc. prop. name. F. *Pie* (pē); It. *Pio* (pyō).

pivot man. *Mil.* = PIVOT, 4.

pivot span. See PIVOT BRIDGE.

pivot tooth. *Dentistry.* An artificial crown attached to a root by a pin or peg.

pi-war'ee (pē-wŏr'ē), *n.* Also **pi-war'rie**, etc. An intoxicating beverage made from cassava by natives of South America.

pix. ✝ PYX.

pix, *n.* [Cf. PICKAX.] A pickax. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pix'ie. Var. of PYXIE.

pix'-ju'ry, *n.* = PYX-JURY.

pix'ol (pĭk'sŏl; -sōl), *n.* [L. *pix* pitch + 3d *-ol*.] *Pharm.* A mixture of wood tar, green soap, and caustic potash, used as an antiseptic, esp. in skin diseases.

pix'wex'. ✝ PAXWAX.

pix'y, *n.* Var. of PYXIE.

pix'y-led', *a.* Led astray by pixies; bewildered.

pix'y-puff', *n.* A fungus. *Dial.*

pixy purse. A sea purse. *Dial.*

pixy seat. A tangle or snarl in a horse's mane. *Dial. Eng.*

pixy stool. A toadstool. *Dial.*

piyş, *n.* *Obs.* *pis, piz*, L. *pecus*.] The breast. *Obs.*

pize. ✝ PICE.

pize (pīz). A mild imprecation; — chiefly in: *a pize on* or *of*. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pizz. *Abbr.* Pizzicato.

pizz'zle (pĭz'z'l), *n.* [Cf. LG. *pesel*, D. *pees*.] The penis of an animal, as the bull, sometimes formerly used as a whip.

P. J. *Abbr.* Police justice; president, or presiding, judge; probate judge. [Us.); peck.]

pk. *Abbr.* Pack (of wool = 240 | **pkg.** *Abbr.* Package.

pl. *Abbr.* Place; plate; plural.

Pl. *Abbr.* Paul.

P. L., *or* **p. l.** *Abbr.* Pamphlet laws; Pharmacopœia Londinensis (L., London Pharmacopœia); Poet Laureate; proportional logarithm; Primrose League; public laws.

pl., *or* **pla.** *Abbr.* Placita.

plaag. ✝ PLAGE.

plaage. ✝ PLAGUE.

plaas. ✝ PLACE.

pla'ca-bl. Placable. *Ref. Sp.*

placad. Obs. Scot. var. of PLACARD.

4. A kind of stomacher, often adorned with jewels, worn in the 15th century and later. *Obs.*

pla-card′ (plə-kärd′ ; plăk′ärd), *v. t. ;* -CARD′ED ; -CARD′ING. **1.** To post placards on or in ; as, to *placard* a wall. **2.** To announce by placards ; as, to *placard* a sale. **3.** To post as a placard ; as, to *placard* a bill.

pla′cate (plā′kāt ; plăk′āt ; 277), *v. t. ;* PLA′CAT-ED (plā′kāt-ĕd ; plăk′āt-ĕd) ; PLA′CAT-ING (-ĭng). [L. *placatus*, p. p. of *placare* to placate, akin to *placere* to please. See PLEASE.] To appease ; pacify ; conciliate.

Syn. — See PACIFY.

— **pla′cat-er** (plā′kāt-ẽr ; plăk′āt-ẽr), *n.*

pla-ca′tion (plə-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *placatio :* cf. OF. *placation.*] Act of placating. *Puttenham* (1589).

pla′ca-to-ry (plā′kə-tō-rĭ ; plăk′ə-), *a.* [L. *placatorius.*] Tending, or designed, to placate ; conciliatory.

plac′cate (plăk′āt), *n.* [Cf. PLACARD.] In medieval armor : **a** A plate forming an extra piece of body armor, esp. over the lower part of the breast. **b** A 13th-century form of brigandine, a jacket or doublet lined with steel splints.

place (plās), *n.* [F., fr. (assumed) LL. *plattia*, L. *platea* a street, an area, a courtyard, fr. Gr. πλατεῖα a street, properly fem. of πλατύς flat, broad ; akin to Skr. *prthu*, Lith. *platus*. Cf. PLAWN, PIAZZA, PLATE, PLAZA.] **1.** An open space, or square, in a city or town ; now, usually, a short street, or court, a private residence terrace, or some similar variation from the ordinary street.

2. Space ; specif. : **a** Room ; as, make *place* for the ladies. **b** Extension in space ; space, esp. as contrasted with time. "Our bourne of Time and *Place*." *Tennyson.* **c** A region ; locality ; spot.

Are you native of this *place* ? *Shak.*
The mournful *place* where Adonais lay. *Shelley.*

3. a A portion of space occupied by a body ; hence, the position in space of a body. "I will shake the heavens and the earth shall remove out of her *place*." *Is.* xiii. 13. **b** A portion of space reserved for actual occupancy, as a seat in a theater, on a coach, at a table, etc. ; as, we engaged our *places* in advance. **c** Vacated or relinquished space ; room ; stead (the departure or removal of, or substitution for, another being or thing being implied) ; as, resignation in *place* of contentment ; I would not have done that if I had been in his *place*. **d** A locality or spot occupied as a dwelling place or the like ; as, he had a fine *place* in town. **e** A village, town, or city ; as, one's native *place*. **f** A fortified town or fortress ; esp., the body of a fortification ; a stronghold.

4. A building, part of a building, or other spot, set apart for a special purpose ; as, a *place* of worship, of amusement.

5. Any particular spot or locality ; as, a bad *place* in the path ; a sore *place* on one's body ; in one *place* the author of this book says, etc. Also, *Now Rare*, a definite portion or passage of a book or document.

The *place* of the scripture which he read. *Acts* viii. 32.

6. A proper or suitable spot or location considering all things ; as, a time and *place* for all things ; this is no *place* for children. Also, *Obs.*, a suitable time or occasion.

7. A subject ; theme. *Obs.*

8. *Falconry.* The highest point reached by a bird of prey before swooping on the quarry. *Archaic.*

A falcon, towering in her pride of *place* *Shak.*

9. a *Geom.* A locus. *Obs.* **b** *Arith.* The position of a figure, or a figure in position, with reference to its relation to others of a row or series ; — used esp. of figures occurring after a decimal point ; as, a number of five *places ;* the number in the first decimal *place*. **c** *Math.* Any position of a point on any sheet of a Riemann surface.

10. Order of priority, advancement, dignity, etc. ; esp., social rank or position ; degree ; grade ; status ; also, official station ; occupation ; calling ; also, function ; as, it is my *place* to advise. "The enervating magic of *place*." *Hawthorne.*

I know my *place* as I would they should do theirs. *Shak.*

11. *Racing.* The position of first, second, or third at the finish, esp. the second position. In betting, to win a bet on a horse for a *place* it must, in the United States, finish first or second, in England, usually, first, second, or third.

12. Ordinal relation ; position in the order of proceeding ; as, he said in the first *place*.

13. *Astron.* Position in the heavens, as of a planet.

Syn. — Situation, position, locality, location, site, spot ; employment, function, trust ; room, stead. See OFFICE.

in place. **a** Present ; on the spot. *Obs.* **b** = IN SITU. **c** In proper or suitable position ; timely. — **on the p.**, on the spot ; present ; immediately. *Obs.* — **out of p.**, not in the usual or proper place ; hence, improper ; unbecoming ; as, his remarks were *out of place*. — **p. of arms**, *Fortif.*, an enlarged portion of the covered way serving esp. as a rallying place for troops preparing for, or returning from, a sortie.

place (plās), *v. t. ;* PLACED (plāst) ; PLAC′ING (plās′ĭng). [Cf. F. *placer*. See PLACE, *n.*] **1.** To put in a particular spot or place, or in a certain relative position ; to fix ; settle ; locate ; dispose ; as, to *place* a book on a shelf ; the artillery *placed* its shells well ; guards *placed* at the door.

Upon my head they *placed* a fruitless crown. *Shak.*

2. To put or set in a particular rank, office, position, or condition of life ; to secure a position, office, or the like, for ; as, in whatever sphere one is *placed*.

Place such over them to be rulers. *Ex.* xviii. 21.

3. To dispose of (a thing) in a desired or selected way ; as, to *place* one's favors where they may bring returns ; to *place* an order for goods ; to *place* a play with a manager ; specif., to invest or lay out at interest ; as, to *place* money in a bank, or in mines.

4. To set ; fix ; repose ; as, to *place* confidence in a friend. "My resolution 's *placed*." *Shak.*

5. To identify by assigning to, or connecting with, some place, time, station, circumstance, or the like ; to assign to a particular place, time, rank, or the like ; as, the garden of Eden has been *placed* in various countries ; I cannot *place* him. "*Place* it for her chief virtue." *Shak.*

6. To attribute ; ascribe. *Obs. or R.*

7. *Racing.* To determine or announce the place of at the finish. Usually, in horse racing only the first three horses are *placed* officially.

8. *Rugby Football.* To place-kick (a goal).

pla-ce′bo (plə-sē′bō), *n.* [L., I shall please, fut. of *placere* to please.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The first antiphon of the vespers for the dead. It is taken from Psalm cxiv., in the Vulgate. **2.** One who servilely echoes another ; a toady. *Obs.* **3.** *Med.* A prescription given merely to satisfy a patient. to play, sing, etc., placebo, to agree servilely with one in his opinion ; to toady ; to play the sycophant. *Obs. or Archaic.*

place kick. *Football.* Act of kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground ; an instance of this, disting. from a *drop kick* or a *punt*. In the Rugby and American games a place kick which sends the ball over the crossbar between the lines of the goal posts counts as a goal.

place′man (plās′măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who holds or occupies a place or office, esp. under government ; — usually contemptuous. — **place′man-ship**, *n.*

place′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *placement.*] Act of placing, or fact of being placed ; specif., in American football, the placing of the ball on the ground to make a place kick for a goal from the field.

pla-cen′ta (plə-sĕn′tä), *n. ; pl.* L. -TÆ (-tē), E. -TAS (-täz). [L., a cake, Gr. πλακοῦς a flat cake, fr. πλακόεις flat, fr. πλάξ, πλακός, anything flat and broad.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* In mammals (except monotremes and most marsupials), the vascular structure by which the fetus is nourished in the womb. It is usually expelled after the young is born, constituting the chief part of the afterbirth. The placenta consists of a modified part of the chorion of the fetus, which develops villi that are received into the modified mucous membrane of the womb. There is no admixture of maternal and fetal blood, but an interchange of the dissolved substances by diffusion. The fetus is attached to the placenta by the umbilical cord. In the **nondeciduate** type of placenta the chorionic villi are simply received into depressions in the uterine portion and withdrawn at parturition. In the **deciduate** type, characteristic of the higher mammals, the relationship is so intimate that more or less of the uterine wall is torn off in parturition. (See DECIDUA.) When nearly the whole chorion is studded with villi and functions as a placenta, as in the perissodactyls, hogs, camels, cetaceans, etc., the placenta is called **diffuse**. When the villi occur in small isolated groups, as in ruminants, it is called **cotyledonary**. These two types are always nondeciduate. When they are arranged in a zone or band, as in carnivora, elephants, and some edentates, it is called **zonary** ; when they are restricted to a disklike area, as in Insectivora, rodents, bats, it is called **discoidal**. Apes and man exhibit a form of discoidal placenta supposed to be a modification of the diffuse typ and called **metadiscoidal**.

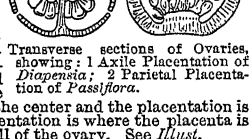
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* In other groups of animals, any of certain analogous organs for the attachment of the young to the mother and its nourishment by her, as in some viviparous sharks and certain free-swimming tunicates.

3. *Bot.* Any sporangia-bearing surface ; specif. : **a** In seed plants, that part of the carpel bearing ovules. See PLACENTATION, 2. **b** In ferns and fern allies, the point on the leaf or sporophyll on which sporangia are borne.

pla-cen′tal (-tăl), *a.* Pert. to the placenta or Placentalia ; characterized by a placenta. — *n.* A placental mammal

Plac′en-ta′li-a (plăs′ĕn-tā′lĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subclass or division of mammals including all except the monotremes and marsupials ; — equivalent to *Eutheria*.

plac′en-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl. & Anat.* **a** Attachment to the walls of the uterus. **b** The formation, or the type of structure, of a placenta.



Transverse sections of Ovaries, showing : 1 Axile Placentation of *Diapensia ;* 2 Parietal Placentation of *Passiflora*.

2. *Bot.* The arrangement or mode of attachment of the placentas. When attached to the united edges of the carpellary leaves, the placentation is **parietal** ; the parietal placentation of a monocarpellary ovary is called **marginal**. When the compound ovary is plurilocular, the placentæ are grouped in the center and the placentation is **axile**. A free central placentation is where the placenta is unconnected with the wall of the ovary. See *Illust.*

plac′er (plăs′ẽr), *n.* One who places or sets.

plac′er (plăs′ẽr ; *Amer. Sp.* plä-sĕr′ ; *Sp.* plä-thĕr′ ; 138 ; *the first pron. is usual among miners throughout the western U. S.*), *n.* [Sp. ; cf. Sp. *placel* sand bank.] A place where gold is obtained by washing ; an alluvial or glacial deposit, as of sand or gravel, containing particles of gold or other valuable mineral. In the United States mining law, mineral deposits, not veins in place, are treated as *placers*, so far as locating, holding, and patenting are concerned. Various minerals, besides metallic ores, have been held to fall under this provision, but not coal, oil, or salt.

placer mining. The process of obtaining the valuable material from placers by simple washing, by dredging, or by hydraulic or other methods.

pla′cet (plā′sĕt), *n.* [L. *placet* it pleases.] An expression, declaration, or vote of assent manifested by the use of the word *placet ;* specif., formerly, the assent of the civil power to the promulgation of an ecclesiastical ordinance.

plac′id (plăs′ĭd), *a.* [L. *placidus* gentle, peaceful, mild, fr. *placere* to please : cf. F. *placide*. See PLEASE.] Unruffled ; undisturbed ; peaceful ; quiet ; gentle ; as, a *placid* stream ; a *placid* aspect ; *placid* sleep.

Syn. — See CALM.

pla-cid′i-ty (plə-sĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *placiditas.*] Quality or state of being placid ; calmness ; serenity ; mildness.

plac′i-tum (plăs′ĭ-tŭm), *n. ; pl.* -TA (-tä). [LL. Cf. PLACIT.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** The decision or decree of a judge, a court, or public assembly ; also, a proceeding or assembly in which such a decree was made ; specif., in the Middle Ages, a general council or assembly held for consultation upon affairs of state and presided over by the king.

2. *pl.* The proceedings of courts or councils of state.

plack (plăk), *n.* [F. *plaque* a plate of metal, in OF. a copper coin, or OD. *placke*. Cf. PLAQUE.] **1.** A small billon coin formerly current in Scotland. See COIN.

2. Hence, anything of the least possible value.

plack′et (plăk′ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *n.* [Perh. the same word as *placard.*] **1.** A petticoat, esp. an under petticoat ; hence, a cant term for a woman. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Shak.*

2. The opening or slit left in a petticoat or skirt for convenience in putting it on ; — called also **placket hole**.

3. A pocket, esp. one in a woman's skirt.

plac′o- (plăk′ō-). Combining form from Greek πλάξ, πλακός, a *tablet*, a *flat plate*.

Plac′o-der′mi (-dûr′mī), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *placo-* + Gr. δέρμα skin.] *Paleon.* In some classifications, a group of extinct fishes with an armor of large bony plates. As usually defined, it corresponds to the Antiarcha and Arthrodira taken together. — **plac′o-derm** (-dûrm), *a. & n.* — **plac′o-der′mal** (-dûr′măl), *a.* — **plac′o-der′moid** (-moid), *a.*

Plac′o-dus (plăk′ō-dŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *placo-* + Gr. ὀδούς tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of rather large extinct reptiles of the group Theromorpha from the marine Trias of central Europe. They are known only from the skull and lower jaw, and have broad flat molar teeth on the palate and dentary bones. The genus is the type of a suborder, **Plac′o-don′ti-a** (-dŏn′shĭ-ä). — **plac′o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

plac′oid (plăk′oid), *a.* [*placo-* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Designating, or having the form of, scales characteristic of the elasmobranchs. In structure they resemble teeth, consisting of a basal plate of dentine of dermal origin embedded in the skin and bearing a projecting point or spine tipped with enamel. In the sharks they are usually very minute and numerous, giving the skin a rough granular surface (cf. SHAGREEN). **b** Of or pertaining to the Placoidei. — *n.* One of the Placoidei.

Pla-coi′de-i (plā-koi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of fishes with placoid scales, equivalent, or nearly so, to Elasmobranchii. As originally used by Agassiz, the term included also the cyclostomes.

Pla-coph′o-ra (plā-kŏf′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *placo-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* The group of mollusks consisting of the chitons. See AMPHINEURA. — **pla-coph′o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **pla-coph′o-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

Pla′cus (plā′kŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous herbs and shrubs of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. They have simple, alternate leaves, and discoid purple or yellow flower heads. *P. balsamifer* yields ngai camphor.

‖ **pla′fond′** (plă′fŏN′ ; plă-fŏnd′), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A ceiling formed by the under side of a floor, esp. when of elaborate design.

pla′gal (plā′găl), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *plaga* plagal mode, fr. Gr. πλάγιος sidewise, slanting.] *Music.* **a** Of a mode or melody : Having its final or keynote in the middle of its compass. See MODE, 1 **a** (2). **b** Of a cadence : See CADENCE, 3.

pla′gi-a-rism (plā′jĭ-ä-rĭzm ; plā′jä-), *n.* [Cf. F. *plagiarisme.*] Act of plagiarizing ; also, plagiarized matter.

pla′gi-a-rist (-rĭst), *n.* One who plagiarizes ; a literary or artistic thief. — **pla′gi-a-ris′tic** (-rĭs′tĭk), *a.* — **pla′gi-a-ris′ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pla′gi-a-rize (-rīz), *v. t. ;* -RIZED (-rīzd) ; -RIZ′ING (-rīz′ĭng). To steal or purloin and use as one's own (the ideas, words, artistic productions, etc., of another) ; to use without due credit the ideas, expressions, or productions of (another).

pla′gi-a-rize, *v. i.* To commit plagiarism.

pla′gi-a-ry (-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *plagiarius* kidnaper, plagiarist, *plagium* kidnaping.] **1.** Kidnaper. *Obs.* **2** A plagiarist. *Dryden.*

3. Plagiarism ; literary theft ; also, a case of it. *Now Rare.*

pla′gi-he′dral (plā′jĭ-hē′drăl), *a.* [*plagio-* + Gr. ἕδρα base, seat.] *Cryst.* Having an oblique spiral arrangement of faces, as quartz crystals ; specif., designating a group of the isometric system represented by the mineral cuprite.

pla′gi-o- (plā′jĭ-ō-). Combining form from Greek πλάγιος, *oblique*, *aslant*.

pla′gi-o-clase′ (-klās′), *n.* [G. *plagioklas*, fr. Gr. πλάγιος oblique + κλάσις a breaking.] *Min. & Petrog.* Triclinic feldspar in general, the species microcline and anorthoclase often being excepted because their cleavage angle is very close to 90° ; hence, esp., the soda-lime group. See FELDSPAR. — **pla′gi-o-clas′tic** (-klăs′tĭk), *a.*

pla′gi-o-graph′ (-grăf′), *n.* [*plagio-* + *-graph.*] A kind of pantograph or parallelogram device with the fixed pivot in a side, or a side produced, of the parallelogram, one tracing point at a corner and the other tracing point in a side produced so that the two tracing points and the pivot are in the same straight line ; a skew pantograph. This device turns everything round at a given angle.

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pla-card′er, *n.* One who posts placards.

placate. † PLACARD.

pla′cate, *a.* Placid. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

place. † PLAICE.

place′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

‖ **place′ aux dames′** (plä′-sō dăm′). [F.] Room for, or make way for, the ladies.

place′-book′, *n.* A scrapbook ; a commonplace book. *Obs. or R.*

place brick. Formerly, a soft brick laid on a prepared placeto dry and harden before burning ; now, a brick not fully burnt.

‖ **place′ d'armes′** (plăs′ dărm′). [F.] Lit., place of arms ; a military place of assembly, parade ground, station, or depot. Specif. : *Fortif.* = PLACE OF ARMS.

place′ful, *a.* In the appointed place. *Obs.* [MERIC, 1.]

place isomerism. See ISOPLACE′-KICK′, *v. t. & i.* To make a place kick ; to make (a goal) by a place kick. — **place′-kick′er**, *n.*

place′less, *a.* See -LESS.

place′ly, *a.* Spatial ; local. *Obs. —adv.* Locally ; spatially. *Obs & R. Oxf. E. D.* [BIBLE, 2.]

Place′mak′er's Bi′ble. See **place′mak′ing**, *n. Change Ringing.* Act of two bells that "make places." See under MAKE, *v. t.*

place′ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*

‖ **pla′cens ux′or.** [L.] Charming wife. *Horace* (*Odes*, II. xiv. 21). [flat cake. *Obs.*

pla′cent, *n.* [L. *placenta.*] A

plac′en-ta′li-an (plăs′ĕn-tā′lĭ-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* Placental. — *n.* A placental mammal.

plac′en-ta-ry (plă′sĕn′tä-rĭ), *a. Zool. & Bot.* Placental ; pert. to the placenta.

pla-cen′tate (plə-sĕn′tāt ; plăs′ĕn-), *a.* Having a placenta.

plac′en-tif′er-ous (plăs′ĕn-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing a placenta.

pla-cen′ti-form (plə-sĕn′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the shape of a placenta, or concave disk.

plac′en-tig′er-ous (plăs′ĕn-tĭj′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Placentiferous.

pla-cen′tious, *a.* [L. *placentia* suavity.] Pleasing. *Obs.*

plac′en-ti′tis (plăs′ĕn-tī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *placenta* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the placenta.

pla-cen′toid, *a.* [*placenta* + *-oid.*] Placentiform.

plac′en-to′ma (plăs′ĕn-tō′mä), *n.* [NL. ; *placenta* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor developed from placental remnants.

place′wom′an (-wŏom′ăn), *n.* A woman who holds office. *Rare.*

‖ **pla-ci′da-men′te** (plŭ-chē′dä-mĕn′tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Placidly ; calmly.

pla-cid′i-ous, *a.* Placid. *Obs.*

plac′id-ly, *adv.* of PLACID.

plac′id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

plac′it (plăs′ĭt), *n.* [L. *placitum.*] Decree ; petition. *Obs.*

plac′i-to-ry (-ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [See PLACIT.] *Law.* Of or pertaining to pleas or pleading. *Obs.*

plack′ard. † PLACARD.

plac′o-chro-mat′ic (plăk′ō-krō-măt′ĭk), *a.* [*placo-* + *chromatic.*] *Bot.* Having chromatophores disposed in plates.

Plac′o-ga-noi′de-i (-gä-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *placo-* + *Ganoidei.*] *Paleon.* A group equiv. to *Placodermi*. — **plac′o-gan′oid** (-găn′oid), *a. & n.* — **plac′o-ga-noi′de-an** (-gə-noi′dē-ăn), *a. & n.*

pla-coi′dal (plə-koi′dăl), *a. Zoöl.* Placoid.

pla-coi′de-an (-dē-ăn), *a. & n.* Placoid. *Rare.*

Pla-coi′des (-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = PLACOIDEI.

plad (*dial.* plăd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PLAID.

plad′a-ro′ma (plăd′ä-rō′mä), **plad′a-ro′sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλαδάρωμα abundance of fluids.] *Med.* A soft tumor of the eyelid.

plad′ding. † PLAIDING.

plad′dy (plăd′ĭ). Var. of PLAIDIE. *Scot.*

pla′ga (plā′gä), *n. ; pl.* -GÆ (-jē). [L. *plaga* a blow.] *Zoöl.* A stripe of color.

plagard. † PLACARD.

pla′gate (plā′gāt), *a. Zoöl.* Having elongated color spots

plage. † PLAGUE.

plage. *n.* [F., fr. L. *plaga.*] *Obs.* **a** A region ; country ; zone. **b** One of the quarters of the compass. **c** In a church, one of the divisions, esp. a transept.

plage, *n.* [L. *plaga.*] A net or snare. *Obs.*

plaget. † PLEDGLET.

pla′gi-a-ri′an (plā′jĭ-ā′rĭ-ăn ; 115), *a.* [See PLAGIARY.] Pertaining to kidnapers. *Obs.*

pla′gi-a-ri-za′tion. (-ä-rĭ-z ä′-shŭn ; -rĭ-zā′-). *n.* Plagiarism. *R.*

pla′gi-a-riz′er (plā′jĭ-ä-rīz′ẽr ; plā′jĭ-), *n.* A plagiarist

pla′gi-a-ry, *a.* a Kidnaping. *Obs.* b Practicing plagiarism. *Rare.* c Plagiarized. *Obs. or R.* — **pla′gi-a-ry-ship′**, *n.*

Plagiary, Sir Fretful. In Sheridan's play "The Critic," a plagiarizing playwright who pretends to like criticism, but is really much irritated by it. The character is a satire on Richard Cumberland, the dramatist.

pla′gi-o-dont′ (plā′jĭ-ō-dŏnt′), *a.* [*plagio-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.*

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pla'gi-o-nite' (plā'jĭ-ō-nīt'), *n.* [G *plagionit*, fr. Gr. πλάγιος oblique; — in allusion to its unusually oblique crystallization.] *Min.* A sulphide of lead and antimony, of a blackish lead-gray color and metallic luster. Sp. gr., 5.4.

Pla'gi-os'to-mi (-ŏs'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *plagio-* + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* A group of elasmobranch fishes usually ranking as an order and including the existing sharks and rays, as distinguished from the chimæras and the extinct primitive groups Pleuropterygii, Acanthodii, and Ichthyotomi. — **pla'gi-o-stome'** (plā'jĭ-ō-stōm'), *a.* & *n.* — **pla'gi-o-stom'a-tous** (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-), *a.* — **pla'gi-os'to-mous** (plā'jĭ-ŏs'tō-mŭs), *a.*

pla'gi-o-trop'ic (-ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*plagio-* + *-tropic.*] *Plant Physiol.* Having the longer axis inclined away from the vertical line, as most roots and lateral branches. — **pla'gi-o-trop'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kŭl-ĭ), *adv.*

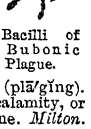
pla'gi-ot'ro-pism (-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being, or tendency to be, plagiotropic. Cf. ORTHOTROPISM.

plague (plāg; *see note below*), *n.* [L. *plaga* a blow, stroke, plague; akin to Gr. πληγή, fr. πλήσσειν to strike, and to L. *plangere* to strike, beat. Cf. PLAINT.] **1.** That which smites or troubles; a blow; any afflictive evil.

And men blasphemed God for the *plague* of hail. *Wycliffe.*

2. Anything troublesome or vexatious; a nuisance. *Colloq.*

3. Any malignant, esp. an infectious, disease or pestilence; specif., *Med.*, an acute malignant contagious disease that often prevails in central Asia, and has visited the large cities of Europe with frightful mortality. The *black death* of the Middle Ages is supposed to have been the plague. Plague is a specific infectious fever caused by the *Bacillus pestis*. It occurs in several forms, of which the *bubonic* and the *pulmonary* are the most common. Bubonic plague is characterized by fever and chills, great prostration, and the formation of buboes. The pulmonary form is characterized by the symptoms of a severe pneumonia.



Bacilli of Bubonic Plague.

a plague of *or* **on,** *or* **plague take,** mild forms of imprecation or interjection. "*A plague of* all cowards, I say." *Shak.*

☞ The pron. plēg, common in many parts of America, is generally regarded as dialectal or colloquial.

plague, *v. t.;* PLAGUED (plāgd); PLA'GUING (plā'gĭng). **1.** To smite, infest, or afflict, as with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind; as, *plagued* with famine. *Milton.*

2. To vex; tease; harass.

She will *plague* the man that loves her most. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Vex, torment, distress, afflict, annoy, tease, tantalize, trouble, molest, embarrass, perplex. See HARASS.

plague spot. 1. A spot or mark of the plague on the skin; hence, a token of disease or fault, physical or moral.

2. A place afflicted with the plague; hence, a place where evils are especially rife; as, the *plague spots* of a city.

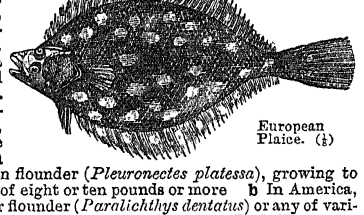
pla'gui-ly (plā'gĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a plaguy manner; hence, *Colloq.*, to a provoking extreme; excessively.

pla'guy (plā'gĭ; *see* PLAGUE, *n.*), *a.* **1.** Of, like, pertaining to, or afflicted with, the plague. *Obs. or R.*

2. Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting. *Colloq.*

pla'guy, *adv.* Plaguily (see FLAT, *a.*, 12). *Colloq.*

plaice (plās), *n.* [ME. *plaice, pleise, plais,* OF. *plaïs, plaïz, plesse,* F. *plaise, plais, plie,* fr. L. *platessa* flatfish, plaice (or a kindred form), prob. fr. Gr. πλατύς flat. See PLACE.] **a** A European flounder (*Pleuronectes platessa*), growing to the weight of eight or ten pounds or more **b** In America, the summer flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus*) or any of various other flatfishes. **c** A fluke (worm). *Dial. Eng.*



European Plaice. (⅛)

plaice mouth. A mouth like that of a plaice; a small, puckered, or wry mouth. *Obs. or R. B. Jonson.* — **plaice'-mouthed'** (-mouthd'; -mouthŧ'), *a.*

plaid (plăd; *Scot.* plād: *see note below*), *n.* [Gael. *plaide* a blanket or plaid; orig. uncert.] **1.** A rectangular garment or piece of cloth worn by both sexes in Scotland in place of a cloak, usually of tartan. See KILT, *Illust.*

2. Goods of any quality or material of the pattern of a plaid or tartan; a checkered cloth or pattern.

☞ The leading English dictionaries, including the Oxf. E. D., prefer *plād*, although, as stated in the latter, "the word is very generally pronounced *plăd* in England."

plaid, *a.* Like a Scotch plaid in pattern or color; checkered.

plaid'ed, *a.* Of the material of which plaids are made; tartan; also, wearing a plaid. "In *plaided* vest." *Wordsworth.*

plain (plān), *a.* [OF. & F. *plein* full, L. *plenus*. Cf. PLENTY.] *Full; entire; complete; perfect. Obs.*

in plain battle, fight, etc., in formal, regular battle, etc. *Obs.*

plain (plān), *v. i.;* PLAINED (plānd); PLAIN'ING. [ME. *playne, pleyne,* fr. F. *plaindre.* See PLAINT.] **1.** To lament; mourn; bewail; complain. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

2. To whinny. *Obs. Chaucer.*

plain, *v. t.* To bewail; bemoan. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

plain, *a.;* PLAIN'ER (-ẽr); PLAIN'EST. [F., level, flat, in OF. also clear, frank, fr. L. *planus* level, flat, perh. akin to E. *floor*. In some uses confused with *plain* full. Cf. PLANO, PIANO, PLAN, PLANE level.] **1.** Without elevations or depressions; flat; level; smooth; even. See PLANE, *a.*

The crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places *plain.* *Is.* xl. 4.

2. Open; clear; free from obstructions, etc.; as, *plain* fields. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, exc. in *in plain sight, view,* etc.

3. Open to the mind; manifest; clear; as, in *plain* words; also, candid; guileless; as, a *plain* man and true; *plain* speech is best. "'T is a *plain* case." *Shak.*

4. Not intricate; simple; as, a *plain* pattern.

5. Void of extraneous beauty or ornament; without embellishment; not rich; simple; specif.: **a** Not luxurious; simple; as, *plain* food; *plain* living. **b** Of cloth, untwilled; also, not variegated, dyed, or figured. **c** Of playing cards, not court, or picture, cards; sometimes, of suits and cards, not trumps.

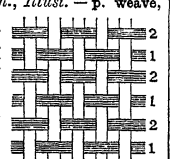
6. Not highly born, stationed, cultivated, or gifted; of, or characteristic of, the common people; simple; homely; as, *plain* manners. "The *plain* people." *A. Lincoln.*

7. Without beauty; homely; as, a *plain* woman.

8. Of glass, clear; free from air bubbles or like imperfections, and from intentional irregularities (as in glass for decorative windows).

Syn. — Artless, unaffected, undisguised, honest, candid; downright, blunt; distinct, obvious, apparent. See FRANK.

plain aërial, *Wireless Teleg.*, an aërial with a spark ball at the lower end with a corresponding spark ball connected to a ground plate. — **p. ball.** See SPOT BALL **b.** — **p. chant.** = PLAIN SONG. — **p. chart,** *Naut.*, a chart laid down on Mercator's projection. — **p. clothes,** unofficial clothes; the dress of an ordinary citizen; — opposed to *uniform.* — **p. dealer,** one who practices plain dealing. *Shak.* — **p. dealing,** open, frank, and candid dealing; straightforward conduct and speech. Hence, **plain'-deal'ing,** *a.* — **p. English,** straightforward, unambiguous language; as, he is, in *plain English*, a thief. — **p. hunt** *or* **hunting.** See CHANGE RINGING. — **p. knitting.** = GARTER STITCH. — **p. language,** the mode of speech adopted by the Society of Friends, or Quakers. — **p. muscle,** *Anat.*, nonstriated muscle. See MUSCLE, 1 **b.** — **p. paper. a** Unruled paper. **b** In photography, any paper without gloss. — **p. sail,** *Naut.*, the ordinary working canvas of a vessel, or one of the sails composing it; — in distinction from the special sails set in light breezes. Topgallant sails, royals, and a flying jib are usually included in plain sail. — **p. sailing,** sailing on a clear course without obstacles; hence, any simple, easy line of action or progress. Hence, **plain'-sail'ing,** *a.* — **p. service,** *Eccl.*, divine service unaccompanied with music. — **p. sewing,** needlework of a useful character executed by simple and common stitches. — **p. suit,** *Card Playing*, a suit the cards of which are not trumps. — **p. tire.** = BLIND TIRE. — **p. tooth.** See SAW, *n.*, *Illust.* — **p. weave,** *Weaving*, the simplest form of weave, in which the threads interlace alternately with each other. — **p. work. a** Plain sewing. **b** *Masonry.* The surface produced on stone by simply chiseling off projections.



Plain Weave. *a, b* Warp Threads; 1, 2 Weft Threads.

plain (plān), *adv.* In a plain manner; specif.: **a** Plainly; clearly; without obscurity or ambiguity. **b** Evenly. *Obs.* **c** Entirely; absolutely. *Obs.* **d** Directly. *Obs.* (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.)

plain, *n.* [Cf. OF. *plaigne,* F. *plaine,* OF. also *plain.* See PLAIN, *a.*] **1.** Level land; esp., an extensive open field or broad stretch of land having few inequalities of surface; as, the *plain* of Jordan.

2. In North America and the British colonies, specif., *pl.*, broad tracts of almost treeless level country; prairie.

3. A field of battle. *Obs. Shak.*

4. A flat, plane, or level surface or area; a plane. *Obs.*

5. Plain cloth.

6. An open space amid houses; a square. *Local, Eng.*

the Plain [F. *La Plaine*], *F. Hist.*, in the National Convention at the time of the Revolution, the benches, the lowest, occupied by the deputies of the moderate party; hence, these deputies or their party. Cf. THE MOUNTAIN.

plain'-laid', *a. Naut.* Consisting of three left-handed strands forming a right-handed rope. See CORDAGE, *Illust.*

plain'ly, *adv.* In a plain manner; openly; simply.

plain'ness, *n.* [*plain* + *-ness;* in ME. partly fr. OF. *planece* smoothness, levelness, L. *planitia.*] Quality or state of being plain (in any sense of the adjective).

plains'man (plānz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn) One who lives on the plains.

plain song. *Music.* **a** The ancient chant melody of the church service. It is unisonous, nonmetrical, and conforming to one or other of the ecclesiastical modes (see MODE, 1 **a** (2)). It is austere and devotional, so that plain-song melodies are prescribed in the liturgy, esp. of the Roman Catholic Church. **b** Such a melody used as a cantus firmus for contrapuntal treatment; hence, any cantus firmus. Cf. PRICK SONG. **c** A simple air or melody.

plain'-spo'ken (plān'spō'k'n; 87), *a.* Speaking or spoken plainly or unreservedly. — **plain'-spo'ken-ness,** *n.*

plaint (plānt), *n.* [ME. *plainte, pleynte,* F. *plainte,* fr. LL. *plancta,* fr. L. *plangere, planctum,* to beat, beat the breast, lament; cf. also OF. *plaint,* L. *planctus,* fr. *plangere.* Cf. COMPLAIN, PLAGUE, PLANGENT.] **1.** Audible expression of sorrow; lamentation; complaint; hence, a mournful song; a lament. *Archaic or Rhet. Chaucer.*

The Psalmist's mournful *plaint.* *Wordsworth.*

2. A complaint or protest because of an injury. *Bacon.*

3. Specif., *Law*, a complaint. *Now Rare.*

plaint'iff (plān'tĭf), *n.* [F. *plaintif* making complaint, plaintive; in F. also, plaintiff. See PLAINT; cf. PLAINTIVE.] **1.** *Law.* One who commences a personal action or suit to obtain a remedy for an injury to his rights; — opposed to *defendant.* Cf. PROSECUTOR.

2. One who complains; a complainer. *Obs.*

plain'tile' (plān'tīl'), *n.* A plain (flat) roofing tile.

plain'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [F. *plaintif.* See PLAINTIFF, *n.*]

1. Repining; complaining; lamenting. *Rare. Dryden.*

2. Being, or pert. to, a plaintiff at law. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

3. Expressive of sorrow or melancholy; mournful; sad.

Syn. — Complaining, sorrowful, mournful, melancholy, sad; discontented, peevish, pettish, petulant, fretful, cross. — PLAINTIVE, QUERULOUS. PLAINTIVE associates with the idea of complaining the implication of melancholy or sadness, or of expression in a minor key; QUERULOUS adds to *plaintive* the connotation of fretfulness or peevish discontent; as, "She sang *plaintively*, the wounded, aggrieved, hurt notes of the nightingale" (*M. Hewlett*); "The distant bleat of some belated goat, *querulous* to be disburthened of her milky load" (*Lowell*); "His [Coleridge's] voice, naturally soft and good, had contracted itself into a *plaintive* snuffle and singsong" (*Carlyle*); "a sullen growl of resentment, or a *querulous* murmur of distress" (*Johnson*); "Perhaps the *plaintive* numbers flow for old, unhappy, far-off things" (*Wordsworth*); "her *querulous* and never-ending complaints" (*Mrs. Gaskell*). See PEEVISH. — **plain'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **plain'tive-ness,** *n.*

plait (plāt; *now perhaps more often* plēt; *also, esp. in British use, and for sense 2,* plăt; 277), *n.* [ME. *playt,* OF. *pleit,* L. *plicitum,* p. p. of *plicare* to fold, akin to *plectere* to plait. The pronunciation with *ā* is perh. due to the influence of OF. *pleier* to fold, bend (cf. DISPLAY), *pleat* (with *ē*) being the form to be expected. See PLY; cf. PLAT to weave, PLEAT, PLIGHT fold.] **1.** A flat fold; a doubling back, as of cloth on itself; a pleat; as, a box *plait.*

2. A braid, as of hair or straw; a plat.

3. Hence: **a** Any fold or crease like a plait in cloth; as, a forehead wrinkled into *plaits.* **b** A quirk or twist in character; a wrinkle; specif., a dodge, trick, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.*

plait, *v. t.;* PLAIT'ED; PLAIT'ING. **1.** To fold, esp. in plaits; to double in narrow folds; as, to *plait* a ruffle.

2. To interweave the strands or locks of; to braid; plat; as, to *plait* hair; to *plait* rope.

3. To make by plaiting; as, to *plait* a rug.

plait'ed, *a.* Folded; braided; hence, involved; artful.

Time shall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides. *Shak.*

plaited stitch. a A stitch that produces a herringbone pattern. **b** A stitch that forms a basket-weave pattern.

plan (plăn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *planus* flat, level. See PLAIN level.] **1.** A draft or form; properly, a representation drawn on a plane, as a map; esp., a top view, as of a machine, or the representation of a horizontal section of anything, as of a building; an orthographic projection on a horizontal plane; a graphic representation; a diagram.

2. A method of action, procedure, or arrangement; a scheme. "A mighty maze! but not without a *plan.*" *Pope.*

3. a In the study of perspective, one of a number of planes conceived as perpendicular to the line of vision, and interposed between the eye and the pictured objects. **b** In relief sculpture, one of a number of possible planes raising certain figures in the design above the ground.

Syn. — PLAN, DESIGN, PROJECT, SCHEME. PLAN is the general word for a proposed method of action or procedure; DESIGN, as here compared (see INTENTION), implies a settled plan, and heightens the suggestion of purpose or intention; the word is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, "Enoch lay long pondering on his *plans*" (*Tennyson*); "He learnt and warned me of their fierce *design* against my house" (*id.*). A PROJECT is a tentatively devised and often impracticable plan; a SCHEME is a more or less speculative project; as, "One of those *projects* which people of lively imaginations . . . admire for a few days" (*Cowper*); "the stoical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping off our desires" (*Swift*). See DEVICE, EXPEDIENT, CONSPIRACY.

plan of campaign, *Irish Hist.*, a plan originated by the National League in 1886, according to which tenants demanding and being refused an abatement of rent paid the lesser rent to a political leader, who offered it to the landlord, and if it was refused applied it to support evicted tenants.

plan, *v. t. & i.;* PLANNED (plănd); PLAN'NING. **1.** To form a plan of; to draft; to represent, as by a diagram.

2. To scheme; devise; contrive; to form in design.

Even in penance, *planning* sins anew. *Goldsmith.*

pla'nar (plā'när), *a.* [L. *planaris* flat, plane.] Of a plane; lying in one plane. — **pla-nar'i-ty** (plȧ-năr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pla-na'ri-an (plȧ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [L. *planarius* level.] *Zoöl.* Any worm of the class Turbellaria. They are very soft-bodied, mostly of flat leaf-shaped form, entirely covered with cilia, and swim with undulating motion or creep about like slugs. The head, usually broadened and blunt, may bear eyes or tentacles. The mouth is always ventral, often more than halfway toward the tail. There is no body cavity, the protrusible pharynx opening into a usually blindly ending intestine, which may be straight and simple or in a few small forms wanting (order Rhabdocœlida), or provided with many small branches (order Polycladida), or divided into three large, much-branched divisions (order Tricladida). They are all hermaphrodite. Most are aquatic, occurring in the sea or in fresh water; some are terrestrial, and a few are parasitic. — **pla-na'ri-an,** *a.*

pla-na'tion (plȧ-nā'shŭn), *n. Phys. Geog.* Process by which a stream develops its flood plain by erosion and deposition.

planch } (plănch; plänsh; 140), *n.* [F. *planche.* See
planche } PLANK.] **1.** A plank, board, or slab; a floor. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, exc., specif., a supporting slab, as of fire clay or iron, used in an enameling oven.

2. A flat shoe for a mule.

Having the palatal teeth set obliquely or in two convergent series, as certain snakes.

pla'gi-ot'ro-pous (plā'jĭ-ŏt'rō-pŭs), *a.* [*plagio-* + *-tropous.*] *Plant Physiol.* Plagiotropic.

pla'gi-um (plā'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Civil Law.* Kidnaping.

2. Plagiarism. *Obs.*

pla-gose' (plȧ-gōs'), *a.* [L. *plagosus.* See PLAGUE.] Fond of flogging. — **pla-gos'i-ty** (-gŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Both Rare.*

plague. † PLAGE.

plague'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

plague'less, *a.* See -LESS.

plague mark. = PLAGUE SPOT, 1.

pla'guer (plā'gẽr; see PLAGUE), *n.* One who plagues or annoys.

plague'some (plāg'sŭm), *a.* [*plague* + let-*some.*] Plaguing; plaguy. — **plague'some-ness,** *n.*

plague stripe. = PLAGUE SPOT, 1.

plai. † PLEA.

plaid. † PLEAD

plaiden † PLEAD.

plaid'ie, plaid'y (-ĭ), *n.* Dim. of PLAID. *Scot.* [Plaid cloth.]

plaid'ing (plād'ĭng; plăd'-), *n.* [Plaid.]

plaie, *n.* [F.] A wound. *Obs.*

plaie. † PLAY.

plaig. † PLAGUE.

plaig. Var. of PLAYOCK. *Scot.*

plaige. † PLEDGE.

plaight. † PLAIT. [OCK. *Scot.*]

plaik (plāk). Var. of PLAY-

plain. † PLANE.

plain, *n.* [From PLAIN to complain.] A plaint; complaint; lament. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

plain, *v. t.* = PLANE, *v. t.*

☞ In the obsolescent sense, "to explain," the spelling *plain* is perhaps the more common.

plain'ant (plān'ănt), *n.* [F. *plaignant,* p. pr.] A plaintiff; complainant. *Obs. or R.*

plain'back', *n.,* or **plain'backs',** *n. pl.* A kind of worsted or merino fabric.

plain currant. An Australian tiliaceous tree (*Grewia polygama*); also, its fruit.

plained. Plained. *Ref. Sp.*

plain'-deal'ing, *a.* See under PLAIN, *a.*

plaine. † PLAIN, PLANE.

plain'er, *n.* [From PLAIN to complain.] Plaintiff; complainant. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

plain'ful, *a.* Lamentable; also, lamenting. *Obs. or Archaic.*

plain'-heart'ed, *a.* Sincere; artless. [PLAIN.]

plain'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of

plain'ish, *a.* Rather plain.

plain'ly, *adv.* [From PLAIN full.] Fully. *Obs.* [PLAIN, *a.*]

plain'-sail'ing, *a.* See under

plain singing. = PLAIN SONG.

plain'stones' (plān'stōnz'), **plain'stanes'** (-stānz'), *n. pl.* Flagstones; sidewalks. *Scot.*

plaint, *v. i.* [From PLAINT, *n.*] To complain; bewail. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To cover with complaints. *Obs.*

plain'tail', *n.* [*plain, a.* + *tail*; — because it lacks the angular crests present on the tails of allied species.] The escolar.

plaintain. † PLANTAIN.

plaint'ful, *a.* Complaining. *R.*

plaintie. † PLENTY

plain'tif. Plaintiff. *Ref. Sp.*

plain'tiff. † PLAINTIVE.

plain'tiff-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

plaintiose. † PLENTEOUS.

plain'tiv. Plaintive. *Ref. Sp.*

plaint'less, *a.* See -LESS. *Rare.*

plain wanderer. The plover quail. [Toward a plain.]

plain'ward (plān'wẽrd), *adv.*

plais. † PLACE. [ure.]

plaisance. † PLEASANCE, pleas-

plaise. Var. of PLAICE.

plaise (plāz). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PLEASE.

plaisir. † PLEASURE.

plaist. Obs. p. p. of PLACE.

plaister (*dial.* plās'tẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PLASTER.

plaisture. † PLASTER.

plait. † PLEA.

plait'er, *n.* One that plaits.

plait'work' (plāt'wûrk'; *cf.* PLAIT, *n.*), *n.* A pattern of plaited or interlacing bands.

plak. † PLACK. [ing fish.]

plak'at (plăk'ăt), *n.* The flight-

pla-næ'a (plȧ-nē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *planus* flat.] *Biol.* A hypothetical organism in the form of a ciliated planula, supposed to be a stage in the evolution of the higher animals. *Haeckel.*

planakle, *n.* [Cf. PLANET.] Prob., a planet. *Obs.*

Pla-na'ri-a (plȧ-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See PLANARY.] A genus of fresh-water triclad planarians. Formerly it included many species now referred to other genera. **b** [*l. c.*] Any planarian. *Rare.*

Pla-nar'i-da (plȧ-năr'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Turbellaria (exclusive of the nemerteans).

—pla-nar'i-dan (-dăn), *a.* & *n.*

pla-nar'i-form (-fôrm), *a. Zoöl.* Like a planarian.

pla-na'ri-oid (plȧ-nā'rĭ-oid; 115), *a.* [*Planaria* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like a planarian.

pla'na-ry, *a.* Planar. *Obs.*

pla'nate (plā'nāt), *a.* [L. *planatus,* p. p. of *planare* to flatten.] Flattened; plane.

planceer. † PLANCHER.

planch (plănch; 140), *v. t.* [F. *planche* a plank.] To make or cover with planks; to plank. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]

planch board. A plank board.

planch'et (plăn'chĕt ; plăn'shĕt ; 140), *n.* [See PLANCHETTE.] A flat piece of metal ; esp., a disk of metal ready to be stamped as a coin.

plan-chette' (plăn-shĕt' ; -chĕt' ; *F.* plän'shĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *planche*. See PLANCH.] **1.** A small plank. *Rare.* **2.** A circumferentor (which see).

3. A small, usually heart-shaped, board supported on casters at two points and on a vertical pencil at a third. It is said that when the fingers of one or more persons are lightly rested on the board it sometimes moves, without conscious volition or effort of the operator, so that the pencil point traces words or sentences.

planch'ing (plăn'chĭng ; plän'shĭng ; 140), *n.* Planking.

plan-cier' (plăn-sēr'), *n.* [*Cf.* PLANCHER, *n.*] *Arch.* The under side of a cornice ; a soffit.

plane (plān), *n.*, *or* **plane tree.** [F., fr. L. *platanus*, Gr. πλάτανος, fr. πλατύς broad ; — so called on account of its broad leaves and spreading form. See PLACE ; cf. PLATANE, PLANTAIN the tree.] Any tree of the genus *Platanus*.

plane, *a.* [L. *planus:* cf. F. *plan*. See PLAIN level.] Without elevations or depressions ; even ; level ; flat ; forming part of a plane (approximately) ; as, a *plane* surface ; *Math.*, involving only plane surfaces or only two-dimensional extents of any kind ; in *n*-dimensional geometry, sometimes designating any linear manifold, ordinarily called *flat* or *homaloidal*, of zero curvature.

☞ In science, *plane* (instead of *plain*) is almost exclusively used to designate a flat or level surface.

plane angle, the angle between two lines in a plane.— **p. chart,** a depiction of a small portion of the earth's surface as plane, meridians and parallels of latitude appearing as two systems of right lines at right angles and all arc degrees as equal.— **p. curve,** *Geom.*, a curve that lies wholly in a plane.— **p. geometry,** that part of geometry which treats of plane figures.— **p. linkage.** See LINKAGE, *n.*, 3 **a.**— **p. number,** *Math.*, a number regarded as the product of only two factors (generally prime) and hence representable by a plane area, as a rectangle.— **p. perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3.— **p. polarization.** See POLARIZATION.— **p. problem,** *Geom.*, a problem solvable by the use of the ruler and compass.— **p. sailing.** **a** See SAILING, *n.*, 2. **b** = PLAIN SAILING.— **p. scale,** a Gunter's scale.— **p. surveying,** surveying in which the curvature of the earth is disregarded, as in ordinary field and topographical surveying.— **p. table.** **a** *Surv.* An instrument for plotting the lines of a survey directly from the observations. It consists essentially of a drawing board on a tripod, with a ruler, the ruler being pointed at the object observed. See ALIDADE, FIDUCIAL EDGE. **b** *Engin.* A large surface plate. **c** *Mining.* An inclined plane used as a buddle.— **p. trigonometry,** trigonometry that deals with plane triangles.

plane, *n.* [L. *planus* level, perh. through F. *plan* a plane. See PLANE, *a.*] **1.** A surface, real or imaginary, in which, if any two points are taken, the straight line that joins them lies wholly in that surface ; or, a surface any section of which by a like surface is a straight line ; a surface determined completely by any three of its points not collinear ; a surface of zero curvature.

2. A surface more or less approximating to a geometrical plane ; a flat or level material surface ; as, an inclined *plane*.

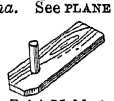
3. Fig. : Level ; stage of development or existence ; grade ; as, to live on a low *plane ;* a lofty *plane* of discussion.

4. *Mech.* A block or plate having a perfectly flat surface, used as a standard of flatness ; a surface plate.

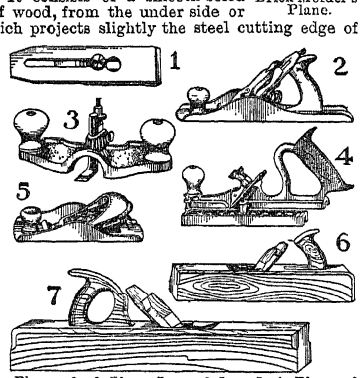
5. *Mining & Railroading.* An inclined track over which transportation of a string of cars or a train is effected by gravity or by external power, as by a stationary engine.

plane at infinity, *Geom.*, a plane conceived as containing all points infinitely distant and no others. See INFINITY, 5.— **p. of comparison.** = PLANE OF SIGHT.— **p. of delineation.** See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3.— **p. of polarization.** See POLARIZATION.— **p. of projection.** **a** = PICTURE PLANE. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3. **b** *Geom.* A plane to which points are referred to determine their relative position in space.— **p. of refraction** *or* **reflection,** *Optics*, the plane containing the incident ray and the refracted or reflected ray.— **p. of regard,** *Optics*, the plane on which lie the two lines of regard.— **p. of sight,** *Gun.*, the vertical plane containing the line of sight.

plane, *n.* [F. *plane*, OF. also *plaine*, L. *plana*. See PLANE to level.] **1.** A kind of trowel used in various trades to smooth or surface sand, clay (in molding for bricks), etc.


Brick Molder's Plane.

2. *Joinery.* A tool for smoothing boards or other surfaces of wood, for forming moldings, etc. It consists of a smooth-soled stock, as of wood, from the under side or face of which projects slightly the steel cutting edge of a chisel, called the *iron*, which inclines backward, with an aperture in the front for the escape of shavings.



Planes, 2. 1 Plane Iron ; 2 Iron Jack Plane ; 3 Router Plane ; 4 Tonguing and Grooving Plane; 5 Block Plane ; 6 Wooden Jack Plane ; 7 Wooden Trying Plane (6 and 7 are of English pattern).

plane, *v. t.;* PLANED (plānd); PLAN'ING (plān'ĭng). [F. *planer*, L. *planare*, fr. *planus*. See PLANE, *a.*, PLAIN level ; cf. PLANISH.] **1.** To make smooth or even; to level ; specif., to pare off the inequalities of the surface of, as of a board, with or as with a plane.

What student came but that you *planed* her path ? *Tennyson.*

2. To efface or remove.

3. To explain ; to make clear or plain ; also, to explain away or excuse ; — often written *plain*. *Obs.*

What's dumb in show, I'll *plain* in speech *Shak.*

plane (plān), *v. i.* To work with a plane ; also, to do the work of a plane ; as, this tool *planes* well.

plane'ness, *n.* State or quality of being plane, or level.

plan'er (plān'ẽr), *n.* One that planes ; specif. : **a** A planing machine. **b** *Print.* A smooth-faced block of wood to lay on the surface of type and beat with a mallet to level the type, or such a block (called a **proof planer**) with thick cloth on the surface for making a proof impression by such beating.

Plan'er-a (plăn'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. J. *Planer*, German physician.] *Bot.* A genus of ulmaceous trees of the southeastern United States, consisting of one species, *P. aquatica* (called **planer tree**), somewhat resembling the hackberry, but with an oval, ribbed, nutlike fruit.

plan'et (plăn'ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *n.* [ME. *planete*, F. *planète*, L. *planeta*, fr. Gr. πλανήτης ; prop., wandering, fr. πλανᾶσθαι to wander, cf. πλάνη a wandering.] **1.** *Astron.* Among the ancients, any of the seven seemingly "wandering" celestial bodies (sun, moon, Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, and Saturn), as disting. from the *fixed stars*. In modern astronomy, any body, except a comet or a meteoroid, that revolves about the sun. The **inferior planets** are Mercury and Venus, nearer to the sun than is the earth ; the **superior planets** are Mars, the asteroids (planetoids, or **minor planets**), Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. **Primary,** or **major, planets** revolve about the sun ; **secondary planets,** or **moons,** revolve around the primary planets as satellites, and with them about the sun.

MAJOR PLANETS.

SYMBOL.	NAME.	Mean Distance from the sun, that of the Earth being Unity.	PERIOD IN DAYS OR YEARS.	ORBITAL ECCENTRICITY.	ORB. INCLIN. TO ECLIPTIC.	DIAMETER IN MILES.
☿	Mercury	.3871	87.97 d.	.2056	7° 0′	3,000
♀	Venus	.7233	224.70 d.	.0068	3 24	7,700
⊖, ⊕	Earth	1.0000	365.26 d.	.0168	0 00	7,918
♂	Mars	1.5237	686.95 d.	.0933	1 51	4,200
♃	Jupiter	5.2028	11.86 y.	.0482	1 19	87,000
♄	Saturn	9.5389	29.46 y.	.0561	2 30	73,000
♅, ℍ	Uranus	19.1833	84.02 y.	.0463	0 46	32,000
♆, ♇	Neptune	30.0551	164.78 y.	.0090	1 47	32,000

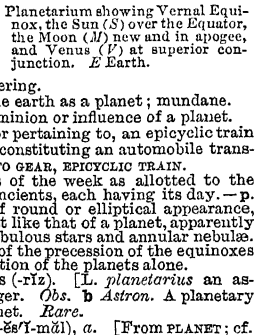
2. A star, as influencing the fate of men.

pla-ne'ta (plȧ-nē'tȧ), *n. ; pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [LL.] **1.** Orig., a simple cloak put on by being passed over the head, and worn esp. by nobles and senators at Rome and elsewhere.

2. In the early church, a similar garment worn esp. as a priest's vestment ; later, a chasuble.

plane'-ta'ble, *or* **plane'ta'ble,** *v. t. & i. Surv.* To plot with, or make use of, a plane table.— **plane'-ta'bler, plane'ta'bler** (plān'tā'blẽr), *n.*

plan-e-ta'ri-um (plăn'ē-tā'rĭ-ŭm ; 115), *n. ; L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL. See PLANETARY.] An orrery ; also, a model or representation of the planetary system.



Planetarium showing Vernal Equinox, the Sun (*S*) over the Equator, the Moon (*M*) new and in apogee, and Venus (*V*) at superior conjunction. *E* Earth.

plan'et-a-ry (plăn'ĕt-ȧ-rĭ), *a* [Cf. L. *planetarius* an astrologer, F. *planétaire* planetary. See PLANET.] **1.** Of or pert. to a planet or the planets; caused or influenced by, or like, a planet or the planets ; as, *planetary* inhabitants, year.

2. Having the nature of a planet ; erratic ; wandering.

3. Of or pertaining to the earth as a planet ; mundane.

4. *Astrol.* Under the dominion or influence of a planet.

5. *Mach.* Designating, or pertaining to, an epicyclic train of gear wheels, esp. one constituting an automobile transmission gear. See CRYPTO GEAR, EPICYCLIC TRAIN.

planetary days, the days of the week as allotted to the planets known to the ancients, each having its day.— **p. nebula,** a small nebula of round or elliptical appearance, showing a disk somewhat like that of a planet, apparently intermediate between nebulous stars and annular nebulæ.— **p. precession,** that part of the precession of the equinoxes which depends on the action of the planets alone.

plan'et-a-ry, *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *planetarius* an astrologer.] **a** An astrologer. *Obs.* **b** *Astron.* A planetary nebula. *Rare.* **c** A planet. *Rare.*

plan'et-es'i-mal (plăn'ĕt-ĕs'ĭ-mȧl), *a.* [From PLANET ; cf. INFINITESIMAL.] *Cosmog.* Of or pert. to the exceedingly small bodies of space. See PLANETESIMAL, *n.*— **planetesimal hypothesis,** the theory that the solar system was formed from a nebula consisting of planetesimals (see PLANETESIMAL, *n.*);— disting. from the *gaseous* and *meteoritic hypotheses*. More broadly, a general hypothesis of the origin of planetary systems. It is supposed that spiral nebulæ have a planetesimal organization. Cf. NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS.

plan'et-es'i-mal, *n. Cosmog.* A minute planet ; a celestial body of any size, from a molecule up to a planetoid, which revolves about a controlling body as a planet does.

plan'et-oid (plăn'ĕt-oid), *n.* [*planet* + *-oid.*] A body resembling a planet ; asteroid.— **plan'et-oi'dal** (-oi'dȧl), *a.*

plan'et-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*planet* + *-logy.*] Study and interpretation of surface markings of planets and satellites.

plan'et-strick'en } *a.* Affected by the influence of plan-
plan'et-struck' } ets ; blasted ; hence, panic-stricken.

planet wheel. *Mach.* A gear wheel which revolves around the wheel with which it meshes, in an epicyclic train.

plan'gen-cy (plăn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being plangent ; a beating sound. *Stevenson.*

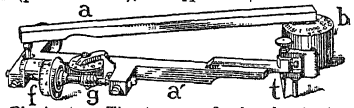
plan'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *plangens, -entis*, fr. *plangere* to beat. See PLAINT.] **1.** Beating ; dashing, as a wave.

2. Resounding ; loud. "*Plangent* wars." *Stevenson.*

plan'gor-ous (plăn'gŏr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *plangor* lamentation.] Lamenting noisily or loudly ; wailing.

pla'ni- (plā'nĭ- ; plăn'ĭ-), **pla'no-** (plā'nŏ-). [L. *planus*. See PLANE, *a.*] Combining forms signifying *flat, level, plane ;* as, *plani*metry, *plano*-concave.

pla-nim'e-ter (plȧ-nĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*plani-* + *-meter :* cf. F. *planimètre*.] An instrument for measuring the area of any plane figure by passing a tracer round the bounding line ; a planometer.

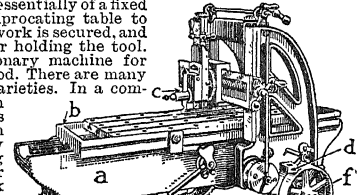


Planimeter. The Arm *a* is fixed at *b ;* the Arm *a′* carries a Tracer (*t*) which is passed round the periphery of the area to be measured, thereby moving the flange wheel, which either turns or slides on the paper according to its direction. The readings on the Wheels *f* and *g*, together with graduations on *a′*, afford the data for computing the area.

See HATCHET PLANIMETER.

pla-nim'e-try (plȧ-nĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *planimétrie*.] The mensuration of plane surfaces ; — disting. from *stereometry*, or the mensuration of volumes.— **pla'ni-met'ric** (plā'nĭ-mĕt'rĭk ; plăn'ĭ-), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kȧl), *a.*

plan'ing (plān'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLANE, *v. t.* — **planing machine.** *Mach.* **a** A machine for planing metal, consisting essentially of a fixed bed, a reciprocating table to which the work is secured, and a device for holding the tool. **b** A stationary machine for planing wood. There are many different varieties. In a common form the cutters are fixed in a rapidly rotating rectangular adz block and the wood is moved over the cutters, which project slightly through a slit in an iron table. **c** A portable machine for planing a ship's deck. **d** A machine for planing slate slabs. **e** A rotary hand machine, fitting over an engine steam chest, for planing the valve seat.



Planing Machine. *a* Bed; *b* Reciprocating Table; *c* Tool Box and Tool; *d* Automatic Belt Shifter; *e, f* Driving and Reversing Pulleys.

Pla'ni-pen'ni-a (plā'nĭ-pĕn'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *plani-* + L. *penna* wing.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Neuroptera, including forms having broad, flat, many-veined wings, as ant lions, lacewings, etc. Also **Pla'ni-pen'nes** (-ēz).— **pla'ni-pen'nate** (-āt), *a.*— **pla'ni-pen'nine** (-ĭn ; -īn), *a. & n.*

plan'ish (plăn'ĭsh), *v. t. ;* **-ISHED** (-ĭsht) ; **-ISH-ING.** [OF. *planir*. See PLANE, *a.*, 2d -ISH ; cf. PLANE, *v.*] To make smooth or plane, as a metallic surface ; to condense, toughen, and polish by hammering lightly.— **plan'ish-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

planishing rolls, *Coining*, rolls between which cold metal strips are passed to bring them to the required thickness.

plan'i-sphere (plăn'ĭ-sfēr), *n.* [See PLANI- ; SPHERE.] The representation of the circles of the sphere on a plane ; esp., a polar projection of the celestial sphere and the stars on a plane with adjustable circles, or other appendages, for showing the position of the heavens, the time of rising and setting of stars, etc., for any given time.— **plan'i-sphe'ral** (-sfē'rȧl), **-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), **-spher'i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.*

pla'ni-spi'ral (-spī'rȧl), *a.* [*plani-* + *spiral.*] *Zoöl.* Having the whorls coiled in one plane, as certain spiral shells.

plank (plăŋk), *n.* [ME. *planke*, OF. *planque*, *planke*, var. of *planche*, F. *planche*, fr. L. *planca ;* cf. Gr. πλάξ, πλακός, anything flat and broad. Cf. PLANCH.] **1.** A heavy thick board. Local usage varies both in England and America as to the size of a plank, the dimensions in the usage of the United States Department of Agriculture being, thickness 1½ to under 6 inches, width 6 inches or upwards.

2. Timber in planks ; planking ; as, 1,000 feet of *plank*.

3. Any of various things made of a plank or planks, as a bench, table, etc., a narrow footbridge, or the like.

4. Fig. : That which supports, as a plank does a swimmer.

His charity is a better *plank* than the faith of an intolerant and bitter-minded bigot. *Southey.*

5. A slab of stone. *Obs.*

6. A more or less regularly shaped oblong division of land ; also, a local measure of land. See PLANK, *v. t.*, 4. *Dial. Eng.*

7. One of the separate articles in a program, or declaration of principles, of a party or cause ; as, a tariff *plank*.

plank (plăŋk), *v. t. ;* **PLANKED** (plăŋkt) ; **PLANK'ING.** [Cf. OF. *planchier, planquier.*] **1.** To cover, floor, or lay with planks ; as, to *plank* a floor or a ship.

2. To lay down, as on a plank or table ; to pay ; — often with *down, out ;* as, to *plank* down money. *Colloq., U. S.*

3. In technical senses : **a** To harden, as hat bodies, by felting. **b** *Woolen Manuf.* To splice together the ends of slivers of (wool) for subsequent drawing. **c** *Cookery.* To split open and broil on a piece of plank ; as, *planked* shad.

4. To allocate (land) in considerable lots of compact shape, as by reapportioning land held runrig or rundale. *Scot.*

5. To cause to sleep on a bare plank. *Colloq.*

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plan'cher (plăn'shẽr), *n.* [F., fr. *planche*. Cf. PLANCH, PLANK.] **1.** A floor or platform of wood ; also, a plank ; planking. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. *Arch.* = PLANCIER.

3. A bed ; a pallet. *Obs. & R.*

plan'ch'er, *v. t.* To planch. *Obs.*

plan'cher nail. A flooring nail. *Obs.*

planching nail. A flooring nail.

plan'ch'ment (plăn'ch'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *planchement* a flooring, planking.] A ceiling. *Local, U.S.*

planch nail. Flooring nail. *Obs.*

pland Planned. *Ref Sp.*

plane, *v. i.* [F. *planer.*] Of a bird, to soar on outspread wings. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.* — *n.* A soaring on outspread wings. *Obs.*

plane bit. = PLANE IRON.

plane iron. The blade of a plane.

planeist. Obs. p. p. of PLENISH.

plane'-po'lar-ized, *a. Physics.* Vibrating in a single plane. See POLARIZATION, 2.

planer center *or* **centre.** See CENTER, *n.*, 7 **b**, and *Illust.*

plan'er head (plān'ẽr). Slide rest of a planing machine.

plan'er tree (plān'ẽr). **a** See PLANERA. **b** The related tree *Abelicea acuminata*.

plane sectioning. *Civil Engin.* A method of laying down sections, as of a railroad, using as a datum line the line of direction, plotting cuts on one side and fills on the other. [SHEER.]

plane'-shear', *n.* = PLANK-SHEAR.

plan'et, *v. i.* To use the planets in divination. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To locate on a planet. *Obs.*

plane'ta'ble, *n.* = *plane table*, under PLANE, *a.*

plan'et-a'ri-an (plăn'ĕt-ā'rĭ-ăn ; 115), *a.* Planetary. — *n.* An inhabitant of a planet.

plan'et-a-ri-ly (-ĕt-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PLANETARY. [planets. *R.*]

plan'et-ed, *a.* Belonging to

planet gear. A planetary gear.

plan'ful, *a.* Full of plans or schemes. [*Obs.*]

plangor, *n.* [L.] A loud lament. [*Obs.*]

pla'ni-form (plā'nĭ-fôrm), *a. Anat.* Designating a joint with nearly flat articular surfaces.

plan'i-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*plani-* + *-graph.*] An instrument, consisting essentially of two different scales joined end to end and turning about a pivot at their junction, used for enlarging or reducing drawings.

pla-nil'la (plȧ-nĭl'yȧ ; 194), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim of Sp. *plana* a plain.] *Mining.* A level place used as a cleaning floor.

pla-nil'o-quent, *a.* [L. *planiloquus.*] Plain-speaking. *Obs.* — **pla-nil'o-quy,** *n. Obs.*

pla'nir, *a.* [OF. *planier.*] Flat. *Obs.* [broad flat beak.]

pla'ni-ros'tral. *a.* Having a

plan'i-ty (plăn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L.

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plan'et-strike', *v. t.* To affect as a baleful influence. *Obs. & R.*

plan'et-ule (-ūl), *n.* Dim. of PLANET. *Rare.*

planet wheel. *Mach.* See *sun-and-planet motion*, under SUN, *n.*

plan'ful, *a.* Full of plans or schemes. [*Obs.*]

plangor, *n.* [L.] A loud lament. [*Obs.*]

pla'ni-form (plā'nĭ-fôrm), *a. Anat.* Designating a joint with nearly flat articular surfaces.

plan'i-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*plani-* + *-graph.*] An instrument, consisting essentially of two differ-

plank'er (plăŋk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who planks, as hat bodies. **2.** *Agric.* = FLOAT, *n.*, 5 j.

plank'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLANK. Hence: *n.* Act of laying planks; also, planks collectively.

plank'-sheer' (-shēr'), *n.* [See PLANCHER, *n.*] *Shipbuilding.* The course of planks over the heads of the frames.

plank'ton (plăŋk'tŏn), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. πλαγκτόν, neut. of πλαγκτος wandering, πλάζεσθαι to wander.] *Biol.* The passively floating or weakly swimming animal and plant life of a body of water; — by some applied chiefly to the organisms found near the surface. It is chiefly minute organisms, the plants being chiefly diatoms and blue-green algæ (Schizophyceæ) and the animals largely protozoans, entomostracans, and various eggs and larvæ, but it includes also larger forms, as jellyfishes and salpas, that have only weak powers of locomotion. Fishes and other large actively swimming animals are not included. (Cf. NEKTON.) Opposed to *benthos.* — **plank-ton'ic** (plăŋk-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

plan'ner (plăn'ẽr), *n.* One who plans; a projector; specif., *Scot.*, a landscape architect.

pla'no- (plā'nŏ-). Combining form from Latin *planus*, meaning *level.* See PLANI-.

plan'o-blast (plăn'ō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. πλάνος wandering (cf. PLANET) + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* The medusa form of a hydroid. — **plan'o-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

pla'no-con'cave, *a.* [*plano-* + *concave.*] Plane or flat on one side, and concave on the other. See LENS, 1 a.

pla'no-con'vex, *a.* [*plano-* + *convex.*] Plane or flat on one side, and convex on the other. See LENS, 1 a.

plan'o-ga-mete' (plăn'ō-gă-mēt'), *n.* [Gr. πλάνος wandering + E. *gamete.*] *Bot.* One of the motile ciliated gametes, or zoögametes, found in isogamous plants, as many green algæ (Chlorophyceæ). Cf. APLANOGAMETE.

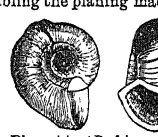
pla'no-graph'ic (plā'nō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [*plano-* + *-graphic.*] Designating, or pertaining to, any process for printing from a flat surface, as lithography.

pla-nom'e-ter (plā-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*plano-* + *-meter.* Cf. PLANIMETER.] *Mach.* A surface plate.

pla-nom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* The art or process of producing or gauging a plane surface, as with a planometer.

pla'no-mill'er, *n. Mach.* A milling machine having a horizontal spindle or spindles resembling the planing machine.

Pla-nor'bis (plā-nôr'bĭs), *n.* [NL.; *plano-* + L. *orbis* a circle.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of pulmonate fresh-water snails of the family Limnæidæ, having a more or less flattened or discoid shell and slender tentacles with eyes at the base. It is the type of a subfamily, **Pla'nor-bi'næ** (plā'-nôr-bī'nē). — **pla-nor'bi-form** (plā-nôr'bĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **pla-nor'bine** (-bīn; -bĭn; 184), *a.* — **pla-nor'boid** (-boid), *a.*



Planorbis (*P. bicarinatus*). Nat. size.

plant (plănt; 277), *n.* [AS. *plante*, L. *planta* sprout, shoot, slip, cutting: cf. F. *plante.* In some senses fr. the v. Cf. PLANT, *v.*, PLANT sole of the foot.] **1.** A young tree, shrub, or herb, planted or ready to plant; a slip, cutting, or sapling; as, he has cabbage *plants* for sale. *Now Dial., Local, or Trade Term.* "A *plant* of stubborn oak." *Dryden.*

2. The stem of a young tree used as a cudgel, pole, etc. *Obs.*

3. Any member of the group of living organisms exhibiting irritability in response to stimuli, though generally without voluntary motion or true sense perception; a vegetable in the broad sense, as distinguished from an animal. Owing to the close relationship between the lower members of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, it is impossible to define *plant* in terms that will include all plants and exclude all animals (see ANIMAL, *n.*, 1). The majority of plants have *cells* commonly invested with a membrane or wall composed of cellulose; they obtain *food* elements from the soil in the form of salts in solution, and from the air in the form of carbon dioxide; and they form carbon compounds in the tissues by means of the green coloring matter chlorophyll (see CHLOROPHYLL, PHOTOSYNTHESIS). *Ontogenetic development* is practically continuous, at least at certain points, during the life of the organism. In *reproduction*, the alternation of generations is usually marked, the sexual giving rise to the asexual, and vice versa. But even these criteria are not conclusive, as the *fungi* and other *saprophytes* have no chlorophyll, and depend, like animals, on plants for their nourishment. Their cell walls do not contain true cellulose, which is also wanting in the bacteria. In many fungi, moreover, the sexual generation is altogether suppressed, while in some algæ it is the only phase of the life cycle.

The *plant body* (thallus) may consist of a single cell, a group of cells, or a tissue of increasing complexity and differentiation. In the seed plants it exhibits three grand structural systems (fundamental, tegumentary, and vascular), each adapted to some particular function.

Plants may be *classified* according to an artificial or a natural system; in the former, now obsolete, one or two characters form the basis of comparison; in the latter all known characters are taken into account in connection with phylogenetic relationships (see CLASSIFICATION, 3). The most notable artificial system was that of Linnæus (1735), by which plants were divided into 24 *classes* according to the stamens. The first comprehensive natural system was that of A. L. de Jussieu (1789). Various other systems, as those of de Candolle, Lindley, Endlicher, Bentham and Hooker, etc., were proposed during the 19th century; many of these included only the higher plants. The classification of Engler and Prantl is now very generally adopted. It takes account of all plants, recognizing *phyla* or *divisions* (Abteilungen), *classes* (Klassen), *orders* (Reihen), *families* (Familien), *genera*, and *species*. The following slightly modified arrangement of the phyla, observed in this Dictionary, is in common use among American botanists; some authors, however, unite the Myxophyta and Thallophyta, while others regard the slime molds as animals: Myxophyta (slime molds), Thallophyta (algæ, fungi, and bacteria), Bryophyta (mosses and liverworts), Pteridophyta (ferns and fern allies), Spermatophyta (seed plants).

4. a The machinery, apparatus, fixtures, etc., employed in carrying on a trade or a mechanical or other industrial business; as, an electric-light *plant*, a fishing *plant*, etc. In the commercial sense, a *plant* may include real estate and all else that represents capital invested in the means of carrying on a business, exclusive of the raw material or the manufactured product. **b** A workshop or other apparatus complete; as, a bicycle *plant.* **c** By extension, the equipment of any institution; as, the *plant* of a college.

5. In cant, technical, or slang senses. **a** Stolen goods or a place for storing them. *Thieves' Cant.* **b** A swindling plot or artifice, esp. when elaborate; a swindle; trick. *Slang.* **c** An oyster which has been bedded, in distinction from one of natural growth. **d** A young oyster suitable for transplanting. *Local, U. S.* **e** A crop or growth of something planted. **f** *Agric.* = CATCH, *n.*, 8. *Eng.* **g** A decoy or trap for wrongdoers; as, a *plant* for motorists traveling at an illegal speed. *Slang, Chiefly Eng.*

plant (plănt), *v. t.*; PLANT'ED; PLANT'ING. [AS. *plantian*, L. *plantare*: cf. F. *planter.* See PLANT a vegetable.] **1.** To put in the ground and cover, as seed, for growth; as, to *plant* maize; also, to set in the ground for growth, as a young tree, or a vegetable with roots.

2. To set firmly, as, or as if, in or on the ground; to fix; to set in position; to post or station; to attach or fix in place; as, to *plant* cannon against a fort; to *plant* a standard; to *plant* one's feet on solid ground; to *plant* policemen in the district.

Authorizing them to *plant* a colony wherever they liked in Virginia south of 40th parallel. *John Fiske.*

3. To implant or engender, as a passion, sentiment, idea, principle, habit, or the like; to introduce and establish; as, to *plant* Christianity among the heathen.

It engenders choler, *planteth* anger *Shak.*

4. To stock or provide with something, esp. plants; as, to *plant* a river with fish, a field with oaks; to *plant* a garden.

5. To colonize or settle; to populate.

Intending to return and *plant* Delaware. *Winthrop.*

6. To establish (an animal) in a place in order to stock the locality; to introduce; as, to *plant* oysters in beds.

7. To conceal; to hide, as stolen goods. *Thieves' Cant.*

8. To cause (a blow or the like) to strike, usually in a specified place; to "land." *Slang or Colloq.*

9. To place (gold, any valuable ore, or the like) in ground, a mine, or the like, to give a false impression of the richness of the property; to "salt;" as, to *plant* gold with a shotgun; the mine was skillfully *planted.*

to plant out, *Landscape Arch.*, to conceal by plants.

plant, *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of planting.

2. To settle in a new country or place, as colonists. *Obs.*

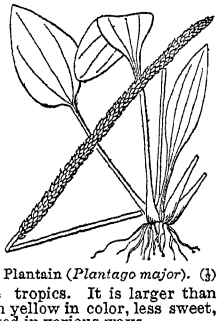
Plan-tag'e-net (plăn-tăj'ē-nĕt), *n.* [Ultimately fr. L. *planta* sprig + *genesta*, or *genista*, broom plant: cf. F. *genêt.*] A member of the English royal house founded by Geoffrey, Count of Anjou. He was father of Henry II. by Matilda (daughter of Henry I. of England), whom he married in 1128. *Plantagenet* was adopted as a surname about 1460 by Richard of York (father of Richard III.), and probably originated as a nickname of Geoffrey, alluding to a sprig of broom worn in his bonnet. Henry II., Richard I., John, Henry III., Edward I., II., and III., Richard II., Henry IV., V., and VI., Edward IV. and V., and Richard III. were the Plantagenet kings.

Plan'ta-gi-na'ce-æ (plăn'tă-jĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PLANTAGO.] *Bot.* A family of metachlamydeous, dicotyledonous herbs, the plantain family, constituting the order

Plan'ta-gi-na'les (-lēz), having spicate or capitate tetramerous flowers with a membranous or scarious corolla, and the fruit a pyxis or an indehiscent nutlet. *Plantago* is the type genus. — **plan'ta-gi-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Plan-ta'go (plăn-tā'gō), *n.* [L., plantain.] *Bot.* A large genus of acaulescent or short-stemmed herbs, typifying the family Plantaginaceæ, and having very small inconspicuous flowers in close bracted spikes or heads. They are widely distributed, several species, as *P. lanceolata* (the rib grass), *P. rugelii*, and *P. major*, being among the commonest weeds. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

plan'tain (plăn'tăn; -tĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *plantago, -ginis.* Cf. PLANT sole of the foot; perh. named from its flat leaves.] Any plant of the genus *Plantago*, esp. the commonest species, *P. major.* They are chiefly dooryard or roadside weeds with narrow or elliptic leaves and spikes of minute greenish flowers.



Plantain (*Plantago major*). (½)

plan'tain, *n.* [Cf. F. *plantain-arbre*, *plantanier* (prob. from English), Sp. *plántano, plátano;* prob. same word as *plane* tree.] **a** A species of banana (*Musa paradisiaca*) sometimes treated as a variety of the common *M. sapientum.* **b** The fruit of this plant, which is a staple article of food throughout the tropics. It is larger than the ordinary banana, greenish yellow in color, less sweet, and more starchy. It is cooked in various ways.

plantain eater. Also **plantain cutter.** A bird of the family Musophagidæ; a touraco.

plan'tar (plăn'tär), *a.* [L. *plantaris*, fr. *planta* the sole of the foot.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the sole of the foot. — **plantar arteries,** *Anat.*, the two branches into which the posterior tibial artery divides. The *external* plantar artery anastomoses with a branch of the dorsalis pedis artery to form the plantar arch. — **p. cushion,** *Far.*, a thick pad of fibrous tissue behind and under the navicular and coffin bones. — **p. fascia,** *Anat.*, a dense fibrous membrane of the sole of the foot, binding together the deeper structures. — **p. ligaments,** *Anat.*, specif., the calcaneocuboid ligaments. — **p. nerves,** *Anat.*, the two nerves into which the posterior tibial nerve divides. — **p. veins,** *Anat.*, the veins which accompany the plantar arteries.

plan-ta'ris (plăn-tā'rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *plantaris*, a.] *Anat.* A small muscle of the calf of the leg. It arises from the lower end of the femur and the posterior ligament of the knee joint, and is inserted, with the tendon of Achilles, by a very long, slender tendon into the calcaneum.

plan-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *planiatio:* cf. F. *plantation.*] **1.** Act or practice of planting. *Obs. or R.*

2. The founding or establishing of something; esp., colonization; also, a colony, esp. in a new country. *Obs. or R.*

3. A group, usually large, of plants or trees planted and under cultivation; esp., a grove or wood of planted trees.

4. A place planted; land cultivated; esp., in the southern United States, West Indies, and many tropical and semi-tropical countries, an estate, usually large, and cultivated by laborers, formerly often slaves or convicts, who live thereon; as, a cotton *plantation.*

5. In the State of Maine, a minor civil division, having a very simple form of government with little power.

plant cane. A stalk or shoot of sugar cane of the first growth from the cutting. Cf. RATOON, 1.

plant cutter. Any of several finchlike South American clamatorial passerine birds constituting the genus *Phytotoma* and family Phytotomidæ, having a serrated bill with which they cut off young shoots and buds of plants.

Plan'té' bat'ter-y (plăn'tā'). [After G. *Planté*, a Frenchman.] *Elec.* A type of storage battery with both electrodes of lead and the electrolyte of dilute sulphuric acid.

plant'er (plăn'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that plants or sows; specif., a planting machine. Cf. LISTER, 2.

2. One who owns or cultivates a plantation.

3. A colonist in a new or uncultivated territory.

4. An owner of a fishing or shipping plant. *Newfoundland.*

5. A cattle thief who plants his plunder. *Australia.*

6. One settled in the holding of an evicted tenant. *Ireland.*

7. A snag fixed at one end in the river bed and standing almost rigidly; — disting. from *sawyer. Local, U. S.*

plan'ti-grade (plăn'tĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *planta* sole + *-grade:* cf. F. *plantigrade.*] *Zoöl.* Walking on the sole with the heel touching the ground, as the bears and man. — *n.* A plantigrade animal; esp., a plantigrade carnivore.

plant'ing (plăn'tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLANT. Specif.: *n.* **1.** A setting in the ground for cultivation, as seeds or plants; the forming of plantations, as of trees.

2. That which is planted; a plantation.

3. *Masonry.* The laying of the first foundation courses. *Eng.*

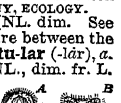
plant louse. Any of the small homopterous insects of the family Aphididæ, which live on plants and suck their juices; an aphid. Also, any of other small insects of similar habits, esp. of the family Psyllidæ, which leap, and are called *jumping plant lice.*

plants'man (plănts'măn), *n.* A dealer in, or grower of, plants; a horticulturist, nurseryman, or market gardener.

plant society. *Phytogeog.* A group or assemblage of plants growing together in the same ecological environment; a community of species governed by similar life conditions. The characteristic vegetation of a salt marsh is an example of a plant society, as also that of a sphagnum bog, a pine barren, etc. Edaphic plant societies are often called **plant formations.** See PHYTOGEOGRAPHY, ECOLOGY.

plan'tu-la (plăn'tū-lă), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL. dim. See PLANTA.] *Zoöl.* A small cushionlike structure between the claws of many insects; a pulvillus. — **plan'tu-lar** (-lär), *a.*

plan'u-la (plăn'ū-lă), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *planus* flat.] **1.** *Embryol.* A hollow single-layered blastula. *Obs. or R.*



A Planula of Jellyfish *B* The same in a later stage when fixed and developing into a hydrula.

2. *Zoöl.* The very young, free-swimming larva of coelenterates. It usually has a flattened oval or oblong form, and consists of an outer layer of ciliated ectoderm cells and an internal mass of endoderm cells. Sometimes, a similar larva of some other animal. — **plan'u-lar** (-lär), **plan'u-late** (-lāt), *a.*, **plan'u-li-form'** (-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.*, **plan'u-loid** (-loid), *a.*

planx'ty (plăŋks'tĭ), *n. Music.* An Irish melody for the harp, in triplets and slower than the jig.

plap (plăp), *v. i.*; PLAPPED (plăpt); PLAP'PING. [Imitative.] To move or fall with a splash; to plop.

plaque (plăk), *n.* [F. Cf. PLACK.] **1.** Any flat, thin piece of metal, clay, ivory, or the like, used, as on a wall, for ornament, inserted in furniture, etc.

2. An ornamental brooch or the like worn on the person, esp. as the badge of an honorary order.

3. *Med.* A patch or flat area, as of color on the skin.

4. *Anat.* A blood plaque.

pla'quette' (plă'kĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *plaque.*] **1.** A small plaque, esp., in modern medal engraving, a small and delicate bas-relief, whether cast or struck from a die.

2. *Anat.* A blood plaque.

plash (plăsh), *v. t.*; PLASHED (plăsht); PLASH'ING. [OF. *planus* level + *-ity.*] Quality of being plane. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*

plank'age (plăŋk'ĕj), *n.* [OF. *plancage.*] A form of port charge nominally or actually based on the use of planks in unloading or loading. *Now Rare.*

plank'less, *a.* See -LESS.

plankt Planked. *Ref. Sp.*

plank-tol'o-gy (plăŋk-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*plankton* + *-logy.*] The study of plankton. *Rare.*

plank'ways' (-wāz'), **plank'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* In the direction of the length of timber, as a plank is cut; lengthwise.

plank'y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling, or constructed of, planks.

plan'less, *a.* Having no plan. — **plan'less-ly,** *adv.* — **plan'less-ness,** *n.*

Pla'no-coc'cus, *n.* [NL.; *plano-* + *coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* A small genus of nonpathogenic ciliated bacteria of the family Coccaceæ, characterized by division in two planes.

pla'no-con'i-cal, *a.*, **pla'no-cylin'dric, -dri-cal,** *a.* See PLANO-.

pla-no'di-a (plā-nō'dĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. πλάνος wandering + ὁδός way.] *Surg* A false passage.

plan-og'ra-phist (plăn-ŏg'ră-fĭst), *n.* A drawer of plans.

plan-og'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*plan* + *-graphy.*] Art of drawing plans. [PLANO-.]

pla'no-hor'i-zon'tal, *a.* See

pla'no-mill'ing machine. = PLANOMILLER. [PLANO-.]

pla'no-or-bic'u-lar, *a.* See

Pla'no-sar'ci-na (plā'nō-sär'sĭ-nă), *n.* [NL.; *plano-* + L. *sarcina* bundle, pack.] *Bacteriol.* A small genus of nonpathogenic ciliated bacteria of the family Coccaceæ, multiplying by division in three planes. They develop a red or an orange-red pigment in cultures.

pla'no-spi'ral (-spī'răl), *a.* See PLANO-.

pla'no-su'bu-late, *a.* See PLANO-.

plant. † PLAINT.

plant, *n.* [F. (16th century).] Ground plan. *Obs.*

plant, *n.* [L. *planta*, prob. orig. same word as *plant* a sprout: cf. F. *plante.*] Sole of the foot. *Obs.*

plant, *n.* [Cf. OF. *plante*, plant. planted ground, plantation.] Prob., plantation; place where things are cultivated. *Obs & R.*

plan'ta (plăn'tă), *n.*; *pl.* PLANTÆ (-tē) [L., sole.] *Zoöl.* a The sole of the foot. b The back side of the shank of a bird's leg. c The first joint of the tarsus of an insect.

plant'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

plant'age, *n.* [Cf. F. *plantage* a planting.] Vegetation; also, planting *Obs.*

plan'ta-gin'e-ous (plăn'tă-jĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* = PLANTAGINACEOUS.

plan'tain (plăn'tăn), *n.* [OF.] The plane tree *Platanus orientalis. Obs. or R.*

plantain lily. The broad-leaved day lily, *Funkia subcordata.*

plantain shoreweed. A small European plantaginaceous weed (*Littorella lacustris*).

plantain squirrel. An East Indian squirrel (*Sciurus notatus*).

plantain tree. = 2d PLANTAIN.

plant'al (plăn'tăl), *a.* [See PLANT a vegetable.] Belonging or relating to plants. *Obs. or R.*

plantane. † PLANTAIN.

plan'ta-no, *n.* [Sp. *plántano.*] A plantain or its fruit. *Obs.*

plant association. *Phytogeog.* = PLANT SOCIETY.

plan-ta'tor (plăn-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] = PLANTER, a colonist; also, a transplanter. *Obs.*

plant community. = PLANT SOCIETY. [n. See -DOM.]

plant'er-dom (plăn'tẽr-dŭm), *n.* = PLANTAGINACEOUS.

plant'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

plant formation. *Phytogeog* See PLANT SOCIETY.

plant hemp. Jute.

plant house. Any structure in which plants are kept or grown; a glasshouse or conservatory.

plant'i-cle (plăn't'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [Dim. of PLANT.] A young or embryonic plant. *Obs*

Plan'ti-gra'da (plăn'tĭ-grā'dă; plăn-tĭg'ră-dă), *n. pl.* [NL. See PLANTIGRADE.] *Zoöl.* The plantigrade carnivores, as bears. Cf. DIGITIGRADA.

planting stick. A dibble.

plant'ti-sour, *n.* Also **plantoun.** [OF. *planteison, planteson.* Cf. PLANTATION.] A plant. *Obs.*

plan-tiv'o-rous (plăn-tĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *planta* plant + *-vorous.*] Eating plants.

plant'less, *a.* See -LESS.

plant'let, *n.* A little plant.

plant'ling, *n.* A plantlet.

plan-toc'ra-cy (plăn-tŏk'ră-sĭ), *n* [*planter* + *-cracy.*] Government by planters; planters as a ruling class

plant'ule (plănt'ūl), *n.* [Dim. fr L. *planta*: cf. F. *plumule.*] A plantlet; an embryo plant

plant'u-lan (plăn'tū-lăn), *n. Zoöl* A planula.

Plan'u-loi'de-a (-loi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MESOZOA.

pla'nure, *n.* [OF.] A plain. *Obs.*

pla-nu'ri-a (plā-nū'rĭ-ă), *n.* Also, Anglicized, **plan'u-ry** (plăn'ū-rĭ). [NL.; Gr. πλάνος a wandering + *-uria.*] *Med.* Discharge of urine through an abnormal passage, as a fistula

plaq'uet. Var. of PLACCATE.

plas. † PLACE.

plasche. † PLASH.

plase. † PLACE, PLAICE.

plash, *adv.* With a plash or sound of plashing.

plaissier, plessier, to bend, interlace; orig. uncert.; cf. LL. *plaxitium* an inclosure formed by interwoven twigs or branches.] **1.** To cut partly, bend, and intertwine (branches, stems, etc.) into a hedge; also, to make or trim (a hedge) by so treating its branches, etc.; to pleach.

The hedges low and *plashed*. *T. Hardy.*

2. To bend down, interweave, or intwine. *Obs.*

plash (plăsh), *n.* A plashed branch, or, rarely, a plashed bush or the like. See PLASH, *v. t.* (above). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

plash, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. D. *plassen*, G. *platschen*, prob. of imitative origin. Cf. SPLASH.] To splash.

Far below him *plashed* the waters. *Longfellow.*

plash, *n.* [See PLASH to splash.] **1.** A plashing; a splash. **2.** A heavy or sudden fall of water, esp. rain. **3.** A splash or dash (of color or light). *Rare.*

plash, *n.* [ME. *plasche*, AS. *plæsc* (*Oxf. E. D.*); cf. OD. *plasch*. Cf. PLASH to splash.] A small pool; a puddle.

plash'y (plăsh'ĭ), *a.*; PLASH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); PLASH'I-EST. [From PLASH pool.] Abounding with puddles; splashy.

plash'y (-ĭ), *a.* [See PLASH a splash.] Plashing; splashing; also, speckled, as if plashed with color. *Keats.*

-pla'si-a (-plā'zhĭ-ȧ), **-plasis, -plasy.** [NL. *-plasia, -plasis*, Gr. πλάσις a molding, πλάσσειν to mold.] Combining forms denoting *development, formation;* as, macro*plasia.*

plasm (plăz'm), *n.* [L. *plasma* anything formed or molded, Gr. πλάσμα, *-ατος*, fr. πλάσσειν to form, mold. Cf. PLASMA.] **1.** A mold or matrix. *Obs.* **2.** = PLASMA, in any of various senses.

-plasm. A combining form from Greek πλάσμα, *form*, used chiefly in biology to signify the *viscous material of an animal or vegetable cell;* as, proto*plasm*, endo*plasm.*

plas'ma (plăz'mȧ; 277), *n.* [See PLASM.] **1.** *Min.* A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, of various shades of green, and faintly translucent. **2.** *Anat. & Physiol.* The watery part of blood, lymph, or milk, as opposed to the corpuscles, or, in milk, the fat globules, etc., suspended in it; also, the juice that can be expressed from muscle. Plasma of blood differs from *serum* chiefly in containing the antecedent substance of fibrin, in addition to the constituents of serum. It ordinarily coagulates when removed from the body. **3.** *Biol.* Protoplasm. **4.** *Pharm.* A mixture of starch and glycerin, used as a substitute for ointments.

plas-mat'ic (plăz-măt'ĭk), **plas'mic** (plăz'mĭk), *a. Biol.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, plasma; protoplasmic; formative; plastic.

plas'mo- (plăz'mō-). Combining form for *plasm* or *plasma.*

plas-mo'di-al (plăz-mō'dĭ-ăl), **plas-mod'ic** (plăz-mŏd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a plasmodium.

plas-mo'di-o-carp' (-mō'dĭ-ō-kärp'), *n.* [*plasmodium* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* A fructification in certain slime molds, consisting of an elongated, sometimes branched, body within which spores develop. It is a modification of the plasmodium. Cf. ÆTHALIUM. — **plas-mo'di-o-car'pous** (-kär'pŭs), *a.*

Plas-mo'di-oph'o-ra (-ŏf'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL. See PLASMODIUM; -PHOROUS.] *Bot.* A genus of myxomycetes, or slime molds, typifying the family Plasmodiophoraceæ, mainly parasitic on roots. *P. brassicæ* causes club root.

Plas-mo'di-oph'o-ra'ce-æ (-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of myxomycetes constituting the Plasmodiophorales. They are parasitic in living plant cells, and develop a true plasmodium. — **plas-mo'di-oph'o-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

plas-mo'di-um (plăz-mō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL. See PLASMA; 1st -ODE.] **1.** *Biol.* A multinucleate mass of naked protoplasm formed by the union of a number of amœbalike organisms; specif., *Bot.*, the vegetative body of the slime molds (Myxomycetes) formed by union of individuals developed from the spores. These plasmodia often occur on decaying logs. See MYXOMYCETES. Among animals, certain of the protozoans form plasmodia. **2.** *Zoöl.* [*cap.*] A genus of protozoans of the class Sporozoa containing the malaria parasites. See MALARIA.

plas-mol'y-sis (plăz-mŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *plasmo-* + *-lysis.*] *Plant Physiol.* Contraction or shrinking of the cytoplasm in a living cell due to loss of water by exosmosis (see OSMOSIS). — **plas'mo-lyt'ic** (plăz'mō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

plas'mo-lyze (plăz'mō-līz), *v. t. & i.*; -LYZED (-līzd); -LYZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). *Plant Physiol.* To subject to plasmolysis.

plas'mo-some (-sōm), *n.* [*plasmo-* + 2d *-some.*] *Biol.* The true nucleolus of a cell, as disting. from a karyosome.

-plast (-plăst). [Gr. πλαστός formed, molded, fr. πλάσσειν to form.] Combining form signifying *organized particle* or *granule, cell;* as, bio*plast*, leuco*plast*, etc.

plas'te-in (plăs'tē-ĭn), *n.* [G. *plastelin;* Gr. πλαστός formed, molded + *-elin*, as in *caselin* casein; — from its tendency to pass over into hydrogel.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of several substances produced as coagula by the action of solutions of rennin, papain, etc., on proteoses.

plas'ter (plăs'tẽr), *n.* Formerly also *plaister.* [AS., a plaster (in sense 1), fr. L. *emplastrum*, Gr. ἔμπλαστρον, ἔμπλαστον, fr. ἐμπλάσσειν to daub on, stuff in; ἐν in + πλάσσειν to mold: cf. OF. *plastre* plaster (in sense 2), F. *plâtre*. Cf. PLASTIC, EMPLASTER, PIASTER.] **1.** *Med.* An external application of a consistency harder than ointment, prepared for use by spreading it on linen, leather, silk, or the like; as, a porous *plaster;* sticking *plaster.* It is adhesive at the ordinary temperature of the body.

2. *Building.* A pasty composition, hardening on drying, used for coating walls, ceilings, and partitions. Ordinary plaster is made by slacking quicklime with water, and mixing in sand and some binding material, as hair or fiber.

3. Short for PLASTER OF PARIS.

plaster of Paris [so called because orig. brought from a suburb of Paris]. **a** A white powdery substance, $(CaSO_4)_2H_2O$, formed by calcining gypsum till it is partially dehydrated. It forms with water a paste which soon sets, and is used for casts, moldings, etc. **b** Loosely, native gypsum.

plas'ter (plăs'tẽr), *v. t.;* -TERED (-tẽrd); -TER-ING. [Cf. OF. *plastrer*, F. *plâtrer.* See PLASTER, *n.*] **1.** To overlay or cover with plaster or a similar material, as walls or ceilings. **2.** Hence, to smear or bedaub as if with plaster; as, cheeks *plastered* with rouge; to *plaster* one with flattery. **3.** To smooth over; to conceal, as with a covering of plaster. **4.** To apply a medicinal plaster to, as to a wound. **5.** To treat with plaster of Paris, as land, grapevines, wine, etc.; specif., to treat (wine) with plaster of Paris to improve the color, keeping qualities, etc., either, as is generally supposed, by abstraction of water with increase of alcoholic strength, or, chiefly, as some believe, by precipitation of albuminous matter.

plaster board. A board about ½ inch thick composed of alternate layers of plaster and paper, used in building for some purposes as a substitute for wood or metal lath.

plas'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who plasters; hence: **a** One who applies plaster or mortar. **b** One who makes plaster casts.

plas'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLASTER. Hence: *vb. n.* **1.** Act or process of applying plaster or a plaster. **2. a** A covering of plaster. **b** = PLASTER, *n.*, 2.

plas'ter-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Plastering used to finish architectural constructions, esp. that used for the lining of rooms. Ordinarily, mortar is used for the plain work, and plaster of Paris for the moldings and ornaments.

plas'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of plaster. — **plas'ter-i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk). [Gr. πλαστικός fit for molding, plastic, fr. πλάσσειν to mold, to form.] A combining form signifying *developing, forming, growing*, as in hetero*plastic.*

plas'tic (plăs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *plasticus*, Gr. πλαστικός, fr. πλάσσειν to form, mold: cf. F. *plastique.*] **1.** Having power to give form or fashion to a mass; formative.

See *plastic* Nature working to this end. *Pope.*

2. Pertaining or appropriate to, characteristic of, or produced by, molding or modeling; — said of sculpture, ceramics, and the kindred arts, in distinction from painting and the graphic arts. "*Plastic* beauty." *J. S. Harford.* **3.** Capable of being molded or modeled, as clay or plaster. Hence: **a** Pliable; impressionable. **b** *Biol.* Capable of undergoing metabolic transformation; formative.

Syn. — See DUCTILE.

plastic force, *Physiol.*, the force which presumably acts in the growth and repair of the tissues. — **p. operation,** an operation in plastic surgery. — **p. surgery,** that branch of surgery concerned with the repair or restoration of lost, injured, or deformed parts of the body, chiefly by transfer of tissue.

plas-tic'i-ty (plăs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Plastic quality or state. **2.** *Physiol.* Plastic force.

plas'tid (plăs'tĭd), *n.* [G. *plastiden*, pl., fr. Gr. πλάστιδες, pl. of πλάστις, fem. of πλαστης one who forms or molds.] *Biol.* **1.** A unit of protoplasmic matter; a cell. *Haeckel.* **2.** Any of certain small bodies of specialized protoplasm lying in the cytoplasm of some cells, esp. plant cells and certain protozoans, and serving in many cases as organs or places of special metabolic activities. Chloroplasts, chromoplasts, and leucoplasts of plants are examples.

plas'to-dy-na'mi-a (plăs'tō-dĭ-nā'mĭ-ȧ; plăs'tō-dĭ-nā'-mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πλαστός molded + δύναμις power.] *Physiol.* Formative power. — **plas'to-dy-nam'ic** (-năm'-ĭk), *a.*

plas'tral (plăs'trăl), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a plastron.

plas'tron (plăs'trŏn), *n.* [F. *plastron* breastplate, plastron; cf. It. *piastrone*, LL. *plastra* a thin plate of metal. See PLASTER.] **1. a** In medieval armor, a metal breastplate, worn under the hauberk. **b** A protection for the breast of a fencer, usually a piece of leather stuffed or padded. **2.** *Zoöl.* **a** The ventral part of the shell of a tortoise or turtle, consisting typically of nine symmetrically placed bones overlaid by horny plates. Also, the ventral armor of other animals, as of certain extinct amphibians or glyptodonts. **b** The modified posterior interambulacral area on the under side of spatangoid sea urchins. **3.** A trimming for the front of a woman's dress, often of different material, and narrowing from the shoulders to the waist. Also, the starched front of a man's shirt.

-plas'ty (-plăs'tĭ). [See -PLAST.] Combining form denoting *act* or *process of forming, development, growth;* as in auto*plasty.*

plat (plăt), *v. t.;* PLAT'TED; PLAT'TING. [Prob. a var. of *plait;* perh. influenced by *plat* flat. Cf. PLAIT.] To interweave, or form by braiding or interweaving; to plait.

They had *platted* a crown of thorns. *Matt.* xxvii. 29.

plat, *n.* Work done by platting; a braid; plait. *Obs. or Dial.*

plat, *a.* [F. *plat.* See PLATE, *n.*] Flat; level; also, plain; straightforward; absolute. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **plat**, *adv. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plat, *n.* [Cf. F. *plat.* See PLAT, *a.*] **1.** A flat thing, as the flat of a sword, a flat piece of stone, the sole of the foot, etc.; also, a horizontal beam, plank, etc. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A surface; hence, place; locality. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **3.** *Mining.* **a** A floor for loading, unloading, etc., of ore, etc., at the junction of a shaft with a level. **b** = STATION.

plat, *n.* [Cf. PLAT flat, which perh. caused this spelling, and PLOT a piece of ground.] **1.** A plot of ground.

This flowery *plat*, this sweet recess of Eve. *Milton.*

2. A plan, map, or chart; esp., **a plan of a town** site or the like. *Now Chiefly U. S.*

To note all the islands, and to set them down in *plat. Hakluyt.*

3. A plan, scheme, or outline, as of a course of action, a work of fiction or art, etc.; also, arrangement; design. *Obs.* **4.** *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* The plan for organizing territorially the reformed church on a presbyterian basis; also, the body or assembly in charge of this, or the commission under the great seal of 1573 to carry it out.

plat (plăt), *v. t.* **1.** To plan; arrange; lay out. *Obs.* **2.** To make a plat, map, or chart of; to plot.

Plat'a-le'ï-dæ (plăt'ȧ-lē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *platalea* a spoonbill.] *Zoöl.* A family of birds consisting of the spoonbills. It is often ranked as a subfamily of the Ibididæ, and then called **Plat'a-le-ï'næ** (-lē-ĭ'nē). **Pla-ta'le-a** (plā-tā'lē-ȧ), containing the European spoonbill and allied species, is the type genus. — **pla-ta'le-ine** (-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *a.*

Plat'a-na'ce-æ (plăt'ȧ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PLATANUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees (order Rosales), consisting of the single genus *Platanus.* — **plat'a-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Plat'a-nus (plăt'ȧ-nŭs), *n.* [NL. See PLANE the tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of trees, the plane trees, having light brown, often deciduous, flaky bark, large palmately lobed leaves, and small achlamydeous monœcious flowers in globose heads. They are natives of temperate regions. The Oriental plane (*P. orientalis*) and the American plane, buttonwood, or sycamore (*P. occidentalis*) are often planted for shade. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus.

plat'band' (plăt'bănd'), *n.* [F. *plate-bande; plat, plate*, flat, level + *bande* a band.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** A horizontal band forming a member of a building. The platband may be a lintel course, or it may be a flat arch, or one of a group of moldings. **b** Sometimes, an architrave or epistyle. **c** A list or fillet between the flutings of a column.

2. A border of flowers, as in a garden; hence, any border.

plate (plāt), *n.* [OF. *plate* a plate of metal, a cuirass (cf. F. *plat* a plate, a shallow vessel of silver, other metal, or earth), fr. *plat* flat; perh. through LL. fr. Gr. πλατύς. Cf. PLACE, *n.*] **1.** A flat, or nearly flat, and relatively thin, piece of any material, orig. only of metal; a thick sheet, slice, or lamina; esp., a perfectly flat sheet of material of uniform thickness throughout; as, the back *plate* of a watch, etc.; a boiler or armor *plate.* Specif., *Engineering*, a sheet of rolled iron or steel a quarter of an inch or more thick.

2. One of the broad pieces of metal, often on a backing, as of leather, which were used to reënforce and complete armor of linked mail; afterwards, that which made up plate armor; hence, armor of such plates in distinction from *mail.* See ARMOR, 1.

3. A flat, smooth piece of metal on or from which anything is, or is to be, engraved, molded, deposited, or written; as, a door *plate;* specif., a piece of metal on which anything is engraved to be printed; hence, an impression from the engraved metal, or, loosely, from a woodcut; also, a full-page illustration printed on different paper from the rest of the book; as, a book with *plates;* a fashion *plate.* Also, a page of stereotype, electrotype, or the like, to be printed from; as, publisher's *plates.*

4. A flat piece or part in any of various technical senses; as: **a** *Arch.* (1) A horizontal timber laid on a wall or supported on posts or corbels to carry the trusses of a roof or the rafters directly; — called also *wall plate* and *roof plate.* (2) A sill, as of a partition or other frame. *Eng.* **b** *Photog.* A sensitized sheet of glass, porcelain, metal, etc. See PHOTOGRAPHY, 1. **c** That part of an artificial set of teeth which fits to the mouth and holds the teeth in place. **d** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A lamina; a scute; a plaque or platelet. **e** *Railroads.* A plate rail; also, locally, a rail of an ordinary railroad. **f** *Baseball.* A small five-sided area (enveloping a diamond-shaped area one foot square) beside which the batter stands and which must be touched by some part of a player on completing a run; — called also *home base*, or *home plate.* See BASEBALL, *Illust.* **g** A very light steel racing horseshoe. **h** Short for FOOTPLATE, 2. *Australia.*

5. One of the thin parts of the brisket of a beef animal.

6. [Cf. Sp. *plata* silver.] A coin, usually of silver. *Obs.* "Islands were as *plates* dropp'd from his pocket." *Shak.*

7. Hence, precious metal or bullion, esp. silver. *Hist.*

8. Domestic vessels, utensils, ornaments, etc., esp. such as platters, dishes, flagons, cups, etc., of gold or silver or later, by extension, of other metal or of plated ware.

9. Metallic ware which is plated.

10. *Her.* A roundel of silver (argent).

11. A prize, orig. a cup or the like, given to a winner in a contest; hence, loosely, a sporting contest for a prize; specif., in horse racing, a race for a prize, the contestants not making a stake.

12. A small, shallow, and usually circular, vessel of china, earthenware, metal, or wood, from which food is eaten; hence, a plateful; also, formerly, a course or dish; as, a fish *plate.* Also, the food and service supplied to one person at table; as, dinner at five dollars a *plate.*

13. A dish similar to a table plate passed in churches, etc., in taking collections; hence, a collection for worthy purposes; as, the *plate* was a generous one.

14. Skins for fur linings of garments, sewed together and roughly shaped, but not finally cut or fitted. *Furriers' Cant.*

15. *Hat Making.* The fine nap (as of beaver, hare's wool, musquash, nutria, or English black wool) on a hat the body of which is of an inferior substance, often of wool.

plash'er, *n.* A stem used in laying, or plashing, a hedge; also, a man who plashes hedges.

plash'et, *n.* [*plash* pool + *-et.*] A pool; a puddle. *Dial.*

plash'ful, *a.* Plashy. *Obs.*

plash'ing-ly, *adv.* Of *plashing*, p. pr.

plash'ment, *n.* Plashing, or water plashed. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*

plasht. Plashed. *Ref. Sp.*

plash wheel. = DASHWHEEL.

plas'ket (plăs'kĭt), *n.* A basket. *Dial. Eng.*

plas'mase (plăz'mās), *n.* [*plasma* + *-ase.*] = THROMBIN.

plas-mat'i-cal (plăz-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. πλασματικός.] Formative; molding. *Rare.*

plas-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *plasmatio*: cf. OF. *plasmacion.*] A forming or molding. *Rare.*

plas'ma-top'a-rous (plăz'mȧ-tŏp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [See PLASMA; -PAROUS.] *Bot.* Designating reproduction found in certain phycomycetous fungi (Peronosporaceæ), in which the conidia discharge their protoplasmic contents as a whole.

plas'ma-tor, *n.* [L.: cf. OF. *plasmateur.*] Creator. *Obs.*

plas'ma-ture, *n.* Form; also, things formed, as in molds. *Obs.*

plas'mo-cyte, *n.* [*plasmo-* + *-cyte.*] A white blood corpuscle.

plas'mode (plăz'mōd). *Biol.* = PLASMODIUM.

plas-mo'di-a, *n., pl.* of PLASMODIUM.

plas-mo'di-ate (plăz-mō'dĭ-āt), *a. Biol.* Plasmodial.

Plas-mo'di-oph'o-ra'les (plăz-mō'dĭ-ŏf'ō-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See PLASMODIOPHORACEÆ.

plas'mo-gen (plăz'mō-jĕn), *n.* [*plasmo-* + *-gen.*] Essential substance of protoplasm. *R.*

Plas-mop'a-ra (plăz-mŏp'ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *plasmo-* + L. *parere* to bring forth.] *Bot.* A genus of phycomycetous fungi of the family Peronosporaceæ. *P. viticola* is the destructive downy mildew of the grape.

plas'mo-so'ma (plăz'mō-sō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -SOMATA (-sō'mȧ-tȧ). [NL.] A plasmosome.

pla'some (plā'sōm; plăs'ōm), *n.* [G. *plasom*, short for *plasmatosom;* Gr. πλάσμα, *-ματος*, thing molded + σῶμα body; a trans. of G. *elementargebilde.*] *Biol.* A biophore or pangen. See BIOPHORE. *Wiesner.*

plasse. † PLACE.

plas'son (plăs'ŏn), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. τὸ πλάσσον that which forms or molds.] *Biol.* The protoplasm of a cytode. *Haeckel.*

plaste. Obs. p. p. of PLACE.

plas'ter-bill', *n.* The surf scoter. *Massachusetts.*

plaster cover. White melilot.

plas'tered. Plastered. *Ref. Sp.*

plas'ter-ish, *a.* Plastery. *Obs.*

plas'ter-wise' (plăs'tẽr-wīz'), *adv.* In the manner, or of the nature, of a plaster. *Rare.*

plas'tic, *n.* [L. *plasticus.*] A sculptor or molder. *Obs.*

plas'tic, *n.* [F. *plastique.*] Modeling of figures; sculpture; also, *pl.*, the figures modeled. *Obs.*

plas'ti-cal, *a.* Plastic. *Obs. or R.*

plas'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of PLASTIC.

plas'ti-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* 1. *Philos.* The doctrine of the plastic principle formerly supposed to reside in nature. [tic art.] 2. Theory or practice of plas-

plas'tic-ly, *adv.* Plastically.

plas'tide. Var. of PLASTID.

plas'tid'i-um (plăs-tĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL.] Plastid.

Plas'ti-do-zo'a (plăs'tĭ-dō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.: *plastid* + *-zoa.*] *Zool.* Syn. of PROTOZOA.

plas'ti-dule (plăs'tĭ-dūl), *n.* [G. *plastidul*, dim. of *plastid.* See PLASTID.] *Biol.* A molecule of protoplasm. — **plas-tid'u-lar** (plăs-tĭd'ū-lẽr). *Haeckel.*

Pla-tac'i-dæ (plā-tăs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλάταξ a kind of fish.] See PLATAX.

plat'an (plăt'ăn) *or* **plat'ane** (-ān), *n.* [L. *platanus.* See PLANE the tree.] The plane tree.

plat'a-nist (-ȧ-nĭst), *n.* [L. *platanista* a sort of fish, Gr. πλαταvιστής: cf. F. *plataniste.*] The susu. [*Zool.* Syn. of SUSU.]

Plat'a-nis'ta (-nĭs'tȧ), *n.* [NL.]

Pla'tax (plā'tăks), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of East Indian deep-bodied, spiny-finned fishes. It constitutes a family, Platacidæ.

platch (plăch; *dial.* plāch), *v.* **plat**, *n.* [F. *plate*, prop. fem. of *plat* flat.] A kind of flat-bottomed boat. *Obs.*

‖ **plat** (plä), *n.* [F.] A dish of food; esp., one of the several dishes at a meal.

Pla-tax'i-dæ (plȧ-tăs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* = PLATACIDÆ.

plat'band (plăt'bănd), *n.* [L. *platanus.* See PLANE the tree.] *Zoöl.* A genus of East Indian deep-bodied, spiny-finned fishes. It constitutes a family, Platacidæ.

16. Short for PLATE GLASS.
17. Silver; Spanish silver money; — translating the Sp. *plata;* as, a real of *plate.* See REAL.
18. *Old Cookery.* A kind of flat cake or sweetmeat. *Obs.*
plate of wind, in an organ flue pipe, the sheet or jet of air from the flue, which impinges on the upper lip of the mouth and sets in vibration the air column of the pipe.

plate (plāt), *v. t.;* PLAT'ED (plāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); PLAT'ING (plāt'ĭng). **1.** To cover or overlay with gold, silver, or other metal, either mechanically or chemically.
2. To overlay with metal plates; to arm with armor plate.
Thus *plated* in habiliments of war *Shak.*
3. To adorn with plated metal; as, a *plated* harness.
4. To beat into thin, flat pieces, or laminæ.
5. To impart a very high gloss to (paper) by subjecting to heavy pressure between polished metal plates.
6. *Print.* To make a stereotype or electrotype plate of.
7. To shoe (a horse) with racing plates.
8. *Mech.* To fix or secure with a plate or plates.
9. To make a plate culture of (bacteria, etc.).

plate armor *or* **armour.** **a** Defensive armor of plates of metal. See PLATE, *n.*, 2. **b** Strong metal plates for protecting war vessels, fortifications, etc.

pla-teau' (plă-tō'), *n.; pl.* E. -TEAUS (-tōz'), F. -TEAUX (*F.* -tō'; *E.* -tōz'). [F., fr. OF. *platel* a small flat thing. See PLATE.] **1.** A tract of land of considerable summit area, which is high, or distinctly above adjacent land on at least one side, a table-land. It may be but a few hundred feet above sea level or many thousands of feet above.
2. **a** An ornamental dish or salver; also, a plaque.
3. A style of woman's hat having a flat or plate-shaped top.

plate column *or* **tower.** *Chem. Engin.* An apparatus for bringing gases into intimate contact with liquid, consisting of a tall container filled with specially constructed plates through which the gas is caused to pass.

plate culture. The culture of bacteria in a solid nutrient medium spread in a thin layer on a glass plate or in a shallow dish. Called also **plate cultivation.**

plat'ed (plāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of PLATE, *v.* Hence: *a.* **a** Covered or furnished with plates or with metal, as for defense, ornament, strength, or the like. **b** Overlaid with a different and richer material, esp. gold or silver; as, *plated* forks; a *plated* hat (cf. PLATE, *n.*, 15); *plated* ware. **c** Consisting of, or made into, thin sheets or plates.

plate'ful (plāt'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). Enough to fill a plate; the contents of a filled plate.

plate girder. *Arch. & Engin.* A built-up steel or rolled iron girder having a solid web of one or more plates.

plate glass. A fine kind of glass cast in thick plates and flattened by heavy rollers.

plate'let, *n.* [*plate* + *-let.*] A minute platelike body.

plate look. A lock in which the outer case is of hard wood.

plate machine. **a** *Elec.* A frictional machine with a flat plate or disk of glass revoluble against rubbers. **b** *Ceramics.* A potter's wheel adapted esp. for molding plates, etc.

plate mark. **1.** = HALL MARK.
2. The depressed margin of an engraving made by the pressure of the plate upon the dampened paper.

plat'en (plăt'ĕn), *n.* [F. *platine,* fr *plat* flat. See PLATE.] **1.** A flat plate of metal; now, esp., one that presses against something, or against which something is pressed; specif.: *Mach.* **a** The part of a printing press which presses the paper against the type and by which the impression is made. **b** An analogous part of a typewriter. **c** The movable table of a planer or similar machine tool. **d** *Founding.* A diaphragm or plate, in a molding machine, against which the flask is forced by pressure from below.
2. = PATEN, 2. *Obs.*

plate paper. **a** Orig., a somewhat soft unsized paper with a smooth dull finish used in printing from incised (engraved) plates. **b** Paper of similar appearance, as a heavy book paper calendered to a dull finish. **c** Plated paper.

plate press. A press with a flat carriage and a roller, used for printing from engraved steel or copper plates.

plate printing. Act or process of printing from an engraved plate or plates. In printing from a copper or steel plate the lines are filled with ink, and the impression taken by pressing it under the roller of a plate press.

plat'er (plāt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who plates. See PLATE, *v.*, 1.
2. A workman engaged in making ship-armor plate, boiler plate, etc., or in placing such work in position.
3. *Horse Racing.* A horse that runs chiefly in plate, esp. selling-plate, races; hence, an inferior race horse.
4. A machine for calendering paper.

plat'er-esque' (plăt'ĕr-ĕsk'), *a.* [Sp. *plateresco,* fr. *plata* silver.] *Arch.* Resembling silver plate; — said of certain architectural ornamentation, often ornate.

plate'-roll', *v. t.;* -ROLLED' (-rōld'); -ROLL'ING. To press or glaze (paper) in a plate calender. See CALENDER, *n.*, 2.

plate wheel. *Mech.* A wheel the rim and hub of which are connected by a continuous plate of metal.

plat'form' (plăt'fôrm'), *n.* [*plat,* a. + *-form:* cf. F. *plateforme.*] **1.** A plane surface or figure; any surface. *Obs.*
2. A plan; map; design; pattern; chart; as, the *platform* of a house; hence, any plan, design, or scheme. *Obs.,* exc. specif.: A plan of ecclesiastical or religious polity or principles; as, the Cambridge *platform.* Cf. sense 7, below.
3. The site or area of a building or the like. *Obs.* Fig.: **a** Ground, foundation, or basis of anything. *Obs. or R. Oxf. E. D.* **b** A plane, as of conduct, thought, discussion, etc.
4. A horizontal and generally flat surface, usually higher, though rarely lower, than the adjoining ground or floor; as, a street car *platform;* the *platform* of a depot; a gun *platform;* esp., a raised flooring, stage, or dais, in a hall or the like, on which speakers, performers, etc., sit or stand.
5. Fig.: **a** Public speaking; public addresses collectively. **b** *Eng.* The supporters of a movement who appear on the platform at a meeting in its support. *Oxf. E. D.*
6. *Naut.* A light partial deck next below the orlop or, when there is no orlop, the berth deck. There may be several platforms forward and aft, called upper and lower.
7. A declaration of the principles on which a group of persons or a party stand and on which they appeal for support; esp., a declaration of principles and policies of government adopted by a political party.

plat'form' (plăt'fôrm'), *v. t.* **1.** To form a plan of; to outline. *Obs.*
2. To furnish with a platform.
3. To place on or as on a platform.

plat'form', *v. i.* To speak in public. *Oxf. E. D.*

platform car. *Railroads.* A car without permanent raised sides or covering; a flat car.

plat'formed' (plăt'fôrmd'), *a.* Furnished with, or surmounted by, a platform; level on top like a platform

platform scale. A weighing machine with a flat platform on which objects are weighed.

platform spring. A compound spring for the underbody of a vehicle, consisting of four laminated springs, two longitudinal and two transverse, connected rectangularly.

plat'ic (plăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *platicus* general, summary, fr. Gr. πλατικός broad.] *Astrol.* Not exact; imperfect; — said of the conjunction or aspect of two planets when not within a degree, but within half the sum of the "orbs" of the two planets. — **plat'ic-ly,** *adv.*

plat'i-na (plăt'ĭ-nă; plă-tē'nă; 277), *n.* [Sp. or NL. See PLATINUM.] *Chem.* Platinum.

plat'i-nam'mine (plăt'ĭ-năm'ĭn; -ēn; 183), *n.* Also **plat'i-nam'ine, -nam'min, -nam'in.** [*platinum* + *ammonia* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* Any of a large number of complex compounds of platinum containing ammonia, specif. one formed from a platinic salt, as $PtR_4(NH_3)_4$, $PtR_4(NH_3)_3$, $PtR_4(NH_3)_2$, or PtR_4NH_3, in which R may be OH, Cl, NO_3, etc. Cf. PLATOSAMMINE.

plat'i-nate (plăt'ĭ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of platinic acid.

plat'ing (plāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLATE. Hence: *n.*
1. Art or process of covering anything with a plate or plates, or with a coating of metal.
2 Preparation of metal plates, esp. for use in erecting boilers, plate-girder work, etc.
3. Act of shoeing a horse with plates.
4. A thin coating of metal laid on another metal.
5. A coating of metal plates; specif., defensive armor of metal (usually steel) plates.
6. *Horse Racing.* Racing for plates. See PLATE, *n.*, 11. *Eng.*
7. In decorative windows, the practice of getting a color not obtainable in one piece of glass, by backing up one piece with another. Also, the secondary piece itself.

plat'i-ni- (plăt'ĭ-nĭ-). *Chem.* Combining form indicating the *presence of,* or *derivation from, quadrivalent platinum.*

pla-tin'ic (plă-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, platinum; specif., designating those compounds in which the element has a higher valence. Cf. PLATINOUS.
platinic acid, platinic hydroxide, $Pt(OH)_4$, as a weak acid. It is obtained as a reddish brown precipitate which dissolves in excess of caustic alkalies, forming *platinates.*

plat'i-nif'er-ous (plăt'ĭ-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*platini-* + *-ferous.*] Yielding platinum; as, *platiniferous* sand.

plat'i-ni-rid'i-um (-nĭ-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* A natural alloy of iridium with platinum and other allied metals, occurring in silver-white or grayish metallic grains. Sp. gr., 22.6–22.8.

plat'i-nize (plăt'ĭ-nīz), *v. t.;* PLAT'I-NIZED (-nīzd); PLAT'I-NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To cover, treat, or combine with platinum. — **plat'i-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

plat'i-no- (plăt'ĭ-nō-). Combining form for *platinum* or *platinous.*

plat'i-no-cy-an'ic (-sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $H_2Pt(CN)_4$, formed by the union of platinous cyanide and hydrocyanic acid.

plat'i-no-cy'a-nide (-sī'ă-nīd; -nĭd; 183), *n.* Also **-nid.** *Chem.* A salt of platinocyanic acid. Barium platinocyanide is used in luminescent screens for Röntgen rays, etc.

plat'i-noid (plăt'ĭ-noid), *a.* [*platino-* + *-oid.*] Resembling platinum. — *n.* **a** An alloy chiefly of copper, nickel, and zinc, used for forming electrical resistance coils and standards. **b** Any metal allied to platinum.

plat'i-no-type' (plăt'ĭ-nō-tīp'; plă-tīn'ō-), *n.* [*platino-* + *-type.*] *Photog.* A permanent print in platinum black obtained by the use of a platinum salt in the sensitizing solution or developer; also, the process of making such pictures.

plat'i-nous (plăt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, platinum; specif., designating compounds in which the element has a lower valence. Cf. PLATINIC.

plat'i-num (plăt'ĭ-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. earlier *platina,* fr. Sp. *platina,* fr. *plata* silver, LL. *plata* a thin plate of metal. See PLATE; cf. PLATINA.] *Chem.* A heavy, almost silver-white metallic element, ductile and malleable, but very infusible and resistant to most chemical reagents (it is slowly soluble in aqua regia); — formerly called also *platina.* Symbol, *Pt;* atomic weight, 195.0. The value found for the melting point varies with the method used to determine it, being 1710° by the resistance thermometer and 1753–1789° by the optical pyrometer. Platinum is usually found as small grains in alluvial material. Native platinum is alloyed with iron, iridium, osmium, etc., and its sp. gr. is 14–19, that of the pure metal being 21–22. The only native compound of platinum is the arsenide, sperrylite. Most of the world's platinum comes from the Ural Mountains. The metal is used for chemical dishes and crucibles, for stills for sulphuric acid, and for many other purposes, esp. in the form of foil or wire. See also PLATINUM BLACK. Chemically, platinum is bivalent (platinous compounds) and quadrivalent (platinic compounds).

platinum black. *Chem.* A soft, dull-black powder of metallic platinum obtained by reduction and precipitation from its solutions. It is employed as a carrier of oxygen.

platinum lamp. **a** A kind of incandescent electric lamp having a platinum filament. **b** An aphlogistic lamp. **c** Döbereiner's lamp.

platinum metals. *Chem.* The group of metallic elements which in their chemical and physical properties resemble platinum. These are the light **platinum group,** viz., rhodium, ruthenium, and palladium, whose specific gravities are about 12, and the **heavy platinum group,** viz., osmium, iridium, and platinum, whose specific gravities are over 21.

platinum process. *Photog.* The platinotype process.

platinum sponge. *Chem.* Metallic platinum in a gray, porous, spongy form, obtained by reducing the double chloride of platinum and ammonium. It occludes (see OCCLUDE, 3) oxygen, hydrogen, and certain other gases, to a high degree, and is employed as an agent in oxidizing.

plat'i-tude (plăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. *plat* flat. See PLATE.] **1.** Quality or state of being flat, dull, or insipid; triteness; commonplaceness; staleness of ideas or language.
To hammer one golden grain of wit into a sheet of infinite *platitude.* *Motley.*
2. A thought or remark which is flat, dull, trite, or weak; a dull, stale, or insipid truism; a commonplace.
Syn. — See COMMONPLACE.

plat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an (-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Platitudinous. — *n.* One given to uttering or writing, or dealing in, platitudes. — **plat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

plat'i-tu'di-nize (-tū'dĭ-nīz), *v. i.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To utter platitudes. — **plat'i-tu'di-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'-), *n.* — **plat'i-tu'di-niz'er** (-nīz'ĕr), *n.*

plat'i-tu'di-nous (-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Characterized by, or abounding in, platitudes; of the nature of a platitude. — **plat'i-tu'di-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **plat'i-tu'di-nous-ness,** *n.*

Pla-ton'ic (plă-tŏn'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *Platonicus,* Gr. Πλατωνι-
Pla-ton'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } κός: cf. F. *platonique.*] Of or pert. to Plato, or his philosophy, school, or opinions. — **Pla-ton'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **Pla-ton'i-cal-ness,** *n.*
Platonic bodies *or* **solids,** *Geom.,* the five regular geometrical solids; namely, the simple tetrahedron, hexahedron or cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron.
— **P. love,** a spiritual comradeship or love, in which there is no element of sexual desire, esp. between persons of opposite sex. — **P. period,** the period of complete revolution of the equinoxes by precession, 25,900 years in duration. — **P. solid.** = PLATONIC BODY. — **P. year,** the cycle of about 26,000 years in which a complete revolution of the equinoctial points is accomplished. See PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES.

Pla-ton'ic, *n.* **1.** A follower of Plato; a **Platonist.**
2. One who loves with a Platonic love.

Pla'to-nism (plā'tō-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The philosophy of Plato (b. 429, d. 348 B.C.), who is usually reckoned the greatest thinker of all time in what passes for the province of philosophy, this without denying Aristotle's superior merits in using the master's insights to found the sciences of Nature and Man I Plato had learned from Socrates how to analyze views and opinions so as to separate the permanent from the transient and variable; looking in the former (the permanent) for the causal elements which explain the changes in the world of experience. His great discovery is the principle of the **self-moved** as the origin of the transient and variable There are two orders of being in the world: (*a*) the self-moved and (*b*) whatever is moved by another. In the Phædrus (245) he says: The soul is immortal because movement belongs to it essentially; that which derives its motions and changes from another ceases to live when it ceases to move; . . the self-moving (τὸ αὐτὸ αὑτὸ κινοῦν) is the origin and fountain of all movement in the world and it is the very essence of the soul There is (Laws, 894) motion which is derived from other things and can be imparted again to other things but cannot move itself; and a second kind of motion which can move itself as well as other things . . and is the source of all motion in the world; it is the eldest and mightiest principle of change, while derivative motion is secondary . . ; the self-moved is of the same nature with that which we call soul (408). (So in the Phædon, the Republic, the Timæus, the Sophist, etc.) II. Corresponding to the two orders of being are the two orders of knowing, sense experience and philosophy. Philosophy knows self-movement as the ultimate explanation of the world of change. It is sure that all ultimate being is self-moved and that everything changing and variable is dependent on some self-moving center. Independent being composed of self-moving centers Plato names IDEAS. III. An idea (ἰδέα or εἶδος) is a self-moved being of the nature of Soul or Life, and an Idea must be presupposed as the independent being underlying every phenomenon, more or less removed from it, and connected by a longer or shorter causal chain (See IDEA, 2; also ENTELECHY and ARISTOTELIANISM.) IV Plato's use of the word TRUTH (ἀλήθεια) is founded on this distinction of dependent and independent being The more nearly it approaches to self-movement, the more truth a being has This is an implication that all beings are in some way connected with the realization of self-movement in its highest form as Reason (Νοῦς), and Aristotle's works are inspired with this thought V. The BEAUTIFUL is the shining splendor of self-movement (Phædrus). The appearance of self-activity in matter makes it beautiful VI. The GOOD. Plato finds the self-moved altruistic; it moves others besides itself In the Timæus the self-moved as the Good creates the world "Having no envy, He desired that all things should be as like Himself as possible . . . He created the world to be a

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t. & i. [Imitative] To splash; to besmear *Rare or Dial. Eng.*
plate. ✝ PLAT.
plat'e-asm (plăt'ē-ăz'm), **plat'-ei-as'mus** (-ī-ăz'mŭs), *n.* [Gr. πλατειασμός.] Broad pronunciation; Doric accent. [BAND.]
plate'band'. Var. of PLAT-BAND.
plate beam. = PLATE GIRDER.
plate bone. The scapula.
plate bulb. A steel or iron plate with a thickened edge of bulbous section. [*n.*, 2.]
plate calender. See CALENDER, [*n.*, 2.]
plate coupling. *Mach.* = FLANGE COUPLING
plate electric machine. = PLATE MACHINE a.
plate'fish', *n.* A West Indian trunkfish (*Lactophrys triqueter*). [ships *Hist.*]
plate fleet. A fleet of plate [ships
plate'-glazed', *a. Paper Making.* Glazed in the plate calender. See CALENDER, *n.*, 2. — **plate glazing.** Cf. WEB GLAZING.
plate hat. *Hat Making.* See PLATE, *n.*, 15.
plate horse. = PLATER, 4
plate keel. *Shipbuilding* A keel made of a flat plate or plates.
plate lead (lĕd). Platine. *Obs.*
plate'less, *a.* See -LESS.
plat'el-minth (plăt'ĕl-mĭnth), **Plat'el-min'thes** (-mĭn'thēz), etc. Vars of PLATYHELMINTH, etc.
plate matter. Matter cast in stereotype plates for sale to various newspapers.
plate metal Refined iron run in molds and broken up for remelting or for use in a mix.
plate method. = PLATE CULTURE.
plate oven *Glass Blowing.* A double oven in one part of which the split cylinders of sheet or cylinder glass are heated before being flattened, the sheets then being placed in the other chamber to be annealed.
plate piece. The under side of a fore quarter of beef; rattleran.
plate proof. *Print.* A proof taken from a plate.
plater ✝ PLATTER.
plate rail. 1. *Railroads.* A plate. See PLATE, *n.*, 4 e. — **p. railway.** 2. A rail or narrow shelf along the upper part of a wall to hold plates, etc.
plat'er-er (plāt'ĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who plates articles. *Obs.* — **plat'er-y,** *n. Obs.*
plate ship A treasure ship, esp. one of the Spanish treasure ships from America. *Hist.*
plate tracery See TRACERY
plate vein. A horse's cephalic vein. *Obs* [See PLATE, *n.*, 4 e.]
plate'way', *n.* A plate railway.
plate'-web' gird'er. = PLATE GIRDER.
plate work', *n.* Plated work. *Rare.* — **plate'work'er,** *n. Rare.*
plateyne ✝ PLATEN.
‖ plat'fond' (plă'fôN'; plă-fond'), *n.* [F.] = PLAFOND.
platform bridge. A movable planking laid between platforms of railroad passenger cars. *U. S.*
platform carriage. A low-hung four-wheeled truck for carrying heavy material.
platform deck. = PLATFORM, 4
plat'form'er, *n.* **1.** One who draws up or designs a platform or plan. *Obs.*
2. A public speaker.
plat'form'ist. *n.* A public speaker; platformer. — **plat'-form-is'tic,** *a.*
platform wagon *or* **waggon.** A platform carriage.
platfute, *a. & adv* Flat-footed; flat-footedly. *Obs. Scot.*
Plat'hel-min'thes (plăt'hĕl-mĭn'thēz), **plat'hel-minth** (plăt'hĕl-mĭnth), **-min'thic** (-mĭn'thĭk). Vars. of PLATYHELMINTHES, etc [*Scot.*
plat'le (plāt'ĭ), *n.* A little plate.
pla-til'la (plă-tĭl'ă), *n.* [Sp.] A Silesian white linen. *Obs. or R.*
platin. Var. of PLATEN.
plat'i-nate (plăt'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* = PLATINIZE [low.]
platina yellow. Platinum yellow.
plat'ine, *n.* [F.] In an old form of loom, a piece of lead used to counterbalance the treadle. *Obs.*
plating number. See LLOYD'S NUMBERS.
plat'i-ni-chlo'ric (plăt'ĭ-nĭ-klō'rĭk; 201), *a.* Chloroplatinic.
plat'i-ni-chlo'ride (-rīd; -rĭd; 184), *n.* Also -rid. Chloroplatinate.
plat'i-no-chlo'ric (-nō-klō'rĭk; 201), *a.* Chloroplatinous.
plat'i-no-chlo'ride (-rīd; -rĭd), *n* Also -rid. Chloroplatinite
plat'i-node (plăt'ĭ-nō-dō), *n.* [*platino-* + 2d *-ode.*] A cathode. *R.* [THERMOMETER.]
platinum thermometer. See **platinum yellow.** A pigment consisting of an alkaline chloroplatinate.
platique. ✝ PLATIC.
plat'i-tu'di-nal (plăt'ĭ-tū'dĭ-năl), *a.* Platitudinous. *Rare.*
plat'i-tu'di-nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* Utterance of platitudes.
plat'lings, *adv.* [*plat,* a. + 2d *-lings.*] Flatlings *Obs. Scot*
plat'ly, *adv.* Flatly; plainly; simply; directly *Obs.*
plat'ness, *n.* Flatness. *Obs.*
Pla-to'da (plă-tō'dă), **Pla-to'des** (-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πλατύς flat + εἶδος form.] *Zoöl.* Syns of PLATYHELMINTHES. — **plat'oid** (plăt'ŏid), *a. & n.*
plat'oid (plăt'oid), *a.* [*platy-* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Broad and flat; resembling a flatworm.
pla-tom'e-ter (plă-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. πλατύς flat + *-meter.*] = PLANIMETER.
pla-tom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. πλάτος breadth + *-metry.*] *Geom.* Measuring the breadth of objects, as rivers.
Pla-to'ni-an, *n.* Platonist. *R.*
Pla'to-ni'cian (plā'tō-nĭsh'ăn), *n.* A Platonist. *Rare.*
Pla-ton'i-cism (plă-tŏn'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* = PLATONISM, 3. *Rare.*

blessed God." The self-moved as the Good creates the world and makes the intellectual processes. This thought in after times made Neoplatonism. *W. T. Harris.*

2. A tenet of Platonic philosophy; a saying of Plato or one resembling his.

3. The doctrine or practice of Platonic love.

Pla'to-nist (plā'tō-nĭst), *n.* One who adheres to the philosophy of Plato; a follower of Plato.

Pla'to-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, Plato, Platonists, or Platonism.

Pla'to-nize (plā'tō-nīz), *v. i. & t.* To adopt, imitate, explain by, or conform to, Platonic opinions, reasoning, or philosophy; esp., to idealize; to emphasize ideal characteristics.

pla-toon' (plȧ-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *peloton* a ball of thread, a knot or group of men, a platoon, fr. *pelote* a ball formed of things wound round. See PELLET.] **1.** *Mil.* **a** Formerly, a body of men who fired together; also, a small body of soldiers drawn up in a hollow square to strengthen the angles of a formation. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** Now, a subdivision of a military tactical unit such as a company, troop, field battery, etc., commanded by a lieutenant, and itself usually subdivided into sections and squads. In the United States army there are usually two platoons to the unit. In the British army the term is not used, *half company, section*, etc., being equivalent terms.

2. Fig., a company of people; a squad; a set; a coterie.

3. *Mil.* A volley. *Obs.*

pla-to'sam-mine (plā-tō'sȧ-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **pla-to'sa-mine, -sammin, -samin.** [*platoso-* + *ammonia* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A platinum-ammonia compound formed from a platinous salt, as $PtR_2(NH_3)_4$, $PtR_2(NH_3)_3$, $PtR_2(NH_3)_2$, or PtR_2NH_3, in which R may be OH, Cl, NO_3, etc. See PLATINAMMINE.

platoso-, platos-. *Chem.* Combining form denoting the *presence of*, or *derivation from, platinous platinum.*

Platt'deutsch' (plȧt'doich'), *n.* [G.; *platt* flat (cf. PLAT flat) + *deutsch* German.] The language of North Germany, a Low German tongue now spoken chiefly by the less educated classes. It comprises a number of dialects, and until about the middle of the 17th century was cultivated as a literary language. See INDO-EUROPEAN; cf. SAXON.

plat'ten (plăt'n), *v. t.* [See PLAT, *a.*] **1.** To flatten. *Obs.*

2. To clinch (a nail). *Scot. Obs. or R.*

3. *Glass Making.* To flatten and make into sheets or plates.

plat'ten, *n. Glass Making.* A flat cake of well-rammed clay on which the glass is placed in the plate oven.

plat'ter (-ẽr), *n.* One that plats or braids; a plaiter.

plat'ter, *n.* [ME & AF. *plater*, fr. F. *plat* plate, flat. See PLATE.] A large plate or dish for serving meat, etc.

plat'ting (-Ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLAT. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that plats or braids; plaiting.

2. Plaited strips of bark, cane, straw, etc., as for hats.

plat'y (plăt'ĭ), *a.* Like a plate; consisting of plates; flaky. *Obs.*, exc. of geological or mineral formations.

plat'y- (plăt'ĭ-). Combining form from Greek πλατύς, *broad, wide, flat*; as, *platypus, platycephalous.*

plat'y-ce-phal'ic (-sĕ-făl'ĭk) } *a.* [*platy-* + Gr. κεφαλή
plat'y-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs) } head.] Broad-headed. —
plat'y-ceph'a-ly (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.*

plat'y-ce'ri-um (-sē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *platy-* + Gr. κηρίον honeycomb.] *Bot.* A genus of polypodiaceous ferns of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australasia. They are chiefly epiphytic, with large, flat, curiously lobed fronds often resembling the antlers of a stag, whence they are called *staghorn ferns.* The sori are borne in irregular patches on the fertile fronds. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Plat'y-co'don (-kō'dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *platy-* + Gr. κώδων bell.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of handsome campanulaceous perennials. *P. grandiflorum*, of China and Japan, has large blue or white bell-shaped flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Plat'y-hel-min'thes (-hĕl-mĭn'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *platy-* + Gr. ἕλμινς, ἕλμινθος, worm.] *Zoöl.* A comprehensive group, in modern classifications a phylum, comprising the turbellarians, trematodes, and cestodes. They are soft-bodied, bilaterally symmetrical, usually much flattened worms, and may be unsegmented, or composed of a series of proglottides formed by strobilation. The body is built up of ectoderm, endoderm, and mesoderm, but a body cavity is wanting, the space between the body wall and the various organs being filled up with parenchyma. The excretory system is typically a system of tubules permeating the body and usually communicating with the exterior, which end in flame cells. A part of the ovary is often modified into a vitellarium. —**plat'y-hel'minth** (-hĕl'mĭnth), *n.* —**plat'y-hel-min'thic** (-hĕl-mĭn'thĭk), *a.*

plat'y-pel'lic (-pĕl'ĭk), *a.* [*platy-* + Gr. πέλλα a wooden bowl (but taken to mean, pelvis).] *Anat.* Having a broad pelvis. See PELVIC INDEX.

Pla-typ'ter-a (plȧ-tĭp'tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *platy-* + Gr. πτερόν a wing.] *Zoöl.* An order of insects including the termites, biting lice (Mallophaga), and allied forms. They have an incomplete metamorphosis, mandibulate mouth parts, and four broad wings, if wings are developed.

Plat'yr-rhi'na (plăt'ĭ-rī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *platy-* + Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] *Zoöl.* A division of monkeys, the American as distinguished from the Old World apes and monkeys. They have a broad nasal septum, usually thirty-six teeth, and often a prehensile tail. Opposed to *Catarrhina.*

plat'yr-rhine (plăt'ĭ-rīn; -rĭn; 183), *a.* **a** *Anthropom.* = PLATYRRHINIAN. **b** *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Platyrrhina. —*n.* A platyrrhine person or animal.

plat'yr-rhin'i-an (plăt'ĭ-rĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [*platy-* + Gr. ῥις nose.] Having a short broad nose, or a high nasal index. —*n.* A platyrrhinian person. —**plat'yr-rhin** (plăt'ĭ-rĭn), *n.* —**plat'yr-rhin-ism** (-ĭz'm), **plat'yr-rhi'ny** (-rĭ'nĭ), *n.*

pla-tys'ma (plȧ-tĭz'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MATA (-*ma-tȧ*). [NL., fr. Gr. πλάτυσμα flat piece.] *Anat.* A broad, thin layer of muscle on each side of the neck immediately under the superficial fascia. Also called **pla-tys'ma my-oi'des** (mī-oi'dēz).

Plat'y-som'i-dæ (-sŏm'ĭ-dē; -sō'mĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλατύσωμος broad-bodied; πλατύς + σῶμα body.] *Paleon.* A family of Carboniferous and Permian ganoids having a deep compressed body covered with rhombic scales joined by peg-and-socket joints. The type genus is **Plat'y-so'mus** (-sō'mŭs). —**plat'y-so'mid** (-mĭd), *a. & n.*

Plat'y-ste'mon (-stē'mŏn), *n.* [NL.; *platy-* + Gr. στήμων warp. See STAMEN.] *Bot.* A Californian genus of small annual papaveraceous herbs with linear leaves and pale yellow flowers, whence the species are known as *creamcups.*

plau'dit (plô'dĭt), *n.* [From L. *plaudite* (said by players at the end of a performance), 2d pers. pl. imperative of *plaudere* to applaud. Cf. PLAUSIBLE.] Act of applauding; a mark or emphatic expression of applause or approval, as by clapping the hands; a round of applause.

Not in the shouts and *plaudits* of the throng. *Longfellow.*

Syn. —Acclamation, encomium, approbation.

plau'di-to-ry (plô'dĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Applauding; applausive.

plau'si-bil'i-ty (plô'zĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being plausible; also, something plausible.

plau'si-ble (plô'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *plausibilis* praiseworthy, fr. *plaudere, plausum*, to applaud, clap the hands, beat. Cf. EXPLODE.] **1.** Worthy of being applauded. *Obs.*

2. Obtaining approbation or favor; agreeable; affable; obtaining general approval; popular; as, *plausible* manners.

3. Superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable; apparently right or trustworthy; specious; as, a *plausible* pretext.

4. Using specious arguments or discourse; fair-spoken.

5. Applausive; plauditory. *Obs.*

Syn. —See SPECIOUS.

plau'sive (plô'sĭv), *a.* [L. *plaudere, plausum*, to applaud.] **1.** Applauding; manifesting praise. *Young.*

2. Plausible; agreeable; specious. *Obs.*

Plau'tine (plô'tĭn; -tīn; 277), *a.* [L. *Plautinus.*] Of, pert. to, or in the style of, the Roman comic dramatist Plautus (d. 184 B. C.), noted for vivacious broad humor.

play (plā), *v. i.*; PLAYED (plād); PLAY'ING. [ME. *pleien*, AS. *plegian, plegan*; cf. AS. *plega* play, game, quick motion; prob. akin to OD. *pleien* to frolic.] **1.** To exercise or occupy one's self; to have operation or effect; work. *Obs.*

2. Of a cock bird, to exhibit itself, as by strutting, etc.

3. To move, operate, or have effect in a lively or brisk and irregular, intermittent, or alternating manner, as wind, flame, lightning, waves, or iridescence; specif.: to dart or fly to and fro; to flutter, vibrate, or the like.

Even as the waving sedges *play* with wind. *Shak.*

4. To boil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

5. To discharge, eject, or fire something, or to be discharged, ejected, or fired, repeatedly or so as to make a stream; as, the fountain *plays* daily.

6. To engage in sport or lively recreation; to amuse or divert one's self; to frolic; also, to deal gently or frivolously; to dally; trifle; toy; — often followed by *with.*

"Nay," *quod* this monk, "I have no lust to *play*." *Chaucer.*

7. To dally amorously; to have sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

8. To make sport or fun; to mock; ridicule; jest. *Obs.*

9. To refrain from or discontinue work; to be out of work or idle; to take a holiday. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Cf. PLAY, *n.*, 11.

10. To contend, or take part, in a game; as, to *play* at cards; hence, to gamble; game; as, he *played* for heavy stakes.

11. To act; to behave; — with a specifying adverb or the like; as, to *play* fair; to *play* false, foul, or foully.

His mother *played* false with a smith. *Shak.*

12. To exercise or contend with weapons, esp. for amusement; to fence; just; tourney. *Obs. Shak.*

13. To perform on an instrument of music; of the instrument, to work or operate so as to give forth music; of music, to be performed; to sound; as, the organ *plays.*

Play, my friend, and charm the charmer. *Granville.*

14. To act on or as on the stage; to perform.

A lord will hear you *play* to-night. *Shak.*

to play at. **a** To engage or participate in, as a game.

To play at love, she knew, . . .
Is sweeter than to play on any pipe. *Landor.*

b To dally or toy with; trifle at. "*Playing at* Christianity." *J. H. Newman.* — **to p. fast and loose.** See FAST AND LOOSE. — **to p. into a person's hands,** *or* **into the hands of** (a person), to act, or to manage matters, to his advantage or benefit. — **to p. off,** to play without seriousness or interest; hence, to feign; to make pretense; to make believe. — **to p. on,** *Cricket*, to play the ball so that it is hit by the bat and afterwards hits the wicket and displaces a bail. — **to p. on** *or* **upon a word** *or* **words,** to make a play or plays upon words; to pun. — **to p. out,** to come to an end; to become ineffective; as, such methods soon *play out.* — **to p. to the gallery** *or* **galleries,** to act with a view to the applause of the multitude. *Colloq.* — **to play to the score,** in games, esp. of cards, to shape one's play according to the state of the score. — **to p. upon. a** Also **to p. on.** To make use of; to practice or work upon; impose upon.

Men . . . who *played upon* his unsuspicious integrity. *Froude.*

b To recur to or dwell upon repeatedly; to harp on. *Obs.* — **to p. up to,** to play, or act, as support to; hence, to support; to back up. *Slang, orig. Theatrical.* — **to p. with edge,** *or* **edged tools,** to deal with, handle, or treat carelessly or triflingly, dangerous matters.

play (plā), *v. t.* **1.** To boil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To put in action or motion; to actuate; operate; work; ply; specif.: **a** To wield or ply briskly, vigorously, or freely; as, to *play* a weapon or implement. **b** To deal with; to treat. *Obs.* **c** To discharge, fire, set off, or the like, with more or less repeated or continuous effect, or to eject, throw, or force out in such a way; as, to *play* cannon upon a fort; to *play off* fireworks; to *play* a hose; to *play* a stream of water. **d** To keep in action, as a hooked fish, as to produce exhaustion or for sport; to give play to. **e** To make to play, or move, act, or operate, briskly, lightly, and irregularly or intermittently; to cause to ripple, flutter, vibrate, change rapidly, etc.

3. To do; perform; execute; as, to *play* tricks.

[Nature] wantoned as in her prime, and *played* at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

4. To amuse or divert (one's self). *Obs.*

5. To engage in, or occupy one's self with (a game, contest, or the like); as, to *play* baseball; to *play* the races.

6. To treat, practice, or deal with by way of amusement, sportive imitation or representation, or without serious purpose; to trifle with; to pretend to engage in; to make believe; to pretend; as, to *play* school keeping.

7. To contend against in a game; also, to use as a contestant in a game; as, the winners *played* several pitchers.

8. To risk at play; to wager in a game; to stake; also, to contend in a game for, or to win by such action. *Rare.*

9. To perform some action with as an item in the conduct of a game; as: *Chess, Checkers, etc.*, to move (a man); *Card Playing*, to throw (a card) from one's hand on the table in one's turn; in some ball games, to send (the ball) in some direction or to some place.

10. To effect, do, drive, etc., by or as by playing; as, to *play* away one's time; to *play* an audience out of a hall.

11. To use as if in playing a game; to put in action as a contestant, esp. for one's own ends or benefit.

The sectional interests of North and South were *played* off against one another in this scramble for spoils. *A. T. Hadley.*

12. To carry on, or take part in, by way of contest with weapons, as by fencing or justing. *Obs.*

13. To perform or execute (music or a piece of music), as on an instrument or instruments; as, to *play* a waltz.

14. To perform music upon; to cause to sound or give forth music; as, to *play* the flute or the organ.

15. To act or perform (a play); to represent in mimic action; as, to *play* a comedy; also, to act in the character or part of; to represent by acting; to represent or act in or as in a play; as, to *play* King Lear; to *play* the woman.

Thou canst *play* the rational if thou wilt. *Scott.*

16. *Theat.* To act or perform in; as, to *play* the leading dramatic houses; to *play* a circuit of vaudeville houses.

to play booty, to play so as to victimize or mislead one's opponent; hence, to act falsely. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **to p.** (at) **chuck farthing with,** to risk, put in jeopardy, or endanger carelessly or needlessly. — **to p. crimp,** to play or compete falsely by letting another win, to share the winnings. *Obs. Slang.* — **to p. false,** to deceive or betray. — **to p. first,** *or* **second, fiddle,** to take a leading, or a subordinate, part or position. — **to p. gooseberry,** to **p. old gooseberry.** See under GOOSEBERRY. — **to p. hob,** to play the part of a mischievous spirit; to work mischief. — **to p. off. a** To finish drinking (liquor); to toss off. *Obs.* **b** To put in exercise; do; perform; practice; as, *to play off* tricks. **c** To make a spectacle or butt of. **d** To pass or palm off. **e** To display by imitating; to imitate. *Obs. or R.* — **to p. on,** *or* with, both hands, to deal falsely. *Obs.* — **to p. one's cards,** to manage one's means or opportunities; to contrive. — **to p. out,** lit., to perform to the end; fig., to bring to an end; to finish; to render obsolete or worn out. — **to p. pitch and toss.** See under 5th PITCH. — **to p. possum.** See under POSSUM. — **to p. rex.** *Obs.* **a** To play pranks (see REX, *n.* = REAKS). **b** Also **to p. the rex.** To play the master; to domineer; — apparently associated with *rex*, king. — **to p. the devil** *or* **deuce with,** to molest; to throw into great disorder; to ruin. — **to p. the fool,** to act the buffoon; to act foolishly. "I have *played the fool.*" 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 21. — **to p. the game,** to play according to rule; hence, to play fair; to act honorably. *Colloq.* — **to p. the jack,** to play the knave. *Obs.* — **to p. the mischief,** to play the devil; — a euphemism. *Colloq.* — **to p. truant,** to stray away; to idle; to loiter; esp., to stay away from school without permission; to play hooky.

play, *n.* [AS. *plega.* See PLAY, *v. i.*] **1.** Brisk and vigorous physical action or exercise, as in fencing or swimming. *Obs.*, or merged in following senses.

2. Brisk handling, using, or plying; as, sword *play.*

3. Brisk, quick, or nimble motion, or change, alternation, or intermittence, of movement, action, or effect; as, a *play* (prismatic variation) of colors; a *play* of light.

4. Action; activity; working; operation; movement, lit. or fig., esp. of mental phenomena; as, *play* of wit or fancy; to be in full *play*; to come into, or in, *play.*

Pla'to-ni-za'tion (plā'tō-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A condition of Platonic love.

Pla'to-niz'er (plā'tō-nīz'ẽr), *n.* One who Platonizes.

Pla-tonne', *n.* [In imitation of F. feminines in *-onne*; cf. F. *Platon* Plato.] A woman Platonic. *Obs.*

platrowe, *n.* [Cf. PLAT, *a.*; ROOF.] A flat roof. *Obs.*

platt. † PLAT, PLATE.

platt (plăt), *n.* [See PLAT a flat thing.] *Mining.* = LODGE, *n.*, 7.

platte. † PLAT.

plat'ted, *pret. & p. p.* of PLAT.

plat'tée (plăt'ē; -ā), *a.* [AF. Cf. PLATY, *a.*] *Her* Semé of plates.

plat'ten. Var. of PLATEN.

plat'ter-face', *n.* A broad, flat face.—**plat'ter-faced'** (-fāst'), *a.*

plat'ter-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

plat'tin. Var. of PLATEN. *R.*

plat'ting (plăt'ĭng; plăt'-), *n.* [Cf. PLAT something flat.] A small footbridge. *Dial. Eng.*

platt'ner-ite (plăt'nẽr-īt), *n.* [After K. F. *Plattner*, German mineralogist.] *Min.* Native lead dioxide, PbO_2, usually in iron-black masses of submetallic luster. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 8.5.

Platt'ner proc'ess. [See PLATTNERITE.] *Metal.* A process for extraction of gold from ores, etc., by chlorination, solution, and precipitation.

plat'ty (plăt'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. PLAT a plot of ground.] Growing unevenly; — said of crops; capricious. *Dial. Eng.*

pla-tu'rous (plȧ-tū'rŭs), *a.* [*platy-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* Having a flat tail. [PLATTÉE.]

plat'y (plăt'ĭ), *a.* *Her.* = PLAT'Y-CÉE (-sē'), *a.* *Her.* = PLAT'Y-BAS'IC (plăt'ĭ-bās'ĭk), *a.* *Craniol.* Wide at the base.

plat'y-brach'y-ce-phal'ic, *a.* *Craniol.* Being both platycephalic and brachycephalic.

Plat'y-ce-phal'i-dæ (-sĕ-făl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *platy-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A family of sculpinlike mail-cheeked fishes. **Plat'y-ceph'a-lus** (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs) is the chief genus. See FLATHEAD, *n.*, 2 b.

plat'y-ceph'a-ly (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [*platy-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Craniol.* Flatness of the crown of the head due to synostosis of the temporal with the parietal bones. Cf. KLINOCEPHALY. — **plat'y-ce-phal'ic** (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.* **Plat'y-cer-ci'næ** (-sẽr-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλατύκερκος flat-tailed.] *Zoöl.* A large subfamily of parrakeets, chiefly of Australia, New Zealand, and adjacent islands. The type genus is **Plat'y-cer'cus** (-sûr'kŭs), including the rosella and others. —**plat'y-cer'cine** (-sĭn; -sēn), *a.*

plat'y-ce-ne'mi-a (plăt'ĭ-sē-nē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *platy-* + Gr. κνήμη leg.] *Anthropol.* Lateral flattening of the tibia. —**plat'y-ce-ne'mic** (-mĭk), *a.* —**plat'y-ce-ne'mism** (plăt'ĭ-sē-nē'mĭz'm), **plat'y-ce-ne'my** (plăt'ĭ-sē-nē'mĭ), *n.*

plat'y-coe'li-an (plăt'ĭ-sē'lĭ-ăn), **plat'y-coe'lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [*platy-* + Gr. κοῖλος hollow.] *Zoöl.* Opisthocœlous.

plat'y-co'ri-a (-kō'rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [NL.; *platy-* + Gr. κόρη pupil.] *Med.* Abnormal dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

plat'y-dac'tyl, plat'y-dac'tyle (plăt'ĭ-dăk'tĭl), *a.* [*platy-* + Gr. δάκτυλος finger, toe.] *Zoöl.* Having flat digits; — said esp. of lizards and frogs having suckerlike adhesive tips to the toes.

plat'y-dol'i-cho-ce-phal'ic, *a.* *Craniol.* Being both platycephalic and dolichocephalic.

plat'y-el'minth (plăt'ĭ-ĕl'mĭnth), **Plat'y-el-min'thes** (-ĕl-mĭn'thēz), etc. Vars. of PLATYHELMINTH, etc.

plat'y-glos'sal (-glŏs'ȧl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a flat tongue.

plat'y-mes'a-ti-ce-phal'ic, *a.* *Craniol.* Being both platycephalic and mesaticephalic.

pla-tym'e-ter (plȧ-tĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*platy-* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An apparatus for measuring the capacity of condensers, or the inductive capacity of dielectrics.

plat'y-o-dont', *a.* [*platy-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Broad-toothed.

plat'y-op'ic (plăt'ĭ-ŏp'ĭk; -ō'pĭk), *a.* [*platy-* + Gr. ὤψ, ὠπός, face.] See ORBITONASAL INDEX. —**plat'y-ope,** *n.*

plat'y-pod, *a.* [*platy-* + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* Broad-footed.

Pla-typ'o-da (plȧ-tĭp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The chief division of monotocardian prosobranchiate gastropods, having the foot adapted for creeping; — opposed to *Heteropoda.*

plat'y-pus (plăt'ĭ-pŭs), *n.* [NL.; *platy-* + Gr. πούς foot.] The duckbill.

Plat'y-rhi'na (-rĭ'nȧ), **Plat'y-rhi'ni** (-nī), **Plat'yr-rhi'ni.** Syns. of PLATYRRHINA, etc.

plat'y-rhine, plat'y-rhin'i-an, etc. Vars. of PLATYRRHINE, etc.

plat'yr-rhin'ic (-rĭn'ĭk), *a.* = PLATYRRHINIAN.

plat'yr-ster'nal, *a.* [*platy-* + *sternal.*] *Zoöl.* Ratite.

pla-tys'to-mous (plȧ-tĭs'tō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. πλατύστομος. See PLATY-; -STOME.] *Zoöl.* Broad-mouthed. [plaud. *Obs.*]

plaud, *v. t.* [L. *plaudere.*] Applaud. *Obs.*

plau-da'tion (plô-dā'shŭn), *n.* Plaudit.

plau'di-at, *n.* Plaudit. *Obs.*

plau'dit, *v. t. & i.* Applaud. *R.*

plau'di-te (plô'dĭ-tē), *n.* [See PLAUDIT, *n.*] *Obs.* 1. An appeal for applause; — from the custom of ancient Roman actors of requesting applause by this word. 2. A plaudit.

plau'di-tor, *n.* Applauder. *R.*

plaunche, etc. † PLANCH, etc.

plaunflet, *n.* Pamphlet. *Obs.*

plaunke. † PLANK.

plaunt. † PLANT.

plaunteine. † PLANTAIN.

plauntoun, *n.* [Cf. OF. *planton* young plant.] A young plant. *Obs.* [plause. *Obs.*]

plause, *n.* [L. *plausus.*] Ap-

plau'si-bl. Plausible. *Ref. Sp.*

plau'si-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

plau'si-bly, *adv.* of PLAUSIBLE.

plau'siv. Plausive. *Ref. Sp.*

plaus'tral (plôs'trȧl), *a.* [L. *plaustrum* wagon.] Of or pert. to a wagon or cart. *Rare.*

plaus'tra-ry, *n.* [L. *plaustrarius.*] Wagoner. *Obs.*

plaven. † PLEVIN.

plaw (*dial.* plô). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PLAY.

plawe. † PLAY.

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5. Freedom, room, or scope for motion or action; liberty of action; space for motion, as of a part of a machine.
The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no *play* between them *Moxon.*
6. Exercise or action intended for amusement or diversion; amusement; diversion; sport; frolic.
John naturally loved rough *play.* *Arbuthnot.*
7. **a** Pleasure; joy; enjoyment; cause or source of pleasure or delight. *Obs.* **b** Dalliance; disport, as by way of sexual intercourse. *Obs. or R.* "Amorous *play.*" *Milton.*
8. Fun; sport; jest; as, he said it in *play*, not in earnest.
9. Any exercise or series of actions intended for diversion; a particular amusement; a game; a sport
10. A fair or wake. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
11. Abstinence or freedom from work; state of not working or attending school; also, *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*, a holiday; of workmen, a day of idleness.
12. Act, action, or way, method, or manner of acting or proceeding, often with implication of trickiness or the like; dealing; conduct. *Obs.*, except in *fair play* and *foul play.*
13. The conduct or carrying on of a game; playing; also, a particular act or point in play; turn to play; as, rain interfered with *play*; your *play* is to lead trumps.
14. Gaming; gambling; as, to lose a fortune in *play.*
15. The representation or exhibition of some action or story on the stage; the performance of a comedy, tragedy, or other dramatic piece; as, he attends every *play.*
16. A dramatic composition; a drama; also, sometimes, a pantomime.
A *play* ought to be a just image of human nature. *Dryden.*
17. Performance on an instrument of music. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — PLAY, GAME, SPORT, DIVERSION, RECREATION. PLAY, as here compared, is the general term for exercise, whether physical or mental, for the sake of amusement; a GAME is play under the form of a contest, commonly in accordance with fixed rules; SPORT applies esp. to outdoor or athletic games or pastimes; DIVERSION suggests whatever pleasurably distracts the mind from cares or business; RECREATION is diversion for the sake of refreshment or relaxation, esp. after fatigue. See AMUSE.
in play, *Sports*, in such a condition or position as to be legitimately played; regarded as properly in the game; not dead; — said esp. of the, or a, ball. — **out of p.** **a** Out of occupation or office; inactive. *Obs.* **b** *Games.* Not in play; dead. — **p. of words,** a use of words merely without real meaning; use of words for rhetorical effect or the like. — **p. upon words,** the use of a word or words in a double meaning or in a sense different from that in which it has already been used, or the use of words similar in sound but different in meaning, as to give a fantastic or humorous effect; paronomasia; punning; also, an instance of this; a pun; a paronomasia. — **to hold or keep in p.,** to keep occupied or employed; to keep in exercise or practice.
I, with two more to help me,
Will *hold* the foe *in play.* *Macaulay.*

‖ **pla'ya** (plä'yä), *n.* [Sp.] A beach; strand; shore; in the plains and deserts of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, a broad, level spot, on which water accumulates after rains, and which subsequently becomes dry by evaporation.

play'bill' (plā'bĭl'), *n.* A printed program of a play, with the parts assigned to the several actors.

play'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* One or more dramatic compositions in book form; a book of the play.

play'day' (-dā'), *n.* **1.** A day of play or diversion; a holiday. **2.** Among workmen, a day of enforced idleness through lack of work. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

played (plād), *pret. & p. p.* of PLAY. — **played out,** performed to the end; finished; also, exhausted; used up.

play'er (plā'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *plegere.*] One that plays; specif.: **a** One who amuses himself; one who occupies himself, or works, without serious aims or for diversion; an idler; a trifler; as, a *player* at gardening. *Shak.* **b** One who plays in, or makes a practice of playing, some (usually specified) game. **c** A gamester; a gambler. **d** *Cricket, Golf, etc.* A professional (now *Rare*); specif., any of the eleven professionals chosen to represent the "Players" in either of the two annual cricket matches against the "Gentlemen," in England. *Eng.* **e** A performer of tricks for others' amusement, as an acrobat or juggler. *Obs.* **f** One who makes a profession of acting in stage plays; an actor.
All the world 's a stage,
And all the men and women merely *players* *Shak.*
g One who plays on an instrument of music. **h** A mechanical device for automatically playing a musical instrument; esp., a piano player. **i** A pendant to a horse's bit. *Obs.* **j** *Billiards, Croquet, etc.* The ball to be played next. **k** In three-handed card games, as skat, the person who plays against the other two.

play'fel'low (-fĕl'ō), *n.* A playmate. *Shak.*

play'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of play; sportive; gamboling; frolicsome; indulging a sportive fancy; humorous; merry; jocular; as, a *playful* child; a *playful* writer. — **play'fully,** *adv.* — **play'ful-ness,** *n.*

play'go'er (-gō'ẽr), *n.* One who frequents playhouses.

play'go'ing, *a.* Frequenting playhouses; as, the *playgoing* public. — *n.* The practice or habit of going to plays.

play'ground' (-ground'), *n.* A piece of ground used for recreation; as, the *playground* of a school.

play'house' (-hous'), *n.* [AS. *plegħūs.*] **1.** A building used for dramatic exhibitions; a theater. *Shak.*
2. A house for children to play in; a toyhouse.

play'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLAY. — **play'ing-ly,** *adv.*

playing card, a card used in playing games; specif., any of the cards, used in playing various games, composing a pack divided into four suits (hearts, diamonds, clubs, and spades). The full, or whist, pack contains 52 cards.

play'mate' (-māt'), *n.* A companion in play; playfellow.

play'thing' (-thĭng'), *n.* A thing to play with; a toy; anything, as a person, animal, or thing, that serves to amuse.

play'time' (plā'tīm'), *n.* **1.** Time for play or diversion.
2. Time for a stage performance.

play'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A maker or writer of plays; a dramatist. — **play'wright'ing, play'wright'ry** (-rĭ), *n.*

pla'za (plä'zä; *Sp.* plä'thä; 268, 277), *n.* [Sp. See PLACE.] **a** A public square in a city or town; a market place; an open square. **b** A fortified place or town.

plea (plē), *n.* [ME. *plee, plai, plait,* fr. OF. *plait, plaid, plet,* LL. *placitum* judgment, assembly, court, fr. L. *placitum* that which is pleasing, an opinion, sentiment, orig. p. p. neut. of *placere* to please. See PLEASE; cf. PLACIT, PLEAD.]
1. *Law.* An action or cause in court; a lawsuit; the presentation of a cause to the court; as, to hold *pleas. Chiefly Hist. or Scot.* See COMMON PLEAS **a**, PLEAS OF THE CROWN.
2. *Law.* An allegation made by a party in support of his cause; a pleading; specif.: **a** An allegation of fact, as distinguished from a *demurrer.* **b** In common-law practice, a defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration and demand, or, in criminal practice, the accused person's answer to the charge or indictment against him. Under modern statutory pleading in civil cases this is now technically called the *statement of defense*, or the *defense*, in Great Britain, and, generally, in the United States the *answer.* **c** In equity practice, a special answer (called a **special plea**) showing, or relying upon, one or more things as a cause why the suit should be either dismissed, delayed, or barred, but not putting in issue the merits of the action.
3. Strife; contention; controversy; quarrel. *Obs. or Scot.*
4. That which is alleged or pleaded, in defense, excuse, or justification; a pleading; an excuse; apology; argument; pretext. "Necessity, the tyrant's *plea.*" *Milton.*
5. That which is demanded by pleading; a claim. *Obs.*
Though justice be thy *plea*, consider this. *Shak.*
6. A proposal; offer. *Obs.*
7. A prayer or entreaty; as, he made a *plea* for lower taxes.
Syn. — See PRETENSE.
pleas of the crown, *or* **placita coronæ,** *Eng. Law,* orig. [*often caps.*], in English and Scots law, those pleas or actions of which the crown claimed exclusive jurisdiction as affecting the king's peace (which see); hence, later, all criminal actions or proceedings; or, in Scots law, the actions of murder, rape, robbery, and willful fire raising.

pleach (plēch), *v. t.*; PLEACHED (plēcht); PLEACH'ING. [ME. *plechen*, orig. uncert.; perh. through OF. fr. a derivative of L. *plectere* to plait.] To unite by interweaving, as branches of trees; to plash; interlace; plait, as hair; to make, form, dress, or renew, as a hedge, by interweaving.

pleached (plēcht *or, esp. in verse,* plēch'ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of PLEACH. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Intertwined; interlaced.
2. Formed by pleaching of branches; fenced or covered over by intertwined boughs. "The *pleached* bower." *Shak.*

plead (plēd), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* PLEAD'ED (-ĕd), *Colloq.* PLED (plĕd) or PLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLEAD'ING (plēd'ĭng). [ME. *pleden, plaiden,* OF. *plaidier,* F. *plaider,* fr. LL. *placitare,* fr. *placitum.* See PLEA.] **1.** To institute or prosecute an action in court; to go to law; to litigate; hence, to contend in debate or argument; to wrangle. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* To make a plea, or conduct pleadings, in a cause or proceeding in a court; to present an answer or pleading in defense or prosecution of an action. See PLEA, *n.*, 2.
3. To argue for a claim or against the claim of another; to urge reasons for or against a thing; to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication; to entreat or appeal earnestly; supplicate; beg; implore; as, to *plead* with a judge.
O that one might *plead* for a man with God, as a man *pleadeth* for his neighbor! *Job* xvi. 21
plead (plēd), *v. t.* **1.** *Law.* To bring an action against; also, to urge or make a plea of (the law) in court. *Obs.*
2 To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons presented to a tribunal or person having authority to determine; to argue at the bar; as, to *plead* a cause before a court or jury.
3. To allege or cite in, or by way of, a legal plea or defense; to answer to a declaration, charge, or indictment; as, to *plead* usury; to *plead* not guilty.
4. To allege or adduce in support or vindication; to offer as a plea, as in defense, apology, or excuse; as, the law of nations may be *pleaded* in favor of the rights of ambassadors.
I will neither *plead* my age nor sickness, in excuse *Dryden*

plead'a-ble (plēd'ä-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *plaidable.*] That may be pleaded; capable of being lawfully maintained, or of being alleged in defense, excuse, or vindication.

plead'er (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *plaideor,* F. *plaideur.*] **1.** *Law.* One who conducts legal pleas, esp. in court; an advocate.
2. One who pleads; an advocate; entreater; intercessor.

plead'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** *Law.* **a** Litigation. *Obs.* **b** The acting as an advocate or pleader in a cause; also, the science or art of drawing pleas or of conducting causes as an advocate, or the body of rules governing this art. **c** *pl.* The successive statements, now usually written, by which the plaintiff sets forth his cause and claim, and the defendant his defense; the formal allegations and counter allegations made by plaintiff and defendant, or by prosecutor and accused, in an action or proceeding until issue is joined.
2. Advocacy; intercession; entreaty; supplication.

pleas'ance (plĕz'ăns), *n.* [F. *plaisance.* See PLEASE.] **1.** Pleasure; joy; gayety; delight. *Archaic or Poetic. Shak.* "Full great *plesance.*" *Chaucer.*
2. Hence: *Obs. or Poetic.* **a** A pleasing, or disposition to please; pleasing behavior; courtesy **b** A pleasing or playful act; a pleasantry. **c** That which pleases one; pleasure; will. **d** Pleasantness. **e** A source of pleasure; a delight.
3. A pleasure ground, esp. one attached to a mansion, as a secluded part of a garden or, more often, a separate inclosure with shady walks, fountains, flower gardens, etc.
The *pleasances* of old Elizabethan houses. *Ruskin.*

pleas'ant (plĕz'ănt), *a.* [F. *plaisant,* prop., p. pr. See PLEASE.] **1.** That gives pleasure; pleasing; now, more vaguely, grateful; agreeable; as, *pleasant* weather.
Behold, how good and how *pleasant* it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! *Ps* cxxxiii. 1.
2. Having, or characterized by, pleasing manners, behavior, or appearance; agreeable; as, a *pleasant* fellow.
3. Humorous; gay; sprightly; merry; sportive. *Obs.*
4. Merrily drunk or tipsy; intoxicated. *Rare.*
5. Laughable; amusing; diverting. *Obs.*
Syn. — PLEASANT, PLEASING, AGREEABLE. PLEASANT suggests rather a quality of the object to which it is applied, PLEASING, the effect of the object upon us; as, a *pleasant* day, a *pleasing* prospect; cf. a *pleasant* face, a *pleasing* face. But the two words are often indistinguishable. That is AGREEABLE which is in harmony with one's tastes or likings; as, an *agreeable* (cf. a *pleasant*) taste, odor; "if I was obliged to define politeness, I should call it the art of making one's self *agreeable*" (*Smollett*).

pleas'ant-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *plaisanterie.*] **1.** An agreeable playfulness in conversation; facetiousness; jocularity; fun; good-humored banter or raillery.
The keen observation and ironical *pleasantry* of a finished man of the world. *Macaulay.*
2. A humorous act or speech; a joke; jest.
The grave abound in *pleasantries*, the dull in repartees and points of wit. *Addison.*
3. Pleasantness; pleasure. *Obs.*

please (plēz), *v. i.*; PLEASED (plēzd); PLEAS'ING (plēz'ĭng). [ME. *plesen,* OF. *plaisir,* fr. L. *placere,* akin to *placare* to reconcile. Cf. COMPLACENT, PLACABLE, PLACID, PLEA, PLEAD, PLEASURE.] **1.** To afford or give pleasure, delight, or agreeable satisfaction; to be agreeable.
What *pleasing* seemed, for her now *pleases* more *Milton.*
2. To have the pleasure, will, desire, kindness, or humor; to be pleased; to be willing, as a matter of affording pleasure or showing favor; like; vouchsafe; think proper; choose.
Heavenly stranger, *please* to taste
These bounties. *Milton.*
☞ This idiom, which arose about 1500, is exactly equivalent to the then already existing passive *to be pleased*, and apparently was substituted for the impersonal use with dative object (as *he pleases for it pleases him*, still used, or *him pleases*). The verb *like* (see 7th LIKE) underwent the same change about 1430, but necessarily, because an equivalent passive did not exist. The imperative or optative *please*, apparently originally short for the impersonal *please you*, may or let it please you, is now usually taken as short for *may it please you, if it please you, if you please*, or, before an infinitive, as equivalent to *be pleased.*
if, *or* (*Obs.*), **an** *or* **and, you please,** if it is your pleasure, will, desire, or humor; if you like; — used by way of courtesy, politeness, or emphasis; as, answer, *if you please*; pass me the salt, *if you please*; he was, *if you please*, a rascal.

please, *v. t.* **1.** To give pleasure to; make glad; gratify,— orig. an intransitive use with dative object; as, **to please one's self,** to gratify one's self; *Colloq.*, to do as one likes.
I pray to God that it may *plesen* you. *Chaucer.*
2. To be the will or pleasure of; — used impersonally. "It *pleased* the Father." *Col.* i. 19.
To-morrow, may it *please* you. *Shak.*
3. To placate; appease; satisfy; specif., to satisfy by sexual intercourse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. To have or take pleasure in; to like. *Obs. Scot.*
to be pleased, to have or take pleasure; to have the desire, humor, or will; choose; as, *to be pleased* with a present; he *was pleased* to send for me.

pleased (plēzd), *p. a.* Affected with or manifesting pleasure; gratified; contented. — **pleas'ed-ly** (plēz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **pleas'ed-ness,** *n.*

pleas'ing (plēz'ĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** Act of one that pleases, or fact of being pleased; as: a Giving of pleasure. **b** Placation; appeasing; blandishment. *Obs.*
2. a Pleasure; desire; will. *Obs.* **b** Pleasingness. *Obs.*

pleas'ing, *p. a.* Giving pleasure; agreeable; as, *pleasing* manners — **pleas'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **pleas'ing-ness,** *n.*
Syn. — Gratifying, delightful, agreeable. See PLEASANT.

pleas'ur-a-ble (plĕzh'ŭr-ä-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of affording pleasure or satisfaction; pleasant; gratifying.
2. Pleasure-seeking; pleasure-loving. *Obs.*
— **pleas'ur-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **pleas'ur-a-bly,** *adv.*

pleas'ure (plĕzh'ŭr), *n.* [ME. *plesure, plesier,* F. *plaisir,* orig. an infinitive. See PLEASE.] **1.** State of gratification of the senses or mind; agreeable sensation or emotion; the excitement, relish, or happiness produced by expectation or enjoyment of something good, delightful, or satisfying; delight; enjoyment; joy; — opposed to *pain, sorrow*, etc.
Pleasure is a change of feeling in a sentient being which he likes. *J. Martineau.*
2. Sensuous gratification for its own sake; amusement; sport; diversion; self-indulgence; frivolous or dissipating enjoyment; hence, sensual gratification;—opposed to *labor, service, duty, self-denial*, etc. "Carnal *pleasure.*" *Milton.*
He that loveth *pleasure* shall be a poor man *Prov.* xxi 17.
3. What the will dictates or prefers as gratifying or satisfying; hence, will; choice; wish; purpose; — with a possessive. "He will do his *pleasure* on Babylon." *Is.* xlviii. 14.
Use your *pleasure*; if your love do not persuade you to come, let not my letter. *Shak.*
4. That which pleases or delights; a cause, source, or object of pleasure; a delight; joy; gratification. *Shak.*
Festus, willing to do the Jews a *pleasure.* *Acts* xxv. 9.
5. A pleasure ground; a pleasance. *Obs.*
6. Pleasure-giving quality; pleasantness. *Rare.*
Syn. — Gratification, satisfaction, comfort, solace, happiness, cheerfulness; exaltation, transport, felicity, ecstasy, rapture, bliss; gayety, mirth, merriment, jollity, hilarity. — PLEASURE, DELIGHT, DELECTATION, GLADNESS, JOY, ENJOYMENT. PLEASURE (opposed to *pain*) is the general term for the feeling of satisfaction or gratification; DELIGHT (which may be relatively transient) implies a high degree of pleasure or lively satisfaction; DELECTATION is now chiefly hu-

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play. + PLEA
play'a-ble (plā'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of, or suitable for, being played or played on. — **play'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
play boy. **1.** Boy actor in plays
2. *Slang or Jive.* Jack of trumps.
play club. *Golf.* A driver.
play'craft', *n.* See -CRAFT.
played. Played. *Ref. Sp.*
play debt. A gambling debt.
playe, *v. t.* [OF. *pleier,* L. *plicare.*] To ply; to fold. *Obs.*
play'er-ess, *n.* An actress.
play'er-ly, *a.* Playerlike. *Obs.*
play'feer',play'feir',play'fere', *n.* [*play* + *fere* companion.] Playfellow; companion. *Obs.*
play'game', *n.* An amusement; a piece of sport. *Obs.*
play'ing-ly, *adv.* of *playing*, p. pr.
play'less, *a.* See -LESS.
play'let, *n.* See -LET.
play'lome', *n.* [*play*, n. + *lome*, var. of *loom.*] Plaything *Obs.*
play'ly, *a.* Of the nature of, or resembling, play. *Obs. & R.*
play'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* A playwright
play'man, *n.* A gamester *Rare.*
play'mare', *n.* = HOBBYHORSE, 1 (the figure). *Scot.*
play'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in (writer of) plays.
playne. + PLAIN, PLANE.
playnesse. + PLAINNESS.
play'ock (plā'ŭk), *n.* [Prob. dim. of *play*, n.] Plaything. *Scot.*
play'pheer'. + PLAYFERE.
play pipe. A pipe for playing a stream of water, as on a fire.
play right. Exclusive right to represent on the stage a dramatic composition. *Eng.*
playse. + PLAICE, PLEASE.
play'some (-sŭm), *a* Playful; wanton; sportive — **play'some-ly,** *adv.* — **play'some-ness,** *n.*
play'stead (plā'stĕd), *n.* A playground *Obs. or Local.*
play'stow', *n.* [AS. *plegstōw.*] A playground. *Obs.*
playte. + PLAIT; PLAT, a boat; PLATE; PLEAD, *v.* [Actress *R.*]
play'wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.* **play'work',** *n* **1.** Work that is like play; easy or trifling work. **2.** Work at stage performances.
‖ **pla-zue'la** (plä-zwā'lä; 268), *n.* [Sp.] A small public square, or plaza.
P. L. B. *Abbr.* Poor Law Board.
P. L. C. *Abbr.* Poor Law Commissioner, or Commissioners.
ple. + PLEA.
plea (plē), *v. t. & i.* Plead. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*
pleace. + PLEASE.
pleach, *n.* Act or result of pleaching; interlacing. [*Eng.*]
pleach'er, *n.* A plasher. *Dial.*

plead (plēd), *n* [From PLEAD, *v.*] **1.** A plea; a suit at law; dispute; claim. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. Pleading; debate. *Obs.*
plead'a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
plead'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLEAD. — **plead'ing-ly,** *adv* — **plead'ing-ness,** *n.*
plean (*dial.* plēn) Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PLAIN, *v.*
pleas'a-ble (plēz'ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **pleas'a-ble-ness,** *n.*
pleas'an-cy, *n.* Pleasantry; pleasantness *Obs.*
pleas'ant, *n.* [F *plaisant.*] A jester; a buffoon. *Obs.*
pleas'ant, *adv.* Pleasantly. *Obs.*
pleas'ant, *v. t.* [From PLEASANT, *a.*] *Obs.* **1** To indulge.
2. To spend in pleasure.
pleas'ant, *v. i.* [F. *plaisanter*] To make pleasantry; jest.
pleas'ant-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
pleas'ant-ly, *adv* of PLEASANT.
pleas'ant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pleas'ant-some (plēz'ănt-sŭm), *a* Somewhat pleasant. *Rare.*
pleas'er (plēz'ẽr), *n* One who pleases or gratifies. [*Obs.*]
please'time', *n.* A timeserver.
plea'ship, *n.* [*plea*, n. + *-ship.*] Litigation. *Rare.*
pleas'ur-a-bil'i-ty (plĕzh'ŭr-ä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pleasurable quality. *Rare.*
pleasurance, *n.* Pleasure. *Obs.*

morous in its connotation; as, "when these wild ecstasies shall be matured into a sober *pleasure*" (*Wordsworth*); "She played with grave cabinets as a cat plays with a mouse, and with much of the same feline *delight* in the mere embarrassment of her victims" (*J. R. Green*); her oddities afforded him the utmost *delectation*. GLADNESS suggests esp. such happiness as shows itself (often quietly) in the face or demeanor; JOY is deeper-rooted than *delight*, more radiant or demonstrative than *gladness*; ENJOYMENT is a milder term than *joy*, and denotes the pleasure or satisfaction which is felt in something; as, "They . . . did eat their meat with *gladness*" (*Acts* ii. 46); "the *gladness* in his face" (*G. Eliot*); "Break forth into *joy*" (*Is.* lii. 9); "All the while her thought was trying to justify her *delight* in the colors by merging them in her mystic religious *joy*" (*G. Eliot*); "All its aching *joys* are now no more, and all its dizzy raptures" (*Wordsworth*); "the contented use and *enjoyment* of the things we have" (*Mary Wilkins*). See HAPPINESS, CHEERFULNESS, JOCULAR.

at one's pleasure, at one's liking, will, or discretion. — **at p.** **a** Pleased. *Obs.* **b** At will or discretion. — **during (one's) p.,** as long as one likes. — **to (one's) p.,** to one's liking. *Obs.*

pleas'ure (plĕzh'ŭr), *v. t.*; -URED (-ŭrd); -UR-ING (-ŭr-ĭng). To give or afford pleasure to; to please; gratify. *Shak.*

pleas'ure, *v. i.* To take pleasure, delight; *Colloq.*, to seek pleasure; take a holiday or outing; as, to go *pleasuring.*

pleat (plēt), *n.* [ME. *pleten*, v. See PLAIT, *n.* & *v.*] **1.** A fold (of cloth, etc.). = PLAIT, *n.*, 1.

2. A braid or interlacing of strands. = PLAIT, *n.*, 2. *Obs.*

pleat, *v. t.* **1.** To fold (cloth, etc.). = PLAIT, *v. t.*, 1.

2. To braid (hair, etc.). = PLAIT, *v. t.*, 2. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

plebe (plēb), *n.* [F. *plèbe*, fr. L. *plebs.*] **1.** The Roman plebs; by extension, the common people; the mob. *Obs.*

2. [Cf. PLEBEIAN.] A member of the lowest class in the military academy at West Point. *Cant, U. S.*

ple-be'ian (plē-bē'yăn; -ăn), *a.* [L. *plebeius*, fr. *plebs, plebis*, the common people: cf. F. *plébéien.*] Of or pertaining to the Roman plebs (which see), or commons; hence, of or pertaining to the common people; vulgar; common; as, *plebeian* sports; a *plebeian* throng. — *n.* One of the plebs; a member of the commons; a plebeian person.

ple-be'ian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *plébéianisme.*] Quality or state of being plebeian; vulgarity of conduct or manners.

> Thor himself engages in all manner of rough manual work, scorns no business for its *plebeianism.* *Carlyle.*

ple-be'ian-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; PLE-BE'IAN-IZED (-īzd); PLE-BE'IAN-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render plebeian, common, or vulgar.

ple-bis'ci-ta-ry (plē-bĭs'ĭ-tă-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a plebiscite.

pleb'i-scite (plĕb'ĭ-sīt), *n.* [F. *plébiscite*, fr. L. *plebiscitum.*] **1.** = PLEBISCITUM, 1.

2. A vote or decree of the people (usually by universal male suffrage) on some measure submitted to them by some person or body having the initiative, as where the referendum (which see) is employed. The term has been chiefly used in this sense in French history with reference to such votes taken in accepting constitutional provisions.

ple'bis-ci'tum (plē'bĭ-sī'tŭm; plĕb'ĭ-), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.; *plebs, plebis*, common people + *scitum* decree.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* A vote or decree made by the concilium plebis. The plebiscita were binding only on the plebs prior to B. C. 287, in which year they were given the force of general laws by the lex Hortensia.

2. = PLEBISCITE, 2.

plebs (plĕbz), *n.* [L. Cf. PLEBEE.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* The plebeians as a whole; the lower or secondary class of the people of ancient Rome, originally probably clients of the patrician gentes (see CLIENT, 1, GENS, 1), but in the later republic having practically equal political rights.

2. Hence, the common people; the populace; mob.

Ple-cop'ter-a (plē-kŏp'tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πλεκειν to twine + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* An order of insects constituted by the stone flies. Cf. NEUROPTERA. — **ple-cop'ter-an** (-ăn), *n.* — **ple-cop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Plec-tog'na-thi (plĕk-tŏg'nȧ-thī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πλεκτος twisted (fr. πλέκειν to plait, twist) + γνάθος jaw.] *Zoöl.* A group, usually an order, of fishes generally having the maxillary bone united with the premaxillary, the post-temporal united with the skull, and the gill openings greatly reduced in size. The ventral fins are rudimentary or wanting, and the body is usually covered with bony plates, spines, or small rough ossicles. The group includes the filefishes, globefishes, trigger fishes, trunkfishes, sunfishes (Molidæ), and related kinds. — **plec'tog-nath** (plĕk'tŏg-năth), *a.* & *n.* — **plec'tog-nath'ic** (-năth'ĭk), **plec-tog'na-thous** (plĕk-tŏg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.*

Plec'to-spon'dy-li (plĕk'tō-spŏn'dĭ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πλεκτός plaited + σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, a vertebra.] *Zoöl.* A group of fishes having the anterior vertebræ modified and united; — sometimes equivalent to *Eventognathi*, but usually including the characinoids. — **plec'to-spon'dyl** (-dĭl), *a.* & *n.* — **plec'to-spon'dyl-ous** (-dĭ-lŭs), *a.*

plec'trum (plĕk'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TRA (-trȧ), E. -TRUMS (-trŭmz). [L.; fr. Gr. πλήκτρον anything to strike with, fr. πλήσσειν to strike.] A small instrument of ivory, wood, metal, horn, or quill, used in playing on the lyre and other plucked string instruments.

pledge (plĕj), *n.* [OF. *plege, pleige*, pledge, guaranty, LL. *plebium, plivium*; akin to OF. *plevir* to bail, guaranty, LL. *plebere, plevire*, to pledge; prob. of Teutonic origin; perh. fr. a word akin to OS. & OHG. *plegan* to pledge. Cf. PLIGHT a pledge, REPLEVIN.] **1.** *Law.* **a** In early English law, a person whose body is given as security for the performance of an obligation, as a member of a frankpledge; a bail; a hostage, — the modern chattel pledge being then called a *gage. Now Hist.* "I am Grumio's *pledge.*" *Shak.* **b** A chattel, or object of personal property, delivered by a debtor or obligor to a creditor or obligee to be kept by the latter until the debt or obligation is satisfied; an object given as security by pledge. **c** A bailment of a chattel, or object of personal property as security for the satisfaction of a debt or other obligation; also, the contract, obligation, or form of property, incidental to such a bailment; as, to give or put in *pledge.* Originally, in this sense, *pledge* was used of the delivery (without transfer of title) of movables, or objects capable of physical delivery, corresponding to the *pignus* of the Roman law, and was sharply distinguished from a common-law mortgage by the fact that in a pledge the title was not transferred, while in the mortgage it was. Later *pledge* was applied to the transfer of a chose in action by delivery and transfer of title, and by equity and statutory law the title to the mortgage came to be viewed as remaining in the mortgagor, so that now in many cases a transaction may be construed either as a mortgage or as a pledge according as one or the other appears to have been intended. Transfer of possession, however, is essential to a pledge, but not to a mortgage.

2. Something given or considered as a security for the performance of an act; a guarantee; something considered as a token, sign, evidence, or earnest of something else. "That voice, their liveliest *pledge* of hope." *Milton.*

3. An assurance of good will or favor given by drinking one's health; a sentiment thus attested; a toast; a health.

4. A promise or agreement by which one binds one's self to do or forbear something; a promise; esp., with *the*, a solemn promise in writing to refrain from using intoxicants or the like; as, to sign the *pledge*; the mayor made no *pledges.*

5. State of being given or held as a security or guarantee; pawn; — in phrases; as, in *pledge*, to *pledge*, out of *pledge.*

Syn. — See EARNEST.

pledge of prosecution. *Law.* See DECLARATION, 4.

pledge, *v. t.*; PLEDGED (plĕjd); PLEDG'ING (plĕj'ĭng). [Cf. OF. *plegier*, F. *pleiger*, to give security for. See PLEDGE, *n.*] **1.** To give as a pledge; to deposit, as a chattel, in pledge or pawn; to make a pledge of; to pawn.

2. To give or pass as a security; to engage; to plight.

> We mutually *pledge* to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. *Declaration of Independence.*

3. To bind by or as by a pledge; as, to *pledge* one's life.

4. To secure or assure performance of, as by a pledge. *Rare.* "To *pledge* my vow, I give my hand." *Shak.*

5. To give assurance, promise, or evidence of good will, favor, or the like, by or in drinking: **a** To drink at the invitation of (another); to drink to a toast or sentiment proposed by (another). **b** To drink the health of; to toast.

> *Pledge* me, my friend, and drink till thou be'st wise *Cowley*

Syn. — See PROMISE.

pledg-ee' (plĕj-ē'), *n.* The one to whom a pledge is given, or to whom property pledged is delivered.

pledg'et (plĕj'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** *Med.* A compress, or small flat mass of lint, absorbent cotton, or the like, laid over a wound, ulcer, or the like, to exclude air, retain dressings, or absorb the matter discharged.

2. A similar mass of material used for other purposes.

3. *Naut.* A thread of oakum used in calking.

pledg-or' } (plĕj-ôr'), *n. Law.* One who pledges anything;
pledge-or' } a pledger; — opposed to *pledgee.*

☞ This word analogically requires the *e* after *g*, but the form *pledgor* is the usual spelling. Cf. MORTGAGOR.

pleg'a-pho'ni-a (plĕg'ȧ-fō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πληγη a stroke + φωνή sound.] *Med.* Auscultation of the chest during percussion of the larynx.

-ple'gi-a (-plē'jĭ-ȧ), **-ple'gy** (-plē'jĭ). [NL. *-plegia*, Gr. -πληγία (as in παραπληγία hemiplegia), fr. πλήγη stroke, πλήσσειν to strike.] Combining forms used in medicine to signify *stroke* (of paralysis), *paralysis, palsy*; as, *paraplegia, paraplegy, monoplegia*, etc.

Ple'iad (plē'yăd; plī'ăd), *n.* **1.** Any of the Pleiades.

2. [also *l. c.*] A group or cluster of illustrious or brilliant persons or things, usually seven; specif., with *the*, any of various groups of seven celebrated persons; as: **a** The Philosophical *Pleiad.* See *Seven Wise Men of Greece*, under SEVEN. **b** The first literary *Pleiad*, or The *Pleiad* of Alexandria, a group of poets in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, 3d century B. C., composed of Callimachus, Apollonius of Rhodes, Aratus, Homer the Younger, Lycophron, Nicander, and Theocritus. **c** The *Pleiad* of France [F. *La Pléiade*], a group of seven contemporary 16th-century poets (Ronsard, Baif, Du Bellay, Dorat, Jodelle, Remi Belleau, and Ponthus de Thyard) who tried to ennoble the language by enriching its vocabulary from Greek and Latin and by reviving the literary genres of antiquity.

‖ **plé'iade'** (plā'yăd'), *n.* [F.] A pleiad; esp. [*cap.*]: **a** = PLEIAD, 2 **b**. **b** = PLEIAD, 2 **c**. **c** A group of French poets at Toulouse in the 14th century. **d** A group of Frenchmen who versified in Latin, under Louis XIII., led by Rapin.

Ple'ia-des (plē'yȧ-dēz; plē'ȧ-; plī'ȧ-; 277), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Πλειάδες.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The seven daughters of Atlas and the nymph Pleione, whose names were Alcyone, Celæno, Electra, Maia, Merope, Sterope or Asterope, and Taygeta. They were transformed into the group of stars so named, the invisible seventh, or "lost," one (Merope) concealing herself out of shame for having loved a mortal.

2. *Astron.* A conspicuous loose cluster of stars in the constellation Taurus. Six stars (for names see def. 1) are visible to the average eye, but the telescope reveals many hundreds more. See STAR. Either Merope or Electra is commonly regarded as the "lost Pleiad."

plein'-air' (plăn'ăr'), *a.* [F.] Of, pert. to, or dealing with, the open (lit. full) air; specif., designating, or pert. to, certain schools of painting, called *plein-air* or *open-air* schools, founded in France about 1865, or their work. The chief principle of these schools is the representation of actually existing effects of outdoor life, esp. of air and light, not observable in the studio. See IMPRESSIONISM, 2.

plein'-air'ist, *n.* A painter of a plein-air school.

plei'o- (plī'ō-), **pli'o-.** Combining forms from Greek πλείων, *more, greater.*

plei'o-cyc'lic (-sĭk'lĭk; -sī'klĭk), *a.* [*pleio-* + *cyclic.*] *Phytogeog.* Having more than one period of flowering; — applied to perennial herbs, and opposed to *hapaxanthous.*

plei-om'er-y (plī-ŏm'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pleio-* + Gr. μερος part.] *Bot.* The state of having more than the normal number of floral leaves. — **plei-om'er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

plei'o-phyl'ly (plī'ō-fĭl'ĭ), *n.* [See PLEIO-; -PHYLL.] *Bot.* An abnormal increase or excess in the number of leaves or leaflets. — **plei'o-phyl'lous** (-fĭl'ŭs), *a.*

plei'o-tax'y (-tăk'sĭ), *n.* [*pleio-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] *Bot.* A normal increase or multiplication of the typical number of any of the whorls of floral organs, as in certain double flowers. Cf. OLIGOTAXY.

Pleis'to-cene (plīs'tō-sēn), *a.* [Gr. πλείστος most, superl. of πολύς (cf. POLY-) + καινός new.] *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the period following the Tertiary. See GLACIAL PERIOD. — *n.* The Pleistocene, or Glacial, period or formation. — **Pleis'to-cen'ic** (-sēn'ĭk; -sē-nĭ'k), *a.*

plem'y-ram'e-ter (plĕm'ĭ-răm'ē-tĕr; plē'mĭ-), *n.* [Gr. πλήμμυρα the high tide + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring differences of level of a body of water.

ple'nar-ty (plē'năr-tĭ; plĕn'ăr-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *plenereté, plenereté.*] **1.** State of a benefice when occupied.

2. Fullness; completeness. *Obs.*

ple'na-ry (plē'nȧ-rĭ; plĕn'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *plenarius*, fr. L. *plenus.* See PLENTY.] **1.** Full; entire; complete; absolute; unqualified; as, a *plenary* license, authority.

> A treatise on a subject should be *plenary* or full. *I. Watts.*

2. Fully attended or constituted; including all entitled to be present; — said of an assembly, meeting, etc.

3. Having full powers. *Rare.*

Syn. — See FULL.

plenary council, *Eccl.*, a council which all the bishops of a country attend. — **p. indulgence,** *R. C. Ch.*, an entire remission of temporal punishment due to, or canonical penance for, all sins. — **p. inspiration.** See INSPIRATION, 2.

ple-nip'o-tence (plē-nĭp'ō-tĕns), **ple-nip'o-ten-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being plenipotent. *Rare.*

ple-nip'o-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *plenus* full + *potens, -entis*, potent.] Possessing, or invested with, full power. *Rare. Milton.* — *n.* A plenipotentiary.

plen'i-po-ten'ti-a-ry (plĕn'ĭ-pō-tĕn'shĭ-ă-rĭ; -shă-rĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *plenipotentiarius*: cf. F. *plénipotentiaire.*] A person invested with full power to transact any business; esp., a diplomatic agent (ambassador, envoy, or minister) having full power to negotiate, subject to ratification, for the government he represents in the transaction of such business as is expressed in his letters. He may or may not be accredited. See DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.

plen'i-po-ten'ti-a-ry, *a.* Containing or conferring full power; absolute; unlimited; invested with full power.

plen'ish (plĕn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *plenir.* See REPLENISH.] **1.** To fill up; supply; replenish. *Obs. T. Reeve.*

2. To furnish, as a house or farm. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plen'ish-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLENISH. Hence: *Chiefly Scot.* Furniture; equipment; stock; esp., household furniture or a bride's wedding outfit of household goods.

ple'nism (plē'nĭz'm), *n.* The theory that all space is a plenum. See PLENUM, *n.*, 2. — **ple'nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

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pleas'ure-ful, *a.* Full of pleasure; delightful. *Rare.*

pleas'ure-hood. See -HOOD.

pleas'ure-less, *a.* See -LESS. — **pleas'ure-less-ly,** *adv.*

pleas'ure-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A pleasuring. *Rare.*

pleas'ure-mon'ger (-mŭn'gĕr), *n.* A habitual pleasure seeker.

pleas'ur-er (plĕzh'ŭr-ĕr), *n.* A pleasure seeker; hedonist; loyal taker.

pleas'ur-ing (plĕzh'ŭr-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLEASURE.

pleas'ur-ist (-ĭst), *n.* A pleasure seeker; specif., a voluptuary. *R.*

pleas'ur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Given over to pleasure. *Rare.*

pleat'less, *a.* See -LESS.

pleaunt. † PLAINT.

pleb (plĕb), *n. Slang or Colloq.* A plebeian. Hence: **a** At Westminster School, Eng., a tradesman's son. **b** = PLEBE, 2.

ple'bal, *a.* Plebeian. *Obs.*

pleb'an, *n.* [LL. *plebanus.* See PLEBANIA.] A rural dean. *Obs.*

‖ **ple-ba'ni-a** (plē-bā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL. *plebania* office of a *plebanus* or priest, fr. L. *plebs, plebes*, common people.] *Eccl.* A parish church; a mother church, having one or more chapels.

ple-ba'ni-an, *a.* A plebania. *Obs.*

ple-be'iance (-bē'yăns; -ăns), *n.* Plebeian quality. [IAN.

ple-be'ian-ly, *adv.* of PLEBEIAN.

ple-be'ian-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ple-be'ious (plē-bē'yŭs; -ŭs), *a.* [L. *plebeius.*] Plebeian. *Obs.*

ple-be'i-ty, *n.* Plebeian class or rank. *Obs.* [PLEBS.

ple'bes (plē'bēz), *n., pl.* of

ple-bic'o-lar (plē-bĭk'ō-lär), *a.* [L. *plebicola* one who courts the favor of the common people.] That courts the favor of the common people. *Rare.*

ple-bic'o-list (-lĭst), *n.* One who courts the people; a demagogue. *Rare.* [olar. *Rare.*

ple-bic'o-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Plebic-

pleb'i-fi-cate (plĕb'ĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*plebs* + L. *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Plebify. *R.*

ple'bi-fy (plē'bĭ-fī; plĕb'ĭ-), *v. t.* [*plebs* + *-fy.*] To render plebeian; vulgarize. *R.* — **ple'bi-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. R.*

pleb'i-scit. Var. of PLEBISCITE.

ple-bis'ci-ta'ri-an (plē-bĭs'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Plebiscitary. — *n.* An advocate of a plebiscite.

ple-bis'ci-ta-rism (-bĭs'ĭ-tȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* Principle or practice of calling for plebiscites.

pleb'i-scit'ic (plĕb'ĭ-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or put in power by, a plebiscite.

‖ **ple'bis con-ci'li-um.** = CONCILIUM PLEBIS.

plecche. † PLEACH.

plecche. † PLEACH.

pleck (plĕk), *n.* [ME. *plecke*, akin to OD. *plecke*, D. *plek.*] **1.** A plot of ground; a small inclosure. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. A spot or stain; speck. *Obs.*

plecked, *a.* Spotted. *Obs.*

plec'tile, *a.* [L. *plectilis.*] Plec-top'ter-a (plĕk-tŏp'tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr πλεκτός twisted + πτερόν wing.] = EPHEMERIDA. — **plec-top'ter** (-tĕr), *n.* — plec-top'ter-an (-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — plec-top'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.*

plec'tre (plĕk'tĕr), *n.* [OF.] Plectrum. *Rare.*

pled (plĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of PLEAD. *Obs., Colloq., or Dial*

plede. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PLEAD.

pleden. † PLEAD.

pledgd. Pledged. *Ref. Sp.*

pledge'a-ble (plĕj'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

pledge'less, *a.* See -LESS.

pledge-or'. Var. of PLEDGOR

pledg'er (plĕj'ẽr), *n.* One who pledges.

pledg'er-y, *n.* [Cf OF. *plegerie.*] A pledging; suretyship. *Obs.*

plee. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of PLAY, *n.* [var. of PLEA.]

plee. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.

pleen (plēn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PLAIN, *v.* [PLEAD.

pleets. Obs. pret. & p. p. of

Pleg'a-dis (plĕg'ȧ-dĭs), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. πληγάς sickle.] *Zoöl.* Genus including the glossy ibises.

plege, plegge. † PLEDGE.

ple-gom'e-ter (plē-gŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. πληγή a stroke + *-meter.*] **1.** An instrument to measure (and record) the force of blows. **2.** *Med.* = PLEXIMETER.

plei. † PLAY.

Plé'iade', **La** (lȧ plā'yăd'). [F.] See PLEIAD, *n.*, 2 c.

pleid. † PLAID, PLEAD.

pleie. † PLAY.

pleiferis Obs. pl. of PLAYFERE.

pleight † PLIGHT.

plein. † PLAIN.

pleiner † PLENAR.

‖ **plein' pou'voir'** (plăn' pōō'vwär') [F.] Full power.

pleinte † PLAINT.

Plei'o-cene (plī'ō-sēn) Var. of PLIOCENE.

plei'o-cha'si-um (-kā'zhĭ-ŭm; -zĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *pleio-* + Gr. χάσις division.] = POLYCHASIUM. — **plei'o-cha'si-al** (-ăl), *a*

Plei'o-hip'pus (-hĭp'ŭs). Var. of PLIOHIPPUS.

plei'o-mas'ti-a (-măs'tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*pleio-* + Gr. μαστός, μαζός, breast.] Polymastia.

plei'o-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.*, **plei'o-mor'phism** (-fĭz'm), *n.*, **plei'o-mor'phy** (plī'ō-môr'fĭ), *n.* = PLEOMORPHIC, etc.

Plei'o-sau'rus (-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pleiosauros* (plī-ŏs'ō-sô-rŭs; plī'ō-spō'rŭs), *a.* [*pleio-* + *-sporous.*] *Bot.* Many-spored. *Rare.*

plei'o-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs). Var. of PLEIOTAXY.

plei'o-thal'a-mous (-thăl'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*pleio-* + Gr. θάλαμος chamber.] *Bot.* Having several cells, as an ovary. *Rare.*

pleise. † PLAICE.

pleise, pleiss † PLEASE.

plesier. † PLEASURE.

Pleis'the-nes (plīs'thē-nēz), *n.* [Gr. Πλειστθένης.] See ATREUS.

pleite † PLAIT. [PLECK.

plek Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

plem-myr'ru-late, *a* [Olt. *plemmyrrulato.* Cf. PLEMMYRULE.] Wavy. *Obs.*

plem-myr'ule, *n.* [Olt. *plemmyruli*, pl.; cf. L. *Plemmyrium*, a promontory of Sicily (called *undosum* billowy, wavy, in Vergil, *Æn.* III. 693), Gr. Πλημμύριον, also Gr πλήμμυρα the flood tide.] A wave. *Obs.*

plen. *Abbr* Plenipotentiary.

ple'nal (plē'năl), *a.* [L. *plenus* full.] Plenary. *Obs.* — **ple'nal-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

ple'nar, *a.* [ME. *plener*, OF. *plener, F. plénier.*] Plenary. *Obs.*

ple'na-ri-ly (-nȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PLENARY.

ple'na-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

plene. † PLAIN.

‖ **ple'ne ad-mi'ni-stra'vit** (plē'-nē ăd-mĭ'nĭ-strā'vĭt). [L.] *Law.* Lit., he has fully administered; — used to designate a certain plea in bar by an executor or administrator.

plener. † PLENAR.

ple'ni-corn (plē'nĭ-kôrn), *a.* [L. *plenus* full + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* Solid-horned, as a deer. — *n.* A solid-horned ruminant.

ple-nil'o-quence (plē-nĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *plenus* full + *loquentia* a talking.] Fullness of talk; much speaking. *Rare.*

plen'i-lu'nal (plĕn'ĭ-lū'năl; plē'nĭ-), **plen'i-lu'nar** (-när), **plen'i-lu'na-ry** (-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, the full moon.

plen'i-lune (plĕn'ĭ-lūn; plē'nĭ-), *n.* [L. *plenilunium*; *plenus* full + *luna* the moon.] The time of full moon; also, a full moon. *Chiefly Poetic.*

plen'i-po (plĕn'ĭ-pō). Short for PLENIPOTENTIARY. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To plenipotentiarize. *Colloq.*

plen i-po-ten'tial (-pō-tĕn'shăl), *a.* Plenipotentiary. — **plen'i-po-ten'ti-al-i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Obs.*

plen'i-po-ten'ti-a-ri-ly (-ă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PLENIPOTENTIARY.

plen'i-po-ten'ti-a-rize (-ă-rīz), *v. i.* To act as a plenipotentiary.

plen'i-po-ten'ti-a-ry-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

plen'ish-ment (plĕn'ĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* Plenishing; outfit. *Scot.*

plen'i-tude, *n.* [Irreg. fr. L.

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plen'i-tude (plĕn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *plenitudo*, fr. *plenus* full: cf. F. *plénitude*.] **1.** Quality or state of being full; completeness; plentifulness; as, the *plenitude* of space or power. **2.** State of being filled; fullness; specif., *Obs.*: **a** Of a flower, doubleness. **b** *Med.* Animal fullness; repletion; plethora. **c** State of having an abundance; affluence.

plen'i-tu'di-nous (-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Characterized by plenitude, or fullness; well-filled; humorously, stout; portly.

plen'te-ous (plĕn'tē-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *plaintiose, plentivous, plenteous*, OF. *plentious, plentivos, plenteros*, fr. *plentif* (cf. *plenteif*) abundant. See PLENTY.] *Now Chiefly Rhet.* **1.** Constituting, characterized by, or existing in, plenty; abundant; copious; plentiful; as, a *plenteous* crop. **2.** Yielding abundance; productive; fruitful. *Gen.* xli. 34. **3.** Having plenty; abounding; rich. *Archaic.*

The Lord shall make thee *plenteous* in goods. *Deut.* xxviii 11

4. Liberal; generous; bountiful; bounteous. *Obs.*

Syn. — See PLENTIFUL.

— plen'te-ous-ly, *adv.* **— plen'te-ous-ness**, *n.*

plen'ti-ful (-tĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Yielding or containing plenty; prolific; fruitful; opulent. **2.** Constituting, characterized by, or existing in, plenty; copious; abundant; ample; as, a *plentiful* harvest. **3.** Lavish; profuse. *Obs.* "*Plentiful* in expenses." *Bacon.*

Syn. — Full, ample, lavish, profuse, bountiful, rich, overflowing, superabundant. — PLENTIFUL, PLENTEOUS, ABUNDANT, COPIOUS, EXUBERANT. That is PLENTIFUL or PLENTEOUS of which there is great or sufficient supply; *plenteous* is now somewhat bookish; that is ABUNDANT which is very plentiful, or of which there is more than enough; as, "If reasons were as *plentiful* as blackberries" (*Shak.*); "*Plenteous* grace with Thee is found" (*C. Wesley*); "thy *abundant* goodness" (*Shak.*). That is COPIOUS which exists or is supplied in great abundance; EXUBERANT implies superabundant richness; as, "*copious* quotations" (*Irving*); "He was the best conversationalist in London, so rapid, so full of fancy, so *copious* in information" (*Jeffrey*); "the *exuberant* richness of Asiatic phraseology" (*Milton*); *exuberant* gayety. See PROFUSE, CAPACIOUS, LUXURIOUS, RICH.

— plen'ti-ful-ly, *adv.* **— plen'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

plen'ty (plĕn'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *plentee, plente*, OF. *plenté*, fr. L. *plenitas*, fr. *plenus* full. See FULL, *a.*, cf. COMPLETE.] **1.** Full or abundant supply; enough and to spare; abundance; a great quantity, amount, or number (with respect to what is needed, or to be properly expected, or the like); — when used with *a*, now chiefly *U. S.* **2.** Quality or state of being abundant or copious; abundance; copiousness.

The teeming clouds
Descend in gladsome *plenty* o'er the world *Thomson*

3. Fullness or completeness; perfection; plenitude. *Obs.* **4.** Copiousness or abundance of material things, as the products of the earth, that satisfy human wants.

Houses of office stuffed with *plenty* *Chaucer*

5. *pl.* The necessaries and comforts abundance of which constitutes plenty. *Obs.*

Dear nurse of arts, *plenties*, and joyful births *Shak.*

plen'ty, *a.* **1.** Plentiful; abundant; — used predicatively exc. in dial. Eng. or Scot. *Now Chiefly Colloq.* **2.** Having abundance; copiously supplied. *Obs.*

ple'num (plē'nŭm), *n.* [L., prop., neut. of *plenus* full.] **1.** Fullness; — generally connoting homogeneity. **2** A space or all space every part of which is full of matter; — opposed to *vacuum*. **3.** *Ventilation.* A condition in which the pressure of the air in an inclosed space is greater than that of the outside atmosphere. See PLENUM, *a.* **4.** A general or full assembly, esp. a joint assembly of all parts of a legislative or other body.

ple'num, *a.* *Ventilation.* Designating, or pert. to, a system of ventilation in which air is forced into an inclosed space, as a room or caisson, so that the outward pressure of the air in the space is slightly greater than the inward pressure from the outside, and leakage is outward instead of inward; as, *plenum* chamber, fan, system, etc.

ple'o-chro'ic (plē'ō-krō'ĭk), *a.* Having pleochroism. — **pleochroic halo**, a spot, observed in some crystals, as of biotite, having marked pleochroism.

ple-och'ro-ism (plē-ŏk'rō-ĭz'm), **ple'o-chro'ma-tism** (plē'ō-krō'má-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πλείων more + χρόα color.] *Cryst.* The property, possessed by some crystals, of showing different colors when viewed in the direction of different axes. It includes *dichroism* and *trichroism*. **— ple-och'ro-it'ic** (plē-ŏk'rō-ĭt'ĭk), **ple'o-chro-mat'ic** (plē'ō-krō-măt'ĭk), *a.*

ple'o-mor'phic (plē'ō-môr'fĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, pleomorphism.

ple'o-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πλείων more + μορφή form.] **Lit.**, of more than one form; as: **a** *Cryst.* The property of crystallizing under two or more distinct fundamental forms. It includes *dimorphism* and *trimorphism*. **b** *Bot.* Occurrence of more than one distinct form in the life cycle of some plants, esp. certain fungi and bacteria. **c** *Biol.* = POLYMORPHISM.

ple'o-mor'phist (-fĭst), *n.* An advocate of a theory of pleomorphism.

ple'o-mor'phy (plē'ō-môr'fĭ), *n.* Pleomorphism.

ple'on (plē'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλέων, p. pr. of πλεειν to sail.] *Zoöl.* **a** A crustacean's abdomen. **b** Telson of a king crab. **— ple'o-nal** (-ō-năl), *a.* **— ple-on'ic** (plē-on'ĭk), *a.*

ple'o-nasm (plē'ō-năz'm), *n.* [L. *pleonasmus*, Gr. πλεονασμός, fr. πλεονάζειν to be more than enough, to abound, fr. πλέων, neut. of πλέων, πλείων, more, compar. of πολυς much. See FULL, *a.*; cf. POLY-, PLUS.] **1.** *Gram. & Rhet.* Redundancy or fullness of language in speaking or writing; the use of more words than are necessary to express the bare idea, as in, I saw it *with my own eyes*; also, a case of this, or the redundant or unnecessary word or expression. **2.** Redundancy; a redundant thing.

Syn. — See REDUNDANCY.

ple'o-nas'tic (-năs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, characterized by, or constituting, pleonasm; redundant.

ple'o-pod (plē'ō-pŏd), *n.* [*pleon* + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* One of the abdominal limbs of a crustacean.

ple-ro'ma (plē-rō'má), *n.* [L. See PLEROME.] **1.** Fullness; specif., *Valentinian Gnosticism*, the fullness of being in which the divine life was supposed to dwell, and in which were all the æons from the uncreated monad. See ÆON, 2. **2.** *Bot.* = PLEROME.

ple'ro-mat'ic (plē'rō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a plerome.

ple'rome (plē'rōm), *n.* [G. *plerom*, fr. Gr. πλήρωμα that which fills up.] *Bot.* The central portion of the primary meristem at the growing points of stems and roots. It is in the periblem and dermatogen, and gives rise to the stele.

ple'ro-morph (plē'rō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. πληρης full + μορφη form.] *Cryst.* A kind of pseudomorph believed to have been formed by infiltration.

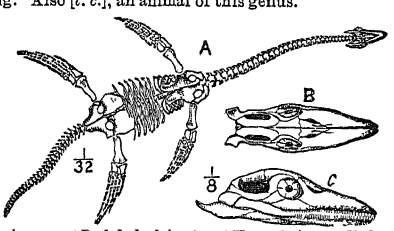
ple-roph'o-ry (plē-rŏf'ō-rĭ), *n.* [Gr. πληροφορία; πλήρης full + φέρειν to bear.] Full assurance. *Rare.*

ple-ro'sis (plē-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πληρωσις a filling up, fr. πληροῦν to fill.] *Med.* Restoration of lost tissue, as after illness. **— ple-rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* & *n.*

ple'si-o-mor'phous (plē'sĭ-ō-môr'fŭs), *a.* [Gr. πλησιος near + μορφή form.] *Cryst.* Crystallizing in closely similar forms while unlike in chemical composition. **— ple'si-o-mor'phic** (-fĭk), *a.* **— ple'si-o-mor'phism** (-fĭz'm), *n.*

Ple'si-o-sau'ri-a (-sô'rĭ-ă), **Ple'si-o-sau'ri** (-sô'rī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PLESIOSAURUS.] *Paleon.* An extinct order of Mesozoic marine reptiles including *Plesiosaurus, Pliosaurus*, etc. **— ple'si-o-saur'** (plē'sĭ-ō-sôr'), *n.* **— ple'si-o-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* **— ple'si-o-sau'roid** (-roid), *a.*

Ple'si-o-sau'rus (-sô'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RI (-rī). [NL.; Gr. πλησιον near + σαῦρος a lizard.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct marine reptiles, of the Mesozoic of Europe and North America, having a very long neck, a small head, and all four limbs developed as paddles for swimming. Several species are known, the largest (*P. conybeari*) about sixteen feet long. Also [*l. c.*], an animal of this genus.



Plesiosaurus (*P. dolichodeirus*). *A* Ventral view of Skeleton; *B C* Dorsal and Lateral views of Skull.

ples'si-graph (plĕs'ĭ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. πλήσσειν to strike + *-graph.*] *Med.* A form of plexímeter designed to indicate changes in the nature of the sounds elicited and to map out by means of a crayon the limits of any organ or dull area.

ples'sor (plĕs'ôr), *n.* [Cf. Gr. πλήσσειν to strike.] *Med.* A small hammer employed in percussion.

pleth'o-ra (plĕth'ō-rȧ; *the etymological* plē-thō'rȧ *is but little used*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πληθώρη, fr. πλήθειν to be or become full.] **1.** *Med.* A morbid condition regarded formerly as due to excessive fullness of the blood vessels or (with early physicians) superabundance of humors in the body, but now as due to excess of red corpuscles; repletion. **2** *Carpentry.* A defective or diseased condition of wood due to hypertrophy of the tissues. **3.** State of being overfull; excess; superabundance.

He labors under a *plethora* of wit and imagination. *Jeffrey.*

ple-thor'ic (plē-thŏr'ĭk; plĕth'ō-rĭk; 277), *a.* [Gr. πληθωρικός: cf. F. *pléthorique*, LL *plethoricus*.] Having a full habit of body; characterized by plethora; as, a *plethoric* constitution; fig., overfull; overloaded; inflated; turgid; bombastic. "*Plethoric* phrases." *Sydney Smith.*

ple-thys'mo-graph' (plē-thĭz'mō-grăf; plē-thĭs'-), *n.* [Gr. πληθυσμός an enlargement + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for determining and registering variations in size of a limb, and hence variations in the amount of blood in the limb. **— ple-thys'mo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

pleth'ys-mog'ra-phy (plĕth'ĭz-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ; plĕth'ĭs-), *n.* *Physiol.* The art of using the plethysmograph.

pleu'ra (plo͞o'rȧ; 243), *n.*; *L. pl.* PLEURÆ (-rē). [NL., *n. fem.*, fr. Gr. πλευρά a rib, the side.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The delicate serous membrane which lines each half of the thorax of mammals and is reflected over the surface of the lung of the same side. Each has the form of a completely closed sac, one wall of which (the pulmonary layer, or ‖ **pleu'ra pul'mo-na'lis**) is closely adherent to the lung as far as the root of that organ, where it is continuous with the other wall (the parietal layer, or ‖ **pleu'ra cos-ta'lis**), which passes outward to adhere to the pericardium, the side of the thorax, the superior surface of the diaphragm, etc. The space between the two walls (the cavity of the pleura) contains a small quantity of serous fluid by which respiratory movements are rendered almost frictionless. **2.** *Zoöl.* A lateral part, as a mollusk radula; a pleuron.

pleu'ral (-rȧl), *a.* **a** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the pleura or pleuræ, or the sides of the thorax. **b** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a pleuron or pleurite. **— pleural ganglia**, in most mollusks, a pair of ganglia sending nerves to the mantle, parts of the body wall behind the head, etc. They often lie close to, or are fused with, the cerebral ganglia.

pleu-ral'gi-a (plo͞o-răl'jĭ-ȧ; 243), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πλευρά rib + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the side or region of the ribs. **— pleu-ral'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

pleu'ra-poph'y-sis (plo͞o'rȧ-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs; 243), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL. See PLEURA; APOPHYSIS.] *Zoöl.* A laterally or more or less ventrally directed process or appendage of a vertebra forming a rib or part corresponding to a rib; a rib considered as a part of a vertebra. See RIB. **— pleu-rap'o-phys'i-al** (plo͞o-răp'ō-fĭz'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

pleu'ri-sy (plo͞o'rĭ-sĭ; 243, 277), *n.* [F. *pleurésie*, OF. also *pleurisie*, L. *pleuritis*, *pleuritis*, Gr. πλευρίτις (sc. νόσος), fr. πλευρά rib, side.] **1.** *Med.* An inflammation of the pleura, usually accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough, and with exudation into the pleural cavity. **2.** Usually **plurisy, plurisie.** [As if fr. L. *plus, pluris*, by confusion.] Superabundance; excess; plethora. *Obs. Shak.*

[Mars] that . . . cur'st the world
O' th' *pluresie* of people. *Two Noble Kinsmen.*

pleurisy root. The butterfly weed; also, its root, used as a remedy for pleuritic affections.

pleu-rit'ic (plo͞o-rĭt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *pleuriticus*, Gr. πλευριτικός; cf. F. *pleurétique*.] *Med.*
pleu-rit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl; 243) } Of or pertaining to pleurisy; suffering from pleurisy.

pleu-ri'tis (-rī'tĭs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Pleurisy.

pleu'ro- (plo͞o'rō-; 243). [See PLEURA.] Combining form denoting *relation to a side*; specif., *connection with*, or *situation in* or *near, the pleura*; as, *pleuropneumonia*.

pleu'ro-bran'chi-a (-brăn'kĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIÆ (-ē). [NL.; *pleuro-* + *-branchia.*] *Zoöl.* In crustaceans, a gill arising from the side of the thorax. **— pleu'ro-bran'chi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pleu'ro-car'pic (-kär'pĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Pleurocarpous.

pleu'ro-car'pous (-pŭs), *a.* [*pleuro-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* In bryology, bearing the archegonia and sporogonia on short lateral branches; — opposed to *acrocarpous*.

Pleu-roc'er-a (plo͞o-rŏs'ēr-ȧ; 243), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + Gr. κερας horn.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of American freshwater tænioglossate gastropods similar to *Melania*, but having the mantle edge entire and the copulatory organ not developed. It is the type of a family, **Pleu'ro-cer'i-dæ** (plo͞o'rō-sĕr'ĭ-dē). **— pleu-roc'er-oid** (plo͞o-rŏs'ēr-oid), *a.*

Pleu'ro-di'ra (plo͞o'rō-dī'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + Gr. δειρη, δειρή, the neck.] *Zoöl.* An extensive group of freshwater turtles in which the neck cannot be retracted, but is bent laterally beneath the front of the carapace. It is now almost confined to the Southern Hemisphere. The matamata is an example. **— pleu'ro-di'ran** (-răn), *a.* & *n.* **— pleu'ro-dire** (plo͞o'rō-dīr), *a.* & *n.* **— pleu'ro-di'rous** (-dī'rŭs), *a.*

pleu'ro-dont (plo͞o'rō-dŏnt), *a.* [*pleuro-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having the teeth consolidated with the inner edge of the jaw, as in some lizards. **—** *n.* Any pleurodont lizard.

pleu'ro-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dĭ'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* A painful affection of the side, simulating pleurisy, usually due to rheumatism.

pleu'ro-gen'ic (plo͞o'rō-jĕn'ĭk; 243) } *a.* [*pleuro-* + *-genic*,
pleu-rog'e-nous (plo͞o-rŏj'ē-nŭs) } *-genous.*] *Med.* Originating in the pleura; as, *pleurogenic* pneumonia.

pleu'ro-lith (plo͞o'rō-lĭth; 243), *n.* [*pleuro-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A concretion in the pleura.

pleu'ron (plo͞o'rŏn; 243), *n.*; *pl.* -RA (-rȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. πλευρόν a rib.] *Zoöl.* One of the sides of an animal; esp.: **a** One of the lateral parts or pieces of a thoracic segment of an insect, generally of two parts called *epimeron* and *episternum*. **b** One of the lateral processes of a somite of a crustacean between the tergum and sternum.

pleu'ro-per'i-car-di'tis (plo͞o'rō-pĕr'ĭ-kär-dī'tĭs), *n* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the pleura and the pericardium.

pleu'ro-per'i-to-ne'um (-tō-nē'ŭm), *n.* Also **pleu'ro-per'i-to-næ'um.** [NL.] *Zoöl.* The membrane lining the body cavity and covering the surface of the inclosed viscera of vertebrates having no diaphragm, — regarded as representing both pleura and peritoneum. It is often called simply *peritoneum*. **— pleu'ro-per'i-to-ne'al. næ'al** (-ăl), *a.*

pleu'ro-pneu-mo'ni-a (-nū-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* **a** *Med.* Inflammation of the pleura and lungs; a combination of pleurisy and pneumonia. **b** *Veter.* A contagious and fatal lung plague of cattle. **— pleu'ro-pneu-mon'ic** (-mŏn'ĭk), *a.*

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plenus full + *tide.*] Full tide; flood tide. *Obs.*

plen'i-tu'di-na'ri-an (plĭ n'ĭ-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* A plenist.

plen'i-tu'di-na-ry, *a.* Having plenitude; full. *Obs.*

plen'i-ty, *n.* [L. *plenitas*, cf. OF. *plenité*.] Plenitude. *Obs.*

ple'no ju're (plē'nō jo͞o'rē; 243), [L.] With full right.

plensh'ing nail. [See PLANCH, *v.*] A flooring nail.

plent. } PLAINT.

plente, -tee. } PLENTY.

plenteliche, *adv.* Plentifully. *Obs.*

plentiousness, *n.* [OF. *plentuosesté.*] Plenteousness. *Obs.*

plen'teth. } PLENTY.

plentevous. } PLENTEOUS.

plent'ful. } PLAINTFUL.

plen'ti-fy, *v. t.* [*plenty* + *-fy.*] To make plenteous. *Obs.*

plen'ti-ness, *n.* Plentifulness. *Obs.*

plen'tieus. } PLENTEOUS.

plentithe, etc. } PLENTY, etc.,

plen'ti-tude. Erron. for PLENITUDE, influenced by PLENTY.

plen'tive, *a.* [OF. *plentif.*] Plenteous. *Obs.*

plentivous, plentuous } PLENTEOUS.

plen'ty, *adv.* Abundantly; as, *plenty* good enough. *Colloq.*

plentyvous. } PLENTEOUS.

ple'ny (plē'nĭ), *a.* Full; as, *pleny* tide. *Naut. Cant.*

pleny, plenye. } PLAIN, *v.*

plen'yie, *n.* [See PLAIN to lament.] Complaint. *Obs. Scot.*

ple-och'ro-ous (plē-ŏk'rō-ŭs), *a* Pleochroic.

ple'o-dont (plē'ō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. πλέως full + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having solid teeth.

ple'o-ma'zi-a (plē'ō-mā'zĭ-ȧ). Var. of PLEIOMAZIA.

ple'o-morph (plē'ō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. πλείων more + *-morph.*] = POLYMORPH. [morphic.

ple'o-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* Pleo-

ple'o-nas'mic, ple'o-nas'mi-cal, *a.* Superfluous. *Obs.*

ple'o-nast (plē'ō-năst), *n.* One addicted to pleonasm. *Rare.*

ple'o-nas'ti-cal (-năs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Pleonastic. *Rare.*

ple'o-nas'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of PLEONASTIC, -TICAL.

ple'o-nec'i-a (-nĕk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr πλεονεξία.] Covetousness; avarice. **— ple'o-nec'tic** (-nĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Polyphyletic.

ple'o-phy-let'ic (-fĭ-lĕt'ĭk), *a.*

ple-op'o-dite (plē-ŏp'ō-dīt), *n.* *Zool.* A pleopod.

pler'ry (plĕr'ĭ), *n.* *Slate Quarrying.* A split in a slate block along a line of imperfect cleavage *Brit.* [PLEASANCE, etc. *Obs., Scot.*

ples, plesance, etc. } PLEASE,

plesh (plĕsh). Obs. or dial Eng var. of PLASH.

ple'si-o-type' (plē'sĭ-ō-tīp'), *n* [Gr. πλησίος near + *-type.*] *Biol.* A specimen referred to a previously described species, and used as the basis of a new description or figure of that species.

ples-sim'e-ter (plĕs-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *plessimètre.*] = PLEXIMETER, etc

plesure. } PLEASURE.

plet (plĕt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of PLATE, PLAIT.

‖ plet (plĕt), *n.* Also **plete.** [Russ. *plet'.*] A kind of whip having three lashes tipped with lead balls. [PLEAT.

plete. } PLATE, PLEA, PLEAD.

pleth'o-ret'ic (plĕth'ō-rĕt'ĭk), **pleth'o-ret'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Plethoric. *Obs. or R.*

ple-thor'i-cal (plē-thŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Plethoric. *Rare.* **— ple-thor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [ora. *Now Rare.*

pleth'o-ry (plĕth'ō-rĭ), *n* Plethpleth'ron (plĕth'rŏn), **-rum** (-rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλέθρον.] *Gr. Antiq.* See MEASURE

plette } PLAT, *v.*

pleu (plū), **pleuch, pleuche, pleugh** (plūk). Obs or Scot. vars. of PLOW.

pleu'ra, *n.*, *pl.* of PLEURON.

Pleu'ra-can'the-a (plo͞o'rȧ-kăn'thē-ȧ). **Pleu'ra-can-thi'ni** (-kăn-thĭ'nĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syns. of ICHTHYOTOMI

Pleu'ra-can'thus (-kăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL ; Gr. πλευρόν rib + ἄκανθα spine.] *Paleon.* A genus of Paleozoic elasmobranchs of the group Ichthyotomi of the Carboniferous and Lower Permian of Europe and North America, having a terminal mouth, long dorsal fin, and a strong serrated spine on the nape. **— pleu'ra-can'thoid** (-thoid), *a.* & *n.*

pleu-ren'chy-ma (plo͞o-rĕn'kĭ-mȧ; 243), *n.* [*pleuro-* + *-enchyma.*] *Bot.* Wood tissue. **—pleu'ren-chym'a-tous** (plo͞o'rĕn-kĭm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.* *Both Obs. or R.*

pleu-ret'ic. } PLEURITIC.

pleu'ric (plo͞o'rĭk; 243), *a.* [Gr. πλευρικός costal.] Pleural. *R.*

pleu'rite (-rīt), *n.* A pleuron.

pleu-rit'i-cal (plo͞o-rĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pleuritic. **—pleu-rit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pleu'ro. Short for PLEUROPNEUMONIA *Colloq.*

Pleu'ro-bra'chi-a (-brā'kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See PLEURO-; BRACHIUM.] *Zool.* See CYDIPPIDA.

pleu'ro-bron-chi'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Combined pleurisy and bronchitis. [rocarpic moss

pleu'ro-carp, *n.* *Bot* Any pleu-

pleu'ro-cele, *n.* [*pleuro-* + *-cele.*] *Med* Hernia of the lung

pleu'ro-cen'trum, *n.*; *pl* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL. See PLEURO-; CENTRUM.] *Paleon.* One of a pair of dorsal and lateral elements of the centrum of the vertebræ of certain fishes and extinct amphibians. They represent, or are formed from, dorsal arcualia — **pleu'ro-cen'tral** (-trăl), *a.*

pleu'ro-cer'e-bral, *a.* *Zool* Connecting the pleural and cerebral ganglia of a mollusk.

pleu'ro-hep'a-ti'tis, *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of pleura and liver.

Pleu'ro-nec'ti-dæ (plo͞o'rō-nĕk'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + Gr. νήκτης a swimmer.] *Zool.* A family including all the flatfishes or all but the soles. **—pleu'ro-nec'tid** (-tĭd), **pleu'ro-nec'toid** (-toid), *a* & *n.*

Pleu'ro-ne'ma (-nē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + Gr νῆμα thread.] *Zool.* A genus of holotrichous infusorians of fresh and salt water having an ovoid body with the mouth at the anterior end. See HOLOTRICHA.

pleu-rop'e-dal (plo͞o-rŏp'ē-dăl; plo͞o'rō-pē'dăl; 243), *a.* *Zool* Connecting a mollusk's pleural and pedal ganglia. [PLEURO-.

pleu'ro-per'i-car'di-al, *a* See

pleu'ro-per'ip-neu'mo-ny (plo͞o'rō-pĕr'ĭp-nū'mō-nĭ), *n.* *Med.* Pleuropneumonia.

Pleu-rot'o-ma (plōō-rŏt'ō-mȧ; 243), *n.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + Gr. τομή a cut.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine mostly tropical toxoglossate gastropods having a spindle-shaped shell with a posterior notch or slit in the outer lip. It is sometimes made the type of a family, **Pleu'ro-tom'i-dæ** (plōō'rō-tŏm'ĭ-dē). — **pleu-rot'o-mine** (plōō-rŏt'ō-mĭn; -mīn; 183), *a.* — **pleu-rot'o-moid** (-moid), *a. & n.*



Pleurotoma (*P. babylonica*).

Pleu-ro-to-ma'ri-a (plōō'rō-tō-mā'rĭ-ȧ; 115, 243), *n.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + Gr. τομη a cutting + *-aria.*] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* An extensive genus of zygobranchiate rhipidoglossate gastropods having usually a trochiform nacreous shell with a broad sinus in the outer margin of the last whorl, extending back around the whorls as a raised band. It has existed since the Silurian, but the living species are few, confined to the deep sea in a few parts of the world, and individuals are very rare. It is the only living genus of a large family, **Pleu'ro-tom'a-ri'i-dæ** (-tŏm'ȧ-rĭ'ĭ-dē), known from the early Cambrian, but almost extinct during the Tertiary. — **pleu'ro-to-ma'ri-oid** (-tō-mā'rĭ-oid), *a. & n.*

pleu-rot'o-my (plōō-rŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*pleuro-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the pleura.

pleu'ro-vis'cer-al (plōō'rō-vĭs'ẽr-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Connecting the pleural and visceral ganglia of mollusks.

plex'al (plĕk'sălˌ), *a.* Pertaining to a plexus or plexuses.

plex'i-form (plĕk'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*plexus* + *-form*: cf. F. *plexiforme.*] Like a network, or plexus; complicated.

plex-im'e-ter (plĕk-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. πλῆσσειν stroke (fr. πλήσσειν to strike) + *-meter.*] *Med.* A small, hard, flat plate, as of ivory, placed in contact with the body to receive the blow, in mediate percussion. — **plex'i-met'ric** (plĕk'sĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* — **plex-im'e-try** (plĕk-sĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.*

plex'ure (plĕk'shŭr), *n.* [See PLEXUS.] A weaving together; that which is woven together.

plex'us (plĕk'sŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* PLEXUS. [L., a twining, braid, fr. *plectere, plexum,* to twine, braid.] **1.** *Anat.* A network, esp. of anastomosing or interlacing blood vessels or nerves. Cf. BRACHIAL PLEXUS, SOLAR PLEXUS, etc.

2. *Math.* A set of equations expressing completely the relations that exist between a set of quantities.

3. A network; an intricate or interwoven combination of elements or parts in a coherent structure.

> In the perception of a tree the reference to an object is circumscribed and directed by a *plexus* of visual and other presentations. *G. F. Stout.*

plexus of Meissner. = MEISSNER'S PLEXUS.

pli'a-bil'i-ty (plī'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being pliable; flexibility; as, *pliability* of mind or movement.

pli'a-ble (plī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *plier* to bend. See PLY, *v.*] **1.** Capable of being bent; easy to be bent; flexible; pliant; supple; limber; as, willow is a *pliable* plant.

2. Flexible in disposition or character; easily influenced or persuaded; — sometimes in a bad sense; as, a *pliable* youth. "*Pliable* she promised to be." *Dr. H. More.*

3. Applicable; suitable; — aphetic for APPLIABLE. *Obs.*

Syn. — See FLEXIBLE.

— **pli'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **pli'a-bly,** *adv.*

pli'an-cy (plī'ăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being pliant; flexibility; as, the *pliancy* of a rod; *pliancy* of mind.

pli'ant (plī'ănt), *a.* [F. *pliant,* p. pr. of *plier* to bend. See PLY, *v.*] **1.** Bending; readily yielding without breaking; flexible; pliable; as, a *pliant* thread; *pliant* wax. Also, fig., easily influenced; yielding; compliant.

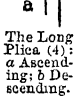
> The will was then ductile and *pliant* to right reason. *South.*

2. Favorable to yielding. *Rare.* "A *pliant* hour." *Shak.*

Syn. — See FLEXIBLE.

— **pli'ant-ly,** *adv.* — **pli'ant-ness,** *n.*

pli'ca (plī'kȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -cæ (-sē). [LL., a fold, fr. L. *plicare* to fold. See PLY, *v.*] **1.** *Med.* A disease (*plica polonica*) of the hair in which it becomes twisted and matted together. The disease is endemic in Poland and other parts of eastern Europe, and is hence called also **Polish plait.**



The Long Plica (4): *a* Ascending; *b* Descending.

2. A fold or folded part; a bend, as a fold of skin.

3. *Bot.* A disease of plants characterized by excessive development of small entangled twigs.

4. *Medieval Music.* A kind of ligature, of a "folded" shape, denoting a tone ending with a falsetto grace.

‖ **pli'ca a-la'ris** (ȧ-lā'rĭs) [NL. *alaris* of the wing], *Zoöl.*, the fold of skin along the front of a bird's wing, stretching from the shoulder to the wrist joint. — ‖ **plica se'mi-lu-na'ris** (sĕm'ĭ-lū-nā'rĭs) [NL. *semilunaris* like a half-moon], *Anat.*, the vertical fold of conjunctiva occupying the inner canthus of the eye. It represents the nictitating membrane.

pli'cal (plī'kălˌ), *a. Bot.* Pert. to, or exhibiting, plica.

pli'cate (plī'kāt), *a.* [L. *plicatus,* p. p. of *plicare* to fold.] **1.** Plaited; folded like a fan; as, a *plicate* leaf.

2. *Zoöl.* a Folded. b Having parallel ridges on the surface.

pli'cate (plī'kāt; plĭ-kāt'), *v. t. Medieval Music.* To render in the manner of a plica.

plic'a-tile (plĭk'ȧ-tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *plicatilis,* fr. *plicare* to fold.] Capable of being folded; specif., *Zoöl.*, folding lengthwise, as the wings of certain insects.

pli-ca'tion (plī-kā'shŭn; plĭ-), *n.* [Cf. OF. *plication.*] **1.** Act of folding, or state of being folded.

2. A folding or fold; a plait.

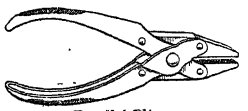
pli-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* Anything that makes folds; specif., a plaiting attachment to a sewing machine.

plic'a-ture (plĭk'ȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *plicatura,* fr. *plicare* to fold.] Folding or a fold; a plication.

pli-cif'er-ous (plī-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs; plĭ-), *a.* [LL. *plica* fold + *-ferous.*] Having a plica or plicæ.

pli'er (plī'ẽr), *n.* [From PLY to bend.] **1.** One who plies.

2. *pl.*, sometimes construed as *sing.* A kind of small pincers with long jaws, used for bending or cutting metal rods or wire, for handling small objects, etc.



Parallel Pliers.

plight (plīt), *n.* [ME. *plit* condition, state, manner, prop. a folding, fold; for *plet* (now PLEAT), fr. OF. *ploit,* earlier *pleit;* perh. influenced by *ply* to bend. The spelling with *gh* is from influence of *plight* risk, pledge. See PLEAT, PLAIT.] **1.** A fold; plait. *Obs.*

2. Of lawn, a certain length or piece; prob. orig., the length or size of a fold. *Obs.*

3. Condition; state; — now usually qualified as bad; as, a luckless *plight.* *Shak.*

4. Bodily state, as to health; also, good health. *Rare.*

5. State of mind; mood. *Obs.* *Milton.*

6. Legal state, position, or status.

7. Attire; dress. *Rare.*

Syn. — See PREDICAMENT.

plight, *n.* [ME. *pliht* danger, engagement, AS. *pliht* danger, akin to *pleon* to risk, also to D. *picht* duty, G. *pflicht,* Dan. *pligt,* and to D. *plegen* to care for, be wont, G. *pflegen,* OS. *plegan* to pledge. Cf. PLEDGE.] **1.** *Obs.* a Danger; risk. b Sin; guilt; blame; also, defect; want.

2. Pledge; engagement. *Now Rare.* "That lord whose hand must take my *plight.*" *Shak.*

plight, *v. t.*; PLIGHT'ED; PLIGHT'ING. [AS. *plihtan* to expose to danger. See PLIGHT a pledge.] **1.** To put in danger of forfeiture; to pledge; to engage; as, to *plight* faith, troth, honor, word; — never applied to property or goods.

> Here my inviolable faith I *plight.* *Dryden*

2. To pledge one's self to do or give; to promise. *Obs.*

3. To put under a pledge; to bind by a pledge; promise; engage; betroth;—often in the passive; as, a *plighted* bride.

Plim'soll, *or* **Plim'soll's, mark** (plĭm'sŏl; -sŏlz). Also **Plimsoll,** *or* **Plimsoll's, line.** *Naut.* The load-line mark conspicuously painted on the sides of all British merchant vessels, to indicate the limit of submergence allowed by law; — so called from Samuel Plimsoll, by whose efforts the act of Parliament to prevent overloading was procured.

plinth (plĭnth), *n.* [L. *plinthus,* Gr. πλινθος a brick or tile, a plinth, perh. akin to E. *flint:* cf. F. *plinthe.*] **1.** *Arch.* a In classical architecture, a vertically faced member immediately below the circular base of a column; also, the lowest member of a pedestal; hence, in general, the lowest member of a base; a sub-base; a block upon which the moldings of an architrave or trim are stopped at the bottom. See BASE, *Illust.* b A course of stones forming a continuous plinth, as of ashlars forming the foundation or base course of a rubble wall; — called also **plinth course.**

2. A square block serving as a base for a statue, vase, etc.; also, the squared base of a vase, piece of furniture, etc.

3. *Carp.* A skirting or baseboard without a molded edge.

pli'o- (plī'ō-). Combining form from Greek πλείων, *more, greater.* See PLEIO-.

Pli'o-cene (plī'ō-sēn), *a.* Also **Plei'o-cene.** [*plio-* + Gr. καινός new, recent.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the latest period of the Tertiary. See GEOLOGY, *Chart;* TERTIARY. — *n.* The Pliocene period or system. The known Pliocene formations are largely of terrestrial origin. The life of the period was similar to that of the present time.

Plo-ce'i-dæ (plō-sē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλοκεύς a plaiter, braider.] *Zoöl.* A large family of finchlike Old World birds consisting of the weaver birds. The chief subfamily, **Plo'ce-i'næ** (plō'sē-ĭ'nē), is chiefly African; but the type genus, **Plo'ce-us** (plō'sē-ŭs), including the baya, is Indian. — **plo-ce'i-form'** (-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.*

plod (plŏd), *v. i.*; PLOD'DED; PLOD'DING. [Orig. uncert.; perh. imitative of the sound of heavy steps.] **1.** To walk heavily; to move or travel slowly but steadily; to trudge.

2. To work laboriously, steadily, and monotonously, as to study laboriously and patiently; to toil; drudge.

3. *Hunting.* To hang behind, searching too long for the scent in one place; — said of hounds. *Obs.*

4. By confusion or influence: = PLOT, *v. i. Obs.*

plod, *v. t.* **1.** To walk slowly or heavily along; to trudge along or through; to make (one's way) thus.

> The plowman homeward *plods* his weary way. *Gray*

2. By confusion or influence: = PLOT, *v. t. Obs.*

plod, *n.* **1.** Act or period of plodding.

2. The sound of a heavy tread, as that of a horse; thud.

plod'der (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who plods; esp., a drudge.

2. A kind of soldier or camp follower. *Obs.*

plod'ding (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLOD. Specif.: *p. a.* Progressing in a slow, toilsome manner; marked by laborious diligence. — **plod'ding-ly,** *adv.* — **plod'ding-ness,** *n.*

plop (plŏp), *v. i.*; PLOPPED (plŏpt); PLOP'PING. [Imitative.] To fall, drop, or move suddenly, as on or to the surface of water, with a sound suggestive of the word *plop;* to plump.

> The body *plopped* up, turning on its side. *Kipling.*

plop, *n.* Act of plopping; the sound made in plopping, as by a stone dropping into water without splashing.

plot (plŏt), *v. t.*; PLOT'TED; PLOT'TING. [F. *peloter* to roll into a ball.] *Soap Manuf.* To press (soap) into cakes.

plot, *n.* [AS. *plot* a piece of ground; orig. uncert. In the sense of a secret design or scheme prob. influenced by *complot* (*Oxf. E. D.*). Cf. PLAT of ground.] **1.** A spot or mark, as on the skin.

2. A small, or not large, area of ground or something on the ground; a plat; as, a garden *plot;* a *plot* of herbs.

3. Place of situation; site, as of a town, laid out. *Obs.*

4. A ground plan, as of a building or area; a map; chart; diagram; specif., *Surv.*, a plan or draft of a field, farm, estate, etc., drawn to a scale. *Obs., Archaic, or U. S.*

5. a Fig.: A plan, scheme, or outline of a literary composition. *Obs.* b A plan or scheme; design. *Obs.*

6. The plan or main story of a literary composition, as a play, novel, romance, or poem, comprising a complication, or causally connected series, of motived incidents which are gradually unfolded, sometimes by unexpected means.

7. Contrivance; ability to devise literary plots *Obs. & R.* "A man of much *plot.*" *Denham.*

8. Any secret scheme, project, design, or plan, often complicated for the accomplishment of some purpose, usually a bad one; a conspiracy; intrigue; as, the Rye House *Plot.*

> I have overheard a *plot* of death. *Shak.*

9. A share or participation (in something plotted). *Obs.*

Syn. — See CONSPIRACY.

plot, *v. t.*; PLOT'TED; PLOT'TING. **1.** To make a plot, map, or plan, of (something in existence); to mark the position of on a plan; to delineate; to draw, esp. by filling in after marking the principal points of, as a diagram.

2. To make a plan of (something to be made or built); to map out; also, to lay (land) out in plots;—often with *out.*

3. Specif.: To locate and mark (a point), as on plotting paper, by means of its coördinates; to make (a curve) by marking out a number of points in this way; hence, to represent graphically (a mathematical equation) by means of a curve so constructed.

4. To plan; scheme; devise; contrive, esp. secretly or clandestinely. "*Plotting* an unprofitable crime." *Dryden.*

5. To invent or devise the plot of, as a play. *Obs. or R.*

plot, *v. i.* To form a plot, plan, or, now always, a scheme of evil or hostile purpose, as against a government or those who administer it; to contrive; scheme; conspire. *Shak.*

> The wicketh *plotted* against the just. *Ps.* xxxvii. 12.

Plo-tin'i-an (plō-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Plotinus, the Plotinists, or Plotinism.

pleu'ro-po'di-um, *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *pleuro-* + *-podium.*] *Zoöl.* One of a pair of glandular organs of unknown function on the first abdominal segment of some insects.

Pleu-rop'ter-yg'i-i (plōō-rŏp'tẽr-ĭj'ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + Gr. πτερύγιον fin.] *Paleon.* The Cladoselachea, an order of elasmobranchs. — **pleu-rop'ter-yg'i-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* PLEURO-.

pleu'ro-pul'mo-na-ry, *a.* See **pleu'ror-rhe'a, -rhœ'a** (plōō'rō-rē'ȧ; 243), *n.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity.

Pleu'ro-sau'rus, *n.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon* A genus of rhynchocephalian reptiles from the Upper Jurassic of Europe. They had an elongate, serpentiform body, short legs, and rather slender head. [side.

pleu'ro-spasm, *n.* Cramp in the

pleu-ros'te-on (plōō-rŏs'tē-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + Gr. ὀστέον a bone.] *Zoöl.* The anterolateral piece of the sternum of a young bird, forming the *costal process* in the adult. — **pleu-ros'te-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Pleu'ro-stic'ti (plōō'rō-stĭk'tī; 243), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pleuro-* + Gr. στικτός pricked.] *Zoöl.* A division including most scarabæid beetles, having only the anterior three abdominal spiracles on the connecting membranes. Cf. LAPAROSTICTI. — **pleu'ro-stict** (plōō'rō-stĭkt). *a. & n.*

pleu'ro-thot'o-nus (-thŏt'ō-nŭs), **pleu-rot'o-nus** (plōō-rŏt'ō-nŭs; 243), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πλευρόθεν from the side + τόνος a stretching.] *Med.* Tetanus in which the body is curved laterally. — **pleu'ro-tho-ton'ic** (-thō-tŏn'ĭk), **pleu'ro-ton'ic** (plōō'rō-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

pleu'ro-tri'bal (plōō'rō-trī'bălˌ), **pleu'ro-tribe** (plōō'rō-trīb; 243), *a.* [*pleuro-* + Gr. τρίβειν to rub.] *Bot.* Touching or rubbing the side; — said of certain heterogamous flowers in which the anthers and stigmæ are so placed as to touch the sides of visiting insects, thus insuring cross-pollination. Cf. NOTOTRIBE.

pleu-rot'ro-pous (plōō-rŏt'rō-pŭs; 243), *a.* [*pleuro-* + *-tropous.*] *Bot.* Flattened on the sides.

pleu'ro-ty'phoid, *n.* Typhoid fever complicated with pleurisy.

plever. ✝ PLOVER

plev'in, *n.* [OF. *plevine.* See REPLEVIN.] Warrant; assurance. *Obs.*

plew'is-a-ble, *a.* [OF *plevissable.*] = BAILABLE. *Obs. or R.*

plew (plōō), *n.* [Canadian F. *plus, pelu, F. pelu, poilu,* hairy.] A beaver skin. *Canada & Western U. S.*

plew, plewe (plū; plōō), **plewch, plewgh** (plūk). Scot & dial Eng. vars. of PLOW.

plewme. ✝ PLUME.

plex, *n.* [Cf. L. *plexus.*] A plait. *Obs.*

plex (plĕks), *v. i. & t.* [See PLEXUS.] To form a plexus, or network; to make plexiform.

plex-om'e-ter (plĕk-sŏm'ē-tẽr). Var. of PLEXIMETER.

plex'or (plĕk'sẽr), *n.* [Gr. πλῆξις stroke.] *Med.* A plessor.

pley. ✝ PLAY.

pley (*dial.* plā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PLEA.

pley, *n.* [Sp. *playa.*] Shore. *Obs.*

pley'a-ble, *a.* [From *pley,* var. of *plea.*] Debatable. *Obs Scot*

Pley'dell, Counselor (plā'dĕl). A shrewd and witty lawyer in Scott's "Guy Mannering."

pleye. ✝ PLAY.

pley'fere'. ✝ PLAYFERE.

pleyne. ✝ PLAIN.

pleynte. ✝ PLAINT.

plez'ant, plez'ur-a-bl. Pleasant; pleasurable. *Ref. Sp.*

plez'ure. Pleasure. *Ref. Sp.*

plf., plff. *Abbr.* Plaintiff.

pli'a-bl. Pliable. *Ref. Sp.*

Pli'a-ble, *n.* In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a neighbor of Christian's, who accompanies him for a time, but turns back at the Slough of Despond

Pli'ant, Sir Paul. An uxorious, foolish old knight in Congreve's "The Double Dealer," who is easily deceived by Lady Pliant, his young, handsome, and pretendedly prudish, but really far from virtuous, wife.

plic'a-ble, *a.* Pliable. *Obs.*

pli'cat-ed (plī'kȧ-tĕd), *a.* 1. Plicate

2. Complicated *Obs. & R.*

pli'cate-ly, *adv.* of PLICATE.

pli-ca'ter, *n.* = PLICATOR.

plic'a-tive (plĭk'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Plicate; plicatile.

pli-cat'u-late (plī-kăt'ū-lāt; plĭ-), *a.* Minutely plicate.

plicht. ✝ PLIGHT.

plicht'an'ker, *n* [LG. *plichtanker* or D. *plechtanker.*] Sheet anchor. *Obs. Scot.*

plic'i-form (plĭs'ĭ-fôrm; plī'sĭ-). *a.* [LL. *plica* fold + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Like a plica, or fold.

plie. ✝ PLEA.

plie. Var. of PLY.

plied (plīd), *pret. & p. p.* of PLY.

plien. ✝ PLY.

plies (plīz), *n., pl.* of PLY.

plif'orm. *a* [*ply* fold + *-form.*] In the form of a ply or fold. *Obs.*

plight. Obs. pret. & p. p. of PLITCH.

plight, *v. t.* [ME. *plyten.* See PLIGHT a fold.] To plait; braid; fold; embrace. *Obs.*

plight. Obs. pret & p. p. of PLIGHT, to pledge

plight'er, *n.* One that plights or pledges.

plight'ful, *a.* Guilty; also, hazardous. *Obs.*

plight'less, *a.* Guiltless. *Obs.*

plight'y, *a.* [From PLIGHT guilt.] Guilty. *Obs*

plight'y, *a.* [From PLIGHT a fold.] Rugose. *Obs.*

plihht. ✝ PLIGHT.

plihtiche, *a.* Dangerous. *Obs.*

plim (plĭm), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. dial. *plum* to swell.] To swell; grow plump. *Chiefly Dial.* — *a.* Swollen; filled out. *Dial.*

plim'soll (plĭm'sŏl), *n.* A sandshoe. *Australia.*

Plin'i-an (plĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Plinianus.*] Of, pert. to, or named after, Pliny; as: a Pliny the Elder (C. Plinius Secundus), the naturalist (23–79 A. D.). b Pliny the Younger (C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus), the author of the "Letters" (d. before 115).

plinth course. = PLINTH, 1 b.

plinth'less, *a.* See -LESS.

Plin'y (plĭn'ĭ), *n.* [L. *Plinius.*] Masc. prop. name.

Pli'o-hip'pus (plī'ō-hĭp'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *Pliocene* + Gr. ἵππος horse.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct one-toed horses having strongly hypsodont molar teeth, from the North American Pliocene.

Pli'o-sau'rus (plī'ō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *plio-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon* An extinct genus of marine reptiles allied to *Plesiosaurus,* but having a much shorter neck and larger head. It is sometimes made the type of a family, **Pli'o-sau'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē). — **pli'o-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

plis'ky (plĭs'kĭ), *n.* A trick; frolic; plight *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

‖ **plis'sé'** (plē'sā'), *n.* [F.] Gathering or plaiting. — *a.* Plaited.

plit. ✝ PLIGHT.

plitch, *v. t.* [AS. *plyccan.* Cf. PLUCK.] To pluck; pull. *Obs.*

plite, plith, plitte. ✝ PLIGHT.

pliver ✝ PLOVER.

plo. ✝ PLOW. [*Dial. Eng.*]

ploat. Var. of PLOT. *Scot. &*

ploat, *v. t.* Also **plott.** [D. *ploten* to remove the wool] To pluck; fleece. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

plo'ce (plō'sē; plōs'ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πλοκή complication.] *Rhet.* An emphatic repetition of a word, in which it is used pregnantly with reference to its special significance; as, "His *wife's* a *wife* indeed." *Bailey.*

plod. ✝ PLOUD [PLAID.]

plod (plŏd) Obs. or dial. Eng. of

plodde. ✝ PLUD.

plod'der-ly, *adv.* As done by a plodder; clumsily. *Obs*

plodge (plŏj), *v. i.* To wade or walk heavily, as in water or mire. *Dial. Eng.*

plogh, ploh. ✝ PLOW.

Plo'i-ma (plō'ĭ-mȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλώιμος fit for sailing.] *Zoöl.* An extensive order of rotifers in which locomotion is performed by the ciliated disk only and which usually have a forked and more or less retractile tail. — **plo'i-mate** (-māt), *a. & n.*

ploi'ter (ploi'tẽr). Var. of PLOUTER. *Chiefly Scot.*

plokke. ✝ PLUCK.

plom. ✝ PLUM.

plom-. For various obs. forms in *plom-,* see the forms in PLUM-.

plomayle, *n.* [OF. *plumail.*] Plumage. *Obs.*

plonge (plŏnj), *v. t.* [See PLUNGE.] To cleanse, as open drains which are entered by the tide, by stirring up the sediment when the tide ebbs.

plonk (plŏngk). Var. of PLUNK. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

plonket. ✝ PLUNKET.

Plon'-Plon' (plôN'plôN'), *n.* [F.] Sobriquet of Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte (1822–91).

ploo. ✝ PLANT.

plook, plook'ed, plook'y. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of PLOUK, etc. [plop; plump.

plop, *adv. or interj.* With a

plo-ra'tion (plō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ploratio.*] *Rare.* — **plo'ra-to-ry** (plō'rȧ-tō-rĭ; plŏr'ȧ-), *a. Rare.* [PLASH.]

plosh (plŏsh). Dial. Eng. of

plo'sion (plō'zhŭn), *n.* [From *explosion, implosion.*] *Phon.* The percussive shutting off or release of the breath or a combination of both, as in uttering the stops, *p, t, b,* etc. *Lloyd.*

plo'sive (plō'sĭv), *n. Phon.* A speech sound formed by any form of plosion, distinguished according to its formation as *implosive* (or *applosive*), *explosive,* or *biplosive.* — *a* Characterized by plosion. *Lloyd.*

plot (plŏt), **plote** (plōt), *v. t.* To scald; burn; scorch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plotch, *n.* A blotch. *Obs.*

plot'cock', *n.* [Prob. an alteration of *Pluto. Oxf. E. D.*] The Devil. *Obs. Scot.*

plotform. ✝ PLATFORM.

plot'ful, *a.* Full of plots.

Plo-ti'nism (plō-tī'nĭz'm ; plō'tĭ-nĭz'm ; 277), *n.* The doctrines of Plotinus (205–270 A. D.), the chief philosopher of the Alexandrian school of Neoplatonists. See NEOPLATONISM. — **Plo-ti'nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

plot'ter (plŏt'ẽr), *n.* One that plots ; specif. : **a** One who makes a plot or map. *Obs. or U. S.* **b** A device for plotting, as a pencil holder in an instrument for plotting coördinates. **c** One who plots or schemes ; a contriver ; planner ; now, esp., a conspirator ; a schemer.

plot'ting (plŏt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLOT. — **plotting paper**, paper ruled into small squares, for plotting curves, making diagrams, etc. Cf. COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2. — **plot'ting-ly**, *adv.*

plout'er (plout'ẽr), *v. i.* Also *plowter*, *plotter*. [Perh. imitative.] To wade or move about with splashing ; to dabble ; also, to potter ; trifle ; idle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

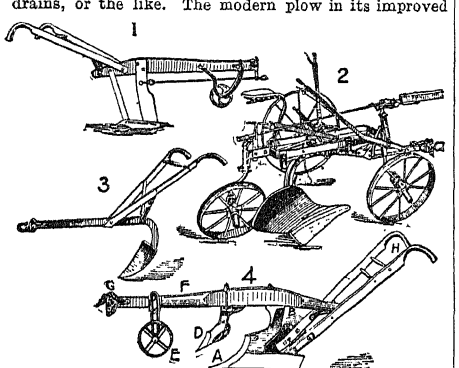
I did not want to *plowter* about any more. *Kipling.*

plout'er, *n.* Also *plowter*. Act of ploutering ; floundering ; act or sound of splashing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plov'er (plŭv'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *plovier*, F. *pluvier*, prop., the rain bird, fr. LL. (assumed) *pluvarius*, fr. L. *pluere* to rain ; cf. *pluvia* rain ; akin to E. *float*, G. *fliessen* to flow. See FLOAT.] **1.** Any of certain limicoline birds of the family Charadriidæ, esp. of the typical subfamily, Charadriinæ, which differ from the sandpipers in the short bill, hard at the tip, though more or less flexible at the base, and in their usually stouter and more compact build. They are mostly gregarious and migratory, frequenting plains, grassy uplands (where they usually nest), and beaches. The ring plovers are well-known small species ; some larger forms, as the golden and black-bellied plovers, the lapwing, dotterel, etc., are important game birds. Plovers' eggs, esp. those of the lapwing, are extensively eaten in Europe.

2. Any of various other allied birds, as the turnstone, called *chicken plover*, and various sandpipers, esp. the Bartramian sandpiper, called *upland*, or *field*, *plover*, etc. ; — used esp. with qualifying terms. Cf. CRAB PLOVER, WRYBILL.

plow, **plough** (plou), *n.* [ME. *plouh*, *plou*, AS. *plōh* plowland (perh. of Scand. origin) ; akin to D. *ploeg*, G. *pflug*, OHG. *pfluog*, *pfluoh*, Icel. *plōgr*, Sw. *plog*, Dan. *ploug*, *plov*, Russ. *plug*, Lith. *plugas*.] **1.** An implement, consisting essentially of a share to break the ground, a beam to draw it by, and a handle or handles to guide it, for making a furrow in, and turning up, the earth, as to prepare it for sowing or planting, to cultivate growing crops, etc., or, in special varieties, to break up the subsoil only, to make drains, or the like. The modern plow in its improved



1 Subsoil Plow; 2 Sulky Plow; 3 Shovel Plow; 4 Walking Plow. *A* Share ; *B* Moldboard ; *C* Landside ; *D* Colter, or Jointer ; *E* Gauge Wheel to regulate depth of furrow ; *F* Beam; *G* Clevis; *H* Guiding Handles.

forms has a steel or chilled cast-iron share, properly curved moldboard, landside, colter or jointer (where required), clevis, and sometimes gauge wheel or fore carriage, etc. Disks are sometimes used instead of shares or colters (see DISK PLOW), and both pointed-share and disk plows are often made with gangs of shares. The **sulky plow** has a seat for the driver. See MIDDLE BREAKER.

2. a A team of horses or oxen for a plow or wagon. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** A wagon or cart and horses or oxen ; hence, a wagon or cart. *Dial. Eng.*

3 *O. Eng. Hist.* = PLOWLAND, 1.

4. Land, or a piece of land, plowed ; plowland. Specif. : *Moham. Law.* A certain share of land. See PATTIDARI.

5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* Charles's Wain, or the Dipper ; sometimes, the constellation Ursa Major.

6. Any of various implements suggestive of a plow ; as : **a** *Bookbinding.* An implement for trimming off the edges of books. **b** A carpenter's rabbet or grooving plane. **c** An instrument for creasing the sides of lean mackerel. **d** An instrument for measuring angles at sea. *Obs.* **e** *Electric Railways.* A device for "picking up" the electricity from the live wire or rail in a conduit. **f** A snowplow.

7. [From PLOW, *v.*] A pluck. *Eng. Univ. Slang.*

plow, plough, *v. t.* ; PLOWED or PLOUGHED (ploud) ; PLOWING or PLOUGHING. **1.** To turn up, break up, or trench, with a plow ; to till with or as with a plow ; to make, as a furrow, with a plow ; as, to *plow* the ground ; to *plow* a field. **2.** To make furrows, grooves, or ridges in ; to furrow ; to break, throw, root, or cut (up) with or as with a plow ; to scratch or trench by action likened to that of a plow ; also, to bring or cause to be by or as if by plowing (in sense 1) ; — often with *up*, *over*, etc. ; to *plow* in manure.

3. To move, cut, or cleave through, as the water in sailing.

With speed we *plow* the watery way. *Pope.*

4. *Bookbinding.* To trim, or shave off the edges of, as a book or paper, with a plow. See PLOW, *n.*, 6 **a**.

5. To cut a groove in, as in a plank, or the edge of a board ; esp., to make with a plow (a rectangular groove to receive the end of a shelf, the edge of a panel, a tongue, etc.).

6. To use a plow on (mackerel). See PLOW, *n.*, 6 **c**.

7. *Eng. Univ.* To pluck. *Slang.*

plow, plough (plou), *v. i.* **1.** To use a plow ; to till with a plow ; to prepare for something as if with a plow ; also, to bear or admit of plowing ; as, the field *plows* hard. *Shak.*

Doth the plowman *plow* all day to sow? *Is.* xxvii. 24

2. To go, move, or cut, as through water or snow, as a plow does through soil ; to proceed laboriously ; to plod.

3. *Carp.* To cut with a plow.

plow'boy', **plough'boy'** (plou'boi'), *n.* A boy that leads or guides a team in plowing ; a young rustic.

plow'er, **plough'er** (-ẽr), *n.* One who plows ; a plowman.

plow, *or* **plough**, **fish.** A large ray (*Rhina ancylostoma*) of the eastern coast of Asia and the East Indies, closely resembling a guitar fish. *Phil. I.*

plow'gang', *or* **plough'gang'** (plou'găng'), *n.* [*plow*, n. + *gang*, n.] *Scot. Hist.* A measure of land ; prob., a carucate or hide of land. See HIDE, *n.*

plow'head', **plough'head'** (plou'hĕd'), *n.* **a** A beam or frame to which a plowshare was fixed. *Obs.* **b** The clevis, or draft iron, of a plow.

plow'ing, **plough'ing**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLOW, PLOUGH. — **plowing**, *or* **ploughing**, **iron.** = PLOW IRON.

plow'land', **plough'land'** (plou'lănd'), *n.* **1.** *O. Eng. Law.* One of the units of area into which land was divided for cultivation ; esp., a carucate or hide of land. See HIDE.

2. Arable land.

plow'man, **plough'man** (-măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn).

1. One who plows ; hence, a husbandman. *Chaucer.*

2. A rustic ; a countryman ; a field laborer.

plow'point', *or* **plough'point'** (-point'), *n.* The point of a plowshare, sometimes made separate from the share.

Plow-right'i-a (plou-rī'tĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Charles Bagge *Plowright*, English botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of destructive parasitic ascomycetous fungi. *P. morbosa* causes the black knot of plum and cherry trees.

plow'share', **plough'share'** (plou'shâr'), *n.* The share of a plow, or the part that furrows in the earth.

plow, *or* **plough**, **staff. a** A kind of spade or paddle for cleaning the plowshare. **b** A plow handle.

plow'tail', **plough'tail'** (-tāl'), *n.* The hind part or handle of a plow.

plow, *or* **plough**, **truck.** A seat attachment on a pair of wheels, to enable the plowman to ride. See PLOW, *Illust.*

plow, *or* **plough**, **wire.** A strong steel wire originally introduced for making ropes used in steam plowing.

plow'wright', **plough'wright'** (plou'rīt'), *n.* One who makes or repairs plows.

ploy (ploi), *v. i.* [F. *ployer*. See PLY, *v.*] **1.** To bend. *Obs.*

2. [Perh. abbr. fr. *deploy*.] *Mil.* To diminish front ; esp., to form a column from a line ; — the opposite of *deploy*.

ploy'ment (-mĕnt), *n. Mil.* The act or movement of ploying.

pluck (plŭk), *v. t.* ; PLUCKED (plŭkt) ; PLUCK'ING. [AS. *pluccian* ; akin to LG. & D. *plukken*, G. *pflücken*, Icel. *plokka*, *plukka*, Dan. *plukke*, Sw. *plocka* ; orig. uncert. ; cf. It. *piluccare*, OF. *peluchier* to peck, F. *éplucher* to pluck (a fowl).] **1.** To pull or pick off or out ; to gather ; pick ; to cull ; as, to *pluck* feathers from a fowl ; to *pluck* grapes.

2. *Geol.* To break loose and bear away in large masses ; — said of glaciers acting on solid rock. Contrasted with *abrade*.

3. To pull ; drag ; — with *out*, *off*, *from*, *down*, *asunder*, etc.

My spirit . . struggles hard to wring
Thy bolts apart, and *pluck* thy captives thence. *Bryant.*

4. To pull with sudden force, as a musical string ; to give a pull at, as a person or his clothes ; jerk ; twitch ; hence, to make (a musical string or stringed instrument) sound by such action ; to twang ; plunk.

5. To disentangle and straighten (wool) with a plucker.

6. To pull off the feathers, hair, etc., of ; to strip of or as of feathers ; as, to *pluck* a fowl.

7. To rob ; plunder ; fleece. *Obs. or Cant. Ancren Riwle.*

8. To reject (a candidate for a degree or for some position) for some deficiency or misdemeanor, as, now only, for failure to pass in an examination. *Orig. Eng. Univ. Slang.*

to pluck a crow, to settle, or engage in the settlement of, a dispute or the like ; to clear up a matter requiring explanation. Cf. under 4th CROW, *n.* *Obs.* — **to p. down**, to pull down ; to humble. — **to p. up. a** To gather up ; to summon ; as, *to pluck up* courage. **b** To pull or tear up violently ; to eradicate ; as, *to pluck up* a plant, a nation. *Jer.* xii. 17.

pluck, *v. i.* **1.** To drag ; also, to grab ; steal. *Obs. or R.*

2. To make a motion of sharp pulling or twitching ; to tug ; — usually with *at* ; as, to *pluck* at one's gown.

pluck, *n.* **1.** Act of plucking, or pulling ; a pull, esp. a quick or sudden and forcible one ; a twitch ; tug ; jerk.

2. Fig., a turn, or set-to ; a bout ; a go. *Obs.*

3. A plucking, or state of being plucked. See PLUCK, *v. t.*, 8.

4. That which is plucked.

5. [So called as being *plucked* out after the animal is killed.] The heart, liver, and lungs (and sometimes other internal parts) of an animal killed for food ; also, by extension, the similar parts of a human being.

Pluck : The term properly includes larynx, trachea, esophagus, heart, lungs, liver, a portion of the diaphragm ("skirt"), and the fat of the parts. Sometimes the lungs alone are spoken of as *plucks*. *Butchers' Advocate.*

6. Spirit ; courage ; resolution. *Colloq. Thackeray.*

7. *Photog., etc.* Distinctness ; sharpness ; boldness. *Cant.*

8. A two-pronged fork with teeth at right angles to the shaft, used for moving dung, etc. *Scot.*

Syn. — See DECISION.

plucked (plŭkt), *a.* [FR. PLUCK, *n.*, 6.] Having or possessed of pluck, or courage, spirit, or resolution ; — chiefly in comb. ; as, good-*plucked* ; hard-*plucked*, hard-hearted. *Colloq., Eng.*

Plück-e'rĭ-an (plŭk-ē'rĭ-ăn), *a. Math.* Of or pertaining to Julius Plücker, German mathematician and physicist (1801–68), his ideas, methods, or inventions.

Plück'er's e-qua'tions (plŭk'ẽrz). *Math.* Six equations that connect the order, class, multiple points, cusps, bitangents, and points of inflection of a plane algebraic curve.

Plück'er sur'face (of a line), *or* **Plück'er** (plŭk'ẽr), *n. Math.* In the theory of nonlinear complexes, the surface on which lie all conics through that line.

Plück'er tube. *Elec.* **a** A form of Geissler tube in which the part through which the discharge takes place is a capillary, producing intense incandescence. **b** A Crookes tube.

pluck'y (plŭk'ĭ), *a.* ; PLUCK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; PLUCK'I-EST.

1. Having, or marked by, pluck or courage ; courageous ; spirited ; brave ; resolute ; as, a *plucky* man. *Colloq.*

2. *Photog., etc.* Distinct, sharp ; bold, as a drawing.

3. *Stonecutting.* Designating a stone or rock that breaks with a conchoidal fracture under the hammer or chisel. Flint, obsidian, and some limestones are examples.

pluff (plŭf ; *dial. also* plŏŏf), *v. t.* [Prob. imitative.] To emit, as smoke, dust, etc., in puffs ; to puff. *Dial.*

pluff, *v. i.* To explode gunpowder ; to fire off a gun ; shoot ; also, to swell ; puff up ; rise. *Dial.*

pluff, *n. Scot.* **1.** A quick puff, as of smoke from a pipe, or of dust from a puffball ; a slight explosion ; a shot.

2. A powder puff.

plug (plŭg), *n.* [Akin to D. *plug*, G. *pflock*, Dan. *plök*, *plyg*, Sw. *plugg* ; cf. W. *ploc.*] **1.** Any piece of wood, metal, or other substance used to stop or fill a hole ; a stopple.

2. Hence, variously : **a** A plug gauge. **b** The piece or valve in a cock which can be turned to permit or check the flow. **c** See PLUG AND FEATHER. **d** *Elec.* (1) A slightly tapered piece of conducting material for insertion between two conductors to make an electrical connection. Cf. LISTENING PLUG. (2) A spark plug. **e** *Dentistry.* The filling of a hollow tooth. **f** A piece of soft steel impressed by a punch to form a die. **g** A pump plunger. *Obs.* **h** *Railroads.* The wedge or pin used to secure a rail in a chair. **i** *Civil Engin.* A reference peg driven in flush with the surface of the ground. **j** In a lock of the Yale type, a cylindrical piece containing the keyway and rotated by the key. See LOCK, *Illust.* **k** = FIRE PLUG. **l** *Med.* An obstructing mass of fibrin or other material in a vessel or opening. **m** *Geol.* A more or less columnlike mass of intrusive igneous rock ; the filling of the conduit leading to a volcanic vent. Cf. NECK, 3 **k**, BYSMALITH. **n** A flat oblong cake of pressed tobacco.

3. A blow ; punch ; knock ; also, punching ; boxing. *Slang.*

4. *Slang or Colloq.* Something inferior or defective, esp. through deterioration or damage ; as : **a** An inferior or worn-out horse ; a jade. *U. S.* **b** A horse of a good, steady, slow sort. *Slang, Australia & New Zealand.* **c** A slow-selling book. **d** A plugged coin. **e** An inferior operator.

5. Short for PLUG HAT. *Slang, U. S.*

plug and feather, *Mech.*, a device for splitting stones, etc., consisting of two tapered pieces, and a wedge-shaped key variously called a *feather* or a *plug*. The tapered pieces are referred to as a (divided) *plug* or sometimes as *feathers* (when the contrivance is designated *plug and feathers*).

plug (plŭg), *v. t.* ; PLUGGED (plŭgd) ; PLUG'GING (-ĭng).

1. To stop, make tight, or secure by means of a plug ; to insert a plug in ; — often with *up*.

2. To close (a rivet) by hammering or pressing, so as to cause it to fill the hole.

3. *Quarrying & Stonecutting.* To break off or proportion (a piece of stone) with the plug and feather ; — with *off*.

4. To hit with a bullet ; put a bullet into ; shoot. *Slang.*

5. To strike with the fist ; to punch. *Slang.*

plug, *v. i.* **1.** To keep perseveringly or doggedly at work or in action ; to plod. *Slang.*

2. To fire shots ; to shoot. *Slang.*

to plug in, *Elec.*, to establish a circuit by inserting a plug.

plug board. *Elec.* A switchboard in which connections are made by means of plugs.

plug centerbit *or* **centrebit.** A centerbit ending in a small cylinder instead of a point.

plug'ger (plŭg'ẽr), *n.* One that plugs ; as : **a** *Dentistry.* An instrument for driving in and consolidating plugs. **b** One who works perseveringly or doggedly.

plug'ging (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLUG. Hence, *n.* Act of stopping with a plug ; also, material used for a plug

Plo-tin'ic (plō-tĭn'ĭk), **Plo-tin'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Plotinian.

Plo-ti'nize (plō-tī'nīz ; plō'tĭ-nīz), *v. i.* To imitate Plotinism

plot'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **plot'less-ness**, *n.*

plot'meal', *adv.* [*plot*, n. + *-meal.*] Piecemeal. *Obs.*

plot'-proof', *a.* Secure against harm by plots. [SURVEY.

plot survey. See VALUATION

plott (plŏt). Var. of PLOAT.

plot'ted, *pret. & p. p.* of PLOT. Specif. : *p. a* **a** Planned. **b** Delineated ; charted. **c** Having a plot. [*Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plot'ter. VAR. of PLOUTER.

plotton. + PLATOON.

plot'ty (plŏt'ĭ), *n.* [From PLOT to scald.] A hot drink, as mulled wine. *Scot.*

Plo'tus (plō'tŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the snakebirds. See SNAKEBIRD.

plou. + PLOW.

ploud, *n.* Turf ; sod. *Obs. Scot.*

plough, plough'land', plough'share', etc. VARS. of PLOW, etc.

plouh + PLOW.

plouk, plook (plŏŏk), *n.* **1.** A pimple. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A small knob near the brim of a metal measure for liquids to mark the place of exact measure. *Obs. Scot.*

plouk'ed (plŏŏk'ĭt ; plŏŏkt), *a.* Pimpled. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plouk'y, plook'y (plŏŏk'ĭ), *a.* Pimply. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plounce (plouns), *v. t. & i.* To plunge ; flounder. *Obs. or Dial.*

plounge, ploungen. + PLUNGE.

plout (plout). Var. of PLOT, scald. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plout, *n.* A dash ; splash ; plash. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plout, *v. i.* [Prob. imitative.] To splash ; to plunge ; plash ; flounder. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plou-toc'ra-cy (plōō-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ ; plou-). Var. of PLUTOCRACY.

plover page, *or* **plover's page.** The dunlin or other small sandpiper, sometimes accompanying the larger plovers. *Scot.*

plover quail. A small Australian bird (*Pedionomus torquatus*) similar to the hemipodes.

plov'er-y (plŭv'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in plovers.

plow'a-ble, plough'a-ble (plou'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

plow, *or* **plough, alms** A penny formerly paid annually to the church for every plowland.

plowbat, *or* **ploughbat**, *n.* A plow staff. *Obs.* [n., 6.

plow, *or* **plough, beam.** = BEAM,

plow'bote', plough'bote', *n* See BOTE, 2 b.

plowd. Plowed. *Ref. Sp.*

plow, *or* **plough, day. a** A day on which a tenant had to plow for his lord. *Obs.* **b** [*cap.*] Plow Monday.

plow'foot', plough'foot', *n.* An adjustable staff on the plow beam to fix the depth of furrow. *Obs.*

plow'gate, plough'gate (plou'gāt), *n.* = BOVATE.

plow, *or* **plough, iron.** Any iron part of a plow ; usually, in *pl.*, the share and colter.

plow'man-ship, plough'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

plow'man's-spike'nard, plough'man's-spike'nard, *n.* The cinnamonroot.

plowme. + PLUM.

Plow, *or* **Plough, Monday.** The Monday after Epiphany, or Twelfth Day. Formerly the beginning of plowing was celebrated in many parts of England on this day by a procession drawing a plow from door to door.

plowp. Scot. var. of PLOP, *n.*

plow, *or* **plough, paddle, pattle**, *or* **pettle.** A plow staff.

plow, *or* **plough, plane.** A form of carpenter's plow. See PLOW, 6 **b**.

plow, *or* **plough, press.** A bookbinder's plow. See PLOW, 6 **a**.

plowshare, *or* **ploughshare, bone a** The vomer. **b** The pygostyle of a bird. [STAFF a.

plow, *or* **plough, spade.** = PLOW

plow'swain', *or* **plough'-**, *n.* A plowman. *Obs.* [PLOUTER.

plow'ter (plou'tẽr). Var. of

plow, *or* **plough, tree.** Plow handle.

plow'wise', **plough'wise'**, *a.* In the manner of a plow ; boustrophedonic. *a.* See -WISE.

ploy + PLOW.

ploy (ploi), *n.* [Cf. EMPLOY.] Some action or proceeding ; esp., a merry making, game, pastime, sport, or frolic ; also, an escapade, trick, or practical joke. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* [bend. *Obs.*

ploy, *v. t.* [See PLY, *v. t.*] **1** To. **2.** [Cf. EMPLOY.] To employ. *Dial. Eng.* [Linnæan Society. P. L. S. *Abbr.* President of the

pluccid. + PLOUKED.

plucht. + PLOW. *Scot.*

pluck, *n.* Lyrie (fish). *Dial. Eng.*

plucked, *pret. & p. p.* of PLUCK. — **pluck'ed-ness** (plŭk'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* — **plucked wool**, sheep's wool plucked after death.

pluck'er, *n.* **1.** One that plucks. **2.** A machine with spiked rollers for disentangling long-fibered wool before combing.

Plück'er (plük'ẽr), *n.* Short for PLÜCKER SURFACE (of a line). [PLUCKY

pluck'i-ly (plŭk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

pluck'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pluck'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **pluck'less-ness**, *n.*

pluckt. Plucked. *Ref. Sp.*

plud, *n.* A puddle. *Obs.*

plue. + PLOW.

pluff'er (plŭf'ẽr ; plŏŏf'-), *n.* A shooter ; marksman. *Scot.*

pluff'y (-ĭ), *a.* Puffy ; fat ; fluffy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plug cock. **a** A cock turned on or off by a plug. **b** A spigot that is merely driven into a barrel.

plugd. Plugged. *Ref. Sp.*

plug'draw'er, *n.* A participator in the plug riots. *Eng.*

plug drill. A stonecutter's percussion drill.

plug frame. = PLUG ROD **a**.

plug gauge *or* **gage.** *Mech.* A cylindrical plug of metal used for gauging holes.

plugged (plŭgd), *pret. & p. p.* of PLUG. [plug, as a shell.

plugged, *a.* Furnished with a

or plugs; specif., *Building*, sound-proof material laid between floor joists, in partitions, etc.

plug rod. *Steam Engin.* **a** A rod fixed to the beam to work the valves, as in the Cornish engine. **b** An air-pump rod.

plug switch. *Elec.* A switch in which connection is made by means of a plug or plugs.

plug'-ug'ly (plŭg'ŭg'lĭ), *n.* A kind of city rowdy, ruffian, or disorderly tough; — a term said to have been originated by a gang of such in Baltimore. *Slang or Colloq., U. S.*

plum (plŭm), *n.* [AS. *plūme*, fr. L. *prunum*, pl. *pruna*, or its source, Gr. *προῦνον*, *προῦμνον*. Cf. PRUNE a dried plum.]

1. The fruit of any of various species of *Prunus*. The plum is a true stone fruit, or drupe, differing from the cherry by its larger size and oblong stone, and from the peach by the smooth skin and unwrinkled stone. The most important cultivated plums are the damsons, greengages, prunes, etc., descended from *P. domestica* of Europe; the wild goose types, from *P. hortulana;* and the true American plums, from *P. americana*. See PRUNE. Also, the tree which bears plums. See PRUNUS; cf. CHERRY, 1.

2. Any of various unrelated trees having an edible plum-like fruit; also, the fruit itself. The plums of Mexico and the West Indies are species of *Spondias;* of Australia, species of *Diospyros* and other genera; of India, species of *Flacourtia;* of Africa, *Parinarium*, etc.

3. A raisin, esp. one used in cooking.

4. A color like that of some plums, formed by mixing purple with black.

5. Something like a plum, as in shape or sweetness; as, a sugar*plum*; also, short for SUGARPLUM. *Cowper.*

6. A stone or mass of rock embedded in a matrix of a different kind, as a pebble in a conglomerate.

7. Something likened to a plum in desirableness; a good or choice thing of its kind, as among appointments, positions, parts of a book, etc.

8. The sum of £100,000 sterling; also, formerly, a person possessing it. *Obs. or Rare Slang, Eng.*

To tax directors, who (thank God) have *plums*. *Pope.*

plu-ma'ceous (plōō-mā'shŭs; 243), *a.* [From L. *pluma* feather.] Like a contour feather, or plume; pennaceous.

plum'age (plōōm'āj; 243), *n.* [F., fr. *plume* a feather.]

1. *Zoöl.* The entire clothing of feathers of a bird.

2. *Falconry.* Feathers given as a casting. *Obs.*

3. A bunch or tuft of feathers used for ornament. *Now R.*

plu'mate (plōō'māt), *a.* [L. *plumatus* feathered.] *Zoöl.* Resembling a plume; —said of hairs, antennæ, etc., in which the main shaft bears many smaller hairs or hairlike parts.

plumb (plŭm), *n.* [F. *plomb*, OF. *plom*, L. *plumbum* lead, a leaden ball or bullet; cf. Gr. *μόλιβος*, *μόλιβος*, *μόλυβδος*. Cf. PLUMMET, PLUNGE.]

1. A little mass or weight of lead, or other heavy material (commonly brass), attached to a line, and used by builders, etc., to indicate a vertical direction; a plummet; a plumb bob.

2. A weighting lead, or plummet, as a mariner's sounding lead, a fishline sinker, a sinker used to sound a stream or lake for fishing, a clock weight, or the like; a missile of lead.

3. Usually *plum.* A deep pool. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

out of plumb, *or* **off p.,** out of the vertical; fig., out of true.

plumb, *a.* Also **plum.** **1.** Conforming to the direction of a line attached to a plumb; vertical; as, the wall is *plumb.*

2. Downright; complete; absolute. *Now Colloq. or Dial.*

Syn. — See VERTICAL.

plumb, *adv.* Also **plum.** **1.** In a plumb direction or condition; vertically. "*Plumb* down he falls." *Milton.*

2. Directly; exactly; also, immediately.

3. Completely; absolutely. *Obs., or Slang or Dial. U. S.*

plumb, *v. t.;* PLUMBED (plŭmd); PLUMB'ING (plŭm'ĭng).

1. To sound with a plumb, or plummet; to measure the depth of (water) by sounding; hence, to ascertain the depth, quality, dimension, etc., of; sound; fathom; reach the bottom of; test; as, to *plumb* one's motives.

2. To adjust or test by a plumb line; to cause to be perpendicular; as, to *plumb* a building or a wall.

3. To be or place in a perpendicular line with.

4. To weight or load with lead, as an oar.

5. To seal with lead; as, to *plumb* a trunk.

6. [Cf. PLUMBER.] To supply, as a building, with a system of plumbing. *Cant.*

plumb, *v. i.* **1.** To fall like a plumb, or straight down. *Obs.*

2. To be vertical; to hang perpendicularly.

3. To do plumbing. *Cant.*

Plum-bag'i-na'ce-æ (plŭm-băj'ĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PLUMBAGO.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Primulales) containing about 10 genera and 350 species, widely distributed, chiefly in saline situations. They have mostly basal leaves and small clustered flowers, the tubular ribbed calyx being inferior, and the corolla consisting of 5 clawed segments. The fruit is a utricle or an achene. The principal genera are *Plumbago*, *Limonium*, and *Armeria*.—

plum-bag'i-na'ceous (-shŭs), *a.*

plum-bag'i-nous (plŭm-băj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Resembling plumbago; consisting of, or containing, plumbago.

plum-ba'go (plŭm-bā'gō), *n.* [L., a kind of lead ore, a plant, leadwort, fr. *plumbum* lead.] **1.** Graphite.

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small genus of perennial herbs, the leadworts, typifying the family Plumbaginaceæ and widely distributed in warm climates. They have alternate sessile leaves and spicate blue or white flowers with a glandular calyx, a salver-shaped corolla, and 5 styles united below. *P. capensis* is cultivated. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.

plum'bate (plŭm'bāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of plumbic acid.

plumb bob. The bob, or weight, of a plumb line.

plum'be-ous (-bē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *plumbeus*, fr. *plumbum* the metal lead.] **1.** Consisting of, or resembling, lead; leaden; lead-colored; specif., *Ceramics*, lead-glazed.



Plumb Bob.

2. Dull; heavy; stupid. *Obs. J. P. Smith.*

plumb'er (plŭm'ẽr), *n.* [F. *plombier*, OF. *plommier*. See PLUMB.] Orig., a worker in lead; now, an artisan who works in lead, zinc, tin, sheet metal, etc.; esp., a tradesman who furnishes, fits, and repairs gas, water, and soil pipes, cisterns, tanks, baths, water-closets, and their fittings, and other sanitary and fire-protection apparatus for a house or other building, including the junctions to the mains and sewers. The trade of the gas fitter has in many parts become separated from that of the plumber. Cf. 1st LEAD, 2 **d.**

plumb'ers' soil (-ẽrz). Lampblack mixed with glue and water, used as a paint to prevent adhesion of solder.

plumb'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *plommerie*, F. *plomberie*.] **1.** A place where plumbing or lead working is carried on. *Rare.*

2. The business or work of a plumber; plumbing. *Obs. or R.*

plum'bic (plŭm'bĭk), *a.* [From PLUMBUM.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, like, or containing, lead; — used specifically to designate compounds in a higher valence as contrasted with *plumbous* compounds.

plumbic acid, *Chem.*, either of two acids of which lead dioxide is the anhydride: (1) **orthoplumbic acid,** H_4PbO_4, known only in salts, the **orthoplumbates,** as calcium orthoplumbate, Ca_2PbO_4, and lead orthoplumbate, Pb_2PbO_4 (minium); (2) **metaplumbic acid,** H_2PbO_3, formed sometimes on the anode when lead salts are electrolyzed. Salts of it, called **metaplumbates,** are formed by reaction of caustic alkalies with lead dioxide.

plum-bif'er-ous (plŭm-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*plumbum* + *-ferous.*] Producing, or containing, lead.

plumb'ing (plŭm'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLUMB. Hence: *n.* **a** Act of using a plumb, or plummet, or plumb line; specif.: *Surv.* = PLUMMING. **b** Art of working in lead; now esp., a plumber's occupation or trade; also, leadwork, plumber's work.

plum'bism (plŭm'bĭz'm), *n.* [From PLUMBUM.] *Med.* Lead poisoning.

plum'bite (-bīt), *n.* [*plumbum* + *-ite.*] *Chem.* A salt of lead hydroxide, $Pb(OH)_2$, formed when the hydroxide acts as a weak acid.

plumb joint. In sheet-metal work, a soldered lap joint.

plumb line. **a** A line or cord having at one end a weight (plumb bob) usually conoidal and of brass or lead, used to determine verticality; a plummet; sometimes, a plumb rule. **b** A line directed to the center of gravity of the earth; a vertical line; also, *Obs.*, a line perpendicular to another. **c** A sounding line.

plumb'-line', *v. t.* To test the verticality or find the depth of, by means of a plumb line.

plumb'ness, *n.* State of being plumb or vertical.

plum'bous (plŭm'bŭs), *a.* [L. *plumbosus* full of lead.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, lead; specif., designating compounds in which lead has a lower valence in contrast with *plumbic* compounds.

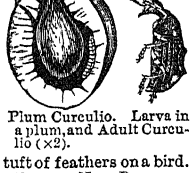
plumb rule. A narrow board with a plumb line and bob, used by builders and carpenters.



Plumb Rule.

plum'bum (plŭm'bŭm), *n.* [L.] *Chem.* Lead.

plum curculio. An American weevil (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*) which is very destructive to plums, cherries, nectarines, peaches, and other stone fruits. The adult feeds on the leaves of these trees, but lays its eggs in crescent-shaped incisions made in the fruit. The larva lives upon the pulp around the stone.



Plum Curculio. Larva in a plum, and Adult Curculio (×2).

plum duff. A plain flour pudding containing raisins or currants, boiled in a bag or cloth.

plume (plōōm, 243), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pluma.* Cf. FLY, *v.*] **1.** A feather; — now chiefly *Poetic*, exc. specif.: A long, conspicuous, or handsome feather; also, an ornamental tuft of feathers on a bird.

2. Plumage, esp. soft or downy feathers. *Now Rare.*

3. A feather, group of feathers, or tuft of hair or the like, worn as an ornament, as on a helmet.

His high *plume*, that nodded o'er his head. *Dryden.*

4. A token of honor or prowess; a prize or reward. "Ambitious to win from me some *plume*." *Milton.*

5. Something likened to a feather, as in shape, appearance, or lightness, as a column of smoke, a projection of the solar corona, or, *Zoöl.*, a plumate part or structure.

6. *Bot.* **a** A plumule. *Obs.* **b** Any plumose appendage, as the pappus of a dandelion or the coma of a milkweed seed.

plume (plōōm; 243), *v. t.;* PLUMED (plōōmd); PLUM'ING (plōōm'ĭng). [Cf. F. *plumer* to pluck, to strip, L. *plumare* to cover with feathers.] **1.** *Falconry.* To pull out the feathers of the prey, — said esp. of a hawk. Also fig. *Obs.*

2. To plume, pride, or congratulate one's self. *Obs.*

plume, *v. t.* **1.** To pull out (feathers) from a bird; to pluck; hence, to strip; bare; rob; despoil. *Obs. or R.*

2. To provide or adorn with plumes or plumage.

3. To place or fix as a plume. *Rare.*

4. a To dress the feathers of (itself); — said of a bird. **b** To dress or adorn (one's self) with or as with feathers or plumes; hence, to pride, congratulate, take credit to; — used reflexively; as, he *plumes* himself on his skill.

5. To pick and adjust the plumes or feathers of; to preen.

Pluming her wings among the breezy bowers. *Irving.*

Syn. — See PRIDE.

plumed (plōōmd; *poet. or rhetorical* plōōm'ĕd; 243), *p. a.*

1. Plucked; stripped of feathers. *Obs.*

2. Provided or adorned with plumes; wearing a plume.

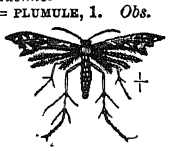
Plumed Knight, James G. Blaine (1830-93); — first so called by Col. R. G. Ingersoll in a nominating speech at the Republican Convention of 1876. — **p. partridge,** the California mountain quail. See MOUNTAIN QUAIL.

plume grass. **a** Any grass of the genus *Erianthus*; — named from its large plumelike spikes. **b** In Australia, any similar grass of the genus *Dichelachne.*

plume'let, *n* [*plume* + *-let.*] **1.** = PLUMULE, 1. *Obs.*

2. A small plume.

plume moth. Any of many small, slender moths constituting the family Pterophoridæ. Most have the wings deeply divided into two or more plumelike lobes. Some injure the grapevine.



Plume Moth of the Grapevine (*Oxyptilus periscelidactylus*).

Plu-me'ri-a (plōō-mē'rĭ-ȧ; 243), *n.* [NL., after Charles *Plumier*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American apocynaceous trees, having large white, yellow, or pink flowers with a salver-shaped corolla, and unappendaged anthers.

plum gouger. A weevil, or curculio (*Anthonomus scutellaris*), which destroys plums. The larva eats the kernel.



Plum Gouger.

plu'mi-corn (plōō'mĭ-kôrn; 243), *n.* [L. *pluma* feather + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* One of the tufts of lengthened feathers on the head of certain owls. They are popularly called *horns*, or *ears.*

plum'met (plŭm'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *plommet*, OF. *plommet*, fr. *plom* lead, F. *plomb.* See PLUMB.] **1.** A plumb bob; also, a plumb rule; hence, a test or criterion.

2. A sounding lead.

3. The pommel of a sword. *Obs. Scot.*

4. A lump, ball, or weight (of lead), as for a missile, at the end of a scourge, in a cestus, for a clock weight (hence, fig., actuating force), for an angler's sinker, etc. *Obs.*

5. Hence, something that weighs down or depresses; a weight. "The heaviest *plummet* of despair." *Wordsworth.*

6. A piece of lead formerly used to rule paper for writing.

plum'ming (-ĭng), *n.* [See PLUMB.] *Surv.* The process of establishing vertical lines by use of suspended plummets.

plum'my (-ĭ), *a.* [From PLUM.] Full of, consisting of, of the nature of, or like, plums; hence, very desirable; advantageous. *Colloq. or Slang.*

plu'mose (plōō'mōs, plōō-mōs'; 243), *a.* [L. *plumosus*, fr. *pluma* feather.] **1.** Having feathers or plumes; feathered.

2. Having hairs, or other parts, arranged along an axis like a feather; feathery, plumelike; as, a *plumose* stigma.

plu-mos'i-ty (plōō-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ, 243), *n.* State of being plumose.

plu'mous (plōō'mŭs; 243), *a.* Plumose; feathery.

plump (plŭmp; *dial. also* plŏmp), *n.* A cluster; group; crowd; flock; clump. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

To visit islands and the *plumps* of men *Chapman.*

plump (plŭmp), *a.;* PLUMP'ER (plŭm'pẽr), PLUMP'EST. [ME. *plomp* rude, clumsy; akin to D. *plomp*, G., Dan., & Sw. *plump;* prob. of imitative origin. Cf. PLUMP, *adv.*, PLUMP to fall heavily.] **1.** Blunt; rude; dull. *Obs*

2. Well rounded or filled out; esp., chubby; fat; as, a *plump* baby; *plump* cheeks.

The god of wine did his *plump* clusters bring. *T. Carew.*

3. [See PLUMP, *adv.*] Done or made suddenly and without reservation; blunt; direct; unqualified. "The tone of *plump* assurance." *J. Martineau.*

4. Plumped down; paid at one time.

5. Of full size and weight; — said of coins.

plug'gy (plŭg'ĭ; *dial. also* plŏg'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Short and stout; thickset; sturdy. *Dial. Eng.*

2. Stiff; tenacious, as clay. *R.*

plugh. † PLOW.

plug hat. The ordinary silk hat. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.*

plug key. = PLUG SWITCH.

plug'less, *a.* See -LESS.

plug'man, *n.* **1.** *U. S. Navy.* The member of a gun's crew whose duty is to open and close the breech plug or block, in firing.

2. A man who attends the engine, pumps, etc., in a mine. *Obs.*

plug riots. Certain riots in 1842, when cotton mills in Lancashire, Eng., were prevented from working by the drawing of "plugs" (bolts) from the boilers.

plug tap. See TAP, *n.*

plug tobacco. Tobacco in the form of plugs. [See TRAY.]

plug'tray', *n.*, or **plug tray.**

plug tree. A plug rod for working the valves in a beam engine.

pluik. † PLOUK.

pluke. Var. of PLOUK. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plukke. † PLUCK.

plum. Var. or ref. sp. of PLUMB.

plum (*dial.* plĭm), *v. i.* To rise; swell; plim. — *v. t.* To shake. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

plum, *a.* 1. Rounded out; plump. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Light; as bread; soft, as a bed or rock. **b** Mild; — of weather. **c** Fig., soft; stupid.

plu'ma (plōō'mȧ; 243), *n.*; *pl.* MÆ (-mē). [L.] Contour feather.

plu-mach' (plōō-măsh'), *n.* [OF. *plumache.*] A plume. *Hist.*

plu-ma'ci-ol, *n.* [LL. *plumaceolus:* cf. OF *plumaceole.*] *Old Surgery.* A pledget of lint. *Obs.*

plum-ade', *n.* [Cf. OF. *plumart.*] A plume on horses in funeral processions. *Obs.*

plum'aged (plōōm'ĕjd; 243), *a.* Having plumage; feathered.

plum'age-ry (-ĕj-rĭ), *n.* Feather working. *Rare.*

plu-mash'. † PLUMACH.

plu-mas'ser-y, *n.* [OF. *plumasserie.*] An ornamental tuft of feathers. *Obs.*

plu'mas'sier' (plü'mȧ'syā'), *n.* [F.] One who prepares or deals in ornamental plumes or feathers.

Plu'ma-tel'la (plōō'mȧ-tĕl'ȧ; 243), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *plumatus* feathered.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fresh-water phylactolæmatous polyzoans having a chitinous ectocyst and forming branching colonies. It is the type of a family, **Plu'ma-tel'lidæ** (-ĭ-dē). — **plu'ma-tel'lid,** *a.* & *n.* — **plu'ma-tel'loid,** *a.*

plumb. Obs. or dial. Eng. var of PLUM.

plumb. Obs. or Scot. var. of PLUMB.

plumb. Obs. or dial. var. of PLUM.

plumb'age (plŭm'ĕj), *n.* Leadwork. *Rare.*

plum-ba'gine, *n.* [F. *plombagine.*] *Obs.* **1.** A natural alloy of silver and lead.

2. The mineral plumbago.

plum'ba-gin'e-ous (plŭm'bȧ-jĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Plumbaginaceous.

plum'ba-ry, *n.* [L. *plumbarius*, adj.] Lead ore. *Obs.*

plumbat. † PLUMMET.

plumb bond. See BOND, *n.*, 10 a.

plum'be-an, *a.* [See PLUMBEOUS.] Leaden. *Obs.* [BLOCK.]

plumber block. = PLUMMER BLOCK.

plumb'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

plumbet. † PLUMMET

plumbet, *n.* [Prob. fr F. *plomb* lead, and named from its color. *Oxf. E. D.*] A fabric for clothing, usually of silk or wool. *Obs.*

plum'bi-on (plŭm'bĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*plumbum* + *ion.*] *Chem.* The bivalent cation, Pb^{++}, present in solutions of lead salts.

plum'bi-sol'vent (plŭm'bĭ-sŏl'vĕnt), *a.* [*plumbum* + *solvent.*] Solvent of lead. — **plum'bi-sol'ven-cy** (-vĕn-sĭ), *n.*

plum bladder. Bladder plum.

plumb'less (plŭm'lĕs), *a.* Incapable of being plumbed; fathomless; immeasurable

plum'bo-sol'vent. Erron. for PLUMBISOLVENT. [cal. *Obs.*

plumb'right', *a.* Plumbly vertical.

plumb'y, *a. Her.* Lead-colored; — apparently misused by Ferne (1586) for *plummy*, plum-colored, or purple. *Obs.*

plum color *or* **colour.** = PLUM, *n.*, 4. — **plum'-col'ored,** *or* **-col'oured,** *a.*

plumd. Plumbed. *Ref. Sp.*

plum-dam'as (plŭm-dăm'ȧs) **-dam'is** (-ĭs), *n.* [F. *Damas* Damascus.] A damson. *Scot.*

plume. † PLUMB.

Plume, Captain The hero of Farquhar's "The Recruiting Officer," a gallant soldier, fonder of his profession than of the ladies, whom he charms.

plume'less, *a.* See -LESS.

plume moss. The moss *Hypnum crista-castrensis*, from its feathery branches.

plume nutmeg An aromatic monimnaceous Australian tree (*Atherosperma moschata*), whose carpels are tipped with long plumose persistent styles

plu'me-o-pi'ce-an (plōō'mē-ō-pĭ'sē-ăn; 243), *a.* [L. *plumeus* downy + *piceus* of pitch.] Consisting of tar and feathers. *Humorous Nonce Word.*

plu'me-ous (plōō'mē-ŭs; 243), *a.* [L. *plumeus.*] Feathery. *Rare*

plume poppy. A Japanese papaveraceous plant (*Bocconia cordata*), with plumelike panicles of flowers.

plum'er-y (plōōm'ẽr-ĭ; 243), *n.* Plumes; plumage. *Rare.*

plumet. † PLUMMET.

plum'et (plōōm'ĕt), *n.* [F.] A small plume. *Rare.*

‖ **plume'tis'** (plüm'tē'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Tambour work

2. A kind of muslin dress goods.

plum fir. A Chilean taxaceous tree (*Podocarpus andina*), with an edible plumlike fruit.

plum granite The American wild plum (*Prunus americana*).

plum'ier (plōōm'yẽr; 243), *n* One who feathers arrows *Rare*

Plu'mi-e'ra (plōō'mĭ-ē'rȧ; 243), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of PLUMERIA.

plu'mi-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L *pluma* feather — *-fication.*] Act of feathering, or state of being feathered. *Rare*

plu'mi-form (plōō'mĭ-fôrm; 243), *a.* Feather-shaped — **plu'mi-form-ly,** *adv.*

plu-mig'er-ous (plōō-mĭj'ẽr-ŭs; 243), *a.* [L. *plumiger*; *pluma* a feather + *gerere* to bear.] Plume-bearing; feathered.

plum'i-ness (plōōm'ĭ-nĕs; 243), *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*

plu'mi-ped, plu'mi-pede (plōō'mĭ-pĕd, -pēd; 243), *a.* [L. *plumipes, -edis*; *pluma* feather + *pes* foot.] Having feet covered with feathers. — *n.* A plumiped bird.

plum'ist (plōōm'ĭst; 243), *n.* A plumassier. *R.*

plum juniper. An East Indian juniper (*Juniperus drupacea*) with edible drupelike fruits.

plum knot. = BLACK KNOT.

plum'less, *a.* See -LESS.

plum line. Plumb line *Ref. Sp.*

plumme † PLUMB.

plum'mer Obs. or ref sp var. of PLUMBER. [MER BLOCK.]

Plum'mer, *n.* Short for PLUM-PLUM'mer, **Caleb.** In Dickens's "The Cricket on the Hearth," a poor, dispirited old toy maker, so devoted to his blind daughter that, to make her happy, he deceives her into the belief that he is prosperous.

plummer block. A pillow block or bearing block. See BEARING, *Illust.*; PILLOW BLOCK.

plum'mer-y † PLUMBERY.

plum'met, *v. t Obs.* **a** To sound or fathom. **b** To let fall or draw (a line) by use of a plummet.

plum'met, *v. i.* To fish with a plummet line.

plum'met-ed, *a.* Furnished with or as with plummets

plum'met-less, *a.* Unfathomable. [plummet.]

plummet line. A line with a

plum'ming. Plumbing. *Ref Sp.*

plum'my, *a.* [Cf dial *plum* to swell, to rise, as bread.] Porous. *Obs.* — **plum'mi-ness,** *n. Obs.*

plum oil, plum'-ker'nel oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

plump (plŭmp), *n.* & *v.* Pump. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

plump, *v. i.* To form crowds; to crowd (together). *Obs.*

plump (plŭmp), *v. t.;* PLUMPED (plŭmpt); PLUMP'ING. To make plump; to fill (out); dilate; distend.
To *plump* up the hollowness of their history with improbable miracles *Fuller.*

plump, *v. i.* [See PLUMP, *a.*] To grow or become plump; to swell out; as, her cheeks have *plumped.*

plump, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *plompen*, G. *plumpen*, Sw. *plumpa*, Dan. *plumpe;* of imitative origin.] **1.** To drop, fall, sink, or come in contact, suddenly or heavily; to come or go plump. "Dulcissa *plumps* into a chair." *Spectator.*
2. To give or vote a plumper. See 2d PLUMPER, 2.

plump, *v. t.* [See PLUMP to fall heavily.] **1.** To drop, cast, or plunge all at once or suddenly and heavily; as, to *plump* a stone into water.
2. To utter, as an opinion, plump or suddenly; blurt (out).
3. To give (one's votes) as a plumper. See 2d PLUMPER, 2.

plump, *n.* **1.** Act of plumping, or falling, plunging or striking abruptly or heavily; a sudden plunge or heavy fall; also, the sound made by such a fall. *Colloq.*
2. A heavy or sudden shower. *Scot.*

plump, *adv.* [Cf. D. *plomp*, interj., G. *plump, plumps;* of imitative origin. Cf. PLUMP to fall.] **1.** With a sudden or heavy drop; suddenly and heavily; as, to fall *plump.*
2. Straight down; vertically; perpendicularly; also, straight ahead; directly in front.
3. Without hesitation, circumlocution, or concealment; unqualifiedly; straight; directly; bluntly; flatly.
A scientist, who asked her *plump* whether the religion of the American Indian was or was not a pure theism. *K. D Wiggin.*

plump'er (plŭm'pẽr), *n.* [See PLUMP, *a.*] One that plumps or swells out something else; esp., something as a light ball, carried in the mouth to fill out the cheeks.

plump'er, *n.* **1.** Act of plumping, or falling suddenly or heavily; a plump, as from a horse; a cropper.
2. [Cf. PLUMP, *adv.*] *English Elections.* A vote or votes given to one candidate only, when the voter might vote for more than one for the same office, as for several candidates for a county council.
3. A downright, unqualified lie. *Obs. or R., or Colloq.*

plum pudding. **1.** A pudding containing plums; specif., a pudding of flour or bread crumbs, raisins, currants, and other fruits, suet, eggs, spices, etc., boiled in a bag or cloth; also, an ordinary suet pudding with raisins.
2. *Whaling.* A muscular fibrous tissue which permeates the blubber of the tongue of certain whales.

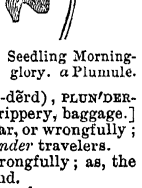

Plumularia (*P. setacea*)

plump'y (plŭm'pĭ), *a.* Plump; chubby. *Rare.* "*Plumpy* Bacchus." *Shak.*

plum thrips. A very destructive thrips (*Euthrips pyri*) which first appeared in numbers near San José, California. It attacks the buds of prune, cherry, pear, and almond trees.

Plu'mu-la'ri-a (plōō'mū-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115, 243), *n.* [NL.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of calyptoblastic hydrozoans with sessile zooids arranged on only one side of the branching plumelike stems. It is the type of a family, **Plu'mu-la-ri'i-dæ** (-lȧ-rĭ'ĭ-dē).
2. [*l. c.*] Any member of the family Plumulariidæ.
— plu'mu-la'ri-an (-lā'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

plu'mule (plōō'mūl; 243), *n.* [L. *plumula*, dim. of *pluma* a feather: cf. F. *plumule.*] **1.** *Bot.* The primary bud of an embryo or germinating seed plant. It is usually at the apex of the hypocotyl (in dicotyledonous plants between the pair of cotyledons) and continues in its development the ascending axis or primary stem.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** A down feather. **b** = ANDROCONIUM. See ANDROCONIA.


Seedling Morning-glory. *a* Plumule.

plum'y (plōōm'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Downy. *Obs.*
2. Covered or adorned with, abounding in, or like, plumes; plumed; feathery.

plun'der (plŭn'dẽr), *v. t.;* PLUN'DERED (-dẽrd), PLUN'DERING. [G. *plündern* to plunder, *plunder* frippery, baggage.]
1. To take the goods of by force, as in war, or wrongfully; to pillage; spoil; sack; rob; as, to *plunder* travelers.
2. To take or appropriate by force or wrongfully; as, the enemy *plundered* all the goods they found.
Syn. — Pillage, despoil, sack, rifle, strip, rob, ravage.

plun'der, *v. i.* To commit robbery or spoliation.

plun'der (plŭn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** Act of plundering, as in war; pillaging; robbery; spoliation.
Inroads and *plunders* of the Saracens. *Sir T. North.*
2. That which is taken by open force, as from an enemy, or by theft or fraud; pillage; spoil; booty.
3. Personal property; baggage. *Slang, U. S.*
Syn. — See BOOTY.

plun'der-age (-ĕj), *n.* A plundering; specif., *Mar. Law*, embezzlement of goods on shipboard; also, the plunder so got

plun'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who plunders or pillages.

plunge (plŭnj), *v. t.;* PLUNGED (plŭnjd); PLUNG'ING (plŭn'jĭng). [ME. *ploungen*, OF. *plongier*, F. *plonger*, fr. (assumed) LL. *plumbicare*, fr. L. *plumbum* lead. See PLUMB.]
1. To cause to penetrate or enter quickly and forcibly; to thrust or force (into or in liquid, a penetrable substance, or a cavity); to immerse; submerge; as, to *plunge* the body into water; to *plunge* a dagger into the breast. Also fig.; as, to *plunge* a nation into war.
2. To baptize by immersion. *Obs. & R.*
3. To overwhelm; overcome; embarrass. *Obs.*
Plunged . . . with three lines of Seneca. *Sir T. Browne.*
4. *a Surv.* To set (the horizontal cross wire of a theodolite) in the direction of a grade in plunging a grade (see below). **b** To turn over (the telescope of a transit) on its horizontal transverse axis.
5. To thrust or cast one's self into; to dive into. *Obs. & R.*
6. *Hort.* To sink (a potted plant) in the ground or in a bed of prepared material.
to plunge a grade. *Civil Engin.* **a** *Surv.* To establish a grade between two points of known level by sighting the target, set up at either point, through a theodolite fixed at the other point, clamping the instrument, and then bringing the target into the fixed line of sight at any desired intermediate points on the grade. Cf. BONING. **b** To test a railroad embankment or the like as to its reliability or condition by prodding with a light pointed steel rod.

plunge (plŭnj), *v. i.* **1.** To thrust or cast one's self, as into water; to submerge one's self; to dive or rush in; to penetrate, sink, or enter, suddenly or impetuously, as into a forest. Also fig.; as, to *plunge* into debt.
Forced to *plunge* naked in the raging sea. *Dryden*
2. To descend or dip suddenly, as a road.
3. To pitch or throw one's self headlong or violently forward and downward, as a horse or ship.
Some wild colt, which . . . flings and *plunges. Bp Hall*
4. To bet or gamble heavily and with seeming recklessness, to risk large sums in hazardous enterprises. *Slang.*

plunge, *n.* **1.** A place for plunging or diving, as a swimming tank; a deep place (in water).
2. Act of plunging; a dive, leap, rush, or pitch into, or as into, water; act of pitching one's self headlong or violently forward and, esp., downward; as, to take the water with a *plunge.* Also, a heavy fall, as of rain.
3. A state of being submerged in difficulty, danger, or the like; a strait; difficulty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. Heavy and reckless betting or gambling; hazardous or reckless speculation or expenditure. *Slang.*

plunge battery. *Elec.* A voltaic battery so arranged that the plates can be plunged into, or withdrawn from, the exciting liquid at pleasure.

plung'er (plŭn'jẽr), *n.* **1.** One that plunges; a diver.
2. *a Mach.* A sliding reciprocating piece driven by or against fluid pressure; a piston; esp., a long valveless piston, used as a forcer in a force pump (which see), as a ram in a hydraulic press, or the like. **b** A piece with a motion more or less like that of the foregoing, as a device for firing the charge in a cartridge or a contact mine, the dasher of a churn, the iron core of an electric sucking coil, etc.
3. A cavalryman. *Mil. Slang. Now Rare.*
4. A reckless gambler or speculator. *Slang.*
5. *Pottery.* A tank in which the clay and other ingredients are worked with water to the proper consistence.

plunger magnet. An electromagnet in which an iron core is attracted into a tubular coil, or solenoid.

plunge rod. *Civil Engin.* A leveling rod or a pointed steel rod used in plunging a grade (see under PLUNGE, *v. t.*).

plung'ing (plŭn'jĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLUNGE. — **plunging battery.** = PLUNGE BATTERY. — **p. fire,** *Gun.*, direct fire on an enemy from a superior elevation. — **p. rod.** = PLUNGE ROD.

plunk (plŭnk), *v. t.* [Imitative.] *Chiefly Colloq.* **1.** To pluck and release quickly (a musical string); to twang.
2. To throw, push, drive heavily, plumply, or suddenly; as, to *plunk* down a dollar; also, to hit or strike.
3. To be a truant from (school). *Scot.*

plunk, *v. i. Chiefly Colloq.* **1.** To make a quick, hollow, metallic, or harsh sound, as by pulling hard on a taut string and quickly releasing it; of a raven, to croak.
2. To drop or sink down suddenly or heavily; to plump.
3. To play truant, or "hooky." *Scot.*

plunk, *n.* **1.** Act or sound of plunking. *Colloq.*
2. *Slang.* **a** A large sum of money. *Obs.* **b** A dollar. *U. S.*

plu'per'fect (plōō'pûr'fĕkt; plōō'pûr'fĕkt; 277), *a.* [L. *plus* more + *perfectus* perfect: cf. F. *plus-que-parfait*, L. *plus-quamperfectum*, more than perfect.] **1.** *Gram.* Past perfect; — applied to the tense expressing an action or event as completed at or before a given past time.
2. *Music.* Augmented; — of an interval *Rare.*
3. More than perfect or complete. *Rare.*

plu'per'fect, *n.* The pluperfect tense; also, a verb or verb form denoting it.

plu'ral (plōō'rȧl; 243), *a.* [L. *pluralis*, fr. *plus, pluris*, more: cf. F. *pluriel*, OF. *plurel.* See PLUS.] **1.** *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, the form of a word denoting more than one, or in some languages having a dual form, as ancient Greek, more than two.
2. More than one; pertaining to, containing, consisting of, or equal to, more than one.
Plural faith, which is too much by one. *Shak.*
plural livings, *Eccl.*, two or more livings or benefices held by one incumbent. — **p. marriage,** polygamy; — so called among the Mormons. — **p. number.** See NUMBER, *n.*, 15. — **p. vote,** the casting or right of casting more than one vote, or of voting in more than one constituency, as in British parliamentary elections. Hence **p. voter, p. voting.** — **p. wife,** any of the two or more wives of a plural marriage.

plu'ral, *n. Gram.* The plural number, the inflectional form denoting it, or a word in that form. For the formation of English plurals, see *Introd., Rules for Spelling*, esp. the paragraph treating of words having two plurals with differentiated meanings. Abstract nouns, *humanity, malignity, perseverance*, etc., may take a plural with the concrete sense of *acts* or *instances* of the nature or quality denoted. Some nouns, as *trout, carp, plover*, etc., are used without change of form to denote more than one individual, but take the plural *-s* to denote more than one species; thus, a dozen *trout*, a flock of *plover;* but, the *trouts* of Wisconsin, the *plovers* of North America. Certain other nouns, such as *barley, millet*, etc., have no plural form or sense except for species.

plu'ral-ism (plōō'rȧl-ĭz'm; 243), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being plural.
2. *Eccl.* The practice or fact of one person holding more than one benefice or living at a time. *Brit.*
3. The holding by one person of two or more offices at once.
4. *Metaph.* The doctrine that there are more than one or two kinds of being or independent centers of causation in the universe; — opposed to *monism* and to *dualism.*

plu'ral-ist, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A clergyman holding more than one benefice or living at a time. *Brit.*
2. A person having two or more offices, two or more professions, or the like, at one time.
3. *Metaph.* One who holds the doctrine of pluralism.

plu-ral'i-ty (plōō-rȧl'ĭ-tĭ; 243), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *pluralitas.* cf. F. *pluralité.*] **1.** State of being plural; also, state of being numerous; a large number or quantity; a multitude; as, a *plurality* of persons or worlds.
2. *Eccl.* **a** The holding by one person of two or more benefices or livings at one time. **b** Any of the benefices or livings so held. *Brit.*
3. The holding by one person of two or more offices or positions at one time.
4. The greater number or part; majority.
Take the *plurality* of the world, and they are neither wise nor good. *L'Estrange.*
5. *U. S Politics.* In an election, an excess of votes over those for any other candidate for the same office; esp., and most commonly, when there are more than two candidates, an excess over the number for the next opponent; — in distinction from a *majority* over all, or an absolute majority of all the votes cast. See MAJORITY, 2.
plurality of causes, the doctrine of J. S. Mill that the cause of an event, philosophically speaking, is the sum total of its conditions, both positive and negative.

plu'ral-ize (plōō'rȧl-īz; 243), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make plural by using the plural termination; to attribute plurality to; to express in the plural form.

plu'ral-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To take a plural; to assume a plural form; as, a noun *pluralizes. Earle.*
2. To be or become a pluralist. *Brit.*

plu'ri- (plōō'rĭ-; 243). [See PLUS.] Combining form fr. Lat. *plus, pluris*, meaning *more, many; multi-;* as in *pluriliteral*, having many letters; *pluricapsular*, multicapsular.

plu'ri-ax'i-al (-ăk'sĭ-ăl), *a.* Having more than one axis. Specif., *Bot.*, designating plants of which the flowers are developed on secondary shoots; — opposed to *monaxial.*

plu'ri-nom'i-nal (-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* Consisting of more than one name; polynomial.

plu'ri-pres'ence (-prĕz'ĕns), *n.* Presence in more than one place at the same time.

plu'ri-se'ri-al (-sē'rĭ-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Consisting of several series or rows. — **plu'ri-se'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

plus (plŭs), *a.* [L., more; akin to Gr. πλείων, πλέων, and E. *full.* See FULL, *a.;* cf. PIU, PLEONASM.] **1.** *Math.* More; to be added; positive, in distinction from negative; — used as an oral rendering of the sign + and grammatically as a quasi preposition or as an attributive; as, four *plus* five (oral for 4 + 5); a *plus* quantity. Opposed to *minus.*
2. In predicate use, possessed of as an addition or gain; as, he found he was *plus* some valuable experience. *Colloq.*
3. Hence, additional; extra.
4. *Elec.* Positively electrified; positive.
plus pressure, *Engin.*, a pressure exceeding that of the atmosphere. — **p. sign,** *Math.*, the sign (+) denoting addition, or a positive quantity. The sign was orig. a contraction of the Latin *et*, and. — **p. thread,** *Mech.*, a screw thread on a bolt with the same diameter as that at the bottom of the thread; — opposed to *minus thread.*

plus, *adv. Elec.* Positively.

plus, *prep.* With the addition of; with; as, he paid the debt *plus* interest. Cf. PLUS, *a.*, 1. Opposed to MINUS.

plus, *n.* **1.** The plus sign; — opposed to *minus.*
2. An added quantity; something additional or extra.
3. A positive quantity.

plush (plŭsh), *n.* [F. *pluche, peluche* (cf. It. *peluzzo*), perh. ultimately fr. L. *pilus* hair. See PILE hair.] **1.** A textile fabric with a nap or shag on one side, longer and softer than that of velvet. It is made of silk, cotton, wool, etc., or a combination of two materials.
2. *pl.* Plush breeches, such as worn by some footmen.
3. Some natural substance, as grass, like or likened to plush in softness or appearance.

Plu'si-a (plōō'shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ; 243), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλούσιος rich; — in ref. to the metallic markings on its wings.] *Zoöl.* **a** A large widely distributed genus of noctuid moths. They have a stout body, slender antennæ, and the fore wings usually with metallic markings. The larvæ are often sérious pests to agriculture. It is the type of a family, **Plu-si'i-dæ** (plōō-sī'ĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] Any member of this

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plump, *v. t.* To sow (seed) in plumps, or clumps.

plump'en (plŭm'p'n), *v. t.* To make plump; plump. *Rare.*

plump'er, *n.* A machine for sowing seeds in plumps.

plump'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLUMP. Specif.: *p. a.* Of oysters, floating.

plump'ly, *adv.* of PLUMP.

plump'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

plum pocket. = BLADDER PLUM

plumpt. Plumped. *Ref. Sp.*

plum'-pud'ding stone. Pudding stone; conglomerate.

plum'rock', plum'rose'. Corruptions of PRIMROSE. *Scot.*

Plum'stead peculiars (plŭm'stĕd). *Eccl.* = PECULIAR PEOPLE b.

plu'mu-la (plōō'mū-lȧ; 243), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] *Bot. & Zool.* A plumule.

plu'mu-la'ceous (-lā'shŭs), *a* Pert. to or like down.

plu'mu-lar (plōō'mū-lẽr; 243), *a.* Relating to a plumule.

plu'mu-late (-lāt), *a.* Finely plumose.

plu'mu-li-form' (-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Like a plumule.

plu'mu-lose (-lōs), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, a down feather.

plum weevil. The plum curculio.

plun'der, *v. t.* To perplex. *Obs.*

plun'der-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

plun'derd. Plundered. *Ref. Sp.*

plun'der-ess, *n.* A female plunderer.

plun'der-less, *a.* See -LESS.

plun'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, plundering.

plun'geon (plŭn'jŭn), *n.* [F. *plongeon.*] A diver (bird). *Obs.*

plunger bucket, plunger lift. A piston, without a valve, in a pump. [*n.*, 2.]

plunger piston. See PLUNGER, [*n.*, 2.]

plunger pump. = FORCE PUMP.

plung'ing-ly, *adv.* of PLUNGING.

plun'gy (plŭn'jĭ), *a.* [Cf. PLUNGE.] Stormy; rainy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

plunk, *adv. & interj.* With a plunking sound; plump.

plun'ket, *n.* [Cf. OF. *plonquié* lead-colored, a lead-colored stuff, *plonquier* to cover with lead, and E. *blunket.*] A grayish or bluish fabric of wool. *Obs.*

plun'ther (plŭn'thẽr), *v. i.* To plod; flounder. *Rare* [fect.

plup., *or* **pluperf.** *Abbr.* Pluperfect.

plur. *Abbr.* Plural.

plu'ra-cie, *n.* [L. *plus, pluris*, more.] Plurality. *Obs. Scot.*

plu'ral-is'tic (plōō'rȧl-ĭs'tĭk; 243), *a.* Of or pert. to pluralism, esp. in metaphysics. = **plu'ral-ĭs'tĭ-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kȧl-ĭ), *adv.*

plu'ral-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shăn), *n.* A pluralizing.

plu'ral-iz'er (plōō'rȧl-īz'ẽr; 243), *n. Eccl.* A pluralist. *Rare.*

plu'ral-ly, *adv.* of PLURAL.

plu'ra-tive (plōō'rȧ-tĭv; 243), *a.* [L. *pluralitivus* plural.] a *Gram* = PLURAL, 1. b *Logic.* Denoting a logical quantity more than half but less than all. *Rare.*

pluric. † PLEURISY.

plu'ri-cap'su-lar, plu'ri-cel'lu-lar. *a.* **plu'ri-cip'i-tal** (plōō'rĭ-sĭp'ĭ-tȧl; 243), *a.*, **plu'ri-cus'pid, plu'ri-cus'pi-date,** *a.*, **plu'ri-den'tate,** *a.* See PLURI-

plu'ri-es (plōō'rĭ-ēz; 243), *n.* [From L. *pluries* many times, which occurs in the first clause.] *Law.* Any of one or more writs issued after the first and alias writs have been exhausted.

plu'ri-fa'ri-ous (-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *plurifarius.*] Multifarious. *Obs*

plu'ri-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*pluri-* + *-fication.*] Process of making, or state of being, plural.

plu'ri-flag'el-late, *a.*, **plu'ri-flo'rous** (plōō'rĭ-flō'rŭs; 201, 243), *a.*, **plu'ri-fo'li-ate,** *a.*, **plu'ri-fo'li-o-late,** *a.*, **plu'ri-gut'tu-late,** *a.* See PLURI-.

plu'ri-lit'er-al, *a. Heb. Gram.* Of more letters than three.

plu'ri-loc'u-lar, *a.* See PLURI-.

plu'ri-nu'cle-ate, plu'ri-nu'cle-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* See PLURI-.

plu-rip'a-ra (plōō-rĭp'ȧ-rȧ; 243), *n.; pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [NL.; *pluri-* + L. *parere* to bring forth.] *Med.* A multipara.

plu'ri-par'i-ty (plōō'rĭ-păr'ĭ-tĭ; 243), *n.* Multiparous quality or state.

plu-rip'a-rous (plōō-rĭp'ȧ-rŭs; 243), *a.* [*pluri-* + *-parous.*] Multiparous.

plu'ri-par'tite, *a.*, **plu'ri-pet'al-ous,** *a.*, **plu'ri-sep'tate,** *a.*, **plu'ri-se'ri-ate, plu'ri-se'ri-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a*, **plu'ri-se'tose,** *a.* See PLURI-.

plurisie, pluriesy. † PLEURISY.

plu'ri-spi'ral (-spī'rȧl), *a.*, **plu'ris'po-ro-us** (plōō-rĭs'pō-rŭs; plōō'rĭ-spō'rŭs), *a.* See PLURI-.

plu'ri-tan, *n.* [L. *plus, pluris*, more; after *puritan.*] One who seeks many (lecherously). *Obs.*

plu'ri-ty, *n.* [LL. *pluritas.*] Plurality; numbers. *Obs.*

plu'ri-va'lent (plōō'rĭ-vā'lĕnt; plōō-rĭv'ȧ-lĕnt; 243), *a.* [*pluri-* + L. *valens*, p. pr.] *Biol.* Designating a chromatin rod consisting of several chromosomes

plu'ri-valve (plōō'rĭ-vălv; 243), *a.*, *pl. Bot. & Zool.* Multivalve.

plu-riv'o-rous (plōō-rĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*pluri-* + *-vorous.*] *Bot.* Inhabiting several or many hosts, as certain fungi.

‖ **plus a'lo-ës quam mel'lis ha'bet** (ăl'ō-ēz). [L.] He has more of gall (lit., of aloes) than of honey. *Juvenal* (VI. 181).

pluschaud, *a.* [F. *plus chaud* hotter.] Very hot. *Obs.*

plush copper. Chalcotrichite, a fibrous red copper ore.

plushed (plŭsht), *a.* **1.** Having a long nap like plush.
2. Wearing plush. [of plush.]

plush-ette', *n.* An inferior kind

plush stitch. A stitch in worsted work, made with loops cut to form a surface like plush, or left whole for a border, or fringe. Called also RAISED STITCH.

plush velveteen. Cotton plush made to imitate silk plush.

plush'y (plŭsh'ĭ), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, plush; soft and shaggy; covered with plush.

‖ **plus' on est' de fous', plus' on rit'** (plŭ'zŏn-nĕ' dẽ fōō', plŭ'zŏn rē'). [F.] The more merry-makers, the more fun.

‖ **plus' quam-,** *or* **plus' quam** (plŭs'kwăm), *a.* [L.] More than.

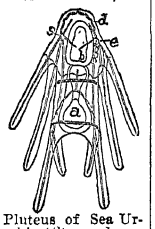
‖ **plus sage' que les sages'** (plŭ sázh' kẽ lā sázh'). [F.] Wiser than the wise.

genus, esp. *P. brassicæ*, the cabbage plusia, whose larva feeds on cabbage and other crucifers.

Plu-tel'la (plōō-tĕl'*ä*), *n.* [NL., prob. dim. fr. Gr. πλοῦτος wealth.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of tineid moths. **b** [*l. c.*] Any member of this genus, esp. *P. cruciferarum*, the cabbage plutella, whose larva destroys turnips and cabbages.

plu'te-us (plōō'tē-ŭs; 243), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TEI (-ī), E. -TEUSES (-ŭs-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [L., a shed.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** *Arch.* A low wall or parapet, esp. one used as a partition between columns. **b** *Mil.* A kind of penthouse of hurdles covered with raw hides, to protect besiegers; also, a breastwork; parapet. **c** A bookshelf, bookcase, or desk.

2. *Zoöl.* The free-swimming, bilaterally symmetrical larva of sea urchins and ophiurans. It has several slender, anteriorly projecting processes inclosing calcareous rods. The adult radial form develops on one side of the pluteus, the larval arms or processes being gradually absorbed.



Pluteus of Sea Urchin (*Strongylocentrotus*). *a* Mouth; *b* Stomach; *d* Water Tubes; *e* Rudiment of Sea Urchin. Much enlarged.

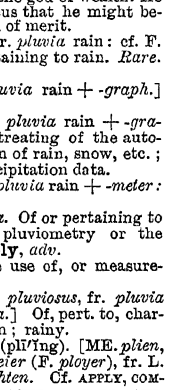
Plu'to (-tō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πλούτων.] *Class. Myth.* The god of the lower world, usually called *Hades* by the Greeks and *Dis* by the Romans. See HADES, 1 **a**, DIS, PERSEPHONE.

plu-toc'ra-cy (plōō-tŏk'rä-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. πλουτοκρατία; πλοῦτος wealth + κρατεῖν to be strong, to rule, fr. κράτος strength.] Government by the wealthy; the rule or dominion of wealth or of the rich; also, a controlling or influential class of rich men; a body of plutocrats.

plu'to-crat (plōō'tō-krăt; 243), *n.* One who has power or influence due to his wealth; one of the plutocracy.

plu'to-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), **plu'to-crat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, plutocrats or plutocracy.

plu-tol'o-gy (plōō-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πλοῦτος wealth + *-logy.*] The scientific study of wealth; theoretical economics. — **plu-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*



Pluto Monkey.

Pluto monkey. A long-tailed West African guenon monkey (*Cercopithecus pluto*) of a grizzled blackish color with a white frontal band.

Plu-to'ni-an (plōō-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Plutonius*, Gr. Πλουτώνιος.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Pluto or the lower world; Plutonic; infernal.

2. *Geol.* = PLUTONIC, 1.

Plu-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *plutonique.*] **1.** Pert. to or designating the theory of the Plutonists; igneous.

2. Plutonian.

Plutonic rocks, *Geol.*, igneous rocks, as granite, regarded as having solidified at some depth below the surface.

Plu'to-nism (plōō'tō-nĭz'm; 243), *n.* [Cf. F. *plutonisme.*] The Plutonic theory.

Plu'to-nist (-nĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *plutoniste.*] *Geol.* One holding the theory that the successive rocks of the earth's crust were formed by igneous fusion; — opposed to *Neptunist.*

Plu'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πλοῦτος.] *Class. Myth.* The son of Iasion and Demeter, and the god of wealth. He is fabled to have been blinded by Zeus that he might bestow his gifts without discrimination of merit.

plu'vi-al (-vĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *pluvialis*, fr. *pluvia* rain: cf. F. *pluvial.* See PLOVER.] **1.** Of or pertaining to rain. *Rare.*

2. *Geol.* Due to the action of rain.

plu'vi-o-graph' (-ō-grăf'), *n.* [L. *pluvia* rain + *-graph.*] A self-registering rain gauge.

plu'vi-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* [L. *pluvia* rain + *-graphy.*] The branch of meteorology treating of the automatic registration of the precipitation of rain, snow, etc.; also, the graphic presentation of precipitation data.

plu'vi-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [L. *pluvia* rain + *-meter*: cf. F. *pluviomètre.*] A rain gauge.

plu'vi-o-met'ric (-ō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
plu'vi-o-met'ric-al (-ō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl) } pluviometry or the pluviometer. — **plu'vi-o-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

plu'vi-om'e-try (-ŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* The use of, or measurement by, the pluviometer.

plu'vi-ous (plōō'vĭ-ŭs; 243), *a.* [L. *pluviosus*, fr. *pluvia* rain: cf. F. *pluvieux.* See PLUVIAL, *a.*] Of, pert. to, characterized by, or of the nature of, rain; rainy.

ply (plī), *v. t.*; PLIED (plīd); PLY'ING (plī'ĭng). [ME. *plien*, F. *plier* to fold, to bend, OF. also *pleier* (F. *ployer*), fr. L. *plicare*; akin to Gr. πλέκειν, G. *flechten.* Cf. APPLY, COMPLEX, DISPLAY, DUPLICITY, EMPLOY, EXPLOIT, IMPLICATE, PLAIT, PLIANT, PLAX.] **1.** To bend; fold; double; mold. *Now Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

2. Hence, to bend in will or disposition; to turn; also, to bend the meaning or interpretation of (a term). *Obs.*

ply, *v. i.* **1.** To bend; yield; be pliable; also, to twist. *Obs.*

It would rather burst atwo than *plye*. *Chaucer.*

2. Hence, to yield; comply; be pliant. *Obs. or R.*

ply (plī), *n.* [Cf. F. *pli*, fr. *plier.* See PLY to bend.] **1.** A fold; plait; layer or thickness formed by folding, as of cloth; a turn or twist, as of yarn; as, two-*ply*, three-*ply*, etc., i. e., a fold of two, three, etc., thicknesses.

2. A bend or curvature, as of an animal's limb or wing; as, the *ply* of the arm, i. e., the elbow. *Obs. or R.*

3. Bend; twist; direction; bias; inclination.

The Czar's mind had taken a strange *ply*. *Macaulay.*

4. Plight; condition; physical state; as, out of *ply*. *Scot.*

ply, *v. i.* [Short for *apply.*] **1.** To apply (one's self). *Obs.*

2. To use or wield diligently or vigorously and steadily; to exert or exercise; as, to *ply* one's wit.

Go *ply* thy needle; meddle not. *Shak.*

3. To practice or perform diligently; to apply one's self to.

Their bloody task, unwearied, still they *ply*. *Waller.*

4. To work at steadily or repeatedly; to assail vigorously or continually; to urge importunately; to keep furnishing or supplying; as, to *ply* one with questions, requests, or drink. "And *plies* him with redoubled strokes." *Dryden.*

5. To make a practice or business of rowing or sailing over or on; as, the ferryboat *plies* the river. *Rare.*

Syn. — See HANDLE.

ply, *v. i.* **1.** To employ one's self or work diligently and steadily; to apply one's self; to be in steady action.

Ere half these authors be read (which will soon be with *plying* hard and daily). *Milton.*

2. *Naut.* To work to windward; to beat.

3. Hence, to direct one's course; to steer. *Now Poetic.*

4. To go or travel more or less regularly back and forth (between); as, the steamer *plies* between two cities.

5. To wait regularly for business; to have one's stand; — said of a porter, boatman, etc. *Eng.*

ply'er (plī'ẽr), *n.* One that plies; specif.: **a** *pl.* A kind of balance of timbers, in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, used in raising and lowering a drawbridge. **b** *pl.* = PLIER, 2 *pl.*

Plym'outh Breth'ren (plĭm'ŭth). The members of a religious sect which arose at Plymouth, England, about 1830; — so called by others, the only title they acknowledge being *Brethren* or *Christians.* They take the Scriptures as their sole guide, protest against sectarianism, and reject all ecclesiastical organization, creeds, rituals, and ordained ministry. They are essentially Calvinistic, baptize believers only, partake of the Lord's Supper every Sunday, and have no church buildings. Called also *Brethren, Christian Brethren, Plymouthists*, etc., and, after their founder, John Nelson Darby (1800–82), *Darbyites*, a name also applied to a strict section of them. A branch less strict than the other branches is called the *Open Brethren.*

plymouth rock. One of an American breed of medium-sized single-combed domestic fowls. The barred variety, the oldest and best known, has long smooth yellow legs, and is grayish white with each feather evenly barred with bluish black. Pure white and buff varieties also are bred.

Plyn-te'ri-a (plĭn-tē'rĭ-*ä*), *n. pl.* [Gr. Πλυντήρια, fr. πλυντήριος of washing.] An Athenian festival falling a few days after the Kallynteria (which see), probably the 22d or 25th of Thargelion. On that day the statue of Athena Polias was stripped of its robe and ornaments, which were cleansed and purified. The day was considered unlucky, and the temple of the goddess was closed.

pne'o- (nē'ō-; p'nē'ō-; 218). Combining form from Greek πνεῖν, *to breathe.*

pne'o-dy-nam'ics (-dī-năm'ĭks; -dĭ-năm'ĭks), *n.* Physiology that deals with the mechanics of respiration.

pne'o-graph (nē'ō-grăf; p'nē'-; 218), *n.* [*pneo-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* **a** An instrument for studying and recording the expiratory movements. **b** A pneometer, or spirometer.

pne-om'e-try (nē-ŏm'ē-trĭ; p'nē-ŏm'- ; 218), *n.* [*pneo-* + *-metry.*] *Physiol.* The measurement of the air drawn into, or exhaled from, the lungs.

pne'o-scope (nē'ō-skōp; p'nē'ō-; 218), *n.* [*pneo-* + *-scope.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for studying the movements of the thorax, as in breathing, esp. their extent.

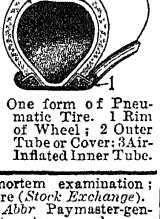
pneu'ma (nū'mä; p'nū'- ; 218), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. πνεῦμα. See PNEUMATIC.] **1.** A breath; breathing.

2. Soul; spirit; also, in some ancient philosophies, the universal spirit or primordial substance.

3. The vital soul or the spirit; — variously interpreted as the animal soul mediating between the higher spiritual nature and the body, as the breath or life-giving principle, and as the spirit superior to both soul and body.

4. *Medieval Music.* A neume.

pneu-mat'ic (nū-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pneumaticus*, Gr. πνευματικός, fr. πνεῦμα, πνεύματος, wind, air, πνεῖν to blow, breathe: cf. F. *pneumatique.* Cf. PNEUMONIA.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or using, air or wind, or, rarely, other gas; pert. to pneumatics.



One form of Pneumatic Tire. 1 Rim of Wheel; 2 Outer Tube or Cover; 3 Air-Inflated Inner Tube.

2. Specif.: **a** Moved or worked, as a tool, by pressure of air. **b** Adapted for holding compressed air; inflated with air; as, a *pneumatic* tire.

3. *Biol.* Containing air; having cavities filled with air.

4. Of or pert. to the pneuma, or spirit; spiritual; — disting. from *psychic* as limited to vital powers. *Chiefly Theol.*

5. Fitted with pneumatic tires.

6. Of, pertaining to, or conveyed by, pneumatic dispatch.

7 *Medieval Music.* Of or pertaining to the pneuma. *Rare.*

pneumatic action, *Music*, a device for overcoming the resistance of organ keys, stop knobs, pedals, and other movable parts in an organ, by the use of compressed air. — **p. caisson.** *Engin.* = CAISSON, 2 **a**. — **p. clock**, any of a series of clocks or dials with hands controlled by air pulsations transmitted from a master clock. — **p. dispatch**, a system of tubes (**pneumatic tubes**) leading to various points, through which letters, packages, etc., are sent by air pressure. — **p. gun.** *Ordnance*, a gun using compressed air or gas as the propulsive force, usually to throw dynamite or other high explosives. On account of inaccuracy, they are practically discarded in the United States. — **p. hub**, an automobile (motor car) hub using compressed air as a buffer. — **p. physician**, *Med. Hist.*, a physician of an ancient Greek class holding that health and disease depend on the proportions of the pneuma, or the vital principle. — **p. pile**, a tubular pile or large cylinder sunk by atmospheric pressure. — **p. pump**, an air-exhausting or forcing pump. — **p. syringe**, a stout tube closed at one end and provided with a piston, for illustrating the phenomena of the compressibility of gases. — **p. telegraph**, a kind of telegraph transmitting signals through a tube containing compressed air. — **p. trough**, a trough having a perforated shelf, and used, when filled with water or mercury, for collecting gases in chemical operations. — **p. tube.** See PNEUMATIC DISPATCH.

pneu-mat'ic (nū-măt'ĭk), *n.* **1.** = PNEUMATOLOGY, 2. *Rare.*

2. *Gnosticism.* A pneumatic, or spiritual, being, or one belonging to the highest of the three classes into which mankind was divided.

3. A pneumatic tire; also, a vehicle with wheels fitted with such tires.

4. *Organ Building.* A member, as a bellows or tube, of a pneumatic action.

pneu-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* **1.** That branch of physics treating of the mechanical properties of air and other gases, as of their weight, pressure, elasticity, etc. See MECHANICS.

2. Study or knowledge of spiritual beings and their relations to God, angels, and men.

pneu'ma-to- (nū'mä-tō-; p'nū'mä-tō-; 218). Combining form from Greek πνεῦμα, πνεύματος, *wind, air, breath, spirit*; as, *pneumato*graph, *pneumato*logy.

pneu'ma-to-cele' (nū'mä-tō-sēl'; nū-măt'ō-sēl; p'nū'- ; p'nū-; 218), *n.* [Gr. πνευματοκήλη a flatulent hernia; πνεῦμα wind + κήλη tumor.] *Med.* **a** Hernia of the lungs. **b** An air-filled tumor, esp. of the scrotum.

pneu'ma-to-cyst' (-sĭst'), *n.* [*pneumato-* + *-cyst.*] *Zoöl.* A cyst or sac of a siphonophore, containing air and serving as a float, as in *Physalia.* — **pneu'ma-to-cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*

pneu'ma-to-gen' (-jĕn'), *n.* [*pneumato-* + *-gen.*] A kind of respiration apparatus for use in gaseous coal mines, being essentially a filter having a material for regenerating air.

pneu'ma-to-gen'ic (nū'mä-tō-jĕn'ĭk; p'nū'mä- ; 218), *a.* [*pneumato-* + *-genic.*] *Geol.* Deposited from a gaseous state, as ores, etc.; — opposed to *hydatogenic.*

pneu'ma-to-gram' (nū'mä-tō-grăm'; nū-măt'ō-grăm; p'nū'- ; p'nū- ; 218), *n.* [*pneumato-* + *-gram.*] **1.** *Physiol.* A tracing of the respiratory movements, obtained by a pneumatograph or stethograph.

2. A message sent by pneumatic dispatch.

pneu'ma-to-graph' (-grăf'), *n.* [*pneumato-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for recording the movements of the thorax in respiration; a stethograph.

pneu'ma-to-log'ic } (nū'mä-tō-lŏj'ĭk; -ĭ-kăl; p'nū'- ;
pneu'ma-to-log'i-cal } 218), *a.* Of or pert. to pneumatology.

pneu'ma-tol'o-gist (-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in pneumatology.

pneu'ma-tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [See PNEUMATO-; -LOGY.] **1.** The doctrine of air and other elastic fluids; pneumatics.

2. The doctrine of spiritual beings or phenomena of any description; esp., the doctrine of spirits intermediate between God and man; also, magical or necromantic lore of spirits and demons.

3. *Theol.* Doctrine of the Holy Spirit.

pneu'ma-tol'y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Geol.* Action by which pneumatolytic minerals are formed.

pneu'ma-to-lyt'ic, pneu'ma-to-lit'ic (-mä-tō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*pneumato-* + *-lytic.*] *Geol.* Formed or forming by vapors (or superheated liquids under pressure); — applied to the minerals and ores occurring in or near masses of igneous rock whose origin is conditioned by mineralizers, as steam, fluorine, etc., given off by the cooling molten magma. Also, designating the processes involved.

pneu'ma-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pneumato-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the amount of force exerted by the lungs in respiration.

pneu'ma-to-phore' (nū'mä-tō-fōr'; nū-măt'ō-fōr; p'nū'- ; p'nū-; 218), *n.* [*pneumato-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] **1.** *Bot.* A special root structure developed by various swamp or marsh plants. It is usually negatively geotropic or erect, and functions as a respiratory organ, being of spongy aërenchyma, as in the *knees* of the bald cypress.

2. *Zoöl.* A pneumatocyst.

— pneu'ma-toph'o-rous (nū'mä-tŏf'ō-rŭs; p'nū'- ; 218), *a.*

Plu-tarch'i-an (plōō-tär'kĭ-ăn; 243), *a* [L. *Plutarchius.*] Of or pert. to Plutarch, the famous Greek biographer; hence, of a distinguished character like the men of whose lives he treated.

Plu-tar'chic (-kĭk), **Plu-tar'chical** (-kĭ-kăl), *a.* Plutarchian. — **Plu-tar'chi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Plu-tar'chy (plōō'tär-kĭ; 243), *n.* [Gr. πλοῦτος wealth + *-archy.*] Plutocracy. *Rare.*

plu'te-al (-tē-ăl), **plu'te-an** (-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a pluteus.

plu'te-i, *n., pl.* of PLUTEUS.

Plu'te-um Pic-to'ris (plōō'tē-ŭm pĭk-tō'rĭs; 201, 243). [L., painter's board (i. e., easel).] *Astron.* = EQUULEUS PICTOR.

plu-tol'a-try (plōō-tŏl'ä-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. πλοῦτος wealth + *-latry.*] Worship of wealth.

plu'to-ma'ni-a (plōō'tō-mā'nĭ-*ä*; 243), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πλοῦτος wealth + *mania.*] **1.** Mad pursuit of wealth. *R.* [wealth.]

2. The delusion of having great

Plu-to'ni-an (plōō-tō'nĭ-ăn; 243), *a.* *Geol.* A Plutonist.

Plu-to'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L., prop. neut. of *Plutonius* Plutonian; cf. *Plutonia*, pl., a pestilential district in Asia.] A place marked by mephitic vapors; — as being anciently regarded as an entrance to the infernal regions.

plu-ton'o-my (plōō-tŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr πλοῦτος wealth + νόμος law.] Political economy; economics (which see); plutology.

— plu'to-nom'ic (plōō'tō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* — **plu-ton'o-mist** (plōō-tŏn'ō-mĭst; 243), *n.*

plutte. † PLUD.

pluv'er. Obs. or ref sp of PLOVER.

plu'vi-al (plōō'vĭ-ăl; 243), *n.* [LL. *pluviale* a garment which keeps off the rain: cf. F. *pluvial.*] An ecclesiastic's cope; also, a similar robe of state of a monarch. *Obs. or Hist.*

plu'vi-am'e-ter (-ăm'ē-tẽr), **-a-met'ri-cal** (-ä-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), etc. Vars. of PLUVIOMETER, etc.

plu'vi-o-graph'ic (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **plu'vi-o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to pluviography or the pluviograph.

plu'vi-o-scope' (plōō'vĭ-ō-skōp'; 243), *n.* [L. *pluvia* rain + *-scope.*] A rain gauge.

‖ Plu'viôse' (plū'vyōz'; *Angl.* plōō'vĭ-ōs), *n.* [F. See PLUVIOUS.] See *Revolutionary calendar*, under REVOLUTIONARY.

plu'vi-ose (plōō'vĭ-ōs; 243), *a.* [L. *pluviosus.*] Rainy; watery; hence, tearful. *Rare.*

plu'vi-os'i-ty (-vĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being pluviose. *Rare.*

Plu'vi-us (plōō'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L., lit., rain-bringing.] See JUPITER.

ply (plē). Scot var. of PLEA.

plyande. † PLIANT.

plyar. Var. of PLYER.

plycht. † PLIGHT.

‖ ply-gain' (plī'gĭn'), *n.* [W., dawn.] A singing of carols or hymns at cockcrow on Christmas morning. *Wales.*

Plymouth Brethren. One of the Plymouth Brethren.

Plymouth cloak. A staff or cudgel. *Obs. Slang.*

Plym'outh-ism (plĭm'ŭth-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or practice of the Plymouth Brethren.

Plym'outh-ist, Plym'outh-ite, *n.* One of the Plymouth Brethren.

Plymouth Sister. A woman of the Plymouth Brethren.

plyte. † PLIGHT.

pm. *Abbr.* Premium; premolar.

P. M. *or* **p.m.** *Abbr.* Past Master; Past Midshipman; Police Magistrate; Postmaster; post meridiem, or afternoon; post mortem, or post-mortem examination; put of more (*Stock Exchange*).

P. M. G. *Abbr.* Paymaster-general; Postmaster-general.

P. M. O. *Abbr.* Principal Medical Officer.

p. m. r. *Abbr.* Point of minimum radius (of a curve).

pn. A consonant combination occurring only in words from the Greek. See *Guide*, § 218.

pn. *Abbr.* Pioneers (*Mil.*).

p. n., *or* **P/N.** *Abbr.* Promissory note.

pne'o-ma-nom'e-ter (nē'ō-mă-nŏm'ē-tẽr; p'nē'ō- ; 218), *n.* A pneumatometer.

pne-om'e-ter (n ē-ŏm'ē-tẽr; p'nē-; 218), *n. Physiol.* A spirometer.

pneum. *Abbr.* Pneumatic; pneumatics

pneu'ma (nū'mä; p'nū'mä; 218), *n. Medieval Music.* **a** A kind of ligature, denoting a long florid phrase, sung on one syllable, or even with no syllable at all. **b** The prolonged phrase so sung.

pneu'mar-thro'sis (-mär-thrō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Presence of gas or air in the cavity of a joint.

pneu'ma-tha'mi-a, *or* **-the'mi-a** (-mä-thē'mĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL.; *pneumato-* + *-hæmia.*] Presence of gas or air in the blood vessels.

pneu-mat'i-cal, *a.* **a** = PNEUMATIC, 1 & 2 **a**. *Obs.* **b** = PNEUMATIC, 3. *Obs.* **c** = PNEUMATIC, 5.

pneu-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PNEUMATIC, -ICAL.

pneu'ma-tic'i-ty (nū'mä-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being pneumatic, or of having air cavities.

pneu'ma-tism (nū'mä-tĭz'm; p'nū'- ; 218), *n* The doctrine of the pneumatic physicians. *Rare.*

pneu'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* A pneumatic physician. *Obs. or Hist.*

pneu'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* [*pneumato-* + *-ize.*] *Metal.* To pass air through (the molten metal in a Bessemer converter).

pneu'ma-tized (-tīzd), *a. Zoöl.* Having air cavities.

pneu'ma-to-chem'i-cal, *a.* Pert. to the chemistry of gases. *Obs.*

pneu'ma-tode (nū'mä-tōd; p'nū'- ; 218), *n.* Pneumatophore.

pneu'ma-to-graph'ic (-tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to pneumatography or a pneumatograph.

pneu'ma-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* 1. The so-called spirit writing of mediums; automatic writing under the control of abnormal influences.

2. Descriptive pneumatology.

pneu'ma-to-lit'ic. Var. of PNEUMATOLYTIC.

Pneu'ma-to-ma'chi-an (-tō-mā'kĭ-ăn), *n.* [Gr. πνευματομάχος; πνεῦμα spirit + μάχεσθαι to fight.] *Eccl. Hist.* Lit., one hostile to the Holy Ghost; — a nickname applied esp. to a Macedonian. — **Pneu'ma-tom'a-chist** (-tŏm'ä-kĭst), *n.*

Pneu'ma-tom'a-chy (-kĭ), *n.* [See PNEUMATOMACHIAN.] Hostility to the Holy Spirit.

pneu'ma-tom'e-try (nū'mä-tŏm'ē-trĭ; p'nū'- ; 218), *n.* = SPIROMETRY.

pneu'ma-ton'o-my (-tŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*pneumato-* + Gr. νόμος law.] Deductive pneumatology.

pneu'ma-to-scope', *n. Med.* An instrument for determining the presence of any abnormal matter, as pus, in the cells of the mastoid.

pneu'ma-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πνευμάτωσις inflation.] *Med.* Abnormal presence of air or gas in any part of the body; flatulence. — **pneu'ma-to'sic** (-sĭk), *a.*

pneu'mo- (nū'mŏ-; p'nū'mŏ-; 218). Combining form from Greek πνεύμων, πνεύμονος, *lung;* as, *pneumogastric, pneumology*; or sometimes from Greek πνεῦμα, *breath.*

pneu'mo-ba-cil'lus (-bă-sĭl'ŭs), *n.; pl.* **-LI** (-ī). [NL.; *pneumo-* + *bacillus.*] *Bacteriol.* The bacillus of Friedländer (*Bacillus pneumoniæ*), a microörganism associated with *Micrococcus lanceolatus* in the lesions of pneumonia.

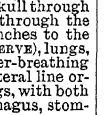
pneu'mo-coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.; pl.* **-CI** (-kŏk'sī). [See PNEUMO- ; COCCUS.] *Bacteriol.* The bacterium (*Micrococcus lanceolatus*) which causes croupous pneumonia. *Fränkel.* — **pneu'mo-coc'cal** (-ăl), **pneu'mo-coc'cic** (-kŏk'sĭk), **pneu'mo-coc'cous** (-ŭs), *a.*

pneu'mo-co'ni-o'sis (-kō'nĭ-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pneumo-* + Gr. κονία dust + *-osis.*] *Med.* Disease of the lungs due to habitually inhaling minute mineral or metallic particles, as of coal dust in anthracosis; miner's asthma or lung.

pneu'mo-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a.* [*pneumo-* + *gastric.*] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the lungs and the stomach; designating, or pert. to, the pneumogastric nerve. —*n.* The pneumogastric nerve. — **pneumogastric nerve,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, either of the tenth pair of cranial nerves; a vagus nerve. They arise from the medulla, and, leaving the skull through the jugular foramina, pass down the neck, through the thorax, and into the abdomen, supplying branches to the pharynx, esophagus, larynx (see LARYNGEAL NERVE), lungs, heart, stomach, liver, and spleen, and in water-breathing vertebrates to the branchial apparatus and lateral line organs. They supply the organs of voice, and lungs, with both sensory and motor fibers, the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and heart with motor fibers only.

pneu-mog'ra-phy (nū-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ; p'nū-; 218), *n.* [*pneumo-* + *-graphy.*] A description of the lungs.

pneu-mo'ni-a (nū-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πνευμονία, fr. πνεύμων, pl. πνεύμονες the lungs, also, πλεύμων, which is perh. the original form. Cf. PNEUMATIC, PULMONARY.] *Med.* Inflammation of the lungs; pneumonitis; esp., croupous, or lobar, pneumonia, usually due to infection by *Micrococcus lanceolatus.* See CROUPOUS PNEUMONIA, CATARRHAL PNEUMONIA.


Micrococcus of Pneumonia

pneu-mon'ic (nū-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πνευμονικός : cf. F. *pneumonique.*] **a** Of or pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic. **b** Of or pertaining to pneumonia.

pneu'mo-no- (nū'mŏ-nō-; p'nū'mŏ-nō- ; 218). Combining form from Greek πνεύμων, πνεύμονος, *lung.* Cf. PNEUMO-.

pneu'mo-per'i-car'di-um (-pĕr'ĭ-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Accumulation of air in the cavity of the pericardium.

pneu'mo-tho'rax (-thō'răks), *n. Med.* A state marked by the presence of air or other gas in the cavity of the chest.

pneu'mo-ty'phoid (-tī'foid), *n. Med.* Typhoid fever complicated with pneumonia.

Po'a (pō'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πόα grass.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses, the meadow grasses, marked by the open panicle with 2-6-flowered spikelets, the upper scales exceeding the empty ones. They are widely distributed in temperate and arctic regions, and include the blue grass (*P. pratensis*), wire grass, etc.

Po-a'ce-æ (pō-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A huge family of monocotyledonous plants, the grass family, containing about 375 genera and more than 3,500 species. It is distinguished from the allied Cyperaceæ by the hollow culms, and by the fruit, a grain (caryopsis) instead of an achene. The grasses of temperate regions are herbaceous, but the large tropical subfamily of bamboos (Bambuseæ) have arborescent stems. See GRASS, 2, BAMBOO, 1, CEREAL. — **po-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

poach (pōch), *v. t.;* POACHED (pōcht); POACH'ING. [OF. *pochier,* F. *pocher,* to place in a pocket, to poach eggs (the yolk of the egg being as it were *pouched* in the white), from *poche* pocket, pouch. Cf. POKE a bag, POUCH, *v. & n.*] **1.** To cook (an egg) by breaking it into boiling water. **2.** [Perh. a different word; cf. POACH to poke, thrust, and OF. (Cotgrave) *pocher le labeur d'autruy* to poach into, or encroach upon, another man's employment.] To trespass on, esp. for game or fish; to steal (game); to take, as game or fish, by illegal methods. **3.** To take unfairly (some advantage); to steal, as a start or a length, as by starting too soon. *Sporting Slang.*

poach, *v. i.* **1.** To trespass for something, esp. game or fish; to steal or take game or fish by illegal methods; to kill or destroy game illegally; as, to *poach* for rabbits. **2.** To take an unfair advantage, as by starting too soon in a race. *Sporting Slang.*

poach (pōch), *v. t.* [OF. *pochier* to thrust or dig out with the fingers, F. *pocher* to bruise (the eyes); perh. fr. the same source as E. *poke* to thrust.] **1.** To push, thrust, drive, ram, or force; to poke or stir. *Obs. or R. or Dial.* **2.** To stab; pierce; spear, as fish. *Obs.* **3.** To stamp down, trample, or cut (up), as with hoofs; to make holes in (soft ground) by trampling; to make soft or muddy, esp. by trampling. *Tennyson.* **4.** To reduce to a uniform consistency, as clay, by mixing thoroughly with water. **5.** *Paper Manuf.* To bleach (half stuff) by thoroughly mixing it with the bleach liquor. **6.** To wash free from acid, thoroughly mix, and render uniform (guncotton pulp) by moving it around with a paddle in a large tank called a *poacher.*

poach, *v. i.* **1.** To poke; thrust; dig; also, to thrust one's self; intrude; interfere. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **2.** To sink into something walked upon, as into mire; to walk or travel heavily or laboriously; to plod. **3.** To become soft or muddy and full of holes when trampled on; as, the ground *poaches* badly.

poach'er (pōch'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who poaches for game. **2. a** [Perh. a different word; cf. POCHARD.] The American widgeon. *Local, U. S.* **b** Short for SEA POACHER. **3. a** *Paper Manuf.* A tank in which half stuff is poached; also, a poaching engine. **b** *Guncotton Manuf.* See 3d POACH, 6.

poach'y (pōch'ĭ), *a.* [See POACH to stab.] Swampy; sodden; easily cut up by the feet of cattle; — said of land.

Po-a'les (pō-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See POA.] *Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous plants comprising the two families Poaceæ and Cyperaceæ (the grasses and sedges). They have the small flowers in the axils of chaffy scales, aggregated in spikelets.

po'chard (pō'chȧrd; *also* pŏ'kȧrd, pŏch'ȧrd, pŏk'-), *n.* [Prob. from POACH to stab.] A common Old World duck (*Aythya ferina*) related to, and resembling in color, the redhead of America. Also, usually with a qualifying word, any of several related ducks, esp. the American redhead.

pock (pŏk), *n.* [ME. *pokke,* AS. *pocc, poc;* akin to D. *pok,* G. *pocke,* and perh. to E. *poke* pocket. Cf. POX.] **1.** *Med.* A pustule on the surface of the body in smallpox and other eruptive diseases; also, a spot like such a pustule. **2.** (Now, except *Dial. or Vulgar,* in the *pl.* and written **pox.**) A disease characterized by pustules. Specif.: **a** A smallpox. **b** Syphilis (French or Spanish *pox*). **c** *sing. & pl.* An eruptive disease of sheep; pox. *Obs.*

pock'et (pŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *pokel,* OF. *poquette,* F. *pochette,* dim. fr. OF. *poque, pouque,* var. of OF. & F. *poche;* prob. of Teutonic origin. Cf. POKE a pocket, POACH to cook eggs, POUCH.] **1.** A coarse bag or sack, as those used in packing various articles, as ginger, hops, etc. **2.** A bag or pouch carried by a person; esp., a small bag inserted in a garment, for carrying small articles, as money; hence, purse; money; wealth; pecuniary resources. **3.** Any place suggestive of a pocket; specif.: **a** Any of the bags in a pool table or English billiard table. **b** A bin for storing coal, grain, etc. **c** A socket for the foot of a post, stake, etc. **d** A mountain glen or hollow. **e** A bight on a lee shore. **f** A small cavity containing gold or other mineral or water; also, a small isolated body of ore. **g** *Arch.* A hole or space covered by a movable piece of board, as in a floor, boxing, partitions, window frame, or the like. **h** *Naut.* An interspace made by sewing a strip of canvas on a sail, in which a batten or a light spar can be placed. **i** *Founding.* (1) A temporary extension to a flask. (2) A large core inclosed on three sides by metal and well pierced. **j** *Steam Boilers.* Any of a series of curved baffle plates in the flue of a Galloway boiler. **k** In Australia, a peninsula formed by a bend in a river and having a narrow isthmus; also, a circular spot amid dense scrub or bush. **l** *Racing.* The position of a contestant hemmed in by others. *Cant.* **in one's pocket. a** Very close to one; as, to sit *in one's pocket.* **b** In one's control. — **in p. a** In possession of money; having funds available. **b** In a condition of having received more than one has expended. — **out of p. a** Out of money or funds. *Obs.* **b** In a condition of having expended or lost more than one has received.

pock'et (pŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *v. t.;* **-ET-ED; -ET-ING. 1.** To put, inclose, confine, or conceal, in or as in a pocket; as, to *pocket* cash. **2.** To take (money, etc.), esp. secretly or fraudulently. **3.** To receive (an affront, rebuff, etc.) without open resentment; to conceal or suppress, as pride or anger; to refrain from giving out, as a report. "I must *pocket* up these wrongs." *Shak.* **4.** *U. S. Politics.* To retain (a bill) unsigned until after Congress or the Legislature has adjourned; — said of the President and some State governors. See POCKET VETO. **5.** *Billiards.* To drive (a ball) into a pocket of the table. **6.** *Racing.* To put (a contestant) into a pocket. *Cant.* **7.** To control, esp. in elections; as, to *pocket* a borough. *R.* **8.** To provide with a pocket or pockets; as, to *pocket* a building for electric wires. **9.** *Surg. & Med.* To form into a pocket or pouch; to collect (pus) in a pocket or pouch.

pock'et, *v. i.* **1.** To form pockets or pocketlike recesses. **2.** To become puckered or baggy. *Colloq., U. S.*

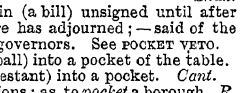
pock'et, *a.* **1.** Suitable, as in size, shape, etc., for carrying in the pocket; as, a *pocket* edition or dictionary. **2.** Affecting one's pocket or purse; pecuniary. **3.** Private; secret.

pock'et-book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* **1.** [Usually two words.] A book adapted for carrying in the pocket. **2.** A small book or case for carrying papers, money, etc., in the pocket; also, a notebook for the pocket. **3.** See LAMPSILUS.

pocket borough. A borough whose right of representation is controlled, or virtually owned, by a single person or family; close borough. Few now exist. *Chiefly Brit.*

pocket gopher. Any gopher of the family Geomyidæ.

pock'et-knife' (-nīf'), *n.; pl.* **-KNIVES** (-nīvz'). **1.** A knife with a blade or blades folding into the handle to fit it for being carried in the pocket. **2.** *Carp.* A kind of chisel for cutting pockets in window frames.



Pocketknife *A* Scale; *B* Spring; *C* Tang of Blade; *D* Kick.

pocket money. Money for small current personal expenses; esp., an allowance for this purpose, as to a boy.

pocket mouse; *pl.* POCKET MICE. Any of various nocturnal burrowing rodents of the genus *Perognathus* inhabiting arid parts of western North America; — so called from their external cheek pouches for carrying food. Called also *kangaroo mouse;* hence often confused with *kangaroo rat.*

pocket piece. 1. A piece of money, as an obsolete coin, kept in the pocket as a charm or for luck. **2.** *Carp.* A movable part in a window-frame pulley style to render accessible the inclosed weight and sash cord.

pocket pistol. 1. A pistol to be carried in the pocket. **2.** A liquor flask carried in a pocket, esp. the hip pocket, where a pistol is usually carried. *Slang.*

pocket print. *Pattern Making.* A detachable core print left in the mold when the pattern is lifted.

pocket rat. a A pocket gopher. **b** A kangaroo rat.

pocket veto. The retention by the President of the United States of a bill unsigned so that it does not become a law, in virtue of the following constitutional provision (*Const.* Art. I., sec. 7, cl. 2): "If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law." Also, an analogous retention of a bill by a State governor.

pock'et-y (pŏk'ĕt-ĭ), *a.* **1.** *Mining.* Carrying value in pockets, and not evenly; — said of ore deposits. **2.** Of the nature of a pocket or hollow.

pock'mark' (-märk'), *n.* A mark or pit due to smallpox.

pock'-marked' (-märkt'), *a.* Marked by smallpox.

pock'y (-ĭ), *a.;* **POCK'I-ER** (-ĭ-ẽr); **POCK'I-EST.** *Now Rare.* **1.** Full of, or marked with, pocks; affected with pox. **2.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pock or the pox.

Po'co-no sand'stone' (pō'kō-nō). [From *Pocono Sandstone* Knob, near Huntingdon, Pa.] *Geol.* A sandstone of the Mississippian system in the northern Appalachians, esp. in Pennsylvania. It is oil-bearing and gas-bearing in West Virginia, and is called by the drillers *Big Injun sand.*

po-co'sin (pō-kō'sĭn), *n.* Also **po-co'son, po-quo'sin,** etc. [Of Amer. Indian origin; cf. Massachusetts *pohqui* to open out.] A swamp; a "dismal." *Southern U. S.*

pneu'ma-to-ther'a-peu'tics (nū'mȧ-tō-thĕr'ȧ-pū'tĭks; p'nū'-; 218), *n.* Pneumatotherapy.

pneu'ma-to-ther'a-py (-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n.* Treatment of disease by condensed or rarefied air.

pneu'ma-to-tho'rax (-thō'răks), *n. Med.* = PNEUMOTHORAX.

pneu'ma-tu'ri-a (-tū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Passage of gas in the urine. [of NEUME.]

pneume (nūm; p'nūm; 218). Var.

pneu-mec'to-my (nū-mĕk'tŏ-mĭ; p'nū-; 218), *n.* [*pneumo-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a part of a lung.

pneu'mo-cele (nū'mŏ-sēl; p'nū'-; 218), *n.* Pneumatocele.

pneu'mo-cen-te'sis (-sĕn-tē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Puncturing of the lung to remove fluid.

pneu'mo-der'ma (-dûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Swelling of the skin due to air in the tissues.

pneu'mo-dy-nam'ic, *a.* Acting by the force of fluids in motion, esp. of air; pneumatic.

pneu'mo-dy-nam'ics, *n.* Pneumatics.

pneu'mo-en'ter-i'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* a Pneumonia combined with enteritis. **b** Hog cholera.

pneu'mo-gram, *n. Physiol.* A pneumatogram.

pneu'mo-graph (nū'mȧ-grăf; p'nū'-; 218), *n.* = PNEUMATOGRAPH. — **pneu'mo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

pneu'mo-hæ'mo-tho'rax, -h æ'-mo-tho'rax (-hē'mŏ-thō'răks; -hĕm'ŏ-), *n. Med.* Accumulation of blood and gas in the pleural cavity.

pneu'mo-lith (nū'mŏ-lĭth; p'nū'-; 218), *n. Med.* A calculus in the lung.

pneu'mo-li-thi'a-sis (-lĭ-thī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Formation of pneumoliths.

pneu-mol'o-gy (nū-mŏl'ŏ-jĭ; p'nū-), *n.* [Gr. πνεῦμα wind, spirit + *-logy.*] A discourse treating of spirits. *Obs.*

pneu-mol'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. πνεύμων lung + *-logy.*] *Anat.* The scientific study of the respiratory organs. — **pneu'mo-log'i-cal** (nū'mŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl; p'nū'mŏ- ; 218), *a.*

pneu-mom'e-ter (nū-mŏm'ē-tẽr; p'nū- ; 218), *n.* A spirometer — **pneu-mom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

pneu'mo-my-co'sis, *n.* [NL.] = PNEUMONOMYCOSIS.

pneumon-. See PNEUMONO-.

pneu'mo-nal'gi-a (nū'mŏ-năl'jĭ-ȧ; p'nū'- ; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pain in the lungs.

pneu'mo-nec'to-my (-nĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n. Surg.* Pneumectomy.

pneu-mon'ic (nū-mŏn'ĭk), *n. Med.* A medicine for pulmonary affections. *Rare.*

pneu'mo-ni'tis (nū'mŏ-nī'tĭs; p'nū'-; 218), *n.* [NL. See PNEUMONO-; -ITIS.] *Med.* Pneumonia. — **pneu'mo-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pneu'mo-no-cele' (-nŏ-sēl'), *n. Med.* Hernia of the lung.

pneu'mo-no-cir-rho'sis (-sĭr-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Cirrhosis of the lungs.

pneu'mo-no-co'ni-o'sis (-nŏ-kō'nĭ-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pneumoconiosis.

pneu'mo-no-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dĭ'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pain in the lungs.

pneu'mo-no-lith' (nū'mŏ-nō-lĭth'; p'nū'mŏ- ; 218), *n. Med.* A pneumolith.

pneu'mo-no-li-thi'a-sis (-lĭ-thī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pneumolithiasis.

pneu'mo-no-mel'a-no'sis (-mĕl'ȧ-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid black deposit in lung tissues, as from inhaling coal dust.

pneu'mo-nom'e-ter (-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n. Physiol.* A spirometer.

pneu'mo-no-my-co'sis (-nō-mĭ-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Disease of the lungs caused by fungi.

pneu'mo-ny (nū'mŏ-nĭ), *n.* = PNEUMONIA. [POACH.

pneu'mo-per'i-to-ni'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Peritonitis with the presence of air in the cavity of the peritoneum.

pneu'mo-pleu-ri'tis (nū'mŏ-plo͝o-rī'tĭs; p'nū'-; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pleuropneumonia

pneu'mo-py'o-tho'rax (-pī'ŏ-thō'răks), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pyopneumothorax.

pneu'mor-rha'gi-a (nū'mŏr-rā'jĭ-ȧ; p'nū'- ; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the lungs.

pneu'mo-ther'a-py (-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n. Med.* a Treatment of pulmonary diseases. **b** Pneumatotherapy.

pneu-mot'o-my (nū-mŏt'ŏ-mĭ; p'nū- ; 218), *n. Surg.* Incision of the lung, as for the drainage of a cyst.

pneu'mo-ty'phus (nū'mŏ-tī'fŭs; p'nū'mŏ- ; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* a Pneumotyphoid. **b** Typhus fever with pneumonia.

pnxt Abbr. Pinxit (L., he, or she, painted it).

Pnyx (nĭks; p'nĭks; 218), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. πνυξ.] *Gr. Antiq.* The public meeting place at Athens.

po (pō), *n.* [Tag.] Sir. *Phil. I*

po, *n. Eng. Folklore.* An impish spirit. *Obs.*

po, *n.* [AS. *pāwa,* fr. L. *pavo.* Cf. PEACOCK.] Peacock. *Obs.*

P. O., *or* **p. o.** *Abbr.* Petty officer; postal order; post office; professor ordinarius (L., ordinary professor); Province of Ontario; public office or officer; put outs (*Baseball*).

po. *Abbr.* Pole.

poa-. For various forms in *poa-*, see those in PO-.

poach'ard (pōch'ȧrd). Var. of POCHARD. [poaching eggs.

poach'er, *n.* A contrivance for

poach'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [POACH.

poach'ing, *n. pr. & vb. n.* of

poacht. Poached. *Ref. Sp.*

poak. † POKE, to push.

poale. † POLE, *n.*

poan. † POWAN.

poap (pōp; pŏ'ăp). Var. of PAUP. *Dial. Eng.*

poar. † POKE, *v.*

poareblind. † PUREBLIND.

poast. † POST. [ridge.

pob (pŏb), *sing.* of POBS, por-

pob, *n.* The refuse of flax, often used as fuel. *Scot.*

P. O. B. *Abbr.* Post office box.

pob'ble. † PEBBLE

po'bla-cion' (pō'blä-syōn'; 138), *n.; pl.* **-CIONES** (-syō'nās). [Sp. *población.*] The center of population of a pueblo; the central town that is the seat of municipal government, etc. *Phil. I.*

pobs (pŏbz), *n. pl.* Also **pob'bies** (pŏb'ĭz). Porridge; pap; bread and milk; — a child's word. *Dial. Eng.*

‖ **po'ca bar'ba, po'ca vergüen'za** (pō'kä bär'bä, pō'kä vĕr-gwĕn'thä ; 208). [Sp.] Little beard, little modesty, i. e., a young person has little modesty.

pocalips. † APOCALYPSE.

po'can (pō'kăn), *n.* [Cf. POKE plant.] Pokeweed.

pocard. † POCHARD.

po-ca'son (pō-kä'sŏn). Var. of POCOSIN.

‖ **po'cas pa-la'bras** (pō'käs pä-lä'brās). [Sp.] Few words.

poccon. † PUCCOON.

‖ **po'chade'** (pō'shȧd'), *n.* [F.] A rough sketch.

po'chaise, po'chay, pochay. Contr. of POST CHAISE.

poche. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POACH.

poche † POUCH.

Poch'e-reth (pŏk'ĕ-rĕth; pŏ'kē- ; pō-kē'-). *Bib.*

‖ **po-chette'** (pō-shĕt'), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A small violin; kit.

po-chick'. Var. of PUTCHOCK.

‖ **po-cho'te** (pō-shō'tā), *n.* [Mex. *pochotl.*] The silk-cotton tree.

poc'il-la'tor, *n.* [L., fr. *pocillum,* dim. of *poculum* a cup.] A cupbearer. *Obs.*

po-cil'li-form (pō-sĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pocillum* little cup + *-form.*] Cup-shaped. *Rare.*

pocion. † POTION.

pock. Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of POKE, bag.

pock, *v. t.* To mark with pocks.

pock'et-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE — **pock'et-a-ble-ness,** *n.* [PLUM.

pocket bladder. = BLADDER

pock'et-eer', *n.* Pick pocket. *Obs.*

pock'et-er, *n.* One who pockets or appropriates.

pocket fish. The angler. *Brit.*

pock'et-ful, *n.; pl.* **-FULS** (-fo͝olz). See -FUL

pocket judgment. *Eng. Law.* A statute merchant. *Obs.*

pocket plum. = BLADDER PLUM.

pocket sheriff. *Eng. Law.* A sheriff appointed by the sole authority of the crown.

pock'-freck'en, *a.* Also **pock'-freck'led.** Pockpitted. *Obs.*

pock'fret', pock'hole', *n.* A pockmark. — **pock'fret', -fret'-ted, -fret'ten, -holed',** *a.* Pockmarked. *All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pock'house', *n.* A smallpox hospital.

pock'i-ly, *v. t.* [*pocky* + *-fy.*] To infect with the pox. *Obs.*

pock'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of POCKY.

pock'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pock lymph. Vaccine virus.

pock-man'teau, pock-man'tie, pock-man'ty, etc. Corruptions of PORTMANTEAU, by confusion with *pock,* Scot. var. of *poke* bag. [with pocks.

pock'-pit', *v. t.* To pit or mark

pock'roy'al, *n.* A syphilitic pustule. *Obs.*

pock'wood' (pŏk'wo͝od'),*n.* [Because used as a specific for the pox.] Lignum-vitæ (*Guaiacum*).

poc'il-la'tor, *n.* [L., fr. *pocillum,* dim. of *poculum* a cup.] A cupbearer. *Obs.*

po-cil'li-form (pō-sĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pocillum* little cup + *-form.*] Cup-shaped. *Rare.*

‖ **p o'c o** (pō'kō ; *It.* pō'kō), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* A little; somewhat; — chiefly in phrases; as: **p o'co più al-le'gro,** a little faster; **p o'co la'rg o,** rather slow. — **p o'co a po'co** (ä) [It.], *Music,* little by little.

po'co (pō'kō), *n.* An old-clothes man; — often [*cap.*] used as a nickname *Students' Slang, U.S.*

po'cock, *n.* [ME. *pocok;* *po* peacock + *cok* cock.] Peacock. *Obs.*

po'co-cu-ran'te (p ō'k ō-k ō-rän'tā), *a.* [It. *poco curante.*] Lit., caring little; hence, carelessness; indifferent; nonchalant. — *n.* A careless, indifferent, or nonchalant person; a trifler. — **po'co-cu-ran'te-ism** (-tē'ĭz'm), **po'co-cu-ran'tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.* — **po'co-cu-ran'tish,** *a.* [Poccurante.

po'co-cu-ran'tist (-tĭst), *n.* & *a.* [Poccurante.

pocok. † POCOCK.

‖ **po'co tiem'po** (pō'kō tyĕm'pō). [Sp.] Pretty soon; interjectionally, "one moment!"

poc'u-la-ry, *n.* [L. *poculum* cup.] *Eccl.* An indulgence granted for drunkenness. *Obs.*

poc'u-lent (pŏk'ū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *poculentus.*] Fit for drink. *Obs.*

poc'u-li-form' (-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *poculum* a cup.] Cup-shaped.

pocy, *n.* Position; posture. *Obs.*

pod. † PAD, toad.

pod, *n.* A young pike. *Obs.*

pod (pŏd), *n.* A number of animals closely clustered together; a school, as of seals and whales; of birds, a flock.

pod, *n.* [Cf. 5th PAD, *n.*, 8.] *Mech.* **a** The bit socket in a brace. **b** The straight groove or channel in the barrel of a pod auger or similar tool.



Pod b.

pod, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** *Bot.* Any dry dehiscent seed vessel or fruit, whether monocarpellary (as a legume, silique, or follicle) or composed of carpels, as a capsule. Specif., a legume, as of the pea or bean.



Pod, 1.

2. A bag; pouch; sac. *Obs. or Dial. or Cant.*

3. Anything resembling a pod or pouch; specif., a large protuberant belly. *Dial. or Vulgar.*

pod, *v. i.*; POD'DED; POD'DING. **1.** To produce pods.

2. To swell or fill out like a pod.

-pod (-pŏd). [See FOOT.] A suffix from Greek *πούς, ποδός, foot;* as, decapo*d*, phyllopo*d*, myriapo*d*.

-poda. A Modern Latin plural suffix from Greek *πούς, ποδός, foot;* as, Decapo*da*, Hexapo*da*, Myriapo*da*. See -POD.

po-dag'ra (pō-dăg'rȧ; -dā'grȧ; pŏd'ȧ-; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ποδάγρα; πούς, ποδός,* foot + *ἄγρα* a catching.] *Med.* Gout in the feet; hence, gout in some other part of the body.

po-dag'ric (pō-dăg'rĭk), *a.* [L. *podagricus*, Gr. *ποδαγρικός*.] Pert. to, or afflicted with, the gout; gouty. — *n.* A sufferer from gout.

po-dal'ic (pō-dăl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *πούς, ποδός,* foot.] Of or pertaining to the feet; as, *podalic* version in obstetrics, i. e., turning the fetus by seizing the feet.

pod'ded (pŏd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* **1.** Having or producing pods; leguminous; borne in a pod, as seeds.

2. Well-to-do; rich; opulent. *A Gallicism.*

po'des-ta' (pō'dĕs-tȧ'; pō-dĕs'tȧ), *n.* [It. *podestà*, fr. L. *potestas* power, magistracy.] In Italy, any of several public officers; specif.: **a** *Hist.* (1) A governor of one or more Lombard cities, appointed by the emperor Frederick I. (Barbarossa). (2) In the medieval Italian republics, one of the chief magistrates, with very extensive powers. **b** A subordinate judge or other magistrate in some towns.

po-de'ti-um (pō-dē'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *πούς, ποδός,* foot.] *Bot.* The stalk of the ascocarp in certain lichens, as species of *Cladonia;* hence, loosely, any stalklike organ or body, as the seta of mosses.

po'dex (pō'dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* PODICES (pŏd'ĭ-sēz). [L., rump.] *Zoöl.* a Anal region; rump. **b** The pygidium of an insect.

podg'er (pŏj'ẽr), *n.* *Mech.* A small taper rod, or drift, used to bring rivet holes into alignment; also, a tommy.

podg'y (-ĭ), *a.* [Cf. PUDGY.] Fat and short; pudgy.

po'di-um (pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PODIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς, ποδός,* foot. See PEW.] **1.** *Arch.* A low wall serving as a foundation, substructure, or terrace wall. In *Archæol.*, esp.: **a** The dwarf wall around the arena of an amphitheater, from the top of which the seats began. **b** The masonry under the stylobate of a temple, sometimes a mere foundation. Cf. COLUMN, *Illust.*

2. *Zoöl.* A foot; specif., a tube foot, or other homologous process, of an echinoderm.

3. *Bot.* **a** Any basal structure or support, as a footstalk; — chiefly in combination (see -PODIUM). **b** A phytomer.

-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm). [NL., fr. Gr. *πούς, ποδός,* foot, or its diminutive *πόδιον* a small foot.] Combining form signifying *foot, footlike part;* as, meso*podium*, prop*odium*.

pod'o- (pŏd'ō-). [See FOOT.] Combining form from Greek *πούς, ποδός, foot;* as, *podo*carp, *podo*cephalous.

pod'o-bran'chi-a (-brăn'kĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIÆ (-ē). [NL.; *podo-* + *-branchia.*] *Zoöl.* In crustaceans, a gill attached to the basal segment of a thoracic limb; — opposed to *pleurobranchia* and *arthrobranchia*. — **pod'o-bran'chi-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **pod'o-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*

Pod'o-car'pus (-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] *Bot.* A genus of taxaceous trees distinguished by a pulpy fruit with one hard seed. They are evergreens of various habit, the 60 species being widely distributed in the Southern Hemisphere, and often most important as timber trees. The New Zealand species are called *black pine*. See YACCA, MATAI, MIRO, KAHIKATEA, and PLUM FIR.

pod'o-derm (pŏd'ō-dûrm), *n.* [*podo-* + *-derm.*] The dermal, as distinguished from the epidermal or horny, part of the covering of the foot of a hoofed animal.

Pod'oph-thal'mi-a (pŏd'ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* eye.] *Zoöl.* The stalk-eyed Crustacea, in many classifications a division, usually an order, of malacostracan crustaceans with the eyes supported on movable stalks. It includes the Phyllocarida, Schizopoda, Decapoda, and Stomatopoda of recent writers. — **pod'oph-thal'mi-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **pod'oph-thal'mic** (-mĭk), *a.* — **pod'oph-thal'mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

pod'o-phyl'lin (pŏd'ō-fĭl'ĭn), *n.* [From PODOPHYLLUM.] *Chem.* A bitter purgative resin extracted from the rootstock of the May apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*). It contains podophyllotoxin. — **pod'o-phyl'lic** (-ĭk), *a.*

pod'o-phyl'lo-tox'in (-ō-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [*podophyllum* + Gr. *τοξικόν* poison.] *Chem.* A neutral crystalline compound, the active principle of the drug podophyllum.

pod'o-phyl'lous (-ŭs), *a.* [*podo-* + *-phyllous.*] *Far.* Designating, or pert. to, the laminar tissue of the pododerm.

Pod'o-phyl'lum (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. *φύλλον* leaf.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of berberidaceous herbs distinguished by the chiefly hexamerous flowers with peltate stigmas. It contains one Asiatic and one American species; the latter (*P. peltatum*) is the May apple, or mandrake.

2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The rhizome and rootlet of the May apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*), used as a cathartic.

pod'o-scaph (pŏd'ō-skăf), *n.* [*podo-* + Gr. *σκάφος* boat.] A canoe-shaped float attached to the foot, or a pair of these, for walking on water; also, a boat propelled by bicycle treadles. — **pod'o-scaph'er** (-skăf'ẽr; pŏ-dŏs'kă-fẽr), *n.*

Pod'o-ste-ma'ce-æ (pŏd'ō-stē-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PODOSTEMON.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Rosales) with 21 genera and 170 species, natives of tropical regions. The only North American genus is *Podostemon*. — **pod'o-ste-ma'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pod'o-ste'mon (-stē'mŏn), *n.* [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. *στήμων* warp. See STAMEN.] *Bot.* A rather widely distributed genus of aquatic fleshy herbs, as the riverweed, type of the family Podostemaceæ, having sessile involucrate flowers with no perianth, the stamens forked below the anthers.

-podous. Combining form from Greek *πούς, ποδος, foot;* as, acantho*podous*, hexa*podous*, etc.

Po-du'ra (pō-dū'rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. *οὐρά* tail.] *Zoöl.* **1.** A genus of small thysanurous insects having a cylindrical body with the appendage of the abdomen developed as a leaping organ. It is the type of a family, **Po-du'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē), including the snow fleas and springtails.



Podura (*P. villosa*). Much enlarged.

2. [*l. c.*; *pl.* L. -RÆ (-rē), E. -RAS (-rȧz).] Any member of the family Poduridæ. — **po-du'ran** (pō-dū'răn), *a.* & *n.* — **po-du'rous** (-rŭs), **po-du'roid** (-roid), *a.*

po'ci-lo- (pō'sĭ-lō-). Combining form from Greek *ποικίλος, variegated, manifold, various.*

po'em (pō'ĕm), *n.* [L. *poëma*, Gr. *ποίημα*, fr. *ποιεῖν, ποεῖν*, to make, to compose, to write, especially in verse: cf. F. *poème.*] **1.** A metrical composition; a composition in verse, either blank verse or rime, characterized by imagination and poetic diction; a piece of poetry; — opposed to *prose;* as, the *poems* of Homer or of Milton.

2. Any composition of which the language is highly imaginative or impassioned; as, a prose *poem.*

3. Something like, or likened to, a piece of poetry.

He who would not be frustrate of his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things ought himself to be a true *poem.* *Milton.*

po'e-sy (pō'ē-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [ME. *poisie*, OF. *poësie*, F. *poésie*, L. *poesis*, fr. Gr. *ποίησις, πόησις*, fr. *ποιεῖν* to make. Cf. POEM, POSY.] **1.** Poetry; metrical composition; poems; also, art of composing poems; poetical skill or faculty. *Archaic or Poetic.* *Shak.*

2. A poem; a poetical composition; *pl.*, poetical expressions or thoughts. *Obs.* *Herrick.*

3. A short motto, as one engraved on a ring; a posy.

4. A nosegay; a posy. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*

po'et (pō'ĕt; 151), *n.* [ME. *poete*, OF. *poëte*, F. *poète*, L. *poëta*, fr. Gr. *ποιητής, ποητης*, fr. *ποιεῖν* to make. Cf. POEM.] **1.** An author or composer of a poem or poems; one skilled in making poetry; one with talent for metrical composition; also, an imaginative thinker or writer.

A poet is a maker, as the word signifies. *Dryden*

2. More widely: **a** A literary author; writer. *Obs.* **b** A maker of any fine-art work; as, a tone *poet.* *Rhet.*

po'et-as'ter (-ăs'tẽr; pō'ĕt-ăs'tẽr; 277), *n.* [NL. See 2d -ASTER.] An inferior or petty rimer or writer of verses; a dabbler in poetic art; rimester. *Macaulay.*

po'et-ess, *n.* A female poet.

po-et'ic (pō-ĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *poëticus*, Gr. *ποιητικός*: cf. F.
po-et'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *poétique.*] **1.** Of or pert. to poets or poetry; of the nature of, resembling, or suitable for, a poet or poetry; showing the imaginative or rhythmical quality of poetry; as, *poetic* talent, theme, nature.

2. [Usually *poetical.*] Fictitious; imaginary. *Obs.*

3. Having to do with, interested in, or fond of, poetry.

4. Creative; formative; of or pertaining to artistic creation; — the etymological sense. *Rare.*

poetic, *or* poetical, justice, that ideal justice according to which crimes should be punished and virtues rewarded, regarded by authors and critics of the former pseudo classical school as proper to a poem, drama, or other literary work. — **p. license.** See LICENSE, *n.*, 5.

po-et'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *poétique*, L. *poëtica, poëtice*, Gr. *ποιητική* (sc. *τέχνη*).] **1.** The principles and rules of the art of poetry, or a treatise on it; criticism of poetry; as, Aristotle's *Poetics* or *Poetic.*

2. Composition of poetry. *Rare.*

po'et-ize (pō'ĕt-īz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *poétiser.*] To make or compose poetry; to write or speak in poetry or poetically; also, *Obs.*, to feign; fable.

I versify the truth, not *poetize.* *Daniel*

po'et-ize, *v. t.* **1.** To tell or describe in poetry.

2. To make poetic; to give a poetic character to.

poet laureate. **1.** Orig., a poet worthy of bearing the Muses' crown of laurel; — a title or designation applied in early use to eminent poets generally and sometimes conferred by universities, e. g., on John Skelton by Oxford.

2. In England, a title given to a poet appointed by the sovereign to be a member of the royal household, his duty being to compose odes, etc., for court and national occasions. Ben Jonson was the first poet laureate, in that he performed this duty, but the first to bear the official title was Sir William D'Avenant (appointed 1638).

po'et-ling (pō'ĕt-lĭng), *n.* A young or embryo poet; also, a minor poet or a poetaster. *Gosse.*

po'et-ry (-rĭ), *n.* [ME. *poetrie*, OF. *poëterie, poëtrie*, LL. *poetria;* cf. L. *poetria* a poetess, Gr. *ποιήτρια* See POET.]

1. *Obs.* **a** A treatise on poetics; an ars poetica. **b** Imaginative literature; fiction.

2. The art or work of poets; the embodiment in appropriate language of beautiful or high thought, imagination, or emotion, the language being rhythmical, usually metrical, and characterized by harmonic and emotional qualities which appeal to and arouse the feelings and imagination; metrical composition; also, the production or productions of a poet or poets; poetical writings; poems collectively; verse; rime; as, dramatic *poetry;* lyric or Pindaric *poetry.*

"The planetlike music of *poetry.*" *Sir P. Sidney.*

For *poetry* is the blossom and the fragrance of all human knowledge, human thoughts, human passions, emotions, language. *Coleridge.*

3. Creative art in general. *Rare.*

4. *pl.* Pieces of poetry; poems. *Rare.*

P. O. D. *Abbr.* Pay on delivery; Post Office Department.

pod (pŏd), *v. t.* To prod. *Dial. Eng.* [or pods, as seals.]

pod, *v. i.* To assemble in groups, pods, or pods.

pod, *v. t.* To drive (seals) into groups, or pods.

pod, *v. t.* To gather, as peas, in the pod; also, to hull or shell, as peas. [dagric.]

po-dag'ral (pō-dăg'rȧl). Podagric. **Po-da'gre**, *a.* [F., L. *podager.*] Podagric. *Obs.*

podagre, *n.* [F.] Podagra. *Obs.*

po-dag'ri-cal, *a.* Podagric.

pod'a-grous (pŏd'ȧ-grŭs), *a.* [L. *podagrosus.*] Podagric.

pod'a-gry (pŏd'ȧ-grĭ), *n.* [OF. *podagre.*] Podagra. *Obs.*

po'dal (pō'dăl), *a.* [Gr. *πούς, ποδός,* foot + *-al.*] *Zoöl.* Pert. to a foot or feet; specif., designating membranes attached to the neuropodia and notopodia of certain polychæte worms.

po-dal'gi-a (pō-dăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *podo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the foot, as from gout.

podanger, *n.* A two-horse team. *Obs. New. Eng. Dial.*

po-dar' (pō-där'), **pod-dar'**. Vars. of POTDAR.

Po-dar'ge (pō-där'jē; -gē), *n.* [Gr. Ποδάργη, lit., swift-footed.] See HARPY, 1.

Po-dar'gi-da (-jĭ-dē), **Pod'ar-gi'næ** (pŏd'ăr-jĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PODARGUS.] See FROGMOUTH.

-po-dar'gine (-jĭn; -jīn), *a.*

po-dargue' (pō-därg'), *n.* [From PODARGUS.] A frogmouth (bird).

Po-dar'gus (pō-där'gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πόδαργος* swift-footed; *πούς, ποδός,* foot + *ἀργός* bright, swift.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Podargidæ.

pod'ar-thri'tis (pŏd'ăr-thrĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *podo-* + *arthritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the joints of the foot.

po-da'tus, *n.* [Cf. Gr. *πούς, ποδός,* foot.] See NEUME, *Illust.*

pod auger, bit, gimlet, etc. An auger, etc., having a pod. See 2d POD b.

Pod'ax-o'ni-a (pŏd'ăk-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *πούς, ποδός,* foot + *ἄξων* axis.] *Zoöl.* A group comprising the Brachiopoda, Polyzoa, and Gephyrea. — **pod'ax-o'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pod bit. See under POD AUGER.

pod corn. A kind of Indian corn (*Zea mays tunicata*) with kernels in husks. [*or Dial. Eng.*]

pod'der. Var. of PODWARE. *Obs.*

pod'der, *n.* A person who gathers field peas for the market. *Dial. Eng.*

pod'der, *n.* One who pods, or prods. *Obs.*

pod'didge (pŏd'ĭj), *n.* [Cf. POTTAGE.] Pottage, or porridge. *Dial. Eng.*

poddinge. ✝ PUDDING.

pod'din-ger (pŏd'ĭn-jẽr), *n.* [For *pottinger, pottanger.*] A porringer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pod'dish, *n.* Also **pod'dige** (-ĭj). [See PORRIDGE, POTTAGE.] Porridge; pottage, esp. of oatmeal. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

poddissoy. ✝ PADUASOY.

pod'dle (pŏd''l), *v. i.* To waddle, as ducks. *Dial. Eng.*

pod'dock (pŏd'ŭk). Var. of PADDOCK, toad. [galane.]

pod'dy (pŏd'ĭ), *n.* The tadpole.

pod'dy, *n.* A calf or a lamb just taken from the mother. *Australia.*

pode. ✝ POOD. [A toad. *Obs.*]

pode, *n.* [Cf. PAD, PADDOCK.]

podel. ✝ PUDDLE.

po'de-on (pō'dē-ŏn; pŏd'ē-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πούς, ποδός,* foot; cf. *ποδεών* neck or mouth of a wine skin.] *Zoöl.* The petiole of the abdomen of a hymenopter.

‖po-der' (pō-thẽr'; 146), *n.* [Sp.] *Law.* A power of attorney.

po'der. Var. of PODAR. [TA.]

podestat, podestate. ✝ PODESTA.

po-des'ter-ate (pō-dĕs'tẽr-āt), *n.* [It. *podesteria.*] Office, rule, or jurisdiction of a podesta.

po-de'ti-i-form' (pō-dē'shĭ-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* *Bot.* Like a podetium in form or appearance.

pod fern. The floating fern.

podge. ✝ PODDISH.

podge (pŏj), *n.* Something podgy. *Dial. or Colloq.*

podge, *n.* A puddle; mud hole. *Dial. Eng.*

podge, *v. i.* To waddle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [PODGY.]

podg'i-ly (pŏj'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **pod gimlet.** See under POD AUGER. [-NESS.

podg'i-ness (pŏj'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

po'di-a (pō'dĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of PODIUM.

po'di-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to

pod'i-cal (pŏd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *podex, podicis*, anus.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the podex; anal.

Pod'i-ceps (-sĕps), *n.* [NL.; L. *podex, podicis*, anus + *pes* foot.] *Zoöl.* Typical genus of the family **Pod'i-ci-ped'i-dæ** (-sĭ-pĕd'ĭ-dē). See GREBE.

Po-dic'i-pes (pō-dĭs'ĭ-pēz), *n.* *Zoöl.* Syn. of PODICEPS.

podike. ✝ POWDIKE.

poding. ✝ PUDDING.

pod'ite (pŏd'ĭt), *n.* [*podo-* + *-ite.*] *Zoöl.* A limb of a crustacean, esp. an ambulatory limb. — **pod-dit'ic** (pŏ-dĭt'ĭk), *a.*

po-dit'ti (pō-dĭt'ĭ), *v. t.* To waddle, as ducks. *Dial. Eng.*

pod'lock (pŏd'lŏk). Var. of PADDOCK, toad. [galane.]

pod'dy (pŏd'ĭ), *n.* A calf or a lamb just taken from the mother. *Australia.*

pode. ✝ POOD. [A toad. *Obs.*]

pode, *n.* [Cf. PAD, PADDOCK.]

podel. ✝ PUDDLE.

po'de-on (pō'dē-ŏn; pŏd'ē-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πούς, ποδός,* foot; cf. *ποδεών* neck or mouth of a wine skin.] *Zoöl.* The petiole of the abdomen of a hymenopter.

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pod fern. The floating fern.

podge. ✝ PODDISH.

podge (pŏj), *n.* Something podgy. *Dial. or Colloq.*

pod'oph-thal'ma (pŏd'ŏf-thăl'mȧ), **Pod'oph-thal'ma-ta** (-mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of PODOPHTHALMIA. — **pod'oph-thal'mate** (-māt), *a.* — **pod'oph-thal'ma-tous** (-mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

pod'oph-thal'mite (-mīt), *n.* *Zoöl.* The distal segment of the eyestalk of a crustacean. — **pod'o-oph-thal-mit'ic** (-mĭt'ĭk), *a.*

po-dos'co-py (pō-dŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* Pedomancy.

Pod'o-so'ma-ta (pŏd'ō-sō'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. *σῶμα, σώματος*, body.] = PYCNOGONIDA. — **pod'o-som'a-tous** (-sŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -sō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

pod'o-sperm (pŏd'ō-spûrm), *n.* *Bot.* A tunicle. *Obs.*

pod'o-ste'mad (pŏd'ō-stē'măd), *n.* A podostemaceous plant. *R.*

Pod'o-ste'mo-na'ce-æ (-stē'mō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of PODOSTEMACEÆ. — **pod'o-ste'mo-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pod'o-sto'ma-ta (-stō'mȧ-tȧ; stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl* [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. *στόμα, στατος*, mouth.] *Zoöl.* a The Pterobranchia, regarded as an order of polyzoans *Obs.* b The Merostomata (including the trilobites). — **pod'o-stom'a-tous** (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

pod'o-the'ca (-thē'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [NL.; *podo-* + Gr. *θήκη* case.] *Zoöl.* The scaly covering of the foot of a bird or reptile. — **pod'o-the'cal** (-kăl), *a.*

pod pepper. Any pepper of the genus *Capsicum.*

pod'shaw. Var. of PADISHAH.

pod shrimp. Any entomostracan having a bivalve shell, as of the genus *Estheria.*

Pod'snap, Mr. John (pŏd'snăp). A pompous, self-satisfied representative of British respectability and philistinism in Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend." He continually protests against anything likely to "bring a blush into the cheek of the young person" (his daughter), and always knows the exact designs of Providence (which invariably coincide with his own).

pod'stick'. ✝ POTSTICK.

pod'ware' (pŏd'wâr'), *n.* Agricultural produce; fodder; later, plants bearing pods, as peas, beans, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

po'e (pō'ē). Var. of POT.

po'e, *or* **po'e-bird'**, *n.* [Named by Capt. Cook fr. the Tahitian word which he supposed to mean earrings, from two tufts of white feathers under its throat. Tahitian *poe* means pearl beads.] The parson bird.

poece. Obs. pl. possessive of POET.

Pœ'ci-le (pē'sĭ-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ποικίλη* (sc. *στοά*), lit., many-colored.] = THE PORCH, under PORCH

Pœ'ci-li-i'dæ (-lĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* NL., fr. *Pœcilia*, a genus of fishes, fr. Gr. *ποικίλος* variegated.] = CYPRINODONTIDÆ.

—pœ-cil'i-id (pē-sĭl'ĭ-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

pœ'ci-lit'ic (pē'sĭ-lĭt'ĭk) Var. of POIKILITIC.

pœ'ci-lo-nym' (pē'sĭ-lō-nĭm'), *n.* [*pœcilo-* + Gr. *ὄνομα*, name.] A synonym.

pœ'ci-lo-nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk), *a.*

pœ'ci-lon'y-my (-lŏn'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* The use of several names for one thing.

Pœ'ci-lop'o-da (-lŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pœcilo-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* a An artificial group including many parasitic Entomostraca, together with the horseshoe crabs. b The Merostomata.

—pœ-cil'o-pod (pē-sĭl'ō-pŏd; pē'sĭ-lō-pŏd'), *a.* & *n.* — **pœ'cilop'o-dous** (pē'sĭ-lŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.*

po'em-at'ic (pō'ĕm-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ποιηματικός.*] Poetical. *Nonce Word.*

po'em-let, *n.* See -LET.

pœnal. ✝ PENAL.

pœnitentiary. ✝ PENITENTIARY.

pœ-nol'o-gy. Var. of PENOLOGY.

Po-ëph'a-ga (pō-ĕf'ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ποηφάγος* grass-eating; *πόα* grass + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] *Zoöl.* A group including the kangaroos and their allies.

—po-eph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.*

Po-eph'a-gus (-gŭs), *n.* [NL. See POËPHAGA.] *Zoöl.* The subgenus of *Bos* consisting of the yak; also [*l. c.*], *Obs.*, the yak.

poeple. ✝ PEOPLE.

poer. ✝ POUR, POWER.

po-e'sis, *n.* [NL.] Poesy. *Obs* by Capt. Cook fr. the Tahitian word which he supposed to mean earrings, from two tufts of white feathers under its throat. Tahitian *poe* means pearl beads.] The parson bird.

poesy. ✝ POESY.

po-e'sy (pō'ē-sĭ), *n.* [NL.] Poesy. *Obs* by Capt. Cook fr. the Tahitian word which he supposed to mean earrings, from two tufts of white feathers under its throat. Tahitian *poe* means pearl beads.] The parson bird.

poet. *Abbr.* Poetic; poetical; poetry.

‖ po-ë'ta na'sci-tur, non fit (pō-ē' tȧ nās'ĭ-tûr). [L.] The poet is born, not made.

po'et-as'ter-ing (pō'ĕt-ăs'tẽr-ĭng), *n.* Composition of inferior or petty poems.

po'et-as'ter-ism (-ĭz'm), **po'et-as'ter-y** (-ĭ), **po'et-as'try** (pō'ĕt-ăs'trĭ; pō'ĕt-ăs'trĭ), *n.* Work of a poetaster.

po'et-as'tress (pō'ĕt-ăs'trĕs; pō'ĕt-ăs'-), *n.* Female poetaster

po'et-as'tric (-ăs'trĭk), **po'et-as'tri-cal** (-trĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a poetaster.

po'et-dom (pō'ĕt-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. *Rare.*

po'et-esque' (-ĕsk'), *a.* [*poet* + *-esque.*] Poetical. *Rare.*

po'et-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

po-et'ic, *n.* **1.** *A poet. Obs.*

2. = POETICS, 1.

po-et'i-cal'i-ty (pō-ĕt'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Poeticalness. *Rare.*

po-et'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of POETIC, POETICAL.

po-et'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

po-et'i-cism (pō-ĕt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

po-et'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To make poetic; put into poetry. — *v. i.* To compose or recite poetry.

po-et'ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *R.*

po-et'i-cule (pō-ĕt'ĭ-kūl'), *n.* A poetaster. *Rare.*

po'et-i'ty (pō'ĕt-ĭ'tĭ), *n.* A poetaster. *Rare.*

po'et-ize, *v. t.* To make poetic; to give a poetic character to.

po'et-ize'r (pō'ĕt-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who poetizes.

po'et-less, *a.* See -LESS.

po'et-ly, *a.* Poetical. *Rare.*

po'e-to-ma'chi-a (pō'ē-tō-mā'kĭ-ȧ; -măk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ποιητής* poet + *μάχη* battle.] A strife or contest of poets.

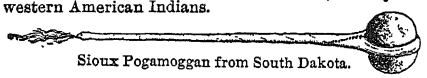
po'et-ress, *n.* Poetess. *Obs.*

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5. That which is like, or likened to, poetry; poetical quality, spirit, or the like.

Po'ets' Cor'ner (pō'ĕts). An angle in the south transept of Westminster Abbey, London; — so called because it contains the tombs of Chaucer, Spenser, Dryden, Ben Jonson, Gray, Tennyson, Browning, and other English poets, and memorials to many buried elsewhere.

pog'a-mog'gan (pŏg'ȧ-mŏg'ăn), *n.* [North Amer. Indian.] An aboriginal weapon consisting of a stone or piece of antler fastened to the end of a slender handle, used by Northwestern American Indians.



Sioux Pogamoggan from South Dakota.

Po-go'ni-a (pō-gō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πώγων beard.] *Bot.* A genus of North American terrestrial orchids comprising two species, *P. ophioglossoides*, the snakemouth, or rose pogonia, and *P. divaricata*. They have slender rootstocks, one or two alternate leaves, and terminal solitary flowers with distinct sepals and petals and a crested lip. Some botanists extend the genus to include *Isotria* and *Triphora*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

po-go'ni-on (-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πωγώνιον little beard.] *Craniol.* The forward point of the chin on the median line. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

po'gy (pō'gĭ; pŏg'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-gĭz). [Cf. PAUHAUGEN.] *Zoöl.* **a** The menhaden. **b** The Lake Tahoe trout (*Salmo henshawi*). *Pogy* is often confounded with *porgy*, and therefore incorrectly applied to various other fishes.

pogy oil. Menhaden oil. See OIL, *Table II.*

po-hu'tu-ka/wa (pō-hōō'tōō-kä/wä), *n.* [Maori.] A myrtaceous tree (*Metrosideros tomentosa*) of New Zealand, with brilliant crimson flowers and leaves silvery white below. Its bark yields a brown dye.



Pohutukawa. *b* Fruit. (½)

po'i (pō'ē; poi), *n.* [Hawaiian *poi*, fr. *po-e* to mash.] A common article of food among the native Hawaiians. It is prepared from the taro root pounded to a paste with water and allowed to ferment. See TARO.

-poi-e'sis (-poi-ē'sĭs). [NL., fr. Gr. ποίησις a making, fr. ποιεῖν to make.] Combining form signifying *production, formation;* as, chylo*poiesis*.

-poi-et'ic (-poi-ĕt'ĭk). [Gr. ποιητικός creative, fr. ποιεῖν to make.] Combining form signifying *productive, formative, -factive;* as, hæma*poietic*, sarco*poietic*, etc.

poign'an-cy (poin'ăn-sĭ; -yăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being poignant; as, the *poignancy* of grief.

poign'ant (-ănt; -yănt), *a.* [ME. *poyna(u)nt*, F. *poignant*, p. pr. of *poindre* to sting, fr. L. *pungere*. See PUNGENT.] **1.** Pricking; piercing. *Obs.* "*Poignant* spear." *Spenser.* **2.** Hence, sharp; keen; piercing, as a glance of the eye; also, pungent; sharp; biting. "*Poynaunt* sauce." *Chaucer.* **3.** By extension, sharply or keenly affecting; severe; keen; as, *poignant* thirst, grief, joy, sarcasm.

His wit . . . became more lively and *poignant*. *Scott.*

Syn. — See PUNGENT.

poi'ki-lit'ic (poi'kĭ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ποικίλος many-colored, variegated.] **1.** *Geol.* Mottled; — formerly applied specif. to the series called the *New Red Sandstone*. **2.** *Petrog.* Pertaining to or designating a fabric in igneous rocks in which a crystal of one mineral incloses smaller unoriented grains of another, producing luster mottling.

poi'ki-lo-cyte' (poi'kĭ-lō-sīt'), *n.* [Gr. ποικίλος diversified + κύτος a hollow vessel.] *Physiol.* A red blood corpuscle of irregular form occurring in profound anæmia.

poi'ki-lo-cy-to'sis (-sī-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid condition marked by poikilocytes in the blood.

poi-men'ic (poi-mĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ποιμενικός pertaining to a shepherd, fr. ποιμήν shepherd.] *Theol.* Of or pertaining to pastoral care; as, *poimenic* literature. Cf. HOMILETIC.

Poin'ci-a'na (poin'sĭ-ā'nȧ), *n.* [NL., after M. de *Poinci*, a governor of the French West Indies.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of ornamental cæsalpiniaceous trees or shrubs distinguished by the imbricate calyx lobes and long-exserted stamens of the bright orange or red flowers. *P. pulcherrima* is the Barbados pride, or flower fence. **2.** [*l. c.*] = PEACOCK FLOWER **a**.

poind (pŭnd; pĭnd; poind), *v. t.* [AS. *pyndan* to pen up. Cf. PINDER, PINFOLD.] *Scot.* **1.** To distrain. **2.** To impound, as cattle. *Flavel.*

poind'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POIND. Specif.: *vb. n. Scots Law.* The process by which a creditor seizes his debtor's property so as to become vested with the title and the right of sale or appropriation in satisfaction of his debt.

Poin-set'ti-a (poin-sĕt'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Joel R. *Poinsett* (1779–1851), of South Carolina.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of euphorbiaceous herbs commonly included in *Euphorbia*, but distinguished by the glandlike stipules and clustered cymes, mostly with brightly colored involucral leaves. **2.** [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus, esp. *Poinsettia pulcherrima*, which has deep green foliage and a scarlet involucre. *P. heterophylla*, a smaller species of the southern United States and the West Indies, is often called *annual poinsettia*.

po'et-ry-less, *a.* See -LESS.

Poetsch process (pûch). [After A. and H. T. *Poetsch*, who introduced it.] = FREEZING PROCESS **a**.

po'et's-daf'fo-dil, *n.* [narcissus.]

po'et-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

po'et's-nar-cis'sus, *n.* See NARCISSUS, 1. [so called.]

Poets' Poet. Spenser; — often **poeuere, poeure.** † POOR.

poff. Obs. or dial. Eng. of PUFF.

pof'fle (pŏf'l), *n.* A small holding of land. *Scot.*

pogge (pŏg), *n.* A sea poacher.

Pog'gen-dorff cell (pŏg'ĕn-dôrf). [After J. C. *Poggendorff*, Ger. physicist.] *Elec.* A form of bichromate cell.

pog'gy (pŏg'ĭ). Var. of PORGY.

pog gy, *n.* A small whale, prob. a young bowhead.

pog-ha'den (pŏg-hā'dĕn). Var. of PAUHAUGEN.

poghe. † POUGH.

po'gie. Var. of POGY.

pogodo. † PAGODA.

po'go-ni'a-sis (pō'gō-nĭ'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πώγων beard.] *Med.* Excessive growth of beard.

po-go'ni-ate (pō-gō'nĭ-āt), *a.* [Cf. Gr. πωγωνιάτης bearded.] Bearded. *Rare.*

po'go-nol'o-gy (pō'gō-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πώγων beard + *-logy.*] A treatise on beards. — **po'go-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

po'go-not'o-my (-nŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. πώγων, πώγωνος, beard + *-tomy.*] Cutting of the beard; shaving. *Humorous.*

po'go-not'ro-phy (-rō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. πώγων beard + τροφή nourishment.] Beard growing.

Po'gram, the Honorable Elijah (pō'grăm). In Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," a petty but pompous member of the United States Congress, regarded by his admirers as "one of the master minds of the country."

‖ **po-grom'** (pō-grŏm'), *n.* [Russ., devastation, desolation.] In Russia, an organized massacre, as of the Jews. [kiss. *Jr.*

pogue (pōg), *n.* [Ir. *pog.*] A poh (pō), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt; bah!

po'ha (pō'hä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A solanaceous plant (*Physalis peruviana*); also, its berry, used in the Hawaiian Islands for jelly, etc. [PAUHAUGEN.]

po-ha'gen (pō-hā'gĕn). Var. of **pohen, pohenne.** *n.* Peahen. *Obs.*

po-hick'o-ry. *n.* [Amer. Ind. See HICKORY.] Hickory.

po'i (pō'ē; poi), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Then.

Po-ia'na (pō-yā'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Fernando *Po*, where found.] See LINSANG. [PŒCILE.

Poi'ci-le (poi'sĭ-lē). Var. of **poi'ci-lit'ic.** Var. of POIKILITIC.

poictrell. † POITREL.

poid, *a.* (& *n.*). [Cf. OF. *put* dirty, bad. *Orf. E. D.*] Vile or coarse (person). *Obs. Scot.*

poiet. † POET.

poi-et'ic (poi-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ποιητικός.] Creative. *Rare.*

poi-gna'do, *n.* A poniard. *Obs.*

poign'ance (poin'ăns; -yăns), *n.* Poignancy. *Rare.*

poign'ant-ly, *adv.* of POIGNANT.

poign'ard (pŏn'yärd). Var. of PONIARD.

poigne, *n.* [F. *poing*, or perh. *poigne, pogne.*] The fist. *Obs.*

poignet, *n.* [F., wrist.] Bracelet or wrist ornament. *Obs.*

poigniard. † PONIARD.

poik. Scot. var. of POKE, a bag.

Poi'ki-le (poi'kĭ-lē), *n.* The Porch. See under PORCH, & PŒCILE.

poi'ki-lo-cy-thæ'mi-a, *or* **-cy-the'mi-a.** (poi'kĭ-lō-sĭ-thē'mĭ-ȧ),*n.* [NL. See POIKILOCYTE; -ÆMIA.] = POIKILOCYTOSIS.

poill. † POLL.

poin, *v. t.* [OF. & F. *poindre.* To stitch with a bodkin; pierce. *Obs.* [*Archaic.*

poi-na'do. Var. of POIGNADO.

Poi'næ (poi'nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. Ποιναί.] *Gr. Relig.* Goddesses or spirits of vengeance.

poi'nant. † POIGNANT.

poi'nard. Var. of PONIARD.

poind, *v. i.* To pillage. *Obs. & R.*

poind (pünd; pĭnd; poind), *n.* Distraint. *Scot.* [-ABLE. *Scot.*

poind'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See

poind'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who poinds property; a poundkeeper. *Scot.*

poin'er (pĭn'ẽr). Obs. or Scot. var. of PINER, laborer.

Poins (poinz), *n.* A companion of Falstaff and Prince Hal in the two parts of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV."

Poin-set'ta (poin-sĕt'ȧ), *n.* Corrupt. of POINSETTIA.

Poin'sot's' el-lip'soid (pwăN'-sōz'). [After L. *Poinsot* (1777–1859), French mathematician.] = MOMENTAL ELLIPSOID.

point. † PAINT.

point, *a. Phon.* See DENTAL, 2.

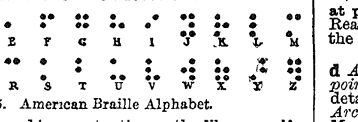
point, *a.* [From *point-device. Obs. E. D.*] Ready; pertect. *Obs.*

point, *v. t.* [Shortened fr. *appoint.*] *Obs.* **1.** To fix; settle on; decree; name; appoint. **2.** To furnish; equip.

point, *n.* [From *point*, v., for *appoint.*] Appointment. *Obs.*

‖ **point** (pwăN), *n.* [F.] **1.** Point.

point (point), *n.* [F. *point* action of pricking, mark made by a pointed object, place, moment, L. *punctum;* also F. *pointe* a sharp point, a pointed object; LL. *puncta* (cf. L. *puncta* a puncture); both fr. L. *pungere, punctum*, to prick. See PUNGENT; cf. PUNCTURE.] **1.** The tapering end of anything pointed, as of a needle, pin, sword, pencil; the tip of anything tapering or ending in an angle; as, the *point* of a finger, toe, rivet, boat, pickax, fleece of wool. **2.** Hence, specif.: **a** The tapering end of a tract of land, as a small tapering promontory or cape; also, a peak. **b** *Mil. & Nav.* A wing. *Obs.* **c** *Mil.* A small group of men thrown out before an advance guard or behind a rear guard on the march. With a small guard it consists of three men under a corporal. **d** *pl.* Of a horse, the extremities. **3.** Anything having a tapering end; specif.: **a** A piercing weapon or instrument, as a dagger, bodkin, etching needle. **b** A stonecutter's tool with a pyramidal point, used to smooth down rough surfaces. **c** *Lace Manuf.* Any of a series of needles for taking up the twist and crosses or intersections in the net. See POINT BAR **a**. **d** *Her.* (1) A pile-shaped charge, usually in the base of a shield, formerly used as an abatement. (2) Any of the pendants of a label. **e** A tine or snag of an antler. **f** *Elec.* The pointed end of a conductor; also, the luminous end of a carbon in an arc. **g** *Railroads.* A tapering rail, as in a frog or a switch (see FROG, *n.*, 3, *Illust.*); *pl.*, in British usage, a switch. **h** One of the twelve tapered spaces on a backgammon board. **i** *Med.* A vaccine point. **j** *Mining.* A pointed steam pipe used in one system of thawing frozen ground in sinking a shaft. **k** *Dentistry.* A piece of gutta-percha, gold, etc., for filling root canals. **l** *Print.* (1) An iron or steel pin secured to the feed board of a press to insure correct registry. (2) Short for POINT PLATE. **m** *Anc. Costume.* A tagged string or lace used to fasten together certain parts of dress, as doublet and hose. **n** *Naut.* (1) One of the 32 points of the compass (see *points of the compass*, below); also, the difference, of 11¼ degrees, between two points of the compass; as, to fall off a *point*. (2) A reef point. **4.** Hence, of immaterial things, the most prominent or important feature, as of an argument, discourse, etc.; the telling part; as, the *point* of a story; the *point* of a joke; also, the quality in something said or written, or in a person, adapted by its importance or significance to arrest attention; a distinctive or salient feature; a strong or main characteristic; as, his remarks have *point;* the good or bad *points* of a man; hence, the essential matter; the precise thing; — with *the*. "Here lies the *point*." *Shak.* **5.** The hole or mark made by a pointed instrument, as a needle; a puncture; also, *Chiefly Med.*, a minute mark or spot; a dot; a speck. Specif.: One of the raised dots used in certain systems of printing and writing for the blind. The first practical system was that devised by Louis Braille in 1829, and still used in Europe (see BRAILLE). Two modifications of this are current in the United States: **New York point**, founded on three bases of equidistant points arranged in two lines (viz., : :: :::), and a later improvement, **American Braille**, embodying the Braille base (⁞) and the New-York-point principle of using the characters of few points for the commonest letters.



Point, 5. American Braille Alphabet.

6. A dot or mark used in punctuation or the like; specif.: **a** A mark used to show the divisions of a composition, or the pauses to be observed in reading, or to point off groups of figures, etc.; a stop, as a comma, colon, or, esp., a period.

And there a *point*, for ended is my tale. *Chaucer.*

b In certain Oriental languages, a vowel point, a diacritical point, a mark to indicate stress accent, or the like. **c** *Music.* A dot or mark used to designate certain tones, time, or style of rendering; as, *points* of perfection, of augmentation, etc. See phrases below, and DOT, **4**. **7.** A mere spot indicated or supposed; an indefinitely small space. Specif.: **a** *Math.* (1) That which has neither parts nor extent, but position only; an end of a line segment; a single intersection of two lines or curves, or of three surfaces, and so on. (2) A number either real or complex conceived as represented by a point in the plane of the complex variable. (3) Any element in an aggregate of *n* dimensions conceived as determined by a simultaneous set of *n* values or coördinates. **b** *Astron., etc.* A fixed conventional place for reference, or zero of reckoning; as, equinoctial, solstitial, or nodal *points*. See EQUINOCTIAL, NODAL. **8.** Hence: A place having definite position but no extent in space; a place considered as to its position only; a spot; a geographical place or situation; a locality; as, a good *point* from which to start. **9.** A separate or individual part; a particular; item; detail; circumstance; as, the *point* to emphasize; specif., a particular or detail taken as a unit of appraisal or estimation; as, his sense of honor is a *point* in his favor. Also, *Colloq.*, an item of private information; a tip; hint; pointer.

[Do] all *points* of my command. *Shak.*
A *point* of precedence. *Selden.*

10. A minute part; a particle; whit; jot; bit; trifle; hence, a punctilio; scruple. *Obs.*

[He] cared not for God or man a *point*. *Spenser.*

11. Specif.: **a** A moment; an instant. *Obs.* **b** *Music.* (1) A short strain, phrase, or tune; a signal consisting of such. "A *point* of war." *Scott.* (2) A phrase or passage of imitation in a piece of contrapuntal music; also, the entry of a fugue subject, or of a similarly important part. **c** In medieval reckoning, a quarter of an hour. *Obs.* **d** The twelfth part of anything, as of either straight side of a quadrant; also, *Astron.*, a twelfth or twenty-fourth of the diameter of the sun or moon, used as a unit in measuring eclipses. *Obs.* **12.** A unit; as: **a** A unit of counting in the scoring of a game or contest. **b** *Cant.* (1) A recognized unit in quoting prices of stocks, shares, and various commodities, varying with the commodity. In stocks, in the United States, one point ordinarily means $1 a share. (2) In betting, a recognized unit in stating the odds. **c** See MEASURE, *Table.* **d** In Australia, a unit in measuring rainfall, the hundredth of an inch. **e** *Type Founding.* See POINT SYSTEM. **f** *Chem.* In technical analysis, one hundredth of one per cent. **13.** A position or condition attained; a degree; step; stage; as, a *point* of elevation; boiling *point;* freezing *point*. Specif.: **a** A crisis or juncture in affairs; exact moment for doing something; as, when it came to the *point*, he backed down. *Rare*, exc. in phrases. **b** A time or portion of time considered only as to its position in time; the exact time of occurring; moment or instant of an action taking place; as, the *point*, i. e., break, of day; the *point* of death. **c** Culmination; acme. **d** End; conclusion; period. **e** A mental position or stand; decision; resolution. **14.** A degree or stage of condition; state, as of body or health; condition; plight. *Obs. or R.* *G. Douglas.*

A lord full fat and in good *point*. *Chaucer.*

15. A position or thing aimed at or striven for; end; object; esp., a proposition to be established; as, to carry or make one's *point*. Also, direction; aim; course. **16.** **a** Lace wrought wholly with the needle on a parchment or paper pattern; as, Irish *point*; Brussels *point*. Loosely, pillow lace or other fine lace. See POINT LACE. **b** A piece of point lace used as a head covering, etc. *Obs.* **17.** An accusation; also, an examination or trial. *Obs.* **18.** In technical senses: **a** In various games, a position of a certain player, or, by extension, the player himself; as: (1) *Cricket.* See CRICKET, game. (2) *Lacrosse & Ice Hockey.* The position of the player of each side who stands a short distance in front of the goal keeper; also, the player himself. (3) *Baseball. pl.* The positions of the pitcher and catcher. **b** *Hunting.* A spot to which a straight run is made; hence, a straight run from point to point; a cross-country run. *Colloq. Oxf. E. D.* **c** *Her.* One of the several different parts of the escutcheon (which see). **d** A square of a chessboard; as, the four *points*, the four center squares. *Obs.* **e** *Falconry.* The perpendicular rising of a hawk over the place where its prey has gone into cover **f** The attitude assumed by a pointer or setter dog when he finds game. **g** Act of pointing, as of the foot downward in certain dance positions. **h** *Fencing.* A thrust or lunge; as, tierce *point*. **i** *Arch.* Degree of pointedness; as, an arch of the third *point*. *Rare.*

at point. **a** Fitly; properly. *Obs.* **b** Also *at a point.* Ready; prepared. *Obs.* **c** With *to*, ready or about to; on the point or verge of. Also *at the point to* or *of*. *Archaic.*

Behold, I am *at the point to* die. *Gen.* xxv. 32.

d *At a point.* Agreed; decided; resolved. *Obs.* **e** *At all points.* In every part or respect. — **from p. to p.,** from one detail to another; in detail; circumstantially. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **in p. a** In condition or order. *Obs.* **b** *Her.* Meeting at their points; — said of two piles. **c** Pertinent; apt; to the point. — **in p.** of, in the matter of; as regards. — **in p. of,** to, *or* for, ready or about to; on the point or verge of. *Obs.* — **on,** *or* **upon, the p.** of (*Obs.* to), on the verge of; just about to; formerly, close to; nearly. — **p. of addition** *or* **augmentation,** *Medieval Music*, the dot (sense **4 a**). — **p. of condensation,** a limit point. — **p. of demonstration,** *Measurable Music*, a dot used to denote a ritardando. — **p. of departure,** starting point. — **p. of distance.** See PERSPECTIVE, 3. — **p. of honor** *or* **honour,** a matter seriously affecting one's HONOR; as, he regarded it as a *point of honor;* hence, the obligation to demand satisfaction for something regarded as affecting one's honor. — **p. of inflection,** *Geom.*, the point on opposite sides of which a curve bends in contrary ways. — **p. of order,** in parliamentary practice, a question of order or propriety under the rules. — **p. of regard.** = FIXATION POINT. — **p. of rest,** *Mil.*, the point at which a successive formation begins, marked by the right or left file of the unit first aligned in the new formation. — **p. of sight.** See PERSPECTIVE, 3. — **p. of undulation,** *Math.*, a point of a curve where the tangent passes through four consecutive points. — **p. of view,** the relative position from which anything is seen or any subject is considered. — **p. salient.** = SALIENT POINT. — **points of the compass,** the thirty-two points of division in the compass card; the corresponding points by which the circle of the horizon is supposed to be divided, of which the four marking the directions of east, west, north, and south, are called *cardinal points*, and the rest are named from their respective directions, as N. by E., N. N. E., N. E. by N., N. E., etc. See COMPASS CARD, *Illust.* — **to point.** **a** Into condition or order. *Obs.* **b** To the minutest detail; exactly. *Archaic. Shak.* — **to the p.,** appropriate; pertinent; apt; in point. — **upon p. a** In danger; on penalty. *Obs.* **b** In fact or reality. *Obs.* — **upon the p. of.** See ON THE POINT OF, above.

point (point), *v. t.*; POINT'ED; POINT'ING. [ME. *pointen*, OF. *pointier*, F. *pointer*. See POINT, *n.*] **1.** To pierce or prick with something sharp-pointed; to puncture. *Obs.* **2.** To mark with pricks or dots; to note; describe. *Obs.*

3. To supply with or as with punctuation marks; to put the proper indications of division or character in (something said, read, chanted, or the like); to punctuate; as, to *point* a composition. Specif.: **a** To mark, as a psalm or canticle, with points as an aid in chanting; hence, to arrange the words of (a psalm, canticle, etc.) to the notes of the chant. **b** To mark (as Hebrew) with vowel or other points; to insert the vowel points in. **c** To mark or divide into periods or groups, or to separate, by points or dots, as figures, or esp. the decimal fraction from the integral part; — with *off*.

4. To furnish with a point or points; to cause to have an acute end; as, to *point* a dart; also, to give point, force, or piquancy to, as to a remark; to make piquant or poignant, as, formerly, food. "To *point* a moral." *Johnson.*

5. To fasten or adorn with points, or tagged laces. *Obs.*

6. In the fur trade, to insert (white hairs) into certain furs, as beaver, fox, or lynx.

7. To work on with a sharpened tool; specif.: **a** To cut or work on, as a surface in stonecutting, with a "point." **b** *Masonry.* To finish (a wall) by filling the joints with cement, mortar, or other material after the wall is built; also, more usually, to scratch out the old mortar from the joints of (a wall) and fill in with new material. **c** *Hort.* To prick, dig, or turn (in or over) with the point of the spade; as, to *point* in manure.

8. To indicate the position or direction of, as with the finger; to direct attention or notice to; to give prominence to; to indicate; — esp. with *out;* as, the error was *pointed* out.

It was easy for Zebek-Dorchi to *point* the jealousy of the Russian court to others. *De Quincey.*

9. To indicate the presence and place of (game) by a fixed look and position; — said of setters or pointers.

10. To direct (at, to, or upon); to aim; to turn, as the eyes upon something; as, to *point* a gun; to *point* the finger of scorn at a person; to *point* a tree in felling it.

11. *Backgammon, etc.* To place (a man) on a point. *Rare.*

to point a cable *or* **rope,** *Naut.*, to taper and neatly finish off the end by interweaving the nettles. — **to p. a sail,** *Naut.*, to insert reef points through the eyelet holes. — **to p. a toe,** to rest a forefoot on the toe or hold a forefoot forward to remove the weight of the body from it; — said of a horse, as one affected with navicular disease. *Cant.* — **to p. the yards** (of a vessel), *Naut.*, to brace the yards up sharp so as to offer less resistance to the wind.

point (point), *v. i.* **1.** To direct the point of something, as of a finger, to designate an object, or attract attention to it; to direct attention thus, as in scorn or contempt; also, to direct the mind; hint (at); allude (to); — with *at* or *to.*

Point at the tattered coat and ragged shoe. *Dryden*

2. To indicate the presence and place of game by a fixed look and position, as certain hunting dogs do.

3. To be situated with the point (to or towards); to be directed; to face or look; also, to aim; tend; as, the church *points* to the east; his action *pointed* towards that result.

4. To project or run in a point. *Obs. or R.*

5. *Med.* To come to a head; — said of an abscess.

6. *Naut.* Of a sailing vessel, to sail more or less close to the wind; as, she *points* higher with jib set.

point alphabet. An alphabet for the blind with a system of raised points corresponding to letters. See POINT, *n.*, 5.

point appliqué. Lace having a needle-made design applied to a net ground, this ground often being machine made.

point bar. **a** The iron bar in a lace machine to which the points are secured. **b** One of the needles governing the warp threads in a Jacquard apparatus.

point'-blank', *adv.* [Prob. fr. OF. *de pointe en blanc* directly, straight, or without obstacles in the way. The word *blanc* prob. at first referred to the white of the target. See POINT, *n.;* BLANK, *a.*] In a point-blank manner.

To sin *point-blank* against God's word. *Fuller*

point'-blank', *a.* **1.** Aimed directly toward the mark; specif., in gunnery, not having, or not allowing for, appreciable curve in the trajectory; as, a *point-blank* shot.

2. Hence, direct; unqualified; as, a *point-blank* assertion.

point-blank distance *or* **range,** *Gunnery*, the distance through which the trajectory may be assumed to be practically a straight line. See POINT-BLANK, *n.*

point'-blank', *n.* [See POINT-BLANK, *adv.*] *Gun.* **a** A point in the trajectory near which it begins to fall rapidly. As a limit of the distance through which the trajectory is nearly a straight line, it was formerly used as a crude indication of the power, now measured by muzzle velocity. For firearms in general it is considered to be the second point in which the lowest or natural line of sight, when horizontal, cuts the trajectory. In the British service, for artillery, it is the point where the projectile first strikes the horizontal plane on which the gun carriage stands, the axis of the piece being horizontal. **b** The point-blank range or distance; fig., range; reach. **c** A point-blank shot. *Obs. or R.*

point' d'ap'pui' (pwăN' dȧ'pwē'). [F.] Point of support; basis; fulcrum; specif., *Mil.*, a basis of operations.

point'-de-vice' (point'dē-vīs'), *a.* Also **point'-de-vise', point'-de-vyse',** etc. [ME. *at point devis; at* at + *point* point, condition + *devis* exact, careful, OF. *devis* fixed, set, L. *divisus*, p. p. Cf. DIVIDE, DEVICE.] Perfectly correct; very nice, exact, precise, or particular. *Obs. or Archaic.*

You are rather *point-devise* in your accouterments. *Shak*

Thus he grew up, in logic *point-device*. *Longfellow.*

point'-de-vice', *adv.* Perfectly; exactly; completely. *Obs. or Archaic. Shak.*

point'-de-vice', *n.* Point of perfection; extreme of nicety or correctness; — used in the phrase *at point-device. Obs.*

point duty. The duty of a police constable stationed at a street corner or crossing to regulate traffic. *Eng.*

point'ed (point'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of POINT. Hence: *p. a.* **a** Having, or furnished with, a point or points. **b** Sharp, direct, or pithy, esp. of expression; keen; terse; epigrammatic.

His moral pleases, not his *pointed* wit. *Pope.*

c Directed esp. and plainly to or at a particular person or thing; as, a *pointed* hint. **d** Furnished or fastened with points, or tagged laces. *Archaic.* **e** Very precise. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — Cf. CONCISE.

pointed arch, *Arch.*, an arch with a pointed crown. An ordinary two-centered pointed arch is lancet (acute), equilateral, or blunt, according as chords of its curves are greater than, equal to, or less than, its span. See ARCH, *Illust.* (5), (6), (7), (12). Pointed arches became characteristic of Gothic architecture. — **p. box.** = FUNNEL BOX. — **p. file.** See 4th FILE, 1. — **p. style,** *Arch.*, the style characterized by the pointed arch; — commonly called *Gothic style.* — **p. wart.** See FIG WART.

— point'ed-ly, *adv.* — **point'ed-ness,** *n.*

poin'tel (poin'tĕl), **poin'tal** (-tăl), *n.* [ME. *pointel* stylus, OF. *pointel* tip of a lance.] *Obs.* **1.** A small pointed instrument; specif.: **a** A kind of pencil, stylus, or graving tool used esp. with the tablets of the Middle Ages. *Chaucer.* **b** A plectrum. **c** A stiletto.

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* A small style-like organ or part, as the pistil of a flower, or the balancer of a fly. *Obs. or R.*

3. *Glass Making.* = PUNTY.

point'er (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** A maker of points, or tagged laces. *Obs.*

2. One that points, or sharpens to or puts on points.

3. One that points or points out; specif.: **a** One that points or indicates, as a rod used to direct attention to something, the hand of a timepiece, an index on a balance, etc. **b** Short for STATION POINTER. **c** *Whale Fishing* A device, consisting of a black object on the end of a pole, placed at the masthead to indicate the position of the whale. **d** An item of private information; a hint; tip; point. *Colloq.* **e** One who points, or aims, a gun; specif., in the United States navy, one who brings the gun to the prescribed elevation, as distinguished from the *trainer*, who regulates its direction, or train, in azimuth.

4. One of a breed of smooth-coated hunting dogs trained to stop at scent of game birds and point toward it with the nose. They are bred in various colors, as liver and white, pure black, and pure liver.



Pointer.

5 *pl.* [*cap.*] *Astron.* The two stars (Merak and Dubhe) in the Great Bear, the line joining which points nearly in the direction of the north star. See URSA MAJOR, *Illust.*

6. *Print.* A press feeder who uses points.

7. *Sculpt.* A man who drills small holes, as gauges in a block of marble to be carved; also, the drilling instrument.

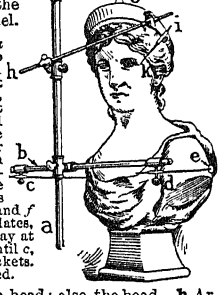
8. A pointed object; as: **a** A stonecutter's point. **b** A bricklayer's tool for clearing out old mortar in pointing a wall. **c** *Railroads.* A switch lever. **d** A clipper sled. *U. S.*

9. *Shipbuilding.* = SNAKEPIECE.

-point'ic (-poin'tĭk), *a.* [*point* + *-ic.*] *Math.* Of or pert. to a specified number of points; — used as a combining form with *two, three, n,* etc.; as, *two-pointic, n-pointic.*

poin'til-lism (pwăn'tĭl-lĭz'm), *n.* [F. *pointillisme.*] *Paint.* The production or representation of light effects by numerous crowded dots of unmixed pigments of various colors, which are blended by the eye; — a method invented by the French impressionists. — **poin'til-list** (-lĭst), *n.*

point'ing (poin'tĭng), *vb. n.* of POINT. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that points, or the result of such action; specif.: **a** Act or art of pointing, or punctuating; punctuation. **b** *Naut.* Of a rope, tapering and finishing off of the end; also, the tapered end. **c** Act of filling and finishing the joints in masonry with mortar, cement, etc.; also, the material so used. **d** The rubbing off of the point of the wheat grain in the first process of high milling. **e** Act of indicating or designating, as a position or direction, by something pointed, as a finger or a rod; also, an intimation or hint, esp. a verbal one. **f** *Sculpt.* Act or process of measuring, at the various distances from the surface of a block of marble, the surface of a future piece of statuary; also, a process used in cutting the statue from the artist's model.



Apparatus for pointing (1 f). *a* Standard; Crossbar *b* has two adjustable Stocks, *c, d,* with points set to fit in small socket plates fixed in the model, as at *e*, the Upper Bar *f* being likewise set at *g*. Three socket plates are fixed at corresponding points of the stone to be cut. The Middle Bar *h* carries a Pointer *i*, which, when *c, d,* and *f* are in position, is adjusted to any other point of the model, as *k*. The apparatus is then applied to the stone, *c, d,* and *f* being held up to their socket plates, and the stone being then cut away at the point corresponding to *k* until *c, d,* and *f* all bed home in their sockets. Other points are similarly located.

g Of an abscess, a coming to a head; also, the head. **h** Arrangement of the points, or switches, on a railroad. *Eng.* **i** Giving or noting of points, or distinctive features.

2. *pl. Engin.* = POINTING SILLS.

point'ing, *p. pr.* of POINT. — **point'ing-ly,** *adv. Rare.*

pointing doors, *Civil Engin.*, sluice doors meeting at an angle. — **p. sills,** *Civil Engin.*, the sills of pointing doors.

point'ing-stock (-stŏk'), *n.* An object of ridicule or scorn; a laughingstock. *Obs. Shak.*

point lace. Lace wrought wholly with the needle, as distinguished from pillow-made lace. Called also *needle-point* lace. See POINT, *n.*, 16 a. — **point'-laced'** (-lāst'), *a.*

point'less (point'lĕs), *a.* Without a point; specif.: **a** Having no sharp end; blunt. **b** Wanting point, keenness, or effectiveness, as a remark. **c** Not distinctive in features.

Syn. — Dull, stupid, insipid, witless, inane, vapid, silly.

— point'less-ly, *adv.* — **point'less-ness,** *n.*

point net. A machine-made lace imitating a kind of Brussels lace.

point paper. Paper pricked to form a stencil.

point plat appliqué. A modern lace combining pillow-made designs with a machine-made net ground.

point plate. *Printing.* The adjustable plate on which the points are borne.

points'man (points'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Eng.* **a** A switchman. **b** A policeman on point duty.

point switch. *Railroads.* A switch made up of a rail from each track, both rails being tapered far back and connected to throw alongside the through rail of either track.

point system. *Type Founding.* A system according to which the various sizes of type bodies, leads, etc., bear a fixed and simple relation to one another. The point system now in general use in America was adopted in 1886 by the United States Type Founders' Association, though many founders were already using it. It is a modification of a French system, and is based upon the pica body then most used. This body is divided into twelfths, called "points," and every type body consists of a given number of these points. The value of the point is .0138 inch, or nearly $\frac{1}{72}$ inch. For specimens of sizes, see TYPE.

poise (poiz), *n.* [ME. *pois*, OF. *pois*, fr. earlier *peis*, F. *poids*, fr. L. *pensum* a portion weighed out, *pendere* to weigh, weigh out. The sound of *z* is due to influence of the verb. Cf. AVOIRDUPOIS, PENDANT, POISE, *v.*] **1.** Weight; heaviness; a standard of weight; gravity; importance. *Obs.*

2. A weight, as for scales; specif., a clock weight. *Obs.*

3. Something weighty in action, effect, etc.; bias; inclination. *Obs. or R.* "Certain reasons or *poises*." *E. Hall.*

4. Heavy impact; a heavy blow; assault; attack. *Obs.*

5. State of being balanced by equal weight or power; equipoise; balance; equilibrium; stability.

Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poise* of judgment. *Dryden.*

6. The bearing or carriage of the body or head; carriage.

7. Suspension of motion due to an exact balance; rest; pause; hence, suspense; indecision.

Syn. — See BALANCE.

poise (poiz), *v. t.;* POISED (poizd); POIS'ING (poiz'ĭng). [ME. *poisen*, OF. & F. *peser*, to weigh, balance, OF. il *peise*, il *poise*, he weighs, F. il *pèse*, fr. L. *pensare*, v. intens. fr. *pendere* to weigh. See POISE, *n.;* cf. PENSIVE.]

1. To weigh. *Obs. or R.* *South.*

2. To weight; to weigh (down); oppress; bias. *Obs. Shak.*

3. To make steady; to ballast. *Obs.*

4. To place, hold, or keep in equilibrium or equipoise; to make of equal weight; to make stable; to balance.

Nor yet was earth suspended in the sky;
Nor *poised*, did on her own foundation lie *Dryden.*

5. To counterpoise; counterbalance; equal. *Obs. Shak.*

poise, *v. i.* To hang or be held in equilibrium; to be balanced or suspended; hover.

pois'er (poiz'ẽr), *n.* One that poises; *Zoöl.*, a balancer.

poi'son (poi'z'n), *n.* [F. *poison*, in OF. also, a potion, fr. L. *potio* a drink, draft, potion, a poisonous draft, fr. *potare* to drink. See POTABLE; cf. POTION.] **1.** A potion; esp., a potion containing a noxious or deadly ingredient; also, such an ingredient. *Obs.*, exc. as in sense 2.

2. Any agent which, introduced into the animal organism, may produce a morbid, noxious, or deadly effect; as, morphine is a deadly *poison;* the *poison*, or venom, of a snake.

3. That which taints or destroys moral purity, character, or the public welfare; as, the *poison* of evil example.

4. The poison bush. *Colloq., Australia.*

Syn. — Venom, virus; bane, pest; malignity.

poi'son, *v. t.;* POI'SONED (-z'nd); POI'SON-ING. [Cf. F. *empoissoner*, OF. *poisonner* to give to drink, L. *potionare.* See POISON, *n.*] **1.** To put poison on or into; to infect or impregnate with poison; as, to *poison* an arrow, food. *Shak.*

2. To administer poison to; to injure or kill by poison; to cause a morbid state of by infection with poisonous matter; as, to *poison* a person, a wound, or the hand.

If you *poison* us, do we not die? *Shak.*

3. To corrupt; vitiate; pervert; be or prove fatal to; as, vice *poisons* happiness; slander *poisoned* his mind.

4. To make unfit for use by introducing something injurious, as, formerly, to *poison* (i. e., spike) a cannon. *Rare.*

poi'son, *v. i.* To injure or kill by or as by poison.

poison ash. **a** The poison sumac. *U. S.* **b** In the West Indies, the torchwood *Amyris balsamifera.*

poison bay. The star anise (*Illicium floridanum*) of the southern Atlantic States. Its leaves are supposed to be poisonous.

poi'son-ber'ry (poi'z'n-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* **a** Any solanaceous shrub of the genus *Cestrum.* **b** The boraginaceous shrub *Bourreria succulenta. West Indies.* **c** The poison-berry tree.

poison-berry tree. An Australian pittosporaceous shrub (*Pittosporum phillyræoides*), the bitter berries of which are reputed poisonous. The herbage is used for fodder.

poison bulb. Either of two poisonous tropical amaryllidaceous plants (*Crinum asiaticum* and *Boöphane toxicaria*).

poison bush. In Australia: **a** Any fabaceous shrub of the genus *Gastrolobium*, the herbage of which is poisonous to stock; also, any species of several related genera, as *Oxylobium, Gompholobium*, etc. **b** The plant *Myoporum deserti*, often distinguished as *Ellangowan poison bush* or *dogwood poison bush.* **c** The poison pea. **d** The ulmaceous plant *Trema cannabina*, which, though not poisonous, is injurious to stock because of its large amount of fiber.

poison cup. **a** A cup containing poison. **b** A cup supposed to break on having poison put into it. **c** = DEATH CUP, 1.

poi'soned (poi'z'nd), *a.* **1.** Affected, killed, injured, impregnated, etc., by or with poison.

2. Having the power of or as of poisoning; venomous. *Obs.*

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2. **a** In embroidery and lace making, a stitch. **b** = POINT (lace); as, *point* de Milan, etc.

point'a-ble (poin'tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.* [*Obs. or R.*]

point'al. Var. of POINTEL.

‖ **point' à l'ai'guille'** (pwĂN'-tȧ lā'gwē'y'). [F.] Needle-point lace, esp. Brussels and Alençon.

‖ **point' à ré'seau'** (rā'zō'). [F.] Lace having a net ground.

point constable. = POINT POLICEMAN. *Eng.* [NATE, *n.*, 2.]

point coördinates. See COÖRDINATE.

‖ **point' d'Alen'çon'** (pwĂN' dȧ'lăN'sôN'). [F.] = ALENÇON LACE.

‖ **point' d'An'gle-terre'** (dĂN'glē-târ'). [F.] See *English point lace*, under ENGLISH.

‖ **point' d'Ar'gen'tan'** (där'zhĂN'tăN'). [F.] = ARGENTAN POINT.

‖ **point' d'An'ril'lac'** (dō'rē'yăk'). [F.] = AURILLAC LACE.

‖ **point de France.** See POINTS DE FRANCE.

‖ **point' de gaze'** (pwĂN' dē gāz'). [F.] Gauze point, a fine needle-made modern Brussels lace with delicate net ground.

‖ **point' de Gênes'** (pwĂN' dē zhăn'). [F.] = GENOA LACE.

‖ **point' de Mi'lan'** (mē'lăN'). [F.] = MILAN POINT.

‖ **point' de rac'croc'** (rȧ'krō') [F.] Raccroc stitch.

‖ **point' d'Es'pagne'** (dĕs'pȧn'y') [F.] = SPANISH LACE.

‖ **point' d'es'prit'** (pwĂN' dĕs'prē') [F.] A fine dotted piece lace; also, a lace stitch.

point draftsman' *or* **draughtsman.** An engraver. [*n.*, 1.]

point fuse *or* **fuze.** See FUSE, ‖

point gaze. Point de gaze.

point'ill'é (pwĂN'tē'yā'), *a.* [F.] Marked with small points, spots, or dots; made by drawing, cutting, or punching points.

point'let, *n* A small point.

point'ling, point'lings, *a d v.* [*point* + 2d *-ling.*] With the point foremost. *Obs.*

point'ment (point'mĕnt), *n.* Appointment. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

point policeman. A police constable on point duty. *Eng.*

poin'trel (poin'trĕl), *n* [Cf. POINTEL.] = POINTEL, 1 a.

point'-ring' sight. *Firearms.* A ring with equidistant projections toward the center from the rim; — used for a front sight.

point rot. *Hort.* A fungus disease of green tomatoes causing decay of the fruit, beginning at the apex.

‖ **points' de France'** (pwĂN' dē frăNs'). [F.] French points, or French laces of the time of Louis XIV., esp. Alençon and Argentan.

point'-tag', *n.* An aglet of a piece of lace. *Obs.*

point tool. *Turning.* A tool with a flat, V-shaped end.

point'-to-point', *a.* 1. Made, run, etc., from one point or place straight to another. Hence, direct; categorical. — *n.* A straight run, as a cross-country race; a steeplechase.

poin'ture, *n.* [F.] Pricking. *Obs.*

point'-vice', *a. & adv.* Point-device. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

point'way' (point'wā'), *adv.* In the manner of a point or points.

point'y (poin'tĭ), *a.* **a** Very pointed **b** Having many points; — said of a fleece.

poire. † POOR.

pois. † POISE; POSE, a hoard.

pois'a-ble, *a.* [AF. See POISE, *v.*] That can be weighed. *Obs.*

pois'age, *n.* [Cf. F. *pesage.*] A fee for weighing wares. *Obs.*

pois'ant, *a.* [Cf. F. *pesant.* See POISE.] Peisant. *Obs.*

poise, poisie. † POESY.

poi'son-a-ble (poi'z'n-ȧ-b'l), *a.* 1. Capable of poisoning. *Obs.* 2. Capable of being poisoned.

poi'sond. Poisoned. *Ref. Sp.*

poison daisy. = MAYWEED **a.**

poison dogwood *or* **elder.** Poison sumac.

poison hemlock. The plant *Conium maculatum*, or species of *Cicuta*. See HEMLOCK, 1.

poison ivy. **a** Any of several American sumacs with trifoliolate leaves, greenish flowers, and white berries, the herbage being poisonous to the touch. The poison ivy of the eastern United States is *Rhus radicans* or *R. toxicodendron*; that of the Pacific coast is *R. diversiloba*. **b** The mountain laurel.


Poison Ivy.

poison land. *Australia.* Land so infested with poisonous indigenous plants that stock cannot be pastured thereon.

poi'son-ous (poi'z'n-ŭs), *a.* Having the qualities or effects of poison; venomous; corrupting; noxious; malignant.
Syn. — POISONOUS, VENOMOUS, VIRULENT are here compared in their figurative senses. That is POISONOUS which is morally deleterious or corrupting, or which is rankling or corrosive; VENOMOUS implies active malevolence, VIRULENT, bitter malignity; as, "You might condemn us as *poisonous* of your honor" (*Shak.*); "What a difference between Pope's little *poisonous* barbs and Dryden's strong invective!" (*Tennyson*); "It was a *poisonous* regret to Mr. Casaubon that he had once addressed a dedication to Carp" (*G. Eliot*); "an ugly, little, *venomous* serpent of a noise" (*Hawthorne*); "I must have been more *venomous* than the old serpent to have hissed or stung in your company" (*Byron*); "His praise of foes is *venomously* nice" (*Dryden*); "proceedings . . . dictated by *virulent* hatred" (*G. Eliot*); "If certain critics were as clear-sighted as they are malignant, how great would be the benefit . . . from their *virulent* writings!" (*Shelley*); "the *virulence* of party spirit" (*Hazlitt*). See MALICIOUS, ACRIMONY.
poisonous hogweed. = HOG'S-MEAT **b**.
—poi'son-ous-ly, *adv.* **—poi'son-ous-ness,** *n.*

poison plant. Any of several Australian tabaceous plants poisonous, or reputed poisonous, to stock, as *Lotus australis*, *Swainsona greyana*, and species of *Gastrolobium*.

poison sumac *or* **sumach.** An American sumac (*Rhus vernix*) having very poisonous herbage. It is a smooth shrub growing in swamps, with pinnate leaves, and greenish flowers succeeded by greenish white berries, which distinguish it from the harmless red-fruited species. It yields a lacquer somewhat like Japanese lacquer.


Poison Sumac (*Rhus vernix*).

poison weed. Any of various plants of the western United States with foliage poisonous to stock, esp. species of *Delphinium*, *Lupinus*, etc.

pol'son-wood' (poi'z'n-wo͝od'), *n.* **a** An anacardiaceous tree (*Rhus metopium*) of South Florida and the West Indies, having poisonous foliage. **b** A euphorbiaceous tree (*Gymnanthes lucida*) of the same region, with like properties. **c** The poison sumac. **d** The manchineel.

Pois'son's' ra'ti-o (pwä'sôNz'). [After S. D. *Poisson* (1781-1840), French physicist.] *Mech.* The ratio of transverse to longitudinal strain, estimated per unit length, produced by a longitudinal stress. Its value lies between ¼ and ½ for most hard solids. Cf. HOOKE'S LAW.

poke (pōk), *n.* [Prob. of Amer. Indian origin. Cf. POCAN.] **1.** Some unidentified plant the leaves of which were smoked by the North American Indians. *Obs.*
2. **a** A coarse American perennial herb (*Phytolacca decandra*) with racemose white flowers and dark purple juicy berries. The root is poisonous. Both the berries and the root are emetic and purgative. The young shoots are sometimes eaten like asparagus. **b** = INDIAN POKE.

poke, *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *poki*, OD. *poke*; cf. also Gael. *poca*, and OF. *poque*, var. of OF. & F. *poche*, and AS. *pocca*. Cf. POCKET, POUCH, POACH to cook (eggs).] **1.** A bag; a small sack. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
They wallowed as pigs in a *poke*. *Chaucer*
2. Hence: **a** A beggar's wallet. *Scot.* **b** A pocket. *Obs. or Archaic.* **c** A long, wide sleeve. *Obs.* **d** A morbid swelling on the neck, as a goiter, or, in sheep, one which is a symptom of the rot; hence, the rot.

poke, *v. t.*; POKED (pōkt); POK'ING (pōk'ĭng). [Cf. LG. *poken* to prick, pierce, thrust, *pok* a dagger, knife, D. *pook*, G. *pochen* to beat, also Ir. *poc* a blow, Gael. *puc* to push.] **1.** To thrust or prod with something more or less pointed, as one's arm, a stick, a poker, the horns, etc.; more widely, to push or thrust, as away, down, through, etc.; to make, produce, or stir by such action; as, to *poke* a fire. Hence, fig., *Obs. or R.*, to stir up; to excite.
2. To shut (up) in a poky place. *Colloq.*
3. To stiffen (a ruff) with a poking stick. *Obs.*
4. To thrust forward, esp. obtrusively, lit. or fig.; as, to *poke* one's nose into an affair; to *poke* the head, *Eng.*, to carry the head thrust awkwardly forward.
to poke fun, to excite fun, esp. slyly or indirectly; to joke; to jest. *Colloq.* — **to p. fun at,** to make a butt of, to ridicule or banter, esp. slyly or indirectly. *Colloq.*

poke, *v. i.* **1.** To thrust or push, as with a stick or sword.
2. To go prying; to feel one's way, as in the dark; to search; grope; also, to idle; dawdle; as, to *poke* about.
A man must have *poked* into Latin and Greek. *Prior.*
3. *Cricket.* To defend one's wicket by short strokes without hitting out, and hardly taking the bat off the ground.

poke (pōk), *n.* **1.** Act of poking; a thrust; jog, nudge.
2. A lazy person; a dawdler; also, a bore. *Slang, U. S.*
3. A device to keep an animal from leaping, or breaking through, fences. It consists of a yoke with a pole inserted, pointed forward. *U. S.*

poke, *n.* [Prob. fr. POKE, *v.*] **1.** A projecting brim or front of a woman's bonnet.
2. Short for POKE BONNET, POKE COLLAR.

poke bonnet. A bonnet with a projecting brim or front.
—poke'-bon'net-ed, *a.*

poke milkweed. A milkweed (*Asclepias exaltata*) of the eastern United States with leaves like those of poke.

pok'er (pōk'ẽr), *n.* [From POKE to push.] **1.** That which pokes or is used in poking, specif.: **a** A metal bar or rod used in stirring a coal fire. **b** *Cotton Manuf.* A vertical rack in a slubbing and roving machine for giving a vertical up-and-down motion to the bobbin rails. **c** A poking stick. *Obs.* **d** The implement used in pyrography.
2. Fig.: A person who acts or bears himself stiffly.
3. The rod of office of a verger, beadle, etc. *Humorous, Eng.* Hence, a beadle. *Oxf. & Camb. Slang, Eng.*
4. One who pokes; esp., a prying person.

pok'er, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *pokker* the deuce, devil, also W. *pwca*, *pwci*, a hobgoblin, bugbear, and E. *puck*.] Any imagined frightful object, esp. one haunting the darkness, a bugbear; hobgoblin. *Obs. or R.*

pok'er, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] Any of various card games in which, when one player has bet, those following must equal his bet (see or call him), increase his bet (raise him), or drop out of the game for that hand (pass). In **draw poker,** the principal game, each player, after contributing his ante, may discard any of his cards and receive (draw) from the dealer an equal number. In **straight poker,** or **bluff,** each player in turn puts up the ante for the rest of the players. In **stud poker** all cards but the first round are dealt face up and the betting usually begins after the second round. See also ANTE, *n.*, **a**; BLIND, *n.*, 5; JACK POT, 1, etc.

poker dice. A game played with five dice in which the count is usually made, in order, by pairs, two pairs, three of a kind, full houses, four of a kind, and five of a kind (the highest throw), similar to poker; also, the dice used in this game, esp. when marked with the ace, king, queen, jack, ten, and nine instead of the usual digits.

poker plant. Any liliaceous plant of the genus *Kniphofia*, named from the spike of orange-red or scarlet flowers, esp., *K. aloides*.

poke'weed' (pōk'wēd'), *n.* The poke (*Phytolacca decandra*). See 1st POKE, 2.

pok'ing (pōk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POKE. Specif.: *p. a.*
1. Thrust forward; projecting.
2. That pokes, or idles; pottering; drudging; servile, hence, mean; shabby; poky. *Colloq.*
Bred to some *poking* profession *Gray*

pok'y (pōk'ĭ), *a.*; POK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); POK'I-EST. [Cf. POKE, *v.*] Slow, dull; tedious, "behind the times," cramped, petty.

Po'lack (pō'lăk), *n.* A Polander. *Shak.*

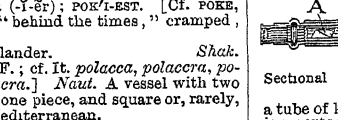
po-la'cre (pō-lă'kẽr), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *polacca*, *polaccra*, *polacra*, F. *polaque*, Sp. *polacra*.] *Naut.* A vessel with two or three masts, usually in one piece, and square or, rarely, lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean.

Po'land Chi'na. One of a popular American breed of domestic pigs, like the Berkshires, but larger.

Po'land-er (pō'lăn-dẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Poland; a Pole.

Pol'a-ni'si-a (pŏl'ă-nĭ'zhĭ-ă; -nĭs'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *poly* + *aniso-* + *-ia.*] *Bot.* A large genus of capparidaceous plants of temperate and tropical regions. They are strong-scented hairy herbs, having palmate leaves and white or yellow flowers with many unequal stamens. *P. graveolens* and *P. trachysperma* are common North American species.

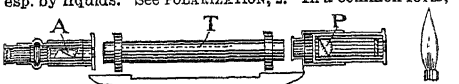
po'lar (pō'lăr), *a.* [Cf. F. *polaire*. See POLE of the earth.] Of or pertaining to one of the poles of the earth or of a sphere; lying near, or proceeding from, one of the poles; as, *polar* regions; *polar* winds. **a** Likened to a pole of the earth in position or to the polestar as a guide; of or pertaining to a central or guiding principle. **b** Likened to the poles of a magnet; opposite in action, etc. **c** *Physics.* Of or pertaining to a magnetic pole of the earth or of a magnet, the poles of a voltaic cell, etc.
polar axis, that axis of an astronomical instrument, as of an equatorial, which points to the pole of the heavens. **— p. bands.** *Meteor.* = NOAH'S ARK **c.** **— p. bear,** a large bear (*Ursus*, or *Thalarctos*, *maritimus*) inhabiting the Arctic regions of both the Old and the New World. It attains a length of about nine feet and often weighs more than 1,000 pounds. It frequents the shores and ice floes, and swims well, living largely on seals. It differs from other bears in its creamy white color, long neck, narrow skull, and small molar teeth. **— p. body,** cell, *or* **globule,** *Biol.*, one of the minute cells which separate by mitotic division from the egg during its maturation. See MATURATION, 4 **a.** **— p. circles,** *Astron. & Geog.*, two parallels of latitude, each at a distance from a pole of the earth equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or about 23° 27′, the northern called the *arctic circle*, and the southern the *antarctic circle*. **— polar coordinates.** See COORDINATE, *n.*, 2 (1b). **— p. curve,** *Math.*, a curve whose equation is in polar coordinates. **— p. dial,** a dial whose plane passes through the poles of the earth, its center being at infinity. **— p. distance,** the angular distance of any point on a sphere from one of its poles. **— p equation,** *Math.*, an equation connecting polar coordinates. **— p. hare,** a large hare (*Lepus arcticus*) of arctic America, related to the common European hares. It is almost completely pure white in winter. **— p. lights,** the aurora borealis, or aurora australis. **— p. line,** *Math.*, the intersection of consecutive planes normal to a skew curve (*Monge*); the axis of curvature (*Mannheim*). **— p. nucleus,** *Bot.*, in angiospermous plants, one of the two nuclei which fuse to form the definitive nucleus of the embryo sac. They are formed at the two poles of the megaspore. **— p. plant,** the rosinweed or compass plant *Silphium laciniatum*. **— p. projection,** *Cartog.*, a projection of the sphere in which the point of sight is at the center, and the plane of projection passes through one of the polar circles. **— p. reciprocal surface,** *or* **polar surface,** *Geom.*, either of two nondevelopable surfaces, so related that either, with respect to a quadric, is the envelope of the polar planes of the points of the other. **— p. star,** the polestar. **— p. whale,** the bowhead. See RIGHT WHALE.


Polar Bear.

po'lar (pō'lăr), *n.* *Math.* **a** The plane curve $x'\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + y'\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + z'\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 0$, derived from the plane curve $F(x, y, z) = 0$ (as to which it is the polar) by the operator $x'\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y'\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z'\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$, where x, y, z are homogeneous point coordinates and the point (x', y', z') is the pole, of which it is the polar. If the operator be applied to F repeatedly, there result in precisely the same way the 2d, 3d, . . . nth, polars. More generally, if $P = (a, b, \ldots)(x, y, z)^p = 0$ and $T = (A, B, \ldots)(u, v, w)^t = 0$ be respectively (homogeneous) point and tangential equations of two curves C and K, then $(a, b, \ldots)\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial}{\partial w}\right)^p T = 0$, when $p<t$, is the polar of C as to K; and $(A, B, \ldots)\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^t P = 0$, when $t<p$, is the polar of K as to C. **b** *pl.* Polar coördinates. **polar of a surface,** a locus related to a surface precisely as the polar plane is related to the original curve.

po-lar'i-graph'ic (pō-lăr'ĭ-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [*polar* + *-graphic*] Pert. to the process or results of photography as applied to study of the polarization of light, as of the sun's corona

po'lar-im'e-ter (pō'lăr-ĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*polar* + *-meter*] *Optics.* **a** An instrument for determining the amount of polarization of light, or the proportion of polarized light, in a partially polarized ray. **b** A polariscope for measuring the amount of rotation of the plane of polarization, esp. by liquids. See POLARIZATION, 2. In a common form,



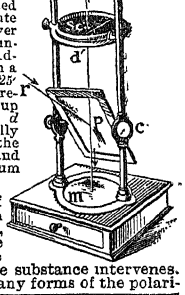
Sectional Diagram of Polarimeter, showing arrangement of Prisms and Lenses

a tube of known length (T in *Illust.*), filled with the liquid, is inserted between the polarizer (P) and analyzer (A). One of the prisms is then turned until the field appears the same as before the insertion of the tube, when the amount of the rotation is read from a scale.

po'lar-im'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* *Optics.* Art or process of using the polarimeter. **— po-lar'i-met'ric** (pō-lăr'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

Po-la'ris (pō-lā'rĭs, 115), *n.* [NL. See POLAR.] *Astron.* The star *a* (Alpha) Ursæ Minoris. See NORTH STAR.

po-lar'i-scope (pō-lăr'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [*polar* + *-scope*] *Optics.* An instrument for studying the properties of, or examining substances in, polarized light. It consists essentially of a combination of two Nicol prisms or other polarizing devices, called the polarizer and the analyzer.



Nörrenberg's Polariscope *p* Movable Glass Plate (Polarizer), the inclination of which is shown on the Graduated Circle *c*; *m* Mirror; *p'* Graduated Plate containing Disk (*d*) with opening over which the Black Glass Mirror *m'* is inclined at the polarizing angle; *d'* Adjustable Disk; *sc* Black Screen with a hole in the center. When *p* is at 35° 25′ a Ray *r* meeting it is polarized and reflected down to *m*, which sends it up through *sc* to *m'*. If now the Disk *d* carrying *m'* be turned horizontally through 90° (to the position shown) the reflected ray disappears. When *p* and *m'* are parallel, the ray is at maximum intensity.

When the two have their planes of vibration at right angles to each other they are said to be crossed, and the light emerging from the polarizer is extinguished by the analyzer unless an optically active substance intervenes. See POLARIZATION, 2. There are many forms of the polari-

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poi'son-er, *n.* One that poisons.
poi'son-er-ess, *n.* A female poisoner. *Rare.*
poison flag. Any of several blue-flowered American irises, as *I. versicolor*.
poison flour. Arsenious oxide (white arsenic) obtained by sublimation in a floury state.
poi'son-ful, *a.* Poisonous. *Obs.*
poison laurel. Mountain laurel.
poi'son-less, *a.* See -LESS.
poison lime. A lime preparation for unhairing hides. [*Obs.*]
poi'son-ly, *adv.* Poisonously.
poi'son-ment, *n.* Act or means of poisoning. *Obs.* [Tanghin.]
poison nut. a Nux vomica. **b** Physic nut. **c** Poison oak. **a** Poison sumac. **b** Any poison ivy, esp. *Rhus diversiloba*.
poison parsley. Poison hemlock.
poison parsnip. Wild parsnip.
poison pea. Any Australian tabaceous herb of the genus *Swainsona*, esp. *S. greyana*, cultivated for its red flowers. Cf. DARLING PEA.
poison rhubarb. The butterbur.
poison snakeroot, *or* **poison snakeweed.** Poison hemlock.
poi'son-some, *a.* Poisonous. *Obs*
poison tobacco. Black henbane
poison tree. = BLIND-YOUR-EYES. **b** The poison sumac.
poison vetch. The poison pea
poison vine. **a** The poison ivy. **b** The silk vine.
poi'son-y, *a.* Poisonous. *Obs.*
‖**pois'sarde'** (pwä'särd'), *n.* [F.] In France: **a** A woman of the lowest class, esp. a market woman. **b** By association with *poisson*, fish, a fishwife.
‖**pois'son'** (-sôN'), *n.* [F.] Fish
‖**pois'son d'a'vril'** (dä'vrēl'). [F.] Lit., fish of April; esp., a mackerel, because abounding in April; fig., an April-fool joke.
poist. Rare Scot. var. of POST.
pois'ter, *v. t.* [Cf. PESTER.] To confine, as with fetters. *Obs.*
poi'sure, *n.* [See POISE.] Weight. *Obs.*
poit (*dial.* poit). Var. of POTE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
poitre. † POET.
poi'trel (poi'trĕl), *n.* Also **poitrail,** etc. [ME *poitral, peitrel*, F. *poitrail*, fr. L. *pectorale* a breastplate, fr. *pectoralis*, a. See PECTORAL, *a.*] **1.** *Anc. Armor* A horse's breastplate. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** A breastplate. *Obs.*
poi'trel Erron. for POINTEL, 1
‖**poi'trin'naire'** (pwä'trē'nâr'), *n.* [F.] *Med.* One affected with disease of the chest or lungs.
‖**poi'vrade'** (pwä'vrä'd'), *n.* [F.] Pepper sauce
poize. † POISE. [-ABLE.]
pok'a-ble (pōk'ă-b'l), *a.* See **pokalipsis.** † APOCALYPSE.
Po'ka-no'ket (pō'ka-nō'kĕt), *n.* = WAMPANOAG.
poke † POCK. [heap.]
poke. Dial. Eng. var. of POOK.
poke, *n.* Short for SHITEPOKE.
poke, *v. t.* To bag. *Obs. Scot.*
poke, *v. t.* To put a poke on; as, to *poke* an ox. *Colloq., U. S.*
poke'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* The berry of the poke; also, the plant.
poke brim. A projecting brim of a bonnet or hat. **— poke'-brimmed'** (-brĭmd'), *a.*
poke collar. A standing collar with ends projecting outward.
poked (pōkt), *a.* Provided with, or having, a poke.
poke'ful, *n.* A bagful. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
poke'lo'ken (pōk'lō'k'n), *n.* = POKE.
poke'lo'gan (-lō'găn), *n.* [Of Amer Indian origin. Cf. LOGAN.] *Logging* An inlet, bay, or marshy place, into which logs float off during a drive *U. S.*
poke-man'tie (pōk-măn'tĭ) Scot. & dial. Eng var of POCKMANTEAU
poke net. *Angling.* A drag net in the form of a bag.
poke pudding. **1** A stout person; a glutton: — a name of ridicule formerly applied by the Scottish to the English. *Now Humorous.* [*Local, Brit.*]
2. The long-tailed titmouse.
pok'er (pōk'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. POCHARD.] Any of several ducks, esp the pochard. *Local, Eng.*
pok'er, *v. t.* **1.** a To stir or strike with a poker. **b** With *up*, to stiffen up. [phy.]
2. To decorate with pyrography.
poker drawing. Pyrography.
po'ker-file', *v. t.* = DRAWFILE.
pok'er-ish, *a.* Infested or frequented by pokers, or hobgoblins; uncanny *Colloq., U. S.*
pok'er-ish, *a.* Stiff like a poker **— pok'er-ish-ly,** *adv.* **— pok'er-ish-ness,** *n.* *All Colloq.*
poke'root', *n.* a Poke. **b** The Indian poke, or false hellebore
poker painting Pyrography
poker picture A pyrogravure
poker work. Work done with a poker; pyrography. [*Obs.*]
poke sleeve = 2d POKE, 2 c.
poket † POCKET.
pok'ey (pōk'ĭ) Var of POKY
pok'ey (pōk'ĭ). Dial. Eng var of PAWKY. [-NESS
pok'i-ness (pōk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
poking stick A small rod, orig of wood or bone, formerly used to stiffen the plaits of ruffs.
pokke. † POCK; POKE, a pouch
pokkes. † POX.
pokoc. pokok, *n.* Peacock. *Obs.*
Po'ko-mo (pō'kō-mō), *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). **1.** One of a Mayan tribe of central Guatemala.
2. One of the Wapokomo.
pok'y (pōk'ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of a poke; — used in **poky bonnet.** — *n.* A poke bonnet.
pol. † POLE, POLL, POOL.
Pol, *n* [L.] Short for POLLUX; — used in mild oaths *Obs*
Pol, *or* **pol** *Abbr* Poland; Polish, political
Po'lab' (pō'lab'), *n* [Slav *po* along + *Lab* Elbe] A Polabian.
Po-la'bi-an (pō-lā'bĭ-ăn), *n.* [See POLAB.] A Slav of a people formerly occupying the basin of the lower Elbe, in Germany; also, their language See INDO-EUROPEAN.
Po-la'bish (pō-lā'bĭsh), *n* [G *Polabisch*] Polabian language.
po-lac'ca (pō-lăk'ă), *n* **1** [It *pol(l)acca*] *Music* = POLONAISE, 2 [LACRE
2. [It See POLACRE.] = POLACRE.
po'la-han' Var of PULAHAN
polaile. † PULLAILE
polan † POLAYN knee armor
Polan, *n.* [OF *Poulain, Poulin*] A Pole. *Obs.*
Po-la'ri-an (pō-lâr'ĭ-ăn, 115), *a.* Of or pert. to the star Polaris; — in chemical classification of the stars, denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Polaris
po-lar'ic (pō-lăr'ĭk), *a.* **Polar.**
po'lar-i-ly, *adv* Polarly. *Obs.*

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scope, the simplest being the *tourmaline tongs*. See also POLARIMETER. — **po-lar'i-scop'ic** (pō-lăr'ĭ-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

po-lar'i-stro-bom'e-ter (pō-lăr'ĭ-strŏ-bŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*polar* + Gr. στρόβος a whirling + *-meter*.] A form of polarimeter used in saccharimetry, etc., in which rotation of the polarization plane is indicated by interference fringes.

po-lar'i-ty (pō-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** That quality or condition in virtue of which a body exhibits opposite, or contrasted, properties or powers, in opposite, or contrasted, parts or directions; the having of poles; polarization. Specif., *Plant Physiol.*, the tendency of stems and roots to develop root-forming tissue at one extremity and bud-forming tissue at the other. Thus, a cutting emits roots from the end which was nearest the original root and shoots from the end nearest the stem apex.

2. Particular state (positive or negative) with reference to the two poles or to polarization.

po/lar-i-za'tion (pō/lăr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *polarisation*.] **1.** Act of polarizing; state of being polarized, or of having poles.

2. *Optics.* A peculiar condition of the rays of light, including those of the infra-red and ultra-violet parts of the spectrum, resulting in their exhibiting different properties in different directions. The term *polarization* was derived from the emission theory, assuming poles in the corpuscles analogous to the poles of a magnet, but this view is now not held. The undulatory theory is that ordinary light is due to vibrations transverse to the direction of the ray, but varying so rapidly as to show no particular direction of their own. When, by any means, these vibrations are given a definite direction, the light is said to be *polarized*, and the polarization is called, from the nature of its path, **plane**, **elliptical**, or **circular**. Plane polarization is effected by reflection, refraction, and in other ways. The **angle of polarization**, or **polarizing angle**, is the angle of reflection for complete polarization. For glass it is 54° 35′, for water 52° 45′, for diamond 68°, etc. The **plane of polarization** is the plane in which the light is reflected; it is disputed whether the vibrations take place in this or in the plane perpendicular to it. **Circular** and **elliptical polarization** are produced by reflection from metal surfaces or from glass surfaces under certain peculiar conditions, as in Fresnel's rhomb. In **rotatory polarization**, as shown by quartz crystals, sugar solutions, etc., a ray of plane-polarized light is changed into two circularly polarized rays, a right-handed and a left-handed. One of these constantly gains on the other, so that when, on emerging, they are reunited to a plane-polarized ray, the plane of polarization is found to have undergone an angular displacement depending on the nature of the medium and the length of the layer. Such media are said to be optically active, and are called dextrorotatory or levorotatory according to the direction in which they rotate the plane of polarization. See SPECIFIC ROTATORY POWER, MAGNETIC ROTATION.

3. *Elec.* An effect produced on the electrodes of a cell by the deposition on them of the gases liberated by the current. It is chiefly due to the hydrogen, and increases the resistance and sets up an opposing electromotive force.

po'lar-ize (pō'lăr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [F. *polariser*.] **1.** To give polarity to; to bring into a state of polarization. See POLARIZATION, 2, 3.

2. Hence, to give a special trend or significance to.

polarized relay, *Elec.*, one acting by unidirectional current.

po'lar-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* That which polarizes; esp., the part of a polariscope receiving and polarizing the light. It is usually a reflecting plate, or a plate of some crystal, as tourmaline, or a doubly refracting crystal. See NICOL PRISM.

‖ **pol'der** (pōl'dẽr), *n.* [D.] A tract of low land reclaimed from the sea, or other body of water, by dikes.

pole (pōl), *n.* [L. *polus*, Gr. πόλος a pivot, axis, pole; akin to πέλειν to move: cf. F. *pôle*. Cf. WHEEL.] **1.** Either extremity of an axis of a sphere; esp., an extremity of the earth's axis (*geographical pole*); as, the north *pole*.

2. *Spherics.* A point on the surface of a sphere equidistant from every point of a great circle (of which it is the pole); or either point in which a diameter of the sphere perpendicular to the plane of such circle meets the surface.

3. *Physics.* One of the opposite or contrasted parts in which certain forces are manifested; one of the points, of which there are ordinarily two, where a force appears to be concentrated, or to enter or leave a body; as, the north *pole* of a magnet; the positive *pole* of a battery.

4. *Math.* The vertex (in a plane) of the pencil of lines in that plane that belong to a given linear complex. See LINEAR COMPLEX, POLAR, *n.*

5. *Biol.* Specif.: **a** In cells, esp. egg cells, either of two morphologically or physiologically differentiated areas at opposite ends of an axis (see ANIMAL POLE, VEGETATIVE POLE). **b** In nerve cells, a point of origin of a process.

6. *Theory of Functions.* A point where a function of a complex variable becomes infinite, but in such a way that the reciprocal of the function is holomorphic in the immediate neighborhood of the point.

7. *Math.* In Maxwell's theory, the point where any axis cuts a sphere of any radius about the origin as center.

8. The firmament; the sky. *Archaic.*

pole of a lens, *Optics*, the point where the principal axis meets the surface. — **poles of cold**, *Meteor.*, places where the winter cold is the most intense, usually in the interior of a continent. The lowest known average monthly temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit, is that of Verkhoyansk, Siberia (lat. 67° 34′ N., long. 134° 20′ E.), —56° for January. The next lowest is that of Fort Conger, Grinnell Land (81° 44′ N., 64° 45′ W.), —40° for February. The year's average at Fort Conger, —4°, is much lower than that of Verkhoyansk. — **poles of the heavens**, two opposite points of the celestial sphere where it is pierced by the earth's axis produced, and about which the heavens appear to revolve.

pole (pōl), *n.* [AS. *pāl*, L. *palus*, akin to *pangere* to make fast. Cf. PALE a stake, PACT.] **1.** A long, slender piece of wood or timber; the stem of a small tree with branches removed; esp.: **a** A carriage pole, a wooden bar extending from the front axle of a carriage between the wheel horses, by which the carriage is guided and held back. **b** A flagpole. **c** A Maypole. **d** A barber's pole, a pole painted in stripes, used as a sign by barbers. **e** A vessel's mast. *Obs. or R.*, exc. in phrase *under bare poles*.

2. A measuring stick; also, a measure of length or surface; a rod; a perch. See ROD.

3. In technical uses: **a** *Agric.* The flowering stalk of sisal hemp. **b** *Silk Manuf.* Pile; as, *pole* warp. **c** The tail of certain birds and animals. *Sporting Cant. Oxf. E. D.* **d** *Racing.* The inside position on a track.

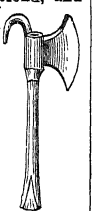
pole, *v. t.*; POLED (pōld); POL'ING (pōl'ĭng). To act upon with a pole; as: **a** To furnish with poles for support. **b** To convey on poles. **c** To impel or push by a pole or poles, as a boat, or a railroad car in switching. **d** To strike or the like with a pole; esp., to strike with the end of a carriage pole. **e** *Metal.* To subject to the operation of poling.

Pole, *n.* [Cf. G. *Pole* Pole, *Polen* Poland.] **1.** Poland. *Obs.*

2. A native or inhabitant of Poland; a Polander. The kingdom of Poland previous to its dismemberment was inhabited by Lithuanians, Ruthenians, and White Russians, as well as by the Polish race or nationality. The latter are below medium stature, brachycephalic and blond, and probably represent an early race mixture. They are known for their vitality and industry. In religion they are largely Roman Catholic.

3. A Polish rabbit.

pole'ax' } (pōl'ăks'), *n.* [ME. *pollax, polax;*
pole'axe' } cf. LG. *pollexe*. See POLL head; AX.] **1.** *Mil.* A long-handled battle-ax, often with a hook or spike opposite the blade. In later times the handle was sometimes shortened.


Poleax, 2.

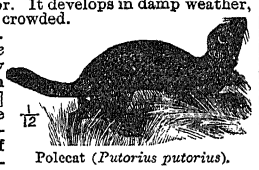
2. *Nav.* A short ax with a strong hook at the top of the handle, formerly used by boarders.

3. An ax with a hammer face opposite the edge, used in slaughtering cattle.

pole bean. Any kind of bean usually trained on poles, as the scarlet runner.

pole'burn' (pōl'bûrn'), *n.* A disease often attacking tobacco in the curing process, causing the leaves to blacken and assume a bitter flavor. It develops in damp weather, esp. if the leaves are too crowded.

pole'cat' (-kăt'), *n.* [ME. *polcat;* prob. fr. F. *poule* hen, and lit., a poultry cat, because it feeds on poultry. See POULTRY.] **a** A European musteline carnivore (*Putorius putorius*, syn. *P. fœtidus*), of which the ferret is a domesticated variety. It is dark brownish above and blackish below, with white markings on the head. Similar species or varieties, to which the name also applies, occur in eastern Europe and Asia, as *P. eversmanni*, *P. larvatus*, and *P. sarmaticus*. **b** A skunk of the genus *Mephitis*. *U. S.* **c** The zorilla. *So. Africa.* **d** The musang.


Polecat (*Putorius putorius*).

pole chain. **a** A Gunter's chain. See CHAIN, *n.*, 5. **b** A chain joining the pole of a vehicle to the horse's collar.

pole compass. *Naut.* A compass raised above an iron vessel's deck to lessen the effect on it of the hull's magnetism.

pole crab. A tip on a carriage pole, with two loops or rings for receiving the breast straps or chains.

pole flounder } A large deep-water flounder (*Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*), of the north Atlantic.
pole fluke }

pole horse. A horse harnessed beside the pole; specif., a wheeler in distinction from a leader.

pole lathe. A primitive form of lathe in which the cord passing around the work to rotate it is fastened at its ends to the treadle and to an elastic pole above.

pole'less (pōl'lĕs), *a.* Having no pole. — **poleless magnet**, a magnet having a magnetic axis returning on itself.

pole'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who uses a pole, as in surveying, lumbering, fighting, etc.

po-lem'ic (pō-lĕm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολεμικός warlike, fr. πόλεμος war: cf. F. *polémique*.] Of, pertaining to, or involving, controversy; engaged in, or addicted to, controversy; controversial; as, *polemic* theology; a *polemic* writer.

po-lem'ic, *n.* **1.** One who writes to support one opinion, doctrine, or system, as opposed to another; one skilled in polemics; a controversialist; disputant.

The sarcasms and invectives of the young *polemic*. *Macaulay.*

2. A polemic argument or controversy.

po-lem'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to war. *Obs.*

2. Polemic; controversial; disputatious. *Jer. Taylor.*

po-lem'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *polémique*.] Art or practice of disputation or controversy, esp. of religious controversy.

Pol'e-mo'ni-a'ce-æ (pŏl'ē-mō'nĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLEMONIUM.] *Bot.* A family of plants typifying the order Polemoniales, and containing about 8 genera and 180 species, natives mainly of western North America. They are chiefly herbs with handsome flowers, the 5 stamens being inserted on the corolla tube, alternating with its lobes. *Polemonium*, *Phlox*, *Gilia*, and *Cobæa* are favorite genera in cultivation. — **pol'e-mo'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pol'e-mo'ni-a'les (pŏl'ē-mō'nĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* *Bot.* A large order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, chiefly herbs, occasionally shrubs or trees, having flowers with the stamens adnate to the corolla lobes, and a single superior compound ovary. Among the numerous families are the Convolvulaceæ, Polemoniaceæ, Menthaceæ, Solanaceæ, and Scrophulariaceæ.

Pol'e-mo'ni-um (-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολεμώνιον a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs typifying the family Polemoniaceæ. They have pinnate leaves and large cymose-paniculate flowers, with herbaceous calyx, declined stamens, and mucilaginous seeds. Several species, as *P. reptans*, *P. cæruleum*, etc., are grown under the name of *Greek valerian*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

po-lem'o-scope (pō-lĕm'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. πόλεμος war + *-scope:* cf. F. *polémoscope*.] An opera or field glass with an oblique mirror arranged for seeing objects not directly before the eye; — called also *diagonal*, or *side*, *opera glass*.

pole piece. **1.** *Harness.* A stout strap connecting the horse's collar with the pole; — called also *pole strap*.

2. *Arch.* The ridgepole of a roof.

3. *Elec.* A piece of soft iron at a pole of an electromagnet to localize the lines of force; esp., any of the hollowed-out ends of the field magnets of a dynamo or motor.

pole plate. *Arch.* A horizontal timber on the tiebeams of a roof and receiving the ends of the rafters. It differs from the *plate* in not resting on the wall. See ROOF, *Illust.*

pol'er (pōl'ẽr), *n.* One that poles; specif.: **a** A pole horse; a wheeler. **b** One who poles a boat, esp. a punt.

pole shoe. *Elec.* An iron or steel plate sometimes attached to a field-magnet pole to support the field coil.

pole'star' (pōl'stär'), *n.* **1.** The North Star. See NORTH STAR.

2. Fig.: A guide or director; a controlling principle; also, a center of attraction; a lodestar.

pol'hode (pŏl'hōd), *n.* [Gr. πόλος axis, pole + ὁδός path.] *Math.* The path on a quadric of its point of contact with a tangent plane that also rolls round on a concentric sphere.

Po'li-an (pō'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or named for, the Italian naturalist G. S. Poli. — **Polian vesicle**, *Zoöl.*, a pear-shaped or tubular diverticulum of the circumoral water tube of most echinoderms except crinoids.

po'li-a-nite' (pō'lĭ-ā-nīt'), *n.* [Gr. πολιαίνεσθαι to become gray.] *Min.* Manganese dioxide, MnO_2, in gray, metallic-looking tetragonal crystals. H., 6.–6.5. Sp. gr., 4.99.

Pol'i-an'thes (pŏl'ĭ-ăn'thēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πολιός gray + ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical amaryllidaceous plants. They have tall wandlike stems, and spikes of fragrant white flowers borne in pairs, the tube of the perianth strongly curved. *P. tuberosa* is the tuberose.

po-lice' (pō-lēs'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *politia* condition of a state, government, administration, Gr. πολιτεία, fr. πολίτης citizen, fr. πόλις city; akin to Skr. *pur*, *puri*. Cf. 1st POLICY, POLITY.] **1.** Sagacity or diplomacy in affairs; policy; craft; also, cultivation; civilization; social organization. *Obs.*

2. The internal organization or regulation of a state; the control and regulation of a community or state through the exercise of the constitutional powers of government; esp., such control and regulation with respect to matters affecting the general comfort, health, morals, safety, or prosperity of the public; by extension, the control and regulation of the affairs affecting the general order, health, etc. (as the cleanliness of a camp), of any community; also, the organization or system of laws for effecting such control.

3. **a** The department of government charged with the enforcement of the laws and the maintenance of public order, safety, health, etc., having executive, judicial, and, in the broadest sense, legislative functions; now, esp., the department of government charged with the prevention, detection, and prosecution of public nuisances, crimes, etc. Its powers and functions vary widely in different states, municipalities, and communities. Cf. POLICE POWER. **b** The organized body or force of civil officials and officers in this department, esp., as a collective *pl.*, the police officers or constabulary of a town, city, or other community.

4. *Mil.* **a** In the United States army, the soldiers detailed for police duty. **b** The act or process of cleaning and putting in order a camp or garrison.

po-lice', *v. t.*; -LICED' (-lēst'); -LIC'ING (-lēs'ĭng). [Cf. F. *policer* to govern.] **1.** To govern or regulate (a country). *Obs.*

2. To protect or keep in order by or as by police.

3. *Mil.* To make clean and put in order, as a camp.

police commissioner. A civil officer, usually one of a board, commissioned to regulate and control the appointment, duties, and discipline of the police.

police constable. A policeman.

police court. A court of record having jurisdiction over various minor offenses and to bind over for trial in a superior court or for the grand jury persons accused of more serious offenses. Its jurisdiction corresponds to that of the common-law justice of the peace.

po-liced' (pō-lēst'), *a.* **1.** Regulated by laws enforced by organized administration. "A *policed* kingdom." *Howell.*

2. Furnished with a police force.

police inspector. A superior officer of police, usually ranking next below a superintendent.

po-lar-is'co-py (pō'lăr-ĭs'kō-pĭ), *n.* *Optics.* Art or process of using the polariscope. — **po'lar-is'co-pist** (pō'lăr-ĭs'kō-pĭst; pō-lăr'ĭ-skŏp'ĭst), *n.*

po'lar-is'tic (pō'lăr-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting poles or polar characteristics.

po'lar-iz'a-ble (pō'lăr-īz'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be polarized. — **po'lar-iz'a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

po'lar-iz'ing (-īz'ĭng), *n.* *pr. & vb. n.* of POLARIZE. — **polarizing angle.** *Optics.* See POLARIZATION, 2. — **p. saccharimeter.** See SACCHARIMETER.

po'lar-ly, *adv.* of POLAR.

pol-ar'tike, *n.* [Cf. OF. *pol(e) artique*. See POLE; ARCTIC.] Polar star; north pole. *Obs.*

po'lar-y, *a.* **1.** Polar. *Obs.*

2. Tending to, or directed toward, a pole. *Obs.*

‖ **po'la'touche'** (pō'lä'tōōsh'), *n.* [F., fr. Russ. *poletusha*.] A small flying squirrel (*Sciuropterus russicus*) native of northeastern Europe and Siberia.

polax. † POLEAX.

po-lax'is (pō-lăk'sĭs), *n.* Polar axis.

polayl. † PULLAILE.

polayn † POULAINE.

polayn, *n.* [OF. *poulain*.] *Old Armor.* A piece protecting the knee. *Obs.*

polayne. † POULAINE; PULLEN.

polcat. † POLECAT.

pol-da'vy (pŏl-dā'vĭ; pōl-), *n.* Also **pol-da'vis.** [Prob. fr. *Pouldavid* in Brittany.] A sort of coarse canvas or sacking, once used for sails in the British navy.

pol'der. † POWDER.

pol'der, *n.* [Corrupt. of *poller*, var. of POLLARD.] A pollard tree. *Obs. or Dial.*

pol-der-boy', pol'der-man', *n.* A workman engaged in making or guarding a polder, or dike.

pol'dern, pol'dron. † POULDRON.

pold'way', *n.* † POLDAVY.

pole † PULLEY. [POOL.]

pole. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POLL.

pole. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POLL.

pole, *n.* The pole flounder.

pole, *v. i.* **1** To fight with a pole as weapon.

2. To propel a boat with a pole.

pole'ax', or **pole'axe',** *v. t.* To attack, strike, or fell with or as with a poleax.

pole'ax'er, *n.* One who uses a poleax, as in fighting.

pole'burn', *v. i.* To become affected with poleburn.

polecat tree or **wood.** The buckthorn *Rhamnus caroliniana*.

polecat weed. Skunk cabbage.

pole'-clipt', *a.* Entwined on poles. *Obs.* [Political economy.]

Pol. Econ., Polit. Econ. *Abbr.*

poledavy. † POLDAVY.

po-leg'ra-phy (pō-lĕg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. πωλεῖν to sell + *-graphy*.] A graphic method of illustrating combinations of operations in the stock or produce markets.

pole, or poll, hammer. [Cf. POLEAX.] A long-handled medieval war hammer. [HACHE. *Obs.*]

pole'hat'chet, *n.* Prob. for POLE'head', *n.* A tadpole. *Obs. or Dial. Brit.*

poleine. † POULAINE.

poleist. Obs. p. p. of POLISH.

pole jump. = POLE VAULT.

pol'e-march (pŏl'ē-märk), *n.* [Gr. πολέμαρχος; πόλεμος war + ἄρχος leader.] *Gr. Hist.* A chieftain or leader; at Athens, the third archon, who presided at the court which heard the causes of the metics.

pole mast. A mast in one piece.

po-lem'i-cal, *n.* A polemical controversy. [IC, -ICAL.]

po-lem'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of POLEMIC-|AL.

po-lem'i-cist (pŏ-lĕm'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* A controversialist. *Rare.*

pol'e-mize (-mīz), *v. i.* [Gr. πολεμίζειν to make war.] To be polemic; argue controversially. *R.*

pol'e-my (-mĭ), *n.* [See POLEMIC.] Warfare; controversy. *Obs.*

po-len'ta (pō-lĕn'tȧ), *n.* [It., or its source, L. *polenta* peeled barley.] A thick porridge of Indian meal or, formerly, of barley, or of chestnut meal. *Italy.*

polen wax. [Cf. OF. *poulain* Polish.] A medieval wax, used esp. for candles. *Obs.*

poler. † POLLER.

Po-le'sian (pō-lē'shăn; -zhăn), *n.* [Russ. *polyesie* wooded district, fr. *lyes* forest.] One of a people of West Russia, in the marsh lands of Pinsk, whose exceptional brachycephaly may be due to Polish admixture.

Pole Star. See ORDER, *n.*, 1 c.

pole strap, or **pole'strap',** *n.* = POLE PIECE, 1.

polesy. † POLICY.

polete, polette. † PULLET.

pole tie. *Railroads.* See TIE, *n.*

pole torpedo. = SPAR TORPEDO.

pole trawl. A beam trawl.

pole vault. Vaulting or a vault with the aid of a long pole, as over a bar. — **pole vaulter.** — **pole vaulting.**

pole'ward (pōl'wẽrd), **pole'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward a pole of the earth.

pole'wig (-wĭg), *n.* [Cf. POLLIWOG.] The spotted goby. *Eng.*

poley. † POLY.

pol'ey (pōl'ĭ), *a.* [See POLL, *v. & n.*] Polled; hornless. *Eng.*

poleyn. † POLAYN, POLEN, POULAINE, PULLEN. [colt. *Obs.*]

poleyn, *n.* [F. *poulain*.] Prob., a

poleyne. † PULEYNE.

pol-hache, *n.* [ME. *pol* head (see POLL) + *hache* ax, F. *hache*.] A poleax. *Obs.*

polheved. † POLEHEAD.

poli-. See POLIO-.

pol'i-ad (pŏl'ĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. πόλις city + 2d *-ad*.] A city nymph. *Nonce Word.*

pol'i-ad'ic (-ăd'ĭk), *a.* Tutelary of a city or state; — said of a deity. *Rare.*

Pol'i-as (pŏl'ĭ-ăs), *a.* [Gr. Πολιάς.] See ATHENA.

poliate, *a.* [See POLITE.] Polite. *Obs. Scot.* [RAPHY.]

pol'ic (pŏl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROG-|

police. † POLISH. [See -DOM.]

po-lice'dom (pō-lēs'dŭm), *n.*

police jury. In Louisiana, a body of officers who collectively exercise jurisdiction in certain cases of police, as levying taxes, regulating roads, etc.

police justice *or* **magistrate.** A judge of a police court.

po-lice'man (pŏ-lēs'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A member of a body of police; a constable.

2. *Mining.* A guard or cover placed around or over mine workings to prevent injury of persons. *Eng.*

—po-lice'man-like' (-līk'), *a.* **—po-lice'man-ship,** *n.*

police offenses. *Law.* Minor offenses against order, over which a police court may have final jurisdiction.

police officer. An officer in a police force; also, loosely, a policeman.

police power. *Law.* The inherent power of a government to regulate its police affairs. The term *police power* is not definitely fixed in meaning. In the earlier cases in the United States it was used as including the whole power of internal government, or the powers of government inherent in every sovereignty to the extent of its dominions (11 Peters (*U. S.*) 102). The later cases have excepted from its domain the development and administration of private law. Modern political science defines the power as a branch of internal administration in the exercise of which the executive should move within the lines of general principles prescribed by the constitution or the legislature, and in the exercise of which the most local governmental organizations should participate as far as possible (*Burgess*). Under this limitation the police power, as affecting persons, is the power of the state to protect the public against the abuse of individual liberty, that is, to restrain the individual in the exercise of his rights when such exercise becomes a danger to the community. The tendency of judicial and popular usage is towards this narrower definition.

police station. The headquarters of the police, or of a section of them; the place where the police assemble for orders, and to which they take arrested persons.

Po-li'chi-nelle' (pŏ'lē-shē-nĕl'), *n.* [F.] In French comedy, a hooked-nosed, deformed puppet, corresponding to the English Punch, the favorite character in puppet shows. He is insolent, blustering, gluttonous, bibulous, and quarrelsome, and his use of his club, his laugh, his hoarse, nasal, piercing voice, and his buffoonery amuse the children. *The secret of Polichinelle* is something that everybody knows, but of which the very credulous make a mystery. Cf. PUNCHINELLO.

pol'i-clin'ic (pŏl'ĭ-klĭn'ĭk), *n.* [G. *poliklinik.*] *Med.* Orig., a clinic held at private houses in a city [Gr. πόλις] or town, the patients being treated by advanced students under supervision of a professor to whom they reported daily, the professor seldom visiting the patients; by extension, a dispensary or department of a hospital at which out-patients are treated. Cf. POLYCLINIC.

pol'i-cy (pŏl'ĭ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* POLICIES (-sĭz). [ME. *policie*, OF. *policie*, L. *politia*, Gr. πολιτεία. In senses 6, 7, and 8 influenced by L. *politus* polished. See POLICE, *n.*] **1.** Civil or ecclesiastical polity; government; the science of government. Also, a government or state. *Obs. or R.*

2. Prudence or wisdom in the management of public and private affairs; wisdom; sagacity; shrewdness; wit; as, the *policy* of such a course is doubtful.

The very *policy* of a hostess, finding his purse so far above his clothes, did detect him. *Fuller*

3. A wise scheme or device; a contrivance, esp. a cunning contrivance; a stratagem; trick. *Obs. or R.*

4. Management, administration, or procedure based primarily on temporal or material interest, rather than on higher principles; hence, more or less disparagingly, worldly wisdom; as, he allowed *policy* to outweigh honor.

5. A settled or definite course or method adopted and followed by a government, institution, body, or individual.

The German Empire once established, the great Chancellor's *policy* became one of peace. *N. Int. Encyc.*

Honesty is the best *policy.* *Old Saying.*

6. a Act or process of improving an estate, town, building, etc., or improvements so made. *Obs. Scot. Oxf. E. D.* **b** Often in *pl.* In Scotland, the improved grounds around a country house.

7. Refinement; polish; culture. *Obs. Scottish Latinism.*

pol'i-cy, *n.* [F. *police;* cf. Pr. *polissia*, Sp. *póliza*, It. *polizza;* prob. fr. LL. *apodixa* a receipt, fr. Gr. ἀπόδειξις a showing forth, a proof, fr. ἀποδεικνύναι to show forth, exhibit; ἀπό + δεικνύναι to show.] **1.** A certificate of insurance; any writing whereby a contract of insurance is made; the document containing the contract made by an insurance company with a person whose property or life is insured; often, an annuity contract or certificate of an insurance company. See INSURANCE, 1, ENDOWMENT INSURANCE, etc.

2. A conditional promissory note, depending on the result of a wager. *Obs. or R. Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

3. A method of gambling by betting that certain numbers will be drawn in a lottery; as, to play *policy.*

4. A ticket or voucher, as a ballot, a pay warrant, etc.

pol'i-cy-hold'er (-hōl'dĕr), *n.* A person to whom an insurance policy has been granted.

policy shop. A place where policy gambling is carried on.

policy slip. A voucher showing, when filled out, what numbers one has bet on in policy; also, a slip containing a list of the numbers drawn.

pol'i-gar (pŏl'ĭ-gär), *n.* [Marathi *pālegār*, or Tamil *pālaiyakkāran.*] A kind of feudal chief in the Madras Presidency; also, a follower, usually predatory, of such a chief, or a descendant from such a follower. *India.* **—pol'i-gar-ship'** (-shĭp'), *n.*

pol'ing (pōl'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POLE. **1.** Act of supporting or propelling by a pole or poles; as, the *poling* of beans.

2. *Engin. & Mining.* Act or process of temporarily protecting the face of a level, drift, cut, etc., by driving poles or planks along the sides into the yet unbroken ground.

3. *Metal.* A process used in refining certain metals, as copper and lead, consisting in the introduction of poles of green wood into the molten metal. Gases are generated, which have a reducing action on oxides.

pol'i-o- (pŏl'ĭ-ō-), **poli-.** Combining forms from Greek πολιός, *gray,* used specif. to indicate *relation to the gray matter of the brain or spinal cord.*

pol'i-o-my'e-li'tis (-mī'ē-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *polio-* + *myelitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord. In children the anterior horns of the gray matter are usually affected. See INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

pol'ish (pŏl'ĭsh), *n.* **1.** Act or process of polishing.

2. A smooth, glossy surface, usually produced by friction; a gloss or luster.

3. Fig.: Refinement; culture; elegance.

This Roman *polish* and this smooth behavior. *Addison*

4. Anything used to produce a gloss.

5. A flourlike material rubbed from the surface of the hulled rice grain in preparing the latter for market. It is a valuable cattle feed. Called also *rice polish.*

pol'ish (pŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.*; POL'ISHED (-ĭsht); POL'ISH-ING. [ME. *polischen*, F. *polir*, L. *polire.* Cf. POLITE; 2d -ISH.] **1.** To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; to burnish; to give luster to; as, to *polish* glass, metals, etc.

2. Hence, to wear off the rudeness, coarseness, or rusticity of; to make elegant, cultured, or polite; to refine; as, to *polish* life or manners.

3. To affect or bring into a specified condition by polishing; as, to *polish* away one's crudities.

Syn. — POLISH, BURNISH, FURBISH. TO POLISH is to make smooth or glossy by friction; fig., the word implies refinement, esp. by the removal of social roughness or crudeness; to BURNISH is to polish (esp. metal), commonly with something hard and smooth; to FURBISH (lit. and fig.) is to rub or brush (something) until it looks bright or new; the word is often used slightingly or in contempt; as, "window-panes which she had *polished* until they shone like jewels" (*Mary Wilkins*); "the most *polished* gentlemen of the most *polished* nation" (*Landor*); "*burnished* steel" (*Tickell*); "sunset's *burnished* gold" (*Shelley*); "*furbished* the rusty sword again" (*Dryden*); "I took it [the play] to make alterations . . . and *furbished* it up in a day or two" (*Lamb*); to *furbish* up one's Latin and Greek. See LUSTER.

to polish off, to finish or get rid of completely, as an adversary. *Slang.* *W. H. Russell.*

pol'ish, *v. i.* **1.** To become smooth, as from friction; to receive a gloss; as, steel *polishes* well.

2. To take on refinement or culture.

Pol'ish (pōl'ĭsh), *a.* [From POLE a Polander.] Of or pertaining to Poland or its inhabitants.

Polish berry, a scale insect (*Porphyrophora polonica*) of north and central Europe whose body yields a red dye. — **P. Bull,** *Astron.,* the constellation Taurus Poniatowskii. — **P. cake.** = 2d BABA. — **P. disease.** = PLICA, 1. — **P. draughts** *or* **checkers,** a variety of draughts, or checkers, played usually on a special board of 100 squares, in which the men can take opposing men by jumping backward as well as forward and kings can go any distance in one move. — **P. millet,** crab grass (*Syntherisma sanguinalis*). — **P. plait.** *Med.* = PLICA, 1. — **P. rabbit,** one of a breed of small, entirely white, domestic rabbits with rather short erect ears and pink eyes. — **P. ragout.** = BORSCH. — **P. sauce,** Allemande flavored with horse-radish, lemon juice, pepper, and parsley. — **P. swan,** a supposed domestic variety of the mute swan having pale legs and white cygnets. — **P. wheat,** a kind of European wheat (*Triticum polonicum*) distinguished by its glaucous ears and long empty glumes inclosing the spikelets.

Pol'ish (pōl'ĭsh), *n.* **1.** The language of the Poles. Its chief dialects are *Great Polish,* spoken in Posen, Kalish, and Plotsk; *Little Polish,* in Galicia; and *Lithuanian, Prussian,* and *Silesian, Polish.* Polish employs the Roman alphabet, peculiar sounds being indicated by diacritically marked letters. Its literature dates from the 12th century, but its important works are recent. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

2. a One of a long-established breed of ornamental medium-sized domestic fowls having a large globular crest, smooth legs, leaf comb, and in some varieties large muffs. The chief varieties are known by their colors, as white-crested black, white, golden, silver, etc. **b** A Polish rabbit.

pol'ished (pŏl'ĭsht), *p. a.* Smooth and glossy; hence, highly finished; refined; polite; as, *polished* manners; *polished* verse. **—pol'ished-ly,** *adv.* **—pol'ished-ness,** *n.*

polished-stone age. See NEOLITHIC.

pol'ish-er (pŏl'ĭsh-ĕr), *n.* One that polishes or refines; also, that which is used in polishing.

pol'ish-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POLISH. **—polishing iron,** an iron burnisher; esp., a small smoothing iron used in laundries. **— p. putty.** = PUTTY POWDER. **— p. red,** colcothar. **— p. slate. a** A gray or yellow slate, found in Bohemia and Auvergne, and used for polishing glass, marble, etc. **b** A kind of hone or whetstone; hone slate. **— p. snake,** a serpentine formerly used in cleaning lithographic stones. **— p. wheel,** a lap.

‖ **po'lis'soir'** (pō'lē'swär'), *n.* [F.] **a** A polishing or grinding implement or instrument. **b** *Glass Making.* A tool consisting of a flat wooden block with a long iron handle, used for flattening out split cylinders of blown glass.

po-lite' (pŏ-līt'), *a.*; PO-LIT'ER (-līt'ĕr); PO-LIT'EST (-līt'ĕst). [L. *politus,* p. p. of *polire.* See POLISH, *v.*] **1.** Smooth; polished. *Obs.* "A *polite* surface." *Sir I. Newton.*

2. Put in order; neat; clean and orderly.

3. Characterized by refinement, culture, or elegance; as, *polite* literature, the *polite* nations; of a person, smooth and refined in behavior or manners; courteous; civil.

He marries, bows at court, and grows *polite.* *Pope.*

Syn. — POLITE, GENTLE, GENTEEL. POLITE, as here compared (see CIVIL), applies to that which is characterized by culture or refinement; GENTLE, in the sense here distinguished (see GENTLE), suggests good or honorable birth; as, *polite* society, *polite* literature; *gentle* blood, extraction, *gentle* breeding. GENTEEL now commonly implies a more or less vulgar affectation of fineness or gentility; as, "country or Bavarian beer not being *genteel* enough for the hotel" (*Thackeray*); "Swaying her rattling skirts with a *genteel* air" (*Mary Wilkins*); cf. shabby-*genteel.*

po-lite'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a polished manner; so as to be smooth or glossy; also, elegantly; ornately. *Obs. Milton.*

2. In a polite manner; with politeness; courteously.

po-lite'ness, *n.* **1.** High finish; smoothness. *Obs.*

2. Mental polish; culture; refinement; elegance. *Now R.*

3. The quality or state of being polite; urbanity.

Syn. — Courtesy, good breeding, refinement, urbanity, courteousness, affability, complaisance, civility.

pol'i-tesse' (pŏl'ĭ-tĕs'; *F.* pō'lē'tĕs'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *politezza, pulitezza.*] Politeness; — often implying artificiality.

pol'i-tic (pŏl'ĭ-tĭk), *a.* [L. *politicus* political, Gr. πολιτικός belonging to the citizens or to the state, fr. πολίτης citizen: cf. F. *politique.* See POLICE; cf. POLITICAL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to polity, or civil government; political; as, the body *politic.* See under BODY. *Now Rare.*

He with his people made all but one *politic* body. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Pert. to a constitutional, as distinguished from a despotic, state or government; constitutional. *R. Oxf. E. D.*

3. Sagacious in promoting a policy; ingenious in devising and advancing a system of management; devoted to a scheme or system rather than to a principle; hence, in a good sense, wise; prudent; sagacious; and in a bad sense, artful; unscrupulous; cunning; — said of persons.

Politic with my friend, smooth with mine enemy. *Shak.*

4. Pertaining to, or promoting, a policy; well-devised; expedient; adapted to its end, whether right or wrong; — said of things; as, a *politic* treaty; a *politic* reply; — sometimes implying cunning or insincerity. "*Politic* meekness offends us as a hypocrisy." *J. Martineau.*

5. Polished; cultured. *Scot. Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Syn. — Discreet, provident, wary, artful. See WISE.

pol'i-tic, *n.* **1.** A politician. *Obs. or Archaic. Stevenson.*

2. An indifferentist or temporizer in religion. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

3. Policy; politics. *Obs.*

4. *pl.* See POLITICS.

po-lit'i-cal (pŏ-lĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See POLITIC.] **1.** Of or pertaining to polity, or politics, or the conduct of government, referring in the widest application to the judicial, executive, and legislative branches; of or pertaining to, or incidental to, the exercise of the functions vested in those charged with the conduct of government; relating to the management of affairs of state; as, *political* theories.

2. Having, or conforming to, a polity, or settled system of administration; as, a *political* body or government.

3. Of or pertaining to the exercise of the rights and privileges or the influence by which the individuals of a state seek to determine or control its public policy; having to do with the organization or action of individuals, parties, or interests that seek to control the appointment or action of those who manage the affairs of a state; as, his *political* affiliations were with the Republicans.

4. Of or pertaining to those who make a business or profession of politics, or politicians in their partisan activities; as, he is actuated by merely *political* motives.

5. Politic; expedient. *Obs.*

political day, a civil day; = DAY, 4. — **p. economist,** one who is versed in, or a student of, political economy; esp., a teacher of, or writer on, economics. — **p. economy,** orig., the art of regulating the politics or policy of a government for the promotion of the wealth of the community and the government; now, the science more appropriately called *economics* (which see). — **p. geography.** See GEOGRAPHY. — **p. liberty.** See LIBERTY, 2. — **p. prisoner,** a person in custody or imprisoned for a political offense. — **p. science,** the science dealing with the organization and government of states. — **p. verse,** a Byzantine or modern Greek type of accentual verse, esp. of fifteen-syllabled iambic lines.

po-lit'i-cal, *n.* **1.** A political officer, agent, or the like; specif., in India, a British official dealing with and advising the ruler of a native state.

2. Also: **a** A politician. *Rare.* **b** A political prisoner or offender. **c** *pl.* Politics. *Obs.*

po-lit'i-cal-ly, *adv.* **1.** Politicly; artfully. *Obs. Knolles.*

2. In a political manner; as regards politics.

pol'i-ti'cian (pŏl'ĭ-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* **1.** A politic person; a schemer; an intriguer. *Obs.*

2. One versed or experienced in the science of government; one devoted to politics; a statesman.

While empiric *politicians* use deceit. *Dryden.*

3. One addicted to, or actively engaged in, politics as managed by parties (see POLITICS, 2); often, more or less disparagingly, one primarily interested in political offices or their profits; as, a mere *politician.*

4. A politique or politique. *Obs.*

Syn. — POLITICIAN, STATESMAN. In modern usage POLITICIAN commonly implies activity in party politics, esp. with a suggestion of artifice or intrigue; STATESMAN now usually suggests broad-minded and far-seeing sagacity in affairs of state; as, "What makes Burke stand out so splendidly among *politicians* is that he treats politics with his thought and imagination" (*M. Arnold*); "He has . . . a loose, shifty expression of face, and one which gives you the impression of a thorough *politician* in the bad sense of the word" (*E. L. Godkin*); "The ideas which began the new Germany were due to this quiet, strong, faithful, persistent, self-respecting *statesman*" (*Andrew D. White*).

pol'i-tic-ly (pŏl'ĭ-tĭk-lĭ), *adv.* In a politic manner; sagaciously; shrewdly; artfully.

po-lit'i-co- (pŏ-lĭt'ĭ-kō-). Combining form from Greek πολιτικός, *civil, political;* as in, **po-lit'i-co-com-mer'cial,** pertaining to both politics and commerce, or to either as affected by or combined with the other; **po-lit'i-co-ec-cle'si-as'ti-cal; po-lit'i-co-e'co-nom'ic; po-lit'i-co-eth'i-cal; po-lit'i-co-re-li'gious; po-lit'i-co-so'cial.**

pol'i-tics (pŏl'ĭ-tĭks), *n.* Plural in form, but construed either as *pl.* or as *sing.;* see -ICS. [Cf. F. *politique,* Gr. πολιτική (sc. ἐπιστήμη). See POLITIC.] **1.** The science and art of government; the science dealing with the organization, regulation, and administration of a state, in both its internal and external affairs; political science; also, formerly, that branch of ethics dealing with the ethical relations and duties of states or social organizations.

2. The theory or practice of managing or directing the affairs of public policy or of political parties; hence, political affairs, principles, convictions, opinions, sympathies, or the like; in a bad sense, artful or dishonest management to secure the success of political candidates or parties.

3. The conduct of, or policy or scheming in, private affairs.

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po-lice'less, *a.* See -LESS.

Polichinello + POLICHINELLE.

po-li'cial (pō-lĭsh'ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the police. *Rare.*

polician. + POLITIAN.

policiar, *n.* One who "policies," or regulates. *Obs. Scot.*

po-lic'ize (pŏ-lĭs'īz), *v. t.* To police, or to govern in an orderly fashion. *Rare.*

pol'i-ciz'er (pŏl'ĭ-sĭz'ĕr), *n.* A schemer. *Obs.*

pol'i-cy, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *policier.*] To policize. *Obs.*

pol'i-en-ceph'a-li'tis (pŏl'ĭ-ĕn-sĕf'ă-lī'tĭs), *n.* Also **pol'i-o-en-ceph'a-li'tis** (-ō-ĕn-sĕf'ă-lī'tĭs). [NL.; *polio-* + *encephalitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the gray matter of the brain.

pol'i-en-ceph'a-lo-my'e-li'tis, *n.* Also **pol'i-o-en-ceph'a-lo-my'e-li'tis** (-ĕn-sĕf'ă-lō-mī'ē-lī'tĭs). [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the gray matter of the brain and the spinal cord.

Pol'i-eus (pŏl'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. Πολιεύς.] Protector of the city (Athens); — an epithet of Zeus.

pol'i-o-my'e-lop'a-thy (-ō-mī'ē-lŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [*polio-* + *myelopathy.*] *Med.* Disease of the gray matter of the spinal cord.

pol'i-or-cet'ic (-ôr-sĕt'ĭk; -sē'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολιορκητικός.] *Mil.* Pertaining to sieges. *Rare.*

pol'i-or-cet'ics (-tĭks), *n. Mil.* Art of conducting sieges. *Rare.*

pol'i-o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *polio-* + *-osis.*] Abnormal grayness of the hair. [POLYPHONE.]

pol'i-phant. Obs. corrupt. of **politpragmatick.** + POLYPRAGMATIC. [See -ABLE.]

pol'ish-a-ble (pŏl'ĭsh-ă-b'l), *a.*

pol'ish-ment, *n.* A polishing; state of being polished. *Obs. or R.*

pol'isht. Polished. *Ref. Sp.*

polishure, *n.* [F. *polissure.*] State of being polished. *Obs.*

‖ **po-lis'ta** (pō-lēs'tä), *n.* [Sp.] A compulsory laborer.

Po-lis'tes (pō-lĭs'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολιστής founder of a city.] *Zoöl.* An extensive genus of social wasps having a spindle-shaped abdomen and wings which fold like a fan. They are mostly black with yellow markings, or brown. Their nests consist of a single comb of paper-like material suspended by a peduncle and having no envelope.

pol'i-tarch (pŏl'ĭ-tärk), *n.* [Gr. πολιτάρχης.] A governor of citizens; — the title of civic magistrates in some Oriental cities, as Thessalonica, under the Romans. *Oxf. E. D.*

po-lite', *v. t.* To polish. *Obs.*

po-lite'ful, *a.* Very polite. *Colloq.*

po-li'tian (pō-lĭsh'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [OF. *policien.*] A politician. *Obs.*

po-lit'i-cal-ism (pŏ-lĭt'ĭ-k*ă*l-ĭz'm), *n.* Zeal in politics.

po-lit'i-cas'ter (pŏ-lĭt'ĭ-kăs'tĕr; pŏ-lĭt'ĭ-kăs'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. It. *politicastro.* See 2d -ASTER.] A petty politician. *Rare.*

pol'i-ti'cian, *a.* Cunning; politic; artful. *Archaic.*

pol'i-ti'cious (pŏl'ĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Crafty; politic. *Obs.*

po-lit'i-cist (pŏ-lĭt'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* A student of political science. *R.*

po-lit'i-cize (-sīz), *v. i.* To discuss, or take part in, politics. — *v. t.* To give a political tone to; to bring within the sphere of politics. — **po-lit'i-ciz'er** (-sīz'ĕr), *n.*

po-lit'i-co (pŏ-lĭt'ĭ-kō), *n.* [It. *politico* or Sp. *político.*] A politician; specif., an unscrupulously politic person.

‖ **Po/li'tique'** (pŏ/lē'tēk'), *n.* [F., lit., politic.] One of a party which arose in France after the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, composed of moderate Catholics and Protestants, aiming to restore civil peace on the basis of religious tolerance; hence [*l. c.*], an opportunist. *Obs. or Hist.*

pol'i-ty (pŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *politia*, Gr. πολιτεία; cf. F. *politie* (with *t* pronounced like *s*). See 1st POLICY, POLICE.] **1.** Form or constitution of the government of a state, or, by extension, of any institution or organization similarly administered; the general or fundamental system or organization of a government as determined by the theory on which it is based as to the object it aims to accomplish, its relation to the people, their political and civil rights, etc.; by extension, the constitution or organization of any analogous institution.

Nor is it possible that any form of *polity* . . . should be good, unless God himself be author of it. *Hooker.*

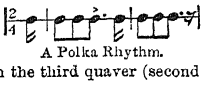
2. In Aristotle, specif., that form or method of government in which the sovereignty is in the whole body of citizens and the government is conducted for the good of all; the ideal commonwealth or republic.

3. A politically organized community; a state.

4. Policy; prudence; management. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

po-litz'er-i-za'tion (pŏ-lĭt'sĕr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

pol'ka (pōl'kä), *n.* [Prob. fr. Pol. *Polka* a Polish woman: cf. F. & G. *polka*.] **1.** A dance of Polish origin performed by two persons in duple time.



A Polka Rhythm.

2. *Music.* A lively Bohemian dance tune in 2–4 measure, with the third quaver (second beat) accented.

polka dot. In textile fabrics, a pattern of many round dots regularly distributed.

polka mazurka. **a** A dance in which a mazurka step is joined to the polka. It is in six movements occupying two bars of 3-4 time. **b** *Music.* A dance tune in slow 3-4 meter, characterized by piquant accents in the weak metrical parts, and partiality to dotted rhythms. *J. H. Cornell.*

poll (pōl), *n.* Also *pol.* [Gr. *oi πολλοί* the many, the rabble.] *Camb. Univ., Eng.* **a** Collectively, with *the*, the students who "go up" for, or obtain, a pass or ordinary degree (poll degree), that is, a degree without honors. **b** A poll degree.

poll (pōl), *n.* [ME. *pol*, *polle*, akin to LG. *polle* the head, the crest of a bird, the top of a tree, OD. *pol*, *polle*, Dan. *puld* the crown of a hat.] **1.** The head; the skull; esp., the back or back and top of the head, as covered by hair; also, the nape of the neck. "All flaxen was his *poll*." *Shak.*

2. A unit or an individual in a number; a head. *Obs.*

3. A number or aggregate of heads; a list of heads or individuals; also, formerly, the counting of heads.

We are the greater *poll*, and in true fear
They gave us our demands. *Shak.*

4. Specif.: **a** A register or list of persons on whom a poll tax is to be levied. **b** The list or register of the electors who may vote, or of those who have voted, in an election.

5. The casting or recording of the votes of a body of persons, as of the registered electors or of the members of a jury; as, the close of the *poll*; also, the result of the counting of such votes; the number of such votes cast.

6. The place where the votes are cast or recorded; as, to go to the *polls*; — usually in *pl.* in the United States.

7. A poll tax.

8. The broad or flat end of a hammer or similar tool.

9. The crown of a hat, cap, or the like.

10 The European chub (*Leuciscus cephalus*).

poll (pōl), *v. i.*; POLLED (pōld); POLL'ING. [From POLL head.] **1.** To cut off or cut short the hair, wool, or the like of; to shear; clip; as, to *poll* a man or a man's head; to *poll* sheep; also, to cut off or cut short (the hair, etc.).

When he [Absalom] *polled* his head. *2 Sam.* xiv. 26

2. To cut off the head or top of, as a tree or plant; to pollard; also, rarely, to cut off (the top or head).

3. To cut off or cut short the horns of (cattle).

4. *Law.* To cut even without indentation. See DEED POLL.

5. To practice extortion on; to despoil; fleece. *Archaic.*

6. To pay as one's personal tax. *Obs. & R.*

The man that *polled* but twelve pence for his head. *Dryden.*

7. To enter, as polls or persons, in a list or register; to enroll, as in order to count; to enumerate; specif.: **a** To receive and register the votes of; — usually in *p. p.*; as, the county was *polled* on the question. **b** To call on each member of (a jury) to answer individually as to his concurrence in a verdict rendered.

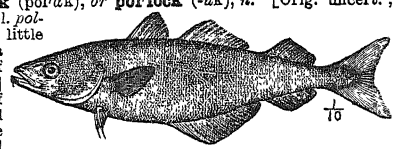
8. To register or deposit, as a vote; also, to elicit or call forth, as votes or voters; as, he *polled* a hundred votes.

poll (pōl), *v. i.* **1.** To commit extortion; to plunder.

I come not hither to *poll* nor to shave. *J. Heywood.*

2. To cast one's vote at a poll.

pol'lack (pŏl'ŭk), *or* **pol'lock** (-ŭk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Gael. *pollag* a little pool, a sort of fish.] Any of several marine gadoid fishes



Pollack (*Pollachius carbonarius*).

belonging to the genera *Pollachius* and *Theragra*. The true pollack (*Pollachius pollachius*) inhabits the Atlantic coast of Europe; a closely allied, if distinct, species (*P. carbonarius*), called also *coalfish*, occurs on both the European and American coasts and resembles the cod, but is darker and more lustrous, with a longer lower jaw; the Alaska pollack (*T. chalcogramma*) is widely diffused in the North Pacific. All are valued for food.

poll adz *or* **adze.** A tool having a head consisting of an adz on one side and a hammer poll on the other.

pol'lard (pŏl'ärd), *n.* [See POLL, *v.*, POLL head.] **1.** a = POLL, 10. **b** A stag that has cast its antlers. **c** A hornless animal (cow or sheep).

2. A clipped coin; also, a counterfeit. *Obs. or Hist.*

3. A tree which has been cut back to the trunk to promote the growth of a dense head of foliage.

4. A coarse kind of bran obtained from wheat, and sometimes used for feeding stock.

5. Pollard wheat. *Obs.*

pol'lard, *v. t.*; POL'LARD-ED; POL'LARD-ING. **1.** To remove the crown of (a tree); to cut back or convert into a pollard.

2. To kill (rabbits) by feeding with poisoned grain or pollard. *New Zealand.*

poll book (pōl). A register of electors entitled to vote, or of those who have voted at a given poll.

polled (pōld), *a.* Having (such) a poll, or head.

polled (pōld), *a.* Deprived of a poll, or of something belonging to the poll. Specif.: **a** Shaved or shorn; — used of a person or of the hair. *Archaic* **b** Without horns; — said of hornless or dehorned cattle and of deer that have cast their antlers. **c** Pollarded; — said of trees. **d** Of wheat, pollard; awnless. *Obs.*

polled Angus. = ABERDEEN ANGUS. — **p. Durham,** a breed of cattle similar to the shorthorn but without horns.

pol'len (pŏl'ĕn), *n.* [L. *pollen*, *pollinis*, fine flour, fine dust; cf. Gr. πάλη.] **1.** Fine bran or flour. *Obs. Bailey.*

2. *Bot.* The mass of microspores in seed plants. Pollen usually appears as a fine yellow dust, each grain being a spore consisting of a single cell of various shapes, with the outer wall (*extine*) often finely sculptured. They are formed as tetrads by the division of the pollen mother cells. In some families, as the Orchidaceæ and Asclepiadaceæ, the pollen is aggregated into viscid or waxy masses (*pollinia*). In angiosperms the pollen lodges on the stigmatic part of the pistil, where the microspores germinate, sending out a tube through which the male generative cell passes to the ovule, where it fuses with the egg cell of the embryo sac; the fertilized ovule then develops into the structure known as a seed. See MICROSPORE **a**, FERTILIZATION, 2, SEED.

pollen plate. In bees, a pollen brush when consisting of a flat or concave area bordered with stiff hairs.

pollen tube. *Bot.* The tube developed from the wall of the pollen grain in fertilization. See POLLEN, 2.

poll'er (pōl'ĕr), *n.* [From 3d POLL.] One who polls; specif.: **a** One who polls or lops trees **b** One who polls hair; a barber. *Obs.* **c** A taxgatherer; hence, an extortioner or plunderer. *Obs.* **d** One who registers voters, or one who votes.

poll'–e/vil (pōl'ē/vĭl), *n.* *Veter.* A suppurative inflammation in the region of the poll of the horse, the result of bruising and infection with pus-producing organisms.

pol'lex (pŏl'ĕks), *n.*; *L. pl.* POLLICES (-ĭ-sēz). [L., the thumb.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The first (preaxial) digit of the fore limb, the thumb. In birds it supports the bastard wing.

pol-lic'i-ta'tion (pŏ-lĭs'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pollicitatio*, fr. *pollicitari* to promise, v. intens. fr. *polliceri* to promise.] **1.** A promising or a promise. *Now Rare.* *Bp. Burnet.*

2. *Roman & Civil Law.* A proposal or promise without mutuality, as a vow to do something for, or give something to, another; an unaccepted proposal or promise.

pol'li-nate (pŏl'ĭ-nāt), *v. t. Bot.* To perform pollination on.

pol'li-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n. Bot.* **a** The transfer of pollen from the androecium to the gynœcium. See CROSS-POLLINATION **a**. **b** Loosely, fertilization.

poll'ing (pōl'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POLL. **1.** Act of one that polls something.

2. Something cut off, lopped off, or the like; — usually in *pl.*; as, the *pollings* of a beard.

Pol-lin'i-a (pŏ-lĭn'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pollen*, *-inis*, fine flour.] *Bot.* A small genus of tall perennial Asiatic grasses with terminal fan-shaped panicles, the paired spikelets 1-flowered, and subtended by a tuft of silky hairs.

pol'li-nif'er-ous (pŏl'ĭ-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pollen*, *-inis*, pollen + *-ferous*.] **1.** *Bot.* Bearing or producing pollen.

2. *Zoöl.* Adapted for the purpose of carrying pollen.

pol-lin'i-um (pŏ-lĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ä). [NL. See POLLEN.] *Bot.* A coherent mass of pollen grains. Pollinia are especially characteristic of the orchid and milkweed families, and often bear a stalk bearing an adhesive disk, which clings to visiting insects and facilitates withdrawal of the whole pollinium from its receptacle. Pollinia-bearing plants are in general heterogamous. See ASCLEPIAS, *Illust.*

pol'li-niz'er (pŏl'ĭ-nīz'ĕr), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A plant used to furnish pollen in crossbreeding; a male parent.

2. One that performs the operation of cross-pollination.

pol'li-no'di-um (-nō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ä). [NL.; L. *pollen* (see POLLEN) + Gr. εἶδος form.] *Bot.* In certain phycomycetous fungi, a hyphal branch which functions as an antheridium. It conjugates with the oögonium, into which its protoplasmic contents are emptied. — **pol'li-no'di-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pol'li-wog (pŏl'ĭ-wŏg), *n.* [ME. *polwigle*. Cf. POLL head; WIGGLE.] A tadpole.

poll pick (pōl). *Mining.* A single-pointed pick having a short poll, or striking head. See PICK, *n.*, *Illust.*

poll tax. A tax of so much per head or person, usually on every male person over a given age.

pol-lute' (pŏ-lūt'), *v. t.*; POL-LUT'ED (-lūt'ĕd); POL-LUT'ING (-lūt'ĭng). [L. *pollutus*, p. p. of *polluere* to defile, to pollute, from a prep. appearing only in comp. (akin to *per*, *pro*) + *luere* to wash. See LAVE.] To make or render impure or unclean, ceremonially, physically, or morally; to impair or destroy the purity or sanctity of; to defile; desecrate; profane; corrupt; befoul.

Wickedness . . hath *polluted* the whole earth. *2 Esd.* xv. 6.
They have *polluted* themselves with blood. *Lam.* iv. 14

Syn. — Soil, corrupt, debauch, ravish. See CONTAMINATE.

pol-lut'ed (pŏ-lūt'ĕd), *p. a.* Defiled; made unclean or impure. — **pol-lut'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **pol-lut'ed-ness,** *n.*

pol-lu'tion (pŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pollutio*: cf. F. *pollution*.] **1.** Act of polluting, or state of being polluted; defilement; uncleanness; impurity; desecration.

2. *Med.* Emission of semen at other times than in coition.

3. That which pollutes or is polluted. *Rare.*

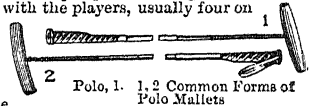
Pol'lux (pŏl'ŭks), *n.* [L., the twin brother of Castor.] **1.** *Class Myth.* See DIOSCURI.

2. *Astron.* The first-magnitude star β (Beta) Geminorum. Cf. 3d CASTOR, 2. See STAR. **b** [*l.c.*] *Min.* = POLLUCITE.

Pol'ly (pŏl'ĭ), *n.* **1.** Familiar form for MOLLY, MARY; — fem. prop. name.

2. [*often l. c.*] A popular name for a parrot.

po'lo (pō'lō), *n.* [Of Eastern origin (Balti); — properly, the ball used in the game.] *Sports.* **a** A game of ball resembling hockey, with the players, usually four on a side, on horseback. **b** A similar game played on ice or on a floor by players, usually five on a side, wearing ice or roller skates. There is no offside rule. Cf. HOCKEY, 1. **c** A somewhat similar game played by swimmers.

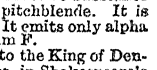


Polo, 1. 1, 2 Common Forms of Polo Mallets

po'lo, *n.* [Sp., an air or popular song in Andalusia.] A Spanish gypsy dance characterized by energetic movements of the body while the feet merely shuffle or glide, with unison singing and rhythmic clapping of hands.

po'lo-naise' (pō'lō-nāz'; pŏl'ō-; 277), *n.* **1.** [F., prop. fem. of *polonais* Polish.] **a** An article of dress for women, consisting of a waist and drapery in one piece worn over a separate skirt. **b** A short overcoat, usually furred, worn by men early in the 19th century.

2. *Music.* A stately Polish dance or march, the tune for which is in 3-4 measure, having a characteristic rhythm, which in the accompaniment is as shown in the *Illust.*; also, the music for it. It was given independent importance as an instrumental form by Chopin.



Polonaise Rhythm.

po-lo'ni-um (pō-lō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. So named after Poland, in L. form *Polonia*, one of the discoverers being a Pole.] *Chem.* A supposed new element, a radioactive substance discovered by M. and Mme. Curie in pitchblende. It is closely related chemically to bismuth. It emits only alpha rays and is perhaps identical with radium F.

Po-lo'ni-us (-ŭs), *n.* Lord chamberlain to the King of Denmark, and father of Ophelia and Laertes, in Shakespeare's "Hamlet." He is a garrulous old courtier, full of moral precepts and aphorisms, and fancying himself to be shrewd. He is slain, while eavesdropping, by Hamlet.

polo pony. Any small wiry horse (according to present rules not over 14½ hands in height) used in playing polo.

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politique. ✝ POLITIC.

pol'i-tist (pŏl'ĭ-tĭst), *n.* A student of polity. *Rare.*

politician. ✝ POLITICIAN.

pol'i-ti'tious. ✝ POLITICIOUS.

politize, *v. t.* To treat in a politic way. *Obs.*

pol'i-tize (pŏl'ĭ-tīz), *v. i.* To play the politician; also, to deal politically. *Obs. or R.*

pol'i-ture (pŏl'ĭ-tūr), *n.* [L. *politura*, fr. *polire* to polish.] Polish; gloss; refinement. *Obs.*

pol'i-um, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πόλιον.] Polly. *Obs.*

polive. ✝ PULLEY.

Po'lix'ène' (pō'lĭks'sĕn'), *n.* See MADELON.

Po-lix'e-nes (pŏ-lĭk'sĕ-nēz), *n.* The unjustly suspected king of Bohemia, father of Florizel, in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale."

polk. ✝ POKE, a bag.

polk (pōlk), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *polker*.] To dance the polka. *Colloq.*

pol'ka (pōl'kä), *v. i.* To dance the polka.

pol'ka, *n.*, *or* **polka jacket.** A kind of knit or cloth jacket worn by women. [Of PULK, pool.]

polke. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POLL.

poll ✝ POOL. [var. of POLE.]

poll (pōl). Obs. or dial. Eng.

poll, polle, *n.* [Ir. *poll.*] A measure of land in Ireland, of fifty or sixty acres. *Hist.*

poll (pōl), *a. Chiefly Law.* Polled, as contrasted with *indented*; as, a deed *poll*.

poll, *n.* A polled animal; — the kind usually being specified.

poll'a-ble (pōl'ä-b'l), *a.* That can be polled, as a vote.

pollacre. ✝ POLACRE.

poll'age (pōl'ĭj), *n.* A poll tax; also, extortion. *Obs. or R.*

pol'la-ki-u'ri-a (pŏl'ä-kĭ-ū'rĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πολλάκις often + *-uria.*] *Med.* Abnormally frequent micturition.

pol'lam (pŏl'ăm), *n.* [Tamil *palam*, fr. Skr. *pala.*] See WEIGHT.

pol'lam, *n.* [Tamil *pālaiyam.*] A district held in asort of feudal tenure by a poligar. *E. Ind.*

pol'lan (pŏl'ăn), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *pollóg* a kind of fish, Gael. *pollag.*] A lake whitefish (*Coregonus pollan*), native of Ireland.

pollankan. ✝ PALANQUIN.

pol'lar-chy (pŏl'är-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολύς, pl. πολλοί, many + *-archy.*] Polyarchy. *Rare.*

pol'lard (pŏl'ärd), *a.* 1. Of wheat, beardless; awnless. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

2. Of a tree, pollarded

poll'ax', poll'axe'. ✝ POLEAX.

poll bill. A bill providing for a poll tax. *Obs.*

poll booth. A polling booth.

poll-da'vy. ✝ POLDAVY.

poll deed. A deed poll. *Now Rare.*

polldennery, *n.* [*poll*, v. + *dennary* a denarius.] Extortion. *Obs.*

polle. ✝ POLE, POLL, PULL.

pol'le-cy. ✝ POLICY.

pol'le-ga'da (pŏl'ē-gä'dä), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE

Pollegian. ✝ PELAGIAN.

pol'len. ✝ PULLEN.

pol'len, Var. of POLLAN.

pol'len, *v. t.* To pollinate.

pol'len-a'ri-um (-ā'rĭ-ŭm; 115) Var. of POLLINARIUM.

pol'len-ate, pol'len-a'tion Vars. of POLLINATE, POLLINATION.

pollen basket. The pollen plate, or corbicula, of a bee.

pollen brush. A brushlike organ on the leg or body of a bee, used for carrying pollen.

pollen catarrh. *Med.* Hay fever.

pol'len-cy (pŏl'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *pollentia.*] Potency. *Obs. & R.*

pol'lened (-ĕnd), *a* Covered with pollen; containing pollen

pollen fever. *Med.* Hay fever.

pol'len-ger, *n.* [Cf. POLL, *v.*] A pollard tree. *Dial. Obs*

pol'len-if'er-ous (pŏl'ĕn-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs). Var. of POLLINIFEROUS.

pol'len-i-za'tion, pol'len-ize, etc. Vars. of POLLINIZATION, etc.

pol'len-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pollen mass. *Bot.* A pollinium.

pol'lent (pŏl'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *pollens*, p. pr. of *pollere* to be strong.] Powerful. *Rare.*

pollerone. ✝ POULDRON.

pollet, *n.* Also **pollette.** [Cf. EPAULET.] A small epaulet or pauldron. *Obs.*

polley. ✝ PULLEY.

pol'li-cal (pŏl'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the pollex. [ical. *R.*]

pol'li-car, *a* [*L. pollicaris.*] Pollicate. Var. of PULICAT.

‖ **pol'li-ce ver'so** (pŏl'ĭ-sē vûr'sō). [L.] With thumb turned (downward), or reversed, — the sign by which the spectators at the Roman gladiatorial combats condemned a vanquished gladiator to death.

pol'li-cie. ✝ POLICY.

pol-lic'i-tate, *v. t.* [L. *pollicitatus*, p. p. of *pollicitari* to promise.] To give promise of. *Obs.*

pol'li-nar (pŏl'ĭ-när), *a.* [L. *pollinaris* pert. to fine flour.] Covered with pollenlike dust.

pol'li-na'ri-um (pŏl'ĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ä). [NL.] *Rare. Bot.* **a** A pollinium. **b** An androecium. **c** A cystidium.

pol'li-na'tor (pŏl'ĭ-nā'tĕr), *n.* One who performs pollination.

pol-linc'tor (pŏ-lĭngk'tŏr), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* One who prepared corpses for the funeral.

pol-linc'ture, *n.* [L. *pollingere*, *pollinctum*, to wash (a corpse) and prepare it for the funeral pile.] Preparation of a corpse for interment or cremation. *Obs*

polling penny. Poll money. *Obs*

pol-lin'i-a, *n.*, *pl.* of POLLINIUM.

pol-lin'ic (pŏ-lĭn'ĭk), *-lin'i-cal* (-ĭ-kăl), *a. Bot.* Pert. to pollen

pol'li-nig'er-ous (pŏl'ĭ-nĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pollen*, *-inis*, fine dust + *-gerous.*] Polliniferous. *R.*

pol'li-niv'o-rous (-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *pollen*, *inis*, fine dust + *-vorous.*] Feeding on pollen.

pol'li-nize (pŏl'ĭ-nīz), *v. t.* To pollinate. — **pol'li-ni-za'tion** (pŏl'ĭ-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nĭ-zā'-), *n.*

pol'li-nose (-nōs), *a.* [L. *pollen*, *-inis*, dust.] *Zoöl.* Covered with yellow pollenlike dust.

politicke. ✝ POLITIC.

pol'li-wig. Var. of POLLIWOG.

poll money. A poll tax. *Obs*

pol'lock (pŏl'ŭk). Var. of POLLACK.

poll parrot. A tame parrot. *Colloq.* — **poll'-par'rot-y,** *a.*

poll'-sick'ness, *n.* = POLL-EVIL.

poll silver. Poll money. *Obs.*

pol'lu-cite (pŏl'ū-sīt), *n.* [See POLLUX; CASTORITE.] *Min.* A colorless transparent mineral, crystallizing in cubes, or massive. It is a hydrous silicate of cæsium and aluminium.

pol-lut'ant (pŏ-lū'tănt), *n.* That which pollutes. *Rare.*

pol-lute', *a.* [L. *pollutus.*] Polluted. *Archaic.* [pollutes.]

pol-lut'er (-lūt'ĕr), *n.* One who

pol-lut'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POLLUTE. — **pol-lut'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pol-lu'tion-ate, *a.* Polluted. *Obs.* — **pol-lu'tion-ate-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

pol-mve', *v. t.* [L. *polluere*: cf. F. *polluer.*] Pollute. *Obs. Scot.*

polly. ✝ PULLEY.

pol'ly-bait', *n.* The spotted goby

pol'ly-wog. Var. of POLLIWOG.

pol'ment. ✝ PULMENT.

pol-mit'ic (pŏl-mĭt'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

‖ **po'lo** (pō'lō), *n.* [Sp.] Corvée exacted of the natives by the Spanish. *Phil. I.*

polo cart. A light two-wheeled carriage resembling the dogcart.

po'lo-ist, *n.* A polo player.

po'lo-naise', *v. i.* To dance the polonaise.

Po'lo-nese' (pō'lō-nēz'; -nēs'), *a.*, [Cf. F. *polonais.*] Polish *Obs* — *n.* A Pole; Polish; also [*l. c.*], a polonaise (dress). *Obs.*

Po-lo'ni-a (pō-lō'nĭ-ä), *n.* [LL.] Poland. *Obs.*

Po-lo'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* Polish. *R.*

Po-lo'ni-an, *n.* & *a* Pole. *R.* **b** [*l.c.*] A polonaise (dress). *Obs.*

Po-lon'ic, *a.* Polish. *Obs.*

pol'o-nick, *n.* [Olt. *polonico.*] See MEASURE.

Po-lo'nish, *a.* Polish. *Obs.*

Pol'o-nism (pŏl'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* A Polish trait, idiom, or the like.

Pol'o-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become Polish. — **Pol'o-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nĭ-), *n.*

po-lo'ny (pō-lō'nĭ), *n.* [Prob. for *Bologna.*] A kind of sausage.

Po-lo'ny, *a.* [LL. *Polonia* Poland.] Polish. *Obs.* — *n.* [*l. c.*] A boy's polonaise. *Obs. or Scot.*

pol'os (pŏl'ŏs), *n.* [Gr. πόλος, also, pivot, axis, crown of the head.] *Gr. Archæol.* A kind of high crown represented as worn by goddesses.

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pel-troon' (pĕl-trōōn'), *n.* [F. *poltron*, fr. It. *poltrone* an idle fellow, sluggard, coward, *poltro* idle, lazy, also, bed, perh. fr. OHG. *polstar*, *bolstar*, cushion, G. *polster*, akin to E. *bolster*.] An arrant coward; a dastard; craven; a mean-spirited wretch. — **pel-troon'ish**, *a.* — **pel-troon'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

pel-troon', *a.* Craven; cowardly; dastardly.

Syn. — See COWARDLY.

pel-troon'er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *poltronnerie*; cf. It. *poltroneria*.] Cowardice; want of spirit; pusillanimity.

pol'ver-ine (pŏl'vĕr-ĭn), *n.* [It. *polverino*, fr. *polvere* dust, L. *pulvis*, *-veris*. See POWDER.] A kind of potash or pearl-ash from the Levant, used in making fine glass.

po'ly (pō'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* POLIES (-lĭz). [L. *polium*, name of a plant, perh. *Teucrium polium*, Gr. πόλιον.] A menthaceous plant (*Teucrium polium*) of southern Europe, with white-woolly aromatic foliage; also, any of several other species of *Teucrium*.

pol'y- (pŏl'ĭ-). [See FULL, *a.*] Combining form or prefix from Greek πολύς, *many*; as, *polygon*, *polyatomic*.

pol'y-ac'id (-ăs'ĭd), *a. Chem.* Capable of combining with more than one molecule of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols.

pol'y-a'cron (-ā'krŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-ACRA** (-krȧ). [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. ἄκρον summit.] *Geom.* A solid having many summits or angular points; a polyhedron.

pol'y-ad (pŏl'ĭ-ăd), *a. Chem.* Multivalent. — *n.* A polyad atom, radical, or element.

pol'y-a-del'phous (-ȧ-dĕl'fŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολυάδελφος with many brothers; πολύς + ἀδελφός brother.] *Bot.* Having stamens united by the filaments in more than two groups or fascicles, as some Rosaceæ, species of *Hypericum*, etc.

pol'y-an'drist (-ăn'drĭst), *n.* One who lives in polyandry.

pol'y-an'drous (-drŭs), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having twenty or more free hypogynous stamens.

2 Practicing polyandry; pertaining to polyandry.

pol'y-an'dry (pŏl'ĭ-ăn'drĭ; pŏl'ĭ-ăn'drĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, male: cf. F. *polyandrie*.] **1.** The possession by a woman of more than one husband at the same time; — contrasted with *monandry* and *polygyny*. Two characteristic types of primitive polyandry are *Nair* and *Tibetan* (see these words) *polyandry*.

2. *Bot.* State or condition of being polyandrous.

pol'y-an'tha (-ăn'thȧ), *n.*, *or* **polyantha rose**. [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. ἄνθος flower.] One of a race of hardy garden roses descended from *Rosa multiflora*, often used as the basis of crossbreeding. The flowers are very small.

pol'y-an'thus (-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολύανθος rich in flowers; πολύς many + ἄνθος flower.] **a** The oxlip *Primula elatior*, having a many-flowered umbel. **b** Any narcissus of the species *Narcissus tazetta*, or of the varieties descended from it. They have rather small umbeled white or yellow flowers with a spreading perianth and small crown.

pol'y-ar'chy (pŏl'ĭ-är'kĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυαρχία. See POLY-; -ARCHY.] **1.** Government by many persons.

2. Erroneously, a group of many kingdoms. *Oxf. E. D.*

pol'y-ar-thri'tis (-är-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + *arthritis*.] *Med.* Inflammation affecting several joints at once or in rapid succession. — **pol'y-ar-thrit'ic** (-thrĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pol'y-a-tom'ic (-ȧ-tŏm'ĭk), *a. Chem.* **a** Having more than one atom in the molecule. **b** Having a valence greater than one. *Obs.* **c** Having more than one replaceable atom or radical.

pol'y-bas'ic (-bās'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Having in the molecule more than one hydrogen atom replaceable by basic atoms or radicals in forming salts or esters. — **pol'y-ba-sic'i-ty** (-bā-sĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pol'y-bas'ite (pŏl'ĭ-bās'īt; pŏ-lĭb'ȧ-sīt), *n.* [G. *polybasit*.] *Min.* An iron-black, metallic-looking ore of silver, consisting essentially of silver, sulphur, and antimony, Ag_9SbS_6, with some copper and arsenic. H., 2–3. Sp. gr., 6.0–6.2.

pol'y-car'pel-la-ry (-kär'pĕl-ȧ-rĭ), *a. Bot.* Composed of many carpels, as a compound ovary. Cf. MONOCARPELLARY.

Pol'y-car'pon (-kär'pŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολύκαρπον a kind of plant, prop. neut. a., fruitful. See POLY-; -CARPOUS.] *Bot.* A genus of silenaceous herbs of temperate and warm regions, having small white cymose flowers with 5-keeled sepals and 3–5 stamens. *P. tet aphyllum* is the allseed.

pol'ron, **pol'rond.** † POULDRON.

polrynge. † POULDRON.

polt (pōlt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POULT.

polt, *n.* & *v.* Knock; thump; club. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

polte, *pret.* of PILT. *Obs.*

Pol'ter-geist' (pōl'tĕr-gīst'), *n.*; *pl.* POLTERGEISTER (-gīs-tĕr). [G.; *polter* noise + *geist* ghost.] *Folklore.* A noisy ghost; a ghost that causes knockings, etc.

polt'-foot' (pōlt'-), *n.* A club foot. *Archaic.* — *a.* Having a club foot. Also **polt'-foot'ed.**

polther. † POLDER.

pol-toph'a-gy (pōl-tŏf'ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πόλτος porridge + φαγεῖν to eat.] Fletcherism. — **pol-toph'a-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

polumath. † POLYMATH.

polut. † POLLUTED.

po-lute'. † POLLUTE.

pol'vil. † POLVIL [POLLIWOG.]

polwig, **polwigge**, **polwigle.** †

poly. † PULLEY.

pol'y-a-can'thous, *a. Bot.* Having many spines.

pol'y-a-cous'tic (pŏl'ĭ-ȧ-kōōs'tĭk; -kous'tĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + *acoustic*.] Multiplying or magnifying sound. — *n.* A polyacoustic instrument.

pol'y-a-cous'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Art of magnifying sounds.

pol'y-act (pŏl'ĭ-ăkt), **pol'y-ac'ti-nal** (-ăk'tĭ-nȧl; -ăk-tī'nȧl), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray.] Having many rays or radii.

Pol'y-ac-tin'i-a (-ăk-tĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLY-; ACTINIA.] *Zoöl.* An old name for those Anthozoa having, like the actinias, many simple tentacles.

Pol'y-a-del'phi-a (-ȧ-dĕl'fĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYADELPHOUS.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants having stamens united by the filaments into three or more fascicles. — **pol'y-a-delph'** (pŏl'ĭ-ȧ-dĕlf'), *n.* — **-del'phi-an** (-dĕl'fĭ-ăn), *a.*

pol'y-a-de'ni-a (pŏl'ĭ-ȧ-dē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. ἀδήν gland.] *Med.* Hodgkin's disease.

pol'y-ad'e-ni'tis (-ăd'ē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of several glands.

pol'y-ad'e-nous (-ăd'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. ἀδήν gland.] *Bot.* Bearing numerous glands.

pol'y-æ'mi-a, **pol'y-e'mi-a** (-ē-mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Condition marked by an excessive amount of blood in the system; plethora.

pol'y-æs-the'si-a, **pol'y-es-the'si-a** (-ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Disorder of sensation in which one tactile impression, as the prick of a pin, is felt at different places at the same time. — **pol'y-æs-thet'ic**, **-es-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Pol'y-an'dri-a (-ăn'drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYANDRY.] **1.** *Bot.* A Linnæan class of monoclinous plants including those with many hypogynous stamens.

2. [*l.c.*] Polyandry.

pol'y-an'dri-an (-ăn), *a.* — **pol'y-an'dri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

pol'y-an'dric (-ăn'drĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολύανδρος.] Pert. to, or characterized by, polyandry.

pol'y-an'dri-ous (-drĭ-ŭs). Var of POLYANDROUS.

pol'y-an'drism (-ăn'drĭz'm), *n.* Polyandry. *Rare.*

pol'y-an'gle. *n.* A polygon. *Obs.*

pol'y-an'gu-lar (pŏl'ĭ-ăŋ'gū-lȧr), *a.* Polygonal.

pol'y-an-the'a, *n.* [NL. See POLYANTHIA.] An anthology. *Obs.*

pol'y-an-the'an, *a.* & *n.* *Obs.*

pol'y-an'thos. Var. of POLYANTHUS.

pol'y-an'thous (pŏl'ĭ-ăn'thŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολύανθος. See POLY-; -ANTHOUS.] *Bot.* Many-flowered.

pol'y-ar'chal (-är'kȧl), **pol'y-ar'chi-cal** (-kĭ-kȧl), *a.* Of or pert. to a polyarchy. *Rare.*

pol'y-arch'ist (pŏl'ĭ-är'kĭst), *n.* An advocate of polyarchy.

pol'y-ar-tic'u-lar. *a. Zoöl.* & *Med.* Having or affecting many joints

pol'y-au-tog'ra-phy (-ô-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Act or practice of multiplying copies of handwriting, manuscripts, drawings, etc., by printing from stone; — the early name for lithography. [ax.es.]

pol'y-ax'i-al, *a.* Having several

Pol'y-bo-ri'næ (pŏl'ĭ-bō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολυβόρος voracious.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of the Falconidæ, consisting of the caracaras, or carrion hawks. The typical genus is **Po-lyb'o-rus** (pō-lĭb'ō-rŭs). — **po-lyb'o-rine** (-rĭn; -rīn; 183), *a.*

Pol'y-bran'chi-a (pŏl'ĭ-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), **Pol'y-bran'chi-a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLY-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A division of Nudibranchiata having numerous cerata on the back. *Doto* is an example. — **pol'y-branch** (pŏl'ĭ-brăŋk), **pol'y-bran'chi-an** (-kĭ-ăn), **pol'y-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.* & *n.* *All Obs.*

pol'y-bro'mide, *n.* Also **-mid.** See POLY-.

pol'y-bu'nous (-bū'nŭs), *a.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. βουνός hill, mound.] Multituberculate. — **pol'y-bu'ny** (pŏl'ĭ-bū'nĭ), *n.*

Pol'y-bus (pŏl'ĭ-bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πόλυβος.] See ŒDIPUS.

Pol'y-carp (pŏl'ĭ-kärp), *n.* [Gr. Πολύκαρπος; cf. πολύς much, and καρπός fruit.] Lit., much fruit; — masc. prop. name.

pol'y-car'pic (-kär'pĭk), **pol'y-car'pous** (-pŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* a Synocarpous. **b** Having a gynœcium forming two or more distinct ovaries. — **pol'y-car'py** (pŏl'ĭ-kär'pĭ), *n.*

pol'y-cel'lu-lar, *a.* See POLY-.

pol'y-ce-phal'ic (pŏl'ĭ-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* Polycephalous. *Rare.*

pol'y-chlo'ride, *n.* Also **-rid.** See POLY-.

pol'y-chœr'a-ny, *n.* [Gr. πολυκοιρανίη, fr. πολυκοίρανος wide-ruling.] Government by many chiefs or rulers. *Obs.*

pol'y-chord (pŏl'ĭ-kôrd), *a.* [Gr. πολύχορδος; πολύς many + χορδή string, cord.] Having many strings.

pol'y-chrest (pŏl'ĭ-krĕst), *n.* [Gr. πολύχρηστος useful for many purposes. See POLYCHRESTY.] *Med.* A medicine that serves many uses. *Obs*

polychrest salt. *Old Med. Chem.* Potassium sulphate; also, sometimes, Rochelle salt.

pol'y-chro'ic, *a.* Pleochroic.

pol'y-chro-ism (pŏl'ĭ-krō-ĭz'm), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. χρόα color.] = PLEOCHROISM.

pol'y-chro'mate (-krō'māt), *n.* [See POLYCHROMIC.] *Chem.* a A salt of a polychromic acid. **b** A salt of aloetic acid.

pol'y-chro'ma-tist (-mȧ-tĭst), *n.* One who advocates the use of many colors, as in painting.

pol'y-chro'ma-tize, *v. t.* To decorate with many colors.

pol'y-chro'ma-to-phil'i-a (-krō'mȧ-tō-fĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See POLYCHROMATIC; -PHILOUS.] *Med.* Quality of being stainable with several kinds of stains.

— **pol'y-chro'ma-to-phil'** (-krō'mȧ-tō-fĭl'), **pol'y-chro'ma-to-phil'ic** (-fĭl'ĭk), *a.*

pol'y-chrome (pŏl'ĭ-krōm), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] **1.** Anything of many colors; also, variegated coloring.

2. *Chem.* Aesculin; — so called from its fluorescent solutions.

pol'y-chro'mi-a (-krō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] *Med.* Excessive pigmentation.

pol'y-chrom-ize' (pŏl'ĭ-krōm-ĭz'), *v. t.* To make polychromous.

pol'y-chro'mous (-krō'mŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to polychromy; many-colored; polychromatic.

pol'y-chro'ni-ous (-krō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. χρόνιος for a long time.] Enduring long; chronic. *Rare.*

pol'y-cla'dose (-klā'dōs), **pol'y-cla'dous** (-klā'dŭs; pō-lĭk'lȧ-dŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολύκλαδος. See POLYCLADIDA.] Branched.

pol'y-cle'ra-ny (pŏl'ĭ-sē'rȧ-nĭ). For POLYCHRESTY.

pol'y-cot'y-le'don-a-ry (-lē'dŏn-ă-rĭ; -lĕd'ŭn-ă-rĭ), *a. Embryol.* Having the placental villi in many definite groups, or cotyledons, as in the ox family.

pol'y-cot'y-le'don-y (-lē'dŭn-ĭ), *n. Bot.* Abnormal increase in the number of cotyledons.

pol-yc'ra-cy (pō-lĭk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + *-cracy*.] Polyarchy.

pol'y-crot'ic (pŏl'ĭ-krŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. κρότος a beat.] *Physiol.* Of, pert. to, or manifesting, polycrotism.

pol'y-cy-thæ'mi-a (-sĭ-thē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **-cy-the'mi-a.** [NL. See POLY-, -CYTE, -ÆMIA.] *Med.* Excess of red blood corpuscles.

Pol'y-cy-tæ'ri-a (-sĭ-tē'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. κυττάριον, dim. of κύτταρος a cell.] *Zoöl.* A division of Radiolaria including those with a number of central capsules.

pol'y-cyt-ta'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

pol'y-dac'ty-lous (-dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *a.* Polydactyl.

Pol'y-dac'ty-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL.] See POLYNEMIDÆ. [dactylism.]

pol'y-dac'ty-ly (-lĭ), *n.* Poly-

pol'y-dæ'mon-ism, **-dæ'mon-ist**, etc. Vars. of POLYDÆMON-, etc. [See POLY-.]

pol'y-de-nom'i-na'tion-al, *a.*

Pol'y-deu'ces (pŏl'ĭ-dū'sēz), *n.* [Gr Πολυδεύκης.] See DIOSCURI.

pol'y-dip'si-a (-dĭp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. δίψα thirst.] *Med.* Excessive and constant thirst occasioned by disease.

Pol'y-dore (pŏl'ĭ-dōr; 201), *n.* **1.** See ARVIRAGUS, 1. [name.]

2. See MONIMIA (fem. prop.)

pol'y-dy-nam'ic, *a.* Having, or pert. to, many or varied forces.

pol'y-e'dral (pŏl'ĭ-ē'drȧl), **pol'y-e'dron** (-ē'drŏn), etc. Vars. of POLYHEDRAL, POLYHEDRON, etc.

pol'y-en'bry-a-nate (-ĕm'brĭ-ō-nāt), **pol'y-em'bry-on'ic**, *a. Bot.* Consisting of, or having, several embryos.

pol'y-er'gic (pŏl'ĭ-ûr'jĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολυεργος; πολύς much + ἔργον work.] **1.** Working much or in many ways.

2. *Biol.* Having more than one energid; — applied to multicellular plants. Cf. MONERGIC.

pol'y-eth'nic, *a.* Formed of, or inhabited by, many races.

pol'y-foil (pŏl'ĭ-foil), *n.* [*poly-* + *foil*, n.] *Arch.* = MULTIFOIL.

pol-lyg'a-lin (pŏ-lĭg'ȧ-lĭn), *n. Chem.* Saponin.

Pol'y-ga'mi-a (pŏl'ĭ-gā'mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl* [NL. See POLYGAMOUS.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants with both hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same plant. — **pol'y-ga'mi-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **pol'y-gam** (pŏl'ĭ-găm), *n.*

pol'y-gam'ic (-găm'ĭk), **-gam'i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Polygamous. — **pol'y-gam'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pol-lyg'a-mize (-pŏ-lĭg'ȧ-mīz), *v. i.* To practice polygamy.

po-lyg'a-mous-ly, *adv.* of POLYGAMOUS.

pol'y-gar. Var. of POLISAR.

pol'y-gar'chy (pŏl'ĭ-gär'kĭ). Erron. var. of POLYARCHY.

pol'y-ge-net'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of POLYGENETIC.

pol'y-gen'ic (pŏl'ĭ-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* **a** *Chem.* Forming two or more compounds with a monovalent element, as hydrogen. **b** *Biol.* Polygenetic. **c** Polygenous, 1.

no-lyg'e-nous (pŏ-lĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + *-genous:* cf. Gr. πολυγενής of many families.] **1.** Consisting of, or containing, many kinds; as, a *polygenous* mountain.
2. *Chem.* Polygenic.

pol'y-glot (pŏl'ĭ-glŏt), *a.* [Gr. πολύγλωττος many-tongued; πολύς many + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue, language: cf. F. *polyglotte.*] **1.** Containing, or made up of, several languages; as, a *polyglot* lexicon or Bible.
2. Versed in, or speaking or writing, many languages.

pol'y-glot, *n.* **1.** One who speaks or writes several languages. "A *polyglot,* or good linguist." *Howell.*
2. A book containing versions of the same text in several languages; esp., the Scriptures in several languages. The four great Bible polyglots are: The **Complutensian Polyglot,** printed in 1513–17 at Complutum (now Alcalá de Henares), containing the Old Testament in Hebrew, the Targum of Onkelos on the Pentateuch, the Septuagint, the Vulgate, and the Greek New Testament. The **Antwerp Polyglot,** or **Biblia Regia,** which appeared 1569–72, and contains the Hebrew and Greek of the Old Testament, the Targum of Onkelos, and Aramaic paraphrases, the Vulgate, and the Greek, and a Syriac version of the New Testament. The **Paris Polyglot,** issued 1628 and 1645 at Paris by Antoine Vitré, of slight critical value. And, most important of all, the **London,** or **Walton's, Polyglot,** issued 1654–57, edited by Brian Walton, containing all or part of the Bible in Hebrew, Samaritan, Aramaic, Syriac, Arabic, Ethiopic, Persian, Greek (with a literal Latin translation of each), and Latin.
3. A confusion or mixture of languages; a polyglot jargon.

pol'y-glot'tous (-glŏt'ŭs), *a.* [See POLYGLOT.] Speaking many languages; polyglot. *Max Müller.*

pol'y-gon (pŏl'ĭ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. πολύγωνος polygonal; πολύς + γωνία angle: cf. F. *polygone.*] **a** *Geom.* A figure, generally plane and closed, having many angles, and hence many sides, esp. one of more than four angles. **b** *Math.* A figure number.
polygon of forces, *Mech.,* a closed polygon representing by its sides taken in order the magnitude and direction of a system of forces acting at a point in equilibrium.

Pol'y-go-na'ce-æ (-gō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYGONUM.] *Bot.* A family of plants, composing the order Polygonales, having 30 genera and nearly 800 species, chiefly of the north temperate zone; the buckwheat family. They are herbs, shrubs, and trees, with stipules forming a sheath (*ocreæ*) round the stem. The flowers are spicate and apetalous. The main genera are *Polygonum, Eriogonum, Coccoloba,* and *Rumex.* — **pol'y-go-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

po-lyg'o-nal (pŏ-lĭg'ō-năl), *a.* Having many angles (esp. more than four), and hence many sides; — applied esp. to plane figures, and to solid bodies the plane section of which is a polygon. — **po-lyg'o-nal-ly,** *adv.* — **polygonal numbers,** certain figurate numbers, the successive sums of the terms of an arithmetical progression whose first term is 1.

pol'y-go-nom'e-try (pŏl'ĭ-gō-nŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*polygon* + *-metry.*] An extension of trigonometry to the doctrine of polygons. — **pol'y-gon'o-met'ric** (-gŏn'ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

Po-lyg'o-num (pŏ-lĭg'ō-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *polygonos, -on,* a kind of plant, Gr. πολύγονον; πολύς many + γόνυ the knee; — in allusion to the numerous joints.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of herbaceous plants typifying the family Polygonaceæ, and including the smartweeds, knotweeds, bistorts, and water peppers; also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. They have small, variously clustered, white, greenish, or pink flowers without an involucre, the calyx corollalike, the pedicels jointed. The ocreæ, or sheathing stipules, are conspicuous. The genus includes many pernicious weeds, as the black bindweed. A few, as *P. orientale,* the prince's feather, are cultivated.

pol'y-graph (pŏl'ĭ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. πολυγράφος writing much; πολύς much, many + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *polygraphe.*] **1.** An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing; a manifold writer; a copying machine; also, a kind of pantograph for making two or more copies at once.
2. One who copies or imitates another. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
3. In bibliography, a collection of different works. *Rare.*
4. A writer of many publications, esp. on various subjects.
5. A myograph.

pol'y-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *polygraphique.*]
pol'y-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } **1.** Writing much, or treating of many subjects. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*
2. Pert. to, or used in, polygraphy; as, a *polygraphic* device.
3. Done or made with a polygraph; as, a *polygraphic* copy.
4. Being a copy or imitation.
5. Designating a method of copying or duplicating oil paintings by a chemical and mechanical process devised by Joseph Booth near the end of the 18th century.

po-lyg'e-nism (pŏ-lĭj'ē-nĭz'm), *n. Biol.* Polygenesis. — **po-lyg'e-nist** (-nĭst), *n.* — **pol'y-ge-nis'tic** (pŏl'ĭ-jē-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **po-lyg'e-ny** (pŏ-lĭj'ē-nĭ), *n.*

pol'y-glos'sa-ry, *n.* A glossary in several languages.

pol'y-glot'tal (pŏl'ĭ-glŏt'ăl), *a.* Polyglottous. — **pol'y-glot'tal-ly,** *adv.* [a. Polyglot.]

pol'y-glot'ted (pŏl'ĭ-glŏt'ĕd), [**pol'y-glot'tic,** *a.* Polyglottous.

pol'y-glot'tism (pŏl'ĭ-glŏt'-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

pol'y-glot'tist, *n.* One versed in many languages; a polyglot.

Pol'y-go-na'les (pŏl'ĭ-gō-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See POLYGONACEÆ.

Pol'y-gon'a-tum (-gŏn'ā-tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *polygonaton* Solomon's-seal, Gr. πολυγόνατον knotgrass; πολύς many + γόνυ, γόνατος, knee.] *Bot.* Syn. of SALOMONIA.

pol'y-go-neu'tic (pŏl'ĭ-gō-nū'-tĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. γονεύειν to beget.] *Zoöl.* Having several broods in a season. — **pol'y-go-neu'tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

pol'y-gon'ic (-gŏn'ĭk), *a.* Polygonal. — **pol'y-gon'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pol'y-gon-oid, *n.* [*polygon* + *-oid.*] A polyhedron.

po-lyg'o-nous (pŏ-lĭg'ō-nŭs), *a.* Polygonal.

po-lyg'o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [L. *polygonium.*] Any plant of the genus *Polygonum,* esp. *P. aviculare.*

Pol'y-gor'di-us (pŏl'ĭ-gôr'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See POLY-; GORDIUS.] *Zoöl.* The best-known genus of marine worms of the group Archianellida.

pol'y-graf, po-lyg'ra-fy. Polygraph; polygraphy. *Ref. Sp.*

pol'y-gram (pŏl'ĭ-grăm), *n.* [Gr. πολύγραμμος marked with many stripes.] A figure determined by many lines. *Rare.*
— **pol'y-gram-mat'ic** (-grā-măt'-ĭk), *a.* [many grooves in.

pol'y-groove, *v. t.* To make

pol'y-gy-næ'cial. Var. of POLYGYNŒCIAL.

pol'y-gy-nal'ky (pŏl'ĭ-jĭ-năl'-kĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. γυνή, γυναικός, woman.] Polygyny. *Rare.*

Pol'y-gyn'i-a (-jĭn'ĭ-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYGYNY.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants including those having flowers with more than twelve styles. — **pol'y-gyn'i-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **pol'y-gyn'i-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Polygynous.

po-lyg'y-nist (pŏ-lĭj'ĭ-nĭst), *n.* A practicer or advocate of polygyny.

pol'y-gy-nœ'cial (pŏl'ĭ-jĭ-nē'-shăl), *a. Bot.* Of several or many united gynœcia, as a collective fruit. [Polycyclic.]

pol'y-gy'ral (-jĭ'răl), *a. Zoöl.*

pol'y-hæ'mi-a, *or* **-he'mi-a** (-hē'-mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] Polyæmia.

pol'y-hed'ric (-hĕd'rĭk; -hē'-drĭk), **pol'y-he'drous** (-hē'drŭs), *a.* Polyhedral.

pol'y-his'tor (-hĭs'tôr), *or* **-his-to'ri-an,** *n.* [Gr. πολυΐστωρ very learned.] One of great learning. — **pol'y-his-tor'ic** (-hĭs-tŏr'-ĭk), *a.* — **pol'y-his'to-ry,** *n. Rare.*

pol'y-hy'dric (-hī'drĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + *hydroxyl.*] Containing more than one hydroxyl group.

pol'y-i-dro'sis (-ĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See POLY-; HIDROSIS.] *Med.* Excessive perspiration.

pol'y-i'o-dide, *n.* See POLY-.

pol'y-lam'i-nat'ed, *a.* See POLY-.

pol'y-lep'i-dous (pŏl'ĭ-lĕp'ĭ-dŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. λεπίς scale.] Many-scaled. *Rare.*

pol'y-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* Composed of several or many stones.

po-lyl'o-gy (pŏ-lĭl'ō-jĭ), *n* [Gr. πολυλογία; πολύς + λόγος discourse.] Garrulity. *Rare.*

po-lyl'o-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [*poly-* + L. *loquens,* p. pr. of *loqui* to speak.] Garrulous. *R.*

Pol'y-mas'ti-ga (pŏl'ĭ-măs'tĭ-gă), **Pol'y-mas-tig'i-da** (-măs-tĭj'ĭ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. μάστιξ, μάστιγος, whip.] *Zoöl.* A group of flagellate protozoans having several flagellæ.
— **pol'y-mas'ti-gate** (-măs'tĭ-gāt), **pol'y-mas'ti-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*

pol'y-nas'tism (-năs'tĭz'm), *n.* Polymastia.

Pol'y-mas'to-don (-măs'tō-dŏn), *n.* [NL. See POLY-; MASTODON.] *Paleon.* A genus of multituberculate American Mesozoic mammals. — **pol'y-mas'to-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

pol'y-math (pŏl'ĭ-măth), *n.* [Gr. πολυμαθής knowing much.] A polyhistor.

pol'y-math'ic (-măth'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, or having, polymathy.

po-lym'a-thist (pŏ-lĭm'ă-thĭst), *n.* A polymath. *Obs.*

po-lym'a-thy (-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυμαθία: cf. F. *polygraphie.*] **1.** A system of secret writing or cipher; art of writing, or of deciphering, various ciphers. *Obs.*
2. Much or various writing; writing of many books. *Now R.*
3. The art or practice of using a polygraph.
4. Art or method of making polygraphic copies of pictures.

po-lyg'y-nous (-lĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a* **1.** *Bot.* Having many styles.
2. Practicing, pertaining to, or characterized by, polygyny.

po-lyg'y-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. γυνή woman, wife.] The state or practice of having several wives at the same time; marriage to several wives, as among various savages.

pol'y-ha'lite (pŏl'ĭ-hā'līt), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. ἅλς salt.] *Min.* A mineral usually in fibrous masses, of a brick-red color due to iron, but consisting essentially of sulphates of calcium, magnesium, and potassium, $2CaSO_4{\cdot}MgSO_4{\cdot}K_2SO_4{\cdot}2H_2O$.

pol'y-he'dral (pŏl'ĭ-hē'drăl) } *a.* [See POLYHE-
pol'y-hed'ri-cal (-hĕd'rĭ-kăl; -hē'drĭ-) } DRON.] *Geom.* Having many faces, as a solid; relating to a polyhedron.
polyhedral angle, the continuous angular space bounded by three or more planes meeting in a point. — **p. functions,** *Math.,* algebraic functions characterized by finite polyhedral groups of substitutions.

pol'y-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n.; pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŏnz), L. -DRA (-drā). [NL., fr. Gr. πολύεδρος with many seats or sides; πολύς + ἕδρα seat, side: cf. F. *polyèdre.*] **1.** *Geom.* A figure or solid formed by many faces or planes.
2. *Optics.* A polyscope, or multiplying glass.
3. *Bot.* One of the peculiar angular bodies, with hornlike appendages, into which the megazoöspores of the water net develop and within which new cœnobia are formed.

Pol'y-hym'ni-a (-hĭm'nĭ-ā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολύμνια; πολύς many + ὕμνος hymn.] *Gr. Myth.* The Muse of oratory and the sacred lyric. See MUSE, *n.*, 1.

pol'y-i-de'ism (-ī-dē'ĭz'm), *n. Psychol.* The simultaneous possession or being of many ideational forms, or of ideas of differing sensuous or motor types. — **pol'y-i-de'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

pol'y-lith (pŏl'ĭ-lĭth), *n.* [*poly-* + *-lith.*] *Archæol.* A megalithic structure of several or many stones, as a dolmen or a stone circle, usually in the form of a single cell, and dating mainly from Neolithic times. Cf. MONOLITH, 1.

pol'y-mag'net (-măg'nĕt), *n. Elec.* A combination of two or more electromagnets to produce a variable magnetic field.

pol'y-mas'ti-a (-măs'tĭ-ā), **pol'y-mas'ty** (pŏl'ĭ-măs'tĭ), *n.* [NL. *polymastia; poly-* + Gr. μαστός breast.] Condition marked by an abnormally large number of nipples or breasts. — **pol'y-mas'tic** (-măs'tĭk), *a.*

pol'y-mer (pŏl'ĭ-mĕr), *n.* [See POLYMERIC.] *Chem.* Any of two or more substances interrelated by polymerism; specif., a substance produced from another by polymerization.

pol'y-mer'ic (-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Chem.* Of the same elements in the same proportions by weight, but having different molecular weights; thus, cyanic acid (CNOH), fulminic acid ($C_2N_2O_2H_2$), and cyanuric acid ($C_3N_3O_3H_3$), are *polymeric* with each other. Cf. ISOMERIC, 1.

po-lym'er-ism (pŏ-lĭm'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being polymeric; also, polymerization.

pol'y-mer'i-za'tion (pŏl'ĭ-mĕr'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n. Chem.* Act or process of changing to a polymeric form of higher molecular weight, as in the formation of paraldehyde from aldehyde; the state resulting from such change.

pol'y-mer-ize (pŏl'ĭ-mĕr-īz; pŏ-lĭm'ĕr-iz), *v. t. & i. Chem.* To change into another substance having the same elements in the same proportions, but a higher molecular weight; to subject to, or to undergo, polymerization.

po-lym'er-ous (pŏ-lĭm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having many parts or members in a whorl.
2. *Chem.* Polymeric. *Rare.*

pol'y-meth'yl-ene (pŏl'ĭ-mĕth'ĭ-lēn), *n. Chem.* Any of a series of saturated hydrocarbons (C_nH_{2n}), as trimethylene, etc., regarded as methylene groups in ring form.

pol'y-mi'cro-scope (-mī'krō-skōp), *n.* A microscope for the rapid and convenient exchange of objects in the field.

Po-lym'ni-a (pŏ-lĭm'nĭ-ā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολύμνια.]
1. = POLYHYMNIA.
2. *Bot.* A small genus of American asteraceous herbs, chiefly tropical, distinguished by the large corymbose heads of discoid and radiate yellow or white flowers, the thick achenes without pappus. The two United States species, *P. canadensis* and *P. uvedalia,* are called *leafcup.*

pol'y-morph (pŏl'ĭ-môrf), *n.* [Gr. πολύμορφος multiform; πολύς many + μορφή form.] **1.** *Biol.* A polymorphous organism, or one of the several forms of such an organism.
2. *Cryst.* A substance crystallizable in several distinct forms; also, any one of these forms. Cf. ALLOMORPH.

pol'y-mor'phism (pŏl'ĭ-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being polymorphous; as: **a** *Cryst.* = PLEOMORPHISM **a**. **b** *Biol.* (1) Capability of assuming different forms; capability of wide variation. (2) Existence of a species in several forms independent of the variations of sex, as in certain butterflies whose broods, appearing at different seasons, differ in size or color, or both, or in ants and termites, in which different castes (workers, soldiers, etc.) exist.

pol'y-mor'pho-nu'cle-ar (-fō-nū'klē-ăr), *n.* [See POLYMORPHOUS; NUCLEAR.] *Biol.* Designating the commonest type (normally about 72 per cent of the total number) of leucocytes in human blood. They have an irregular, deeply lobed, or often almost completely divided, nucleus.

pol'y-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + *-morphous.*] Having, or assuming, various forms, characters, or styles; as: **a** *Cryst.* = PLEOMORPHIC. **b** *Biol.* Having, or occurring in, several distinct forms; — opposed to *monomorphic.*

po'ly-moun'tain, *n.* [L. *montanus,* neut. *montanum,* of a mountain. See POLY.] **a** = POLY, *n.* **b** The related *Teucrium montanum,* formerly called *Polium montanum.* **c** The European scrophulariaceous plant *Bartsia alpina.*

pol'y-myth'y (pŏl'ĭ-mĭth'ĭ), *n.* [See POLY- ; MYTH.] The inclusion of many or several stories in one narrative or other imaginative writing. — **pol'y-myth'ic** (-mĭth'ĭk), *a.*

Pol'y-nem'i-dæ (-nĕm'ĭ-dē; -nē'mĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. νῆμα thread.] *Zoöl.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes allied to the mullets (Mugilidæ) but having the pectoral fin divided into two parts, the upper much like an ordinary fin and the lower composed of several separate, slender, threadlike rays, whence the species are called *threadfin.* They abound on the sandy shores of warm seas. Many are valued for food and some yield isinglass. The type genus, **Pol'y-ne'mus** (-nē'mŭs), is a small one, most of the species belonging to *Polydactylus.* — **pol'y-ne'mid** (-mĭd), *a. & n.* — **pol'y-ne'moid** (-moid), *a. & n.*

Pol'y-ne'sian (-nē'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* [From *Polynesia,* F. *Polynésie* (Oxf. E. D.; Gr. πολυς many + νῆσος island.] Of or pertaining to Polynesia or the Polynesians.
Polynesian chestnut, the edible kidney-shaped seed of a Polynesian fabaceous tree (*Bocoa edulis*). Also, the tree itself.
— **P. region,** *Zoögeog.,* a terrestrial division including the smaller tropical Pacific islands. It is included by some in the Australian region, when it is called the **Polynesian subregion.** It is without indigenous land mammals except bats.

Pol'y-ne'sian, *n.* **1.** A member of a race of mankind widespread throughout Oceania; specif.: **a** Broadly, a member of any of the brown races of Malaysia, Melanesia, Micronesia, or Polynesia. (Cf. MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.) **b** A member of any of the brown populations of Micronesia, Polynesia, and parts of Melanesia; or, specif., one of the native race of these groups, found pure chiefly in Polynesia. The Polynesians are variously held to be a branch of the Malay race, an offshoot of an early Asiatic Caucasian or Caucasoid race (cf. AINU, INDONESIAN), or a mixed race having a Melanesian as well as a Malay and Caucasoid strain. That Papuan and Melanesian elements enter into some of the Polynesian groups, doubtless accounts for the inferiority of the common type to the noble, or chiefitain, type. The pure type is tall and statuesque, of brown or olive complexion, with wavy brown or black hair. The features are nearly Caucasian, though heavy in the lower classes. The Polynesians are cheerful, courageous, cleanly, gentle, and dignified, of keen artistic sense and highly poetical imagination, but are often indolent, lascivious, and formerly were nearly all cannibals. Tattooing is widespread, developed almost as an art among the Maoris and Marquesans. They are the most expert of primitive navigators. The taboo (which see) is the most famous of their social institutions. Of pure Polynesians the foremost are the Hawaiians, Maoris, Marquesans, Samoans, Tahitians, and Tongans. Cf. MELANESIAN, MICRONESIAN.
2. The Polynesian language. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

po-lyn'i-a (pŏ-lĭn'ĭ-ā), *n.* [Russ. *polyn'ya* a large hole cut in ice, an open, unfrozen place in water.] An open, or ice-free, space in the midst of an expanse of ice, as in a river, lake, or sea; — used esp. by navigators of the polar seas.

Pol'y-ni'ces, Pol'y-nei'ces (pŏl'ĭ-nī'sēz), *n.* [L. *Polynices,* Gr. Πολυνείκης.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Œdipus. He was slain in the war against his brother Eteocles and his uncle Creon for possession of Thebes. See ETEOCLES, ANTIGONE.

pol'y-no'mi-al (pŏl'ĭ-nō'mĭ-ăl), *n.* [*poly-* + *-nomial,* as in *monomial, binomial.*] **1.** *Alg.* An expression of two or more terms, as $a^2 - 2ab + b^2$.
2. *Biol.* A technical name of a plant or animal consisting of a descriptive phrase of more than three words, as those in use before the binomial nomenclature.
— **pol'y-no'mi-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **pol'y-no'mi-al-ist,** *n.*

pol'y-no'mi-al, *a.* **1.** *Chiefly Math.* Containing many terms; multinomial; as, the *polynomial* theorem.
2. *Biol.* Consisting of many names or terms.

pol'ym-nite (pŏl'ĭm-nīt), *n.* [Gr. πολύμνιος full of moss.] A stone marked with dendrites and black lines so disposed as to suggest rivers, marshes, etc.

po-lym'ny, *n.* [From POLYMNIA.] Sacred song. *Obs.*

pol'y-mor'phe-an (pŏl'ĭ-môr'-fē-ăn), **pol'y-mor'phic** (-môr'-fĭk), *a.* Polymorphous.

pol'y-mor-phis'tic (-môr-fĭs'-tĭk), *a.* Pert. to polymorphism.

pol'y-mor-pho'sis (-môr-fō'-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See POLY-; MORPHOSIS.] *Zoöl.* Structural without functional differentiation.

pol'y-mor'phy (pŏl'ĭ-môr'fĭ), *n.* Polymorphism.

Pol'y-my-a'ri-a (-mĭ-ā'rĭ-ă; -ĭl), **Pol'y-my-a'ri-i** (-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. μῦς, μυός, muscle.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of nematode worms comprising those forms in which many muscle cells are seen in a transverse section. — **pol'y-my-a'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Pol'y-my'o-di (-mĭ'ō-dī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *poly-* + *myo-* + Gr. ᾠδή song.] *Zoöl.* An abandoned group of birds nearly equivalent to *Acromyodi.* — **pol'y-my-o'di-an** (-mĭ-ō'dĭ-ăn), **pol'y-my'o-dous** (-mĭ'ō-dŭs), *a.*

pol'y-my'oid (-mĭ'oid), *a. Zoöl.* Having many syringeal muscles; polymyodian.

pol'y-my'o-si'tis, *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + *myositis.*] Inflammation of several muscles at once.

pol'y-ne'sic (-nē'sĭk; -nēs'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. POLYNESIAN.] *Med.* Occurring in different spots or in sporadic patches.

pol'y-neu'ral (-nū'răl), *a.* Receiving branches from two or more spinal nerves; — said of muscles.

pol'y-neu-ri'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Neuritis of several nerves.

Po-lyn'o-ë (pŏ-lĭn'ō-ē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Πολυνόη, daughter of Nereus and Doris.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine annelid worms having the back covered with two rows of scales or elytra.

pol'y-nome (pŏl'ĭ-nōm), *a. & n.* = POLYNOMIAL. *Rare.*

pol'y-no'mi-al-ism (-nō'mĭ-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* A system of nomenclature using polynomials.

pol'y-nom'ic (-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* Polynomial. *Rare.*

pol'y-nu'cle-ar (-nū'klē-ăr), *a.,* **pol'y-nu'cle-ate** (-āt), **pol'y-nu'-cle-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.,* **pol'y-nu-cle'o-lar.** *a.* See POLY-.

Po-ly'o-don (pō-lī'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόν-τος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the paddlefish. It is the type of a family, **Poly'o-don'ti-dæ** (pŏl'ĭ-ō-dŏn'tĭ-dē), containing also the genus *Psephurus* of China. — **pol'y-o-dont'** (pŏl'ĭ-ō-dŏnt'), **pol'y-o-don'toid** (-dŏn'toid), *a. & n.*

pol'y-o-don'tal (pŏl'ĭ-ō-dŏn'-tăl), *a.* [*poly-* + *-odont* + *-al.*] *Elec.* Designating, or pert. to, a winding having several separate armature teeth per pole per phase. Cf. MONODONTAL.

pol'y-o-don'ti-a (-shĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* The occurrence of an abnormal number of teeth.

pol'y-o'pi-a (pŏl'Ĭ-ō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See POLY-; -OPIA.] *Med.* An eye disease characterized by multiple vision.

pol'y-ose (pŏl'Ĭ-ōs), *n.* [*poly-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* Any of the more complex carbohydrates, including starch, dextrin, and cellulose, apparently formed by union of molecules of the simpler carbohydrates (monoses and bioses).

pol'yp (pŏl'Ĭp), *n.* [L. *polypus*, Gr. πολυπους, πολύποδος, lit., many-footed ; πολύς many + ποῦς, ποδός, foot : cf. F. *polype.* See POLY-, FOOT; cf. POLYPODE, POLYPUS, POULP.] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** An octopus. *Obs.* **b** An invertebrate belonging to, and of the type most characteristic of, the Cœlenterata, having typically a hollow cylindrical body with walls of ectoderm and endoderm cells, closed and attached at one end, and opening at the other by a central mouth surrounded by tentacles, which are usually armed with nematocysts and serve in taking its prey. The genus *Hydra* (which see) consists of typical polyps. The sea anemones afford other examples of simple polyps; the hydroids and corals, examples of compound polyps. **c** In old or careless usage, any of various other invertebrates having more or less superficial resemblance to the true polyps in form, position of mouth, tentacles, etc., as polyzoans, crinoids, rotifers, compound ascidians, etc.

2. *Med.* = POLYPUS, 2.

pol'y-pa-ry (pŏl'Ĭ-pā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Zoöl.* The common investing structure or tissue in which the polyps of corals and other compound forms are embedded; a polypidom. — **pol'y-pa'ri-an** (-pā'rĭ-ăn ; 115), *a.*

pol'y-pep'tide (-pĕp'tīd; -tĭd ; 184), *n.* Also **-tid.** [G. *polypeptid.* See POLY-; PEPTONE.] *Chem.* Any of a group of substances formed synthetically by union of several amino acids. They resemble the proteids. Cf. DIPEPTIDE.

pol'y-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Consisting of, or having, the petals separate or not united ; choripetalous ; — said of a flower or corolla. — **pol'y-pet'al-y** (-Ĭ), *n.*

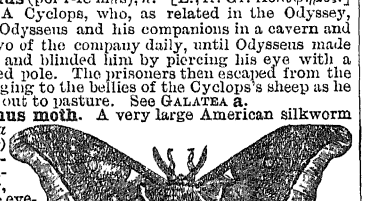
pol'y-pha'gi-a (-fā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολυφαγ-α excess in eating.] **a** *Med.* Abnormal hunger; bulimia. **b** *Zoöl.* Ability to subsist on various kinds of food.

po-lyph'a-gous (pŏ-lĭf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [L. *polyphagus*, Gr. πολυφάγος ; πολύς + φαγεῖν to eat.] Eating, or subsisting on, many kinds of food; also, rarely, voracious.

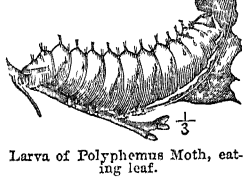
pol'y-phase (pŏl'Ĭ-fāz), *a.* [*poly-* + *-phase.*] *Elec.* Having or producing two or more phases ; multiphase ; as, a *polyphase* machine ; a *polyphase* current. See PHASE, *n.*, 3.

Pol'y-phe'mus (pŏl'Ĭ-fē'mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολύφημος.] *Gr. Myth.* A Cyclops, who, as related in the Odyssey, imprisoned Odysseus and his companions in a cavern and devoured two of the company daily, until Odysseus made him drunk, and blinded him by piercing his eye with a sharp, heated pole. The prisoners then escaped from the cave by clinging to the bellies of the Cyclops's sheep as he drove them out to pasture. See GALATEA **a.**

Pol'y-phe'mus moth. A very large American silkworm moth (*Telea polyphemus*) of a yellowish or brownish color, with a large eyelike spot in each hind wing. Its larva, which is very large, bright green, with silvery tubercles, and with oblique white stripes on the sides, feeds on the oak, chestnut, willow, cherry, apple, and other trees.



Polyphemus Moth, male. ⅓



Larva of Polyphemus Moth, eating leaf. ⅓

pol'y-phone (pŏl'Ĭ-fōn), *n.* [*poly-* + *-phone.*] **1.** *Music.* **a** An obsolete lutelike instrument. **b** A kind of large music box which by means of perforated disks can play a number of tunes.

2. A character or written sign representing more than one sound or pronunciation, as *ea* in *read*, pronounced *rēd* or *rĕd.*

pol'y-phon'ic (-fŏn'Ĭk; -fō-nĭ'Ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολύφωνος ; πολύς many + *φωνή* sound : cf. F. *polyphone.*] **1.** Having, or consisting of, many sounds or voices.

2. *Phon.* Having more than one phonetic value; as, Assyrian *polyphonic* characters.

3. *Music.* **a** Pert. to, or characterized by, polyphony ; — opposed to *homophonic* or *monodic.* **b** Capable of giving more than one tone at a time, as the organ or harp.

pol'y-pho'nist (pŏl'Ĭ-fō'nĭst ; pŏ-lĭf'ō-), *n.* **1.** A proficient in the art of multiplying sounds ; a ventriloquist.

2. *Music.* One skilled in polyphony ; a contrapuntist.

po-lyph'o-ny (pŏ-lĭf'ō-nĭ ; pŏl'Ĭ-fō'nĭ), *n.* [Gr. πολυφωνία.] **1.** Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo.

2. *Phon.* Representation of more than one sound or sound combination by means of the same written character.

3. *Music.* Composition in simultaneous and harmonizing but melodically independent and individual voice parts ; contrapuntal composition ; — opposed to *homophony*, in which a prominent melody is given to one part only, the others filling out the harmony. See COUNTERPOINT.

pol'y-pho'tal (pŏl'Ĭ-fō'tăl) } *a.* [*poly-* + Gr φῶς, φωτός,
pol'y-phote (pŏl'Ĭ-fōt) } light.] *Elec.* Pertaining to or designating arc lamps so constructed that more than one can be used on a single circuit.

pol'y-phy-let'ic (-fĭ-lĕt'Ĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. φυλή clan, φυλέτης one of the same clan.] Pertaining to, or derived from, more than one original or ancestral type, as a group of descendants of several distinct forms ; polygenetic ; — opposed to *monophyletic.* — **pol'y-phy-let'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pol'y-phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολύφυλλος ; πολύς many + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Many-leaved; as, a *polyphyllous* calyx or perianth. — **pol'y-phyl'ly** (pŏl'Ĭ-fĭl'Ĭ), *n.*

pol'y-phy'o-dont (-fī'ō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. πολυφυής manifold + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having several or many sets of teeth in succession, as sharks ; — distinguished from *monophyodont* and *diphyodont.* — *n.* A polyphyodont animal.

Pol'y-pi (pŏl'Ĭ-pī), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYP.] *Zoöl.* In older classifications, a class of invertebrates more or less exactly corresponding to Anthozoa, or to the modern class Actinozoa together with the hydroids and the Polyzoa.

pol'y-pite (-pīt), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* **a** One of the zooids, or polyps, of a coral, hydroid, or siphonophore ; — often restricted to the feeding zooids or hydranths as distinguished from dactylozooids or other modified or degenerate zooids. **b** Sometimes, the manubrium of a hydroid medusa.

2. *Paleon.* A fossil coral. *Obs.*

Pol'y-po'di-a'ce-æ (-pō'dĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYPODIUM.] *Bot.* A family of ferns of over 100 genera and 3,000 species, or about four fifths of all known ferns, having erect or creeping rootstocks with scattered or cluster fronds, the fertile bearing annulate stalked sporangia disposed in sori. Among the genera are *Polypodium*, *Asplenium*, *Adiantum*, *Acrostichum*, *Pteris*, *Gymnopteris*, and *Dryopteris.* — **pol'y-po'di-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pol'y-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πολυπόδιον, dim. of πολύπους. See POLYP; cf. POLYPODA.] *Bot.* A genus of ferns, the polypodies, typifying the family Polypodiaceæ, and distinguished by the roundish naked sori. Of the 500 species, about 10 are found in the United States.

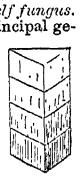
pol'y-po'dy (-pō'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). Any plant of the genus *Polypodium.* *P. vulgare* is the common polypody

Pol'y-po-ra'ce-æ (-pō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYPORUS.] *Bot.* A family of pore-bearing basidiomycetous fungi of the order Agaricales ; the polypores, or bracket fungi. They have a soft texture when young, but commonly become firm, corky, or woody with age. They often form bracketlike growths on trees, whence the name *shelf fungus.*

Po-lyp'o-rus (pŏ-lĭp'ō-rŭs) is the type and principal genus. — **pol'y-po-ra'ceous** (pŏl'Ĭ-pō-rā'shŭs), *a.*

pol'y-pous (pŏl'Ĭ-pŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *polypeux.* See POLYP.] **a** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a polypus ; affected with polypi. **b** Pertaining to, or like, a polyp.

pol'y-prism (-prĭz'm), *n. Optics.* **a** A device for showing differences of refractive and dispersive power, consisting of a series of prisms, identical in size and form, but of different materials (as crown glass, flint glass, etc.), mounted one above another on a common axis. **b** A plano-convex glass with many plane facets on the convex face. Each facet forms an image.



Polyprism a.

Pol'y-pro'to-don'ti-a (pŏl'Ĭ-prō'tō-dŏn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *poly-* + *proto-* + Gr. ὀδούς tooth.] *Zoöl.* One of the two suborders of marsupials. The Polyprotodontia have specialized canines, four to five upper incisors, and two to three lower incisors on each side ; it includes the dasyures, thylacine, opossums, bandicoots, and other largely or entirely carnivorous or insectivorous forms. Opp. to *Diprotodontia.* — **pol'y-pro'to-dont** (-prō'tō-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

Po-lyp'ter-us (pō-lĭp'tĕr-ŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *poly-* + Gr. πτερόν feather, wing.] *Zoöl.* A genus of crossopterygian fishes of the larger rivers of tropical Africa. They have an elongate body covered with rhombic enameled scales, and the dorsal fin is represented by a series of finlets. The pectoral fin has the form of a rounded lobe supported on a short arm. Until recently the bichir (which see) was the only known species. With the allied genus *Erpetoichthys* it constitutes a family, **Pol'yp-ter'i-dæ** (pŏl'ĭp-tĕr'Ĭ-dē). — **po-lyp'ter-oid** (pō-lĭp'tĕr-oid), *a. & n.*

pol'yp-to'ton (pŏl'ĭp-tō'tŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-TA** (-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. πολυπτωτος having, or being in, many cases; πολύς many + πτῶσις case.] *Rhet.* A figure by which a word is repeated in different cases and inflections, as in Tennyson's line, — "My own heart's heart, and ownest own, farewell."

pol'yp-tych (pŏl'ĭp-tĭk), *n.* [Gr. πολύπτυχος consisting of many folds ; πολύς many + πτύξ, πτυχός, fold.] An arrangement of doors, panels, etc., hinged or folding together, and having more parts than a triptych.

pol'y-pus (pŏl'Ĭ-pŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-PI** (-pī). [L. See POLYP.] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** An octopus. **b** = POLYP, **1 b.**

2. *Med.* A tumor, usually with a narrow base, due to hypertrophy of the mucous membrane in the nose, uterus, etc.

pol'y-sac'cha-ride (pŏl'Ĭ-săk'ȧ-rīd ; -rĭd ; 184), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* Any carbohydrate decomposable by hydrolysis into two or more molecules of simpler carbohydrates ; specif., one of those of more complex composition, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, formerly called *amyloses.*

pol'y-scope (pŏl'Ĭ-skōp), *n.* [*poly-* + *-scope* ; Gr. πολύσκοπος farseeing.] **1.** *Optics.* A multiplying glass.

2. *Med.* = DIAPHANOSCOPE, 2.

Pol'y-si-pho'ni-a (-sī-fō'nĭ-ȧ), *a.* [NL. See POLY-; SIPHON.] *Bot.* A large genus of red algæ having usually a filamentous, much-branched thallus, variable in shape and size.

pol'y-sper'mi-a (-spûr'mĭ-ȧ), **pol'y-sper'my** (pŏl'Ĭ-spûr'-mĭ), *n.* [NL. See POLY- ; SPERM.] **a** *Med.* Excessive secretion of semen. **b** Entrance of several spermatozoa to one egg. — **pol'y-sper'mic** (-spûr'mĭk), *a.*

Po-lys'ti-chum (pō-lĭs'tĭ-kŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *poly-* + Gr. στίχος row (of sori).] *Bot.* A rather large genus of polypodiaceous ferns with lanceolate pinnate or bipinnate, often evergreen, fronds, the veins free, the indusia centrally peltate. It includes the Christmas fern and the holly fern.

Pol'y-sto'ma-ta (pŏl'Ĭ-stō'mȧ-tȧ ; -stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *poly-* + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of POBIFERA. **b** Syn. of TENTACULIFERA. **c** A group coextensive with Polystomatidæ. — **pol'y-stome** (pŏl'Ĭ-stōm), *n.*

Pol'y-sto-mat'i-dæ (-stō-măt'Ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of parasitic trematode worms having at the posterior end a group of strong suckers and usually a pair of chitinous hooks. The type genus is *Polystomum*, infesting the bladder of frogs and nasal or buccal cavity of turtles, etc.

pol'y-style (pŏl'Ĭ-stīl), *a.* [Gr. πολύστυλος with many columns. See POLY-; STYLE.] *Arch.* Having many columns; — said of a building, esp. of an interior part or court ; as, a *polystyle* hall. — *n.* A polystyle hall or edifice.

pol'y-sul'phide (-sŭl'fĭd ; -fīd ; 184), *n.* Also **-phid.** *Chem.* A sulphide having two or more atoms of sulphur in the molecule ; — opposed to *monosulphide.*

pol'y-syl-lab'ic (-sĭ-lăb'Ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. πολυσύλλαβος ; πο-
pol'y-syl-lab'i-cal (-Ĭ-kăl) } λύς + συλλαβή syllable : cf. F. *polysyllabique.*] Having, or characterized by, polysyllables ; esp., of a word, having more than three syllables. — **pol'y-syl-lab'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pol'y-syl'la-bism (-sĭl'ȧ-bĭz'm), *n.* The quality or state of being polysyllabic ; use of polysyllables.

pol'y-syl'la-ble (pŏl'Ĭ-sĭl'ȧ-b'l), *n* A polysyllabic word ; —words of one, two, or three syllables being called respectively *monosyllables*, *dissyllables*, and *trisyllables.*

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pol'y-om'ma-tous (-ŏm'ȧ-tŭs), *a* [*poly-* + Gr. ὄμμα, -ατος, the eye.] Having many eyes.

pol'y-on'o-mous (-ŏn'ō-mŭs), *a.* Polyonymous. [onymy.]

pol'y on'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* Poly-

pol'y-o-nym' (pŏl'Ĭ-ō-nĭm'), *n.* **1.** A synonym. *N. Inf. E. D.* **2.** A polynomial name or term. — **pol'y-on'y-mal** (-ŏn'Ĭ-mȧl), **pol'y-o-nym'ic** (-ō-nĭm'Ĭk), *a.* — **pol'y-on'y-mist** (-ŏn'Ĭ-mĭst), *n.* **pol'y-on'y-my** (-ŏn'Ĭ-mĭ), *n.*

[Gr. πολυωνυμία a multitude of names.] **a** Use of a variety of names for one person or object. **b** Polynomialism.

pol'y-o'ny-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολυώνυμος ; πολυς many + ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, name.] **1.** Having many names or titles.

2. Synonymous. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*

pol'y-op'si-a (-ŏp'sĭ-ȧ), **pol'y-op'sy** (-ŏp'sĭ), **-o'py** (-ō'pĭ), *n.* [NL. *polyopsia.*] = POLYOPIA.

pol'y-o-ra'ma (-ō-rā'mȧ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. ὅραμα a sight, view.] A view of many objects; also, a sort of panorama with dissolving views. [organs.]

pol'y-or-gan'ic, *a.* Having many

pol'y-par'e-sis (-păr'ē-sĭs ; -pă-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = GENERAL PARESIS.

pol'y-pa'ri-a (-pā'rĭ-ȧ ; 115), **pol'y-pa'ri-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A polypary.

po-lyp'a-rous (pō-lĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + *-parous.*] Polytocous.

pol'ype (pŏl'Ĭp), Var. of POLYP.

pol'yp'e-an (pŏl-lĭp'ē-ăn), *a Zool.* Pert. to, or like, a polyp or polypus. — *n.* A polyp.

pol'y-ped, *a.* [*poly-* + *-ped.*] Having many feet. — *n.*

pol'y-pet'al, *a. Bot.* Polypetalous. — *n.* Polypetalous plant.

Pol'y-pet'a-læ (-pĕt'ȧ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYPETALOUS.] *Bot.* Syn. of CHORIPETALÆ.

pol'y-phage (pŏl'Ĭ-fāj), *n.* [Cf F. *polyphage.* See POLY-; -PHAGOUS.] One who eats much or many kinds of food. *Obs. or Humorous.* — **pol'y-pha'gi-an** (-fā'jĭ-ăn), **po-lyph'a-gist** (pŏ-lĭf'ȧ-jĭst), *n. Obs. or R.*

pol'y-pha'gi-an, **pol'y-phag'ic** (-făj'Ĭk), *a.* Polyphagous.

po-lyph'a-gy (pŏ-lĭf'ȧ-jĭ), *n.* Polyphagia.

pol'y-phar'ma-cy (pŏl'Ĭ-fär'mȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. φαρμακεία the using of medicine, fr. φάρμακον medicine ; cf. F. *polypharmacie.*] *Med.* The administration of too many medicines.

— **pol'y-phar'ma-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

pol'y-phas'al (pŏl'Ĭ-fās'ăl), *a. Elec.* Of or pert. to a polyphase system ; polyphase.

pol'y-phas'er (pŏl'Ĭ-fās'ẽr), *n. Elec.* A polyphase machine ; a multiphaser.

Pol'y-pheme (-fēm), *n.* [Cf. F. *Polyphème.*] The Cyclops Polyphemus ; hence [*l. c.*], a giant. — **pol'y-phe'mi-an** (-fē'mĭ-ăn), **pol'y-phem'ic** (-fĕm'Ĭk), **pol'y-phe'mous** (-fē'mŭs), *a.*

pol'y-phlœs-bœ'an (-flĕs-bē'ăn), **pol'y-phloi-boi'an** (-floi-boi'ăn), *a.* Also **pol'u-phloi-boi'an,** etc. [Gr. πολύφλοισβος. Loud-roaring ; — applied to the sea by Homer.

pol'y-pho'bi-a, *n.* [NL. ; *poly-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Pantophobia.

pol'y-pho'ni-a (pŏl'Ĭ-fō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = POLYPHONY.

pol'y-pho'ni-an, *a.* [Gr. πολύφωνος.] Many-voiced. *Obs.*

pol'y-phon'i-cal (-fŏn'Ĭ-kăl), *a.* Polyphonic. *Rare.*

pol'y-pho'nism (pŏl'Ĭ-fō'nĭz'm; pŏ-lĭf'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* Polyphony.

pol'y-pho'ni-um (pŏl'Ĭ-fō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Music.* A polyphonic composition.

po-lyph'o-nous (pŏ-lĭf'ō-nŭs), *a.* = POLYPHONIC.

pol'y-phore (pŏl'Ĭ-fōr ; 201), *n.* [*poly-* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* A torus bearing numerous ovaries. *R.*

pol-yp'i-an (pŏl-lĭp'Ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a polyp. *Rare.*

pol'y-pide (pŏl'Ĭ-pīd ; -pĭd), *n. Zool.* One of the individual zooids of a polyzoan colony.

po-lyp'i-dom (pŏ-lĭp'Ĭ-dŭm ; pŏl'Ĭ-pī-dŭm), *n.* [*polypus* + Gr. δόμος house.] A polypary.

Pol'y-pif'er-a (pŏl'Ĭ-pĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = POLYPI. — **po-lyp'i-fer** (pŏ-lĭp'Ĭ-fẽr), *n. Obs.*

pol'y-pif'er-ous (-ŭs), **pol'y-pig'er-ous** (-pĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*polypus* + *-ferous, -gerous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing polyps, or polypites.

pol'y-pin'nate, *a.* See POLY-.

Pol'y-pla-coph'o-ra (-plā-kŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLY-; PLACOPHORA.] *Zool.* Syn. of PLACOPHORA. — **pol'y-pla-coph'o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **pol'y-plac'o-phore** (-plăk'ō-fōr ; 201), *n.* — **pol'y-pla-coph'o-rous** (-plā-kŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.*

pol'y-plas'tic, *a. Biol.* Assuming, or able to assume, many forms.

pol'y-ple-sy, *n.* = POLYSPASY.

Pol'y-ple'cˊtron (pŏl'Ĭ-plĕk'-tŏn), *n.* [NL. ; *poly-* + Gr. πλῆκτρον spur, plectrum.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the peacock pheasants.

2. [*l. c.*] *Music.* An old kind of harpsichord or spinet.

pol'yp-ne'a, pol'yp-ne'ic. Vars. of POLYPNŒA, POLYPNŒIC.

pol'yp-nœ'a (pŏl'Ĭp-nē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *poly-* + Gr. πνοή, πνοή, a breathing.] *Med.* Rapid respiration ; quickness of breathing. — **pol'yp-nœ'ic** (-Ĭk), *a.*

pol'y-pod (pŏl'Ĭ-pŏd). Var. of POLYPODY.

pol'y-pod, *a.* [*poly-* + *-pod.*] Having many feet or legs — *n.* A polypod animal.

Po-lyp'o-da (pō-lĭp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Any of various groups of animals with numerous feet or footlike parts, as myriapods, polychæte worms, cephalopods, etc. *Obs.*

po-lyp'o-dous (pō-lĭp'ō-dŭs), *a.* [See POLYP.] = POLYPOD.

pol'yp-oid, pol'yp-o-i'dal, *a.* [*polyp* + *-oid.*] Resembling a polyp or a polypus.

Pol'y-po-mor'pha (pŏl'Ĭ-pō-mŏr'fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYP; -MORPHOUS.] *Zool.* A division of Coelenterata containing the Hydrozoa, Scyphozoa, and Actinozoa as distinct from the Ctenophora. — **pol'y-po-mor'phic** (-fĭk), *a.*

pol'y-pore (pŏl'Ĭ-pōr ; 201), *n. Bot.* Any species of *Polyporus.*

po-lyp'o-rous (pō-lĭp'ō-rŭs), *a.* See POLY-. [pous.]

Pla-cophora. [pous.]

pol'y-pose (pŏl'Ĭ-pōs), *a.* Polypous.

pol'y-po-tome' (-tōm'), *n. Polypus* + *-tome.] Surg.* An instrument used in removing polypi.

pol'y-prag'ma-cy (-prăg'mȧ-sĭ), *n.* Polypragmaty. *Rare.*

pol'y-prag-mat'ic (-prăg-măt'Ĭk), **pol'y-prag-mat'i-cal** (-Ĭ-kăl), *a.* Overbusy; esp., officious. — **pol'y-prag-mat'ic,** *n. All Rare.*

pol'y-prag'ma-tism (-prăg'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* Polypragmaty. — **pol'y-prag'ma-tist.** *n. Both Rare.*

pol'y-prag'ma-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. πραγματεία business.] State of being overbusy; esp., officiousness. *Rare.*

pol'y-prag'mon, *n.* [Gr. πολυπράγμων.] A busybody. — **pol'y-prag'mo-net'ic,** *a.* — **pol'y-prag-mon'ic** (-prăg-mŏn'Ĭk), *a.* — **pol'y-prag'mon-ist,** *n.* — **pol'y-prag'mon-y,** *n. All Obs. or R.*

pol'y-pris-mat'ic, *a. Cryst.* Exhibiting the faces of more than one prism.

pol'yp-tote (pŏl'Ĭp-tōt), *a.* [See POLYPTOTON.] Having many cases. *Rare.* — *n.* A noun having many cases

pol'y-rhi'zal (pŏl'Ĭ-rī'zăl), **pol'y-rhi'zous** (-zŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολύρριζος ; πολυς many + ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* Having many roots, or rootlets.

pol'y-sal'i-cyl'ide, *n. Org. Chem.* See SALICYLIDE.

pol'y-sar'ci-a (pŏl'Ĭ-sär'shĭ-ȧ ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL. or NL., fr. Gr πολυσαρκία ; πολύς much + σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] *Med* Obesity. — **pol'y-sar'cous** (-kŭs), *a.*

pol'y-se'mous (-sē'mŭs), *a.* [L. *polysemus*, Gr. πολύσημος.] Various in meanings.

pol'y-sep'al-ous, *a.* See POLY-

pol'y-sil'i-cate, *n. Chem.* See SILICATE. [SILICIC ACID.]

pol'y-si-lic'ic (-sĭ-lĭs'Ĭk) *a.* See **pol'y-si-phon'ic** (-sī-fŏn'Ĭk), **pol'y-si'phon-ous** (-sī'fŏn-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Having several siphons.

pol'y-so-mat'ic, *a.* [See POLY-; SOMATIC.] *Geol* Formed of grains; — of mineral aggregates.

pol'y-so-mit'ic (-sō-mĭt'Ĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + *somite* + *-ic.*] *Zoöl.* Formed by the coalescence or grouping together of a number of primitively distinct somites

pol'y-spast (pŏl'Ĭ-spăst), *n.* [L. *polyspaston*, fr. Gr. πολύσπαστον, fr. πολυσπαστος drawn by several cords.] A kind of windlass with several pulleys; also, an old device for setting dislocated joints. *Obs.*

pol'y-sperm, *n. Bot.* A tree with a many-seeded fruit. *Obs.*

pol'y-sper'mal (pŏl'Ĭ-spûr'mȧl), **pol'y-sper'mous** (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολυσπερμος ; πολύς many + σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* Having many seeds.

pol'y-spored (-spōrd ; 201), **pol'y-spor'ic** (-spŏr'Ĭk), **po-lys'po-rous** (pō-lĭs'pō-rŭs ; pŏl'Ĭ-spō'rŭs), *a* Having many spores.

pol'y-stach'y-ous (-stăk'Ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. στάχυς ear of grain.] *Bot.* Having many spikes

pol'y-ste'le (-stē'lē), **-stē'lĭ** (-lĭk), *a Bot.* Having several steles.

pol'y-stem'o-nous (pŏl'Ĭ-stĕm'ō-nŭs ; -stē'mō-nŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + *-stemonous.*] *Bot.* Having stamens more than double the number of perianth segments.

po-lys'ti-chous (pō-lĭs'tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [Gr πολύστιχος. See POLY-; STICH.] Arranged in several or many rows.

pol'y-stom'a-tous, *a.* [*poly-* + *-stomatous.*] **a** Having many mouths or openings. **b** Of or pert. to the Polystomata

pol'y-stome (pŏl'Ĭ-stōm), *n.* [Gr. πολύστομος many-mouthed ; πολυς + στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl* Polystomatous.

pol'y-sto'mi-um (-stō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *poly-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* Any of the pores which collectively represent the mouth in certain jellyfishes.

Po-lys'to-mum (pō-lĭs'tō-mŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See POLYSTOMATIDÆ. [= POLYSTYLE.]

pol'y-sty'lar (pŏl'Ĭ-stĭ'lär), *a.*

pol'y-sty'lous (-lŭs), *a. Bot.* Having many styles.

pol'y-sul'phu-ra'tion (-sŭl'fŭ-rā'shŭn), **pol'y-sul'phu-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn ; -rĭ-zā'-), *n.* Formation of polysulphides

pol'y-sul'phu-ret, *n. Chem* A polysulphide. *Obsoles.*

pol'y-syl-lab'i-cism (pŏl'Ĭ-sĭ-lăb'Ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Polysyllabism.

pol'y-syl'la-bl. Polysyllable. *Ref. Sp.*

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pol'y-sym-met'ri-cal (pŏl'Ĭ-sĭ-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a. Biol.* Divisible into like parts by more than one axial plane; actinomorphic; — applied esp. to flowers. — **pol'y-sym-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **pol'y-sym'me-try** (-sĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.*

pol'y-syn'de-ton (-sĭn'dē-tŏn), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. σύνδετος bound together.] *Rhet.* A figure consisting in frequent repetition of the conjunction, as, "We have ships and men and money and stores." Opposed to *asyndeton*.

pol'y-syn'the-sism (-thē-sĭz'm), *n.* [See POLY-; SYNTHESIS.] The fusion of many parts in one; specif., the grammatical practice of those languages, as American Indian languages, which combine word elements into a single word which is equivalent to a sentence in other languages. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.

pol'y-syn-thet'ic (-sĭn-thĕt'Ĭk), *a.* Characterized by polysynthesism. — **polysynthetic twinning.** See TWIN, *n.*, 4.

pol'y-tech'nic (-tĕk'nĭk), *a.* [F. *polytechnique*, Gr. πολύτεχνος; πολύς + τέχνη an art.] Including, or pert. to, many arts and sciences; — applied esp. to schools where many practical branches of art and science are taught, or to exhibitions of machinery and industrial products.

pol'y-tech'nic, *n.* A polytechnic school or institution.

pol'y-the-ism (pŏl'Ĭ-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. θεός god: cf. F. *polythéisme*.] The doctrine of, or belief in, a plurality of gods. — **pol'y-the-ist**, *n.* — **pol'y-the-is'tic** (-thē-ĭs'tĭk), **pol'y-the-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pol'y-the-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pol'y-thi-on'ic (-thī-ŏn'Ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of a series of acids having more than one atom of sulphur in the molecule, as dithionic acid, etc.

po-lyt'o-cous (pō-lĭt'ō-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολυτόκος; πολύς + τόκος offspring.] **1.** *Bot.* Polycarpic. *Obs.* *A. Gray.* **2.** *Zoöl.* Producing many eggs or young at one time.

po-lyt'o-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. τομή a cutting.] *Bot.* Divided into more than two secondary parts or branches; — opp. to *dichotomous*. — **po-lyt'o-my** (-mĭ), *n.*

pol'y-ton'ic (pŏl'Ĭ-tŏn'Ĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + *tone.*] *Philol.* Having several pitch tones. See ISOLATING LANGUAGE.

pol'y-tope (pŏl'Ĭ-tōp), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. τόπος place.] *Geom.* The analogue in *n*-dimensional geometry of the polygon in plane, and the polyhedron in solid, geometry.

Pol'y-tri-cha'ce-æ (-trĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n.* [NL. See POLYTRICHUM.] *Bot.* A family of acrocarpous mosses, usually large, with simple or branching erect shoots growing from an underground stem, and leaves with the costa bearing longitudinal lamellæ of variable structure. The antheridia are borne in conspicuous terminal rosettes. The family includes many common mosses, the chief genera being *Polytrichum* and *Pogonatum*. — **pol'y-tri-cha'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Po-lyt'ri-chum (pō-lĭt'rĭ-kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πολύτριχος very hairy.] *Bot.* A genus of large terrestrial mosses, the haircap mosses, typifying the Polytrichaceæ, having square or hexagonal capsules.

pol'y-trop'ic (pŏl'Ĭ-trŏp'Ĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + *-tropic.*] **1.** Versatile. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.* **2.** *Math.* **a** Of a curve, turning more than once round a pole. **b** Of a function, multiform; polydromic.

pol'y-tung'stic (-tŭng'stĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of a series of complex acids of tungsten containing more than one atom of that element to the molecule.

pol'y-type (pŏl'Ĭ-tīp), *n.* [*poly-* + *-type*: cf. F. *polytype*, a.] *Print.* A cast, or facsimile copy, of an engraved block, matter in type, etc. — **pol'y-type**, *a.*

pol'y-type, *v. t.*; -TYPED (-tīpt); -TYP'ING (-tīp'Ĭng). *Print.* To produce a polytype of; as, to *polytype* an engraving.

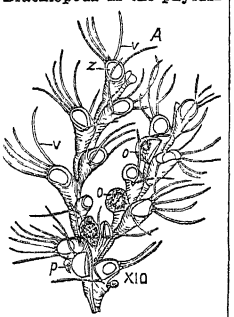
pol'y-typ'ic (-tĭp'Ĭk) } *a.* [See POLYTYPE.] Having several **pol'y-typ'i-cal** (-Ĭ-kăl) } or many types or representatives; — opposed to *monotypic*.

pol'y-u'ri-a (-ū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Excessive secretion of urine, either temporary, as in nervous excitement, fevers, hysteria, etc., or permanent, as in diabetes or some forms of kidney disease. — **pol'y-u'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

pol'y-va'lent (pŏl'Ĭ-vā'lĕnt; pŏ-lĭv'ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*poly-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENT.] **1.** *Chem.* Multivalent. **2.** Powerful against many poisonous infections. — **pol'y-va'lence** (-lĕns), *n.*

Po-lyx'e-na (pŏ-lĭk'sē-nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολυξένη.] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Priam and Hecuba, betrothed to Achilles. At their wedding Paris treacherously slew Achilles, and after the fall of Troy Polyxena was sacrificed to appease his shade. Another story relates that she fell in love with Achilles, fled to the Greeks, and after Achilles's death killed herself on his tomb. See HECUBA.

Pol'y-zo'a (pŏl'Ĭ-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *poly-* + *-zoa.*] **1.** A class of aquatic, mostly marine, animals which reproduce by budding and with few exceptions form permanently attached colonies variously shaped, often branching, and of delicate mosslike character, or flat and incrusting stones, seaweeds, etc. They are also called *Bryozoa*, and are commonly placed with the Brachiopoda in the phylum Molluscoida. The zooids are complex, having an alimentary canal with distinct mouth and anus, surrounded by a body cavity, and a protrusible structure (the *lophophore*) bearing numerous tentacles. The external cuticle may be chitinous or gelatinous, or calcareous and hard. Some forms bear *avicularia*, which are zooids modified into pincerlike, prehensile processes, of uncertain function, sometimes shaped extraordinarily like a bird's head and bill. In others these are wholly or partly replaced by movable spinelike processes called *vibracula*.



One of the Polyzoa (*Bicellaria ciliata*). *o*, *o* Œcia; *p* Avicularium; *v*, *v* Vibracula; *z* Zœcium.

2. An order of Cestoda containing those tapeworms clearly divided into a scolex and proglottids.

pol'y-zo'an (pŏl'Ĭ-zō'ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Polyzoa; bryozoan. — *n.* **a** One of the Polyzoa. **b** A polypide.

pol'y-zo-a'ri-um (-zō-ā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A polyzoan colony or the supporting skeleton of such a colony. — **pol'y-zo-a'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pol'y-zo'ic (-zō'Ĭk), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Composed of many zooids. **b** Designating a spore that produces many sporozoites.

pol'y-zome (pŏl'Ĭ-zōm), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. ζῶμα girdle.] *Math.* Any sum of square roots of rational integral functions all of the same degree in rectangular coördinates, as $\sqrt{v} + \sqrt{v} + \ldots$. — **pol'y-zo'mal** (-zō'măl), *a.*

pol'y-zon'al (-zōn'ăl), *a.* Consisting of many zones or rings. **polyzonal lens.** = ECHELON LENS.

pol'y-zo'oid (-zō'oid), *n. Zoöl.* A zooid of a polyzoan; a polypide. — *a.* Like, or pert. to, the Polyzoa.

pom'ace (pŭm'ās), *n.* [L. *pomum* a fruit, LL., an apple: cf. OF. *pomache*, LL. *pomacium* cider.] **1.** **a** The substance of apples, or of similar fruit, crushed by grinding, as in making cider. **b** The substance of anything mashed or crushed to a pulpy mass, as of fish or the castor-oil bean. **2.** The head, entrails, etc., of a sheep. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Po'ma-cen'tri-dæ (pō'mȧ-sĕn'trĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πῶμα a cover + κεντρον a prickle.] *Zoöl.* A family of marine acanthopterygian fishes of the suborder Chromides, distinguished from the Cichlidæ by having only two spines in the anal fin. They are often brilliantly colored, and live almost entirely along the tropical coral reefs. The type genus is **Po'ma-cen'trus** (-trŭs). — **po'ma-cen'trid** (-trĭd), *a. & n.* — **po'ma-cen'troid** (-troid), *a. & n.*

po-ma'ceous (pō-mā'shŭs), *a.* [LL. *pomum* an apple.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Belonging to the Pomaceæ. **b** Of the nature or appearance of a pome. **2.** Of or pertaining to apples; as, a *pomaceous* harvest.

po-made' (pō-mād'), *n.* [ME. *pomade*; cf. OF. *pomade* cider, Pr. *pomada*, LL. *pomata*; all fr. L. *pomum* fruit, LL., an apple. Cf. POMATUM.] Cider. *Obs. or Archaic.*

po-made' (pō-mād'; pō-mäd'; 277), *n.* [F. *pommade*, fr. It. *pomata*, fr. LL. *pomum* apple.] Perfumed ointment, said orig. to have contained apples as an ingredient; esp., a fragrant unguent for the hair; pomatum.

po-made', *v. t.* To anoint with pomade.

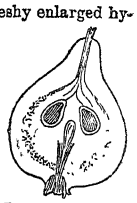
Po'ma-der'ris (pō'mȧ-dĕr'Ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πῶμα lid, cover + δέρρις skin.] *Bot.* A genus of hoary pubescent rhamnaceous shrubs, confined to Australia and New Zealand. They have many panicled white or yellowish flowers, the ovary partly adnate to the calyx, the stamens exceeding the petals. *P. apetala*, called *hazel*, has fine-grained wood, used by coopers, turners, etc.

po'man-der (pō'măn-dĕr; pō-măn'dĕr; 277), *n.* [Formerly also *pomamber*, *pomeamber* (*Oxf. E. D.*). See POME; AMBER.] **1.** A perfume or mixture of perfumes, formerly often made in a ball, inclosed in a perforated box or bag, and carried on the person, as to guard against infection. **2.** A box to contain such perfume, often apple-shaped.

pom'a-rine (pŏm'ȧ-rĭn; -rīn, 183, 277), *a.* [Gr. πῶμα lid + ῥίς, ῥινός, nose: cf. F. *pomarin*.] Designating a jaeger gull (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) of the northern seas. It has the middle tail feathers somewhat elongated and obtuse, and is larger and darker above than the parasitic jaeger.

po-ma'tum (pō-mā'tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *pomum* apple. See POMADE.] A perfumed unguent, esp. for the hair; pomade.

pome (pōm), *n.* [OF. *pome* apple, F. *pomme*, L. *pomum* a fruit. Cf. POMADE.] **1.** *Bot.* A fruit having several carti-laginous, papery, or bony carpels in a fleshy enlarged hypanthium; the characteristic fruit of the apple family (Malaceæ).


Pome of Pear in section, showing two Carpels

2. A ball or globe, as the mound of dominion; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, a ball of silver or other metal filled with hot water and used by the priest to warm his hands.

3. *Fortif.* = SHOULDER. *Obs.*

pome-gran'ate (pŏm-grăn'ăt; pŭm'-; 277), *n.* [ME. *pomgarnet*, OF. *pome grenate*, F. *grenade*; OF. *pome* apple, F. *pomme* + OF. *grenate*, fr. L. *granata*, fem. of *granatus* grained, having many grains or seeds. See POME; GARNET, GRAIN.] **1.** **a** The somewhat angular fruit, resembling an orange in size and color, of a tropical Asiatic punicaceous tree (*Punica granatum*). It has a hard rind and many seeds in a crimson pulp of agreeable acid flavor, which is eaten uncooked, and also made into a beverage. The astringent rind has been used in medicine and tanning; this and the flowers yield a red dye. **b** The tree bearing this fruit. **2.** In Australia, a species of caper (*Capparis nobilis*). **3.** An ornament resembling a pomegranate.


Pomegranate. Flowering Branch, and Fruit whole and in section

pom'e-lo (pŏm'ē-lō), *n.* [Cf. POMPELMOUS.] The grapefruit, or common market variety of the shaddock, having round medium-sized fruits. See SHADDOCK.

Pom'er-a'ni-an (pŏm'ēr-ā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Pomerania, a province of Prussia on the Baltic Sea.

Pom'er-a'ni-an, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Pomerania. **2.** One of a breed of medium-sized or small dogs of German origin, with long silky hair forming a ruff or frill about the chest, bushy tail, sharp foxlike muzzle, and pointed ears. Black, white, brown, and other colors are bred. They are intelligent and interesting, but often bad-tempered. Small specimens, under eight pounds, are now preferred as pets. Called also *spitz dog*.


Pomeranian, 2.

po'me-rid'i-an (pō'mē-rĭd'Ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *pomeridianus*.] **1.** Postmeridian. **2.** *Bot.* Blossoming after noon.

po'mey (pō'mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* POMEYS (-mĭz). [Cf. POMMÉ.] *Her.* A roundel vert, — supposed to resemble an apple.

pom'fret (pŏm'frĕt), *n.* [Perh. corrupt. fr. Pg. *pampo* a kind of fish.] **a** A deep-bodied, sooty-black, pelagic spiny-finned fish (*Brama raii*), of the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Pacific Ocean, valued for food. The name is extended to other allied fishes. **b** Any of several stromateoid food fishes; esp., the East Indian *Stromateoides argenteus* or *S. cinereus*, resembling the common harvest fish.

Pom'fret (pŏm'frĕt), *or* **pomfret, cake.** A small black flat confection, chiefly licorice, — so called from Pontefract (*colloq. pron.* pŏm'frĕt), Eng., where it originated. *Eng.*

po-mif'er-ous (pō-mĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pomifer*; *pomum* fruit + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing pomes, or applelike fruits.

pom'mée', **pom'mé'** (pŏ'mā'), *a.* [F. *pommé* grown round or like an apple, p. p. of *pommer* to pome.] *Her.* Having the ends terminating in rounded protuberances or single balls; — said of a cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*

pom'mel (pŭm'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *pomel*, OF. *pomel*, F. *pommeau*, LL. *pomellus*, fr. L. *pomum* fruit, LL. also, an apple. See POME.] **1.** A knob, ball, or globular body, as at the end or top of a finial, pillar, tent pole, dome, cascabel, etc. *Obs.* **2.** Specif.: **a** The knob on the hilt of a sword, saber, or the like, cascabel of a cannon, etc. **b** The crown of the head. *Obs.* **c** A woman's breast. *Obs.* **d** The knoblike protuberance at the front and top of a saddlebow. **3.** *Leather Manuf.* A tool for softening and raising the grain, or one for producing a velvety appearance on fancy leathers. The first is usually a convex wooden float file with a strap handle; the other is usually of cork. **4.** A kind of square-ended stone mason's chisel. *Eng.* **5.** The long-handled bat used in knur and spell. *Eng.*

pom'mel, *v. t.*; -MELED (-ĕld) or -MELLED; -MEL-ING or -MEL-LING. To beat severely; to pommel a horse.

pol'y-syl'la-ble, *a.* Polysyllabic

pol'y-syl'lo-gism (-sĭl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* A system of syllogisms.

pol'y-syl'lo-gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk), *a.*

pol'y-syn-det'ic (-sĭn-dĕt'Ĭk), *a.* Characterized by polysyndeton. — **pol'y-syn-det'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pol'y-syn'the-sis (-sĭn'thē-sĭs), *n.* = POLYSYNTHESISM.

pol'y-syn-thet'i-cal (-sĭn-thĕt'Ĭ-kăl), *a.* Polysynthetic. *Rare.* — **pol'y-syn-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pol'y-syn-thet'i-cism (-Ĭ-sĭz'm), **pol'y-syn'the-tism** (-sĭn'thē-tĭz'm), *n.* Polysynthesism.

pol'y-tech'ni-cal (-tĕk'nĭ-kăl), *a.* Polytechnic.

pol'y-tech'nics (-nĭks), *n.* Science of the mechanic arts. *Rare.*

pol'y-ter'pene, *n.* See TERPENE.

Pol'y-tha-la'mi-a (-thȧ-lā'mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See POLYTHALAMOUS.] *Zoöl.* **a** A division of Foraminifera including those having a many-chambered shell, — sometimes including all the Foraminifera. **b** Syn. of TETRABRANCHIATA. — **pol'y-tha-la'mi-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **pol'y-tha-lam'ic** (-lăm'Ĭk), *a.*

pol'y-thal'a-mous (-thăl'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. θάλαμος a chamber.] Many-chambered.

pol'y-the-ize (pŏl'Ĭ-thē-īz), *v. i.* To adhere to, or to inculcate, polytheism.

pol'y-the'ĭ-a (-thē'lĭ-ȧ), **pol'y-the'ly** (-thē'lĭ), *n.* [NL. *poly-thelia*; *poly-* + Gr. θηλή a nipple.] *Anat.* The occurrence of supernumerary nipples.

pol'y-the'lism (-thē'lĭz'm), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. θηλή a nipple.] *Anat.* The state of having more than two nipples.

po-lyth'e-ous, *a.* [Gr. πολύθεος.] Polytheistic. *Obs.*

pol'y-ti-tan'ic, *a.* See POLY-.

po-lyt'o-ky, *n.* [Gr. πολυτοκία.] Fecundity. *Obs. & R.*

pol'y-tone, *n.* [*poly-* + *tone.*] Utterance characterized by varied tone or pitch, as in ordinary speech; — opposed to *monotone*.

pol'y-to'pi-an, *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. τόπος place.] A traveler to many places. *Obs. & R.*

pol'y-trich'i-a (-trĭ-kĭ'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Hypertrichosis.

po-lyt'rĭ-chous (pō-lĭt'rĭ-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολύτριχος having much hair.] *Zoöl.* Thickly covered with hairs or cilia.

po-lyt'ro-chal (pō-lĭt'rō-kăl), **po-lyt'ro-chous** (-kŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. τροχός wheel.] *Zoöl.* Having many circles of cilia.

pol'y-troph'ic (pŏl'Ĭ-trŏf'Ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολυτρόφος nutritious.] **1.** Very nutritious. *Obs.* **2.** *Bacteriol.* Deriving nourishment from more than one organic substance, as pathogenic bacteria. [*n.* See -ATE.]

pol'y-tung'state (-tŭng'stāt), **pol'y-typ'age** (pŏl'Ĭ-tīp'ĭj), *n.* Process of making polytypes.

pol'y-typ'al (-ăl), *a.* Polytypic.

pol'y-u-re'sis (-ū-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *poly-* + Gr. οὐρησις urination.] *Med.* = POLYURIA

polyvo. + PULLEY.

pol'y-vol'tine (-vŏl'tĭn), *n.* [*poly-* + It. *volta* turn, time. Cf. MULTIVOLTINE.] *Zoöl.* A kind of silkworm producing several broods in a season.

pol'y-zo'a-ry (-zō'ȧ-rĭ), *n. Zoöl.* A polyzoarium.

pol'y-zo'ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Zoöl.* Quality of being compound (composed of many zooids).

pol'y-zo'ön (-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -ZOA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A polypide.

Po-ma'ce-æ (pō-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. L. *pomum* apple.] *Bot.* Syn. of MALACEÆ.

po-ma'ceous (pō-mā'shŭs), *a.* Resembling pomace.

po-ma'da, *n.* [Cf. It. *pome*, *pomo*, knob, pommel.] Vaulting into the saddle or over the horse with one hand on the pommel. *Obs.*

po-ma'da re-ver'sa. Vaulting off a horse. *Obs.*

po-ma'do. + POMADA, POMADE

pomaise. + PUMICE.

Po-mak' (pō-mäk'), *n.* Bulgarian convert to Mohammedanism.

pomall. + POMMEL.

po-mard', *n.* See POMMARD.

po-ma'ri-ous, *a.* [L. *pomarius* of fruit.] Pert. to a pomary. *Obs.*

‖ **po'ma ro'sa** (pō'mȧ rō'-sȧ). [Sp.] *W. Indies.* **a** = MALAY APPLE **a**. **b** The rose apple.

po'ma-ry, *n.* [L. *pomarium*.] A fruit-garden; orchard. *Obs*

po-mate' (pō-māt'), *n.* Pomatum. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To grease with pomatum. *Scot.*

Po'ma-tom'i-dæ (pō'mȧ-tŏm'Ĭ-dē), **Po-mat'o-mus** (pō-măt'ō-mŭs). [NL.; Gr. πῶμα cover + τόμος a cut.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of CHEILODIPTERIDÆ, CHEILODIPTERUS. — **po-mat'o-mid** (pō-măt'ō-mĭd), *n.* [pomatum.]

po-ma'tum, *v. t.* To dress with pomatum.

po'maun-der. + POMANDER.

pom'be (pŏm'bē), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *pombe* (perh. ultimately the same word as PULQUE), whence prob. Kongo *mbamvu*, Swahili *pombe*.] A kind of beer made from grain. *Africa.*

pombgranade. + POMEGRANATE.

pome, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *pommer*. See POME, *n.*] To grow to a head, or form a head in growing. *Obs.*

pome (pōm). Dial. Eng var. of PALM.

pome-apis, *n.* [F. *pomme d'api*, earlier *pomme Appie*, fr. *Appius*, a personal name.] A kind of apple. *Obs.*

pomeawe. + POMMEL.

pomecedre, *n.* [F. *cédre* citron. It. *cedro*. See POME, *n.*; CITRON.] Pomecitron. *Obs.*

pome-cit'ron, *n.* [*pome* + *citron*] **1.** A citron, or fruit of a tree of the genus *Citrus*, esp. of *Citrus medica genuina*. *Obs.* **2.** An old variety of apple, so named from its shape or flavor. *Obs.*

pomedorry, *n.* [F. *pomme* apple + *dorée* gilded.] *Old Cookery.* A risole endored (yellowed) with yolk of egg. *Obs.*

pomegarnet. + POMEGRANATE.

pomege. + PUMICE. [melon.]

pomegranate melon. Dudaim]

po'meis (pō'mĭs), *n.*; *pl.* POMEIS. *Her.* = POMEY.

pomel + POMMEL.

pomeled, *a.* Pomely. *Obs.*

pomeleea. + POMELY.

pome'ly, *a.* [OF. *pomelé*, F. *pommelé*. See POMMEL, POME.] Dappled. *Obs.*

pome'pear', *n.* [Cf. F. *pomme poire*.] A small round pear. *Obs.*

pomeri. + POMARY.

pome'roy' (pŏm'roi; pŭm'-), *n.* Also **pome-roy'al.** [F. *roi* king, or E. or F. *royal*. See POME, *n.*] A kind of apple. *Obs.*

pometie, pomette. + POMMETTÉE.

pome'wa'ter, *n.* A kind of large, sweet apple. *Obs.*

pomeys. + PUMICE.

pomgarnade, pomgarnet. + POMEGRANATE.

pomice. + PUMICE.

pom'ice (pŭm'ĭs). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POMACE

po'mi-cul'ture (pō'mĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [L. *pomum* fruit + *cultura* culture.] Fruit culture.

po'mi-cul'tur-ist (-tūr-ĭst), *n.*

po'mi-form (pō'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pomum* a fruit, apple + *-form*.] Apple-shaped.

Po-mi'no (pō-mē'nō), *n.* [It., fr. the name of a district in Tuscany.] A wine of the Bordeaux type, made in central Italy.

pomis. + PUMICE.

pom'ly. + POMELY.

pom'ma-do. + POMADA.

pom'mage (pŏm'ĭj), *n.* [Cf. F. *pommage* cider apples, or E. *pomace*.] 1. Cider. *Obs.* 2. = POMACE, 1. *Rare.*

pom'man-der. + POMANDER.

Pom-mard', Po-mard' (pō-mär'), *n.* [From *Pommard*, near Beaune, France.] A red Burgundy, usually of a high quality.

pomme (pŏm), *n.* = POMEY.

pomme d'Api, pomme d'Apis. + POME-APIS.

‖ **pomme' de terre'** (pŏm' dē târ'). [F., lit., earth apple.] The potato.

pom'meled, pom'melled (pŏm'ĕld), *a. Her.* a Having a pommel of specified tincture. **b** = POMMETTÉE. [that pommels.]

pom'mel-er, pom'el-ler, *n.* One

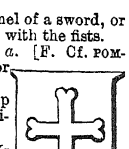
pom-mel'ion (pō-mĕl'yŭn), *n.* [See POMMEL.] *Ordnance.* A cascabel or its knob. *Obs.*

pom'mel-lée, pom'e-lée (pŏm'ĕ-lā), **pom'mel-ly**, *a.* [OF. *pommelé*.] *Her.* = POMMETTÉE.

pom'me-lo. Var. of POMELO.

LING. To beat soundly, as with the pommel of a sword, or with something knoblike; hence, to beat with the fists.

pom'met-tée, *or* **pom'met-té** (pŏm'ĕ-tā), *a.* [F. Cf. POMMÉE.] *Her.* Having two or more balls or knobs at each end; — said of a cross.



Cross Pommettée

Po'mo (pō'mō), *n.* An Indian of the group of nearly extinct California tribes constituting the Kulanapan stock.

po-mol'o-gist (pō-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* An expert in pomology; a grower of fruits.

po-mol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [L. *pomum* fruit + *-logy:* cf. F. *pomologie.*] Science and practice of fruit growing; horticulture dealing with the cultivation of fruits. — **po'mo-log'i-cal** (pō'mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **po'mo-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Po-mo'na (pō-mō'nă), *n.* [L., fr. *pomum* fruit.] *Rom. Relig.* The old Italian goddess of the fruit of trees.

pomp (pŏmp), *n.* [ME. *pompe*, F. *pompe*, L. *pompa*, fr. Gr. πομπή a sending, a solemn procession, pomp, fr. πέμπειν to send.] **1.** A show of magnificence; brilliant display; splendor; sometimes, esp. in the *pl.*, vain or ostentatious display; as, *pomps* and vanities.

Pride, *pomp*, and circumstance of glorious war *Shak.*

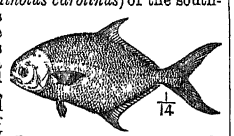
2. A procession marked by magnificent display, splendor, or solemn dignity; a pageant.

Syn. — Display, pageant, pageantry, splendor, state, magnificence, ostentation, grandeur, pride. See PARADE.

pom'pa-dour (pŏm'pȧ-dōōr; *colloq.* -dŏr), *n.* Any of various things named after the Marquise de Pompadour, of France; as: **a** A shade of crimson or pink color. **b** A style of dress cut low and square in the neck. **c** (1) A mode of dressing a woman's hair by drawing it straight back from the forehead over a roll; also, a mode of dressing men's hair by brushing it straight up from the forehead. (2) The hair dressed in this style. **d** A South American chatterer (*Xipholena pompadora*) of brilliant reddish purple color with white wings.

Pom'pa-dour, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Marquise de Pompadour; specif. [*l.c.*], designating fabrics, as silks or ribbons, having small floral designs in delicate colors.

pom'pa-no (pŏm'pȧ-nō), *n.* [Sp. *pámpano.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A marine carangoid fish (*Trachinotus carolinus*) of the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America, one of the best of food fishes. It reaches a length of 18 inches, has a deep, thin body and rounded head, is toothless when adult, and is covered with small scales with blue, silvery, or golden luster. Often, any of various other less valued fishes of this or a related genus, as (of North American coast) the round pompano (*Trachinotus falcatus*), the great pompano (see PERMIT, fish), the banner pompano, etc. **b** A harvest fish (*Palometa simillimus*) of the California coast. See also IRISH POMPANO.



1/14

Pompano (*Trachinotus carolinus*).

Pom-pe'ian (pŏm-pē'yăn; -ăn), *a.* [L. *Pompeianus.*] Of or pertaining to Pompeii, an ancient town of Campania buried by ashes from an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, A. D. 79, and partly uncovered by modern excavations; hence, denoting, or relating to, the art and culture shown by Pompeian relics. — *n.* A citizen or inhabitant of Pompeii.

Pompeian red, a red color of the shade seen on many houses in Pompeii, due to the use of red ocher.

pom'pho-lyx (pŏm'fō-lĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πομφόλυξ a bubble, slag on the surface of smelted ore, fr. πομφός a blister.] **1.** *Old Chem.* Also **pom'pho-lix.** See ZINC OXIDE. **2.** *Med.* A vesicle; also, a skin disease marked by an eruption of vesicles, esp. on the palms and soles; pemphigus.

pom'pier lad'der, *or* **pom'pier** (pŏm'pyĕr; *F.* pôN'pyā'), *n.* [F. *pompier* fireman.] A fireman's scaling ladder consisting of a pole with cross rungs, and a hook at one end.

Pom-pil'i-dæ (pŏm-pĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pompilus*, generic name, Gr. πομπίλος a fish that follows ships.] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of slender fossorial wasps, usually black, with the abdomen oval and short-petioled, and the legs strong and spinose. Most species, as the tarantula killer, burrow in the ground and provision their nests with spiders. **Pom'pi-lus** (pŏm'pĭ-lŭs) is the type genus. — **pom'pi-lid** (-lĭd), *a. & n.* — **pom'pi-loid** (-loid), *a.*

pom'pi-on (pŭm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [OF. *pompon.* See PUMPKIN.] **1.** A pumpkin. *Now Rare.* **2.** The shaddock. *Obs.*

pom'-pom' (pŏm'pŏm'), *n.* [Imitative.] A Vickers-Maxim one-pounder automatic machine cannon using metallic ammunition fed from a looped belt attached to the gun; — popularly so called from its peculiar drumming sound in action. Sometimes, any of other similar automatic cannons.

pom'pon (pŏm'pŏn; *F.* pôN'pôN'), *n.* [F.] **1.** An ornamental ball, as of silk or feathers, for women's costume. **2.** *Mil.* A tuft or ball of wool, or the like, sometimes worn on the front of the hat, shako, etc. **3.** **a** A hardy garden chrysanthemum having buttonlike heads of flowers. **b** Any of several dwarf varieties of the Provence rose.

pom-pos'i-ty (pŏm-pŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. LL. *pompositas.*] Pompous quality or state; pomposness.

pom'pous (pŏm'pŭs), *a* [F. *pompeux*, L. *pomposus.* See POMP.] **1.** Displaying pomp; stately; showy with grandeur; magnificent; as, a *pompous* procession. *Now R.* **2.** Characterized by excessive self-importance; consequentially dignified; pretentious; ostentatious; vainglorious; inflated; as, *pompous* manners; a *pompous* style. *Chaucer.*

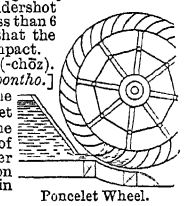
The *pompous* vanity of the old schoolmistress. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — See OSTENTATIOUS.

— pom'pous-ly, *adv.* — **pom'pous-ness**, *n.*

ponce'let (pŏns'lĕt), *n.* [After Jean Victor *Poncelet*, French engineer.] *Physics.* A unit of power, being the power obtained from an expenditure of one hundred kilogrammeters of energy per second. One poncelet equals *g* watts, when *g* is the value of the acceleration of gravity in centimeters.

Poncelet wheel. A kind of undershot water wheel suitable for falls of less than 6 feet, having buckets curved so that the water presses on them without impact.



Poncelet Wheel.

pon'cho (pŏn'chō), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOS (-chōz). [Sp.; cf. Araucanian *poncho*, *pontho.*] **1.** A kind of cloak worn by the Spanish Americans, like a blanket with a slit in the middle for the head. Also, a similar garment, as of rubber or oiled cloth, worn in other countries chiefly as a protection against rain, as by enlisted men in the United States army. **2.** Camlet or stout worsted. *Trade Name.*

pond (pŏnd), *n.* [ME. *ponde*, prob. orig. an inclosed body of water, and same word as *pound.* See POUND an inclosure.] **1.** A body of water naturally or artificially confined, and usually smaller than a lake; in England, usually, except locally, a body of water artificially confined. **2.** The Atlantic Ocean. *Jocose.*

pond, *v. t.* To make or collect into a pond.

pond apple. A small evergreen annonaceous tree (*Annona glabra*) of South Florida and the West Indies, having an edible oblong yellow fruit.

pon'der (pŏn'dĕr), *v. t.*; POND'ERED (-dĕrd); POND'ER-ING. [OF. *ponderer*, F. *pondérer*, L. *ponderare*, fr. *pondus*, *ponderis*, a weight, fr. *pendere* to weigh. See PENDANT; cf. POUND a weight.] **1.** To weigh. *Obs.* **2.** To weigh in the mind; esp., now, to view with deliberation; to examine carefully; to consider attentively.

Ponder the path of thy feet. *Prov.* IV. 26

Syn. — See CONSIDER.

pon'der, *v. i.* To meditate; deliberate; muse; consider; — usually followed by *on* or *over.* *Longfellow.*

pon'der-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *ponderabilis:* cf. F. *pondérable.*] Capable of being weighed, lit. or fig.; having appreciable weight. — **pon'der-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

pon'der-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ponderatio:* cf. F. *pondération.*] **1.** Act of weighing or balancing; balance; also, mental pondering, weighing, or estimating. *Rare.* **2.** Weight. *Rare.* **3.** Something weighty; a consideration. *Obs.*

pon'der-o-mo'tive, (pŏn'dĕr-ō-mō'tĭv), *a.* [L *pondus*, *ponderis*, weight + E. *motive.*] Lit., weight-moving; specif.: *Physics.* Pert. to or noting the force mutually exerted by conductors traversed by the electric current, or that exerted on such conductors by any magnetic field. *Ponderomotive* force tends to move the conductor bodily.

pon'der-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. OF. *ponderosité.*] Quality or state of being ponderous.

pon'der-ous (pŏn'dĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ponderosus*, fr. *pondus*, *-eris*, a weight; cf. F. *pondéreux.* See PONDER.] **1.** Very heavy; weighty; massive; as, a *ponderous* shield, load. **2.** Important; momentous; weighty. *Obs. or R.* "Your more *ponderous* and settled project." *Shak.* **3.** Pondering; thoughtful; deliberative. *Obs.* **4.** Heavy; dull; wanting lightness or spirit; as, a *ponderous* style; a *ponderous* joke.

Syn. — See BULKY.

ponderous spar, *Min.*, heavy spar. See BARITE.

— pon'der-ous-ly, *adv.* — **pon'der-ous-ness**, *n.*

pond'fish' (pŏnd'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of many small American fresh-water sunfishes of the family Centrarchidæ.

pond pine. A pine of the southern United States (*Pinus serotina*) found in sandy swamps of the coastal plain. It has three leaves in each sheath and short oblong cones.

pond scum. A scum often formed on the surface of stagnant or slow-moving water by the accumulation of free-floating algæ, mostly of the family Zygnemaceæ.

pond snail. Any of numerous fresh-water pulmonate gastropods of *Limnæa* and allied genera. See LIMNÆA.

pond spice. An American spicy lauraceous shrub (*Malapœnna geniculata*), with small oval leaves and axillary clusters of little yellow flowers. It grows in ponds and swamps from Virginia to Florida.

pond'weed' (pŏnd'wēd'), *n.* Any aquatic plant of the genus *Potamogeton*, many species being found in ponds or slow-moving rivers.

pone (pōn), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] A kind of johnny-cake; corn pone; also, a loaf of it. *Southern U. S.*

po'ne (pō'nē), *n.* [L. *pone*, imper. of *ponere* to place.] **1.** **a** An original writ, now superseded by the writ of certiorari, for removing a case from an inferior court into the Court of Exchequer. **b** An obsolete writ to enforce appearance in court by attaching goods or requiring securities. **2.** (*pron.* pōn) *Card Playing.* The player who cuts the cards, being usually the player on the dealer's right.

po'nent (pō'nĕnt), *a.* [OF., or It. *ponente*, properly, setting (applied to the setting sun), fr. L. *ponens*, p. pr. of *ponere* to put.] Western; occidental. *Archaic. Milton.*

pon'er-ol'o-gy (pŏn'ĕr-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. πονηρός wicked + *-logy.*] Theology treating of the doctrine of evil or sin.

pon-gee' (pŏn-jē'; pŏn'jē'), *n.* [Perh. fr. Chin. *pen*[3] native + *ssŭ*[1] silk.] A thin soft fabric of undyed silk from India or China; by extension, a dyed silk fabric of similar weave and texture.

Pon'go (pŏn'gō), *n.* [NL., fr. Kongo *mpongi* chimpanzee, or *mpongo* fatness, obesity.] *Zoöl.* A genus of anthropoids; — variously applied, most recently to the orangs. Also [*l. c.*], an orang.

pon'iard (pŏn'yȧrd), *n.* [F. *poignard*, fr. *poing* fist, L. *pugnus;* akin to *pugnare* to fight See PUGNACIOUS.] A kind of dagger, — usually slender with a triangular or square blade.



Poniard.

pon'iard, *v. t.*; PON'IARD-ED; PON'IARD-ING. [Cf. F. *poignarder.*] To pierce with a poniard.

‖**pons** (pŏnz), *n.*; *pl.* PONTES (pŏn'tēz). [L., a bridge.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A bridge; — applied to several parts which connect others; esp., the **pons Va-ro'li-i** (vȧ-rō'lĭ-ī), a broad mass of transverse fibers conspicuous on the ventral surface of the brain of man and mammals, at the anterior end of the medulla. At the sides it extends up and forms the middle peduncles of the cerebellum. The term is extended to include the structures dorsal to these transverse fibers. — **pons a'si-no'rum** (ăs'ĭ-nō'rŭm; 201). [L., asses' bridge.] **a** See ASSES' BRIDGE. **b** *Logic.* A geometrical figure, attributed to Petrus Tartaretus (about 1480), used to show the various relations of the middle terms of syllogisms.

pon'tage (pŏn'tăj), *n.* [OF., fr. *pont* bridge, L. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.] A duty or tax paid in lieu of personal service for the building and repairing of bridges; also, a toll for the use of a bridge, devoted to its maintenance.

Pon'te-de'ri-a (pŏn'tē-dē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Giulio *Pontedera* (1688-1757), Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A small American genus of monocotyledonous aquatic plants, type of the family Pontederiaceæ. They have thick leaves with long, sheathing petioles, and ephemeral blue flowers in a dense spike. *P. cordata* is the common pickerel weed.

Pon'te-de'ri-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous aquatic or bog plants (order Xyridales), the pickerel-weed family, having perfect, more or less irregular flowers subtended by leaflike spathes. It includes about 6 genera and 25 species, widely distributed in warm regions; the principal genera are *Pontederia* and *Heteranthera.* — **pon'te-de'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pon'tic (pŏn'tĭk), *a.* [L. *Ponticus*, Gr. Ποντικός, fr. πόντος the sea, esp., the Black Sea.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea or its region. **2.** [*l. c.*] Sour; astringent. *Obs.*

pon'ti-cel'lo (pŏn'tĭ-chĕl'ō), *n.* [It., little bridge.] **1.** *Music.* The bridge of a bow instrument. **2.** The break in the voice. See BREAK, *v. i.*, 13 **a.**

pon'ti-fex (pŏn'tĭ-fĕks), *n.*; *pl.* PONTIFICES (pŏn-tĭf'ĭ-sēz). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A high priest; a pontiff; a member of the highest priestly college. See PONTIFICAL COLLEGE. **2.** *Eccl.* A bishop; specif., the Pope. **3.** *Jew. Religion.* A high priest. *Obs. & R.*

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pommes. † PUMICE.

pom'met-ty (pŏm'ĕ-tĭ), *a. Her.* = POMMETTÉE.

pom'mey (*dial.* pŭm'ĭ). Var. of POMACE *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pom'mice. † POMACE, PUMICE

pommil. † POMELY

pom'my (pŭm'ĭ). Var. of POMACE. *Dial. Eng*

pomois. † PUMICE.

pom'o-lo. Var. of POMELO.

pomon, pomoun, *n.* [F. *poumon* lung.] The lungs. *Obs*

Po-mo'nal (pō-mō'năl), *n.* A place sacred to Pomona.

po-mon'ic (-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to fruit. *Rare.*

pomp. † PUMP.

pomp, *v. t.* [Cf. PAMPER.] To pamper. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pomp, *v. i.* To be pompous. *Obs.*

pomp'al (pŏm'pȧl), *a.* [L. *pompalis.*] Of or pert. to, or like, a pomp or pageant.

pompano shell. A small bivalve shell of the genus *Donax.*

pom-pat'ic (pŏm-păt'ĭk), **pom-pat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *pompaticus.*] Pompous. *Obs.*

pompe. † PUMP.

pom'pel-mous (pŏm'pĕl-mŭs), **-moose** (-mōōs), *n.* [D. *pompelmoes;* cf. F. *pamplemousse*, and *pompoléon;* orig. uncert.] A shaddock. [OF POMELO.]

pom'pe-lo (pŏm'pē-lō). Var. of POMPELO.

pom'pe-on. † POMPION.

pom'per-kin, *n.* [Cf. POME; PERKIN.] A beverage of pomace and water. *Obs.* [NICKEL.]

pompernickel. † PUMPERNICKEL.

pom'per-y, *n.* [OF. *pomperie.*] Pomp. *Obs.*

pom'pet. † PUMPET.

pom'pey (pŏm'pĭ), *v. t.* [Cf. PAMPER, and dial. *pomp* to pamper.] To pamper. *Colloq. Osf. E. D*

Pom'pey's Pil'lar (pŏm'pĭz). A large column of highly polished red granite on a mound at Alexandria, Egypt, erected as a landmark for ships, and later (A. D. 302) inscribed in honor of Diocletian. It was erroneously supposed to have been erected in honor of Pompey.

pom-phol'y-gous (pŏm-fŏl'ĭ-gŭs), *a.* Affected with pompholyx.

pom'phus (pŏm'fŭs), *n.* [Gr. πομφος blister.] *Med.* Vesicle; wheal.

pom-pil'lion, *n.* † POPULEON

pom'pire † POMPEAR.

pomp'less, *a.* See -LESS.

pom-po'le-on (pŏm-pō'lē-ŏn). Var. of POMPELMOUS.

pompon. † POMPION.

pom'pon (pŏm'pŏn), **pom-poon',** *n.* A food fish (*Anisotremus surinamensis*), allied to the porkfish, found from Louisiana and Florida southward.

pom-pose' (pŏm-pōs'; cf. -OSE), *a.* [L. *pomposus.*] Pompous. *Obs.*

‖**pom-po'so** (pŏm-pō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* In grand style.

pomp staff. † PUMP STAFF.

pomp'ster, pom'ster (pŏm'stẽr; -stĕ), *v. i.* [Perh. fr. Corn. *pomster* quackery; or cf. POMP.] To treat diseases as a quack does. *Dial. Eng.* [PONTINE.]

pomp'tine (pŏmp'tĭn). Var. of PONTINE.

Pon'ca (pŏn'kȧ), *a.* An Indian of a Siouan tribe formerly dwelling along the Niobrara River in Nebraska, now gathered on reservations in Nebraska and Oklahoma. [*c. Slang, Eng.*

ponce (pŏns), *n.* = PANDY-MAN

pon-ceau' (pŏn-sō'; *F.* pôN'sō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** The corn poppy. **2.** *Chem.* Any of several azo dyes giving red color. See DYE.

pon-ceau', *n.* [F.] *Civil Engin.* A small bridge or culvert

pon'cer (pŏn'sẽr), *n.* Etron. for POUCER.

ponch. † PUNCH [LO.

pon'chi-nel'lo. † PUNCHINELLO.

ponchoun. † PUNCHEON.

pond. † POUND. [*Spenser.*

pond. Var. reading of PONDER

pond, *n.* [D.] See WEIGHT.

pond, *v. i.* To form into a pond

pondage. † POUNDAGE.

pond'age (pŏn'dĭj), *n.* Capacity of a pond or reservoir; also, storage or ponding of water.

pondbush. *n.* The pond spice.

pond dogwood. The buttonbush.

pon'der, *n.* [Perh. fr. *ponderous.*] Weight. *Obs.*

pon'der, *n.* Reverie. *Obs.*

pon'der-a-bil'i-ty (pŏn'dẽr-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *pondérabilité.*] Quality or state of being ponderable. [*Sp.*

pon'der-a-bl. Ponderable *Ref. Sp.*

pon'der-a-ble, *n.* Something that has weight.

pon'der-al (-ȧl), *a.* Pert. to, or fixed by, weight.

pon'der-ance (-ŭns), **pon'der-an-cy** (-ŭn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *ponderans*, p. pr. of *ponderare* to weigh: cf. OF. *ponderant* of weight.] Weight; gravity. *Now Rare.* —

pon'der-ant (-ŭnt), *a.*

pon'der-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to weight. *Rare*

pon'der-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *ponderatus*, p. p. of *ponderare.*] To ponder; weigh; estimate. *Obs. or R.* [Sidered. *Obs.*

pon'der-ate. *a.* Weighed; con-

pon'derd. Pondered. *Ref. Sp.*

pon'de-re, non nu'me-ro. [L.] By weight, not number.

pon'der-er, *n.* One who ponders

pon'der-ing, *a.* Meditative —

pon'der-ing-ly, *adv.*

pon-der'i-ty, *n.* [L. *ponderitas.*] Weightiness; ponderosity. *Obs.*

pon'der-ize, *v. t.* [L *pondus* a weight] To weigh *Obs.*

pon'der-ment, *n.* See MENT.

pon'der-ose' (*see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *ponderosus.*] Ponderous *Obs.*

pondfolde. † PUNFOLD.

Pon'di-cher'ry ea'gle (pŏn'dĭ-shĕr'ĭ; -chĕr'ĭ). [From *Pondicherry*, French India] The Brahmany kite.

Pondicherry vulture. A small black Indian vulture (*Otogyps calvus*).

pond'let, *n.* A little pond.

pond lily. The water lily.

pondre, *v t* [F., to lay eggs.] To breed. *Obs.*

pond smelt. See SMELT.

pond thatch. The cabbage palmetto. *Bahamas.*

pondure, *n.* [Cf. PONDER weight.] Weight; burden. *Obs.*

pon'dus, *n.* [L.] Weight; inclination. *Obs.*

pond'wort' (pŏnd'wŭrt'), *n.* The water soldier

pond'y (pŏn'dĭ), *a.* Having many ponds; hence, marshy.

pone. † POUND, to beat

pone (pōn). A thin turf *Scot.*

ponegarnard † POMEGRANATE.

po'nent, *n.* The west. *Obs. or R.*

po'nent, *a.* [L *ponens* -*entis*, p. pr.] Positing; affirming *Rare.*

— po'nen-cy (pō'nĕn-sĭ), *n. R.*

Po-ne'ra (pō-nē'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πονηρός bad, worthless.] *Zoöl.* A genus of stinging ants having an elongate abdomen supported on a petiole of one segment but with a constriction between the first and second abdominal segments. It is the type of a family, **Po-ner'i-dæ** (pō-nĕr'ĭ-dē), of a group of lower rank, or **Po-ner'i-des** (-dēz), of which the kelep is an example.

— po-ner'id (-ĭd), *n.* — **po-ne'roid** (pō-nē'roid), *a.*

ponesche. † PUNISH.

ponewes. † *pence*, pl. of PENNY.

po'ney. Var. of PONY.

ponfolde. † PINFOLD.

pong, *v. i.* Of an actor, to gag or improvise. *Theat. Slang, Eng.*

Pon'gol (pŏn'gŏl), *n.* [Tamil *pongal.*] The great heathen New Year's festival of southern India, beginning on Jan. 11.

pongyi. Var. of PONGHIE.

Po'nia-tow'ski's Bull (pō'nyȧ-tôf'skĭz; -tōs'kĭz). [After Stanislas *Poniatowski*, a king of Poland.] *Astron.* The constellation Taurus Poniatowskii.

po'ni-bil'i-ty (pō'nĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ponere* to place.] Capability of being placed. *Obs.*

ponishe. † PUNISH.

Pon'ka. Var. of PONCA.

ponne. † PAN, PUN.

pons. † PENCE.

Pons'-Brooks's' com'et (pŏnz'-brōōks'). [After J. L. *Pons* (1761-1831), French, and W. R. *Brooks*, Amer. astronomer.] See COMET.

pon'ser. etc. Erron. for POUCER.

pons Ta-ri'ni (pŏnz tȧ-rē'nĭ). *Anat.* [NL., after Pierre *Tarini*, French medical writer.] *Anat.* The posterior perforated space of the brain.

ponsway. † PANCHWAY.

pont † POINT.

pont, *n.* [F.] A bridge. *Obs.*

pont (pŏnt), *n.* [D., ferryboat. Cf. PUNT a boat.] **1.** A ferry; also, a ferryboat worked by a steel cable. *South Africa.* **2.** Pontoon; flat; caisson. *Obs.*

Pon'tac, Pon'tack (pŏn'tăk), *n.* [From *Pontacq*, near Pau, France.] A still wine, red or white, of the south of France; also, a similar red wine of the Cape of Good Hope.

pon'tal (pŏn'tăl), *a.* [L. *pons*, *pontis*, bridge + *-al.*] Of or pert. to a bridge; specif.: *Anat.* = PONTILE.

ponte † POINT.

pon'te, pon'tee. Var. of PUNTY.

Pon'te di Ri-al'to (pŏn'tā dē rē-ăl'tō). [It.] See RIALTO.

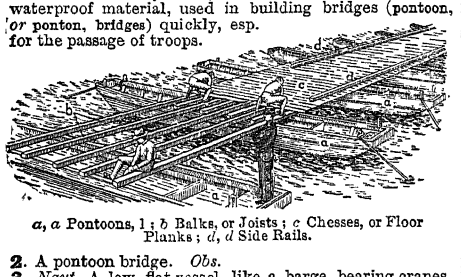
pontel. † POINTEL.

pon'tic, *a. Anat.* = PONTILE.

pon-tic'i-ty, *n* [OF. *ponticité*, LL. *ponticitas*, fr. L. *Ponticus* Pontic.] Pungency; astringency. *Obs.*

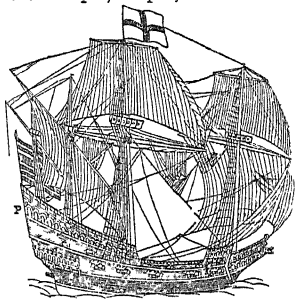
pon'tif. Pontiff. *Ref. Sp.*

4. Bridge maker; — a literal rendering of the Latin word on the basis of its reputed etymology.
‖ **Pon'ti-fex Max'i-mus** [L.], *Rom. Antiq.*, the chief of the pontifices.
pon'tiff (pŏn'tĭf), *n.* [F. *pontife*, L. *pontifex, -ficis;* prob. not fr. *pons, pontis*, bridge, but fr. a lost word akin to or from Umbrian *puntes*, pl. (prob. meaning some religious rites in sacrificing) + root of L. *jacere* to make, do.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* A member of the council of nine, later fifteen or sixteen, priests forming the most important body of the Pontifical College (which see), presided over by the **Pontifex Maximus** (under the empire, the emperor), who was also the legal representative of the vestals, whence the whole group was called **pontifices Vestæ.** Aurelian established a college of **pontifices Solis** in connection with the Oriental cult of the sun.
2. *Eccl.* A bishop; now, specif. and usually, the Pope (called more fully **sovereign pontiff**).
3. A chief or high priest, as of the Jews.
pon-tif'i-cal (pŏn-tĭf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *pontificalis:* cf. F. *pontifical.* See PONTIFF.] **1. a** Of or pertaining to a pontiff, bishop, or prelate; episcopal; as, *pontifical* authority; specif., of or pertaining to the Pope; papal. **b** Having the pomp, dignity, dogmatism, etc., of a pontiff.
2. *Rom. Antiq.* Of or pertaining to the pontifices.
3. Of or pert. to the building of bridges; — based on the reputed etymology. *Rare.* "Art *pontifical.*" *Milton.*
Pontifical College *[also l. c.], Rom. Relig.*, the highest priestly organization of ancient Rome, comprising the *pontifices*, orig. an advisory council of the king, later of the *Pontifex Maximus* (see PONTIFF); the *Rex sacrorum*, the king's representative in the priestly functions, and first in sacerdotal rank, but inferior to the Pontifex Maximus in power; the *flamines* (see FLAMEN); and the vestal virgins (see VESTAL). Cf. AUGUR, 1, EPULO, FETIALES, QUINDECIMVIR, SALII. — **P. Indiction.** = ROMAN INDICTION. — **p. Mass,** a Mass celebrated by a bishop — **P. States,** the Papal States.
pon-tif'i-cal, *n.* **1.** A papal edict or document. *Obs. & R.*
2. A bishop's or priest's gown; now always, *pl.*, the vestments and other insignia of a pontiff, esp. a bishop.
3. A book containing the offices, or forms for sacraments, rites, etc., performed by a pontiff, or bishop.
4. A bishop's or pope's court. *Obs.*
5. *Obs.* **a** A pontiff or prelate, or his duties, office, or dignity. **b** [*cap.*] An adherent of prelacy.
pon-tif'i-cal'i-ty (-ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State, office, dignity, or rule of a pontiff, esp. the Pope; papacy.
2. Pontificals; pontificalia;— usually in *pl.*
3. The demeanor, pomp, dogmatism, etc., of a pontiff.
4. A rite, ceremony, or the like, performed by a pontiff.
pon-tif'i-cate (pŏn-tĭf'ĭ-kāt), *n.* [L. *pontificatus:* cf. F. *pontificat.* See PONTIFF.] State, office, dignity, or term of office of a pontiff, as the Roman pontifex or a bishop.
Pon'tine (pŏn'tĭn; -tīn; 277), *a.* [L. *Pontinus* or *Pomptinus*, an appellation given to a district in Latium, near *Pometia.*] Of or pertaining to an extensive marshy district between Rome and Naples. Written also *Pomptine.*
pont-lev'is (pŏnt-lĕv'ĭs; *F.* pôN/lĕ-vē'), *n.* [F., prop., a drawbridge.] **1.** A drawbridge. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. *Man.* Repeated and dangerous rearing of a horse.
pon-ton' (pŏn-tōōn'), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A pontoon (which see).
pon'to-nier' (pŏn'tō-nēr'), *n.* [F. *pontonnier.*] *Mil.* An officer or soldier of the engineers in charge of the bridge equipage and the building of pontoon bridges.
pon-toon' (pŏn-tōōn'), *n.* Also **ponton** (*see note below*). [F. *ponton* (cf. It. *pontone*), fr. L. *ponto, -onis*, fr. *pons, pontis*, a bridge, perhaps originally, a way, path; cf. Gr. πάτος path, Skr. *path, pathi, panthan.* Cf. PUNT a boat.] **1.** A flat-bottomed lighter or other boat; esp. and specif., *Mil.*, a wooden flat-bottomed boat or other portable float, such as a metallic cylinder, or a boatlike frame covered with waterproof material, used in building bridges (**pontoon, or ponton, bridges**) quickly, esp. for the passage of troops.



a, a Pontoons, 1; *b* Balks, or Joists; *c* Chesses, or Floor Planks; *d, d* Side Rails.

2. A pontoon bridge. *Obs.*
3. *Naut.* A low, flat vessel, like a barge, bearing cranes, capstans, and other machinery, used in careening ships, raising weights, drawing piles, etc.
4. The caisson of a dock. *Rare.*
5. Short for **pontoon dock,** a floating dry dock.
☞ The French spelling *ponton* is used in the United States army publications and often appears in scientific works, but *pontoon* is the more common form.
pon-toon'ing, *n.* Art or process of building pontoon bridges.
pont'vo-lant' (pŏnt'vô-lăNt'; *F.* pôN'vô'lăN'), *n.* [F. *pont* bridge + *volant* flying.] *Mil.* A kind of light bridge in two sections, one of which can be extended beyond the other, used in sieges. *Rare.*
po'ny (pō'nĭ), *n.; pl.* PONIES (-nĭz). Also *poney.* [Prob. fr. OF. *poulenet*, dim. of OF. & F. *poulain* colt, LL. *pullanus*, fr. L. *pullus* a young animal. Cf. FOAL.] **1.** A small horse; esp., a horse of any of certain very small but stocky breeds noted for their gentleness and endurance, as those of Iceland and the Shetland Islands. In commerce, usually specifically restricted to those not over 14 (sometimes 14½) hands in height, except for horses used in polo, in which 14½ hands is now allowed. The bronchos, mustangs, and cayuses of the western United States are sometimes called ponies regardless of size. Cf. GALLOWAY, 1.
2. Twenty-five pounds sterling. *Slang, Eng.*
3. A translation or a key used to avoid study in getting lessons; a crib. *College Cant.*
4. A small liqueur glass or the liquor it will hold; also, a beer glass smaller than the ordinary size. *Colloq.*
5. Short for *pony car, pony insulator*, etc. See PONY, *a.*
po'ny, *v. t. & i. Slang, U. S.* **1.** To pay (money), esp. in settlement of an account; — used with *up.*
2. To translate with the aid of a pony.
po'ny, *a.* Of a size smaller than usual; as, a *pony* (glass of) beer, car, glass, insulator, planer, switch stand, etc.
pony engine, a small switching locomotive. *U. S.* — **p. truck,** *Railroads*, a Bissell truck. — **p. truss,** *Bridge Building*, a truss so low that overhead bracing cannot be used.
poo'dle (pōō'd'l), *n.* [G. *pudel*, akin to LG. *pudeln* to splash in water, and E. *puddle.*] **1.** One of a breed of medium-sized dogs with a rather long head, pendant ears, and moderately long legs. They are notable for their great intelligence and ability to learn tricks, and for their thick curly hair, which in the German variety becomes felted into long ropelike strands, and in the French variety forms tightly curled ringlets. The usual colors are all black, all white, and black and white.
2. A sort of woolly cloth; a garment of it. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
pooh (pōō; pōōh), *interj.* Pshaw! pish! nonsense! — an expression of contempt, disdain, or impatient intolerance.
pooh, *n.* An exclamation of *pooh.*
pooh'-pooh' (pōō'pōō'), *interj.* Pish; — a reduplication of POOH.
pooh'-pooh', *or* **pooh'pooh',** *n.* An utterance of *pooh-pooh.*
pooh'-pooh' (-pōō'), *v. t.* To make light of; to treat with derision or contempt, as if by saying *pooh-pooh!*
pooh'-pooh', *or* **pooh'pooh', the'o-ry.** The theory that language originated in interjections which gradually acquired objective meaning. Cf. BOWWOW THEORY, DINGDONG THEORY.
poo'koo (pōō'kōō), *n.* [Native name *poku* near the Zambezi and Victoria falls.] A reddish African antelope (*Kobus vardoni*) allied to the water buck.
pool (pōōl), *n.* Any of various local measures of work in the building trades in England, as 168 square feet in roofing with slate (*S. Colepress*, 1669, *Oxf. E. D.*).
pool, *v. t. Mining, Quarrying, etc.* To cut (a hole, called a *pool hole*) to insert a wedge for splitting; also, to undercut or undermine, as in excavating coal.
pool, *n.* [AS. *pōl;* akin to LG. *pool, pohl*, D. *poel*, G. *pfuhl.*] **1.** A small and rather deep body of (usually) fresh water, as one fed by a spring, or one in a stream; also, a reservoir for water; as, the *pools* of Solomon.
2. A small body of standing or stagnant water; a puddle. "The filthy mantled *pool* beyond your cell." *Shak.*
3. A belt of oil-producing territory. *Local, U. S.*
the Pool, the Thames at London for several miles below London bridge.
pool, *n.* [F. *poule*, properly, a hen. See PULLET.] **1.** The stake played for in certain games; an aggregated stake to which each player has contributed; also, the receptacle for the stakes, or, formerly, the players.
2. a A game at billiards, in which each of the players stakes a certain sum, the winner taking the whole; also, in public billiard rooms, a game in which the loser pays the entrance fee for all in the game. *Eng.* "He plays *pool* at the billiard houses." *Thackeray.* **b** A game played on a pool table with, usually, fifteen object balls, numbered or plain, and a cue ball. *U. S.* Cf. PYRAMID, 7 *pl.*
3. In rifle shooting, a contest in which each competitor pays a certain sum for each shot he makes, the net proceeds being divided among the winners.
4. In a joint gambling venture, the total amount contributed to be staked on a contestant or competitor in a game, race, or the like, the resulting gains or losses to be divided proportionately among the contributors; also, sometimes, the combination of persons in such a venture.
5. Any aggregation of the interests or property of different persons made to further a joint undertaking or end by subjecting them to the same control and a common liability; also, the persons who so combine their interests or property. Specif.: **a** *Com.* A common fund or combination of interests, or the persons contributing thereto, for the common adventure in buying or selling, esp. for speculating in, or manipulating the market price of, securities, grain, or other commodities. **b** A combination between competing business houses or corporations for the control of traffic by removing competition. The pool is usually either: (1) an arrangement to divide the field, as where gas companies or railroads agree not to establish competing lines of service; (2) an arrangement to divide the traffic, as where railroads agree to divert business so that each shall have a fixed share, or where a differential rate is established in favor of a road to enable it to obtain additional traffic (called, specif., a **tonnage pool** or a **passenger pool** according as it relates to freight or passenger traffic); or (3) an agreement (called in England a **joint-purse arrangement**) to divide all or part of the earnings from traffic, sometimes called a **gross-money pool** when the gross earnings are divided, and **net-money-receipts pool** when only profits are divided. At common law pools have generally been held to be illegal as in restraint of trade, but this doctrine is interpreted with less rigor in England than in the United States, where severe laws have been passed to do away with them.
pool (pōōl), *v. t.;* POOLED (pōōld); POOL'ING. To put together in a pool (see 4th POOL, 5); to contribute to a common fund, on the basis of a mutual division of profits or losses; to make a common interest of; as, the companies *pooled* their traffic.
pool, *v. i.* To combine with others in a pool.
pool room. *U. S.* **1.** A room in which gambling on distant horse races, prize fights, etc., is carried on.
2. A public room in which pool is played.
pool selling. The selling or distribution of shares or chances in a wagering pool. — **pool seller.**
pool table. A kind of billiard table on which pool is played. The standard American table has six pockets.
poon (pōōn), *n., or* **poon tree.** [Kanarese *ponne* or Malayalam & Telugu *pūna*, or Singhalese *puna*; cf. Malay *pūn.*] Any of several East Indian clusiaceous trees of the genus *Calophyllum;* also, their hard, light wood, used for masts, spars, etc. See CALOPHYLLUM.
Poo'nah paint'ing (pōō'nä). [From *Poona*, in Bombay Province, India.] A style of painting, popular in England in the 19th century, in which a thick opaque color is applied without background and with scarcely any shading, to thin paper, producing flowers, birds, etc., in imitation of Oriental work. Hence: **Poonah brush, paper, painter,** etc.
poop (pōōp), *n.* [F. *poupe;* cf. It. *poppa;* fr. L. *puppis.*] **1.** The after part of a vessel. *Now Rare.*
2. *Naut.* A deck above the spar, or open, deck abaft the mizzen, sometimes forming the roof of a cabin. In the 16th and 17th centuries it was often raised to great height.
3. The seat at the rear of a coach; the dickey.
4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = PUPPIS.



Elizabethan Man-of-war (from an old manuscript). *P* Poop.

poop, *v. t. Naut.* **a** To break over the poop or stern of, as a wave. **b** To ship (a sea or wave) over the stern.
poop royal. *Naut.* The highest and aftermost deck over the poop in large old-time ships.
poor (pōōr), *a.;* POOR'ER (-ẽr); POOR'EST. [ME. *poure* or *povre*, OF. *povre*, F. *pauvre*, L. *pauper;* the first syllable of which is prob. akin to *paucus* few (see PAUCITY, FEW), and the second to *parare* to prepare. See FEW; cf. PARADE, PAUPER, POVERTY.] **1.** Wanting in material riches or goods; lacking in the comforts of life; needy. Ordinarily, *poor* is used relatively, and may be used at one extreme, as contrasted with *wealthy* or *opulent*, of a person having very considerable means; or at the other, of those destitute of, or barely having, the necessaries of life.
2. Destitute of such qualities as are desirable or might naturally be expected; as: **a** Scanty; inadequate; as, a *poor* crop; a *poor* income; rarely, scant; bare; as, a *poor* ten crowns. **b** Lean; emaciated; meager; as, a *poor* horse. **c** Feeble; dejected; as, *poor* health; *poor* spirits. Also, mean-spirited; as, a *poor* creature without pride. **d** Not good, as in quality or workmanship; inferior; as, *poor* cloth; *poor* feed; *poor* work. "A *poor* vessel." *Clarendon.* **e** Barren; sterile; — said of land; as, *poor* soil. **f** Unfavorable; unfortunate; uncomfortable; as, a *poor* business; the sick man had a *poor* night. **g** Wanting in elegance or marks of wealth or refinement; as, *poor* attire; *poor* surroundings. **h** Inefficient; not excellent or satisfactory; as, a *poor* orator; a *poor* carpenter; a *poor* saddle horse.
3. Worthy of pity or sympathy; — used in genuine compassion, endearment, or tenderness, often with more or less contempt, or in regret, of one dead; as, he is blind, *poor* man; *poor*, vain fool; *poor* dear. *Colloq.*
Poor Clare. *R. C. Ch.* See CLARE. — **p. debtor,** *Law*, a debtor who has no property, or not more than a certain small amount of property, subject to execution, or who has delivered up his property for the benefit of his creditors in the manner prescribed by law. In general such a debtor may obtain exemption from arrest or imprisonment for bona fide contract debts by taking insolvent proceedings under the law (called **poor-debtor law**) for the relief of such persons. *U. S.* — **p. debtor's oath,** the oath necessary to be made by a person claiming the benefit of a poor-debtor law. — **p. gas,** producer gas, as Dowson or Lencauchez gas, poor for lighting and heating, but economical for gas-engine driving. — **p. in spirit,** humble in spirit; not proud or arrogant.

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pon-tif'ic (pŏn-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* Pontifical. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
pon-tif'i-ca-cy, *n.* Pontificate.
pon-tif'i-ca'li-a (pŏn-tĭf'ĭ-kā'lĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [LL.] Pontificals.
pon-tif'i-cal'i-bus (-kăl'ĭ-bŭs), *n. pl.* [LL. *in pontificalibus* in pontificals.] Pontificals.
pon-tif'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PONTIFICAL.
pon-tif'i-cate (-kāt), *v. i.* To perform the duty or functions of a pontiff; also, to play the pontiff.
pon-tif'i-cate, *v. t.* To celebrate (Mass) as a bishop.
pon'ti-fice (pŏn'tĭ-fĭs), *n.* [L. *pons, pontis*, a bridge + *facere* to make. Cf. PONTIFF.] Bridge work; a bridge. *Obs.* [FEW.]
pon-tif'i-ces, *n., pl.* of PONTIFEX.
pon-tif'i-cial (pŏn'tĭ-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *pontificius.*] Pontifical. *Obs.* — **pon'ti-fi'cial-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
pon'ti-fi'cial, *n. Obs.* **1.** An adherent of prelacy or the papacy. **2.** = PONTIFICAL, *n.*, 3.
pon'ti-fi'cian (-fĭsh'ăn), *a. & n.* Pontificial. *Obs.*
pon'ti-fy (pŏn'tĭ-fī), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *pontifier*, LL. *pontificare*, fr. L. *pontifex.*] To play the pontiff.
pon'till. = PUNTY.
pon'tile (pŏn'tĭl; -tīl), *a.* [L. *pontilis* pert. to a bridge.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the pons Varolii.
pon-tin' (pŏn-tēn'), *n.* [Sp. *pontin.*] A coasting vessel, often used as a pilot boat. *Phil. I.*
pon'tine (pŏn'tĭn; -tīn), *a. Anat.* = PONTILE.
Pon'ti-us (pŏn'shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs; -tĭ-ŭs), *n.* The gens name of the Roman procurator, **Pon'ti-us Pi'late** (pī'lăt), under whom Jesus was crucified. Cf. PILATE.
Pon'to-cas'pi-an (pŏn'tō-kăs'pĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Pontus* the Black Sea + E. *Caspian.*] Of, pert. to, or designating, the region about the Black and Caspian Seas.
pon-toon', *n. t.* To bridge or cross by a pontoon bridge.
pon-toon'er, pon'toon-eer'. Vars. of PONTONIER.
pont tournis. [OF. *pont torneiz.*] A drawbridge. *Obs.*
pon'ty. Var. of PUNTY.
ponyeand. † POIGNANT.
pony grass. A perennial grass (*Calamagrostis stricta*) of the northern United States.
poo. † PO, peacock. [of PULL.
poo (pōō). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of P. O. O. *Abbr.* Post-Office order.
poo'a, poo'ah (pōō'ä), *n.* [Nepalese.] Pua hemp.
pooch (pōōch). Obs. or dial. of POUNCH.
pood (pōōd), *n.* [Russ. *pud*, ultimately fr. L. Cf. POUND the weight.] See WEIGHT.
poo'dl. Poodle. *Ref. Sp.*
poodle. † PUDDLE.
poo'dle, *v. t.* To clip the hair from parts of the body of (a dog) in the often fantastic fashion practiced with poodles.
poof (pōōf), *interj.* [Cf. POOH, also F. *pouf.*] = POOH.
poo'gye (pōō'gē), *n.* [Hind. *pūṅgī, pauṅgī.*] A kind of nose flute, used by the Hindus.
pooh, *v. t. & i.* To say *pooh* to; treat with impatient contempt.
Pooh'-Bah', *n.* A character in Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera "The Mikado," who holds a ludicrous number of public offices; hence, humorously, one holding many offices, public or private.
poohenne. † PEAHEN.
poo'ja, poo'jah. Vars. of PUJA.
pook (pŏŏk), *n.* A heap or stack, as of hay. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To pile in a pook. *Dial. Eng.*
pook, *v. t.* To pluck or pull, as a fowl. *Scot.*
pook, pooke. Obs. or dial. for POKE, a bag.
poo'ka (pōō'kä), *n.* [Ir. *púca.* Cf. PUCK.] *Folklore.* A Protean mischievous phantom, esp. of bogs and marshes. *Irish.*
poo-kaun', poo-khaun' (pōō-kōn'), *n.* [Ir. *púcán.*] A kind of small Irish fishing boat. *Local.*
pool (pōōl). Dial. Eng. var. of PULL, *v.*
pool, poole. † POLE.
pool bottle. A leather bottle from which small numbered balls are distributed to the players in some games of pool, as to determine the order of playing.
pool'er, *n.* A stick for stirring a tan vat.
pool hole. *Mining.* See 2d POOL.
pool'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POOL.
pool snipe. A redshank. *Eng.*
pooly. † PULLEY.
pool'y (pōōl'ĭ), *a.* Like a pool; having many pools; swampy.
poon (pōōn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POUND, to beat.
poon (pōōn), **poo'na** (pōō'nä; -nā), **poo'nay** (-nā), *or* **poon'-seed', oil.** See OIL, *Table I.*
poo'na. Var. of POON, the tree.
poo'nac (pōō'năk), *n.* [Singhalese *punakku.*] A kind of oil cake prepared from the coconut.
poond. † POUND, *n.*
poonde. † POND.
poon'dy oil (pōōn'dĭ). See OIL, *Table I.*
poon'ga oil (pōōŋ'gä). [Tamil *puṅgam-maram* or Malayalam *pongam* Galedupa pongam.] See OIL, *Table I.*
poon'ghie (p ŏŋ'g y ē; -g ē).
poon'ghee (-gē), *n.* Also **poon'gee,** etc. [Burmese *hpóng-gyi* great glory.] A Buddhist priest or monk of the higher orders in Burma.
poop (pōōp), *v. i.* [ME. *poupen, popen*, of imitative origin; cf. D. *poepen.* Cf. POP.] To make a tooting sound; to gulp; to break wind. — **poop,** *n.*
poop, *v. t.* To cozen; cheat. *Obs.*
poop cabin. *Naut.* See POOP, 2.
poop deck. *Naut.* = POOP, 2.
poopeholy. † POPEHOLY.
poopet. † POPPET.
po'o-phyte (pō'ō-fīt). *n.* [Gr. πόα grass + -*phyte.*] *Phytogeog.* A plant of grasslands and meadows. Cf. HYLOPHYTE.
poor. † POKE, *n.*
poor (*dial.* pōō'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POWER.
poor. Obs. or Scot. var. of POUR.
poor (pōōr), *n., or* **poor cod.** A small European codfish (*Gadus minutus*).

"Blessed are the *poor in spirit*." *Matt.* v. 3. — **Poor John**, small cod or hake, dried and salted; hence, mean fare. *Obs., Hist., or Dial. Eng.* — **P. Knights of Windsor**, a number of knights, men of rank and merit but too poor to live nobly, who were connected by Edward III. with the Order of the Garter. The institution is still continued as the Military and Naval Knights of Windsor. — **p.-man's-geranium**, the beefsteak saxifrage. — **p.-man's-herb**, the hedge hyssop. — **p.-man's-mustard**, the hedge garlic. — **p.-man's-pepper**, pepper-grass (*Lepidium*). — **p.-man's-rhubarb**, the meadow rue. — **p.-man's sauce**, a sauce usually of chopped onion browned in butter, chopped parsley, consommé, and white wine. — **p.-man's-soap**, hardhack. — **p.-man's-treacle**, garlic. *Dial. Eng.* — **p.-man's-weatherglass**, the red-flowered pimpernel, which opens its blossoms only in fair weather. — **P. Men of Lyons**, *Eccl. Hist.*, followers of Peter Waldo, or Valdo (12th century), a merchant of Lyons, who, struck by the sudden death of a friend, renounced the world, distributed his goods to the poor, and devoted himself to the exposition of the Scriptures. — **p. oat**, the wild oat. — **p. pine**, any of several pines of the southern United States growing in poor soil, as *Pinus glabra* or *P. echinata*. — **p. preacher**, **p. priest**, one of an order of itinerant preaching clergymen founded by John de Wycliffe (d. 1384). — **p. rhubarb**. = POOR-MAN'S-RHUBARB. — **P. Richard**. See SAUNDERS, RICHARD. — **P. Robin**. **a** The imaginary author of a famous series of almanacs first published in 1663 and discontinued in 1828. Robert Herrick, the poet, is said to have assisted in the first numbers. The name was sometimes applied to any almanac. **b** (1) Cleavers. (2) The red campion. — **P.-Robin's-plantain**. **a** The robin's-plantain. **b** The rattlesnake weed. — **p. soap**. = POOR-MAN'S-SOAP. — **p. soldier**, the friar bird. — **p. white**, in the southern United States, a white person of neither property nor social position; — so used in contempt by negroes; collectively they are also called **poor white trash**. — **p. wren**, the red grouse. *Local, Eng.*

poor farm. A farm kept up at public expense for the support and employment of paupers. *U. S.*

poor'house′ (pōōr′hous′), *n.* A dwelling house for paupers kept at public expense; an almshouse; workhouse.

poor law. A law providing for or regulating the public relief or support of the poor. The modern system of poor laws in England is generally considered to have begun with the Poor Relief Act of 1601. — **poor-law parish**. See PARISH, *n.*, 2 **a**. — **poor-law union**. *Eng. Poor Law.* = UNION.

poor'ly, *adv.* In a poor manner or condition; as: **a** Without plenty or sufficiency. **b** With little or no success; not well; defectively; badly; as, *poorly* paved streets; he painted *poorly*; I thought *poorly* of the plan. **c** Ungenerously; shabbily; abjectly; without spirit or courage. *Rare.* **poorly off**, not well off; not rich.

poor'ly, *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed; not in health. — **poor'ly-ish**, *a. Both Chiefly Dial.*

poor'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being poor.

poor rate. The parish tax levied for the relief of the poor.

poor'–spir'it-ed, *a.* Of a mean spirit; cowardly; base. — **poor'spir'it-ed-ness**, *n.*

poor'will′ (pōōr′wĭl′), *n.* [In imitation of its note.] A bird of the western United States and Mexico (*Phalaenoptilus nuttalli*) similar to the whippoorwill, but smaller, and having a note of two syllables only.

pop (pŏp), *n.* [Of imitative origin. Cf. POOR, *v. i.*] **1**. A stroke or blow; a knock. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. A small, sharp, quick explosive sound or report; as, to go off with a *pop*. *Addison.*

3. A shot from a rifle, pistol, etc.; also, *Slang*, a pistol.

4. A beverage, usually unintoxicating, which expels the cork with a pop from the bottle; as, ginger *pop*.

5. A mark or spot such as made by a quick stroke.

6. Act of pawning, or state of being pawned. *Slang, Brit.*

7. The redwing thrush. *Local, Eng.*

8. *Mach.* A small boss with an inserted set screw. *Eng.*

pop, *v. i.*; POPPED (pŏpt); POP'PING. **1**. To make a pop, or sharp, quick sound; as, the muskets *popped* away.

2. To go, enter, or issue forth, with a quick, sudden movement; to dart; — with *in*, *out*, *upon*, *off*, etc.

A trick of *popping* up and down every moment *Swift.*

3. To burst open with a pop, esp. when heated over a fire; as, this corn *pops* well.

4. To shoot with a firearm; as, *popping* at birds.

5. *Engin.* = BACK-FIRE.

to pop off, to die. *Slang.* — **to p. out**, to protrude as though bursting from the head; — used of the eyes.

pop, *v. t.* **1**. To strike or knock sharply. *Obs.*

2. To thrust, push, or put, suddenly; to bring suddenly and unexpectedly to notice; as, to *pop* out a remark.

He *popped* a paper into his hand. *Milton.*

3. To cause to pop, or burst open, by heat.

4. To fire off (a firearm, a blast, or the like); hence, to shoot; as, to *pop* off rabbits.

5. To pawn. *Slang, Brit.*

to pop off, to thrust away, or put off promptly. *Obs. or R.* — **to p. out**, to put out, or extinguish, as a light. — **to p. the question**, to make an offer of marriage. *Colloq.*

pop, *adv.* Like a pop; suddenly; unexpectedly; — used also as an interjection. "*Pop* goes his pate." *Beau. & Fl.*

pop corn. Any of several varieties of Indian corn having small ears, the kernels of which have relatively a very thick corneous endosperm, which on exposure to dry heat is popped or burst open and puffed out by expansion of the oil, forming a white starchy mass many times the size of the original kernel; also, the corn when popped.

pope (pōp), *n.* [ME. *pope*, *pape*, AS. *pāpa*, L. *papa* father, bishop, Gr. *πάπας*, *πάππας*, father. Cf. PAPA, PAPAL.] **1**. [*often cap., esp. when used specifically.*] The (or a) bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic Church. See CARDINAL, *n.*, 1. Cf. def. 5.

By the *Pope* we mean the Bishop of Rome, who is, according to Catholic doctrine, the successor of St. Peter, and as such the vicar of Christ, the visible head of the church. *Cath. Dict.*

2. A Pope Day celebration. *Obs.*

3. The spiritual head of a non-Christian religion.

4. A person whose position or authority, real or assumed, is likened to that of the Pope.

5. *Eccl. Hist.* **a** In the early church, a bishop. **b** In the Eastern Church, the bishop or patriarch of Alexandria.

He [Alexander, Bishop of Alexandria] was known by a title which he alone officially bore in that assembly [Council of Nicæa]. He was "the *Pope*." "The *Pope* of Rome" was a phrase which had not yet emerged in history. But "*Pope* of Alexandria" was a well-known dignity. *A. P. Stanley.*

6. Any of various animals; as: **a** The ruff (fish). **b** A weevil infesting grain. *Obs.* **c** (1) The common puffin. (2) The bullfinch. (3) The red-backed shrike. *All Local, Eng.* **d** The nonpareil. *Louisiana.*

7. Short for POPE JOAN, the game.

8. A beverage like bishop except that champagne is used.

Pope of Geneva, Calvin (1509–64); — often so called.

pope, *n.* [Russ. *pop*, fr. LGr. *παπᾶς*; cf. F. & G. *pope*, fr. Russ. Cf. 1st POPE.] *East. Ch.* A parish priest.

pope'dom (-dŭm), *n.* [AS. *pāpdōm.*] **1**. Place, office, dignity, or tenure of office, of the or a pope; papal dignity. **2**. Loosely, supreme rank or authority in any, esp. in any ecclesiastical, system.

pope'hood (-ho͝od), *n.* [*pope* + *-hood*: cf. AS. *pāpanhād.*] The office, dignity, or tenure, of the or a pope.

Pope Joan (jōn). **1**. A fictitious female pope placed by several chroniclers in the series of popes between Leo IV. and Benedict III., about 855, under the name of *John*. According to the story she was a young woman of English descent, but born in Germany, who, having fallen in love with a young monk, left her home in man's disguise with him and went to Athens and thence to Rome, where she became proficient in sacred learning, and was elected as Leo's successor, in the belief that she was a man. **2**. A card game resembling newmarket, but more elaborate; also, the seven (or the nine) of diamonds in this game.

pope'ry (pōp′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* The doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church; — used opprobriously.

pope's head (pōps). A long-handled brush for dusting ceilings, etc., also for washing windows. *Cant.*

pop'eye′ (pŏp′ī′), *n.* **1**. A staring, bulging eye. **2**. A deep-water fish (*Macrourus cinereus*) of Bering Sea of the grenadier family, with large prominent eyes. **3**. See GAS DISEASE.

pop fly *or* **foul**. *Baseball.* A ball hit into the air without much force, offering an easy chance for a catch.

pop'gun′ (pŏp′gŭn′), *n.* A child's toy gun consisting of a tube and rammer for shooting pellets, with a popping noise, by compression of air; hence, any toy gun or any firearm regarded as ridiculously inadequate.

pop'in-jay (pŏp′ĭn-jā), *n.* [ME. *papejay*, *popingay*, parrot, OF. *papegai*, *papegaut*; cf. Pr. *papagai*, Sp. *papagayo*, Pg. *papagaio*, It. *pappagallo*, LGr. *παπαγᾶς*, NGr. *παπαγάλλος*; in which the first syllables are perhaps imitative of the bird's chatter, and the last influenced by L. *gallus* cock, or E. *jay*, F. *geai*.] **1**. A parrot. *Obs.* **2**. *Her.* A small parrot or parrakeet, depicted with red legs and beak. **3**. A target in the form of a parrot on a pole. *Hist.* **4**. A person likened to a popinjay in allusion to its bright colors or its chattering, as a talkative fop or coxcomb, or a light-headed person vain of his fine clothes. *Shak.* **5**. The general color of green parrots; — also used attributively of other brilliant colors; as, *popinjay* blue. *Obs.* **6**. The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

pop'ish (pōp′ĭsh), *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to the Pope. *Obs.* **2**. Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church, esp. its doctrines, practices, and forms; — used opprobriously.

Popish Plot, *Eng. Hist.*, an alleged plot in 1678 to murder Charles II. and establish the Roman Catholic religion by force. Belief in it was largely fostered by the impostor Titus Oates, on whose evidence many were executed.

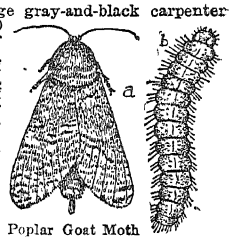
— **pop'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **pop'ish-ness**, *n.*

poplar (pŏp′lẽr), *n.* [ME. *popler*, OF. *poplier*, F. *peuplier*, fr. L. *populus* poplar.] **1**. **a** Any tree of the genus *Populus*. The poplars have thick heads of handsome foliage little subject to insect attacks, and grow very rapidly. See POPULUS. **b** The light soft wood of these trees. **2**. The tulip tree or its wood. See TULIP TREE, 1. *U. S.* **3**. Any of several other trees or shrubs, as in Australia the euphorbiaceous shrub *Homalanthus populifolius*.

poplar birch. Any of several species of white birch with poplarlike leaves, as *Betula populifolia* of the United States, and *B. alba* of Europe.

poplar borer. A longicorn beetle (*Saperda calcarata*) whose larva destroys the poplar and cottonwood by burrowing under the bark.

poplar goat moth. A large gray-and-black carpenter moth (*Cossus centerensis*) whose larva bores in poplar trees.



Poplar Goat Moth (*Cossus centerensis*). *a* Female (⅔); *b* Larva (½).

poplar worm. The larva of any of various Lepidoptera injurious to poplar trees, as of a dagger moth (*Acronycta*, or *Apatela*, *populi*) which feeds on the cottonwood.

pop'lin (pŏp′lĭn), *n.* [F. *popeline*, *papeline*, fr. It. *papalino* papal, fem. *papalina*; — because made at Avignon, a papal town.] A corded fabric of many varieties, usually of silk and worsted, used esp. for women's dresses.

pop-lit'e-al (pŏp-lĭt′ē-ăl; pŏp′lĭ-tē′ăl; 277), *a.* [From L. *poples*, *-itis*, the ham.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the ham, or back part of the leg behind the knee joint.

popliteal artery, *Anat.*, the continuation of the femoral artery after passing through the adductor magnus muscle. It crosses the popliteal space and soon divides into the anterior and posterior tibial arteries. — **p. muscle**, *Anat.*, the popliteus. — **p. nerve**, *Anat.*, either of the two branches into which the sciatic nerve divides, usually in the lower part of the thigh, the larger branch (*internal popliteal nerve*) passing through the popliteal space and continuing downward as the posterior tibial nerve, and the smaller branch (*external popliteal*, or *peroneal*, *nerve*) passing obliquely outward and downward to the neck of the fibula, around which it winds and divides into the anterior tibial and musculo-cutaneous nerves. — **p. notch**, *Anat.*, the depression on the back of the head of the tibia between the tuberosities. — **p. space**, *Anat.*, a lozenge-shaped space at the back of the knee joint. — **p. vein**, *Anat.*, the vein formed by the union of the tibial veins. It ascends through the popliteal space to the aperture in the adductor magnus, where it becomes the femoral vein.

pop'-o'ver, *n.* A puffy muffin of eggs, milk, and flour.

pop'per (pŏp′ẽr), *n.* **1**. A dagger; also, *Cant*, a bodkin. *Obs.* **2**. A utensil for popping corn. **3**. One that pops or makes a popping sound, as a firearm.

pop'pet (pŏp′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [See PUPPET.] **1**. A small person; — chiefly a term of endearment. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2**. A small image or figure in the human form, as a doll; a puppet; sometimes, an idol. *Obs. or R.* **3**. *Obs.* **a** = PUPPET, 3. **b** = PUPPET, 4. **4**. A tubular case for pins, pencils, etc. *Dial. Eng.* **5**. *Mach.* **a** An upright support or guide fastened at the bottom only, as a lathe poppet head. **b** A poppet valve. **6**. *Naut.* **a** Any of certain upright timbers on the bilge ways fore and aft, used to support a vessel in launching. **b** Any of the small pieces of wood on a boat's gunwale supporting, or forming, the rowlocks.

poppet head. **1**. *Mach.* A lathe headstock; esp., the loose headstock or tailstock. **2**. *Mining.* The headframe of a shaft. *Brit.*

poppet leg. *Mining.* Any of the supporting legs of a poppet head. *Brit.*

poppet valve. *Mach.* A lift valve.

pop'pied (pŏp′ĭd), *a.* [See POPPY.] **1**. Interspersed or adorned with poppies. "*Poppied* corn." *Keats.* **2**. Affected with or as with poppy juice; hence, drugged; drowsy; listless; quiescent.

The *poppied* sails doze on the yard. *Lowell.*

pop'ple (pŏp′′l), *v. i.* [ME. *poplen*, prob. of imitative origin. Cf. POP.] To have a heaving, bubbling, or bobbling motion, as water in a chopping sea.

pop'ple, *n.* **1**. A bubble. *Obs.* **2**. An agitated, bubbling, tossing, or heaving motion like that of poppling water; also, a broken surface of water.

pop'py (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-Iz). [ME. *popy*, AS. *popig*, *popæg*; ultimately fr. L. *papaver*.] **1**. Any plant of the genus *Papaver*. The poppies are bristly-hairy herbs with showy flowers, mostly of various shades of red, yellow, or white. Annual garden poppies are descended chiefly from the opium poppy (*P. somniferum*), and from the corn poppy (*P. rhœas*); perennials, from *P. orientale* and *P. nudicaule*. See OPIUM POPPY, ICELAND POPPY, PAPAVER.



Poppy (*Papaver rhœas*), reduced. *a* Flower; *b* Capsule.

2. The extract from the plant used in drugs. **3**. The color of the red poppy, a vivid scarlet. **4**. = POPPYHEAD, 2.

poppy bee. A leaf-cutting bee (*Osmia*, or *Anthocopa*, *papaveris*) which lines its cells with pieces of poppy petals.

poor, *v. t.* **1**. To make poor. *Obs.* **2**. To sympathize with pityingly, as by calling "poor," caressing, etc. *Colloq.* [*or Dial.*]

poor, *v. i.* To become poor. *Obs.*

poorblind. ✝ PURBLIND.

poore. ✝ POOR; POKE, *n.*; POKE, *v.*; POUR; POWER.

poor'head′, *n.* Poverty. *Obs.*

poor'ish, *a.* Rather poor.

poor'li-ness (pōōr′lĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being poorly *Rare.*

poor master. A supervisor of the relief of the poor. *Local, U. S.*

‖ **poort** (pōrt; *S. Afr. D.* pōort), *n.* [D.] A pass between or across mountains. *South Africa.*

poorte. ✝ PORT, gate.

poor'tith (pōr′tĭth), *n.* [OF. *povreté*, F. *pauvreté*.] Poverty. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

poortos. ✝ PORTAS.

poose. ✝ POSE, a cold.

poot. ✝ POT.

poot (pōōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POULT. [var. of PUT, *v.*]

poot (pōōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POUT, *n.* [E. dial. also *pote*; cf. AS. *potian* to push.]

pootch (pōōch). Scot. var. of **pop** (pŏp), *n.* [Cf. POPPET, PUPPET.] A girl or woman; — so called in playful affection.

pop, *n.* [From PAPA, accented on 1st syllable.] Father. *Slang*

pop, *n.* A popular concert (which see). *Colloq.*

pop, *v. t.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *popiner* to adorn.] To paint or adorn with cosmetic. *Obs.*

Pop, *n. & a.* Populist. *Slang, U. S.* [larly; population.]

pop. *Abbr.* Popular; population.

popagay. ✝ POPINJAY.

pop ash. Water ash.

pop'dock′, *n.* The foxglove (*Digitalis*).

pope. ✝ POOP. [with *it*. *Obs*

pope, *v. i.* To act as pope; —

Pop'e-an (pŏp′ē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Alexander Pope (1688–1744) or his poetry.

Pope Day *or* **Night**. The anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, Nov. 5. *Obs. or Hist.*

popegay. ✝ POPINJAY.

pope'head′, *n.* Popehood. *Obs.*

pope'ho'ly, *n.* [Perh. an alteration of OF. *papelart*, F. *paperlard*, hypocrite, hypocritical.] Hypocrisy — *a.* Hypocritical. — **pope'ho'li-ness**, *n. All Obs.*

popelay. ✝ POPINJAY.

pope'ism (pōp′ĭz′m), *n.* Popery.

popel, *n.* [OF. *popple*, *pouple*, *popre*. *Orf. E. D.*] Prob., squirrel fur. *Obs. & R.*

popelard. ✝ PAPELARD.

pop'el-er. ✝ POPLAR.

popeler, *n.* [Cf OF. *popelle* a kind of bird.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* a The spoonbill. **b** A sea gull.

pope'less, *a.* See -LESS.

popelican. ✝ PUBLICAN.

pope'ling, *n.* A petty or deputy pope; also, a papist. *Obs.*

popeliquan ✝ PUBLICAN.

pope'-e-lote. *n.* [Cf. OF. *poupelet* baby.] Darling; poppet. *Obs.*

pope'ly, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a pope.

Pope Night. See POPE DAY.

popere, *v. i.* [Prob. fr. *pop*, v. i.] Trot; amble; move about. *Obs.*

pope'riche′, *n.* [*pope* + *-riche* (= *-ric*).] Popedom. *Obs.*

poperin. ✝ POPPERING.

pope's eye. The lymphatic gland with the surrounding fat in the thigh of an ox or sheep.

pope's ship. *n.* See -SHIP.

pope's knight. A Roman Catholic priest; — from his title of courtesy, *Sir*. *Obs. Scot.*

pope's nose. A bird's uropygium. *Colloq.* [cal] female pope.

pop'ess (pōp′ĕs), *n.* A (mythical) **pope't**, *n.* Dim. of POPE; — with a play on *poppet*. *Obs.*

pop'et. ✝ POPPET.

popet. popetishe. pop'et-ly, pop'et-ry. ✝ PUPPET, etc.

popholy. ✝ POPEHOLY.

pop'i-an (pŏp′ĭ-ăn). Var. of POPEAN [popish. *Obs.*]

pop'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To make popish. *Obs.*

popil. ✝ POPPLE.

popilion. ✝ POPULEON.

popill. ✝ PEOPLE.

pop'i-nac (pŏp′ĭ-năk), *n.* [Alteration of *opopanax* tree.] The huisache, or sponge tree.

pop'i-nal, *a.* [L. *popinalis* of a cookshop.] Pert. to taverns or to popination *Obs.*

pop'i-na'tion, *n.* [L. *popinari* to frequent eating houses.] Frequenting of taverns. *Obs.*

popingay. ✝ POPINJAY.

pop'it. Var. of POPPET.

pop'ize, *v. i.* = PAPIZE. *Obs.*

pop'joy, *v. i.* To sport; to amuse one's self. *Slang, Eng.*

pop'lared (pŏp′lărd), *a.* Planted with, or abounding in, poplars.

pop'lar-leaf fig. A large tropical American fig (*Ficus populnea*), having a small red fruit.

pop'lar-leaved' birch. = POPLAR BIRCH. [poplar.]

poplar pine. The Lombardy

poplart. ✝ PAPELARD.

pople. ✝ PEOPLE, POPEL.

po'ple-man, *n.* [G. *popelmann*, *pöpelmann*.] A kind of hobgoblin. *Obs.*

popler. ✝ POPLAR.

poplesie, poplexie. Aphetic forms of APOPLEXY. *Obs.*

pop'let, *n.* [Cf. OF. *poupelet* child, *poupe* teat.] A wench. *Obs*

pop'lin-ette', *n.* Fabric of wool or linen imitating poplin.

poplist. Obs. p. p. of PUBLISH

pop-lit'e-us (pŏp-lĭt′ē-ŭs; pŏp′lĭ-tē′ŭs), **pop'li-tæ'us** (pŏp′lĭ-tē′ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A flat muscle extending from the outer condyle of the femur to the tibia, and forming part of the floor of the popliteal space.

Pop'o-crat (pŏp′ō-krăt), *n.* [*Populist* + *Democrat*.] *U. S. Politics.* A Democrat who supported political ideas espoused by the Populists, or People's party; — a term used by the opponents of such ideas in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900. — **Pop-oc'ra-cy** (pŏp-ŏk′rā-sĭ), *n.*

po-posoned, *a.* [From the river *Po*.] Italianate. *Obs.*

pop'o-mas'tic, *a.* [*pope* + Gr. *μάστιξ* whip.] Lashing the Pope. *Obs.*

‖ **Po-pov'tsy** (pä-pôf′tsĭ). *n. pl.* [Russ., prop., those having popes or priests.] See RASKOLNIK.

poppe. ✝ POP.

pop'per-ing, *n* [From *Poperinghe*, in Belgium.] A kind of pear. *Obs*

pop'pill ✝ POPPLE.

pop'pin (pŏp′ĭn), *n.* [OF. *pomme*, *poupine*, doll.] A puppet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pop'ping, *n. pr. & vb. n.* of POP. — **popping crease**. See CRICKET, game.

pop'pism (pŏp′ĭz′m), *n.* A smacking with the lips, as in gently urging on a horse. *Obs.*

pop piston. *Steam Engine.* A hollow piston, with plugs intended to be driven inwards by excessive pressure, used in some high-speed engines.

pop'pit. ✝ POPPET.

pop'ple (pŏp′′l), *n.* [ME. *popultre*, AS. *popul* (in comp.), fr L. *populus*.] The poplar. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

pop'ply (-lĭ), *a.* Poppling.

poppy ash. The water ash.

pop'py-cock', *n.* Empty talk; foolish nonsense; bosh. *Colloq., Chiefly U. S.* — **pop'py-cock'ish**, *a.* [Papaveraceæ.]

poppy family. *Bot.* The family

poppy fish. A harvest fish (*Palometa simillimus*) of the California coast, often sold for the pompano, which it resembles.

pop'py-head' (pŏp'ĭ-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** Lit., the head of the poppy. **2.** *Arch.* A raised ornament often in the form of a finial. It is generally used on the tops of the upright ends or elbows terminating seats, etc., in Gothic churches.


Poppyhead, 2.

poppy seed. The seed of the poppy, esp. of the opium poppy. It is the chief source of poppy oil. Cf. MAW SEED.

pop'u-lace (pŏp'ū-lĭs), *n.* [F. *populace*, fr. It. *popolaccio*, *populazzo*, fr. *popolo* people, L. *populus*. See PEOPLE.] The common people; the multitude, including all without rank, office, education, or profession.

To . . . calm the peers and please the *populace*. *Daniel.*

Syn. — POPULACE, PEOPLE. PEOPLE (see PEOPLE) conveys no derogatory implication; POPULACE is a term of more or less contempt; as, "The common *people* heard him gladly" (*Mark* xii. 37); "That vast portion . . . of the working class which, raw and half-developed, . . . is beginning to perplex us by marching where it likes, meeting where it likes, bawling what it likes, breaking what it likes, — to this vast residuum we may with great propriety give the name of *Populace*" (*M. Arnold*).

pop'u-lar (-lăr), *a.* [L. *popularis*, fr. *populus* people; cf. F. *populaire*. See PEOPLE.] **1.** Public. *Obs.*, exc. in **popular action**, a qui-tam action.

2. Of or pertaining to the common people, or the whole body of the people as distinguished from a select portion; as, the *popular* voice; *popular* estimation; *popular* government. "So the *popular* vote inclines." *Milton.*

3. Plebeian; vulgar. *Obs.*

Discuss unto me; art thou officer?
Or art thou base, common and *popular*? *Shak.*

4. Populous; crowded. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

5. Suitable to common people or the public in general; as: **a** Easy to understand; familiar; plain. "Homilies are plain and *popular* instructions." *Hooker.* **b** Adapted to the means of the common people; possessed or obtainable by the many; hence, cheap; sometimes, inferior; as, *popular* prices; *popular* amusements.

The smallest figs, called *popular* figs, . . . are, of all others, the basest and of least account. *Holland.*

6. Devoted to, or studious of the favor of, the populace. *Obs.* "Such *popular* humanity is treason." *Addison.*

7. Beloved or approved by the people; pleasing to people in general, or to many; as, a *popular* leader, law.

8. Epidemic; as, a *popular* disease. *Obs.*

9. Conceited. *Dial., New Eng.* *Lowell.*

popular concert, a concert of popular music given at a moderate price, smoking and drinking usually being permitted. — **p. etymology.** = FOLK ETYMOLOGY. — **p. sovereignty.** **a** In general, sovereignty vested in the people as a body. **b** *U. S. Hist.* The doctrine that Congress should leave the people of the Territories as well as the States free to regulate their domestic concerns in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and specif. that in regard to slavery a Territory should be on the same basis as a State, i. e., should have the right to decide whether or not slavery should exist in it.

pop'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *popularitas* fellow-citizenship, an effort to please the people: cf. F. *popularité*.] **1.** Popular government; democracy. *Obs.*

2. Act of courting, or something intended to catch, the favor of the people. *Obs.*

3. Quality or state of being popular; esp., state of being esteemed by, or in favor with, the people at large; as, the *popularity* of a law, a statesman, or a book.

4. Plebeianism; vulgarity. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

5. Populousness. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

the popularity, the common people; the populace.

pop'u-lar-ize (pŏp'ū-lăr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To make popular; as: **a** To make suitable, acceptable, or intelligible, to the common people. **b** To extend to, or vest in, the public at large; to democratize. — **pop'u-lar-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

pop'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a popular manner; as: **a** Commonly; currently; by the common people or the people generally; as, *popularly* elected. **b** So as to be generally understood, accepted, or the like; as, truths *popularly* stated.

pop'u-late (pŏp'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [LL. *populatus*, p. p. of *populare*, fr. L. *populus* people.] To inhabit or furnish with inhabitants; to people.

pop'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *populatio*: cf. F. *population*.] **1.** An inhabited place. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

2. The whole number of people or inhabitants in a country, section, or area; as, a *population* of ten millions; also, now rarely, density of population; populousness.

3. Act or process of populating; increase of inhabitants.

pop'u-lin (pŏp'ū-lĭn), *n.* [F. *populine*, fr. L. *populus* poplar.] *Chem.* A sweet, white, crystalline glucoside in aspen bark and leaves. It is a benzoyl derivative of salicin.

Pop'u-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* *U. S. Politics.* The political doctrines advocated by the People's party.

Pop'u-list (-lĭst), *n.* [L. *populus* people + *-ist*.] *U. S. Politics.* A member of the People's party (which see). — **Pop'u-lis'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.*

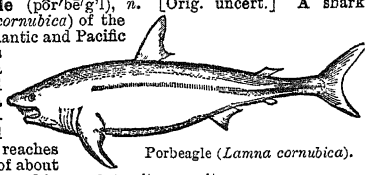
pop'u-lous (pŏp'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *populosus*, fr. *populus* people: cf. F. *populeux*.] **1.** Abounding in people; full of inhabitants; thickly inhabited.

2. In *Obs. or R.* senses: **a** Popular. **b** Numerous; in large number. "Your *populous* troops." *Shak.* **c** Abounding in persons or things of a certain kind; as, a year *populous* in scandals. *Rare.*

— **pop'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **pop'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

Pop'u-lus (pŏp'ū-lŭs), *n.* [L., poplar.] *Bot.* A genus of salicaceous trees, the poplars, natives of the Northern Hemisphere. They are distinguished from *Salix* by the resinous buds, numerous stamens, incised bracts, and elongated stigmas. The majority of the species are well known in cultivation; the most important are: the aspens (*P. tremula* and *P. tremuloides*); the white poplar, or abele (*P. alba*); the balm of Gilead (*P. candicans*); the tacamahac, or balsam poplar (*P. balsamifera*); the Lombardy poplar (*P. nigra italica*); and the Carolina poplar (*P. deltoides carolinensis*). Several of the native American species are known as *cottonwoods*. See the above names, also POPLAR.

por'bea'gle (pôr'bē'g'l), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A shark (*Lamna cornubica*) of the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans having a pointed nose and a crescent-shaped tail. It reaches a length of about eight feet, and is noted for its voracity.

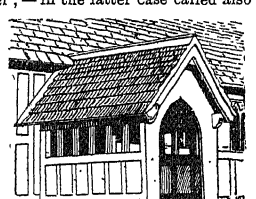

Porbeagle (*Lamna cornubica*).

por'ce-lain (pôr'sĕ-lĭn; pōrs'lĭn; 201, 277), *n.* [F. *porcelaine*, It. *porcellana*, orig., the porcelain shell, or Venus shell (*Cypræa porcellana*), fr. a fem. dim. fr. L. *porcus* pig, the reason for the name being uncertain. Porcelain was called after this shell, either from its smoothness and whiteness, or because it was believed to be made from it. See PORK.] A fine earthenware differing from ordinary pottery in being more or less translucent, and in its superior whiteness, hardness, and difficulty of fusion; — called also *china*, or *chinaware*. Also, chiefly in *pl.*, an article of this ware. Porcelain has been made in China for many centuries, but successful attempts to imitate it in Europe date from about 1470. **Natural**, or **hard-paste, porcelain** is made from kaolin and feldspar, the latter being the fusible substance which imparts the translucency. **Artificial**, or **soft-paste, porcelain** is a result of European efforts to imitate the hard porcelain of the East. In its composition various materials, as gypsum, bone ash, etc., replace wholly or in part the siliceous materials of the hard porcelain. Glue is often added to the paste to give it plasticity, and oxide of lead is used in the glaze. There are two firings, the second of which vitrifies the glaze. Soft-paste porcelain requires less heat in firing than does hard porcelain; it is also softer, and of duller fracture. All grades of porcelain, from very hard to very soft, are now made.

por'ce-la'ne-ous } (pôr'sĕ-lā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or
por'cel-la'ne-ous } like, porcelain; specif., *Zoöl.*, designating the calcareous shells of certain Foraminifera which are opaque and without small perforations.

por'ce-la-nite' } (pôr'sĕ-lā-nīt'; pōr-sĕl'ā-nīt), *n.* [Cf. F.
por'cel-la-nite' } *porcelanite*, G. *porzellanit*.] *Petrog.* A baked or semivitrified clay or shale, resembling earthenware, porcelain, or jasper; — in the latter case called also *porcelain jasper*.

porch (pôrch; 201), *n.* [F. *porche*, L. *porticus*, akin to E. *fare*, v. Cf. PORTICO.] **1.** *Arch.* A covered entrance to a building, commonly inclosed in part, and projecting out from the main wall with a separate roof. It may be large enough to serve as a covered walk. See also CARRIAGE PORCH, LOGGIA.


Wooden Church Porch, 15th Century.

2. A portico; covered walk; colonnade. *Obs.*

Repair to Pompey's *porch*, where you shall find us. *Shak.*

3. A transept or side chapel. *Dial. Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

4. A veranda. *Local, U. S.*

5. *Mining.* The arched excavation at a pit bottom.

the Porch, a portico or colonnade, adorned with fresco paintings of the battle of Marathon, in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher, taught his disciples; hence, sometimes, the school or philosophy of the Stoics.

por'cine (pôr'sīn; -sĭn; 183, 277), *a.* [L. *porcinus*, fr. *porcus* a swine: cf. F. *porcin*. See PORK.] Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or like, swine. "*Porcine* cheeks." *G. Eliot.*

por'cu-pine (pôr'kū-pīn), *n.* [ME. *porkepyn*, OF. *porc espin* (also *porc d'espine*); cf. OF. *porc espi*, F. *porcépic*, It. *porco spino*, *porco spinoso*, Sp. *puerco espino*, *puerco espin*, Pg. *porco-espinho*; fr. L. *porcus* swine + a derivative of *spina* thorn, spine. See PORK; SPINE.] **1.** Any of certain large, or rather large, rodents having stiff, sharp erectile spines mingled with their hair, which readily become detached, but cannot be shot out voluntarily. The porcupines constitute the families Hystricidæ, which are terrestrial and confined to the Old World, and Erethizontidæ, of arboreal habits, confined to the New World. *Hystrix cristata* of southern Europe and northern Africa has spines often more than a foot long. The Canada porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatus*) of northeastern America is about two feet long and has sharp barbed spines from one to two inches long mostly concealed by coarse whitish hair. It feeds chiefly on bark and leaves. A similar species (*E. epixanthus*) of northwestern America has yellowish hair. Small arboreal porcupines of the genus *Coendou* inhabit South and Central America and have a prehensile tail. See BRUSH-TAILED PORCUPINE.


Common European Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*). 1/20

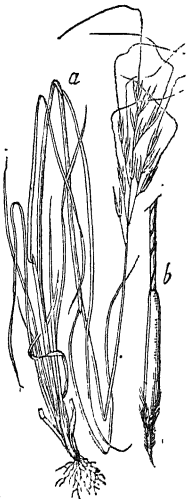
2. Any of several devices (or machines with such devices) having projecting teeth or knives, as a contrivance for heckling fibers, or a kind of masher used in brewing.

porcupine anteater. An echidna.

porcupine beater, cylinder, roller, etc. *Textile Manuf.* Various cylinders or rollers studded with inserted wire pins or teeth, covered with card clothing, or consisting of a number of beater blades secured to disks, etc., used for various purposes.

porcupine fish. Any of certain globefishes of the family Diodontidæ, esp. those of the genus *Diodon*, in which the body is short and rounded or squarish, the spines long and thickly strewn, some of them being movable, and the teeth of each jaw fused into an undivided beak. *D. hystrix* and *D. holocanthus* are common in warm seas.

porcupine grass. **a** A tall, stout grass (*Stipa spartea*) of the western United States. The grains have long hygroscopic awns, and by their twisting and untwisting often penetrate the wool and even the flesh of sheep. The plant affords good forage and hay. **b** In Australia, any grass of the genus *Triodia*, esp. *T. mitchelli* and *T. irritans*. The plants sometimes grow from seven to ten feet high in rounded tussocks. Called also *spinifex*.


Porcupine Grass a. *a* Whole Plant; *b* Spikelet.

porcupine wood. The outer wood of the coconut palm, from the resemblance of its markings to porcupine quills.

pore (pōr; 201), *v. i.*; PORED (pōrd); POR'ING (pōr'ĭng). [ME. *pouren*, *puren*, of uncert. origin.] **1.** To look or gaze steadily or intently, esp. in reading or studying; to fix the attention on, or be absorbed in, something, esp. something written; also, to meditate or ponder intently; — often with *on* or *upon*, and now usually with *over*; as, to *pore* over a letter. "Painfully to *pore* upon a book." *Shak.*

2. To look closely, as one near-sighted. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

pore, *n.* [F., from L. *porus*, Gr. πόρος a passage, a pore. See FARE, *v.*] **1.** A minute opening or foramen, or orifice, esp. in an animal or vegetable membrane, for transpiration, absorption, etc.; as, the *pores* of the sweat glands.

2. An interstice between the constituent particles or molecules of a body; as, the *pores* of stones.

3. A small passage in a body. *Obs.*

4. One of countless minute darkish dots mottling the sun.

pore mushroom. Any mushroom of either of the families Polyporaceæ and Boletaceæ, distinguished by having the spore-bearing surface within tubes or pores.

po-ren'ce-pha'li-a (pō-rĕn'sĕ-fā'lĭ-ă) } *n.* [NL. *porence-*
po'ren-ceph'a-ly (pō'rĕn-sĕf'ă-lĭ; 201) } *phalia*; Gr. πόρος passage + ἐγκέφαλος brain.] *Med.* A state marked by a depression or depressions on the surface of the brain. It is usually due to arrested development. — **po-ren'ce-phal'ic** (pō-rĕn'sĕ-făl'ĭk), **po'ren-ceph'a-lous** (pō'rĕn-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a.*

per'gy (pûr'gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-gĭz). [Prob. for *paugy*; perh. confused also with *pargo* and *pogy*.] **1.** A sparoid food fish (*Pagrus pagrus*), called *red porgy*, of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic coasts of Europe and America, supposed to be the *pagrus* of the ancients and highly esteemed as food; also, the scup or the pinfish **a**, both sparoid fishes. Cf. JOLT-HEAD PORGY; GRASS PORGY.

2. Any of various fishes; as: **a** The margate fish. **b** The spadefish. **c** Any of several surf fishes (family Embiotocidæ) of the Pacific coast of America. **d** The menhaden.

Po-rif'er-a (pō-rĭf'ĕr-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *porus* pore + *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* A phylum constituted by the sponges. Also, a class coextensive with the phylum. See SPONGE.

po-rif'er-ous (pō-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [See PORIFERA.] **a** Provided with pores. **b** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Porifera.

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poppy-seed oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
poppy thistle. Prickly poppy.
poppy tree. = TREE POPPY.
pop'py-wort' (pŏp'ĭ-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the poppy family.
popring. † POPPERING.
pop safety valve. See SAFETY VALVE. [*Slang, Brit.*]
pop'shop', *n.* A pawnshop.
popt. Popped. *Ref. Sp.*
popul. † POPPLE.
pop'u-la-cy, *n.* Populace; population; populousness. *Obs.*
pop'u-lae'on. † POPULEON.
pop'u-lar, *v. t.* Populate. *Obs.*
pop'u-lar, *n.* 1. [Cf. F. *populaire*.] The populace; — often *pl. Obs.* [*Colloq., Eng.*] 2. A popular concert; a pop.
‖ **pop'u-la'res** (pŏp'ū-lā'rēz; 115), *n. pl.* [L.] The people, or people's party, in ancient Rome, as opposed to the *optimates*.
pop'u-lar-iz'er (pŏp'ū-lăr-īz'ĕr), *n.* One who popularizes.
pop'u-lar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pop'u-la-ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *populaire*.] The populace. *Obs.*
pop'u-late, *v. t.* [L. *populatus*, p. p. of *popularc*.] To ravage. *Obs.* — **pop'u-la'tion**, *n. Obs.*
pop'u-late, *a.* [LL. *populatus*, p. p.] Populous; peopled. *Obs.*
pop'u-late, *v. i.* To propagate; to become populous. *Obs. or R.*
pop'u-la'tion-less. See -LESS.
pop'u-la'tor (pŏp'ū-lā'tĕr), *n.* A person who populates, or a cause of increase in population
popule. † POPULATE.
pop'u-le'on. *n.* [OF., F. *populéum*, fr. L. *populeus* of poplars.] An ointment containing an extract of black-poplar buds. *Obs.*
populere. † POPLAR.
pop'u-li-cide' (pŏp'ū-lĭ-sīd'), *n.* [L. *populus* people + *-cide*.] Slaughter of the people. *Rare.*
pop'u-los'i-ty (pŏp'ū-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Populousness. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **po'pu-lus vult de'ci-pi, er'go de'ci-pi-a'tur** (pŏp'ū-lŭs, dē'sĭ-pī, dē'sĭ-pĭ-ā'tûr). [L.] The populace wishes to be deceived, therefore let it be deceived.
pop valve. A pop safety valve.
po-quo'son. Var. of POCOSIN.
por. Obs. or dial Eng. of PORE.
porail, poraille. *n.* [OF. *porraille*. See POOR.] Poor people; the poor; also, poverty. *Obs.*
por'al (pōr'ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pert. to pores. *Rare.*
Po-ra'tha (pō-rā'thä; pōr'ä-thä). *Bib.*
por'cate (pôr'kāt), **por'cat-ed** (-kā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *porcus* ridge between two furrows.] *Zoöl.* Having furrows broader than the intervening ridges.
porcelain. † PURSLANE.
porcelain clay. = KAOLIN.
porcelain crab. Any crab of the genus *Porcellana* or an allied genus (family Porcellanidæ), many of which have a smooth, porcellanous carapace. [GLASS.]
porcelain glass. = CRYOLITE]
por'ce-lain-ize. *v. t.* To bake like potter's clay; to convert into porcellanite. — **por'ce-lain-i-za'tion** (pôr'sĕ-lĭn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; pôrs'lĭn-; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* [NITE.]
porcelain jasper. See PORCELAIN.
por'ce-lain-ous, *a.* Porcellaneous.
porcelain paper. A kind of French fancy glazed paper.
porcelain shell. A cowry.
porcelain stone. = PETUNTZE.
porcelain tower. A celebrated pagoda at Nankin, destroyed in 1856. It was faced with slabs of green-glazed porcelain.
porce'lane. † PURSLANE.
por'ce-lan'ic, **-cel-lan'ic** (pôr'sĕ-lăn'ĭk), *a.* Resembling porcelain; — said of certain rocks.
por'ce-la-nous, por'cel-la-nous (pôr'sĕ-lā-nŭs; pôr'sĕl'ă-nŭs), *a.* Porcellaneous.
porce'let, *n.* [F., lit., little pig.] A wood louse. *Obs.* [CELAIN.]
porcellan, por'cel-la'na. † POR-**Por'cel-la'na** (pôr'sĕ-lā'nä), *n., Por'cel-lan'i-dæ* (-lăn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See PORCELAIN CRAB.
por'cel-la-nize (pôr'sĕ-lā-nīz; pôr-sĕl'ă-), *v. t.* To porcellanize.
porchace, -chase. † PURCHASE.
porcion. † PORTION. [POISE.]
por'ci-pize, porcspisce. † POR-
porcuntine. † PORCUPINE.
porcupine crab. A spiny Japanese crab (*Lithodes hystrix*).
porcupine disease. Ichthyosis.
porcupine man. A man having porcupine disease.
porcupine rat. A South American rodent of the genus *Loncheres* having flattened spines in its fur. [PINE BEATER.]
porcupine roller. See PORCU-**pore.** † POUR, POWER, PURE.
pore (pōr). Obs. or dial. var. of POOR, PORE.
pore, *v. t.* To affect by poring; as, to *pore* one's self blind.
pore'blind'. † PURBLIND.
porele. † PERIL.
pore'let, *n.* [See POOR; -LET.] A poor person. *Obs.*
po'ren-ceph'a-lus (pō'rĕn-sĕf'ă-lŭs; 201), *pl.* **-ceph'a-li** (-lī). *Zoöl.* Poriferous.
po-rif'er-al (pō-rĭf'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [See PORIFERA.] *Zoöl.* Poriferous.
po-rif'er-an (-ăn), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Porifera. — *a.* Poriferous.
po'ri-form (pō'rĭ-fôrm; 201), *a.* [L. *porus* pore + *-form*.] Resembling a pore. [Porosity.]
por'i-ness (pōr'ĭ-nĕs; 201), *n.*
por-fend', *v. t.* [OF. *porfendre*, F. *pourfendre*.] To cleave. *Obs.*
por'fi-do, *n.* [It.] Porphyry. *Obs.*
porfil. † PURFLE.
por'fy-rit'ic, por'fy-ry. Porphyritic, porphyry. *Ref. Sp.*
porge. † PURGE.
porge (pōrj; pōrj; 201), *v. t.* [Judæo.-Sp. *porgar*, Sp. *purgar*, L. *purgare*. See PURGE.] To make (kosher meat) ceremonially clean by cutting from it the forbidden fat and veins. See *Lev.* iii. 3, 4; vii. 25-27; *Gen.* xxxii. 32. — **porg'er** (pōr'jĕr; pōr'-; 201), *n.*
po'ri-cid'al (pō'rĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* [*pore* + L. *caedere* to cut.] *Bot.* Dehiscing through pores, as poppy capsules.
po-rif'er-al (pō-rĭf'ĕr-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Poriferous.
po-rif'er-an (-ăn), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Porifera. — *a.* Poriferous.
po'ri-form (pō'rĭ-fôrm; 201), *a.* [L. *porus* pore + *-form*.] Resembling a pore. [Porosity.]
por'i-ness (pōr'ĭ-nĕs; 201), *n.*

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po'rism (pŏ'rĭz'm; 201), *n.* [LL. *porisma*, fr. Gr. πόρισμα a thing procured, a deduction from a demonstration, fr. πορίζειν to bring, provide.] *Geom.* **a** A proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate, or capable of innumerable solutions. Three books of porisms of Euclid have been lost. **b** *Gr. Geom.* A corollary.

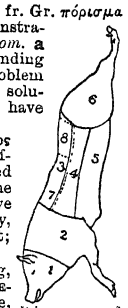


Diagram of Dressed Side of Pork. 1 Head; 2 Shoulder; 3 Back; 4 Middle Cut; 5 Belly; 6 Ham; 7 Ribs; 8 Loin.

Po-rí'tes (pō-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πόρος a pore.] *Zoöl.* An important genus of reef-building corals having small twelve-rayed calicles and a very porous coral. Some are branched; others grow in large massive or globular forms. It is the type of a family, **Po-rit'i-dæ** (pō-rĭt'ĭ-dē). — **po'rite** (pŏ'rīt; 201), *n.* — **po-rí'toid** (pō-rī'toid), *a.*

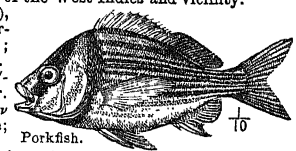
pork (pōrk; 201), *n.* [F. *porc*, L. *porcus* hog, pig. See FARROW a litter of pigs; cf. PORCELAIN, PORPOISE.] **1.** The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

2. A swine; opprobriously, a man. *Obs.*

pork'er (pōr'kẽr; 201), *n.* **1.** A hog; swine; esp., one fattened for food.

2. A sword or long knife. *Obs. Slang.*

pork'fish/(pōrk'fĭsh/; 201), *n. Zoöl.* A sparoid fish (*Anisotremus virginicus*) with black and yellow stripes, of the West Indies and vicinity.


Porkfish.

pork'y (pōr'kĭ; 201), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, pork; specif., fat; greasy.

por'ne-ras'tic (pŏr'-nĕ-răs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. πόρνη harlot + ἐραν to love.] Unchaste; licentious.

por'no-graph (pŏr'nō-gráf), *n.* **1.** A pornographic writing, picture, or the like.

2. [F. *pornographe.*] A pornographer. *Rare.*

por-nog'ra-pher (pŏr-nŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A writer on prostitutes, prostitution, or obscene or licentious subjects.

por'no-graph'ic (pŏr'nō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, pornography; obscene; lascivious; licentious.

por-nog'ra-phy (pŏr-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. πόρνη a harlot + *-graphy.*] **1.** A treatment of, or a treatise on, the subject of prostitutes or prostitution.

2. Obscene or licentious writing, painting, or the like.

po-rog'a-my (pō-rŏg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. πόρος a pore + *-gamy.*] *Bot.* The usual mode of fertilization in seed plants, by entrance of the pollen tube through the micropyle. Cf. CHALAZOGAMY. — **po'ro-gam'ic** (pŏ'rō-găm'ĭk; pŏr'ō-; 201), *a.* — **po'ro-gam** (pŏ'rō-găm; pŏr'ō-; 201), *n.*

po-ros'i-ty (pō-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *porosité*, or LL. *porositas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being porous.

2. Something that is porous; also, a pore.

po'ro-type (pŏ'rō-tīp; pŏr'ō-; 201), *n.* [See PORE, *n.*; -TYPE.] A copy of a print, writing, etc., made by placing it on a chemically prepared paper acted on by a gas permeating the paper of the print, writing, etc., except where inked.

po'rous (pō'rŭs; 201), *a.* [F. *poreux.* See PORE, *n.*] Full of pores; having very small interstices in the skin or in the substance of a body; having spiracles or passages for fluids; permeable by liquids; as, a *porous* skin, wood.

porous cell *or* **cup**, a cylindrical vessel of porous earthenware used in an electrical cell to keep two liquids from mixing intimately. — **p. plaster**, *Med.*, a spread plaster having numerous small holes to prevent wrinkling.

po'rous-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being porous.

Por'phy-ra (pŏr'fĭ-rȧ; *often* pōr-fī'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πορφύρα purple.] *Bot.* A genus of red algæ, with thin gelatinous red or purple fronds. See 1st LAVER.

Por-phyr'e-an (pŏr-fĭr'ē-ăn), **Por-phyr'i-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Neoplatonist Porphyry (c. 232–304 A. D.) or his writings or doctrines. See TREE OF PORPHYRY.

por'phy-rit'ic (pŏr'fĭ-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to porphyry; as, a *porphyritic* column.

2. *Petrog.* Relating to, or resembling, porphyry, i. e., characterized by the presence of distinct crystals (*phenocrysts*), as of feldspar, quartz, or augite, in a relatively fine-grained base (*groundmass*), often aphanitic, cryptocrystalline, or glassy. — **porphyritic granite**, granite containing feldspar in distinct crystals, or phenocrysts.

por'phy-rog'e-nite (-rŏj'ē-nīt), *or* **por'phy-ro-gen'i-tus** (-rō-jĕn'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [LL. *porphyro genitus* born in the purple, fr. Gr. πορφυρογέννητος (cf. L. *genitus* born); πορφύρα purple + γεννητός begotten.] A son born after the accession of his father to the throne; one born in the purple.

In the Greek, purple and porphyry are the same word. An apartment of the Byzantine was lined with porphyry: it was reserved for the use of the pregnant empresses: and the royal birth of their children was expressed by the appellation of *porphyrogenite*, or born in the purple. *Gibbon.*

por'phyr-o-gen'i-tism (pôr'fĭr-rō-jĕn'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* [See PORPHYROGENITE.] The principle of succession in royal families, esp. among the Eastern Roman emperors, by which a younger son, if born after the accession of his father to the throne, was preferred to an elder son not so born.

por'phy-roid (pôr'fĭ-roid; -rō-ēd'), *n.* [*porphyry* + *-oid.*] *Petrog.* A more or less schistose, metamorphic quartz-feldspar porphyry or tuff.

por'phy-ry (pôr'fĭ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *porfire*, F. *porphyre*, or (assumed) LL. *porphyrius*; fr. Gr. πορφύρεος or πόρφυρος, a., purple, πορφύρα, n., purple; cf. It. *porfiro*, *porfirio.* See PURPLE; cf. PORPHYRITE.] **1.** *Petrog.* **a** Orig., a rock consisting of feldspar crystals embedded in a compact dark red or purple groundmass. It is found in Egypt, and was much used by the Romans. **b** Now, commonly, any igneous rock of similar (porphyritic) texture, regardless of its mineral composition; sometimes, loosely, any of various igneous rocks without this texture, esp. when occurring in connection with ores.

2. A slab or block of porphyry; esp., one used for triturating drugs, etc. *Obs.*

Por'pi-ta (pôr'pĭ-tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πόρπη a brooch.] *Zoöl.* A genus of bright-colored Siphonophora found floating in the warmer parts of the ocean. They have a large feeding zooid in the center, surrounded by smaller nutritive and reproductive zooids, and by slender dactylozooids near the margin. The disk has a central float, or pneumatocyst. — **por'pi-toid** (-toid), *a.*


Porpita (*P. linnæana*). (½)

por'poise (pôr'pŭs; *formerly also* -poiz), *n.* [ME. *porpeys*, OF. *porpeis*, literally, hog fish, fr. L. *porcus* swine + *piscis* fish. See PORK; FISH.] **a** Any small gregarious cetacean of the genus *Phocæna*; esp., the common, or harbor, porpoise (*P. phocæna*) of the North Atlantic and Pacific. They are five to eight feet long and usually blackish above and whitish below. The jaws do not form a projecting beak. **b** Any of various other small-toothed cetaceans, as of the genus *Cephalorhynchus* of the Southern Hemisphere. **c** Popularly, the common dolphin; or, esp. on the American Atlantic coast, the bottle-nosed dolphin (see DOLPHIN).

por'ridge (pŏr'ĭj), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. *pottage:* perh. influenced by ME. *porree* a kind of pottage, OF. *porrée*, fr. L. *porrum*, *porrus*, leek. See POTTAGE; cf. PORRINGER.] **1.** A thickened soup or broth. *Obs.*

2. A food made by boiling some leguminous or farinaceous substance in water or milk, making a broth or thin pudding; as, barley *porridge*, milk *porridge*, etc.

3. Hence, any mess of various ingredients; a hodgepodge.

por'rin-ger (-ĭn-jẽr), *n.* [ME. *pottanger*, for *pottager*, fr. F. *potager* a soup basin. See PORRIDGE, POTTAGE.] **1.** A dish for porridge or similar food; esp., a bowl or cup from which children eat or are fed; as, a silver *porringer.*

2. A double saucepan made like a double boiler.

3. A hat or other headdress shaped like a porringer. *Obs.*

Por'ro prism (pŏr'rō). [After I. *Porro*, Italian engineer.] *Optics.* One of a train of totally reflecting prisms used in making short binoculars. See PRISM BINOCULAR, *Illust.*

por'rum (pŏr'ŭm), *n.* [L., leek.] The bulb of the leek (*Allium porrum*), used medicinally.

por'ry (pŏr'ĭ; *colloq.* pŭr'ĭ), *n. Silk Weaving.* In a loom, the warp between the reed and the beam. *Local, Eng.*

port (pōrt; 201), *n.* [From *Oporto*, in Portugal, i. e., *o porto* the port, L. *portus.* See PORT harbor.] A fortified wine of rich taste and aroma, made in the valley of the Douro, Portugal; also, an imitation of the same. It is strong, containing 18–23 per cent of alcohol by volume. Most port is dark red, but there is a white variety.

port, *n.* [AS. *port*, L. *portus:* cf. F. *port.* See FARE, *v.*, FORD, 1st, 3d, & 4th PORT.] **1.** A place where ships may ride secure from storms; a harbor; haven.

2. In commerce, a place to which vessels may resort for purposes of commerce, esp. to discharge or receive their cargoes. In this sense the word *port* varies in its significance with the context. It primarily and normally refers to a haven or harbor, but may be used to denote any place to or from which merchandise may be shipped, as a mere landing place (10 *Johns.* 120, 125; 3 *Dak.* 155). It may include the entire geographical harbor, with its approaches and inlets, of a place, as in the *port* of Boston (9 Metcalf, *Mass.* 371, 378), or the *port* of New York (53 *Fed.* 835), or a contemplated place in a geographical harbor (20 *Fed.* 510, 515).

3. *Revenue Law.* Short for PORT OF ENTRY.

4. *Early Eng. Hist.* A place, often a burgh, under a special protection or peace for use as a market place.

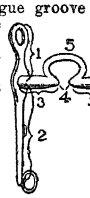
Syn. — See HARBOR.

port of call, a port where vessels customarily stop for coal, repairs, transshipment of cargo, etc. — **p. of destination**, *Marine Insurance*, a port contemplated as a stopping place for a vessel under the terms of a policy. — **p. of discharge**, *Insurance Law*, any port where a vessel voluntarily and without cause of necessity breaks bulk and discharges part or all of her cargo. The term *port of discharge* is not synonymous with *port of arrival* (1 *Conn.* 184, 197) or *port of destination* (57 *Fed.* 668, 669). — **port of entry**, *Revenue Law*, a district or designated locality, whether a nautical port or not, where foreign goods may be introduced for import.

port (pōrt; 201), *n.* [F. *porte*, L. *porta*, akin to *portus*; cf. AS. *port*, fr. L. *porta.* See PORT a harbor; cf. PORTS.] **1.** A gate; portal. *Archaic or Scot.*

2. *Naut.* An opening in a ship's side for any purpose, as to admit light and air, load cargo, etc.; specif., an embrasure through which cannon may be discharged; a porthole; also, the shutter or cover for a porthole.

3. *Harness.* An upward curve or tongue groove in the mouthpiece of certain bits to put the pressure on the sensitive bars.



Port of Bit. 1, 1 Cheeks; 2, 2 Legs; 3, 3 Cannons; 4 Heels; 5 Port.

4. A market for hiring of laborers, usually near the *port* of a town. *Hist. Scot.*

5. *Mech.* An opening for inlet or outlet of air, gas, steam, water, or other fluid, esp. in a valve seat or valve face; specif., the area of opening, in a cylinder face, of a passageway for the working fluid in an engine; also, any such passageway connecting the cylinder with the cylinder face, or the latter with the exhaust.

port, *v. t.*; PORT'ED; PORT'ING. [F. *porter*, L. *portare* to carry, prob. akin to E. *fare*, v. See FARE; cf. PORT harbor, COMPORT, EXPORT, SPORT.] **1.** To carry; transport. *Obs.*

2. *Mil.* To carry in a position sloping across the body from right to left, as a rifle, saber, etc., the exact position varying according to the arm and service. See *Illust.*


Port, 2.

port, *n.* [F. *port*, fr. *porter* to carry. See PORT to carry.] **1.** The manner in which a person bears himself; carriage; bearing; demeanor; sometimes, specif., impressive or dignified bearing.

Of his *port* as meek as is a maid. *Chaucer.*

2. Manner or style of living; specif., impressive or costly style of living.

A suitable *port* in the world. *South.*

3. In *Obs.* or *Hist.* uses: **a** A retinue; body of attendants. **b** Act, means, or cost, of carrying; carriage. **c** Weight; burden; also, distress. **d** *Armor.* A socket for the butt of a lance, attached to the stirrup or saddle.

4. *Mil.* The position in which a weapon is carried when ported.

5. *Candle Making.* A frame from which wicks are hung.

Syn. — See DEPORTMENT.

port, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Naut.* The left side of a ship (looking from the stern toward the bow); as, a vessel heels to *port.* See LARBOARD, *Note.* Also much used adjectively; as, the *port* lifeboat; the *port* watch.

port, *v. t. Naut.* To turn or put to the left, or port, side of a ship; — used mainly of the helm and in the imperative.

port, *v. i. Naut.* To turn or move towards the port, or left; also, to port the helm.

port- (pōrt-), **porte-.** [F. *porte-*, fr. *porter* to carry. See 4th PORT.] Combining forms signifying *bearer*, *holder*, *carrier*; as, *porte*acid, *port*crayon, etc.

port'a-bil'i-ty (pōr'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ; 201), *n.* Quality or state of being portable; fitness to be carried or moved.

port'a-ble (pōr'tȧ-b'l; 201), *a.* [L. *portabilis*, fr. *portare* to carry: cf. F. *portable.* See PORT to carry.] **1.** Capable of being borne or carried; easily transported; capable of being transported though belonging to a class of objects usually unmovable; as, a *portable* bed, desk, engine; *portable* property; a *portable* house; a *portable* liquid or gas, i. e., one solidified or liquefied.

2. Possible to be endured; supportable. *Obs.*

How light and *portable* my pain seems now! *Shak.*

3. Navigable. *Obs.*

portable firearm, *Mil.*, any firearm that can be borne and fired by one man, without the use of a carriage.

por'tage (pōr'tăj; 201), *n.* [F., fr. *porter* to carry. See PORT to carry.] **1.** Act of carrying or transporting.

2. In *Obs. or R.* senses: **a** Anything transported, as cargo; freight. **b** The cost of carriage; porterage. **c** Capacity for carrying; tonnage. **d** *Naut.* (1) Cargo carried for a sailor joining in a common adventure, in lieu of all or part of his wages, or the space allotted for such cargo. *Cxf. E. D.* (2) Hence, the amount of a sailor's wages for a voyage.

3. A carrying boats, goods, etc., overland between navigable waters; also, the land or the route over which they are so carried; a carry; as, a rough *portage.* See CARRY, *n.*, 5.

por'ta-gue (pōr'tȧ-gū), *n.* [See PORTUGUESE.] An obsolete Portuguese gold coin variously estimated as worth from 3⅞ to 4½ pounds sterling.

por'tal (pōr'tăl; 201), *n.* [OF. *portal*, LL. *portale*, prop., neut. a., fr. L. *porta* a gate. See PORT a gate.] **1.** A door, gate, or entrance, esp. one that is grand and imposing.

From out the fiery *portal* of the east. *Shak.*

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po'ris-mat'ic (pŏ'rĭz-măt'ĭk; 201), **-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Poristic. — **po'ris-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

po-ris'tic (pō-rĭs'tĭk), **po-ris'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ποριστικός for providing.] Relating to, or of the nature of, a porism.

pork, *interj.* & *v. i.* [Imitative.] Croak; — said of ravens. *Obs.*

porke despyne, porkepyne, porkepyn. † PORCUPINE.

pork'er-y (pōr'kẽr-ĭ; 201), *n.* A place for the keeping or sale of swine for food; also, swine.

porkespick. † PORCUPINE.

pork'et (pōr'kĕt; -kĭt; 151, 201), *n.* [OF. *porquet*, dim. of OF. & F. *porc.* See PORK.] A pig. *R.*

pork'in, *n.* A young pig. *Obs.*

pork'ish, *a.* Swinish. *Obs.*

pork'ling, *n.* A young pig.

Pork-op'o-lis (pōrk-ŏp'ō-lĭs; 201), *n.* [*pork* + Gr. πόλις city.] Cincinnati, Ohio; or Chicago, Ill.; — the former often and the latter rarely so called from their great pork-packing industry.

porkpen. † PORCUPINE.

pork' wood', *n.* = BEEFWOOD c.

pornesse. † POORNESS.

por-noc'ra-cy (pōr-nŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. πόρνη harlot + *-cracy.*] Government by profligate women; specif., the ascendancy of a profligate noblewoman named Theodora and her daughters in Rome early in the 10th century. — **por'no-crat** (pōr'nō-krăt), *n.*

por-nog'ra-phist (pōr-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A pornographer.

po'ro-ka-i-whā'ri-a (pō'rō-kī'ĕ-hwē'rĕ-ȧ). Var. of KAIWHIRIA.

po'ro-phyl'lous (pō'rō-fĭl'ŭs; pŏr'ō-; 201), *a.* [Gr. πόρος pore + φύλλον leaf.] Having leaves covered with transparent dots.

po'ro-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a. Surg.* Both porous and plastic; — said of a kind of felt used for splints, jackets, etc.

po'ro-po'ro (pō'rō-pō'rō), *n.* [Maori.] The kangaroo apple. *New Zealand.*

Po-ro'sa (pō-rō'sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PERFORATA a.

po'rose (pō'rōs; pō-rōs'), *a.* Porous. **b** *Zoöl.* Pert. to the Porosa. — **po-rose'ness,** *n.*

po-ro'sis (pō-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πώρωσις.] *Med.* The formation of callus.

po-rot'ic (pō-rŏt'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. πῶρος callus.] A medicine supposed to produce callus.

po'rous-ly, *adv.* of POROUS.

porpapyne, por'pen-tine. † PORCUPINE. [POISE.]

por'pesse, por'peys. † POR-

por'phir, -phu-er. † PORPHYRY.

Por'phy-ra'ce-æ (pôr'fĭ-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πορφύρα purple. See PORPHYRY.] A family of red algæ having the thallus chiefly thin or membranaceous. *Porphyra* is one genus.

por'phy-ra'ceous (-rā'shŭs), *a.* 1. Porphyritic. [phyraceæ.]

2. *Bot.* Belonging to the Porphyre. † PORPHYRY.

porphyre, *n.* [F. (Cotgrave).] A kind of serpent of India; — so called as being purple. *Obs.*

por-phyr'i-an (pôr-fĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of porphyry. *Rare.*

Por-phyr'i-an, *n.* An adherent of Porphyry or of his doctrines. — **Por-phyr'i-an-ist,** *n.*

Por-phyr'i-o (pôr-fĭr'ĭ-ō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *porphyrio* a kind of water fowl, Gr. πορφυρίων water hen.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the Old World purple gallinules, or sultanas. Also [*l. c.*], a bird of this genus.

porphyrite, *n.* [L. *porphyritis* purple, fr. Gr. πορφυρίτις.] A kind of purple fig. *Obs.*

por'phy-rite (pôr'fĭ-rīt), *n.* [L. *porphyrites* a purple-colored precious stone, porphyry, Gr. πορφυρίτης (λίθος). See PORPHYRY.] **1.** Porphyry. *Obs.*

2. *Petrog.* Sometimes, a pre-Tertiary porphyry whose feldspar is chiefly plagioclase.

por'phy-rize (pôr'fĭ-rīz), *v. t.* **1.** To triturate on a porphyry.

2. To cause to be like porphyry. — **por'phy-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

por'phy-ro-gene' (pôr'fĭ-rō-jēn'), *a.* [See PORPHYROGENITISM.] Being a porphyrogenite; born in the purple; royal born.

por'phy-ro-gen'i-ture (-jĕn'ĭ-tūr), *n.* State or position of being a porphyrogenite.

porphyry shell. A handsome marine gastropod shell (*Oliva porphyria*) having a dark red or brown polished surface, with light spots. [of PORCUPINE.

por'pin. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

por'pisce. † PORPOISE.

porpoise oil. See OIL, *Table II.*

porpoise whale. A New Zealand ziphioid whale (*Berardius arnuxi*).

por'po-rate (pôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [It. *porporato*, L. *purpuratus.* See PURPLE, *n.*] Clad in purple. *R.*

por'pos. † PURPOSE.

por'pose. † PORPOISE.

porpure. † PURPLE.

por'pus. Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of PORPOISE.

porr (*dial.* pŏ(r; pū(r), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. D. *porren*, Dan. *purre.*] To push; poke; kick; stir; cram. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

porr, *n.* A push; thrust; poke; kick; turmoil; also, a poker. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

por-ra'ceous (pŏ-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *porraceus*, fr. *porrum*, *porrus*, a leek.] Resembling the leek in color; greenish. *Rare.*

por'ray (pŏr'ā), *n.* [OF. *porée*, F. *poirée*, fr. *porrum* leek.] A kind of strained soup of vegetables or fish. *Obs. or Scot. Cxf. E. D.*

por-rect' (pō-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *porrectus*, p. p. of *porrigere* to stretch out before one's self, to put forth.] Extended horizontally; stretched out.

por-rect', *v. t.* **a** To extend horizontally. **b** To present; tender. *Obs. or Eccl. Law.* — **por-rec'tion** (-shŭn), *n.*

por-rec'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L. *porrectus*, p. p., stretched out.] *Medieval Music.* See NEUME, *Illust.*

por'ret (pŏr'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [OF. *poret*, *porete*, dim. fr. L. *porrum*, *porrus*, leek.] **1.** Scallion; leek; small onion. *Rare.*

2. Garlic. *Obs.* [REDUC.

Por'rex (pŏr'ĕks), *n.* See GORpor'rey. Var. of PORRAY.

por'ridge, *v. t.* To provide with porridge. [come porridge.

por'ridge, *v. i.* To form or be-

por-rí'go (pō-rī'gō), *n.* [L., dandruff.] *Med.* Any of various affections of the scalp. — **por-rig'i-nous** (pō-rĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.*

por'ritch (pŏr'ĭch). Scot. & dial. var. of PORRIDGE.

pors-. For various forms beginning *pors-*, see those in PURS-.

port (pōrt), *n.* [Gael.] A lively tune. *Scot.*

port, *n.* [For *apport*, fr. OF. *aport*, F. *apport*, fr. the v. Cf. APPORT, *v.*] Income; rental; tribute. *Obs.* [gucse.

Port. *Abbr.* Portugal; Portu-

por'ta (pŏr'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L., a gate.] *Anat.* The hilum of an organ; specif., the transverse fissure of the liver.

port'a-bl. Portable. *Ref. Sp.*

port'a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

portace. † PORTASS.

port'age (pōr'tĕj), *n.* [3d PORT.] Porthole. *Obs.*

por'tage (pōr'tăj), *v. t.* & *i.* To make a portage of (goods, etc.)

Portage group *or* **formation.** [From the township of *Portage* in New York.] *Geol.* A formation of shales and sandstones, of the American Upper Devonian.

por'tail (pōr'tăl; 201), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* = PORTAL, *n.*, 2c. *Obs.or R.*

2. *Arch.* **a** *Erron.* The lesser gate, where there are two of different dimensions. **b** Formerly, in a room, a corner separated by wainscoting, forming a short passage to another room. **c** By analogy with the French *portail*, the whole architectural composition surrounding and including the doorways and porches of a church.
3. a *Bridge Building.* The space, at either end, between the first two principal trusses in a trussed bridge. **b** In modern steel-cage building, any vertical space between two uprights included between two horizontals, as of floor and ceiling, which must be kept open for free communication.
Syn. — See DOOR.

por'tal (pōr'tăl; 201), *a. Anat.* **a** Designating the transverse fissure on the under side of the liver where most of the vessels enter; hence: **b** Designating, or pert. to, a large vein (**portal vein**) carrying the blood from the digestive organs and spleen to the liver, in the tissues of which it breaks up into capillaries, thus subjecting the nutritive matter carried by the blood to the action of the liver cells before it passes into the general circulation. (See LIVER, 1.) In man it is formed by the union of the superior and inferior mesenteric, and the splenic, gastric, and cystic veins, and enters the liver at the transverse fissure. These veins constitute the **portal system**, and the circulation through them the **portal circulation**. In many lower vertebrates (reptiles, amphibians, and most fishes), in addition to the *hepatic* portal system as described above, there is a *renal* portal system, some or most of the blood from the posterior part of the body being conveyed by *renal portal veins* to the kidneys, where these veins break up into capillaries.

‖ **por'ta-men'to** (pōr'tȧ-mĕn'tō), *n.* [It., fr. *portare* to carry.] *Music.* The passage from one note to another in a continuous glide through all the intervening tones, — an effect used in music for the voice or for viol instruments.

por'tate (pōr'tāt; 201), *a.* [L. *portatus*, p. p. of *portare* to carry.] *Her.* Borne athwart the escutcheon, as if carried on the shoulder; — said of a cross.

por'ta-tive (-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *portatif.*] **1.** Portable. *Rare.* **2.** Capable of holding or carrying; as, the *portative* force of a magnet, atmospheric pressure, or capillarity.
portative organ, *Music*, a small portable organ formerly used in processions.

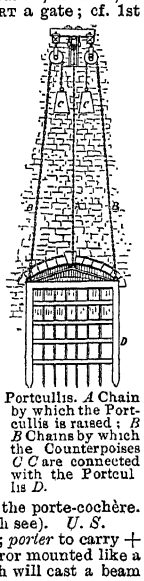
port bar. *Naut.* **a** A boom of spars, chains, or the like stretched across the entrance to a port or harbor. **b** A bar, as of sand, at the mouth of, or in, a port.

port charge. Chiefly *pl. Com.* Any fixed charge, as wharfage, etc., against a ship or its cargo in port.

port'cray'on (pōrt'krā'ŏn; 201), *n.* [F. *porte-crayon; porter* to carry + *crayon* a crayon.] A metallic handle with a clasp for holding a crayon.


Porte-crayon.

port-cul'lis (pōrt-kŭl'ĭs), *n.* [OF. *porte coleïce* (fem. of *coleïz*) a sliding door, fr. L. *colare*, *colatum*, to filter, to strain: cf. F. *couler* to glide. See PORT a gate; cf. 1st & 2d CULLIS, COLANDER.] **1.** *Fort.* A grating of iron, or of heavy timbers pointed with iron, hung in or over the gateway of a fortress or castle, and usually running in grooves, to be let down to prevent entrance.
2. *Her.* **a** A representation of a portcullis used as a charge; also, a lattice. **b** One of the pursuivants, having the figure of a portcullis as a badge.
3. Any of a series of English silver coins of the reign of Elizabeth, struck for the East India Company, having a figure of a portcullis on the reverse.


Portcullis. *A* Chain by which the Portcullis is raised; *B B* Chains by which the Counterpoises *C C* are connected with the Portcullis *D*.

port-cul'lis, *v. t.*; -CUL'LISED (-ĭst); -CUL'LIS-ING. To furnish or close with or as with a portcullis; to shut; bar.

porte-. Combining form signifying *bearer*, *holder*. See PORT-.

Porte (pōrt; 201), *n.* [F. *porte* a gate, L. *porta*. See PORT a gate.] The Ottoman court; the government of the Turkish empire, officially called the *Sublime Porte*, from the gate (*port*) of the sultan's palace at which justice was anciently administered.

‖ **porte'-co'chère'** (pōrt'kō'shâr'), *n.* [F. See PORT a gate; COACH.] **1** *Arch.* A large gateway allowing vehicles to drive into a courtyard. The entrance door commonly opens on the passage of the porte-cochère.
2. Erroneously, a carriage porch (which see). *U. S.*

‖ **porte'-lu'mière'** (-lü'myâr'), *n.* [F.; *porter* to carry + *lumière* a light.] *Physics.* A plane mirror mounted like a heliostat, but without clockwork, which will cast a beam of light, usually sunlight, in any direction.

‖ **porte'mon'naie'** (pōrt'mŏ'nĕ'; *Anglicized* pōrt'mŭn'ĭ), *n.* [F.; *porter* to carry + *monnaie* money.] A small pocket-book or purse.

por-tend' (pōr-tĕnd'), *v. t.*; POR-TEND'ED; POR-TEND'ING. [L. *portendere*, *portentum*, to foretell, to predict, to impend, from an old preposition used in comp. (akin to *per*, *pro*) + *tendere* to stretch. See TEND.] **1.** To indicate (events, misfortunes, etc.) as in the future; to foreshow; foretoken; bode; — now used esp. of unpropitious signs. *Bacon.*
Many signs *portended* a dark and stormy day. *Macaulay.*
2. To foretell; prophesy; predict. *Now Rare.*
3. To signify; symbolize; mean. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. [OF. *portendre*, L. *protendere.*] To stretch out before. *Rare.* "Idomeneus' *portended* steel." *Pope.*
Syn. — Betoken, forebode, augur, presage, foreshadow.

por'tent (pōr'tĕnt; pōr'-; pŏr-tĕnt'; 277), *n.* [L. *portentum*. See PORTEND.] **1.** That which portends, or foretokens; esp., that which portends evil; an omen; sign. *Shak.*
My loss by dire *portents* the god foretold. *Dryden.*
2. Significance as to the future; quality of foreshadowing; as, an omen of sinister *portent.*
3. A portentous or wonderful person or thing; a marvel.

por-ten'tous (pōr-tĕn'tŭs), *a.* [L. *portentosus.*] **1.** Of the nature of, or containing, a portent; ominous.
For, I believe, they are *portentous* things. *Shak.*
2. Hence: Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful; as, a beast of *portentous* size. "*Portentous* ability." *Burke.*
Syn. — See OMINOUS.
— **por-ten'tous-ly**, *adv.* — **por-ten'tous-ness**, *n.*

por'ter (pōr'tẽr; 201), *n.* [F. *portier*, L. *portarius*, fr. *porta* a gate, door. See PORT a gate.] **1.** One in charge of a door or gate; a doorkeeper. *Shak.*
To him the *porter* openeth. *John* x. 3.
2. An attendant on a sleeping or parlor car who makes up the berths and waits upon the passengers. *U. S.*

por'ter, *n.* [OF. *porteor*, F. *porteur*, fr. *porter* to carry, L. *portare.* See PORT to carry.] **1.** A carrier; one who carries or conveys burdens, luggage, etc., for hire; now, esp., one employed to carry baggage or luggage of guests or patrons at hotels, railroad stations, etc.
2. One that carries or conveys anything; as, a *porter* of ill news; a *porter* of disease. *Now Rare.*
3. In technical uses: **a** A device for lifting, as a lever. *Obs.* **b** *Forging.* A bar of iron or steel at the end of which a forging is made. **c** *Weaving.* A beer. *Scot.* **d** *Agric.* A light carriage, usually with three wheels, for keeping the rope off the ground in the systems of working implements or machines by hauling engines. See DIRECT SYSTEM.
4. [That is, a liquor for *porters.*] A dark liquor made with browned malt, rich in saccharine matter and extract and containing about four or five per cent of alcohol.

por'ter-age (-ĕj), *n.* Work of a porter; carriage of burdens or parcels by or as by a porter; also, the charge for it.

por'ter-age (-ĕj), *n.* The occupation or duties of a porter, or doorkeeper. *Rare.*

Por'ter-an'thus (-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., after Prof. T. C. *Porter* + Gr. *ἄνθος* flower.] *Bot.* A genus of American rosaceous herbs consisting of *P. stipulatus* and *P. trifoliatus*, having stipulate trifoliolate leaves and white flowers with ligulate petals and five carpels. See INDIAN PHYSIC **a**.

por'ter-house' (pōr'tẽr-hous'; 201), *n.* **1.** A house where porter and other malt liquors are sold and served. It was often also a chophouse. *Now Rare.*
2. A porterhouse steak. *Colloq.*

porterhouse steak. A choice steak cut from a beef just back of the best ribs (see BEEF, *Illust.*); — said to be so called because this steak was made popular by the proprietor of a former New York porterhouse. *Chiefly U. S.*

por'ter's knot (pōr'tẽrz; 201). A kind of pad fitting on the shoulders, kept in position by a loop round the forehead, and used for carrying heavy loads. *Eng.*

port'fire' (pōrt'fīr'), *n.* [F. *porte-feu; porter* to carry + *feu* fire.] A fire carrier; specif.: **a** A paper case filled with a composition of niter, sulphur, and mealed powder, used formerly in firing guns. **b** A kind of slow-burning fuse, as a billet of wood impregnated with saltpeter.

port-fo'li-o (pōrt-fō'lĭ-ō; -fōl'yō), *n.* [It. *portafoglio*, *portafogli* (*Oxf. E. D.*); *porta* to carry + *foglio*, pl. *fogli*, leaf, sheet: cf. F. *portefeuille.* See PORT to carry; FOLIO.] **1.** A portable case for holding, usually in a flat condition, loose papers, prints, drawings, or the like.
2. Such a case used for documents of state; hence, the office and functions of a minister of state or member of the cabinet; as, to receive the *portfolio* of war.

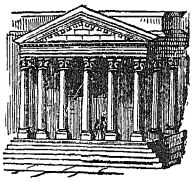
Por'the-us (pōr'thē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πορθεῖν* to ravage.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct isospondylous fishes. *P. molossus* of the Cretaceous of Nebraska is notable for its great size and strong teeth.

port'hole' (pōrt'hōl'; 201), *n. Naut.* **1.** An opening in a ship's side; a port. See 3d PORT, 2.
2. An opening in a wall or the like; esp., an embrasure or loophole through which to shoot.
3. = 3d PORT, 5. *Rare.*

port'hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n. Naut.* One of the iron hooks to which the hinges of a porthole cover are attached.

Por'ti-a (pōr'shĭ-ȧ; pōr'shȧ; 201), *n.* A rich heiress in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," in love with Bassanio. By her father's will, her hand and fortune were to be given to the suitor who should select from three caskets — one of gold, one of silver, and one of lead — the casket which held her portrait. Bassanio won her by choosing the leaden casket. Afterwards, disguised as a doctor of law, she defended her husband's friend, Antonio, against Shylock's suit, and saved his life

por'ti-co (pōr'tĭ-kō; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -COES or -cos (-kōz). [It., fr. L. *porticus*. See PORCH.] *Arch.* A colonnade or covered ambulatory, esp. in classical styles of architecture; usually, a colonnade at the entrance of a building. **the Portico.** = THE PORCH. *Rare.*


Portico.

‖ **por'tière'** (pōr'tyâr'), *n.* [F., fr. *porte* gate. See PORT a gate.] A curtain hanging across a doorway.

por'ti-o (pōr'shĭ-ō; -tĭ-ō; 201), *n. Anat.* Latin for *part*, *division*, or *branch*; — used in forming names of various nerves, blood vessels, etc.; as, *Obs.:* **por'ti-o du'ra**, the facial nerve; **por'ti-o mol'lis**, the auditory nerve.

por'tion (pōr'shŭn; 201), *n.* [F., fr. L. *portio*, akin to *pars*, *partis*, a part. See PART, *n.*] **1.** A part of anything, either separated from a whole, or merely considered by itself without actual separation; as, a large *portion* of the population. Also, an amount or quantity less than the whole; an indefinite but limited amount, sum, or the like; as, a small *portion* of happiness; a *portion* of seasoning.
Portions and parcels of the dreadful past. *Tennyson.*
2. An allotted part; share. Specif.: **a** A share of food. **b** A part or thing assigned by destiny; lot; fate; as, man's *portion* is to die. **c** The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law; an inheritance. **d** A wife's fortune; a dowry. *Shak.*
Syn. — Parcel, quantity, allotment, dividend. See PART.
portion natural, *Scots Law*, a child's legitim.

por'tion, *v. t.*; -TIONED (-shŭnd); -TION-ING. [OF. *portionner.*] **1.** To divide into portions, or shares; to parcel; distribute; also, to allot as a share to (one).
And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain. *Pope.*
2. To endow with a portion or inheritance; to dower.

por'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who portions or has a portion; as: **a** *Scots Law.* The owner of a portion of a decedent's estate; a small laird. **b** *Eccl.* = PORTIONIST, 2. **c** One who receives a portion. *Rare.* **d** Any of a number of artificers who contribute distinct portions to a complete article.

por'tion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* [LL. *portionista.*] **1.** A student in a college who has a certain allowance of food; specif., at Merton College, Oxford, such a student, there called usually *postmaster.* See POSTMASTER, a poor scholar.
2. *Eccl.* Any incumbent of a benefice having two or more rectors or vicars.

Port'land beds (pōrt'lȧnd; 201). [From *Portland*, England.] A portion of the Upper Oölite (Upper Jurassic) of Great Britain, including Portland Sand and Portland stone.

Portland cement. A hydraulic cement consisting of compounds of silica, lime, and alumina; — so called from its resemblance in color, when set, to the Portland stone of England. It is variously made of chalk, limestone, marl, clay, slate, river mud, and blast-furnace slag, used in such mixture as to contain lime, alumina, and silica in the right proportions. The intimately mixed ingredients are burned in a kiln to incipient vitrification, and the clinker formed is ground to a very fine powder. When this cement is mixed with water it sets slowly, owing to the interlocking of minute crystals formed.

Portland stone. a A yellowish white oölitic building limestone from the Isle of Portland in England. **b** Purplish brown sandstone from Portland, Conn.; brownstone. **c** Concrete made with Portland cement, sand, and gravel.

Portland vase. A celebrated cinerary urn or vase found in a tomb near Rome. It is of transparent blue glass, coated with opaque white glass cut in cameo fashion. It is owned by the Portland family, and kept in the British Museum. Called also **Barberini vase**, from having been at first deposited in the Barberini Palace in Rome.

port'ly (pōrt'lĭ; 201), *a.* [From PORT demeanor.] Having a dignified port or noble appearance; stately; grand; imposing, now esp. on account of bulk; stout; corpulent.
Syn. — See STOUT.

port'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An inhabitant or burgess of a port, esp. of one of the Cinque Ports.

port-man'teau (pōrt-măn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TEAUS (-tōz), -TEAUX (*E.* -tōz). [F. *porte-manteau; porter* to carry + *manteau* a cloak, mantle. See PORT to carry; MANTLE.] **1.** A bag or case, usually of leather, for carrying wearing apparel, etc., on journeys. Orig., the portmanteau was of a form adapted for use on horseback; the modern portmanteau is a stiff oblong case with hinges in the middle of the back so that it opens like a book. *Chiefly Brit.*
2. A clothes rack, or arrangement on which to hang clothes; — a Gallicism. *Rare.*

portmanteau word. A word formed by arbitrary combination of two words so as to suggest something of the sense of each; — applied esp. to seminonsensical coinages, as *slithy*, from *lithe* and *slimy.* *Lewis Carroll.*

por'to-la'no (pōr'tō-lä'nō), *n.* [It., fr. *porto* harbor.] A book for navigators, containing descriptions of ports, sailing directions, etc., and illustrated with charts.

Por'tor (pōr'tŏr), *n.*, *or* **Portor marble.** [From *Portovenere*, where it is quarried.] A siliceous limestone, black (altering on exposure to grayish), with veins of yellow, from the neighborhood of Spezia, Italy.

Port Or'ford ce'dar (ôr'fẽrd). [From *Port Orford*, Oregon.] A large pinaceous timber tree (*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana*) of western North America, often used for cut for lumber.

Por'to Ri'can (pōr'tō rē'kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Porto

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por'tal, *n.* A portass *Obs.*
por'taled, por'talled (pōr'tȧld; 201), *a.* Furnished with a portal or portals.
port'ance (pōr'tȧns; 201), *n.* [OF., a carrying.] Port; carriage; demeanor. *Archaic.*
portaress † PORTRESS.
Port Arthur plum. [From *Port Arthur*, Tasmania.] An Australasian anacardiaceous tree (*Buchanania mangoides*), or its plumlike fruit. [TEOUS.]
por'tass (pōr'tăs). Var. of POR-**por'tas** (-tăs), *n.* Also **port'hors, port'house**, etc. [ME. *portous, porthors*, OF. *porte-hors* a kind of portable prayer book; *porter* to carry + *hors* out of doors, L. *foris*; cf. LL. *portiforium.*] A medieval breviary or prayer book. [gan.]
por'ta-tive, *n.* A portative or-‖ **por-ta'to** (pōr-tä'tō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Lengthened; sustained. [ger; carrier. *Obs.*]
portator, *n.* A bearer; messen-
port-can'nons, *n. pl.* [See CANION. The first part is of uncert. origin.] Canions. *Obs.*
port'-caus'tic, *n.* = PORTE-CAUSTIQUE.
port'cluse. † PORTCULLIS.
port duty. = PORT CHARGE.
porte'ac'id (pōrt'ăs'ĭd), *n. Med.* An instrument used to hold acid for local application.
‖ **porte'-bon'heur'** (pōrt'bŏ'nûr'), *n.* [F.] An amulet or charm, esp. a jewel.
‖ **porte'-caus'tique'** (-kōs'tēk'), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A contrivance for carrying lunar caustic.
porte-col'lys. † PORTCULLIS.
‖ **porte'-cra'yon'** (pōrt'krē'yŏn'), *n.* [F.] A portcrayon.
port'ed, *a.* Having a port, or gate, or ports. *Rare.*
‖ **porte'feuille'** (pōrt'fû'y'), *n.* [F.] A portfolio.
Port Eg'mont hen. [From *Port Egmont*, Falkland Islands.] A large skua (*Megalestris antarctica*) of the Southern Hemisphere.
por'te-gue. † PORTAGUE.
portenance. † PURTENANCE.
por-tend'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
por-ten'tion, *n.* [LL. *portentio.*] A portending; portent. *Obs.*
por-ten'tive, *a.* Portentous. *Obs.*
porter, *n.* † PORTER.
por'te-ous (pōr'tē-ŭs), *n.* [See PORTASS.] *Scots Law.* A roll of offenders formerly prepared by the Justice-Clerk; — now usually called **porteous roll.** *Hist.*
por'ter, *v. t.* To transport or carry as or by a porter. — *v.i.* To act as a porter or guard.
porteresse. † PORTRESS.
porteris. † PORTASS.
por'ter-ly, *a.* Pert. to or like a porter, or carrier; rough; vulgar. *Obs. or R.* — *adv. Obs. or R.*
Por'ter's gov'er-nor (pōr'tẽrz; 201). See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5.
por'ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
por'tes-cue. † PORTAGUE.
portesse. † PORTASS.
‖ **port'glaive', port'glave',** *n.* [F. *porte-glaive; porter* to carry + *glaive* a sword.] Lit., a sword bearer; one of the Livonian religious order of knights, c. 1204–37 (later a division of the Teutonic order), called **Enxiferi**, or **Sword bearers**, from the red cloth of that shape sewn on their left shoulders. *Obs. or Hist.*
port'grave', port'greve'. [AS. *portgerēfa*; but the ending is due to confusion with a D. word (cf. -GRAVE).] = PORTREEVE.
porthors. † PORTASS.
Por'thos' (pōr'thŏs'), *n.* See THREE MUSKETEERS, THE.
port'hose', -house'. † PORTASS
por'ti-a seed. [From Tamil *puarasu* or *puracha-maram*, or Bengali *poresh.*] Seed of the bendy tree.
portia tree The bendy tree.
por'tic, *n.* [L. *porticus* porch.] A portico; porch; hence, *Rare*, a Stoic. *Obs.*
por'ti-coed (pōr'tĭ-kōd; 201), *a.* Having a portico. [*Obs.*]
por'ti-cus, *n.* [L.] A portico.
por'ti-fo-ry (pōr'tĭ-fō-rĭ; 201), *n.* [LL. *portiforium.* See PORTASS.] = 2d PORTASS. *Rare.*
port'i-fy, *v. t.* [*port*, the wine + *-fy.*] To transmute into port, as claret. *Humorous. Rare.*
por'ti-gue. † PORTAGUE.
portinance. † PURTENANCE.
Portingale, Portyngale. † PORTUGAL. [*Obs.*]
por'tion-a-ble, *a.* Proportional.
por'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *portionarius.*] = PORTIONIST, 2. *Obs. or Hist.*
por'tiond. Portioned. *Ref. Sp.*
por'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
por'tise. † PORTASS.
por'ti-to-ry, *a.* [L. *portitor* a carrier.] Portable. *Obs.*
Port Jackson fig. [From *Port Jackson*, New South Wales.] An Australian fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) resembling the banyan.
Port Jackson shark See HETERODONTUS.
Portland arrowroot or **sago.** [From *Portland*, England.] A kind of arrowroot from the corm of the European spotted arum.
Port-lan'di-an (pōrt-lăn'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Portland*, England.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the Upper Oölite (European Jurassic). See GEOLOGY, *Chart*
port'last (pōrt'lăst), *n. Naut.* The portoise. *Obs. or R.*
port'ledge (-lĕj). *n. Naut.* = PORTAGE, 1 d. *Obs. U. S.*
port'let, *n.* See -LET.
port'like, *a.* Portly. *Obs.*
port'li-ness (pōrt'lĭ-nĕs; 201), *n.* See -NESS.
Port Mac-quar'ie pine (măk-kwăr'ĭ). [From *Port Macquarie*, New South Wales.] One of the Australian sandarac trees (*Callitris macleayana*).
port'man (pōrt'măn), *n. O. Eng. Law.* A citizen or freeman of a port, or market town.
port-man'tle, *n.* A portmanteau. *Archaic or Dial.*
port'ment, *n.* [OF. *portement.*] **1.** Bearing; — chiefly in *portment of arms.*
2. Deportment. *Nonce Use.*
port'moot', or -mote', *n. O. Eng. Law.* Moot of a port town.
port'mouth, *n.* A port bit. *Obs.*
port'-mouthed', *a.* Having a port, or curved mouthpiece.
por'to (pōr'tō), *n.* Port wine. *R.*
portoir, *n.* [OF.] One that bears, as the branch of a vine. *Obs.*
por'toise (pōr'tĭz), *n. Naut.* Prob., gunwale; — used only in *aportoise* or *a portoise.*
Porto Rico molasses. See MOLASSES, 1.
por'tos, por'tous. † PORTASS.
portour. † PORTER.
port'payne, *n.* [I. *portare* to

Rico. — *n.* A native or citizen of Porto Rico, the native inhabitants being persons of Spanish descent, Negroes, and persons of mixed blood.

por'trait (pôr'trŭt ; 201), *n.* [F., orig. p. p. of *portraire* to portray. See PORTRAY.] **1.** A picture of an object. *Obs.* **2.** Specif.: A pictorial representation of a person, esp. of the face, painted, drawn, engraved, photographed, or the like; a likeness, esp. one painted from life. **3.** A solid representation; statue; image. *Obs.* **4.** Portraiture. *Rare.* **5.** That which represents or resembles something; a representation; image; hence, any graphic or vivid delineation or description, as of a person; as, a *portrait* in words.

por'trait, *v. t.* To portray. *Obs.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

portrait bust *or* **statue.** A bust or statue representing the actual features or person of an individual.

por'trait-ist, *n.* One who makes portraits, as by painting or photography; esp., a portrait painter.

portrait lens. *Photog.* A compound lens having a large aperture as compared with the focal length, and hence specially adapted for taking portraits.

por'trai-ture (pôr'trā-tūr ; 201), *n.* [OF. & F. *portraiture*.] **1.** Act, practice, or art of making portraits; representation by painting, drawing, etc.; portraying; portrayal. **2.** Collectively, pictures, drawings, etc. *Obs.* **3.** A portrait; a likeness.

> Divinity maketh the love of ourselves the pattern; the love of our neighbors but the *portraiture.* *Bacon*

4. A statue or image. **5.** An image or likeness of something; portrait. **6.** Act or art of portraying verbally; verbal representation or description, or an instance of it; a portrait. **7.** Appearance; form; likeness; shape. *Obs. or R.*

por-tray' (pôr-trā' ; 201), *v. t.;* POR-TRAYED' (-trād'); POR-TRAY'ING. [ME. *pourtraien, pur-, por-,* OF. *portraire, pourtraire,* F. *portraire,* fr. L. *protrahere, protractum,* to draw or drag forth; *pro* forward, forth + *trahere* to draw. See TRACE, *v. t.*; cf. PROTRACT.] **1.** To represent by drawing, painting, engraving, etc.; to make a picture or image of; delineate; depict; as, to *portray* a king on horseback.

> Take a tile, and lay it before thee, and *portray* upon it the city, even Jerusalem. *Ezek.* iv. 1.

2. Hence, to describe or depict in words; to describe vividly; also, to represent dramatically; to act. **3.** In *Obs.* uses: **a** To draw, paint, carve, etc. **b** To adorn with pictures. *Milton.* **c** To image mentally; to imagine; picture. **d** To form; frame.

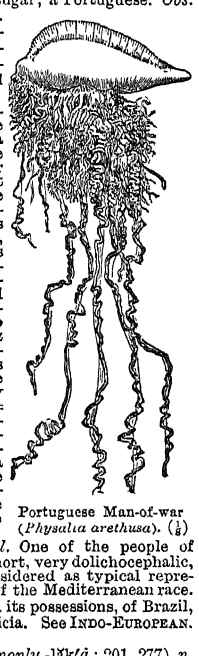
por-tray'al (-ăl), *n.* Act, process, or result of portraying; description; delineation; a portrait; a picture; esp., verbal or graphic description.

port'reeve' (pōrt'rēv'), *n.* [AS. *portgerēfa.* See PORT town; REEVE.] *Early Eng. Hist.* The bailiff or manager charged with keeping the peace and other duties in a port, or market borough or town. In later times he became the farmer of the royal revenues. — **port'reeve'ship,** *n.*

Por'tu-gal (pōr'tŭ-găl ; 201), *n.* **1.** A country of Europe. **2.** A native or inhabitant of Portugal; a Portuguese. *Obs.* **3.** The Portuguese language. *Obs.*

Por'tu-guese (pōr'tŭ-gēz; pōr'tŭ-gēz' ; -gēs; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *portugais,* Sp. *portugués,* Pg. *portuguez.*] Of or pert. to Portugal or its inhabitants.

Portuguese man-of-war, any of several large siphonophores of the genus *Physalia* which have a large, bladderlike pneumatophore with a sail-like crest on its upper side, by means of which they float at the surface of the sea. At one side of the lower surface is a cluster of zooids, the dactylozooids being very long and like tentacles, the gastrozooids and gonozooids much shorter. They are brilliantly colored, the pneumatophore being pink or purple and blue and the zooids blue. They have powerful nematocysts and are able to sting very severely. *P. arethusa* lives abundantly in the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and is often carried northward by the Gulf Stream and driven ashore by the wind. — **P. man-of-war fish.** = MAN-OF-WAR FISH. — **P. Mars,** Afonso d'Albuquerque. — **P. Nostra-da'mus** (nŏs'trā-dā'mŭs), Gonçalo Annes Bandarra (d. 1556), a poet cobbler, whose writings were suppressed by the Inquisition; — so called because of his strange prophecies. — **P. sauce,** espagnole sauce flavored with sherry.



Portuguese Man-of-war (*Physalia arethusa*). (⅛)

Por'tu-guese, *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* One of the people of Portugal. The Portuguese are short, very dolichocephalic, and dark. They are usually considered as typical representatives of the Iberian branch of the Mediterranean race. **2.** The language of Portugal and its possessions, of Brazil, and the Spanish provinces of Galicia. See INDO-EUROPEAN. **3.** = PORTAGUE. *Obs.*

Por'tu-la'ca (pōr'tŭ-lā'kă; *commonly* -lăk'ă ; 201, 277), *n.* [L., purslane.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical succulent herbs typifying the family Portulacaceæ. They have yellow, red, white, or purple ephemeral flowers with 4-6 petals and a partly inferior 1-celled ovary. *P. oleracea* is the common purslane. *P. grandiflora* and other species are garden favorites. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Por'tu-la-ca'ce-æ (pōr'tŭ-lă-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PORTULACA.] *Bot.* A family of usually succulent herbs (order Chenopodiales) having perfect, regular flowers with two sepals and 4–5 hypogynous petals. The fruit is a capsule, often circumscissile. There are about 17 genera and 150 species, chiefly of America. The genera include *Portulaca, Claytonia,* and *Calandrinia.* — **por'tu-la-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Por-za'na (pōr-zā'nă), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *porzana* the crake.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of small short-billed rails including the sora, or Carolina rail.

pose (pōz), *v. t.;* POSED (pōzd) ; POS'ING (pōz'ĭng). [Shortened from *appose,* for *oppose.* See 1st APPOSE, OPPOSE.] **1.** To interrogate; question. *Obs.* **2.** To question with a view to puzzling; to embarrass by questioning; to bring to a stand; to puzzle; nonplus.

> A question wherewith a learned Pharisee thought to *pose* and puzzle him. *Barrow.*

pose, *v. t.* [F. *poser* to place, to put, L. *pausare* to pause, in LL. also, to place, put, fr. L. *pausa* a pause, Gr. παῦσις, fr. παύειν to make to cease. In compounds, this word appears corresponding to L. *ponere* to put, place, the substitution in French having been prob. due to confusion of this word with forms of L. *ponere, posui, positum* (cf. POSITION). Cf. APPOSE, DISPOSE, OPPOSE, PAUSE, REPOSE.] **1.** To place; put *Obs. & R.* **2.** To assume for argument; to suppose. *Obs.* **3.** To lay down; to assert; also, to propose; propound. **4.** To place in a fixed position for the sake of effect; to arrange the posture and drapery of (a person) in a studied manner; as, to *pose* a model; to *pose* a sitter for a portrait.

pose, *v. i.* To assume and maintain a studied attitude, with studied arrangement of drapery; to strike an attitude; to attitudinize; also, to assume or affect a certain character; as, she *poses* as a model of propriety.

pose, *n.* [F. *pose,* fr. *poser.* See 2d POSE.] **1.** The attitude of a person; the position of the body or of any member of the body; esp., a position designedly assumed, as for effect or artistic purpose; an artificial position; also, posing; attitudinizing; as, an actor's *pose;* the *pose* of an artist's model. **2.** Hence, a mental attitude, or posing, or attitudinizing. **3.** *Dominoes.* The first turn to play.

Syn. — See POSITION.

Po-sei'don (pō-sī'dŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ποσειδών.] *Gr. Myth.* God of the sea and of the watery element generally, a son of Cronus and Rhea and the husband of Amphitrite. He is also god of horses and chivalry. The Isthmian games were in his honor, Corinth being a chief center of his cult. His attributes include the dolphin, the horse, and the trident, and he is often represented with a train of Nereids and Tritons. See OLYMPIAN, *n.*, 2; cf. NEPTUNE, 1, ATHENA.



Poseidon (from a vase drawing).

pos'er, *n.* One who poses or attitudinizes.

‖**po'seur'** (pō'zûr'), *n. masc.* } [F.] A
‖**po'seuse'** (-zûz'), *n. fem.* } person who poses or attitudinizes, esp. mentally.

po'sied (pōz'ĭd), *a.* **1.** Inscribed with a posy, or motto. **2.** Provided with posies, or nosegays; flowery.

pos'it (pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.;* POS'IT-ED; POS'IT-ING. [L. *ponere, positum,* to place. See POSITION.] **1.** To dispose or set firmly or fixedly; to place or dispose in relation to other objects. **2.** *Logic.* To assert as fact; to affirm as immediately given truth or reality; to take as actual; — contrasted with *infer.*

po-si'tion (pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *position,* L. *positio,* fr. *ponere, positum,* to put, place; prob. for *posino,* fr. an old preposition used only in comp. (prob. akin to *post* after, behind) + *sinere* to leave, let, permit, place. See SITE; cf. COMPOSITE, COMPOUND, *v.*, DEPONE, DEPOSIT, EXPOUND, IMPOSTOR, OPPOSITE, PROPOUND, POSIT.] **1.** A positing, or placing. Specif.: **a** The laying down or statement of a proposition or thesis; affirmation; hence, a proposition or thesis laid down or posited; a statement; assertion.

> Let not the proof of any *position* depend on the *positions* that follow, but always on those which go before. *I Watts*

b *Math.* An approximating to the value of an unknown quantity by successive assumptions corrected by calculating therefrom the value of some known quantity. *Obs.* **2.** The manner in which anything is placed, arranged, or disposed, either with reference to the relative position of its parts, or with reference to other things; also, the place where it is or is placed. Hence: **a** Posture or attitude of a person or thing. **b** Manner or way of viewing something; mental attitude; the ground or point of view adopted with reference to any particular subject; as, to define one's *position;* to appear in a false *position.* **c** *Music.* The disposition of the notes of a chord with reference: (1) to the lowest voice part; (2) to the uppermost voice part; (3) to their nearness to each other in pitch, *close* and *open position* corresponding to *close* and *open harmony.* See TRIAD, SEVENTH CHORD, and HARMONY, 4 **c.** **d** *Viol Playing.* See SHIFT. **e** The spot where a person or thing is or is placed or takes a place; site; place; station; situation; hence, proper place; as, the *position* of a post. **f** Relative place, situation, or standing; specif., social or official rank or status; standing; as, a person of *position;* the *position* of man in creation; to acquire a *position* as a poet; hence, office; employment; situation; place; as, to lose one's *position.* **3.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The state of having a short vowel followed by two consonants or a double consonant (such as *x* or *z*) making its syllable long; as, in *vŏlŭnt* the syllables are long by *position.* A consonant in this collocation is said to "make position." Hence, in *Phonol.,* the situation of a vowel in an open or closed syllable.

Syn. — POSITION, POSTURE, ATTITUDE, POSE. POSITION, as here compared, denotes the way in which a thing is placed or disposed, esp. in relation to other things; POSTURE emphasizes the disposition of the parts of the body with reference to each other; ATTITUDE is *posture* esp. as unconsciously expressive or intentionally assumed; a POSE is an attitude, whether of the body or of some part of it, esp. as assumed for the sake of effect; as, "the painful *positions* into which a sleeping lounger will get himself" (*Leigh Hunt*); "He sat or stood, oftenest, in loose sloping *postures*" (*Carlyle*); "The toy with the string between its legs is hardly a *posture* master more extravagant" (*Leigh Hunt*); cf. "a novel . . . putting the old tale of love into too many *postures* and *attitudes*" (*Jowett*); "his simple, natural, and graceful *attitude* in his armchair" (*Memoir of Wordsworth*); "the *attitude* of entreaty" (*Sterne*); to strike an *attitude;* the *pose* of an artist's model, the *pose* of the head. Fig., *position* denotes the ground or principle on which one takes one's stand; *posture* often denotes state or condition in general, and sometimes connotes insincerity; *attitude* suggests one's settled manner of thought or feeling; *pose* implies affectation and insincerity; as, to define one's *position;* the present *posture* of affairs; "never suspicious of *postures* or insincerity" (*W. Pater*); one's *attitude* toward Christianity; "To be enthusiastic had become her *pose* in society" (*Constance Garnett*); "Huxley never *posed*" (*J. Fiske*).

po-si'tion (pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To put in a or the proper position; to place; situate; also, to locate; localize.

po-si'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or fixed by, position.

position finder. *Gun.* An instrument for finding by triangulation the exact position and range of a ship or target, the base being either vertical or horizontal. When the base is vertical it is called a *depression position finder* (which see).

pos'i-tive (pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [ME. *positif,* F. *positif,* L. *positivus.* See POSITION.] **1.** Definitely or formally laid down or imposed; prescribed by express enactment; hence, explicitly or unqualifiedly expressed; admitting of no doubt, condition, qualification, or discretion; compelling assent or obedience; peremptory; indisputable; explicit; definite; decisive; also, *Colloq.,* downright; absolute; as, a *positive* declaration, promise, instruction, proof, lie. "'T is *positive* 'gainst all exceptions." *Shak.*

> Confident; certain; sometimes, overconfident; dogmatic.
> Some *positive,* persisting fops. *Pope.*

3. Independent of changing circumstances or relations; unrelated; absolute; — opposed to *relative* and *comparative;* as, the idea of beauty is not *positive.* **4.** Concerned with facts and matters of practical experience; not speculative or theoretical. **5.** *Philos.* **a** Affirmative and constructive, as distinguished from *skeptical.* **b** Empirical; subject to scientific verification; — distinguished from *speculative.* **6.** Having a real position, existence, energy, character, or the like; real; actual; concrete; — opposed to *negative;* as, a *positive* voice in legislation. "*Positive* good." *Bacon.* **7.** *Math., Physics, etc.* **a** Of real quantities: Numerically greater than zero; plus; not negative (see NEGATIVE, *a.*, 5 **a**); not reversed in sense. Hence, designating an imaginary quantity that can be algebraically treated as a positive real quantity (in the preceding sense). **b** Reckoned or proceeding in a direction arbitrarily or conventionally taken as that of increase, onward motion, or the like. **c** Falling on a given, usually the upper, side of a certain line or plane. **8.** Designating, or pertaining to, the electricity (**positive electricity**) of a body whose charge is similar to that of glass rubbed with silk as distinguished from the (so-called *negative*) electricity of the equal and opposite charge of the silk. The terms **positive electricity** and **negative electricity** originated in the one-fluid theory of Franklin. They are based on the assumption that "vitreous" electrification is due to an excess of the fluid, and "resinous" electrification to a lack of it. In accordance with this convention, a conductor the electric neld surrounding which has its lines of force directed outwards has a positive charge, and, vice versa, the free corpuscles of cathode rays are negatively charged. See ELECTRICITY, 1. **9.** *Logic.* Affirmative; — opposed to *negative.* **10.** *Photog.* Corresponding with the original in the position of lights and shades; — opposed to *negative.* **11.** *Mach. & Mech.* **a** Designating, or pertaining to, a motion or device in which the movement derived from a driver, or the grip or hold of a restraining piece, is communicated through an unyielding intermediate piece or pieces; as, a claw clutch is a *positive* clutch, while a friction clutch is not. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, a device giving a to-and-fro motion; as, a *positive* dobby. See TAPPET.

carry + *panis* bread.] A cloth for carrying bread. *Obs.*

por'trac-ture. † PORTRAITURE.

portraid. † *portrayed,* pret. & p. p. of PORTRAY. [RUST.]

portrait statue. See PORTRAIT

por'trai-ture, *v. t.* To portray. *Obs. or R.* [TRAITURE.]

por'tra-tor, portratore. † PORTRAYER.

por'tray (pôr'trā), *n.* Portrayal; also, portraiture. *Rare.*

por-tray'a-ble (pôr-trā'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

por-trayd'. Portrayed. *Ref Sp.*

por-tray'er, *n.* One who portrays.

por-tray'ment, *n.* Portrayal.

por'tred, *p. p* of PORTURE. *Obs.*

portreise. † PORTASS.

por'tress (pō'r'trĕs), **por'teress,** *n.* A female porter, or doorkeeper.

portresse. † PORTASS. [TRAY.]

portrewe, por-trey'. † PORPORT, **Ro'yal** (pôr' rwä'yăl' [dă shäN'']) A noted Cistercian abbey (in full *Port-Royal des Champs*), near Versailles, famous as a center of Jansenism (which see). Hence, **Port-roy'al-ist** (pôrt-roi'ăl-ĭst), *n.*

port'sale', *n.* [*port* gate + *sale.*] Public sale; auction. *Obs.*

port sa-lut'. [Prob. fr. OF *port de salu* port of safety.] [laven + goal. *Obs.*

porta'man (pôrta'măn), *n.* An inhabitant or citizen of any one of the Cinque Ports.

por'tu-a-ry (pôr'tŭ-ă-rĭ), *n* [Cf. PORTASS.] *Eccl.* = 2d PORTASS. *Archaic, Eng.*

por'tu-as, etc. Vars of PORTASS.

Portugal crakeberry. A heathlike empetraceous plant of southern Europe (*Corema alba*), or its black berry.

Portugal laurel. A European evergreen amygdalaceous shrub (*Laurocerasus lusitanica*).

por'tu-gare' (pôr'tŭ-gār'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

por'tu-gue † PORTAGUE.

Por'tu-la-ca'ri-a (pôr'tŭ-lă-kā'rĭ-ă; 115, 201), *n* [NL.] A genus consisting of the purslane tree.

portulace, *n.* [L. *portulaca*] Purslane. *Obs.*

por'tu-lan (pôr'tŭ-lăn ; 201), *n.* [F.] = PORTOLANO.

For-tum'nus (pôr-tŭm'nŭs). Var. of PORTUNUS.

Por-tu'ni-da (pôr-tū'nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. PORTUNUS.] *Zoöl.* A family of crabs having the carapace subquadrate and the last pair of legs usually with the terminal joint flattened and paddlelike The lady crabs are examples. The type genus is **Portu'nus** (-tū'nŭs).— **pcr-tu'ni-an** (-nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

Por-tu'nus (pôr-tū'nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *portus* harbor.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* God of the port or harbor. His festival, the **Por'tuna'li-a** (pôr'tŭ-nā'lĭ-ă), was celebrated Aug. 17. See MATUTA. **2.** *Zoöl.* See PORTUNIDÆ.

portunyte. † OPPORTUNITY.

por'ture, *n.* [OF. *porteüre.*] Bearing; demeanor; also, *Rare,* offspring *Obs.*

por'ture, *v. t.* [See PORTRAY.] To portray; also, to form *Obs.*

por'ture, *n.* Image; portrait *Obs.*

por'tus, portuse. † PORTASS.

port vein. The portal vein *Obs.*

port'-vent', *n.* [F. *porte-vent.*] *Music.* A pipe for conveying the wind in an organ or bagpipe.

port'way', *n.* = 3d PORT, *n.*, 5.

port'-wine' stain *or* **mark** *Med.* = NÆVUS.

por'ty (pôr'tĭ ; 201), *n.* [F. *portée.*] *Founding.* A large print for a pipe core. [pore.]

por'ule (pôr'ūl), *n.* A minute

por'u-lose (-ū-lōs), *a.* Also **por'u-lous** (-lŭs). [Dim fr. *porose.*] Having minute pores, or transparent places [PURVEY.]

porvaye, porvey, porveien. †

porvesance. † PURVEYANCE.

por'wi-gle (pôr'wĭg'l), *n.* A tadpole.

por'y (pôr'ĭ), *a.* Porous. *Obs.*

pos. † POZ.

pos † POSE, a hoard. [sive.]

pos. *Abbr.* Positive; posses-

‖**po-sa'da** (pō-sä'thä ; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A hotel; inn

‖**Po-sau'ne** (pō-zou'nē), *n.*; *G. pl.* POSAUNEN (-nĕn). [G., fr. OF. *busine* trumpet, L. *bucina.*] *Music.* a A trombone **b** A full-toned reed stop in an organ.

pos'ca (pŏs'kă), *n.* [L.] A beverage of vinegar and water. *R.*

poscede † POSSEDE.

pos'chay' (pōs'shā'). Colloq. corrupt. of POST CHAISE.

pose (pōz), *n* [Cf. F. *poser* to place.] A hoard; a secret treasure. — *v. t.* To hoard. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pose, *n* [AS. *gepose,* fr. W. *pas* a cough, akin to E. *wheeze.*] A cold in the head; catarrh. *Obs.*

pose, *n.* Posy; verse. *Obs.*

pos'é' (pō'zā'), *a.* [F., placed, posed] *Her.* = STATANT.

posed (pōzd), *a.* Composed; determined; fixed. *Obs. or R.*

pos'ed-ness (pōz'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS *Obs. or R.*

Po-sei'de-on (pō-sī'dē-ŏn ; *Gr.* pō-sī'dĕ-ŏn'), *n.* [Gr. Ποσειδεών.] See GREEK CALENDAR.

Po'sei-do'ni-an (pō'sī-dō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. Ποσειδώνιος.] Of or pertaining to Poseidon.

pose'ment, *n.* Puzzlement. *Nonce Word.*

poset. † POSSET.

po'sey. Var. of POSY.

poshote. † POSSET. [*Bib.*]

Pos'i-do'ni-us (pŏs'ĭ-dō'nĭ-ŭs).

po'sie. † POSY.

pos'ing (pōz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POSE. — **pos'ing-ly,** *adv.*

positif. † POSITIVE.

position artillery. *Mil.* Heavy artillery, chiefly of field works.

po-si'tioned (pŏ-zĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* Having a position.

po-si'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

position target. See TARGET, 4.

pos'i-tiv. Positive. *Ref. Sp.*

pos'i-tive, *v. t.* **a** To assert. **b** To make a positive picture of.

12. *Vehicles.* Designating a method of steering or turning in which the steering wheels move so that they describe concentric arcs in making a turn, to insure freedom from side slip or harmful resistance. See ACKERMAN AXLE.
13. *Gram.* Noting, or pertaining to, the positive degree (see below).
Syn. — See SURE.
positive afterimage. See AFTERIMAGE. — **p. block,** *Railroads,* a block in which only one train is allowed to be at one time. See BLOCK SYSTEM. — **p. crystal,** *Optics,* a doubly refracting crystal in which the index of refraction for the extraordinary ray is greater than for the ordinary ray, and the former is refracted nearer to the axis than the latter, as quartz and ice; — opposed to *negative crystal,* or one in which this characteristic is reversed, as Iceland spar, tourmaline, etc. — **p. current,** *Elec.,* a current from the positive pole of a battery or other generator. — **p. degree,** *Gram.,* that degree or amount of an attribute or limitation denoted by an adjective or adverb in its simple form without comparison or relation to increase or diminution; as, *wise, noble.* — **p. demonstration.** See under DEMONSTRATION, 1. — **p. easement.** See EASEMENT. — **p. eyepiece,** an eyepiece consisting of two plano-convex lenses mounted with their curved surfaces toward each other, of equal size and equal focal length, and separated by a distance usually of two thirds the focal length of either. The image of the object viewed is beyond both lenses. — **p. law,** *Law,* law or a law in the ordinary legal sense. The term is by some used also for religious laws looked upon as revealed by God, as the early Jewish law. — **p. meter,** a meter measuring directly the actual volume of water passing through it. — **p. organ,** *Music,* formerly, a stationary as distinguished from a "portative," or portable, organ; hence, a chamber organ, and later a separate manual in a church organ for accompanying the choir. — **p. philosophy.** = POSITIVISM, 2. — **p. pole.** **a** *Elec.* That pole of a battery which yields positive electricity; — opposed to *negative pole.* **b** *Magnetism.* The north-seeking pole. — **p. sign,** *Math.,* the sign *plus* [+], denoting *more,* or addition. — **p. stress,** *Mech.,* stress due to compression. — **p. stretch.** *Mech.* See STRETCH, *n.* — **p. theology,** theological doctrine which describes the Divine nature according to positive categories; — distinguished from *negative theology,* which conceives God as so transcending human thought that He can be described only negatively. — **p. whole.** See WHOLE.

pos'i-tive (pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *n.* That which is positive; as: **a** *Gram.* The positive degree, or a form denoting it. **b** That which can be affirmed; a reality. **c** That which absolutely appoints or determines. *Obs.* **d** Short for *positive quantity, plate* (of a voltaic or electrolytic cell), *organ, color,* etc. **e** *Photog.* A positive picture. See POSITIVE, *a.,* 10.

pos'i-tive-ly, *adv.* In a positive manner (see POSITIVE, *a.*); specif.: absolutely; actually; expressly; explicitly; affirmatively; with certainty; indubitably; peremptorily; dogmatically; etc.; — opposed to *negatively.*

pos'i-tiv-ism (-tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being positive; — often in the sense of dogmatism.
2. [F. *positivisme.*] A system of philosophy originated by M. Auguste Comte, which deals only with positives. It excludes from philosophy everything but the natural phenomena or properties of knowable things, together with their invariable relations of coexistence and succession, as occurring in time and space. This philosophy holds all inquiry into causes, both efficient and final, to be useless.

pos'i-tiv-ist, *n.* [F. *positiviste.*] A believer in positivism.

pos'i-tiv-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to positivism or positivists; like, or tending to, positivism. — **pos'i-tiv-is'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

po-sol'o-gy (pō-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πόσος* how much + *-logy:* cf. F. *posologie.*] **1.** *Med.* Science of doses; dosology.
2. *Math.* The doctrine of pure quantity.
— **pos/o-log'ic** (pŏs/ō-lŏj'ĭk), **pos/o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pos'se (pŏs'ē), *n.* [LL., in L., inf., to be able.] **1.** *Law.* Short for POSSE COMITATUS.
2. A company; force; esp., a body with legal authority.
A whole *posse* of enthusiasts, ranters, and silly women. *Carlyle*
3. Quality or state of being possible; possibility; potentiality; — chiefly in the phrase *in posse,* opp. to *in esse.*

‖ **pos'se co'mi-ta'tus** (kŏm/ĭ-tā'tŭs). [L. *posse* to be able, to have power, in LL., power + LL. *comitatus* a county, from *comes, comitis,* a count. See COUNTY; POWER.] **1.** *Law.* The power of the county; hence, usually, the entire body of those inhabitants who may be summoned by the sheriff to assist in preserving the public peace, as in case of a riot, or in executing any legal precept that is forcibly opposed; also, the body of persons so summoned. By the common law the sheriff may so summon every male inhabitant of the county who is above 15 years of age and not infirm.
2. A collection of people; a company; posse. *Colloq.*

pos-sess' (pō-zĕs'; 277), *v. t.;* POS-SESSED' (-zĕst'); POS-SESS'ING. [Cf. OF. *possesser.* See POSSESSION.] **1.** To occupy; inhabit; to be located or situated at. *Obs.*
2. To have and hold as property; to have a just right to; to be master of; to own; as, to *possess* lands, money, a horse, a watch. See POSSESSION, 2.
3. To have as a property, attribute, or the like; to have; as, to *possess* contentment; to *possess* the respect of one's fellows; to *possess* information; also, *Rare,* to have knowledge of or skill in; as, to *possess* Greek poetry.
4. To gain; seize; obtain; win.
This the regal seat: *possess* it, York. *Shak.*
In your patience *possess* ye your souls. [Rev. Ver.: In your patience ye shall win your souls.] *Luke* xxi. 19
5. To maintain or keep in a condition (usually specified) of control or tranquillity; — said of one's self, one's mind, soul, feelings, etc.; as, *possess* yourself under all trials.
6. To enter into and influence powerfully or control; to dominate; actuate; — said esp. of evil spirits, passions, thoughts, ideas, etc.; as, what could have *possessed* him to act so? he was *possessed* with rage.
Those which were *possessed* with devils. *Matt.* iv. 24.
7. To put in possession; to make the owner or holder, as of property, power, knowledge, etc.; — followed by *of* or *with* before the thing possessed, now often used reflexively. In the passive, mere possession, or having, is signified; as, he is *possessed* of health, wealth, and power.
I will *possess* you of that ship and treasure. *Shak.*
8. To bring under the possession, control, or influence (of some passion, idea, conviction, or the like); — used with *with;* as, to *possess* one with indignation; hence, to influence; convince; persuade; as, to *possess* a jury. *Now Rare.*
To *possess* our minds with an habitual good intention. *Addison.*
9. To inform; acquaint; instruct. *Obs. or R.*
I have *possessed* your grace of what I purpose. *Shak.*
Syn. — Hold, occupy, control, own. See HAVE.

pos-ses'sion (pŏ-zĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *possession, -oun,* F. *possession,* L. *possessio,* fr. *possidere, possessum,* to possess; prob. fr. an old prep. (cf. POST-) + *sedere* to sit. See SIT.]
1. Act or state of possessing; also, the state of being possessed; as, the enemy's *possession* of the town; the town during its *possession* by the enemy.
2. Specif.: *Law.* Act, fact, or condition of a person's having such control of property that he may legally enjoy it to the exclusion of all others having no better right than himself. What constitutes such possession depends upon the subject matter and the legal system involved; but, in general, all legal systems recognize as having possession him (as a thief) who has actual physical control of a thing and holds it for himself, the Roman and Civil law distinguishing these elements as the corpus of possession (detention, or naturalis possessio) and the *animus possidendi,* calling the two together simply *possession,* or civilis possessio. English law does not expressly recognize this distinction. Cf. DETENTION, 4, ANIMUS POSSIDENDI.
3. The thing possessed; that which any one occupies, owns, or controls; in *pl.,* property in the aggregate; wealth; dominion; as, foreign *possessions.*
Ananias, with Sapphira his wife, sold a *possession.* *Acts* v. 1.
4. Fact or state of being possessed, or dominated, by a demon, passion, idea, impulse, or the like. Cf. OBSESSION.
How long hath this *possession* held the man? *Shak.*
5. Fact or state of being under one's own control, or act of controlling one's self, one's feelings, etc.; as, in this crisis his *possession* was admirable. Cf. SELF-POSSESSION.
6. *Logic.* An Aristotelian category (*ἔχειν*). See CATEGORY, 1.
possession is nine, *formerly* **eleven, points of the law,** possession is an advantage equal to the great majority of the points involved in a dispute over property; — a popular saying.

pos-ses'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** Possessor; property holder. *Obs.*
2. *Eng. Hist.* A member of any religious order holding property in lands, buildings, etc.; — used opprobriously.

pos-ses'sive (-ĭv), *a.* [L. *possessivus:* cf. F. *possessif.*] *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, the possessive case (see below), or a pronoun or construction, as with *of,* having the same force. Also, designating the relation so denoted. (See GENITIVE, *a.,* 1.)
possessive case, *Gram.,* the case denoting ownership, origin, or some analogous relation; as, *Homer's* admirers; the *pear's* flavor; the *dog's* faithfulness. The possessive is the only case in English nouns retaining an inflection (see APOSTROPHE, 3 **b**). The governed noun is often understood; as in, at the *printer's* [shop], "The first sight of *St. Peter's* [Church]" (*Lowell*). English idiom allows a double possessive expression with both *of* and the possessive inflection or a possessive pronoun (which here has its absolute form, *hers, ours,* etc.); as in, "This introduction *of Afterbury's,*" a friend *of hers;* where the construction had originally a partitive force, and is now often useful to prevent ambiguity; thus cf. a picture *of the Queen's,* and, a picture *of the Queen.* Except in certain established phrases (as, a *day's work, boat's length, pound's weight,* out of *harm's way*), the possessive inflection is now generally restricted to words denoting either persons or such things as (often by personification) are naturally thought of as possessing. Thus, a *man's* right; the *court's* decree; the *sun's* rays; but not, in careful usage, a *house's* roof; the *disaster's* cause. In compound expressions the possessive sign is usually at the end; as in the Emperor of Germany's mother; somebody else's sister; for David my servant's sake.
☞ Present custom favors the following uses of the *apostrophe* in possessives: (1) Before an added *s* for singular nouns; as in *dog's, James's,* and for plural nouns not ending in *s;* as in *men's.* (2) Without an added *s* for singular nouns ending in a sibilant, where the repeated sibilant would be disagreeable to the ear or eye, as often in long words or those containing more than one *s*-sound. Singular nouns of this class having two or more syllables thus usually omit the *s* when the last syllable is unaccented, as in *Moses', princess', conscience', Jeremias';* and retain it when the last syllable has an accent, whether principal or secondary; as in *Hortense's, Boniface's.* (3) Without an added *s* after the terminal *s* in plural nouns; as in *girls'.*
— **p. pronoun,** a pronoun derived from a personal pronoun, and denoting possession and other analogous relations; as, *his* name; *her* home; *my* book. In English the possessive pronouns are the possessive forms of the personal pronouns; viz., *my, mine, our, ours, thy, thine, your, yours, his, her, its, their, theirs.*

pos-ses'sive, *n.* *Gram.* **a** The possessive case, or a word in that case. **b** A possessive pronoun.

pos-ses'sor (pŏ-zĕs'ẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *possesseur.*] One who possesses; one who occupies, holds, owns, or controls.
Syn. — Owner, proprietor, master, holder, occupant.

pos-ses'so-ry (-ō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *possessorius:* cf. F. *possessoire.*] **1.** Of or pert. to possession, either as a fact or a right; of the nature of possession; arising out of, affecting or relating to, or confirming, possession; as, a *possessory* interest or judgment; a *possessory* action.
2. Having or holding possession; as, a *possessory* lord.
3. Of, pertaining to, or characterizing, one who possesses.

pos'set (pŏs'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *possette* (a doubtful word).] A beverage (formerly much in favor) of hot milk curdled by some strong infusion, as by ale, wine, etc., and often containing spices, etc. *Shak.*

pos'set (pŏs'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *v. t.;* -SET-ED; -SET-ING. **1.** To curdle; to turn, as milk; coagulate; as, to *posset* the blood. *Obs.*
2. To treat with possets; to pamper. *O. W. Holmes.*

pos-sib'i-list (pŏ-sĭb'ĭ-lĭst; pŏs'ĭ-bĭ-lĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *possibiliste,* Sp. *posibilista,* fr. L. *possibilis* possible.] *Politics.* A member of a party which attempts, as in the way of reform, only what is regarded as immediately possible or practicable; specif.: **a** One of a party of Republicans in Spain. **b** One of a party of Socialists in France.

pos/si-bil'i-ty (pŏs/ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *possibilité,* L. *possibilitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being possible; the power of happening, being, or being thought.
2. That which is possible; a contingency; a thing or event that may or may not happen; a contingent interest.
3. Quality or state of being possible to one; hence, power; ability; capacity; capability; specif., pecuniary means; often *pl.,* pecuniary prospects. *Obs. or merged in 1.*

pos/si-ble (pŏs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *possibilis,* fr. *posse* to be able; *potis* able, capable + *esse* to be. See POTENT.] **1.** Capable of being, becoming, or coming to pass; that can be done, used, exerted, etc.; potential; as, a bud is a *possible* flower; with all *possible* haste; — contrasted with *actual.*
2. Not contrary to the nature of things; neither necessitated nor precluded; free to happen or not; as, it is *possible* that the card turned will be black; — contrasted with *necessary* and *impossible.*
3. That may be true so far as knowledge tells; more or less likely from the circumstances known; as, it is *possible* that he will consent; — contrasted with *certain.*
4. Not contrary to the laws of thought; that may be conceived real; thinkable; as, it is *possible* that space is finite.
5. *Math.* Real, as distinguished from *imaginary. Obsoles.*
Syn. — POSSIBLE, PRACTICABLE, FEASIBLE. That is POSSIBLE, as here compared, which is not contrary to the nature of things, but which may, given the proper conditions, exist or occur; that is PRACTICABLE which may be accomplished by available means; FEASIBLE, with a less definite suggestion of concrete ways and means, applies to plans or designs that may be readily carried out; but *practicable* and *feasible* are often interchanged; as, aërial navigation between Europe and America may be *possible;* it is not yet *practicable;* wireless telegraphy has been shown to be not only *possible,* but *practicable;* "My cousin . . . express[ed] a purpose, if the matter could be contrived, of bringing you with her; I was willing to believe that you had . . . found it *feasible*" (*Cowper*); "[I] wrote . . . desiring he would . . . take care to make his ambition moderate and *feasible*" (*Scott*). See PRACTICABLE.
possible intellect. See INTELLECT, 1. — **p. proposition,** *Logic,* a problematic proposition.

pos'si-ble, *n.* **1.** That which is possible; — chiefly with *the.*
2. A possibility.
3. *pl.* Necessaries, as money or supplies. *Slang.*

pos'si-bly, *adv.* In a possible manner; by possible means; by any possibility; esp., by extreme or improbable intervention, change, etc.; by merest chance; as, *possibly* he may recover; in a weaker sense, perhaps; maybe.

pos'sum (pŏs'ŭm), *n.* Short for OPOSSUM. — to **play** *or* **act possum,** to feign something, as illness, ignorance, with the intent to deceive; to dissemble; — from the opossum's habit of feigning death when alarmed.

post (pōst), *n.* [Cf. G. *posten* a certain quantity of anything, a lot, an item.] **1.** *Paper Making.* A pile of wet handmade sheets separated by pieces of felt.
2. *Metal.* A charge of ore for a smelting furnace.

post, *n.* [F. *poste,* It. *posto,* fr. L. *ponere, positum,* to place. See POST (for letters).] **1.** *Mil.* The place at which a soldier is stationed; esp., the fixed locality or stretch of ground guarded and patrolled by a sentry or outpost.
2. A station, place, or position, esp. one to which a person is assigned; as, the *post* of duty; the *post* of danger.
3. *Mil.* The place at which a body of troops is stationed, or the troops there. In the United States service permanent posts are usually called *forts,* temporary posts *camps.*
4. Hence, a local subdivision of the Grand Army of the Republic. *U. S.*
5. A trading post or settlement.
6. A position, situation, or office to which one is appointed; a place; as, a good *post* in the public service.
7. *Nav.* Rank or commission as full captain, which was held only by a captain in command of a vessel of at least 20 guns. *Now Only Hist.*
8. *Mil.* In the British army, one of the two bugle calls, termed *first* and *last post* respectively, sounded at tattoo. *Last post* corresponds to taps in the United States army.
Syn. — See OFFICE.

post (pōst), *v. t.;* POST'ED; POST'ING. [See POST a station of service.] **1.** To station in a given place; to place.
2. Specif.: **a** *Mil.* To assign to a station or post, as a sentinel. **b** *Nav.* To appoint (an officer) to command a vessel of such size as to give post. See 2d POST, 7. *Obs. or Hist.*

post, *n.* [F. *poste,* LL. *posta* station, post (where horses were kept), properly, a fixed or set place, fr. L. *ponere, positum,* to place; cf. It. *posta,* fr. the same source. See POSITION.] **1.** Orig., one of the men stationed or appointed in a series of places along a through road to go each from his station to the next with, at first, the state packet of dispatches and letters and hence, later, with letters generally, or to furnish a change of horses to through messengers carrying such matter; hence, one who travels express with messages, letters, etc., as a courier or runner; a messenger, esp. one who goes from station to station; an express, esp. one employed by the government to carry letters, parcels, etc., regularly, as a letter carrier or postman. *Now Rare or Hist. or Dial.*
In certain places there be always fresh *posts,* to carry that further which is brought unto them by the other. *Abp. Abbot.*

pos'i-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pos'i-tiv'i-ty (pŏz'ĭ-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Positiveness. [itive.]
pos'i-tive-ize, *v.t.* To make positive.
pos'i-tor (pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *positor* a placer.] **1.** A depositary, or bailee. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
2. One who posits, or affirms.
3. *Surg.* An instrument for correcting displacements; — used only in *uterine positor.*
pos'i-tum (pŏz'ĭ-tŭm), *n.* [L., p. p. neut. of *ponere* to place.] Thing laid down or posited.
pos'i-ture (pŏz'ĭ-tūr), *n. Obs.*
1. Placing; situation; locality.
2. Posture.
pos'net (pŏs'nĕt; -nĭt), *n.* [OF. *poçonet,* dim. of *poçon* a pot.] A little basin. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
po-sol'o-gist (pō-sŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [See POSOLOGY.] A compounder of doses.
pos'po-lite (pŏs'pō-lĭt), *n.* [Pol. *pospolite ruszenie* a general summons to arms, an arrierban; *pospolity* general + *ruszenie* a stirring.] A kind of militia in Poland, consisting of the gentry, which was called out in case of invasion. *Obs. or Hist.*
poss. † BOSS.
poss (pŏs), *v. t. & i. & n.* [Cf. PUSH.] Thrust; push; dash; drive; knock; beat; pound; stamp. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*
poss. *Abbr.* Possession; possessive.
pos'sate. † POSSET.
posse. † PUSH.
possede, posseid, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *posséder,* OF. *possider,* L. *possidere.*] To possess *Obs.*
possen. † PUSH.
pos-sess'a-ble (pō-zĕs'ā-b'l), **-i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
pos-sess'ing, *p. pr & vb. n.* of POSSESS. — **pos-sess'ing-ness,** *n.*
‖ **pos-ses'si-o ju'ris.** [L.] *Law.* See POSSESSION.
pos-ses'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to possession.
pos-ses'sion-a-ry (-ĕ-rĭ), *a* Of or pertaining to possession; arising from possession. — *n.* One in possession. *Rare.*
pos-ses'sion-ate, *a.* [LL. *possessionatus.*] Having possessions or endowments. *Obs.*
pos-ses'sioned (pō-zĕsh'ŭnd), *a.* Having possessions.
pos-ses'sion-less, *a.* See -LESS. — **pos-ses'sion-less-ness,** *n.*
pos-ses'siv. Possessive. *Ref. Sp.*
pos'ses-si'val (pŏs'ĕ-sī'văl; pŏ-zĕs'ĭ-văl), *a.* Of or pert. to the possessive case. [SIVE.]
pos-ses'sive-ly, *adv* of POSSESSIVE.
pos-ses'sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pos'ses-so'ri-al (pŏs'ĕ-sō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Possessory.
pos-ses'so-ri-ness (pō-zĕs'ō-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
pos-ses'sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pos-sest'. Var. of POSSESSED.
pos'set, *v. i.* To make a posset.
‖ **p o s'se vi'de-or** (vĭd'ē-ôr). [L.] I seem to be able.
pos'si-bil'i-tate (pŏs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To make possible.
pos'si-bl. Possible. *Ref. Sp.*
pos'si-ble, *adv.* Possibly. *Obs.*
pos'si-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
poss'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POSS. — **posning tub.** = POSS TUB *Dial. Eng.* [POSSET.]
pos'sit. Obs. or dial. Eng. of *possoddy.* † POWSOWDY.
poss tub. A tub in which clothes are posset, or beat, with a **poss stick** in washing. *Dial. Eng.*
pos'sum. *v. i. Colloq., U. S.* 1. To play possum; to feign death, illness, etc.
2. To hunt the opossum.
possum grape. A wild black-fruited grape of the southern United States (*Vitis baileyana*).
possum haw. *U. S.* **a** Swamp holly (*Ilex decidua*). **b** Witherod (*Viburnum nudum*).
possum oak. Water oak.
pos'sum-wood', *n.* Persimmon.
‖ **pos'sunt, qui's pos'se vi-den'tur.** [L.] They can because they think they can. *Vergil* (*Æneid,* V. 231).

2. One of a series of stations for keeping horses for relays; also, the distance between any two such consecutive stations; a stage. *Now Rare.*
3. That which is used to carry the mails. = 6th MAIL, 4. *Obs. or R.*
4. A single dispatch of postal matter from or to a place; also, the matter sent or received, or the system established for conveyance of postal matter; a mail or the mail. = 6th MAIL, 2, 3. *Chiefly British.*
5. A post office, or building for postal business; also, a letter box. *British.*
6. Postage. *Obs.*
7. Haste; dispatch; full speed; — from, and chiefly in, *in post*, meaning, orig., like a dispatch or mail carrier. *Obs.*
8. More fully **general post.** A parlor or schoolroom game, a variety of blindman's buff, in which the leader may summon all to change places by the call of *general post.*
9. A size of paper; — so called from the original watermark, a postman's horn. See PAPER, *Table.*
10. *Man.* Act of posting. *S. L. Boardman.*

post (pōst), *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *poster*. See 4th POST.] **1.** To travel with post horses; hence, to ride or travel with haste; hasten. "*Post* speedily to my lord your husband." *Shak.*
2. *Man.* To rise and sink in the saddle, in accordance with the motion of the horse, esp. in trotting.

post, *v. t.* **1.** To dispatch in haste; to hasten. *Obs.*
2. To convey as a post does; to carry speedily. *Obs.*
3. a To dispatch by a post or messenger. *Obs.* **b** To dispatch by the post or mail; to place in the post office or mail box for transmittal; to mail; as, to *post* a letter.
4. *Bookkeeping.* **a** To transfer or carry (an entry or item) from an auxiliary book to a more formal book, as from the daybook to the journal, or esp. from the journal or daybook to the ledger; as, to *post* an account; to transfer (an entry or item) to the proper account; also, to enter (an item) properly in a book. **b** To complete (the ledger or other book) by the transfer to it and proper entry of all items in antecedent books; to make the proper entries in (all the books) to complete the record; — often with *up.*
5. To inform; to give the latest news to; also, to make (one) familiar with a subject; — often with *up;* as, he is well *posted;* *posted* up in current politics. *Colloq.*
to post off *or* **over.** *Obs.* **a** To hand over or transfer; shift; pass off. **b** To put off; delay; postpone. *Baxter.*

post, *adv.* [See 4th POST.] With post horses, like a courier or bearer of dispatches; hence, at full speed; express; as, to travel or ride *post.*

post, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *postis*, of uncert. origin.] **1.** A piece of timber, metal, or other solid substance, fixed, or to be fixed, firmly in an upright position, esp. as a stay or support; a pillar; prop; as, a hitching *post;* fence *post;* hence, often short for *doorpost, gatepost, finishing post,* etc.
2. Specif.: The doorpost of a shop, where were chalked the scores of customers; hence, a score; reckoning; debt. *Obs.*
3. Fig., a support; prop; pillar. *Obs.*
Unto his order he was a noble *post.* *Chaucer.*
4. *Mining.* **a** Any of the distance pieces to keep apart the frames or sets in a shaft; a studdle. *U. S.* **b** A block or pillar, esp. of coal, in a mine, left to support the roof.
from post to pillar. = *from pillar to post,* under PILLAR. — **p. and pair,** an old game at cards, in which each player had a hand of three cards. — **p.-and-rail tea,** *or* **posts and rails,** a decoction of coarse tea; — so called because the floating leaves resemble sticks or rails. *Colloq., Australia. Boldrewood.* — **p.-and-stall,** making use of posts and stalls; — applied to a system of coal mining, the **p.-and-stall system** (= *bord-and-pillar system,* under BORD).

post, *v. t.;* POST'ED; POST'ING. **1.** To square (a tree or timber) for sawing, or for making posts. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To provide with posts. *Obs. & R.*
3. To affix to a post (as, esp. formerly, before a sheriff's office or in some other public place), wall, or other usual place for public notices; to placard; as, to *post* a notice.
4. To publish, announce, or advertise by or as by the use of a placard; to placard; hence, *Now Rare,* to advertise opprobriously; to denounce by public notice or proclamation; as, to *post* one for cowardice.
5. To enter (a name) on a posted list, as at clubs of a member behind in his dues, at some English colleges of a student who fails to pass, of a ship overdue or missing, etc.
6. To affix public notices to; to placard, as a wall.
7. To moor (a ship) to a post. *Rare.*

‖ **post** (pōst), *prep.* After; — Latin prep. — **post term,** *or* **post ter'mi-num,** *Law,* lit., after the term; hence, the return of a writ after its term, or the fee for filing it then. *Eng.*

post- (pōst-). [L. *post* behind, after, prob. fr. an earlier *pos, po;* cf. Gr. *ἀπό* from, Skr. *paścā* behind, afterwards, and E. *off.*] A prefix signifying: **a** *Behind, back,* or *after, in position;* as in *post*costal, *post*acetabular. **b** *After,* or *later, in time;* as in *post*canonical.
☞ The reference "See POST-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *post-,* if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definition of the prefix and the root word.

post'ab-do'men (pōst'ăb-dō'mĕn), *n. Zoöl.* A posterior differentiated part of the abdomen, or a posterior part of the body beyond the abdomen proper. — **post'ab-dom'i-nal** (-dŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.*

post'age (pōs'tāj), *n.* **1.** Conveyance or dispatch of letters, etc., by post, or mail. *Now Rare.*
2. A, or the, postal service; the mail. *Obs.*
3. The charge established by law for the conveyance of a letter or other mailable matter by public post.
4. Travel by post horses; posting; the charge for use of a post horse; also, *Rare,* a post or posting house. *Obs.*
postage stamp. A government stamp required to be put on articles sent by mail in payment of the postage, and as evidence of its prepayment, as a design embossed on an envelope or wrapper, or printed on a card, or, esp., an adhesive stamp issued and sold for the purpose.

post'al (pōs'tăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *postal.*] **1.** Of or pert. to the post office or mail service; as, *postal* arrangements.
2. *Railroads.* Designating, or pertaining to, the system of carrying goods or passengers for a uniform rate irrespective of distance; as, the *postal* principle; the *postal* tariff.
postal battery, *Teleg.,* a battery connected in circuit by the armature of a relay at an intermediate station in repeating a message to a distant station. — **p. car,** a railroad mail car. *U. S.* — **p. card,** a card with a printed postage stamp sold by the government for transmission through the mails at a lower rate of postage than a sealed letter; also, officially **post card,** any private or unofficial card admitted to the mail by the postal regulations on the affixing of an adhesive postage stamp of the same value as that of the government card. *U. S.* — **p. clerk,** a railroad mail clerk. *U. S.* — **p. currency,** the fractional currency bearing the facsimiles of stamps, issued for temporary use during the Civil War. *U. S.* — **p. money order, p. order.** See MONEY ORDER. — **p. note,** a post-office money order bearing the name of the payee; a postal order. See MONEY ORDER. The term is no longer used in the United States, where all post-office money orders are of this kind, but is used in Canada and some other British colonies, which also issue money orders not containing the payee's name. — **p.,** *or* **post-office, savings bank.** See SAVINGS BANK. — **P. Union,** a union for postal purposes including most governments; — called more fully *Universal Postal Union.*

post'al, *n.* **1.** Short for *postal card. Colloq., U. S.*
2. Short for *postal car* or *train. Cant.*

post-ax'i-al, *a. Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the posterior side of the axis of a vertebrate limb (the ulnar side of the fore limb or fibular side of the hind limb). — **post-ax'i-al-ly,** *adv.*

post boat. A mail boat; packet boat; also, a passenger boat plying between certain points; a stage boat.

post box. A mail box; letter box.

post'boy' (pōst'boi'), *n.* A boy who rides post; a carrier of dispatches or letters; a courier; also, a postilion.

post captain. *Naval.* Formerly, in the British navy, an officer who was promoted, or *posted,* to the rank of captain. The title was used both in the British and United States navy to distinguish between officers of the actual rank of captain and commanders in command of vessels, the latter being called *captain* by courtesy.

post card, *or* **post'card',** *n.* **1.** A postal card. *British.*
2. In the United States, a private mailing card or postal card (which see). *U. S. Postal Guide.*

post-cen'trum (pōst-sĕn'trŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In some vertebrates, a distinct posterior part of the centrum of a vertebra formed by coössification of the interventral and interdorsal arcualia; — opposed to *precentrum.*

post chaise. A carriage for traveling post. In England it usually had a closed body on four wheels, with seats for from two to four persons.

post coach. A stagecoach for mail; any stagecoach.

post'com-mun'ion (pōst'kŏ-mūn'yŭn), *n.* [LL. *postcommunio.* See POST-; COMMUNION.] *Eccl.* The part of the eucharistic service after the Communion.

post'date' (pōst'dāt'), *v. t.;* -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). **1.** To date after the real time, as a check.
2. To affix a date to after the event.
3. To follow in time.

post'date', *n.* A date affixed to a document, as a bill of exchange, or assigned to an event, later than the actual date.

post day. *Com.* The day on which dealers in foreign bills meet for business in the Royal Exchange. *London Cant.*

post'di-crot'ic (-dī-krŏt'ĭk), *a. Physiol.* Succeeding the dicrotic wave or double pulse beat; — said of a secondary wave.

post'di-lu'vi-al (-dĭ-lū'vĭ-ăl), *a.* **a** = POSTDILUVIAN. **b** *Geol.* Subsequent to the diluvial epoch or period.

post'di-lu'vi-an (-ăn), *a.* Existing or happening after the Flood. — *n.* One who lived or lives after the Flood.

post'en'try (pōst'ĕn'trĭ), *n.* [*post-* + *entry.*] A subsequent or late entry, as of an item missed in an account.

post'er (pōs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who posts bills; a billposter.
2. A bill or placard, often of a decorative character, intended to be posted in public places.

post'er (pōs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who posts, or travels rapidly; a courier; also, a post horse. "*Posters* of the sea and land." *Shak.*
2. One who posts, or mails, a letter.

pos-te'ri-or (pŏs-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L. *posterior,* compar. of *posterus* coming after, fr. *post* after. See POST-.] **1.** Later in time; hence, later in the order of proceeding or moving; coming after; — opposed to *prior.*
Hesiod was *posterior* to Homer. *Broome.*
2. Situated behind; hinder; — opposed to *anterior.*
3. *Anat.* At or toward the hinder end of the body; caudal; — in human anatomy, owing to the upright position of the body, often used as equivalent to *dorsal.*
4. *Bot.* On the side next the axis of inflorescence; superior; — said of an axillary flower.
Syn. — POSTERIOR, REAR, HIND, HINDER, BACK. POSTERIOR is the formal or technical term for that which is either later in time (opposed to *prior*) or situated behind (opposed to *anterior*); as, "Our doing is always *posterior,* never contemporaneous or *prior,* to our willing" (*J. H. Newman*); "To an anatomical eye the *posterior* part of the skull is even more striking than the *anterior*" (*Huxley*). REAR belongs esp. to military usage, but has general application with reference to structures, vehicles, and the like; as, the *rear* ranks of a column, the *rear* guard, cf. to bring up the *rear;* the *rear* wall of a house. HIND (opposed to *front, fore*) is used most commonly with reference to related parts, and designates the member or pair which is in the rear; it has sometimes more general application; as, the *hind* wheels of a wagon, the *hind* legs of a horse; cf. *hind* side before; a *hind* pocket. HINDER is equivalent to *hind* or (in nontechnical use) *posterior;* as, "the *hinder* part of the ship" (*Mark* iv. 38); "the *hinder* part of the skull" (*Huxley*). BACK applies to that which is thought of as behind, remote from, or inferior or subsidiary to, the main or more important part; as, *back* stairs, a *back* door, a *back* seat, a *back* settlement; cf. the *back*woods, a *back* number. See AFTER; cf. ANTECEDENT.
☞ For **posterior mediastinum, posterior crescentic lobe,** etc., *Anat.,* see MEDIASTINUM, 1, CRESCENTIC LOBE, etc.
Posterior Analytics [Gr. *τὰ ἀναλυτικὰ ὕστερα*], that part of the logical writings of Aristotle which deals with the knowledge of principles, with proof, definition, and division. See ARISTOTELIAN LOGIC.

pos-te'ri-or, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Descendants; posterity; — rarely in *sing. Rare.*
2. *pl.* The hinder parts, as of an animal's body; buttocks.
3. *pl.* The latter part. *Humorous. Shak.*

pos-te'ri-or-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Aristotle's work called the "Posterior Analytics." Cf. PRIORISTIC.

pos-te'ri-or'i-ty (-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *postériorité.*] **1.** State of being later or subsequent; — opposed to *priority.*
2. Inferiority in rank, dignity, or the like. *Now Rare.*
3. Posteriors, or hinder parts. *Obs. & R.*

pos-ter'i-ty (pŏs-tĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *posteritas:* cf. F. *postérité.* See POSTERIOR.] **1.** The race proceeding from a progenitor; offspring to the furthest generation; descendants; — contrasted with *ancestry.*
It [the crown] should not stand in thy *posterity.* *Shak.*
2. A subsequent generation. *Obs.* *Sir R. Hawkins.*
3. All succeeding generations; future time. *Shak.*
Their names shall be transmitted to *posterity.* *Smalridge.*
4. = POSTERIORITY, 1. *Obs. & R.*

pos'tern (pŏs'tẽrn), *n.* [OF. *posterne, posterle,* F. *poterne,* fr. L. *posterula,* fr. *posterus* coming after. See POSTERIOR.] **1.** A back door or gate; a private or side entrance or way; hence, a way of escape, or the like. *Obsoles.*
2. *Fort.* A subterraneous passage between the ditch and the interior of either the main works or outworks.
3. Latter or hinder part. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — See DOOR.

pos'tern, *a.* Situated at the back, rear, or side; for private use. "The *postern* door." *Dryden.*

pos'ter-o- (pŏs'tẽr-ō-). Combining form meaning *posterior, back;* as, **posteroinferior,** situated back and below; **posterolateral,** situated back and at the side.

post'ex-il'i-an (pōst'ĕg-zĭl'ĭ-ăn; -ĕk-sĭl'-) } *a.* After the
post'ex-il'ic (pōst'ĕg-zĭl'ĭk; -ĕk-sĭl'ĭk) } exile; specif., *Jewish Hist.,* belonging to a period subsequent to the Babylonian captivity or exile (B. C. 597 or about 586–about 537).

post'-fine', *n. Eng. Law.* The money paid for license to levy a fine (see 6th FINE, 3 **b**); — called also *king's silver.*

post'fix (pōst'fĭks), *n.* [*post-* + *-fix,* as in *prefix.*] *Gram.* A letter, syllable, or word, added to the end of another word; a suffix. — **post-fix'al** (-fĭk'săl), **post-fix'i-al** (-sĭ'-ăl), *a.*

post-fix' (-fĭks'), *v. t.* To annex; specif., *Gram.,* to add or annex to the end of another or principal word; to suffix.

post flag. *U. S. Army.* The national flag ordinarily used at posts. It is of 20 feet fly by 10 feet hoist.

post-fron'tal (-frŭn'tăl; -frŏn'tăl), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Situated behind the frontal bone or frontal region of the skull; specif., designating a bone behind and above the orbit, of which it commonly forms part of the border. This is present in many vertebrates and corresponds to the postorbital

post. + POUST.
post, *n.* [Cf. It. *posta* wager, stake.] A term used in card-playing. *Obs.*
post, *n. Bookkeeping.* Act of posting; an entry. *Rare.*
post, *n.* [Hind. & Per. *pōst,* lit., skin, bark.] The poppy head; opium. *East Indies.*
‖ **post,** *adv.* [L.] Afterward; after; later.
post, *v. t.* [Perh. fr. 2d POST.] To lay or pay down; to deposit, as money. *Slang.*
post, *a.* Showing or involving haste like that of a post. *Obs.*
post'a-ble (pōs'tȧ-bl), *a.* That may be posted. *Rare.*
post-a-c'e-ta-bu'u-lar, *a.* See POST- a.
post'act', *n.* [erward.] An act done aft-
post'age, *n.* Mooring of ships to posts, or the charge for it. *R.*
postage currency. = POSTAL CURRENCY. *U. S.*
postage envelope. [envelope.] A stamped
post-al'lan-to'ic, *a.* See POST- a.
pos'ta-ment (pŏs'tȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L., NL. *postamentum.*] A pedestal; base; stereobate: also, a frame, mount, or molding, as for a large cameo.
post-a'nal, *a. Zoöl.* See POST- a.
post-ap'os-tol'ic, post-a-p'os-tol'i-cal, *a.* See POST- b.
post-ar'y-te'noid, *a.* See POST- a.
post-as'pi-rate, *n. Phon.* An aspirate, or *h* sound, ending a stop or mute, as in the "aspirates" of Sanskrit and Greek. See ASPIRATE, *n.*, 1 b. — **post-as'pi-rat'ed,** *a.*
pos'tate. + APOSTATE.
post anger. An auger for making post holes.
post bag. A mail bag or mail.
‖ **post bel'lum.** [L.] After the war; esp., *U. S.,* after the Civil War (1861–65).
post-Bib'li-cal, *a.* See POST- b.
post bill. *Obs.* 1. A waybill of letters mailed by a postmaster.
2. Short for BANK POST BILL.
post'book', *n.* A book for posting accounts. *Obs.*
post-bra'chi-al, *a.,* **post-bran'chi-al,** *a.,* **post-ca'cal,** *a.,* **post'cal-ca'ne-al,** *a.* See POST- a.
post'ca-non'i-cal, *a.* See POST- b.
post car. A car for conveying mail or posting travelers.
Post-Car'bon-if'er-ous, *a.,* **post-Car'o-lin'gi-an,** *a.* See POST- b.
post cedar. a The white cedar. b The incense cedar.
post-ce'nal (-sē'năl), *a.* [*post-* + L. *cena* dinner.] After-dinner.
post'ce-phal'ic, *a. Zoöl.* Behind the head.
post-cer'e-bel'lar, *a.,* **post-cer'e-bral,** *a.* See POST- a.
post'-chaise', *v. t. & i.* To carry away in a post chaise; to travel by post chaise.
post chariot. A carriage for traveling post; specif., a kind of light four-wheeled carriage with a driver's seat in front.
post'-cho-re'ic, *a.,* **post-cho'roid,** *a.* See POST- a.
post'-cla'val (pōst'klā'văl), *a. Anat.* Designating a transverse fissure on the superior cerebellar surface behind the clivus monticuli and posterior crescentic lobes.
post-col'u-mel'lar, *a.* See POST-.
post'-co-mi'tial (pōst'kō-mĭsh'ăl), *a.* See POST- b; — applied to diets held in the former kingdom of Poland after the regular diets. [munion. *Obs.*
post'-com'mon, *n.* POST-COM-
post'con-nu'bi-al, *a.* Occurring after marriage.
post-cos'mic, *a.* Subsequent to the present world. [tal vein.]
post-cos'tal, *a.* Behind the cos-
post'-cox'al, *a.* See POST- a.
Post'-Cre-ta'ceous, *a. Geol.* See POST- b.
post croaker. The spot (fish).
post'-Dar-win'i-an, *a.* See POST-.
post day. A day on which the mail arrives or departs. *British.*
post-di'as-tol'ic, *a.* See POST- b.
‖ **post di'em.** [L.] *Law.* After the (set or proper) day.
post-Dil'o-cle'tian, *a.* See POST-.
post'diph-ther'ic, post-diph'the-rit'ic, *a.* See POST- b.
post'dis-rup'tion, *a.* See POST- b; *the Disruption,* under DISRUPTION.
post'dis-sei'zin, *n. O. Eng. Law.* A second disseizin by the same disseizor from lands recovered by the assize of novel disseizin; also, the writ that lay for it. — **post'dis-sei'zor,** *n.*
poste. + POUSTIE.
‖ **poste'-a** (pōst'ē-ȧ), *n.* [L., after these or those (things), afterward.] *Common-Law Practice.* The entry made by the trial judge after a verdict reciting that issue was joined and summarizing the proceedings.
post'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of POST.
po-steen', **po-stin'** (pō-stēn'), *n.* [Per. *pōstīn* of leather.] A kind of Afghan pelisse made of leather. *Anglo-Indian.*
pos'tel. + POSTLE.
pos'tel, *n.* [OF., F. *poteau.*] A post, as of a gate or door. *Obs.*
post'el-ec'tric. = POSTERIOR. Cf. POSTERN.] Postern. *Obs.*
post-em'bry-o-nal, **post-em'bry-on'ic,** *a. Zoöl.* Succeeding the embryonic stage.
post'en-ceph'a-lon (pōst'ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* Metencephalon.
Post-E'o-cene, *a. Geol.* See POST- b.
post-ep'i-lep'tic, *a.* See POST- b.
‖ **poste' res'tante'** (pōst' rĕs'tănt'). [F.] Lit., remaining post; to be left or held at the post office until called for; — used in addressing letters; also, a post-office department having charge of such letters.
pos-te'ri-al (pŏ-stē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Pert. to the posteriors. *Rare.*
pos-te'ri-or, *adv.* Posteriorly.
‖ **pos-te'ri-o'ri.** [L., abl. of *posterior.* See POSTERIOR.] Only in *a posteriori* (which see).
pos-te'ri-or'ic (pŏs-tē'rĭ-ŏr'ĭk), *a.* From a posteriori reasoning.
— **pos-te'ri-or'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
pos-te'ri-or-ly, *adv.* of POSTERIOR.
pos-te'ri-o-o'rums, *n. pl. Obs.* 1. [L. *posteriorum,* gen. pl. See POSTERIOR.] A familiar name for Aristotle's *Posteriora Analytica.*
2. The posteriors.
pos'term-al. *a.* Postern.
pos'ter-o-ex-ter'nal, *a.,* **pos'ter-o-in-ter'nal,** *a.,* **pos'ter-o-me'sial,** *a.,* **pos'ter-o-su-pe'ri-or,** *a.* See POSTERO-.
pos'ter-o-tem'po-ral, *n. Zoöl.* Supraclavicle of a fish. — **pos'ter-o-tem'po-ral,** *a*
pos'ter-o-ven'tral, *a.* See POSTERO-.
pos'ter-y, *n.* [Cf. L. *posteri,* pl. of *posterus.*] Posterity. *Obs.*
post-e'so-phag'e-al, **post-œ'so-phag'e-al** (pōst-ē'sō-fāj'ē-ăl), *a.* See POST- a.
post exchange. = CANTEEN, 1.
post'ex-ist', *v. i.* See POST- b.
post'ex-ist'ence, post'ex-ist'en-cy, *n.* — **post'ex-ist'ent,** *a.*
post'fact', *n.* [L. *postfactum, post factum.*] See POST-; FACT.] A fact that occurs after another. *Obs. or R.*
post-fe'brile, *a.* See POST- b.
post-fem'o-ral, *a.* See POST- a.
post'fix'ing, *p. a.* Using, or marked by the use of, postfixes.
post-flec'tion, -flex'ion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n. Philol.* Inflection by postfixes. Cf. PREFLECTION.
post'-free' (pōst'frē'; 87), *a.* Free from charge for postage.

process of the frontal bone of many birds and mammals, which is also called **postfrontal process**. The so-called postfrontal of teleost fishes is the sphenotic.—**post-fron'tal**, *n.*

post-fur'ca (pōst-fûr'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -cæ (-sē). [NL.; *post-* + L. *furca* fork.] *Zoöl.* The posterior one of the forked internal thoracic processes of the sternum of an insect. —**post-fur'cal** (-kăl), *a.*

post-gla'cial (pōst-glā'shăl), *a. Geol.* Subsequent to a period of glaciation; specif., subsequent to the Pleistocene, or glacial, period; recent. See RECENT.

post-gle'noid (-glē'noid), *a. Anat.* Situated behind the glenoid fossa; designating the **postglenoid process**, a flattened bony expansion on the squamosal part of the temporal bone posterior to the glenoid fossa.—*n.* The postglenoid process.

post-grac'ile (pōst-grăs'ĭl), *a.* [*post-* + L. *gracilis* slender.] *Anat.* Designating a secondary fissure of the posterior lateral lobe of the lower surface of the cerebellum, which separates the lobe into an anterior part (**slender lobe**) and a larger posterior part (**inferior semilunar lobe**).

post-grad'u-ate (-grăd'ū-ăt), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, studies pursued after graduation, as at a college; graduate.—*n.* A student pursuing such studies.

post'haste' (pōst'hāst'), *n.* Speed in traveling, as of a post or courier; great haste. *Archaic. Shak.*

post'haste', *adv.* With great speed; very hastily. *Shak.*

pos'tho- (pŏs'thō-), **pos'the-** (pŏs'thē-), **posth-**, **pos'thi-o-** (pŏs'thĭ-ō-). Combining forms from Greek *πόσθη, πόσθιον, penis, prepuce*, used chiefly in medicine.

post horn. A kind of horn, formerly used by carriers of the public mail, or by the guard of a mail coach, and still used on pleasure coaches. It has a straight conical tube, commonly about four feet long, with a clear and sonorous tone.

post horse. A horse intended or used for post riding.

post'house' (pōst'hous'), *n.* **1.** A house established for the convenience of postriders; a posting house. *Obs.*

2. A post office. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

post'hu-mous (pŏs'tŭ-mŭs; pŏst'hū-mŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *posthumus, postumus*, properly, last; hence, late born (of children born after the father's death, or after he had made his will), superl. of *posterus, posterior*. See POSTERIOR.] **1.** Born after the death of the father, as a son.

2. Published after the death of the author, as a book.

3. Being, arising, or continuing, after one's death; as, a *posthumous* reputation. *Addison. Sir T. Browne.*

pos'ti-cous (pŏs'tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [L. *posticus.*] *Bot.* **a** Posterior. **b** Situated on the outer side of a filament; — said of an extrorse anther.

pos-ti'cum (pŏs-tī'kŭm), *n.* [L., the rear of a building.] *Arch.* **a** A back door; a postern. **b** = EPINAOS; hence, often = OPISTHODOME.

pos'til (pŏs'tĭl), *n.* [F. *postille, apostille*, LL. *postilla*, perh. fr. L. *post illa* (sc. *verba*) after those (words). Cf. APOSTIL.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** Orig., an explanatory marginal note in the Bible; hence, any marginal note; a comment; *pl.*, a commentary.

2. A short homily on a Scriptural passage, esp. on the Gospel or Epistle for the day; also, a collection of such.

pos-til'ion, pos-til'lion (pŏs-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *postillon*; cf. It. *postiglione*, fr. *posta* post. See POST a postman.] **1.** A guide or forerunner for a post; hence, a postrider; a postboy; a courier. *Obs.*

2. One who rides as a guide the near horse of the first pair, or formerly, sometimes, either of the riders of the near horses of a coach or post chaise; also, one who rides the near horse when one pair only is used.

3. *Fishing.* A supplementary float for a line.

post'ing (pōs'tĭng), *p. a.* That posts, or travels with speed; hastening; fleeting; swift.—**post'ing-ly**, *adv.*

post-Kant'i-an, *a.* Following after Kant; — usually with reference to incorporation of Kantian ideas.

post letter. Any posted letter (i. e., letter delivered to the post office), until it is delivered. *British.*

post-lim'i-na-ry (pōst-lĭm'ĭ-nă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Done or contrived subsequently; subsequent;—opposed to *preliminary*.

2. Erron., of, pertaining to, or involving, postliminium.

post'li-min'i-a-ry (pōst'lĭ-mĭn'ĭ-ă-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, the right of postliminium.

post'li-min'i-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [See POSTLIMINIUM.] **1.** Of or pertaining to postliminium. *Rare.*

2. Erron., postliminary; subsequent.

post'li-min'i-um (-ŭm) } *n.* [L. *postliminium, post* **post-lim'i-ny** (pōst-lĭm'ĭ-nĭ) } after + *limen, liminis*, a threshold.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* The right or legal principle (called in full ‖ **jus postliminii**) in virtue of which a person taken captive in war, upon his return to his own country or his recapture, was restored to his original status and thereupon became vested with all rights and obligations accruing for or against him during his absence; also, the right by which property (except certain kinds) captured and retaken vested in its original owner. Cf. LEX CORNELIA.

2. *Internat. Law.* The right or rule of law (called in full ‖ **jus postliminii**) which when persons or things taken by an enemy in war come again under the control of the state to which they belonged, as a general rule, revives the rights belonging or pertaining to them before capture. Except in a very few cases it does not nullify the effects of competent acts done by, or under the authority of, the captor.

post'lude (pōst'lūd), *n.* [*post-* + prelude.] *Music.* A voluntary (esp. an organ voluntary) at the end of a service.

post'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who carries letters, etc.; formerly, a post or courier; now, a letter carrier.

post'man, *n. Eng. Law.* A barrister in the former Court of Exchequer, who had precedence in motions, except in business of the crown; — so called from the *post*, the measure of length in excise cases, beside which he took his stand. *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. TUBMAN.

post'mark' (-märk'), *n.* Any mark officially put on a letter or other article of mail; now, usually, a post-office mark, or stamp, serving to cancel the postage stamp, and giving the place and time of mailing or arrival.

post' mark', *v. t.*; POST'MARKED' (-märkt'); POST'MARK'ING. To put a postmark on; as, to *postmark* a letter or parcel.

post'mas'ter (-măs'tẽr; *see* MASTER), *n.* **1.** An official in charge of posts, or couriers; later, a local official charged with carrying the mails from his station to the next, and later with receiving and distributing the mail. *Obs.*

2. Hence, one who has charge of a post office and the distribution and forwarding of mails.

3. One who has charge of a station for accommodation of travelers; one who supplies post horses.

post'mas-ter-gen'er-al, *n.*; *pl.* POSTMASTERS-GENERAL. The chief officer of the post-office department of a government.—**post'mas'ter-gen'er-al-ship'**, *n.*

post-me'di-an (pōst-mē'dĭ-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Behind the middle of the body. **b** Designating a primary vein of the wings of some insects situated next behind the median. *Comstock.*—*n.* A postmedian vein.

post'me-rid'i-an (-mē-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *postmeridianus*; *post* after + *meridianus*. See MERIDIAN.] Coming after the sun has passed the meridian; being in, or belonging to, the afternoon.

Post'-Mes'o-zo'ic, *a. Geol.* See POST-. —**Post-Mesozoic revolution,** the crustal deformation at the close of the Mesozoic, during which the Rocky Mountains, and some other ranges of the Cordilleran system, had their initial uplift.

post mill. A form of windmill so constructed that the whole rests on a vertical axis fixed in the ground, and capable of being turned as the wind varies. Cf. SMOCK MILL.

post-mil'le-na'ri-an (pōst-mĭl'ē-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of postmillennialism.—*a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the views of the postmillenarians.—**post-mil'le-na'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

post'mil-len'ni-al (pōst'mĭ-lĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Coming, or belonging to the period, after the millennium.

post'mil-len'ni-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Theol.* Theory that the second coming of Christ will be after the millennium; — opp. to *premillennialism*.—**post'mil-len'ni-al-ist**, *n.*

post'mis'tress, *n.* A woman who has charge of a post office.—**post'mis'tress-ship**, *n.*

‖ **post mor'tem** (pōst môr'tĕm). [L.] After death.

post'—mor'tem (-môr'tĕm), *a.* [L., after death.] **1.** Occurring, made, done, or formed, after death.

2. Of or pertaining to a post-mortem examination.

post-mortem clot. See HEART CLOT.—**p. examination,** *Med.*, an examination of the body after death; an autopsy.

post-na'tal (-nā'tăl), *a.* Subsequent to birth.

post-na'ti (-nā'tī), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -NATUS (-tŭs). [LL.] **1.** Those born after (a certain event). In private international law, persons born after some historic event (as the American Revolution) and whose rights or status will be affected by the fact of such birth.

2. *sing.* A second son. *Obs.*

post'—Ni'cene, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the period of patristic philosophy subsequent to the Council of Nice. See PATRISTIC PHILOSOPHY.

post note. *Com.* A bank note payable to order at a specified future time (as disting. from one payable to bearer on demand) and issued as a circulating medium. *Hist., U. S.*

post-nup'tial (pōst-nŭp'shăl), *a.* Being, made, or happening, after marriage. — **postnuptial settlement.** *Law.* = MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT **b**.—**post-nup'tial-ly**, *adv.*

post oak. An oak of the eastern United States (*Quercus minor*), with rough gray bark and obtusely lobed leaves. Its hard tough wood is much used for posts and rails.

post'—o'bit (pōst'ō'bĭt; -ōb'ĭt; *cf.* OBIT), *a.* **1.** Effective, or to take effect, after death; as, a *post-obit* gift.

2. Post-mortem. *Obs. or R.*

post-obit bond, a bond payable after the death of some person;—applied esp. to one made by a reversioner to secure payment of a loan with a bonus and interest, and to be paid out of his reversion on its vesting in him.

post office. 1. The governmental system or department for forwarding mail matter;—sometimes, in early use, the office of the master of the posts, or postmaster-general.

2. An office under governmental superintendence where letters, papers, and other mailable matter are received and distributed; a place appointed for attending to business connected with the mail.

post'—o'fice, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or issued or conducted by, the government through the post office; as, a *post-office* annuity, insurance, savings bank, etc.

post-office address, address for mail.—**p. box,** a private box for mail at a post office.—**p. car,** a mail car.—**p. order,** a money order issued by a post office.

post-or'bit-al (pōst-ôr'bĭ-tăl), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Situated behind the orbit; as, the *postorbital* scale of some fishes and reptiles; specif.: **a** Designating a downwardly directed process of the frontal bone of many mammals and birds, which forms part of the outer or posterior border of the orbit. In some lower vertebrates this process is borne on or represented by the postfrontal bone. See POST-FRONTAL. **b** Designating a bone behind and below the postfrontal in many reptiles, forming part of the boundary of the orbit.—*n.* A postorbital bone or scale.

post'paid' (pōst'pād'; 87), *a.* With postage prepaid.

post-pal'a-tine (-păl'ă-tīn; -tĭn), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Behind the palate or palatine bones; designating a pair of bones in the skull of certain reptiles (as crocodiles) now believed to be the pterygoids.—*n.* A postpalatine bone.

Post'—Pa'le-o-zo'ic, *a. & n. Geol.* See POST- **b**.—**Post-Paleozoic revolution,** a widespread crustal deformation which marked the transition from Paleozoic to Mesozoic.

post-pone' (pōst-pōn'), *v. t.*; POST-PONED' (-pōnd'); POST-PON'ING (-pōn'ĭng). [L. *postponere, postponitum*; *post* after + *ponere* to place, put. See POST-; POSITION.] **1.** To defer to a future or later time; to put off; delay; also, formerly, to put (a person) off; to keep (a person) waiting; as, to *postpone* a meeting or a payment.

2. a To place after; to place at or nearer the end. *Obs.* **b** To place after, behind, or below something, in order of precedence, preference, value, or importance; to subordinate; as, all considerations should be *postponed* to right.

Syn.—Adjourn, delay, procrastinate. See DEFER.

post-pone'ment, *n.* Act of postponing.

post'po-si'tion (pōst'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *postposition*. See POSTPONE.] **1.** A placing after; state of being placed after; as, the *postposition* of a word.

2. [*post-* + *preposition.*] A word or particle placed after, or at the end of, another word, as esp. a word or suffix having the function of a preposition, as *-ward(s)* in *city-ward(s)*;—distinguished from *preposition*.

post'po-si'tion-al (pōst'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, postposition.

post-pos'i-tive (-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [See POSTPONE.] Placed after another word; characterized by postposition; of the nature of a postposition.—**post-pos'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

post-pos'i-tive, *n.* A postpositive particle or word.

post-pran'di-al (-prăn'dĭ-ăl), *a.* After-dinner; as, *post-prandial* speeches.—**post-pran'di-al-ly**, *etc.*

post'pre-dic'a-ment (pōst'prē-dĭk'ȧ-mĕnt), *n. Logic.* Any one of five categories, or predicaments, sometimes treated as supplementary to the ten Aristotelian categories or predicaments. The five so-called postpredicaments, treated in chapters 10-15 of his categories, namely, opposition, priority, simultaneity, movement, and possession, are a spurious addition to the ten categories, as shown by Brandis and Zeller. Opposition is treated under relation and quality; priority and simultaneity (or succession) are the two forms of when; movement is a result of activity and passivity; possession is a repetition of the eighth category, or predicament. Cf. CATEGORY, 1.

post-prid'i-e (-prĭd'ĭ-ē), *n.* [LL., lit., after *pridie*; L. *post* after + *pridie* on the day before.] *Eccl.* In the Mozarabic Liturgy, the prayer coming after the consecration and oblation of the elements in the eucharistic service.

post-pu'bis (-pū'bĭs), *n.* [NL.; *post-* + *pubis.*] *Zoöl.* The part of the pubic bone in birds and some reptiles which lies behind the acetabulum. In birds it represents the true pubis; in reptiles, a distinct process.—**post-pu'bic** (bĭk), *a.*

post-gen'i-ture (pōst-jĕn'ĭ-tūr), *n.* [*post-* + L. *genitura* birth.] State of being born after another. Cf. PRIMOGENITURE. *R.*

post'gle-noi'dal (-glē-noi'dăl), *a. Anat.* Postglenoid.

post-hab'it, *v.t.* [L. *posthabitus*, p. p. of *posthabere*.] To place after. *R.* [speedy. *Shak.*]

post'haste', *a.* Expeditious; **post'haste',** *v. t. & i.* To cause to hasten; to go posthaste; to hurry. *Obs.*

posthe-. See POSTHO-.

post-hem'i-pleg'ic (-hĕ m'ĭ-plĕj'ĭk; -plē-jĭk), *a.* See POST-.

pos-thet'o-my (pŏs-thĕt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*posthe-* + *-tomy.*] *Med.* Circumcision. — **pos-thet'o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

post-hex'a-plar'ic, *a.* See POST-.

posthio-. See POSTHO-. [POST-.

post-hip'po-cam'pal, *a.* See

pos-thi'tis (pŏs-thī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *postho-* + *-itis.*] *Med* Inflammation of the prepuce.

‖ **post hoc.** [L.] After this.

post hoc, ergo prop'ter hoc. [L.] *Logic.* After this, therefore on account of it;—a type of fallacious reasoning, as to argue that because night follows day, it follows as a result or consequence of day.

post'hold'er, *n.* [D. *posthouder.*] In Dutch colonies, a civil official in charge of a post.

post'-Ho-mer'ic, *a.* See POST- **b**.

post'hu-ma-ry, *a.* Posthumous. *Obs.*

post'hume, *a.* [F.] Posthumous. *Obs.*—*n.* A posthumous child or work. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

post'humed, *a.* Posthumous.

post-hu'mer-al, *a.* See POST- **a**.

post'hu-mous-ly, *adv.* of POSTHUMOUS.

post'hu-mus (pŏs'tŭ-mŭs; pŏst'hū-mŭs), *a.* [L.] = POSTHUMOUS. *Obs.*—*n.* a *pl.* POSTHUMI (-mī). A posthumous child. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* POSTHUMA (-mȧ). Posthumous writings.

Post-hu'mus, Le'o-na'tus (lē'ō-nā'tŭs pŏst-hū'mŭs). In Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," the husband of Imogen (which see).

post'hyp-not'ic, *a.* Following after, or ensuing from, hypnosis.—**posthypnotic suggestion.** See HYPNOTISM.

pos'tic (pŏs'tĭk), **pos'ti-cal,** *a.* [L. *posticus*, fr. *post* after, behind.] Backward; hinder. *Obs.*

‖ **pos'tiche'** (pŏs'tēsh'), *a.* [F.] a Counterfeit; artificial. **b** Superadded to a completed work; —said of an ornament esp. when inappropriate.—*n.* **a** A substituted imitation. **b** Counterfeiting; pretense.

pos'til. + POSTILE.

pos'til (pŏs'tĭl), *v. t. & i.*; POS'TILED (-tĭld) or POS'TILLED; POS'TIL-ING or POS'TIL-LING. [OF. *postiller* or LL. *postillare.*] To annotate or gloss; write comments.—**pos'til-er, pos'til-ler,** *n. Both Obs. or R.*

pos-til'ioned, pos-til'lioned (pŏs-tĭl'yŭnd), *a.* Furnished with a postilion.

pos'til-ize, *v. t.* = POSTIL. *Obs.*

pos'til-late (pŏs'tĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [LL. *postillatus*, p. p. of *postillare.*] To postil. *Rare.*

pos'til-late, *v. i.* To write postils; to comment. Hence: To preach by expounding Scripture verse by verse, in regular order. *Obs.*—**pos'til-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Both Rare.*

pos'til-la'tor (pŏs'tĭl-lā'tẽr), *n.* [LL.] One who postillates; a commentator; expositor. *Rare.*

pos'til-ler, pos-til'lion, etc. Var. of POSTILER, etc.

po-stin'. Var. of POSTEEN.

post'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POST.

posting house. A posthouse.

post'in-her'it-ance, *n. Law.* See FIDEICOMMISSUM.

pos-tique' (pŏs-tēk'), *a.* = POSTICUS **b**. [See POST- **a**.]

post-is'chi-al (pŏst-ĭs'kĭ-ăl), *a.*

post-ja'cent, *a.* [*post-* + L. *jacens, -entis*, lying.] Posterior

post'-John-so'ni-an, *a.* See POST- **b**.

Post-Kan'san, *a.* See POST- **b**.

post'knight', *n.* = KNIGHT OF THE POST. *Obs.*

Post-La'fa-yette', *a.* See POST- **b**, & LAFAYETTE FORMATION.

post'lap-sa'ri-an, *n. & a.* = INFRALAPSARIAN. *Obs.*

pos'tle, *n.* [AS. *postol.*] An apostle. *Obs.*

post-le'gal, *a.* Pert. to the period following that in which the observance of the Jewish law was obligatory or necessary.

postlehed, *n.* [AS. *postol* apostle, L. *apostolus.* See APOSTLE; -HEAD.] Apostlehood. *Obs.*

post'less, *a.* See -LESS.

Pos'tle-thwaite' (pŏs'l-thwāt'), *n.* A ridiculous poet who forms the subject of many sketches in "Punch" by the English artist Du Maurier (1834-96). He is a caricature of some of the extreme representatives of the "æsthetic school" and imitators of Rossetti and Swinburne, as John Payne (1842-), and Théophile Marzials (1850-).

postliminiage, *n.* Postliminium. *Obs.* [ous. *Obs.*

post'li-min'i-ar, *a.* Postliminious.

post'li-min'i-ate, *v. t.* To allow to return from banishment; also, erron., to place behind or after. *Obs. & R.*

post-lim'i-nous (pŏst-lĭm'ĭ-nŭs), *a. Rare.* **1.** Subsequent **2.** Erron., pertaining to postliminium. *Obs.*

‖ **post li'tem mo'tam.** [L.] After suit moved or begun.

post locust. The common locust (tree).

post-lo'ral, *a.* See POST- **a**.

post-lu'di-um (pŏst-lū'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Music.* = POSTLUDE.

post'man, *n.* A libelous writer. Cf. KNIGHT OF THE POST. *Obs.*

post'mar'riage, *n.* A marriage after cohabitation.

post'mas'ter, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] At Merton College, Oxford, one of a class of poor scholars instituted in 1380 by John Wyllyot and characterized by receiving a certain allowance or portion of food; a portionist.

post'mas'ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

post'me-a'tal, *a.* See POST- **a**.

post-me'di-a, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A postmedian vein.

post-me'di-al, *a. & n. Zoöl.* Postmedian.

post-me'di-as-ti'nal, *a.*, **post-men'tal,** *a.* See POST- **a**.

post meridian. Erron. for POST MERIDIEM.

‖ **post me-ri'di-em** (mē-rĭd'ĭ-ĕm). [L.] After noon or midday;—abbr. *P. M.* or *p. m.*

post'mil-len'ni-an, *a.* Postmillennial.

post-min'i-mus, *n.*; *pl.* -MI (-mī). [*post-* + L. *minimus* (sc. *digitus* finger) the little finger.] *Zoöl* A supernumerary postaxial digit, or any supposed rudiment of one.

Post-Mi'o-cene, *a.* See POST- **b**.

post-Mish'nic, *a.* See POST- **b**.

post-mor'tem, *n.* Short for *post-mortem examination*, etc.

post-mor'tu-a-ry, *a.* Post-mortem.

post-mun'dane, *a.* Subsequent to this present world. [POST- **a**.]

post-na'sal (-nā'zăl), *a.* See

post'nate (pōst'nāt), *a.* [LL. *postnatus* second or subsequently born; L. *post* after + *natus* born. Cf. PUNY.] Subsequent; later.—*n.* A subsequent or later production. *Both Obs.*

post'net (*dial.* pŏs'nĭt). Var. of POSNET. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

post'neu-rit'ic, *a.* See POST- **b**.

‖ **post nu'bi-la, Phœ'bus.** [L.] After the clouds, the sun.

post'o-bit'u-a-ry, *a.* Post-obit, or post-mortem.

‖ **post'o'bi-tum** (ŏb'Y-). [L.] Aft-

post-oc'u-lar, *a. & n.*, **post-ol'i-va-ry,** *a.*, **post-o'ral,** *a.* See POST- **a**. [Postpalatine.

post'pal'a-tal, *a. & n. Zoöl.*

post-par'a-lyt'ic, *a. Med.* Occurring after paralysis.

post'pa-ri'e-tal, *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Designating the plates on a serpent's head immediately behind the parietal plates. **b** Designating the posterior one of the three divisions of the inferior parietal convolution of the brain.—**post'pa-ri'e-tal,** *n.*

‖ **post par'tum.** [L., after birth.] After childbirth.

post'past, *n.* [*post-* + L. *pastus* food.] A bit of food taken after a meal. *Obs.*

post'pa-tel'lar, *a. Anat.* Behind the patella; specif., designating one of the synovial bursæ of the knee joint.

post'pha-ryn'ge-al, *a.*, **post'pi-tu'i-tar-y,** *a.* See POST- **a**.

post-pleg'ic (pŏst-plĕj'ĭk; -plē-jĭk), *a.* [See POST-; -PLEGY.] = POSTPARALYTIC.

Post-Pleis'to-cene, *a.* See POST-.

Post-Pli'o-cene, *a. & n. Geol.* Pleistocene. See QUATERNARY. [pneumonia.

post'pneu-mon'ic, *a.* Following

post-pon'a-ble (pōst-pōn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

post-pone', *v. i. Med.* To delay in coming on or recurring.

post-pon'ens (pŏst-pōn'ĕnz), *n.* [Fr. L. *postponens*, p. pr.] Subordination. *Obs.* [postpones.

post-pon'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who

post-pon'tile, *a.* See POST- **a**.

post-pose', *v. t.* [F. *postposer.* See POST-; 2d POSE.] To postpone; also, to subordinate. *Obs.*

post-pos'it, *v. t.* [L. *postpositus*, p. p. See POSTPONE.] = POSTPONE. *Obs.*

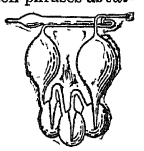
post-proph'e-sy, *v. t.* To prophesy after the event. [**a & b.**]

post'py-ram'i-dal, *a.* See POST-.

post-Raph'a-el-ite, *a.* Subsequent to the time of Raphael (d. 1520).

post'rid'er (pōst'rīd'ẽr), *n.* One who rides post.
post road. A road over which the mail is carried; formerly, one having a series of post houses or stations.
post route. A route over which mail is carried.
post-sce'ni-um (-sē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *post* + *scena*, *scaena*, a scene.] The part of a theater behind the scenes; the back part of the stage of a theater. Cf. PROSCENIUM.
post'script (pōst'skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *postscriptum*, neut. p. p. of *postscribere* to write after; *post* after + *scribere* to write: cf. F. *postscriptum*. See POST-; SCRIBE.] **1.** A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; an addition made to a book or composition after the main body of the work has been finished. Abbr. *P. S.* **2.** An appendage. *Rare.*
post-tem'po-ral, *a. Zoöl.* In most teleost fishes, designating, or pertaining to, a bone connecting the back part of the skull and the dorsal part of the pectoral arch. —*n.* A post-temporal bone.
Post-Ter'ti-a-ry, *a. Geol.* Following, or later than, the Tertiary; specif., Quaternary. —**Post-Ter'ti-a-ry,** *n.*
post-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*post-* + Gr. *τόνος* tension, accent. Cf. TONIC, *a.*] *Philol.* Situated or occurring after the accent or in a syllable after the accented syllable.
post town. **1.** A town in which a post office independent of any other local post office is established by law. **2.** A town in which post horses are kept. *Obs. or R.*
post'-tym-pan'ic, *a. Anat.* Situated behind the tympanic bone or external auditory meatus. —*n.* A small ossicle so situated in certain mammals.
pos'tu-lan-cy (pŏs'tū-lăn-sĭ), *n.* State or period of being a postulant.
pos'tu-lant (-lănt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *postulans*, p. pr. of *postulare*. See POSTULATE.] One who makes a request; a petitioner; hence, a candidate, esp. for holy orders or for admission into a religious order. —**pos'tu-lant-ship',** *n.*
pos'tu-late (-lāt), *n.* [L. *postulatum* request, prop. p. p. of *postulare* to demand, prob. a dim. of *poscere* to demand, prob. for *porescere;* akin to G. *forschen* to search, investigate, Skr. *prach* to ask, and L. *precari* to pray. See PRAY.] **1.** A request, demand, condition, or petition. *Rare.* **2.** Something demanded or asserted; esp., a position or supposition assumed without proof, or one considered as self-evident; a truth to which assent may be demanded or challenged without argument or evidence. **3.** A condition; an essential preliminary. **4.** A proposition which is indemonstrable and not indubitable, but which may be accepted for practical purposes, as that a straight line can be drawn between any two points; specif., *Geom.*, orig., in Euclid, a demand that something be granted without proof; an assumption; as, the famous *parallel postulate* (which see); afterwards, the demand or assumption of the *possibility of doing* something, as of making some construction. Cf. AXIOM, 1.
pos'tu-late (-lāt), *v. t.;* POS'TU-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); POS'TU-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). **1.** *Eccl. Law.* To request (a higher authority) to sanction the nomination of a person, esp. one canonically disqualified; hence, to nominate subject to the sanction of a higher authority, as the Pope or a sovereign. **2.** To demand; require; claim.
The Byzantine emperors appear to have . . . *postulated* a sort of paramount supremacy over this nation. *W. Tooke.*
3. To affirm or assert without proof; to claim as existent or true; to assume; posit; assume the possibility of; as, to *postulate* a principle or a geometrical construction.
Syn. — POSTULATE, ASSUME. To ASSUME is to take for granted as the basis of argument (see INFERENCE); to POSTULATE is formally to lay down or enunciate an assumption, without proof; as, "That is a fundamental law of psychology which I will therefore proceed to *assume*" (*W. James*); "*Assuming* these principles as the data of our argument, we deduce from them two legitimate conditions" (*Coleridge*); "In geometry the primary construction is not demonstrated, but *postulated*" (*id.*); "It remains, then, that I *postulate* so much as is necessary for my purpose. And let me take as full credit for what I *postulate* as if I had demonstrated it" (*De Quincey*). See INFER, ASSUMPTION, CONJECTURE.
pos'tu-late, *v. i.* To request or demand; to stipulate.
pos'tu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *postulatio:* cf. F. *postulation.*] **1.** Act of postulating, or that which is postulated. **2.** *Rom. Law.* The formal petition of a plaintiff to the prætor or magistrate for leave to prosecute an action.
pos'ture (pŏs'tūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *positura*, fr. *ponere*, *positum*, to place. See POSITION.] **1.** Relative arrangement of the different parts of anything, esp. of the parts of the body; the position or bearing of the body as a whole, as when assumed for a special purpose; specif., *Fine Arts*, the position of a figure with regard to the several principal members by which action is expressed; attitude; pose. **2.** Relative place; position; situation. *Obs.* **3.** State or situation, whether of external circumstances or of internal feeling and will; mental or spiritual attitude or state; disposition; as, the *posture* of affairs.
Syn. — See POSITION.

pos'ture, *v. t.;* POS'TURED (-tūrd); POS'TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). **1.** To put in position; to place. *Howell.* **2.** To put into, or cause to assume, a posture.
pos'ture, *v. i.* To assume a particular posture or postures, as a model or an acrobat; to pose; attitudinize.
pos'tur-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.;* POS'TUR-IZED (-īzd); POS'TUR-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To put into a posture; to pose.
po'sy (pō'zĭ), *n.;* *pl.* POSIES (-zĭz). [Contr. fr. *poesy.*] **1.** A brief sentiment, motto, or legend, orig. and still often poetical or riming, as one inscribed on a ring. *Obs. or Archaic.* "The *posy* of a ring." *Shak.* **2.** [Prob. from the use of flowers as of enigmatical significance. *Wedgwood.*] A flower; a bouquet; nosegay. *Archaic or Colloq.* *Spenser.* **3.** = ANTHOLOGY, 1. *Archaic.* **4.** A poetical composition; a poem. *Obs. & R.*
pot (pŏt), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *pott*, *putt.*] **1.** A deep hole or pit, as a natural or artificial one in the ground, or one in the bed of a stream; a pothole. **2.** Fig.: Abyss; pit, as of hell. *Obs.* **3.** A mass of material filling a pothole.
pot (pŏt), *n.* [AS. *pott* (late); akin to LG. *pott*, D. *pot*, Dan. *potte*, Sw. *potta*, Icel. *pottr*, F. *pot;* of unknown origin.] **1.** A metallic or earthen vessel of any of many rounded forms, used for any of many different purposes; as, a quart *pot*, bean *pot*, chamber *pot*, coffee *pot*, etc. **2.** Specif.: **a** A crucible. **b** *Sporting.* = CUP, 9. *Slang.* **3.** A pot (vessel) with its contents; hence, the quantity contained in a pot, often as a measure; a potful; by ellipsis, a pot of drink; hence, drink; liquor; drinking; potation; as, a *pot* of ale. "Give her a *pot* and a cake." *De Foe.* **4.** Any of various objects suggestive of a pot (in sense 1); as: **a** *Armor.* A plain defensive headpiece; later, and perhaps jocosely, any helmet. **b** Either of two baskets or boxes carried like panniers on a pack saddle, as for manure, sand, etc.; also, a dung cart. *Dial. Eng.* **c** A wicker vessel for catching fish, eels, lobsters, etc.; also, the circular inclosure of a pound net. **d** A bead round the shank of a key, near the bow. *Obs.* **e** A chimney pot. **f** *Fireworks.* A paper case at the head of a rocket, holding the garniture. **g** The socket of a bone at a joint. *Obs.* **h** A valve chamber in a compound-pressure steam pump. **i** A perforated cask for draining sugar. **j** A sausage. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **5.** Of money, a large sum. *Colloq.* **6.** The total of the bets at stake at one time, as in racing or card playing; the pool; also, *Racing, Eng.*, a horse heavily backed; a favorite. *Slang.* **7.** In full, **pot paper.** = POTT, a size of paper. See PAPER. **8.** Earthenware; pottery; also, *Dial. or Cant*, an earthenware ornament, as for a chimney, or a piece of pottery or earthenware, as a marble or piece for playing hop scotch. **9.** *pl.* Short for *potashes.*
in (one's) pots, intoxicated; drunk. —**to boil the pot,** *or* **make the pot boil,** to provide the means of living.
pot, *v. t.;* POTTED; POT'TING. **1.** To place in or as in a pot or pots; as: **a** To preserve in pots. **b** To set out or cover in pots, as plants. **c** *Billiards.* To pocket. **2.** To shoot for the pot, i. e., cooking; to secure or hit by a pot shot; to shoot when no special skill is needed. **3.** To secure; gain; win; bag. *Colloq.* **4.** To overreach; outwit; outdo. *Obs. or Slang, Eng.* **5.** To cap (verses). *Obs.* **6.** *Ceramics.* To make or shape and fire, as a piece of earthenware; thus, a piece is said to be well or ill *potted.*
pot, *v. i.* **1.** To drink beer, etc., from a pot; to tipple; to drink; —sometimes with *it. Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To take a pot shot or shots; to shoot. *Colloq.*
po'ta-ble (pō'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *potabilis*, fr. *potare* to drink; akin to Gr. *πότος* a drinking, *πόσις* a drink, Skr. *pā* to drink, OIr. *ibim* I drink, and prob. to L. *bibere* to drink. Cf. POISON, BIB, IMBIBE.] **1.** Drinkable. **2.** Arising from, or suited to, drinking. *Obs. & R.*
potable gold. = AURUM POTABILE.
po'ta-bles (-b'lz), *n. pl.* Beverages; drinkables.
Pot'a-mo- (pŏt'ȧ-mō-). A combining form from Greek *ποταμός*, *river.*
Pot'a-mo-ge'ton (-jē'tŏn), *n.* [L., pondweed, Gr. *ποταμογείτων*; *ποταμός* river + *γείτων* neighbor.] *Bot.* A large genus of plants typifying the family Potamogetonaceæ; the pond weeds. They are found in quiet waters throughout temperate regions, and are distinguished by having spicate flowers with a perianth of four segments. The floating leaves often vary greatly in shape from the submersed ones. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.
Pot'a-mo-ge'to-na'ce-æ (-tō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous aquatic herbs, included by some authors in the family Naiadaceæ, having small and perfect monœcious or dicœcious flowers, either with or without a perianth. There are 9 genera and about 75 species widely distributed in temperate regions. Besides *Potamogeton* the family includes *Zostera, Ruppia, Zannichellia*, etc. —**pot'a-mo-ge'to-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
pot'a-mol'o-gy (pŏt'ȧ-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*potamo-* + *-logy.*] The science of rivers; potamography. —**pot'a-mo-log'i-cal** (-mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* —**pot'a-mol'o-gist** (-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*
pot'ash' (pŏt'ăsh'), [*pot* + *ash:* cf. D. *potasch*, G. *pottasche.*] **1.** Potassium carbonate, esp. that obtained from wood ashes. By leaching the ashes, *lye*, a solution of the carbonate and other salts, is obtained. *Crude potash*, often containing over 20 per cent of impurities, is made by evaporating the lye (often in iron pots), and calcining the residue. Crude potash purified is *pearlash*, a white solid containing only 2 or 3 per cent of impurities. **2.** Potassium hydroxide, usually called *caustic potash.* **3.** Potassium oxide, K_2O; — equiv., in such phrases as *sulphate of potash, potash salts, potash alum*, etc., to *potassium.* Cf. under 1st LIME, 2. **4.** Short for POTASH WATER.


Geissler Potash Bulbs.

potash bulbs. *Analytical Chem.* An arrangement of glass bulbs for holding a solution of caustic potash.
potash water. Water charged with carbonic acid gas, to which is added potassium bicarbonate; — used as a drink.
po-tass' (pō-tăs'; pŏt'ăs), **po-tas'sa** (pō-tăs'ȧ), *n.* [F. *potasse*, fr. D. or G. Cf. POTASH.] Potash.
po-tas'sic (pō-tăs'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to, or containing, potassium.
po-tas'si-um (pō-tăs'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See POTASS, POTASH.] *Chem.* A soft, light, silver-white metal of the alkali group, occurring abundantly in nature, but always combined, as in the chloride (sylvite), nitrate (saltpeter), sulphates, and many silicates. Sp. gr., 0.865. Atomic weight, 39.10. Symbol, *K* (*kalium*). Metallic potassium was discovered by Davy in 1807. It is prepared from certain of its compounds by heating with a reducing agent, as carbon, aluminium, or iron, or by electrolysis. It oxidizes rapidly in air, and with water it reacts violently, evolving hydrogen, which takes fire; hence the metal, to be preserved, is kept under kerosene or other hydrocarbon liquid. Chemically, potassium is chiefly univalent, forming the oxide K_2O, the hydroxide KOH (caustic potash), and a large series of important salts, which are used in making glass, gunpowder, fertilizers, many drugs and chemicals, etc. They impart a violet color to flames. Certain natural deposits in Germany constitute the chief commercial source of potassium compounds.
potassium bromide. *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, KBr, having a biting, saline taste. It is used in medicine as a sedative, and in photography for making gelatin emulsions and as a restrainer.
potassium carbonate. *Chem.* A white salt, K_2CO_3, forming a strongly alkaline solution, made from wood ashes, beet-sugar residues, potassium sulphate, etc., and like soda used in making soap, glass, etc. See POTASH, 1.
potassium chlorate. *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline salt, $KClO_3$, with a cooling, saline taste, prepared by electrolysis of potassium chloride, and in other ways.
potassium chloride. *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, KCl, occurring as the mineral sylvite, also in natural waters, in plant and animal fluids, etc.
potassium cyanide. *Chem.* A white, crystalline, exceedingly poisonous salt, KCN, prepared commercially by heating a mixture of the ferrocyanide and carbonate. It is used esp. in electroplating and in the cyanide process.
potassium dichromate. *Chem.* A soluble salt, $K_2Cr_2O_7$, forming large red triclinic crystals, largely used in dyeing, in photographic processes, as an oxidizing agent, etc.
potassium ferricyanide. *Chem.* A salt, $K_3Fe(CN)_6$, formed by oxidation of the ferrocyanide, crystallizing in large red prisms; red prussiate of potash.
potassium ferrocyanide. *Chem.* A tough, yellow, crystalline salt, $K_4Fe(CN)_6$, the starting point in the manufacture of almost all cyanogen compounds; yellow prussiate of potash. It is not poisonous.
potassium hydroxide. *Chem.* A white deliquescent solid, KOH, dissolving, with much heat, in less than its weight of water, forming a strongly alkaline and caustic liquid; caustic potash. It is used chiefly in making soap.
potassium iodide. *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, KI, very soluble in water. It is used variously in medicine, as for syphilis and rheumatism, and also in photography for preparing gelatin emulsions.
potassium manganate. *Chem.* An unstable green salt, K_2MnO_4, readily converted into **potassium permanganate,** a salt, $KMnO_4$, crystallizing in dark purple-red prisms having a greenish surface color, and dissolving in water with a beautiful purple red, which is used as an oxidizer and disinfectant.
potassium sulphate. *Chem.* A white crystalline salt, K_2SO_4, used in the manufacture of alum and other compounds, as a fertilizer, and as a mild purgative.
po-ta'tion (pō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *potatio*, fr. *potare:* cf. OF. *potacion.* See POTABLE.] **1.** A drinking; a draft. **2.** A drinking party; compotation; symposium. *Obs.* **3.** A drink; beverage. "Thin *potations*." *Shak.*
po-ta'to (-tō), *n.;* *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [Sp. *patata* potato, *batata* sweet potato, fr. native American name (prob. *batata*) in Haiti.] **1.** The sweet potato. In the 16th and 17th centuries believed to be an aphrodisiac, whence Shakespeare's use of the phrase "potato finger."

‖ **post rem** (rĕm), *or, pl.,* **res** (-rēz). [L.] *Schol.* After the thing, or things. See ANTE REM.
pos-tre'mo-gen'i-ture (pŏs-trē'mō-jĕn'ĭ-tūr), *n.* [L. *postremus* last + *genitura* birth, geniture.] Ultimogeniture. [POST- b.]
post'-Ren'ais-sance', *a.* See **postrenе.** + POSTERN.
post-rhi'nal, *a.* See POST- a.
post-Ro'man, *a.* See POST- b.
postrome, pos'tron. + POSTERN.
pos-trorse' (pŏs-trôrs'), *a.* [*post-* + *-trorse*, as in *introrse.*] Retrorse; — opposed to *antrorse.*
post-ros'tral, *a.* See POST- a.
pos'trum. + POSTERN.
post-sa'cral, *a.* See POST- a.
post-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *postscribere.*] See POSTSCRIPT.] To write after; to make a postscript to; to append. *R.*
post'scu-tel'lum, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The hindermost dorsal piece of a thoracic somite of an insect; the plate behind the scutellum. —**post'scu-tel'lar,** *a.*
post-sea'son, *a.* See POST- b.
post'ship, *n.* The office of a post. i. e., postman. *Obs.*
post-ster'nal, *a.,* **post-stig'ma-tal,** *a.* See POST- a.
post-Syr'i-an, *a.* See POST- b.
post'sys-tol'ic (pōst'sĭs-tŏl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *postsystolicus.*] *Physiol.* See POST- b.

post term, *or* ‖ **post ter'mi-num** (tûr'mĭ-nŭm). *Law.* After the term; — used of a writ. Also, the writ so returned or the fee for having it filled. [POST- b.]
post-The'o-do'sian, *a.* See **post-tib'i-al,** *a.* See POST- a.
post trader. *Mil.* In the United States service, one of the sutlers whom the Secretary of War was formerly authorized, under certain restrictions, to appoint for each military post.
post'-trau-mat'ic, *a. Med.* Occurring after a wound.
post-trea'ty, *a.* See POST- b.
post'-Tri-den'tine, *a.* Subsequent to the Council of Trent (1545–63).
Post trusa. See TRUSS, *n.*, 7.
pos'tu-lance (pŏs'tū-lăns), *n.* Postulancy. [LATUM.]
pos'tu-la'ta, *n., pl.* of POSTULATUM.
pos'tu-late, *a.* Postulated. *Obs.*
pos'tu-late, *n.* [LL. *postulatus*, p. p., nominated.] *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* A person nominated by the sovereign to a superior benefice.
pos'tu-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a claimant, plaintiff.] One who postulates; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, a pleader for a candidate for beatification or canonization.
pos'tu-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *postulatorius.*] *Now Rare.* **1.** Petitionary. [or assumption.] **2.** Of the nature of a postulate
pos'tu-la'tum (-lā'tŭm), *n.;* *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] A postulate. *R.*
pos'tule, *v. t.* [F. *postuler*, or L. *postulare.*] *Eccl. Law.* To postulate. *Obs. Scot.*
post-um'bo-nal, *a.* See POST- a.
pos'tume. + APOSTEM.
pos'tu-mous. + POSTHUMOUS.
pos'tur-al (pŏs'tūr-ăl), *a.* Pert. to posture. [postures.]
pos'tur-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who
pos'tur-ist (-ĭst), *n.* A professed posturer or poser.
posturne. + POSTERN.
post-u'ter-ine. See POST- a.
post-va'ri-ol-nal, *a. Med.* Subsequent to vaccination.
post-va'ri-o-loid, *a.* See POST- b.
post-Ve'dic, *a.* See POST- b.
post-vene', *v. i.* [L. *post* + *venire* to come.] To supervene. *Obs.*
Post-ver'ta (pōst-vûr'tȧ), *n.* [L.] See CARMENTA.
post'vo-cal'ic, *a. Phon.* Occurring immediately after a vowel; — said of a consonant.
post'ward (pōst'wẽrd), *adv.* Toward a post. [*Obs.*]
post'wise', *adv.* Post; in haste.
pos'ty. + POUSTIE.
post'yard', *n.* A yard belonging to a postal station or posting establishment.

postyke. + POSTICK.
post-zyg'a-poph'y-sis (-zĭg'ȧ-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs; -zī'gȧ-), *n.;* *pl.* -YSES (-sēz). [NL.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A posterior or inferior zygapophysis. —**post'zyg-ap'o-phys'i-al,** *a.*
pot. + PUT.
pot, *n.* Short for POT SHOT.
pot, *n.* [Dan. *potte*, or F. *pot.*] See MEASURE.
pot, *n.* & *v. i.* Grimace. *Obs.*
pot, *v. t. Scot.* **1.** To fill with pots, or pits; also, to trench or mark off by a furrow. *Obs.* **2.** To plant or set in a pit; also, to pit, as potatoes.
pot. *Abbr.* Potential; pottle.
po'ta-bil'i-ty (pō'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being potable.
po'ta-bl. Potable. *Ref. Sp.*
po'ta-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
potacre. + PODAGRE.
po-ta'do. + POTATO.
‖ **po'tage'** (pō'tăzh'), *n.* [F.] Soup. — **po'tage' gras'** (grä'). [F., lit., fat soup.] Meat soup.
pot'a-ger (pŏt'ȧ-jẽr), *n.* [OF. *potagier.*] A pottage maker. *Obs.*
potagere, *n.* [F. *potager.*] A kitchen garden. *Obs.*
potagre. + PODAGRE.
pot'ail. Var. of PATEL. *India.*
pot'ale', *n.* Refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine.
po-tam'ic (pō-tăm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ποταμός* river.] Of or pertaining to rivers.
Pot'a-mo-bi'i-dæ (pŏt'ȧ-mō-bĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *potamo-* + Gr. *βίος* life.] Syn. of ASTACIDÆ.
Pot'a-mo-cho'rus (-kō'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *potamo-* + Gr. *χοῖρος* pig.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the river hogs.
Pot'a-mog'a-le (-mŏg'ȧ-lē), *n.* [NL.; *potamo-* + Gr. *γαλῆ* weasel.] *Zoöl.* A genus of West African aquatic insectivores containing one species (*P. velox*), about two feet long, and of otterlike appearance. It is the type of a family, **Pot'a-mo-ga'lidæ** (-mō-găl'ĭ-dē).
pot'a-mog'ra-phy (-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*potamo-* + *-graphy.*] Description of rivers; potamology.
pot'a-mom'e-ter (-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*potamo-* + *-meter.*] A current meter.
pot'a-moph'i-lous (-mŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*potamo-* + *-philous.*] River-loving. [stud.]
po'tance. Var. of POTENCE, **potance file.** See FILE, *n.*, tool.
potanger. + POTTINGER.
po-tar'go. + BOTARGO, a relish.
po'tash (pō'tăsh; pŏ-tăsh'), *n.* For PORTAGE, a carry or rough road. *Dial. U. S. & Canada.*

pot'ash, *v. t.* To treat with potash; specif., to caseharden with potassium ferrocyanide.
potash alum. See ALUM, 1.
pot'ash-er-y (pŏt'ăsh-ẽr-ĭ; pŏt-ăsh'-), *n.* A place where potash is made.
pot'ash'es (pŏt'ăsh'ĕz; -ĭz; 151), *n. pl. Chem.* = POTASH, 1.
potash feldspar. See FELDSPAR.
potash soap. See SOAP.
pot ass-am'ide (pŏt'ăs-ăm'ĭd; -īd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*potassium + amide.*] *Chem.* A yellowish brown solid, KNH_2, obtained by heating potassium in ammonia.
pot'ass-if'er-ous (pŏt'ăs-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*potassium* + *-ferous.*] *Chem.* Containing potash or other compounds of potassium.
potassium alum. See ALUM, 1.
potassium amide. = POTASSAMIDE.
potassium bichromate. Potassium dichromate.
potassium bitartrate. See CREAM OF TARTAR.
potassium hydrate. See POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE. [PETER.]
potassium nitrate. See SALT-
po'tas-tive (pŏ'tȧ-stĭv), *a.* [OF. *potatif.*] Given to drinking. *R.*
po-ta'to (pō-tā'tō), *v. t.* To plant with potatoes. [potato.]
potato apple. The berry of the

2. a The edible starchy subterranean tuber of an American solanaceous plant (*Solanum tuberosum*), forming a staple article of diet in most temperate regions. Potatoes are developed as enlargements of underground rhizomes; they contain from 15 to 25 per cent of starch, but are deficient in proteids, hence their food value lies in their use conjunctively with nitrogenous vegetables, or with meats. **b** The plant which bears these tubers. It is an erect herb, with irregularly pinnate leaves, white or purplish flowers, and yellowish berries or "balls." Orig. native of central South America, it was introduced into Virginia and into Europe probably in the 16th century, although its cultivation did not become general until much later. A closely related species, or possibly subspecies, grows wild in the mountains of the southern United States and Mexico.

3. Any of several closely related species of *Solanum*, esp. *S. commersonii*. See URUGUAY POTATO.

potato blight. In general, any blight or decay attacking the potato; specif., the late or true blight, induced by the parasitic phycomycetous fungus *Phytophthora infestans*; also, the fungus itself. It causes decay of the tissues in leaves and stems; when it also attacks the tubers, the disease is known as potato rot. The so-called early blight of the potato is due to attacks of the fungus *Macrosporium solani*. It also results in shriveled and dead foliage, and is hence sometimes called potato-leaf curl and potato-leaf spot.

potato bug. A black-and-yellow striped beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) of the family Chrysomelidæ, which feeds in both the larval and adult stages on the leaves of the potato, often doing great damage. Its original home was in the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains, where it fed on the sand bur (*Solanum rostratum*), related to the potato, which it began to attack as soon as cultivated by settlers in that region. It gradually extended its range eastward, reaching the Atlantic coast in 1874.



Potato Bug. *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Beetle All nat. size.

potato fern. **a** In New Zealand, the fern *Marattia fraxinea*. Its large starchy rootstock is roasted and eaten by the natives. **b** In Australia, the fern *Dryopteris cordifolia*, whose small ovoid tubers are similarly used.

potato race. A race in which the racers pick up and carry one by one to a receptacle potatoes placed at intervals.

po'ta-to-ry (pō'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *potatorius*, fr. *potare* to drink.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or addicted to, drinking.
2. Potable. *Rare.*

‖ **pot'-au'-feu'** (pō'tō'fŭ'), *n.* [F., lit., pot on the fire.] *Cookery.* A dish of broth, meat, and vegetables boiled together in a pot, — esp. common among the French.

Pot'a-wat'a-mi (pŏt'ȧ-wŏt'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe formerly dwelling about the southern end of Lake Michigan. They favored the French in the early wars, and later were hostile to the United States. Most of them were removed to Kansas and Oklahoma.

pot'-bel'lied (pŏt'bĕl'ĭd), *a.* Having a pot-belly.

pot'-bel'ly, *n.* **1.** A protuberant belly.
2. A pot-bellied person.

pot'boil'er (-boil'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who boils a pot; specif., a potwaller. *Rare.*
2. A literary or artistic work done simply for money to pay current expenses. *Colloq.*
3. One who produces potboilers. *Rare. Colloq.*

pot'-bound', *a. Hort.* Having the roots so densely matted as to allow little or no space for further growth; — applied to potted plants in this condition.

pot'boy' (pŏt'boi'), *n.* A boy who carries pots of ale, beer, etc.; a menial in a public house.

potch'er (pŏch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Var. of POACHER. *Obs.*
2. *Paper Making.* A machine in which the pulp from the breakers is further washed, and bleached by chloride.

pot companion. A companion in drinking; fellow toper.

po-teen' (pō-tēn'), **po-theen'** (-thēn'), *n.* [Ir. *poitín* a small pot, whisky made in private stills; cf. *pota* pot, fr. E. *pot.*] Whisky distilled in a small way privately or illicitly by the Irish peasantry.

po'tence (pō'tĕns), *n.* [F. *potence.* See POTENCY; cf. POTENCE potency.] **1.** A cross, gibbet, or gallows. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Watch Making.* The stud in which the bearing for the lower pivot of the verge is made.
3. *Mil.* A formation in which a portion of a line is thrown forward or backward at an angle to the main line. *Obs. or R.*

po'ten-cy (pō'tĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *potentia*, fr. *potens, -entis*, potent. See POTENT; cf. POTENCE, PUISSANCE.]
1. Quality of possessing inherent strength or power; as: **a** General efficiency or capability; power or energy more or less free to act or not; as, the *potency* of the divine will. "A place of *potency* and sway o' the state." *Shak.* **b** Specific efficacy or capacity; ability to effect a certain result.
2. State of possessing transferred or derived power; strength due to external causes.
3. Capability of developing in accordance with its nature; potentiality; as, the *potency* of a seed to become a plant.
4. Capability of being acted on to certain ends; receptivity to certain kinds of causes; determinability.
5. [G. *potenz.*] *Philos.* Grade of progress from the physical to the spiritual; thus, gravitation, light, and life are respectively the 1st, 2d, and 3d *potencies*, or ratios of the objective and subjective; — a term used by Schelling.
6. *Homeopathy.* The increased power of a medicine as produced by attenuation.

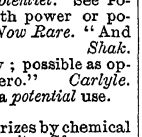
po'tent (pō'tĕnt), *a.* [L. *potens, -entis*, p. pr. of *posse* to be able, to have power, fr. *potis* able, capable (akin to Skr. *pati* master, lord) + *esse* to be. Cf. HOST a landlord, AM, DESPOT, PODESTA, POSSIBLE, POWER, PUISSANT.] **1.** Having great power, authority, control, or dominion; puissant; mighty either intellectually or morally; influential; cogent; convincing; — regarded as stronger than *powerful*; as, a *potent* prince; *potent* interest; a *potent* argument.

> Moses once more his *potent* rod extends. *Milton.*

2. Producing great physical or chemical effects; powerful; as, a *potent* medicine. *Shak.*
3. Having the power of procreation.
Syn. — Mighty, puissant, strong, able, efficient, forcible, efficacious, cogent, influential. See POWERFUL.

po'tent, *n. Obs.* **1.** Power or a power
2. A potent person; a potentate. *Shak.*
3. *Mil.* A formal order; warrant. *Obs. or R.*

po'tent, *n.* [See POTENCE.] **1.** A crutch; a staff with a crosspiece; also, a crozier. *Obs.*
2. Hence, a support; a stay. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. A gibbet. *Obs. & R. Scot*
4. A cross handle like the head of a crutch. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
5. a *Her.* One of the furs, really a form of vair; a surface composed of patches supposed to represent crutch heads, always alternately argent and azure, unless otherwise specially mentioned. **b** Any of the T-shaped figures forming this fur.


Potent. *Her.*

po'tent, *a. Her.* **a** Terminating at its extremities in crutchlike figures or potents; as, a cross *potent.* See CROSS, *Illust.* **b** Formed of potents.

po'ten-tate (pō'tĕn-tāt), *n.* [L. *potentatus* power, rule, ruler. See POTENT, *a.*] One that possesses great power or sway; a ruler, prince, sovereign, or monarch; rarely, a powerful nation, city, company, or the like.

> The blessed and only *potentate.* 1 *Tim.* vi. 15.

po-ten'tial (pō-tĕn'shăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *potentiel.* See POTENCY.] **1.** Being potent; endowed with power or potency; powerful; mighty; influential. *Now Rare.* "And hath in his effect a voice *potential.*" *Shak.*
2. Existing in possibility, not in actuality; possible as opposed to actual; latent. "A *potential* hero." *Carlyle.*
3. *Gram.* Expressive of possibility; as, a *potential* use.
Syn. — See LATENT.

potential cautery, a substance which cauterizes by chemical action; as, lunar *caustic*; also, cautery by it. Cf. ACTUAL CAUTERY. — **p. coil** *or* **winding,** *Elec.*, a coil or winding connected in shunt across a circuit, as in a wattmeter; — called also *pressure* (or *voltage*) *coil.* — **p. difference,** *Elec.*, the difference of potential between two points in an electric or magnetic field. — **p. energy.** See ENERGY, *n.*, 5. — **p. function,** *Math.*, the potential due to the attractions of a system on a particle. — **p. mood,** *Gram.*, a verbal form or phrase used to express possibility, liberty, power, by the use of *may, can, might, could, would,* or *should*; as, I *may go;* he *can write.* — **p. whole.** See WHOLE.

po-ten'tial, *n.* **1.** A possibility; potentiality.
2. *Gram.* The potential mood.
3. *Mech.* The work that would be done in transferring all points of a system from infinity to their actual positions. *Potential* is sometimes limited to forces in *n*-dimensional space that vary inversely as the (*n*—1)th power of the distance between the centers of force; for forces varying according to other laws the term *prepotential* is then used.
4. *Elec.* A characteristic of a point in an electric field or circuit indicated by the work necessary to bring a unit charge to it from infinity; the degree of electrification as referred to some standard, as that of the earth. See ELECTROMOTIVE FORCE. *Potential* is analogous to *level* in mechanics and hydrostatics.

po-ten'ti-al'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being potential; specif.: **a** Power; potency. **b** Possibility, not actuality; inherent capability or disposition not actually exhibited; also, an instance of this; a possibility or capacity, or a person or thing embodying this. **c** *Elec.* = POTENTIAL, *n.*, 4. *Rare.*

po-ten'tial-ize (pō-tĕn'shăl-īz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz'ĭng). To make or become potential; — said specif. of energy. — **po-ten'tial-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

Po'ten-til'la (pō'tĕn-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. See 1st POTENT.] *Bot.* A large genus of rosaceous herbs and shrubs, the cinquefoils, or five fingers, abundant in temperate regions. They have alternate pinnate or palmate leaves, and yellow, purple, or white flowers with a persistent bracted calyx and five petals. The fruit consists of many small achenes heaped on a dry receptacle. See TORMENTIL.

po-ten'ti-om'e-ter (pō-tĕn'shĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*potential* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring or comparing electrical potentials or electromotive forces.

po'tent-ize (pō'tĕn-tīz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-tīzd); -IZING (-tīz'ĭng). To render potent; specif., *Homeopathy,* to render (a drug) medicinally more effective by attenuation, as by comminution, dilution, etc.; to dynamize.

Po-te'ri-um (pō-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a drinking cup, also a plant, prob. a species of *Tragalus*, Gr. ποτήριον.] *Bot.* A genus of rosaceous plants consisting of a single species (*P. spinosum*) native of Italy. It is a thorny shrub with pinnate leaves and greenish flowers. The genus *Sanguisorba* is sometimes included in *Poterium.* See SANGUISORBA.

po-tes'tal (pō-tĕs'tăl), *a. Rom. Law.* Of or pertaining to the potestas.

po-tes'tas (-tăs), *n.* [L., lit., power.] **1.** *Math., Chem., etc.* Power. *Obs.*
2. *Rom. Law.* The right that a Roman citizen had over his children. Short for PATRIA POTESTAS.

po'tes-tate (pō'tĕs-tāt), *n.* [L. *potestas, potestatis*, power; cf. OF. *potestat.* See POTENT.] **1.** A potentate; also, power.
2. A power of the spirit world; specif., one of the sixth order of angels.
3. An Italian podesta; also, the chief magistrate of any of certain Turkish towns.

po'tes-ta-tive (-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *potestativus:* cf. F. *potestatif.*] Having power or authority; authoritative. *Rare,* exc. as designating a condition within the power or control of a given party. — **potestative condition.** *Law.* See CONDITION, 2.

poth'er (pŏth'ẽr; *now rarely* pŭth'ẽr), *n.* [Orig. uncert.]
1. A choking cloud or condition of dust, smoke, or steam; a dust; a smoke.
2. Bustle; disturbance; perturbation; bother.

poth'er, *v. t.;* POTH'ERED (-ẽrd); POTH'ER-ING. To put into a commotion or perturbation; to harass and perplex; worry; fluster; trouble. "*Pothers* and wearies himself." *Locke.*

poth'er, *v. i.* **1.** To make a stir; to be fussy; to worry.
2. In form **puth'er** (*pron.* pŏŏth'ẽr). To pour, roll, or move in a cloud, as of smoke or dust. *Dial. Eng.*

pot'herb' (pŏt'ûrb'; -hûrb'; *see* HERB), *n.* Any plant whose leaves or stems are boiled for food, as spinach.

pot'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* Any large pit or hole; specif.: **a** A more or less circular hole formed in the rocky beds of rivers by the grinding action of stones or gravel whirled round by the water in an antecedent depression. **b** A hole in the ground from which clay for pottery has been taken.

pot'hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n.* **1.** An S-shaped hook for hanging pots and kettles over an open fire; a crook.
2. An iron rod, usually curved, with a hook, used for lifting a hot pot, stove lid, or the like.
3. *pl.* A kind of instrument of punishment, as for runaway slaves, fastened round the neck. *Obs.*
4. A written character curved like a pothook; a hooked stroke, as one used in teaching to write; a scrawl.

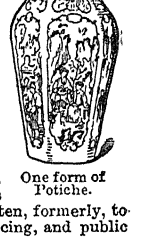
Po'thos (pō'thŏs), *n* [NL., fr. Singhalese *pōṭṭā*, name of one species.] *Bot.* A genus of araceous climbing shrubs, chiefly of eastern Asia and Australasia, having ovate leaves, sometimes replaced by phyllodia, and flowers in a short spadix subtended by a green spathe. Cf. ANTHURIUM.

pot'house' (pŏt'hous'), *n.* **1.** A pottery. *Obs. & R.*
2. An alehouse; an inferior or low tavern or public house.

pot'house', *a.* Of or pert. to a pothouse; vulgar; low.

pot'hunt'er (-hŭn'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A self-seeking follower, sycophant, parasite, or the like. *Obs.*
2. A hunter who shoots to fill the pot; hence, a hunter who shoots anything that will help to fill his bag without regard to the rules or spirit of sport.
3. *Sports.* A person who contests, merely to win prizes. — **pot'hunt'ing,** *n. & a.*

‖ **po'tiche'** (pō'tēsh'), *n.; pl.* -TICHES (-tēsh'). [F., fr. *pot* a pot.] *Ceramics.* A vase with a separate cover, the body usually rounded or polygonal in plan with nearly vertical sides, a neck of smaller size, and a rounded shoulder.


One form of Potiche.

po'tion (pō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *potio*, fr. *potare* to drink: cf. F. *potion.* See POISON.] **1.** A draft; dose; usually, a dose of a liquid medicine or of a poison.
2. A kind of drink or a drink. *Obs.*

pot'latch' (pŏt'lăch'), *n.* [Chinook *potlatsh, pahtlatsh*, fr. Nootka *pahchilt, pachatl*, a gift.] **1.** Among the Kwakiutl, Chimmesyan, and other Indians of the northwestern coast of North America, a ceremonial distribution by a man of gifts to his own and neighboring tribesmen, often, formerly, to his own impoverishment. Feasting, dancing, and public ceremonies accompany it.

potato bean. The yam bean.
potato beetle. The potato bug.
potato chips. Thin slices of raw potato fried crisp in fat.
potato curl. A disease of the leaves of potatoes caused by the fungus *Verticillium atrovlaum.*
potato disease. Potato blight.
potato fungus. Potato blight.
potato grub. The larva of the potato moth.
po-ta'to-less, *a.* See -LESS.
potato mildew, potato mold *or* **mould.** Potato blight.
potato, *or* **tuber, moth.** A small moth (*Phthorimæa operculella*) whose larva attacks potatoes.
potato murrain. Potato blight.
potato oat. An early variety of oat with a compact spike.
potato onion. A multiplier onion. See MULTIPLIER, 6.
potato pea. The groundnut *Apios apios.* [tippler. *Rare.*]
po-ta'tor (pō-tā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] A
potato ring. A ring or hoop used in Ireland, in the 18th century, as a stand for a bowl or the like; — from the erroneous notion that it was used to keep a heap of potatoes together on the table.
potato rot. See POTATO BLIGHT.
potato vine. Potato plant.
potato weevil. a An American weevil (*Trichobaris trinotata*) whose larva lives in the stalks of potato plants.
pot ball. A dumpling.
pot bank. A pottery. *Dial. Eng.*
pot barley. Hulled barley.
pot'boil', *v. t. & i.* To produce simply for a living; to make potboilers. [See -DOM.]
pot'boy'dom (pŏt'boi'dŭm), *n.*
pot'boy'ship, *n.* See -SHIP
pot'can'non, *n.* Popgun. *Obs.*
potch (pŏch). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POACH.
potch, *v. t. Paper Making.* To bleach (pulp) in a potcher.
potcharde. ✝ POTSHERD.
pot cheese. Cottage cheese.
potcher engine, potching engine *or* machine *Paper Making.* A potcher. [*or Dial. Eng.*]
pot'crook', *n.* A pothook. *Obs.*
pot-dar' (pŏt-där'), *n.* [Hind. *potdār.*] A cashier; a weigher and assayer of coins.
‖ **pot' de vin'** (pŏ' dẽ văn'). [F., lit., pitcher of wine.] Gratuity; bonus; bribe.
pot dung. Farmyard dung; — from being removed in pots.
pote. ✝ PUT, *v.* [PAW. *Obs.*]
pote, *n.* [OD. *pote*, D. *poot.*] A
pote, *n.* [L. *potus.*] Drink. *Obs.*
pote, *v. t.* [AS. *potian.*] To push; thrust; kick; poke; stir; crimp. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pote (pōt), *n.* A stick to poke with; a poker; also, a kick or push. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pot earth. Potter's earth.
pot'e-ca-ry (pŏt'ē-kā-rĭ). Var. of POTHECARY. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
potel, potelle. ✝ POTTLE.
poteller, *a.* [See POTTLE.] Holding a pottle. *Obs.* — *n.* A pottle pot. *Obs.*
po'te-lot (pō'tē-lŏt; pŏt'ē-), *n.* [F.; cf. G. *pottloth* black lead, D. *potlood.* Cf. POT LEAD.] Molybdenum sulphide.
po'tence (pō'tĕns), *n* [F., fr. LL. *potentia* crutch, L., power. See POTENCY.] Potency.
po'ten-cé (pō'tĕn-sā), *a. Her.* = 4th POTENT a.
po'ten-ta-cy, *n.* [See POTENTATE, *n.*] Sovereignty. *Obs.*
po'ten-tate, *a.* Powerful; ruling. *Obs*
po'tent-coun'ter-po'tent, *a. Her.* Designating a kind of fur similar to, or, according to Woodward, the same as, potent (which see). [TIAL.]
po-ten'tial-ly, *adv.* of POTENTIAL.
po-ten'tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
po-ten'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). 1. To endow with power. 2. To render possible.
— **po-ten'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shăn), *n.*
po'tent-ly, *adv.* of POTENT.
po'tent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
po'ter (pō'tẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *potare* to drink.] A drinker; toper. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
po'tes-ta'tion, *n.* Authority. [*Obs.*]
‖ **po'test quis per a'li-um** *modo* **po'test fa'ce-re per se-ip'sum** (ā'lĭ-ŭm, fās'ē-rē). [L.] *Law.* Any one is able to do by another what he is able to do by himself. See AGENCY, 2, *cit.*
pot fisher. 1. A pot fisherman. 2. One who catches fish just for the pot. Cf. POTHUNTER, 2.
pot fisherman A fisherman buoyed up by a floating pot into which he puts his catch.
pot founder. A potter. *Obs.*
pot'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
pot gallery. One of the balconies or galleries numerous on the banks of the Thames at London in the 17th century.
pot garden. A kitchen garden
pot'-girl', *n.* A serving maid; a barmaid. *Eng.*
pot'gun', *n. Obs.* **1.** A pot-shaped cannon; a mortar.
2 A popgun; a pistol.
3. a A braggart. **b** A rumor
pot'hang'er, *n.* A rack, bar, or other device, by which a pothook could be hung over the fire.
pothar. ✝ POWDER.
pot hat. A derby hat; bowler. *Colloq., Eng.*
pot'head', *n.* A dullard. *Obs.*
poth'e-ca-ry (pŏth'ē-kā-rĭ), *n.* An apothecary. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
po-theen', *n.* = POTEEN.
pothel. ✝ PUDDLE.
pot helmet. = 2d POT, 4 a.
poth'er-ment, *n.* A petty trouble; perplexity. *Dial.*
poth'er-y (pŏth'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* [*pother* + 3d *-y.*] 1. Choking; stifling; sultry. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* 2. Affected with gid; — said esp of sheep. *Dial. Eng.*
pothecary. ✝ POTHECARY.
pot'hook'er-y, *n.* Writing consisting largely of pothooks; scrawled writing.
pot'i-ca-ry (pŏt'ĭ-kā-rĭ). Var. of POTHECARY. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
po'ti-cho-ma'ni-a (pō'tĭ-shō-mā'nĭ-ȧ; pō'tĭ-kō-), ‖ **po'ti-cho-ma'nie** (-mā'nĭ; *F.* pō'tē'shō'-mā'nē'), *n.* [F. *potichomanie; potiche* a porcelain vase + *manie* mania.] The craze for imitating painted porcelain ware by coating the inside of glass vessels; the art or process of doing this.
pot'i-fer (pŏt'ĭ-fẽr), *n.* [*pot* + *-fer.*] Pot bearer. *Nonce Word.*
‖ **po'tin'** (pō'tăN'), *n.* [F.] 1 Old pot metal (senses a & b). 2. An alloy of copper, zinc, lead, and tin, the material of certain ancient Gallic coins. [of POTE.]
pot'ing (pŏt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.*
potingar, potingary. ✝ POTTINGAR, POTTINGARY.
pot'in-ger. Var. of POTTINGER. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [drug *R.*]
po'tion (pō'shŭn), *v. t.* To
‖ **pot'ti-or est con-di'ti-o pos'si-den'tis** (kŏn-dĭsh'ĭ-ō). [L.] *Law.* The condition of the possessor is the better. 6 *Mass.* 84, 381.
Pot'i-phar (pŏt'ĭ-fär), *n. Bib.* An Egyptian official to whom Joseph was sold as a slave.
Po-tiph'er-ah (pō-tĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n. Bib.* An Egyptian priest of On, whose daughter married Joseph.
pot'i-ron (pŏt'ĭ-rŭn; *F.* pō'tē'rôN'), *n.* [F.] A kind of pumpkin. *Obs. or Alien.*
pot'i-suge, *n.* [L. *potus* drink + *sugere* to suck.] A toper. *Obs.*
pot kiln. A small lime kiln.
pot knight. A person made bold by liquor. *Obs.*
pot'l. Pottle. *Ref. Sp.*
potlace. Lace whose pattern has one or more representations of baskets or bowls from which flowers spring. [POTLATCH.]
pot'lach', pot'lache'. Vars. of

2. Hence, a feast given to a large number of persons, often accompanied by gifts. *Colloq., Northwestern America.*

pot layering. *Hort.* A form of propagation in which a branch that cannot be brought to the ground for layering is made to emit roots by applying moist earth or moss to the desired spot and keeping it in place by means of a box or pot.

pot'lid' (pŏt'lĭd'), *n.* **1.** The lid or cover of a pot. *T. Preston.* **2.** Usually in *dial.* form *patlid. Curling.* A stone that comes to rest on the tee.

potlid valve. A valve covering a round hole or the end of a pipe or pump barrel, resembling a potlid in form.

pot'luck' (-lŭk'), *n.* Whatever may chance to be in the pot, or may be provided for a meal.

A woman whose *potluck* was always to be relied on. *G. Eliot.*
I should relish every hour . . . the *potluck* of the day. *Emerson.*

pot'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* POTMEN (-mĕn). **1.** A toper. *Obs.* **2.** A serving man employed in a public house. Cf. POTBOY.

pot marigold. An asteraceous garden plant (*Calendula officinalis*) the heads of which are used to flavor soups.

pot metal. **a** A cast iron used for making pots and other hollow ware. **b** An alloy of copper with much lead, used for making large vessels, beer taps, etc. **c** A kind of stained glass the colors of which are incorporated with the melted glass in the pot.

Po-to'mac (pō-tō'măk), *n.* [From the *Potomac* River, Virginia.] *Geol.* A terrestrial (nonmarine) series on the Atlantic coast of North America, representing the Comanchean or Early Cretaceous period.

pot'pie' (pŏt'pī'), *n.* A meat pie boiled in a pot; as: **a** Such a pie having the bottom and sides of the pot lined with crust. **b** A fricassee of meat or fowl with dumplings.

pot'pour'ri' (pō'pōō'rē'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *pot* pot + *pourri*, p. p. of *pourrir* to rot, L. *putrere*. Cf. OLLA-PODRIDA.] A medley or mixture. Specif.: **a** An olla-podrida (the dish). *Obs.* **b** A jar of flower petals, as of the rose, mixed with spices, etc., used to scent a room. **c** *Music.* A medley. **d** A literary production composed of parts brought together without order or bond of connection.

Pots'dam formation *or* **series** (pŏts'dăm). [From *Potsdam*, New York.] *Geol.* The upper division of the American Cambrian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

pot'sherd' (pŏt'shûrd'), *n.* [*pot* + *sherd* or *shard*.] A piece or fragment of a broken earthen pot. *Job* ii. 8.

pot shot. Lit., a shot fired simply to fill the pot; hence, a shot fired at an animal or person when at rest or within easy range, or fired simply to kill, without reference to the rules of sport; a shot needing no special skill.

pot sleeper. *Railroads.* A combined cast-iron sleeper and chair resembling an inverted pot.

pot still. A primitive form of still, used esp. in the distillation of Irish grain whisky and Scotch malt whisky, in which the heat of the fire is applied directly to the pot containing the wash.


Pot Sleeper.

pot'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** A more or less impure steatite, sometimes used in manufacturing culinary vessels, esp. in prehistoric times. **2.** A cone-shaped mass of stone occurring in mine roofs, quarries, etc.

pott (pŏt), *n.* [See 2d POT.] A size of paper. See PAPER.

pot'tage (pŏt'ĭj), *n.* [F. *potage*, fr. *pot* pot. See 2d POT; cf. PORRIDGE, PORRINGER.] **1.** A dish of vegetables, or vegetables and meat, boiled until tender, and seasoned; soup, esp. a thick soup. *Now Chiefly Literary.* Cf. POTAGE. *Chaucer.* **2.** Oatmeal porridge. *Obs.*

pot'ter (pŏt'ẽr), *n.* [From 2d POT; cf. F. *potier*.] **1.** One whose occupation is to make earthen vessels. *Ps.* ii. 9. **2.** A maker of metal pots. *Obs. & R.* **3.** One who hawks crockery or earthenware. *Dial. Eng.*

pot'ter, *n.* **1.** A person given to drinking; a toper. *Obs.* **2.** One who pots meats or other eatables. **3.** A pothunter. **4.** The red-bellied terrapin. See TERRAPIN.

pot'ter, *v. i.;* POT'TERED (-ẽrd); POT'TER-ING. Also, and in U. S. usually, **put'ter** (pŭt'ẽr). [Cf. AS. *potian* to push, thrust.] **1.** To poke lightly and repeatedly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To meddle; pry; tamper. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **3.** To busy one's self with trifles; to labor with little purpose, energy, or effect; to trifle.

Pottering about the Mile End cottages. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

4. To talk in a trifling way; to chat. **5.** To walk or go desultorily or idly; to saunter; dawdle. **Syn.** — See TRIFLE.

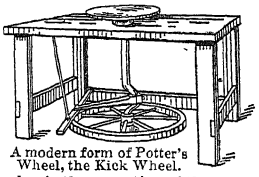
pot'ter, *v. t.* Also **put'ter.** **1.** To poke; push; also, to move or stir by so doing; to disturb; confuse; perplex; bother. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To get (out) in a pottering way; to trifle or idle (away).

pot'ter (pŏt'ẽr), *n.* Also **put'ter** (pŭt'ẽr). Act or habit of pottering, or working or talking in a trifling way.

pot'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* Also **put'ter-er.** One who potters.

pot'ter's asth'ma (pŏt'ẽrz). *Med.* Emphysema of the lungs; — so called because very prevalent among potters.

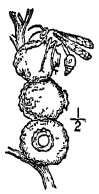
potter's clay. Clay used in making pottery; specif., a tolerably pure kind nearly free from iron.


A modern form of Potter's Wheel, the Kick Wheel.

potter's field. A public burial place, esp. in a city, for paupers, unknown persons, and criminals. *Math.* xxvii. 7.

potter's wheel. *Ceramics.* A horizontal disk, revolving on a vertical spindle, and carrying the clay in the operation of throwing (which see). "My thoughts are whirled like a *potter's wheel.*" *Shak.*

potter wasp. Any of certain solitary wasps, esp. of the genus *Eumenes*, which construct vaselike cells of sand and mud for their young. *E. fraterna* is a common American form whose cells are provisioned with caterpillars.


Potter Wasp (*Eumenes fraterna*) with three of its cells.

pot'ter-y (pŏt'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* POTTERIES (-Iz). [F. *poterie*, fr. *pot*. See 2d POT.] **1.** A shop or factory where earthen vessels are made. **2.** Art of the potter; manufacture of earthenware; ceramics. **3.** **a** Ware made from certain earthy materials, usually clay, molded while moist and soft, and hardened by heat. **b** In a narrower sense, the coarser kinds of vessels so made, distinguished from porcelain, and also from brick, tiling, etc. See CLAY, 1, PORCELAIN, STONEWARE, etc. The soft material from which objects are molded by hand or tools is called *body* or *paste*. Glazes are either fused on when the object is baked, as with porcelain, or applied afterward, and fused by a second firing called the *glost fire*. In addition to the colors of body and glaze, colors may be applied to the object either before glazing (**underglaze colors**) or after glazing (**overglaze colors**). *Casting* is a method of making certain wares, by pouring slip into a porous mold, allowing it to stand, and then pouring out the surplus slip. The mold absorbs water from the paste, and retains a thin shell of solid matter, which can then be removed.

pot'ter-y-bark' tree. An amygdalaceous tree of Guiana (*Licania heteromorpha*), with exceedingly hard wood. Its fruit yields a black dye, and its siliceous bark (**pottery bark**), when burned and pulverized, is sometimes mixed with pottery clay. Also, any related species of *Licania*.

pottery tree. A Brazilian rosaceous tree (*Moquilea utilis*) the pulverized bark of which is mixed with pottery clay.

pot'ting (pŏt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POT. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Drinking; tippling. *Archaic.* **b** The making of pottery. **c** Act of placing in a pot; as, the *potting* of plants. **d** In sulphuric acid manufacture, the process of supplying nitrous fumes by action of sulphuric acid on a nitrate in iron pots. **e** Taking of pot shots; shooting. **f** Catching in pots.

pot'tle (pŏt'l), *n.* [ME. *potel*, OF. *potel*, dim. of *pot*. See 2d POT.] **1.** An old liquid or dry measure equal to two quarts. **2.** A pot or tankard of, or about of, this capacity; also, by ellipsis, a pottle of wine, etc.; hence, liquor. *Shak.* **3.** A vessel or small basket for holding fruit.

pot'to (pŏt'ō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-ōz). [Fr. a West African dialect; cf. Wolof *pata* baboon.] **1.** A West African lemurine mammal (*Perodicticus potto*) resembling the slow loris in its nocturnal, arboreal, and slow-moving habits. Its color is reddish gray; the index finger and tail are rudimentary. **2.** The kinkajou.


Potto, 1.

Pott's disease (pŏtz). [After Percivall *Pott*, English surgeon.] *Med.* Caries of the vertebræ, often resulting in curvature of the spine and paralysis of the lower extremities.

Pott's fracture. *Surg.* A fracture of the lower part of the fibula accompanied with injury to the ankle joint so that the foot is dislocated outward.

pot'-val'iant (pŏt'văl'yănt; pŏt-văl'yănt), *a.* Having the courage given by drink. — *n.* A pot-valiant person. — **pot'-val'iance** (-yăns), **pot'-val'ian-cy** (-yăn-sĭ), **pot'-val'iant-ry,** *n.* — **pot'-val'iant-ly,** *adv.*

pot valve. *Steam Boilers.* A safety valve resembling an inverted pot with a recess in the crown in which the valve lever is fulcrumed.

pot'wall'er (pŏt'wôl'ẽr), *n.* Lit., potboiler; specif., *Eng. Hist.*, one of a certain class of voters (see POT-WALLOPER, 1); — the original official term. — **pot'wall'ing,** *vb. n.*

pot'-wal'lop-er (-wŏl'ŭp-ẽr; pŏt'wŏl'-), *n.* **1.** In certain boroughs of England, before the passage of the reform bill of 1832, a voter whose qualification for suffrage was the boiling (walloping) of his own pot, i. e., the fact of being a householder, as proved by his having a separate fireplace where food was cooked for himself and family. **2.** One who cleans pots; a scullion; sea cook. *Slang.*

pot'-wal'lop-ing, *n.* Boiling of a pot, or a sound likened to such boiling.

pot'-wal'lop-ing, *a.* Boiling a pot; — applied specif. to a kind of voter (see POT-WALLOPER, 1) or a borough containing such voters.

pouch (pouch), *n.* [OF. *poche, puche*, F. *poche* a pocket, pouch, bag; of uncert. origin; perh. connected with E. *poke* a bag. Cf. POKE a bag, POACH to cook eggs.] **1.** A small or moderate-sized bag, sack, or receptacle, esp. for carrying things; as, a *pouch* for money; a shot *pouch*. **2.** Specif.: **a** A money purse. *Archaic or Literary.* **b** A pocket in a garment. *Chiefly Scot.* **c** A leather bag for ammunition; also, a wooden cartridge box. **d** A mail bag. **3.** *Naut.* A division made by small bulkheads in a vessel, to prevent grain, etc., from shifting. **4.** That which is shaped like a pouch, or bag; as: **a** *Med.* A cyst or sac containing fluid. **b** *Zoöl.* A sac or bag, esp. one for carrying the young, as on the abdomen of most marsupials, or for carrying food, as in the cheeks of many rodents. **c** *Bot.* (1) A silicle. (2) Any saclike organ. **5.** A gift of money; a tip. *Slang or Colloq., Eng.* **pouch of Dou'glas** (dŭg'lăs), *Anat.*, a pouch formed by the reflection of the posterior ligament of the uterus on to the anterior wall of the rectum. — **p. of Rath'ke** (rät'kĕ). *Embryol.* See PITUITARY BODY.

pouch, *v. t.;* POUCHED (poucht); POUCH'ING. **1.** To put into or inclose in or as in a pouch or pocket; to pocket. **2.** To put up with; to endure. *Rare.* *Scott.* **3.** To take into the stomach or a pouch; to swallow. *R.* **4.** To protrude or purse (the lips or mouth); to pout. *Obs.* **5.** To give money to; to tip. *Slang or Colloq., Eng.* **6.** To give a pouchlike form to; specif., *Dressmaking*, to arrange (a part of a dress) so that it will droop like a pouch.

pouch, *v. i.* **1.** To swallow; gorge.

Its [a fish's] habit of pausing to *pouch*, or gorge. *Encyc. of Sport.*

2. To form a pouch or baglike cavity.

pouched (poucht), *a.* Having a pouch or pouches; also, put into a pouch. — **pouched dog,** the thylacine. — **p. frog** *or* **toad,** a marsupial frog. — **p. gopher,** a pocket gopher. — **p. marmot,** a spermophile. — **p. mouse,** a pocket mouse. — **p. rat.** **a** A pocket gopher. See GOPHER, *n.*, 1. **b** A kangaroo rat. **c** Any African rodent of the genus *Cricetomys* or of the genus *Eosaccomys*.

pouf (pōōf), *n.* [F. *pouf*. Cf. PUFF, *n.*] Lit., a puff; specif.: **a** A kind of headdress worn by women in the latter part of the 18th century. **b** A piece of furniture like an ottoman, usually circular and having cushion seats on all sides. **c** The looped or puffed part of a dress.

pou-laine' (pōō-lān'), *n.* [OF. soulier à la *poulaine*, prop., shoe of Polish fashion.] The long pointed toe of the crakow; a pike; sometimes, erroneously, a crakow. *Hist.*

pou-lard' (-lärd'), *n.* [F. *poularde* pullet, fr. *poule* hen. See PULLET.] A pullet from which the ovaries have been removed to produce fattening; hence, a fat pullet. Cf. CAPON, 1.

Poul'sen arc (poul'sĕn). [After Waldemar *Poulsen*, Danish electrician.] *Elec.* A direct-current arc for producing high-frequency undamped oscillations, the arc being between electrodes in a tight chamber through which a gas, usually hydrogen or illuminating gas, is passed continuously. In parallel with the arc and outside of the chamber is an oscillating circuit in which is a condenser and the primary circuit of an air-core transformer. The frequency of oscillation may be 1,000,000 or more per second.

Poulsen generator. A Poulsen-arc apparatus.

poult (pōlt), *n.* [ME. *pulte*, contracted fr. *polet, pulet*, F. *poulet*, dim. of *poule* fowl. See PULLET; cf. POULTRY.] **1.** A young chicken, turkey, pheasant, grouse, or the like. **2.** (*pron.* pōlt; *dial. usually* pōōt). A child; youth. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*

poult'-de-soie' (pōō'dĕ-swä'). [F. *poult-de-soie, pou-de-soie.* Cf. PADUASOY.] A kind of heavy, corded silk fabric; a fine grosgrain silk. Cf. PADUASOY.

poul'ter (pōl'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *pulter*, OF. *pouletier*. See POULT.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** A poulterer, — now only [*cap.*] in *Poulters' Company*, one of the London City Livery Companies (incorporated 1504). **2.** In royal and noble houses, and in monasteries, the purchaser of provisions.

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pot lead (lĕd). [Cf. D. *potlood*, G. *potlot*.] Graphite, or black lead, often used on the bottoms of racing vessels.

pot'-lead', *v. t.* To coat with pot lead. [drinker. *Obs.*]

pot'leech', *n.* An assiduous

pot'leg', *n.* A fragment, or, collectively, fragments, of cast iron, used as shot.

pot'ling, *n.* A toper. *Obs.*

pot mate. Pot companion. *Obs.*

pot'meal', *n.* A drinking bout. *Obs.*

potok. † PUTTOCK.

po'to-ma'ni-a (pō'tō-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; L. *potus*, or Gr. πότος, a drinking + *mania*.] *Med.* Dipsomania.

po-tom'e-ter (pō-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ποτόν drink + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the rate of transpiration in plants.

po-too' (pō-tōō'), *n.* [Name in Jamaica.] A large nightjar (*Nyctibius jamaicensis*) of South America and the West Indies.

Pot'o-ro-i'næ (pŏt'ō-rō-ĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. POTOROO.] *Zoöl.* The subfamily of small marsupials consisting of the rat kangaroos. The typical genus is **Pot'o-ro'us** (-rō'ŭs).

po'to-roo' (pō'tō-rōō'), *n.* [Prob. native name in New South Wales.] A rat kangaroo.

pot paper. See 2d POT, 7, & PAPER, *Table.*

pot piece. = POTGUN, 1. *Obs.*

pot plant. The monkey-pot tree.

pot-rack' (pŏt'răk'), *v. i.* To make a cry sounding like this word; — said of a guinea fowl. *Rare.*

‖ po-tre'ro (pō-trā'rō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *potro* colt.] **1.** A farm pasture. *Southwest U. S. & Sp. Am.* **2.** A cattle farm. *Cuba.*

pot'shard', *pot'share'.* † POTSHERD.

potshaugh, potshaw. † PADI-

pot-sheen' (pŏt-shēn'). Var. of POTTEEN.

pot'shot', *a.* Intoxicated. *Obs.*

pot'shot', *n.* A drunkard. *Obs.*

pot'sick', *a.* Tipsy. *Obs.*

pot steel. A kind of crucible steel.

pot'stick', *n.* Ladle or stick for stirring pottage, etc. *Obs. or Scot.*

pot'-sure', *a.* Made confident by drink. *Obs.*

pottagur. † PODAGRE.

pot'tah (pŏt'ä), *n.* [Hind. *pattā.*] A title deed, or certificate of tenure; a lease. *India.*

pottain. † POTIN. [stud.]

pot'tance. Var. of POTENCE,

pottance file. See 4th FILE, 1.

pot'tan-ger. † PORRINGER.

pottaro, *n.* A rack. *Obs.*

Pot'ta-wat'to-mie. Var. of POTAWATAMI.

pottecary. † POTHECARY.

pot'ted, *pret. & p. p.* of POT.

pot-teen' (pŏ-tēn'). Var. of POTEEN.

pot'ten-ger. † POTTINGER.

pot'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POTTER. — **pot'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

pot'tern (pŏt'ẽrn), *a.* Of or pertaining to potters. *Obs.* — **pottern ore,** *Mining*, a kind of ore apt to vitrify like the glazing of potters' wares. *Obs.*

pot'ter's bron-chi'tis, potter's consumption, potter's disease. *Med.* Potter's asthma.

potter's earth. Potter's clay.

potter's lead (lĕd), **potter's ore.** = ALQUIFOU. [ma.]

potter's phthisis. Potter's asth-

pottery coal. Coal from the North Staffordshire coal field (**pottery coal field**).

pottery tissue. A High-class, well-glazed tissue paper for wrapping pottery ware. **b** Tissue used for putting transfers on pottery ware.

pot'ti-cal, *a.* Inspired by liquor; — with a play on *poetical*. *Obs.*

pottill. † POTTLE.

pottingar, *n.* [OF. *apotecaire*, F. *apothicaire.*] An apothecary. *Obs. Scot.*

pot'tin-ga-ry, *n.* [Corruption of ME. *apotecarie.* See APOTHECARY.] An apothecary; also, pharmacy or drugs. *Obs.*

pot'tin-ger (pŏt'ĭn-jẽr), *n.* [OF. *potagier.*] A maker of pottage; a cook; also, erron., a pottingar. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pot'tin-ger, *n.* [See PORRINGER.] Porringer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* [bundle. *Obs.*]

pot'tle. Erron. var. of BOTTLE,

pot'tled (pŏt'ld), *a.* Put in a pottle; *Obs.*, due to, or savoring of, the pottle, or pot of liquor.

pottle pot. A pot or tankard holding two quarts; also, a drunkard.

pot tree. = POT PLANT.

Potta'ville Con-glom'er-ate (pŏt'ä-vĭl). [From *Pottsville*, Pennsylvania.] *Geol.* A conglomeratic formation at the base of the Pennsylvanian (Upper Carboniferous) in the northern Appalachian region; Millstone Grit.

pot'u-lent (pŏt'ū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *potulentus*, fr. *potus* a drinking.] Potable; also, tipsy. — *n. pl.* Drinkables. *Both Obs.*

pot'u-len'tal, *a.* Potulent. *Obs.*

pot'-val'or, pot'-val'our (pŏt'-văl'ẽr; pŏt'văl'ẽr), *n.* Valor or courage due to drink. — **pot'-val'or-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

pot'-ver-du'go, *n.* [FOR *pot-vertigo*; cf. Sp. *verdugo* executioner.] Vertigo from intoxication. *Obs.*

pot'-wab'bler (pŏt'wŏb'lẽr), **pot'-wob'bler, pot'-wab'bling.** = POT-WALLOPER, POT-WALLOPING. *Eng.*

pot-walloner. † POT-WALLOPER.

pot'ware, *n.* Pottery; crockery.

pot wheel. A noria.

pot'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* A pottery.

pot'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Potherb.

pou (pōō). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PULL. [See MEASURE.]

pouce (pōōs), *n.* [F., lit., thumb.]

pouce (pous; pōōs), *n.* [F. *pousse.*] Dust from flax; — so called by workers in flax mills.

pou'cer, *n.* Also **pou'ser,** erron. **poun'cer, pon'ser,** etc. [F. *poucier*, fr. *pouce* thumb, L. *pollex.*] *Eccl.* A thumb stall of gold or silver worn by an English medieval bishop after he had dipped his thumb in the holy oil. *Obs. & R.*

pou'cey (pou'sĭ; pōō'sĭ), *a.* [From POUCE.] *Dial. Eng.* Dusty; dirty. **b** Asthmatic from flax dust. **c** Rubbishy; contemptible. [POACH.]

pouch. Dial. Eng. var. of

pouch bone. Marsupial bone.

pouch'er, *n.* A maker of pouches. *Obs.*

pouch'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

pouch'less, *a.* See -LESS.

pou'chong' (pou'chŏng'), *n.* [Chin. *pao¹-chung⁴*, lit., wrapped or baled kind.] See TEA, 1.

poucht. Pouched. *Ref. Sp.*

pouch'y (pouch'ĭ), *a.* Having, or of the nature of, a pouch.

pou'cy. Var. of POUCEY.

poud. Var. of POOD.

poudagre. † PODAGRE.

poude. † POOD.

pou'der. † POWDER.

‖ pou'-de-soie' (pōō'dĕ-swä'). Var. of POULT-DE-SOIE.

poudesoy. † PADUASOY.

poudganade. † POMEGRANATE.

pou'dre. † POWDER.

pou'drée' (pōō'drā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Powdered. *Rare.*

poudre, *or* **pouder, marchant.** [OF. *march(e)ant* of a merchant, of good quality.] A medieval tart flavoring powder. *Obs.*

pou-drette' (pōō-drĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *poudre* dust, powder. See POWDER.] A manure made from night soil, dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, etc.

poudur. † POWDER.

poue. † PAW.

pouer. † POWER.

pouere. † POOR.

pouf. Var. of POOF.

‖ pouf (pōōf), *interj.* [F.] Plump; bang.

pouff, pouffe. † PUFF.

pouge. † POUCH.

pough, pouge, *n. & v.* [AS. *pohha* a bag.] Bag. *Obs.*

pouk (pōōk). Var. of POOK, to pluck. *Scot.* [a bag.]

‖ pouk (pōk). Scot. var. of POKE,

pouk (pōōk). Var. of POWK, blister, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pouk (pōōk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PUCK.

poukenel. † PUCKNEEDLE.

poul (pōl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POLL.

poulcatte. † POLECAT.

poulce. † 1st PULSE, *n.*

pouldavis. † POLEDAVY.

poulde. † POLLED, *a.*

poul'der, poul'dre. † POWDER.

poul'dron (pōl'drŏn). Obsoles. var. of PAULDRON. — **poul'droned** (-drŏnd), *a.*

‖ poule (pōōl), *n.* [F., prop., chicken.] **1.** The third figure of a quadrille. **2.** *Gaming:* = POOL, sum staked.

poulene. † PULLEN.

‖ poulet' (pōō-lĕ'), *n.* [F.] **1.** = 1st CHICK, 1 & 2. **2.** A love letter or a note; — from being sometimes folded in the form of a wing. *Obs. or Archaic.*

poullet. † PULLET.

poulp, poulpe (pōōlp), *n.* [F. *poulpe*, OF. *poupe, polpe*, fr. L. *polypus.*] An octopus.

poulpy. † PULPY.

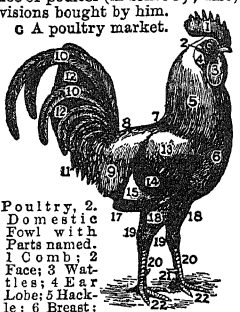
poul'ter-er (pōl'tĕr-ĕr), *n.* [From earlier POULTER.] One who deals in poultry.

poul'ter's meas'ure (-tĕrz). A meter in which lines, or couplets, of twelve and fourteen syllables alternate. *Obs.*

poul'tice (pōl'tĭs), *n.* [Prob. orig. a pl., fr. L. *puls*, pl. *pultes*, a thick pap, through OF. *pout* (in a spelling *poult* for earlier *polt*) or fr. a derivative of this; akin to Gr. πόλτος. Cf. PULSE seeds.] A soft composition, as of bread, bran, herbs, or the like, usually heated and spread on a cloth, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, etc., to supply warmth or moisture, or act as an anodyne, emollient, antiseptic, counterirritant, etc.; a cataplasm.

poul'tice, *v. t.;* POUL'TICED (-tĭst); POUL'TIC-ING (-tĭ-sĭng). To apply a poultice to; to dress with a poultice.

poul'try (-trĭ), *n.* [ME. *pultrie*, OF. *pouleterie*. See POULT.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** The office of poulter (in sense 2); also, the storeroom for the provisions bought by him. **b** A poultry yard or farm. **c** A poultry market. **2.** Domestic fowls reared for the table, or for their eggs or feathers, such as cocks and hens, capons, turkeys, ducks, and geese.



Poultry, 2. Domestic Fowl with Parts named. 1 Comb; 2 Face; 3 Wattles; 4 Ear Lobe; 5 Hackle; 6 Breast; 7 Back; 8 Saddle; 9 Saddle Hackles; 10 Sickle Feathers; 11 Tail Coverts; 12 Tail Feathers; 13 Wing Bow; 14 Wing Coverts; 15 Secondaries; 17 Primaries; 18 Thighs; 19 Hocks; 20 Shanks or Legs; 21 Spur; 22 Toes.

poul'try tick. **a** A tick (*Argas miniatus*) that infests chickens and other poultry. **b** A mite (*Dermanyssus gallinæ*) that infests poultry.

pounce (pouns), *n.* [F. *ponce* pumice, pounce, fr. L. *pumex, -icis*, pumice. See PUMICE.] **1.** A fine powder, as of sandarac or cuttlefish bone, formerly used to prevent ink from spreading on unsized paper or over an erasure, and also to prepare parchment to take writing. **2.** Powder, as charcoal dust, for making patterns through perforated designs, used by embroiderers, etc.

pounce, *v. t.;* POUNCED (pounst); POUNC'ING (poun'sĭng). [Cf. F. *poncer*. See POUNCE a powder.] **1.** To sprinkle, dust, rub, smooth down, or finish, with pounce, pumice, etc.; to transfer, trace, or imprint, with pounce; as, to *pounce* paper or a design. **2.** To sprinkle with powder, as esp. with a cosmetic; to powder; also, to sprinkle with spots, etc. *Obs.*

pounce, *n.* [Perh. through French, fr. an assumed LL. *punctiare* to prick, L. *pungere, punctum;* cf. OF. *ponçon*, dial. form of *poinçon* an awl. See PUNCHEON, PUNCH, *v. t.*] **1.** The claw or talon of a bird of prey or, rarely, of some other animal; in *Falconry*, formerly, the innermost of the three anterior claws, or any of the anterior claws. **2.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** A punch or stamp. **b** A hole punched or pinked to ornament a garment; a pink. **c** A punch; thrust; poke. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pounce, *v. t.* To seize, or swoop down on and seize, with the pounces, or talons. "To *pounce* a wren." *Cowper.*

pounce, *v. i.* **1.** To make a pounce; to swoop down or spring; to fall suddenly and seize with the claws; — with *on, upon*, or *at;* as, a hawk *pounces* on a chicken.

Derision is never so agonizing as when it *pounces* on the wanderings of misguided sensibility. *Jeffrey.*

2. To spring, jump, or come unexpectedly or suddenly.

pounce, *n.* Act of pouncing; a sudden swoop or spring; as, to make a *pounce;* on the *pounce*, ready to pounce.

pounce, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *poinçonner* to stamp, to punch, E. POUNCE a punch.] **1.** To emboss for ornamental purposes by hammering on the reverse side, as in repoussé work; to ornament in this way; to decorate or adorn. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** To ornament by punching or cutting holes, etc.; to cut the edge of in scallops, etc.; to pink. **3.** To pound; stamp; bruise; comminute; thrust; poke; pummel; punch. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **4.** To prick; perforate; stab; specif., to tattoo. *Obs.*

pounced (pounst), *p. a. Obs. or Hist.* **1.** Embossed for decoration. **2.** Ornamented with perforations or punctures; pinked; cut at the edges, as a leaf; laciniated.

pounced, *a.* Having claws or talons. *Obs.*

pounced, *p. a.* Powdered; dusted; spotted. *Now Rare.*

poun'cet box (poun'sĕt). [Cf. F. *poncette* a bag with perforations for sprinkling pounce. See POUNCE a powder.] A box with a perforated lid, for sprinkling pounce, or for holding perfumes. *Archaic, after Shakespeare. Scott.*

pound (pound), *n.* [AS. *pund* an inclosure (in comp.); cf. *forpyndan* to turn away, or to repress, also Icel. *pynda* to extort, torment. Cf. PINDER, PINFOLD, PIN to inclose, POND.] **1.** An inclosure, maintained by public authority, in which cattle or other animals may be confined when taken in trespassing, or when going at large in violation of law, or where distrained cattle or goods may be kept until redeemed; a pinfold. *Shak.* It is called a **pound close** or **covert**, when the owner has no access to the animals impounded; a **pound open** or **overt**, when not roofed over, so that the owner can feed and water his beasts. **2.** An inclosure in which sheep or cattle are confined for shelter, etc.; also, one for trapping wild animals. **3.** *Fig.:* A place of confinement, as a prison for criminals or debtors; a trap; a difficult or hopeless position to get out of, as in hunting. **4.** A body of still water, esp. one confined by a dam or the like, as a mill pond or a canal reach. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **5.** An area or space within which fish are kept, stowed, or caught; specif., *Angling*, the inner inclosure of a pound net, which retains the fish. Also, short for POUND NET.

pound (pound), *v. t.;* POUND'ED; POUND'ING. **1.** To confine in or as in a pound; to impound; to shut or pen up; to imprison. **2.** Specif., *Fox Hunting*, to confine in or put into a place from which the chase cannot be followed. **3.** To dam or impound (water); — often with *up. Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

pound, *n.; pl.* POUNDS (poundz), collectively POUND or POUNDS. [AS. *pund*, fr. L. *pondo*, akin to *pondus* a weight, *pendere* to weigh. See PENDANT.] **1.** **a** A unit of weight varying in value from about 300 to about 1,070 grams and commonly divided into 12 or 16 ounces. Among English-speaking peoples the **avoirdupois pound** of 7,000 grains is the standard of weight for most purposes, but the **troy pound** of 5,760 grains or its twelfth part, the troy ounce, is the standard for gold and silver and a few other costly articles. Abbr. *lb.* See WEIGHT. **b** *Assaying.* A miniature pound. Cf. ASSAY TON. **2.** A pound weight. *Obs. Nonce Use. Shak.* **3.** **a** The gold monetary unit of Great Britain, equal to 20 shillings of 12 pence each, or $4.8665 United States money, or 113.001 grains (7.3224 grams) of fine gold;—called specif. *pound sterling.* Symbol, £. The gold coin of the value of a pound is called the *sovereign.* Orig., in Old English times, the pound was a (Roman) pound weight of silver, just as the shilling or solidus was $\frac{1}{20}$ of this weight. But as the shilling decreased in weight the pound decreased also, being always the sum of 20 shillings. In 1816 the gold standard was adopted and the value of the pound in gold became fixed. **b** More fully **pound Scots.** A former Scotch money of account, equal at the Union of the Crowns (1603) to 20 shillings Scotch or 20 pence English. Orig. it was the same as the English pound, but was gradually debased. See SHILLING. **c** A gold monetary unit of Turkey (£T), also one of Egypt (£E), also one of Peru. See COIN.

pound, *v. t. Coining.* To ascertain the remedy, or variation from standard, of (coins) by weighing together the number that should weigh one or more pounds and noting the variation. The remedy now applies to each coin. *Eng.*

pound (pound), *v. t.;* POUND'ED; POUND'ING. [ME. *pounen*, AS. *punian* to bruise. Cf. PUN a play on words.] **1.** To comminute or pulverize by beating, as with a pestle; to reduce to powder or pulp; to bruise; triturate. **2.** To strike heavily or repeatedly, as with the fist or with some heavy instrument; to beat; thump; pummel; hammer. **3.** To make firm by beating, as the ground with the feet. **4.** *Stock & Produce Exchanges.* To offer freely for sale (securities or produce). *U. S.*

pound, *v. i.* **1.** To strike or deliver heavy blows; to beat; hammer; to come down heavily, as a ship on the water. **2.** *Mach.* To make a jarring noise, as an engine in running. **3.** To walk, dance, etc., with heavy steps; to ride hard; of a steamer, to force its way or run vigorously.

pound, *n.* Act or result of pounding; specif.: **a** A contusion; bruise. **b** A pounding or heavy blow; a thud.

pound'age (poun'dăj), *n.* **1.** A sum or rate per pound; esp., a payment, deduction, tax, or the like, of so much per pound sterling; specif.: **a** *Eng. Hist.* A subsidy of twelve pence in the pound formerly granted to the crown on all goods exported or imported, alien merchants being charged an extra shilling poundage ont in. After the restoration the amount of poundage varied until it was abolished by the Customs Consolidation Act in 1787. **b** *Eng. Law.* The percentage allowed to a sheriff or other officer on the amount realized by an execution. **c** *Salt Making.* In the case of brines, the number of pounds of salt in a gallon or in a cubic foot of the solution. **d** *Betting.* Extravagant odds. Cf. POUND, *v.*, to bet a pound. *Slang, Eng.* **2.** Weight in pounds. *Rare.*

pound'al (-dăl), *n.* [From POUND a weight.] *Physics.* A unit of force which will impart to a mass of one pound an acceleration equal to one foot per second per second, corresponding to the dyne except that pound and foot replace gram and centimeter.

pound'cake' (pound'kāk'), *n.* A kind of rich, sweet cake; —so called from the chief ingredients being used in equal quantities measured in pounds.

pound degree. *Physics.* A unit of heat, being that required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree.

pound'er (poun'dĕr), *n.* [See POUND a weight.] **1.** That which weighs a pound, as a trout. **2.** A thing weighing a certain (specified) number of pounds, as a projectile, or having to do with something of a specified weight in pounds; — used in combination; as, a cannon firing a twelve-pound shell is called a twelve-*pounder.* **3.** A person whose income, rent payment, dower, or the like is a specified number of pounds sterling; as, before the reform act of 1867, one who was an elector by virtue of paying ten pounds rent was called a ten-*pounder. Brit.* **4.** A bank note, jewel, etc., having the value of a specified number of pounds sterling.

pound'er, *n.* [See POUND to strike.] **1.** One that pounds, as a stamp in an ore mill, a pestle, a person, etc. **2.** Something, as a mortar, for pounding in.

pound'–fool'ish, *a.* Foolish in dealing with large sums or matters; — opposed to *penny-wise.* — **pound'–fool'ishness,** *n.* — **pound'–fol'ly,** *n.*

pound'keep'er (pound'kēp'ĕr), *n.* The keeper of a pound.

pound net. A fish trap consisting of a net or nets supported to form an inclosure with a narrow entrance.

pound'stone' (pound'stōn'), *n.* **1.** A stone, pebble, or large echinite, weighing a pound, used as a weight. **2.** *Coal Mining.* The dirt or clay floor under the coal.

Pou'part's lig'a-ment (pōō'pärz'). [After F. *Poupart* (1661–1709), French anatomist.] *Anat.* The thickened lower border of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, extending from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the spine of the pubis. It is continuous below with the fascia lata of the thigh, and forms the external pillar of the external abdominal ring, and a part of the anterior boundary of the femoral ring.

pour (pōr; 201), *v. t.;* POURED (pōrd); POUR'ING. [ME. *pouren*, of uncertain origin.] To send forth in or as in a stream or a flood; to cause or allow to flow in a stream; to emit, discharge, or let escape, freely, wholly, or abundantly; as, to *pour* water into or out of a pail; to *pour* out gifts.

I . . . have *poured* out my soul before the Lord. *1 Sam.* i. 15.
Now will I shortly *pour* out my fury upon thee. *Ezek.* vii. 8.
London doth *pour* out her citizens! *Shak.*

pour, *v. i.* To flow, pass, or issue, in or as in a stream; to gush; to come or go in great numbers or quantities, rapidly, or the like; to stream; to fall continuously and abundantly; as, the rain *pours;* the audience *poured* out.

If the rude throng *pour* on with furious pace. *Gay*

it never rains but it pours, events of a like kind never occur except in great number.

pour, *n.* **1.** A pouring, or the quantity poured; a pouring stream or the like; a flood; a heavy fall; downpour. **2.** *Founding.* The principal opening by which the molten metal enters a mold; also, the superfluous metal or tang (sometimes also called *pourpiece*) adhering to the casting and resulting from the head metal in this opening.

‖ **pour'boire'** (pōōr'bwär'), *n.* [F.] Lit., (money) for drinking; drink money; hence, a gratuity; douceur; tip; fee.

‖ **pour'par'ler'** (pōōr'pär'lā'), *n.* [F.] An informal conference to discuss some affair, preliminary to a treaty.

pour'point (pōōr'point), *n.* Also **pur'point.** [F. *pourpoint.*] Something quilted: **a** A quilted doublet worn in the 14th and 15th centuries as a part of armor or of civilian costume. **b** A bedquilt. *Obs.*

‖ **pousse'–ca'fé'** (pōōs'kà'fā'), *n.* [F., fr. *pousser* to push + *café* coffee.] A drink served after coffee at dinner, usually one of several liqueurs, or cordials, of different specific gravities poured so as to remain separate in layers; hence, such a drink of cordials served at any time.

pous-sette' (pōō-sĕt'), *n.* [F., pushpin.] A figure in the contredance, consisting in a movement, as of a couple, round and round with hands joined; also, a poussetting.

pous-sette', *v. i.;* POUS-SET'TED (-sĕt'ĕd); POUS-SET'TING. To perform a poussette. *Tennyson.*

‖ **pou sto** (pōō stō; pou stō). [Gr. ποῦ στῶ where I may stand; — from the reputed saying of Archimedes, "Give me where I may stand and I will move the whole world with my steelyard."] A place to stand upon; a locus standi; hence, a foundation or basis for operations.

pout (pout), *n.* [Cf. D. *puitaal*, kind of fish, G. *aalputte*, D. *puit* frog, E. EELPOUT.] **a** The bib, or whiting pout. **b** Any of several fresh-water catfishes; a horned pout. **c** An eelpout.

pout (pout), *v. i.;* POUT'ED; POUT'ING. [ME. *pouten*, of uncert. origin; cf. Sw. dial. *puta* to be swollen, Dan. *pude* a pillow, cushion.] **1.** To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or displeasure; hence, to look sullen; to show displeasure.

Thou *poutest* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shak.*

2. To protrude; to swell out, as lips. Cf. POUTER, 2.

pout, *v. t.* To protrude (the lips); to swell or push out; also, to say with a pout.

pout, *n.* A protrusion of the lips, expressive of sulkiness, pique, annoyance, or the like; rarely, a protrusion in general; *pl.*, a fit of sullenness, pique, or sulkiness.

pout'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that pouts. **2.** One of a breed of fancy pigeons having long legs, a

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poul'ter-ess, *n.* A female poulterer.

poult-foot. † POLT-FOOT.

poul'tice-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

poultron. † POLTROON.

poul'try-dom (pōl'trĭ-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

poul'try-ist, *n.* See -IST.

poul'try-less, *a.* See -LESS.

poultry wire. Wire netting of one or two inch mesh. *Cant.*

pouly. † PULLEY.

poumegrene. † POMEGRANATE.

poumyssche. † PUMICE.

poun. † PAWN.

pounce, *adv.* With a pounce.

pounce paper. A transparent paper for tracing, etc.

poun'cer. See POUCER. *Obs.*

pounc'er (poun'sĕr), *n.* One that pounces, as, *Obs.*, a pouncing, or embossing, tool.

poun'cet, *n.* = POUNCET BOX.

pounce tree. The sandarac tree.

pounc'ing (poun'sĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POUNCE. — **pouncing paper.** Pounce paper.

pouncioun. † PUNCHEON, a cask.

pound, *v. t. & i.* To bet a pound or large amount (on), esp. at big odds. *Slang, Eng.*

pound'age (poun'dĭj), *v. t.* To lay poundage on. *Rare.*

pound'age, *n.* [See POUND an inclosure.] 1. Confinement of animals in a pound. *Obs.* 2. A charge paid for the release of impounded cattle, etc.

pound boat. A flat-bottomed, broad-beamed, two-masted, centerboard vessel used by fishermen on the Great Lakes. *U. S.*

pound brush. Any of the largest sizes of painters' brushes.

pounde. † POND.

pound'er, *n.* [Prob. connected with *pound* weight; cf. L. *pondus* weight.] The auncel. *Obs.*

pound'er, *n.* A poundkeeper. *Now Rare.* [*Obs.*]

pounder pear. = POUND PEAR.

poundfalde. † PINFOLD.

pound'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POUND.

pound'land', *n.* [*pound* a weight + *land.*] A measure of land amounting to four bovates. *Obs. Scot.*

pound'law', *n. Scots Law.* Amercement paid for the delivery of pounded property. *Obs.*

pound'less, *a.* See -LESS.

pound lock. A lock to impound or dam up a part of a stream.

pound'man (pound'măn), *n.* One who fishes with a pound net.

pound'mas'ter, *n.* = POUNDKEEPER.

pound'meal', *adv.* By the pound. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pound pear. A large kind of cooking pear. *Obs.*

poun'drel, *n.* [Cf. POUNDER the auncel.] A kind of weight or device for weighing. *Obs.*

pound rent. Pound rate. *Obs.*

pound Scots. See 3d POUND, 3 b.

pound'-worth', *or* **pound's'-worth',** *n.* As much as may be worth or be bought for a pound.

poune. † POUND, to beat; PUN, to pound; PAWN, peacock; PAWN, a chessman.

pounen. † POUND.

poungarnard. † POMEGRANATE.

poun'ser. See POUCER.

poun'son, *v. t.* [OF. *poinsonner, poinçener, ponchonner*, F. *ponçonner.*] Pounce, or pink. *Obs.*

pount. Scot. var. of POINT.

pounte. † PONT, a bridge.

poup, poupe. † POOP.

poupe, *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *poupée* doll.] A puppet; doll. *Obs.*

pou'pit (pōō'pĭt). Scot. var. of PULPIT.

pour (*Scot.* pōōr, pōō'ĕr). Obs. or Scot. var. of POWER, POOR.

‖ **pour' ac'quit'** (pōōr' à'kē'). [F.] For discharge; — written at the foot of a paid bill, etc.

‖ **pour' ain'si' dire'** (ĸN'sē' dēr'). [F.] So to speak.

pour'blind'. † PURBLIND.

pourchasse. † PURCHASE.

pour-cut'-tell, pour-con'trell, *n.* An octopus. *Obs.*

pourd. Poured. *Ref. Sp*

‖ **pour' dire' a'dieu'** (pōōr' dēr' à'dyû'). [F.] To say good-by.

poure. † POOR, PORE, POUR, POWER, PURE. [pours.]

pour'er (pōr'ĕr), *n.* One that

‖ **pour' faire' rire'** (pōōr' fâr' rēr'). [F.] To excite laughter.

‖ **pour' faire' vi'site'** (vē'zēt'). [F.] To pay a visit.

pourfil. † PURFLE.

pourge. † PURGE.

pour'ie (pōr'ĭ), *n.* A vessel with a spout to pour beer, etc *Scot.*

pour'ing, *p. pr & vb. n.* of POUR. — **pour'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pour' le mé'rite' (pōōr' lē mā'rēt'). [F.] For merit.

pourlieu, pourliew. † PURLIEU.

pourloyne. † PURLOIN

pourmenade. † PROMENADE.

pour-par'ler (pōōr-pär'lā), **pour-par'ley** (-lĭ), *v. i.* To conduct a pourparler.

pour'par'ty (pōōr'pär'tĭ). Var. of PURPARTY.

‖ **pour' pas'ser' le temps'** (pōōr' pà'sē' lē tän'). [F.] To pass away the time.

pourpays. † PORPOISE.

pour'piece', *n. Founding.* See POUR, *n.*, 2.

pour'point, *v. t.* To make in the style of a pourpoint; to quilt. — **pour'point-er,** *n.*

pourpose. † PURPOSE, *v.*

pourpre. † PURPLE.

‖ **pour' pren'dre con'gé'** (pōōr' prän'dr' kôn'zhā'). [F.] To take leave. The abbr. *p. p. c.* is written on a card left upon a farewell visit.

pour-pres'ture (pōōr-prĕs'tûr). Var. of PURPRESTURE.

pour-prise', *n.* [OF. & F. *pourpris*, or OF. *pourprise*, fr. *pourprendre* to occupy.] Inclosure; precinct; environ. *Obs.*

pour-prise', *v. t.* To inclose; encompass; occupy. *Obs.*

‖ **pour'ri'dié'** (pōō'rē'dyā'), *n.* [F. & Pr.; cf. F. *pourrir* to rot.] *Agric.* Any of the numerous fungous diseases attacking the root of the European grapevine.

poursent, poursuit. † PURSUIT.

poursue. † PURSUE. [VANT.

poursuivant. Var. of PURSUI-

poursyewe. † PURSUE.

pourtraict, pourtraien, pourtraiture. † PORTRAIT, etc.

pour-tray'. Var. of PORTRAY.

pourvey, pourviance. † PURVEY, PURVEYANCE.

pourry, *a.* [F. *pourri.*] Corrupt; putrid. *Obs.*

pous. † PULSE.

pous (pōōs; pous), *n.* [Gr. πούς foot.] See MEASURE.

pouse. † PULSE. [POUCEY.

pouse, pous'sy. Vars. of POUCE,

pouse (pōōs; pous; pōōs), **pouss.** Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of PUSH.

pou'ser. Var. of POUCER.

poush. † PUSH, a boil.

pou'sow-dy (pōō'sou-dĭ; pou-sou'dĭ). Var. of POWSOWDY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*

pousse. [*OF. pous.*] Pulse, peas.

‖ **pous'sé'** (pōō'sā'), *n.* [F. *poussée* a push.] *Music.* The up stroke of a bow.

pous'sie (pōōs'ĭ). Scot. var. of PUSSY, hare. [ie. *Obs.*

pousst (pōōst; poust). *n.* Poustie.

poust'ie, *n.* [OF. *poëstê, L. potestas.*] Power; dominion *Obs.*

pout (pōōt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POULT, PAUT.

pout. *n. & v.* = POOK. *Dial. Eng.*

pout (pōōt), *v. i.* To shoot pouts, or poults. *Scot.* [DE-SOIE.

‖ **pout'-de-soie'.** Var. of POULT-

pout'er (pōōt'ĕr), *n.* One who shoots pouts, or poults. *Scot.*

pout'er (pōō'tĕr), *v. t.*

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, account, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

slender body, erect carriage, and a remarkably distensible crop which they have a habit of dilating, a process termed *pouling*. Two main varieties are bred in nearly all colors, the common, or English, pouter, and the pygmy pouter.

pov'er-ty (pŏv'ẽr-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *poverte*, OF. *poverté*, *povreté*, F. *pauvreté*, fr. L. *paupertas*, fr. *pauper*. See POOR.]
1. Quality or state of being poor or indigent; want or scarcity of means of subsistence; indigence; need; destitution.
2. Poor people collectively; — usually with *the*. *Obs.*
3. Any deficiency in what is desired or desirable or in what constitutes richness; dearth; scarcity; poorness; as, *poverty* of soil; *poverty* of the blood; *poverty* of ideas.
4. Poor or feeble bodily condition; leanness, or the like. *R.*
5. The pearlwort.

Syn. — POVERTY, WANT, DESTITUTION, INDIGENCE, PENURY. POVERTY (which is a stronger word than the adjective *poor*) is the state of being in need; WANT is extreme poverty, DESTITUTION, absolute want. INDIGENCE suggests severely reduced or straitened circumstances; PENURY is extreme indigence or abject poverty. See LACK, PARSIMONIOUS.

poverty grass. **a** A slender, wiry grass of the southern United States (*Aristida dichotoma*), usually found in poor soils; also, any of several similar grasses, as *Danthonia spicata*. **b** The poverty plant.

pov'er-ty-strick'en, *a.* Very poor or destitute.

pow'der (pou'dẽr), *n.* [ME. *poudre*, *pouldre*, F. *poudre*, OF. also *poldre*, *puldre*, L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*; cf. *pollen* fine flour, mill dust, E. *pollen*. Cf. POLVERINE, PULVERIZE.]
1. The fine particles to which any dry substance is reduced by pounding, grinding, or triturating, or into which it falls by decay; dust. "Grind their bones to *powder*." *Shak.*
2. A preparation in the form of fine particles; as: **a** *Med.* A medicine or dose, usually for internal use and taken in some vehicle. **b** Salt, spice, or other condiment in this form. *Obs.* **c** A cosmetic for the skin or hair.
3. Any of various solid explosives, as gunpowder, used in gunnery, blasting, etc. See GUNPOWDER, SMOKELESS POWDER.
4. *pl. Her.* Spots or minor charges strewn on a field. *Obs.*
powder of Al'ga-roth' (ăl'gȧ-rŏth') [F. *algaroth*, fr. the name of the inventor, *Algarotti*], *Pharm.*, a white powder formed by the action of much water on antimony trichloride. It was formerly used as an emetic, purgative, and diaphoretic. — **p. of iron.** = REDUCED IRON. — **p. of projection**, *Alchemy*, a certain powder cast into a vessel containing matter which is to be thereby transmuted into gold.

pow'der (pou'dẽr), *v. t.*; POW'DERED (-dẽrd); POW'DER-ING. [F. *poudrer*.] **1.** To sprinkle (food) with a powdered condiment; hence, to salt; to corn, as meat; to preserve; store (up). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To sprinkle with or as with powder (rarely, dust); to besprinkle; as, to *powder* the hair; hence, *Her. & Art*, to strew or sprinkle with small figures or spots.
3. To sprinkle like powder; to scatter or strew irregularly over a surface, esp. for decoration.
4. To reduce to powder; comminute; pulverize; triturate.

pow'der, *v. i.* **1.** To be reduced to powder; to become like powder; as, some salts *powder* easily.
2. To use cosmetic powder; as, she paints and *powders*.
3. To rush; hurry; to ride very fast or impetuously.

powder blue. **1.** Powdered smalt, as for use in laundering.
2. The deep blue color of smalt.

pow'der-blue', *a.* Like smalt in color.

powder down. One of certain modified down feathers which grow continuously and disintegrate at the ends, producing a sort of powder or scaly exfoliation. They are present only in certain birds, esp. herons, parrots, tinamous, and frogmouths.

pow'der-ed (pou'dẽrd), *pret. & p. p.* of POWDER. Hence: *p. a.* **1.** Spiced; seasoned; also, pickled; preserved; corned. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. Subjected to sweating in a heated tub. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. Ornamented or marked with numerous spots or small figures; spangled. Specif.: *Her.* Semé (with *with*).
4. Sprinkled or dressed with powder, as the hair.
5. Reduced to a powder; pulverized.

powdered sugar, sugar derived from granulated sugar by grinding, including pulverized sugar and confectioners' sugar.

powder flag. *Nav.* A red flag hoisted at the fore of a ship loading or discharging explosives or at the bow of a boat carrying explosives, or displayed during target practice.

pow'der-flask' (-flăsk'), *n.* A flask for gunpowder.

pow'der-horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* A powderflask; specif., one made of the horn of an ox or cow.

pow'der-mill' (-mĭl'), *n.* Mill in which gunpowder is made.

pow'der-y (pou'dẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, resembling, or consisting of, powder. "The *powdery* snow." *Wordsworth.*
2. Easily crumbling to pieces; friable; as, a *powdery* spar.
3. Of the nature of gunpowder; explosive. *Obs.*
4. Sprinkled with powder; dusty; as, *powdery* bees.

powdery mildew, any mildew fungus of the order Perisporiales, esp. of the family Erysibaceæ, in allusion to the white, powdery conidia which they produce on the leaves of the host plant. Several species, as the powdery mildew of the grape (*Uncinula spiralis*), are very destructive.

pow'er (pou'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *pouer*, *poer*, OF. *poeir*, *pooir*, F. *pouvoir*, n. & v., prop. inf., fr. LL. *potere*, for L. *posse*, *potesse*, to be able, to have power. See POSSIBLE, POTENT; cf. POSSE COMITATUS.]
1. Ability, whether physical, mental, or moral, to act; the faculty of doing or performing something; capacity for action or performance or for receiving external action or force; capability of producing or undergoing an effect, whether physical, mental, or moral; in *Psychol.*, mental ability to act, or to react to stimuli; also, with *pl.*, one of the mental or bodily faculties, as thinking, reasoning, judging, or willing, or a direction of the operation, or a manifestation for the time being, of mental or physical ability to act; as, a man of great *power*; the *power* of capillary attraction; money gives *power*; one's vital *power*; it required all his *powers* to do it.

> The guiltiness of my mind, the sudden surprise of my *powers*, drove the grossness . . . into a received belief. *Shak.*
> *Power*, then, is active and passive; faculty is active *power* or capacity; capacity is passive *power*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Exerted ability to act or produce effect; exerted or active physical or mental strength; might; energy; vigor; force; ability to act or effect strongly, or such ability as exerted; as, a man of *power*; he felt the *power* of his arm; the tree was rent by the lightning's *power*.

> His omnipresence fills
> Land, sea, and air, and every kind that lives,
> Fomented by his virtual *power* and warmed. *Milton.*

3. Effect or force as to sound or meaning; phonetic value (of a letter); sense or force (of a word in a context). *Rare.*
4. The possession of sway or controlling influence over others; control; authority; command; government; influence; ascendancy, whether personal, social, or political; also, occasionally, permission or liberty.

> Thou hast given him *power* over all flesh. *John* xvii. 2.
> The boast of heraldry, the pomp of *power*. *Gray.*

5. *Law.* In general, authority, capacity, or right; as, *power* to contract; esp., authority or right to do or forbear derived by one person (often called donee) from another; as, a *power* of attorney. Specif., an authority (a **power of appointment**) vested in one person (called **donee**, or **appointor**) to dispose of, or create rights in, the property of another, or (as defined by statute or judicial decision in some States of the United States, with reference to real estate) an authority to do some act in relation to (real) property, or to the creation or revocation of an estate therein or a charge thereon, which the owner granting or reserving such power might himself perform for any purpose (122 *N. Y.* 604, 612; *Civil Code N. D., S. D.*, etc.). Such a power with respect to real estate is said to owe its efficacy to the doctrine of uses. A *power of appointment* may be created by grant or reservation; and it is called a **general power** when the subject of it may be appointed to any person (called the **appointee**) or persons whatsoever, including the donee; a **special power** when it must be appointed to a particular person or persons. Any power is said to be a **power coupled with an interest** when it accompanies, or is coupled with, a jointly existing interest in the subject of the power (8 *Wheat.* 203); a **collateral**, or **naked**, **power**, when not connected with any interest of the donee in the subject.
6. A person, agent, body, or thing having or exercising an ability to act; an individual invested with authority or having influence; an institution or government exercising control or possessing international influence; as, the great *powers* of Europe; hence, often, a superhuman agent; a spirit; a divinity. "The *powers* of darkness." *Milton.*

> And the *powers* of the heavens shall be shaken. *Matt.* xxiv. 29.

7. Specif., in *pl.*, originally rendering Gr. δυνάμεις, an order of angels. See ANGEL, 1.

> Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, Virtues, *Powers*. *Milton.*

8. A military or naval force; a host. *Archaic.*

> Never such a *power* . . .
> Was levied in the body of a land. *Shak.*

9. A large quantity; a great number; multitude; host; abundance; as, a *power* of followers; a *power* of good things; a *power* of good. *Now Vulgar, Colloq., or Dial.*
10. *Math.* The product arising from the continued multiplication of a number into itself: as, a square is the second, a cube is the third, *power* of a number.
11. *Mech.* **a** The rate at which mechanical energy is exerted or mechanical work performed, as by an engine or other machine, or an animal. The units most commonly used are the *horse power* and the *watt*. The *power* of a direct electric current is the product of the voltage and current. The *true power* of an alternating current is the product of voltage, current, and power factor. The *apparent power* (volt amperes) of an alternating current is the product of voltage and current. See ENERGY COMPONENT. **b** Capacity for operating; as, the *power* of an engine governor. **c** Applied force; as, the *power* applied at one end of a lever to overcome a "resistance" at the other end. **d** A source of useful mechanical energy; as, water *power*; hand *power*, etc. Specif., a mechanical source, as opposed to human power. **e** A mechanism by which energy is applied; as, a dog *power*; the mechanical *powers*. *Obsoles.*
12. *Optics.* **a** The degree to which a lens, mirror, or any optical instrument, magnifies; in the telescope, and usually in the microscope, the number of times it multiplies the apparent diameter of an object; sometimes, in microscopes, the number of times it multiplies the apparent surface. **b** The eyepiece of a telescope or microscope.

Syn. — Potency, puissance, might, ability, capacity, efficiency, efficacy. — POWER, STRENGTH, VIGOR, ENERGY, FORCE agree in the idea of ability to do or bear. POWER is the most general term, and denotes ability, whether latent or exerted, to act or effect; as, the *power* of example, to exercise the veto *power*. STRENGTH implies power, either active or passive, that is inherent; as, to push with all one's *strength*, the *strength* of a rope. VIGOR, usually confined in its application to living things, suggests physical or mental strength in healthy exercise; as, the *vigor* of youth, of a plant's growth; "Dryden expresses with clearness what he thinks with *vigor*." (*Johnson*). ENERGY is power expressed in terms of actual or potential work; as, radiant *energy*, *energy* of speech. FORCE adds the implication of resistance overcome; the *force* of an appeal, centripetal *force*. See FORCE, ABILITY, POWERFUL, VIGOROUS.

> I fear these stubborn lines lack *power* to move. *Shak.*
> My *strength* is as the *strength* of ten,
> Because my heart is pure. *Tennyson.*
> Oh, our manhood's prime *vigor!* No spirit feels waste,
> Not a muscle is stopped in its playing nor sinew unbraced.
> *R. Browning.*
>
> Men were being lifted into nobleness by the new moral *energy* which seemed . . . to pulse through the whole people. *J. R. Green.*
> 'T is not within the *force* of fate
> The fate-conjoined to separate. *Emerson.*

after, at, or at all, one's powers, according to one's ability; to the best of one's ability. *Obs.* — **by one's power**, according to one's ability. *Obs.* — **in p.** **a** In authority or control. **b** Able. *Obs. Scot.* **c** In posse. *Obs.* — **of p.**, able; competent. *Obs.* — **p. of an aggregate** *or* **assemblage.** *Math.* **a** The orderless aggregate of all the elements of an aggregate themselves regarded as without character or as mere units. **b** That property of an aggregate which it has in common with all equivalent aggregates and which constitutes them equivalent. See EQUIVALENT, *a.*, 4. — **p. of the keys**, *Eccl. & Theol.*, the authority with regard to the discipline of the church, esp. as to the power of granting or refusing absolution, held by many Christians to reside in the ministry through having been conferred by Christ on the apostles and their successors, or, according to the Roman Catholic Church, specially on St. Peter and the popes as his successors. The doctrine is based on Christ's words to Peter in Matt. xvi. 19, "I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven," with Matt. xviii. 18, John xx. 23. — **the powers that be**, those in authority, as officials or a ruling body. — **to do**, *or* **make**, **one's power**, to do one's best. *Obs.*

pow'er (pou'ẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To empower; give power to. *Obs.*
2. To equip (a vessel) with propelling engines.

pow'ered (pou'ẽrd), *p. a.* Capable of operating with, or furnished with the means of producing, power.

power factor. *Elec.* The ratio of the electric power in watts to the apparent power in volt-amperes, in an alternating-current circuit or apparatus. Cf. REACTIVE FACTOR.

pow'er-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of, or having, power; possessed of great power; capable of producing great effects of any kind; very strong; potent; mighty; very efficacious; influential; convincing; telling; as, a *powerful* man, engine, vessel; a *powerful* argument; a *powerful* light.

> The *powerful* grace that lies
> In herbs, plants, stones, and their true qualities. *Shak.*

2. Much or many; great; as, a *powerful* lot. *Dial. or Illit.*

Syn. — Efficient, effective, effectual, efficacious, mighty, strong, forcible, cogent. — POWERFUL, POTENT, PUISSANT agree in the idea of ability to effect large results (see EFFECTIVE). POWERFUL applies to whatever is capable of producing, in any fashion, great effect; as, a *powerful* locomotive, athlete, monarch, medicine, spell; "mixtures *powerful* o'er the blood" (*Shak.*). POTENT suggests some inherent, it may be latent or lurking, virtue or energy, which works out its effect with certainty; as, "Magic *potent* over sun and star" (*Wordsworth*); "How *potent* is this Oriental blood in Napoleon, in Goethe, in Heine, Victor Hugo" (*Lowell*); a *potent* spell, medicine, but not a *potent* locomotive, athlete. PUISSANT, a book word, referring chiefly to persons (usually princes and potentates) or to bodies politic, connotes more the outward attributes of power; as, a *puissant* monarch, commonwealth, "most . . . mighty, most *puissant* Cæsar" (*Shak.*). See POWER.

> The charm of beauty's *powerful* glance. *Milton.*
> The scarlet maple-keys betray
> What *potent* blood hath modest May. *Emerson.*
>
> Methinks I see in my mind a noble and *puissant* nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks. *Milton.*

— **pow'er-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **pow'er-ful-ness**, *n.*

power gas. Any cheap gas made for producing power, as for driving gas engines. See DOWSON GAS, MOND GAS, etc.

power house *or* **station.** A building in which mechanical, electrical, or other power is generated.

pow'er-less, *a.* Destitute of power, force, or energy; weak; impotent; not able to produce any effect.

Syn. — POWERLESS, IMPOTENT. POWERLESS denotes merely lack of power; IMPOTENT commonly adds the implication of positive weakness or (esp.) ineffectiveness; as, "*powerless* as an infant" (*De Quincey*); "Argument is *powerless* against either feeling" (*T. Hardy*); "An angry little spitfire sea continually sprits and thrashes with *impotent* irascibility" (*Stevenson*). See WEAK, POWERFUL, INABILITY.

— **pow'er-less-ly**, *adv.* — **pow'er-less-ness**, *n.*

power load. *Elec.* That part of the load of an electric power plant used for the operation of motors.

pow'wow' (pou'wou'), *n.* [Algonquian.] **1.** Among the North American Indians: **a** A priest, conjurer, or medicine man. "Sagamore, sachem, or *powwow*." *Longfellow.* **b** A ceremony, esp. one in which conjuration is practiced, attended with great noise and confusion, and often with feasting, dancing, etc., performed by Indians for the cure of diseases, for success in hunting or in war, and for other purposes; also, a conference of or with Indians.
2. Hence: Any assembly likened to an Indian powwow or

& i. To poke; stir; also, to potter. *Scot.*

pout'ful (pout'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of pouts. [of POWDER.]

pou'ther (po͞o'thẽr). Scot. var. of POUT.

pout'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POUT. — **pout'ing-ly**, *adv.*

pout net (po͞ot). *Fishing.* A small conical net, with a mouth formed on a semicircular frame, the flat side of the mouth being pushed or drawn along the bottom with a **pout staff.** *Scot.*

poverall, poveral. ✝ PORAIL.

povere. ✝ POOR.

pov'er-ish, *v. t.* [OF. *pouverir*.] To impoverish. *Obs.* — **pov'er-ish-ment**, *n. Obs.*

poverli, poverlich. ✝ POORLY.

povert, *n.* [OF. *poverte*.] Poverty. *Obs.* [white birch.]

poverty birch. The American

poverty plant. A small heath-like cistaceous plant (*Hudsonia tomentosa*), native of the Atlantic coast. *U. S.*

pov'er-ty-weed', *n.* **a** = COWWHEAT **a.** **b** In the western United States, an ambrosiaceous weed (*Iva axillaris*).

po-vin'dah (pō-vĭn'dȧ), *n.* One of a caste or tribe of soldier merchants trading between northern India and central Asia.

povne. ✝ PAWN, a peacock.

povre. ✝ POOR.

pow. ✝ PAW, POOH.

pow (pou). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POOL, PULL.

pow (*dial.* pō, pou). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POLL.

powah. ✝ POWWOW.

pow'an (pou'ăn), **pow'en** (-ĕn), *n.* [See POLLAN.] The gwynid.

pow'cat' (pŏ'kăt'; pou'-). Dial. Eng. var. of POLECAT.

pow'chong'. Var. of POUCHONG.

pow'der-a-ble (pou'dẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE [ed, beef.]

powder beef Powdered, or salt-

powder boy. A boy formerly employed on war vessels to carry powder to the guns.

pow'derd. Powdered. *Ref. Sp.*

pow'der-er, *n.* One who powders.

powder gun. **a** A blower for insect powder. **b** A gun using gunpowder. [*n.* See -NESS.]

pow'der-i-ness (pou'dẽr-ĭ-nĕs),

pow'der-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of POWDER. — **powdering tub.** **a** A tub in which meat is corned or salted. **b** A heated tub in which a person was sweated for the cure of syphilis. *Obs.*

powder merchant. Modernization of POUDRE MARCHANT.

powder monkey. *Naut.* A powder boy. *Humorous.*

powder pimperlimpimp, *or* **powder of perlinpinpin.** [Cf. F. *poudre de perlimpinpin*.] A powder component, **powder current.** See ENERGY COMPONENT.

pow'er-ful. *adv.* Extremely. *Dial. & Vulgar.* [COMPONENT.]

power voltage. See ENERGY

poweste. ✝ POUSTIE.

powghe. ✝ POUGH.

Pow'ha-tan' **Con-fed'er-a-cy** (pou'hȧ-tăn'). A confederacy of Algonquian Indians of eastern Virginia which was organized by Powhatan and under his successor, Opechancano, warred with the English from 1622 to 1636. After an outbreak in 1644, it was destroyed by the whites.

pow'head (*dial.* pō'ĕd). Obs. or dial. var. of POLEHEAD.

The old powdike was constructed about 1223, the new powdike was begun in 1423. The third was the little powdike. *Local, Eng.* [POWDERY.]

pow'dry (pou'drĭ). Var. of

powe. ✝ PAW.

power. ✝ POOR, POUR.

pow'er-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* a Powerful. **b** Excessive; extreme. — **pow'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pow'er-a-bly**, *adv. All Obs.*

powerd. ✝ POOR, POURED.

pow'er-less, *adv.* = POWERLESS-LY. — **pow'er-less-ness**, *n.* [From *Powdoody*, part of a creek near Corcomroe Abbey in Co. Clare, Ireland. *Oxf. E. D.*] A fine variety of oyster obtained from Ireland.

powldron. ✝ POULDRON.

powle. ✝ POLE.

powle hachet. ✝ POLE HATCHET

powling. ✝ POLLING.

powltresse. ✝ POULTICE.

powmgarnet. ✝ POMEGRANATE

powmpere. ✝ POMEPEAR.

pown. ✝ PAWN.

pownage. ✝ PANNAGE.

pownce, pownse. ✝ POUNCE.

powne. ✝ PAWN, a peacock.

pow'ney, pow'nie, pow'ny (pŏ'nĭ). Scot. vars. of PONY.

powp. ✝ POOP.

powpe, *n.* Popgun. *Obs.*

powre. ✝ POOR, PORE, POWER, POUR.

powrg. ✝ PURGE.

powse (*dial.* pŏs, pous). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PULSE.

pow'sow'dy (pŏ'sŏ'dĭ; pou-sou'dĭ), **-sod'dy** (-sŏd'ĭ), etc., *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Any of various dishes; as: **a** Sheep's head broth. **b** A mixture of meal and milk. **c** An ale posset. **d** Any incongruous mixture. Formerly a term of endearment.

powste. ✝ POUSTIE.

powt. ✝ POUT, *p.*

powt (pout) Var. of PAUT. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

powt (*dial.* pō͝ot). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POULT.

powt'er. ✝ POUTER.

pow'ther (*Scot.* pō͝o'thẽr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of POWDER.

pow'try. ✝ POULTRY.

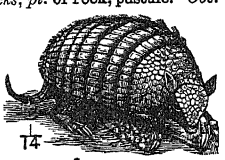
pow'wow' (pou'wou'); pou'wou'), *v. i.* **1.** To hold a powwow with; to palaver
2. To treat or doctor by the use of conjuration.

conference; esp., a noisy frolic or gathering; more widely, a congress, conference, or meeting. *Chiefly U. S.*
3. Healing; medicine. *Rare.*

pow'wow' (pou'wou'), *v. i.* To hold a powwow: **a** Among the North American Indians, to perform the ceremony called a powwow. **b** Hence: To hold a meeting or conference; to confer; talk; discuss; palaver. *Chiefly U. S.*

pox (pŏks), *n.* [For *pocks*, ME. *pokkes*. See POCK. It is plural in form, but is used as a singular in sense 1.] **1.** *Med.* Any of various diseases characterized by pustules or eruptions; as, small*pox;* cow*pox;* sheep *pox;* chicken *pox;* great, French, or Spanish *pox*, i. e., syphilis. Without defining words: **a** Usually, syphilis. **b** Smallpox. *Obs.* **c** Erysipelas of sheep. *Obs.* The word was much used formerly (cf. phrases under PLAGUE, *n.*) as an exclamation of impatience or irritation or in imprecations.
2. Construed as a *pl.*: = *pocks*, *pl.* of POCK, pustule. *Obs.*

poy'ou (poi'o͞o), *n.* [Guarani *tatu-poyu*, lit., tatu with yellow hand.] An armadillo (*Dasypus sexcinctus*) with six movable bands of plates, found in Argentina; the peludo.



Poyou.

poz'zuo-la'na (pŏt'swō-lä'nä), **poz'zo-la'na** (pŏt'sō-), *n.* [It.] A loosely compacted siliceous rock of volcanic origin, or tuff;—so called from its occurrence at Pozzuoli, Italy. When ground and mixed with lime it forms a hydraulic cement. Artificial pozzuolana is made from slag, ashes, etc.—**poz'zuo-lan'ic, poz'zo-lan'ic** (-lăn'ĭk), *a.*

praam (prām), *n.* [D. *praam;* cf. G. *prahm;* both of Slavonic origin, from a word akin to E. *fare.*] *Naut.* A flat-bottomed boat or lighter, used in Holland and on the Baltic.

prac'tic (prăk'tĭk), *n.* [ME. *practike*, fr. OF. *practique*, var. of OF. & F. *pratique*, or its source, LL. *practica*, Gr. πρακτική. See PRACTICAL; cf. PRATIQUE.] **1.** = PRACTICE in various senses (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 8). *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. *Scots Law.* A reported decision of the Court of Session;—formerly so called in allusion to their authority in fixing and proving matters of practice and customary law.

prac'tic, *a.* [See PRACTICAL.] *Obs.* **a** Practical. **b** Practiced; experienced; skilled; also, cunning; shrewd; artful. **c** Requiring skill or experience; difficult.

prac'tic, *n.* [From PRACTIC, *a.*] A practical man or a man of action, as opposed to a theorist or student; specif., an Essene who engaged in practical affairs. *Obs.*

prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty (prăk'tĭ-kă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being practicable, or an instance of it; practicableness; feasibility.

prac'ti-ca-ble (prăk'tĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* [LL. *practicare* to act, transact, fr. L. *practicus* active, Gr. πρακτικός: cf. F. *praticable* a., *pratiquer* to practice. See PRACTICAL.] **1.** That may be practiced or performed; capable of being put into practice, done, or accomplished; feasible; as, a *practicable* method; a *practicable* aim; a *practicable* good.
2. Capable of being used; usable; as, a *practicable* weapon; specif., *Theat.*, that may be used as real, as a door.
3. Readily practiced on; gullible; pliant. *Slang. Rare.*
Syn.—PRACTICABLE, PRACTICAL are sometimes confused. That is PRACTICABLE (opposed to *impracticable*) which is capable of being accomplished; that is PRACTICAL (opposed to *theoretical* and the like) which can be actually turned to account; thus, aërial navigation is *practicable* on a small scale; it is not yet a *practical* means of ordinary communication. See POSSIBLE.
—**prac'ti-ca-ble-ness,** *n.*—**prac'ti-ca-bly,** *adv.*

prac'ti-cal (prăk'tĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *practicus* active, Gr. πρακτικός fit for doing, practical, active, fr. πράσσειν to do, effect: cf. OF. & F. *pratique*. Cf. PRAGMATIC, PRACTICE.]
1. Of, pert. to, or consisting or manifested in, practice or action; —opposed to *theoretical, ideal,* or *speculative;* as, *practical* chemistry; a *practical* question. "For all *practical* purposes." *Macaulay.*
2. Available, usable, or valuable in practice or action; capable of being turned to use or account; useful; as, a *practical* acquaintance with a language; *practical* politics.
3. Active; busy. *Obs.*
4. Given or disposed to action as opposed to speculation, etc.; skillful or experienced from practice; evincing practice or skill; capable of applying knowledge to some useful end; as, a *practical* mind; a *practical* farmer.
5. That is such in practice, conduct, or effect; virtual; as, a *practical* atheist.
6. Practicing art or craft; artful; cunning. *Obs.*
Syn.—See PRACTICABLE.
practical faith. See FAITH, 3 **b.**—**p. joke,** a joke put in practice, the fun consisting in what is done rather than what is said; esp., a trick played on a person.—**p. judgment,** *Philos.,* a judgment as to action or fitness; esp., with Kant, a judgment of the practical reason.—**p. reason,** *Philos.,* the action or office of reason in matters of will; esp., with Kant, the determination of the grounds or universal laws of voluntary action by reason.—**p. theology,** theology dealing with the organized life of the church, its government, etc.

prac'ti-cal'i-ty (prăk'tĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being practical; practicalness; a practical matter.

prac'ti-cal-ize (prăk'tĭ-kăl-īz), *v.t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To make a victim of practical jokes. *Nonce Use.*
2. To render practical; as, *practicalizing* influences.
—**prac'ti-cal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*—**prac'ti-cal-iz'er** (-ĭz'ẽr), *n.*

prac'ti-cal-ly (prăk'tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a practical way; as: **a** Not theoretically; really; as, *practically* worthless. **b** By means of practice; by experience or experiment; as, *practically* wise; *practically* acquainted with a subject. **c** In actual practice or use; as, a medicine *practically* safe.

prac'tice, prac'tise (prăk'tĭs; *formerly, and still dial.,* prāk-tēz'; -tĭz'; *see the' etymol. and note below*), *v. t.;* PRAC'TICED or PRAC'TISED (-tĭst); PRAC'TIC-ING or PRAC'TIS-ING (-tĭ-sĭng). [ME. *practisen*, OF. *practiser, pratiser,* with change of suffix for older *pratiquer*, LL. *practicare*. For the pronunciation, cf. the n. *Oxf. E. D.* See PRACTICABLE; -IZE.] **1.** To do, perform, carry on, act, or exercise; now, except rarely, to do or perform often, customarily, or habitually; to make a practice of; to put into practice or action; to execute; as, to *practice* gaming.
Incline not my heart to . . . *practice* wicked works. *Ps.* cxli. 4.
As this advice ye *practice* or neglect. *Pope.*
2. To exercise, follow, or work at, as a profession, trade, art, etc.; as, to *practice* law or medicine.
3. To exercise one's self in, for instruction or improvement, or to acquire discipline, proficiency, or dexterity; as, to *practice* gunnery; to *practice* music.
4. To teach or accustom by practice; to train; drill.
In church they are taught to love God; after church they are *practiced* to love their neighbor. *Landor.*
5. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To make use of; to use; employ. **b** To frequent; haunt. *A Gallicism.* **c** To bring about or try to bring about; to effect; compass; try to get; plan; plot. **d** To influence or work upon, as to do something evil; to persuade, esp. by craft or fraud; to corrupt. **e** To make trial of; to try. **f** To construct.
to practice religion, esp. *R. C. Ch.*, to perform the religious duties prescribed by the church. *A Gallicism.*
☞ The spelling *practice*, now common, follows the analogy of the English language which requires that the noun and verb which are pronounced alike should agree in spelling. Cf. *notice* (n. & v.), *noticed, noticer; poultice* (n. & v.); *apprentice* (n. & v.); *office* (n. & v.), etc.; contrasted with *advice* (ăd-vīs', n.), and *advise* (ăd-vīz', v.); *device* (dē-vīs', n.) and *devise* (dē-vīz', v.), etc.

prac'tice, prac'tise, *v. i.* **1.** To act; operate; proceed.
2. To act or do something habitually; as, to *practice* rather than to preach.
3. To work or labor; also, to execute musically. *Obs.*
4. To exercise or pursue an employment or profession, esp. medicine or law.
5. To perform certain acts often or customarily in order to acquire proficiency or skill; as, to *practice* with the broadsword or the rifle; to *practice* on the piano.
6. To plan or scheme, esp. for a bad purpose; to use or try artifices or stratagems; to plot; intrigue. *Now Rare.*
He will *practice* against thee by poison. *Shak.*
7. To deal or treat (with), esp. for the purpose of influencing or winning over; to negotiate (with). *Now Rare.*
to practice on *or* upon. **a** To use artifices or tricks in dealing with; to try to influence by craft; to play a trick on; impose upon; work upon. **b** To tamper with; corrupt. *Rare.*

prac'tice (prăk'tĭs), *n.* [Earlier *practise*, fr. the v. The pron. is prob. due to nouns in *-ice*, as *notice.* See PRACTICE, *v.*; cf. PRATIQUE.] **1.** Action; performance; operation; also, an action; deed; proceeding. *Obs. or included in next.*
2. Actual performance or application of knowledge;—distinguished from *theory, profession,* etc.; esp., such actual performance or application habitually engaged in; often repeated or customary action; usage; habit; custom; as, the *practice* of rising early or working hard.
A heart . . . exercised with covetous *practices.* 2 *Pet.* ii. 14.
3. *Law.* The form, manner, and order of conducting and carrying on suits and prosecutions through their various stages, according to law.
4. Systematic exercise for instruction or discipline; as, troops called out for *practice; practice* in music.
5. Hence, practical acquaintance, experience, proficiency, skill, or dexterity, acquired by systematic action or exercise; as, he is out of *practice.* "This disease is beyond my *practice.*" *Shak.*
6. A practical treatise; an exercise. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
7. The exercise of any profession or occupation; professional business or work; as, the *practice* of medicine or law; a large or lucrative *practice.*
8. Skillful or artful management; dexterity in contrivance or the use of means; art; stratagem;—now rare and only in a bad sense; artifice; trickery; scheming; a scheme, plot, trick, stratagem, or the like.
He sought to have that by *practice* which he could not by prayer. *Sir P. Sidney.*
9. Negotiation; conference; dealings;—esp. in a bad sense: intrigue; collusion. *Archaic.*
10. Act of practicing, or using artifice or influence (upon or on); imposing or working (upon or on). *Rare.*
11. *Arith.* A compendious method of performing multiplication by means of aliquot parts, in cases where one or both quantities are expressed in several denominations; e. g., in finding the value of a given number of articles at so many pounds, shillings, and pence each, or that of so many hundredweight, pounds, and ounces of something at so much a hundredweight.
Syn.—Custom, usage, manner. See HABIT, EXERCISE.
in practice. **a** In action; practically; as a fact. **b** In customary or present use; in vogue. *Obs.* **c** Habitually performed; practiced. **d** In such a condition through habitual or constant performance as to be able to perform with full or high skill; as, this pianist is always *in practice.*—**out of p.,** not in practice. See IN PRACTICE.

prac'ticed, prac'tised (prăk'tĭst), *a.* **1.** Experienced; expert; skilled; as, a *practiced* marksman or thief.
2. Tried or done habitually in order to acquire proficiency; learned by practice.
3. Used or frequented habitually; accustomed. *Obs.*

prac'tic-er, prac'tis-er (prăk'tĭ-sẽr), *n.* [ME. *practisour.*] One who practices (in any sense); specif.: **a** One who exercises a profession; a practitioner. **b** One who customarily performs certain acts. **c** A schemer; plotter.

prac-ti'cian (prăk-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* [F. *praticien*, OF. also *practicien.* Cf. PRACTIC, *n.*] One acquainted or skilled by practice; also, a practitioner.

prac-ti'tion-er (prăk-tĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* [From PRACTICIAN.] **1.** One who is engaged in the actual practice or exercise of any art or profession, esp. of law or medicine.
2. One who practices an art or profession to acquire or maintain proficiency; esp., a learner; novice. *Obs.*
3. One who does anything customarily or habitually.
4. One who acts for another; an agent. *Obs.*
5. A sly or artful person; a schemer; plotter. *Obs.*

Pra'do (prä'dō), *n.* [Sp., lit., meadow.] **1.** A fashionable boulevard or promenade in Madrid, Spain; — more fully Salón del Prado or Paseo del Prado; hence, sometimes, a similar promenade elsewhere.
2. The royal picture gallery (Real Museo de Pinturas), adjoining the Prado boulevard; — popularly so called.

præ- (prē-). Prefix from Latin *prae*, meaning *before.* See PRE-. For many words often spelt *præ-*, see those in PRE-.

præ-cip'i-pe (prēs'ĭ-pē; prē'sĭ-pē), *n.* [L., imperative of *praecipere* to give rules or precepts. See PRECEPT.] **1.** A precept, or command. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* a Any of various writs commanding a person to do something or to appear and show cause why he should not, as the obsolete **præcipe in capite,** issuing in aid of a disseized tenant in capite. **b** A paper containing the particulars of a writ, lodged in the office from which the writ issues.

præ-cip'u-um (prē-sĭp'ū-ŭm), *n.* [L.] a *Roman Law.* A portion received from an inheritance before general distribution. **b** *Scots Law.* An additional share or bonus, as that received by the eldest of several heirs portioners.

præ'co-ces (prē'kō-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRECOCIOUS.] *Zoöl.* Those birds whose young are covered with down and are able to run about when first hatched, as the young of gallinaceous birds, most wading birds except herons, and the ducks, geese, etc.; — opposed to *altrices.*

præ'di-al, pre'di-al (prē'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [From PRÆDIUM; cf. F. *prédial.*] **1.** Of the nature of land or immovable property; landed; as, a *prædial* estate;—used chiefly with reference to the Roman and Civil law systems, and practically equivalent to the *real* of English law.
2. Of or pert. to, or arising from, land or landed property; attached to land; as, *prædial* slaves.
prædial servitude. See SERVITUDE, *n.*—**p. tithes.** See TITHE.

præ'di-al'i-ty, pre'di-al'i-ty (prē'dĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being prædial.

‖ **præ'di-um** (prē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* Land; landed property; a tenement of land;—called **præ'di-um rus'ti-cum** (rŭs'tĭ-kŭm) when adapted and used for agricultural or pastoral purposes; **p. ur-ba'num** (ûr-bā'nŭm) when adapted and used for purposes of habitation.
præ'di-um do'mi-nans (dŏm'ĭ-năns). See SERVITUDE, DOMINANT ESTATE.—**p. ser'vi-ens** (sûr'vĭ-ĕnz). See SERVITUDE.

præ-mu'ni-en'tes clause (prē-mū'nĭ-ĕn'tēz). [LL. *præmunientes*, p. pr. pl. See PRÆMUNIRE.] *Law.* A certain clause beginning with the word *præmunientes* in the writ of Edw. I., 1295, for summoning the clergy to Parliament. The writ is still issued, but is not obeyed. Hence, also, **præmunientes writ.**

præ'mu-ni're (prē'mū-nī'rē; prĕm'ū-), *n.* [Short for *præmunire facias*, where *præmunire* is a LL. corruption of L. *præmonere* to forewarn, cite.] *Eng. Law.* A form of writ for prosecuting certain offenses made punishable by forfeiture of property and imprisonment, orig. by outlawry; also, the offense itself, or the penalty for it. The writ was introduced by statute to repress papal encroachments, but later acts extended it to other offenses. Prosecution by writ of præmunire has been long obsolete. Of the many statutes called by the term **Statute of Præmunire,** the chief is 16 Rich. II. (1392), c. 5, forbidding the attempt to enforce papal bulls or provisions.

præ-no'men (prē-nō'mĕn), *n.; pl.* -NOMINA (-nŏm'ĭ-nä). [L.; *præ* + *nomen* name.] Among the ancient Romans, the first name of a person, by which individuals of the same family were distinguished, answering to our *Christian name,* as Caius, Lucius, Marcus, etc. Sometimes extended to other names of this kind.

præ-pos'i-tor (-pŏz'ĭ-tôr), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *praeponere* to

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pow'wow'er (pou'wou'ẽr), *n.* = POWWOW, 1 a. [-ISM.]
pow'wow'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See **POX** (pŏks), *v. t.* To infect with pox; esp. syphilis. *Obs. or Vulgar.*
poy (poi), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *apoi, apui,* a support, prop., staff, F. *appui,* deriv. of *à* to (L. *ad*) + OF. *pui, poi,* hill, L. *podium.*] **1.** A projecting gallery or terrace with a railing, on a house. *Obs.*
2. A pole, as for propelling a boat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
poy, *v. t.* To propel or punt with a poy. *Dial. Eng.*
poy'bird'. Var. of POEBIRD.
poyete. † POET.
poyn. † POIN.
poy-na'do. † PONIARD. [ANT.]
poy'nant, poy'naunt. † POIGN-
poy'nard. † PONIARD.
poynd, poynder. † POIND, POINDER.
poyndfald. † PINFOLD.
poyne. † POIN.
poynette. † POIGNET.
poynt. † POINT.
poynye, *n.* [OF. *poignie, poignée.*] A skirmish. *Obs.*
poysees. Obs. pl. of POSY.
Poy'ser, Mrs. (poi'zẽr). In Geo. Eliot's "Adam Bede," a hard-working, keen-witted farmer's wife.
poyterelle. † POITREL.
poz, *a. & adv.* Positive; positively. *Obs. Colloq.*
poze. † POSE, a cold; POSE, to question. [= POZZUOLANA.]
poz'zuo-lan' (pŏt'swō-län'), *n.*
pp. *Abbr.* Pages; past participle; pianissimo (*Music*).
p.p. *Abbr.* Past participle; percussion primer; per procurationem or procuration; picked ports (*Chartering*); play or pay; postpaid.
P. P. *Abbr.* Parish Priest; Pater Patriæ (L., Father of his Country). [torney.]
p. p. a. *Abbr.* Per power of at-
P. P. C., *or* **p. p. c.** Pour prendre congé (F., to take leave).
P. P. F. S. *Abbr.* Prickly pear frontage selection. *Queensland.*
pph. *Abbr.* Pamphlet.
p. p. i. *Abbr.* Policy proof of interest (*Marine Insurance*).
P. P. I. S. *Abbr.* Prickly pear infested selection. *Queensland.*
p. pr., *or* **ppr.** *Abbr.* Present participle.
p. pro. *Abbr.* Per procuration.
P. P. S., *or* **p. p. s.** *Abbr.* Post postscriptum (L., an additional postscript); prickly pear selection. *Queensland.*
ppt. *Abbr.* Precipitate.
P. P. W. *Abbr.* Public watering place. *Australia.*
P. Q. *Abbr.* Previous question; Province of Quebec.
pr. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Fr.*] a Praseodymium. **b** Propyl.
Pr., *or* **pr.** *Abbr.* Pair or pairs; pounder (as 12-*pr.*); preposition; present; price; Priest; Prince; pronoun; Provençal.
PR. *Abbr.* Preferred;—used on the tape of stock tickers.
P. R., *or* **p. r.** *Abbr.* Parliamentary Reports; Populus Romanus (L., Roman people); Porto Rico; prize ring.
P. R. A. *Abbr.* President of the Royal Academy.
prab'ble (*dial.* prăb'l), *n.* [See BRABBLE.] A quarrel; squabble.—*v. i.* To utter loudly; to chatter. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Prac'rit. Var. of PRAKRIT.
prac'ti-ca-bl. Practicable. *Ref. Sp.* [*n.* See -ISM.]
prac'ti-cal-ism (-tĭ-kăl-ĭz'm), **prac'ti-cal-ist,** *n.* An advocate or adherent of what is practical.
prac'ti-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
prac'ti-cant, *n.* [LL. *practicans,* p.pr.: cf. OF. *practiquant.*] A practitioner. *Rare.*
Practice Court. See BAIL COURT.
prac'ticed-ness, prac'tised-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
prac'tick. † PRACTIC.
‖ **prác'ti-co** (prăk'tē-kō), *n.; pl.* -COS (*Sp.* -kōs). [Sp., lit., experienced, skilled. Cf. PRACTICAL.] A guide. *Sp. Am. & Phil. I.*
prac'ti-cous, *a.* Practical. *Obs.*
prac'ti-cum, *n.* [NL.: cf. G. *praktikum.*] In some colleges and universities, an academic exercise consisting of practical work, as in a laboratory.
practike. † PRACTIC.
practique. † PRACTICE.
prac'tis. Practise. *Ref. Sp.*
prac'ti-sant, *n.* [OF., p. pr.] An agent or confederate in treachery. *Obs.*
prac'tise, prac'tis-er, etc. Vars. of PRACTICE, etc. [tice. *Obs.*]
prac'ti-sie, *n.* Conduct; prac-
practisour. † PRACTICER.
prac'tist. Practised *Ref. Sp.*
prac-ti'tion-al (prăk-tĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Pert. to practice. *Rare.*
prac-ti'tion-er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Action of a mere practitioner; empiricism. *Rare.*
prac'tive (prăk'tĭv), *a.* Doing; active; practical; also, skillful; apt. *Scot. Obs. or R.*
Prac'ya (prăk'yä), *n.* [Skr. *prācya.*] A Prakrit language. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
prad (prăd), *n.* [Cf. D. *paard.*] A horse. *Brit. Slang.*
pra-dha'na (prä-dä'nä; prŭd-hä'nä; 147), *n.* [Skr. *prādhāna.*] *Hindu Philos.* Primary matter.
præ'ab-do'men, præ-ac'e-tab'u-lar, præ-a'nal, præ-ca'va, præ-co'cial, etc. Vars. of PRE-ABDOMEN, etc.
præ-cog'ni-tum (prē-kŏg'nĭ-tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tä). [L., neut. of p. p. of *praecognoscere* to foreknow.] Something known, or that should be known, in order to understand something else.
præ-cor'a-coid, præ-cor'dial, præ-cor'nu, præ-cu'ne-us, etc. Vars. of PRECORACOID, etc.
præ-e'so-phag'e-al. Var. of PREŒSOPHAGEAL.
præ'fect, præ'fec-to'ri-al, etc. Rare vars. of PREFECT, etc.
præ-fec'tus (prē-fĕk'tŭs), *n.* [L.] A prefect.
præ-hal'lux, præ'-ju-di'ci-a-ry, præ-la'bi-um, præ'max-il'la. Vars. of PREHALLUX, etc.
præ-mo'lar. Var. of PREMOLAR.
‖ **præ-mo'ni-tus, præ-mu'ni-tus** (prē-mŏn'ĭ-tŭs, -mū'nĭ-tŭs). [L.] Forewarned, forearmed.
præ'mu-ni're, *v. t.* To prosecute for or convict of præmunire. *R.*
præmunite. † PREMUNITE.
præ-nom'i-nal (prē-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pert. to a prænomen.
præ-pen'dant. † PREPENDANT.
‖ **præ-po'si-tus** (prē-pŏz'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L.] A president; provost.
præ-pos'tor. Var. of PREPOSTOR.
præ-pu'bis. Var. of PREPUBIS.
præer. † PRAIERE, PRAYER.

put before, to set over.] **1.** *Roman & Civil Law.* A person who as principal puts another (called *institor*) in charge of a business or undertaking.
2. Var. of PREPOSITOR.

Præ-se'pe, Præ-sæ'pe (prē-sē'pē), *n.* [L. *praesepe, praesaepe*, prop., a stall, a pen, a fold.] *Astron.* An extended stellar cluster in the constellation Cancer.

præ-tex'ta (prē-tĕks'tȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-TEXTÆ** (-tē). [L. (sc. *toga*), fr. *praetextus*, p. p. of *praetexere* to weave before, to fringe; *prae* + *texere* to weave.] *Rom. Antiq.* A white robe with a purple border worn by a Roman boy before he assumed the toga virilis, or until about the end of his 14th year, and by girls until their marriage. Orig. it was worn by magistrates and some of the priests.

præ'tor, pre'tor (prē'tŏr), *n.* [L. *praetor*, for *praeitor*, fr. *praeire* to go before; *prae* before + *ire* to go.] *Rom. Hist.* A magistrate next to the consul in rank, being attended by six lictors (later two in his judicial capacity in Rome). The prætorship was established in 367–366 B. C., and patricians only were eligible until 337 B. C. From one the number of prætors was increased to 2 in 242 B. C., later gradually to 16. The successor of the original prætor retained jurisdiction in all civil suits between citizens only, and was called ‖ **præ'tor ur-ba'nus** (ûr-bā'nŭs). He had precedence of the second, who had jurisdiction in all cases where either or both parties were peregrines, and was called ‖ **præ'tor pe're-grī'nus** (pĕr'ē-grī'nŭs). Later there was a ‖ **præ'tor æ-ra'ri-i** (ē-ra'rĭ-ī) or **ad æ-ra'ri-um** (-rĭ-ŭm), having fiscal duties; a ‖ **præ'tor tu'te-la'ri-i** (tū'tē-lā'rĭ-ī), having probate duties; etc. From 367 to 227 B. C. the special duties of the prætors were judicial; from 227 to 81 B. C. the prætors were divided into judges and provincial governors; from 81 B. C. down to the Empire each prætor served the first year as a judicial and administrative official and the second as a provincial governor. At first the prætor had jurisdiction only in civil causes, but from about 149 B. C. he acquired criminal jurisdiction. By the exercise of the right to allow an action though not provided for by the law or refusing to allow an action that would strictly lie by the jus civile, and of the right to allow an equitable defense where the law provided no defense, the prætors developed a system of equity, or **prætorian law** (*jus prætorium*). What rules would be observed were announced by exercise of the ‖ **jus edicendi**, or right of making edicts (belonging also to curule ædiles and quæstors; see EDICT, 1). The days on which he might exercise his general powers were ‖ **dies fasti**; those on which he might not pronounce a judgment of *do* (I give), *dico* (I pronounce judgment), or *addico* (I adjudge) were ‖ **dies nefasti.**

præ-to'ri-an, pre-to'ri-an (prē-tō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* [L. *praetorianus, praetorius*: cf. F. *prétorien.*] **1.** Of or pert. to the Roman prætor; exercised by a prætor; specif., of or pert. to, or created by, the prætor's equitable power.
2. [*Usually cap.*] Of, pert. to, or designating, the bodyguard of a Roman emperor.

prætorian, *or* **pretorian, cohort.** *Rom. Hist.* **a** Under the republic, a picked body of troops which formed the guard of a prætor, or of a general in command of an army. **b** [*cap.*] A cohort of the Prætorian Guard. — **p. gate,** *Rom. Antiq.*, that one of the four gates in a camp which opened from before the general's tent directly towards the enemy. — **P. Guard.** *Rom. Hist.* **a** The emperor's bodyguard, instituted by Augustus and consisting at first of 9 and later of 10 cohorts, each of 10 centuries of infantry and 10 squadrons of cavalry, 9,000 or 10,000 soldiers, and temporarily of 16 cohorts. The prætorians came to have great power, making and unmaking emperors. They were suppressed by Constantine in 312. They took their name from the prætorian cohort. **b** A member of the foregoing; a Prætorian. — **p. law.** See PRÆTOR. — **p. testament.** See TESTAMENT.

præ-to'ri-an, pre-to'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A person of prætorian rank, as an ex-prætor.
2. [*cap.*] A soldier of the Prætorian Guard.

prag-mat'ic (prăg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pragmaticus* busy, active, skilled in business, especially in law and state affairs, systematic, Gr. πραγματικός, fr. πρᾶγμα a thing done, business, fr. πράσσειν to do: cf. F. *pragmatique.* Cf. PRACTICAL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the affairs of a community or state; — only in *pragmatic sanction* (see below).
2. Busy, esp. in an objectionable way; officious; meddling.
3 Stiff in one's opinion; conceited; opinionated; dogmatic.
4. Practical; matter-of-fact.
5. Dealing with events so as to show their interconnection. "*Pragmatic* history." *Sir W. Hamilton.*
6. *Philos.* **a** With Kant, prescribing the means necessary to attainment of happiness. **b** Of or pert. to pragmatism; dealing with practical values or consequences.

pragmatic anthropology, *Kantianism*, practical ethics. — **p. sanction.** *Law.* **a** During the Byzantine Empire, an imperial constitution or decree answering a request or petition of a college, municipality, or other public body, concerning its public affairs. **b** Hence, a solemn decree issued by the head of a state on a weighty matter and having the force of a fundamental law, as, in European history, that issued by Charles VII. of France, A. D. 1438, or that issued by Charles VI. of Germany, A. D. 1724.

prag-mat'ic, *n.* **1.** A pragmatic sanction.
2. One skilled in affairs or business; hence, an agent. *Obs.*
3. An officiously busy person; a meddler; busybody; also, an opinionated or conceited person.
4. In the Byzantine Empire, one of a class of men learned in the law who acted as counsel to advocates and others.

prag-mat'i-cal (prăg-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** = PRAGMATIC, 1. *R.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with, the practice or the practical side of anything; practical; matter-of-fact.
Low, *pragmatical*, earthly views of the gospel. *Hare.*
3. Of, pert. to, or experienced in, business or affairs; active; busy; businesslike; energetic; skilled. *Obs. or R.*
We cannot always be contemplative, diligent, or *pragmatical*, abroad; but have need of some delightful intermissions. *Milton*
4. Busy in an objectionable way; forward; officious; meddlesome; also, conceited; dogmatic. *Now Rare.*
The fellow grew so *pragmatical* that he took upon him the government of my whole family. *Arbuthnot.*
5. *Philos.* = PRAGMATIC, 6 **b.**
Syn. — See OFFICIOUS.

prag-mat'i-cism (-măt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Pragmaticalness.
2. *Philos.* The doctrine that one's conception of the effects that might conceivably have the practical bearings an object is regarded as having, constitutes the whole of one's conception of that object; — the form of pragmatism advocated by C. S. Peirce.

prag'ma-tism (prăg'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Pragmatic quality or state; as: **a** Officiousness or an instance of it; dogmatism; also, practicality; matter-of-factness. **b** In history and literature, the pragmatic, or philosophical, method. *Obs.*
2. *Philos.* The doctrine that the whole meaning of a conception is to be sought in its practical consequences, and that the purpose of thinking is to develop beliefs which shall serve as general principles of conduct.

prag'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who is pragmatic; as: **a** A busybody. **b** An adherent of pragmatism.

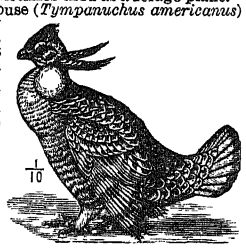
prag'ma-tis'tic (-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to pragmatism.

prag'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t.*; **-TIZED** (-tīzd); **-TIZ'ING** (-tīz'ĭng). To consider, represent, or embody (something unreal) as fact; to materialize; rationalize.— **prag'ma-tiz'er** (-ēr), *n.*

prai'rie (prā'rĭ; prâr'ĭ; 115, 277), *n.* [F., an extensive meadow, OF. *praerie*, LL. *prataria*, fr. L. *pratum* a meadow.] A meadow or tract of grassland; specif.: **a** An extensive tract of level or rolling land in the Mississippi Valley, characterized in general by a deep fertile soil, and, except where cultivated, by a covering of coarse grass without trees. The lack of forests has been attributed both to the compactness of the soil and to Indian fires. **b** Less correctly, one of the plateaus into which the prairies proper merge on the west, whose treeless state is due to dryness. **c** A low, sandy, grass-grown tract in the Florida pine woods.

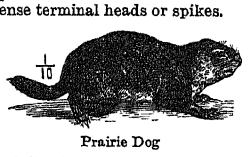
prairie bean. A wild bean (*Phaseolus retusus*) of the western United States, sometimes used as a forage plant.

prairie chicken. **a** A grouse (*Tympanuchus americanus*) of the Mississippi Valley from Manitoba to Texas. It has the upper part streaked and spotted with rufous and black and the under parts white evenly barred with blackish. On each side of the neck is a patch of bare inflatable skin. It is an important game bird. A smaller species (*T. pallidicinctus*), the **lesser prairie chicken,** occurs in western Texas. Cf. HEATH HEN. **b** Loosely, the sharp-tailed grouse.


Prairie Chicken (*Tympanuchus americanus*)

prairie clover. Any fabaceous plant of the genus *Petalostemon*, having small rosy or white flowers in dense terminal heads or spikes.

prairie dog. An American burrowing rodent of the genus *Cynomys*, allied to the spermophiles and marmots; esp., the species *C. ludovicianus* of the Great Plains from Montana to northern Mexico. The color is plain grayish or reddish buff with a black tip to the tail. Prairie dogs live in large colonies, often called *towns* or *villages*, throwing up a mound of earth at the mouth of each burrow, and damage grazing land by eating the grass.


Prairie Dog

prairie falcon. A falcon (*Falco*, or *Hierofalco, mexicanus* of the western United States and Mexico, similar to the Old World lanner. It is about 18 inches long, pale grayish brown above, and white streaked with brown below.

prairie itch. *Med.* An affection of the skin attended with intense itching, observed in the northern and western United States, esp. among lumbermen and farmers, and usually due to coarse underclothing.

prairie June grass. A grass of the prairie region (*Koeleria cristata*). *U. S.*

prairie lily. An erect-flowered lily (*Lilium umbellatum*) of the western United States.

prairie plover. **a** The upland plover. **b** The golden plover. **c** The mountain plover.

prairie rattlesnake. Any of several rattlesnakes that occur in the prairie regions of the United States, esp. *Crotalus confluentus*, a rather small and slender species with dark blotches above, or *Sistrurus catenatus*, a small species which frequents wet places.


Prairie Falcon.

prairie rocket. Any of several western American species of *Cheiranthus* having large yellow flowers.

prairie rose. A climbing rose (*Rosa setigera*) of the central United States. It has usually trifoliolate leaves and large deep pink flowers. Several cultivated varieties, notably the Baltimore Belle, have originated from this species.

prairie schooner. A long canvas-covered wagon used esp. by emigrants crossing the prairies. *Colloq., U. S.*

prairie squirrel. Any of certain spermophiles of the prairies of western North America, as *Citellus franklini, C. tridecemlineatus*, and *C. richardsoni.*

prairie warbler. A small warbler (*Dendroica discolor*) of eastern North America. The back is olive-green spotted with rufous, the under parts yellow, and the sides of the head and body are streaked with black.

prairie wolf. A coyote.

praise (prāz), *v. t.*; **PRAISED** (prāzd); **PRAIS'ING** (prāz'ĭng). [ME. *preisen*, OF. *preisier* (later *prisier*, F. *priser*), L. *pretiare* to prize, fr. *pretium* price. See PRICE, *n.*; cf. APPRECIATE, PRAISE, *n.*, PRIZE, *v.*] **1.** To value; to appraise; also, to esteem; value; prize. *Obs. Piers Plowman.*
2. To express approbation of; to laud; extol; commend; applaud. "I *praise* well thy wit." *Chaucer.*
3. To win or gain praise or commendation for. *Obs.*
4. Specif., of God or a god, to glorify by homage and ascription of perfections or excellent works, esp. in song; to laud; magnify; — applied esp. to the Divine Being.
Praise ye him, all his angels . . . all his hosts! *Ps.* cxlviii. 2.
Syn. — Commend, eulogize, celebrate, glorify, magnify.

praise, *n.* [From the v. See PRAISE, *v.*; cf. PRICE.]
1. Act of praising, or state of being praised; commendation for worth or excellence; approval expressed; honor rendered because of excellence or worth; laudation.
2. Specif.: The act of glorifying or extolling God or a god; worship, esp. worship by song, in distinction from prayer and other acts; as, a service of *praise.*
3. The object, subject, ground, or reason of praise. *Archaic.*
He is thy *praise*, and he is thy God. *Deut.* x. 21.
Syn. — Encomium, honor, eulogy, panegyric, plaudit, applause, acclaim, eclat, commendation, laudation.

praise'ful (prāz'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Praiseworthy; laudable. *Obs.*
2. Full of, abounding in, or giving, praise; laudatory.
— **praise'ful-ly,** *n.* — **praise'ful-ness,** *n.*

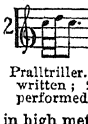
prais'er (prāz'ẽr), *n.* One who praises; as: **a** An appraiser. *Obs.* **b** A lauder; eulogist. **c** A worshiper.

praise'wor'thy (prāz'wûr'thĭ), *a.* Worthy of praise or applause; commendable; laudable. *Arbuthnot.*

Pra'krit (prä'krĭt), *n.* [Skr. *prākṛta* original, natural, usual, common, vulgar.] The Aryan vernacular dialects of India as distinguished from Sanskrit; also, any one of these dialects. Three stages of Prakrit are: the *Primary*, including Pali and other vernaculars developed from Vedic Aryan as early as 250 B. C.; the *Secondary*, or medieval Aryan vernaculars of India; and the *Tertiary*, or modern vernaculars, developed from the latter, approximately since the 10th century. *Prakrit* is commonly restricted to the Secondary Prakrits. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

pra'line (prä'lēn). [F.] A confection of nut kernels, usually of almonds, roasted in boiling sugar until brown and crisp. Sometimes, any of various other confections, as a cake of brown sugar containing pecan meats.

‖ **prall'tril'ler** (prăl'trĭl'ẽr), *n.*; *G. pl.* **-TRILLER.** [G.] *Music.* A melodic embellishment consisting of the quick alternation of a principal tone with an auxiliary tone above it, usually the next of the scale; — called also the *inverted mordent.*


Prall triller. 1 As written; 2 As performed.

prance (prȧns), *v. i.*; **PRANCED** (prȧnst); **PRANC'ING** (prȧn'sĭng). [ME. *prauncen*; possibly akin to *prank*, v. t. Cf. PRANK to caper.] **1.** To spring or bound from the hind legs, or move by so doing, as a horse in high mettle.
Prancing, advancing with both hind feet nearly simultaneously and alternately with one fore foot.
Stillman (*The Horse in Motion*).
2. To ride on a prancing horse; to ride gayly or proudly.
3. To walk with ostentation or parade; to swagger.
4. To dance; to caper. *Obs. or Colloq.*

prance, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to prance. *Harper's Mag.*
2. To affect in some way by prancing. *Rare.*

prance, *n.* Act of prancing; a prancing movement.

pranc'er (prȧn'sẽr), *n.* One that prances; specif.: **a** A horse. *Thieves' Cant & Slang.* **b** A mettlesome horse. **c** A mounted robber or highwayman. *Slang. Obs.* **d** One who rides a prancing horse. **e** A dancer; caperer.

pran'di-al (prăn'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *prandium* a repast.] Of or pert. to a repast, esp. dinner. *Affected or Humorous.*

prank (prăŋk), *v. t.*; **PRANKED** (prăŋkt); **PRANK'ING.** [Cf. D. *pronken* to shine, to make a show, G. *prunken*, Dan. *prunke*, Sw. *prunka*, D. *pronk* display, G. *prunk*, and E. PRINK.] **1.** To adorn in a gay or showy manner; to dress or equip ostentatiously; fig., to dress up; — often followed by *up*; as, to *prank* up the body. Cf. PRINK. *Spenser.*
2. To adorn; deck; spangle.

prank, *v. i.* To make ostentatious show. *M. Arnold.*

prank, *n.* [Perh. orig. a thing done to show off. Cf. PRANK to adorn.] A gay or sportive action; a ludicrous, merry, mischievous, or, formerly, malicious, trick; a caper; a frolic; also, *Obs.*, a trick or spell of conjury or magic.
His *pranks* have been too broad to bear with. *Shak.*

præ-scu'tum. Var. of PRESCUTUM.
præsence † PRESENCE.
‖ **præ'ses** (prē'sēz), *n.* [L.] President.
præsidy. † PRESIDY.
præ-ster'num, præ-sto'mi-um, præ'sys-tol'ic, præ'ter- (prē'tẽr-). Vars. of PRESTERNUM, etc.
Præ-to'res (prē-tō'rēz; 201), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRÆTOR.] *Zoöl.* A group including the satyr butterflies.
præ-to'ri-al, pre-to'ri-al (-rĭ-ăl), *a.* Prætorian. [See -ISM.]
præ-to'ri-an-ism (-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.*
‖ **præ-to'ri-um, pre-to'ri-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [L. *praetorium*, fr *praetor.*] *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A general's tent in a camp; hence, a council of war, because held in the general's tent. **b** The official residence of a governor; hence, a palace; a splendid country seat. [See -SHIP.]
præ'tor-ship, pre'tor-ship, *n.*
præ'to-ry. † PRETORY.
præ-zyg'a-poph'y-sis. Var. of PREZYGAPOPHYSIS.

prages, *n. pl.* Spears or darts; also (prob.), spikes. *Obs*
pragge, *v. t.* To fill *Obs.*
prag-mat'i-ca (prăg-măt'ĭ-kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ICÆ** (-sē). [L. *pragmatica sanctio* (or *jussio*, etc.): cf. Sp. *pragmática*, It. *prammatica*, formerly also *pragmatica.*] A pragmatic sanction.
prag-mat'i-cal-i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pragmatical quality.
prag-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PRAGMATIC, PRAGMATICAL. [-NESS.]
prag-mat'i-cal-ness, *n.* See **prahm** (prȧm). Var. of PRAAM
pra'hu (prä'hōō; prä'ōō). Var. of PROA.
prai. † PRAY, PREY.
praiere. † PRAYER.
praiere, *n.* [OF.] Meadow. *Obs.*
praire. † PRAYER.
Prai'ri-al (prā'rĭ-ăl; prē'rē-ăl'), *n.* [F., fr. *prairie* meadow.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.
prairie antelope. Pronghorn.
prairie apple. Indian breadroot.
prairie breaker. A light strong plow turning a flat furrow, esp. adapted for use on prairies.
prairie burdock. The rosinweed *Silphium terebinthinaceum.*
prai'ried (prā'rĭd; prâr'ĭd), *a.* Having prairies.
prairie dock. Prairie burdock.
prai'rie-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
prairie fowl. Prairie chicken.
prairie fox. Kit fox.
prairie goose. Hutchins's goose. *Texas.*
prairie grass a In the United States, any of several grasses found on the prairies, as *Sporobolus asper, Sporobolus cryptandrus*, and *Eatonia obtusata* b In Australia, a brome grass (*Bromus unioloides*), introduced from the United States. See RESCUE GRASS.
prairie grouse. Prairie chicken.
prairie hare. The white-tailed jack rabbit. See JACK RABBIT.
prairie hen. Prairie chicken.
prairie indigo. A white-flowered wild indigo (*Baptisia alba*) of the western United States.
prairie marmot. A prairie dog.
prairie pigeon. **a** The upland plover. **b** The golden plover.
prairie plow *or* **plough.** = PRAIRIE BREAKER. [root.]
prairie potato. Indian breadroot.
prairie renovator. A kind of harrow for breaking up matted prairie vegetation. [*Colloq.*]
prairie ship. Prairie schooner.
Prairie State. The State of Illinois; — a nickname. [root.]
prairie turnip. Indian breadroot.
prairie type. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*
prairie wagon. A prairie schooner.
prairie willow. The dwarf willow *Salix humilis. U. S.*
prai-ril'lon (prā-rĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Dim. fr. F *prairie.*] A small prairie *Now Rare.*
prais. † PRESS.
prais'a-ble (prā'z'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Praiseworthy. — **prais'a-bleness,** *n.* — **prais'a-bly,** *adv. All Rare.*
praisant. † PRESENT.
praise'less, *a.* See -LESS.
praise meeting. A religious service mainly of song. *Local, U. S.*
praise'ment, *n.* Appraisement. *Obs.*
praise'wor'thi-ly (prāz'wûr'thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PRAISEWORTHY.
praise'wor'thi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
prais'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRAISE. — **prais'ing-ly,** *adv.*
prait. † PRAYED.
Pra-ja'pa-ti (prä-jä'pȧ-tē), *n.* [Skr. *prajāpati*, lit., lord of creation.] See PITRI b.
Praj'na (prŭj'nä), *n.* [Skr. *prajñā.*] *Buddhism.* Supreme knowledge or wisdom, personified [*cap.*] as the primordial female energy. (Cf. ADI-BUDDHA.)
pra'kri-ti (prŭk'rĭ-tē), *n.* [Skr. *prakṛti.*] *Hindu Philos.* Potential matter; matter which exists only conditionally, or as a material cause, making nature possible when united with the efficient cause, which is *Purusha* [Skr., man], the Ego or Man.
Pra-krit'ic (prȧ-krĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Prakrit.
Pra'krit-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
praktike. † PRACTICE.
Pra'la-ya (prŭl'ȧ-yȧ), *n.* [Skr., end, destruction.] *Hindu Philos.* The period of reabsorption or rest. See YUGA.
pram (prăm). Var. of PRAAM.
pram (prăm), *n.* *Colloq. or Vulgar, Eng.* **1.** Short for PERAMBULATOR, baby carriage.
2. A milkman's hand cart.
prame (prām). Var. of PRAAM.
Pram'ni-an (prăm'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Prammium* (sc. *vinum*), Gr. Πράμνιος (sc. οἶνος).] *Antiq.* Designating a wine obtained from the vicinity of Smyrna.
pra'na (prä'nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *prāna* breath, breath of life.] *Theos.* Life principle.
prance'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
pranc'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRANCE. — **pranc'ing-ly,** *adv.*
pran'come, *n.* [Cf. PRANK.] Prob., prank; trick. *Obs.* [DIAL.]
pran'di-al-ly, *adv.* of PRANDIAL.
prane. † PRAWN, fish.
prang. † PRONG.
pran'gle, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *prangen.*] To squeeze. *Obs.*
prank, *a.* [Cf. PRANK to adorn.] Dressed up; smart. *Obs.*

prank'er (prăŋk'ẽr), *n. Obs.* **1.** One that prances; specif.: **a** A horse. *Thieves' Cant.* **b** A dancer; caperer. **2.** A prancing movement.

prank'ish, *a.* Full of pranks; frolicsome; of the nature of a prank. — **prank'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **prank'ish-ness**, *n.*

pran'kle (prăŋ'k'l), *v. i.* [From PRANK to prance.] To prance or caper lightly. *Irving*

prase (prāz), *n.* [L. *prasius*, fr. Gr. πράσιος of a leek-green, fr. Gr. πράσον a leek: cf. F. *prase.*] *Min.* A variety of cryptocrystalline quartz, translucent and leek-green.

pra'se-o- (prā'sē-ō-; prā'zē-ō-). [Gr. πράσιος leek-green, green, fr. πράσον a leek.] Combining form signifying *green*, and used specif., *Chem.*, in naming certain *complex green crystalline cobalt compounds;* as, *praseo*-cobaltic chloride, $Co_2(NH_3)_8Cl_6{\cdot}2H_2O$. See COBALTAMMINE.

pra'se-o-dym'i-um (-dĭm'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*praseo-* + *didymium.*] *Chem.* A rare metallic element, one of the constituents of didymium; — so called from the green color of its salts. Symbol, *Ps;* at. wt., 140.6. See NEODYMIUM.

pra'sine (prā'zĭn), *a.* [L. *prasinus*, Gr. πράσινος, fr. πράσον a leek.] Having the green color of a leek. *Rare.*

prate (prāt), *v. i.;* PRAT'ED (prāt'ĕd); PRAT'ING (prāt'ĭng). [Akin to LG. & D. *praten*, Dan. *prate*, Sw. & Icel. *prata.*] **1.** To talk, esp. much and to little purpose; to be loquacious; to chatter; to speak foolishly; to babble; to tell tales; formerly, to speak boastingly or maliciously.

And make a fool presume to *prate* of love. *Dryden.*

2. a To give tongue; — said of hounds. *Obs.* **b** To cluck; — said of hens. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See CHAT.

prate, *v. t.* To utter foolishly; to chatter; babble.

What nonsense would the fool, thy master, *prate. Dryden.*

prate, *n.* [Akin to LG. & D. *praat*, Sw. *prat.*] Act of prating; talking or talk to little purpose; trifling talk; unmeaning or idle loquacity; chatter.

prat'er (prāt'ẽr), *n.* One who prates. *Shak.*

prat'in-cole (prăt'ĭŋ-kōl; prā'tĭn-), *n.* [L. *pratum* meadow + *incola* inhabitant.] Any limicoline bird of the genus *Glareola*, esp. the common species (*G. pratincola*) of parts of Europe and Asia, and Africa. The upper parts are light brown, the throat buff bordered by a black line, the breast brownish, and the abdomen white.



Pratincole (*Glareola pratincola*). 1/9

prat'ique (prăt'ĭk; *F.* prà'tēk'), *n.* [F., prop., practice; cf. It. *pratica*, Sp. *práctica;* all fr. LL. *practica*, Gr. πρακτική, fr. πρακτικός practical. See PRACTICAL; cf. PRACTICE.] *Com.* Permission or liberty to hold intercourse given to a ship after compliance with quarantine regulations or on presenting a clean bill of health.

prat'tle (prăt'l), *v. i. & t.;* -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *prate.*] To talk or say much and idly; to prate; esp., to talk or say lightly and artlessly, like a child; to babble.

Syn. — See CHAT.

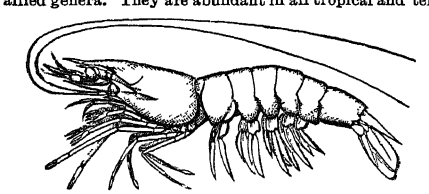
prat'tle, *n.* Trifling or childish talk or chatter; empty talk; loquacity on trivial subjects; prate; babble.

Mere *prattle*, without practice *Shak.*

prat'tler (prăt'lẽr), *n.* One who prattles, esp. a child.

prav'i-ty (prăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pravitas*, fr. *pravus* crooked, perverse.] **1.** Depravity. "The *pravity* of the will." *South.* **2.** Corruption or foulness; badness. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Crookedness; deformity. *Obs. & R.*

prawn (prôn), *n.* [ME. *prane*, of unknown origin.] Any of numerous shrimplike, decapod crustaceans having slender legs, long antennæ, a large, strong, compressed abdomen, and a prominent, serrated rostrum. They mostly belong to *Pandalus*, *Penæus*, *Palæmon*, *Palæmonetes*, and allied genera. They are abundant in all tropical and temperate regions, both in fresh and salt water, and are extensively used as food. The common species of Europe and America range in length from one to six inches, but in the tropics some attain a length of nearly two feet. Often, also, one of the larger shrimps.



Prawn (*Penæus setiferus*). (½)

prax'is (prăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρᾶξις, fr. πράσσειν to do. Cf. PRACTICE.] **1.** Action; practice; specif.: **a** Exercise or practice of an art, science, or technical occupation; — opp. to *theory.* **b** Habit; custom; conduct; moral action. **2.** An example or form of exercise, or a collection of such examples, for practice, as in grammar; a means for practice or exercise; a practical example or model.

Prax-it'e-le'an (prăk-sĭt'ē-lē'ăn), *a.* [Gr. Πραξιτελειος.] Of, pert. to, or in the style of, Praxiteles, a sculptor of the Second Attic school, renowned as the maker of independent statues, esp. of the female form. Cf. HERMES.

pray (prā), *v. t.;* PRAYED (prād); PRAY'ING. [ME. *preien*, OF. *preier*, F. *prier*, L. *precari*, fr. *prex*, *precis*, a prayer, a request; akin to Skr. *prach* to ask, AS. *frignan*, *frīnan*, *fricgan*, G. *fragen*, Goth. *fraihnan.* Cf. DEPRECATE, IMPRECATE, PRECARIOUS.] **1.** To entreat; implore. *Archaic.*

We *pray* you . . . be ye reconciled to God. 2 *Cor.* v. 20.

2. To ask or entreat to come; to invite. *Obs. Hoccleve.*

3. To ask earnestly for; to supplicate for; entreat; crave.

I know not how to *pray* your patience. *Shak.*

4. To effect, accomplish, put, or bring, by praying; as, to *pray* a soul out of purgatory. *Milman.*

Syn. — Entreat, beg, implore, invoke, beseech, petition.

pray, *v. i.* To make request with earnestness or zeal, as for something desired; to make entreaty or supplication; to offer prayer to a deity or divine being as a religious act; specif., to address the Supreme Being with adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving.

I pray, *or* now, by ellipsis, **Pray,** I beg; I request; I entreat you; — used in asking a question, making a request, introducing a petition, etc.; as, *Pray*, allow me to go. — **to p. in aid,** *or* **to p. aid,** *Eng. Law*, to claim or call in aid. See AID, 2.

pray'a (prī'ă), *n.* [Pg. *praia*, lit., shore, fr. L. *plaga* region.] An embanked drive or promenade along a shore or river bank, as in some places in India; an esplanade.

pray'er (prā'ẽr), *n.* One who prays; a supplicant.

prayer (prâr), *n.* [ME. *preiere*, OF. *preiere*, F. *prière*, fr. LL. *precaria*, L. *precarius* got by prayer, fr. *precari* to pray. See PRAY, *v. i.*] **1.** Act or practice of praying; beseeching; earnest request or entreaty; petition; supplication. **2.** Act of addressing supplication to a divinity or object of worship or veneration, esp. to God; the offering of adoration, confession, supplication, thanksgiving, etc., to the Supreme Being; as, public *prayer;* secret *prayer.* **3.** The form of words used in praying; a formula of supplication; an expressed petition; esp., a supplication addressed to God; as, a written *prayer.* **4.** Often in *pl.* A form of religious service or worship for public or common use, consisting largely of prayers; as, Morning or Evening *Prayer;* he never attended *prayers.* **5.** That prayed for; specif., that part of a petition or memorial, as to a legislature, that specifies the thing desired.

Syn. — PRAYER, PETITION, SUIT, APPEAL. A PRAYER is an earnest entreaty or supplication addressed (esp.) to God, or to a person or body invested with power or authority; PETITION is often synonymous with *prayer;* the word also denotes a single clause of a prayer, or a formal request — in which (often) a number are associated — directed to some authority; a SUIT (as here compared) is a more or less humble or deferential petition, esp. to one in high station; an APPEAL is an earnest call, esp. for help or support. See BEG.

prayer in aid. *Eng. Law.* = AID PRAYER. — **p. of humble access.** = ACCESS, 7 c. — **P. of Manasses.** See OLD TESTAMENT.

prayer book. 1. A book containing devotional prayers; specif. [*usually cap.*], the Book of Common Prayer. **2.** *Naut.* A narrow piece of holystone used in the hand to scrub crevices in the deck. Cf. BIBLE, 8. *Slang.*

prayer'ful (prâr'fo͝ol), *a.* Given to prayer; devout; characterized by, or indicative of, prayer; devotional. — **prayer'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **prayer'ful-ness**, *n.*

prayer'less (prâr'lĕs), *a.* Not using prayer; without prayer. — **prayer'less-ly**, *adv.* — **prayer'less-ness**, *n.*

prayer meeting. A meeting or gathering for prayer to God, esp. one in which several or all offer prayer.

prayer stick. An inscribed or symbolic stick designed as a devotional offering.

prayer wheel. A wheel or drum inscribed with prayers which are deemed efficacious when the wheel turns. They are characteristic of Tibet and Mongolia.

pre- (prē-; prĕ-). Also, rarely, **præ-**. [L. *prae*, adv. & prep., before, akin to *pro*, and to E. *for*, prep.: cf. F. *pré-*. Cf. PRO-, PRIOR.] A prefix denoting *priority* (of time, place, or rank), occurring, esp. in words from the Latin, and also freely combined with English words of Latin or other origin. *Pre-* is used: **1.** With adverbial or attributive force: **a** Denoting *priority of time*, in the sense of *before*, *previously* or *previous*, *fore-;* as in *prejudge*, to judge beforehand; *preënact*; *preavowal*, previous avowal; *preëxistence.* **b** Denoting *priority of place*, in the sense of *in front*, *anterior*, *fore-*, chiefly with adjectives and nouns in scientific terminology; as in *pre*cerebral, *pre*abdomen, *pre*forceps. **c** Denoting *priority of rank or degree*, in the sense of *greater*, *surpassing*, etc.; as in *preëminent*, *preponderate*, *preëxcellence*; — rarely an English formative. **d** Intensively, *very*, *exceedingly;* as, *prepotent. Rare.* **2.** With prepositional force, entering into nouns in attributive constructions, or adjectives formed as if by parasynthesis on a preposition and noun, and denoting: *Prior to*, or *preceding*, *in time* or *place* (the person, place, or thing denoted or implied by the second element); as, *Pre*-Cambrian, *pre*-Victorian, *prevertebral*, *preoccipital*; *pre*-Islamic.

☞ The reference "See PRE-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *pre-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

preach (prēch), *v. i.;* PREACHED (prēcht); PREACH'ING. [ME. *prechen*, OF. *preechier*, *prechier*, F. *prêcher*, fr. L. *praedicare* to cry in public, to proclaim; *prae* before + *dicare* to make known, *dicere* to say. See DICTION; cf. PREDICATE, PREDICT.] **1.** To proclaim tidings; specif., to proclaim the gospel; to discourse publicly on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture; to deliver a sermon.

How shall they *preach*, except they be sent? *Rom.* x. 15.

From that time Jesus began to *preach. Matt.* iv. 17.

2. To give serious advice, esp. on morals or religion; to discourse in the manner of a preacher; — now usually with implication of officiousness or tediousness.

preach, *v. t.* **1.** To proclaim by public discourse; to utter in a sermon or a formal religious harangue.

That Cristes gospel truly wolde *preche. Chaucer.*

To *preach* good tidings unto the meek. *Is.* lxi. 1.

2. To inculcate in public discourse; to urge earnestly by public teaching; to advocate earnestly. *Ps.* xl. 9.

My master *preaches* patience to him. *Shak.*

3. To deliver or pronounce; as, to *preach* a sermon. **4.** To teach, instruct, or inform, by preaching. *Obs.* **5.** To bring, put, affect, or effect, by preaching.

Preach me not out of my possessions. *Marlowe.*

to preach down, to decry, oppose, silence, repress, or humiliate, by preaching. — **to p. up,** to exalt, extol, or commend, by preaching; as, *to preach up* equality.

preach, *n.* [Cf. F. *prêche*, fr. *prêcher.* See PREACH, *v.*] Preaching; religious discourse. *Obs. or Colloq. Hooker.*

preach'er (prēch'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *prechour*, OF. *preechieor*, F. *prêcheur*, L. *praedicator.*] One who preaches; specif.: **a** One who discourses publicly on religious subjects; one whose function is to preach sermons; a minister. **b** One who inculcates anything earnestly; an earnest exhorter. "No *preacher* is listened to but Time." *Swift.* **c** A preaching friar. *Obs.* **d** [*cap.*] The author of, or speaker in, the Book of Ecclesiastes; also, the book itself.

preach'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PREACH. Hence: *n.* Act or art of a preacher; also, a sermon; a public religious service. **preaching cross,** a cross, sometimes surmounting a pulpit, erected out of doors at a preaching place. — **p. friar.** See DOMINICAN, *n.* — **P. of Peter.** See APOCRYPHA, 2.

preach'ment (prēch'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *preechement.* Cf. PREDICAMENT.] A preaching, or that which is preached; a sermon; exhortation; esp., a tedious or unwelcome exhortation or discourse; a religious harangue; a homily. *Shak.*

pre'a-dam'ic (prē'ă-dăm'ĭk), *a.* Prior to Adam.

pre-ad'am-ite (prē-ăd'ăm-ĭt), *n.* [Cf. F. *préadamite.*] **1.** An inhabitant of the earth before Adam. **2.** One who holds that men existed before Adam. *Obs.*

pre'ad-mis'sion (prē'ăd-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Lit., previous admission; specif., *Engin.*, admission, as of steam, to the engine cylinder before the back stroke is completed, thus increasing the cushioning.

pre'am'ble (prē'ăm'b'l), *n.* [LL. *praeambulum*, fr. L. *praeambulus* walking before, fr. *praeambulare* to walk before; *prae* before + *ambulare* to walk: cf. F. *préambule.* See AMBLE.] **1.** An introductory portion; an introduction or preface, as to a book, document, etc.; specif., the introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law or is used for other explanatory purposes, as to recite facts knowledge of which is necessary to an understanding of the law, to define or limit the meanings of words used in the law, etc. It may explain ambiguity in the law, but cannot modify the meaning of what is plain and certain (Sussex Peerage Case, 11 *Cl. & F.* 143 (H. of L.)). It usually begins with "Whereas." **2.** An introductory fact or circumstance; a preliminary; esp., one that gives indication of what is to follow; a presage.

Syn. — See PREFACE.

pre'am'ble (prē'ăm'b'l; prĕ-ăm'b'l), *v. i.;* PRE'AM'BLED (-b'ld); PRE'AM'BLING. [L. *praeambulare* to walk before.] **1.** To walk or go before; to precede. *Obs. or R. H. Brooke.* **2.** To make a preamble; to preface.

pre'am'ble, *v. t.* **1.** [See PREAMBLE, *v. i.*] To perambulate beforehand. *Rare.* **2.** [From PREAMBLE, *n.*] **a** To deliver as, or state in, a preamble. *Rare.* **b** To make a preamble to; to preface.

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prank, *v. i.* To play pranks; to frolic. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

prank (*dial.* prăŋk), *v. t.* [Perh. same as *prank* to adorn.] To prance. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

prank'ful, *a.* Full of pranks; frolicsome. — **prank'ful-ness,** *n.*

prank'ing-ly, *adv.* Ostentatiously. *Obs.*

prank'some (prăŋk'sŭm), *a.* Prankish. — **prank'some-ness,** *n.*

prankt. Var. of *pranked*, pret. & p. p. of PRANK. [to, pranks.]

prank'y, *a.* Full of, or inclined

pransawte, *n.* [Cf. PRANCE, and Berh. F. *saut* a leap, jump, or OF. *prinsautier* precipitate, presumptuous.] Prob., prancing; showing off. *Obs.*

prao (prou). Var. of PROA.

prase. † PRAISE.

pra'se-o-lite', *n.* [*praseo-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A green alteration product of iolite.

pra'sine (prā'zĭn), *n.* [See PRASINE, *a.*] *Obs. or R.* A kind of green mineral; specif.: **a** A precious stone, prob. emerald. **b** A kind of earth, chalk, or verdigris. [PRASINE.

pras'i-nous (prăz'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* = **prasne.** † PRASINE.

pra'soid (prā'zoid), *a.* [*prase* + *-oid.*] *Min.* Resembling prase.

pra'son, *n.* [Gr. πράσον a leek.] A leek; also, a leeklike seaweed. *Obs.* [ning; canny. *Obs.*

prat, *a.* [See PRAT trick.] Cun-

prat (prăt), *n.* Buttock; — chiefly in *pl. Cant.*

prat, *n.* [AS. *prætt.*] A trick; a roguish prank. *Obs. or Scot.*

prat, *v. i.* [Cf. PRAT a trick.] To play tricks. *Obs. Scot.*

pra'tal (prā'tăl), *a.* [L. *pratum* meadow.] Growing or living in meadows [conceited. *Obs.*

prat'chant, *a.* Swaggering; **prate'ful,** *a.* Given to prating.

prately. † PRETTILY.

prate'ment, *n.* A prating. *Rare.*

pra-ten'si-an (prā-tĕn'sĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *pratensis.*] Pratal. *Rare.*

prater. † PRESTER. [*Cant.*]

prate'roast', *n.* A prater. *Obs.*

pratt. † PRETTY.

prat'ic, -ick, -ik. † PRACTIC, PRATIQUE. [of POTATO.

pra'tie (prā'tĭ). Dial. corrupt.

pratili, pratilich. † PRETTILY.

prat'i-lo'ma (prăt'ĭ-lō'mă), *n.* [Skr. *pratilōma.*] *Hindu Law.* Lit., against the hair; — said of marriages between men of one class and women of a higher class, such marriages being generally considered unnatural; — opposed to *anuloma.*

Pra-tin'co-la (prā-tĭŋ'kō-lă), *n.* [NL. See PRATINCOLE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Old World birds including the whinchat, stonechat, and allied species.

prat'ing (prāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRATE. — **prat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

prat'l, prat'ld, prat'ler. Prattle, etc. *Ref. Sp.*

pratticke. † PRATIQUE.

prat'tik. † PRACTIC. [trick.]

prat'tis. Obs. pl. of PRAT, a

prat'tle-ment, *n.* Prattle. *Rare.*

prat'tling (prăt'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRATTLE. — **prattling parnel.** = LONDON PRIDE a. *Obs.*

prat'tly (-lĭ), *a.* Full of prattle.

Pratt truss (prăt). See TRUSS, *n.*

prat'ty. Obs. or dial. var. of PRETTY. [PROA.

pra'u (prä'o͞); prou). Var. of

prauncen. † PRANCE.

prave (prāv), *a.* [L. *pravus.*] *Obs.* a Depraved. b Deleterious.

prave'ly, *adv.* Wickedly. *Obs.*

pravilege, *n.* [L. *pravilegium*, fr. L. *pravus* bad, in imitation of *privilegium* (cf. PRIVILEGE).] An evil law. *Obs.*

prav'ous (prāv'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pravus.*] Wicked; prave. *Obs.*

praw. *prawe.* † PROA.

praw'leen, praw'lin, praw'ling. Vars. of PRALINE.

prawn, *v. i.* To fish for prawns.

prawnce. † PRANCE.

prawn'er, *n.* One who prawns.

prawn'y, *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, prawns.

Prax'e-an (prăk'sē-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Praxeas, who came to Rome from Asia Minor about the end of the 2d century, and thence went to Africa, and was a leader of the modalistic monarchians; hence, a modalistic monarchian. — **Prax'e-an,** *a.* — **Prax'e-an-ist,** *n.*

Prax-id'i-ke (prăk-sĭd'ĭ-kē), *n.;* *pl.* -KÆ (-kē). [Gr. Πραξιδίκη.] *Gr. Relig.* Goddess of retribution, sometimes represented as triple. Cf. NEMESIS

prax-in'o-scope (prăk-sĭn'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. πράξις action + *-scope:* cf. F. *praxinoscope.*] *Optics.* An instrument similar to the zoetrope and phenakistoscope, consisting of a polygonal box with pictures on the inside walls and mirrors in the center.

pray. † PREY.

pray, *n.* A request; a prayer. *Obs.*

pray'a-ble, *a.* [OF. *proiable*, for (assumed) *preiable.*] Capable of being addressed in prayer; exorable. *Obs.*

pray'ant, *a.* Praying. *Obs.*

prayd. Prayed. *Ref. Sp.*

praye. † PREY. [WHEEL.

prayer barrel. = PRAYER

prayer bead. 1. A rosary bead. **2.** The jequirity bean.

prayer carpet, mat, *or* **rug.** A small carpet, mat, or rug, used to kneel on when praying.

prayer cloak. = TALLITH b.

prayer mill. A mill that turns a prayer wheel. [TALLITH b.

prayer scarf, prayer shawl. =

prayer thong. A phylactery.

prayer tower. A minaret.

prayer'wise' (prâr'wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.

pray'ful, *a.* A word of uncertain meaning in the folio edition of Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost" (Act IV. sc. ii. l 58) It is doubtfully emended to *prenyful* in modern editions.

pray'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRAY. — **pray'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **praying carpet, mat,** *or* **rug.** = PRAYER CARPET, etc. — **p. cylinder, drum, jenny, machine,** *or* **wheel.** = PRAYER WHEEL. — **p. insect, locust,** *or* **mantis,** a mantis, esp. *Mantis religiosa.* — **p. scarf** *or* **shawl.** = TALLITH b.

pray'ing-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

prayiss. † PRAISE. [therhood.

P. R. B. Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

P. R. C *Abbr.* Post Romam conditam (L., after the building of Rome).

pre'ab-do'men, *n.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre'ac-cu'mu-lat'ed (prē'ă-kū'mū-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.*, **pre-ac'cu-sa'tion,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

preace (prēs). Obs. or Scot. var. of PRESS.

pre-ac'e-tab'u-lar, *a.* See PRE-.

preach'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

preach'er-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [preacher.

preach'er-ess, *n.* A female

preach'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.

preach'er-ling, *n.* See -LING (dim. suff.).

preach'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

preach'i-fy (prēch'ĭ-fī), *v. i.* [*preach* + *-fy.*] To preach artificially or tediously; to preach; — usually contemptuous. — **preach'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'-shŭn), *n. Both Colloq.*

preach'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

preach'ing-ly, *adv.* of *preaching*, p. pr.

preach'man, *n.* A preacher; — so called in contempt. *Obs.*

preacht. Preached. *Ref. Sp.*

preach'y (prēch'ĭ), *a.* Given to preaching or having a preaching style. *Colloq.*

pre'ac-quaint', *v. t.,* **pre'ac-quaint'ance,** *n.,* **pre'ac-quired',** *a.,* **pre-act',** *v. t.,* **pre-ac'tion,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre-ac'u-ate, *v. t.* [L. *praeacuere.*] To sharpen to a point. *Obs.* — **pre-ac'u-a'tion,** *n. Obs.*

pre-ad'am-it'ic (prē-ăd'ăm-ĭt'ĭk), **-it'i-cal,** *a.* Preadamite.

pre'ad-am-it-ism (-ăd'ăm-ĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in the existence of preadamites.

pre-ad'ap-ta'tion, *n.,* **pre'ad-just'ment,** *n.,* **pre'ad-min'is-tra'tion,** *n.,* **pre'ad-mit',** *v. t.,* **pre'ad-mon'ish,** *v. t.,* **pre-ad'mo-ni'tion** (prē-ăd'mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.,* **pre-ad'ver-tise',** *v. t.* (*Obs.*), **pre'ad-vise',** *v. t.,* **pre'ad-vis'er,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre-æs'ti-val, pre-ës'ti-val, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

preak. † PREKE. [RAPHY.

pre'al-kal'ic, *a.* See PETROG-

pre-al'la-ble (prē-ăl'ă-b'l), *a.* [? *prealable.*] Previous; preliminary. *Rare.* — **pre-al'la-bly,** *adv. Rare.*

pre'am'bl. Preamble. *Ref. Sp.*

pre-am'bu-la-ry (prē-ăm'bū-lă-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *préambulaire.*] Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a preamble; introductory; preliminary. *Rare.* "A *preambulary* tax." *Burke.*

pre-am'bu-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *praeambulare.*] To preamble. — **pre-am'bu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Both Rare.*

pre-am'bu-la-to-ry (prē-ăm'bū-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Going before; previous. *Obs. & R.*

2. Of the nature of a preamble; introductory; preliminary.

pre-ap'pre-hen'sion (prē-ăp'rē-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* An apprehension or opinion formed before examination or knowledge; a preconceived notion; a foreboding.

pre'ar-range' (prē'ă-rānj'), *v. t.* To arrange beforehand. — **pre'ar-range'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

pre'a-tax'ic (-ă-tăk'sĭk), *a. Med.* Occurring before ataxia; — applied to the early symptoms of locomotor ataxia.

pre-au'di-ence (prē-ô'dĭ-ĕns), *n.* Right to a prior hearing; specif., *Eng. Law*, precedence at the bar among lawyers.

pre-ax'i-al (prē-ăk'sĭ-ăl), *a. Anat.* In front of any transverse axis; anterior; cephalic; esp., on the anterior (radial or tibial) side of the axis of a limb. — **pre-ax'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

preb'end (prĕb'ĕnd), *n.* [F. *prébende* (cf. It. & Sp. *prebenda*), LL. *praebenda*, prop., things to be furnished, neut. pl. gerundive of L. *praebere* to hold forth, allow, contr. fr. *praehibere; prae* + *habere* to have, hold. See HABIT; cf. PROVENDER.] **1.** Orig., a daily allowance at meals; hence, the stipend or maintenance granted out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church to a canon or member of a chapter thereof; also, the land or tithe from which the stipend comes, or the holding of it as a benefice.

2. A prebendary. *Rare.*

pre-ben'dal (prē-bĕn'dăl), *a.* Pert. to a prebend or prebendary; holding a prebend. — **prebendal stall**, a prebendary's stall in a cathedral; hence, a prebendary's benefice.

preb'en-da-ry (prĕb'ĕn-dă-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *praebendarius.* See PREBEND.] **1.** A clergyman attached to a collegiate or cathedral church who enjoys a prebend in consideration of his officiating at stated times in the church.

2. A prebendary's benefice or office; a prebend. *Obs.*

pre-bron'chi-al (prē-brŏn'kĭ-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Situated in front of the bronchus; — applied esp. to an air sac on either side of the esophagus of birds.

Pre-Cam'bri-an, *a. Geol.* Previous to the Cambrian; pertaining to or designating the entire period of geological history prior to the Cambrian, and to the rocks belonging to this time. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*, ARCHÆAN, PROTEROZOIC, ALGONKIAN, 2. — *n.* The Pre-Cambrian period or system.

pre-ca'ri-ous (prē-kā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *precarius* obtained by begging or prayer, depending on request or on the will of another, fr. *prex, precis*, prayer. See PRAYER, PRAY.] **1.** Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy; liable to be changed or lost at the pleasure of another; uncertain; as, *precarious* privileges. *Addison.*

2. Taken for granted; assumed; unfounded; uncertain; as, a *precarious* supposition or conclusion.

3. *Law.* Of the nature of a precarium.

4. Dependent on circumstances or unknown causes or conditions; open to failure; insecure; characterized by instability; uncertain; as, a *precarious* state of health; *precarious* fortunes. "Partial and *precarious* liberty." *Macaulay.*

5. Supplicant; begging; importunate. *Obs.*

Syn. — Unsettled, dubious, insecure, unstable. — PRECARIOUS, UNCERTAIN. PRECARIOUS is much stronger than UNCERTAIN; the word implies such dependence upon future contingencies as involves a high degree of insecurity or instability; as, "Whoever supposes that Lady Austen's fortune is *precarious* is mistaken. . . . It is . . . perfectly safe" (*Cowper*); "I feel seriously uneasy about her health, which seems very *precarious*" (*Byron*); "a *precarious* subsistence" (*Shelley*); "this *precarious* tenure of fame" (*Stevenson*). The use of *precarious* as a mere synonym for *dangerous* or *hazardous* is contrary to good usage.

— **pre-ca'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-ca'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

pre-ca'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ă). [L.] **1.** *Roman Law.* Anything granted or lent to be returned or redelivered at the will of the grantor; hence, *Civil Law*, a contract making a loan or grant upon such terms, or the tenure by which it is held; a tenancy at will.

2. *Medieval European Feudal Law.* Any of various estates or tenures that grew out of the original precarium characterized by more or less uncertainty or limitation of the duration and arduousness of the conditions of tenure. From the precarium was later developed the benefice.

pre-ca'tion (prē-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *precatio.*] Act of praying; supplication; entreaty. *Obs. or R.* *Cotton.*

prec'a-tive (prĕk'ă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *precativus*, fr. *precari* to pray. See PRECARIOUS.] Precatory; beseeching; as, a *precative* word. — **prec'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

prec'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *precatorius.*] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or expressive of, entreaty; supplicatory; as, a *precatory* benediction or word.

precatory words, *Law*, words of recommendation, request, entreaty, wish, or expectation, employed in wills, as distinguished from *express directions.* Such words will generally create a trust, esp. when addressed to a trustee.

pre-cau'tion (prē-kô'shŭn), *n.* [F. *précaution*, L. *praecautio*, fr. *praecavere, praecautum*, to guard against beforehand; *prae* before + *cavere* to be on one's guard. See PRE-: CAUTION.] **1.** Previous caution or care; caution previously employed; as, his life was saved by *precaution.*

They [ancient philosophers] treasured up their supposed discoveries with miserable *precaution.* *J. H. Newman.*

2. A measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or secure good or success; a precautionary act; as, to take *precautions* against accident.

3. A caution or caveat given previously. *Obs. & R.*

pre-cau'tion, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *précautionner.*] **1.** To forewarn.

2. To guard (against).

3. To say beforehand as a caution.

4. To take precaution against; to guard against. *Obs. & R.*

pre-cau'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a precaution; advising, suggesting, or using caution beforehand; as, *precautionary* signals.

pre-cau'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Using precaution; precautionary. — **pre-cau'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-cau'tious-ness**, *n.*

pre-cede' (prē-sēd'), *v. t.;* -CED'ED (-sēd'ĕd); -CED'ING (-sēd'ĭng). [F. *précéder*, L. *praecedere, praecessum; prae* before + *cedere* to go, be in motion. See PRE-; CEDE.] **1.** To go before in quality or degree; to exceed; surpass. *Obs.*

2. To go before in rank, dignity, importance, or the like; to take precedence of.

3. To be, go, or come before in arrangement; to be, go, or move before or in front of.

4. To go before in order of time; to occur first with relation to anything. "Harm *precedes* not sin." *Milton.*

5. To cause to be preceded; to preface; to introduce; — used with *by* or *with* before the instrumental object. *Rare.*

It is usual to *precede* hostilities by a public declaration. *Kent.*

pre-cede', *v. i.* To go or come before; to have precedence.

pre-ced'ence (prē-sēd'ĕns) } *n.* [See PRECEDENT, *a.*] **1.** =

pre-ced'en-cy (-sēd'ĕn-sĭ) } PRECEDENT, *n.*, 1, 2, 3, 4. *Obs.*

2. Act or state of preceding, or going before, in order of time; priority; as, one event has *precedence* of another.

3. Act or state of going or being before in rank or dignity, or the place of honor; right to a more honorable place; superior rank; specif., ceremonial priority or order; as, barons have *precedence* of commoners.

Which of them [the different desires] has the *precedency* in determining the will to the next action? *Locke.*

Syn. — See PRIORITY.

pre-ced'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [F. *précédent*, L. *praecedens, -entis*, p. pr. of *praecedere.* See PRECEDE.] Going before; anterior; preceding; antecedent; as, *precedent* services. *Now Rare.* "A *precedent* injury." *Bacon.*

Syn. — See ANTECEDENT.

precedent condition. *Law.* See CONDITION, 2.

prec'e-dent (prĕs'ē-dĕnt), *n.* [F. *précédent.* See PRECEDENT, *a.*] **1.** *Obs.* A thing or person that precedes; specif.: **a** Something that has just been mentioned; — chiefly in *pl.* **b** Something that happens before; a preceding circumstance or condition; an antecedent. **c** A forerunner. **d** A rough draft of a writing; an original. *Shak.* **e** A prognostic; a token; a sign.

2. Something done or said that may serve as an example or rule to authorize or justify a subsequent act of the same or an analogous kind; an authoritative example.

Examples for cases can but direct as *precedents* only. *Hooker.*

3. Specif.: *Law.* A judicial decision, or a form of proceeding, or course of action, that serves as a rule for future determinations in similar or analogous cases; an authority to be followed in courts of justice.

4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A record of an act or acts that may serve as a guide or rule. **b** A model of conduct; a pattern. **c** An example; instance; specimen.

Syn. — Example, antecedent.

prec'e-dent (prē-sĕnt'), *v. t. & i.;* -DENT-ED; -DENT-ING. To furnish with, or support or justify by, a precedent.

prec'e-dent-ed, *a.* Having a precedent; supported, justified, or sanctioned by a previous example of a like kind.

prec'e-den'tial (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or constituting, a precedent; having force as an example for imitation; as, *precedential* transactions.

2. Having precedence; preliminary.

3. Of or pertaining to social precedence.

pre-ced'ing (prē-sēd'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** That precedes; going before, as in order, rank, time, or place; foregoing.

2. Specif.: *Astron.* In the direction toward which stars appear to travel, by diurnal motion. See 2d FOLLOWING, 3.

Syn. — See ANTECEDENT.

pre-cent' (prē-sĕnt'), *v. i. & t.;* -CENT'ED; -CENT'ING. To act as precentor; to lead in singing.

pre-cen'tor (-sĕn'tŏr), *n.* [L. *praecentor*, fr. *praecinere* to sing before; *prae* before + *canere* to sing. See CHANT.] A leader of the singing of a choir or congregation; a directing singer. Specif.: **a** The leader of the choir in a cathedral. In the English cathedrals of the Old Foundation the precentor is a member of the chapter who ranks next to the dean, and whose duties with regard to the singing are usually performed by a deputy called the *succentor.* In the cathedrals of the New Foundation he is one of the minor canons, or a chaplain, and performs the duties in person. **b** The leader of the congregational singing in churches which have no choir, and esp. in those in which there is no instrumental accompaniment to the singing.

pre'cept (prē'sĕpt), *n.* [L. *praeceptum*, fr. *praecipere* to take beforehand, instruct, teach; *prae* before + *capere* take: cf. F. *précepte*, OF. *precep(p)t.* See PRE-; CAPACIOUS.] **1.** An authoritative command; order; mandate. *Obs.*

2. Any commandment, instruction, or order intended as a rule of action or conduct; esp., a command respecting moral conduct; an injunction; also, a working rule or direction.

No arts are without their *precepts.* *Dryden.*

3. *Law.* A command or order issued to another to do a thing and serving as his authority to act; as: **a** *Feudal Law.* The direction or command of a superior to an agent or official to admit a tenant to occupancy; as, the *precept* of sasine in Scots law. **b** *Practice.* An order, warrant, or writ issued pursuant to law to an administrative officer; usually, any command in the nature of process.

Syn. — Commandment, injunction, mandate, law, rule, direction, principle, maxim. See DOCTRINE.

Precepts of Noah, *Eccl.*, seven precepts alleged in the Talmud to have been given by God to Noah's sons: (1) Obey those in authority. (2) Shun idolatry. (3) Avoid blasphemy and perjury. (4) Avoid unnatural vice. (5) Shed no blood. (6) Avoid theft. (7) Do not eat parts of living animals. They are sometimes given in a different form.

pre-cep'tion (prē-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praeceptio.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A preconception; presumption. **b** Precept.

2. Instruction by a preceptor. *Rare.*

3. *Rom. Law.* The taking of a thing given as a legacy before the distribution of the estate of the testator.

pre-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *praeceptivus.*] Containing or giving precepts; of the nature of a precept; mandatory; didactic; instructive; as *preceptive* parts of the Bible.

pre-cep'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L. *praeceptor*, fr. *praecipere* to teach: cf. F. *précepteur.* See PRECEPT.] **1.** One who gives commands, or makes rules; specif., the master or principal of a school; a teacher; an instructor.

2. The head of a preceptory of Knights Templars. *Scott.*

pre-cep'tor-ate (-ăt), *n.* The office of preceptor.

pre-cep'to-ry (prē-sĕp'tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *praeceptoria* an estate assigned to a preceptor, fr. L. *praeceptor* a commander, ruler, teacher, in LL., procurator, administrator among the Knights Templars. See PRECEPTOR.] A religious house of the Knights Templars, subordinate to the temple of the order in London; hence, the manor or estate supporting one, or the buildings appertaining to it; a commandery. See COMMANDERY, *n.*, 2 **a**.

pre-cep'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female preceptor.

pre'ces (prē'sēz), *n. pl.* [L., prayers, pl. of *prex* prayer. See PRAY, *v. i.*] *Eccl.* In liturgical worship, short petitions said in alternation by the minister and congregation.

pre-cess' (prē-sĕs'), *v. i.;* -CESSED' (-sĕst'); -CESS'ING. [Back formation from PRECESSION.] To progress with a movement of precession.

This . . . will cause the axis to *precess* about the tangent. *Nature.*

pre-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praecedere, praecessum*, to go before: cf. F. *précession.* See PRECEDE.] **1.** Act of going forward; procession; — apparently an error. *Obs.* "Pasquil's *Precession.*" *Breton.*

2. Act of preceding; precedence.

3. The precession of the equinoxes (see below); hence, a movement, as of a gyrating body, resembling this.

4. *Phon.* Advancement of the place of articulation of a vowel, with narrowing.

precession of the equinoxes, *Astron.*, a slow change in direction of the earth's axis, and consequent westward motion of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic, caused by the action of sun, moon, and planets upon the protuberant matter about the earth's equator, in connection with its diurnal rotation; — so called because either equinox, owing to its westerly motion, comes to the meridian sooner each day than the point it would have occupied if there were no motion of precession, and thus *precedes* that point continually with reference to the time of transit. The change is at the rate of about 50″ annually; hence, a complete revolution is accomplished in a cycle of nearly 26,000 years, called the **Platonic year**, or **great year**, at the end of which the equinoctial points have about the same position among the stars as at its beginning.

pre-ces'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to precession.

‖ **pré'cieuse'** (prā'syŭz'), *a. fem.; pl.* -CIEUSES (*F.* -syŭz'). [F., fem. of *précieux* precious. See PRECIOUS.] Over precise; excessively nice. — *n.* An affected woman of polite society, esp. one of the literary women of the French salons of the 17th century. See PRECIOSITY, 2.

pre'cinct (prē'sĭŋkt; *formerly accented* pre-cinct', *as in Shakespeare & Milton*), *n.* [LL. *praecinctum*, fr. L. *praecingere, praecinctum*, to gird about, encompass; *prae* + *cingere* to gird, surround. See PRE-; CINCTURE.] **1.** The inclosure bounded by the walls or other limits of a building or place or by an imaginary line around it; as, the *precincts* of a church; esp., *pl.*, the region immediately surrounding a place; environs. "The *precincts* of light." *Milton.*

2. Specif.: The inviolable spaces within the grith, mund, or peace of a house, borough, or the like, in the customary law of the Anglo-Saxons and some other Teutons.

3. A surrounding or inclosing line or surface; a boundary.

4. A district within certain boundaries, esp. one set out

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pre-am'bu-lar (prē-ăm'bū-lär), *a.* = PREAMBULARY. [*Obs.*]

pre-am'bu-lous, *a.* Preambular.

preamynence. + PREÉMINENCE.

pre-a'nal, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre'a-naph'o-ral, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'an-nounce', *v. t.*, **pre'an-nounce'ment,** *n.*, **pre'an-nounc'er,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre-an'te-pe'nult, -pe-nul'ti-mate, *a.* See PRE-, 2. [1 a.]

pre'an-tic'i-pate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'an-tiq'ui-ty, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'a-or'tic (prē'ā-ôr'tĭk), *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre-ap'per-cep'tion, *n.*, **pre'ap-point',** *v. t.*, **pre'ap-point'ment,** *n.*, **pre-ap'ti-tude,** *n.*, **pre-arm',** *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'ar-tic'u-late, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pre-Ar'yan, *n.* See PRE-, 2.

preas. + PRESS.

pre'as-pec'tion, *n.* Previous view or knowledge. *Obs.*

pre'as-signed', *a.*, **pre'as-sume',** *v. t.*, **pre'as-sur'ance,** *n.*, **pre'as-sure',** *v. t.*, **pre'at-tach'ment,** *n.*, **pre'at-tune',** *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

preaty. + PRETTY.

pre-au'di-to-ry, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre'a-ver', *v. t.*, **pre'a-vow'al,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. [dary.]

preb. *Abbr.* Prebend; prebendary.

preb'a-bar'al (prĕb-bā'răl), *a.*, **pre-bas'i-lar,** *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.

preb'en-da-ry-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

preb'end-er, *n.* [Cf. F. *prébendier.*] A prebendary. *Obs.*

preb'end-ship, *n.* Also **preb'end-ry.** A prebendaryship. *Obs.*

pre-bod'ing (prē-bōd'ĭng), *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre-bra'chi-al, *a.*, **pre-bran'chi-al,** *a.*, **pre-buc'cal,** *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.

prec. *Abbr.* Preceding; prec-

prec-cal'cic, *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

pre-cal'cu-la-ble, *a.*, **pre-cal'cu-late,** *v. t.*, **pre-cal'cu-la'tion,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre-can'cer-ous, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'cant (prē'kănt; prē-kănt'), *n.* [L. *precans, -antis*, p. pr. praying.] One who prays. *Rare.*

pre'can-ta'tion (prē'kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praecantare* to foretell, to enchant; cf. L. *praecantatio* enchantment.] A prophesying. *Rare.*

Pre-Car'bon-if'er-ous, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pre-car'di-ac, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre-ca'ri-a, *n. pl.* of PRECARIUM.

pre'ca-ry (prē'kă-rĭ), *n. Law.* a = PRECARIUM. *Obs.* b A render of boon work (see 1st BOON, 3).

pre-cast', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

prec'a-tiv. Precative. *Ref. Sp.*

pre-cau'dal, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre'cau-sa'tion (prē'kô-zā'shŭn), *n.* Previous causation; foreordination. [tionary.]

pre-cau'tion-al, *a.* Precau-

pre-ca'va (prē-kā'vă), *n.* [NL.] The superior or anterior vena cava. — **pre-ca'val** (-văl), *a.*

prece. + PRESS.

pre'ce-da'ne-ous (prē'sē-dā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Preceding. *Obs.*

precedent. + PRESIDENT.

prec'e-den'ta-ble (prĕs'ē-dĕn'tă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

prec'e-den'ta-ry (-tă-rĭ), *a.* Constituting a precedent.

prec'e-dent-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pre-ced'ent-ly (prē-sēd'ĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* of PRECEDENT.

pre-ced'er (-ēr), *n.* One that precedes. *Rare.*

pre-ceese', **pre-ceese'ly** (prē-sēs'(ĭ-lĭ), etc. Scot. vars. of PRECISE, etc.

pre-cel', *v. t. & i.* [L. *praecellere.*] To surpass; excel. *Obs.*

pre-cel'lence, pre-cel'len-cy, *n.* [L. *praecellentia.*] Excellence; preëminence. *Obs.*

pre-cel'lent, *a.* [L. *praecellens*, p. pr.] Excellent. *Obs.*

prece'ly. + PRESSLY.

precens. + PRESENCE.

pre'-Cen-ten'ni-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'cen-to'ri-al (prē'sĕn-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Pert. to a precentor.

pre-cen'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pre-cen'to-ry (prē-sĕn'tō-rĭ), *n.* The residence of a precentor of an English cathedral of the Old Foundation.

pre-cen'tral (-trăl), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* a Situated in front of the central fissure of the brain. b Of or pertaining to a precentrum.

pre-cen'tress (-trĕs), **pre-cen'trix** (-trĭks), *n.* [LL. *praecentrix.*] Female precentor.

pre-cen'trum (-trŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In certain of the lower vertebrates, a distinct anterior portion of the centrum of a vertebra, commonly bearing the neural and hæmal arches; opposed to *postcentrum.*

precep. + PRECEPT.

precepe. + PRÆCIPE.

pre'cept, *v. t.* To teach as a precept, or by precepts.

pre-cep'tial (prē-sĕp'shăl), *a.* Preceptive. *Obs.*

pre-cep'tiv. Preceptive. *Ref. Sp.*

pre-cep'tive-ly, *adv.* of PRECEPTIVE.

pre-cep'to-ral (prē-sĕp'tō-răl), *a.* **pre-cep'to-ri-al** (prē-sĕp-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pert. to a preceptor. — **pre-cep'to-ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

pre-cep'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pre-cep'to-ry (prē-sĕp'tō-rĭ), *a.* Preceptive.

pre-cep'tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or conveying, precepts. — **pre-cep'tu-al-ly,** *adv.*

pre-cer'e-bel'lar (prē-sĕr'ē-bĕl'ăr), **pre-cer'e-bral,** *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.

precess. + PRESES.

pre-cess' (prē-sĕs'), *n.* [L. *praecedere, praecessum*, to go before.] That which precedes; a literary work to which a sequel has been written; — a suggested correlative of *sequel.*

pre-ces'sor, *n.* [L. *praecessor*: cf. OF. *precesseur.*] A predecessor. *Obs.*

preche. + PREACH.

pre'-Chi-nese', *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pre-chlo'ric (prē-klō'rĭk; 201), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

pre-chor'dal (-kôr'dăl), *a. Embryol.* Anterior to the notochord; — used specif. of the trabeculæ of a developing cranium.

prechour. + PREACHER.

pre-Chris'tian, *a.*, **pre-Chris'ti-an'ic,** *a.* See PRE-, 2.

Precht, Frau (frou prĕkt). = PERCHTA.

pre'ci-a'tion (prē'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pretium* price. Cf. APPRECIATION.] The determination of price. [To cut off. *Obs.*]

pre-cide', *v. t.* [L. *praecidere.*]

‖ **pré'cieuse' ri'di-cule'** (prā'syŭz' rē'dē'kül'), [F.] Ridiculous précieuse; — from the title of Molière's play, "Les Précieuses ridicules" (1659), satirizing the précieuses of his time.

for governmental purposes; a minor territorial or jurisdictional division, as, variously: a district for which a high or petty constable is appointed (*Eng.*); a division of a city or town, as for police control; or, *U. S.*, a subdivision of a ward or county for election purposes, etc.

pre-cinc'tion (prē-sĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praecinctio*, lit., a girdling.] *Rom. Antiq.* A broad landing place circling a theater or an amphitheater between two tiers of seats.

pre'ci-os'i-ty (prēsh'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *préciosité*, OF. also *precieuseté*.] **1.** Preciousness; something precious. *Obs. or R.*

2. Fastidious refinement, esp. in language; specif., the affected purism and sententiousness characteristic of the French précieuses of the 17th century.

He had the fastidiousness, the *preciosity*, the love of archaisms, of your true decadent. *L. Douglas.*

pre'cious (prĕsh'ŭs), *a.* [OF. *precios*, F. *précieux*, L. *pretiosus*, fr. *pretium* price, worth, value. See PRICE.] **1.** Of great price or value; costly; as, a *precious* stone.

2. Of great value or worth in an immaterial way, as morally or spiritually; very valuable; highly esteemed; dear; beloved; as, *precious* recollections.

She [wisdom] is more *precious* than rubies. *Prov.* iii. 15.

Also used, *Colloq.*, ironically; as, a *precious* rascal.

3. Particular; fastidious; overnice; overrefined. Cf. PRÉCIEUSE, PRECIOSITY, 2.

Elaborate embroidery of *precious* language. *Saintsbury.*

Lest that *precious* folk be with me wroth. *Chaucer*

4. Egregious; arrant; complete; perfect; — an intensive; as, a *precious* funk; a *precious* fool. *Colloq.*

Syn. — See VALUABLE.

precious coral, the red coral (*Corallium nobile*). — **p. metals**, the uncommon and highly valuable metals, esp. gold and silver. — **p. stone**, a stone of high commercial value on account of its beauty, rarity, etc.; a gem; a jewel; also, a superior variety of a mineral as distinguished from inferior varieties; as, *precious* opal (see OPAL, 1).

The *stones* accounted *precious* are the diamond, ruby, pearl, sapphire, emerald, Oriental cat's-eye, opal, turquoise, alexandrite, and spinel. *W. R. Cattelle.*

In strict commercial sense, the term *precious stones* includes only diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds, although sometimes applied to alexandrites, cat's-eye, and other fancy stones, which, however, are generally designated as semiprecious stones. *Digest Decisions Treas. Dept. (U. S.).*

pre'cious, *adv.* **1.** = PRECIOUSLY. *Obs.*

2. Extremely; very; — an intensive. *Colloq.*

Precious little they cared for the imperial diet. *John Fiske.*

prec'i-pice (prĕs'ĭ-pĭs), *n.* [F. *précipice*, L. *praecipitium*, fr. *praeceps*, *-cipitis*, headlong; *prae* + *caput*, *-pitis*, head. See PRE-; CHIEF.] **1.** A sudden or headlong fall. *Obs.*

2. A very steep, perpendicular, or overhanging place, as the face of a cliff; an abrupt declivity; a cliff.

Where wealth like fruit on *precipices* grew. *Dryden.*

3. Edge or brink (of a cliff). *Obs. & R.*

pre-cip'i-tance (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tăns) } *n.*; *pl.* -TANCES (-tăn-sĕz),
pre-cip'i-tan-cy (-sĭp'ĭ-tăn-sĭ) } -CIES (-sĭz). [From PRECIPITANT.] Quality or state of being precipitant, or precipitate; headlong fall, speed, or hurry; great haste; excessive or rash haste, as in resolving, forming an opinion, or executing a purpose; precipitation; rashness; as, the *precipitancy* of youth. "*Precipitance* of judgment." *I. Watts.*

pre-cip'i-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *praecipitans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *praecipitare*: cf. F. *précipitant*. See PRECIPITATE.] **1.** Falling or rushing headlong; rushing swiftly, violently, or recklessly; moving precipitately; falling or descending perpendicularly or nearly so.

They leave their little lives
Above the clouds, *precipitant* to earth. *J. Philips.*

2. Unexpectedly, rashly, or foolishly brought on or hastened; very sudden or unexpected; abrupt; hasty; rash; headstrong. "*Precipitant* rebellion." *Eikon Basilike.*

Such *precipitant* tumultuous wrath. *J. Beaumont.*

pre-cip'i-tant, *n.* *Chem.* Anything which causes the formation of a precipitate. Also fig.

pre-cip'i-tate (-tăt), *a.* [L. *praecipitatus*, p. p. of *praecipitare* to precipitate, fr. *praeceps* headlong. See PRECIPICE.] **1.** Acting with unwise haste; overhasty; rash; headstrong; as, the king was too *precipitate* in declaring war.

2. Done without, or exhibiting the lack of, due deliberation or care; hurried; said or done prematurely; as, a *precipitate* measure. "Our too *precipitate* course." *Landor.*

3. Falling, flowing, or rushing, with steep descent; headlong; moving or moved with extreme speed or haste.

Precipitate the furious torrent flows. *Prior.*

4. Very steep; precipitous. *Obs.*

5. Done, happening, passing, ending, etc., very quickly; extremely sudden or abrupt; as, a *precipitate* illness.

Syn. — See PRECIPITOUS.

pre-cip'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [See PRECIPITATE, *a.*] **1.** To throw headlong; to cast or hurl down, as from a precipice or height.

2. Fig.: To cast down; overthrow; destroy; disorder. *Obs.*

3. To cause to move, act, proceed, etc., very rapidly; to urge or press on with eager haste or violence; to hurry; to cause to happen, or come to a crisis, suddenly, unexpectedly, or too soon; to hasten the occurrence of; as, to *precipitate* a journey, or a conflict.

Back to his sight *precipitates* her steps. *Glover.*

4. *Chem.* To separate as a precipitate; as, water *precipitates* camphor from its alcoholic solution.

5. *Physics & Meteor.* To condense and so cause to fall as rain, etc.; as, vapor *precipitated* by cold.

6. To condense; specif., *Spiritualism*, to materialize.

pre-cip'i-tate (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* **1.** To dash, fall, or plunge, headlong; to fall or descend steeply or suddenly. *Shak. Rare.*

2. To rush headlong or very hurriedly; to move, act, etc., very quickly or hastily or rashly; to hasten unduly. *Rare.*

3. *Chem.* To separate from a solution as a precipitate.

4. *Physics & Meteor.* To condense, as a vapor.

pre-cip'i-tate (-tăt), *n.* [NL. *praecipitatum*.] *Chem.* A substance separated from a solution in a concrete state in consequence of some chemical or physical change, as by the action of a reagent, of heat, etc., usually a solid, separated in an amorphous, or minutely crystalline form. The precipitate may fall to the bottom (whence the name), may be diffused through the solution, or may float at or near the top.

pre-cip'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praecipitatio*, or F. *précipitation*.] Act of precipitating, or state of being precipitated; that which is precipitated; specif.: **a** Act of hurling or casting down; a falling headlong; a being hurled or thrown down; headlong fall. **b** Precipitousness. *Rare.* **c** Perpendicular descent. *Obs. & R.* **d** A moving, flowing, or rushing downward or onward with violence and rapidity; headlong rush.

The hurry, *precipitation*, and rapid motion of the water, returning . . . towards the sea. *Woodward.*

e Quick and hurried action; great hurry; undue, unwise, or rash haste; impetuosity. "The *precipitation* of inexperience." *Rambler.* **f** The causing to happen hastily, suddenly, or unexpectedly; hastening; acceleration. **g** *Chem.* Act or process of precipitating from a solution; also, a precipitate. **h** *Meteor.* A deposit on the earth of hail, mist, rain, sleet, or snow; also, the quantity of water deposited. Deposits of dew, fog, and frost are not regarded by the United States Weather Bureau as *precipitation*. Sleet and snow are melted. **i** *Spiritualism.* Materialization.

pre-cip'i-ta'tor (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *praecipitator* an overthrower.] One that precipitates; specif.: **a** One that precipitates some act or event; a hastener. **b** *Chem. & Physics.* A precipitant; specif., an apparatus for causing precipitation.

pre-cip'i-tin (-tĭn), *n.* [See PRECIPITATE; -IN.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of substances developed in blood serum, capable of precipitating bacteria, various protein substances, etc. If a foreign serum is injected into an animal a precipitin is developed which reacts only with blood serum of the kind injected. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

pre-cip'i-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [OF. *precipiteux*. See PRECIPICE.] **1.** Hasty; rash; sudden; precipitate. *Rare. Mrs. Browning.*

2. Dashing or rushing headlong; violently hurrying or hurried; precipitate. *Rare.*

3. Steep like, or of the nature of, a precipice; consisting of, or characterized by, precipices; as, a *precipitous* cliff.

4. Falling very quickly; very rapid.

Syn. — PRECIPITOUS, PRECIPITATE. PRECIPITOUS, in ordinary usage, denotes a physical quality only (see ABRUPT); as, a *precipitous* descent; PRECIPITATE applies to impulses or actions, which it characterizes as headlong, overhasty, or rash.

A granite basin, with steep and *precipitous* sides. *G. Borrow.*

A *precipitate* return to the house. *T. L. Peacock*

— **pre-cip'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-cip'i-tous-ness**, *n.*

‖ **pré'cis'** (prā'sē'; prā'sē), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. See PRECISE.] **1.** A concise statement; abstract; summary.

2. Act or practice of writing such statements. *Rare.*

pre-cise' (prē-sīs'), *a.* [F. *précis*, fr. L. *praecisus* cut off, brief, concise, p. p. of *praecidere* to cut off in front, to cut off; *prae* before + *caedere* to cut. Cf. CONCISE.] **1.** Having determinate limitations; exactly or sharply defined or stated; definite; exact; not vague or equivocal; distinct; as, *precise* rules of morality; a *precise* voice.

The law in this point is not *precise*. *Bacon.*

2. Strictly adhering or conforming to rule or usage; very nice or exact; punctilious; scrupulous; nice; ceremonious; sometimes, overnice; very strict, esp. as to religious observance; formerly, puritanical.

He was ever *precise* in promise keeping. *Shak.*

3. Exact in statement, distinction, identification, or the like; minutely exact; as, a *precise* definition; the *precise* moment of departure.

Syn. — Accurate, punctilious, particular. See CORRECT, *a.*

pre-cise' (prē-sīs'), *v. t.*; -CISED' (-sīst'); -CIS'ING (-sīs'ĭng). [Cf. F. *préciser*.] To make precise; to state, define, or determine exactly or strictly; to particularize. *Rare.*

pre-cise'ly, *adv.* In a precise manner.

pre-cise'ness, *n.* Quality of being precise.

Syn. — See PRECISION.

pre-ci'sian (prē-sĭzh'ăn), *n.* One rigidly or ceremoniously exact in observing rules or forms; a very punctilious person, esp. in religious observance; a formalist; — formerly applied to the English Puritans. — **pre-ci'sian**, *a.*

pre-ci'sian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being a precisian; practice or behavior of a precisian.

pre-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *précision*, L. *praecisio* a cutting off. See PRECISE.] **1.** Quality or state of being precise; exact limitation; exactness; accuracy; definiteness; also, *Obs.*, an instance of this; a nicety.

I have left out the utmost *precisions* of fractions. *Locke.*

2. A cutting off or short; separation; reservation. *Obs.*

3. A precise or exact definition. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — PRECISION, PRECISENESS. PRECISION is commonly used in a good sense (see CORRECT, *a.*); as, *precision* of thought or expression, *precision* in military evolutions. PRECISENESS is often used disparagingly, with the connotation of primness or excessive punctilio; as, "Savoring of Puritanism and overstrict *preciseness*" (*Prynne*). See NICE, NEAT.

pre-ci'sion-ist (prē-sĭzh'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* One who professes, practices, or lays great stress upon, precision, as in language or ritual; a purist.

pre-ci'sive (-sī'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Cutting off; separating; as, *precisive* censure; *precisive* abstraction. *I. Watts.*

2. Marked by precision or exactness.

pre-clude' (prē-klōōd'; 243), *v. t.*; PRE-CLUD'ED (-klōōd'ĕd); PRE-CLUD'ING (-klōōd'ĭng). [L. *praecludere*, *praeclusum*; *prae* before + *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE, *v.*] **1.** To put a barrier before; to close; to shut up; to shut out; to hinder; stop; impede; to close beforehand.

Valves *preclude* the blood from entering the veins. *E. Darwin.*

2. To shut out or obviate by anticipation; to prevent or hinder by necessary consequence or implication; to deter action of, access to, enjoyment of, etc.; to render ineffectual.

This much will obviate and *preclude* the objections. *Bentley.*

Syn. — See PREVENT.

pre-clu'sion (prē-klōō'zhŭn; 243), *n.* [L. *praeclusio*. See PRECLUDE.] Act of precluding, or state of being precluded; a shutting out; prevention by anticipation.

pre-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Shutting out; precluding, or tending to preclude; preventive. — **pre-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.*

pre-co'cial (prē-kō'shăl), *a.* [See PRÆCOCES.] *Zoöl.* **a** Designating birds whose young are covered with down and are able to run about when newly hatched; — opposed to *altricial*. Cf. PRÆCOCES.

pre-co'cious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *praecox*, *-ocis*, fr. *praecoquere* to cook or ripen beforehand; *prae* before + *coquere* to cook. See 1st COOK; cf. APRICOT.] **1.** Flowering or fruiting early or before the usual time; early or prematurely ripe or developed; — said of plants, etc. *Rare.*

2. Developed more than is natural or usual at a given age; of persons, exceeding what is to be expected of one's years; forward; of, pert. to, or indicative of, premature development; too forward;—used esp. of mental forwardness; as, a *precocious* child; *precocious* talents.

Syn. — See PREMATURE.

— **pre-co'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-co'cious-ness**, *n.*

pre-coc'i-ty (prē-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *précocité*.] Quality or state of being precocious; as: **a** Of plants, early flowering or ripeness; untimely ripeness. **b** Premature development, esp. of the mental powers; forwardness; also, something embodying this, as a precocious child.

pre'cog-ni'tion (prē'kŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praecognitio*, fr. *praecognoscere* to foreknow: cf. OF. *precognition*. See PRE-; COGNITION.] **1.** Previous cognition; foreknowledge.

2. *Scots Law.* An ex-parte preliminary examination, esp. in a criminal case; also, the evidence so taken.

pre'—Co-lum'bi-an, *a.* Preceding, or belonging to the time before, the discovery of America by Columbus.

pre'com-pose' (prē'kŏm-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). To compose beforehand.

pre'con-ceit' (-kŏn-sēt'), *n.* A preconception. *Hooker.*

pre'con-ceive' (-sēv'), *v. t.*; -CEIVED' (-sēvd'); -CEIV'ING (-sēv'ĭng). To conceive, or form an opinion of, beforehand; to form a previous notion or idea of.

pre'con-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Act of preconceiving; a conception or opinion previously formed.

pre'con-cert' (-sûrt'), *v. t.*; -CERT'ED; -CERT'ING. To concert or arrange beforehand; to settle by prior agreement.

pre-con'cert (prē-kŏn'sẽrt), *n.* Something concerted or arranged beforehand; a previous agreement or arrangement.

pre'con-cert'ed (prē'kŏn-sûr'tĕd), *a.* Previously arranged. — **pre'con-cert'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **pre'con-cert'ed-ness**, *n.*

pre'con-cer'tion (-sûr'shŭn), *n.* Act of preconcerting; preconcert. *Dr. T. Dwight.*

pre'co-ni-za'tion (prē'kŏ-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *praeconizatio*, fr. *praeconizare* to proclaim, fr. L. *praeco*, *-onis*, a crier, a herald: cf. F. *préconisation*.] **1.** A publishing by proclamation; a public proclamation. *Bp. Hall.*

2. *R. C. Ch.* A formal approbation by the Pope of a person nominated to an ecclesiastical dignity.

pre'co-nize (prē'kŏ-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [LL. *praeconizare*: cf. F. *préconiser*.] **1.** To proclaim publicly; to publish; also, to commend publicly; to cry up.

2. To summon publicly or by name.

3. *R. C. Ch.* Of the Pope, to approve by preconization.

pre'con-sign' (-kŏn-sīn'), *v. t.*; -SIGNED' (-sīnd'); -SIGN'ING. To consign beforehand. **a** To signify or symbolize beforehand. *Obs.* **b** To make a previous consignment of.

pre'con-tract' (prē'kŏn-trăkt'), *v. t. & i.*; -TRACT'ED; -TRACT'ING. To contract, engage, or stipulate previously.

pre-con'tract (prē-kŏn'trăkt; *formerly also* prē'kŏn-trăkt', *as in Shakespeare*), *n.* A contract preceding another; esp., *Law*, an informal agreement of marriage made per verba de præsenti. In European law this generally constituted a valid marriage until the Council of Trent declared such contracts illegal; and formerly in English law it gave to either party a right to sue for celebration and rendered void a subsequent marriage celebrated in violation of it.

pre-cor'a-coid (prē-kôr'ă-koid), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Pertaining to or designating an anterior and ventral bony or cartilaginous element of the shoulder girdle in front of the coracoid proper. It occurs in many amphibians and reptiles, being often represented in the latter by a process of the coracoid. The clavicle is often closely united with it or replaces it. **b** Sometimes, the mesocoracoid of a fish. — **pre-cor'a-coid**, *n.*

pre-cor'di-al (prē-kôr'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *précordial*.] *Anat.*

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pre-cinct' (prē-sĭŋkt'), *a.* [L. *praecinctus*.] Girt about. *Rare.*

pre-cinc'tive (-sĭŋk'tĭv), *a.* *Zoögeog.* Confined to an area specifically under discussion.

preciose. † PRECIOUS.

preciousshed, *n.* [*precious* + *-hed* = *-head*.] Preciousness. *Obs.*

pre'clous-ly, *adv.* of PRECIOUS.

pre'clous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

preclousstee. † PRECIOSITY.

prec'i-pe, *n.* [L. *praeceps*, *praecipis* and *-cipitis*.] A precipice. *Obs.*

prec'i-pe (prĕs'ĭ-pē; prē'sĭ-pē), *n.* [See PRÆCIPE.] *Law.* **1.** A precept.

2. Var. of PRÆCIPE.

pre-cip'it, *n.* [Cf. OF. *precipite*, E. PRECIPICE, PRECIPE a precipice.] Precipice. — *a.* Precipitous. — *v. t.* To precipitate. *All Obs.*

pre-cip'i-ta-ble (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tà-b'l), *a.* *Chem.* See -ABLE. — **pre-cip'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-tà-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pre-cip'i-tant-ly, *adv.* of PRECIPITANT.

pre-cip'i-tant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pre-cip'i-tat'ed-ly, *adv.* of *precipitated*, p. p. [CIPITATE.]

pre-cip'i-tate-ly, *adv.* of PRE-

pre-cip'i-tate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pre-cip'i-ta-tive (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to or inducing precipitation.

prec'i-pi'tious (prĕs'ĭ-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [See PRECIPICE.] Precipitous; also, precipitate. — **prec'i-pi'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **prec'i-pi'tious-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*

pré'cis' (prā'sē'; prā'sē), *v. t.*; PRE'CISED' (prā'sēd'; prā'sēd'); PRÉ'CIS'ING (prā'sē'ĭng; prā'sē'ĭng). To make a précis of; to summarize.

pre-ci'sion-er (prē-sĭzh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* A precisionist.

pre-ci'sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Practice of precision.

‖**pre-ci'so** (prā-chē'sō), *adv.* [It., precise.] *Music.* With precision in time and accent.

pre-cit'ed (prē-sīt'ĕd), *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre-clare', **pre-clair'**, *a.* [L. *praeclarus*.] Preëminent; illustrious. *Obs.*

pre-clas'si-cal, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pre-cli'val (prē-klī'văl), *a.* [See PRE-; CLIVUS.] *Anat.* Designating a fissure on the superior surface of the cerebellum separating the anterior and posterior crescentic lobes, and the culmen and clivus monticuli.

pre'clo-a'cal, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre-clu'siv. Preclusive. *Ref. Sp.*

pre'coc-cyg'e-al, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre-coce', *a.* [F. *précoce*.] Precocious. *Obs.* — *n.* A plant that flowers early. *Obs.*

pre'co-ces. Var. of PRÆCOCES.

pre-co'e-ta'ne-an, *n.* One contemporary with, but older than, another. *Obs.*

pre-cog'i-tate, *v. t.* [L. *praecogitatus*, p. p. of *praecogitare*.] To premeditate. *Rare.* — **pre-cog'i-ta'tion**, *n.* *Rare.*

pre-cog'ni-tive (prē-kŏg'nĭ-tĭv), *a.* Giving precognition.

pre-cog'ni-za-ble, *a.*, **pre-cog'ni-zant**, *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'cog-nize' (prē'kŏg-nīz'), *v. t.* To know beforehand. *Rare.*

pre'cog-nosce' *v. t.* [L. *praecognoscere* to foreknow.] *Scots Law.* To examine in the proceeding of precognition.

pre'col-lec'tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'com-mun'ion, *n.* The ante-communion. [ceived. *Obs.*]

pre'con-ceit'ed, *a.* Precon-

pre'con-ceiv'. Preconceive. [tary concept. *R.*]

pre-con'cept, *n.* A rudimen-

pre'con-cep'tion-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'con-cer'tive (prē'kŏn-sûr'tĭv), *a.* Preconcerting. *Rare.*

pre'con-demn', *v. t.*, **pre-con'dem-na'tion** (-kŏn'dĕm-nā'shŭn), *n.*, **pre'con-di'tion** (-kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.*, **pre'con-di'tioned** (-ŭnd), *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre-con'dy-lar, **pre-con'dy-loid**, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.

pre'con-fig'u-ra'tion, *n.*, **pre'con-fig'ure**, *v. t.*, **pre'con-form'**, *v. t. & i.*, **pre'con-form'i-ty**, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre-con'i-zance (prē-kŏn'ĭ-zăns), *n.* = PRECONIZATION, 1.

pre'con-iz'er (prē'kŏn-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who preconizes.

pre'con-nu'bi-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pre-con'quer, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre-con'quest, *a.* Preceding, or belonging to times before, the Norman Conquest (1066).

pre-con'scious (prē-kŏn'shŭs), *a.*, **pre'con-sent'**, *n.*, **pre'con-sid'er**, *v. t.*, **pre'con-sid'er-a'tion**, *n.*, **pre'con-sol'i-dat'ed** (prē'kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dāt'ĕd), *a.*, **pre-con'sti-tute**, *v. t.*, **pre'con-struc'tion**, *n.*, **pre'con-sult'**, *v. t. & i.*, **pre-con'sul-ta'tion**, *n.*, **pre'con-sul'tor**, *n.*, **pre'con-sume'**, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre-con'tact, *a.* *Archæol. & Ethnol.* Pert. to aborigines before their contact with civilization.

pre'con-ta'in', *v. t.*, **pre'con-tained'**, *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'con-tract', *a.* Precontracted.

pre'con-trac'tive (prē'kŏn-trĭv'tĭv), *a.*, **pre'co-ny'mal** (-kŏ-nĭm'ăl), *a.* Very cordial; also, very comforting. *Obs.* —

pre-cor'dial-ly, *adv.* *Obs.*

pre-cor'o-na'tion, *n.* See PRE-.

Situated in front of the heart. — **precordial anxiety.** *Med.* See ANXIETY, 3 **a.** — **p. region. a** The region of the chest overlying the heart. **b** The epigastrium.

pre-cur'sal (prē-kûr'săl), *a.* Of or pert. to a precursor.

pre-cur'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Precursory.

pre-cur'sor (-sẽr), *n.* [L. *praecursor*, fr. *praecurrere* to run before ; *prae* before + *currere* to run. See COURSE.] **1.** One that runs before, or precedes an event and indicates its approach ; a forerunner ; a harbinger ; one who precedes, as in some emotion or condition.

2. [*cap.*] *Irish Politics.* One of those who were about ready to become Repealers ; — from the name (**Precursor Society**) of a popular organization formed by O'Connell. *Hist.*

Syn. — See FORERUNNER.

pre-cur'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *praecursorius.*] Of the nature of a precursor ; preceding or indicating as a precursor or harbinger; preliminary; as, *precursory* symptoms of a fever.

pre-da'cious (prē-dā'shŭs), *a.* Also, erron., **pre-da'ceous.** [L. *praeda* prey. See PREY.] Living by preying on other animals ; predatory ; pertaining to predatory animals ; as, *predacious* instincts. — **pre-da'cious-ness**, *n.*

pre-dac'i-ty (prē-dăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Predacious quality or state.

pre-date' (prē-dāt'), *v. t.* **1.** To antedate, as a deed.

2. To precede in date.

pred'a-to-ry (prĕd'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *praedatorius*, fr. *praedari* to plunder, fr. *praeda* prey. See PREY.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, plundering ; practicing rapine ; given to plundering or robbery ; plundering ; pillaging ; as, a *predatory* excursion or party ; *predatory* war.

2. Destructive ; consumptive ; injurious. *Obs.*

[Exercise] maketh the spirits more hot and *predatory*. *Bacon.*

3. Living by preying upon other animals ; predacious.

pre'de-cease' (prē'dē-sēs'), *v. t. & i. ;* -DE-CEASED' (-sēst') ; -DE-CEAS'ING (-sēs'ĭng). To die sooner than. *Shak.*

pre'de-cease', *n.* Prior decease.

pred'e-ces'sor (prĕd'ē-sĕs'ẽr ; prē'dē- ; 277), *n.* [ME. *predecessour*, F. *prédécesseur*, L. *priedecessor ; prae* before + *decessor* one who withdraws from the province he has governed, a retiring officer, fr. *decedere.* See DECEASE.]

1. One who precedes ; one who has preceded another in any state, position, office, etc. ; one whom another follows, or comes after, in any office or position.

2. A thing that precedes or has been succeeded.

Each of them with their *predecessors* vie. *Habington.*

3. An ancestor ; progenitor.

4. One who goes before ; a leader ; guide. *Obs.*

pre-del'la (prē-dĕl'ä ; *It.* prā-dĕl'lä), *n. ; It. pl.* -LE (-lā). [It.] **1.** The step or platform on which an altar is placed ; footpace ; also, a painting or sculpture on the face of this.

2. The raised secondary part of an altar ; a superaltar ; retable ; gradin ; also, a painting, sculpture, or band or frieze of several pictures along the front of a superaltar, or forming a border or frame at the foot of an altarpiece ; gradino.

3. By extension, a similar appendage to any picture.

pre-des'ig-nate (prē-dĕs'ĭg-nāt), *a. Logic.* **a** Of a proposition, having the quantity of its subject indicated by a verbal sign, as *all*, *none*, etc. **b** Designated in advance ; — applied specif. to a characteristic to be sought among a collection of particulars as a basis for induction. *C. S. Peirce.*

pre-des'ig-nate (prē-dĕs'ĭg-nāt ; prē-dĕz'-), *v. t. ;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) ; -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). **1.** To designate beforehand.

2. *Logic.* To designate the quantity of (a term or proposition) by prefixing a sign of quantity.

pre-des'ig-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of predesignating.

2. *Logic.* A sign of quantity prefixed to a proposition or to one of its terms.

pre-des'ti-na'ri-an (prē-dĕs'tĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn ; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to predestination ; holding or supporting the doctrine of predestination. — *n.* One who believes in or supports the doctrine of predestination.

pre-des'ti-na'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The system or doctrine of the predestinarians.

pre-des'ti-nate (prē-dĕs'tĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *praedestinatus*, p. p. of *praedestinare* to predestine ; *prae* before + *destinare* to determine. See DESTINE.] Predestinated ; predestined ; foreordained ; fated ; specif., *Theol.*, foreordained by God's decree or eternal purpose. *Archaic.*

pre-des'ti-nate (-nāt), *v. t. ;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) ; -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [Cf. PREDESTINE.] To predetermine or foreordain ; to predestine ; specif., *Theol.*, to appoint or ordain beforehand by divine purpose or decree ; to preëlect.

Whom he did foreknow, he also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of his Son. *Rom.* VIII. 29.

Syn. — Destine, preordain, decree, predestine, foredoom.

pre-des'ti-na'tion (prē-dĕs'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praedestinatio :* cf. F. *prédestination.*] **1.** Act of predestinating, or state of being predestinated ; fate ; destiny.

Predestination had overruled their will. *Milton.*

2. Specif. : *Theol.* The purpose or decree of God from eternity respecting all events ; esp., the preordination of men to everlasting happiness or misery ; more esp., preordination to eternal life ; election. Cf. REPROBATION ; see CALVINISM, SEMI-PELAGIAN, *n.*, AUGUSTINIANISM.

Calvin's doctrine of *predestination* . . . includes in it the decree of reprobation. This the Lutheran confessions exclude. *G. P. Fisher.*

pre-des'tine (prē-dĕs'tĭn), *v. t. ;* -TINED (-tĭnd) ; -TIN-ING. [Cf. F. *prédestiner.* See PREDESTINATE.] **1.** To destine, decree, determine, appoint, or settle, beforehand ; to foreordain ; to predestinate ; to doom ; specif., *Theol.*, to foreordain by divine decree or eternal purpose.

It seemed as though every variety of wretchedness were *predestined* to the Kalmucks. *De Quincey.*

2. To foretoken or foretell irrevocably ; — a loose use. *Obs.*

pre'de-ter'mi-nate (prē'dē-tûr'mĭ-nāt), *a.* Determined beforehand ; as, the *predeterminate* counsel of God.

pre'de-ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *prédétermination.*] Act of predetermining, or state of being predetermined ; specif. : **a** A decision made beforehand or before due consideration. **b** A preordaining of what is to happen ; previous appointment ; predestination ; as, the *predetermination* of God's will. *Hammond.* **c** A previous tendency or direction (to). **d** A previous mental determination ; a purpose formed beforehand.

pre'de-ter'mine (-tûr'mĭn), *v. t. ;* -MINED (-mĭnd) ; -MIN-ING. [*pre-* + *determine :* cf. F. *prédéterminer.*] **1.** To determine ; preordain ; predestine.

2. To direct or give a previous tendency (to).

pre'de-ter'mine, *v. i.* To determine or resolve beforehand.

pred'i-ca-ble (prĕd'ĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *prédicable*, L. *praedicabilis* praiseworthy. See PREDICATE.] That may be predicated ; affirmable ; assertable. — **pred'i-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **pred'i-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pred'i-ca-bly**, *adv.*

pred'i-ca-ble, *n.* **1.** Anything affirmable of another ; esp., a general attribute or notion as affirmable of, or applicable to, many individuals ; an attribute.

2. *Logic.* One of the five most general relations of attributes involved in logical arrangements, namely : genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

pre-dic'a-ment (prē-dĭk'ă-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *praedicamentum* that which is predicated, a quality : cf. F. *prédicament.* See PREDICATE ; cf. PREACHMENT.] **1.** That which is predicated or asserted ; a class or kind described by any definite marks. Specif. : *Logic.* = CATEGORY, 1.

2. Condition ; situation ; state ; esp., an unpleasant, unfortunate, or trying position, condition, or situation. "O woeful sympathy, piteous *predicament.*" *Shak.*

3. Preaching. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — PREDICAMENT, PLIGHT, QUANDARY, DILEMMA are here compared in their nontechnical senses. PREDICAMENT and PLIGHT were originally applicable to good as well as bad conditions, but now commonly connote as their modifier "bad," "evil," or the like ; *predicament* applies esp. to situations or positions, *plight*, to states or conditions, which are unfortunate, trying, or unpleasant ; as, "Advice . . . may be of such nature that it will be painful to reject and yet impossible to follow it ; and in this *predicament* I conceive myself to be placed" (*Crabbe*) ; "Had I but seen thy picture in this *plight*, it would have madded me : what shall I do now I behold thy lively body so ?" (*Shak.*). A QUANDARY is a state of puzzlement or perplexity ; a DILEMMA is a perplexing alternative or choice ; as, his question put me in a sad *quandary* ; he was confronted by the *dilemma* of capitulating or starving. See STATE.

pre-dic'a-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a predicament or the predicaments. — **pre-dic'a-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

pred'i-cant (prĕd'ĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *praedicans, -antis*, p. pr. of *praedicare.* See PREDICATE.] Preaching. *N. Brit. Rev.*

pred'i-cant, *n.* One who preaches ; a preacher ; specif. : **a** A preaching friar ; a Dominican. **b** = PREDIKANT.

pred'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t. ;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd) ; -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *praedicatus*, p. p. of *praedicare* to proclaim. See PREACH.] **1.** To proclaim ; declare ; affirm ; also, to preach ; *Obs. or R.*, to cry or preach up ; to commend.

2. Specif. : **a** To assert to be a quality, attribute, or property (of) ; to affirm (one thing of another) ; *Logic*, to affirm of the subject ; to make (a term) the predicate. **b** To imply ; to connote ; as, to *predicate* whiteness of snow.

3. To found ; to base. See *Syn.*, below.

4. Erroneously, to predict.

Syn. — PREDICATE, PREDICT. *Predicate* is often erroneously used for *predict*. But PREDICATE applies only to the affirmation of qualities, properties, or attributes, and never has future reference, as *predict* always does. The use of *predicate* in the sense of "base," as in "success *predicated* on efficiency," has no warrant in good usage.

pred'i-cate, *v. i.* To affirm something of another thing ; to make an affirmation ; to assert. *Sir M. Hale.*

pred'i-cate (-kăt), *a.* [L. *praedicatus*, p. p.] **1.** Predicated.

2. *Gram.* Belonging to the predicate ; predicated by a verb ; as, a *predicate* noun or adjective. Cf. ATTRIBUTIVE, 1.

pred'i-cate (-kăt), *n.* [L. *praedicatum*, neut. p. p. : cf. F. *prédicat.* See PREDICATE, *v. t.*] **1.** *Logic.* That which is affirmed or denied of a subject. In these propositions, "*Paper is white*," "*Ink is not white*," *whiteness* is the *predicate* affirmed of paper and denied of ink.

2. *Gram.* The word or words in a proposition or sentence which express what is said of the subject. The predicate is a finite verb either alone or with one or more objects, adverbial adjuncts, or a complement.

3. An assertory title or appellation, as "Mother of God."

Syn. — Affirmation, declaration.

pred'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praedicatio :* cf. F. *prédication.*] **1.** Act of proclaiming ; also, act of preaching ; hence, a sermon. *Obs. or Scot.*

2. Act of predicating, or of affirming one thing of another ; affirmation : assertion.

The most generally received notion of *predication* decidedly is that it consists in referring something to a class. *J. S. Mill.*

pred'i-ca'tion-al (prĕd'ĭ-kā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of the nature of a predicate.

pred'i-ca-tive (prĕd'ĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *praedicativus.*] Expressing affirmation or predication ; affirming ; predicating. **predicative proposition**, *Logic*, a categorical proposition.

pred'i-ca-tive-ly, *adv. Gram.* As a, or in the, predicate.

pred'i-ca-to-ry (-kă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. L. *praedicatorius* praising.] **1.** Of or pert. to preaching ; preaching. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Marked by being proclaimed or set forth publicly.

pre'di-crot'ic (prē'dī-krŏt'ĭk), *a. Physiol.* Designating the pulse wave sometimes seen in a pulse curve or sphygmogram, between the apex of the curve and the dicrotic wave.

pre-dict' (prē-dĭkt'), *v. t. ;* PRE-DICT'ED ; PRE-DICT'ING. [L. *praedictus*, p. p. of *praedicere* to predict ; *prae* before + *dicere* to say, tell. See DICTION ; cf. PREDICATE.] **1.** To mention beforehand or previously. *Obs. & R.*

2. To tell or declare beforehand ; to foretell ; prophesy ; presage ; as, to *predict* war, or to *predict* the exact time of the return of a comet

Syn. — Prognosticate, foreshow, bode. See FORETELL.

pre-dict', *v. i.* To make a prediction ; to prophesy.

predicted firing, *Gun.*, firing at a point at which a moving target will arrive at the same time as the projectile, according to predictions made from observations.

pre-dic'tion (prē-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praedictio :* cf. F. *prédiction.*] Act of predicting, or foretelling ; also, that which is foretold ; a prophecy.

The *predictions* of cold and long winters. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Prophecy, prognostication, foreboding, augury, divination, soothsaying, vaticination.

pre-dic'tive (prē-dĭk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *praedictivus.*] Predicting ; prophetic. — **pre-dic'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-dic'tive-ness**, *n.*

pre'di-gest' (prē'dĭ-jĕst' ; prē'dī-), *v. t. ;* -GEST'ED ; -GEST'-ING. To digest beforehand ; to subject to predigestion.

pre'di-ges'tion (-dĭ-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* **1.** Digestion too soon performed ; hasty digestion. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

2. Artificial digestion of food for use in illness or impaired digestion, or foodstuffs in preparation.

pre'di-lec'tion (prē'dĭ-lĕk'shŭn ; prĕd'ĭ-), *n.* [F. *prédilection*, fr. LL. *praediligere* to prefer ; L. *prae* before + *diligere, dilectum*, to love, choose. See DILIGENT.] A previous liking ; a prepossession of mind in favor of something ; predisposition to choose or like ; partiality. *Burke.*

Syn. — Predisposition, preoccupation, preconception, partiality, preference. — PREDILECTION, PREPOSSESSION, PREJUDICE agree in the idea of a predisposition either in favor of an object or against it. PREDILECTION implies an inclination to like ; as, "For great men I have ever had the warmest *predilection*" (*Carlyle*) ; "natural *predilection*, reenforced by theory" (*W. Pater*) ; "a *predilection* for the strange and whimsical" (*Coleridge*). In present usage, PREPOSSESSION almost always is favorable, PREJUDICE unfavorable. *Prepossession* implies a readiness to be impressed by an object previous to adequate acquaintance with it ; *prejudice* implies a prejudgment without just grounds or sufficient knowledge ; as, "the *prepossessions* of childhood and youth" (*Stewart*) ; "Those materials which the *prepossessions* of the age compelled him to make use of" (*Wordsworth*) ; "He had to contend with the *prejudices* which centuries of war had engraved in the bosom of the Scottish nation" (*Scott*) ; "*Prejudice* is blind" (*Gibbon*) ; "He could not have been so agreeable as he is without a few honest *prejudices*" (*Lowell*) ; "He is either biased in favor of a thing, or *prejudiced* against it" (*T. Hardy*) ; cf. "His figure would *prejudice* people in his favor, being tall and genteel" (*Gray*). See RENT.

pre'dis-po'nent (-dĭs-pō'nĕnt), *a.* Predisposing. — *n.* That which predisposes. — **pre'dis-po'nen-cy** (-nĕn-sĭ), *n. R.*

pre'dis-pose' (prē'dĭs-pōz'), *v. t. ;* PRE'DIS-POSED' (-pōzd') ; PRE'DIS-POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [*pre-* + *dispose :* cf. F. *prédisposer.*] **1.** To dispose or incline beforehand ; to give a predisposition, or a favorable susceptibility or bias, to ; to give a tendency to ; to make liable ; as, to *predispose* the mind to friendship ; debility *predisposes* the body to disease.

2. To dispose of or bequeath beforehand.

pre-dis'po-si'tion (prē-dĭs'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [*pre-* + *disposition.*] Act of predisposing, or state of being predisposed ; previous inclination, tendency, or propensity ; predilection ; previous fitness or adaptation ; liability ; susceptibility ; as, a *predisposition* to anger or disease.

Syn. — Cf. PREDILECTION.

pre-dom'i-nance (prē-dŏm'ĭ-năns), *n.* [Cf. F. *prédominance.*] **1.** Quality or state of being predominant ; superiority ; ascendancy ; prevalence ; predomination.

The *predominance* of conscience over interest. *South.*

pre-dom'i-nan-cy (-năn-sĭ), *n.* Predominance. *Bacon.*

pre-dom'i-nant (-nănt), *a.* [Cf. F. *prédominant.* See PREDOMINATE.] **1.** Having the ascendancy over others ; superior in strength, influence, authority, or position ; ascendant ; prevailing ; prevalent ; as, a *predominant* color.

Those helps . . . were *predominant* in the king's mind. *Bacon.*

pre-cos'mic (prē-kŏz'mĭk), *a.* Previous to the present world.

pre-cos'tal, *a. Zool.* Designating an interior branch of the costal vein of the hind wings of most butterflies.

pre-coun'sel, *v.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**

pre-course', *n.* [Cf. L. *praecursus*, n.] Antecedent action. *Obs.*

pre-course', *v. t.* [Cf. L. *praecursus*, p. p. of *praecurrere.*] To run before ; forerun ; herald.

pre'cre-ate', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 *a.*

pre'cre-a'tive, *a.*, **pre-crit'i-cal**, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pre-cru'ral (prē-krōō'răl), *a. Zool.* In front of the leg or thigh.

pre-crys'tal-line, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

prec'tik. ✝ PRACTIC.

prec'u-lar (prĕk'ū-lär), *n.* [LL. *precula, preculare*, rosary, chaplet, fr. L. *prex* prayer. See PRAY, *v.*] *Eccl.* = READSMAN, 1, 2, & 3.

precule, *n.* [F. (Rabelais), dim. fr. L. *prex.*] A prayer. *Obs.*

pre-cu'ne-us, *n.* [NL. ; *pre-* + *cuneus.*] *Anat.* The quadrate lobe of the brain. — **pre-cu'ne-al**, *a.*

pre-cur'rent, *a.* [L. *praecurrens, -entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Forerunning ; happening beforehand.

2. *Zoöl.* Extending forward.

pre-cur'rer, *n.* Precursor. *Obs.*

pre-curse', *n.* [L. *praecursus.*] A forerunning. *Obs.*

pre-curse', *v. t.* [L. *praecursus*, p. p. of *praecurrere.*] To run or happen before ; herald.

pre-cur'sive. Precursive. *Ref. Sp.*

pre-cur'sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pred'a-ble, *a.* [LL. *praedabilis.*] That may be preyed on. *Obs.*

pre-da'cean (prē-dā'shăn), *n.* [L. *praeda* prey.] A carnivorous animal.

pre'dal, *a.* [L. *praeda* prey.] Predatory. *Obs.*

pre-damn', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a.** — **pre'dam-na'tion**, *n.*

pre'-Dar-win'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to the period or to the beliefs prevalent prior to the enunciation of the Darwinian theory. — *n.* One who holds pre-Darwinian beliefs.

pre-da'tion (prē-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praedatio*, fr. *praedari* to plunder.] Depredation. *R.*

pred'a-ti'tious, *a.* [L. *praedatitius, praedatitius.*] Predatory. *Obs.*

pred'a-to-ri-ly (prĕd'ă-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PREDATORY.

pred'a-to-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pred'a-to'ri-ous, *a.* Predatory.

prede. ✝ PRIDE.

prede, *n. & v. t. & i.* [L. *praeda* prey.] Prey ; plunder. *Obs.*

pre'de-cay', *n.* Premature decay.

pre'de-cease'er (prē'dē-sēs'ẽr), *n.* One who predeceases another.

pre'de-cess', *v. t.* To be the predecessor of. *Obs.*

pre'de-ces'sion (prē'dē-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. PREDECESSOR.] Act or state of preceding, or being a predecessor.

pred'e-ces'sive, *a.* Preceding ; previous. *Obs.* [-SHIP.]

pred'e-ces'sor-ship, *n.* See

pre'de-clare', *v. t.*, **pre'de-cree'**, *n.*, **pre'de-cree'**, *v. t.*, **pre-ded'i-ca'tion**, *n.*, **pre'de-fine'**, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**

pre-def'i-nite, *a.* Predetermined ; *Logic*, predesignate.

pre-def'i-ni'tion, *n.* Predetermination.

pre'de-lib'er-ate, *v. t.*, **pre'de-lib'er-a'tion**, *n.*, **pre'de-lin'e-ate**, *v. t.*, **pre'de-lin'e-a'tion**, *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**

pre-den'ta-ry (prē-dĕn'tă-rĭ), *a. Zool.* Designating a bone in the lower jaw of certain dinosaurs situated in front of the dentary bones.

Pre'den-ta'ta (prē'dĕn-tā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRE-, 1 **b** ; DENTATE.] = ORTHOPODA.

pre'de-sign', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**

pre-des'ig-na-to-ry (prē-dĕs'ĭg-nă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to predesignate.

pre-des'tin. Predestine. *Ref. Sp.*

pre-des'ti-na-ry, *a.* Predestinarian. *Obs.*

pre-des'ti-nate, *n.* A person predestinated to eternal life.

pre-des'ti-nate-ly, *adv.* of PREDESTINATE. [destinarian.]

pre-des'ti-na'tion-ist, *n.* A pre-

pre-des'ti-na-tive (prē-dĕs'tĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Predestinating. *Rare.*

pre-des'ti-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *prédestinateur.*] **1.** One who predestinates.

2. A predestinarian. *Obs.* [*Sp.*]

pre-des'tined. Predestined. *Ref. Sp.*

pre-des'ti-ny, *n.* Predestination. *Rare.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

pre'de-ter'min. Predetermine.

pre'de-ter'mi-na-ble (prē'dē-tûr'mĭ-nă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **pre'de-ter'mi-na-bly**, *adv.*

pre'de-ter'mi-nant, *a.* [L. *praedeterminans*, p. pr.] Predetermining. — *n.* A predestinarian. *Obs.* [determine. *Obs.*]

pre'de-ter'mi-nate, *v. t.* To pre-

pre'de-ter'mi-nate-ly, *adv.* of PREDETERMINATE.

pre'de-ter'mi-na-tive, *a.* Predetermining. [mined. *Ref. Sp.*]

pre'de-ter'mind. Predetermined.

pre'de-ter'min-er, *n.* One that predetermines. [minism.]

pre'de-ter'min-ism, *n.* Determi-

pre'de-vote', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**

pre'de-vote', *a.* Predevoted ; predestined.

predfull. ✝ PRIDEFUL

pre'di-al (prē'dĭ-ăl), **pre'di-al'i-ty**, etc. Vars. of PRÆDIAL, etc. [See PRE-, 2.]

pre-di'as-tol'ic, *a. Physiol.*

pred'i-a'tor, *n.* [L. *praediator* a dealer in land.] A lawyer versed in real-estate law. *Obs.*

pred'i-ca-bl. Predicable. *Ref. Sp.* [preacher. *Obs.*]

pred'i-cant-ess, *n.* A female

pred'i-ca'tor (prĕd'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *praedicator* ; cf. F. *prédicateur.*] One that predicates.

pre-dict' (prē-dĭkt'), *a.* [L. *praedictus*, p. p.] Predicted. *R.*

pre-dict', *n.* A prediction. *Obs.*

pre-dict'a-ble (-dĭk'tă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **pre-dict'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pre-dic'tion-al, **pre-dic'tious**, *a.* Prophetic ; portentous. *Obs.*

pre-dic'tive. Predictive. *R. Sp.*

pre-dic'tor (prē-dĭk'tẽr), *n.* [LL. *praedictor.*] One that predicts.

pre-dic'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Predictive.

‖**pre'di-kant'** (prā'dē-känt'), *n.* [D.] A preacher ; specif., a Dutch Protestant minister.

pre'di-lect' (prē'dĭ-lĕkt'), **pre'di-lect'ed**, *a.* [LL. *praedilectus*, p. p.] Preferred ; chosen. *Rare.*

pre'di-lu'vi-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.

pre'di-lu'vi-an, *a. & n.* = ANTEDILUVIAN.

pre'dis-cov'er, *v. t.*, **pre'dis-cov'er-y**, *n.*, **pre'dis-pos'al** (-dĭs-pōz'ăl), *n.* See PRE-, 1 **a.**

pre'dis-posed' (-pōzd'), *pret. & p. p.* of PREDISPOSE. — **pre'dis-pos'ed-ness** (-pōz'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

pre'dis-tin'guish, *v. t.* See PRE-

pre'di-vine' (*v. t.* & *i.* [L. *praedivinare* ; cf. OF. *prediviner.*] To divine ; presage. *Obs.* — **pre-div'i-na'tion**, *n. Obs.* [PRE-, 2.]

pre-doc'u-men'ta-ry, *a.* See

2. Specif.: **a** *Her.* Spread all over; — said of a tincture. **b** See PETROGRAPHY.

Syn. — Prevalent, superior, prevailing, ascendant, ruling, reigning, controlling, overruling. See DOMINANT.

— pre-dom'i-nant-ly, *adv.*

pre-dom'i-nate (prē-dŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [*pre-* + *dominate:* cf. F. *prédominer.*] To be superior in number, strength, influence, authority, or position; to have ascendancy or controlling influence; to prevail; to rule; to have the mastery; as, love *predominated* in her heart; — orig. an astrological term.

[Certain] rays may *predominate* over the rest. *Sir I. Newton.*

pre-dom'i-nate, *v. t.* To rule or prevail over; to control. *R.*

pre-dom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or state of predominating; ascendancy; predominance. *W. Browne.*

pre'ĕ-lec'tion (prē'ē-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Election or choice by preference; preference. *Obs.*

2. Election beforehand or by anticipation.

pre-ĕm'i-nence (prē-ĕm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* [F. *prééminence*, or L. *praeeminentia.* See PREËMINENT.] **1.** Quality or state of being preëminent; superiority in rank, position, excellence, etc.; precedence; distinction above others in quality, rank, etc.; as, *preëminence* in honor.

The *preëminence* of Christianity to any other religious scheme. *Addison.*

2. An instance or case of the foregoing; a quality existing preëminently.

pre-ĕm'i-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *praeeminens, -entis*, p. pr. of *praeeminere* to be prominent, to surpass: cf. F. *prééminent.* See PRE-; EMINENT.] Eminent above others; prominent among those who are eminent; superior, esp. in excellence; surpassing, or taking precedence of, others; as, *pre-eminent* in guilt. "In power *preëminent*." *Milton.*

— pre-ĕm'i-nent-ly, *adv.* **— pre-ĕm'i-nent-ness,** *n.*

pre-ĕmpt' (prē-ĕmpt'), *v. t. & i.*; PRE-ĔMPT'ED; PRE-ĔMPT'ING. [See PREËMPTION.] To settle upon (public land) with a right of preëmption, esp., formerly, under the United States law (see PREËMPTION RIGHT); to take by preëmption.

pre-ĕmp'tion (-ĕmp'shŭn), *n.* [*pre-* + *emption:* cf. F. *préemption.* See REDEEM.] Act or right of purchasing before others; specif.: **a** *Law.* The privilege or prerogative formerly enjoyed by the king of buying provisions at an appraised valuation for his household in preference to others. The right was given up by virtue of 12 Car. II. c. 24 (1660). *Eng.* **b** The prior right belonging to persons standing in certain family, tribal, or neighborhood relations, as among various primitive peoples, to purchase property sold, or proposed to be sold, to a stranger at the price offered by the stranger. **c** *International Law.* The right of a belligerent to seize and purchase at an appraised price other contraband of war than absolute contraband belonging to a neutral and en route to the enemy in its own territory or on the high seas or in unappropriated territory. **d** A preëmption right; also, a piece of land occupied under it. *U. S.*

preëmption right. *Law.* A right of preëmption; specif., in the United States, the right given by the Federal public land laws (repealed March 3, 1891) to citizens of claiming and buying under certain conditions a portion not exceeding a quarter section (160 acres) of public land.

pre-ĕmp'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, preëmption; having power to preëmpt; preëmpting.

preëmptive right, the right to preëmpt; also, in Australia, land acquired or held by such right.

pre-ĕmp'tor (-ĕmp'tŏr), *n.* [Cf. L. *praeemptor.*] One who preëmpts.

pre-ĕmp'to-ry (-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to preëmption.

preen (prēn), *n.* [AS. *préon* a clasp, bodkin; akin to D. *priem* punch, bodkin, awl, G. *pfriem*, Icel. *prjónn* a knitting needle, pin, Dan. *preen* a bodkin, punch.] A pin; a brooch; also, a hook; hence, a thing of trifling value. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

preen, *v. t.* [AS. *préon* a pin, brooch, fastening. See PREEN, *n.*] To sew; stitch; pierce; prick; pin. *Obs., or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

preen, *v. t. & i.*; PREENED (prēnd); PREEN'ING. [Prob. same word as *prune*, v., but influenced by ME. *prenen, preonen*, to stick with a pin, pierce (see PREEN, *n.*).] **1.** To trim or dress with the beak, as the feathers; — said chiefly of birds. "The peacocks *preen* on fretted pillar." *Kipling.*

2. To trim, dress, or slick (one's self) up.

pre'ĕn-gage' (prē'ĕn-gāj'), *v. t. & i.*; -GAGED' (-gājd'); -GAG'ING (-gāj'ĭng). To engage beforehand; specif.: **a** To engage by previous contract; esp., to engage beforehand to marry. **b** To win over beforehand; to prepossess; bespeak. **c** To preoccupy. **d** To engage in combat with beforehand.

pre'ĕn-gage'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of preëngaging, or state of being preëngaged; prior engagement or obligation.

My *preëngagements* to other themes were not unknown. *Boyle.*

pre'ĕs-tab'lish (-ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To establish beforehand.

pre'ĕx-il'i-an (prē'ĕg-zĭl'ĭ-ăn; -ĕk-sĭl'ĭ-ăn) } *a.* [*pre-* +
pre'ĕx-il'ic (prē'ĕg-zĭl'ĭk; prē'ĕk-sĭl'ĭk) } L. *ex(s)ilium* exile or E. *exile.*] Previous to the exile; specif., *Jewish Hist.*, belonging to, or occurring in, the period before the Babylonish exile, i. e., before about B. C. 600.

pre'ĕx-ist' (prē'ĕg-zĭst'), *v. i.* To exist before.

pre'ĕx-ist'ence (-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* Existence in a former state, or previous to something else; specif.: **a** Existence of the soul before its union with the body, esp. in the doctrine of transmigration. **b** *Theol.* Existence of the human soul of Christ prior to his physical conception.

pre'ĕx-ist'ent (prē'ĕg-zĭs'tĕnt), *a.* Existing previously; as, a *preëxistent* state. *Pope.*

pref'ace (prĕf'ăs), *n.* [F. *préface*; cf. Sp. *prefacio, prefación*, It. *prefazio, prefazione;* all fr. L. *praefatio*, fr. *praefari* to say beforehand; *prae* before + *fari, fatus*, to speak. See FATE.] **1.** *Eccl.* In liturgies, the prelude to the central part (*R. C. Ch.*, canon) of the eucharistic service or Mass. It consists of an exhortation to thanksgiving, said or sung responsively, and an offering of praise and glory to God, ending with the Sanctus. Cf. PROPER PREFACE.

2. Something spoken as introductory to a discourse or written as introductory to a book or the like, usually by way of explanation of the object, scope, etc., of the discourse or literary composition; a proem; an introduction, or series of preliminary remarks; a prologue; foreword.

Heaven's high behest no *preface* needs. *Milton.*

3. A brief paraphrase or comment formerly made upon a psalm before singing it in a Scottish church.

4. Fig.: Something introductory or preliminary.

Syn. — PREFACE, INTRODUCTION, PROLOGUE, PROEM, EXORDIUM, PREAMBLE, while often interchangeable in a general sense, have certain specific applications. PREFACE and INTRODUCTION apply esp. to books; a *preface* (which is often brief) is commonly explanatory of the object and scope of the work, of methods of treatment, sources of information, and the like; an *introduction* properly forms part of the body of the work itself. PROLOGUE (opposed to *epilogue*) is sometimes used of the introduction to a longer poem (as, the *Prologue* to "The Canterbury Tales"); it oftener applies to a brief composition spoken before a dramatic performance. PROEM is a somewhat bookish or formal word for a preface or introduction (esp. to a poem); EXORDIUM (a technical term of rhetoric) denotes the opening part of a discourse or (esp.) oration; a PREAMBLE is esp. the introductory part of a statute or resolution. See PRELUDE.

pref'ace, *v. i.*; PREF'ACED (-ăst); PREF'AC-ING (-ă-sĭng). To make, speak, write, etc., a preface. *Jer. Taylor.*

pref'ace, *v. t.* **1.** To say or write by way of preface. *Rare.*

2. Fig.: To introduce; herald. *Obs.*

3. To introduce by, or commence with, a preface; to furnish with a preface; as, to *preface* a book or discourse.

4. To put before or in front of; to front (with).

5. To precede by way of introduction; to be preliminary to.

pre-fac'tor (prē-făk'tĕr), *n.* *Math.* The first of two factors that are not commutable.

pref'a-to-ry (prĕf'ă-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory, as to a book; preliminary; as, *prefatory* remarks. — **pref'a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

That *prefatory* addition to the Creed. *Dryden.*

pre'fect, præ'fect (prē'fĕkt), *n.* [L. *praefectus*, fr. *praefectus*, p. p. of *praeficere* to set over; *prae* before + *facere* to make: cf. F. *préfet*, OF. *prefect.*] **1.** In ancient Rome, any of various high officials or magistrates placed at the head of a particular command, charge, department, etc. The function and rank of the prefects varied widely.

2. A similar official in other ancient countries.

3. In modern use, a president, chief officer, chief magistrate, or the like, as the head of any of the Congregations of cardinals. Specif.: **a** In France, the chief administrative officer of a department. **b** In China, the chih fu.

4. Fig.: Director, minister, or the like.

5. A student monitor in an English public or secondary school; — the official name at some schools. Prefects are taken from the senior students.

prefect apostolic. = APOSTOLIC PREFECT. — **P. of Police,** the chief of police of Paris and the department of the Seine.

pre'fec-to'ri-al (prē'fĕk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *praefectorius.*] Of or pert. to a prefect. — **pre'fec-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

pre-fec'tur-al (prē-fĕk'tŭr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a prefecture.

pre'fec-ture (prē'fĕk-tŭr), *n.* [L. *praefectura:* cf. F. *préfecture.*] **1.** The office, position, jurisdiction, or period of office, of a prefect; presidency; superintendency.

2. The district governed by a prefect. Specif.: **a** *Rom. Hist.* Any of the four divisions into which the Empire was divided under Constantine. **b** *China.* = FU.

3. The official residence of a prefect.

pre-fer' (prē-fûr'), *v. t.*; PRE-FERRED' (-fûrd'); PRE-FER'RING. [F. *préférer*, L. *praeferre; prae* before + *ferre* to bear or carry. See 1st BEAR.] **1.** To put in a higher position, rank, or the like; to advance, as to an office or dignity; to raise; to exalt; to promote; to set forward; as, to *prefer* an officer to the rank of general. *Now Rare.*

2. To put or set before or in front. *Obs.*

3. To bring, put, or set (something) forward, or before one; hence, to bring forward, or lay before one, for consideration (*Obs. or Archaic*), acceptance, judgment, etc.; to offer; to present; to proffer; *Obs.*, to introduce or recommend; as, to *prefer* an indictment, claim, prayer, or request.

He spake, and to her hand *preferred* the bowl. *Pope.*
Presently *prefer* his suit to Cæsar. *Shak.*

4. To refer; to attribute. *Obs.*

5. To set above or before something else in estimation, favor, or liking; to regard or honor before another; to hold in greater favor; to choose rather; to like better; — often followed by *to, before*, or *above.*

If I *prefer* not Jerusalem above my chief joy. *Ps.* cxxxvii. 6.
Preferred an infamous peace before a most just war. *Knolles.*

6. *Law.* To give a preference or priority to.

7. To go or be before in estimation; to outrank. *Obs.*

Syn. — Choose, elect, select.

pref'er-a-ble (prĕf'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *préférable.*] **1.** Worthy to be preferred, or chosen before something else; more desirable; as, a *preferable* scheme. *Addison.*

2. *Law.* Capable of being given legal preference or priority.

3. Exhibiting preference; preferred. *Obs.*

— pref'er-a-ble-ness, *n.* **— pref'er-a-bly,** *adv.*

pref'er-ence (-ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *préférence.*] **1.** Act of preferring, or state of being preferred; the setting of one thing before or above another; higher estimation; predilection; prior choice; also, the power or opportunity of choosing; as, to give him his *preference.*

Leave the critics on either side to contend about the *preference* due to this or that sort of poetry. *Dryden.*

2. Preferability; precedence; superiority. *Obs.*

3. That which is preferred; the object of choice or superior favor; as, which is your *preference?*

4. Preferment; promotion. *Now Rare.*

5. In technical uses: **a** *Law.* Specif., priority in the right to demand and receive satisfaction of an obligation, as the payment of a debt in full or in part. **b** Short for PREFERENCE SHARE. *Brit.* **c** *Econ.* The act, fact, or principle of giving one or more countries legal advantages over others in international trade. **d** *Railroad Law.* A special advantage given to a particular person, a particular locality, or a particular form of shipment — whether by the grant of a lower tariff or of extraordinary facilities for shipment. More commonly called *discrimination* in the United States. **e** *Card Playing.* A game resembling whist in the manner of playing, in which the players bid for the privilege of naming the trump; — called also *five hundred*, from the number of points that wins.

Syn. — See ALTERNATIVE.

preference share *or* **bond.** A share or bond giving its owner a preference either as to receipt of dividends, or as to repayment in case of winding up, or as to both. In general preference shares rank next after debentures, and are prior to ordinary stock (whether preferred or deferred). *Brit.*

pref'er-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *praeferens*, p. pr. See PREFER.] **1.** *Law.* Having or enjoying a preference, or priority in the right to demand and receive satisfaction of an obligation; as, a *preferent* claim.

2. Exhibiting preference; preferential.

pref'er-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, preference; giving, indicating, or having, a preference or precedence; as, a *preferential* claim or shares.

2. **a** *Econ.* Of or pertaining to, or employing or creating, a preference in international trade relations. See PREFERENCE, *n.*, 5 **c.** **b** *Railroad Law.* A rate or system of rates involving preferences; — nearly equivalent to *differential* as used in American railroading. *Chiefly English.*

preferential stock, *Finance*, preferred stock, esp. preference stock.

pref'er-en'tial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Econ.* The policy or system of granting preferences in international trade. See PREFERENCE, *n.*, 5 **c.** — **pref'er-en'tial-ist,** *n.*

pre-fer'ment (prē-fûr'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of bringing or putting forward; promotion; advancement. *Obs.*

2. Act of preferring, or advancing in dignity or office; state of being advanced; advancement; promotion.

Neither royal blandishments nor promises of valuable *preferment* had been spared. *Macaulay.*

3. A position, appointment, or office of honor or profit; as, the *preferments* of the church.

4. A choosing, or state of being chosen; preference. *R.*

5. *Law.* Priority or seniority in right, esp. in the right to receive payment or the right to purchase property on equal terms as to consideration with others; preference.

pre-ferred' (prē-fûrd'), *pret. & p. p.* of PREFER.

preferred stock. **a** Stock which takes a dividend before other capital stock and on a distribution of assets participates ahead of the common stock, or, sometimes, which has priority over common stock in either of these respects; — so called in the United States, answering essentially to *preference stock* in British usage. **b** Common stock (often called *B stock*) that takes a certain dividend ahead of other (deferred) common stock (often called *A stock*). Cf. PREFERENCE STOCK. *Brit.*

pre-fig'ur-ate (prē-fĭg'ûr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *praefiguratus*, p. p. See PREFIGURE.] To prefigure. *Rare.*

pre-fig'u-ra'tion (-ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praefiguratio.*] Act of prefiguring, or state of being prefigured; representation by a previous figure or type; also, that which prefigures; a prototype. "Prophecies and *prefigurations.*" *Norris.*

pre-fig'ur-a-tive (prē-fĭg'ûr-ă-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. LL. *praefigurativus.*] Showing by prefiguration; prefiguring. — **pre-fig'ur-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **pre-fig'ur-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

pre-fig'ure (-fĭg'ûr), *v. t.*; PRE-FIGURED (-ûrd); PRE-FIGURING (-ûr-ĭng). [F. *préfigurer*, or L. *praefigurare, praefiguratum; prae* before + *figurare* to figure. See FIGURE; cf. PREFIGURATE.] **1.** To show, suggest, or announce, by antecedent types and similitudes; to foreshadow. "Whom all the various types *prefigured.*" *South.*

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pre-dom'i-nate, *a.* Predominant. *R.* [dominantly.]
pre-dom'i-nat-ly, *adv.* Predominating; ascendancy; predominance.
pre-dom'i-nat'ing-ly, *adv.* of *predominating*, p. pr.
pre-dom'i-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* One that predominates.
pre-dom'ine, *v. i. & t.* [F. *prédominer.*] To predominate. *Obs.*
pre-doom', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-Do'ri-an, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
predour, *n.* [OF. *predeur.*] Plunderer. *Obs.*
predy, *a.* Ready. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To prepare. *Obs.*
pree (prē), *n. & v.* [For *preve* to prove. *Oxf. E. D.* See PROVE.] Taste; try; prove. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [var. of PROOF.]
preef (*Scot.* prēf). Obs. or Scot.
pre'ĕf-fi'cient (prē'ĕ-fĭsh'ĕnt), *n. Biol.* A predisposing cause.
pre'ĕ-lect', *v. t.*, **pre'ĕ-lect',** *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.
preem. † PRIME.
pre-ĕm'i-nen-cy (prē-ĕm'ĭ-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* Preëminence. *Now Rare.*
pre'ĕm-ploy', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-ĕmpt', *n.* Short for *preemptive right. Slang or Colloq., Australia.* [*a.* See -ABLE.]
pre-ĕmpt'i-ble (prē-ĕmp'tĭ-b'l), *a.*
pre-ĕmp'tion-er (-shŭn-ĕr), *n.* One who has a preëmption right.
pre-ĕmp'tive, *n.* Preëmptive right. *Chiefly Australian.*
pre'ĕn-act', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
preend. Preened. *Ref. Sp.*
preente. † PRINT.
pre-ĕp'ic, *a.* More than epic.
pre'ĕ-rect', *v. t.*, **pre'ĕ-rup'tive,** *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.
preese. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PRESS. [1 b.]
pre-ĕ'so-phag'e-al, *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre'ĕs-sen'tial, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre'ĕs-tab'lish-er, *n.* One that preëstablishes. [-MENT.]
pre'ĕs-tab'lish-ment, *n.* See **pre'ĕs-tab'lisht.** Preëstablished. *Ref. Sp.* [PRE-, 1 a.]
pre-ĕs'ti-mate, *v. t. & n.* See **pre-ĕs'ti-val.** Var. of PREÆSTIVAL.
pre'ĕ-ter'ni-ty (prē'ĕ-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Infinite prior duration. *R.*
preeve. Obs. or Scot. of PROVE.
pre-ĕv'o-lu'tion-al, pre-ĕv'o-lu'tion-a-ry, *a.*, **pre-ĕv'o-lu'tion-ist,** *n.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'ĕx-am'i-na'tion (prē'ĕg-zăm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.*, **pre'ĕx-am'ine** (-ĭn), *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre'ĕx-cel', *v. i.* To excel greatly. *Rare.*
pre-ĕx'cel-lent, *a.* [*pre-* + *excellent:* cf. OF. *preexcellent.*] Surpassingly excellent. — **pre-ĕx'cel-lence, len-cy,** *n. All Rare.*
pre-ĕx'ile, *a.* Preëxilian.
pre'ĕx-ist'en-cy, *n.* Preëxistence. *Obs.*
pre'ĕx-ist'ent-ism (prē'ĕg-zĭs'tĕn-tĭz'm), *n.* The theory that the life of the soul antedates that of the body. — **pre'ĕx-is'ten'ti-a-ry,** *n.*
pre'ĕx-is'ti-ma'tion, *n.* Previous esteem or estimation. *Obs.*
pre'ĕx'pec-ta'tion (prē'ĕks'pĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
preeze (prēz). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PRESS.
pref. † PROOF, PROVE.
pref. *Abbr.* Preface; prefaced; prefatory; preference; preferred; prefix; prefixed.
pref'ac-er (prĕf'ă-sĕr), *n.* The maker or writer of a preface.
pre-fa'cial (prē-fā'shăl), *a.* [From PREFACE, *n.*] Prefatory.
pre-fash'ion, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-fa'tial, *a.* See PREFACIAL.
pre-fa'tion, *n.* [L. *praefatio:* cf. OF. *prefacion.* See PREFACE.] Prefacing. *Obs.*
pre-fa'tor (prē-fā'tŏr), *n.* [L. *praefari* to say beforehand.] A prefacer.
pref'a-to'ri-al (prĕf'ă-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Prefatory. — **pref'a-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*
prefe. † PROOF, PROVE.
pre-fect', *v. t.* [L. *praefectus*, p. p. of *praeficere.* See PREFECT, *n.*] Prefer; promote. *Obs.*
pre-fec'tor-al (prē-fĕk'tō-răl), *a.* [Cf. F. *préfectoral.*] Of or pertaining to a prefect.
pre'fec-to'ri-an (prē'fĕk-tō'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to a Roman prefect.
pre'fect's court. See PROBATE.
pre'fect-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pre-fec'tu-al (prē-fĕk'tū-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to school prefects.
pre-fec'un-da'tion (prē-fĕk'ŭn-dā'shŭn), *n. Physiol.* The changes or conditions preceding fecundation, esp. in the ovum before fecundation. — **pre'fe-cun'da-to-ry** (prē'fē-kŭn'dā-tō-rĭ), *a.*
prefeit. † PREFECT.
pre-fel'ic (prē-fĕl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pref'er-a-bil'i-ty (prĕf'ĕr-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Preferableness.
pref'er-a-bl. Preferable. *Ref. Sp.*
pre-ferd'. Preferred. *Ref. Sp.*
pref'er-ee' (prĕf'ĕr-ē'), *n.* See -EE.
preference stock. Stock consisting of preference shares. *Brit.*
pref'er-en-cy, *n.* [LL. *praeferentia.*] Preference. *Rare.*
pref'er-en'tial-ly, *adv.* of PREFERENTIAL. [1 a.]
pre-fer'men-ta'tion, *n.* See PRE-, 1.
pre-fer'red-ly (prē-fûr'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *preferred*, p. p. See -LY. [-NESS.]
pre-fer'red-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See
pre-fer'rer (prē-fûr'ĕr), *n.* One who prefers; as: **a** A Promoter; patron. *Obs.* **b** One who presents or submits something.
pre-fer'rous (prē-fĕr'ŭs), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pre-fer'vid (prē-fûr'vĭd), *a.* [L. *praefervidus.*] Perfervid.
preffet. † PREFECT.
preff. † PROOF, PROVE.
preffer. † PREFER.
pre-fig'ur-ate, *a.* [L. *praefiguratus*, p. p.] Prefigured. [*R. Sp.*]
pre-fig'ur-a-tiv. Prefigurative.
pre-fig'ure-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
pre-fine', *v. t.* [L. *praefinire; prae* or + *finire* to limit.] To limit or define beforehand. *Obs.*
pre'fine', *n. Eng. Law.* A fee paid in levying a fine on suing out the writ of covenant.
pre-fi'nite, *a.* [L. *praefinitus*, p. p.] Predetermined. *Obs.*
pref'i-ni'tion (prĕf'ĭ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praefinitio.*] Previous limitation; predetermination. *Obs.*

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2. To figure to one's self, or imagine, beforehand.
3. To form or shape in front. *Obs. or R.*

pre-fix' (prē-fĭks'), *v. t.*; PRE-FIXED' (-fĭkst'); PRE-FIX'ING. [Prob. fr. OF. & F. *préfixer*, fr. OF. & F. *préfix* fixed beforehand, determined, fr. L. *praefixus*, p. p. of *praefigere* to fix or fasten before; *prae* before + *figere* to fix. See FIX.] **1.** To set or appoint beforehand; to settle or establish antecedently. *Now Rare.* "*Prefixed* bounds." *Locke.*
And now he hath to her *prefixt* a day. *Spenser.*
2. To settle or determine in one's mind beforehand; to resolve on; purpose; make up (the mind) beforehand. *Obs.*
3. To fix or make permanent beforehand.
4. To put or fix before, or at the beginning of, another thing; to make, or add, as a prefix; as, to *prefix* a title to a book, a syllable to a word, a condition to an agreement.

pre'fix (prē'fĭks), *n.* [L. *praefixum*, neut. p. p. of *praefigere*. See PREFIX, *v.*] **1.** That which is prefixed, as a title to a person's name; esp., one or more letters or syllables combined or united with the beginning of a word to modify its signification, as *pre-* in *prefix*, *con-* in *conjure*.
2. Act of prefixing. *Rare.*

pre-fix'al (prē-fĭk'săl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or being, a prefix.

pre-fix'ion (-shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *prefixion*.] A prefixing; as: **a** A fixing or appointing beforehand. *Obs.* **b** A placing of a word or particle before, esp. in combination with, a word.

pre-flec'tion, pre-flex'ion (prē-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [*pre-* + *flection*.] *Philol.* Inflection by prefixes.

pre-form' (prē-fôrm'), *v. t.* [L. *praeformare*. See PRE-; FORM.] **1.** To form beforehand; to shape previously. "Their natures and *preformed* faculties." *Shak.*
2. To fix or determine the form of beforehand.

pre'for-ma'tion (prē'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of forming beforehand; previous formation.
2. *Biol.* In full, **theory of preformation.** An old theory which held that every germ cell contained the organism of its kind fully formed and complete in all its parts, and that development consisted merely in increase in size from microscopic proportions to those of the adult. This theory, carried to its logical conclusion, becomes the incasement theory (which see), or emboîtement.

pre-form'a-tive (prē-fôr'mă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Preforming.
2. *Philol.* Prefixed as a formative element, as a letter.

pre-form'a-tive, *n. Philol.* A formative letter, particle, etc., at the beginning of a word; a prefix, as in Hebrew.

pre-formed' (prē-fôrmd'), *p. a.* Formed beforehand.

pre-fron'tal (-frŭn'tăl; -frŏn'tăl), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Designating a bone anterior and lateral to the frontal bone of some vertebrates, in teleost fishes the bone otherwise called *ectethmoid*. **b** Designating a plate or scale on each side of the head of certain reptiles and fishes which lies immediately in front of the frontal scale.—*n.* A prefrontal bone or scale.

pre-glob'u-lin (-glŏb'ū-lĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A compound proteid occurring in many cells, as the white corpuscles of the blood. It has a retarding effect on coagulation.

preg'na-bil'i-ty (prĕg'nă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being pregnable.

preg'na-ble (prĕg'nă-b'l), *a.* [F. *prenable*. Cf. IMPREGNABLE.] **1.** Capable of being taken, or captured; expugnable; assailable; vulnerable; as, a *pregnable* fort. *Colgrave.*
2. Erroneously, pregnant. *Obs.*

preg'nan-cy (-năn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Condition of being pregnant; state of being with young.
2. Hence: **a** Fertility, as of soil; fruitfulness. **b** Germinating quality. *Obs.* **c** Condition of being impregnated. *Obs.*
3. Fig.: Fertility; inventiveness; of wit, readiness, or quickness; quality of being heavy with important contents, issue, significance, etc.; unusual consequence or capacity; latent significance or power; suggestiveness; potentiality.
4. a Quickness of apprehension or conception; — said of young persons. *Obs.* **b** A promising young person. *Obs.* **c** Quality of being cogent or convincing; cogency. *Obs.*

preg'nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *praegnans, -antis; prae* before + the root of *nasci* to be born, *gignere* to beget: cf. F. *prégnant*. But in some senses fr., or confused with, F. *preignant* pressing, cogent, p. pr. of OF. *preindre*, earlier *priembre*, to press, L. *premere* (cf. PRESS to squeeze). See GENDER, 3d KIN; cf. NATIVE.] **1.** Being with young; breeding; teeming; gravid; preparing to bring forth.
2. Fig.: Big; swelling; of a sail, bellying. *Obs.*
3. Germinable; fruitful; fertile; teeming, as a soil. *Obs.*
4. Teeming with, or full of, ideas; fertile; inventive; ready; as, a *pregnant* mind or wit. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Wherein the *pregnant* enemy does much. *Shak.*
5. Pressing; cogent; convincing; hence, obvious. *Obs.*
6. Full of promise; quick of apprehension, as a youth. *Obs.*
7. Ready to receive or act. *Obs.* "The *pregnant* hinges of the knee." *Shak.*
8. Heavy with important contents, significance, or issue; full of meaning, consequence, or results; weighty; containing latent significance or power; suggestive; potential; as, *pregnant* replies. "A *pregnant* argument." *Prynne.*
pregnant construction, *Rhet.*, a construction in which more is implied than is said; as, the beasts *trembled* (i. e., came trembling) forth from their dens.

pre-hal'lux (prē-hăl'ŭks), *n.* [NL. See PRE-; HALLUX.] *Zoöl.* A rudimentary extra toe, or a process appearing as a rudiment of a toe, on the preaxial side of the hallux, as in frogs, where it is often called the *calcar*.

pre-heat' (-hēt'), *v. t.* To heat previously, as a charge to be subsequently treated in an electric furnace, or compressed air before it is allowed to expand in a compressed-air engine (to prevent excessive cold and consequent deposition of frost). — **pre-heat'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

pre-hen'sile (prē-hĕn'sĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [F. *préhensile*, fr. L. *prehendere, prehensum*, to lay hold of, seize; *pre-* (for *prae* before) + *hendere* (in comp.), akin to E. *get*. See GET; cf. PRISON, PRIZE, *n.*] Adapted for seizing or grasping, esp. by wrapping around; as, the *prehensile* tail of a monkey. — **pre'hen-sil'i-ty** (prē'hĕn-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pre-hen'sion (prē-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prehensio*: cf. F. *préhension*. See PREHENSILE.] **1.** Act of taking hold, seizing, or grasping, as with the hand or other member. *Chiefly Zoöl.*
2. A taking possession, as of land; seizure. *Rare.*
3. Arrest; apprehension. *Obs.*
4. *Psychol.* Simple or immediate apprehension.

pre-hen'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Adapted to seize; prehensile.

pre'his-tor'ic (prē'hĭs-tŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or existing in, the period before written history begins.

pre'his-tor'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Prehistoric customs, etc., as a subject of study.

prehn'ite (prān'ĭt; prĕn'ĭt), *n.* [After the Dutch Colonel van *Prehn*, who in 1774 brought it from the Cape of Good Hope.] *Min.* A pale green mineral in crystalline aggregates having a botryoidal or mammillary structure, rarely in distinct crystals. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, $H_2Ca_2Al_2(SiO_4)_3$. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., 2.80–2.95.

prehn-it'ic (prĕn-ĭt'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline, tetrabasic acid, $C_6H_2(CO_2H)_4$, derived from benzene; — prob. so called from the resemblance of the wartlike crystals to the mammillæ on prehnite.

pre'ig-ni'tion (prē'ĭg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n. Engin.* Ignition in an internal-combustion engine while the inlet valve is open or before compression is completed.

pre'in-car'nate (prē'ĭn-kär'nāt), *a. Theol.* Of, pertaining to, or having, existence before incarnation; — said particularly of Jesus Christ.

pre'in-des'tig-nate (prē'ĭn-dĕs'tĭg-nāt), *a. Logic.* Having no sign expressive of quantity; indefinite. See PREDESIGNATE.

pre'in-struct' (prē'ĭn-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To instruct previously or beforehand. — **pre'in-struc'tion** (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.*

pre-judge' (prē-jŭj'), *v. t.* [*pre-* + *judge*: cf. F. *préjuger*. Cf. PREJUDICATE, PREJUDICE.] **1.** To judge before hearing, or before full and sufficient examination; to decide or sentence by anticipation; to pass judgment on beforehand.
2. To judge unfavorably or condemn beforehand. *Obs.*
3. To affect prejudicially; prejudice; injure. *Obs. Scot.*
4. To anticipate the judgment of. *Obs.*

pre-judg'ment, pre-judge'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *préjugement*.] Act of prejudging; examination; prejudice.

pre-ju'di-cate (prē-jōō'dĭ-kāt; 243), *p. a.* [L. *praejudicatus*, p. p. of *praejudicare* to prejudge; *prae* before + *judicare* to judge. See JUDGE.] **a** Decided beforehand. **b** Biased; prejudiced. — **pre-ju'di-cate-ly,** *adv.* — **pre-ju'di-cate-ness,** *n. All Obs.*

pre-ju'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *praejudicatus*, p. p. Cf. PREJUDGE.] **1.** To prejudice or act prejudicially. *Obs. or R.*
2. To prejudge. *Obs. or R.*

pre-ju'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of prejudicating, or prejudging; prejudgment. *Rare.*
2. *Law.* **a** *Rom. Law.* A preliminary inquiry and determination of issues not directly involved in the merits of an action. **b** A previous decision of a point; a precedent.

prej'u-dice (prĕj'ōō-dĭs; 243, 277), *n.* [F. *préjudice*, L. *praejudicium; prae* before + *judicium* judgment. See JUDICIAL.] **1.** Injury or damage due to some judgment or action of another, as in disregard of a person's right; resulting detriment; — now chiefly in phrases; as, *in*, or *to*, *the prejudice of; without prejudice* (specif., *Law*, without damage to, or detraction from, one's own rights or claims).
2. Injury in general; damage; detriment. *Obs. Shak.*
3. An opinion or judgment formed beforehand, or without due examination; a prejudgment. *Obs.*
4. Foreseeing; prognostication. *Obs.*
Naught might hinder his quick *prejudize*. *Spenser.*
5. Preconceived judgment or opinion; leaning toward one side of a question from other considerations than those belonging to it; prepossession; unreasonable predilection for, or objection against, anything; esp., an opinion or leaning adverse to anything without just grounds or before sufficient knowledge; an instance of this; a prepossession; an unreasonable predilection, inclination, or objection.
Though often misled by *prejudice* and passion, he was emphatically an honest man. *Macaulay.*
6. A judgment or expectation formed at first thought; an anticipation. *Obs.*
Syn. — Prejudgment, prepossession, bias; harm, hurt, damage, detriment, disadvantage. See PREDILECTION.

prej'u-dice (prĕj'ōō-dĭs; 243, 277), *v. t.*; -DICED (-dĭst); -DICING (-dĭ-sĭng). [Cf. F. *préjudicier*. See PREJUDICE, *n.*] **1.** To injure or damage by some judgment or action; to cause injury to; hence, generally, to hurt; damage; injure; impair; as, to *prejudice* a good cause. *Now Chiefly Legal.*
Seek how we may *prejudice* the foe. *Shak.*
2. To judge beforehand, esp. unfavorably. *Obs.*
3. To cause to have prejudice; to prepossess with opinions formed without due knowledge or examination; to bias the mind of; to give an unreasonable bent to; as, to *prejudice* a critic or a juryman.
Suffer not any beloved study to *prejudice* your mind so far as to despise all other learning. *I. Watts.*

prej'u-di'cial (-dĭsh'ăl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *prejudicial*.] **1.** Tending to injure or impair; hurtful; damaging; detrimental.
His going away . . . was most *prejudicial* and most ruinous to the king's affairs. *Clarendon.*
2. Of the nature of prejudice; biased, possessed, or blinded by prejudices; prejudiced; as, a *prejudicial* eye. *Obs.*
— **prej'u-di'cial-ly,** *adv.* — **prej'u-di'cial-ness,** *n.*

pre'-ju-di'cial, *a.* [L. *praejudicialis*.] *Rom. Law.* Coming, or decided, prior to the hearing before the judex; — used of actions, also called **interrogatory actions,** in which preliminary issues were tried before litiscontestation.

pre-lach'ry-mal (prē-lăk'rĭ-măl), *a. Med.* In front of the lachrymal sac; as, a *prelachrymal* abscess.

pre-lac'te-al (-tē-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Preceding the milk teeth; — applied by some to certain rudimentary teeth of marsupials.

prel'a-cy (prĕl'ă-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [LL. *praelatia*. See PRELATE; cf. PRELATY.] **1.** The office or dignity of a prelate; a benefice held by a prelate.
2. Prelates collectively; the body of ecclesiastical dignitaries.
3. Church government by prelates; — chiefly a hostile term for *episcopacy*.

pre'lap-sa'ri-an (prē'lăp-sā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [*pre-* + L. *lapsus* a falling.] Characteristic of, or pertaining to, the time or state before the fall of man.

prel'ate (prĕl'ăt), *n.* [ME. *prelat*, F. *prélat*, LL. *praelatus*, fr. L. *praelatus*, used as p. p. of *praeferre* to prefer, but from a different root. Cf. ELATE.] **1.** An ecclesiastic of superior rank and authority, as a metropolitan, archbishop, or bishop, or, formerly, an abbot, prior, or superior of a religious order; a dignitary of the church.
☞ This word and the words derived from it are often used invidiously, in English ecclesiastical history, by dissenters, respecting the system of the Established Church.
2. Hence, a chief priest, as of the Jews or druids. *Obs.*
3. A person in authority; a superior; chief; head. *Obs.*

pre-lat'ic (prē-lăt'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature
pre-lat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } of, a prelate, prelates, or prelacy; like a prelate; adhering to prelacy; — often used hostilely for *episcopal*. — **pre-lat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **pre-lat'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

pre-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praelatio* preference: cf. F. *prélation*. See PRELATE; cf. PREFER.] **1.** Utterance; pronunciation. *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.*
2. Act of preferring, or state of being preferred; preferment; promotion; dignity; preference. *Now Rare.*
3. Act of placing before or in front; prefixion. *Obs.*

prel'a-tism (prĕl'ă-tĭz'm), *n.* Prelacy; episcopacy or adherence to it; — chiefly used hostilely.

prel'a-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who supports or advocates prelacy; hence, often hostilely, a High Churchman.

prel'a-ture (-tūr), *n.* [F. *prélature*, or LL. *praelatura*.] State or dignity of a prelate; order of prelates; prelacy.

pre-lect', præ-lect' (prē-lĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *praelectus*, p. p. of *praelegere* to read before. See PRE-; LECTION.] To choose before; to prefer. *Obs.*

pre-lect', præ-lect', *v. i.* To discourse publicly; to lecture.
He would *prelect* over some thriving plant. *Stevenson.*

pre-lec'tion, præ-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praelectio.*]
1. A lecture or discourse read or delivered in public, as to students. "The *prelections* of Faber." *Sir M. Hale.*
2. Preferably, *pre-lection.* A previous reading. *Rare.*

pre-lec'tor, præ-lec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L. *praelector.*] A reader of lectures or discourses; a lecturer, as in a university.

pre-leg'a-cy (prē-lĕg'ă-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). *Roman & Civil Law.* A legacy payable before the testator's estate is distributed to heirs and general legatees. Hence: **pre-leg'a-tee'** (-tē'), *n.* — **pre'le-gate'** (prē'lĕ-gāt'), *v. t.*

pre'li-bate (prē'lĭ-bāt), *v. t.* [L. *praelibare.*] To taste beforehand. *Obs. or R.*

pre'li-ba'tion (prē'lĭ-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praelibatio*, fr. *praelibare* to taste beforehand.] **1.** A foretaste.
2. A preliminary offering. *Rare. Cowley.*

pre-lim'i-na-ry (prē-lĭm'ĭ-nă-rĭ), *a.* [*pre-* + L. *liminaris* belonging to a threshold, fr. *limen, liminis*, threshold, entrance: cf. F. *préliminaire*, LL. *praeliminaris.*] Introductory; previous; preceding the main discourse or business; prefatory; as, *preliminary* observations to a discourse; *preliminary* articles to a treaty; *preliminary* measures.
Syn. — Preparatory; prior, precedent, antecedent.

pre-lim'i-na-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). That which precedes

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pre-fix', *a.* [OF. *prefix*, fr. L. *praefixus*, p. p.] Prefixed. *Obs.*
pre-fix'ed-ly (-fĭk'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *prefixed*, p. p.
pre'fixt. Prefixed. *R. Sp.* — **pre-fixt'ly,** *adv. R. Sp.* [prefix.]
pre-fix'ture. *n.* A prefixing; [*pre-* + L. *flos, floris*, flower.] *Bot.* Æstivation.
pre-flo'ra-tion (prē'flō'rā-shŭn), *n.* [*pre-* + L. *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Vernation.
pre-for'ceps, *n.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre-form'ant (prē-fôr'mănt), *n. Philol.* = PREFORMATIVE.
pre'for-ma'tion-ism (prē'fôr-mā'shŭn-Yz'm), *n.* Also **pre-form'ism** (prē-fôr'mYz'm). *Biol.* The theory of preformation. — **pre'for-ma'tion-ist,** *n.* — **pre-form'ist,** *n.*
pre-fract', *a.* [L. *praefractus* abrupt, inflexible.] Obstinate; inflexible. *Obs.*
pre'fru-i'tion (prē'frōō-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Foretaste. *Obs.*
pre-ful'gent (prē-fŭl'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *praefulgens*, p. pr.] Surpassingly fulgent. *Rare.* — **pre-ful'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n. Rare.*
pre-gage', *v. t.* Pre engage. *Obs.*
pregedyse. ✝ PREJUDICE.
pre'-Ger-man'ic, *a.*, **pre-gla'cial,** *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-gle'noid, pre'gle-noi'dal, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
preg'nance. *n.* Pregnancy. *Obs.*
preg'nant, *v. t.* To make pregnant. *Obs.*
preg'nant-ly, *adv.* of PREGNANT.
preg'nant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pregnatorie. ✝ PRENOTARY.
pre-grand', *a.* [L. *praegrandis.*] Very large. *Obs.*
pre'gra-vate, *v. t.* [L. *praegravatus*, p. p., deriv. of *praegravis* very heavy.] To weigh down. *Obs.* — **pre'gra-va'tion,** *n. Obs.*
pre-gres'sion, *n.* [L. *praegressio.*] A going before. *Obs.*
pre-gust', *v. t.* [L. *praegustare.*] To taste before. — **pre-gus'tant,** *a.* — **pre'gus-ta'tion,** *n.* — **pre-gus'ta-tor,** *n.*, **pre-gus'tic,** *n. All Obs. or R.*
pre-hal'ter (prē-hăl'tẽr), *n.*; *pl.* -TERES (-tẽr-ēz). [NL. See PRE-; HALTERES.] *Zoöl.* The squama of a dipterous fly.
pre'haus-to'ri-um (prē'hôs-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A rudimentary haustorium.
pre'-Hel-len'ic, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-hem'i-pleg'ic, *a.* See PRE-.
pre-hend', *v. t.* [L. *prehendere.* See PREHENSILE.] To seize. *Obs.*
pre-hen'si-ble (prē-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being seized.
pre-hen'sil Prehensile. *Ref. Sp.*
pre-hen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Prehensile. — **pre-hen'sive-ness,** *n.*
pre-hen'sor (-sôr), *n.* [See PREHENSILE; -OR.] One that lays hold, seizes, or arrests.
pregnatorie. ✝ PRENOTARY.
pre-grand', *a.* [L. *praegrandis.*] Very large. *Obs.*
pre'gra-vate, *v. t.* [L. *praegravatus*, p. p., deriv. of *praegravis* very heavy.] To weigh down. *Obs.* — **pre'gra-va'tion,** *n. Obs.*
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pre'-Hel-len'ic, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-hem'i-pleg'ic, *a.* See PRE-.
pre-in'di-cate, *v. t.*, **pre-in'dispose',** *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
preine. ✝ PREEN.
pre'in-flec'tion-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'in-form', *v. t.*, **pre'in-scribe',** *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
preinte. ✝ PRINT.
pre'in-tend', *v. t.*, **pre'in-ter'pret,** *v. t.*, **pre'in-ter'pre-ta'tion,** *n.*, **pre'in-ter'pre-ta-tive,** *a.*, **pre-in'ti-mate,** *v. t.*, **pre-in'ti-ma'tion,** *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre'in-tone', *v. t. Eccl.* To intone beforehand in a low voice.
pre-i'o-ti-za'tion, *n.* Iotization.
preire. ✝ PRAYER.
preis. ✝ PRAISE, PRESS.
preise. ✝ PRAISE, PRESS, PRICE.
preiseful. ✝ PRAISEFUL.
pre'-Is-lam'ic, pre-Is'la-mit'ic, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
preiss. ✝ PRESS.
preist. ✝ PRIEST.
preive. ✝ PROVE.
pre-ja'cent (prē-jā'sĕnt), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *praejacens*, p. pr. of *praejacere* to lie in front.]
1. Preëxisting. *Obs.*
2. Situated in front. *Rare.*
pre-jink'. Var. of PERJINK. *Scot.*
pre-judg'er, *n.* One who prejudges.
pre-ju'di-ca-cy, *n.* Prejudice; prepossession. *Obs.*
pre-ju'di-cal, *a. Obs.* a Prejudicial. **b** Pre-judicial.
pre-ju'di-cant, *a.* [L. *praejudicans*, p. pr.] Prejudging. *Obs.*
pre-ju'di-ca-tive, *a.* Prejudging. *Rare.*
pre-ju'di-ca'tor, *n.* A prejudger.
pre-ju'di-ca-to-ry, *a.* Prejudging. *Obs. & R.*
prej'u-diced-ly (prĕj'ōō-dĭst-lĭ), *adv.* of PREJUDICED, *p. p.*
prej'u-dice-less, *a.* See -LESS.
prej'u-di'ci-a-ble (prĕj'ōō-dĭsh'ĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* [OF., F. *préjudiciable.*] Prejudicial. *Obs.*
pre'ju-di'cial, *v. t.* To bias. *Obs.*
pre'-ju-di'ci-a-ry (prē'-ju-di'ci-a-ry (prē'jōō-dĭsh'ĭ-ă-rĭ), *a. Rom. Law.* = PREJUDICIAL.
prej'u-di'cious (prĕj'ōō-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Prejudicial. *Rare.* — **prej'u-di'cious-ly,** *adv. Rare.*
prek. ✝ PRICK.
pre-Kant'i-an, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
preke. ✝ PRICK.
preke, *n.* The octopus. *Obs.*
preket. ✝ PRICKET.
pre-knowl'edge, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre'-Ko-ran'ic, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-la'bi-al, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre-la'brum, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The clypeus of an insect.
pre'lal, *a.* [L. *prelum* a press.] Typographical. *Obs.*
prel'ate (prĕl'ĭt), *v. i.* To act as a prelate. *Obs.*
prel'ate-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
prel'a-te'ĭ-ty (prĕl'ă-tē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Nature of a prelate. *Obs.*
prel'ate-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
prel'at-ess (-ĭ-tĕs), *n.* A woman prelate, as an abbess; humorously, the wife of a prelate.
pre-la'tial (prē-lā'shăl), *a.* Prelatical.
pre-Lat'in, *n.* See PRE-, 2.
prel'at-ize (prĕl'ă-tīz), *v. t. & i.* To make, or to be or become, prelatical; to bring under prelatical influence.
prel'at-ry (-ă-trĭ), *n.* Prelacy; prelacy. *Rare.*
prel'at-y (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Prelacy. *Obs.*
pre-lec'tor-ship, præ-lec'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pre-lec'tress, præ-lec'tress, *n.* A female lecturer.
pre-len'ic (prē-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
prelet. ✝ PRELATE.
pre'li-a'tion (prē'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *proeliatio.*] Strife. *Obs.*
prelim. *Abbr.* Preliminary.
pre-lim'i-na-ri-ly (prē-lĭm'ĭ-nă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PRELIMINARY.

a main discourse, work, design, or business; something introductory or preparatory; a preparatory step, measure, etc.; by ellipsis, a preliminary examination; as, the *preliminaries* to a negotiation; to take one's *preliminaries*.
Syn. — Introduction, preface, prelude.

pre-lim'it (prē-lĭm'ĭt), *v. t.* To limit previously.

pre'-Lin-næ'an (prē'lĭ-nē'ăn), *a. Biol.* Of or pert. to the period prior to the establishment of binomial nomenclature by Linnæus; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Prior to 1753, the date of the first edition of his "Species Plantarum." **b** *Zoöl.* Prior to 1758, the date of the tenth edition of his "Systema Naturæ."

pre-lith'ic (prē-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [*pre-* + *lithic.*] Pert. to a stage of human culture antedating the stone age.

pre-lo'cal-i-za'tion (-lō'kăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n. Embryol.* Segregation in the egg or early blastomeres of material destined to form particular tissues or organs.

prel'ude (prĕl'ūd; prē'lūd; 277), *n.* [F. *prélude* (cr. It. *preludio*, LL. *praeludium*), fr. L. *prae* before + *ludus* play. See PRELUDE, *v. i.*] **1.** A preliminary play. *Obs. & R.*
2. An introductory performance, action, event, etc., preceding and preparing for the principal or a more important matter; a preliminary part, etc.; an introduction; preface; esp., *Music*, a strain, section, or movement introducing the theme or chief subject, as of a fugue, suite, etc., and even an oratorio or opera.

The cause is more than the *prelude*, the effect is more than the sequel, of the fact. *Whewell.*

Syn. — PRELUDE, OVERTURE. PRELUDE suggests that which is preliminary or introductory to a larger or more important work or movement; OVERTURE, as here compared, suggests more grandiose or orchestral effect; as, "the *prelude* to some brighter world" (*Tennyson*); "The winds begin to . . . play their *overture* to thunder" (*Wolcott*). For technical musical distinctions, see defs.

pre-lude' (prē-lūd' *or, esp. in the musical sense,* prĕl'ūd, prē'lūd), *v. i.*; -LUD'ED (prē-lūd'ĕd; prĕl'ū-dĕd; prē'lū-); -LUD'ING (-ĭng). [L. *praeludere, praelusum*; *prae* before + *ludere* to play: cf. F. *préluder*. See LUDICROUS.] To give, or serve as, a prelude; to furnish an introduction; to be introductory; *Music*, to play an introduction or prelude.

We are *preluding* too largely, and must come at once to the point. *Jeffrey.*

pre-lude', *v. t.* **1.** To serve as prelude to; to precede as introductory; to introduce; to foreshadow.

[Music] *preluding* some great tragedy. *Longfellow.*

2. To play as a prelude; to play or perform a prelude to.

pre-lu'di-al (prē-lū'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a prelude; of the nature of a prelude; introductory.

pre-lu'di-um, præ-lu'di-um (-ŭm), *n.* [LL. *praeludium.*] A prelude; introduction; preliminary. *Now Rare.*

His other griefs but dim *preludiums* were. *J. Beaumont.*

pre-lu'sion (prē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *praelusio.*] A prelude; introduction. *Thackeray.*

pre-lu'sive (-sĭv), **pre-lu'so-ry** (-sō-rĭ), *a.* [See PRELUDE.] Of the nature of a prelude; introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow. "*Prelusive* drops." *Thomson.* — **pre-lu'sive-ly, pre-lu'so-ri-ly**, *adv.*

pre'ma-ture' (prē'mă-tūr' *or, except in sense* 1, prē'mă-tūr *or, esp. in British usage,* prĕm'ă-tūr; 277), *a.* [L. *praematurus; prae* before + *maturus* ripe. See MATURE.]
1. Mature or ripe before the proper or usual time. *Obs.*
2. Happening, arriving, existing, or performed before the proper or usual time; adopted, arriving, or received, too soon; too early; untimely; as, a *premature* fall of snow; *premature* birth, opinion, decay, report.
Syn. — PREMATURE, PRECOCIOUS. That is PREMATURE which comes into being, happens, or arrives too soon; the word applies to actions, occasions, events, rather than to concrete things; that is PRECOCIOUS which is prematurely ripe or developed; the word refers esp. to mental powers; as, "a *premature* generalization" (*Stewart*); "God screens us evermore from *premature* ideas. Our eyes are holden . . . until the hour arrives when the mind is ripened" (*Emerson*); a *premature* frost; "*precocious* and conceited wits" (*Cudworth*). See MATURE.
— **pre'ma-ture'ly**, *adv.* — **pre'ma-ture'ness**, *n.*

pre'ma-tu'ri-ty (prē'mă-tū'rĭ-tĭ; prĕm'ă-; *cf.* PREMATURE, *a.*), *n.* [Cf. F. *prématurité.*] Quality or state of being premature; specif.: **a** Early ripeness or flowering; — said of plants. **b** Early maturity or development; precocity.

Homer, in the hymn to his honor, has given a delightful account of his *prematurity* in swindling. *Leigh Hunt.*

c Untimely maturity; undue earliness or haste; hastiness.

pre'max-il'la (prē'măk-sĭl'ă), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL. See PRE-; MAXILLA.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of a pair of bones of the upper jaw of vertebrates situated between and in front of the maxillaries; an intermaxilla. In man the premaxillæ form the median anterior part of the superior maxillary bones, but in most other mammals they are distinct and bear the incisor teeth; in birds they are coalesced, forming the principal part of the upper mandible; in teleost fishes their supposed homologues constitute the anterior part of the upper jaw and usually bear teeth.

pre-max'il-la-ry (prē-măk'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Situated in front of the maxillary bones; designating, or pert. to, the premaxillæ; intermaxillary. — *n.* A premaxilla.

pre-me'di-an (-mē'dĭ-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* **a** In front of the middle of the body. **b** Designating a primary vein of the wings of some insects situated next in front of the media. *Comstock.* — *n.* A premedian vein.

pre-med'i-tate (prē-mĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *praemeditatus*, p. p. of *praemeditari*; *prae* before + *meditari* to meditate. See MEDITATE.] To think on, and revolve in the mind, beforehand; to contrive and design previously; as, to *premeditate* robbery.

With words *premeditated* thus he said. *Dryden.*

pre-med'i-tate, *v. i.* To think, consider, deliberate, or revolve in the mind, beforehand.

pre-med'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praemeditatio:* cf. F. *préméditation.*] Act of meditating beforehand; specif.: **a** Previous deliberation as to action; forethought; planning or contriving. **b** Thinking of beforehand.

pre-med'i-ta-tive (-mĕd'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, premeditation.

pre'mi-ate (prē'mĭ-āt), *v. i.*; PRE'MI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); PRE'MI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *praemiari* to stipulate for a reward.] To give a prize or premium to or for.

pre'mi-er (prē'mĭ-ēr; prĕm'yēr), *a.* [F. *premier*, fr. L. *primarius* of the first rank, principal, fr. *primus* the first. See PRIMARY, PRIME, *a.*] **1.** First in position, rank, or importance; chief; principal; leading; as, the *premier* place; *Obs., premier* minister. *Camden. Swift.*
2. First in time; earliest; most ancient; as, a *premier* peer, one bearing the oldest title of his degree.

pre'mi-er (prē'mĭ-ēr; prĕm'yēr; 277: *formerly often, still by some,* prē-mēr'; *cf.* VIZIER), *n.* The first minister of state; more generally, chief officer; esp., the prime minister, as of Great Britain, Canada, or Australia.

‖ **pre-mière'** (prē-myâr'), *a. fem.* [F., prop. fem. of *premier* first. See PREMIER, *a.*] First; chief; as, a *première* danseuse. — *n. fem.*; *pl.* -MIÈRES (*F.* prē-myâr'). **a** The leading woman of a group, esp. in a theatrical cast. **b** A first performance, as of a play; a first night.

pre-mil'le-na'ri-an (prē-mĭl'ē-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of premillennialism. — *a.* Pertaining to or designating the views of the premillenarians. — **pre-mil'le-na'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

pre'mil-len'ni-al (prē'mĭ-lĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Coming before the millennium; previous to the millennium; — said esp. of the Second Advent; pertaining to the present world.

pre'mil-len'ni-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Theol.* The doctrine that the second coming of Christ precedes the millennium; — opposed to *postmillennialism.* See MILLENNIUM, 2. — **pre'-mil-len'ni-al-ist**, *n.*

prem'ise, prem'iss (prĕm'ĭs), *n.* [F. *prémisse*, fr. fem. of L. *praemissus*, p. p. of *praemittere* to send before; *prae* before + *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1.** A proposition antecedently supposed or proved; something previously a basis of argument; specif., *Logic*, a proposition stated or assumed as leading to a conclusion; either of the first two propositions of a syllogism, from which the conclusion is drawn. Thus: "All sinners deserve punishment: A B is a sinner." These propositions (the *premises*) being true or admitted, the conclusion follows, that A B deserves punishment.
2. A condition stated beforehand; a stipulation. *Obs.*

The *premises* observed,
Thy will by my performance shall be served. *Shak.*

3. *pl. Law.* **a** Matters previously stated or set forth; hence: The part of a deed constituting all that precedes the *habendum*, orig., the first of the eight parts of an old-style deed. Its office is to state the names and additions of the parties, make the recitals necessary to explain the transaction, the consideration, and the certainty of the parties, and of the land to be conveyed. **b** The stating part of a bill in equity setting forth the causes of complaint, the parties against whom redress is sought, etc.
4. *pl. Law.* The property conveyed in a deed; hence, in general, a piece of land or real estate; sometimes, esp. in fire insurance papers, a building or buildings on land; as, to lease *premises;* the *premises* insured. Sometimes loosely applied to personal property, as a vessel.
in the, or these, premises, in regard to the matter or subject before mentioned or in question. *Rule of St. Benet (Caxton).*

pre-mise' (prē-mīz'), *v. t.*; PRE-MISED' (-mīzd'); PRE-MIS'ING (-mīz'ĭng). [Cf. OF. *premis*, fem. *premise*, p. p. of *premetre* to put first, to premise, L. *praemittere* to send before. See PREMISE, *n.*] **1.** To send before the time, or beforehand; hence, to cause to be before something else; to employ previously. *Obs. Shak.*

If venesection and a cathartic be *premised*. *E. Darwin.*

2. To set forth beforehand, or as introductory to the main subject; to offer previously, as something to explain or aid in understanding what follows, esp. premises or first propositions, on which rest subsequent reasonings.

I *premise* these particulars that the reader may know that I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task. *Addison.*

pre-mise' (prē-mīz'), *v. i.* To make a premise; to set forth something as a premise. *Swift.*

pre'mi-um (prē'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *praemium*, orig., what one has got before or better than others; *prae* before + *emere* take, buy. See REDEEM.] **1.** A reward or recompense; a prize to be won by being before another or others in a competition; reward or prize to be adjudged; bounty; as, a *premium* for good behavior or scholarship, for discoveries, etc.

To think it not the necessity, but the *premium* and privilege of life, to eat and sleep without any regard to glory. *Burke.*

2. Something offered or given for the loan of money; bonus; — sometimes synonymous with *interest*, but generally signifying a sum, or bonus, in addition to the capital.

Tempted to lend, by great *premiums* and large interest. *Swift.*

3. *Insurance.* The consideration paid, whether in money or otherwise, for a contract of insurance. The premium may take any of various nominal forms, as that of an initiation fee, an admission fee, an assessment, or a stipulated single or periodical payment, according to the nature of the insurance. The premium required to meet the risk of death alone, that is, the amount that will just pay the insurance liability on its becoming due without paying any expenses or contingent charges, is called the **net**, or **pure, premium**, or, sometimes, the **mathematical**, or **risk, premium**; the sum of the net premium and the loading (which see) is the **gross**, or **office, premium**; the yearly sum required to meet the cost of insurance for each particular year is called the **natural premium**, this sum increasing from year to year; the sum that would meet the cost of insurance for the term of insurance in a single payment is called a **single premium**; the periodical sum required to meet the cost of insurance when distributed in a series of equal payments made annually, or at some other regular interval, is called a **level premium**, in which case the early payments exceed the cost of insurance and the later ones fall short of it.
4. A sum in advance of, or in addition to, the nominal or par value of anything; as, he sold his stock at a *premium*.
5. *Money.* The excess in purchasing power, or exchange value, of one form of money over another of the same nominal value, as of gold dollars over paper ones (**gold premium**), or of silver dollars over paper ones (**silver premium**).
at a premium, above par; hence, unusually valuable, as because of rareness; hard to get or find.

pre-mo'lar (prē-mō'lăr), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* In front of or preceding the molar teeth; specif., designating, or pert. to, certain teeth of mammals in front of the true molars (between them and the canines when the latter are present). In man there are two in each jaw on each side, termed, from their form, *bicuspid* teeth. Unlike the true molars, they are preceded by milk teeth, to which the term *premolar* is also properly applied, though they are commonly called *milk molars*. — *n.* A premolar tooth.

pre-mon'ish (prē-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t. & i.*; PRE-MON'ISHED (-ĭsht); PRE-MON'ISH-ING. [*pre-* + *monish:* cf. L. *praemonere.*] To forewarn; to admonish beforehand; to give previous warning. *Rare.* — **pre-mon'ish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n. Rare.*

pre'mo-ni'tion (prē'mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praemonitio.* See PREMONISH.] **1.** Previous warning, notice, or information; forewarning; as, a *premonition* of coming winter.
2. Anticipation of an event without conscious reason; presentiment; as, a *premonition* of evil or danger.

pre-mon'i-to-ry (prē-mŏn'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *praemonitorius.*] Giving previous warning or notice; as, *premonitory* symptoms of disease. — **pre-mon'i-to-ri-ly** (-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

Pre-mon'strant (prē-mŏn'strănt), *n.* Premonstratensian.

Pre-mon'stra-ten'sian (-strā-tĕn'shăn), *n.* [From LL. form of adj. fr. *Prémontré*, in France.] *R. C. Ch.* One of a religious order of regular canons founded by St. Norbert at Prémontré, near Laon, France, in 1119. They are also called *White Canons* (from their habit), *Norbertines*, and *Premonstrants*. Of this order, only a few houses now exist. Its original rule was very strict. — **Pre-mon'stra-ten'sian**, *a.*

pre-morse' (prē-môrs'), *a.* [L. *praemorsus*, p. p. of *praemordere* to bite off; *prae* before + *mordere* to bite.] Lit., bitten off; hence, terminated abruptly, or as if bitten off; irregularly truncate; as, a *premorse* root.

pre-mun'dane (prē-mŭn'dān), *a.* Existing before, or antedating, the creation of the world.

pre-na'sal (-nā'zăl), *a.* Situated in front of the nasal bones or region; designating a cartilage or bone in the snout of certain animals, as pigs. — **pre-na'sal**, *n.*

pre-na'tal (-tăl), *a.* Before birth. — **pre-na'tal-ly**, *adv.*

pre-note' (-nōt'), *v. t.* [L. *praenotare; prae* before + *notare* to note.] To note or mention beforehand. *Obs. or R.*

pre-no'tion (-nō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praenotio:* cf. F. *prénotion.* Cf. PRENOSTIC.] A previous notion or thought; preconception; foreknowledge. *Bacon.*

pre-lim'i-tate, *v. t.* To prelimit.
pre-lim'i-ta'tion (prē-lĭm'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of prelimiting.
pre-lin'gual (prē-lĭn'gwăl), *a.* Previous to the use, acquisition, or development of language.
prelinpinpin, *n.* See POWDER PIMPERLIMPIMP.
pre-lit'er-a-ry, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-lo'ral (prē-lō'răl; 201), **pre-lo're-al** (-rē-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Situated in front of the lores.
pre-lu'cent, *a.* [L. *praelucens*, p. pr.] Resplendent. *Obs. Scot.*
pre-lud'er (prē-lūd'ẽr; prĕl'ū-dẽr), *n.* One that preludes.
‖ **pre-lu'di-o** (prē-lōō'dyō; *E.* prē-lū'dĭ-ō), *n.*; *It. pl.* -DI (prē-lōō'dē). [It.] *Music.* A prelude.
pre-lu'di-ous (prē-lū'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Preludial. — **-lu'di-ous-ly**, *adv.*
prel'ud-ize (prĕl'ū-dīz; prē'-lū-), *v. i.* To play or compose a prelude.
pre-lum'bar, *a.* In front of the lumbar vertebræ or region.
pre-lu'siv. Prelusive. *Ref. Sp.*
pre-Lu'ther-an, *a.*, **pre'ma-chin'er-y**, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'mag-ne'sic (prē'măg-nē'sĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pre'-Ma-lay', **pre'-Ma-lay'an**, *a.* See PRE-, 2. [1 b.]
pre'man-dib'u-lar, *a.* See PRE-, 1.
pre'manent. † PERMANENT.
pre'ma-ni'a-cal, *a.*, **pre-mar'tial**, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'mate. † PRIMATE.
pre'ma-te'ri-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
preme. † PRIME. [dian vein.]
pre-me'di-a, *n.* [NL.] A premedian vein.
pre-me'di-al, *a.* & *n.* Premedian.
pre-me'di-ate, *v. t.* & *i.* To advocate; to mediate. *Obs.*
pre-med'i-tate, *a.* [L. *praemeditatus*, p. p.] Premeditated. *Obs.*
pre-med'i-tate-ly, *adv. Obs.*
pre-med'i-tat'ed (prē-mĕd'ĭ-tāt'ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of PREMEDITATE. — **pre-med'i-tat'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-med'i-tat'ed-ness**, *n.*
pre-med'i-tat'ing-ly, *adv.* of *premeditating*, p. pr.
pre-med'i-ta'tor (prē-mĕd'ĭ-tā'tẽr), *n.* One who premeditates.
premenire. † PRÆMUNIRE.
pre-men'stru-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-men'tion, *n.*, **pre-men'tioned**, *a.*, **pre-mer'it**, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre'me-tal'lic, *a.* Previous to the knowledge of metals.
pre'mi-a, *n.*, *L. pl.* of PREMIUM.
pre'mi-al (prē'mĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *praemialis.*] Of the nature of a reward. *Rare.*
pre'mi-ant, *a.* [L. *praemians*, p. pr.] Rewarding. *Obs.*
prem'i-ces. † PRIMICES.
pre'mi-er, *v. i.* To play the, or act as, premier. [premier.]
pre'mi-er-al, *a.* Of or pert. to a
pre'mi-er-ess, *n.* The wife of a premier.
‖ **pre-mier' pas qui coûte'** (prē-myâ' pä kē kōōt'). See IL N'Y A QUE LE PREMIER etc.
pre'mi-er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pre'mil-len'ni-al-ize, *v. i.* To preach premillennialism.
pre'mil-len'ni-al-ly, *adv.* of PREMILLENNIAL. [lennial.]
pre'mil-len'ni-an, *a.* Premillenniaire. † PRÆMUNIRE.
pre'mi-o, *n.* [It.] Premium. *Obs.*
pre'mi-ous (prē'mĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praemiosus*, fr. *praemium* a premium.] Rich in gifts. *Rare.*
pre-mir'ic (prē-mĭr'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
prem'is. Premise. *Ref. Sp.*
prem'iss, *n.* = PREMISE.
pre-mis'sion, *n.* [Cf. OF. *premission.*] A sending before. *Obs.*
pre-mit', *v. t.* [L. *praemittere* to send before.] To premise. *Obs.*
pre-mit'ic (prē-mĭt'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pre-mize', *v.* Premise. *Ref. Sp.*
pre-mized'. Premised. *Ref. Sp.*
pre'mo-nar'chi-al, *a.*, **pre'-Mo-ham'me-dan**, *a.*, **pre-mon'e-tary**, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-mon'i-tive, *a.* Premonitory.
pre-mon'i-tor (prē-mŏn'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *praemonitor.*] One that premonishes. [stration. *Obs.*]
pre-mon'stance, *n.* Premon-
Pre-mon'strant (prē-mŏn'strănt), *n.* Premonstratensian.
pre-mon'strate (prē-mŏn'strāt), *v. t.* [L. *praemonstratus*, p. p. of *praemonstrare.*] To show or represent beforehand. — **pre'-mon-stra'tion** (prē'mŏn-strā'shŭn), **pre-mon'stra-tor** (prē-mŏn'strā-tẽr), *n. All Obs. or R.*
pre'mo-sa'ic, *or* **pre'-Mo-sa'ic**, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
Premoster, *n.* [Prob. fr. an OF. form of F. *Prémontré.*] A Premonstrant. *Obs.*
pre-move', *v. t.* [L. *praemovere.*] To move or excite to action beforehand. — **pre-mo'tion**, *n.* — **pre-mov'er** (prē-mōō'vẽr), *n. Obs. or R.*
pre-mul'ti-ply, *v. t. Math.* To take an operator as first factor in multiplying. [NIRE.]
pre'mu-ni're. Var. of PRÆMU-
pre'mu-nite', *v. t.* [L. *praemunitus*, p. p. of *praemunire.*] To fortify in front. *Obs.* — **pre'mu-ni'tion** (-mū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n. Obs.*
pre-mu'ni-to-ry (prē-mū'nĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to a præmunire.
pre-mu'ta-tive, *a. Gram.* Modifying by the use of prefixes.
prem'ye, *n.* [L. *praemium:* cf. OF. *premie.*] A reward. *Obs.*
prem'your, *n.* [Prob. through OF. fr. L. *praemiator.*] One who rewards. *Obs.*
pren'a-ble. † PREGNABLE.
pre'name', *n.* A first, or Christian, name. [of the nostrils.]
pre-na'ri-al, *a. Anat.* In front
prencipal. † PRINCIPAL.
prencis. Obs. pl. of PRINCE.
pren'der, *or* **pren'dre** (prĕn'dẽr), *n.* [F *prendre* to take, inf. as n.] *Law.* The power or right of taking a thing without its being offered. [PREEN.]
prene. Obs. or dial. Eng. of
pre-nel'ic (prē-nĕl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pre-ne'o-lith'ic, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'ne-phrit'ic, *a. Med.* Occurring before nephritis. [wink.]
prengte. Obs. pret. of PRINK, to
pre-no'men. Var. of PRÆNOMEN. [NOMINAL.]
pre-nom'i-nal. Var. of PRÆ-
pre-nom'i-nate, *a.* [L. *praenominatus*, p. p.] Prenominated. *Obs.*
pre-nom'i-nate, *v. t.* [L. *praenominatus*, p. p. of *praenominare* to give the praenomen to.] To forename; to mention previously. *Rare.* — **pre-nom'i-na'tion** (prē-nŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*
pre'no-min'i-cal (prē'nō-mĭn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* = PRENOMINAL.
pre-nos'tic, *n.* [See PROGNOSTIC.] Presage; omen. *Obs.*
pre-nos'ti-cate, *a.* [LL. *praenosticatus*, p. p. of *praenosticare;* with change of prefix for *pro(g)nosticare.*] Prognosticated. *Obs.* — *n.* A foretoken; a sign; also, a proclamation. *Obs.*
pre-nos'ti-cate, *v. t. & i.* To prognosticate. *Obs.* — **pre-nos'-ti-ca'tion**, *n. Obs.* — **pre-nos'-ti-ca-tive**, *n. Obs.*
pre-no'ta-ry, *n.* [Cf. LL. *praenotarius* assistant notary.] A prothonotary. *Obs.*
pren-sa'tion (prĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prensatio*, fr. *prensare, prehensare*, to seize.] A seizing. *Obs.*
prent. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PRINT.
prente. † PRINT.
pren'tice (prĕn'tĭs), *n. & v.* [Aphetic for *apprentice.*] Apprentice; also, apprenticeship. *Obs. or Colloq. & Dial.* — **prentice of law**, a barrister. *Obs.*
prenticehed, n. [See PRENTICE; -HEAD.] Apprenticeship. *Obs.*
pren'tice-hood, *n.* Apprenticehood. *Obs.*
pren'tice-ship, *n.* Apprenticeship. *Obs. or Colloq & Dial.*
pren'tis. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PRENTICE.
pren'tis-age, *n.* [Cf. F. *apprentissage.*] Apprenticeship. *Obs.*
pre-nun'ci-ate, *v. t.* [L. *praenuntiatus*, p. p. of *praenuntiare.*] To proclaim beforehand. *Obs.* — **pre-nun'ci-a'tion** (prē-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
pre-nun'cious (prē-nŭn'shŭs), *a.* [L. *praenuntius.*] Prenunciating; presaging. *Obs.*
pre-nup'tial, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pren'zie, *a.* A word of unknown meaning, prob. error for some other word, in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," III. i. 94 & 97. [*v. t.* See PRE-, 1a.]
pre'o-blige', *v. t.*, **pre'ob-tain'**, **pre'oc-cip'i-tal**, *a.* See PRE-, 1b.

pre-oc'cu-pan-cy (prē-ŏk'ū-păn-sĭ), *n.* [See PREOCCUPATE.] Act or right of taking possession before another or others; preoccupation; as, the *preoccupancy* of wild land.

pre-oc'cu-pate (-pāt), *v. t.* [L. *praeoccupatus*, p. p. of *praeoccupare* to preoccupy. See PREOCCUPY.] *Obs.* **1.** To anticipate; to take before.
2. To prepossess; to prejudice.

pre-oc'cu-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praeoccupatio*: cf. F. *préoccupation*.] **1.** Act of preoccupying, or state of being preoccupied; prepossession; of the mind, engrossment.
2. Anticipation. *Obs.* *South.*

pre-oc'cu-pied (-ŏk'ū-pīd), *pret. & p. p.* of PREOCCUPY. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Engrossed; absorbed; lost in thought.
2. *Biol.* Previously applied to some other group so as to render it unavailable (according to the rules of nomenclature) for use in a new sense; — said of a generic or specific name.
Syn. — See ABSENT.

pre-oc'cu-py (-pī), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *préoccuper*. See PREOCCUPATE, OCCUPY.] **1.** To occupy, or take possession of, before another; as, to *preoccupy* a country not before held.
2. To prepossess; to engage, occupy, or engross the attention of, beforehand; to preëngage.
I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections than to *preoccupy* his judgment. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To fill beforehand.

pre-oc'u-lar (prē-ŏk'ū-lär), *a.* *Zoöl.* Placed just in front of the eyes, as the antennæ of certain insects. — *n.* One of the scales just in front of the eye of a reptile.

pre'o-per'cle (prē'ō-pûr'k'l), **pre'o-per'cu-lum** (-kū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -PERCLES (-k'lz); -PERCULA (-lä). *Zoöl.* A flat membrane bone in the gill cover of most fishes, lying immediately in front of the opercle.

pre'o-per'cu-lar (-kū-lär), *n.* *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, the preopercle. — *n.* The preopercle.

pre-o'ral (prē-ō'răl; 201), *a.* *Zoöl.* Situated in front of, or anterior to, the mouth. — **pre-o'ral-ly**, *adv.*

pre-or'bit-al (-ôr'bĭ-tăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* In front of the orbit; designating a large membrane bone situated just in front of the orbit in many teleost fishes.

pre'or-dain' (prē'ôr-dān'), *v. t.* [*pre-* + *ordain*: cf. F. *préordonner*, L. *praeordinare*.] To foreordain.

pre-or'der (prē-ôr'dẽr), *v. t.* To order or arrange beforehand; to foreordain. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

pre-or'di-na'tion (-dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *préordination*.] Act of preordaining or foreordaining.

prep'a-ra'tion (prĕp'ă-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *préparation*, L. *praeparatio*. See PREPARE.] **1.** Act of preparing; a fitting or making beforehand for a particular purpose, use, service, or condition; previous arrangement or adaptation; a making ready; equipment; training; formation; compounding; manufacture; as, the *preparation* of land for sowing; the *preparation* of troops for battle; *preparation* of drugs.
2. State of being prepared, or made ready; preparedness; readiness; fitness; as, a nation in good *preparation* for war.
3. That which makes ready, prepares the way, or introduces; a preparatory act or measure.
I will show what *preparations* there were *T. Burnet.*
4. That which is prepared; something made, equipped, or compounded for a particular purpose; as: **a** Any medicinal substance fitted for use. **b** Anything treated for preservation or examination. **c** An army or fleet. *Obs. Shak.* **d** An accomplishment; qualification. *Obs. Shak.*
5. *Music.* **a** The anticipation of a discordant note in the consonant chord next preceding. **b** The consonant tone thus about to become discordant. See SUSPENSION.

pre-par'a-tive (prē-păr'ă-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *préparatif*.] Tending or serving to prepare or make ready; having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting; preparatory.
Laborious quest of knowledge *preparative* to this work. *South*

pre-par'a-tive, *n.* [Cf. F. *préparatif*.] That which prepares, or is preparative or preparatory; a preparation.

pre-par'a-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L *praeparator*.] One who prepares; a preparer, as of specimens for scientific uses.

pre-par'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *préparatoire*, L. *praeparatorius*.] **1.** Preparing, or serving to prepare, the way for something; introductory; preparative; as, a *preparatory* school (a school esp. for students preparing to enter college); a *preparatory* condition.
2. Being prepared; undergoing training or instruction for something to follow.

pre-pare' (prē-pâr'), *v. t.*; PRE-PARED' (-pârd'); PRE-PAR'ING (-pâr'ĭng). [F. *préparer*, L. *praeparare*; *prae* before + *parare* to make ready. See PARE.] **1.** To fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose, end, or condition; to make ready; to put into a state for use or application; to put into the appropriate mental state, as by warning or instruction; to fit mentally; as, to *prepare* ground for seed; to *prepare* a lesson; to *prepare* a boy for college.
Our souls, not yet *prepared* for upper light. *Dryden*
2. To procure as suitable or necessary; to get ready; to provide; to equip; to fit out; hence, to make; form; compound; as, to *prepare* an entertainment, a medicine, food.
That they may *prepare* a city for habitation. *Ps* cvii. 36.
3. *Music.* **a** To make (a tone or its effect) expected by sounding it in a chord immediately preceding, as a consonant tone in the same voice part. **b** To lead up to (a tone or an embellishment) by a prefatory tone or tones; as, a *prepared* trill, one preceded by a turn or other grace.
Syn. — Fit, adjust, quality; equip, make, make ready.

pre-pare' (prē-pâr'), *v. i.* **1.** To make ready; to put things in order; as, to *prepare* for hostilities.
2. To make one's self ready; to get ready; to take the necessary previous measures; as, to *prepare* for death.

pre-pared' (-pârd'), *p. a.* Made ready, fit, or suitable; adapted; ready; equipped; fitted out; made. — **pre-par'ed-ly** (-pâr'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **pre-par'ed-ness**, *n.*

pre'pa-tel'lar (prē'pă-tĕl'ẽr), *a.* *Anat.* In front of the patella; specif., designating a synovial bursa between the patella and the skin. Cf. HOUSEMAID'S KNEE.

pre-pay' (prē-pā'), *v. t.*; -PAID' (-pād'); -PAY'ING. To pay, or to pay the charge upon, in advance or beforehand.

pre-pay'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Payment in advance.

pre-pense' (prē-pĕns'), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *prepenser*, perh. for *porpenser*. Cf. PREPENSE, *a.*] To think of or consider beforehand; to premeditate; to precontrive *Obs.*

pre-pense', *a.* [Prob. an alteration of OF. *porpensé* meditated, p. p. of *porpenser*, *pourpenser*, to meditate, plan; *por-* (L. *pro*) + OF. & F. *penser* to think; cf. also OF. *prepenser* to consider beforehand. Cf. PANSY.] Devised, contrived, or planned beforehand; preconceived; premeditated; aforethought; — usually placed after the word it qualifies; as, malice *prepense* (see MALICE, 4).
This has not arisen from any misrepresentation or error *prepense.* *Southey.*

pre'per-cep'tion (prē'pẽr-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* *Psychol.* Ideal anticipation of a perception.
We find evidence, again, of ideas in the making, in what Lewes called *preperception*, . . . as when a scarecrow is hailed by the traveler who mistakes it for a husbandman *James Ward.*

pre'pla-cen'tal (prē'plă-sĕn'tăl), *a.* *Embryol.* Existing or arising before the formation of a placenta.

pre-pol'lence (prē-pŏl'ĕns) } *n.* [L. *praepollentia*.] Qual-
pre-pol'len-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } ity or state of being prepollent; predominance; prevalence. *Rare.*

pre-pol'lent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *praepollens*, p. pr. of *praepollere* to surpass in power; *prae* + *pollere* to be powerful.] Superior in influence or power; predominant. *Rare.*

pre-pol'lex (-ĕks), *n.*; *pl.* -LICES (-ĭ-sēz). [NL. See PRE-; POLLEX.] *Zoöl.* An extra digit, or rudiment of a digit, on the preaxial side of the thumb.

pre-pon'der-ance (-pŏn'dẽr-ăns) } *n.* [Cf. F. *prépondé-*
pre-pon'der-an-cy (-dẽr-ăn-sĭ) } *rance.*] **1.** Quality or state of being preponderant; superiority or excess of weight, influence, power, number, etc.; an outweighing.
In a few weeks he had changed the relative position of all the states in Europe, and had restored the equilibrium which the *preponderance* of one power had destroyed. *Macaulay.*
2. *Ordnance.* The excess of weight of that part of a cannon behind the axis of the trunnions over that in front. If the excess of weight is forward of the trunnions, it is sometimes called *negative preponderance.*

pre-pon'der-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *praeponderans*, *-antis*: cf. F. *prépondérant*.] Preponderating; outweighing; superior in weight, force, etc.; predominant; as, of *preponderant* importance. — **pre-pon'der-ant-ly**, *adv.*

pre-pon'der-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *praeponderatus*, p. p. of *praeponderare*. See PRE-; PONDER.] **1.** To consider, or ponder, beforehand. *Obs.*
2. To outweigh; to exceed or surpass in weight, force, influence, number, etc.; to overbalance.
An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the center of the balance, will *preponderate* greater magnitudes. *Glanvill.*
3. To cause to be inclined; incline; dispose; decide. *Obs.*

pre-pon'der-ate, *v. i.* To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance; fig., to exceed in influence, power, etc., to prevail; predominate.

pre-pon'der-at'ing (-āt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb n.* of PREPONDERATE. Specif.: *p. a.* Dominating; prevailing.
Syn. — See DOMINANT.

pre-pon'der-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praeponderatio*.] Act or state of preponderating.

prep'o-si'tion (prĕp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praepositio*, fr. *praeponere* to place before; *prae* before + *ponere* to put, place: cf. F. *préposition*. See POSITION; cf. PROVOST.] **1.** Act of preposing, or placing before. *Rare.*
2. *Gram.* A word generally having a fundamental meaning of position, direction, time, or other abstract relation, and employed to connect a noun or a pronoun, in an adjectival or adverbial sense, with some other word; a particle used with a noun, pronoun (in English in the objective case), or an expression equivalent to a noun, to make a phrase limiting some other word; — so called because usually placed before the word with which it is phrased; as, a bridge *of* iron; he comes *from* town; it is good *for* food.
3. A proposition; an exposition; a discourse. *Obs.*

prep'o-si'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *prépositionnel*.] Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, a preposition. — **prep'o-si'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

pre-pos'i-tive (prē-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *praepositivus*: cf. F. *prépositif*.] *Gram.* Put before; prefixed. — *n.* A prepositive word. — **pre-pos'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

pre-pos'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [LL. *praepositor*.] **1.** At some English public schools, a student appointed to inspect other students; a monitor; a prefect. Cf. PREPOSTOR, PREFECT, 5.
2. Var. of PREPOSITOR, 1.

pre-pos'i-ture (prē-pŏz'ĭ-tūr), *n.* [L *praepositura*. See PREPOSITION; cf. PROVOST.] Office or dignity of a provost; a provostship.

pre'pos-sess' (prē'pŏ-zĕs'), *v. t.*; PRE'POS-SESSED' (-pŏ-zĕst'); PRE'POS-SESS'ING. **1** To preoccupy, as ground or land; to take previous possession of. *Dryden.*
2. To preoccupy, as the mind or heart, so as to preclude other things; hence, to bias or prejudice; to give a previous inclination to, for or against anything; esp., to induce to a favorable opinion beforehand, or at the outset.

pre'pos-sess'ing, *p. a.* Tending to invite favor; attracting confidence, favor, esteem, or love; attractive; as, a *prepossessing* manner. — **pre'pos-sess'ing-ly**, *adv.*

pre'pos-ses'sion (-pŏ-zĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Preoccupation; esp., preoccupation of the mind by an opinion, or impression, already formed; preconceived opinion; bias; — generally, but not always, used in a favorable sense implying a liking or favorable opinion; as, the *prepossessions* of childhood or of a bigot.
Syn. — Bent, bias, predisposition, preoccupancy, inclination. See PREDILECTION.

pre-pos'ter-ous (prē-pŏs'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praeposterus*; *prae* before + *posterus* latter. See POSTERIOR.] **1.** Having that first which ought to be last; inverted in order. *Obs.*
2. Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; irrational; utterly and glaringly foolish; nonsensical; ridiculous; absurd. "Most *preposterous* conclusions." *Shak.*
Preposterous ass, that never read so far! *Shak.*
Syn. — Perverted, irrational, monstrous. See FOOLISH.
— **pre-pos'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-pos'ter-ous-ness**, *n.*

pre-pos'tor, præ-pos'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [See PREPOSITOR.] At some English public schools, one of several senior pupils exercising certain delegated control of the students; — the official name. Cf. PREPOSITOR, 1, PREFECT, 5.

pre-po'tence (prē-pō'tĕns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *prepotence*.] Prepotency. *Rare.*

pre-po'ten-cy (-pō'tĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *praepotentia*.] Quality or condition of being prepotent; predominance; now usually, *Biol.*, greater capacity on the part of one of the parents, as compared with the other, to transmit his or her own characteristics to their offspring.

pre-po'tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *praepotens*. See PRE-; POTENT.] **1.** Very powerful; superior in force, influence, etc.
2. *Biol.* Characterized by prepotency. *Darwin.*

pre'print' (prē'prĭnt'), *n.* A print made in advance or before general publication; an advance issue or copy.

pre-pu'bic (prē-pū'bĭk), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* In front of the pubis; pertaining to or designating the prepubis.

pre-pu'bis (-bĭs), *n.* [NL. See PRE-; PUBIS.] *Zoöl.* **a** That part of the pubic bone of a reptile or bird which lies in front of the acetabulum. It is best developed in orthopod dinosaurs, in which it is regarded as the homologue of the true pubis of other reptiles and higher groups; but in birds it is derived largely from the ilium, and is more correctly known as the *pectineal*, or *iliopectineal*, *process.* **b** An epipubis or an epipubic bone.

pre'puce (prē'pūs), *n.* [F. *prépuce*, L. *praeputium*.] *Anat.* The foreskin. — **pre-pu'tial** (prē-pū'shăl), *a.*

Pre-Raph'a-el-ite, *n.* **a** Strictly, a member of a society formed in England in 1848, and called the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, signing their works with the letters P. R. B. after their names. The members were William Holman Hunt, John Everett Millais, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and James Collinson, painters; Thomas Woolner, sculptor; Frederick George Stephens, then a painter, afterwards chiefly a writer on art; and William Michael Rossetti, writer. The purposes of the society were to encourage fidelity to nature, sincerity, and delicacy of finish, in practical work and in criticism. **b** Popularly, any modern artist thought to be a would-be restorer of early ideals or methods, as one of the German painters often called *Nazarenes*, or one who paints and draws with extreme minuteness of detail. **c** Popularly, any Italian painter of an epoch before Raphael's time of fame and influence, i.e., about 1505.

Pre-Raph'a-el-ite, *a.* Of or pertaining to Pre-Raphaelitism or the Pre-Raphaelites, as a figure or landscape.

Pre-Raph'a-el-it'ism, *n.* *Fine Arts.* The principles, practice, or style of the Pre-Raphaelites, in sense **a**.

pre're-lease' (prē'rē-lēs'), *n.* *Steam Engine.* Act of opening to the exhaust before the end of the stroke in order to minimize back pressure.

pre're-mote' (-mōt'), *a.* More remote in previous time or prior order.

pre-req'ui-site (prē-rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *a.* Previously required; necessary as a preliminary to any proposed effect or end.

pre-req'ui-site, *n.* Something previously required, or necessary to an end or effect; as, the *prerequisites* of freedom.

pre-rog'a-ti'val (prē-rŏg'ă-tī'văl; prē-rŏg'ă-tĭv-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a prerogative.

pre-rog'a-tive (prē-rŏg'ă-tĭv), *n.* [F. *prérogative*, fr. L. *praerogativa* precedence in voting, preference, privilege, fr. *praerogativus* that is asked before others for his opinion, that votes before or first, fr. *praerogare* to ask before another; *prae* before + *rogare* to ask. See ROGATION.]
1. A right of voting first. *Obs. or Rom. Hist.*
2. Precedence; preëminence; first rank; priority or advantage over others. *Obs. or Civil Law.*
Then give me leave to have *prerogative.* *Shak.*

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pre-oc'cu-pant, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-oc'cu-pate, *a.* [L. *praeoccupatus*, p. p.] Preoccupated. *Obs.*
pre-os'so-phag'e-al. Var. of PRÆSOPHAGEAL.
pre-ol'ic (prē-ŏl'ĭk), *a.* See PREOLOGY. [1 a. *R.*
pre-om'i-nate, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
preon. † PIREEN.
pre-op'er-a-tive, *a.* *Surg.* Occurring before an operation.
pre'o-pin'ion, *n.* Opinion previously formed; prejudice.
pre-op'tic, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre-op'tion (prē-ŏp'shŭn), *n.* Right of first choice.
preor. † PRAYER. [*Ref. Sp.*
pre'or-daind'. Preordained. *Obs.*
pre-or'di-nance, *n.* Antecedent decree. *Obs or R.*
pre-or'di-nate, *a.* [L *praeordinatus*, p. p. See PREORDAIN.] Preordained. *Obs.*
pre'or-gan'ic, *a.* *Geol.* Formed before the beginning of life.
pre'-Os-man'li, *a.* See PRE-, 2
preost. † PRIEST.
preove. † PROVE.
prep (prĕp), *a.* Short for PREPARATORY; as, *prep* school *U. S.* — *n.* **a** A student in a preparatory course, esp. for college. *U. S.* **b** Study hour *Eng. All Student at Shaw* [ostion.
prep *Abbr.* Preparatory; preposition.
pre-pa'le-o-lith'ic, **pre-pa'le-o-lith'ic**, *a.* See PRE-, 2
pre-pal'a-tal, **pre-pal'a-tine**, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b. [PRE-, 2.
Pre-Pa'le-o-zo'ic, *a.* *Geol.* See
pre-par'a-ble (prē-păr'ă-b'l), *a.* See ABLE [*Obs.*
prep'a-rance, *n.* Preparation.
prep'a-rate, *a.* [L. *praeparatus*, p. p.] Prepared. *Obs.*
pre-par'a-tive. Preparative. *Ref. Sp.* [PARATIVE.
pre-par'a-tive-ly, *adv.* of PRE-
pre-par'a-to-ri-ly, *adv.* of PREPARATORY.
pre-par'a-to-ry, *n.* A preparative. Also, short for *preparatory signal*, etc.
pre-pare', **pre-pare'ment**, *n.* Preparation. *Rare.*
pre-par'er (prē-păr'ẽr), *n.* One that prepares. [*Obs. or R.*
pre'part', *n.* Preceding part.
pre-pend', *v. t.* [*pre-* + L. *pendere* to weigh.] To consider; meditate. Cf. PREPENSE, *v. Obs.*
pre-pend'ant, *a.* Overhanging in front. *Obs* [PLNSE.
pre-pense'ly, *adv.* of PRE-
pre-pen'sive (prē-pĕn'sĭv), *a.* Prepense. *Rare.* [1 b.
pre-per'i-to-ne'al, *a.* See PRE-, 1
pre-Pe'trine, *a.* See PRE-, 2
prephecy. † PROPHESY.
pre-Phid'i-an. *or* **pre-Phei'di-an**, *a.* See PRE-, 2 [1 b.
pre-pi-tu'i-ta-ry, *a.* See PRE-, 1
pre-pol'ic (prē-pŏl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pre-poll', *v. i.* [L. *praepollere*.] To prevail or predominate. *Obs.*
pre-pon'der, *v. t. & i.* [Cf OF. *prepondérer*.] **1.** To prefer. *Obs.* **2.** To preponderate. *Obs. or R.*
pre-pon'der-at'ing-ly, *adv.* of PREPONDERATING.
pre-pon'der-ous, *a.* Preponderant. [of the pons Varolii.
pre-pon'tile, *n.* *Anat.* In front
pre-port', *v. i.* [L. *praeportare* to carry before.] Forebode. *Obs.*
pre-pose' (prē-pōz'), *v. t.* [F. *preposer*; *pré-* (L. *prae*) + *poser* See POSE.] To place before; to prefix. *Obs. or R.*
pre-pos'i-tiv. Prepositive *Ref. Sp.*
pre'pos-ses'sor (-pŏ-zĕs'ẽr), *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. [*Sp.*
pre'pos-sest'. Prepossessed. *R.*
prepost, *n* [L. *praepositus*, prop. p. p. of *praeponere* to set over] Superior officer. *Obs.*
pre-pos'ter. Var. of PREPOSTOR.
pre-pos'ter-ate, *v. t.* [L. *praeposteratus*, p. p. of *praeposterare*.] To invert; reverse. *Obs.*
pre'pos-to'ri-al, **præ'pos-to'ri-al**, *a.* Of or pert. to prepostors.
pre-pos'tor-ship, **præ-pos'tor-ship**, *n.* See -SHIP. [RAPHY.
pre'po-tas'sic, *a.* See PETRO-
pre-po'tence, *n* Prepotency. *R.*
pre'po-ten'tial, *a.* See POTENTIAL, *n.*, 3. [TENT.
pre-po'tent-ly, *adv.* of PREPO-
pre-prop'er-a'tion, *n.* [L. *praeproperare* to hasten greatly.] An excessively hasty act *Obs.*
pre-prop'er-ous, *a.* [L. *praepropterus*.] Overhasty. *Obs.*
pre'pro-phet'ic, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'pros-tat'ic, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre'pro-vide', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-pu'ber-tal, *a.* Existing before puberty
prepucy, *n* [L. *praeputium*.] The prepuce. *Obs.*
pre-pu'ti-um (prē-pū'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *praeputium*.] Prepuce.
pre'py-lor'ic, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre'py-ram'i-dal, *a.* *Anat.* Designating a fissure of the under surface of the cerebellum in front of the pyramid.
pre-pyr'ic (prē-pĭr'ĭk; -pīr'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
pre-quar'ic (prē-kwŏr'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
Pre-Raph'a-el-ism, *n.* = PRE-RAPHAELITISM. [-ISM.
Pre-Raph'a-el-it'ish, *a.* See
pre-rec'tal, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre're-form', *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-ref'or-ma'tionpr, *or* **e-Ref-or-ma'tion**, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-re'gal, *a.* Prior to the kings, as those of Israel.
pre-reg'nant, *n.* One who reigns before another. *Obs.*
pre-re'nal, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-rept', *p. p.* [L. *praereptus*.] Taken by anticipating. *Obs*
pre're-quire', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-req'ui-sit Prerequisite *Ref. Sp.* [1 a.
pre're-solve', *v. t.* & n. See PRE-, 1
pre-rev'o-lu'tion-a-ry, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
prerie. † PRAIRIE
pre-ro'gan-cy, *n.* [LL. *praerogantia*.] The possession of a prerogative. *Obs.*
prerogatif. † PREROGATIVE.
pre'ro-ga'tion, *n.* [OF.] Prerogative. *Obs.* [*Sp.*
pre-rog'a-tiv. Prerogative. *Ref.*

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3. A special quality in virtue of which one is superior; a distinctive worth or excellence; a superiority. *Obs.*
The two faculties that are the *prerogative* of man. *I. Taylor.*
4. A right to exercise a power or privilege in priority to, or to the exclusion of, others; esp., a right attached to an office or rank to exercise a special privilege or function; specif., an official and hereditary right which may be asserted without question, and for the exercise of which there is no responsibility or accountability, except to the sovereign power, as to the fact and the manner of its exercise.
Blackstone cites and approves Locke's definition of the royal *prerogative*, as "the discretionary power of acting for the public good where the positive laws are silent," and says that it that discretionary power be abused to the public detriment, such *prerogative* is exerted in an unconstitutional manner (*Blackstone, Commentaries*, Bk. I., c. 6, p. 236). *John W. Burgess.*

pre-rog'a-tive (prē-rŏg'ă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** *Rom. Hist.* Called on to vote, or privileged to vote, first; as, a *prerogative* century or tribe.
2. Having a right of precedence or priority; superior in privilege; as, the king is *prerogative*. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. Belonging to a right of priority or precedence; characteristic of, or existing in virtue of, a superior privilege or privileges; as, *prerogative* power.
4. *Law.* Of or pertaining to a prerogative court; as, *prerogative* records, procedure, etc.
prerogative court, *Law*, formerly, the court of either of the archbishops (of Canterbury or York in England or Armagh in Ireland), which had jurisdiction in all cases of wills or administrations where the deceased left bona notabilia (which see) in each of two or more dioceses, or, orig., goods of any value in more than one diocese. The jurisdiction of these courts was transferred to the Court of Probate by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77 (1857) and by the Judicature Acts to the Probate Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature. A prerogative court was established in the colony of New Jersey, and the probate court of that State is still so called. — **p. instance**, *Logic*, in induction, a crucial instance; an instance of first importance. — **p. office**, the office in which wills proved in a prerogative court were registered. *Eng.* — **p. writ**, *Law*, any of certain writs issued originally, in England, by the exercise of the royal prerogative, and now in the discretion of the courts, and directed usually to the parties whose action is to be controlled and not to the sheriff. They are the writs of procedendo, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, and habeas corpus.

‖ **pre'sa** (prā'să), *n.*; *pl.* PRESE (-sā). [It., prop., a taking.] *Music.* A mark or cue [written *:S:*, +, ※] indicating where the successive voice parts of a canon, etc., are to take up the theme; a lead.

pres'age (prĕs'ăj; prē-sāj'; *formerly also* presage'), *n.* [F. *présage*, L. *praesagium*, fr. *praesagire; prae* before + *sagire* to perceive acutely; akin to *sagax* sagacious. See SAGACIOUS.] **1.** Something which foreshows or portends a future event; a prognostic; an omen; an augury. "Joy and shout — *presage* of victory." *Milton.*
2. A presentiment; a foreboding.
3. Foreshowing; portending; prognostication.
The predictions of soothsayers . . . are counted matters of *presage*. *Holland.*
4. Foreknowledge; prescience.
If there be aught of *presage* in the mind. *Milton*
5. Predictive or prophetic meaning or import.
Syn. — Prognostic, omen, token, sign, presentiment.

pre-sage' (prē-sāj'), *v. t.*; PRE-SAGED' (-sājd'); PRE-SAG'ING (-sāj'ĭng). [F. *présager*. See PRESAGE, *n.*] **1.** To have a presentiment of; to feel beforehand; to forebode.
2. To foreshow; portend; preindicate.
My dreams *presage* some joyful news at hand. *Shak.*
3. To foretell; to predict; to calculate in advance.
4. To point out; to show. *Obs.*
Syn. — See FORETELL.

pre-sage', *v. i.* To utter or make a prediction; to have a presentiment or foreknowledge; — sometimes used with *of*.

pre-sage'ful (prē-sāj'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of presages; ominous; prophetic; foreboding; foreknowing.
Dark in the glass of some *presageful* mood. *Tennyson.*

pre-sage'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A presaging, or that which is presaged; a foreboding; presentiment; prediction; prognostication; presage.

pres'by-ope (prĕz'bĭ-ōp; prĕs'-), *n.* *Med.* One who has presbyopia; a farsighted person.

pres'by-o'pi-a (-ō'pĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πρέσβυς old, n., an old man + *-opia.*] *Med.* A defect of vision due to advancing age. It is due to rigidity of the crystalline lens, which produces difficulty of accommodation and recession of the near point of vision, so that objects very near the eyes cannot be seen distinctly without convex glasses.

pres'by-op'ic (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.* Affected by presbyopia; also, remedying presbyopia; farsighted.

pres'by-ter (prĕz'bĭ-tẽr; prĕs'-; 277), *n.* [L., an elder, fr. Gr. πρεσβύτερος. See PRIEST.] **1.** An elder in the early Christian church. See 2d *Citation* under BISHOP, *n.*, 1.
2. In churches more or less hierarchical, one ordained to the second order in the ministry; — called more usually *priest*.
3. In the Presbyterian churches, a member of a presbytery, whether lay or clerical.
New *presbyter* is but old priest writ large. *Milton.*
4. [*cap.*] A Presbyterian. *Obs.* *Hudibras.*

pres-byt'er-al (prĕz-bĭt'ẽr-ăl; prĕs-), *a.* Presbyterial.

pres-byt'er-ate (-āt), *n.* [L. *presbyteratus.*] The office or position of a presbyter; also, a presbytery.

pres'by-ter-ess (prĕz'bĭ-tẽr-ĕs; prĕs'-), *n.* **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* In the early and medieval churches: **a** A female presbyter, or elder; one of those aged widows who were dedicated to the service of the church and constituted an ecclesiastical order. **b** The wife of a presbyter or priest, esp. one who came under the operation of the rule requiring the continence of clergymen; also, a priest's concubine.
2. *East. Ch.* **a** A priest's wife. **b** The superior of a convent of women.

pres'by-te'ri-al (prĕz'bĭ-tē'rĭ-ăl; prĕs'-), *a.* [Cf. PRESBYTERY.] Of or pertaining to presbyters or a presbytery; presbyterian.

pres'by-te'ri-an (-ăn; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *presbytérien.*] Of or pertaining to a presbyter or presbyters, or ecclesiastical government by presbyters; [*cap.*] designating, or pertaining to, a church or churches which uphold church government by presbyters; of or pertaining to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of a communion so governed. The Presbyterian churches are trinitarian and Calvinistic in doctrine, most of them accepting the Westminster Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms as authoritative. Some Unitarians in England call themselves Presbyterians, but, though descended from old English Presbyterians, they have retained nothing but the name, which is kept on account of ancient Presbyterian endowments that they continue to hold. Most of the Reformed Churches in continental European countries and the Reformed bodies (Dutch and German) in the United States are Presbyterian in polity and doctrine. The Presbyterian polity provides for the following courts: the session, the presbytery, the synod, and (usually) the General Assembly (see these terms). There is but one order in the ministry, and the officers recognized are pastors, ruling elders or elders, and deacons. Following is a list of the various Presbyterian bodies, their distinctive features, etc.:
BRITISH EMPIRE. — **Presbyterian Church of England**: union formed 1876. — **Church of Scotland**: 16th century: established church. — **United Free Ch. of Scotland**: union formed 1900: union of seceders from preceding. — **Free Ch. of Scotland**: 1843: composed of those of the Free Church who refused to enter the union of 1900. — **Reformed Presbyterian Ch. of Scotland**: composed of those who declined to unite with the Free Church in 1876. — **United Original Secession Ch.** (Scotland): a small body. — **Presbyterian Ch. in Ireland**: 1626: sturdily adheres to old paths of evangelical doctrine and Presbyterian polity. — **Presbyterian Ch. in Wales** (Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Connexion): 1811. — **Reformed** (Ireland). — **Eastern Reformed** (Ireland). — **Secession Ch.** (Ireland). — **Presbyterian Ch. of Australia** (A. & Tasmania): union formed 1901. — **Presbyterian Ch. of New Zealand**: union formed 1901. — **Presbyterian Ch. of So. Africa**: union formed 1897. — **Presbyterian Ch. of Jamaica.**
UNITED STATES. — **Presbyterian Ch. in the U. S. A.** (Northern): about 1640. — **Cumberland**: 1810: united 1906 with the preceding, except a few congregations: combines Calvinism and Arminianism, rejecting limited atonement and the doctrine of decrees of the Westminster Confession. — **Cumberland** (colored): 1869. — **Welsh Calvinistic Methodist**: 1826: Welsh-Americans: same theology as above; use the Welsh language. — **United Presbyterian**: union formed 1858: Psalms only used in singing; oppose secret societies; communion restricted. — **Presbyterian Ch. in the U. S.** (Southern): 1864. — **Associate Ch. of North America**: about 1753: declined to enter the union of 1858. — **Associate Reformed Synod of the South**: 1822: Psalms only used in singing; communion restricted. — **Reformed in the U. S.** (Synod) "Old Light": from a division which occurred in 1833: members do not vote or hold political office; sing psalms only. — **Reformed in North America** (General Synod) "New Light": members allowed to decide for themselves as to voting, etc.; sing psalms only. — **Reformed** (Covenanted): 1840: seceders from Reformed in the U. S; stricter on communion. — **Reformed in the U. S. and Canada**: 1883: seceders from Reformed in North America; allows members to vote and be voted for.

Pres'by-te'ri-an, *n.* [Cf. F. *presbytérien.*] A supporter of Presbyterianism; a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Pres'by-te'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *presbytérianisme.*] That form of church government which invests presbyters with all spiritual power, and admits no prelates over them; also, the faith and polity of the Presbyterian churches, taken collectively. See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.*

pres'by-ter-y (prĕz'bĭ-tẽr-ĭ; prĕs'-; *formerly also accented* pres-byt'er-y), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [L. *presbyterium*, Gr. πρεσβυτέριον. See PRESBYTER; cf. PRESBYTERIUM.] **1.** A body of presbyters, esp. in the early Christian church.
2. In Presbyterian churches, a judicatory consisting of all the ministers and one layman, who is a ruling elder, from each congregation, within a certain district. It is next below the synod and next above the session in authority.
3. [*cap.*] The Presbyterian religion or polity. *Rare.*
4. The jurisdiction of a presbyter or of a presbytery.
5. That part of a church reserved for the officiating priests, as the choir or sanctuary or both; properly, in ancient churches, that division east of the sanctuary containing the seat of the bishop and clergy. See CATHEDRAL, *Illust.*
6. *R. C. Ch.* The residence of the priest or priests of a parish; parochial residence; parsonage.

pre'sci-ence (prē'shĭ-ĕns; prĕsh'ĭ-; 277: *formerly also accented* pre-sci'ence), *n.* [F. *prescience*, L. *praescientia.* See PRESCIENT.] Knowledge of events before they take place; foreknowledge; foresight.

pre'sci-ent (prē'shĭ-ĕnt; prĕsh'ĭ-), *a.* [L. *praesciens, -entis*, p. pr. of *praescire* to foreknow; *prae* before + *scire* to know: cf. F. *prescient*. See SCIENCE.] Having knowledge of coming events; foreknowing; foreseeing. *Pope.*
Henry . . . had shown himself sensible, and almost *prescient*, of this event. *Bacon.*

pre-scind' (prē-sĭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *praescindere* to cut off in front; *prae* before + *scindere* to cut asunder: cf. F. *prescinder*.] **1.** To cut off; to abstract; to separate. *Obs.*
2. *Metaph.* To separate; to abstract by an act of attention.

pre-scind', *v. i.* To abstract or separate one's self or itself; — with *from*.

pre-scis'sion (prē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [See PRESCIND; cf. SCISSION.] Act of prescinding; specif., abstraction by disregard of details or nonessential elements, as distinguished from abstraction by disregard of instances or by the consideration of a quality apart from any subject.

pre-scribe' (prē-skrīb'), *v. t.*; PRE-SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); PRE-SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *praescribere, praescriptum; prae* before + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1.** To inscribe before or in front. *Obs.*
2. To lay down authoritatively as a guide, direction, or rule of action; to impose as a peremptory order; to dictate; appoint; direct; ordain.
Prescribe not us our duties. *Shak.*
3. *Med.* To direct, designate, or order the use of as a remedy; as, the doctor *prescribed* quinine.
4. *Law.* To outlaw or invalidate by prescription.

pre-scribe', *v. i.* **1.** To give directions; to dictate.
A forwardness to *prescribe* to their opinions. *Locke.*
2. *Med.* To write or give medical prescriptions.
3. *Law.* **a** To claim a title to a thing by right of prescription. **b** To become by prescription invalid or unenforceable; as, certain rights *prescribe* in twenty years.

pre-script' (prē-skrĭpt'; prē'skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *praescriptus*, p. p. of *praescribere:* cf. F. *prescrit.* See PRESCRIBE.] Ordained or appointed authoritatively; prescribed.

pre'script (prē'skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *praescriptum:* cf. OF. *prescript.*] That which is prescribed; as: **a** Direction; rule. **b** (*pron.* prē-skrĭpt') A medical prescription. *Obs.*

pre-scrip'ti-ble (prē-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *prescriptible.*] Depending on, or derived from, prescription; proper to be prescribed.

pre-scrip'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F. *prescription*, L. *praescriptio* an inscription, preface, precept, demurrer, prescription (in sense 3), fr. *praescribere.* See PRESCRIBE.] **1.** A prescribing or dictating; thing prescribed; direction; prescript.
2. *Med.* A written direction for the preparation and use of a medicine; a medical recipe; also, a prescribed remedy.
3. *Rom. Law.* **a** A plea or clause, placed at the beginning of the formula in an action, limiting the scope of the claim or the remedy, as to a certain time. **b** The operation of the law whereby rights might be acquired or extinguished by limitation of the time within which the owner might have his remedy under the prætorian law, as distinguished from *usucapion;* later, *Civil Law*, the operation of the law whereby rights might be established by long exercise of their corresponding powers (**acquisitive prescription**) or extinguished by prolonged failure to exercise such powers (**extinctive prescription**), usucapion and prescription having become merged. Extinctive prescription corresponds essentially to limitation of actions in English law.
4. *Eng. and Amer. Common Law.* A prescribing for title; the establishment of a claim of title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment; the right or title acquired by possession had during the time and in the manner fixed by law. Strictly common-law prescription applies only to the acquisition of incorporeal interests in land, such as easements or profits a prendre, as distinguished from acquisition of title by adverse possession, and is based upon the presumption, or legal fiction, that possession was originally acquired under a grant. The necessary period of enjoyment under the earlier law was for time immemorial (which see), but is now usually fixed by statute at 20 years.

pre-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *praescriptivus* of a demurrer or legal exception.] Consisting in, or acquired by, pertaining to, or arising from, prescription. — **pre-scrip'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-scrip'tive-ness**, *n.*

pre-sem'i-nal (prē-sĕm'ĭ-năl), *a.* Prior to fecundation.

pres'ence (prĕz'ĕns), *n.* [F. *présence*, L. *praesentia.* See PRESENT.] **1** Act, fact, or state of being present, or of being in a certain place and not elsewhere, or of being within sight or call, at hand, or in some place that is being thought of; attendance; — opposed to *absence;* as, the *presence* of troops saved the city.
2. The part of space within one's ken, call, influence, etc.; immediate nearness or vicinity of one; proximity; also, presence chamber; as, to remove the hat in the *presence* of ladies. "In thy *presence* joy entire." *Milton.*
3. An assembly, esp. of persons of rank or nobility.
Odmar, of all this *presence* does contain,
Give her your wreath whom you esteem most fair. *Dryden.*
4. The whole of the personal qualities of an individual; person; personality; esp., the person of a superior, as a sovereign. "The Sovran *Presence* thus replied." *Milton.*
5. Port; bearing; carriage; mien; air; personal appearance; sometimes, fine or stately bearing. "Rather dignity of *presence* than beauty of aspect." *Bacon.*
A graceful *presence* bespeaks acceptance. *Collier.*
6. An apparition; specter.
presence of mind, control, readiness, or alertness of the mental faculties such as enables one to readily say or do the right or appropriate thing in an emergency.

pres'ent (prĕz'ĕnt), *a.* [F. *présent*, L. *praesens, -entis*, that is before one, in sight or at hand, p. pr. of *praeesse* to be before; *prae* before + *esse* to be. See ESSENCE; cf. ABSENT.] **1.** Being before, in view, or at hand; being within reach, sight, or call, or within certain contemplated limits; being in a certain place and not elsewhere; — opposed to *absent.*
2. Now existing, or in process; begun but not ended; now in view, or under consideration; being at this time; not past or future; as, the *present* session of Congress; the *present* state of affairs; the *present* instance.
I'll bring thee to the *present* business. *Shak.*
3. Immediately operative or effective; immediate; instant. "A *present* recompense." "*Present* pardon." *Shak.*
4. Ready; quick in emergency; as, a *present* wit. *Rare.*
5. Favorable; propitious; — a Latinism. *Archaic.*
6. *Gram.* Denoting, or pertaining to, time that now is; as, the *present* tense (see below); the *present* suffix in *calis.*
present perfect. *Gram.* See PERFECT TENSE. — **p. tense,** One who prescribes.

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pre-rog'a-tived (prē-rŏg'ă-tĭvd), *a.* Endowed with a prerogative. *Rare.* [rogative.]
pre-rog'a-tive-ly, *adv.* By prerogative.
pre-rog'a-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of having prerogatives. *R.*
pre-Ro'man, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pres. + PRESS. [present.]
Pres. *Abbr.* President; [*l. c.*],
pre-sa'cral, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre-sag'er (prē-sāj'ẽr), *n.* One that presages. [ominous. *Obs.*]
pre-sa'gious, *a.* Foreboding; **pres'a-gi'tion** (prĕs'ă-jĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praesagitio.*] A presaging. *Obs.*
pres'a-gy (prĕs'ă-jĭ), *n.* [L. *praesagium.*] Presage. *Obs.*
presance. + PRESENCE.
pre-sanc'ti-fied (prē-săŋk'tĭ-fīd), *a.* See PRE-, 1 a.
presand. + PRESENT.
pre-san'i-ta-ry, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
presant, presante. + PRESENT.
pre'-Sar-gon'ic, *a.* Preceding the time of Sargon of Akkad, who ruled about 3800 B. C.
pre'sar-to'ri-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
Presb. *Abbr.* Presbyterian.
pres'by-o'py (prĕz'bĭ-ō'pĭ; prĕs'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *presbyopie.*] = PRESBYOPIA.
pres'byte (prĕz'bĭt; prĕs'-), *n.* [Gr. πρεσβύτης an old man: cf. F. *presbyte.*] A presbyope.
pres-byt'er-at'ed (prĕz-bĭt'ẽr-āt'ĕd; prĕs-), *a.* Governed by presbyters or elders.
pres'by-te'ri-a (prĕz'bĭ-tē'rĭ-ă; prĕs'-), *n.*, *pl.* of PRESBYTERIUM.
pres'by-te'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of PRESBYTERIAL. See -LY.
Pres'by-te'ri-an-ize, *v. t.* To make or render Presbyterian
Pres'by-te'ri-an-ly, *adv.* In a Presbyterian manner.
pres'by-te'ri-um (prĕz'bĭ-tē'rĭ-ŭm; prĕs'-), *n.* [L.] = PRESBYTERY, 5
pres'by-ter-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
pres-byt'i-a (prĕz-bĭt'ĭ-ă; prĕs-), *n.* [NL. See PRESBYTE.] Presbyopia.—**pres-byt'ic** (-tĭk), *a.*
Pres'byte (prĕz'bĭt-tĭ'næ (prĕz'bĭ-tĭ'nē; prĕs'-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The subfamily of Old World monkeys consisting of the langurs, guerezas, and proboscis monkey.
Pres-by'tis (prĕz-bĭ'tĭs; prĕs-), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. πρεσβύτης old man.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the langurs.
pres'by-tism (prĕz'bĭ-tĭz'm; prĕs'-), *n.* Presbyopia.
pre-scæne', *n.* [*pre-* + L. *scaena, scena*, stage.] Prelude. *Obs.*
pre-scene', *n.* A preceding scene. *Obs.* [SENSION.]
pre-scen'sion. Erron. for PRE-
pre'scho-las'tic, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'sci-en'tial (prē'shĭ-ĕn'shăl; prĕsh'ĭ-), *a.* [L. *praescientia* prescience.] Prescient. *Obs.*
pre-s'i-en-tif'ic, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre'sci-ent-ly, *adv.* of PRESCIENT. See -LY.
pre-scind'ent (prē-sĭn'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *praescindens*, p. pr.] Cutting off; abstracting. *Rare.*
pre'sci-ous (prē'shĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praescius; prae* before + *scius* knowing.] Prescient. *Obs. or R.*
prescioust. + PRECIOUS.
pres'cit (prĕs'ĭt), *a.* Reprobate. *Obs.*
pre-scrib'er (prē-skrīb'ẽr), *n.* One who prescribes.
prescripte. + PRESCRIBED.
pre-scrip'ti-bil'i-ty (prē-skrĭp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being prescriptible.
pre-scrip'tion-ist, *n. Med.* A compounder of prescriptions.
pre-scrip'tive. Prescriptive. *R. Sp.*
pre'scrip-to'ri-al (prē'skrĭp-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pre-scrive', *v. t.* [F. *prescrire*, 3d pl. pres. *prescrivent*, L. *praescribere;* confused with *prosc ribere.*] To prescribe; also, to proscribe: ban. *Obs. Scot.*
pre-scu'tum (prē-skū'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tă). [NL. See PRE-, CUTUM.] *Zoöl.* The anterior of the four pieces composing the dorsal part or tergum, of a thoracic segment of an insect.
— **pre-scu'tal** (-tăl), *a.*
prese + PRESS.
pre'se-ance, *n.* [F. *préséance.*] Priority of place in sitting *Obs.*
presedent. + PRECEDENT, PRESIDENT.
pre-see', *v. t.* To foresee. *Rare.*
pre'se-lect', *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-sem'i-na-ry (prē-sĕm'ĭ-nĕ-rĭ), *a.* Preseminal
pre'-Sem-it'ic. *a* See PRE-, 1 a.
presen + PRISON.
presence chamber *or* **room.** The room where a great personage receives company or those entitled to come into his presence
pre'sen-sa'tion (prē'sĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* See PRE-, 1 a. *Rare.*
pre-sen'sion (prē-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praesensio*, fr. *praesentire* to perceive beforehand.] Presentiment; foreboding: anticipation; presensation. *Obs. or R.*

Gram., the tense of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time; as, I *am writing*, I *write*, or I *do write*. It is used not only of what occurs or is true at the time of speaking, but of what is habitual (as in, he *pays* his debts), or always or necessarily true; as in, the sun *shines* by day; a straight line *is* the shortest distance. As used for future events sure to happen (as in, Christmas this year *is* on Friday) it is a relic of Old English, in which the present and future had the same form. See also HISTORICAL PRESENT. — **present value** *or* **worth** (of money payable at a future date), the principal which, drawing interest at a given rate, will amount to the given sum at the date on which this is to be paid; thus, interest being at 6%, the present value of $106 due one year hence is $100. See DISCOUNT, *n.*, **1 b**.

pres'ent (prĕz'ĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *présent*. See PRESENT, *a.*] **1.** Present time; the time being or contemplated; as, at this *present*. "Past and *present*, wound in one." *Tennyson.* **2.** Present occasion or affair; business or action in hand. **3.** Present possessions; money, etc., on hand. *Rare. Shak.* **4.** *pl. Law.* Present letters or instrument, as a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney, or other writing; as in "Know all men by these *presents*," that is, by the writing itself, "per has literas *præsentes*;" — rare in *sing.* **5.** *Gram.* A present tense, or a verb form denoting it. **6.** Presence. *Obs.* **at present**, at the present time; now. — **for the p.**, for the time being; temporarily. — **in p.** *Obs.* **a** At present. **b** At once; without delay. **c** Present. — **this p.**, short for *this present time*.

pre-sent' (prē-zĕnt'), *v. t.*; -SENT'ED; -SENT'ING. [F. *présenter*, L. *præsentare*, fr. *præsens*, a. See PRESENT, *a.*] **1.** To bring or introduce into the presence of some one, esp. a superior; to introduce formally, as at court; to introduce for acquaintance; as, to *present* an envoy to the king; (with the reflexive pronoun) to betake (one's self) into the presence of some one, esp. formally before a superior.

Now there was a day when the sons of God came to *present* themselves before the Lord. *Job* i. 6.

2. To exhibit or offer to view or notice; to lay before one's perception or cognizance; as, to *present* a fine appearance; specif., *Psychol.*, to lay before the mind immediately or as the object of simple apprehension.

In so far as the subject is merely aware of an object as an immediate content of consciousness, the object is said to be *presented* to it. *G. F. Stout.*

3. To lay or put before a person for acceptance; to offer as a gift; to give or bestow formally.

My last, least offering, I *present* thee now. *Cowper.*

4. To make a present or donation to; also, to furnish or provide (a person) by way of a present or gift; also, to court by gifts.

And with his gifts *present*
Your lordships. *Shak.*
Octavia *presented* the poet for his admirable elegy. *Dryden.*

5. To hand or pass over, esp. ceremoniously; to deliver.

So ladies in romance assist their knight,
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. *Pope.*

6. To make an open offer of; to proffer, as battle. *Obs.* **7.** In specific uses: **a** To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to offer as a candidate for institution. **b** To nominate for support at a public institution. **c** To lay before, or submit to, a person or body for consideration or action; as, to *present* a memorial, petition, or indictment. **d** To lay, as a charge, before a court as an object of inquiry; to give notice officially of, as a crime or offense; to find or represent judicially; as, the grand jury *presented* many offenses. **e** To bring a formal public charge against; to accuse; specif., *U. S.*, to bring an indictment or presentment against. **f** To aim, point, or direct, as a weapon; as, to *present* a pistol to another. **8.** To represent; to act; personate; perform. *Obs. Shak.*

Syn. — See GIVE.



Present Arms.

present arms, *Mil.*, the command in response to which the gun or other weapon is carried perpendicularly in front of the center of the body, the exact position varying with the arm and service; also, the position taken at such a command. See *Illust.*

pre-sent', *v. i.* **1.** To make a presentation. *Chiefly Eccl. Law.* **2.** *Med.* To appear first at the mouth of the uterus in labor; — said of parts of a fetus.

pre-sent' (prē-zĕnt'), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* The position of present arms; as, to stand at *present*. **2.** The position of presenting, or pointing, a firearm or other weapon as if to attack.

pres'ent (prĕz'ĕnt), *n.* [F. *présent*.] Anything presented or given; a gift; a donation; as, a Christmas *present*.

Syn. — Grant, largess, benefaction, bounty. — GIFT, PRESENT, DONATION, GRATUITY, BOON. GIFT, the general term, applies to anything given; the word often (but by no means always) implies an intention to benefit or relieve; a PRESENT is ordinarily from an inferior or equal, and is always intended as a compliment or expression of good will; as, "The *gift* of God is eternal life" (*Rom.* vi. 23); "Sending portions one to another, and *gifts* to the poor" (*Esth.* ix. 22); "She used to define a *present*, 'That it was a *gift* to a friend of something he wanted, or was fond of, and which could not be easily gotten for money'" (*Swift*); "Flowers and fruits are always fit *presents*" (*Emerson*); "Little odd *presents* of game, fruits, perhaps wine" (*Lamb*). DONATION, in modern usage, suggests esp. a gift to some public institution; a GRATUITY (see GRATUITOUS) is a gift (usually of money) to an inferior, commonly for some service; as, a *donation* to a hospital, a charitable society, a *gratuity* to a porter, a waiter. BOON (properly denoting a gift asked) is now esp. applied to any benefit or advantage regarded as freely bestowed; as, "If you mean to please any people, you must give them the *boon* which they ask" (*Burke*); "I ask justice from you, and no *boon*" (*Sheridan*); "An elfin storm . . . of haggard seeming, but a *boon* indeed" (*Keats*); the priceless *boon* of sleep. See GIVE; cf. PAY.

pre-sent'a-ble (prē-zĕn'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *présentable*.] **1.** Capable or admitting of being presented; suitable to be exhibited, represented, or offered; capable of being brought forward, set forth, or made known; as, ideas that are *presentable* in simple language. Hence, suitable for a person's appearance; as, she is not *presentable* in such a gown; a *presentable* dress. **2.** *Eccl. Law.* **a** Capable of presentation to a benefice. **b** Admitting of the presentation of a clergyman.

pres'en-ta'tion (prĕz'ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *présentation*: cf. L. *præsentatio* a showing, representation.] Act of presenting, or state of being presented; that which is presented; as: **a** Act of being formally introduced, as at court. **b** A setting forth; offering; giving; bestowal; donation.

Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires. *Hooker.*

c Representation; exhibition; appearance; show.

These *presentations* of fighting on the stage. *Dryden.*

d Something presented or given; a present; a gift. *Rare.* **e** *Eccl.* (1) Act of offering a clergyman to the bishop or ordinary for institution into a benefice. Cf. COLLATION, 6. (2) The nomination by one authority, as a vestry, of a candidate to be appointed by another, as the bishop. (3) The clergyman so offered. **f** *Finance.* = PRESENTMENT (of a negotiable instrument). **g** *Med.* The particular manner in which the child appears outwardly in labor, as at the mouth of the uterus. **h** *Psychol.* Any object of thought or perception taken as it appears to, or is present in, consciousness at any given time; also, the function of entertaining such presentations, or the mental activity in which they appear. **i** *Astron.* The region of a heavenly body, as of a planet, turned earthward at a particular time; — sometimes used as synonymous with *opposition*.

Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Order of the, *R. C. Ch.*, an order of nuns founded at Cork, Ireland, by Miss Nano Nagle in 1777 as an institute with simple vows and no inclosure, and raised to the rank of an order with solemn vows and strict inclosure by Pius VII. in 1805. The nuns are bound by a vow to instruct young girls, esp. poor girls, in the faith. The order has spread to America, India, and Australia. — **the Presentation.** *Eccl.* See *Feast of the Purification (of the Virgin Mary)*, under FEAST.

pres'en-ta'tion-al (-ăl), *a. Psychol.* Of or pertaining to presentation or presentations.

pres'en-ta'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Metaph.* **a** A theory of knowledge which holds that reality is immediately presented in perception. *Sir W. Hamilton.* **b** = PHENOMENALISM **a**. **c** The doctrine that the psychical life is wholly made up of cognitive elements. — **pres'en-ta'tion-ist**, *n. & a.*

pre-sent'a-tive (prē-zĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** *Eccl.* Having the right of, or admitting the presentation of, a clergyman. **2.** *Metaph.* Capable of being directly known by, or presented to, the mind; intuitive; directly apprehensible, as objects; capable of apprehending, as faculties.

pres'en-tee' (prĕz'ĕn-tē'), *n.* [See PRESENT, *v. t.*; -EE.] One to whom something is presented; also, one who is presented; specif., *Eccl.*, one presented to a benefice.

pre-sent'er (prē-zĕn'tẽr), *n.* One who presents; specif.: **a** A giver; an offerer. **b** A representer; an actor. *Obs.* **c** One who lays, as a charge, before a court.

pre-san'tient (prē-sān'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *præsentiens*, p. pr. of *præsentire* to perceive beforehand; *præ* before + *sentire* to feel.] Feeling or perceiving beforehand.

pre-sen'ti-ment (prē-sĕn'tĭ-mĕnt; prē-zĕn'-), *n.* [*pre-* + *sentiment*: cf. F. *pressentiment*. See PRESENTIENT.] Previous sentiment, conception, or opinion; previous apprehension; esp., an antecedent impression or conviction of something unpleasant, distressing, or calamitous, about to happen; anticipation of evil; foreboding.

Syn. — See APPREHENSION.

pre-sen'tive (-zĕn'tĭv), *a.* Bringing a conception or notion directly before the mind; presenting an object directly to the mind; specif., *Gram.*, designating words that do this; — disting. from *representative*, *symbolical*, and *symbolic*.

How greatly the word "will" is felt to have lost *presentive* power in the last three centuries. *Earle.*

— **pre-sen'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-sen'tive-ness**, *n.*

pre-sen'tive, *n. Gram.* A presentive word. *Earle.*

pres'ent-ly (prĕz'ĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** At present; now. *Obs.* **2.** At once; immediately; without delay; forthwith; now only, except *Dial.*, less definitely, soon; shortly; before long; after a little while; by and by.

And *presently* the fig tree withered away. *Matt.* xxi. 19.

3. With or in actual presence; actually. *Obs.*

pre-sent'ment (prē-zĕnt'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *presentement*.] **1.** Act of presenting, or state of being presented; presentation. "Upon the heels of my *presentment*." *Shak.* **2.** A setting forth to view; that which is presented or exhibited; delineation; representation; exhibition.

Power to cheat the eye with blear illusion,
And give it false *presentments*. *Milton.*

3. *Law.* **a** The notice taken, or statement made, by a grand jury of any offense or unlawful state of affairs from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them; as, the *presentment* of a nuisance; also, sometimes, an inquisition of office or an indictment. **b** The official notice in court (now abolished by the Copyhold Act of 1894) of the surrender of a copyhold estate. **c** In Victoria, Australia, a formal accusation made by the attorney-general, the solicitor-general, or any prosecutor for the king in the name of a law officer, on which indictable offenses are usually prosecuted in the Supreme Court or Court of General Sessions of the Peace. **d** *Commerce.* The act of producing and offering at the proper time and place any document requiring to be accepted, paid, or the like, by another, esp. a note, bill of exchange, or the like. **4.** *Eccl.* A formal complaint by the authorities of a parish to the bishop or archdeacon, at his visitation.

Presentment of Englishry, *Eng. Law*, the offering of proof of Englishry. See ENGLISHRY, 1.

pres'er-va'tion (prĕz'ẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *préservation*.] **1.** Act or process of preserving, or keeping from injury or decay; state of being preserved; as, *preservation* of life, fruit, game, etc.; a picture in good *preservation*.

Give us particulars of thy *preservation*. *Shak.*

2. A preservative; a means of safety. *Obs. or R.*

pre-serv'a-tive (prē-zûr'vȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *préservatif*.] Having the power of preserving; tending to preserve.

pre-serv'a-tive (prē-zûr'vȧ-tĭv), *n.* That which preserves, or has the power of preserving; a preservative agent.

pre-serv'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Preservative. *Exp. Hall.*

pre-serv'a-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A preservative. *Obs.* **2.** A room in which, or apparatus by which, perishable things, as fruit, vegetables, etc., are preserved from decay; a building where preserving is carried on. **3.** A charitable house of refuge for unemployed, deserted, or destitute women and girls. *Eng.*

pre-serve' (prē-zûrv'), *v. t.*; PRE-SERVED' (-zûrvd'); PRESERV'ING (-zûr'vĭng). [F. *préserver*, fr. L. *prae* before + *servare* to save, preserve; cf. L. *praeservare* to observe beforehand. See SERVE.] **1.** To keep or save from injury or destruction; to guard or defend from evil; to protect; save.

O Lord, thou *preservest* man and beast. *Ps.* xxxvi. 6.

2. To save from decay by the use of some preservative substance, as sugar, salt, etc.; to prepare so as to prevent decomposition or fermentation, as by seasoning, canning, etc., as fruits, meat, etc.; as, to *preserve* peaches; to *preserve* milk.

You cannot *preserve* it from tainting. *Shak.*

3. To maintain; to retain; to keep intact or in existence; to keep up; to cause to continue or last indefinitely; as, to *preserve* appearances; to *preserve* silence. **4.** *Hunting & Fishing.* To keep up and reserve for personal or special use; as, to *preserve* game or fish by raising and protecting it; to *preserve* a stream or field.

Syn. — Keep, save, secure; uphold, sustain; defend, protect, guard, shield; spare. See CONSERVE, DEFEND.

pre-serve', *v. i.* **1.** To make preserves. *Shak.* **2.** To raise and protect game for purposes of sport.

pre-serve', *n.* **1.** That which preserves. *Obs.*, exc.: *pl.* Spectacles colored to protect or conceal the eyes. **2.** That which is preserved; a thing preserved. *Obs.*, exc. specif., fruit, etc., seasoned and kept by suitable preparation; esp., fruit cooked with sugar; — commonly in *pl.* **3.** A place in which game, fish, etc., are preserved for purposes of sport, for food, etc.

pre-serv'er (prē-zûr'vẽr), *n.* One that preserves; specif.: **a** One that saves or defends from destruction, injury, or decay; a saver; savior; preservative. **b** One who makes preserves. **c** One who preserves game or fish.

pre'ses (prē'sēz), *n.* [L. *praeses*.] Presiding officer; president; chairman. *Chiefly Scot.*

pre-side' (prē-zīd'), *v. i.*; PRE-SID'ED (-zīd'ĕd); PRE-SID'ING (-ĭng). [L. *præsidere*; *præ* before + *sedere* to sit: cf. F. *présider*. See SIT.] **1.** To occupy the place of authority, as of president, chairman, moderator, etc.; to direct, control, or regulate proceedings as chief officer; as, to *preside* at a public meeting; to *preside* over the senate. **2.** To exercise superintendence, guidance, or control.

Some o'er the public magazines *preside*. *Dryden.*

pres'i-den-cy (prĕz'ĭ-dĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *présidence*.] **1.** Function or action of one who presides; superintendence; control and care. **2.** The office of president; specif. [*often cap.*], the office of president of the United States. **3.** The term during which a president holds office; as, during the *presidency* of Madison. **4.** One of three great divisions, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, of British India forming provinces, in which the governor is president of the council. **5.** Any of five divisions into which the British colony of the Leeward Islands is divided.

pres'i-dent (prĕz'ĭ-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *præsidens*, p. pr.] Occupying the first rank or chief place; having the highest authority; presiding. *Obs. or Archaic. Milton.*

pres'i-dent, *n.* [F. *président*, L. *præsidens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *præsidere*. See PRESIDE.] **1.** One who presides; a ruler; governor; sovereign; head; now, one who is elected or appointed to preside, or control the proceedings of others. Specif.: **a** A presiding officer, as of a legislative body. **b** The chief officer of a corporation, company, institution, society, or the like. **c** [*often cap.*] The chief executive officer of a modern republic. The *president* of the United States is elected once in four years by electors (which see) from the States, who now simply register the decision made by the party convention. The president is commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the State militia when called into the service of the United States, sees that the laws are executed, makes treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, recommends legislation, has great appointive powers, and the power of veto. He must be a natural-born citizen, thirty-five years of age, and a resident for 14 years within the United States. **d** The presiding officer of the council of the governor-general of India, being the governor-general, or in his absence elsewhere in India the person legally nominated as such by him, or in the absence of both of these the senior ordinary member of council present. **e** The head of the hierarchy of the Mormon Church. With two counselors he forms the first presidency. **2.** A protector; a guardian; a presiding genius. *Obs.*

Just Apollo, *president* of verse. *Waller.*

3. A kind of silk, or silk-and-wool, damask, for upholstery.

pres'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to presidency; watching over. "*Presidential* angels." *Glanvill.* **2.** Of or pertaining to a president or a presidency. **presidential year**, a year in which the presidential electors are chosen by the people. *Colloq., U. S.*

pre-sid'i-al (prē-sĭd'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a preses, or president; presiding. *Rare.*

pre-sid'i-al, *a.* [L. *præsidialis*, fr. *præsidium* a presiding over, defense, guard. See PRESIDE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison; as, a *presidial* castle. **2.** Of or pertaining to a presidio.

pre-sid'ing (prē-zīd'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRESIDE. — **Presiding Bishop**, *Prot. Epis. Ch.*, the senior bishop by consecration, who acts as primate of the church. He presides over the sessions of the House of Bishops and the joint sessions of the two houses in the General Convention. — **p. elder**, *Meth. Ch.*, an elder, or fully ordained minister, commissioned by a bishop to have the oversight of the churches and preachers in a certain district; — now called in the Methodist Episcopal Church *district superintendent*.

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pre-sent'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* See PRESENTABLE. [*Sp.*]
pre-sent'a-bl. Presentable. *Ref. Sp.*
pre sent'al, *n.* A presenting. *R.*
pres'en ta'ne-ous (prĕz'ĕn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *præsentaneus*.] Ready; quick. *Obs.*
pres'en-ta-ry, *a.* [L. *praesentarius*.] Present. *Obs.*
pres'en-ta'tion (prĕz'ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Irreg. fr. L. *praesentire*.] Presension. *Obs*
pre-sen'tial (prē-zĕn'shăl), *a.* LL. *praesentialis*.] Present; immediate. — **pre-sen'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **pre-sen'tially**, *adv. All Obs. or R.*
pre-sen'tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pre-sen'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To make present. *Obs.*
pres'en-tif'ic (prĕz'ĕn-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *praesens*, *-entis*, present + *facere* to make.] Making present. *Obs.* — **pres'en-tif'ic-ly**, *adv. Obs.*
pre-sen'ti-men'tal (prē-zĕn'tĭ-mĕn'tăl; prē-zĕn'-), *a.* Of the nature of a presentiment. *Rare.*
pre-sen'tion, *n.* Presension. *Obs.*
pres'ent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pre-serv'. Preserve. *Ref. Sp.*
pre-serv'a-ble (prē-zûr'vȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **pre-serv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*Ref. Sp.*]
pre-serv'a-tive. Preservative.
preservator, *n.* Preserver. *Obs.*
pre-served'. Preserved. *Ref. Sp.*
presession. † PROCESSION.
pre sev'er. † PERSEVERE.
pre-shad'ow, *n.* See PRE-, 1 a.
pre-show', *v. t.* To foreshow.
pres'i-dence (prĕz'ĭ-dens), *n.* Presidency. *Obs. or R.*
pre'si-den'cia (prā'sē-dĕn'thyä), *n.* [Sp., lit., presidency.] The town hall or government building. *Phil. I.*
pres'i-dent. † PRECEDENT.
pre'si-dent'e (prā'sē-dĕn'tā), *n.*; *pl.* -TES. [Sp.] Mayor; headman of a village. *Phil. I.* [ident.
pres'i-dent-ess, *n.* Female president. *Obs. or R.*
pres'i-dent-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
pre-sid'er (prē-zīd'ẽr), *n.* One who presides. [IAL.
pre-sid'i-al-ly, *adv.* of PRESID-
pre-sid'i-a-ry (prē-zĭd'ĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* A guard. *Obs.*
pre-sid'i-a-ry, *a.* [L. *præsidiarius*.] = 2d PRESIDIAL, 1.

‖ **pre-si'dio** (prā-sē'dyō; *Angl.* prē-sĭd'ĭ-ō), *n.* [Sp.] A garrisoned place; a military post or fortified settlement; as, San Francisco was a Spanish *presidio*; also, a Spanish penal settlement.

pre-sig'ni-fi-ca'tion (prē-sĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praesignificatio.*] Act of presignifying.

pre-sig'ni-fy (-sĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *praesignificare*; *prae* before + *significare* to signify.] To intimate or signify beforehand; to presage.

pre'-So-crat'ic, *a.* Of or pert. to Greek philosophy or philosophers before Socrates. The chief schools of the pre-Socratic period were the Ionic, the Pythagorean, the Eleatic, and the school of the atomists. The Sophists also were then conspicuous. — *n.* A pre-Socratic philosopher.

pre-sphe'noid (prē-sfē'noid), *a. Anat.* Designating, or pert. to, a median part of the vertebrate skull anterior to the basisphenoid, with which (and other sphenoidal elements) it is usually united in the adult. It forms in man the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid. — **pre-sphe'noid**, *n.* — **pre'sphe-noi'dal** (prē'sfē-noi'dăl), *a.*

press (prĕs), *v. t.*; PRESSED (prĕst); PRESS'ING. [For *prest*, prob. misunderstood as a p. p. and confused also with *press* to squeeze; fr. *prest* ready money advanced, a loan, hence, earnest money given soldiers on entering service. See PREST, *n.*] To force into service, esp. naval service; to impress.

press, *v. i.* To force persons into military or, more usually, naval service; to serve as a press gang. *Now Rare.*

press, *n.* [For *prest.* See PRESS to force into service.] A commission or order to force men into public service, particularly into the navy. "The king's *press.*" *Shak.*

press, *v. t.*; PRESSED or, *Rare*, PREST; PRESS'ING. [F. *presser*, fr. L. *pressare* to press, fr. *premere, pressum*, to press. Cf. PRINT, *v.*] **1.** To urge, or act upon, with force, as weight; to act upon by pushing or thrusting, in distinction from pulling; to crowd or compel by a gradual and continued exertion; to bear upon; to squeeze; compress; as, we *press* the ground when we walk; we *press* substances with hands, fingers, or arms; we are *pressed* in a crowd; to *press* one's hand.

Good measure, *pressed* down, and shaken together. *Luke* vi. 38.

2. Specif.: To squeeze so as to extract the juice or contents of; also, to squeeze out, or express; as, to *press* grapes.

3. To squeeze in or with suitable instruments or apparatus, so as to compact, make dense, or smooth; to compress; as, to *press* cotton; specif., to smooth by ironing, as clothes.

4. To embrace closely; to hug.

Leucothoë shook at these alarms,
And *pressed* Palemon closer in her arms. *Pope.*

5. To oppress; to bear hard upon. *Obs.*

Press not a falling man too far. *Shak.*

6. To straiten; distress; as, to be *pressed* with want.

7. To exercise very powerful or irresistible influence upon or over; to constrain; force; compel.

Paul was *pressed* in the spirit, and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ. *Acts* xviii. 5.

8. To try to force or persuade; to entreat or request earnestly or strongly; to urge or inculcate with earnestness or importunity; to enforce; as, to *press* a person to come.

Be sure to *press* upon him every motive. *Addison.*

9. To make earnest request for; to seek or solicit strongly.

So by your sweet self I *press* now to speak *A. Craig.*

10. To lay stress or emphasis on; to emphasize.

11. To crowd; to throng.

12. To drive or urge on the action, doing, execution, transaction, or the like, of; to hurry; hasten; ply hard; as, to *press* a horse in a race.

The posts . . . went out, being hastened and *pressed* on, by the king's commandment. *Esther* viii. 14.

13. To print. *Obs.*

press, *v. i.* **1.** To exert pressure; to bear heavily; to push, crowd, or urge, with steady force.

2. To move on with urging and crowding; to hurry; to make one's way with violence or effort; to bear onward forcibly; to crowd; to throng; to encroach.

They *pressed* upon him for to touch him. *Mark* iii. 10.

3. To urge with vehemence or importunity; to exert a strong or compelling influence; as, an argument *presses* upon the judgment.

4. To importune. *Obs.*

5. *Golf.* To put more force than usual into the swing or stroke; to hit harder than usual.

press, *n.* [F. *presse.* See PRESS to squeeze.] **1.** Act of pressing or thronging forward; a crowding.

In their throng and *press* to that last hold *Shak.*

2. A crowd of single things; a throng.

They could not come nigh unto him for the *press.* *Mark* ii. 4.

3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Pressure; force; compulsion. **b** Difficulty; distress; affliction; oppression. **c** The thick or heat of battle. **d** Order; readiness.

4. Urgent demands of business or affairs; urgency; as, a *press of engagements.*

5. An apparatus or machine by which any substance is pressed or stamped, or by which an impression of a body is taken; as, a cotton, cider, drill, or copying *press.* Also, the place or building containing a press or presses.

6. Specif., a printing press. Sometimes *press* is technically limited to hand presses, especially in British usage, machine presses being then called *machines.* See PRINTING PRESS, *Illust.*

7. The art, business, act, or process of printing; as, to go to *press*; in or at *press*; hence, printed publications collectively, esp. newspapers and periodicals; as, a free *press.*

8. An upright case or closet for the safe keeping of articles; as, a clothes *press.* *Shak.*

9. *Photog.* A printing frame.

press of sail *or* **canvas,** *Naut.*, as much sail as the state of the wind will permit.

press agent. A person employed to look after the newspaper advertising, press notices, etc., of a theater, theatrical company, or the like. *Cant.* — **press'-a'gent,** *v. t.*

press bed. A bed built in a recess and that may be folded or turned up so as to resemble a press or closet.

press'board' (prĕs'bōrd'; 201), *n.* A kind of highly sized rag paper or board, sometimes containing a small admixture of wood pulp; — so called because used originally, as now, in presses for pressing and finishing knit underwear.

press cake. A cake of compressed substance, as: in gunpowder manufacture, the cake resulting from compressing the meal powder; in the treatment of coal tar, the pressed product at various stages of the process; or, in beet-sugar manufacture, the vegetable residue after the sugar juice has been expressed.

pressed (prĕst), *pret. & p. p.* of PRESS. — **pressed brick,** bricks which, before burning, have been subjected to pressure, to free them from imperfections of shape and texture. — **p. glass,** glass pressed into molds while still plastic.

press'er (prĕs'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *pressoir*, and *presseur.*] One that presses; as: **a** *Glass Manuf.* One who presses glass in the mold. **b** *Pottery.* One who makes flat ware, as plates, saucers, etc. **c** One who presses clothes, cloth, etc. **d** One who works a press. **e** Any of various devices or apparatus for pressing, as a wine press, etc.

presser bar. *Knitting Machine.* A bar which closes the barbs of the needles.

presser foot. **1.** The part of a sewing machine which rests on the cloth and presses it down on the machine table. **2.** A presser shoe.

presser shoe. *Mach.* A shoe or foot to hold something down.

presser wheel. A wheel for pressing something, as in a knitting machine to close the barbs of the needles.

press gang, *or* **press'gang',** *n.* [For *prestgang.* See PRESS to force into service, PREST, *n.*] A detachment of men under command of an officer empowered to force men into military, or esp. naval, service. *Obs. or Hist.*

press'ing, *p. pr.* of PRESS. Hence: *p. a.* Urgent; exacting; importunate; as, a *pressing* necessity. — **press'ing-ly,** *adv.*

press'ing, *vb. n.* of PRESS. Hence: *n.* **a** Act of one that presses. **b** That which is squeezed out by pressure. **c** *pl.* Common papers for pamphlet and copy-book covers.

pres'sion (prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *pressio*: cf. F. *pression.* See PRESS to squeeze.] **1.** Act of pressing; pressure. *Rare.* **2.** Impression; imprint. *Obs.*

press iron. A laundry iron for pressing and smoothing.

press'man (prĕs'măn), *n.*; *pl.* PRESSMEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who manages, has charge of, or operates, a press, esp. a printing press; a printer trained for presswork. **2.** One who presses something, as clothes, sponges, grapes. **3.** *Journalism.* A writer or reporter for the press. *Cant.*

press'man, *n.* [See 1st PRESS.] One of a press gang; also, one pressed into service. *Obs. or Hist.*

press'mark' (-märk'), *n. Libraries.* A mark indicating the location of a book on the shelves or in the cases.

press'mark', *v. t. & i.* To put a pressmark on; to use pressmarks.

pres'sor (prĕs'ẽr), *a. Physiol.* Causing pressure or an increase of pressure; as, *pressor* nerve fibers, stimulation of which excites the vasomotor center, thus causing a stronger contraction of the arteries and an increase of the arterial blood pressure; — opposed to *depressor.*

press'pack' (prĕs'păk'), *v. t.* To pack, or prepare for packing, by means of a press.

press proof. *Print.* **a** The last proof for correction before sending to press. **b** A proof taken on a press, esp. to show impression, margins, color, etc.

press revise. *Print.* A proof for final revision.

press'room' (prĕs'r͞oom'), *n.* A room in which presses are kept or operated, as in a printing establishment.

pres'sur-al (prĕsh'ŭr-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, caused by, or of the nature of, pressure; as, a *pressural* tide.

pres'sure (prĕsh'ŭr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pressura*, fr. *premere.* See 4th PRESS.] **1.** A pressing, or state of being pressed; specif., compression; a squeezing; as, *pressure* of the hand. **2.** A constraining force or impulse of any kind; as, the *pressure* of poverty; the *pressure* of taxes; the *pressure* of motives on the mind. "The *pressure* of danger." *Macaulay.* **3.** Affliction; distress; grievance; oppression; burden.

In the midst of his great troubles and *pressures.* *Atterbury.*

4. Urgency; as, the *pressure* of business. **5.** Impression; stamp; character impressed.

All saws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past. *Shak.*

6. *Mech.* The action of a force against some opposing force; a force in the nature of a thrust, distributed over a surface. **7.** *Elec.* Electromotive force.

pressure bottle. *Chem.* A bottle with a clamp for holding the stopper in place, used for conducting digestions at pressures greater than atmospheric.

pressure box. A cistern at a considerable elevation, fed by a flume, ditch, or pipe, to supply water under a head.

pressure element. *Kinematics.* A fluid connection, as between an accumulator and a machine.

pressure fan. A fan supplying air under pressure.

pressure finger. *Spinning.* The spring finger or presser of a bobbin frame.

pressure gauge *or* **gage.** A gauge for indicating fluid pressure; a manometer; as: **a** A gauge on a steam boiler to indicate steam pressure. See BOURDON GAUGE. **b** A device to measure the pressure of an explosive, as when fired in a gun barrel. See CRUSHER GAUGE, RODMAN'S PRESSURE GAUGE.

pressure sense. *Psychol.* The sense by which pressure upon the surface of the body is perceived.

pressure spot *or* **point.** *Psychol.* One of the spots on the skin peculiarly sensitive to pressure.

pressure wires. *Elec.* Wires leading from various points of an electric system to a central station, where a voltmeter indicates the potential of the system at those points.

press'work' (prĕs'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work done on or by a press; specif.: **a** The operation, management, or product of a printing press; that branch of printing concerned with the actual production of impressions from type, plates, etc. **b** *Metal Work.* Act or process of pressing or drawing with dies or presses; also, the product of such work. **c** *Cabinet-making.* Work consisting of a series of cross-grained veneers united by glue, heat, and pressure. **d** Pottery produced by pressing clay into molds.

2. Usually **press work.** The work of a press agent. *Chiefly Theat. Cant.*

prest (prĕst), *n.* [OF. *prest*, F. *prêt*, fr. OF. *prester* to lend, F. *prêter*, fr. L. *praestare* to stand before, to become surety for, to fulfill, offer, supply; *prae* before + *stare* to stand. See PRE-, STAND; cf. PRESS to force into service.] **1.** A loan of money; a loan; also, ready money. *Obs.*

2. *Eng. Law.* A duty formerly paid by the sheriff on his account into the exchequer, or for money in his hands.

pres-ta'tion (prĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praestatio* a performing, paying, fr. *praestare*: cf. F. *prestation.* Cf. PREST, *n.*] *Feudal Law.* A rent, tax, or due paid in kind or in services, as in return for the lord's warrant or authority for taking wood.

pres'ter (prĕs'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *prestre*, L. *presbyter.* See PRIEST.] A priest or presbyter. *Obs.*, exc. as in **Prester John,** in the Middle Ages, a supposed Christian sovereign and priest of the interior of Asia, whose dominions were variously placed.

pre-ster'num (prē-stûr'nŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The anterior segment of the sternum of a mammal; the manubrium.

pres'ti-dig'i-tal (prĕs'tĭ-dĭj'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [See PRESTIDIGITATION.] Nimble-fingered; fit for prestidigitation.

pres'ti-dig'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praesto* ready + *digitus* finger.] Sleight of hand; legerdemain; juggling.

pres'ti-dig'i-ta'tor (-tĭ-dĭj'ĭ-tā'tẽr), *n.* One skilled in legerdemain or sleight of hand; a juggler. — **pres'ti-dig'i-ta-to'ri-al** (-tă-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.*

pres-tige' (prĕs-tēzh'; prĕs'tĭj; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *praestigium* delusion, illusion, *praestigiae* deceptions, jugglers' tricks, prob. for *praestrigiae*; cf. L. *praestringere* to bind up, to blind. Cf. PRE-; STRINGENT.] **1.** Delusion; illusion; trick; charm; enchantment. *Obs.*

The *prestiges* of imposture. *Ep. Warburton.*

2. Personal charm or attractiveness; weight or influence derived from past success; force or charm derived from acknowledged character or reputation. "The *prestige* of his name must go for something." *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Syn. — See INFLUENCE.

prest money. [From PREST, *n.* or *v.*] Money advanced to men on enlisting in the British service; imprest. *Obs.*

pres'to (prĕs'tō), *adv.* [It. or Sp. *presto* quick, quickly. See PREST, *a.*] **1.** Quickly; immediately; in haste; suddenly. "*Presto!* begone! 't is here again." *Swift.*

2. *Music.* Quickly; rapidly; — a direction for a movement or performance quicker than allegro, or any tempo except prestissimo. — *n.* A passage or movement in quick tempo.

Pres'ton salts (prĕs'tŭn). *Pharm.* Ammonium carbonate in ammonia water with some essential oil.

pre-sum'a-ble (prē-zūm'ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *présumable.*] Such as may be presumed, or supposed to be true; that seems entitled to belief without direct evidence.

pre-sume' (-zūm'), *v. t.*; PRE-SUMED' (-zūmd'); PRE-SUM'ING (-zūm'ĭng). [F. *présumer*, L. *praesumere, praesumptum*; *prae* before + *sumere* to take. Cf. ASSUME, REDEEM.] **1.** To assume or take upon one's self beforehand; esp., to do or undertake without leave or authority; to dare; venture.

Dare he *presume* to scorn us in this manner? *Shak.*

2. To take or suppose to be true, or entitled to belief, without examination or proof, or on the strength of probability; to take for granted; to infer; suppose.

Every man is to be *presumed* innocent till he is proved to be guilty. *Blackstone.*

3. To raise a presumption of or that; as, a receipt for payment of rent *presumes* payment of prior rent.

pre-sume', *v. i.* **1.** To suppose or assume something to be, or to be true, on grounds deemed valid, though not amounting to proof; to infer; as, we may *presume* too far.

2. To venture, go, or act, by assuming leave or authority not granted; to go beyond what is warranted by circumstances; to venture beyond propriety or license; to take liberties; — often with *on* or *upon.*

Do not *presume* too much upon my love. *Shak.*

pre-sum'ed-ly (prē-zūm'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By presumption; presumably.

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pres'i-dy, *n.* [L. *praesidium.*] Remedy; help; succor; also, garrison; guard; also, a fortress. *Obs.*

presiouse. † PRECIOUS.

pres'i-pe. † PRECIPE.

pre-so'dic (prē-sō'dĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

presome. † PRESUME.

preson, presone. † PRISON.

pre-son'ic (prē-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

presoun. † PRISON. [PRE- 1b.]

pre spi'nal (-spī'năl), *a.* See

press (prĕs), *n.* [Malay (in Sumatra) *tupai press.*] An East Indian arboreal insectivore (*Tupaia ferruginea*).

press'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

press'el (prĕs'ĕl), *n.* [Coined fr. PRESS, *v. t.*] *Elec.* A push button attached to a flexible conductor.

press'-gang', *v. t.* To do the work of a press gang. *Rare.*

pressing iron. = PRESS IRON.

press'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Pres'si-ros'tres (prĕs'ĭ-rŏs'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *pressus* pressed (p. p. of *premere*) + *rostrum* beak: cf. F. *pressirostre.* See PRESS to squeeze.] *Zoöl.* A group of birds having a narrow compressed bill. *Obs.* — **pres'si-ros'tral** (-trăl), *a. Obs.*

pres'si-tant, *a.* [See 4th PRESS.] *Gravitating*; heavy. *Obs.*

pres'sive (prĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. OF *pressif.*] Pressing; urgent; also, oppressive. *Obs. or R.*

press'ly, *adv.* Expressly; explicitly; also, concisely *Obs.*

press money. = PREST MONEY.

press'ness, *n.* [L. *pressus*, p. p. of *premere* to press + *-ness.*] Conciseness; terseness. *Obs.*

pressone. † PRISON. [SURE.]

pressour. † PRESSER, PRESS-

press paper. = PRESSBOARD.

pres'sur-age (prĕsh'ŭr-ăj), *n.* [F.] 1. Pressure. 2. The juice of the grape extracted by the press; also, a fee paid for the use of a wine press.

pressure. † PRESSER.

pressure coil. = POTENTIAL.

pressure foot. = PRESSER SHOE.

pres'sure-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pres'sure-re-lief' ring. = RELIEF RING.

prest. † PRIEST

prest. Occasional or ref. sp pret. & p. p. of PRESS.

prest, *a.* [OF. *prest*, F. *prêt*, fr. L. *praesto*, adv. Cf. PRESTO.] **1.** *Ready*; prompt; quick; prepared. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** Neat; proper. *Obs.*

prest, *adv.* Quickly; readily; soon. *Obs.*

prest, *v. t.* [From PREST ready.] To make ready; prepare. *Obs.*

prest, *v. t.* [OF. *prester*, F. *prêter.*] To pay out as an imprest; to lend. *Obs.*

pre-stab'i-lism (prē-stăb'ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* [G. *prästabilismus.* See PRE-; ESTABLISH.] *Metaph.* a The Leibnitzian doctrine of preëstablished harmony of body and mind. b With Kant, the view that the living organism embodies an initial tendency, or anlage, implanted by the First Cause, whereby its kind is reproduced.

prest'a-ble (prĕs'tă-b'l), *a.* Payable; available for payment. *Scot.*

pres'tant (prĕs'tănt), *n.* [L. *praestans, -antis*, p. pr. of *praestare* to stand before: cf. F. *prestant.*] = PRINCIPAL, 7 a.

prestation money. A sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop. *Eng.*

preste. † PRIEST

prestely. † PRESTLY.

prestene. *a.* [From ME. *prest* priest.] Pert. to a priest. *Obs.*

pres'ter (prĕs'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρηστήρ, fr. πιμπράναι to kindle or burn.] *Obs.* a A hurricane or whirlwind attended with lightning. b A meteor. c A kind of venomous serpent. d One of the veins of the neck when swollen with anger.

pre-ster'nal (prē-stûr'năl), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* a Of or pert. to the presternum. b Prosternal.

‖ **pres-tez'za** (prĕs-tĕt'sä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* Quickness; celerity.

presthede. † PRIESTHEAD.

prestholde † PRIESTHOOD.

pres-tig'i-ate (prĕs-tĭj'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *praestigiare.* See PRESTIGE.] To deceive as by jugglery or prestidigitation. *Obs.* — **pres-tig'i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.* — **pres-tig'i-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *praestigiator*: cf. F. *prestigiateur.*] A juggler; a prestidigitator; a cheat. *Obs.* — **pres-tig'i-a-to'ry** (-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Juggling; cheating. *Obs.*

prestigion, *n.* Prestigiation. *Obs.*

pres-tig'i-ous (prĕs-tĭj'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praestigiosus*: cf. F. *prestigieux.*] a Juggling. b Pert. to, or of the nature of, jugglery. — **pres-tig'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **pres-tig'i-ous-ness,** *n. All Obs.*

pres'ti-mo-ny (prĕs'tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [L. *praestimonium*, fr. L. *praestare* to furnish. See PRESTO, *n.*] *Canon Law.* A fund to support a priest, without the title of a benefice.

pres-tis'si-mo (prĕs-tĕs'sĭ-mō), *adv.* [It., superl. of *presto.*] *Music.* Very quickly.

prestliche † PRESTLY.

prest'ly, *adv.* [See PREST, *a.*] Quickly; readily; promptly; eagerly; soon. *Obs.*

pres'to-late, *v. t.* [L. *praestolari, -latus.*] *Zoöl.* To prostomium.

prestresse. † PRIESTRESS.

pre-stric'tion (prē-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praestrictio* a binding fast, fr. *praestringere*, v.] Dazzlement. *Obs.*

pre-stud'y, *v. t.* See PRE-, 1 a.

pre'sul, *n.* [L. *praesul* presider, patron.] Bishop. *Obs.*

pre-sul'phic (prē-sŭl'fĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

pre-sul'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L. *praesultor*; *prae* before + *saltire* to dance.] Leader in the dance. *R.* — **pre-sul'to-ry,** *a. Obs. or R.*

pre-sum'a-bl. Presumable. [ABLE.]

pre-sum'a-bly, *adv.* of PRESUMABLE.

pre-sume', *n.* [From PRESUME, *v.*] Presumption. *Obs.*

pre-sum'er (prē-zūm'ẽr), *n.* One who presumes.

pre-sum'ing (-zĭng), *p. pr.* of

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ȳ, short; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, obscure; câre, ârm, àsk, sofà; ēve, ẽvent, ẽnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

pre-sump'tion (prē-zŭmp'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *presomption, presumpcion*, F. *présomption*, L. *praesumptio.* See PRESUME.]
1. Act of venturing beyond due bounds; an overstepping the bounds of reverence, respect, or courtesy; forward, overconfident, or arrogant opinion or conduct; presumptuousness; arrogance; effrontery.
This sin is called *presumption*
That Christ gaf til [gave to] his Malison. *Cursor Mundi.*
I had the *presumption* to dedicate to you a very unfinished piece. *Dryden.*
2. Act of presuming, or believing on probable evidence; act of taking for granted; belief on incomplete proof.
3. Ground for presuming; evidence probable, but not conclusive; strong probability; reasonable supposition; as, the *presumption* is that an event has taken place.
4. That which is presumed, or supposed or believed on evidence that is probable, but not conclusive. "In contradiction to these very plausible *presumptions.*" *De Quincey.*
5. *Law.* An inference as to the existence of one fact not certainly known, from the known or proved existence of some other fact, founded on a previous experience or general knowledge of their connection (called a **presumption of fact**, or **logical presumption**) or founded on a rule or policy of the law requiring the reference to be made (called a **presumption of law**). A presumption of law may arise when the facts would not warrant a logical presumption; thus mere absence of a person without evidence of his having been seen or heard raises a presumption of law that the person is dead. This presumption is of the class called **rebuttable presumptions**, that may be rebutted by other evidence. The presumption that a child under seven years of age is incapable of committing a crime and the presumption that a person knows the laws are presumptions of law of the class (called **irrebuttable presumptions**) that the law does not allow to be rebutted, and are more properly classed as rules of substantive law, though many originated as presumptions of fact.
Syn. — See ASSUMPTION.

pre-sump'tive (prē-zŭmp'tĭv), *a.* [F. *présomptif.*]
1. Based on presumption or probability; grounded on probable evidence; probable; as, *presumptive* proof.
2. Presumptuous; arrogant. *Obs.* *Sir T. Browne.*
presumptive evidence, *Law*, evidence depending for its validity on presumptions; — equiv. to *circumstantial evidence* (which see). — **p. heir.** = HEIR PRESUMPTIVE.

pre-sump'tu-ous (-zŭmp'tŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praesumptuosus:* cf. F. *présomptueux*, OF. also *presumptueus.* See PRESUMPTION.] **1.** Full of presumption; presuming; overconfident or venturesome; overbold; audacious; rash; taking liberties unduly; arrogant; insolent; as, a *presumptuous* commander; *presumptuous* conduct.
2. Founded on presumption; as, a *presumptuous* idea. "False, *presumptuous* hope." *Milton.*
3. Done with bold design, rash confidence, or in violation of known duty; willful. "Keep back thy servant also from *presumptuous* sins." *Ps.* xix. 13.
Syn. — Foolhardy, forward, haughty. See ARROGANT.
— **pre-sump'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-sump'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

pre'sup-pose' (prē'sŭ-pōz'), *v. t.* [*pre-* + *suppose:* cf. F. *présupposer.*] To suppose beforehand; to require as antecedent; to take for granted in advance; to assume beforehand.
Each [kind of knowledge] *presupposes* many necessary things learned in other sciences, and known beforehand. *Hooker.*

pre-sup'po-si'tion (prē-sŭp'ŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *présupposition.*] Act of presupposing, or that which is presupposed; presumption; conjecture.

pre-tend' (prē-tĕnd'), *v. t.*; PRE-TEND'ED; PRE-TEND'ING. [ME. *pretenden* to try to reach, seek after, intend, F. *prétendre*, L. *praetendere, praetentum*, to stretch forward, pretend, simulate, assert; *prae* before + *tendere* to stretch. See TEND, *v. i.*] **1.** To hold out or put before one; to extend; present; offer. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. To hold before, or put forward, as a cloak, veil, or disguise for something else. *Rare.*
Lest thou too heavenly form, *pretended*
To hellish falsehood, snare them. *Milton.*
3. To hold out, or represent, esp. falsely; to put forward or offer as true or real (esp. something untrue or unreal); to assert or allege, usually falsely; to show hypocritically or deceitfully; to feign; as, to *pretend* friendship.
4. To put forward, assert, or allege as a ground, reason, pretext, or excuse.
5. To lay a claim to; to allege a title to; to claim.
Chiefs shall be grudged the part which they *pretend.* *Dryden.*
6. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To intend; design; plot. *Shak.* **b** To attempt; undertake. *Archaic.* **c** To portend; forebode.
Syn. — See ASSUME.

pre-tend', *v. i.* **1.** To reach, stretch, or go forward; to aim; aspire; proceed. *Obs.* *Digby Plays.*
2. To put in or make a claim, truly or falsely; to allege a title; to lay claim to, or strive after, something; — usually with *to.* "Countries that *pretend* to freedom." *Swift.*
3. To hold out the appearance of being, possessing, or performing; to profess; to make believe; to make pretense; to feign; sham; as, to *pretend* to be asleep.

pre-tend'ant (-tĕn'dănt), *n.* [F. *prétendant.*] A pretender; a claimant.

pre-tend'ed, *p. a.* Making a false appearance; unreal; false; as, a *pretended* friend. — **pre-tend'ed-ly**, *adv.*

pre-tend'er (-dẽr), *n.* One who pretends: **a** One who lays claim, or asserts a title (to something); a claimant; specif., a claimant to a throne. In English history the term is applied esp. [*cap.*] to the son (*Old Pretender* or *the Pretender*) and the grandson (*Young Pretender*) of James II., of the royal family of Stuart, who laid claim to the throne.
Confident *pretenders* to certainty. *Glanvill.*
b One who makes a false or hypocritical show; one who simulates or feigns.

pre-tense', pre-tence' (prē-tĕns'), *n.* [OF. *pretense*, or (assumed) LL. *praetensa*, fr. L. *praetendere, praetentum, -sum.* See PRETEND; cf. TENSION.] **1.** Act of laying claim; the claim made; pretension. *Spenser.*
Primogeniture cannot have any *pretense* to a right of solely inheriting property or power. *Locke.*
2. Act of holding out or offering to others something false or feigned; presentation of what is deceptive or hypocritical; deception by showing what is unreal and concealing what is real; false show; simulation; as, *pretense* of illness; under *pretense* of patriotism.
3. That which is pretended; false, deceptive, or hypocritical show, argument, or reason; pretext; feint.
Let not the Trojans, with a feigned *pretense*
Of proffered peace, delude the Latian prince. *Dryden.*
4. **Intention**; design. *Obs.*
A very *pretense* and purpose of unkindness. *Shak.*
Syn. — Appearance, assumption, show, simulation, affectation, mask, color, fabrication, subterfuge, artifice. — PRETENSE, PRETEXT, PRETENSION, FEINT, PLEA. PRETENSE applies in general to that which is falsely or deceitfully held out as real or true; a PRETEXT is more specifically an ostensible reason or motive assumed in order to conceal the true one; as, "declining to dance before her, on a *pretense* of sickness, when in fact he was in perfect health" (*Cowper*); "no odious grin of feigned benignity, insolent in its *pretense*, and loathsome in its falsehood" (*Hawthorne*); "the *pretense* that eludes the detection of others and that which deceives the pretender himself" (*Brownell*); "With his rod for a *pretext* he vainly visited each [of the farms] in turn" (*Stevenson*); "There was . . . no story, from his curious half-medical reading, he [Montaigne] would not find some plausible *pretext* to tell" (*W. Pater*). PRETENSION implies the assertion of a claim (whether true or false) to the possession of a certain character or of certain qualities; as, "[His] version . . . could make no *pretension* to verbal accuracy" (*J. Fiske*); "his *pretension* to the Epicurean conquest of a kingly indifference of mind" (*W. Pater*); "works of false sentimentality and pompous *pretension*" (*C. Brontë*). A FEINT is a deceptive act or an assumed appearance, often of the nature of an artifice or stratagem; PLEA, as here compared, suggests an (often feigned) apology or excuse; as, "Oh stay! It was a *feint* . . . I said it but to awe thee" (*Shelley*); "I make a *feint* of excusing myself" (*Lowell*); to make a *feint* of retreating; "Old Hepzibah's scowl could no longer vindicate itself entirely on the *plea* of nearsightedness" (*Hawthorne*). See ARTIFICE.

pre-ten'sion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *prétention.* See PRETEND; TENSION.] **1.** Act of pretending, or laying claim, as to merit or excellence; act of making pretense; also, state or quality of having claims, as to excellence, or being pretentious; pretentiousness.
2. A claim made, whether true or false; a right alleged or assumed; as, *pretensions* to scholarship.
The arrogant *pretensions* of Glengarry contributed to protract the discussion. *Macaulay*
3. A holding out the appearance of possessing a certain character; esp., a false representation or show; a pretense.
This was but an invention and *pretension* given out by the Spaniards. *Bacon.*
4. An assertion; an allegation. *Rare.*
Syn. — See PRETENSE.

pre-ten'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *prétentieux.* See PRETEND.] Full of pretension; making, or exhibitive of, great claims, as to excellence; given to great outward show; laying claim to more than is due or warranted; assuming.
Syn. — See OSTENTATIOUS.
— **pre-ten'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-ten'tious-ness**, *n.*

pre'ter-, præ'ter- (prē'tẽr-). [L. *praeter* past, beyond, originally a compar. of *prae* before. See PRE-.] A prefix signifying *past, by, beyond, more than.*

pret'er-ist (prĕt'ẽr-Ist; prē'tẽr-), *n.* [*preter-* + *-ist.*]
1. One whose chief interest or pleasure is in the past.
2. *Theol.* One who believes the prophecies of the Apocalypse to have been already fulfilled.

pret'er-ist, *a.* Of or pert. to the preterists or their views.

pret'er-it, pret'er-ite (prĕt'ẽr-Ĭt), *a.* [L. *praeteritus*, p. p. of *praeterire* to go or pass by; *praeter* beyond, by + *ire* to go: cf. F. *prétérit.* See PRETER-; cf. ISSUE.] **1.** Belonging wholly to the past; bygone. *Rare.*
Persons as thoroughly *preterite* as Romulus or Numa. *Lowell.*
2. Deceased; late. *Obs.* *Caxton.*
3. *Gram.* Past; — applied esp. to a tense or form denoting an action or state simply as bygone, without implication as to duration, etc. Thus, *gave* is a *preterit* tense.

pret'er-it, pret'er-ite, *n.* **1.** Past; time past. *Obs.*
2. *Gram.* The preterit tense, or a preterit word or form.

pret'er-i'tion (prĕt'ẽr-Ish'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praeteritio:* cf. F. *prétérition.*] **1.** A passing by or over, or state of being passed by or over.
2. Specif.: **a** *Rhet.* Paraleipsis. **b** *Theol.* The Calvinistic doctrine that, having elected to eternal life such as he chose, God passed over the rest, so leaving them to eternal death. **c** *Law.* A passing over in silence by a testator of one or more of his (then existing) heirs. In general in Roman and Civil law this avoids the will.

pre-ter'i-tive (prē-tĕr'Ĭ-tĭv), *a.* *Gram.* Expressing past time; used only or esp. in preterit tenses, as certain verbs.

pret'er-it-pres'ent, pret'er-ite-pres'ent, *a.* Preterit in form but present in meaning; — said of certain Teutonic verbs, as *ought, can.*

pre'ter-mis'sion (prē'tẽr-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praetermissio.* See PRETERMIT.] **1.** A passing by or omitting; an omission.
2. *Rhet.* Paraleipsis.

pre'ter-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.*; -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. [L. *praetermittere, praetermissum; praeter* beyond + *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1.** To allow to go by; to let pass. *Obs.*
2. To pass by; to omit; disregard; leave undone; neglect.
3. To make ineffective; to nullify. *Rare.*

pre'ter-nat'u-ral (-năt'ū-răl), *a.* [*preter-* + *natural:* cf. OF. *preternaturel.*] Beyond, or different from, what is natural, or according to the regular course of things, but not clearly supernatural or miraculous; strange; inexplicable; irregular; abnormal; as, a *preternatural* appearance.
This vile and *preternatural* temper of mind. *South.*
Syn. — See SUPERNATURAL.

pre'ter-nat'u-ral-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being preternatural, or a thing that is preternatural.

pre'text (prē'tĕkst; *formerly, and still by some,* prē-tĕkst'), *n.* [F. *prétexte*, L. *praetextus* (or *praetextum*, prop. neut. of *praetextus*, p. p.) fr. *praetexere* to weave before, allege as an excuse; *prae* before + *texere* to weave. See TEXT.] That which is assumed as a means of concealing the true purpose or condition; ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a cloak or cover for the real reason or motive; pretense; show; disguise.
They suck the blood of those they depend on, under a *pretext* of service and kindness. *L'Estrange.*
Syn. — Excuse, semblance, disguise. See PRETENSE.

pre-ton'ic (prē-tŏn'Ĭk), *a.* [*pre-* + Gr. τόνος tension, accent. Cf. TONIC, *a.*] *Philol.* Situated or occurring before the accent or in a syllable before the accented syllable.

pre-to'ri-al (prē-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Prætorial; prætorian.
pretorial court, a proprietary court of the Colony of Maryland with jurisdiction of capital crimes. *Hist.*

pret'ti-fy (prĭt'Ĭ-fi), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING (-fī'Ing). [*pretty* + *-fy.*] To make pretty; to adorn, esp. in a petty or overnice way. — **pret'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*
To *prettify* it . . . would be as unwise as inartistic. *Century Mag.*

pret'ti-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being pretty.

pret'ty (prĭt'Ĭ; *formerly, now dial. or illit.,* prēt'Ĭ), *a.*; PRET'TI-ER (-Ĭ-ẽr); PRET'TI-EST. [ME. *prati*, AS. *prættig, prætig*, crafty, sly, fr. *præt, præti*, deceit, trickery, akin to Icel. *prettugr* tricky, *prettr* a trick, D. *part;* orig. uncert.] **1.** Pleasing by delicacy or grace; good-looking; comely; attractive, but not striking or impressive; of a pleasing and attractive form or color; having slight or diminutive beauty; neat or elegant without elevation or grandeur; pleasingly, but not grandly, conceived or expressed; as, a *pretty* face; a *pretty* flower; a *pretty* poem.
2. Pleasing to the mind; entertaining; interesting.
3. Affectedly nice; foppish; finical.
The *pretty* gentleman is the most complaisant creature in the world. *Spectator.*
4. Good; fine; excellent; — often ironical; as, a *pretty* trick; a *pretty* fellow. "A *pretty* muddle." *T. Hughes.*
5. Moderately large; considerable; as, he had saved a *pretty* fortune. "Wavering a *pretty* while." *Evelyn.*
6. Stout; strong and brave; intrepid. *Archaic or Scot.*
[He] observed they were *pretty* men, meaning not handsome, but stout, warlike fellows. *Scott.*
a pretty penny, a considerable sum of money. *Colloq.*

pret'ty (prĭt'Ĭ), *adv.* **1.** Prettily; finely. *Dial.*
2. In some degree; moderately; considerably; tolerably; rather; almost; — less emphatic than *very;* as, I am *pretty* sure of the fact; *pretty* cold weather.
Pretty plainly professes himself a sincere Christian *Atterbury.*

pret'ty-face' (-fās'), *n.* A Californian liliaceous herb (*Hookera ixioides*) with delicate yellow, purple-tinged flowers.

pre-typ'i-fy (prē-tĭp'Ĭ-fi), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING (-fī'Ing). To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type.

pret'zel (prĕt'sĕl), *n.* [G. *pretzel, bretzel.*] A kind of brittle German biscuit in the form of a twisted ring, salted on the surface.

pre-vail' (prē-vāl'), *v. i.*; PRE-VAILED' (-vāld'); PRE-VAIL'ING. [F. *prevaloir*, OF. *prevaleir* (cf. pres. subj. *prevaille*), L. *praevalere; prae* before + *valere* to be strong, able, or worth. See VALIANT.] **1.** To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; to gain the advantage; to have the upper hand, or the mastery; to triumph; to be victorious; — sometimes with *over* or *against.*
When Moses held up his hand, Israel *prevailed,* and when he let down his hand, Amalek *prevailed.* *Ex.* xvii 11.
So David *prevailed* over the Philistine. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 50.
2. To be in force; to have effect, power, or influence; to be predominant; to succeed; to have currency or prevalence; to obtain; as, the practice *prevails* to this day.
3. To persuade or induce; to urge; — with *on, upon,* or *with;* as, I *prevailed* on him to wait.
He was *prevailed* with to restrain the Earl. *Clarendon.*
4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To be a current belief or opinion; to be likely or certain. **b** To avail. *Obs.* *Marlowe.*

PRESUME. — **pre-sum'ing-ly,** *adv.* [*Ref. Sp.*]
pre-sump'tive. Presumptive.
pre-sump'tive-ly, *adv.* of PRESUMPTIVE. [SUNGALI.]
Pre'sun (prē'sōōn), *n.* = PRE-
Pre'sun-ga'li (-gä'lē), *n.* See KAFIR, *n.* 2.
pre'sup pos'al (prē'sŭ-pōz'ăl), *n.* Presupposition. [-LESS.]
pre-sup'po-si'tion-less, *a.* See
pre sup'pu-ra-tive, *a.* See PRE-
pre'sur-mise', *n.* A surmise previously formed. *Shak.*
pre-Syr'i-an, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
presyse. † PRECISE.
pre-sys'to-le, *n. Physiol.* The interval just preceding the systole. [*a.* See PRE-, 1 *a.*]
pre'sys-tol'ic (prē'sĭs-tŏl'Ĭk), *a.*
pret. *Abbr.* Preterit.
pre tem'po-ral, *a.* Prior to the beginning of time.
pre tem'po-ral, *a. Anat.* In front of the temporal bone.
pre-tence', pre-tence'ful, pre-tence'less. Vars. of PRETENSE, etc.
pre-tend'ence (prē-tĕn'dĕns), **pre-tend'en-cy** (-den-sĭ), *n.* Pretension; pretense. *Obs.*
pre-tend'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pre-tend'ing-ly, *adv.* of *pretending,* p. pr.
pre-tense', *a.* [L. *praetensus* (commonly *-tus*), p. p. of *praetendere.*] Pretensed. *Obs.*
pre-tensed', *a.* **a** Intended; hence, affianced. **b** Feigned. — **pre-tens'ed-ly,** *adv. Both Obs.*
pre-tense'ful, *a.* See FUL.
pre-tense'less, *a.* See -LESS.
pre-ten'ta-tive, *a.* [*pre-* + *tentative:* cf. L. *praetentare* to try beforehand.] Intended for, or making, trial beforehand. *Obs.*
pre'ter (prē'tẽr), *a.* [L. *praeter* past, beyond.] Preterit or past. *Obs.* — *n.* The past. *Obs.*
pre'ter-ca-nine' (-k ā-n Ĭn'; -kā'nĭn), *a.*, **pre'ter-hu'man,** *a.* See PRETER-.
pre-te'ri-ent (prē-tē'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *praeteriens*, p. pr.] Antecedent; prior. *Rare.*
pre'ter-im-per'fect, *a. & n. Gram.* Imperfect. *Obs.*
pret'er-it-ness, pret'er-ite-ness (prĕt'ẽr-Ĭt-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
pre-ter'i-to-pre-sen'tial (prē-tẽr'Ĭ-tō-prē-zĕn'shăl), *a. Gram.* Preterit-present.
pre'ter-lapsed' (prē'tẽr-lăpst'), *a.* [L. *praeterlapsus*, p. p. of *praeterlabi* to glide by.] Past; as, *preterlapsed* ages. *Rare.*
pre'ter-le'gal, *a.* See PRETER-.
pre-ter'mi-na-ble, *a.* Predeterminable. *Obs.* [pretermits.]
pre'ter-mit'ter, *n.* One who
pre'ter-nat'u-ral'i-ty (-năt'ū-răl'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Preternatural quality.
pre'ter-nat'u-ral-ly, *adv.* of PRETERNATURAL. [-NESS.
pre'ter-nat'u-ral-ness, *n.* See
pre'ter-nup'tial, *a.* Beyond what is nuptial; adulterous.
pre'ter-per'fect, *a. & n. Gram.* Preterit. *Obs.*
pre'ter-plu'per'fect, *a. & n.* Pluperfect. *Obs.* [TER-.]
pre'ter-ra'tion-al, *a.* See PRE-
pre'ter-res'trial, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
Pre-Ter'ti-a-ry (prē-tûr'shĭ-ĕr-Ĭ), *a. Geol.* See PRE-.
pre'ter-vec'tion (prē'tẽr-vĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praetervectio*, fr. *praetervehere* to carry beyond.] A carrying past or beyond. *Rare.*
pre-ter'vert, *v. t.* [L. *praetervertere.* See PRETEXT.] To frame; devise; disguise; excuse; hence, to pretend; declare falsely. *Obs.*
pre-tex'ta. Var. of PRÆTEXTA.
pre'text-ed, *a.* Used as a pretext. *Obs.* [Pretext. *Obs.*]
pre-tex'ture (prē-tĕks'tūr), *n.*
pre'ti-os'i-ty. † PRECIOSITY.
pretious, etc. † PRECIOUS, etc.
‖ pre'ti-um (prē'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Law.* Worth; value; price.
pre'ti-u m pu-el'læ (pū-ĕl'ē), *Law*, lit., the price of a maiden, i. e., the consideration for which a woman was bestowed in marriage by her guardian in some early systems, as formerly among the Teutonic races.
pret'ly. † PRETTILY.
pretotr. † PRETOR.
pre'tor, pre-to'ri-an, etc. Vars. of PRETOR, etc. [RIUM.
pre-to'ri-um. Var. of PRÆTO-
pre-tor'sion-al, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
pretory, *n.* [See PRÆTORIUM, PRÆTORIAN.] *Obs.* **a** A prætorium. **b** A prætorian; also [*cap.*], the Prætorian Guard.
pretour. † PRETOR.
‖ prêt pour' mon pays' (prĕ poōr' mŏn pā'ē'). [F.] Ready for my country.
pre-tra'che-al, *a.* See PRE-, 1 *b.*
pre-trib'al (prē-trīb'ăl), *a.* See PRE-, 1 *a.*
pre'-Tri-den'tine, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
prette, *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *pratten* to be proud or insolent.] To make (one's self) proud. *Obs.*
prettte. *p. a.* Prided. *Obs.*
pret'tic.pretticque. † PRACTIC.
pret'ti-kin (prĕt'Ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [Dim. fr. AS. *prætt* a trick.] A trick; a feat *Scot.* [PRETTY
pret'ti-ly (prĭt'Ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
pret'ty-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
pret'ty-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Affectation of a pretty style, manner, etc.; also, a characteristic of such affectation.
Pret'ty-man, Prince. In the Duke of Buckingham's "The Rehearsal," a farcical character who is sometimes a prince and sometimes a fisherman, parodying Lucoidas in Dryden's "Marriage à la Mode."
pret'ty-pret'ty, n. A knick-knack. *Colloq.* — *a.* Inanely pretty; namby-pamby.
pre'tym-pan'ic, *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the metapterygoid bone. — **pre'tym-pan'ic,** *n*
p r e u, *a.* [OF., F. *preux.*] Doughty; valiant *Obs.*
preually. † PRIVILY.
preud'hommie, *n.* [OF. *preud-(h)ommie*, F. *prud'homie.*] Probity. *Obs.* [ITY.]
preue, preuete. † PRIVY, PRIVPreus, *a.* [OF., nom. of *preu.* Cf. PREU.] Of prowess. *Obs.*
‖ preux' che-va'lier' (prû' shĕ-vă'lyĕ'). [F.] A brave knight
preuyte. † PRIVITY.
prevable. † PROVABLE.
pre-vade', *v. i.* [Cf. L. *praevadere* to pass before, to be discharged from.] To neglect. *Obs. Scot.* [slovenly. *Obs. Scot.*]
prev'age-ly, *adv.* Carelessly; **pre-vail',** *v. t.* To avail (one's self); also, to urge; insist. *Obs.*

pre-vail'ing (prē-vāl'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Having superior force or influence; predominant; efficacious; moving; persuasive. *Shak.*

Saints shall assist thee with *prevailing* prayers. *Rowe.*

2. Prevalent; most general; as, the *prevailing* disease of a climate; a *prevailing* opinion.

Syn. — General, common, widespread, extensive, predominant. — PREVAILING, PREVALENT, RIFE, CURRENT. PREVAILING applies esp. to that which is predominant, or which generally or commonly obtains; PREVALENT suggests esp. that which is widespread or which, esp. at a given time, prevails extensively; as, the *prevailing* opinion, a *prevalent* error; malarial fever is the *prevailing* disease of this region; smallpox was *prevalent*. But the two words are often used without clear distinction; as, the *prevailing* wind is from the east; "the *prevalent* east wind" (*Hawthorne*). RIFE suggests great or active prevalence, sometimes with the implication of profusion or abundance; as, "Rumor is already *rife* here as to Dr. Trefoil's successor" (*Trollope*); "spiritual maladies, so *rife* in our day" (*Carlyle*); "It was predicted . . . that . . . [they] would be *rife* in the mouths of men after my name had fallen into oblivion" (*Landor*). CURRENT applies to that which is a matter of general use, knowledge, acceptance, or circulation; as, "Shakespeare used the *current* language of his day" (*Lowell*); "the *current* folly" (*Pope*). See DOMINANT.

— **pre-vail'ing-ly**, *adv.*

prev'a-lence (prĕv'ā-lĕns), *n.* [F. *prévalence*, L. *praevalentia*. See PREVAIL.] Quality or condition of being prevalent: **a** Superior strength, force, or influence.

The duke better knew what kind of arguments were of *prevalence* with him. *Clarendon.*

b General existence, reception, or practice; wide extension; as, the *prevalence* of a fashion, disease, rumor.

prev'a-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *praevalens, -entis*, p. pr. of *praevalere*. See PREVAIL.] **1.** Gaining advantage or superiority; having superior force, influence, weight, or efficacy; prevailing; predominant; victorious.

Brennus told the Roman ambassadors, that *prevalent* arms were as good as any title. *Raleigh.*

2. Most generally received, current, adopted, or practiced; also, generally or extensively existing; widespread; prevailing; as, a *prevalent* observance or disease.

This was the most received and *prevalent* opinion. *Woodward.*

Syn. — Successful, efficaceous, powerful. See PREVAILING.

pre-var'i-cate (prē-văr'ĭ-kāt), *v. i.*; PRE-VAR'I-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); PRE-VAR'I-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *praevaricatus*, p. p. of *praevaricari* to walk crookedly, to collude; *prae* before + *varicare* to straddle, fr. *varicus* straddling, *varus* bent.] **1.** To deviate; to go astray. *Obs.*

2. To deviate from the truth; to speak with equivocation; to shuffle; quibble; as, he *prevaricates* in his statement.

He *prevaricates* with his own understanding. *South.*

3. *Law.* To deviate from duty; esp.: **a** *Rom. & Civil Law.* Specif., to conceal a crime; also, to collude, as an advocate with the opposing party to an action in making a sham accusation or defense. **b** *O. Eng. Law.* To collude, as an informer or defendant, in order to conduct a sham prosecution; also, to violate a trust secretly. *Obs.*

Syn. — Evade, quibble, shuffle. See EQUIVOCATE.

pre-var'i-cate, *v. t.* To evade by a quibble; to transgress; pervert. *Obs.*

pre-var'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praevaricatio*: cf. F. *prévarication*.] Act of prevaricating; specif., a shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth; a deviation from the truth, or a statement that deviates from the truth.

The august tribunal of the skies, where no *prevarications* shall avail. *Cowper.*

pre-var'i-ca'tor (prē-văr'ĭ-kā'tĕr), *n.* [L. *praevaricator*: cf. F. *prévaricateur*.] One who prevaricates; specif., one who quibbles or swerves from the truth.

2. At Cambridge University, one who publicly opposed an inceptor, delivering an oration in which he freely satirized prominent persons. *Obs.*

prev'e-nance (prĕv'ē-năns), *n.* [F. *prévenance*.] A going before; anticipation in order. "The law of *prevenance* is simply the law of phenomenal sequence." *Ward.*

prev'e-nan-cy (-năn-sĭ), *n.* Complaisance; courtesy; obliging manner. *Rare.*

pre-vene' (prē-vēn'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *prévenir*, or L. *praevenire*. See PREVENT.] To come before; to anticipate; preoccupy; hence, to hinder; prevent. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pre-ven'lence (-vēn'yĕns), *n.* Act of going before; anticipation.

pre-ven'lent (-yĕnt), *a.* [L. *praeveniens*, p. pr.] Going before; preceding; hence, preventive. — **prevenient grace**, *Schol. Theol.*, grace which operates on the human will antecedent to its turning to God. See COÖPERATIVE, *a.*, *Cit.*

pre-vent' (prē-vĕnt'), *v. t.*; PRE-VENT'ED; PRE-VENT'ING. [L. *praevenire, praeventum*; *prae* before + *venire* to come. See COME.] **1.** To come or go before; to precede; to be beforehand with; to anticipate; forestall. *Obs. or Archaic*

We which are alive and remain unto the coming of the Lord shall not *prevent* them which are asleep. 1 *Thess.* iv. 15.

Then had I come, *preventing* Sheba's queen. *Prior.*

2. To intercept; hinder; impede; keep (from); frustrate; stop; check; thwart; to keep from happening or existing; — often followed by *from*; as, to *prevent* one from coming. "This vile purpose to *prevent*." *Shak.*

Perhaps forestalling night *prevented* them. *Milton.*

Syn. — PREVENT, PRECLUDE, AVERT. PREVENT is the general term for hindering, checking, or stopping; to PRECLUDE is to hinder by excluding, or (esp.) to prevent by anticipative action; as, "a disaster of war that Cæsar himself could not have *prevented*" (*Shak.*); "*Prevent* the danger, or prescribe the cure" (*Cowper*); "This manner of drawing off a subject . . . to the dregs, effectually *precludes* a revival of that subject . . . for some time for the future" (*Goldsmith*); "In wishing to put an end to pernicious experiments, I do not mean to *preclude* the fullest inquiry" (*Burke*). To AVERT is to prevent or turn aside (esp.) some threatened evil; as, "To live in constant fear of every accident . . . and to send up my hourly prayers to *avert* them from you" (*Steele*); "the satisfaction of *averting* war" (*J. R. Green*). See FORESTALL.

pre-vent'a-tive (prē-vĕn'tă-tĭv), *n.* That which prevents; — an unnecessary and irregularly formed doublet of *preventive*.

pre-vent'er (-tĕr), *n.* One that prevents; as: **a** One who forestalls or anticipates another. *Obs.* **b** A hinderer; a preventive; as, a *preventer* of evils or of disease. **c** *Naut.* A temporary auxiliary rope, stay, bolt, or other contrivance.

pre-ven'tion (prē-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *prévention*.] **1.** A going, or state of being, before; precedence. *Obs.*

2. Anticipation, as of needs; hence, precaution; a preventive. *Obs.*

3. Preface; introduction. *Obs.* *Shelton.*

4. Act of preventing or hindering; obstruction of action, access, or approach; thwarting; also, that which prevents; an obstruction; hindrance; preventive. *South.*

Casca, be sudden, for we fear *prevention*. *Shak.*

5. Jurisdiction. *Obs.*

6. Prejudice; prepossession. *A Gallicism.* *Dryden.*

pre-ven'tive (prē-vĕn'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *préventif*.] **1.** Going before; preceding; antecedent. *Obs.* *Cudworth.*

2. Tending or serving to prevent; obviating; warding off; as, *preventive* of disease; *preventive* treatment.

preventive medicine. *Med.* = PROPHYLAXIS.

— **pre-ven'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-ven'tive-ness**, *n.*

pre-ven'tive, *n.* **1.** That which goes before; an anticipation. *Obs.*

2. That which prevents, or intercepts access; *Med.*, something taken to prevent disease; a prophylactic.

3. A member of the police formerly engaged in guarding the English coast to prevent smuggling. *Obs.*

pre'vi-ous (prē'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praevius* going before, leading the way; *prae* before + *via* the way. See VOYAGE.] Going before in time; being or happening before something else; antecedent; prior; as, *previous* arrangements.

The dull sound . . . *previous* to the storm. *Thomson.*

Syn. — Preceding, prior, foregoing, former, anterior. See ANTECEDENT.

previous examination, in Cambridge University, the examination of which the slang name is *little go*. Cf. RESPONSION, 3. — **p. question**, *Parliamentary Practice*, the question whether the main issue shall be voted on or not, at once, without further debate. The form of the question is: "Shall the main question be now put?" If the vote is affirmative, the matter before the body must be voted on as it then stands, without further general debate or the submission of new amendments. In the House of Representatives of the United States, and generally in America, a negative decision keeps the business before the body as if the motion had not been made; in the English Parliament it postpones consideration for the day, and until the subject may be again introduced. In American practice the object of the motion is to hasten action; in English practice the object is to get rid of the subject for the time being. — **p. to**, existing or occurring before; antecedent to; also, previously to; before. "*Previous to* publication." *M. Arnold.* "A policy . . . advised *previous to* 1710." *J. H. Newman.*

pre-vise' (prē-vīz'), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *praevisus*, p. p. of *praevidere* to foresee. See PREVISION.] **1.** To foresee. *Rare.*

2. To inform beforehand; to warn. *Ld. Lytton.*

pre-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *prévision*, fr. L. *praevidere* to foresee; *prae* before + *videre* to see. See VISION.] Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience.

pre-vi'sor (prē-vī'zĕr), *n.* One who previses.

prey (prā), *n.* [ME. *preie, praie*, OF. *preie*, F. *proie*, LL. (assumed) *preda*, L. *praeda*, prob. for *praehe̊da, preheda*. Cf. PREHENSILE, DEPREDATE, PREDATORY.] **1.** Anything, as goods, etc., taken or got by violence, as from an enemy in war; spoil; booty; plunder. *Now Rare.*

And they brought the captives, and the *prey*, and the spoil, unto Moses, and Eleazar the priest. *Num.* xxxi. 12.

2. Any animal that is or may be seized by another to be devoured; hence, a person given up or seized as a victim.

Already sees herself the monster's *prey*. *Dryden.*

3. Act of seizing upon; specif.: **a** Plundering; pillage; depredation; ravage. **b** Seizure to devour; devouring.

Hog in sloth, fox in stealth, . . . lion in *prey*. *Shak.*

4. The cattle driven from a common pasture to ascertain if there are any not rightfully there. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See BOOTY.

prey (prā), *v. i.*; PREYED (prād); PREY'ING. [OF. *preier, preer*, L. *praedari*, fr. *praeda*. See PREY, *n.*] To take booty or spoil; to pillage; spoil; plunder; ravage; of a carnivorous animal or bird, to take food by violence.

More pity that the eagle should be mewed,
While kites and buzzards *prey* at liberty. *Shak.*

to prey on *or* **upon.** **a** To take prey from; to despoil; to pillage; to rob. *Shak.* **b** To seize as prey; to take for food by violence; to seize and devour; — said of a carnivore. *Shak.* **c** To affect injuriously or destructively; to wear upon; as, the trouble *preyed upon* his mind. *Addison.*

prey, *v. t.* **1.** To plunder; pillage; spoil. *Obs.*

2. To drive the cattle from (a common pasture) to ascertain if there are any not rightfully there. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

Pri'a-can'thi-dæ (prī'ă-kăn'thĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *πρίων* a saw + *ἄκανθα* a spine.] *Zoöl.* A family of small carnivorous acanthopterygian fishes of tropical seas having the body short and covered with rough scales, the eyes large, and the mouth very oblique. The type genus, **Pri'a-can'thus** (prī'ă-kăn'thŭs), is represented on the American coasts by the big-eye. — **pri'a-can'thid** (-thĭd), **pri'a-can'thine** (-thĭn; -thīn), *a. & n.*

Pri'am (prī'ăm), *n.* [L. *Priamus*, Gr. *Πρίαμος*.] *Gr. Myth.* The last king of Troy. By Hecuba he was father of Hector, Paris, Helenus, Deiphobus, Polydorus, Troilus, Creusa, Polyxena, Cassandra, and other children. He went in person to the Grecian camp and ransomed the body of Hector from Achilles. He was slain by Neoptolemus in the sack of Troy. Cf. ILUS, LAOMEDON.

Pri'a-pe'an (prī'ă-pē'ăn), *n.* [Cf. L. *Priapeius* pertaining to Priapus.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A logaœdic verse in two cola, or metrical series, a Glyconic and a Pherecratean. It had at least three forms, of which the one especially so designated was as follows: - ⏑ ⏓ | ⏑ ∼ ⏑ | ⏑ ⊢ ⏑ ⏑ ⏓ | ⏑ ∼ ⏑ | ⊢ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ ⏓. This has also been scanned as a kind of hexameter verse: - ⏑ ⏓ | - ⏑ ∪ | - ⏑ ∪ | - ⏑ ⏓ | - ⏑ ∪ | - ∪ ∪ | - ⏑ ⏓ | - ∪ ∪ | - ⏑ ⏓ | - -. See PROSODY.

Pri'a-pe'an, *a.* [See PRIAPEAN, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Priapus or his worship.

2. Pertaining to or designating the *Priapean* (which see).

pri'a-pism (prī'ă-pĭz'm), *n.* [L. *priapismus*, Gr. *πριαπισμός*, fr. *Priapus* Priapus, the penis: cf. F. *priapisme*.] *Med.* A morbid and more or less persistent and distressing erection of the penis, with or without sexual desire.

Pri-a'pus (prī-ā'pŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Πρίαπος*.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The male generative power personified as a god, the son of Dionysus and Aphrodite, and regarded as protector of the life of vineyards and gardens, as well as of herds, bees, and fish. Lampsacus, on the Hellespont, was the center from which his worship spread.

2. [*l. c.*] A phallus. "A phallus or *priapus*." *Schliemann.*

price (prīs), *n.* [ME. *pris*, OF. *pris*, F. *prix*, L. *pretium*; cf. Gr. *πέρνημι* I sell, *πρίασθαι* to buy, Skr. *paṇ* to buy, OI. *renim* I sell. Cf. APPRECIATE, DEPRECIATE, INTERPRET, PRAISE, *n. & v.*, PRECIOUS, PRIZE, *v.*] **1.** Value; estimation; excellence; worth.

Her *price* is far above rubies. *Prov.* xxxi. 10.

2. In the broadest sense, the quantity of one thing that is exchanged or demanded in barter or sale for another; the exchange value of one thing expressed in terms of units of another thing; in the narrower and more common sense, the amount of money given, or set as the amount that will be given or received, in exchange for anything; specif., the amount at which actual current transactions take place in the market. These are the meanings of *price* in economics as well as in common language; but *cost* is often popularly used as synonymous with *price*, though not in economics. Economically the price that is (theoretically) proportionate to the *cost* (of production) is the **natural** or **normal price**. Adam Smith called the price in terms of money the **nominal price**; the price in terms of units of labor or services, the **real price**; and the distinction is sometimes useful, though either price is as real as the other.

We can afford no more at such a *price*. *Shak.*

3. Reward; recompense; as, the *price* of industry.

4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** High estimation; fame; renown.

The rose . . . haveth the *pris*. *Lydgate.*

b Prize; award. **c** Praise. *Lydgate.*

Syn. — PRICE, CHARGE, COST, EXPENSE, VALUE, WORTH are here compared in their ordinary use. PRICE and CHARGE designate what is asked or demanded, — in the case of *price*, esp. for goods or commodities, in the case of *charge*, esp. for services; COST and EXPENSE apply to what is given or surrendered for something, — *cost* designating somewhat specifically the price paid, *expense* implying disbursement or outlay in general; VALUE and WORTH denote that by virtue of which a thing is useful or desirable, — *worth* (in ordinary usage; see DESERT) suggesting esp. intrinsic excellence, or personal or moral value; for technical distinctions, see defs.; as, the *price* of wheat, the *charge* for transportation, the *cost* of provisions, traveling *expenses*; "The *value* of a work must be estimated by its use" (*Johnson*); "He loves me for my own true *worth*" (*Tennyson*); "A cynic is a man who knows the *price* of everything, and the *value* of nothing" (*O. Wilde*). See COSTLY, VALUABLE.

price of money, *Finance*, the rate at which capital may be borrowed; the rate of interest paid for credit.

price, *v. t.*; PRICED (prīst); PRIC'ING (prīs'ĭng). **1.** To pay the price of. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. To set a price on; to value. See PRIZE.

3. To ask the price of; as, to *price* eggs. *Colloq.*

price current, *or* **price list.** A statement or list of the prevailing prices of the merchandise, stocks, specie, bills of exchange, etc., dealt in or issued statedly or occasionally by dealers to their customers. It often gives other particulars, as import or export duties, drawbacks, etc.

price'less, *a.* **1.** Too valuable to admit of being appraised; of inestimable worth; invaluable.

2. Of no value; worthless. *Obs. or R.*

prick (prĭk), *n.* [AS. *prica, pricu*, a point, dot; akin to LG. *prick, pricke*, D. *prik*, Dan. *prik, prikke*, Sw. *prick*. Cf. PRICK, *v.*] **1.** That which pricks; a sharp thing; a pointed instrument; specif.: **a** A thorn or spine. **b** A skewer. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **c** A pricket. *Obs.* **d** A goad. *Obs.*

It is hard for thee to kick against the *pricks*. *Acts* ix. 5.

2. A pricking, or sensation of being pricked; a stinging pain; remorse. "The *pricks* of conscience." *A. Tucker.*

3. A mark made by a pointed instrument; a puncture; a point; a dot. Hence: **a** A point or **mark** on the dial, noting the hour; hence, a point of time. *Obs.* "The *prick* of noon." *Shak.* **b** The point on a **target** at which an archer aims; also, a target. **c** A **mark** denoting degree; degree; pitch. *Obs. Spenser.* **d** A mathematical point. *Obs.* **e** The footprint of a hare. *Obs.* **f** *Music.* A note or point; — from the dot forming its head. *Obs.* **g** A

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pre-vail'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Obs*
pre-vaild'. Prevailed. *Ref. Sp.*
pre-vail'ment, *n.* Prevalence; superior influence. *Rare.*
prev'a-len-cy (prĕv'ā-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* = PREVALENCE.
prev'a-lent-ly, *adv.* of PREVALENT. [PRIVITY.]
prevaly, prevate. ✝ PRIVILY.
preve. ✝ PRIVY, *a.*; PRIVE, deprive; PROOF; PROVE.
prevelache. ✝ PRIVILEGE.
prevele. ✝ PREVAIL.
prevely. ✝ PRIVILY.
pre-vent', *v. i. Obs.* **a** To come before the usual time. **b** To interpose an obstacle.
pre-vent', *p. a.* [Cf. L. *praeventus*, p. p.] Prevented. *Obs.*
pre-vent'a-bil'i-ty (prē-vĕn'tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being preventable.
pre-vent'a-bl. Preventable. *Ref. Sp.* [*a.* See -ABLE.]
pre-vent'a-ble (prē-vĕn'tă-b'l), **preventer plate.** *Naut.* A heavy plate to hold the chains, or channels, to the side of a large ship. See PREVENTER c.
pre-vent'i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
pre-vent'ing-ly, *adv.* of *preventing*, p. pr.
pre-ven'tion-al, *a. Obs.* 1. Preceding; as, *preventional* full moon, one preceding a movable feast or planetary aspect. 2. Preventive; hindering.
pre-ven'tive. Preventive. *R. Sp.*
prever. ✝ PROVER.
pre-vert', *v. t.* [L. *praevertere*.] To outrun; outstrip. *Obs.*
pre-ver'te-bral, *a.*, **pre-ves'i-cal**, *a.* See PRE-, 2.
prevetie. ✝ PRIVITY.
prevey. ✝ PRIVY.
prev'i-a-tion, *n.* [Cf. LL. *praeviare* to go before.] Outlet; exit. *Obs.* [2.]
pre-Vic-to'ri-an, *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pre-vide', *v. t.* [L. *praevidere*.] To foresee: provide. *Obs.* — **providence**, *n. Obs.*
pre-view', *v. t.* To see beforehand. *Rare.* — **pre-view'**, *n. R.*
pre'vi-ous-ly, *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently; — often with *to*.
pre'vi-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pre'vo-cal'ic, *a. Phon.* Occurring immediately before a vowel; — said of a consonant.
pre'vo-li'tion-al (prē'vō-lĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* See PRE-, 2.
‖ **pré'vôt'** (prā'vō'), *n.* [F.] In France, a provost.
pre-voy'ant (prē-voi'ănt), *a.* [F. *prévoyant*, p. pr.] Prescient. *R.*
prevy. ✝ PRIVY.
prew. ✝ PREU.
pre-warn' (prē-wôrn'), *v. t. & i.* To forewarn. *Rare.*
prewe. ✝ PRIVY, PROOF, PROVE.
prex (prĕks), **prex'y** (prĕk'sĭ), *n.* President. *Student Slang. U. S.*
prey. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PRAY.
preyd. Preyed. *Ref. Sp.*
prey'er. ✝ PRAYER.
prey'er (prā'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *preeur*.] One that preys.
prey'ful, *a. Obs.* **1.** Disposed to take prey. [*Shak.*] **2.** Rich in prey. See PRAYFUL.
prey'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PREY.
preynte. Obs. pret. of PRINK, to wink.
preynte. ✝ PRINT.
pre-zy'ga-poph'y-sis (prē-zī'gă-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* An anterior or superior zygapophysis. — **pre-zy-ga-po-phys'i-al** (prē'zī-găp'ō-fĭz'ĭ-ăl; prē-zī'gă-pō'fĭ-zăl), *a.*
pre-zy'go-mat'ic (prē-zī'gō-măt'ĭk; -zĭg'ō-), *a.* See PRE-, 1 b.
pri'al (prī'ăl), *n.* [Corrupt. of *pair royal*.] *Cards.* A pair royal; three of a kind. Hence, a trio; a group of persons. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
priame, *n.* A kind of small fish resembling a smelt. *Obs.*
pri'an. Var. of PRYAN.
Pri-a'pi-an (prī-ā'pĭ-ăn), *n.* A devotee to Priapus. *Obs.*
Pri-ap'ic (prī-ăp'ĭk), *a.* = PRIAPEAN, *a.*, 1.
Pri-ap'u-la'ce-a (prī-ăp'ū-lā'shē-ă), **Pri-ap'u-loi'de-a** (-loi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRIAPISM.] *Zoöl.* A division, usually an order or suborder, of gephyrean worms having a cylindrical body with the mouth and anus at the opposite ends and usually with one or two caudal gills. — **pri-ap'u-loid** (prī-ăp'ū-loid), *a.*
Pri-a'pus (prī-ā'pŭs). *D. Bib.*
pricasour, *n.* A hard rider. *Obs.*
pricche. ✝ PRICK.
priced (prīst), *a.* Having a price or prices; — in combination.
price'ful, *a.* Precious. *Obs.*
price'less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
price list. = PRICE CURRENT.
price'ly, *adv.* Choicely; worthily. *Obs.*
price'ment, *n.* [See APPRIZE, PRICE.] Appraisal. *Obs.*
pric'er (prīs'ĕr), *n.* One who fixes prices.
pricipe. ✝ PRÆCIPE.

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punctuation mark, as a vowel point. *Obs.* **h** A minute hole or wound; as a pin *prick*.
4. *Chiefly Naut.* A roll, as of spun yarn or tobacco.

prick (prĭk), *v. t.;* PRICKED (prĭkt); PRICK'ING. [AS. *prícian;* akin to LG. *pricken*, D. *prikken*, Dan. *prikke*, Sw. *pricka*. See PRICK, *n.;* cf. PRIG.] **1.** To pierce slightly with something sharp-pointed; to make a puncture in; to drive a fine point into; as, to *prick* one with a pin; to *prick* holes in paper; specif.: *Far.* **a** To drive a nail into (a horse's foot) so as to cause lameness. **b** To nick.
2. To ride or guide with spurs; to spur; goad; incite; urge; impel; — sometimes with *on* or *off*.

My duty *pricks* me on to utter that. *Shak.*

3. To affect with sharp pain; to sting, as with remorse.

They were *pricked* in their heart. *Acts* ii. 37.

4. To mark or outline by puncturing; to trace or form by pricking; as, to *prick* a pattern for embroidery; to *prick* the notes of a song; hence, *Obs.*, to record. *Cowper.*

As poets have *pricked* of his prise father. *Destr. of Troy.*

5. To mark or denote by a puncture; to designate by pricking; to choose; to mark.

Some who are *pricked* for sheriffs. *Bacon.*

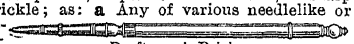
6. **a** To fix or insert by the point; to attach or hang by puncturing; to stick; as, to *prick* a paper on a wall. **b** To fix as by a point or pointed instrument; to set. *Obs.*
7. To adorn by fastening on or sticking; to adorn in general; decorate; dress; prink; — often with *up*. *Obs.*
8. To pick out with or as with a pointed instrument.
9. To make sharp; to erect into a point; to raise, as something pointed; — said esp. of an animal's ears, as a horse or dog, and usually followed by *up;* — hence, *to prick up the ears*, to listen sharply; to have the attention strongly engaged. "The courser . . . *pricks up his ears.*" *Dryden.*
10. To render, as wine, acid or pungent; to turn. *Obs.*
11. To track by the marks or footprints, as a hare.
12. *Naut.* **a** To run a middle seam through, as a sail. **b** To trace on a chart, as a ship's course; — often with *off*.
to prick off *or* **out,** *Hort.*, to transplant (young plants) once or more preparatory to final planting. — **to p. up,** *Plastering*, to apply the first rough coat of plaster to (a wall, etc.).

prick, *v. i.* **1.** To be punctured; to feel a sharp pain, as by puncture; to give such a sensation; as, a sore finger *pricks*.
2. To spur onward; esp., to ride fast; to gallop. *Archaic.*
3. To become sharp or acid; to turn sour, as wine.
4. To aim, as at a point or mark. *Obs.* *Hawkins.*
5. To point or be directed upward; to be erect.
6. To adorn one's self; to prink. *Obs.*

prick, *a.* That pricks, or stands erect; — said of an ear.

prick'-eared' (prĭk'ērd'), *a.* Having erect, pointed ears; — applied esp. in the 17th century by the Cavaliers to the Roundheads, because their practice of cutting the hair close made their ears conspicuous. Cf. CROP-EARED, 2.

prick'er (prĭk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who pricks; specif.: **a** One who spurs forward; a rider, as a light horseman or a huntsman. **b** One who discovered witches by pricking, insensibility to a pin prick being deemed proof of witchcraft. *Obs.*
2. That which pricks; a pointed instrument; a sharp point; a prickle; as: **a** Any of various needlelike or needle-pointed instruments for pricking holes.


Draftsman's Pricker.

b A toothed roller for marking off a uniform dotted line, for pricking holes in leather prior to sewing, etc. **c** *Naut.* A steel spike, a kind of small fid or marlinespike, for making eyelet holes in sailcloth, in splicing ropes, etc. **d** *Founding.* (1) A vent wire. (2) A pointed projection, as on a covering plate for a loam mold, to hold the sand; a dabber or prod. **e** An iron rod for probing or sounding a bog, quicksand, etc. **f** *Mining.* A pointed bar used esp. for bringing down coal from overhead. **g** *Blasting.* = NEEDLE, *n.*, 3 c.

prick'et (prĭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [*prick* + *-et.*] **1.** A spike or point on which a candle is stuck to hold it upright; hence, such a point with its base or stand.
2. A wax taper or candle. *Obs.*
3. [ME. *prikat;* perh. so called from the state of his horns. See PRICK; cf. BROCKET.] A buck in his second year.
4. = PRICKMADAM.

prick'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRICK. Hence: *n.* [AS. *pricung.*] Act of piercing or puncturing with or as with a sharp point; also, state or result of being pricked. Specif.: **a** *Far.* The driving of a nail into a horse's foot so as to produce lameness. **b** *Far.* Nicking. See NICK, *v. t.*, 2. **c** A sensation of being pricked. **d** Remorse; regret. *Obs.* **e** Musical notation. *Obs.* **f** Dressing one's self for show; prinking. *Obs.* **g** *pl.* Evergreens for Christmas decoration. *Dial. Eng.* **h** State of becoming sour, as wine. **i** The mark or trace left by a hare's foot; a prick; also, act of tracing a hare by it. *Obs. or Cant.* **j** *Punt Racing.* The propelling of a punt by standing still in the boat and giving long shoves. *Chiefly Eng.*
pricking note, *Com.*, a customhouse order addressed to the commanding officer of a ship asking him to receive on board specified bonded or drawback goods for exportation or ship's stores. *Eng.*

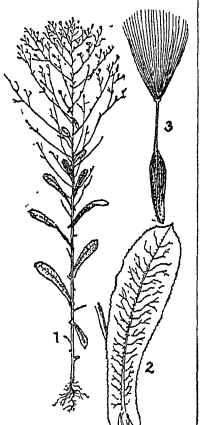
prick'le (prĭk'l), *n.* [ME. *prikil*, AS. *pricele, pricle;* akin to LG. *prickel*, D. *prikkel*. See PRICK, *n.*] **1.** A little prick; a small, sharp point; a fine, sharp process or projection, as from the skin of an animal, etc.; a spine; specif., *Bot.*, a sharp, pointed process or emergence arising from the subepidermal tissue. See EMERGENCE, 3.
2. A sensation of being pricked. *Colloq.*
3. A kind of willow basket; — a term still used in some branches of trade. *B. Jonson.*
4. A sieve of filberts, — about fifty pounds. *Eng.*

prick'le, *v. t.;* PRICK'LED (-ld); PRICK'LING (-lĭng). **1.** To prick slightly, as with prickles; hence, to produce a pricking sensation in.
2. To cover with pricks or dots.

prickle cell. *Anat.* Any of the irregularly polyhedral cells with small pointed processes forming some of the deeper layers of the stratum Malpighii of the epidermis.

prick'ly (prĭk'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of sharp points, or prickles; armed or covered with prickles; as, a *prickly* shrub.
2. Pricking; stinging; as, a *prickly* sensation.
prickly ash, a prickly aromatic rutaceous shrub (*Zanthoxylum americanum*) with yellowish flowers appearing with the pinnate leaves. Also, any of several other species of *Zanthoxylum*, as the southern prickly ash (*Z. clava-herculis*), called also *Hercules'-club.* — **p. beauty,** in Tasmania: **a** The fabaceous shrub *Pultenæa juniperina.* **b** Either of the prickly-leaved tree ferns *Alsophila australis* and *A. leichardtiana.* — **p. box,** the whin, or gorse. — **p. broom.** = PRICKLY BOX. — **p. cedar.** **a** The cade. **b** An Australian epacridaceous shrub (*Styphelia oxycedrus*). — **p. elder.** = HERCULES'-CLUB **c.** — **p. fern,** a polypodiaceous fern (*Polystichum braunii*) having large more or less evergreen fronds, native in northern North America. — **p. fig,** an Australian tree (*Elæocarpus holopetalus*), or its prickly fruit. — **p. fungi.** See HYDNACEÆ. — **p. gherkin.** = GHERKIN **a.** — **p. glasswort.** = GLASSWORT **b.** — **p. grass,** any grass of the genus *Echinochloa.* — **p. heat,** *Med.*, a noncontagious cutaneous eruption of red pimples, attended with intense itchiling and tingling of the parts affected. It is due to inflammation of the sweat glands. — **p. lettuce.** **a** A European annual wild lettuce (*Lactuca scariola*) with prickly stems and yellow flower heads. It is a troublesome weed in parts of the United States. **b** In Australia, the similar *L. saligna.* — **p. locust.** = ROSE ACACIA **a.** — **p. mimosa.** **a** The common Australian prickly wattle (*Acacia juniperina*). **b** The kangaroo acacia. — **p. parsnip,** the sea parsnip. — **p. pear.** **a** Any flat-jointed prickly cactus of the genus *Opuntia*, as *O. tuna*, *O. ficus-indica*, etc. They are often used as food for stock. **b** The pear-shaped edible fruit. — **p. pine,** the spotted tree of Australia. See *spotted tree*, under SPOTTED. — **p. poison,** one of the Australian poison bushes (*Gastrolobium spinosum*). — **p. pole,** a West Indian palm (*Bactris plumeriana*) the slender trunk of which bears many rings of long black prickles. — **p. poppy,** any papaveraceous plant of the genus *Argemone.* They have glaucous foliage, prickly stems, and large yellow or white flowers. — **p. spruce.** = BLUE SPRUCE **a.** — **p. tea tree,** the Australian epacridaceous shrub *Melaleuca styphelioides.* — **p. thatch,** one of the silver thatch palmettos of southern Florida (*Thrinax microcarpa*). — **p. thistle,** the Canada thistle. — **p. thrift,** any primulaceous plant of the genus *Acantholimon*, of stiff and prickly foliage. — **p. wattle,** the prickly mimosa. — **p. withe,** a West Indian cactaceous plant (*Cereus triangularis*) having prickly, climbing, triangular stems.


Prickly Ash (*Zanthoxylum americanum*).


Prickly Lettuce **a.** 1 Whole Plant; 2 Leaf; 3 Achene.

prick post. *Arch. & Engin.* In a framed structure, a secondary or side post; sometimes, a queen-post.
prick song. **1.** Music written, or noted; — so called from the points or notes. *Obs.*
2. Descant as distinguished from the cantus firmus; hence, contrapuntal music generally.

pride (prīd), *n.* [ME. *pride, prude, prute*, AS. *prȳte*, fr. *prūt* proud; akin to Icel. *prȳði* honor, ornament, *prȳða* to adorn, Dan. *pryde*, Sw. *pryda*. See PROUD.] **1.** Quality or state of being proud; specif.: **a** Inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable conceit of superiority in talents, beauty, wealth, rank, etc.

Those that walk in *pride* he is able to abase. *Dan.* iv. 37

b A sense of one's own worth, and abhorrence of what is beneath or unworthy of one's self; lofty self-respect; a reasonable or justifiable feeling of elation, as because of achievements; proud delight.

A people which takes no *pride* in the noble achievements of remote ancestors. *Macaulay.*

2. Proud or disdainful behavior or treatment; insolence or arrogance of demeanor; haughty bearing and conduct; insolent exultation; disdain.

Let not the foot of *pride* come against me. *Ps.* xxxvi. 11.

3. Sense of power; fullness of animal spirits; mettle; hence, lust; sexual desire, esp. in a female beast. *Obs.*
4. Wantonness; excess; extravagance; overboldness. *Obs.*
5. That of which one is proud; that which excites boasting or self-gratulation; the occasion or ground of self-esteem, or of arrogant and presumptuous confidence, as beauty, ornament, noble character, children, etc.

Lofty trees yclad with summer's *pride.* *Spenser.*
A bold peasantry, their country's *pride.* *Goldsmith.*

6. Highest pitch; elevation reached; loftiness; prime; glory; as, in the *pride* of one's life. *Archaic or Idiomatic.*

A falcon, towering in her *pride* of place. *Shak.*

7. Show; ostentation; glory.

Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war. *Shak.*

8. Decoration; adornment; beauty; — now only of a peacock or other bird with tail spread.
9. A group, band, or flock (of certain animals); as, a *pride* of lions. "The *pride* of peacocks." *Frances Macnab.*
Syn. — Self-respect, self-esteem, self-approbation, self-exaltation, self-sufficiency, self-complacency, self-conceit, egotism; arrogance, superciliousness, haughtiness, loftiness, lordliness. — PRIDE, VANITY, CONCEIT. PRIDE is a high esteem of one's self for some real or imagined merit or superiority; it may be either worthy and dignified, or inordinate and arrogant; VANITY is an excessive desire for the notice, approval, or praise of others; as, "*Vanity* and *pride* are different things, though the words are often used synonymously. A person may be *proud* without being *vain*. *Pride* relates more to our opinion of ourselves; *vanity* to what we would have others think of us" (*Jane Austen*); "A certain niceness of nature, an honest haughtiness, a self-esteem either of what I was, or what I might be — which let envy call *pride*" (*Milton*); "*Proud* she may be in the sense of respecting herself; but *pride* in the sense of contemning others less gifted than herself deserves the two lowest circles of a vulgar woman's Inferno" (*Holmes*); "Do you find yourself tickled with the commendations of such people? . . . I dare say not; your *vanity* has certainly a better taste" (*Gray*); "Old Auchinleck had, if not the gay, tail-spreading peacock *vanity* of his son, no little of the slow-stalking, contentious, hissing *vanity* of the gander" (*Carlyle*). CONCEIT, or SELF-CONCEIT, is overweening pride or self-esteem; as, "Philosophy, without his heavenly guide, may blow up *self-conceit* and nourish *pride*" (*Cowper*); "Of all arrogant baptisms of a book, this title . . . appears the most complacently *conceited*" (*Byron*). See EGOISM, ARROGANT, PRIDE, *v.*
in (his) pride, *Her.*, with expanded tail; — said of a peacock or cock turkey so depicted. — **p. of Barbados.** = BARBADOS PRIDE. — **p. of California,** a Californian wild pea (*Lathyrus splendens*), with long climbing stems and large pink or violet flowers. It is sometimes cultivated in greenhouses. — **p. of China,** the China tree. — **p. of Columbia,** a species of phlox (*Phlox speciosa*), of the Pacific coast of the United States, having white or pink flowers. — **p. of India,** the China tree. — **p. of London.** = LONDON PRIDE. — **p. of Ohio,** the shooting star, or American cowslip. — **p. of the desert,** the camel. — **p. of the Kongo** *or* **Congo,** the yellow calla lily.

pride (prid), *v. t.;* PRID'ED (prīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); PRID'ING (prid'ĭng). **1.** To indulge in pride, or self-esteem; to rate highly; to plume; — used reflexively. *Bp. Hall.*

Pluming and *priding* himself in all his services. *South.*

2. To adorn; glorify. *Obs.* *J. Beaumont.*
3. To spread or expand, as a bird its feathers or tail. *Obs.*
Syn. — PRIDE, PLUME, PIQUE. To PRIDE one's self (*upon, on*) is to indulge one's pride, to PLUME one's self (*upon, on*), to display one's vanity, with regard to something; as, to *pride* one's self upon one's attainments, to *plume* one's self on a petty triumph. To PIQUE (see PIQUE, EXCITE) one's self (*on*) is to take pride or satisfaction in something esp. as a special accomplishment; as, "Every Italian or Frenchman of any rank *piques* himself on speaking his own tongue correctly" (*Walpole*). See BOAST, PRIDE, *n.*

pride, *v. i.* To be proud; glory; — sometimes with *it*. *R.*

pride'ful (prīd'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of pride; haughty. *Tennyson.* — **pride'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **pride'ful-ness,** *n.*

Pride's Purge (prīdz). *Eng. Hist.* The forcible exclusion in December, 1648, from the Long Parliament of more than one hundred members favorable to compromise with the king; — so called from Col. Thomas Pride, commander of the force employed. Cf. RUMP PARLIAMENT.

pri'er (prī'ẽr), *n.* Also *pryer*. [From PRY.] One who pries; one who inquires narrowly, or is inquisitive.

priest (prēst), *n.* [ME. *prest, preost*, AS. *prēost*, fr. a LL. form of L. *presbyter*, Gr. πρεσβύτερος elder, older, n., an elder, compar. of πρέσβυς an old man. Cf. PRESBYTER.]
1. One set apart or authorized to perform religious or sacred duties or functions, such as rites, ceremonies, teaching, etc.; one who officiates at the altar, or performs the rites of sacrifice; one who acts as a mediator between men and the divinity or the gods in any form of religion.
2. *Christian Church.* A person ordained to the ministerial, pastoral, or sacerdotal office; a presbyter; an elder; a minister; in churches more or less hierarchical, one ordained to the second order in the ministry. In the Roman Catholic Church, the Eastern Church, and the churches of the Anglican Communion, the priest is authorized to perform all ministerial services or sacred functions except those properly or exclusively belonging to bishops.

☞ In the New Testament presbyters are not called *priests;* but Christ is designated as a *priest*, and as a high *priest*, and all Christians are designated *priests*.

3. A mark consisting of two concentric circles, used as a cattle brand, a private mark, etc. *Eng.*
4. *Angling.* A short club used to kill a fish when landed.

priest (prēst), *v. t.* To ordain as priest; to make a priest of.

priest, *v. i.* To be a priest; to hold the priestly office. *Rare.*

priest'cap' (prēst'kăp'), *n.* *Fort.* A blunted redan with reëntrant angle; — so named from its shape.

priest'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* Priestly policy; the policy of a priesthood; usually, in an ill sense, fraud or imposition or unworthy self-seeking in religious concerns.

priest'ess, *n.* A woman who officiates in sacred rites.

priest fish. A common nearly black Californian rockfish (*Sebastodes mystinus*).

priest'hood (-ho͝od), *n.* [AS. *prēosthād.*] **1.** Office or character of a priest; priestly function.
2. Priests, taken collectively; the order of priests.

priest king. A sacerdotal ruler; one who rules as king by right of his priestly office, as vicegerent of the deity.

priest'ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to a priest or the priesthood; sacerdotal; befitting or becoming a priest.

priestly blessing, *Jewish Religion*, a blessing of the people pronounced by the priests in accordance with the command and formula of Num. vi. 22-27. It is now usually pronounced only on festival days. — **P. Code.** *Bib.* See LAW, *n.*, 3.

priest'-rid' } *a.* Controlled or oppressed by a priest or
priest'-rid'den } priests. — **priest'-rid'den-ness,** *n. R.*

prig (prĭg), *v. t. & i.;* PRIGGED (prĭgd); PRIG'GING (prĭg'ĭng). **1.** [Perh. orig., to ride off with. See PRICK, *v. t.*] To steal; filch; pilfer. *Cant.*
2. [Perh. an alteration of *prick.*] To haggle about (the price of a commodity); to bargain hard. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. To entreat; plead; beg. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

prick'el. + PRICKLE.
prick'foot', *n.* A prickly Australian apiaceous plant (*Erygium vesiculosum*).
prick'ing-up', *n.* = SCRATCH COAT. *U. S.*
pricking wheel. = PRICKER, 2 b.
prick'le. *Ref. Sp.*
prick'le-back', prick'le-fish', *n.* A stickleback. [prickles.
prick'led (prĭk'ld), *a.* Having
prick'less, *a.* See -LESS. *R.*
prick'li-ness (prĭk'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
prick'ling, *a.* Prickly. *Obs.*
prick'louse', *n.* A tailor; — so called in contempt. *Old Slang.*
prick'ly-back', *n.* **a** = BUCKLER, *n.*, 4. **b** The sticklebacks.
prick'mad'am (prĭk'măd'ăm), *n.* [Cf. F. *trique-madame.* Cf. TRIPMADAM.] Any of several species of stonecrop, used as anthelmintics. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
prick'ma-lee'rie, *a.* Prickmedainty. *Scot.*
prick'me-dain'ty, *a.* Affectedly nice or finical. — **prick'me-dain'ty,** *n. Both Obs. or Scot.*
prick'punch', *n.* A pointed steel punch to mark on metal.
prick'shaft', *n.* An arrow. *Obs.*
prick'shot', *n.* The space of a howshot. *Obs.* [a spur.
prick'spur', *n.* A goad used as
prickt. Pricked. *Ref. Sp.*
prick timber. **a** Prickwood. **b** The European dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), the wood of which is used for skewers, etc.
prick wheel. = PRICKER, 2 b.
prick'wood', *n.* The European spindle tree.
prick'y, *a.* Prickly. *Obs., Dial., or Colloq.*
pride, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **a** The sand pride. **b** A lancelet.
pride'less, *a.* See -LESS.
pride'weed', *n.* = HORSEWEED **a.**
prid'i-an (prĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *pridianus.*] Of or pert. to the day before, or yesterday. *Rare.*
prid'ing-ly (prīd'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* Proudly. *Rare.*
Prid'win (prĭd'wĭn), *n.* King Arthur's shield, on which was a picture of the Virgin Mary.
prid'y (prĭd'ĭ; prēd'ĭ), *a.* [*pride* + 3d *-y.*] Proud; smart; handsome. *Dial. Eng.* [PRY.
prie. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
prie (prī), *n.* Privet. *Obs.*
pried. Obs. pret. & p. p. of PRAY.
pried (prīd), *pret. & p. p.* of PRY.
prie'-dieu' (prē'dyû'), *n* [F., lit., pray God.] A kneeling desk for prayers [of PROOF.
prief (prēf). Obs. or Scot. var.
prien. + PRY.
prient. + PRINT.
priest dynast. = PRIEST KING
priester. + PRESTER.
priest'er-y (prēs'tẽr-ĭ), *n.* Priests collectively; the priesthood; — in contempt. *Rare*
priest'head', *n.* Priesthood. *Obs.*
priestial, *a.* Priestly. *Obs.*
priest'ing, *n.* Exercise of the functions of priesthood. *Obs.*
priest'ish, *a.* Priestlike. *Obs.*
priest'ism (prēst'ĭz'm), *n.* The influence, doctrines, principles, etc., of priests. *Rare.*
priest'less, *a.* See -LESS.
priest'like, *a.* Priestly.
priest'li-ness (prēst'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
priest'ress, *n.* Priestess. *Obs.*
Priests' Code (prēsts). *Bib.* = PRIESTLY CODE. See LAW, *n.*, 3.
prieve (prēv). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PROVE.
prig, *n.* A tinker. *Obs. Cant.*
prig (prĭg), *n.* A small pan; *Obs.*, a pitcher. *Dial. Eng.*
Prig, Betsey. In Dickens's

prig (prĭg), *n.* [See PRIG to steal.] A thief; pilferer. *Cant.* *Shak.*

prig, *v. t. & i.* **1.** To ride. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To prink; to arrange ornamentally. *Rare.* Cf. PRICK, *v. t.*, 7.

prig, *n.* [Perh. var. of *prick*, in the sense to dress up, prink.] **1.** One narrowly and self-consciously engrossed in his own mental or spiritual attainments; one guilty of moral or intellectual foppery; a conceited precisian.
The boy is pedantic enough, not to say out and out a *prig*. *Josiah Royce.*
2. A fop; dandy. *Obs. Eng.*

prig'ger-y (prĭg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Intellectual or moral priggism.

prig'gish (-ĭsh), *a.* Thievish. *Cant.*

prig'gish, *a.* Like or characteristic of a prig; as, a *priggish* display of learning; a *priggish* attitude towards one's fellows. — **prig'gish-ly**, *adv.* — **prig'gish-ness**, *n.*

prig'gism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Thievishness; roguery. *Cant.*

prig'gism, *n.* Quality or state of being priggish; the manners or spirit of a prig. *Ed. Rev.*

prill (prĭl), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A small piece or quantity. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, exc.: **a** *Mining.* (1) A nugget of virgin metal. (2) Ore selected for excellence. **b** The button of metal from an assay.

prim (prĭm), *a.*; PRIM'MER (-ẽr); PRIM'MEST. [OF. *prim, prin, prime*, prime, first, principal, fine, delicate, fr. L. *primus* first. See PRIME, *a.*] Formally neat or precise; stiffly decorous or nice; as, *prim* regularity; a *prim* person. *Swift.*
Syn. — See NEAT.

prim, *v. t.*; PRIMMED (prĭmd); PRIM'MING. To deck or arrange with great nicety or affected preciseness; to prink.
The Abbé Maury; his broad, bold face, mouth accurately *primmed*. *Carlyle.*

pri'ma-cy (prī'mȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [LL. *primatia*, fr. L. *primus, -atis*, one of the first or principal, chief, fr. *primus* first: cf. F. *primatie*. See PRIME, *a.*] **1.** State of being prime or first, as in time, place, rank, etc.; hence, excellency; supremacy.
2. The office, rank, or character of a primate; the chief ecclesiastical station or dignity in a national church; the office or dignity of an archbishop.

pri'ma don'na (prē'mȧ dŏn'ȧ; 277); *pl.* E. PRIMA DONNAS (-ȧz), It. PRIME DONNE (prē'mā dŏn'nā). [It., fr. *primo, prima*, the first + *donna* lady, mistress. See PRIME, *a.*; DONNA.] The leading or a principal female singer in an opera or concert organization.

‖ **pri'ma fa'ci-e** (prī'mȧ fā'shĭ-ē). [L., fr. abl. of *primus* first + abl. of *facies* appearance.] At first view; on the first appearance. — **prima-facie case**, a case established by prima-facie evidence. In a jury trial the introduction of such evidence is sufficient to support the claim that the case be sent to the jury. — **p. evidence** (of a fact), *Law*, evidence sufficient in law to raise a presumption of fact or establish the fact in question unless rebutted.

pri'mage (prī'mȧj), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Com.* Formerly, a small gratuity or payment (sometimes called *hat money*) made by shippers to the captain for his particular care of the goods; now, usually, a small addition or percentage, for use of cables, ropes, etc., in unloading, added to the freight and belonging to the owner. Cf. AVERAGE, *n.*, 3.
2. Formerly, in Victoria, Australia, a first customs duty imposed (1893–95) on all goods landed, and not rebatable.
3. *Steam Boilers.* Water carried over by priming.

pri'mal (-mȧl), *a.* [LL. *primalis*, fr. L. *primus* the first. See PRIME, *a.*] **1.** First; primary; original; primitive.
It hath the *primal* eldest curse upon 't. *Shak.*
2. First in importance; chief; as, *primal* councilors.
The *primal* duties shine aloft like stars. *Wordsworth.*
Syn. — See PRIMARY.

pri'ma-ri-ly (prī'mȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a primary manner; in the first place; in the first intention; originally.

pri'ma-ri-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being primary.

pri'ma-ry (prī'mȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *primarius*, fr. *primus* first. See PRIME, *a.*; cf. PREMIER, PRIMER, PRIMERO.] **1.** First in order of time or development or in intention; primitive; fundamental; original.
The church of Christ, in its *primary* institution. *Bp. Pearson.*
These I call original, or *primary*, qualities of body. *Locke.*
2. First in dignity or importance; chief; principal; as, *primary* planets; a matter of *primary* importance.
3. First in order, as being preparatory to something higher; as, *primary* assemblies; *primary* schools.
4. *Geol.* Primitive; specif., paleozoic; — now in disuse.
5. *Chem.* **a** Illustrating, possessing, or characterized by, some quality or property in the first degree; having undergone the first stage of substitution or replacement. **b** *Org. Chem.* Designating a radical in which the combining carbon atom is united with only one other carbon atom; as, *primary* butyl, $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}$; also, designating compounds formed by such radicals. See PRIMARY ALCOHOL.
6. *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, the principal quills of a bird's wing. See PRIMARY, *n.*, 3.
7. *Elec.* In an induction coil or transformer, pert. to or designating the inducing current or its circuit; as, the *primary* coil; the *primary* winding. See INDUCTION COIL.
8. *Phon.* Narrow.
Syn. — PRIMARY, PRIME, PRIMITIVE, PRIMAL, PRISTINE, PRIMEVAL, PRIMORDIAL. That is PRIMARY which comes first in the order of development, or which is first in importance; PRIME applies to that which is first, esp. in rank, degree, or dignity; that is PRIMITIVE which is associated with origins or beginnings, esp. those which are more or less remote; the word often connotes antiquated or old-fashioned qualities; PRIMAL is poetical or elevated for *primary* or *primitive*; as, *primary* schools, the *primary* object of education; "[He] makes his moral being his *prime* care" (*Wordsworth*); the *prime* minister; *primitive* Christianity; "The implements with which he tilled his land were *primitive* and clumsy" (*Allan Cunningham*); "It hath the *primal* eldest curse upon 't, a brother's murder" (*Shak.*). That is PRIMEVAL which belongs to the first ages; that is PRIMORDIAL which is of the earliest origin or formation; as, "a bodily constitution of *primeval* or antediluvian health" (*De Quincey*); "This is the forest *primeval*" (*Longfellow*); the *primordial* protoplasm. That is PRISTINE (used esp. of qualities) which belongs to an early or to the original state; as, "an image of the *pristine* earth, the planet in its nakedness" (*Wordsworth*); "The Church revivified itself into *pristine* florid vigor" (*Carlyle*); "this old, faded garment, with all its *pristine* brilliancy extinct" (*Hawthorne*). See NATIVE, OLD.

primary accent. *Music.* The "grammatical" accent immediately after a bar; the first and naturally chief accent of a measure. — **p. alcohol**, *Chem.*, any alcohol which possesses the group $CH_2{\cdot}OH$, and can be oxidized so as to form a corresponding aldehyde and acid having the same number of carbon atoms. — **p. amine.** See AMINE. — **p. amputation**, *Surg.*, an amputation for injury performed as soon as the shock due to the injury has passed away, and before symptoms of inflammation supervene. — **p. arrow release.** See ARROW RELEASE. — **p. battery** *or* **cell**, *Elec.*, a battery or cell which is a primary source of electricity, as distinguished from a secondary, or storage, battery. — **p. circles**, the three fundamental great circles of the celestial sphere, viz., horizon, equator, and ecliptic. — **p. clay**, a clay that is found in its place of formation. — **p. coil**, *Elec.*, in an induction coil or transformer, the coil through which the primary current passes. See INDUCTION COIL. — **p. colors** *or* **colours.** See COLOR, *n.*, 1. — **p. conveyance.** *Law.* See CONVEYANCE, 2. — **p. cortex**, *Bot.*, the periblem. — **p. current**, *Elec.*, an inducing current. — **p. dementia.** See DEMENTIA. — **p. education**, the education given in the primary schools. — **p. evidence**, *Law*, the evidence primarily required by law as the best evidence of a fact to be proved; — chiefly used in relation to written documents, and (in general) requiring their contents to be proved by the documents themselves. — **p. linkage.** See LINKAGE, *n.*, 3 a. — **p. meeting.** = PRIMARY, *n.*, 2. — **p. motion**, the apparent westward drift of all the heavenly bodies, due to the earth's eastward axial turning. — **p. number**, *Math.*, in multiple algebra, one of a set of complex integers from which all other integers of the system may be derived by multiplication by unit factors, while no one of the set is derivable from any other by such multiplication. — **p. planets.** *Astron.* See PLANET, I. — **p. point**, *Grain Trade*, any of the large cities that receive grain direct from country shippers. *U. S.* The daily receipts given at these places for such grain are called **primary receipts**, and the daily shipments from them, **primary shipments.** — **p. position**, *Physiological Optics*, the position assumed by the eyes when directed forward to a distant horizon, the body being erect; a position from which, without torsion of the ball of the eye, the lines of sight may be moved. In the *primary position for convergence*, the plane of regard is depressed until the eyes may be converged without rotation about the lines of regard. — **p. qualities.** See QUALITY, 2. — **p. right.** *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*, 2 b. — **p. release.** See ARROW RELEASE. — **p. rocks.** *Geol.*, a term formerly used for the rocks supposed to have been first formed; — called also *primitive rocks*. The corresponding terms, *secondary*, *tertiary*, and *quaternary rocks*, have been used to designate successively later groups of strata, but of these names only the last two are now in common use. — **p. salt**, *Chem.*, a salt derived from a polybasic acid in which only one acid hydrogen atom has been replaced by a base or basic radical. — **p. school.** See SCHOOL, 1. — **p. syphilis.** See SYPHILIS. — **p. tense.** *Gram.* **a** A principal tense. See under HISTORICAL, 3. **b** A tense denoting time reckoned from the time of speaking, as the present, preterit, future, and perfect; — distinguished from a *secondary tense*. — **p. tissue**, *Bot.*, tissue developed from a primary meristem. — **p. union**, *Surg.*, union by the first intention.

pri'ma-ry (prī'mȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** That which stands first in order, rank, or importance; a chief matter.
2. A meeting of voters belonging to the same political party, in a township or other election district, at which the first steps are taken towards the nomination of candidates, as by choosing delegates to nominating conventions. A primary is often a caucus (in sense 1 a). Cf. CAUCUS. *U. S.*
3. *Zoöl.* **a** One of the feathers or quills on the distal joint of a bird's wing. They are attached to the bones of the hand and fingers, and are usually nine or ten in number, rarely eleven. The outermost, or first, primary is often much reduced in size in singing birds. See BIRD, *Illust.* **b** One of the fore wings of an insect.
4. *Astron.* **a** A primary planet. See PLANET, 1. **b** The brighter component of a double star.
5. *Elec.* A primary coil (see under PRIMARY).

pri'mate (prī'mȧt), *n.* [ME. *primat*, F. *primat*, L. *primas, -atis*, one of the first, chief, fr. *primus* the first. See PRIME, *a.*] **1.** One that is first in rank, quality, or the like. *Obs.*
2. *Eccl.* A bishop of a see which ranks first in a province or provinces; an archbishop or metropolitan as presiding in his province or over other bishops. In the Roman Catholic Church, a primate is a bishop or archbishop having a certain jurisdiction over the bishops of his province as vicar of the Pope, or whose see formerly had such jurisdiction. The Archbishop of Canterbury has the title of **Primate of All England**, and the Archbishop of York that of **Primate of England**. The Archbishop of Armagh, in both the Church of Ireland and the Roman Catholic Church, has the title of **Primate of All Ireland**, and the Archbishop of Dublin, in both churches, that of **Primate of Ireland.**
3. *Zoöl.* One of the Primates.

Pri-ma'tes (prī-mā'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The highest order of mammals, consisting of man and the apes, monkeys, marmosets, and lemurs. It includes two suborders, *Lemuroidea* and *Anthropoidea*. See MAN, 1; MONKEY, 1; LEMUR, 2.

pri'mate-ship (prī'mȧt-shĭp), *n.* The office, dignity, or position of a primate; primacy.

pri-mat'i-cal (prī-mȧt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a primate.

pri'ma-ve'ra (prē'mä-vā'rä), *n.* [Sp., lit., spring.] A Central American bignoniaceous tree (*Tabebuia donnell-smithii*) with handsome yellow flowers; also, its hard light wood, sometimes called *white mahogany*.

prime (prīm), *a.* [OF. & F., fr. L. *primus* first, a superl. corresponding to the compar. *prior* former. See PRIOR, *a.*, FOREMOST; cf. PRIM, *a.*, PRIMARY, PRINCE.] **1.** First in order of time; original; primeval; primitive; primary. "*Prime* forests." *Tennyson.*
She was not the *prime* cause, but I myself. *Milton.*
☞ In this sense the word is nearly superseded by *primitive*, except in the phrase *prime cost*.
2. First in rank, degree, dignity, or importance; chief; as, *prime* minister. "*Prime* virtues." *Dryden.*
3. First in excellence; of highest quality; as, *prime* wheat; a *prime* quality of cloth.
4. Being in the spring, or prime, of life; having the vigor and freshness of youth; blooming. *Now Rare.*
His starry helm, unbuckled, showed him *prime*
In manhood where youth ended. *Milton.*
5. Lecherous; lustful; lewd. *Obs.* *Shak.*
6. Ready; eager; impetuous. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
7. Marked with a prime [′]. See PRIME, *n.*, 10.
8. *Math.* **a** Divisible by no number except itself or unity; incomposite; as, 7 is a *prime* number. **b** Having no common divisor but 1; — used with *to*; as, 12 is *prime* to 25. Such integers are said to be *prime together* or *relatively*.
9. *Symbolic Logic.* Not separable or divisible.
Syn. — See PRIMARY.

prime conductor, *Elec.*, the large conductor of a frictional electrical machine, serving to collect, accumulate, or retain the positive electricity. — **p. cost**, *Com. & Econ.*, the direct or immediate cost of any commodity; — a term used with some looseness, but often specif. of the cost or expenses of producing or obtaining a commodity exclusive of any general expenses of management involved and of all profit on capital. — **p. factor**, *Arith.*, a factor that is a prime number. — **p. figure**, *Geom.*, a figure not decomposable into simpler figures, as a triangle or pyramid. — **p. meridian**, a meridian from the intersection of which with the equator longitude is counted, both east and west. That of Greenwich is most usod. Other prime meridians now in use, with their longitude from Greenwich, are:

NAME OF CAPITAL.	LONGITUDE FROM GREENWICH IN TIME AND IN ARC.
Berlin	0 *h.* 53 *m.* 34.85 *s.* E.; 13° 23′ 42.8″ E.
Paris	0 9 20.97 E.; 2 20 14.6 E.
Rome*	0 49 55.55 E.; 12 28 53.2 E.
St. Petersburg†	2 1 18.64 E.; 30 19 39.6 E.
Washington‡	5 8 15.75 W.; 77 3 56.7 W.

* Collegio Romano. † Pulkowa Observatory.
‡ New Observatory. The Old Obs'y is 3.63 *s.* = 54.8″ E. of the New Observatory.

— **p. minister**, the responsible head of a ministry or executive government, esp. of a monarchical government. The English prime minister, or premier, controls the actions of the members of the cabinet and the ministers. He is nearly always the First Lord of the Treasury, who has no portfolio and has control over practically all appointments that might have an important influence on the general policy of the government. — **p. mover.** *Mech.* **a** A natural agency applied by man to the production of power, as: muscular force; the weight and motion of fluids, as water and air, or other fluids; and electricity, obtained by chemical action, and applied to produce alternation of magnetic force. **b** An engine, or machine, the object of which is to receive and modify force and motion as supplied by some natural source, and apply them to drive other machinery, as a water wheel, a water-pressure engine, a windmill, a turbine, a tidal motor, a steam engine or other heat engine, etc. **c** Fig., the original or the most effective force in any undertaking or work. — **p. vertical**, *Astron.*, the vertical circle at right angles to the meridian. It passes through the east and west points of the horizon. — **p.-vertical dial**, a dial in which the shadow is projected on the plane of the prime vertical. — **p.-vertical transit**, a transit instrument the telescope of which revolves in the plane of the prime vertical. — **p. white oil.** See KEROSENE.

prime (prīm), *n.* **1.** The first part; the earliest stage; the beginning or opening, as of the day, the year, etc.; hence, the dawn; the spring. *Chaucer.*
In the very *prime* of the world. *Hooker.*
2. The spring of life; youth; hence, full health, strength, or beauty. "Cut off in their *prime*." *Eustace.*
3. That which is first in quality; the best part.
Give him always of the *prime*. *Swift.*
4. [F. *prime*, LL. *prima* (sc. *hora*). See PRIME, *a.*] The morning; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, the first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds. Orig., *prime* denoted the first quarter of the artificial day, reckoned from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.; afterwards, the end of the first quarter, that is, 9 A. M. Specifically, it denoted the first canonical hour, as now.
5. *Fencing.* The first of the chief guards.
6. *Chem.* Any number expressing the combining weight or equivalent of any particular element; — so called because these numbers were reduced to their lowest relative terms on the fixed standard of hydrogen as 1. *Obsoles.*
7. *Arith.* A prime number.
8. *Cards.* A hand in primero consisting of a card from each of the four suits. Also, an old game of cards, by some identified with primero. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
9. An inch, as composed of twelve seconds in the duodecimal system; — denoted by [′]. See INCH, *n.*, 1.
10. **a** Any of the first set of equal parts (originally and generally 60, sometimes 10) into which a unit, esp. a degree, is divided; a minute. **b** Hence, the accent [′] used to denote such a fraction and now also for many other purposes, as in algebra, thus a' (to be read *a prime*).
11. *Music.* **a** A tone of the same staff degree with a given tone. **b** The pitch relation between two such tones, or their simultaneous combination. The perfect prime, represented by the ratio 1 : 1, is also called the *unison*. See INTERVAL, 6. **c** The tonic, or first tone, of a scale.
12. In the English fish trade, food fish of an arbitrarily and variously limited superior class.

prime, *v. t.*; PRIMED (prīmd); PRIM'ING. [From PRIME, *a.*] **1.** To prepare for firing, as a cannon, firearm, mine, or the like, by supplying with priming, or a firing charge, or a primer.
2. Hence: **a** *Chiefly Mech.* To put into a working condition by performing a necessary preliminary operation on, as a pump by pouring water into the barrel, a gasoline-engine cylinder or carburetor by pouring gasoline into it, an induction electric machine by imparting a charge of static electricity to one armature. **b** To lay the first color, coating, or preparation upon (a surface), as in painting. **c** To prepare; to make ready; to instruct beforehand; to post; coach; as, to *prime* a witness; the boys are *primed* for mischief. *Thackeray.*

"Martin Chuzzlewit," an ignorant, selfish, and rough day nurse, bosom friend of Sairey Gamp, with whom, however, she finally quarrels.

prigany. ✝ PERGUNNAH.

prig'dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

prig'ger (prĭg'ẽr), *n.* **a.** A thief. *Cant.* **b** A haggler. *Dial. Eng.*

prig'ger-y, *n.* [From PRIG to steal.] Thieving. *Obs. Cant.*

prighte. Obs. pret. of PRICK.

prig'man, *n.* A thief. *Obs. Cant.*

prig'pen'ny, *n.* A haggler. *Obs.*

prig'star, prig'ster, *n.* A rival in love. *Obs. Cant.*

prike. ✝ PRICK.

priker. ✝ PRICKER.

prikie. ✝ PRICK, *v.*

prikil. ✝ PRICKLE.

prikke. ✝ PRICK.

prill, *v. t.* To gore; pierce. *Obs.*

prill, *v. i.* To turn sour; also, to get drunk. *Dial. Eng.*

prill, *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *pirl*, and E. PURL to eddy.] Flow; purl. — *n.* A stream; a rill. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

prill. *n.* [Cf. BRILL.] The brill.

pril'lion (prĭl'yŭn), *n.* Tin extracted from the slag.

prim (prĭm), *n.* A young smelt or other small fish. *Local, Brit.*

prim, *n.* [Cf. PRIM, *a.*] **1.** A paramour. *Obs. Slang.* [*Eng.*] **2.** A neat or pretty girl. *Dial.*

prim, *v. t.* To make one's self prim; to dress primly. *Rare.*

prim. *Abbr.* Primary.

pri'ma (prī'mȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *primus* first.] *Print.* The first word of an ensuing signature; — so marked on the copy in reading proof sheet by sheet; hence, the part of the copy containing this. *Eng.*

‖ **pri'ma buf'fa** (prē'mä bo͝of'fä). [It.] The first or chief female singer in an opera bouffe.

pri-mæ'val. Var. of PRIMEVAL.

‖ **pri'mæ vi'æ** (prī'mē vī'ē). [L.] Lit., the primary passages; the alimentary canal. *Obs.*

‖ **pri'ma in'ter pa'res** (prī'mȧ ĭn'tẽr pā'rēz). [L.] First (feminine gender) among equals.

pri-mal'i-ty (prī-mȧl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being primal. *Obs.*

pri-ma'ri-an (prī-mā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A pupil in a primary school; a beginner in a study.

pri'ma-ried (prī'mȧ-rĭd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having primaries.

primat. ✝ PRIMATE.

pri-ma'tial (prī-mā'shăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *primatial*.] Primatical.

‖ **pri'ma vol'ta** (prē'mä vōl'tä). [It.] *Music.* First time; — words that are written over a measure or measures to be played or sung the first time a section is performed.

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3. **a** To trim or prune, as trees; also fig. *Obs. or R., or Dial. Eng.* **b** Specif., in tobacco growing, to cut the lowermost leaves of (a plant).
4. *Math.* To mark with a prime mark.
5. To stimulate or intoxicate with drink. *Slang.*

prime (prīm), *v. i.* **1.** To be renewed, or as at first. *Obs.*
2. To prime, or serve as priming for, a gun.
3. *Steam Boilers.* To work so that fine water particles become mixed up with, and are carried over by, the steam.

prime'ly, *adv.* **1.** Primarily; in the first place. *Obs.*
2. In a prime manner; excellently.

prime'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being prime.

prim'er (prĭm'ẽr), *n.* One that primes; specif., an instrument or device for priming; esp., a contrivance, as a cap, tube, or wafer containing percussion powder or other compound, for igniting an explosive charge and itself ignited by friction, percussion, or electricity.



Section of a Simple Form of Primer. The Firing Wire (1) draws the Plunger (2) and the Serrated Piece (4) into the Chamber (3), 4, as it passes, igniting the Friction Composition (5) which ignites the Primer Charge (6).

prim'er, *a.* [OF. *primier, premier,* F. *premier.* See PREMIER.] First; original; primary. *Obs.*
primer fine, *O. Eng. Law,* a fine due to the king on the writ or commencement of a suit by fine. *Blackstone.* — **p. seizin** *or* **seisin,** *Eng. Feudal Law,* the right of the king to exact, from the heir of a tenant in chief seized of a knight's fee, if the heir be of full age, one year's profits of the land in addition to the ordinary relief if the lands were in immediate possession, or half a year's profits if the lands were in reversion expectant on a life estate. Orig. the king appears to have had a larger right. Primer seizin was abolished entirely in 1660 (by 12 Ch. II. c. 24).

prim'er (prĭm'ẽr), *n.* [See PRIMER, *a.*] **1.** Orig., a small prayer book containing the little office of the Virgin Mary; also, a work of elementary religious instruction.
2. A small elementary book for teaching children to read; a reading or spelling book for a beginner; hence, any small book of elementary principles of a subject.

As he sat in the school at his *primer.* *Chaucer.*

3. *Print.* Either of two sizes of type (*long primer* and *great primer*). See TYPE.

pri-me'ro (prĭ-mē'rō), *n.* [Sp. *primera,* fr. *primero* first, fr. L. *primarius.* See PRIMARY.] An old game at cards, in which four cards were dealt to each player, each card having thrice its ordinary value. The game is described in Sir J. Harrington's epigram, "The Story of Marcus's Life at Primero."

pri-me'val (prī-mē'văl), *a.* [L. *primaevus; primus* first + *aevum* age. See PRIME, *a.*; AGE.] Belonging to the first ages; pristine; original; primitive; primary; primal. "This is the forest *primeval.*" *Longfellow.*
Syn. — See PRIMARY.

pri'mi-ge'ni-al (prī'mĭ-jē'nĭ-ăl) } *a.* [L. *primigenus, pri-*
pri'mi-ge'ni-ous (-jē'nĭ-ŭs) } *migenius.* See PRIMOGENITURE.] First formed or generated; original; primary; primal.

pri'mine (prī'mĭn), *n.* [L. *primus* first: cf. F. *primine.*] *Bot.* **a** The outermost of the two integuments of an ovule. **b** As used by some, the inner integument, which is formed earlier than the outer. Cf. SECUNDINE.

prim'ing (prĭm'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRIME, *v.* Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that primes something.
2. **a** The powder or other material used to fire a charge in a firearm or in blasting; also, the placing of the material in position. **b** *Paint.* The first coating of color, size, or the like, laid on canvas, or on a building or other surface.
priming boiler. See BOILER, *n.*, 3. — **p. needle.** *Blasting.* = NEEDLE, *n.*, 3 **c.** — **p. of the tide.** See *lag of the tide,* under LAG, *n.* — **p. valve,** *Steam Engin.,* a spring safety valve applied to the cylinder of a steam engine for discharging water carried into the cylinder by priming. — **p. wire,** a pointed wire used to penetrate the vent of a piece, for piercing the cartridge before priming.

pri-mip'a-ra (prī-mĭp'ă-rā), *n.* [L.; *primus* first + *parere* to bring forth.] *Med.* A woman who has borne one child and no more. — **pri'mi-par'i-ty** (prī'mĭ-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pri-mip'a-rous (prī-mĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [See PRIMIPARA.] Belonging to a first birth; bearing young for the first time.

prim'i-tive (prĭm'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *primitivus,* fr. *primus* the first: cf. F. *primitif.* See PRIME, *a.*] Pertaining to the beginning or origin, or to early times; original; primordial; primeval; first; as, *primitive* ages; *primitive* innocence; the *primitive* church. *Milton.*
2. Characterized by the manner, style, simplicity, rudeness, or the like, of a former time; old-fashioned; as, a *primitive* style of dress; *primitive* tools; *primitive* cookery.
3. Original; primary; radical; not derived; as, a *primitive* verb in grammar.
4. *Geol.* Earliest formed; fundamental; — applied esp. to the crystalline rocks of the Archæan.
5. *Biol.* Primordial.
Syn. — First, original, radical, pristine, ancient, primeval, antiquated, old-fashioned. See PRIMARY.
primitive axis, *Embryol.,* an elongated thickening of the mesoblastic and hypoblastic layers of the blastoderm, extending forward from the anterior end of the primitive streak. — **P. Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.* — **p. chord,** *Music,* a chord the lowest note of which is its root or fundamental; — opposed to *derivative.* — **p. circle,** *Spherical Projection,* the circle cut from the sphere to be projected, by the primitive plane. — **primitive colors** *or* **colours,** primary colors. — **P. Friends.** See FRIEND, *n.*, 6. — **p. groove,** *Embryol.,* a depression or groove in the epiblast of the primitive streak. It is not connected with the medullary groove. — **P. Methodist Church, P. Methodist Connexion.** See METHODIST, *n.* — **p. ova.** = PRIMORDIAL OVA. — **p. pair,** *Math.,* any pair of complex numbers out of which a given network can be built up completely. — **p. parallelogram,** *Geom.,* a parallelogram determined by a primitive pair. — **p. plane,** *Spherical Projection,* the plane upon which the projections are made, generally containing some principal circle of the sphere, as the equator or a meridian. — **p. segment,** *Embryol.,* any one of the transverse segments into which the body of the embryo of vertebrates becomes marked off by the formation (beginning first in the neck region) of a series of distinctly limited masses of mesoblast cells on each side of the medullary tube. They are called also *mesoblastic somites,* and *protovertebræ.* (These terms, as well as *primitive segment,* are used both of the segments thus marked off and of the masses of mesoblast which determine them.) Though the tissues of the primitive segments eventually give rise to the vertebræ of the adult, their planes of separation do not coincide with, but alternate with, those of the future vertebræ. — **p. sheath.** = NEURILEMMA. — **p. streak** *or* **trace,** *Embryol.,* an opaque band which appears in the vertebrate blastoderm in the axial line of the future embryo, but somewhat behind the place where the embryo proper begins to develop. In it the epiblast and hypoblast are not distinguishable as distinct layers; along each side the mesoblast begins to differentiate.

prim'i-tive (prĭm'ĭ-tĭv), *n.* **1.** An original or primary word; a word not derived from another; — opposed to *derivative.*
2. A primitive father or Christian. *Obs.*
3. *Math.* The algebraic or geometric form from which another is derived, as by differentiation; the finite equation equivalent to a differential equation (or equation of differences), called *complete* when it has the full number of arbitrary constants; the curve or surface of which another is the reciprocal or polar.
4. [*cap.*] A Primitive Methodist. *Dial. Eng.*
5. An artist of a period before the culminating development of his art, as a painter or sculptor of the period between the decay of classic art and the middle of the 15th century, or before Mosaccio and Donatello.

prim'i-tive-ly, *adv.* In a primitive manner or style.

prim'i-tive-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being primitive; conformity to primitive style or practice.

prim'ly, *adv.* In a prim or precise manner.

prim'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being prim; affected formality or niceness; preciseness; stiffness.

‖ **pri'mo** (prē'mō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* First; chief. — *n.* The first or leading part, as in a duet or trio.

pri'mo-ge'ni-al (prī'mō-jē'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [See PRIMIGENIOUS.] **1.** Primigenial.
2. Primogenitary.

pri'mo-gen'i-ta-ry (-jĕn'ĭ-tă-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or characteristic of, primogeniture.

pri'mo-gen'i-tor (-tŭr), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *primus* first + *genitor* a begetter.] An ancestor; a forefather.

pri'mo-gen'i-ture (-tūr), *n.* [LL. *primogenitura;* L. *primus* first + *genitura* a begetting, birth, generation, fr. *genere, gignere,* to beget: cf. F. *primogéniture,* L. *primogenitus* first-born. See PRIME, *a.*; GENUS, KIN.] **1.** State of being the first-born of the same parents; seniority by birth among children of the same family.
2. *Law.* An exclusive right of inheritance belonging to the first-born; specif., in English law, the right that belongs to the eldest son or, failing lineal descendants, the eldest male in the next degree of consanguinity, to take all the real estate of which the ancestor died seized and intestate, to the exclusion of all female and younger male descendants of equal degree. This rule has never been applied to female descendants; they take as coparceners. Primogeniture was formerly common in Europe, but has now disappeared except for its survival in the English system (which was introduced by the Normans) and in the rules of descent of the crown in various European countries, the rule by primogeniture here being extended in England and some other countries to females as well as males.

pri-mor'di-al (prī-môr'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *primordialis,* fr. *primordium* the beginning; *primus* first + *ordiri* to begin a web, to begin: cf. F. *primordial.*] **1.** First in order; primary; original; of earliest origin; as, a *primordial* condition; *primordial* facts.
2. *Geol.* Cambrian. *Obsoles.*
3. *Biol.* Originally or earliest formed in the growth of an individual or organ; primitive; — opposed to *definitive.*
Syn. — See PRIMARY.
primordial cell, *Biol.,* a cell without a cell wall. — **p. ova,** *Anat. & Embryol.,* large cells in the germinal epithelium (which see) and in the sexual cords or egg tubes derived from it. They occur in embryos of both sexes, but more abundantly in the female, and from them the true eggs are believed to be derived. — **p. utricle,** *Bot.,* the cytoplasmic lining of the cell wall in a fully developed vacuolated cell.

pri-mor'di-al, *n.* A first principle or element.

pri-mor'di-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to, or persistence in, conditions of the primordial state. *H. Spencer.*

pri-mor'di-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The character or quality of being primordial or original, or not derivative.

pri-mor'di-um (prī-môr'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-DIA** (-ă). [L., the first beginning.] **1.** A beginning; origin.
2. *Biol.* The rudiment or commencement of any part or organ. Cf. ANLAGE.

primp (prĭmp), *v. i.*; **PRIMPED** (prĭmpt); **PRIMP'ING.** [Cf. PRIM, *a.*] To dress or behave in a formal or affected manner; — often with *up, around,* etc. *Chiefly Dial.* — *v. t.* To dress (one's self) in a formal or affected manner. *Rare.*

prim'rose' (prĭm'rōz'), *n.* [ME. *prymerose,* an alteration of *primerole,* F. *primerole,* a derivative fr. LL. *primula,* fr. L. *primus* first: cf. OF. *primerose* hollyhock. See PRIME, *a.*] **1.** Any plant or flower of the genus *Primula,* esp. of the common English species *P. vulgaris,* or of the various cultivated species, as *P. polyantha, P. sinensis,* and *P. obconica.* See PRIMULA, 1.
2. The evening primrose.
3. Fig.: The first or finest flower (of something). *Obs.*
4. A light yellow color like that of certain primroses.
5. An artificial yellow dye derived from eosin by the substitution of a methyl or ethyl group.

prim'rose', *a.* Of or pertaining to the primrose; of the color of a primrose; abounding in primroses; hence, flowery; gay. "The *primrose* path of dalliance." *Shak.*

prim'rosed' (-rōzd'), *a.* Abounding in, or adorned with, primroses.

Primrose Day. In England, April 19th, the anniversary of the death in 1881 of Lord Beaconsfield, when many, esp. members of the Primrose League, wear primroses.

Primrose League. *Eng. Politics.* A league of both sexes among the Conservatives, founded in 1883. Its members are called "knights" and "dames" and its branches "habitations." It is so called because the primrose was taken to be the favorite flower of the Conservative statesman Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield.

primrose willow. Any onagraceous plant of the genus *Jussiæa,* in allusion to the willowlike leaves.

Prim'u-la (prĭm'ū-lă), *n.* [LL. See PRIMROSE.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of perennial acaulescent herbs typifying the family Primulaceæ; the primroses. They have large tufted basal leaves and showy variously colored flowers with a salver-shaped corolla bearing five stamens within its tube. The species are chiefly European and Asiatic, a few North American. The most important garden types are the auriculas, descended from *P. auricula;* the Chinese primroses, from *P. sinensis, P. obconica,* etc.; the baby primrose (*P. forbesii*); and the oxlip, or polyanthus, from *P. polyantha.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.
2. [*l. c.*] An artificial dyestuff, one of Hofmann's violets. See HOFMANN'S VIOLET.

Prim'u-la'ce-æ (-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRIMULA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, the primrose family, typifying the order Primulales. They have perfect regular flowers, with a deciduous rotate or campanulate corolla and a superior ovary. There are about 28 genera and 350 species, of wide distribution, chiefly in the Northern Hemisphere. The most important genera are *Primula, Dodecatheon, Cyclamen,* and *Lysimachia.* — **prim'u-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Prim'u-la'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants comprising the families Primulaceæ, Plumbaginaceæ, Theophrastaceæ, and Myrsinaceæ, distinguished by the one-celled ovary with a central and basal placenta.

prim'u-line (prĭm'ū-lĭn; -lēn; 183), *n.* [Trade name, of uncert. origin.] A yellow dyestuff prepared by heating paratoluidine and sulphur together and sulphonating the product. On being diazotized it becomes capable of uniting with various compounds to form a series of dyes called the **primuline colors** *or* **colours.** See DEVELOP, *v. i.*, 5.

‖ **pri'mum mo'bi-le** (prī'mŭm mō'bĭ-lē). [L.] With Aristotle, the highest physical sphere, or heaven of the fixed stars, which is in immediate contact with God and derives its circular motion, the most perfect of all motions, directly from him; hence, in the Ptolemaic astronomy, the tenth and outermost concentric sphere, carrying the fixed stars in its daily revolution. Cf. CRYSTALLINE HEAVENS.

‖ **Pri'mus** (prī'mŭs), *n.* [L., the first.] The first in dignity of the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church of Scotland, who has, however, no metropolitan authority.

prince (prĭns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *princeps, -cipis,* the first, chief; *primus* first + *capere* to take. See PRIME, *a.*; CAPACIOUS.] **1.** The one of highest rank; a sovereign; a monarch; — now rarely applied to a female. Specif., the title of the sovereign of a principality; as, the *Prince* of Monaco.
2. A title given to the son of a sovereign, or to other members of a royal family; as, the *Prince* of Wales. In England it is also, as a courtesy title, sometimes given to dukes, marquises, and earls of the royal family.
3. In certain European countries, a title of nobility ranking in some cases above, in others below, that of duke. It is used to translate Russian *knyaz.*
4. One at the head of, or very eminent in, a class or profession; one who is preëminent; as, a merchant *prince;* a *prince* of players. "The *prince* of chivalry." *Shak.*
Prince Albert coat, a long double-breasted frock coat for men. *Colloq.* — **P. Charles spaniel,** one of a breed of English toy spaniels similar to the King Charles spaniel, but with black, white, and tan markings. — **P. of Darkness.** The Devil; Satan. **b** Ahriman. — **P. of Destruction,** Tamerlane (1333–1405), who ruthlessly overran a large part of Asia. — **P. of Glory,** the Deity. — **P. of Liars,** Fernão Mendes (Sp. Fernando Méndez) Pinto (d. 1583), a celebrated Portuguese traveler who published an account of his travels full of what were believed to be extravagant fictions; — originally so called by Cervantes. — **P. of Peace,** Jesus Christ; — alluding to Isaiah ix. 6. — **P. of Spanish Poetry,** Garcilaso de la Vega (1503–36), a celebrated Spanish poet. — **P. of the Apostles,** St. Peter; — alluding to Matthew xvi. 18. In *pl.,* applied to St. Peter and St. Paul. — **P. of the Ode,** Pierre de Ronsard (1524–85), a celebrated French lyric poet. — **P. of the Peace,** Manuel de Godoy (1767–1851); — so called from his negotiation of a treaty of peace between Spain and France

primer, *n.* An hourglass. *Obs.*
primerole, *n.* [OF., primrose.] A primrose. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
prime staff. = CLOG ALMANAC.
prime-temps, *n.* Also **primetime.** [OF. *printens,* F. *printemps,* lit., first time, L. *primus* first + *tempus* time.] Springtime. *Obs.*
prime'tide', *n.* The hour of prime; also, springtime. *Obs.*
pri-me'val-ly, *adv.* of PRIMEVAL. [Primeval. *Obs.*
pri-meve', *a.* [L. *primaevus.*]
pri-me'vous (prī-mē'vŭs), *a.* Primeval. *Rare.*
Prim'i-an-ist (prĭm'ĭ-ăn-ĭst), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Primianus, who was Donatistic bishop of Carthage, A.D. 392.
pri'mi-ce'ri-on (prī'mĭ-sē'rĭ-ŏn), **-ce'ri-um** (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIA** (-ă). [LGr. πριμικήριος a chief officer; cf. L. *primicerius* first in rank.] *East. Ch.* A taper carried in processions.
prim'i-ces (prĭm'ĭ-sēz), *n. pl.* [OF. *primices,* F. *prémices,* L. *primitiæ.* See PRIMITIÆ.] First fruits. *Obs. or R.*
primier. + PREMIER, *a.*
pri-mif'lu-ous, *a.* [L. *primus* first + *fluere* to flow.] First exuding. *Obs.*
primigene. *a.* [L. *primigenius.*] Primigenial. *Obs.*
pri'mi-grav'i-da (prī'mĭ-grăv'ĭ-dă), *n.* [NL.; L. *primus* first + *gravida* pregnant.] *Med.* A woman pregnant the first time.
prim'i-ker (prĭm'ĭ-kẽr), *n.* A primicerion.
pri-mip'i-lar (prī-mĭp'ĭ-lăr; prī'mĭ-pĭ'lăr), *a.* [L. *primipilaris,* fr. *primipilus* the centurion of the first cohort of a Roman legion, fr. *primus pilus* the division made up of the triarii in the Roman army.] Of or pertaining to the first maniple or the chief centurion of the triarii of a Roman army.
pri-mip'o-tent, *a.* [L. *primipotens.*] Chief in power. *Obs.*
pri-mi'ti-æ (prī-mĭsh'ĭ-ē), *n. pl.* Formerly also **pri-mi'ti-as** (-ăz). [L., fr. *primus* first. Cf. PRIMICES.] *Law.* First fruits; specif., the annats, or year's first fruits, of an ecclesiastical benefice. See FIRST FRUITS **b.** — **pri-mi'tial** (-mĭsh'ăl), *a.*
prim'i-tiv. Primitive. *Ref Sp.*
prim'i-tiv-ism (prĭm'ĭ-tĭv-ĭsm), *n.* Primitiveness. *Rare.*
prim'i-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Primitiveness.
prim'i-ty, *n.* [L. *primus* first.] State of being first. *Obs.*
‖ **pri'mo** (prī'mō). [L.] In the first place; first; also, in the first (year).

pri'mo-gen'e-trix (-jĕn'ē-trĭks), *n.* [NL.] Female primogenitor.
pri'mo-gen'it, *a.* [L. *primogenitus.*] First-born. *Obs.*
pri'mo-gen'i-tal (prī'mō-jĕn'ĭ-tăl), *a.* Primogenitary.
pri'mo-gen'i-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to primogeniture. *Rare.*
pri'mo-gen'i-ture-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **prim'o'mo** (prē-mō'mō), *n.* [It.] Principal actor or male singer at a theater. [DIUM.
pri-mor'di-a, *n., pl.* of PRIMOR-
pri-mor'di-al-ly, *adv.* of PRIMORDIAL.
pri-mor'di-an (prī-môr'dĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *primordius* first of all.] Any of several kinds of plums.
pri-mor'di-ate (-āt), *a.* Primordial. *Rare.*
prim-os'i-ty (prĭm-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*prim* + *-osity.*] Prudery; primness. *Rare.*

pri-mo'vant (prī-mō'vănt; -mōv'ănt), *n.* [*prime* (cf. OF. *prin,* It. *primo*) + F. *mouvant,* L. *movens,* p. pr.] Primum mobile. *Obs.*
primprint, *n.* [Cf. dial. *prim, primp, print,* the privet, E. *privet.*] The privet a. *Obs.*
prim'sie (prĭm'sĭ), *a.* Prim; demure. *Scot.*
primsign, *v. t.* [OF. *primseignier.*] To sign with the cross. *Obs. or Archaic.* [time.
‖ **pri'mus tem'pus.** [L.] First
‖ **pri'mus in'ter pa'res.** [L.] First among his peers.
prim'wort', *n.* Any primulaceous plant. *Obs. Lindley.*
prim'y (prīm'ĭ), *a.* Being in its prime. *Obs.*
prin (prĭn; prēn). Var. of PREEN.
prin, *a.* [O.F.] Slender; lean.
prin. *Abbr.* Principal; principally; principles.
primrose family. *Bot.* The family Primulaceæ.
primrose peerless. The two-flowered narcissus (*Narcissus biflorus*). *Obs.*
primrose yellow. = PRIMROSE, 4.
primseine. + PRIMSIGN.

in 1795. — **Prince of the Power of the Air**, Satan; — so called in Ephesians ii. 2. — **p. of the senate**, in ancient Rome, the senator first called in the roll. He was usually of consular and censorial rank. — **P. of the Sonnet**, Joachim du Bellay (1524-60), a French poet. — **P. of this World**, *Bib.*, Satan. — **P. of Wales. a** The eldest son, or heir apparent, of the British sovereign. The title was first conferred by Edward I. on his eldest son, afterwards Edward II.; but the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III., was the first to whom the principality was granted under the present limitations. The title is created anew for each holder. **b** A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.* — **P.-of-Wales's-feather**, the prince's-feather. — **P. of Wales's feathers**, a plume of three ostrich feathers, as in the badge of the Prince of Wales. — **P. Rupert's drop.** = RUPERT'S DROP. — **P. Rupert's metal, Prince's metal**, an alloy of the appearance of brass said to have been first made by Prince Rupert, and stated variously to have been of copper and arsenic, and copper and bismuth.

prince (prĭns), *v. i.*; PRINCED (prĭnst); PRINC'ING (prĭn'sĭng). To play, or act the part of, the prince; to assume princely or haughty airs. *Shak.*

prince consort. The husband of a queen regnant.

prince'dom (prĭns'dŭm), *n.* **1.** The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate of a prince.

2. = PRINCIPALITY, 3.

prince'kin (-kĭn), *n.* A petty or a little prince.

prince'ly, *a.* **1.** Of or relating to a prince; regal; royal; of highest rank or authority; as, *princely* birth.

2. Befitting or characteristic of a prince; munificent; magnificent; regal; noble; as, *princely* virtues; a *princely* fortune. "Most *princely gifts.*" *Shak.*

Syn. — See KINGLY.

prince'ly, *adv.* In a princely manner.

prin'ceps (prĭn'sĕps), *a.* [L.] First; original; — used esp. of a first edition or a copy belonging to a first edition.

‖ **prin'ceps pol'li-cis** (pŏl'ĭ-sĭs) [L. *pollicis* of the thumb], *Anat.*, a branch of the radial artery which passes along the ulnar side of the first metacarpal, dividing into branches running along the palmar side of the thumb.

prin'ceps, *n.* [L. See PRINCE.] **a** Lit., one that is first; specif., *A.-S. Hist.*, any of various chief officials, esp. a member of a king's council. **b** A princeps edition of a work or a copy of it.

prince's'-feath'er (prĭn'sĕz-; -sĭz-; 151), *n.* **a** A showy annual plant (*Amaranthus hypochondriacus*) with dense usually red spikes. **b** A plant (*Polygonum orientale*) with broadly ovate leaves and slender drooping crimson spikes; — often called *gentleman's-cane.*

prince's pine. a The jack pine *Pinus divaricata.* **b** The pipsissewa.

prin'cess (prĭn'sĕs; *see note below*), *n.* [F. *princesse.* See PRINCE.] **1.** A female prince; a woman having sovereign power, or the rank of a prince.

2. The daughter or granddaughter of a sovereign; also, loosely, a female member of a royal family. *Shak.*

3. The consort of a prince; as, the *Princess* of Wales.

4. A size of roofing slate. See SLATE.

princess royal, the eldest daughter of a sovereign.

☞ In British use *princess* is accented prin'cess or prin'cess' when the name follows, as in *Princess Alice;* otherwise often *prin-cess',* as in *I saw the prin-cess'.*

prin-cesse' (prĭn-sĕs'), *a.* [F., a princess.] Of a woman's dress, close-fitting with waist and skirt in one.

prince'wood' (prĭns'wo͝od'), *n.* **a** The West Indian boraginaceous tree *Cordia gerascanthoides*, or its wood. **b** The tropical American rubiaceous tree *Hamelia ventricosa*, or its streaked wood. **c** The West Indian rubiaceous shrub or tree *Exostemma caribæum.* The bark affords bitters.

prin'ci-pal (prĭn'sĭ-păl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *principalis.* See PRINCE.] **1.** Highest in rank, authority, character, importance, or degree; most considerable or important; chief; main; as, the *principal* officers; the *principal* men; the *principal* productions; the *principal* arguments.

Wisdom is the *principal* thing. *Prov.* iv. 7.

2. Of or pert. to a prince; princely. *A Latinism. Obs.*

3. Very good; prime. *Dial. Scot.*

principal axis. a *Mech.* Of a body or its inertia: A straight line about which the centrifugal forces of rotation either balance or reduce to a single force; an axis of figure of Poinsot's momental ellipsoid through a given point. **b** *Geom.* (1) Of a conic: The diameter through the foci. (2) More generally, of any curve: A diameter bisecting rectangularly a system of parallel chords. (3) Of a quadric: Any of three lines in which the principal planes of the quadric intersect two and two, as in an ellipsoid. **c** *Mech.* Of a stress: See PRINCIPAL STRESS. — **p. challenge.** *Law.* See CHALLENGE, *n.*, 4. — **p. distance.** See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3. — **p. focus**, *Optics*, the focus for parallel rays; — called also *solar* or *stellar focus.* — **p. form**, *Philos.*, the form which constitutes or determines a species. — **p. function**, *Math.*, the integral (as to the time) of the Lagrangian function, that is, of the kinetic less the potential energy. — **p. meridian.** See GUIDE MERIDIAN. — **p. part**, *Gram.*, one of the inflectional forms of a verb, from which the rest can be derived, or which exhibit its different stems; thus, regō, regere, rēxī, rēctus; sing, sang, sung. — **p. plane. a** = PICTURE PLANE. See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3. **b** = INVARIABLE PLANE. — **p. point. a** See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3. **b** *Optics.* Either of two points on the optic axis of a lens, so related that the line from one to any point in the object is parallel to the line from the other to the corresponding point in the image. — **p. proposition**, *Logic*, an elementary proposition. — **p. radii of curvature of a surface**, *Math.*, the greatest and the least of the radii of curvature of all normal sections of the surface through a given point *P* of the surface. — **p. rafter**, one of the upper diagonal members of a roof truss, supporting the purlins and common rafters, or those joists to which the roof boarding is secured. See ROOF, *Illust.* — **p. ray**, *Persp.*, the principal visual ray. See PERSPECTIVE. — **p. section. a** *Cryst.* A plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal. **b** Any plane perpendicular to the edge of a prism. — **p. stress**, *Mech.*, any of the three simple compressive or tensile stresses situated along three definite axes (called *principal axes*) at right angles to each other, to which any complex stress in a body can be resolved. — **principal tenses.** *Gr. & Lat. Gram.* See under HISTORICAL, 3. — **p. value**, *Math.*, the central simplest value of a many-valued function, from which other values may be deduced by rule. — **p. visual ray.** See PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, 3.

prin'ci-pal (prĭn'sĭ-păl), *n.* **1.** A leader, chief, or head; one who takes the lead; one who acts independently, or who has controlling authority; as, the *principal* of a faction, a firm, etc.; the *principals* in a war; — distinguished from *subordinate, abettor, auxiliary, assistant*, etc.

2. Hence: *Law.* **a** One who employs another to act for him; the person from whom an agent's authority is derived; — disting. from *agent.* Cf. SERVANT. **b** One primarily liable on an obligation, as disting. from an *indorser, surety*, etc. **c** The chief actor in a crime, or an abettor present at it; — disting. from an *accessory.*

3. a A capital sum placed at interest, due as a debt, or used as a fund; — distinguished from *interest* or *profit.* **b** Of an estate or portion of an estate of a decedent, in general, the corpus, or main body of the estate, portion, devise, or bequest; — distinguished from *income.*

4. A presiding or chief officer, as of certain colleges and, in the United States, esp. of a school or academy; as, a conference of university presidents and school *principals.*

5. *Arch. & Engin.* The construction which gives shape and strength to a roof, generally one of several trusses of timber or iron. Also, loosely, the most important member of a piece of framing.

6. *O. Eng. Law.* Any of the chief movables of a decedent such as constituted an heirloom, mortuary, or heriot.

7. *Music.* **a** In English organs, the chief open metallic stop, an octave above the open diapason. On the manual it is of four-foot pitch, on the pedal of eight-foot. In Germany this term corresponds to the English *open diapason.* **b** A kind of trumpet used in old orchestral music, as that of Handel. **c** A fugue subject; — opposed to *answer.* **d** A soloist or chief performer.

8. One of the turrets or pinnacles of waxwork and tapers with which a funeral hearse was formerly decorated.

9. *Fine Arts.* **a** The chief motive or feature in a work of art. **b** An original work of art.

10. *Falconry.* Either of the two outermost primaries of a hawk's wing.

prin'ci-pal'i-ty (prĭn'sĭ-păl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *principalitas* preëminence, excellence; cf. F. *principalité, principauté.* See PRINCIPAL.] **1.** State or quality of being principal, preëminent, or sovereign; supreme station or power; predominance; sovereignty.

Your *principalities* shall come down, even the crown of your glory. *Jer.* xiii. 18.

2. A spiritual being (good or evil) of a high order; specif., *pl.*, in medieval angelology, one of the nine orders of angels. See ANGEL, 1. *Milton.*

3. The territory or jurisdiction of a prince, or the country which gives title to a prince; as, the *principality* of Wales.

prin'ci-pal-ly (prĭn'sĭ-păl-ĭ), *adv.* In a principal manner; in the chief place or degree; primarily; chiefly; mainly.

prin'ci-pal-ness, *n.* The quality of being principal.

principal work. In a pipe organ, the open cylindrical pipes collectively, giving the typical organ quality of tone. See PRINCIPAL, *n.*, 7 **a.**

prin-cip'i-ant (prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ănt), *a.* [L. *principians*, p. pr. of *principiare* to begin, fr. *principium.* See PRINCIPLE.] Relating to principles or beginnings. — *n.* A beginner. *Obs.*

prin-cip'i-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-*ä*). [L. See PRINCIPLE.] A principle; esp., *pl.*, first principles; fundamental beginnings; elements; as, Newton's *Principia.*

prin'ci-ple (prĭn'sĭ-p'l), *n.* [F. *principe*, L. *principium* beginning, foundation, fr. *princeps, -cipis.* See PRINCE.] **1.** Beginning; commencement. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. A source, or origin; that from which anything proceeds; fundamental substance or energy; primordial substance; ultimate element, or cause.

The soul of man is an active *principle.* *Tillotson.*

The assumption, universal among the ancients and in the Middle Ages, that there were *principles* of heat and cold, dryness and moisture, etc., led directly to a belief in alchemy. *J. S. Mill.*

3. An original faculty or endowment.

Nature in your *principles* hath set [benignity]. *Chaucer.*

4. A fundamental truth; a comprehensive law or doctrine, from which others are derived, or on which others are founded; a general truth; an elementary proposition; a maxim; an axiom; a postulate.

Therefore, leaving the *principles* of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto perfection. *Heb.* vi. 1.

A *principle* ascertained by experience is more than a mere summing up of what has been specifically observed in the individual cases which have been examined; it is a generalization grounded on those cases *J. S. Mill.*

5. A settled rule of action; a governing law of conduct; an opinion or belief which exercises a directing influence on the life and behavior; a rule (usually, a right rule) of conduct consistently directing one's actions; as, a person of no *principle;* the *principles* of a party.

6. Any constituent which characterizes a substance, or gives it essential properties; esp., a drug, plant extract, etc.

Syn. — PRINCIPLE, RULE are here compared in the sense of that which exercises governing or guiding influence. PRINCIPLE emphasizes the idea of fundamental truth or general application; RULE, that of more specific direction or regulation; as, to follow certain *principles* of administration, to lay down certain administrative *rules;* "Throughout a considerable part of conduct, no guiding *principle* . . . enables us to say whether a proposed course is even relatively right" (*H. Spencer*); "A long string of aphorisms, and maxims, and *rules*, for the conduct of life" (*Cowper*). See DOCTRINE, AXIOM.

principle of acceleration. *Embryol.* = LAW OF ACCELERATION. — **p. of Archimedes.** *Physics.* = ARCHIMEDEAN PRINCIPLE. — **p. of areas** *or* **moments**, *Physics*, an extension of Kepler's 2d law, declaring that in a moving system the sum of the products of each mass (point) by its double *areal* velocity (i. e., by the *moment* of its velocity) round any axis is equal to the time integral of all the moments (as to that axis) of the forces. — **principle of continuity.** *Math.* **a** The principle that theorems concerning real points, lines, etc., must hold when extended to imaginary ones similarly determined analytically. **b** The fact that for any set of (real) numbers less than *u* there is a certain smallest number that is greater than any number of the set or at least as great as any. — **p. of contradiction.** *Logic.* See LAWS OF THOUGHT. — **p. of contraposition**, *Symbolic Logic*, the truth that the negative of an included class includes the negative of the including class. — **p. of d'A'lem'bert'** (dȧ'lăn'bĕr'), *Mech.*, the principle that if, from the force externally applied to each body at each instant, there is taken away the force required to produce the change of motion of the body which takes place at that instant, the remainder must be balanced by, and equal and opposite to, the internal force acting on the body in question. — **p. of duality.** *Math.* = CORRELATION, 2. — **p. of excluded middle, p. of identity.** *Logic.* See LAWS OF THOUGHT. — **p. of least action**, *Mech.*, the proposition that in the actual motion of a conservative system from one configuration (*C*) to another (*C'*) the quantity of action is less than in any other motion (from *C* to *C'*) to which it might be constrained without violating any geometric condition or affecting the relation of the kinetic energy to the positions and velocities (of the members). — **p. of least resistance**, *Mech.*, the fact that the stresses developed in connection with slight strains in a structure in equilibrium are the least that will balance the forces that develop them. — **p. of So'ret'** (sō'rĕ'), *Phys. Chem.*, the principle that, in an unequally heated solution, the colder parts tend to become the more concentrated. — **p. of virtual velocities**, *Mech.*, the law that when several forces are in equilibrium, the algebraic sum of their virtual moments is equal to zero. — **p. of vis viva**, *Mech.*, the principle that the difference between the aggregate work of the accelerating forces of a system and that of the retarding forces is equal to one half the *vis viva* accumulated or lost in the system while the work is being done. — **p. of work**, *Mech.*, the principle that the work put into a machine is equal to the work got out of it, neglecting frictional and other losses.

prin'ci-ple (prĭn'sĭ-p'l), *v. t.*; PRIN'CI-PLED (-p'ld); PRIN'CI-PLING (-plĭng). To equip with principles; to establish, or fix, in certain principles; to impress with any tenet, or rule of conduct, good or ill; as, well *principled.*

Let an enthusiast be *principled* that he or his teacher is inspired. *Locke.*

prin'cox (prĭn'kŏks), *n.* Also **prin'cock** (-kŏk). [Prob. *prim* + *cock.*] A coxcomb; a pert youth. *Obs. or Archaic.*

prin'cum (prĭn'kŭm), *n.* Also **prin'cum-pran'cum** (-prăn'-kŭm). [Cf. PRANK a trick.] Queer behavior; a prank; also, an affected walk or strut, or a nicety or affectation of propriety. *Obs.*

prink (prĭnk), *v. i.*; PRINKED (prĭnkt); PRINK'ING. [Perh. akin to *prank* to adorn; cf. also *prick* to prink.] **1.** To dress or arrange one's self for show; — often with *up.*

2. To act, esp. to walk, affectedly or mincingly. *Dial. Eng.*

prink, *v. t.* To dress up; to deck fantastically. "And *prink* their hair with daisies." *Couper.*

print (prĭnt), *v. t.*; PRINT'ED; PRINT'ING. [ME. *printen, prenten*, shortened fr. *emprenten*; cf. also D. *prenten* to impress, imprint. See IMPRINT, *v.*; cf. PRESS to squeeze, SPRAIN.] **1.** To fix or impress, as a stamp, mark, character, idea, etc., into or upon something.

A look will *print* a thought that never may remove. *Surrey.*

Perhaps some foot-steps *printed* in the clay. *Roscommon.*

2. To stamp something in or upon; to make an impression or mark upon by pressure, or as by pressure.

Forth on his fiery steed betimes he rode,
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod. *Dryden.*

3. To make by or as by pressing or stamping. *Obs. or R.*

4. To stamp or impress with characters, figures, patterns, or the like, transferred by pressure from plates, types, or the like; as, to *print* calico; to *print* cards with one's name and address; also, to transfer an impression of; as, to *print* a design on calico.

5. Specif.: To strike off an impression or impressions of, from type, or from stereotype, electrotype, or engraved plates, or the like; in a wider sense, to do the typesetting, presswork, etc., of (a book, edition, etc.); as, to *print* books, newspapers, pictures; also, to cause this to be done; to publish in print; as, to *print* the disclosures.

6. To form in characters like those of type (other than script); as, a letter *printed* by a child before he has learned to write.

7. *Photog.* To take (a copy, a positive picture, etc.) from a negative, a drawing on transparent paper, or the like, upon a prepared surface.

Syn. — See PUBLISH.

print, *v. i.* **1.** To use or practice the art of typography; to take impressions of letters, figures, or electrotypes, engraved plates, or the like.

2. To publish a book, article, music, or the like.

From the moment he *prints*, he must expect to hear no more truth. *Pope.*

3. To make characters like those used in type (other than script) or to make words or the like in such characters; as, to *print* with a pen.

print, *n.* [ME. *preinte, printe, prente*; cf. also D. *prent, print.* See PRINT, *v.*, IMPRINT, *n.*] **1.** A mark made by impression; a line, character, figure, or indentation, made by the pressure of one thing on another; as, the *print* of a seal in wax; the *print* of one's education on his character.

Where *print* of human feet was never seen. *Dryden.*

2. A stamp or die for molding or impressing an ornamental design upon an object; as, a butter *print.*

3. That which receives an impression, as from a stamp or mold; as, a *print* of butter.

4. Printed letters; the impression taken from type, esp. regarded as to excellence, form, size, etc.; as, small *print;* large *print;* clear *print;* this line is in *print.*

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prince'age, *n.* Princes collectively. *Rare.*

Prince Ca'mar-ral'za-man (kăm'ȧ-răl'zȧ-măn). See BADOURA.

prince'head', *n.* Princehood. *Obs.*

prince'hood, *n.* State, rank, or characteristics of a prince.

Prince'ite (prĭn'sīt), *n.* An adherent of Rev. H. J. Prince, or a member of the Agapemone (which see).

Prince John John Van Buren (1816-66), son of President Van Buren; — a nickname.

prince'less, *a.* See -LESS.

prince'let, *n.* A petty prince.

prince'li-ness (prĭns'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

prince'ling, *n.* A petty prince; a princekin.

‖ **prin'ceps cer-vi'cis** (prĭn'sĕps sẽr-vī'sĭs). [L., *cervicis* of the neck.] *Anat.* The largest branch of the occipital artery. It descends along the back of the neck and divides into a deep and a superficial branch.

prince'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

prin'cess-ly, *a.* Having the air, manner, or characteristics of a princess. *Rare.*

prin'ci-fied (prĭn'sĭ-fīd), *a.* [*prince* + L. *-ficare* (in comp.).] Assuming princely airs. *Colloq.*

‖ **prin'ci-pal'** (prĭn'sĭ-p'l'; 138) *n.*; *pl.* PALES (-păl'lās). [Sp.] A leading man or one of the first citizens of a town; also, sometimes, a member of a municipal council. *Phil. I.*

prin'ci-pal-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

principaly, *n.* A principal; a chief. *Obs.*

prin'ci-pate (prĭn'sĭ-păt), *n.* [L. *principatus*: cf. F. *principat.*] *Obs. or R.* **1.** Princely power; supreme rule.

2. A prince; a principal person.

3. A principality (in sense 4).

4. One of the seventh order of angels; a principality (sense 2).

prin'cipe, *n.* [F.] Beginning; origin. *Obs.*

‖ **prin'ci-pe** (*It.* prēn'chē-pā; *Sp.* -thē-pā; 138; *Pg.* prēn'sē-pā), *n.* [It. *principe*, Sp. *principe*, or Pg. *principe.*] A prince; specif., in Spanish and Portuguese use, a title applied to the eldest son of a king. Cf. INFANTE.

Prin'ci-pes (prĭn'sĭ-pēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *princeps, -cipis*, chief.] Syn. of PHŒNICALES.

prin-cip'i-a, *n.*, *pl.* of PRINCIPIUM.

prin-cip'i-al (prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Elementary. *Obs.*

prin-cip'i-ate, *a.* [L. *principiatus*, p. p. of *principiare* to begin.] Original; initiatory. *Obs.*

— *v. t.* To begin; initiate. *Obs.*

prin-cip'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Analysis into elemental parts. *Obs. or Archaic.* [ing. *Obs.*]

prin-cip'i-a-tive, *a.* Originative. [PRINCIPIATE.]

prin-ci'pi-is ob'sta (prĭn-sĭ'pĭ-ĭs). [L.] Withstand beginnings (as of evil).

Ovid (Remedy of Love, 91).

prin'ci-pl. Principle. *Ref. Sp.*

prin'ci-pld. Principled. *R. Sp.*

prine (prīn), *n.* The bar-tailed godwit. *Local, Eng.*

prin'gle (prĭng'g'l), *n.* A silver coin worth about a penny, formerly circulating in Scotland and the north of England.

pringnant. † PREGNANT.

prink, *v. i.* To glance; WINK. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

prink'er, *n.* One who prinks.

prin'kle (prĭn'k'l), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. PRICKLE.] To tingle; prickle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

prinkt. Prinked. *Ref. Sp.*

prin'kum-pran'kum. Var. of PRINCUM-PRANCUM.

prin'prid'dle (prĭn'prĭd'd'l), *n.* Long-tailed titmouse. *Dial. Eng.*

5. Hence, printed matter; esp., a printed publication, as a newspaper or other periodical.
6. An impression taken from anything. Specif.: **a** A picture, design, or the like, taken by transfer from an engraved plate, a lithographic stone, or the like, usually on paper; as, sporting *prints*. See ENGRAVING, *n.*, *Citation.* **b** An intaglio impression reproducing in reverse an original having somewhat slight relief; also, a cast or impression in relief taken from such an intaglio.
7. A printed cloth; a fabric figured by stamping, esp. calico or cotton cloth.
8. A photographic copy made on a sensitized surface, as from a negative or from a drawing on transparent paper.
9. *Founding.* = CORE PRINT.
Syn. — See IMPRESS.
in print. **a** In a printed form; issued from the press; published. *Shak.* **b** To the letter; with accurateness. "All this I speak *in print*." *Shak.* **c** Still on sale by the publisher; not out of print. — **out of p.**, not in the regular market, or not procurable from the publisher, the edition printed being exhausted; — said of books, etc.

print'a-ble (prĭn'tȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being printed or of being printed from.
2. Worthy to be published; capable of being lawfully or properly published; — usually with a negative.

print cloth. Woven cotton cloth prepared for printing.

print'er (prĭn'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who prints; esp., one who prints, or works at the business of printing, books, newspapers, engravings, etc., as a typesetter or pressman.
2. A publisher of printed matter. *Now Rare.*
3. *Teleg.* An instrument that records in printed characters.

print'er's dev'il (-tẽr'z). **1.** A young apprentice in a printing office who does chores, and often gets very black from the printer's ink (whence the name *devil*).
2. *Print. Mach.* A roller cleaner that, when the composition rollers are to be laid aside after a run, washes the ink from them and puts them into boxes.

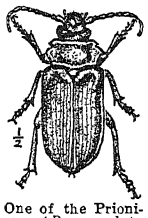
printer's ink. Printing ink, esp. the common black variety · hence, fig., printed matter; as, the power of *printer's ink*. See 2d INK, 1.

print'er-y (prĭn'tẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A place where cloth is printed; print works.
2. A printing office.

print'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PRINT. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act, art, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer, including typesetting and presswork, with their adjuncts; typography. Printing from engraved wooden blocks is said to have been practiced by the Chinese as early as 50 B. C.; in the 13th century the initial letters in certain manuscripts were stamped from similar blocks. But modern typography practically began with the use of movable types by Johannes Gutenberg at Mainz about 1448. His claim to priority in the use of such types is contested by Lourens Janszoon Coster, of Haarlem. See PRINTING PRESS.
2. *Photog.* Act or art of producing a positive photographic picture from a negative by the action of sunlight or other actinic rays on sensitized paper; act or art of making photographic prints.
3. *Ceram.* Act or art of decorating pottery by means of transfer papers printed with mineral colors or of gelatin sheets printed in oil. The colors are fixed by firing.
4. *pl.* Paper used for printing on.
printing in, *Photog.*, a process by which cloud effects or other features not in the original negative are introduced into a photograph. Portions, such as the sky, are covered while printing, and the blank space thus reserved is filled in by printing from another negative. — **p. ink.** See INK, *n.*, 1. — **p. machine,** a printing press of more intricate design than the simpler forms of hand press; esp., a press operated by power. See PRINTING PRESS. *Chiefly British.* — **p. out,** *Photog.*, a method of printing, in which the image is fully brought out by the direct actinic action of light without subsequent development by means of chemicals. — **p. press,** any of numerous machines for making printed impressions on paper, board, tin, etc., from an inked surface, as of types (including also electrotypes, stereotypes, etc.), wood blocks, copper plates, lithographic stones, or the like. The earliest form of printing press was the simple screw hand press; the later forms were the cylinder press, introduced about the beginning of the 19th century, and forms using a lever or a toggle joint in place of a screw. Cf. CYLINDER PRESS, WEB PRESS. — **printing telegraph,** an electric telegraph which at the receiving station automatically prints the message in ordinary characters.

print'ing-out', *a.* Of or pertaining to the process of printing out; as, *printing-out* paper. See under PRINTING.

print'less, *a.* **1.** Making no imprint.
2. Bearing or taking no imprint.


One of the Prionidæ (*Prionus laticollis*).

Pri'o-ni'næ (prī'ŏ-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρίων a saw.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of cerambycid beetles having the prothorax prolonged outward into a thin, more or less toothed margin; — sometimes ranked as a family and called **Pri-on'i-dæ** (prī-ŏn'ĭ-dē). The species are large, and brown or black in coloration; their larvæ burrow into the roots or wood of plants. The type genus, **Pri'o-nus** (prī'ŏ-nŭs), includes at least two North American species.

pri'or (prī'ẽr), *a.* [L. *prior* former, previous, better, superior; compar. corresponding to *primus* first, and *pro* for. See FOREMOST; cf. PRIME, *a.*, PRE-, PRO-.] **1.** Preceding in the order of time; former; antecedent; anterior; previous; as, a *prior* discovery; *prior* obligation; — used elliptically, with adverbial force, in cases like the following: he lived alone [in the time] *prior* to his marriage.
2. First, precedent, or superior in the order of cognition, reason or generality, origin, development, rank, etc.
Syn. — See ANTECEDENT.
prior analytics [Gr. *τὰ ἀναλυτικὰ πρότερα*], that part of the logical writings of Aristotle which deals with the doctrine of the syllogism. See ARISTOTELIAN LOGIC. — **P. Mimamsa** *or* **Mimansa.** See MIMAMSA.

pri'or, *n.* [ME. *priour*, OF. *priour*, *prior*, *priur*, F. *prieur*, fr. L. *prior* former, superior. See PRIOR, *a.*] **1.** A monk, friar, or other ecclesiastic of superior rank or office; specif.: **a** Probably, before the 13th century, a monk superior merely on account of age or the like. **b** The superior or ruler of a priory (**conventual prior**). **c** The coadjutor of an abbot, ranking next to him in the monastery (**claustral prior**). **d** The head of a house of regular canons, as of the Augustinians, or of a friary of the Dominicans. **e** With *grand*, the commandant of a priory of any of various orders of military monks, as the Hospitalers.
2. *It. Hist.* One of the six magistrates to which the government of Florence was intrusted in 1282.

pri'or-ate (-ăt), *n.* [LL. *prioratus*: cf. F. *priorat*.] The dignity, government, office, or time of office, of a prior.

pri'or-ess, *n.* [OF. *prioresse*.] A woman who is superior of a priory of nuns. She ranks next in dignity to an abbess.

pri'o-ris'tic (prī'ŏ-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Aristotle's work called "Prior Analytics." Cf. POSTERIORISTIC.

pri-or'i-ty (prī-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *priorité*. See PRIOR, *a.*] **1.** Quality or state of being prior, or antecedent in time, or of preceding something; as, *priority* of birth, claim.
2. Precedence; superiority in rank, position, privilege, or the like; as, the *priority* in law of liens on a property.
Syn. — PRIORITY, PRECEDENCE. PRIORITY refers esp. to order of time, PRECEDENCE to order of rank or dignity; as, "In payment of debts he must observe the rules of *priority*" (*Blackstone*), "None sure will claim in Hell *precedence*" (*Milton*); to take *precedence* in the order of *priority* of appointment. See ANTECEDENT, ASCENDANCY.

pri'o-ry (prī'ŏ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *priorie*, OF. *priorie*; cf. OF. *priorée*, LL. *prioria*. See PRIOR, *n.*] **1.** A religious house ranking next below an abbey, the superior of which bore the title *prior*, if a man, or *prioress*, if a woman (see PRIOR). Of such houses there were two sorts: one where the prior was chosen by the inmates, and governed as independently as an abbot in an abbey; the other, often called a *cell* or *obedience*, where the priory was subordinate to an abbey, and the prior was placed or displaced at the will of the abbot.
2. = PRIORATE.
3. A house of an order of military monks.
Syn. — See CLOISTER.

pri'sage (prī'zăj), *n.* [OF. *prisage* a valuing, taxing; cf. LL. *prisagium* prisage (cf. PRIZE, *v.*); prob. confused with F. *prise* a taking, capture, prize (cf. PRIZE, *n.*).] *O. Eng. Law.* **a** The right of the crown to take one tun of wine from every ship importing from 10 to 20 tuns, and 2 tuns from every ship importing 20 or more, or the wine so taken. By charter of Edward I. butlerage was substituted for this. **b** The share of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea which belongs to the king or admiral.

Pris-cil'la (prĭ-sĭl'ȧ), *n.* [L. *Priscilla* or Gr. Πρίσκιλλα; cf. L. *priscus* primitive, ancient.] **1.** Fem. prop. name.
2. A Christian convert who, with her husband, Aquila, was associated with Paul in missionary work.
3. A Puritan maiden, Priscilla Mullens, one of those who landed from the Mayflower, and the heroine of Longfellow's poem "The Courtship of Miles Standish." She is wooed by Capt. Standish through the mediation of his friend, John Alden, who is in love with Priscilla. She prefers the intermediary, and marries him after the captain's supposed death.

Pris-cil'lian (prĭ-sĭl'yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Priscillian (see 2d PRISCILLIANIST) or his doctrines.

Pris-cil'lian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines or practices of the Priscillianists.

Pris-cil'lian-ist (-ĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A Montanist; — so called from Priscilla, their alleged prophetess.

Pris-cil'lian-ist, *n.* Also **Pris-cil'lian-ite** (-īt). *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Priscillian, a bishop of Avila in Spain, in the 4th century, who mixed various elements of Gnosticism and Manichæism with Christianity. Priscillian was condemned as a heretic by the emperor Maximus and decapitated at Treves in 385, but the sect continued until late in the 6th century. Among its teachings were those that the human body was created by the Devil and that Christ, who was not a real man, came to save from the Devil the human soul, which emanates from God. They maintained externally a connection with the church, but secretly celebrated divine service in their own manner.

prism (prĭz'm), *n.* [L. *prisma*, Gr. πρίσμα, fr. πρίζειν, πριειν, to saw: cf. F. *prisme*.] **1.** *Geom.* A solid whose bases or ends are similar, equal, and parallel polygons, the faces being parallelograms.
☞ *Prisms* are often named from their bases, as triangular, quadrangular, rhombic, etc.
2. *Optics.* A transparent body, with usually three rectangular plane faces or sides, and two equal and parallel triangular ends or bases, — used in experiments in refraction, dispersion, etc.


Prism.

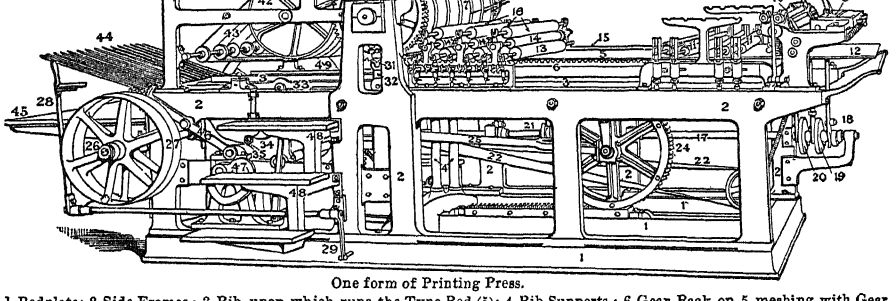
3. *Cryst.* A form the faces of which are parallel to one axis; specif., one whose faces are parallel to the vertical axis, in distinction from *dome*. The prism, in the specific sense, is called a **prism of the first order,** or **unit prism,** when each face intersects two lateral axes in unit ratio, a **prism of the second order,** or **deuteroprism,** when each face intersects one lateral axis and is parallel to the other, or, in the hexagonal system, when it intersects two of the lateral axes at twice the distance at which it cuts the third; and a **prism of the third order** when each face intersects the lateral axes at unequal but simply proportional distances. The **macroprism, brachyprism, orthoprism,** and **clinoprism** each differ from the unit form in making a relatively greater intercept on that one of the lateral axes which is indicated for each one by its name. The nomenclature used for the various pyramids is exactly analogous. Some authors now call any form a *prism* whose intersection edges are all parallel.
4. *Figure Weaving.* = PATTERN BOX.

pris-mat'ic (prĭz-măt'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *prismatique*.] **1.** Of,
pris-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to, or resembling, a prism; as, a *prismatic* form or cleavage.
2. Formed by a prism; resembling the colors formed by the refraction of light through a prism; as, *prismatic* effects; *prismatic* spectrum colors, tints (see SPECTRUM, COLOR, *n.*, 1).
3. *Cryst.* Orthorhombic.
Syn. — See IRIDESCENT.
prismatic borax, *Chem.*, ordinary borax. See BORAX. — **p. coefficient of fineness of displacement,** *Shipbuilding*, the ratio of the volume of displacement of a ship to that of a prism equal in length to the distance between perpendiculars of the vessel and in cross section to that of the immersed midship section. — **p. compass,** *Surv.*, a hand compass provided with a triangular glass prism so adjusted that the compass can be read while one takes the sight. — **p. glass.** = PRISM GLASS. — **p. powder,** gunpowder pressed into the form of perforated hexagonal prisms for use in heavy guns. — **p. reflector,** a right-angled, totally reflecting prism. — **p. spectrum.** See SPECTRUM.

pris'ma-toid (prĭz'mȧ-toid), *n.* [Gr. πρίσμα, -ατος, prism + -oid.] *Geom.* A polyhedron having as bases two polygons in parallel planes and for other faces triangles having each a side of one polygon for its base and a vertex of the other for its vertex. — **pris'ma-toi'dal** (prĭz'mȧ-toi'dăl), *a.*


Prismatic Compass. *a* Prism.

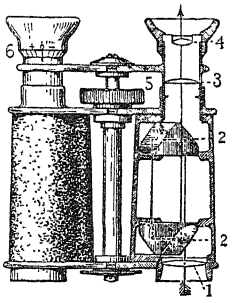
prism binocular. A binocular in which a shortened telescopic tube is secured, and the object image is erected, by


One form of Printing Press.

1 Bedplate; 2 Side Frames; 3 Rib, upon which runs the Type Bed (5); 4 Rib Supports; 6 Gear Rack on 5, meshing with Gear (8) that drives Impression Cylinder (7); 9 Ink Fountain; 10 Ink-Distributing Cylinder and Rollers; 11 Angle Rollers for distributing ink on Ink Table (12), attached to 5; 13 Six Form Rollers which take the ink from 12 and apply it to the type; 14, 16 Ink-Distributing Rollers, driven by Rack (15); 17 Cam Shaft, carrying the Cams, 18, 19, 20, 21, that operate the Ink Fountain Roller and give vibratory or side motion to the Distributing Cylinders and Rollers; 22 Belt to drive 17; 23 Stationary Rack; 24 Running Bed Wheel, in mesh with gear (not shown) on bottom of Type Bed; 25 Connecting Rod, actuated by a crank on crank shaft (not shown); 26 Driving Shaft; 27 Fast and Loose Pulleys; 28 Belt Shifter; 29 Belt-Shifter Connection to long Belt-Shifter Lever on opposite side of press; 30 Handle on Belt-Shifter Lever; 31 Large Tooth on Cylinder Gear; 32 Tooth Lever to hold Cylinder stationary while the Type Bed is running forward toward the Ink Fountain (part of the teeth of the cylinder gear are cut away to allow the rack on type bed to run clear); 33 Flat Connecting Rod to 32, operated by Three-Branch Lever (34) which is operated by Stop-Motion Cam (35) on Main Crank Shaft (not shown); 36 Feed Board for blank paper; 37 Feed Guides for front edge of paper; 38 Guide for side edge of paper; 39 Rest for flap or lower part of Feed Board when turned up to give access to the Impression Cylinders in "making ready;" 40 Sheet Grippers; 41 Steel Bands or Fenders to prevent the sheet from getting on the ink rollers; 42 Delivery or Fly Cylinder with grippers to take printed sheet from Impression Cylinder; 43 Strings to guide the sheet over the Sheet Flyer (44) or frame of wooden fingers to deliver the sheets upon the Fly Table (45); 46 Fly Cam Lever; 47 Fly Cam on end of main Crank Shaft to operate 44; 48 Steps (similar steps on opposite side lead to Feeder's Platform); 49 Flywheel on end of Driving Shaft

printece, printeis. † PRENTICE. [n. See DOM.]
print'er-dom (prĭn'tẽr-dŭm),
Printer's Bible. See BIBLE.
printer's ream. Twenty-one and a half quires. *Eng.*
printiz. † PRENTICE.
print works. A factory where calico or other cloth, wall paper, or the like, is printed.
Pri'o-don (prī'ŏ-dŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PRIODONTES.
Pri'o-don'tes (-dŏn'tēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πρίων saw + ὀδούς tooth.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the giant armadillo.
Pri'o-no-des-ma'ce-æ (-nō-dĕz-mā'shē-ē; -dēs-), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πρίων saw + δεσμός bond.] *Zoöl.* An order or other division of bivalves typically having the hinge prionodont. — **pri'o-no-des-ma'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* — **pri'o-no-des-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk), *a.*
Pri-on'o-don (prī-ŏn'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL. See PRIONODONT.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of Linsang. **b** Emended var of PRIODONTES.
pri-on'o-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. πρίων saw + -odont.] *Zoöl.* Having a sawlike row of many simple and similar teeth.
Pri'o-no-pi'næ (prī'ō-nō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πρίων saw + ὤψ face.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of Old World passerine birds consisting of the wood shrikes. The typical genus is **Pri-o'nops** (prī-ŏ'nŏps). — **pri-on'o-pine** (prī-ŏn'ō-pĭn; -pīn; 183), *a.*
Pri'o-nus (prī'ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πρίων saw, sawyer.] *Zoöl.* See PRIONINÆ.
pri'or-ly, *adv.* Previously.
pri'or-ship, *n.* State or office of a prior; priorate.
priority, *n.* PRIORITY. *Obs.*
priory, *n.* Priority. *Obs.*
priory alien See ALIEN PRIORY
pri'our. † PRIOR.
pris. † PRICE.
pri'sal, *n.* [Cf. LL. *presalia*, and E REPRISAL.] A capture *Obs.*
Pris'ca (prĭs'kȧ), *n* See PRISCILLA, 2.
pris'can (-kăn), *a.* [L *priscus.*] Primitive. *Rare.*
Pris'ci-an (prĭsh'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [After *Priscian*, the Roman grammarian.] A grammarian. *Obs. or R.*
Pris'ci-an-ist, *n.* A grammarian. *Obs.*
Pris-cil'lian, *n.* A Priscillianist *Obs.*
prise. † PRICE.
prise, *n.* & *v.* Var of PRIZE, a lever, and of PRIZE, to force
prise, *n.* & *v.* Var. of PRIZE, estimate *Obs*
prise, *a.* [OF *prisié*, p. p. of *prisier, preiser*, to value.] Precious; prized; noble. *Obs.*
priser † PRIZER.
prishede, *n.* [*prise*, a. + *-hede*, ME. form of *-head.*] Valor; excellence. *Obs*
pris-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PRISMATIC, -MATICAL.

an arrangement of Porro prisms, which twice reflect totally the rays from the object viewed.



Prism Binocular. A ray from the object, entering at the Object Lens (1), is twice reflected by the Porro Prisms (2, 2) before passing to the Concave Lens (3) and the Eyepiece (4). 5 Focusing Screw; 6 Fine Adjustment

prism diopter *or* **dioptre.** An arbitrary standard of prismatic deflection used by oculists, equal to that of a prism that deflects a beam of light one centimeter on a tangent plane placed at a distance of one meter.

prism glass. Glass with one side smooth and the other side formed into sharp-edged ridges so as to reflect the light that passes through, used at windows to throw the light into the interior.

prism level. *Surv.* A kind of dumpy level with a mirror over the level tube, and a pair of prisms so placed (in a tube set parallel to the telescope) that the position of the level bubble can be determined at any time by the levelman without the necessity of moving his head from the eyepiece.

pris'moid (prĭz'moid), *n.* [Cf. F. *prismoïde.*] A body whose form approaches the form of a prism. — **pris-moi'dal** (prĭz-moi'dăl), *a.*

pris'my (prĭz'mĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a prism; prismatic; of varied colors.

pris'on (prĭz'n), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prehensio, prensio,* a seizing, arresting, fr. *prehendere, prendere,* to lay hold of, to seize. See PREHENSILE; cf. PRIZE, *n.*, MISPRISION.] **1.** A place where persons are confined, or restrained of liberty; hence, a place or state of confinement or restraint.

Bring my soul out of *prison.* *Ps* cxlii. 7.

2. Specif., a building or other place for the safe custody or confinement of criminals or others committed by lawful authority, or the state of being confined in such a place. The use of prisons as places of punishment and reformation of criminals dates from late in the 17th century, their prior use having been as places of detention or seclusion only. *Prison* includes every place of custody under legal process or lawful arrest; but it is usually specifically applied to the place of confinement of convicted criminals, in the United States esp. a State prison (which see).

3. A prisoner. *Obs.*

pris'on, *v. t.;* PRIS'ONED (-'nd); PRIS'ON-ING. **1.** To imprison; to shut up in, or as in, a prison; to confine.

2 To bind (together); to enchain. *Obs.*

prison breach *or* **breaking.** *Law.* The act by which a prisoner escapes by force and violence from a place in which he is lawfully in custody.

pris'on-er (prĭz'n-ẽr; prĭz'nẽr), *n.* [OF. *prisonier,* F. *prisonnier.*] **1.** A keeper of a prison; a jailer. *Obs.*

2. A person under arrest, or in custody, whether in prison or not; a person held in involuntary restraint; a captive; as, a *prisoner* at the bar of a court; a *prisoner* of war.

Prisoner of Hope thou art, — look up and sing *Keble.*

Syn. — PRISONER, CAPTIVE. PRISONER is the general term for one who is in custody or deprived of liberty; a CAPTIVE is one who is held in bondage, esp. by force; as, "conveyed to the Tower, a *prisoner*" (*Shak.*); "like *captives* bound to a triumphant car" (*id.*); *prisoners* of war; "a poor miserable *captive* thrall" (*Milton*).

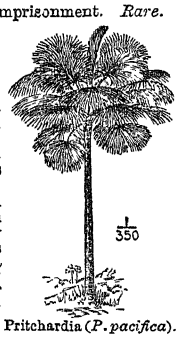
Prisoner of Chil'lon (shĭl'ŏn; shĭ-lŏn'), François Bonivard (1493-1570), a Swiss patriot, whose imprisonment by the Duke of Savoy for six years in the castle of Chillon is immortalized by Byron in his poem of this name.

pris'on-er's base (prĭz'n-ẽrz; prĭz'nẽrz). A very old game, now played chiefly by children. It has various forms, the common feature being that players are touched, or tagged, as they attempt to run between stations or bases. Called also **prisoner's bar** or **bars, prison bar, bars,** or **base,** or, formerly, **base.**

pris'on-ment (prĭz'n-mĕnt), *n.* Imprisonment. *Rare.*

pris'tine (prĭs'tĭn; -tīn; 183, 277), *a.* [L. *pristinus,* akin to *prior:* cf. F. *pristin.* See PRIOR, *a.*] Belonging to the earliest period or state; original; primitive; as, a *pristine* state of innocence; the *pristine* manners of a people; *pristine* vigor.

Syn. — See PRIMARY.



Pritchardia (*P. pacifica*).

Prit-char'di-a (prĭ-chär'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after William Thomas *Pritchard,* consul at Fiji in 1860.] *Bot.* A small genus of ornamental fan palms, natives of the Hawaiian and other Pacific islands. They have cuneate or flabelliform leaves with bifid segments; the corolla tube is persistent, and the ovary 3-lobed. The leaves are used for making fans and hats. *P. pacifica* and other species are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

prit'chel (prĭch'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. PRICKLE.] Any of various iron-pointed tools, esp. one used by blacksmiths for punching or enlarging nail holes in a horseshoe.

prith'ee (prĭth'ē), *interj.* A corruption of *pray thee;* as, *I prithee;* — generally used without *I.* *Shak.*

prit'tle-prat'tle (prĭt'l-prăt'l), *n.* [See PRATTLE.] Empty talk; prattle. *Contemptuous.*

pri'us (prī'ŭs), *n.* [L., former, previous, neut. of *prior.*] That which precedes; a precondition.

pri'va-cy (prī'vȧ-sĭ *or, esp. in British use,* prĭv'ȧ-sĭ; 277), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [See PRIVATE.] **1.** State of being in retirement from the company or observation of others; seclusion.

2. A place of seclusion from company or observation; retreat; solitude; retirement.

Her sacred *privacies* all open lie. *Rowe.*

3. Concealment of what is said or done; secrecy. *Shak.*

4. A private, personal, or secret matter. *Fuller.*

5. = PRIVITY, 2. *Obs.* *Arbuthnot.*

pri-va'do (prĭ-vä'dō; -vā'dō), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *privatus.* See PRIVATE.] A private friend, a confidant. *Obs.*

pri'vant (prī'vănt), *a.* [L. *privans,* p. pr. See PRIVATE.] Noting privative opposites. *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **pri-vat'do-cent'** (prē-vat'dō-tsĕnt'), *n.; G. pl.* -DOCENTEN (-tsĕn'tĕn). Also *privatdozent.* [G.; *privat* private + *docent* teacher. See DOCENT.] In the universities of Germany and some other European countries, a licensed teacher or lecturer having no share in the university government and dependent upon fees for remuneration.

pri'vate (prī'vāt), *a.* [L. *privatus* apart from the state, peculiar to an individual, private, properly p. p. of *privare* to bereave, deprive, originally, to separate, fr. *privus* single, private, perhaps originally, put forward (hence, alone, single) and akin to *prae* before. See PRIOR, *a.*; cf. DEPRIVE, PRIVY, *a.*] **1.** Belonging to, or concerning, an individual person, company, or interest; peculiar to one's self; unconnected with others; personal; one's own; not public; not general; separate; as, a man's *private* opinion; *private* property; a *private* purse; *private* expenses or interests; a *private* secretary; a *private* wrong.

2. Sequestered from company or observation; secret; secluded; solitary; — said of a place, thing, or person; as, a *private* room; *private* prayer; *I* wish to be *private.*

3. Not invested with, or engaged in, public office or employment; not public in character or nature; as, a *private* citizen; *private* life; *private* schools.

A *private* person may arrest a felon *Blackstone*

4. Not publicly known; not open; secret; as, a *private* negotiation; a *private* understanding. *Obs.*

5. Having secret or private knowledge; privy. *Obs.*

6. Maintaining secrecy; uncommunicative; as, to be *private* in carrying out instructions. *Obs. or R.*

private act, bill, *or* **statute,** *Law,* one that relates to, affects, or concerns only a particular person or persons or particular classes of persons in their peculiar interests; — opposed to a *general,* or *public, act, bill,* etc. Of such a bill the courts do not take judicial notice. — **p. bank,** a bank conducted by a person or persons constituting a firm, not a corporation, without special privileges or authority from the state and not proceeding under any law requiring subjection to public supervision. — **p. carrier,** *Law,* a carrier who carries for hire under particular bargains or contracts and does not hold himself out for public employment so as to be legally a *common carrier* (which see). — **p. company.** *Law.* **a** = PRIVATE CORPORATION **a.** **b** *Eng. Law.* An incorporated company, formed under the provisions of the Companies Act, differing from the ordinary corporation in various respects making it somewhat resemble a limited partnership with a corporate organization, as in the limited or unlimited liability of its members, the possible restrictions as to sale of shares to persons not shareholders, etc. — **p. corporation.** *Law.* **a** Any corporation not a public corporation. See CORPORATION, 3. **b** *Eng. Law.* A private company. — **p. international law.** See INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LAW. — **p. law,** that division of the law which classifies, and deals with, the rights and duties of persons (natural and juristic) in their relations to each other as private subjects or citizens; — disting. from *public law.* — **p. Mass.** = MISSA PRIVATA. — **p. nuisance** *or* **wrong.** See NUISANCE, 2. — **p. soldier.** = PRIVATE, *n.*, 2. — **p. way,** a right of private passage over another man's ground.

pri'vate (prī'vāt), *n.* **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** A secret message; a private communication. *Shak.* **b** Personal interest; particular business. *B. Jonson.* **c** Privacy; retirement. *Shak.* **d** One not in public life or office. *Archaic.*

What have kings, that *privates* have not too? *Shak.*

2. *Mil.* A soldier below the grade of a noncommissioned officer; a common soldier.

3. *pl.* The private parts; the genitals.

in private, secretly; not openly or publicly.

pri'va-teer' (prī'vȧ-tēr'), *n.* [From PRIVATE.] **1.** An armed private vessel which bears the commission of the sovereign power to cruise against the commerce or war vessels of the enemy. See LETTERS OF MARQUE. The Declaration of Paris, Art. I. (April 16, 1856), declares that privateering "is and remains abolished by the signatory powers." The United States, though not a signatory, has never since commissioned privateers. Cf. VOLUNTEER NAVY.

2. The commander, or one of the crew, of a privateer.

pri'va-teer', *v. i.;* PRI'VA-TEERED' (-tērd'); PRI'VA-TEER'ING. To cruise in or as a privateer.

pri'va-teers'man (-tērz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An officer or seaman of a privateer.

pri'vate-ly (prī'vāt-lĭ), *adv.* In a private manner or way.

pri'vate-ness, *n.* **1.** Seclusion from company or society; retirement; privacy; secrecy. *Bacon.*

2. The state of one not in public life or office.

pri-va'tion (prī-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *privatio:* cf. F. *privation.* See PRIVATE.] **1.** A depriving; deprivation, esp., a depriving of rank or office; specif., *R. C. Ch.,* suspension.

2. State of being deprived or destitute of something, esp. of something required or desired; destitution; need; as, to undergo severe *privations.*

3. The condition of being absent; absence; negation.

Evil will be known by consequence, as being only a *privation,* or absence, of good *South.*

4. *Logic.* The absence of positive determination.

priv'a-tive (prĭv'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *privativus:* cf. F. *privatif.* See PRIVATE.] **1.** Causing privation; depriving.

2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive; negative.

Privative blessings, blessings of immunity. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. *Gram.* Denoting privation or negation; as, a *privative* word; giving a negative force to a word; as, alpha *privative; privative* particles; — applied to such prefixes and suffixes as *a-* (Gr. *ȧ-*), *un-, non-, -less.*

4. *Logic.* Indicating absence of any quality that might be naturally or rationally expected, as the word "blind."

privative intercession. See INTERCESSION, 3. — **p. jurisdiction,** *Scots Law,* exclusive jurisdiction. — **p. proposition,** *Logic,* a proposition predicating a privation.

priv'a-tive (prĭv'ȧ-tĭv), *n.* **1.** That of which the essence is the absence of something.

Blackness and darkness are indeed but *privatives.* *Bacon*

2. *Logic.* A privative term.

3. *Gram.* **a** A privative prefix or suffix. See PRIVATIVE, *a.*, 3. **b** A word denoting the negation of a quality otherwise inherent, as *dumb, voiceless.*

priv'et (prĭv'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *privie,* E. dial. *prim, primp, print.* Perh. for *primet;* perh. from being cut and trimmed. See PRIM, *a.*; cf. PRIME to prune, PRIM, *n.*, PRIE, *n.*, PRIMROSE.] **a** An ornamental European oleaceous shrub (*Ligustrum vulgare*), with evergreen leaves and small white flowers; also, any of various other species of the same genus; as, the California *privet* (which see). The privets are much planted for hedges. **b** An oleaceous tree of the southern United States (*Forestiera acuminata*).

priv'i-lege (prĭv'ĭ-lĕj), *n.* [F. *privilège,* L. *privilegium* an ordinance or law against or in favor of an individual; *privus* private + *lex, legis,* law. See PRIVATE; LEGAL.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* Lit., a law in favor of or against a private person; later (after Augustus), a law granting a favor or immunity to some person or class of persons. *Rare.*

2. A right or immunity granted as a peculiar benefit, advantage, or favor; also, the law or grant by which it is conferred; special enjoyment of a good, or exemption from an evil or burden, as a prerogative or franchise; a peculiar or personal advantage or right, esp. when enjoyed in derogation of common right.

He pleads the legal *privilege* of a Roman. *Kettlewell.*

The *privilege* birthright was a double portion. *Locke*

3. Any of various fundamental or specially sacred rights considered as peculiarly guaranteed and secured to all persons by modern constitutional governments, such as the enjoyment of life, liberty, and reputation, the right to acquire and possess property, the right to pursue happiness.

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the *privileges* and immunities of citizens of the United States *U. S. Const., Art.* XIV.

4. *Rom. & Civil Law.* A preference or priority belonging to a creditor by reason of the nature of his claim.

5. *Finance.* A call, put, spread, or straddle.

6. *Mar. Law.* A customary payment or gratuity to the master of a ship in the nature of primage.

7. A right of asylum or sanctuary. *Obs.*

priv'i-lege (prĭv'ĭ-lĕj), *v. t.;* -LEGED (-lĕjd); -LEG-ING (-lĕj-ĭng). [Cf. F. *privilégier.*] **1.** To grant some particular right or exemption to; to invest with a peculiar right or immunity; as, to *privilege* representatives from arrest.

2. To bring or put into a condition of privilege or exemption from evil or danger; to exempt; deliver.

He took this place for sanctuary,
And it shall *privilege* him from your hands. *Shak.*

3. To authorize; permit; license. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

priv'i-leged (-lĕjd), *p. a.* Invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right, advantage, or immunity; as, *privileged* classes or orders.

privileged communication. *Law.* **a** A communication between parties to a confidential relation such that the recipient cannot be legally compelled to disclose it as a witness, as a communication between lawyer and client, between husband and wife, etc.; — often called *confidential communication.* **b** A defamatory communication the making of which does not expose the party making it to the civil or criminal liability that would follow from it if not privileged. Such communications may be **absolutely privileged,** as statements made by a member of a legislative body, or by a judge in his judicial capacity; or it may be **conditionally privileged,** as where a statement is made by one person to another who is in a confidential relation, or who has an interest therein, bad faith with actual malice in these cases depriving the communication of its privileged character. — **p. debts,** *Civil Law,* debts to which a preference in payment is given by law; preferred debts. — **p. deed,** *Scots Law,* a holograph deed, which is exempted from the statute requiring deeds to be signed before witnesses. — **p. witnesses,** *Law,* witnesses whom the party in interest may refuse to allow to testify as to certain things.

priv'i-ly (-ĭ), *adv.* In a privy manner; privately; secretly.

priv'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *privetē,* OF. *privetē.* See PRIVY, *a.*] **1.** Privacy; secrecy; confidence.

I will unto you, in *privity,* discover . . . my purpose. *Spenser.*

2. Private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern; cognizance implying concurrence.

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without the *privity* of the Prince of Orange. *Swift.*

3. Privacy of life or condition; seclusion. *Obs.*

4. A private matter; a secret. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

5. Intimate relation or connection. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

6. *pl.* The genitals; the privates. *Obs. or R.*

7. *Law.* A connection, or bond of union, between parties, as to some particular transaction; mutual or successive relationship to the same rights of property; the relationship between privies.

priv'y (-ĭ), *a.* [F. *privé,* fr. L. *privatus.* See PRIVATE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; not public; private; as, the *privy* purse.

2. Secret; clandestine; also, hidden; not manifest; as, *privy* defects. *Obs. or R.* "A *privy* thief." *Chaucer.*

3. Private; secluded. "*Privy* chambers." *Ezek.* xxi. 14.

4. Admitted to knowledge of a secret transaction; secretly cognizant; privately knowing.

His wife also being *privy* to it. *Acts* v 2.

5. Intimate; in close relations. *Obs.*

Syn. — See SENSIBLE.

privy coat, a garment of light armor worn under the coat. — **p. council,** a secret council; esp.: [*cap.*] **a** *Eng. Hist.* (1) The body of men appointed by the crown, without any patent or grant, to advise it in matters of state. Historically the council developed as a smaller body from the Great Council, becoming definitely recognized in the reign of Richard II., and officially designated as the Privy Council in the time of Henry VI. The body came to have large legislative, judicial, and administrative powers, until, finally, every act of the crown had to be performed under the responsibility of one of the members of the Privy Council, who became the sole responsible advisers of the

prism telescope. = TEINOSCOPE.
prison base. Prisoner's base.
pris'ond. Prisoned. *Ref. Sp.*
prison fever. Jail fever.
prizs. † PRIZE, PRICE.
prist. † PRIEST.
prist, *a.* [Prop. p. p. of ME *prisen* to prize.] Worthy; noble; valiant. *Obs.*
‖ **pris'tav** (prĭs'tăf), *n.* Also *pristaw.* [Russ. *pristav.*] In Russia, a police official; an overseer; a commissioner.
Pris-tid'i-dæ (prĭs-tĭd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRISTIS.] *Zool.* A family of rays consisting of the sawfishes; — called also **Pristi'dæ** (prĭs'tĭ-dē).
pris'tin. Pristine. *Ref. Sp.*
pris'ti-na-ry, pris'ti-nate, *a.* Pristine. *Obs.*
Pris'ti-o-phor'i-dæ (prĭs'tĭ-ō-fôr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. πρίστης a saw + φέρειν to bear.] *Zool.* A family of sharks consisting of the saw sharks. The type genus is **Pris'ti-oph'o-rus** (-ŏf'ō-rŭs).
pris'tis (prĭs'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρίστις.] **1.** A large fish, perhaps a whale. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* The genus of fishes containing the living sawfishes.
prist'ly. † PRESTLY.
Pris'to-dus (-tō-dŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πρίστης a sort of fish + ὀδούς tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of Paleozoic sharks probably having had but one tooth in each jaw.
prisune † PRISON
pritch (prĭch), *n.* [Cf. PRICK.] **a** A pointed spike or staff. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Pique; offense. *Obs.*
prit'tie, prit'ty. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PRETTY.
prit'tle, *v. i.* = PRATTLE. *Obs.*
priures. † PRIORESS.
‖ **pri'us na-tu'ra.** [L.] Prior by nature.
‖ **pri'us no'bis.** [L.] Prior for us; that which is prior in the order of cognition or of learning.
priv *Abbr.* Privative.
private. † PRIVET.
pri'vate, *v. t.* [L. *privatus,* p. p. of *privare.*] Deprive. *Obs.*
pri'va-teer'ism (prī'vȧ-tēr'-ĭz'm), *n.* Conduct or practices of or like those of privateers. *R.*
priv'a-tiv. Privative *Ref. Sp.*
priv'a-tive-ly, *adv.* of PRIVATIVE
priv'a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
prive, *v. t.* [ME. *priven,* F. *priver,* L. *privare.*] To deprive. *Obs.*
priveté, privettee. † PRIVITY.
privilege ticket. A return ticket issued to railway servants at half fare. *British.*
privitate, *n.* [LL. *privitas.* Cf.

crown. Most of its powers have either been abolished (as its legislative function by act of Parliament), or delegated to minor bodies or committees of its members. Thus, its judicial powers were taken away by the abolition of the Star Chamber or have been delegated to the committee known as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; most of its advisory powers have been actually, though not theoretically, taken from it by the formation of the cabinet (which see). The main duty of the council, as such, at present is to advise the crown as to the issue of ordinances, or orders in council. (2) The similar body appointed to advise the governor-general of Canada. **b** *Scot. Hist.* A body analogous to the English Privy Council. — **privy councilor** *or* **councillor**, a member of a privy council. — **p. purse.** *Great Britain.* **a** An allowance for the private expenses of the sovereign, forming part of the civil list. **b** *[cap.]* In full, *Keeper of the Privy Purse.* An officer of the royal household who pays the private expenses of the sovereign. — **p. seal.** **a** In Great Britain, the seal which the king uses in grants, etc., which are to pass the great seal, or which he uses in lesser matters that do not require the great seal. **b** In Scotland, also, a seal used to authenticate royal grants of personal or assignable rights. **c** *[cap.]* Short for LORD PRIVY SEAL. **d** *Eng. Hist.* A paper imposing a forced loan; — so called because authenticated by the clerk of the privy seal. — **p. tithes.** See TITHE. — **p. verdict,** formerly, a verdict given privily to the judge out of court.

priv'y (prĭv'ĭ), *n.; pl.* PRIVIES (-ĭz). **1.** *Law.* Any of those persons having mutual or successive relationship to the same right of property; a person having an interest in any action or thing, esp. one having an interest derived from a contract or conveyance to which he is not himself a party; — usually distinguished from *party.* *Privies* are usually classified as: **privies in blood,** as heir and ancestor; **privies in estate,** as donor and donee, lessor and lessee; **privies in representation,** as executor or administrator and the deceased; **privies in law,** as where one takes property from another by escheat.

2. A necessary; a backhouse.

3. A close or intimate friend. *Obs.*

prize (prīz), *v. t.;* PRIZED (prīzd); PRIZ'ING (prīz'ĭng). Also *prise.* [From PRIZE, *n.* Cf. PRY, in the same sense.] **1.** To press, force, or move, esp. with a lever; to force, esp. up or open; to pry.

2. Specif., of tobacco leaves, to force into a cask.

prize, *n.* [F. *prise* a seizing, hold, grasp, fr. L. *prendere, prehendere,* p. p. *prensus, prehensus,* in some senses, as 5, influenced by OF. *pris* price, F. *prix* prize gained in competition (see PRICE, *n.*), or the v., F. *priser,* E. *prize* to value. See PRISON, PREHENSILE; cf. PRY to move with a lever.] **1.** Act of capturing or taking; also, that which is taken from another; something captured; a thing or person seized by force, stratagem, or superior power.

I will depart my *pris,* or my prey, by deliberation. *Chaucer.*

2. Hence, specif.: *Law.* **a** The capture of anything by a belligerent using the rights of war, or the property captured; esp., the capture of property, as a vessel, on the high sea or in the territorial waters of the enemy in virtue of the rights of war; also, property, or a particular piece of property, so captured. **b** *O. Eng. Law.* The taking from a merchant of a certain quantity (according to the custom of the time) of commodities for the king's use; also, the right to take such commodities. Prize of native products was called *preëmption* or *purveyance;* prize of imports or exports was called *emption* or *caption.*

3. A contest for a reward; competition. *Obs. Shak.*

4. Anything worth striving for; a valuable possession held or in prospect; an advantage; privilege.

I press toward the mark for the *prize* of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. *Phil.* iii. 14.

Methinks, 't is *prize* enough to be his son. *Shak.*

5. Something offered or striven for in competition or in contests of chance; specif.: **a** An honor or reward striven for in a competitive contest; anything offered to be competed for, or as an inducement to, or reward of, effort; as, a school *prize;* the *prizes* given at an agricultural show. **b** That which may be won by chance, as in a lottery.

6. *Hunting.* A signal blown on the horn to give notice of the killing or capture of the game. *Obs.*

7. A lever; also, a purchase gained, as by a lever. *Dial.*

prize, *a.* **1.** Prized; esteemed; precious; noble. *Obs.*

2. Having been awarded a prize; as, *prize* paintings.

3. Awarded as a prize; as, a *prize* scholarship, trophy.

prize, *v. t.;* PRIZED (prīzd); PRIZ'ING (prīz'ĭng). [OF. *prisier* (earlier *preisier*), F. *priser,* fr. L. *pretiare,* fr. *pretium* worth, value, price. See PRICE; cf. PRAISE.] **1.** To set or estimate the value of; to appraise; price; rate.

A goodly price that I was *prized* at. *Zech.* xi. 13.

I *prize* it [like] not a straw, but for mine honor. *Shak.*

2. To value highly; to estimate to be of great worth; to esteem. "[I] do love, *prize,* honor you." *Shak.*

3. To make a prize of; to seize as a prize; as, the vessel was *prized* for violating neutrality.

prize court. A court having jurisdiction of all prizes taken in war.

prize fight. An exhibition contest of pugilists for a stake or wager. Hence: **prize fighter; prize fighting.**

prize money. *Nav.* A portion of the proceeds of a captured vessel or other property divided among the officers and men of the vessel or vessels making the capture; also, a sum granted by the government to the officers and men of a vessel or vessels participating in the destruction of an enemy's vessel or vessels in battle. Prize money in the United States navy was abolished by Act of March 3, 1899.

priz'er (prīz'ẽr), *n.* [See 4th PRIZE.] One who estimates or sets the value of a thing; an appraiser. *Obs. Shak.*

priz'er, *n.* [See 2d PRIZE.] One who contends for a prize, esp. in boxing or wrestling. *Obs. or Archaic.*

A dancer or a *prizer,* trades that pay! *R. Browning*

prize ring. The ring (see RING, *n.,* 4 **b**) for a prize fight; also, the system and practice of prize fighting; prize fighters and their followers collectively.

‖ **pro** (prō), *prep.* [L.; akin to *prae* before, Gr. πρό, and E. *for.* See FOR, *prep.;* cf. PRIOR, *a.*] A Latin preposition signifying *for, before, forth.*

pro, *adv.* For, on, or in behalf of, the affirmative side; — in contrast with *con.* — *n.* One who takes, or votes on, the affirmative side; an aye; also, an argument, reason, etc., for the affirmative; — usually in *pl.*

pro and con, for and against, on the affirmative side and on the negative; as, they debated it *pro and con.* — **pros and cons** (prōz, kŏnz), the arguments or reasons on each side.

pro- (prō-). [L. *pro,* or Gr. πρό. In F., L. *pro* became *pour,* OF. also *por,* whence the E. *pur-,* as in *purchase, purvey.* See PRO, *prep.*] A prefix signifying in general *before, in front, forth, for, in behalf of, in place of, according to,* and used almost entirely in words from the Latin and Greek. It is sometimes confused with *pre-,* L. *prae-* (see PRE-). *Pro-* is used to denote: **1.** **a** *Priority of place* with the sense of *position before, in front of;* as, *pro*pose, to place before, *pro*claim; *pro*aulion, the porch (before the aulion), *pro*scenium; *pro*fane, before the temple, i. e., outside the temple, unholy, *pro*renal, *pro*gnathic. **b** *Priority of order* or *time,* in the sense of *occurring before, beforehand;* chiefly with nouns, as, *pro*logue, part spoken before (the main piece); *pro*em; *pro*ethnic, prior to division into separate races; also in scientific terminology with the idea of *primitive, rudimentary, undeveloped;* as, *pro*gamete, an immature gametangium. Cf. PROTO-.

2. *Forth, forward,* with the idea of *motion before* or *to the front;* as, *pro*ceed, to go before or forward, *pro*ject, *pro*pel; *pro*gress, a moving forward, *pro*menade, *pro*blem; *pro*clitic, leaning forward, *pro*fuse.

3. *For, in behalf of, in favor of,* from the idea of *standing before or in front of for defense or protection;* as, *pro*cure, to gain, lit., to care for, *pro*pugn; *pro*locutor, one who speaks for another, *pro*xenus; *pro*slavery.

4. *In place of, for, instead of,* with the idea of *substitution;* as, *pro*noun, a word instead of a noun, *pro*leg, *pro*cathedral; also specif. in titles, as, *pro*consul, a person acting in place of a consul, *pro*prætor, *pro*legate.

5. *According to, in proportion;* as, *pro*portion, arrangement according to parts; *pro*sperous, lit., answering to or according to hope. *Rare.*

☞ The reference "See PRO-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *pro-,* it its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

pro'a (prō'ȧ), *n.* [Malay *prāū, prāhū.*] *Naut.* A double-ended outrigger swift-sailing canoe of the Mariana Islands and Malay Archipelago, with one side flat, which is kept to leeward. It carries a large lateen sail.

pro-am'ni-on (prō-ăm'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*pro-* + *amnion.*] *Embryol.* In the early embryos of the higher vertebrates, an area in the anterior part of the blastoderm not yet invaded by the mesoblast. The anterior fold of the amnion develops from it, and hence contains for a time no mesoblast. — **pro-am'ni-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

pro'a-naph'o-ra (prō'ȧ-năf'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NGr. προαναφορά. See PRO-; ANAPHORA.] *Eccl.* In Eastern liturgies, that portion of the service preceding the anaphora. It corresponds to the ordinary of the Mass in the Roman liturgy and to what is commonly called the antecommunion in the Anglican, for which latter the name is sometimes used. Properly it includes all of the Communion service which precedes the sursum corda. — **pro'a-naph'o-ral** (-rȧl), *a.*

prob'a-bi-lism (prŏb'ȧ-bĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *probabilisme.*] **1.** The doctrine that certainty is impossible, but that probability suffices to govern belief and action.

2. *Rom. Cath. Theol.* The doctrine that culpability does not attach to an action based upon a judgment of its probable moral lawfulness where certainty is not attainable. In its extreme form **probabilism** is the doctrine that any view held to be probable by an approved doctor of the church is a morally lawful ground for a layman's action. Developments of probabilism are: **equi-probabilism,** according to which if one of two opinions be followed it must be at least equal to the other in probability; **probabiliorism,** denying the possibility of equal probability, and requiring the choice of the more probable; and **tutiorism,** requiring that the opinion of greater moral safety be chosen even if less probable.

prob'a-bi-list (-lĭst), *n.* An adherent of probabilism.

prob'a-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *probabilitas:* cf. F. *probabilité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being probable; appearance of reality or truth; reasonable ground of presumption; likelihood.

Probability is the appearance of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs whose connection is not constant, but appears for the most part to be so. *Locke.*

2. That which is or appears probable; anything that has the appearance of reality or truth.

The whole life of man is a perpetual comparison of evidence and balancing of *probabilities.* *Buckminster.*

3. *Math.* In the doctrine of chance, the likelihood of the occurrence of any particular form of an event, estimated as the ratio of the number of ways in which that form might occur to the whole number of ways in which the event might occur in any form (all such elementary forms being assumed as equally justified); the ratio of the frequency of that form of the event to the entire frequency of the event in all forms. Thus, as an unweighted die thrown up may fall equally well with any of its six faces up, there are six ways of happening; the ace can turn up in only one way; the chance of the ace is $\frac{1}{6}$.

4. *pl.* A forecast of the weather, esp. the official daily forecast of a government service.

Syn. — Likeliness, likelihood, chance; credibility.

probability curve, *or* **curve of frequency of error,** *Math.,* a curve whose ordinates represent the relative frequency of an error in a large group of observations or measurements, the size of which error is represented by the corresponding abscissa. Its equation is, in its simplest form, $y = e^{-x^2}$.

prob'a-ble (prŏb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *probabilis,* fr. *probare* to try, approve, prove: cf. F. *probable.* See PROVE; cf. PROVABLE.] **1.** Capable of being proved. *Obs.*

2. Having more evidence for than against; supported by evidence which inclines the mind to believe, but leaves some room for doubt; likely.

That is accounted *probable* which has better arguments producible for it than can be brought against it. *South.*

3. Rendering probable; supporting, or giving ground for, belief, but not demonstrating; as, *probable* evidence; *probable* presumption. *Blackstone.*

4. Plausible; specious; colorable. *Obs.*

Syn. — See LIKELY.

probable cause, *Law,* a reasonable ground of presumption that a charge is, or may be, well founded. Two definitions of probable cause with reference to the criminal prosecutions and actions in tort are in general acceptance. One is that "probable cause is the existence of such facts and circumstances as would excite the belief in a reasonable mind, acting on the facts within the knowledge of the prosecutor, that the person charged was guilty of the crime for which he was prosecuted." The other, and more widely accepted definition, tantamount to this, is: "probable cause means a reasonable ground of suspicion, supported by circumstances sufficiently strong in themselves to warrant a cautious man in the belief that the person accused is guilty of the offense with which he is charged" (*Fed. Cas.* 9926). Probable cause in civil suits is in principle the same. — **p. error.** *Math.* See ERROR, 6. — **p. life,** *Life Insurance,* the period during which one half the people of a given age at a given time will remain alive, according to the mortality table; — sometimes called *equation of life.* Cf. EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

prob'a-bly (prŏb'ȧ-blĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a probable manner; in likelihood; in or with probability; as, it is *probably* so.

2. With an appearance of truth or probability; as, he spoke *probably,* but untruthfully. *Obs.*

pro'bang (prō'băng), *n.* A slender elastic rod, as of whalebone, with a sponge on the end, for removing obstructions from the esophagus, etc.

pro'bate (prō'bāt), *a.* [From L. *probatus,* p. p of *probare* to prove. See PROVE.] **1.** Proved; tried; approved. *Obs.*

As *probate* witnesses hathe learned mec. *Wm Forrest.*

2. Of or belonging to a probate, or court of probate, or its jurisdiction; as, a *probate* record.

probate court, a court for the probate of wills, etc.

pro'bate (prō'bāt), *n.* **1.** Proof; test. *Obs. Skelton.*

2. *Law.* Official proof; esp., the proof before a competent officer or tribunal that an instrument offered is the last will and testament of a person deceased as it purports and is alleged to be; also, rarely, an officially authenticated copy of a will so proved. Also, the right or jurisdiction of hearing and determining questions or issues arising in matters concerning the probate of wills or the administration of decedents' estates. The effect of probate of a will is to establish its prima-facie validity both as to manner and form of execution and as to the testator's capacity, but not generally to establish the validity of its provisions. Jurisdiction of the probate of wills and administration of decedents' personal estate was obtained by the ecclesiastical courts early in the Middle Ages in Europe, and so continued in England until the Court of Probate was created by Act of 1857 (see PREROGATIVE COURT) and was given the jurisdiction in probate matters over both realty and personalty, which jurisdiction was later transferred by the Judicature Acts to the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice. Prior to 1857 probate was, in England (except in case of *bona notabilia* — which see), before the ordinary, and might if uncontested be made in **common form,** that is, by the executor's own oath, or in **solemn form,** that is, by witnesses. The distinction between probate in common form (which now may take place in a subordinate jurisdiction, called a **district probate registry**) and that in solemn form (which must be before the Probate Division or a county court) is maintained. In the United States the **probate courts** have from the first been civil courts, variously designated, usually according to their previous colonial character, as: **court of probate,** as in Connecticut; **surrogate's court,** as in New York; **ordinary's court,** as in Georgia and formerly in South Carolina; **orphans' court,** as in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; or **prefect's court,** as in New Mexico. In some States these courts control the appointment of guardians, the adoption of children, changing of names, etc.

pro'bate, *v. t.* To make probate of, esp. of an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of a person.

pro-ba'tion (prō-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *probatio,* fr. *probare* to try, examine, prove: cf. F. *probation.* See PROVE.] **1.** Act of proving; also, that which proves anything; proof.

When by miracle God dispensed great gifts to the laity, . . . he gave *probation* that he intended that all should prophesy and preach. *Jer. Taylor*

2. Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualification, etc.; examination; trial or a period of trial; as, to engage a person on *probation.* Hence, specif.: **a** The time or period which a person must pass in a religious house before taking the vows, to prove his or her virtue, and ability to bear the severities of the rule; novitiate. **b** The trial of a ministerial candidate's qualifications prior to his ordination, or to his settlement as a pastor. **c** Moral trial; specif., *Theol.,* a state or period, as in this life or after death, in which man has opportunity to prove his character, and become qualified for a happier state. **d** In various Methodist bodies, a trial of a convert's fitness for church membership, required for a period of six months or longer as a preliminary to reception into full membership; also, the period of such trial.

pro-ba'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Probationary.

pro-ba'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to probation; serving for trial. "A *probationary* state." *Paley.*

pro-ba'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who is undergoing probation; one who is on trial; a novice.

2. A student in divinity, who, having received certificates of good morals and qualifications from his university, is admitted to several trials by a presbytery, and, on acquitting himself well, is licensed to preach. *Scot.*

pro-ba'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Theol.* The theory of probation after death.

probation officer. In a municipal criminal court, an officer appointed by the magistrate to exercise supervision over, and receive regular reports from, an offender whose sentence is suspended. *Chiefly U. S.*

pro'ba-tive (prō'bȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *probativus:* cf. OF. *probatif.*] Serving for, or pert. to, trial or proof; probationary; as, *probative* judgments. — **pro'ba-tive-ly,** *adv.*

PRIVITY.] Private understanding. *Obs. Scot.*

Pri'wen (prĭ'wĕn). Var. of PRIDWIN.

‖ **prix** (prē), *n.* [F.] A prize. See GRAND PRIX and GRAND PRIX DE ROME.

priz'a-ble, prize'a-ble (prīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Valuable; worthy to be prized.

prizall. † PRISAL.

prize, *n.* [F. *prix* price. Estimate; valuation. *Obs.*

prize'a-ble. Var. of PRIZABLE.

prize'less, *n.* Priceless. *Obs.*

P. R. N. *Abbr.* Pro re nata (L., according to the occasion).

pro. *Abbr.* Progressive.

pro (prō), *n.* Short for PROCTOR, PROFESSIONAL. *Cant or Slang.*

proach (prōch), *n.* Father-lasher.

proach, *v. i.* To approach. *Obs.*

pro'al (prō'ȧl), *a.* [Gr. πρό before + *-al.*] *Zool.* Noting mastication effected by forward motion. Cf. PALINAL, PROPALINAL.

pro-am'bi-ent, *a. Astron.* Preceding; lying in front; — said of that region of a medium into which a moving body is passing.

pro-an'gi-o-sperm' (prō-ăn'jĭ-ō-spûrm'), *n. Paleobot.* One of the ancestral fossil types from which modern angiosperms are thought to be derived. — **pro-an'gi-o-sper'mic** (-s p ûr'm ĭ k), **-sper'mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

‖ **pro a'ris et fo'cis.** [L.] For altars and for firesides.

pro-au'li-on (prō-ô'lĭ-ŏn), *n.; pl* -LIA (-ȧ). [Gr. προαύλιον vestibule; πρό before + αὐλή court.] *Eccl.* The porch of an Eastern church.

prob (prŏb), *v. t.* & *i.* To stab; to pierce; to prod. *Scot.* & *Dial Eng.*

prob. *Abbr.* Probably; problem.

prob'a-bil'i-o-rism (prŏb'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ō-rĭz'm), *n.* [L. *probabilior,* compar. of *probabilis* probable.] See PROBABILISM. **2.** — **prob'a-bil'i-o-rist** (-rĭst), *n.*

prob'a-bl. Probable. *Ref. Sp.*

pro'ba-cy (prō'bȧ-sĭ), *n.* [See PROBATE.] Proof (of assertions). *Obs.*

pro'bal (prō'bȧl), *a.* Approved; assured; probable. *Obs.*

pro-bal'i-ty, *n.* Probability. *Obs.*

probate duty. See DEATH DUTY.

pro-bat'ic, *a.* [L. *probaticus* in *probatica piscina,* fr. Gr. προ-βατικός of sheep or goats.] In *probatik piscine,* from the Vulgate *probatica piscina* (*John* v. 2), the sheep-cleansing pool (of Bethesda). *Obs.*

Pro-bat'i-ca (prō-băt'ĭ-kȧ). *D. Bib.*

pro-bat'i-cal, *a.* Pert. to probation. *Obs.*

pro-ba'tion-er-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

pro-ba'tion-ist, *n.* A probationer.

pro-ba'tion-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pro-ba'tor (prō-bā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] **1.** Examiner; approver. **2.** *O. Eng. Law.* An approver.

pro'ba-to-ry (prō'bȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Probationary. **2.** Pertaining to, or serving for, proof; as, *probatory* evidence; a *probatory* term, or time for taking testimony.

probe (prōb), *v. t.;* PROBED (prōbd); PROB'ING (prōb'ĭng). [L. *probare* to try, examine. See PROVE.] **1.** To examine, as a wound or some cavity of the body, with a probe. **2.** To search to the bottom; to scrutinize or examine thoroughly; as, to *probe* official conduct.

probe, *n.* **1.** An examination; a proof; test. *Now Rare.* **2.** *Surg.* A slender instrument for examining the depth or other circumstances of a wound, ulcer, or cavity, or for exploring for bullets, for stones in the bladder, etc.

probe'-point'ed, *a. Surg.* Having a blunt or button-shaped extremity; — said of cutting instruments.

probe, *or* **probe-pointed, scissors.** *Surg.* Scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which to be thrust into the orifice has a button at the end.

prob'i-ty (prŏb'ĭ-tĭ; prō'bĭ-), *n.* [L. *probitas,* fr. *probus* good, proper, honest: cf. F. *probité.* Cf. PROVE.] Tried virtue or integrity; approved moral excellence; honesty; rectitude; uprightness. "*Probity* of mind." *Pope.*
Syn. — See HONESTY.

prob'lem (prŏb'lĕm) *n.* [ME. *probleme,* F. *problème,* L. *problema,* fr. Gr. *πρόβλημα* anything thrown forward, a question proposed for solution, fr. *προβάλλειν* to throw or lay before; *πρό* before, forward + *βάλλειν* to throw. Cf. PARABLE.] **1.** A question proposed for solution; a matter stated for examination or proof; hence, a matter difficult of solution or settlement; a doubtful case or question. **2.** *Math.* Anything that is required to be done, as, in geometry, to bisect a line or to draw a perpendicular, or, in algebra, to find an unknown quantity. Cf. THEOREM.
problem of three bodies, *Math.,* the problem of determining the motions of three rigid bodies abandoned to their mutual attractions. It is fundamental in the doctrine of the perturbations of planets. — **problems of relative maxima and minima.** See ISOPERIMETRIC PROBLEMS.

prob'lem-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *problematicus,* Gr.
prob'lem-at'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *προβλεματικός*: cf. F. *problématique.*] Having the nature of a problem; not shown in fact; questionable; uncertain; unsettled; doubtful; as, one's guilt is *problematic.* — **prob'lem-at'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
Syn. — See EQUIVOCAL.
problematic proposition *or* **judgment,** *Logic,* a proposition asserting possibility.
A categorical universal is often problematic, but a *problematic* is not the same as a hypothetical *judgment.* *Thos. Case.*

problem novel *or* **play.** A novel or play whose main situation deals in a serious manner with some problem of human conduct or relationship, esp. with some problem arising out of the relations of the sexes.

Pro'bos-cid'e-a (prō'bŏ-sĭd'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROBOSCIS.] **1.** *Zoöl.* An order or suborder of ungulate mammals consisting of the elephants and their extinct allies, including two families, Elephantidæ and Dinotheriidæ. **2.** *Zoöl.* A suborder comprising all the ordinary Diptera.

pro'bos-cid'i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a proboscis.

pro-bos'cis (prō-bŏs'ĭs), *n.; L. pl.* PROBOSCIDES (-ĭ-dēz). [L., fr. Gr. *προβοσκις*; *πρό* before + *βόσκειν* to feed, graze.] **1.** The trunk of an elephant; also, the snout of other animals in which it is conspicuously long and flexible, as in the tapirs, shrews, etc. Sometimes humorously applied to the human nose, esp. when very long. **2.** *Zoöl.* Any of various tubular processes or prolongations of the head or oral region of animals, esp.: **a** In insects, a tubular sucking organ, often adapted also for piercing, formed chiefly by the modification and coadaptation of some or all of the mouth appendages; as in Lepidoptera, where it is composed of the grooved and greatly elongated maxillæ fitted together, and is usually spirally coiled when not in use, and in Diptera, where the labium forms a sheath (often ending in a pair of fleshy expansions called *labella*) for the other mouth parts, some of which may form piercing organs. **b** In many annelids and other invertebrates, the anterior, muscular, protrusible part of the alimentary canal; the pharynx. **c** In nemertean worms, a long tubular organ, apparently tactile and defensive, contained in a sheath dorsal to the alimentary canal, and capable of being everted through an opening above the mouth.

proboscis monkey. A large long-tailed Bornean monkey (*Nasalis larvatis*) having a long nose.


Proboscis Monkey. ⅛

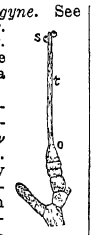
pro'bou-leu'tic (prō'bōō-lū'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *προβουλευτικός* prior deliberation; *πρό* before + *βουλεύειν* to deliberate.] That deliberates beforehand; pertaining to, or concerned with, previous deliberation; — said esp. of ancient Greek councils, as that of Athens, which prepared measures for submission to the popular assembly, or of their functions.

pro-ca'cious (prō-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *procax, -acis,* fr. *procare* to ask, demand.] Pert; petulant; forward. *Rare.*

pro-cac'i-ty (-kăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *procacitas.*] Impudence; pertness; petulance. *Rare.* *Burton.*

pro-cam'bi-um (-kăm'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PRO-; CAMBIUM.] *Bot.* That portion of meristematic tissue from which the vascular bundles are developed. — **pro-cam'bi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pro'carp (prō'kärp), *n.* [*pro-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* The female reproductive organ of the gametophyte in certain red algæ. It consists of the *carpogonium* and the *trichogyne.* See GONIMOBLAST, CARPOSPORE, ARCHICARP, CYSTOCARP.



Procarp of a Red Alga (*Nemalion*). t Trichogyne, with two attached Spermatia (*s*); *o* Carpogonium.

pro'cat-arc'tic (prō'kăt-ärk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *προκαταρκτικός* beginning beforehand, fr. *προκατάρχειν* to begin first; *πρό* before + *κατάρχειν* to begin; *κατά* intens. + *ἄρχειν* to begin: cf. F. *procatarctique.*] Antecedent; immediately causing; specif., *Med.,* beginning; predisposing; exciting; initial. *Now Rare.* The term *procatarctic causes* has been used in some medical writings as synonymous with *prime causes, exciting causes,* and *predisposing,* or *remote, causes.*

pro'cat-arx'is (-ärk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *προκατάρξις* first beginning.] *Med.* The kindling of a disease into action; also, the procatarctic cause.

pro'ca-the'dral (-kȧ-thē'drăl), *n.* [*pro-* + *cathedral.*] *Eccl.* A parish church used as a cathedral, or diocesan church, as in a new diocese which has as yet no cathedral. It has no cathedral organization or chapter.

Pro-ca'vi-a (prō-kā'vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pro-* + *cavia* (see CAVY).] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the conies. *Hyrax* is a synonym. It is the type of a family, **Pro'ca-vi'i-dæ** (prō'kȧ-vĭ'ĭ-dē), coextensive with the group Hyracoidea.

pro'ce-den'do (prō'sē-dĕn'dō), *n.* [Abl. of the gerund of L. *procedere.* See PROCEED.] *Law.* Any of various writs issuing out of a superior court to an inferior court authorizing or directing the inferior court to act upon certain matters, as in remitting a cause for trial or, *Eng.,* in reviving the commission of a justice of the peace, after having been suspended.

pro-ce'dur-al (prō-sē'dūr-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *procédural.*] *Law.* Of or pertaining to procedure; as, a *procedural* contract, or one binding the maker to appear before a court and abide by and fulfill its award.

pro-ce'dure (prō-sē'dūr), *n.* [F. *procédure.* See PROCEED.] **1.** Act or manner of proceeding, or moving forward; progress; process; operation; conduct. *Now Rare.* "The true *procedure* of conscience." *South.* **2.** Specif.: *Law.* The mode of beginning and conducting litigation, including in its broadest use the methods of pleading, evidence, and practice, and the rules of law (called **adjective law**) by which they are governed. Sometimes, in a narrower sense: = PRACTICE, 3. **3.** A step taken; an act performed in a course of conduct; a proceeding. "Gracious *procedures.*" *I. Taylor.* **4.** That which results; issue; product. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
Syn. — See PROCESS.

pro-ceed' (prō-sēd'), *v. i.;* PRO-CEED'ED; PRO-CEED'ING. [ME. *proceden,* F. *procéder,* fr. L. *procedere, processum,* to go before, to proceed; *pro* forward + *cedere* to move. See CEDE.] **1.** To move, pass, or go, forward or onward; to advance; to continue or renew motion or progress; as, to *proceed* on a journey; to *proceed* with an argument.
If thou *proceed* in this thy insolence. *Shak.*
2. To issue or come forth as from a source or origin; to come (from); as, light *proceeds* from the sun.
I *proceeded* forth and came from God. *John* viii. 42.
It *proceeds* from policy, not love. *Shak.*
3. To go on in an orderly or regulated manner; to begin and carry on a series of acts or measures; to act by method; to prosecute a design; as, to *proceed* on sound principles. **4.** To be transacted; to take place; to occur. *Obs. Shak.* **5.** To have application or effect; to operate.
This rule only *proceeds* and takes place when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence. *Ayliffe.*
6. *Law.* To begin and carry on a legal proceeding; to conduct legal proceedings. **7.** To take an academic degree; as, to *proceed* Bachelor of Arts; — an elliptical use. *Obs. in U. S.*
Syn. — Continue, progress; arise, emanate. See ADVANCE.

pro'ceed (prō'sēd), *n. Now only in pl.* That which results, proceeds, or accrues from some possession or transaction; esp., the amount realized from a sale of property; as, the *proceeds* of a sale, of a year's labor, etc.

pro-ceed'ing (prō-sēd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who proceeds; progress or movement from one thing to another; a measure or step in a course of business; a transaction; as, an illegal *proceeding.*
The *proceedings* of the high commission. *Macaulay.*
2. Progress; advancement. *Obs.* *Shak.* **3.** *Law.* **a** *pl.* The course of procedure in an action at law. **b** Any step or act taken in conducting litigation. **4.** *pl.* The published record of the action taken, or of things done, addresses read, etc., at the meetings of a society or association. See TRANSACTION.
Syn. — Procedure, measure, step. See PROCESS.

proc'e-leus-mat'ic (prŏs'ē-lūs-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *proceleusmaticus,* Gr. *προκελευσματικός,* fr. *προκελεύειν* to rouse to action beforehand; *πρό* + *κελεύειν* to incite.] **1.** Inciting; animating; encouraging. *Rare.* *Johnson.* **2.** *Pros.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, one or more proceleusmatics.

proc'e-leus-mat'ic, *n. Pros.* A foot of four short syllables.

Proc'el-lar'i-i-for'mes (prŏs'ĕ-lăr'ĭ-ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROCELLARIA; -FORM.] *Zoöl.* The order containing the petrels, shearwaters, albatrosses, and diving petrels.

pro-cel'las (prō-sĕl'ăs), *n. Glass Making.* A tool for imparting a characteristic shape to the neck of a bottle or other object as the work is rotated by the punty.

pro'ce-phal'ic (prō'sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.* [*pro-* + *cephalic.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or forming, the front of the head. **2.** *Class. Pros.* Having an extra syllable at the beginning; — designating a dactylic hexameter actually or apparently so distinguished. Cf. DOLICHURUS.
procephalic lobes, *Zoöl.,* a pair of rounded lobes which appear at the anterior end of the embryo of an arthropod and develop into the sides and part of the front of the head.

proc'ess (prŏs'ĕs *or, esp. in British usage,* prō'sĕs; 277: *the orig.* pro-cess' *remained beside* pro'cess *until late in 18th c.*), *n.* [ME. *proces,* F. *procès,* L. *processus.* See PROCEED.] **1.** Act of proceeding; continued forward movement; procedure; progress; advance; of time, passing; lapse. *Milton.*
The thoughts of men are widened with the *process* of the suns *Tennyson.*
2. Manner of proceeding or occurring; course (of events); sometimes, details or particulars. *Obs. or R.*
Tell her the *process* of Antonio's end *Shak.*
3. A series of actions, motions, or occurrences; progressive act or transaction; continuous operation or treatment; a method of operation or treatment; as, the *process* of vegetation or decomposition; a chemical *process; processes* of nature; a *process* of reasoning; a *process* of manufacture. **4.** A statement of events; a story; account. *Obs.* **5.** *Law.* The writ or mandate that serves as the means used for bringing a defendant into court to answer in an action or proceeding, civil or criminal; in a broader sense, any writ, order, notice, summons, or other writing by which a court exercises its jurisdiction over the parties or subject matter of any action or proceeding; also, collectively, the whole of such mandates or other writings in an action or proceeding, or, in a still wider sense, the whole course of proceedings (in this sense being essentially equivalent to *procedure*). The original writ with all in continuation of it is called **original process**; process issued by way of execution is often called **final process,** and **mesne process** is used to include all process issuing between the beginning and end of the suit, or (from the modern disuse of the older original process) the whole process preceding the execution. **6.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Any marked prominence or projecting part; an outgrowth or extension. **7.** *Bot.* Any small projection or emergence; specif., in bryology, one of the segments of the endostome. **8.** *Physics.* A change undergone by a substance when it settles or tends to settle to thermal equilibrium. See SWEEP, *n.*, 10. **9.** *Print.* Photomechanical processes collectively, as distinguished from engraving by hand. Also used adjectively; as, *process* block, cut, man, picture, plate, work, etc.
Syn. — PROCESS, PROCEDURE, PROCEEDING are here compared in their nontechnical uses. PROCESS denotes a progressive action or a series of acts or steps esp. in the regular course of performing, producing, or making something; PROCEDURE denotes esp. the method of prosecuting or conducting an operation or process; PROCEEDING applies esp. to measures or transactions; as, a mental *process,* a chemical *process,* the correct *procedure,* legal *procedure;* a harsh *proceeding.* See ADVANCE, PROGRESS.
in process, in the condition of advance, accomplishment, transaction, or the like; begun, and not completed. — **processes of In-gras'sias** (ĭn-grās'syās; In-grās'ĭ-ȧs) [after G. F. *Ingrassias* (1510-80), Sicilian anatomist], *Anat.,* the lesser wings of the sphenoid bone. — **process in aid,** *Law,* process issuing out of a superior tribunal to supplement the jurisdiction of an inferior or local tribunal.

proc'ess, *v. t.;* -ESSED (-ĕst); -ESS-ING. **1.** *Law.* To issue or take out process against, or to serve process upon. **2.** To subject to some special process. Specif.: **a** To heat, as fruit, with steam under pressure, so as to cook or sterilize. **b** To produce or copy by photomechanical methods.

process butter. Inferior butter which has been melted and reworked, usually with the addition of milk or cream; — called also *renovated butter.*

proc'ess-ing, *n.* Arrangement, performance, or utilization of a process or processes, as in a factory; the actual work or operations involved therein.

pro-ces'sion (prō-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *processio.* See PROCEED.] **1.** Act of proceeding or moving on; regular, orderly, or ceremonious progress; continuous course.
That the *procession* of their life might be
More equable, majestic, pure, and free. *Trench.*
2. Act or condition of proceeding, or issuing forth or arising, from anything.
He not only originates a third perfect Being, but makes at the same time a *Procession* out of imperfection, a really existent *Procession* which is always going on in all its stages. *W. T. Harris.*
3. That which is moving onward in an orderly, stately, or solemn manner; esp., a train of persons advancing in order; as, a *procession* of mourners.
Here comes the townsmen on *procession.* *Shak.*
4. *pl. Eccl.* Litanies said in procession. *Archaic.*
procession of the Holy Ghost, a theological term applied to the relation of the Holy Spirit to the Father and the Son, the Eastern Church affirming that the Spirit proceeds from the Father only, and the Western Church that the Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son.

pro-ces'sion, *v. t.* **1.** To honor with, or to escort or carry in, a procession. **2.** *Law.* To beat the bounds of (a parish, lands, etc.). *Local, U. S., or Dial. Eng.*

pro-ces'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *processionnel.*] Of, pertaining to, or like, a procession; consisting in a procession.
processional moth, a processionary moth.

pro-ces'sion-al, *n.* [LL. *processionale:* cf. F. *processionnal.*] *Eccl.* **a** *R. C. Ch.* A service book containing offices for ecclesiastical processions. **b** A hymn sung during a church procession, as of the choir and clergy into the church at the beginning of a service.

pro-ces'sion-a-ry (-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. LL. *processionarius,* F. *processionnaire.*] Pertaining to a procession; consisting in processions; as, *processionary* service.
processionary moth, any moth of the genus *Cnethocampa,*

‖ **pro-ba'tum est.** [L.] It has been proved or tried.
pro'bea-gle (prō'bē'g'l). Var. of PORBEAGLE.
Pro'be-bi'bel (prō'bē-bē'bĕl). [G.] See BIBLE, 2.
‖ **pro'bi-tas lau-da'tur et al'get** (prŏb'ĭ-tăs). [L.] Honesty is praised, and freezes, i. e., is neglected. *Juvenal* (I. 74).
‖ **Pro'bi Vi'ri.** [L., honorable men.] See CONSEIL DES PRUD'HOMMES.
prob'lem-a-tist (prŏb'lĕm-ȧ-tĭst), *n.* A proposer of problems. *Rare.*
prob'lem-a-tize (-tīz), *v. i.* To propose problems. *Rare.*
‖ **pro bo'no pu'bli-co** (pŭb'lĭ-kō). [L.] For the public good, or weal.
pro-bos'ci-dal (prō-bŏs'ĭ-dăl), *a. Zoöl.* Proboscidiform.
pro-bos'ci-date (-dāt), *a. Zoöl.* Having a proboscis; proboscidial. [*Obs.*]
pro-bos'cide, *n.* [F.] Proboscis.
pro'bos-cid'e-an (prō'bŏ-sĭd'ē-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* Proboscidian.
pro'bos-cid'i-al (-ĭ-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Proboscidate.
pro'bos-cid'i-an (-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* Pertaining to the Proboscidea. — *n.* One of the Proboscidea.
Pro-bos'ci-dif'er-a (prō-bŏs'ĭ-dĭf'ĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROBOSCIS; -FEROUS.] *Zoöl.* A division of gastropods having a long, retractile proboscis, as the cones, whelks, and cowries. *Obs.*
pro-bos'ci-dif'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Having a proboscis. **b** Pertaining to the Proboscidifera.
pro-bos'ci-form (prō-bŏs'ĭ-fôrm), **pro-bos'ci-formed** (-fôrmd), *a.* Proboscidiform.
proboscis flower. = UNICORN PLANT.
pro-car'pi-um (prō-kär'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A procarp.
pro'ca-tarc'ti-cal, *a.* Procatarctic. *R.* [Procurator. *Obs.*]
procatour, *n.* [See PROCTOR.]
procede. † PROCEED.
pro-ceed'er, *n.* One who proceeds.
pro'ceeds, *n., pl.* of PROCEED
proceir. † PROCERE.
Proc'el-la-ri'i-dæ (prŏs'ĕ-lă-rĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *procella* storm.] *Zoöl.* A family consisting of the petrels, fulmars, and shearwaters, or, with some, of all the Procellariiformes **Proc'el-la'ri-a** (-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), containing the true stormy petrel, is the type genus. — **proc'el-la'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*
pro-celle', **pro-cel'la,** *n.* [F. *procelle,* L. *procella.*] Storm. *Obs.*
pro-cel'lous (prō-sĕl'ŭs), *a.* [L. *procellosus.*] Stormy. *Obs.*
pro-cep'tion (prō-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [*pro-* + L. *capere* to take.] A prior seizing; preoccupation. *Obs.*
pro-cer'e, *a.* [L. *procerus* tall.] Of high stature; tall. *Obs.*
pro-cere', *adv.* At length; completely. *Obs. Scot.*
pro-cer'e-brum, *n.* The prosencephalon — **pro-cer'e-bral,** *a.*
proc'er-es (prŏs'ĕr-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *procer* a chief.] Nobles. *Obs. or Hist.*
proc'er-ite (-ĕr-īt), *n.* [*pro-* + Gr. *κέρας* horn.] *Zoöl.* The flagellum of the antenna of a crustacean. — **proc'er-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*
pro-cer'i-ty (prō-sĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *proceritas.*] Tallness. *Rare.*
pro-ce'rous (prō-sē'rŭs), *a.* [L. *procerus.*] Tall. *Now Rare.*
pro-ces'sal (prō-sĕs'ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to (legal) process. [cession.]
pro-ces'sion, *v. t.* To go in procession. *Obs.*
pro-ces'sion-al-ist, pro-ces'sion-ist, *n.* One who takes part in a procession. *Rare.*
pro-ces'sion-al-ly, *adv.* of PROCESSIONAL.
pro-ces'sion-a-ry, *n.* **1.** A procession. *Obs.* **2.** = PROCESSIONER, 3.
pro-ces'sion-er, *v. t.* **1.** One who goes in a procession.

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esp. *C. processionea* of Europe, whose larvæ make large webs on oak trees, and go out to feed in regular order. They are covered with stinging hairs.

process plate. **a** A plate prepared by a mechanical process, esp. a photomechanical process. **b** A very slow photographic plate, giving good contrasts between high lights and shadows, used esp. for making lantern slides.

pro'cès'-ver'bal' (prō'sĕ'vĕr'bäl'), *n.; pl.* PROCÈS-VERBAUX (-bō'). [F.] *French Law.* An authenticated minute or statement of an official act, or of facts or transactions that have taken place within the cognizance of an official, for use as a basis of further action or for the acceptance of a superior; as: **a** A statement of facts observed or made known by inquisition with reference to a criminal charge. **b** The minutes of the transactions of an assembly, public or private. **c** Specif.: *French Canadian Law.* An act of apportionment of the expense and labor involved in the making and upkeep of municipal roads, bridges, and watercourses, drawn up by a special superintendent and to be homologated by the proper board of delegates or county council.

pro'chein (prō'shĕn), *a.* [F. *prochain*, OF. *prochien*, fr. LL. (assumed) *propianus*, fr. L. *prope* near.] *Law.* Next; nearest. — **prochein ami** *or* **amy** (ăm'Ĭ; ä'mē'). = NEXT FRIEND.

pro-chlo'rite (prō-klō'rīt; 201), *n.* [*pro-* + *chlorite.*] *Min.* A dark green mineral of the chlorite group, in foliated masses with flexible laminæ. H., 1–2. Sp. gr., 2.78–2.96.

pro'cho-ös (prō'kō-ŏs; prŏk'ō-), *n.; pl.* PROCHOÏ (-oi). [Gr. πρόχοος, πρόχους, fr. προχεῖν to pour forth.] *Gr. Antiq.* A small vase used esp. for pouring water on the hands before a meal, typically a slender form of œnochoë.

pro-cho'ri-on (prō-kō'rĭ-ŏn; 201), *n.* [*pro-* + *chorion.*] *Embryol.* Any of several structures surrounding the blastodermic vesicle in certain animals, esp. a gelatinous coat (conspicuously thick in rodents) considered a secretion of the uterine glands. Also, the subzonal layer of cells of the blastodermic vesicle. — **pro-cho'ri-on'ic** (-ŏn'Ĭk), *a.*

pro'chro-nism (prō'krō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. πρόχρονος preceding in time; πρό before + χρόνος time.] The antedating of an event; — opposed to *metachronism.*

pro-cid'u-ous (prō-sĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *prociduus.*] Falling from its proper place.

pro-claim' (-klām'), *v. t.;* PRO-CLAIMED' (-klāmd'); PRO-CLAIM'ING. [ME. *proclamen*, F. *proclamer*, L. *proclamare; pro* before, forward + *clamare* to call or cry out. See CLAIM.] **1.** To make known by public announcement; to give wide publicity to; to publish abroad; to promulgate; declare; as, to *proclaim* war or peace.

To *proclaim* liberty to the captives. *Is.* lxi. 1.
For the apparel oft *proclaims* the man. *Shak.*

2. To outlaw by public proclamation; hence, to forbid by, or subject to terms of, a prohibitory or regulative statute or order. "I heard myself *proclaimed.*" *Shak.*

[The meeting] was not *proclaimed*, and therefore was not illegal. *London Spectator.*

Syn. — Publish, promulgate, announce. See DECLARE.

pro-claim', *n.* A calling out; proclamation. *Rare. Keats.*

proc'la-ma'tion (prŏk'lə-mā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *proclamation*, L. *proclamatio.* See PROCLAIM.] **1.** Act of proclaiming; official or general notice; publication.

King Asa made a *proclamation.* 1 *Kings* xv. 22.

2. That which is proclaimed, publicly announced, or officially declared, specif., *Law*, a public notice by an official of some order, an intended action, or some state of facts. In British and American law the term is used only of such notices by an administrative or executive officer, as the king of Great Britain, the president of the United States, a governor, mayor, etc., esp. with reference to some matter of public policy or the exercise of some administrative or executive power affecting the public at large; as, a *proclamation* of martial law; a Thanksgiving *proclamation.*

3. Hence, any open or definite declaration or manifestation. "The *proclamation* of thy passion." *Shak.*

pro'cli-sis (prō'klĭ-sĭs; prŏk'lĭ-), *n.* [NL. See PROCLITIC.] *Gram.* Pronunciation as a proclitic; combination in pronunciation of an unaccented word with a following accented word.

pro-clit'ic (prō-klĭt'Ĭk), *a.* [Gr. προκλίνειν to lean forward; πρό forward + κλίνειν to lean or incline. Cf. ENCLITIC.] *Gram.* Leaning forward (with reference to accent); — said of words which, having no accent of their own, are, in pronunciation, dependent on, and closely attached to, the following word. — *n.* A proclitic word.

pro-clive' (-klīv'), *a.* [L. *proclivis* sloping, inclined; *pro* forward + *clivus* hill: cf. OF. *proclif.* See DECLIVITY; cf. PROCLIVOUS.] Having a tendency by nature; prone; disposed. *Now Rare.* *Mrs. Browning.*

pro-cliv'i-ty (-klĭv'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *proclivitas*: cf. F. *proclivité.*] **1.** Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency. "A *proclivity* to steal." *Abp. Bramhall.*

2. Readiness; facility; aptitude. *Now Rare.*

He had such a dexterous *proclivity* as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness *Sir H. Wotton.*

Syn. — See BENT.

pro-cli'vous (-klī'vŭs), *a.* [L. *proclivus.* See PROCLIVE.] **1.** Inclined; tending by nature. *Rare.*

2. Inclined obliquely forward; — said esp. of teeth.

pro-cœ'li-an (prŏ-sē'lĭ-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Procœlous. **b** Of or pertaining to the Procœlia. — *n.* One of the Procœlia.

pro-cœ'lous (-lŭs), *a.* [*pro-* + Gr. κοῖλος hollow.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or having, vertebræ with the anterior end of the centrum concave (and the posterior usually convex).

Proc'on-ne'sian (prŏk'ŏ-nē'shăn), *a.* [L. *Proconnesius.*] Of or pertaining to Proconnesus, an island in Propontis, now called Marmora from its black-streaked marble

pro-con'sul (prō-kŏn'sŭl), *n.* [L.; *pro* for + *consul* consul.] *Rom. Antiq.* An officer who discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul; a governor of, or a military commander in, a province. He was usually one who had previously been consul.

pro-con'su-lar (-sū-lär) } *a.* [L. *proconsularis:* cf. F.
pro-con'su-la-ry (-lă-rĭ) } *proconsulaire.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a proconsul; as, *proconsular* powers.

2. Under the government of a proconsul, as a province.

pro-con'su-late (-lăt), *n.* [L. *proconsulatus.*] The office or jurisdiction of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

pro-cras'ti-nate (prō-krăs'tĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.;* PRO-CRAS'TI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); PRO-CRAS'TI-NAT-ING (-Ing). [L. *procrastinatus*, p. p. of *procrastinare* to procrastinate; *pro* forward + *crastinus* of to-morrow, fr. *cras* to-morrow.] To put off till to-morrow, or from day to day; to defer; postpone; delay; as, to *procrastinate* repentance. *Dr. H. More.*

'T will not *procrastinate* my doom. *Linton.*

Syn. — Adjourn, retard, protract, prolong. See DEFER.

pro-cras'ti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *procrastinatio:* cf. F. *procrastination.*] Act or habit of procrastinating; delay; dilatoriness. "*Procrastination* is the thief of time." *Young.*

pro-cras'ti-na'tor (-krăs'tĭ-nā'tĕr), *n.* One who procrastinates.

pro-cras'ti-na-to-ry (-nă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to procrastination; dilatory.

pro'cre-ant (prō'krē-ănt), *a.* [L. *procreans*, p. pr. of *procreare.* See PROCREATE.] Procreating; generating; producing; fruitful; assisting in, or pertaining to, procreation. "His pendent bed and *procreant* cradle." *Shak.*

pro'cre-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* PRO'CRE-AT'ED (-ā'tĕd); PRO'CRE-AT'-ING (-āt'Ing). [L. *procreatus*, p. p. of *procreare; pro* forward, forth + *creare* to create.] To generate and produce; to beget; engender; as, to *procreate* an heir.

pro'cre-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *procreatio:* cf. F. *procréation.*] Act of procreating; a begetting.

pro'cre-a'tive (prō'krē-ā'tĭv), *a.* Having power to beget; generative; pert. to procreation. — **pro'cre-a'tive-ness**, *n.*

pro'cre-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One that procreates, or begets; a father or sire; a generator.

Pro-crus'te-an (prō-krŭs'tē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Procrustes or his mode of torture; producing conformity by arbitrary, violent, or injurious methods; as, the *Procrustean* treatment; a *Procrustean* rule. See PROCRUSTES.

The enforced *Procrustean* limit of sixty minutes to a lecture. *W. D. Whitney.*

Pro-crus'te-an-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'Ing). To stretch or contract by violent or unnatural methods according to some arbitrary rule or standard.

Pro-crus'tes (prō-krŭs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Προκρούστης, fr. προκρούειν to beat out, to stretch; πρό forward + κρούειν to strike.] *Gr. Antiq.* A celebrated legendary highwayman of Attica, who tied his victims upon an iron bed, and, as the case required, either stretched or cut off their legs to adapt them to its length; — whence the metaphorical phrase *the bed of Procrustes.*

proc-tal'gi-a (prŏk-tăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the anus or rectum.

proc'ta-tre'si-a (prŏk'tă-trē'sĭ-ă; -shĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + *atresia.*] *Med.* Imperforate condition of the anus.

proc-tec'to-my (prŏk-tĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*procto-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the anus or rectum.

proc-ti'tis (prŏk-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the anus or rectum.

proc'to- (prŏk'tō-), **proct-.** Combining form from Greek πρωκτός, *anus.*

proc'to-cele (-sēl), *n.* [*procto-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Prolapse of the anus or rectum.

proc'to-dæ'um (-dē'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + Gr. ὁδαῖος on the way, fr. ὁδός way.] *Zoöl.* The posterior part of the alimentary canal, including all formed in the embryo by invagination of the outer body wall, and hence lined with ectoderm. — **proc'to-dæ'al** (-ăl), *a.*

proc'to-plas'ty (prŏk'tō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*procto-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the anus. — **proc'to-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

proc'to-ple'gi-a (-plē'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the sphincters of the anus.

proc'tor (prŏk'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *proketour, procutour*, contr. fr. *procuratour.* See PROCURATOR.] One employed to manage the affairs of another; a procurator. Specif.: **a** A person appointed to collect alms for those who could not beg for themselves, as lepers; hence, a beggar; also, a liar. *Obs. Cant.* **b** The keeper of a hospital. *Obs.* **c** *Law.* A procurator in the civil and canon law; in English law, one of the body of men who formerly had the exclusive privilege of appearing in the admiralty and ecclesiastical courts. The Judicature Acts 33 & 34 Vict. c. 26 and 40 & 41 Vict. c. 25 empowered proctors and solicitors to practice in all courts alike, so that there is now no distinction between them; but the term is used, both in England and the United States, to denote any practitioner in probate or admiralty courts. **d** *Ch. of Eng.* A representative of the clergy in a convocation. **e** An officer in a university or college who enforces order and obedience to the laws of the institution.

proc'tor-age (prŏk'tĕr-ăj), *n.* Management by or as by a proctor; hence, control; superintendence; — in contempt.

proc-to'ri-al (prŏk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to a proctor, esp. an academic proctor; magisterial.

proc'tor-ize (prŏk'tĕr-īz), *v. t.* To summon before an academic proctor, as for discipline. *Univ. Slang, Eng.*

proc'to-scope (-tŏ-skōp), *n.* [*procto-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* A form of speculum used for the inspection of the rectum.

proc-tot'o-my (prŏk-tŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*procto-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* An incision into the rectum.

Pro-cu'li-an (prŏ-kū'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sempronius Proculus, a Roman jurist of the 1st century A. D.; — used to designate a school or sect of Roman jurists (called also the **Pegasian school** after another disciple) founded by M. Antistius Labeo (d. A. D. 17), which was opposed to the **Sabinian**, or **Cassian, school**, founded by C. Ateius Capito (d. c. A. D. 22), and named after two followers (respectively Massurius Sabinus and G. Cassius Longinus, both of the 1st century A. D.). The Proculians are said in general to have represented liberal views opposed by Augustus, and Sabinus conservative aristocratic views The two sects disappeared about the time of Papinian.

Pro-cu'li-an, *n.* [L. *Proculiani* the disciples of Proculus.] A member of the Proculian school of Roman jurists; — called also *Pegasian.*

pro-cum'bent (prŏ-kŭm'bĕnt), *a.* [L. *procumbens, -entis*, p. pr. of *procumbere* to fall, bend, or lean forward; *pro* forward + *cumbere* (in comp.), akin to *cubare* to lie down. Cf. INCUMBENT.] **1.** Lying down, or on the face; prone. "*Procumbent* each obeyed." *Couper.*

2. *Bot.* Trailing; prostrate; — said of stems.

pro-cur'a-ble (-kūr'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being procured.

proc'u-ra-cy (prŏk'ū-rā-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [ME. *procuracie*, fr. LL. *procuratia, -cia:* cf. F. *procuratie.* See PROCURATION; cf. PROXY.] **1.** The office or act of a proctor or procurator; management for another.

2. Authority to act for another; a proxy. *Obs.*

3. = PROCURATION, 4. *Obs.*

proc'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *procuratio* a taking care, management: cf. F. *procuration.* See PROCURE.] **1.** Care; management. *Obs.*, exc.: The management of another's affairs; specif., *Civil Law*, the agency of mandate; mandate; in a broader sense, agency.

2. A power of attorney; a proxy.

3. *Ch. of Eng.* Orig., a payment or render of provisions due from a parochial church to a visiting bishop or archdeacon, or to a bishop consecrating a church; now, a customary sum so paid by way of commutation, sometimes without actual visitation; — called also *proxy.*

4. Act of procuring; procurement.

procuration fee *or* **money**, *Law*, a fee or money paid, as to a broker or scrivener, for procuring a loan. *Rare.*

proc'u-ra'tor (prŏk'ū-rā'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *procuratour*, L. *procurator:* cf. F. *procurateur.* See PROCURE; cf. PROCTOR, PROCURER.] **1.** *Law.* One who manages another's affairs; one having a power of procuration; an agent; proctor; specif., one authorized to conduct proceedings for another in court; hence, *Civil & Canon Law*, one of the body vested with the privilege of practicing in the courts.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* Under the Empire, any of various imperial fiscal agents or administrators; specif., a governor of a territory before it was administered as an actual province; as, the *procurator* of Judea.

3. *R. C. Ch.* The person having charge of the treasury of a monastery, or the like.

procurator fiscal, *Scots Law*, a public prosecutor, or district attorney. — **P. of the Holy Synod.** See HOLY SYNOD **b**.

proc'u-ra-to'ri-al (-rā-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to a procurator, or proctor; made or done by a proctor.

proc'u-ra-to-ry (prŏk'ū-rā-tō-rĭ; prō-kū'rā-), *a.* [L. *procuratorius.*] Pert. or tending to, or authorizing, procuration.

proc'u-ra-to-ry, *n. pl.;* -RIES (-rĭz). *Civil Law.* A mandate of procuration.

pro-cure' (prŏ-kūr'), *v. t.;* PRO-CURED' (-kūrd'); PRO-CUR'-ING (-kūr'Ing). [F. *procurer*, L. *procurare, procuratum*, to take care of; *pro* for + *curare* to take care, fr. *cura* care. See CURE; cf. PROCTOR, PROXY.] **1.** To bring into possession; to acquire; gain; get; to obtain by any means, as by purchase or loan; — often with indirect object.

If we *procure* not to ourselves more woe. *Milton.*

2. To contrive; to bring about; to effect; cause; as, to *procure* a favor to be granted.

Proceed, Solinus, to *procure* my fall. *Shak.*

3. To solicit; entreat. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

4. To cause to come; to bring; attract. *Obs.*

What unaccustomed cause *procures* her hither? *Shak.*

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2. [OF. *processionnier*, LL. *processionarium.*] = PROCESSIONAL **a**. *Obs.*

3. An officer appointed to procession lands. *Local, U. S., & Dial. Eng.*

pro-ces'sion-ize, *v. t. & i.* To procession. *Rare.* [ary moth.]

procession moth. A procession-

Procession week. Rogation week; — from the parish perambulation. *Dial. Eng.*

pro-ces'sive (prō-sĕs'Ĭv), *a.* Proceeding; advancing. *Rare.*

process milling. The process of high milling for grinding flour. See HIGH MILLING.

pro-ces'su-al (prō-sĕsh'ū-ăl), *a.* [From L. *processus* progress, process.] Of or pert. to, or of the character of, (legal) process. *Rare.*

‖ **pro-ces'sus,** *n.; pl.* -CESSUS. [LL., in L., a progression, progress.] **1.** In the Middle Ages, a religious dramatic exhibition; — from association with the procession at Corpus Christi.

2. *Anat.* A process.

pro-chane', *a.* [See PROCHEIN.] Neighboring. *Obs. Scot.*

proche. + PROACH, PROKKE.

Pro-chi'ron (prō-kī'rŏn), *n.* L. Gr. πρόχειρον, prop. neut. of Gr. πρόχειρος at hand, ready; πρό before + χεὶρ hand.] A manual of the Byzantine law issued (about A. D. 878) under authority of Basil and his sons Constantine and Leo, and called also the **Constitution of Basil** or **Constitution of the three emperors.** During the years 884–6 a revision called the **Epanagoge** was published under Basil and his sons Leo and Alexander.

pro-chon'dral (-kŏn'drăl), *a.* Prior to formation of cartilage.

Proch'o-rus (prŏk'ō-rŭs). *Bib.*

pro'chro-nize (prō'krō-nīz), *v. t.* To antedate. *Rare.*

proc'i-dence (prŏs'Ĭ-dĕns; prō'sĭ-), **proc'i-den'ti-a** (-dĕn'shĭ-ă), *n.* [L. *procidentia*, fr. *procidens*, p. pr. of *procidere* to fall down forward.] *Med.* A falling down; a prolapsus.

proc'i-dent (prŏs'Ĭ-dĕnt; prō'sĭ-), *a.* [See PROCIDENCE.] *Med.* Prolapsed. [*Obs.*]

pro-cid'i-ous, *a.* Prociduous.

pro'cinct, *n.* [LL. *procinctus* or *procincta:* cf. OF. *procincte, pourceinte.*] Neighborhood; precinct. *Obs.*

pro-cinct', *n.* [L. *procinctus*, fr. *procingere, procinctum*, to gird up.] Readiness for action; in phrase *in procinct. Obs.*

prockesy. + PROXY. [*Rare.*]

pro-claim'ant, *n.* A proclaimer.

pro-claim'er, *n.* One who proclaims.

proc'la-ma'tor (prŏk'lə-mā'tĕr), *n.* [L., a crier.] *Eng. Law.* A certain officer of the (former) Court of Common Pleas.

proclamen, proclimacion. + PROCLAIM, PROCLAMATION

pro-cline' (prō-klīn'), *v. i.* [L. *proclinare.*] To incline, or lean, forward. *Rare.*

pro-cliv'e' (-klĭv'), *v. t. & i.* [From PROCLIVE, *a.*] To incline; to make or be prone. *Obs. or R.*

pro-cli'vous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Proc'ne (prŏk'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πρόκνη.] See PHILOMELA.

Pro-cœ'li-a (prō-sē'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of Crocodilia, including the recent crocodiles and alligators, and some late fossil forms with dorsal vertebræ mostly concave in front.

‖ **pro con-fes'so.** [L.] *Law.* Lit., [taken] as confessed; — used with reference to facts or statements taken as true by reason of their not being properly denied

pro-con'su-la-ry (prō-kŏn'sŭ-[-t-]ə-rĭ, *a.* Proconsular.

pro-con'sul-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pro-cor'a-coid, *a.* [*pro-* + *coracoid.*] *Zoöl.* **a** = PREGORACOID **a**. **b** Designating the hypocoracoid in fishes. — **pro-cor'a-coid,** *n.*

pro-cras'ti-na-tive (prō-krăs'tĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Given to procrastination. *Rare*

pro-cras'tine, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *procrastiner.*] To procrastinate. *Obs.*

pro'cre-ant, *n.* A procreator.

procreate, *a.* [L. *procreatus*, p. p.] Begotten. *Obs.* [*Sp.*]

pro'cre-a'tiv. Procreative. *Ref.*

pro'cre-a'trix (prō'krē-ā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] A female who procreates; a mother. *Rare.*

Proc'ris (prŏk'rĭs; prō'krĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πρόκρις.] See CEPHALUS.

Pro'crus-te'si-an (prō'krŭs-tē'zhĭ-ăn), *a.* Procrustean *Rare.*

pro'cry, *n.* [Cf. LL. *procurum*, or OF *procure.*] Procuracy. *Obs.*

pro-cryp'tic (prō-krĭp'tĭk), *a. Zoöl.* Having or designating imitative colors adapted for concealment. — **-ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

proct-. See PROCTO-.

pro-tag'ra (prŏk-tăg'rə; prō-tăg'rə), *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + *-agra.*] *Med.* Proctalgia.

proc'tal (prŏk'tăl), *a* [Gr. πρωκτός anus.] *Zoöl.* Immediately in front of the vent, as the pelvic fins of many fishes

proc'to-cys-tot'o-my, *n. Surg.* Operation of cutting into the bladder through the rectum.

proc'to-de'um, *n.*, **proc'to-de'al,** *a.* Vars. of PROCTODÆUM, etc.

proc'to-dyn'i-a, *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Proctalgia.

proc'to-pa-ral'y-sis. *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PROCTOPLEGIA

proc'top-to'sis (prŏk'tŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *procto-* + *ptosis.*] *Med.* Prolapse of the rectum.

proc'tor, *v. t.* To act as a proctor for, in, or toward.

proc-tor'i cal (prŏk-tŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Proctoral. *Rare.*

proc'tor-rha'gi-a (prŏk'tō-rā'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.: *procto-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Anal hemorrhage.

proc-tor'rha-phy (prŏk-tŏr'ă-fĭ), *n.* [*procto-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Suturing of the rectum.

proctor's dog. = BULLDOG, 3 **b**.

proc'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

proc'to-ry (prŏk'tō-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *procuratorium* procuracy.] Surveillance. *Obs.*

Proc'to-trup'i-dæ (-trŭp'Ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PROCTOTRYPIDÆ. — **proc'to-tru'pid** (-troo'pĭd), *a. & n.*

Proc'to-tryp'i-dæ (-trĭp'Ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *procto-* + Gr. τρυπᾶν to bore + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A very large and widely distributed family of minute hymenopterous insects having a tubular retractile ovipositor. The group is sometimes considered a superfamily and called **Proc'to-tryp'i-oi'de-a** (-oi'dē-ă) In the larval stages they live in the eggs or bodies of other insects or spiders. The type genus is **Proc'to-tryp'es** (-trĭ'pēz). — **proc'to-tryp'id** (-pĭd), *a. & n.*

Proc-tu'cha (prŏk-tū'kə), *n. pl.* [NL.; *procto-* + Gr. ἔχειν to have.] The Nemertinea. *R.*

pro'cul-ca'tion, *n.* [L. *proculcatio.*] A trampling upon. *Obs.*

‖ **pro'cul, O pro'cul es'te, pro-fa'ni!** [L.] Aloof, O aloof ye profane! *Vergil (Æ., VI, 258).*

pro-cur'a-bl. Procurable. *R. Sp.*

proc'u-ra'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

5. To obtain for illicit intercourse or prostitution.
6. To care for or look after. *Obs.*
Syn. — See OBTAIN.

pro-cure' (prō-kūr'), *v. i.* **1.** To pimp. *Shak.*
2. To manage affairs or causes as a procurator or proctor. *Obs., exc. Civil or Canon Law.*

pro-cure'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF.] **1.** Act of procuring or obtaining; obtainment; attainment.
2. Efficient contrivance; management; agency; as, it was brought about by his *procurement.*

pro-cur'er (-kūr'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *procurour* an agent, OF. *procureor*, F. *procureur*, L. *procurator.* See PROCURATOR.] One who procures; as: **a** One who obtains; one that brings on, or causes to be done. **b** A pimp, a pander. **c** A procurator.

pro-cur'ess (-ĕs), *n.* [Cf. OF. *procureresse* a woman who is agent for another. See PROCURER.] A woman who provides or mediates. *Obs.*, exc., specif., a woman pander.

pro-cur'sive (prō-kûr'sĭv), *a.* [*pro-* + *cursive.*] Running forward. — **procursive epilepsy,** *Med.*, epilepsy in which the fit begins with a sudden running forward.

Pro'cy-on (prō'sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., a constellation which rises before the Dog Star, Gr. Προκύων; πρό before + κύων dog.] **1.** *Astron.* A first-magnitude star in Canis Minor, or the Lesser Dog. Its spectrum is intermediate in type between that of Sirius and that of the sun. See STAR.
2. *Zoöl.* The genus of mammals consisting of the raccoons.

Pro'cy-on'i-dæ (prō'sĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROCYON, 2.] *Zoöl.* A family of plantigrade carnivorous mammals consisting of the raccoons, coatis, bassarisks, kinkajou, and sometimes the panda. It is coextensive with a section of the Arctoidea, called **Pro'cy-on'i-for'mi-a** (-fôr'mĭ-*a*). The typical subfamily, **Pro'cy-o-ni'næ** (-ō-nī'nē), includes only the raccoons. — **pro'cy-on'i-form** (-ŏn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **pro'cy-o-nine** (prō'sĭ-ō-nīn; -nĭn; 183), *a.*

prod (prŏd), *n.* [Cf. BROD, *n.*, BRAD, *n.*] **1.** A pointed thing for pricking or puncturing, as a goad, awl, or skewer.
2. A prick, punch, or poke with a pointed, now often with any, instrument; hence, a sharp reminder or incitement, as to action or diligence; as, to give one's memory a *prod.*
3. A light kind of crossbow; — often spelt *prodd.*
4. *Founding.* A dabber or pricker. See PRICKER, 1 **d** (2).

prod, *v. t.*; PROD'DED; PROD'DING. **1.** To thrust a pointed instrument into; to prick with something sharp or, now often, blunted; hence, to goad or incite, as to activity; as, to *prod* a lazy student; to *prod* one's conscience.
2. To poke about or stir, as with a prod. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pro-da'ta-ry (prō-dā'tȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [NL. *prodatarius.* See PRO-; DATARY.] *R. C. Ch.* The datary, or head of the Roman dataria; — formerly so called when a cardinal.

prod'der (prŏd'ĕr), *n.* One that prods; specif., a blunt iron instrument for prying off a clincher tire.

prod'i-gal (prŏd'ĭ-gȧl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *prodigal.* See PRODIGALITY.] **1.** Given to extravagant expenditure; expending money or other things without necessity; recklessly profuse; also, characterized by profuse or wasteful expenditure; lavish; wasteful; as, the *prodigal* son; *prodigal* giving; *prodigal* expenses; loosely, profusely liberal; as, *prodigal* hospitality; *prodigal* maternal affection.

In fighting fields [patriots] were *prodigal* of blood. *Dryden.*

2. Conceited; proud. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Extravagant, squandering, wasteful. See PROFUSE.

prod'i-gal, *n.* One who spends prodigally; one profuse or lavish in expenditure of anything; a waster; spendthrift.

"Noble *prodigals* of life." *Trench.*

prod'i-gal'i-ty (-gȧl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *prodegalite, prodigalité,* F. *prodigalité,* or L. *prodigalitas,* fr. L. *prodigus* prodigal, fr. *prodigere* to squander, to drive forth; *pro-* (*prod-* only in comp.) forth + *agere* to drive. See AGENT.] Extravagance, or an extravagant act, in expenditure, esp. of money; excessive liberality or profusion; waste; loosely, profuse liberality; as, the *prodigality* of nature.

The *prodigality* of his wit. *Dryden.*

prod'i-gal-ize (prŏd'ĭ-gȧl-īz), *v. i.* To spend as a prodigal.

prod'i-gal-ly, *adv.* In a prodigal manner; with profusion of expense; extravagantly; wastefully; profusely; lavishly; as, an estate *prodigally* dissipated.

pro-dĭ'gious (prō-dĭj'ŭs), *a.* [L. *prodigiosus,* fr. *prodigium* a prodigy: cf. F. *prodigieux.* See PRODIGY.] **1.** Of the nature of a prodigy; marvelous; portentous. *Obs. or R.*
2. Extraordinary in bulk, extent, quantity, or degree; vast; huge; immense; as, a *prodigious* mountain, creature, blunder. "*Prodigious* might." *Milton.*
Syn. — Huge, enormous, portentous, marvelous, amazing, astonishing, extraordinary. See MONSTROUS.

pro-dĭ'gious-ly, *adv.* **1.** Portentously; ominously. *Obs.*
2. Enormously; astonishingly; as, *prodigiously* great.

prod'i-gy (prŏd'ĭ-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *prodigium; pro* before + (perh.) a word appearing in *adagium* adage: cf. F. *prodige.* Cf. ADAGE.] **1.** Something extraordinary, or out of the usual course of nature, from which omens are drawn; a portent; as, eclipses and meteors were anciently deemed *prodigies.*
2. Anything so extraordinary as to excite wonder or astonishment; a marvel; as, a *prodigy* of learning.
3. A production out of the ordinary course of nature; an abnormal development; a monster. *B. Jonson.*
Syn. — Wonder, miracle, portent, marvel, monster.

pro-dis'so-conch (prō-dĭs'ō-kŏnk), *n.* [Gr. πρό before + δισσός double + κόγχη conch.] *Zoöl.* The rudimentary or embryonic shell of a bivalve mollusk.

pro-dĭ'tion (prō-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *proditio,* fr. *prodere,* lit., to give forth: cf. OF. *proditïon.*] Betrayal; treason. *Obs.*

prod'i-to'ri-ous (prŏd'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* [Cf. OF. *proditoire.*] Treacherous; traitorous; also, apt to make unexpected revelations. — **prod'i-to'ri-ous-ly,** *adv. Both R.*

prod'ro-mal (prŏd'rō-mȧl), *a.* Precursory; *Med.*, of or pert. to prodromes; as, the *prodromal* stage of a disease.

pro'drome (prō'drōm), *n.* [Gr. πρόδρομος running before; πρό + δρόμος a running.] **1.** Forerunner; precursor. *Obs.*
2. *Med.* A premonitory symptom of a disease.
3. = PRODROMUS, 2.

prod'ro-mus (prŏd'rō-mŭs), *n.* [NL.] **1.** A precursor. *R.*
2. A preliminary course or publication; — used esp. formerly in the titles of elementary works.

pro-duce' (prō-dūs'), *v. t.*; -DUCED' (-dūst'); -DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *producere, productum,* to bring forward, beget, produce; *pro* + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE.] **1.** To bring forward; to lead forth; to offer to view or notice; to exhibit; show; as, to *produce* a witness in court.

Your parents did not *produce* you much into the world *Swift.*

2. To bring forth, as young, or as a natural product or growth; to give birth to; to bear; generate; yield; furnish; as, the earth *produces* grass; trees *produce* fruit.

The greatest jurist his country had *produced. Macaulay.*

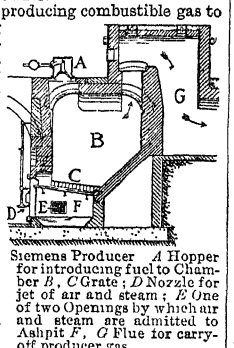
3. *Econ.* To make economically valuable; to make, or to create so as to be, available for satisfaction of human wants.
4. To cause to be or to happen; to originate, as an effect or result; to bring about; as, vice *produces* misery.
5. To give being or form to; to manufacture; make; as, he *produces* excellent pottery.
6. To yield or furnish; to cause to accrue; as, money at interest *produces* an income; capital *produces* profit.
7. To draw out; to extend; lengthen; prolong; as, to *produce* a man's life to threescore. *Now Rare. Sir T. Browne.*
8. *Geom.* To extend; prolong; — applied to a line, surface, or solid; as, to *produce* a side of a triangle.

pro-duce', *v. i.* To yield or furnish appropriate offspring, crops, effects, consequences, or results.

prod'uce (prŏd'ūs; *formerly* prō-dūs'), *n.* That which is produced, brought forth, or yielded; product; yield, specif., agricultural product or products.
Syn. — See PRODUCT.

pro-duced' (prō-dūst'), *p. a.* Extended, esp. in one direction; prolonged, elongated; as, a *produced* leaf.

pro-duc'er (prō-dūs'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who produces, brings forth, or generates.
2. One who grows agricultural products, or manufactures crude materials into articles of use.
3. A furnace or apparatus for producing combustible gas to be used for fuel, for driving gas engines, for making illuminating gas, etc. (cf. WATER GAS). In a common variety air and steam are forced through a layer of incandescent fuel, as coke, the resulting gas consisting chiefly of carbon monoxide and nitrogen.



Siemens Producer *A* Hopper for introducing fuel to Chamber *B*, *C* Grate; *D* Nozzle for jet of air and steam; *E* One of two Openings by which air and steam are admitted to Ashpit *F*, *G* Flue for carrying off producer gas.

prod'uce race. A race to be run by the produce of horses named or described at the time of entry.

pro-duc'er's goods (prō-dūs'ĕrz). *Econ.* Goods that satisfy wants only indirectly as factors in the production of other goods, such as tools and raw material; — called also *instrumental goods, auxiliary goods, intermediate goods,* or *goods of the second and higher orders,* and disting. from *consumer's goods.*

producer's surplus. *Econ.* Any profit above the normal rate of interest and wages accruing to a producer on account of some monopoly (temporary or permanent) of the means or materials of production; — called also **producer's rent.**

pro-duc'i-ble (prō-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being produced, brought forward, brought forth, generated, made, or extended. — **pro-duc'i-ble-ness,** *n.*

prod'uct (prŏd'ŭkt), *n.* [L. *productus,* p. p. of *producere.* See PRODUCE.] **1.** Anything produced, as by generation, growth, labor, or thought, or by the operation of involuntary causes; as, the *products* of the season, or of the farm; the *products* of manufactures; the *products* of the brain.

These institutions are the *products* of enthusiasm. *Burke.*

2. *Math.* The number or magnitude resulting from the multiplication together of two or more numbers or magnitudes; as, the *product* of 7 and 5 is 35. In general, the result of any kind of multiplication, as an assemblage formed by associating each element of one assemblage (the multiplier) with each element of another (the multiplicand). See MULTIPLICATION, 2.
3. *Chem.* See EDUCT, 2.
Syn. — PRODUCT, PRODUCTION, PRODUCE. PRODUCT is the general word for that which is produced in any fashion; PRODUCTION may denote the act or process of producing; when used concretely, it commonly applies to the products of intellectual or artistic labor; PRODUCE (ordinarily collective) denotes esp. agricultural products; as, the *products* of manufacture, a notable *product* of industry and skill; "Were it but the pitifulest infinitesimal fraction of a *product,* produce it, in God's name!" (*Carlyle*); "a tranquillity that seemed no *product* of inertia" (*De Quincey*); one of the loftiest *productions* of genius; the immaturity of one's early *productions;* "the meager *produce* of the land" (*Cowper*); the *Produce* Exchange.

pro-duct' (prō-dŭkt'), *v. t.* To produce. *Obs.*

pro-duc'tile (prō-dŭk'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *productilis,* fr. *producere* to stretch out.] Extensible; ductile.

pro-duc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *productio* a lengthening, prolonging: cf. F. *production.* See PRODUCE.] **1.** Act or process of producing, bringing forth, or exhibiting to view; as, the *production* of commodities, of a witness.
2. That which is produced; as, the *productions* of the earth, of handicraft, of intellect.
3. A lengthening out or prolonging, or the state of being produced, or elongated.
4. *Econ.* The creation of economic value; the making of wealth available for human wants.
Syn. — Produce, fruit, work, performance. See PRODUCT.

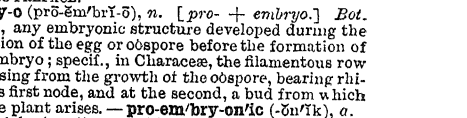
pro-duc'tion-al (prō-dŭk'shŭn-ȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to production.

pro-duc'tive (prō-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *productif,* L. *productivus* fit for prolongation.] **1.** Having the quality or power of producing; yielding or furnishing results; as, *productive* enterprises; also, producing, or able to produce, in large measure; fertile; profitable; as, a *productive* soil.
2. Bringing into being; causing to exist; producing; originative; as, an age *productive* of great men; a spirit *productive* of heroic achievements.
3. *Econ.* **a** Effecting, or contributing to effect, production. **b** Yielding, or devoted to the production of, a net return of wealth; — used with widely different meanings by different authors according to their different economic theories as to what kinds of labor or expenditure will contribute such an increment to the world's wealth as will support like production or expenditure in an endless series of cycles and yield a net result. Thus the mercantilists called *productive* any labor or expenditure that increased the stock of precious metals of a nation; the physiocrats called agricultural labor alone *productive;* Adam Smith extended *productive* to include the labor of agriculture, manufacturing, and commerce; and now many forms of labor and expenditure contributing only indirectly or remotely to the world's wealth, as by increasing the mental efficiency of some classes of laborers, are included as *productive.*
productive coal measures, *Geol.*, those portions of the Pennsylvanian system which contain coal. — **p. cooperation.** *Econ.* See COÖPERATION, 2. — **p. imagination.** See IMAGINATION, 1.

— **pro-duc'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **pro-duc'tive-ness,** *n.*

pro'duc-tiv'i-ty (prō'dŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being productive; productiveness. *Emerson.*

Pro-duc'tus (prō-dŭk'tŭs), *n.* [NL. See PRODUCT.] *Paleon.* A genus of arthropomatous brachiopods, without a pedicle, but often anchored by spines on the shell. It is very characteristic of the Carboniferous and Permian rocks. *P. giganteus* is sometimes nearly a foot wide. It is the type of a family, **Pro-duc'ti-dæ** (-tĭ-dē).



Productus. *a P. semireticularis; b c P. horridus* opened to show interior of Valves.

pro'em (prō'ĕm), *n.* [ME. *proheme,* F. *prœme,* L. *proœmium,* Gr. προοίμιον; πρό before + οἶμος way, course or strain of a song.] Preface; introduction; a preface; preliminary observations; prelude.

Thus much may serve by way of *proem. Swift.*

Syn. — See PREFACE.

pro-em'bry-o (prō-ĕm'brĭ-ō), *n.* [*pro-* + *embryo.*] *Bot.* In general, any embryonic structure developed during the segmentation of the egg or oöspore before the formation of the true embryo; specif., in Characeæ, the filamentous row of cells arising from the growth of the oöspore, bearing rhizoids at its first node, and at the second, a bud from which the mature plant arises. — **pro-em'bry-on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.*

pro'emp-to'sis (prō'ĕmp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. προεμπίπτειν to fall in before; πρό before + ἐν in + πίπτειν to fall.] *Chron.* The addition of a day to the lunar calendar at intervals of about 310 years. *Rare.* Cf. METEMPTOSIS.

pro-eth'nic (prō-ĕth'nĭk), *a.* [*pro-* + *ethnic.*] Pert. to a people or race before its evolution into definite ethnic groups.

pro-face' (prō-fās'), *interj.* [OF. *prou face; prou* profit + *faire* to make, do.] May it do you good! — a salutation or welcome. *Obs. Shak.*

prof'a-na'tion (prŏf'ȧ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *profanatio:* cf. F. *profanation.* See PROFANE, *v. t.*] Act of profaning; specif., act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; irreverent or too familiar treatment or use of what is sacred; desecration; as, *profanation* of the Sabbath, of a sanctuary, of the name of God.
Syn. — PROFANATION, DESECRATION, SACRILEGE. PROFANATION implies esp. irreverent or contemptuous treatment of sacred things; DESECRATION suggests a more positive violation of their sanctity; SACRILEGE is the sin or crime of profaning or desecrating. See BLASPHEMY.

pro-fan'a-to-ry (prō-făn'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Profaning; desecrating.

pro-fane' (-fān'), *v. t.*; PRO-FANED' (-fānd'); PRO-FAN'ING (-fān'ĭng). [L. *profanare:* cf. F. *profaner.* See PROFANE, *a.*]
1. To violate or treat with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt (something regarded as sacred); to desecrate; pollute; as, to *profane* the name of God or the Scriptures.

The priests in the temple *profane* the sabbath. *Matt.* xii. 5

2. To put to a wrong or unworthy use; to make a base employment of; to debase; abuse; defile.

So idly to *profane* the precious time *Shak.*

3. To make unduly public or common, as something essentially private or reserved for a few. *Now Rare.*

pro-fane' (prō-fān'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *profanus;* perh. orig. before the temple, outside of it, unholy; *pro* before + *fanum* temple. See 1st FANE.] **1.** Not sacred or holy, specif.: **a** Not possessing peculiar sanctity; unconsecrated; hence, relating to matters other than sacred; secular; opposed to *sacred, religious,* or *inspired;* as, a *profane* place; *profane* art. "*Profane* authors." *I. Disraeli.* **b** Unholy.

Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things. *Raleigh.*

2. Treating sacred things with contempt, disrespect, irreverence, or undue familiarity; irreverent; impious. Hence,

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pro-cure', *n.* Procurement. *Obs.*
‖ **pro'cu'reur'** (prō'kû'rûr'), *n.* [F. Cf. PROCURER.] *Fr. Law.* A procurator.
‖ **Procurist.** Var. of PROKURIST.
procurour. † PROCURER.
pro-cur'rent, *a.* [L. *procurrens,* p. pr.] *Zool.* Running forward.
procutour, *n.* [See PROCTOR.] *Procurator. Obs.*
Pro'cy-on'i-an (prō'sĭ-ŏn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Having a spectrum resembling that of Procyon. *Lockyer.*
prodd (prŏd), *n.* = PROD, *n.*, 3.
prod'dle (prŏd'd'l), *v. t.* & *i.* [Freq. of *prod.*] To poke; potter; fumble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
prode. † PROUD.
‖ **pro De'o.** [L.] Lit., for God: — said of the privilege granted to a person to sue in forma pauperis. *South Africa.*
‖ **pro De'o et ec-cle'si-a.** [L.] For God and the church.
Pro-dĭ'cian (prō-dĭsh'ĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of the followers of Prodicus, a 2d-century anti-nomian Gnostic.
pro'dig, *a.* [L. *prodigus*: cf. F. *prodigue.*] Prodigal. *Obs.*
prod'i-gal, *v.* Prodigalize. *Obs.*
prod'i-gal-ize (prŏd'ĭ-gȧl-īz), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *prodigaliser.*] To expend extravagantly. *Rare.*
prod'i-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *prodiguer.*] To squander.
prod'i-gence (prŏd'ĭ-jĕns), *n.* [L. *prodigentia,* fr. *prodigens,* p. pr. of *prodigere.*] Prodigality. *Obs.*
pro-dig'i-al (prō-dĭj'ĭ-ȧl), *a.* Pertaining to prodigies. *Obs.*
pro-dig'i-ose', *a.* [L. *prodigiosus.*] Prodigious. *Obs.*
pro-dĭ'gious-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pro'digue, *n.* [F., fr. L. *prodigus.*] A prodigal. *Obs. Scot.*
prod'i-tor (prŏd'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. OF. *proditeur.*] Traitor. *Obs.*
prod'i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Treacherous. *Obs.*
prod'ro-mat'ic (prŏd'rō-măt'ĭk), **pro-drom'ic** (prō-drŏm'ĭk), *a. Med.* Prodromal.
prod'ro-mist (prŏd'rō-mĭst), *n.* Precursor. *Obs. or R.*
prod'ro-mous (prŏd'rō-mŭs), *a.* Precursory, prodromal. *Rare.*
prod'ro-my, *n.* [Gr. προδρομή a running forward.] A presage. *Obs. or R.*
pro-du'cate, *n.* [Irreg. fr. L. *producere, productum.*] A product. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
pro-duce'ment, *n.* Production.
pro-du'cent (prō-dū'sĕnt), *n.* [L. *producens,* p. pr.] One who produces. *Rare.*
producer gas. Gas made in a producer. See PRODUCER, 3.
producers' cooperation. *Econ.* See COÖPERATION, 2.
pro-du'ci-bil'i-ty (prō-dū'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being producible. [*Sp.*]
pro-du'ci-bl. Producible. *Ref.*
pro-duct'i-ble (prō-dŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *productible.*] Producible. — **pro-duct'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [ER'S GOODS.
production goods. = PRODUCER'S GOODS.
pro-duc'tiv. Productive. *R. Sp.*
pro-duc'tiv-ness. Productiveness. *R. & Sp.*
pro duc'tress (prō-dŭk'trĕs), *n.* A female producer.
produstacion † PROTESTATION.
proef † PROOF.
pro'e-gu'me-nal (prō'ĕ-gū'mĕ-nȧl), *a.* [Gr. προηγούμενος, p. pr. of προηγεῖσθαι to lead the way: cf. F. *progumène.*] *Med.* Predisposing. *Obs.*
pro'em. *v. t.* To preface. *Obs.*
pro e'mi-al (prō-ē'mĭ-ȧl), *a.* Of the nature of a proem; introductory; prefatory. *Rare.*
pro-e'mi-ate, *v. i.* [L. *proœmari, -atus.*] To preface. *Obs. Scot.*
pro-e'mi-um (prō-ē'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL.] Proem.
proes, proesse. † PROWESS.
‖ **pro et con.** [L.] Pro and con.
prof. † PROVT.
prof. *Abbr.* Professor.
prof'a-nate. *v. t.* [L. *profanatus,* p. p.] To profane. *Obs*

ā̆le, senāte, câre, ȧm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

specif., irreverent in language; taking the name of God in vain; given to swearing; blasphemous; as, a *profane* person, word, oath, or tongue. 1 *Tim.* i. 9.
3. Not admitted to the temple; uninitiated in certain religious rites; hence, of low or common standing; vulgar; common; as, the *profane* mob.
Syn. — Temporal, worldly; unsanctified, unhallowed, unholy, ungodly, wicked, godless. See IRRELIGIOUS.
— **pro-fane'ly**, *adv.* — **pro-fane'ness**, *n.*

prof'a-nism (prŏf'ā-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Profaneness. *Obs.*
2. Profane doctrine or culture. *Rare.*

pro-fan'i-ty (prō-făn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *profanitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being profane; profaneness; irreverence; esp., the use of profane language; blasphemy.
2. That which is profane; profane language or acts.
Syn. — See BLASPHEMY.

pro'fert (prō'fẽrt), *n.* [L., 3d pers. pr. of *proferre.*] *Law.* *Lit.*, he brings forward; — used as the name of an allegation in a pleading or on the record that the pleader produces in open court an instrument pleaded or founded on. In modern practice the allegation suffices to put the deed in the constructive possession of the court.

pro-fess' (prō-fĕs'), *v. t.*; PRO-FESSED' (-fĕst'), *rarely* PRO-FEST'; PRO-FESS'ING. [ME. *professed* bound by a vow, F. *profès*, masc., *professe*, fem., professed (monk or nun), L. *professus*, p. p. of *profiteri* to profess; *pro* before, forward + *fateri* to confess, own. Cf. CONFESS.] **1.** To make open declaration of, as of one's knowledge, belief, action, etc.; to avow or acknowledge; to confess publicly; to own or admit freely; as, to *profess* one's religion.
Then will I *profess* unto them, I never knew you. *Matt.* vii. 23.
2. To set up a claim or make pretense to or of; to pretend; hence, to put on or present an appearance or show of; as, to *profess* one's self a physician.
I do *profess* to be no less than I seem. *Shak.*
3. To pretend to knowledge of; to proclaim one's self versed in; to set up as an authority respecting or a practitioner of; as, he *professes* surgery.
I *profess* not talking. *Shak.*
4 *Eccl.* To admit to membership in a religious order on taking the required vows.

pro-fess', *v. i.* **1.** To make a public declaration or avowal.
2. To declare friendship. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. To unite with a religious body by professing faith.

pro-fessed' (prō-fĕst'), *p. a.* Openly declared, avowed, acknowledged, or claimed; as, a *professed* foe, wit, Christian.
the professed, *R. C. Ch.*, a certain class among the Jesuits bound by a special vow. See JESUIT, 1.

pro-fes'sion (-fĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *professio* See PROFESS, *v.*] **1.** A professing; open declaration; public avowal, acknowledgment, or claim, as of religious faith and purpose; as, *professions* of friendship; a *profession* of faith.
A solemn vow, promise, and *profession.* *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
2. That which one professes; a declaration; an avowal; a protestation; specif., Christian or religious faith and purpose openly avowed; as, his *professions* are insincere.
The Indians quickly perceive the coincidence or the contradiction between *professions* and conduct. *J. Morse.*
3. That of which one professes knowledge; the occupation, if not purely commercial, mechanical, agricultural, or the like, to which one devotes one's self; a calling in which one professes to have acquired some special knowledge used by way either of instructing, guiding, or advising others or of serving them in some art; calling; vocation; employment; as, the *profession* of arms; the *profession* of chemist. **The three professions,** *or* **learned professions,** is a name often used for the professions of theology, law, and medicine.
4. The collective body of persons engaged in a calling; as, the *profession* distrust him.
5. *Eccl.* Act of entering and taking the vows of, or becoming a member of, a religious order.
6. Nature; character. *Obs.*
Syn. — See TRADE.

pro-fes'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a profession, or calling; conforming to the rules or standards of a profession; following a profession, or some line of conduct as if it were a profession. "Pride, not personal, but *professional.*" *Macaulay.* "A *professional* sneerer." *De Quincey.*
2. a Engaged in by professionals; as, a *professional* race; — opposed to *amateur.* b Engaging in a profession or, by extension, any calling as a means of livelihood or for gain; as, a *professional* golf player; — opposed to *amateur.*

pro-fes'sion-al, *n.* One who engages in anything professionally; a professional worker; — opposed to *amateur.* Generally one who has competed in any sport for a stake or purse or for gate money, or with a professional for a prize, or who has taught or trained in sports or athletics for pay, is officially regarded as a professional.

pro-fes'sion-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The following of a profession, sport, etc., for a livelihood or for gain; the characteristics, standards, or methods of professionals, esp. in sports or athletics; — opposed to *amateurism.*

pro-fes'sion-al'i-ty (prō-fĕsh'ŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Character or quality of a profession al or of that which is professional.

pro-fes'sion-al-ly, *adv.* In a professional way or capacity.

pro-fes'sor (prō-fĕs'ẽr), *n.* [L., a teacher, a public teacher: cf. F. *professeur.* See PROFESS.] **1.** One who professes, or openly declares, his sentiments or opinions; esp., one who publicly avows his religious belief and, usually, in so doing joins a religious body. "*Professors* of religion." *Bacon.*
2. One who professes religion with unusual fervor, — sometimes implying insincerity. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. One who professes, or publicly teaches, any science or branch of learning; esp., an officer in a university, college, or other seminary, whose business it is to deliver lectures, or instruct students, in a particular branch of learning, and on whom the title has been formally conferred by the academic authorities; as, a *professor* of mathematics.
4. One who teaches, or, more loosely, one who practices, any art, sport, or occupation requiring skill; as, a *professor* of dancing or boxing. *Colloq. and often Humorous.*
5. *Angling.* An artificial fly for bass and trout fishing having a yellow silk tinsel-ribbed body, brown wings and hackle, red tail, and silver-tinsel tag.

pro-fes'sor-ate (prō-fĕs'ẽr-ăt), *a.* [*professor* + *-ate*, 4.] **1.** The office, duties, or dignity of a professor.
2. The term of office of a professor.
3. The professors of an academic institution collectively.

pro'fes-so'ri-al (prō'fĕ-sō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *professorius:* cf. F. *professorial.*] Of or pertaining to a professor; as, *professorial* interest — **pro'fes-so'ri-al-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*
professorial socialism. = SOCIALISM OF THE CHAIR. *Colloq.*

pro'fes-so'ri-ate (-ăt), *n.* A body of professors, as those of a university or college; also, professorship.

pro-fes'sor-ship (prō-fĕs'ẽr-shĭp), *n.* The office, duties, or position of an academic professor.

prof'fer (prŏf'ẽr), *v. t.*; PROF'FERED (-ẽrd); PROF'FER-ING. [ME. *profren, proferen*, AF. *profrer*, OF. *porofrir*; *por* for (L. *pro*) + *ofrir* to offer, F. *offrir*, LL. (assumed) *offerire*, fr. L. *offerre.* See OFFER.] **1.** To offer for acceptance; to propose to give; to make a tender of; as, to *proffer* a gift; to *proffer* services; to *proffer* friendship. *Shak.*
I reck not what wrong that thou me *profer.* *Chaucer.*
2. To put forward or into. *Obs.*
3. To show evidence of. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See OFFER.

prof'fer, *n.* **1.** An offer made; something proposed for acceptance; a tender; as, *proffers* of peace or friendship.
He made a *proffer* to lay down his commission. *Clarendon.*
2. Essay; attempt. *Obs. or R.* *Bacon.*

pro-fi'cience (prō-fĭsh'ĕns), *n.* Proficiency.

pro-fi'cien-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Advancement or progress in knowledge or skill. *Obs.*
2. Quality or state of being proficient; expertness; adeptness; as, to acquire *proficiency* in music.

pro-fi'cient (-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *proficiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *proficere* to go forward, make progress; *pro* + *facere* to make. See FACT; cf. PROFIT, *n.*] One well advanced in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an expert; an adept; as, a *proficient* in a trade, in music, etc.

pro-fi'cient, *a.* Well advanced in any occupation, art, or branch of knowledge or skill; well-skilled; versed; adept.
— **pro-fi'cient-ly,** *adv.* — **pro-fi'cient-ness,** *n.*

pro'file (prō'fĭl; -fēl; 277), *n.* [It. *profilo*, fr. *profilare* to draw in profile, fr. L. *pro* + *filum* thread, outline, shape: cf. F. *profil.* See FILE a row; cf. PURPLE, PURL, fringe.]
1. An outline or contour; as, the *profile* of an apple.
2. A human head seen or represented sidewise, or in a side view; the side face or half face.
3. A side or sectional elevation; as: a *Arch.* A section of any member at right angles with its main lines. b *Civil Engin.* A drawing showing a vertical section of the ground along a surveyed line or graded work. c *Fort.* (1) Any section of a fortification made by a vertical plane perpendicular to the principal lines of the work. (2) A wooden frame sometimes used as a guide in shaping a parapet.
Syn. — See FORM.
the Profile. See *Old Man of the Mountain* **b**, under OLD.

pro'file, *v. t.*; PRO'FILED (-fĭld; -fēld); PRO'FIL-ING (-fĭl-Ĭng; -fēl-Ĭng). [Cf. F. *profiler*, It. *profilare.* See PROFILE, *n.*] **1.** To draw the vertical outline of; to draw in profile, as an architectural member; to draw a profile of.
2. *Mech.* To shape the outline of (an object) by passing a cutter around it. See PROFILING MACHINE.

pro'fil-ing (prō'fĭl-Ĭng; -fēl-Ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PROFILE.
— **profiling machine,** *Mach.*, a machine tool, similar in principle to the Blanchard lathe, for cutting irregular shapes in metal by means of a vertical milling or flv cutter guided by a truncated obconical piece (called the **dummy**) which moves along the copy.

pro-fil'o-graph (prō-fĭl'ō-grăf; prō-fĭl'-), *n.* [*profile* + *-graph.*] An instrument, borne on wheels, for recording automatically the profile of the land over which it travels.

pro'fil-om'e-ter (prō'fĭl-lŏm'ĕ-tẽr; prō'fĭl-), *n.* [*profile* + *-meter.*] A device for copying profiles, consisting of many parallel rods of equal length sliding through a rigid holder.

prof'it (prŏf'ĭt), *n.* [ME. *profit, profet*, OF. *profit, profet, profeit*, fr. L. *profectus* advance, progress, profit, fr. *proficere, profectum.* See PROFICIENT; cf. FEAT.] **1.** Advancement; advantage; improvement. *Obs.*
2. Accession of good; valuable results; useful consequences; benefit; avail; gain; as, an office of *profit.*
This I speak for your own *profit.* 1 *Cor.* vii. 35.
3. The excess of returns over expenditure in a given transaction or series of transactions; as: a The excess of the price received over the price paid for goods sold (115 *Wis.* 261). b The excess of the price received over the cost of purchasing and handling, or of producing and marketing, particular goods (3 *Fed.* 566, 569). c The advantage derived (as in infringement of patents) from employing one process or machine in manufacture instead of another.
4. Excess of income over expenditure, as in a business or any of its departments, during a given period of time. Specif.: a The income of invested property, not including an appreciation in market value (15 *Wall.* 63, 65; 198 *Pa.* 216). b Usually in *pl.* With reference to land, the sum or revenue yielded by it, or the proceeds derived from its use or enjoyment, as in case of leased property or land that is mined. Cf. PROFIT A PRENDRE.
☞ The word *profit* in senses 3 and 4 (above) includes any benefit or advantage accruing from the management, use, or sale of property, or from the carrying on of any process of production, or from the conduct of business. It may be used concretely to designate either (1) the excess (called **gross profit**) of gross receipts over the expenditures directly involved in production or purchase, not deducting for interest, insurance, or even, for some purposes, general expenses of management, etc.; or (2), the net proceeds (called **net profit**) obtained by deducting from the gross proceeds all forms of expense or outlay involved in, or incidental to, the business in question, as in calculating the annual profit of a business, where insurance, wages, and other items of current expense are deducted (94 *U. S.* 500), or often, also, interest (9 *Wall.* 788, 804), and wear and tear, etc., but not any abnormal appreciation or depreciation of the capital employed.
5. The ratio of profit (in sense 4) for a given year to the amount of capital invested.
6. Commonly in *pl.* The share of the employing classes in the distribution of the products of industry, as distinct from *wages*, which constitute the share of the laboring classes, and *rent*, which constitutes the share of the landowning classes. It was regarded by English economists as covering interest, insurance for risk, and wages of superintendence. But Walker and American economists in general have held that profit as a share in distribution does not properly include either interest or insurance, but represents the reward of the employer for his skill, as distinct from that of the capitalist for his saving. This view is now the one generally prevalent. Cf. ENTREPRENEUR, EARNING, 2, *pl.*
7. *Law.* Short for PROFIT A PRENDRE.
Syn. — Benefit, avail, service, improvement, advancement, gain, emolument.
in profit, in milk; yielding milk; — said of a cow. *Dial. Eng. & Australia.* — **p.-and-loss account,** *or* **p. and loss.** *Bookkeeping*, a nominal account showing the gain or loss in business for a specific period, usually one year.

prof'it (prŏf'ĭt), *v. i.*; PROF'IT-ED; PROF'IT-ING. [ME. *profiten*, F. *profiter.* See PROFIT, *n.*] **1.** To gain advantage; to make improvement; to improve; gain; advance; as, to *profit* by advice; to *profit* by commerce.
I *profit* not by thy talk. *Shak.*
2. To be of use or advantage; to do or bring good.
Riches *profit* not in the day of wrath. *Prov* xi. 4.

prof'it, *v. t.* To be of service to; to benefit; advantage; avail; aid; as, truth *profits* all men.

prof'it-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [F. *profitable.*] Yielding or bringing profit or gain; lucrative; useful; helpful; as, a *profitable* trade or profession; a *profitable* study.
Syn. — See BENEFICIAL.
— **prof'it-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **prof'it-a-bly,** *adv.*

prof'it a pren'dre, *or* **prof'it à pren'dre** (à prän'dr'). [OF. *profit a prendre.*] *Law.* A right to take a profit from land, that is, something yielded or produced by it; a right to take from land a part of its soil or of its produce. A profit a prendre can be acquired only by grant or prescription, and it may be appurtenant to other land or held in gross. It is technically distinct from an easement, though often so called, esp. when appurtenant to other land.

profit sharing. *Econ.* The system of remunerating workmen by giving them over and above their wages a certain percentage of the net profits of the business, the management remaining entirely in the hands of the employer. When in case of loss the workmen forgo a part of their wages as a contribution towards the loss, the system is called **profit-and-loss sharing,** and this may take the form of an *industrial partnership*, proper. Cf. COÖPERATION, 2.

prof'li-ga-cy (prŏf'lĭ-gă-sĭ), *n.* [See PROFLIGATE, *a.*] Quality or state of being profligate; abandoned character or conduct; a profligate course of life; dissoluteness.

prof'li-gate (-gāt), *a.* [L. *profligatus*, p. p. of *profligare* to strike or dash to the ground, to destroy; *pro* before + a word akin to *fligere* to strike. See AFFLICT.] **1.** Overthrown; beaten; conquered. *Obs.* *Hudibras.*
2. Broken down in rectitude, principle, virtue, or decency; shamelessly immoral or vicious; dissolute; as, a *profligate* man. "A race more *profligate* than we." *Roscommon.*
Syn. — Corrupt, depraved, vicious. See ABANDONED.

prof'li-gate, *n.* A profligate person.

prof'lu-ence (-lōō-ĕns; prō-flōō-; 243), *n.* [L. *profluentia.*] Quality of being profluent; progress; also, abundance. *R.*

prof'lu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *profluens*, p. pr. of *profluere*; *pro* forward + *fluere* to flow.] Spreading; flowing forth or forward. *Rare.*

‖ **pro for'ma** (prō fôr'mä). [L.] For the sake of form; as a matter of form. Specif.: *Com.* Used to designate an account, invoice, or the like, made up to show what the certain (specified) goods would sell for in the market.

pro-found' (prō-found'), *a.* [F. *profond*, L. *profundus*; *pro* before, forward + *fundus* the bottom. See FOUND to establish, BOTTOM lowest part.] **1.** Opening or reaching to a great depth; extending far below the surface; deep. "A gulf *profound.*" *Milman.*
2. Intellectually deep; entering far into, or reaching to the bottom of, a matter or a branch of learning; thorough; as, a *profound* scholar; *profound* statesmanship.
Addicted more
To contemplation and *profound* dispute. *Milton.*
3. Characterized by intensity; deeply felt; pervading; intense; far-reaching; as, a *profound* sleep; *profound* respect. "*Profound* sciatica." *Shak.*
Of the *profound* corruption of this class there can be no doubt. *Milman.*
4. Bending low; exhibiting or expressing deep humility or respect; as, a *profound* bow.
5. Coming from a depth; as, a *profound* sigh.
Syn. — See DEEP.

pro-found', *n.* **1.** The deep; the sea; the ocean.
2. An abyss; a vast depth of space.

pro-found'ly, *adv.* In a profound manner; deeply; intensely; thoroughly; as, a *profoundly* learned man.
Why sigh you so *profoundly?* *Shak.*

pro-found'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being profound; profundity; depth; thoroughness. *Hooker.*

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pro-fan'er (prō-fān'ẽr), *n.* One who profanes.
‖ **pro-fa'num vul'gus.** [L.] The unhallowed multitude; the uninitiated rabble.
Horace (*Odes*, III. 1 1).
profe. † PROOF, PROVE.
pro-fect', *n.* [L. *profectus.*] Profit. *Obs.*
pro-fec'tion, *n.* [L. *profectio*, fr. *proficisci* to set out.] A setting out; advance. *Obs.*
pro'fec-ti'tious (prō'fĕk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *profecticius*, fr. *proficisci* to set out, proceed.] Proceeding or derived. *Rare.*
pro-fec'to, *adv.* [L., assuredly.] At once. *Obs.*
prof'e-cy Prophecy. *Ref. Sp.*
pro-fer'. † PROFFER, PREFER.
pro-fer'ment (prō-fûr'mĕnt), *n.* [*pro-* + *ferment.*]. = ZYMOGEN
proferre. † PREFER.
pro-fess'ant, *n.* [Cf. F. *professant*, p. pr.] A professer. *Obs.*
pro-fess'ed-ly (prō-fĕs'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By profession; avowedly.
pro-fes'sion-al-ist, *n.* A professional. *Rare.*
pro-fes'sion-al-ize, *v. t.* To give a professional character to.
pro-fes'sion-al-ize, *v. i.* To assume a professional character; to become professional.
pro-fes'sion-ist, *n.* One who makes a profession, esp., *Scot.*, one who makes an insincere profession of religion. [fessor. *R.*
pro-fes'sor-ess, *n.* A woman pro-
pro'fes-so'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of PROFESSORIAL [PROFESSORIATE.
pro'fes-so'ri-at (-ăt). Var. of
pro-fes'so-ry (prō-fĕs'ō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *professorius.*] Pert. to a professor; professorial. *R. Bacon.*
pro-feŧ', **prof'e-sy**, **prof'et, prof'et-ess, pro-fet'ic.** Professed; prophesy; prophet; propheteŝs; prophetic. *Ref. Sp.*
profet. † PROFIT.
pro-fi'chi (prō-fē'kē), *n. pl.* The first seasonal crop of figs produced by the caprifig, and used for caprification of Smyrna figs. Cf. MAMME, MAMMONI.
pro-fi'ci-at (prō-fĭsh'Ĭ-ăt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *proficiat* may it be useful.] A fee of welcome to newly installed bishops. *Obs.*
pro-fic'u-ous (prō-fĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *proficuus.*] Profitable; useful. *Obs.* — **pro-fic'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*
profile board A template
profile cutter. A knife or machine cutter with an edge shaped to cut a definite form. See KNIFE, *n.*, 3, *Illust.*
profile line. = FACIAL LINE.
profile machine. = PROFILING MACHINE.
profile paper. *Civil Engin.* Plotting paper used for convenience in drawing profiles.
pro'fil-er (prō'fĭl-ẽr; -fēl-ẽr), *n.* One that profiles.
pro'fil-ist, *n.* One who takes or makes profiles; a profiler.
profit. † PROPHET.
prof'it-a-bl. Profitable. *Ref. Sp*
prof'it-er. *n.* One that profits.
prof'it-ing, *n.* Gain; profit.
prof'it-less, *a.* See -LESS.— **prof'it-less-ly,** *adv.*
pro-fix'it, *a.* [*pro-* for *pre-* + dial. p. p., *fixed.*] Predetermined. *Obs. Scot.*
prof'li-gate, *v. t.* To drive away; defeat; overcome *Obs.*— **prof'li-ga'tion,** *n. Obs.*
prof'li-gate-ly, *adv.* of PROFLIGATE.
prof'li-gate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pro-flu'vi-um (prō-flōō'vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.; *pro* + *fluere* to flow.] *Med.* A flowing out; discharge.
pro-fo'li-um (prō-fō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* The sea pink. *Dial. Eng.*
pro-found', *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *profondier.*] **1.** To cause to sink, dive, or penetrate, far down. *Obs.*
2. To penetrate. *Obs.*
pro-found', *v. i.* To dive deeply; to penetrate. *Obs.*

pro-ful'gent (prō-fŭl'jĕnt), *a.* [*pro-* + L. *fulgere* to shine.] Shining forth; brilliant; effulgent. *Rare.* *Tennyson.*

pro-fun'da (-fŭn'dä), *n.* [NL. (sc. *arteria*), fem. of L. *profundus* deep.] *Anat.* Any of certain deep-seated arteries or veins; as: **a** The **superior profunda artery**, the largest branch of the brachial artery in the upper part of the arm, winding around the humerus and supplying the bone and certain muscles of that region. **b** The **inferior profunda artery**, a smaller branch of the brachial given off near the middle of the upper arm. **c** The **profunda femoris artery**, the deep femoral artery. See FEMORAL ARTERY. **d** The **profunda femoris vein**, a tributary of the femoral vein a short distance below Poupart's ligament.

pro-fun'di-ty (-fŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *profunditas*: cf. F. *profondité*. See PROFOUND.] **1.** Quality or state of being profound; as: **a** Depth of place or situation. **b** Depth of knowledge, feeling, etc.

2. That which is profound; as: **a** A great depth; an abyss. "The vast *profundity* obscure." *Milton.* **b** A profound or abstruse matter or subject.

3. The distance of a star. *Sir W. Herschel.*

pro-fuse' (prō-fūs'), *a.* [L. *profusus*, p. p. of *profundere* to pour forth or out; *pro* forward, forth + *fundere* to pour: cf. F. *profus*. See FUSE to melt.] **1.** Pouring forth liberally, as esp. money or gifts; exceedingly or excessively liberal in spending or giving; prodigal; as, a *profuse* government.

2. Done, given, furnished, provided, etc., with great or excessive liberality; very or excessively bountiful, abundant, or copious; as, *profuse* hospitality; *profuse* expenditure. "A green, shady bank, *profuse* of flowers." *Milton.*

Syn. — Bountiful, liberal; extravagant, wasteful. — PROFUSE, LAVISH, PRODIGAL. That is PROFUSE which is poured forth fully or freely; that is LAVISH which is expended or bestowed without stint or measure; PRODIGAL implies extravagant or reckless profusion or lavishness; as, *profuse* apologies; "A land where life was great and . . . beauty lay *profuse*" (*R. Browning*); *lavish* hospitality; "Had I so *lavish* of my presence been, . . . so stale and cheap to vulgar company" (*Shak.*); "bankrupt of life, yet *prodigal* of ease" (*Dryden*); "chary of praise and *prodigal* of counsel" (*Stevenson*); the *prodigal* son. All these words may be applied to persons. See PLENTIFUL.

—pro-fuse'ly, *adv.* — **pro-fuse'ness,** *n.*

pro-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To pour forth or give freely.

2. To spend too liberally; to lavish; squander.

pro-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *profusio*: cf. F. *profusion*.] **1.** Act of one who is profuse; a spending or pouring out with great or undue liberality; lavish expense. *Now Rare.*

Thy vast *profusion* to the factious nobles. *Rowe.*

2. Abundance; exuberant plenty; lavish supply; as, a *profusion* of commodities. *Addison.*

prog (prŏg), *v. i.*; PROGGED (prŏgd); PROG'GING (prŏg'ĭng). [Cf. E. dial. *prog*, *progue*, to prod, push, poke about for, forage, beg, ME. *prokken* to beg, also D. *prachen* to beg, G. *prachern*, Dan. *prakke*, Sw. *pracka*.] To wander, esp. in order to steal, beg, or find something, as in seeking oysters or digging clams alongshore; to prowl; hence, to pursue mean or dishonest shifts for a livelihood or for gain. *Obs., Cant, or Dial.*

A perfect artist in *progging* for money. *Fuller.*

prog, *n.* **1.** Victuals got by begging or filching; victuals of any kind; food; supplies. *Cant or Slang.* *Swift.*

So long as he picked from the filth his *prog*. *R. Browning.*

2. A hoard or store of any kind; savings. *Dial. Eng.*

3. A vagrant beggar; a tramp. *Slang.*

4. A pointed instrument like a goad or skewer; also, a prick, poke, or prod. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pro-gen'i-tor (prō-jĕn'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *progenitor*, fr. *progignere*, *progenitum*, to bring forth, to beget; *pro* forth + *gignere* to beget: cf. OF. *progeniteur*. See GENDER kind.] An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather. *Milton.* — **pro-gen'i-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.*

prog'e-ny (prŏj'ĕ-nĭ), *n.* [ME. *progenie*, F. *progénie*, fr. L. *progenies*, fr. *progignere*. See PROGENITOR.] **1.** Race; lineage; descent. *Obs.*

Doubting thy birth and lawful *progeny*. *Shak.*

2. Descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals; children; offspring.

pro-glot'tis (prō-glŏt'ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TIDES (-ĭ-dēz). [NL.; Gr. *πρό* forward + *γλῶττα* the tongue; cf. *προγλωσσίς* the tip of the tongue.] *Zoöl.* One of the segments of a tapeworm. They contain both male and female reproductive organs, and live for a time after breaking away. Each proglottis is formed by a process of transverse division, or strobilization, in the neck region of the worm. — **pro-glot'tic** (-ĭk), *a.* — **pro'glot-tid'e-an** (prō'glŏ-tĭd'ē-ăn), *a.*

prog-nath'ic (prŏg-năth'ĭk) } *a.* [*pro-* + Gr. *γνάθος* the
prog'na-thous (prŏg'nä-thŭs) } jaw.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Having the jaws projecting beyond the upper part of the face. See GNATHIC INDEX. — **prog'na-thism** (prŏg'nä-thĭz'm), **prog'na-thy** (-thĭ), *n.*

prog'ne (prŏg'nē), *n.* [L., a swallow, traditionally said to be fr. *Progne* (the sister of Philomela), who was changed into a swallow, Gr. Πρόκνη.] **a** A swallow. *Obs.* **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of swallows including the purple martin. **c** *Zoöl.* The gray comma butterfly. See COMMA BUTTERFLY **b**.

prog-no'sis (prŏg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πρόγνωσις*, fr. *προγιγνώσκειν* to know beforehand; *πρό* + *γιγνώσκειν* to know. See KNOW.] **1.** A foretelling; forecast. *Rare or Fig.*

2. *Med.* Act or art of foretelling the course and termination of a disease; also, the outlook afforded by this; as, the *prognosis* of hydrophobia is bad. Cf. DIAGNOSIS, 1.

prog-nos'tic (-nŏs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *προγνωστικός*. See PROGNOSIS.] Indicating something future by signs or symptoms; foreshowing; aiding in prognosis; as, the *prognostic* symptoms of a disease; *prognostic* signs.

prog-nos'tic (prŏg-nŏs'tĭk), *n.* [ME. *prenostik* (prob. by confusion with prefix *pre-*), L. *prognosticum*, Gr. *προγνωστικόν*: cf. F. *pronostic*, *prognostic*, OF. *pronostique*. See PROGNOSTIC, *a.*] **1.** That which prognosticates; a sign by which a future event may be known or foretold; an indication; omen.

That choice would inevitably be considered by the country as a *prognostic* of the highest import. *Macaulay.*

2. Act of foretelling from or as from signs or omens.

3. *Med.* A sign or symptom indicating the course and termination of a disease.

Syn. — Sign, omen, presage, token, indication, symptom.

prog-nos'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kā'tĕd); -CAT'ING (-kā'tĭng). [See PROGNOSTIC, *n. & a.*] **1.** To foretell from signs or symptoms; to prophesy; predict; as, to *prognosticate* evil. *Burke.*

2. To foreshow; presage. *Now Rare.*

Syn.—Foretoken, betoken, forebode, bode. See FORETELL.

prog-nos'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *pronostication*.] **1.** Act of prognosticating; prediction; presage.

2. That which foreshows; a foretoken; sign.

3. An almanac. *Obs. & R.*

prog-nos'ti-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who prognosticates.

pro'gram, pro'gramme (prō'grăm; *sometimes* -grăm, -grŭm), *n.* [L. *programma* a public proclamation, manifesto, Gr. *πρόγραμμα*, fr. *προγράφειν* to write before or in public; *πρό* before, forth + *γράφειν* to write: cf. F. *programme*. See GRAPHIC.] **1.** That which is written or printed as a public notice; a scheme; a prospectus. *Obs.*

2. A brief outline or explanation of the order to be pursued, or the subjects embraced, in any public exercise, performance, or entertainment; usually, a printed or written list of the acts, scenes, selections, or other features composing a dramatic, musical, or other performance, with the names of the performers; as, a theater *program*; the *program* of a race meeting.

3. Hence, the selections or features of a performance or entertainment collectively; as, a brilliant *program*.

4. An edict published for public information; an official bulletin; a public proclamation.

5. A plan of future procedure; as, one's *program* for the day; the *program* of a political party.

6. A programma, or preface; prolegomenon. *Obs or R.*

pro'gram-ist, pro'gram-mist (prō'grăm-ĭst), *n. Music.* One concerned with program music or with descriptive features in music.

pro-gram'ma (prō-grăm'ä), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-tä). [L. See PROGRAM.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* Any law which, after it had passed the Athenian senate, was fixed on a tablet for public inspection prior to being proposed to the people.

2. Hence, a notice, as one posted; a decree; edict.

3. A preface; prolegomenon.

pro'gram-mat'ic (prō'grä-măt'ĭk), *a. Music.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, program music.

program, *or* **programme, music.** *Music.* Descriptive instrumental music which follows a definite argument or program of incidents, scenes, or moods.

prog'ress (prŏg'rĕs *or, esp. in British usage*, prō'grĕs; 277), *n.* [L. *progressus*, fr. *progredi*, p. p. *progressus*, to go forth or forward; *pro* forward + *gradi* to step, go: cf. F. *progrès*. See GRADE.] **1.** A moving or going forward; a proceeding onward, as from one point or degree to one further advanced; an advance in physical, mental, or moral development, condition, or position; as, the *progress* of a ship, carriage, etc.; an advance toward better or ideal knowledge or condition or that conceived of as better; as, the moral *progress* of a community; a child's *progress* at school.

2. The growth, development, or course of anything; as, the *progress* of a disease, a war, a negotiation.

3. A moving from place to place; a journey, esp. a journey of state; a circuit, as of a sovereign through his dominions. *Now Rare.*

The king being returned from his *progresse*. *Evelyn.*

4. *Scots Feudal Law.* Succession in right to a feudal estate; — chiefly used in **charter by progress** or **writ by progress**, one making a renewed disposition of an original fee; and **progress of titles**, or such a series of title deeds as establishes a valid feudal title. *Charters*, and *writs, by progress* were abolished in 1874 except charters of novodamus, precepts of clare constat, and writs of acknowledgment.

Syn. — PROGRESS, PROGRESSION. PROGRESS denotes advance or forward movement; PROGRESSION is either the act of advancing, or progress by successive steps or degrees; as, "They go round and round like the blind horse in the mill, only he has the satisfaction of fancying he makes a *progress*" (*Gray*); "the whole seizure, *progress*, and termination of the disease" (*Poe*); "delightful never-ending *progress* to perfection" (*Hazlitt*); "That slow *progression* of things, which naturally makes elegance and refinement the last effect of opulence and power" (*Sir J. Reynolds*); "Every generation . . . adds . . . its own discoveries in a *progression* to which there seems no limit" (*T. L. Peacock*); arithmetical *progression*. See ADVANCE.

pro-gress' (prō-grĕs'; *earlier, commonly*, prō'grĕs), *v. i.*; -GRESSED' (-grĕst'); -GRESS'ING. To make progress; specif., to move forward in space; to continue onward in course; to proceed; to go on; as, railroads are *progressing* across the district. "As his recovery *progressed*." *Thackeray.*

Let me wipe off this honorable dew,
That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks. *Shak.*
If man *progresses*, art must *progress* too. *Caird.*

Syn. — See ADVANCE.

pro-gress', *v. t.* **1.** To pass over or through. *Obs.*

2. To cause to progress; to advance, as legislation.

pro-gres'sion (prō-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *progressio*: cf. F. *progression*.] **1.** Act of progressing, or moving forward; a proceeding in a course; motion onward.

2. Course; passage; also, lapse or process of time.

I hope, in a short *progression*, you will be wholly immerged in the delices and joys of religion. *Evelyn.*

4. In technical uses: **a** *Math.* A discrete series that has a first but no last element, esp. one in which any intermediate element is related by a uniform law to the other elements. **b** *Music.* (1) Succession of tones or chords; the movement of the parts in harmony; motion. (2) = SEQUENCE.

5. *Gaming.* A martingale in which the player, starting with a certain bet, increases it by a given sum after each loss, and decreases it a like amount after each win.

Syn. — See PROGRESS.

progression of mutes, *Philol.*, Lautverschiebung.

pro-gres'sion-ist (prō-grĕsh'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* One who believes in the progression of society, or of organic evolution, towards perfection. — **pro-gres'sion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n. Rare.*

prog'ress-ist (prŏg'rĕs-ĭst; cf. PROGRESS), *n.* **1.** A progressionist.

2. A member of any of various political parties holding views assumed to be progressive.

pro-gres'sive (prō-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *progressif*.] **1.** a Moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing; increasing; as, *progressive* motion or course; — opposed to *retrograde*. **b** Advancing by successive stages; going onward gradually and more or less regularly.

2. Improving or tending to progress or improvement; favoring progress; as, a *progressive* policy.

3. Evincing, or indicative of, progress. *Rare.*

progressive assimilation. *Philol.* See ASSIMILATION, 3. — **P. Brethren.** See DUNKER. — **P. Dunkards.** See DUNKER. — **p. euchre** *or* **whist,** a way of playing at card parties, by which the players periodically change places, and often partners, according to some prearranged schedule or plan. — **p. locomotor ataxia** *or* **ataxy.** See LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA. — **p. muscular atrophy,** *Med.*, chronic anterior poliomyelitis characterized by continuous atrophy of the muscles. — **p. paralysis,** *Med.*, general paralysis. — **p. pernicious anæmia.** = PERNICIOUS ANÆMIA. — **p. powder,** a gunpowder made so that it burns slowly until the projectile moves, and then with increasing rapidity, to avoid the extreme pressure caused by the explosion of powders in which the combustion is instantaneous. — **p. sorites.** *Logic.* See SORITES. — **p. tax** *or* **taxation,** *Econ.*, a tax or taxation in which the tax percentage imposed in any individual case increases by a certain amount with certain increases in the amount of the income or wealth. Progressive taxation is used chiefly in income taxes and inheritance taxes. — **p. wage,** *Econ.*, a mode of paying laborers by wages graduated in amount according to their efficiencies, often with a certain minimum wage. — **p. whist.** See PROGRESSIVE EUCHRE.

—pro-gres'sive-ly, *adv.* — **pro-gres'sive-ness,** *n.*

pro-gym'no-sperm (prō-jĭm'nō-spûrm), *n.* [*pro-* + *gymnosperm*.] *Paleobot.* One of the ancestral fossil types from which modern gymnosperms are thought to have been derived. — **pro-gym'no-sper'mic** (-spûr'mĭk), **pro-gym'no-sper'mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

pro-hib'it (prō-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.*; PRO-HIB'IT-ED; PRO-HIB'IT-ING. [L. *prohibitus*, p. p. of *prohibere* to prohibit; *pro* before, forth + *habere* to have, hold. See HABIT.] **1.** To hold or keep off or away; hence, to hinder; debar; prevent.

Gates of burning adamant,
Barred over us, *prohibit* all egress. *Milton.*

2. To forbid by authority; to interdict; as, the law *prohibits* men from stealing, or it *prohibits* stealing.

☞ *Prohibit* was formerly followed by *to* with the infinitive, but is now commonly followed by *from* with the verbal noun in *-ing*.

Syn. — Interdict, debar, prevent, hinder. See FORBID.

pro'hi-bi'tion (prō'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *prohibitio*: cf. F. *prohibition*.] **1.** Act of prohibiting, or interdicting.

2. A declaration or injunction forbidding some action.

The law of God, in the ten commandments, consists mostly of *prohibitions*. *Tillotson.*

3. Specif., the forbidding by law of the sale and, sometimes, the manufacture of alcoholic liquors as beverages.

4. *Law.* Short for WRIT OF PROHIBITION.

prohibition of light, *Astrol.*, the effect of adjacent planets in annulling the supposed influence of one between them.

pro'hi-bi'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, prohibition; as, *prohibitionary* laws.

pro'hi-bi'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The system or theory of the prohibition of the sale or manufacture, or both, of alcoholic liquors as beverages; [*cap.*] the principles and policy of the Prohibitionists.

pro'hi-bi'tion-ist, *n.* **1.** *Econ.* A protectionist. *Rare.*

2. One who favors the prohibition of the sale (or of the sale and manufacture) of alcoholic liquors as beverages; specif. [*cap.*], *U. S.*, a member of the Prohibition party.

Prohibition party. *U. S. Polit.* A party, having a national organization and State organizations, whose fundamental principle is the prohibition by law of the manufacture, importation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages. It was organized as a national party in September, 1869, and in 1872 held its first presidential convention.

pro-hib'i-tive (prō-hĭb'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *prohibitif*.] Prohibitory. — **pro-hib'i-tive-ly,** *adv.*

prohibitive impediment. *Law.* See IMPEDIMENT, 2.

pro-hib'i-to-ry (-ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *prohibitorius*.] **1.** Serving or tending to prohibit or exclude; implying prohibition; as, a *prohibitory* law; a *prohibitory* price.

2. Containing negation or prohibition; as, *prohibitory* words or expressions.

Prohibitory Index. *R. C. Ch.* See INDEX, *n.*, 6.

pro-ject' (prō-jĕkt'; *Shakespeare has* pro'ject), *v. t.*; PRO-JECT'ED; PRO-JECT'ING. [L. *projectus*, p. p. of *proicere*, *projicere*; *pro* forward + *jacere* to throw: cf. F. *projeter*,

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profre. † PROFFER.
pro-fund', *v. t.* [L. *profundere* pour forth.] To squander. *Obs.*
pro-fun'di-tude, -fun'dure, *n.* [F. *profondeur*.] Profundity. *Obs.*
profur. † PROFFER.
pro-fus'er, *n.* One who gives or spends profusely. *Obs.*
pro-fu'sive, *a.* Lavish. *Obs.*
pro'fy-lac'tic. Prophylactic. *Ref. Sp.*
prog, *v. t.* [Cf. PROG, *v. i.*, PROKE.] To prick; goad; poke; stir up. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
pro-gam'ete (prō-găm'ēt; prō'gă-mēt'), *n.* **a** *Biol.* An oösperm or a spermatocyte. **b** *Bot.* In certain zygomycetous fungi, a swollen hyphal filament from which gametes are abstricted.
pro-gen'er-ate (prō-jĕn'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *progeneratus*, p. p. of *progenerare* to beget.] To beget; procreate. *Rare.* — **pro-gen'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*
pro-ge'ni-al (prō-jē'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *progenies* progeny + *-al*.] Pert. to lineage or descent. *Rare.*
pro-gen'i-tor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
pro-gen'i-tress (prō-jĕn'ĭ-trĕs), *n.* A female progenitor.
pro-gen'i-trice' (-ĭ-trēs'), *n.* Progenitress. *Obs.* [genitress.]
pro-gen'i-trix, *n.* [L.] A progenitress. [F. *progéniture*.] A begetting, or birth. *Rare.*
pro-gen'i-ture (prō-jĕn'ĭ-tūr), *n.*
pro-gen'i-ty, *n.* [From PROGENY.] Stock; lineage. *Obs.*
pro'ge-ot'ro-pism, *n. Plant Physiol.* Positive geotropism. — **pro-ge'o-trop'ic,** *a.*
prog'ger (prŏg'ẽr), *n.* One who progs; specif., one who makes a livelihood by oystering, digging clams, or the like, in a small way, or by doing odd jobs alongshore; hence, a shiftless, worthless fellow. *Local, U. S.*
prog'gle (prŏg'l), *n. & v.* [Cf. dial. *prog* to prod; n., a goad.] Goad; prickle. *Dial. Eng.*
pro-glot'tid (prō-glŏt'ĭd), *n. Zoöl.* A proglottis.
prog'na-thi (prŏg'nä-thī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Prognathic persons.
Prog'ne (prŏg'nē). Var. of PROCNE (see PHILOMELA).
prog-nos'tic, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *pronostiquer*.] Prognosticate. *Obs.*
prog-nos'ti-ca-ble (prŏg-nŏs'tĭ-kä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being foretold. [nostic. *Obs.*]
prog-nos'ti-cal, *a. & n.* Prog-
prog-nos'ti-cate (prŏg-nŏs'tĭ-kāt), *v. i.* To foretell; prophesy.
prog-nos'ti-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Foretelling. *R.* [nostic. *Obs.*]
prog-nos'ti-ca-ture, *n.* Prognostication. *Obs.*
prog'ra, *n.* PROGRESS, *n.*
pro'gramme. Var. of PROGRAM.
pro'gram-mer, *n.* One who makes up or arranges a program.
program paper. Soft paper which does not rustle when handled, used for theater programs.
Pro'gre-sis'ta (prō'grĕ-sēs'tä), *a.* [Sp.] Noting, or pert. to: **a** The progressist party in Spain, formed in 1835 from the Cristinos. **b** The party in the Philippines that supports the American government but professes a desire for independence. — **Pro'gre-sis'ta,** *n.* [Sp.], *a.* Progressive.]
pro-gres'sion-al (prō-grĕsh'ŭn-ăl) } *a.*
pro-gres'sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ) } Progressional. *Rare.* [Sp.]
pro-gres'siv. Progressive. *Ref.*
pro-gres'sive, *n.* One who is progressive, esp. in political policy.
pro-gres'sor (prō-grĕs'ẽr), *n.* [L.] One who progresses. *Rare.*
pro-grest'. Progressed. *R. Sp.*
progue (prōg). Scot. & dial. var. of PROG, *n. & v.*
‖ Pro'gym-na'si-um (*G.* prō'gĭm-nä'zē-o͝om; -gĭm-), *n.* [G.] In Germany, a school preparatory to the gymnasium.
‖ pro hac vi'ce. [L.] For this turn or occasion. [PROEM.]
pro'heim, -heme, -hemy. †
pro-hib'it-er, *n.* One that prohibits. [Sp.]
pro-hib'i-tiv. Prohibitive. *Ref.*
pro-hib'i-tor (prō-hĭb'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who prohibits.
‖ pro hic et nunc. [L.] For here and now.
pro'hy-drot'ro-pism, *n. Plant Physiol.* Positive hydrotropism. — **pro-hy'dro-trop'ic,** *a.*
proif. † PROVE.
proin. † PRUNE.
‖ pro in'di-vi'so (prō ĭn'dĭ-vī'zō). [L.] *Law.* For or as undivided; in common.
proine. † PRUNE.
prois. † PROSE.

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earlier *projecter*, OF. *pourgeter*, *porgeter*. See JET, *v.*] **1.** To throw or cast forward; to shoot forth.

Before his feet herself she did *project*. *Spenser.*
Behold! th' ascending villas on my side
Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide. *Pope.*

2. To cast about or revolve in the mind; to contrive; devise; scheme; as, to *project* a plan.

3. *Geom., Persp., etc.* **a** To throw forward in a prescribed direction (as a point, line, boundaries of and lines in a figure, area, etc.) so as to depict on a plane, cylindrical, spherical, or other given surface. The picture thus represented on the given surface is the shadow of the points, lines, etc., which would be thrown by parallel, diverging, or converging rays of light. **b** More generally, to depict (one figure or extent) on another, according to any fixed correspondence between the points of the two.

4. To externalize or perceive as spatially and sensibly objective, as an idea or image.

5. To set forth, as an argument, or the like. *Obs. & R.*

pro-ject' (prŏ-jĕkt'), *v. i.* **1.** To shoot or extend forward; to be prominent; to jut; as, branches *project* from the tree; the eaves *project* two feet.

2. To form a project; to scheme. *Rare. Fuller.*

3. *Alchemy.* To cast the transmuting agent into the crucible and thereby produce precious substance.

proj'ect (prŏj'ĕkt; 277), *n.* [L. *projectum*, neut. p. p.; cf. F. *projet*, OF. *pourget*, fr. the v. See PROJECT, *v. t.*; cf. PROJET.] **1.** The place from which a thing projects. *Obs.*

2. That which is projected or designed; something intended or devised; a scheme; design; plan.

He entered into the *project* with his customary ardor. *Prescott.*

Syn. — Design, scheme, purpose. See PLAN.

pro-jec'tile (prŏ-jĕk'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [Cf. F. *projectile*.] **1.** Projecting or impelling forward; as, a *projectile* force.

2. Caused or imparted by impulse or projection; impelled forward; as, *projectile* motion. *Arbuthnot.*

3. *Zoöl.* Capable of being thrust forward.

pro-jec'tile, *n.* [Cf. F. *projectile*.] **1.** A body projected by exterior force, and continuing in motion by its own inertia; specif., a missile for a firearm.

2. *pl. Mech.* A part of mechanics which treats of the motion, range, time of flight, etc., of bodies thrown or driven through the air by an impelling force.

pro-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *projectio*: cf. F. *projection*.] **1.** Act of throwing or shooting forward.

2. A jutting out; also, a part that projects, or juts out, as of a building; an extension beyond something else.

3. A scheming or planning; rarely, that which is planned; contrivance; design; as, the *projection* of a new railroad.

4. *Geom., Persp., etc.* Act or process of projecting on a surface; also, the picture so formed. See PROJECT, *v. t.*, 3.

5. Act of externalizing, or of perceiving a mental object as spatially and sensibly objective; also, the object projected.

6. *Physiol.* The function or action of the nervous system whereby stimulations are referred to or beyond the surface of the body or to the end-organs of sense.

7. *Alchemy.* Act of projecting (see PROJECT, *v. i.*, 3).

Syn. — PROJECTION, PROTUBERANCE, BULGE. A PROJECTION juts out at an (often sharp) angle; a PROTUBERANCE swells or pushes out, often in rounded rather than angular form; a BULGE is a protuberance (seldom sharp), esp. as caused by pressure; as, "The chimney's edge, that . . . with huge and black *projection* overbrowed large space beneath" (*Wordsworth*); "Machinery set in motion to keep a level smooth . . . feels the least *projection*, and tries to flatten it out" (*Lafcadio Hearn*); the *protuberances* of a potato; cf. "a round belly, very *protuberant*" (*Cowper*); (fig.) "An obvious moral is indeed a heavy *protuberance* which injures the gracefulness of a poem" (*Landor*); a *bulge* in a wall.

projection fibers *or* **fibres.** *Anat.* Those nerve fibers in the white matter of the brain which connect the cerebral cortex with outlying parts of the body. They comprise both afferent and efferent fibers and pass in great bundles through the peduncles of the brain to the internal capsule and then spread out (forming the corona radiata) to all parts of the cortex.

pro-jec'tive (prŏ-jĕk'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, projection; specif.: *Math.* **a** Pertaining to or designating such properties of curves or surfaces as are unaltered by projection. **b** Not metrical; not involving size and measurement, but only relative position, incidences, and coincidences. **c** Transformable into one another by repeated projections and sections. **d** Having elements so paired that corresponding cross ratios are equal; — said of two ranges, or two pencils, or a pencil and a range.

projective coördinates. See COÖRDINATE. — **p. transformation,** *Math.*, a transformation that leaves the cross ratio of every four elements unaltered.

pro'jec-tiv'i-ty (prō'jĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Math.* Projective character or relation; the quality in one figure of being derivable from another by projection.

pro-jec'tor (prŏ-jĕk'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *projeteur*.] **1.** One who projects a scheme or design; one who forms projects; sometimes, specif., one who forms chimerical schemes.

2. **a** *Alchemy.* One who projects; an alchemist. **b** *Optics.* A device for projecting a beam of light; as, a searchlight *projector*. **c** *Math.* The square of the area (of a plane triangle) divided by the product of its sides.

pro-jec'ture (prŏ-jĕk'tūr), *n.* [L. *projectura*: cf. F. *projecture*.] A jutting out; a projection.

‖ **pro'jet'** (prō'zhĕ'), *n.* [F. See PROJECT, *n.*] A plan; esp., a draft of a proposed measure or treaty.

pro-kei'me-non (prō-kī'mĕ-nŏn), *n.* [NGr. *προκείμενον*, prop. neut. p. pr. of *προκεῖσθαι* to be set before; Gr. *πρό* before + *κεῖσθαι* to lie.] *East. Ch.* A short anthem, generally from the Psalms, sung before the Epistle. It corresponds to the gradual in the Latin Church.

pro-lapse' (prō-lăps'), *n.* [L. *prolapsus*, fr. *prolabi*, *prolapsus*, to fall forward; *pro* forward + *labi* to glide, fall.] *Med.* The falling down of an internal part of the body; as, *prolapse* of the uterus or of the rectum.

pro-lapse', *v. i.* To fall down or out, as in a prolapse.

pro'late (prō'lāt), *a.* [L. *prolatus*, used as p. p. of *proferre* to bring forth, to extend, to pronounce; *pro* + *latus*, used as p. p. of *ferre* to bear.] Stretched out; extended; esp., elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles; — opposed to *oblate*. — **prolate cycloid.** See CYCLOID, 1. — **p. ellipsoid** *or* **spheroid.** *Geom.* See ELLIPSOID OF REVOLUTION.

pro-la'tion (prō-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prolatio*: cf. F. *prolation*.] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** A bringing or putting forth; esp., act of prolating, or pronouncing; utterance.

Fascination by a mere *prolation* of words. *Increase Mather.*

2. Act of deferring or prolonging; continuation; delay.

3. See MENSURABLE MUSIC.

pro'leg' (prō'lĕg'), *n.* [*pro-* for, in place of + *leg.*] *Zoöl.* One of the fleshy legs found on the abdominal segments of the larvæ of Lepidoptera, sawflies, and some other insects. Those of Lepidoptera have a circle of hooks.

pro'leg'ate (prō'lĕg'āt; prō-lĕg'āt), *n.* [L. *prolegatus*; *pro* for + *legatus* legate.] *Rom. Hist.* A deputy or substitute for a legate.

pro'le-gom'e-non (prō'lē-gŏm'ē-nŏn; prŏl'ē-), *n.*; *pl.* -GOMENA (-nă). [NL., fr. Gr. *προλεγόμενον*, properly neut. pass. p. pr. of *προλέγειν* to say beforehand; *πρό* before + *λέγειν* to say.] A preliminary remark or observation; a preface, as to a book or treatise; — used chiefly in *pl.*

pro'le-gom'e-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Prolegomenary; prefatory; also, given to needless or long prefatory remarks. "A wordy *prolegomenous* babbler." *Stevenson.*

pro-lep'sis (prō-lĕp'sĭs; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πρόληψις*, fr. *προλαμβάνειν* to take beforehand; *πρό* before + *λαμβάνειν* to take.] Anticipation; specif.: **a** *Rhet.* A figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented. **b** *Gram.* The application of an adjective to a noun in anticipation, or to denote the result, of the action of the verb; as in the case of *gentle* in, "Ere humane statute purged the *gentle* weal." **c** *Fine Arts.* Representation of a subsequent moment together with the main action, a feature not uncommon in early art, as where a dog is represented devouring a warrior that is in the act of falling in combat. **d** *Chron.* An error in chronology, consisting in an event being dated before its actual time. **e** *Philos.* A conception or belief derived from sense perception and, therefore, not necessarily true; an empirical general conception; — used esp. by the Stoics and Epicureans.

pro-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *προληπτικός*.] **1.** Of or
pro-lep'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } pertaining to prolepsis; anticipative. "A far-seeing or *proleptic* wisdom." *De Quincey.*

2. Previous; antecedent. *Glanvill.*

3. *Med.* Anticipating the usual time; — applied to a periodical disease whose paroxysms return at successively shorter intervals.

‖ **pro'les** (prō'lēz), *n. sing. & collect. pl.* [L.] *Law.* Offspring; child or children; specif., legitimate children.

pro'le-ta'ri-an (prō'lē-tā'rĭ-ăn; prŏl'ē-; 115, 277), *a.* [L. *proletarius*. See PROLETARY.] Of or pert. to the proletaries or proletarians; hence, *Now Rare*, mean; vulgar. "Every citizen, if he were not a *proletarian* animal kept at the public cost." *De Quincey.*

pro'le-ta'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One of the poorest and lowest class in a community or state; one with no property and only the meanest or most irregular employment.

2. One of the wage-earning class; esp., a laborer for day wages not possessed of capital.

Machinery ushered into existence the fourth estate, *proletarians* or wage earners. *N. Amer. Rev.*

pro'le-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The condition or political position of the proletarians.

pro'le-ta'ri-at (-ăt), *n.* [F. *prolétariat*.] The class or body of proletarians.

pro'le-ta-ry (prō'lē-tă-rĭ; prŏl'ē-), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *proletarius*, fr. *proles* offspring. Cf. PROLÉTAIRE.] **1.** In ancient Rome, a citizen of the lowest class, without property and regarded as capable of serving the state only by having children.

2. = PROLETARIAN, 1. *Now Rare.*

pro'li-cide (prō'lĭ-sīd; prŏl'ĭ-), *n.* [L. *proles* offspring + *-cide*.] Killing of one's offspring; feticide or infanticide.

pro-lif'er-ate (prō-lĭf'ẽr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [See PROLIFEROUS.] *Biol.* To produce (new cells, buds, or offspring) in rapid succession.

pro-lif'er-ate, *v. i. Biol.* To grow by the rapid production of new parts, or new cells or buds; to reproduce by a repeated process of budding or cell division.

pro-lif'er-a'tion (prō-lĭf'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n. Biol.* **a** Rapid and repeated production of new parts, or of buds or offspring, as the increase of a mass of cells by a rapid succession of cell divisions, or the growth of a coral by the production of buds in quick succession. **b** A growth so formed.

pro-lif'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *proles* offspring + *-ferous*.] **1.** Bearing offspring; possessed of generative power. *Obs.*

2. *Bot.* **a** Reproducing freely by offsets, bulbils, gemmæ, or other vegetative means. **b** Developing a leafy shoot from a normally terminal organ, as a flower or fruit.

3. *Zoöl.* Proliferating; specif., of corals, producing a cluster of branchlets from a larger branch.

proliferous cyst. *Med.* **a** A cyst that produces complex structures. **b** A cyst that produces subordinate cysts.

pro-lif'ic (prō-lĭf'ĭk), *a.* [F. *prolifique*, fr. L. *proles* offspring (from *pro* for, forward + the root of *alere* to nourish) + *facere* to make. See ADULT, OLD; FACT.] **1** Having the quality of producing young or fruit; fruitful; productive; — usually with the implied idea of frequent or numerous production; as, a *prolific* tree or female.

2. Serving to produce or cause, esp. abundantly or to a great degree; fruitful of results; as, a *prolific* brain; a controversy *prolific* of evil.

3. *Bot.* Proliferous. *Rare.*

Syn. — See FERTILE.

pro-lif'i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v.i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-ĭng). [See PROLIFIC.] To make prolific; to fertilize; impregnate.

pro-lif'i-ca'tion (-ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *prolification*, LL. *prolificatio*.] **1.** The generation of young.

2. *Zoöl. & Bot.* Proliferation.

pro'line (prō'lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **pro'lin.** [G. *prolin*, fr. *pyrrolidin*.] *Physiol. Chem.* An imino acid, $C_4H_8N{\cdot}CO_2H$, formed by the decomposition of certain proteins. It is a carboxyl derivative of pyrrolidine.

pro'lix (prō'lĭks; prō-lĭks'; 87, 277), *a.* [L. *prolixus* extended, long, prolix, prob. fr. *pro* + *liqui* to flow, akin to *liquidus* liquid; cf. OL. *lixa* water: cf. F. *prolixe*. See LIQUID.] **1.** Long. *Obs.* "With wig *prolix*." *Cowper.*

2. Unduly prolonged or drawn out, esp. by repetition or diffuseness; verbose; as, a *prolix* oration, poem.

3. Indulging in unduly protracted discourse; verbose; tedious; as, a *prolix* orator; a *prolix* essayist.

Syn. — Diffuse, protracted, tiresome, wearisome.

pro-lix'i-ty (prō-lĭk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *prolixitas*: cf. F. *prolixité*.] Quality or state of being prolix; as: **a** Length in space or duration in time. *Obs.* **b** The treating of a subject in great, superfluous, or tedious detail; as, *prolixity* in discourses and writings.

Syn. — See REDUNDANCY.

pro-loc'u-tor (prō-lŏk'ū-tẽr; prŏl'ō-kū'tẽr; 277), *n.* [L., fr. *proloqui*, p. p. *prolocutus*, to speak out; *pro* for + *loqui* to speak; cf. OF. *prolocuteur*.] One who speaks for another or others; specif.: **a** *Ch. of Eng.* The speaker or presiding officer of the lower house of a convocation. He is the person through whom all resolutions passed by the lower house are communicated to the upper house. **b** [*cap.*] In England, the Lord Speaker of the House of Lords.

pro'logue (prō'lŏg; prŏl'ŏg; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prologus*, fr. Gr. *πρόλογος*, fr. *προλέγειν* to say beforehand; *πρό* before + *λέγειν* to say. See LOGIC.] **1.** The preface or introduction to a discourse, poem, or performance; as, the *prologue* of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales;" esp., a discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance.

2. One who delivers a prologue. *Obs. Shak.*

Syn. — See PREFACE.

pro'logue (prō'lŏg; prŏl'ŏg; *cf. the noun; formerly* prologue'), *v. t.*; -LOGUED (-lŏgd); -LOGU-ING. To introduce with a formal preface, or prologue. *Obs. Shak.*

prol'o-gus, prol'o-gos (prŏl'ō-gŭs, -gŏs), *n.* [L. *prologus*, Gr. *πρόλογος*. See PROLOGUE.] *Gr. Drama.* The part of a play preceding the parodus. Cf. EPISODE.

pro-long' (prō-lŏng'; 205), *v. t.*; PRO-LONGED' (-lŏngd'); PRO-LONG'ING. [OF. *prolongier* or *prolonguier*, F. *prolonger*, L. *prolongare*; *pro* before, forth + *longus* long. See LONG, *a.*; cf. PROLONGATE, PURLOIN.] **1.** To extend in space or length; as, to *prolong* a line.

2. To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of; to draw out; to continue; as, to *prolong* one's days.

The unhappy queen with talk *prolonged* the night. *Dryden.*

3. To put off; to postpone; delay. *Spenser.*

pro-long', *n.* **1.** Prolongation; delay. *Obs.*

2. A prolonged part; specif., a light rod for communicating the movement of a piano key to the under lever in certain piano actions. See ACTION, *Illust.*

pro-lon'gate (-lŏn'gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd); -GAT-ING (-gāt-ĭng). [L. *prolongatus*, p. p. of *prolongare*. See PROLONG.] To prolong; to extend in space or in time.

pro'lon-ga'tion (prō'lŏn-gā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *prolongation*.] **1.** A lengthening in space or time; extension; protraction.

2. That which forms an additional length; a part prolonged; a prolong; as, the *prolongations* of a jointed rod.

pro-longe' (prō-lŏnj'; F. *prō'lôNzh'*), *n.* [F. See PROLONG.] *Field Artillery.* A rope with a hook and a toggle, sometimes used to drag a gun carriage or to lash it to the limber at a little distance, and for various other purposes.

pro-lu'sion (prō-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *prolusio*, fr. *proludere* to prelude; *pro* before + *ludere* to play.] A trial before the principal performance; a prelude; preliminary; hence, an introductory essay or exercise.

pro-mag'is-te'ri-al (-măj'ĭs-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. MAGISTERIAL.] Of or pertaining to promagistrates.

pro-mag'is-trate (-măj'ĭs-trāt), *n.* [*pro-* + *magistrate*: cf. L. *promagister*.] *Rom. Antiq.* An official, as a proconsul or proprætor, who served, or was regarded as serving, in the provinces in the place of a magistrate of the city republic. The system of promagistrates was made general by Sulla (c. 80 B. C.). — **pro-mag'is-tra-cy** (-trā-sĭ), *n.*

prom'e-nade' (prŏm'ē-nād'; 277), *n.* [F. (with a foreign suffix; cf. 1st -ADE), fr. *promener* to lead, take for a walk, *se promener* to walk, fr. L. *prominare* to drive forward or along; *pro* forward + *minare* to drive animals. See AME-

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pro-ject'a-ble (prō-jĕk'tă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

pro-ject'il Projectile. *Ref. Sp.*

pro-ject'ing-ly, *adv.* of *projecting*, p. pr. [TIVE.]

pro-jec'tive-ly, *adv.* of PROJEC-

pro-ject'ment, *n.* Design; contrivance; projection. *Obs.*

pro-jec'trix (prō-jĕk'trĭks), *n.* **1.** A female projector. *Rare.*

2. *Math.* A curve derived from another by compounding projections.

‖ **pro'jet' de loi'** (prō'zhĕ' dẽ lwä'). [F.] Lit., project of law; a legislative bill.

proke (prōk), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. PROG.] To poke; thrust; stir; incite. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

prokecye. ✝ PROXY.

proker. ✝ PROCURE.

prok'er (prōk'ẽr), *n.* A poker. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

prokeratour. ✝ PROCURATOR.

proketour. ✝ PROCTOR. [*Obs.*]

proking spit. A rapier. *Jocose.*

prokke, *v. t. & i.* [L. *procare*, *-ri*, to ask, demand.] To demand; beg. *Obs.*

‖ **Pro'ku-rist'.** **Pro'cu-rist'** (prō'kū-rĭst'), *n.* [G.] One who has a *Procura*, or procuration; an agent; esp., managing or confidential clerk; a head clerk.

pro-lap'sion (prō-lăp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prolapsio*.] Prolapse *Obs.*

pro-lap'sus (-sŭs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Prolapse.

prol'a-ta-ry. ✝ PROLETARY.

prol'a-ta'tion, *n.* [L. *prolatare*, *-tatum*, to lengthen.] Prolongation or deferral. *Obs.*

pro-late', *v. t.* [See PROLATE, *a.*] To utter with prolonged or drawling enunciation. *Obs.*

pro'late-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pro-la'tum (prō-lā'tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tă). [NL.] *Geom.* A prolate ellipsoid. See ELLIPSOID OF REVOLUTION

prole. ✝ PROWL.

prol'ec-ta'tion, *n.* [L. *prolectare*, *-atum*, to allure, entice.] Allurement. *Obs*

pro-lec'tite, *n.* [Gr. *προλέγειν* to foretell (its axial ratios were foretold).] See HUMITE GROUP.

pro'le-gom'e-na-ry (prō'lē-gŏm'ē-nă-rĭ; prŏl'ē-), *a.* Of the nature of a prolegomenon; preliminary; prefatory. *Rare.*

pro-lep'ti-cal (prō-lĕp'tĭ-kăl), *a.* = PROLEPTIC. [LEPTICAL.]

pro-lep'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of PROLEPTICAL.

pro-lep'tics (-tĭks), *n. Med.* Art or science of prognosis.

pro'le-taire' (prō'lē-târ'), *n.* [F. *prolétaire*.] A proletarian.

pro'le-tair'ism (prō'lē-târ'ĭz'm), *n.* Proletarianism.

pro-le-ta'ne-ous (prō'lē-tā'nē-ŭs; prŏl'ē-), *a.* [L. *proletaneus*.] Having many offspring. *Obs.*

pro'le-ta'ri-an-ize (-rĭ-ăn-īz; 115), *v. t.* To reduce or bring to proletarianism. [proletariat.]

pro'le-ta'ri-ate (-āt). *n.* The

pro'le-ta'ri-ate, *a.* Proletarian. Also, *Obs.*, **pro'le-ta'ri-ous,** *a.*

pro'le-ta-ry (prō'lē-tă-rĭ; prŏl'ē-), *a.* Proletarian. *Now Rare.*

pro-lif'er-a-tive (prō-lĭf'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a. Biol.* Capable of, or engaged in, proliferation.

pro-lif'er-ous-ly, *adv.* of PROLIFEROUS. [lificness. *Rare.*

pro-lif'i-ca-cy (-ĭ-kă-sĭ), *n.* Pro-

pro-lif'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Prolific. — **pro-lif'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pro-lif'ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pro'li-fy (prō'lĭ-fī; prŏl'ĭ-), *v. i.* [See PROLIFIC; -FY.] To produce offspring, or results.

pro-lig'er-ous (prō-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *proles* offspring + *-gerous*.] Proliferous; productive.

pro-lix'ious (prō-lĭk'shŭs), *a.* Tedious; wearisome; also, superfluous; unnecessary. *Obs.*

pro-lix'ly, *adv.* of PROLIX.

pro-lix'ness, *n.* Prolixity.

prol. ✝ PROWL.

Prŏll's governor (prūl). [After Dr. Reinhold *Prŏll*, the inventor.] See GOVERNOR, *b.*

prol'o-cu'tion (prō'lŏ-kū'shŭn; prō'lō-), *n.* [*pro-* + *locution*.] A prefatory statement. *R.*

pro-loc'u-tor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

pro-loc'u-trix (prō-lŏk'ū-trĭks), *n.* A spokeswoman. *Rare.*

pro'log. Prologue. *Ref. Sp.*

pro'log-ist (prō'lŏg-ĭst; prŏl'ō-), *n.* A prologizer. *Rare.*

pro'log-ize (prō'lŏg-īz; -lō-jīz), *v. i.* [Cf. Gr. *προλογίζειν*.] To deliver a prologue. *Rare.* — **pro'log-iz'er** (prō'lŏg-īz'ẽr; -lō-jīz'ẽr), *n. Rare.* [PROLOGUE.]

pro-lo'gos (prō-lō'gŏs), *n.* See

pro'logu-ize (prō'lŏg-īz; prŏl'ŏg-), *v. i.* [Cf. LL. *prologizare*.] To deliver a prologue. *Rare.* — **pro'logu-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n. Rare.*

pro-long'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

pro-longd'. Prolonged *Ref. Sp.*

prolonge knot. See 2d KNOT, 1.

pro-long'er (prō-lŏng'ẽr; 205), *n.* One that prolongs.

pro-long'ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *prolongement*, OF. also *prolongue-ment*.] Prolongation

prolouge. ✝ PROLOGUE.

Prom'a-chos (prŏm'ă-kŏs), *a.* [Gr. *πρόμαχος* defender, lit., fighting in front.] See ATHENA.

prom'a-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [*pro-* + L. *manatio* a flowing.] Emanation. *Obs.*

prome, *n.* [OF. *prome*, *proime*, *proisme*, L. *proximus*.] A neighbor. *Obs. & R.*

‖ **pro me-mo'ri-a.** [L.] For a memorial.

NABLE, MENACE.] **1.** A walk, esp. in a public place, for pleasure, display, or exercise.
2. A place for walking; a public walk.
3. A large ball or dance; in many American colleges, etc., a large ball given by a class.

prom'e-nade' (prŏm'ē-nād', 277), *v. i.*; -NAD'ED (-nād'ĕd); -NAD'ING (-nād'ĭng). To take, or go on, a promenade.

promenade concert. A musical entertainment during which the audience promenades or dances.

promenade deck. *Naut.* An upper deck of a passenger steamer. The term is variously used. See DECK, *n.*, 2.

pro-mer'i-stem (prō-mĕr'ĭ-stĕm), *n.* [*pro-* + *meristem.*] *Bot.* The meristem of the growing point and of all embryonic rudiments. It is the source of primary meristem.

Pro-me'the-a moth (prō-mē'thē-ȧ). [NL. See PROMETHEUS.] A large American silkworm moth (*Callosamia promethea*) having the wings and body chiefly smoky brown in the male and reddish brown in the female. Its larva feeds on the sassafras, wild cherry, and other trees, and suspends its cocoon from a branch by a silken band. Also **Prometheus moth.**



Promethea Moth. Female.

Pro-me'the-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *Prometheus:* cf. F. *prométhéen.*] Of, pertaining to, or derived from, Prometheus; as: **Promethean spark,** the spark of divine fire which each human being has received as the gift of the gods.

pro-me'the-an, *n.* A kind of match, first made about 1830, consisting of a paper roll having at one end a mixture of potassium chlorate and sugar and a glass bulb containing sulphuric acid. Breaking the bulb produced ignition.

Pro-me'theus (prō-mē'thūs; *commonly* -thē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Προμηθεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* A Titan, son of Iapetus and Clymene, or, according to Æschylus, a son of Themis, or Gæa, regarded as the founder of civilization, and, in later classical tradition, as the creator of the human race. Prometheus, it was said, sided with the Olympians in their struggle against the Titans, but, grieved at their neglect of mankind, he stole fire from heaven and bestowed upon man it and the arts which control of it makes possible. Zeus, angered at this, had him bound to Mount Caucasus. But Prometheus, who was gifted with prophetic foresight, knew the source from which Zeus was to be eventually overthrown, and the god, to win this knowledge, offered to release him. The Titan refused, rather than perpetuate an unjust reign. Zeus then caused a vulture daily to consume his liver, which grew again at night, dooming him to this fate until some immortal should consent to die in Prometheus's stead. This Chiron did, and Hercules slew the vulture and released the Titan. Cf. EPIMETHEUS.

prom'i-nence (prŏm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* [L. *prominentia:* cf. F. *prominence.* See PROMINENT.] **1.** Quality or state of being prominent; conspicuousness.
2. That which is prominent; a protuberance.
3. *Astron.* Any of the cloud-shaped masses of chromospheric hydrogen which mix with other substances and rise often to great heights at the edge, or limb, of the sun.

prom'i-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Prominence (esp. in sense 1).

prom'i-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *prominens, -entis,* p. pr. of *prominere* to jut out, to project; *pro* before, forward + *minere* (in comp.) to jut, project: cf. F. *prominent.* Cf. IMMINENT, EMINENT.] **1.** Standing out, or projecting, beyond the line or surface of something; jutting; protuberant; in high relief; as, a *prominent* figure on a vase.
2. Hence: Distinctly manifest; likely to attract attention from its size or position; conspicuous; as, a *prominent* feature of the face; a *prominent* building.
3. Standing out from the crowd; distinguished above others; eminent; as, the *prominent* generals of a war; a senator *prominent* in oratory; *prominent* names.
Syn. — Eminent, distinguished, famous, illustrious, celebrated; manifest, obvious, marked, noticeable. — PROMINENT, CONSPICUOUS, SALIENT, SIGNAL. That is PROMINENT which stands out (lit. and fig.) in such a way as to attract attention; that is CONSPICUOUS which is so clearly exhibited that the eye (or the mental vision) cannot miss it; as, a *prominent* feature of the landscape, the most *prominent* figure in the community, a *prominent* family; "Some would rather be *conspicuous* in a mob, than unnoticed even in a privy council" (*Goldsmith*); "He wants to make himself *conspicuous.* He would tumble in a hog-sty as long as you looked at him" (*Johnson*). That is SALIENT (see etym.) which is strikingly manifest, or which catches the attention at once; that is SIGNAL which is memorably prominent or conspicuous; as, "Its one landmark the twin spires of Chartres, *salient* as the finger of a dial" (*W. Pater*); the *salient* points of an argument; "the most *signal* victory that ever was achieved upon the seas" (*Southey*).

prom'i-nent, *n.* **1.** A prominence. *Obs.*
2. Any moth of the family Notodontidæ; — so called because the larva has a hump, or prominence, on its back.

pro'mis-cu'i-ty (prō'mĭs-kū'ĭ-tĭ; prŏm'ĭs- ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Promiscuousness; confusion; mixture of kinds or classes.

She held her little court in the crowd . . . completely at ease in all *promiscuities.* *Atlantic Monthly.*

2. Promiscuous sexual union; esp., that characteristic of communal marriage (which see).

pro-mis'cu-ous (prō-mĭs'kū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *promiscuus; pro* before, in place of, for + *miscere* to mix. See MIX.] **1.** Consisting of individuals in a body or group without order; mingled; confused; as, a *promiscuous* crowd.
2. Distributed or applied without order or discrimination; not restricted to an individual; indiscriminate; as, *promiscuous* intercourse; *promiscuous* praise or blame.
3. Haphazard; casual; as, *promiscuous* seating of children.
Syn. — See INDISCRIMINATE.
— **pro-mis'cu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **pro-mis'cu-ous-ness,** *n.*

prom'ise (prŏm'ĭs), *n.* [F. *promesse,* L. *promissum,* pl. *promissa,* fr. *promittere, promissum,* to put forth, foretell, promise; *pro* forward, for + *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1.** A declaration which gives to the person to whom it is made a right to expect or to claim the performance or forbearance of a specified act; any engagement by one person to another. Cf. CONTRACT, 1, PACT, AGREEMENT, 3, CAUSE, 3, CONSIDERATION, 7.
2. That which causes, or gives ground for, hope, expectation, or assurance, esp. of success or distinction; as, the outlook gives fair *promise;* a youth of *promise.*

My native country was full of youthful *promise* *Irving*

3. That which is promised.

He . . . commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the *promise* of the Father. *Acts* i. 4.

the promise, *Bib.*, the oath which God made to Abraham (see *Gen.* xiii. 15-17) that his descendants should be multiplied, should possess the land of their enemies, and should be a source of blessing to all nations. The last part was interpreted by the New Testament writers as fulfilled in and through Christ.

prom'ise (prŏm'ĭs), *v. t.*; PROM'ISED (-ĭst); PROM'IS-ING. **1.** To engage to do, give, make, or to refrain from doing, giving, making, or the like; to covenant; to engage, esp. to furnish or procure some benefit; as, I *promised* him money; to *promise* a visit. "To *promise* aid." *Shak.*
2. To afford reason to expect; to cause hope or assurance of; to foretoken; as, the clouds *promise* rain. *Milton.*
3. To assure emphatically; as, you shall be satisfied, I *promise* you. *Colloq.*
4. *Com.* To execute as promisor, as a note. *Cant.*
Syn. — PROMISE, ENGAGE, PLEDGE. PROMISE is the general term; ENGAGE adds the implication of a binding agreement; PLEDGE (see EARNEST) implies a solemn assurance or formal guarantee. See CONTRACT.
Promised Land. See LAND OF PROMISE. — **to promise one's self.** **a** To resolve; determine; vow. **b** To be assured; to have strong confidence.

I dare *promise myself* you will attest the truth of all. *Rambler*

prom'ise, *v. i.* **1.** To give assurance by or as by a promise.
2. To afford or give ground for hopes or expectations; as, the day *promises* well; his habits *promise* badly.

prom'is-ee' (prŏm'ĭs-ē'), *n.* *Law.* The person to whom a promise is made.

prom'is-ing, *p. a.* Giving promise; affording hope or assurance; as, a *promising* person, day. —**prom'is-ing-ly,** *adv.*

prom'i-sor (prŏm'ĭ-sôr), *n.* *Law.* One who engages or undertakes; a promiser.

prom'is-so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *promissor* a promiser.] **1.** Containing a promise or assurance that something will be done or forborne.
2. *Insurance.* Stipulating or representing what is to happen or to be done subsequent to the time of making the contract of insurance; — said of representations, warranties, etc., and distinguished from *affirmative.*
promissory note, *Law,* a written promise to pay on demand or at a fixed or determined future time a certain sum of money to, or to the order of, a specified person or to bearer; "an unconditional promise in writing made by one person to another, signed by the maker, engaging to pay on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time a sum certain in money to order or to bearer."

prom'on-to-ry (prŏm'ŭn-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *promonturium, promunturium; pro* before + (prob.) a word akin to *mons, montis,* mountain: cf. F. *promontoire.* See MOUNT, *n.*] **1.** A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea beyond the line of coast; a headland.
2. *Anat.* A prominence; esp.: **a** The angle of the ventral side of the sacrum where it joins the vertebra. **b** A prominence on the inner wall of the tympanum of the ear.

pro'morph (prō'môrf), *n.* [G. See PRO-; -MORPH.] *Biol.* A fundamental or primitive organic type.

pro'mor-phol'o-gy (prō'môr-fŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [G. *promorphologie; promorph* a promorph + *-logie* = E. *-logy.*] *Biol.* A division of morphology created by Haeckel in which the forms of organisms and their parts are considered geometrically; — distinguished from *tectology.* — **pro-mor'pho-log'i-cal** (prō-môr'fō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pro-mor'pho-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **pro'mor-phol'o-gist** (prō'môr-fŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

pro-mote' (prō-mōt'), *v. t.*; PRO-MOT'ED (-mōt'ĕd); PRO-MOT'ING (-mōt'ĭng). [L. *promotus,* p. p. of *promovere* to move forward, to promote; *pro* forward + *movere* to move. See MOVE.] **1.** To contribute to the growth, enlargement, or prosperity of (something in course); to forward; further; encourage; advance; as, to *promote* learning, disorder, a business venture.
2. To exalt in station, rank, or honor; to elevate; raise; prefer; advance; as, to *promote* an officer.

I will *promote* thee unto very great honor *Num.* xxii 17.

3. To betray; to inform against. *Obs. & R.*
4. *Eng. Law.* To institute (a prosecution or suit), esp. as a common informer.
Syn. — Patronize, help; exalt, prefer, elevate, dignify.

pro-mote', *v. i.* To urge on or incite another, as to strife; also, to inform against a person. *Obs.*

pro-mot'er (-mōt'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *promoteur.*] **1.** One that promotes, or forwards or advances; an encourager; an abettor; as, a *promoter* of charity, philosophy, sedition.
2. Specif., a person who alone or with others sets on foot, and takes the preliminary steps in, a scheme or undertaking for the organization of a company, the floating of bonds, stock, etc., or the carrying out of any business project.
3. A lawyer; later, an informer. *Obs. or R.*
4. *Eng. Law.* One who promotes a prosecution.

pro-mo'tion (prō-mō'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *promocion,* F. *promotion,* L. *promotio.*] Act of promoting, or state of being promoted; as: **a** Act of advancing or encouraging. **b** Exaltation in rank or honor; preferment.

Promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south. *Ps.* lxxv. 6.

pro-mo'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to promote.

prompt (prŏmpt), *a.*; PROMPT'ER (prŏmp'tẽr); PROMPT'EST. [L. *promptus,* properly, brought forth (to light), hence, visible, evident, at hand, ready, quick, — p. p. of *promere* to take or bring forth; *pro* forth + *emere* to take: cf. F. *prompt.* See REDEEM.] **1.** Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; meeting requirements readily; not dilatory or hesitating; responding instantly; immediate; as, *prompt* in obedience; *prompt* to go.
2. Done or rendered readily or immediately; given without delay or hesitation; as, *prompt* assistance, obedience.
3. *Obs.* **a** Easy; direct; unobstructed. **b** Given; inclined.
Syn. — Quick, active, willing, seasonable, timely; speedy, swift, rapid. — PROMPT, PUNCTUAL, READY, EXPEDITIOUS. PROMPT implies quick or instant action (often with alacrity) as occasion demands; READY adds to *prompt* the implication of dexterity or facility; PUNCTUAL implies exact adherence to a regular or appointed time; as, "obedience, *punctual, prompt,* and scrupulous" (*Stevenson*), "This study [of the law] renders men . . . *prompt* in attack, *ready* in defense, full of resources" (*Burke*); "the trained eye quick to spy out the weakness of the adversary; . . . the *ready* hand *prompt* to follow it on the instant" (*Huxley*); cf. "Habit also gives *promptness;* and the soul of dispatch is decision" (*Hazlitt*); "the *punctual* coming back, on their due days, of the birds" (*Emerson*). That is EXPEDITIOUS (see HASTE) which is characterized by, or leads to, prompt or speedy performance; as, "Your entertaining and pleasant letter . . . deserved a more *expeditious* answer" (*Cowper*); "the short *expeditious* way" (*Sharp*). See ACTIVE, FAST, VIGILANT.
prompt dower, *Moham. Law,* the dower demandable by a wife before she enters the home of her husband.

prompt (prŏmpt), *n.* **1.** *Com.* A limit of time given for payment of an account for produce purchased; also, the contract or prompt note by which this time is fixed. In case of goods to arrive they must be paid for at the expiration of the prompt whether they have arrived or not.
2. That which prompts or reminds.

prompt, *v. t.*; PROMPT'ED; PROMPT'ING. [ME. *prompten.* See PROMPT, *a.*] **1.** To assist or induce the action of; to move to action; to instigate; incite.

God first . . . *prompted* on the infirmities of the infant world by temporal prosperity. *Jer Taylor*

2. To suggest; dictate.

And whispering angels *prompt* her golden dreams. *Pope.*

3. To remind (a person); specif., to remind (an actor, speaker, or the like) of words or topics forgotten; to assist by suggesting or uttering the next words of something forgotten or not properly learned; to give a cue to.
Syn. — See MOVE.

prompt'-book', *n.* The book used by a theater prompter.

prompt'er (prŏmp'tẽr), *n.* One that prompts; as: **a** An aid or suggestion to the memory, as in reciting; one who admonishes or incites action. **b** One who reminds another, as an actor, of the words to be spoken next.

promp'ti-tude (prŏmp'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., or L. *promptitudo.* See PROMPT, *a.*] **1.** Quality of being prompt; promptness; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands; alacrity; as, *promptitude* in obedience.
2. Prompting; incitement *Rare.*

prompt note. *Com.* A memorandum of a sale given by a seller to a purchaser specifying the sum to be paid and the time when payment is due.

pro-mul'gate (prō-mŭl'gāt; 277), *v. t.*; PRO-MUL'GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd); PRO-MUL'GAT-ING (-gāt-ĭng). [L. *promulgatus,* p.p. of *promulgare* to promulgate; orig. uncert. Cf. PROMULGE.] **1.** To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, or tidings; to publish abroad; as, to *promulgate* secrets.
2. To publish abroad with intent to gain adherents to; to propagate; as, to *promulgate* the doctrines of socialism.
3. *Law.* **a** To make known or public the terms of (a proposed law). **b** To issue or give out (a law) by way of putting it into execution. Promulgation of a law is the executive act by which a valid law is put into force after being passed; it may or may not involve publication.
Syn. — See DECLARE.

pro'mul-ga'tion (prō'mŭl-gā'shŭn; prŏm'ŭl-; 277), *n.* [L. *promulgatio:* cf. F. *promulgation.*] A promulgating; publication; open declaration; as, *promulgation* of the gospel.

pro'mul-ga'tor (prō'mŭl-gā'tẽr; prŏm'ŭl-), *n.* [L.] One who promulgates or publishes. *Dr. H. More.*

pro-mulge' (prō-mŭlj'), *v. t.*; -MULGED' (-mŭljd'); -MULG'ING (-mŭl'jĭng). [Cf. (assumed) OF. *promulgier,* F. *promulguer.* See PROMULGATE.] To promulgate; publish; teach.

Extraordinary doctrines these for the age in which they were *promulged.* *Prescott.*

pro-mus'cis (-mŭs'ĭs), *n.* [L., corrupt. of *proboscis.*] A proboscis; specif., *Zoöl.,* the proboscis of hemipterous insects. — **pro-mus'ci-date** (-ĭ-dāt), *a.*

pro'my-ce'li-um (prō'mī-sē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PRO-; MYCELIUM.] *Bot.* The short hyphal filament produced by a germinating chlamydospore in the rust fungi (Uredinales) and smut fungi (Ustilaginales). — **pro'my-ce'li-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pro-na'os (-nā'ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρόναος; προ before + ναος temple.] *Arch.* The porch or vestibule of a temple.

pro'nate (prō'nāt), *a.* [L. *pronatus,* p. p. of *pronare* to bend forward. See PRONE.] Somewhat prone; inclined.

pro'nate, *v. t.*; -NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); -NAT-ING (-nāt-ĭng). *Physiol. & Anat.* To cause to assume a position of pronation.

pro'nat-ed (prō'nāt-ĕd), *p. a.* *Med. & Physiol.* Lying or placed in the position produced by pronation; pronate.

pro-na'tion (prō-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *pronation.*] *Physiol. & Anat.* **a** A rotation of the hand so that the palm is turned down (the arm being extended forward) and the thumb inward toward the body; also, the position resulting from this movement; — the opposite of *supination.* In many quadrupeds the fore feet are permanently fixed in a position of pronation. **b** Act or state of lying face downward.

pro-na'tor (prō-nā'tẽr), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle which produces pronation.

prone (prōn), *a.* [L. *pronus;* cf L. *pro* forward, for, and Skr. *pravaṇa* sloping, inclined. See PRO-.] **1.** Bending forward; inclined; not erect; hence, expressing submission; humble. "With awful reverence *prone.*" *Milton.*

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prom'e-nad'er (prŏm'ē-nād'ẽr), *n.* One who promenades.
pro-mer'it, *v. t.* [L. *promeritus,* p. p. of *promerere* to deserve.] *Obs.* a To oblige; to favor. **b** To deserve. — **pro-mer'i-tor,** *n. Obs.*
promesse. † PROMISE.
promette. † PROMISE. [NENT.]
prom'i-nent-ly, *adv.* of PROMINENT.
prom'is. Promise. *Ref. Sp.*
pro-mis'cu-ous, *adv.* Promiscuously. See FLAT, *a.*, 12. *Rare*
prom'ise-breach', *n* A failure to fulfill a promise. *Rare.*
prom'ise-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
prom'is-er (prŏm'ĭ-sẽr), *n.* One who promises.
pro-miss', *a.* [L. *promissus.*] Hanging down. *Obs.*
prom'is-sa-ry, *n.* [Cf. LL. *promissarius* a prebendary.] A deputy. *Obs.*
pro-mis'sion, *n.* [F., fr. L. *promissio.*] Promise. *Obs.*
pro-mis'sive (prō-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* [L. *promissivus.*] Promissory. *R.*
pro-mis'sor (-ôr), *n.* [L., a promiser.] One that promises.
prom'is-so-ri-ly (prŏm'ĭ-sō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PROMISSORY.
prom'ist. Promised. *Ref. Sp.*
pro-mit', *v. t.* [L. *promittere.*] *Obs.* 1. To send forth. 2. To promise.
pro'mit', *n.* [From PROMIT to promise.] A promise. *Obs.*
pro-mit'sion, *n.* [L. *promissio.*] Promise. *Obs.*
pro-mit'sive (prō-mĭt'sĭv; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. πρό before + μνήστις of memory.] *Psychol.* An indefinite feeling of the recognition of an experience as remembered.
promont, *n.* [See PROMONTORY, MOUNT, *n.*] A promontory. *Obs.*
promontore, *n.* [F. *promontoire.*] A promontory. *Obs.*
prom'on-to-ri-ous, *a* High and projecting. *Obs.*
pro-mor'al, *a.* See PRO-, 3.
pro-mote', *a.* [L. *promotus,* p. p.] Promoted. *Obs.*
pro-mote'ment, *n.* Promotion. *Obs. or R.*
pro-mo'tiv. Promotive. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ pro-mo'tor fi'de-i (prō-mō'tŏr fī'dē-ī) [LL.] See DEVIL'S ADVOCATE a.
pro-mov'al (prō-mōv'ăl), *n.* [Promotion. *Obs.*]
pro-move' (-mōōv'), *v. t.* [L. *promovere:* cf. F. *promouvoir.* See PROMOTE.] *Obs.* To advance; promote; also, to incite.
pro'mo-vent (prō'mō-vĕnt), *n.* [L. *promovens,* p. pr.] *Eng. Law.* The person who promotes a suit.
pro-mov'er (prō-mōōv'ẽr), *n.* A promoter. *Obs.* [PROMPT, *v.*]
prompt'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PROMPT.
prompt'ly, *adv.* of PROMPT.
prompt'ness, *n.* See -NESS
prompt'u-a-ry (prŏm'tŭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *promptuarium,* fr. *promptuarius* belonging to distribution, distributing.] A storehouse; magazine; repository. *R.*
prompt'ure (-tūr), *n.* [See PROMPT, *a.*] Suggestion; incitement. *Rare.* [promulgator.
pro-mul'ger (-mŭl'jẽr), *n* A
promute. † PROMOTE.
pron. *Abbr.* Pronominal; pronoun; pronounced; pronunciation.

3. Prostrate; flat, esp. face downward; — opp. to *supine*.
Which, as the wind,
Blew where it listed, laying all things *prone*. *Byron.*
3. Sloping, with reference to a line or surface; declivous; inclined; not level. *Blackmore.*
4. Inclined; propense; disposed; — applied to the mind or affections, usually in an ill sense. Followed by *to*.
"*Prone* to mischief." *Shak.*

prone'ness (prōn'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being prone.
Syn. — See BENT.

pro-neph'ros (prō-nĕf'rŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. πρό before + νεφρός a kidney.] *Embryol.* One of the anterior of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs of typical vertebrates. See KIDNEY, 1.

prong (prŏng; 205), *n.* [Cf. D. *prangen* to pinch, press, LG. *prange* a stick, D. *pranger* clamp, barnacles (for a horse), G. *pranger* pillory, Goth. *praggan* (in comp.) to press, ME. *pronge* pang.] **1.** A sharp point or sharp-pointed instrument, as the tine of a fork, a point of an antler, the fang of a tooth, etc.
Prick it on a *prong* of iron *Sandys.*
2. A fork; as, a hay, dung, or dinner *prong*. *Dial. Eng.*
3. Of a stream or inlet, a fork or branch. *Dial. U. S.*
4. A prawn; — a doubtful word. *J. R. Drake.*

prong, *v. t.* To stab or pierce with a prong or fork.

prong'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* A peculiar ruminant (*Antilocapra americana*) confined to the treeless parts of the western United States and Mexico. It is not a true antelope, but the sole representative of a distinct family (Antilocapridæ). The color is chiefly yellowish tawny above and white below, with a white rump patch, and a tawny collar. The horns, which are present in both sexes, and furnished with a single anterior prong, are hollow and set on a bony core as in the oxen, goats, etc., but are shed annually as in the deer. It is now much reduced in numbers.



Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*).

prong key. A key or spanner for a circular nut, having two projections to fit holes in the face of the nut.

pro-nom'i-nal (prō-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *pronominalis*: cf. F. *pronominal*. See PRONOUN.] Belonging to, or partaking of the nature of, a pronoun.

pro-nom'i-nal-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To use as a pronoun.

‖ **pro'non-cé'** (prō'nôn'sā'), *a. masc.*; **-cée'** (-sā'), *a. fem.* [F. See PRONOUNCE.] Strongly marked; pronounced.

pro'noun (prō'noun), *n.* [OF. (assumed) *pronon*, F. *pronom*, L. *pronomen*; *pro* for + *nomen* name, noun. See PRO-; NOUN.] *Gram.* Lit., a word used instead of a noun or name; one of a small group of words with little or no fixed meaning except one of relation or limitation, used either substantively or adjectively to stand in place of, or to refer to, words or expressions denoting persons or things either named, asked for, or understood in the context. Pronouns are classed as *personal*, *possessive*, *demonstrative*, *interrogative*, *relative*, *indefinite*, with various subdivisions, or as *intensive*, *reflexive*, *reciprocal*, etc.

pro-nounce' (prō-nouns'), *v. t.*; PRO-NOUNCED' (-nounst'); PRO-NOUNC'ING (-noun'sĭng). [ME. *pronouncen*, OF. *prononcier*, *pornoncier*, F. *prononcer*, L. *pronuntiare*; *pro* before, forth + *nunciare*, *nuntiare*, to announce. See NUNCIO.]
1. To make known; proclaim; announce; publish. *Obs.*
2. To utter articulately; to speak out or distinctly; to utter, as words or syllables; to speak with the proper sound and accent; as, to *pronounce* words correctly.
3. To utter officially or solemnly; to deliver, as a decree or sentence; as, to *pronounce* sentence of death.
4. To speak or utter rhetorically; to deliver; recite; as, to *pronounce* an oration.
5. To declare or affirm; as, to *pronounce* a tale false.
Syn. — Deliver, utter, speak.

pro-nounce', *v. i.* **1.** To give a pronunciation; to articulate; as, to *pronounce* faultlessly. *Earle.*
2. To utter an opinion or declaration confidently. *Rare.*

pro-nounced' (-nounst'), *p. a.* [F. *prononcé*.] Strongly marked; decided. — **pro-noun'ced-ly** (-noun'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.*
[His] views became every day more *pronounced*. *Thackeray.*

pro-nounce'ment (prō-nouns'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *prononcement*.] A pronouncing; a declaration; a formal announcement.

pro-nu'cle-us (-nū'klē-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-CLEI** (-ī). [NL. See PRO-; NUCLEUS.] *Biol. & Embryol.* Either of the two nuclei of a fertilized egg cell after maturation but before segmentation, — the **female pronucleus**, formed from the chromosomes left in the egg after forming the polar bodies, and the **male pronucleus**, formed by the nucleus or head of the spermatozoön. See FERTILIZATION, 2. — **pro-nu'clear**, *a.*

‖ **pro-nun'cia-mien'to** (*Sp. pron.* prō-nōon'thyä-myĕn'tō; 138), *n.* Also **pro-nun'ci-a-men'to** (prō-nŭn'shĭ-ä-mĕn'tō; -sĭ-ä-). [Sp. *pronunciamiento*. Cf. PRONOUNCEMENT.] A proclamation or pronouncement.

pro-nun'ci-a'tion (prō-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [F. *prononciation*, OF. also *pronun-*, L. *pronuntiatio*. See PRONOUNCE.] **1** Act of uttering with articulation; specif., act of uttering with the proper sound and accent; utterance; as, the *pronunciation* of syllables or words.
2. Act of stating or declaring; a pronouncement. *Obs.*
3. The mode of uttering words or sentences.
4. *Rhet.* Delivery. *Obs. or R.* *J. Q. Adams.*

pro-nun'ci-a-tive (prō-nŭn'shĭ-ā-tĭv; -sĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *pronuntiativus*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to pronunciation.
2. Uttering confidently; dogmatic. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

pro-nun'ci-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a reciter.] One who pronounces; a pronouncer.

pro-nun'ci-a-to-ry (prō-nŭn'shĭ-ä-tō-rĭ; -sĭ-ä-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to pronunciation; that pronounces.

Pro'ny brake (prō'nĭ; *properly* prō'nē'). [After Baron de *Prony* (1755–1839), French engineer.] *Mach.* A form of friction brake or absorption dynamometer in which the pull on the flywheel friction blocks is measured by a spring balance or weighted lever.

pro'ode (prō'ōd), *n.* [Gr. προῳδός.] In Greek dramatic poetry, an unrepeated strophe preceding the regular strophe and antistrophe of a choral ode.

proof (prōōf), *n.* [Altered, under influence of the verb *prove*, fr. ME. *preef*, which points to AF. *proef* or OF. *pruef* (not found), fr. *prover* to prove; cf. ME. *preve*, *preove*, fr. OF *prueve*, F. *preuve*, L. *proba* proof, fr. *probare*; also cf. D. *proef* test. See PROVE.] **1.** Any effort, process, or operation designed to establish or discover a fact or truth; an act of testing; test; trial; as, to put in *proof*.
You shall have many *proofs* to show your skill. *Ford.*
2. Specif.: **a** *Math.* An operation for testing the accuracy of a previous operation; a check. Cf. PROVE, *v. t.*, 5. **b** A test applied to articles or substances to determine if they are of standard or satisfactory quality, etc.; also, state of being thus ascertained to be so.
3. Something proved or gained by experience; knowledge or a piece of knowledge acquired thus; experience. *Obs.*
'T is a common *proof*,
That lowliness is young ambition's ladder *Shak.*
4. Quality or state of having been proved or tried; firmness or hardness that resists impression or does not yield to force; as, armor of *proof*.
5. Hence, armor or defensive arms of excellent or tried quality and deemed impenetrable. *Obs.*
That Bellona's bridegroom lapp'd in *proof*. *Shak.*
6. Firmness of mind; stability not to be shaken.
7. That degree of cogency, arising from evidence, which convinces the mind of any truth or fact and produces belief; demonstration; also, that which proves or tends to prove; that which induces, or tends to induce, certainty of the judgment; evidence. Properly speaking, *proof* is the effect or result of evidence; evidence is the medium of proof. Cf. DEMONSTRATION, 1, EVIDENCE.
8. *Bookbinding.* Uncut smaller pages, the existence of which in a book proves that it has not been unduly cut.
9. *Print.* A trial impression, as from type, taken for correction or examination; — called also *proof sheet*.
10. *Engraving & Etching.* A proof impression. One taken before the title or inscription is engraved is a **proof** before letter. A **proof with open letters**, or **open-letter proof**, is one with the title engraved in outlined letters. A **proof with remarque**, or a **remarque proof**, is one that is shown by the presence of a remarque to have been taken at a certain early stage in the making of a plate. Cf. ARTIST'S PROOF.
11. Proof strength, that is, the minimum strength of proof spirit; as, over *proof*. Also, strength with reference to the standard for proof spirit; as, to ascertain the *proof*.
12. *Numis.* A proof coin.
Syn. — PROOF, DEMONSTRATION are here compared in their ordinary use; for technical distinctions see defs. PROOF is conclusive evidence; DEMONSTRATION implies practical or indubitable proof, as by conclusive argument or evidence.

proof, *a.* **1.** Firm or successful in resisting; impenetrable; as, *proof* against harm; water*proof*; bomb*proof*.
Proof against all temptation. *Milton.*
This was a good, stout *proof* article of faith. *Burke.*
2. Used in proving or testing, or serving as a proof. Specif.: **a** *Engin.* Designating, or pertaining to, the stress required to produce the greatest strain in a piece or member consistent with safety; as, *proof* load, strength, stress, etc. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, small samples of perfectly fine (i. e., pure) gold or silver prepared and kept in the United States mints and assay offices as standards for comparison or experiment; as, *proof* gold and *proof* silver.
3. Being of a certain standard as to strength or quality; as, *proof* spirit (which see).

proof armor or **armour**, armor of proof. — **P. Bible.** See BIBLE. — **p. coin**, *Numis.*, a coin struck, not for circulation, from a die used for producing current coins. Such coins often differ in some particular or particulars from the ordinary coin, as in being unmilled, or more highly polished, or of metal of greater or less value. — **p. gold**, *or* **p. silver.** See PROOF, *a.*, 2 **b**. — **p. leaf**, *Print.*, a proof. — **p. sheet**, *Print.*, a proof. — **p. spirit**, a strong distilled liquor, or mixture of alcohol and water, containing not less than a standard amount of alcohol. In the United States "proof spirit is defined by law to be that mixture of alcohol and water which contains one half of its volume of alcohol, the alcohol when at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit being of specific gravity 0.7939 referred to water at its maximum density as unity. Proof spirit has at 60° Fahrenheit a specific gravity of 0.93353, 100 parts by volume of the same consisting of 50 parts of absolute alcohol and 53.71 parts of water," the apparent excess of water being due to contraction of the liquids on mixture. In England proof spirit is defined by Act 58, George III., to be such as shall at a temperature of 51° Fahrenheit weigh exactly $\frac{12}{13}$ of an equal measure of distilled water. This contains 49.3 per cent by weight, or 57.09 by volume, of alcohol. Stronger spirits, as those of about 60, 70, and 80 per cent of alcohol, are sometimes called *second*, *third*, and *fourth proof spirits* respectively. — **proof vinegar**, the strongest kind of malt vinegar, containing 4.5 to 6 per cent of acetic acid.

proof (prōōf), *v. t.*; PROOFED (prōōft); PROOF'ING. *Print. & Engraving.* To take a proof of; to prove.

proof reader. One who reads, and marks corrections in, printers' proofs. Hence, **proof reading**.

pro-ō'tic (prō-ō'tĭk; -ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*pro-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a bone or center of ossification in the front of the periotic capsule in special relation with the anterior semicircular canal. In the lower vertebrates it is nearly always distinct. — **pro-ō'tic**, *n.*

prop (prŏp), *v. t.*; PROPPED (prŏpt), *Rare or Ref. Sp.* PROPT; PROP'PING. [Akin to LG. & D. *proppen* to cram, stuff, thrust into, stop, G. *pfropfen*, Dan. *proppe*, Sw. *proppa*; of uncert. origin, cf. G. *pfropfen* to graft, fr. L. *propago* set, layer of a plant, slip, shoot. Cf. 3d PROP, PROPAGATE.] **1.** To support, or prevent from falling, by placing something under or against or by being placed under or against; hence, to support; sustain; maintain; as, to *prop* a declining state. *Shak.*
Till the bright mountains *prop* the incumbent sky. *Pope.*
I *prop* myself upon those few supports that are left me. *Pope.*
2. To strike; to knock down. *Slang, Eng.*

prop (prŏp), *v. i.* To stop suddenly and plant, or prop, the feet firmly against the ground; — said of a horse, etc. *Orig. & Chiefly Australian Slang.*

prop, *n.* [Akin to LG., D., & Dan. *prop* stopple, stopper, cork, Sw. *propp*, G. *pfropf*. See PROP, *v.*] **1.** That which props or sustains an incumbent weight; that on which anything rests or leans for support; a support; stay; fulcrum; as, a *prop* for a building. "Two *props* of virtue." *Shak.*
2. Act of propping, as by a horse. *Australia.*
3. A breastpin. *Thieves' Slang, Eng.*

pro'pæ-deu'tic (prō'pē-dū'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. προπαιδεύειν to
pro'pæ-deu'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } teach beforehand; πρό before + παιδεύειν to bring up a child, to educate, teach, fr. παῖς, παιδός, a child.] Of, pert. to, or conveying, preliminary instruction; introductory to any art or science.

pro'pæ-deu'tic (-dū'tĭk), *n.* A propædeutic branch of knowledge.

pro'pæ-deu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The preliminary learning connected with any art or science; preparatory instruction.

prop'a-gan'da (prŏp'ä-găn'dä), *n.* [Abbr. fr. L. *de propaganda fide*: cf. F. *propagande*. See PROPAGATE.] **1.** [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* **a** More fully **Congregation of Propaganda.** A congregation of cardinals (the sacred congregation of cardinals de propaganda fide) established in 1622, charged with the management of missions. **b** More fully **College of Propaganda.** A college instituted by Urban VIII. (1623–44) to educate priests for missions.
2. Hence: **a** Any organization for spreading a particular doctrine or a system of principles. **b** The doctrine or principles thus propagated. **c** The scheme or plan for the propagation of a doctrine or system of principles.

prop'a-gan'dism (-dĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *propagandisme*.] Art, practice, or system of propagating tenets or principles; zeal in propagating one's opinions.

prop'a-gan'dist (-dĭst), *n.* [Cf. *propagandiste*.] One devoted to any system of propagandism.

prop'a-gate (prŏp'ä-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *propagalus*, p. p. of *propagare* to propagate, akin to *propages*, *propago*, a layer of a plant, slip, shoot. Cf. PRUNE, *v. t.*] **1** To cause to continue or multiply by generation, or successive production; as, to *propagate* a breed of horses; to *propagate* a species of tree.
Motion *propagated* motion, and life threw off life. *De Quincey.*
2. To carry forward; advance; further. *Obs. Chapman.*
3. To cause to spread or extend.
4. To extend the action of; to transmit; to carry, as forward in space or time or through a medium; as, to *propagate* sound or light.
5. To spread from person to person; to extend the knowledge of; to spread; to carry from place to place; to disseminate; as, to *propagate* a story, report, religion.
The infection was *propagated* insensibly. *De Foe.*
6. To multiply; promote; increase. *Obs.*
Griefs of mine own lie heavy in my breast,
Which thou wilt *propagate*. *Shak.*
Syn. — Multiply, increase, spread, diffuse, disseminate.

prop'a-gate, *v. i.* To have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation, or, in plants, by seeds, cuttings, etc.; as, rabbits *propagate* rapidly.

prop'a-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *propagatio*: cf. F. *propagation*.] Act of propagating; as: **a** Continuance or multiplication by generation or successive production. **b** The spreading abroad, or extension, of anything; diffusion; dissemination; as, the *propagation* of sound; the *propagation* of the gospel. *Bacon.* — **prop'a-ga'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

prop'a-ga-tive (prŏp'ä-gä-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to propagation; producing by propagation, or by a process of growth.

prop'a-ga'tor (-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *propagateur*.] One who propagates; a promoter; disseminator; originator.

prop'a-ga-to-ry (-gä-tō-rĭ), *a.* Concerned in reproduction.

pro'pane (prō'pān), *n.* [*propyl* + *methane*.] *Chem.* A heavy gaseous hydrocarbon, C_3H_8, of the paraffin series, occurring naturally dissolved in crude petroleum.

pro-par'gyl (prō-pär'jĭl), *n.* [*propinyl* + Gr. ἄργυρος silver + *-yl*; — because one hydrogen atom may be replaced by silver.] *Org. Chem.* A univalent radical, $CH{:}C{\cdot}CH_2$, present in certain compounds. Cf. DIPROPARGYL.

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prone'ly, *adv.* of PRONE.

pro-neph'ew, *n.* [OF. *proneveu*; cf. L. *pronepos* a great-grandson.] A nephew's son. *Obs.*

pro-neph'ric (prō-nĕf'rĭk), *a.* *Embryol.* Pert. to the pronephros.

pro-neph'ron (prō-nĕf'rŏn). Var. of PRONEPHROS.

pro-nep'tes, *n.* [LL. *pronepta*; in L., a great-granddaughter. Cf. PRO-; NIECE.] *Grandniece. Obs.*

prong, *n.* [ME. *pronge*. Cf. PRONG projection.] A pang. *Obs*

prong'buck', *n.* **a** The springbuck. **b** The pronghorn.

prong chuck. See 5th CHUCK, 4.

pronged (prŏngd), *a.* Having prongs or projections.

pro'ni-ty (prō'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pronitas*.] Propensity. *Obs.*

pro-nom'i-nal-ly, *adv.* of PRONOMINAL.

pronosteken, pro-nos'ti-cate † PROGNOSTICATE. [TARY.]

pro-no'ta-ry, *n.* = PROTHONOTARY.

pro-no'tum (prō-nō'tŭm), *n.* [NL. See PRO-; NOTUM.] *Zoöl.* The dorsal plate of an insect's prothorax. — **pro-no'tal** (-tăl), *a.*

pro-nounce', *n.* [Cf. OF. *prononcé*.] Pronouncement; also, pronunciation. *Obs.*

pro-nounce'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

pro-nounce'er (prō-noun'sẽr), *n.* One who pronounces; also, a pronouncing book.

pro-nounc'ing (-sĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of PRONOUNCE.

‖ **pron'to** (prŏn'tō), *a.* & *adv.* [Sp.] Quick; quickly.

Pro'nu-ba (prō-nū'bä), *a.* [L. See PRONUBIAL.] See JUNO.

pro-nu'bi-al (prō-nū'bĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *pronubius*, n., bridal; *pro* before + *nubere* to marry.] Presiding over marriage. *Rare.*

‖ **pro nunc.** [LL.] For now.

pro-nun'ci-a-ble (prō-nŭn'shĭ-ä-b'l; -sĭ-ä-b'l), *a.* [L. *pronunciabilis*.] Pronounceable. *Rare.*

pro-nun'cial (-nŭn'shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to pronunciation.

pronye. † PRUNE.

pro'nymph (prō'nĭmf). *n. Zoöl.* A stage, after histolysis, during which the formation of the organs goes on in the pupa of some dipterous insects (esp. blowflies). — **pro-nym'phal** (prō-nĭm'făl), *a.* [BRAKE.]

Prony's dynamometer. = PRONY brood (prōōd). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PROUD.

pro-œ'mi-um (prō-ē'mĭ-ŭm), **pro-œ'mi-on** (-ŏn), *n.* [L. *prooemium*, NL. *procemion*.] A proem. — **pro-œ'mi-ac** (-ăk), *a.*

proof-arm', *v. t.* To arm with armor of proof or securely. *Obs.*

proof'ful, *a.* Full of proof. *Obs.*

proof'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **proof-less-ly**, *adv.*

proof planer. See PLANER b.

proof'-proof', *a.* Proof against proofs; obstinate in the wrong.

proof'y (prōōf'ĭ), *a.* [From PROOF, in dial., strength, nourishment.] Fattening; — said of animals and land. *Dial. Eng.*

proone. † PRUNE.

pro-öp'tic (prō-ŏp'tĭk; -ō'pĭk), *a.* [*pro-* + Gr. ὄψ, ὀπός, eye, face.] See ORBITONASAL INDEX.

pro-ös'tra-cum (-ŏs'trō-kŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-CA** (-kä). [NL.; Gr. πρό before + ὄστρακον shell of a testacean.] *Paleon.* The anterior horny or calcareous prolongation of the guard of belemnites and allied cephalopods. In existing species it is represented by the *pen*, sometimes called *prostracum*. See PHRAGMOCONE. — **pro-ös'tra-cal** (-kăl), *a.*

prop, *a.* Proper. *Obs.*

prop (prŏp), *n.*, *sing.* of PROPS.

prop, *n. Theat. Slang.* A property man; also, properties.

prop. *Abbr.* Properly; property; proposition. [Sp.]

prop'a-ga-bi. Propagable. *Ref.*

prop'a-ga-ble (prŏp'ä-gä-b'l), *a.* [See PROPAGATE.] Capable of being propagated.

prop'a-gand (prŏp'ä-gănd), *n.* = PROPAGANDA. *Rare.*

prop'a-gan'dic (-găn'dĭk), **prop'a-gan-dis'tic** (-găn-dĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to propagandism, propaganda, or propagandists.

pro-pa'go (prō-pā'gō), *n.* [L., slip, shoot, layer.] *Obs.* & *Bot.* A bulblet. **b** *Hort.* A layer.

pro-pag'ule (prō-păg'ūl), *n.* *Bot.* A propagulum.

pro-pag'u-lum (-ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-ULA** (-lä). [NL.] *Bot.* A propagable shoot.

pro-pal', *v. t.* See PROPALE.] To divulge. *Obs. Scot.*

pro-pale' (-pāl'), *v.t.* [L. *propalare*, fr. *propalam* openly, publicly; *pro* forth + *palam* openly.] To divulge. *Obs. or Hist.*

prop'a-nal (prō'pä-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*propane* + *ketone*.] Acetone *Off. Nom.*

pro'pane (prō'pān), *n.* [*propane* + 1st *-ol*.] *Chem.* Propyl alcohol. *Off. Nom.*

pro'pa-none (-nōn), *n.* [*propane* + *ketone*.] Acetone *Off. Nom.*

pro-par'ent, *n.* One who stands in loco parentis.

pro'par-gyl'ic (prō'pär-jĭl'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, propargyl. — **propargylic acid.** propiolic acid.

pro'par-ox'y-tone (prō'păr-ŏk'sĭ-tōn), *n.* [Gr. *προπαροξύτονος*, a. See PRO- ; PAROXYTONE.] *Gram.* A word having the acute accent on the antepenult. — **pro'par-ox'y-tone, -ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* — **pro'par-ox'y-tone,** *v. t.*

pro-pel' (prō-pĕl'), *v. t.* ; PRO-PELLED' (-pĕld'); PRO-PEL'LING. [L. *propellere, propulsum ; pro* + *pellere* to drive. See PULSE a beating.] **1.** To drive forth or out. *Obs.*

2. To impel forward or onward by applied force, as a ship directly by the wind or a trolley car indirectly by electricity; to drive; push. Also fig.

pro-pel'lant (-pĕl'ănt), *n.* A propelling agent.

pro-pel'lent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *propellens, -entis*, p. pr. of *propellere* drive, push forward. See PROPEL.] Driving forward ; able or tending to propel.

pro-pel'ler (-ẽr), *n.* One that propels ; specif., a screw propeller ; also, sometimes, a steamboat thus propelled.

pro-pel'ment (prō-pĕl'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Propulsion.

2. *Mach.* A propelling device, as in a machine.

pro-pend' (prō-pĕnd'), *v. i.* [L. *propendere, propensum ; pro* forward, forth + *pendere* to hang. See PENDENT.] To be favorably inclined or disposed ; to tend. *Obs. or R.*

We shall *propend* to it, as a stone falleth down. *Barrow.*

pro-pend'ent (-pĕn'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *propendens*, p. pr.] *Obs. or R.* **1.** Hanging forward or down.

2. Inclining forward or toward.

pro-pense' (prō-pĕns'), *a.* [L. *propensus*, p. p. See PROPEND.] Leaning or inclining toward ; inclined ; disposed ; prone ; as, women *propense* to holiness. — **pro-pense'ly,** *adv.* — **pro-pense'ness,** *n.*

pro-pen'sion (-pĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *propensio :* cf. F. *propension.* See PROPEND, PROPENSE.] **1.** Quality or state of being propense ; propensity. *M. Arnold.*

2. A settled aptitude, inclination, or appetency.

pro-pen'si-ty (-pĕn'sĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being propense ; natural inclination ; disposition, as to something good or evil ; bias ; bent ; tendency. "A *propensity* to utter blasphemy." *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Proclivity, proneness, inclination. See BENT.

pro'pe-nyl (prō'pē-nĭl), *n.* [G., formed fr. *propyl ;* like the relation of *methenyl* to *methyl.*] *Org. Chem.* The hydrocarbon radical C_3H_5. Specif. : **a** The univalent radical $CH_3{\cdot}CH{:}CH$. **b** The univalent radical $CH_2{\cdot}H{:}CH_2$. **c** The trivalent radical $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}C$. **d** Glyceryl, esp. in the phrase *propenyl alcohol* (glycerin).

prop'er (prŏp'ẽr), *a.* [ME. *propre*, F. *propre*, fr. L. *proprius.* Cf. APPROPRIATE.] **1.** Belonging to one ; one's own ; individual. *Archaic.* "His *proper* good" [i. e., possessions]. *Chaucer.* "My *proper* son." *Shak.*

2. Belonging to the natural or essential constitution ; belonging exclusively to a species or individual or arising from the nature of one ; peculiar ; special ; particular ; as, every animal has his *proper* instincts and appetites.

Those high and peculiar attributes . . . which constitute our *proper* humanity. *Coleridge.*

3. Befitting one's nature, qualities, etc.; appropriate ; right ; fit ; as, water is the *proper* element for fish; a *proper* dress.

In Athens all was pleasure, mirth, and play,
All *proper* to the spring, and sprightly May. *Dryden.*

4. Conforming to the best usage ; correct ; as, a *proper* expression or word.

5. Honest ; chaste ; respectable. "A *proper* gentlewoman." *Shak.*

6. Becoming in appearance ; well-formed ; handsome. *Archaic or Dial.* "Thou art a *proper* man." *Chaucer.*

7. Pertaining to or designating one individual only ; as, a *proper* name (see below).

8. Of or pert. to an exact or specified part, rightly called or considered ; as, Greece *proper ;* the garden *proper.*

9. *Her.* Represented in its natural color.

10. *Eccl.* Adapted or appointed to a special service or season ; as, the **proper preface** for Whitsuntide. See PREFACE, 1.

11. Fine ; excellent ; goodly ; — often used ironically.

Here is *proper* service. *Piers Plowman.*

12. Separate ; distinct ; individual. *Obs.*

Syn. — See FIT.

proper diphthong. See DIPHTHONG, 1. — **p. fraction.** *Arith.*, a fraction in which the numerator is less, or of lower degree, than the denominator. — **p. infinite.** = TRANSFINITE, *n.* — **p. love,** self-love. *Obs.* — **p. motion,** *Astron.*, the motion of a star with relation to the other stars. The apparent proper motion of any star is made up of its actual motion relative to the mean of all the stars (*motus peculiaris*) and of its seeming motion due to the motion of the solar system. — **p. noun** *or* **name,** *Gram.*, a name distinguishing an individual from others of the same class ; — opposed to *common noun ;* as, *John, Boston, America.* — **p. trust,** self-confidence. *Obs.*

prop'er, *adv.* Properly ; hence, to a great degree ; very ; thoroughly ; as, *proper* good. *Colloq. & Vulgar.*

prop'er, *n.* **1.** Property. *Obs. Wycliffe.*

2. That which is proper or set apart to a particular use ; specif. : *Eccl.* **a** A service, office, collect, hymn, or the like, suitable only for a particular holy day, octave, or season. Cf. COMMON, *n.*, 4. **b** The part of a breviary or missal containing such offices, collects, etc.

in proper, individually ; privately. *Obs. Jer. Taylor.*

pro-per'i-spom'e-non (prō-pĕr'ĭ-spŏm'ē-nŏn), *n. ; pl.* **-SPOMENA** (-nă). [NL., fr. Gr. *προπερισπώμενον*, fr. *προπερισπᾶν* to circumflex the penult ; *πρό* before + *περισπᾶν* to circumflex. See PERISPOMENON.] *Gr. Gram.* A word which has the circumflex accent on the penult. — *a.* Written or pronounced as a properispomenon.

prop'er-ly (prŏp'ẽr-lĭ), *adv.* of PROPER ; specif. : **a** Suitably ; fitly ; strictly ; rightly ; correctly ; as, a word *properly* applied ; a dress *properly* hung. **b** Individually ; after one's own manner. *Obs.* **c** Exceedingly ; entirely ; wholly. *Obs. or Colloq., Chiefly Eng.* **d** As private property. *Obs.*

properly speaking, speaking strictly or correctly.

prop'er-tied (-tĭd), *a.* Possessing property ; holding real estate, or other investments of money.

prop'er-ty (-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *properte, propreté*, OF. *propreté* property ; cf. F. *propreté* neatness, cleanliness, *propriété* property, fr. L. *proprietas.* See PROPER, *a. ;* cf. PROPRIETY.] **1.** That which is proper to anything ; a peculiar and characteristic quality of a thing ; that inherent in a subject, or naturally essential to it ; an essential attribute ; as, sweetness is a *property* of sugar.

Property is correctly a synonym for peculiar quality ; but it is frequently used as coextensive with quality in general. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

By the term *properties*, as applied to bodies, we understand the different ways in which bodies present themselves to our senses. *E. Atkinson.*

2. An acquired or artificial quality ; any quality or characteristic ; as, the poem has the *properties* which constitute excellence ; also, an individual, peculiar, or unusual characteristic ; a peculiarity.

3. Characteristic state or condition. *Obs. Scot. or Dial.*

4. The exclusive right to possess, enjoy, and dispose of, a thing ; ownership ; in a broad sense, any valuable right or interest considered primarily as a source or element of wealth ; also, the relation or relative status of one owning a thing. In a narrower sense *property* implies exclusive ownership (**general property**) of things, as where a man owns a piece of land or a horse ; in the broader sense *property* includes, in the modern legal systems, practically all valuable rights (i. e., those that collectively make up a person's *estate* or *assets*), except, generally, those involved in public or family relations, these also being treated as property in the earlier legal systems. In this broader sense there are included various incorporeal rights, as patents, copyrights, rights of action, etc., and also certain minor rights, as that (called **qualified property**) to wild animals reduced to possession, or that (called **special property**) of a bailee in the thing bailed.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity and *property* of blood. *Shak.*

5. That to which a person has a legal title ; thing owned ; an estate, whether in lands, goods, money, or intangible rights, such as copyright, patent rights, etc. ; anything, or those things collectively, in or to which a man has a right protected by law ; as, a man of large *property.*

6. That which belongs to one's province of action ; a thing to be done ; duty. *Obs. & R.*

7. Thing, or things in general, without implying ownership.

8. *Theater. pl.* All the adjuncts of a play except the painted scenery and the costumes of the actors ; stage requisites ; — formerly used to include actors' costumes.

Syn. — See QUALITY.

property owner. An owner of property, esp. real estate.

proph'e-cy (prŏf'ē-sĭ), *n. ; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [ME. *prophecie*, OF. *profecie*, F. *prophétie*, L. *prophetia*, fr. Gr. *προφητεία*, fr. *προφητεύειν* to be an interpreter of the gods, to prophesy, fr. *προφήτης* prophet. See PROPHET.] **1.** The work, function, or vocation of a prophet ; specif. : **a** That which is spoken for a god; interpretation or declaration of the will or purpose of a god ; esp., *Jewish & Christian Theol.*, inspired declaration or revelation of the divine will, including moral teaching by warning, consoling, exhorting, giving an example of fellowship with God, and the like, and on special occasions, particularly in Old Testament times, of foretelling, or declaring beforehand, the purpose of God. **b** A declaration of something to come ; a foretelling ; a prediction ; esp., an inspired foretelling.

He hearkens after *prophecies* and dreams. *Shak.*

c The power of prophesying, or foretelling the future. **d** Public interpretation of Scripture ; preaching ; exhortation or instruction. *Obs.* **e** *Bib.* A book of prophecies ; a history ; as, the *prophecy* of Ahijah. 2 *Chron.* ix. 29.

2. *Eccl.* An additional Old Testament lection preceding the Epistle in some liturgies, as the Gallican and Mozarabic.

proph'e-sy (-sī), *v. t. ;* PROPH'E-SIED (-sīd) ; PROPH'E-SY'ING (-sī'ĭng). [See PROPHECY.] **1.** To speak for or as for a god; to utter with or as with divine inspiration.

2. To foretell ; predict ; prognosticate.

He doth not *prophesy* good concerning me. 1 *Kings* xxii. 8.

3. To foreshow ; herald ; prefigure.

Methought thy very gait did *prophesy*
A royal nobleness ; I must embrace thee. *Shak.*

Syn. — See FORETELL.

proph'e-sy, *v. i.* To do the work or office of a prophet ; specif. : **a** To speak for a god ; to make divinely inspired declarations. *Ezek.* xxxvii. 7. **b** To utter predictions ; to make declaration of future events. **c** To give instruction in religious matters ; to interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects ; to preach ; exhort ; expound. *Obs.*

proph'et (prŏf'ĕt), *n.* [ME. *prophete*, F. *prophète*, L. *prophēta*, fr. Gr. *προφήτης*, lit. one who speaks for another, esp. one who speaks for a god and interprets his will to man, fr. *προφάναι* to say before or beforehand ; *πρό* for, before + *φάναι* to say or speak. See FAME.] **1.** One who speaks for another, esp. for a god ; a spokesman.

Aaron thy brother shall be thy *prophet.* *Ex.* vii. 1.

2. Specif., one inspired or instructed by God to speak in his name, announcing future events. In Old Testament times there was an order or class of prophets, who were trained in colleges, called schools of the prophets. In New Testament times Christian prophets were recognized as possessing a distinct charism and constituted an order ranking next to that of apostle.

3. One who prophesies, or foretells events ; a predictor.

4. A mantis.

5. [*cap.*] *pl.* : with *the.* Certain, chiefly prophetic, books of the Old Testament constituting a division apart from the Law and the Hagiographa. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Prophet of the Syrians, a title given to Ephraem Syrus (d. 373), a father of the church of the Antiochian school. — **the Prophet,** among Mohammedans, Mohammed.

prophet flower. A boraginaceous herb (*Arnebia griffithii*) of northern India and Afghanistan, often grown for its primrose-yellow flowers, which are marked with five spots that fade after a few hours.

pro-phet'ic (prō-fĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *propheticus*, Gr. *προφητικός*, fr. *προφήτης*, **pro-phet'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } see PROPHET.] Of or pertaining to a prophet or prophecy ; containing, or of the nature of, prophecy ; interpretative ; foretelling events ; presageful ; predictive ; divinatory; as, *prophetic* writings; *prophetic* dreams ; — used with *of* before the thing foretold.

And fears are oft *prophetic* of the event. *Dryden.*

pro'phy-lac'tic (prō'fĭ-lăk'tĭk, prŏf'ĭ- ; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *prophylactique.*] *Med.* **a** A medicine which preserves or defends against disease ; a preventive. **b** Prophylaxis. *Obs.*

pro'phy-lac'tic (-lăk'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *προφυλακτικός*, fr. *προφυλάσσειν* to guard against ; *πρό* + *φυλάσσειν* to guard : cf. F. *prophylactique.*] **1.** *Med.* Defending or preserving from disease.

2. Protective ; as, a *prophylactic* image or talisman.

pro'phy-lax'is (-lăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See PROPHYLACTIC.] *Med.* Art of guarding against, preserving from, or preventing, disease ; observance of the rules necessary to preserve health ; protective, preservative, or preventive treatment.

pro-pin'qui-ty (prō-pĭn'kwĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *propinquitas*, fr. *propinguus* near, neighboring, fr. *prope* near : cf. OF. *propinquité.*] State of being near ; nearness ; proximity ; specif. : **a** Nearness in place ; neighborhood ; proximity. **b** Nearness in time. **c** Nearness of blood ; kindred ; affinity.

Syn. — See PROXIMITY.

pro'pi-ol'ic (prō'pĭ-ŏl'ĭk), *a.* [*propi*onic + tet*rolic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $HC{:}C{\cdot}CO_2H$, analogous to propionic acid but derived from acetylene. It is a pungent liquid, and forms not only salts, but also metallic derivatives like those of acetylene.

pro'pi-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*proto-* + Gr. *πίων* fat.] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating one of the fatty acids, $C_2H_5CO_2H$, produced in the distillation of wood, in the fermentation of glycerin, etc. It is the first of the series to manifest fatty properties. It is a colorless, pungent liquid boiling at 141° C.

pro'pi-o-nyl (prō'pĭ-ō-nĭl), *n.* *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical C_2H_5CO, the radical of propionic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

pro-pi'ti-ate (prō-pĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t. ;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *propitiatus*, p. p. of *propitiare* to propitiate, fr. *propitius* favorable. See PROPITIOUS.] To appease and render favorable ; to make propitious ; to conciliate.

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The god *propitiate*, and the pest assuage. *Pope.*

Syn. — See PACIFY.

pro-pi'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *propitiatio :* cf. F. *propitiation.*] **1.** Act of propitiating, or making propitious.

2. *Theol.* That which propitiates ; atonement or atoning sacrifice ; specif., that which, as Christ's death, appeases the divine justice and conciliates the divine favor.

He [Jesus Christ] is the *propitiation* for our sins. 1 *John* ii. 2.

Syn. — PROPITIATION, RECONCILIATION, EXPIATION, SATISFACTION, ATONEMENT. PROPITIATION and RECONCILIATION have primary reference to the person offended, EXPIATION and SATISFACTION, to the offense ; ATONEMENT may have either reference. For technical theological distinctions, see defs.

pro-pi'ti-a-to-ry (-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *propitiatorius.*] Having the power to make propitious ; pertaining to, or employed in, propitiation ; expiatory ; as, a *propitiatory* sacrifice.

pro-pi'ti-a-to-ry, *n.* [L. *propitiatorium.*] **1.** A propitiation ; a propitiatory sacrifice. *Obs. Cursor Mundi.*

2. *Jewish Antiq.* The mercy seat ; — so called because a symbol of the propitiated Jehovah.

pro-pi'tious (-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *propitius*, perh. orig. a term of augury meaning, flying forward (*pro*) or well ; cf. Skr. *pat* to fly, E. *feather.*] **1.** Favorably disposed; favoring; kind ; gracious ; helpful ; — said of a person or a divinity.

2. Favorable ; auspicious ; fortunate ; as, a *propitious* season ; a *propitious* breeze.

Syn. — Favorable, prosperous, promising, opportune, happy, lucky, fortunate. — PROPITIOUS, AUSPICIOUS. That is PROPITIOUS which is favorable or in general conducive to success ; that is AUSPICIOUS which is of happy omen for a favorable issue ; as, "Autumn is my *propitious* season. I make more verses in it than in all the year else" (*Burns*);

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pro'pa-ta'gi-um (prō'pā-tā'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *pro-* + *patagium.*] *Zoöl.* a The patagium of a bird's wing. **b** The membrane of a bat's wing in front of the arm. — **pro'pa-ta'gi-al** (-ăl), **pro'pa-ta'gi-an** (-ăn), *a.*

‖ **pro pa'tri-a** (prō pā'trĭ-ă). [L.] For one's country.

pro-pat'u-la-ry, *a.* [L. *propatulus* open, uncovered, neut. as *n.*, *propatulum* an open place + lst *-ary.*] Outdoor. *Obs.*

pro-peld'. Propelled. *Ref. Sp.*

propeller wheel. A screw propeller. *Obsolete.* [pensity.]

pro-pend'en-cy, *n. Obs.* = PRO-

2. Attentive deliberation.

pro'pene (prō'pēn), *n.* [Changed from *propylene.*] *Chem.* = PROPYLENE.

pro-pen'si-tude (prō-pĕn'sĭ-tūd), *n.* Propensity. *Rare.*

pro-pen'sive, *a.* Propense. *Obs.*

pro-pep'sin, *n.* = PEPSINOGEN.

pro-pep'tone, *n.* = PROTEOSE.

prop'er, *v. t.* [See APPROPRE.] *Obs.* **1.** To appropriate.

2. To make fine or handsome.

prop'er-ant, *a.* [L. *properans*, p. pr.] Hastening. *Obs.*

prop'er-ate, *v. t. & i.* [L. *properatus*, p. p. of *properare* to hasten.] To hasten. *Obs.* — **prop'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

pro-per'i-spome (prō-pĕr'ĭ-spōm), *n. & a.* Properispomenon. — **pro-per'i-spome,** *v. t.*

prop'er-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pro-Per'sian, *a.* See PRO-, 3.

properte. † PROPERTY.

prop'er-ty (prŏp'ẽr-tĭ), *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To invest with properties, or qualities.

2. To make a property or tool of.

prop'er-ty-less, *a.* See LESS.

property man. *Theat.* The man in charge of the properties.

prophacion, *n.* Profanation. *Obs.*

prophane. † PROFANE.

pro'phase (prō'fāz), *n. Biol.* A preparatory stage of mitosis preceding the metaphase.

proph'a-sis (prŏf'ă-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *προφαίνειν* to show beforehand.] *Med.* Prognosis.

proph'e-cy, *v.* † PROPHESY.

proph'e-si'a-ble (prŏf'ē-sī'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be prophesied.

proph'e-si'er (-ẽr), *n.* Prophet

proph'et, *v. i* Prophesy. *Obs.*

prophete. † PROFIT.

proph'et-ess, *n.* [F. *prophétesse*, L. *prophetissa.*] A woman prophet.

proph'et-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

pro-phet'i-cal, *a.* A prophecy. *Obs.* [*n.* Prophetical quality.

pro-phet'i-cal-i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pro-phet'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of PROPHETIC, PROPHETICAL.

pro-phet'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pro-phet'ic-ly, *adv.* Prophetically. *Rare.*

proph'et-ism (prŏf'ĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* Prophetic character or function.

proph'et-ize, *v. i.* [OF. *profetiser*, F. *prophétiser*, L. *prophetizare*, Gr. *προφητίζειν.*] To prophesy. *Obs.* — **proph'et-i-za'tion,** *n. Obs.*

proph'et-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

proph'et-y, *n.* [L. *prophetia*, Gr. *προφητεία.*] Prophecy. *Obs.*

prophetyssa, *n.* [L. *prophetissa.*] Prophetess. *Obs.*

pro-phlo'ëm (prō-flō'ĕm), *n. Bot.* **a** The protophloëm. **b** The tissue of elongated thick-walled cells in the sporogonium of mosses.

pro-phor'ic (prō-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *προφορικός*, fr. *προφορά* utterance.] Enunciative *Obs.*

pro'pho-toŏ'ro-pism, *n. Plant Physiol.* Positive phototropism. — **pro-pho'to-trop'ic,** *a.*

pro'phy-lax'y (prō'fĭ-lăk'sĭ, prŏf'ĭ-). Var. of PROPHYLAXIS.

pro'phyll (prō'fĭl), **pro-phyl'lum** (prō-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [Gr. *πρό* + *φύλλον* leaf.] A bracteole.

propice, *a.* [F. *propice.* See PROPITIOUS.] Propitious. *Obs. Scot.*

pro-pi'ci-ant (prō-pĭsh'ĭ-ănt), *a.* Propitious. *Obs. Scot.*

pro'pi-dene (prō'pĭ-dēn), *n. Org. Chem.* = PROPYLIDENE.

pro'pi-na'tion (prŏp'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *propinatio.* See PROPINE, *v.*] Act of pledging, or drinking first, and then offering the cup to another. *Obs.*

propinctie. † PROPINQUITY.

pro'pine (prō'pĭn ; -pēn; 184), *n.* [*propyl* + eth*ine.*] *Chem.* Allylene. *Off. Nom.*

pro-pine' (*Scot.* prō-pēn'; -pĭn'), *n.* [OF. *propine* drink money, gift.] *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** A gift, esp. of drink money.

2. Power of giving ; disposal.

pro-pine', *v. t.* [L. *propinare*, Gr. *προπίνειν* ; *πρό* before + *πίνειν* to drink : cf. OF. *propiner.*] *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** To pledge in drinking.

2. To present; give, esp. as a token of friendship; to propitiate.

3. To expose ; offer. *Obs.*

pro'pi-nene (prō'pĭ-nēn), *n.* Cf. 1st PROPINE.] *Chem.* Allylene.

pro'pi-nol (-nōl ; -nŏl), *n.* [*propine* + lst *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* Propargylic alcohol. *Off. Nom.*

pro-pin'quate, *v. i.* [L. *propinquatus*, p. p. of *propinquare.*] To approach ; to be near. *Obs.*

propinque, *a.* [L. *propinquus.*] Near. *Rare.*

pro'pin-yl (prō'pĭn-ĭl), *n.* [*propine* + *-yl.*] = PROPARGYL.

‖ **pro'pio** (prō'pĭ-ō ; *often pronounced* prō'pĭ-ō), *n.* [Sp.] Any public ground, building, etc., as a public common. *Sp.-Amer.*

pro-pi-o-late (prō'pĭ-ō-lāt), *n.* Salt or ester of propiolic acid.

pro'pi-on-am'ide (prō'pĭ-ŏn-ăm'ĭd ; -īd ; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** *Org. Chem.* The amide, $C_2H_5CONH_2$, of propionic acid.

pro'pi-o-nate (prō'pĭ-ō-nāt), *n.* Salt or ester of propionic acid.

pro'pi-one (-ōn), *n.* The ketone, $(C_2H_5)_2CO$, of propionic acid.

propise. † PROPICE.

Pro'pi-the'cus (prō'pĭ-thē'kŭs ; prŏp'ĭ-), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *πρό* + *πίθηκος* ape.] The genus of lemurs consisting of the sifakas.

pro-pi'ti-a-ble (prō-pĭsh'ĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *propiciable*, L. *propitiabilis.*] Capable of being propitiated. [ated.

pro-pi'ti-ate (-āt), *a.* Propiti-

pro-pi'ti-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To make propitiation ; to atone. *Rare.*

pro-pi'ti-at'ing-ly, *adv.* of *propitiating.*

pro-pi'ti-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who propitiates.

pro-pi'ti-a-to-ri-ly (-ă-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PROPITIATORY.

"For sure the milder planets did combine on thy *auspicious* horoscope to shine" (*Dryden*). See LUCKY.
— **pro-pi'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-pi'tious-ness**, *n.*

pro-po'de-um (prō-pō'dē-ŭm), *n.* [NL., earlier *propodeon*; *pro-* + *podeon* th- petiole of Hymenoptera, fr. Gr. ποδεών the ragged end of an animal's skin, as where the feet and tail have been.] *Zoöl.* In Hymenoptera, the part of the thorax immediately over, and partly surrounding, the insertion of the petiole of the abdomen. It probably represents an abdominal segment which has become fused with the thorax. — **pro-po'de-al** (-ăl), *a.*

prop'o-lis (prŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πρόπολις*; *πρό* before + *πόλις* city.] A brownish resinous material, of waxy consistency, collected by bees from the buds of trees and used as a cement.

pro-pone' (prō-pōn'), *v. t.*; -PONED' (-pōnd'); -PON'ING (-pōn'ĭng). [L. *proponere*. See PROPOUND.] To propose; to bring or put forward; to set forth; propound; state.
The bits of business that I have to *propone* to you. *Stevenson*

pro-po'nent (-pō'nĕnt), *n.* **1.** One who makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition. *Dryden.*
2. *Law.* The propounder of a thing, as a will for probate.

pro-por'tion (-pōr'shŭn; 201), *n.* [ME. *proporcion*, OF. *proporcion*, *-tion*, F. *proportion*, fr. L. *proportio*; fr. the phrase *pro portione*; *pro* before + *portio* part or share. See PORTION.] **1.** The relation of one portion to another, or to the whole, or of one thing to another, as respects magnitude, quantity, or degree; relative size or magnitude and disposition or arrangement; comparative relation; ratio; as, the *proportion* of the parts of a building, or of the body. Loosely: Size; magnitude; dimensions.
Proportion is the measure of relative quantity. *Burke*
Formed in the best *proportions* of her sex *Scott*
2. Act of bringing into relation to something; judgment according to some standard. *Obs.*
3. Harmonic relation between parts or different things of the same kind; symmetrical arrangement or adjustment; symmetry; as, to be out of *proportion*. "Let us prophesy according to the *proportion* of faith." *Rom.* xii. 6.
4. Act of dividing proportionately; equal division. *Obs.*
5. The portion one receives when a whole is distributed by a rule or principle; equal or proper share; lot.
Let the women . . . do the same things in their *proportions* and capacities. *Jer. Taylor*
6. A share; specif., *Obs.*, quota or number of troops.
Therefore let our *proportions* for these wars
Be soon collected. *Shak.*
7. Form; shape. *Obs.*
Well mayst thou know her by thy own *proportion*. *Shak.*
8. *Math.* **a** The equality of ratios, esp. of geometrical ratios; or, a relation among quantities such that the quotient of the first divided by the second equals that of the third divided by the fourth, — holding in a geometrical series and called also **geometrical proportion**. In an **arithmetical proportion**, the difference of the first and second is equal to the difference of the third and fourth, as in an arithmetical series. Proportion is expressed by symbols thus: $a : b :: c : d$, or $a : b = c : d$, or $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$.
b The rule of three, in arithmetic, in which the three given terms and the one sought are proportional.
9. *Music. Obs.* **a** The time signature as indicated by a fraction. **b** Specif.: See MENSURABLE MUSIC.
in proportion, according as or to; to the degree that. "*In proportion* as they are metaphysically true, they are morally and politically false." *Burke.*

pro-por'tion, *v. t.*; PRO-POR'TIONED (-shŭnd); PRO-POR'TION-ING. [Cf. F. *proportionner*. Cf. PROPORTIONATE, *v.*] **1.** To adjust in a suitable proportion or relation, as one thing or one part to another; as, to *proportion* the size of a building to its height; to *proportion* our expenditures to our income.
2. To form with symmetry or suitableness of parts.
Nature had *proportioned* her without any fault. *Sir P. Sidney.*
3. To bear proportion to; to correspond to in magnitude, quantity, or amount. *Now Rare.*
4. To divide into portions or shares; to apportion. *Obs.*
5 To estimate the proportions of; to compare.

pro-por'tion-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [OF. & F. *proportionnable*.] Capable of being proportioned, or made proportional; also, proportional; symmetrical; proportionate.
Proportionable, which is no longer much favored, was of our [i. e., English writers'] own coining. *Fitzed. Hall.*
— **pro-por'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pro-por'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

pro-por'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *proportionalis*: cf. F. *proportionnel*.] **1.** Having a due proportion, or comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree; as, the parts of an edifice are *proportional*. *Milton.*
2. Relating to, based upon, having, or securing, proportion.
3. *Math.* Having the same or a constant ratio; as, *proportional* quantities; momentum is *proportional* to mass.
Syn. — PROPORTIONAL, PROPORTIONATE, COMMENSURATE. *Proportional* and *proportionate* are often used without distinction. But PROPORTIONAL is the more general term, applying to that which has, or is in, due proportion; PROPORTIONATE frequently suggests adjustment or conformity to some proportion which is assumed or expected; as, a *proportional* allotment, a punishment *proportionate* to the crime; "With the number of teachers the number of students has more than *proportionally* increased" (*Lowell*); "There is a surprising power at work, but the effects are not *proportionate*" (*Hazlitt*). COMMENSURATE, as here compared, applies to things which are exactly proportionate, or are equal in measure or degree; as, "It is said that every excitation is followed by a *commensurate* exhaustion" (*Coleridge*); "I finally succeeded in looking on Karnak with a calmness more *commensurate* with its sublime repose" (*B. Taylor*).
proportional compasses. See PROPORTIONAL SCALES. — **p. dividers.** See PROPORTIONAL SCALES. — **p.**, *or* **logistic, logarithms.** See LOGARITHM. — **p. representation.** See REPRESENTATION. — **p. scales, compasses, dividers**, etc., *Drafting*, instruments used in making copies of drawings, or drawings of objects, on an enlarged or reduced scale.

pro-por'tion-al (prō-pōr'shŭn-ăl), *n.* [ME. *porporcionel*, fr. OF.] **1.** *Math.* Any number or quantity in a proportion.
2. *Chem.* The combining equivalent of an element. *Obs.*
3. *pl.* Proportional parts. *Obs.*

pro-por'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *proportionnalité*.] Quality or state of being in proportion, or an instance of it.

pro-por'tion-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *proportionatus*. See PROPORTION.] **1.** Adjusted to something else according to a proportion; having proportion; proportional.
What is *proportionate* to his transgression *Locke*
2. Having the same relative position or function; corresponding. *Obs.*
Syn. — See PROPORTIONAL.

pro-por'tion-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [Cf. PROPORTION, *v.*] To make proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate, or to due relation; to proportion; as, to *proportionate* punishments to crimes.
A true inward symmetry, what one calls an architectural harmony, reigns in it, *proportionates* it all *Carlyle.*

pro-por'tion-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *proportionnement*.] A proportioning, or state of being proportioned.

pro-pos'al (prō-pōz'ăl), *n.* [From PROPOSE.] **1.** Act of proposing, or setting forth; presentation; statement.
2. That which is proposed, offered, or propounded for consideration or acceptance; a scheme, design, terms, or conditions proposed; offer; as, to make *proposals* for a treaty of peace; to offer *proposals* for erecting a building.
3. Specif.: *Life Insurance.* The preliminary statement by which a person wishing to effect insurance upon his life applies for it and gives the required information.
4. *Card Playing.* **a** *Solo Whist.* An offer by a player to take eight tricks, with the assistance of a partner, — the lowest bid. **b** *Écarté.* An offer by the nondealer to let both players draw cards.

pro-pose' (prō-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *proposer*; *pro-* (L. *pro*) + *poser* to place. See PURPOSE, *v.*, POSE to place.] **1.** To set forth; to show. *Obs.*
2. To set before the mind; to bring forward; to state; propound; also, to picture in the mind; to image.
I *propose* not merely to myself the pleasures. *Shak*
3. To offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption; as, to *propose* terms of peace, a question for discussion, an alliance, a person for office.
4. To set before one's self or others as a purpose formed; hence, to purpose; intend.
5. a To confront; face. *Obs.* **b** To speak; utter. *Obs.*
Syn. — PROPOSE, PURPOSE. To PROPOSE (as here compared) is to set before one's self or to declare as an intention; to PURPOSE is to propose as a definite aim or resolve; as, "I *propose* to relate, in several volumes, the history of the people of New England" (*Palfrey*); "I *purpose* to write the history of England from the accession of King James the Second" (*Macaulay*). See INTENTION.

pro-pose', *v. i.* **1.** To speak; converse. *Obs. Shak.*
2. To form or declare a purpose or intention; to lay a scheme; to design.
Man *proposes*, but God disposes.
Chronicles of Battel Abbey (*Lower's trans.*).
3. To offer; specif., to offer one's self in marriage.
4. *Card Playing.* To make a proposal. See PROPOSAL, 4.

prop'o-si'tion (prŏp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *propositio*: cf. F. *proposition*. See PROPOUND.] **1.** Act of setting or placing forth; act of offering; the setting forth; as, loaves or bread of *proposition*, i. e., shewbread. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. That which is proposed or offered, as for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; as, the enemy made *propositions* of peace; his *proposition* was not accepted.
3. A project, undertaking, affair, or the like, involving some action, as a carrying out, managing, operating, passing of judgment, with reference to it; as, in mining, an alluvial *proposition*; he's a tough *proposition*. *Colloq. or Slang.*
4. A statement of religious doctrine; an article of faith; creed; as, the *propositions* of Wycliffe and Huss.
Some persons . . change their *propositions* according as their temporal necessities or advantages do turn. *Jer. Taylor*
5. Any expression in which some quality, state, or relation is predicated of some being or fact; a representation, in language, ideas, or signs, of a judgment; usually, a sentence or part of a sentence in which a predicate is related to a subject by means of a copula. There are as many kinds of propositions as there are types of predication, and there may be as many classifications as there are points of view from which these types may be regarded. The commonest division is into **pure** and **modal propositions**, the former being **propositions de inesse**, or those in which the mode is not considered, while the latter are distinguished as **possible** or **problematic**, **necessary** or **apodeictic**, and **contingent** or **assertory**, as they express possibility, necessity, or mere fact. The most common division with reference to form is into *categorical*, *hypothetical* or *conditional*, and *disjunctive propositions*. See JUDGMENT, 8, and under PROPOSITIO.
Judgment is the mental act of believing that something is (or is not) determined. A *proposition* is the consequent verbal expression of such a belief, and consists in asserting that the thing as signified by the subject is (or is not) determined as signified by the predicate. *Thos. Case* (*Encyc. Brit.*).
6. In technical uses: **a** *Math.* A formal statement of a truth to be demonstrated, or of an operation to be performed, — in the first case called a *theorem*; in the second, a *problem*. **b** *Rhet.* That which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse; anything stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration. **c** *Poetry.* The part of a poem in which the author states the subject or matter of it. **d** *Music.* The enunciation of a theme or subject; the subject of a fugue.
Syn. — PROPOSAL, PROPOSITION. PROPOSAL commonly suggests the act of proposing, PROPOSITION denotes more definitely the thing proposed; as, a *proposal* of marriage; I will make this *proposition* — take it or leave it; "There could be no satisfactory confutation of this atheistic hypothesis, without a fair *proposal* first made of the several grounds of it" (*Cudworth*); "The *propositions* of faith seem absurd unto reason" (*Sir T. Browne*).

prop'o-si'tion-al (prŏp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a proposition; considered as a proposition; as, a *propositional* sense. — **prop'o-si'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

pro-pos'i-tus (prō-pŏz'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Law.* Lit., the person proposed; specif., the one whose relations are sought to be ascertained by a genealogical table. See CONSANGUINITY, 1.

pro-pound' (prō-pound'), *v. t.*; PRO-POUND'ED; PRO-POUND'-ING. [From earlier *propone*, L. *proponere*, *propositum*, to set forth, propose, propound; *pro* for, before + *ponere* to put. See POSITION.] **1.** To offer for consideration; to set forth; to propose; put; as, to *propound* a question.
And darest thou to the Son of God *propound*
To worship thee, accursed? *Milton.*
2. *Eccl.* Among Congregationalists, to propose or name as a candidate for admission to communion with a church.

pro-præ'tor, pro-pre'tor (-prē'tŏr), *n.* [L. *propraetor*; *pro* for, before + *praetor* a prætor.] *Rom. Hist.* Under the Republic, a magistrate who, having served his term of a year as prætor at Rome, was sent out with renewed power to govern a province; also, under the Empire, any magistrate similarly sent out to govern a province.

pro-pri'e-ta-ry (-prī'ĕ-tă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *proprietarius*: cf. F. *propriétaire*. See PROPRIETY; cf. PROPRIETOR.] **1.** One who has exclusive title to a thing; one who possesses the dominium, or ownership, of a thing in his own right; a proprietor; owner; specif., *Amer. Hist.*, an owner or grantee of a proprietary colony.
2. A body of proprietors, taken collectively.
3. Right of property; ownership. *Rare.*
4. *Eccl.* Formerly, a monk who possessed property.

pro-pri'e-ta-ry, *a.* [L. *proprietarius*.] Belonging or pertaining to a proprietor; considered or belonging as property; owned; as, a *proprietary* medicine.
proprietary articles, manufactured articles that some person or persons have an exclusive right to make and sell. — **p. chapel**, an unconsecrated chapel in which worship is conducted according to the use of the Church of England, owned by a private person and differing from a private chapel in that sittings may be hired by any person. *Eng.* — **p. colony**, *Amer. Hist.*, a colony which had been granted to some individual or individuals with the fullest prerogatives of government. Most of the thirteen English colonies were originally proprietary, and Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware remained so until the Revolution. Cf. CHARTER COLONY, ROYAL COLONY. — **p. company**, lit., an owning company; esp.: **a** A corporation that owns all or a controlling number of the shares of another corporation. **b** A company owning land that it leases or sells to other corporations, its members being usually joint owners of the land. *Eng.*

pro-pri'e-tor (prō-prī'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [For older *proprietary*: cf. F. *propriétaire*, also OF. *proprieteur*.] **1.** One who has the legal right or exclusive title to anything, whether in possession or not; an owner; sometimes, esp. in statutory construction, in a wider sense, a person having an interest less than an absolute and exclusive right, as the usufruct, or present control and use, of property.
2. Specif., *Amer. Hist.*, a proprietary.

pro-pri'e-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to ownership; proprietary; as, *proprietorial* rights.

pro-pri'e-ty (prō-prī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *propriété*, L. *proprietas*, fr. *proprius* one's own, proper. See PROPERTY, PROPER.] **1.** Individual right of property; also, property; estate; holding. *Obs.*
2. a That which is proper or peculiar; an inherent property or quality; peculiarity. *Obs. Bacon.* **b** Individual state or condition; individuality. *Obs. Shak.*
3. Quality or state of being proper; suitableness to an acknowledged or correct standard or rule; consonance with established principles or customs; fitness; appropriateness; correctness; as, *propriety* of behavior, language, etc. "The rule of *propriety*." *Locke.*
4. *Medieval Music.* A time quality of a ligature.
Propriety is the chief note in the construction of the ligature, and occurs in its beginning. *Franco of Cologne* (*13th cent.*), *tr.*
Syn. — See DECORUM.
the proprieties, the customs and manners of society.

pro'pri-um (prō'prĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a possession, a characteristic. See PROPER.] **1.** Individual or exclusive property.
2. *Logic.* An inseparable attribute.
Proprium . . signifies an attribute which is not indeed part of the essence, but which flows from, or is a consequence of, the essence, and is, therefore, inseparably attached to the species. *J. S. Mill.*
3. *Swedenborgianism.* Selfhood.

prop root. *Bot.* Any root which serves as a prop or support to the plant, as in the mangrove.

prop'ter-yg'i-al (prŏp'tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a propterygium.

prop joint. = RULE JOINT.

pro'plasm (prō'plăz'm), *or* **-plas'ma** (-plăz'mă), *n.* [L. *protoplasma*, Gr. *πρόπλασμα*; *πρό* + *πλάσμα*. See -PLASM.] Mold; matrix. [R. [Forming a mold.]

pro-plas'tic (prō-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [Forming a mold.]

pro-plas'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Art of making molds for castings.

proplexite, *n.* Perplexity. *Obs.*

pro-po'di-al (prō-pō'dĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* **a** Of or pert. to the propodium or the propodialia. — *n* A propodiale.

pro-po'di-a'le (-ā'lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-ā'lĭ-ă). [NL.; *pro-* + Gr. *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot.] *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* The proximal bone of a limb; the humerus or the femur.

prop'o-dite (prŏp'ō-dīt), *n.* [*pro-* + Gr. *πούς* foot.] *Zoöl.* The sixth joint (from the base) of certain legs of crustaceans, as the ambulatory legs of Decapoda. — **prop'o-dit'ic** (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pro-po'di-um (prō-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ă). [NL. See PROPODIALE.] *Zoöl.* The anterior portion of the foot of a mollusk.

pro-po'list (prō-pō'lĭst), *n.* [Gr. *προπώλης* one who buys for another.] A forestaller. *Rare.*

prop'o-lize (prŏp'ō-līz), *v. t.* To fill or cover up with propolis. — **prop'o-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

prop'o-ly, *n.* Propolis. *Obs.*

prop'o-ma (prŏp'ō-mă), *n.*; *pl.* -OMATA (prŏp-ŏm'ă-tă). [L., a drink taken before eating, Gr. *πρόπομα*.] A drink of sweetened wine. *Obs.*

pro-po'nent (prō-pō'nĕnt), *a.* [L. *proponens*, p. pr.] Proposing.

Pro-pon'tic (prō-pŏn'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Propontis, or Sea of Marmora.

proporcion. † PROPORTION.

pro-port', *v. i.* [*pro-* + L. *portare* to carry: cf. LL. *proportare*.] To bear out; confirm. *Obs.* [able. *Ref. Sp.*]

pro-por'tion-a-bl. Proportion-

pro-por'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of PROPORTIONAL.

pro-por'tion-a-ry, *n.* [LL *proportionarius* divided into just portions.] Proportion. *Obs.*

pro-por'tion-ate-ly, *adv.* of PROPORTIONATE. [-NESS.]

pro-por'tion-ate-ness, *n.* See

pro-por'tiond. Proportioned. *Ref. Sp.*

pro-por'tioned (prō-pōr'shŭnd; 201), *a.* Having (such) proportions.

pro-por'tion-er, *n.* One who proportions.

pro-por'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pro-por'tum, *n.* [NL. or LL.; cf. LL. *proportus*, *porportus*.] Purport. *Obs.*

pro-pos', *n.* [F. *propos*. See PURPOSE, *n.*] *Obs.* **1** Proposal. **2.** Talk; discourse. [*Obs.*]

pro-pos'ed-ly, *adv.* Designedly.

pro-pos'er (-pōz'ẽr), *n.* **a** One who proposes. **b** A speaker. *Obs.*

‖ **pro'po-si'ti-o** (prō'pō-zĭsh'ĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Logic.* = PROPOSITION. — **pro'po-si'ti-o de in-es'se.** See PROPOSITION, 4. — **p. de ne'ces-sa'ri-o** (nē'sĕ-sā'rĭ-ō; 115), a necessary proposition. — **p. de om'ni**, a universal proposition. — **p. in sen'su compo'si-to** (kŏm-pō'zĭ-tō), a proposition having a modal expression in the subject or predicate. — **p. in sen'su di-vi'so**, a proposition having a modal expression attached to the copula. — **p. per se**, an analytical proposition.

pro-pound'er, *n.* One who propounds.

prop'page (prŏp'ăj), *n.* Material for props; props collectively.

pro'præ-to'ri-al, pro'pre-to'ri-al, *a.* Of or pert. to a proprætor.

propre. † PROPER.

propriete. † PROPERTY.

‖ **pro'pri-a quæ ma'ri-bus** (mā'rĭ-bŭs). [NL.] Things which are appropriate to males (or husbands); — in Lily's Latin grammar, the opening words of a memoria technica in doggerel hexameter verse on the gender of substantives. Allusively, the elements of Latin. Cf. AS IN PRÆSENTI. [*Obs.*]

pro'pri-ate, *a.* Appropriated.

pro-pri'e-ta'ri-an (prō-prī'ĕ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A stickler for the proprieties.

pro-pri'e-tor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

pro-pri'e-tress (prō-prī'ĕ-trĕs).

pro-pri'e-trix (-trĭks), *n.* A woman proprietor.

‖ **pro'pri-o ju're.** [L.] *Law.* Of his own right.

‖ **pro'pri-o mo'tu.** [L.] By one's own motion or initiative.

‖ **pro'pri-o vi-go're.** [L.] *Law.* Of or by its own force independently. [assistant proctor.]

pro-proc'tor, *n. Eng. Univ.* An

props (prŏps), *n.* A property man. *Theat. Slang.*

props, *n. pl.* A game of chance, like dicing, with four sea shells, each called a *prop*.

propt. Propped. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **prop'ter af-fec'tum**, ‖ **prop'ter de-fec'tum.** [L.] *Law* See CHALLENGE, *n.*, 4.

‖ **prop'ter de-fec'tum san'guinis.** [L.] *Law* Lit., on account of a defect of blood. See ESCHEAT, 1.

‖ **prop'ter de-lic'tum.** [L.] *Law.* See CHALLENGE, *n.*, 4.

‖ **prop'ter de-lic'tum te nen'tis.** [L.] Lit., on account of a tenant's delict. See ESCHEAT, 1.

‖ **prop'ter ho-no'ris re spec'tum.** [L.] See CHALLENGE, *n.*, 4.

prop'ter-yg'i-um (prŏp'tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -YGIA (-*ä*). [NL.; *pro-* + Gr. *πτερύγιον* a fin.] *Zoöl.* The anterior of the three principal basal cartilages in the pectoral fins of most elasmobranchs. Cf. BASIPTERYGIUM.

pro'pug-na'tion (prō'pŭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *propugnatio.*] **1.** Warlike activities as a department of human action. **2.** Means of defense; defense. *Obs.*

pro-pul'sion (prō-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *propulsion.* See PROPEL.] **1.** Act of driving forward or away; act or process of propelling; as, steam *propulsion.*

God works in all things; all obey
His first *propulsion.* *Whittier*

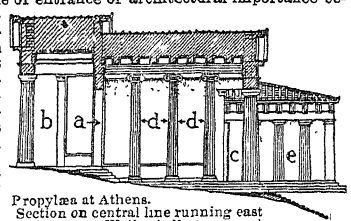
2. Act of driving out or forth; expulsion. *Arbuthnot.*

3. *Med.* Tendency to lean or incline forward in walking; festination.

pro-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending, or having power, to propel; driving on; urging.

pro'pyl (prō'pĭl), *n.* [*propionic* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical C_3H_7, of which propane is the hydride. Specif., of the two isomers, that one having normal structure, $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2$, as distinguished from *isopropyl.*

prop'y-læ'um (prŏp'ĭ-lē'ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆA (-*ä*). [L., fr. Gr. *προπύλαιον*; *πρό* + *πύλη* gate.] *Classical Arch.* Any vestibule or entrance of architectural importance before a building or inclosure;—often in *pl.* That of the acropolis at Athens is famous for its beauty and originality. It was designed by Mnesicles, and provisionally finished about 432 B. C.



Propylæa at Athens.
Section on central line running east and west. *a* Wall; *b* Eastern, and *c* Western, Portico; *d*, *d* Ionic Columns supporting roof of Hall; *e* Flanking Doric Portico.

prop'y-lite (prŏp'ĭ-lĭt), *n.* [See PROPYLON a vestibule; -ITE.] *Petrog.* An altered form of andesite, important for its connection with certain ore deposits;—orig. supposed to mark the beginning of Tertiary eruptive activity, whence the name.—**prop'y-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pro'y-lon (prŏp'ĭ-lŏn), *n.*; *pl.* PROPYLA (-lä). [L., fr. Gr. *πρόπυλον*; *πρό* before + *πύλη* a gate.] *Anc. Egypt. Arch.* An outer monumental gateway standing before the pylon or main entrance gateway to a temple, etc.

‖ **pro ra'ta** (prō rā'tä). [L.] In proportion; proportionately; according to share, interest, or liability of each.

pro-rat'a-ble (prō-rāt'ä-b'l), *a.* That can be prorated. *U. S.*

pro'rate' (prō'rāt'; prō'rāt'), *v. t. & i.*; PRO'RAT'ED (-rāt'ed; -rāt'ĕd); PRO'RAT'ING (-ĭng). [From L. *pro rata* (sc. *parte*) according to a certain part, in proportion.] To divide or distribute proportionally; to assess pro rata. *Chiefly U. S.*

Pro'rep-til'i-a (-rĕp-tĭl'ĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pro-* + *Reptilia.*] *Paleon.* A division of reptiles containing various primitive forms of Permian age regarded as connecting the reptiles and amphibians.—**pro'rep-til'i-an** (-ăn), *a.*

pro'ro-gate (prō'rō-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *prorogatus*, p. p. See PROROGUE.] **1.** To prolong. *Obs.* *Mure.*

2. To prorogue; to put off; to defer.

3. *Scots Law.* To extend (a judge's jurisdiction) by consent.

pro'ro-ga'tion (prō'rō-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prorogatio* prolongation, postponement; cf. F. *prorogation.*] A proroguing or proroguing; specif., act of proroguing a deliberative body; esp., *Brit. Parl. Practice*, the ending of a session of the British or a colonial parliament by command of the crown or its colonial representative. See ADJOURNMENT.

pro-rogue' (prō-rōg'), *v. t.*; PRO-ROGUED' (-rōgd'); PRO-RO'GUING (-rō'gĭng). [OF. *proroguer, proroger*, L. *prorogare, prorogatum*, to prolong, defer; *pro* forward + *rogare* to ask, to ask one for his opinion or vote, or about a law. See ROGATION.] **1.** To protract; prolong; extend. *Obs.*

2. To defer; postpone; as, to *prorogue* death. *Obs. Shak.*

3. *Brit. Parl. Practice.* To end the session of (a parliament) by an order of the crown. See ADJOURN, *Syn.*

Syn.—Suspend, postpone, defer. See ADJOURN.

pro-sa'ic (prō-zā'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *prosaicus*, fr. *prosa* prose:
pro-sa'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } cf. F. *prosaïque.* See PROSE.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or like, prose; writing or using prose; as, a *prosaic* composition. *Obs.*

2. Dull; uninteresting; commonplace; unimaginative; prosy; as, a *prosaic* person or address. *Ed. Rev.*

Syn.—Commonplace, matter-of-fact, uninteresting, unexciting, stupid, dull, humdrum, tiresome, tedious, insipid, flat; prolix, prosing, long-winded.—PROSAIC, PROSY. That is PROSAIC which pertains to prose or (more frequently) which is in general commonplace or unexciting; that is PROSY which is dull or tedious esp. in talk or manner of writing; as, "To make verse speak the language of prose, without being *prosaic*, . . . is one of the most arduous tasks a poet can undertake" (*Cowper*); "Let me have none of your *prosaic* curates" (*Gray*); a *prosaic* and humdrum life; "It is his special comfort to smoke a pipe and be *prosy* with some good-natured fellow, the dullest of his acquaintance" (*Scott*). See INSIPID, IRKSOME.

—**pro-sa'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**pro-sa'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

pro-sce'ni-um (prō-sē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-*ä*). [L., fr. Gr. *προσκήνιον*; *πρό* before + *σκηνη* a tent, a wooden stage, the stage. See SCENE.] **1.** *Anc. Theater.* The stage.

2. *Modern Theater.* The part of the stage in front of the curtain; sometimes, the curtain and its framework.

3. Short for PROSCENIUM BOX.

proscenium box. In a theater or similar building, a box in or near the proscenium; a stage box.

pro-scribe' (prō-skrīb'), *v. t.*; PRO-SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); PRO-SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *proscribere, proscriptum*, to write before, to publish, proscribe, *pro* before + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* To publish or post the name of, as one whose property is forfeited or one condemned to death; to doom or condemn, as to death.

2. To put out of the protection of the law; to outlaw.

3. To denounce and condemn; to interdict; prohibit; as, the Puritans *proscribed* theaters.

pro-scrip'tion (prō-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *proscriptio:* cf. F. *proscription.*] **1.** Act of proscribing; outlawry; specif., *Rom. Antiq.*, the publication of the names of persons whose property was forfeited or who were outlawed or condemned to death.

2. State of being proscribed; interdiction; prohibition.

pro-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to, or consisting in, proscription; proscribing.—**pro-scrip'tive-ly**, *adv.*

prose (prōz), *n.* [F. *prose*, L. *prosa, prosa oratio*, fr. *prorsus, prosus*, straight forward, straight on, for *proversus; pro* forward + *versus*, p. p. of *vertere* to turn. See VERSION.] **1.** The ordinary language of men in speaking or writing; language not cast in poetical measure or rhythm;—opposed to *verse*, or *metrical composition.*

I speak in *prose*, and let him rimes make *Chaucer.*

2. Hence, language which evinces little imagination or animation; dull and commonplace discourse.

3. *R. C. Ch.* See SEQUENCE.

4. A prose story or narrative. *Obs.*

5. A prosaic person. *Rare.* *Dickens.*

prose, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or composed of, prose; not in verse; as, *prose* composition.

2. Possessing or exhibiting unpoetical characteristics; plain; dull; prosaic; as, the *prose* duties of life

prose, *v. t.*; PROSED (prōzd); PROS'ING (prō'zĭng). **1.** To write in prose.

2. To write or repeat in a dull, tedious, or prosy way.

prose, *v. i.* To write or talk in prose or prosily.

Prosing or versing, but chiefly this latter *Milton.*
Don't *prose* to me about duty and stuff. *W. A. Butler*

pro-sec'tor (prō-sĕk'tĕr), *n.* [L., an anatomist, from *prosecare* to cut up; *pro* before + *secare* to cut.] One who makes dissections for anatomical demonstrations.—**pro'sec-to'ri-al** (prō'sĕk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.*—**pro-sec'tor-ship**, *n.*

pros'e-cute (prŏs'ē-kūt), *v. t.*; PROS'E-CUT'ED (-kūt'ĕd); PROS'E-CUT'ING (-kūt'ĭng). [L. *prosecutus*, p. p. of *prosequi* to follow, pursue. See PURSUE.] **1.** To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; to carry on; to continue; to follow up; to go on or proceed with; as, to *prosecute* a scheme, hope, or claim. *Shak.*

2. *Law.* **a** To seek to obtain, enforce, or the like, by legal process; as, to *prosecute* a right or a claim in a court of law. **b** To pursue (a person) by legal proceedings for redress or punishment; to proceed against judicially; esp., to accuse of some crime or breach of law, or to pursue for redress or punishment of a crime or violation of law, in due legal form before a legal tribunal; as, to *prosecute* a man for trespass, or for a riot.

to prosecute to, *or* **with, effect,** *Law*, to prosecute to a final conclusion or termination, favorable or unfavorable.

pros'e-cute, *v. i.* **1.** To follow; pursue. *Obs. Latimer.*

2. *Law.* To institute and carry on a legal suit or prosecution; to sue; as, to *prosecute* for public offenses.

prosecuting attorney, *Law*, the attorney who conducts proceedings, esp. of a criminal nature, in a court on behalf of the government; a public prosecutor.

pros'e-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prosecutio* a following: cf. OF. *prosecution.*] **1.** A following or pursuing. *Obs.*

2. Act or process of prosecuting, or of endeavoring to gain or accomplish something; pursuit; following up; as, the *prosecution* of a scheme, plan, design, war, duties.

3. *Law.* **a** The institution and carrying on of a suit or proceeding in a court of law or equity, to obtain or enforce some right, or to redress and punish some wrong; the carrying on of a judicial proceeding in behalf of a *complaining* party, as distinguished from *defense.* Specif.: The institution and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment on behalf of the state or government, as by indictment or information. **b** The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted or conducted.

pros'e-cu'tor (prŏs'ē-kū'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. L. *prosecutor* attendant.] **1.** One who prosecutes a purpose, plan, or business.

2. *Law.* **a** The person who institutes an official prosecution before a court. **b** A public prosecuting attorney.

pros'e-lyte (prŏs'ē-līt), *n.* [ME. *proselite*, OF. *proselite*, F. *prosélyte*, L. *proselytus*, Gr. *προσηλυτος*, adj., that has come, n., a new comer, esp. one who has come from heathenism to Judaism; *πρός* toward, to + (prob.) the root of *ἐλθεῖν* to come.] A new convert, esp. to some religion or religious sect, or to some opinion, system, or party, as a Gentile converted to Judaism, or a pagan to Christianity.

Syn.—See CONVERT.

pros'e-lyte, *v. t. & i.*; -LYT'ED (-līt'ĕd); -LYT'ING (-līt'ĭng). To convert to some religion, opinion, system, or the like; to make a proselyte of; to make proselytes; to convert.

pros'e-ly-tism (-lĭ-tĭz'm; -līt-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *prosélytisme.*] **1.** Act or practice of proselyting; the making of converts in religion, philosophy, politics, or the like.

2. Conversion to a religion, system, or party

pros'e-ly-tize (-lĭ-tīz; -līt-ĭz), *v. t. & i.*; -TIZED (-lĭ-tīzd; -līt-ĭzd); -TIZ'ING (-lĭ-tīz'ĭng; -līt-ĭz'ĭng). To proselyte; convert.—**pros'e-ly-tiz'er** (-lĭ-tīz'ĕr; -līt-ĭz'ĕr), *n.*

pros'en-ceph'a-lon (prŏs'ĕn-sĕf'ä-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πρός* toward, near to + E. *encephalon.*] *Embryol. & Zoöl.* The most anterior of the secondary cerebral vesicles of the developing brain of vertebrates (see CEREBRAL VESICLE). Also, a division of the adult brain composed of the cerebral hemispheres and adjacent parts which develop from this vesicle, sometimes, however, not including the olfactory lobes, which constitute the *rhinencephalon.*—**pros-en'ce-phal'ic** (prŏs-ĕn'sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.*

pros-en'chy-ma (prŏs-ĕŋ'kĭ-mä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πρός* near + *-enchyma.*] *Bot.* One of the two general types of tissue found in the higher plants. It differs from *parenchyma* in being made up of elongated, usually pointed cells without intercellular spaces. Vascular tissue is chiefly prosenchyma.—**pros'en-chym'a-tous** (prŏs'ĕŋ-kĭm'ä-tŭs), *a.*

pros'er (prōz'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *prosier.*] A writer of prose; also, one who talks or writes tediously.

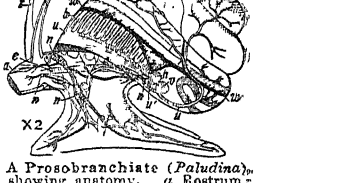
Pro-ser'pi-na (prō-sûr'pĭ-nä), **Pros'er-pine** (prŏs'ĕr-pĭn; -pēn; *in Milton* "Pro-ser'pin"), *n.* [L. *Proserpina.*] Persephone;—the Latinized form of her name, under which her worship was introduced into Rome in 249 B. C., in connection with that of Pluto, or Dis Pater. See DIS.

pro-sil'i-en-cy (prō-sĭl'ĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *prosilientes*, p. pr. of *prosilire* to leap forth.] Act of leaping forth; prominency. "Such *prosiliency* of relief." *Coleridge.*

‖ **pro'sit** (prō'sĭt), *interj.* [L., 3d pers. sing. subj. present of *prodesse* to do good; *pro* for + *esse* to be.] Lit., may it do (you) good;—a salutation used in well wishing, esp. among Germans, as in drinking healths.

pro-slav'er-y (prō-slāv'ĕr-ĭ), *a.* [*pro-* + *slavery.*] Favoring slavery; specif., *U. S. Hist.*, favoring the continuance of, or noninterference with, the institution of negro slavery.—*n.* Advocacy of slavery.

Pros'o-bran'chi-a'ta (prŏs'ō-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *πρόσω* forward, further + *βράγχιον* a gill.] *Zoöl.* A large subclass or order of gastropods, including the majority of marine, some fresh-water, and the operculate land gastropods. They usually have the gills anterior to the heart; the sexes are separate; the nervous system is streptoneurous; and an operculum is usually present. Cf. OPISTHOBRANCHIATA.—**pros'o-bran'chi-ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*



A Prosobranchiate (*Paludina*), showing anatomy. *a* Rostrum; *f* Tentacles; *e* Esophagus; *b* Gill; *h* Auricle of Heart; *v* Ventricle; *u*, *u'* Aortas; *w'* Afferent Vessel; *w w* Veins; *n n n* Nervous System.

prop-to'sis (prŏp-tō'sĭs), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. *πρόπτωσις* a fall forward.] Protrusion; prolapse.

pro-pu'di-ous, *a.* [L. *propudiosus.*] Shameful. *Obs.*

pro-pugn' (prō-pūn'), *v. t.* [L. *propugnare.*] To contend for; defend; vindicate. *Obs.*

pro'pug-na-cle, *n.* [Cf. OF. *propugnacle.*] A fortress. *Obs.*

pro'pug-nac'u-lum (prō'pŭg-năk'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lä). [L.] A fortress; bulwark.

pro'pug-na'tor, *n.* [L. *propugnator*], **pro-pugn'er** (prō-pūn'ĕr), **pro-pugn'or,** *n.* A defender; vindicator. *Obs.*

pro'pul-sa'tion (-pŭl-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *propulsatio.*] A repelling, or keeping at a distance

pro-pulse', *v. t.* [L. *propulsare*, v. intens. fr. *propellere* to propel.] To drive forward or out; to repel. *Obs.* [Propulsion *R.*]

pro-pul'si-ty (prō-pŭl'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pro-pul'siv. Propulsive. *Ref. Sp.*

pro-pul'sor (prō-pŭl'sẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *propulsor* one that drives back.] One that propels; specif., an outside attachment of a motor and propeller for an ordinary boat [pulsive.]

pro-pul'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Propulsive.

pro-pu'pa (-pū'pä), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A stage between the larva and pupa in certain insects.

propure. † PROPER.

Pro'pus (prō'pŭs), *n.* [Gr. **Πρόπους**, prop., a projecting foot; —in ref. to the left foot of Castor.] See STAR.

pro'py-gid'i-um (prō'pĭ-jĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In beetles and some other insects, the dorsal plate of the segment that precedes the pygidium. [ic.]

pro'pyl-a-ce'tic, *a.* See VALERIC.

propyl alcohol *Org. Chem.* Either of two isomeric liquids, C_3H_7OH, corresponding to the two propyls.

pro'pyl-am'ine, *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* Either of two isomeric liquid bases, $C_3H_7NH_2$, of ammoniacal fishlike odor; specif., the amine of normal propyl.

pro'pyl-ene (prō'pĭ-lēn), *n. Chem.* A colorless gaseous hydrocarbon (C_3H_6) of the ethylene series, having a garlic odor. It occurs in coal gas.

pro-pyl'ic (prō-pĭl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to, or containing, propyl; as, *propylic* alcohol.

pro-pyl'i-dene (prō-pĭl'ĭ-dēn), *n.* [*propyl* + ethylidene.] *Org. Chem.* The bivalent hydrocarbon radical, $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH$, analogous to ethylidene.

pro'py-line (prō'pĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n. Petrog.* Propylite.

pro'py-lit'i-za'tion (prō'pĭ-lĭt'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n. Petrog.* The alteration of igneous rocks by which they tend to resemble propylite in appearance.

pro-quæs'tor, *n.* [L. *pro quæstore.*] *Rom. Hist.* A magistrate who, having served as quæstor in Rome, was associated with a proconsul in a province.

proqueer. † PERQUEER.

prore (prōr; 201), *n.* [L. *prora*, Gr. *πρῷρα*; cf. It & Sp. *prora.*] The prow of a ship. *Poetic.*

pro-rec'tor. *n.* [NL.] The deputy rector in a German university. — **pro-rec'tor-ate** (-ĭt), *n.*

‖ **pro re'ge, le'ge, et gre'ge.** [L.] For the king, the law, and the flock; for the ruler, the rule, and the ruled.

‖ **pro re na'ta.** [L.] *Law.* For the existing occasion.

pro-rep'tion (prō-rĕp'shŭn), *n* [L. *prorepere, -reptum*, to creep forth.] A creeping on. *Rare.*

pro'rex' *n.* [L. *pro* for + *rex* king.] A viceroy. *Rare*

pro-rhi'nal. *a. Anat.* In front of the nasal cavities

pro'ri-tate. *v. i.* [L. *proritare.*] To stir; provoke; excite *Obs.*

—**pro'ri-ta'tion.** *n Obs.*

pro'ro-gate. *a.* Prorogued. *Obs.*

pro'ro-ga'tor, *n.* [L., a dispenser.] 1. One who prorogates. *Obs.* 2. *Astrol.* Hyleg. [*Rare.*]

pro-rogue', *n.* A prolongment

proroure, *n.* [Prob due to some error.] A proctor. *Obs.*

pror-rhe'sis (prŏr-rē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *πρόρρησις.*] A prologue.

Pror'sa (prôr'sä), *n* [L.] See CARMENTA.

pro-rump', *v. i.* [L. *prorumpere.*] To burst out. *Obs.*

pro-rup'tion (prō-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prorruptio*, fr. *prorumpere, prorruptum*, to break forth.] A bursting forth, or out. *Rare.*

pros-. See NAPHTHALENE.

pros. *Abbr. Prosody.* [*Obs.*]

pro-sa'ic, *n.* A writer of prose.

pro-sa'i-cism (prō-zā'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Quality of being prosaic; a prosaic manner or style. *Rare.*

pro-sa'ic-ness, *n* See -NESS.

pro'sa-ism (prō'zä-ĭz'm), *n.* A prosaic phrase or expression.

—**pro'sa-ist,** *n*

pros'al (prŏs'ăl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *prosal.*] Prosaic. *Obs.*

‖ **pro sa-lu'te a'ni-mæ** (ănĭ'ĭ-mē) [L.] For the soul's health.

prosapy, *n.* [L. *prosapia*: cf. OF. *prosapie.*] Stock; race; family; kindred. *Obs.*

pro'sar (prō'zär), *n.* [LL. *prosarius.* *R. C. Ch.* A service book of proses, or sequences.

Pro-sau'ri-a (prō-sô'rĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pro-* + *Sauria.*] *Paleon.* A subclass comprising the Rhynchocephalia and certain forms classified by some with the Amphibia.

pro-scap'u-la, *n.* [NL.; *pro-* + *scapula.*] *Zoöl.* In teleost fishes, the clavicle.—**pro-scap'u-lar,** *a.*

pro-scind', *v. t.* [L. *proscindere.*] To tear open in front. *Obs.*

pro-scis'sion, *n.* [L. *proscissio.*] Act of cutting up. *Obs.*

pro-sco'lex (prō-skō'lĕks), *n.*; *pl.* -SCOLICES (-skŏl'ĭ-sēz). [NL.; *pro-* + Gr. *σκώληξ*, -*ηκος*, a worm.] *Zoöl.* a An early larval form of a tapeworm. b The redia of a trematode worm —**pro-scol'e-cine** (-sk ŭl'ē-sĭn; -sĭn; 183), *a.* [that proscribes.]

pro-scrib'er (-skrīb'ẽr), *n.* One

pro'script (prō'skrĭpt), *n.* [See PROSCRIBE; cf. RESCRIPT.] **2.** Act or process of prosecuting, or of endeavoring to gain or accomplish something; pursuit; following up; as, the *prosecution* of a scheme, plan, design, war, duties.

3. *Law.* **a** The institution and carrying on of a suit or proceeding in a court of law or equity, to obtain or enforce some right, or to redress and punish some wrong; the carrying on of a judicial proceeding in behalf of a *complaining* party, as distinguished from *defense.* Specif.: The institution and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment on behalf of the state or government, as by indictment or information. **b** The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted or conducted.

pros'e-cu'tor (prŏs'ē-kū'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. L. *prosecutor* attendant.] **1.** One who prosecutes a purpose, plan, or business.

2. *Law.* **a** The person who institutes an official prosecution before a court. **b** A public prosecuting attorney.

pros'e-lyte (prŏs'ē-līt), *n.* [ME. *proselite*, OF. *proselite*, F. *prosélyte*, L. *proselytus*, Gr. *προσηλυτος*, adj., that has come, n., a new comer, esp. one who has come from heathenism to Judaism; *πρός* toward, to + (prob.) the root of *ἐλθεῖν* to come.] A new convert, esp. to some religion or religious sect, or to some opinion, system, or party, as a Gentile converted to Judaism, or a pagan to Christianity.

Syn.—See CONVERT.

pros'e-lyte, *v. t. & i.*; -LYT'ED (-līt'ĕd); -LYT'ING (-līt'ĭng). To convert to some religion, opinion, system, or the like; to make a proselyte of; to make proselytes; to convert.

pros'e-ly-tism (-lĭ-tĭz'm; -līt-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *prosélytisme.*] **1.** Act or practice of proselyting; the making of converts in religion, philosophy, politics, or the like.

2. Conversion to a religion, system, or party

pros'e-ly-tize (-lĭ-tīz; -līt-ĭz), *v. t. & i.*; -TIZED (-lĭ-tīzd; -līt-ĭzd); -TIZ'ING (-lĭ-tīz'ĭng; -līt-ĭz'ĭng). To proselyte; convert.—**pros'e-ly-tiz'er** (-lĭ-tīz'ĕr; -līt-ĭz'ĕr), *n.*

pros'en-ceph'a-lon (prŏs'ĕn-sĕf'ä-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πρός* toward, near to + E. *encephalon.*] *Embryol. & Zoöl.* The most anterior of the secondary cerebral vesicles of the developing brain of vertebrates (see CEREBRAL VESICLE). Also, a division of the adult brain composed of the cerebral hemispheres and adjacent parts which develop from this vesicle, sometimes, however, not including the olfactory lobes, which constitute the *rhinencephalon.*—**pros-en'ce-phal'ic** (prŏs-ĕn'sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.*

pros-en'chy-ma (prŏs-ĕŋ'kĭ-mä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πρός* near + *-enchyma.*] *Bot.* One of the two general types of tissue found in the higher plants. It differs from *parenchyma* in being made up of elongated, usually pointed cells without intercellular spaces. Vascular tissue is chiefly prosenchyma.—**pros'en-chym'a-tous** (prŏs'ĕŋ-kĭm'ä-tŭs), *a.*

pros'er (prōz'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *prosier.*] A writer of prose; also, one who talks or writes tediously.

Pro-ser'pi-na (prō-sûr'pĭ-nä), **Pros'er-pine** (prŏs'ĕr-pĭn; -pēn; *in Milton* "Pro-ser'pin"), *n.* [L. *Proserpina.*] Persephone;—the Latinized form of her name, under which her worship was introduced into Rome in 249 B. C., in connection with that of Pluto, or Dis Pater. See DIS.

pro-sil'i-en-cy (prō-sĭl'ĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *prosilientes*, p. pr. of *prosilire* to leap forth.] Act of leaping forth; prominency. "Such *prosiliency* of relief." *Coleridge.*

‖ **pro'sit** (prō'sĭt), *interj.* [L., 3d pers. sing. subj. present of *prodesse* to do good; *pro* for + *esse* to be.] Lit., may it do (you) good;—a salutation used in well wishing, esp. among Germans, as in drinking healths.

pro-slav'er-y (prō-slāv'ĕr-ĭ), *a.* [*pro-* + *slavery.*] Favoring slavery; specif., *U. S. Hist.*, favoring the continuance of, or noninterference with, the institution of negro slavery.—*n.* Advocacy of slavery.

Pros'o-bran'chi-a'ta (prŏs'ō-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *πρόσω* forward, further + *βράγχιον* a gill.] *Zoöl.* A large subclass or order of gastropods, including the majority of marine, some fresh-water, and the operculate land gastropods. They usually have the gills anterior to the heart; the sexes are separate; the nervous system is streptoneurous; and an operculum is usually present. Cf. OPISTHOBRANCHIATA.—**pros'o-bran'chi-ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*

A Prosobranchiate (*Paludina*), showing anatomy. *a* Rostrum; *f* Tentacles; *e* Esophagus; *b* Gill; *h* Auricle of Heart; *v* Ventricle; *u*, *u'* Aortas; *w'* Afferent Vessel; *w w* Veins; *n n n* Nervous System.

pro-sim'i-an (prō-sĭm'ĭ-ăn), *n. & a.* [NL. *prosimiæ*, pl., fr. L. *pro-* + *simia* ape.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Prosimiæ, a group of lemurs.

pros'ing (prōz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PROSE.—**pros'ing-ly**, *adv.*

pro-si'phon, *n.* = ENDOSIPHUNCLE.—**pro-si'phon-al,** *a*

pros-lam'ba-nom'e-nos (prŏs-lăm'bä-nŏm'ē-nŏs), *n.* [Gr. *προσλαμβανόμενος*] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

prosne, *n.* [OF. *prone, prosne*, F. *prône.*] In the Mass, the priests' homily and parochial announcements. *Obs.*

pros-neu'sis (prŏs-nū'sĭs), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. *πρόσνευσις* direction of falling.] *Astron.* In a lunar eclipse, the angle of position of the part first obscured.

pros'o-branch (prŏs'ō-brăŋk), *a. & n.* Prosobranchiate.

prosecute. *Obs.* of PROSECUTE.

prosesiour. † PROCESSION.

pros-eth'moid (prŏs-ĕth'moid), *a.* [Gr. *πρόσω* forward + *ethmoid.*] *Zoöl.* Designating the median anterior bone of the upper part of the skull of teleost fishes, usually regarded as, and called, the *ethmoid.*—**pros-eth'moid.** *n.*

pro-seu'che (prō-sū'kē), **pro-seu'cha** (-kä), *n.*; *pl.* -CHÆ (-kē). [Gr. *προσευχή.*] A place of prayer; an oratory; *Jewish Antiq.*, a synagogue. [PROSY.]

pros'i-ly (prō'zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

pros'i met'ri-cal (prōz'ĭ-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.* Consisting both of prose and meter, or verse.

pro-sim'i-æ (prō-sĭm'ĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL See PRO-; SIMIA.] The Lemuroidea.—**pro-sim'i-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* [-NESS.]

pros'i-ness (prōz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

pros'ing (prōz'ĭng), *p. pr & vb. n.* of PROSE.—**pros'ing-ly**, *adv.*

pro-si'phon, *n.* = ENDOSIPHUNCLE.—**pro-si'phon-al,** *a*

pros-lam'ba-nom'e-nos (prŏs-lăm'bä-nŏm'ē-nŏs), *n.* [Gr. *προσλαμβανόμενος*] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

prosne, *n.* [OF. *prone, prosne*, F. *prône.*] In the Mass, the priests' homily and parochial announcements. *Obs.*

pros-neu'sis (prŏs-nū'sĭs), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. *πρόσνευσις* direction of falling.] *Astron.* In a lunar eclipse, the angle of position of the part first obscured.

pros'o-branch (prŏs'ō-brăŋk), *a. & n.* Prosobranchiate.

prosequate † PROSECUTE.

prosesiour. † PROCESSION.

pros-eth'moid (prŏs-ĕth'moid), *a.* [Gr. *πρόσω* forward + *-ethmoid.*] *Zoöl.* Designating the median anterior bone of the upper part of the skull of teleost fishes, usually regarded as, and called, the *ethmoid.*—**pros-eth'moid.** *n.*

pro-seu'che (prō-sū'kē), **pro-seu'cha** (-kä), *n.*; *pl.* -CHÆ (-kē). [Gr. *προσευχή.*] A place of prayer; an oratory; *Jewish Antiq.*, a synagogue. [PROSY.]

pros'i-ly (prō'zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

pros'i met'ri-cal (prōz'ĭ-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.* Consisting both of prose and meter, or verse.

pro-sim'i-æ (prō-sĭm'ĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL See PRO-; SIMIA.] The Lemuroidea.—**pro-sim'i-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* [-NESS.]

pros'i-ness (prōz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

pro-so'di-ac (prō-sō'dĭ-ăk), *a.* *Gr. Pros.* Used in prosodia (see PROSODION). Hence, designating a verse so used. It is an anapæstic tripody admitting of a spondee or iambus in the first place. — *n.* A prosodiac verse.

pro-sod'ic (prō-sŏd'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *prosodique.*] Of or
pro-sod'i-cal (-sŏd'ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to prosody; according to the rules of prosody. — **pro-sod'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pro-so'di-on (prō-sō'dĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ă). [Gr. *προσοδιον.*] *Gr. Antiq.* See *Citation.*

The *prosodion*, or "song of approach;" a very old kind of processional hymn, chanted by a chorus in moving toward the temple or altar of a god, for the purpose of supplication or of thanksgiving. *Jebb.*

pros'o-dist (prŏs'ō-dĭst), *n.* One skilled in prosody.

pros'o-dy (-dĭ), *n.* [L. *prosodia* the tone or accent of a syllable, Gr. *προσῳδία* a song sung to, or with, an accompanying song, the accent accompanying the pronunciation, a written mark of accent or quantity; *πρός* to + *ᾠδή* song, ode: cf. F. *prosodie.* See ODE.] That part of grammar treating of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification or metrical composition. The principal symbols for representing features of prosody are: ′ ictus or accent; · secondary accent; | a division between feet. Thus,

Thy face | is far | from this | our war.

◡ a short syllable = one mora, or ♪; – a long syllable = two moræ, or 𝅗𝅥; ω two syllables = (together) one mora, or 𝅘𝅥𝅯𝅘𝅥𝅯; ⏑⏑ two syllables = (together) 1½ moræ, or 𝅘𝅥𝅯𝅘𝅥𝅯.

Thus, ◡ – is for an iamb; – ◡ a trochee; – ◡◡ a dactyl; ⏑◡ or –⏑ a cyclic dactyl; ◡◡ – an anapæst; ◡⏑ or ⏑– a cyclic anapæst; – a spondee; ω a trochaic dactyl. ⏑ or ◡̆ a variable syllable, the lower mark noting the more usual or normal quantity. Alternative equivalents of a foot or part thereof are similarly marked. Thus ◡◡.

‿ protraction of a syllable to three moræ; a triseme.

‿‿ protraction of a syllable to four moræ; a tetraseme.

> an irrational syllable; : anacrusis; ‖ cæsura; # diæresis.

^ pause of one mora, ~ pause of two moræ (see CATALECTIC).

Pro-so'pis (prō-sō'pĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. *προσωπις.* See PROSOPO-.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical or subtropical mimosaceous branching shrubs or trees, having bipinnate leaves and small flowers in axillary cylindrical spikes succeeded by large pods. *P. glandulosa* is the mesquite; *P. pubescens*, the screw bean.

prosopo-, **prosop-**. Combining form from Greek *πρόσωπον*, *face*, *countenance.*

pros'o-po-pœ'ia (prŏs'ō-pō-pē'yă; prō-sō'pō-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *προσωποποιία*; *πρόσωπον* a face, a person + *ποιεῖν* to make.] *Rhet.* A figure by which things or abstractions are represented as persons, or animated beings; personification; also, orig., a figure by which an absent person is introduced as speaking, or a deceased person as alive and present. — **pros'o-po-pœ'ial** (-yăl), *a.*

pros'pect (prŏs'pĕkt), *n.* [L. *prospectus*, fr. *prospicere, prospectum*, to look forward; *pro* before, forward + *specere, spicere*, to look, to see: cf. F. *prospect.* See SPY, *v.*; cf. PROSPECTUS.] **1.** Act of seeing; survey; sight.

2. That which is seen; the region which the eye overlooks at one time; view; scene; outlook.

His eye discovers unaware
The goodly *prospect* of some foreign land. *Milton.*

3. A landscape or sketch of a landscape. *Obs.*

4. An object of mental survey or view.

5. A telescope. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

6. A position affording a fine or extensive view. *Obs.*

7. In Russia, a long, wide, straight street or avenue.

8. Relative aspect; face; outlook.

And their *prospect* was toward the south. *Ezek.* xl 44.

9. Act of looking forward; foresight; anticipation; as, a *prospect* of the future state. *Locke.*

10. That which is hoped for; ground for hope or expectation; expectation; probable result; as, the *prospect* of success. "To brighter *prospects* born." *Cowper.*

11. *Mining.* **a** The gold or other mineral got by washing a sample of dirt or ore. **b** A mineral deposit, or excavation more or less superficial indicating a deposit.

pros'pect, *v. t.*; -PECT-ED; -PECT-ING. [Cf. L. *prospectare* to look about. See PROSPECT, *n.*] **1.** To look toward; view.

2. To explore or examine for something; as, to *prospect* a district for gold; specif., to make preliminary developments and tests of (a mining claim, deposit, or the like) to determine its probable value.

3. To make a preliminary investigation of, as a place of possible settlement. *Colloq., Western U. S.*

pros'pect, *v. i.* **1.** To look forward; to face. *Obs.*

2. To prospect something; as, he is *prospecting* this region for gold.

pros'pect-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PROSPECT. — **prospecting claim**, *Mining*, a specially large claim allotted to the first miner discovering gold in a district. *Australia.*

pro-spec'tive (prō-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *prospectivus*: cf. F. *prospectif.* See PROSPECT, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a prospect; furnishing a prospect; *Obs. Milton.*

2. Looking forward in time; acting with foresight; — opposed to *retrospective.*

The French king and king of Sweden are circumspect, industrious, and *prospective*, too, in this affair. *Sir J. Child.*

3. Being within consideration, as a future contingency; relating to the future; expected; as, a *prospective* benefit. — **pro-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-spec'tive-ness**, *n.*

pro-spec'tive (prō-spĕk'tĭv), *n.* [Cf. OF. *prospective.*]
1. The scene before or around; view; prospect.
2. A perspective glass. *Obs.* *Chaucer. Beau. & Fl.*
3. A lookout; a watchman. *Obs.*

pros'pec-tor (prŏs'pĕk-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *prospector* one who looks out.] One who prospects; esp., *Mining*, one who explores a region for valuable mineral deposits.

pro-spec'tus (prō-spĕk'tŭs), *n.* [L., a prospect, sight, view: cf. F. *prospectus.* See PROSPECT.] A preliminary written or printed statement of a plan or scheme proposed, affording a prospect of its nature; specif., an exposition of the scheme or main features of an unpublished literary work or of a business undertaking, esp. of the conditions of incorporation and apparent future promise of a company, issued by its promoters.

pros'per (prŏs'pẽr), *v. t.*; PROS'PERED (-pẽrd); PROS'PER-ING. [F. *prospérer*, v. i., or L. *prosperare*, v. t., fr. *prosper* or *prosperus.* See PROSPEROUS.] To render successful. "*Prosper* thou our handiwork." *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

pros'per, *v. i.* **1.** To be successful, fortunate, or prosperous; to succeed; to thrive; to turn out well.

2. To grow; to increase; to grow strong or potent.

Black cherry trees *prosper* even to considerable timber. *Evelyn.*

pros-per'i-ty (prŏs-pẽr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *prosperite*, F. *prospérité*, L. *prosperitas.* See PROSPEROUS.] State of being prosperous; advance or gain in anything good or desirable; successful progress; attainment of the object desired, good fortune; success; — opposed to *adversity.*

Syn. — Thrift, success, weal, welfare, well-being.

Pros-per'i-ty Rob'in-son (rŏb'ĭn-sŭn). Frederick John Robinson (1782-1859), Earl of Ripon; — so called by Cobbett for his boasting in the House of Commons, just before the financial crisis of 1825, of the prosperity of the country. Cf. ADVERSITY HUME.

Pros'per-o (prŏs'pẽr-ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Tempest," the rightful Duke of Milan, who had been deposed by his brother Antonio and the King of Naples, and set adrift, with his daughter Miranda, in a "rotten carcass of a boat," and had reached an uninhabited island. Here by magic he raises a tempest, in which Antonio, the King of Naples, and others, are shipwrecked upon the island. Prospero subjects them to many discomforts, but finally discovers himself, and forgives the evildoers. See ARIEL, 3 c, MIRANDA, 2.

pros'per-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [AF. *prosperous*, fr. OF. *prospere*, F. *prospère*, L. *prosperus* or *prosper*, prob. orig. answering to hope; *pro* according to + the root of *sperare* to hope. Cf. DESPAIR.] **1.** Tending to prosperity; favoring; favorable; helpful. "A *prosperous* wind." *Denham.*

2. Being prospered; advancing in the pursuit of anything desirable; making gain, or increase; thriving; successful; as, a *prosperous* voyage, undertaking. *Milton.*

Syn. — Fortunate, successful, flourishing, thriving; favorable, auspicious, lucky.

— **pros'per-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pros'per-ous-ness**, *n.*

pros'tate (prŏs'tāt), *a.* [Gr. *προστάτης* one who stands before, fr. *προϊστάναι* to set before; *προ* before + *ἱστάναι* to set: cf. F. *prostate.*] *Anat.* Designating, or pert. to, a pale, firm, partly muscular, partly glandular body, the **prostate gland**, which surrounds the commencement of the urethra of the male, discharging by ducts opening into the floor of the urethra. Its secretion is viscid and opalescent. — *n.* The prostate gland. — **pro-stat'ic** (prō-stăt'ĭk), *a.*

pros'the-sis (prŏs'thē-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πρόσθεσις* an addition, fr. *προστιθέναι* to put to, to add; *πρός* to + *τιθέναι* to put, place.] **1.** *Med. & Dentistry.* The addition to the human body of some artificial part, to replace one wanting, as a leg, eye, or tooth; — called also *prothesis.*

2. *Gram.* The addition, esp. the prefixing, of one or more letters to a word, as in *beloved.*

pros-thet'ic (prŏs-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. *προσθετικός* disposed to add, *πρόσθετος* put on.] Of or pertaining to prosthesis; added, esp. prefixed, as a letter or letters to a word.

pros-thet'ics (-ĭks), *n.* *Surg.* The branch of surgery that treats of prosthesis.

pros'ti-tute (prŏs'tĭ-tūt), *v. t.*; PROS'TI-TUT'ED (-tūt'ĕd); PROS'TI-TUT'ING (-tūt'ĭng). [L. *prostitutus*, p. p. of *prostituere* to prostitute; *pro* before, forth + *statuere* to put, place. See STATUTE.] **1.** To offer, as a woman, to a lewd use; to give up to lewdness for hire. *Lev.* xix. 29.

2. To devote to base or unworthy purposes; as, to *prostitute* talents; to *prostitute* official powers. *Milton.*

pros'ti-tute, *a.* [L. *prostitutus*, -*a*, p. p.] Openly lewd; devoted to base purposes; infamous; mercenary.

Made bold by want, and *prostitute* for bread. *Prior.*

pros'ti-tute, *n.* **1.** A woman given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet; a harlot.

2. A base hireling; a mercenary man or woman.

pros'ti-tu'tion (prŏs'tĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prostitutio*: cf. F. *prostitution.*] **1.** Act or practice of prostituting the body; common lewdness of a woman.

2. Act of setting one's self to sale, or of devoting to base or unworthy purposes what is in one's power; as, the *prostitution* of abilities; *prostitution* of the press.

pros'ti-tu'tor (prŏs'tĭ-tū'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who prostitutes himself or another.

pro-sto'mi-um (prō-stō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -MIA (-ă). [NL.; *pro-* + Gr. *στόμα*, *-ατος*, mouth.] *Zoöl.* That portion of the head, esp. of certain worms and mollusks, situated in front of the mouth. — **pro-sto'mi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pros'trate (prŏs'trāt), *a.* [L. *prostratus*, p. p. of *prosternere* to prostrate; *pro* before, forward + *sternere* to spread out, throw down. See STRATUM.] **1.** Lying with the body extended; stretched out; as, to sleep *prostrate.*

2. Lying at another's mercy; hence, exhausted of vitality or strength; powerless. *Dryden.*

3. Lying in a humble, lowly, or suppliant posture.

4. *Bot.* Trailing on the ground; procumbent.

pros'trate (-trāt), *v. t.*; -TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); -TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). **1.** To lay flat; to throw down; to level; fell; as, to *prostrate* the body; to *prostrate* trees or plants.

2. To overthrow; to demolish; to destroy; to deprive of efficiency; to ruin; as, to *prostrate* a village; to *prostrate* a government; to *prostrate* law or justice.

3. To throw (one's self) down in humility, reverence, or adoration; as, he *prostrated* himself. *Milman.*

4. To cause to sink totally; to deprive of strength; to reduce greatly; as, a person *prostrated* by fever.

pros-tra'tion (prŏs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *prostratio*: cf. F. *prostration.*] Act of prostrating, or state of being prostrate; fig., great depression; lowness; dejection; as, a *prostration* of spirits or strength.

pros'y (prō'zĭ), *a.*; PROS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); PROS'I-EST (-ĭ-ĕst). **1.** Of or pertaining to prose; like prose.

2. Dull and tedious, esp. in discourse or writing; prosaic.

Syn. — See PROSAIC.

pro-syl'lo-gism (prō-sĭl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* *Logic.* A syllogism preliminary or logically essential to another syllogism, its conclusion becoming a premise of the following syllogism.

pro'ta-gon (prō'tă-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. *πρωταγόν*, neut. of *πρωταγός*, a wrong reading in Xenophon, Anab., II. ii. 16, for *πρῶτος* first; cf. *ἄγειν* to lead.] *Chem.* A nitrogenous phosphorized substance occurring chiefly in brain and nerve tissue, the principal constituent of the white matter. It is extracted as a white crystallizable powder. One variety yields lecithin, fatty acids, and cerebrin on decomposition.

pro-tag'o-nist (prō-tăg'ō-nĭst), *n.* [Gr. *πρωταγωνιστής*; *πρῶτος* first + *ἀγωνιστής* an actor, combatant, fr. *ἀγών* a contest.] One who takes the leading part in a drama; hence, one who takes the lead in any great matter.

Shakespeare, the *protagonist* on the great arena of modern poetry. *De Quincey.*

Pro-tag'o-re'an-ism (prō-tăg'ō-rē'ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* *Philos.* The teachings of Protagoras of Abdera (born c. 490 B. C.), a sophist, who taught that man is the measure of all things, and that all truth is relative. See HOMO MENSURA.

pro'ta-mine (prō'tă-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [G. *protamin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** An amorphous basic substance rich in nitrogen, found, in combination with nucleic acid, in the spermatic fluid of salmon. On decomposition it yields arginine and other products. **b** By extension, any of several similar bases got from spermatozoa of various fishes. They are closely related to the proteids.

pro-tan'drous (prō-tăn'drŭs), *a.* [*proto-* + Gr. *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, man.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Characterized by protandry. — **pro-tan'drous-ly**, *adv.*

pro'tan'dry (prō'tăn'drĭ; prō-tăn'drĭ), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* That form of dichogamy in which the anthers mature and shed their pollen before the stigma of the same flower becomes receptive; — contrasted with *protogyny.* It exists in most composites, mints, and legumes. See DICHOGAMY, 1.

2. *Zoöl.* In hermaphrodite animals, development of the male organs, or ripening of their product, some time before those of the opposite sex, which prevents fertilization of the eggs by spermatozoa of the same parent.

prot'a-sis (prŏt'ă-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πρότασις*, fr. *προτείνειν* to stretch before, forward; *πρό* before + *τείνειν* to stretch.] **1.** A proposition; a maxim. *Rare. Johnson.*

2. *Gram.* The introductory or subordinate member of a sentence, generally of a conditional sentence; — opposed to *apodosis.* See APODOSIS.

3. a *Ancient Drama.* The first part of a drama, in which the characters are introduced and the argument explained; — so used by critics of the Alexandrian school. **b** Hence, the opening lines of a drama, narrative poem, or the like; that part preceding the epitasis; the introduction. Cf. EPITASIS, 1; CATASTASIS, 1; CATASTROPHE, 2.

pro-tas'pis (prō-tăs'pĭs), *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + Gr. *ἀσπίς* shield.] *Paleon.* The minute, discoid or oval, first larval form of a trilobite. It has a well-marked axis, large head region, and shows but little segmentation.

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pros'o-di'a-cal (prŏs'ō-dī'ă-kăl), *a.* [L. *prosodiacus.*] Prosodical. — **-di'a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pro-so'di-al (prō-sō'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Prosodic. — **-pro-so'di-al-ly**, *adv.*

pro-so'di-an (-ăn), *n.* A prosodist.

pro-so'ma (prō-sō'mă), *n.* [NL.; *pro-* + Gr. *σῶμα*, *σώματος*, body.] *Zoöl.* The anterior division of the body, esp. of a mollusk. — **pro-so'mal** (-măl), *a.* — **pro'so-mat'ic** (prō'sō-măt'ĭk), *a.*

pros'o-no-ma'si-a (prŏs'ō-nō-mā'zĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *προσονομασία* a naming.] A kind of pun consisting in playing upon a similarity of sound.

pros'o-pal'gi-a (-păl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *prosopo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Facial neuralgia. — **pros'o-pal'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

Pros'o-po-ceph'a-la (-pō-sĕf'ă-lă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *prosopo-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] Syn. of SCAPHOPODA.

pros'o-pog'ra-phy (prŏs'ō-pŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [*prosopo-* + *-graphy.*] Description of the face or personal appearance.

pros'o-po-lep'sy (prŏs'ō-pō-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *προσωπολημψία*; *πρόσωπον* face + *λῆψις* a taking.] Opinion formed of persons, esp. prematurely from personal appearance. *Obs.*

pros'o-pos'chi-sis (prŏs'ō-pŏs'kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *prosopo-* + Gr. *σχίσις* a cleaving.] *Terat.* Congenital fissure of the face.

pros'o-po-to'ci-a (-pō-tō'shĭ-ă; -sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *prosopo-* + Gr. *τόκος* birth.] *Med.* Presentation of the face in parturition.

pro-spec'ter, *n.* = PROSPECTOR.

pro-spec'tion (prō-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of looking forward; foresight [*Sp.*]

pro-spec'tiv. Prospective. *Ref.*

pros'pect-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pro-speed', *v. i.* [Prob. *pro-* + *speed.*] To advance. *Obs.*

pros'per, *a.* [F. *prospère*, or L. *prosper.*] Prosperous. *Obs.*

pros'per-a-ble, *a.* [From PROSPER, *v.*] Prosperous. *Obs.*

pros'per-a'tion (prŏs'pẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [From PROSPER, *v.*; cf. OF. *prosperation*, LL. *prosperatio.*] Prosperity. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pros'perd. Prospered. *Ref. Sp.*

pros'per-ens, *a.* Prosperous. *Obs.*

prosperite. + PROSPERITY.

‖ **pro'spi-ce** (prŏs'pĭ-sē). [L., imper. of *prospicere.*] Look forward.

pro-spi'cience (prō-spĭsh'ĕns), *n.* [L. *prospicientia*, fr. *prospiciens*, p. pr. of *prospicere.* See PROSPECT.] A looking forward.

pro-spi'cious (-ŭs), *a.* [Perh. confusion of L. *prospicere* with E. *propitious.*] Propitious; auspicious. *Obs.*

pro-spic'u-ous, *a.* [L. *prospicuus.*] Conspicuous. *Obs.*

pro'spo-ran'gi-um, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* In certain phycomycetous fungi, the cell that gives rise to the sporangium. *De Bary.*

pross, *n.* & *v.* [Shortened fr. *process.*] Process. *Obs. exc. Ir.*

pross, *n.* & *v.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. PROCESS, or PROSE.] Chat; gossip. *Dial. Eng.*

pross (prŏs), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. dial. *pros* proud, *prosse* to be boastful.] To put on airs. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **pross'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Fussy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Pross, Solomon (prŏs). In Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," a rascal who robs his sister, serves as a spy in the British service, and finally becomes a turnkey in a Paris prison.

prosse. + PROWESS.

prosses. + PROCESS.

prost. + PRIEST.

pros'ta-tal'gi-a (prŏs'tă-tăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See PROSTATE; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the prostate gland.

pros'tate. + PROSTRATE.

pros'ta-tec'to-my (prŏs'tă-tĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*prostate* + *-ectomy.*] Excision of the prostate gland.

pros'ta-ti'tis (-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PROSTATE; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the prostate. — **pros'ta-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pros'ta-tor-rhe'a, pros'ta-tor-rhœ'a (prŏs'tă-tō-rē'ă), *n.* [NL. See PROSTATE; -RHEA.] *Med.* Discharge of a viscid secretion from the prostate gland.

pros'ta-tot'o-my (-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [See PROSTATE; -TOMY.] *Surg.* Incision into the prostate gland.

pro'stem-mat'ic (prō'stĕ-măt'ĭk), **pro-stem'mate** (prō-stĕm'ăt), *a.* [Gr. *πρό* before + *στεμμα* a chaplet; — from its position before the eyes.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a minute organ of unknown function in front of the eyes of certain thysanuran insects.

pros'tern, *v. t.* [OF. *prosterner*, or L. *prosternere.*] To prostrate. *Obs.*

pros'ter-nate (prŏs'tẽr-nāt), *v. t.* To prostrate. *Obs.*

pros'ter-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. See PROSTRATION.] Prostration; dejection; depression. *Obs.*

pro-ster'num (prō-stûr'nŭm), *n.* [NL. See PRO-; STERNUM.] *Zoöl.* The ventral plate of the prothorax of an insect. — **pro-ster'nal** (-năl), *a.*

pro-sthen'ic (prō-sthĕn'ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having the anterior parts or organs stronger or larger than those farther back.

pros'thi-on (prŏs'thĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πρόσθιον*, neut. of *πρόσθιος* foremost.] *Craniol.* The alveolar point. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

pros'ti-bule, *n.* [L. *prostibulum.*] A prostitute; also, a brothel. *Obs.* — **pros-tĭb'u-lous** (prŏs-tĭb'ū-lŭs), *a.* *Obs.*

prostite, *n.* [See PROSTITUTE.] Prostitute. *Obs.*

pro-sto'mi-ate (prō-stō'mĭ-āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a prostomium.

pros'tra-tor (prŏs'trā-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who prostrates.

pro'style (prō'stīl), *a. & n.* [L. *prostylus*, Gr. *πρόστυλος*; *πρό-* before + *στῦλος* pillar.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION **a** & **d**.

pro-sty'los (prō-stī'lŏs), *n.* [Gr. *πρόστυλος.* See PROSTYLE.] A prostyle building.

pro-sult', *n.* [L. *prosilire* to spring forth, (with *ad*) to attempt.] Attempt; assay *Obs.*

Prot. *Abbr.* Protestant.

pro-tac'tic (prō-tăk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *προτακτικός* placing or placed before.] Telling or explaining beforehand, as the plot of a play; introductory.

pro-tal'bu-mose (prō-tăl'bū-mōs), *n.* = PROTO-ALBUMOSE.

pro-tan'dric (prō-tăn'drĭk), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Protandrous. — **pro-tan'drism** (-drĭz'm), *n.*

pro'tan-o'pi-a (prō'tăn-ō'pĭ-ă) *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πρῶτος* first + *ἀν-* not + *ὤψ*, *ὠπός*, eye.] See COLOR BLINDNESS **a**.

‖ **pro tan'to.** [L.] For so much; to a certain extent.

pro-tar'gol (prō-tär'gōl; -gŏl), *n.* [*proteid* + Gr. *ἄργυρος* silver + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A yellow

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pro-tat'ic (prō-tăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *protaticus*, Gr. *προτατικός*: cf. F. *protatique*.] Of or pertaining to the protasis of a play; introductory.

pro-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [*proto-* + *axis.*] *Phys. Geog.* The line of initial uplift in a mountain system.

Pro'te-a (prō'tē-ă), *n.* [NL. See PROTEUS. Alluding to the diversity in appearance of the species.] *Bot.* A large genus of South African shrubs, type of the family Proteaceæ. They are characterized by the alternate rigid leaves and dense conelike heads of flowers, the fruit being a hairy nut tipped with the long plumose style. *P. mellifera* is the honey flower.

Pro'te-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. Cf. PROTEAN.] *Bot.* A family of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous shrubs and trees constituting the order Proteales, having coriaceous leaves and clustered bracteate flowers, with 4-valvate calyx lobes and 4 stamens with longitudinally dehiscent anthers. There are about 50 genera and nearly 1,000 species, of which fully two thirds are Australian and many of the remainder South African. *Grevillea, Hakea, Sirmuellera*, etc., are ornamental in cultivation. — **pro'te-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

pro'te-an (prō'tē-ăn; prō-tē'ăn; 277), *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, Proteus, as, *Protean* changes.

2. Exceedingly variable; readily assuming different shapes or forms; as, an amœba is a *protean* animalcule.

3. *Theat.* Noting an actor who plays different parts in a play; hence, noting a performance of this kind. *Slang.*

protean stone, a kind of artificial stone made from gypsum.

pro'te-an, *n.* **1.** A protean person. *Obs.*

2. *Theat.* An actor who takes a number of parts. *Slang.*

pro'te-ase (prō'tē-ās), *n.* [*proteid* + *-ase.*] *Chem.* Any proteolytic enzyme.

pro-tect' (prō-tĕkt'), *v. t.*; PRO-TECT'ED; PRO-TECT'ING. [L. *protectus*, p. p. of *protegere*, lit., to cover in front; *pro* before + *tegere* to cover. See TEGUMENT.] **1.** To cover or shield from danger or injury; to defend; to guard; to preserve in safety; as, a father *protects* his children.

2. *Eng. Hist.* To act as protector for.

3. *Econ.* To guard, shield, or foster by a protective tariff.

4. *Com. & Finance.* To see that (a note, draft, or other obligation) is paid or satisfied at maturity (114 *U. S.* 587); as, the consolidated company agreed to *protect* the bonds of the individual companies.

Syn. — Guard, shield, preserve. See DEFEND.

pro-tect'ed, *p. p.* of PROTECT. — **protected cruiser.** See NAVY, 2. — **p. prince**, the ruler of any of a large number of native states under the suzerainty or protection of Great Britain. — **p. state.** **a** *Internat. Law.* A state subject to a protectorate (which see). **b** Any of the states ruled by protected princes in British India.

pro-tec'tion (prō-tĕk'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *proteccioun*, F. *protection*, L. *protectio.*] **1.** Act of protecting, or state of being protected; preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance; defense; shelter; as, the weak need *protection.*

2. That which protects, or preserves from injury; a defense; a shield; a refuge.

Let them rise up . . . and be your *protection*. *Deut.* xxxii. 38.

3. A writing that protects, or secures from molestation or arrest; a pass; a safe-conduct; a passport.

4. *Econ.* The freeing of the producers of a country from foreign competition in their home market by the imposition of such duties on goods of foreign origin as will restrict or prevent their importation; also, the theory, policy, or system (called **protective system**) favoring or practicing the imposition of such duties; — opposed to *free trade* (cf. AMERICAN SYSTEM). The term *protection* is sometimes used to include the system of encouragement of home industries by the payment of bounties, and, in a still broader and more recent use, to include all the measures by which a state or country endeavors to secure the best possible development of its own resources. A protective system tends to effect its purpose by a high tax on small imports framed for protection with incidental revenue, rather than by a low tax on large imports that may be framed as a **tariff for revenue** with **incidental protection**, or by a system of reciprocity taxes (see RECIPROCITY).

Syn. — Preservation, guard, refuge, security, safety.

pro-tec'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Econ.* The doctrine or policy of protectionists. See PROTECTION, 4.

pro-tec'tion-ist, *n. Econ.* One who favors protection.

pro-tec'tive (prō-tĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Affording protection; sheltering; defensive; as, a *protective* Providence.

2. Based on, or pertaining to, the economic principles of protection; affording, or designed to afford, protection; as, a *protective* tariff; *protective* duties. See PROTECTION, 4.

protective deck, *Navy.*, a steel deck, usually convex, several inches thick, joining the ship's ends and sides below the water line. See DECK, 2. — **p. system.** See PROTECTION, 4. — **p. tariff**, *Econ.*, a tariff that protects domestic producers, esp. one primarily designed to secure protection, as distinguished from a tariff for revenue. See PROTECTION, 4.

pro-tec'tive, *n.* Anything that serves for protection.

pro-tec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *protecteur.*] **1.** One that defends or shields; a defender; guardian; patron.

2. *Eng. Hist.* **a** One having the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent. **b** [*cap.*] Short for LORD PROTECTOR **b**.

3. *R. C. Ch.* A cardinal, from one of the more considerable Roman Catholic nations, who looks after the interests of his people at Rome; also, a cardinal who has the same relation to a college, religious order, etc.

pro-tec'tor-ate (-tŏr-āt), *n.* **1.** Government by a protector; also, the rank or office of a protector, or the period of his rule; — applied esp. [*cap.*] to the government of England under Oliver Cromwell.

2. A relation of superior authority assumed by one power or state over an inferior or a dependent one, whereby the former protects the latter from domestic or foreign disturbance or dictation (usually having exclusive control of its foreign relations) and shares in the management of its affairs; also, the authority so assumed, or the period of its exercise, or the country so protected. The term *protectorate* is loosely used to designate relations varying widely in degree of subordination of the protected power.

‖ **pro'té'gé'** (prō'tā'zhā'), *n. masc.*; *pl.* -GÉS (-zhāz'; *F.* -zhā'). ‖ **pro'té'gée'** (prō'tā'zhā'), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -GÉES (-zhāz'; -zhā'). [F., p. p. of *protéger*. See PROTECT.] One under the care and protection of another.

pro-tege' (prō-tĕj'), *v. t.* [F. *protéger.*] To protect. *Obs.*

pro'te-id (prō'tē-ĭd), *n.* [G. *proteïd*, fr. *proteïn* + *-id* = Gr. *-ειδής*, fr. *εἶδος* form.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of extremely complex substances which are of first importance in physiological chemistry, being essential constituents of all living cells, both animal and vegetable, and also of the diet of the animal organism. See FOOD, **1**. All contain carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen. Sulphur is also found in all except the protamines, phosphorus and iron in a few, and certain other elements in a very few. The great majority of proteids are colloidal; a few, however, such as the proteoses and peptones, are diffusible. The proteids are usually amorphous, but some have been obtained in crystalline form. They may be decomposed by various means, as by acids and alkalies, proteolytic enzymes, and putrefaction bacteria. The ultimate products of their hydrolysis are amino acids, from which, substances possessing some of the properties of true proteids may be artificially built up.

☞ The abandonment of the word *proteid* and the substitution of *protein* in its place has been recommended by some authorities.

pro'te-in (prō'tē-ĭn), *n.* [G. *proteïn*, fr. Gr. *πρωτεύειν* to be first.] **a** *Physiol. Chem.* (1) An alkali albuminate formerly supposed to be the basis of all albuminous substances, whence its name. (2) = PROTEID. **b** *Chem.* The total nitrogenous material in vegetable or animal substances, obtained by multiplying the total nitrogen by a factor, usually 6.25, assuming most proteids to contain approximately 16 per cent of nitrogen. — **pro'te-i-na'ceous** (-ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.*

pro'te-in-o-chro'mo-gen (-ĭn'ō-krō'mō-jĕn), *n.* [*protein* + *chromo-* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Tryptophane; — so called from its property of combining with bromine and chlorine to form compounds of intense violet color, the

pro'te-in'o-chromes (-ĭn'ō-krōmz).

pro-tend' (prō-tĕnd'), *v. t. & i.*; **-TEND'ED**; **-TEND'ING.** [L. *protendere, protensum*; *pro* forth + *tendere* to stretch.] To hold out; to stretch forth; to extend. *Obs. or R.*

With hands and feet *protending*. *A. H. Clough.*

pro-tend', *v. t. & i.* To portend. *Obs.*

pro-ten'sive (-tĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Drawn out; extended.

Time is a *protensive* quantity. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Protracted; enduring. *Obs.* *T. Gale.*

pro'te-ol'y-sis (prō'tē-ŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *proteid* + *-lysis.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Cleaving or hydrolysis of proteids with formation of simpler and soluble products, as in digestion.

pro'te-o-lyt'ic (-ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*proteid* + *-lytic.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Cleaving proteids; producing proteolysis.

Pro'te-o-sau'rus (prō'tē-ō-sō'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *Proteus* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* The best-known genus of ichthyosaurs. See ICHTHYOSAURIA. *Ichthyosaurus* is a synonym. It is the type of a family, **Pro'te-o-sau'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē), syn. *Ichthyosauridæ.*

pro'te-ose (prō'tē-ōs), *n.* [*proteid* + *-ose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of intermediate soluble products formed from proteids by digestion with gastric and pancreatic juice, and also by the hydrolytic action of boiling dilute acids and alkalies, etc.; an albumose. The distinction between the *proteoses* and the final proteid products, or peptones, is a difficult one. Formerly the basis of separation was the behavior of a solution toward nitric acid, acetic acid, potassium ferrocyanide, and acidified salt solution, peptones being precipitated by none of these reagents, proteoses by all. At present those products which can be salted out, esp. by ammonium sulphate, are called proteoses, while those which remain in solution under this treatment are called peptones or pure peptones. Proteoses are divided into two groups, the *primary* and *secondary* proteoses, the former including the *protoproteoses, heteroproteoses*, etc., the latter (more nearly allied to the peptones) the *deuteroproteoses*. The molecular weight of deuteroproteoses has been estimated to be 2500–3200, as compared with 5000–7000 for albumins and 400–250 for peptones.

prot'er-o- (prŏt'ẽr-ō-). Combining form from Greek *πρότερος, before, earlier, former.*

prot'er-o-base' (-bās'), *n.* [*protero-* + *base.*] *Petrog.* A variety of diabase containing hornblende.

Prot'er-og'ly-pha (-ŏg'lĭ-fă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *protero-* + Gr. *γλύφειν* to carve.] *Zoöl.* A division of snakes including those which have permanently erect grooved or perforated fangs in the front of the upper jaw followed by ordinary teeth. They are widely distributed in southern Africa, Australia, and the warmer parts of America. In appearance they resemble the harmless colubrine snakes, but they are all poisonous. The cobra, sea snakes, and true coral snakes are examples. Cf. OPISTHOGLYPHA. — **prot'er-o-glyph'** (prŏt'ẽr-ō-glĭf'), *a. & n.* — **prot'er-o-glyph'ic** (-glĭf'ĭk), **prot'er-og'ly-phous** (-ŏg'lĭ-fŭs), *a.*

Prot'er-o-zo'ic (-ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*protero-* + Gr. *ζωή* life.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the era preceding the Paleozoic. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*, ALGONKIAN, 2. — *n.* The Proterozoic era or group.

pro-test' (prō-tĕst'), *v. t.*; PRO-TEST'ED; PRO-TEST'ING. [F. *protester*, L. *protestari*; *pro* before + *testari* to be a witness, *testis* a witness. See TESTIFY.] **1.** To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to declare; assert; affirm; asseverate; aver; as, to *protest* one's loyalty.

2. To call as a witness in affirming or denying, or to prove an affirmation; to appeal to. *Milton.*

3. To proclaim; declare publicly; publish. *Obs. Shak.*

4. To promise solemnly; to vow. *Obs.*

5. *Negotiable Paper.* **a** Strictly, to make a solemn written declaration, in due form, on behalf of the holder, against all parties liable for any loss or damage to be sustained by the nonacceptance or the nonpayment of a bill of exchange or note, as the case may be; — said of a notary public, whose seal it is the usual practice to affix. **b** Popularly to make, or procure to be made, a formal notarial certification attesting the dishonor of a bill of exchange or promissory note together with due service of notice of dishonor; — said of the notary or a party in interest. **c** In English practice, sometimes, short for **to protest for better security**, that is, to give formal notice to all parties of the insolvency or other condition of the acceptor of a bill warranting the supposition that he will not pay it when due.

6. To make a protest against.

The defense had presented an affidavit *protesting* him on the ground of animus exhibited. *McClure's Mag.*

Syn. — Asseverate, assert, aver, attest, testify, declare, profess. See AFFIRM.

pro-test' (prō'tĕst'), *v. i.* **1.** To affirm in a public or formal manner; to bear witness; to declare solemnly; to asseverate.

2. To make a solemn declaration (often a written one) expressive of opposition or condemnation; — with *against*; as, he *protests* against your votes. *Denham.*

pro'test (prō'tĕst; *formerly also* prō-tĕst'), *n.* [Cf. OF. *protest, proteste*, F. *protêt*. See PROTEST, *v.*] **1.** Act of protesting; that which is protested; an asseveration; protestation; specif., a solemn declaration of opinion, commonly a formal objection, as in writing, against some act.

2. *Law.* **a** (1) Strictly, a solemn declaration in writing, in due form, made by a notary public, usually under his notarial seal, on behalf of the holder of a bill or note, protesting against all parties liable for any loss or damage by the nonacceptance or nonpayment of the bill, or by the nonpayment of the note, as the case may be; popularly, the making of, or procuring to be made, such a declaration with due service of notice of dishonor. (2) The act of protesting a bill for better security; — called in full a **protest for better security.** **b** A declaration made by the master of a vessel before a notary, consul, or other authorized officer, upon his arrival in port after a disaster, stating the particulars of it, and showing that any damage or loss sustained was not owing to the fault of the vessel, her officers or crew, but to the perils of the sea, etc., as the case may be, and protesting against them. **c** A declaration made by a party, before or while paying a tax, duty, or the like, or performing an act, demanded of him, which he deems illegal, denying the justice of the demand, and asserting his rights and claims, to show that his action is not voluntary.

prot'es-tant (prŏt'ĕs-tănt), *n.* [F. *protestant*, fr. L. *protestans, -antis*, p. pr. of *protestare*. See PROTEST, *v.*] One who protests; specif.: [*cap.*] **a** Originally, one of those German princes who, professing reformed doctrine, signed at the Diet of Spires on April 20, 1529, a protest against the annulment of the decree of the Diet of Spires in 1526, which had been unanimously passed, calling upon the emperor to summon a general council, and meanwhile allowing each prince to manage the religious affairs of his territory as he saw fit. **b** Popularly, any Christian not of the Roman Catholic Church, the Old Catholic Church, or the Eastern Church. The designation is rejected by many members of the churches of the Anglican Communion.

prot'es-tant, *a.* [F. *protestant.*] **1.** Making a protest.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Protestants or their faith and practice; as, *Protestant* writers.

Protestant canon. See 1st CANON, 4. — **P. Duke**, James, Duke of Monmouth (1649–85), natural son of Charles II.; — so called because he renounced the Roman Catholic faith. — **P. Episcopal Church**, the religious body which represents in the United States the Anglican Communion, fully organized as a separate body from the Church of England in 1789. Its doctrine, discipline, and worship are those of the Church of England, with such modifications in its constitution and worship as local circumstances have required. — **P. Friends.** See FREE CONGREGATIONS. — **P. Pope**, Pope Clement XIV. (1769–74), a pontiff distinguished for his enlightened and liberal policy, and for his decree suppressing the Jesuits; — sometimes so called. — **P. Reformation.** See REFORMATION.

prot'es-tant-ism (prŏt'ĕs-tănt-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *protestantisme.*] Quality or state of being protestant; protestant principles; specif. [*cap.*], state of being a Protestant; the principles or religion of the Protestants.

There needs then a *protestantism* in social usages. *H. Spencer.*

Prot'es-tant-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-ĭzd); **-IZ'ING** (-ĭz'ĭng). To make Protestant; to convert to Protestantism.

prot'es-ta'tion (prŏt'ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *protestacioun*, F. *protestation*, L. *protestatio.* See PROTEST.] **1.** Act of protesting; a public avowal; a solemn declaration, esp. of dissent. "The *protestation* of our faith." *Latimer.*

2. *Law.* Formerly, a declaration in common-law pleading, by which the party interposes an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, protesting that it does or does not exist or is or is not sufficient in law, and at the same time avoiding the duplicity of a direct affirmation or denial.

prot'es-ta'tor (prŏt'ĕs-tā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *protestateur.*] One who makes protestation; a protester.

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soluble powder, an albuminate of silver, used as an antiseptic.

pro'te-ad (prō'tē-ăd), *n.* A proteaceous plant. *Lindley.*

Pro'te-a'les (prō'tē-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See PROTEACEÆ.

pro'te-an-ly, *adv.* of PROTEAN.

pro'te-an-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

proteccioun. † PROTECTION.

pro-tect'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PROTECT. — **pro-tect'ing-ly**, *adv.*

pro-tec'tion-al (prō-tĕk'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to protection.

pro-tec'tiv. Protective. *R. Sp.*

pro-tec'tive-ly, *adv.* of PROTECTIVE.

pro-tec'tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pro-tec'tor-al (prō-tĕk'tŏr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a protector or protectorate.

Pro-tec'tor-al-ist, *n. Eng. Hist.* An adherent of the Lord Protector Cromwell.

pro'tec-to'ri-al (prō'tĕk-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cl. L. *protectorius.*] = PROTECTORAL.

pro'tec-to'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to a protector; protectoral; specif. [*cap.*], of or pert. to the Lord Protector Cromwell or the Protectorate.

pro-tec'tor-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pro tec'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

pro-tec'to-ry (prō-tĕk'tō-rĭ), *n.* An institution for the protection of some class, as one for the cure of homeless or vicious children.

pro-tec'tress (-trĕs), **pro-tec'trix** (-trĭks), *n.* [NL. *protectrix.*] A woman who protects.

pro-teg'u-lum (prō-tĕg'ū-lŭm), *n.* [NL.; *pro-* + L. *tegulum* covering.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* The embryonic shell of a brachiopod.

Pro-te'i-dæ (-tē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl* A family of amphibians consisting of the genera *Proteus* and *Necturus.*

proteid crystal, *or* **protein crystal.** *Bot.* = CRYSTALLOID, 2.

proteid grain, protein grain. *Bot.* = ALLURONE GRAIN.

pro-te'i-form (prō-tē'ĭ-fôrm), *a. Zoöl.* Protean. [naceous.]

pro-te'i-nous (-nŭs), *a* Proteprot'e-la'tion, *n.* [L. *protelare, -atum*, to drive away] A driving away *Obs.*

Prot'e-les (prŏt'ē-lēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πρό* in front + *τελήεις* perfect; — it being pentadactyl in its fore feet.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the aard-wolf.

Pro-tel'i-dæ (prō-tĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See AARD-WOLF.

pro tem. *Abbr.* Pro tempore.

pro-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (prō-tĕm'pō-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Done pro tempore; temporary. *Rare.*

‖ **pro tem'po-re** (prō tĕm'pō-rē). [L.] For the time being; temporarily. [Extension. *Obs.*]

pro-tense', *n.* [See PROTEND.] **pro-ten'sion** (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *protensio.*] A drawing out; extension; duration. *Rare*

pro-ten'si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [From L. *protensus*, p. p.] Quality or character of being protensive.

pro'ter-an'drous (prō'tẽr-ăn'drŭs; prŏt'ẽr-), *a.* [Gr. *πρότερος* earlier + *-androus.*] *Bot* Protandrous. — **pro'ter-an'dry** (-drĭ), *n.*

pro'ter-an'thous (-thŭs), *a.* [Gr. *πρότερος* earlier (fr. *πρό* before) + *-anthous.*] *Bot.* Having flowers appearing before the leaves; — said of certain plants.

pro-ter'i-cal (prō-tẽr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *προτερικός, προτερικός*, early (of figs).] Early-bearing; — of trees. *Obs.*

pro'ter-og'y-nous (prō'tẽr-ŏj'ĭ-nŭs; prŏt'ẽr-), *a.* [*protero-* + *-gynous.*] *Bot.* Protogynous.

pro'ter-og'y-ny (-nĭ), *n.* Protogyny.

Pro'ter-o-sau'rus (-ō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *protero-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* An extinct genus of rhynchocephalian reptiles of the Permian period. They were of lizardlike form, attaining a length of four feet. The genus is the type of a family, **Pro'ter-o-sau'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē), and a suborder, **Pro'ter-o-sau'ri-a** (-ă). — **pro'ter-o-saur'** (-sôr'), *n.* — **pro'ter-o-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **pro'ter-o-sau'roid** (-sô'roid), *a.*

pro-ter'vi-ous (prō-tẽr'vĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L. *protervus.* or OF. *proterve.*] Froward. *Obs.*

pro-ter'vi-ty (prō-tẽr'vĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *protervitas.*] Peevishness; petulance. *Rare.*

Pro-tes'i-la'us (prō-tĕs'ĭ-lā'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πρωτεσίλαος.] *Gr. Myth.* A Thessalian warrior, first of the Greeks to be slain at the siege of Troy. An oracle having predicted that the first person to step on land should be killed, he alone dared to sacrifice himself. See LAODAMIA.

pro-test'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

prot'es-tan-cy (prŏt'ĕs-tăn-sĭ), *n.* Protestantism. *Rare.*

Prot'es-tant-ly, *adv.* In conformity to Protestantism. *Obs.*

pro-test'ed, *a.* Protestant. *Obs.*

pro-test'er (prō-tĕs'tĕr), *n.* One who protests; specif.: **a** One who utters a solemn declaration. *Shak.* **b** [*cap.*] *Scot. Hist.* In the 17th century, one of a party among the Covenanters which protested against the resolution of 1650 that all persons not professed enemies to the Covenant or excommunicated should be allowed to serve in the army, which resolution effected a reconciliation with the Royalists; a Remonstrant, — opposed to *Resolutioner.* **c** *Law.* One who protests a bill of exchange or a note.

Pro'teus (prō'tūs; -tē-ŭs), *n.* [L, fr. Gr. Πρωτεύς.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A prophetic sea god in the service of Poseidon (Neptune). When seized, he would assume different shapes, so trying to escape prophesying. Hence, one who easily changes his appearance or principles.

2. One of the "Two Gentlemen of Verona" in Shakespeare's play of that name. He deserts his ladylove, Julia, and treacherously makes love to Silvia in the absence of his forgiving friend Valentine, but marries Julia in the end.

3. *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of aquatic, eel-shaped amphibians consisting of one species (*P. anguinus*) called *olm*, inhabiting the waters of certain dark caverns in Austria. It has permanent external gills, small eyes covered by the skin, and four weak legs. **b** Syn. of AMŒBA. **c** [*l. c.*] An olm or, rarely, an amœba.



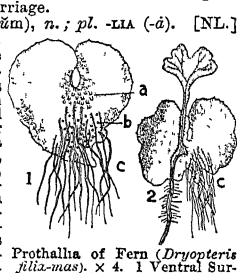
Proteus (*P. anguinus*).

4. [*l. c.*] *Bacteriol.* A microorganism (*Bacillus vulgaris*) found commonly in putrefying organic substances. It often causes gastroenteritis from eating spoiled meat.

pro-te'van-gel'i-um (prō-tē'văn-jĕl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See PROTO-; EVANGEL.] **a** The first announcement of a Savior, as made in the Garden of Eden immediately after the Fall (*Gen.* iii. 15). **b** [*cap.*] More fully **Protevangelium of James.** The apocryphal "History of James concerning the Birth of Mary." See APOCRYPHA.

pro'tha-la'mi-on (prō'thā-lā'mĭ-ŏn) } *n.; L. pl.* -MIA (*-ä*).
pro'tha-la'mi-um (prō'thā-lā'mĭ-ŭm) } [NL.; Gr. *πρό* before + *θάλαμος* chamber, esp. the bridal chamber.] A song in celebration of a marriage.

pro-thal'li-um (prō-thăl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LIA (*-ä*). [NL.] *Bot.* The minute, reduced, thalloid gametophyte of the ferns and their allies (Pteridophyta). In the ferns it is usually a flat green thallus, attached to the soil by rhizoids on the under surface; sometimes it is a filamentous and branching, occasionally a tuberlike, subterranean body. In certain groups it is very much reduced and remains within the spore. The prothallium bears sex organs (archegonia and antheridia), both on the same individual in homosporous ferns, and on different individuals (male and female prothallia) in the heterosporous types. In seed plants the male prothallium is represented by a few residual cells in the germination of the microspore (pollen grain); the endosperm formed by the megaspore (embryo sac) corresponds in gymnosperms to the female prothallium; in angiosperms the homology is not obvious. — **pro-thal'li-al** (*-ăl*), **pro-thal'line** (-thăl'ĭn; -ĭn), *a.*



Prothallia of Fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*). × 4. 1 Ventral Surface of a Prothallium, showing Archegonia (*a*), Antheridia (*b*), and Rhizoids (*c*). 2 Dorsal Surface of an older Prothallium, with young Fern attached to it by the nursing foot.

pro-thal'loid (-oid), *a.* [*prothallus* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a prothallium.

proth'e-sis (prŏth'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πρόθεσις* a placing in public, fr. *προτιθέναι* to set before: *πρό* before + *τιθέναι* to set.] **1.** *East. Ch.* **a** More fully **office of prothesis.** The preparation and preliminary oblation of the eucharistic bread and wine previous to the liturgy or service. **b** More fully **table** *or* **altar of prothesis.** The table on which this preparation is made. **c** More fully **chapel of prothesis.** The part of the bema where this office is performed.

2. a *Surg.* = PROSTHESIS, 1. **b** *Phon.* Prefixing of an inorganic sound to a word; as, Lat. *status*, OF. *estat*, Eng. *estate.* **c** *Class. Archæol.* A laying out of a corpse.

pro-thet'ic (prō-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *προθετικός.*] Of, pert. to, or exhibiting, prothesis; prefixed; as, a *prothetic* apparatus, vowel. — **pro-thet'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pro-thon'o-ta'ri-al (prō-thŏn'ō-tā'rĭ-ăl; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to a prothonotary.

pro-thon'o-ta-ry (prō-thŏn'ō-tā-rĭ; prŏ'thō-nō'-), *or* **pro-ton'o-ta-ry** (prō-tŏ'nō-; prō'tō-nō'-), *n.; pl.* -RIES (*-rĭz*). [LL. *protonotarius*, fr. Gr. *πρῶτος* first + L. *notarius* a scribe; cf. F. *protonotaire.*] **1.** A chief notary or clerk. **2.** Specif.: **a** *Eccl.* (1) *R. C. Ch.* Any of various high notarial officials appointed by the pope, esp. of those (seven in number since 1838) constituting a college of prelates in the Curia. Prothonotaries of the college exercise their office in connection with acts of consistories and canonizations, and sign the papal bulls. (2) *East. Ch.* The chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople. **b** *Law.* (1) Formerly, a chief clerk in the English Court of King's Bench or in the Court of Common Pleas, later superseded by the *master;* also, now, a similar official of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, Australia. (2) A register or chief clerk of a court in certain States of the United States. **prothonotary,** *or* **protonotary,** warbler, a handsome warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) of the southeastern United States frequenting swamps and moist thickets. Its color is chiefly rich orange; the back is olivaceous.

pro-tho'rax (prō-thō'răks), *n.* *Zoöl.* The first or anterior segment of the thorax of insects, next the head and bearing the first pair of legs. — **pro'tho-rac'ic** (prō'thō-răs'ĭk), *a.*

Pro-tis'ta (prō-tĭs'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πρώτιστος* first.] *Biol.* The unicellular organisms collectively, including both the Protozoa and unicellular plants. — **pro'tist** (prō'tĭst), *n.* — **pro-tis'tan** (-tăn), *a. & n.* — **pro-tis'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

Pro'ti-um (prō'shĭ-ŭm; -tĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; orig. uncert.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American balsameaceous trees having pinnate leaves and slender-pediceled, paniculate flowers, succeeded by globose drupes. Many species produce gum resins. See ACOUCHI, ELEMI **b,** CARANNA.

pro'to- (prō'tō-). [Gr. *πρῶτος* first, superl. fr. *πρό.* See PRO-.] **1.** A prefix signifying *first, primary, primordial.*

2. *Chem.* **a** Denoting the *first* or *lowest of a series,* or the one having the *smallest amount* of the element to the name of which it is prefixed. See PER-, 2. **b** Sometimes, indicating that the compound has but *one atom* of the element to the name of which it is prefixed; mono-. — **pro'to,** *a.*

3. *Astron. & Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) prefixed to the names of chemical elements to denote their supposed dissociated forms to which certain lines in star spectra are attributed. See PROTOMETALS.

pro'to-al'bu-mose, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A protoproteose formed from albumin.

Pro'to-ba-sid'i-o-my-ce'tes (prō'tō-bā-sĭd'ĭ-ō-mĭ-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A subclass of basidiomycetous fungi in which the sporophore is a protobasidium. It includes the lower types. — **pro'to-ba-sid'i-o-my-ce'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

pro'to-ba-sid'i-um (-bā-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -SIDIA (*-ä*). *Bot.* A basidium divided into four cells, each cell giving rise to a spore. Cf. AUTOBASIDIUM, HEMIBASIDIUM.

pro'to-ca-non'i-cal (-kā-nŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Bib.* Of, pert. to, or constituting, the first canon. See DEUTEROCANONICAL.

pro'to-ca'se-ose (-kā'sē-ōs), *n.* [*proto-* + *caseose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A protoproteose formed from casein.

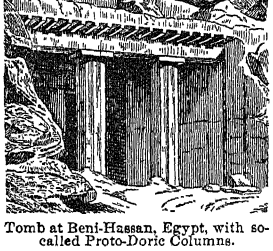
pro'to-ca(')e-chu'ic (-kā(')ĕ-chōō'ĭk; -shōō'ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CO_2H$, found in the fruit of star anise and produced from various resins and other plant products. It is a dihydroxy derivative of benzoic acid.

Pro'to-coc-ca'les (-kŏ-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of unicellular green algæ of the class Schizophyceæ, embracing three families. They consist either of a single cell or of an aggregation of independent cells in groups.

pro'to-coc'coid (-kŏk'oid), *a.* [*Protococcus* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Belonging to, or resembling, the genus *Protococcus.*

Pro'to-coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL. See PROTO-; COCCUS.] *Bot.* A genus of minute unicellular algæ typifying a family, Protococcaceæ, and represented by numerous species in stagnant water, on damp ground, bark of trees, etc.

pro'to-col (prō'tō-kŏl), *n.* [F. *protocole*, LL. *protocollum*, fr. Gr. *πρωτόκολλον* the first leaf glued to the rolls of papyrus and the notarial documents, on which the date was written; *πρῶτος* the first (see PROTO-) + *κόλλα* glue.] An original copy, draft, minute, or record of a document or transaction; specif.: **a** In various Civil-law systems, as the Spanish and Roman Dutch, and formerly the Scottish, the original record kept by a notary of documents or transactions that he certifies, as of transfers of land. **b** *Diplomacy.* A preliminary memorandum, as of discussions and resolutions arrived at in negotiation, often signed by the negotiators, as a basis for a final convention or treaty.



Tomb at Beni-Hassan, Egypt, with so-called Proto-Doric Columns.

pro'to-col, *v. t.* To make a protocol of.

pro'to-col, *v. i.* To make or write protocols, or first drafts; to issue protocols. *Carlyle.*

pro'to-Dor'ic, *a.* *Arch.* Primitively Doric; — said of a capital, column, etc. — *n.*

pro'to-ë-las'tose (prō'tō-ē-lăs'tōs), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A protoproteose formed from elastin.

pro'to-ëp'i-phyte (-ĕp'ĭ-fīt), *n.* *Bot.* An epiphyte which gets its nourishment wholly from the atmosphere and from its host's surface. Most small ferns, orchids, etc., are of this class. *Cf.* HEMIEPIPHYTE.

pro'to-gel'a-tose (-jĕl'ä-tōs), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A protoproteose formed from gelatin.

pro'to-gine (prō'tō-jĭn; -jēn), *n.* [*proto-* + root of Gr. *γιγνεσθαι* to be born: cf. F. *protogyne.*] *Petrog.* A kind of fine-grained granite or gneiss whose more or less altered mica was formerly mistaken for talc.

pro'to-glob'u-lose (-glŏb'ū-lōs), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A protoproteose formed from globulin.

pro'to-god' (prō'tō-gŏd'; 205), *n.* A primary or primitive god from whose attributes other gods are developed.

Pro-tog'o-nos (prō-tŏg'ō-nŏs), *n.* [Gr. *πρωτόγονος* first-born.] *Gr. Relig.* A form assumed by Eros in Orphism, conceived as a pantheistic generator of the universe.

pro-tog'y-nous (prō-tŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*proto-* + *-gynous.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Characterized by protogyny.

pro-tog'y-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. *γυνή* woman, female.] **1.** *Bot.* That form of dichogamy in which the stigma matures and withers before the anthers of the same flower ripen and shed pollen; — contrasted with *protandry.* Protogyny is less frequent, but may be observed in the apple, pear, plantain, speedwell, etc. See DICHOGAMY.

2. *Zoöl.* In hermaphrodite animals, development of female organs or products before those of the male sex; — the opposite of *protandry* (which see).

pro'to-his-tor'ic (prō'tō-hĭs-tŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the beginning of history or the earliest historical times or records. — **pro'to-his'to-ry** (-hĭs'tō-rĭ), *n.*

pro'to-I-on'ic, *a.* *Arch.* Primitively Ionic; having the germs of the Ionic order; — said of a capital, column, etc., having spirals in the capital, though not of developed Ionic form. — **pro'to-I-on'ic,** *n.*

pro'to-lith'ic (prō'tō-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the earliest stone age; eolithic. See PALEOLITHIC.

pro'to-mar'tyr (-mär'tĕr), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *πρωτόμαρτυρ*; *πρῶτος* first + *μάρτυρ* martyr: cf. F. *protomartyr.* See PROTO-; MARTYR.] The first martyr in any cause; — applied esp. to Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

pro'to-met'als (-mĕt'ălz), *n. pl.* A finer form of metals, indicated by enhanced lines in their spark spectra (which are also observed in the spectra of some stars), obtained at the highest available laboratory temperatures (*Lockyer*); as protocalcium, protochromium, protocopper, protohydrogen, proto-iron, protomagnesium, protomanganese, protonickel, protosilicon, protostrontium, prototitanium, protovanadium. — **pro'to-me-tal'ic** (-mĕ-tăl'ĭk), *a.*

pro'to-my-os'i-nose (prō'tō-mī-ŏs'ĭ-nōs), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A protoproteose formed from myosin.

pro'tone (prō'tōn), *n.* [G.; *protamin* + *pepton.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of several peptonelike substances formed as primary decomposition products of the proteinates.

pro'to-ne'ma (prō'tō-nē'mä), *n.; pl.* -MATA (*-tä*). [NL.; *proto-* + Gr. *νῆμα, νήματος,* a thread.] *Bot.* The primary growth or thalloid stage of the gametophyte in mosses, corresponding somewhat to the prothallium in ferns. It is generally an algalike filamentous body, though sometimes flattened and platelike. It originates from the germination of an asexual spore, and, as its cells contain chlorophyll, it is capable of independent growth. The moss plant proper, or the second stage of the gametophyte, originates by budding from the protonema. — **pro'to-ne'mal** (-măl), **pro'to-nem'a-tal** (-nĕm'ä-tăl; -nē'mä-tăl), *a.*

pro'to-nem'a-toid (-nĕm'ä-toid; -nē'mä-toid), *a.* [See PROTONEMA; -OID.] *Bot.* Resembling a protonema.

pro-top'a-thy (prō-tŏp'ä-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πρωτοπάθεια* a first feeling.] Primary experience; first, or direct, feeling; — as distinguished from *sympathy. Rare.*

> The world's great soul knows by *protopathy* all what befalls this lower sprite. *Dr. H. More.*

pro'to-pep'si-a (prō'tō-pĕp'sĭ-ä; -shä), *n.* [NL. See PROTO-; PEPSIN.] *Physiol.* Digestion proper; the process of solution and alteration of foodstuffs in the stomach.

pro'to-phlo'ĕm (-flō'ĕm), *n.* *Bot.* The primary or first-formed phloëm, or sieve elements, in a vascular bundle.

pro'to-phyte (prō'tō-fīt), *n.* *Bot.* Any plant of the Protophyta; loosely, any unicellular plant. — **pro'to-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pro'to-pine (prō'tō-pĭn; -pēn), *n.* Also **-pin.** [G. *protopin;* prob. Gr. *πρῶτος* first + *opium.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{19}O_5N$, found in small quantities in opium and in certain plants.

pro'to-plasm (prō'tō-plăz'm), *n.* [G. *protoplasma*, fr. Gr. *πρῶτος* first + *πλάσμα* form, fr. *πλάσσειν* to mold.] *Biol.* **a** As originally used (by Purkinje, 1840), the formative material of young animal embryos. **b** In later usage (first by von Mohl, 1846), the substance of the cell body as op-

pro-test'ing-ly, *adv.* of *protesting,* p. pr. [PROTESTER.]
pro-tes'tor (prō-tĕs'tĕr). =
proteus animalcule. An amœba.
pro-te'van-gel'i-on (prō-tē'văn-jĕl'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* Protevangelium.
pro'text, *n.* [*pro-* + *text.*] The part immediately before a part referred to or quoted in a text.
pro-thal'lus (*-ŭs*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πρό* + *θαλλός* young shoot.] *Bot.* = PROTHALLIUM. — **pro-thal'lic** (prō-thăl'ĭk), *a.*
pro-the'ca, *n.* [NL.; *pro-* + *theca.*] The basal and first formed part of the calicle of a coral.
prothogall. † PRODIGAL, PROTOCOL. [*Obs.*]
prothonat, *n.* Prothonotary.
pro-thon'o-ta'ri at (prō-thŏn'ō-tā'rĭ-ăt; 115), *n. R. C. Ch.* The college of twelve prothonotaries.
pro-thon'o-ta-ry-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
pro'thyl. Var. of PROTYLE.
pro-thys'ter-on (prō-thĭs'tĕr-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *πρωθ-στερον.*] Hysteron proteron.
pro-ti'o-dide (prō-tī'ō-dīd; -dĭd; 184), *n.* See PROTO-; IODIDE.
pro'tis-tol'o-gy (prō'tĭs-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Biology dealing with the Protista. — **pro'tis-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
pro'to-a-pos'tate, *n.* A first or original apostate. [PROTO-, 1.]
pro'to-Ap'os-tol'ic, *a.* See
pro'to-Ar'yan, *a.* See PROTO-, 1.
pro'to-blast, *n.* [*proto-* + *blast.*] *Biol.* **a** A naked cell without a cell wall. **b** A blastomere of the segmenting egg which is the parent cell of a definite part or organ in *Ascidian.*
pro'to-blas'tic (prō'tō-blăs'-tĭk), *a.* *Embryol.* = HOLOBLASTIC. *R.* **b** Pert. to a protoblast.
Pro'to-bran'chi-a (-brăŋ'kĭ-ä), **Pro'to-bran'chi-a'ta** (-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROTO-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* An order or other division of bivalve Mollusca in which the gills consist of a double row of simple lamellæ not reflected nor united. It contains the most primitive lamellibranchs, as *Nucula.* — **pro'to-bran'chi-ate** (-ĭt), *a.* [TO-, 3.]
pro'to-cal'ci-um, *n.* See PROTO-.
Pro-toc'er-as (prō-tŏs'ĕr-ăs), *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + Gr. *κέρας* horn.] *Paleon.* A North American Miocene genus of ungulates related to the chevrotains. It is the type of a family, **Pro'to-ce-rat'i-dæ** (prō'tō-sē-răt'ĭ-dē).
pro'to-cer'cal (-sûr'kăl), *a.* [*proto-* + Gr. *κερκος* the tail.] *Zoöl.* Having, or designating, a rayless caudal fin extending around the end of the vertebral column, like that first formed in the embryo of fishes. [2 a.]
pro'to-chlo'ride, *n.* See PROTO-.
Pro'to-chor-da'ta, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division consisting of the Hemichorda, Urochorda, and Cephalochorda. — **pro'to-chor'date,** *a. & n.* [TO-, 3.]
pro'to-chro'mi-um, *n* See PRO-
pro'toc-neme (prō'tŏk-nēm), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. *κνήμη* spoke of a wheel.] *Zoöl.* One of the twelve primary mesenteries recognizable in most actinozoans.
Pro'to-coc-ca'ce-æ (-kŏ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PROTOCOCCUS.] *Bot.* A family of unicellular green algæ typifying the order Protococcales. — **pro'to-coc-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
pro'to-col-ist, *n.* One who drafts protocols.
pro'to-conch (prō'tō-kŏŋk), *n.* Embryonic shell of mollusks, esp. ammonites and gastropods. — **pro'to-con'chal** (-kŏŋ'kăl), *a.*
pro'to-cone, *n.* *Zoöl.* The central of the three cusps of a primitive upper molar; in higher forms, the principal anterointernal cusp. The corresponding cusp **pro'to-co'nid** (-kō'nĭd), of a lower molar, is the anteroexternal. See TRITUBERCULY.
pro'to-co'nule (-nūl), *n.* *Zoöl.* The anterior intermediate cusp between protocone and paracone of an upper molar. That of a lower molar is the **pro'to-co'nul-id** (-nū-lĭd). See IRITUBERCULY.
pro'to-cop'per, *n.* See PROTO-, 3.
pro'to-Co-rin'thi-an, *a.*, **pro'to-Ko-rus'can,** **pro'to-Eu'ro-pe'an,** *n. & a.* See PROTO-, 1.
pro-tog'e-nal (prō-tŏj'ē-năl), *a.* [See PROTOGENE.] *Biol.* Primitive.
pro'to-gene (prō'tō-jēn). Var. of PROTOGINE.
pro'to-gen'e sis, *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + *-genesis.*] 1. Abiogenesis. *R.* 2. *Bot.* Reproduction by budding. *Obs.* — **pro'to-ge-net'ic,** *a.*
pro'to-gen'ic, *a.* [*proto-* + *-genic.*] *Bot.* Formed at the beginning; — said of certain intercellular spaces.
pre'to-gos'pel, *n.* = PROTEVANGELIUM **a.**
pro'to-Hel-len'ic, *a.* See PRO-
Pro'to-hip'pus (-hĭp'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + Gr. *ἵππος* horse.] Syn. of MERYCHIPPUS.
pro'to-hu'man, *a.* See PROTO-, 1.
Pro'to-hy'dra, *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + *Hydra.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine cœlenterates similar to *Hydra*, but having no tentacles.
pro'to-hy'dro-gen, *n.*, **pro'to-i'ron,** *n.* See PROTO-, 3.
pro-tol'o-gy (prō-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [See -LOGY.] A preface. *Obs.*
pro'to-loph (prō'tō-lŏf), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. *λόφος* crest.] *Zoöl.* See ECTOLOPH.
pro'to-ma-gis'ter (prō'tō-mă-jĭs'tĕr), *n.* [NL; *proto-* + L. *magister* master.] Headmaster.
pro'to-mag-ne'si-um, *n.* See PROTO-, 3.
pro'to-ma'la (-mā'lä), *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + L. *mala* jaw.] *Zoöl.* The mandible of a myriapod.
pro'to-ma'lal (-lăl), **pro'to-mas'lar** (-lär), *a.*
pro'to-Ma-lay', *n.* — **pro'to-Ma-lay'an,** *a.* See PROTO-, 1.
pro'to man'ga-nese', *n.* See PROTO-, 3.
pro'to-mer'i-stem, *n.* Primary meristem.
pro'to-mer'ite (prō'tō-mĕr'īt; prō-tŏm'ĕr-ĭt), *n.* [*proto-* + *-mere* + *-ite.*] *Zoöl.* The anterior of the two divisions of the body of certain gregarines. — **pro'to-me-rit'ic** (-mĕ-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*
pro'to-Mon'gol. See PROTO-, 1.
pro'to-mon'o-ste'lic (prō'tō-mŏn'ō-stē'lĭk), *a.* [*proto-* + *mono-* + *stele.*] Having a protostele, as the axis of most roots.
pro'to mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*proto-* + *-morphic.*] *Biol.* Primitive. [PROTO-, 1.]
pro'to-My'ce-na'an, *a.* See
pro'ton (prō'tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. *πρῶτον*, neut. of *πρῶτος* first.] *Embryol.* = ANLAGE.
pro'to-neme (prō'tō-nēm), *n. Bot.* A protonema. *R.* [tonic.]
pro-ton'ic (prō-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pre-
pro'to-nick'el, *n.* See PROTO-, 3.
pro'to-ni'trate, *n.* See PROTO-, 2.
pro-ton'o-ta-ry (prō-tŏn'ō-tā-rĭ), **pro-ton'o-ta-ry-ship'.** Vars. of PROTHONOTARY, etc.
pro'to-pa'pas (-pä'päs; -pă'-päs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πρωτοπαπᾶς* a chief priest.] *East. Ch.* A protopope. [original parent.]
pro'to-par'ent, *n.* A first or
pro-to-path'ĭ-a (prō'tō-păth'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL. See PROTOPATHY.] *Med.* = IDIOPATHY. — **pro'to-path'ic** (-păth'ĭk), *a.*
Pro-toph'y-ta (prō-tŏf'ĭ-tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of SCHIZOPHYTA.
pro-to'pi-um, *n.* Must. *Obs.*
pro'to-plas'ma (prō'tō-plăz'mä), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Protoplasm.
pro'to-plas'mal (-măl), **pro'to-plas-mat'ic** (-plăz-măt'ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Protoplasmic.

posed to that of the nucleus; cytoplasm. **c** As used by Strasburger, 1882, and nearly all recent biologists, the essential substance both of the cell body and nucleus of cells of animals and plants (see CELL, 8). It is now regarded as the only form of matter in which, or by which, the phenomena of life are manifested, and is hence often called the physical basis of life. Protoplasm exists in many different modifications; ordinarily it is a thick viscous semifluid or almost jellylike, colorless, translucent material containing a large percentage of water, and holding fine granules in suspension. Chemical examination of protoplasm after the death of the cell shows that it is composed mainly of protein substances (see PROTEIN), but during life its molecules are unquestionably of a much more complex and unstable nature, and as long as the organism lives the protoplasm is the seat of more or less active chemical changes, both destructive and constructive (see METABOLISM). Under the microscope protoplasm rarely appears homogeneous, but its physical structure is a matter of dispute, and is probably not always the same. A more fluid ground substance can generally be recognized, and this, according to one theory (the **reticular theory**), fills in the meshes of a network of a more solid substance; according to the **alveolar theory**, the ground substance forms minute drops surrounded and kept apart by a material of a different physical character, as in an emulsion.

pro'to-plas'mic (prō'tō-plăz'mĭk), *a.* **1.** Primordial
2. *Biol.* Pert. to, consisting of, or like, protoplasm.

pro'to-plast (prō'tō-plăst), *n.* [L. *protoplastus* the first man, Gr. πρωτόπλαστος formed or created first; πρῶτος first + πλαστός formed, fr. πλάσσειν to form.] **1.** Lit., the first formed, i. e., Adam. *Obs.*
2. One that was first formed; that of which there are subsequent copies or reproductions; specif., the hypothetical original ancestor or pair of ancestors of any species.
3. *Biol.* **a** The protoplasmic cell contents, considered as a vital unit; as applied to plant cells, the nucleus and cytoplasm exclusive of the cell wall; an energid. **b** A plastid.
4. *Zoöl.* A unicellular organism.
—**pro'to-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

pro-top'o-dite (prō-tŏp'ō-dīt), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot] *Zoöl.* The basal portion of a typical limb of a crustacean, consisting of two more or less consolidated segments and bearing at its distal extremity an exopodite or endopodite or both. —**pro-top'o-dit'ic** (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pro'to-pope' (prō'tō-pōp'), *n.* [*proto-* + *pope:* cf. F. *protopope*, Russ. *protopop*.] *East. Ch.* One of the clergy of first rank in the lower order of secular clergy; an archpriest; —called also *protopapas*.

pro'to-pro'te-ose (-prō'tē-ōs), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a class of proteoses formed as primary products in digestion of proteids, as protolastose, protogelatose, protoglobulose, etc.

Pro-top'ter-us (prō-tŏp'tĕr-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + Gr. πτερόν a feather (taken to mean, fin).] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of dipnoan fishes of the rivers and swamps of central and western Africa, closely related to *Lepidosiren*, but having a stouter body and five branchial clefts. Three species (*P. annectens*, *P. æthiopicus*, and *P. dolloi*) are known. They reach a length of six feet, and bury themselves in the mud during the dry season.
2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.
—**pro-top'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* —**pro-top'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

pro'to-spasm (prō'tō-spăz'm), *n.* *Med.* Spasm affecting at first a limited area and then extending to other parts.

Pro'to-sphar'gis (-sfär'jĭs), *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + *Sphargis*, name of a reptile; orig. unknown.] *Paleon.* A genus of gigantic extinct turtles from the Upper Cretaceous of Italy. *P. veronensis* had a shell about nine feet long.

pro'to-ste'le (prō'tō-stē'lē), *n.* *Bot.* The solid stele characteristic of most roots, of the earliest portions of stems, and in the lower pteridophytes of the whole of the axis; —contrasted with *siphonostele*. See STELE.

Pro'to-the'ri-a (-thē'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *proto-* + Gr. θηρίον, dim. of θήρ beast.] *Zoöl.* A subclass of mammals consisting of the monotremes and sometimes also the extinct Allotheria. Cf. EUTHERIA. —**pro'to-there** (prō'tō-thēr), *n.* —**pro'to-the'ri-an** (-thē'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

pro'to-type (prō'tō-tīp), *n.* [F., from L. *prototypus* original, primitive, Gr. πρωτότυπος, πρωτότυπον; πρῶτος first + τύπος type, model. See PROTO-, TYPE.] **1.** An original or model after which anything is copied; a primary form; pattern; exemplar; archetype.

> Their great precursor and *prototype*. *Burke.*

2. *Philos.* One of the ideas or patterns in the divine mind after the likeness of which created things are made. Cf. ECTYPE, 2, ARCHETYPE, 4 **a**.
3. *Biol.* An ancestral form; an archetype.
Syn.—PROTOTYPE, ANTITYPE, ARCHETYPE. A PROTOTYPE is the pattern or original after which something is copied; an ANTITYPE is the reality of which a given type is the representation or symbol; as, "Christ, Melchizedek's *antitype*" (*Alford*); "a heavenly altar, which is the *antitype* . . . of the earthly" (*id.*). An ARCHETYPE is an original, often ideal, pattern or model; as, "Above the visible world of sense is the invisible, spiritual world, where, in quite Platonic fashion, the *archetypes* of what are most prized on earth are to be found" (*W. F. Adeney*); the *archetype* of all these manuscripts; cf. "the *archetypal* man . . . the amplitude of nature's first design" (*Longfellow*).
—**pro'to-typ'al** (-tīp'ăl), **pro'to-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*

pro-tox'ide (prō-tŏk'sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*proto-* + *oxide:* cf. F. *protoxide*, *-yde*.] *Chem.* That one of a series of oxides having the lowest proportion of oxygen. See PROTO-, 2. —**protoxide of nitrogen**, laughing gas (nitrous oxide).

pro-tox'i-dize (prō-tŏk'sĭ-dīz), *v. t.*, -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). *Chem.* To combine with oxygen, as any elementary substance, in such proportion as to form a protoxide.

pro'to-xy'lem (prō'tō-zī'lĕm), *n.* [*proto-* + *xylem*.] *Bot.* The primary or first-formed xylem in a vascular bundle.

Pro'to-zo'a (-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *proto-* + *-zoa*.] *Zoöl.* A phylum of animals whose chief characteristics are that the body consists of only a single cell (in a few cases of several or many cells connected to form a colony), and that they reproduce, not by eggs or spermatozoa, but by the fission of the body (usually by a process of mitosis) into two or more new individuals. In some cases a union of two individuals (called *conjugation*) comparable to the process of fertilization in the higher animals is known to occur, but usually only at an interval of many generations. Most of the Protozoa are too minute to be visible to the naked eye. They are mostly aquatic, abounding in the sea and in stagnant fresh water. Some are parasites, and (as the malaria parasite) are the cause of special diseases. The group comprises a great variety of forms, some permanently attached, others which crawl by means of temporarily extruded processes (*pseudopodia*) or swim by cilia or long flagella; some which secrete a shell or case, others entirely naked. Among them are the lowest and simplest of known animals, but some exhibit a considerable number of parts and organs differentiated for particular functions. A common classification of the Protozoa is into the classes Rhizopoda, Mastigophora, Sporozoa, and Infusoria.

pro'to-zo'an (-ăn), *a.* *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Protozoa. —*n.* One of the Protozoa.

pro'to-zo'ic (-ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the Protozoa.
2. *Geol.* Containing, or belonging to the period of, remains of the earliest discovered life. *Obsoles.*

pro-tract' (prō-trăkt'), *v. t.*; PRO-TRACT'ED; PRO-TRACT'ING. [L. *protractus*, p. p. of *protrahere* to draw forth, protract; *pro* forward + *trahere* to draw. See PORTRAIT, PORTRAY.]
1. To draw out or lengthen in time or (rarely) in space; to continue; prolong; as, to *protract* a debate, a war.
2. To put off to a distant time; to delay; defer; as, to *protract* a decision or duty. *Now Rare.* *Shak.*
3. *Surv.* To draw to a scale; to lay down the lines and angles of, with scale and protractor; to plot.
4. *Zoöl.* To extend or protrude; —opposed to *retract*.

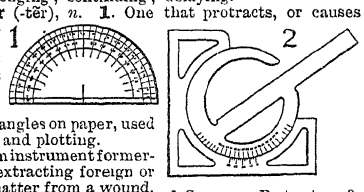
pro-tract', *n.* [L. *protractus*.] Postponement; delay. *Obs.*

pro-trac'tile (prō-trăk'tĭl; see -ILE), *a.* Capable of being thrust out or protracted; protrusile. Cf. RETRACTILE.

pro-trac'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *protractio*.] **1.** A drawing out, or continuing; act of delaying the termination of a thing; prolongation; as, the *protraction* of a debate.
2. *Surv.* A making of a plot, as on paper, or the plot made.
3. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The prolonging of a syllable beyond its usual value. See PROSODY.

pro-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.

pro-trac'tor (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One that protracts, or causes protraction.
2. An instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper, used in drawing and plotting.
3. *Surg.* An instrument formerly used in extracting foreign or offensive matter from a wound.
4. *Zoöl.* A muscle which extends a part; — opp. to *retractor*.
5 A tailor's adjustable pattern.



1 Common Protractor. 2 Protractor with Swiveling Attachment and Vernier.

pro-trep'tic (prō-trĕp'tĭk), **pro-trep'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. προτρεπτικός, fr. προτρεπειν to turn forward, to urge on.] Hortatory; persuasive; also, doctrinal. *Obs.*

pro-trude' (-trōōd'), *v. t.*; PRO-TRUD'ED (-trōōd'ĕd); PRO-TRUD'ING (-trōōd'ĭng). [L. *protrudere*, *protrusum*; *pro* forward + *trudere* to thrust. See INTRUDE.] **1** To thrust forward; to drive or force along. *Locke.*
2. To thrust out, as through a narrow orifice or from confinement; to cause to come forth.

> When . . . Spring *protrudes* the bursting gems *Thomson.*

pro-trude', *v. i.* To shoot out or forth; to be thrust forward; to extend beyond a limit; to project.

pro-tru'sile (-trōō'sĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* Capable of being protruded or thrust out; protractile; protrusive.

pro-tru'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* A protruding; state of being protruded; that which protrudes or is protruded; projection.

pro-tru'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Thrusting or impelling forward.
2. Capable of being protruded; protrusile.
—**pro-tru'sive-ly**, *adv.* —**pro-tru'sive-ness**, *n.*

pro-tu'ber-ance (prō-tū'bĕr-ăns), *n.* [Cf. F. *protubérance*. See PROTUBERANT.] That which is protuberant; anything swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; a prominence; a bunch or knob; an elevation; also, quality or state of being protuberant.
Syn.—See PROJECTION.

pro-tu'ber-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being protuberant; protuberance; prominence.

pro-tu'ber-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *protuberans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *protuberare*: cf. F. *protubérant*. See PROTUBERATE.] Prominent, or excessively prominent; bulging beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; swelling; as, a *protuberant* joint; a *protuberant* eye. —**pro-tu'ber-ant-ly**, *adv.*

pro-tu'ber-ate (prō-tū'bĕr-āt), *v. i.* [L. *protuberare*; *pro* forward + *tuber* hump. See TUBER.] To swell, or be prominent, beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.

pro-tu'ber-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface.

pro-tu'tor (-tū'tĕr), *n.* [*pro-* + *tutor*.] *Civil Law.* One who acts as tutor or guardian without legal appointment.

pro'tyle (prō'tĭl; -tīl), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. ὕλη stuff, material.] *Chem. & Astron.* A hypothetical primordial substance supposedly differentiated into what are recognized as distinct chemical elements.

proud (proud), *a.*; PROUD'ER (-ẽr); PROUD'EST. [ME. *proud*, *prout*, *prud*, *prut*; AS. *prūt*; cf. Icel. *prūðr* stately, handsome, Dan. *prud* handsome. Cf. PRIDE.] **1.** Lordly; of high estate. *Obs.* *Cursor Mundi.*
2. Feeling or manifesting pride; as: **a** Possessing or showing too great self-esteem; overrating one's excellences; hence, arrogant; haughty; lordly.

> And shades impervious to the *proud* world's glare *Keble.*

b Having a feeling of proper self-respect or self-esteem; as, too *proud* to be mean. **c** Exulting (in); being highly satisfied or pleased; elated; — often with *of*; as, *proud* of one's country. "*Proud* to be checked and soothed." *Keble.*

> Are we proud men *proud* of being proud? *Thackeray.*

3. Arising from, or produced by, pride; presumptuous.
4. Full of mettle or vigor; valiant; as, a *proud* steed.
5. Excited by sexual desire; — applied particularly to the females of some animals. *Obs.* *Sir T. Browne.*
6. Giving reason or occasion for pride; worthy of admiration; grand; splendid; admirable. "*Proud* titles." *Shak.* "The *proud* temple's height." *Dryden.*
7. Protuberant; of a roof, high-pitched. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
8. Raking forward, as a rowlock thole.
9. *Mech.* Having a large amount of top rake; — said of a metal-cutting tool; as, a tool designed to cut wrought iron is too *proud* to cut steel.
proud flesh, *Med.*, an exuberant growth of granulations in a wound or ulcer. — **p. tailor**, the goldfinch. *Local, Eng.* — **to do one p.**, to cause one to feel proud. *Slang.* — **to do one's self p.**, to do so well as to justify proper pride. *Slang.*

proud, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** Pride. *Gesta Rom.*
2. A proud person, esp. a proud ladylove. *Maitland.*

proust'ite (prōōs'tĭt), *n.* [After L. J. *Proust*, French chemist.] *Min.* A sulphide of arsenic and silver, Ag_3AsS_3, of a cochineal red, in rhombohedral crystals, and also massive. H., 2-2.5. Sp. gr., 5.57. Cf. PYRARGYRITE.

Proust's law (prōōsts). [After L. J. *Proust*, French chemist.] *Chem.* The law of definite proportions. See LAW.

Prout's hypothesis (prouts). *Chem.* The hypothesis, advanced in 1815-16 by William Prout, an English chemist, that the atomic weights of all other elements are exact multiples of that of the lightest, hydrogen, and hence that hydrogen is the primary substance from which the other elements have been formed. It was never generally accepted. Cf. PERIODIC LAW.

prove (prōōv), *v. t.*; PROVED (prōōvd); PROV'ING (prōōv'ĭng). [OF. *prover*, 3d sing. pres. *prueve* (whence E. *preve*), F. *prouver*, fr. L. *probare* to try, approve, prove, fr. *probus* good, proper: cf. AS. *prōfian*, fr. L. Cf. PROBABLE, PROOF, PROBE.] **1.** To try, or to ascertain, by an experiment or by a standard; to test; as, to *prove* the strength of gunpowder; to *prove* the contents of a vessel by a measure.

> Thou hast *proved* mine heart. *Ps.* XVII. 3.

2. To evince, establish, or ascertain, by argument, testimony, or other evidence; to demonstrate; show.

> They have inferred much from slender premises, and conjectured when they could not *prove*. *J. H. Newman.*

3. To ascertain or establish the genuineness or validity of; to verify; as, to *prove* a will.
4. To know by trial; to experience; suffer.

> Where she, captivèd long, great woes did *prove*. *Spenser.*

5. *Arith.* To test or verify, as the correctness of an operation or result; thus, in subtraction, if the difference of two numbers, added to the less, makes the greater, the correctness of the subtraction is *proved*.
6. *Print. & Lithog.* To take a trial impression of; to take a proof of; as, to *prove* a page.
Syn.—Try, test, verify, justify, confirm, manifest, show.

prove, *v. i.* **1.** To make trial; to essay; attempt.
2. To be found by experience, trial, or result; to turn out to be; to be in fact; as, a medicine *proves* salutary; the report *proves* false. "The case *proves* mortal." *Arbuthnot.*

> Lest I should *prove* the mother of fools. *Shak.*

3. To succeed; to turn out as expected. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
4. **a** To gain experience. *Obs.* **b** To attain. *Obs.*
5. To fatten; thrive; also, to be with young; — said of cattle. *Dial. Eng.*
to prove up, to show that the requirements for receiving a patent for government land have been fulfilled. *U. S.*

pro-vec'tant (prō-vĕk'tănt), *n.* [See PROVECTOR.] *Alg.* The result of operating with a provector (which see).

pro-vec'tion (prō-vĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *provectio* an advancement.] *Philol.* A carrying forward, as of a final letter to a following word, as in *a nickname* for *an ekename*.

pro-vec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [*pro-* + *vector*.] *Math.* The operator $ib\frac{d}{da} + (i-1)\,c\frac{d}{db} + \ldots + l\frac{d}{dk}$ on the binary quantic $(a, b, \ldots, k, l)(x, y)^i$.

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pro'to-pres'by-ter (-prĕz'bĭ-tẽr; -prĕs'bĭ-tẽr), *n.* [NGr πρωτοπρεσβύτερος.] A protopope. —**pro'to-pres'by-ter-y** (-tẽr-ĭ), *n.*

pro'to-prism, *n.* *Cryst.* A prism of the first order. See PRISM, 3.

pro'to-pyr'a-mid, *n.* A pyramid of the first order. See PYRAMID.

pro'to-salt', *n.* A salt corresponding to a protoxide. Cf. PER-, PROTO-.

Pro'to-se-lach'i-i (prō'tō-sē-lăk'ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *proto-* + Gr σέλαχος shark.] *Zoöl.* = DIPLOSPONDYLI.

pro'to-Sem-it'ic, *a.* See PROTO-, 1.

pro'to-sil'i-cate, *n.* See PROTO-, 2.

pro'to-sil'i-con, *n.* See PROTO-, 3.

pro'to-spore, *n.* *Bot.* **a** A spore that develops a promycelium. **b** An archespore.

Pro-tos'te-ga (prō-tŏs'tē-gȧ), *n.* [NL.; *proto-* + Gr. στέγη roof.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct marine turtles from the Upper Cretaceous of North America, having a carapace and plastron somewhat like those of the leatherback. [PROTO-, 3.]

pro'to-stron'ti-um, *n.* See PROTO-, 3.

pro'to sul'phate, *n.*, **pro'to-sul'phide**, *n.* See PROTO-, 2.

pro'to-syn'to-nose (prō'tō-sĭn'tō-nōs), *n.* A protoproteose formed from syntonin. [PROTO-, 3.]

pro to-ti-ta'ni-um, *n.* See PRO-

pro'to-troch (prō'tō-trŏk), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. τροχός wheel.] *Embryol.* The ciliated band or ring characteristic of trochosphere larvæ. —**pro-tot'ro-chal** (prō-tŏt'rō-kăl), *a.*

pro'to-troph'ic, *a.* [*proto-* + *trophic*.] *Bacteriol.* Deriving nourishment from one source or according to one particular mode, as the nitrifying bacteria.

pro'to-typ'ic (prō'tō-tĭp'ĭk), **pro'to-typ'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Protot ypal. —**typ'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pro'to-ty-pog'ra-pher, *n.* A chief printer. *Obs.*

pro'to-va-na'di-um, *n.* See PROTO-, 3.

pro'to-ver'te-bra, *n.* = PRIMITIVE SEGMENT. —**-ver'te-bral**, *a.*

pro-to'vum (prō-tō'vŭm), *n.* [NL. See PROTO-; OVUM.] *Embryol.* A primitive egg; an egg cell exclusive of any nutritive envelope. [*Zoöl.* Protozoan.]

pro'to-zo'al (prō'tō-zō'ăl), *a.*

pro'to-zo-ōl'o-gy, *n.* *Zool.* The study of the Protozoa.

pro'to-zo'ön (-zō'ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A protozoan. —**pro'to-zo'ön-al** (-ŏn-ăl), *a.*

Pro-tra'che-a'ta (prō-trā'kĕ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PRO-; TRACHEA.] *Zoöl.* The class consisting of *Peripatus* and its allies. —**pro-tra'che-ate**, *a. & n.*

pro-tract'ed, *pret & p. p.* of PROTRACT. —**pro-tract'ed-ly**, *adv.* —**pro-tract'ed-ness**, *n.*

pro-tract'er, *n.* A protractor.

pro-trac'tiv. Protractive. *R.Sp*

Pro-tre'ma-ta (prō-trē'mă-tȧ; -trĕm'ă-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr πρό in front + τρῆμα slit.] *Paleon. & Zoöl* An order of brachiopods having a hinged shell in which the pedicle opening is restricted to the ventral valve, at least during early growth, and the arms are usually without a calcareous skeleton. *Productus* is one genus.

pro-trep'tic (prō-trĕp'tĭk), *n.* An exhortation. *Rare.*

pro'trite, *a.* [L. *protritus*.] Trite; well-worn. *Obs.*

pro-trud'a-ble (prō-trōōd'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [*a.* Protrusile.]

pro-tru'si-ble (prō-trōō'sĭ-b'l), **pro-tru'siv.** Protrusive. *R. Sp.*

prottore, prottour. ✝ *prouder*, compar. of PROUD. [berant. *R.*]

pro-tu'ber-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Protu-

pro'type', *n.* [L. *protypum*, a false reading for *prostypum* pattern.] A pattern for a mold. *Obs.*

prou. ✝ PROW, profit

proud, adv. Proudly. *Obs.*

proud, *v. t. & i.* To make, or be or become, proud; to be full of mettle or spirit. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

proud'fall', *n.* The forelocks.

proud'ful (*Scot.* prōōd'fo͝ol; -fo͝ol), *a.* Proud. *Obs. or Scot.*

proud'ish, *a.* Somewhat proud. *Rare.* — **proud'ish-ly**, *adv. Rare.*

proud'ling, *n.* An insignificant proud person. *Rare.*

proud'ly, *adv.* of PROUD.

proud'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

proud'-pied', *a.* Beautifully or splendidly variegated. *Obs.*

prouesse. ✝ PROFESS, PROWESS.

prouface. ✝ PROFACE.

prouffer. ✝ PROFFER.

prounye. ✝ PRUNE.

prouts ✝ PROUD.

‖ **prout de le'ge** [L.] As by law; as legally [or of right.]

‖ **prout de u're.** [L.] As by

prouwis. ✝ PROWESS.

Prov., *or* **prov.** *Abbr.* Provençal; proverbially; Proverbs; provident; province; provincial; provisional; provost.

prov'a-ble. Provable. *Ref. Sp.*

prov'a-ble (proov'ă-b'l), *a.* [OF.] 1. That may be proved. *Obs.* 2. Probable; plausible. *Obs.*

prov'a-ble-ness, *n.* — **prov'a-bly**, *adv.*

prov'and (prŏv'ănd), **prov'ant** (-ănt), *n.* [See PROVENDER.] 1. Provender; food; forage. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 2. Soldiers' supplies, esp. rations. *Obs. or Archaic.*

prov'and, prov'ant. *v. t.* To provide for; to feed. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pro-van'go, *n.* Also **pro'vang.** A probang. *Obs.*

prov'ant. Var. of PROVAND.

prove. ✝ PROOF.

pro-vect', *a.* [L. *provectus*, p. p.] Carried forward. *Obs.*

pro-ved'i-tor (prŏ-vĕd'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [It. *proveditore, provveditore*, fr. *provedere*, L. *providere*. See PROVIDE; ct. PURVEYOR, PROVEDORE.] *Obs. or R.* **1.** One employed to procure supplies, as for an army, a steamer, etc.; a purveyor. **2.** In the ancient republic of Venice, a functionary having oversight of public services and government of provinces.

prov'e-dore (prŏv'ē-dōr), **prov'e-dor** (-dōr), *n.* [Sp. *proveedor*. See PROVEDITOR.] A purveyor; a proveditor. *R.*

prov'en (prōō'n), *p. p. or p. a.* Proved. *Thackeray.*
Of this which was the principal charge, and was generally believed to be *proven*, he was acquitted. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*
not proven. See under NOT, *adv.*

prov'e-nance (prŏv'ē-năns), *n.* [F., fr. *provenir* to originate, to come forth, L. *provenire*. Cf. PROVENIENCE.] Origin; source; provenience. *A. H. Keane.*

Pro'ven'çal' (prō'vän'sal'; *sometimes Anglicized* prō'vĕn-săl', -săl'), *a.* [F., fr. *Provence*, fr. L. *provincia* province. See PROVINCIAL.] Of or pertaining to Provence, its inhabitants, or their language.

Pro'ven'çal', *n.* [F.] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Provence in France. See FRENCH, *n.*, 1.
2. The Provençal language. From the 11th to the middle of the 14th century it was used in the lyric literature of the troubadours, the most brilliant in medieval Europe until Dante's time. See FRENCH, *n.*, 2; LANGUE D'OC.

Prov'ence rose (prŏv'ĕns; *F.* prō'väns'). [F. *rose de Provins*, fr. *Provins* a town in France.] Any one of a group of garden roses descended from *Rosa gallica* or its varieties; specif., the cabbage rose (*R. gallica centifolia*).

prov'en-der (prŏv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [ME. *provende, provendre*, provisions, prebend, OF. *provend(r)e*, F. *provende* provisions, provender, fr. LL. *praebenda* (*prae* and *pro* being confused) a daily allowance of provisions, a prebend. See PREBEND.] **1.** Dry food for domestic animals, as hay, straw, corn, oats, or a mixture of ground grain; feed.
2. Food or provisions. *Obs. or R.*

prov'en-der, *v. t.* To fodder; to feed, as a horse.

pro-ve'ni-ence (prō-vē'nĭ-ĕns; -vēn'yĕns), *n.* [L. *proveniens, -entis*, p. pr. of *provenire* to come forth; *pro* forth + *venire* to come.] Origin; source; place where found or produced; provenance; — used esp. in the fine arts and in archæology; as, the *provenience* of a patera.

pro-ve'ni-ent (prō-vē'nĭ-ĕnt; -vēn'yĕnt), *a.* [L. *proveniens*, p. pr.] Forthcoming; issuing. *Rare.*

pro'ven-tric'u-lus (prō'vĕn-trĭk'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRICULI (-lī). [NL. See PRO-; VENTRICLE.] *Zoöl.* **a** In birds, the glandular or true stomach, situated between the crop (when a crop is present) and the gizzard, from which it is usually separated by a constriction. **b** In insects, a muscular dilatation of the esophagus in front of the stomach. It is present in most mandibulate insects, and is usually armed internally with chitinous teeth or plates for triturating food. Sometimes, in other arthropods, as crustaceans, the front chamber of the stomach. **c** In earthworms, the thin-walled sack or crop in front of the gizzard — **pro'ven-tric'u-lar** (-lär), *a.*

prov'erb (prŏv'ẽrb), *n.* [ME. *proverbe*, F. *proverbe*, from L. *proverbium; pro* before, for + *verbum* a word. See VERB.] **1.** An old and common saying; a phrase or expression often repeated; esp., a sentence briefly expressing some practical wisdom; a maxim; a saw; an adage. *Chaucer.*
2. A striking or paradoxical assertion; an obscure saying; an enigma; — a parable; — used of such in the Scriptures.
Now speakest thou plainly, and speakest no *proverb*. *John* xvi. 29.
3. A familiar illustration, as by way of warning; a subject of contemptuous reference, reproach, or derision.
Thou shalt become an astonishment, a *proverb*, and a byword, among all nations. *Deut.* xxviii. 37.
4. A drama exemplifying a proverb, often the title.
5. *pl.* [*cap.*] The Book of Proverbs. See below.
Syn. — Maxim, aphorism, adage, saw. See AXIOM.
Book of Proverbs, a book of the Bible, containing a great variety of wise maxims. See OLD TESTAMENT. Until recently the greater part of the Book of Proverbs was ascribed to Solomon; but critics now consider that the book in its present form should be dated after the Babylonian exile, between about 350 B. C. and 200 B. C.

prov'erb, *v. i.* To write or utter proverbs. *Rare.*

prov'erb, *v. t. Rare.* **1.** To name in, or as, a proverb; to speak of proverbially. "*Proverbed* for a fool." *Milton.*
2. To provide with a proverb.
I am *proverbed* with a grandsire phrase. *Shak.*

pro-ver'bi-al (prō-vûr'bĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *proverbialis:* cf. F. *proverbial.*] **1.** Mentioned or comprised in, used as, or of the nature of, a proverb; hence, commonly known; well-known; as, a *proverbial* expression; his meanness was *proverbial.*
2. Of or pertaining to proverbs; like, or characteristic of, a proverb. "A *proverbial* obscurity." *Sir T. Browne.*

pro-ver'bi-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A proverbial phrase or sentence; a proverb.

pro-ver'bi-al-ist, *n.* One who makes much use of, composes, collects, or studies proverbs; quality of being proverbial.

pro-ver'bi-al-ize (-ĭz), *v. t. & i.* To turn into a proverb; to use proverbially; to speak in or use proverbs.

pro-vide' (-vīd'), *v. t.*; PRO-VID'ED (-vīd'ĕd); PRO-VID'ING (-vīd'ĭng). [L. *providere, provisum; pro* + *videre* to see See VISION; cf. PRUDENT, PURVEY.] **1.** To foresee. *Obs.*
2. To look out for in advance; to procure beforehand; to prepare. "*Provide* us all things necessary." *Shak.*
3. To supply; afford; contribute.
To bring me berries, or such cooling fruit
As the kind, hospitable woods *provide*. *Milton.*
4. To furnish; supply; — formerly followed by *of*, now by *with*. "And yet *provided* him of but one." *Jer. Taylor.* "Rome . . . was well *provided* with corn." *Arbuthnot.*
5. To establish as a previous condition; to stipulate; as, the contract *provides* that the work be well done.
6. To appoint to an ecclesiastical benefice before it is vacant. See PROVISION, 7. *Prescott.*
7. *Scots Law.* To give or destine by provision or legal settlement, as to a wife or heir; — with *to.*

pro-vide' (prŏ-vīd'), *v. i.* **1.** To procure means in advance; to take measures in view of an expected or a possible need; — with *against* or *for;* as, to *provide* against the inclement weather; to *provide* for his education.
Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to *provide* for human wants. *Burke.*
2. To stipulate previously; to condition; as, the agreement *provides* for an early completion of the work.
3. To make ready; to prepare.

pro-vid'ed (-vīd'ĕd), *conj.* It being provided; on condition; with the stipulation; with the understanding; if; — usually followed by *that;* as, *provided* that nothing in this act shall prejudice the rights of any person whatever.
Provided the deductions are logical. *G. H. Lewes*
Syn. — See IF.

prov'i-dence (prŏv'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *providentia.* See PROVIDENT; cf. PRUDENCE, PURVEYANCE.] **1.** Act of providing or preparing for future use; preparation.
Providence for war is the best prevention of it. *Bacon.*
2. Foresight; care; esp., the foresight and care which God manifests for his creatures; hence [*cap.*], God himself, regarded as constantly caring for his creatures.
Worthy deeds are done . . . by thy *providence*. *Acts* xxiv. 2
The world was all before them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and *Providence* their guide. *Milton.*
3. A manifestation of God's care and superintendence over his creatures; an event divinely ordained.
There 's a special *providence* in the fall of a sparrow. *Shak*
4. Prudence in the management of one's concerns; specif., economy; frugality. "Timely *providence*." *Dryden.*
It is a high point of *providence* in a prince to cast an eye rather upon actions than persons. *Quarles.*

prov'i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *providens, -entis*, p. pr. of *providere:* cf. F. *provident.* See PROVIDE; cf. PRUDENT.] Providing for future wants; prudent in preparing for future exigencies; cautious; economical; — sometimes with *of;* as, a *provident* man; an animal *provident* of the future.
Syn. — Forecasting, careful, frugal, thrifty. See WISE.
provident society, a form of benefit association or friendly society. *Chiefly Eng.*

prov'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *providentiel.*] **1.** Effected by, or referable to, divine direction; as, the *providential* contrivance of things; a *providential* escape.
2. Characterized by foresight or care. *Obs. or R.*

prov'ince (prŏv'ĭns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *provincia.*] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* A country or region, more or less remote from the city of Rome, brought under Roman government; a conquered country beyond the limits of Italy.
2. A country or region dependent on a distant authority; specif., any of those British colonies in America now united into the Dominion of Canada, having a governor, a local legislature, and representation in the Dominion parliament. Hence, *Colloq.*, the Provinces, the Dominion of Canada, or, usually, the Maritime Provinces, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.
3. A portion of a country, esp. one remote from, or outside of, the capital or largest city. In England, *pl.* all of the county outside of London.
4. A region of country; a tract; a district; hence, a department of knowledge or activity.
Other *provinces* of the intellectual world. *I. Watts.*
5. An administrative district or division of a country; an important administrative unit of a country, as an empire or kingdom; as, the *provinces* of Prussia, Russia, Spain; specif.: **a** *Eccl.* Any of the principal divisions of a country, forming the jurisdiction of an archbishop or metropolitan; as, the *province* of Canterbury, or that in which the Archbishop of Canterbury exercises ecclesiastical authority; the *province* (*R. C. Ch.*) of Boston. **b** In British India, any part of British India the executive government of which is administered by a governor in council, governor, lieutenant governor, or chief commissioner (*Digest*, s. 124); any territory that is for the time being administered by any local government (*Indian General Clauses Act*, X. of 1897, s. 3). **c** A territorial division of a religious order.
6. The proper or appropriate business or duty of a person or body; office; charge; jurisdiction; sphere.
The woman's *province* is to be careful in her economy, and chaste in her affection. *Tatler.*
"*Province*" meant, in the official usage of Rome, a range of power rather than a subjected district. *Woodrow Wilson.*
7. **a** *Zoöl.* A category of classification approximately equivalent to *phylum. Obs. & R.* **b** *Zoögeog.* Any division of less rank than a region; esp. and properly, a primary division of a subregion. **c** *Geol.* An area throughout which geological history has been essentially the same. **d** *Paleon.* A more or less circumscribed area, the life of which had characteristics not found elsewhere.

pro-vin'cial (prŏ-vĭn'shăl), *a.* [L. *provincialis:* cf. F. *provincial.* See PROVINCE; cf. PROVENÇAL.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a province; specif. [*cap.*, when referring to the Provinces (see PROVINCE, 2)], of or pertaining to the provinces (esp. in British use); as, a *provincial* government or dialect.
2. Exhibiting the ways or manners of a province; characteristic of the inhabitants of a province; not cosmopolitan; countrified; not polished; rude; hence, narrow; illiberal. "*Provincial* airs and graces." *Macaulay.*
3. Confined to a province; very local.
Provincial time. See STANDARD TIME.

pro-vin'cial, *n.* **1.** A person belonging to a province; one who is provincial or who comes from the provinces.
2. *R. C. Ch.* A monastic superior, who, under the general of his order, has direction of all religious houses of the same fraternity in a district, called a *province* of the order.
3. [*cap.*] Specif., an inhabitant, esp. a soldier, of the American colonies of Great Britain before the Revolution.
4. *Philately.* A stamp used in only one province. *Cant.*

Pro-vin'cial (prŏ-vĭn'shăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to Provence; Provençal. — **Provincial rose,** a Provence rose. *Shak.*

pro-vin'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *provincialisme.*] That which is characteristic of a province or the inhabitants of provinces; a certain narrowness, illiberality, or lack of polish or enlightenment; specif., a word, or a manner of speaking, peculiar to a province or a district remote from the mother country or from the metropolis; a dialectal or local word, phrase, or idiom.

pro-vin'ci-al'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being provincial; peculiarity characteristic of a province.

pro-vin'cial-ize (prŏ-vĭn'shăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render provincial.

pro-vi'sion (prŏ-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *provisio:* cf. F. *provision.* See PROVIDE.] **1.** Foresight; prevision. *Obs.*
2. Act of providing, or making preparation. *Shak.*
3. That which is provided or prepared; a measure or measures taken beforehand; preparation; provident care.
"God's *provision.*" *Mankind (E. E. T. S.).*
4. Specif.: A store or stock of needed materials prepared beforehand; esp., a stock of food; hence, any kind of eatables collected or stored; food; — often in *pl.*
And of *provisions* laid in large,
For man and beast. *Milton.*
5. That which is stipulated in advance; a condition; a previous agreement; a proviso; as, the *provisions* of a contract; the statute has many *provisions.*
6. *R. C. Ch.* Regular induction into a benefice.
7. *Eng. Hist.* Promotion to office by an ecclesiastical superior; esp., appointment by the Pope to a benefice before it became vacant, depriving the patron of presentation.
8. *Early Eng. Hist.* Any of various laws (later commonly called statutes) enacted in the 13th and early 14th centuries by the assemblies of the prelates and nobles or issued by the king with their consent (see *Phrases* below).
Provisions of Marl'bo-rough (märl'bō-rŭ; mŏl'brŭ) *or, formerly,* **Marl'bridge** (-brĭj). = STATUTE OF MARLBOROUGH. — **P. of Merton.** = STATUTE OF MERTON. — **P. of Oxford.** See MAD PARLIAMENT. — **P. of Westminster.** See WESTMINSTER.

pro-vi'sion (prŏ-vĭzh'ŭn), *v. t.*; -SIONED (-vĭzh'ŭnd); -SION-ING. To supply with provisions, esp. food; to victual.

pro-vi'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *provisionnel.*] **1.** Of the nature of a provision; serving as a provision for the time being; — used of partial or temporary arrangements; as, a *provisional* government; a *provisional* treaty.
2. *Law.* Specif., designating certain special or extraordinary acts or proceedings allowed before final judgment to protect the interests of one or more parties to an action or proceeding; as: **a** Under the code procedure of New York and some other States, designating either of the remedies had by order of arrest, warrant of attachment, temporary injunction, or appointment of a receiver. **b** *Rom. Dutch Law.* Designating a sentence or judgment given upon liquid proof of the indebtedness founded upon, as in case of a bill or note, a good-for, bond, or lease.
Syn. — PROVISIONAL, TENTATIVE. That is PROVISIONAL which is adopted for the time being, esp. in order to meet temporary conditions; that is TENTATIVE which is of the nature of a trial or experiment; as, to make a *provisional* arrangement, to adopt a *tentative* order of procedure; "The French ministers have taken up this equality of government only *provisionally*, reserving liberty to alter it according to occurrences" (*Bp. Hall*); "The awakening of the modern world to consciousness, and its first *tentative*, then fuller, then rapturous expression of it" (*Lowell*).
provisional order, in England, an order authorizing something to be done that could otherwise be done only by an act of Parliament, granted by some branch of the government or an official, under powers conferred by an act of Parliament. Such an order becomes effectual when confirmed by Parliament, but is still called provisional.

pro-vi'sion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Making provision; providing.
2. Containing, consisting of, or of the nature of, a provision or proviso.
3. Provisional.

pro-vi'so (prŏ-vī'zō), *n.*; *pl.* -SOS (-zōz). [L., (it) being provided, abl. of *provisus*, p. p. of *providere.* See PROVIDE; cf. PURVIEW.] **1.** An article or clause in any statute, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced, usually beginning with the word *provided;* a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, law, or the like.
He doth deny his prisoners,
But with *proviso* and exception. *Shak.*
2. *Naut.* A fast; esp., a stern fast. *Obs. or R.*

pro-vi'sor (-zẽr), *n.* [ME. *provisour*, OF. *proviseur*, L. *provisor*, fr. *providere.* See PROVIDE.] **1.** A purveyor. *Obs.*
2. *E. C. Ch.* **a** The purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house. **b** One regularly inducted into a benefice. See PROVISION, 6.
3. *Eng. Hist.* One who procures or receives a papal provision. See PROVISION, 7.
4. *pl.* [*cap.*] Short for STATUTE OF PROVISORS.

pro-vi'so-ry (-zō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *provisoire.*] **1.** Of the nature of, or containing, a proviso; conditional.
2. Making temporary provision; provisional.

prov'o-ca'tion (prŏv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *provocation*, L. *provocatio.* See PROVOKE.] **1.** A provoking, or that which provokes; cause of resentment; as, to give *provocation.*
2. Act of arousing or moving; also, that which arouses or moves; incitement; stimulus; as, *provocation* to mirth.
3. *Rom. Law.* The act or right possessed by every Roman citizen of appeal to the Roman people, or later to the emperor, when condemned in a criminal action.
4. An appeal to a court. *A Latinism. Obs.*
the provocation, *Bib.*, the time of the Jews' sojourn in the wilderness when they provoked God.

pro-voc'a-tive (prŏ-vŏk'ă-tĭv; -vō'kă-tĭv; 277), *a.* [L. *provocativus:* cf. OF. *provocatif.*] Serving or tending to provoke, excite, or stimulate; exciting. — **pro-voc'a-tive,** *n.*

pro-voke' (prŏ-vōk'), *v. t.*; PRO-VOKED' (-vōkt'); PRO-VOK'-

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proveist. † PROVOST.
Pro-ven'cial (prō-vĕn'shăl), *a.* = PROVENÇAL.
provend, *n.* [OF. *provende.*] A prebend. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
provendre, *n.* [OF.] A prebend.
provendre, *v. t.* [See PROVENDRE, *n.*] To maintain, or provide, with prebends. *Obs.*
provendrer, *n.* [Cf OF. *provendier, pourvendier.*] A prebendary. *Obs.*
pro-vene', *v. i.* [F. *provenir*, or L. *provenire.*] To proceed (from). *Rare.*
prov'ent. † PROVAND.
pro-ven'tri-cle (prō-vĕn'trĭ-k'l), *n. Zoöl.* Proventriculus.
provenue, *n.* [OF. *provenu*, prop., p. p.] Provision. *Obs.*
prov'er (prōōv'ẽr), *n.* One that proves.
pro'-verb', *n.* A substitute verb; — said of "do" in this use.
pro-ver'bi-al-ly, *adv.* of PROVERBIAL. [bialize. *Rare.*]
prov'erb-ize, *v. t.* To proverb-
prov'es (prōv'ĕs). Scot. var. of PROVOST.
provest. † PROVOST.
provlance, *n.* [OF. *porveance, proveance*, L. *providentia.*] Foresight; providence. *Obs.*
provlant, *n.* Provand. *Obs.*
provlabill † PROFITABLE.
pro-vid'a-ble (prŏ-vīd'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
pro-vid'ance (-ăns), *n.* [See PROVIDE; cf. PROVIDENCE.] Provision; preliminary arrangement. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
prov'i-dence, *v. t.* To provide or care for. *Rare.*
prov'i-den'tial-ly, *adv.* of PROVIDENTIAL. [DENT.]
prov'i-dent-ly, *adv.* of PROVI-
prov'i-dent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pro-vid'er (prŏ-vīd'ẽr), *n.* One who provides.
providitore. † PROVEDITOR.
prov'i-dore (prŏv'ĭ-dōr). Var. of PROVEDORE.
pro-vin'cial-ist, *n.* A provincial; also, a user of provincialisms. [VINCIAL.]
pro-vin'cial-ly, *adv.* of PRO-
pro-vin'cial-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
pro-vin'ci-ate (prŏ-vĭn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To convert into a province or provinces. *Obs.*
pro-vine' (prŏ-vīn'), *v. t.* [F. *provigner*, fr. *provin* a set, layer of a plant, OF. *provain*, from L. *propago, -aginis.*] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation.
prov'ing (prōōv'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PROVE. — **prov'ing-ly,** *adv. Rare.*
‖ **pro vi-rī'lī par'te.** [L.] For a man's part: to one's utmost.
pro-vi'sa-ble-ness, *n.* Readiness to provide. *Obs.* [VISIONAL.]
pro-vi'sion-al-ly, *adv.* of PRO-
pro-vi'sion-er, *n.* A furnisher of provisions.
pro-vi'sion-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
pro-vi'so-ri-ly (prŏ-vī'zō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of PROVISORY. [*Rare.*]
pro-vi'sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
provisour † PROVISOR.
prov'vo' (prŏ'vō), *n.* Short for PROVOST *Scot.*
pro-vo'ca-ble (prō-vō'kă-b'l). Var. of PROVOKABLE.
prov'o-cate, *v. t.* [L. *provocatus*, p. p. of *provocare.*] To provoke; excite. *Obs.* [*Sp.*]
pro-voc'a-tiv. Provocative. *Ref.*
pro-voc'a-tive-ly, *adv.* of PROVOCATIVE.
pro-voc'a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pro-voc'a-to-ry (prō-vŏk'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Provocative. *Rare.*
pro-vok'a-ble (-vō k'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

ING (-vōk'ĭng). [F. *provoquer*, L. *provocare* to call forth; *pro* forth + *vocare* to call, akin to *vox*, *vocis*, voice, cry, call. See VOICE.] **1.** To call forth or out; to summon. *Obs.*
He now *provokes* the sea gods from the shore. *Dryden.*
2. To call into action; to move; arouse.
Can honor's voice *provoke* the silent dust? *Gray.*
3. To call forth; to cause; instigate; excite.
To the poet the meaning is what he pleases to make it, what it *provokes* in his own soul. *J. Burroughs.*
4. To incite or incense to action (a faculty or passion, as love, hate, or ambition); hence, commonly, to incite, as a person, to action by a challenge, by taunts, or by defiance; to irritate; offend; — also often used in a lighter sense; as, he was *provoked* by the interruption.
Obey his voice, *provoke* him not *Ex.* xxiii. 21.
Syn. — Arouse, stir up, awake, excite, incite; vex, exasperate, nettle, anger. See IRRITATE.

pro-voke' (prō-vōk'), *v. i.* **1.** To cause provocation or anger.
2. To appeal. *A Latinism. Obs. Dryden.*

pro-vok'ing (-vōk'ĭng), *p. a.* Having the power or quality of exciting resentment; tending to awaken passion or vexation; as, *provoking* words. — **pro-vok'ing-ly**, *adv.*

prov'ost (prŏv'ŭst; *also, esp. in provost guard, etc.*, prō'vō, prō-vō'), *n.* [OF. *provost, prevost* (L. *prae* and *pro* being confused), F. *prévôt*, fr. L. *praepositus* placed before, a chief, fr. *praeponere* to place before: cf. AS. *profost, profost*, fr. a LL. form of L. *praepositus*. See PREPOSITION.] **1.** A person appointed to superintend, or preside over, something; a person appointed as an official head; as: **a** A proconsul; viceroy; prefect. *Obs.* **b** *Early Eng. Hist.* The steward or bailiff of a manor, or the reeve of a tithing borough or town. **c** In Scotch burghs, the chief magistrate, answering to the mayor of other cities; as, the *provost* of Edinburgh or of Glasgow. **d** The head of any of various English colleges; as, the *provost* of Eton College. **e** The head of certain collegiate churches or of some cathedral chapters. **f** The keeper of a prison. *Obs. Shak.* **g** In France, formerly, an inferior judge who had cognizance of civil causes. The **grand provost of France**, or **of the household**, had jurisdiction in the king's house, and over its officers.
2. An assistant or subordinate to a maître d'armes. *Obs.*

provost guard. *Mil.* A police detail of soldiers, under the authority of the provost marshal. See MILITARY POLICE **a**.

provost marshal. **a** *Mil.* An officer appointed in an army in camp, garrison, or the field, to preserve order as head of the military police, arrest soldiers guilty of offenses of a general nature, secure prisoners properly delivered into his custody by military or naval authority, and to perform other duties pertaining to police and discipline. **b** *Nav.* An officer who has charge of prisoners on trial by court-martial, serves notices to witnesses, executes processes, etc.

prov'ost-ry (prŏv'ŭst-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *prevosterie*.] **1.** Provostship. *Obs.*
2. A town, district, or ecclesiastical foundation, as a collegiate church, under a provost.
3. The office or apartment of a provost.

provost sergeant. *Mil.* A sergeant detailed in charge of the work of policing a post, camp, etc.

prow (prou), *n.* [F. *proue* (cf. It. *prua*, Sp. & Pg. *proa*), L. *prora*, Gr. πρῷρα, akin to πρό before. See PRO-; cf. PRORE.]
1. The bow of a vessel; stem; beak; *Poetic*, the vessel.
2. Something resembling the bow of a vessel, as the projecting fore part of a racing skate.

prow (prou), *a.*; PROW'ER (-ẽr); PROW'EST. [OF. *prou, preu*, F. *preux*, fr. L. *pro, prod*, in *prodesse* to be useful. See PRO-; cf. PRUDE.] Valiant; brave; gallant. *Archaic.*

prow'ess (prou'ĕs), *n.* [OF. *proece, proesce*, F. *prouesse*. See PROW, *a.*] **1.** Distinguished bravery; valor; esp., military bravery and skill; gallantry. *Chaucer. Sir P. Sidney.*
He by his *prowess* conquered all France. *Shak.*
2. A brave or valorous act, deed, or feat. *Obs.*
3. Excellence; worth; virtue; goodness. *Obs.*
Syn. — See COURAGE.

prowl (proul), *v. t.*; PROWLED (prould); PROWL'ING. [ME. *prollen* to search about; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To rove over, through, or about in a stealthy manner; esp., to search in, as for prey or booty.
He *prowls* each place, still in new colors decked. *Sir P. Sidney.*
2. To collect by plunder; as, to *prowl* money. *Obs.*

prowl, *v. i.* **1.** To rove or wander stealthily, esp. for prey, as a wild beast; to search carefully and furtively.
Though ye *prolle* aye, ye shall it never find. *Chaucer.*
2. To prey; plunder. *Obs.*
Syn. — See RAMBLE.

prowl, *n.* Act of prowling, as for prey. *Thackeray.*

prox'e-nus (prŏk'sĕ-nŭs), **prox'e-nos** (-nŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī), -NOI (-noi). [NL., fr. Gr. πρόξενος; πρό before, for + ξένος stranger, guest.] **a** *Gr. Antiq.* A citizen of a state appointed by another state to have charge of its interests and the welfare of its citizens while in his state. His office resembled that of the modern consul. **b** A citizen so appointed by any ancient state, as Phœnicia or Babylonia.

prox'i-mal (prŏk'sĭ-măl), *a.* **1.** Next or nearest, as to a point of attachment or origin, a body, or a center of motion or dependence; proximate.
2. *Biol.* Designating that end of a limb or other part which is nearest to the point of attachment; — opposed to *distal*.

prox'i-mate (-măt), *a.* [L. *proximatus*, p. p. of *proximare* to come near, to approach, fr. *proximus* the nearest, next, superl. of *propior* nearer, and *prope*, adv., near.] Nearest; next immediately preceding or following.
Syn. — Nearest, next, closest, immediate, direct.
proximate analysis. *Chem.* See ANALYSIS, 2 **b**. — **p. cause,** a cause which directly, or with no mediate agency, produces an effect; specif., *Law*, that which in ordinary natural sequence produces a specific result, no independent disturbing agencies intervening.
The true rule is, that what is the *proximate cause* of an injury is ordinarily a question for the jury. It is not a question of science or legal knowledge. It is to be determined as a fact, in view of the circumstances of fact attending it. . . . It is generally held, that, in order to warrant a finding that an act not amounting to wanton wrong is the *proximate cause* of an injury, it must appear that the injury was the natural and probable consequence of the negligence or wrongful act, and that it ought to have been foreseen in the light of the attending circumstances.
94 *U. S.*, 469, 474.
— **proximate matter.** **a** *Metaph.* Matter ready for the reception of a form. **b** *Logic.* The propositions of a syllogism. — **p. principle**, one of a class of substances existing ready formed in animal and vegetable tissues, and separable by chemical analysis, as albumin, sugar, collagen, fat, etc.

prox-im'i-ty (prŏk-sĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *proximitas*: cf. F. *proximité*. See PROXIMATE; cf. PROPINQUITY, APPROACH.] Quality or state of being next in time, place, causation, influence, etc.; immediate nearness.
Syn. — Nearness, neighborhood, vicinity. — PROXIMITY, PROPINQUITY. PROXIMITY denotes simple nearness, and is used with reference to either persons or things; PROPINQUITY, as here compared (cf. AFFINITY), connotes close neighborhood, and commonly refers to personal vicinity; as, the *proximity* of the two estates; *propinquity* is a powerful agent in fostering attachments. See NEIGHBORHOOD, ADJACENT, NEAR.

prox'i-mo (prŏk'sĭ-mō), *adv.* [L., on the next, abl. of *proximus* next.] In or of the next month after the present; as, on the 3d *proximo*; — abbr. *prox.* Cf. INSTANT, *a.*, 2; ULTIMO.

prox'y (prŏk'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PROXIES (-sĭz). [ME. *prokecie*, contr. fr. *procuracie*. See PROCURACY; cf. PROCTOR.]
1. Office or function of a procurator, or agent; authority or power to act for another, esp. in voting in a legislative or corporate capacity; agency.
2. A person authorized to act for another; a procurator.
3. A writing by which one authorizes another to act in his stead, esp. in voting in legislative or corporate capacity.
5. *Eccl.* = PROCURATION, 3. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — See SUBSTITUTE.

prox'y, *v. i.*; PROX'IED (prŏk'sĭd); PROX'Y-ING. To act for another, esp. in voting.

prude (prōōd), *n.* [F., prudish, originally, discreet, modest; shortened from OF. *prudefeme, preudefeme, prodefeme*, a discreet or excellent woman; prob. fr. OF. *preu, prou*, excellent, brave + *de* of + *feme* woman. See PROW, *a.*, PROWESS.] A woman of affected modesty, reserve, or coyness; one who is overscrupulous or sensitive; one who exhibits or affects extraordinary prudence or correctness in conduct; sometimes, a man of this sort. *Swift.*

pru'dence (prōō'dĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prudentia*. See PRUDENT; cf. PROVIDENCE.] **1.** Quality or state of being prudent; wisdom in the way of caution and provision; discretion; carefulness; sagacity; regard or watchfulness for one's own interest; policy; hence, also, economy; frugality.
2. Knowledge; science. *Rare.*
Syn. — Caution, circumspection, discretion; economy, frugality. — PRUDENCE, CALCULATION, FORESIGHT, FORETHOUGHT. PRUDENCE implies caution, circumspection, or economy, esp. in the practical affairs of life; CALCULATION often connotes cold or selfish prudence; as, "It very often happens that *prudence*, which has always in it a great mixture of caution, hinders a man from being so fortunate as he might possibly have been without it" (*Spectator*); "It consorted with common *prudence*, with the simplest economy of life, not to be wasteful of any odd gleanings" (*H. James*); "If we judge from his diary, Longfellow was never subject to overmastering impulses, but always acted with *foresight*, — not from selfish *calculation*, but from a sane and temperate judgment" (*C. F. Johnson*); "The terrible men are the men who do everything in cold blood, icily, with *calculation*, infinite patience, and infinite pleasure" (*Lafcadio Hearn*). FORESIGHT, as here compared, implies prudent care for the future; FORETHOUGHT (which is sometimes equivalent to *foresight*) suggests rather due consideration of contingencies; as, "a system of economy, which would make a random expense without plan or *foresight* . . . not easily practicable" (*Burke*); "In choosing the Yankee dialect, I did not act without *forethought*" (*Lowell*). See PRUDENT, WISE, CAREFUL.

pru'dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *prudens, -entis*, contr. from *providens*. See PROVIDENT.] **1.** Sagacious in adapting means to ends; circumspect in action, or in determining any line of conduct; practically wise; judicious; careful; discreet; circumspect; sensible; — opposed to *rash*; as, a *prudent* man; dictated or directed by prudence or wise forethought; evincing prudence; as, *prudent* behavior.
Moses established a grave and *prudent* law. *Milton.*
2. Watchful of one's own interest; provident; not extravagant; as, a *prudent* woman; *prudent* expenditure.
3. Modest; virtuous; also, prudish. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Cautious, wary, circumspect, considerate, discreet, provident, economical, frugal. — PRUDENT, PRUDENTIAL. PRUDENTIAL, as here compared, differs from PRUDENT in suggesting more strongly considerations of expediency which are often pecuniary, and sometimes selfish.

pru-den'tial (prōō-dĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Proceeding from, or characterized by, prudence; prudent; discreet; sometimes, selfish or pecuniary as distinguished from higher motives or influences. "A *prudential* line of conduct." *Scott.*
2. Exercising prudence; discretionary; advisory; as, a *prudential* committee.
3. Of or pertaining to knowledge; scientific. *Rare.*
Syn. — See PRUDENT.

pru-den'tial, *n.* That which relates to, or demands the exercise of, discretion or prudence; — usually in the *pl.*

prud'er-y (prōōd'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *pruderie*. See PRUDE.] Quality or state of being prudish; excessive or affected modesty or coyness; primness; stiffness.

‖ prud'homme' (prü'dŏm'), *n.* [F. *prud'homme*. Cf. PRUDE.] In France, lit. and formerly, a wise or prudent man; a discreet man; also, a skilled or expert workman; now, specif., a member of a conseil des prud'hommes.

prud'ish (prōōd'ĭsh), *a.* Like, of the nature of, or characteristic of, a prude; very formal, precise, or reserved; affectedly modest or severe in virtue; prim; as, a *prudish* girl; *prudish* manners. — **prud'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **prud'ish-ness**, *n.*

pru'i-nes'cence (prōō'ĭ-nĕs'ĕns), *n. Bot. & Zoöl.* State of being pruinose; also, the dust or bloom causing it.

pru'i-nose (prōō'ĭ-nōs), *a.* [L. *pruinosus*, fr. *pruina* hoarfrost.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Covered with whitish dust or bloom.

prune (prōōn), *v. t.*; PRUNED (prōōnd); PRUN'ING (prōōn'ĭng). [ME. *prunen, pruinen, proinen*, to preen, trim, prob. fr. OF. *prooignier* (F. *provigner*) to lay down vine stocks for propagation (hence, probably, the meaning, to cut away superfluous shoots), fr. L. *propaginare* to propagate, fr. *propago*. See PROPAGATE; cf. PROVINE.] **1.** To lop or cut off the superfluous parts, branches, or shoots of; to clear of useless material; to shape or smooth by trimming; to trim; as, to *prune* trees; to *prune* an essay. *Thackeray.*
2. To cut off or cut out, as useless parts.
Horace will our superfluous branches *prune*. *Waller.*
3. To preen; trim; dress. *Spenser.*

prune, *v. i.* **1.** To cut off superfluous or useless parts, etc.
2. To dress or preen the feathers; — said of birds; to dress.

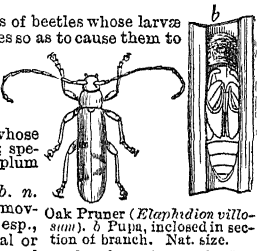
prune, *n.* [F. *prune*, from L. *prunum* a plum, pl. *pruna*. See PLUM.] **1.** A plum; specif., now, any plum capable of being, or that has been, dried without fermentation. The best are the French prunes and the California prunes.
A *prune* is simply a plum which dries sweet without removing the pit. In most varieties of plums there occurs a fermentation around the pit in the process of drying. *L. H. Bailey.*
2. See under DYE, *Table.*

Pru-nel'la (prōō-nĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., because certain of the plants were supposed to cure quinsy or croup: cf. F. *prunelle, brunelle*. Cf. PRUNELLA angina.] *Bot.* A small genus of perennial menthaceous herbs, having terminal spikes or heads of small purple or white flowers, the corolla tube being inflated and its limb strongly 2-lipped. The species are widely distributed, *P. vulgaris*, the self-heal or heal-all, being a common weed in lawns and cultivated ground.

pru-nel'la (-ä) } *n.* [F. *prunelle*.] A smooth woolen or
pru-nel'lo (-ō) } mixed stuff, now generally black, used for the uppers of shoes; a kind of lasting, formerly used also for clerical and scholastic gowns.

pru-nelle' (-nĕl'), *n.* [F., dim. of *prune*. See PRUNE, *n.*] A small yellow dried plum packed without the skin.

prun'er (prōōn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who prunes, or removes what is superfluous.
2. Any of several species of beetles whose larvæ gnaw the branches of trees so as to cause them to fall, esp. the American oak pruner (*Elaphidion villosum*), whose larva eats the pith of oak branches.



Oak Pruner (*Elaphidion villosum*). *b* Pupa, inclosed in section. *Hort. & Forestry*, artificial or natural removal of twigs or branches from trees, shrubs, etc. Natural pruning in the forest results from the fall of branches due to insufficient light or incomplete nutrition.

prune tree. A plum tree whose fruit is used for prunes; specif., the West Indian plum (*Prunus occidentalis*).

prun'ing (prōōn'ĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** Act of trimming, or removing what is superfluous; esp., *sum*). *b* Pupa, inclosed in sec-
2. That which is cast off by a bird in pruning; refuse.

Pru'nus (prōō'nŭs), *n.* [L., a plum tree.] *Bot.* A large and important genus of amygdalaceous trees, the plums and cherries. They are distinguished chiefly by the smooth fruit, often with a bloom, by the flattened stone, and by the leaves, which are convolute in the bud. The species are widely distributed in temperate regions; many of them yield under cultivation fruit of economic value. See PLUM, CHERRY. Others, as *P. pendula*, are handsome ornamentals. By some botanists the cherry laurels (*Laurocerasus*) and the almonds and peaches (*Amygdalus*) are referred to *Prunus*. See PEACH, APRICOT, ALMOND, CHERRY LAUREL.

pru'ri-ence (prōō'rĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of being
pru'ri-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } prurient.
The *pruriency* of curious ears. *Burke.*

pru'ri-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *pruriens, -entis*, p. pr. of *prurire* to itch. Cf. FREEZE.] Itching; longing; uneasy with desire or longing; esp., having a lascivious desire, curiosity, or propensity; lustful. — **pru'ri-ent-ly**, *adv.*
The eye of the vain and *prurient* is darting from object to object of illicit attraction. *I. Taylor.*

pru-rig'i-nous (prōō-rĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *pruriginosus*: cf. F. *prurigineux*.] *Med.* Tending to, or caused by, prurigo; affected by, or of the nature of, prurigo.

pru-ri'go (prōō-rī'gō), *n.* [L., an itching, the itch, fr. *prurire* to itch.] *Med.* A chronic inflammatory skin disease marked by a general eruption of small itching papules.

pru-rit'ic (-rĭt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Pert. to, or producing, pruritus.

pru-ri'tus (prōō-rī'tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Itching.

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pro-voke'ment, *n.* [OF. *provoquement*.] Provocation. *Obs.*
pro-vok'er (-vōk'ẽr), *n.* One that provokes.
prov'ost-al (prŏv'ŭs-tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a provost. *Rare.*
provostication, *n* [From PROVOST.] Regency. *Obs.*
prov'ost-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
prov'ost-y, *n.* [OF. *provostie*.] Provostship. *Obs.*
prow. † PROA, PROVE.
prow, *n.* [OF. & F. *prou*. See PROW, *a.*] **1.** Benefit; profit; good. *Obs.* [duty. *Obs.*
2. Prowess; courage; honor; |
prow, *v. i.* To profit. *Obs.*
prowan. † PROVAND.
prowd. † PROUD.
prowdence. † PRUDENCE.
prowe. † PROOF, PROVE.
prowed (proud), *a.* Having a prow.
prow'er, *n.* [OF. *proveur, porveour, porveor*. Cf. PURVEYOR.] Purveyor; provider. *Obs.*
prow'ess-ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Rare.*
prowld. Prowled. *Ref. Sp.*
prowl'er, *n.* One that prowls.
prowl'er-y, *n.* A prowling; plundering; robbery. *Obs.* [p. pr.]
prowl'ing-ly, *adv.* of *prowling*, |
prow'ous, *a.* [From PROW prowess: cf. OF. *prouesment*, adv., bravely.] Valiant. *Obs.*
prowse. † PROWESS.
prowt. † PROUD.
prox *Abbr.* Proximo (L., next; of the next month). [ceasit.
prox. acc. *Abbr.* Proxime accessit.
prox'ene (prŏk'sēn), *n.* [Cf. F. *proxène*.] = PROXENUS.
prox'e-net (-sĕ-nĕt), *n.* [L. *proxeneta*, Gr. προξενητής.] A negotiator; a factor. *Rare.*
prox'e-ni, *n.*, *pl.* of PROXENUS.
prox'e-ny (prŏk'sĕ-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. προξενία.] *Gr. Antiq* The office or dignity of a proxenus.
prox'im, *n.* [L. *proximus*: cf. F. (Rabelais) *proxime*.] Neighbor. *Obs.* [MAL.
prox'i-mal-ly, *adv.* of PROXI- |
prox'i-mate (-māt), *n.* A proximate thing. [MATE.
prox'i-mate-ly, *adv.* of PROXI- |
prox'ime, *a.* [L. *proximus*. See PROXIMATE.] Proximate. *Obs.*
‖ **prox'i-me ac-ces'sit.** [L.] He [or she] came very near [to winning a prize, etc.]. [*Obs.*
prox-im'i-ous, *a.* Proximate.
prox'i-mous, *a.* [L. *proximus*.] Proximate. *Obs.* [NEXT FRIEND.
‖ **prox'i-mus a-mi'cus.** [L.] =
prox'y-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. [-ISM.
prox'ysm (prŏk'sĭz'm), *n.* See
proy, proye. † PREY.
proyne. † PRUNE, *v.*
proz'y-mite (prŏz'ĭ-mīt), *n.* [Gr. προζυμίτης one who uses leavened bread, fr. προζυμη leavened bread.] *Eccl. Hist.* One who administered the Eucharist with leavened bread; — a name of reproach given, esp. in the 11th century, by members of the Western Church to those of the Eastern. Cf. AZYMITE.
Pr. St. *Abbr.* Private Statute.
pru † PROW, profit.
Pruce (prōōs), *n.* [ME. for *Prussia*: cf. F. *Prusse*.] Prussia. *Obs.*
prude. † PRIDE, PROUD.
‖ **prude** (prüd), *a.* [F.] Prudish.
Pru'dence (prōō'dĕns), *n.* [See PRUDENCE discretion.] Fem. prop. name. Dim. *Prue* (prōō), *Prudy* (prōō'dĭ).
pru-den'cy (prōō'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Prudence. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
pru-den'tial. *adv* Prudently.
pru-den'tial-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
pru-den'tial-ist, *n.* One governed by prudential motives. *R.*
pru-den'tial-i-ty (prōō-dĕn'shăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being prudential. [DENTIAL.
pru-den'tial-ly, *adv.* of PRU- |
pru'dent-ly, *adv.* of PRUDENT.
Prud'homme', Jo'seph' (zhō'zĕf' prü'dŏm'). A famous creation of the French caricaturist Henri Monnier (1805-77), often quoted and referred to in French literature. He is represented as a self-satisfied ass, remarkable for his wordiness and his mixture of metaphors.
prudli, prudliche. † PROUDLY.
prud'ly. † PROUDLY.
pruefe. † PROVE
pruesse. † PROWESS.
pruest. † PRIEST.
pruf, pruff. † PROVE.
pruff (prŭf). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of PROOF.
pruide. † PRIDE [PRUINOSE.
pru'i-nate (prōō'ĭ-nāt) *a.* =
pru'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Pruinose.
pruite. † PRIDE.
prune'let, *n.* A liquor made from sloes or wild plums.
pru-nell' (prōō-nĕl'), *n.* A milled cashmere.
pru-nel'la (-nĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *G. bräune* quinsy, croup], prop., brownness; MHG. *brüne*, fr. MHG. & OHG. *brûn* brown.] *Med.* **a** Angina, or angina pectoris. **b** Thrush.
prunella, *n.*, **prunella salt.** = SAL PRUNELLE. [NELLA.
pru-nel'lo (-ō). Var. of PRU- |
pru-nel'lo, *n.* [See PRUNELLE a plum.] A prunelle.
prune pure. See DYE, *Table.*
pru-nif'er-ous (prōō-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *prunum* a plum + *ferous*.] Bearing plums.
pru'ni-form (prōō'nĭ-fôrm), *a.*

Prus'sian (prŭsh'ăn ; *formerly also, and still by some*, prōō'shăn), *a.* [From *Prussia*, the country : cf. F. *prussien*.] Of or pert. to Prussia, its people or their language. **Prussian blue**, *Chem.*, any of several complex cyanogen compounds of ferrous and ferric iron; specif., a dark blue amorphous substance having a coppery luster, obtained by adding a solution of potassium ferrocyanide to a ferric salt. It is used in dyeing and painting, etc. Called also *Williamson's blue*, *insoluble Prussian blue*, *Berlin blue*, etc. — **P. brown**, an orange-brown pigment consisting of ferric oxide and alumina. — **P. carp**, the crucian carp. — **P. green**, a complex substance, similar to Prussian blue, used as a pigment and dye. — **P. Knight.** See NOACHITE.

Prus'sian, *n.* **1.** One of the people of Prussia, which besides Germanic Teutons contains in the west a considerable body of Danes and in the east Lithuanians and Slavs, including Poles, Wends, and Czechs. The original Prussians, or Borussians, were akin to the Lithuanians.

2. The language of the Prussians. *Old Prussian*, or *Borussian*, which became extinct in the 17th century, belonged to the Baltic branch of the Balto-Slavic languages. Modern Prussian is a dialect of German.

prus'si-ate (prŭs'ĭ-āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *prussiate*.] *Chem.* A salt of prussic acid ; a cyanide. — **prussiate of potash**, potassium cyanide. — **red p. of potash**, potassium ferricyanide. — **yellow p. of potash**, potassium ferrocyanide.

prus'sic (prŭs'ĭk ; *also, obsoles.*, prōō'sĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *prussique*.] *Old Chem.* Hydrocyanic ; — *so* called from the relation of hydrocyanic acid to Prussian blue.

pry (prī), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *prize* a lever, mistaken as a pl. See PRIZE thing taken.] A lever or the like for prying or prizing ; also, leverage.

pry, *v. i.* ; PRIED (prīd) ; PRY'ING. To raise or move, or pull (apart), or attempt to do so, with a pry or lever ; to prize.

pry, *v. i.* [ME. *prien* ; orig. uncert.] To look closely ; to gaze ; *to inspect closely ; to attempt to discover something* by a scrutinizing curiosity ; peep ; peer ; — often implying reproach. "To *pry* upon the stars." *Chaucer.*

Watch thou and wake when others be asleep,
To *pry* into the secrets of the state. *Shak.*

pry, *v. t.* To see by close looking ; to spy. *Obs. Chaucer.*

pry, *n.* Curious inspection ; impertinent peeping.

pry'ing, *p. a.* Inspecting closely or impertinently ; peeping ; peering ; curious ; inquisitive. — **pry'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Inquisitive, meddlesome. See CURIOUS.

pry pole, *or* **pry'pole'**, *n.* The pole which forms the prop of a hoisting gin, and stands facing the windlass.

pryt'a-ne'um (prĭt'ă-nē'ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πρυτανεῖον, fr. πρύτανις prytanis.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* In many towns, a public building consecrated to Hestia and containing the state hearth, in which the prytanes met and dined ; esp., a public hall in Athens, where official hospitality was extended to distinguished citizens, generals, envoys, ambassadors, etc.

2. In France, a kind of educational institution ; as, the military *prytaneum* of La Flèche ; specif., an establishment for instruction in literature, art, and science.

pryt'a-nis (prĭt'ă-nĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -NES (-nēz). [L., fr. Gr. πρύτανις.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** In various free states, a chief official or magistrate. **b** A member of one of the ten sections into which the Athenian senate of five hundred was divided, and to each of which belonged the presidency of the senate for about one tenth of the year.

pryt'a-ny (prĭt'ă-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. πρυτανεία.] *Gr. Antiq.* The office or dignity of prytanis ; chief magistracy ; presidency ; esp., in Athens, the period during which the presidency of the senate belonged to the prytanes of one section.

psalm (säm), *n.* [ME. *psalm*, *salm*, AS. *sealm*, L. *psalmus*, fr. Gr. ψαλμός, fr. ψάλλειν to pull, twitch, to play upon a stringed instrument, to sing to the harp : cf. OF. *psalme*, *salme*, *saume*, F. *psaume*.] A sacred song or poem ; a poetical composition for use in the praise or worship of God. Hence : [*cap.*] **a** One of the hymns collected into one book of the Old Testament, or a modern metrical version of such a hymn for public worship. **b** *pl.* The book of the Old Testament made up of such hymns. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Psalms of Solomon. See APOCRYPHA. — **P. of Zoroaster**, the Gathas. See AVESTA.

psalm, *v. t.* To extol in psalms ; to sing ; hymn.

psalm, *v. i.* To sing psalms ; to hymn. *Rare.*

psalm'ist (säm'ĭst ; 277), *n.* [L. *psalmista* : cf. F. *psalmiste*, OF. also *saumiste*. See PSALM.] **1.** A writer or composer of sacred songs ; — a title particularly applied to the authors of the Scriptural psalms and specif [*usually cap.*] to David as the *traditional author* of many of them.

2. *Eccl.* A precentor, cantor, or member of the lower ranks of the clergy, who leads or sings the music in public worship, as in the Eastern Church.

psalm'o-dist (säm'ŏ-dĭst ; săl'mŏ-), *n.* One who sings or composes sacred songs ; psalmist.

psalm'o-dy (säm'ŏ-dĭ ; săl'mŏ-dĭ ; 277), *n.* [LL. *psalmodia*, Gr. ψαλμῳδία ; ψαλμός psalm + ἀείδειν to sing : cf. F. *psalmodie*, OF. also (*p*)*saumodie*. See PSALM ; ODE.]

1. Act, practice, or art of singing psalms or sacred songs in worship ; also, psalms collectively, or a collection of psalms, as for liturgical use.

2. The time of singing the Psalter, as in a monastery.

psal-mog'ra-pher (săl-mŏg'rȧ-fẽr) } *n.* [L. *psalmogra-*
psal-mog'ra-phist (săl-mŏg'rȧ-fĭst) } *phus*, Gr. ψαλμογράφος ; ψαλμός a psalm + γράφειν to write.] A writer of psalms, or sacred songs and hymns.

psalm tone. *Medieval Music.* A tone or melody to which a part of the Psalter was sung.

psal'ter (sôl'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *psauter*, *sauter*, OF. *sautier*, *psaltier*, F. *psautier*, from L. *psalterium*. See PSALTERY.]

1. [*cap.*] The Book of Psalms ; often, also, a book containing the Psalms separately printed.

2. [*cap.*] Specif., the Book of Psalms as printed in the Book of Common Prayer ; *R. C. Ch.*, the part of the breviary containing the Psalms set for each day of the week.

3. The portion or selection of the Psalms appointed for, or used on, any day or at any service.

4. *R. C. Ch.* **a** A series of 150 devout sentences, uttered in honor of certain mysteries. **b** A rosary correspondingly consisting of a hundred and fifty beads.

psal-te'ri-an (sôl-tē'rĭ-ăn ; săl-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a psaltery or psalter ; musical.

psal-te'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L., a psaltery, psalter ; — from the resemblance of the folds to the leaves of a book.] **a** The third stomach of ruminants ; the omasum or manyplies. See RUMINANTIA, *Illust.* **b** The lyra of the brain. — **psal-te'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

psal'ter-y (sôl'tẽr-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [ME. *sautrie*, OF. *psalterie*, L. *psalterium* psaltery, psalter, from Gr. ψαλτήριον, fr. ψάλλειν. See PSALM ; cf. PSALTER.] **1.** *Music.* An ancient plucked-string instrument of the zither type, having a sound board, and a number of strings variously tuned, and played with or without a plectrum.

Praise the Lord with harp ; sing unto him with the *psaltery* and an instrument of ten strings. *Ps* xxxiii. 2.

2. [*cap.*] The Psalter. *Rare.*

psam'mite (săm'ĭt), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. ψαμμίτης sandy, from ψάμμος sand.] *Petrog.* Any rock composed of sandy particles ; sandstone ; — distinguished from *pelite* and *psephite*. — **psam-mit'ic** (săm-mĭt'ĭk), *a.*

psam-mo'ma (săm-mō'mȧ ; psăm- ; 218), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -MOMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL. ; Gr. ψάμμος sand + *-oma*.] *Med.* A tumor of the brain containing calcareous matter (brain sand).

psam-moph'i-lous (-mŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ψάμμος sand + *-philous*.] *Biol.* Living or thriving in sand or sandy places.

psam'mo-ther'a-py (săm'ŏ-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ ; psăm'ŏ- ; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψάμμος + *therapy*.] *Med.* Treatment by sand baths.

psam'mous (săm'ŭs ; psăm'- ; 218), *a.* [Gr. ψάμμος sand.] Sandy ; as, *psammous* urine.

pschent (pshĕnt), *n.* [Egyptian *p* the article + *sekhet* double crown.] The united crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt. See under CROWN.

psel'lism (sĕl'lz'm ; psĕl'- ; 218) } *n.* [Gr. ψελλισμός, fr.
psel-lis'mus (sĕl-lĭz'mŭs ; psĕl-) } ψελλίζειν to stammer.] Indistinct or defective pronunciation, as in lisping, stammering, or the like.

pse'phite (sē'fĭt ; psē'- ; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψῆφος pebble + *-ite*.] *Petrog.* Any coarse fragmental rock, as conglomerate. Cf. PSAMMITE. — **pse-phit'ic** (sē-fĭt'ĭk ; psē-), *a.*

Pse-phu'rus (sē-fū'rŭs ; psē- ; 218), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ψῆφος pebble + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ganoid fishes of the larger rivers of China, similar to the paddlefish of America, but with a narrow, high snout and greatly developed caudal fulcra. The single known species (*P. gladius*) reaches a length of 18 feet.

pseu'da-con'i-tine (sū'dȧ-kŏn'ĭ-tĭn ; -tēn ; psū'- ; 184, 218), *n.* Also **-tin**. *Chem.* A very poisonous crystallizable alkaloid found in the root of *Aconitum ferox*.

pseu'da-cu'sis (-kū'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *pseudo-* + Gr. ἀκουσις a hearing.] *Med.* False hearing, as in mistaking sounds or tones, or in purely subjective sensations of hearing.

pseu'dæs-the'si-a, pseu'des-the'si-a (sū'dĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ ; -zhĭ-ȧ ; psū'- ; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Physiol.* False or imaginary feeling or sense perception such as occurs in hypochondriasis, or such as is referred to an amputated part.

pseu'dam-ne'si-a (-dăm-nē'sĭ-ȧ ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Illusion of memory.

pseu-dam'pho-ra (sū-dăm'fō-rȧ ; psū- ; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Archæol.* A type of Mycenæan vase with spheroidal body, an arching handle, and a spout as its only aperture.

pseu-dan'nu-al (sū-dăn'ū-ăl ; psū- ; 218), *n.* *Bot.* A plant which completes its growth within a single season, but which survives winter by means of bulbs, corms, tubers, etc., as the crocus, spring beauty, etc.

pseu'dar-thro'sis (sū'dăr-thrō'sĭs ; psū'- ; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Surg.* Formation of a false joint, as one produced by a fractured bone which has not perfectly united.

pseu'da-toll' (sū'dȧ-tŏl' ; sū-dăt'ŏl ; 218), *n.* An island or reef shaped like an atoll but not formed of true coral-reef limestone, as the Bermudas.

pseu-dep'i-graph (sū-dĕp'ĭ-grăf ; psū- ; 218), *n.* One of the pseudepigrapha.

pseu'de-pig'ra-pha (sū'dē-pĭg'rȧ-fȧ ; psū'- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL. See PSEUDEPIGRAPHOUS.] Lit., false or spurious writings ; writings purporting to be produced by Biblical characters or in Biblical times, but never accepted as canonical by any branch of the Christian church. They are of Jewish and Christian origin, and date from the centuries just before and after the beginning of the Christian Era.

pseu-dep'i-graph'ic (sū-dĕp'ĭ-grăf'ĭk ; psū- ; 218) } *a.* Of
pseu-dep'i-graph'i-cal (-dĕp'ĭ-grăf'ĭ-kăl) } or pertaining to pseudepigraphy or pseudepigrapha ; falsely or wrongly attributed.

pseu'de-pig'ra-phous (sū'dē-pĭg'rȧ-fŭs ; psū'- ; 218), *a.* [Gr. ψευδεπίγραφος falsely inscribed. See PSEUDO-; EPIGRAPHY.] Inscribed with a false name ; pseudepigraphic.

pseu'de-pig'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* The ascription of false names of authors to works.

pseu'di-sod'o-mum (-dĭ-sŏd'ŏ-mŭm), *n.* [NL. ; cf. Gr. ψευδισόδομος.] *Ancient Masonry.* Masonry of layers or courses alternately thick and thin.

pseu'do- (sū'dō- ; psū'dō- ; 218), **pseud-**. [Gr. ψευδής lying, false, akin to ψεύδειν to belie ; cf. ψυδρός lying.] A prefix signifying : **1.** *False, counterfeit, pretended, spurious ; as, pseudo*-apostle, a false apostle ; *pseudo*clergy or *pseudo*-clergy, false or spurious clergy ; *pseudo*-episcopacy. Hence **pseu'do,** *a.*

2. In Lobachevskian geometry, an *analogue of the corresponding term* in Euclidean geometry ; as, *pseudo*-angle.

pseudo form. *Chem.* See ISOMERIC, 1.

☞ Many compounds of *pseudo-* are written either as solid words or hyphened ; as in *pseudo*bulb or *pseudo*-bulb.

pseudo acid. *Chem.* A compound which, though not itself containing acid hydrogen, is capable of changing into an isomeric compound which is a true acid. *Hantzsch.*

pseu'do-an'gi-na (-ăn'jĭ-nȧ ; see ANGINA), *n.* [NL. ; *pseudo-* + *angina*.] *Med.* A nervous disorder resembling angina pectoris, but without structural change of the heart. It is often associated with hysteria.

pseudo base. *Chem.* A compound which, though not itself containing basic hydroxyl, is capable of changing into an isomeric compound which is a true base. *Hantzsch.*

pseu'do-branch (sū'dō-brăngk, psū'-) } *n.* ; *pl.* -BRANCHS ;
pseu'do-bran'chi-a (-brăng'kĭ-ȧ ; 218) } -CHLÆ (-kĭ-ē). [NL. See PSEUDO- ; -BRANCHIA.] An accessory or spurious gill, esp. one on the inner surface of the operculum in various fishes. It is usually small, and is sometimes completely hidden beneath the epithelium. — **pseu'do-bran'chi-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **pseu'do-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*

pseu'do-bulb' (-bŭlb'), *n.* *Bot.* The solid, bulbous enlargement of the stem found in many epiphytic orchids.

pseu'do-bulb'ar (-bŭl'bär), *a.* Lit., falsely bulbar ; — only in **pseudobulbar paralysis**, *Med.*, a condition resembling bulbar paralysis but due to lesions in the cortical centers.

pseu'do-carp (sū'dō-kärp ; psū'- ; 218), *n.* *Bot.* A fruit which does not consist exclusively of the ripened ovary and its contents. The apple, fig, strawberry, etc., are examples. — **pseu'do-car'pous** (-kär'pŭs), *a.*

pseu'do-cen'trous (-sĕn'trŭs), *a.* [See PSEUDO- ; CENTER.] *Paleon.* Designating a vertebra which is composed of two pairs of arcualia forming a shell of bone around the notochord and meeting in sutures along its sides.

Pseu'do-Clem'ent-ine, *a.* Designating, or pert. to, writings or a liturgy erroneously attributed to Clement I., bishop of Rome. See CLEMENTINE, and LITURGY, I, I.

pseu'do-cos'tate, *a.* *Bot.* False-nerved ; — said of a leaf with marginal nervation, that is, having the veins united in an outer vein parallel to the margin, as in *Eucalyptus*.

pseu'do-cu'mene, *n.* *Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3$, of the aromatic series, isomeric with mesitylene and cumene. It is found in coal tar and petroleum.

pseu'do-diph-the'ri-a (-dĭf-thē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* *Med.* Condition resembling diphtheria, but not due to the diphtheria bacillus. — **pseu'do-diph'the-rit'ic** (-dĭf'thē-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

[L. *prunus* plum + *-form*.] Having the form of a plum.

Prus. *Abbr.* Prussia ; Prussian.

pru'sa-no (prōō'sȧ-nō), *n.* ; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Sp., Prussian.] A handsome, chiefly purple, bunting (*Passerina versicolor*) of southern Texas and Mexico.

Prus'sian-ize, *v. t.* To make Prussian.

prus'sine (prŭs'ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* [As obtained from *Prussian* blue.] *Chem.* Cyanogen.

prust. ✝ PRIEST.

prute. ✝ PRIDE, PROUD.

prut'ter. ✝ *prouder*, compar. of PROUD.

pruwe. ✝ PROVE.

pruwiance. ✝ PROVIDENCE.

p. r. v. *Abbr.* Pour rendre visite (F., to return a call).

Pry, Paul. The hero of a well-known comedy of this title by John Poole (1786?-1872), "one of those idle, meddling fellows, who, having no employment themselves, are perpetually interfering in other people's affairs."

pry'an (prĭ'ăn), *n.* [Corn., clayey ground, fr. *pry* clay.] *Mining.* A fine, white, somewhat friable clay. *Cornwall* — **pry'an-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

prycor. ✝ PRICKER.

Pry-de'ri (prŭ-dā'rĭ), *n* *Celt. Myth.* A god of the Cymric Hades, son of Pwyll and Rhiannon.

pryelle, *n.* [OF. *prael*, *prael*, F. *préau*.] A meadow close. *Obs.*

pryis. ✝ PRICE

prymerose. ✝ PRIMROSE.

Prynne, Hester (prĭn). The sinning heroine of Hawthorne's romance "The Scarlet Letter," who by way of punishment was compelled to wear a scarlet letter A (see A, 3 a). See DIMMESDALE, ARTHUR.

pryn'nit, *p. a.* [Cf. dial. *pirnie*, and PIRN.] Striped. *Obs. Scot.*

prynsual, *a.* [Cf. OF. *princial* princely.] Principal. *Obs. Scot.*

pryour. ✝ PRIOR.

pryt'a-nize (prĭt'ă-nīz), *v. i.* To hold the prytany.

pryte. ✝ PRIDE.

pryth'ee. ✝ PRITHEE.

pryway. ✝ PRIVY.

Przhe-val'ski's, Prje-val'sky's, *or* **Prze-wal'ski's horse** (przhĕ-väl'y'skĭz). [After N. *Przhevalski*, Russian explorer.] A wild horse (*Equus przewalskii*) of central Asia, intermediate between the true horses and the asses. It is dun-colored with a brown mane, and the tail has the lower half covered with long hairs. All four legs have callosities and the hoofs are broad.

ps. *Abbr.* Pseudonym ; pseudonymous

PS. *Abbr.* Postscript.

P S. *Com.* Public Sale.

P. S. *Abbr.* Passenger Steamer ; Permanent Secretary ; Principal Sojourner (*Freemasonry*) ; Privy Seal ; post scriptum (L., postscript) ; promptside (*Theat.*).

Ps., *or* **Psa.** *Abbr.* Psalm ; Psalms.

psal-len'da (sȧ-lĕn'dȧ ; psȧ- ; 218), *n.* ; *pl.* -DÆ (-dē). [LL., fr. L. *psallere* to play on a stringed instrument.] *Eccl.* In the Ambrosian office, the proper antiphon at lauds and vespers on a saint's day.

psalm book. **1.** A book consisting of a version of the Psalms ; a psalter (in sense 1 or 2).

2. Any book of sacred poems or songs for use in public worship.

psalm'ist-er (säm'ĭs-tẽr ; săl'mĭs-), *n.* = PSALMIST, 2.

psalm'ist-ry (-trĭ), *n.* Use of psalms in devotion ; psalmody.

psal-mod'ic (sȧl-mŏd'ĭk), **psal-mod'i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* [Cf. F. *psalmodique*.] Of or pertaining to psalmody.

psal'mo-dize (säm'ŏ-dīz ; săl'mŏ-), *v. i.* [Cf. LL. *psalmodizare*.] To practice psalmody.

psal'mo-dy (-dĭ), *v. t.* To sing or chant as a psalm ; to hymn.

psal'mo-graph (săl'mŏ-grăf), *n.* A psalmographer. *Obs*

psal-mog'ra-phy (săl-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Act or practice of writing psalms, or sacred songs.

psalm'wright', *n.* Psalmist. *Obs.*

psal'ter-er, *n.* A player on the psaltery. *Obs.*

psal-te'ri-on (săl-tē'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [See PSALTERY.] = PSALTERY.

psal'tress (sôl'trĕs), *n.* A female player on the psaltery.

psam'mo-phyte (săm'ŏ-fīt ; psăm'- ; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψάμμος sand + *-phyte*.] *Phytogeog.* A plant inhabiting dry, sandy, open ground.

Psa-ro'ni-us (sȧ-rō'nĭ-ŭs ; psȧ-), *n.* [NL. ; fr. Gr. ψάρ starling ; to render G. *staarstein*, lit., starling stone ; — from its speckled appearance when polished.] The stem of any fossil fern.

psaulter. ✝ PSALTER.

Pse-laph'i-dæ (sē-lăf'ĭ-dē ; psē-; 218), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pselaphus* (fr. Gr. ψηλαφᾶν to grope about).] *Zoöl.* A family of very small beetles allied to the rove beetles, but having the abdomen inflexible.

pse'phism (sē'fĭz'm ; psē'- ; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψήφισμα a decree.] *Gr. Antiq.* A psephisma.

pse-phis'ma (sē-fĭz'mȧ ; psē- ; 218), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ψήφισμα.] *Gr. Antiq.* A decree of the ecclesia of Athens

pse'pho-man'cy (sē'fō-măn'sĭ ; psē- ; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψῆφος pebble + *-mancy*.] Divination by pebbles.

pseud-. See PSEUDO-.

pseud. *Abbr.* Pseudonym.

pseu'da-cous'ma (-kōōz'mȧ ; -kouz'mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *pseudo-* + Gr. ἄκουσμα a thing heard.] *Med.* = PSEUDACUSIS

pseu-da'phi-a (sū-dā'fĭ-ȧ ; psū- ; 218), *n.* [NL. ; *pseudo-* + Gr. ἁφή touch.] Pseudæsthesia.

pseu-dap'a-se-mat'ic (-dăp'ȧ-sē-măt'ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Imitating in coloration or form another animal having dangerous or disagreeable qualities.

pseu'da-pos'tle (sū'dȧ-pŏs'l), *n.* [L. *pseudapostolus*, Gr. ψευδαπόστολος. See PSEUDO- ; APOSTLE.] *Eccl.* One falsely claiming to be an apostle.

pseu-dax'is (sū-dăk'sĭs ; psū- ; 218), *n.* *Bot.* A sympodium.

pseu'de-pig'ra-phal (-dē-pĭg'rȧ-fȧl), *a.* Pseudepigraphic

pseud-ha'mal, *or* **-he'mal** (sūd-hē'mȧl ; psūd- ; 218), *a.* *Zoöl.* In chætopod worms, designating the blood and the vessels which carry it.

pseu'di-ma'go (sū'dĭ-mā'gō ; psū'- ; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; IMAGO.] *Zoöl.* A subimago. — **pseu'di-mag'i-nal** (-măj'ĭ-nȧl), *a.*

pseu'do, *n.* [hypocrite *Obs.*] A pretender ; a

pseu'do-ap'o-plex'y, *n.* *Med.* Condition resembling that produced by apoplexy but not caused by cerebral hemorrhage.

pseu'do-a-quat'ic, *a.* Growing in moist or wet places, but not truly aquatic. [DO-.

pseu'do-ar-cha'ic, *a.* See PSEU

pseu'do-ar-thro'sis, *n.* [NL.] = PSEUDARTHROSIS. [DAXIS

pseu'do-ax'is. Var. of PSEU-

pseu'do-bac-te'ri-um, *n.* [NL.] *Med* Any minute body, as a cell, appearing like a bacterium.

pseu'do-blep'sis (sū'dō-blĕp'sĭs ; psū'dō-), *n.* [NL. ; *pseudo-* + Gr. βλέψις sight.] *Med.* Imaginary vision of objects ; perverted sight.

pseu'do-bra'chi-um, *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; BRACHIUM.] *Zoöl.* The wristlike pedicel of the pectoral fin of pediculate fishes. — **pseu'do-bra'chi-al,** *a*

Pseu'do-bran'chus (-brăng'kŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *pseudo-* + Gr. βράγχος gill.] *Zoöl.* A genus of amphibians closely related to *Siren*, but with thickened, functionless gills and with only three toes on each foot. The one known species (*P. striatus*) occurs in Georgia and reaches a length of about 18 inches.

pseu'do-bulb'il, *n.* [*pseudo-* + *bulbil*.] *Bot.* In certain ferns, a pear-shaped oöphytic outgrowth replacing the sporangia. It is an occasional phase of apospory.

pseu'do-bulb'ous (-bŭl'bŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or having, a pseudobulb.

pseu'do-chi'na, *n.* The false chinaroot (*Smilax pseudochina*). [PSEUDO-.

pseu'do-Chris'tian, *a.* See

pseu'do-chro'mi-a (sū'dō-krō'mĭ-ȧ ; psū'- ; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO-; CHROME.] *Med.* False perception of colors

pseu'do-cir-rho'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Disease resembling cirrhosis of the liver, often associated with pericarditis.

pseu'do-cone', *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the soft gelatinous refractive cones found in the compound eyes of certain insects.

pseu'do-cor'ne-ous, *a.* [*pseudo-* + *corneous*.] See PSEUDO-.

pseu'do-cri'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A false crisis. [CROWING.

pseu'do-cy'esis (-sĭ-ē'sĭs), *n.* = CHILD-

pseu'do-cy-e'sis (-sĭ-ē'sĭs), *n.* False or spurious pregnancy.

pseu'do-del-tid'i-um, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = DELTIDIUM

pseu'do-de-men'ti-a, *n.* *Med.* Condition of extreme general apathy, but not associated with any actual defect of intelligence.

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pseu'do-dox (sū'dŏ-dŏks ; psū'- ; 218), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδόδοξος* ; *ψευδής* false + *δόξα* an opinion.] Not true in opinion or doctrine; false. — *n.* A false opinion or doctrine.

pseu'do-fi-la'ri-a (-fī-lā'rĭ-ă ; 115), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A process which buds out from the amœboid young of certain Gregarinida. It finally separates and develops into the adult. — **pseu'do-fi-la'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

pseu'do-ge-om'e-try (sū'dŏ-jē-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* A geometry based upon the rejection of one or more of the assumptions of ordinary geometry.

pseu'do-geu'si-a (sū'dŏ-gū'sĭ-ă ; -zĭ-ă ; psū'dŏ- ; 218) } *n.*
pseu'do-geus'ti-a (sū'dŏ-gŭs'tĭ-ă ; psū'dŏ-gŭs'tĭ-ă) }
[NL. ; *pseudo-* + Gr. *γεύεσθαι* to taste.] *Med.* False perception or impression of taste.

pseu'do-gli-o'ma (-glī-ō'mă), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Condition resembling glioma of the retina and marked by a circumscribed suppurative inflammation of the vitreous body.

pseu'do-graph (sū'dŏ-grăf ; psū'- ; 218), *n.* [See PSEUDOGRAPHY.] A false writing ; a spurious document; a forgery.

pseu-dog'ra-phy (sū-dŏg'rȧ-fĭ ; psū- ; 218), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδογραφια* ; *ψευδής* false + *γράφειν* to write.] Incorrect writing or printing ; wrong or bad spelling.

pseu'do-hal-lu'ci-na'tion (sū'dŏ-hă-lū'sĭ-nā'shŭn ; psū'dŏ- ; 218), *n.* *Psychol.* An externalized sensory image, recognized as such, and more or less transitory and unreal. — **pseu'do-hal-lu'ci-na-to-ry** (-lū'sĭ-nȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.*

pseu'do-hex-ag'o-nal (-hĕk-săg'ō-năl), *a.* *Cryst.* Falsely hexagonal ; — said of a crystal approximating in form to the hexagonal type.

pseu'do-hy'per-troph'ic (-hī'pĕr-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Falsely hypertrophic; as, *pseudohypertrophic* paralysis, in which the muscles are enlarged by fatty degeneration. — **pseu'do-hy-per'tro-phy** (-hī-pûr'trō-fĭ), *n.*

pseu'do-in'flu-en'za, *n.* *Med.* A disease resembling influenza, but not caused by the specific influenza bacillus.

Pseu'do-Is'i-dore, *n.* The Pseudo-Isidorian decretals, or their unknown author or compiler.

Pseu'do-Is'i-do'ri-an, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a collection of decretals, canons, letters, etc., made in Reims or Le Mans, by a fictitious Isidorus Mercator, brought into circulation in the 9th century, and attributed to Isidore, bishop of Seville (d. 636). It was accepted as genuine up to the 15th century.

Pseu'do-la-mel'li-bran'chi-a (-mĕl'ĭ-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), **-bran'chi-a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PSEUDO- ; LAMELLIBRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* An order of bivalve mollusks, as the oysters and scallops, having gills with interfilamentary and interlamellar junctions poorly developed, the mantle edges entirely open, and the anterior adductor muscle usually wanting.

Pseu'do-lar'ix (-lär'ĭks ; -lā'rĭks), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO- ; LARIX.] *Bot.* A genus of Chinese pinaceous trees, consisting of a single species (*P. kæmpferi*), the golden larch.

pseu'do-leu-cæ'mi-a (sū'dŏ-lū-sē'mĭ-ă ; psū'dŏ- ; 218), *n.* [NL. ; *pseudo-* + *leuco-* + *æmia*.] *Med.* A morbid condition resembling leucocythæmia ; Hodgkin's disease.

pseu'do-leu'cite (-lū'sīt), *n.* A crystal having the familiar form of leucite but altered and pseudomorphous in nature.

pseu'do-mel'a-no'sis (-mĕl'ȧ-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Discoloration of tissue after death, esp. in the peritoneum and the abdominal organs.

pseu'do-mem'brane (-mĕm'brān), *n.* A false membrane. — **pseu'do-mem'bra-nous** (-mĕm'brȧ-nŭs), *a.*

pseu'do-men'in-gi'tis (-mĕn'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid condition sometimes associated with hysteria presenting symptoms similar to those of meningitis.

pseu-dom'er-ism (sū-dŏm'ĕr-Iz'm ; psū- ; 218), *n.* [*pseudo-* + Gr. *μέρος* part.] *Chem.* Tautomerism. See ISOMERIC, 1. — **pseu'do-mer'ic** (sū'dŏ-mĕr'ĭk ; psū'-), *a.*

pseu'do-me-tal'lic (sū'dŏ-mē-tăl'ĭk ; psū'dŏ- ; 218), *a.* Falsely or imperfectly metallic ; — said of a kind of mineral luster.

Pseu'do-mo'nas (sū'dŏ-mō'năs ; psū'- ; 218), *n.* [G., fr. *pseudo-* + *monas* monad, applied to a kind of bacteria.] *Bacteriol.* A large genus of bacteria of the family Bacteriaceæ, motile by polar flagella. They are rarely pathogenic ; many are concerned in the purification of water. *P. europæa* and its allies are the important nitrous bacteria. *P. campestris* causes black rot of cabbages.

pseu'do-mo-not'ro-py (-mō-nŏt'rō-pĭ), *n.* *Phys. Chem.* That kind of monotropy in which the transition point lies below the melting points of the two forms.

pseu'do-morph (sū'dŏ-môrf ; psū'- ; 218), *n.* [See PSEUDOMORPHOUS.] **1.** An irregular or deceptive form.

2. *Min.* A mineral having the characteristic outward form of another species (or of some object, as a shell), as a piece of quartz having the cubic form of fluor spar ; — used with *after* ; as, limonite occurs as a *pseudomorph* after pyrite. *Pseudomorphs* are formed from the original crystals (whose form alone they retain) by a process of substitution, incrustation, infiltration, or alteration.

pseu'do-mor'phic (sū'dŏ-môr'fĭk ; psū'dŏ- ; 218), *a.* Pseudomorphous.

pseu'do-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* *Min.* The state of being, or process of becoming, a pseudomorph.

pseu'do-mor'phose (-fōz), *v. t.* *Min.* To transform into a pseudomorph. — **pseu'do-mor'pho-sis** (-fō-sĭs), *n.*

pseu'do-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδόμορφος* ; *ψευδής* false + *μορφή* form.] Not having the true form ; of the nature of a pseudomorph.

pseu'do-mu'cin (-mū'sĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A mucoid occurring in ovarian cysts, to whose fluid contents it imparts a ropy consistency.

pseu'do-nav'i-cel'la (-năv'ĭ-sĕl'ȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CELLÆ (-ē). [NL. ; *pseudo-* + L. *navicella*, dim. of *navis* ship, boat.] *Zoöl.* One of the minute spindle-shaped spores resulting from the conjugation of two gametes within the cyst of many Sporozoa. — **pseu'do-nav'i-cel'lar** (-ăr), *a.*

Pseu'do-neu-rop'ter-a (-nū-rŏp'tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PSEUDO- ; NEUROPTERA.] *Zoöl.* A division of insects with reticulated wings, as in the Neuroptera, in which they were formerly included, but having an incomplete metamorphosis. Originally it included the dragon flies, May flies, white ants, psocids and book lice, bird lice, caddis flies, scorpion flies, stone flies, etc. In recent classifications it is restricted or, more often, abandoned, the above groups constituting separate orders. — **pseu'do-neu-rop'ter-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **pseu'do-neu-rop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

pseu'do-ni'trol (-nī'trōl), **pseu'do-ni'trol** (-trŏl ; -trōl), *n.* [G. *pseudonitrol*, fr. *propylpseudonitrol*, which is so called from its isomerism with propyl-nitrolic acid and its lack of acid qualities.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds formed by the action of nitrous acid on nitroparaffins containing the group $-CH(NO_2)-$, corresponding to the secondary alcohols They are crystalline bodies of pungent odor which, by a property of yielding an intense blue color when fused or dissolved, afford a means of detecting the lower secondary alcohols. Their characteristic group is probably $>C:N\cdot ONO_2$. Cf. NITROLIC.

pseu'do-nu'cle-in (-nū'klē-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A paranuclein.

pseu'do-nym (sū'dŏ-nĭm), *n.* [Cf. F. *pseudonyme*. See PSEUDONYMOUS.] **1.** A fictitious name assumed for the time, as by an author ; a pen name.

2. A pseudonymous work. *Rare.*

pseu'do-nym'i-ty (-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The use of a pseudonym, as by an author ; also, the fact or state of being signed with a pseudonym, as a book or other writing.

pseu-don'y-mous (sū-dŏn'ĭ-mŭs ; psū- ; 218), *a.* [Gr. *ψευδώνυμος* ; *ψευδής* false + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, a name : cf. F. *pseudonyme*. See PSEUDO- ; NAME.] Bearing or using a false or fictitious name, as a work or author. — **pseu-don'y-mous-ly**, *adv.* — **pseu-don'y-mous-ness**, *n.*

pseu'do-pa-ral'y-sis (sū'dŏ-pȧ-răl'ĭ-sĭs ; psū'dŏ- ; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Lack or loss of muscular power unattended by paralysis, as produced by pain.

pseu'do-pa-ren'chy-ma (-pȧ-rĕŋ'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* Also **pseu'do-pa-ren'chyme** (-kīm). [NL.] *Bot.* In certain of the higher fungi, a tissuelike aggregation of compactly interwoven short-celled hyphæ somewhat like true parenchyma. — **pseu'do-par'en-chym'a-tous** (-păr'ĕŋ-kĭm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.*

pseu'do-pod (sū'dŏ-pŏd ; psū'dŏ- ; 218), *n.* *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* A pseudopodium.

pseu'do-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL. ; *pseudo-* + *-podium*.] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** A temporary protrusion or retractile process of the protoplasm of a cell, esp. of a unicellular organism, or a free cell (as a leucocyte) of a higher organism. Pseudopodia may have a fairly definite filamentous form (sometimes fusing with others to form a network) or be irregularly lobate as in *Amœba*. They serve various purposes, especially as organs of locomotion or for taking up food. **b** The foot of a rotifer.

2. *Bot.* **a** In certain mosses (Sphagnaceæ, Andreæaceæ), a slender leafless branch of the gametophyte, often bearing gemmæ. In the bog mosses (*Sphagnum*) the axis or pedicel which supports the sporogonium is a pseudopodium, and not a true seta. **b** In Myxomycetes, one of the amœboid protrusions of an active plasmodium.

— **pseu'do-po'di-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pseu-dop'si-a (sū-dŏp'sĭ-ȧ ; psū- ; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO- ; -OPSIA.] *Med.* False vision ; optical illusion.

pseu'do-pu'pa (sū'dŏ-pū'pȧ ; psū'dŏ- 218), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -PUPÆ (-pū'pē). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A resting stage intervening between two of the larval stages of certain insects which undergo a hypermetamorphosis. — **pseu'do-pu'pal** (-păl), *a.*

pseu'do-ra'bi-es (-rā'bĭ-ēz), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Condition simulating rabies ; lyssophobia.

pseu'do-scar'la-ti'na (-skär'lă-tē'nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A febrile affection marked by an eruption similar to that of scarlet fever.

pseu'do-scle-ro'sis (-sklē-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* An affection similar to cerebrospinal sclerosis without the characteristic lesions of nerve tissue in that disease.

pseu'do-scope (sū'dŏ-skōp ; psū'- ; 218), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *-scope*.] *Optics.* An instrument which exhibits objects with their proper relief reversed, — an effect opposite to that produced by the stereoscope.

pseu'do-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* *Optics.* **a** Of, pert. to, or formed by, a pseudoscope ; showing reversed relief. **b** Pert. to, or resulting from, deceptive vision ; as, *pseudoscopic* angle. — **pseu'do-scop'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pseu-dos'co-py (sū-dŏs'kŏ-pĭ ; psū- ; 218), *n.* The production of the effect of reversed relief, as by the pseudoscope.

pseu-dos'mi-a (-dŏz'mĭ-ȧ ; -dŏs'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *pseudo-* + Gr. *ὀσμή* smell.] *Med.* False sensation of smell.

pseu'do-sphere (sū'dŏ-sfēr ; psū'- ; 218), *n.* *Geom.* The analogue (in non-Euclidean space) of the sphere ; any surface of constant negative curvature, esp. that generated by the revolution of a tractrix about its axis. — **pseu'do-spher'i-cal** (-sfĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pseu-dos'to-ma (sū-dŏs'tŏ-mȧ ; psū- ; 218), *n.* ; *pl.* PSEUDOSTOMATA (sū'dŏ-stō'mȧ-tȧ ; -stŏm'ȧ-tȧ ; psū'- ; 218). [NL. See PSEUDO- ; STOMA.] *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* **a** In serous membranes, a stigma filled by intercellular substance, or otherwise closed. **b** The temporary mouth of a larval echinoderm. **c** The osculum of a sponge. — **pseu'do-stom'a-tous** (sū'dŏ-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs ; psū'- ; 218), **pseu-dos'to-mous** (sū-dŏs'tŏ-mŭs ; psū- ; 218), *a.*

pseu'do-sym'me-try (sū'dŏ-sĭm'ĕ-trĭ ; psū'- ; 218), *n.* *Cryst.* The apparent symmetry in certain crystals which, as from twinning, come to resemble forms of another system, as the apparently hexagonal prisms of aragonite. — **pseu'do-sym-met'ric** (-sĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

pseu'do-ta'bes (sū'dŏ-tā'bēz ; psū'- ; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A form of multiple neuritis with symptoms similar to those of tabes dorsalis.

Pseu'do-tsu'ga (-tsŭ'gȧ), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO- ; TSUGA.] *Bot.* A genus of American pinaceous trees, containing a single species, *P. taxifolia*, the Douglas spruce.

pseu'do-tu-ber'cu-lo'sis (-tū-bûr'kū-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid condition marked by the presence of tubercles similar to those of tuberculosis, but not caused by the specific tubercle bacillus. It is due to some other source of irritation, as to various parasitic organisms.

pseu'do-vol-ca'no (-vŏl-kā'nō), *n.* *Geol.* A false volcano ; an eruptive vent not emitting lava like a true volcano. — **pseu'do-vol-can'ic** (-kăn'ĭk), *a.*

pseu-do'vum (sū-dō'vŭm ; psū- ; 218), *n.* ; *pl.* -VA (-vȧ). [NL. See PSEUDO- ; OVUM.] *Zoöl.* An egg capable of developing without fertilization ; a parthenogenetic egg.

pseu'do-xan'thine (sū'dŏ-zăn'thĭn ; -thēn ; psū'- ; 184, 218), *n.* Also **-thin**. *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline leucomaine, $C_4H_6O_2N_2$, like xanthine in its properties, occurring in small quantities in muscle tissue.

pshaw (shô ; psh6), *interj.* & *n.* Also **psha**. An exclamation used as an expression of contempt, disdain, dislike, etc.

A few episodical poohs and *pshaws*. *Scott.*

pshaw, *v. i.* To express contempt, disdain, impatience, or disapprobation, by the exclamation "*Pshaw !*"

The goodman used regularly to frown and *pshaw* whenever this topic was touched upon. *Scott.*

Psid'i-um (sĭd'ĭ-ŭm ; psĭd'- ; 218), *n.* [NL. ; said (apparently erroneously) to come fr. a Gr. *ψιδιον*, name of some plant.] *Bot.* A large genus of South American myrtaceous trees having pubescent leaves and cymose flowers with broad calyx tube and 4–5-celled ovary becoming in fruit a pulpy, many-seeded berry. *P. guajava* is the common guava.

psi'lan-throp'ic (sī'lăn-thrŏp'ĭk ; psĭ'- ; 218), *a.* [See PSILANTHROPIST.] Pertaining to, or embodying, psilanthropy.

psi-lan'thro-pist (sī-lăn'thrŏ-pĭst ; psĭ- ; 218), *n.* [Gr. *ψιλάνθρωπος* merely human ; *ψιλός* bare, mere + *ἄνθρωπος* a man.] One who believes that Christ was a mere man.

psi-lan'thro-py (-pĭ), *n.* The doctrine of the merely human existence of Christ.

psilo-. Combining form from Greek *ψιλός*, *mere*, *bare*.

psi-lol'o-gy (sī-lŏl'ō-jĭ ; psĭ- ; 218), *n.* [*psilo-* + *-logy*.] Love of empty talk or noise. *Coleridge.*

psi-lom'e-lane (-lŏm'ē-lān), *n.* [*psilo-* + Gr. *μέλας*, *-ανος*, black.] *Min.* A hydrous oxide of manganese, generally very impure, occurring in smooth, botryoid iron-black or steel-gray forms, massive, or stalactitic. H., 5–6. Sp. gr., 3.7–4.7. — **psi'lo-me-lan'ic** (sī'lō-mē-lăn'ĭk ; psĭ'lō- ; 218), *a.*

Psi'lo-pæ'des (sī'lō-pē'dēz ; psĭ'lō- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *psilo-* + Gr. *παῖς*, *παιδός*, offspring.] *Zoöl.* Those birds whose young are hatched naked and fed for a time by the parents. — **psi'lo-pæ'dic**, **psi'lo-pe'dic** (-dĭk), *a.*

psi-lo'sis (sī-lō'sĭs ; psĭ- ; 218), *n.* [Gr. *ψίλωσις* a stripping bare of hair.] *Med.* **a** Falling out of hair ; depilation. **b** A chronic disease accruing esp. in hot climates, as parts of Asia and the West Indies. It is attended with ulceration of the mucous membrane of the entire digestive tract, causing emaciation and anæmia.

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pseu'do-dip'ter-al, *a.* [L. *pseudodipteros*, Gr. *ψευδοδίπτερος*. See PSEUDO- ; DIPTERAL.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION **a**.

pseu'do-dip'ter-al-ly, *adv.*

pseu'do-dip'ter-os, *n.* [NL.] A pseudodipteral building.

pseu'do-dont, *a.* [*pseudo-* + *-odont*.] *Zoöl.* Having spurious or horny teeth, as monotremes.

pseu'do-dox'al, *a.* Of the nature of a pseudodox ; false or mistaken in belief. [belief. *R.*]

pseu'do-dox'y, *a.* Erroneous.

pseu'do-er'y-sip'e-las, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue resembling erysipelas.

pseu'do-fo'li-a'ceous, *a.* *Bot.* Having leaflike expansions.

pseudo form. *Chem.* See ISOMERIC, 1.

pseu'do-ga-le'na, *n.* *Min.* False galena.

pseu-dog'ra-pheme (sū-dŏg'rȧ-fēm ; psū- ; 218), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδογράφημα*.] *Logic.* A fallacy in syllogistic form.

pseu-dog'ra-phize (-fīz), *v. i.* To write, print, etc., incorrectly.

Pseu-dog'ry-phus (-rĭ-fŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *pseudo-* + L. *gryphus* a griffin.] Syn. of GYMNOGYPS.

pseu'do-gyne (sū'dŏ-jīn ; psū'-; 218), *n.* [*pseudo-* + Gr. *γυνή* woman.] *Zoöl.* An insect which reproduces parthenogenetically.

— **pseu-dog'y-nous** (sū-dŏj'ĭ-nŭs ; psū- ; 218), *a.*

pseu'do-her-maph'ro-dite, *a.* Apparently but not actually hermaphrodite, as when, in animals, the sexual glands are one sex but the other genitals mixed or indeterminate, or when, in plants, the stamens or pistils are suppressed. — **pseu'do-her-maph'ro-dit-ism**, *n.*

pseu'do-hy'dro-pho'bi-a, *n.* [NL.] Lyssophobia.

pseu'do-i'so-none, *n.* See ISONONE. [DO-.]

pseu'do-I-tal'ian, *a.* See PSEUDO-

pseu'do-jer'vine, *n.* Also **-vin**. *Chem.* An alkaloid resembling jervine and occurring with it.

pseu-dol'a-try (sū-dŏl'ȧ-trĭ ; psū- ; 218), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *-latry*.] False worship.

pseu'do-leu-ke'mi-a (sū'dŏ-lū-kē'mĭ-ȧ ; psū'- ; 218). Var. of PSEUDOLEUCÆMIA.

pseu'do-li'chen, *n.* *Bot.* A so-called lichen destitute of gonidia. It is an ascomycetous fungus parasitic on the thallus of an ordinary lichen.

pseu-dol'o-ger (sū-dŏl'ō-jĕr ; psū- ; 218), *n.* Also **pseu-dol'o-gist**. [Gr. *ψευδολογιστής*.] A liar. *Obs. or Humorous.*

pseu-dol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδολογία* ; *ψευδής* false + *λόγος* speech.] Falsehood ; lying. *Obs. or Humorous.*

pseu'do-mal'a-chite, *n.* *Min.* A hydrated phosphate of copper resembling malachite.

pseu'do-man'cy, *n.* [Gr. *ψευδομαντεία*.] False or counterfeit divination. *Rare.* — **pseu'do-man'tist**, *n.* [doctor. *Obs.*]

pseu'do-med'ic, *n.* A quack

pseu'do-mon'o-cot'y-le'don-ous, *a.* *Bot.* Having two coalescent cotyledons.

pseu'do-mor'phine, *n.* Also **-phin**, **-phi-a**. A nonpoisonous alkaloid in opium. [MUCIN.]

pseu'do-mu'coid, *n.* = PSEUDO-

pseu'do-na-vic'u-la (sū'dŏ-nȧ-vĭk'ū-lȧ ; psū'dŏ- ; 218), *n.* [NL. ; *pseudo-* + NL. *navicula*, dim. of L. *navis* boat.] = PSEUDONAVICELLA. — **pseu'do-na-vic'u-lar** (-lăr), *a.*

pseu'do-neu-rop'ter (-nū-rŏp'tĕr), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Pseudoneuroptera.

pseu'do-nych'i-um (sū'dŏ-nĭk'ĭ-ŭm ; psū'dŏ- ; 218), *n.* [NL. ; *pseudo-* + Gr. *ὀνυχιον*, dim. of *ὄνυξ* claw.] *Zoöl.* A paronychium. [mous. *Obs.*]

pseu-don'y-mal, *a.* Pseudonymous.

pseu'do-nyme (-nīm). Var. of PSEUDONYM.

pseu'do-ös'te-o-ma-la'ci-a, *n.* [NL.] Rachitis of the pelvis.

pseu'do-par'e-sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid condition resembling paresis. [MUCOID.

pseu'do-pep'tone, *n.* See OVO-

pseu'do-per'cu-lum (-pûr'kŭ-lŭm), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO- ; OPERCULUM.] *Zoöl.* An epiphragm. — **pseu'do-per'cu-lar** (-lăr), **-cu-late** (-lĭt), *a.*

pseu'do-per'i-anth (-pĕr'ĭ-ănth), *n.* *Bot.* An open sacklike envelope investing the fertilized archegonium in certain hepatics.

pseu'do-pe-rid'i-um, *n.* *Bot.* A membranous cup inclosing the æciospores in certain fungi.

pseu'do-pe'ri-od'ic, *a.* *Math.* = QUASI-PERIODIC.

pseu'do-pe-rip'ter-al, *a.* & *n.* [L. *pseudoperipteros*, Gr. *ψευδοπερίπτερος*. See PERIPTERAL.] See COLUMNIATION **a** & **d**.

pseu'do-phar'ma-co'pi-an, *n.* A quack pharmacist. *Obs.*

pseu'do-phi-lol'o-gy, *n.*, **pseu'do-phi-los'o-phy**, *n.* See PSEUDO-.

pseu'do-plasm (sū'dŏ-plăz'm ; psū'- ; 218), **pseu'do-plas'ma** (-plăz'mȧ), *n.* *Med.* A neoplasm that disappears spontaneously.

pseu-dop'o-dal, **pseu'do-po'di-an**, *a.* Pseudopodial.

pseu'do-pode (sū'dŏ-pōd ; psū'-; 218), *n.* A pseudopodium.

pseu'do-po'di-a (-pō'dĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of PSEUDOPODIUM.

pseu'do-pro'style, *a.* & *n.* *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION **a** & **d**.

pseu'dop-to'sis (sū'dŏp-tō'sĭs ; psū'- ; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal weakness of the levator muscles of the upper eyelid, causing a condition resembling ptosis. [ing false branches.

pseu'do-ra'mose. *Bot.* Form-

pseu'do-ram'u-lus (sū'dŏ-răm'ū-lŭs ; psū'dŏ- ; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSEUDO- ; RAMULOSE.] *Bot.* In certain blue-green algæ (Nostocaceæ), a false or spurious branch caused by adhesion of a hormogonium to the filament.

Pseu-dos'ci-nes (sū-dŏs'ĭ-nēz ; psū- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *pseudo-* + *Oscines*.] A superfamily of lyre birds and scrub birds. — **pseu-dos'ci-nine** (-nĭn ; -nīn ; 183), *a.*

Pseu'do-scor'pi-on'i-da (sū'dŏ-skôr'pĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dȧ ; psū'- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An order of Arachnida consisting of the book scorpions. — **pseu'do-scor'pi-on** (-skôr'pĭ-ŏn), *n.*

pseu'do-sep'tate, *a.* *Bot.* Apparently septate, as certain spores.

pseu'do-sperm (sū'dŏ-spûrm ; psū'dŏ- ; 218), *n.* *Bot.* A pseudospermium.

pseu'do-sper'mi-um (-spûr'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *pseudo-* + Gr. *σπέρμα* seed.] *Bot.* Any small indehiscent seedlike fruit, as an achene. — **pseu'do-sper'mic** (-mĭk), **-sper'mous** (-mŭs). *a.*

pseu'do spore, *n.* *Bot.* = TELIOSPORE.

pseu'do-sta-mens' (-stā'mĕnz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Abnormal stamens, as in the Scrophulariaceæ, which are not functional.

pseu'do-ster'na (-stûr'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Sternal pieces of the pectoral arch in certain fishes.

pseu'do-ster'num (-stûr'nŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The hypostemum.

pseu'do-stig'ma (-stĭg'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A stomate.

pseu'do-stoma (-stō'mȧ), *n.* Var. of PSEUDOSTOMA.

pseu'do-tet'a-nus (-tĕt'ȧ-nŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Tetanus caused by pain.

pseu'do-tri'ba-sic (-trī'bā-sĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Tribasic, but behaving as if monobasic.

pseu'do-tro'pine, *n.* Also **-pin**. *Chem.* An artificial alkaloid, $C_8H_{13}ON$, isomeric with tropine.

Pshaw (pshäw), *n.* One of a tribe of Caucasian mountaineers, a branch of the Georgians.

psi (psē ; sī), *n.* [Gr. *ψι*.] The twenty-third letter (Ψ, ψ) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English *ps* as in *hops*, though in classic Greek the *p* was perhaps aspirated, as in *phi*.

psi-lan'thro-pism (sī-lăn'thrŏ-pĭz'm ; psĭ- ; 218), *n.* Psilanthropy.

psilatro, *n.* = PSILOTHRUM. *Obs.*

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psi-los'o-pher (sī-lŏs'ō-fĕr ; psĭ- ; 218), *n.* [*psilo-* + Gr. *σοφός* wise.] A superficial or narrow pretender to philosophy.

Psi/lo-ta'ce-æ (sī'lō-tā'sē-ē ; psĭ'- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL. See PSILOTUM.] *Bot.* A family of pteridophytic plants or fern allies, of the order Lycopodiales, characterized by minute leaves and 3-celled sporangia. It contains two genera, *Psilotum* and *Tmesipteris*. — **psi/lo-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Psi-lo'tum (sī-lō'tŭm ; psĭ-; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ψιλοῦν* to bare ; — alluding to the nearly naked stems.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical pteridophytes, type of a family, the **Psi/lo-ta'ce-æ** (sī'lō-tā'sē-ē ; psĭ'-). They are terrestrial or epiphytic, with slender, branching stems and sessile sporangia, usually in spikes. *P. nudum* occurs in South Florida.

Psit'ta-ci (sĭt'ă-sī ; psĭt'- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *psittacus* a parrot, Gr. *ψιττακός*.] *Zoöl.* An order or suborder of zygodactyl birds consisting of the parrots in the widest sense ; — as an order now usually called *Psittaciformes*.



Head and Foot of the Macaw, one of the Psittaci.

Psit-tac'i-dæ (sĭ-tăs'ĭ-dē ; psĭ- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl* A family of parrots formerly coextensive with the order Psittaci. As now usually restricted it contains the typical parrots, the pygmy parrots, the American parrots, macaws, and most of the parrakeets. The typical subfamily, **Psit'ta-cĭ'næ** (*sĭt'ă-sī'nē* ; psĭt'-), includes the gray parrot. — **psit'ta-cine** (-sĭn ; -sīn ; 183), *a.*

pso'as (sō'ăs ; psō'- ; 218), *n.* [Gr. *ψόα* a muscle of the loin : cf. F. *psoas*.] *Anat.* Either of two internal muscles of the loin. They form the tenderloin of animals used as food. In man the **larger one, pso'as ma'jor** or **pso'as mag'nus**, arises from the anterolateral surfaces of the lumbar vertebræ and, passing beneath Poupart's ligament, is inserted with the iliacus into the little trochanter of the femur. The smaller muscle, the **pso'as mi'nor** or **pso'as par'vus**, which is often absent, arises from the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebræ, and is inserted into the brim of the pelvis. — **pso-ad'ic** (sō-ăd'ĭk ; psō-), **pso-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), *a.*

Psoc'i-dæ (sŏs'ĭ-dē ; psŏs'- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of small, soft-bodied, often wingless insects of the order Corrodentia comprising the book lice and related forms. They are widely distributed, some species living in old books, others feeding upon lichens, fungi, and decaying vegetation. — **psoc'id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.* — **psoc'line** (-ĭn ; -īn), *a.*

pso'ra (sō'rā ; psō'- ; 201, 218), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ψώρα*.] *Med.* A cutaneous disease ; esp., the itch ; scabies.

pso-ra'le-a (sŏ-rā'lē-ă ; psŏ- ; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ψωραλέος* scabby. See PSORA.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of asteraceous herbs and shrubs distinguished by the glandular, compound leaves and spicate or racemose, purple or white flowers. A number of species occur in the western United States. *P. esculenta* is Indian breadroot.

pso'rĭ-as'ic (sō'rĭ-ăs'ĭk ; psō'-; 201, 218), **pso'rĭ-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with, psoriasis.

pso-rĭ'a-sis (sŏ-rī'ă-sĭs ; psŏ- ; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ψωρίασις*, fr. *ψώρα* psora.] *Med.* A chronic cutaneous disease, characterized by circumscribed, red, scaly lesions affecting the superficial layers of the skin.

pso'ric (sō'rĭk ; psō'-; 201, 218), *a.* [L. *psoricus*, Gr. *ψωρικός*.] Of or pert. to psora. — **psoric acariasis**, mange.

pso'roid (sō'roid ; psō'- ; 201, 218), *a.* [*psora* + *-oid*.] *Med.* Resembling psora, or the itch.

Pso-rop'tes (sŏ-rŏp'tēz ; psŏ- ; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ψώρα* the itch + Sarcoptes.] *Zoöl.* A genus of sarcoptid mites having piercing mandibles and suckers with jointed pedicels. They resemble the itch and mange mites, but do not burrow into the skin. *P. communis* causes the scab. — **pso-rop'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

Psy'che (sī'kē ; psĭ'- ; 218), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ψυχή Psyche, fr. *ψυχή* the soul.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A lovely maiden, the personification of the soul, usually represented with the wings of a butterfly, emblematic of immortality. In the "Golden Ass" of Apuleius, Psyche is a beautiful princess of whom Venus becomes jealous. The goddess orders Cupid (Eros) to inspire Psyche with an unworthy love, but Cupid himself falls in love with her and visits her by night, forbidding her to seek to learn who he is. Told by her sisters that her lover is a monster, she brings a lamp to the bedside one night when he is asleep. A drop of burning oil falling on his shoulder awakes him, and he leaves in anger. Psyche is then condemned to long wanderings and labors, imposed by Venus, but at last is reunited to her lover, made immortal, and raised to Olympus.

2. [*l. c.*] The human soul ; orig., the vital breath or animating principle ; later, the mental or sensuous soul ; finally, the pure spiritual being whose true estate is not the bodily, but one loftier and less evanescent. Cf. PNEUMA, 3.

3. [*l. c.*] [F. *psyché*.] A cheval glass. *Now Rare.*

4. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

psy'che-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ψυχή* soul, mind + *-metry*.] Theory or science of the mathematical cognition of the human mind ; — so used by Christian Wolff.

psi/lo-ther'um (sī-lō'thrăm ; psĭ-; 218), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ψιλοθρον*.] A depilatory. [or pert. to psilosis.]

psi-lot'ic (-lŏt'ĭk ; -lō'tĭk), *a.* Of

psit-ta'ceous (sĭ-tā'shŭs ; psĭ- ; 218), *a. Zoöl.* Psittacine.

Psit'ta-ci-for'mes (sĭt'ă-sĭ-fôr'mēz ; psĭt'- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See PSITTACI.

psit'ta-ci-nite' (sĭt'ă-sĭ-nīt' ; psĭt'- ; 218), *n* [L. *psittacinus* parrot-colored.] *Min.* A green vanadate of lead and copper, purulent or as a thin coating.

Psit'ta-co-mor'phæ (-kō-môr'fē), *n. pl* [NL. ; Gr. *ψιττακός* parrot + *μορφή* form.] *Zoöl.* A group coextensive with Psittaci. — **psit'ta-co-mor'phic**, *a.*

psit'ta-co'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *ψιττακός* parrot + *-osis*.] *Med.* A contagious disease of parrots communicable to man. The symptoms in man are those of a severe form of pneumonia.

Psit'ta-cus (sĭt'ă-kŭs ; psĭt'- ; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSITTACI.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of parrots, formerly extensive, but now restricted to the common gray parrot and a few related species.

psittake, *n.* [L. *psittacus*, Gr. *ψιττακός*.] A parrot. *Obs.*

pso-i'tis (sō-ī'tĭs ; psō- ; 218), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *ψόα* a muscle of the loin + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the psoas muscles.

Pso-roph'o-ra (sō-rŏf'ō-ră ; psō- ; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSORA; *-PHORE*.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large mosquitoes having the palpi of dissimilar length in the two sexes, the proboscis straight, the legs with nearly erect scales.

pso/roph-thal'mi-a (sō'rŏf-thăl'mĭ-ă ; psō'- ; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSORA, OPHTHALMIA.] *Med.* Ulcerated blepharitis — **pso'roph-thal'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

pso'ro-sperm (sō'rō-spûrm ; psō'- ; 218), *n.* [Gr. *ψωρός* itching + *-sperm*.] *Zoöl.* Any of various minute internally parasitic organisms, probably mostly sporozoans — **pso'ro-sper'mi-al** (-spûr'mĭ-ăl), **pso'ro-sper'mic** (-mĭk), **pso'ro-sper'mi-form** (-fôrm), *a.*

pso'ro-sper-mo'sis (-spĕr-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *psorosperm* + *-osis*.] *Med.* Morbid condition due to psorosperms infesting the muscles.

pso'rous (sō'rŭs ; psō'- ; 201, 218), *a.* [Gr. *ψωρός* itching, mangy.] Pert. to, or affected by, psora ; psoric.

psy'cha-gog'ic (sī'kă-gŏj'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ψυχαγωγικός* See PSYCHAGOGOS.] Attractive ; persuasive.

psy'cha-go'gos (sī'kă-gō'gŏs ; psī'- ; 218), *n* Also, *Rare*, **psy'cha-gogue** (sī'kă-gŏg ; psī'-). [Gr. *ψυχαγωγός* ; *ψυχή* the soul + *ἄγειν* to lead.] A conductor of souls to the lower world ; esp. [*cap.*], Hermes ; also, an evoker of spirits ; a necromancer.

psy'chal (sī'kăl), *a.* [See PSYCHICAL.] Psychical. *Rare.*

psy'chal-gi-a (sī-kăl'jĭ-ă ; psĭ- ; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSYCHO-, -ALGIA.] *Med.* Mental distress ; melancholia.

psy'chas-the'ni-a (sī'kăs-thē'nĭ-ă ; psĭ'- ; sī-kăs'thē-nĭ'ă ; psĭ-; 218), *n.* [NL. See PSYCHO-, ASTHENIA.] *Med.* Mental weakness or fatigue.

Psyche knot. A style of wearing the hair in a projecting coil at the back of the head.

psy-chi'a-ter (sī-kĭ'ă-tĕr ; psĭ-; 218), *n.* [*psycho-* + Gr. *ἰατήρ* healer.] *Med.* A psychiatrist.

psy'chi-cal-ly, *adv.* of PSYCHIC, PSYCHICAL. [ogy.

psy'chics (sī'kĭks), *n.* Psychol-

psy'chism (sī'kĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *psychisme*.] 1. *Philos.* Quesne's doctrine, that there is a fluid universally diffused and equally animating all living beings.

2. Psychic nature or character.

psy'chist (-kĭst), *n.* 1. One who engages in psychical research.

2. One who holds pronounced doctrines about the nature and extent of the psychic.

psy'cho-bi-ol'o-gy, *n.*, **psy'choeth'i-cal**, *a* See PSYCHO-.

psy'chog'e-ny (sī-kŏj'ē-nĭ ; psĭ- ; 218), **psy'chog'o-ny** (-kŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*psycho-* + *-geny*, *-gony*.] = PSYCHOGENESIS.

psy'cho-gon'ic (sī'kō-gŏn'ĭk ; psĭ'- ; 218), **psy'cho-gon'i-cal**, *a.* = PSYCHOGENETIC.

psy'cho-graph (sī'kō-grăf ; psĭ'-), *n.* [*psycho-* + *-graph*.] An instrument for spirit writing. — **psy'cho-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

psy-chog'ra-phy (sī-kŏg'rā-fĭ ; psĭ- ; 218), *n.* 1 A description of the phenomena of mind. 2. *Spiritualism.* Spirit writing.

psychol. *Abbr.* Psychology.

times restricted to the relations of physical stimuli to sensations, and sometimes extended to include (2) **psychophysiology**, or **physiological psychology**, which treats physiological and psychical processes in their mutual relation, and (3) **psycopathology**, which is the study of aberrant mental conditions, and includes **psychiatry** and **abnormal psychology**. In respect to the subject treated, psychology is divided into three subsciences : First, **individual psychology**, which treats the developed mind of the individual ; second, **comparative psychology**, which is the comparative study of different classes of minds, and includes **animal**, **folk**, **race**, and **social psychology**, the latter including **criminal psychology**, and the study of degenerates ; and third, **genetic**, or **evolutional**, **psychology**, which is the study of the mind's development, and includes **child psychology** and the genetic studies of the various departments of comparative psychology. There are many other divisions of psychology, but they are of little importance in classification

Psychology, the science conversant about the phenomena of the mind, or conscious subject, or self. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Psychology is the science of mental life, both of its phenomena and of their conditions. The phenomena are such things as we call feelings, desires, cognitions, reasonings, decisions, and the like ; and, superficially considered, their variety and complexity . . . leave a chaotic impression on the observer. *Wm. James.*

Psychology investigates the history of individual consciousness, and this coincides with the history of the process through which the world comes to be presented in consciousness. . . . When, on the other hand, the nature of knowledge is considered apart from its genesis, it becomes the subject matter, not of *psychology*, but of metaphysics *G. F Stout*

psy-chom'e-ter (sī-kŏm'ĕ-tĕr ; psĭ- ; 218), *n.* One who practices psychometry. *Holmes.*

psy'cho-met'ric (sī'kō-mĕt'rĭk ; psĭ'- ; 218), **psy'cho-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to psychometry. — **psy'cho-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

psy-chom'e-try (sī-kŏm'ĕ-trĭ ; psĭ- ; 218), *n.* The art of measuring the duration of mental processes, or of determining the time relations of mental phenomena. — **psy-chom'e-trist** (-trĭst), *n.*

psy'cho-mo'tor (sī'kō-mō'tĕr ; psĭ'- ; 218), *a.* Of or pertaining to physical action ensuing directly from a mental state or operation.

psy'cho-neu-ro'sis (-nū-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] **1.** *Med.* Any mental neurosis.

2. *Psychol.* The conjoint action of mind and brain.

psy'cho-nom'ic (-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*psycho-* + Gr. *νόμος* law.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, mental law or function ; pertaining to mental conditions or environment.

psy'cho-nom'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Theory of psychonomic forces.

psy'cho-no-sol'o-gy (-nō-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The nosology of mental diseases.

psy'cho-pan'ny-chism (-păn'ĭ-kĭz'm), *n.* [*psycho-* + Gr. *παννυχίζειν* to spend all night long ; *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all + *νύξ* night.] *Theol.* The doctrine that the soul falls asleep at death, and does not wake until the resurrection of the body. — **psy'cho-pan'ny-chist** (-kĭst), *n.*

psy'cho-path (sī'kō-păth ; psĭ'- ; 218), *n.* A person of psychopathic temperament.

psy'cho-path'ic (-păth'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, psychopathy.

2. Designating, or relating to, abnormal sensitiveness to spiritual phenomena ; characterized by extreme susceptibility to religious emotion, conscientious doubts and fears, etc., or subject to hallucinatory ideas in such matters.

3. Incorrectly, of or pertaining to psychotherapeutics.

psy-chop'a-thist (sī-kŏp'ă-thĭst ; psĭ- ; 218), *n.* An alienist.

psy'cho-pa-thol'o-gy (sī'kō-pă-thŏl'ō-jĭ ; psĭ'- ; 218), *n.* **1.** The pathology of mental diseases. See PSYCHOLOGY.

2. Incorrectly, psychotherapeutics.

— **psy'cho-path'o-log'i-cal** (-păth'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

psy-chop'a-thy (sī-kŏp'ă-thĭ ; psĭ- ; 218), *n.* [*psycho-* + *-pathy*.] **1.** *Med.* Mental disease. See PSYCHOSIS, 2.

2. Incorrectly, psychotherapeutics.

psy'cho-phys'i-cal (sī'kō-fĭz'ĭ-kăl ; psĭ'- ; 218), *a.* Of or pertaining to psychophysics ; involving the action or mutual relations of the psychical and physical.

psychophysical law, Fechner's law. — **p. parallelism**, *Psychol.*, the hypothesis that for every mental change there is a concomitant, or parallel, change in the nervous system ; *Metaph.*, the theory that the parallel physical and psychical events do not interact. The term is also applied to that theory (*double-aspect theory*) of the relation of mind and body which makes mental and bodily facts to be parallel manifestations of one underlying unity. — **p. time**, *Psychol.*, the time required for the mind to transform a sensory impression into a motor impulse. See REACTION TIME.

psy'cho-phys'ics (-fĭks), *n.* Psychology which treats of the psychical and physical in their conjoint operation See PSYCHOLOGY. — **psy'cho-phys'i-cist** (-ĭ-sĭst), *n.*

psy'cho-phys'i-ol'o-gy (-ĭl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Psychology which treats of the psychical and physiological in their conjoint operation. See PSYCHOLOGY. — **psy'cho-phys'i-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* — **psy'cho-phys'i-ol'o-gist** (-ĭl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

psy-cho'sis (sī-kō'sĭs ; psĭ- ; 218), *n. ; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL. See PSYCHO-.] **1.** *Psychol.* A concrete psychical process or element ; a psychical state considered as a mental act ; also, any total consciousness at a given moment. Cf. NEUROSIS, 2.

2. *Med.* A disease of the mind ; esp., a functional mental disorder, that is, one unattended with structural changes in the brain.

psy-cho'-ger (sī-kō'ĭ-jĕr), **psy'cho-ge'ni-an** (sī'kō-jē'nĭ-ăn), *n.* A psychologist. *Rare.*

psy'cho-log'ics (sī'kō-lŏj'ĭks), *n.* Psychology. *Rare.*

psy-chol'o-gism (sī-kŏl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* Psychological idealism.

psy'cho-logue (sī'kō-lŏg), *n.* [Cf. F. *psychologue*.] A psychologist.

psy-chom'a-chy (sī-kŏm'ă-kĭ ; psĭ-; 218), *n.* [L. *psychomachia* ; Gr. *ψυχή* the soul + *μάχη* fight : cf. *ψυχομαχία* desperate fighting.] A conflict of the soul with the body.

psy'cho-man'cy (sī'kō măn'sĭ ; psĭ'- ; 218), *n.* [*psycho-* + *-mancy*.] Necromancy. — **psy'chomanˈtic** (-măn'tĭk), *a. Rare.*

psy'cho-neu'ral, *a.* See PSYCHO- — **psychoneural parallelism**, = PSYCHOPHYSICAL PARALLELISM.

psy'cho-ny (sī'kō-nĭ ; psĭ'-; 218), *n.* = PSYCHOGENESIS. *Rare.*

psy'cho-pan'ny-chy (-kĭ), *n. Theol.* Slumber of the soul from death till the Resurrection. *Obs.*

psy'cho-path'ic, *n.* A psychopathic person. [PHYSICAL.

psy'cho-phys'ic, *a.* = PSYCHO-

pys-chol'o-ger (sī-kŏl'ō-jĕr), **psy'cho-lo'gi-an** (sī'kō-lō'jĭ-ăn), *n.* A psychologist. *Rare.*

psy'cho-log'ics (sī'kō-lŏj'ĭks), *n.* Psychology. *Rare.*

psy-chol'o-gism (sī-kŏl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* Psychological idealism.

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psy'cho-pomp (sī'kō-pŏmp ; psĭ'- ; 218), **psy'cho-po'mpos** (-pŏm'pŏs), *n.* [Gr. *ψυχοπομπός* ; *ψυχή* the soul + *πέμπειν* to send.] *Myth.* A conductor or guide of souls. Cf. HERMES.

psy-chor'rha-gy (sī-kôr'ă-jĭ ; psĭ- ; 218), *n.* [See PSYCHO-, -RHAGIA.] *Psychical Research.* The fact or trait of involuntarily producing a phantasm, or supernormally transmitted image. — **psy'chor-rhag'ic** (sī'kō-răj'ĭk ; psĭ'- ; 218), *a.*

psy'cho-scope, *n.* A means of observing mental processes

psy'cho-sen-so'ri-al, **-sen'so-ry**, *a.* Pert. to sensory consciousness not directly mediated by the sense organs. [CHO-.]

psy'cho-so-mat'ic, *a.* See PSY-

psy'cho-sta'sy (sī'kō-stă'sĭ ; sĭ-kŏs'tă-sĭ ; psĭ'- ; 218), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. *ψυχοστασία*.] Lit., a weighing of lives ; — referring to the weighing of the souls of Achilles and Memnon by Zeus, who was besought by the mother of each to save her son, victory being granted to the heavier.

psy-chos'ta-sy (sī-kŏs'tă-sĭ ; psĭ- ; 218), *n.* = PSYCHOSTASIA.

psy'cho-stat'ics (sī'kō-stăt'ĭks ; psī'kō- ; 218), *n. Psychol.* The theory that conscious states consist of elements subject to separation and fusion without loss of essential character. — **psy'cho-stat'ic** (-ĭk), **psy'cho-stat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **psy'cho-stat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

psy'cho-the'ism (sī'kō-thē'ĭz'm ; psī'- , 218), *n. Philos.* The doctrine that God is pure spirit.

psy'cho-ther'a-peu'tics (-thĕr'ă-pū'tĭks), **psy'cho-ther'a-py** (-thĕr'ă-pĭ), *n. Med.* Treatment of disease by acting on the mind, as by suggestion ; mind cure. — **psy'cho-ther'a-peu'tic** (-pū'tĭk), *a.*

Psy-cho'tri-a (sī-kō'trĭ-ă ; psī- ; -kŏt'rĭ-ă ; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ψυχώτρια vivifying.] *Bot.* An enormous genus of chiefly South American rubiaceous shrubs and trees, rarely herbs, with corymbose flowers having a 5-lobed corolla. The fruit is a berrylike drupe with two nutlets. Several species yield dyes. *P. emetica* yields Peruvian ipecac.

psy'chro-. Combining form from Greek ψυχρος, *cold.*

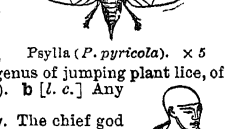
psy'chro-graph (sī'krō-grăf ; psī'- ; 218), *n.* [*psychro-* + *-graph.*] A self-recording psychrometer giving simultaneous readings of the dry-bulb and wet-bulb thermometer.

psy-chrom'e-ter (sī-krŏm'ĕ-tĕr ; psī- ; 218), *n.* [*psychro-* + *-meter.*] A hygrometer, or instrument for measuring the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere, consisting essentially of two similar thermometers. The bulb of one is moistened.

psy-chrom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* The use of the psychrometer ; hygrometry. — **psy'chro-met'ric** (sī'krō-mĕt'rĭk ; psī'- ; 218), **psy'chro-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

psy'chro-phil'ic (sī'krō-fĭl'ĭk ; psī'krō- ; 218), *a.* [*psychro-* + *-phil* + *-ic.*] *Bacteriol.* Developing well at a low temperature ;—said of bacteria.

psyk'ter (sĭk'tĕr ; psĭk'- ; 218), *n.* [Gr. ψυκτήρ, fr. ψυχειν to make cool.] *Class. Archæol.* A vessel used for cooling wine, sometimes an amphoralike vessel, with double walls and a spout for the reception of snow, or a squat vessel on a broad stem.



Psylla (*P. pyricola*). × 5

Psyl'la (sĭl'ă ; psĭl'ă ; 218), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ψυλλα a flea.] **a** *Zoöl.* The typical genus of jumping plant lice, of the family **Psyl'li-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] Any insect of that family.



Ptah.

Ptah (p'tä), *n. Egypt. Relig.* The chief god of Memphis, where he was worshiped as early as the first dynasty. He was regarded as the shaper of the world and as father of gods and men. He is usually represented as swathed like a mummy and as bearing the symbols of life, strength, and stability.

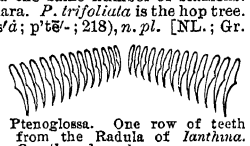
ptar'mi-gan (tär'mĭ-găn), *n* [Gael. *tarmachan ;* akin to Ir. *tarmochan, tarmonach :* cf. F. *ptarmigan.*] Any of various species of grouse of northern and mountainous regions, belonging to the genus *Lagopus*, having completely feathered feet. In all except the British red grouse (which see), the winter plumage is chiefly or wholly white and the summer plumage largely grayish, brownish, or blackish, variously barred and vermiculated. The common species of northern and mountainous Europe is *L. mutus.* The willow grouse or ptarmigan (*L. lagopus*) is widely distributed over northern Europe and America.



Ptarmigan (*Lagopus lagopus*). Summer plumage.

Pte'le-a (tē'lē-ă ; p'tē'- ; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτελεα the elm.] *Bot.* A small genus of American rutaceous shrubs or small trees, having 3-foliolate to 5-foliolate leaves and panicles of small greenish flowers with four or five imbricated petals and the same number of stamens. The fruit is a rounded samara. *P. trifoliata* is the hop tree.

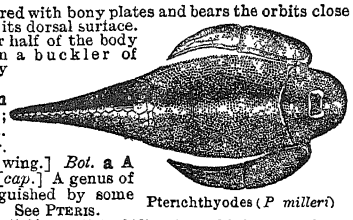
Pte'no-glos'sa (tē'nō-glŏs'ă ; p'tē'- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. πτηνός feathered + γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* A division of gastropod mollusks in which the median tooth is very small or wanting and the lateral teeth are strong and hooked, and largest at the outside of each row. *Ianthina* and *Scalaria* are the types of the only two families. — **pte'no-glos'sate** (-ăt), *a.*



Ptenoglossa. One row of teeth from the Radula of *Ianthina.* Greatly enlarged.

Pte-ran'o-don (tē-răn'ō-dŏn ; p'tē- ; 218), *n.* [Gr. πτερόν wing + ἀν- not + ὀδους, ὀδοντος, a tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of American Cretaceous pterodactyls destitute of teeth. Several species are known, some of which had an expanse of wings of twelve or fifteen feet. It sometimes constitutes a family, **Pte-ran'o-don'ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē). — **pte-ran'o-dont** (-răn'ō-dŏnt), *a.*

Pter'ich-thy'o-des (tĕr'ĭk-thī'ō-dēz ; p'tĕr'- ; 218), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. πτερόν wing + ἰχθύς fish + -ώδης, fr. εἶδος form.] *Paleon.* A genus of ostracophores of the order Antiarcha from the Devonian rocks of Scotland and Germany. The head is covered with bony plates and bears the orbits close together on its dorsal surface. The anterior half of the body is incased in a buckler of large bony plates.



Pterichthyodes (*P. milleri*)

pte-rid'i-um (tē-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm ; p'tē- ; 218), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. πτερον wing.] *Bot.* **a** A samara. **b** [*cap.*] A genus of ferns distinguished by some from *Pteris.* See PTERIS.

pter'i-do- (tĕr'ĭ-dō- ; p'tĕr'- ; 218). A combining form from Greek πτερις, πτεριδος, *fern.*

pter'i-dol'o-gist (dŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A specialist in pteridology.

pter'i-dol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*pteridо-* + *-logy.*] The science or study of ferns. — **pter'i-do-log'i-cal** (-dō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Pter'i-doph'y-ta (-dŏf'ĭ-tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See PTERIDO- ; -PHYTE.] *Bot.* A phylum, or primary division, of plants, including the ferns and their allies, formerly comprised under the term *vascular cryptogams* They represent the highest type of flowerless plants, having well-developed vascular and tegumentary systems, and exhibiting complete differentiation into root, stem, and leaf. As in the seed plants, the sporophyte is the conspicuous generation, the gametophyte being reduced to a small thalloid body, the *prothallium*, bearing archegonia and antheridia. Fossil representatives were very numerous, reaching their highest development in the Carboniferous age, and including many arborescent forms. Now, except a very few tree ferns, practically all Pteridophyta are herbaceous. The phylum has three orders : Filicales, the true ferns ; Equisetales, the horsetails and scouring rushes ; Lycopodiales, the ground pines, club mosses, and quillworts. See these words, also FERN, FERN ALLY, PTERIDOSPERMAPHYTA.

pter'i-do-phyte' (tĕr'ĭ-dō-fīt' ; p'tĕr'- ; 218), *n. Bot.* One of the Pteridophyta. — **pter'i-do-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), **pter'i-doph'y-tous** (-dŏf'ĭ-tŭs), *a.*

pter'i-do-sperm' (-spûrm'), *n. Paleobot.* A fossil plant of the Pteridospermaphyta.

Pter'i-do-sper maph'y-ta (-spĕr-măf'ĭ-tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See PTERIDO-, -SPERM, -PHYTE.] *Paleobot.* A phylum of Paleozoic fossil plants having the habit of ferns, but with reproductive organs resembling those of gymnosperms Many so-called Carboniferous ferns are now placed in this group, by some treated as a class, *Pteridospermæ*, coördinate with the Gymnospermæ and Angiospermæ. — **pter'i-do-sper'ma-phyt'ic** (-spûr'mă-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

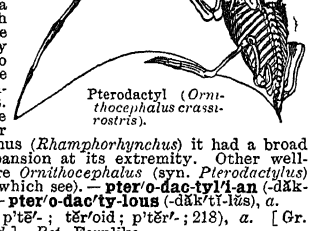
pte'rĭ-on (tē'rĭ-ŏn ; p'tē'- ; tĕr'ĭ- ; p'tĕr'- ; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτερόν wing, feather.] *Craniol.* The juncture of the frontal and parietal bones with the great wing of the sphenoid. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

Pte'ris (tē'rĭs ; p'tē'- ; tĕr'ĭs ; p'tĕr'- ; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτερίς, -ίδος, a kind of fern, fr. πτερόν feather.] *Bot.* A large genus of coarse ferns, the brakes, having variously divided or rarely simple fronds with a marginal, linear, continuous sorus and an indusium composed of the reflexed margin of the frond. *P. aquilina* is the common brake. This species and its allies are sometimes separated as the genus *Pteridium.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

pter'o- (tĕr'ō- ; p'tĕr'ō- ; 218). A combining form from Greek πτερον, *feather, wing ;* as, *pterodactyl, pterotheca.*

Pter'o-car'ya (-kăr'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; *ptero-* + Gr. κάρυον nut.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic juglandaceous trees having thin-rinded nuts subtended by bracteoles which become enlarged and winglike in fruit. *P. fraxinifolia* is often cultivated in Europe.

pter'o-dac'tyl (-dăk'tĭl), *n.* [*ptero-* + Gr. δάκτυλος finger, toe.] Any extinct flying reptile of the order Pterosauri ; a pterosaur ; an ornithosaur. They existed from the Lower Jurassic nearly to the close of the Mesozoic. They were destitute of feathers, and the supporting surface of the wings was a membrane which extended from the side of the body along the arm to the end of the enormously developed fifth digit. In most cases the tail was rather short ; in one genus (*Rhamphorhynchus*) it had a broad membranous expansion at its extremity. Other well-known genera are *Ornithocephalus* (syn. *Pterodactylus*) and *Pteranodon* (which see). — **pter'o-dac-tyl'i-an** (-dăk-tĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **pter'o-dac'ty-lous** (-dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *a.*



Pterodactyl (*Ornithocephalus crassirostris*).

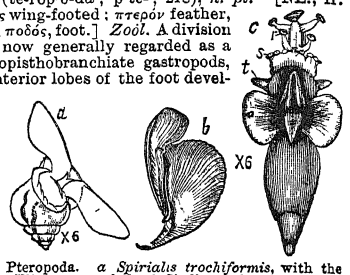
pte'roid (tē'roid ; p'tē'- ; tĕr'oid ; p'tĕr'- ; 218), *a.* [Gr. πτερις fern + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Fernlike.

pte-rol'o-gy (tē-rŏl'ō-jĭ ; p'tē- ; 218), *n.* [*ptero-* + *-logy.*] *Zoöl.* The study of the venation of insects' wings. — **pter'o-log'ic** (tĕr'ō-lŏj'ĭk ; p'tĕr'ō- ; 218), *a.* — **pter'o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pte-ro'ma (-rō'mă), *n. ; pl.* -MATA (-mă-tă). [L., fr. Gr. πτέρωμα.] *Gr. Arch.* The inclosed space of a stoa, portico, or peristyle, including the stylobate and the space to the solid wall behind the portico.

pter'o-pod (tĕr'ō-pŏd ; p'tĕr'- ; 218), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Pteropoda. — *n.* One of the Pteropoda.

Pte-rop'o-da (tē-rŏp'ō-dă ; p'tē- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτερόπους wing-footed ; πτερόν feather, wing + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* A division of Mollusca now generally regarded as a suborder of opisthobranchiate gastropods, having the anterior lobes of the foot developed in the form of broad, thin, winglike organs, with which they swim at or near the surface of the sea. In old classifications they were often ranked as a class. They are hermaphroditic, are usually destitute of gills, and may or may not have a shell. They are of small size, but are often so numerous as to cover the surface of the sea for miles ; and they furnish a large proportion of the food of certain fishes and cetaceans. They are divided into the Gymnosomata and Thecosomata (which see). — **pte-rop'o-dan** (-dăn), *a. & n.* — **pter'o-po'di-al** (tĕr'ō-pō'dĭ-ăl ; p'tĕr'ō- ; 218), *a.*



Pteropoda. *a Spirialis trochiformis*, with the Wings expanded : *b* Shell of *Cavolinia uncinata* (×4) seen from one side ; *c Dexiobranchæa paucidens* : *r* Median Arm, with Suckers ; *s* Circle of Suckers ; *t* Tentacle.

Pter'o-pod'i-dæ (tĕr'ō-pŏd'ĭ-dē ; p'tĕr'ō- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of fruit bats coextensive with the suborder Megachiroptera (which see).

Pter'o-sau'ri (-sô'rī), **Pter'o-sau'ri-a** (-rĭ$_{ŝ}$ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See PTERO- ; -SAURUS.] *Paleon.* The order consisting of the pterodactyls. See PTERODACTYL. — **pter'o-saur** (tĕr'ō-sôr ; p'tĕr'- ; 218), *n.* — **pter'o-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

Pte-ros'po-ra (tē-rŏs'pō-rä ; p'tē- ; 218), *n.* [NL. ; *ptero-* + Gr. σπόρος seed.] *Bot.* A genus of North American monotropaceous plants. The only species, *P. andromedea*, is the pine-drops or Albany beech-drops.

pte-ro'tic (-rō'tĭk ; -rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*ptero-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating a bone between the proötic and epiotic in the dorsal and outer part of the periotic capsule of many fishes. — *n.* The pterotic bone.

-pterous. [Gr. -πτερος, fr. πτερόν wing, feather. See FEATHER.] A suffix used, chiefly in zoölogy, to signify *having* (such or so many) *wings* or *winglike parts* or *organs.*

pte-ryg'i-o-phore' (tē-rĭj'ĭ-ō-fōr' ; p'tē- ; 218), *n.* [*pterygium* + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* One of the cartilaginous or bony elements by which rays of the fin of a fish are supported ; a radiale ; an actinost.

pte-ryg'i-um (-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* E. -IUMS (-ŭmz), L. -IA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. πτερυγιον, properly little wing, dim. akin to πτερόν feather.] **1.** *Med.* A fleshy mass of hypertrophied conjunctiva, usually at the inner side of the eyeball and covering part of the cornea, causing a disturbance of vision. **2.** *Comparative Anat.* A generalized limb of a vertebrate. **3.** *Zoöl.* One of the lobes at the end of the snout of certain weevils.

pter'y-go- (tĕr'ĭ-gō- ; p'tĕr'ĭ- ; 218). A combining form from Greek πτερυξ, πτερυγος, *wing, fin ;* as, *pterygoblast, pterygobranchiate ;* — used specif. in anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the pterygoid bone* or *the pterygoid processes.*

pter'y-goid (-goid), *a.* [*pterygo-* + *-oid.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, pertaining to, or in the region of, a bony or cartilaginous element of the skull of vertebrates (see PTERYGOID BONE, PTERYGOID PROCESS).

2. Winglike ; — said esp. of the "aspect" of an aëroplane which has its lesser dimension in the direction of flight.

pterygoid artery, *Anat.*, one of the branches of the internal maxillary artery supplying the pterygoid muscles. — **p. bone**, *Zoöl.*, in most vertebrates below mammals, a horizontally placed, often more or less rodlike, bone of the upper jaw or roof of the mouth connecting the palatine in front and the quadrate behind, forming part of the palatoquadrate arch. In teleost fishes there are several pterygoid bones, distinguished as *mesopterygoid, metapterygoid*, and *pterygoid* proper (or *ectopterygoid*). See PTERYGOID PROCESS **a.** — **p. fossa.** *Anat.* **a** See PTERYGOID PROCESS **a**. **b** A depression on the lower jawbone for the insertion of the external pterygoid muscle. — **p. muscle**, *Anat.*, either of two muscles of the lower jaw. The *external* arises from the greater wing of the sphenoid and from the outer surface of the external pterygoid plate, and is inserted into the lower jaw near the condyle. The *internal* arises from the inner surface of the external pterygoid plate, the palatine and superior maxillary bones, and is inserted into the angle and ramus of the lower jaw. — **p. nerves**, *Anat.*, either of two branches of the inferior maxillary nerve supplying the pterygoid muscles and other muscles of mastication, etc. — **p. process.** *Anat.* **a** In man and other mammals, a process extending downward from either side of the sphenoid bone, consisting of two vertical plates, the internal and external **pterygoid plates**, separated by an angular notch (**pterygoid notch**), and so placed as to leave a deep fossa (*pterygoid fossa*) on its outer and posterior aspect. The external plate is an expansion of the alisphenoid, while the internal plate represents the pterygoid bone of lower vertebrates. **b** A pterygoid plate. **c** A process on the palatine bone which fits into the pterygoid notch. — **p. ridge**, *Zoöl.* Order of Hemichorda consisting of *Cephalodiscus* and *Rhabdopleura* — **pter'o-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a*

pter'o-car'pous (-pŭs), *a.* [*ptero-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot* Having winged fruit.

Pter'o-car'pus (-pŭs), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of LINGOUM.

Pter'o-cau'lon (-kô'lŏn), *n.* [NL. ; *ptero-* + Gr. καυλός stem.] Syn of CHÆNOLOBUS.

Pte-roc'li-dæ (tē-rŏk'lĭ-dē ; p'tē- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *ptero-* + Gr. κλείς, κλῆς, a key, tongue of a clasp + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the sand grouse. **Pter'o-cles** (tĕr'ō-klēz ; p'tĕr'- ; 218) is the typical genus.

Pter'o-clo-mor'phæ (tĕr'ō-klō-môr'fē ; p'tĕr'ō- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL. See PTEROCLIDÆ ; -MORPH.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily coextensive with the Pteroclidæ. — **pter'o-clo-mor'phic** (-fĭk), *a.*

Pter'o-dac'ty-li (tĕr'ō-dăk'tĭ-lī ; p'tĕr'ō- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of PTEROSAURIA.

Pter'o-dac'ty-lus (-dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *n.* ; **-tyl'i-dæ** (-tĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syns. of ORNITHOCEPHALUS, -CEPHALIDÆ. See PTERODACTYL.

pte-rog'ra-phy (tē-rŏg'rä-fĭ ; p'tē- ; 218), *n.* [*ptero-* + *-graphy.*] *Zoöl.* The description of feathers. — **pte-rog'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **pter'o-graph'ic** (tĕr'ō-grăf'ĭk ; p'tĕr'ō- ; 218), **pter'o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pter'o-pæ'des (-pē'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *ptero-* + Gr. παῖς child.] *Zoöl.* Birds able to fly when first hatched, as the megapodes.

pter'o-pæ'dic (-dĭk), *a.*

pter'o-pe'gum (-pē'gŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *ptero-* + Gr. πηγός well put together.] *Zoöl.* Articular socket of an insect's wing.

pter'o-pe'gal (-găl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pteropegum.

Pter'o-phor'i-dæ (-fŏr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτεροφόρος feathered.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the plume moths. The type genus is **Pte-roph'o-rus** (tē-rŏf'ō-rŭs ; p'tē- ; 218). — **pter'o-phor'id** (-fŏr'ĭd), *a. & n.* **Pter'o-phryne** (-frĭ'nē), *n.* [NL. ; *ptero-* + Gr. φρύνη toad.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the sargassum fishes.

pter'o-po'di-um (pŏ'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A pteropod's foot.

pte-rop'o-dous (tē-rŏp'ō-dŭs ; p'tē- ; 218), *a. Zoöl.* Pteropod.

Pter'o-pus (tĕr'ō-pŭs ; p'tĕr'- ; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτερόπους wing-footed.] *Zoöl.* The chief genus of fruit bats of the family Pteropodidæ.

pter'o-sper'mous (-spûr'mŭs), *a.* [*ptero-* + *-spermous.*] *Bot.* Having winged seeds.

pter'o-stig'ma (-stĭg'mă), *n. ; pl.* -MATA (-tă). [NL ; *ptero-* + Gr. στίγμα, -ατος, a mark.] *Zoöl.* A thickened opaque spot near the anterior margin of the wings of certain insects, esp. on the fore wings in Hymenoptera and on both pairs in dragon flies. — **pter'o-stig'mal** (-măl). **pter'o-stig-mat'ic** (-stĭg-măt'ĭk), **-mat'i-cal** (-kăl), *a.*

pter'o-the'ca (-thē'kă), *n. ; pl.* -THECÆ (-sē). [NL. See PTERO- ; THECA.] *Zoöl.* That part of the pupa case that covers the rudimentary wing of an insect.

pte-ryg'i-al (tē-rĭj'ĭ-ăl ; p'tē- ; 218), *a. Zool* Of or pert. to a pterygium. — *n.* A pterygial bone or cartilage ; specif., an actinost.

pter'y-go-bran'chi-ate. *a.* [*pterygo-* + *branchiate.*] *Zool.* Having plumose gills ; — said of some isopod crustaceans.

pter'y-g o'da (tĕr'ĭ-gō'dă ;

Anat., a transverse on the sphenoid bone marking the separation of the temporal and zygomatic fossæ.

pter'y-goid (tĕr'ĭ-goid ; p'tĕr'-; 218), *n. Anat.* A pterygoid bone, muscle, artery, or other part.

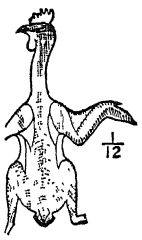
pter'y-go-max'il-la-ry (tĕr'ĭ-gō-măk'sĭ-lā-rĭ ; p'tĕr'-; 218), *a.* [*pterygo-* + *maxillary.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the pterygoid process and the upper or lower jaw.

pter'y-go-pal'a-tal (-păl'ā-tăl), *a. Zoöl.* Pterygopalatine. **pterygopalatal bar,** the palatoquadrate arch.

pter'y-go-pal'a-tine (-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [*pterygo-* + *palatine.*] *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygoid processes or bones and the palatine bones.

pter'y-la (tĕr'ĭ-lȧ; p'tĕr'- ; 218), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-læ** (-lē). [NL.; Gr. *πτερόν* feather + *ὕλη* wood, forest.] *Zoöl.* One of the definite areas of the skin of a bird on which feathers grow ; — contrasted with *apterium.* See PTERYLOSIS, *Illust.*

pter'y-log'ra-phy (-lŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*pteryla* + *-graphy.*] *Zoöl.* The study or description of the pterylæ of birds. — **pter'y-lo-graph'ic** (-lō-grăf'ĭk), **pter'y-lo-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*



Pterylosis. Back of a Cock, showing Pterylæ (dotted areas) and Apteria (the blank spaces).

pter'y-lo'sis (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. PTERYLA.] *Zoöl.* Arrangement of feathers in definite areas of growth (pteryiæ).

pti-li'num (tĭ-lī'nŭm ; p'tĭ-; 218), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-na** (-nȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *πτίλον* a feather, from its appearance.] *Zoöl.* A bladderlike organ on the front of the head of many dipterous flies which assists in rupturing the pupa case and shortly afterward shrinks away.

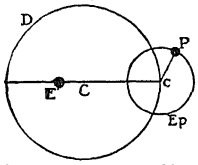
Ptin'i-dæ (tĭn'ĭ-dē ; p'tĭn'- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Ptinus* a genus of beetles, prob. fr. Gr. *πτηνός* winged.] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of sericorn beetles of small size and usually brown color, which mostly live on dead animal and vegetable matter, as the cigarette beetle and apple-twig borer. The type genus is **Pti'nus** (tī'nŭs ; p'tī'-; 218). — **ptin'id** (tĭn'ĭd ; p'tĭn'ĭd), *a. & n.* — **pti'noid** (tī'noid ; p'tī'-), *a.*

ptis'an (tĭz'ăn; 277), *n.* [L. *ptisana* peeled barley, barley water, Gr. *πτισάνη*, from *πτίσσειν* to peel, husk : cf. F. *ptisane, tisane.* Cf. TISANE.] **1.** A decoction of barley with other ingredients ; a farinaceous drink.

2. *Med.* An aqueous medicine, containing little, if any, medicinal agent ; a tea or tisane.

Ptol'e-ma'ic (tŏl'ē-mā'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. Πτολεμαϊκός.] Of or pertaining to Ptolemy, the geographer and astronomer, who flourished at Alexandria about 130 A. D.

Ptolemaic Canon. = CANON OF PTOLEMY. — **P. system,** *Astron.*, the system maintained by Ptolemy, who extended and systematized the ideas of his predecessors, esp. Apollonius and Hipparchus. It supposed the earth to be the fixed center of the universe, about which the sun and stars revolve. The system was received for ages, being finally superseded by the Copernican system. See CRYSTALLINE HEAVENS, PRIMUM MOBILE.



Ptolemaic System. The Earth (*E*), being out of the center (*C*) of its Sphere (*D*), the Planet (*P*) appears to be alternately accelerated and retarded in its motion, while its alternate progression and regression is caused by its being carried round the Epicycle (*Ep*) having its Center (*c*) in *D*.

Ptol'e-ma'ist (-ĭst), *n.* A supporter of the Ptolemaic system.

pto'ma-ine (tō'mȧ-ĭn ; -ēn ; *colloq.* tō'măn), *n.* Also **pto'main.** [From Gr. *πτῶμα* a dead body, fr. *πίπτειν* to fall.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of organic bases or alkaloids formed by the action of putrefactive bacteria on nitrogenous matter ; a putrefactive alkaloid. Cf. LEUCOMAINE. Some ptomaines are harmless ; others are poisons, as those sometimes occurring in canned meats, fish, etc.

pto-mat'ro-pine (tŏ-măt'rŏ-pĭn ; -pēn), *n.* Also **-pin.** [*ptomaine* + *atropine.*] *Chem.* One of a class of bacterial poisons resembling atropine in physiological properties.

pto'sis (tō'sĭs; ?tŏ'sĭs; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πτῶσις* a falling.] *Med.* Drooping of the upper eyelid, produced by paralysis of its levator muscle. — **pto'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

pty'a-lin (tī'ȧ-lĭn ; p'tī'- ; 218), *n.* [Gr. *πτύαλον* spittle.] *Physiol. Chem.* The diastase of saliva. See DIASTASE. It is found in the saliva of man and many animals, but not, it is said, in that of typical Carnivora.

pty'a-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *πτυαλισμός*, fr. *πτυαλίζειν* to spit much, fr. *πτύαλον* spittle, fr. *πτύειν* to spit.] Salivation, or excessive flow of saliva, occurring in stomatitis.

pty'a-lize (-līz), *v. t.* ; **-LIZED** (-līzd) ; **-LIZING** (-līz'ĭng). *Med.* To produce ptyalism in, esp. by the use of mercury.

Pty'cho-sper'ma (tī'kŏ-spûr'mȧ ; p'tī'kŏ-), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *πτυχή* a fold + *σπέρμα* seed.] *Bot.* A genus of graceful pinnate-leaved palms, natives chiefly of Australasia. They have pinnatisect leaves, the segments cuneate and erose on the margin ; the small monœcious flowers are borne in a slender branched spadix. See BANGALOW.

ptys'ma-gogue (tĭz'mȧ-gŏg; p'tĭz'-; 218), *n.* [Gr. *πτύσμα* spittle + *-agogue.*] *Med.* A medicine that promotes the discharge of saliva.

pu'a hemp (pōō'ȧ). An East Indian urticaceous shrub (*Maoutia puya*), the fiber of which is used in textiles.

pub (pŭb), *n.* A public house ; tavern. *Slang, Brit.*

pu'ber-al (pū'bẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *puber, pubes,* grown up, adult.] Of or pertaining to puberty.

pu'ber-ty (pū'bẽr-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pubertas,* fr. *puber, pubes,* adult : cf. F. *puberté.*] **1.** The earliest age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children, usually considered, in temperate climates, to be about fourteen years in males and twelve in females.

2. *Bot.* The period when a plant first bears flowers. *Obs.*

pu-ber'u-lent (pū-bẽr'ōō-lĕnt), *a.* [See PUBES.] *Bot.* Minutely downy ; covered with fine pubescence.

pu'bes (pū'bēz), *n.* [L., pubes (in sense **a**), from *pubes* adult.] **1** *Anat.* **a** The hair which appears upon the lower part of the hypogastric region at the age of puberty. **b** The lower part of the hypogastric region ; the pubic region.

2. *Bot.* Pubescence.

pu-bes'cence (pū-bĕs'ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *pubescence.*] **1.** Quality or state of being pubescent.

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* An epidermal covering of soft short hairs, or down, as on the surfaces of leaves and stems, the bodies or organs of insects ; also, state of being so covered.

pu-bes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *pubescens, -entis,* p. pr. of *pubescere* to reach puberty, to grow hairy or mossy, fr. *pubes* pubes : cf. F. *pubescent.*] **1.** Arrived at puberty.

2. Downy or hairy ; specif., covered with soft fine hairs. See VILLOUS, HIRSUTE, HISPID, LANATE, TOMENTOSE, SERICEOUS.

pu-bes'cent, *n.* A youth at puberty.

pu'bic (pū'bĭk), *a. Anat.* Pert. to or designating the region of the pubes, or the os pubis. See PUBIS. — **pubic arch,** the arch at the front of the pelvis formed by the pubic bones. — **p. bone,** the pubis. — **p. crest,** the border of the pubis between the pubic spine and the symphysis. — **p. spine,** a tuberosity on the upper margin of each pubis near the symphysis. — **p. symphysis.** See SYMPHYSIS.

pu'bis (pū'bĭs), *n., or* || **os pubis.** [NL. See PUBES.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The ventral and anterior of the three principal bones composing either half of the pelvis. In man it consists of two branches or rami diverging posteriorly. The superior branch extends to the acetabulum, of which it forms a part, and unites there with the ilium and ischium. The inferior branch unites with the ischium below the obturator foramen. Cf. PREPUBIS, POSTPUBIS.

pub'lic (pŭb'lĭk), *a.* [L. *publicus, poblicus,* prob. orig. that concerns adults, fr. *pubes* (see PUBES) ; but confused with *populicus* fr. *populus* people (cf. PEOPLE) ; cf. F. *public.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the people ; relating to, or affecting, a nation, state, or community at large ; — opposed to *private* ; as, the *public* treasury, credit, good ; *public* opinion, etc. The term *public* is used in designating the legal character of various acts, rights, occupations, etc., that affect or belong to the collective body of a state or community. Various actions, rights, or conditions designated as *public* have attached to them as such special rights and liabilities ; thus, a **public act, bill,** or **statute** must be taken judicial notice of by the courts ; a **public, or common, calling** or **occupation** imposes upon those following it the obligation of serving all the public without discrimination, more or less subject to regulation by law, and confers as its chief advantage the right of lien for services or supplies.

2. Open to the knowledge or view of all ; general ; common ; *notorious* ; as, *public report* ; *public* scandal.

3. Open to common or general use ; specif. : **a** Open to the use of the public in general for any purpose, as business, pleasure, religious worship, gratification of curiosity, etc. ; as, a *public* place or road. **b** Open to the enjoyment of the public under the rights and liabilities belonging to an action, occupation, use, or the like, called *public* (in sense **1**) ; as, a *public* carriage, a *public* house, etc.

public carriage, a carriage seeking employment from the general public. — **p. company,** any company incorporated for carrying on an undertaking of a public nature. *Eng.* — **p. corporation.** See CORPORATION, 3. — **p. credit. a** The reputation of, or general confidence in, the ability or readiness of a government to fulfill its pecuniary engagements. **b** The general credit of a person in a community. — **P. Credit Act,** the act of Congress (16 *U. S. Stat.* 1 ; 1869) by which the faith of the United States was pledged to make payment of United States notes (greenbacks and other obligations in coin or its equivalent and to make provision at the earliest practicable period for redemption of such notes in coin. — **p. debt,** the debt owed by a state or government, esp. that represented by formal instruments of indebtedness. — **p. domain,** public lands. *U. S.* — **p. economy.** See ECONOMICS. — **p. funds,** the public funded debt of the British government, or, by extension, of any other government. See FUND, *n.*, 5. *British.* — **p. highway,** *Law,* a highway (in the legal sense of the word). — **p. holiday,** a legal holiday. — **p. house,** in a general sense, any inn or hotel ; esp., in British usage, any house where intoxicating liquors are sold by retail to be consumed on the premises, whether affording lodging and meals or not. — **p. international law.** See INTERNATIONAL LAW. — **p. law. a** A public act or statute. **b** That branch of the law that regulates the mutual rights of the state and those within its jurisdiction. Cf. PRIVATE LAW. — **p. nuisance.** *Law.* See NUISANCE, *n.*, 2. — **p. orator.** *Eng. Universities.* See ORATOR, 6. — **p. person,** *Law,* the sovereign state or any person or body of persons representing its sovereignty by virtue of delegated authority. — **p. policy,** *Law,* the policy observed by the state in determining what acts are unlawful as being injurious to the public or contrary to public good. — **p. rights,** *Law,* the rights of the state over the subject, and of the subject against the state. — **p. school. a** In Great Britain, any of various schools maintained by the community, wholly or partly under public control, or maintained largely by endowment and not carried on chiefly for profit ; specif., and commonly, any of various select and usually expensive endowed schools which give a liberal modern education or prepare pupils for the universities. Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Winchester are of this class. **b** In the United States, a free primary, grammar, or high school maintained by the local government. — **p.-service corporation.** See CORPORATION, 3. — **p. spirit,** a spirit of interest in the public welfare of the community combined with an effort to serve it. — **public stores. a** Military and naval stores, equipments, etc. **b** Warehouses where dutiable goods are appraised or held under bond. *U. S.* — **p. vehicle,** *Law,* a vehicle seeking employment from the general public. — **p. war,** a war between independent sovereign states. — **p. waters,** *Law,* any waters open of right to the use of the general public ; usually, specif., navigable waters. — **p. way,** *Law,* a (legal) highway. — **p. works,** all fixed works constructed or built for public use or enjoyment, as railways, docks, canals, etc., or constructed with public funds and owned by the public ; often, specif., such works as constitute public improvements, as parks, museums, etc., as distinguished from those involved in the ordinary administration of the affairs of a community, as grading of roads, lighting of streets, etc.

pub'lic (pŭb'lĭk), *n.* **1.** The general body of mankind, or of a nation, state, or community ; the people, indefinitely ; as, the American *public* ; also, a particular body or aggregation of people ; as, an author's *public.*

2. A public house ; an inn. *Colloq., Brit. Scott.*

in public, openly ; before an audience or people at large ; not in private or secrecy. *Shak.*

pub'li-can (pŭb'lĭ-kăn), *n.* [L. *publicanus :* cf. F. *publicain.* See PUBLIC.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A farmer of the taxes and public revenues ; hence, a collector of toll or tribute. The inferior officers of this class were often oppressive in their exactions, and were greatly detested.

> As Jesus sat at meat . . . many *publicans* and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. *Matt.* ix. 10.
>
> How like a fawning *publican* he looks ! *Shak.*

2. The keeper of a public house, or inn. *British.*

pub'li-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. ; cf. L. *publicatio* confiscation. See PUBLISH.] **1.** Act of publishing, or state of being published ; notification to the people at large, either by words, writing, or printing ; proclamation ; promulgation ; as, the *publication* of the law at Mount Sinai ; the *publication* of the gospel ; the *publication* of statutes.

2. Act of offering a book, pamphlet, engraving, or the like to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution. *Swift.*

3. That which is published ; esp., any book, pamphlet, etc., offered for sale or to public notice.

4. An act or appearance in public. *Obs. & R.*

> The *publications* and *intercourses* of every man. *Jer. Taylor.*

pub'li-cist (pŭb'lĭ-sĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *publiciste.*] A writer on, or one versed in, the laws of nature and nations, the science of public right, the principles of government, etc. ; now, esp., a writer on current political topics.

pub-lic'i-ty (pŭb-lĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *publicité.*] Quality or state of being public, or open to the knowledge or observation of a community ; notoriety ; publicness ; as, the *publicity* of a scandal ; to avoid *publicity.*

pub'lic-ly (pŭb'lĭk-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** With exposure to general notice or knowledge ; openly ; as, property *publicly* sold.

2. In the name of the community. *Addison.*

pub'lic-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd ; 87, 151), *a.* Public-spirited. — **pub'lic-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

pub'lic-ness, *n.* **1.** Publicity.

2. Quality or state of belonging to the community ; as, the *publicness* of property or an opinion. *Emerson.*

pub'lic-spir'it-ed (-spĭr'ĭt-ĕd ; 87), *a.* Having, or exercising, or showing, a disposition to advance the interest of the community or public ; as, *public-spirited* men. — **pub'lic-spir'it-ed-ly,** *adv.* — **pub'lic-spir'it-ed-ness,** *n.*

pub'lish (pŭb'lĭsh), *v. t.*; PUB'LISHED (-lĭsht) ; PUB'LISH-ING. [ME. *publisshen,* F. *publier,* L. *publicare, publicatum.* See PUBLIC ; cf. 2d -ISH.] **1.** To make public ; to make known to people in general ; to divulge, as a private transaction ; to promulgate or proclaim, as a law or an edict ; specif., to make public in a newspaper, book, circular, or the like.

2. *Law.* Specif. : **a** In the law of libel, to intentionally exhibit (libelous matter) to one or more persons capable of understanding it other than the person libeled or, as to criminal liability, to the person libeled. By statute in some States of the United States exhibition of libelous matter to the person libeled is publication with respect to civil liability. **b** In the law of wills, to acknowledge (an instrument) by some act that shows it to be the testator's intention that it shall operate as his last will and testament.

3. To bring before the public, as for sale or distribution ; esp. : **a** To print, or cause to be printed, and to issue from the press, either for sale or general distribution, as a book, newspaper, piece of music, engraving, etc. **b** To utter, or put into circulation ; as, to *publish* counterfeit paper. *U. S.*

Syn. — PRINT, PUBLISH are often confused. A book may be *printed* without being *published* ; it is *published* only when it is offered for sale, or put into general circulation ; as, "Moxon told me . . . that he was about to *print,* but (I think) not to *publish,* those elegiacs on Hallam" (*E. FitzGerald*) ; "Sir William Drummond's late book about the Bible — *printed,* but not *published*" (*Byron*).

pub'lish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who publishes ; esp., one who issues, or causes to be issued, from the press and offers for sale or circulation matter printed, engraved, or the like.

publishers' binding, cloth binding. *Cant.*

pub'lish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Publication.

2. A public notice of intended marriage, required by the laws of some States. *U. S.*

pu'bo- (pū'bŏ-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the pubic bones* or *the pubes.*

Puc'ci-a-nite' (pŏŏ'chĭ-ȧ-nīt'), *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of the followers of Francesco Pucci (d. 1600), an Italian, who became an eclectic, embracing various tenets of Protestantism, but in 1586 turned to the Roman Church. He wrote in favor of universal atonement (1592), retracting in 1595.

Puc-cin'i-a (pŭk-sĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after T. *Puccini,* an Italian anatomist.] *Bot.* A large genus of heterœcious

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p'tĕr'ĭ- ; 218), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πτερυγώδης* winglike ; *πτέρυξ,* -υγος, wing + *εἶδος* form.] *Zoöl.* The tegulæ of an insect.

pter'y-go-man-dib'u-lar, *a.* See PTERYGO-. [*n.* An actinost.]

pter'y-go-phore' (-gō-fōr' ; 201), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The clasper of an elasmobranch.

pter'y-go-quad'rate (-k w ŏ d'-rāt), *a. Zool* See PTERYGO-.

Pter'y-go'tus (tĕ r'ĭ- gō' t ŭ s ; p'tĕr'ĭ- ; 218), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* See EURYPTERIDA

pter'y-loi'o-gy (-lŏ ĭ'ŏ-ĭ), *n.* [*pteryla* + *-logy.*] *Zoöl.* The study of pterylosis — **pter'y-lo-log'i-cal** (-lŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pthi'sis. † PHTHISIS.

Ptil'o-no-rhyn'chi-dæ (tĭl'ŏ-nō-rĭn'kĭ-dē ; p'tĭl'- ; 218), *n. pl* [NL. ; Gr. *πτίλον* feather + *ῥύγχος* beak.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the bower birds, often ranked as a subfamily of Paradiseidæ, and called **Ptil'o-no-rhyn-chi'næ** (-rĭn-kī'nē).

ptil'o-pæ'des (-pē'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. *πτίλον* feather + *παῖς, παιδός,* offspring.] *Zoöl.* = DASYPÆDES. — **ptil'o-pæ'dic** (-dĭk), *a.*

ptil-o'sis (tĭ-lō'sĭs ; p'tĭ- ; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πτίλον* a feather.] *Zool.* **1.** Plumage, irrespective of pterylosis.

2. *Med.* Loss of hair, esp. of the eyelashes ; madarosis.

ptis'i-cal, ptis'ick, ptis'icke. † PHTHISICAL, etc.

P. T. O., *or* **p. t. o.** *Abbr.* Please turn over (a page or leaf).

Ptol'e-mæ'an (tŏl'ē-mē'ăn), **Ptol'e-ma'ic** (-mā'ĭk), **Ptol'e-mæ'an** (-mē'ăn), *a.* = PTOLEMAIC. *Rare.* [*Bib.*]

Ptol'e-mee (tŏl'ē-mē). *Bib.*

Ptol'e-mees (-mēz), *n. pl. D.*

Ptol'e-me'us (-mē'ŭs). *Bib.*

Ptol'e-my (tŏl'ē-mĭ), *n.* [F. *Ptolémée,* L. *Ptolemæus,* fr. Gr. Πτολεμαῖος ; cf. *πτόλεμος, πόλεμος,* war.] Lit., mighty in war ; — masc prop. name.

Ptolemy's projection. Stereographic projection.

pto'ma-tine (tō'mȧ-tĭn ; -tēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** = PTOMAINE.

pty-al'o-gogue (tĭ-ăl'ŏ-gŏg; p'tĭ-; 218), *n.* [Gr. *πτύαλον* spittle + *-agogue.*] *Med.* A ptysmagogue. — **pty'a-la-gog'ic** (tĭ'ȧ-lō-gŏj'ĭk ; p'tĭ'-), *a.*

pty'a-lose (tĭ'ȧ-lōs; p'tĭ'-; 218), *n.* [*ptyalin* + *-ose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The maltose formed from starch by the ptyalin of saliva.

ptyx'is (tĭk'sĭs; p'tĭk'sĭs; 218), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πτυξίς* a folding.] *Bot.* The disposition of a single leaf in the bud. *Rare.* Cf. VERNATION, ÆSTIVATION.

pu' (pōō). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PULL. [URE.]

pu, *n.* [Chin. *pu4.*] See MEASURE.

Pu'a, *or* **Pu'ah** (pū'ȧ). *Bib.*

puach, *n.* [Orig. uncert. ; cf. Eskimo *puiok* a sea monster.] The narwhal. *Obs.*

pu'ant, *a.* [F.] Stinking. *Obs.*

pu'bal (pū'băl), *a.* Pubic. *R.*

pu'ble (*dial.* pōōb'l), *a.* Plump ; fat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pu'bes cen-cy (pū-bĕs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [See PUBES ; -GEROUS.] Hairy.

puble. † PEBBLE.

publese. † PUBLISH.

pub'li-cate, *v. t.* [L. *publicatus,* p.p. of *publicare.*] Publish. *Obs.*

pu'bli-ce (pūb'lĭ-sē), *adv* [L.] Publicly ; openly.

pu'bli-ci ju'ris (pū'bĭ-sī jōō'rĭs) [L.] *Law.* Of public right ; that is, subject to a right of the public to enjoy.

publike. † PUBLIC. [-ABLE.]

pub'lish-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See

pub'lisht. Published. *Ref. Sp.*

Pub'li-us (pŭb'lĭ-ŭs), *n.* Masc. proper name ; specif., the pseudonym used by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison, in the "Federalist."

publy, *v. t.* [F. *publier.*] To publish. *Obs* [BO-.]

pu'bo-coc-cyg'e-al, *a.* See PUBO-.

pu'bo-fem'o-ral. *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the pubis and femur.

pu'bo-il'i-ac.*a.*, **pu'bo-is'chi-ac, pu'bo-is'chi-al,** *a.* See PUBO-.

pu'bo-pro-stat'ic, *a. Anat.* Designating the anterior true ligaments of the bladder

pu'bo-tib'i-al, *a.*, **pu'bo-u-re'thral.** *a.* See PUBO-.

pu'bo-ves'i-cal, *a.* Pert. to the pubis and bladder.

puc'ca. Var. of PUCKA.

parasitic fungi, typifying the family Pucciniaceæ. They have 2-celled teliospores, and æcia with a pseudoperidium. There are about 300 North American species, many destructive to various crops. *P. graminis* is the grain rust.

Puc-cin'i-a'ce-æ (pŭk-sĭn'ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* The largest and most important family of rust fungi, of the order Uredinales, characterized by stalked teliospores, either separate or united in sori. Most are heteroecious, exhibiting, in the complete forms, three distinct life stages, usually upon two or more distinct hosts. *Puccinia* and *Uromyces* contain numerous species injurious to crops. See UREDINALES. — **puc-cin'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

puc-coon' (pŭ-kōōn'), *n.* [From the American Indian name.] *Bot.* Any of several American plants yielding a red pigment; also, the pigment itself. Specif.: **a** The bloodroot. **b** Any of several boraginaceous plants of the genus *Lithospermum*, as *L. hirtum* or *L. canescens*.

puce (pūs), *a.* [F., fr. *puce* a flea, L. *pulex*, *pulicis*.] Of a dark brown or brownish purple color.

pu-celle' (pū-sĕl'), *n.* [F., OF. also *pulcele*, fr. LL. *pulicella*; orig. uncert.] Maid; damsel; virgin. *Obs.*

Pu-celle', La (lä pü-sĕl'; *F.* pü'sĕl'). [F., the Maid.] Joan of Arc; — so called by the French. See MAID OF ORLEANS.

puck (pŭk), *n.* [Cf. ME. *pouke* goblin, AS. *pūca*, *pūcel*; cf. OSw. *puke*, Icel. *pūki* an evil demon, W. *pwca* a hobgoblin. Cf. POKER a bugbear, 3d PUG.] **1.** A sprite; fairy; elf; specif. [*cap.*], in old folklore, a celebrated sportive or mischievous fairy. In Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" he is a tricksy household fairy, "that merry wanderer of the night," in the service of King Oberon. Called also *Robin Goodfellow*, *Hobgoblin*, etc.

2. An evil spirit; a demon. *Obs.*

3. The European goatsucker. *Local, Eng.*

4. A disk of vulcanized rubber used in the game of hockey as the object to be driven through the goals.

puck'a (pŭk'ä), *a.* Also *pukka*. [Hind. *pakkā* cooked, ripe, solid.] Good or thoroughgoing of its kind; — variously used of things substantial, real, fixed, sure, etc., and specif. of buildings made of brick and mortar. *India.* "It's *pukka* famine." *Kipling.*

puck'er (pŭk'ẽr), *v. t. & i.*; PUCK'ERED (-ẽrd); PUCK'ER-ING. [Perh. fr. the folds at the top of a bag when drawn together, and connected with OF. *poque*, dial. form of *poche* a bag, pocket. Cf. POUCH, POKE a pocket, bag.] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to corrugate; — often with *up*; as, to *pucker* cloth; to *pucker* up the mouth; a *puckered* skin.

puck'er, *n.* **1.** A fold; a wrinkle; a collection of folds.

2. Perplexity; anxiety; agitation. *Dial. & Colloq.*

puck'er-mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* The summer flounder.

Puck'ish, *a.* [From PUCK.] Resembling, or characteristic of, Puck; merry; mischievous; as, *Puckish* freaks.

pud'den-ing (pŏŏd'ĕn-ĭng), *n.* [Probably fr. *pudden*, for *pudding*, in allusion to its softness.] *Naut.* **a** A thick fender with tapering ends, of rope yarn, or the like, often canvas-covered, around the bow of a boat. **b** A bunch of soft material to prevent chafing, as between spars.

pud'ding (pŏŏd'ĭng), *n.* [ME. *pudding*, *poding*; cf. G. & Sw. *pudding* pudding, Dan. *budding*, D. *podding*, *pudding*, LG. *puddig* thick, stumpy, W. *poten* a paunch, a pudding, also F. *boudin* black pudding, sausage.] **1.** A piece of intestine stuffed with seasoned chopped meat or the like and boiled. *Now Rare.*

2. A species of food of a soft or moderately hard consistence, variously made, but often a compound of flour or meal, with milk and eggs, etc. It is commonly sweetened and flavored and served as a dessert.

3. Anything resembling, or of the softness and consistency of, pudding; hence, *Slang*, something very easy.

4. *Naut.* = PUDDENING.

pudding pipe. The long cylindrical pod of the East Indian tree *Cassia fistula*, hence called *pudding-pipe tree* or *drumstick tree*. See CAÑAFISTULA.

pudding time. **a** The time of eating pudding, or dinner. *Obs. Johnson.* **b** The nick of time; critical time. *Obs.*

pudding wife. [Prob. corrupted fr. the Sp. name in Cuba, *pudiano verde*.] A large, handsomely colored, blue-and-bronze labroid fish (*Halichæres radiatus*) of Florida, Bermuda, and the West Indies.

pud'dle (pŭd'l), *n.* [ME. *podel*; cf. LG. *pudel*, and also AS. *pudd* a ditch, a furrow. Cf. POODLE.] **1.** A small quantity of dirty standing water; a small pool.

2. Clay, or a mixture of clay and sand, kneaded or worked, when wet, to render it impervious to water.

3. *Forestry.* Soil or mold with water, in which roots of young trees to be transplanted are dipped to retard drying.

4. A kind of tamping pick sometimes used for tamping gravel, cinders, sand, and other fine stuff, as in ballasting.

pud'dle, *v. t.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-ĭng). **1.** To make foul or muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt with (water).

> Some unhatched practice . . .
> Hath *puddled* his clear spirit. *Shak.*

2. **a** To make dense or close, as clay or loam, by tempering or working when wet, usually with the admixture of a certain proportion of gravel, sand, or chalk, so as to render impervious to water. **b** To make impervious to liquids by means of puddle; to apply puddle to.

3. To subject (iron) to the process of puddling (which see) so as to convert it from cast iron to wrought iron.

4. *Forestry.* To dip in puddle. See PUDDLE, *n.*, 3.

pud'dle-ball' (pŭd'l-bôl'), *n.* The lump of pasty wrought iron taken from the puddling furnace to be hammered or rolled.

pud'dle-bar', *n.* An iron bar made at a single heat from a puddle-ball by hammering and rolling.

pud'dler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One that puddles; specif.: **a** One who converts cast iron into wrought iron by puddling. **b** A rabble used in puddling. **c** A puddling furnace.

2. A system of small pipes admitting compressed air to a tank of water and zinc chloride, to effect a thorough solution for use as a timber preservative.

pud'dler's mine (pŭd'lẽrz). A soft compact hematite sometimes used for the bottoms of puddling furnaces.

pud'dling (pŭd'lĭng), *n.* **1.** *Hydraul. Engin.* **a** The process of working clay, loam, pulverized ore, etc., with water, to render it compact, or impervious to liquids; also, the rendering of anything impervious to liquids by means of puddled material. **b** Puddle. See PUDDLE, *n.*, 2.

2. *Metal.* The art or process of converting cast iron into wrought iron or, now rarely, steel by subjecting it to intense heat and frequent stirring in a reverberatory furnace in the presence of oxidizing substances, by which it is freed from a portion of its carbon and other impurities. When the oxidation is effected principally by the oxygen of the air, the process is called **dry puddling**, or simply **puddling**; when oxides are largely used for this purpose it is called **wet puddling**, **boiling**, or **pig boiling**. Puddled steel is produced by arresting the oxidation.

pud'dly (-lĭ), *a.* Full of, or resembling, puddles.

pu'den-cy (pū'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *pudens*, p. pr. of *pudere* to be ashamed.] Modesty; shamefacedness. *Shak.*

pu-den'dum (pū-dĕn'dŭm), *n.* [NL., neut. of *pudendus* that of which one ought to be ashamed, fr. *pudere* to be ashamed.] *Anat.* The external organs of generation, now only of the female; the vulva. — **pu-den'dal** (-dăl), *a.*

pudge (pŭj), *n.* A short and fat or stocky person. *Colloq.*

pudg'y (pŭj'ĭ), *a.* Short and fat or thick; dumpy; as, a *pudgy* little man. *Thackeray.* — **pudg'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

pu'dic (pū'dĭk), *a.* [L. *pudicus* modest, fr. *pudere* to be ashamed: cf. F. *pudique*.] **1.** Modest; chaste. *Obs.*

2. *Anat.* Of or pert. to the external organs of generation. The *internal pudic artery* and (if present) the *accessory pudic artery* are branches of the internal iliac; the two *external pudic arteries* (*deep* and *superficial*) are branches of the femoral. The *pudic nerve* is a branch of the sacral plexus, its fibers coming chiefly from the third and fourth sacral nerves. The *external pudic veins* are tributaries of the internal saphenous veins. Two *internal pudic veins* accompany the corresponding artery, discharging into the internal iliac.

pu-dic'i-ty (pū-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *pudicité*.] Modesty; chastity. *Howell.*

pu'du (pōō'dōō), *n.* [Araucanian *pudu*, *puudu*.] A small reddish deer (*Pudu humilis*), of the Chilean Andes, having simple spikelike antlers. It constitutes a genus, **Pu'du**.

pueb'lo (pwĕb'lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [Sp., a village, L. *populus* people. See PEOPLE.] **1.** One of the Indian villages of Arizona, New Mexico, and adjacent parts of Mexico and Texas, built of stone or adobe in the form of communal houses, sometimes of several stories or terraces. Formerly, as still in the case of the Hopi, they were placed upon the mesas, as an additional protection from assaults. The houses are flat-roofed, and access to the interior is often had only by a trapdoor in the roof and a ladder. The subterranean kiva is an essential feature.

2. [*cap.*] An Indian of one of the pueblos. The Pueblo Indians are shorter and darker than the plains tribes; they are gifted with strength and endurance. They are industrious agriculturists, skilled and artistic in weaving, pottery, and basketry. They are noted for their elaborate ritualistic dances and festivals. Several linguistic stocks are represented, — the Shoshonean, Tanoan, Keresan, and Zuñian. The cliff dwellings of Colorado and Utah mark their earlier northern limits.

3. Any Indian village of the southwestern United States.

4. A territory or district, generally comprising several towns and hamlets and nearly equivalent to the American township or county. *Phil. I.*

pu'er (pū'ẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *purin* liquid manure, OF. *purel*.] *Tanning.* To treat or cleanse with puer, or bate.

pu'er, *n.* [Cf. PUER, *v. t.*] The dung of dogs, pigeons, etc., used as an alkaline steep in tanning.

pu'er-ile (pū'ẽr-ĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *puerilis*, fr. *puer* a child, a boy: cf. F. *puéril*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a child; juvenile. *Now Rare.* "*Puerile* amusements." *Pope.*

2. Childish, as contrasted with mature; foolish; unthinking; unworthy of an adult; as, a *puerile* remark, reason.

Syn. — Boyish, childish, weak. See YOUTHFUL.

— **pu'er-ile-ly**, *adv.* — **pu'er-ile-ness**, *n.*

pu'er-il'i-ty (-ĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *puerilitas*: cf. F. *puérilité*.] **1.** The quality of being puerile; specif., *Civil Law*, the status of a child between infancy and puberty.

2. That which is puerile, or childish; esp., an expression or act which is unthinking or silly.

pu-er'per-al (pū-ûr'pẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *puerpera* a lying-in woman; *puer* child + *parere* to bear: cf. F. *puerpéral*.] Of or pertaining to childbirth; as, a *puerperal* fever.

pu'er-pe'ri-um (pū'ẽr-pē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., childbirth.] *Med.* The state of a woman after childbirth.

puff (pŭf), *n.* [ME. *puf*, akin to G. & Sw. *puff* a blow, Dan. *puf*, D. *pof*; of imitative origin.] **1.** A sudden and single emission of breath; hence, any sudden or short blast of wind; a slight gust; whiff, as of air, smoke, or steam.

2. Any of various objects inflated, or appearing as if inflated: **a** A kind of light pastry usually containing a sweet filling. **b** A ball of swansdown, feathers, or the like, or a soft pad, for applying powder to the skin or hair. **c** A sott, loose roll of hair; a pad or cushion over which to roll the hair. **d** In dressmaking, a fold of material gathered at the edges and left loose in the center. **e** A bed covering filled with cotton or wool, and quilted or tufted.

3. *Bot.* A puffball.

4. An exaggerated or empty expression of praise, not disinterested, esp. one in a public journal. *Colloq.*

5. One who is puffed up with conceit.

puff (pŭf), *v. i.*; PUFFED (pŭft); PUFF'ING. [ME. *puffen*, akin to AS. *puffan*, G. *puffen* to pop, buffet, puff, D. *poffen* to pop, *puffen* to blow, Sw. *puffa* to push, to cuff, Dan. *puffe* to pop, thump. See PUFF, *n.*] **1.** To blow in puffs or whiffs; to emit a puff or puffs; as, to *puff* at a pipe.

2. To blow as an expression of scorn; — with *at*.

> It is really to defy Heaven to *puff* at damnation. *South.*

3. To breathe quick and hard, or with puffs, as a runner.

4. To swell with air; to be dilated or inflated; as, the blistered skin *puffed*; — usually with *up*.

5. To breathe in a swelling, inflated, or pompous manner; hence, to assume importance.

> Then came brave Glory *puffing* by. *Herbert.*

puff, *v. t.* **1.** To blow, emit, or drive with or as with a puff or puffs; also, to puff at; as, to *puff* one's pipe.

> The clearing north will *puff* the clouds away. *Dryden.*

2. To swell, dilate, or inflate with or as if with puffing; hence, to swell in one's own opinion, as with pride; — often with *up*; as, a bladder *puffed* with air

> *Puffed* up with military success. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

3. To praise exaggeratedly or not disinterestedly; to call public attention to by praises. *Macaulay.*

4. To arrange in puffs, as the coiffure, trimmings, etc.

puff adder. A thick-bodied, exceedingly venomous South African viper (*Bitis arietans* or related species) which has the power of greatly distending its body when irritated. It becomes four or five feet long. Cf. HOGNOSE SNAKE.

puff'ball' (pŭf'bôl'), *n.* **1.** Any of various basidiomycetous fungi of the family Lycoperdaceæ, in allusion to their globose shape and their property of discharging the ripe spores in a smokelike cloud when pressed or struck. Many of them are edible. See LYCOPERDON, GIANT PUFFBALL.

2. The feathery head of achenes in the dandelion. *Colloq.*

puff bird. Any of numerous zygodactyl South and Central American birds of the order Coraciiformes and family Bucconidæ, allied to the jacamars and often called *barbets*. They often sit with the feathers of the head fluffed out.

puffed (pŭft), *p. a.* **1.** Gathered in puffs, as a sleeve.

2. Caused to puff by exertion or shortness of breath. *Rare.*

puff'er (pŭf'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who puffs; one who praises with undue or extravagant commendation.

2. *Law.* A by-bidder at an auction.

3. Any of numerous plectognath fishes capable of inflating the body; a globefish or swellfish (see GLOBEFISH). *Spheroides maculatus* is a common species on the American Atlantic coast.



Puffer (*Spheroides maculatus*). ½

4. A porpoise.

5. *Bleaching.* A kier.

puff'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Act of puffing, or bestowing extravagant commendation; undue praise.

puf'fin (pŭf'ĭn), *n.* [From PUFF.] **1.** Any of several sea birds of the auk family, of the genera *Fratercula* and *Lunda*. The common puffin (*F. arctica*) of the North Atlantic is about a foot long and has a short neck and a deep, grooved, party-colored, laterally compressed bill. The cheeks are white, the upper parts and foreneck blackish, and the under parts white. The horned puffin (*F. corniculata*) of the North Pacific is similar, but has a small fleshy hornlike appendage on the eyelid. The tufted puffin (*L. cirrhata*) of the Pacific is chiefly blackish brown above and below, with white cheeks and a large yellow plume over the eye. All the species nest in burrows or crevices, laying a single white or nearly white egg.



Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*). (⅛)

2. *Bot.* A puffball.

3. A sort of apple. *Obs.* *Rider's Dict.* (1640).

puff'ing (pŭf'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PUFF. Hence: *n.* **a** Act of praising unduly, or not disinterestedly. **b** A puffed part or ornament of a garment or the like. **c** *Law.* The action of a puffer in bidding up the price at an auction, or the employment of a person to do this.

puff'-leg', *n.* Any of many humming birds of the genus *Eriocnemis* having tufts of downy feathers on the legs.

puff paste. A short, rich dough for light, flaky pastry.

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pu'cel-age (pū'sĕl-ĭj), *n.* [F.] Virginity. *R.* [PROCELLAS.]

pu-cel'las (pū-sĕl'ăs), *n.* = PU-CHE'RO (pōō-chā'rō), *n.* [Sp., pottage.] 1. A tropical American portulacaceous herb (*Talinum patens*), used as a pot herb. **2.** A kind of stew of vegetables and meat. *Southwestern U. S.*

puck (pŏŏk), *n.* A blow; butt. — *v. t.* To strike; butt. *Both Dial.*

puck'ball' (pŭk'-), *n.* A puffball. [*U. S.*]

puck'er-bush', *n.* Wax myrtle.

puck'erd. Puckered. *Ref. Sp.*

puck'er-er, *n.* One that puckers.

puck'er-s-some, *a.* Pucklike; devilish. *Obs.*

puck'er-y. = PUGGAREE.

puck'fist' (-fĭst'), *n.* [Cf. PUCK; BULFIST.] 1. A puffball. **2.** A worthless person. *Obs.*

puck'foist' (-foist'; -fĭst'; pŏŏk'-). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PUCKFIST. [var. of PICKLE, a grain.]

puck'le (pŭk''l; pŏŏk''l). Scot.

puck'le, *n.* [Cf. AS. *pūcel*, E. PUCK.] = PUCK, a sprite. *Obs.*

puck'nee'dle, *n.* **a** The shepherd's-needle (*Scandix pecten*). **b** The corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*).

puck'rel, *n.* [Dim. of PUCK.] A little puck; an imp. *Obs.*

puc'ras. Var. of PUKRAS.

pud (pŏŏd). Var. of POOD.

pud (pŭd), *n.* A hand; fist; paw. *Colloq.*

pud'dee (pŭd'ē), *n.* [Bengali *padī* tonnage.] See MEASURE.

pud'der (*dial.* pŏŏd'ẽr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of POTHER.

pudding berry. The dwarf cornel or its fruit. [sausages. *Obs.*]

pud'ding-er, *n.* A maker of

pudding fish. The pudding wife.

pudding grass. Pennyroyal, formerly used to flavor stuffing for roast meat.

pud'ding-head', *n.* A stupid, slow-witted person. — **pud'ding-head'ed**, *a. Both Slang.*

pud'ding-house', *n.* The stomach. *Obs.*

pud'ding-prick', *n.* A skewer used to fasten a pudding bag; — applied to a spendthrift *Obs.*

pudding sleeve. A full sleeve, as of the English clerical gown.

pudding stone. = CONGLOMERATE, *n.*, 2.

pud'ding-wife', *n.* A woman who cooks pork entrails or sausages. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pud'ding-y (pŏŏd'ĭng-ĭ), *a.* Like a pudding.

pud'dle (pŭd''l); *dial.* pŏŏd'-), *n.* A pudgy person. *Colloq. or Dial.*

pud'dle, *v. i.* To make a stir, esp. an unpleasant stir. *Obs.*

puddle rolls *or* **train.** = ROUGHING ROLLS.

pud'dock (pŭd'ŭk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of PADDOCK, toad.

pud'dock (pŏŏd'ŭk), *n.* A kite or buzzard. *Local, Brit.*

pud'dock, *n.* [For *paddock*, or *parrock*, a park.] A small inclosure. *Dial. Eng.* [*Rare.*]

pud'dy (pŭd'ĭ), *a.* Pudgy.

pu-den'da (pū-dĕn'dä), *n.*, *pl.* of PUDENDUM.

pu-den'dous (-dŭs), *a.* [L. *pudendus*, gerundive of *pudere* to shame.] Shameful. *Rare.*

Pu'dens (pū'dĕnz). *Bib.*

puder. + POWDER.

pu-di'a'no (*Sp.* pōō-thyä'nō; 146), *n.* [Amer. Sp. Cf. PUDDING WIFE.] A The ladyfish. **b** The pudding wife.

pu'di-bund, pu'di-bun'dous, *a.* [L. *pudibundus*.] Ashamed; bashful; modest; also, shameful. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]

pu'di-cal (pū'dĭ-kăl), *a.* Pudic.

pu'di-ci'ti-a (pū'dĭ-sĭsh'ĭ-ä), *n.* [L.] Modesty; — deified as a goddess by the Romans.

pu-dien'te (pōō-thyĕn'tā; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A man of power.

pu'di-fy, *v. t.* [L. *pudere* to shame + *-fy*.] To cause to blush or be ashamed. *Obs.*

pud'l, pud'ld, pud'ling. Puddle; puddled; puddling. *R. Sp.*

pu'dor, *n.* [L.] Bashfulness; modesty; chastity. *Obs.*

pu'et, pu'ett (pū'ĕt; -ĭt). Obs. or rare var. of PEWIT.

puf. Puff. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

puff, *interj.* = POUFF. *Rare.*

puff, *a.* Puffed up; vain. *Rare.*

Puff, *n.* A character in Sheridan's farce of "The Critic;" a bold, impudent literary quack.

puff box. A box for holding toilet powder and a puff.

puffer pipe. The vertical axial pipe of a bucking kier.

puff fish. A puffer. See PUFFER, 3. [PUFFY.]

puff'i-ly (pŭf'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

puff'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

puf'fin-et, *n.* [Cf. PUFFIN.] The black guillemot. *Local, Brit.*

puffing adder. See HOGNOSE SNAKE.

puff'ing-ly, *adv.* of *puffing*, p.pr.

puffing pig. A porpoise.

Puf'fi-nus (pŭf'ĭ-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *puffin*.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the shearwaters.

puff'wig', *n.* A kind of puffy wig. *Obs.*

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puff'y (pŭf'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Swollen with air, or any soft matter. **2.** Hence, inflated; bombastic; as, a *puffy* style. **3.** Blowing in puffs; gusty; as, a *puffy* breeze.

pug (pŭg), *v. t.;* PUGGED (pŭgd); PUG'GING (pŭg'ĭng). [Orig. uncert.; perh. akin to *poke* to thrust.] **1.** To mix and stir when wet, as clay for bricks, pottery, etc. **2.** To fill or stop with clay by tamping; to fill in or spread with mortar for deadening sound.

pug, *n.* **1.** Temperedor pugged clay. **2.** *Mining.* = GOUGE, *n.*, 4. *Australia.* **3.** A pug mill.

pug, *n.* **1.** Anything short, thick, and rounded. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** *Hairdressing.* A close knot or coil of hair.

pug, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *puck.* See PUCK.] **1.** An elf; sprite; hobgoblin; puck. *Obs. B. Jonson.* **2.** Any of various small alert animals, as a monkey, fox, or hare; — used as if a proper name. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* **3.** One well liked or loved; — a term of friendly familiarity or endearment. *Obs. Lyly.* **4.** One of a breed of small, stout, smooth-haired pet dogs somewhat resembling a dwarf bulldog, having a short broad nose, wrinkled face, and tightly curled tail. The common or English pug is buffy fawn with black ears and nose. A pure black variety also is bred. **5.** A pug nose. *Colloq.* **6.** A short cloak worn by ladies in the 18th century.


Pug, 4.

pug'ging (pŭg'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PUG. Hence: *n.* **a** The working and tempering of clay to make it plastic and of uniform consistency. **b** *Arch.* Mortar or the like used to deaden sound; deadening.

pug'gree (pŭg'rē), **pug'gry** (pŭg'rĭ), *n.* [Hind. *pagri* turban.] A light scarf wound around a hat or helmet to protect the head from the sun. *India.*

pugh (pōō; pōōh), *interj.* Pshaw! pish! — a word used in contempt, disgust, or disdain.

pu'gil-ism (pū'jĭl-lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *pugil* a pugilist, boxer, akin to *pugnus* the fist. Cf. PUGNACIOUS, FIST.] The practice of boxing, or fighting with the fists.

pu'gil-ist (-lĭst), *n.* [L. *pugil.*] One who fights with his fists; esp., a professional prize fighter; a boxer.

pu'gil-is'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to pugilism. — **pu'gil-is'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

pug mill, *or* **pug'mill',** *n.* A kind of mill for grinding and mixing clay, for incorporating the materials for making coal-dust briquettes, for washing auriferous earth, etc. It consists essentially of an upright shaft armed with knives which revolve in a hollow cylinder, tub, or vat.

pug-na'cious (pŭg-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *pugnax, -acis,* fr. *pugnare* to fight. Cf. PUGILISM, FIST.] Disposed to fight; inclined to fighting; quarrelsome; fighting.
Syn. — See BELLIGERENT.
— **pug-na'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **pug-na'cious-ness,** *n.*

pug-nac'i-ty (-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pugnacitas.*] Inclination or readiness to fight. "A national *pugnacity.*" *Motley.*

pug nose. A nose turning upward at the tip and usually short and thick; a snub nose.

pug'-nosed' (pŭg'nōzd'), *a.* Having a pug nose.
pug-nosed eel, a deep-sea eel (*Simenchelys parasiticus*) having a shorter and stouter body than the common eel and a short, blunt nose. It burrows into the body of other fishes.

puis'ne (pū'nĭ), *a.* [See PUNY.] **1.** Later; subsequent. *Obs.* **2.** Puny; petty; feeble; unskilled. *Obs.* **3.** *Law.* Younger or inferior in rank; junior; associate; as, a *puisne* judge or justice.

puis'ne, *n.* A junior; esp., a puisne judge.

puis'ny (pū'nĭ), *a.* Puisne; puny; unskilled. *Rare.*
A puisny tilter, that spurs his horse but on one side. *Shak.*

pu'is-sance (pū'ĭ-sănz; pū-ĭs'-; 277; *formerly usually dissyllabic as in Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton*), *n.* [F., fr. *puissant.* See PUISSANT; cf. POTENCY, POTENCE.] **1.** Power; strength; might; force; also, formerly, a military force. "Draw our *puissance* together." *Shak.* **2.** Power; control. *Obs.*

pu'is-sant (-sănt), *a.* [F., originally, a p. pr. formed fr. L. *posse* to be able: cf. L. *potens* powerful. See POTENT.] Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible; as, a *puissant* prince or empire. "*Puissant* deeds." *Milton.*
Syn. — See POWERFUL.
— **pu'is-sant-ly,** *adv.* — **pu'is-sant-ness,** *n.*

pu'ka (pōō'kä), *n.* [Maori.] **a** A rare New Zealand araliaceous tree (*Meryta sinclairii*). **b** Either of two species of New Zealand cornaceous trees (*Griselina lucida* and *G. littoralis*) remarkable for their occasional epiphytic habit.

pu'ka-te'a (pōō'kä-tā'ä), *n.* [Maori.] A lofty monimiaceous forest tree of New Zealand (*Atherosperma novæzealandiæ*) with light-colored, soft but strong wood, used for many purposes. Its bark is powerfully astringent.

puke (pūk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A color supposed to be between black and russet. *Shak.* — *a.* Of this color.

puke (pūk), *v. i.;* PUKED (pūkt); PUK'ING (pūk'ĭng). [Cf. G. *spucken* to spit, E. *spew.*] To eject the contents of the stomach; to vomit; spew. *Obs. or Vulgar. Shak.*

puke (pūk), *v. t. Obs. or Vulgar.* **1.** To vomit up. **2.** To cause to vomit. *Rare.*

puke, *n. Obs. or Vulgar.* **1.** Act of puking, or vomiting; also, that which is vomited. **2.** A medicine that causes vomiting; an emetic.

puk'er (pūk'ẽr), *n. Obs. or Vulgar.* **1.** One who pukes. **2.** That which causes vomiting.

puk'ras (pŭk'räs), *n., or* **pukras pheasant.** [Nepalese *pokras.*] Any of several pheasants of northern India and the Himalayas constituting the genus *Pucrasia.* The males are mostly crested and have long black ear tufts.

pu'la-han' (pōō'lä-hän'), *n.; pl.* -HANES (-hä'näs). Also **pu'la-jan'** (-hän'). [Native name.] One of a band of religious fanatics of the Visayan Islands, chiefly Samar and Leyte, often committing acts of violence as ladrones or outlaws. *Phil. I.* — **pu'la-han'ism** (-hän'ĭz'm), *n.*

pu-las'kite (pū-lăs'kīt), *n.* [From *Pulaski* County, Arkansas.] An alkalic variety of syenite; nordmarkite.

pul'chri-tude (pŭl'krĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *pulchritudo,* fr. *pulcher* beautiful.] Beauty; comeliness; loveliness.
By the *pulchritude* of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Ray.*

Pul'ci-nel'la (pōōl'chĕ-nĕl'lä), *n.* In Italian comedy, a character corresponding to the French Polichinelle (which see). Also *Pullicinella* (see MASKED COMEDY). The Neapolitan Pulcinella is a swaggering, erect personage, with a hooked nose, who wears a black half mask, white pantaloons, etc. Cf. PUNCH, PUNCHINELLO, 1.

pule (pūl), *v. i.;* PULED (pūld); PUL'ING (pūl'ĭng). [Cf. F. *piauler;* of imitative origin.] **1.** To make a sound like that made by a chicken; to peep. *Obs. Bacon.* **2.** To whimper; to whine, as a complaining child.
It becometh not such a gallant to whine and *pule. Barrow.*

pu'le-gone (pū'lē-gōn), *n.* [*pulegium* + *-one.*] *Org. Chem.* An unsaturated ketone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, the principal constituent of European oil of pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*). It is isomeric with camphor and is a derivative of menthane.

pul'er (pūl'ẽr), *n.* One who pules; one who whines or complains; a querulous weakling.

Pu'lex (pū'lĕks), *n.* [L., a flea.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of fleas. It is the type of a family, **Pu-lic'i-dæ** (pū-lĭs'ĭ-dē), including most of the fleas. See FLEA. — **pu'li-cine** (pū'lĭ-sĭn; -sīn; 183), *a.* — **pu'li-coid** (-koid), *a.*

pul'ing (pūl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A bird's peep or plaintive cry. *Obs.* **2.** A whining or whimpering.
Leave this faint *puling* and lament as I do. *Shak.*

pul'ing, *p. a.* Whimpering; childish. — **pul'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pull (pōōl), *v. t.;* PULLED (pōōld); PULL'ING. [AS. *pullian;* cf. LG. *pulen.*] **1.** To exert force upon so as to cause, or tend to cause, motion toward the force; to draw; as, to *pull* off a ring; to *pull* forward a table; to *pull* up an anchor.
He put forth his hand . . . and *pulled* her in. *Gen.* viii. 9.
2. To draw apart; to tear; to rend; — usually with a word or phrase of separation.
He hath . . . *pulled* me in pieces. *Lam.* iii. 11.
3. To gather with the hand, or by drawing toward one; to pluck; as, to *pull* fruit or flowers; to *pull* flax; hence, to extract; to draw out; as, to *pull* a tooth.
4. To move or operate by drawing something towards one; as, to *pull* an oar; hence, to transport by rowing; as, to *pull* a person across a stretch of water.
5. *Print.* To take or make, as a proof, — orig. on a hand press worked by pulling a lever, now in any way.
6. To pull down; to reduce. *Obs. & R.*
7. To pluck, as a fowl; hence, fig. and now rarely, to pluck, cheat, swindle, or rob.
8. To remove the wool or hair from (hides or skins), usually by means of a blunt knife or scraper.
9. In various games, to hit (a ball) in an oblique direction; specif.: **a** *Cricket.* To play (a ball) from off to on in the direction toward square leg. **b** *Golf.* To strike (the ball) so as to cause it to curve to the left.
10. *Shoemaking.* To take the stretch out of (a boot or shoe upper), conform (it) to the shape of the last, and fix (it) to the insole; — with *over.*
11. *Horse Racing.* To hold back, and so prevent from winning; as, the favorite was *pulled.*
12. To make a police raid upon; as, to *pull* a disorderly house or a cock fight; also, to arrest. *Cant or Slang.*
13. To retake, as a book, into the possession of the seller from a purchaser on the installment plan, because of failure to pay installments. *Cant or Slang.*
14. To draw out; as, to *pull* a knife or gun. *Slang, U. S.*
to pull a finch, to swindle an ignorant or unsuspecting person. *Obs.* — **to p. a long, wry,** *or the like,* **face,** to assume an expression of seriousness, gloom, disgust, or the like. — **to p. and haul,** to draw hither and thither, either lit. or fig. — **to p. down,** to demolish; to destroy; to degrade; to reduce, as in rank, grade, health, welfare, or the like. — **to p. foot,** to run away. *Dial. or Slang.* — **to p., or draw, in one's horns,** to restrain one's activities; to withdraw from some action or line of conduct; — alluding to the snail's drawing in his horns when disturbed. *Colloq.* — **to p. off,** to conduct to completion or performance; to carry out; — said esp. of some action forbidden by law or requiring energy; as, *to pull off* a prize fight. — **to pull one's freight,** to leave; depart. *Slang, U. S.* — **to p. one's leg,** to hoax or deceive one; esp., to obtain a favor, money, or the like by hoodwinking or cheating one. *Slang.* — **to p. one's self together,** to regain one's self-possession; to collect one's faculties. — **to p. (one) through,** to help (one) through a danger or difficulty. — **to p. up,** to bring (as a horse) to a stop by pulling on the reins; hence, to stop; check; arrest the course of. *Colloq.* — **to p. up stakes,** to arrange one's affairs for removal. *Colloq., U. S.*

pull (pōōl), *v. i.* To exert one's self in an act or motion of drawing or hauling; to tug; as, to *pull* at a rope.
to pull apart, to become separated by pulling; as, a rope will *pull apart.* — **to p. through,** to come successfully to the end of a difficulty, illness, or the like. — **to p. up,** to stop a horse or other ridden or driven animal by pulling on the reins; to stop; to halt; to check one's course.

pull, *n.* **1.** Act of pulling; act of drawing, or an effort to draw, something; also, the force or effort exerted in pulling; a tug; as, a *pull* of a ton.
2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A turn; a trick. **b** A contest; struggle; bout, as in wrestling. **c** A short space of time; a spell. **d** A twinge; throe. "Two *pulls* at once." *Shak.*
3. Act or exercise of rowing; as, a short *pull. Colloq.*
4. A knob, cord, wire, handle, or other device for pulling something, or for opening, closing, lifting, or otherwise operating something by pulling; as, a bell *pull.*
5. Act of drinking; a drink; as, a *pull* at the mug. *Slang.*
6. Something in one's favor in a comparison or a contest; advantage; as, he had a great *pull* over all rivals. *Slang.*
7. Influence; special favor; as, he secured office through his *pull* with the governor. *Colloq. or Slang.*

pull'back' (pōōl'băk'), *n.* **1.** That which holds back, or restrains; a drawback; hindrance. *Now Rare.* **2.** *Arch.* The iron hook fixed to a casement to pull it shut, or to hold it partly open at a fixed point. **3.** *Logging.* = HAULBACK.

pull'dev'il (-dĕv'ĭl), *n.* A number of fishhooks rigidly fastened back to back to be pulled through the water to catch fish.

pull'down' (pōōl'doun'), *n. Music.* A pallet wire for opening an organ valve when its digital is pressed down. See ORGAN (action), *Illust*

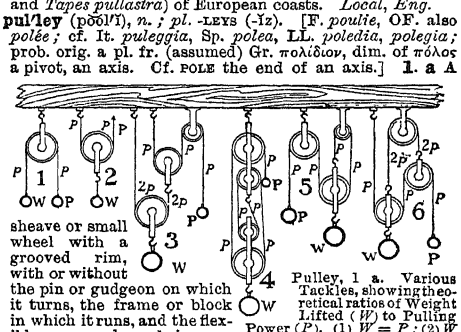
pulled (pōōld), *p. p. of* PULL, *v. t.* — **pulled bread,** the inside of stale bread torn into pieces and browned lightly. — **p. figs,** figs manipulated by pulling until the eye is in the center, and packed flat. — **p. wool,** an inferior wool separated from the skin with the aid of chemicals.

pull'er (pōōl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that pulls.
Proud setter up and *puller* down of kings. *Shak.*
2. Specif.: **a** An instrument or device for pulling or extracting something; as, a cork, nail, spike, staple, or tack *puller.* **b** A man who takes the wool of sheepskins in fellmongering. **c** A horse that habitually thrusts its head forward against the bit and so maintains a pull on the reins.

pull'er-in', *n.* A man who stands in front of a cheap shop, place of entertainment, or the like, and urges passers-by to enter, sometimes laying hold of them. *Colloq.*

pul'let (pōōl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *polete,* OF. *polete,* F. *poulette,* dim. of *poule* a hen, fr. L. *pullus* a young animal, a young fowl. See FOAL; cf. POULT, POULTRY, POOL stake.] **1.** A young hen, specif. one less than a year old. **2.** Either of two edible bivalve mollusks (*Mya truncata* and *Tapes pullastra*) of European coasts. *Local, Eng.*

pul'ley (pōōl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LEYS (-ĭz). [F. *poulie,* OF. also *polée;* cf. It. *puleggia,* Sp. *polea,* LL. *poledia, polegia;* prob. orig. a pl. fr. (assumed) Gr. *πολίδιον,* dim. of *πόλος* a pivot, an axis. Cf. POLE the end of an axis.] **1. a** A sheave or small wheel with a grooved rim, with or without the pin or gudgeon on which it turns, the frame or block in which it runs, and the flexible rope, cord, or chain passing through the groove. It is used singly to change the direction and point of application of a pulling force applied at one end of the rope, cord, or chain, and singly (when movable, as in fig. 2) or in any of various definite combinations to increase the applied force, esp. for lifting weights. See TACKLE, WESTON'S PULLEY BLOCK, etc. **b** *Mech.* A single pulley (as above), or a combination of pulleys with the necessary ropes to form a tackle, regarded as one of the simple machines or


Pulley, 1 a. Various Tackles, showing theoretical ratios of Weight Lifted (*W*) to Pulling Power (*P*). (1) $W = P$; (2) $W = 2P$; (3, 4, 6) $W = 4P$; (5) $W = 8P$. The small *p*'s indicate tensions in the various cords.

puft. Puffed. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

pug (*dial.* pŭg, pōōg), *n.* [ME. *pugge.*] Refuse of grain; chaff. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [& *Slang.*]

pug (pŭg), *n.* A pugilist. *Cant*

pug (pŭg), *n.* [Hind. *pag* foot.] Footprint; track. *India.* [*India.*]

pug, *n. t.* To trace by the pugs.

Pug, *n.* In Ben Jonson's "The Devil is an Ass," a fiend in human shape who is befooled. Cf. PUCK, 1. [PUGGREE.]

pug'a-ree (pŭg'ä-rē). Var. of **pug dog.** = PUG, 4.

pugenello. + PUNCHINELLO.

pug'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Monkey-faced. *Obs. or R.* [PUGGREE.]

pug'ga-ree (pŭg'ä-rē). Var. of **pugge.** + PUG, chaff.

pugger. + PUCKER. [ered. *Obs.*]

pugger'ed (pŭg'ẽrd), *a.* Puck-

pugger-ee (-ẽr-ē). Var. of PUGGREE.

pug'gi (pŭg'ē), *n.* [Hind. *pagī,* fr. *pag* a foot.] A tracker; esp., one of a native caste trained to track criminals by their pugs, or footprints. *India.*

pug'ging, *a.* Thieving. *Obs.*

pug'gy (pŭg'ĭ), *n.* A monkey. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [prong.]

pugh (pū). Var. of PEW, fish

pu'gil (pū'jĭl), *n.* [L., a pugilist.] Champion; pugilist *Obs.*

pu'gil (pū'jĭl), *n.* [L. *pugillus, pugillum,* a handful, akin to *pugnus* the fist.] A pinch such as can be held between the thumb and first two fingers. *Obs.*

pu'gil-la'tion (pū'jĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pugil(lari* to fight with the fists.] Pugilism. *Obs.*

pug knife. A knife on the central shaft of a pug mill.

pug moth. Any of certain small geometrid moths constituting the genus *Eupithecia.*

pug'na-to-ry, *a.* [L. *pugnatorius.*] Of or pert. to a fighter. *Obs.*

pugnaunt + POIGNANT

pugnis et calcibus [L.] With fists and heels.

pug piles. *Engin.* Piles dovetailed together. — **pug piling.**

pug'ree. Var. of PUGGREE.

puh. + POOH.

Pu'hites (pū'hītes), *n. pl. Bib.*

puinde. + PIND. [POOR, PURE.

puir (pūr). Obs. or Scot. var. of **puire.** + PURE.

puir'tith (pūr'tĭth). Var. of POORTITH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

puis dar'rein con-tin'u-ance (pwĭs dăr'ăn *or* dā-răn'). [AF.] *Law.* Lit., since the last continuance; — said of a certain plea used to introduce new matter.

puist (pūst), *a.* Also **puist'ie** (pūs'tĭ). In comfortable circumstances. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

puisun + POISON.

pui't. Var. of PEWIT.

puit (pūt), *n.* [F. *puits,* fr. L. *puteus* well.] Well; small stream; fountain; spring. *Obs.*

puite, puitte. + PUT.

pu'ja (pōō'jä), *n.* [Hind. & Skr. *pūjā* honor, worship.] A ceremony of Hindu idol worship; hence, any religious rite.

puke. Dial. Eng. var. of POOK, heap. [PUCK.

puke. Obs. or Scot. var. of **pu-ke'ka** (pōō-kā'kä), *n.* [Maori *pukeko.*] A handsome blue, black, and white gallinule (*Porphyrio melanonotus*) of Australia, New Zealand, etc.

puke'-stock'ing, *n.* Wearer of puke-colored stockings; — contemptuous. *Shak.*

puke'weed', *n.* Indian tobacco.

Pukh-tun' (pōōk-tōōn'), *or* **Pukh-tu'** (-tōō'), *n.* See AFGHAN, *n.*

puk'ish (pūk'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Of the color of puke. See PUKE, the color. *Obs.* **2.** Nauseating. *Rare or Dial.*

puk'ish-ness, *n.* Nausea. *Obs.*

puk'ka (pŭk'ä). Var. of PUCKA.

pukke. + POKE, to push.

pu'ku. Var. of POOKOO.

pul. + PULL.

pul. Pull. *Ref. Sp.* [COIN.]

pul (pōōl), *n.* [Per. *pūl.*] See

pulalle. + PULLAILE.

pulane. + POLAYN.

pu-las' (pū-lăs'). Var. of PALAS.

pu-las'kase' (pū-lăs'kāz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

pulce. + PULSE

pulche. + POLISH.

pul'chri-ous (pŭl'krĭ-ŭs), *a.* [See PULCHROUS.] Fair; beautiful. *Obs.* [tude. *Obs.*]

pul'chri-tude-ness, *n.* Pulchritude. *Obs.*

pul'chrous (pŭl'krŭs), *a* [L. *pulcher.*] Beautiful. *Obs.*

Pul'ci-nel'lo. + PUNCHINELLO.

puld. Pulled. *Ref. Sp.*

pul'der, pul'dir. + POWDER.

pule. + PILLOW, POOL.

pulecat. + PULICAT.

pulegy, *n.* [L. *pulegium.*] Pennyroyal. *Obs.*

puleyne, *n.* [F. *poulain* a slide or contrivance for lowering casks into a cellar, prop., a colt. In ME apparently confused with a pulley.] A pulley. *Obs.*

pul-ga'da (pōōl-gä'thä; 146), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *pollex* thumb.] See MEASURE.

pulgain. + PLYGAIN. [tain. *Obs.*]

pulial mountain. Pellamountain.

pul'li-ca-ry, *a.* [L. *pulicarius.*] Flea-bearing. *Obs.*

pul'i-cat (pŭl'ĭ-kăt), *n.* [From *Pulicat,* town on the Madras coast.] A bandanna. *India.*

pul'i-cate. Var. of PULLICATE.

pul'li-cene (pŭl'lĭ-sēn), *a.* [L. *pulex, pulicis,* flea.] Pulicose.

pul'li-cose (-kōs), **pul'li-cous** (-kŭs), *a.* [L. *pulicosus,* fr. *pulex* a flea.] Abounding with, or pert. to, fleas — **pu'li-cos'i-ty** (-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pu'li-jan'. Var. of PULAHAN.

puliol, *n.* Also **puliol-royal.** [OF. *puliol, poliol, pouliol,* F. *pouliot,* fr. L. *pulegium.*] Pennyroyal. *Obs.*

pullache. + POLISH.

pu'lish (pŭ'lĭsh), *n.* An African ant thrush (*Pitta angolensis*).

pulk (*dial.* pōōlk), *n.* Pool; puddle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pul'kha (pŭl'kä), *n.* Also **pulk.** [Lapp *pulkke.*] A Laplander's traveling sledge.

pulk hole. = PULK, a pool.

pull. Obs. or dial. Eng. of POOL.

pullaile, n. [F. *poulaille.*] Poultry. *Obs.*

pul'lain (*dial.* pōōl'ĕn). Var. of PULLEN. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

pul'la-lue (pōōl'ä-lōō), *n.* Outcry. *Ir.* — *v. i.* To lament. *Ir.*

pullane + POLAYN.

pullao + PILAU.

pul-la'tion (pŭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pullatio* hatching.] Hatching or rearing chickens. *Obs.*

pullaylly, *n.* [F. *poulaille.*] Poultry. *Obs.*

pull'doo (pŭl'dōō), *n.* [F. *poule d'eau,* lit., water hen.] The American coot. *Local, U.S.*

pul'len (*dial.* pŭl'ĕn), *n.* [Driv. fr. F. *poule* hen; cf. L. *pullinus* of a young animal.] Poultry. *Obs. or Dial.* [out.]

pull'er-out', *n.* One that pulls

pul'ler-y. + PILLORY.

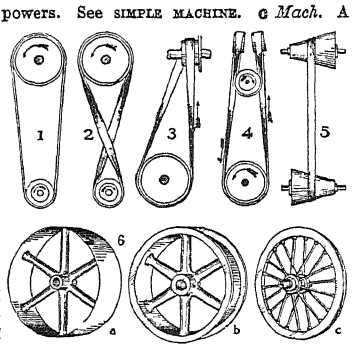
pul'ler-y (pŭl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *pouleric* place where hens are raised.] Poultry. *Obs.*

pulletrie. + POULTRY. [*Obs.*]

pullet sperm. Treadle of an egg.

pul'ley, *v. t.* To raise or lift by means of a pulley. *Rare.*

mechanical powers. See SIMPLE MACHINE. **c** *Mach.* A wheel of any size, with a flat, curved, or grooved rim, often of considerable width, revolvable on its axle, pin, or gudgeon and supported by a bearing or bearings, used to transmit power in practically any quantity by means of a band, belt, or the like, passing over its rim, or a cord, rope, or chain, or several of them, running in its groove or grooves. See also CLIP PULLEY, CONE PULLEY, MULE PULLEY, SPLIT PULLEY, etc. Cf. 2d DRUM, 4 i, SPROCKET WHEEL.



Pairs of Pulleys (1 c) connected by Endless Belts. 1, 2 Ordinary Pulleys in same plane, 1 with Open Belt, 2 with Crossed Belt; 3 Pulleys at right angles; 4 Pulleys in parallel planes, with Guide Pulleys; 5 Cone Pulleys; 6, *a* and *b* Cast Iron Belt Pulleys, *c* Grooved Rope Pulley.

2. *Anat.* A structure over or through which a tendon passes to change the direction of its motion.

pulley stile. *Arch.* The upright of the window frame into which a pulley is fixed and along which the sash slides.

pull'ing (po͝ol'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PULL. — **pulling jack,** *Mach.*, a hydraulic device that pulls instead of pushing.

pull'ing–out', *n.; pl.* PULLINGS-OUT. A lining meant to be pulled through the slashes in an outer garment.

Pull'man car (po͝ol'măn). [After George M. *Pullman* (1831-97), who introduced them.] A kind of sleeping car; also, a palace car; — often shortened to **Pullman.**

pul'lu-late (pŭl'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *pullulare* to sprout, from *pullulus* a young animal, a sprout, dim. of *pullus.* See PULLET.] To germinate; to bud; to multiply abundantly.

pul'mo- (pŭl'mŏ-). Combining form fr. L. *pulmo, lung.*

pul'mo-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a.* [*pulmo-* + *gastric.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the lungs and stomach.

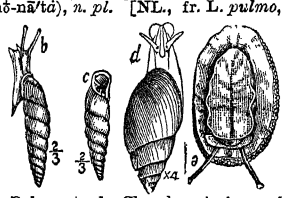
pul-mom'e-try (pŭl-mŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*pulmo-* + *-metry.*] The determination of the capacity of the lungs.

Pul'mo-na'ri-a (pŭl'mŏ-nā'rĭ-*ȧ*; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of PULMONATA **a.** **b** The pulmonate arachnids, as the scorpions and spiders. — **pul'mo-na'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Pul'mo-na'ri-a (pŭl'mŏ-nā'rĭ-*ȧ*; 115), *n.* [NL. See PULMONARY, *a.*] *Bot.* A genus of European boraginaceous herbs, the lungworts, with large basal leaves and cymose blue flowers, with a 5-lobed funnel-shaped corolla without scales, an accrescent calyx, and large nutlets.

pul'mo-na-ry (pŭl'mŏ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pulmonarius,* from *pulmo, -onis,* a lung; of uncertain origin, perh. akin to Gr. πλεύμων, πνεύμων (influenced by πνεῖν to breathe), lung: cf. F. *pulmonaire.* Cf. PNEUMONIA.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Pertaining to the lungs. **b** Having lungs; pulmonate. **pulmonary artery,** an artery which conveys (venous) blood from the heart to the lungs. In man the pulmonary artery arises from the right ventricle, runs upward and backward, and divides into the *right* and *left pulmonary arteries,* which go to the right and left lungs (the former passing under the arch of the aorta), where they divide into branches which accompany the bronchial tubes. — **p. cavity** *or* **sac,** *Zoöl.*, the respiratory cavity or lung of a pulmonate mollusk or of an arachnid. See LUNG, 2. — **p. circulation.** See CIRCULATION, 4 **a.** — **p. emphysema.** See EMPHYSEMA OF THE LUNGS. — **p. vein,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a vein which returns (arterial) blood from the lungs to the heart. In man there are commonly two from each lung. They are valveless.

Pul'mo-na'ta (pŭl'mŏ-nā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pulmo, -onis,* a lung.] *Zoöl.* **a** One of the primary divisions or orders of gastropod mollusks distinguished by lacking ctenidia and usually having a lung or respiratory sac (formed by the modification of the mantle cavity, and communicating with the exterior by a contractile orifice capable of being entirely closed) whose walls are lined with blood vessels. There is almost never an operculum; the nervous system is euthyneurous and concentrated, and they are all hermaphroditic. The group is an immense one, comprising a large proportion of the land snails and the slugs, and many fresh-water snails. It is divided into the suborders Basommatophora and Stylommatophora. **b** Syn. of 1st PULMONARIA **b.** **c** A group of terrestrial rhipidoglossate gastropods having the ctenidium replaced by a pulmonary sac.



Pulmonata. *b c Clausilia nigricans; d Alexia myosotis; e Onchidiella granulosa,* seen from below.

pul'mo-nate (pŭl'mŏ-nāt), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Having lungs or lunglike organs. **b** Pertaining to the Pulmonata. — *n.* One of the Pulmonata.

pul-mon'ic (pŭl-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pulmo, -onis,* a lung: cf. F. *pulmonique.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or affecting, the lungs. **2.** Of or pertaining to pneumonia; pneumonic.

pul-mon'ic, *n.* **1.** A pulmonic medicine. **2.** A person affected with disease of the lungs.

pulp (pŭlp), *n.* [L. *pulpa* flesh, pith, pulp of fruit: c.. F. *pulpe.*] **1.** A moist, slightly cohering mass, consisting of soft, undissolved animal or vegetable matter Specif.: **a** *Anat.* A tissue or part resembling pulp; esp., the soft, highly vascular and sensitive tissue which fills the central cavity, called the *pulp cavity,* of teeth (see TOOTH). **b** *Anat* The characteristic tissue of the spleen (which see). **c** Any soft mass of vegetable matter, as of beets, from which most of the water has been extracted by pressure. **d** The material of which paper is made when ground up and suspended in water. **2.** The soft, succulent part of any fruit; as, the *pulp* of a grape, orange, etc. **3.** *Mining.* Pulverized ore mixed with water so as to resemble mud; also, dry crushed ore.

pulp, *v. t.*; PULPED (pŭlpt), PULP'ING. **1.** To reduce to pulp. **2.** To deprive of the pulp, or integument.

pulp, *v. i.* To be or become pulpy or pulplike.

pulp'board' (pŭlp'bōrd'; 201), *n.* Paper board made directly from pulp. Cf. PASTEBOARD, 1.

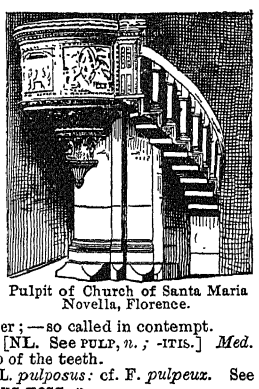
pulp engine. *Paper Making.* A machine with revolving knives or cutters for converting paper stock into pulp.

pulp'er (pŭl'pẽr), *n.* One that pulps something.

pulp'i-fy (pŭl'pĭ-fī), *v. t.*; PULP'I-FIED (-fīd); PULP'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*pulp* + *-fy.*] To make pulp of; to pulp; as, to *pulpify* wood fiber. — **pulp'i-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.*

pulp'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being pulpy.

pul'pit (po͝ol'pĭt), *n.* [L. *pulpitum:* cf. OF. *pulpite,* F. *pupitre.*] **1.** An elevated place, or inclosed stage, in a church, in which the clergyman stands while preaching and from which in churches of many denominations he conducts the services. **2.** The body of the clergy; preachers as a class; also, preaching; as, the power of *pulpit.* **3.** A desk, or platform, for a public speaker, a reader, or the like. *Rare.* **4.** *Naut.* A support for a harpooner on the end of the bowsprit in a whaling vessel or the like.


Pulpit of Church of Santa Maria Novella, Florence.

pul'pit-eer' (po͝ol'pĭ-tēr'), *n.* One who speaks in, or delivers sermons from, a pulpit; a preacher; — so called in contempt.

pulp-i'tis (pŭl-pī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See PULP, *n.*; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the pulp of the teeth.

pulp'ous (pŭl'pŭs), *a.* [L. *pulposus:* cf. F. *pulpeux.* See PULP.] Pulpy. — **pulp'ous-ness,** *n.*

pulp'y (pŭl'pĭ), *a.*; PULP'I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr); PULP'I-EST. Like pulp; consisting of pulp; fleshy; as, the *pulpy* covering of a nut; the *pulpy* substance of a peach.

pul'que (po͝ol'kā), *n.* [Sp., in Mexico, fr. *pulquería,* a Mexican alteration of *pulpería* a tavern, place for the sale of liquors, drugs, fruit extracts, etc., fr. Sp. *pulpa* flesh of animals without bones, flesh or pulp of fruits, fr. L. *pulpa.* See PULP.] A fermented drink made in Mexico from the juice of various species of *Agave.* Cf. MESCAL, 2.

pul'sate (pŭl'sāt), *v. i.*; PUL'SAT-ED (-sāt-ĕd); PUL'SAT-ING (-sāt-ĭng). [L. *pulsatus,* p. p. of *pulsare* to beat, strike, v. intens. fr. *pellere* to beat, drive. See PULSE a beating; cf. PULSE, *v.*] To throb, as a pulse; to beat, as the heart.

pul'sa-tile (pŭl'sȧ-tĭl), *a.* [Cf. It. *pulsatile,* Sp. *pulsátil.*] **1.** Capable of being struck or beaten; played by beating or percussion; as, a drum is a *pulsatile* instrument. **2.** Pulsating; throbbing, as a tumor.

pul'sa-tile, *n. Music.* An instrument played by beating.

Pul'sa-til'la (-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of ranunculaceous herbs, the pasque flowers, allied to *Anemone,* with basal, palmately divided leaves and large purple or white apetalous flowers, the sepals petaloid, the styles long and plumose. They are native of temperate regions.

pul'sat-ing (pŭl'sāt-ĭng), *p. pr.* of PULSATE. — **pulsating current,** a current flowing in one direction and periodically varying in value. — **p. vacuole,** a contractile vacuole.

pul-sa'tion (pŭl-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pulsatio* a beating or striking: cf. F. *pulsation.*] **1.** *Physiol.* A beating or throbbing, esp. of the heart or of an artery; a beat of the pulse. **2.** A single beat or throb of a series. **3.** A stroke or impulse by which some medium is affected, as in the propagation of sounds. **4.** *Roman Law.* Any touching of another's body willfully or in anger. This constitutes *battery. Obs. or R.* **5.** The ratio of the difference between the maximum and minimum velocities of a machine in a revolution or cycle to the average velocity. Cf. VARIATION.

pul'sa-tive (pŭl'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *pulsatif.*] Beating; throbbing; pulsatile.

pul-sa'tor (pŭl-sā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** A beater; a striker. **2.** *Mach.* That which beats or throbs in working; as: **a** A pulsometer pump. **b** A jigger or shaking machine used in diamond mining. **c** A device that sends puffs of compressed air into either end alternately of a kind of valveless pneumatic rock drill.

pul'sa-to-ry (pŭl'sȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Capable of pulsating; throbbing. — **pulsatory current,** *Elec.*, a pulsating current.

pulse (pŭls), *n.* [ME. *puls,* L. *puls, pultis,* a thick pap or pottage made of meal, pulse, etc.; but perh. really fr. OF. *pous, pouls,* a case form of *pout,* fr. L. *puls, pultis.* See POULTICE; cf. POUSSE.] **1.** The edible seeds of various leguminous crops, as peas, beans, etc. **2.** Any plant yielding pulse (in sense 1).

pulse, *n.* [ME. *pous,* OF. *pous,* F. *pouls,* fr. L. *pulsus* (sc. *venarum*), the beating of the pulse, the pulse, from *pellere, pulsum,* to beat, strike; cf. Gr. πάλλειν to swing, shake, πελεμίζειν to shake. Cf. COMPEL, IMPEL, PUSH.] **1.** A regular beating or throbbing caused in the arteries by the contractions of the ventricles of the heart. The arteries being already filled with blood under pressure, the additional quantity of blood forced into them by each ventricular contraction causes a distention of the arterial walls. These, contracting again through their own elasticity, force the blood along, distending in turn the part of the artery next beyond. A series of such distentions thus travels along the arteries, moving from the heart. The pulse is lost in the capillaries, and hence is not observable in the veins. In the jugular veins, however, a so-called *venous pulse,* communicated indirectly from the contraction of the right ventricle, may sometimes be noted. The human pulse is usually observed in the radial artery of the wrist. Its normal frequency (variable with age, emotions, muscular exertion, etc.) is from 70 to 75 per minute, but is much higher in infants and lower in old people. In the horse it is from 28 to 38 per minute.

2. Fig.: Public or private opinion or sentiment; esp., the general tendency of thought or feeling at a given time or period; as, the *pulse* of an audience; the *pulse* of patriotism.

> And a lost *pulse* of feeling stirs again. *M. Arnold.*

3. A beat or stroke; esp., any measured or regular beat; any short, quick motion, regularly repeated, as of a medium in the transmission of light, sound, etc.; vibration; pulsation; impulse. "A *pulse* of the breeze." *G. W. Cable.*

> The measured *pulse* of racing oars *Tennyson.*

pulse, *v. i.*; PULSED (pŭlst); PULS'ING. To beat, as the arteries; to move in pulses or beats; to pulsate; throb. *Ray.*

pulse glass. A glass tube with bulbs, holding ether or alcohol, which the heat of the hand causes to boil and pulsate.

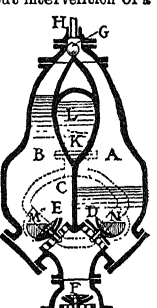
pulse wave. *Physiol.* The wave of increased pressure started by the ventricular systole, radiating, at the rate of about 29.5 feet in a second, from the semilunar valves over the arterial system.

pul-sif'ic (pŭl-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [*pulse* + *-fic.*] Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation.

pul-sim'e-ter (-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pulse* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* A sphygmograph.

pul'sion (pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pulsio,* fr. *pellere, pulsum,* to drive.] The act of driving forward; propulsion; — opposed to *suction* or *traction.*

pul-som'e-ter (pŭl-sŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pulse* + *-meter.*] **1.** A kind of pump, with valves, for raising water by steam, partly by atmospheric pressure, and partly by the direct action of the steam on the water, without intervention of a piston; — also called *vacuum pump.* It is thermodynamically very inefficient, but from its extreme simplicity is very useful in certain cases.



Pulsometer.

Description of Illustration. *A, B* Water Chambers. *C* Delivery Chamber (at back). *D* Suction Valve, closed. *E* Delivery Valve, open. *F* Foot Valve, open. *G* Ball Valve. *H* Steam Pipe. *K* Delivery Pipe (at back) *L* Intermediate Water Vessel and Air Chamber, to fill *A, B* on starting. *M, N* Ports connecting *A* and *B* with *C P* Suction Pipe. The action is as follows: Steam from *H* displaces water in *A* through a valve (not shown) into *C* until water level reaches *N*, when the rush of steam into *C* causes nearly instantaneous condensation; then *G* shuts off steam, *D* opens and causes *A* to fill again through *P* and *F* by suction. The steam now acts on *B*, shuts *E*, and causes the same action as on the other side. **2.** A sphygmograph, or pulsimeter.

pul-ta'ceous (pŭl-tā'shŭs), *a.* [See 1st PULSE.] Macerated; softened; pulpy; nearly fluid.

pul'ver-a-ble (pŭl'vẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being pulverized. — *n.* Anything pulverable. *Obs.*

pul'ver-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *pulveratus,* p. p. of *pulverare* to pulverize. See PULVERIZE.] To pulverize. *R.* — **pul'ver-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. R.*

pul-ve're-ous (pŭl-vē'rē-ŭs), *a.* [See PULVEROUS.] Covered with dust; powdery; pulverulent.

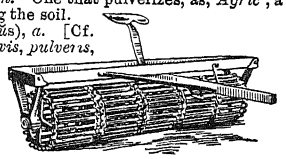
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pulley block = BLOCK, *n.*, 7.
pulley frame. = HEADFRAME.
pul'li-cat (pŭl'ĭ-kăt), **pul'li-cate** (-kāt). Vars. of PULICAT.
Pul'li-ci-nel'la (po͝ol'ē-chē-nĕl'ȧ). Var. of PULCINELLA. See MASKED COMEDY.
pull'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PULL.
pul'lish. † POLISH.
pul'lock. Var. of PELLOCK, porpoise.
pull'-off', *n. Gun.* The power which must be applied to the trigger to discharge a gun.
pullow. † PILAU.
pul'lu-la'tion (pŭl'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *pullulation.*] **1.** Act of pullulating. *Obs. or R.* **2** *Bot.* Gemmation.
pul'lus (pŭl'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PULLI (-ī). [L.] *Zoöl.* **a** A young bird in the downy stage. **b** A young animal of some other kind. *R.*
pul'ment, *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *polment, poulment,* L. *pulmentum* anything eaten with bread, a relish.] A kind of pottage. *Obs.*
pul'mo-bran'chi-a (pŭl'mŏ-brăn'kĭ-*ȧ*), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIÆ (-ē). [NL. See PULMO-; BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* **a** A gill or gill-like organ so modified as to breathe air. **b** A book lung, as of a spider. — **pul'mo-bran'chi-al** (-ăl), *a.*
Pul'mo-bran'chi-a-ta (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of PULMONATA. — **pul'mo-branch** (pŭl'mŏ-brăngk), **pul'mo-bran'chiate** (-brăng'kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*
pul'mo-car'di-ac, *a.*, **pul'mo-cuta'ne-ous,** *a.* See PULMO-.
pul-mom'e-ter (pŭl-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pulmo-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* A spirometer.
pul'mo-nar (pŭl'mŏ-nȧr), *a.* [See PULMONARY, *a.*] *Zoöl.* Having lungs or lunglike organs.
pul'mo-na'ri-ous (-nā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *pulmonarius.*] Diseased in the lungs. *Obs. or R.*
pul'mo-na-ry (-nȧ-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *pulmonaire.*] Lungwort.
pul'mo-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd), *a.* = PULMONATE **a.**
Pul-mo'ne-a (pŭl-mō'nē-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn of PULMONATA **a.** — **pul-mo'ni-an** (-nĭ-ăn), *n.*
pul-mon'i-cal, *a.* Pulmonic. *Obs.*
Pul'mo-nif'er-a (pŭl'mŏ-nĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL See PULMONIFEROUS.] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of PULMONATA. **b** A group of terrestrial tænioglossate gastropods having the ctenidium replaced by a respiratory sac. — **pul-mon'i-fer** (pŭl-mŏn'ĭ-fẽr), *n.*
pul'mo-nif'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*pulmo-* + *-ferous.*] Pulmonate.
pul'mo-ni'tis (pŭl'mŏ-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *pulmo, -onis,* lung + *-itis.*] *Med.* Pneumonia.
Pul'mo-tra'che-a'ri-a (-trā'kē-ā'rĭ-*ȧ*; 115), *n. pl.* [NL. See PULMO-; TRACHEA.] Syn. of 1st PULMONARIA **b** — **pul'mo-tra'che-al** (-trā'kē-ăl), *a.* — **pul'mo-tra'che-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *a. & n.* — **pul'mo-tra'che-ate** (-āt), *a.*
pul'o (po͝o'lō), *n.* [Tag. *pulô.*] An island. *Phil. I.* [to pulp.
pulp'al (pŭl'pȧl), *a.* Of or pert.
pul'pa-men'ta, *n. pl.* [L. *pulpamenta* tidbits.] Delicacies. *Obs.*
pul'pa-tone' (pŭl'pȧ-tōn'), **pul'pa-toon'** (-tōon'), *n.* [Cf. F. *poulpeton, poupeton,* a sort of ragout.] A kind of French ragout. *Obs.*
pulpe. † POULP.
pul'pe-fac'tion (pŭl'pē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pulpa* pulp + *-faction.*] *Med.* Conversion into pulpy matter.
pul'pit, *n. t.* To supply with a pulpit. *Rare.*
pul'pit-a'ri-an (po͝ol'pĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* A preacher. *Obs.*
pul'pit-er, *n.* A preacher. *Obs*
pul-pit'i-cal (po͝ol-pĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the pulpit. — **pul-pit'i-cal-ly,** *adv. Rare.*
pul'pit-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
pul'pit-ize, *v.* See -IZE. *Rare.*
pul'pit-man, *n.* Preacher. *Obs.*
pulpitrock. = CHIMNEY ROCK, 1.
pul'pit-ry, *n.* The teaching of the pulpit; preaching. *Obs.*
pulp'less, *a.* See -LESS.
pulp machine. = PULP ENGINE.
puls. † PULSE.
pul'sa-til. Pulsatile. *Ref. Sp.*
pulsation pump. = MOMENTUM PUMP.
pul'sa-tiv. Pulsative. *Ref. Sp.*
pulse, *v. t.* [See PULSE a beating.] **1.** To drive; impel. *Obs.* **2.** To drive by a pulsation; to cause to pulsate. *Rare.*
pulse'less, *a.* See -LESS.
pul-sel'lum (pŭl-sĕl'ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *pulsus* a beating.] *Biol.* A posterior flagellum of a unicellular organism.
pulsheds. Obs. p. p. of POLISH.
pul'sidge (pŭl'sĭj), *n.* Humorous blunder for 2d PULSE. *Shak.*
pul'sive (pŭl'sĭv), *a.* Tending to compel; compulsory. *Rare.*
pulst. Pulsed. *Ref. Sp.*
pult, pulte † PILT, POULT.
pul'ter. † POULTER, poulterer.
pul'ter, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *paltor* rags.] Rags. *Obs.*
pultere. † PILTER.
pultess, pultess. † POULTICE.
pul-tif'i-cal, *a.* [L. *pultificus.*] Of which pottage or gruel is made. *Obs.*
pultise. † POULTICE.
pul'ton, -tun (pŭl'tŭn), *n.* [Hind. *paltan,* fr. *E. battalion.*] A native infantry regiment. *India.*
pul'tre, pultrie. † POULTRY.
pultron. † POLTROON.
pul'ture. Var of PUTURE.
pultz. † PULSE.
pu'lu (po͞o'lo͞o), *n.* [Hawaiian, lit., soft.] The soft, elastic, yellowish brown chaff obtained in the Hawaiian Islands from the young fronds of tree ferns of the genus *Cibotium,* chiefly *C. menziesii.*
puluere. † PILLOW.
pulv. *Abbr.* Pulvis (L., powder).
pul'ver-al (pŭl'vẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *pulvis, pulveris,* dust, powder.] Of the nature of powder. *Obs.*
pul'ver-day', *n.* Ash Wednesday. *Obs.*

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pul'ver-ize (pŭl'vẽr-iz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ĭng). [F. *pulvériser*, or L. *pulverizare*, fr. *pulvis* dust, powder. See POWDER.] To reduce, or be reduced, to fine powder or dust, as by beating, grinding, or the like. — **pul'ver-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **pulverized sugar**, the standard powdered sugar derived from granulated sugar by grinding, not so fine as confectioners' sugar. — **p. water**, water reduced to a mistlike spray.

pul'ver-iz'er (-iz'ẽr), *n.* One that pulverizes, as, *Agric.*, a device for pulverizing the soil.



Pulverizer, *Agric.*

pul'ver-ous (pŭl'vẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *pulvereus*, fr. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder.] Powdery.

pul-ver'u-lence (pŭl-vẽr'ōō-lĕns), *n.* State of being pulverulent; dustiness.

pul-ver'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *pulverulentus*, fr. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder.] Consisting of, or reducible to, fine powder; covered, or looking as if covered, with dust or powder; dusty.

pul'vil-lar (pŭl'vĭ-lär), *a.* [See PULVILLUS.] **a** Cushionlike; pulvinar. **b** *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a pulvillus.

pul-vil'lus (pŭl-vĭl'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., a little cushion.] *Zoöl.* A pad, often covered with short hairs or a cushionlike or suckerlike organ or process, on an insect's foot, esp. one between the claws of the last segment. It is variously developed and modified in different groups, often forming an adhesive organ, and many different names, as *empodium*, *palmula*, *plantula*, *onychium*, etc., have been applied to it or to its modifications, or to structures supposed to represent it. In many Diptera there are two on each foot, and between them a third appendage, which is specifically termed *empodium*.

pul-vi'nar (pŭl-vī'när), *a.* [L. *pulvinaris*.] **1.** Resembling a cushion or pillow.

2. *Bot.* Pertaining to the pulvinus.

pul-vi'nar, *n.* [L., a cushion.] **1.** A cushion. *Obs.*

2. *Anat.* A prominence on the back of the optic thalamus.

Pul'vi-na'ri-a (pŭl'vĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pulvinus* cushion; — from the appearance of the egg case.] *Zoöl.* A genus of scale insects in which the females are large, flat, and nearly circular, and secrete a cottony egg case. *P. innumerabilis* and *P. acericola* often damage maple trees in the United States. Also [*l. c.*], an insect of this genus.

pul'vi-nate (pŭl'vĭ-nāt) } *a.* [L. *pulvinatus*, fr. *pulvinus* a
pul'vi-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd) } cushion, an elevation.] **1.** *Arch.* Curved convexly or swelled; as, a *pulvinated* frieze.

2. a *Bot. & Zoöl.* Cushion-shaped. **b** *Bot.* Having a pulvinus; pulvinar.

— **pul'vi-nate-ly**, *adv.*

pul'vi-na'tion (pŭl'vĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Arch.* A convex curve or swelling.

pul-vi'nus (pŭl-vī'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī). [L., cushion.] *Bot.* The cushionlike enlargement of a petiole at the point of insertion on the stem, or of a secondary petiole at its insertion on the rachis. In many cases the pulvinus forms a definite articulation, and is the seat of irritability in leaves.

pul'vi-plume (pŭl'vĭ-plōōm; 243), *n.* [L. *pulvis* dust, powder + *pluma* feather.] *Zoöl* A powder-down feather.

pu'ma (pū'mȧ), *n.* [Peruv. *puma*.] The cougar.

pu'mi-cate (pū'mĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *pumicatus*, p. p. of *pumicare* to pumicate, fr. *pumex*. See PUMICE.] To make smooth with pumice. *R.*

pum'ice (pŭm'ĭs; 277), *n.* [ME. *pomice*, *pumys*, *pumysche* (cf. OF. *pumice*, *pomis*), fr. L. *pumex*, *pumicis*, prob. akin to *spuma* foam: cf. AS. *pumic*-stān. Cf. POUNCE a powder, SPUME.] A highly vesicular volcanic glass, produced by the extravasation of water vapor at a high temperature as lava comes to the surface; hardened volcanic glass froth. Its color is white, gray, yellowish, or brownish, rarely red. It is much used, esp. in the form of powder, for smoothing and polishing. Called also **pumice stone**.

pum'ice, *v. t.* To clean, smooth, etc., with pumice.

pum'iced (-ĭst), *a.* Rendered like pumice.

pumiced sole *or* **foot**, *Veter.*, a horse's hoof in which the horn of the sole about the toe has become spongy and crumbled away, leaving the sensitive tissues exposed.

pu-mi'ceous (pū-mĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pumiceus*.] Of or pertaining to pumice; resembling pumice in structure.

pumice soap. Any hard soap charged with a gritty powder, as silica, alumina, powdered pumice, etc.

pu-mic'i-form (pū-mĭs'ĭ-fôrm; pŭm'ĭ-sĭ-), *a.* [*pumice* + *-form*.] Having the structure of pumice; pumiceous.

pum'i-cose (pŭm'ĭ-kōs), *a.* [L. *pumicosus*.] Pumiceous.

pump (pŭmp), *n.* [Prob. so called as being worn for *pomp* or ornament. See POMP.] A low shoe with a perfectly plain surface, a thin sole, and, in those for men, a low heel.

pump, *n.* [Akin to D. *pomp*, G. *pumpe*, F. *pompe*; orig. uncert.; perh. imitative of the sound (cf. PLUMP, *adv.*).] **1.** Any of numerous devices or machines for raising, transferring, or compressing liquids or gases, or for attenuating gases, esp. by suction, or pressure, or both. See AIR PUMP, CHAIN PUMP, FORCE PUMP, GEISSLER PUMP, LIFT PUMP, MERCURY PUMP, PULSOMETER, SAND PUMP, SHELL PUMP, SPRENGEL PUMP, SUCTION PUMP, VACUUM PUMP, etc.

2. *Arch.* A large timber set vertically under the wall or pier of a building to be lifted or altered.

3. Act of pumping one for information or the like. *Rare.*

pump, *v. t.*; PUMPED (pŭmpt); PUMP'ING. **1.** To raise with a pump, as water or other liquid.

2. To draw water, air, or the like from; to free from water, etc., by means of a pump; as, to *pump* a ship.

3. Fig.: To draw out or obtain, as information, secrets, or, now rarely, money, by persistent questioning or plying; to question or ply persistently in order to elicit something.

> But *pump* not me for politics *Otway*

4. To operate, by a handle or lever, as if by a pump handle. **to pump by heads**, *Oil Wells*, to pump (a slow-flowing well) intermittently by allowing the contents to accumulate to a certain depth and then emptying the well.

pump (pŭmp), *v. i.* **1.** To work, or raise water, etc., with a pump.

2. *Mech.* To hunt, as a pair of synchronous electric motors.

3. To move up and down like a pump handle, as a man in operating a hand car. See PUMPING OF THE BAROMETER.

pump'age (pŭm'pāj), *n.* That which is raised by pumping, or the work done by pumping.

pump brake. **1.** The lever of a hand pump.

2. *Mach.* A hydraulic brake, as for controlling the recoil of a gun, operating on the principle of the cataract.

pump center *or* **centre.** A conical center for a pair of dividers or machinist's compasses.

pump cylinder. **1.** The cylinder of a pump.

2. A kind of sliding telescopic gauge used by chronometer makers.

pump dale. *Naut.* The discharge spout of a bilge pump.

pump'er (pŭm'pẽr), *n.* **a** One who pumps. **b** The instrument or machine used in pumping. **c** An oil well which has to be pumped. *U. S.*

pump'er-nick'el (pŭm'pẽr-nĭk'l; *G.* pōōm'pẽr-), *n.* [G.] A sort of bread, made of unbolted rye, which forms the chief food of the Westphalian peasants and is now common elsewhere. It is acid, but nourishing.

pum'pet (pŭm'pĕt), *n.* Also **pum'pet-ball'.** [OF. *pompette*.] *Print.* A kind of elastic inking ball. *Obs.*

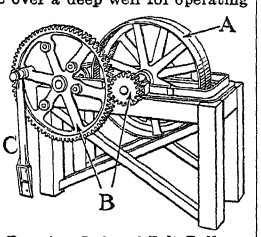
pump'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PUMP. — **pumping of the barometer**, a rather rapid rise and fall of the column of the mercurial barometer; also, a corresponding oscillation of the index of the aneroid barometer or of the recording pen of the barograph. Pumping is due to various causes, as change of pressure or, in the mercurial barometer, inertia attending changes in the rate of vertical motion, etc.

pump'ing-back' meth'od. *Elec.* A method of testing two similar electric machines, one taking and the other returning power, the net power consumption being only the power losses in the two machines.

pumping engine. An engine used for pumping; esp., a steam engine and pump combined for raising water.

pumping jack. A device over a deep well for operating the pump by belt power.

pump'kin (pŭmp'kĭn; *colloq. and commonly* pŭn'kĭn), *n.* [For older *pompion*, *pompon*, OF. *pompon*, *poupon*, *popon* (cf. It. *popone*), fr. L. *pepo*, *peponis*, Gr. πέπων, properly, cooked by the sun, ripe, mellow; — so called because not eaten till ripe. Cf. COOK, *n.*]



Pumping Jack. *A* Belt Pulleys; *B* Reducing Gear; *C* Rod to connect with Pump Rod. To vary the stroke attach *C* to different bosses on the large gear wheel

1. a The well-known gourdlike fruit of a cucurbitaceous vine (*Cucurbita pepo*) widely cultivated as food for stock, as a vegetable, and for making pumpkin pies. There are numerous varieties; the majority are nearly round in shape and deep yellow in color. **b** The coarse, prickly-hairy pumpkin vine. It has large slightly lobed leaves and yellow flowers with erect corolla lobes.

2. In England, any large variety of squash. See *Citation.*

> In Europe the large varieties of *Cucurbita maxima* are known as *pumpkins*, but in this country the fruits of this species are known usually as squashes. In America the words *pumpkin* and squash are used almost indiscriminately. . . . The field or common pie *pumpkins* are *C. pepo*; so are vegetable marrows; also the summer squashes. *L. H. Bailey.*

pumpkin seed. **1.** The seed of a pumpkin.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** Any of various small fresh-water sunfishes, esp. the common sunfish (*Eupomotis gibbosus*). **b** The butterfish (*Poronotus triacanthus*).

pump rod. The rod to which the bucket of a pump is fastened, attached to the brake or handle; the piston rod.

pun (pŭn), *v. t.*; PUNNED (pŭnd); PUN'NING. [See POUND to beat.] **1.** To pound; beat; crush. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

> He would *pun* thee into shivers with his fist. *Shak.*

2. To ram, or consolidate by beating or ramming. *Eng.*

pun, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. PUN to pound, POUND to beat.] A play on words of the same sound but different meanings or on different applications of a word, producing an odd or ludicrous effect; a kind of verbal quibble.

> A better *pun* on this word was made on the Beggar's Opera, which, it was said, made Gay rich, and Rich gay. *Walpole.*

Syn. — PUN, PARONOMASIA, ASSONANCE. A PUN is a play on words of the same sound but different meaning, or on different meanings of the same word, always for the sake of ludicrous effect; PARONOMASIA in rhetoric is a playing on words of similar but not the same sound, commonly for antithesis; the word, however, is often synonymous with *pun*; ASSONANCE, as here compared, denotes mere resemblance of sound without relation to significance; thus, "Ye be *burly*, my Lord of *Burleigh*, but ye shall make *less stir* . . . than my Lord of *Leicester*" is a *pun*; "Per *aspera* ad *astra*" is *paronomasia*; "*teach each*" is an *assonance*.

pun, *v. i.* To make puns, or a pun.

‖ **pu'na** (pōō'nä), *n.* [Sp., of Peruv. origin.] A cold arid table-land, as in the Andes of Peru.

pu'na-lu'an (pōō'nä-lōō'ăn), *a.* [Hawaiian *punalua*, orig. to make an equal of one, to have wives or husbands in common.] Designating, or pert. to, a type of marriage or family formerly prevalent among the natives of Hawaii. The marriage consists in the marriage of a group of brothers to a group of sisters, each woman being the wife of all the men and each man the husband of all the women. Some consider this type a survival of communal marriage.

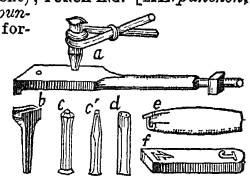
pu'na-nu (pōō'nä-nōō), *n.* [Maori *pounamu*.] A kind of jade; nephrite. *New Zealand.*

punch (pŭnch; 140), *n.* [Hind. *pāñch*, *panch*, five, Skr. *pañcan*. So called because of five ingredients, viz., sugar, arrack, spice, water, and lemon juice. See FIVE.] A beverage usually composed of wine or distilled liquor, water, milk, tea, or the like, with sugar, lemon juice, and spice or mint.

punch (pŭnch), *n.* Anything short and thick, as a person or a draft horse. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Punch, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *punchinello*.] The principal character in **Punch and Judy**, a puppet show in which a little hump-back Punch, with a large hooked nose, quarrels with his wife, Judy, and does various disorderly and tragical things in a ludicrous way. — **Punch, Mr.**, the famous English humorous and satirical weekly, established 1841, personified.

punch, *v. t.*; PUNCHED (pŭncht); PUNCH'ING. [ME. *punchen*, perh. the same word as E. *punish*.] To strike or thrust forcibly against, esp. with the fist; as, to *punch* one's head; to *punch* the fire.



a Blacksmith's Round Punch; *b* Punch for cutting; *c*, *c'*, *d*, and *e* Punches for stamping; *f* Matrix stamped by Punch *e*.

punch, *n.* A quick thrust or a blow, as with the fist.

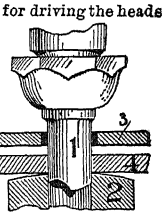
punch, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *puncheon*.] **1.** A tool, usually of steel, variously shaped at one end for different uses, and either solid or hollow and sharp-edged; a die. See BELT PUNCH.

2. Specif.: A short tapering steel rod, for driving the heads of nails or brads below the surface.

3. An extension cap or dolly for a pile driver.

4. A prop, as for the roof of a mine.

punch, *v. t.* [From PUNCH, *n.*, a tool: cf. F. *poinçonner*.] To perforate, stamp, or make with an instrument by pressure or by a blow; as, to *punch* a hole, a ticket.



Punch for Punching Machine. 1 Shearing Punch; 2 Bolster; 3 Stripper; 4 Work.

punch'eon (pŭn'chŭn), *n.* [OF. *ponchon*, dial. form of OF. & F. *poinçon* awl, bodkin, puncheon; cf. modern Pr. dial. *pounçoun*, *pounchoun*; fr. L. *punctio* a pricking, fr. *pungere* to prick. See PUNGENT; cf. PUNCH a tool, PUNCTION, POUNCE a talon, a stamp.] **1.** A dagger. Cf. BODKIN, 1. *Obs. Barbour.*

2. A figured stamp, die, or punch, used by goldsmiths, cutlers, etc.

3. a *Stonecutting.* A pointed steel tool, used esp. in marble work. **b** *Carp.* A short, upright piece of timber in framing; a short post; an intermediate stud.

4. A split log or heavy slab with the face smoothed.

5. [OF. *ponchon*; prob. the same as OF. *ponchon* an awl; the cask was perh. stamped with a puncheon.] A large cask of varying capacity; also, its volume as a measure. The legal value in England of the wine puncheon was formerly 84 wine gallons (70 imperial gals.). In the old beer measure a puncheon was equal to two barrels or 72 gallons.

punch'er (pŭn'chẽr), *n.* One that punches; specif.: **a** *Mining, etc.* = PUNCHING MACHINE. **b** A cow-puncher; a cowboy. *Colloq.* **c** *Teleg.* A perforator.

pun'chi-nel'lo (pŭn'chĭ-nĕl'ō), *n.* [It. *pulcinella*, prob. orig. a term of endearment, dim. of *pulcina*, *pulcino*, a chicken, fr. L. *pullicenus*, *pullus*. Cf. PULLET.] **1.** A punch; a buffoon; orig. [*cap.*], in Italian puppet shows, a fat, short, and humpbacked character. See POLICHINELLE.

2. Any similar grotesque or absurd personage.

punch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PUNCH. Hence: *n.* A piece or burr removed, as from a steel plate, by a punch.

punching bag. A stuffed or inflated bag suspended to be punched for exercise or for training in boxing. — **p. machine.** **a** *Mach.* A machine tool used for punching holes in metal or in other material. **b** *Coal Mining.* A mechanical cutter which operates by successive blows of a chisel-pointed bar forming the continuation of the piston rod of the machine.

punc'tate (pŭnk'tāt) } *a.* [From L. *punctum* point. See
punc'tat-ed (-tāt-ĕd) } POINT.] **1.** Ending in a point. *Rare.*

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Dotted with minute spots or depressions.

punctate parabola, a parabola with an acnode.

punc-ta'tion (pŭnk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [See PUNCTATE.] **1.** The condition or quality of being punctate.

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* A minute spot or depression.

3. [Cf. LL. *punctuatio* contract.] *Civil Law.* A preliminary statement in writing presenting matters proposed to be put into a contemplated contract.

4. Act of perforating. *Rare.*

Punctation of Ems, a document in twenty-three articles, prepared at Ems, Germany, Aug. 25, 1786, by the Roman Catholic archbishops of Cologne, Treves, Mainz, and Salzburg, asserting episcopal rights against the Pope. The Pope in his answer (1789) denied the justness of any of the articles, and the archbishops had to acquiesce.

punc-ta'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who marks with points. Specif., one who furnished Hebrew texts with vowel points, as in punctuating the Masora. Cf. PUNCTUATION, *n.*, 2.

punc'ti-form (pŭnk'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *punctum* point + *-form*.] Having the form or character of a point or dot.

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pul'ver-in, pul'ver-ine (pŭl'vẽr-ĭn), *n.* [L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder.] Ashes of barilla.

pul'ver-iz'a-ble (-iz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

pul'ver-i-zate (pŭl'vẽr-ĭ-zāt), *a.* [L. *pulverizatus*, p. p.] Pulverized. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

pulverizatous, *a.* Pulverized. [*Obs.*]

pul-ver'u-len'te-ous, *a.* Pulverulent; dusty. *Obs.*

Pul'ver Wednes'day. Ash Wednesday. *Obs.*

pul'vil, *n.* [It. *polviglio*; cf. L. *pulvillus* a little cushion, OF. *pulville* pledget. Cf. PULVILLUS.] A sachet powder. — *v. t.* To powder with pulvil. *Both Obs.*

pulvillo, *n.* A pulvil. *Obs.*

pul-vil'li-form (pŭl-vĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pulvillus* little cushion + *-form*.] *Zool.* Cushionlike.

pul-vil'li-o (-ĭ-ō), **pul-vil'lo** (-ō), *n.* = PULVIL.

pumice stone. = PUMICE.

pumishe. ✝ PUMICE

pummace. Var. of POMACE.

pum'mel (pŭm'ĕl). Var. of POMMEL. [POMELO.

pum'me-lo (pŭm'ē-lō). Var. of **pum'mice, pum'mis** (*dial.* pŭm'ĭs; pōōm'-). Obs. or dial. vars. of POMACE.

pum'my (*dial.* pŭm'ĭ, pōōm'ĭ). Var. of POMACE. *Obs. or Dial.*

pump'-back' meth'od. = PUMPING-BACK METHOD.

pump bob. A bell crank or similar device for converting rotary into reciprocating motion.

pumped (pŭmpt), *a.* Out of breath; winded. *Colloq.*

pumpelmoos. ✝ POMPELMOOSE.

pum'pi-on. Var. of POMPION.

pump'kin-seed' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

pumpkin tree. The alpine fir.

pum'ple (pŭm'p'l). Dial. Eng. var. of PIMPLE. [PUMP ROD.

pump spear, pump staff. = **pumpt.** Pumped. *R. Sp.* [*Obs.*

pu'my (pū'mĭ), *n.* A pebble.

pumys, pumysche. ✝ PUMICE.

pun. *Abbr.* Puncheon.

pun, *v. t.* To persuade or affect by a pun.

pu'na (pōō'nä). Var. of POON.

punaise. Var. of PUNESE.

pun'a-too (pŭn'ȧ-tōō), *n.* [Malayalam *panatu*, fr. *pana* palmyra palm.] The preserved fruit of the palmyra palm. *India.*

punce. ✝ PUNCH, a beverage.

punch. ✝ PUNISH.

punch (pōōnsh; pŭnsh), *a.* Short; stout; thickset. *Scot & Dial. Eng.* [CHAYAT.

pun-cha'yet. Var. of PAN-

punch bowl. A large bowl for punch.

punchement. ✝ PUNISHMENT.

punch house. An inn, tavern, or boarding house, esp. for seamen; — chiefly a native term. *India.*

pun'chin. ✝ PUNCHEON, timber.

Punch'i-ness (pŭn'chĭ-nĕs), *n.* Likeness to the puppet Punch.

punching bear. = BEAR, *n.*, 6 a.

punchion. ✝ PUNCHEON.

punch pliers. Pliers for perforating leather, paper, etc.

puncht Punched. *Ref. Sp.*

punch'y (pun'chĭ; *dial.* pŭn'shĭ, pōōn'-), *a.* [See 2d PUNCH.] Short and thick; or fat. *Colloq.*

punct (pŭnkt), *n.* [L. *punctus*.] A point. *Obs. or R.*

punct, *v. t.* [L. *punctus*, p. p. of *pungere*.] To puncture *Obs.*

punc'ta. ✝ PUNTA.

punc'ta, *n.*, *L. pl.* of PUNCTUM.

‖ **punc-ta'tim** (pŭnk-tā'tĭm), *adv.* [L., briefly.] Point for point.

punc-tic'u-lar (pŭnk-tĭk'ū-lär), *a.* Comprised in, or like, a point; exact. *Obs.*

punc-tic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [Dim. fr. *punctulate*.] Punctulate.

punc-tic'u-lose (-lōs), *a.* Punctulate.

punc-til'i-o (pŭŋk-tĭl'ĭ-ō; -yō; 7), *n.; pl.* -IOS (-ĭ-ōz; -yōz). [It. *puntiglio*, or Sp. *puntillo*, dim. fr. L. *punctum*, point. See POINT, *n.*] **1.** A small point or particle. *Obs.* **2.** A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; particularity or exactness in forms.

They will not part with the least *punctilio* in their opinions and practices. *Fuller.*

punc-til'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs; -yŭs; 7), *a.* [Cf. It. *puntiglioso*, Sp. *puntilloso*.] Attentive to punctilio; very nice or exact in the forms of conduct, etiquette, or duty. "A *punctilious* observance of divine laws." *Rogers.*

Syn. — See SCRUPULOUS.

— **punc-til'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **punc-til'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

punc'tu-al (pŭŋk'tŭ-ăl), *a.* [F. *ponctuel* (cf. Sp. *puntual*, It. *puntuale*), fr. L. *punctum* point. See POINT.] **1.** Consisting in a point; limited to a point; unextended. *Milton.*

The theory of the *punctual* existence of the soul. *Krauth.*

2. Present; belonging to this point of time. *Obs.*

3. Observant of nice points; punctilious; precise.

So much on *punctual* niceties they stand. *C. Pitt.*

4. Appearing or done at, or adhering exactly to, a regular or an appointed time; prompt; as, a *punctual* man.

Syn. — See PROMPT.

punc'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *ponctualité*.] Quality or state of being punctual; specif.: **a** Quality of consisting in, or being limited to, a point. **b** Exactness; punctiliousness. *Rare.* **c** Quality or habit of keeping one's engagements at the exact time; promptness.

punc'tu-al-ly (pŭŋk'tŭ-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a punctual manner; specif.: **a** Exactly; precisely. *Now R.* **b** Promptly.

punc'tu-ate (pŭŋk'tŭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [Cf. F. *ponctuer*, LL. *punctuare* to define, fix. See PUNCTUAL.] To separate (written matter) into sentences, clauses, etc., by points or stops; to separate with or as if with marks of punctuation.

punc'tu-ate, *v. i.* To use punctuation marks.

punc'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ponctuation*.] **1.** *Gram.* Act or art of punctuating a writing or discourse; division of literary composition into sentences, and members of a sentence, by means of points, so as to make clear the author's meaning by indicating their structure to the eye. Punctuation is chiefly done with four points: the *period* [.], the *colon* [:], the *semicolon* [;], and the *comma* [,]. Other points used, partly rhetorical and partly grammatical, are the *note of interrogation* [?], the *note of exclamation* [!], the *parentheses* [( )], the *dash* [—], and *brackets* [[ ]]. Punctuation is *close* when the points, esp. commas, are used profusely, and wherever clearness and precision are the first requisite, as in this dictionary; it is *open*, as in prevalent English literary usage, when points are omitted wherever possible without ambiguity.

2. The system of vowel signs and accents, invented about the 7th century A.D., used in the Masora. See MASORA.

Two systems of *punctuation* are completely known to us: (*a*) that employed in most MSS. and in all printed editions, the so-called Tiberian, named from the city of Tiberias, where the study of the Ma(s)sora flourished for centuries. This system has special accents for . . . Psalms, Proverbs, and Job. (*b*) The supralinear *punctuation*, so named because all the vowel signs are placed over the consonants; it was in use, alongside of the Tiberian system, among a portion of the Jews of Babylonia (hence its usual designation, "Babylonian *punctuation*") and Yemen (in Yemen till the 18th century). *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

punc'tu-a-tive (pŭŋk'tŭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of or belonging to points of division; pertaining to punctuation.

punc'tu-late (-tŭ-lāt) } *a.* [L. *punctulum*, dim. of *punc-*
punc'tu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } *tum* point.] Marked with small spots; specif., *Zoöl.*, minutely punctate.

punc'tu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* State of being punctulate; also, a pore of the solar surface.

punc'tule (pŭŋk'tūl), *n.* [L. *punctulum*, dim. of *punctum* point.] A minute puncture, pit, or spot.

punc'tum (-tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tă). [L., a point.] **1.** *Medieval Music.* See NEUME, *Illust.*

2. *Anat., Zoöl., etc.* A point; a dot; a puncture; a small area marked off in any way from the surrounding surface. ‖ **punc'ta la'chry-ma'lĭ-a** *or* **la'cri-ma'lĭ-a** (pŭŋk'tă lăk'rĭ-mā'lĭ-ă) [NL.], *Anat.*, the openings of the lachrymal canals on the eyelids. — ‖ **punc'tum cæ'cum** (sē'kŭm) [L., blind point], *Anat.*, the blind spot of the eye. — ‖ **p. prox'i-mum.** [L.] = NEAR POINT. — ‖ **p. re-mo'tum.** [L.] = FAR POINT. — ‖ **p. sa'li-ens** (sā'lĭ-ĕnz) [L.], salient point. — ‖ **p. ve'ge-ta'ti-o'nis** (vĕj'ĭ-tā'shĭ-ō'nĭs) [NL.], *Bot.*, the growing point.

punc'tu-ra'tion (pŭŋk'tŭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of puncturing, or state of being punctured. See ACUPUNCTURE.

punc'ture (pŭŋk'tŭr), *n.* [L. *punctura*, fr. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick. See PUNGENT.] **1.** Act of puncturing; perforation with something pointed.

2. A small hole made by a point; a slight wound, bite, or sting; as, the *puncture* of a nail, needle, or pin.

3. *Zoöl.* A minute depression like one made by a point.

punc'ture, *v. t.*; PUNC'TURED (-tŭrd); PUNC'TUR-ING (-tŭr-ĭng). To pierce with a pointed instrument, or the like; to prick; to make a puncture in; as, to *puncture* the skin.

punc'tured (-tŭrd), *a.* **1.** Having the surface covered with minute indentations or dots.

2. *Med.* Produced by puncture; having the characteristics of a puncture; as, a *punctured* wound.

pun'dit (pŭn'dĭt), *n.* [Hind. *paṇḍit*, Skr. *paṇḍita* a learned man.] A learned man; teacher; esp., a Brahman versed in Sanskrit, and in the science, laws, and religion of the Hindus; in Cashmere, any clerk or native official. *India.*

pu-ne'ca (pōō-nyā'kă), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *puñeca.*] A gobioid fish (*Dormitator maculatus*) of the coasts of the warmer parts of America and the West Indies. It reaches a length of two feet; it is an important food fish.

pung (pŭng), *n.* [Earlier *tom pung*, a corrupt. of *toboggan* or its source. See TOBOGGAN.] A kind of box sleigh; orig., a rude oblong box on runners. *U. S.*

pun'gence (pŭn'jĕns), *n.* [See PUNGENT.] Pungency.

pun'gen-cy (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being pungent; keenness; sharpness; as, the *pungency* of menaces.

pun'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *pungens, -entis*, p. pr. of *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick. Cf. COMPUNCTION, EXPUNGE, POIGNANT, POINT, *n.*, PUNCHEON, PUNCTILIO, PUNT, *v. i.*] **1.** Causing a sharp sensation, as of the taste, smell, or feelings; pricking; biting; acrid; as, a *pungent* spice.

Pungent radish biting infant's tongue. *Shenstone.*

2. Sharply painful; penetrating; poignant.

With *pungent* pains on every side. *Swift.*

3. Caustic; stinging; biting; — said of speech, etc. "His *pungent* pen played its part." *J. R. Green.*

4. *Bot.* Prickly-pointed; hard and sharp.

Syn. — Acrid, biting, stinging, sharp, caustic, tart, keen, piercing, penetrating. — PUNGENT, PIQUANT, POIGNANT. That is PUNGENT which is biting or acrid (lit. with reference to taste or smell; otherwise fig.); that is PIQUANT (lit. with reference to taste) which is tart or pleasantly pungent, or which (fig.) gives zest or whets interest or curiosity; as, "The root . . . is remarkably warm and *pungent*" (*Gilbert White*); "the air . . . brisk and clean and *pungent* of the sea" (*Stevenson*); "the *pungent* elegance of Pope" (*Leigh Hunt*); "The acidity of the lemon will very aptly figure *pungency* of raillery" (*Johnson*); a *piquant* sauce; "A pretty little round word, all composed of soft letters, with a hiss at the beginning, just to make it *piquant*, as it were" (*Thackeray*); "the slightly *piquant* nose" (*Hawthorne*); "a little volume of verse . . . neat, lively, *piquant*" (*Macaulay*). POIGNANT, a doublet of *pungent*, is now chiefly fig., and applies esp. to keen or piercing feelings or emotions; as, "*poignant* scorn" (*Wordsworth*); "*poignant* solitude" (*Lowell*); "*poignant* doubt" (*J. A. Symonds*); "*poignant* griefs" (*W. Pater*); "pity and terror blend together into a *poignant* beauty" (*M. Hewlett*). See RACY, SOUR, SHARP, ACRIMONY.

pung'ey, pung'y (pŭng'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -EYS, -IES (-ĭz). [Orig. uncert.] *Naut.* A Chesapeake canoe, esp. of large size.

pun'gled (pŭn'g'ld), *a.* [Orig. uncert.] Shriveled or shrunken, as grain robbed of its juices by insects.

Pu'nic (pū'nĭk), *a.* [L. *Punicus* pertaining to Carthage or its inhabitants, fr. *Poeni* the Carthaginians.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the ancient Carthaginians; hence, from the Roman view of their character, faithless; treacherous; as, *Punic* faith [L. *Punica fides*].

Punic apple [L. *Punicum malum*], the pomegranate. *Obs.* — **P. Wars**, three wars between Rome and Carthage, B. C. 264 to 241, B. C. 218 to 201, and B. C. 149 to 146, when Carthage was destroyed.

Pu'nic, *n.* The language of ancient Carthage, a Phœnician dialect. Its alphabet was a development of the Sidonian and was once widely spread, but degenerated from about 50 B. C. into an illegible script. See SEMITIC; cf. TUAREG.

Pu'ni-ca (pū'nĭ-kă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Punicum* (sc. *malum* apple) pomegranate, lit., Punic apple. See PUNIC.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs constituting the family Punicaceæ (order Myrtales). They have handsome solitary flowers with numerous stamens, and an ovary with the cells in two circles. There are two species, *P. granatum*, the pomegranate, and *P. protopunica*, found only on the island of Sokotra.

pu-nī'ceous (pū-nĭsh'ŭs), **pu-nī'cial** (pū-nĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *puniceus*, fr. *Punicus* Punic.] Bright red or purple.

pu'ni-cin (pū'nĭ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *puniceus* red, purple.] *Chem.* **a** A purple coloring matter obtained from various gastropod mollusks of *Purpura*, *Murex*, etc., and supposed to be identical with the Tyrian purple. **b** = GRANATIN.

pun'ish (pŭn'ĭsh), *v. t.*; PUN'ISHED (-ĭsht); PUN'ISH-ING. [ME. *punischen*, F. *punir*, fr. L. *punire*, *punitum*, akin to *poena* punishment, penalty. See PAIN; 2d -ISH.] **1.** To impose punishment upon; to afflict with pain, loss, or suffering for a crime or fault; to chasten; as, to *punish* traitors; to *punish* a child for disobedience.

2. To inflict a penalty for (an offense) upon the offender; to visit, as a fault, crime, etc., with pain or loss; as, to *punish* murder or treason with death.

3. To inflict as punishment. *Rare.* *Milton.*

4. To deal with roughly or harshly; — chiefly used with regard to a contest; as, our troops *punished* the enemy. *Colloq. or Slang.*

Syn. — Correct, discipline, castigate. — PUNISH, CHASTISE, CHASTEN. To PUNISH is to inflict penalty for violation of law, disobedience of authority, or intentional wrongdoing; to CHASTISE is to inflict (esp. corporal) punishment, sometimes in anger, often with a view to reformation or amendment; to CHASTEN is to subject to affliction or trouble, not so much in view of a specific offense as in order to discipline, or to work a change for the better in life or character; as, "If ye will not . . . hearken unto me, then will I *punish* you" (*Lev.* xxvi. 18); "My father hath *chastised* you with whips, but I will *chastise* you with scorpions" (1 *Kings* xii. 11); "Whom the Lord loveth he *chasteneth*" (*Heb.* xii. 6); "The still, sad music of humanity . . . of power to *chasten* and subdue" (*Wordsworth*).

pun'ish-a-bil'i-ty (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being punishable.

pun'ish-a-ble (pŭn'ĭsh-ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *punissable*.] **1.** Deserving of, or liable to, punishment; capable of being punished by law or right; — said of persons or offenses.

2. Punitive; punitory. *Obs.*

pun'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *punyschement*, OF. *punissement*.] **1.** Act of punishing.

2. Any pain, suffering, or loss inflicted on or suffered by a person because of a crime or evil-doing.

The rewards and *punishments* of another life. *Locke.*

3. *Law.* A penalty inflicted by a court of justice on a convicted offender as a just retribution, and incidentally for reformation and prevention; less exactly, any damage or pain inflicted on an offender through judicial procedure aiming at either prevention, retribution, or reformation.

4. Severe, rough, or disastrous treatment. *Colloq. or Slang.*

pu-ni'tion (pū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *punitio*: cf. F. *punition*. See PUNISH.] Punishment. *Obs. or R.* *Mir. for Mag.*

pu'ni-tive (pū'nĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. OF. *punitif*.] Of or pertaining to punishment; involving, awarding, or inflicting punishment; as, *punitive* law or justice.

We shall dread a blow from the *punitive* hand. *Bagehot.*

punitive damages. See EXEMPLARY DAMAGES. — **p. sanction.** See SANCTION.

pu'ni-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Punishing; punitive.

Pun-ja'bi (pŭn-jä'bē), *n.* [Hind. *panjābī*, fr. *Panjāb* Punjab; *panj* five + *āb* waters.] **1.** A native of the Punjab, India, peopled largely by Indo-Aryans, mostly in villages of farmers and herdsmen.

2. The language of the Punjab; Panjabi.

punk (pŭŋk), *n.* [Cf. SPUNK.] **1.** Wood so decayed as to be dry, crumbly, and useful for tinder; touchwood.

2. = AMADOU.

3. An artificial tinder. See AMADOU, SPUNK.

4. A prostitute; a strumpet. *Obsoles.* *Shak.*

pun'kah (pŭŋ'kä), *n.* Also **pun'ka.** [Hind. *pankhā* a fan.] A machine for fanning a room, usually a frame covered with canvas, suspended from the ceiling. *India.*

punk'ie (pŭŋ'kĭ), *n.* [Orig. unknown.] A minute biting fly of the genus *Ceratopogon* or allied genus of the family Chironomidæ, found in swarms in various densely wooded or mountainous regions. *U. S.*

pun'ner (pŭn'ẽr), *n.* One that puns, or rams, or packs or consolidates by ramming; a rammer or ramming tool.

Pu'no (pōō'nō), *n.* *Meteor.* On the Pacific slope of South America, the southeast trade wind which has become cold and dry in its passage over the Andes; — so called because blowing especially over the district of Puno, in Peru.

pun'ster (pŭn'stẽr), *n.* One who puns; esp., one who is skilled in, or addicted to, punning.

punt (pŭnt), *v. i.*; PUNT'ED; PUNT'ING. [F. *ponter*, or It. *puntare*, fr. L. *punctum* point; cf. Sp. *punto* point, ace. See POINT.] To gamble, esp., orig., at basset; now, esp., to play at a gambling game against the banker.

punt, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *ponto* punt, pontoon. See PONTOON.] **1.** A long, narrow, flat-bottomed boat with square ends, usually propelled with a pole, — chiefly used in England.

2. Any flat-bottomed boat, esp. one of broad beam. *Eng.*

3. *Football.* Act of punting the ball, or an instance of it.

4. A style of wagon body somewhat resembling a punt.

punt, *v. t.* **1.** To propel, as a punt, by pushing with a pole against the bottom; also, to convey in a punt.

2. *Football.* To kick (the ball) before it touches the ground, when let fall from the hands.

to punt out, *Amer. Football*, to kick to make a punt-out.

punt, *v. i.* **1.** To boat or hunt in a punt.

2. To punt a football.

pun'ta (pŭn'tä; *It.* pōōn'tä), *n.* [It.] *Fencing.* A point; a pass. *Obs.* The chief varieties were: *punta dritta*, one delivered from the right; *punta riversa*, or *rovescia*, one delivered from the left; and *punta sopramano*, a kind of lunge aiming downward from above. *Egerton Castle.*

‖ **punt-tel'lo** (pōōn-tĕl'lō), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lē). [It., dim. of *punto* point.] *Sculpture.* One of the points sometimes drilled as guides for cutting away superfluous stone.

punt'er (pŭn'tẽr), *n.* [See PUNT, *v. i.*] One who punts, or gambles; specif.: **a** One who plays against the banker or dealer, as in baccarat and faro, or who bets against a bookmaker. **b** *London Stock Exchange.* A scalper.

pun'to (pŭn'tō; *It.* pōōn'tō), *n.* [It. *punto*, L. *punctum* point. See POINT.] **1.** A point; specif.: **a** *Fencing.* A point or hit. See PUNTA. **b** A point or punctilio. *Obs.*

2. [It.] Point; stitch; — used esp. to designate different kinds of lace; as: ‖ **pun'to a grop'po** (pōōn'tō ä grōp'pō), knotted lace; ‖ **pun'to in a'ria** (ēn ēr'yä) [point in air], Venetian flat point; ‖ **pun'to ta-glia'to** (täl-yä'tō), cut work; ‖ **pun'to ti-ra'to** (tē-rä'tō), drawn work.

‖ **pun'to di-rit'to** (dē-rēt'tō) [It.], a direct stroke. — ‖ **p. re-ver'so** (rē-vẽr'sō) [It. *riverso* reverse], a backhanded stroke.

punt'-out', *n. American Football.* A punt made from the goal line by a player of the side which has made a touchdown to one of his own side for a fair catch, from which an attempt to kick a goal may be made.

pun'ty (pŭn'tĭ), *n.* Also **pon'tee** (pŏn'tē, pŏn-tē'). [F. *pontis* or *pontil*.] *Glass Making.* An iron rod used for manipulating the hot glass; = *pontil*.

pu'ny (pū'nĭ), *a.*; PU'NI-ER (-nĭ-ẽr); PU'NI-EST. [F. *puîné* younger, later born, OF. *puisné*; *puis* afterwards (fr. a deriv. of L. *post*; see POST-) + *né* born, L. *natus*. See NATAL; cf. PUISNE.] **1.** Puisne; junior. *Obs.*

punt'ling, *n.* A young strumpet. *Obs.*

punk oak. The water oak. *U. S.*

punk'y (pŭŋ'kĭ). Var. of PUNKIE. [*Rare.*]

pun'nage (pŭn'ăj), *n.* Punning.

punne. + PUN, to pound.

pun'ner (pŭn'ẽr), *n.* A punster.

pun'net (-ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* A broad, shallow basket, for displaying fruit or flowers.

pun-nol'o-gy (pŭ-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pun* + *-logy.*] The art or practice of punning. *Rare.*

Pu'non (pū'nŏn). *Bib.*

pun-quet'to, *n.* [Dim. of *punk*, with lt. ending.] A punk. *Obs.*

punse (*dial.* pōōns). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POUNCE, to spring; dial. Eng. var. of POUNCE, to bruise, etc. [dagger.]

punsoune. + PUNCHEON, a

punt, *n.* **1.** A point in some games of chance, as basset.

2. Act of gaming. *Rare.*

punt'a-bout', *n.* Practice in punting the football; also, the football used. *Eng.*

punt'ee. Var. of PUNTY.

punt'el, *n.* = PUNTY.

punt'er, *n.* **a** One who punts a football. **b** One who uses a punt for boating or shooting.

punt'ey. Var. of PUNTY.

punt gun. A large-calibered shotgun fixed on a swivel in a punt, used in killing waterfowl.

punt'ill (pŭn'tĭl), *n.* = PUNTY.

punt'illo. + PUNCTILIO.

‖ **punt-till'la** (pōōn-tēl'yä; 194), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *punto* point.] Lacework or lacelike decoration.

punt shooter. One who hunts wild fowl from a punt, using a punt gun.

pu'ny (pū'nĭ), *n.* A puisne; a junior; novice. *Obs.*

puny, *n.* [From *punese* mistaken as a pl.] = PUNESE. *Obs.*

punye. + POYNYE.

punyete, *a.* Pungent. *Obs.*

punyoun. + OPINION.

punysce, punyshe. + PUNISH.

punyship, *n.* Youth; nonage. *Obs.*

pu'oy (pōō'ĭ). [pole. *Dial. Eng.*] Var. of POY, a

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punc-til'i-os'i-ty (-tĭl'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Punctiliousness. *Rare.*

punc'tion (pŭŋk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *punctio*, fr. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick: cf. F. *ponction*. Cf. PUNCHEON.] A puncture. *R.*

punc'tist (-tĭst), *n.* A punctator.

punc'to (pŭŋk'tō), *n.* [See PUNTO.] 1. A nice point of form or ceremony; a punctilio. *Obs.*

2. [It. *punta*; cf. Sp. *punta*] *Fencing.* The point.

punc'tu-al-ist, *n.* A strict observer of forms and ceremonies. *Obs.* [exactness.]

punc'tu-al-ness, *n.* Punctuality;

punc'tu-ate (pŭŋk'tŭ-āt), *a.* Punctate; dotted.

punc'tu-a'tion-al (-ā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Pert. to punctuation. *Rare.*

punc'tu-a'tor (pŭŋk'tŭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who punctuates, as in writing; specif., a punctator.

punc'tu-ist, *n.* A punctator.

punc'tu-lum (pŭŋk'tŭ-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lă). [L., a slight prick.] *Zoöl.* A puncture.

punc'ture-less, *a.* **1.** Being without, or free from, punctures.

2. That cannot be punctured, or damaged or deflated by puncture.

punc'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [LL.] *Medieval Music.* a A note. b A dot.

pund + POIND.

pund (*dial.* pōōnd, pŏŏn). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of POUND.

pund. Punned. *Ref. Sp.*

pund (pŏŏn; pŏnd), *n.* [Dan. & Sw.] See WEIGHT.

pundar. + POINDER.

punde. + POUND. [*Obs. Scot.*

pun'de-lan, *n.* Warrior; hero.

pund'er. + POUNDER, auncel.

pund'fald'. + PINFOLD.

pun'di-ta (pŭn'dĭ-tä), *n.* A learned woman. *India.*

pundland. + POUNDLAND.

pun'die, *n.* An ungainly or ill-dressed woman. *Obs.*

pun'do-nor' (pŏŏn'dō-nŏr'), *n.* [Sp., contracted fr. *punto de honor.*] A point of honor.

pundull. + PANDAL.

pun'dum (pŭn'dŭm), *n.* [Malay *punḍum* the piney varnish tree.] Piney varnish. *India.*

puneis, punesch. + PUNISH.

pu-nese' (pū-nēz'), *n.* [F. *punaise*, fr. *punais* stinking.] A bedbug. *Obs. or R.*

pung (pŭng). Dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of PING, push. [*Obs.*

pung, *n.* [Cf. PUNK.] Punk.

pun'gar (pŭn'gẽr), **-ger** (pŭn'jẽr), *n.* A crab. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pungative. + PUNGITIVE.

punge. + PING. [*Obs.*

punge, *n.* [AS. *pung.*] A purse.

pun'gent-ly, *adv.* of PUNGENT.

pungetive. + PUNGITIVE.

pun'gi (pŏŏn'gē), *n.* [Hind. *puṅgī.*] A kind of droning pipe or nose flute commonly used by Hindu snake charmers.

pun'gi-tive, *a.* [OF. *punqitif, ponqitif*, LL. *pungitivus.*] Pungent; piercing. *Obs.*

pung'y. Var. of PUNGEY.

pun'gyi. Var. of POONGHIE.

puniard. + PONIARD.

Pu'ni-ca'ce-æ (pū'nĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl* [NL.] See PUNICA. — **pu'ni-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

‖ **Pu'ni-ca fi'des** (pū'nĭ-kă fī'dēz). [L.] Punic faith; perfidy.

Pu'ni-cal (pū'nĭ-kăl), *a.* Punic. *R.* — **Punical pome**, pomegranate. *Obs* [NESE. *Obs. or R.*

pu'nice (pū'nĭs). Var. of PU[NICE].

pu'nice. + PUNISH.

punie. + PUISNE. [PUNY.

pu'ni-ly (pū'nĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

pu'ni-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

punirite. + PENURITE.

pun'ish-a-bl. Punishable. *R.Sp.*

pun'ish-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pun'ish-er, *n.* [Cf. F. *punissewr.*] One who inflicts punishment.

pun'isht. Punished. *Ref. Sp.*

Pu'nites (pū'nīts), *n. pl. Bib.*

pu'ni-tiv. Punitive. *Ref. Sp.*

Pun-ja'bee. Var. of PUNJABI.

pun'jum, *n.* [Telugu *punjamu*, or Tamil *puñjam*, lit., a collection (of threads).] A kind of madras piece goods. *Obs.*

punk'er, *n.* A libertine. *Obs.*

pun'kin (pŭŋ'kĭn). Dial. Amer. var. of PUMPKIN.

punk'ish, *a.* Meretricious. *Obs.*

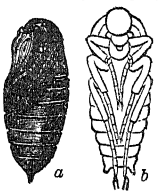
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2. Imperfectly developed in size or vigor; small and feeble; insignificant; petty. "Our *puny* speed." *Keble.*
A puny subject strikes at thy great glory. *Shak.*
Syn. — See PETTY.

pup (pŭp), *n.* [See PUPPY.] **1.** A young dog; a puppy. **2.** A young seal.

pup, *v. i.*; PUPPED (pŭpt); PUP'PING. To bring forth whelps or young, as a bitch.

pu'pa (pū'pȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* PUPÆ (-pē). [NL., fr. L. *pupa* girl, doll, puppet, fem. of *pupus.* Cf. PUPPET.] *Zoöl.* **1. a** The intermediate, usually quiescent, form assumed by metabolic insects after the larval stage or stages, and maintained without evident change in size or external structure until the beginning of the adult or imaginal stage. In typical cases, the body has a compact, more or less oval form, being often covered with hard cuticle or inclosed in a cocoon or case made by the larva. Many of the internal organs undergo extensive destructive changes, or *histolysis,* and are reproduced in the adult by the growth of certain groups of cells (as the *imaginal disks*) which remain intact throughout the destructive process. The typical pupa, as the chrysalis of most Lepidoptera, in which the appendages are closely bound to the body, is called a ‖**pu'pa ob-tec'ta** (ŏb-tĕk'tȧ), or *true pupa;* when the limbs are free it is called a ‖ **pu'pa li'be-ra** (lī'bĕ-rȧ), or *incomplete pupa;* when the larval skin is retained as a pupal covering it is called a ‖ **pu'pa co'arc-ta'ta** (kō'ärk-tā'tȧ), or *coarctate pupa.* **b** Hence, sometimes, the stage preceding the imago in other insects or an intermediate stage in the development of some other invertebrates.



Pupas, *a* of Salt-marsh Moth, nat. size; *b* of Ground Beetle, enlarged.

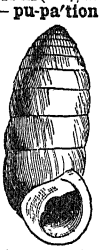
2. [*cap.*] See PUPIDÆ.

pu'pal (pū'pȧl), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a pupa.

pu-pa'ri-um (pū-pā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL. See PUPA.] *Zoöl.* A coarctate pupa. — **pu-pa'ri-al** (-ȧl), *a.*

pu'pate (pū'pāt), *v. i.* To become a pupa. — **pu-pa'tion** (pū-pā'shŭn), *n.*

Pu'pi-dæ (pū'pĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of pulmonate land snails mostly of small (often minute) size having a long, spiral, often somewhat cylindrical shell, generally with a narrowed and more or less toothed aperture. The typical genus is *Pupa.*



One of the Pupidæ (*Pupa incana*), nat. size.

pu'pi-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*pupa* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Shaped like a pupa; pupal.

pu-pig'er-ous (pū-pĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*pupa* + *-gerous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing, or containing, a pupa; — said of dipterous larvæ which do not molt when the pupa is formed within them.

pu'pil (pū'pĭl), *n.* [F. *pupille,* n. fem., L. *pupilla* the pupil of the eye, originally dim. of *pupa* a girl. See PUPPET; cf. PUPIL a scholar.] **1.** The contractile aperture in the iris; the apple of the eye. The pupil is round in most vertebrates whether it is enlarged or contracted. In foxes and cats it becomes elliptical or slitlike when it is contracted.
2. *Zoöl.* The central dark spot of an ocellus.

pu'pil, *n.* [F. *pupille,* n. masc. & fem., L. *pupillus, pupilla,* dim. of *pupus* boy, *pupa* girl. See PUPPET; cf. PUPIL of the eye.] **1.** A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor.
2. *Roman & Civil Law.* A boy or a girl under the age of puberty (under fourteen if a male, under twelve if a female) and placed in charge of a tutor or guardian.
Syn. — Learner, scholar, tyro. See DISCIPLE.

pu'pil-age (-ĭj), *n.* The state or period of being a pupil.

pu'pil-lar'i-ty, pu'pi-lar'i-ty (pū'pĭ-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *pupillarité.*] The period before puberty. *Chiefly Scots Law.*

pu'pil-la-ry (pū'pĭ-lȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pupillaris:* cf. F. *pupillaire.* See PUPIL.] **1.** Of or pert. to a pupil or ward.
2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the pupil of the eye.
pupillary substitution. See SUBSTITUTION.

pu'pil-lom'e-ter (-lŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *pupilla* pupil + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the pupil of the eye.

Pu-pin' sys'tem (pū-pĕn'). [After M. I. *Pupin,* of Columbia University, New York city.] *Telephony.* A system in which the clearness is increased by introducing inductance coils (**Pupin coils**) in the line.

Pu-pip'a-ra (pū-pĭp'ȧ-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See PUPIPAROUS.] *Zoöl.* A division of Diptera in which the young are born ready to become pupæ, as in the sheep tick, horse tick, etc.

pu-pip'a-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [*pupa* + *-parous.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Bearing, or containing, a pupa, as the matured larvæ, or larval skins, of certain Diptera. **b** Of or pert. to the Pupipara.

pup'pet (pŭp'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *popet,* OF. *poupette;* akin to F. *poupée* a doll, prob. fr. L. *puppa, pupa,* a girl, doll, puppet. Cf. PUPA, PUPIL, PUPPY.] **1.** A little child; a poppet; pet. *Obs.*
2. A small image in the human form; a doll.
3. A similar figure, often with jointed limbs, moved by the hand or by strings or wires, as in a puppet show or a mock drama; a marionette.
4. One acting as another wills; a tool. *Scott.*
5. *Mach.* A lathe poppet.
6. = POPPET, 4. *Dial. Eng.*

pup'pet-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Appearance, action, or trivial finery resembling that of a puppet or puppet show; hence, mere form or show; affectation.

puppet show. A dramatic performance, usually grotesque or burlesque, carried on by means of puppets, often with dialogue spoken by those moving the puppets.

Pup'pis (pŭp'ĭs), *n.*; *gen.* PUPPIS. [L., stern, poop of a ship.] *Astron.* That part of the constellation Argo between Malus and Canis Major. See ARGO, 2.

pup'py (pŭp'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PUPPIES (-ĭz). [F. *poupée* doll, puppet. See PUPPET; cf. PUP, *n.*] **1.** The young of a canine animal, esp. of the common dog; a whelp.
2. A puppet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. A conceited and impertinent person; a silly fop; — used in contempt.
I found my place taken by an ill-bred, awkward *puppy* with a money bag under each arm. *Addison.*

pup'py, *v. i.*; -PIED (-ĭd); -PY-ING. To bear whelps; to pup.

puppy fish. The angel fish (*Squatina squatina*).

pur, purr (pûr), *v. i.*; PURRED (pûrd); PUR'RING. [Of imitative origin.] To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat does when pleased.

pur, purr, *v. t.* To signify or express by purring. *Gray.*

pur, purr, *n.* The sound made by a purring cat.

Pu-ra'na (pōō-rä'nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *purāṇa,* prop., ancient, fr. *purā* formerly.] One of a class of sacred Hindu poetical works in Sanskrit treating of the creation, destruction, and renovation of worlds, the genealogy and deeds of gods and heroes, the reigns of the Manus, and the deeds of their descendants. There are 18 principal Puranas, and 18 supplementary books, **Upa Puranas.** — **Pu-ran'ic** (-răn'ĭk), *a.*

Pur-beck'i-an (pûr-bĕk'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [From the Isle of *Purbeck,* Eng.] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the uppermost subdivision of the European Jurassic. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

pur'blind' (-blīnd'), *a.* [Prob. for *pure-blind,* i. e., wholly blind. See PURE; cf. PUREBLIND.] **1.** Wholly blind.
Purblind Argus, all eyes and no sight. *Shak.*
2. Almost blind; dim-sighted; seeing obscurely.
O *purblind* race of miserable men. *Tennyson.*
Syn. — PURBLIND, BLIND. PURBLIND, in modern usage, commonly suggests spiritual shortsightedness or obtuseness; BLIND implies entire absence of vision; as, "the intolerable ability and the *purblind* conscience of the society" (*G. Eliot*); "My rage was *blind*" (*Shak.*).
— pur'blind'ly, *adv.* **— pur'blind'ness,** *n.*

pur'chas-a-ble (pûr'chăs-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being purchased; hence, venal; corrupt.

pur'chase (pûr'chăs), *v. t.*; PUR'CHASED (-chăst); PUR'CHAS-ING (-chăs-ĭng). [ME. *purchasen, porchacen,* OF. *porchacier, purchacier,* to pursue, to seek eagerly, F. *pourchasser;* OF. *pour, por, pur,* for (L. *pro*) + *chacier* to pursue, to chase. See CHASE.] **1.** To pursue and obtain; to acquire by seeking; to gain, obtain, or acquire.
Your accent is something finer than you could *purchase* in so removed a dwelling. *Shak.*
2. *Law.* Technically, to acquire (real estate) by any means whatever other than by descent or inheritance.
3. To obtain (anything) by paying money or its equivalent; to buy for a price; as, to *purchase* land or a house.
4. To obtain by any outlay, as of labor, danger, sacrifice, etc.; as, to *purchase* favor with flattery.
5. To expiate by a fine or forfeit, as abuses. *Obs. Shak.*
6. To apply to (anything) a device for obtaining a mechanical advantage; to get a purchase upon, or apply a purchase to; also, to move by a purchase, as a cannon.
Syn. — See BUY.

pur'chase, *v. i.* **1.** To strive; to exert one's self. *Obs.*
2. To accomplish a thing by one's efforts; to maneuver.
3. To acquire wealth or property. *Obs. J. Webster.*

pur'chase, *n.* [ME. *purchas,* F. *pourchas,* OF. also *porchaz,* eager pursuit. See PURCHASE, *v. t.*] **1.** A seeking or getting anything; hence, endeavor; attempt. *Obs.*
I'll . . . get meat to save thee,
Or lose my life in the *purchase.* *Beau. & Fl.*
2. *Law.* Technically, the acquisition of lands or tenements by any means other than descent or inheritance.
3. The acquisition of title to, or property in, anything for a price; buying for money or its equivalent; as, abolition of the *purchase* of commissions in the British army.
4. That which is obtained, got, or acquired, in any manner, honestly or dishonestly; gain; booty; acquisitions; now, specif., that obtained for a price in money or its equivalent.
We met with little *purchase* upon this coast. *De Foe.*
Complete evidence of his right in the *purchase.* *Wheaton.*
5. Means of acquiring property; resource; gainful occupation; — chiefly in phrases such as *to live on,* or *to be left to, one's purchase. Obs. or Scot.*
6. Value or worth (in yield or return); — now used chiefly in phrases; as, a year's *purchase* (see YEAR'S PURCHASE).
7. Course; departure. *Obs.*
8. Any mechanical hold or advantage applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies, as by a lever, tackle, or capstan; also, the apparatus or device by which the advantage is gained, esp. a pulley tackle; hence, fig., an advantage used in applying one's power in any effort. The **differential purchase** is one in which the differential principle is used to secure a large mechanical advantage, etc., as a Chinese windlass. See TACKLE; also, see COLLIER'S PURCHASE, DUPLEX PURCHASE.
9. In New Hampshire, an unorganized minor territorial division consisting of land which was originally laid off and sold by the State to an individual or individuals.
worth, *or* **at,** [so MANY] **years' purchase,** worth, or at, a value or cost of a thing as expressed in the length of time required for its income to amount to the purchasing price; as, to buy an estate *at a year's,* or *at ten years', purchase.* To say one's life is not worth a day's purchase amounts to saying one will not live a day, or is in imminent peril.

pur'chas-er (pûr'chăs-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who purchases; specif.: **a** *Law.* One who acquires an estate in lands by his own act or agreement, or who takes or obtains an estate by any means other than by descent or inheritance. **b** One who acquires property for a consideration, generally of money; a buyer; a vendee. **c** A mercenary. *Obs.*

pur'dah (pûr'dȧ), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *parda.*] A curtain or screen; esp., in India one used to screen women from public observation; also, the material for making such curtains.

pure (pūr), *a.*; PUR'ER (pūr'ẽr); PUR'EST (-ĕst). [ME. *pure, pur,* F. *pur,* fr. L. *purus;* akin to *putus* pure, clear, *putare* to clean, set in order, settle, reckon, consider, think (perh. also L. *putare* to prune), Skr. *pū* to clean. Cf. PUTATIVE.] **1.** Separate from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter; free from mixture or combination; clear; mere; simple; unmixed; sheer; as, *pure* water; *pure* air; *pure* compassion. "*Pure* need." *Shak.*
A guinea is *pure* gold if it has in it no alloy. *I. Watts.*
2. Complete; whole; well; fine. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. Free from moral defilement or guilt; hence, innocent; guileless; chaste; — applied to persons, actions, motives, etc. "Keep thyself *pure.*" 1 *Tim.* v. 22.
4. Free from what harms, vitiates, weakens, or pollutes; genuine; real; perfect; — applied to things, actions, etc.; as, he spoke *pure* French. "*Pure* religion." *Tickell.*
Such was the origin of a friendship as warm and *pure* as any that ancient or modern history records. *Macaulay.*
5. *Bib.* Ritually clean; fitted for holy services.
6. Of a single, simple sound; — said of vowel sounds which begin and end with the same sound, and of unaspirated consonant sounds.
7. Taken in its essential character and apart from applications; abstract; theoretic; as, *pure* science; *pure* mathematics; — distinguished from *applied.*
8. *Kantianism.* Free from empirical elements; a priori; as, *pure* intuition; *pure* reason.
9. *Music.* Perfect mathematically, as of intervals, intonation, or harmony; — opposed to *tempered.* See SCALE.
Syn. — Utter, downright, unqualified. — PURE, SHEER, ABSOLUTE. PURE, as here compared, is often equivalent to *mere;* SHEER is stronger, and is tantamount to *utter* or *downright;* that is ABSOLUTE, as here compared, which is regarded as strictly or unqualifiedly what it is declared to be; as, *pure* folly; a *sheer* impossibility; "the *sheer,* inimitable Celtic note" (*M. Arnold*); "beasts, *absolute,* unmitigated beasts" (*Coleridge*). See MERE, RANK.
pure act. = ACTUS PURUS. — **p. capital.** See 2d CAPITAL, 3. — **p. color** *or* **colour,** a color, as a spectral color, free from admixture with any other color or with white light. — **p. culture,** *Bacteriol.,* a nutrient culture medium containing a growth of a single bacterial species, free from other organisms. — **p. equation,** *Math.,* an equation involving only one power of the symbol considered. — **p. forest,** *Forestry,* a forest in which at least eighty per cent of the trees are of the same species. — **p. from,** free from any admixture of. — **p. gait.** = OPEN GAIT. — **p. irritant,** *Toxicology,* a poison that produces inflammation without corrosive action. — **p. of.** = PURE FROM. — **p. political economy.** See ECONOMICS. — **p. premium.** See PREMIUM, 3. — **p. proposition.** See PROPOSITION, 5. — **p. scarlet,** a pigment. See MERCURIC IODIDE. — **p. spectrum.** *Physics.* See SPECTRUM. — **p. syllogism,** *Logic,* a syllogism whose premises are pure propositions.

pure (pūr), *n.* **1.** Purity. *Rare.* *Tennyson.*
2. *Tanning.* A mixture, as of dogs' or pigeons' dung in water, for bating kips and skins after liming.

pure, *v. t.* **1.** To purify; to refine. *Rare.*
2. *Tanning.* To bate with pure.

Pure, Simon. A Pennsylvania Quaker in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "A Bold Stroke for a Wife." Being about to visit London, he carries a letter of introduction to an English Quaker, Obadiah Prim, guardian of a young heiress. Colonel Feignwell gets Pure's credentials and impersonates him at Prim's house, where the real Simon Pure, on presenting himself, is treated as an impostor and has to establish his identity. Hence: *[often l. c.]* **Si'mon-pure',** *a.*

‖ **pu'rée'** (pü'rā'), *n.* [F.] A dish made by boiling food to a pulp and rubbing it through a sieve; as, a *purée* of fish or chestnuts; esp., a soup with thickening so treated.

pure'ly (pūr'lĭ), *adv.* In a pure manner; as: **a** Without admixture of anything injurious, inharmonious, or the like. **b** Completely; wholly; perfectly; entirely; also, *Obs. or R. or Dial.,* exceedingly; as, he is *purely* angry. **c** Merely; simply; solely. **d** Chastely; innocently.

pure'ness, *n.* State or quality of being pure.

pur'fle (pûr'f'l), *v. t.* [ME. *purfilen,* OF. *pourfiler; pour* + *fil* a thread, L. *filum.* See PROFILE; cf. PURL a border.] **1.** To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to ornament with metallic threads.
A goodly lady clad in scarlet red,
Purfled with gold and pearl of rich assay. *Spenser.*
2. To edge or line with fur.
3. *Arch., Cabinetwork, etc.* To ornament with tracery, inlay, or the like, esp. around the edges, as a violin body.

pur'fle, *v. i.* To make, hem, or embroider a border.

pur'fle, *n.* [See PURFLE, *v.*; cf. PURFILE.] **1.** A hem, border, or trimming, as of embroidered work.
2. *Her.* A border of any heraldic fur.

pur'fled (-f'ld), *pret. & p. p.* of PURFLE. Specif.: *p. a. Her.* Trimmed or garnished, as armor; also, bordered.
purfled work, *Arch.,* delicate tracery, esp. Gothic.

pur'fling (-flĭng), *n.* Ornamentation on a border; specif., an inlaid border of a musical instrument, as a violin.

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pupa shell. A land snail of the genus *Pupa* or family Pupidæ.
pupe. + POOP.
pu-pe'lo (pū-pē'lō), *n.* Cider brandy. *Local, U. S.*
pupette. + PUPPET.
pu-pig'e-nous (pū-pĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*pupa* + *-genous.*] Pupiparous.
pu'pil-a-bil'i-ty (pū'pĭl-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality characteristic of a pupil. *Nonce Word.*
pu'pil-ar, pu'pil-lar (pū'pĭ-lăr), *a.* Pupillary. [LARITY.]
pu'pil-lar'i-ty. Var. of PUPILLARITY.
pu'pi-la-ry. Var. of PUPILLARY.
pu'pil-ate, pu'pil-late (pū'pĭ-lāt), *a.* [See PUPIL of the eye.] Ocellate, as a color spot.
pupile, pupill. + PEOPLE.
pu'piled. pu'pilled (pū'pĭld), *a.* Pupilate.
pu'pil-ize, pu'pil-lize (-pĭ-līz), *v. i.* To teach pupils; tutor.
pu'pil-lage. Var. of PUPILAGE.
pu'pil-lar. Var. of PUPILAR.
pu'pil-late, *v. i.* [L. *pupillare.*] To cry like a peacock. *Obs.*
pu'pil-lo'ni-an (pū'pĭ-lō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [See PUPILLATE, *v.*] Prob., one who cries like a peacock. *Obs.*
pu'pil-los'co-py (-lŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [See PUPIL; -SCOPE.] *Med.* = SKIASCOPY. [tutor. *Obs.*]
pu'pil-mon'ger, *n.* A teacher;
Pupin coil. See PUPIN SYSTEM.
Pu-piv'o-ra (pū-pĭv'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pupa* + L. *vorare* to devour.] *Zoöl.* Group including the ichneumon flies and their allies. — **pu-piv'o-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*
pupile. + PEOPLE.
puplican. + PUBLICAN.
publisch. + PUBLISH.
pu'poid (pū'poid), *a.* [*pupa* + *-oid.*] Pupiform.
puppe. + POOP, the stern.
pup'pet, *v. t.* To dress, play with, treat, etc., like a doll. *Obs.*
puppet head. = POPPET HEAD.
pup'pet-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
pup'pet-ly, *a.* Puppetlike. *Obs.*
pup'pet-man (-măn), **-mas'ter,** *n.* A master of a puppet show.
puppet play. A puppet show.
puppet player. One who manages puppets in a puppet show.
puppet valve. = POPPET VALVE.
pup'pi-fy (pŭp'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*puppy* + *-fy.*] To make a puppy of; stultify. *Obs.* [a puppy. *R.*]
pup'pi-ly (-lĭ), *a. & adv.* Like
pupplicane. + PUBLICAN.
pupplisch. + PUBLISH.
pup'py-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
pup'py-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
pup'py-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Conceited impudence; silly affectation. [*Obs. Slang.*]
pup'py-snatch', *n.* A snare.
pupule, pupull. + PEOPLE.
Pu-qui'na (pōō-kē'nȧ), *n.* An Indian of a tribe of low culture about Lake Titicaca, forming a distinct linguistic stock. — **Pu-qui'nan** (-năn), *a.*
pur. + POOR, PURE.
pur. + PAR, *prep.,* for.
pur (*dial.* pûr, pŭr, pū). Var. of POOR. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Pur (pûr). *Bib.*
PUR. *Abbr.* Purchasing receipt; — used on the tape of stock tickers. [PAIR. *Obs.*]
pur, post. pare. = POST AND
puraill, purale, purall. + PORAIL [TURE.]
puraventure. + PERADVENTURE.
purcatorie. + PURGATORY.
purce. + PURSE.
purce'lane. + PURSLANE.
purcevante. + PURSUIVANT.
pur'chas. + PURCHASE. [*Sp.*]
pur'chas-a-bl. Purchasable. *R.*
pur'chase-a-ble, *a.* Purchasable.
purchase money. Money paid, or contracted to be paid, for a thing bought. — **purchase-money mortgage,** a mortgage on property to secure the price of sale.
purchase shears. Very powerful shears with removable steel cutters of rectangular section.
purche. + PURGE.
purcinct, *n.* [OF. *porceinte, pourceinte:* cf. LL. *porcinta, porcinctus, procincta, procinctus.* Cf. PRECINCT.] Precinct. *Obs.* [CULLIS.]
purcoloys, purculleise. + PORTpurd. Purred. *Ref. Sp.*
pure. + POUR; PORE, *v.*
pure (pūr). Obs. or Scot. var. of POOR.
pure, *adv.* Purely; quite; entirely. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pureayn, *a.* Violet. *Obs. Scot.*
pureblinde. + PURBLIND.
pured, *a.* Furred. *Obs.*
pured, *a.* Purified; clarified; refined; as, *pured* butter. *Obs.*
puren. + PORE.
puresche. + PERISH.
purete. + PURITY.
‖**pur' et sim'ple** (pür' ā săN'pl'). [F.] Pure and simple; absolute
pur'fle (pûr'fl), *n.* [OF. *purfile* + 3d *-le.*] Wrinkled, as in obesity. *Rare.*
pur'fly (pûr'flĭ), *a.* [*purfle* + *-fly.*] Wrinkled, as in obesity. *Rare.*
pur'ga (pōōr'gȧ), *n.* [Russ.] In Siberia and Alaska, a very violent snowstorm, or blizzard.
pur'ga-ment (pûr'gȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *purgamentum* offscourings, expiatory sacrifice. See PURGE.] *Obs.* **a** An excretion. **b** *Med.* A purgative.

pur-ga'tion (pûr-gā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *purgation*, L. *purgatio*. See PURGE.] **1.** Act of purging; specif., evacuation of the bowels.

2. *Law.* The clearing of one's self from alleged guilt. Purgation by means of oath helpers (see COMPURGATION), from its use in the ecclesiastical courts, was called **canonical purgation**; that by ordeal or combat (see these words), from its not having originally been sanctioned by the church, was called **vulgar purgation**.

Let him put me to my *purgation*. *Shak.*

pur'ga-tive (pûr'gă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *purgativus*: cf. F. *purgatif*.] **1.** Purging or tending to purge; cathartic.

2. Freeing from fault or blame; clearing from guilt; purging; as, a *purgative* answer; *purgative* evidence.

pur'ga-tive, *n. Med.* A purging medicine; a cathartic. The *purgatives*, or *cathartics*, are more energetic and certain in action than the *laxatives*, which simply increase the tendency to alvine evacuation; and are less powerful and irritant than the *drastic* purges, which cause profuse, repeated, and watery evacuations.

pur'ga-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
pur'ga-to'ri-an (-tō'rĭ-ăn) } purgatory; expiatory.

pur'ga-to'ri-an, *n.* A believer in the existence of a purgatory.

pur'ga-to-ry (pûr'gă-tō-rĭ),*n.* [LL. *purgatorium*: cf. F. *purgatoire*. See PURGE.] **1.** [*often cap.*] A state or place of purification after death; in the belief of Roman Catholics and some others, a place in which the souls of persons who die in the grace and love of God expiate such offenses as do not merit eternal damnation, or in which they satisfy the justice of God for sins that have been forgiven. After this purgation from impurities, the souls are believed to be received into heaven. In the belief of the Roman Catholic Church, the sufferings in purgatory may be mitigated, relieved, or shortened, by the prayers of the faithful and by the saying of masses.

2. Any place of purification; a place or state of temporary or temporal torment.

3. A chasm or cleft in a cliff or wall of rock differing from a flume in not having a stream. *Local, U. S.*

pur'ga-to-ry, *a.* [L. *purgatorius.*] Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory.

purgatory hammer. *Folklore.* A prehistoric stone hammer,—formerly supposed to have been buried with the dead for use in knocking at the gates of purgatory.

purge (pûrj), *v. t.*; PURGED (pûrjd); PURG'ING (pûr'jĭng). [ME. *purgen*, OF. *purgier*, F. *purger*, L. *purgare*; *purus* pure + the root of *agere* to make, to do. See PURE; AGENT.] **1.** To cleanse, clear, or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign, or superfluous. "Till fire *purge* all things new." *Milton.*

2. To clear of guilt, or moral or ceremonial defilement.

Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean. *Ps.* li. 7.

3. *Law.* To clear from guilt or liability; to free from a charge by purgation.

4. To remove in cleansing; to deterge; to wash away.

Purge away our sins, for thy name's sake. *Ps.* lxxix. 9.

5. *Med.* To operate on as, or by means of, a cathartic medicine, or in a similar manner.

6. To clarify; to defecate, as liquors.

7. To clear of sediment, as a boiler, or of air, as a steam pipe, by driving off or permitting escape.

8. To void. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*

9. To prune or trim, as a tree. *Obs.*

purge, *v. i.* **1.** To become pure, as by clarification.

2. To have or produce frequent evacuations from the intestines, as by means of a cathartic.

3. To clear one's self of guilt or liability.

purge, *n.* [Cf. F. *purge*. See PURGE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of purging; purgation.

The preparative for the *purge* of paganism out of the kingdom of Northumberland. *Fuller.*

2. That which purges; esp., a purgative.

purg'er (pûr'jĕr), *n.* One that purges; a purge.

pur'ger-y (pûr'jĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *purgerie*.] The part of a sugarhouse where molasses is drained from the sugar.

purg'ing (pûr'jĭng), *n.* Act or process of cleansing or purifying; specif., excessive evacuations; esp., diarrhea.

purg'ing, *p. a.* That purges; cleansing. — **purging agaric,** a common white polyporaceous fungus (*Polyporus officinalis*) of Europe. — **p. cassia,** the pudding-pipe tree, or cañafistula. — **p. flax,** an annual European species of flax (*Linum catharticum*), used as a cathartic and diuretic. — **p. nut,** the physic nut.

pu'ri-fi-ca'tion (pū'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *purificatio*: cf. F. *purification*. See PURIFY.] **1.** Act of purifying; act or operation of removing impure, noxious, or foreign matter.

2. Act or operation of cleansing ceremonially, by removing any pollution or defilement; hence, a cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin; extinction of sinful desires.

3. *R. C. Ch.* The pouring of wine into the chalice after the priest's communion, to purify the chalice.

Purification (of the Virgin Mary). *Eccl.* See *Feast of the Purification (of the Virgin Mary)*, under FEAST.

pu'ri-fi-ca-tive (pū'rĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv; pū-rĭf'ĭ-kā-), *a.* [Cf. F. *purificatif*.] Tending to purify; purifying.

pu'ri-fi-ca'tor (pū'rĭ-fĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One that purifies; a purifier; specif., *Eccl.*, a linen cloth used to wipe the chalice after celebration of the Eucharist; a mundatory.

pu-rif'i-ca-to-ry (pū-rĭf'ĭ-kā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *purificatorius.*] Serving or tending to purify; purificative.

pu'ri-fi'er (pū'rĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that purifies or cleanses, as an apparatus for purifying coal gas or a machine for cleansing flour middlings; a cleanser; a refiner.

pu'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *purifier*, L. *purificare*; *purus* pure + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See PURE; -FY.] To make pure; specif.: **a** To clear from material defilement or imperfection; to free from extraneous or noxious matter; as, to *purify* liquors or air. **b** To free from guilt or moral defilement; as, to *purify* the heart. **c** To free from ceremonial or legal defilement.

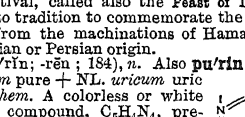
And Moses . . . *purified* the altar. *Lev.* viii. 15.

d To free from improprieties or barbarisms; as, to *purify* a language. **e** *Scots Law.* To free (a condition) from defect or imperfection by performance or fulfillment.

pu'ri-fy (pū'rĭ-fī), *v. i.* To grow or become pure or clear.

Pu'rim (pū'rĭm), *n.* [Heb. *pūr*, pl. *pūrīm*, a lot.] A Jewish festival, called also the **Feast of Lots**, instituted according to tradition to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews from the machinations of Haman, but in fact of Babylonian or Persian origin. *Esther* ix. 26.

pu'rine (pū'rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **pu'rin** (-rĭn). [Abbr. fr. L. *purum* pure + NL. *uricum* uric + *-in.*] *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, $C_5H_4N_4$, prepared from uric acid, regarded as the parent substance of compounds of the uric acid group. These may be named with reference to it, numbers being used to indicate the positions of substituting groups (see *Illust.*). Thus, adenine is 6-amino-purine, uric acid is 2, 6, 8-trioxypurine, etc. See ALLOXURIC.



Purine.

pu'ri-ri (pōō'rē-rē; *collog.* pōō-rē'rē), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand verbenaceous timber tree (*Vitex littoralis*).

pur'ism (pūr'ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *purisme.*] Rigid adherence to, or insistence upon, purity or nicety, esp. in literary style, use of words, etc.; also, a form of expression exhibiting such adherence. "Political *purism*." *De Quincey.*

pur'ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *puriste.*] **1.** One solicitous, esp. oversolicitous, about purity or nicety, esp. in language.

2. One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek. *Rare.*

pu-ris'tic (pū-rĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or character-
pu-ris'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } istic of, purists or purism.

pu'ri-tan (pū'rĭ-tăn), *n.* [From PURITY.] **1.** One who is scrupulous and strict in his religious life; one who practices or affects great purity of life; — sometimes used derogatorily; originally self-applied to certain Anabaptists.

She would make a *puritan* of the Devil. *Shak.*

2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One who, in the time of Queen Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts, opposed traditional and formal usages, and advocated simpler forms of faith and worship than those established by law; — orig. a term of reproach. As a political party the Puritans were in the ascendant during the Commonwealth period (1649-59). Many before that time had emigrated to New England, forming the bulk of the early population.

Pu'ri-tan, *a.* Of or pert. to the Puritans; characteristic of the Puritans. — **Puritan City,** Boston, Mass.; — alluding to the character of its founders and early inhabitants.

pu'ri-tan'ic (-tăn'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the
pu'ri-tan'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Puritans, or their doctrines and practice.

2. Precise and very scrupulous in observance of religious requirements and in the manner of living; strict; rigid.

Puritanical circles, from which plays and novels were strictly excluded. *Macaulay.*

— **pu'ri-tan'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **pu'ri-tan'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

Pu'ri-tan-ism (pū'rĭ-tăn-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines, ideas, or practice of, or characteristic of, Puritans; strictness or austerity, esp. in matters of religion or conduct.

Pu'ri-tan-ize (-īz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To agree with, or teach, the doctrines or notions of Puritans; to conform to the practice of Puritans.

Pu'ri-tan-ize, *v. t.* To bring into harmony with, or cause to conform to, the doctrines, ideas, or practices of Puritans.

pu'ri-ta'no (pōō'rē-tä'nō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A medium-sized cigar pointed at both ends, resembling a perfecto.

pu'ri-ty (pū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *purete*, *purte*, OF. *purté*, F. *pureté*, fr. L. *puritas*, fr. *purus* pure. See PURE.] The condition or quality of being pure. Specif.: **a** Freedom from foreign admixture or deleterious matter; as, the *purity* of water, of wine, of drugs, of metals. **b** Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt. **c** Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence; chastity; as, *purity* of life. **d** Freedom from any sinister or improper motives or views; as, *purity* of purpose. **e** Freedom from foreign words and idioms, or from barbarous or improper words or phrases; as, *purity* of style. **f** Of a color: freedom from admixture of white or any other color.

Pur'kin-je'an (pûr'kĭn-jē'ăn), *a. Physiol.* Pertaining to, or named after, the Bohemian physiologist J. E. Purkinje; as, the *Purkinjean* vesicle.

Pur'kin-je phe-nom'e-non (pōōr'kĭn-yĕ). The change in relative brightness of the different colors of the spectrum when darkened, the long-wave end becoming darker, the short-wave end brighter. The change involves time for adaptation in the eye, and the phenomenon has been explained as due to visual purple, as in twilight vision.

Pur'kin-je's images (-yĕz). *Physiol. & Optics.* **a** The intraretinal images produced by the retinal blood vessels. The images may be seen in one's own eye by moving a light in front of it. **b** = SANSON'S IMAGES.

purl (pûrl), *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *perler*, v., prop. to shape in the form of pearls, to take the form of pearls; cf. *perlé*, p. p. pearled, pearly, beady, *sucre perlé* sugar boiled twice. Cf. PEARL.] Malt liquor, medicated or spiced; formerly, ale or beer bittered with herbs, as wormwood, for a tonic; now, hot beer with gin, sugar, and spices.

purl, *v. t. & i.*; PURLED (pûrld); PURL'ING. [Contr. fr. *purfle*. See PURFLE.] **1.** To decorate with a border, fringe, or embroidery; to purfle.

Cloth . . . poudered with redde roses *purled* with fine gold. *Hall.*

2. To invert the stitches in knitting; to seam.

purl, *n.* [Cf. PURFILE.] **1.** In the 15th–17th centuries, a border of embroidery, gold lace, or galloon. Cf. PEARL, *n.*, 2 **e**.

2. A spiral of gold or silver wire for use in lace making.

3. *Knitting.* Inversion of stitches, which produces a ribbed appearance; seaming or ribbing; backstitch.

4. A plait or fold in an article of dress.

5. A sort of lace (16th cent.) sometimes of great value; also, a certain quantity of it; as, so many shillings the *purl.*

purl, *v. i.* [Perh. imitative; cf. Sw. *porla*; also E. dial. *pirl* to spin (a top), to whirl.] **1.** To run swiftly round, as a small stream flowing among stones or other obstructions; to eddy, swirl; also, to make a murmuring sound, as water running over stones.

2. To move in circles, ripples, or undulations; to curl.

Thin winding breath which *purled* up to the sky. *Shak.*

3. To upset; capsize. *Slang. Now Rare.*

purl (pûrl), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to purl; to whirl about.

2. To upset; capsize; unhorse. *Slang. Now Rare.*

3. To wind; twine. *Obs. or Scot.*

purl, *n.* [See PURL, *v. i.*] **1.** A circle made by the motion of a fluid; an eddy; a ripple. *Drayton.*

2. A gentle murmur, as of purling water.

3. A purling stream. *Obs.*

pur'lieu (pûr'lū), *n.* [Corrupted (by influence of *lieu* place) fr. OF. *puralée*, *poralée* (equiv. to LL. *perambulatio* a survey of boundaries, originally, a going through), fr. *poraler* to go through; *por* (L. *pro*, confused, however, with L. *per* through) + *aler* to go, F. *aller*. Cf. PRO-; ALLEY.] **1.** *Eng. Hist.* Afforested land, severed from the royal forest by perambulation, and disafforested so as to remit to the former owners their rights; — used esp. of land afforested by the early Norman kings and later disafforested as having been taken in violation of individual or common rights, as that so separated in 1218.

2. Hence, the outer portion of any place; an adjacent district; environs; outskirts; neighborhood. "The *purlieus* of St. James." *Swift.*

pur'lin } (pûr'lĭn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Arch.* In roofs,
pur'line } a horizontal member supported on the principals and supporting the common rafters. See ROOF, *Illust.*

purl'ing (pûr'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PURL. Hence: *n.* The motion or murmur of a small stream running among obstructions.

pur-loin' (pûr-loin'), *v. t.*; PUR-LOINED' (-loind'); PUR-LOIN'ING. [OF. *purloignier*, *porloignier*, to retard, delay; *pur*, *por*, *pour*, for (L. *pro*) + *loin* far, far off (L. *longe*). Cf. PROLONG; ELOIGN.] **1.** To set aside; prolong; delay. *Obs.*

2. To take away for one's self; hence, to steal; filch.

Had from his wakeful custody *purloined*
The guarded gold *Milton.*

Syn. — See STEAL.

pur-loin', *v. i.* To practice theft; to steal. *Titus* ii. 10.

pur'par'ty (pûr'pär'tĭ), *n.* [OF. *porpartie*; *por* for + *partie* a part. Cf. PRO-; PARTY.] *Law.* A share or portion of an estate allotted to a coparcener.

pur'ple (pûr'p'l),*n.* [ME. *purpre*, *pourpre*, OF. *purpre*, *porpre*, *pourpre*, F. *pourpre*, L. *purpura* purple fish, purple dye, fr. Gr. πορφύρα the purple fish, a shell from which the purple dye was obtained, purple dye; cf. πορφύρεος dark (said of the sea), purple, πορφύρειν to grow dark (said of the sea), to be troubled; perh. akin to L. *furere* to rage, E. *fury*: cf. AS. *purpure*. Cf. PORPHYRY, PURPURE.] **1.** A color formed by, or resembling that formed by, a combination of the primary colors red and blue. Purple may be held to include all shades produced by this combination, as lilac, violet, mauve, etc. Purple was the most esteemed color among the ancients, but the words of classical Hebrew and Greek literature commonly translated by *purple* probably were used for the color we call crimson.

2 Cloth dyed purple, or a garment of such color; esp., a purple robe, worn as an emblem of rank or authority, specif. that worn by Roman emperors.

Thou shalt make the tabernacle with ten curtains of fine twined linen, and blue, and *purple*, and scarlet. *Ex.* xxvi. 1.

3. Imperial or regal rank or power; also, colloq., exalted station; great wealth. "Born in the *purple*." *Gibbon.*

4. A cardinalate. See CARDINAL, *n.*, 1.

5. A purple shell of the genus *Purpura*.

6. *pl. Med.* Purpura, esp. purpura hemorrhagica.

7. *pl.* = EARCOCKLE.

8. *pl.* The male orchis. *Dial. Eng.*

9. Any pigment or dye which colors purple.

purple of Cas'sius (kăs'hĭ-ŭs) [after the discoverer, A. *Cassius*, German physician of the 17th century], a purple pigment containing gold, used in painting and staining porcelain and glass. — **p. of mollusca,** punicin.

pur'ple (pûr'p'l), *v. t.*; PUR'PLED (-p'ld); PUR'PLING (-plĭng). To make purple; to dye of a purple or deep red color.

pur'ple, *v. i.* To become or turn purple.

Waters blushing and gilding and *purpling*. *G. W. Cable.*

pur'ple, *a.* **1.** Showing or having the color purple; of a color formed by the combination, in any proportions, of red and blue or, formerly, of a color approaching crimson.

I view a field of blood,
And Tiber rolling with a *purple* flood. *Dryden.*

2. Imperial; regal; — from the color having been an emblem of such authority. "Thy *purple* pride." *Shelley.*

3. Brilliant; shining; beautiful; as, *purple* patches or passages in a literary work.

purple avens. See AVENS. — **p. beech.** = COPPER BEECH. — **p. bells,** a Mexican scrophulariaceous vine (*Rhodochiton volubile*), with purple, bell-shaped flowers. — **p. bent.** **a** A grass (*Agrostis alba vulgaris*) resembling redtop or fiorin. **b** A valueless American grass (*Calamovilfa brevipilis*). — **p. berry,** a Tasmanian pittosporaceous climbing shrub (*Billardiera longiflora*) with purple berries. — **p. birthroot.** = PURPLE TRILLIUM. — **p. broom,** an Australian polygalaceous plant (*Comesperma retusa*). — **p. carmine,** murexide. — **p. cinquefoil.** See COMARUM. — **p. clover.** **a** The red clover. **b** A western American clover (*Trifolium involucratum*) with purple-flowered heads. **c** An Australian fabaceous plant (*Glycine tabacina*) used for forage. — **p. coneflower.** See BRAUNERIA. — **p. copper ore,** *Min.*, bornite. — **p. dogwood,** an American dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*), so called in allusion to the color of its twigs. — **p. emperor.** See EMPEROR BUTTERFLY. — **p. fig,** the rough-leaved or white fig of Australia (*Ficus aspera*). — **p. finch,** a common American finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*) the male of which has the head and breast rosy red. — **p. fish,** a purple shell. *Obs. or R.* — **p. fringe,** the smoke tree. — **p. gallinule.** See GALLINULE. — **p. goatsbeard,** salsify. — **p. grackle.** See CROW BLACKBIRD. — **p. grass,** any of various plants having purple flowers or purplish spotted foliage, as red clover, spotted medic, swamp loosestrife, etc. — **p. hardback,** the common hardback. — **p. haw.** **a** The bluewood. *U. S.* **b** The West Indian rhamnaceous tree *Condalia obovata*. — **p. heath,** any of several tremandraceous heathlike plants of the genus

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pur'ga-tiv. Purgative. *Ref. Sp.*
pur'ga-tive-ly, *adv.* of PURGATIVE.
Pur'ga-to'rio, Il (ēl pōōr'gä-tō'rē-yō). [It.] See DIVINA COMMEDIA.
pur'ga-to'ri-ous (pûr'gă-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *purgatorius.*] Purgatorial. *Obs.* [-ABLE.]
purge'a-ble (pûr'jă-b'l), *a.* See
pur'ging-ness, *n.* Purgation *Obs.*
pur-gun'nah. † PERGUNNAH.
pur'i (pūr'ē). Var. of PUREE. See INDIAN YELLOW **a**.
pu-rif'i-cant (pū-rĭf'ĭ-kănt), *n.* A purifying agent.
purification flower. The snowdrop. It blossoms at the time of the feast of the Purification.
pu-rif'i-ca-to-ry (p ū-r ĭ f'ĭ-k ă-tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *purificatorius* purifying.] *Eccl.* = PURIFICATOR, *n.*, 2. *Rare.*
pu'rĭ-form (pū'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pus*, *puris*, pus + *-form.*] *Med.* In the form of, or like, pus.
pur'ist (pūr'ĭst), *a.* Puristic. *R.*
Pu'ri-tan-iz'er (p ū'r ĭ-t ă n-ĭ z'ẽr), *n.* One who Puritanizes.
Pu'ri-tant, *n.* A Puritan. *Obs.*
Pur'kin-je-San'son's' images. = SANSON'S IMAGES
Purkinje's cells. *Anat.* = CELLS OF PURKINJE.
Purkinje's figures. = PURKINJE'S IMAGES **a**.
purl (*dial.* pûrl, pûl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIRL, *v.*
purl (pûrl), *n.* A tern; esp., the common tern. *Local, Eng.*
purld. Purled. *Ref. Sp.*
purl'house', *n.* A drinking place where purl was sold. *Obs. or Hist.*
pur'li-cue, pur'li-que (pĭr'lĭ-kū), *n.* [Cf. F. *par la queue* by the tail; perh. applied to an addition at the end.] Recapitulation; résumé; also, a flourish in writing. *Scot.* — *v. i.* To recapitulate. *Scot.*
purl'man, *n.* A vender of purl, or beer. *Slang, Eng.*
purl-loind'. Purloined. *Ref. Sp.*
pur-loin'er, *n.* One who purloins; a thief.
purl stitch. = 3d PURL, 3.
purlue, pur'ly. † PURLIEU.
purnele. † PARNEL.
purpaisse. † PORPOISE.
pur'part (pûr'pärt), *n. Law.* = PURPARTY.
purpayne. † PORT-PAIN.
purpense, *v. t.* [OF. *porpenser.*] To premeditate. *Obs.*
pur'pen-tine. † PORCUPINE.
pur'per. † PURPLE.
purpes. † PURPOSE.
purpete, *n.* Especial care. *Obs.*
pur'pl. Purple. *Ref. Sp.*
pur'pld. Purpled. *Ref. Sp.*

Tetratheca. Tasmania. — **purple heron**, an Old World heron (*Ardea*, or *Pyrrherodias, purpurea*) chiefly grayish with a black crown and maroon breast. — **p. jacobæa**, purple ragwort. — **p. laurel**, the mountain rhododendron (*Rhododendron catawbiense*). *U. S.* — **p. lily.** **a** = MARTAGON. **b** Any Australian iridaceous plant of the genus *Patersonia*. — **p. loosestrife**, a lythraceous plant of Europe and the eastern U. S. (*Lythrum salicaria*) having a long spike of purple flowers. — **p. martin**, a large swallow (*Progne subis*) widely distributed in North America, formerly abundant in towns and villages. It is disappearing from localities where the house sparrow has become abundant. — **p. medic**, lucern or alfalfa. — **p. melick grass**, the European grass *Molinia cærulea*. See MOLINIA. — **p. mullein**, a species of mullein (*Verbascum phœniceum*) having handsome purple or pink flowers. — **p. oat**, a wild oat (*Avena striata*) with reddish purple spikelets. — **p. orchis**, the showy orchis. *U. S.* — **p. ore.** = BLUE BILLY. — **p. osier**, the purple willow. — **p. ragwort**, a South African asteraceous plant (*Senecio elegans*) with purple-rayed flowers. — **p. sandpiper**, a sandpiper (*Arquatella maritima*) of the coasts of northern Europe and northeastern America, having the upper parts in winter purplish black and the under parts white. — **p. scale**, the orange scale *Mytilaspis citricola*. — **p. shell**, a shell of the genus *Ianthina* or of *Purpura* or other genus yielding purple dye. — **p. spurge**, the hyssop spurge. — **p. sweet sultan**, an asteraceous garden herb (*Centaurea suaveolens*). — **p. trillium**, one of the birthroots (*Trillium erectum*) of the eastern United States, having pink or purple ill-scented flowers. — **p. wake-robin**, the purple trillium. — **p. willow**, an osier willow (*Salix purpurea*) of Europe and Asia, having bark rich in tannin and salicin. — **p. willow-herb**, the purple loosestrife.


Purple Loosestrife.

pur'ple-heart' (pûr'p'l-härt'), *n.* A strong, durable, and elastic purplish wood, from several tropical American cæsalpiniaceous trees of the genus *Copaiva*.

pur'port (pûr'pōrt; pûr-pōrt'; 201), *v. t.*; PUR'PORT-ED; PUR'PORT-ING. [AF. *purporter*, fr. OF. *porporter, pourporter*, to carry about, reflex. to stretch, extend; *por* (L. *pro*) + *porter* to carry. See PORT to carry.] To have the appearance or convey the impression of being, meaning, or signifying (some particular thing); to import; to mean or seem to mean or intend; — often with an object clause or infinitive; as, the letter *purports* to be from the president; the law *purports* to be in the interest of morality.

They in most grave and solemn wise unfolded
Matter which little *purported*. *Rowe.*

pur'port (pûr'pōrt; pûr-pōrt'; 201; *formerly* pur-port', *as in Shakespeare*), *n.* [AF., fr. OF. *porporter, pourporter*, to carry about, reflex. to stretch, extend; AF. to contain. See PURPORT, *v.*]

1. Meaning; import; tenor; tendency.

The whole scope and *purport* of that dialogue. *Norris.*
A look so piteous in *purport*. *Shak.*

2. Disguise; covering. *Obs.*

For she her sex under that strange *purport*
Did use to hide. *Spenser.*

Syn. — See MEANING.

pur'pose (pûr'pŭs), *v. t.*; PUR'POSED (-pŭst); PUR'POS-ING (-ĭng). [ME. *purposen*, fr. OF. *purposer, pourposer*; *pur, por, pour* (L. *pro*), for + *poser* to place. The pronunciation with *s* (not *z*) and the accent on the first syllable are due to the influence of the noun. See POSE; cf. PROPOSE.]

1. To set forth; to propose; propound. *Obs.*

2. To propose, as an aim, to one's self; to determine upon; to intend; to design; to resolve; — often followed by an infinitive or dependent clause. *Chaucer.*

Did nothing *purpose* against the state. *Shak.*
I *purpose* to write the history of England. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See PROPOSE.

pur'pose, *v. i.* **1.** To have a purpose; to intend.

2. To discourse. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

pur'pose, *n.* [ME. *purpos*, fr. OF. *pourpos*, F. *propos*, fr. the v. See PURPOSE, *v.*] **1.** That which one sets before himself as an object to be attained; the end or aim to be kept in view in any plan, measure, exertion, or operation: design; intention. "Infirm of *purpose*." *Shak.*

He will his firste *purpos* modify. *Chaucer.*

A habit of willing is commonly called a *purpose*. *J. S. Mill.*

2. The object, effect, or result aimed at, intended, or attained; as, energy applied to little *purpose*.

This realm again to full good *purpose* brought.
Henry the Minstrel.
He was wont to speak plain and to the *purpose*. *Shak.*

3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Proposal; proposition. "Written *purposes*." *Shak.* **b** Instance; example. *L'Estrange.* **c** Purport; intent; meaning. **d** Discourse; talk; conversation. **e** *pl.* A game, prob. like conundrums or riddles. **f** A figure in a dance, in which the couples were supposed to exchange confidences.

Syn. — Design, end, aim, plan. See INTENTION.

in purpose, of p., *or, now usually*, **on p.**, with previous design; intentionally; as, he did it *on purpose*.

pur'pose-ful (-pŭs-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of purpose or determination; having an aim in view; as, a *purposeful* man.

2. Serving, or characterized by, a purpose or object; not aimless; as, *purposeful* activities; hence, important; material; significant. "*Purposeful* accounts." *Tylor.*

— **pur'pose-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **pur'pose-ful-ness**, *n.*

pur'pose-less, *a.* Having no purpose; specif., not having, not arising from, or not intended to give effect to, definite purpose, object, design, or intent; aimless. — **pur'pose-less-ly**, *adv.* — **pur'pose-less-ness**, *n.*

pur'pose-ly, *adv.* With purpose or design; intentionally; with predetermination; designedly.

pur'po-sive (pûr'pō-sĭv), *a.* Having, or indicating, purpose or design. "*Purposive* characters." *Bastian.*

Purposive modification of structure in a bone. *Owen.*

It is impossible that the frog should perform actions more *purposive* than these. *Huxley.*

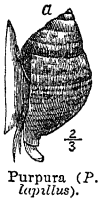
— **pur'po-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **pur'po-sive-ness**, *n.*

pur-pres'ture (pûr-prĕs'tûr), *n.* [AF.; cf. OF. *porpresure, pourpressure*, extent, inclosure. Cf. PURPRISE.] *Law.* Wrongful appropriation of another's land; esp., any encroachment upon, or inclosure of, land subject to common or public rights, as highways, rivers, harbors, forts, etc.; or, in England, of land belonging to the king, as, esp., the royal forests; also, the property so inclosed or seized.

pur-prise' (pûr-prīz'; pûr'prīz), *n.* [OF. & F. *pourpris*, or OF. *po(u)rprise*; fr. OF. *po(u)rprendre* to seize, to occupy, *pour* (L. *pro*) + *prendre* to take.] **1.** A close or inclosure; the compass of a manor. *Bacon.*

2. Goods; chattels; belongings. *Obs.*

pur'pu-ra (pûr'pû-rȧ), *n.* [L., purple, purple fish. See PURPLE.] **1.** *Med.* A disease characterized by livid spots on the skin or mucous membranes due to extravasated blood. There are three chief varieties: ‖ **pur'pu-ra sim'plex**, in which subjective symptoms are absent or slight; ‖ **pur'pu-ra rheu-ma'ti-ca** (rōō-măt'ĭ-kȧ), which is attended with fever and severe rheumatoid pains; ‖ **pur'pu-ra hæ'mor-rha'gi-ca** (hĕm'ŏ-răj'ĭ-kȧ), a severe form attended with copious hemorrhages. The term *peliosis* is applied to the disease, or by some specif. to the last two forms.



Purpura (*P. lapillus*).

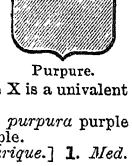
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine rachiglossate gastropods, usually having a rough, thick shell and secreting a purple fluid.

pur'pu-ra'ceous (-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *purpura* purple + *-aceous.*] Having a purple color.

pur'pu-rate (pûr'pû-rāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of purpuric acid.

pur'pu-rate (-rāt), *a.* Of or pertaining to purpura.

pur'pure (-pûr), *n.* [L. *purpura* purple: cf. OF. *purpure*. See PURPLE.] *Her.* Purple,—represented by lines from sinister chief to dexter base.


Purpure.

pur-pu're-o- (pûr-pû'rē-ō-). Combining form signifying *of a purple* or *purple-red color*; — used specif. in *Chem.* in naming the purpureocobaltic compounds.

pur-pu're-o-co-bal'tic (-kō-bôl'tĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating certain purple or purple-red compounds of cobalt, containing ammonia, and having the general formula $Co_2(NH_3)_{10}X_6$, where X is a univalent acid radical.

pur'pu-res'cent (pûr'pû-rĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *purpura* purple + *-escent.*] Purplish or tinged with purple.

pur-pu'ric (pûr-pū'rĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *purpurique.*] **1.** *Med.* Of or pertaining to purpura.

2. *Org. Chem.* **a** Pert. to or designating a nitrogenous acid, $C_8H_5O_6N_5$, related to uric acid, and known only in purple-red compounds (as murexide). **b** Designating uramil.

pur'pu-rin (pûr'pû-rĭn), *n. Chem.* An orange or red crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_5(CO)_2(OH)_3$, obtained from madder root with alizarin, or prepared artificially. It is a hydroxy derivative of anthraquinone, used in dyeing.

pur'pu-rip'a-rous (-rĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *purpura* purple + *-parous.*] Producing purple, as a gland of some mollusks.

pur'pu-rite (pûr'pû-rīt), *n.* [L. *purpura* purple.] *Min* Ahydrated ferric-manganic phosphate, $(Fe,Mn)_2O_3{\cdot}P_2O_5{+}H_2O$. It has a dark reddish or purple color.

pur'pu-ro-xan'thin (-rō-zăn'thĭn), *n.* [See PURPURA; XANTHINE.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_6(CO)_2(OH)_2$, got from madder root, by reduction of purpurin, etc. It is a dihydroxy derivative of anthraquinone.

purr (pûr), *v. i. & t.* To murmur as a cat. See PUR.

purr, *n.* The murmur made by a cat See PUR.

purr, *n.* [Orig. unknown.] A bivalve shell (*Tapes decussata*) of the family Veneridæ, used as food in Europe.

purse (pûrs), *n.* [ME. *purs, pors*, AS. *purs*, fr. LL. *bursa*, fr. Gr. *βύρσα* hide, skin, leather: cf. F. *bourse*. The initial *p* may be due to confusion with AS. *pusa, posa*, a bag, scrip. Cf. BOURSE, BURSCH, BURSAR.] **1.** A small bag or pouch, the opening of which is made to draw together closely, used esp. to carry money in; by extension, any receptacle for money carried on the person; a pocketbook; a portemonnaie. "Who steals my *purse* steals trash." *Shak.*

2. Hence, a treasury; finances; means; money; as, the public *purse*; to live within one's *purse*.

3. A sum of money, usually one to which contestants or their owners do not contribute, offered as a prize, or a sum collected as a present; as, to win the *purse* in a race; to make up a *purse* for a shipwrecked crew.

4. A specific sum of money. See COIN.

5. *pl. Bot.* Badderlocks.

6. Any bag, pouch, or the like resembling in form a money purse; as, the *purse* of some fishing nets.

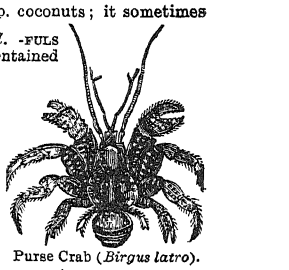
purse, *v. t.*; PURSED (pûrst); PURS'ING (pûr'sĭng). **1.** To put into a purse. "I will . . *purse* the ducats." *Shak.*

2. To draw up or contract into folds or wrinkles, like the mouth of a purse; to pucker; knit.

Thou . didst contract and *purse* thy brow. *Shak.*

3. Specif., to draw closed the mouth of a purse net.

purse crab. A large land crab (*Birgus latro*) of Ceylon, Mauritius, and other tropical islands of the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. It is related to the hermit crabs, but has a broad symmetrical abdomen. It lives in the ground, and feeds on fruit, esp. coconuts; it sometimes weighs twenty pounds.


Purse Crab (*Birgus latro*).

purse'ful (pûrs'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). All that is, or can be, contained in a purse.

purse net. A fishing net with a mouth closing like a purse.

purse'-proud', *a.* Proud because of one's wealth.

purs'er (pûr'sẽr), *n.* [See PURSE; cf. BURSAR.] *Nav.* A paymaster. *Obs.* Hence: **a** A clerk on a passenger vessel who keeps the accounts, as of freight, tickets, etc. **b** Any paymaster or cashier. *Colloq.* **c** A manager of a cost-book company. *Eng.*

purse seine. A kind of large purse net.

purse spider. A spider (*Atypus niger*) which forms a purse-shaped web at the base of tree trunks. *Southern U. S.*

purse strings. Strings closing a purse; as, *to tighten*, or *loosen, one's purse strings*, to be less or more liberal.

purs'lane (pûrs'lān), *n.* [OF. *porcelaine, pourcelaine* (cf. It. *porcellana*), corrupt. fr. L. *porcilaca* for *portulaca*.] Any plant of the family Portulacaceæ. The common purslane is *Portulaca oleracea*, an annual with fleshy, succulent, obovate leaves, used as a pot herb, for salads, etc. It is widely distributed in both hemispheres, and in sandy soils is a troublesome weed. The garden purslane is *Portulaca grandiflora*. See PORTULACACEÆ, PORTULACA.

purslane speedwell. An American scrophulariaceous plant (*Veronica peregrina*) with small white flowers.

purslane tree. A South African fleshy portulacaceous shrub (*Portulacaria afra*).

pur-su'al (pûr-sū'ȧl), *n.* Act of pursuing; pursuit.

pur-su'ance (-ȧns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *porsivance*. See PURSUANT.] **1.** Act of pursuing or prosecuting; a following out or after; as, he acted in *pursuance* of his own wishes.

Sermons are not like curious inquiries after new nothings, but *pursuances* of old truths. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The state of being pursuant; consequence.

pur-su'ant (-sū'ănt), *a.* [Cf. OF. *poursuiant, porsivant*, p. pr. See PURSUE; cf. PURSUIVANT.] Acting or done in consequence or in prosecution (of anything); hence, agreeable; conformable; following; according;—with *to* or *of*.

The conclusion which I draw from these premises, *pursuant* to the query laid down. *Waterland.*

pur-su'ant } *adv.* Agreeably; conformably; according;

pur-su'ant-ly } as, *pursuant* to our contract.

pur-sue' (pûr-sū'), *v. t.*; PUR-SUED' (-sūd'); PUR-SU'ING. [ME. *pursuen, porsuen, porsewen*, OF. *porsivre, poursuir*, F. *poursuivre*, fr. (assumed) LL. *prosequere*, for L. *prosequi*; *pro* forward + *sequi* to follow. See SUE; cf. PROSECUTE, PURSUIVANT.] **1.** To follow with a view to overtake; to follow eagerly, or with haste; to chase; as, to *pursue* a hare. "We happiness *pursue*; we fly from pain." *Prior.*

2. To seek; to use or adopt measures to obtain; specif., *Law*, to follow or seek by judicial proceedings; to prosecute; as, he *pursued* his legal remedies.

3. To proceed along, with a view to some end or object; to follow; as, the administration *pursued* a wise course.

4. To prosecute; to be engaged in; as, to *pursue* an occupation, one's inquiries. "To *pursue* vain war." *Milton.*

5. To follow as an example; to imitate. *Rare.*

6. To follow with enmity; to persecute.

Syn. — Chase, seek. See FOLLOW.

pur-sue', *v. i.* **1.** To go in pursuit; to follow.

The wicked flee when no man *pursueth* *Prov.* xxviii 1.

2. To continue; proceed, esp. as in a discourse. *A Gallicism.*

3. *Scots Law.* To bring suit; prosecute; — often with *for*.

4. To endeavor; try. *Obs.*

pur-su'er (-sū'ẽr), *n.* One who pursues; specif.: **a** One who chases. **b** A persecutor. *Obs.* **c** A plaintiff; a prosecutor. *Obs., exc. Eccl. & Scots Law.*

pur-suit' (-sūt'), *n.* [ME. *poursеul*, F. *poursuite*, OF. also *poursieute*, fr. *poursuivre*. See PURSUE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of pursuing, or following to overtake, esp. a following with haste, either for sport or in hostility; chase; prosecution; as, the *pursuit* of game; the *pursuit* of an enemy. *Clarendon.*

2. A following with a view to reach, accomplish, or obtain; endeavor to attain to, gain, or achieve; as, the *pursuit* of knowledge, happiness, pleasure, a plan.

3. That which one pursues, or engages in, as a course of business or occupation; continued employment; as, mercantile *pursuits*; a literary *pursuit*.

4. *Law.* Prosecution. *Obs., exc. Eccl. & Scots Law.*

5. Persecution. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*

Syn. — See OCCUPATION.

pur'sui-vant (pûr'swĭ-vănt), *n.* [F. *poursuivant*, prop. p. pr. of *poursuivre*. See PURSUE; cf. PURSUANT.] **1.** *Heralds' College.* A functionary ranking below a herald, but having similar duties; — called also *pursuivant at arms*; an attendant on the heralds. Also used figuratively. In early times noblemen had special pursuivants, who generally took their titles from the armorial insignia of their lords. Among such are the *Antelope, Blanch Lion*, and *Falcon*. Those of the Heralds' College are **Rouge Croix**, named from St. George's cross; **Blue Mantle**; **Rouge Dragon**, named from Henry VII.'s dexter supporter; and **Portcullis**. They were organized about 1475. Those of the Lyon King-of-Arms are **Bute, Carrick**, and **Unicorn**, instituted under James III. of Scotland. There were also formerly **Dingwall, Kintyre**, and **Ormond**. The pursuivants of the Ulster King-of-Arms are **Athlone** and three others named **St. Patrick**.

The herald Hope, forerunning Fear,
And Fear, the *pursuivant* of Hope *Longfellow.*

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pur'ple-lip', *n.* A West Indian orchid (*Vanilla claviculata*).

pur'ple-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* = PURPLEHEART. [ple grass.]

pur'ple-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Purple.

pur'plish (pûr'plĭsh), *a.* Somewhat purple.

pur'ply (pûr'plĭ), *a.* Purplish.

pur'point (pûr'point). Var. of POURPOINT. *Hist.* — **pur'point-wise'**, *adv. Hist.*

pur'port-less, *a.* See -LESS.

pur'pos. † PURPOSE.

pur'pose. † PORPOISE.

pur'posed-ly (pûr'pŭst-lĭ), *adv.* In a purposed manner; according to purpose or design; purposely. [purposive. *Rare.*]

pur'pose-like', *a.* Appearing

pur'pos-er (-pŭs-ẽr), *n.* One who purposes.

purpour, -pur, -pre. † PURPLE.

pur'prin, *a.* [OF. *porprin, pourprin.*] Purple *Obs.*

purprise † POURPRISE.

purprise, *n.* [Cf OF. *porprison.*] Combat; mêlée. *Obs.*

purprision, *n* [Cf. OF. *porprison* combat, *porprendre* to seize, occupy.] *Law.* Encroachment on, or appropriation of, another's property. *Obs.*

purprite † PURPORT.

pur'pull, pur'pur. † PURPLE.

pur'pu-rate (pûr'pû-rāt), *a.* [L. *purpuratus*, p. p.] Purple. *Obs. or R.*

pur-pu're-al (pû r-pû'r ē-ȧl), **pur-pu're-ous**, *a.* [L. *purpureus.*] Purple. — **pur-pu're-ous-ly**, *adv. All Obs. or R.*

pur'pur-ess, *n.* A female maker or seller of purple. *Obs.*

pur'pu-rif'er-ous (pûr'pû-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *purpura* purple + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Purpuriparous

pur-pu'ri-form (pû r-pû'r ĭ-fôrm; pûr'pû-), *a.* [*purpura* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Purpuroid.

pur'pu-rig'e-nous (pûr'pû-rĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *purpura* purple + *-genous.*] Producing purple; specif., *Zoöl.*, purpuriparous.

purpurisse, *n.* [Cf OF. *po(u)rpre* purple, F. *pourpre.*] A kind of purple dye. *Obs*

pur'pu-roid (pûr'pû-roid), *a.* [*Purpura* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like the genus *Purpura*.

purr (pûr). Var. of PORR. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

purraile. † PORAILLE.

purre. † PORRAY.

purre (pûr), *n.* A dunlin in winter plumage. *Local, Eng.*

pur'ree (pûr'ē), *n.* [Hind. *pēōrī, piyūrī, pēwrē.*] Indian yellow **a**.

pur-re'ic (pû-rē'ĭk), *a.* [From PURREE.] *Chem.* Euxanthic.

pur'rel (pûr'ĕl), *n.* A list prescribed by old English statutes to be made at ends of lengths of kersey cloth, to prevent fraudulent shortening. *Obs. or Hist*

purre maw (pûr). The roseate tern. *Local, Eng.*

pur'rer, n. A clog or boot for kicking. *Dial. Eng.*

pur'rer, *n.* One that purs.

pur'rhee Var. of PURREE.

pur'ring, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PUR, PURR. — **pur'ring-ly**, *adv.*

pur'ry. † PORRAY.

purs. † PURSE

pur' sang' (pûr' sāN'). [F.] Pure-blooded; per se.

purse, *v. t.* To steal purses. *Obs.*

purse cutter. A cutpurse *Obs*

purseew. † PURSUE.

purseline. † PURSLANE

purse line *or* **rope.** The rope by which a purse net or seine is pursed

pursephant. † PURSUIVANT.

purse'pick', *n.* Pickpocket. *Obs.*

purse pride Pride of money.

purse rat. A pocket gopher.

purse ring. One of the rings on a purse net for the purse line.

purse rope. = PURSE LINE.

purs'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

purs'et. *n.* Purse: pouch. *Obs.*

pursevant. † PURSUIVANT.

pursew. † PURSUE

pursewand. † PURSUANT.

purse'ward, *adv.* As regards the purse *Obs.*

purse weight. The weight, or sinker, of a purse net.

purseyf. † PURSY.

purseynt. † PURCINCT.

pur'si-ness (pûr'sĭ-nĕs; *dial.* pûs'ĭ-), *n.* State of being pursy.

pursirioun, *n.* [Prob. erron. for *purfiriouu*, L. *porphyrio* a kind of waterfowl, Gr. *πορφυρίων* water hen.] A cormorant. *Obs.*

pursivant. † PURSUIVANT.

pur'sive, *a.* Pursy. *Obs.* — **pur'sive-ness**, *n. Obs.*

pursiwant. † PURSUIVANT.

purs'lain. Var. of PURSLANE.

purslaine, -lane. † PORCELAIN.

purs'ley (pûrs'lĭ; *colloq. or dial.* pûs'lĭ), *n.* Purslane.

purst. Pursed. *Ref. Sp.*

pur-su'a-ble (pûr-sū'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [*Obs.*]

pur-su'ant, *n.* A pursuivant.

pursue. † PERSUE.

pursuement, *n.* Pursuit. *Obs.*

2. The king's messenger; a state messenger.
3. A squire; follower; attendant. *Obs.*

pur'sui-vant (pûr'swĭ-vănt), *v. t.* To pursue; follow; attend. *Obs.*

pur'sy (pûr'sĭ), *a.* [Prob. for an older *pulsyf* (assumed), ME. *pursy, purseyf*, fr. F. *poussif*, orig. prob. *polseïf*, fr. *pousser* to push, thrust, heave, L. *pulsare:* cf. F. *pousse* the heaves, asthma. Cf. PUSH.] Short-breathed or asthmatic and, usually, fat; hence, fat and, often, short; swelled with pampering; as, *pursy* insolence. *Shak.*

Pursy and important he sat him down *Scott*

pur'te-nance (pûr'tē-năns), *n.* [ME. *purtenaunce*. Cf. APPURTENANCE, PERTINENCE.] That which pertains to something; esp., the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal. *Obs*

Roast [it] with fire, his head with his legs, and with the *purtenance* [*Rev. Ver.*, inwards] thereof. *Ex.* xii. 9

pu'ru-lence (pū'rōō-lĕns) } *n.* [L. *purulentia:* cf. F. *puru-*
pu'ru-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ) } *lence.*] *Med.* Quality or state of being purulent; the generation of pus; also, the pus.

pu'ru-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *purulentus*, fr. *pus, puris*, pus, matter: cf. F. *purulent*. See PUS.] *Med.* Consisting of pus, or matter; of the nature of pus; attended with suppuration; as, *purulent* inflammation.—**pu'ru-lent-ly**, *adv.*

pu'ru-loid (-loid), *a.* [See PURULENT; -OID.] *Med.* Resembling pus; pyoid.

pur-vey' (pûr-vā'), *v. t.*; -VEYED' (-vād'); -VEY'ING. [ME. *purveien, porveien*, OF. *porveeir* (pres. 3d pl. *porveient*), *porveoir*, F. *pourvoir*, fr. L. *providere*. See PROVIDE; cf. PURVIEW.] **1.** To foresee; to provide for in advance. *Obs.*
2. To furnish or equip, as with a convenience, provisions, or the like; to furnish, provide, or supply (something).

I mean to *purvey* me a wife. *Scott.*

pur-vey', *v. i.* **1.** To provide; to make provision; esp., to purchase and supply provisions. *Chaucer. Milton.*
2. To pander; — with *to*. *Obs. or R. Burke.*

pur-vey'ance (-vā'ăns), *n.* [ME. *purveaunce, purveiaunce*, OF. *porveance* foresight, prudence, provision. See PURVEY, cf. PROVIDENCE.] **1.** Act of providing for in advance; providence; preparation; foresight. *Obs.*
2. Act or process of providing or procuring; esp., provisions; as, the *purveyance* of supplies for an army. *Chaucer.*
3. That which is provided; provisions; supplies.
4. *Eng. Law.* A providing of supplies or services for the crown or sovereign by preëmption or impressment at a valuation fixed by appraisers appointed by the purveyors or by the purveyors themselves. This was formerly a royal prerogative generally in Europe. The prices fixed were often much below the market value, and the owners, who had no choice as to sale, were commonly paid in treasury tallies. The right was abolished in England by 12 Car. II. c. 24 (1660).

pur-vey'or (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *purveour*, OF. *po(u)rveor*, F. *pourvoyeur*. See PURVEY; cf. PROVEDITOR.] **1.** One who purveys; esp., one who provides victuals, or whose business is to make provision for the table; a victualer; a caterer.
2. An officer who formerly provided or exacted provision, under the right of purveyance. *Eng.*
3. A procurer; a pimp; a bawd. *Addison.*

pur'view (pûr'vū), *n.* [OF. *porveü, pourveü*, provided, resolved, F. *pourvu* provided, p. p. of OF. *porveoir*, F. *pourvoir*. See PURVEY, VIEW; cf. PROVISO.] **1.** *a Law.* The body of a statute, or the part that begins with "*Be it enacted*," and ends before the enacting clause, as distinguished from *preamble*, saving clause, or proviso. **b** Hence: The limit or scope of a statute; the whole extent of its intention or provisions. *Marshall.*
2. Limit or sphere of authority; scope; extent; field; as, a matter not within the *purview* of my observation.

pus (pŭs), *n.* [L., akin to Gr. πυος, πύον, and to E. *foul*. See FOUL, *a.*] *Med.* The yellowish white opaque creamy matter produced by the process of suppuration. It consists of a serous exudate densely filled with rounded cells (**pus cells**), which are chiefly polymorphonuclear leucocytes, these being attracted to the suppurating tissues in vast numbers. The pus-forming bacteria are found in the pus cells and plasma as well as in the affected tissues.

Pusch-kin'i-a (pŏŏsh-kĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Count Apollon Mussin-*Pushkin* of Russia.] *Bot.* A genus of small liliaceous bulbous plants containing two Asiatic species often cultivated for their blue-veined white flowers, which have a 6-parted perianth and a crown on which the stamens are borne. They blossom in early spring. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

Pu'sey-ism (pū'zĭ-ĭz'm), *n. Eccl. Hist.* Tractarianism (which see); — so called from E. B. Pusey, D. D. (1800–82), one of the leaders of the movement.—**Pu'sey-ite** (-īt), *n.*

push (pŏŏsh), *v. t.*; PUSHED (pŏŏsht); PUSH'ING. [ME. *pussen* (cf. also *posshen, possen*, perh. not the same word), F. *pousser*, fr. L. *pulsare*, v. intens. fr. *pellere, pulsum*, to beat, knock, push. See PULSE a beating; cf. PURSY.] **1.** To press against with force in order to drive or impel; to move or endeavor to move by steady pressure, without striking; — opposed to *draw*; as, to *push* a wheelbarrow; to *push* up a window; to *push* one out of the way.
2. To thrust against, as with horns; to gore.

If the ox shall *push* a manservant or maidservant, . . . the ox shall be stoned. *Ex* xxi. 32.

3. To press or urge forward; to drive; hence, to prosecute; to extend; as, to *push* the war into the enemy's country; to *push* an objection too far.

Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions as are apt to procure honor to the actor. *Spectator.*

4. To bear hard upon, so as to involve in difficulty, perplexity, embarrassment, or the like; as, to be *pushed* for funds. "We are *pushed* for an answer." *Swift.*

Syn. — PUSH, SHOVE, THRUST. PUSH implies the application of force by a body already in contact with the object to be impelled; to SHOVE is esp. to push continuously, or along the surface of another body; to THRUST is to push or shove violently or forcibly, sometimes by means of a body which is already in motion before it reaches the object to be impelled; as, to *push* an object over a precipice; to *shove* a table across the floor; "They . . . *thrust* him out of the city" (*Luke* iv. 29); "*Thrust* in thy sickle, and reap" (*Rev.* xiv. 15).

push (pŏŏsh), *v. i.* **1.** To make a thrust, as with the horns or with a sword. *Obs. or R. Shak.*
2. To make an attack or hostile advance. *Obs.*

At the time of the end shall the king of the south *push* at him; and the king of the north shall come against him. *Dan.* xi. 40.

3. To press against something with steady force in order to drive or impel; as, while some *push*, others pull.
4. To press forward, esp. with energy or haste; to advance persistently; as, the crowd *pushed* forward against the ropes. "The rider *pushed* on at a rapid pace." *Scott.*

push, *n.* **1.** A thrust with a pointed instrument, or with the end of a thing. *Obs. or R.*
2. Any thrust, pressure, impulse, or force steadily applied without striking; a shove; as, the *push* of a crowd.
3. An assault or attack; an effort; an attempt; hence, a time or occasion for action; an emergency.

Exact reformation is not perfected at the first *push* *Milton.*

4. Aggressive energy; vigorous enterprise. *Colloq.*
5. [Orig. uncert.; perh. a different word.] A pustule; a pimple; a boil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. Holland.*
6. A part to be pushed, as the button of an electric bell.
7. A company or set of associates; specif.: **a** An influential, limited, or exclusive set; as, the social *push*; the political *push*; he is not in the *push*. *Slang.* **b** A gang of larrikins, or street rowdies. *Cant or Slang, Australia.*
8. In a lumber camp, the foreman. *Cant.*

push button. A small knob or button pushed to ring a bell, to light or put out an incandescent lamp, etc.

push car. Any of various four-wheeled handcarts or hand cars, used esp. on railroad platforms and by track repairers; also, an intermediate car connecting a locomotive and a train to be pushed on to a ferryboat.

push'cart' (pŏŏsh'kärt'), *n.* A cart or barrow pushed by hand, used chiefly by street peddlers or venders.

push'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that pushes; as: **a** A pusher locomotive. **b** *Mach.* A machine part for pushing something. **c** A utensil, usually in the form of a small metal hoe, used by a child at meals to push food on to a fork.

pusher grade. *Railroads.* A grade heavier than the ruling grade (which see), and requiring a pusher locomotive to be used with a (freight) train of normal weight.

push'ing, *p. a.* Enterprising; driving; energetic; also, forward; officious; intrusive.—**push'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pu'sil-la-nim'i-ty (pū'sĭ-lȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pusillanimitas:* cf. F. *pusillanimité*.] Quality or state of being pusillanimous; weakness of spirit; cowardliness.

It is obvious to distinguish between an act of . . . *pusillanimity* and an act of great modesty or humility. *South.*

Syn. — Cowardliness, cowardice, fear, timidity.

pu'sil-lan'i-mous (-lăn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *pusillanimis; pusillus* very little (akin to *pusus* a little boy; cf. *puer* a boy, E. *puerile*) + *animus* the mind: cf. F. *pusillanime*. See ANIMOSITY.] **1.** Destitute of manly strength and firmness of mind; of weak or mean spirit; cowardly.
2. Evincing, arising from, or characterized by, weakness of spirit and want of courage; as, *pusillanimous* counsels. "A low and *pusillanimous* spirit." *Burke.*

Syn. — Faint-hearted, timid, mean-spirited, dastardly, weak, feeble. See COWARDLY.

—**pu'sil-lan'i-mous-ly,** *adv.*—**pu'sil-lan'i-mous-ness,** *n.*

puss (pŏŏs), *n.* [Prob. imitative, perh. of a cat's spitting; cf. D. *poes*, Ir. & Gael. *pus.*] **1.** A cat; — a pet name.
2. A hare. *Hunter's Cant, or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. A young woman or a child; — a pet name.

Puss in Boots, the subject and title of a well-known nursery tale derived from a fairy story in the "Nights" of the Italian author Straparola and Charles Perrault's "Tales" (1697). The wonderful cat secures a princess and a fortune for his master, a poor young miller, whom he passes off as the rich Marquis of Carabas.—**p. in the corner,** a children's game in which all the players but one occupy corners of a room, or certain goals, and exchange places at a signal, the one without a corner endeavoring to get a vacant corner.

pus'sy (pŭs'ĭ), *a. Med.* Full of, or like, pus.

puss'y (pŏŏs'ĭ), *n.* [Dim. of *puss.*] **1.** A pet name for a cat; also, an endearing name for a girl.
2. A catkin of the pussy willow. *Colloq.*
3. The game of tipcat or the cat used in it.
4. A hare. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

puss'y wil'low (pŏŏs'ĭ). Any willow having large cylindrical silky aments, esp. the American *Salix discolor*.

pus'tu-lant (pŭs'tū-lănt), *a.* [L. *pustulans*, p. pr. See PUSTULATE, *v. t.*] *Med.* Producing pustules.—*n.* A medicine that produces pustules, as croton oil.

pus'tu-lar (-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, pustules; as, *pustular* prominences; *pustular* eruptions.
2. Covered with pustulelike prominences; pustulate.

pus'tu-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *pustulatus*, p. p. of *pustulare* to blister, fr. *pustula*. See PUSTULE.] To form into pustules, or blisters.

pus'tu-late (-lāt), **pus'tu-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Covered with pustulelike prominences

pus'tu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *pustulatio.*] Act of producing pustules, or state of being pustulated; also, a pustule.

pus'tule (pŭs'tūl), *n.* [L. *pustula*, and *pusula:* cf. F. *pustule.*] **1.** *Med.* A small circumscribed elevation of the cuticle with an inflamed base, containing pus.
2. *Bot.* Any small pimplelike elevation, or spot resembling a blister, esp. a mark on a leaf due to a parasitic fungus.

pus'tu-lous (-tū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pustulosus*, fr. *pustula* a pustule: cf. F. *pustuleux.*] Resembling, or covered with, pustules; pustulate; pustular.

put (pŭt), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. W. *pwt* any short thing, *pwt o ddyn* a squab of a person, *pwtog* a short, thick woman.] A rustic; a clown; an awkward or uncouth person.

Queer country *puts* extol Queen Bess's reign. *Bramston.*

put (pŏŏt; *the pron.* pŭt *also is common in dial., esp. in parts of Scotland; cf.* PUTT), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* PUT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUT'TING. [ME. *putten* to thrust, push, fr. AS. (assumed) *putian*, akin to *potian*; cf. AS. *putung* instigation, Dan. *putte* to put, to put into, Fries. *putje*, and D. *poten* to plant, set.] **1.** To move in any direction; to impel; to thrust; to push; — now chiefly with adverbs, as *by* or *forth*.
2. To throw or cast, esp., as in athletics, with a pushing motion "overhand," the hand being raised from the shoulder; as, to *put* the shot.
3. To drive or force, lit. or fig.; hence, to incite; entice; urge; constrain; oblige.

These wretches *put* us upon all mischief. *Swift.*
Thank him who *puts* me, loath, to this revenge. *Milton.*

4. To bring to a (stated or implied) position or place; to place; lay; set; fig., to cause to be or exist in a specified relation, condition, or the like; to bring to a stated mental or moral condition; to cause to experience (in connection with or by something mentioned); — usually with a preposition, as *in, to, on*, etc.; as, to *put* one in fear or to flight; to *put* an army to rout; he was *put* to shame; to *put* to the gallows, the sword, etc.; to *put* a theory in practice; to *put* a ship about.

This present dignity,
In which that I have *put* you. *Chaucer.*
I will *put* enmity between thee and the woman. *Gen* iii 15.
He *put* no trust in his servants. *Job* iv. 18.

5. To attach or attribute; to assign; as, to *put* a wrong construction on an act or expression.
6. To lay down; to give up; to surrender. *Obs.*
7. To set before one for judgment, acceptance, or rejection; to bring to the attention; to offer; state; express; fig., to assume; suppose; — formerly sometimes, now rarely, followed by *that*; as, to *put* a question; to *put* a case.

Let us now *put* that ye have leave. *Chaucer.*

8. To get ready; to prepare. *Obs.*
9. *Mining.* To convey (coal) in the mine, as from the working to the tramway. *Dial. Eng.*
10. *Teleg.* To connect. *Cant.*

Syn. — Place, set, lay; propose, state.

put case, *put* or suppose the case to be. *Obs.* — **to p. about.** **a** To disturb; annoy; disconcert.

Tom was rather *put about* by this speech. *T. Hughes.*

b To give (one's self) trouble. **c** To publish; to circulate. — **to p. again,** to drive back; to repulse. *Obs.* — **to p. a good face on,** to give a fair or pleasing appearance to.

But she *put a good face on* the matter *T Hughes.*

— **to p. an end to,** to end; terminate; stop. — **to p. a spoke in one's wheel,** to thwart or obstruct one in the execution of some design. — **to p. away.** **a** To renounce; discard. **b** To drive away; to expel. *Obs.* **c** To divorce by repudiation. **d** To part with; to dispose of. *Obs.* — **to p. back.** **a** To push or thrust backwards; hence, to hinder; to delay. **b** To refuse; deny. "I could not *put* him *back*." *Shak.* **c** To replace. — **to p. behind,** to put into the rear or background, or into a subordinate place. — **to p. by.** **a** To turn, set, push, or thrust, aside; to divert. **b** To lay aside; to store up; as, to *put by* money. **c** To cause to miss or omit; to disappoint, deprive, or cheat of. *Archaic or Dial.* — **to p. down.** **a** To lay down; to deposit; to set down; to leave. **b** To lower; diminish; as, *to put down* prices. **c** To degrade; to put a stop to; to suppress; crush; abolish; silence; overcome.

Mark, now, how a plain tale shall *put* you *down*. *Shak.*
Sugar hath *put down* the use of honey. *Bacon.*

d To set down in writing; specif., to subscribe. **e** To give up; to part with. *Eng.* **f** *Print.* To lower-case. — **to p. forth.** **a** To thrust out; to extend, as the hand; to cause to come or push out; as, a tree *puts forth* leaves. **b** To make manifest; to develop; also, to bring into action; to exert; as, *to put forth* strength. **c** To propose, as a question, a riddle, and the like; to offer. **d** To publish, as a book; to issue. — **to p. forward.** **a** To advance to a position of prominence or responsibility; to promote. **b** To cause to make progress; to aid. — **to p. in.** **a** To introduce among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, *to put in* a word. **b** *Naut.* To conduct into a harbor. **c** To hand in; to present. **d** To appoint to office. **e** *Med.* To restore, as a dislocated part, to its place. **f** *Logging.* To deliver (logs) at a landing. *U. S.* — **to p.** (one) **in a hole,** to put (a person) in a difficult or embarrassing position. *Colloq.* — **to p. in an appearance,** to be present; to appear in person; *Law*, to enter an appearance; to appear. — **to p. in mind,** to remind. — **to p. in,** *or* **into, one's head,** to suggest to a person; also, formerly, to remind a person of. — **to p. in one's oar,** to give aid or advice; — commonly used of one who obtrudes aid or counsel uninvited. — **to p. in possession,** to invest with ownership or occupancy; to provide or furnish with. — **to p. in,** *or* **into, practice.** **a** To put in action; practice; exercise. **b** To begin to practice; to set about. *Obs.* **c** To attempt; plot. *Obs.* **d** To put or bring into use. *Obs.* — **to p.** (one) **in the head** of (a thing), to suggest to (one) the idea of (a thing); to remind of; — for *to put in the head*. *Obs.* — **to p. into market,** to make merchandise of; to trade in. — **to p. no doubt,** to make no doubt. *Obs.* — **to p. off.** **a** To lay aside; to discard; as, *to put off* mortality. **b** To turn aside; to elude; to frustrate; to baffle.

We might *put* him *off* with this answer. *Bentley.*

c To delay; defer; postpone; as, *to put off* repentance. See DEFER, *Syn.* **d** To get rid of; to dispose of; esp., to pass fraudulently; as, *to put off* a counterfeit note. *Obs. or R.* **e** To push from land, as a boat. — **to p. on** *or* **upon.** **a** To invest one's self with or cause one's self to wear; to take upon one's self; to assume. **b** To impute or ascribe to; to charge upon or with. **c** To advance; to promote. *Obs.* **d** To impose upon; to inflict upon. "That which thou *puttest on* me, will I bear." 2 *Kings* xviii. 14. **e** To set to work or put into action; to turn or let on; as, *to put on* workmen; *to put on* steam. **f** To deceive; to impose upon; to trick. "The stork found he was *put upon*." *L'Estrange.* **g** To cause to depend, subsist, rely, etc., upon; as, he *put* him *upon* bread and water. "This caution will *put* them *upon* considering." *Locke.* **h** To rouse; to incite; to instigate; also, to incite or instigate to. **i** To palm off on. — **to p. one's back up.** See

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pursute. † PURSUIT. [*Obs.*]
purs'y, *n.* Shortwindedness.
purte. † POVERTY, PURITY.
purtest. † PROTEST.
purteth. † PORTITH.
purtraict. † PORTRAIT.
purtraien, -tray, -treye. † PORTRAY.
pur-turb'. † PERTURB.
pur'ty (pûr'tĭ; pûr'ĭ). Dial. var. of PRETTY.
Pur'u-sha (pŏŏr'ŏŏ-shȧ), *n.* [Skr., man.] See PRAKRITI.
Pur'u-shot'ta-ma (-shŏt'tȧ-mȧ), *n.* [Skr. *purushôttama* best of men, highest spirit.] *Theos.* The supreme spirit.
Pur'va Mi-mam'sa (pŏŏr'wȧ). [Skr.] See MIMAMSA.
purveance, -veiaunce † PURVEYANCE.
Purves flue *or* **tube.** [After the inventor, *Purves*, of Lloyd's registry.] *Steam Boilers.* A flue or tube with thickened transverse ribs or corrugations rather widely spaced.
purveyant, *a.* [OF *porveant*, p. pr. See PURVEY.] Prudent; provident. *Obs.*
pur-vey'. Purveyed. *Ref. Sp.*
pur-voe' (pûr-vō'), *n.* [Marathi *parbhū* a chief.] The writer caste. *India.*
pur-wan'nah (pûr-wän'ȧ), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *parwāna.*] An order; a written pass or permit; a royal grant. *Anglo-Ind.*
purway, purweien. † PURVEY.
P. U. S. *Abbr* Pharmacopœia of the United States.
Pus (pŏŏs), *n.* [Hind *pūs.*] See HINDU CALENDAR.
pusance, pusaunce. † PUISSANCE.
pusane. † PISANE
pusant, pusaunt. † PUISSANT.
puscull, *n.* [Cf. LL. *pusculla*, E. PUSTULE.] Pustule. *Obs.*
pusen. † PISANE.
Pu'sey-is'tic (pū'zĭ-ĭs'tĭk), **Pu'sey-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to Puseyism
Pu'shan (pŏŏ'shȧn), *n.* [Skr. *Pūshan.*] *Vedic Myth.* A celestial deity, god of wealth and fertility and conductor of the souls of the dead to the Pitris. He is sometimes called toothless.
push'ful, *a.* Full of push, or aggressive energy; enterprising. — **push'ful-ness,** *n. Both Colloq.*
push'ion (*Scot.* pŏŏsh'ŭn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POISON.
pushm (pŭsh'm), **push'mi-na** (pŭsh'mē-nȧ). Vars. of PASHM, PASHMINA.
push'pin', *n.* A child's game played with pins.
pusht. Pushed. *Ref Sp*
Push'tu (pŭsh'tū). Var. of PASHTO.
push'um (-ŭm). Var. of PASHM.
pu'sil (pū'sĭl), *a.* [L. *pusillus* very little.] Very little. *Obs.*
pusill. † PUZZEL.
pusk, *n.* [L. *posca, p u s c a.*] Wine and vinegar. *Obs.*
puskylde, *a.* [Cf. PUSCULL.] Having pustules. *Obs.*
pusle † PUZZEL. [*Colloq., U.S.*]
pus'ley (pŭs'lĭ), *n.* Purslane.
puson, pusoun. † POISON.
pussance. † PUISSANCE.
puss clover (pŏŏs). The hare-foot clover.
pussen. † PUSH.
puss'ie. Var. of PUSSY.
pussle. † PUCELLE.
puss moth. A light-colored, stout-bodied European notodontid moth (*Cerura vinula*) whose larva feeds on poplar and willow leaves. [Pursy. *Dial.*]
pus'sy (pŭs'ĭ; pŏŏs'ĭ), *a.*
puss'y-cat', *n.* = PUSSY.
puss'y's-paws' (pŏŏs'ĭz-pŏz'), *n.* A California portulacaceous plant (*Calyptridium umbellatum*). [*a.* Pustulate.]
pus'tu-la-tous (pŭs'tū-lā-tŭs), **pus'tuled** (pŭs'tūld), *a.* Having pustules.
pus'tu-li-form' (-tū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Having the form of a pustule.
pus'tu-lose (-lōs), *a.* [L. *pustulosus.*] *Bot.* Pustular.
pusuance. † PUISSANCE.

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under 2d BACK. — **to put one's best foot foremost.** See under FOOT. — **to p. one's foot down**, to be very decided or determined. *Colloq.* — **to p. one's monkey up.** See *one's monkey's up*, under MONKEY. — **to p. one's nose out of joint.** See under NOSE, *n.* — **to p. one's self out of the way**, to give one's self trouble. — **to p. one's self upon the country**, *Law*, to demand a trial by jury. See COUNTRY, *n.*, 4. — **to p. one's shoulder to the wheel.** See under SHOULDER. — **to p. on one's thinking cap**, to give one's self to thinking over a matter. — **to p. out.** **a** To thrust out; to eject; expel; dismiss. **b** To destroy the sight of (the eyes). **c** To put forth; to shoot, as a sprout. **d** To extinguish; as, *to put out* a fire. **e** To place at interest; to loan; as, *to put out* funds. **f** To provoke, displease, or offend; as, he was *put out* by my reply. *Colloq.* **g** To protrude; to stretch forth; to extend; as, *to put out* the hand. **h** To publish; as, *to put out* a pamphlet. **i** To confuse; disconcert; interrupt; as, *to put* one *out* in speaking. **j** To spend; expend, as money. **k** To use; exert. **l** *Med.* To place out of joint; to dislocate; as, *to put out* the ankle. **m** *Law.* To open; as, *to put out* lights, that is, to open or cut windows. *Rare or Eng.* **n** *Baseball & Cricket.* To cause to be "out." — **to p. out of face**, to embarrass; shame. — **to p.** (a thing) **out of one's head**, to cause to be forgotten. — **to p. out of the way.** **a** To kill; destroy. **b** To give (one) trouble. — **to p. over.** **a** To place in authority over. **b** To refer. *Shak.* **c** To defer; postpone; as, a cause in court. **d** To transfer or transport across; as, *to put* one *over* the river. **e** To make over; assign. *Obs.* **f** To defeat; beat; win from. *Colloq. or Dial., U. S.* **g** To knock over; to kill. *Australia.* — **to p. salt on the tail of.** See under SALT, *n.* — **to p. the cart before the horse.** See under CART, *n.* — **to p. the case**, to suppose the case to be; to suppose. — **to p. the change on** *or* **upon**, to deceive by misrepresentation; to mislead. *Obs.* — **to p. the comether on.** See COMETHER. — **to p. the hand to** *or* **unto.** **a** To take hold of; as, *to put the hand to* the plow; hence, to engage in; begin; undertake. **b** To take or seize, as in theft. — **to p. the kibosh on.** See under KIBOSH. — **to p. the last**, *or* **finishing, hand**, *or* **touch, to**, to make the last corrections in; to complete; perfect. — **to p. the screw**, *or* **screws, on**, to use pressure upon, as for extortion; to coerce. — **to p. this and that** (*or* **two and two**) **together**, to draw the proper inference from given premises or related circumstances. — **to p. through**, to cause to go through to completion; as, he *put through* a measure of legislation. *U. S.* — **to p. through a course of sprouts**, to subject to hard work or discipline; to give a thorough test or training. *Colloq. or Dial., U. S.* — **to p. to.** **a** To add; unite. **b** To apply; use; exercise. *Obs.* **c** To add to; to join with. **d** To force; impel; drive. **e** To send; consign. **f** To refer to; to expose to. "That dares not *put it to* the touch." *Montrose.* **g** To attach (something) to; to harness to. **h** To limit or confine to. **i** *Fox Hunting.* To block up (earths, etc.) during the morning. — **to p. to a stand**, to stop; to arrest. — **to p. to bed.** **a** To undress and place in bed, as a child. **b** To deliver in, or to make ready for, childbirth. — **to p. to death**, to kill. — **to p. together**, to attach; to aggregate; to unite in one. — **to p. to it**, to distress; to press hard; to perplex; to give difficulty to. "O gentle lady, do not *put* me *to 't*." *Shak.* — **to p. to one's trumps**, *or* **to p. on one's trumps**, to force to the last expedient, or to the utmost exertion.

But when kings come so low as to fawn upon philosophy . . . they are then *put to their* last *trumps*. *Milton.*

— **to p. to the horn.** *Old Scots Law*, to outlaw by horning. — **to p. to trial** *or* **on trial**, to bring to a test; to try. — **to p. to use**, to make use of; to use. — **to p. two and two together.** See TO PUT THIS AND THAT TOGETHER. — **to p. under the screw** *or* **screws**, to subject to pressure; to force. — **to p. unto.** = TO PUT TO (in some senses). — **to p. up.** **a** To put up with. *Obs.* "Such national injuries are not *to be put up*." *Addison.* **b** To send forth or upward; as, *to put up* a prayer. **c** To expose; to offer publicly; as, *to put up* goods for sale. **d** To start from a cover, as game. **e** To hoard. "Himself never *put up* any of the rent." *Spelman.* **f** To do up or preserve; to pickle; as, *to put up* pork, beef, or fish. **g** To place out of sight, or away; as, *put up* that letter. **h** To raise; erect; build; as, *to put up* a tent. **i** To lodge; entertain; as, *to put up* travelers. **j** To post for election; to nominate. **k** To cause to shoot up, as plants. *Obs.* **l** *Print.* To capitalize; to change from lower to upper case. **m** To pay; as, *to put up* one's share. *Slang.* — **to p. up a job**, to arrange a plot. *Slang.* — **to p. upon.** See TO PUT ON. — **to p. up to.** **a** To incite; instigate; — followed by *to*; as, he *put* the lad *up* to mischief. **b** To post or inform concerning; to make acquainted with. *Slang.*

A neighboring clergyman, who . . . *put* me *up to* several matters of local interest. *Eclectic Mag.*

☞ For other phrases, see under the respective nouns.

put (pŏŏt; *cf.* PUT, *v. t.*), *v. i.* **1.** To go or move; esp., to go rapidly; hasten; as, when the air first *puts* up. *Obs.*

2. To steer; to direct one's course; to turn.

His fury thus appeased, he *puts* to land. *Dryden.*

3. To try; endeavor. *Obs.*

4. To play a card or a hand in the game called *put*.

to put about, *Naut.*, to change direction by tacking, wearing, or jibing, as a ship; to go on another tack; fig., to change or reverse one's course; to turn back or around. — **to p. away for**, *Naut.*, to make a start for. — **to p. back**, *Chiefly Naut.*, to turn back; to return. "The French . . . had *put back* to Toulon." *Southey.* — **to p. fair**, to bid fair. *Obs.* — **to p. for**, to set out vigorously for; to go as rapidly as possible towards. — **to p. forth.** **a** To shoot, bud, or germinate. *Bacon.* **b** To leave a port or haven, as a ship; to set out. *Shak.* — **to p. in.** **a** *Naut.* To enter a harbor or place of shelter. **b** To call at or enter a place, as of refreshment. *Obs.* **c** To interpose; intervene. **d** To go into covert; — said of a bird escaping from a hawk. — **to p. in for.** **a** To make a request or claim for; as, *to put in for* a share of profits. **b** To offer one's self for; to stand as a candidate for. *Locke.* — **to p. off.** **a** To take off the hat; to uncover. *Obs.* **b** To ward off. *Obs. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.).* **c** To go away; to depart; esp., to leave land, as a ship; to move from the shore. — **to p. on**, to hasten motion; to hurry on or forward; to drive on. — **to put out.** **a** *Naut.* To start; sail. **b** To depart suddenly; to get out. **c** *Leather Manuf.* In tanning morocco, to remove small pieces of flesh still adhering to the skins and stretch and smooth the skins. — **to p. over.** **a** *Naut.* To sail over or across. **b** *Falconry.* To remove meat from the gorge into the stomach; — said of a hawk. — **to p. to sea**, *Naut.*, to set sail; to begin a voyage; to move away from the land. — **to p. up.** **a** To take lodgings; to lodge. **b** To offer one's self as a candidate. *L'Estrange.* **c** To sheath the sword; to refrain from further fighting. **d** To pay down or stake money. *Slang, U. S.* — **to p. up to**, to advance to. *Obs.* "With this he *put up to* my lord." *Swift.* — **to p. up with**, to bear or suffer without recompense, punishment, or resentment; to take without opposition or expressed dissatisfaction; to endure; to tolerate; as, *to put up with* an injury or affront; *to put up with* bad fare.

put (pŏŏt; *cf.* PUT, *v. t.*), *n.* **1.** Act of putting; a thrust; a push.

2. A throw; a cast; esp., a throw or cast made with an overhand pushing motion, or upward and forward movement of the arm, as an athletic action.

3. An attempt or endeavor, as to escape. *Obs. L'Estrange.*

4. A certain game at cards.

5. A privilege which one party buys of another to "put" (deliver) to him a certain amount of stock, grain, etc., at a certain price and at or within a certain time (cf. CALL, *n.*, 13; STRADDLE). *Brokers' Cant.*

put of more, *London Stock Exchange*, an option annexed to a put giving the holder the option to double the amount.

pu-ta'men (pū-tā'mĕn), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Bot.* The stone, or hard indurated endocarp, of a drupaceous fruit, as of the peach. **2.** **a** *Anat.* The outer layer of gray matter in the lenticular nucleus (which see). **b** *Zoöl.* The tough membrane which lines the shell of a bird's egg.

pu'ta-nism (pū'tȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* [F. *putanisme*, fr. *putain* harlot.] Habitual lewdness or prostitution of a woman.

pu'ta-tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *putativus*, fr. *putare*, *putatum*, to reckon, suppose, adjust, cleanse (in the sense to prune perh. a different word). See PURE; cf. COMPUTE, DISPUTE, IMPUTE.] Commonly thought or deemed; supposed; reputed. "His other *putative* (I dare not say feigned) friends." *E. Hall.*

putative father, one presumed to be the father of an illegitimate child. — **p. marriage**, *Canon Law*, a marriage in due form of parties between whom existed any of certain impediments, as consanguinity, either or both acting in good faith. It was invalid, but the children born prior to a divorce were legitimate at canonical law; and if continued in good faith until the death of the husband, the wife if surviving was entitled to dower. Some modern Civil-law systems, as the French, adopted this view, and it was recognized in the English common law in the 13th century, but is not now recognized in Great Britain or the United States.

pu'te-al (pū'tē-ăl), *n.* [L., fr. *puteus* well.] *Arch.* A well curb.

Pu'teaux' gun (pü'tō'). [From *Puteaux*, France.] *Ordnance.* A modern French rapid-fire field gun of 75 mm. (3-inch) caliber, equipped with a hydro-pneumatic recoil brake and steel shields for the protection of the gunners.

put'log' (pŏŏt'lŏg'; pŭt'-), *n.* *Arch.* One of the short pieces of timber on which the flooring of a scaffold is laid, one end resting on the ledger of the scaffold, the other in a hole left in the wall temporarily for the purpose.

put'-off' (pŏŏt'ôf'; 205), *n.* A shift for evasion or delay; an evasion; an excuse *L'Estrange.*

Pu-to'ri-us (pū-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *putor* a stench.] *Zoöl.* A genus of musteline mammals including the weasels, ermines, minks, and true polecats.

put'-out' (pŏŏt'out'), *n.* *Sports.* Act of putting a player out.

pu'tre-fa'cient (pū'trē-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *putrefaciens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *putrefacere* to make rotten; *putrere* to be rotten + *facere* to make.] Putrefactive. — *n.* A putrefactive agent or substance.

pu'tre-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *putrefactio*: cf. F. *putréfaction*. See PUTREFY.] **1.** Act or process of putrefying; the fermentative decomposition, by the agency of bacteria, of organic matter, esp. proteins and allied substances, with the formation of ill-smelling products. See PTOMAINE.

2. Condition of being putrefied; also, that which is putrefied. "*Putrefaction's* breath." *Shelley.*

pu'tre-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *putréfactif*. See PUTREFY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to putrefaction; as, the *putrefactive* smell or process. *Wiseman.*

2. Causing, or tending to promote, putrefaction.

putrefactive alkaloids, the ptomaines.

pu'tre-fy (pū'trē-fī), *v. t.*; PU'TRE-FIED (-fīd); PU'TRE-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *putréfier*; L. *putrere* to be rotten + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make; cf. L. *putrefacere*. See PUTRID; -FY.] **1.** To render putrid; to cause to decay offensively; to cause to be decomposed; to cause to rot.

2. To corrupt; to make foul. *Rare.*

Private suits do *putrefy* the public good. *Bacon.*

3. To make morbid, carious, or gangrenous, as an ulcer.

pu'tre-fy, *v. i.* To become putrid; to rot. *Is.* i. 6.

Syn. — See DECAY.

pu-tresce' (pū-trĕs'), *v. i.* [See PUTRESCENT.] To become putrescent or putrid; to putrefy.

pu-tres'cence (pū-trĕs'ĕns), *n.* State of being putrescent; putrescent matter.

pu-tres'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *putrescens*, p. pr. of *putrescere* to grow rotten, v. incho. fr. *putrere* to be rotten. See PUTRID.] **1.** Becoming putrid, or offensively rotten.

Externally powerful, although *putrescent* at the core. *Motley.*

2. Of or pert. to putrefaction; as, a *putrescent* smell.

pu-tres'ci-ble (pū-trĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of putrefaction; liable to become putrid; as, *putrescible* substances; *putrescible* food products.

pu-tres'ci-ble, *n.* A substance, usually nitrogenous, which is liable to undergo decomposition when in contact with air and moisture at ordinary temperatures.

pu-tres'cine (-ĭn -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-cin.** [L. *putrescere* to grow rotten + *-ine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A ptomaine found in putrid fish or flesh, certain abnormal urine, etc., and also prepared synthetically. It is a diamine, $NH_2(CH_2)_4NH_2$, and is a crystalline solid of strong basic properties. It is slightly poisonous.

pu'trid (pū'trĭd), *a.* [L. *putridus*, fr. *putrere* to be rotten, fr. *puter*, or *putris*, rotten, *putere* to stink, to be rotten: cf. F. *putride*. See PUS, FOUL, *a.*] **1.** Tending to decomposition or decay; decomposed; offensively or stinkingly rotten; — said of animal or vegetable matter; as, *putrid* flesh. See PUTREFACTION.

2. Indicating, or proceeding from, a decayed state of animal or vegetable matter; as, a *putrid* smell.

putrid fever, *Med.*, typhus fever. — **p. sore throat**, *Med.*, a malignant form of sore throat, in which there is ulceration or gangrenous inflammations of the fauces and pharynx; malignant cynanche. It often accompanies scarlet fever.

pu-trid'i-ty (pū-trĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *putridité*.] Quality or state of being putrid; putrefaction; also, putrid matter.

pu'tri-lage (pū'trĭ-lăj), *n.* [F. *putrilage*, L. *putrilago* putrefaction.] That which is undergoing putrefaction; the products of putrefaction.

putt (pŭt), *n.* [Cf. PUT, *v. t.*] *Golf.* A stroke made on a putting green to play the ball into the hole.

putt, *v. i.* *Golf.* To make a putt.

put'ter (pŏŏt'ẽr; cf. PUT, *v. t.*), *n.* One who puts something.

putt'er (pŭt'ẽr), *n.* *Golf.* **a** A club with a short shaft and either a wooden or metal head, used in putting. See GOLF, *Illust.* **b** One who putts.

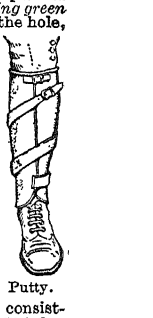
put'ter-on' (pŏŏt'ẽr-ŏn'), *n.* **a** An instigator. *Shak.* **b** One who deposits a thing on something else.

put'ter-out' (-out'), *n.* *Obs.* **a** A supplanter. One who deposited money on going abroad on the chance of receiving it with great interest if he returned or of the deposit being forfeited if he did not return. In the time of Queen Elizabeth and James I. this was a common form of gambling.

‖ **put'ti** (pŏŏt'tē), *n. pl.*; *sing.* PUTTO (-tō). [It., pl. of *putto*, fr. L. *putus* boy.] *Art.* Figures of nude Cupidlike children much used in decorative painting and sculpture.

put'ti-er (pŭt'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who putties, as a glazier.

putt'ing green (pŭt'ĭng). *Golf.* The green, or plot of smooth turf, surrounding a hole. "The term *putting green* shall mean the ground within twenty yards of the hole, excepting hazards." *Golf Rules.*



Putty.

put'ty (pŭt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PUTTIES (-ĭz). Also **put'tee, put'tie.** [Hind. *paṭṭi* ribbon, brace, tie.] A kind of gaiter wrapped around the leg, used by soldiers, riders, walkers, etc.

put'ty (pŭt'ĭ), *n.* [F. *potée* putty, potful, fr. *pot* pot; cf. *potée d'étain* putty powder. See POT.] **1.** A kind of cement usually of whiting and boiled linseed oil, beaten or kneaded to the consistency of dough, and used in fastening glass in sashes, stopping crevices, and for similar purposes.

2. Any of various other substances resembling putty (def. 1) in appearance, consistency, use, etc.; as: **a** A mixture of ferric oxide and boiled linseed oil (iron **putty**), or of red and white lead and boiled linseed oil (**red-lead putty**), used by mechanics in making pipe joints, etc. **b** *Plastering.* A cement consisting of lump lime slacked with water to the consistency of cream, and left to harden by evaporation till it becomes like soft putty. It is used, mixed with plaster of Paris or sand, for the third, or finishing, coat (**putty coat**). **c** The sticky mud at the bottom of shallow navigable water.

3. Short for PUTTY POWDER.

4. *Golf.* A ball made of composition. *Colloq.*

put'ty, *v. t.*; PUT'TIED (-ĭd); PUT'TY-ING (-tĭ-ĭng). To cement, or stop, with putty.

putty eye. *Zoöl.* An eye surrounded by thick fleshy tissues, as those of certain pigeons.

putty knife. A knife with a broad flexible steel blade, used for laying on putty. See KNIFE, *Illust.*

putty powder. An oxide of tin, or of tin and lead in various proportions, much used in polishing glass, metal, etc.

put'ty-root' (pŭt'ĭ-rōōt'), *n.* An American orchid (*Aplectrum spicatum*) having a slender naked rootstock producing each year a solid corm, two or three of which remain strung together. It sends up in late summer a single plaited leaf, and in spring a scape of brown flowers.

put'-up' (pŏŏt'ŭp'), *a.* Planned or got up, esp. with the coöperation of insiders; prearranged; plotted; — in a bad sense; as, a *put-up* job. *Colloq.*

Pu'ya (pū'yȧ; pōō'yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Araucanian *puúya*.] *Bot.* A small genus of bromeliaceous plants, natives of Peru and Chile. They have basal spinal leaves and a terminal raceme with showy bracteate flowers.

puz'zle (pŭz'l), *n.* [For *opposal*, in the sense of problem. See OPPOSE, POSE to question.] **1.** Something which perplexes or embarrasses; a difficult problem or question; esp., a toy, contrivance, question, or problem designed for testing ingenuity.

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put. † PIT, PITH.

put (pŭt), *n.* [OF. *pute*.] A prostitute. *Obs. or Slang.*

Put (pŭt). *Bib.*

putacho. † PATEQUE.

pu'tage (pū'tĭj), *n.* [OF. *putage*.] Prostitution or fornication on the part of a woman.

pu-tain', *n.* [F.] Whore. *Obs.*

pu-tam'i-nous (pū-tăm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to a putamen.

pu-ta'na, *n.* [LL., or It. *puttana*.] Putain. *Obs.*

pu-ta'tion (pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *putatio*.] A pruning. *Obs.*

pu-ta'tion, *n.* [L. *putatio*.] Act of considering, supposing, or estimating; supposition.

pu'ta-tiv. Putative. *Ref. Sp.*

pu'ta-tive-ly, *adv.* of PUTATIVE.

pu'ta-to-ry, *a.* [L. *putatorius*.] Pertaining to putation. *Obs.*

put'-by', *n.* Evasion; shift. *Obs.*

putchamin. † PERSIMMON.

pu-tchock', **pu-tchok',** **pu-tchuck',** **pu-tchuk'** (pŭ-chŭk'). Vars. of PACHAK.

pute. † PIT. [*Obs.*]

pute, *a.* [L. *putus*.] Pure; clear.

pu'te-al (pū'tē-ăl), *a.* [L. *putealis*.] Of or pertaining to a pit or well. *Obs. or R.*

put'e-lee, put'e-li (pŭt'ē-lē), *n.* [Hind. *paṭelā*.] A bulky, flat-bottomed boat used on the Ganges, India.

puter. † PEWTER.

pu'ter-y (pū'tẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF *puterie*.] Whoredom. *Obs.*

puteyne. † PUTAIN.

putfalle † PITFALL.

puth'er (*dial.* pōōth'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POTHER.

puth'er (pōōth'ẽr), *n.* & *v. i.* [Cf. POTHER.] Steam; reek. *Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*]

puth'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Sultry; close.

pu'tid (pū'tĭd), *a.* [L. *putidus*. Cf. PUTRID.] Rotten; fetid; worthless. *Obs.* — **pu-tid'i-ty** (pū-tĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **pu'tid-ness,** *n. Obs.*

Pu'ti-el (pū'tĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

Pu'ti-phar (pū'tĭ-fär) *D. Bib.*

Pu-tiph'a-re (pū-tĭf'ȧ-rē). *D. Bib.*

put'lock'. Var. of PUTLOG.

put'nee-dar'. Var. of PATNIDAR.

put'-off', *n.* Evasion.

pu'tois' (pü'twȧ'), *n.* [F., polecat.] A brush supposedly made of polecat's hair for use in decorating ceramic ware.

pu'tor, *n.* [L.] A stench. *Obs.*

putour, *n.* [See PUT a prostitute.] Brothel keeper or procurer. *Obs.*

pu-tred'i-nous (pū-trĕd'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *putredo* rottenness, fr. *putrere* to rot.] Proceeding from putrefaction; stinking; rotten.

pu'tre-fac'tious (pū'trē-făk'shŭs), *a.* Putrefying. *Obs.*

pu'tre-fac'tive. Putrefactive. *Ref. Sp.* [-NESS.]

pu'tre-fac'tive-ness, *n.* See **pu'tre-fi'a-ble** (pū'trē-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [facient.

pu'tre-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* A putre-

pu'tre-lage, *n.* [L. *putrilago*: cf. F. *putrilage*.] Rottenness. *Obs.*

pu'tre-tude, *n.* [L. *puter*, *putris*, rotten.] Putridness. *Obs.*

pu'trid-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

putrie. † PUTERY.

pu'tri-fac'ted (pū'trĭ-făk'tĕd), *a.* [See PUTREFY.] Putrefied. *Obs.*

pu'tri-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Putrefaction.

pu'tri-fy (pū'trĭ-fī). Var. of PUTREFY.

pu'try, *a.* Putrid. *Obs.*

putt (pŭt), *n.* A heavy farm cart. *Dial Eng.*

put-tar'go. † BOTARGO.

puttato. † POTATO.

putte. † PIT, POT, PUT.

put'ted (*dial.* pŭt'ĭd; pŭt'ĕd). Obs. or Scot & dial. pret. of PUT.

put'tee (pŭt'ē). Var. of PUTTY, a gaiter. [& dial. p. p. of PUT.]

put'ten (pŏŏt'n; pŭt'n). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of POTTER, *n.*

— **put'ter-er.** *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

put'terd. Puttered. *Ref. Sp.*

put'tie. Var. of PUTTY, gaiter.

put'ties (pŭt'ĭz), *n., pl.* of PUTTY.

put'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PUT.

putt'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PUTT.

putt'o. † PUTTO.

put'tock (pŭt'ŭk), *n.* [ME. *puttok*, *potok*; orig. uncert.] **a** The European kite. **b** The buzzard. **c** The marsh harrier. *Eng.*

puttok. † PUTTOCK.

put'too (pŭt'ōō), **put'to** (-tō), *n.* [Kashmir *paṭṭū*.] A thick coarse fabric made from the refuse wool and long hair of the Cashmere, or shawl, goat.

putty coat. See 2d PUTTY, 2 b.

put'ty-er. Var. of PUTTIER.

putty gloss. A high polish imparted to stonework by a final polishing with putty powder.

putty work. Decoration by the use of a composition which is modeled while soft.

pu'ture (pū'tŭr), *n.* [OF. *puture*, *pouture*, *pulture*, food, F. *pouture* stall food, fr. LL. *pultura*, L. *pulsare* to beat. See 1st PULSE.] *O. Eng. Law.* A customary right of keepers of forests, and some bailiffs of hundreds, to take food for man, horse, and dog from land (called **terra putura**) of certain tenants within the forest or hundred.

putusly. † PITEOUSLY.

putwari. Var. of PATWARI.

puwe. † PEW.

pu'wit. † PEWIT.

‖ **puy** (pwē), *n.* [F., a hill.] *Geol.* One of the hills of volcanic origin common in the Auvergne district, France.

puy. Var. of POY.

puysschaunce. † PUISSANCE.

puz'l. Puzzle. *Ref. Sp.*

puz'la-to-ry, *a.* Puzzling. *Obs.*

puz'ld. Puzzled. *Ref. Sp.*

puz'zel, *n.* [Cf. F. *pucelle* a virgin.] Harlot; drab; wench. *Obs.*

2. State of being puzzled or perplexed; perplexity; embarrassment; as, to be in a *puzzle*.
3. = PUZZLE PEG.

puz'zle (pŭz''l), *v. t.;* -ZLED (-'ld); -ZLING (-lĭng). **1.** To perplex; confuse; embarrass; to put to a stand; nonplus.
A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexterous in *puzzling* others. *Dr. H. More.*
2. To make intricate; to entangle. *Rare.*
They disentangle from the *puzzled* skein. *Cowper*
3. To solve, discover, or make out, by mental labor or ingenuity; —followed by *out;* as, to *puzzle* out a mystery.
Syn. —Nonplus, stagger, pose, disconcert. — PUZZLE, PERPLEX, MYSTIFY, CONFUSE, BEWILDER, DISTRACT express various mental reactions upon what is intricate, complicated, or involved (see EMBARRASS). PUZZLE implies such complication or intricacy as baffles or nonpluses the understanding; PERPLEX adds to *puzzle* the implication of disturbing uncertainty how to decide or act, as, "I have *puzzled* my head about a list of the College" (*Gray*); "I liked Grant, and was struck by the pathos of his face; a *puzzled* pathos, as of a man with a problem before him of which he does not understand the terms" (*Lowell*); "Poor intricated soul! Riddling, *perplexed*, labyrinthical soul!" (*Donne*); 'Yet, intricate and homeless . . . as the prospect was, there was no *perplexity;* we had still a guide to lead us forward" (*D. Wordsworth*). To MYSTIFY is to puzzle or perplex, esp. by playing upon one's credulity; as, "When she was weary of *mystifying* foreign statesmen, she turned to find fresh sport in *mystifying* her own ministers" (*J. R. Green*); "[He] has the passion one might imagine a fairy to have for delicate *mystification*" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). CONFUSE suggests more or less complete obliteration of distinctions, with consequent mixing or jumbling together of objects in the mind; as, a *confusing* similarity of names. BEWILDER expresses utter perplexity and dull confusion, as of one who is lost in a pathless maze; DISTRACT implies strong agitation arising from divergent or conflicting considerations or interests; as, "Like one *bewildered* in a country where mist or snow has disguised those features of the landscape which are best known to him" (*Scott*); "so *perplexed* and *bewildered*, that she hardly knew where she was" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "the swift, aimless, *bewildered* mind" (*Dr. J. Brown*); "*distracted* between love and duty" (*Byron*).

puz'zle, *v. i.* **1.** To be bewildered or perplexed.
A *puzzling* fool, that heeds nothing. *L'Estrange.*
2. To work in the way the solution of a puzzle requires; as, to *puzzle* over a problem.

puz'zle-head'ed, *a.* Having the head full of confused notions; given to getting perplexed over simple matters; also, characteristic of persons that are so. *Johnson.*
A kind of *puzzle-headed* conservatism. *The Spectator* (*London*)
— **puz'zle-head'ed-ness,** *n.*

puz'zle-ment (pŭz''l-mĕnt), *n.* State of being puzzled; perplexity. *Miss Mitford.*

puzzle peg. *Hunting.* A peg or stick fastened to a dog's lower jaw to compel him to carry his head high.

py-æ'mi-a, py-e'mi-a (pī-ē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pyo-* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* A form of blood poisoning produced by the absorption of pyogenic microörganisms into the blood, usually from a wound or local inflammation. It is characterized by multiple abscesses throughout the body, and is attended with irregularly recurring chills, fever, profuse sweating, and exhaustion.— **py-æ'mic, py-e'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

Py'a-nep'si-a (pī'ȧ-nĕp'sĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. *πυανέψια.*] *Gr. Relig.* An Attic festival, held on the 7th of Pyanepsion, claimed as a festival of Apollo, but doubtless orig. a "harvest home" feast. See EIRESIONE; cf. OSCHOPHORIA.

py'ar-thro'sis (pī'ăr-thrō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *pyo-* + *arthrosis.*] *Med.* Suppuration within a joint.

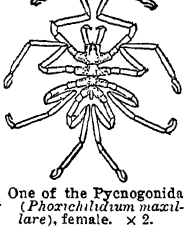
pyc'ni-um (pĭk'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *πυκνός* crowded.] *Bot.* In certain ascomycetous fungi, a special cavity or receptacle of varying form, bearing conidia (*pycnoconidia* or *stylospores*) on its inner walls.

pyc'no-, pycn-. Combining form from Greek *πυκνός, thick, crowded, dense.*

Pyc-noc'o-ma (pĭk-nŏk'ō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pycno-* + Gr. *κόμη* hair.] *Bot.* A small genus of euphorbiaceous trees, of tropical Africa and the Mascarene Islands. They have monœcious flowers, the numerous stamens with hairlike elongated filaments. *P. macrophylla* yields the bomah nut.

pyc'no-co-nid'i-um (pĭk'nō-kō-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIDIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *pycno-* + *conidium.*] *Bot.* One of the conidia produced within a pycnium; a stylospore.

Pyc'no-don'ti (-dŏn'tī), *n. pl.* [NL. See PYCNO-; -ODONT.] *Paleon.* A group of extinct ganoid fishes of the Mesozoic and Tertiary, having a deep compressed body, usually covered with rhomboidal scales, a homocercal tail, and strong blunt teeth. There are many species, constituting a single family, **Pyc'no-don'ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē), of which **Pyc'no-dus** (-dŭs), occurring both in Europe and America, is the type.— **pyc'no-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.* — **pyc'no-don'toid** (-dŏn'toid), *a. & n.*

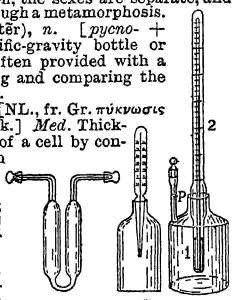

One of the Pycnogonida (*Phoxichilidium maxillare*), female. × 2.

pyc-nog'o-nid (pĭk-nŏg'ō-nĭd), *n.* One of the Pycnogonida.

Pyc'no-gon'i-da (pĭk'nō-gŏn'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pycno-* + Gr. *γόνυ* knee.] *Zoöl.* A class of marine spiderlike arthropods having the body relatively very thin and small, the legs usually excessively long and slender, and the abdomen rudimentary. They have typically seven pairs of appendages, but the anterior two or three pairs are frequently absent. The posterior four pairs are the legs, and into them diverticula of the intestine and reproductive organs extend. The triangular mouth is at the end of a tubular proboscis, there are no organs of respiration, the sexes are separate, and the young usually pass through a metamorphosis.

pyc-nom'e-ter (pĭk-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pycno-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* A specific-gravity bottle or tube; a standard vessel, often provided with a thermometer, for measuring and comparing the densities of liquids or solids.

pyc-no'sis (pĭk-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πύκνωσις* condensation, fr. *πυκνός* thick.] *Med.* Thickening, as the degeneration of a cell by contraction of the nucleus with condensation; inspissation. — **pyc-not'ic** (-nŏt'ĭk), *a.*


Various forms of Pycnometer
1 Bottle, with Neck marked at *P;* 2 Thermometer stopper

pyc'no-spore (pĭk'nŏ-spōr; 201), *n.* [*pycno-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A pycnoconidium or stylospore.

py'e-li'tis (pī'ē-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πυελος* basin + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney. — **py'e-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

py'e-lo-ne-phri'tis (-lō-nĕf-rī'tĭs; -nĕf-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πύελος* basin + *nephritis.*] *Med.* Pyelitis affecting the substance of the kidney. — **py'e-lo-ne-phrit'ic** (-frĭt'ĭk), *a.*

py'e-lot'o-my (-lŏt'ō-mĭ), *n* [Gr. *πύελος* basin + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision into the pelvis of the kidney.

py'gal (pī'gȧl), *a.* [Gr. *πυγη* the rump.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the region of the rump, or posterior end of the back; specif., designating the posterior median plate or plates in the carapace of chelonians. — *n.* A pygal plate.

py'garg (pī'gärg) } *n.* [L. *pygargus,* Gr. *πυγαργος,*
py-gar'gus (pī-gär'gŭs) } lit., white rump; *πυγή* the rump + *ἀργός* white.] **1.** A quadruped, probably the addax, an antelope having a white rump. *Deut.* xiv. 5.
2. a The female hen harrier. *Obs.* b The sea eagle. *Obs.*

py-gid'i-um (pī-jĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *πυγίδιον,* dim. of *πυγή* rump.] *Zoöl.* A caudal structure, or the terminal body region, of various invertebrates; as: a The caudal plate of a trilobite. See TRILOBITE, *Illust.* b The terminal segment of a beetle's abdomen when exposed beyond the closed elytra. — **py-gid'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Pyg-ma'li-on (pĭg-mā'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Πυγμαλιων.*] *Class. Myth.* a A king and sculptor of Cyprus. See GALATEA b. b A king of Tyre, brother of Dido and murderer of her husband, Sichæus.

Pyg'my (pĭg'mĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). Also **Pig'my.** [L. *pygmæus,* Gr. *πυγμαῖος,* fr. *πυγμή* the fist, a measure of length, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles. Cf. PUGNACIOUS.] **1.** One of a fabled race of dwarfs described by Greek authors. Homer places them on the southern shores of Ocean, and describes their battles with cranes.
2. One of a race of Central African Negritos found chiefly in the great forests of the equatorial belt. They are the shortest of known races, the adults ranging from less than four to about five feet in stature. They are timid and shy, dwelling in the recesses of the forests, though often on good terms with neighboring Negroes. See NEGRITO.
3. [*l. c.*] Hence, a short, insignificant person; a dwarf; also, a thing very small for its kind.
Syn. — See DWARF.

pyg'my (pĭg'mĭ) } *a.* [L. *pygmæus.* See PYGMY.]
pyg-me'an (pĭg-mē'ăn) } Of or pertaining to a pygmy; resembling a pygmy, or dwarf; dwarfish; very small.
pygmy antelope, the royal antelope. — **p. falcon.** = FALCONET, 2 a. — **p. goose,** any of certain very small geese constituting the genus *Nettopus,* native of Africa, India, and Australia. — **p. lemur,** a dwarf lemur, esp. *Microcebus smithii.* — **p. marigold,** a dwarf variety of the French marigold. — **p. musk deer,** a chevrotain. — **p. owl,** any of various owls of the genus *Glaucidium* (which see). The common European species is *G. passerinum;* that of North America is *G. gnoma.* — **p. parrot,** any of certain small parrots of the genus *Nasiterna* of New Guinea and adjacent islands. The bill is thick and cered, the claws very long, and the colors in the male brilliant. Some species are no larger than sparrows.



One of the Pygobranchia (*Issa ramosa*). *b* Gills surrounding the Anus; *r* Rhinophore.

Py'go-bran'chi-a (pī'gō-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ) } *n. pl.*
Py'go-bran'chi-a'ta (-kĭ-ā'tȧ) } [NL.; Gr. *πυγή* rump + *-branchia.*] *Zoöl.* A division of opisthobranchiate mollusks having the branchiæ in a group around the anal opening, as in the genus *Doris.* — **py'go-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a. & n.*

Py-gop'o-des (pī-gŏp'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *πυγή* rump + *πούς, ποδος,* foot.] *Zoöl.* An order of diving birds consisting of the loons, grebes, and auks. — **py-gop'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.* — **py'gō-pod** (pī'gō-pŏd), *a. & n.*

py'go-style (pī'gō-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *πυγή* the rump + *στῦλος* a pillar.] *Zoöl.* The plate of bone which forms the posterior end of the vertebral column in most birds; the plowshare bone; the vomer. It is formed by the union of a number of vertebræ.

py'ic (pī'ĭk), *a.* [*pyo-* + *-ic.*] *Med.* Purulent.

py'in (pī'ĭn), *n.* [Gr. *πύον* pus.] *Physiol. Chem.* A constituent of pus, apparently a nucleoprotein precipitated by acetic acid.

py-ja'ma (pī-jä'mȧ; pĭ-), **pa-ja'ma** (pȧ-), *n.* [Hind. *pāejāma, pā-jāma,* lit., leg clothing, fr. Per. *pāi* foot + *jāmah* garment.] In India and Persia, thin loose trousers or drawers such as those worn, tied about the waist, by Mohammedan men and women; also, *Rare,* among Occidentals, a pair or suit of pyjamas The singular form *pyjama* or *pajama* is used by Europeans and other Occidentals chiefly attributively; as in *pyjama* suit, *pyjama* blouse. See PYJAMAS.

py-ja'mas, *or, chiefly U. S.,* **pa-ja'mas** (-mȧz), *n. pl.* A garment, similar to the Oriental pyjama (which see), adopted among Europeans, Americans, and other Occidentals, for wear in the dressing room and during sleep; also, a suit of drawers and blouse for such wear.

pyk'na-tom' (pĭk'nȧ-tŏm'), *n.* [G.; Gr. *πυκνός* close, compact + *atom.*] In the philosophy of E. Haeckel, a center of condensation of the protyle, or primitive substance, which precedes the formation of physical masses.
He (Haeckel) supposes that æsthesis and tropesis, as rudimentary sensation and will, are the very causes of condensation: that they belong to *pyknatoms,* to ponderables and imponderables, to chemical atoms and molecules. *Thos Case* (*Encyc. Brit.*).

pyk-not'ic the'o-ry (pĭk-nŏt'ĭk). A speculative theory of the nature of matter.
Vogt's *pyknotic theory* of substance is that minute parts of the universal substance, the centers of condensation which might be called pyknatoms, correspond in general to the ultimate separate atoms of the kinetic theory. *Sir Oliver J. Lodge.*

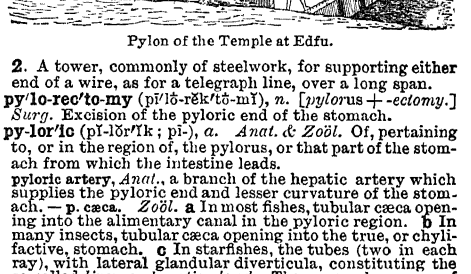
Pyl'a-des (pĭl'ȧ-dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Πυλάδης.*] *Gr. Myth.* A son of the king of Phocis, and a nephew of Agamemnon He assists Orestes in his plot against Clytemnestra and Ægisthus and eventually marries Electra.

pyl'a-gore (pĭl'ȧ-gōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. *πυλαγόρας*; *Πύλαι* Pylæ, or Thermopylæ, where the amphictyonic council met + *ἀγειρειν* to assemble: cf. F. *pylagore.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A deputy of a state at the amphictyonic council.

py-leph'le-bi'tis (pī-lĕf'lē-bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πύλη* entrance + *phlebitis.*] Inflammation of the portal vein.

py'le-throm-bo'sis (pī'lē-thrŏm-bō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πύλη* an entrance + *thrombosis.*] *Med.* Thrombosis of the portal vein.

py'lon (pī'lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πυλών* a gateway.] **1.** *Archæol.* a A gateway. See PROPYLON. b *Egypt. Arch.* (1) A gateway building having a truncated pyramidal form. (2) More typically, two such truncated pyramids, with the gateway between.


Pylon of the Temple at Edfu.

2. A tower, commonly of steelwork, for supporting either end of a wire, as for a telegraph line, over a long span.

py'lo-rec'to-my (pī'lō-rĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*pylorus* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the pyloric end of the stomach.

py-lor'ic (pĭ-lōr'ĭk; pī-), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pylorus, or that part of the stomach from which the intestine leads.
pyloric artery, *Anat.,* a branch of the hepatic artery which supplies the pyloric end and lesser curvature of the stomach. — **p. cæca.** *Zoöl.* a In most fishes, tubular cæca opening into the alimentary canal in the pyloric region. b In many insects, tubular cæca opening into the true, or chylifactive, stomach. c In starfishes, the tubes (two in each ray), with lateral glandular diverticula, constituting the so-called *liver,* or *hepatic gland.* They open, by means of a duct (**pyloric duct**) for each pair, into the pyloric sac. — **p. glands,** *Anat.,* short more or less tortuous glands of the mucous coat of the stomach occurring chiefly near the pyloric end. — **p. sac,** *Zoöl.,* in starfishes, an aboral division of the stomach. — **p. valve.** *Anat.* See PYLORUS, 1.

py-lor'o-plas'ty (-lōr'ō-plăs'tĭ), *n. Surg.* Plastic operation on the pylorus.

py-lo'rus (pĭ-lō'rŭs; pī-; 201), *n.; pl.* -RI (-rī). [L., fr. Gr. *πυλωρός* pylorus, gate keeper; *πύλη* a gate + *οὖρος* watcher, guardian.] **1.** *Anat.* The opening from the stomach into the intestine. It is capable of being closed by a circular fold of mucous membrane containing a ring of circularly disposed muscle fibers (the pyloric valve).
2. *Zoöl.* A posterior division of the stomach in some invertebrates.

puz'zle-a'tion (pŭz''l-ā'shŭn), *n.* Perplexity *Rare.*
puz'zle-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
puz'zle-head', *n.* A puzzle-headed person.
puzzle lock. A combination lock.
puz'zle-mon'key, *n.* The monkey-puzzle.
puz'zler (pŭz'lẽr), *n.* One that puzzles or perplexes.
puz'zling (-lĭng), *p. pr & vb. n.* of PUZZLE. — **puz'zling-ly,** *adv.*
puz'zo-lan, -la'na, puz'zuo-la'na. Vars. of POZZUOLANA. — **puz'zuo-lan'ic,** *a.*
p. v. *Abbr.* Post village; priest vicar. [Department.
P. W. D. *Abbr.* Public Works
Pwel. † PAUL. [Patriarch.
P. W. P. *Abbr.* Past Worthy
pwsoune. † POISON.
pwt. *Abbr.* Pennyweight.
Pwyll (pwĭl; pwĭhl), *n. Celt. Myth.* A Cymric god of the dead, in legend represented as a king of Dyfed (about the same as Pembrokeshire) who exchanged thrones for a year with Arawn (which see). His wife was Rhiannon, and his son, Pryderi.
pxt *Abbr.* Pinxit (L., he (or she) painted it).
py † PIE, PYE.
Py. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Pyl*]. Pyridyl.
py- (pī-). See PYO-.
Py'a-nep'si-on (pī'ȧ-nĕp'sĭ-ŏn; pē'ȧ-nĕp'sĭ-ŏn'), *n.* [Gr. *Πυανεψιών.*] The fourth Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.
py'at. Var. of PIET, magpie.
pyche, *n.* Basket; fish trap. *Obs.*
pycke. † PITCH.
Pyc-nan'the-mum (pĭk-năn'thē-mŭm), *n.* [NL.; *pycno-* + Gr. *ἄνθεμον* flower.] Syn. of KOELLIA.
pyc'nid, pyc'nide (pĭk'nĭd), *n. Bot.* A pycnium.
pyc-nid'i-a (pĭk-nĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n., pl.* of PYCNIDIUM.
pyc-nid'i-a-phore' (-ā-fōr'; 201), *n.* [*pycnidium* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* A conidiophore bearing pycnia.
pyc-nid'i-o-spore' (-spōr'; 201), *n. Bot* = PYCNOSPORE.
pyc-nid'i-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ) [NL.] *Bot.* A pycnium. — **pyc-nid'i-al** (-ăl), *a*
pyc'nis (pĭk'nĭs), *n.; pl* -NIDES (-nĭ-dēz). [NL.] A pycnium.
pyc'nite (pĭk'nīt), *n.* [Gr. *πυκνός* thick.] *Min.* A massive columnar variety of topaz.
pyc'no-go-nid'i-um. Var. of PYCNOCONIDIUM.
pyc-nog'o-noid (pĭk-nŏg'ō-noid), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, the Pycnogonida. — *n.* One of the Pycnogonida.
pyc'no-me-to'chi-a (pĭk'nō-mē-tō'kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *pycno-* + Gr. *μετοχή* participle.] *Philol.* The use of participles in close succession. Cf. OLIGOMETOCHIA. — **pyc'no-me-to'chic** (-kĭk), *a.*
Pyc'no-not'i-dæ (-nŏt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *pycno-* + Gr. *νῶτον* the back.] *Zoöl.* A family of Old World passerine birds consisting of the bulbuls, often ranked as a subfamily of Timaliidæ, and called **Pyc'no-no-ti'næ** (-nō-tī'nē). The typical genus is **Pyc'no-no'tus** (-nō'tŭs) — **pyc'no-no'tine** (-nō'tĭn; -tĭn; 184), *a.* See BULBUL b.
pyc'no-style (pĭk'nō-stīl), *a.* [Gr. *πυκνόστυλος* with the pillars close together; *πυκνός* close + *στῦλος* pillar.] *Arch.* See INTERCOLUMNIATION b. — *n.* A pycnostyle colonnade
pycoyse. † PICKAX.
pydenesse. † PIEDNESS.
pye. Obs. or dial. Eng. of PIE.
pye'bald'. Var. of PIEBALD.
pye'ball. † PIEBALD.
pyece. † PECE.
pye'-dog', pie'-dog' (pī'-), *n.* A pariah dog. *Colloq., India.*
pyelarge, *n.* [Through OF. fr. LL. *pelargus* a kind of bird, Gr. *πελαργός* stork. The first syllable shows confusion with F. & E. *pie* magpie.] A stork. *Obs.*
pyement. † PIMENT.
py-e'mi-a, py-e'mic, etc. Vars of PY-ÆMIA, etc.
pyen'ga-dn' (pyĕn'gȧ-dōō'), *n.* [Burmese *pyeng-kadō.*] = ACLE.
pyere. † PEER.
py'et Var. of PIET, magpie.
pyg'ma-chy (pĭg'mȧ-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πυγμαχία* boxing.] A contest with clubs. *Obs*
pyg-mæ'an (pĭg-mē'ăn), *n.* [L. *pygmæus.*] A pygmy *Obs.*
pyg'my, pig'my, *n. t.* To make a pygmy of; dwarf. *Rare.*
pyg'my-weed', *n. Bot.* A small crassulaceous annual (*Tillæa aquatica*), of the Atlantic coast of North America and Europe
Py'go-pus (pī'gō-pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πυγή* rump + *πους* foot.] *Zool.* A genus of pleurodont, snake-shaped lizards without fore limbs, and with rudimentary hind limbs, occurring in Australia, Tasmania, and perhaps New Guinea.
pygrall, *a.* Poor; paltry *Obs*
pygsnie. † PIGSNEY.
pyin'ga-do' (pyĭn'gȧ-dō'). Var. of PYENGADU.
pyk † PIKE, PITCH.
pyke. Obs. or Scot. var. of PICK
pyke (pīk), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *paik* foot soldier, inferior police officer.] A civilian at whose expense a soldier is treated or entertained. *Mil. Slang, Eng.*
pykeaxe. † PICKAX
pykeherneys, pykharnes. † PIKEHARNES.
pykeporse. † PICKPURSE.
pyk-nom'e-ter Var. of PYCNOMETER
pyk-no'sis, pyk-not'ic Vars. of PYCNOSIS, PYCNOTIC.
pykoys. † PICKAX
pylary. † PILLORY.
pyle. Obs. or Scot var. of PILE.
pyleer, pyler. † PILLAR.
pyll. † PILL, PILE.
pyl'ler. † PILLAR.
pylote. † PELLET.
pylour. † PILLER.
pylwere. † PILLIVER.
pyme, *n.* Plaint; wail. *Obs.*
pymentarye. † PIGMENTARY.
pym'per. † PAMPER.
pynacle. † PINNACLE
Pyn'cheon (pĭn'chŭn), *n.* The name of an ancient but decadent family in Hawthorne's romance "The House of the Seven Gables," consisting of the self-

py'o- (pī'ŏ-), **py-** (pī-). Combining form fr. Gr. *πύον, pus.*

py-oc'ta-nin (pī-ŏk'tȧ-nĭn) } *n.* [*pyo-* + Gr. *κτείνειν*,
py-oc'ta-nine (-nĭn ; -nēn ; 184) } *κτανεῖν*, to kill.] *Med.* Methyl violet (*blue pyoctanin*) or auramine (*yellow pyoctanin*), both of which arrest suppuration.

py'o-cy'a-nase (pī'ŏ-sī'ȧ-nās ; -nāz), *n.* [From NL. *pyocyaneus* + *-ase*. See PYOCYANIN.] *Physiol. Chem.* The specific bacteriolytic enzyme of the bacillus of green pus (*Bacillus pyocyaneus*). It is a soluble yellowish green, alkaline, amorphous substance capable of digesting certain other bacteria, as those of typhoid fever, diphtheria, and cholera.

py'o-cy'a-nin (-nĭn), *n.* [*pyo-* + Gr. *κύανος* dark blue.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline blue pigment found in green pus, and believed to be formed through the agency of a specific bacterium (*Bacillus pyocyaneus*).

py'o-cyte (pī'ŏ-sīt), *n.* [*pyo-* + *-cyte.*] *Med.* A pus corpuscle.

py'o-der'mi-a (-dûr'mĭ'ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *pyo-* + Gr. *δέρμα* skin.] *Med.* Any suppurative disease of the skin.

py'o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*pyo-* + *-genesis.*] *Physiol.* The formation of pus ; the methods and conditions of pus formation. — **py'o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

py'o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*pyo-* + *-genic.*] *Med.* Generating pus ; pyogenetic. — **pyogenic membrane,** *Med.*, the pyophylactic membrane, formerly supposed to secrete the pus.

py-og'e-nous (pī-ŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*pyo-* + *-genous.*] *Med.* Caused by pus.

py'o-hæ'mo-tho'rax, *or* **-he'mo-tho'rax** (pī'ŏ-hē'mŏ-thō'răks ; -hĕm'ŏ-thō'răks), *n.* [NL. ; *pyo-* + *hæmothorax.*] *Med.* Accumulation of pus and blood in the pleural cavity.

py'oid (pī'oid), *a.* [*pyo-* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Of or pertaining to pus ; of the nature of, or like, pus. — **pyoid corpuscles,** *Med.*, cells, containing two or more pus corpuscles.

py'o-lymph (pī'ŏ-lĭmf), *n.* [*pyo-* + *lymph.*] *Med.* Lymph containing corpuscles of pus.

py'o-me'tra (pī'ŏ-mē'trȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *pyo-* + Gr. *μήτρα* womb.] *Med.* Accumulation of pus in the womb.

py'o-ne-phri'tis (-nĕ-frī'tĭs ; -nĕf-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *pyo-* + *nephritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the kidney attended with suppuration.

py'o-ne-phro'sis (-nē-frō'sĭs ; -nĕf-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *pyo-* + *nephro-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Accumulation of pus in the renal pelvis. — **py'o-ne-phrot'ic** (-nē-frŏt'ĭk ; -nĕf-rŏt'ĭk), *a.*

py'o-phy-lac'tic (-fĭ-lăk'tĭk), *a.* [*pyo-* + Gr. *φυλάσσειν* to guard.] Protecting against pus. — **pyophylactic membrane,** a thin, yellowish, flaky layer lining a cold abscess ; — formerly called *pyogenic membrane.*

py'op-neu'mo-tho'rax (pī'ŏp-nū'mŏ-thō'răks), *n.* [NL. ; *pyo-* + *pneumothorax.*] *Med.* Accumulation of air, or other gas, and of pus, in the pleural cavity.

py'or-rhe'a } (pī'ŏ-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *pyo-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.*
py'or-rhœ'a } A discharge of pus.

‖ **py'or-rhe'a al-ve'o-la'ris** (ăl-vē'ŏ-lā'rĭs ; 115), *Med.*, disease marked by loosening of the teeth, usually attended by a flow of pus from the alveoli ; Rigg's disease.

py'o-sal'pinx (pī'ŏ-săl'pĭŋks), *n.* [NL. ; *pyo-* + *salpinx.*] *Med.* Accumulation of pus in the Fallopian tube.

py-o'sis (pī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πύωσις.*] *Med.* Suppuration.

py'o-tho'rax (pī'ŏ-thō'răks), *n.* [NL. ; *pyo-* + *thorax.*] *Med.* Empyema.

pyr (pĭr ; pĭr), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ* fire.] *Photom.* A unit of light intensity, being one twentieth of Violle's standard, or 1.06 Hefner units, and equal to the bougie décimale.

pyr'a-canth (pĭr'ȧ-kănth), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. *ἄκανθα* a thorn, a prickly plant.] The evergreen fire thorn (*Cratægus pyracantha*), of southern Europe.

pyr'al (pĭr'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pyre.

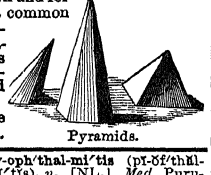
pyr'a-lid (pĭr'ȧ-lĭd), *a.* [L. *pyralis, -idis*, a kind of winged insect, Gr. *πυραλίς*, an unknown bird.] Pertaining to the family Pyralidæ. — *n.* Any moth of the family Pyralidæ.



One of the Pyralidæ (*Aphomia sociella*). Nat. size.

Py-ral'i-dæ (pī-răl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of moths variously defined. In most classifications it comprises a vast and heterogeneous assemblage of small, or medium-sized, plainly colored, slender-bodied and long-legged species, in which the costal vein of the hind wing approaches close to, or unites with, the subcostal vein near the middle of the wing. By some this group is regarded as a superfamily, **Py-ral'i-di'na** (-dī'nȧ), and *Pyralidæ* is restricted to certain typical genera. — **py-ral'i-dan** (-dăn), *a. & n.* — **pyr'a-lid'i-form** (pĭr'ȧ-lĭd'ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

pyr'a-mid (pĭr'ȧ-mĭd), *n.* [L. *pyramis, -idis*, fr. Gr. *πυραμίς, -ίδος*, prob. of Egyptian origin : cf. F. *pyramide.*] **1.** In geometry, a figure having for its base a plane triangle, rectangle, or other polygon and for its sides several triangles with a common vertex and with their bases forming the sides of the base. Pyramids are named from their bases as *triangular, rectangular, hexagonal*, etc. In general, any solid body of such a shape.



Pyramids.

2. Anything, esp. an edifice, of the shape of a pyramid (in sense 1).

3. *Arch.* A massive structure, typically of square ground plan, with four triangular faces meeting at a point, and used for tombs, as in ancient Egypt or, rarely, elsewhere.

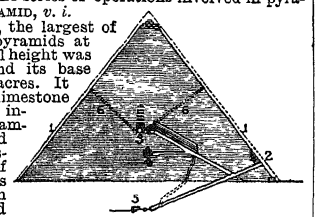
4. *Hort.* A tree grown or pruned in pyramidal shape.

5. *Cryst.* A form each face of which intersects the vertical axis and two lateral axes ; also, in the tetragonal system, a form each face of which intersects the vertical axis and one lateral axis. Pyramids occur in every system except the isometric. The *pyramid of the first order*, or *unit pyramid*, *pyramid of the second order*, *pyramid of the third order*, *macropyramid*, *brachypyramid*, *orthopyramid*, and *clinopyramid*, correspond exactly to the analogous varieties of the prism, the only difference being that the pyramid intersects the vertical axis and the prism does not. See PRISM. A complete or holohedral pyramid (sometimes called a *bipyramid*) consists of two equal geometrical pyramids united base to base.

6. *Anat.* A structure likened to a pyramid (see phrases).

7. *pl.* (*sing.* in attrib. uses). A game played on an English billiard table with fifteen red balls and a white cue ball, differing chiefly from the ordinary American game of pool in that scratches do not count and that the cue ball after being holed may be played back in balk. *Eng.*

8. *Speculation.* The series of operations involved in pyramiding. See PYRAMID, *v. i.*



Section of Pyramid of Cheops. 1, 1 Lines showing Original Casing of Limestone ; 2 Entrance ; 3 King's Chamber ; 4 Queen's Chamber ; 5 Underground Chamber ; 6, 6 Air Passages.

Pyramid of Cheops, the largest of the three great pyramids at Gizeh. Its original height was about 482 ft., and its base covers nearly 13 acres. It is built of huge limestone blocks, and has inner sepulchral chambers, approached by sloping passages. The date of its builder, Cheops or Khufu, has been conjecturally fixed at B. C. 3733-3700.

— p. of the cerebellum, *Anat.*, a conspicuous conical eminence of the inferior vermiform process, or worm, of the cerebellum behind the uvula. — **pyramids of Fer'rein'** (fĕ'răN') [after A. *Ferrein* (1693-1769), French anatomist], *Anat.*, the tapering bundles of straight uriniferous tubules (collecting tubules) which extend (several from each Malpighian pyramid) outward into the cortex of the kidney ; — called also *medullary rays.* — **pyramid of Mal-pi'ghi** (măl-pē'gē). *Anat.* = MALPIGHIAN PYRAMID. — **pyramids of the medulla,** *Anat.*, bundles of fibers which reach the medulla through the crura cerebri and pons Varolii and are continuous below with the pyramidal tracts.

pyr'a-mid (pĭr'ȧ-mĭd), *v. i. Speculation.* To enlarge one's holding or interest in a series of operations on a continued rise or decline by using the profits to buy or sell additional amounts on a margin, as where one buys on a 10% margin 100 shares of stock quoted at 100, holds it till it rises to 105, and then uses the paper profit to buy 50 shares more, etc. The series of operations constitutes a *pyramid.*

pyr'a-mid, *v. t. Speculation.* To use, or to deal in, in a pyramiding transaction. See PYRAMID, *v. i.*

py-ram'i-dal (pĭ-răm'ĭ-dăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *pyramidal.*] Of or pert. to, or in the form of, a pyramid ; pyramidical.

pyramidal bone, *Anat.*, the cuneiform bone of the carpus. — **p. numbers,** *Math.*, figurate numbers, of the third order, expressing the number of balls or points that may be arranged in the form of pyramids. Thus 1, 4, 10, 20, 35, etc., are *triangular pyramidal numbers ;* and 1, 5, 14, 30, 55, etc., are *square pyramidal numbers.* — **p. system,** *Cryst.*, the tetragonal system. — **p. tracts,** *Anat.*, the columns of motor fibers in the spinal cord which are continuations of the pyramids of the medulla.

py-ram'i-da'lis (-dā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* **a** A small triangular muscle of the lower front part of the abdomen, placed in front of, and in the same sheath with, the rectus. It is often wanting. **b** A small muscle (more fully termed **py-ram'i-da'lis na'si**) placed over the nasal bone.

pyr'a-mid'ic (pĭr'ȧ-mĭd'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *πυραμιδικός.*] Of
pyr'a-mid'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or pert. to, or having the form of, a pyramid ; pyramidal. — **pyr'a-mid'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **pyr'a-mid'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

pyr'a-mid'i-on (-ĭ-ŏn), *n. ; pl.* **-ia** (-ȧ). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *πυραμίς.* See PYRAMID.] A small pyramid, esp. one which crowns or completes a larger form, as an obelisk.

py-ram'i-don (pĭ-răm'ĭ-dŏn), *n.* [*pyramid* + *-on* in *diapason* or *accordion.*] *Organ Building.* A stop having wooden pipes shaped like an inverted pyramid, giving very deep tones somewhat like those of a stopped diapason.

Pyr'a-mus and This'be (pĭr'ȧ-mŭs ; thĭz'bē). [L., fr. Gr. *Πύραμος* ; L., fr. Gr. *Θίσβη.*] Legendary lovers of ancient Babylon. Ovid relates that, because of parental opposition, they made love through a chink in a wall, and chose the tomb of Ninus as a trysting place. Thisbe came first, but, seeing a lioness, which had just killed an ox, fled, losing her garment, which the beast smeared with blood. Pyramus, supposing her dead, killed himself. Later Thisbe, finding him dead, killed herself. Shakespeare has burlesqued the story in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

py-rar'gy-rite (pī-rär'jĭ-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ* fire + *ἄργυρος* silver.] *Min.* A sulphide of antimony and silver, Ag_3SbS_3, occurring in rhombohedral crystals or massive, and having a dark red or black color with a metallic adamantine luster. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 5.85. Called also *ruby silver ore, dark red silver ore.* Cf. PROUSTITE.

pyr'a-zine (pĭr'ȧ-zĭn ; -zēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*pyridine* + *azine.*] *Org. Chem.* A feebly basic solid, $C_4H_4N_2$, the simplest paradiazine (see DIAZINE), obtained by distilling piperazine with zinc dust, and in other ways. Also, by extension, any of various derivatives of the same.

pyr'a-zole (-zōl), *n.* [G. *pyrazol*, formed to indicate that it bears the same relation to *pyrrol* that *pyridin* bears to *benzol.*] *Org. Chem.* A feebly basic solid, $C_3H_4N_2$, which may be regarded as pyrrol in which a CH group adjacent to the NH group is replaced by nitrogen. Also, any of various derivatives of the same.

pyre (pīr), *n.* [L. *pyra*, Gr. *πυρά*, fr. *πῦρ* fire. See FIRE.] A funeral pile ; a combustible heap on which the dead are burned ; hence, any pile to be burnt

py'rene (pī'rēn), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ* fire.] *Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{16}H_{10}$, occurring in coal tar and in a solid product obtained in Idria by distilling an ore of mercury. Its molecule contains four benzene rings, two of its carbon atoms being each common to three rings. M. P., 148-149° C.

py'rene, *n.* [Gr. *πυρήν* stone of a fruit.] *Bot.* The stone or endocarp of a drupelet, as in the fruit of the huckleberry ; hence, loosely, any small hard nutlet.

Pyr'e-ne'an (pĭr'ē-nē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Pyrenæi* (sc. *montes*) the Pyrenees, fr. *Pyrene* the Pyrenees, also, a daughter of Bebryx, beloved by Hercules, and buried upon these mountains, Gr. *Πυρήνη.*] Of or pert. to the Pyrenees, separating France and Spain. — *n.* The Pyrenees. *Obs. Shak.*

pyr'e-nem'a-tous (-nĕm'ȧ-tŭs ; -nē'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* [Gr. *πυρήν* the stone of a fruit + *αἷμα, αἵματος*, blood.] *Med.* Having nucleated red blood corpuscles.

py-re'nic (pī-rē'nĭk ; -rĕn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a yellow, crystalline, dibasic acid, $C_{13}H_6O(CO_2H)_2$, formed by the oxidation of pyrene.

py-re'no- (pī-rē'nŏ-). Combining form from Greek *πυρήν, πυρῆνος, stone of a fruit.*

py-re'no-carp (-kärp), *n.* [*pyreno-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* **a** In mycology, a perithecium. **b** A drupe. — **py-re'no-car'pic** (-kär'pĭk), **py-re'no-car'pous** (-pŭs), *a.*

py-re'noid (pī-rē'noid), *n.* [Gr. *πυρηνοειδής* like a kernel. See 2d PYRENE ; -OID.] *Biol.* One of the colorless, highly refractive proteid bodies found within the chromatophores of certain low organisms, notably the conjugate algæ. They serve as centers for the deposition of starch.

py-re'noid, *a. Bot.* Resembling a drupe stone ; wartlike.

py-re'nous (-nŭs), *a. Bot.* Having (so many) pyrenes. *R.*

py-ret'ic (pī-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *πυρετός* burning heat, fever, fr. *πῦρ* fire.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to fever ; febrile.

pyr'e-to- (pĭr'ē-tŏ-; pī'rē-tŏ-), **pyret-.** Combining form from Greek *πυρετός, fever.*

pyr'e-to-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*pyreto-* + *-genesis.*] *Med.* The production or origin of fever. — **pyr'e-to-gen'ic** (-ĭk), **pyr'e-tog'e-nous** (-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.*

pyr'e-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*pyreto-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* That branch of medicine treating of fevers.

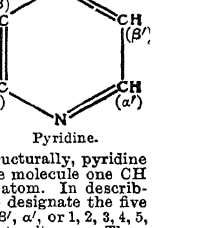
py-rex'i-a (pī-rĕk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πυρέσσειν* to be feverish, *πυρετός* fever.] *Med.* The febrile condition.

py-rex'i-al (-sĭ-ăl) } *a. Med.* Of or pertaining to fever ;
py-rex'i-cal (-sĭ-kăl) } feverish.

pyr-he'li-om'e-ter (pĭr-hē'lĭ-ŏm'ē-tĕr ; pĭr-), *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ* fire + *ἥλιος* sun + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the direct heating effect of the sun's rays. — **pyr-he'li-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

py-rid'ic (pĭ-rĭd'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Related to, or formed from, pyridine or its homologues ; as, the *pyridic* bases.

pyr'i-dine (pĭr'ĭ-dĭn ; -dēn ; 184), *n.* [*pyr*rhol + *-idine*, as in tol*uidine.*] *Org. Chem.* A nitrogenous base, C_5H_5N, obtained from the distillation of bone oil or coal tar, and by the decomposition of certain alkaloids, as a colorless liquid with a peculiar pungent odor. B. P., 116° C. It is the nucleus of a large number of organic substances, among which are several plant alkaloids, as nicotine, and certain of the ptomaines. It is used in denaturing alcohol, and as an antiseptic, germicide, and remedy for asthma. Structurally, pyridine may be considered as benzene in whose molecule one CH group has been replaced by a nitrogen atom. In describing its derivatives, it is customary to designate the five carbon atoms of the ring as α, β, γ, β′, α′, or 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, commencing with one of those adjacent to nitrogen. Thus, there are three monocarboxylic derivatives, $C_5H_4N{\cdot}CO_2H$: *picolinic acid* (α), *nicotinic acid* (β), and *isonicotinic acid* (γ). There are six dicarboxylic derivatives, $C_5H_3N(CO_2H)_2$: *quinolinic acid* (αβ), *lutidinic acid* (αγ), *dipicolinic acid* (αα′), *isocinchomeronic acid* (αβ′), *dinicotinic acid* (ββ′), and *cinchomeronic acid* (βγ). Among the tricarboxyl derivatives are : *carbocinchomeronic acid* (αβγ), *berberonic acid* (αβ′γ), and *carbodinicotinic acid* (αββ′).



Pyridine.

pyr'i-dyl (-dĭl), *n.* [*pyridine* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A hypothetical univalent radical, C_5H_4N, the molecule of pyridine less a hydrogen atom. There are α, β, and γ varieties.

pyr'i-form (pĭr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pyrum, pirum*, a pear + *-form.*] Having the form of a pear ; pear-shaped.

pyr'i-for'mis (-fôr'mĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the front of the sacrum. It passes out of the pelvis through the great sacrosciatic foramen and is inserted into the upper border of the great trochanter of the femur.

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ish, worldly Judge ; his cousin Clifford, almost childish from long suffering ; Hepzibah, Clifford's unmarried sister, who devotes herself to his care ; and Phœbe, another cousin, bright and cheerful, who banishes the curse over the family.

pyne. † PINE.

pynege. † PINNAGE.

py'not (pī'nŭt). Dial. Eng. var. of PIANNET.

pynoun. † PENNON

pynour. † PINER, laborer.

pynsell. † PENCIL.

pynsours. † PINCERS.

pyn'stal, *n.* [*pine* pain + *stall.*] Place of punishment. *Obs.*

py'o-hæ'mi-a, *or* **-he'mi-a** (pī'ŏ-hē'mĭ-ȧ). Var. of PYÆMIA.

py-ok'ta-nin, py-ok'ta-nine. Vars. of PYOCTANIN.

pyon. † PEONY.

py'o-per'i-car-di'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Suppurative pericarditis.

py-oph'thal-mi'tis (pī-ŏf'thăl-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Purulent inflammation of the eye.

py'o-poi-e'sis (pī'ŏ-poi-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *pyo-* + Gr. *ποίησις* a making.] *Med.* The formation of pus ; pyogenesis.

py'o-scope. Var. of PIOSCOPE.

py'ot (pī'ŭt). Var. of PIET. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

py'o-xan'those (pī'ŏ-zăn'thōs), *n.* [*pyo-* + Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] *Chem.* A greenish yellow crystalline coloring matter in pus.

pypowder. † PIEPOWDER.

pyr-. See PYRO-.

Py-ra'ce-æ (pī-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *pirus* pear tree.] *Bot.* Syn. of MALACEÆ. — **py-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Pyr'æ-na'an. Var. of PYRENEAN.

pyr-am'i-dal (pĭ-răm'ĭ-dăl), **pyram'i-da'le** (-dā'lē), *n. Anat.* The pyramidal bone.

Py-ram'i-dal-ism (pĭ-răm'ĭ-dăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Lore concerned with the Egyptian pyramids. — **Py-ram'i-dal-ist,** *n.*

py-ram'i-dal-ly, *adv.* Like or in the form of a pyramid ; loosely, exceedingly ; very.

Pyr'a-mi-del'li-dæ (pĭr'ȧ-mĭ-dĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Pyramidella*, a genus of mollusks, dim. fr. L. *pyramis* pyramid.] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of gymnoglossate gastropods having a conical or turreted dextrally coiled shell (but with the apical whorls or embryonic shell sinistrally coiled) and a long, retractile proboscis. The type genus is **Pyr'a-mi-del'la** (-ȧ). — **pyr'a-mi-del'lid** (-lĭd), *a. & n.*

pyr'a-mi-des (pĭr'ȧ-mĭ'dēz), *n., pl.* of PYRAMIDS.

pyr'a-mid'i-a (pĭr'ȧ-mĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n., pl.* of PYRAMIDION.

Pyr'a-mid-ist, *n.* A Pyramidalist (which see).

pyr'a-mi-doi'dal (pĭr-răm'ĭ-doi'dăl), *a.* Like a pyramid.

pyramid shell. A shell of the family Pyramidellidæ.

pyr'a-mis (pĭr'ȧ-mĭs), *n. ; pl.* **-DES** (pĭ-răm'ĭ-dēz). [L.] Pyramid.

pyr'a-moi'dal (pĭr'ȧ-moi'dăl), *a.* [*a.* Pyramidoidal.]

pyr-aus'ta (pĭ-rôs'tȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πυραύστης.*] A fabulous insect, living in fire. *Obs.*

py-raz'o-lone (-răz'ŏ-lōn), *n. Chem.* A ketone, $C_3H_4N_2O$, derived from pyrazole ; also, any of various derivatives of the same.

py-re'na (pĭ-rē'nȧ), *n. ; pl.* **-NÆ** (-nē). [NL.] *Bot.* A pyrene.

py-re'ni-are' (pĭ-rē'nĭ-ârʹ), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

py-re'nin (pĭ-rē'nĭn), *n.* [Gr. *πυρήν, -ῆνος*, stone of a fruit.] *Biol.* A constituent of the nucleoli of cells, supposed to be a nuclein poor in nucleic acid.

py're-no'de-an (pĭ'rē-nō'dē-ăn), **py're-no'de-ine** (-ĭn), **py're-no'de-ous** (-ŭs). *a. Bot.* Pyrenoid.

py're-no-my-ce'te' (pĭ'rē'nō-mĭ-sēt'ʹ ; -mĭ'sēt), *n. ; pl.* **-MYCETES** (-mĭ-sēts' ; -mĭ'sēts). *Bot.* A fungus of the group Pyrenomycetes.

Py-re'no-my-ce'tes (-mĭ-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *pyreno-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* Syn. of SPHÆRIALES.

py-re'no-my-ce'tous (-tŭs), *a.*

pyr'eth-rin (pĭr'ĕth-rĭn ; pĭ-rĕ'thrĭn), *n.* [From *Pyrethrum*, feverfew.] *Chem.* Lævo camphor. See CAMPHOR.

pyr'eth-rine (-rĭn ; -rēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** An alkaloid from the root of the pellitory of Spain (*Anacyclus pyrethrum*).

Pyr'eth-rum (pĭr'ĕ th-rŭ m ; *commonly* pĭ-rē'thrŭm), *n.* [L., feverfew, Gr. *πύρεθρον*, fr. *πῦρ* fire.] **1.** *Bot.* Syn. of CHRYSANTHEMUM, 1 [*cap.*]. [powder. **2.** [*l.c.*] *Pharm.* Persian insect

pyrethrum camphor. Lævo camphor. See CAMPHOR.

py-ret'ic (pī-rĕt'ĭk), *n.* A remedy for fever. *Obs. or R.*

pyr'e-tog'ra-phy (pĭr'ē-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ ; pĭ'rē-), *n.* [*pyreto-* + *-graphy.*] *Med.* Description of fevers.

pyrewinkes. See PILLIWINKS.

pyr'gom (pûr'gŏm), *n.* [Gr. *πύργωμα* a place furnished with towers.] *Min.* Fassaite.

pyr-he'li-o-phor, *n.* = PYRHELIOMETER. [PETROGRAPHY.

py'ric (pī'rĭk ; pĭr'ĭk), *a.* See

pyr'i-daz'ine (pĭr'ĭ-dăz'ĭn ; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** [G. *pyridazin.* See PYRIDINE, AZO-, -INE.] Orthodiazine. See DIAZINE.

py-rid'i-um, *n.* [NL., dim. fr. *pyrum* for L. *pirum* a pear.] *Bot.* A pome. *Obs.*

pyrie. † PERRY, pear tree.

pyr'i-ta'ceous (pĭr'ĭ-tā'shŭs), *a.* *Min.* Pyritic.

py'rite (pī'rīt ; pĭr'ĭt ; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *pyrite*. See PYRITES.] *Min.* A common mineral of a pale brass-yellow color and brilliant metallic luster, crystallizing in isometric forms (commonly the cube and pyritohedron) ; iron pyrites ; fool's gold. Chemically it is iron disulphide, FeS_2. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., 4.95–5.10. It is burned in enormous quantities for making sulphuric acid.

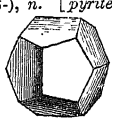
py-ri'tes (pĭ-rī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πυριτης, a., πυρίτης λίθος a mineral which strikes fire, fr. πῦρ fire. See PYRE.] *Min.* Any of a number of metallic-looking sulphides, of which iron pyrites, or pyrite, is the commonest ; as, copper *pyrites* (chalcopyrite), tin *pyrites* (stannite), etc.

py-rit'ic (pĭ-rĭt'ĭk) } *a.* *Min.* Of, pert. to, or resembling,
pyr-rit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pyrites.—**pyritic smelting**, *Metal.*, the process of smelting pyritic ores without previous roasting, utilizing the heat of their own combustion.

pyr'i-tif'er-ous (pĭr'ĭ-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs ; pĭ'rĭ-), *a.* [*pyrites* + *-ferous.*] *Min.* Containing or producing pyrites.

pyr'i-tize (pĭr'ĭ-tīz ; pĭ'rĭ-), *v. t.* To convert into pyrites. —**pyr'i-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn) ; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

pyr'i-to-he'dron (pĭr'ĭ-tō-hē'drŏn ; pĭ-rĭ'tō-), *n.* [*pyrite* + Gr. ἕδρα base.] *Cryst.* The pentagonal dodecahedron, a hemihedral form of the isometric system common to pyrite. — **pyr'i-to-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*


Pyritohedron.

pyr'i-tol'o-gy (pĭr'ĭ-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ ; pĭ'rĭ-), *n.* [Gr. πυρίτης of fire, pyrites + *-logy.*] The science of blowpipe analysis.

pyr'o- (pī'rō- ; pĭr'ō- ; *see note below*), **pyr-**. [Gr. πῦρ, πυρός, fire.] Combining form designating *fire* or *heat ;* specif., *Chem.* (also used adjectively), used to imply an actual or theoretical *derivative by action of heat.* In inorganic chemistry *pyro-* is often used in naming an acid derived from the ordinary form by the loss of one molecule of water from two of the acid ; as, $2H_3PO_4$ (ordinary phosphoric acid) $- H_2O = H_4P_2O_7$ (pyrophosphoric acid). Cf. META- c (1).

☞ The etymological pron. is pĭr'ō- (the *y* being short in Greek), and words formed with this prefix were, until recently, given the short sound (ĭ) as in pronouncing dictionaries. The best present usage, however, decidedly prefers the long sound (ī) in most of these words. Cf. DYNA-, HYPO-.

py'ro-a-ce'tic (-ă-sē'tĭk ; -sēt'ĭk ; *see* PYRO-), *a.* *Chem.* Obtained by the action of heat on acetic acid or the acetates ; — in the phrases *pyroacetic ether* and *pyroacetic spirit*, both old names of acetone. See ACETONE.

pyr'o-bi-tu'mi-nous (-bĭ-tū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Yielding bituminous products on heating, as coal.

py'ro-cat'e-chin (-kăt'ē-chĭn ; -kĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $C_6H_4(OH)_2(o)$, found in various plants, and variously formed, as by distillation of catechin, wood, etc. It is a dihydric phenol, isomeric with resorcin and hydroquinone, and is used as a photographic developer.

py'ro-chem'i-cal (-kĕm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to chemistry at high temperatures ; as, a *pyrochemical* agent.

py'ro-chlore (pī'rō-klōr ; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. χλωρός pale green.] *Min.* A brown or dark reddish mineral, usually in octahedrons, of vitreous or resinous luster, becoming pale green when heated with the blowpipe. It is a niobate and titanate of calcium, cerium, and other metals, containing also fluorine. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 4.2–4.36.

py'ro-cin-chon'ic (pī'rō-sĭn-kŏn'ĭk ; pĭr'ō-), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an unstable dibasic acid, $C_4H_6(CO_2H)_2$, whose anhydride, a white crystalline body, is obtained by the dry distillation of cinchonic acid and in other ways. The acid is the dimethyl derivative of maleic acid.

py'ro-clas'tic (-klăs'tĭk), *a.* *Geol.* Composed of fragments of volcanic rock, as trass, tuff, and agglomerate.

py'ro-crys'tal-line (-krĭs'tăl-ĭn ; -ĭn ; *see* PYRO-), *a.* *Geol.* Crystallized from a molten magma.

py'ro-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or exhibiting, pyroelectricity. —*n.* A pyroelectric substance.

py'ro-e-lec-tric'i-ty (-ē-lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Physics & Min.* A state of electric polarity produced on certain crystals by change of temperature ; also, that branch of science which treats of this phenomenon. Pyroelectricity was first noticed with tourmaline.

py'ro-gal'late (-găl'āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of pyrogallic acid ; an ether of pyrogallol.

py'ro-gal'lic (-gă'lĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid called *pyrogallol.* See PYROGALLOL.

py'ro-gal'lol (-ōl ; -ŏl), *n.* [*pyrogallic* + *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* A poisonous white crystalline substance, $C_6H_3(OH)_3[1.2.3]$, obtained chiefly by the action of heat on gallic acid. It is a trihydric phenol isomeric with phloroglucin, having weak acid properties and hence called also *pyrogallic acid.* In alkaline solution it absorbs oxygen readily, becoming dark in color. It is the developer most used in photography ; it is used in gas analysis, in making dyes, etc.

py'ro-gen (pī'rō-jĕn ; pĭr'ō- ; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [See PYROGENOUS.] Electricity. *Rare.*

py'ro-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-genesis.*] Production of heat. — **py'ro-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

py'ro-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*pyro-* + *-genic.*] *Med.* Producing heat ; — said of substances, as septic poisons, that elevate the temperature of the body and cause fever.

py'rog'e-nous (pī-rŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*pyro-* + *-genous :* cf. Gr. πυρογενης fire-born.] **1.** Produced by fire ; igneous. **2.** *Med.* = PYROGENIC.

py'rog-nom'ic (pī'rŏg-nŏm'ĭk ; pĭr'ŏg- ; *see* PYRO-), *a.* [*pyro-* + Gr. γνωμων index.] Readily becoming incandescent on heating ; — said of certain minerals, as gadolinite.

py'rog-nos'tic (-nŏs'tĭk), *a.* [*pyro-* + Gr. γνωστικός knowing.] *Min.* Pertaining to, or developed by, the use of heat, esp. by means of the blowpipe ; as, the *pyrognostic* characters of galena.

py'rog-nos'tics (pī'rŏg-nŏs'tĭks), *n. pl.* *Min.* The characters of a mineral observed by the use of the blowpipe, as the degree of fusibility, flame coloration, etc.

py'ro-graph (pī'rō-grăf ; pĭr'ō- ; *see* PYRO-), *n.* A production of pyrography.

py-rog'ra-phy (pī-rŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-graphy.*] The art or process of producing designs or pictures, as on wood or leather, by burning or scorching with hot instruments ; also, a design or picture so made. — **py-rog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **py'ro-graph'ic** (pī'rō-grăf'ĭk ; pĭr'ō-), *a.*

py'ro-gra-vure' (pī'rō-grā-vūr' ; -grā'vūr ; pĭr'ō- ; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [*pyro-* + F. *gravure* engraving.] Pyrography ; a design or picture made by pyrography.

Pyr'o-la (pĭr'ō-lā), *n.* [NL. dim. See PYRUS.] *Bot.* A genus of short-stemmed herbs typifying the family Pyrolaceæ. They have basal persistent leaves and racemes of white, pink, or purple 5-merous flowers, the ten stamens straight or declined. The species are natives of temperate regions ; they are commonly called *wintergreen* in England and *false wintergreen* or *shinleaf* in the United States. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Pyr'o-la'ce-æ (-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, mostly evergreen (order Ericales), consisting of 3 genera, *Pyrola*, *Chimaphila*, and *Moneses*, and comprising about 20 species, native of temperate regions. They have 5-merous regular flowers succeeded by loculicidal capsules. — **pyr'o-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

py-rol'e-ter (pī-rŏl'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. ὀλετήρ destroyer, fr. ὀλλύναι to destroy.] A fire-extinguishing apparatus using carbon dioxide generated by the action of an acid on sodium bicarbonate.

py'ro-lig'ne-ous (pī'rō-lĭg'nē-ŭs ; pĭr'ō-) } *a.* [*pyro-* +
py'ro-lig'nic (pī'rō-lĭg'nĭk ; pĭr'ō- ; *see* PYRO-) } L. *lignum* wood ; cf. *ligneus* of wood.] Obtained by destructive distillation of wood.— **pyroligneous acid**, an acid reddish brown liquid of empyreumatic odor, containing about 4 to 7 per cent of acetic acid.—**p. alcohol** *or* **spirit**, methyl alcohol.

py'ro-lig'nite (-lĭg'nīt), *n.* A crude **acetate** produced by treating pyroligneous acid with a metal or basic compound ; as, *pyrolignite* of iron (iron liquor).

py'ro-lite (pī'ro-līt ; pĭr'ō- ; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-lite.*] An explosive resembling gunpowder in composition.

py'ro-lu'site (-lū'sīt), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. λουειν to wash ; — from being used as glass soap.] *Min.* Native manganese dioxide, MnO_2, a mineral of an iron-black or dark steel-gray color and metallic luster, usually soft. H., 2–2.5. Sp. gr., 4.73–4.86. It is used in glassmaking (see GLASS SOAP), in the manufacture of chlorine, oxygen, and spiegeleisen, as an oxidizing agent in varnish, etc.

py-rol'y-sis (pī-rŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *pyro-* + *-lysis.*] *Chem.* Act or process of chemical decomposition by the action of heat. — **py'ro-lyt'ic** (pī'rō-lĭt'ĭk ; pĭr'ō-), *a.*

py'ro-mag-net'ic (pī'rō-măg-nĕt'ĭk ; pĭr'ō-), *a.* [*pyro-* + *magnetic.*] *Physics.* Pertaining to, produced by, or acting by the combined agency of, heat and magnetism ; as, a *pyromagnetic* machine for producing electric currents by alternately heating and cooling magnetized iron.

py'ro-man'cy (pī'rō-măn'sĭ ; pĭr'ō- ; 277 : *see* PYRO-), *n.* [ME. *piromancie*, LL. *piromancia*, Gr. πυρομαντεία ; πῦρ fire + μαντεία divination : cf. F. *pyromancie*, OF. *piromanc(i)e.*] Divination by means of sacrificial fire. — **py'ro-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a.* & *n.*

py'ro-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* An insane disposition to incendiarism. — **py'ro-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.* — **py'ro-ma-ni'a-cal** (-mă-nī'ă-kăl), *a.*

py'ro-me-con'ic (-mē-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, $C_5H_4O_3$, formed by heating meconic acid or comenic acid. It is a hydroxy derivative of γ-pyrone.

py'ro-mel-lit'ic (-mĕ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a tetrabasic acid, $C_6H_2(CO_2H)_4$, formed by distilling mellitic acid.

py'ro-met'al-lur'gy (-mĕt'ăl-ûr'jĭ), *n.* Metallurgy depending on heat action, as disting. from electrometallurgy.

py'ro-met'a-mor'phism (-mĕt'ă-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* *Geol.* Alteration of rocks by heat or mainly by heat ; — contrasted with *dynamometamorphism* and *hydrometamorphism.*

py-rom'e-ter (pī-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* **a** An instrument used for measuring the expansion of solid bodies by heat. **b** Any instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer. The older forms, utilizing the expansion or contraction of solids, have been superseded by more accurate instruments based on the change of electric resistance, as of a platinum wire, the production of a thermoelectric current, as by a platinum-iridium couple, the expansion of gases or vapors, or the specific heat of solids.

pyrometer cone. One of a series of small cones of different substances, forming a scale of fusing points, and used in finding approximately the temperature of kilns, etc.

py'ro-met'ric (pī'rō-mĕt'rĭk ; pĭr'ō-) } *a.* *Physics.* Of or
py'ro-met'ri-cal (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl ; *see* PYRO-) } pert. to pyrometry ; obtained by the pyrometer.—**py'ro-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

py-rom'e-try (pī-rŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The art of measuring degrees of heat ; the art of using the pyrometer.

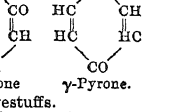
py'ro-mor'phite (pī'rō-môr'fīt ; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [G. *pyromorphit ;* Gr. πῦρ fire + μορφή form.] *Min.* A native chloride and phosphate of lead, $(PbCl)Pb_3(PO_4)_3$, occurring in green, yellow, brown, gray, or white crystals or masses ; — called also *green lead ore.* H., 3.5–4. The crystals are hexagonal prisms found singly or in branching groups ; the massive forms are globular, reniform, granular, etc. A fragment heated before the blowpipe fuses to a globule, which crystallizes on cooling, whence the name.

py'ro-mu'cate (pī'rō-mū'kāt ; pĭr'ō- ; *see* PYRO-), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of pyromucic acid.

py'ro-mu'cic (-mū'sĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_4H_3OCO_2H$, got by the distillation of mucic acid, isosaccharic acid, etc., or by the oxidation of furfural. It is a carboxyl derivative of furfurane.

py'ro-naph'tha (-năf'thă), *n.* [See PYRO- ; NAPHTHA.] *Chem.* An illuminating oil of sp. gr. about 0.865, prepared from Russian petroleum.

py'rone (pī'rōn), *a.* [G. *pyron*, an abbr. of *pyrokoman.*] *Org. Chem.* An unsaturated cyclic compound, $C_5H_4O_2$, of which two varieties are known, *a* and γ. γ-pyrone is the parent substance of several natural yellow dyestuffs.


α-Pyrone γ-Pyrone.

py'ro-nine (pī'rō-nēn ; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [G. *pyronin*, a trade name, prob. fr. Gr. πῦρ fire.] A red dye obtained by condensing formaldehyde with a certain phenol derivative, and oxidizing the product.

py'ro-nome (-nōm), *n.* An explosive containing the ingredients of gunpowder, and also antimony, potassium chlorate and chromate, and flour.

py'rope (pī'rōp), *n.* [L. *pyropus* a kind of red bronze, fr. Gr. πυρωπός ; πῦρ fire + ὤψ the eye, face : cf. F. *pyrope.*] *Min.* A variety of garnet, used in color, frequently used as a gem. See GARNET, 1.

py'ro-pho'bi-a (pī'rō-fō'bĭ-ă ; pĭr'ō- ; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [NL. ; *pyro-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of fire.

py'ro-phone (pī'rō-fōn ; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-phone.*] A musical instrument in which the tones are produced by flames of gas burning in tubes of different sizes and lengths ; — called also *chemical harmonicon.*

py'ro-pher'ic (-fŏr'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. πυροφόρος fire-bear-
py-roph'o-rous (pī-rŏf'ō-rŭs) } ing ; πῦρ fire + φέρειν to bear.] Light-producing ; igniting spontaneously ; of or pertaining to pyrophorus.

py-roph'o-rus (pī-rŏf'ō-rŭs), *n.* ; *L. pl.* **-ri** (-rī). [NL.] *Chem.* Any of several substances or mixtures which ignite spontaneously on exposure to air, as a carbonized mixture of alum and sugar, or finely divided lead or iron.

py'ro-phos'phate (pī'rō-fŏs'fāt ; pĭr'ō- ; *see* PYRO-), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of pyrophosphoric acid.

py'ro-phos-phor'ic (-fŏs-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or noting one of the phosphoric acids, $H_4P_2O_7$. See PHOSPHORIC, 2.

py'ro-pho-tom'e-ter (-fō-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* *Physics.* An instrument for optical measurement of high temperatures. Light from an incandescent body, whose temperature is to be measured, is passed through ruby glass, and the red rays thus isolated are compared with those similarly received from a standard flame.

py'ro-phyl'lite (pī'rō-fĭl'īt ; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of aluminium, $HAl(SiO_3)_2$, usually white or greenish and like talc, in a foliated form or in compact masses ; — so called from the exfoliation of some varieties on heating. H., 1–2. Sp. gr., 2.8–2.9. The compact variety is used for making slate pencils, and is called *pencil stone.* Cf. AGALMATOLITE.

py'ro-punc'ture (-pŭŋk'tūr), *n.* [*pyro-* + *puncture.*] *Med.* Puncture with hot needles.

py'ro-ra-ce'mic (-rā-sē'mĭk), *a.* [*pyro-* + *racemic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless, liquid, ketonic acid, $CH_3CO{\cdot}CO_2H$, having an odor like acetic acid. It is obtained by the dry distillation of racemic or tartaric acid, and in other ways, and is called also *pyruvic acid.*

py'ro-sal' (pī'rō-săl'), *n.* [*antipyrine* + *salicylic.*] *Pharm.* A colorless crystalline derivative of antipyrine and salicylic acid used as an antipyretic and analgesic.

py-ro'sis (pī-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πύρωσις a burning, an inflammation, fr. πυροῦν to burn.] *Med.* An affection of the stomach, characterized by a burning sensation with eructations of an acrid fluid ; heartburn ; water brash.

Py'ro-so'ma (pī'rō-sō'mă ; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [NL. ; *pyro-* + Gr. σῶμα body.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of free-swimming brilliantly phosphorescent pelagic compound ascidians whose colony forms a hollow cylinder closed at one end, often several feet long. They occur chiefly in tropical seas. The genus constitutes a family, **Py'ro-so-mat'i-dæ** (-sō-măt'ĭ-dē), or **Py'ro-som'i-dæ** (-sŏm'ĭ-dē). **b** Syn. of PIROPLASMA. — **py'ro-some** (pī'rō-sōm ; pĭr'ō- ; *see* PYRO-), *n.* — **py'ro-so'moid** (-sō'moid), *a.*

py'ro-stat (pī'rō-stăt ; pĭr'ō- ; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. ἱστάναι to make to stand.] *Physics.* A thermostat, esp. one for high temperatures.

py'ro-sul'phate (-sŭl'fāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of pyrosulphuric, or disulphuric, acid.

py'ro-sul-phu'ric (-sŭl-fū'rĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid known also as *disulphuric acid*, obtainable by dry distillation of certain sulphates. See DISULPHURIC.

py'ro-tar-tar'ic (-tär-tăr'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* **a** Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline, dibasic acid, $C_2H_6(CO_2H)_2$, first got by distillation of tartaric acid. It is a methyl derivative of succinic acid. **b** Any of four isomeric acids of which the above is one.

py'ro-tar'trate (-tär'trāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of pyrotartaric acid.

py'ro-tech'ni-an (-tĕk'nĭ-ăn), *n.* A pyrotechnist.

py'ro-tech'nic (pī'rō-tĕk'nĭk ; pĭr'ō-) } *a.* [*pyro-* + *tech-*
py'ro-tech'ni-cal (-nĭ-kăl ; *see* PYRO-) } *nic, technical :* cf. F. *pyrotechnique.*] Of or pertaining to pyrotechnics.

pyrotechnical sponge. = AMADOU.

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pyr'i-mi-dine (pĭr'ĭ-mĭ-dĭn ; -dēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-din** [G. *pyrimidin ;* formed fr. *pyridin* pyridine.] *Org. Chem.* Metadiazine. See DIAZINE.

Pyr'i-phleg'e-thon, *n.* [Gr. πυριφλεγέθων.] = PHLEGETHON.

pyrites acid. Sulphuric acid made from pyrites.

pyr'i-toid (pĭr'ĭ-toid ; pĭ'rĭ-), *n.* [*pyrite* + *-oid.*] *Cryst.* Pyritohedron. *Rare.*

pyr'i-tous (-tŭs), *a.* Pyritic.

py'ro (pī'rō ; pĭr'ō), *n.* *Photog.* Short for *pyrogallic acid*, or *pyrogallol.* *Colloq.*

py'ro-ac'id (-ăs'ĭd), *n.* *Chem.* An acid derived from another acid by the action of heat.

py'ro-a-n'ti-mon'ic (-ăn'tĭ-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See ANTIMONIC ACID. — **py'ro-an'ti-mo-nate'** (-ăn'tĭ-mō-nāt'), *n.*

py'ro-ar'se-nate (-är'sē-nāt), *n.* A salt of pyroarsenic acid.

py'ro-ar-sen'ic (-är-sĕn'ĭk), *a.* See ARSENIC ACID.

py'ro-bal'lo-gy (pī'rō-băl'ō-jĭ ; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. βάλλειν to throw + *logy.*] Art of throwing fire ; science of artillery. *Rare.* [tetraborate.

py'ro-bo'rate (-bō'rāt), *n.* A

py'ro-bo'ric (-bō'rĭk ; 201), *a.* *Chem.* = TETRABORIC.

py'ro-cat'e-chin-ol(-kăt'ē-chĭn-ōl ; -kĭn-ōl ; -ŏl), **-chol** (-chōl ; -kōl), *n.* = PYROCATECHIN.

py'ro-cat'e-chu'ic (-chōō'ĭk ; -shōō'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a so-called acid better known as *pyrocatechin.*

py'ro-chro'mate, *n.* See DICHROMIC.

py'ro-chro'mic, *a.* = DICHROMIC.

py'ro-cit'ric, *a.* Designating any of three acids (*citraconic*, *itaconic*, and *mesaconic acid*) got by distillation of citric acid.

py'ro-dine (pī'rō-dĭn ; -dēn ; pĭr'ō- ; 184), *n.* [Gr. πυρώδης firelike ; πῦρ fire + εἶδος form.] See ACETYL PHENYLHYDRAZINE.

py'ro-ge-ne'si-a (-jē-nē'sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] Pyrogenesis.

py'ro-he'li-om'e-ter(-hē'lĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr). Var. of PYRHELIOMETER.

py-rol'a-ter, **py-rol'a-tor** (pī-rŏl'ă-tẽr), *n.* A fire worshiper.

py-rol'a-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-latry.*] Fire worship.

py-rol'ic (pī-rŏl'ĭk ; pĭ-rŏl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

py'ro-lig'nous (pī'rō-lĭg'nŭs ; pĭr'ō-), *a.* Pyroligneous.

py'ro-lith'ic, *a.* Cyanuric.

py-rol'o-gist (pī-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in pyrology.

py-rol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-logy.*] a Science of heat. **b** Mineralogy that treats of pyrognostics. — **py'ro-log'i-cal** (pī'rō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

py'ro-mor'phous, *a.* *Min.* Crystallizing from a molten state. Cf. PYROMORPHITE.

py'ro-mo'tor, *n.* A motor driven directly by heat or heat waves.

py'ro-nom'ics (pī'rō-nŏm'ĭks ; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. νόμος law.] The science of heat. *Rare.*

py-roph'a-nous (pī-rŏf'ă-nŭs), *a.* [*pyro-* + Gr. φαινειν to show. Rendered transparent by heat.

py'ro-pho-tog'ra-phy, *n.* A process combining the use of photography and heat, as in producing burnt-in pictures on porcelain.

py'ro-phys'a-lite, *n.* Physalite.

py-ro'pus, *n.* [L., a kind of bronze, Gr. πυρωπός ; πῦρ fire + ὤψ face, eye : cf. F. *pyrope.*] The pyrope. See GARNET, 1. *Obs.*

py'ro-rac'e-mate (pī'rō-răs'ē-māt ; pĭr'ō-), *n.* Salt or ester of pyroracemic acid.

py'ro-schist (-shĭst), *n.* Bituminous shale or clay.

py'ro-scope (pī'rō-skōp ; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [See PYROSCOPE.] Pyromancy. *Obs.*

py'ro-sco'pan, *n.* [See PYROSCOPE.] Pyrometer. *Obs.*

py'ro-sul'phite, *n.* [*pyro-* + *sulphite.*] *Chem.* A metabisulphite.

pyrote. † PIRATE.

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ing one bulb coated with gold or silver leaf, used for measuring the intensity of radiant heat, or the cooling influence of bodies.

py-ros'co-py (pī-rŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-scopy.*] Pyromancy.

py-ros'ma-lite (pī-rŏz'mă-līt ; pī-rŏs'-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. ὀσμή odor + *-lite.*] *Min.* A pale brown, gray, or grayish green mineral, chiefly a hydrous silicate of iron and manganese ; — from the odor given off before the blowpipe. H., 4–4.5. Sp. gr., 3.06–3.19.

py'ro-sol'phite, *n.* [*pyro-* + *sulphite.*] *Chem.* A metabisulphite.

py'ro-ster'e-o-type', *n.* A stereotype process in which the mold is made by pressing the heated metal against soft wood.

py/ro-tech/nics (pī/rō-tĕk/nĭks ; pĭr/ō- ; 277 ; *see* PYRO-), *n.* The art of making fireworks; the manufacture and use of fireworks, esp. for purposes of display; pyrotechny. Also fig.

py/ro-tech/nist (-nĭst), *n.* One skilled in pyrotechnics; one who manufactures fireworks.

py/ro-tech/ny (pī/rō-tĕk/nĭ ; pĭr/ō- ; *see* PYRO-), *n.* [Cf. F. *pyrotechnie.*] **1.** The use and application of fire in science and the arts. *Obs. or Hist.* *Sir M. Hale.*
2. = PYROTECHNICS.

py/ro-ter-eb/ic (-tĕr-ĕb/ĭk ; -ēr/bĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an unsaturated acid, $C_5H_9{\cdot}CO_2H$, obtained as a colorless liquid by the distillation of terebic acid.

py-rot/ic (pī-rŏt/ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *πυρωτικός*, fr. *πυροῦν* to burn, fr. *πῦρ*, *πυρός*, fire; cf. F. *pyrotique.*] Caustic. See CAUSTIC. —*n.* *Med.* A caustic medicine.

py/ro-tox/in (pī/rō-tŏk/sĭn ; pĭr/ō-), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A bacterial poison present in many kinds of bacteria, both pathogenic and nonpathogenic, and capable of inducing the symptoms included under the term fever.

py/ro-tri-tar/ic (-trī-tär/ĭk) } *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or des-
py/ro-tri/tar-tar/ic (-tär-tär/ĭk) } ignating a crystalline monobasic acid, $C_7H_8O_3$, formed by heating tartaric acid, and in other ways It is a furfurane derivative.

py/rox-ene (pī/rŏk-sēn ; pĭr/ŏk-), *n.* [F. *pyroxène*, fr. Gr. *πῦρ* fire + *ξένος* a stranger; — so called because wrongly supposed to be rare in igneous rocks.] *Min.* **a** A common monoclinic mineral, usually in short, thick, prismatic crystals of square cross section, or in massive forms, often laminated. It varies in color from white to dark green and black and even blue. H., 5-6. Sp. gr., 3.2-3.6. Pyroxene is a metasilicate, chiefly of calcium and magnesium, and includes many varieties, some aluminous, as augite, and others containing little or no aluminium, as diopside, hedenbergite, and schefferite. Next to feldspar, it is the most frequent constituent of igneous (esp. basic igneous) rocks. **b** By extension, any member of the pyroxene group.

pyroxene group. *Min.* A group of minerals closely related in crystal form, including as its chief members the orthorhombic species enstatite and hypersthene, the monoclinic species pyroxene, acmite, spodumene, jadeite, wollastonite, and pectolite, and the triclinic species rhodonite and babingtonite. They resemble the amphiboles in composition.

py/rox-en/ic (-sĕn/ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *pyroxénique.*] Pertaining to, containing, or composed of, pyroxene.

py-rox/e-nite (pī-rŏk/sē-nīt), *n.* *Petrog.* **a** Any rock consisting essentially of pyroxene. **b** Igneous rock of granitoid texture, consisting mainly of pyroxene and allied to the peridotites.

py/rox-yl/ic (pī/rŏk-sĭl/ĭk ; pĭr/ŏk-), *a.* [*pyro-* + Gr. *ξύλον* wood.] *Old Chem.* Pyroligneous.

py-rox/y-lin (pī-rŏk/sĭ-lĭn) } *n.* Guncotton, or a substance
py-rox/y-line (-lĭn ; -lēn) } of similar composition obtained by nitrating cellulose, as tissue paper; specif., as in pharmacy, soluble guncotton. See GUNCOTTON.

pyr/rhic (pĭr/ĭk), *a.* [L. *pyrrhichius*, Gr. *πυρρίχιος* of the *πυρρίχη* (sc. *ὄρχησις*) a kind of war dance.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or designating, an ancient Greek martial dance.
2. *Pros.* Of or pertaining to a pyrrhic or pyrrhics; containing, or composed of, pyrrhics; as, a *pyrrhic* verse.

pyr/rhic, *n.* **1.** [Gr. *πυρρίχη.*] An ancient Greek martial dance in quick time, to the accompaniment of the flute.
2. [L. *pyrrhichius* (sc. *pes*), Gr. *πυρριχιος* (sc. *πούς*).] *Pros.* A foot consisting of two short syllables.

Pyr/rhic, *a.* Of or pert. to Pyrrhus, esp. Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. — **Pyrrhic victory,** a victory or success gained at too great cost; — so called in allusion to the exclamation of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, after his defeat of the Romans at Asculum (279 B. C.): "One more such victory over the Romans, and we are utterly undone."

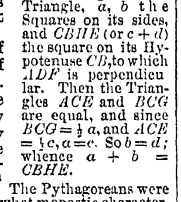
Pyr-rhon/e-an (pĭr-rō/nē-ăn) } *a.* [L. *Pyrrhonĕus.*] Of or
Pyr-rhon/ic (pĭr-rŏn/ĭk) } pertaining to Pyrrhonism.

Pyr/rho-nism (pĭr/rō-nĭz/m), *n.* **a** The doctrines of Pyrrho, the founder of a school of skeptics in Greece (about 365-275 B. C.). He taught that all perceptions are of doubtful validity, that the external circumstances of life are therefore unimportant to the wise man, who should always preserve tranquillity of mind. **b** Hence, any extreme skepticism. — **Pyr/rho-nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

pyr/rho-tite (-tīt), **pyr/rho-tine** (-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. *πυρρός* flame-colored, fr. *πῦρ* fire.] *Min.* A bronze-colored mineral of metallic luster, sometimes found in hexagonal crystals, but usually massive. It is a sulphide of iron, often containing nickel, and is attracted by the magnet. H., 3.5-4.5. Sp. gr., 4.58-4.64. Called also *magnetic pyrites.*

pyr/ro-di-az/ole (pĭr/rō-dī-ăz/ōl), *n.* [*pyrrol* + *di-* + *azo-* + *-ole.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of four isomeric compounds, $C_2H_3N_3$, regarded as derived from pyrrol by replacement of two CH groups by nitrogen atoms; also, any of various derivatives of these. Called also *triazole.*

pyr/rol (pĭr/ōl ; -ŏl) } *n.* [Gr. *pyrrol*, fr. Gr. *πυρρός* fiery
pyr/role (pĭr/ōl) } + L. *oleum* oil.] *Org. Chem.* A colorless liquid, C_4H_5N, of chloroformlike odor, obtained in the dry distillation of coal, wood, bone, etc., by the action of ammonia on succinic aldehyde, $C_4H_6O_2$, and in other ways; — so called because when treated with certain acids, as hydrochloric, it polymerizes to a product of deep red color. Also, any of various derivatives of the same. Pyrrol, like furfurane and thiophene, contains four CH groups united with a fifth constituent (in this case NH) to form a ring. It is very weakly basic, and in many ways resembles phenol. It is the parent substance of a large number of derivatives of physiological importance, including nicotine and other alkaloids, chlorophyll, proteins, etc. The nomenclature of the substitution products is analogous to that for pyridine, derivatives formed by replacement of the imide hydrogen being specially designated by the prefix *N-*.



Pyrrol.

pyr-rol/i-dine (pĭr-rŏl/ĭ-dĭn ; -dēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** *Org. Chem.* A colorless, basic liquid, C_4H_9N, resembling piperidine, and obtained from pyrrol by reduction, as piperidine is from pyridine. It is also prepared synthetically.

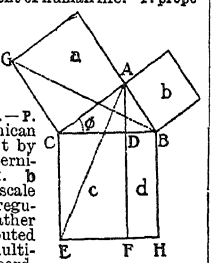
pyr/ro-line (pĭr/rō-lĭn ; -lēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** *Org. Chem.* A colorless basic liquid, C_4H_7N, intermediate between pyrrolidine and pyrrol, got by gentle reduction of the latter.

Pyr/rus (pĭr/rŭs), *n.* [L. *pyrus*, better *pirus*, pear tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of malaceous trees, the pears, natives of the Old World. It originally included the apples (*Malus*), the service trees (*Sorbus*), and the quince (*Cydonia*); and by some authors the apple and pear are still made congeneric. As here restricted, however, *Pyrus* may be distinguished by the grit cells in the fruit. See PEAR, 1.

py-ru/vil (pī-rōō/vĭl), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic (pyroracemic) acid and urea.

Py-thag/o-re/an (pī-thăg/ō-rē/ăn ; pĭth/ā-gō-), *a.* [L. *Pythagoreus*, Gr. *Πυθαγόρειος.*] Of or pertaining to Pythagoras (a Greek philosopher of Samos, born about 582 B. C.), or his philosophy. See PYTHAGOREANISM.

Pythagorean bean, the Indian lotus or its seed. — **P. comma,** the comma ditonicum. See COMMA, *n.*, 5 **b.** — **P. letter,** the Greek letter Y, which was taken to represent the sacred triad, formed by the duad proceeding from the monad, and was also fancied to represent the dividing of the paths of vice and virtue in the development of human life. — **P. proposition,** *Geom.*, the theorem that, in right-angled triangles, the square on the hypotenuse equals the sum of the squares on the other sides. (*Euclid* I. 47; — attributed to *Pythagoras.*) — **P. semitone.** *Music.* See LIMMA, 2. — **P. symbol.** = HEXAGRAM, 1. — **P. system.** *Astron.* **a** The Copernican system, probably first taught by Pythagoras, and revived by Copernicus. See COPERNICAN SYSTEM. **b** *Music.* A system of tuning the scale by which its intervals were regulated by mathematical ratios rather than by consonances; — attributed to Pythagoras. — **P. table,** the multiplication table; — so named according to a corrupt text of Boethius, who really refers to an abacus. — **P. triad,** *Math.*, any three integers representing the sides of a right triangle, as 3, 4, 5, or 5, 12, 13.



Pythagorean Proposition Let *ABC* be a given Right-angled Triangle, *a*, *b* the Squares on its sides, and *CBHE* (or *c* + *d*) the square on its Hypotenuse *CB*, to which *ADF* is perpendicular. Then the Triangles *ACE* and *BCG* are equal, and since *BCG* = ½ *a*, and *ACE* = ½ *c*, *a* = *c*. So *b* = *d*; whence *a* + *b* = *CBHE*.

Py-thag/o-re/an, *n.* A follower of Pythagoras; one of the school of philosophers founded by Pythagoras.

Py-thag/o-re/an-ism (-ĭz/m), *n.* The school and system of philosophy founded by Pythagoras. Originally a political and social movement in the Greek cities of southern Italy, *Pythagoreanism* maintained its organization until the middle of the 4th century B. C. The Pythagoreans were organized into a secret society of a somewhat monastic character, their philosophy being held as an esoteric teaching, or mystery. No thoroughly reliable account of it is preserved, but it appears that number was the supreme concept and metaphysical principle of the system, and the Pythagoreans are known to have made considerable advances in mathematics and astronomy. They originated, among others, the doctrine of the harmony of the spheres. To Pythagoras himself are ascribed the doctrine of metempsychosis and the teaching that earthly life is only a purification of the soul. Cf COUNTEREARTH.

Pyth/i-a (pĭth/ĭ-ā), *n.* **a** [Gr. *Πυθία.*] A priestess of Apollo at Delphi. See DELPHIAN ORACLE. **b** *n. pl.* [Gr. *τὰ Πύθια.*] The Pythian games. See PYTHIAN **b.**

Pyth/i-ad (-ăd), *n.* [See PYTHIAN.] *Gr. Antiq.* The period, four years, intervening between one celebration of the Pythian games and the next.

Pyth/i-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *Pythius*, Gr. *Πύθιος* belonging to Pytho, the older name of Delphi and its environs.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** Designating, or pertaining to, Apollo, as patron or god of Delphi (also known as *Pytho*). **b** Designating, or pertaining to, the games celebrated at Delphi every four years and forming one of the four great Panhellenic festivals (the others being the Isthmian, Nemean, and Olympian). The institution of the games was mythically ascribed to Apollo in celebration of his victory over the Python, but they were reckoned historically from 582 (or 586) B. C. They fell in the third year of the Olympiad, about the middle of August. They gave especial prominence to the musical contests, and also included a dramatic or mimetic representation of the struggle of the god with the Python. The prizes were palm branches and laurel crowns from the vale of Tempe.

Pythian verse, *Class. Pros.*, dactylic hexameter.

Pyth/ic (pĭth/ĭk), *a.* [L. *Pythicus*, Gr. *Πυθικός.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Pythia, who delivered oracles while in an ecstasy. "Furor almost *Pythic.*" *Carlyle.*

Pyth/i-um (-ĭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πύθειν* to rot.] *Bot.* A genus of phycomycetous fungi parasitic within the tissues of the higher plants. *P. debaryanum* causes the destructive damping off of seedlings

py/tho-gen/e-sis (pī/thō-jĕn/ē-sĭs ; pĭth/ō-), *n.* [Gr. *πύθειν* to rot + *-genesis.*] Origination or production (as of disease) from decay or filth. — **py/tho-ge-net/ic** (-jē-nĕt/ĭk), *a.*

py/tho-gen/ic (-jĕn/ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *πυθειν* to rot + *-genic.*] Producing decomposition, as diseases which are supposed to be accompanied or caused by decomposition.

Py/thon (pī/thŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Python* the serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo, Gr. *Πύθων.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A monstrous serpent which arose from the mud left after the subsidence of the deluge which Deucalion survived. The serpent dwelt in the caves of Mount Parnassus, where Apollo slew him.
2. a *Zoöl.* A genus of large nonvenomous snakes typical of the family Pythonidæ (which see). **b** [*l. c.*] In popular language, any snake of that family or, more loosely, any large snake, as a boa or anaconda.
3. [*l. c.*] [L. *Pytho* a familiar spirit, Gr. *Πύθων.*] In some versions of the New Testament, a soothsaying spirit or demon; also, a diviner by spirits; esp., a ventriloquist (the spirit being believed to speak from the soothsayer's belly.

pyth/o-ness (pĭth/ō-nĕs), *n.* [ME. *Phitonesse*, in sense 2, OF. *phitonise*, F. *pythonisse*, LL. *phitonissa*, fr. L. *pythonissa.* See PYTHIAN.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Gr. Antiq.* = PYTHIA.
2. Any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination; a sort of witch. *Bp. Hall.*

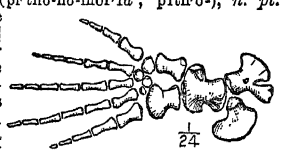
py-thon/ic (pī-thŏn/ĭk), *a.* [L. *pythonicus*, Gr. *πυθωνικός.* See PYTHIAN.] Oracular, pretending to foretell events.

Py-thon/i-dæ (pī-thŏn/ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See PYTHON.] *Zoöl.* A family of nonvenomous snakes, sometimes of very large size, closely related to the boas, but usually having teeth on the premaxilla and the subcaudal scales mostly in two rows. They are almost wholly confined to the Old World. By some they are regarded as a subfamily, **Py/tho-ni/næ** (pī/thō-nī/nē ; pĭth/ō-), of the Boidæ. The rock snake (*Python regia*) and diamond snake (*P. spilotes*) are examples. — **py/thon-i-form/** (pī/thŏn-ĭ-fôrm/ ; pĭ-thŏn/-), *a.* — **py/thon-ine** (pī/thŏn-ĭn), **py/thon-oid** (-oid), *a.*

pyth/o-nism (pĭth/ō-nĭz/m), *n.* The art of predicting events equivocally, like the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.

pyth/o-nist (-nĭst), *n.* A conjurer; a diviner.

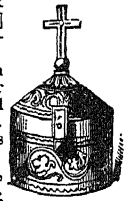
Py/tho-no-mor/pha (pī/thō-nō-môr/fā ; pĭth/ō-), *n. pl.* [NL. See PYTHON, the serpent; -MORPHOUS.] *Paleon.* An order or other division of large extinct marine reptiles of the Cretaceous of North America and Europe. They had a long, snakelike, scaly body, a lizardlike head, strong, recurved teeth, and two pairs of paddle-shaped limbs. *Tylosaurus*, *Clidastes*, *Mosasaurus*, and *Lestosaurus* are leading genera. By some the Dolichosauri are also included. — **py/tho-no-morph/** (pī/thō-nō-môrf/ ; pĭth/ō-), *n.* — **py/tho-no-mor/phic** (-môr/fĭk), *a.* — **py/tho-no-mor/phous** (-fŭs), *a.*



Pythonomorpha. Skeleton of Fore Limb of *Lestosaurus.*

py-u/ri-a (pī-ū/rĭ-ā), *n.* [NL. ; *pyo-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* A morbid condition in which pus is discharged in the urine.

pyx (pĭks), *n.* Also *pix.* [L. *pyxis* a box, Gr. *πυξίς* a box, especially of boxwood, fr. *πύξος* the box tree or boxwood. See BOX a receptacle.]
1. *R. C. Ch.* The box, case, vase, or tabernacle, in which the Host is reserved.
2. More fully **pyx chest.** A box used in the British mint as a place of deposit for certain sample coins reserved for a trial (**trial of the pyx**) of the weight and fineness.
3. *Naut.* The box in which the compass is suspended; the binnacle. *Obs. or R.*


Pyx, 1.

pyx, *v. t.* To test as to weight and fineness, as the coins deposited in the pyx. *Eng.*

pyx cloth. *R. C. Ch.* A canopy or veil of silk or lace used to cover the pyx.

Pyx/i-dan/ther-a (pĭk/sĭ-dăn/thĕr-ā), *n.* [NL. See PYX; ANTHER.] *Bot.* A genus of diapensiaceous herbs consisting of a single species, *P. barbulata*, the pyxie.

pyx/i-date (pĭk/sĭ-dāt), *a.* *Bot.* Resembling, or having the nature of, a pyxidium.

pyx-id/i-um (pĭk-sĭd/ĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* **-IA** (-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. *πυξίδιον*, dim. of *πυξίς* a box. See PYX.] *Bot.* **a** A capsule which divides by circumscissile dehiscence, the upper portion falling off as a lid or cap, as in the plantain, purslane, etc. **b** The theca of a moss. *Rare.*


Pyxidium a.

pyx/ie (pĭk/sĭ), *n.* [From the botanical name, prob. confused with *pixy.*] A creeping diapensiaceous shrub (*Pyxidanthera barbulata*), of the pine barrens of New Jersey and North Carolina. It has narrow, imbricated leaves and white or pink star-shaped flowers.

pyx/is (pĭk/sĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* **PYXIDES** (-sĭ-dēz). [L. See PYX.]
1. *Class. Archæol.* A boxlike vase, generally cylindrical and furnished with a cover, used as a toilet article, etc.
2. A box; a jewel case.
3. *Bot.* A pyxidium.
4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* See ARGO, 2.

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py-roth/o-nide (pī-rŏth/ō-nīd ; -nĭd ; 184), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. *ὀθόνη* linen.] *Med.* A kind of empyreumatic oil produced by combustion of textures of hemp, linen, or cotton in a copper vessel.

py/ro-u/ric, *a.* [*pyro-* + *uric.*] *Old Chem.* Cyanuric.

py/ro-va-nad/ic (-vā-năd/ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* See VANADIC ACID. — **py/ro-van/a-date** (pī/rō-văn/ā-dāt ; pĭr/ō-), *n.*

py/ro-xan/thin (pī/rō-zăn/thĭn ; pĭr/ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] An orange-colored crystalline substance, $C_{17}H_{12}O_3$, extracted from crude wood spirit

py-rox/yle (pī-rŏk/sĭl), *n.* [Cf. F. *pyroxyle.* See PYROXYLIC; -YL.] Pyroxylin.

Pyr/rha, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Πύρρα.*] See DEUCALION AND PYRRHA.

pyr/rhi-cist (pĭr/ĭ-sĭst), *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* One who danced the pyrrhic.

Pyr-rho/ni-an (pĭ-rō/nĭ-ăn), *n.* A disciple of Pyrrho. See PYRRHONISM.

pyr/rhous (pĭr/ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *πυρρός* red.] Reddish

Pyr/rhus (pĭr/ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Πύρρος.*] See NEOPTOLEMUS.

Pyr/u-la (pĭr/ōō-lā), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pyrum*, *pirum*, pear.] Syn. of PIBULA. — **pyr/u-line** (-lĭn ; -līn ; 183), *a.* [PYROURIC.]

py-ru/vic (pī-rōō/vĭk) Var. of *py-ru/vic* (-vĭk), *a.* [*pyro-* + L. *uva* grape.] = PYRORACEMIC.

pyrwykes. † PILLIWINKS.

pyry. † PIRRIE, PIRRY.

pyse. † PEASE.

pysell. † PIZZLE.

pysmer. † PISMIRE.

pystiller. † PISTLER

pyt. Obs. p. p. of PITCH.

pytaille † PEDAILE.

pyth. Obs pret. & p. p. of PITCH.

Py-thag/o-re/an-ize. = PYTHAGORIZE

Py-thag/o-re/an-ly, *adv.* As a Pythagorean. *Obs.*

Pyth/a-gor/ic (pĭth/ā-gŏr/ĭk), **Pyth/a-gor/i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *Pythagoricus*, Gr. *Πυθαγορικός.*] = PYTHAGOREAN, *a.*

Py-thag/o-rism (pī-thăg/ō-rĭz/m) [Gr. *Πυθαγορισμός.*] Var. of PYTHAGOREANISM.

Py-thag/o-rite. An ordinary follower of Pythagoras, as distinguished from the Pythagoreans, his intimate disciples. *Obs.*

Py-thag/o-rize (-rīz), *v. i.* [Gr. *πυθαγορίζειν.*] To speculate after the manner of Pythagoras

Pyth/i-as (pĭth/ĭ-ăs), *n.* See DAMON, 2.

Py-thol/gi-a (pī-thol/jĭ-ā), *n. pl.* See ANTHESTERIA.

py-thon/ic, *n.* [See PYTHONIC, *a.*] A prestidigitator. *Obs.*

py-thon/i-cal, *a.* Pythonic. *Rare.*

Pyth/o-nis/sa, *n.* [L.] A Pythoness. *Obs.*

pytues † PITEOUS.

pyty. † PETTY. [PYXIS.

pyx/i-des (pĭk/sĭ-dēz), *n., pl.* of

pyx/-ju/ry, *n.* The jury of goldsmiths which makes the trial of the pyx. *Eng.*

Q

Q (kū). **1.** The seventeenth letter of the English alphabet. It has but one sound (that of *k*), and is always followed by *u*, the two letters together being sounded like *kw*, except in some words in which the *u* is silent. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 219. Q is found but rarely in Anglo-Saxon, *cw* (in early use also *cu*) being commonly used instead of *qu;* as in *cwic*, quick; *cwen*, queen. The name (kū) is from the French *ku*, which is from the Latin name of the same letter; the form is from the Latin, which derived it, through a Greek alphabet, from the Phœnician, the ultimate origin being perhaps Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* Etymologically, *q* or *qu* is most nearly related to *c* (*ch*, *tch*), *p*, *g*, and *wh;* as in *cud*, *quid*, L. *equus*, *ecus*, horse, Gr. *ἵππος*, whence E. *equine*, *hippic*; L. *quod* which, E. *what*; L. *aquila*, E. *eagle*; E. *kitchen*, ME. *kichene*, AS. cycene, L. *coquina*.

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: The sixteenth or (cf. K, 2 **a**) the seventeenth in a series; sixteenth (or seventeenth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral sixteen (or seventeen).

3. As a *numeral*, Q stands for 90. This use was derived from the Hebrews, who used the cognate qoph (see KOPH) for 90. As a medieval Roman numeral, Q stands for 500.

4. As an *abbreviation:* **a** In the form **Q.**: Various proper names, as Quentin, Quintus, etc. **b** In the form **q.** or **Q.**; quadrans (L., farthing); quære (L., inquire); quart; a quarter of a hundredweight; quasi; queen; query; question; quintal; quire; in the log book, squalls or squally weather (*Naut.*).

Q, *or* **q**, *n.; pl.* Q's or Qs (kūz). **1.** The letter Q, q, or its sound.

2. Something shaped like the letter Q.

Q, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter Q.

Q and I detector. [Abbr. of *quantity and intensity detector.*] *Teleg.* A detector provided with two windings, one a large resistance, usually of 100 ohms (for intensities), and the other a low resistance, usually of 0.2 ohm (for quantities), used by linemen in testing the E. M. F. and internal resistance of cells, in tracing faults, etc.

qua (kwā; kwä), *conj.* [L., abl. fem. of *qui* who.] In so far as; in the capacity or character of; as.

> It is with Shelley's biographers *qua* biographers that we have to deal. *London Spectator.*

quack (kwăk), *v. i.;* QUACKED (kwăkt); QUACK'ING. [Of imitative origin; cf. D. *kwaken*, G. *quacken*, *quaken*, Icel. *kvaka* to twitter.] **1.** To utter a sharp harsh cry; — said esp. of a duck.

2. To utter a cry like or likened to that of the duck.

3. [Cf. QUACK a pretender.] To make vain and loud pretensions, esp. of medical ability; to boast; to vaunt aloud.

> "To *quack* of universal cures." *Hudibras.*

quack, *n.* The cry of the duck, or a sound in imitation of it; a hoarse quacking noise. *Chaucer.*

quack, *n.* [See QUACKSALVER.] **1.** A boastful pretender to medical skill; an empiric; an ignorant practitioner.

2. Hence, one who professes skill or knowledge in any matter of which he knows little or nothing; a charlatan.

Syn. — See IMPOSTOR.

quack, *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, boasting and unfounded pretension; used by quacks; pretending to cure diseases; as, a *quack* medicine; a *quack* doctor.

quack, *v. i.* [From QUACK a pretender.] To profess knowledge in subjects of which one knows little or nothing, esp. in medicine; to act the part of a quack.

quack, *v. t.* **1.** To make extravagant claims for, as a cure-all; to advertise with fraudulent boasts. *Now R.*

2. To invent (titles) for old books to make them sell. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

3. To threat, or to manage, as a quack or charlatan would.

quack'er-y (kwăk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Acts, arts, or pretensions of a quack; charlatanry; empiricism.

quack'ish, *a.* Like a quack; boasting and fraudulent. — **quack'ish-ly**, *adv.*

quack'sal-ver (kwăk'săl-vẽr), *n.* [D. *kwakzalver;* cf. *kwakzalven* to quack or boast (prob. orig. to quack, as a duck, hence, to chatter) of one's salves. See QUACK (of a duck); SALVE, *n.*] One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves, or of the efficacy of his prescriptions; a charlatan; quack; mountebank. *Now Rare. Burton.*

quad (kwŏd), *n.* [From QUADRAT.] *Print.* A quadrat. — **quad line**, a line of quads; a blank line.

quad'ra (kwŏd'rȧ), *n.; pl.* QUADRÆ (-rē). [L., a square, the socle, a fillet.] *Arch.* **a** The plinth, or lowest member, of a pedestal, podium, water table, etc. **b** A fillet, or listel. **c** A square frame or border, as about a bas-relief.

Quad'ra-ges'i-ma (-jĕs'ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *quadragesimus* the fortieth, fr. *quadraginta* forty; akin to *quattuor* four. See FOUR.] *Eccl.* **a** The forty days of Lent. *Obs.* **b** More fully **Quadragesima Sunday.** The first Sunday in Lent.

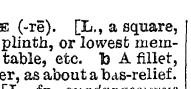
quad'ra-ges'i-mal (-măl), *a.* [Cf. F. *quadragésimal.*] **1.** Consisting of forty; — said esp. of a fast, as the Lenten fast, consisting of, or lasting for, forty days.

2. [*cap.*] Of, belonging to, or used in, Lent; Lenten.

quad'ra-ges'i-mal, *n.* **1.** A collection numbering forty; hence, a fast of forty days. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] A sermon delivered in Lent. *Obs.*

3. *pl.* Offerings formerly made to the mother church of a diocese on Mid-Lent Sunday.



ACDB Quadrangle, 1.

quad'ran'gle (kwŏd'răn'g'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quadrangulum; quadr-* in comp., akin to *quattuor* four + *angulus* an angle. See FOUR; ANGLE a corner.] **1.** *Geom.* A plane figure having four angles, and consequently four sides; any figure having four angles; a plane figure of six lines determined by four points.

2. A square or quadrangular inclosure or court, esp., as in some English schools, when surrounded by buildings; also, the building or buildings inclosing a quadrangle. Rarely, a building or mass of buildings quadrangular in form.

3. The tract of country represented by one of the atlas sheets published by the United States Geological Survey. In densely populated regions each quadrangle measures 15′ in latitude by 15′ in longitude and is mapped on the scale of 1/62,500. Elsewhere the size is 30′ × 30′ and the scale of mapping 1/125,000, except in a few sparsely settled regions where the size is 1° × 1° and the scale 1/250,000.

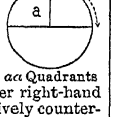
4. See PALMISTRY, 1.

in quadrangle, *Her.*, placed one in each quarter of the field; — said of four charges.

quad-ran'gu-lar (kwŏd-răn'gū-lär), *a.* [Cf. F. *quadrangulaire*, L. *quadrangularis.*] Having four angles, and consequently four sides; tetragonal. — **quad-ran'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **quad-ran'gu-lar-ness**, *n.*

quad'rant (kwŏd'rănt), *n.* [L. *quadrans, -antis*, a fourth part, a fourth of a whole, akin to *quattuor* four: cf. F. *cadran*, OF. also *quadran(t)*. See FOUR; cf. CADRANS.] **1.** *Obs.* A fourth, or fourth part; a quarter; specif.: **a** A farthing. **b** A gill. **c** A fourth part of a day; six hours. **d** A quarter of a Roman as (which see).

2. *Geom.* The quarter of a circle, an arc of 90°, or one subtending a right angle at the center; also, the area bounded by a quadrant and two radii.

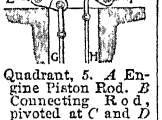


Quadrants

3. *Anal. Geom.* Any of the four parts into which a plane is divided by rectangular coordinate axes lying in that plane. The upper right-hand part is the *first quadrant;* the others successively counterclockwise are the *second*, *third*, and *fourth*.

4. An instrument for measuring altitudes, variously constructed and mounted for different specific uses in astronomy, surveying, gunnery, etc., consisting commonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vernier, and either plain or telescopic sights, and usually having a plumb line or spirit level for fixing the vertical or horizontal direction. See GUNNER'S QUADRANT, HADLEY'S QUADRANT.

5. *Mach.* Any piece shaped like, or suggestive of, the quadrant of a circle; specif.: *Mining.* A device resembling a bell crank, for converting the horizontal reciprocating motion of an engine piston rod into the vertical up-and-down movement of a pump rod.



Quadrant, 5. *A* Engine Piston Rod. *B* Connecting Rod, pivoted at *C* and *D* to Quadrants which turn about Pivots *E*, *F*, and move Pump Rods *G*, *H* up and down in opposite directions.

6. *Elec.* = HENRY. *Obs.*

7. A unit of length equal to 10,000 kilometers, very nearly the length of the quadrant extending from the pole to the earth's equator.

quadrant of altitude, a thin strip of brass used with the artificial globe to measure distance on its surface, determine the altitude of heavenly bodies, etc.

quad-ran'tal (kwŏd-răn'tăl; kwŏd'răn-), *a.* [L. *quadrantalis* containing the fourth part of a measure.] Of or pertaining to a quadrant; included in, or in the shape of, a quadrant, or fourth part of a circle.

quadrantal correctors, *Naut.*, two spheres of iron attached to the port and starboard sides of the binnacle to correct the quadrantal deviation. — **q. deviation**, *Naut.*, that part of the compass deviation due to the (transient) magnetism induced in the horizontal soft iron of a ship by the horizontal component of the earth's magnetism; — so called because it changes sign in each quadrant. — **q. points**, *Naut.*, the intercardinals. — **q. triangle**, a spherical triangle with one side equal to a quadrant. — **q. versor**, a versor that operates rotation through one right angle.

quad-ran'tal, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A cubical vessel containing a Roman cubic foot; — used as a measure.

2. A cube. *Rare.*

quadrant electrometer. **a** An electrometer consisting of a (statically charged) needle swinging upon a vertical axis within a flat cylindrical box of metal divided into insulated quadrants. When adjacent quadrants are given difference of potential they respectively attract and repel the needle, giving an angular displacement which indicates the difference of potential. **b** Henley's electrometer.

quadrant plate. *Mach.* A slotted plate for carrying the change wheels of a lathe in any desired position.

quad'rat (kwŏd'răt), *n.* [Cf. F. *quadrat, cadrat*, in sense 1. See QUADRATE, *n. & a.*] **1.** *Print.* A block of type metal lower than the letters, and half, one, two, or three ems in width, — used in spacing and in blank lines.

2. An old instrument used for taking altitudes.

quad'rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *quadratus* squared, p. p. of *quadrare* to make four-cornered, to make square, to square, to fit, suit, from *quadrus* square, akin to *quattuor* four. See QUADRANT; cf. QUADRAT, QUARREL an arrow, SQUARE.]

1. Square or approximately square in form. *Now Rare.*

2. Square, as a number. *Obs.*

3. Squared; balanced; correspondent. *Obs.*

4. *Astrol.* Distant from each other 90°; — said of two heavenly bodies.

5. *Her.* Expanded into a square at the junction of the arms; — said of a cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*

6. *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a bony or cartilaginous element of each side of the skull, to which the lower jaw is articulated in most vertebrates below mammals. It is especially conspicuous in birds and reptiles, but in one form or another is possessed by amphibians and fishes. In mammals, where the lower jaw articulates directly with the squamosal, it is thought by many to be represented by the whole or a part of the malleus.

quadrate lobe *or* **lobule**, *Anat.*, a convolution of squarish outline forming the mesial surface of the parietal lobe of the brain. — **q. muscle.** *Anat.* = QUADRATUS.

quad'rate (kwŏd'rāt), *n.* [L. *quadratum.* See QUADRATE, *a.*] **1.** A square; hence, anything more or less resembling a square, as a rectangular space or inclosure.

2. An object square or cubical in form, or approximately so.

3. *Math.* A square number; also, the square of a number. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

4. *Astrol.* = QUARTILE.

5. *Zoöl.* The quadrate bone.

quad'rate (-rāt), *v. i.;* QUAD'RAT-ED (-rāt-ĕd); QUAD'RAT-ING (-rāt-ĭng). [See QUADRATE, *a.*] **1.** To square; agree; suit; correspond; — followed by *with*.

> The objections of these speculatists of its forms do not *quadrate* with their theories. *Burke.*

2. *Mil.* Of a gun, to rest properly on its carriage. *Obs.*

quad'rate, *v. t.* **1.** *Obs. & R.* **a** To square, as a circle, etc. **b** To make square; to divide into squares or cubes.

2. To make accordant with; to conform to.

3. *Mil.* To adjust (a gun) on its carriage; also, to train (a gun) for horizontal firing. *Obs.*

quad-rat'ic (kwŏd-răt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *quadratique.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a quadrate or square; square.

2. *Cryst.* Tetragonal.

3. *Alg.* Marked by terms of second degree as the highest; as, a *quadratic* equation, in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.

quadratic group, *Math.*, a group consisting of the identical operation 1 and three rotations through a straight angle about three axes at right angles; — called also *axial*, *cross-ratio*, or *four-group*. — **q. mean**, *Math.*, the square root of the arithmetic mean of the squares of the quantities. — **q.**

Q

q. ✝ CUE. [Bounty.]

Q. A. B. *Abbr.* Queen Anne's Queer-Indies (kwēr-ĭn-dēz'), *n.* [Hind.] The British monarch as ruler of India. *India.* [RASIDA.]

qa-sī'da (kȧ-sē'dȧ). Var. of **Q. E.**, **q. b.**, *or* **qb.** *Abbr.* Quarterback (*Football*); Queen's Bench.

Q. C. *Abbr.* Queen's College; Queen's Council, or Counsel.

q. d. *Abbr.* Quasi dicat (L., as if he should say). [is).]

q. e. *Abbr.* Quod est (L., which

Qebh'snauf' (kĕ-b'snouf'), *n.* See AMENTI.

Q. E. D. *Abbr.* Quod erat demonstrandum (L., which was to be demonstrated).

Q. E. F. *Abbr.* Quod erat faciendum (L., which was to be done).

Q. E. I. *Abbr.* Quod erat inveniendum (L., which was to be found out).

Qe-rī' (kĕ-rē'). *Bib*

Q. F. *Abbr. Gun.* Quick-firing.

qh. For obsolete words beginning *qh-*, see the forms in WH-.

ql. *Abbr.* Quintal.

q. l., *or* **q. lib.** *Abbr.* Quantum libet (L., as much as you please).

qlty. *Abbr.* Quality.

qm. *Abbr.* Quomodo (L., by what means).

Q. M. *Abbr.* Quartermaster.

Q. M. G. *Abbr.* Quartermaster-General.

Q. O. C. H. *Abbr.* Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

Qo-hel'eth (kō-hēl'ĕth), *n.* = KOHELETH

qoph. See KOPH.

Q. P., *or* **q. pl.** *Abbr.* Quantum placet (L., as much as you please).

qq. v. *Abbr.* Which see (referring to a series of words, etc.).

qr. *Abbr.* Quadrans (L., a farthing); quarter; quire.

Q. R. *Abbr.* Quarry Reserve (in the crown lands) *Australia.*

qrs. *Abbr.* Quadrantes (L., farthings); quarters; quires.

q. s. *Abbr.* Quantum sufficit (L., a sufficient quantity); quarter section.

Q. S. *Abbr.* Quarter Sessions.

qt. *Abbr.* Quantity; quart.

q. t. *Abbr.* Quiet. *Slang.*

qto. *Abbr.* Quarto.

qtr. *Abbr.* Quarter.

qts. *Abbr.* Quarts.

qu. ✝ CUE.

qu., *or* **Qu.** *Abbr.* Quart; queen; query; question; Quintus; Quintius.

qu., quar., *or* **quart.** *Abbrs.* Quarterly.

qua. ✝ WHO. [✝ *fr.*]

qua (kwā). Var. of QUAW. *Scot.*

qua (kwā, kwŏ), *n.* [Imitative.] The European night heron. *Local, Eng.* [thing).]

qua. *Abbr.* Quadrans (L., far-

quaake. ✝ QUACK, *intery. & v.*

quab (kwŏb), *n.* [Cf. D. *kwab* eelpout, Dan. *qvabbe, krabbe*, G. *quabbe, quappe*, LG. *quabbe* a fat lump of flesh.] **1.** An unfledged bird; hence, something immature or unfinished. *Obs.*

2. Any of several small fishes, as an eelpout or gudgeon. *Obs.*

quab(kwŏb), *n.* [Cf. QUAGMIRE.] A bog; quagmire. *Obs. or Dial.*

quab, *n. & v.* [Cf. QUAP, ME. *quappen.*] Throb; quiver. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

qua'-bird' (kwä'-; kwŏ'-), *n.* [From its cry.] The black-crowned night heron.

quab'ling, *n.* [*quab* the fish + *-ling.*] A gudgeon. *Obs.*

qua-chil' (kwä-chēl'), *n.* A large pocket gopher (*Heterogeomys torridus*) of Central America and Mexico. [QUAKE.]

quack. Obs. or Scot. var. of

quack, *n.* Hoarseness. *Obs.*

quack grass. Couch grass.

quack'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

quack'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quackery.

quack'le (kwăk'l), *n. & t.* To suffocate; choke. *Dial. Eng.*

quack'le, *v. i.* To quack; — said of ducks. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]

quack'salve', *n.* A quacksalver.

quack'salv'ing, *a.* Quackish. *Obs.*

quack'ster, *n.* A quack. *Obs.*

quackt. Quacked. *Ref. Sp.*

quack'y, *a.* Quackish. [*Slang.*]

quad (kwŏd). Var. of QUOD.

quad (*Scot.* kwād). Obs. or Scot. var. of QUED. [QUOTH.]

quad. Obs. or Scot. var. of

quad (kwŏd), *n.* [From QUADRANGLE.] A quadrangle. *Colloq.*

quad, *v. t. Print.* To fill with quads, as a line.

quad, *v. t.* To put in quad, or prison; to quod. *Slang, Eng.*

quad, *n. & a.* Short for QUADRANT, QUADRICYCLE, QUADRUPED, QUADRUPLE (as **quad crown**, paper in sheets four times the size of crown sheets), QUADRUPLET, QUADRUPLEX, etc. *All Colloq.*

quad'dle (kwŏd'l; kwŏd'l), *v. i.* To grumble. *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Grumbler. *Dial. Eng.*

quad'dle (*dial.* kwŏd'l), *v. t.* To waddle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

quade, *v. t.* To destroy *Obs.*

qua'der, *v. t. & i.* [L. *quadrare.*] To square; quadrate; also, to conform or agree (with). *Obs.*

Qua'der (kwā'dẽr; *G.* k'vā'-dẽr), *n.* [G., flagstone, shale, fr. L. *quadrus* (sc. *lapis*) square stone.] *Geol.* A portion of the German Upper Cretaceous.

Qua'di (kwā'dī), *n. pl.* [L.; cf Gr. *Κουάδοι, Κουάδοι.*] An ancient Germanic people living between the headwaters of the Oder and the Danube.

quadle. ✝ CODDLE, to boil.

quad'ling. ✝ CODLING, an apple.

quad'me'ter (kwŏd'mē'tẽr), *n. Elec.* = SECOHMMETER.

quad'mire', *n.* Quagmire. *Obs.*

quad'ra-ble (kwŏd'rȧ-b'l), *a.* [See QUADRATE.] *Math.* That may be squared.

quad-ran'tal (kwŏd-răn'tăl; kwŏd'răn-), *a.* [L. *quadrantalis* containing the fourth part of a measure.] Of or pertaining to a quadrant; included in, or in the shape of, a quadrant, or fourth part of a circle.

quadrantal correctors, *Naut.*, two spheres of iron attached to the port and starboard sides of the binnacle to correct the quadrantal deviation. — **q. deviation**, *Naut.*, that part of the compass deviation due to the (transient) magnetism induced in the horizontal soft iron of a ship by the horizontal component of the earth's magnetism; — so called because it changes sign in each quadrant. — **q. points**, *Naut.*, the intercardinals. — **q. triangle**, a spherical triangle with one side equal to a quadrant. — **q. versor**, a versor that operates rotation through one right angle.

quad-ran'tal, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A cubical vessel containing a Roman cubic foot; — used as a measure.

2. A cube. *Rare.*

quadrant electrometer. **a** An electrometer consisting of a (statically charged) needle swinging upon a vertical axis within a flat cylindrical box of metal divided into insulated quadrants. When adjacent quadrants are given difference of potential they respectively attract and repel the needle, giving an angular displacement which indicates the difference of potential. **b** Henley's electrometer.

quadrant plate. *Mach.* A slotted plate for carrying the change wheels of a lathe in any desired position.

quad'rat (kwŏd'răt), *n.* [Cf. F. *quadrat, cadrat*, in sense 1. See QUADRATE, *n. & a.*] **1.** *Print.* A block of type metal lower than the letters, and half, one, two, or three ems in width, — used in spacing and in blank lines.

2. An old instrument used for taking altitudes.

quad'rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *quadratus* squared, p. p. of *quadrare* to make four-cornered, to make square, to square, to fit, suit, from *quadrus* square, akin to *quattuor* four. See QUADRANT; cf. QUADRAT, QUARREL an arrow, SQUARE.]

1. Square or approximately square in form. *Now Rare.*

2. Square, as a number. *Obs.*

3. Squared; balanced; correspondent. *Obs.*

4. *Astrol.* Distant from each other 90°; — said of two heavenly bodies.

5. *Her.* Expanded into a square at the junction of the arms; — said of a cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*

6. *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a bony or cartilaginous element of each side of the skull, to which the lower jaw is articulated in most vertebrates below mammals. It is especially conspicuous in birds and reptiles, but in one form or another is possessed by amphibians and fishes. In mammals, where the lower jaw articulates directly with the squamosal, it is thought by many to be represented by the whole or a part of the malleus.

quadrate lobe *or* **lobule**, *Anat.*, a convolution of squarish outline forming the mesial surface of the parietal lobe of the brain. — **q. muscle.** *Anat.* = QUADRATUS.

quad'rate (kwŏd'rāt), *n.* [L. *quadratum.* See QUADRATE, *a.*] **1.** A square; hence, anything more or less resembling a square, as a rectangular space or inclosure.

2. An object square or cubical in form, or approximately so.

3. *Math.* A square number; also, the square of a number. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

4. *Astrol.* = QUARTILE.

5. *Zoöl.* The quadrate bone.

quad'rate (-rāt), *v. i.;* QUAD'RAT-ED (-rāt-ĕd); QUAD'RAT-ING (-rāt-ĭng). [See QUADRATE, *a.*] **1.** To square; agree; suit; correspond; — followed by *with*.

> The objections of these speculatists of its forms do not *quadrate* with their theories. *Burke.*

2. *Mil.* Of a gun, to rest properly on its carriage. *Obs.*

quad'rate, *v. t.* **1.** *Obs. & R.* **a** To square, as a circle, etc. **b** To make square; to divide into squares or cubes.

2. To make accordant with; to conform to.

3. *Mil.* To adjust (a gun) on its carriage; also, to train (a gun) for horizontal firing. *Obs.*

quad-rat'ic (kwŏd-răt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *quadratique.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a quadrate or square; square.

2. *Cryst.* Tetragonal.

3. *Alg.* Marked by terms of second degree as the highest; as, a *quadratic* equation, in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.

quadratic group, *Math.*, a group consisting of the identical operation 1 and three rotations through a straight angle about three axes at right angles; — called also *axial*, *cross-ratio*, or *four-group*. — **q. mean**, *Math.*, the square root of the arithmetic mean of the squares of the quantities. — **q.**

Quad'ra Eu'cli-dis (kwŏd'rȧ ū'klĭ-dĭs). [L., Euclid's square.] *Astron.* = NORMA, 4.

quad'ra-ge-na'ri-an (kwŏd'rȧ-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [L. *quadragenarius*, fr *quadrageni* forty each.] Forty years old. — *n.* A person forty years old.

quad'ra-ge-na'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a* Of forty; forty years old

quad'ra-gene (kwŏd'rȧ-jēn), *n.* [L. *quadragena*, fr. L. *quadrageni* forty each.] *R. C. Ch.* A forty days' indulgence corresponding to the ancient canonical penance of forty days. *Obs. & R.*

quad'ra-ges'i-ma'ri-an, *n.* One who keeps Lent. *Obs.*

Quad'ra-ges'ime, *n.* [F. *quadragésime.*] Quadragesima. *Obs*

quad'rain ✝ QUADRAN, QUATRAIN

quad'ran, *n. & a.* [See QUADRANT a square.] Square *Obs.*

quadrangle, *a.* Quadrangular; also. *Astron.*, quadrate. *Obs.*

quad'ran'gled (kwŏd'răn'g'ld; kwŏd'răn'g'ld), *a.* A Quadrangular. *Obs. or R* **b** Inclosing, or having, a quadrangle. *Rare.*

quad-ran'gu-late, *a.* Also **quadranguled.** Quadrangled. *Obs.*

quad'rans (kwŏd'rănz), *n.; pl.* QUADRANTES (-răn'tēz). [L., a fourth part.] **1.** A copper or bronze coin of imperial Rome, worth ¼ of an as. See AS, *n.*, 2.

2. A farthing See 3d CUE, 2.

3. Short for **QUADRANS MURALIS.**

4. *Her.* A canton.

‖ quad'rans mu-ra'lis (mū-rā'lĭs). [L.] *Astron.* a See MURAL QUADRANT. b [*caps.*] *Astron.* A northern constellation adjoining Hercules and Boötes; — not in use by modern astronomers

quad'rant, *a.* [L. *quadrans*, p. pr. of *quadrare* to make or be square.] Square; quadrate; also, conformable (to or with). *Obs.*

quad'rant, *n* [See QUADRANT, *a.*] **1.** A quadrangle.

2. A square, as of a chessboard, or anything square in form; also, *R.*, a side of a square. *Obs.*

3. = QUADRANS, 3. [PASS, *n.*, 8.

quadrant compass. See COMPASS.

Quadrant formation. [So named from its prominence in *Quadrant* Mountain in the Yellowstone Park.] *Geol.* A Mississippian quartzite of Montana and adjacent States.

Quad'ran-tid (kwŏd'răn-tĭd; kwŏd-răn'-), *n.* [*Quadrans* + *1st -id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the old constellation Quadrans Muralis.

quad-ran'tile (-tīl; *see* -ILE), *a.* Quadrantal. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

quad'rant-ly, *adv* Squarely.

quadrate, *n.* [Cf. QUADRANT a fourth part.] = QUADRANT. *Obs.*

quad'rat-ed (kwŏd'rāt-ĕd), *a Astron.* In quadrature.

quad'rate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

quad-rat'i-cal (kwŏd-rāt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Quadratic. *Rare.* — **quad-rat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

(*or* cubic, *or* biquadratic) residue of an integer, the remainder on dividing any square (or cube, or fourth power) of an integer by the given integer; thus, the remainder on dividing any square by 5 is 0 or ±1, hence these are the quadratic residues of 5.

quad-rat'ics (kwŏd-răt'ĭks), *n. Alg.* That branch of algebra treating of quadratic equations.

quad-ra'to- (kwŏd-rā'tō-). [L. *quadratus* squared.] Combining form for *quadrate*.

quad-ra'to-ju'gal (-jōō'găl; 243), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Pertaining to the quadrate and jugal bones. **b** Designating, or pert. to, a small membrane bone connecting the quadrate and jugal bones in the skull of many vertebrates. — **quad-ra'to-ju'gal,** *n.*

quad-ra'trix (kwŏd-rā'trĭks) *n.; pl.* -TRIXES (trĭk-sĕz; -sĭz; 151) or -TRICES (kwŏd'rā-trī'sēz). [NL.] *Geom.* A curve used in the quadrature of other curves.

quad-ra'trix of Di-nos'tra-tus (dī-nŏs'trā-tŭs), a curve invented probably by Hippias (430 B. C.), named by Dinostratus a hundred years later, whose Cartesian equation is $y = x\cot\frac{\pi x}{2a}$; if accurately drawn it would serve to trisect an angle. — **q. of Tschirn'hau'sen** (chĭrn'hou'zĕn *or* chĭrn'hau'zĕn) [after the inventor, E. W. von *Tschirnhausen* (1651–1708)], the curve whose equation is $y = a\cos\frac{\pi x}{2a}$; if accurately drawn it would serve to "square the circle."

quad'ra-ture (kwŏd'rā-tūr), *n.* [L. *quadratura:* cf. F. *quadrature.* See QUADRATE, *a.*] **1.** Act or process of squaring or making square; specif., quadrature of the circle.

2. Square shape; also, something square in shape, as a place or region; a square. *Obs. or R.*

3. *Integral Calculus.* The integral used in obtaining the area bounded by a curve; hence, the definite integral of any function of one variable with respect to that variable.

4. *Astron.* **a** The relation of two heavenly bodies when distant from each other 90°, or a quarter of a circle; as, the sun is in *quadrature* with a star. **b** Either of two points on an orbit in a middle position between the syzygies; as, the *quadratures* of the moon (points where, the moon being in quadrature with the sun, one half of the lunar disk is illumined).

5. *Physics.* A relation characterized by a phase difference of 90° between two periodic functions, as the sinusoidal waves of an alternating-current force.

in quadrature, *Her.*, in quadrangle. *Obs.* — **q. of the circle,** the problem of finding the side of a square exactly equal in area to a given circular area. Arithmetical solution, expressing the side of the square in closed form, as by a terminate decimal, and geometrical solution, constructing such a square with rules and compasses, have alike been proved impossible (*Lambert*, 1761; *Lindemann*, 1882).

quad-ra'tus (kwŏd-rā'tŭs), *n.* [L., square.] *Anat.* Any of several muscles; esp.: **a** The ‖**quad-ra'tus fe'mo-ris** (fĕm'ō-rĭs), arising from the tuberosity of the ischium and inserted into the femur between the trochanters. It rotates the thigh outward. **b** The ‖ **quad-ra'tus lum-bo'rum,** a deep muscle of each side arising from the iliolumbar ligament and adjacent parts of the crest of the ilium, and inserted into the last rib and transverse processes of the upper four lumbar vertebræ.

quad-ren'ni-al (kwŏd-rĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *quadriennium* a space of four years; *quadri-* in comp., akin to *quattuor* four + *annus* year; cf. L. *quadriennis.* See QUADRATE; ANNUAL.]

1. Comprising, or lasting through, four years; as, a *quadrennial* period.

2. Occurring once in four years, or at the end of every four years; as, *quadrennial* games.

quad-ren'ni-al, *n.* **a** A quadrennial period. *Obs. & R.* **b** A quadrennial event. **c** A celebration on a fourth, or quadrennial, anniversary; also, the anniversary itself.

quad-ren'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NIA (-ă). [NL. See QUADRENNIAL.] A space or period of four years.

quad'ri- (kwŏd'rĭ-). [L., akin to *quattuor* four. See FOUR.] A combining form meaning *four, four times, fourfold;* as in *quadri*capsular. In Latin words in which the second element begins with *p*, and in a few others, spelt *quadru-*.

quad'ric (-rĭk), *a.* **1.** *Math* Of or pertaining to the second degree; — used where there are more than two variables, as in solid geometry, and with reference to quantics.

2. Having four parts or principal elements.

quadric crank chain, *Kinematics,* a chain consisting of four links joined by four turning pairs.

quad'ric (kwŏd'rĭk), *n.* [L. *quadra* a square.] **a** *Alg.* A quantic of the second degree. See QUANTIC. **b** *Geom.* A surface whose equation in three variables is of the second degree; a conicoid, as a sphere, spheroid, ellipsoid, paraboloid, hyperboloid, or a cone or cylinder with circular base.

quad'ri-cen-ten'ni-al (kwŏd'rĭ-sĕn-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *n.* [*quadri-* + *centennial.*] The four hundredth anniversary of any event; also, a celebration of it. — **quad'ri-cen-ten'ni-al,** *a.*

quad'ri-ceps (kwŏd'rĭ-sĕps), *n.* [NL.; *quadri-* + L. *caput* head.] *Anat.* The great muscle of the front of the thigh; — called also ‖**quad'ri-ceps ex-ten'sor.** It is divided above into four parts (the rectus femoris, vastus externus, vastus internus, and crureus) which unite in a single tendon at the knee and extend the lower leg. — **quad'ri-cip'i-tal** (-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.*

quad'ri-cy'cle (kwŏd'rĭ-sī'k'l), *n.* [*quadri-* + *cycle.*] A four-wheeled cycle or velocipede for pedal propulsion on roads or railroads; also, a motor vehicle with a bicycle seat for the driver, and a two-wheeled fore carriage steered by handle bars. — **quad'ri-cy'clist** (-klĭst), *n.*

quad'ri-fid (-fĭd), *a.* [L. *quadrifidus; quadri-* (see QUADRI-) + *findere* to cleave.] Divided, or deeply cleft, into four parts; as, a *quadrifid* petal.

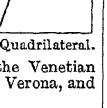
quad-ri'ga (kwŏd-rī'gă), *n.; pl.* -GÆ (-jē). [L. Cf. QUADRIJUGOUS.] *Class. Antiq.* A car or chariot drawn by four horses abreast. See CHARIOT, *Illust.*

quad'ri-gem'i-nal (kwŏd'rĭ-jĕm'ĭ-năl), **quad'ri-gem'i-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* [*quadri-* + L. *gemini* twins.] Fourfold; having four similar parts, or two pairs of similar parts.

quadrigeminal bodies. = CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA.

quad'ri-lat'er-al (-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [L. *quadrilaterus:* cf. F. *quadrilatère, quadrilatéral.* See LATERAL.] Having four sides, and consequently four angles; quadrangular.

quad'ri-lat'er-al, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A plane figure of four sides, and consequently four angles; a quadrangular figure; any figure formed by four lines. See COMPLETE QUADRILATERAL.


Quadrilateral.

2. Something resembling or suggesting a quadrilateral; specif., an area defended by four fortresses supporting each other; as, the Venetian *quadrilateral,* comprising Mantua, Peschiera, Verona, and Legnano.

3. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* The Lambeth Quadrilateral.

qua-drille' (kwă-drĭl'; 277), *n.* [F. *quadrille,* n. fem., fr. Sp. *cuadrilla* meeting of four or more persons, or It. *quadriglia* a band of soldiers, a sort of dance; dim. fr. L. *quadra* a square, akin to *quattuor* four. See QUADRATE.]

1. One of four groups of knights engaging in a tournament or carrousel. *Obs. or R.*

2. A square dance of five figures, in common time, four couples of dancers taking part in each figure. It was introduced at Almack's, London, in 1815, and became popular. The original elaborate and complex but graceful steps have disappeared and the popularity of the dance has greatly waned. Also, music for the dance.

qua-drille', *v. i.;* -DRILLED' (-drĭld'); -DRIL'LING (-drĭl'-ĭng). To dance or play a quadrille (dance or music).

qua-drille', *n.* [F. *quadrille,* n. masc., cf. It. *quadrigliо;* or perh. from the Spanish. See QUADRILLE a dance.] An old game of cards played by four persons with the forty cards left after tens, nines, and eights are discarded.

‖ **qua'dril'lé'** (kȧ'drē'yā'), *a.* [F. Cf. 1st QUADRILLE.] *Art.* Marked with squares, generally by thin lines crossing at right angles and at equal intervals; as, *quadrillé* paper, or plotting paper.

quad-ril'lion (kwŏd-rĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F., formed like *million.* See QUADRI-; MILLION.] The number denoted by a unit with 15 zeros annexed in French and American notation, or 24 in English. See NUMERATION, *Note.* — **quad-ril'lion,** *a.* — **quad-ril'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n. & a.*

quad'ri-no'mi-al (kwŏd'rĭ-nō'mĭ-ăl), *n.* [*quadri-* + *-nomial,* as in *binomial:* cf. F. *quadrinôme.*] *Alg.* A polynomial of four terms. — **quad'ri-no'mi-al,** *a.*

quad'ri-par'tite (kwŏd'rĭ-pär'tīt; kwŏd-rĭp'är-tīt), *a.* [L. *quadripartitus,* p. p. of *quadripartire* to divide into four parts; *quadri-* (see QUADRI-) + *partire* to divide: cf. F. *quadripartite.*] Consisting of, or divided into, four parts; specif.: **a** *Arch.,* designating a kind of vaulting in which the vault over each rectangle is divided into four parts. See VAULT, *Illust.* **b** Of a contract, indenture, etc., drawn up in four corresponding parts. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.* — **quad'ri-par'tite-ly,** *adv.*

quad'ri-par-ti'tion (kwŏd'rĭ-pär-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *quadripartitio.*] Division or distribution by four, or into four parts; also, a taking the fourth part of any quantity or number.

quad'ri-quad'ric (-kwŏd'rĭk), *a.* [*quadric* + *quadric.*] *Math.* **a** Formed by the complete intersection of two quadric surfaces; — said of certain curves. **b** Quadratic in each of two sets of variables; — said of functions.

quad'ri-sac'ra-men'tal-ist (kwŏd'rĭ-săk'rȧ-mĕn'tăl-ĭst) | **quad'ri-sac'ra-men-ta'ri-an** (-mĕn-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115) } *n. Eccl. Hist.* One holding (as alleged of some 16th-century Wittenberg theologians) that there are four sacraments, — baptism, the Eucharist, absolution, and holy orders.

quad'ri-syl-lab'ic (-sĭ-lăb'ĭk) | *a.* Having four syllables; **quad'ri-syl-lab'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } of or pertaining to quadrisyllables; as, a *quadrisyllabic* word.

quad'ri-syl'la-ble (kwŏd'rĭ-sĭl'ȧ-b'l), *n.* [*quadri-* + *syllable:* cf. F. *quadrisyllabe.*] A word of four syllables.

quad'ri-va'lent (kwŏd'rĭ-vā'lĕnt; kwŏd-rĭv'ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*quadri-* + L. *valens, -entis,* p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence of four; tetravalent. See VALENCE. — **quad'ri-va'lence** (-lĕns), *n.*

quad-riv'i-al (kwŏd-rĭv'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *quadrivium* a place where four ways meet; *quadri-* (see QUADRI-) + *via* way.]

1. Having four ways or roads meeting in a point; also, of ways or roads, leading in four directions. *B. Jonson.*

2. Pertaining to the quadrivium.

3. Quadrilateral. *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.*

quad-riv'i-al, *n.* In *pl.,* the four "liberal arts" making up the quadrivium.

quad-riv'i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L.] In medieval times, the four "liberal arts," arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy; — so called by the Schoolmen. See TRIVIUM. The idea of a trivium and a quadrivium is said to date from the sixth century. The quadrivium constituted the higher division of the seven "liberal arts," and formed the course for the three years' study between the B. A. and M. A. degree.

quad-roon' (kwŏd-rōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *cuarterón.* See QUARTER a fourth part.] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person; a person of quarter negro blood. Also, rarely, any offspring, as an animal or plant, of an analogous cross.

Quad'ru-la (kwŏd'rōō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L., a little square.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fresh-water mussels related to, and formerly included in, *Unio. Q. undulata* and *Q. plicata* (called *three-ridge* by fishermen from the oblique ridges on the shell), *Q. heros* (called *washboard* from the corrugated shell), and *Q. ebena* and *Q. pustulosa* (called *niggerhead*) are thick-shelled forms of the Mississippi Valley yielding mother-of-pearl for buttons.

Quad-ru'ma-na (kwŏd-rōō'mȧ-nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *quadru-* in comp. (see QUADRI-) + *manus* hand.] *Zoöl.* A former order of mammals including those in which the feet are formed like hands, or all the Primates except man; — opposed to *Bimana,* including only man. — **quad'ru-mane** (kwŏd'rōō-mān), *n.*



Quadrumana. *f* Fore Foot or Hand; *h* Hind Foot of a Mangabey.

quad-ru'ma-nous (kwŏd-rōō'mȧ-nŭs), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Having four hands. **b** Pertaining to the Quadrumana.

quad'ru-ped (kwŏd'rōō-pĕd), *a.* [L. *quadrupes, -pedis; quadru-* in comp. (see QUADRI-) + *pes, pedis,* a foot: cf. F. *quadrupède.* See FOOT.] Having four feet; quadrupedal. Cf. BIPED. — **quad'ru-ped-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

quad'ru-ped, *n. Zoöl.* An animal having four feet, as most mammals and many reptiles; — often restricted to the mammals.

quad-ru'pe-dal (kwŏd-rōō'pē-dăl; kwŏd'rōō-pē'dăl; 277), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Having four feet; using four limbs in walking. **b** Pertaining to a quadruped.

quad'ru-ple (kwŏd'rōō-p'l), *a.* [L. *quadruplus:* cf. F. *quadruple.* See QUADRI-; cf. DOUBLE.] Fourfold; as, to make *quadruple* restitution. — **quad'ru-ple,** *adv.*

Quadruple Alliance. *Hist.* **a** An allinnce formed in February, 1719, by the addition of the Netherlands to the Triple Alliance (1718) composed of Great Britain, France, and Austria (the Emperor), against Spain, for the maintenance of the Peace of Utrecht. It guaranteed the English and French successions, and settled the partition of the Spanish possessions, Spain being forced to accept its conditions. **b** An alliance formed in 1834 by Great Britain,

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Quad'ra-tif'er-a (kwŏd'rȧ-tĭf'ĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = SAUROPSIDA. — **quad'ra-tif'er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

quad-ra'to-man-dib'u-lar (kwŏd-rā'tō-măn-dĭb'ū-lär), *a. Zoöl.* Pert. to the quadrate bone and the lower jaw.

quad ra'to-quad-rat'ic (-kwŏd-răt'ĭk), *a. Alg.* Biquadratic.

quad-ra'to-squa-mo'sal, *a. Zoöl.* See QUADRATO-.

quad-ra'tum (-rā'tŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *quadratus* square: see QUADRATE.] *Medieval Music.* **a** A natural (♮). See B. **b** A breve.

quad'rau-ric'u-lar (kwŏd'rô-rĭk'ū-lär), *a.* See QUADRI-.

qua'dred, *p. p.* of QUADER. *Obs.*

quadrein. † QUATRAIN.

quad'rel (kwŏd'rĕl), *n.* [It. *quadrello,* in sense 2, LL. *quadrellus,* fr. L. *quadrus* square.] **1.** A square piece of turf or peat. *Dial. Eng.*

2. A square brick, tile, etc. *Obs.*

quad'ren. † QUADRAN.

quad-ren'ni-al-ly, *adv.* of QUADRENNIAL.

quad'rent. † QUADRANT.

quad'ri-a'late, *a.,* **quad'ri-an'nu-late,** *a.* quad'ri-ar-tic'u-late, -ar-tic'u-lat'ed, *a.* See QUADRI-.

quad'ri-bas'ic (-bās'ĭk) *a. Chem.* Tetrabasic. [QUATREBLE.]

quad'ri-ble. † QUADRABLE, **quad'ri-cap'su-lar,** *a. Bot.* Having four capsules.

quad'ri-cap'su-late, *a* , **quad'ri-car'i-nate,** *a.,* **quad'ri-cel'lu-lar,** *a.* See QUADRI-.

quad'ri-chord (kwŏd'rĭ-kôrd), *n.* = TETRACHORD.

quad'ri-cil'i-ate, *a.* See QUADRI-.

quad'ri-cin'i-um (kwŏd'rĭ-sĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *quadri-* + L. *canere* to sing.] *Music.* A composition in four voice parts.

quad'ri-cone, *n. Geom.* A cone whose directrix is a conic.

quad'ri-corn (-kôrn), **quad'ri-cor'nous** (-kôr'nŭs), *a.* [*quadri-* + L. *cornu* horn.] Four-horned.

quad'ri-cos'tate, *a.,* **quad'ri-cost'y-le'don-ous,** *a.* See QUADRI-.

quad'ri-cres-cen'tic, **quad'ri-cres-cen'toid,** *a.* Having four crescentic folds; — said of certain mammalian teeth.

quad'ri-cus'pid, quad'ri-cus'pi-date, *a.,* **quad'ri-den'tate,** *a.,* **quad'ri-dig'i-tate** (-dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *a.* See QUADRI-.

quad'ri-en'ni-al, *a.* **quad'ri-en'ni-um,** *n.* = QUADRENNIAL, QUADRENNIUM.

quad'ri-fa'ri-ous (kwŏd'rĭ-fā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *quadrifarius* fourfold.] Arranged in four rows or ranks. — **quad'ri-fa'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* [foci.]

quad'ri-fo'cal, *a.* Having four| **quad'ri-foil,** *n.* = QUATREFOIL.

quad'ri-fo'li-ate, *a. Bot.* Having the leaves in whorls of four.

quad'ri-fo'li-o-late. *a. Bot.* Having four leaflets, as some compound leaves. [foliate. *Obs.*|

quad'ri-fo'li-ous, *a.* Quadri-|**quad'ri-form** (kwŏd'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Cf. L. *quadriformis* fourformed.] Having a quadruple, or fourfold, form or character.

quad'ri-frons (-rĭ-frŏnz), *a.* [*quadri-* + L. *frons* forehead, front.] *Rom. Archæol.* Having four faces; esp., having four equal and similar fronts, as certain buildings. [faced. *R.*|

quad'ri-fron'tal, *a.* Four-|**quad'ri-fur'cate, quad'ri-fur'cat-ed** (kăt-ĕd), *a.* Having four forks, or branches. — **quad'ri-fur-ca'tion,** *n.*

quad'ri-gate, *a. & n.* Designating a coin bearing the figure of a quadriga. *Hist.* [geminal.|

quad'ri-gem'i-nate, *a.* Quadri-|**quad'ri-ge-na'ri-ous** (-jē-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *quadrigeni, quadrigeni,* four hundred each.] Consisting of four hundred.

quad'ri-glan'du-lar, *a.* See QUADRI-.

quad'ri-hy'brid, *n. Biol.* A hybrid whose parents differ from each other by four well-marked characters.

quad'ri-ju'gal (kwŏd'rĭ-jōō'găl; kwŏd-rĭj'ōō-găl), *a.* [See QUADRIJUGOUS.] Pert. to four horses or a four-horse vehicle. *Rare.*

quad'ri-ju'gate (-gāt), *a. Bot.* Having four pairs of leaflets; — applied to a pinnate leaf.

quad'ri-ju'gous (-gŭs), *a.* [L. *quadrijugus* of a team of four; *quadri-* (see QUADRI-) + *jugum* yoke.] *Bot.* Quadrijugate.

quad'ri-lam'i-nar, *a.,* **quad'ri-lam'i-nate,** *a.* See QUADRI-.

quadrilater. † QUADRILATERAL.

quad'ri-lat'er-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

quad'ri-lin'gual (kwŏd'rĭ-lĭŋ'gwăl), *a.* [*quadri-* + L. *lingua* tongue.] Using, or made up of, four languages.

quad'ri-lit'er-al, *a.* Consisting of four letters; — applied specif. to Semitic radicals having four consonants instead of three. — *n.* A form of four letters; specif., a Semitic quadriliteral root.

qua-drille', *v. i.* To play quadrille. *R.* [Quadrille.|

qua-drilled' (kwă-drĭld'), *a.*|**quadrille paper.** Paper marked in squares for painting embroidery designs. CF. POINT PAPER.

quad'ri-lo'bate, quad'ri-lobed (-lōbd), *a.* Having four lobes.

quad'ri-loc'u-lar, quad'ri-loc'u-late, *a.* Having four chambers, or loculi, as the ovaries of many plants.

quad'ri-logue (kwŏd'rĭ-lŏg), *n.* [*quadri-* + Gr. λόγος speech.] A discourse in four parts or by four persons. *Rare.*

quad-ril'o-gy (kwŏd-rĭl'ō-jĭ), *n.* A tetralogy. *Rare.* [RI-|

quad'ri-mem'bral, *a.* See QUAD-|**quad-rim'u-lar,** *a.* [L. *quadrimulus* of four years, four years old, dim. of *quadrimus.*] Enduring four years. *Obs. & R.*

quad-ri'mum (-rī'mŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *quadrimus* four years old.] Liquor four years old. *R.*

quad'rin. QUADRANT, 2. [OF *quadrin,* fr. It. *quadrino;* cf. L. *quadrini* four each.] A copper coin worth about a farthing. *Obs.*

quad'ri-nod'al (-nō'dăl), *a. Math.* Possessing four nodes.

quad'ri-nom'i-nal (-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* Quadrinomial. [RI-|

quad'ri-nu'cle-ate, *a.* See QUAD-|**quad'rin-va'ri-ant** (kwŏd'rĭn-vā'rĭ-ănt), *n.* [*quadric* + *invariant.*] *Math.* An invariant of second degree in the coefficients.

quad-rip'a-rous (kwŏd-rĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*quadri-* + *-parous.*] 1. *Med.* Having given birth to four children. 2. *Zoöl.* Laying four eggs in a set.

Quad'ri-par'tite (kwŏd'rĭ-pär'tīt), *n.* The Tetrabiblos of Ptolemy, being composed of four works on Astrology, Physics, Alchemy, and Magic.

quad'ri-pen'nate, *a. Zoöl.* Having four wings.

quad'ri-phyl'lous (kwŏd'rĭ-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*quadri-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Quadrifoliate.

quad'ri-pin'nate. See QUADRI-|**quad'ri-pla'nar,** *a. Geom.* Of, or relating to, four planes. — **quadriplanar coördinates.** See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2.

quad-rip'li-cate (kwŏd-rĭp'lĭ-kĭt), **quad-rip'li-cat'ed** (-kāt'-ĕd), *a.* = QUADRUPLICATE.

quad'ri-po'lar, *a.* See QUADRI-.

quad'ri-por'ti-cus, *n.* [NL.; *quadri-* + L. *porticus* portico.] A peristyle, that is, a nearly square atrium surrounded by colonnaded porticoes.

quad'ri-pul'mo-na-ry, *a. Zoöl.* Having four pulmonary sacs.

quad'ri-ra'di-ate, *a.* Four-rayed.

quad'ri-reme (kwŏd'rĭ-rēm), *n.* [L. *quadriremis; quattuor* four + *remus* an oar.] See GALLEY, 2.

quad'ri-sect (-sĕkt), *v. t.* [*quadri-* + L. *secare, sectum,* to cut.] To divide into four equal parts. — **quad'ri-sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.*

quad'ri-sep'tate, *a.* See QUADRI-.

quad'ri-se'rial, *a.* Arranged in, or having, four series or rows; specif., *Bot.,* tetrastichous.

quad'ri-se'tose, *a.,* **quad'ri-spi'ral,** *a.* See QUADRI-.

quad'ri-sul'cate, quad'ri-sul'cat-ed, *a.* Having four sulci.

quad'ri-tu-ber'cu-lar, quad'ri-tu-ber'cu-late, *a.* See QUADRI-.

quad'ri-u'rate, *n. Chem.* An unstable acid salt of uric acid in which only one fourth of the available hydrogen is replaced. It is in this form that the acid is thought normally to exist in the blood and urine.

quad'ri-valve, quad'ri-valv'u-lar, *a.* Four-valved.

quad'ri-valve, *n.* A door, shutter, etc., or an instrument having four valves or folds.

quad-riv'i-ous (kwŏd-rĭv'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [See QUADRIVIAL.] Going in four directions. *Rare.*

quad-riv'i-rate, *n.* [*quadri-* + L. *vir* man.] A group or union of four men. *Obs.*

quad'ri-vol'tine (kwŏd'rĭ-vŏl'tĭn), *a.* [*quadri-* + It. *volta* turn, time.] Producing four crops of cocoons in one year; — said of certain varieties of silkworms — **quad'ri-vol'tine,** *n.*

quadron. † QUADRAN.

quadru-. Var. of QUADRI-.

quad'rum (kwŏd'rŭm), *n.* [L., a square.] = QUADRATUM **a**.

quad-ru'ma-nal (kwŏd-rōō'mȧ-năl), *a.* Quadrumanous.

quad-rum'vi-rate (-rŭm'vĭ-rĭt), *n.* A group or association of four men. *Obs. & R.* [TITE-|

quadrupartite. † QUADRIPAR-|**quad-ru'pe-dan** (kwŏd-rōō'pē-dăn), *a.* Quadruped. *Rare.*

quad-ru'pe-dant (-dănt), *n.* [L. *quadrupedans.*] A quadruped. *R.* — **quad-ru'pe-dant,** *a. R.*

quad-ru'pe-date, *v. t.* To use all four feet. *Nonce Word.*

quad-ru'pe-date, *v. t.* To make a quadruped of. — *v. i.* To go on four feet. — **quad-ru'pe-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n. All Obs. or R.*

quad'ru-ped'ed, *a.* Four-footed. *Obs.*

quad-ru'pe-dous (kwŏd-rōō'pē-dŭs), *a.* Quadruped. *Rare.*

quad'ru-pl. Quadruple. *R. Sp.*

quad'ru-plate, *a.* [L. *quadruplatus,* p. p. of *quadruplare.*] Quadruple. *Obs.*

quad'ru-plate (-plĕt), *v. t.* To quadruple. — **quad'ru-pla'tion,** *n.*

quad'ru-pla'tor, *n.* [L.] *Obs. & R.* 1. One who makes fourfold restitution.

2. A spy; informer.

France, Spain, and Portugal, supporting Maria in Portugal and Isabella in Spain against claimants to their thrones. — **quadruple counterpoint**, *Music*, four-part counterpoint in which the parts are interchangeable without violating contrapuntal rules. — **q.-expansion engine**. See COMPOUND ENGINE. — **q. point**, *Phys. Chem.*, a point representing a set of conditions under which four phases of a system can be in equilibrium. — **q. quaver**, *Music*, a sixty-fourth note. — **q. star**, four stars in one. — **q. time**. *Music*. See TIME, *n.*, 13 a.

quad'ru-ple (kwŏd'rōō-p'l), *n.* [Cf. F. *quadruple*, L. *quadruplum*.] **1.** A sum or amount four times as great as another; a fourfold amount; as, the *quadruple* of one's taxes. **2.** A coin worth four pistoles. *Obs.* **3.** A printing press making four impressions at once.

quad'ru-ple, *v. t.*; QUAD'RU-PLED (-p'ld); QUAD'RU-PLING (-plĭng). [L. *quadruplare*: cf. F. *quadrupler*.] To multiply by four; to increase fourfold; to double twice.

quad'ru-ple, *v. i.* To be multiplied by four; to increase fourfold; to become four times as much.

quad'ru-plet (kwŏd'rōō-plĕt), *n.* [From QUADRUPLE.] **1.** A collection or combination of four of the same kind; specif., *pl.*, four children born in the same labor. **2.** A cycle for carrying four riders, so arranged that all the riders can assist in the propulsion.

quad'ru-plex (-plĕks), *a.* [L. See QUADRI-; cf. DUPLEX.] **1.** Fourfold; folded or doubled twice. **2.** *Electric Telegraph.* Pertaining to or designating a system by which four messages, two in each direction, may be sent simultaneously over one wire.

quadruplex engine, a quadruple-expansion engine.

quad'ru-plex, *n. Teleg.* A quadruplex instrument.

quad'ru-plex, *v. t. Teleg.* To make quadruplex.

quad-ru'pli-cate (kwŏd-rōō'plĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; QUAD-RU'PLICAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); QUAD-RU'PLI-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *quadruplicatus*, p. p. of *quadruplicare*, fr. *quadruplex* fourfold. See QUADRUPLEX.] To quadruple.

quad-ru'pli-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *quadruplicatus*, p. p.] Fourfold; doubled twice; four times repeated. Specif.: *Math.* Raised to the fourth power; as, a *quadruplicate* proportion or ratio. — *n.* In *pl.*: Four things, as copies of a document, corresponding exactly in all ways.

in quadruplicate, in four copies alike in all particulars.

quad-ru'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *quadruplicatio*.] **1.** Act of making fourfold; a taking four times the simple sum or amount; also, state of being or being made fourfold; a thing that is fourfold. **2.** *Civil & Canon Law.* A pleading answering to the common-law rebutter. *Rare.*

‖ **quæ're** (kwē'rē), *v. imperative.* [L., imper. of *quærere* to seek. See QUERY.] Inquire; question; see; — used to signify doubt or to suggest investigation.

quæ-si'tum (kwē-sī'tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tă). [L.] Something sought or required; end or conclusion; specif.: *Math.* The exact value, the unattainable goal on which a series of measurements or other approximate determinations must converge when indefinitely prolonged. See ERROR, *n.*, 6.

quæs'tor (kwĕs'tŏr; kwēs'-; 277), *n.* Also, esp. in sense 2, **ques'tor**. [L., fr. *quærere*, *quæsitum*, to seek for, ask.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* Any of a number of officials who originally, under the kings and the early republic, were judges or presidents at certain criminal trials, but later became the treasurers of state, losing their criminal jurisdiction. The *urban quæstors* had charge of the public treasure in the temple of Saturn, and the *military quæstors* (instituted in 421 B. C.) acted as chief assistants to the provincial governors and military commanders, having also a certain degree of military power. **2.** *Eccl. Hist.* An authorized agent of the Pope or a bishop for the granting of indulgences to those who joined or supported the Crusades, contributed to monasteries, churches, etc., and for the collection of alms; a pardoner. The office was abolished (July 16, 1562) by the Council of Trent.

quæs-to'ri-al (kwēs-tō'rĭ-ăl; kwĕs-; 201), *a.* Also **ques-to'ri-al**. [L. *quæstorius* + *-al*.] Of or pert. to a quæstor.

quaff (kwăf), *v. t.*; QUAFFED (kwăft); QUAFF'ING. [Orig. uncert.] To drink freely; to drink copiously of; to swallow in large drafts; also, to affect in a specified way by drinking. "*Quaff* immortality and joy." *Milton.*

quaff, *v. i.* To drink deeply; to drink.

quaff, *n.* A quaffing, or that which is quaffed; a drink.

quag'ga (kwăg'ă), *n.* [Zulu (*i*) *qaqa* anything striped or speckled; taken by the Dutch as the name of the quagga.] **a** A South African wild ass (*Equus quagga*) allied to the zebras, exterminated during the 19th century. The upper parts were reddish brown striped with darker on the head, shoulders, and fore part of the body, the posterior part being plain grayish brown and the belly and legs whitish. The ears were smaller and the tail more heavily haired than in most asses and zebras. **b** Erroneously, a zebra, esp. *Equus burchellii*.



Quagga.

quag'gy (kwăg'ĭ), *a.* [See QUAG, QUAGMIRE.] **1.** Of the nature of a quagmire; spongy; boggy. *Collins.* **2.** By extension, flabby, yielding, as a body or flesh.

quag'mire' (-mīr'), *n.* [*quag* + *mire*; cf. QUAKE.] **1.** Soft, wet, miry land, which shakes or yields under the foot. **2.** Hence, anything flabby or yielding, or so appearing. **3.** A position of difficulty, as of one caught in a quagmire.

Syn. — Morass, marsh, bog, swamp, fen, slough.

qua'hog (kwô'hŏg; kwă-hŏg'), *n.* [Abbr. fr. Narraganset Indian *poquaûhock*.] An American clam (*Venus mercenaria*). See 9th CLAM, 1.

quail (kwāl), *v. i.*; QUAILED (kwāld); QUAIL'ING. [Prob. the same word as *quail* to curdle; cf. OF. *coaillies* est si cume lait li cuers d'icels = L. *coagulatum* est sicut lac cor eorum (Vulgate, Ps. cxviii. 70 = Ps. cxix. 70 in English Bible).] **1.** To die; perish; hence, to wither; fade. *Obs. or Archaic, or Dial.* *Spenser.* **2.** To become quelled or cast down; to sink under trial or prospect of danger; to lose the spirit and power of resistance; to lose heart; hence, to give way; shrink; cower. Stouter hearts than a woman's have *quailed* in this terrible winter. *Longfellow.* **3.** To have no result; to be ineffective; to fail. *Obs.*

Syn. — Flinch, quake, tremble, blench. See SHRINK.

quail, *v. t.* To cause to quail; specif.: **a** To wither; destroy; impair. *Obs.* **b** To quell; subdue. *Now R.* *Spenser.* The very crime that sat upon my heart *quailed* its clamours and unnerved my arm. *C. Lever.*

quail, *n.*; *pl.* QUAIL or QUAILS (see PLURAL, *n.*). [OF. *quaille*, F. *caille*, LL. *quaquila*, *qualia*, *qualea*, fr. Teutonic; cf. D. *kwakkel*, OHG. *quahtela*, G. *wachtel*; perh. orig. imitative of its cry.] **1.** A migratory gallinaceous game bird (*Coturnix coturnix*, syn. *C. communis*) of Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is about seven inches long, with the upper parts brown and black marked with buff, the throat black and white, the breast reddish buff, and the belly whitish. Also, any of various others of the genus *Coturnix* inhabiting eastern Asia, South Africa, India, Australia, etc. *C. novæzealandiæ* of New Zealand is believed to be extinct.



European Quail (*Coturnix coturnix*). *a* Adult; *b* Young.

2. In America, any of several small gallinaceous game birds, most of which are also called *partridge*. Specif., in the northern and eastern States, the bobwhite (which see); in the west and southwest, any of several species of various genera allied to the bobwhite, as the California quail (*Lophortyx californicus*), which has an erectile black crest, the back brownish gray, the throat black bordered by white, the breast bluish, and the belly and flanks marked with black, white, and chestnut. It is often called *valley quail* in distinction from the *mountain quail* (which see). See also MASSENA QUAIL, SCALED QUAIL. **3.** A button quail. See TURNIX. **4.** A prostitute; — so called because the quail was thought to be a very amorous bird. *Obs. Shak.*



California Quail.

quail dove. Any of various tropical American pigeons of terrestrial habits of the genera *Geotrygon* and *Starnœnas*, several of which occur in the West Indies and on the Florida Keys.

quail hawk. A small falcon (*Hieracidea*, or *Harpe*, *novæzealandiæ*) of New Zealand, superficially similar to the kestrel.

quail pipe. A call or pipe imitating the characteristic note of the (usually female) quail and thus alluring the birds into a net or within range.

quaint (kwānt), *a.*; QUAINT'ER; QUAINT'EST. [ME. *queint*, *queynte*, *coint*, prudent, wise, cunning, pretty, odd, OF. *cointe* prudent, skillful, amiable, neat, fr. L. *cognitus* known, p. p. of *cognoscere* to know; *con* + *noscere* (for *gnoscere*) to know. See KNOW; cf. ACQUAINT, COGNITION.] **1.** Possessed of knowledge or skill; prudent; wise; expert; hence, in bad sense, crafty; artful; wily. *Obs.*

Clerks be full subtle and full *quaint*. *Chaucer.*

2. Characterized by ingenuity or art; finely fashioned or formed, as a person, work, plan, or the like; skillfully wrought; hence, of persons or things, elegant; graceful; nice; neat. *Archaic.* "The *queynte* ring." *Chaucer.* "A shepherd young and *quaint*." *Chapman.*

To show how *quaint* an orator you are. *Shak.*

3. Too carefully or ingeniously wrought or elaborated, as language, poetry, etc.; curious and fanciful; affected. **4.** Strange but pleasing in character, appearance, or action; esp., pleasing because of, or because of suggesting, customs, dress, furniture, or the like of former generations; having an old-fashioned attractiveness.

An old, long-faced, long-bodied servant an *quaint* livery. *Irving.*

5. Proud; haughty. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.* **6.** Squeamish; overnice; fastidious. *Obs.*

Syn. — See STRANGE.

quaint'ly (kwānt'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a quaint manner; specif.: **a** With elaborate ingenuity; elaborately; curiously; also, artistically; elegantly; attractively. *Obs. or Archaic.* **b** In an odd, curious, but pleasing fashion; esp., in a manner suggesting former times.

quaint'ness, *n.* Quality of being quaint; also, an instance of this.

quake (kwāk), *v. i.*; QUAKED (kwākt); QUAK'ING (kwāk'ĭng). [AS. *cwacian*; cf. Fries. *kwakkelen* to be weak or sickly, to trifle, to act thoughtlessly; perh. akin to *quag* in *quagmire*.] **1.** To shake, vibrate, or quiver, either from not being solid, as soft, wet land, or from violent convulsion of any kind; as, the earth *quakes*; *quaking* bogs. **2.** To be agitated with quick, short, repeated motions; to shake with fear, cold, anger, or the like; to shudder; tremble; shiver. "*Quaking* for dread." *Chaucer.*

Syn. — See SHIVER.

quake, *v. t.* To cause to quake. *Rare.* *Shak.*

quake, *n.* **1.** Act of shaking or trembling; a tremulous agitation, esp. an earthquake. **2.** A tract of quake ooze. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

quake ooze. Soft, boggy ground; marsh.

quak'er (kwāk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that quakes. **2.** [*cap.*] One of a religious sect founded by George Fox, of Leicestershire, England, about 1650, — the members of which call themselves *Friends*. They were called Quakers, originally, in derision. See FRIEND, *n.*, 6.

Fox's teaching was primarily a preaching of repentance. . . . The trembling among the listening crowd caused or confirmed the name of *Quakers* given to the body; men and women sometimes fell down and lay struggling as if for life. *Encyc. Brit.*

3. **a** An Australian night heron (*Nycticorax caledonicus*). **b** The sooty albatross. **c** Any grasshopper or locust of the genus *Œdipoda*; — so called from the quaking noise made during flight. **d** Any of several English noctuid moths, as *Agrotis castanea*. **4.** [*cap.*] *Mil.* A Quaker gun.

Quak'er-ess, *n.* A female Quaker.

Quaker gun. A dummy piece of artillery, usually of wood; — so called because the sect of Friends, or Quakers, hold to the doctrine of nonresistance.

quak'ing (kwāk'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *cwacung*.] Act of quaking or trembling; a shivering or quivering.

quak'ing, *p. a.* That quakes, quivers, or trembles.

quaking ash, the quaking asp. — **q. asp**, the aspen. — **q. bog**, a bog of forming peat so saturated with water that it shakes when trodden upon. — **q. grass.** **a** Any of several grasses of the genus *Briza*, having slender-stalked and pendulous ovate spikelets, which quake and rattle in the wind. *B. maxima* is the large quaking grass; *B. media* and *B. minor* have smaller spikelets. **b** Rattlesnake grass (*Panicularia canadensis*).



Quaking Grass (*Briza media*). (¼)

qua'le (kwā'lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-lĭ-ă). [L., neut. sing. of *qualis* of what kind.] A quality considered as an independent object; also, a thing considered as having a quality.

qual'i-fi-ca'tion (kwŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *qualification*. See QUALIFY.] **1.** Act of qualifying, or state of being qualified. **2.** That which qualifies; any natural endowment, or any acquirement, which fits a person for a place, office, or employment, or to sustain any character; an enabling quality or circumstance; requisite capacity or possession; also, a requisite or essential of a thing.

There is no *qualification* for government but virtue and wisdom, actual or presumptive. *Burke.*

3. Act of ascertaining the quality of a thing. **4.** Act of limiting, or state of being limited; that which qualifies by limiting; modification; restriction; hence, abatement; as, to promise without *qualification*. **5.** Character; nature. *Obs.*

qual'i-fi-ca'tor (kwŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'tĕr), *n.* [LL.] *R. C. Ch.* An officer whose business it is to examine and prepare causes for trial in the ecclesiastical courts.

qual'i-fied (-fīd), *p. a.* **1.** Possessed of (certain) qualities or capacities, esp. good qualities; accomplished. *Obs.* **2.** Fitted by accomplishments or endowments for certain purposes; competent; fit. **3.** Limited or modified in some way, esp. as to the legal effect or obligation which would otherwise be involved; as, an acceptance of a bill of exchange which varies the effect of the bill as drawn, as when it is conditional, or is to pay only at a particular place, is a **qualified acceptance.**

Syn. — Competent, fitted, capable.

quad'ru-ple-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

quad-ru'pli-ca-ture (kwŏd-rōō'plĭ-kă-tūr), *n.* = QUADRUPLICATION.

quad'ru-plic'i-ty (kwŏd'rōō-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being quadruplex. [QUADRUPLE.]

quad'ru-ply (-plĭ), *adv.* of **quad'ru-ply**, *n.* [Cf. OF. *quadruplique*.] *Scots Law.* Quadruplication. *Obs.*

quæ'dam, *n.* [Fem. of L. *quidam*, sing. & pl.] A female, or females. *Obs.*

‖ **quæ fu-e'runt vi'ti-a mo're sunt.** [L.] Things which were vices are now customs.

‖ **quæ no'cent do'cent.** [L.] Things that injure instruct.

quaer. † QUIRE.

quæ're (kwē'rē), *n.* A query.

‖ **quæ re'gi-o in ter'ris no'stri non ple'na la-bo'ris?** [L.] What region in the world is not full of our labor?

Vergil (*Æneid*, I. 460).

quæritate, *v. t.* [L. *quæritatus*, p. p. of *quæritare*, freq. of *quærere*.] To seek or demand earnestly. *Obs.*

‖ **quæ'ri-tur** (kwē'rĭ-tŭr; kwē'rĭ-). [L.] It is sought; the question arises.

quæ'ry. † QUERY.

‖ **quæs'ti-o** (kwĕs'chĭ-ō; kwĕs'tĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* QUÆSTIONES (-ēz). [L.] **1.** Question. **2.** *Rom. Law.* A criminal inquisition or trial; also, *pl.*, the commissions or delegacies for the trial of various offenses.

‖ **quæs'ti-o vex-a'ta** (vĕk-sā'tă); *pl.* QUÆSTIONES VEXATÆ (-tē). [L.] Vexed question.

quæs'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

quæs'tu-a-ry (kwĕs'tū-ă-rĭ; kwēs'-), *a.* [L. *quæstuarius*, fr. *quæstus* gain, profit.] Engaged in, or undertaken as, a business or for money. — *n.* One who seeks first to make profit.

‖ **quæ vi'de** (kwē vī'dē). [L.] Which (*pl.*) see; — abbr. *qq. v.*

quag. Quagg. *Ref. Sp*

quaff. † QUAICH.

quaff'er, *n.* One who quaffs.

quaff'ing-ly, *adv.* of *quaffing*, p. pr. [ing. *Obs.*

quaff'tide', *n.* Time for drinking.

quaft. Quaffed. *Ref. Sp.*

quag (kwăg), *n.* Quagmire. *R.*

quag, *v. t.* To quagmire. *Rare.*

quag (*dial.* kwăg, kwŏg), *v. i.* [Cf. QUAGMIRE.] To quake or quiver. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

quag'gi-ness (kwăg'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

quag'gle (kwăg'l; kwŏg'l), *n.* [Cf. QUAG to quake.] A quivering, as of jelly. *Dial. Eng.*

quag'mire', *v. t.* To insnare in or as if in a quagmire. *Rare.*

quag'mir'y (kwăg'mīr'ĭ), *a.* Like a quagmire; quaggy. *R.*

quag'swag', *v. i.* [Dial. *quag* to quake + *swag*, *v.*] To shake. *Obs.*

qua'haug (kwô'hôg; kwă-hôg'), *n.* Var. of QUAHOG.

quahte. Obs. pret. of QUETCH.

quai. Var. of QUAY.

quaich, quaigh (kwāk), *n.* [Gael. *cuach*; cf. L. *caucus* a drinking vessel, Gr. καῦκα.] A small shallow cup or drinking vessel, usually of wooden staves hooped and with ears. *Scot.* [*Scot.*]

quaich (kwāk), *n.* & *v.* Scream.

quaick. † QUAKE, to quack.

quaid. † QUED.

quaife. † COIF.

quaik. † QUAKE.

quail. Dial. Eng. var. of COIL.

quail, *v. t.* & *t.* [OF. *coaillier*, F. *cailler*, fr. L. *coagulare*. See COAGULATE.] To curdle; coagulate. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

quailed. Quailed. *Ref. Sp.*

quail'er-y (kwā'lĕr-ĭ), *n.* A place for quails in numbers, as when kept for fattening.

quail snipe. **a** The dowitcher. *Long Island.* **b** A seed snipe.

quail'y (kwāl'ĭ), *n.* The upland plover. *Local, Canada.*

quaim † Whom.

quain, *v. t & i.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *kvæma*.] To wail; bemoan; lament. *Obs.*

quaint, *n.* [Cf. QUAINT, *a.*] The pudendum. *Obs.*

quaint, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *cointier* See ACQUAINT.] To acquaint. *Obs. or Dial.*

quaint, *v. t.* [OF *cointier*.] To adorn; beautify. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To act offishly *Obs.*

quaint'ance (kwān'tăns), *n.* [Cf. QUAINT to acquaint, ACQUAINTANCE.] Acquaintance. *Obs. or Dial.*

quaintise. *n.* [OF. *cointise*.] *Obs.* 1. Ingenuity; cleverness; also, in bad sense, cunning. 2. An instance of cleverness or cunning; a trick; stratagem. 3. Elegance; beauty. [bearing.] 4. A device, esp. as a heraldic

quaintise, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *cointir* or E. QUAINTISE, *n.*] To adorn; beautify. *Obs.*

quaint'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

quair. † QUIRE.

quairn. Scot. var. of QUERN.

quaiste † QUEASY.

quait (kwāt). † QUOIT.

quait (kwāt). Scot. var. of QUIET.

quait, *v. i.* To watch; wait. *Obs.*

quake, *interj.* & *v. i.* [Imitative.] = QUACK. *Obs.*

quake'breech', *n.* Also **quake'-but'tock.** A coward. *Obs.*

quake grass. = QUAKING GRASS.

quake'mire', *n.* & *v.* Quagmire *Obs.*

quak'er (kwāk'ĕr), *v. i.* Quake; tremble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

quaker bird. Sooty albatross.

Quaker bread. In the United States, a kind of raised bread usually baked in a covered pan.

Quaker buttons. Nux-vomica seeds.

Quaker City. Philadelphia, which was settled by Quakers.

Quaker color or **colour.** Olivaceous gray. [See -DOM.]

Quak'er-dom (kwāk'ĕr-dŭm), *n.*

Quak'er-ic (kwāk'ĕr-ĭk; kwā-kĕr'ĭk), *a.* Quakerish. *Rare.*

Quak'er-ish (kwāk'ĕr-ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH. — **Quak'er-ish-ly**, *adv.*

Quak'er-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

Quak'er-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To cause to become or be like a Quaker. — **Quak'er-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* [See BLUET, 2 c.]

quak'er-la'dies, *n. pl.* Bluets.

Quak'er-ly (-lĭ), *a.* & *adv.* Resembling Quakers; Quakerish.

Quaker meeting. **a** A Quaker society or congregation. **b** A meeting of Quakers for worship, in which there often occur, because no one feels called upon to speak, periods, frequently prolonged, of silence; hence, *Colloq.*, any silent gathering of persons; also, one where men and women are grouped separately.

quaker moth. = QUAKER, 3 d.

Quaker Poet. Bernard Barton (1784-1849) or John Greenleaf Whittier (1807-92), each a member of the Society of Friends.

Quak'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Quak'er-y, *n.* Quakerism. *Obs.*

quake'tail', *n.* The yellow wagtail. *Local, Eng.* [-NESS.]

quak'i-ness (kwāk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

quak'ing-ly, *adv.* of QUAKING.

quakke. † QUACK, hoarseness.

quak'y (kwāk'ĭ), *a.* Shaky, or tremulous; quaking.

qual. † While.

qualde. Obs. pret. of QUELL.

quale. † WHALE. [QUAIL, *v.*

quale. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

quale, *n.* [AS. *cwalu*.] Death; destruction. *Obs.*

qual'i-fi'a-ble (kwŏl'ĭ-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

qual'i-fi-ca-tive (-fĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Qualifying. — *n.* That which qualifies. *Both Rare.*

qual'i-fi-ca'to-ry (-kā'tō-rĭ), *a.* Qualifying; limiting. [FIED.]

qual'i-fied-ly, *adv.* of QUALI-

qual'i-fied-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

qualified conversion, *Equity*, a conversion directed to a particular purpose. — **q. fee,** *Law*, a fee simple or fee tail which may determine upon the happening of a certain event; — often called a *base fee*. See 2d FEE, 3. — **q. negative,** *or* **q. veto.** See VETO. — **q. property.** *Law.* See PROPERTY, *n.*, 4.

qual'i-fi'er (kwŏl'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that qualifies; specif., *Gram.*, a word joined to another word to qualify or limit its meaning, as an adjective or adverb.
2. *R. C. Ch.* A qualificator.

qual'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; QUAL'I-FIED (-fīd); QUAL'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *qualifier*, LL. *qualificare*, fr. L. *qualis* how constituted, as + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See QUALITY; -FY.] **1.** To reduce from a general, undefined, or comprehensive form, to a particular or restricted form; to modify; limit; as, to *qualify* a statement or claim.
2. Hence, to soften; mitigate; abate; diminish; assuage; to reduce the strength of, as liquors.

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage. *Shak.*

3. To make proportionate to; to fit to. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
4. To soothe; calm; pacify; — said of persons. *Obs.*

In short space he has them *qualified*. *Spenser.*

5. To modulate; regulate; control. *Obs.*
6. To characterize by naming an attribute or attributes; to name descriptively; esp., *Gram.*, to limit or modify the meaning of, as an adjective or adverb; to modify.
7. To give individual quality to. *Obs.*
8. To make such as is required; to give added or requisite qualities to; to fit, as for a place, office, or character; to make capable, as of an employment or privilege.
9. To supply with legal power or capacity, as by administering an oath; as, to *qualify* a jury.

Syn. — Fit, equip, prepare, adapt; capacitate, enable; temper, soften; restrict, restrain. — MODIFY, QUALIFY. To MODIFY is to change in form or in certain qualities rather than materially or essentially; to QUALIFY is esp. to make less general, positive, strong, or severe; as, to *modify* an opinion, an estimate; to *qualify* a statement, an offer, a rebuke. See CHANGE, TRANSFORM.

qual'i-fy, *v. i.* **1.** To be or become qualified; to be fit, as for an office or employment.
2. To obtain legal or competent power or capacity by taking the oath, or complying with the necessary forms or conditions, as on assuming an office.

qual'i-ta-tive (-tă-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *qualitatif*, LL. *qualitativus*.] Relating to quality; having the character of quality; — often used in distinction from *quantitative*. — **qual'i-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **qualitative analysis.** See ANALYSIS, 2 **b**.

qual'i-tied (kwŏl'ĭ-tĭd), *a.* Furnished with qualities; endowed. "He was well *qualitied*." *Chapman.*

qual'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *qualite*, F. *qualité*, L. *qualitas*, fr. *qualis* how constituted, as; akin to *qui*, *quis*, who, what. See WHO.] **1.** In the most general sense, that which serves to identify any subject in the respect in which it is considered. Metaphysically, *quality* is one of the categories (see CATEGORY, 1) and is usually considered as directly correlative with *quantity* and *relation*, although some metaphysicians reduce both of these categories to qualities, in the last analysis.

Quality is that determinateness which is one with the being of the object; if the *quality* is changed the being is changed and vice versa. *W. T. Harris.*

2. That from the possession of which anything is such as it is; a property, characteristic, attribute, or predicate. Physical qualities were divided by Locke into the **primary qualities,** or bulk, figure, number, situation, and motion or rest, and the **secondary qualities,** or such as he held are produced by bodies indirectly, as tastes, sounds, colors, etc.

The *qualities* of a body, we have said, are the attributes grounded on the sensations which the presence of that particular body to our organs excites in our minds. *J. S. Mill.*

3. A substance in which a quality inheres. *Obs. & R.*
4. That which constitutes (something); proper or essential being; character; nature; kind; quale.

The *quality* of mercy is not strained. *Shak.*

5. Hence: **a** Special or temporary character; capacity; profession; occupation; assumed or asserted rank, part, or position. "In *quality* of an antiquary." *Gray.* **b** Class, kind, or grade; as, a fine *quality* of yarn; originally, rank or position in society.

We lived most joyful, obtaining acquaintance with many of the city not of the meanest *quality*. *Bacon.*

c Nature, with respect to origin; occasion; — so used (as interpreted by some commentators) by Shakespeare in "Troïlus and Cressida," IV. i. 144, and "Timon of Athens," III. vi. 117.
6. Distinctive or peculiar character or kind; distinctive trait, power, capacity, or virtue; distinction or individuality.

Come, give us a taste of your *quality*. *Shak.*

7. Specif.: **a** Excellence of character; natural superiority in kind; as, the thoroughbred shows *quality*. **b** An acquired trait; accomplishment; acquisition. **c** Superior birth or station; high rank; character. "Persons of *quality*." *Bacon.*
8. A group, class, or body of individuals possessing distinctive character; — formerly applied to actors as a class or guild, now, chiefly archaic or dial., usually with *the*, designating people of good social position.

You are not our *quality*,
But stand against us like an enemy. *Shak.*

9. In special senses: **a** *Gram.* Manner, as denoted by an adverb; as, an adverb of *quality*. **b** *Logic.* Affirmation or negation in a proposition. See MODE, 3 **b**, first figure. Kant distinguished a third quality, calling it limitation. (See LIMITATIVE JUDGMENT.) **c** *Acoustics.* = TIMBRE. **d** *Law.* (1) The character of an estate as determined by the manner in which it is to be held or enjoyed. (2) A qualification. *Obs. Scot.*

Syn. — QUALITY, PROPERTY, ATTRIBUTE, ACCIDENT, DIFFERENCE, DIFFERENTIA. QUALITY, the most general term, applies to that which is predicable of anything as one of its characteristics; a PROPERTY is a peculiar or special quality; an ATTRIBUTE is an essential, inherent, or necessary, an ACCIDENT, a nonessential, fortuitous, or contingent, quality or property; a DIFFERENCE (or DIFFERENTIA) is a quality which sets off one species or class of objects from another. See CHARACTERISTIC.

quality curve. *Steam Engin.* A curve plotted from the indicator diagram and the saturation curve, showing the dryness fraction at different points of the stroke.

qualm (kwäm), *n.* [AS. *cwealm* death, slaughter, pestilence, akin to OS. & OHG. *qualm*. Cf. QUELL.] Pestilence; plague; also, harm; loss. *Obs.*

qualm, *n.* [Prob. a different word from *qualm* pestilence; cf. D. *kwalm* vapor, G. *qualm*, MHG. *twalm* a swoon, and E. *dwale*, *dwalm*.] **1.** A sudden attack of illness, faintness, or pain, esp. nausea. "*Qualms* of . . . agony." *Milton.*
2. Hence, a sudden attack of fear or intense melancholy; a sudden misgiving or faintheartedness.
3. By further extension, any sudden accession of some quality, thought, sentiment, or the like.
4. A prick or scruple of conscience; compunction.

Syn. — SCRUPLE, QUALM, MISGIVING. A SCRUPLE is a feeling of doubt or hesitation, esp. in matters of conscience; a QUALM is a sudden scruple, esp. as accompanied by a sense of uneasiness; a MISGIVING is a feeling of mistrust, often mingled with apprehension; as, "the hair-splitting conscientiousness of some eccentric person who has found some new *scruple* to embarrass himself and his neighbors withal" (*Emerson*); "with *qualms* of vague *misgiving* in my heart" (*Clough*); "blank *misgivings* of a creature moving about in worlds not realized" (*Wordsworth*); "indistinct *misgivings* of something amiss" (*Hawthorne*). See APPREHENSION, SCRUPULOUS.

qualm'ish, *a.* **1.** Feeling, or inclined to feel, a qualm or qualms, esp. of nausea; — said of persons.
2. Like, or of the nature of, a qualm or qualms; as, *qualmish* feelings; also, likely to produce qualms; as, a *qualmish* sight; a *qualmish* ocean trip. *Shak.*

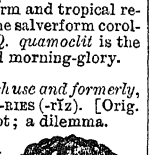
— **qualm'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **qualm'ish-ness,** *n.*

Qua-ma'si-a (kwä-mā'zhĭ-ä; -sĭ-ä), *n.* [NL. See CAMAS.] *Bot.* A small genus of scapose liliaceous herbs of western North America. They have edible membranous-coated bulbs, basal linear leaves, and racemose blue, purple, or white flowers with a spreading perianth. See CAMAS.

Quam'o-clit (kwăm'ō-klĭt), *n.* [Of Mex. origin; cf. Mex. *quamochitl*, name of a different plant.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of convolvulaceous plants, of warm and tropical regions, distinguished from *Ipomœa* by the salverform corolla and exserted stamens and style. *Q. quamoclit* is the cypress vine; *Q. coccinea*, the small red morning-glory.
2. [*l. c.*] The cypress vine.

quan'da-ry (kwŏn'dā-rĭ *or, esp. in British use and formerly,* kwŏn-dā'rĭ; 277; *cf.* CONTRARY), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Orig. uncert.] A state of perplexity or doubt; a dilemma.

Syn. — See PREDICAMENT.


Quandong Nut.

quan'dong' (kwŏn'dŏng'), *n.* Also *quandang*, *quantong*, etc. [Native name.] An Australian santalaceous tree (*Fusanus acuminatus*); also, its edible drupaceous fruit (often called *native peach*), or its edible kernel or nut.

quan'net (kwŏn'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* A flat file with a handle at one side, to be used like a plane, as in making combs.

quan'tic (kwŏn'tĭk), *n.* [L. *quantus* how much. See QUANTITY.] *Math.* A homogeneous algebraic function of two or more variables, in general containing only positive integral powers of the variables, and called *quadric*, *cubic*, *quartic*, *quintic*, etc., according as it is of the second, third, fourth, fifth, or a higher degree. These are further called *binary*, *ternary*, *quaternary*, etc., according as they contain two, three, four, or more variables; thus, the *quantic* $ax^3 + 3bx^2y + 3cxy^2 + dy^3$ is a *binary cubic*, denoted by $(a, b, c, d \mathbin{\mathrm{X}} x, y)^3$. When the binomial coefficients are omitted, an arrowhead is put on a parenthesis, thus:). When it is not needed to consider the coefficients the first parenthesis is omitted. *Cayley.* — **quan'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

quan'ti-fi-ca'tion (kwŏn'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See QUANTITY.] Modification by a reference to quantity; the introduction of the element of quantity.

quantification of the predicate, *Logic*, expression of the logical quantity of the predicate term of a proposition; — thus, in the proposition, *Some* animals are eels, the predicate is quantified by specifying that all eels belong to the class animals; hence, *Some* animals are *all* eels.

The *quantification* of the predicate belongs in part to Sir William Hamilton; viz., in its extensions to negative propositions. *De Quincey.*

quan'ti-fy (kwŏn'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; QUAN'TI-FIED (-fīd); QUAN'TI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *quantus* how much + *-fy*.] **1.** To modify or qualify with respect to quantity; to fix or express the quantity of; to rate.
2. *Logic.* To make the logical quantity of explicit. Cf. QUANTIFICATION OF THE PREDICATE.

quan'ti-ta-tive (-tă-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *quantitatif*.] **1.** Having quantity, mass, or extent in space. *Rare.*
2. That is, or that may be, estimated by quantity; that may be regarded in respect to quantity.
3. Of or pertaining to quantity or the determination of quantity; finding or expressing quantity.

quantitative analysis. *Chem.* See ANALYSIS, 2 **b**. — **q. system.** *Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY. — **q. whole.** See WHOLE.

quan'ti-ty (kwŏn'tĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *quantite*, F. *quantité*, L. *quantitas*, fr. *quantus* how great, how much, akin to *quam* how, E. *how*, *who*. See WHO.] **1.** In general, the being so much with reference to a possible more or less; the being subject to distinction without change of quality. Metaphysically, as one of the categories (see CATEGORY, 1), *quantity* is usually considered as the direct correlative of *quality* (which see); and it may be variously viewed as merely more or less, as a whole made up of parts, as a continuum, or as a succession or series of elements in some sense like one another and so as measurable. Psychologically, two types of *quantity* are discriminated. *Intensity* (see INTENSITY, 3), or *intensive magnitude* (which see), is an indeterminate, unmensurable quantum; all other *quantities* exhibit the character of having part out of part, or *extension*, resolving into some form of divisible, measurable continuity. Cf. def. 7, below.

Quantity is therefore in its very nature an infinite series — infinitely divisible and infinitely continuable *W. T. Harris.*

2 Spatial dimension, whether cubic, plane, or linear; magnitude; extension. *Rare exc. Math.*
3. Amount or portion; either, a measurable or numerable amount; or, loosely, any amount capable of increase or decrease in kind; sometimes, a determinate or estimated amount; sometimes, an indefinite amount; variously, bulk; extent; size; number; sum; degree.
4. Specif.: **a** Relative amount; proportion. *Obs.*

For women's fear and love holds *quantity*,
In neither aught, or in extremity. *Shak.*

b Great or considerable amount; as, a medicine in *quantities*, that is, in large quantities.

The *quantity* of extensive and curious information which he had picked up. *Macaulay.*

5. a *Phon. & Pros.* Length or brevity of sounds (chiefly vowel sounds) or of syllables as measured by the time required to pronounce them. As a term of prosody, *quantity* is used chiefly of Greek and Latin verse, in which the meters are based upon it, the length of a syllable as *long* or *short* mainly depending upon the vowel utterance, common syllables (admitting of metrical use as either long or short) being such as are long by position (see POSITION, 3). The so-called long and short vowels in English (as long *a* and short *a*, etc.) have qualitative difference and afford no real analogy to the prosodic quantities of the classic languages. Quantities are usually indicated by the **quantity marks** called macron (¯) for the long, and breve (˘) for the short, common quantity being indicated by the two combined (⏑). Cf. LONG, *a.*, 7. **b** *Music.* The relative duration of a tone.
6. *Math.* Whatever may be operated upon according to fixed mutually consistent laws; particularized magnitude; one of a kind of terms that may be equal; — distinguished from a *magnitude*, which is one of a kind of terms that may be greater or less. A yardstick is a *quantity*, its length is a magnitude; a sphere surface is a *quantity*, its area is a magnitude. The relations of *greater* and *less* (which are indefinable, asymmetric, transitive, inconsistent, and converses of each other) hold not between quantities, but between the magnitudes of the quantities; these latter result always from particularizing magnitudes by spatial, temporal, spatio-temporal, or relational specifications; two quantities that result from particularizing the same magnitude are called *equal*. See MAGNITUDE, 4.
7. *Logic.* **a** In reference to terms and conceptions, (1) their extension, (2) their intension, or comprehension. Some logicians recognize a third quantity, called *information*. **b** In reference to propositions, the characteristic which makes them universal or particular, to which some add singular. See MODE, 3 **b**, first figure.
8. Extent or duration in time. *Obs. exc. Law* (def. 9).
9. *Law.* The character of an estate as determined by its time of continuance, or degree of interest, as in fee, for life, or for years.
10. *Elec.* Parallel; as, to join in *quantity*.
11. *pl. Building.* Dimensions, areas, volumes, weights, and prices (including that for labor) of work erected or to be erected. *Eng.*

Syn. — See SUM.

quantity of matter, *Mech.*, mass as measured by the product of volume and density. — **q. of motion,** *Mech.*, in a body, the relative amount of its motion, as measured by its momentum, varying as the product of mass and velocity.

quantity lever. *Automobiles.* A lever for governing the quantity of mixture admitted to the engine; a throttle lever.

quantity surveyor. One who estimates or measures building quantities; — called also *building surveyor*. — **quantity surveying.** *Eng.*

quantity theory (of money). *Econ.* **a** The theory that changes in the quantity of money are habitually a cause rather than a consequence of changes in the purchasing power of the monetary unit. **b** Specif., the theory that a change in the amount of money, other things being equal, will produce a proportionate change in price levels.

quan'tum (kwŏn'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* QUANTA (-tă). [L., neuter of *quantus* how great, how much. See QUANTITY.] **1.** Quantity; amount. "Without authenticating . . . the *quantum* of the charges." *Burke.*
2. Specif.: **a** A large quantity or amount. **b** A certain (specified) quantity or amount, esp. that allotted to one; a share or portion. **c** A thing having quantity; a body.
3. *Math.* A definite portion of any manifold or extent, limited by a mark or by a boundary. *W. K. Clifford.*

qua'qua-ver'sal (kwā'kwă-vûr'săl; 277), *a.* [L. *quaqua* wheresoever + *versus*, p. p. of *vertere* to turn.] Turning or dipping in any or every direction; specif., *Geol.*, directed from a center toward all points of the compass; as, a *quaquaversal* dip. — **qua'qua-ver'sal-ly,** *adv.*

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qual'i-fy'ing-ly, *adv.* of *qualifying*, p. pr.

‖ **qua'lis ab in-cep'to.** [L.] Such as (it or one has been) from the beginning. Adapted from *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 127).

‖ **qua'lis rex, ta'lis grex.** [L.] Like king, like people.

‖ **qua'lis vi'ta, fi'nis i'ta.** [L.] As (is) life, so (is) its end.

qual'i-ta-tiv. Qualitative. *R, Sp.*

qualite. † QUALITY.

quality binding. A kind of worsted tape used in Scotland for binding carpets and the like.

qual'i-ty-less, *a.* See -LESS.

qual'i-ty-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

qualivre, qualliver. † CALIVER.

qualle. † WHALE. [*Obs.*]

qual'y, *a.* Turbid; — of wine.

qualm, *n.* Croak of a raven. *Obs.*

qualm, *v. i. & t.* To have, or cause to have, qualms. *Rare.*

qualm'i-ness (kwäm'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

qualm'y (-ĭ), *a.* Qualmish.

qualm'y-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

qual'tagh (kwĭl'tăk), *n.* [Manx, also *qualtugh*, fr. *quaail* to meet.] The first person one sees on going out from home on a particular day. *Isle of Man.*

quam. † WHOM.

quam'ash (kwŏm'ăsh; kwä-mäsh'). Var. of CAMAS.

‖ **quam'di-u se be'ne ges'serit.** [L.] So long as he behaves himself well.

qua'mire', *n.* [Cf. dial. *quaw* quagmire, and E. QUAGMIRE.] A quagmire. *Obs.*

quan. † QUAN, WHEN.

quan'dang (kwŏn'dŏng). Var. of QUANDONG.

quan-da'ry, *v. t. & i.* To bring into, or be in, a quandary. *Obs.*

‖ **quand' même'** (kän' mâm'). [F.] Even though; whatever may happen.

quandong nut. See QUANDONG.

‖ **quand' on parle' du loup', on' en voit' la queue'** (kän'-dŏn pärl' dü lōō', ōn'-nĭN vwä' lä kû'). [F.] When one speaks of the wolf, one sees his tail.

‖ **quan-do'que bo'nus dor-mi'tat Ho-me'rus.** [L.] Whenever good Homer nods. See ALIQUANDO BONUS, etc.

Horace (*Ars Poetica*, 359).

quan'dy (kwŏn'dĭ), *n.* The old squaw duck. *New Eng.*

quanne. † WHEN.

qua-non'. Var. of KANOON.

quant (kwănt; kwŏnt), *n.* A punting pole with a flange near the end; a setting pole. *Eng.*

quant, *n. t. & i.* To punt, or to be punted, with a quant. *Eng.*

quan'ta, *n., L. pl.* of QUANTUM.

quan'ta-tive, *a.* Quantitative. *Obs*

quante. † QUAINT.

quan'ti-cal (kwŏn'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Relating to quantics

‖ **quan'ti est sa'pe-re!** (sä'pĕ-rĕ). [L.] What a fine thing it is to be wise! *Terence* (*Eunuchus*, IV. vii. 21).

quan'ti-fi'a-ble (-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* See **quantise.** † QUAINTISE. [*R. Sp.*

quan'ti-ta-tiv Quantitative.

quan'ti-ta-tive-ly, *adv.* of QUANTITATIVE. [-NESS.

quan'ti-ta-tive-ness, *n.* See

quan'ti-tied (kwŏn'tĭ-tĭd), *a.* Having quantity. *Rare.*

quan'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [See QUANTITY.] Quantitative. — **quan'tive-ly,** *adv.*

quan'ti-va'lence (kwŏn'tĭ-vā'lĕns; kwŏn-tĭv'ă-lĕns), **quan'ti-va'len-cy** (-lĕ n-sĭ), *n.* [L. *quantus* how much + E. *valence*.] Valence. — **quan'ti-va'lent** (-lĕnt), *a. All chemic.*

quan-tom'e-ter (kwŏn-tŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *quantus* how much + *-meter*.] *Elec.* An instrument for magnetic measurement.

quan'tong' (kwŏn'tŏng'). Var. of QUANDONG. [ficit.

quant.suff. *Abbr.* Quantum sufficit.

quan'tu-lum (kwŏn'tū-lŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *quantulus* how little.] A small quantity.

‖ **quan'tum li'bet.** [L.] As much as you please.

‖ **quan'tum me'ru-it** (mĕr'ōō-ĭt). [L., as much as he merited.] *Law.* A count in an action grounded on a promise that the defendant would pay to the plaintiff for his service as much as he should deserve.

quan'tum mu-ta'tus ab il'lo! [L.] How changed from what he once was! Adapted from *Vergil* (*Æneid*, II. 274, where it is said of Hector when appearing as a ghost to Æneas).

‖ **quan'tum suf'fi-cit** (sŭf'ĭ-sĭt). [L., as much as suffices.] A sufficient quantity.

‖ **quan'tum va-le'bat** (vă-lē'băt). [L., as much as it was worth.] *Law.* A count in an action of assumpsit to recover for goods sold, as much as they were worth. [as you will.]

‖ **quan'tum vis.** [L.] As much

quap. † WHAP, *v.*

quap, *n. & v. i.* To heave; throb; palpitate; quaver. *Obs.*

quar (*dial* kwär). *Abbr.* Quarry *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

quar. † WERE, form of BE.

quar, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *ācweor-*

quar'an-tin'a-ble (kwŏr'ăn-tēn'ă-b'l; qwŏr'ăn-tēn'ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to be quarantined; as, *quarantinable* diseases.

quar'an-tine (-tēn), *n.* [F. *quarantaine*, OF. also *quaranteine, quarentene, quarantine, quarentine*, fr. OF. & F. *quarante* forty, L. *quadraginta*, akin to *quattuor* four, and E. *four*: cf. It. *quarantina, quarantena*, LL. *quarentena*. See FOUR; cf. QUADRAGESIMA.] **1.** *Law.* At the common law, the period of forty days during which the widow had the right of remaining in the capital mansion house of which her husband died seized; also, this right.

2. The term, orig. of forty days, during which a ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the shore; hence, such restraint or inhibition of intercourse, or the measures taken to enforce it; also, the place where infected or prohibited vessels are stationed. Now, in a wider sense, any forced stoppage of travel, communication, or intercourse, on account of contagious or infectious disease on land or by sea. Quarantine regulation comes under the police powers of a state.

3. A period of forty days.

quar'an-tine (kwŏr'ăn-tēn; kwŏr'ăn-tēn'; 277), *v. t.*; QUAR'AN-TINED (-tēnd; -tēnd'); QUAR'AN-TIN'ING (-tēn'ĭng; -tēn'ĭng). To compel to remain at a distance, or in a given place, without intercourse, when suspected of having contagious disease; to put under, or in, quarantine.

quarantine flag. A yellow flag hoisted at the fore of a vessel, hung from a building, or otherwise displayed, to give warning of an infectious disease, notification of quarantine, or the like; — called also *yellow jack, yellow flag.*

quarantine period. *Med.* The period of time for each disease which must elapse before those exposed to the contagion, or attacked by it, can be considered as incapable respectively of developing or transmitting the disease.

‖ **qua're im'pe-dit** (kwā're ĭm'pē-dĭt; 115). [L., why he impedes, or hinders.] *Eng. Law.* A writ by which a common-law action for deciding a disputed right of presentation to a benefice is begun; also, the action itself. Formerly, the action had to be begun by an original writ; but now, by the Common Law Procedure Act, 1860 (23 & 24 Vict c. 126), the ordinary writ of summons may be used. Cf. DUPLEX QUERELA.

quarl, quarle (kwôrl; kwärl), *n.* [See QUARREL an arrow.] A large brick or tile; esp., a curved fire brick used to support melting pots for zinc, retort covers, or the like.

quar'rel (kwŏr'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *quarel*, OF. *quarrel*, F. *carreau*, LL. *quadrellus*, fr. L. *quadrus* square. See QUADRATE; cf. QUADREL, QUARRY an arrow.] **1.** A square-headed tool or weapon; hence, from its common shape, a bolt or arrow, esp. one for a crossbow or arbalest.

2. *Arch.* Any small quadrangular member; as: **a** A square of glass, esp. when set diagonally. **b** A small opening in window tracery of which the general form is nearly square. **c** A square or lozenge-shaped paving tile.

3. A glazier's diamond.

quar'rel, *n.* [ME. *querele*, OF. *querele*, F. *querelle*, fr. L. *querela, querella*, a complaint, fr. *queri* to complain. Cf. QUERULOUS.] **1.** A complaint; an accusation. *Obs.*

2. Ground of complaint; reason for objection, dislike, or hostility; cause of dispute or contest. *Obsoles.*

Herodias had a *quarrel* against him. *Mark* vi. 19.

He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him. *Holinshed.*

3. Hence, a cause or case to be disputed or defended.

I will bring a sword upon you that shall avenge the *quarrel* of my covenant. *Lev.* xxvi. 25.

4. A breach of concord, amity, or obligation; a disagreement; an antagonism in opinion, feeling, or conduct; esp., an angry dispute, contest, or strife; a brawl; altercation.

On open seas their *quarrels* they debate. *Dryden*

5. Occasion or reason; cause; as, a *quarrel* to marry. *Obs.*

6. A feeling of aversion; a disinclination; objection. *Obs.*

7. Tendency to dispute; quarrelsomeness. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — Brawl, broil, squabble, affray, feud, tumult, contest, altercation, contention, wrangle. See DISPUTE.

quar'rel, *v. i.*; -RELED (-ĕld) or -RELLED; -REL-ING or REL-LING. [Cf. OF. *quereler*, F. *quereller*. See 2d QUARREL.] **1.** To find fault; to cavil; as, to *quarrel* with one's lot.

2. To violate concord or agreement; to have a difference; to fall out; to be or become antagonistic.

But some defect in her
Did *quarrel* with the noblest grace she owed. *Shak.*

3. To dispute angrily, or violently; to wrangle; scold; altercate; contend; fight.

Beasts called sociable *quarrel* in hunger. *Sir W. Temple.*

quar'rel, *v. t.* **1.** To contend for. *Obs. & R.*

2. To quarrel, dispute, or find fault with. *Obs. or Scot.*

3 To dispute or question the rightness or validity of.

4. To compel, bring, effect, by quarreling; as, to *quarrel* a man out of his estate or rights.

quar'rel-ing, quar'rel-ling, *p. a.* Engaged in a quarrel; also, quarrelsome; as, *quarreling* factions; a *quarreling* mood. — **quar'rel-ing-ly, quar'rel-ling-ly,** *adv.*

quar'rel-some (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Apt or disposed to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; irascible; choleric.

2. Unpleasant. *Rare.*

Syn. — Pugnacious, irritable, irascible, brawling, choleric, fiery, petulant. See BELLIGERENT.

— **quar'rel-some-ly,** *adv.* — **quar'rel-some-ness,** *n.*

quar'ry (kwŏr'ĭ), *a.* [OF. *quarré*, F. *carré*, L. *quadratus*, p. p. See QUADRATE.] Square; hence, strongly built; stout. *Obs.*

quar'ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Cf. QUARRY square, QUARREL an arrow.] **1.** A quarrel, or crossbow bolt. *Obs.*

2. A quarrel, or square, as: **a** A pane of glass. **b** A tile.

quar'ry (kwŏr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [ME. *querre, quirre*, OF. *cuiriée*, F. *curée*, fr. *cuir* hide, leather, fr. L. *corium*; the *quarry* given to the dogs being wrapped in the skin of the beast. See CUIRASS.] **1.** *Hunting.* **a** A part of the entrails of the beast taken, given to the hounds; also, a similar reward to a hawk which has killed a bird. *Obs.* **b** A heap of the game killed. *Obs.*

2. Hence, a heap of dead bodies, as on a battlefield. *Obs.*

3. The object of the chase; game; esp., the game hunted with hawks. "The stone-dead *quarry*." *Spenser*

4. Hence, any object pursued or hunted; prey.

5. *Falconry.* Act of attacking prey. *Obs.*

quar'ry, *n.* [ME. *quarey* (*Oxf. E. D.*), for earlier ME. *quarrere*, OF. *quariere*, F. *carrière*, LL. *quadraria* a quarry, whence squared (*quadrati*) stones are dug, fr. *quadrare* to square, to hew (stones); cf. LL. *quareia*. See QUADRATE.] **1.** An open excavation, usually for obtaining building stone, slate, or limestone; — sometimes applied also to underground extensions of such surface workings, or even to wholly subterranean excavations for material usually taken from the surface. In its widest sense, the term *mines* includes *quarries*, and has been sometimes so construed by courts; but when the distinction is drawn, *mine* denotes underground workings and *quarry* denotes superficial. Open workings for iron ore, clay, etc., are likely to be called *banks* or *pits* rather than quarries.

2. By extension, any source from which material may be extracted. "Aphrates, who is our chief *quarry* for pre-Vulgate citations from the Syriac N. T." *Encyc. Biblica.*

3. A large mass, as of stone, slate, or the like, fit for quarrying.

quar'ry, *v. t.*; QUAR'RIED (-ĭd); QUAR'RY-ING. **1.** To dig or take from or as from a quarry; as, to *quarry* marble.

2. To make a quarry in; as, to *quarry* land.

quarry face. The freshly split face of ashlar, squared off for the joints only, as it comes from the quarry, and used esp. for massive work; — disting. from, although often erroneously used as synonymous with, *rock face*, strictly a weather-worn quarry face. — **quar'ry-faced'** (-fāst'), *a.*

quar'ry-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man engaged in quarrying stones; a quarrier.

quart (kwôrt), *n.* [F. *quarte*, n. fem., fr. *quart* fourth, fr. L. *quartus* fourth, akin to *quattuor* four. See FOUR; cf. 1st CARTE, QUARTO.] **1.** A measure of capacity, both in dry and in liquid measure; the fourth part of a gallon; the eighth part of a peck; two pints. See MEASURE, *Table.*

2. A vessel or measure containing a quart.

3. [F. *quart*, n. masc.] The fourth part; a quarter; hence, a region of the earth. *Obs.*

Camber did possess the western *quart.* *Spenser.*

4. [Sp. *cuarto.*] An old Spanish copper coin. See COIN. *Obs.*

5. *Music.* A fourth. *Rare.*

quart (kärt), *n.* [F. *quarte.* See QUART a measure.] **1.** *Fencing.* = CARTE.

2. In piquet and other card games, four cards of a suit in sequence, the highest four being the *quart major.*

quar'tan (kwôr'tăn), *a.* [F. *quartain*, in *fièvre quartaine*, L. *quartanus*, fr. *quartus* the fourth. See QUART a measure.] Of or pert. to the fourth; specif., occurring every fourth day, reckoning inclusively; as, a *quartan* ague, or fever.

quar'tan, *n.* **1.** *Med.* An intermittent fever which returns every fourth day, reckoning inclusively, that is, one in which the interval between paroxysms is two days.

2. A measure, the fourth part of some other measure.

quar-ta'tion (kwôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *quartus* the fourth: cf. F. *quartation.*] *Assaying.* The alloying with silver of a button very rich in gold, to reduce the gold to such a proportion (usually one fourth or less) that the acid used in parting may act as desired; inquartation. See PARTING, 2 **a.**

quar'ter (kwôr'tẽr), *n.* [F. *quartier*, L. *quartarius* a fourth part, fr. *quartus* the fourth. See QUART a measure.] **1.** One of four equal parts into which anything is divided, or is regarded as divided; a fourth part or portion; as, a *quarter* of a dollar, of a pound, of a yard, of an hour, etc.

2. Specif.: The fourth part of a measure of weight or capacity used independently as a measure; as: **a** The fourth part of a hundredweight. See HUNDREDWEIGHT. **b** Eight bushels, the fourth of a ton; — used esp. in measuring grain. See WEIGHT, MEASURE. **c** The fourth of a chaldron of coal. **d** The fourth of a pound.

3. The fourth part of a measure of length or area used as a unit of measure; as: **a** The fourth of a yard; a span. **b** *Naut.* The fourth of a fathom. **c** *Naut.* The fourth of the distance from one point of the compass to another, being the fourth of 11° 15′, i. e., nearly 2° 49′; — called also *quarter point.* **d** The fourth of a mile. **e** An Irish land measure. *Oxf. E. D.*

4. The fourth part of a measure of time used as a unit of measure; as: **a** The fourth of a year. **b** A term of study in a seminary, college, etc.; — properly, a fourth of the school year, but often longer or shorter. **c** *Astron.* A fourth part of the moon's period; also, quadrature; as, the first or last *quarter* of the moon. **d** The fourth of an hour; hence, the moment marking this. **e** The fourth of the night or of the period between two canonical hours. *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.*

5. The fourth part of a measure of value used as a unit; as: **a** A farthing. **b** Twenty-five cents, a fourth of a dollar; also, a silver coin of this value. *U. S. & Canada.*

6. *Naut.* **a** The after part of a vessel's side, generally corresponding in extent with the quarter-deck. **b** The part of the yardarm outside of the slings.

7. That part of a boot or shoe which forms the side, from the heel to the vamp.

8. One limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts; one fourth part of the carcass of a slaughtered animal, including a leg; as, the fore *quarters*; the hind *quarters.* When used alone, often designating specif. a hind quarter.

9. **a** *pl. Astrol.* Certain intersections of the spheres, two of which are termed oriental and regarded as masculine, the other two being occidental and feminine. **b** One of the four parts into which the horizon is regarded as divided; also, a cardinal point or division.

10. The side of a horse's hoof between the toe and the heel. See HOOF, *Illust.*

11. That which occupies or is regarded as occupying a fourth part; hence, a distinct section or division, or that which is in a distinct section or division. Specif.: The territory or region under or considered as under any of the four conceived divisions of the horizon; hence, region; place; also, point; direction. "Scour each *quarter*, to descry the distant foe." *Milton.*

12. *Her.* **a** A bearing, an ordinary or subordinary, occupying the first fourth part (dexter chief) of the field, marked off by a vertical and a horizontal line meeting in the fess point; also, in modern blazon, any of various arbitrary diminutives of this. Cf. 1st CANTON, 2. **b** Any of the four partitions into which the field is divided by horizontal and vertical lines through the fess point; also, any of any number of partitions of a shield divided by quartering (see GRAND QUARTER). Thus the Austrian imperial coat is "Quarterly of nine grand *quarters* (containing sixty-two *quarters*)." See QUARTER, *v. t.*

13. A division of a town, city, or county; a special district or locality; as, the Latin *quarter* in Paris; also, the inhabitants of such a district considered collectively.

14. A point, direction, person, place, etc., without definite localization; as, the news from that *quarter* was favorable.

15. *Arch.* A small upright timber post, used in partitions; — in the United States more commonly called *stud.*

16. State of being exactly at right angles one to another, or of being spaced apart around a circle so that the centers of two consecutive things subtend a right angle at the center of the circle; as, the crank-pin holes are out of *quarter.*

17. Proper station; specific place; assigned position; special location. *Now Rare exc.*: **a** *Naut.* A station at which officers and men are posted in battle, drill, inspection, etc.; as, the drum beat to *quarters*; — usually in *pl.* **b** Place of lodging or temporary residence; shelter; — usually in *pl.*; as, the army was in winter *quarters.* **c** *pl.* A collection of cabins for negroes on a plantation. *Southern U. S.*

18. Treatment or intercourse, esp. if friendly; concord. *Obs.*

In *quarter*, and in terms like bride and groom. *Shak.*

19. *Mil.* Clemency shown to a surrendered or conquered enemy in not taking his life. The Hague Regulations forbid declaring to an enemy that no *quarter* will be given.

20. *Football.* Short for *quarter back.* See 2d BACK, **6 d.**

on the quarter, *Naut.*, in a direction between abeam and astern; opposite, or nearly opposite, a vessel's quarter.

quar'ter (kwôr'tẽr), *a.* Consisting of, or equal to, a quarter; as, a *quarter* note.

quarter pitch, *Building*, a roof pitch of one quarter the span, giving an angle of about 26½°. — **q.-rip saw,** a handsaw. — **q. square,** *Math.*, the fourth part of the square of a number. Tables of quarter squares have been devised to save labor in multiplying numbers, since $ab = \frac{1}{4}(a+b)^2 - \frac{1}{4}(a-b)^2$. — **q. strap,** *Mil.*, either of the straps composing the spider of a cavalry saddle. See SPIDER. — **q.-wave,** *or* **q.-undulation, plate,** *Optics*, a thin test plate, as of mica or selenite, used, in the study of mineral sections with polarized light, to retard the vibration of a ray one quarter of a wave length.

quar'ter (kwôr'tẽr), *v. t.*; QUAR'TERED (-tẽrd); QUAR'TER-ING. **1.** To divide into four equal or nearly equal parts.

2. Hence, to divide or separate into parts, either more or less than four. Specif., to cleave asunder; to dismember; as, the traitor was hanged and *quartered.*

3. *Her.* To arrange or bear, as different coats of arms, quarterly on one escutcheon; also, to add (a coat of arms) to another or others in this way, to arrange alternately and quarterly (with).



Quartered Arms.

4. *Mech.* To adjust or locate at right angles, as cranks.

5. To shelter, or furnish with shelter or entertainment; to supply with temporary lodging; esp., to assign to a certain place of shelter, as a soldier or soldiers.

6. To apportion; to allot. *Rare.*

This isle . . .
He *quarters* to his blue-haired deities. *Milton.*

7. *Nav.* To send or assign to quarters, as for action. *R.*

8. To build, as a wall, with quarters of wood.

9. Of a game dog, to cover (a field) by running over as if marking off into parts or quarters.

quar'ter, *v. i.* **1.** To lodge; to have a temporary residence.

2. *Naut.* **a** To strike or blow on a ship's quarter, as, the wind. **b** To sail with the wind on the quarter. *Rare.*

3. Of a game dog, to quarter a field.

4. To range to and fro or from point to point.

5. *Eng.* **a** To drive a carriage so that a rut shall be be-

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ran to eat or drink immoderately] To fill, choke, or block. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*

quar, *v. t.* To curdle. *Obs. or* **quarantain,** *n.* [F. *quarantaine.*] A quarantine. *Obs.*

quarante. † COURANTE.

quar'an-tine (kwŏr'ăn-tĭn). Var. of QUARENDEN.

quar'an-ty (kwŏr'ăn-tĭ), *n* [It. *quarantia*, fr. *quaranta* forty.] A court of forty magistrates, in the later Venetian republic.

quardecus. † CARDECU.

quar'deel (kär'dēl), *n.* [See CARDEL.] A cardel, or cask.

quar'do-fel'ic (kwŏr'dō-fĕl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

quare. † QUIRE.

quare, *v. t.* [OF. *quarer, quarrer*, F. *carrer.*] To square. *Obs.*

‖ **qua're clau'sum fre'git.** [L.] *Law.* Because he broke the close. See 6th CLOSE, 3, TRESPASS, *n.*

quarefour. † CARFOUR.

quarel, quarelle. † QUARREL.

quarelet. † QUARRELET.

quar'en-den (kwŏr'ĕn-d'n, **quar'en-der** (-dẽr), *n.* A deep red early apple. *Eng.*

quar'en-tene (-tēn), *n.* [LL. *quarentena* a measure of forty rods.] A furlong; a rood. *Rare.*

quarentine. † QUARANTINE, *n.*

quarere † QUARRER.

quarester. † CHORISTER.

quarey. † QUARRY.

quarfe. † WHARF.

quar-fel'ic (kwŏr-fĕl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

quarfour. † CARFOUR.

quarfoxe. † CARFAX.

quar'ic (kwŏr'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

quarie. † QUARRY.

quarier. † QUARRIER, a candle.

quarilous. † QUARRELOUS.

quarion, *n.* = QUARRIER, a candle. *Obs.*

quark (kwôrk), *v. i.* To quawk.

quarken. † QUERKEN.

quarl, *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *quar* to coagulate.] To curdle *Obs.*

quarl (kwärl), *n.* [Cf. G *qualle.*] A medusa, or jellyfish. *Rare.*

quar'le. † QUARREL, arrow.

quarled (kwôrld) Var. of QUARRELED.

quar'man (*dial.* kwôr'măn), *n.* A quarryman. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

quarn. † QUERN.

quarof. † WHEREOF.

quarre. † QUARRY. [REL.

quarreaus. Obs. pl. of QUAR-

quarrefour † CARFOUR.

quar'rel (*dial.* kwär'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. QUARRER.] 1. A quarry. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Scot.*] 2. The material quarried. *Obs.*

quar'reld Quarreled *Ref. Sp.*

quar'reled (kwŏr'ĕld). *a.* Made with or into quarrels, as a window. [rels.

quar'rel-er, *n.* One that quar-

quar'rel-et, *n.* Dim. of QUARREL, a square. *Obs*

quar'rel-ous, quar'rel-lous, *a.* [OF. *querelous*, F. *querelleux*, L. *querelosus*, fr. *querela.* See 2d QUARREL.] Quarrelsome; also, querulous. *Obs* — **quar'rel-ously,** *adv.* *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

quar'rel-sum. Quarrelsome.

quar'ren-der (kwŏr'ĕn-dẽr). Var. of QUARENDEN.

quarrer, *n.* [OF. *quarriere*, F. *carrière.*] A quarry. *Obs.*

quarreure, *n.* [OF. *quarreüre.*] Quadrature. *Obs.*

quar'ri-a-ble, quar'ry-a-ble (kwŏr'ĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

quar'ried (kwŏr'ĭd), *a.* Provided with prey. [quarries.

quar'ried, *a.* Having stone

quar'ri-er, *n.* [Cf. OF. *quarré* square, F. *carré.*] A square candle. *Obs.*

quar'ri-er (-ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *quarrier*, F. *carrier.*] A worker in a stone quarry.

quar'ring-ton (kwŏr'ĭng-t'n), *n* A quarenden. *Dial. Eng.*

quarrome, *n.* Also **quarron.** The body. *Obs. Cant.*

quar'ry, *a.* [*quar* to curdle + -*y.*] Clotted. *Obs.*

quar'ry, *v. t. & i.* **1.** *Falconry.* To teach to seize, or to seize, quarry; also, to supply with prey, or to prey. *Obs.* [chase.]

2. To hunt down (a beast of the

quarry bed. = QUARRY FACE.

quarry light. A diamond-shaped pane of glass designed to be set in leads.

quar'ry-rid', *n.* Quarry refuse; small rubblestones. *Eng.*

quar'ry-stone' bond. Rubble-work.

quarry water. Free moisture contained in freshly quarried stone, which is allowed to dry out before the stone is worked.

quart. † CARTE, a map.

quart, *a.* [ME. *quert.*] Healthy. *Obs.* — *n.* Health, or a source of health. *Obs.*

quart, *v. i. & t.* [F. *quarter.*] *Fencing.* To assume, or to place in, position for carte. *Rare.*

quart. *Abbr.* Quarterly.

‖ **quar'ta Fal-ci'di-a** (kwŏr'tă făl-sĭd'ĭ-ă). [L.] *Rom. Law.* = FALCIDIAN PORTION.

quar'tan-a'ri-an, *n.* [L. *quartanarius.*] One ill with the quartan. *Obs.*

quar'tane (kwŏr'tān), *n.* [L. *quartus* the fourth.] *Chem.* Butane, the fourth member of the methane series. *Rare*

quartar. † QUARTER.

‖ **quar'ta Tre-bel'li-a'na** (kwŏr'tă trē-bĕl'ĭ-ā'nă). [L.] See TREBELLIAN.

‖ **quart' d'e'cu'** (kär' dă'kü'). [F.] See CARDECU.

‖ **quarte** (kärt), *n.* [F.] *Fencing.* = CARTE.

quarte, *n.* = 1st QUART, 4. *Obs.*

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tween the wheels. Also, of a horse, to travel with legs astride of a rut. **b** To make way for a passing vehicle.

quar'ter-age (kwôr'tẽr-āj), *n.* **1.** A quarterly payment or allowance.
2. Quarters or shelter, as for troops; also, the provision of quarters; the cost of providing quarters.
3. A special tax for right of residence in England in the 18th century.

quarter bend. A bend changing direction 90°, as in piping.

quarter bill. *Naut.* A list specifying the different stations for the officers and crew in time of action, or for given evolutions, and the names of the men assigned to each.

quarter binding. *Bookbinding.* The binding of a book with leather on the back only.

quarter block. *Naut.* A block fitted under the quarters of a yard on each side of the slings, through which the clew lines and sheets are rove.

quarter boot. A boot for a horse's fore foot as a protection against injury by striking it with the hind foot.

quar'ter-bound', *a. Bookbinding.* Bound, as a book, with cloth or leather on the back only.

quarter day. A day conventionally regarded as beginning a quarter of the year, and on which a quarterly payment, as rent, becomes due. In matters influenced by United States statutes, quarter days are the first days of January, April, July, and October. In New York and many other places, as between landlord and tenant, they are the first days of May, August, November, and February. The quarter days usually recognized in England are the 25th of March (Lady Day), the 24th of June (Midsummer Day), the 29th of September (Michaelmas Day), and the 25th of December (Christmas Day).

quar'ter-deck', *n. Naut.* That part of the spar, or upper, deck abaft the mainmast, sometimes including the poop deck when there is one, reserved as a promenade for the officers and, sometimes, cabin passengers; hence, often, fig., the officers or cabin passengers; as, the *quarter-deck* knows little of the forecastle.

quar'ter-deck'er, *n.* **1.** *Nav.* An officer thought to care more for regulations and etiquette than efficiency. *Slang.*
2. = BOAT SHELL **a**.

quar'tered (kwôr'tẽrd), *p. a.* **1.** Divided into four equal parts, or quarters; separated into four parts, or regions.
2. Furnished with quarters; provided with shelter.
3. Quarter-sawed; — said of timber, commonly oak.
4. *Her.* Divided into, or containing, quarters or quarterings. See QUARTER, *v. t.*, 3.

quarter evil. *Veter.* Symptomatic anthrax.

quarter face. In fine arts, portrait painting, etc., a face turned away so that but one quarter is visible.

quarter grain. The peculiar grain of wood, esp. of oak, seen when quarter-sawed. See QUARTER-SAW.

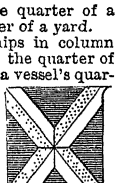
quar'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of QUARTER, *v.* Hence: *a.* **1.** That quarters; specif.: **a** *Naut.* Coming from a point well abaft the beam, but not directly astern; — said of wind, waves, or any moving object. **b** *Mach.* At right angles, as the cranks of a locomotive, which are in planes forming a right angle with each other.
2. [From QUARTERING, *vb. n.*] Of or pert. to, or used in or for, quartering.

quartering belt, a belt connecting pulleys with axles at right angles. — **q. hammer,** a hammer for breaking up flint into suitable pieces for flaking. — **q. machine,** *Mach.*, a kind of boring machine used esp. for boring the crank-pin holes in locomotive driving wheels. It has two heads arranged so that the axes of the bars are at right angles to each other.

quar'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of dividing into quarters; division into quarters: hence, division in general. Specif.: **a** *Her.* (1) The division of an escutcheon containing different coats of arms into four or more compartments. (2) A quarter (see QUARTER, *n.*, 12 **b**), or the coat of arms on it. **b** Use of quarters, or studs, in building; also, a series of quarters in place, or material in the form of quarters. **c** *Mech.* Adjustment, as of cranks or wrist pins, at right angles with each other. **d** *Mining.* A process of dividing a given pile of crushed mineral again and again to obtain a sample which shall be a fair average of the whole.
2. Assignment of quarters, as for soldiers; also, the lodging or place assigned.

quarter iron. *Naut.* A boom iron on the quarter of a yard; also, the iron band around the quarter of a yard.

quarter line. **a** *Nav.* The position of ships in column when the bow of each following ship is on the quarter of the one ahead. **b** *Naut.* A line from or to a vessel's quarter. **c** An extra line to a seine, fastened to its under side.


Quarterly quartered. Quarterly quarterly arms *quarterly* on one escutcheon.

quar'ter-ly, *adv.* **1.** By quarters; once in a quarter of a year; as, the returns are made *quarterly*.
2. *Her.* In quarters, or quarterings; in four or more parts; — said of a shield thus divided by lines drawn through it at right angles; as, to bear two or more coats of arms *quarterly* on one escutcheon.

quartered quarterly, *Her.*, quartered in the center and having each arm divided down the middle with the divisions of alternate tinctures; — said of a saltire.

quar'ter-ly (kwôr'tẽr-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Containing, or consisting of, a fourth part; as, *quarterly* seasons.
2. Recurring during, or at the end of, each quarter; as, *quarterly* payments of rent; a *quarterly* meeting.
3. Of or pertaining to a quarter; as, a *quarterly* wind.
4. *Her.* Divided into a specified number of quarters or quarterings; — said of an escutcheon; as, *quarterly* of six.

quar'ter-ly, *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A periodical work published once a quarter, or four times in a year.

quar'ter-man (kwôr'tẽr-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A foreman in charge of a party of workmen in a navy yard.

quar'ter-mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr; *cf.* MASTER), *n.* [*quarter* + *master*: cf. F. *quartier-maître*.] **1.** *Mil.* In the United States army, a commissioned officer of the quartermaster's department (which see), or any other commissioned officer, whose duty is to provide quarters, storage, clothing, transportation, forage, etc., for a body of troops. In the British service, a commissioned officer who, besides these duties, has that of looking after the provisions. In that service he has the rank of lieutenant.
2. *Naut.* A petty officer who attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, and the like, under the direction of the master or navigator.

quar'ter-mas'ter-gen'er-al, *n. Mil.* In the United States, a staff officer, who has the rank of brigadier general and is the chief officer in the quartermaster's department; in Great Britain, an officer of high rank stationed at the War Office, who is chief of the department in charge of the provision and distribution of food, forage, quarters, transport, etc., but not clothing or military stores.

quar'ter-mas'ter's de-part'ment (-mȧs'tẽrz). *Mil.* In the United States army, a department which has charge of supplying all means of transportation; of purchasing, providing, and distributing to and for the army clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quarters, forage, fuel, etc. (but not food for men nor ordnance materials); and of making and repairing roads, bridges, harbor works, etc. In general its duty is to provide for the army everything which other corps are not directed by law to provide. It consists of one quartermaster-general, with the rank of brigadier general; six assistant quartermasters-general, with the rank of colonel; nine deputy quartermasters-general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; twenty quartermasters, with the rank of major; sixty quartermasters with the rank of captain; one military storekeeper; and one hundred and fifty post quartermaster sergeants.

quartermaster sergeant. *Mil.* **a** In the United States army, a noncommissioned regimental or post staff officer who assists the quartermaster. **b** A company, troop, or battery sergeant who is responsible for the government property of his company, troop, or battery, and who sometimes superintends the mess of the enlisted men.

quar'tern (kwôr'tẽrn), *n.* [ME. *quarteroun, quartron*, F. *quarteron*, the fourth part of a pound, or of a hundred; *cf.* L. *quartarius* a fourth part, quarter of any measure, quartern, gill. See QUARTER; cf. QUARTERON, QUADROON.] **1.** A fourth part or quarter. Specif.: **a** The fourth part of a pint; a gill. **b** The fourth part of a peck; two quarts. See MEASURE. **c** The fourth part of a stone; 3½ pounds. See WEIGHT. **d** The fourth part of a sheet of paper. **e** The fourth part of a hundred; twenty-five; — sometimes used vaguely to signify several, a number.
2. A loaf of bread weighing about four pounds.

quar'ter-pace' (kwôr'tẽr-pās'), *n. Arch.* A staircase platform where the stair turns at a right angle. See HALFPACE, 2.

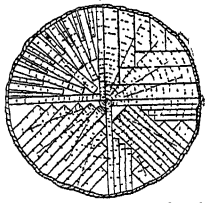
quar'ter-phase', *a. Elec.* Two-phase; diphase; specif., designating a four-wire two-phase system or apparatus having the neutral points of the two phases at the same potential.

quarter pieces. *Naut.* **a** The after part of the quarter gallery, near the taffrail. **b** The timbers of the quarters where they meet the stern. **c** Projections of the after cabins beyond the line of the quarters.

quarter round. **1.** *Arch.* An ovolo presenting a profile of a quarter circle.
2. A tool to cut an ovolo.

quarter saver. An attachment to prevent work running off from a knitting machine when yarn breaks or gives out.

quar'ter-saw', *v. t.;* -SAWED' or -SAWN'; -SAW'ING. To saw (a log) into quarters; specif., to saw into quarters and then into boards or planks or veneer, as by cutting alternately from each face of a quarter, to secure lumber that will warp relatively little, will not be likely to check, and will show the grain advantageously.


Quarter-sawed log, showing different ways of cutting up the Quarters.

quarter screw. *Horol.* Any of the four regulating screws in a common kind of compensation watch balance.

quarter seal. *Scots Law.* The seal kept by the director of the Scottish chancery, in shape and impression the fourth part of the great seal of the nation; — in old statutes frequently called the *testimonial of the Great Seal.*

quarter section. In the government system of land surveying of the United States and Canada, a tract of land half a mile square, containing 160 acres. See SECTION, *n.*, **2d**.

quarter sessions. [*also cap.*] **a** *Eng. Law.* A court of a limited original and appellate criminal jurisdiction, and with certain civil and administrative powers, held quarterly by the justices of peace in counties and by the recorders in boroughs. **b** A similar court held in some colonies, as Australia. **c** In Scotland, a court held for review and appeal by the justices of the peace quarterly under an act of 1661. It meets in the chief burgh of the county.

quar'ter-staff' (kwôr'tẽr-stȧf'), *n.; pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz'; -stăvz'). A long stout staff formerly common as a weapon; — so called because wielded with one hand in the middle and the other between the middle and the end.

quarter tone. **1.** *Music.* **a** An interval of one half a semitone or half step; one of various small intervals, esp. enharmonic ones. **b** A tone at such an interval.
2. *Photo-Eng.* A zinc half tone of 65 lines or coarser, for newspaper printing; — usually called *newspaper half tone.*

quar-tet' } (kwôr-tĕt'), *n.* [It. *quartetto*, dim. of *quarto* **quar-tette'** } the fourth, a fourth part, fr. L. *quartus* the fourth: cf. F. *quartette*. See QUART.] **1.** *Music.* **a** A composition or movement in four voice parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument. Specif., an instrumental piece in sonata form, usually for four stringed instruments; a string quartet. **b** The set of four performers of such four-part music. A quartet of mixed voices properly consists of a soprano, alto, tenor, and bass; a string quartet, of a first and second violin, viola, and violoncello. The principal soloists in an oratorio, and the string group in an orchestra, are sometimes called *the quartet.*
2. A group consisting of four.

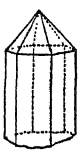
quar'tile (kwôr'tĭl), *a.* [L. *quartus* the fourth: cf. F. *quartile aspect.* See QUART.] **1.** *Statistics.* Designating a point so chosen that ¾ of the individuals in a series are on one side of it and ¼ on the other. Cf. MEDIAN, *a.*, 3.
2. *Astrol.* Designating, or pertaining to, an aspect with a difference of 90° celestial longitude (one quarter of an entire circumference).

quar'tile, *n.* **1.** A quartile point. There will habitually be two, a lower and an upper. In wage statistics, or vital statistics, the position of the median shows what the typical individual is like, while the respective distance of the two quartiles shows the degree of closeness of adherence to the type below and above. Cf. MEDIAN, *a.*, 3.
2. *Astrol.* An aspect of two heavenly bodies in which they are distant from each other 90°; quadrate. See ASPECT, 2.

quar'to (kwôr'tō), *a.* [L. *in quarto* in fourth, fr. *quartus* the fourth. See QUART a measure.] Having four leaves (eight pages) to the sheet; of the form or size of a quarto.

quar'to, *n.; pl.* QUARTOS (-tōz). Orig., a book of the size of the fourth of a sheet of printing paper; a size made by twice folding a sheet, making four leaves; now, a book of a square or nearly square form, commonly 9½ by 12 inches.

quartz (kwôrts), *n.* [G. *quarz.*] *Min.* A form of silica (silicon dioxide, SiO_2) occurring in hexagonal crystals which are commonly colorless and transparent, but sometimes also yellow, brown, purple, green, and of other colors; also in crystalline masses of vitreous luster and in cryptocrystalline massive forms varying in color and degree of transparency, being sometimes opaque. It is the most common of all solid minerals. H., 7. Sp. gr. of crystals, 2.65–2.66. The crystalline varieties include: *amethyst*, violet; *citrine* and *false topaz*, pale yellow; *rock crystal*, transparent and colorless or nearly so; *rose quartz*, rose-colored; *smoky quartz*, smoky brown, etc. The chief cryptocrystalline varieties are: (1) *Chalcedony*, of waxlike luster, special kinds being *carnelian* and *sard* (red), *chrysoprase* (apple-green), *prase* (dull green), *plasma* (bright green), *heliotrope* or *bloodstone* (green dotted with red jasper), *agate* (variegated), *onyx* and *sardonyx* (evenly banded). (2) *Flint*, dull-colored and compact, resembling which are *hornstone* and *basanite* or *touchstone*. (3) *Jasper*, opaque and colored, usually red, but also yellow, dark green, etc. Quartz is an essential constituent of granite, rhyolite, certain gneisses, etc., and forms the mass of quartzite, of sandstone, and of most sand and gravel.


Crystal of Quartz.

quartz-if'er-ous (kwôrt-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*quartz* + *-ferous.*] Consisting chiefly of quartz; containing quartz.

quartz'ite (kwôrt'sīt), *n. Petrog.* A compact granular rock composed of quartz. It is a metamorphosed sandstone, and the siliceous cement is often so blended with the quartz grains as to give the rock a nearly homogeneous texture. — **quartz-it'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

quartz mining. *Gold Mining.* Mining on veins or ore bodies in place, as distinguished from surface digging or washing (alluvial or placer mining); underground mining in rock; — so called because quartz is the chief mineral associated with gold in such deposits.

quartz'ose (kwôrt'sōs), **quartz'ous** (-sŭs), *a.* Containing, consisting of, or resembling, quartz.

quash (kwŏsh), *v. t.;* QUASHED (kwŏsht); QUASH'ING. [OF. *quasser*, F. *casser*, fr. L. *cassare* to annihilate, annul, fr. *cassus* empty, vain, of uncertain origin. The word has

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quarter ail. = QUARTER EVIL.
quar'ter-an'gled, *a. Her.* Quadrate. [QUARTILE, *n.*, 2.]
quarter aspect. *Astrol.* = QUARTER BACK *or* QUAR'TER-BACK', *n. Football.* See 2d BACK, 6 **d**; FOOTBALL.
quar'ter-boards', *n. pl. Naut.* Boards raised above the bulwarks along a ship's quarter; — called also **topgallant bulwarks.**
quarter cask. A cask that holds about ½ of a hogshead or butt.
quar'ter-cast', *a.* Cut in a quarter of the hoof, as a horse.
quar'ter-cleft', *a.* Quartered, as timber.
quar'ter-cleft', *n. Dial. Eng.* 1. One of four equal pieces of wood cut from a log.
2. A somewhat crazy person.
quarter crack. See SAND CRACK. [sawed; quartered.]
quar'ter-cut', *a.* Quarter-sawed.
quar'ter deck'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
quar'ter-er, *n.* One that quarters.
quar'ter-fish'es, *n. pl. Naut.* Battens hooped on a mast to strengthen it. *Rare.* [REFOIL.]
quar'ter-foil'. *Erron.* for QUATREFOIL.
quarterfoyle. ✝ QUATREFOIL.
quarter grabbing. Act of a horse in grabbing or cutting, a fore foot with a hind foot.
quarter guard. *Mil.* In the British service, a guard mounted in camp in front of each battalion.
quarter gunner. *Nav.* A petty officer who assists the gunner; — now called *gunner's mate* in the U. S. navy.
quar'ter-hol'low, *a.* Concave, as a molding, with transverse section making an arc of about 90° — *n.* A concavity so formed.
quarter hoop = BULGE HOOP.
quarter ill. = QUARTER EVIL.
quartering block. A block on which the body of a condemned criminal was quartered.
quar'ter-land', *n.* A quarter of a township. *Isle of Man.*
quarter lift. *Naut.* A lift running to the quarters of a yard or the after, but not extreme, end of a boom.
quarter light. A side window in a closed carriage, distinct from that in the door.
quar'ter-ly-pierced', *a. Her.* Voided in the center; — said of a cross, a millrind, etc. Cf. QUARTER-PIERCED.
quar'ter-mas'ter, *v. i.* To perform the duties of, or act as, a quartermaster. [-SHIP.]
quar'ter-mas'ter-ship, *n.* See
quar'ter-moon', *n.* A crescent moon; quadrature. *Obs.*
quar'tern, *n.* [AS. *cwearterne*; orig. uncert.] A prison. *Obs.*
quar'tern Obs. corrupt. of QUARTAN. [SON.]
quarter nelson. See HALF NELSON.
quarter nettings. *Nav.* Hammock nettings along the quarter rails. [*Obs.*]
quar'ter-night', *n.* Nine P. M.
quarter note. *Music.* A crotchet.
quar'ter-on (kwôr'tẽr-ŏn), *n.* [F. See QUARTERN.] A quarter, esp. of a pound or hundred.
quar'te-ron' (*as F.* kȧr'tẽr-ôN'), **quar'ter-oon'** (kwär'tẽr-ōōn'). Obs. or rare vars. of QUADROON.
quar'te-ronne' (*as F.* kȧr'tẽ-rŏn'), *n., fem.* of QUARTERON.
quarter partition. *Building.* A stud partition.
quar'ter-pierced', *a. Her.* Having a square hole in the center; — said of a cross. Cf. QUARTERLY-PIERCED.
quarter pillar. *Shipbuilding.* A supporting pillar between the center pillar and the side.
quarter plate. *Photog.* A plate of the size 3¼ × 4¼ inches.
quarter point. *Naut.* See QUARTER, *n.*, 3 c.
quar'ter-point'ed, *a. Her.* Having a partition line extending between the dexter chief and the fess point.
quarter rest. *Music.* See REST, *n.*
quarter sack A sack holding a quarter (of grain). *Obs.*
quarter sling. *Naut.* A sling supporting a yard at one of the quarters. [PACE.]
quar'ter-space', *n.* = QUARTER.
quarter stock. See FULL STOCK.
quarter strap. *Naut.* A strap around a yard at the quarter, often supporting a ring or grommet. [home stretch.]
quar'ter-stretch', *n. Sport.* A
quarter tackle. *Naut.* A tackle rigged on the quarter of a lower yard for hoisting.
quar'ter-tens'es, *n. pl.* Quarter-tenses, or ember days. *Obs.*
quarter tie. See TIE, *n.*
quar'ter-vine', *n.* The cross vine.
quarter waiter. A gentleman usher in the English court on duty a quarter of a year.
quarter watch. *Naut.* A watch including one half of a full watch, or one fourth of the crew.
quar-tet'to (kwôr-tĕt'ō), *n.* [It.] = QUARTET.
quarteus, *n.* [Erron. for *cerceaus*, fr. OF. *cerceaus*, nom. sing. and acc. pl. of *cercel*, L. *cercellus* a small ring. *Oxf. E. D.*] A hoop. *Obs.*
quarteyn. ✝ QUARTAN.
quart'ful, *a.* [*quart* health + *-ful.*] Safe; sound; prosperous. — **quart'ful-ness,** *n. Both Obs.*
quar'tic (kwôr'tĭk), *a.* [L. *quartus* fourth.] *Math.* Of the fourth degree. — *n.* **a** *Alg* A quantic of the fourth degree. **b** *Geom.* A curve or surface whose equation is of the fourth degree in the variables.
quartier, *n.* Quartermaster. *Obs.*
quar-ti'lho (kär-tēl'yō), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
quar-til'la (kwär-tēl'yä), **quar-til'lo** (-yō) Vars. of CUARTILLA, CUARTILLO. See MEASURE, *Table.* [See COIN, *Table.*]
quar-til'lo. Var. of CUARTILLO.
quart'in-va'ri-ant (kwôrt'ĭn-vā'rĭ-ănt), *n.* [L. *quartus* fourth + E. *invariant.*] *Math.* An invariant of the fourth degree in the coefficients.
quartilé, *a.* [OF. *quartelé*, p. p.] Quartered *Obs.*
quart major. See 2d QUART, 2.
quar'to-dec'i-man (kwôr't*ō*-dĕs'ĭ-măn), *n.* [L. *quartadecimanus, quartodecimanus*, fr. L. *quartus decimus* fourteenth.] *Eccl. Hist.* In the early church, one of those who kept Easter on the 14th of Nisan. See PASCHAL CONTROVERSY. — **quar'to-dec'i-man-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
quar'tole (kwôr'tōl), *n.* [L. *quartus* fourth, or It. *quarto.*] *Music.* A group of four notes occupying the time of three or six.
quart pot. A cylindrical tin vessel used by bushmen as a drinking cup. *Australia.*
quartre. ✝ QUARTER.
quar'tridge. ✝ QUARTERAGE.
quar'tron. ✝ QUARTERN.
Quar'tus (kwôr'tŭs). *Bib.*
quartz'ic (kwôrt'sĭk), *a.* Quartziferous
quartz'less, *a.* See -LESS.
quartz'oid (kwôrt'soid), *n.* [*quartz* + *-oid.*] *Cryst.* A form of crystal, common with quartz, consisting of two six-sided pyramids, base to base
quartz'o-phyre (-sō-fīr), *n.* [*quartz* + *-phyre.*] *Petrog.* Porphyry with quartz phenocrysts.
quartz porphyry. *Petrog.* Quartzophyre.
quartz reefer. *Mining.* One engaged in mining for gold in a quartz reef or vein — **quartz reefing.**
quartz rock. Quartzite. [osc.]
quartz'y (kwôrt'sĭ), *a.* Quartzose.
quaa (kvâs). Var. of KVASS
quash. ✝ KVASS. [*Rare.*]
quash (kwŏsh). Var. of SQUASH.
quash, *v. i.* To splash; also, to shake; tremble. *Obs.*

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been confused with L. *quassare* to shake, F. *casser* to break, which is prob. of different origin. Cf. CASHIER, *v. t.*] *Law.* To abate, annul, overthrow, or make void; to put an end to; as, to *quash* an indictment.

quash (kwŏsh), *v. t.* [Prob. fr. OF. *quaissir* (assumed LL. *quassiare*), combined with OF. *quasser*, F. *casser*, fr. L. *quassare* to shake, shatter, v. intens. fr. *quatere*, *quassum*, to shake. Cf. CONCUSSION, DISCUSS, RESCUE; also QUASH to annul.] **1.** To beat down, or beat in pieces; to dash forcibly; to crush. *Obs.* *Waller.*

2. To suppress or extinguish summarily and completely; to crush out; to subdue; quell: as, to *quash* a rebellion.

Contrition is apt to *quash* or allay all worldly grief. *Barrow.*

qua'si (kwā'sī). [L.] As if; as though; as it were: in a manner; in a certain sense or degree; having some resemblance to; seeming; seemingly; — used as an adjective or an adverb, or as a prefix, with a noun, adjective, or adverb; as, a *quasi* argument, that which resembles, or is used as, an argument; *quasi* historical, apparently historical, seeming to be historical (or, indifferently, *quasi*-historical), *quasi* exterritorial (or *quasi*-exterritorial), etc. In law *quasi* is often used (where *constructive* or *implied* is sometimes used instead) to qualify a designation or description, as of a right or wrong or property, expressing something as of a certain kind to which it belongs only by operation or construction of law and without reference to any intent of the party in interest, as the obligee or owner; as in: **quasi deposit**, a term sometimes applied to the obligation, amounting to that of a deposit, imposed by law on the finder of articles the owner of which is known; **quasi easements**, or the rights necessary to reasonable enjoyment of property and passing with it in a grant unless expressly excepted.

quasi contract. *Law.* An obligation which the law imposes upon a person independently of his will, in general corresponding to those not arising either from tort or from true contracts. In Roman law and the Civil law rights in personam arising by operation of law irrespective of the will of the party are said to be rights *quasi ex contractu*, or *quasi contracts*. Some of these, as tutela, have little in common with true contracts, and the term *quasi contract* is by some restricted to obligations to pay money arising otherwise than from true contract or tort. *Quasi contracts* are sometimes, inaccurately, called *implied contracts*.

quasi delict. *Roman Law.* Any of various wrongs made actionable as delicts by the prætor's edict, though not recognized as delicts by the statutory law.

Quas'i-mo'do (kwăs'ĭ-mō'dō), *n.* [So called from the first words of the Latin introit, *quasi modo geniti infantes* as newborn babes, 1 Pet. ii. 2.] **1.** *Eccles.* The first Sunday after Easter; Low Sunday.

2. In Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris," a foundling humpback, strong and ugly, but with a tender and chivalrous nature, who is adopted by Archdeacon Frollo, and lives in the cathedral of Notre Dame. See ESMERALDA.

quasi rent (kwā'sē). *Econ.* Compensation or return received by one person for the benefit of any advantage in production that he has over others.

Quas'si-a (kwŏsh'ĭ-ȧ; kwăs'-; kwăsh'-; 277), *n.* [NL., after Graman *Quassi* (*Quassy*, *Quacy*, or *Coissi*), a Surinam negro who discovered the drug's virtues about 1730.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of simaroubaceous trees having pinnate leaves with winged petioles, and large racemose scarlet flowers, the 5-lobed calyx and corolla borne on a columnar receptacle. There are two tropical American species, *Q. amara* being one of the sources of the drug quassia.

2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* A drug consisting of the wood of any of several tropical American simaroubaceous trees, as *Quassia amara*, *Simaruba amara*, and species of *Æschrion*. It is intensely bitter, and is used in medicine as a tonic and sometimes as a substitute for hops in making beer.

quas'sin (kwăs'ĭn; kwŏs'-), *n.* Also **quas'si-in** (-ĭ-ĭn). [See QUASSIA.] *Chem.* The bitter principle of quassia, extracted as a white, crystalline, neutral substance.

qua-ter'na-ry (kwȧ-tûr'nȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *quaternarius* consisting of four each, containing four, fr. *quaterni* four each, akin to *quattuor* four: cf. F. *quaternaire*. See FOUR.]

1. Consisting of four; by fours, or in sets of four.

2. *Geol.* **a** See PRIMARY ROCKS. **b** [*cap.*] Pertaining to or designating the entire period from the end of the Tertiary to the present time. See GEOLOGY, *Chart;* GLACIAL PERIOD.

3. *Math. Notation.* Using four as radix or base.

quaternary ammonium compounds, *Org. Chem.*, compounds which may be regarded as compounds of ammonium in which all four hydrogen atoms are replaced by organic radicals. See AMMONIUM BASE. — **q number**, ten; — so called by the Pythagoreans because equal to 1+2+3+4. — **q. steel**, steel composed of the usual iron and carbon with two other alloying elements, as nickel and chromium.

qua-ter'na-ry (kwȧ-tûr'nȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A group consisting of four; also, the number four.

2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* The Quaternary period (sometimes called the *Age of Man*) or system. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

qua-ter'nate (-nāt), *a.* Composed of, or arranged in, sets of four; as, *quaternate* leaves.

qua-ter'ni-on (kwȧ-tûr'nĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *quaternio*, fr. *quaterni* four each. See QUATERNARY.] **1.** A set of four parts, things, or persons; four things taken collectively; a group of four words, phrases, circumstances, facts, or the like.

Delivered him to four *quaternions* of soldiers. *Acts* xii 4.

Ye elements, the eldest birth
Of Nature's womb, that in *quaternion* run. *Milton.*

2. The number four. *Rare.*

3. A sheet of paper folded twice; also, a quire of four sheets thus folded.

4. A word of four syllables; a quadrisyllable.

5. *Math.* The quotient of two vectors considered as depending on four distinct numbers and as expressible by a quadrinomial, $w + ix + jy + kz$, where w, x, y, z are real numbers called *scalars*, and i, j, k are quadrantal versors, whose squares are each -1; the factor, multiplication by which converts one vector into another. Such is the view of the inventor, Sir Wm. Rowan Hamilton, and his disciple, Prof. P. G. Tait; but authorities are not yet quite agreed as to what a quaternion is or ought to be.

6. *pl. Math.* The calculus of the quaternion.

qua-ter'ni-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *quaternitas*, fr. L. *quaterni* four each: cf. F. *quaternité*.] **1.** The union of four in one, as of four persons; a group of four; — analogous to the theological term *trinity*.

2. State of being or containing four.

qua-tor'zain (kȧ-tôr'zān; kăt'ẽr-zān), *n.* [See QUATORZE.] A poem of fourteen lines; formerly, the sonnet, now, specif., a sonnetlike poem without strict sonnet structure.

qua-torze' (kȧ-tôrz'), *n.* [F. *quatorze* fourteen, L. *quatuordecim*. See FOURTEEN.] The four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens, in piquet; — so called because *quatorze* counts as fourteen points.

quat'rain (kwŏt'rān), *n.* [F., fr. *quatre* four, L. *quattuor*, *quatuor*. See FOUR.] *Pros.* A stanza of four lines, usually of ten-syllable iambics, rhyming alternately.

qua'tre (kā'tẽr; *F.* kȧ'tr'), *n.* [F.] A card, die, or domino having four spots, or pips.

quat're-foil' (kăt'ẽr-foil'), *n.* [F. *quatre* four + OF. *foil*, *foille*, leaf, F. *feuille*.] A flower with four leaves, or a leaf with four leaflets; a group of four leaves; specif.: **a** *Arch.* An ornamental foliation having four lobes, or foils. **b** *Her.* A more or less conventional representation of a flower with four leaves. — **quat're-foiled'** (-foild'), *a.*


Quatrefoils.

‖**quat'tro-cen'to** (kwăt'trō-chĕn'tō), *n.* & *a.* [It., four hundred, used as an abbreviated expression for the dates beginning with fourteen hundred.] The 15th century, when applied to Italian art or literature; as, the sculpture of the *quattrocento*; *quattrocento* style. Cf. CINQUECENTO, TRECENTO. — **quat'tro-cen'tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

quat'u-or (kwăt'ū-ôr; *F.* kwȧ'tw'r'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quattuor*, *quatuor*, four. See QUARTET.] *Music.* A quartet; esp., an instrumental quartet. *Rare.*

qua'ver (kwā'vẽr), *v. i.;* QUA'VERED (-vẽrd); QUA'VER-ING. [ME. *quaven* to shake, to tremble; cf. LG. *quabbeln* to shake, to be soft, of fat substances, *quabbe* a fat lump of flesh, a dewlap, D. *kwabbe*, and E. *quiver*, *v.*, *quagmire*.]

1. To tremble; vibrate; shake. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. Esp., to cause the voice to vibrate; to utter or form sound with rapid or tremulous vibrations, as in singing; also, to trill on a musical instrument.

Syn. — See QUIVER.

qua'ver, *n.* **1.** A shake, or rapid and tremulous vibration, esp. of the voice, as that due to excessive feeling, or of a musical instrument.

2. *Music.* **a** A note written with a stem and one pennant, and having the time value of an eighth of a semibreve and half that of the crotchet; an eighth note.


Quaver. 2 a. *a* Medieval Forms; *b* Modern Forms.

See NOTE, *n.*, 1 **a**. **b** A melodic shake or trill, esp. in singing.

quay (kē; *see note below*), *n.* Also *key*. [ME. *key*, OF. *kai*, *cay*, F. *quai;* of Celtic origin. Cf. KEY an island.] A stretch of paved and strengthened bank or a solid artificial landing place, usually of stone, made toward the sea, or at the side of a harbor, river, or other navigable water, for convenience in loading and unloading vessels.

☞ The pronunciation kē is now fixed, both in British and American usage. The "Expert Orthographer" (1704) gives kē, Buchanan (1766) kwā, and Sheridan (1780) kā. Swift (1723) and Tennyson (1850) rime *quay* with *day*. Cf. CAY and KEY (a reef, earlier pronunciation kā).

quay (kē), *v. t.;* QUAYED (kēd); QUAY'ING. To furnish with a quay or quays.

quay'age (-ăj), *n.* [F.] **1.** Charge for use of a quay; quay dues; wharfage.

2. Room on or for quays; also, quays collectively.

quean (kwēn), *n.* [Originally, a woman, AS. *cwene;* akin to OS. *quena*, OHG. *quena*, Icel. *kona*, Goth. *qinō*, and AS. *cwēn*, also to OIr. *ben*, Russ. *zhena*, Gr. γυνή woman, wife. Cf. QUEEN.] **1.** A woman; esp., a young or unmarried woman; a girl. *Obs. or Scot.* *Chaucer.*

2. A low woman; a wench; a slut. *Gay.*

quea'sy (kwē'zĭ), *a.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *coissier* to hurt, or Icel. *kveisa* whitlow, boil, Norw. *kveis* sickness after a debauch.] **1.** Unsettled; uncertain; troubled. *Obs.*

2. Presenting difficulties; ticklish; delicate; hazardous.

I have one thing, of a *queasy* question,
Which I must act. *Shak.*

3. Causing, or marked by, sickness; unhealthy; as, a *queasy* season of the year. *Obs. & R.* Also, causing nausea; nauseating; — applied esp. to food or drink. *Now R.*

4. Tending to be sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; qualmish.

5. Characteristic of the feeling of sickness or nausea; ill at ease; uncomfortable.

6. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate; easily disturbed.

Some seek, when *queasy* conscience has its qualms *Cowper*

que-bra'cho (kā-brä'chō), *n.* [Sp., also *quiebrahacha*, lit. break-ax, from its hard wood.] **1.** Any of several tropical American trees having very hard wood; specif.: **a** The Chilean apocynaceous tree *Macaglia quebracho*, the *quebracho blanco* or *white quebracho*, whose bark, known as *quebracho bark*, contains several alkaloids, and is used as a tonic and antispasmodic. **b** An anacardiaceous tree (*Quebrachia lorentzii*) of the Argentine region, known as *quebracho colorado* or *red quebracho* from its bright red bark, which is rich in tannin, and is used for dyeing. **c** The South American santalaceous tree *Iodina rhombifolia*, disting. as *quebracho flojo*, whose bark is similarly used.

2. The wood or bark of any of these trees. In pharmacy **quebracho bark** means specif. the bark of the white quebracho, used as a tonic and antispasmodic. It contains the following alkaloids; *quebrachine* ($C_{21}H_{26}O_3N_2$), *hypoquebrachine*, *quebrachamine* and *aspidospermine* ($C_{22}H_{30}O_2N_2$), *aspidospermatine* ($C_{21}H_{28}O_2N_2$), and *aspidosamine*.

queen (kwēn), *n.* [ME. *quen*, *quene*, queen, AS. *cwēn* wife, queen, woman; akin to OS. *quān* wife, woman, Icel. *kvān* wife, queen, Goth. *qēns*. See QUEAN.] **1.** A wife of a king.

2. A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a female monarch; as, Mary, *queen* of Scots; *Queen* Anne.

3. A woman eminent in power or attractions; the highest of her kind; as, a *queen* in society; — also used of cities, countries, etc. "Albion, *queen* of isles." *Cowper.*

4. The fertile, or fully developed, female of social bees, ants, and termites, whose function in the colony is reproduction; — distinguished from the workers, soldiers, or

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Quash'ee, Quash'ie (kwŏsh'ē), *n.* [Tshi (Ashanti) *kwasi* boy born on Sunday, *Kwasida* Sunday.] A negro personal name; sometimes [*l. c.*], any negro.

quash'ey (kwŏsh'ĭ), *n.* Prob., a quash. *Rare.*

quasi. † QUASSIA.

‖**qua'si ag'num com-mit'te-re lu'po.** [L.] Like intrusting the lamb to the wolf.

quasi corporation, quasi deposit, quasi easement. See QUASI.

‖**qua'si ex con-trac'tu.** [L.] *Law.* As if from or by contract. See QUASI CONTRACT.

quasi export, quasi extraterritorial, quasi fiction, quasi import, quasi intuitive, quasi legal, quasi loan, quasi market, quasi notarial. See QUASI.

quasi partner. See PARTNER, 3.

qua'si-pe'ri-od'ic, *a. Math.* Reproducing to within a factor or an additive quantity under certain linear substitutions of the arguments; — said of a function.

quasi possession. See QUASI, and *Citation* (below).

The doctrine of possession has been extended, under the name of *quasi possession*, or of possessio juris, to the control which may be exercised over advantages, short of ownership, which may be derived from objects. A right of way, an advowson or perpetual right of appointment to a benefice, and similar rights . . . are susceptible of a *quasi possession*. *T. E. Holland.*

quasi private, quasi public. See QUASI. — **quasi public corporation.** See CORPORATION, 3.

quasi pupillary substitution. See SUBSTITUTION.

quasi recognition, quasi severalty. See QUASI.

quasi sovereign. See QUASI; also *Citation* (below).

The phrase "half sovereign states" was invented by J. J. Moser to describe states possessing some of the attributes of sovereignty. Under this class are grouped very diverse communities. There are states which possess some attributes of sovereignty, but not others; states possessing internal autonomy, but not externally independent; states which are more or less under the influence of others. There are also states which have certain of the attributes of sovereignty, but are subject to servitudes or burthens imposed by treaty, usage, or force. . . . The self-governing colonies may be classed as "half sovereign states" or "*quasi sovereign*." *Encyc. Brit*

quasi space, quasi spatial, quasi temporal, quasi territorial, quasi testamentary, quasi trial, quasi tribal. See QUASI.

quasi usufruct. See USUFRUCT.

quasi wife. See QUASI.

quas'ky (kwăs'kĭ), *n.; pl.* -KIES (-kĭz). [Of North Amer. Indian origin.] The oquassa.

quass. Var. of KVASS.

quass, *v. i.* [Cf. OLG. *quassen*, *quatzen*.] To quaff. *Obs.*

quas-sa'tion (kwă-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *quassatio*, fr *quassare* to shake. See QUASH to crush.] A shaking. *Rare.* — **quas'sa-tive** (kwăs'ȧ-tĭv), *a. Rare.*

quasse. † KVASS, QUASH, QUASS.

quasum. † WHOSOME.

quasy. † QUEASY.

quat. † QUOTH, WHAT

quat (kwăt). Scot. var. of QUIT.

quat, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *quatir* to hit, strike, press down, and E. SQUAT.] To squash, beat, or press down; also, to glut; satiate. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

quat (*dial.* kwăt, kwŏt), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A pimple; boil; blister; pustule; sty; also, by extension, a disagreeable, offensive, or annoying, person. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

quat, *v. t.* [OF. *quatir*, *quaitir*, in reflexive use. Cf. SQUAT.] To squat. — **quat,** *n. Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

quat (*dial.* kwăt, kwŏt), *a.* [See QUAT, *v. i.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Squat; lying close; also, collapsed; flat.

2 Dull, as from satiety in eating; glutted.

quat. *Abbr.* Quattuor (L., four)

qua-ta' (kwä-tä'). Var. of COAITA. [QUETCH.]

quatch (kwĕch) Var. of QUATCH (kwŏch). *n.* [Cf. QUETCH to move, stir.] A word. *Obs.*

quatch, *a.* Prob., squat; flat *Obs* *Shak*

quatched. Obs. pret. of QUETCH.

quate. † WHATE.

‖**qua'te-nus** (kwā'tē-nŭs), *adv* [L., how far; *quā* where + *tenus* up to.] As; as far as.

qua'ter. † QUATRE

qua'ter-cen'te-na-ry, *n.* [L. *quater* four times.] A four-hundredth anniversary. [COUSIN.]

qua'ter-cous'in, *n.* † CATERCOUSIN.

quatereme, *n.* [OF. *quatrieme*.] A duty, as on wines, amounting to one fourth. *Obs.*

quaterfoil † QUATREFOIL.

qua'tern (kwă'tẽrn; kwȧ-tûrn'), *a.* [L. *quaterni* four each.] Having four quarters or divisions; fourfold; quadruple.

qua-ter'nal (kwȧ-tûr'nal), *a.* [*quater-na-ri-an* (kwăt'ẽr-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* = QUATERNARY. *Rare.*

quat'er-na'ri-us (-ŭs). *n.* [L., quaternary.] *Lat. Pros* A verse of four feet, usually one in iambic, trochaic, or anapæstic verse.

qua-ter'ni-on, *v. t.* To divide or arrange in quaternions *Rare.*

qua-ter'ni-on-ist, *n* See -IST

qua-ter'ni-ta'ri-an (kwȧ-tûr'nĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A believer in a quaternity. *Rare.*

‖**qua-ter'no** (kwȧ-tẽr'nō), *n.* [It. (Genoese).] See LOTTERY, 1.

quateron. † QUADROON.

qua'ters (kā'tẽrz), *n. pl.* Caters. See CHANGE RINGING.

quatertemper, quatertemps, *n.* [OF. *quatuortempre*, L. *quattuor tempora*.] Quater-tenses. *Obs.*

qua'ter-tens'es (kā'tẽr-tĕn'sēz), *n. pl.* [OF. *quatre tens*, a trans. of L. *quattuor tempora*. See CATER four; TENSE, *n.*] The ember days. *Archaic.*

quatervois, *n.* [From *carfax*, influenced by F. *quatre* four, and *voie* way. *Oxf E D*] = CARFAX. *Obs.*

quath. † QUOTH.

quat'kin. † WHATKIN.

quat'rayle (kwŏt'rāl), *n.* [Cf. F. *quatre* four + E. *ail.*] A great-great-great-grandfather *Rare.*

quat're-ble (kăt'rĭ-b'l), *n.* [Influenced by *treble.*] *Music.* A voice part one octave higher than the mean. *Obs*

qua'tre-feuille' (kā'tẽr-fū'y'; kȧ'tr'-), *n.* [Cf. F *quatre feuilles* four leaves. See FOIL a leaf.] = QUATREFOIL.

quat're-fo'il-at'ed (kăt'ẽr-fō'ĭl-āt'ĕd), *a.* Quatrefoiled.

quat'reme, -rime, *n* Quatereme

qua'tre point (kā'tẽr; kȧ'tr'). [F. *quatre* four.] *Backgammon* The fourth point from the outer edge on each home table.

quatribill. † QUATREBLE.

qua'trin (kwă'trĭn), *n.* A small coin; a farthing; a quattrino (see COIN). *Obs. or R.*

quatrivial. † QUADRIVIAL.

quatron. † QUARTERN.

qua-troon'. † QUADROON.

quat'tie (kwŏt'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. QUARTER.] See COIN.

‖**quat-tri'no** (kwăt-trē'nō), *n* [It., fr *quattro* four, L. *quatuor*.] See COIN.

‖**Quat'tro-cen-tis'ta** (kwăt'trō-chĕn-tē-s'tä), *n.; pl.* -TISTI (-tē). [It.] = QUATTROCENTIST

quaught, *v. t.* [Cf. QUAFF.] To quaff. *Obs.*

quauk (kwăk). Scot. var. of QUAKE.

quaume † QUALM.

quave (kwāv), *n.* & *v. i.* Quaver; tremble. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

quave'mire', *n.* Quagmire. *Obs.*

quaver. † QUIVER.

qua'ver-er. *n.* One who quavers.

qua'ver-ing-ly, *adv.* of *quavering*, p. pr [vering *Rare.*]

qua'ver-y (kwā'vẽr-ĭ), *a.* Quavering; tremulous. [QUAVER.]

qua-vi'ver, *n.* [Cf. OF. *virre*, *wirre*, viper.] The sea dragon. *Obs.* [Flabby. *Obs.*]

qua'vy, *a.* [From QUAVE, *v.*] Quaky.

quaw (kwä), *n.* [Cf. QUAGMIRE.] A quagmire. *Scot.*

quawk (kwŏk; kwăk), *n.* & *v.* **1.** Caw; screech. *Dial.*

2. A night heron. *U. S.*

quaz, *v. t.* To quaff. *Obs.*

quay. † WHEY.

quay, *v. t.* [Perh. for *quail.*] To subdue; quell. *Obs.*

quayer. † QUIRE

quay'ful (kē'fo͝ol), *a.* See -FUL.

quay punt (kē). A straight-stemmed, square-sterned, fore-and-aft-rigged, mainmast and mizzenmast boat, used for taking stores to ships, fishing, etc., about Falmouth, Eng. *Local.*

quayre. † QUIRE.

que. † CUE.

Que. Var. of QUEY.

Que. *Abbr.* Quebec.

queach (kwēch), *n.* A thicket. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

queach'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Boggy; marshy. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

2. Of the nature of a queach; bushy. *Obs.*

quead † QUED.

queal (kwēl), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. QUAIL, *v.*] To quail. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

quean, *n. i.* To go about with

quean'ish, *a.* Queanlike. *Rare.*

queare. † QUIRE.

quease, *v. t.* [Cf. SQUEEZE.] To squeeze. *Obs.* [QUEASY.

quea'si-ly (kwē'zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

quea'si-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

quea'som (*dial.* kwē'zŭm), *v. t. & i.* To smother; choke. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

queat. † QUIET.

queave † QUAVE.

quea'zen. † QUEASOM [*Obs.*]

quebas, *n.* An old card game.

Que-bec' oak (kwē-bĕk'). [From *Quebec*, province of Canada.] The American white oak; — so called in England.

que-brach'ite (kwē-brăk'īt), *n.* [*quebracho* + *-ite.*] *Chem.* A sweet crystalline substance, $C_7H_{14}O_6$, occurring in quebracho bark, the methyl ether of *l*-inosite.

‖**que-bra'da** (kā-brä'thä; 146), *n.* [Sp.] Ravine; gorge; gap; fissure

queb'rith (kwĕb'rĭth), *n.* [OF. *quebrit*, *quibrith*, Ar. *kibrit.*] *Alchemy.* Sulphur. *Obs.*

quecchen † QUETCH.

quech † QUAICH, QUEACH, QUETCH, WHICH.

Quech'ua (kĕch'wȧ), **Quech'uan** (-wăn). Vars of QUICHUA, QUICHUAN [quack. *Obs.*

queck, *v. i.* [Cf QUACK, *v.*] To

qued, quede, *a* [ME. *qued*, n & a., evil; cf. AS *cwēad* dung.] Evil; bad — **quedly,** *adv.* — **quedness,** *n. All Obs.*

qued, quede, *n.* Evil; also, an evil person; specif., the Devil. *Obs*

quede † CUD, QUIDE.

qued'ful, *a.* Full of evil. *Obs.*

quedship, *n.* Quedness. *Obs.*

quedur. † WHITHER.

quee (kwē; kwā). Var. of QUEY.

queech'y (kwēch'ĭ), *a.* Sickly; feeble; small. *Dial Eng.*

queed. † QUED, QUID.

queel (*dial.* kwēl). Obs. or dial. Eng var. of QUAIL.

queem, queem'ly, etc Scot. vars. of QUEME, etc.

queen (kwēn). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of QUEAN.

queen. Var of QUIN.

other forms of females which are members of the colony. See HONEYBEE, *Illust.*

5. *Chess.* The most powerful piece, moving across any number of unoccupied squares in a straight line. See 1st CHESS, 1.

6. A playing card bearing the picture of a queen.

7. A size of roofing slate. See SLATE.

8. A female cat, specif. one of a fancy breed.

Queen Anne's Bounty, *Eng. Hist.*, a trust fund (now considerably augmented by parliamentary grants and private gifts) founded, with the revenue of the annates or first fruits, by Queen Anne by her royal charter confirmed by 2 & 3 Anne (1703) c. 11 for the augmentation of poor clerical livings. — **Q. Anne's lace** *or* **laces,** the wild carrot, in allusion to the finely cut involucre. — **Q. Anne's pocket melon,** the dudaim melon. — **Q. Anne style.** **a** *Arch.* A style of English building prevalent early in the 18th century, characterized by modified classic ornament, and generally unpretentious design; by the use of red brickwork, in which even relief ornament is carved; and by general fitness for domestic architecture. The name was also given, after 1875, in England and the United States, to designs, as in wood-built cottages, of which many had little 18th-century character. **b** *Furniture.* A style prevalent in England under Dutch influence, about 1690–1740. It is marked by the increased use of upholstery and marquetry, the vogue of Oriental goods, and the greater attention to comfort, as in shapes of chair backs, the introduction of the bureau bookcase, separate mirrors, etc. A characteristic feature is the cabriole. — **Q. Anne's War,** that part of the Spanish Succession War (1702–13) fought in America. During it the French and Indians several times raided New England, and Port Royal (Annapolis) in Acadia was captured by Colonial and British troops. — **Q. Berenice's Hair,** *Astron.*, the constellation Coma Berenices. — **Q. City,** *or* **Q. of the West, Cincinnati,** once a commercial metropolis of the West. — **Q. City of the Lakes,** Buffalo, New York; — so called because of its situation and its commercial importance. — **Q. Mary's cushion.** See CUSHION, *n.*, 4. — **Q. of Hearts,** Elizabeth (1596–1662), daughter of James I., of England, the unfortunate queen of Bohemia; — so called because of her engaging manner. — **q. of heaven.** **a** Astarte. **b** Among Roman Catholics, the Virgin Mary. **c** The moon. — **Q. of Hungary's water.** See HUNGARY WATER. — **Q. of May.** See MAY QUEEN. — **q. of night,** the moon. — **Q. of the Adriatic,** Venice; — so called because of its situation and its control for centuries of the commerce of the East. — **Q. of the Antilles** (ăn-tĭl′ēz; ăn′tēl), Cuba. — **Q. of the East.** **a** Zenobia, queen of Palmyra; — a title assumed by her in 267 after the death of her husband, Odenathus. **b** Antioch, the ancient capital of Syria. **c** Sometimes, Batavia, in Java. — **q. of the meadow,** the European meadowsweet (*Ulmaria ulmaria*); also, *U. pentapetala*, or any of several species of *Spiræa*. — **q. of the prairie,** an American spiræa (*Spiræa lobata*) with ample clusters of pale pink flowers. — **q. of the tides,** the moon. — **q. of the water,** an artificial fly for trout and bass, having a yellow silk and brown feather body, wings of mallard's breast feather, and brown hackle.

queen (kwēn), *v. t.*; QUEENED (kwēnd); QUEEN′ING. **1.** To make a queen of; as, to *queen* a woman.

2. To govern or control as a queen.

3. *Chess.* To make a queen (or other piece, at the player's discretion) of (a pawn) by moving it to the eighth row.

4. To provide a queen for; as, to *queen* a hive of bees.

queen, *v. i.* **1.** To act as, or wield the power of, a queen.

2. *Chess.* To become a queen.

queen apple. An old variety of cider apple.

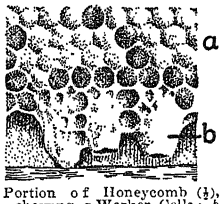
queen bee. A fertile or fully developed female bee, esp. of the honeybee. See QUEEN, *n.*, 4.

queen butterfly. A large brown white-spotted butterfly (*Anosia berenice*) of the warmer parts of America. It is closely related to the monarch butterfly.

queen cactus. An ornamental cactaceous plant (*Phyllocactus stenopetalus*) with long crenately margined flat joints and large white flowers with red styles.

queen cage. *Apiculture.* A small cage to hold a queen bee, as for shipment.

queen cell. One of the large, irregular, thick-walled special cells in which the larvæ of the female, or queen, bees are reared. In the hive a number of such cells are usually found attached to the bottom of a comb.



Portion of Honeycomb (½), showing *a* Worker Cells; *b* Queen Cells. (½)

queen conch. Any of several large tropical marine gastropods of the genera *Cassis* and *Strombus*, esp. *C. cameo*, whose shell is much used for making cameos.


Queen Conch (*Cassis cameo*) (½)

queen consort. The wife of a reigning king. *Blackstone.*

queen'craft′ (kwēn′krăft′), *n.* Craft or skill in policy on the part of a queen.

queen dowager. The widow of a king.

queen excluder. *Apiculture.* A device, usually of perforated metal, used to shut off the queen bee from certain parts of the hive but permit the workers to pass.

queen'fish′, *n.* A California sciænoid food fish (*Seriphetus politus*). The back is bluish, the sides and belly silvery.

queen'ing, *n.* Any of several kinds of apples, as *summer queening, scarlet queening,* and *early queening.* An apple called *queening* was cultivated in England 200 years ago.

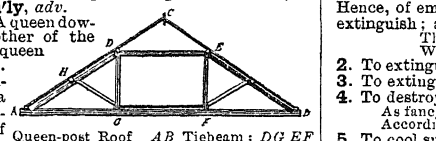
queen'ite (kwēn′īt), *n.* [*queen* + *-ite.*] One who supports or upholds a queen, as [*cap.*] an adherent of Queen Caroline of England (1796–1821), or of Queen Isabella II. of Spain against the Carlists.

queen lily. Any amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Phædranassa*, or its large rose-colored flower.

queen'ly (kwēn′lĭ), *a.* [Cf. AS. *cwēnlic* feminine.] Like, becoming, or suitable to, a queen. — **queen'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **queen'ly,** *adv.*

queen mother. A queen dowager who is mother of the reigning king or queen

queen'-post′, *n.* One of two vertical tie posts in a roof truss, or other framed truss of similar form. See KING-POST.



Queen-post Roof *AB* Tiebeam; *DG EF* Queen-Posts; *DE* Straining Piece; *AD BE* Principal Rafters; *AC BC* Rafters

queen regent. A reigning queen, either in behalf of another or in her own right.

queen regnant. A queen reigning in her own right.

queen'root′ (kwēn′rōōt′), *n.* A euphorbiaceous herb (*Stillingia sylvatica*) of the southern United States. Its root is used in medicine as an alterative and expectorant.

Queens'land (kwēnz′lănd), *n.* A state in the Commonwealth of Australia.

Queensland bean. = LEICHHARDT'S BEAN. — **Q. box,** an Australian myrtaceous tree (*Tristania macrophylla*) having hard wood. — **Q. ebony,** either of two Australian ebenaceous trees (*Maba geminata* and *M. laurina*) whose wood resembles ebony. — **Q. fire tree,** the Queensland tulip. — **Q. grass-cloth plant,** an Australian fiber plant (*Pipturus argenteus*) whose product is used in the manufacture of cloth. — **Q. hemp,** a malvaceous herb (*Sida rhombifolia*), of wide distribution in the tropics. It yields a fine soft bast fiber superior to jute in strength. In Australia it is used as a forage plant under the names *paddy lucern* and *native lucern*; it is employed medicinally as a demulcent, being also called *jelly-leaf.* — **Q. kauri.** See DUNDATHU PINE. — **Q. nut,** an Australian proteaceous tree (*Macadamia ternifolia*); also, its nut or fruit, which is about an inch in diameter, and contains a single round edible seed, or sometimes two hemispherical seeds. — **Q. plum,** the Burdekin plum. — **Q. poplar,** an Australasian euphorbiaceous shrub (*Homalanthus leschenaultianus*), with poplarlike leaves. — **Q. sandalwood,** an Australian myoporaceous tree (*Pholidia mitchelli*) having a hard wood valuable for cabinetwork. — **Q. sorrel,** an Australian species of hibiscus (*Hibiscus heterophyllus*) whose leaves are somewhat acid. — **Q. tulip.** **a** An Australian proteaceous tree (*Stenocarpus cunninghamii*) having brilliant red flowers; — called also *fire tree* or *Queensland fire tree.* **b** The waratah. — **Q. tulipwood,** the variegated wood of an Australian sapindaceous tree (*Harpullia pendula*).

queer (kwēr), *a.*; QUEER′ER (-ẽr); QUEER′EST. [Perh. fr. G. *quer* cross, oblique, athwart (cf. *querkopf* a queer fellow), OHG. *twer, twerh, dwerah;* akin to D. *dwars,* AS. *þweorh* thwart, bent, twisted, Icel. *þverr* thwart, transverse. Cf. THWART, *a.*] **1.** At variance with what is usual or normal in character, appearance, or action; differing in some odd way from what is ordinary; odd; singular; strange; peculiar; as, a *queer* story, act, look.

2. Suspicious; questionable; as, a *queer* transaction. *Colloq.*

3. Not quite well; qualmish; faint.

4. Spurious; sham; counterfeit. *Slang.*

Syn. — See STRANGE.

Queer Street. An imaginary street or place of abode for queer people, esp. for people who have become, or are likely to become, entangled in difficulties of any kind.

The more it looks like *Queer Street,* the less I ask. *Stevenson.*

queg'a- (kwĕg′ă-). *Elec.* A combining form indicating one thousand million million (10^{15}, or one quadrillion); — used like *mega-.*

quell (kwĕl), *v. t.*; QUELLED (kwĕld); QUELL′ING. [ME. *quellen* to kill, AS. *cwellan,* causative of *cwelan* to die; akin to D. *kwellen* to torment, OHG. *quellen,* G. *quälen,* Icel. *kvelja,* and AS. *cwalu* slaughter, death.] **1.** To kill; also, rare, to dash or beat out or down. *Obs.*

The ducks cried as [if] men would them *quelle.* *Chaucer*

2. To overpower; subdue; put down; suppress.

The nation obeyed the call, rallied round the sovereign, and enabled him to *quell* the disaffected minority. *Macaulay*

3. To quiet; allay; pacify; as, to *quell* grief.

Much did his words the gentle lady *quell.* *Spenser.*

Syn. — Subdue, crush, overpower, reduce, put down, repress, suppress; quiet, allay, calm, pacify.

quench (kwĕnch; 140), *v. t.*; QUENCHED (kwĕncht); QUENCH′ING. [ME. *quenchen,* AS. *cwencan* in *ācwencan* to extinguish utterly, causative of *cwincan, ācwincan,* to decrease, disappear; cf. OFries. *kwinka* to be extinguished.] **1.** To extinguish; overwhelm; make an end of; — said orig. of flame and fire; as, to *quench* a fire; to *quench* a light. Hence, of emotions, sensations, etc., to subdue; suppress; extinguish; as, to *quench* hate, love, desires, etc.

The supposition of the lady's death
Will *quench* the wonder of his infamy. *Shak.*

2. To extinguish the flame or fire of; as, to *quench* a candle.

3. To extinguish by satisfying, as thirst; to slake.

4. To destroy; overwhelm; crush.

As fancying that her glory would be great
According to his greatness whom she *quench'd.* *Tennyson*

5. To cool suddenly, as heated steel, in tempering.

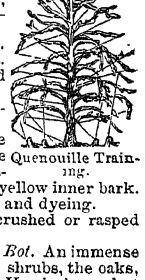
6. To slake (lime). *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Syn. — Extinguish, still, stifle; allay, cool, check.

quench, *v. i.* To become extinguished; to go out; — said of fire or something burning; hence, of passions, sensations, etc., or of persons experiencing such, to subside; to become calm or cool. *Shak.*

que-nelle′ (kē-nĕl′), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A forcemeat ball, usually of chicken or veal, commonly cooked in boiling water or fried in deep fat.

que-nouille′ train′ing (kē-nōō′ĭng). [F. *quenouille* distaff.] *Hort.* A method of training trees or shrubs in the shape of a cone or distaff by tying down the branches.


Quenouille Training.

quer'ce-tin (kwûr′sē-tĭn), *n.* [See QUERCITRON.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{10}O_7$, the true dyestuff of quercitron, being formed by the decomposition of quercitrin. It also occurs in apple-tree bark, horse-chestnut leaves, etc. It is a derivative of γ-pyrone. — **quer-cet'ic** (kwẽr-sĕt′ĭk; -sē′tĭk), *a.*

quer'ci-tan'nic (kwûr′sĭ-tăn′ĭk), *a.* [L. *quercus* an oak + E. *tannic.*] *Chem* Pert. to or designating the tannic acid (called also **quer'ci-tan'nin** [-ĭn]) of oak bark.

quer'cit-ron (kwûr′sĭt-rŭn), *n.* [G. *quercitron*-gelb, fr. L. *quercus* an oak + G *citrongelb* citron yellow.] **1.** **a** A large timber oak (*Quercus velutina*) of the eastern United States, having foliage resembling that of the red oak, but with a yellow inner bark. **b** The bark of this tree, used in tanning and dyeing.

2. A yellow dyestuff consisting of the crushed or rasped inner bark. See QUERCITRIN.

Quer'cus (kwûr′kŭs), *n.* [L., an oak.] *Bot.* An immense genus of hardwood fagaceous trees and shrubs, the oaks, widely distributed over the Northern Hemisphere, but most abundant in temperate climates. The genus is distinguished by the solitary pistillate flower in each involucre, becoming in fruit the characteristic structure known as an *acorn.* The leaves vary from narrowly linear to broadly elliptical, with many different types of lobation; in texture they may be thin or coriaceous. *Quercus* included about 250 species, many of which yield very valuable hard wood. See OAK, 1; also WHITE OAK, CORK OAK, LIVE OAK, etc.

quer'i-man' (kwẽr′ĭ-măn′), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name; cf. Sp. *curimato* a fish resembling salmon. Pg. *curiman* a Braz.

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queen bolt. *Arch.* A rod serving as a queen-post in a roof truss.

queen cake. A small sweet currant cake.

queen cat. See QUEEN, *n.*, 8.

queen closer. *Building.* A closer less than half a brick. [25.]

Queen Day. Lady Day, March 25.

queen'dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

queen fern. The royal fern.

queen gold. In medieval England, a revenue of the queen consisting of an additional tenth that had to be paid by every one that fined to the king.

queen'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

queen'ing, *n.* *Apiculture.* The act of introducing a queen bee into a colony or hive

Queen'ist. *n.* A Queenite; — used of adherents of Mary, queen of Scots. *Obs.*

Queen Labe. See LABE, QUEEN.

queen'less, *a.* See -LESS.

queen'let, *n.* A petty queen.

queen'like′, *a.* Queenly.

Queen Mab. See MAB, QUEEN.

queen note. See PAPER, *n.*, 1, *Table.* [of olive.]

queen olive. Any large variety

queen pigeon. Any of several crowned pigeons, esp. *Goura victoria.* [ADVOCATE. *Scot.*]

Queen's Advocate. = LORD

queen's arm. A musket.

queen's'-balm′, *n.* The alysaum.

Queen's Bench, Queen's Bench Division. See KING'S BENCH, etc. [berry.]

queen's'-ber'ry, *n.* The cloud-

queen's color *or* **colour.** See ROYAL COLOR. [COUNSEL.]

queen's counsel. See KING'S

queen's'-de-light′, *n.* The queenroot. [ENGLISH.]

queen's English. See KING'S

queen's evidence. See KING'S EVIDENCE.

queen's'-flow'er, *n.* The bloodwood *Lagerstræmia flos-reginæ,* or its flower.

queen's gambit. See 1st CHESS, 1.

queen's'-gil'li-flow'er, *n.* The damewort.

queen's head. A postage stamp bearing the queen's head. *Eng*

queen's'-herb′, *n.* Tobacco.

queen'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

queen's'-Ju-ly′-flow'er, *n.* The damewort.

queen's keys. = KING'S KEYS.

queen's'-lil'y, *n.* **a** The torch lily. **b** The Mexican lily.

queen's metal. An alloy somewhat resembling pewter or britannia, essentially tin with a slight admixture of antimony, bismuth, and lead or copper

queen's'-nee'dle-wort′, *n.* Meadowsweet.

queen's peace. = KING'S PEACE.

Queen's Remembrancer. **1** See REMEMBRANCER, 1. **2.** An officer having the administration of the queen consort's affairs. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

queen's'-root′. Var. of QUEEN-ROOT. [SHILLING.]

queen's shilling. See under

queen's ware. Glazed English earthenware of a cream color; cream-colored Wedgwood ware.

queen's yellow. = TURPETH, 2.

queen truss. *Arch.* A truss framed with queen-posts.

queen'weed′, *n.* Wild parsnip.

queen's'-wood′ (-wo͝od′), *n.* An Australian cunoniaceous timber tree (*Davidsonia pruriens*)

queer. ✝ CHOIR, QUERE, QUIRE.

queer, *n.* Counterfeit money. *Slang.*

queer (kwēr), *n.* A joint in rock or quartz. *Cornwall, Eng.*

queer, *v. t* [From QUEER, *a.*] **1.** To puzzle. *Dial. Eng. or Slang.* [*Slang.*]

2. To ridicule; banter; rally. [*Slang.*]

3. To spoil the effect or success of, as by ridicule; to spoil *Slang.*

queer'er, *n.* One who queers.

queer'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

queer'ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

queer'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*queer* + *-ity.*] Queerness. *Rare.*

queer'ly, *adv.* of QUEER

queern. ✝ QUERN.

queer'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

queer'y (kwēr′ĭ), *a.* Having queers, as rock. *Cornwall, Eng*

queer'y-mad'am (kwēr′ĭ-măd′ăm). [Cf. F. *cuisse-madame.*] A variety of pear. [Ringdove.]

quest (kwĕst), *n.* [Cf. CUSHAT.]

quet (kwĕt), *n.* [Cf. 1st COOT.] The coot. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

queez'-mad'am (kwē′zm̆ă′dăm), *n.* = QUEERY-MADAM

queff ✝ QUAICH.

quegh (kwĕk). Var. of QUAICH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

quehte. Obs. pret. of QUETCH.

queif. ✝ COIF.

queim'ish. ✝ SQUEAMISH.

queine. ✝ QUEAN, QUEEN.

queint ✝ QUENT.

queint. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of QUAINT. [QUENCH.]

queint. Obs. pret. & p. p of

queir. ✝ CHOIR, QUEER.

queisen. ✝ SQUEEZE.

queisie. ✝ QUEASY.

queist. Var. of QUEEST.

queite. Obs. pret. of QUETCH.

quek. ✝ QUECK, QUICK.

quek, *n.* A checkerboard; also, a game played on one. *Obs.*

queke ✝ QUEK, QUICK.

quel. Quell. *Ref Sp.*

quelch (kwĕlch; kwĕlsh), *v. i.* To make a sucking or gulping sound; to squelch *Chiefly Dial.*

queld. Quelled. *Ref. Sp.*

queldepoynte, *n.* [See COUNTERPOINT counterpane.] A counterpane. *Obs.* [die. *Obs.*]

quele, *v. i.* [AS. *cwelan.*] To

quele. ✝ WHEEL.

Que'le-a (kwē′lē-ă). *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* a A genus of African birds. b [*l. c.*] A bird of the genus: esp., *Q. sanguinirostris,* a red-billed species, kept as a cage bird

quelet, *n.* [OF. *cuellete, colleite,* prop., a collection. Cf. CULET an assessment.] A gathering; congregation *Obs*

que'lis (kā′lēs). Var. of QUILEZ.

quelke. ✝ WHELK.

quell, *v. i.* [See QUELL, *v. t.*] = QUAIL. *Obs.*

quell, *n.* **1.** Killing; esp., wholesale slaughter. *Obs.* [ing. *R.*]

2. Power of quelling, or subduing. *R.*

quell, *v. t.* [Akin to G. *quellen.*] To well, or flow out. *Rare.*

quell'er. *n.* [AS. *cwellere* killer.] One who quells.

quel'li-o, *n.* [Sp. *cuello,* L. *collum* neck.] A neck ruff. *Obs.*

quelm, *v. t.* [AS. *cwelman, cwylmum.*] To slay; destroy. *Obs.* — **quelm'er,** *n.* *Obs.*

quelme. ✝ WHELM.

quelque-chose. ✝ KICKSHAW.

quelt. ✝ KILT.

quelt. Obs. p. p. of QUELL.

quelwrighte. ✝ WHEELWRIGHT.

que-ma'do (kē-mä′dō; 146), *n* [Sp., p. p. of *quemar* to burn.] A burned district. *Texas.*

‖ **quem di di'li-gunt a'do-les'cens mo'ri-tur** (dĭl′ĭ-gŭnt ăd′ō-lĕs′ĕnz mŏr′ĭ-tûr). [L.] He whom the gods love dies while a youth. *Plautus* (*Bacchides,* IV. vii. 18)

queme (kwēm), *a.* [Cf. AS. *gecwēme,* akin to *cwēman, gecwēman,* to please, and E. *come.*] Pleasant; agreeable; as: **a** Comely; also, tidy; neat. **b** Suitable; fitting; also, handy. **c** Snug; quiet; of the water, calm. **d** Skillful; quick-witted. — **queme'ly,** *adv.* — **queme'ness,** *n.* *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

queme, *n.* Pleasure. *Obs*

queme, *adv* Quemely. *Obs.*

queme, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *cwēman,* akin to *cunan* to come.] To please; suit; fit; satisfy. *Obs.*

queme'ful, *a.* Kindly; pleasant; merciful. *Obs.* — **queme'ful-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

quen. ✝ QUEAN, QUEEN, WHEN.

quence. ✝ QUENCH

quench, *n.* Act of quenching, or state of being quenched *Rare.*

quench'a-ble (-ă-bl′), *a.* See -ABLE. — **quench'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

quenche ✝ QUINCE.

quench'er. *n.* One that quenches.

quench hook. A plumber's tool consisting of a thin bar of iron bent into a hook at one end and a handle at the other.

quench'less, *a.* Unquenchable — **quench'less-ly,** *adv.* — **quench'less-ness,** *n* *All Archaic.*

quenchour, *n.* Act of quenching. *Obs*

quencht Quenched *Ref. Sp*

quene. ✝ QUEAN, QUEEN.

quengeoun. ✝ CONGEON.

quenqueste ✝ CONQUEST.

quent. ✝ QUAINT.

quent Obs p. p. of QUENCH.

quent. *n.* [Sp. *cuento.*] A million. *Obs.*

quent, *v. t. & i.* [From old p. p. *quent, quemt,* of *quench*] To quench. *Obs.* [of QUAINTANCE.]

quent'ance. Obs. or dial. Eng.

Quen'tin, *n.* See QUINTIN.

quen'tin, *n.* A kind of French linen, said to have come from St. Quentin in Picardy. *Obs.*

quentise. ✝ QUAINTISE.

queor. ✝ CHOIR.

quep. Archaic corrupt of GUP.

quequer. ✝ COCKER, a quiver.

quer. ✝ CHOIR.

queral. ✝ CORAL.

quer-ce'tum (kwẽr-sē′tŭm), *n.* [L.] A plantation of oak trees.

querche. ✝ CURCH.

quer'cin (kwûr′sĭn). *n.* [L. *quercus* oak + *-in.*] *Chem.* A crystalline substance obtained from oak bark, believed by some to be impure quercitrin.

quer'cine (-sĭn; -sīn), *a.* [L. *quercinus,* fr. *quercus* oak.] Pertaining to or designating the oak.

quer'cite (-sīt). *n.* *Chem.* A sweet crystalline substance, $C_6H_7(OH)_5$, found in acorns. It is a pentacid alcohol.

quer'ci-tin (-sĭ-tĭn), *n.* [See QUERCITRIN.] = QUERCETIN

quer'cit-rin (-sĭt-rĭn), *n.* [See QUERCITRON.] *Chem.* A bitter, yellow, crystalline glucoside occurring in quercitron bark. It yields quercetin and

quercitron oak. = QUERCITRON.

quer-civ'o-rous (kwẽr-sĭv′ō-rŭs), *a* [L. *quercus* oak + *-rorous.*] Feeding on oak trees.

quercke. ✝ QUIRK.

querdiynge. ✝ CODLING.

quere. ✝ CHOIR, QUIRE.

quere Var of QUÆRE.

quere (*dial* kwēr; kwâr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of QUEER.

quere (*dial.* kwēr, kwâr), *v. t.* [OF. *querre,* 3d sing. pres. *quert,* L. *quærere.*] To ask; inquire. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

quereboly. ✝ CUIR-BOUILLI.

querel, querele. ✝ QUARREL.

‖ **que-re'la** (kwē-rē′lä), *n*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] *Civil Law.* An action in a court of justice; also, the bill of complaint therein.

querele, *n.* [See 2d QUARREL.] *Law.* An action or complaint in a court. *Obs.*

quereler ✝ QUARRELER.

querelous. ✝ QUARRELOUS, QUERULOUS.

que'rent (kwē′rĕnt), *n.* [L. *quærens,* p. pr. of *quærere* to inquire.] An inquirer. *Rare.*

que'rent, *n.* [L. *querens,* p. pr.] *Law.* A complainant; a plaintiff. *Obs.* — *a.* Complaining. *Obs.*

quereour. ✝ QUARRIER.

querester. ✝ CHORISTER.

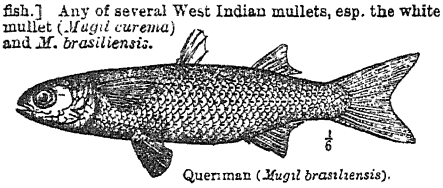
querf. ✝ WHARF.

‖ **que-ri'da** (kā-rē′thä; 146), *n.*; *pl.* -RIDAS (*Sp.* -thäs). [Sp.] A mistress; a prostitute. *Sp. Amer. & Phil. I.* [who queries.]

que'ri-er (kwē′rĭ-ẽr), *n.* One

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fish.] Any of several West Indian mullets, esp. the white mullet (*Mugil curema*) and *M. brasiliensis*.



Querimban (*Mugil brasiliensis*).

quer'i-mo'ni-ous (kwĕr'ĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *querimonia* a complaint, fr. *queri* to complain. See QUERULOUS.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain. — **quer'i-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **quer'i-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

quer'i-mo-ny (kwĕr'ĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *querimonia*.] A complaint or complaining. *E. Hall.*

que'rist (kwē'rĭst), *n.* [See QUERY.] One who inquires, or asks questions. *Swift.*

quern (kwûrn), *n.* [AS. *cweorn, cwyrn*; akin to D. *kweern*, OHG. *quirn*, Icel. *kvern*, Sw. *qvarn*, Dan. *quæn*, *kværn*, Goth. *qairnus* (in *asiluqairnus*), Lith. *girnos*.] **1.** A primitive mill for grinding grain, consisting of two circular stones, the upper one being turned by hand. *Chaucer.*

2. A small hand mill for grinding spices.

quer'u-lous (kwĕr'ōō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *querulus* and *querulosus*, fr. *queri* to complain. Cf. QUARREL a brawl.] **1.** Apt to find fault; habitually complaining; disposed to murmur; as, a *querulous* man or people.

Enmity can hardly be more annoying than *querulous*, jealous, exacting fondness. *Macaulay.*

2. Expressing, or suggestive of, complaint; fretful; whining; as, a *querulous* tone of voice.

Syn. — Complaining, bewailing, lamenting, whining, murmuring, discontented, dissatisfied. See PLAINTIVE.

— **quer'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **quer'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

que'ry (kwē'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *quære*, imperative sing. of *quærere, quæsitum*, to seek or search for, to ask, inquire. Cf. ACQUIRE, CONQUER, EXQUISITE, QUEST, REQUIRE.] **1.** A question; an inquiry to be answered or solved; — sometimes used to introduce a question or a debatable proposition; as, *Query*, if this would be honorable?

I shall conclude with proposing only some *queries*, in order to a . . . search to be made by others. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. A question in the mind; a doubt; as, I have a *query* about his sincerity.

3. An interrogation point [?] as the sign of a question or a doubt.

que'ry, *v. t.*; QUE'RIED (-rĭd); QUE'RY-ING. **1.** To put questions about; to inquire into; to ask; as, to *query* the items or the amount; to *query* the motive or the fact.

2. To address questions to; to examine by questions.

3. To indicate as doubtful; to question the truth or correctness of; specif., to mark with interrogation marks, as printer's proof, expressing doubt as to a detail.

Syn. — See INQUIRE.

que'ry, *v. i.* To question; also, to have or express doubt.

Each prompt to *query*, answer, and debate. *Pope.*

quest (kwĕst), *n.* [OF. *queste*, F. *quête*, fr. L. *quærere, quæsitum*, to seek for, to ask, to inquire. Cf. QUERY, QUESTION.] **1.** An inquest. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. A jury of inquest. *Now Rare.*

3. Act of seeking, or looking after anything; attempt to find or obtain; search; adventure; as, in *quest* of game; esp., in medieval romance, a chivalrous enterprise

The mind will not be satisfied in its *quest* of truth until it comprehends the world. *F. H. Giddings.*

4. Those who make search or inquiry, taken collectively.

The senate hath sent about three several *quests* to search you out. *Shak.*

5. Request; desire; solicitation; urging.

Gad not abroad at every *quest* and call. *Herbert.*

6. The search of a hound for game; esp., the baying of a hound on seeing game. *Obs. or Dial.*

7. *E. C. Ch.* Collection of alms or donations, esp. for religious uses. See QUÆSTOR, 2.

quest, *v. t.*; QUEST'ED; QUEST'ING. [OF. *quester*, F. *quêter*. See QUEST, *n.*] To search for; to examine; pursue. *Rare.*

quest, *v. i.* **1.** To search a trail, as of game; also, to give tongue; to bay; — said of a dog.

Questing like a hound on a broken trail. *Kipling.*

2. To make a search; to goin pursuit; to go on a quest.

3. To seek alms, esp. for religious uses.

ques'tion (kwĕs'chŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *questio*, fr. *quærere, quæsitum*, to seek for, ask. See QUEST, *n.*] **1.** Act of asking; interrogation; inquiry; as, to examine by *question*.

2. Discussion; debate; hence, objection; dispute; doubt; as, that is true beyond *question*; he obeyed without *question*.

There arose a *question* between some of John's disciples and the Jews about purifying. *John* iii. 25.

3. Talk; conversation; speech. *Obs. Shak.*

4. Examination with reference to a decisive result; investigation; specif., a judicial or official investigation; also, examination under torture. *Blackstone.*

He that was in *question* for the robbery. *Shak.*

5. That which is asked; inquiry; query.

But this *question* asked

Puts mein doubt. Lives there who loves his pain? *Milton.*

6. Hence, a subject or point of investigation, examination, or debate; theme of inquiry; problem; matter to be inquired into; as, a delicate or doubtful *question*.

7. Specif.: A subject or point of debate, or a proposition being or to be voted on, in a meeting, esp. in a legislative body; also, the putting such a subject or proposal to vote; as, the *question* before the Senate; loud calls for the *question*; — often used alone with interrogative or imperative implication: **a** To recall a speaker from a digression to the subject of debate. **b** To suggest or demand immediate voting on the subject at hand.

8. *pl.* [*cap.*] The Shorter Catechism. *Scot.*

Syn. — Inquiry, query; point, topic, subject.

in, or (*Obs.*) **into, question.** **a** In debate, dispute, or controversy. *Obs.* **b** In the course of examination or discussion; under consideration; as, the matter or point *in question*. **c** Under judicial examination; on trial. *Obs.* See also under CALL, *v. t.* — **out of q.**, unquestionably. "*Out of question*, 'tis Maria's hand." *Shak.* — **out of the q.**, foreign to the question; beyond the limits or range of consideration; impossible to be considered; not to be thought of. — **q. of privilege**, *Parliamentary Practice*, a question which concerns the security of a member of a legislative body in his special privileges as such. — **questions and commands**, an old game of answering questions and obeying commands. *Obs.*

ques'tion (kwĕs'chŭn), *v. i.*; -TIONED (-chŭnd); -TION-ING. [Cf. F. *questionner*.] **1.** To ask questions; to inquire.

He that *questioneth* much shall learn much. *Bacon.*

2. To converse; discourse; also, to argue; dispute. *Obs.*

I pray you, think you *question* with the Jew. *Shak.*

ques'tion, *v. t.* **1.** To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by queries; to query; as, to *question* a witness.

2. Hence, to subject to judicial examination; also, to challenge; charge; accuse.

3. To doubt of; to be uncertain of; to doubt.

And most we *question* what we most desire. *Prior*

4. To raise a question about; to call in question; to make objection to; to dispute. "But have power and right to *question* thy bold entrance on this place." *Milton.*

Syn. — See INQUIRE.

ques'tion-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Admitting of being questioned; inviting, or seeming to invite, inquiry. *Rare.*

2. Liable to question or being questioned; esp., liable to judicial inquiry or action.

3. Open to doubt or to being called in question; doubtful; not sure, exact, or decided; problematical.

It is *questionable* whether Galen ever saw the dissection of a human body. *T. Baker.*

4. Of a nature or character open to question; suspicious.

Syn. — Disputable, debatable, uncertain, doubtful, problematical, suspicious, dubious.

— **ques'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ques'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

ques'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Asking, in the form of, or involving, questions.

ques'tion-ist, *n.* **1.** Questioner; inquirer.

2. *Eng. Univ.* A candidate for honors or a degree who is near the time of his examination.

ques'tion-less, *adv.* Beyond a question or doubt; doubtless. *Rare.*

quest'man (kwĕst'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Obs. or Hist.* One legally empowered to make quest, esp. of abuses of weights and measures. Specif.: **a** A churchwarden's assistant; a sidesman. *Hist.* **b** A collector of parish rents. *Obs.*

quet-zal' (kĕt-säl'; kĕt'säl), **que-zal'** (kĕ-säl'; 268), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *quetzale*, fr. Mex. *quetzallotoll*, fr. *quetzalli* a large green feather.] A large handsome Central American trogon (*Pharomacrus mocinno*) having a compressed crest, brilliant plumage, and, in the male, upper tail coverts often exceeding two feet in length. The upper parts and throat are iridescent greenish and the under parts crimson. The quetzal was worshiped, either as a deity or as the symbol of a deity, both by the Aztecs and the Mayas, being esp. associated with the worship of Quetzalcoatl, as god of the air. Its plumes were treasured. It is the national emblem of Guatemala, in reference, it is said, to the fact that it cannot live in captivity.



Quetzal.

Quet-zal'co-a'tl (kĕt-säl'kō-ä't'l; -tä), *n.* [Mex., lit., serpent of the green feather.] In Aztec tradition, a king from whom had been derived the earliest Aztec culture. Quetzalcoatl, driven away by the evil Tezcatlipoca, his brother, set sail for Tlapallan, the Red Land of the southeast, promising to return. Cortez, on landing, was mistaken for him. The myth is variously interpreted as partly historical, as a culture myth, and as a myth of the war of day and night, Quetzalcoatl representing the day deity, Tezcatlipoca the conquering night.



Quetzalcoatl represented as a conventionalized Quetzal. From Palenque.

queue (kū), *n.* [F. See CUE.] **1.** *Her.* An animal's tail.

2. Hence: **a** A tail-like plait of hair worn behind; a pigtail. **b** A line of persons, carriages, etc., as before a ticket window, opera house, or the like. **c** The tailpiece of a violin or other instrument; also, the tail of a musical note. **d** A lance rest. *Obs. or Hist.*

quib'ble (kwĭb'b'l), *n.* [Prob. fr. *quib.*] **1.** A pun. *Obsoles.*

2. A shift or turn from the point in question; a trifling or evasive distinction; an evasion; equivocation; cavil.

Quibbles have no place in the search after truth *I. Watts.*

3. The use of quibbles. *Oxf. E. D.*

quib'ble, *v. i.*; QUIB'BLED (-'ld); QUIB'BLING (-lĭng). **1.** To pun. *Obsoles.*

2. To evade the point in question by artifice, play upon words, caviling, or raising any insignificant or impertinent point; to trifle in argument or discourse; to equivocate.

Syn. — Cavil, shuffle, equivocate, trifle.

Qui'ché' (kē'chā'), *n.* [From the native words *kij* much + *che* trees.] An Indian of an ancient Mayan nation of western Guatemala whose records are said to extend back to the 8th century. The Popol Vuh is their sacred book.

Qui'chua (kē'chwä), *n.* [From native name; cf. Sp *Quichua, Quechua*.] An Indian of the group of Quichuan tribes which established the Peruvian Empire under the Incas.

Qui'chuan (kē'chwăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of South American Indians, including the majority of the civilized tribes of the ancient Peruvian Empire with some wild tribes never subjugated by the Incas. Most of these Indians are short, but heavy and strong. They are brachycephalic and of remarkably low cranial capacity. Nevertheless, they represent one of the highest of native American civilizations, characterized by agricultural, military, and administrative skill rather than by science or literature, although they were adept potters, weavers, and goldsmiths, and preserved by the aid of the mnemonic quipu a body of legendary lore in part written down since the introduction of writing. Cf. AYMARA, YUNCA

quick (kwĭk), *a.* ; QUICK'ER (-ĕr); QUICK'EST. [ME. *quic(k)*, *cwic*, living, AS. *cwic, cwicu, cwucu, cucu*, living; akin to OS. *quik*, D. *kwik*, OHG. *quec, chec*, G. *keck* bold, lively, Icel. *kvikr* living, Goth. *qius*, Lith. *gyvas*, Russ. *zhivoi*, Ir. *beo*, L. *vivus* living (for *gvivus*), *vivere* to live, Gr. *βίος* life, Skr. *jīva* living, *jīv* to live. Cf. BIOGRAPHY, VIVID, QUITCH GRASS, WHITLOW.] **1.** Living; animate. *Archaic or Dial.*

Not fully *quyke*, ne fully dead they were. *Chaucer.*

Christ, who shall judge the *quick* and the dead. 2 *Tim* iv. 1.

2. Characterized by life or animation; as: **a** Alert; ready; as, a *quick* wit. **b** Full of sharp, pithy sayings; brilliant; sharp; as, a *quick* dialogue; a *quick* book. *Obs.* **c** Active; brisk; busy; as, a *quick* town; *quick* trade. *Obs.* **d** Sparkling; effervescent; as, a *quick* wine. *Obs.* **e** Lively; sharp; keen; affecting deeply; as, *quick* pleasure; *quick* pain. **f** Pungent; biting; as, a *quick* odor or taste. *Obs.* **g** Vivid; lifelike. *Obs. & R.*

3. Pregnant; with child. *Shak.*

4. Productive; yielding increase; specif.: **a** *Mining.* Having ore; ore-producing. **b** Of stocks, bonds, or the like, bearing interest or yielding profit.

5. Having full heat; burning; — said of fire, flames, an oven, or the like. Hence, fiery; burning; intense.

Man is no star, but a *quick* coal

Of mortal fire. *Herbert.*

6. Moving; shifting; yielding to pressure; — said of sand, earth, or the like.

Quick and treacherous sands of sin. *Whittier.*

7. Prompt or rapid in action or thought; speedy; hasty.

Oft he to her his charge of *quick* return

Repeated. *Milton.*

8. Hasty; impatient; passionate; as, a *quick* temper.

The bishop was somewhat *quick* with them, and signified that he was much offended. *Latimer.*

9. Taking place rapidly; occupying but a small interval of time; begun and terminated in an instant; as, a *quick* stride; a *quick* sound; a *quick* look.

10. Fresh; bracing. "The air is *quick* there." *Shak.*

11. Sensitive; perceptive in a high degree; ready; as, a *quick* ear. "To have an open ear, a *quick* eye." *Shak.*

quer'is-ter (kwĕr'ĭs-tẽr). † CHORISTER.

queritate. † QUÆRITATE.

querk (*thal.* kwûrk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of QUIRK.

quark'en (kwûrk'kĕn), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *kirkja, kyrkja*, to strangle, OFries. *querka*, Icel. *kverk* throat, Fries *querk*.] To stifle or choke. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

querl (kwûrl), *v. t. & n.* [Cf. G. *querlen, quirlen*, to twirl, fr. *querl, quirl*, a twirling stick. Cf. TWIRL.] Twirl; coil. *Local, U.S.*

quern. † KERN.

quern, *n.* Prob., an ice floe. *Obs.*

Quer-na'les (kwĕr-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *quernus* of oaks, fr. *quercus* an oak.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the oaks, walnuts, etc. — **quer'nal** (kwûr'năl), *a.*

quern'stone' (kwûrn'stōn'), *n.* [AS. *cweornstān.*] A millstone.

quer'po. † CUERPO. [entrails.

querre. † QUAR, *n.*; QUARRY,

quer'is-ter. † CHORISTER.

querrour. † QUARRIER.

quer'ry. † EQUERRY.

querrye. † QUARRY.

quert. † QUART, *a. & n.*

quer'u-la'tion (kwĕr'ōō-lā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *querulari* to complain.] A complaint. *Obs.*

quer'u-len'tial (-lĕn'shăl), *a.* Querulous. *Rare.*

quer'u-list (kwĕr'ōō-lĭst), *n.* A complainer. *Rare.*

que-ru'll-ty (kwē-rōō'lĭ-tĭ; 243), *n.* [L. *querulus* complaining + *-ity.*] Querulousness. *Rare.*

quer'u-lose'ly (kwĕr'ōō-lōs'lĭ-tĭ). [L. *querulosus* querulous + *-ly.*] Querulousness. *Rare.*

query. † EQUERRY.

que're'ry, *n.* [Cf. L. *queri* to complain.] Prob., complaint. *Obs.*

que'ry-ing-ly, *adv.* of *querying*, p. pr.

que'ry-ist, *n.* = QUERIST. *Obs.* *Abbr* Question.

‖ **que sais-je?** (kē sā-zhē). [F.] What do I know? — Montaigne's motto. [ZAL.

que-sal' (kē-säl'). Var. of QUET-ZAL.

quesie. † QUEASY.

quesinesse. † QUEASINESS.

que-si'ted (kwē-sī'tĕd), *p. a.* (& *n.*). [L. *quæsitus*, p. p. of *quærere* to seek.] (One) inquired for or sought. *Obs. or R.*

ques'i-tive (kwĕs'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Interrogatory. *Rare.*

quest. Dial. Eng. var. of QUEEST. speak, promise, bequeath, AS.

quest, *n.* [ME. *queðen* to say, *cweðan* to say, speak. Cf. BEQUEST; QUOTH.] Bequest. *Obs.*

quest, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *kwetsen*, OLG. *questen, quessen, quetsen.*] To crush. *Obs.*

questane. † WHETSTONE.

quest'ant, *n.* [OF. *questant*, F. *quêtant*, p. pr.] A quester. *Obs.*

quest-diter, *n.* [*quest* + *diter*, fr. OF. *diteor, ditor*, author, crier.] A questmonger. *Obs.*

quest'er, *n.* One who guests.

quest'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

quest'-gang'er, *n.* = QUEST-DITER. *Obs.*

quest'house', *n.* A house where the inquests in a ward or parish were held. *Obs.*

ques'tion-a-bil'i-ty (kwĕs'chŭn-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n* Questionableness.

ques'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *n. Obs. or R.* **1.** A questionist.

2. One who makes a business of seeking and peddling relics.

ques'tion-a-ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *questionnaire.*] A collection of questions. *Rare.* [*Scot.*

question book. A catechism.

ques'tion-er, *n.* One who questions.

‖ **ques'tion' ex'traor'di'naire'** (kĕs'tyôN' ĕks'trôr'dē'nâr'). [F.] Lit., extraordinary question; — the severest torture to extort confessions.

ques'tion-ing-ly, *adv.* of *questioning*, p. pr.

ques'tion-less, *a* See -LESS. — **ques'tion-less-ly**, *adv.*

question mark or, *Rare*, **stop.** An interrogation point.

quest'mon'ger, *n.* One who conducts inquests as a matter of profit or business. *Obs.*

questor. *n.* **1.** = QUÆSTOR.

2 In France, a fiscal officer of the senate or chamber of deputies.

questorie, *n.* Quæstorship. *Obs. Scot.* [TORSHIP.

ques'tor-ship. Var. of QUÆS-

ques'trel. † CUSTREL.

ques'trist, *n.* [See QUEST] A seeker; pursuer. *Obs.*

ques'try-man, *n.* [*questry*, prob. formed after *jury, vestry* + *man.* *Oxf. E D.*] A juryman. *Obs.*

ques'tu-a-ry Var. of QUÆSTUARY.

quest'word', *n.* [See QUEST bequest.] Bequest. *Obs.*

quet (kwĕt), *n.* The common guillemot. *Local, Eng.*

quetaunce. † QUITTANCE.

quetch, *v. t.* [ME. *querchen*, AS. *cwercan* to shake. Cf. QUAKE.] To shake; also, to chase. *Obs.*

quetch, *v. i.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng* 1. To move; stir; go. *Obs.*

2. To shake; twitch; wince.

3 To break silence.

quete. † WHEAT.

que-te'nite (kĕ-tā'nīt), *n.* [From *Quetena*, Chile, where it is found.] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of magnesium and ferric iron, in reddish brown masses.

questery. † KHATRI.

quethe. † QUED, *a. & n.*

quethe (kwēth), *v. t.* [AS. *cweðan* to speak, say.] *Obs. or Archaic.* To speak; say; call; tell; also, to bequeath or, *Rare*, to promise.

quethe, *n.* [From QUETHE, *v.*] Clamor; cry. *Obs.*

quethen. † WHETHEN.

quether. † WHETHER.

quethe'word', *n.* A bequest. *Obs.*

quetour. † QUITTOR.

quetoure. † QUITTER.

queue (kū), *v. t.* To fasten, as hair, in a queue.

que-vée' (kē-vā'; kĕ-vā'), *a.* [For *queué*, OF. *coué, coé.* Cf. QUEUE.] *Her.* Tailed.

‖ **que vou'lez-vous'** (kē vōō'lā-vōō')? [F.] What do you wish? what would you have?

quew. † CUE

quey (kwā), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *qvie, kvie*, Icel. *kvīga.*] A heifer. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

queyntance. † QUAINTANCE

queynte. † QUAINT, *a.*

queyntrelle, *n.* [OF. *cointerele.*] An elaborately dressed woman. *Obs.*

que-zal' Var. of QUETZAL

quh-. For obsolete words in *quh-*, see the forms in WH-, or rarely QU-.

quhat. † WHAT.

quhawin † WHEREIN.

quheill. † WHEEL. [*Scot.*

quhilk (hwĭlk), *pron.* Which.

quhoik. Obs. pret. of QUAKE.

quhow. † HOW.

qui. Var. of QUEY, WHY.

‖ **Qui'a Emp-to'res** (kwī'ă mp-tō'rēz; 201). [L.] = STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER, III.

‖ **qui aime bien' châ'tie' bien'** (kē ĕm byĔN' shā'tē' byĔN'). [F.] He who loves well chastises well.

Qui'ang-an' (kē'ăng-ăn'), *n.*; *pl.* -ANES (-ā'nēz). One of a Malay head-hunting people of the former comandancia of Quangan, in north central Luzon. They are related to the Ilingaos.

qui-a'po (kē-ä'pō), *n* [Tag.] The water soldier *Pistia stratiotes*. *Phil. I.* [cigar fish.

qui'a-qui'a (kē'ä-kē'ä), *n.* The

‖ **qui'a ti'met** (kwī'ă tī'mĕt). [L.] Because he fears: — applied to various bills and writs in equity (esp. the audita querela) to prevent anticipated injury.

quib, *n.* [Cf. *quip.*] A quibble; also, a quip; a gibe. *Obs.*

quib, *v. t* To quip. *Obs.*

quib, adv Jocularly. *Obs.*

quib'ble, *v. t.* To subject to quibbling. [who quibbles.]

quib'bler (kwĭb'lẽr), *n.* One

quib'bling-ly, *adv* of *quibbling.*

quibibe. † CUBEB.

qui-bibe', *n.* A quibble *Obs.*

qui-bi'ble, *n.* [See CUBEB.] Cubeb, inhaled like smelling salts *Obs.* [quibbled. *Rel. Sp.*]

quib'l, **quib'ld.** Quibble;

quib'let, *n.* [Dim. of *quib* or *quibble.*] A quibble. *Obs. or U.S.*

quib'lin, *n.* [Perh. for *quibling.*] A quibble. *Obs.*

qui'ca (kē'kä), *n.* [From the native Brazilian name.] A small South American opossum (*Metachirus opossum*).

‖ **qui ca'pit, (il'le) fa'cit** [L.] He who takes (it), makes (it).

quice (kwīs). Dial. Eng. var. of QUEEST. [WHICH.

quich. † QUETCH, QUITCH.

12. Having a comparatively great curvature; sharp.
13. Of considerable gradient; steep; as, a *quick* taper.
Syn. — Speedy, expeditious, swift, rapid, hasty, prompt, ready, active, brisk, nimble, fleet, alert, agile, lively, sprightly. See FAST.

quick anatomy, vivisection. *Obs.* — **q. bind.** *Music.* See BIND, *n.*, 4. — **q. firer,** *Ordnance,* a quick-fire gun. — **q. grass,** couch grass. — **q. march,** *Mil.*, a march in quick time. — **q. match,** threads of cotton or cotton wick soaked in a solution of gunpowder mixed with gum arabic and boiling water and strewed over with mealed powder. It burns at the rate of one yard in thirteen seconds, and was formerly used as priming. — **q. return,** *Mach.*, a device in a machine tool to give a quicker motion to the movable bed, tool, or cutter during the return or nonworking stroke than during the cutting or working stroke; — called in full *quick-return motion.* — **q. time,** *Mil.*, a rate of marching in which in the United States army one hundred and twenty steps, each thirty inches in length, in the British army one hundred and twenty-eight steps, each thirty-three inches in length, are taken in one minute. — **q. vinegar process.** See VINEGAR. — **q. water,** *Electrometal.*, quickening liquid.

quick (kwĭk), *adv.* In a quick manner; quickly.

quick, *n.* **1.** A living person or animal. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. A live plant, or living plants collectively; esp., hawthorn, or other plants used in a living hedge; quickset.
The works . . . are curiously hedged with *quick.* *Evelyn*
3. The life; a vital part; a part susceptible of serious injury; also, a part susceptible of keen feeling; the sensitive living flesh; specif., the part of a finger or toe to which the nail is attached; as, to cut a finger nail to the *quick;* to taunt one to the *quick.*
How feebly and unlike themselves they reason when they come to the *quick* of the difference! *Fuller*
4. Couch grass.
5. Short for QUICKSILVER. *Cant.*

quick, *v. t.;* QUICKED (kwĭkt); QUICK'ING. [AS. *cwician.* See QUICK, *a.*] **1.** To quicken; to bring to life; hence, to bring back strength or energy to. *Obs. or R. Chaucer.*
2. To light (a fire). *Obs. & R.*
3. To hedge with quickset. *Rare.*
4. *Electrometal.* To quicken.

quick'en (kwĭk'n), *v. t.;* QUICK'ENED (-nd); QUICK'EN-ING. [See QUICK, *a.*] **1.** To make alive; to vivify; to revive or resuscitate, as from death or an inanimate state; hence, to excite; stimulate; as, to *quicken* one's interest.
The mistress which I serve *quickens* what 's dead. *Shak.*
2. To make lively, active, or sprightly; to impart additional energy to; specif., of medicine, liquor, or the like, to strengthen; to make more stimulating.
3. To light, or to feed (a fire); to give fire to. *Archaic.*
4. To make quick or rapid; to hasten; accelerate; as, to *quicken* one's steps or thoughts; to *quicken* one's departure.
5. *Shipbuilding.* To shorten the radius of (a curve); to make (a curve) sharper; as, to *quicken* the sheer, that is, to make its curve more pronounced.
6. *Electrometal.* To treat with quickening liquid; to quick.
7. To ferment with yeast. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Revive, resuscitate, animate, reinvigorate, vivify; refresh, stimulate, sharpen, incite; hasten, accelerate.

quickening liquid, *Electrometal.*, a solution of a salt of mercury, usually the nitrate or the cyanide, in which articles to be plated with silver are plunged before being put into the silver bath. A thin film of mercury is formed which insures a perfect adhesion of the silver coating.

quick'en, *v. i.* **1.** To come to life; to become alive; to become vivified or enlivened.
And keener lightnings *quicken* in her eye. *Pope*
2. Hence, to show signs of life, as the fetus in the womb; also, to reach the stage of pregnancy at which the fetus shows signs of life.
3. To move with increased rapidity or activity; to become accelerated; as, his pulse *quickened.*

quick'en-ing, *n.* **1.** A making or becoming quick.
2. *Physiol.* The first motion of the fetus in the womb felt by the mother, occurring usually about the middle of the term of pregnancy; — popularly supposed to be due to the fetus becoming possessed of independent life.

quick'-fire } *a.* **a** *Gun.* Firing in rapid succession. **b**
quick'-fir'ing } *Ordnance.* Shooting with short intervals between shots; — applied to single-barreled guns with a quick-acting breech mechanism operated by a single movement of a crank or lever (abbr. *Q. F.*); specif.: (1) In the United States navy, formerly, designating such a gun, usually of from 6 in. to 8 in. caliber, whose projectile and charge are loaded separately; — distinguished from *rapid-fire.* The term is now abandoned, *rapid-fire* including all such guns not loading with the charge in bags. (2) Rarely, in the United States army, rapid-fire. (3) In the British navy, designating such a gun whether the charge and projectile are loaded together or separately. There are two classes, *heavy* and *light,* the former including the 6-, 4.7-, and 4-inch guns, the latter the 12-, 6-, and 3-pounders. (4) In the British army, designating such a gun whose charge is in a case; — dist. technically from *breech-loading.*

quick'lime' (kwĭk'līm'), *n.* [See QUICK, *a.*] Unslacked lime.

quick'ly, *adv.* [AS. *cwicullĕce* vigorously.] In a quick manner; promptly; rapidly; speedily; without delay.

Quick'ly, Mistress. **1.** A servant to Dr. Caius in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."
2. The hostess of a tavern in Eastcheap in Shakespeare's "King Henry the Fourth." In "King Henry the Fifth" she is introduced as the wife of Pistol.

quick'ness, *n.* State of being quick; specif.: **a** Life or the innate vital principle. *Obs.* **b** Liveliness; animation; freshness. *Obs.* **c** Rapidity in motion, thought, or action; speed; swiftness; alertness; readiness; as, *quickness* of wit; also, hastiness, as of temper. **d** Delicacy and acuteness of perception; keen sensibility; sagacity; sensitiveness. **e** Sharpness; pungency; keenness. *Obs.*
Syn. — Velocity, celerity, haste, expedition, promptness, dispatch, nimbleness, fleetness, agility, briskness.

quick'sand' (kwĭk'sănd'), *n.* Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; esp., a deep mass of loose sand mixed with water, very dangerous from the difficulty of extricating anything that begins sinking into it; hence, any treacherous condition of affairs.
Life hath *quicksands,* — Life hath snares! *Longfellow*

quick'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* **1.** A living plant or a live slip or cutting, esp. when set for a hedge; specif., the hawthorn.
2. A hedge or thicket, esp. one composed of hawthorn.

quick'-sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd; 87), *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment; quick to see or to discern. *Locke.* — **quick'-sight'ed-ness,** *n.*

quick'sil'ver (-sĭl'vẽr), *n.* [*quick* living + *silver;* — from its fluidity; cf. G. *quecksilber,* L. *argentum vivum.* See QUICK, *a.*] The metal mercury.

quick'sil'ver, *v. t.* To overlay with quicksilver, or with an amalgam of quicksilver and tin.

quicksilver rock. *Mining.* A dark opaline or chalcedonic rock, commonly associated with cinnabar and often indicative of the presence of this ore of quicksilver. *California.*

quick'step' (-stĕp'), *n.* *Music.* A spirited march, esp. one in military quick time; also, a lively dance step.

quick'-wit'ted (87), *a.* Having ready wit. *Shak.*

quick'work' (kwĭk'wûrk'), *n. Naut.* **a** The planking submerged when a vessel is loaded. **b** The planking between the spirketing and clamps. **c** The short planks between the portholes. **d** Part of the bulwarks lightly fastened.

quid (kwĭd), *n.* [See CUD.] A portion suitable to be chewed; a cud; as, a *quid* of tobacco.

quid, *n.* [L., what, anything, something, neut. sing. of *quis* who, any one.] **1.** Quiddity, or essence.
2. [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* One of the Democratic Republicans who supported John Randolph in opposition to the Administration in 1805–11.

quid'da-tive (kwĭd'ā-tĭv), *a.* [See QUIDDITY.] Constituting, or containing, the essence of a thing.

quid'di-ty (kwĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *quidditas,* fr. L. *quid* what, neut. of *quis* who, akin to E. *who:* cf. F. *quiddité.*] **1.** The essence, nature, or distinctive peculiarity, of a thing; that which answers the question, *Quid est?* or, What is it?
The *quiddity,* or characteristic difference, of poetry, as distinguished from prose. *De Quincey*
2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; quibble.
We laugh at the *quiddities* of those writers now *Coleridge.*
3. Power or practice of using or resolving quibbles; mental fineness or subtlety *Now Rare.*

quid'dle (kwĭd''l), *v. i.;* QUID'DLED (-'ld); QUID'DLING (-lĭng). [Orig. uncert.; cf. TWIDDLE.] To trifle, as in one's employments or discourse; to dawdle. — *v. t.* To trifle with. *Obs. & R.* — **quid'dle, quid'dler** (-lẽr), *n.*

quid'nunc' (-nŭnk'), *n.* [L., what now?] One who is curious to know everything that is going on; a gossip. "The idle stories of *quidnuncs.*" *Motley.*

‖ **quid pro quo.** [L., something for something.] One thing for, or in place of, another; orig., a medicine given instead of another. Hence: **a** Something in return; tit for tat; an equivalent. **b** Act of substituting one thing for another, or an instance or the result of such act.

qui-esce' (kwī-ĕs'), *v. i.;* QUI-ESCED' (-ĕst'); QUI-ESC'ING (-ĕs'ĭng). [L. *quiescere,* akin to *quies* rest, quiet. See QUIET, *a. & n.*] **1.** To become quiet; to be or become still.
2. To become silent; — said of letters, as certain consonants in Hebrew.

qui-es'cence (-ĕs'ĕns) } *n.* [L. *quiescentia,* fr. *quiescens,*
qui-es'cen-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } p. pr. See QUIESCE.] State or quality of being quiescent. "Deeds will be done, — while he boasts his *quiescence.*" *R. Browning.*

qui-es'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *quiescens, -entis,* p. pr. of *quiescere.* See QUIESCE.] **1.** Being in a state of repose; at rest; still; not moving; as, a *quiescent* body or fluid.
2. Unagitated; not in action; quiet; dormant; resting.
In times of national security, the feeling of patriotism . . . is so *quiescent* that it seems hardly to exist. *Prof. Wilson.*
3. Of letters, silent, as certain consonants in Hebrew.
Syn. — See LATENT.

quiescent prominences, *Astron.*, hydrogenous protuberances seen and photographed near the sun's limb, strongly resembling terrestrial clouds in form and texture.

qui'et (kwī'ĕt), *a.;* QUI'ET-ER (-ẽr) } QUI'ET-EST. [L. *quietus,* p. p. of *quiescere* to rest, keep quiet; akin to *quies* rest, and prob. to E. *while,* n.: cf. OF. *quiete.* See WHILE; cf. COY, *a.*, QUIESCE, QUIETUS, QUIT, *a.*, QUITE, REQUIEM.]
1. In a state of rest or calm; without stir, motion, or agitation; free from noise or disturbance of any kind; still; hushed; as, a *quiet* sea; *quiet* air.
They . . . were *quiet* all the night *Judg* xvi. 2.
2. Not excited, anxious, or wrought up; calm; peaceful; placid; settled; as, a *quiet* life; a *quiet* conscience.
3. Not turbulent; gentle; mild; contented.
The ornament of a meek and *quiet* spirit 1 *Pet.* iii. 4.
4. Not sounding or pronounced; — said esp. of a letter.
5. Not showy; not such as to attract attention; modest; as, a *quiet* dress; a *quiet* movement.
6. Secret; privy; clandestine. *Now Rare.*
7. Enjoyed in peace and relaxation; as, a *quiet* cup of tea.
Syn. — Tranquil, calm, unruffled, smooth, unmolested, undisturbed, placid, peaceful, peaceable, meek. See STILL.

quiet day, *Eccl.*, a day spent apart from usual scenes in some retreat, for devotion and consecration. Cf. RETREAT.

qui'et (kwī'ĕt), *n.* [L. *quies, -etis.* The Eng. word is perh. in part from the adj. See QUIET, *a.*] **1.** State or quality of being quiet, or in repose; as, an hour or a time of *quiet.*
2. Freedom from disturbance, noise, or alarm; stillness; tranquillity; peace; security.

at quiet, still; peaceful. — **in q.,** quietly. *Shak.* — **on the q.,** in a quiet underhand manner; secretly; clandestinely. *Slang.* — **out of q.,** disturbed; restless. *Obs. Shak.*

qui'et, *v. t.;* QUI'ET-ED; QUI'ET-ING. [Cf. LL. *quietare.*]
1 To quit or acquit. *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.*
2. To stop motion in; to still; to reduce to rest, or silence.
3. To calm; appease; pacify; lull; allay; tranquilize; as, to *quiet* the passions, clamors, pain, grief.
Quiet yourselves, I pray, and be at peace *Shak.*
4. To put at rest, or settle, by freeing from dispute or question; — chiefly in legal use, as in the phrase *to quiet title.*

qui'et, *v. i.* To become still, silent, or calm; — often with *down;* as, he soon *quieted* down.

qui'et-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F *quiétisme,* It. & Sp. *quietismo.*] **1.** A system of religious mysticism based on withdrawal of the mind from worldly interests and anxieties and its constant employment in the passive contemplation of God and his attributes, esp. [*cap.*] as practiced by a sect founded in the 17th century by Miguel de Molinos, a Spanish priest living in Rome. The mysticism of Molinos, to which the term *quietism* first seems to have been applied, was unfolded in his book "The Spiritual Guide," published in 1675. He considered abstinence, maceration of the body, and penances of little value, except at the beginning of a course of self-discipline. His views aroused the opposition of the Jesuits, the Inquisition took up the matter, and Molinos was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.
2. Peace or tranquillity of mind; calmness; indifference; apathy; dispassion; inaction.

Qui'et-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *quiétiste,* It. & Sp. *quietista.*] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* One who believed in or practiced Quietism; one of a sect of mystics founded by Molinos. See QUIETISM, 1.
2. [*l. c.*] Hence: **a** One who advocates or practices some similar form of religious mysticism. **b** One who adopts an analogous attitude in respect to political or social matters.

Qui'et-is'tic (kwī'ĕt-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Quietists or Quietism.

qui'et-ly, *adv.* In a quiet state or manner; as: **a** Without motion; as, to lie or sit *quietly.* **b** Calmly; peaceably; as, to live *quietly.* **c** Patiently; as, to submit *quietly* to abuse. **d** Noiselessly; silently; in a manner to attract little or no observation; as, he *quietly* left the room.

qui'et-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being quiet; freedom from noise, agitation, disturbance, or excitement; stillness; tranquillity; calmness.

qui'e-tude (kwī'ĕ-tūd), *n.* [L. *quietudo:* cf. F. *quiétude.*] Rest; repose; quietness; tranquillity.

qui-e'tus (kwī-ē'tŭs), *n.* [LL. *quietus* quit, discharged, L., at rest, quiet, dead. See QUIET, *a.*; cf. QUIT, *a.*] Final discharge or acquittance, as from debt or obligation; that which silences claims; hence, by extension, discharge from office or duty; discharge from life, i. e., death; also, that which quiets or calms; as, to give a person or thing his *quietus,* to kill him or put a check upon his activity.
When he himself might his *quietus* make
With a bare bodkin. *Shak.*

quill (kwĭl), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. LG. *quiele,* G. *kiel* a quill, MHG. *kil.*] **1.** A hollow stalk, as of a reed. *Obs.*
2. Something made of or like a hollow stalk; as: **a** Any small tube, as a water pipe or a faucet *Obs.* **b** *Weaving.* A spindle, or spool, as of reed, for the thread in a shuttle. **c** *Mach.* A hollow spindle or mandrel. **d** The tube or pipe, as of cane or reed, of a musical instrument.
He touched the tender stops of various *quills.* *Milton.*
e *Pharm.* A roll of dried bark; as, a *quill* of cinnamon.

quick, *v. i.* **1.** To be or become alive; to revive. *R.* [*E. D.*] **2.** To kindle; ignite. *Obs. Oxf.*

quick'-an'swered, *a.* Quickly ready to answer. *Obs.*

quick'beam', *n.* [AS. *cwicbēam.*] Rowan tree. *Dial. Eng.*

quick'en, *n.* [From QUICK, *a.*] A living being. *Obs.*

quick'en (kwĭk'n), **quick'ens** (-nz), *n. Dial. Eng.* **a** The quickbeam. **b** Couch grass.

quick'en-ance (kwĭk'n-ăns), *n.* Quickening. *Rare.*

quick'en-beam', *n.* Quickbeam.

quick'end. Quickened. *Ref. Sp.*

quick'en-er, *n.* One that quickens.

quickening grass. Couch grass.

quick'en tree. [Prob. fr. *quick,* and perh. first applied to the aspen or some tree with quivering leaves; cf. G. *quickenbaum, quitzenbaum, quitschenbaum.*] The quickbeam. *Dial. Eng.*

quick'foot', *adv.* Quickly; rapidly.

quick'hatch' (kwĭk'hăch'), *n.* [From the Amer. Indian name; cf. Cree *kiwāk'ēs.*] The glutton. [or magnet. *Obs.*]

quick'i'ron, *n.* The loadstone

quick'line', *n.* Asbestos. *Obs.*

quick'mire', *n.* A quagmire. *Obs.*

quick'sand'y, *a.* Having, or of the nature of, quicksand.

quick'side', *n. Naut.* Freeboard. *Obs.*

quick'sil'ver-ing, *n.* The amalgam which forms the reflecting surface of some mirrors.

quick'sil'ver-ish, *a.* See -ISH. —

quick'sil'ver-ish-ness, *n.*

quicksilver pendulum. A mercurial compensation pendulum.

quicksilver water. *Electrometal.* Quickening liquid.

quicksilver weed. The early meadow rue. *U. S.* [silver.]

quick'sil'ver-y, *a.* Like quick-

quick'thorn', *n.* A thorn bush used for hedging, as the hawthorn. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

quick'-wit'ted-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **quic'quid a'gunt ho'mi-nes** (hŏn'ĭ-nēz). [L.] Whatever men do. *Juvenal* (I. 85).

‖ **quic'quid de-li'rant re'ges, plec-tun'tur A-chi'vi.** [L.] Whatever folly the (Greek) kings commit, the Greeks (their subjects) suffer punishment; whatever errors the great commit, the people must atone for. *Horace* (*Epistles,* I. ii. 14).

quic-quid'li-bet, *n.* [L.; *quicquid* whatever + *libet* it pleases.] Anything whatever. *Obs.*

Qui-cun'que vult (kwĭ-kŭn'-kwē vŭlt), or short, **Quicunque,** *n.* [L.] See ATHANASIAN CREED.

quid, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *cwiddian, cwidhan.*] To speak; say. *Obs.*

quid (kwĭd), *n.*; *pl.* QUID, or, rarely, QUIDS. A sovereign, or pound sterling; *Obs.*, a guinea. *Brit. Slang.*

quid, *v.t.&i.* 1. To chew the cud. 2. *Manège.* To drop from the mouth, as food when partially chewed; — said of horses.

‖ **qui'dam** (kwī'dăm), *n.* [L.] Somebody; one unknown.

quid'da-ny (kwĭd'ā-nĭ), *n.* [OF. *coudoignac, coudignac,* F. *cotignac,* fr. a deriv of Pr. *codonh* quince. See QUINCE.] A jelly or syrup of fruit, orig. of quinces. *Obs.*

quid'der (-ẽr), *n.* One that quids.

quid'dist, *n. U. S. Hist.* = QUID, 2.

quid'dit (-ĭt), *n.* [Cf. QUIDDITY.] A subtlety; quibble. *Obs. or R.*

quid'di-ta-tive (-ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Quiddative; also, full of quirks or equivocations. — **quid'di-ta-tive-ly,** *adv. Both Rare.*

quide, *n.* [AS. *cwide* a saying, a will.] A saying; speech; also, bequest or, *Rare,* a promise. *Obs.*

quido. ✝ CUD.

quider. ✝ WHETHER, WHITHER.

‖ **quid fa'ci-en'dum?** [L.] What is to be done?

‖ **quid hoc sī'bi vult?** (sĭb'ĭ). [L.] What does this mean?

qui-dif'i-cal, *a.* Quibbling. *Obs.*

quid'i. Quiddle. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **quid non mor-ta'li-a pec'to-ra co'gis, au'ri sa'cra fa'mes?** [L.] Accursed craving for gold, to what do you not force mortal minds? *Vergil* (*Æ.*, III. 56, 57).

‖ **qui do'cet dis'cit.** [L.] He who teaches learns.

‖ **quid'quid,** *or* **quic'quid, a'gunt ho'mi-nes** (hŏn'ĭ-nēz). [L.] Whatever men do; whatever concerns mankind *Juvenal* (I. 85).

‖ **Quid ri'des? Mu-ta'ta no'mine. de te fa'bu-la nar-ra'tur** (nŏm'ĭ-nē, fāb'ū-lā). [L.] Why do you laugh? The name being changed, the story is told of you *Horace* (*Satires,* I. i. 69).

‖ **quid ti'mes?** (tĭ'mēz). [L.] What do you fear?

quienal, *n.* [For *quinquennal,* L. *quinquennalis* quinquennial; influenced by L. *biennalis* of two years.] An indulgence or dispensation of five years. *Obs.*

quiene. ✝ QUEEN.

‖ **quién sa'be?** (kyĕn sä'bā). [Sp.] Who knows?

quient. ✝ QUAINT.

quier. ✝ CHOIR, QUEER, QUIRE.

qui-es'cent. *n.* A silent letter.

qui-es'cent-ly, *adv.* of QUIESCENT. See -LY.

qui'et-age, *n.* Quietness. *Obs*

‖ **qui-e'ta non mo-ve're.** [L.] Not to move quiet things.

qui'e-fa'tion, *n.* [Cf. LL. *quietatio.*] A quieting; quiet. *Obs.*

qui'et-en (kwī'ĕt-ĕn), *v. t. & i.* To quiet. — **qui'et-en-er,** *n. Both Rare or Dial.*

qui'et-er, *n.* One that quiets.

qui'et-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of QUIET, **qui'e-tive** (kwī'ĕ-tĭv), *a. & n.* Calmative.

qui'et-ous, *a.* Quiet. — **qui'et-ous-ly,** *adv. Both Obs*

qui'et-some, *a.* Quiet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

‖ **qui-e'tus est.** [LL.] He is quit or discharged; a quietus.

qui'et-y. *n.* [AF. *quieté,* OF. *quité* or *quieté.*] Quietness. *Obs. Scot.*

‖ **qui fa'cit per a'li-um fa'cit per se.** [L.] He who does (a thing) through another does (it) through himself; — used to express the rule that a person is responsible for the acts of his agents (see AGENT, 2). In a variant form the maxim reads "**qui fa'cit per a'li-um est pe-rin'de ac si fa'cit per se-ip'sum,**" he who does (a thing) by another is precisely as it he had done (it) through himself.

quight. ✝ QUIT, QUITE.

qui'-hi' (kwī'hī'), *n.* [Hind. *kōī hai* is any one in attendance?] *Bengal.* **1.** The usual call for a servant.
2. An Anglo-Indian.

Qui-i'na (kwĭ-ī'nä). *n.* [NL., fr. a native name in Guiana.] *Bot.* A genus of dicotyledonous plants, type of the Quinaceæ.

Qui'i-na'ce-æ (kwī'ĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical American shrubs and trees (order Hypericales) with opposite coriaceous leaves and small verticillate flowers in terminal spikes or racemes. — **qui'i-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

quik. **quikke** ✝ QUICK.

quikin. ✝ QUICKEN.

quil. ✝ QUILL

quil. Quill. *Ref. Sp.* [*Obs.*]

quilate, *n.* [Sp or Pg.] Carat.

quile. ✝ WHILE.

quile (kwīl). Var. of COIL, a haycock. [QUOILERS.]

quil'ers (kwīl'ẽr). Var. of **Qui'le-ute'** (kwī'lē-ōōt'), *n.* See CHIMAKUAN.

qui-lez (kē-lās'; 268). *n.;* *pl.* -LECES (kĭ-lā'sēs). [Orig. uncert.] A small, square two-wheeled trap with a high front seat for the driver and seats for four inside. *Phil. I.*

qui-lis'ma (kwī-lĭz'mä; -lĭs'-mä), *n.* [LL.] See NEUME. *Illust.*

qui'kin (kwī'kĭn). *n.* [Corn. *cuilcen.*] Frog; toad. *Dial. Eng.*

3. One of the large stiff feathers of a bird's wing or tail, esp. one of those of the wing; also, the hollow barrel or calamus of a feather. See FEATHER, *n.*, 1.
4. Something made from or like the quill of a feather, as: **a** A pen for writing made by sharpening and splitting the point or nib of the stalk of a feather. **b** A spine of the hedgehog or porcupine. **c** The pen of a squid. See *3d* PEN, 3 d. **d** *Music.* The plectrum of a feather quill, with which the strings of certain instruments, as the lute or harpsichord, are plucked. **e** A float for a fish line. **f** A quill toothpick. **g** *Mining.* A fuse for blasting.
5. The fold or plait of a ruff, or ruffle.

quill (kwĭl), *v. t.*; QUILLED (kwĭld); QUILL'ING. **1.** To plait in small cylindrical ridges, called quillings, as a ruffle.
2. To remove the quills from. *Rare.*
3. To pierce as with quills; also, to furnish with quills.
4. To wind on a quill, as thread or yarn. *Judd.*
5. To tap, as a barrel of liquor. *Dial. Eng.*

quil-laĭ' (kĭ-lī'), *n.* [Native name, *quillay*, in Chile.] The soapbark tree of Chile (*Quillaja saponaria*). Its bark, called **quillai bark**, or **qui-laĭ'a bark** (kĭ-lī'ä; kwĭ-lā'yä), is rich in saponin, and is commonly used as soap in Chile; in pharmacy it is used as a detergent.

Quil-la'ja (kwĭ-lā'yä; -jä), *n.* [NL. See QUILLAI.] *Bot.* A genus of rosaceous trees, consisting of three species, natives of South Brazil, Peru, and Chile. *Q. saponaria*, the soapbark tree, is the best-known species.

quill'back' (kwĭl'băk'), *n.* A small carp sucker (*Carpiodes velifer* or allied species) of the Mississippi Valley, having the first ray of the dorsal fin very long.

quilled (kwĭld), *a.* Furnished with quills; also, shaped like quills; as: **a** Plaited; having plaits or flutes; — said of cloth. **b** *Bot.* Having quill-like, or nearly tubular, corollas or florets, as the flowers of the cactus, dahlia, or certain garden asters. **c** Designating a kind of cinnamon or cinchona bark; also, made into quill-like rolls; as, *quilled* bark.
quilled suture, *Surg.*, a variety of stitch in which the threads, after being passed deeply through the edges of a wound, are secured about two quills or bodies of similar shape, in order to produce a suitable degree of pressure.

quil'let (kwĭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A small field or tract of land; a narrow strip of land. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*

quil'let (kwĭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Perh. fr. L. *quidlibet* what you please. Cf. QUIDDIT.] Subtlety; nicety; quibble. *Archaic.* "Nice, sharp *quillets* of the law." *Shak.*

quill gear. *Mach.* An arrangement consisting of a gear wheel or wheels made integral with a hollow spindle or shaft; esp., a hollow shaft with a gear wheel on each end used in the back gear of a lathe or other machine tool.

quill'ing (kwĭl'ĭng), *n.* A strip of lace, ribbon, or the like, fluted, folded, or plaited so as somewhat to resemble a row of quills; also, one of the plaits or flutings so made.

quill nib. A short quill pen made to be used with a holder.

quill'wort' (kwĭl'wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Isoetes*; — from the shape of the leaves.

quilt (kwĭlt), *n.* [ME. *quilte*, OF. *cuilte, coilte, coite*, F *couette*, L. *culcita* a bed, cushion, mattress. Cf. 1st COUNTERPANE.] **1.** Originally, a kind of mattress formerly used for sleeping on; now, a bed coverlet made of two thicknesses of material with a filling or interlining of wool, cotton, down, etc., stitched through in patterns, or tufted; also, any warm outer bed covering; as, a down *quilt*.
2. Anything quilted or like a quilt; as: **a** A pad formerly worn under or in place of armor. **b** An article of quilted stuff, as a petticoat. **c** A pad smeared or stuffed with medicinal substance and applied to some part of the body. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **d** A fat person. *Jocose. Shak.*

quilt, *v. t.*; QUILT'ED; QUILT'ING. **1.** To fill or wad like a quilt; as, a bag *quilted* with bran.
2. To stitch or sew in layers, usually with some soft thick substance between, as in making a bedquilt; as, to *quilt* a bedcover; to *quilt* a coat.
3. To stitch, sew, or mark, in lines or patterns, as in quilts.
4. To fasten between pieces of material; to bind up with cloth, string, or the like, as money in a belt.
5. To insert as a needle in quilting; as, to *quilt* a pin into a coat flap.

quilt, *v. i.* To make quilted work; also, to admit of being quilted; as, material that will not *quilt*.

quilt'ed, *p. a.* Padded or held together as in a quilt; covered with or as with a quilt.

quilt'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who quilts something.
2. Quilted material or work; also, material for making quilts.
3. A kind of cloth having a pattern like quilted work.
4. *Naut.* A coating of strands for a vessel containing water.
5. A quilting party or bee. See 2d BEE, 2. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

quin-al'dine (kwĭn-ăl'dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [*quin*oline + *al*dehyde + ani*line*.] *Chem.* A colorless liquid of a slightly pungent odor, $C_9H_6N{\cdot}CH_3$, obtained as a condensation product of aldehyde and aniline, and occurring also in coal tar and used in the manufacture of certain dyestuffs. Chemically, it is α-methyl quinoline. — **quin-al'dic** (-dĭk), **quin'al-din'ic** (kwĭn'ăl-dĭn'ĭk), *a.*

qui-na'ri-an (kwĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a. Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, the quinary system. — *n.* A teacher of, or believer in, the quinary system.

qui'na-ry (kwī'nä-rĭ), *a.* [L. *quinarius*, fr. *quini* five each, akin to *quinque*. See FIVE.] Consisting of five; arranged by fives; specif., *Math.*, using five as the radix or base; — said of a system of notation. — *n.* That which has five members.
quinary system, *Zoöl.*, a fanciful classification of animals expounded chiefly by Swainson. Its principal feature was the hypothesis that all natural series of organisms dispose themselves in sets of five standing in relation to each other as members of a circular series. — **q. vigesimal system,** *Math.*, a system of notation based on five and on twenty, reckoning by fives and twenties.

quince (kwĭns), *n.* [Prob. a pl. fr. ME. *quyne, coin*, OF. *cooin*, F. *coing*, L. *cotoneum, cotonium*, var. of *cydonium*, fr. *Cydonius* Cydonian, Gr. Κυδώνιος Cydonian, μῆλον Κυδώνιον a quince, fr. Κυδωνία Cydonia, a city in Crete, Κυδῶνες the Cydonians. Cf. QUIDDANY.] **1.** The fruit of a malaceous tree or shrub (*Cydonia cydonia*). It somewhat resembles a large yellow apple, but differs in having many seeds in each carpel. Its hard, acid flesh is largely used for marmalade, jelly, and preserves.
2. The tree which bears this fruit. It is of low stature, with crooked branches bearing large solitary white or pink flowers. The quince tree is often used as a dwarf stock for the pear. It is native of southern Europe and Asia. See CYDONIA.


Quince, 2, Flower and Leaves. 1/4

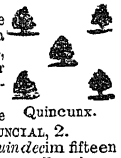
quince curculio. A small gray-and-yellow curculio (*Conotrachelius crataegi*) whose larva burrows in quinces.


Quince Curculio (*Conotrachelus crataegi*). × 3.

quin-cen'te-na-ry (kwĭn-sĕn'tē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [Irreg. fr. L. *quinque* five + E. *centenary*.] Of or pert. to five hundred years. — *n.* A five-hundredth anniversary.

quin-cun'cial (kwĭn-kŭn'shăl), *a.* [L. *quincuncialis*, fr. *quincunx*. See QUINCUNX.] **1.** Of the form of a quincunx.
2. *Bot.* **a** Having the leaves of a pentamerous calyx or corolla so imbricated that two are exterior, two are interior, and the other has one edge exterior and one interior; as, *quincuncial* æstivation. **b** In phyllotaxy, pentastichous, or 5-ranked. — **quin-cun'cial-ly,** *adv.*

quin'cunx (kwĭn'kŭnks), *n.* [L., lit., five twelfths; *quinque* five + *uncia* an ounce. The quincunx was marked by five small spots or balls. See FIVE; OUNCE weight.] **1.** *Astrol.* The position of bodies distant from each other five signs, or 150°.
2. An arrangement of five things with one at each corner and one in the middle of a square; specif.: *Hort.* **a** An arrangement, esp. of trees, such that any five in similar position form such a square. **b** Erron., a hexagonal arrangement or system of planting.
3. *Bot.* A quincuncial arrangement, as of the parts of a flower in æstivation. See QUINCUNCIAL, 2.


Quincunx.

quin-dec'a-gon (kwĭn-dĕk'ä-gŏn), *n.* [L. *quindecim* fifteen + Gr. γωνία angle.] *Geom.* A figure, generally plane, with fifteen angles, and consequently fifteen sides.

quin/de-cem'vir (kwĭn'dē-sĕm'vẽr), *n.*; *pl.* **-VIRI** (-vĭ-rī). [L. *quindecimvir; quindecim* fifteen + *vir* a man.] *Rom. Antiq.* One of a body of fifteen men; esp., *Rom. Relig.*, a member of a college of priests having charge of the Sibylline Books, which were consulted only at the behest of the senate for prescribing means of averting the wrath of the gods, as in a time of pestilence. The custodians were originally two, *duoviri*; later ten, *decemviri*; by Sulla raised to fifteen, *quindecimviri*; and by Cæsar to sixteen, supernumerary members being added by the emperors, though still called quindecimviri. Cf. AUGUR, I, EPULO, PONTIFF, 1.

— quin/de-cem'vi-rate (kwĭn'dē-sĕm'vĭ-rāt), **quin/de-cim'vi-rate** (-sĭm'vĭ-rāt), *n.*

quin'ic (kwĭn'ĭk), *a.* [See QUININE.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid $C_6H_7(OH)_4CO_2H$, got from cinchona bark, coffee beans, etc.

quin'i-dine (kwĭn'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [See QUININE; cf. G. *chinidin*.] *Chem.* An alkaloid isomeric with, and resembling, quinine, found in certain species of cinchona. It is used somewhat as a febrifuge.

qui'nine (kwĭ'nĭn; kwĭ-nēn'; 277: *see note below*), *n.* Also **quin'in** (kwĭn'ĭn), **quin'i-a** (-ĭ-ä), **qui-ni'na** (kĭ-nē'nä), etc. [Sp. *quina*, or *quinaquina*, Peruvian bark, fr. Quichua *quinaquina* bark of the *quino-quino* Myroxylon peruiferum or pereiræ; cf. F. *quinine*, Sp. *quinina*.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}O_2N_2$, extracted from the bark of various species of *Cinchona* as a bitter white crystalline substance. It is a diacid base and forms accordingly two series of salts. Hence, by extension, *Med.*, any of the salts of this alkaloid, as the acetate, chloride, sulphate, etc., employed as a febrifuge or antiperiodic.

☞ The pron. kwĭ'nĭn apparently decidedly prevails in America, although kwĭ-nēn', which is preferred in British usage, is also common; kwĭ-nīn' also is common in both American and British use; kĭ-nēn', kwĭn'ĭn, and kwĭn'ĭn are also heard.

quinine bush. Any western American cornaceous shrub of the genus *Garrya*; — so called from the bitter bark.

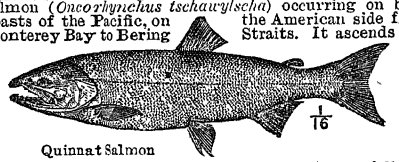
quinine flower. A gentianaceous plant (*Sabbatia elliottii*), of the southern United States, having star-shaped white flowers. It possesses antiperiodic properties, and has been used as a substitute for quinine.

quinine tree. **a** The horse-radish tree **b.** **b** The hop tree. **c** In Australia, the emu apple or native quince.

qui-nin'ic (kwĭ-nĭn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a nitrogenous acid, $C_{11}H_9O_3N$, obtained as a yellow crystalline substance by oxidation of quinine or cinchonine.

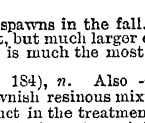
quin'i-sext (kwĭn'ĭ-sĕkst) } *a.* [LL. *quinisextus*; L. *quini*
quin'i-sex'tine (-sĕks'tĭn) } five each + *sextus* sixth.] *Eccl.* Pertaining to or designating the second Trullan Council, held in Constantinople in A. D. 692, which was regarded as supplementing the fifth and the sixth ecumenical councils (A. D. 553 and 680). See TRULLAN.

quin'nat salm'on (kwĭn'ăt). [From native name.] A salmon (*Oncorhynchus tschawytscha*) occurring on both coasts of the Pacific, on the American side from Monterey Bay to Bering Straits. It ascends the larger streams in the spring, but spawns in the fall. It averages about 22 pounds in weight, but much larger ones are often taken. Commercially it is much the most important species of salmon.


Quinnat Salmon 1/16

qui-nol'dine (kwĭ-nol'dĭn, -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [*quin*ine + *-ol*.] *Pharm.* A brownish resinous mixture of alkaloids obtained as a by-product in the treatment of cinchona bark and sold as a cheap substitute for quinine.

quin'o-line (kwĭn'ŏ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*quinine* + 2d *-ol* + *-ine*.] *Chem.* A nitrogenous base, C_9H_7N, obtained as a pungent colorless liquid by the distillation of alkaloids, bones, coal tar, etc., and also by synthetic methods; by extension, any of various derivatives of the same. Structurally, quinoline may be regarded as naphthalene in which a CH group is replaced by a nitrogen atom. It contains the nuclei both of pyridine and of benzene, and in naming its derivatives the replaceable hydrogen atoms are distinguished as Py. 1, Py. 2, Py. 3, B. 1, B. 2, B. 3, and B. 4, or as α, β, γ, *o*, *m*, *p*, and *a* (*ana*). Quinoline is the parent substance of a large number of compounds, including alkaloids, antiseptics, dyes, etc.


Quinoline.

quinoline red. A red pigment formed by the action of benzotrichloride on coal-tar quinoline in the presence of zinc chloride, used to dye wool and silk a bright rose color and to render photographic plates orthochromatic.

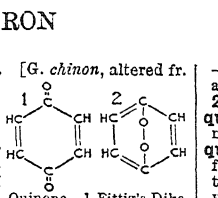
quinoline yellow. *Chem.* A fast yellow dye made by treating phthalic anhydride with quinaldine, and sulphonating the product. It is largely used in dyeing wool and silk.

quin'o-lin'ic (-lĭn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid obtained by oxidizing quinoline. See PYRIDINE.

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quill. † WHILE.
quill, *n.* [Cf. OF. *coillir* to gather.] An obscure word found chiefly in *in the quill, in quill*, with the sense of in unison. *Obs.*
quill, *v. t.* To wind thread or yarn on a quill. *New Eng.*
quil-la'ic (kwĭ-lā'ĭk), **quil-la'-jic** (-lā'yĭk), *a.* Designating a poisonous acid in quillai bark and commercial saponin. [BARK.]
quillaya bark Var. of QUILLAI
quill bit A long pod bit.
quill driver. One who works with a pen; writer; clerk *Jocose.*
quill'er, *n.* A bird not yet full fledged. *Obs.*
quill'et, *n.* [Dim of *quill*.] A small quill or tube.
quil'let-ed, *a.* Having, or being divided into, quillets, as land.
quill fish. Any of certain small, very slender blennies of the North Pacific, constituting the family *Ptilichthyidæ*.
quil-li'a bark (kwĭ-lĭ'ä) Var. of QUILLAI BARK.
quil'li-ty, *n.* [Cf. QUIDDITY, QUILLET.] A quibble. *Obs.*
‖ **quil'lon'** (kē'yôN'), *n.* [F.] An arm of the cross guard of a sword. See HILT, *Illust.*
quill'tail', *n.*, *or* **quilltail coot.** The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*
quill'work', *n.* Embroidery wrought with porcupine quills.
quill'y (kwĭl'ĭ), *a.* Pert. to, resembling, or having, quills.
Quilp (kwĭlp), *n.* In Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," a hideous dwarf, ferocious and cunning, who enjoys tormenting others and finally drowns while trying to escape from the police.
quilt (kwĭlt), *v. t.* & *i.* & *n.* Gulp; swallow. *Dial. Eng.*
quilt, *v. t.* [Cf. QUILT to stitch, to wad.] To flog. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.* [quilts.]
quilt'er (kwĭl'tẽr), *n.* One that **quilt'er,** *n.* A very large thing; a whopper *Dial.* [ding.
quilting cotton. Cotton wadding.
quilt'point', *n.* [Cf. QUILT, *n.*, 2d COUNTERPOINT.] A counterpane. *Obs.*
quim. Var. of QUEME, *a.*
‖ **qui m'aime', aime' mon chien'** (kē mĕm' ĕm môN shyĕN'). [F.] Who loves me, loves my dog.
quin † CON, study.
quin (kwĭn), *n.* [Cf E. dial. *squin*.] A scallop. *Dial Eng.*
qui'na (kwĭ'nä; kē'nä), *or* **qui'na-qui'na,** *n.* [Cf. QUININE.] a Cinchona bark. **b** Quinine.
qui-nade', *n.* [F. *coing* a quince, OF. *coon*.] A confection of quinces. *Obs.*
quin-al'gen (kwĭn-ăl'jĕn), **quin-al'gene** (-jēn), *n.* [*quina* + *analgen*.] *Pharm.* Analgen.
quin-am'i-cine (-ăm'ĭ-sĭn; -sēn; 184), **-am'i-dine** (-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-cin, -din.** [From QUINAMINE.] Two isomeric alkaloids formed by heating quinamine.
quin-am'ine (kwĭn-ăm'ĭn; kwĭn'ä-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-am'in.** [*quina* + *amine*.] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}O_2N_2$, in different cinchona barks.
quinancy. † QUINSY.
qui'na-qui'na, *n.* [See QUINQUINA, QUININE.] Quina.
qui-nar'i-ty, *n. Alchemy.* Prob., fivefold essence. *Obs.*
qui-na'ri-us (kwĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.* [L.] A Roman silver coin issued from B. C. 208 to about B. C. 215; also, a similar coin of early Britain. See COIN.
‖ **qui n'a san'té', il n'a rien';** **qui a san'té, il a tout'** (kē nä sän'tā' ēl nä rYĕN', kē ä sän'tā' ē-lä tōō'). [F.] He who has not health has nothing; he who has health has everything.
qui'nate (kwī'nāt; kwĭn'āt), *n.* A salt or ester of quinic acid.
qui'nate (kwī'nāt), *a.* [L. *quini* five each.] *Bot.* Growing in sets of five; esp., of compound leaves with five leaflets
quin-az'ole (kwĭn-ăz'ōl), *n.* Also **-ol.** [*G. chinazol*; — from its relation to *chinolin* quinoline and the hydrazines.] *Chem.* A crystalline nitrogenous base, a methyl derivative of indazol.
quin-az'o-line (kwĭn-ăz'ō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*G. chinazolin* (cf. CHINA BARK), with *-azolin* for *-oxalin* to indicate that it is free from oxygen and isomeric with *cinnolin* and *chinoxalin*.] *Chem.* A hypothetical compound, $C_8H_6N_2$, derived from quinolins by substitution of a nitrogen atom for a CH group in the β position; also, any of several derivatives of the same [herb squinancy.
quince'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The **quinch,** *v. i.* [Cf. OD. *quincken* to quaver, shake, Fries. *quink* hovering, and E. QUETCH.] To stir; wince. Cf. QUETCH. *Obs.*
quinche, *n.* [Cf. ME. *quecchen* to move, AS. *cweccan*.] The last bit; a "fin." *Obs.*
quin-cunx'ial (kwĭn-kŭn'shăl), *a.* Quincuncial
quin-dec'a-syl-lab'ic (kwĭn-dĕk'ä-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.* [Irreg. fr. L. *quindecim* fifteen + E. *syllabic*. Cf. DECASYLLABIC.] Having fifteen syllables. *Rare.*
quin'de-cim (kwĭn'dē-sĭm), *n.* [See QUINDECIMA.] 1. A tax of one fifteenth. *Obs.*
2. *Eccl. Hist.* = QUINDENE.
quin-dec'i-ma (kwĭn-dĕs'ĭ-mä), *n.* [LL., fem. of *quindecimus* fifteenth.] *Music.* a The interval of a fifteenth, or double octave. **b** An organ stop whose tones are two octaves above the foundation stops.
quin'de-cyl'ic (kwĭn'dē-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *quindecim* fifteen + *-yl*.] *Chem.* = PENTADECATOIC.
quin'dene (kwĭn'dēn), *n.* [LL. *quindena*.] *Eccl. Hist.* The 15th day (modern reckoning, 14th) after a church festival.
quin'disme. Var. of QUINDECIM.
quine. † QUINYIE; QUOIN; WHINE, *adv.* [var. of COIN.]
quine (kwīn). Obs. or dial. Eng.
‖ **qui nes'cit dis-sĭ'm u-la're nes'cit reg-na're** (dĭ-sĭ'm ŭ-lā'rē). [L.] Who knows not how to dissemble knows not how to reign; — favorite maxim of Louis XI [QUINNET. *Dial. Eng.*
quin'et (kwĭn'ĭt). Var. of
qui-ne'tum (kwĭ-nē'tŭm; kwī-), *n.* [*quinine* + L. ending *-etum* to indicate a mixture of bases.] A crude preparation of the alkaloids of red cinchona bark, used in the Orient as a febrifuge.
quin-gen'te-na-ry (kwĭn-jĕn'tē-nā-rĭ), *a.* & *n.* [L. *quingenti* five hundred + *-enary*, as in *centenary*.] = QUINCENTENARY.
quin-hy'drone (kwĭn-hī'drōn), *n.* [*quinone* + *hydro*quinone.] *Chem.* A green crystalline substance with metallic luster, $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$, formed by union of quinone with hydroquinone, or in the oxidation of hydroquinone or the reduction of quinone.
quin'i-a (kwĭn'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Quinine.
qui-ni'ble, *a.* & *n.* [L. *quini* five each.] **1.** Quintuple. *Obs.*
2. *Music.* A voice part one octave higher than the treble *Obs.*
quin'i-cine (kwĭn'ĭ-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-cin.** An alkaloid, isomeric with quinine, obtained as a resinous mass by heating quinine with dilute sulphuric acid.
qui-nid'i-a (kwĭ-nĭd'ĭ-ä), *n.* [See QUINIDINE.] Quinidine.
‖ **qui ni'mi-um pro'bat ni'hil pro'bat** (nĭm'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] He who proves too much proves nothing.
qui'nin-ism (kwī'nĭn-ĭz'm; kwĭ-nēn'-; *see* QUININE), **qui'-nism** (kwī'nĭz'm; kwĭn'ĭz'm), *n.* Cinchonism. [CHONIZE.]
qui'nin-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* = CIN-
quin'i-re'tin (kwĭn'ĭ-rē'tĭn), *n.* [See QUININE; cf. Gr. ῥητίνη resin.] *Chem.* A brown substance precipitated by action of light on quinine solutions.
quin'ite (kwĭn'īt), *n.* [*quinone* + *-ite*.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, sweet, with a bitter aftertaste.
qui-niz'a-rin (kwĭ-nĭz'ä-rĭn), *n.* [G. *chinizarin*; *chinon* (cf. QUINONE) + *alizarin*.] *Chem.* A yellow substance isomeric with alizarin, and produced artificially from hydroquinone.
qui'nize (kwī'nīz; kwĭn'īz), *v. t.* = CINCHONIZE.
quink, *n.*, *or* **quink goose** (kwĭnk). [Imitative.] The common brant.
quinkill, *n. t.* [Cf. QUENCH.] Perh., to flicker. *Obs. Scot.*
quin'net (kwĭn'ĕt), *n.* [OF. *coignet, cuignet, quignet*, dim. of *coin* wedge.] Wedge. *Dial. Eng.*
qui'no-a (kē'nō-ä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Quichua *quinua*, name of the plant.] **a** A Peruvian species of goosefoot (*Chenopodium quinoa*). **b** The seeds of this plant, which are ground for food.
quin'o-gen (kwĭn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*quinone* + *-gen*.] *Chem.* Any of certain ketonic compounds formed in the preparation of quinones from diketones.
quin'ol (kwĭn'ŏl; -ōl), *n.* [*quina* + *-ol*.] Hydroquinone.
qui'no-las, *n. pl.* [Sp *quinolas*.] *Cards.* Reversis. *Obs.*
quinoline blue = CYANINE.
quin'o-lin'i-um (kwĭn'ō-lĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*quinoline* + *-ium*.] *Chem.* The radical C_9H_7NH, of quinoline salts.
qui-nol'o-gy (kwĭ-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*quinine* + *-logy*.] Science of cultivation and medicinal use of the cinchona. — **qui-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

quin'one (kwĭn'ōn; kwĭ-nōn'), *n.* [G. *chinon*, altered fr. *chinoyl* (see QUINOYL).] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, $C_6H_4O_2$, of penetrating odor, obtained by the oxidation of quinic acid, quinite, aniline, and other compounds; — called also *benzoquinone*. By extension, any of various compounds of which quinone proper is the type. There are two classes of quinones, in which the two oxygen atoms are respectively in the para position in the ring (*paraquinones*) and in the ortho position (*orthoquinones*). Quinone proper is a paraquinone. Quinone has been thought by some to be a peroxide (formula 2) but is now generally recognized as a diketone (formula 1).


Quinone. 1 Fittig's Diketone Formula; 2 Græbe's Peroxide Formula.

qui-no'vin (kwĭ-nō'vĭn), *n.* [G. *chinovin*, fr. *chinova*-bitter quinovin; *chinova* is fr. NL. *china nova*, the tree whose bark yields quinovin.] *Chem.* A white, amorphous, bitter glucoside found in cinchona and other barks, and said not to be febrifugal. Called also *quinova bitter*, and *quinova*.

quin-ox'a-line (kwĭn-ŏk'sȧ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*quin*oline + gly*oxal*.] *Chem.* Any of a series of paradiazines, the simplest of which, $C_6H_6N_2$, may be regarded as quinoline with the γ CH group replaced by nitrogen. They are formed by condensing certain diamines with glyoxals and in other ways, and act as feeble monacid bases.

quin-ox'ime (-sĭm; -sēm), *n.* [*quin*one + *oxime*.] *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_6H_5O_2N$, regarded as an oxime of quinone, but also called, in view of other methods of formation, *para-nitroso phenol*. By extension, any of a series of compounds of which the foregoing is the type.

quin'o-yl (kwĭn'ō-ĭl), *n.* [G. *chinoyl*, fr. *chin*asäure + *-yl*.] *Chem.* **a** Formerly, quinone. **b** A radical of which quinone is the hydride, analogous to phenyl. **c** The group O_2, in such compounds as quinone and rhodizonic acid.

quin'qua-ge-na'ri-an (kwĭn'kwȧ-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [L. *quinquagenarius* containing fifty, fifty years old.] **1.** Commanding fifty men. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

2. Fifty years old; characteristic of a person of such an age.

quin'qua-ge-na'ri-an, *n.* A quinquagenarian person.

Quin'qua-ges'i-ma (-jĕs'ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *quinquagesimus* the fiftieth, akin to *quinquaginta* fifty, *quinque* five. See FIVE.] **1** The time from the Sunday before Lent to Easter Sunday, or the first week of this time. *Obs.*

2. More fully **Quinquagesima Sunday.** The Sunday next before Lent; — called also *Shrove Sunday*. The origin of this name and of *Sexagesima* and *Septuagesima* for the preceding Sundays is uncertain. They may have been formed on the analogy of *Quadragesima*, without any direct reference to the numerals *fiftieth*, *sixtieth*, and *seventieth*, to constitute a series, or Quinquagesima may have been so named as being the fiftieth day before Easter (including both) and the other names formed on the analogy of this, they being regarded as representing in round numbers the sixtieth and seventieth days before Easter.

quin'qua-ges'i-mal (-măl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, fifty days.

quin'que- (kwĭn'kwē-). [L. *quinque* five. See FIVE.] Combining form meaning *five*, *five times*, *fivefold*; as, *quinque*fid, five-cleft; *quinque*dentate, five-toothed.

quin'quen-na'li-a (kwĭn'kwē-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *quinquennalis*. See QUINQUENNIAL.] *Rom. Antiq.* Public games celebrated every five years (reckoned inclusively).

quin-quen'ni-al (kwĭn-kwĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *quinquennis*; *quinque* five + *annus* year: cf. L. *quinquennalis*. See FIVE; cf. BIENNIAL.] Occurring once in five years (reckoning, in the Roman method, inclusively), or at the end of every five years; also, lasting five years. — *n.* A quinquennial event or term. — **quin-quen'ni-al-ist,** *n.* — **quin-quen'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

quin-quen'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-NIA** (-ȧ). [L.] A period of five years.

quin'que-par'tite (kwĭn'kwē-pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *quinquepartitus*; *quinque* five + *partitus*, p. p. of *partire* to divide.] Consisting of, or divided into, five parts.

quin'que-vir (kwĭn'kwē-vẽr), *n.*; *pl.* **E.** QUINQUEVIRS (-vẽrz), L. QUINQUEVIRI (kwĭn-kwĕv'ĭ-rī). [L.; *quinque* five + *vir* man.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* One of five commissioners appointed for some special object.

2. In general, one of a commission of five men.

quin-quev'i-rate (kwĭn-kwĕv'ĭ-rāt), *n.* A board or commission of five men.

quin'sy (kwĭn'zĭ), *n.* [OF. *quinancie* or LL. *quinancia*, fr. L. *cynanche* a sort of sore throat, Gr. *κυνάγχη* sore throat, dog quinsy, fr. *κύων* dog + *ἀγχειν* to choke. Cf. HOUND, ANGER, CYNANCHE, SQUINANCY.] *Med.* An inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent, esp. of the fauces or tonsils, attended by swelling, painful and impeded deglutition, and inflammatory fever; suppurative tonsillitis; — called also *squinancy*, and *squinsy*.

quinsy berry. **a** The Old World black currant (*Ribes nigrum*), which yields a jelly used as a remedy for quinsy. **b** The related American species *R. floridum*.

quin'sy-wort' (kwĭn'zĭ-wûrt'), *n.* The herb squinancy.

quint (kwĭnt; kĭnt; *formerly also as F.* kănt), *n.* [F. *quinte*, fr. L. *quintus*, *quinta*, the fifth, *quinque* five. See FIVE.] **1.** [OF.] A tax of one fifth.

2. *Card Playing.* A sequence of five cards of the same suit in piquet, the highest five being the *major quint*, and the lowest five the *minor quint*.

3. *Music.* **a** The interval of a fifth. **b** An organ stop giving tones a fifth higher than the normal pitch of the digitals. **c** The smallest of the three kinds of viola da braccio. **d** The E string of a violin.

quint-. A prefix used in the names of certain instruments and organ stops to denote a variety having its pitch a fifth above or below the normal.

quin'ta-de'na (kwĭn'tȧ-dē'nȧ), *n.* [L. *quintus* fifth.] *Music.* An organ stop of small metal stopped pipes giving with its own fundamental a delicate harmonic fifth above.

quin'tain (kwĭn'tăn), *n.* [F. *quintaine*, LL. *quintana*; cf. L. *quintana* a street in the camp, separating the *fifth* maniple from the sixth, the market and business place of the camp, fr. *quintanus* of the fifth rank. See QUINTAN.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** An object to be tilted at. A common form in the Middle Ages was a post, on the top of which was pivoted a crosspiece, having at one end a broad board, and at the other a sand bag. The endeavor was to strike the board with the lance while riding under, and to get past without being hit by the sand bag. "But a *quintain*, a mere lifeless block." *Shak.*

2. The sport of tilting at a quintain.

quin'tal (-tăl), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *quintal*, fr. Ar. *qinṭar* a weight of 100 lbs., prob. fr. L. *centenarius* consisting of a hundred, fr. *centeni* a hundred each, fr. *centum* a hundred. See HUNDRED; cf. KANTAR.] A denomination of weight; a hundredweight. See WEIGHT, *Table*.

quin'tan (-tăn), *a.* [L. *quintanus*, fr. *quintus* fifth, *quinque* five. See FIVE.] Occurring as the fifth, after four others; also, occurring every fifth day, reckoning inclusively (that is, with three days intermission); as, a *quintan* fever. — *n.* *Med.* A fever which returns every fifth day, that is, with an intermission of three days.

quin'tant (-tănt), *n.* The fifth part of a circumference, or 72°; specif., a portable instrument, similar to a sextant, with an arc of 72°, capable of measuring angles of twice that.

quin-tes'sence (kwĭn-tĕs'ĕns; *formerly also* kwĭn'-), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *quinta essentia* fifth essence. See QUINT; ESSENCE.] **1.** The fifth or last and highest essence or power in a natural body. The ancient Greeks recognized four elements, fire, air, water, and earth. The Pythagoreans added a fifth and called it ether, the fifth essence, which they said flew upward at creation, out of it the stars being made. The alchemists sometimes considered alcohol, or the ferment oils, as the fifth essence.

2. An extract containing the rarest virtue or most subtle and essential constituent of that from which it comes; pure or concentrated essence.

3. Hence, more widely, the most perfect representative of certain things, persons, qualities, etc.; a thing, person, quality, or the like, in the highest and most typical form.

quin'tes-sen'tial (kwĭn'tĕ-sĕn'shăl), *a.* Of the nature of a quintessence; purest of its kind; typical. "*Quintessential* extract of mediocrity." *G. Eliot.* — **quin'tes-sen'tial-ly,** *adv.*

quin'tes-sen'tial-i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **quin'tes-sen'tial-ly,** *adv.*

quin-tet' } (kwĭn-tĕt'), *n.* [It. *quintetto*, dim. of *quinto*
quin-tette' } the fifth, a fifth part, fr. L. *quintus* the fifth: cf. F. *quintette*. See QUINT.] **1.** *Music.* A composition for five voices or instruments; also, the set of five persons who sing or play five-part music.

2. Any set of five, or thing arranged for five, as a bicycle for five riders.

quin'tile (kwĭn'tĭl), *n.* [L. *quintus* the fifth: cf. F. *quintil aspect.*] *Astrol.* The aspect of planets when separated the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°.

quin-til'ion (kwĭn-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Formed fr. L. *quintus* the fifth, after the analogy of *million*: cf. F. *quintillion*. See QUINT.] The number denoted by a unit with 18 zeros annexed (in French and American notation) or with 30 zeros annexed (in English notation). See NUMERATION, *Note.* — **quin-til'lion,** *a.* — **quin-til'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n.* & *a.*

quin'tole (kwĭn'tōl), *n.* [It. *quinto* fifth.] *Music.* A group of five notes to be played or sung in the time of four of the same species; a quintuplet.

quin'tu-ple (kwĭn'tŭ-p'l), *a.* [L. *quintus* fifth: cf. F. *quintuple*, L. *quintuplex*. Cf. QUADRUPLE.] Multiplied by five; increased to five times the amount; fivefold.

quintuple point, *Phys. Chem.*, a point (representing a set of conditions) at which five phases coexist. — **q. time** *or* **measure,** *Music*, time or a measure having five beats to the measure. See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a.**

quin'tu-ple, *v. t. & i.*; QUIN'TU-PLED (-p'ld); QUIN'TU-PLING (-plĭng). [Cf. F. *quintupler*.] To make, or to become, fivefold, or five times as much or many.

quin'tu-plet (kwĭn'tŭ-plĕt), *n.* [From QUINTUPLE.] A collection or combination of, or a contrivance for, five of a kind; specif.: **a** *Music.* A quintole. See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a.** **b** A cycle for five riders. **c** *pl.* Five children born in the same labor.

quinze (kwĭnz; *F.* kănz), *n.* [F.] A game at cards, resembling vingt et un, in which the object is to make, or come nearest to, without exceeding, fifteen points.

quip (kwĭp), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *quippe forsooth*, used ironically.] **1.** A smart, sarcastic turn or jest; a gibe; also, a bright, clever saying without sarcasm; a witty sally.

> *Quips*, and cranks, and wanton wiles *Milton*

2. A quibble; equivocation.

3. A strange, droll, or eccentric act; also, something odd or strange; a curious, quaint knickknack.

quip, *v. t.*; QUIPPED (kwĭpt); QUIP'PING. To jest or gibe at; to treat with quips. *Now Rare.*

> The more he laughs, and does her closely *quip*. *Spenser*

quip, *v. i.* To scoff or gibe; to make quips. *Sir H. Sidney*

qui'pu (kē'pōō; kwĭp'ōō), *n.*; *pl.* QUIPUS (-pōōz). [Peruv. *quipu* a knot.] A contrivance employed by the ancient Peruvians, for arithmetical purposes, and, as a mnemonic device, to register important facts and events. It consisted of a main cord, from which hung at certain distances smaller cords of various colors, each having a special meaning, as silver, gold, corn, soldiers, etc. Knots were tied in the smaller cords, representing definite numbers.

quire (kwīr), *n.* [ME. *quaer*, *quair*, OF. *quayer*, *quaer*, *cayer*, *caier*, F. *cahier*, a book of loose sheets, a quarter of a quire, LL. *quaternus*, *quaternum*, sheets of paper packed together, properly, four together, fr. L. *quaterni* four each, by fours, *quattuor* four. See FOUR; cf. CAHIER.] **1** Formerly, four sheets, as of paper, folded together into eight leaves; hence, any set of folded sheets fitting one within another, as the sheets of a book.

2. A collection of twenty-four (sometimes twenty-five) sheets of paper of the same size and quality, either not folded or having a single fold. Cf. 3d REAM.

3. A small book or pamphlet consisting or as if consisting of a quire; a work, as a poem, essay, or the like, that is, or might be contained in a quire.

in quires, in sheets, not bound, as a book.

quire, *v. t.*; QUIRED (kwīrd); QUIR'ING (kwīr'Ĭng). To make or divide into quires, or so that folded sheets may be placed one within another.

quire'wise' (kwīr'wīz'), *adv.* *Print.* So that one sheet will fit within another; as, to print a pamphlet *quirewise*.

Quir'i-nal (kwĭr'ĭ-năl; kwĭ-rī'năl), *n.* [L. *Quirinalis*, fr. *Quirinus*. See QUIRINUS.] One of the seven hills of Rome, (see SEVEN HILLS), now called "Monte Quirinale." It is the site of a palace, begun in the 16th century by Gregory XIII. and completed by subsequent popes, which was taken as a residence by the ruling house of Italy in 1871; hence, fig., the monarchical government, or régime, in Italy, as distinguished from the "Vatican," or papal government. — **Quir'i-nal,** *a.*

Qui-ri'nus (kwĭ-rī'nŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient god of war who in early times with Jupiter and Mars formed

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quinombron. † CONUNDRUM.

qui-ŏn' (kē-nyôn'), *n.* [Sp.] See MEASURE, *Table*

‖ **qui non pro'fi-cit de'fi-cit** (prō'fĭ-sĭt dē'fĭ-sĭt). [L.] He who does not advance fails.

quin'o-sol (kwĭn'ō-sŏl; -sōl), *n.* [Cf. G. *chinosol*.] *Pharm.* The potassium salt of a sulphonic derivative of oxyquinoline, used as an antiseptic.

quin'o-tan'nic (-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [*quina* + *tannic*.] *Chem.* Designating a tannic acid found in cinchona bark. [QUINOVIN.]

qui-no'va (kwĭ-nō'vȧ), *n.* See **qui-no'va-tan'nic** (-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [See QUINOVIN; TANNIC.] *Chem.* Designating a tannic acid obtained from false cinchona bark.

qui-no'vic (kwĭ-nō'vĭk), *a.* [F. acide *kinovique*.] *Chem.* Designating a white crystalline acid obtained by decomposition of quinovin. — **qui-no'vate** (-vāt) [see -ATE, 3 **b**], *n.*

qui-no'vose (-vōs), *n.* *Chem.* A sugar (a methyl pentose, $C_5H_{10}(CH_3)O_5$), formed by decomposition of quinovin.

quin-quag'e-na-ry (kwĭn-kwăj'ē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *quinquagenarius* of fifty.] That is fifty years old; quinquagenarian.

quin-quag'e-na-ry, *n.* **1.** = QUINQUAGENARIAN. *Obs.* **2.** A 50th year or anniversary.

Quinquagesime, *n.* Also **Quinquagesme.** [Cf F. *quinquagésime*.] Quinquagesima. *Obs.*

quin'quan'gle, *n.* [L. *quinquangulus* five-cornered.] A pentagon. *Obs.* — *a.* Pentagonal. *Obs.*

quin-quan'gu-lar (kwĭn-kwăng'gū-lär), *a.* Having five angles.

quin'quar-tic'u-lar (kwĭn'kwär-tĭk'ū-lär), *a.* [*quinque-* + *article*.] *Theol.* Relating to the five articles or points, specif. those in dispute between Arminians and Calvinists.

Quin-qua'trus (-kwā'trŭs), *n* [L.] See MINERVA, 1; SALII.

quin'que-an'gled (kwĭn'kwē-ăng'gld), *a.* Quinquangular

quin'que-an'nu-late, *a.*, **quin'que-cap'su-lar,** *a.*, **quin'que-cos'tate,** *a.*, **quin'que-den'tate,** **quin'que-den'tat-ed** (-dĕn'tāt-ĕd), *a.*, **quin'que-dig'i-tate,** *a.* See QUINQUE-.

quin'que-fa'ri-ous (-fā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [From L. *quinque* five.] *Bot.* Pentastichous. — **quin'que-fa'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*

quin'que-fid (kwĭn'kwē-fĭd), *a.* [*quinque-* + *fid*.] *Bot.* Cleft halfway to the base into five segments, as a leaf.

quin'que-foil', *n* [*quinque-* + *foil* a leaf.] Cinquefoil. *Obs.*

quin'que-fo'li-ate, *a.* Also **quin'que-fo'li-at'ed** (-fō'lĭ-āt'ĕd). [*quinque-* + *foliate*; cf. L. *quinquefolius*.] *Bot.* Having five leaves. [Having five leaflets.]

quin'que-fo'li-o-late, *a.* *Bot.*

quin'que-grade, *a.* [*quinque-* + *grade*.] *Music.* Composed of five tones, as a pentatonic scale.

quin'que-lat'er-al, *a.* See QUINQUE-.

quin'que-lit'er-al, *a.* & *n.* [*quinque-* + *literal*.] (One) consisting of five letters; — said esp. of Hebrew roots.

quin'que-lo'bate, quin'que-lo'bat-ed, quin'que-lobed', *a.*, **quin'que-loc'u-lar,** *a.*, **quin'que-loc'u-line** (-lŏk'ū-lĭn; -lĭn), *a.* See QUINQUE-.

quin-quen'a-ry (kwĭn-kwĕn'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* = QUINARY

quin'que-nerved' (kwĭn'kwē-nûrvd'), *a.* *Bot.* Having five primary nerves.

quin-quen'nal, *a.* [L. *quinquennalis*.] Quinquennial. *Obs.* — *n.* Quinquennium *Obs*

quin-quen'ni-ad (kwĭn-kwĕn'ĭ-ăd), *n.* [L. *quinquennis* + 2d *-ad*.] A quinquennium.

quin'que-pet'al-oid, *a.*, **quin'que-punc'tate,** *a.*, **quin'que-ra'di-al, quin'que-ra'di-ate,** *a.* See QUINQUE-.

quin'que-reme (kwĭn'kwē-rēm), *n.* [L. *quinqueremis*; *quinque* five + *remus* an oar.] See GALLEY, 2.

quin-quer'ti-um (kwĭn-kwûr'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Gr. Antiq.* The pentathlon *Rare.*

quin'que-sect (kwĭn'kwē-sĕkt), *a.* [*quinque-* + L. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] Cut into five similar or equal segments. — *v. t.* To cut into five similar or equal parts. — **quin'que-sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.*

quin'que-sep'tate, *a.*, **quin'que-se'ri-ate,** *a.*, **quin'que-syl-lab'ic, a.**, **quin'que-syl'la-ble,** *n.*, **quin'que-tu-ber'cu-lar, quin'que-tu-ber'cu-late,** *a.*, **quin'que-valve, quin'que-valv'u-lar,** *a.* See QUINQUE-.

‖ **quin'que vo'ces** (kwĭn'kwē vō'sēz), [L., lit., five words.] *Logic.* The five predicables. See PREDICABLE, *n.*, 2. [LITERAL.]

quin'qui-lit'er-al, *a.* = QUINQUELITERAL.

quinquin † KINKIN.

quin'qui'na (kwĭn-kwī'nȧ; kĭn-kē'nȧ), *n.* [Sp. *quina*, or *quina-quina*, Peruvian bark. See QUININE.] Quina.

quin'qui-no (kĭn'kĭ-nō), *n.* [Peruv. *quinquina*.] A Central American tabaceous tree (*Tolu*ifera *peruvi*ana), the source of balsam of Peru.

quin'qui-va'lent (kwĭn'kwĭ-vā'lĕnt; kwĭn-kwī'vȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*quinque-* + L. *valens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] *Chem* = PENTAVALENT.

quinse, *v. t.* To carve. *Obs.*

quin'sied (kwĭn'zĭd), *a.* Affected with quinsy.

quinsime † QUINZIEME.

quinsy woodruff. Quinsywort.

‖ **quin'ta** (kēn'tȧ), *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] A country house or country seat; also, a garden plot.

quin'tad (kwĭn'tăd), *a.* & *n.* [L. *quintus* fifth + E. *monad*.] = PENTAD [QUINTIN.]

quin'tain (kwĭn'tĭn). Var. of **quin'tain,** *v. i.* To tilt at a quintain *Obs.*

quin'tain, *n.* [L. *quintus* fifth.] A five-line stanza. *Obs.* [TANT.]

quin'tal (kwĭn'tăl), *n.* = QUINTAL

quin'ta-ry (kwĭn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *quintus* fifth.] Next in order after the quaternary, or fourth; in fifth place, order, or the like.

quinte. † QUANT.

quinte (kănt), *n.* [F.: see QUINT.] *Fencing.* A parry a little lower than carte, the fifth in the old order of teaching.

Quinte Es'sence. Queen (kwĭn-tĕs'ĕns; F. kăn'-tĕ'sänss'). See ENTELECHIE.

quin'tel † QUINTAIN.

quint-el'e-ment (kwĭn-tĕl'ē-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *quintus* fifth + E. *element*.] The fifth element. Cf. QUINTESSENCE, 1. *Rare.*

quin'ter-on (kwĭn'tĕr-ŏn). Var. of QUINTROON.

quin-tes'sence, quin'tet-sen'tial-ize (kwĭn'tĕ-sĕn'shăl-īz), *v. t.* To distill or extract as a quintessence; to reduce to a quintessence. *Rare.*

quin'tes-sen'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* = QUINTESSENCE. *Rare.*

quin-tet'to (kwĭn-tĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] A quintet. *Rare.*

quint'foil'. Var. of CINQUEFOIL

quin'tic (kwĭn'tĭk). *a.* [L. *quintus* fifth.] *Alg.* Of the fifth degree or order. — *n.* *Alg.* A quantic of the fifth degree.

Quin-ti'lis (kwĭn-tī'lĭs), *n* [L.] See ROMAN CALENDAR

Quin-til'i-an (kwĭn-tĭl'ĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist* One of a party of Montanists of the 2d century, said to have received their name from a prophetess, Quintilla.

Quin'tin (kwĭn'tĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *Quentin*, and L. *Quintus*, and *quintus* fifth.] Lit., the fifth; — masc. prop. name. L. *Quintus* (-tŭs), *Quintianus* (kwĭn'shĭ-ā'nŭs); Scot. *Quentin* (kwĕn'-tĭn).

quin'tin. Var. of QUINTAIN.

quin'tin, quint, *n.* [Dan *quintin*.] See WEIGHT, *Table*.

quinzine, *n.* Quinzième *Obs.*

qui'po (kē'pō; kwĭp'ō). Var. of QUIPU.

quippe. † QUIP, WHIP.

quip'per, *n.* One who quips.

quip'pish, quip'py, *a* Inclined to quip; like or having quips. *R.*

quip'some (kwĭp'sŭm), *a.* Quippish. — **quip'some-ness,** *n.*

quip'ster, *n.* A quipper *Rare.*

quirace. † CUIRASS

quirboilly. † CUIR-BOUILLI.

quircke. † QUIRK.

quire † QUEER.

quire (kwīr; kwēr). Obs. or dial. Eng. of QUERE, inquire.

quire (kwīr). Obs or archaic var. of CHOIR.

quir'er, *n.* A chorister. *Obs.*

quir'i-ly, *adv.* Perh., quiveringly. *Obs.*

Quir'i-na'li-a (kwĭr'ĭ-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., prop. neut. pl. of *Quirinalis* pertaining to Quirinus.] See QUIRINUS

qui-rin'ca pods (kwĭ-rĭn'kȧ). [From a South Amer. name.] The pods of *Acacia farnesiana* or of any of several other species. They contain much tannin.

quir'is-ter (kwĭr'ĭs-tẽr) Var. of CHORISTER.

the dominant triad of the Roman state. As distinguished from Mars, he was the god of armed peace rather than aggressive warfare. In later times he was popularly identified with the deified Romulus and in this character appears chiefly in literature. His chief shrine was on the Quirinal. His festival was the *Quirinalia*, Feb. 17. See DI.

quir·i-ta′ri-an (kwĭr′ĭ-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [LL. *quiritarius*. See QUIRITES.] *Rom. Law.* Designating, or pert. to, the old law of Rome (the *jus civile*, proper, or *jus quiritium*) as distg. from the law introduced by the prætor on equitable principles; hence, conforming to, or enforced by, this law; legal, as opposed to equitable or beneficial; as, *quiritarian* ownership; — opposed to *prætorian* and *bonitarian*.

Qui·ri′tes (kwĭ-rī′tēz), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Roman citizens. After the Sabines and Romans had united themselves in to one community, under Romulus, the name of *Quirites* was taken in addition to that of *Romani*, the Romans calling themselves in a civil capacity *Quirites*, while in a political and military capacity they retained the name of *Romani*

quirk (kwûrk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Icel. *kverk* the throat, the angle below the chin.] **1.** A sudden turn, twist, or curve; a deviation from the regular course; hence, specif: **a** A turn or twist of the pen in writing; a flourish. **b** A piece taken from or joined to a regular surface, as one from a ground plot or floor to make a court, yard, etc. **c** *Arch.* A small channel, or groove, separating a bead or other molding from the adjoining members. See QUIRK MOLDING. **d** A diamond-shaped piece at the base of a glove finger. **e** A diamond-shaped pane of glass; a quarrel. **f** The bead or fillet of a grooving plane. **g** A stocking clock. See 3d CLOCK.

2. A sudden turn or twist of or as of the mind; an artful evasion or subterfuge; a shift; quibble; equivocation. "Some *quirk* or evasion." *Spenser.*

3. A clever retort or sally; a quip; conceit.
Some odd *quirks* and remnants of wit. *Shak.*

4. *Music.* A sudden, whimsical turn or phrase.

5. A sudden fit or turn; a short paroxysm. *Obs.* "*Quirks* of joy and grief." *Shak.*

6. An individual knack in doing a thing; also, a peculiarity in manner or behavior.

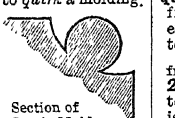
quirk, *v. t.;* QUIRKED (kwûrkt); QUIRK′ING. [From QUIRK, *n.*] **1.** To subject to quirks, or quips.

2. To set off by a quirk or quirks; as, to *quirk* a molding.

quirk, *v. i.* **1.** To speak or act with quirks of manner.

2. To progress or move with jerks.

quirk molding *or* **moulding.** Any molding distinctly set off by quirks.


Section of Quirk Molding

quirk′y (kwûr′kĭ), *a.;* QUIRK′I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); QUIRK′I-EST. **1.** Full of quirks; tricky; as, a *quirky* lawyer.

2. Having sharp turns, as a road.

quirt (kwûrt), *n.* [Cf. Mex. Sp. *cuarta*.] A riding whip with a short handle and a lash of braided rawhide, common in Spanish American regions.

quirt, *v. t.;* QUIRT′ED; QUIRT′ING. To strike with a quirt.

Quis-qua′lis (kwĭs-kwā′lĭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *quis* who, which, what, interrog + *qualis* of what sort; — from its strange appearance.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Asiatic and African combretaceous climbing shrubs. They have showy red or orange spicate flowers with a superior calyx whose limb is deciduous from the long tube; the fruit is 5-winged. *Q. indica* is the Rangoon creeper.

quit (kwĭt), *n.* [Prob. imitative of the note.] Any of various small passerine birds, chiefly of the West Indies, as the *banana quits* and *grass quits* (see these terms).

quit, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* QUIT or QUIT′TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUIT′TING. [ME. *quiten*, OF. *quiter, quitier, cuitier*, F. *quitter*, to acquit, quit, prob. fr. L. *quietare* to calm, to quiet, fr. *quietus* quiet; cf. LL. *quittare, quietare*. See QUIET, *a.;* cf. QUIT, *a.*, QUITE, ACQUIT, REQUITE.] **1.** To set free, as from anything harmful; to relieve or release; to clear; liberate; as, to *quit* one of fear. *Now Rare.*

2. To release from obligation, accusation, penalty, or the like; to absolve; acquit. *Obs. or R.*

3. To discharge, as an obligation or duty; to meet and satisfy, as a claim or debt; to requite; repay; pay up.
The blisful martyr *quyte* you your meed *Chaucer*

4. To meet the claims upon, or expectations entertained of; to conduct; acquit; — used reflexively. *Archaic.*
Be strong, and *quit* yourselves like men 1 *Sam.* iv 9

5. To remit (a debt, fine, or the like). *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

6. To have done with; to cease from; to stop; hence, to depart from; to leave; forsake; as, to *quit* work; to *quit* the place; to *quit* jesting; also, to let go; yield; surrender.
Such a superficial way of examining is to *quit* truth for appearance. *Locke.*

7. To send away; to remove; dismiss. *Rare or Dial.*

8. *Archery.* To discharge, as an arrow.

Syn. — Leave, relinquish, resign, abandon, forsake, surrender, discharge, requite. See CEASE, LEAVE.

quit (kwĭt), *v. i.* To go away; to depart; also, to stop doing a thing; to cease.

quit, *n.* [See QUIT, *v. t.*] *Astron.* That point of the celestial sphere away from which a body is moving; as, a meteor's *quit*.

quit, *a.* [ME. *quite*, OF. *quite*, F. *quitte*. See QUIT, *v.*, QUIET.] **1.** Released from obligation, charge, penalty, etc.; free; clear; absolved; acquitted.
The owner of the ox shall be *quit* *Ex* XXI. 28.

2. Destitute; deprived of. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

‖ **qui tam** (kwī tăm). [L. *qui* who + *tam* as well, as much.] *Law.* An action to recover a penalty under a statute which gives part of the penalty to the one bringing the action and the rest to the state or a public body. The plaintiff describes himself as suing as well for the state as for himself.

quitch (kwĭch), *n., or* **quitch grass.** [AS. *cwice*, fr. *cwic* living; prob. from its tenacity of life. See QUICK, *a.;* cf. COUCH GRASS.] Couch grass.
To pick the vicious *quitch*
Of blood and custom wholly out of him. *Tennyson*

quit′claim′ (kwĭt′klām′), *n.* [See QUITCLAIM, *v.*] *Law.* A release or relinquishment of a claim; a deed of release; specif., an instrument by which some right, title, interest, or claim, which one person has, or is supposed to have, in or to an estate held by himself or another, is released or relinquished to another, the grantor generally covenanting against persons who claim under himself, but not otherwise. In many States of the United States the *quitclaim* is more than a release, and is used as a simple conveyance for making a grant of lands, whether by way of release or as an original conveyance to a third party, and is equally effective with the warranty deed in conveying title.

quit′claim′, *v. t.;* QUIT′CLAIMED′ (-klāmd′); QUIT′CLAIM′-ING. [OF. *quite clamer* to call quit, declare quit. See QUIT, *a.;* CLAIM, *v.*] **1.** To acquit or release. *Obs.*

2. *Law.* To release or relinquish a claim to; to release or convey a claim to by a quitclaim deed.

quite (kwīt), *adv.* [ME. *quite*, fr. the adj. *quite* discharged, free, clear, OF. *quite;* cf. OF. *quitement* freely, frankly, entirely. See QUIT, *a.*] **1.** Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; as, work not *quite* done; to be *quite* mistaken.
The same actions may be aimed at different ends, and arise from *quite* contrary principles. *Spectator.*

2. Positively; really; truly; also, loosely or erroneously, to a considerable extent or degree; as, it is *quite* near; he is *quite* rich; he seemed *quite* the man of fashion.
He really looks *quite* concerned. *Landor.*

quit′rent′ (kwĭt′rĕnt′), *n.* Often written *quit rent.* [*quit*, *a.* + *rent.*] *Law.* A fixed rent, usually small in amount, payable by a freeholder or copyholder to his feudal superior in commutation of services; hence, any fixed rent due from a socage tenant. In England quitrents were formerly protected from abolition by the Statute of Military Tenures, but have now been largely redeemed under the Conveyancing Act of 1881. In the United States they survive to some extent in Pennsylvania.

quits (kwĭts), *a.* [From QUIT, *a.;* the formation is not clear.] **1.** Released or cleared (from obligation, liability, or the like). *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

2. Even or equal (with another) by having returned or repaid anything, good or evil, or its equivalent; as, to be *quits* with an enemy or with one for some favor.

quit′tance (kwĭt′ăns), *n.* [ME. *quitaunce*, OF. *quitance*, F. *quittance*. See QUIT, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of freeing or releasing; specif., discharge from a debt or an obligation; acquittance; also, the document evidencing such discharge.
"Omittance is no *quittance*." *Shak.*

2. Recompense; return; repayment; requital. *Shak.*

3. Act of quitting; departure. *Rare.*

quit′ter (kwĭt′ẽr), *n.* **1.** Matter from a sore; pus. *Obs.*

2. *Metal.* Slag from tin smelting.

quit′tor (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *quiture, quetour;* cf. OF. *cuiture* a burning, boiling, L. *coctura* a cooking.] A disease of the feet of horses, asses, and other solipeds, existing in two forms. **Cartilagenous quittor** is an inflammation of the lateral cartilage of the foot, leading to suppuration and the formation of one or more fistulous openings above the coronet. It runs a chronic course, causing marked lameness, and is very resistant to treatment. **Cutaneous quittor** is an inflammation of the soft tissues just above the hoof, with suppuration and sloughing of the skin, followed by healing by the formation of granulation tissue.

quiv′er (kwĭv′ẽr), *a.* [Akin to AS. *cwiferlice*, adv., eagerly. Cf. QUIVER to shake.] Nimble; active; lively. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

quiv′er (kwĭv′ẽr), *v. i.;* QUIV′ERED (-ẽrd); QUIV′ER-ING. [Cf. QUIVER, *a.;* QUAVER.] To shake or move with slight and tremulous motion; to tremble; quake; shiver.
The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind *Shak.*

Syn. — QUIVER, QUAVER. To QUIVER is to vibrate with a slight and tremulous motion; QUAVER now applies esp. to the voice; as, "The thin blue flame lies on my low-burnt fire, and *quivers* not" (*Coleridge*); "Willows whiten, aspens *quiver*" (*Tennyson*); "A reedy, *quavering* voice" (*A. Conan Doyle*). See THROB, SHIVER.

quiv′er, *n.* Act, fact, or state of quivering; a tremor.

quiv′er, *n.* [OF. *cuivre, cuevre, coivre*, prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *cholhāri* quiver, receptacle, G. *köcher* quiver, AS. *cocor, cocur, cocer*, D. *koker*. Cf. COCKER a quiver.] **1.** A case or sheath for carrying arrows.

2. By extension, the arrows in a quiver.

quiv′ered (-ẽrd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with, or carrying, a quiver. "Like a *quivered* nymph." *Milton.*

2. Sheathed, as in a quiver. "Whose quills stand *quivered* at his ear." *Pope.*

‖ **qui vive′** (kē vēv′). [F., prob. fr. *qui* who + *vive*, pres. subj. of *vivre* to live; i. e., long live who? whom do you favor?] The challenge of a French sentinel, or patrol; — used like the English challenge: "Who goes there?"
to be on the qui vive, to be on the alert, like a sentinel.

quix-ot′ic (kwĭk-sŏt′ĭk) } *a.* Like, or characteristic of,
quix-ot′i-cal (-sŏt′ĭ-kăl) } Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance; absurdly chivalric; as, *quixotic* gallantry.

Syn. — See VISIONARY.

— quix-ot′i-cal-ly, *adv.*

quix′ot-ism (kwĭk′sŏt-ĭz′m), *n.* Quixotic action or thought; also, an example of such.

quiz (kwĭz), *n.; pl.* QUIZZES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [Orig. uncert.] **1.** An odd or eccentric person or thing. *Now Rare.*

2. A bandalore. *Obs.*

3. One who quizzes others; as, he is a great *quiz*.

4. A hoax; a practical joke; a jest; a bit of banter.

5. A quizzing glass.

6. Act of quizzing; specif., an examination or coaching of a class or a pupil by questions. *U. S.*

quiz (kwĭz), *v. t.;* QUIZZED (kwĭzd); QUIZ′ZING. **1.** To ridicule; to banter; to chaff or mock with pretended seriousness of discourse; to make sport of, as by obscure questions; also, to question closely; to interrogate.
He *quizzed* unmercifully all the men in the room *Thackeray.*

2. To peer at; to eye suspiciously or mockingly.

3. To examine or instruct by a quiz. See QUIZ, *n.*, 6. *U. S.*

Syn. — See RIDICULE.

quiz, *v. i.* **1.** To play with a bandalore. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

2. To conduct or attend a quiz. See QUIZ, *n.*, 6. *U. S.*

quiz′zi-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Relating to, or of the nature of, a quiz, or jest; farcical; amusing; also, addicted to quizzing; sportive. — **quiz′zi-cal′i-ty** (-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), **quiz′zi-cal-ness,** *n.* — **quiz′zi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

quod (kwŏd), *n.* A quadrangle or court, as of a prison; hence, a prison. *Slang.*

quod, *v. t.;* QUOD′DED; QUOD′DING. To put in quod, or prison; to lock up; to jug. *Slang.*

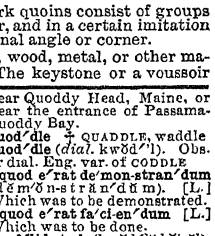
quod′di-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *quod* that which, neut. of *qui* who + *-ity.*] That which makes a thing what it is.

‖ **quod′li-bet** (kwŏd′lĭ-bĕt), *n.* [L., what you please.] **1.** A nice point; a subtlety; a debatable point; esp., a theological or scholastic question proposed for argument or disputation; hence, by extension, a scholastic or theological debate over such a question.
These are your *quodlibets*, but no learning. *P. Fletcher.*

2. *Music.* **a** A medley or fantasia. **b** A whimsical harmonic combination of melodies.

quod′li-bet′ic (-lĭ-bĕt′ĭk), **quod′li-bet′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Consisting of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a quodlibet or quodlibets; discussed for curiosity or entertainment. — **quod′li-bet′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

quoin (koin; kwoin; 277), *n.* [See COIN.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** Orig., a solid exterior angle, as of a building; now, one of the selected pieces of material by which the corner is marked. In stone the quoins consist of blocks larger than those used in the rest of the building, and cut to dimension. In brickwork quoins consist of groups or masses of brick laid together, and in a certain imitation of quoins of stone. **b** An internal angle or corner.


Stone Quoins set in Brickwork.

2. A wedgelike piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material. Specif.: **a** *Masonry.* The keystone or a voussoir

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quir′i-ta-ry (kwĭr′ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* = QUIRITARIAN.

quir′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *quiritatio*, fr. *quiritare* to cry plaintively.] Outery; lament *Obs.*

Quir′ite (kwĭr′ĭt; kwī′rīt), *n.* = QUIRITE.

quirk bead. A quirked bead.

quirk′en (*dial.* kw ûr′k ĕ n; k w ûk′-) Var of QUERKEN. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [See -NESS.]

quirk′i-ness (kwûrk′kĭ-nĕs), *n.*

quirk′ish (-kĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.

quirk′some (kwûrk′sŭm), *a.* Quirky *Rare.*

quirl. Var. of QUERL.

quirlewind. ✝ WHIRLWIND.

quir′id-cue (kwûr′ĭd-kū) Var. of CURLICUE. [var. of QUERN.]

quirn (kwûrn; kwĭrn). Scot. **quir′po.** ✝ CUERPO.

quirre. ✝ QUARRY. [rass. *Obs.*]

quirre, *n.* [OF. *cuvrée.*] Cuquis (kwĭs), *n.* The European woodcock. *Eng* [*Slang.*]

quis′by (kwĭz′bĭ), *n.* An idler.

quis′by (k w Ỳ z′ b Ỳ), *a.* Disordered: queer; bankrupt *Slang*

‖ **quis cus-to′di-et ip′sos custo′des?** [L.] Who shall keep the keepers themselves?
Juvenal (VI. 347).

‖ **qui s'ex′cuse′ s'ac′cuse′** (kē sĕks′kūz′ sĭ′kūz′) [F.] Who excuses himself accuses himself.

‖ **quis fal′le-re pos′sit a-man′tem?** [L.] Who can deceive a lover? *Vergil* (*Æneid*, IV. 296).

quish (kwĭsh, *formerly* hwĭsh). Scot. var. of WHISH.

quish, quishe ✝ CUISSE.

quish′in (kwĭsh′ĭn), **quish′on** (-ŭn). ✝ CUSHION

‖ **quis′que si′bi prox′i-mus** (sĭ b′Ỳ). [L.] Every one is nearest to himself

quis-qui′li-an, *a.* Also **quis-quil′la-ry** Quisquilious. *Obs.*

quis-qui′li-ous (k w Ỳ s-k w ĭl′Ỳ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *quisquiliæ*, pl., rubbish.] Trashy; refuse. *Obs.* *or R.* [Perplexing. *Obs Scot.*

quisquose, *a.* Also **quisquous.**

quis′tion ✝ CUSHION.

quist (kwĭst). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng of QUEST. [TRON.]

quisteroun, quistron. ✝ CUSHION.

qui′sutsch (kē′sŭch), *n.* [See KISUTCH.] The silver salmon.

quit. ✝ QUITE, WHIT, WHITE.

quit (kwĭt; kwēt). Var. of COQT, ankle.

‖ **qui ta′cet con-sen′tit.** [L.] He who is silent consents; silence gives consent.

‖ **qui′tan-tie′** (kwē′tăn-tē′), *n.* [D.] *Roman Dutch Law.* A written release.

quitasole. ✝ KITTYSOL.

quitaunce ✝ QUITTANCE

quitch (kwĭch) Obs or dial. Eng. var. of QUETCH, *v. t. & i.*

quitclaimance, *n* Also **quitclaimation** [AF. *quiteclamance.*] Quitclaim. *Obs.*

quite ✝ QUIT, WHITE

quite′ly. *adv.* Entirely; quite; also, freely. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

quitement, *adv.* [OF.] Wholly.

quiteve ✝ KHEDIVE.

‖ **qui ti′mi-de ro′gat, do′cet ne-ga′re** (tĭ m′Ỳ-dē) [L.] He who asks timidly teaches denial. *Seneca* (*Phædra*, 601).

quito (kē′tō). [From *Quito*, Ecuador.] The yellow orangelike fruit of a solanaceous shrub of Ecuador (*Solanum quitoense*); also, the shrub.

‖ **qui trans′tu-lit sus′ti-net.** [L.] He who transplanted sustains; — motto of Connecticut.

‖ **qui trop′ em′brasse′ mal é′treint′** (kē trō′-păN′ brás′ mál ā′trăN′). [F.] He who embraces too much clasps ill.

quits, *n.* Equivalent; payment. *Rare.* [*Obs.*

quitsest. *n.* Release; reprieve.

quit′tal, *n.* Requital; also, acquittance, *v. t* To repay; requite; also, give up. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To discharge. *Obs.*

quitte. ✝ QUIT.

quit′ter, *n.* One that quits or shirks, as a task, a danger, a trial, etc.; hence, a coward; a welsher. [suppurate. *Obs.*]

quit′ter, *v. t.* To form pus; to

quit′ter, *v. i* [Cf. Sw. *qvittra* to chirp, Dan. *qvidre.*] To quiver; to twitter. *Obs. Scot.*

quitter bone. Quittor.

quit′ter-y, *a.* Of the nature of, or containing, pus. *Obs.*

quit′ture. *n.* ✝ QUITTOR.

quittusol ✝ KITTYSOL.

‖ **qui va là?** (kē vä lä′). [F.] Who goes there?

quiv′er, *v. t.* To put into or as into a quiver. *Rare.*

quiv′er, *v. t.* To cause to quiver.

quiv′erd. Quivered. *Ref. Sp.*

quiv′er-er, *n.* One that quivers

quiv′er-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

quiv′er-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n* of QUIVER, *v.* — **quiv′er-ing-ly,** *adv.*

quiv′er-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

quiv′er-ly, *adv* of QUIVER. *Obs.*

quiv′er-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*

quiver tree. A South African liliaceous plant (*Aloe dichotoma*)

Quix′ote (kwĭk′sŏt), *v. i.* To act like Don Quixote. *Rare.*

Quixote, Don. See DON QUIXOTE.

Quix′ote of the North (kwĭk′sŏt; kē-hō′tē). Charles XII., king (1697-1718) of Sweden. See MADMAN OF THE NORTH.

quix′ot-ize (kwĭk′sŏt-īz), *v. t. & i.* To make, or to be, quixotic.

quix′ot-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Quixotism. *R.*

quiz (kwĭz), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To whiz, or hiss. *Rare.*

quiz′za-ble (-ă-bl′), *a.* See -ABLE. — **quiz′za-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′Ỳ-tĭ), *n.*

quiz-za′cious (kwĭ-zā′shŭs), *a* Quizzing. *Rare.*

quiz′za-to′ri-al (kwĭz′ă-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Quizzing. *R.* [quizzed.]

quiz-zee′ (kwĭz-ē′), *n.* One quizz′zer (kwĭz′ẽr), *n.* One who quizzes. [*Rare.*]

quiz′zer-y (-ĭ), *n.* Quizzing.

quiz′zi-fy (kwĭz′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*quiz* + *-fy.*] To make a quiz of. — **quiz′zi-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n. Both Rare.*

quiz′zi-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

quiz′zing glass. A small eyeglass; a monocle. [p. pr.]

quiz′zing-ly, *adv.* of *quizzing*, **quiz′zish** (-ĭsh), *a.* Quizzical. *R.*

quiz′zism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Act or practice of quizzing.

quiz′zi-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*quiz* + *-ity.*] Oddity. *Rare.*

quiz′zy (-ĭ), *a.* Quizzical. *Rare*

quiz′zy, *n.* A quiz, or odd person. *Rare.*

quo. ✝ WHO. [Eng of QUOTH.]

quo′ (kwō′ăd), *prep.* [L.] As to; so far as; as. — **quo′-ad fis′cum.** [L., so far as concerns public revenues.] See FISC, *n.*, 3 — **q. hoc.** to this extent; as, or so far as, this. — **q. sa′cra,** lit., as concerns sacred matters (see PARISH, 1). — **q. ul′tra.** as regards the past.

‖ **quo a′ni-mo?** (ăn′Ỳ-mō). [L.] With what mind, or intention?

quob (kwŏb). Var. of QUAB, a bog; QUAB, *n.* & *v.*, throb.

quocient. ✝ QUOTIENT.

quock Obs. pret. of QUAKE.

quock′en (kwŏk′n). Var. of QUERKEN. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

‖ **quo-cun′que mo′do.** [L.] In whatever manner or circumstances; in every possible way.

‖ **quo-cun′que no′mi-ne** (nŏm′ĭ-nē). [L.] Under whatever name. [QUOTH.]

quod. Obs. or Scot. var. of

‖ **quod a-ver′tat De′us!** [L.] Which may God avert!

‖ **quod be′ne no-tan′dum** [L.] Which must be well marked.

‖ **quod (bo′num), fe′lix, fan-stum′que sit!** [L.] May it be (good,) fortunate, and prosperous.

quod′dies (kwŏd′Ỳz), *n. pl.* Herring taken and cured or smoked near Quoddy Head, Maine, or near the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay.

quod′dle ✝ QUADDLE, waddle

quod′dle (*dial.* kwŏd′l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CODDLE

‖ **quod e′rat de′mon-stran′dum** (d ē m′ŏ n-s t r ă n′d ŭ m). [L.] Which was to be demonstrated.

‖ **quod e′rat fa′ci-en′dum** [L.] Which was to be done.

quod′li-bet-al (kwŏd′lĭ-bĕt-ăl), *a.* = QUODLIBETIC. *Rare.*

quod′lib-e-ta′ri-an (kwŏd′lĭb-ē-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* One who discusses any subject at pleasure

quod′li-bet-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a* Quodlibetic. *Rare.*

quod′ling. ✝ CODLING.

‖ **quod sem′per. quod u-bi′que, et. quod (ab) om′ni-bus.** [L.] What always, what everywhere, and what by all (has been believed).

‖ **quod vi′de.** [L.] Which see; — used as a cross reference

‖ **quo Fa′ta vo′cant.** [L.] Whither the Fates call

quo′hog (kwō′hŏg). Var of QUAHOG, the round clam.

quoich (kwoich; kwĭch) Var. of QUAICH. [QUAIGH. *Scot.*]

quoich (k w o i ĸ). Var. of

quoif. ✝ COIF.

quoiffure. ✝ COIFFURE.

quoil (koil). Obs. or dial Eng. var. of COIL.

quoi′lers (koi′lẽrz; kwĭ′lẽrz), *n. pl.* [F. *culière*, fr. *cul* breech.] The breech pieces in the harness of a cart horse. *Dial. Eng.*

quoin. ✝ COIN.

in an arch. **b** A wedge to support and steady a stone, to wedge or lock up a form within a chase, or type on a galley, to keep casks from rolling, etc.
3. *Jewelry.* = LOZENGE, 2 c.

quoin (koin ; kwoin ; 277), *v. t.* ; QUOINED (koind ; kwoind) ; QUOIN'ING. **1.** To wedge up with quoins, as a printer's form. **2.** To provide with quoins, as a wall corner.

quoit (kwoit *or, esp. in British usage,* koit ; 277 : *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *coite ;* cf. OF. *coitier* to spur, press, (assumed) LL. *coctare*, fr. L. *coquere, coctum*, to cook, burn, vex, harass ; also OF. *coite* a spurring, activity, encounter.] **1.** Orig., a discus ; a flattened ring-shaped piece of iron, to be pitched at a fixed object in play ; hence, any heavy flat missile used for the purpose, as a piece of iron. **2.** *pl.* A game played with quoits which are thrown from one peg set in the ground toward another, the object being to ring the peg, or to come as near it as possible. **3.** The stone cover of a cromlech; by extension, a cromlech.
☞ The pron. kwāt (cf. QUAIT), common in many parts of America, is generally regarded as dialectal or colloquial.

quon'dam (kwŏn'dăm), *a.* [L., formerly.] Having been formerly ; former; sometime. "The *quondam* king." *Shak.*

quon'dam, *n.* A person who once held a position. *Obs.*

quo'ni-am (kwō'nĭ-ăm), *n.* [L. *quoniam* inasmuch as.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Eccl.* The closing part of the Latin hymn Gloria in Excelsis ;—so called from the first word of this part (*Quoniam tu solus sanctus*, etc. : For thou only art holy, etc.) ; also, a musical arrangement of this. **2.** A kind of drinking cup. *Obs.*

quo'rum (kwō'rŭm ; 201), *n.* [L., of whom, gen. pl. of *qui* who, akin to E. *who*. From the occurrence of *quorum* in the phrase *Quorum aliquem vestrum . . . unum* (*duos*, etc.) *esse volumus*, of whom we wish some one of you . . . to be one (two, etc.) ; — used in the commission formerly issued to justices of the peace in England.] **1.** Orig., in England, the select number of justices of the peace one or more of whom, on account of their skill and discretion, the commission of appointment directed should be included in the number necessary to be present to act as a court ; later, all the justices of the peace collectively (it having become customary to include all or nearly all of the justices in the quorum). The term *quorum* is used in a similar way in some States of the United States. **2.** A specially selected or select body.

> The coffin was carried by six of his tenants, and the pall held up by six of the *quorum*. *Sir Roger de Coverley (Addison)*

3. Such a number of the officers or members of any body as is, when duly assembled, legally competent to transact business. The *quorum* of a body is an absolute majority of it, unless the authority by which the body was created fixes it at a different number.

quo'ta (kwō'tă), *n. ; pl.* QUOTAS (-tăz). [LL., fr. L. *quota* (sc. *pars*), fr. *quotus* which or what in number, of what number, how many, fr. *quot* how many, akin to *quis, qui*, who : cf. It. *quota* a share. See WHO.] A (certain) proportional part or share ; the share or proportion assigned to each in a division. "*Quota* of troops and money." *Motley.*

quot'a-ble (kwōt'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable ,or worthy of being quoted ; as, a *quotable* writer or sentence. — **quot'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **quot'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **quot'a-bly,** *adv.*

quo-ta'tion (kwō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [From QUOTE.] **1.** A marginal reference or note in a book. *Obs.* **2.** *Print.* A piece of type metal, lower than type, with one or more hollow places, according to size, used to fill blanks or as furniture, orig. to fill between marginal notes. **3.** Act of quoting or citing. **4.** That which is quoted or cited ; a passage referred to, repeated, or adduced as evidence or illustration. **5.** A memorandum, note, or observation. *Obs.* **6.** Quota ; share. *Obs. & R.* **7.** *Com.* The naming or publishing of the current price of stocks, bonds, or any commodity ; also, the price named.

quo-ta'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being, quotation. — **quo-ta'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

quo-ta'tion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who makes, or is given to making, quotations. *Rare.*

quotation mark. *Punctuation.* One of the marks used to indicate the beginning and the end of a quotation. In general English usage they are two inverted commas at the beginning, and two apostrophes at the end. A quotation within a quotation so marked is generally set off by single marks, as, "The youth replies, 'I will!'" Single marks, however, are often, esp. in British printing, used instead of double. Matter quoted within a quotation so marked has the double marks. Quotation marks inclose any other punctuation marks of the passage quoted, as in the instance just given, with which compare: "Shall you reply, 'I will'?" The initial quotation marks are repeated with each paragraph or stanza (now rarely, as was once a practice, with each line) of the quoted text. In German the quotation marks are commonly paired commas and inverted commas ; as, „Leb' wohl!" In French they are commonly as in the following : «*Adieu!*»

quo'ta-tive (kwō'tă-tĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or using, quotation.

quote (kwōt ; *formerly also* kōt), *v. t.* ; QUOT'ED (kwōt'ĕd) ; QUOT'ING (kwōt'ĭng). [LL. *quotare* to divide into chapters and verses, fr. L. *quotus :* cf. F. *coter*, OF. also *quoter*, to letter, to number, to quote. See QUOTA.] **1.** To place marginal references or notes in (a book). *Obs.* **2.** To refer to, repeat, or adduce, as a passage from an author, by way of authority or illustration ; to cite ; as, to *quote* a passage from Homer. **3.** To cite a passage from , to name as the authority for a statement or an opinion ; to cite ; as, to *quote* Shakespeare. **4.** *Com.* To name the current price of. **5.** To notice ; observe ; examine. *Obs. Shak.* **6.** To set down, as in writing ; to report ; mention. *Obs.*

> "He 's *quoted* for a most perfidious slave." *Shak.*

7. *Print. & Writing.* To set off by quotation marks.
Syn. — Name, adduce, reneat. See CITE.

quote (kwōt), *n.* **1.** A marginal note or reference. *Obs.* **2.** A quotation, or a quotation mark. *Colloq.*

quoth (kwōth ; *formerly also* kwŭth), *v. t.* [AS. *cwe̊ðan*, pret. *cwæ̊ð*, pl. *cwǣ̊don ;* akin to OS. *que̊ðan*, OHG. *que̊than, quedan*, Icel. *kveða*, Goth. *qiþan*. Cf. BEQUEATH.] **1.** Said ; spoke ; uttered ; — used in the first and third persons in the preterit, and always followed by its nominative, the word or words said being the object ; as, *quoth I, quoth he.* "Let me not live, *quoth* he." *Shak.* **2.** Used rarely with the second personal pronoun with the force of indeed, forsooth (cf. QUOTHA), and with sarcastic or ironical implication. *Obs. or Archaic.*

quoth'a (kwōth'ä), *interj.* [For *quoth 'a* said he, *'a* being corrupted from *he.*] Indeed; forsooth. *Archaic.*

quo-tid'i-an (kwō-tĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [ME. *cotidian, cotidien*, OF. *cotidien, -ian*, F. *quotidien*, L *quotidianus*, fr. *quotidie* daily ; *quotus* how many + *dies* day. See QUOTA ; DIURNAL.] **1.** Daily ; recurring, or, *Obs. or R.*, acting, daily ; as, a *quotidian* fever. **2.** Every-day ; commonplace. *Rare.*

quo-tid'i-an, *n.* **1.** Anything recurring daily ; esp., *Med.*, an intermittent fever or ague which recurs every day. **2.** A daily allowance or portion. *Rare Oxf. E. D.*

quo'tient (kwō'shĕnt), *n.* [L. *quotiens, quoties*, how often, how many times, fr. *quot* how many : cf. F. *quotient*. See QUOTA.] **1.** *Arith.* The number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how many times a less number is contained in a greater ; thus, the *quotient* of 12 divided by 4 is 3. **2.** *Higher Alg.* The result of any process inverse to multiplication. See MULTIPLICATION, 2. **3.** A quota. *Obs & R. Oxf. E. D.*

quo-ti'e-ty (kwō-tī'ĕ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *quotus* of what number, *quot* how many.] Numerical relation ; proportional frequency.

quo war-ran'to (kwō wŏ-răn'tō). [From the Law L. words *quo warranto* (by what authority), in the original Latin writ. See WHO ; WARRANT.] *Law.* **a** Orig., a writ of right (created by the Statute of Gloucester) issuing on behalf of the crown, by which one was required to show by what right he exercised any office, franchise, or liberty ; also, the entire pleading by which the action was begun, or the action or proceeding. **b** In modern practice, an action or proceeding for a like purpose begun (in British practice and in that of some of the States of the United States) by an information in the nature of quo warranto or (in some States) by some other statutory pleading ; also, the information or pleading by which such action or proceeding is begun, or the action or proceeding itself. The information in the nature of quo warranto was originally primarily of a criminal nature, but it has long been in substance only a civil proceeding. The term *writ of quo warranto* is occasionally used in the United States in statutes or State constitutions to mean the modern information in the nature of a quo warranto.

R

R (är). **1.** The eighteenth letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiced consonant formed in various ways, and usually classed as a *liquid*, or otherwise as a *semivowel*. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 220-223. In words derived from the Greek the letter *h*, generally written after *r* to represent the aspirated sound of the Greek ῥ, does not affect the pronunciation of the English word, as in *rhapsody, rhetoric*. The English letter derives its form from the Greek through the Latin, the Greek letter being derived from the Phœnician, which is perhaps of Egyptian origin. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* Etymologically, R is most closely related to *l, s*, and *n ;* as in bandore, mandolin ; purple, L. purpura ; E. chapter, F. chapitre, L. capitulum ; E. was, were ; hare, G. hase ; E. order, F. ordre, L. ordo, ordinis ; E. coffer, coffin. **2.** As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate : **a** The seventeenth or (cf. K, 2 **a**) the eighteenth in a series ; seventeenth (or eighteenth) in order or class ; sometimes, the numeral seventeen (or eighteen) ; as, *R* Battery. **b** *Chem.* In formulas, radical, esp. hydrocarbon radical. **c** *Math.* Radius ; radius vector ; ratio ; rank, etc. **d** *Elec.* (**R.** or **r.**) Resistance. **e** [*cap.*] *Org. Chem.* Ring; with names of olefines, the isomeric cyclic hydrocarbons ; as, *R*-propylene. **3.** As a medieval Roman *numeral*, R = 80, and R̄ 80,000. **4.** As an *abbreviation :* **a** In the form **R.** : Various proper names, as Rebecca, Richard, Robert, etc. ; registered (bond), as used on the tape of the stock ticker ; regular (way), as used in a report or memorandum of a purchase or sale of stocks or bonds ; *Nav.*, run, i. e., deserted ; are (*Wigwagging*) ; rabbi ; radical ; Réaumur ; redactor, or editor (*O. T. Criticism*) ; reddish (*Dyeing*), as, orange *R.;* Republican ; response (*Church-Service Books*) ; *Obs.*, rest (*Com.*) ; *Obs.*, rogue (the letter being branded in old times on such persons) ; royal. **b** In the form **r.** or **R.** : railroad or railway ; in the logbook, rain, rainy weather, or continuous rain (*Naut.*) ; rare ; received (*Com.*) ; rector ; regina (L., queen) ; resides ; retired ; rex (L., king) ; right ; river ; rises ; road ; rod or rods ; rood or roods ; rook (*Chess*) ; royal ; ruble ; run or runs (*Baseball & Cricket*) ; runic.

R, *or* **r** (är), *n. ; pl.* R's or Rs (ärz). The letter R, r, or its sound, also, something shaped like the letter R.

R, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter R.

Ra (rä), *or* **Re** (rā), *n. Egypt. Relig.* The great god of the sun and the principal deity of historical Egypt, from whom most of the Pharaohs claimed descent. He was the son of Nut, the sky, and was believed to be engaged each night in battle with the serpent Apepi. He is variously represented by the lion, cat, and hawk, and usually wears the solar disk. Other forms of the sun god are : *Horus*, esp. as *Harmachis*, the rising or morning sun ; *Chepera*, the morning sun ; *Tum*, the western or setting sun ; *Iokaris*, the night sun ; *Shu*, the sunlight ; *Aten*, the solar disk.


Ra.

ra-. A prefix, ultimately fr. L. *re* + *ad*, through French and Italian. See RE- ; AD-.

rab (răb), *n.* [Heb. See RABBI.] Master; lord ; teacher ; —a Jewish title of respect given specifically to Babylonian teachers of the law not ordained in Palestine.

‖ ra'bat' (rä'bä'), *n.* [F. Cf. RABATO.] *Eccl.* **a** A clerical linen collar **b** A kind of clerical scarf fitted to a collar.

ra-ba'to (rä-bä'tō ; -bä'tō), *n. pl.* ; -TOS (-tōz). [F. *rabat*, fr. *rabattre*. See RABATE.] A kind of ruff for the neck ; a turned-down collar. *C. Kingsley.*

ra-batte' (rä-băt'), *v. t. ;* -BAT'TED ; -BAT'TING. [F. *rabattre* to beat down, lower.] *Descriptive Geom.* To rotate (a plane) about a trace into coincidence with another plane, usually followed by a reversed rotation into its primitive position after developing the projection on the plane in some desired way. — **ra-batte'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

‖ rab'ban (răb'ăn ; *Heb.* räb-bän'), *n.* [Heb. *rabbān.*] Teacher ; master ; —a Jewish title higher than *rabbi*, given first to Gamaliel, and afterwards, by way of eminence, to the heads of the Sanhedrin, if of the house of Hillel.

quoined (koind ; kwoind), *a.* Furnished with quoins.
quoin'ing, *n.* Masonry forming the quoin of a wall.
quointe. ✝ QUAINT.
quointise. ✝ QUAINTISE.
quoir. ✝ CHOIR.
quoist ✝ QUEEST.
quoit, *v. t.* To throw like a quoit. *Obs. or R.* — *v. i.* To play quoits. *Obs. or R.*
quoit'er, *n.* One that quoits.
‖ quo ju're? [L.] By what right or authority? [of QUAKE.]
quok, quoke (kwōk). Obs. pret. of QUELL.
quolde. Obs. pret. of QUELL.
quom. ✝ WHOM.
‖ quo'mi-nus (kwō'mĭ-nŭs ; kwō-mī'nŭs), *n.* [L., whereby the less, that not.] *Eng. Law.* **a** An obsolete writ for preventing waste of a wood by one having houseboteand haybote therein. **b** The writ formerly used to found jurisdiction in the Exchequer Court, alleging the plaintiff's diminished ability to pay his crown debts
‖ quo'mo-do (kwō'mō-dō ; kwō-mō'dō), *adv.* [L.] In what manner; how. — *n.* Means; manner.
quon. ✝ WHONE.
quon'dam (kwŏn'dăm), *adv.* [L.] Formerly. *Rare.*
quon'dam-ly, *adv.* of QUONDAM.
quon'dam-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
quon'da-ry. Var. of QUANDARY.
quon'et Var. of QUANNET.
quont (kwŏnt). Dial. Eng. var. of QUANT.
quop (kwŏp), *v. i.* [Cf. QUAB.] To throb. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
quor'is-ter ✝ CHORISTER.
‖ quo'rum pars ma'g'na fu'i. [L.] Of which things I was a great or important part.

> *Vergil (Æneid,* II. 6).

quose. ✝ WHOSE.
‖ quos e'go. [L.] Whom I ; — an unfinished threat of Neptune to the winds and their king in Vergil (*Æneid*, I. 135).
quost. ✝ COAST.
quot. ✝ QUOTH. [QUAT.]
quot (kwŏt). Dial. Eng var of **quot** (kōt), *n.* [OF *quote* quota, F. *cote.* Cf. QUOTA.] *Scots Law.* The proportion (one twentieth) of the goods of a deceased formerly payable for confirmation empowering the executor to administer the estate, or (prior to 1823) admitting the heir to beneficial succession.
quo'ta (kwō'tă), *v. t.* To divide or fix by quotas. *Rare.*
quote, *n.* [See QUOT.] *Obs.* **1.** An aliquot part ; a quota.

2. *Scots Law.* = QUOT.
quote'less, *a* See -LESS
Quo'tem, Caleb (kwō'tĕm) A ubiquitous, garrulous Jack-of-all-trades and parish clerk in Colman the Younger's play "The Review."
quo-ten'ni-al (kwō-tĕn'Y-ăl), *a.* [Cf. L *quot annis.*] Annual. *R*
quot'er (kwŏt'ẽr), *n.* One who quotes. [being quoted.
quotes'wor'thy, *a.* Worthy of
quothe. ✝ COTHE.
‖ quot ho'mi-nes, tot sen-ten'ti-æ (hŏm'Y-nēz). [L.] Many men, many minds ; as many opinions as men.

> *Terence (Phormio,* II. iv. 14) ; *Cicero (De Finibus,* I. v. 15).

quothurnicke. ✝ COTHURNIC
quo-tid'i-al, *a.* [L. *quotidie* + *-al.*] Quotidian. *Rare.* — **quo-tid'i-al-ly,** *adv. Rare.*
quo-ti-di'an-ly, *adv.* Daily. *Rare.* [p. pr.]
quot'ing-ly. *adv.* of *quoting,*
quot'i-ty (kwŏt'Y-tĭ), *n* [F. *quotité.*] Collection ; group.
quo'tum (kwō'tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *quotus* of what number. See QUOTA.] A quota. *Rare.*
quow. ✝ COW, HOW.
quoy Var. of QUEY.
quoyische. ✝ COYISH.
quoyne. *v. t.* ✝ COIN, QUOIN
quoz. *n.* Anything queer or absurd. — *interj Both Obs.*
Qu-ran' (kōō-rän'). Var. of KORAN.
quu-. For obsolete forms in *quu-*, see those in QU- or WH-.
quue. ✝ CUE.
quuik. Obs. pret. of QUAKE.
quurt. ✝ QUIRT.
quy. Var. of QUEY
quy-. For obsolete forms in *quy-*, see those in QUI-.
quyerne. ✝ QUERN.
quylet. ✝ QUELET.
quyn. ✝ WHIN, furze.
quystroun. ✝ CUSTRON.
qv-, qw-. For obsolete forms in *qu-, qw-*, see those in QU-.
q. v. *Abbr.* Quantum vis (L., as much as you will) ; quod vide (L., which see).
qvint, qvin'tin. Vars. of QUINT, QUINTIN. See WEIGHT, *Table.*
qwatte. ✝ QUAT.
qweer, qwere. ✝ CHOIR.
qy. *Abbr.* Query.

R

R. ✝. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Red Cross
ra. ✝ RAW, ROE (a deer)
ra (rä), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. or Scand. ; cf D. *ra.* G. & Dan. *raa*, Sw. *rå*, Icel. *rā.*] A sail yard. *Scot* [*Ra*] Radium.
Ra *Abbr. Chem.* [no period.
Ra. *Abbr* Rachel.
R. A. *Abbr.* Residence Area (*Queensland*) ; Rear Admiral ; Right Ascension ; Royal Academy (or Academician) ; Royal Arch, Royal Art (*Freemasonry*) ; Royal Artillery [of Arts.
R. A. A *Abbr.* Royal Academy
raad (rät ; räd), *n.* [D.] A council or legislative assembly, as in the former Orange Free State and Transvaal Republic. Cf. VOLKSRAAD. *South Africa.*
‖ raad'zaal' (räd'zäl'), *n.* [D. ; *raad* council + *zaal* hall.] A house for a raad to hold its sittings in. *South Africa.*
Ra'a-i'a (rä'ä-ĭ'ä). *D. Bib.*
raak (rōk). Dial. Eng. var. of RAUK, scratch. [Eng. of RAKE.
ra'ak (rä'ăk). Obs. or dial.
Ra'a-ma. *or* **Ra'a-mah** (rä'ä-mä). *Bib.*
Ra'a-mi'ah (-mĭ'ä). *Bib.*
Ra'a-mi'as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*
Ra-am'ses (rā-ăm'sēz), *n. Bib.* A treasure city built by the Israelites for Pharaoh. *Ex.* I. 11.
raap. Obs. pret. of REAP.
raas. ✝ RACE ; RASE, to scrape.
ra-ash' (rä-äsh' ; räsh), *n.* Also *raasch.* [Cf. Ar. *ra'ash* trembling.] The electric catfish.
rab (răb), *n.* [Cf. F *rabot.*] A beater used in mixing mortar.
rab'and, *n.* [Cf. D. *raband*, Sw. *råband*. See ROBAND.] **A roband,** or ropeband. *Obs. Scot.*
rabanet. ✝ RABINET.
ra-ban'na (rä-băn'ä), *n.* A textile fabric made of raffia, exported from Madagascar and used for draperies and curtains.
rabat, *n.* [F. *rabot.*] *Carp.* A plane. *Obs.*
rab'at (răb'ăt), *n.* [Cf RABOT.] A polishing material made from imperfectly baked potter's clay.
ra-bate' (rä-bāt'), *v. t.* [F. *rabattre* to beat down ; *re-* + *abattre*. Cf. REBATE.] = REBATE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rab'a-tine (răb'ä-tĭn ; -tēn), *n.* [See RABATO.] A collar falling over the shoulders like a ruff or cape. *Rare.*
rabb. *Abbr.* Rabbinical. [*Bib.*
Rab'ban-ist, rab'ban-ite, *n.* = RABBINIST.
rab-bate'. ✝ RABATE.
rab'bet. ✝ RABBIT, *n.*

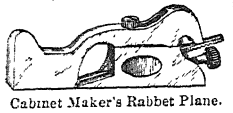
rab'bet (răb'ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *rabat* a beating down, fr. *rabatre* to beat down, F *rabattre*. *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. RABATE, REBATE, *v.* & *n.*] **1.** A longitudinal channel, groove, or recess cut out of the edge or face of any body; esp., one intended to receive another member, as a panel, so as to break or cover the joint or more easily to hold the members in place ; rebate.
2. a A rabbet joint. **b** A rabbet plane.

rab'bet, *v. t.* ; -BET-ED ; -BET-ING. [Prob. fr. RABBET, *n.* *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** To cut a rabbet in ; to furnish with a rabbet ; to rebate.
2. To unite the edges of, as boards, in a rabbet joint.

rab'bet, *v. i.* To be joined by means of a rabbet.

rabbet joint. *Carp.* A joint formed by fitting together rabbeted boards or timbers.

rabbet plane. *Carp.* A plane for cutting grooves with the grain. Cf. GROOVING PLANE.


Cabinet Maker's Rabbet Plane.

rab'bi (răb'ī ; -ĭ ; 277), *n.* ; *pl.* -BIS (-ĭz ; -Iz) or -BIES (-ĭz ; -Iz). [L., fr. Gr. ῥαββι, Heb. *rabbī* my master, from *rab* master, lord, teacher, akin to Ar. *rabb.*] Master ; lord ; teacher ; — a Jewish title of respect or honor for a teacher or doctor of the law The Jewish rabbis were called by various specific names at different periods of the Christian Era The chief names were : **tanaim,** "teachers," including five generations during Mishna ; **amoraim,** "speakers," including seven generations during the growth of the Gemara ; **sabaraim** or **saboraim,** "examiners," to the completion of the Talmud

Rab-bin'ic (răb-bĭn'Ĭk), *n.* The language or dialect of the rabbis ; the later Hebrew.

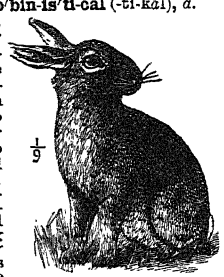
rab-bin'ic (răb-bĭn'Ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *rabbinique.*] Of or pert.
rab-bin'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to the rabbis or rabbins, or pert. to the opinions, learning, or language of the rabbis. — **rab-bin'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

rabbinic, *or* **rabbinical, (Hebrew) alphabet,** any of various forms of the Hebrew less elaborate than the square Hebrew, as : the *northern,* including the German and Polish styles, the *southern,* including the Italian and the Spanish Levantine. — **r. literature,** the literature of Hebrew theology and philosophy, including the Talmud and its exegesis.

rab'bin-ism (răb'ĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *rabbinisme.*] **1.** A rabbinic expression or phraseology ; a peculiarity of the language of the rabbis.
2. The teachings and traditions of the rabbis.

rab'bin-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *rabbiniste.*] One of the Jews who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbis, in opposition to the *Karaites,* who rejected the traditions. — **rab'bin-is'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), **rab'bin-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

rab'bit (răb'ĭt), *n.* [ME *rabet,* akin to OD. *robbe, robbeken ;* cf. Walloon *robett.*] **1.** A rodent (*Lepus cuniculus*) of the hare family, native of southern Europe and northern Africa, but introduced into various countries and, under domestication, developed into numerous varieties. The wild form is grayish brown in color, smaller than the ordinary hares, from which it differs in producing naked young, and in its burrowing habits. It multiplies rapidly and often becomes a pest, as in parts of Australia. The name is extended, esp. in America, to other members of the hare family. See HARE, 1, COTTONTAIL, JACK RABBIT.

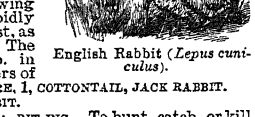

English Rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*). 1/9

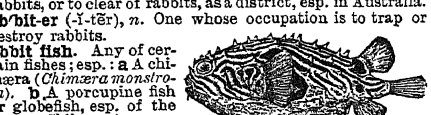
2. Short for WELSH RABBIT.

rab'bit, *v. i.* & *t.* ; -BIT-ED ; -BIT-ING. To hunt, catch, or kill rabbits, or to clear of rabbits, as a district, esp. in Australia.

rab'bit-er (-ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to trap or destroy rabbits.

rabbit fish. Any of certain fishes ; esp. : **a** A chimæra (*Chimæra monstrosa*). **b** A porcupine fish or globefish, esp. of the genus *Chilomycterus,* as *C. schoepfi* of the coasts of the Atlantic States. **c** A marine food fish (*Promethichthys prometheus*) related to the escolar, widely distributed in warm regions.


Rabbit Fish b (*Chilomycterus schœpfi*). (¼)


Rabbit Fish c. 1/15

rab'bit-foot' clo'ver. A European clover (*Trifolium arvense*) naturalized in the United States. Its soft, hairy flower heads resemble rabbits' paws.

rab'bit-ry (-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A place where rabbits are kept ; esp., a collection of hutches for tame rabbits.

rabbit squirrel. Any of several large long-eared and long-tailed South American rodents of the genus *Lagidium,* related to the chinchilla.

rab'bit-y (răb'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or resembling, a rabbit.
2. Overrun with rabbits ; as, a *rabbity* region.

rab'ble (răb'l), *n.* [F. *râble,* OF. *rouable,* L. *rutabulum.*] **1.** A charcoal burner's shovel. *Obs.*
2. *Iron Manuf.* An iron bar, with the end bent, or, later, a mechanical device, used in stirring, skimming, and gathering molten iron in the process of puddling.

rab'ble, *v. t.* ; RAB'BLED (-ld) ; RAB'BLING (-lĭng). To stir, skim, or gather with a rabble.

rab'ble, *n.* [ME. *rabel* a pack (of hounds) ; of uncert. orig. ; cf. RABBLE to speak glibly.] **1.** A crowd or swarm of animals or insects. *Obs.*
2. A tumultuous crowd of people ; a mob.
With arms we are an unconquerable . . . National Guard : without arms, a *rabble* to be whistled with grapeshot. *Carlyle.*
3. A mixed or confused collection of things ; a confused medley ; as, a *rabble* of books. *Rare.*
4. An incoherent discourse ; chatter. *Obs. or Dial.*
the rabble, the lowest class of people ; the mob.

rab'ble, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming, a rabble ; like, or suited to, a rabble ; disorderly ; vulgar. *Dryden.*

rab'ble, *v. t.* To insult or assault by a mob ; to mob.

Rab'e-lai'si-an (răb'ē-lā'zĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, Rabelais or his works, as in coarse extravagant humor with a satirical purpose and an exuberance of imagination and language. — *n.* One who studies, imitates, or admires Rabelais. — **Rab'e-lai'si-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Rab'e-la'ism** (-lā'ĭz'm), *a.*

rab'i (rūb'ē ; răb'ē), *n.* Also *rabbi, rubbee.* [Hind. *rabī* spring harvest, fr. Ar. *rabī'.*] The most important harvest in India, being that of the crops sown or planted in the fall and reaped in the spring. It includes wheat, barley, millet, peas, mustard, etc.

rab'id (răb'ĭd), *a.* [L. *rabidus,* fr. *rabere* to rave. See RAGE, *n.*] **1.** Furious ; raging ; extremely violent.
The *rabid* flight
Of winds that ruin ships. *Chapman.*
2. Extreme, unreasonable, or fanatical in opinion ; excessively zealous ; as, a *rabid* socialist.
3. Affected with a disease called *rabies ;* mad.
4. *Med.* Of or pertaining to rabies ; as, *rabid* virus.
—ra-bid'i-ty (rā-bĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **rab'id-ness,** *n.* — **rab'id-ly,** *adv.*

ra'bi-es (rā'bĭ-ēz), *n.* [L. See RAGE, *n.*] Canine madness. = HYDROPHOBIA **b.**

ra'ca (rā'kă ; rȧ-kä' ; 277), *a.* [Gr. ῥακά, fr. Chaldee *rēkā.*] A term of reproach used by the Jews of the time of Christ, meaning "worthless."
Whosoever shall say to his brother, *Raca,* shall be in danger of the council. *Matt.* v. 22.

rac-coon', ra-coon' (rȧ-kōon'), *n.* [Earlier *aroughcun, arathkone ;* fr. the Algonquian name. Cf. COON.] A nocturnal, plantigrade, largely arboreal, carnivorous mammal (*Procyon lotor*) of the family Procyonidæ, inhabiting the United States, Mexico, and parts of southern Canada. It is chiefly gray, with black and white facial markings and a bushy ringed tail. Its amusing ways cause it to be often kept as a pet. A South American species (*P. cancrivorus*), the crab-eating raccoon, is similar, but has heavier teeth, and shorter fur.


Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*). 1/16

raccoon, *or* racoon, dog. A canine mammal (*Nyctereutes procyonides*) of Japan and China, smaller than the raccoon, but looking remarkably like it. The short tail is not ringed.

race (rās), *n.* [OF. *raïz,* L. *radix, -icis.* See RADIX.] A root. *Obsoles.* "A *race* or two of ginger." *Shak.*

race, *n.* [Cf. RASE a scratching.] A scratch or cut. *Rare.*

race, *v. t.* & *i.* ; RACED (rāst) ; RAC'ING (rās'ĭng). **1.** To cut, slash, or scratch ; also, to erase ; raze. *Obs.*
2. To scrape the face of (a grindstone) so as to make it cylindrical and abrasive.

race, *n.* [ME. *ras,* of Scand. orig. ; cf. Icel. *rās ;* akin to ME. *res, rees,* AS. *rēs* a rush, running.] **1.** Act of rushing onward ; a running ; run ; rush ; more broadly, a progress ; course ; progression. *Obs. or R. or Scot.*
The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beasts. *Bacon.*
2. Specif. : The onward course or progress of life ; career.
My *race* of glory run, and *race* of shame. *Milton.*
3. A running in competition ; a contest of speed, as in running, riding, sailing ; in *pl.*, usually, a meeting for contests in the running of horses ; as, he attended the *races.*
The *race* is not to the swift, *Eccl.* ix. 11.
A *race* includes purse, sweepstakes, private sweepstakes or match, but not steeplechase or hurdle race. *Rules of Racing,* 1907.
4. A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current ; a powerful current or heavy sea, sometimes produced by the meeting of two tides.
5. A watercourse, esp. when made and used for industrial purposes, as for mining ; also, the current flowing in such a course ; as, a mill *race* for turning the water wheel of a mill ; — in the industrial use, called *headrace* above, and *tailrace* below its point of application.
6. *Mach.* A guide or channel along which something rolls or slides, as a slide for a shuttle, a slot for ball bearings.
7. A fenced lane or passageway ; esp., a narrow passageway for sheep in an Australian drafting yard
8. The space between two points. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

race (rās), *v. i.* **1.** To run or go swiftly, esp. in competition ; to compete in speed ; as, the horses *raced.*
2. *Mach.* To run too fast under a diminished load, as a marine engine when the propeller is lifted out of water.

race, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to contend in a race ; to drive at high speed ; as, to *race* horses, yachts, automobiles.
2. To run a race with
3. To arrange in a row or string. *Dial. Eng.*

race, *n.* [F. *race,* fr. It. *razza ;* of uncert. origin.] **1.** The descendants of a common ancestor ; a family, tribe, people, or nation, believed or presumed to belong to the same stock ; a lineage ; a breed ; also, more broadly, a class or kind of individuals with common characteristics, interests, appearance, habits, or the like, as if derived from a common ancestor ; as, the *race* of doctors ; the *race* of birds.
The whole *race* of mankind *Shak.*
Whence the long *race* of Alban fathers come. *Dryden.*
2. *Ethnol.* A division of mankind possessing constant traits, transmissible by descent, sufficient to characterize it as a distinct human type ; a permanent variety of the genus *Homo.* While each race is presumably sprung from a common ancestry, there exist to-day few tribes or individuals of unmixed origin. See MAN, 1.
3. State of being one of a special people or ethnical stock ; hence, more narrowly, state of belonging to a particular group or family ; also, the qualities, features, etc., resulting from this ; as, the Hebrew *race ;* of noble *race.*
And now I give my sensual *race* the rein. *Shak.*
4. *Zoöl.* **a** A breed or strain of a domesticated species, usually composed of individuals of common descent, and maintained as distinct only by artificial selection or propagation. **b** A natural group inferior in rank to a species, and distinguished by less significant and less constant characters, often intergrading with other races of the same species ; a subspecies, esp. one constituted by individuals of a particular geographical area. Cf. SUBSPECIES, VARIETY.
5. *Hort. & Agric.* A permanent variety, or group of individuals whose distinguishing characters are constant, and are reproduced true to type from seed.
6. Act of breeding or producing offspring. *Obs. & R.*
7. One of the three kingdoms of nature. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
8. Company ; herd ; stud.
[A] *race* of youthful and unhandled colts. *Shak.*
9. Peculiar flavor, taste, or strength, as of wine ; the quality or qualities indicating origin or kind, as in wine.
10. Hence, characteristic quality or style ; nature ; esp., a brightness or liveliness of character, as of speech. *Now R.*
Some . . . great *race* of fancy or judgment. *Sir W. Temple.*
Syn. — Lineage, line, family, house, breed ; offspring, progeny, issue. See PEOPLE.

race'-a-bout' (-ȧ-bout'), *n.* *Naut.* A small sloop-rigged racing yacht distinguished from a knockabout by having a short bowsprit.

race cloth. A cloth worn by horses in racing, having pockets to hold the weights prescribed.

race course. **1.** A course for racing contests or races.
2. = RACEWAY, 1.

race horse. **a** A horse bred or kept for racing. **b** The steamer duck. **c** A mantis.

race knife. A cutting tool with a blade that is hooked at the point, for marking outlines on boards or metal.


Race Knife.

rac'e-ma'tion (răs'ĕ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *racematio* a gleaning, fr. *racemari* to glean, *racemus* a cluster of grapes. See RACEME.] **1.** A cluster or bunch, as of grapes. *Sir T. Browne.*
2. Cultivation or gathering of clusters of grapes. *Rare.*

ra-ceme' (rȧ-sēm' ; rā-), *n.* [L. *racemus* a bunch of berries, a cluster of grapes. See RAISIN.] *Bot.* A type of simple indeterminate or centripetal inflorescence in which the elongated axis bears pedicellate flowers in acropetal succession. The raceme is one of the commonest forms of monopodial inflorescence, as in the currant, lily of the valley, choke cherry, etc. It is a *compound raceme* when each flower is replaced by a secondary raceme.


Diagram of Raceme.

ra-ce'mic (-sĕ'mĭk ; -sĕm'Ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *racémique.* See RACEME.] *Org. Chem.* **a** Pertaining to or designating an optically inactive variety of tartaric acid found with ordinary tartaric acid in the juice of grapes, and formed by

rab'bet. Var of RABBIT, *v. Dial. Eng. & Slang.* [*Obs.*]
rab'bi, *v. t.* To salute as rabbi.
rab'bin (răb'ĭn), *n.* [F.] = RABBI.
rab'bin-ate, *n.* See -ATE.
rab'bin-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
rab'bin-ite, *n.* = RABBINIST.
rab'bin-ize, *v. i.* & *t* To adopt, or cause to adopt, rabbinism.
rab'bin-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
rab'bish, *a.* [Cf. OF. *rabiz, rabi,* f em. *rabice, rabiche,* furious, mad.] Turbulent ; rough ; rash — **rab'bish-ly,** *adv.* — **rab'bish-ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*
rab'bi-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
rab'bit, *v. t.* Confound, "drat," or the like ; — as an expletive. *Archaic.* [drinking vessel. *Obs.*]
rab'bit, *n.* A kind of wooden
rabbit bandicoot. A bandicoot of the genus *Thylacomys,* esp. *T. lagotis* ; — from its long ears.
rabbit berry. = BUFFALO BERRY.
rabbit brush. A common asteraceous shrub (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*) of western North America, which covers vast areas, affording a retreat for jack rabbits ; also, any of several related species growing with it.
rab'bit-ear' fau'cet. A self-closing faucet opened by squeezing together two small handles.
rabbit bush. = RABBITH (-ĭth). *Bib.*
rabbit moth. A moth (*Megalopyge opercularis*) of the southern Atlantic States. The larva feeds on the orange and other trees and bears stinging spines.
rab'bit-mouth', *n.*, *or* **rabbit-mouth sucker** = CUTLIPS **b.**
rab'bit-mouthed' (-mouthd' ; mouthŧ'), *a.* Harelipped.
rabbit pea. The goat's-rue. *U. S.*
rabbit rat. **a** A small Australian rodent (*Conilurus albipes*). **b** A rabbit bandicoot.
rab'bit-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* Wild sarsaparilla.
rab'bit's-flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* Common foxglove.
rab'bit's-foot' fern. The golden polypody ; — from its soft, chaffy rootstock. [rabbit. *Obs.*]
rab'bit-suck'er, *n.* A sucking
rab'bit-wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* A santalaceous shrub of the southern United States (*Pyrularia pubera*) with greenish racemose flowers and drupaceous fruits. See BUFFALO NUT. [*Rare.*]
rab'ble, *v. t.* To form a rabble.
rab'ble (*dial.* răb''l), *v. t.* & *i.* [Akin to D. *rabbelen,* LG. *rabbeln* to prattle, to chatter.] *Obs. or Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* **1.** To babble, mouth, or gabble.
2. To work hastily or carelessly.
rab'ble-ment, *n.* **1.** = RABBLE. *Obs., R., or Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
2. Disturbance ; tumult *Obs.*
rab'bler (răb'lẽr), *n.* One that rabbles.
rab-bo'ni (rȧ-bō'nĭ ; -n'Ĭ), *n.* [Heb. *rabbōni.*] Lit., my great master ; — a Jewish title of respect. *John* xx. 16 (*Rev. Ver.*).
rab'by. † RABBI.
rabdo-. For words in *rabdo-,* see the forms in RHABDO-.
rabet. † RABBLE. [BIT, RABITE.]
rabet. † RABAT, RABBET, RABBI. † RABBI.
Ra-bi'a (rā-bē'ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *rabī,* orig , spring.] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR
ra'bi-ate, *a.* [LL *rabiare* to be mad. See RABIES.] Rabid. *Obs.*
ra'bi-a'tor (rā'bĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* A man of violence, as a robber or bully. *Scot.*
rab'ic (răb'Ĭk), *a.* [L. *rabies* + *-ic :* cf. F. *rabique.*] *Med.* Of or pertaining to rabies.
ra'bi-et'ic (rā'bĭ-ĕt'Ĭk), *a. Med.* Pert. to, or having, rabies.
ra-bif'ic (rȧ-bĭf'Ĭk), *a.* Causing rabies, or hydrophobia.
ra'bi-form (rā'bĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*rabies* + *-form.*] Resembling rabies.
rab'i-gen'ic (răb'ĭ-jĕn'Ĭk), *a.* [*rabies* + *-genic.*] *Med.* Rabific.
rabill. † RABBLE.
rabine. † RABBIN.
rab'i-net (răb'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [Prob. the same word as *robinet. Oxf. E. D.*] A kind of small ordnance. *Hist.*
ra'bi-ous (rā'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *rabiosus.*] Fierce ; rabid. *Obs.*
ra'bi-ru'bi-a (rā'bĭ-rōō'bĭ-ȧ), [Amer. Sp. *rabirrubia,* lit., yellow tail.] a The yellow-tailed snapper. b The jamussary, fish.
rabit. † RABBET, RABBIT.
rabite, rabit, *n.* [For *Arabite ;* cf. LL. *rabitus,* and OF. *arabi.*] An Arab (horse). *Obs.*
ra-bit'ic (rȧ-bĭt'Ĭk), *a.* [Irreg. fr. *rabies.*] Rabid. *Rare.*
rable. † RABBLE.
rab'lin. † RAVELIN.
Rab'mag (răb'măg), *n.* *Bib.* The title of a Babylonian official mentioned in Jer. xxxix. 3.
raboyt. † REBUT. [sē'z). *Bib.*
Rab'sa-ces (rāb'sȧ-sēz ; răb-sā'-). *Bib.*
Rab'sa-ris (-rĭs). *Bib.*
Rab'sha-keh (rāb'shȧ-kĕ ; răb-shā'kē). *Bib.*
rabuke. † ROEBUCK.
rabul. † RABBLE.
rabut. † RABBIT.
raby. † RABBI.
Ra'by, Aurora (rā'bĭ). A rich, beautiful, and pure English orphan in Byron's "Don Juan."
rac. † RACK, a shock.
R. A. C. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Royal Arch Chapter or Captain.
‖ **ra'ca'hout'** (rā'kȧ'ōō' ; răk'ȧ-hōōt'), *n.* [F. *racahout,* prob. fr. Ar. *rāqaut.*] A preparation from acorns used by the Arabs.
rac'-a-pee'. Var. of RACKAPEE.
rac'ca-hout (răk'ȧ-hōōt). Erron. for RACAHOUT.
racche. † RACH, a dog.
rac'com-mode' (răk'ŭ-mōd'), *v. t.* [F. *raccommoder.*] To set right. *Rare.*
‖ **rac'con-tan'do** (răk'kŏn-tän'dō), *adv* [It., p pr. of *raccontare* to narrate.] *Music.* In free reciting style.
raccoon berry. May apple. *U. S.*
raccoon oyster. A coon oyster.
raccoon perch. The yellow perch. See PERCH.
rac-cour'cy (rȧ-kōōr'sĭ), *a.* [F. *raccourci,* p. p. of *raccourcir* to shorten.] *Her.* Couped. *Rare.*
rac'croc' stitch (rȧ'krō'). [F. *raccroc,* prop., an attaching again.] *Pillow Lace.* An invisible stitch made with the finest thread, used to unite parts.
race, *n* [Cf. RACHE a blaze.] An elongate white mark on the face of a horse or dog *Rare*
race, *v. t.* & ‡ [Cf. ARACE to tear.] To tear ; pluck ; snatch *Obs.*
race, *n.* The pluck of an animal, esp. a calf. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
race, *a.* [F. *ras* close-shaven, even, level, L. *rasus.* See ERASE.] **1.** Low in the water ; — said of ships. *Obs*
2. Level ; even. *Dial. Eng.*
race board. A gangplank.
2. *Weaving.* A shuttle race.
race ginger. Ginger in the root, or not pulverized. [races.]
race'-go'er, *n.* One who goes to
rac'e-mate (rās'ĕ-māt ; rā-sē'-māt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of racemic acid.
ra-cemed' (rā-sēmd' ; rā-), *a.* *Bot.* In a raceme or racemes.
race'-mif'er-ous (rās'ĕ-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *racemifer* bearing clusters ; *racemus* cluster + *ferre* to bear.] *Bot.* Bearing racemes.
ra-ce'mi-form (rā-sē'mĭ-fôrm ; rā-sēm'Ĭ-), *a.* *Bot.* Having the form of a raceme.

the oxidation of mannite, dulcite, etc., and in other ways. It consists of a combination of the dextro and levo acids. **b** By extension, pert. to or designating other inactive compounds formed by the union of the corresponding dextro and levo forms. — **rac'e-mism** (răs'ē-mĭz'm), *n.*

rac'e-mose (răs'ē-mōs), *a.* [L *racemosus* full of clusters.] Resembling a raceme; growing in the form of a raceme. **racemose gland**, *Anat.*, a compound gland of freely branching ducts which end in acini so that the whole somewhat resembles in its arrangement a compact cluster of grapes. The pancreas and salivary glands are examples. See GLAND, 1. — **r. inflorescence**, *Bot.*, indeterminate inflorescence.

race plate. **1.** *Mach.* A plate with races, or channels for passage, as of matrices in a typesetting machine. **2.** *Mil.* = RACER.

rac'er (rās'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that races, or contends in a race; esp., a race horse, a swift boat, etc. **2.** *Mach.* A very fast running part in a machine. **3.** *Ordnance.* **a** In modern coast artillery mounts, a turntable to which the chassis is secured, used in traversing the gun. See MORTAR, *Illust.* **b** In older guns, the traverse circle (which see); — often so called. **4.** A poor, thin, or spent fish. **5.** A racing crab. **6.** The American black snake *Zamenis constrictor.*

race track. A track over which races are run; a race course.

race'way' (rās'wā'), *n.* **1.** A canal for a current of water, as a mill race or a mining race; also, a fishway. **2.** *Mach.* = 4th RACE, 6. **3.** *Elec.* An iron tube or other contrivance inclosing the conductors of a conduit system with junction boxes.

ra'chi-al'gi-a (rā'kĭ-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *rachio-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* A painful affection of the spine; esp., Pott's disease; also, formerly, lead colic. — **ra'chi-al'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

Ra'chi-glos'sa (rā'kĭ-glŏs'ȧ; rāk'ĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL. See RACHIS; GLOSSA.] *Zoöl.* A division of marine, mostly carnivorous, prosobranchiate gastropods, having typically a long, retractile proboscis, a distinct siphon, and the radula with three, or sometimes only one, longitudinal series of teeth, though each tooth may bear many cusps. It includes many of the large ornamental shells, as the miter shells, murices, olive shells, volutes, and whelks. — **ra'chi-glos'sate** (-āt), *a. & n.*

ra'chi-o- (rā'kĭ-ō-), **ra'chi-** (rā'kĭ-), **rha'chi-o-, rha'chi-.** Combining forms from Greek *ῥάχις, ῥάχεος, the spine.*

ra'chis (rā'kĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. RACHISES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151), L. RACHIDES (rāk'ĭ-dēz; rā'kĭ-). [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥάχις, -ιος.*] **1.** *Anat.* The spine; the vertebral column. **2.** Any of various axial structures; as: **a** *Bot.* (1) The elongated axis of an indefinite or monopodial inflorescence, as a spike or raceme. (2) In pinnately compound leaves, the extension or prolongation of the petiole bearing the leaflets. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) The distal part of the shaft of a feather which bears the web. See FEATHER, *n.*, 1. (2) The central cord in the stem of a crinoid. (3) The median part of the radula of a mollusk. (4) A central cord of the ovary of nematodes. (5) The distal part of the shaft of a sea pen or similar organism.

ra-chit'ic (rȧ-kĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *rachitique.* See RACHITIS.] *Med.* Of or pert. to, or affected by, rachitis. **rachitic rosary.** *Med.* See BEADING, *n.*, **e.**

ra-chi'tis (rȧ-kī'tĭs), *n.* Also *rhachitis.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥαχῖτις* (sc. *νόσος*), fr. *ῥάχις, -ιος*, the spine.] **1.** *Med.* Lit., inflammation of the spine; commonly, rickets. **2.** *Bot.* A disease causing abortion in the fruit or seeds.

ra-chit'o-mous, rha-chit'o-mous (rȧ-kĭt'ō-mŭs), *a.* [*rachio-* + Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* Designating, or having, vertebræ in which the centrum is composed of parts which remain separate; temnospondylous, as certain extinct amphibians and reptiles.

ra'cial (rā'shăl; 277), *a.* Of or pert. to a race or family of men; as, the *racial* complexion. — **ra'cial-ly**, *adv.*

rac'ing (rās'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RACE. Specif.: *vb. n.* Act of one who runs in a race or races; specif., act, habit, or business of conducting, or taking part in, horse races. **racing crab**, any swift-running crab of the family Ocypodidæ. — **r. iron**, an iron or a steel bar for racing grindstones. — **r. plate**, a very light horseshoe used for race horses.

rack (răk), *n.* [See WRACK, WRECK.] A wreck; destruction. *Now Rare.* "Business . . . goes to *rack.*" *Pepys.*

rack, *n.* [AS. *hreacca, hreca*, neck, hinder part of the head.] **1.** The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal, pork, or mutton, esp. of mutton. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** The side planking, or side buffer, of a ferry slip. *U. S.*

rack, *v. i.*; RACKED (răkt); RACK'ING. [Orig. uncert.] To go with either gait called a rack; to pace; — said of a horse.

rack, *n.* A certain gait of a horse or other quadruped; specif.: **a** = PACE, *n.*, 4. **b** = SINGLE-FOOT.

rack, *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin, and akin to Icel. *rek* a thing drifted ashore, Norw. dial. *rak* wreckage, Icel. *reka* to drive, thrust, beat, and E. *wrack, wreck.*] **1.** A rush; shock; also, a sound of or as of a collision; a crash. *Obs.* **2.** Thin, flying, broken clouds, or any floating vapor in the sky. *Shak.*

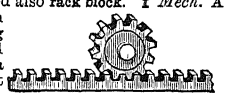
The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the *rack*, . . . pass without noise. *Bacon.*

3. A pathway or track, as of an animal. *Obs. or Dial.*

rack (răk), *v. i.* **1.** To fly, as vapor or broken clouds. **2.** *Naut.* To sway together from side to side of their proper position relative to the keel; — said of a ship's sides.

rack, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *vin raqué* wine squeezed from the dregs of the grapes, NPr. (Gascon) *arraca* to rack (wine), NPr. *raca* marc, stems and skins of grapes after pressure.] To draw off from the lees or sediment, as wine.

rack, *n.* [ME. *racke, rekke*, a framework; prob. fr. D. *rek* framework, *rekbank* a rack for torturing, *rekken* to stretch; akin to G. *reck* bar, framework, *reckbank* a rack for torturing, *recken* to stretch, Dan. *række*, Sw. *räcka*, Icel. *rekja* to spread out, Goth. *ufrakjan* to stretch out; cf. L. *porrigere*, Gr. *ὀρέγειν.* Cf. RIGHT, *a.*] **1.** A bar or a set of bars, as for a spit for roasting. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** A framework for holding fodder for cattle, horses, or sheep, usually with upright partitions so placed as to leave room only for one animal's head between them. **3.** A framework, stand, or grating, on or in which articles are placed, as for keeping or for display; as, a clothes *rack;* a hat *rack;* a bottle *rack;* a galley *rack*, etc. Specif.: **a** A frame fitted to a wagon for carrying hay, straw, or grain on the side, or other bulky loads. **b** A pipe rack of an organ. **c** *Mining.* A stationary inclined frame or table on which ores are washed. *Cornwall.* **4.** A frame placed in a stream to stop the passage of fish. **5.** An engine of torture consisting of a large frame having rollers at each end to which the limbs were fastened and between which the body was stretched. **6.** A cause of anguish or pain, or the suffering produced; as, the *rack* of gout. **7.** A straining or wrenching; as, the *rack* of storms. **8.** In technical senses: **a** An instrument for bending a crossbow *Obs.* **b** = RACK RENT. **c** A length of lacework, 240 meshes, as a unit of measure. **d** Deal timber that has been seasoned in a rack. **e** *Naut.* A piece or frame of wood, having several sheaves, through which the running rigging passes; — called also **rack block.** **f** *Mech.* A bar, straight or curved, with teeth on one face for gearing with those of a pinion, bevel wheel, worm, etc.; also, a notched bar used as a ratchet to engage with a pawl, click, detent, or the like.



Rack and Pinion.

rack and manger, waste; disorder. *Obs. or Dial.* — **r. and ruin**, destruction; utter ruin. *Colloq.* — **to be on the r.**, to suffer torture, physical or mental.

rack, *v. t.* [Prob. of D. or LG. origin. See RACK a framework.] **1.** To stretch or strain by force; specif., to stretch on the rack or wheel; to torture by an engine which strains the limbs and pulls the joints. **2.** To torment; to torture; to affect with extreme anguish.

Vaunting aloud but *racked* with deep despair. *Milton.*

3. To stretch, strain, or extend violently.

Try what my credit can in Venice do;
That shall be *racked* even to the uttermost. *Shak.*

Specif.: **a** To twist the meaning of; to pervert, or use perversely. "Grant that I may never *rack* a Scripture simile beyond the true intent thereof." *Fuller.* **b** To stretch up or raise beyond what is usual or fair; specif., of rents, to raise oppressively; to raise to a rack rent (which see). **c** To harass or oppress by exactions or extortion, as by rack rents. "The landlords then shamefully *rack* their tenants." *Spenser.* **4.** **a** With *up*, to supply a rack with feed for, as a horse. **b** To fasten (an animal) in place at the rack. **5.** To place or treat on or in a rack. **6.** To work by a rack and pinion or worm so as to extend or contract; as, to *rack* a camera. **7.** To lash together; esp., *Naut.*, to bind together, as two ropes, with cross turns of yarn, marline, etc.

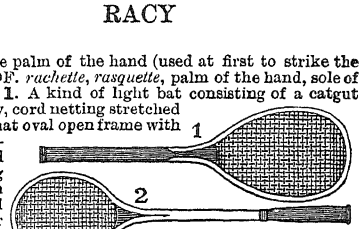
Syn. — Torture, torment, rend, tear, wrench.

to rack a tackle, *Naut.*, to seize the two ropes of a tackle together so that even if the fall is let go it will not run through the block. — **to r. one's brains** *or* **wits**, to strain or exert to the utmost one's brains or wits.

rack, *v. i.* **1.** To fill racks and fasten animals at them; — with *up.* *Dial. Eng.* **2.** To comb the hair. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** To stretch or yield to straining. *Scot.*

rack bar. *Mach.* A rack. **b** *Naut.* A stick of wood used to bouse taut a rope binding something together.

rack'et (răk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* Also *racquet.* [F. *raquette;* cf. Sp. *raqueta*, It. *racchetta;* all perh. fr. the Arabic; cf. Ar. *rāha* the palm of the hand (used at first to strike the ball), and OF. *rachette, rasquette*, palm of the hand, sole of the foot.] **1.** A kind of light bat consisting of a catgut or, formerly, cord netting stretched in a somewhat oval open frame with handle attached, used for striking the ball in tennis and in similar games.



Rackets: 1 for Tennis; 2 for Rackets.

2. *pl.* A game played with ball and rackets in a four-walled court. The ball is served against an end wall (the **front**, or **service wall**) above a line called the **service line**, and must touch the floor for the first time within the boundaries of a half of the rear portion of the floor, called a **service court.** Returned balls must strike the front wall above a low board at its base, the **telltale**, before touching the floor. On both service and returns all walls or any of them may be used as the cushions are in billiards. **3.** A snowshoe formed of cords stretched across a long and narrow frame of light wood. *Canada & Northern U. S.* **4.** A broad wooden shoe or patten for a man or horse, to enable him to walk over marshy or soft ground.

rack'et (răk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] **1.** Confused, clattering noise; din; noisy talk or sport; clamor. **2.** A scene or occurrence of excitement, bustle, or tumult; noise, confusion, and excitement, as of social dissipation; as, a social *racket;* to go on a *racket*, or carouse. **3.** A scheme, dodge, trick, or the like; something taking place considered as exciting, trying, unusual, or the like; also, such occurrence considered as an ordeal; as, to work a *racket;* to stand upon the *racket. Slang.* **4.** A knock; a blow. *Scot.*

rack'et. *v. i.*; RACK'ET-ED; RACK'ET-ING. **1.** To engage in a racket; to frolic, carouse, or dissipate. *Sterne.* **2.** To make a confused noise, or racket.

rack'ett (răk'ĕt), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Music.* An old wind instrument of the double-bassoon kind, having a double-reed mouthpiece, and a wooden tube bent upon itself, with ventages but no keys.

rack'et-tail', *n.* Any of several humming birds of the genera *Spathura* and *Discura*, having two of the tail feathers very long and racket-shaped. Called also **rack'et-tailed' humming bird.**



Racket-tail (*Spathura underwoodi*).

rack'et-y (răk'ĕt-ĭ; -ĭt-ĭ; 151), *a.* Addicted to making, or characterized by, a racket, or noise.

rack'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RACK. Hence: *n. Masonry.* Act of leaving an uncompleted part of a wall with the bricks or stones stepped in and out, so that more may be bonded to it. Also, the state of the wall so left.

rack'-lash'ing, *n.* **a** The process of lashing or binding by means of a rope having a stick at one end, by inserting and twisting which in the coils the rope is tightened. **b** The rope and stick used in a rack-lashing.

rack rail. *Railroads.* A toothed rack, laid as a center rail, engaging with a gear wheel on a locomotive, as esp. on mountain railroads. Hence, **rack railroad** *or* **railway.**

rack rent, *or* **rack'rent',** *n.* [*rack* to stretch + *rent.*] A rent of the full annual value of the tenement, or near it; an excessive or unreasonably high rent. A rack rent has been defined by statute in Great Britain, as in the Public Health Act 1875, to be (for the purposes of that act) a rent "not less than two thirds of the full net annual value of the property out of which the rent arises."

rack'-rent', *v. t.*; -RENT'ED; -RENT'ING. To subject to rack rent, as a farm or tenant.

rack'-rent'er, *n.* One who pays, or exacts, rack rent.

rack'work' (răk'wûrk'), *n.* Any mechanism having a rack, as a rack and pinion.

‖ **ra'con'teur'** (rȧ'kôn'tûr'), *n.*; *pl.* -TEURS (-tûrz'; *F.* -tûr'). [F.] A story-teller.

rac'y (rās'ĭ), *a.*; RAC'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); RAC'I-EST (-ĕst). [From RACE a tribe, family.] **1.** Having a strong flavor or qualities indicating origin; of distinct characteristic taste or nature; hence, fresh; rich; excellent; as, *racy* wine. **2.** Mentally exciting by a strong or distinctive character of thought, language, or manner; distinctively vigorous or spirited; peculiar and animated; as, a *racy* person; a *racy* style in writing or speaking. **3.** Hence, agreeably stimulating; agreeable through its piquancy; exhilaratingly pleasant; piquant; fresh and lively.

The rich and *racy* humor of a natural converser fresh from the plow. *Prof. Wilson.*

Syn. — Fresh, spirited, lively; piquant, pungent, smart.

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ra-ce'mize (rā-sē'mīz), *v. t. Org. Chem.* To convert into a racemic form. — **ra-ce'mi-za'tion** (-mĭ-zā'shŭn; -mĭ-; -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ra-ce'mo-car'ba'lic (-mō-kär'bă-lĭk; -bŏn'ĭk), *a.* [See RACEMIC; CARBONIC.] *Chem.* Desoxalic.

rac'e-mose'ly (răs'ē-mō'slĭ), *adv.* of RACEMOSE.

rac'e-mous (-mŭs; rā-sē'-), *a.* Racemose. — **rac'e-mous-ly,** *adv.*

rac'e-mule (răs'ē-mūl), *n. Bot.* A little raceme. — **ra-cem'u-lose** (rā-sĕm'ū-lōs), *a.*

race tool. A race knife.

ra-cette' (rā-sĕt'), *n. Palmistry.* See PALMISTRY, I.

rach, rache (răch; *Scot.* rȧch), *n.* Also **ratch.** [AS. *ræcc;* akin to Icel. *rakki.*] A dog that hunts by scent. *Obs. or Scot.*

Ra'cha (rā'kȧ). *Bib.*

Ra'chab (rā'kăb). *Bib.*

Ra'chal (-kăl). *Bib.*

rachche, *v. i.* [See RATCH, *v.*] To proceed; hasten. *Obs.*

rache (*dial.* rāch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of REACH.

rache, *v. t.* Prob., to set about hastily. *Obs.* [ARACE. *Obs.*

rache, *v. t.* [OF. *esrachier.*] = ‖ **rache** (*dial.* răch), **ratch** (*dial.* răch), *n.* [Cf. RACE a white mark.] = RACE, white mark. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Ra'chel (rā'chĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Rākhēl,* perh. through L. *Rachel* or Gr. *Ῥαχήλ*; cf. F. *Rachel.*] **1.** Lit., a ewe; — fem. prop. name. F. *Rachel* (rȧ'shĕl'); It. *Rachele* (rä-kā'lĕ); Sp. *Raquel* (rä-kĕl'); Pg. *Rachel* (rȧ-kĕl'); G. *Rahel* (rä'hĕl). **2.** *Bib.* Younger daughter of Laban, sister of Leah, wife of Jacob, mother of Joseph and Benjamin.

rach'et. Var. of RATCHET.

ra'chi- (rā'kĭ-). See RACHIO-.

ra'chi-al-a-nec'tes (-ă-nĕk'tēz), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of HIALACHANECTES.

rach'i-des (răk'ĭ-dēz), *n., pl.* of RACHIS.

ra-chid'i-al (rȧ-kĭd'ĭ-ăl), **ra-chid'i-an** (-ăn), *a.* [See RACHIS.] Pert. to a rachis.

ra'chi-form (rā'kĭ-fôrm), *a. Bot.* Having the form of a rachis.

ra'chi-graph (-grăf), *n.* [See RACHIS; -GRAPH.] An instrument used, when fastened to a person, to trace the anteroposterior and lateral curves of the spine.

ra-chil'la (rȧ-kĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥάχις* spine.] *Bot.* A small or secondary rachis; specif., axis of a spikelet in grasses.

ra'chi-o-dont' (rā'kĭ-ō-dŏnt'), *a.* [*rachio-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having gular teeth consisting of modified inferior vertebral spines, as the egg-eating snakes.

ra'chi-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*rachio-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the spine.

ra'chi-o-pa-ral'y-sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Spinal paralysis.

ra'chi-o'ra-my (rā'kĭ-ō-rȧ'mĭ), *n.* [*rachio-* + *-tomy.*] Incision into the spinal column.

ra'chi-tism (rā'kĭ-tĭz'm; răk'ĭ-), *n.* [See RACHITIS.] *Med.* Tendency to rickets.

ra'chi-tome (rā'kĭ-tōm), *n.* [F.; Gr *ῥάχις* spine + *τέμνειν* to cut.] A dissecting instrument for opening the spinal canal.

ra-ht. Obs. pret. of RECK.

racht. Obs. pret. & p. p. of REACH.

rach'ter. ✝ RAFTER.

ra'cial-ism (rā'shăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Racial characteristics, tendencies, prejudices, or the like.

rac'i-ly (rās'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of RACY.

ra-cine', *n.* [F.] A root. *Obs.*

rac'i-ness (rās'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

racional. ✝ RATIONAL.

rack. ✝ RAKE, RECK.

rack. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WRACK, *n.* [*Obs.*

rack, *pret.* of REKE, to thrust.

rack, *n.* = ARRACK.

rack, *n.* The skin of a rabbit about two months old.

rack, *v. i.* To reck; to take heed. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rack'a-bones' (răk'ȧ-bōnz'), *n.* A very lean person or animal, esp. a horse. *Colloq., U. S.*

rack'an (răk'ăn), *n.* [AS. *racente* a chain, fetter.] A chain or fetter. *Obs.*, exc. specif.: A chain, bar, or hook for hanging pots over a fire. *Dial. Eng.*

rack'a-pee, *n.* [Ar. '*araq* sweat, moisture, arrack + Malay *api* fire.] A strong arrack. *Obs.*

rack'a-rock' (răk'ȧ-rŏk'), *n.* [*rack* to strain + *a* + *rock.*] A Sprengel explosive consisting of potassium chlorate and (mono)-nitrobenzene.

rack block. *Naut.* = 8th RACK, 8 e.

rack'board', *n.* = 8th RACK, 3 b. See ORGAN, *Illust.*

rack'-bone', *n.* [From RACK the neck.] One of the vertebræ. *Obs.*

rack car. A freight car having sides of slats placed at intervals.

rack compass. See COMPASS, *n.*, 8.

rackee. ✝ RAKI.

rack'el. ✝ RACKLE.

rack'en (*dial.* răk'ĕn; răk'-). Obs. or dial Eng. of RECKON.

rack'er, *n.* One that racks.

rack'et, *n.* A medieval game played with dice. *Obs.*

rack'et, *v. t.* To strike with or as with a racket; to bandy. *Obs.*

rack'et, *v. t.* To affect by racket; to annoy, disturb, or ruin, with racket. *Rare.*

racket court. A court for playing the game of rackets.

rack'et-er, *n.* **1.** One that uses a racket or rackets. **2.** One who makes a racket, or noisy outcry. [RACKET.

rack'et-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RACK'ET-EY, *n.* RACKET noise + -ING.] Racket; excitement. *Rare.*

racket wheel. A ratchet wheel

rack'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

rack'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RACK. Hence: *n.* a *Mining.* Concentration of ores by washing on a rack. **b** *Manège.* Pacing.

rack'ing, *n.* Spun yarn or other seizing used in racking ropes

rack'ing-ly, *adv.* of *racking,* p pr. of RACK, to strain.

rack'le (*dial.* răk'l), *a.* Headstrong; reckless. *Obs. or Dial.*

rack'le, *n.* To act rashly. *Obs.*

rack'le, *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* Rattle; clatter; clank. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rack'le-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*

rack'less. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RECKLESS.

rack'less, *a.* See -LESS. [TIVE.]

rack locomotive. See LOCOMO-

rack'ly, *adv.* [From *rackle,* a. (cf. -LY.)] Impetuously. *Obs.*

rack'mas'ter, *n.* A man in charge of a rack for torture.

rack'-o'-bones', *n.* See RACKABONES.

rack'on (*dial.* răk'ŭn; răk'-). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RECKON.

rack-oon'. ✝ RACCOON.

rack pin. **1.** A rack stick. **2.** A pin to prop a rack in an organ.

Rack'rent', Sir Con'dy (kŏn'dĭ răk'rĕnt'). In Miss Edgeworth's novel "Castle Rackrent," the last member of his family to own the castle, good-natured and kind, but careless, spendthrift, and nibulous.

rack'rent'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

rack saw. A saw having wide teeth. [rack-lashing.

rack stick. The stick used in a

rackt. Racked. *Ref. Sp.*

rack'way', *n.* A rack rail.

rack wheel. A cogwheel.

rack'yard', *n.* A farmyard. *Dial. Eng.*

ra'cle. ✝ RACKLE.

ra'cle-ness. ✝ RACKLENESS.

rac'cloir' (rȧ'klwär'), *n.* [F.] *Archæol.* A scraper of chipped flint, bone, or the like.

rac'on. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RACKAN.

‖ **ra'con'teuse'** (rȧ'kôn'tûz'), *n.* [F.] A female raconteur.

ra-coon'. Var. of RACCOON.

Ra-co'vi-an (rȧ-kō'vĭ-ăn), *a.* (cf. -LY.) Of or pertaining to Rakow, or the Polish Socinians, whose intellectual center Rakow was in the 17th century. — **Racovian Catechism,** a summary (1605) of the tenets of the Polish Socinians. [Polish Socinian.

Ra-co'vi-an, *n. Eccl. Hist.* A

rac'quet (răk'ĕt), **rac-quette'.** Vars. of RACKET, a kind of bat, and of RACKET, noise. [torture.

ract. ✝ RACK, instrument of

racunnys. ✝ RECOGNIZE.

— RACY, SPICY are here compared with reference to expression. That is RACY which has native freshness or verve; that is SPICY which is piquant, or highly seasoned; the word does not, like *racy*, suggest native quality; as, "pure 'mother English,' *racy* and fresh with idiomatic graces" (*De Quincey*); "the power of idiomatic, simple, nervous, *racy* expression" (*M. Arnold*); "the raciness of Dryden and Cowley" (*Lamb, Jr.*"; as, *spicy* criticism, a *spicy* report, a *spicy* bit of gossip. See PUNGENT.

rad'dle (răd'l), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *raw*, *nathe*, AS. *wændegeraðo* = tabula plaustri or wagon plank; also AF. *readele* rail of a cart, F. *ridelle*.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** A long, flexible stick, rod, or branch, which is interwoven with others between upright posts or stakes in making a hedge or fence, or which is plastered with clay to make a wall.
2. A hedge, fence, hurdle, door, etc., made with raddles.
3. *Weaving.* A crude form of reed, usually of wood, having pegs between which the warp threads are guided.

rad'dle (răd'l), *v. t.*; RAD'DLED (-ld); RAD'DLING (-lĭng).
1. To interweave or twist together.
Raddling or working it up like basketwork *De Foe.*
2. *Weaving.* To regulate by means of a raddle.

rad'dle, *n.* [Cf. RED, RUDDLE.] Red ocher. Var. of RUDDLE.

rad'dle, *v. t.* To mark or paint with or as with raddle; to color coarsely with rouge; — a var. of RUDDLE.

ra'di-a-ble (rā'dĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a. Physics.* Capable of transmitting radiation; — used chiefly with reference to cathode rays, X rays, etc. — **ra'di-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ra'di-al (rā'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *radial.* See RADIUS.] Of or pertaining to a radius or ray; consisting of, or like, radii or rays; radiated; specif.: **a** *Anat. & Zool.* Pertaining to, or in the region of, the radius (bone of the forearm), or pertaining to a ray or arm of an echinoderm, or division of the body of a coelenterate. In crinoids, specif., designating the plates between the basal and brachial plates. **b** *Bot.* (1) Developing uniformly around a central axis; — opposed to *dorsiventral.* (2) Pertaining to a ray or ray flower.
radial artery, *Anat.*, the smaller of the two branches into which the brachial artery divides just below the bend of the elbow. It passes along the radial side of the forearm to the wrist, then winds backward around the outer side of the carpus and enters the palm, between the first and second metacarpal bones, to form the deep palmar arch. Just before it crosses the wrist it lies close to the surface and its pulsations are easily felt (see 2d PULSE, 1). The radial recurrent artery is an ascending branch of the radial given off immediately below its origin. It supplies the elbow joint and adjacent muscles. — **r. bundle,** *Bot.*, a vascular bundle in which the xylem and phloem occur as separate radial strands, as in most roots. Cf. COLLATERAL BUNDLE, CONCENTRIC BUNDLE. — **r. canal.** *Zoöl.* **a** In some sponges, one of the numerous minute canals lined with choanocytes which radiate from the paragastric cavity and end just below the surface of the sponge. **b** In the Scyphozoa or the medusæ of the Hydrozoa, one of the canals extending through the substance of the umbrella from the gastric cavity to the marginal circular canal. **c** In most echinoderms, a tube extending outward along each ambulacral area from the circumoral canal. — **r. drill** *or* **drilling machine,** *Mach.*, a drilling machine with the drill spindle in a headstock that is movable along a projecting arm which itself can be rotated about a vertical spindle or post. In some machines a universal motion is obtained by giving the radial arm a circular motion about its long axis, or the drill headstock a circular motion about a horizontal axis perpendicular to the radial arm. — **r. gear.** See VALVE GEAR. — **r. head** (of humerus). *Anat.* See HUMERUS, 1 a. — **r. nerve,** *Anat.*, one of the two branches into which the musculospiral nerve divides in front of the elbow. It passes down the radial side of the forearm. — **r. shield,** *Zoöl.*, one of a pair of plates situated on the disk at the base of each ray of an ophiuran. — **r. symmetry,** *Biol.*, the condition of having similar parts regularly arranged about a central axis, as in a starfish. Cf. RADIATA. — **r. vein,** *Anat.*, a superficial vein ascending along the radial side of the forearm and uniting with the median cephalic vein to form the cephalic vein. — **r. velocity,** velocity in sight line. — **r. wheel,** a wheel in which the spokes point directly to its center; also, a radial water wheel (see WATER WHEEL).

ra'di-al, *n.* A radiating or radial part; a ray; specif.: **a** A bar at right angles to a curved part, as in the centering of an arch. **b** *Mach.* The radial arm or quadrant on which the change wheels are secured in a screw-cutting lathe. **c** *Anat. & Zoöl.* (1) A radial artery, nerve, plate, or other part. (2) The hypercoracoid of a fish. (3) = RADIALE.

ra'di-a'le (rā'dĭ-ā'lē), *n.*; *pl.* -ALIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [NL. See RADIAL.] *Zoöl.* **a** A bone or cartilage of the carpus which articulates with the radius. It is called the *scaphoid bone* in man. The so-called radiale, or radial carpal, of birds probably represents both the radiale and intermedium. **b** A radial plate of a crinoid. **c** A bone supporting a ray or rays in a fish's fin, median or paired; esp., an actinost.

ra'di-an (rā'dĭ-ăn), *n.* [From RADIUS.] *Math.* An arc of a circle equal to the radius, or the angle at the center measured by it. Its value is 57.2958 . . . degrees, or $180/\pi$.

ra'di-ance (-ăns) } **an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ) } *n.* **1.** State or quality of being radiant; brilliancy; effulgence; vivid brightness; as, the *radiance* of the sun.
2. Radiation. *W. Herschel.*
Syn. — Luster, brilliancy, splendor, glare, glitter.

ra'di-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *radians, -antis*, p. pr. of *radiare* to emit rays or beams, fr. *radius* ray. See RADIUS, RAY a divergent line.] **1.** Emitting or darting rays of light; emitting a vivid light or splendor; also, issuing in beams or rays; beaming with brightness; as, the *radiant* sun.
Mark what *radiant* state she spreads. *Milton.*
2. Hence, beaming with vivacity and happiness, joy, love, hope, etc.; bright; beaming; as, a *radiant* face.
3. *Her.* Rayonnant.
4. *Physics.* Emitted or transmitted by radiation; as, *radiant* energy; *radiant* heat.
5. *Bot.* Radiate. *Rare.*
Syn. — RADIANT, BEAMING, BEAMY, LAMBENT. That is RADIANT which shines brightly; the word often implies lively joy or satisfaction, esp. as expressed in the face; BEAMING, as applied to looks or expression, often suggests broader, more childlike or naive, satisfaction than *radiant*; as, "*radiant* with joy" (*Conyer*); "a broad, *beaming* smile" (*G. Eliot*). BEAMY is poetical; as, "*beamy* radiance, that imbues whate'er it strikes with gemlike hues" (*Wordsworth*); "her *beamy* eyes" (*Shelley*). That is LAMBENT (see etym.) which plays lightly over something, like flame, or which shines with soft radiance; as, "The *lambent* flame of genius, playing around each object, lights up the universe in a robe of its own radiance" (*Hazlitt*); "Those smiling eyes, attempering every ray, shone sweetly *lambent* with celestial day" (*Pope*). See BEAM, BRIGHT.
radiant heat, *Physics*, radiation, specif. of those wave lengths most readily studied by their thermal effect. See HEAT, *n.*, 1. — **r. matter,** *Physics*, aëriform matter under very low pressure (one millionth of an atmosphere or less); — so called from the phenomena (cathode rays, etc.) of radiation manifested when an electric discharge takes place through such a medium. — **r. point.** = RADIANT, *n.*, **c.**

Ra'di-a'ta (rā'dĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *radiatus*, p. p. See RADIATE.] *Zoöl.* An extensive group of invertebrates including those having parts arranged radially around an axis, and various organs repeated symmetrically in each ray or spheromere, as in the coelenterates and echinoderms. In old classifications, sponges, polyzoans, flatworms, protozoans, etc., were included. It is no longer recognized.

ra'di-ate (rā'dĭ-āt), *v. i.*; RA'DI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); RA'DI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *radiatus*, p. p. of *radiare* to irradiate, to emit rays, fr. *radius* ray. See RADIUS, RAY (of light).]
1. To emit rays; to be radiant; to shine.
Virtues shine more clear
In them [kings], and *radiate* like the sun at noon. *Howell.*
2. To issue in rays, as light or heat.
Light *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes *Locke.*
3. To proceed in a direct line or lines from or to a point in the manner of a radius or radii.

ra'di-ate, *v. t.* **1.** To emit or send forth in rays, as heat.
2. To enlighten; illuminate; irradiate. *Rare.*

ra'di-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *radiatus*, p. p.] Having rays or radial parts; radiated; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Having rays or ray flowers; — applied to the capitulum in asteraceous plants, esp. to those of the same type as the daisy. Cf. DISCOID, 2 b. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) Characterized by radial symmetry; as, a *radiate* type of structure. (2) Pertaining to the Radiata. **c** *Arch.* Designating a plan, as of a church, in which the disposition is radial, as in a Byzantine or round church, as distinguished from a longitudinal plan, as in a basilican church. See ROUND CHURCH.

ra'di-ate, *n. Zoöl.* One of the Radiata.

ra'di-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Emitted in rays or direct lines.
2. Formed of, or arranged like, rays or radii; having radial parts or markings; as, a *radiated* structure.
3. *Zoöl.* Radiate. *Rare.*

ra'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *radiatio*: cf. F. *radiation.*]
1. Act or process of radiating, or state of being radiated; emission and diffusion of rays, as of light or heat.
2. That which is radiated; a ray or rays; radiant energy.
3. Radial arrangement; also, a radial thing or part.
4. *Surv.* A method of surveying in which the field is triangulated by lines radiating from a central point.

ra'di-a'tion-al (-ŭl), *a.* Of or pert. to radiation.

radiation fog. *Meteor.* An evening fog, over damp grounds or valleys, due to free radiation of heat through moist air.

ra'di-a-tive (rā'dĭ-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting, radiation.

ra'di-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that radiates something, as heat or light. Specif.: **a** Any of various devices for heating external objects or for cooling an internal substance by radiation, as a nest of pipes or the like containing circulating steam, hot water, etc., for heating a room, a system of rings on a gun barrel for cooling it, or a nest of tubes with large radiating surface for cooling circulating water, as in an automobile. **b** *Wireless Teleg.* An oscillator.

rad'i-cal (răd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *radicalis* having roots, fr. *radix, -icis*, a root: cf. F. *radical.* See RADIX.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the root; proceeding directly from the root.
2. Hence: Of or pertaining to the root or origin; original; fundamental; as, *radical* evils; a *radical* error; reaching to the center or ultimate source; affecting the vital principle or principles; hence, thoroughgoing; extreme; as, *radical* reform; a *radical* party; a *radical* course.
The most determined exertions of that authority, against them, only showed their *radical* independence. *Burke.*
3. In technical uses: **a** *Bot.* (1) Of, or proceeding from, the root of a plant; as, *radical* tubers or hairs. (2) Proceeding from a rootlike stem, or one which does not rise above the ground; basal; as, the *radical* leaves of the dandelion. **b** *Philol.* Of or pert. to, or being, the radical or root; as, a *radical* verbal form. **c** *Math.* Of or pert. to a radix or root; as, a *radical* sign.
4. [*often cap.*] Of or pertaining to radicals in politics.
Syn. — RADICAL, FUNDAMENTAL, CARDINAL, CAPITAL. That is RADICAL (see etym.) which is thoroughgoing, or which reaches the root of the matter; as, "opposed to any *radical* changes in religion" (*J. R. Green*); *radical* views, *radical* differences of opinion. That is FUNDAMENTAL (see etym.) which is essential, or which is at bottom what it is declared to be; as, *fundamental* principles; The *fundamental* absurdity of the plot . . . remains" (*E. FitzGerald*). That is CARDINAL (see etym.) which is of fundamental importance, or upon which something turns or hinges; that is CAPITAL (see etym.) which is of the first or chief importance; as, "*Cardinal* events are not to be forgotten" (*De Quincey*); the *cardinal* virtues. See INTRINSIC.
radical axis (of circles), *Geom.*, a straight line which is the locus of points from which tangents drawn to the two circles are equal. — **r curve,** *Math.*, a spiral with several branches through the origin. — **r. expression,** *Alg.*, an expression involving radical signs; specif., a surd. — **r. function,** *Math.*, a rational integral homogeneous function of Abelian functions with one characteristic. — **r. pitch,** the pitch or tone with which the utterance of a syllable begins. *Rush.* — **r. plane** (of two spheres), the plane of their intersection other than the plane at infinity, whether the intersection be real or imaginary; — analogous to *radical axis.* — **r. sign,** *Math.*, the sign $\sqrt{}$ (originally the letter *r*, the initial of *radix*, root), placed before any expression, denoting that its root is to be extracted; thus, $\sqrt{a}$, $\sqrt{(a+b)}$. To indicate any other than the square root, a corresponding *index* is placed over the sign; thus, $\sqrt[3]{a}$ indicates the third, or cube, root of a. — **r. stress.** See STRESS, *n.*, 4. — **r. vinegar,** *Old Chem.*, acetic acid, esp. glacial acetic acid.

rad'i-cal (răd'ĭ-kăl), *n.* [Cf. F. *radical.* See RADICAL, *a.*]
1. A root, or radical, part; hence, a support or foundation; a fundamental; a basis or basic principle.
2. *Philol.* **a** A primitive word; a radix, root, or simple, underived, uncompounded word; an etymon. **b** A primitive letter; a letter that belongs to the root or radix.
3. *Chinese.* One of the 214 fundamental characters which, as representing categories of sense, enter into the composition of a majority of the characters. See PHONETIC, *n.*
4. [*often cap.*] In politics, one who advocates radical and sweeping changes in laws and methods of government with the least delay, esp. changes deemed to tend to equalize, or to remedying evils arising from, social conditions. Where *Radicals* form a party or faction they usually act with the Liberals when not strong enough to act alone. In England they are the extremists in the Liberal party.
Radicals usually trace all the evils of society to unjust laws and defective institutions. *T. Raleigh.*
In politics they [the Independents] were, to use the phrase of their own time, "Root-and-Branch men," or, to use the kindred phrase of our own, *Radicals.* *Macaulay.*
5. *Chem.* **a** A fundamental constituent of a compound; orig., the nonoxygenous part of an acid, whose union with the "acidifying principle" (oxygen) constitutes the acid.
As a general rule the metallic atoms are basic *radicals*, while the nonmetallic atoms are acid *radicals.* *J. P. Cooke.*
b Specif., a group of atoms replaceable by a single atom or remaining unchanged during a series of reactions, and hence conveniently regarded as playing the part of a single atom. Cf. BENZOYL. Typical radicals are: cyanogen (CN), amidogen (NH_2), ammonium (NH_4), hydrocarbon radicals, as ethyl (C_2H_5) and methyl (CH_3), acid radicals, as benzoyl (C_6H_5CO) and acetyl (CH_3CO), etc. The above are univalent, but there are bivalent radicals, as methylene (CH_2) and oxalyl ($OC{\cdot}CO$); trivalent radicals, as methenyl (CH), glyceryl (CH_2CHCH_2), etc. R, R', etc., are sometimes used as general symbols for hydrocarbon radicals.
6. *Alg.* A radical expression. Also, the radical sign.
7. *Phon.* The initial sound of a word or syllable.

rad'i-cal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being radical; also, the doctrines or principles of radicals.

rad'i-cal-ly (răd'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a radical manner; fundamentally; as, his scheme is *radically* wrong.
2. As regards root or source; originally; naturally.
These great orbs thus *radically* bright. *Prior.*

rad'i-cal-ness, *n.* State of being radical.

rad'i-cand' (răd'ĭ-kănd'), *n.* [L. *radicandum* gerundive of *radicari* to take root. See RADICATE, *a.*] *Math.* The quantity under a radical sign.

rad'i-cate (răd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). To cause to take, or to take, root; to plant deeply and firmly; hence, to fix or establish firmly. *Barrow.*

rad'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Process of taking root, or state of being rooted; as, the *radication* of habits.

rad'i-cle (răd'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *radicula*, dim. of *radix, -icis*, root. See RADIX.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A rootlet. *Obs.* **b** The lower portion of the axis of an embryo plant or seedling. Prop., the extremity or root portion; commonly, the hypocotyl or both the hypocotyl and the root. See HYPOCOTYL.
2. *Anat.* The rootlike beginning of a vessel or part, as of a lacteal in a villus of the intestine, or of a nerve fibril.
3. *Chem. & Philol.* = RADICAL, *n.*, 5 & 2.

ra'di-o- (rā'dĭ-ō-). Combining form indicating *connection with*, or *relation to*, *a radius, ray*, or *radiation*; specif. denoting: **a** *Anat. Connection with the radius of the forearm*; as, *radio*-ulnar, *radio*carpal. **b** *Physics & Chem. Radioactive*; as, *radio*-atom, *radio*-element, *radio*-lead.

ra'di-o-ac'tive (-ăk'tĭv), *a.* Also **ra'di-o-ac'tive.** [*radio-* + *active.*] *Physics.* Capable of emitting spontaneously rays consisting (at least in part) of material particles traveling at high velocities. Radium (with its products) is preeminently *radioactive*, but thorium, uranium, and other

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racyn. † RAISIN.
rad. † REDE, counsel.
rad. Obs. pret. of RIDE.
rad. Obs. pret. & p. p. of READ.
rad (răd), *n.* Raddle; — in phrase *rad and dab. Dial. Eng.*
rad (*Scot.* rād), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *hræddr* afraid, *hræða* to frighten.] Afraid. *Obs. or Scot.*
rad, *a.* [AS. *hræd.* See RATH.] Quick; ready; eager; also, elated; exhilarated. — **rad,** *adv. Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rad. *Abbr.* Radical; radix.
Ra-da'mes (rā-dā'mēz), *n.* See AÏDA.
radcolle. † REDCOLL.
Rad'da-i (răd'ȧ-ĭ; rä-dä'ĭ). *Bib.*
radde. † RAD, RAID.
radde. Obs. pret. of READ, REDE.
rad'dish. † RADISH.
raddition. † REDDITION.
rad'dle (răd'l; rȧd'-), *v. t.* [Cf. RADDLE a rod.] To beat; to thrash. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rad'dle, *n.* A puddler's rabble.
rad'dled, *a.* Confused; befuddled. *Obs.* [raddle.]
rad'dle-man, *n.* A dealer in rad'dlings (răd'lĭngz), *n. pl.* Twigs; raddles; windings in a wall. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **rad'dol-cen'do** (răd'dōl-chĕn'dō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Increasingly soft.
raddour. † REDDOUR.
raddour, *n.* [Cf. RAD afraid.] Fright; terror. *Obs.* [REDE.
rade. † RAD; RAID; READ, *v.*;
rade. Dial. Eng. var. of BATHE.
rade (rād). Dial. Eng. var. of READ, stomach.
rade (*Dial.* rād). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of RIDE.
‖ **ra'deau'** (rȧ'dō'), *n.* [F.] A float; a raft; specif., a floating battery.
radegound, *n.* [Cf. RED-GUM.] Prob., a running sore. *Obs.*
radeliche, rade'ly. † RADLY.
radem. Obs. Scot. var. of REDEEM.
rademyt. Obs. p. p. of REDEEM.
raden. † READ.
rader † RATHER.
radeur, *n.* [OF. *rador, radeur*, fr. *rade* rapid, L. *rapidus.*] Rapidity; violence *Obs.*
radevore, *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. & F. *ras* a kind of cloth (see RASH in this sense) + *de* of + a place name; cf. *Lavaur* in southern France.] A kind of cloth. *Obs.*
radful. † REDEFUL.
radge. † RODGE.
radgee. † RAJA.
ra'di-a'li-a (rā'dĭ-ā'lĭ-ȧ), *n., pl.* of RADIALE. [of being radial.
ra'di-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State
ra'di-al-ize (rā'dĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To arrange radiately. — **ra'di-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*
ra'di-al-ly, *adv.* of RADIAL.
ra'di-ant-ly, *adv.* of RADIANT.
ra'di-a-phone', **-phon'ic, -aph'o-ny.** Vars. of RADIOPHONE, etc.
ra'di-ate-ly, *adv.* of RADIATE.
ra'di-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ra'di-ate-veined' (-vānd'), *a. Bot.* Palmately veined.
ra'di-at'i-form (-ăt'ĭ-fôrm), *a. Bot.* Having the marginal florets enlarged and radiating but not ligulate, as in the cornflower.
ra'di-a-to-ry (rā'dĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Radiating.
ra'di-a-ture (-tūr), *n.* Radiation.
rad'i-cal'i-ty (răd'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1. State of being radical; source. 2. Radicalism; also, radicals collectively *Obs. or R.*
rad'i-cal-ize (răd'ĭ-kăl-īz), *v. t. & i.* To make, or to become, radical, esp. in politics. — **rad'i-cal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*
rad'i-cant (răd'ĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *radicans*, p. pr.] *Bot.* Rooting from the stem as common ivy.
rad'i-cate (răd'ĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *radicatus*, p. p. of *radicari* to take root.] Radicated.
rad'i-ca'ted (-kā'tĕd), *a.* Rooted; hence, established. *R.*
rad'i-cat'ing (-kāt'ĭng), *a. Bot.* Radicant.
radice. † RADISH.
rad'i-cel (răd'ĭ-sĕl), *n.* [Dim. of *radix*: cf. F. *radicelle.*] *Bot.* A rootlet.
rad'i-cic'o-lous (-sĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *radix, -icis*, root + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Living on roots. *Rare.*
ra-dic'i-flo'rous (rȧ-dĭs'ĭ-flō'-rŭs; 201), *a.* [L. *radix, -icis*, root + *-florous.*] *Bot.* Rhizanthous.
ra-dic'i-form (rȧ-dĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *radix, -icis*, root + *-form.*] *Bot.* Having the nature or appearance of a root.
ra'di-civ'o-rous (rā'dĭ-sĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *radix, -icis*, root + *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding on roots
ra-dic'o-lous (rȧ-dĭk'ō-lŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Radicicolous
rad'i-cose (răd'ĭ-kōs), *a.* [L. *radicosus.*] *Bot.* Having a very large root. *Rare.*
ra-dic'u-lar (rȧ-dĭk'ū-lär), *a.* Pert. to roots, or the root of a plant.
rad'i-cule (răd'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *radicule.*] A radicle. *Rare.*
ra-dic'u-lose (rȧ-dĭk'ū-lōs), *a.* Producing numerous rootlets.
radie. † READY.
ra'di-ent. Var. of RADIANT.
ra-dif'er-ous (rā-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*radium* + *-ferous.*] *Chem.* Containing radium. [RADIUS.
ra'di-i (rā'dĭ-ī), *n., pl.* of
ra'di-o-ac-tin'i-um (-ō-ăk-tĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* A radioactive product from actinium.

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elements have the property in a smaller degree. See RADIUM. — **ra/di-o-ac-tiv'i-ty** (rā/dĭ-ō-ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ra/di-o-con-duc'tor (-kŏn-dŭk'-tĕr), *n.* *Elec.* A substance or device that has its conductivity altered in some way by electric waves, as a coherer.



Radiograph, 2.

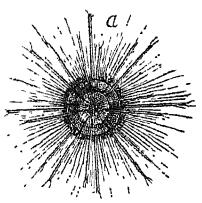
ra/di-o-graph (rā/dĭ-ō-grăf), *n.* [*radio-* + *-graph.*] **1.** An instrument for measuring and recording solar radiation.

2. An image or picture produced upon a sensitive surface, as of a photographic plate, by some form of radiation other than light, as the Röntgen rays, radium rays, etc. ; esp., a picture of opaque objects traversed by the rays ; a skiagraph.

ra/di-o-graph, *v. t.* To make a radiograph of. — **ra/di-og'ra-pher** (rā/dĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.*

ra/di-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art or process of making radiographs. — **ra/di-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ra/di-o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Ra/di-o-la'ri-a (-ō-lā'rĭ-ȧ ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. NL. *radiolus,* dim. of L. *radius* radius : cf. L. *radiolus* a feeble sunbeam.] *Zoöl.* An extensive division of rhizopods having the protoplasm divided into an inner nucleated portion inclosed in a perforated membrane of chitinlike material, and an outer vacuolated portion from which radiate threadlike pseudopodia. This outer



Radiolaria. *a Acanthrometra müllerí* with protoplasm usually its Pseudopodia expanded ; *b* Skeleton of *Podocyrtis schomburgki.* Both much enlarged.

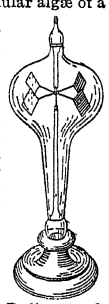
portion contains a horny or siliceous skeleton composed of spicules which may unite to form a basket-like structure. The Radiolaria are exclusively marine and are most abundant in warm seas near the surface. They usually contain numerous symbiotic unicellular algæ of a yellow color (see ZOÖXANTHELLA).

ra/di-o-la'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Radiolaria. — *n.* One of the Radiolaria.

radiolarian ooze. See 4th OOZE, 3.

ra/di-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*radio-* + *-meter* : cf. F. *radiomètre.*] **1.** *Naut.* A forestaff.

2. *Physics.* An instrument for illustrating certain phenomena of rarefied gases and radiant energy, and also for measuring the intensity of the latter. The form devised by Crookes consists of an exhausted glass vessel, inclosing a light fly with vanes blackened on one side. When exposed to rays of light or heat the fly rotates, the direction depending on the degree of rarefaction. An extremely sensitive variety, devised by E. F. Nichols, in which each of the very light vanes carries a tiny mirror and all are suspended by a quartz fiber, has been used to detect heat radiation from fixed stars.



Radiometer, 2.

ra/di-om'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* *Physics.* The use of the radiometer, or the measurement of radiation. — **ra/di-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

ra/di-o-mi-crom'e-ter (-ō-mĭ-krŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*radio-* + *micrometer.*] *Physics.* An instrument consisting of a light thermocouple suspended between the poles of a magnet, and used for indicating minute changes of radiant heat or temperature. The slightest difference in temperature produces a current, and a deflection of the couple.

ra/di-o-phone' (rā/dĭ-ō-fōn'), *n.* [*radio-* + *-phone.*] *Physics.* Any apparatus, as the photophone, for the production of sound by the action of radiant energy.

ra/di-os'co-py (-ŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* [*radio-* + *-scopy.*] Direct observation of objects opaque to light by means of some other form of radiant energy, as the Röntgen rays. — **ra/di-o-scop'ic** (-ō-skŏp'ĭk), **-scop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ra/di-o-sym-met'ri-cal (-ō-sĭ-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.* [*radio-* + *symmetrical.*] *Bot.* Divisible into equal symmetrical portions by any of three or more longitudinal planes passing through the axis ; — applied to flowers, as of the buttercup, and to certain leaves or other organs. Cf. BISYMMETRICAL, MONOSYMMETRICAL.

ra/di-o-tel'e-gram (-tĕl'ē-grăm), *n.* A message transmitted by radiotelegraph.

ra/di-o-tel'e-graph (-grăf), *n.* A wireless telegraph. — **ra/di-o-tel'e-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **ra/di-o-te-leg'ra-phy** (-tē-lĕg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

ra/di-o-tel'e-phone (-tĕl'ē-fōn), *n.* A wireless telephone. — **ra/di-o-te-leph'o-ny** (-tē-lĕf'ō-nĭ ; -tĕl'ē-fō'nĭ), *n.*

ra/di-o-ther'a-py (-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [*radio-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by means of Röntgen rays or other forms of radioactivity.

rad'ish (răd'ĭsh), *n.* [F. *radis,* fr. It. *radice* (cf. also Pr. *raditz*), fr. L. *radix, -icis,* a root, an edible root, esp. a radish, akin to E. *wort.* See WORT ; cf. ERADICATE, RACE a root, RADIX.] **a** The pungent fleshy root of a brassicaceous plant (*Raphanus sativus*), eaten raw as a relish. **b** The plant which produces this root. It has lyrately lobed basal leaves and pink flowers.

ra/di-um (rā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL , fr. L. *radius* ray.] *Chem.* An intensely radioactive metallic element found (combined) in minute quantities in pitchblende, carnotite, and other uranium minerals. Symbol, *Ra ;* atomic weight, 226.4. Radium was discovered by M. and Mme. Curie, of Paris, who in 1902 separated compounds of it by a tedious process from pitchblende. Its compounds color flames carmine and give a characteristic spectrum. It resembles barium chemically. Radium preparations are remarkable for maintaining themselves at a higher temperature than their surroundings, and for their radiations, which are of three kinds : *alpha rays, beta rays,* and *gamma rays* (see these terms). By reason of these rays they ionize gases, affect photographic plates, cause sores on the skin, and produce many other striking effects. Their degree of activity depends on the proportion of radium present, but not on its state of chemical combination or on external conditions. The radioactivity of radium is therefore an atomic property, and is explained as resulting from a disintegration of the atom. This breaking up occurs in at least seven stages ; the successive main products have been studied and are called **radium emanation** or *exradio,* **radium A, radium B, radium C,** etc. (The emanation is a heavy gas, the later products are solids.) These products are regarded as unstable elements, each with an atomic weight a little lower than its predecessor. It is possible that lead is the stable end product. At the same time the light gas helium is formed ; it probably consists of the expelled alpha particles. The heat effect mentioned above is ascribed to the impacts of these particles. Radium, in turn, is believed to be formed indirectly by an almost immeasurably slow disintegration of uranium.

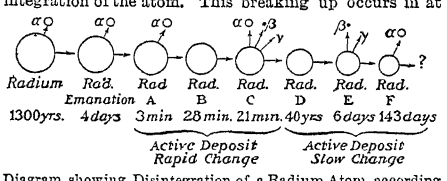


Diagram showing Disintegration of a Radium Atom, according to Rutherford. The times given are estimated periods in which a sample of each substance is half transformed into the next.

ra/di-us (rā'dĭ-ŭs), *n. ; pl.* L. RADII (-ī), E. RADIUSES (-ŭs-ĕz ; -ĭz ; 151). [L., a staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, radius, ray. See RAY of light.] **1.** *Geom.* A right line extending from the center of a circle or sphere to the curve or surface; the semidiameter of a circle or sphere. See CIRCLE, *Illust.*

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* The preaxial one of the two bones of the forearm, or corresponding part of the fore limb of vertebrates above fishes. In man it is movably articulated with the ulna at both ends so as to admit of partial rotation about that bone, and bears on its inner anterior aspect, near the head, a prominence (the **bicipital tuberosity**) for the insertion of the biceps tendon. The lower end is broad, and articulates with the proximal bones of the carpus, so that rotation of the radius involves also that of the hand (cf. PRONATION, SUPINATION). In many vertebrates the radius and ulna are united. In fishes the hypercoracoid (by Cuvier) and the hypocoracoid (by Owen) have been called *radius.*

3. *Bot.* A ray or a ray flower. *Rare.*

4. *Zoöl.* **a** In radially symmetrical animals, an imaginary radial plane dividing the body into similar parts. In many medusæ four principal radii (called specif. *perradii*) may be distinguished. Radial planes halfway between these are called *interradii ;* those between the perradii and interradii are called *adradii,* etc. **b** Any one of five radiating ossicles in the Aristotle's lantern of a sea urchin. **c** A vein of an insect's wing anterior to the median vein.

5. *Mech.* Distance from a center line or point to an axis of rotation ; throw ; eccentricity, as of an eccentric.

6. A part analogous to the radius of a circle (sense 1, above) ; a radial part, as the movable limb of a sextant or other angle-measuring instrument, a wheel spoke, etc.

7. A distance or circular limit defined by a radius of specified length, as the four-mile cab radius ; loosely, any area bounded, or conceived of as bounded, by certain prescribed limits ; as, *radius* of commercial activity.

radius of curvature, *Math.,* the radius of the osculating circle or sphere. — **r. of gyration, inertia,** *or* **oscillation,** *Mech.,* the distance of the center of gyration from the axis of a rotating body ; the square root of the quotient of the moment of inertia of a body (or area) divided by its whole mass (or area). See MOMENT OF INERTIA. — **r. of torsion,** *Math.,* the reciprocal of the torsion.

ra/di-us vec'tor (vĕk'tŏr) ; *pl.* L. RADII VECTORES (rā/dĭ-ī vĕk-tō'rēz ; 115), E. RADIUS VECTORS. [NL. *vector* a bearer, carrier.] **1.** *Math.* A straight segment (or its length) from a fixed point (or pole, or center) to a variable point ; linear polar coördinate of a variable point. See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2.

2. *Astron.* A straight line joining the center of an attracting body with that of a body describing an orbit around it, as a line joining the sun and a planet or comet.

ra/dix (rā'dĭks), *n. ; pl.* L. RADICES (răd'ĭ-sēz ; rā'dĭ-sēz), E. RADIXES (rā'dĭk-sĕz ; -sĭz ; 151). [L. *radix, -icis,* root. See RADISH.] **1.** *Math.* **a** A number that is arbitrarily made the fundamental number of a system of numbers ; a base. Thus, 10 is the *radix,* or base, of the common system of logarithms, and also of the decimal system of numeration. **b** *Alg.* A finite expression from which a series is derived. *Rare.* **c** The arbitrary number of persons of a given age assumed as the basis of calculation in mortality tables.

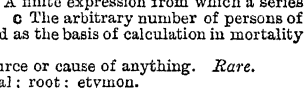
2. The original source or cause of anything. *Rare.*

3. *Philol.* A radical ; root ; etymon.

4. *Bot.* The root of a plant.

rad'knight' (răd'nīt'), *n.* [AS. *rādcniht.*] *O. Eng. Law.* One of a class of feudal tenants in some parts of England holding on condition of doing service on horseback, besides other services, as plowing, harrowing, etc. They corresponded to what were called *esquires* in some other parts.

rad'u-la (răd'ū-lȧ), *n. ; pl.* RADULÆ (-lē). [L., a scraper, fr. *radere* to scrape.] *Zoöl.* In nearly all mollusks except lamellibranchs, a chitinous band or ribbon, bearing numerous, usually very minute, teeth on its dorsal surface, which slides backward and forward (moved by special muscles) over a more or less protrusible prominence (*odontophore*) on the floor of the mouth, like a belt moving over a pulley. It serves to tear up the food and draw it into the mouth. The posterior end of the radula extends down into a narrow curved pouch, the radular sac, opening on the floor of the mouth. — **rad'u-lar** (-lẽr), *a.*





Radula of Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*). *A* Part of a Radula, much enlarged. *B* One transverse Row of Teeth ; *r* Central Tooth ; *s s* Lateral Teeth.

ra-du'li-form (rȧ-dū'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *radula* a scraper + *-form.*] Rasplike ; cardiform.

raff (răf), *n.* [Cf. RIFFRAFF ; also RAFF, *v.*] **1.** A promiscuous heap ; a jumble ; also, a large quantity ; a plenty. "A *raff* of errors." *Barrow.*

2. Timber ; lumber ; also, refuse ; trash. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. The sweepings of society ; the rabble ; mob ; — chiefly in the compound or duplicate, *riffraff.*

4. A low fellow ; a worthless fellow.

raf'fi-a (răf'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Apparently fr. a Malagasy word.] **a** The fiber used for tying plants, basket making, hats, etc., from the raffia palm of Madagascar. **b** The raffia palm.

raffia palm. a A pinnate-leaved palm (*Raphia ruffia*), native of Madagascar, and of considerable economic importance on account of the strong fiber (raffia) obtained from its leafstalks. **b** The jupati palm.

raf'fi-nose (răf'ĭ-nōs), *n.* [F. *raffiner* to refine + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, sweet substance, $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$, occurring in small quantity in the sugar beet, and also in cottonseed, eucalyptus manna, etc. It is a trisaccharide, yielding on hydrolysis fructose and melebiose.

raff'ish (răf'ĭsh), *a.* Resembling, or of the character of, raff, or a raff ; worthless ; low.

A sad, *raffish,* disreputable character. *Thackeray.*

— **raff'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **raff'ish-ness,** *n.*

raf'fle (răf'l), *n.* [ME. *rafle* a game at dice, OF. *rafle* (cf. also OF. *raffe*), F. *rafle* a complete plundering, *faire rafle* to sweep stakes ; akin to *rafler* to carry or sweep away, *rafler tout* to sweep stakes ; of uncertain origin. Cf. RAFF, *v.*] **1.** An old game with three dice in which that player wins the stakes who throws all three alike, or, where no threes are thrown, the highest pair.

2. A kind of lottery, in which a number of persons pay, in shares, the value or assumed value of something put up as a stake, and then determine by chance (as by casting dice) which one of them shall become the sole possessor.

raf'fle (răf'l), *v. i. ;* RAF'FLED (-ld) ; RAF'FLING (-lĭng). To engage in a raffle (in sense 2) ; as, to *raffle* for a watch.

raf'fle, *v. t.* To dispose of by means of a raffle (in sense 2) ; — often with *off ;* as, to *raffle* off a horse.

raf'fle (răf'l), *n.* [See RAFF, *n. & v. ;* RAFFLE a lottery.] **1** A rabble ; also, riffraff. *Obs.*

2. Refuse ; rubbish ; raff ; specif., *Naut. or Dial. Eng.,* a jumble or tangle, as of cordage, spars, or the like.

The hanging-on, oversurviving *raffle* of half-green things which the gentle winter has suffered to live. *Kipling.*

Raf-fle'si-a (rȧ-flē'zhĭ-ȧ ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after its discoverer, Sir S. *Raffles.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Malaysian stemless, leafless plants typifying the family Rafflesiaceæ. The huge flowers grow parasitically on the stems and roots of various species of *Cissus ;* they are dicœcious and apetalous, with a calyx of 5 spreading fleshy lobes, and usually exhale a carrionlike odor. The flower of *R. arnoldi* often attains a diameter of 3 feet. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Raf-fle'si-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RAFFLESIA.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Aristolochiales), having imbricated scales in place of leaves, and apetalous flowers with 5-10 calyx lobes. There are 7 genera, and about 25 species, natives chiefly of warm regions in the Old World, but a few of Mexico. They are endotrophic parasites, and produce no stems or leaves, the flowers issuing from the host. — **raf-fle'si-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

raft (răft), *n.* [For *raff* a heap.] A large collection of people or things taken indiscriminately ; as, a *raft* of folks. *Colloq.*

raft, *n.* [ME. *raft* a beam, spar, of Scand. origin ; cf. Icel. *raptr* a rafter ; akin to Dan. *raft.* Cf. RAFTER, *n.*] **1.** A rafter ; a spar. *Obs.*

2. A collection of logs, timber, or the like, fastened together, either for a support or for their conveyance ; a float.

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ra/di-o-car'pal, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the radius and carpus.

ra/di-o-el'e-ment, *n.* See RADIO-.

ra/di-o-gram', *n.* [*radio-* + *-gram.*] 1. = RADIOGRAPH, *n.*, 2. 2. = RADIOTELEGRAM.

ra/di-o-hu'mer-al, *a.* See RADIO-.

Ra-di'o-la (rȧ-dī'ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *radius* ray ; — in allusion to its radiately tufted habit.] *Bot.* A genus of linaceous annual herbs, consisting of a single species (*R. radiola*), the allseed, of Europe and northern Africa.

ra/di-o-lead' (-lĕd'), *n.* *Chem.* A radioactive substance obtained from pitchblende, and consisting primarily of radium D ; — so called because precipitated together with lead.

ra/di-o-lite' (rā/dĭ-ō-līt'), *n.* [L. *radius* ray + *-lite.*] *Zoöl.* A member of the genus *Radiolites* or family Radiolitidæ.

Ra/di-o-li'tes (-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL.] A genus of Cretaceous lamellibranchs with the lower valve conical and the upper nearly flat.

ra/di-ol'o-gy (rā/dĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*radio-* + *-logy.*] That branch of science which treats of radioactive phenomena.

ra/di-oph'o-ny (rā/dĭ-ŏf'ō-nĭ ; rā'dĭ-ō-fō'nĭ), *n.* Art or practice of using the radiophone. — **ra/di-o-phon'ic** (-ō-fŏn'ĭk), *a.*

ra/di-o-tel-lu'ri-um (-tē-lū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* *Chem.* A radioactive substance prepared by Prof. Marckwald, consisting essentially of radium F.

ra/di-o-tho'ri-um, *n.* *Chem.* a = ACTINIUM b. b A radioactive substance apparently formed as a product from thorium.

ra/di-o-ul'nar, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the radius and the ulna.

ra/di-ous (rā'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *radiosus* : cf. F. *radieux.*] *Obs.* 1. Consisting of rays, as light. 2. Radiating ; radiant. 3. Radial.

‖ra/dis' (rā'dĕ'), *n.* [F.] Radish.

rad'ish tree. An Australian phytolaccaceous tree (*Codonocarpus cotinifolia*).

radius bar *or* **rod.** *Mach.* A bar for preserving an invariable distance between two pieces.

radle. ✝ RADDLE. [*Obs. or Scot.*]

rad'ly, *adv.* of RAD, quick, soon.

rad'man, *n.* [AS. *rād* a riding + *mann* man.] A radknight.

rad'ness, *n.* [From RAD afraid.] Alarm ; fright. *Obs.*

radote, *v. i.* [F. *radoter.*] To rave or mutter. *Obs. Scot.*

radoun. ✝ REDOUND.

radour. ✝ RADDLE.

radres. ✝ REDRESS, *v.*

rad'si-mir, *or* **rad'zi-mir** (răd'-sĭ-mĭr ; răd'zĭ-), *n.* [F. *ras de Saint-Maur.*] A rich silk fabric, used esp. in mourning.

rad'u-late (răd'ū-lāt), **rad'u-lif'er-ous** (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a radula.

radure. ✝ REDDOUR.

rae. ✝ RAW.

rae (rā). Scot. var. of RA, ROE.

rae-. For words in *rae-,* see the forms in RA-, RE-, REA-, or more rarely RAI-, REI-, RI-, RU-.

ræd. ✝ RAD, RED, REDE.

rædi. ✝ READY.

ræf. ✝ REIF.

ræh. ✝ REH.

ræhte, *pret.* of RECCHE. *Obs.*

ræm. ✝ REAM, outcry.

ræmien. ✝ REAM, to stretch out.

raen. Var. of RANE, *v.*

raenson. ✝ RANSOM.

ræode. ✝ REED.

raep (*Scot.* rāp). Obs. or Scot. var. of ROPE.

ræren. ✝ REAR.

raers, *n. pl.* [Cf. 1st RAVE.] Cart rails. *Obs.*

ræs. ✝ RESE, *n.*

ræste. ✝ REST.

ræw. Obs. pret. of RUE.

raf. ✝ RAFF.

raf. Obs. pret. of RIVE.

rafar. ✝ RAVER.

rafe. Obs. pret. of RIVE.

raff, raffe, *n.* A nonsense word denoting rude inharmonious verse ; — often with other words, as *raffe and ruffe, riffe raffe, rym and raf, rum raf, ruf. Obs.*

raff, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *rafer* to catch, snatch, scrape ; of uncert. origin.] To sweep, rake, or huddle together. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Raf'fa-el-esque' (răf'ȧ-ĕl-ĕsk'), *a.* Raphaelesque.

raf'fan. ✝ RAFFING.

raffe. ✝ RAFF, RAFT.

raffe. Obs. pret. of RIVE.

raffe (răf), **raf-fee'** (rȧ-fē'), *n.* *Naut.* A triangular sail hoisted above a square sail on the foretopmast by American lake schooners when sailing free.

raf'fel, *n.* Doeskin. *Obs. Scot.*

raff'er-y (răf'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*raff* worthless + *-ry.*] Coarse or rough actions. *Rare.*

raf'fi-nase (răf'ĭ-nās ; -nāz), *n.* [*raffinose* + *diastase.*] An enzyme in the extract of *Aspergillus niger* and certain yeasts, capable of hydrolyzing raffinose.

raff'ing (răf'ĭng), *a.* Merry ; hearty ; carousing. *Scot.*

raf'fle (răf'l), *n.* [F. *raffle.*] A net for fish or birds. *Rare.*

raf'fle, *v. t.* To serrate ; to crumple. *Rare.*

raf'fle, *v. t. & i.* To move or push about confusedly ; to confuse ; perplex ; entangle. *Dial. Eng.*

raf'fler (-lẽr), *n.* One who raffles.

raff'y (răf'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. RAFF a heap.] Loose ; rough ; wild. *Dial. Eng.*

raf'i-a. Var. of RAFFIA. [*Sp.*]

raf'l, raf'ld. Raffle, raffled. *R.*

rafle. ✝ RAFFLE, game.

3. A collection of logs, fallen trees, etc. (such as forms in some rivers), which obstructs navigation. *Chiefly U. S.*

raft (răft), *v. t.;* RAFT'ED; RAFT'ING. **1.** To transport on or as a raft; also, to make into a raft; as, to *raft* timber. **2.** To go along or across on a raft; as, to *raft* a river.

raft, *v. i.* To use a raft, or to use something as a raft.

raft duck. [Alluding to its swimming in dense flocks.] **a** The bluebill, or scaup duck. **b** The redhead. *Local, U. S.*

raft'er (răf'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *ræfter;* akin to E. *raft*, n. See 1st RAFT.] *Arch.* Orig., any rough and somewhat heavy piece of timber; now, commonly, one of the sloping timbers of a roof. See ROOF, *Illust.*

raft'er, *v. t.;* RAFT'ERED (-tẽrd); RAFT'ER-ING. **1.** To furnish with rafters, as a house. **2.** To make into rafters, as timber. **3.** *Agric.* To plow so as to turn the grass side of each furrow upon an unplowed ridge; to ridge. *Eng.*

rafter dam. A dam formed by long horizontal timbers set at an angle to the banks and meeting in the center of the stream like the rafters of a roof principal.

rafts'man (răfts'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mẽn). A man engaged in rafting.

rag (răg), *n.* [ME. *ragge*, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *rögg* a tuft, shagginess, Sw. *ragg* rough hair.] **1.** A waste piece of cloth torn or cut off; a tattered piece of cloth; a shred; tatter. Also fig.; as, not a *rag* of reputation.

And virtue, though in *rags*, will keep me warm. *Dryden.*

2. Usually *pl.* Hence, mean or tattered attire; also used jocularly of any attire; as, I have n't a *rag* to put on. **3.** Something resembling or suggesting a rag or rags and considered of little worth or service; — used contemptuously, jocularly, or ironically, as of a handkerchief, sail, flag, newspaper, paper money, etc.

Our ship was a clipper with every *rag* set. *Lowell.*

4. A shabby, beggarly, or low fellow or woman.

They all came in, both tag and *rag.* *Spenser.*

5. *Metal Working.* A ragged edge, as that left by a cutting tool in metal working; also, a fin or burr on cast metal. **6.** The white, stringy, or fibrous membrane investing the pulp of the orange, shaddock, or other citrous fruits. **7. a** Any of several lichens, as *Stricta pulmonaria.* **b** A hazel or willow catkin. **c** A variety of moss.

rag, tag, and bobtail, the rabble; the mob.

rag, *v. t.;* RAGGED (răgd); RAG'GING (răg'ĭng). [Orig. uncert.] **1.** To break (ore) into lumps for sorting. **2.** To cut or dress roughly, as a grindstone.

rag, *n. Eng.* **1.** Any of various hard rocks, as a quartzose mica schist used as a material for whetstones, a hard limestone used in building, a basaltic rock, shale, etc. **2.** A kind of roofing slate, left rough on one side, measuring 36 × 24 in size.

rag'a-muf'fin (răg'ȧ-mŭf'ĭn), *n.* [Cf. ME. *Ragamoffyn*, the name of a demon, and E. RAG a shred.] **1.** A fellow who wears ragged clothing; esp., a disreputable tatterdemalion. **2.** The long-tailed titmouse. *Local, Eng.*

rag bolt. **a** A wood bolt with barbs on its shank to hinder withdrawal after the bolt is driven home. **b** A foundation bolt having an enlarged and jagged shank, secured in a truncated, conical, or pyramidal hole in masonry by running in molten lead, etc. See BOLT, *Illust.* — **rag'bolt',** *v. t.*

rage (rāj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rabia*, for *rabies*, akin to *rabere* to rave; cf. Skr. *rabh* to seize, *rabhas* violence. Cf. RABID, RABIES.] **1.** Insanity; mania; an instance of or as of madness; hence, folly; impetuousness; rashness. *Obs.* **2.** Anger accompanied with raving; overmastering wrath; violent anger; fury. "Furious *rage.*" *Milton.* **3.** Action hastily or impetuously performed; violent or hurried movement; great or excessive haste; also, *Obs.*, riotous or wild action; extravagant sport or raillery. **4.** Violent or eager passion; extreme vehemence of desire, emotion, or suffering, mastering the will; frenzy. "In great *rage* of pain." *Bacon.*

Convulsed with a *rage* of grief. *Hawthorne.*

5. Violence; fury; storm; as of a wind, sea, fire, or the like; also, *Obs.*, a violent or raging wind, sea, fire. **6.** The subject of eager desire; that which is sought after, or prosecuted, with unreasonable or excessive passion; esp. in the phrase *the rage;* as, to be all the *rage.* **7.** Enthusiasm; excitement, esp. at its height; as, a poet's *rage* of inspiration; the *rage* of faction.

Syn.—Vehemence, passion, wrath. See ANGER, FASHION.

rage, *v. i.;* RAGED (rājd); RAG'ING (rāj'ĭng). [OF. *ragier.* See RAGE, *n.*] **1.** To act insanely; to go or be mad. *Obs.* **2.** To be furious with or as with anger or insanity; to be violently agitated with or as with passion; to be tumultuous; to storm; as, the wind howled and the sea *raged.*

Why do the heathen *rage?* *Ps.* ii. 1.

3. To toy or act wantonly; to sport. *Obs. Chaucer.* **4.** To move or act with vehemence, great energy, or fury. **5.** To prevail without restraint, or with destruction or fatal effect; to ravage; as, the plague *raged* in Cairo.

Syn.—Storm, fret, chafe, fume.

rag'fish' (răg'fĭsh'), *n.* Any marine fish of the family Icosteidæ, remarkable for the soft skeleton.

rag'ged (răg'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* [From RAG, *n.*] **1.** Rough; shaggy. "Those *ragged* sheep." *Dryden.* **2** Having rough edges or surface; uneven; rough; jagged. **3.** Hence, unfinished; irregular; detective; also, harsh; dissonant. "A *ragged* noise of mirth." *Herbert.* **4.** Rent or worn into tatters, or till the texture is broken; as, a *ragged* coat; a *ragged* sail. **5.** Wearing ragged clothes; as, a *ragged* fellow. **6.** *Her.* Raguly. *Obs.*

ragged fringed orchis, a fringed orchid (*Blephariglottis lacera*) of the eastern United States, having a green flower with the lip deeply lacerate. — **r. jacket,** a harp seal during its first molt. *Newfoundland.* — **r. lady.** = LOVE-IN-A-MIST **a.** — **r. orchis,** the ragged fringed orchis. — **r. Robert,** the herb Robert. — **r. robin,** a silenaceous plant (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*) cultivated for its pink flowers with petals cut into narrow lobes. — **r. sailor.** = PRINCE'S-FEATHER **b.** — **r. school,** a free school for poor children, where they are in part fed. *Eng.* — **r. staff,** *Her.*, a staff with knobs on each side, as in the crest of the earls of Warwick.

rag'gee (răg'ē), *n.* Also *raggi, raggy, ragi.* [Hind. *rāgī.*] An East Indian cereal grass (*Eleusine coracana*) furnishing a staple food crop in the Orient, though the flour ground from its seeds is somewhat bitter.

rag'lan (răg'lăn), *n.* A kind of loose overcoat with large sleeves, — named from Lord Raglan, an English general.

rag'man (răg'măn), *n.* [ME. *rag(g)eman;* orig. uncert.] A devil; also, [*cap.*], the Devil. *Obs. & R.*

rag'man, *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*rag* + *man;* cf. ME. *rag(g)eman*, name given to a devil.] A man who collects, or deals in, rags.

rag'man, *n.* [ME. *rageman.* Orig. uncert.] *Obs.* **1.** An act of Edward I. (1276) providing for the hearing of long-standing complaints; also, a quo warranto article under it. **2.** A game in which verses were drawn from a parchment roll by pulling them out by strings, the one drawn by a person being taken as describing his character; also [*cap.*], the supposed author of the game, called **King Ragman.** **3.** A document having many names or numerous seals, as a papal bull; specif., the ragman rolls (which see). **4.** A catalogue; a list.

ragman rolls, *or* **ragman's roll.** *Obs. or Hist.* [See RAGMAN, a document, ROLL; cf. RIGMAROLE.] **1.** = 3d RAGMAN, 1. **2.** The rolls of deeds on parchment in which the Scottish nobility and gentry subscribed allegiance to Edward I. of England in 1291 and esp. in 1296 during Edward's progress through Scotland and at the parliament of Berwick.

Rag'na-rok' (răg'nȧ-rŏk'), **Rag'na-rök'** (răg'nȧ-rûk'), *n.* [Icel., fr. *regin, rögn,* gods + *rök* reason, origin, history; confused with *ragna-rökr* the twilight of the gods.] *Norse Myth.* The so-called "Twilight of the Gods" (called in German *Götterdämmerung*), the final destruction of the world in the great conflict between the Æsir (gods) on the one hand, and on the other, the giants and the powers of Hel under the leadership of Loki (who is escaped from bondage). In the fight Odin is slain by Fenrir, whom Vithar in turn slays; Thor slays, and is slain by, the Midgard serpent; Tyr slays, and is slain by, Garm, and Frey falls before Surt; then the sun darkens, the earth sinks into the sea, flames lick the sky. There is to be, however, a regenerated world, for a few of the minor gods survive the conflict (cf. HŒNIR, VITIARR, VALI), Balder is rescued from the nether world, while a single human pair, Lif and Lifthrasir ("Life" and "Desiring Life"), have been preserved to repeople the earth. The myth varies somewhat in different ancient poems. See YGGDRASILL.

ra-gout' (rȧ-gōō'), *n.* [F. *ragoût,* fr. *ragoûter* to restore one's appetite, fr. L. *re-* re- + *ad* to + *gustus* taste. See GUST relish.] A dish made of pieces of meat stewed with vegetables and highly seasoned; as, a *ragout* of mutton.

ra-gout', *v. t.;* RA-GOUTED' (-gōōd'); RA-GOUT'ING (-gōō'ĭng). **1.** To make a ragout of; as, to *ragout* meat. **2.** To make piquant or spicy *Obs.*

rag'pick'er (răg'pĭk'ẽr), *n.* One who picks up rags and refuse in the streets as a means of livelihood.

rag'time' (-tīm'), *n. Music.* Time characterized by syncopation, as in many negro melodies. Also, popular music in syncopated time *Colloq.*

rag'u-ly (răg'ū-lĭ), *a.* [Cf. RAGULED.] *Her.* Having the form of a line of partition or an ordinary notched in regular oblique breaks; — said esp. of a cross or a saltire so indented and less frequently of a fess, chevron, etc.



Cross Raguly.

rag'weed' (răg'wēd'), *n.* **a** In England, the ragwort. **b** In the United States, any composite plant of the genus *Ambrosia*, esp. the very common weed *A. artemisiæfolia*, with deeply lobed or dissected leaves, and *A. trifida*, the great, or giant, ragweed, with trilobate leaves. The pollen is highly irritant to persons having asthma or hay fever.

rag'wort' (răg'wûrt'), *n.* Any of several asteraceous plants of the genus *Senecio*, esp. the common European weed *S. jacobæa*, which has irregularly lobed and incised leaves. *S. aureus* is the golden ragwort, of the United States; *S. elegans* is the purple ragwort, of South Africa.

raid (rād), *n.* [Northern form of *road.* See ROAD a way.] **1.** A hostile or predatory incursion; an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a sudden and rapid invasion or military operation, esp. by a cavalry force; a foray.

☞ This Scottish word, revived by Scott, came into common use in the United States during the Civil War.

2. Specif.: *Internat. Law.* An invasion by armed forces, unauthorized and unrecognized by any state, of the territory of a state which is at peace. *Encyc. Brit.* **3.** An attack or invasion, lit. or fig., for the purpose of making arrests, seizing property, or plundering; as, a *raid* of the police upon a gambling house. *Colloq., U. S.* **4.** A roadstead for ships. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

raid, *v. t.;* RAID'ED; RAID'ING. To make a raid upon or into; as, two regiments *raided* the border counties.

raid, *v. i.* To make, or to take part in, a raid.

Raif'fei'sen (rĭf'ī'z'n), *a. Economics.* Designating, or pertaining to, a form of coöperative bank founded among the German agrarian population by Friedrich Wilhelm Raiffeisen (1818–88); as, *Raiffeisen* banks, the *Raiffeisen* system, etc. The banks are unlimited-liability institutions making small loans at a low rate of interest, for a designated purpose, to worthy members only.

rail (rāl), *n.* [F. *râle,* OF. *ralle, raale;* orig. uncert.] **a** Any of numerous precocial wading birds structurally related to the cranes, but of small (sometimes very small), or at most medium, size, and having short rounded wings, a short tail, and usually very long toes, which enable them to run on the soft mud of swamps. They belong to the typical subfamily (Rallinæ) of the Rallidæ. Among the North American species are the king rail and clapper rail (which see), and the small short-billed Carolina rail or sora (*Porzana carolina;* see SORA, *Illust.*), which is much hunted on the marshes of the Atlantic coast. The land rail or corn crake (*Crex crex*), which frequents dry fields, and the water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*) are well-known European forms. **b** In a broad sense, any bird of the family Rallidæ.



Water Rail (*Rallus aquaticus*). (½)

rail, *v. i.;* RAILED (rāld); RAIL'ING. [F. *railler;* orig. uncert. Cf. RALLY to banter.] **1.** To use insolent and reproachful language; to utter reproaches; to scoff; — followed by *at* or *against*, formerly by *on.*

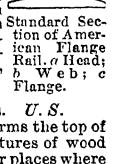
And *rail* at arts he did not understand. *Dryden.*

2. To jest; to banter. *Obs. Feltham.*

rail, *v. t.* **1.** To rail at. *Obs.* **2.** To move, effect, or influence by railing. *Rare.*

Till thou canst *rail* the seal from off my bond. *Shak.*

rail, *n.* [ME. *raile,* OF. *reille, L. regula* a straight piece of wood, a rule. See RULE, *n.;* cf. REGULAR.] **1.** A bar of timber or metal extending from one post or support to another as a guard or barrier, as in fences, balustrades, staircases, etc., or as a support, as in a piano action. **2.** *Arch.* A horizontal piece in a frame or paneling. See STILE, *Illust.* **3.** A construction of bars and posts; a fence; a railing. **4. a** A bar, now usually of rolled steel, forming a runway or track for wheeled vehicles, etc. Sometimes the wheels run in a depression in the rail; more commonly the bearing surface or tread of the rail is raised, and the wheels are kept in place by a flange on their inner edge. In American railroad practice the T rail is now universally employed (see *Illust.*). The flange is spiked directly to the ties. In English practice the bull-headed rail is the common form. It is secured by wooden wedges to cast-iron chairs permanently fixed to the sleepers. See FLANGE RAIL, MONORAIL, and CHAIR, 6, *Illust.* **b** A continuous line of such rails. **5.** A railroad; as, to go by *rail.* **6.** *pl.* Stocks or bonds of railroad companies. *U. S.* **7.** *Naut.* **a** The stout, narrow plank that forms the top of the bulwarks. **b** The light, fencelike structures of wood or metal at the break of the deck, and in other places where such protection is needed; — usually in combination; as,



Standard Section of American Flange Rail. *a* Head; *b* Web; *c* Flange.

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raft. Obs. pret. & p. p. of REAVE.

raft, *n.* Timber; raft. *Dial, Eng.*

raft'er, *n.* A raftsman.

raft'er, *n.,* **rafter bird.** The spotted flycatcher. *Local, Eng.*

raft'i-ness (raf'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* Rafty state; staleness. *Dial. Eng.*

raft port. *Naut.* A large, square port forward or aft in a vessel for loading or unloading timber, etc.

raft'y (raf'tĭ), *a.* Damp; musty; also, stale; rancid. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rag. † RAGE.

rag (răg; rāg), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *rag* a mist followed by a cold west wind, Icel. *rakt* dampness.] Hoarfrost; fog; mist. *Dial. Eng.*

rag (răg), *v. t.* To scold or rail at; to rate; tease; banter. *Dial. Eng. & College Slang.*

rag, *v. i.* To quarrel; wrangle.

rag, *n.* Act of ragging, or bantering; a disturbance; uproar. *Dial. Eng. & College Slang.*

rag (răg), *v. t.* **1.** To become tattered. *Obs.* [*Slang, U. S.*] **2.** To dress; — with *out* or *up.* **3.** To stick needles on a rag for sorting. *Eng.*

rag, *v. t.* To tear in shreds or rags; to make ragged.

raga. † RAJA.

rag'a-bash' (rag'ȧ-bash'), **rag'a-brash'** (-brăsh'), *n.* An idle, ragged person; the rabble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [See -ISM.]

rag'a-muf'fin-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **rag'a-muf'fin-ly,** *a.* Of or pertaining to ragamuffins.

Ra'gau (rä'gō). *Bib*

rag'-burn', *v. t. Metal.* To subject (tin witts) to a first or partial roasting. *Cornwall.*

rag bush. A bush, dedicated in some heathen countries to a deity, on which rags torn from the clothes of pilgrims were once hung as an offering. *Hist.*

rage, *a* Raging; mad; wanton. *Obs.*

rage, *v. t.* To enrage. *Obs.*

raged. † RAGGED. [RAGGEE.]

ra'gee (rā'gē; rȧg'ē). Var. of **rage'ful,** *a.* See -FUL.

rage'less, *a.* See -LESS. *Obs.*

rageman. † RAGMAN.

rag engine. *Paper Manuf.* A pulping machine.

ra'geous (rā'jŭs), *a.* [OF. *rageux.*] Irate; furious.—**ra'geous-ly,** *adv.* — **ra'geous-ness,** *n. All Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [rages.]

rag'er (rāj'ẽr), *n.* One that

rag'er-y (rāj'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *ragerie* rage.] Raging; wantonness; passion. *Obs.*

rag'-fal'low, *n.* Land plowed and left over a season before seeding. — **rag'-fal'low-ing,** *n. Both Scot.*

ragg. Var. of RAG, rock.

rag'ga-bash'. Var. of RAGABASH.

ragge. † RAG.

ragged-ly, *adv.* of RAGGED.

ragged-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

rag'ged-y (răg'ĕd-ĭ; -ĭd-ĭ), *a.* Ragged-looking; ragged.

raggeman. † RAGMAN, devil.

rag'ger (-ẽr), *n.* One who rags.

rag'ger, *n.* A ragman. *Dial. Eng.*

rag'ger-y (-ĭ), *n.* Raggedness; ragged persons. *Rare.*

rag'get. † RAGGED.

rag'get-y (răg'ĕt-ĭ), *a.* Raggedy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

raggie. † RAGGY.

rag'gil (răg'ĭl; -ĭl), *n.* Vagabond; rascal; also, a shabby or untidy person. *Dial. Eng.*

rag'ging (răg'ĭng), *n.* [From RAG to scold.] A bantering or scolding. *Slang.*

rag'ging, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RAG

rag'gle (-ĭ), *n.* Rag; shred. *R*

rag'gle, *n.* A groove in stone, as to receive the edge of a roof. — **rag'gle,** *v. t. Both Scot.*

rag'gou'ra. The dishcloth gourd.

rag'gy (răg'ĭ). Var. of RAGGEE.

rag'gy, *a.* Ragged; rough.

ragh, raght. Obs. pret. & p. p. of REACH.

Ragh'u-van'sa (rȧg'ōō-vȧn'sȧ; *Skr.* rūg'hōō-vŭn'sȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Raghuvaṃça.*] A celebrated Sanskrit poem having for its subject the mythological Raghu dynasty.

ra'gi (rä'gē). Var. of RAGGEE.

rag'ing (rāj'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RAGE. — **rag'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ra'gious. **ra'gious-ness.** † RAGEOUS, RAGEOUSNESS.

Ragipou. † RAJPUT.

ragit. † RAGGED.

rag'let (răg'lĕt), *n.* = RAGGLE, a groove. [joist. *Scot.*

rag'lin (răg'lĭn), *n.* A ceiling

ragman's rewe. Ragman roll. *Obs.* [riotous. *Obs.*

rag-mat'i-cal, *a.* Turbulent; rag'ment. † RAGMAN.

rag offering. A rag or rags hung up as an offering. Cf. RAG BUSH, RAG WELL. *Obs. or Hist.*

ra'gon'din' (rȧ'gôn'dĭn'), *n.* [F.] Fur of the coypu; nutria.

ra-goo'. Var. of RAGOUT.

rag'pick'er's dis-ease'. *Med.* Anthrax.

rag'shag' (răg'shăg'), *n.* A ragged person, esp. a masquerader. *Colloq., U. S.*

rag'stone', *n.* Any of various hard rocks. = 3d RAG, 1. *Eng.*

rag'tag', *n.* Ragged people; the rabble. *Colloq.*

rag tree. = RAG BUSH. *Hist.*

Ra-gu'el (rȧ-gū'ĕl). *Bib.*

rag'u-lé (răg'ū-lā; -lĭ), *a.* [See RAGULED.] *Her.* Raguly.

rag'uled (răg'ūld), *a.* [Cf. F. *raguer* to chafe (fr. E. *rag*), or E. RAG] *Her* Raguly; also, rarely, couped, as a branch. *Obs.*

rag'u-lée (răg'ū-lā; -lĭ), *a. Her.* Raguly.

ragust. † RAGOUT.

ragusye. † ARGOSY.

rag well. A well at which rags were anciently hung as offerings. Cf. RAG BUSH. *Hist.*

rag wheel. 1. A chain wheel; a sprocket wheel. 2. A polishing wheel made of disks of cloth clamped together.

rag wool. Woolen: shoddy.

rag'work' (răg'wûrk'), *n.* 1. *Masonry.* A kind of rubble-work; in the U. S., any rubble-work of thin and small stones. 2. Work done with, or something made of, rags.

rag'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* [Cf. G. *ragwurz.*] Male orchis. *Obs.*

rah (rä, rô), *interj.* Hurrah.

Ra'hab (rā'hăb), *n. Bib.* a The woman of Jericho who sheltered the spies sent out by Joshua. b A Hebrew word meaning "raging monster," "insolence." *Job* ix. 13. [*Bib.*]

Ra'ha-bi'a (rā'hȧ-bī'ȧ). *D.*

Ra'ham (rā'hăm). *Bib.*

rahate. † RATE, scold.

rahatour. † REHATOR.

rah'dar (rä'dür; rä-där'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *rāhdār.*] A keeper of a toll road. *India.*

rah'dar-ee. rah'dar-i (-ē), *n.* [Hind. *rāhdārī.*] Road tolls. *India.*

Ra'hel (rā'hĕl). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Ra'he-la'ia (rā'hē-lā'yȧ). *D.*

rahers. † REHEARSE.

raht Obs. pret. & p. p. of REACH.

Ra'hu (rä'hōō), *n.* [Skr. *Rāhu.*] *Hindu Myth.* A demon who causes eclipses by swallowing the sun and the moon. He is the dragon's head, typifying astronomically the ascending node; the tail is called *Ketu.*

Ra-hu'el (rȧ-hū'ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Ra-i'a (rā-ī'ȧ) *D. Bib.*

raia, raiaw. † RAJAH.

Ra'iæ (rā'yē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RAJAH.] Syn. of BATOIDEI.

raiah. † RAYAH.

raiband. † RABAND.

rai'ble (rā'b'l). Scot. var. of RABBLE, to gabble

raice. † RACE. [var of REACH.]

raich (rāch). Scot. & dial. Eng.

raid. † RAD, afraid; REDD, spawn. [pret. of RIDE.]

raid (*Scot.* rād). Obs. or Scot.

raid'er, *n.* One who raids.

raif. Obs pret & p. p of RIVE.

raiff. † RAVE, r.

raifort, *n.* [F.] Horse-radish. *Obs.*

raige. † RAGE. [REIN, *v.*]

raign † ARRAIGN, REIGN.

Ra'ii-dæ (rā'yĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of RAJIDÆ. — **ra'ii-form** (-fôrm), *a.*

raik, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *reik* a strolling, wandering.] *Obs.* 1. A course or journey; a load; draft. 2. A range or pasture.

raik, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. Icel. *reika.*] To wander; stroll; go. Cf. 1st RAKE, 1. *Obs.*

raike. † RAKE.

raik'er (*Scot.* rāk'ẽr), *n.* A vagabond. *Obs. or Scot.*

rail (rāl), *n.* [ME. *reil, reȝel,* AS. *hrægel, hrægl,* a garment; akin to OHG. *hregil,* OFries. *hrel.*] An outer garment, as a cloak or jacket; also, a neckerchief. *Obs.*

rail, *v. i.* To gush; flow. *Obs.*

rail, *v. i.* To stray; wander. *Obs.*

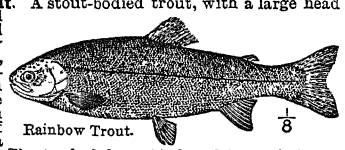
rail, *v. t.* [OF *reillier* See RAIL, a bar.] 1. To arrange, esp. in a line. *Obs.* 2. To decorate; array; specif.,

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āle, senāte, cāre, ȧm, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofá; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

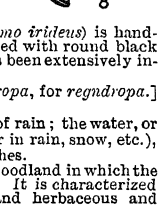
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

poop *rail*, forecastle *rail*, etc. **c** A section of planking, with holes for belaying pins, around a mast, across the shrouds or elsewhere; as, a fife *rail* or pin *rail*.
rails of the head, *Naut.*, curved and often ornamented timbers extending from the bows to the cutwater.
rail (rāl), *v. t.* **1.** To support on rails. *Obs.*
2. To provide with, or inclose within, rails or a railing.
3. To transport or carry by railroad.
rail'age (rāl'āj), *n.* Railroad transportation, or its cost.
rail guard. **1.** A device attached to the front of a locomotive on each side for clearing the rail of obstructions.
2. A guard rail.
rail'head' (rāl'hĕd'), *n. Railroads.* In a road under construction, the farthest point to which the rails have been laid.
rail'ing, *n.* **1.** A barrier, as a fence or balustrade, consisting of a rail or rails and supports.
2. Rails in general; also, material for making rails.
rail'ler-y (rāl'ẽr-ĭ; rāl'-; 277: *see note below*), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-Iz). [F. *raillerie*, fr. *railler*. See RAIL scoff.] **1.** Pleasantry or slight satire; banter; satirical merriment.
Let *raillery* be without malice or heat. *B. Jonson.*
2. A bantering act or speech, a jest.
☞ Buchanan (1766) gives rāl'ẽr-ĭ; Sheridan (1780), Walker (c. 1800), and others give rāl'ẽr-ĭ, the first syllable approximating to the French. This latter pronunciation has, until recently, been preferred in good usage.
Syn. — See BANTER.
rail'road' (rāl'rōd'), *n.* **1.** A runway or track formed of rails, orig. of wood, but now usually of steel, laid end to end in two parallel lines, to make a permanent way for wagons; a road or way laid with one or more pairs of rails in this manner. Called also *railway*.
2. Specif.: A permanent road or way having a line or lines of rails fixed to ties or sleepers and laid to gauge, usually on a leveled or graded, ballasted road or roadbed, providing a track for freight cars, passenger cars or coaches, and other rolling stock designed to be drawn by locomotives or sometimes propelled by self-contained motors; hence, such a road or line together with all the lands, buildings, rolling stock, franchises, and other assets pertaining thereto and constituting a single property; a railroad company. *Railroad* in this sense is usually limited to roads for heavy steam transportation and also to steam roads partially or wholly electrified or roads for heavy traffic designed originally for electric traction. The lighter electric street-car lines and the like are usually termed *railways*. In Great Britain and the British colonies, except Canada, all such roads, whether for heavy or light traffic, are usually called *railways*. See ELEVATED RAILROAD; LIGHT RAILWAY; 4th RAIL, *n.*, 4; TRAMWAY.
3 A rail track for wheels. = RAILWAY, *n.*, 2. *Now Rare.*
rail'road', *v. t.*; RAIL'ROAD'ED; RAIL'ROAD'ING. **1.** To build railroads in; as, to *railroad* a country.
2. To transport or carry by railroad. *U. S.*
3. To send or put through at high speed or in great haste; as, to *railroad* a bill through Congress. *Colloq., U. S.*
rail'road', *v. i.* To be employed on a railroad; also, to travel by rail. *U. S.*
rail train. *Iron & Steel Manuf.* A train of rolls in a rolling mill for making railroad rails.
rail'way' (rāl'wā'), *n.* **1.** = RAILROAD, *n.*, 1 & 2.
2. A line of rails or track providing a runway for wheels; as, a cash or parcel *railway* in a shop or store; the *railway* of a traveling crane; — sometimes called *railroad*.
3. *Naut.* A jackstay along a mast, gaff, or yard, on which sails bent to travelers are hoisted or hauled out.
railway spine. *Med.* An abnormal condition due to severe concussion of the spinal cord, such as occurs in railroad accidents. It is characterized by ataxia and other disturbances of muscular function, sensory disorders, pain in the back, impairment of general health, and cerebral disturbance, often developing months after the injury.
railway stitch. **a** *Worsted Work.* = LEVIATHAN STITCH. **b** *Embroidery.* A quickly made stitch consisting of a loop of thread and a small finishing stitch, used for working small flowers and leaves. **c** *Crochet.* = TRICOT STITCH.
rai'ment (rā'mĕnt), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *arraiment*. See ARRAY.] **1.** Clothing in general; vesture; garments; — usually singular in form, with a collective sense.
2. An article of dress. *Obs.* *Sir P. Sidney.*
rain (rān), *n.* [ME. *rein*, AS. *regn;* akin to OFries. *rein*, D. & G. *regen*, OS. & OHG. *regan*, Icel., Dan., & Sw. *regn*, Goth. *rign*, and perh. to L. *rigare* to water, to wet.] **1.** Water falling in drops condensed from vapor in the atmosphere; also, the descent of such drops. Cf. FOG, 1; MIST, 1.
There is every gradation between dew and *rain*, and raindrops are often made by the union of numerous fog particles. *R. S Tarr*
2. A shower or continued fall of rain; a rainfall.
3. *pl.* A season regularly marked by heavy rainfall; the rainy season; — applied esp. to such seasons in the tropics.
4. *pl. Naut.* Regions of calms and heavy rainfalls. *Now R.*
5. A falling or driving of numerous particles or bodies; also, the particles or bodies themselves; as, a *rain* of sparks.
rain, *v. i.*; RAINED (rānd); RAIN'ING. [AS. *regnian*, akin to G. *regnen*, Goth. *rignjan* to rain, cause to rain. See RAIN, *n.*] **1.** To fall in drops from the clouds, as water; — used mostly with *it* for a nominative; as, it *rains*.
2. To send down rain; as, the sky *rained*.
3. To fall or drop like water from the clouds; as, tears *rained* from their eyes; bullets *rained* all round them.
rain, *v. t.* **1.** To pour or shower down from above.
Behold, I will *rain* bread from heaven for you. *Ex* xvi. 4.
2. To bestow in a profuse or abundant manner; to yield or shed copiously; as, to *rain* favors, to *rain* tears, like rain from the clouds.
to rain cats and dogs, *or* **to rain pitchforks,** to rain very heavily. *Colloq.*
rain'band' (rān'bănd'), *n. Physics & Meteor.* A dark band in the yellow portion of the solar spectrum near the sodium line, caused by watery vapor in the atmosphere, and hence sometimes used in weather predictions.
rain bird. Any of numerous birds, mostly of the cuckoo family, supposed to augur rain by their cries; as, **a** The American black-billed and yellow-billed cuckoos. **b** A West Indian ground cuckoo of the genus *Saurothera*. *Jamaica.* **c** The koel of India (*Eudynamys honorata*). **d** A South American cuckoo of the genus *Piaya*. **e** The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*
rain'bow' (rān'bō'), *n.* [AS. *regnboga*, akin to G. *regenbogen*. See RAIN; BOW anything bent.] **1.** A bow or arc exhibiting, in concentric bands, the several colors of the spectrum, and formed opposite the sun by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of rain; also, a similar arc formed by the moon, or some other source of light, or one formed in spray, mist, etc. In the case of the ordinary rainbow, or **primary rainbow**, the effective rays are refracted on entering each drop, reflected from its interior surface and refracted again on emerging, thence passing to the observer's eye. The red is seen on the outside edge of the bow. Also there is often seen another larger bow, the **secondary rainbow**, concentric with and near the first. Its formation differs from that of the primary bow in that there are two internal reflections, it is much fainter, and it has the red on the inside edge. Very faint bows resulting from three or more reflections are sometimes seen, and are called **supernumerary**, or **spurious, rainbows**.
2. A bow or arc of light formed by reflection from drops of water too minute to give the concentric bands of color of the ordinary rainbow; — called also **white rainbow**.
3. Any of several gorgeous fork-tailed Andean humming birds of the genus *Diphlogæna*.
rain'bow', *v. t.*; RAIN'BOWED' (-bōd'); RAIN'BOW'ING. To make like a rainbow; to give the form or attractiveness of a rainbow to; as, *rainbowed* hopes.
rainbow trout. A stout-bodied trout, with a large head but small mouth and relatively large scales, several varieties of which occur in the mountain streams of California and Oregon. The typical form (*Salmo irideus*) is handsomely colored and profusely sprinkled with round black spots. A variety of it (*S. i. shasta*) has been extensively introduced into other regions.



Rainbow Trout. 1/8

rain'drop' (rān'drŏp'), *n.* [AS. *rēndropa*, for *regndropa*.] A drop of rain.
rain'fall' (-fôl'), *n.* A fall or descent of rain; the water, or amount of water, that falls in rain (or in rain, snow, etc.), usually measured by the depth in inches.
rain forest. *Phytogeog.* A tropical woodland in which the annual rainfall exceeds forty inches. It is characterized by lofty evergreen trees, lianas, and herbaceous and woody epiphytes. Cf. MONSOON FOREST.
rain gauge *or* **gage.** An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at a given place and time; a pluviometer; an ombrometer.



Signal-Service Rain Gauge. *a* Funnel-shaped Receiver; *b* Receiving Reservoir; *c* Overflow Attachment. (1/8)

rain tree. An ornamental tropical mimosaceous tree (*Pithecolobium saman*), with bipinnate leaves and globose clusters of flowers with crimson stamens.
rain water. Water falling or fallen as rain, that has not had an opportunity to collect soluble matter from the soil, and is therefore quite soft.
rain'y (rān'ĭ), *a.*; RAIN'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); RAIN'I-EST. [AS. *rēnig*, for *regnig*.] Abounding with rain; wet; showery.
rainy day, a period of want or need.
raise (rāz), *v. t.*; RAISED (rāzd); RAIS'ING (rāz'ĭng). [ME. *reisen*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *reisa*, causative of *rīsa* to rise. See RISE; cf. REAR to raise.] **1.** To cause to rise up, or assume an erect position or posture; to set up; to make upright; as, to *raise* a mast or flagstaff. Hence: **a** To cause to spring up from a recumbent position, from a state of quiet, or the like; to awaken; arouse.
They shall not . . be *raised* out of their sleep. *Job* xiv 12.
b To rouse to action; to stir up; to incite to tumult, struggle, or war; to excite; as, to *raise* the town.
He commandeth, and *raiseth* the stormy wind *Ps.* cvii 25.
c To make angry or excited, as a person. *Scot.* **d** To bring up from the lower world; to call up, as a spirit from the world of spirits; to recall from death; to give life to.
Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should *raise* the dead? *Acts* xxvi. 8
2. To cause to arise, grow up, or come into being or to appear; to give rise to; to originate, produce, cause, effect, or the like. Hence: **a** To form by the accumulation of materials or constituent parts; to build up; to erect.
I will *raise forts* against thee. *Is.* xxix. 3.
b To bring together; to collect; levy; to get together or obtain for use or service; as, to *raise* money, troops. **c** To cause or procure to be produced, bred, or propagated; to grow; as, to *raise* corn, barley, hops, etc.; to *raise* cattle. In some parts of the United States, notably in the Southern States, *raise* is also commonly applied to the rearing or bringing up of children. **d** To bring into being; to produce, to cause to arise, come forth, or appear: — often with *up*.
I will *raise* them up a prophet. *Deut* xviii. 18.
e To give rise to; to set agoing; to occasion; start; originate; as, to *raise* a smile or a blush; to *raise* a racket or row.
Thou shalt not *raise* a false report. *Ex.* xxiii. 1.
f To give vent or utterance to; to utter; to strike up.
Soon as the prince appears, they *raise* a cry. *Dryden.*
g To bring to notice; to submit for consideration; as, to *raise* a point of order; to *raise* an objection.
3. To cause to rise; to elevate; heave; as, to *raise* a stone or weight. Hence: **a** To bring to a higher condition or situation; to elevate in rank, dignity, or the like; to promote; exalt; advance; enhance; as, to *raise* the price.
This gentleman came to be *raised* to great titles. *Clarendon.*
b To increase the strength, vigor, or vehemence of; to excite; intensify; invigorate; heighten; as, to *raise* the pulse; to *raise* the voice; to *raise* the spirits or the courage; to *raise* the heat of a furnace. **c** To elevate in degree according to some scale; as, to *raise* the pitch of the voice; to *raise* the temperature of a room. **d** To cause to increase in size or amount; specif., of negotiable paper, to increase fraudulently the nominal value of, by changing the writing, figures, or printing in which the sum payable is specified. **e** In poker and similar games, to wager more than (another player, or another player's bet).
4. To cause to rise, or expand upward, as by the effect of leaven; to make light and spongy, as bread by the use of yeast, or thicker, as hides by steeping in a fermenting liquor.
5. To end the operation of, as if by lifting away; as, to *raise* a siege; to *raise* an injunction; to *raise* a blockade.
6. *Naut.* **a** To cause (the land or any other object) to rise above the horizon and so appear to view, or to seem higher, by drawing nearer to it; as, to *raise* the Needles or Sandy Hook. **b** To let go, or loosen; as in the command, *Raise* tacks and sheets. In the United States navy, *rise*.
7. *Law.* To institute, create, or establish; as, to *raise* a use, that is, to create it.
8. To dress or bring up by use of the teasel, as nap of cloth.
Syn. — RAISE, LIFT, ELEVATE, EXALT, HEIGHTEN, ENHANCE are often variously interchangeable. As compared with *lift*, RAISE commonly suggests the bringing of something to a vertical, or to its original, position; to LIFT is rather to bring up from the ground, often with the implication of weight overcome; as, to *raise* a telegraph pole (i. e., to set it on end), to *lift* a telegraph pole (i. e., to pick it up from the ground); to *raise* the fallen; "*Lift* up your hearts" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*). To ELEVATE (both lit. and fig.) is esp. to raise above the usual position, attitude, or state; to EXALT (chiefly fig.) is to elevate in rank, power, or the like; the word often implies such elevation of spirits as accompanies high emotional or nervous tension; as, to *elevate* the grade of a street; cf. an *elevated* railroad, an *elevated* style, *elevation* of temperature; "He that humbleth himself shall be *exalted*" (*Luke* xiv. 11); "all the intensity of feeling which *exalted* me" (*Richard Jefferies*); cf. "a nervous *exaltation* which made her frame as responsive as a bit of finest Venetian crystal" (*G. Eliot*). To HEIGHTEN is esp. to intensify; ENHANCE often adds the implication of a raising in value or attractiveness; as, "to a subtle sense, a sense *heightened* by sympathy" (*Lowell*); "The water . . . *heightens* the poetical associations" (*Byron*); "those little rubs which Providence sends to *enhance* the value of its favors" (*Goldsmith*); "glooms that *enhance* and glorify this earth" (*M. Arnold*). See INCREASE, HEAVE; cf. RISE, ASCEND.
to raise Cain, the devil, the mischief, Ned, etc., to cause great mischief or wrongdoing; to cause a great disturbance; to make great trouble. *Slang.* — **to r. steam,** to produce steam of a required pressure. — **to r. the dead.** **a** To arouse the soundest of sleepers, to wake the dead. **b** *Naut.* To lift the anchor from the bottom. *Cmt.* — **to r. the wind.** **a** To cause a wind to blow. **b** To procure ready money by some shift. *Slang.*
raise (rāz), *n.* **1.** Act of raising, or the thing raised.
2. *Mining.* A shaft driven from below upward; — called also *upraise*. *U. S.* See MINE, *Illust.*
raised (rāzd), *pret. & p. p.* of RAISE. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Lifted up; projecting above the surrounding surface; as, *raised* or embossed metal work.
2. *Cookery.* Leavened, made light, as with leaven, or yeast; — commonly used of bread, cake, etc., so made light, as distinguished from that made light with cream of tartar, soda, etc. See RAISE, *v. t.*, 4.
3. Having a pattern of figures in relief formed by the nap; — said of velvet.
raised and sunken system, *Shipbuilding*, a method of securing the outer plating of a vessel by having alternate strakes overlapping and riveted to the adjacent strakes. — **raised beach,** a beach formation above the level of wave action. — **r. point,** a Venetian needle-point lace of rich and bold design in raised work, with a heavy cordonnet and delicate connecting brides. — **r.-quarter-deck vessel.** See DECK, *n.*, 2. — **r. satin stitch.** See SATIN STITCH. — **r. stitch.** = PLUSH STITCH. — **r. table,** *Arch. & Sculp.*, a raised or projecting member of a flat surface, large in proportion to the projection.
rai'sin (rā'z'n), *n.* [F. *raisin* grape, raisin, L. *racemus*

Scot., to fill the soles of (shoes) with iron nails in rows.
rail, *n.* A railing, or taunting. *R*
rail, *v. i.* **1.** To travel by rail.
2. To fish with a hand line over the rail of a vessel. *Colloq.*
rail'bird', *n.* **1.** A rail, esp. the Carolina rail. *U. S.*
2. *N. Y. Stock Exchange.* See SUBSCRIBER. *Slang.*
3. See HORSE WATCHER. *Cant.*
rail chair. = CHAIR, *n.*, 6.
railed Railed. *Ref. Sp.*
rail'er, *n.* One who rails, or reviles. [— **rail'ing-ly,** *adv.*]
rail'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RAIL
rail'less, *a.* See LESS
rail'leur' (rā'yûr'), *n.* [F] A banterer; jester; mocker.
rail'lier, *n.* [*raillir*, v. + -*er*.] Railler; jester. *Obs*
rail'ly (rāl'ĭ), *n.* [*rail* a cloak + *ly*.] A woman's jacket. *Scot.*
rail'ly, *v. t.* [See RALLY to banter.] To jest; mock *Obs* — *v. t.* To rally; ridicule. *Obs.*
rail plate. A plate used for a rail or runway. Cf. TRAM PLATE
rail'road'er, *n.* A railroad employee or official. *U. S.*
railroad euchre. Euchre with four players and any provision for rapid scoring, esp. allowing a player to take his partner's best card for a lone hand.
rail'road'ing, *n.* The constructing of, or work upon, a railroad. *Colloq., U. S.*
rail'road'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
railroad. *or* **railway, pen.** A drawing pen for making a pair of parallel lines.
rail'road'ship, *n.* See SHIP.
Rail'-split'ter, The Abraham Lincoln (1809-65); — in allusion to his having spent some time (1830) in splitting fence rails.
rail'way', *v. i. & t.* To railroad. *Eng.*
rail'way'less, *a.* See -LESS.
railway slide. A traverse table. *Eng.*
raim, *v. t.* [OF *raembre*, L. *redimere*.] To ransom or exact ransom from; to plunder; also, to have or get under (one's) control or rule. *Obs.*
rai'ment, *v. t.* To apparel. *Obs.*
rai'ment-less, *a.* See -LESS.
raimson. + RANSOM.
rain. + RAIGN, RANE, REIN.
rain. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of REIGN.
rain, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *rein.*] A strip or ridge of land; a furrow between ridges. Cf. REAN. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rainbow darter. A bright-colored darter (*Etheostoma cœruleum*) of the Mississippi Valley; also, any of certain allied species.
rainbow flower. The iris.
rainbow herring. A brilliantly colored smelt (*Osmerus dentex*) of the Bering Sea region.
rainbow moss. A large-growing cultivated species of club moss (*Selaginella uncinata*).
rainbow parrot fish. Any bright-colored parrot fish of Bermuda and the West Indies, esp. *Sparisoma viride* and *Scarus retula*. [loosestrife.]
rainbow weed. The purple
rainbow wrasse. See WRASSE.
rain'bow'y (rān'bō'ĭ), *a.* Like a rainbow.
rain chamber. *Metal.* A chamber where fumes are condensed by means of spray.
rain'coat', *n.* A coat of special make to wear in the rain.
rain crow. The black-billed or the yellow-billed cuckoo. *U. S.*
raind Rained. *Ref. Sp.*
rain'deer'. + REINDEER.
rain doctor. A priest or sorcerer among savage peoples who professes to be able to cause rain.
raine. + RAIN, REIGN, REIN.
rain'er, *n.* One that rains.
raines, *n.* Also *cloth of Raines* A fine linen or lawn made at Rennes, Brittany. *Obs.*
Rain'ey's cor'pus-cles (rān'ĭz) *Zool.* See SARCOCYSTIDEA.
rain fowl. **a** The channelbill cuckoo (*Scythrops novæ-hollandiæ*) of Australia. **b** The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*
rain'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
rainge. + RANGE.
rain glass. Barometer [RAINY
rain'i-ly (rān'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **rain'i-ness,** *n.* See -NESS.
raink. + RANK. [less-ness, *n.*
rain'less, *a.* See -LESS — **rain'-rain maker.** A person claiming to be able to cause rain. — **rain making.**
rain pie. The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*
rain'-proof', *a.* Rain-tight.
rain quail. A migratory Indian quail (*Coturnix coromandelica*).
rain rot. *Veter.* A rare skin eruption attacking sheep in rainy weather. It resembles scab, but is not parasitic.
rain'storm', *n.* A storm of or with rain. [exclude rain.]
rain'-tight', *a.* So tight as to **rain'wash'** (rān'wŏsh'), *n. Phys. Geog.* The washing away of material by rain; also, the material so transported.
ra'ioid (rā'yoid), *a* [See RAJIDÆ; -OID.] *Zool.* Like or pert. to the rays (fishes). — *n* A ray.
raip (rāp). Scot. var. of ROPE.
raipe. + REAP.
rair + RARE; REAR, to raise.
rair (rār). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of ROAR.
raird. + RERD.
rais. + RACE; RAISE, *v.*; RAISE.
rais Var. of REIS, chief.
rais, *n.*, *pl.* of RA. *Obs. Scot.*
Rais (rīs), *n. pl.* A Mongoloid people of Nepal, speaking Kiranti. [ble of being raised.]
rais'a-ble (rāz'ā-b'l), *a.* Capa-
raise + RAISE, REISE.
raise (*Scot.* rāz). Obs. or Scot. pret. of RISE.
raise, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hreysi* a heap of stones.] A cairn or mound. *Dial. Eng.*
raise, *v. t.* **1.** Rise; arise. *Obs.*
2. To bring up matter, as phlegm or blood, as by coughing. *Colloq.*
rais'er, *n.* One that raises.

cluster of grapes or berries; cf. Gr. ῥάξ, ῥαγός, berry, grape. Cf. RACEME.] **1.** A grape, or bunch of grapes. *Obs.* **2.** A grape of a special type dried in the sun or by artificial heat. It contains a high sugar percentage, and has a flavor quite different from that of the fresh grape. Raisins were formerly produced only in the Mediterranean region, but now are a leading product of California.

raisins of the sun, sun-dried raisins.

rais'ing (rāz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RAISE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of elevating, as in setting up, exalting, restoring to life, etc.; specif.: **a** The setting up of the previously cut and fitted frame of a building; also, a raising bee. *U. S.* **b** Education; training; bringing up. *Dial.* **2.** Yeast or leaven for dough, or a batch of raised dough.

raising board, a ribbed board used in graining leather. — **r. hammer,** a hammer with a rounded face used in raising sheet metal. — **r. knife,** a knife used to form cask staves. — **r. plate.** *Arch.* = TOP PLATE.

raisin tree. The common red currant bush, whose fruit resembles the small raisins of Corinth called *currants. Eng.*

‖ **rai'son né'** (rē'zôⁿ nā'), *a.* [F. *raisonné*, p. p.] Logical, arranged systematically, or according to classes or subjects; as, a catalogue *raisonné* (which see).

raj (rāj), *n.* [Hind. *rāj.* See RAJAH.] Reign; rule *India.*

ra'jah, ra'ja (rä'jȧ; 277), *n.* [Hind. *rājā*, Skr. *rājan*, akin to L. *rex, regis.* See REGAL, *a.*] In India, orig. a prince or king; later, also, a minor chief or dignitary; — used as a title of noble rank for Hindus, and also applied to Malay and Javanese chiefs.

Raj'put (rāj'pōōt; rŭj'pōōt'). *n.* [Hind. *rāj-pūt*, Skr. *rājaputra* king's son.] A member of a dominant and military caste, of Kshatriya rank, numerous in northern India. They are of Indo-Aryan race, though seldom pure-blooded outside of Rajputana.

> The substantial landholders . . . usually break off from the rest and set up as *Rajputs*, a designation which outside of Rajputana proper . . frequently means nothing more than that the people using it have, or claim to have, proprietary rights in land. *Census of India*, 1901

rake (rāk), *v. i.*; RAKED (rākt); RAK'ING (rāk'ĭng). [AS. *racian* to take a course, run.] **1.** To move forward, esp. swiftly; to run rapidly; also, to gad; rove. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** To pass with violence or rapidity; to scrape along.

> Pas could not stay, but over him did *rake*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. *Hunting.* **a** Of a hawk, to fly after game. See HAWK, *n.*, 1. **b** Of dogs, to run with the nose to the ground.

to rake out, off, *or* **away,** *Falconry,* to fly wide of the quarry.

rake, *n.* [Cf. AS. *racu* hollow path, bed of a stream, or Icel. *rāk* stripe, streak.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A path; a track, rut, or groove; specif., a strip of land, esp. as a range for cattle or sheep. **2.** Swift motion; running. *Rare.* **3.** A trip or excursion, esp. to fetch something; hence, a load, as of a cart.

rake, *n.* [From RAKEHELL. *Oxf. E. D.*] A dissolute man or (formerly) woman; a debauchee; a roué.

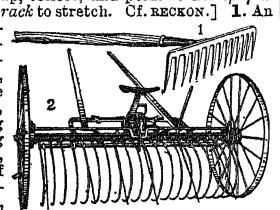
> An illiterate and frivolous old *rake*. *Macaulay.*

rake, *v. i.* To act the rake; to lead a dissolute life.

rake, *v. i. & t.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Sw. dial. *raka* to reach.] To incline from a perpendicular direction, as a mast.

rake, *n.* [See RAKE to incline.] **1.** *Naut.* **a** The overhang of a vessel, either forward or aft. *Obs. or R.* **b** The slope or inclination of the sternpost or of the fore part of the rudder. **c** The run. See RUN, *n.*, 10 **a.** **2.** The inclination of anything from a perpendicular direction; esp., the inclination of a mast, funnel, or the like. **3.** *Mech.* Angle of deviation of a side of a cutting tool from a corresponding side of a rectangle normal to the work. See CLEARANCE, *Illust.* **4.** *Mining.* A fissure or gash vein, crossing the strata; — called also *rake vein. Eng.*

rake (rāk), *n.* [AS. *raca, racu;* akin to OD. *rake*, D. *raak, reek*, OHG. *rehho*, G. *rechen*, Icel. *reka* a shovel, and to Goth. *rikan* to heap up, collect, and perh. to Gr. ὀρέγειν to stretch out, and E. *rack* to stretch. Cf. RECKON.] **1.** An implement of husbandry, consisting usually of a bar with projecting pegs or prongs, set transversely at the end of a long handle, and used for gathering hay or stubble, stirring and spreading earth, etc. Hence, any of various similar devices, often on wheels, designed to be pulled by horses.



1 Common Garden Rake; 2 Dump Rake.

2. Any of various implements resembling a rake (as above) or a hoe, as for mixing plaster, scraping hides, etc.

rake, *v. t.* [Partly from *rake* an implement, partly of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *raka* to rake or sweep away, to shave, Dan. *rage* to shave, Sw. *raka* to scrape, to shave. See RAKE an implement.] **1.** To collect, stir, etc., with or as with a rake; as, to *rake* hay; to *rake* a fire with a poker;—often with *up.* **2.** To collect or draw together with laborious industry; to gather from a wide space; to scrape together; as, to *rake* together wealth; to *rake* up slanderous tales. **3.** To cover over, as with earth; to bury. *Obs.* **4.** To cover (a fire) with cinders, etc.; to bank. *Dial.* **5.** To scrape or scratch with a rake in order to clear off something or to stir up the soil; as, to *rake* a flower bed. **6.** To scrape or scratch as if with a rake; to rub, touch, or run lightly over; to pass over quickly and lightly.

> Like clouds that *rake* the mountain summits. *Wordsworth.*

Specif.: **a** *Building.* To remove (loose mortar), as by scraping, preparatory to pointing, — often with *out.* **b** *Fur.* To remove obstructing excrement from the rectum of (a costive horse) by means of the hand. **7.** To search through; to scour; ransack.

> The statesman *rakes* the town to find a plot. *Swift.*

8. *Mil.* To fire in a direction with the length of; to enfilade; to fire upon (a ship) so that the missiles range the length of the deck. **9.** *Falconry.* To attack while flying.

rake (rāk), *v. i.* To use a rake, as for searching or for collecting; to scrape; to search minutely.

> One is for *raking* in Chaucer for antiquated words. *Dryden.*

rake'hell' (rāk'hĕl'), *n.* [*rake* to scrape + *hell.*] A lewd, dissolute fellow; a debauchee; a rake.

rake'hell', rake'hell'y (-ĭ), *a.* Dissolute; wild, rakish.

rak'er (rāk'ẽr), *n.* [See RAKE to scrape.] **1.** One that rakes; as: **a** A person who uses a rake. **b** A machine for raking grain or hay. **c** A gun so placed as to rake an enemy's ship. *Rare.* **d** An iron bar with pointed steel ends bent at right angles in opposite directions, used for raking out old mortar in walls before pointing. **e** A raft dog similarly shaped. **f** In some saws, one of a number of short teeth, with deep gullet and considerable rake, interspersed among the other teeth to clean out the kerf. **2.** *Building.* Any of a number of shores, except the bottom innermost one, propping up a wall. See SHORING, *Illust.* **3.** *Zoöl.* Short for GILL RAKER.

ra'ki', ra'kee' (rä'kē'; rä'k'ē'), *n.* [Turk. *rāqī* arrack.] A kind of ardent spirits used in southern Europe and the East, distilled from grape juice, grain, etc.

rak'ing (rāk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RAKE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of using a rake; also, a space gone over with a rake, the work done, or the quantity of hay, grain, etc., collected, by going over a space with a rake. **2.** Act of ransacking or searching; also, a censorious attack; a scolding; — often with *down.*

raking bond. *Masonry.* See BOND, *n.*, 10 **a.** — **r. course,** *Bricklaying,* a course of bricks laid diagonally between the face courses in a thick wall, to strengthen it. — **r. piece,** *Theat.,* a sloping piece of scenery. *Now Rare.*

rak'ish (rāk'ĭsh), *a.* [See RAKE a debauchee.] Of dissolute character, looks, or habits; lewd; debauched.

rak'ish, *a.* [See RAKE inclination.] **1.** *Naut.* Having a smart appearance indicative of speed; — sometimes used to suggest an illicit character, pirate ships formerly often having raking masts. **2.** Jaunty; showy; dashing.

‖ **râle** (räl), *n.* [F.] *Med.* An adventitious sound, usually of morbid origin, accompanying the normal respiratory sounds. See RHONCHUS.

‖ **ral'len-tan'do** (räl'lĕn-tän'dō), *a. & adv.* [It., a.] *Music.* Slackening; with a gradual decrease in tempo; ritardando.

Ral'li-dæ (räl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Rallus* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family of gruiform birds consisting of the rails, crakes, wekas, coots, gallinules, and allied forms.

Ral'liés' (räl'yā'), *n. pl.* [F., p. p. pl. See RALLY, *v. t.*] A French political group, also known as the Constitutional Right from its position in the Chambers, mainly monarchists who rallied to the support of the Republic in obedience to the encyclical put forth by Pope Leo XIII. in Feb., 1892.

ral'li-form (räl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Rallus* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or related to, the rails; pertaining to the **Ral'li-for'mes** (-fôr'mēz), a group consisting in recent classifications of the Rallidæ and Heliornithidæ.

Ral-li'næ (rä-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Rallus* + *-inæ.*] *Zoöl.* The typical subfamily of Rallidæ, including all except the coots (Fulicinæ), and sometimes the gallinules.

ral'line (räl'ĭn; -īn; 183), *a.* [NL. *rallus* rail (bird).] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the rails.

Ral'lus (räl'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *râle* rail.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of rails, containing slender-billed forms, as the European water rail, the clapper rail, king rail, etc.

ral'ly (räl'ĭ), *v. t.*; RAL'LIED (-ĭd); RAL'LY-ING. [F. *rallier*, fr. L. *re-* + *ad* + *ligare* to bind. See RA-; 1st ALLY.] **1.** To collect and reduce to order, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion; to gather again; to reunite; also, to assemble or bring together for common action. **2.** To arouse to action; to concentrate the energy of; to revive; rouse; as, to *rally* one's power or one's self. **3.** *Naut.* To haul, or let run, sharply in a specified direction; as, to *rally* in (or out) a sheet.

ral'ly (räl'ĭ), *v. i.* **1.** To come into orderly arrangement; to assemble; unite; also, to renew order or united effort, as troops scattered or put to flight; to reassemble; reunite.

> The Grecians *rally*, and their powers unite. *Dryden.*

2. To collect one's vital powers or forces; to regain health or consciousness; to recuperate; revive. **3.** To recover strength after a decline in prices, as stocks. **4.** *Tennis, etc.* To engage in a rally (see RALLY, *n.*, 3).

ral'ly, *n.; pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act or process of rallying. **2.** A political or other mass meeting. *Colloq., U. S.* **3.** In tennis, rackets, and similar games, a series of strokes ending with a failure to return the ball.

ral'ly, *v. t.* [A later form than *rail*, fr. F. *railler.* See RAIL to scoff.] To attack with raillery, either in good humor and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire.

> Honeycomb . . *rallies* me upon a country life. *Addison.*

Syn. — Banter, ridicule, satirize, deride, mock.

ral'ly, *v. i.* To use pleasantry, or satirical merriment.

Ralph (rălf; *in British usage also* rāf), *n.* [Earlier *Raf, Rauf*, of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *Hrōlfr*, and F. *Raoul*, LL. *Radulfus, Rodulfus*, and E. RODOLPHUS, RUDOLPH.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. L. *Radulphus* (rā-dŭl'fŭs). **2** An Independent clerk, the attendant of Hudibras; — also called *Ralpho.* See HUDIBRAS. **3.** A spirit formerly supposed to haunt printing houses.

Ralph Rois'ter Dois'ter (rois'tẽr dois'tẽr). A blustering coxcomb, the butt of the other characters, in Nicholas Udall's comedy of this name, probably acted at Eton while he was headmaster there (1534-41), but not printed until 1566. It is the earliest known English comedy.

ram (răm), *n.* [AS. *ramm, ram;* akin to OHG. & D. *ram*, G. dial. *ramm*, perh. to Icel. *ramr* strong.] **1.** A male sheep. **2.** An engine of war used for butting, or battering. Specif.: **a** A battering-ram. **b** In ancient war galleys, a beak projecting from the prow, either above or below the water line, for cutting down an enemy's vessel. **c** A heavy steel or iron beak at the prow of a steam war vessel for piercing or cutting an enemy's vessel; also, a vessel with such a beak. **3.** A hydraulic ram. **4.** *Mach.* Any of various guided pieces for exerting considerable pressure or for driving or forcing something by impact; as: **a** The plunger of a hydrostatic press, hydraulic elevator, force pump, or the like. **b** The reciprocating arm or piece carrying the tool box in a shaping or a slotting machine. **c** The weight or monkey which strikes the blow in a pile driver, steam hammer, or the like. **5.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = ARIES, 1.

ram, *v. t.;* RAMMED (rămd); RAM'MING. [Prob. fr. RAM a male sheep.] **1.** To butt or strike against violently; esp., *Nav.*, to drive a ram against or through, as a ship. **2.** To fill or compact by pounding or driving; to stop up; stuff; as, to *ram* a gun. "*Ramme* up thine ears." *Quarles.* **3.** To cram (a person or thing) into a receptacle, an aperture, or the like; as, to *ram* clothes into a trunk.

Ra'ma (rä'mȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Rāma.*] *Hindu Myth.* Either the sixth, seventh, or eighth incarnation of Vishnu Of these the seventh, **Ra'ma-chan'dra** (-chŭn'drȧ) [Skr. *Rāmacandra*], is the most famous. See RAMAYANA.

Ram'a-dan' (răm'ȧ-dän'), *n.* [Ar. *ramaḍān*, pron. *-zan* in Per. & Turk.; properly, the hot month.] In the Mohammedan year, the ninth month, on each day of which, from dawn to sunset, strict fasting is practiced. See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR. Also, the fasting itself.

ra'ma-ra'ma (rä'mȧ-rä'mȧ; *colloq.* rŭm'ȧ-rŭm'ȧ), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand myrtle (*Myrtus bullata*).

Ra-ma'ya-na (rä-mä'yȧ-nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Rāmāyaṇa.*] A Sanskrit epic which details the life and adventures of Ramachandra, his winning of Sita for wife, the rape of the latter by the demon king of Ceylon, her rescue by Rama and Rama's final translation to heaven.

ram'ble (răm'b'l), *v. i.;* RAM'BLED (-b'ld); RAM'BLING (-blĭng). [Orig. uncert.; cf. ME. *romblinge*, p. pr.] **1.** To walk, ride, or sail, from place to place, without any determinate object in view; to roam carelessly or irregularly; to rove; wander; as, to *ramble* about the city; to *ramble* over the world. **2.** To talk or write discursively. **3.** To extend or grow at random.



Ramarama.

Syn. — RAMBLE, ROAM, ROVE, RANGE, PROWL agree in the

‖ **rai'si'né'** (rā'zē'nā'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* Preserve of grapes with other fruit. [or like raisins.]

rai'sin-y (rā'z'n-ĭ), *a.* Having

raison. † REASON, REASON.

‖ **rai'son' d'ê'tat'** (rē'zôⁿ' dā'tä'). [F.] Reason of state.

‖ **rai'son' d'ê're** (dā'tr'). [F.] Reason for existence.

raiss. † RACE.

rais'ty (*dial.* rās'tĭ). Var. of REASTY. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rait. Var. of REIT.

rait (*dial.* rāt). Var. of RET. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rait. † RACHE, a streak.

raitch (răch). Dial. Eng. of

raith. † RATH, *a. & adv.*

raith (rāth), *n.* [OIr. *rāthe*, *rāithe*, or Gael. *rathe.*] A quarter of a year. *Scot.* [RAVEL.]

rai'vel (rā'v'l). Scot. var. of

rai'yat, rai'yat-wa'ri. Vars. of RYOT, RYOTWARI. [*Sp.*

raiz, raizd. Raise, raised. *Ref.*

raize. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RAISE.

ra'ja. Var. of RAJAH.

Ra'jab (rŭj'ăb), *n.* [Ar.] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

ra'jah-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

rajah silk. A somewhat rough silk fabric, like pongee, having occasional knots in the thread and nearly alike on both sides

ra'jas (rŭj'ăs), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu Philos.* Passion.

ra'ja-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Ra'jas-tha'ni (rä'jȧs-tä'nē; 239), *n.* [Hind. *rājasthān* king's palace, part of Rajputana.] The Indo-Aryan language prevalent in Rajputana and neighboring regions. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

ra-jā-ba'n'sī (rä-jä-bä'n'sē), *n.* [Hind. *rājbaṃsī* of royal race.] A member of an extensive Koch caste of Assam and Bengal.

Raj'i-dæ (rāj'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *raia* a ray + *-idæ.* Cf. RAY the fish.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the skates.

Raj'ma-hal' creep'er (rāj'mȧ-hăl'). [From *Rajmahal* Hills, Bengal, India.] The plant *Marsdenia tenacissima.* See MARSDENIA.

Rajmahal hemp. Jetee fiber.

ra'jo-gu'na (rŭj'ō-gōōn'ȧ). *n.* [Skr. *rajas* passion + *guṇa* quality.] *Theos.* The quality in nature that impels to action.

Raj'poot'. Var. of RAJPUT.

rak. † RACK, RAKE, RECK-

rak, *pret.* of REKE, to go. *Obs.*

rakcat. † RACKET, a game.

rake. † RACK; *pret.* of REKE.

rake, *n.* [AS. *hrace, hraca.*] Throat; maw. *Obs.*

rake (rāk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of REACH.

rake'age (rāk'ĕj), *n.* The collection made by raking. *Rare.*

rakee. Var. of RAKI.

rake'hell'ish, *a.* = RAKEHELL

rak'el (*dial.* rāk'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RACKLE.

rakelese. † RECKLESS.

ra'kel-y, *a.* Rakehelly. *Obs.*

Ra'kem (rä'kĕm) *Bib.*

rakenteie, *n.* [AS. *racenteáh*] A chain. *Obs.*

rake'-off', *n.* A commission, profit, or rebate, often illegitimate, received by a party to a transaction. *Slang, U. S.*

rak'er-y (rā'k'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Debauchery; lewdness. *Rare.*

rake's shame', *n.* [Cf. RAKEHELL.] A vile, dissolute wretch. *Obs.* — **rake'shamed',** *a. Obs.*

rake'stale', *n.* Also, *Obs. or Dial. Eng.,* **rake'steel', rake'stele',** The stale, or handle, of a rake.

raketeie. † RAKENTEIE.

rake vein. *Mining.* = 6th RAKE, 4.

rakh (rŭk), *n.* [Hind.] An uncultivated tract bearing grass. *India.*

rakill. † RACKLE.

Rakim, Al. See AL RAKIM.

rak'ish-ly, *adv.* of RAKISH.

rak'ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ra'kit (rä'kĭt), *n.* [Malay.] A large bamboo raft. *Sumatra.*

Rak'kath (rāk'ăth). *Bib.*

rakke. † RACK.

rakkett. † RACKET.

Rak'kon (rāk'ŏn). *Bib.*

rakless. † RECKLESS.

ra'k'sha-sa (rŭk'sh *ȧ-sȧ), *n.* [Skr. *rakshas.*] *Hindu Myth.* A class of goblins or evil spirits

ra'ku ware (rä'kōō). [From the Jap. *raku* (enjoyment) engraved on the gold seal with which it was stamped in the 16th century.] A Japanese earthenware, of the 15th or 16th century, rough and with a dark glaze

rale. † RAIL.

ralef. † RELIEVE.

ralesche. † RELEASE, *v.*

ralish. † RELISH, to sing.

rall. *Abbr.* Rallentando.

‖ **ral'len-ta'to** (räl'lĕn-tä'tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* = RALLENTANDO

ral'ler-y, *n.* Raillery; also, a playful act. *Obs*

ral'li-ance (räl'ĭ-ȧns), *n.* [See RALLY reunite.] A rallying. *R*

ral'li-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that rallies. [Rallying. *Obs.*

ral'li-ment, *n.* [F. *ralliement.*]

ral'ly, *n.* Raillery. *Rare.*

ral'ly, *v. i.* To make a sudden, sharp, or loud noise. — *n* A noise, esp. a sharp one, as of scolding. *Both Dial. Eng.*

ralph (rălf; rāf), *n.* [*often cap.*] The raven. *Local, Eng.*

ral'ston-ite (rôl'stŭn-īt), *n.* [After J. G. *Ralston* of Norristown, Penn.] *Min.* A fluoride of aluminium, sodium, and magnesium in octahedral crystals.

ralye. † RAIL. [*Dial.*

ram, *n. Mining.* Ore. *Obs. or*

ram, *v. t.* To rut; to be in heat; — said of rams. *Obs*

ram (răm), *a.* [Cf. Dan. *ram* rank, acrid.] *Rancid. Eng.*

Ram. *Bib.* [emy of Music.

R. A. M. *Abbr.* Royal Academy of Music.

Ra'ma (rä'mȧ). *Bib.*

Ram'a-dhan', **Ra'm'a-d-za'n'.** Var. of RAMADAN.

ram'age (răm'ĭj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ramus* a branch.] **1.** Boughs or branches. [*Obs.*] **2.** Warbling of birds in trees.

ram'age, *a.* [OF.] Wild; untamed; — orig. applied to hawks beginning to fly; hence, unruly; frenzied; also, rough. *Obs.* —

ram'age-ness, *n. Obs.*

ramage, *n.* Ramageness; also, a ramage hawk. *Obs*

ramage hawk. A branchet.

ra-ma'geous, *a.* Ramage. *Obs.*

Ra'mah (rā'mȧ). *Bib.*

ramail. † RAMMEL.

Ra'ma-ism, *n.* Worship of Rama. — **Ra'ma-ite,** *n*

ra'mal (rā'mȧl), **ra'me-al** (-mē-ăl), *a.* [L. *ramus* branch.] Pertaining to a ramus, or branch.

ramallie. † RAMILLIE.

ramanand. † REMENANT.

ramass, *n.* [F. *ramas* a collecting, a heap, mass.] Summary; résumé. *Obs. Scot.*

ramass, *v. t.* [F. *ramasser.* Cf. AMASS.] To gather together; to unite. *Obs.*

ram'ass (răm'ăs), *v. t.* [F. *ramasser*, fr. *ramasse* sledge, It. *ramazza*, fr. *ramo* branch, L. *ramus.*] To carry on a sledge of branches, as in the Alps. *R.*

ra'mate (rā'māt), *a.* [L. *ramus* branch.] Branched

Ra'math (rā'măth). *Bib.*

Ram'a-tha (rä'mȧ-thȧ). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*

Ra'ma-tha'im (rā'mȧ-thā'ĭm) **Ra'ma-tha'im-so'phim** (-sō'fĭm). *D Bib.* [*Bib.*

Ram'a-them (rä'mȧ-thĕm). *Bib.*

Ra'math-ite (rā'măth-īt). *Bib.*

Ra'math-le'hi (-lē'hī). *Bib.*

Ra'math-miz'peh (-mĭz'pē). *Bib.* [= RAMADAN.

Ram'a-zan' (rä'mȧ-zän'), *n.*

rambarre, *v. t.* [F. *rembarrer.*] To force back. *Obs.*

ram'beh (răm'bē), *n* [Perh. fr. Hind *rambhā* plantain.] The fruit of an Asiatic euphorbiaceous tree (*Baccaurea sapida*) having a pulp of pleasant flavor.

ram'berge (răm'bẽrj), *n.* [F., fr. E. *row* + *barge.*] A large, swift war galley. *Hist.*

ram'bl. Ramble. *Ref Sp.*

‖ **ram'bla** (răm'blä), *n.* [Sp.] A dry ravine. *Rare*

ram'bld. Rambled. *Ref. Sp.*

ram'ble. *n.* [Cf. RAMMEL rubbish.] *Coal Mining.* A roof of shale which falls as the coal is mined. [wander, over.]

ram'ble, *v. t.* To ramble, or

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idea of movement from place to place without definite object or goal. RAMBLE suggests careless wandering, often for pleasure; fig., it connotes discursiveness or even incoherence; ROAM implies greater freedom and wider range than *ramble;* as, "The poor creature . . . *rambled* a while in the fields without a purpose" (*Stevenson*); cf. "a too *rambling* habit of mind" (*G. Eliot*); "Like us, the Libyan wind delights to *roam* at large" (*M. Arnold*); "Let the winged Fancy *roam*" (*Keats*); "type of the wise who soar, but never *roam*" (*Wordsworth*). To ROVE is to roam from point to point, often with particular zest; RANGE emphasizes the idea of wide space covered; as, "how young Columbus seemed to *rove*" (*Tennyson*); "a poet . . . happy to *rove* among poetic flowers" (*Cowper*); "talk . . . *ranging* the widest horizons" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "Through nature and through art she *ranged*" (*Swift*); cf. "I've been a *ranger* . . . through every clime" (*Keats*). To PROWL is to rove stealthily, esp. in search of prey or booty; as, "Now goes the nightly thief *prowling* about" (*Cowper*); "Jackals *prowl* around his camp fire" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). See SAUNTER, WANDER.

ram'ble (răm'b'l), *n.* **1.** A going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object; an excursion or stroll merely for recreation.

Coming home, after a short Christmas *ramble*. *Swift.*

2. Rambling expression, as in speech. *Rare.*

ram'bler (răm'blẽr), *n.* One that rambles; specif.: *Hort.* One of a group of roses of which the crimson rambler is the type and original variety. They are developed from the polyantha roses, and have high-climbing stems and very large clusters of small or medium-sized flowers.

ram'bling (-blĭng), *p. a.* Roving; wandering; discursive. —**ram'bling-ly**, *adv.* —**ram'bling-ness**, *n.*

ram-bu'tan (răm-bo͞o'tăn), *n.* [Malay *rambŭtan*, fr. *rambut* hair of the head.] **1. a** A Malayan fruit closely related to the litchi nut. It is bright red, oval in shape, covered with coarse hairs (whence the name), and contains a pleasant acid pulp. **b** The sapindaceous tree (*Nephelium lappaceum*), which bears this fruit.

2. An East Indian spiny tree (*Flacourtia ramontchi*), or its edible, plumlike fruit.

ram'e-kin, ram'e-quin (răm'ẽ-kĭn), *n.* [F. *ramequin.*] **1.** A preparation of cheese with bread crumbs, or puff paste, eggs, etc., baked in a mold; — usually in *pl.*

2. The porcelain or earthen mold in which the mixture is baked and served; by extension, any dish so used.

ra'ment (rā'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *ramenta*, pl., fr. *radere* to scrape.] **1.** A scraping; a shaving. *Obs.*

2. *pl. Bot.* Ramenta.

ra-men'tum (rā-mĕn'tŭm), *n.; pl.* **-TA** (-tă). [L.] **1.** Something scraped off; a scraping.

2. *Bot.* One of the thin brownish chaffy scales borne upon the leaves or young shoots of many ferns. They are often fringed or laciniate, and consist of a single layer of cells.

ram'ie (răm'ĭ), *n.* [Malay *rāmī* Boehmeria nivea.] **1.** An east Asiatic urticaceous plant (*Bœhmeria nivea*), with broad leaves white on the under surface, being thus distinguished from rhea. It is much cultivated for its fiber.

2. The extensively used bast fiber of this plant. It is stronger than hemp, has a silky luster, and is capable of being spun and woven into fine fabrics.

ram'i-fi-ca'tion (răm'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ramification.* See RAMIFY.] **1.** *Bot.* Act or process of branching; also, the mode of arrangement of branches.

2. A small branch or offshoot from a main stock or channel; as, the *ramifications* of a tree, artery, vein, or nerve.

3. A division into principal and subordinate classes, heads, or departments; also, one of the subordinate parts; as, the *ramifications* of a subject or scheme.

ram'i-form (răm'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ramus* branch + *-form.*] **a** *Bot.* Having the form of a branch. **b** Branched.

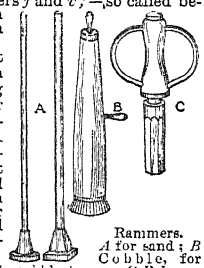
ram'i-fy (răm'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* **-FIED** (-fīd); **-FY'ING** (-fī'ĭng). [F. *ramifier*, LL. *ramificare;* L. *ramus* a branch + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See **-FY.**] To cause to ramify; to divide or spread out into branches or ramifications.

ram'i-fy (-fī), *v. i.* To divide repeatedly or spread out so as to form branches, subdivisions, or subordinate parts, as the stem of a plant; to form ramifications.

Ram'il-lie } (răm'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* Also **Ram'i-lies, Ram'il-lies**
Ram'i-lie } (-lĭz). [*often l. c.*] Any of several articles or modes of dress, as a plaited wig tied at the back with a bow of ribbon at top and bottom, a kind of cocked hat, etc., formerly used in England; — so called in honor of the English victory over the French at Ramillies (1706); — chiefly used adjectively.

Ra'mism (rā'mĭz'm), *n.* The logical doctrines of Petrus Ramus (1515–72), who opposed Aristotelianism and inclined to grammatical and rhetorical distinctions. — **Ra'mist** (-mĭst), *n. & a.* — **Ra-mis'ti-cal** (rā-mĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.*

Ramist consonants. The letters *j* and *v;* — so called because first distinguished from the vowels *i* and *u* in French writings by Ramus.



Rammers. *A* for sand; *B* Cobble, for cobblestones; *C* Belgian, for Belgian blocks.

ram'mer (răm'ẽr), *n.* One that rams or drives. Specif.: **a** An instrument for driving anything with force; as, a *rammer* for driving stones or piles or for compacting earth. **b** *Ordnance.* A rod for ramming home the projectile or the charge of a gun. It may be made chiefly of wood and operated by hand, as used with United States seacoast guns, or entirely of metal and operated by power, as used with large-caliber guns on warships.

ram'mish (-ĭsh), *a.* Like a ram; hence: **a** Rank. **b** Lustful; lewd. — **ram'mish-ly**, *adv.* — **ram'mish-ness**, *n.*

ra'mose (rā'mōs; rā-mōs'; 277: *see* **-OSE**), *a.* [L. *ramosus*, fr. *ramus* a branch.] Branched, as the stem or root of a plant; consisting of, or having, branches or lateral divisions. — **ra'mose-ly**, *adv.* — **ra-mos'i-ty** (rā-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.*

ra'mous (rā'mŭs), *a.* **a** Ramose. **b** Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling, branches.

ramp (rămp), *v. i.;* RAMPED (rămpt); RAMP'ING. [F. *ramper* to creep, OF., to climb; of uncert. orig. Cf. RAMPANT, ROMP.] **1.** To creep; crawl. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

2. a To be rampant, or in the posture of a beast rampant in heraldry. **b** To stand or advance with forelegs or with arms raised as if in menace, anger, or excitement; hence, to move, or act, furiously; to rage; storm. *Spenser.*

When she cometh home she *rampeth* in my face. *Chaucer*

3. To climb; to creep up; — used esp. of plants; also, to grow rapidly. *Rare or Dial. Eng.*

With claspers and tendrils, they [plants] catch hold. . . . and so *ramping* upon trees, they mount up to a great height. *Ray.*

4. a To romp. *Rare or Dial. Eng.* **b** To bound; to rush about wildly or excitedly.

The wild things knelt,
And *ramped* and gloried. *Gilbert Murray (Euripides).*

5. *Arch.* Of a wall, to rise or fall to a higher or lower level.

ramp, *n.* [From RAMP to creep.] Act of ramping; esp., rearing or advancing in a threatening or warlike posture.

ramp, *n.* [F. *rampe.*] **1.** A sloping way; specif.: *Fort.* An inclined plane serving as a way between different interior levels, esp. between the parade and banquette.

2. *Arch.* **a** The perpendicular distance between the springing lines of a rampant arch. **b** Any sloping member other than a purely constructional one, such as a continuous parapet to a staircase. **c** A short bend, slope, or curve, usually in the vertical plane, where a handrail, coping, or the like changes its direction. Cf. KNEE, 7 *a*

ramp, *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a ramp, or sloping way.

2. To bend so as to fit to a ramp, as in a stair rail.

ramp'age (răm'pāj; răm'pāj'), *n.* [See RAMP, *v. i.*] Violent or riotous behavior; a state of excitement or passion; as, to be on the *rampage.*

ram-page' (răm-pāj'; răm'pāj), *v. i.* **a** To be violent; to rage; storm. **b** To rush about excitedly; to act wildly.

ram-pa'geous (răm-pā'jŭs), *a.* Characterized by violence and passion; unruly; rampant.

In the primitive ages of a *rampageous* antiquity. *Galt.*

— **ram-pa'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **ram-pa'geous-ness**, *n.*

ramp'an-cy (răm'păn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being rampant; exuberance; extravagance.

They are come to this height and *rampancy* of vice *South.*

ramp'ant (răm'pănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *ramper.* See RAMP, *v. i.*] **1.** Ramping; rearing upon the hind legs with forelegs or paws extended.

2. Specif.: *Her.* Standing and reared up, with one foreleg raised above the other; — said of lions, bears, etc. *Rampant,* used alone, denotes the position of the beast with its head in profile and usually turned to the dexter side of the shield with the dexter forepaw raised above the other; when facing to the sinister, the other paw is uppermost. Rampant gardant denotes rampant but full-faced; rampant regardant, rampant but looking back over the shoulder.


Lion Rampant.

3. Threatening, extravagant, or unrestrained in bearing, manner, action, etc.

4. Unchecked; exuberant in growth or spread, as a condition, custom, belief; as, superstition was *rampant.*

5. Rank in growth, as plants.

The *rampant* stalk is of unusual altitude. *I. Taylor.*

6. Violently ill-tempered; rampageous. *Slang, U. S.*

rampant arch *or* **vault,** an arch or vault of which one impost or abutment is higher than the other. See ARCH, *Illust.* (13).

ram'part (răm'pärt), *n.* [F. *rempart*, OF. *rempar*, fr. *remparer* to fortify, *se remparer* to fence or intrench one's self; *re-* re- + *en-* (L. *in*) + *parer* to defend, parry, prepare, L. *parare* to prepare. See PARE.] **1.** *Fort.* A broad embankment round a place, on which the parapet is raised. It forms the substratum of every permanent fortification. It is built just inside the ditch, usually largely of earth taken from it, and should be wide enough to permit the movement of men and guns on its top behind the parapet.

2. That which fortifies, defends, or secures against attack or intrusion; a defense or bulwark.

Syn. — RAMPART, BULWARK are here compared in their fig. uses. RAMPART suggests more or less specifically a protecting wall; BULWARK suggests in general firm, steadfast, or powerful defense; as, "whose *rampart* was the sea" (*Nahum* iii. 8); he stood, the *bulwark* of our liberties.

ram'part, *v. t.;* RAM'PART-ED; RAM'PART-ING. To surround or protect with or as with a rampart or ramparts.

ram'pi-on (răm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *raiponce*, Sp. *ruiponce, reponche*, It. *raperonzo, raponzolo*, NL. *rapuntium;* of uncert. origin.] **a** A European bellflower (*Campanula rapunculus*), having an edible tuberous root, used as a salad. **b** Any herb of the genus *Phyteuma.* **c** The lobelia. *Obs.*

ram'pire (-pīr), *n.* [See RAMPART.] **1.** A rampart. *Archaic.*

2. An embankment; dam. *Obs.*

3. A raised footpath or road; a highway. *Dial. Eng.*

ram'pire, *v. t.* To fortify, strengthen, secure, or inclose with or as with a rampart; to furnish with a rampart; also, to close; to fix firmly. *Archaic. R. Browning.*

ram'rod' (răm'rŏd'), *n.* The rod used in ramming home the charge in a muzzle-loading firearm.

ram'shack-le (-shăk-'l), *a.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** Loose-jointed; rickety; tumble-down.

My lord the cardinal, in his *ramshackle* coach. *Thackeray.*

2. Rude; dissipated; disorderly; unbalanced. *Dial. Eng.*

ram'shack-le, *n.* **a** A ramshackle thing. **b** A rude, ramshackle person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ram's'-head' (rămz'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A delicate orchid (*Cypripedium arietinum*) of the northern United States, having a brownish flower with a lip suggestive of a ram's head.

2. A seed of the chick-pea.

3. *Naut.* A large halyard block on the mainmast or foremast. *Obs. or R.*

ram's'-horn', *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A low semicircular work situated in and commanding the ditch. *Obs. or R.*

2. a A box with holes in the sides, in which fish are washed. **b** A net with stakes to catch fish that come close to shore with the tide. *Local, Eng.*

3. The cat's-claw *Acacia greggii. U. S.*

4. A crane attachment consisting of three hooks forged together in a manner suggesting the shape of a ram's horns, used as a crane hook; — called also *double hook.*

ram'son (răm'z'n; răm's'n), *n.* [AS. *hramsan*, pl., akin to G. *rams*, Sw. *rams, ramslök*; cf. Ir. *creamh*, W. *craf*, Gr. κρόμυον onion.] A broad-leaved species of garlic (*Allium ursinum*) common in European gardens; also, its bulbous root, used in salads as a relish; — chiefly in *pl.*

ram'sted (-stĕd), *n., or* **ramsted weed.** [Said to be named for the person who introduced it into the United States.] The yellow toadflax, or butter and eggs.

ram'til (răm'tĭl), *n.* [Bengali *ram-til.*] A tropical African asteraceous shrub (*Guizotia abyssinica*) cultivated for its seeds (called **ramtil,** or **Niger, seeds**) which yield a valuable oil used for food and as an illuminant.

ram'boo-stan (răm'bo͞o-stăn), **ram-boo'tan.** Vars. of RAMBUTAN.

ram-booze'. ✝ RUMBOOZE.

ram'bo-tan (răm'bō-tăn). Var. of RAMBUTAN.

Ram'bouillet' (răn'bo͞o'yĕ'), *n.* [From *Rambouillet*, Seine-et-Oise, France.] The French merino sheep.

ram-bunc'tious (răm-bŭŋk'shŭs), *a.* Wild or uncontrollable in conduct; unruly. *Slang, U. S.*

rambure, *n.* [F. *rambour*, fr. *Rambures*, a place near Amiens.] A kind of large, sour, reddish apple. *Obs.* [Var. of RAMBUTAN.]

ram'bu-stan (răm'bo͞o-stăn). **ram-bus'tious** (răm-bŭs'chŭs). Var. of RUMBUSTIOUS.

R. A. M. C. *Abbr.* Royal Army Medical Corps.

ram cat. A male cat. *Dial. Eng.*

ramd. Rammed. *Ref. Sp.*

Ramdam. ✝ RAMADAN.

rame. ✝ RAIM, RAM, ROAM.

rame (rām), *n.* [OF.] A branch, as of a tree or shrub. *Rare.*

rame (rām), *n.* A skeleton; — chiefly *pl. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rame, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *hreimr* a scream, cry.] To shout; to cry aloud; to bewail; talk wildly; rave. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To demand or question fretfully; to repeat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rame, *n.* [From RAME to shout.] A repeated wail or cry. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [ATTIRED.]

ra-mé' (rā-mā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* = **ra'me-al** (rā'mē-ăl), *a.* Ramal.

Ra'me-an (-ăn), *a.* = RAMIST. — **Rameau tree.** = TREE OF PORPHYRY.

Ra'me-an, *n.* Ramist.

ramed (rāmd), *a.* [Cf. D. *raam* frame.] Having the frames, stem, and sternpost adjusted: — said of a ship on the stocks.

ram'ee. Var. of RAMIE.

ramege. ✝ RAMAGE.

ramel. ✝ RAMMEL.

ram'el-lose (răm'ĕl-lōs), *a. Bot.* Bearing little branches.

ramen. ✝ ROAM.

ra-men'ta, *n., pl.* of RAMENTUM.

ram'en-ta'ceous (răm'ĕn-tā'shŭs), **ra-men'tal** (rā-mĕn'tăl), *a. Bot.* Covered with, consisting of, or resembling, ramenta.

ram'en-tif'er-ous (răm'ĕn-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ramenta* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing ramenta.

ra'me-ous (rā'mē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *rameus.*] *Bot.* Ramal.

ram'e-quin. Var. of RAMEKIN.

rames (rāmz), *n., pl.* of RAME, a skeleton.

Ram'e-se'um (răm'ĕ-sē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Rameses.* See RAMESSIDE.] A temple or monument erected by, or in honor of, a Ramesside king.

Ra-mes'se (rā-mĕs'ē). *D. Bib.*

Ram'es-sid (răm'ĕ-sĭd). Var. of RAMESSIDE.

Ram'es-side (-sīd; -sĭd), *a.* Of or pert. to the kings of ancient Egypt named Rameses, esp. those of the 20th dynasty, founded by Rameses III. about 1100 B. C. — *n.* A king of the 20th Egyptian dynasty.

ra'mex (rā'mĕks), *n.* [L.] Hernia.

ram-fee'zled (răm-fē'z'ld), *a.* Worn out; exhausted. *Scot.*

ramforce, *v. t.* [F. *renforcer.*] To fortify; barricade; plug up. *Obs.*

ram-gun'shoch (răm-gŭn'shŏkh), *a.* Harsh; rough. *Scot.*

ram'head', *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A halyard block. *Obs.*

2. A clodpate; a cuckold. *Obs.*

3. A lever; also, an arm or hook of a crane. *Obs.*

ram'head', *v. t.* To give (one) horns; to cuckold. *Obs.*

ra'mi (rā'mĭ), *n., pl.* of RAMUS.

Ra-mi'ah (rā-mī'ä) *Bib.*

ram'i-corn (răm'ĭ-kôrn). *a.* [L. *ramus* branch + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* Having branched antennæ.

Ram'i-cor'nes (răm'ĭ-kôr'nēz; rā'mĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of Hemiptera having branched antennæ.

ramie hemp. Ramie.

ra-mif'er-ous (rā-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ramus* branch + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Ramose.

ram'i-fi-cate (răm'ĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v. i.* To ramify. *Rare.*

ram'i-fied (răm'ĭ-fīd), *p. a.* [See RAMIFY.] Branched.

ram'i-flo'rous (-flō'rŭs. 201), *a.* [L. *ramus* + *flos, floris*, flower.] *Bot.* Flowering on the branches.

ra-mig'er-ous (rā-mĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ramus* a branch + *-gerous.*] Ramiferous. *Rare.*

ram'i-kin (răm'ĭ-kĭn). Var. of RAMEKIN.

Ram'il-lied, Ram'i-lied (răm'ĭ-lĭd), *a.* In the Ramillie style; as, a *Ramillied* wig. *Hist.*

ramin. ✝ RHAMN.

ra-mip'a-rous (rā-mĭp'ä-rŭs), *a.* [L. *ramus* branch + *-parous.*] *Bot.* Ramiferous. *Rare.*

Ramiram. ✝ RAMADAN.

ramish. ✝ RAMMISH.

ram leather. = CUP LEATHER.

ram'line (răm'lĭn; -l'n), *n. Naut.* A line used to get a straight middle line.

ram'mack (răm'ăk), *v. i.* To romp; clamber about. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Heedless gawk; scamp. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ram'mage. ✝ RAMAGE.

Ram'man (răm'măn), *n. Assyr. Myth.* See ADAD.

rammass. ✝ RAMASS, *v.*

rammed (rămd), *pret. & p. p.* of RAM.

ram'me-kin. ✝ RAMEKIN.

ram'mel (răm'ĕl); **ram'el**), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. dial. *raw milk* unskimmed milk.] New, or raw, milk. *Dial Eng.*

ram'mel, *n.* [OF. *ramaille* branches, fagots, fr. *rame* branch.] **a** Brushwood; undergrowth. **b** Refuse matter *Obs. Scot. & Dial Eng.* **c** Coarse, hard, poor earth. *Local, Eng.*

ram'mel, *v. t.* [Cf. RAMMEL, *n.*] To crumble. *Obs.*

ram'mels-berg-ite (răm'ĕls-bûrg-īt; răm'ĕls-bĕrk-), *n.* [After Karl F. *Rammelsberg* (1813–99), German chemist.] *Min.* Native nickel diarsenide, $NiAs_2$, a heavy, tin-white mineral; — formerly synonymous with *chloanthite*, but now restricted to the orthorhombic form.

ram'ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RAM.

ram'mis (răm'ĭs), **ram'mish** (-ĭsh), *v. i.* To rush about as if frenzied. *North of Eng. & Scot.*

ram'mis, ram'mish, *a. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a Ramage; — of hawks. *Obs.* **b** Violent; untamed. [*Obs. Scot.*]

ram'mist, *a.* Insane; frantic.

ram'my (răm'ĭ), *a.* Like a ram; rammish

ramne. ✝ RHAMN.

ram'o-lade', *n.* [F. *rémoulade.*] Sauce rémoulade. *Obs.*

ram'ol-les'cence (răm'ŏ-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* [F. *ramollir* to soften, deriv. of *a* (L. *ad*) + *mollir* to soften, L. *mollire.*] A softening or mollifying. *Rare.*

Ra-mo'na (rä-mō'nä), *n.* A beautiful and noble half-breed, heroine of Helen Hunt Jackson's novel "Ramona," dealing with wrongs inflicted on American Indians by the early settlers in southern California.

Ra-mo'na, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of mints of the western United States with often hoary canescent foliage and small spicate flowers.

ra'mo'neur' (rä'mō'nûr'), *n.* [F.] A chimney sweeper. *Eng.*

ra-moon' (rä-mo͞on'), *n.* [Sp. *ramón* tops or twigs cut for fodder, fr. *ramo* branch.] The leaves and twigs of a West Indian moraceous tree (*Trophis americana*) (the **ramoon tree**) cut for fodder for cattle.

Ra'moth (rā'mŏth) *Bib*

Ra'moth-gil'e-ad. *Bib.*

ramow. ✝ REMOVE.

ramp, *v. t.* **a** To steal, or take away, by force. *Obs.* **b** To rob; also, to swindle. *Slang, Eng.*

ramp, *n.* **a** A swindle. *Slang, Eng*

ramp (rămp), *a. Scot.* **a** Unruly; impetuous. **b** Rank.

ramp (rămp; rämp), *n.* A romping or bold woman. *Obs. or Archaic.*

ramp, *n.* **a** The cuckoopint. *Obs.* **b** Abbr. of RAMPION **c** The ramson

ram-pa'cious (răm-pā'shŭs), *a.* Rampageous. *Colloq.*

rampair. ✝ RAMPIER.

ram-pal'lian. **ram-pal'lion** (răm-păl'yăn), *n.* [Cf. RAMP a bold woman, RAMP to creep.] A scoundrel; a wretch. *Obs.*

ramp'ant-ly, *adv.* of RAMPANT.

rampar. ✝ RAMPIRE.

rampaunt. ✝ RAMPANT.

ramped, *pret. & p. p.* of RAMP.

ram'per (*dial.* răm'pẽr). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. of RAMPIER.

ram'per (răm'-), *n., or* **ramper eel.** [Cf. LAMPREY.] A lamprey.

Ram-phas'ti-dæ, Ram-phas'tos. [NL.] Syns. of RHAMPHASTIDÆ, RHAMPHASTOS.

ram'pick (răm'pĭk), **ram'pike** (-pīk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A tree having dead branches, esp. at the top; a dead tree. — *a.* Of a tree, dead at the top. *Dial.*

ram'pier. Var. of RAMPIRE.

ramp'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RAMP.

ramp'ish, *a.* Given to romping or immodest behavior. *Obs.*

ram'pler (răm'plẽr), **ram'plor** (-plōr), *n.* [Cf. RAMP, *v. i.*] A roving, restless person. *Scot.*

ram'po-stan (răm'pŏ-stăn). Var. of RAMBUTAN. [RAMSON.]

ramps (rămps). Dial. var. of

rampse, *v. i.* [Cf. RAMP, *v. i.*, ROMP, *v.*] To climb, usually rapidly. *Dial. Eng.*

ramps'man (răm ps'măn; rămps'-), *n.* One who ramps, or robs with violence. *Slang, Eng.*

rampt. Ramped. *Ref. Sp.*

ram'-race' (răm'rās'), *n.* [*ram,* n. + *race,* n.] A headlong rush; a short, hard run. *Scot.*

ram'rod'dy, *a.* Stiff and unbending in manner. *Colloq.*

rams (rămz). Var. of RAMSON.

ram-scal'lion (*dial.* răm-skăl'yŭn), *n.* A rapscallion *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ramsch (rämsh), *n.* [G.] *Skat.* A game or task in which the jacks alone are trumps, and whoever takes the most points loses. It is played only when no one will play another game.

ram'sey (*dial.* răm'zĭ), *n.* The ramson. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ram'shack-le Var. of RANSACKLE. [SHACKLE.

ram'shack-led, *a.* = RAM-

ram'shack-ly, *a.* = RAMSHACKLE. [abuse. *Obs.*

ramskyt, *n.* An old term of

ram'son. ✝ RANSOM.

ram'-stam' (răm'stăm'), *a.* Reckless; headstrong; thoughtless. — *adv.* Recklessly; headlong. — *n.* A reckless, headstrong person. *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ramuff, ramuif. ✝ REMOVE.

ram'ule (răm'ūl), *n.* [F.] *Bot.* = RAMULUS.

ram'u-lif'er-ous (răm'ū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ramulus* + *-ferous.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Bearing ramuli.

ram'u-lose (răm'ū-lōs), *a.* [L. *ramulosus*, fr. *ramulus*, dim. of *ramus* a branch.] Having many small branches.

ram'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] A small branch or ramus; a branchlet.

ra'mus (rā'mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* RAMI (-mī). [L.] *Biol.* A branch; a projecting part or elongated process; a ramification; esp.: *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The posterior, more or less vertical, part of the lower jaw on each side which articulates with the skull. When no such part is plainly distinguished, *ramus* often designates the entire right or left half of the jaw. **b** One of the branches or processes of the pubis or ischium. See ISCHIUM, PUBIS. **c** Either of the two branches of the incus in the mastax of a rotifer.

Ra'na (rā'nă), *n.* [L., a frog.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tailless leaping amphibians, including the common frogs.

ra-na'ri-um (rā-nā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ă). [NL., fr. L. *rana* frog.] A place for keeping or rearing frogs.

Ran'a-tra (răn'ă-tră), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of elongate, very slender, aquatic, hemipterous insects of the family Nepidæ. They have long slender legs, the first pair being fitted for seizing prey somewhat like those of a mantis. *Ranatra fusca* is a common species in the United States.

rance (răns), *n.* [F.] A dull red marble with blue and white markings, from Belgium, and now generally sold in the United States as *Belgian marble*.

ranch (răncH), *n.* [See RANCHO.] *Western U. S. & Canada.* **1.** An establishment, with its estate, for the grazing and rearing of horses, cattle, or sheep; esp., the buildings occupied by owner and employees, with the adjacent barns, corrals, etc.; also, the persons on the estate collectively. **2.** Loosely, a farm, esp. of large size; as, a fruit *ranch*.

ranch, *v. i.* To live or work on a ranch; to engage in the business of a ranchman. *Western U. S. & Canada.*

ranch'er (răncH'ĕr), *n.* One engaged in ranching; a ranchman. *Western U. S. & Canada.*

ran'che-rí'a (răn'chă-rē'ă), *n.* [Sp. *ranchería.*] **a** A dwelling place of a ranchero. **b** A small settlement or collection of ranchos, or rude huts, esp. for Indians. *Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U. S.* **c** Formerly, in the Philippines, a political division of the pagan tribes.

ran-che'ro (răn-chā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp.] *Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U. S.* A herdsman employed on a ranch or rancho; also, sometimes, the owner.

ranch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* Act or business of conducting, or living or working on, a ranch. *Western U. S. & Canada.*

ranch'man (răncH'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who owns, occupies or works on a ranch. *Western U. S. & Can.*

ran'cho (răn'chō), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOS (-chōz). [Sp., prop., a mess, mess room. Cf. 1st RANCH.] **1.** A rude hut or collection of huts where herdsmen or farm laborers live or lodge, or where travelers may find shelter. *Sp. Amer.* **2.** A large grazing farm; a ranch; — distinguished from *hacienda*. *Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U. S.*

ran'cid (răn'sĭd), *a.* [L. *rancidus*, fr. *rancere* to be rancid or rank.] Having a rank smell or taste, from chemical change or decomposition; as, *rancid* oil or butter. — **ran'cid-ly**, *adv.* — **ran'cid-ness**, *n.*

ran-cid'i-fy (răn-sĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [See RANCID; -FY.] To make, or to become, rancid. *Rare.* — **ran-cid'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

ran-cid'i-ty (răn-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being rancid; a rancid scent or flavor, as of old oil

ran'cor, ran'cour (răn'kĕr), *n.* [ME. *rancour*, OF. *rancor, rancur*, F. *rancœur*, fr. L. *rancor* rancidity, rankness; tropically, an old grudge, rancor, fr. *rancere* to be rank or rancid.] The deepest malignity or spite; deep-seated enmity or malice; inveterate hatred. *Chaucer.*

It would not be easy to conceive the passion, *rancor*, and malice of their tongues and hearts. *Burke.*

Syn. — Enmity, hatred, ill will, malice, spite, grudge, animosity, malignity. See RESENTMENT.

ran'cor, ran'cour, *v. t.* To make rancorous. — *v. i.* To nourish hatred; to rankle. *Rare.*

ran'cor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *rancuros.*] Full of rancor; evincing, or caused by, rancor; deeply malignant.

So flamed his eyes with rage and *rancorous* ire. *Spenser.*

— **ran'cor-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ran'cor-ous-ness**, *n.*

rand (rănd), *n.* [AS. *rand, rond*; akin to D., Dan., Sw., & G. *rand*, Icel. *rönd*, and prob. to E. *rind.*] **1.** A border, edge, or margin, as an unplowed edge of a field (or the coarse grass growing on it). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A stripe or streak, as of color or dirt. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** *Chiefly Dial.* A strip, as of iron. Specif.: **a** A long, fleshy piece, as of beef or mutton cut from the flank, hind quarter, or leg. **b** *Shoemaking.* A leveling strip put on before the lifts of the heel; also, a thin inner sole. **c** *Basketwork.* A course of simple weaving, often of thin material, used to fill in. See BASKET, *Illust.*

the Rand, a rocky gold-bearing ridge in South Africa, about thirty miles long, on which Johannesburg is situated; also, the gold-mining district including this ridge.

rand, *v. t.* To cut into rands or strips; also, *Shoemaking*, to fit with rands.

ran'dan (răn'dăn; răn-dăn'), *n.* [E. dial., a noise, din, riot.] Disorderly, noisy conduct; a spree; — esp. in the phrase *on a randan. Chiefly Eng.*

ran'dan (răn'dăn; răn-dăn'), *n.* **a** A boat propelled by three rowers, the middle rower pulling two sculls, or short oars, bow and stroke pulling one oar each. **b** This style of rowing. Hence: **ran'dan**, *a. & adv.*

ran'dan (răn'dăn; răn-dăn'), *v. i.* To row in a randan.

ran'dem (răn'dĕm), *adv.* [Perh. orig. *randem-tandem*, a reduplication of *tandem* with influence of *random.*] With three horses harnessed to a vehicle tandem.

ran'dem (răn'dĕm), *n.* A team, or vehicle, driven randem.

Ran'di-a (răn'dĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; after Isaac *Rand* (d. 1743), Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical rubiaceous shrubs and trees, having white or yellow solitary or clustered flowers, and a many-seeded berry. See BOX BRIER.

rand'ing, *n.* **1.** *Shoemaking.* Act or process of making and applying rands for shoes.

2. *Mil.* A kind of basketwork used in gabions.

3. *Basketwork.* Act of making a rand; also, a rand or the material for making a rand.

ran'dom (răn'dŭm), *n.* [ME. *randon*, OF. *randon* force, violence, rapidity, a *randon*, de *randon*, violently, suddenly, rapidly; cf. OF. *randir* to run hard, to gallop; prob. of German origin; cf. G. *rand* edge, border, OHG. *rant* shield, edge of a shield, akin to E. *rand*, n. See RAND, *n.*] **1.** Force; violence; impetuosity. *Obs.*

The two kings newly fought with great *random*. *E. Hall.*

2. A rush, spurt, or stream, as of speech, water, fire. *Obs.*

3. A haphazard or random course or progress.

4. In technical uses: **a** *Gun.* The range of a gun or projectile; also, the elevation given to a gun. *Obs.* **b** *Mining.* The direction of a rake vein. **c** *Print.* A sloping board set on top of a frame to hold galleys of type, etc., for use in making up. *Eng.* **d** *Weaving.* A trial pattern.

at random. **a** Without definite direction, rule, or method; at haphazard; aimlessly; as, a shot fired *at random.*

Counsels, when they fly
At random, sometimes hit most happily. *Herrick.*

b Without restraint or attention; at liberty; neglected. *Obs.* **c** *Gun.* With any elevation or depression of the gun; — contrasted with *point-blank. Obs.*

ran'dom, *a.* **1.** Going at random or by chance; acting, done, or made, at hazard, or without settled direction, aim, or purpose; left to chance; haphazard; as, a *random* guess.

So sharp a spur to the lazy, and so strong a bridle to the *random*. *H. Spencer.*

2. *Masonry.* Irregular, as tooling; specif., consisting of stones of various height fitted together at random.

Syn. — Chance, stray, casual, fortuitous, accidental, aimless. — RANDOM, HAPHAZARD. RANDOM implies absence of fixed aim or purpose; HAPHAZARD heightens the implication of chance or accident; as, "My choice was as *random* as blindman's buff" (*Burns*); "They will throw out a *random* word in or out of season" (*Lamb*); "as [he] lazily turned the leaves of his *haphazard* reading" (*Lowell*); "whatever *haphazard* teaching of French there may have been" (*id.*). See ACCIDENTAL, VAGRANT.

random line, *Probability*, a line so chosen that the infinitesimal chance of its meeting any line segment varies as the length of the segment. — **r. point**, *Probability*, a point so chosen that the chance of its falling within any closed surface varies as the volume inclosed. — **r. shot**, a shot not directed or aimed toward any particular object.

— **ran'dom-ly**, *adv.* — **ran'dom-ness**, *n.*

Ran'dom, Roderick. The hero of Smollett's novel of this name. He is a young Scotchman in quest of fortune, with a dash of generosity and good humor in his character, but essentially mean. He borrows the money, and wears the clothes, of his simple, kind-hearted adherent, Strap.

rand'y (răn'dĭ), *a.* **1.** Ill-mannered; coarse; aggressively vulgar; — formerly applied to vagrant beggars, now only to women. *Scot.* "I was the mad *randy* gypsy." *Scott.* **2.** Disorderly; wild; riotous; lewd. *Dial. Eng.*

rand'y, *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A sturdy beggar of rough or threatening manner. **b** A randy woman; a virago.

rand'y, *n.* A festivity, esp. a noisy festivity or frolic; a revel; a carousal. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

range (rānj), *v. t.*; RANGED (rānjd); RANG'ING (rān'jĭng). [OF. *rangier*, var. of *rengier*, F. *ranger*, OF. *renc* row, rank, F. *rang*; of German origin. See RANK, *n.*] **1.** To set in a row, or in rows; to place in a regular line or lines, or in ranks; to dispose in the proper order; to rank; as, to *range* soldiers in line; to *range* trees along a driveway. **2.** To place (as a single individual) among others in a line, row, or order, as in the ranks of an army, or in a given position or situation; — usually, reflexively and figuratively, (in the sense) to espouse a cause, to join a party, to be engaged in some course of action, etc.

It would be absurd in me to *range* myself on the side of the Duke of Bedford and the corresponding society *Burke.*

3. To dispose in a classified, or in systematic, order; to arrange regularly; as, to *range* plants in genera and families; also, to place in a class, rank, or category.

4. [Perh. a different word.] To separate into parts; to sift. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

5. To lay off or lay out; to make level, even, or straight; specif.: **a** *Naut.* To arrange (an anchor cable) on deck. **b** *Gun.* To determine the elevation necessary for (a gun) to enable it to propel a projectile to a given distance; to give (a gun) such elevation. **c** To train (a telescope).

6. To rove over or through; as, to *range* the fields.

Teach him to *range* the ditch, and force the brake. *Gay.*

7. To sail or pass along or about, usually in a direction parallel to or near; as, to *range* the coast.

☞ Compare senses 6 and 7 with French *ranger* une côte.

8. To propel (a projectile, of a certain size, or over a certain distance); — said of a gun. *Obs. or R.*

9. To graze or pasture (cattle, sheep, etc.) on a range.

to range one's self, to settle down; to adopt a more decorous or conventional mode of life. Cf. F. *se ranger.*

range, *v. i.* **1.** To rove at large; to wander; roam.

2. To move over a surface so as to explore it more or less thoroughly, esp. as a hunting dog seeking game.

3. To be placed in order or line or in a class; to be ranked; to admit of arrangement or classification; to rank.

And *range* with humble livers in content. *Shak.*

4. To have, or extend in, a certain direction; to correspond in direction or line; to trend or run; — often with *with*; as, the fence *ranges* with the street; to *range* along the coast.

5. a To have range; to be capable of projecting, or to admit of being projected, esp. as to horizontal distance; as, the gun *ranges* three miles; the shot *ranged* four miles. **b** To change or differ within limits; as, the temperature *ranged* through seventy degrees Fahrenheit.

6. *Gun.* To obtain the range of an object by firing alternately over and short of it, altering the elevation after each shot until a hit is made.

7. *Bot. & Zoöl.* To be native to, or live in, a certain district or region; as, the peba *ranges* from Texas to Paraguay.

Syn. — Rove, roam, wander, stroll. See RAMBLE.

range (rānj), *n.* [OF. *range*, var. of *renge*, fr. the v. See RANGE, *v.*] **1.** A series of things in a line; a row; a rank; as, a *range* of pipes; a *range* of buildings, of mountains.

2. An aggregate of individuals or objects in one rank or degree; an order; a class.

3. A line of direction; as, from the channel entrance the beacon is in *range* with the lighthouse.

4. A wandering or roving; a going to and fro; an excursion; a ramble; an expedition.

He may take a *range* all the world over. *South.*

5. That which may be ranged over; place or room for excursion; esp., a region in which cattle or sheep may pasture.

6. Extent or space taken in or covered; compass or extent of excursion or distribution; reach; scope; sphere; as, *range* of voice; a wide *range* of topics; *range* of thought.

Far as creation's ample *range* extends. *Pope.*

7. *Math.* **a** A system of points lying on a line (the *base*); a row; a right line regarded as the aggregate of its points. **b** A simply infinite system of curves, whose line equation is $\phi + k\phi' = 0$, that touch all the common tangents of two curves, whose line equations are $\phi = 0$, $\phi' = 0$ (the *bases*).

8. The limits of a series of actual or possible variations, or the series or variations within such limits; as, the *range* of prices is great; he had a narrow *range* of choice.

9. In early usage, apparently a hinged grating let down when required over an open fireplace, to support pots, pans, etc., and later, a plate with holes for the pots, etc., similarly used or set; hence, in modern usage, a cooking apparatus containing an inclosed fireplace, having one or more side ovens and a flat top with a number of holes, with removable covers, for the pots, pans, etc. This was originally, and is sometimes now, built into a recess in the wall at the bottom of the chimney. The usual modern form is the so-called **portable range**, which is more or less elaborate, and is constructed to set against or near a wall to economize space. In the trade the *range* is commonly distinguished from the (cooking) *stove* as having only one opening to the oven, whereas the *stove* oven has an opening at each end.

10. [Perh. different word.] Bolting sieve. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

11. a A kitchen grate. *Obs.* **b** A ladder rung. *Obs.*

12. *Masonry.* A row or course with the horizontal joints continuous; — used attributively to designate work so laid or stone, as ashlar, prepared for so laying.

13. *Leather Manuf.* A part of a hide. See HIDE, *Illust.*

14. In the public land system of the United States, a row or line of townships lying between two successive meridian lines six miles apart. The meridians included in each great survey are numbered in order east and west from the "principal meridian" of that survey, and the townships in the *range* are numbered north and south from the "base line," which runs east and west; as, township No. 6, N., *range* 7, W., from the fifth principal meridian.

15. *Bot. & Zoöl.* The region throughout which a plant or animal naturally lives.

16. *Gun.* **a** The horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is, or may be, propelled; as, the gun has a *range* of six miles. Also, the horizontal distance of the target or thing aimed at from the gun. **b** A place where shooting, as with guns or rifles, is practiced.

17. *Naut.* **a** A large cleat in the waist. **b** = RANGE OF CABLE, below.

18. *Mech.* A train of wheels.

19. *Shoemaking.* **a** A strip of leather cut from a butt or hide. **b** The lie or line of the upper edge of the counter in a top boot. *Oxf. E. D.*

20. In Australia, a single mountain.

21. *Bib. pl.* In the Authorized Version of 2 Kings xi. 8 & 15 and 2 Chron. xxiii. 14, used to translate Hebrew *sederah*, which in the Douay Ver. is rendered "precincts of the temple," and in the Rev. Ver. "ranks."

22. A row of lots along a boundary line. *Canada.*

Syn. — Reach, sweep, ken. — RANGE, COMPASS, SCOPE. RANGE emphasizes the idea of reach or extent; COMPASS, that of inclusiveness within limits; SCOPE, as here compared, connotes amplitude of outlook or freedom of range; as, the vast *range* of his knowledge; within the *compass* of human powers; "There the passions cramped no longer shall have *scope* and breathing space" (*Tennyson*).

range of accommodation, the distance between the near point and the far point of distinct vision, — usually measured and designated by the strength of the lens which if added to the refracting media of the eye would cause the rays from the near point to appear as if they came from the far point.

— **r. of cable**, *Naut.*, a certain length of slack cable ranged along the deck preparatory to letting go the anchor.

ranged (rānjd), *p. a.* Arranged in line; set in rows or ranks.

ranged battle, a pitched battle. *Obs.*

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ram'u-lous (răm'ū-lŭs), *a.* Ramulose.

ra-mus'cule (rā-mŭs'kūl), *n.* [L. *ramusculus.*] A small ramus.

ramverse, *v. t.* [F. *renverser.*] Also **ramvert**. To overthrow; to reverse. *Obs.*

ran. Pret. & obs. p. p. of RUN.

ran (răn), *n.* Var. of RAUN, roe. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ran (răn), *n.* A hank of string or twine.

Ran (răn), *n.* [Icel. *Rān.*] See ÆGIR.

ra'na (rä'nä), *n.* [Hind. *rānā.*] Prince; — a title which is given to some of the native rulers in India.

Ra'na, *n.* = RAN.

Ra-na'les (rā-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of RANUNCULALES.

— **ra'nal** (rā'năl), *a.*

ra-na'ri-an (rā-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [L. *rana* frog.] Froggy; croaking. *Jocular or Rare.*

ranc. ✝ RANK.

Rance. ✝ RHENISH.

rance (răns; *Scot.* rāns), *n.* [Cf. F. *ranche* a bar, a round. *Oxf. E. D.*] A prop, shore, or support. — *v. t.* To prop; support *Both Rare exc. Scot.*

ran'cel, ran'sel (răn's'l), *v. t.* [See RANCELMAN.] To search; ransack. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ran'cel-lor (răn's'l-ẽr), *n.* A rancelman. *Scot.*

ran'cel-man, ran'sel-man, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *reynsla* a trying, searching, *reyna* to try, examine, search. *Oxf. E. D.*] A kind of constable whose duty it was to search for stolen or missing goods. *Obs. or R. Scot.*

ran-ces'cent (răn-sĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *rancescens*, p. pr. of *rancescere*, v. incho. fr. *rancere* to be rancid.] Becoming rancid *R.*

ranch, *v. t.* [Cf. ARACHE, ARACE.] **a** To scratch; to tear (as upon or with a thorn, a nail, etc.). *Obs.* **b** To pluck. *Obs.*

ranch (răncH), *n.* Scratch; cut. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ranch'less, *a.* See -LESS.

Ran-co'cas (răn-kō'kăs), *n.* [From *Rancocas*, village and creek in New Jersey.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Cretaceous on the Atlantic coast of North America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

rancounter. ✝ RENCOUNTER.

ran'cour. Var. of RANCOR.

rand, *v. i. & t.* [See RANT.] To rant; storm. *Obs.*

Ran'dal (răn'dăl), *n.* Masc. prop. name.

randall, *n.* Random. *Obs.*

ran'dall grass (răn'dăl). a The meadow fescue. **b** Rye grass.

Ran'dall-ite (răn'dăl-īt), *n.* A Freewill Baptist (see under BAPTIST); — after Benjamin Randall (1749–1808).

ran'der (*Scot.* rän'dẽr). Obs. or Scot. var. of RENDER.

rand'er (răn'dẽr), *n.* One that cuts into rands.

randevous. ✝ RENDEZVOUS.

ran'die. Var. of RANDY, rude.

ran'dir (răn'dẽr), *n.* [W. *rhandir.*] *Cymric Tribal Hist.* A division of a tref.

Rand'ite, *n.* An inhabitant of the Rand. *South Africa.*

randivous. ✝ RENDEZVOUS.

ran'dle (răn'd'l; răn'l). Var. of RANNEL. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ran'dom, *adv.* At random; in a random manner. *Obs. or R.*

ran'dom-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

ran'don. ✝ RANDOM.

ran'don, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *randoner* to rush, run. See RANDOM.] To fly or stray at random. *Obs.*

rand'y, *v. i.* [Cf. RANT.] To carouse; to indulge in a spree. *Dial. Eng.*

rane. ✝ RAIN.

rane (rān). Dial. Eng. var. of REAN.

rane (rān), *n.* A rigmarole or jargon of sounds; a long-continued cry or clamor. *Obs. or R. Scot.*

rane'deer. ✝ REINDEER.

ra'nee (rä'nē). Var. of RANI.

ranegate ✝ RENEGATE.

Ra-nel'la (rā-nĕl'ă), *n.* [NL.; fr. L. *rana* frog.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine taenioglossate gastropods having a thick shell, usually with two lateral varices continuous over all the whorls.

ranew. ✝ RENEW.

ranforce, *v. t.* [F. *renforcer.*] To reënforce; fortify; also, to force open. *Obs.*

rang (răng), *pret.* of RING, *v. t. & i.*

rang (răng), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

rang (*Scot.* räng), *n.* [F.] A rank; row. *Obs. or R. Scot.*

rangale, *n.* [OF. *ringaille.*] Rank and file; herd; rabble; esp., camp followers. *Obs.*

ran'gant (răn'gănt), *a.* [Prob. fr. *range*, v. i. + *-ant.*] *Her.* = FURIOSANT.

rangat, *n.* Noise; disorder. *Obs. Scot.*

rangat, *n.* Rangale. *Obs. Scot.*

ra'nga-ti'ra (rä'ngă-tē'rä), *n.* [Maori.] A Maori chief; a magistrate; less exactly, a leading citizen. *New Zealand.*

range. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RINSE.

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range finder. *Gunnery.* An instrument, variously constructed, used to determine the distance of an object to be hit. It is usually so constructed as to give a rapid me-

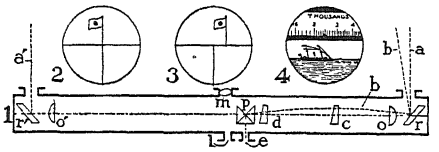


Diagram of Barr & Stroud Range Finder. At the ends of the Tube (1) two Reflectors (*r*, *r'*) deflect rays from the target through the Objectives (*o*, *o'*) and the Prisms (*p*) to the observer's right eye at *e*. The field of view of the right eyepiece is divided by a horizontal line (2, 3), above which is the image from *o*, and below it that from *o'*. A Deflecting Prism (*d*) is neutral at the position *d*, when the parallel rays (*a*, *a'*) from a very distant object will form a continuous image (2). A nearer object will give unparallel rays, *a* being replaced by *b*, and its image will be discontinuous (3), until *d* is moved to the position *c* corresponding to its range. Through the left eyepiece at *l* and the Finder Objective *m* the observer sees the Object (4) and above it part of a Scale that is attached to *d*, and a pointer by which the range is read off.

chanical solution of a triangle having the target at its apex and the range finder at one corner of its base. When the instrument determines the direction also it is called a **position finder.**

range light. *Naut.* **a** Either of two or more lights on shore so placed as to guide a vessel keeping them in line, as through a channel. **b** *pl.* Two white lights in the same vertical plane as the keel, one at least fifteen feet higher than, and horizontally distant from, the other, that may be carried by a steamer under way to indicate her course.

range pole. *Surv.* A long thin pole or stake, usually steel-shod and conspicuously painted, used in ranging lines.

rang'er (rān'jẽr), *n.* **1.** The keeper of a royal park or forest; formerly, a royal officer appointed to walk through the forest, recover beasts that had strayed, watch the deer, present trespasses, etc. *Eng.*

2. One that ranges; specif.: **a** A rover; wanderer. **b** A dog that ranges in search of game. **c** The harbor seal. *Newfoundland.* **d** One of a body of mounted troops or organized armed men, usually more in the nature of mounted infantry than cavalry, who range over a region. In the British army the name is given to a regular infantry regiment, the Connaught *Rangers.* **e** In America, a warden who patrols tracts of forests, esp. those owned by the state.

3. One who arranges or sets in line. *Obs. & R.*

range rider. **a** A mounted warden who patrols forests or other lands in the interest of the owners. *Chiefly Western U. S.* **b** A cowboy who herds cattle on the range.

range stove. A portable cooking range. See RANGE, 9.

range work. *Masonry.* Ashlar laid in horizontal courses of even height; coursed ashlar. Cf. BROKEN ASHLAR.

rang'ing (rān'jĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RANGE. — **ranging bond,** *Bricklaying,* chain bond formed by strips of wood projecting slightly from the face to afford nailing.

Ran-goon' creep'er (răn-gōōn'). [From *Rangoon,* Burma.] An Asiatic combretaceous climbing shrub (*Quisqualis indica*), grown in tropical regions for its showy flowers.

rang'y (rān'jĭ), *a.* [From RANGE, *v. i.*] **1.** Inclined, able, or apt to range, or rove about, for considerable distances; hence, long-limbed and slender; — chiefly used of cattle.

2. Having room for ranging; roomy; spacious.

3. Having ranges; mountainous.

Ran'i-dæ (răn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *rana* frog + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* An important family of anurous amphibians of the group Firmisternia, comprising the typical frogs. They are distributed generally over the temperate and tropical parts of the earth with the exception of most of Australia and South America. About 270 species are known, over half of which belong to the type genus, *Rana.*

ra'nine (rā'nĭn; -nīn; 183), *a.* [L. *rana* a frog.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the frogs or the family Ranidæ.

2. *Anat.* Pertaining to the region beneath the tip of the tongue; designating specif. the branch of the lingual artery supplying that region, and the corresponding vein, which is a tributary of the facial or lingual vein.

ranine artery. *Anat.* See LINGUAL ARTERY.

rank (răŋk), *a.*; RANK'ER (-ẽr); RANK'EST. [AS. *ranc* strong, proud; cf. D. *rank* slender, Dan. *rank* upright, erect, G. dial. *rank* slender, Icel. *rakkr* slender, bold. The meaning seems to have been influenced by L. *rancidus,* E. *rancid.*] **1.** Proud; froward; haughty. *Obs.*

2. Strong; mighty; powerful; violent; headlong. *Obs. or R., or Dial. Eng.*

3. Luxuriant or vigorous in growth; grown to immoderate height; grown coarse; as, *rank* grass or weeds.

And, behold, seven ears of corn came up upon one stalk, *rank* and good. *Gen.* xli. 5.

4. *Obs.* **a** Grown too great; overgrown; gross; swollen. **b** Oversupplied; overfed. **c** Plentiful; abundant; copious.

5. Crowded together; many in number. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

6. Projecting to an unusual extent beyond a surface, as the blade of a plane when adjusted to cut deeply.

7. Causing, or covered with, a vigorous growth of vegetation or the like; producing luxuriantly; very (sometimes too) rich and fertile; as, *rank* land.

8. Strong-scented; rancid; offensive in smell or taste.

Divers sea fowls taste *rank* of the fish on which they feed. *Boyle.*

9. Offensively gross or coarse; indecent; as, *rank* language.

10. Foul; noisome; corrupt; as, a *rank* climate, wound.

11. Raised to a high degree; extreme; gross; utter; — used only with words of reprobation; as, *rank* treason.

What are these but *rank* pedants? *Addison.*

12. Unreasonably high in amount; excessive; as, a *rank* modus. *Obs. exc. Law.* "A *ranker* rate." *Shak.*

13. Lustful; of animals, ruttish or in heat. *Obs. Shak.*

Syn. — Utter, absolute, downright; flagrant, glaring, palpable. — RANK, GROSS are here compared as derogatory intensives. RANK is commonly applied to that which is extremely, utterly, or violently what it is declared to be; GROSS applies to what is thought of as palpable, glaring, or flagrant; as, *rank* heresy, nonsense; *gross* carelessness, stupidity, credulity. See LUXURIOUS, COARSE, FLAGRANT.

rank rider, a reckless rider; specif., a highwayman. *Obs.*

rank (răŋk), *n.* [OF. *ranc,* var. of *renc,* F. *rang,* prob. fr. OHG. *hring* a circle, a circular row, G. *ring:* cf. ME. *renk, reng,* fr. OF. *renc.* See RING; cf. RANGE, *n. & v.*] **1.** A row or line; a range; a series; a tier; — now rarely of persons.

Many a mountain nigh
Rising in lofty *ranks,* and loftier still *Byron.*

2. *Mil.* **a** A line of soldiers ranged side by side; — opposed to *file.* See 1st FILE, 5 **a.** **b** *pl.* An army; the forces. "And e'en the *ranks* of Tuscany could scarce forbear to cheer." *Macaulay.* **c** *pl.* The body of privates as distinguished from officers; as, he rose from the *ranks.*

3. Line; orderly arrangement; formation; array; as, to form a crowd into *rank.*

4. An aggregate of individuals classed together; a social class; an order; a division; as, *ranks* and orders of men.

5. Grade of official standing, as in the army, navy, or nobility; as, the *rank* of general; the *rank* of admiral. The relative rank of officers in the United States navy and army is as follows: The admiral ranks with the general; the vice admiral with the lieutenant general; a rear admiral with a major general; a captain with a colonel; a commander with a lieutenant colonel; a lieutenant commander with a major; a lieutenant (senior grade) with a captain; a lieutenant (junior grade) with a first lieutenant; an ensign with a second lieutenant.

When no other *rank* is conferred upon general and line officers the titles of their respective offices also express their *rank.* But it does not follow that *rank* and office are always identical.
15 *U. S. Ct. of Claims,* 151.

6. Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence; relative position in civil or social life or in any scale of comparison; status; grade; as, a writer of the first *rank. Addison.*

7. Elevated grade or standing; high degree; high social position; distinction; eminence; as, a man of *rank.*

The mystic spell of *rank,* which no American citizen can ever quite understand. *James Parton.*

8. *Chess.* A row of squares on the chessboard parallel to the sides next the players.

in a rank, in a single file. *Obs.* — **on a r.** **a** On a stretch; continuously. *Obs.* **b** Abreast. *Obs.* — **r. and file.** **a** *Mil.* The whole body of common soldiers, including corporals. In a more extended sense, it includes sergeants also, excepting the noncommissioned staff; hence: **b** Those who constitute the bulk or working members of a party, society, etc. — **r. of a complex,** *Math.,* the number of its lines through any point and in any plane. — **r. of a congruence,** the number of plane pencils, each containing an arbitrary line and two lines of the congruence. — **r. of a curve,** *Math.,* the number of its tangents that meet any arbitrary line in space. — **r. of a surface,** *Math.,* the class of a plane section of the surface; the order of a circumcone of the surface.

rank, *v. t.*; RANKED (răŋkt); RANK'ING. **1.** To place, or arrange, in a line or row; to set in a regular formation.

2. To range in a particular class, order, or division; to class; also, to dispose methodically; to classify.

Heresy is *ranked* with idolatry and witchcraft. *Dr. H. More.*

3. *Scots Law.* To place (properly, in order of priority) upon the list of claims or claimants upon a bankrupt estate; as, to *rank* a claim; to *rank* a creditor.

4. To take rank, or precedence, of; to outrank; as, the President as commander in chief *ranks* every officer in the navy or army. *U. S.*

rank, *v. i.* **1.** To form, stand, or move, in a rank or ranks or in a formation. *Obs. or R.*

Cattle come *ranking* home. *Carlyle*

2. To be ranged; to be set or disposed, as in a particular degree, class, order, or division; to have a certain grade or degree of elevation in the orders of civil or military life; to have a certain degree of esteem, etc.; as, he *ranks* with the first class of poets; he *ranks* high in public favor.

Let that one article *rank* with the rest. *Shak.*

3. *Scots Law.* To have a place among the list of claims or claimants (upon a bankrupt estate).

ranked (răŋkt), *a.* Disposed or arranged in ranks; — often used in composition; as, three-*ranked.*

rank'er (răŋk'ẽr), *n.* [From RANK, *n.*] *Mil.* One who serves or has served in the ranks; specif., a commissioned officer promoted from the ranks. *Colloq.*

Rank'ine, or Ran'kine's, cy'cle (răŋ'kĭn; -kīnz). [After W. J. M. *Rankine* (1820–72), Scotch engineer and physicist.] *Thermodyn.* A nonreversible heat-engine cycle differing from Carnot's cycle in having no compression. It is nearly equal to Carnot's cycle in efficiency with saturated steam, and much less efficient when the steam is superheated. The steam-engine cycle is approximately a Rankine cycle.

ran'kle (răŋ'k'l), *v. i.*; RAN'KLED (-k'ld); RAN'KLING (-klĭng). [OF. *raancler, rancler,* apparently the same word as *draoncler* to fester, *raoncle, raancle, rancle,* a festering sore, apparently the same word as *draoncle,* fr. LL. *dracunculus* a sore or ulcer, in L., a little dragon, dim. of *draco* dragon (cf. DRAGON).] **1.** To become, or be, rank or festering; to be inflamed; to fester; — lit. or fig.

A malady that burns and *rankles* inward. *Rowe.*

2. To produce a festering or inflamed effect; to cause a sore; — used literally and figuratively; as, a splinter *rankles* in the flesh; the words *rankled* in his bosom.

ran'kle (răŋ'k'l), *v. t.* To cause to fester; to make sore; to inflame; to poison. *Archaic. Beau. & Fl.*

ran'sack (răn'săk), *v. t.*; -SACKED (-săkt); -SACK-ING. [ME. *ransaken,* of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *rannsaka* to explore, examine; *rann* a house (akin to Goth. *razn* house, AS. *ræsn* plank, beam) + the root of *sækja* to seek, akin to E. *seek.* See SEEK; cf. REST repose.] **1.** Orig., to search for stolen goods; hence, to search thoroughly; to search every place or part of; as, the thieves *ransacked* the house.

To *ransack* every corner of their . . . hearts. *South.*

2. To plunder; to pillage completely; also, rarely, to steal as plunder. *Archaic.* "To *ransack* Troy." *Shak.*

ran'sack, *v. i.* To make a thorough search. *R. Chaucer.*

ran'sack, *n.* **1.** Act of ransacking, or state of being ransacked; pillage. *Archaic.*

Even your father's house
Shall not be free from *ransack.* *J. Webster.*

2. Something obtained by ransacking. *Obs.*

ran'som (răn'sŭm), *n.* [ME. *raunson, raunsoun,* OF. *rançon, raençon, raançon,* F. *rançon,* fr. L. *redemptio,* fr. *redimere* to redeem. See REDEEM; cf. REDEMPTION.] **1.** Act of releasing or redeeming a captive, or captured property, by payment of a consideration; redemption from captivity or imprisonment by such payment; payment for release from captivity; as, prisoners hopeless of *ransom.*

2. The money or price paid or demanded for the redemption of a prisoner, or of property captured by an enemy; payment for freedom from restraint, penalty, or forfeit.

Thy *ransom* paid, which man from death redeems. *Milton.*

3. *O. Eng. Law.* That which is paid for the pardon of an offense or in lieu of corporal punishment.

ran'som, *v. t.*; RAN'SOMED (-sŭmd); RAN'SOM-ING. [F. *rançonner.* See RANSOM, *n.*] **1.** To redeem from captivity, servitude, punishment, or forfeit, by paying a price; to buy out of servitude or penalty; as, to *ransom* prisoners.

2. To deliver; to redeem.

I will *ransom* them from the power of the grave. *Hosea* xiii. 14.

3. To exact a ransom for; to release on the payment of ransom; also, rarely, to demand or exact ransom from.

Such lands as he had rule of he *ransomed* them so grievously, and would tax the men two or three times in a year. *Ld. Berners.*

4. To expiate; to atone for. *Obs. or R. Shak.*

Syn. — RANSOM, REDEEM are often interchangeable, esp. in their theological senses. In ordinary usage, to RANSOM is esp. to release (a person or persons) from captivity or servitude; to REDEEM is to regain possession of (an object), — in both cases by means of a payment; as, to *ransom* a prisoner, to *redeem* something that has been pawned; "my son, whom nought can *ransom* or *redeem*" (*Kyd*).

ransom bill. *Internat. Law.* A contract, valid by the law of nations, given in time of war for the ransom of property, now esp. when captured at sea, and a safe-conduct for it to a friendly destination. Called also *ransom bond.*

ran'som-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who ransoms or redeems; specif.: **a** A hostage for the ransom of a captured vessel under a ransom bill. **b** [*cap.*] A Mercedarian. **c** A member of a Roman Catholic guild which strives for the conversion of England to that faith.

ran'som-less, *a.* Free from ransom; without ransom.

rant (rănt), *v. i.*; RANT'ED (răn'tĕd; -tĭd; 151); RANT'ING. [OD. *ranten, randen,* to dote, to be enraged.] **1.** To declaim, or talk in extravagant language, without dignity of thought; to be noisy, boisterous, and bombastic in talk or declamation; as, a *ranting* preacher.

2. To frolic, or make merry, noisily; to live, or act, in a dissipated, unruly fashion. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

3. To scold or speak angrily. *Obs. or Dial. U. S.*

rant, *n.* **1.** A bombastic, ranting speech; vehement language without importance or dignity of thought; bombast; as, the *rant* of fanatics.

This is a stoical *rant,* without any foundation. *Atterbury.*

2. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A noisy jollification; a gay frolic. **b** A gay tune, song, or dance.

ran'-tan' (răn'tăn'), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] **1.** A noisy knocking or banging, as at a door. *Colloq. Thoreau.*

2. A randan; spree; riotous conduct. *Colloq.*

rant'er (răn'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A ranting speaker or talker.

2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* **a** A member of a certain Antinomian sect. See SEEKER. **b** A member of the Primitive Methodists (see under METHODIST), who seceded from the Wesleyan Methodists as being deficient in fervor and zeal; — so called in contempt.

3. A noisy or disorderly reveler. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

4. A noisy singer or player. *Scot.*

ran'u-la (răn'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., a little frog, a little swelling on the tongue of cattle, dim. of *rana* a frog.] *Med.* A cyst formed under the tongue by obstruction of the duct of the sublingual or the submaxillary gland. — **ran'u-lar** (-lẽr), *a.*

Ra-nun'cu-la'ce-æ (rȧ-nŭn'kū-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RANUNCULUS.] *Bot.* A large family of plants, the crowfoot family, typifying the order Ranunculales. They are distinguished by the acrid juice, usually alternate leaves, and regular or irregular flowers with hypogynous stamens. There are about 35 genera and over 1,000 species, of wide distribution. Among these are the well-known ornamental

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range'heads', *n. pl. Naut.* The windlass bitts. *Rare.*

range'less, *a.* See -LESS.

Range'ley lake trout (rānj'lĭ). [From *Rangeley* Lakes, Maine.] The oquassa.

rang'er (rān'jẽr), *n.* [See RANGE, *n.*, 10.] A sieve. *Obs.*

Rang'er, *n.* **a** The chief character in Hoadley's "The Suspicious Husband." **b** A young gentleman of the town in Wycherley's "Love in a Wood."

rang'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

rang'ey (rān'jĭ). Var. of RANGY.

Ran'gi-fer (răn'jĭ-fẽr), *n.* [LL.: cf. F. *rangifère.*] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the domestic and wild reindeer and caribous. — **ran-gif'er-ine** (răn-jĭf'ẽr-ĭn; -īn; 183), *a.* [RANGE POLE.

rang'ing pole (rān'jĭng). = **ran'gle** (răn'g'l), *n.* Bits of gravel fed to hawks. *Rare.*

ran'gle, *v. i.* To stray; wander; straggle. *Obs.* — **ran'gler,** *n. Obs.*

Ran-goon' oil (răn-gōōn'). An impure olive oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

Rangoon tar. Thick, heavy petroleum from Rangoon, Burma.

ra'ni, ra'nee (rä'nē), *n.* [Hind. *rānī,* Skr. *rājñī.* See RAJAH.] A Hindu queen; a rajah's wife; a reigning princess. *India.*

ra'ni-form (rā'nĭ-fôrm; răn'ĭ-), *a.* [L. *rana* frog + *-form.*] Resembling a frog.

Ra-ni'na (rȧ-nī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rana.*] See FROG CRAB. — **ra-nin'i-an** (-nĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

ra-niv'o-rous (rȧ-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *rana* frog + *-vorous.*] Feeding on frogs. [rage. *Obs.*

rank, *v. i.* Prob. = RAMP, to

rank, *v. i.* [L. *rancare,* var. of *raccare.*] To roar; — said of a tiger. *Obs.* [Strength. *Obs.*

rank, *n.* [From RANK, *a.*]

rank, *v. i.* To grow corrupt or rank; to fester. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

rank, *adv.* Rankly; extremely.

rankel. ✝ RANKLE.

rank'er, *n.* One who ranks.

Ran'kine's for'mu-la (răŋ'kĭnz). [See RANKINE CYCLE.] See GORDON'S FORMULA.

rank'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RANK. — **ranking bar,** handbarrow used by lumbermen. — **r. jumper,** all-wood sled used by lumbermen for hauling tan bark. *Local, U. S.*

rank'ish, *a.* Somewhat rank. *Rare.* [kled. *Ref. Sp.*

ran'kl, ran'kld. Rankle, rankled.

ran'kle, *n.* A rankling sore. *Obs.*

rank'less, *a.* See -LESS. [p. pr.

rank'ling-ly, *adv.* of *rankling,*

rank'ly, *adv.* of RANK.

rank'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

rankor. ✝ RANCOR.

rank'-rid'ing, *a.* Hard-riding.

ranks'man (răŋks'mȧn), *n.* One of, or in, a rank or ranks.

rankt. Ranked. *R. Sp.* [strain.

rann (răn), *n.* [Ir.] A song; a

ran'nee. Var. of RANI.

rannegald. ✝ RANNIGAL. [*Obs.*

ran'nel, *n.* A jade; prostitute.

ran'nel, *or* **ran'dle. tree** (răn''l; -d'l). [Cf. Norw. dial. *randatre* rannel tree, *rand* space over a fireplace.] A bar used in an open fireplace, to support pothooks. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ran'ni-gal (răn'ĭ-g'l), *n.* One that is unruly or masterful. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [of RENISH.

ran'nish (răn'ĭsh). Dial. Eng.

ran'ny (răn'ĭ), *n.* [L. *aranea mus,* kind of small mouse.] Erd shrew. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ranowne. ✝ RENOWN.

ran'pick (răn'pĭk), **ran'pike** (-pīk). Obs. or dial. vars. of RAMPICK. [sacks.

ran'sack-er, *n.* One who ran-

ran'sack-le (*dial.* răn'săk-'l), *v. t.* [See RANSACK.] To ransack. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ran'sackt. Ransacked. *Ref. Sp.*

ranscun. ✝ RANSOM.

ranse. Var. of RANCE.

ran'sel, ran'sel-man. Vars. of RANCEL, RANCELMAN.

ran'som-a-ble (răn'sŭm-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

ran'somd. Ransomed. *Ref. Sp.*

ranson, ransoun. ✝ RANSOM.

ran'stead (răn'stĕd). Var. of RAMSTED. [RANDAN.

ran'tan. Dial. Eng. var. of

ran-tan'ker-ous (răn-tăn'kẽr-ŭs), *a.* Cantankerous. *Colloq.*

rant'e-pole. ✝ RANTIPOLE.

rant'er (răn'tẽr; răn'-), *v. t.* [See RENTER, *v.*] To renter; to finedraw. *Dial. Eng.*

Rant'er-ism (răn'tẽr-ĭz'm), *n. Eccl. Hist.* The practice or tenets of the Ranters. See RANTER, 2 & b.

rant'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RANT. — **rant'ing-ly,** *adv.*

rant'i-pole (răn'tĭ-pōl), *n.* [Perh. *r. rant* + *pole, poll,* head; cf. NODDYPOLL.] *Obs. or R. exc. Dial. Eng.* **1.** A wild, romping young person; also, a termagant. **2.** Seesaw. **3.** The wild carrot.

rant'i-pole, *a.* Wild; unruly; rakish. — *v. i.* To act like a rantipole. *Both Obs., R., or Dial. Eng.*

rant'ism, *n.* [Gr. ῥαντισμός, fr. ῥαντίζειν to sprinkle.] A sprinkling. *Obs.*

rant'ism, *n.* Ranting; specif. [*cap.*], Ranterism. *Obs.*

ran-tize', *v. t.* [Gr. ῥαντίζειν.] To sprinkle, as in baptism. *Obs.*

ran'tle. Scot. var. of RANNEL.

ran'tling, *n.* Squeaking. *Obs.*

ran'tock (răn'tŏk), *n.* The goosander. *Orkney Islands.*

ran-toon', *n.* A tricycle having the small wheel in front. *Obs.*

ran'tree (răn'trē), **ran'try** (răn'trĭ). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ROWAN TREE.

ran'tum-scan'tum (răn'tŭm-skăn'tŭm), *a.* Harum-scarum; — also *n.* and *interj. Obs. or R.*

rant'y (răn'tĭ), *a.* Wild; excited; riotous. *Dial. Eng.*

genera *Clematis*, *Delphinium*, *Anemone*, *Aquilegia*, *Aconitum*, *Helleborus*, *Trollius*, *Pæonia*, and *Ranunculus*. *Aconitum*, *Helleborus*, and *Hydrastis* yield important drugs. *Caltha* is a pot herb. — **ra-nun cu-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ra-nun'cu-la'les (rā-nŭn'kū-lā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See RANUNCULUS.] *Bot.* A large order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, comprising 16 families, including the Ranunculaceæ, Berberidaceæ, Annonaceæ, and Lauraceæ. They are distinguished in general by the acyclic or hemicyclic flowers with numerous stamens and apocarpous ovary.

Ra-nun'cu-lus (rā-nŭn'kū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-LUSES** (-ĕz; -ĭz), L. **-CULI** (-lī). [L., a little frog, a medicinal plant, perh. crowfoot, dim. of *rana* a frog.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of herbs, the crowfoots or buttercups, typifying the family Ranunculaceæ. They have simple or variously lobed leaves, and flowers with 5 deciduous sepals and 5 nectariferous petals; the numerous flattened achenes are borne in a head or spike. The flowers are generally bright yellow, but in some species are white or even red. Tuberous-rooted species with double flowers are widely cultivated; the European *R. acris*, *R. bulbosus*, *R. repens*, and *R. arvensis* are widely distributed as weeds. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

‖ **ranz' des vaches'** (rănz' dā văsh'; răn'). [F., prop. fr. dial. *ranz* in Switzerland — F. *des vaches* of the cows.] A melody played by Swiss herdsmen on the alpenhorn, consisting of irregular phrases made up of its harmonics.

Ra-ou'li-a (rā-o͞o'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Étienne Fiacre Louis *Raoul*, French surgeon.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous plants, natives chiefly of New Zealand. They are low hoary cespitose herbs, with small solitary flower heads resembling those of *Helichrysum*. Several species, as *R. eximia*, are called *sheep plants*, from their large white tufts.

Ra'oult's' law (rȧ'o͞olz'). [After F. M. *Raoult* (1830-1901), French chemist.] *Phys. Chem.* The principle that molecular quantities of different substances dissolved in the same amount of solvent equally depress the freezing point. It does not hold for electrolytes, owing to dissociation.

rap (răp), *n.* Any of the tokens that passed for a halfpenny in Ireland early in the 18th century; any coin of trifling value. Fig., the least bit; as, I don't care a *rap*. *Colloq.*

rap, *v. t.*; RAPPED (răpt), or, often, RAPT; RAP'PING. [Cf. Sw. *rappa* to snatch, G. *rappen*, but also E. RAPT, *a.*]

1. To grab; to snatch and steal.

2. To snatch away; to seize and hurry off.

And through the Greeks and Ilians they *rapt*
The whirring chariot. *Chapman.*

3. To seize and bear away, as the mind or thoughts; to transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture; as, *rapt* into admiration.

I'm *rapt* with joy to see my Marcia's tears. *Addison.*

to rap and ren, to rap and rend. [Orig. to *rape and renne* (which see).] **a** To seize and plunder; to snatch by violence. *Dryden.*

All they could *rap and rend* and pilfer *Hudibras.*

b To get together by fair means or foul; to procure at any cost. Also *to rap and run*, *ring*, *wring*, etc.

rap, *v. t.*; RAPPED (răpt); RAP'PING. [Cf. Sw. *rappa* to strike, *rapp* stroke, Dan. *rap*; perh. of imitative origin.]

1. To strike with a quick, smart blow; to deliver a rap to or upon.

With one great peal they *rap* the door. *Prior.*

2. To use, or impel, in striking a rap; as, he *rapped* his stick on the pavement.

3. To utter impetuously or with sudden violence; — chiefly with *out*. "*Rapped* out a great oath." *Addison.*

4. To swear or testify to, esp. falsely. *Archaic Slang.*

to rap out, to impart or declare by raps, specif. in the alleged manner of disembodied spirits by means of mediums.

rap, *v. i.* **1.** To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock.

2. To fall with a short, sharp sound like a light rap; — said of raindrops, tears, etc. *Scot.*

rap, *n.* [See RAP to strike.] A quick, smart blow; specif.: **a** Orig., a sharp blow with a weapon. *Obs.* **b** A smart knock, as upon a door or table, to attract attention. **c** A light blow. **d** A sound like that of knocking, ascribed to mediumistic agencies, as at spiritualistic séances.

ra-pa'cious (rȧ-pā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *rapax*, *-acis*, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off, to snatch away. See RAPID.] **1.** Given to plunder; disposed or accustomed to seize by violence; seizing by force. "The downfall of the *rapacious* and licentious Knights Templar." *Molley.*

2. Subsisting on prey; predaceous; as, a tiger is a *rapacious* animal; a *rapacious* bird.

3. Avaricious; grasping; also, greedy; ravenous; voracious; as, *rapacious* usurers; a *rapacious* appetite.

Syn. — Grasping, ravenous, voracious. See GREEDY.

— **ra-pa'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **ra-pa'cious-ness**, *n.*

ra-pac'i-ty (rȧ-păs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *rapacitas*: cf. F. *rapacité*. See RAPACIOUS.] **1.** Quality of being rapacious; rapaciousness; as, the *rapacity* of pirates or wolves.

2. Act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppression; exorbitance. "The *rapacity* of some ages." *Sprat.*

Ra-pa'te-a'ce-æ (rȧ-pā'tē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of South American monocotyledonous herbs (order Xyridales), related to the Juncaceæ, having a greenish perianth in two series, 6 anthers, and numerous capitate flowers subtended by 2 foliaceous bracts. There are 6 genera, and about 21 species. — **ra-pa'te-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

rape (rāp), *n.* One of six divisions of the county of Sussex, England, intermediate between a hundred and a shire.

rape, *n.* [L. *rapa*, *rapum*, akin to Gr. ῥάπυς, ῥάφυς, G. *rübe*.] **a** A turnip. *Obs.* **b** A European brassicaceous plant (*Brassica napus*) differing from the cabbage in its deeply lobed leaves, which are not hairy like those of the turnip. Rape is widely grown in the Old World as a forage crop for sheep; in the United States it is used chiefly as a forage crop for hogs and sheep, as a cover crop in orchards, etc. Its seeds yield rape oil, and are a food for birds.

rape (rāp), *n.* [F. *râpe* a grape stalk, LL. *raspa* grapes.] **1.** The pomace of grapes, left after expression of the juice or must. It is used for filtering, esp. in vinegar making.

2. A filter consisting of a large cask with a false bottom, containing the above or some other filtering material.

3. **a** Unpressed grapes. *Obs.* **b** Rape wine.

rape, *v. t.*; RAPED (rāpt), *Poetic* RAPT (răpt); RAP'ING (rāp'-ing). [ME. *rapen* to snatch, seize, prob. fr. L. *rapere*. *Orf. E. D.* Cf. RAP to snatch, RAPID, RAPTURE, RAVISH.]

1. To seize and take away by force; to plunder. *Archaic.*

2. To commit rape upon; to ravish.

3. To ravish with delight or other strong emotion; to transport; to make rapt. *Archaic.*

Sorrow and fear
So struck, so roused, so *rapt* Urania. *Shelley.*

rape, *n.* [See RAPE to snatch.] **1.** Act of seizing and carrying away by force; violent seizure; robbery; as, the *rape* of Ganymede. "The *Rape* of the Lock." *Pope.*

And ruined orphans of thy *rapes* complain. *Sandys*

2. *Law.* The carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and without her consent. See AGE OF CONSENT, 2d FORCE, 3.

3. One that is ravished or carried off. *Obs. Sandys.*

rape'seed' (rāp'sēd'), *n.* The seed of rape; also, the plant.

rape wine. [Cf. F. *râpé*.] A poor, thin wine made from the pomace of grapes or, sometimes, from fresh grapes.

rap'-full', *a.* [Cf. RAP, *v. i.*] *Naut.* Of sails, full and drawing steadily.

rap'-full', *n.* *Naut.* State of having the sails full of wind.

Raph'a-el (răf'ȧ-ĕl; rā'fȧ-ĕl), *n.* [L. *Raphael*, Gr. Ῥαφαήλ, fr. Heb. *Rephāēl*.] **1.** Lit., the healing of God; — masc. prop. name. F. *Raphael* (rȧ'fȧ'ĕl'); It. *Raffaello* (räf'fȧ-ĕl'lō), *Raffaele* (räf'fȧ-ā'lā); G. *Raphael* (rä'fȧ-ĕl).

2. An angel mentioned in Hebrew literature. In the apocryphal book of Tobit he is represented as traveling with Tobias into Media and back again, instructing him to marry Sara, and how to drive away the wicked spirit who was in love with her. Milton, in "Paradise Lost," represents him as sent by God to instruct Adam. See ASMODEUS.

Raph'a-el-esque' (răf'ȧ-ĕl-ĕsk'), *a.* In, or resembling, the style of Raphael (1483-1520), whose paintings were long held to be the best models to imitate.

Raph'a-el'ic (-ĕl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Raphael. *Nonce Word.* "*Raphaelic* machines." *Hawthorne.*

Raph'a-el-ism (răf'ȧ-ĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* Raphael's artistic principles, method, or style.

Raph'a-el-ite (-ĭt), *n.* One who advocates or adopts Raphaelism. — **Raph'a-el-it'ism** (-ĭt'ĭz'm), *n.*

Raph'a-nus (răf'ȧ-nŭs), *n.* [L., radish, Gr. ῥάφανος.] *Bot.* A genus of brassicaceous plants characterized by the torulose pods containing globose seeds in a single row. The 6 species are natives of the Old World. *R. sativus* is the radish; *R. raphanistrum* is the jointed charlock.

ra'phe (rā'fē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥαφή a seam or suture, fr. ῥάπτειν to sew or stitch together.] **1.** *Anat.* The seamlike union of the two lateral halves of a part or organ, as of the tongue, perineum, etc., having externally a ridge or furrow, and internally usually a fibrous connective tissue septum.

2. *Bot.* **a** In anatropous ovules, that part of the funicle adnate to the integument, forming a ridge along the body of the ovule. In certain seeds, as those of *Sarracenia*, it affords a distinctive classificatory character. **b** In diatoms, the median line of a valve. **c** In apiaceous plants, the suture between the two mericarps.

Ra'phi-a (rā'fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See RAFFIA.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of pinnate-leaved palms, natives of Africa and South America. They have stout trunks, very large spiny leaves, and spicate inflorescences, often 6 feet in length; the spongy fruit contains a single hard seed. *R. ruffia* is the raffia palm. *R. vinifera* yields palm wine.

2. [*l. c.*] The fiber of the raffia palm. See RAFFIA.

raph'i-des (răf'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥαφίς, ῥαφίδος, a needle: cf. F. *raphides*.] *Bot.* Crystals, generally of calcium oxalate, developed as metabolic by-products in plant cells. The term was originally restricted to acicular crystals occurring singly or in fascicles, but is now often applied to crystals of any form. Raphides may occur in all parts of a plant, but are most abundant in the stems of herbaceous plants, in the bark of trees, and in leaves and roots. They are numerous in the fleshy parts of monocotyledons, as the arums, and are then inclosed in large vacuoles filled with mucilage. When moistened, endosmosis causes discharge of the raphides, often with some force.

rap'id (răp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *rapidus*, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off, to snatch or hurry away; perh. akin to Gr. ἁρπάζειν: cf. F. *rapide*. Cf. HARPY, RAPE to seize, RAVISH.]

1. Very swift or quick in motion; fast; as, a *rapid* stream.

Ascend my chariot; guide the *rapid* wheels. *Milton.*

2. Advancing with haste or speed; speedy in progression; happening, done, or achieved quickly; as, *rapid* growth.

3. Quick in execution; as, a *rapid* penman, or speaker.

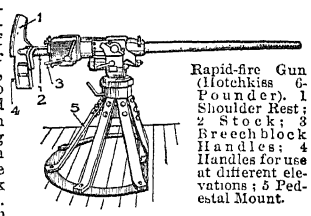
4. Adapted to short exposure, as a photographic plate.

Syn. — See FAST.

rapid bind. *Music.* See BIND, *n.*, 4. — **r. transit**, local passenger traffic or transportation, esp. in or near cities, by methods of conveyance more rapid than the ordinary ones.

rap'id (răp'ĭd), *n.* [Cf. F. *rapide*. See RAPID, *a.*] A part of a river where the current moves with great swiftness, the surface usually being broken by obstructions, but without actual waterfall or cascade; — usually in *pl.*

rap'id-fire' } *a.* **a** *Gun.* Firing shots in rapid succession. **b** *Ordnance.* Capable of being fired rapidly; — applied to single-barreled guns of greater caliber than small arms, mounted so as to be quickly trained and elevated, with a quick-acting breech mechanism operated by a single motion of a crank or lever (abbr. *R. F.*); specif.: (1) In the United States navy, designating such a gun using fixed ammunition or metallic cartridge cases; — distinguished from *breech-loading* (abbr. *B. L.*), applied to all guns loading with the charge in bags, and formerly from *quick-fire*. *Rapid-fire* guns in the navy also sometimes include automatic or semiautomatic rapid-fire guns; the former being automatic guns of not less than one inch caliber, firing a shell of not less than one pound weight, the explosion of each cartridge operating the mechanism for ejecting the empty shell, loading, and firing the next shot, the latter being guns that require one operation of the hand at each discharge, to load the gun. (2) In the United States army, designating such a gun, whether using fixed or separate ammunition, designed chiefly for use in coast batteries against torpedo vessels and the lightly armored batteries of other war vessels and for the protection of defensive mine fields; — not distinguished from *quick-fire*. (3) In Great Britain and Europe used, rarely, as synonymous with *quick-fire*.



Rapid-fire Gun (Hotchkiss 6-Pounder). 1 Shoulder Rest; 2 Stock; 3 Breech block Handles; 4 Handles for use at different elevations; 5 Pedestal Mount.

rapid-fire mount, *Ordnance*, a mount permitting easy and quick elevation or depression and training of the gun, and fitted with a device for taking up the recoil.

ra-pid'i-ty (rȧ-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *rapiditas*: cf. F. *rapidité*.] Quality or state of being rapid; swiftness; celerity; velocity; as, the *rapidity* of a current, of speech, of growth.

Syn. — Rapidness, haste, speed, fleetness, quickness.

ra'pi-er (rā'pĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *rapière*, OF. a., in *espée rapière*.] A straight two-edged sword, esp. of the 16th and 17th centuries, having a narrow, pointed blade, used chiefly for thrusting, but heavier than the 18th-century *small sword*.

rap'ine (răp'ĭn), *n.* [F. *rapine*, fr. L. *rapina*, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off by force. See RAPID; cf. RAVEN rapine.] **1.** A plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force; spoliation; pillage; plunder.

2. Ravishment; rape. *Obs. & R. Shak.*

rap'ine, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *rapiner*.] To plunder. *Rare.*

— **rap'in-er** (-ĭ-nẽr), *n. Rare.*

rap'pa-ree' (răp'ȧ-rē'), *n.* [Ir. *rapaire*, *ropaire*; cf. *rapaire* a rapier.] An Irish irregular soldier or freebooter, esp. of the 17th century; hence, a plunderer; vagabond.

The men that rode at Sarsfield's side, the roving *Rapparees*.
Sir C. G. Duffy.

rap-pee' (rȧ-pē'), *n.* [F. *râpé*, prop., p. p. of *râper* to grate, to rasp. See RASP, *v.*] A pungent kind of snuff made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco leaves.

rap'per (răp'ẽr), *n.* [From RAP.] **1.** One that raps, or knocks; specif., the knocker of a door.

2. A forcible oath or lie. *Slang or Dial.*

rap-port' (rȧ-pōr'; *F.* rȧ'pōr'; 201), *n.* [F., fr. *rapporter* to bring again or back, to refer; *re-* re- + *apporter* to bring, L. *apportare*. Cf. REPORT.] Relation; esp., relation characterized by harmony, conformity, accord, or affinity; — used esp. in the phrase **in rapport** or [F.] **en rapport**, in an intimate or harmonious relation; as applied to people, having a close understanding or working in mutual dependence; as, a leader and his aids must be *in rapport*.

'T is obvious what *rapport* there is between the conceptions and languages in every country. *Sir W. Temple.*

‖ **rap'proche'ment'** (rȧ'prōsh'mäN'), *n.* [F., fr. *rapprocher* to cause to approach again. See RE-; APPROACH.] Act or fact of coming or being drawn near or together; establishment or state of cordial relations.

He had witnessed the gradual *rapprochement* between the papacy and Austria. *Wilfrid Ward.*

rap-scal'lion (răp-skăl'yŭn), *n.* [Cf. RASCALLION.] A rascal; a good-for-nothing fellow. *Howitt.*

Rap'son's slide (răp'sŭnz). *Mach.* A device consisting of a crosshead (*a*, in *Illust.*) capable of moving in fixed guides

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ranungard. † RENEGADE.

ran-verse'. † RENVERSE.

Ran'vier's' nodes (răN'vyāz'). = NODES OF RANVIER.

rany. † RAINY.

Ran-za'ni-a (răn-zā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. A. *Ranzoni* (1775-1841), Italian naturalist.] *Zoöl.* See SUNFISH, 1.

Ra'oult's' meth'od (rȧ'o͞olz'). *Chem.* The method of determining the molecular weight of a dissolved substance by the extent to which it depresses the freezing point of the solvent.

rap † ROPE; obs. pret. of REAP.

rap (*dial.* răp, răp), *n. & v.* Exchange. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

rap, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. Dan. *rappe sig* to make haste, Sw. *rapp* brisk, G. *rappen* to hasten, and ME. *rapen* to hasten.] To hasten; hurry. *Obs.*

rap (răp), *n.* A thin strip of land. *Dial. Eng.*

rap, *n.* A skein of yarn containing about 120 yards.

Ra-pa'ces (rȧ-pā'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See RAPACIOUS.] *Zoöl.* **a** = RAPTORES. *Obs* **b** = CARNIVORA. *Obs.*

ra'pa-ki'vi (rä'pȧ-kē'vē), *n.* [Finnish *rappakivi*, lit., rotten stone.] A coarse red granite quarried in Finland, often with curious ovoid zinged feldspars. It is much used for building in northern Russia.

Rap'a-ne'a (răp'ȧ-nē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., from a name in Guiana, perh. a native name.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical myrsinaceous trees or shrubs having mostly shining leathery leaves and small flowers with stamens adnate to the corolla lobes. One species occurs in Florida.

rap'a-ree'. † RAPPAREE.

rapartee. † REPARTEE.

rape, *v. t. & i.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *hrapa*, and E. RAP to hasten.] To hasten or cause to hasten. — *a.* Hasty; quick. — *adv.* Hastily. — *n.* Haste; hurry. *All Obs.*

rape. † REAP.

rape (rāp). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng var. of ROPE.

rape, *n. t.* [F. *râper*. Cf. RASP, *v.*] To scratch; to rasp. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rape, *n.* [F. *râpe*.] A coarse file; a rasp. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rape, *v. t.* In **rape and renne**, a corruption of *repen and rinen* [perh. corrupted fr. AS. *hreþian* to lay hands on, to touch, and AS. *hrinan* to touch] to handle and touch. *Obs. Chaucer.*

ra-pé' (rȧ-pā'), *n.* [Cf. F. *râpé*, p. p. of *râper* to grate.] A highly seasoned hash used in the Middle Ages. *Obs. or Hist*

rape butterfly. A cabbage butterfly. *Eng.*

rape'-cole', *n.* Kohl-rabi. *Obs*

rape crowfoot. Bulbous crowfoot (*Ranunculus bulbosus*) *Obs.*

rapee. Var. of RAPPEE.

rape'ful, *a.* Violent. *Obs.*

rapeye. † RAPE.

Ra'pha (rā'fȧ). *Bib.*

Raphael of Cats Gottfried Mind (1768-1814), a painter of cats.

Raph'a-i'a (răf'ȧ-ĭ'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Raph'a-im (-ĭm; rā-ā'-). *Bib.*

Raph'a-ims (răf'ȧ-ĭmz). *D. Bib.*

ra-pha'ni-a (rȧ-fā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See RAPHANUS.] *Med.* A convulsive disease, not uncommon in Sweden and Germany, formerly supposed to be due to eating grain containing seeds of jointed charlock (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), but now known to be a form of ergotism. [nia.]

raph'a-ny (răf'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* Raphania.

raphe, *n.* Also **raphane** [L *raphanus*, Gr. ῥάφανος: cf OF. *raphe*, *rafle*.] The radish. *Obs.*

raphe, *n.* [OF. *raphe*, *raffe*; cf F. *ruffle*.] A game at dice. *Obs.*

raphell. † RAFFEL.

ra'phide (rā'fīd), *n. Bot.* Singular of RAPHIDES. *Rare.*

raph'i-dif'er-ous (răf'ĭ-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*raphide* + *-ferous*.] *Bot.* Bearing or containing raphides.

Raph'i-dim (răf'ĭ-dĭm). *D. Bib.*

ra'phis (rā'fĭs), *n.* [Gr. ῥαφίς needle.] *Bot.* = RAPHIDE.

Ra'phon (rā'fŏn) *Bib.*

Ra'phu (rā'fŭ). *Bib.*

‖ **ra-pi-a'mus, a-mi'ci, oc-ca'si-o'nem de di'e** [L.] Let us snatch, friends, the opportunity from the day.
Horace (*Epodes*, xiii. 3)

rap'ic (răp'ĭk), *a. Chem* Designating an unsaturated acid, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, occurring in its glyceryl ester in rapeseed oil.

rap'id, *adv.* Rapidly. *Rare.*

rap'id-a-ma-ni'a-te (rŭ-pē'dĭ-mă-nĭ'ȧ-tē), *adv.* [It.] *Music* Rapidly.

rap'id-fir'er, *n. Ordnance* A [rapid-fire gun.]

rap'id-ly, *adv.* of RAPID.

rap'id-ness, *n.* See -NESS

ra'pi-ered (rā'pĭ-ẽrd), *a.* Wearing, or using, a rapier.

‖ **ra-pil'li** (rȧ-pĭl'ĭ; *It.* rä-pēl'-lē), *n. pl.* [It.] Lapilli.

‖ **ra'pin'** (rȧ'păN'), *n.* [F.] A young pupil in a studio; an artist of meager talents.

rap'ing (rāp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RAPE. [Rapic.]

ra-pin'ic (rȧ-pĭn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* [rapineus.] Given to rapine. *Obs.* [blows. *Obs.*]

rap'less, *a.* Without raps, or

rap'loch (răp'lŏx), *a.* Coarse; rough *Scot.* — *n.* A coarse, undyed, woolen cloth *Scot.*

rap'ly, *a.* Hasty. *Obs.* — *adv.* Hastily. *Obs.*

rapport. † REPORT. [ROPP.]

rapp (răp) Dial. Eng. var. of

rap'page (răp'ăj), *n. Founding.* Enlargement of a mold caused by ramming the pattern.

rap'pe (răp'pē), *n.*; *pl.* **-PEN** (-ĕn). [G.] See COIN. [RAP.]

rapped (răpt). *pret. & p. p.* of

rappel, *v. t.* [F. *rappeler*.] *Falconry.* To recall. *Obs.*

‖ **rap'pel'** (rȧ'pĕl'), *n.* [F.] **1.** The drum call to arms.

2. An ancient musical instrument like a rattle with bells.

rappely. † RAPLY.

rap'per. † RAPIER.

rap'per-ee'. † RAPPAREE.

rap'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RAP. Hence: *a.* Extraordinary; very big; as, a *rapping* lie *Rare.*

Rapp'ist (răp'ĭst), *n.* [After G. *Rapp*, founder of the sect.] *Eccl. Hist.* = HARMONITE.

rap'pist (-ĭst), *n.* An alleged spirit that raps at séances; also, a believer in spirit rapping.

Rapp'ite, *n.* = RAPPIST, *n.*

rapp'loch. † RAPLOCH.

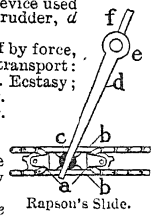
rap'por-teur', *n.* [F.] Reporter *Obs.* [good-for-nothing.]

rap-scal'lion-ly, *a.* Rascally; **rap'scal'lion-ry**, *n.* Rapscallions collectively or as a class. *Rare.*

rapsodie. † RHAPSODY.

rap'so-dist. † RHAPSODIST.

(*b b*) and having a pivoted block (*c*) with a hole in it through which passes a lever (*d*), hinged at a fixed point (*e*) outside. The *Illust.* shows this device used as a compensating gear for a ship's rudder, *d* being the tiller, and *f* the rudder.



Rapson's Slide.

rapt (răpt), *n.* [L. *raptus* a carrying off by force, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off, to transport: cf. F. *rapt*. See RAPT, *a.*, RAPID.] **1.** Ecstasy; trance. *Obs. or R. Southey.*
2. Moving force or power; sweep. *Obs.*
3. Rape; one raped; also, rapine *Obs. Scot.*

rapt, *v. t.;* RAPT'ED; RAPT'ING. [See RAPT, *a.*] *Obs.* To carry away by force; also, to transport or ravish.

rapt, *p. a.* [L. *raptus*, p. p. of *rapere* to seize. See RAPE to seize, RAPID; cf. RAP to snatch.] **1.** Seized and transported up or away, esp. into other worlds or times; hurried away or along; — used lit. or fig.

Waters *rapt* with whirling sway. *Spenser.*

2. Transported with love, delight, etc.; enraptured. "The *rapt* exaltation of the devotee." *J. A. Symonds.*
3. Wholly absorbed or engrossed, as in feeling, meditation, or special interests. "*Rapt* in secret studies." *Shak.*
4. Abducted; raped. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Syn. — See TENSE.


Head and Foot of one of the Raptores (*Ictinia plumbea*).

Rap-to'res (răp-tō'rēz; 201), *n. pl.* [NL. See RAPTOR.] **1.** *Zoöl.* An order consisting of the birds of prey, as the hawks, eagles, vultures, and owls. Its typical members are characterized by carnivorous habits, great powers of flight, and keenness of vision; they seize their prey with their feet, which are esp. modified for this purpose, being large and strong, with sharp curved claws. The bill is short and hooked, and provided with a cere.
2. In recent classifications, an order consisting of the birds of prey except owls; — usually called *Falconiformes.*

rap-to'ri-al (-rĭ-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Living on prey; — said esp. of certain birds. **b** Adapted to seize prey. **c** Pertaining to the Raptores.

rap'ture (răp'tūr), *n.* [L. *rapere, raptum*, to carry off by force. See RAPID.] **1.** Act of seizing and carrying off with force; specif., abduction; rape. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. Act of transporting, or fact of being transported; energy or force of movement; a hurrying along.
3. State of being rapt, or carried away from one's self by mental excitement, esp. of an agreeable sort; violence of a pleasing passion; extreme joy or pleasure; ecstasy.

You grow correct that once with *rapture* writ *Pope*

4. A spasm or fit from emotion; a paroxysm. *Obs. Shak.*
5. An expression, or manifestation, of ecstasy or passionate feeling; a rhapsody. "He . . . adds his *rapture* to the general praise." *Cowper.*
Syn. — Bliss, transport, delight, exultation. See ECSTASY.

rap'ture, *v. t.;* RAP'TURED (-tūrd); RAP'TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). To transport with excitement; to enrapture. *Poetic.*

rap'tured (-tūrd), *a.* Enraptured; rapturous.

rap'tur-ous (-tūr-ŭs), *a.* Feeling, expressing, or manifesting, rapture; ecstatic; as, *rapturous* applause.

rap'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., a seizing, carrying off, fr. *rapere* to seize.] **1.** A state of intense mental activity.
2. A state of trance or of spiritual ecstasy accompanied by anæsthetic bodily conditions.
3. *Med.* Seizure; violent or sudden attack.

rare (rār), *a. & adv.* [Cf. RATH.] Early. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rare, *a.;* RAR'ER (rār'ẽr); RAR'EST (rār'ĕst). [Also *rear*, in dial. use; fr. AS. *hrēr*.] Not thoroughly cooked; cooked only enough not to be raw; underdone; as, *rare* beef or mutton. The word is not of precise meaning.

New-laid eggs, which Baucis' busy care
Turned by a gentle fire, and roasted *rare* *Dryden.*

☞ *Rare* is in common use in the United States; in England its synonym *underdone* is more commonly used.

rare, *a.* [L. *rarus* thin, rare: cf. F. *rare.*] **1.** Not thick or dense; marked by relatively wide separation of the component particles; thin; as, the *rare* atmosphere of high elevations.
2. Thinly scattered; dispersed; standing apart. *Obs. or R.*

Those *rare* and solitary, these in flocks. *Milton*

3. Not frequent; seldom met with or occurring; unusual; as, a *rare* event; a *rare* stone; a *rare* quality.
4. Of an uncommon nature; unusually excellent; valuable to a degree seldom found; fine; capital.

Above the rest I judge one beauty *rare.* *Dryden.*

Syn. — Infrequent, unusual, uncommon. — RARE, SCARCE. That is RARE, as here compared (see DAINTY), of which but few examples, specimens, or instances are found; the word often implies unusual or uncommon character; SCARCE commonly applies to that which, though usually or formerly abundant, is for the time being to be had only in diminished quantities; the word does not, like *rare*, carry any implication of unusual qualities; as, "A perfect union of wit and judgment is one of the *rarest* things in the world" (*Burke*); a bad harvest makes wheat *scarce*; "Great men are *scarce* (to use the booksellers' distinction), but great biographers are positively *rare*" (*T. Seccombe*). See SCANTY, SINGLE.

rare earth. *Chem.* See 2d EARTH, 9.

rare'bit (rār'bĭt), *n. Cookery.* A Welsh rabbit.

rar'ee-show' (rār'ē-shō'), *n.* [Perh. corruption by showmen of *rare show* or *rarity show.*] A show carried about in a box; a peep show, hence, any cheap street show.

rar'e-fac'tion (rār'ē-făk'shŭn; rār'fē-; *cf.* RAREFY), *n.* [Cf. F. *raréfaction.* See RAREFY.] Act or process of rarefying; state of being rarefied; — opposed to *condensation.*

rar'e-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *rarefacere, -factum*, to rarefy. See RAREFY.] Producing, or marked by, rarefaction.

rar'e-fy (rār'ē-fī; rār'-; 277), *v. t.;* RAR'E-FIED (-fīd); RAR'E-FY-ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *raréfier;* L. *rarus* rare + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make; cf. L. *rarefacere.* See -FY.]
1. To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; to expand or enlarge without adding any new portion of matter to; — opposite of *condense.*
2. Fig.: To make more spiritual, refined, or the like.
Syn. — RAREFY, ATTENUATE, DILUTE are here compared in their fig. senses only. To RAREFY is often to etherealize or refine; as, "Love is a gentle flame that *rarefies* and expands her whole being" (*Hazlitt*). But *rarefy* sometimes implies, as ATTENUATE and DILUTE always do, a diminution or reduction in force, intensity, or the like; as, "Plain truths lose much of their weight when they are *rarefied* into subtleties" (*Cudworth*); "As it [this universal living scene of things] cannot without violence be exalted into poetical perfection, neither can it be *attenuated* into a logical formula" (*J. H. Newman*); "Individual propositions about the concrete . . . are *diluted* or starved into abstract notions" (*id.*).

rar'e-fy, *v. i.* To become less dense; to become thin or porous. "Earth *rarefies* to dew." *Dryden.*

rare'ly (rār'lĭ), *adv.* **1** Not thickly or close together. *Obs.*
2. Seldom; not often; as, things *rarely* seen.
3. Finely; beautifully; excellently; with rare skill. See 1st RARE, 3. "Played so *rarely* on the flageolet." *Scott.*
4. In an exceptional degree; extremely; unusually; as, she was *rarely* beautiful.

rare'ness, *n.* State or quality of being rare; rarity.

rare'ripe' (rār'rīp'), *a.* [*rare* early + *ripe.* Cf. RATHRIPE.] Early ripe; ripe before others, or earlier than usual.

rare'ripe', *n.* **a** An early ripening fruit, esp. a kind of freestone peach. **b** A small or inferior onion.

rar'i-ty (rār'ĭ-tĭ; rār'-; 277), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *raritas:* cf. F. *rareté.* See RARE.] **1.** Quality or state of being rare; rareness; thinness; as, the *rarity* (contrasted with the *density*) of gases.
2. State or fact of being uncommon or infrequent; hence, quality of being of unusual excellence.
3. That which is rare; an uncommon thing; a thing valued for its scarcity or exceptional character.

I saw three *rarities* of different kinds *Addison.*

ras'cal (răs'kăl), *n.* [ME. *rascaille* rabble, OF. *rascaille*, F. *racaille* the rabble, rubbish.] **1.** One of the rabble; a low, common person; collectively, the rabble, or a mob, as of camp followers; also, a lean, ill-conditioned beast or beasts, esp. a deer. *Obs.*

Poor men alone? No, no; the noblest deer hath them [horns] as huge as the *rascal* *Shak.*

2. A mean, trickish fellow; a base, dishonest person; a rogue; knave; — often jocular; as, you young *rascal.*

ras'cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the rabble, or common herd; low; mean; base; rascally. "The *rascal* many." *Spenser.*

She called me *rascal* fiddler. *Shak.*

ras'cal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Rascality. *Rare. Carlyle.*

ras-cal'i-ty (răs-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The poorer and lower classes of people. *Obs. T. Jackson.*
2. The character or action of a rascal; knavery.

ras'cal-ly (răs'kăl-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the rabble. *Obs.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a rascal; meanly tricky or dishonest; mean; base; worthless; — often in humorous disparagement, without serious implication.

Our *rascally* porter is fallen fast asleep. *Swift.*

rase (rāz), *v. t.;* RASED (rāzd); RAS'ING (rāz'ĭng). [F. *raser*, LL. *rasare* to scrape often, v. freq. fr. L. *radere, rasum*, to scrape, shave; cf. Skr. *rad* to scratch, gnaw, L. *rodere* to gnaw. Cf. ABRADE, RAZE, RAZEE, RAZOR, RODENT.]
1. a To cut, tear, or scratch; hence, to graze, as a bullet. *Obs.* **b** To make an incised mark on; to incise; — chiefly in combination, as *rasing knife.*
2. To rub, scrape, or scratch out or off; to erase; also, to scrape; to erase from; to alter by erasing. *Obs. or R.*
3. To level to the ground; to demolish. = RAZE, 4. *Rare.*
Syn. — Erase, efface, obliterate, expunge, cancel; level, prostrate, overthrow, subvert, destroy, demolish, ruin.

rash (răsh), *n.* [Cf. F. *ras* short-nap cloth, It. & Sp. *raso* satin (cf. RASE, *v. t.*), or D. *ras*, G. *rasch* (perh. fr. *Arras* in France).] A kind of cloth of silk or worsted or of a mixture of silk and worsted. *Obs. or Hist.*

rash (răsh), *n.* [Cf. OF. *rasche, rache*, eruption, scurf, fr. (assumed) LL. *rasicare* to scratch, fr. L. *radere, rasum*, to scrape, scratch, shave. See RASE.] *Med.* A fine eruption or efflorescence on the body, with little or no elevation.

rash, *a.;* RASH'ER (-ẽr); RASH'EST. [ME. *rasch* quick, akin to D. & G. *rasch*, OHG. *rasc*, Dan. & Sw. *rask* quick, brisk, rash, Icel. *röskr* vigorous, brave.] **1.** Full of life and vigor; active. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
2. Overhasty in counsel or action; precipitate; reckless; resolving upon, or entering on, a project or measure without due deliberation and caution; — said of persons, and opposed to *prudent;* as, a *rash* statesman or commander.
3. Characterized by too much haste or too little reflection; as, *rash* words; *rash* measures.
4. Sudden or quick in action or operation. *Obs.* "Strong as aconitum or *rash* gunpowder." *Shak.*
5. Requiring sudden action; pressing; urgent. *Obs. & R.*

I scarce have leisure to salute you,
My matter is so *rash.* *Shak.*

6. So dry or ripe as to fall out of the ear with handling, as grain. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Precipitate, headstrong, hasty, indiscreet, heedless, thoughtless, incautious, careless, unwary; bold, hardy, fearless. — RASH, ADVENTUROUS, VENTUROUS, VENTURESOME, DARING, RECKLESS, FOOLHARDY. One is ADVENTUROUS who is inclined to adventure; the word may or may not imply indiscretion or imprudence in incurring risk or hazard; as, "a mind active, ambitious, and *adventurous*, . . . always aspiring; in its widest searches still longing to go forward, in its highest flights still wishing to be higher" (*Johnson*); "forward, *adventurous* damsels" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); cf. "Now at once, *adventuresome*, I send my herald thought into a wilderness" (*Keats*). One is VENTUROUS who is inclined to take chances; VENTURESOME (often interchangeable with *venturous*) frequently implies an excessive tendency in that direction; as, "[Leander's tresses] would have allured the *venturous* youth of Greece to hazard more than for the golden fleece" (*Marlowe*); "the *venturous* bark that flings on the sweet summer wind its purpled wings" (*Holmes*); "He was *venturesome* when he ought to have been cautious" (*Thackeray*). DARING heightens the implication of fearlessness; as, "a *daring* pilot in extremity, pleased with the danger, when the waves went high" (*Dryden*). RASH implies undue precipitancy or hastiness in word or action; RECKLESS, utter heedlessness or carelessness of consequences; as, "Youth is *rash* in promises, and *rasher* in forgetting them" (*Kingsley*); "brave, but not *rash*" (*Dryden*); "a most *reckless* and intrepid young flirt" (*Thackeray*); "a *recklessness* which made her almost indifferent whether she sank or swam" (*Trollope*). One is FOOLHARDY who is foolishly daring or reckless; as, "if any yet be so *foolhardy* to expose themselves to vain jeopardy" (*Bp. Butler*). See RASHNESS, DANGER; cf. CAREFUL.

rash'er (răsh'ẽr), *n.* A large California rockfish (*Sebastodes miniatus*).

rash'er, *n.* [Perh. fr. *rash*, a., as being hastily cooked.] A thin slice of bacon or, rarely, ham intended to be eaten broiled or fried.

rash'ly, *adv.* In a rash manner; as: **a** Hastily; quickly. *Obs.* **b** Without due consideration; too precipitately.

rash'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being rash.
Syn. — RASHNESS, TEMERITY. RASHNESS (see RASH) implies undue precipitancy in word or action; TEMERITY adds to *rashness* the implication of a certain audacity or even effrontery in venturing to do what one does; as, "Blamed I may be for *rashness* in meddling with them at all" (*E. FitzGerald*); "I am sure you want no information on the topic; but as I have entered so far upon it, a *rash* volunteer, you will not wonder at my *temerity* in continuing the pursuit" (*V. Knox*); "Like a ruffled and defiant bird that was frightening herself as well as them with her *temerity*" (*Mary Wilkins*).

ra'sion (rā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *rasio*, fr. *radere* to scrape.] Act or process of scraping, shaving, or erasing; also, filing; rasping, as of drugs. *Rare.*

‖ **Ras-kol'nik** (răs-kōl'nyĭk), *n.; pl.* RASKOLNIKI (-nyĭ-kĭ) or RASKOLNIKS (-nyĭks). [Russ. *raskol'nik* dissenter, fr. *raskol* dissent.] The name applied by the Russian government to any subject of the Greek faith who dissents from the established church. The *Raskolniki* embrace many sects, whose common characteristic is a clinging to antique traditions, habits, and customs. The schism originated in 1667 in an ecclesiastical dispute as to the correctness of the translation of the religious books. The dissenters, who have been continually persecuted, are believed to number about 20,000,000, although the Holy Synod officially puts the number at about 2,000,000. They are officially divided into three groups according to the degree of their variance from orthodox beliefs and observances, as follows: I. "Most obnoxious:" the **Judaizers**; the **Molokane**, who refuse to recognize civil authority or to take oaths; the **Dukhobortsy**, or **Dukhobors**, who are communistic, narry without ceremony, and believe that Christ was human, but that his soul reappears at intervals in living men; the **Khlysty**, who coun-

rapt (răpt). *pret. & p. p.* of RAP, to snatch away; obs. or rare *pret. & p. p.* of RAP, to strike.
rap'ta-to'ri-al (răp'tă-tō'rĭ-ăl), **rap'ta-to-ry** (răp'tă-tō-rĭ), *a* [L. *raptare, raptatum*, to carry off.] Predaceous.
rapt'er, *n.* A raptor *Obs*
rapt'ly, *adv.* 1. Hastily; quickly. *Obs.* 2. With rapture; rapturously.
rapt'ness, *n.* 1. Speed. *Obs.* 2 Rapture; state of being rapt.
rap'tor (răp'tŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *rapere* to ravish. See RAPID.] One that rapts; specif., a ravisher; a plunderer. *Obs.*
rap-to'ri-ous (răp-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a. Entom.* Raptorial. *Rare.*
rap'tril (răp'trĭl), *n. & a.* Rascal. *Pseudoarchaic. Lytton*
rap'ture-less, *a.* See -LESS.
rap'tur-ist, *n.* Enthusiast. *Obs.*
rap'tur-ize (răp'tūr-īz), *v. t. & i.* To put, or be put, in rapture. *R.*
rap'tur-ous-ly, *adv* of RAPTUROUS.
rap'tur-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS
rap'tur-y (răp'tūr-Y), *n.* Rapture. *Rare.*
raq'uet Var. of RACKET.
ra-quette'. Var. of 1st RACKET.
rar. ✝ ROAR.
‖ **ra'ra a'vis** (rā'rȧ ā'vĭs; 115); *pl.* RARÆ AVES (rā'rē ā'vēz). [L.] A rare bird; a rarity; an extraordinary or unusually excellent person or thing; a prodigy; a paragon.
rare (rār). Obs. or dial var. of REAR. [var. of ROAR.]
rare (*Scot.* rār) Obs. or Scot. of *Dial. Eng.*
rare. *n.* A rarity. *Obs. or R.*
rare, *adv.* Rarely. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rar'e-fac'tion-al (rār'ē-făk'shŭn-ăl; rār'fē-), *a.* Of or pert to rarefaction.
rar'e-fi'a-ble (rār'ē-fī'ȧ-b'l; rār'fē-), *a.* Capable of being rarefied.
rar'e-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Rarefaction. *Rare*
rar'e-fied (rār'ē-fīd; rār'-), *pret. & p. p.* of RAREFY. [rarefies.]
rar'e-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that
raren. ✝ ROAR.
Rar'ey-fy (rār'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To tame as Rarey (a horse tamer) tamed horses. *Rare.*
ra'ri-con'stant (rā'rĭ-kŏn'stănt; 115), *a.* [L. *rarus* rare + *constant.*] Assuming as few constants as possible; — said of certain forms of the theory of elastic bodies. Opposed to *multiconstant.*
ra-ri'e-ty, *n.* Rarity. *Obs.*
rar'i-fac'tion, rar'i-fy, etc. Vars. of RAREFACTION, etc.
rarin. ✝ ROAR. [rare.]
rar'ish (rār'ĭsh), *a* Somewhat
Rar'i-tan for-ma'tion (rār'ĭ-tăn) [From *Raritan*, town and river in New Jersey.] *Geol* A subdivision of the upper part of the Comanchean (Lower Cretaceous) system on the Atlantic coast of North America.
Ra'ro-ton'gan (rä'rō-tŏn'gȧn), *n.* One of the natives of Rarotonga, who are Christianized Polynesians; also, their speech
ras. ✝ RACE. RAISE. RESE.
ras. Obs. pret of RISE.
ras (răs). Var of 2d REIS.
‖ **ras** (rä). *a.* [F.] Short-napped.—*n.* A short-napped fabric.
R. A. S. *Abbr.* Royal Agricultural Society; Royal Asiatic Society; Royal Astronomical Society.
Ras'a-las (rȧs'ȧ-lȧs), *n.* [Ar *al ras al asad al shamâliyy* the lion's head towards the north.] See STAR.
rasalger. ✝ RESALGAR
Ras Al'ge-thi' (rȧs ăl'jĕ-thē'). [Ar. *al ras al jâthuy* the kneeler's head.] See STAR.
Ras'al-ha'gue (rȧs'ăl-hā'gwē). *n.* [Ar. *al ras al hâwê* the head of the serpent charmer.] See STAR.
ras'a-ma'la (rŭs'ȧ-mä'lȧ), *n.* [Malay *rasamâla*, fr. Skr. *sarasa* sweet + *mâlâ* garland.] A South Asiatic hamamelidaceous timber tree (*Altingia excelsa*) yielding a fragrant resin.
ra'sant (rā'zănt), *a.* [F., p pr. of *raser* to graze.] *Fort.* Sweeping; grazing; — applied to a flanking fire, enfilading a face closely or sweeping the ground close to the surface *Obs. or R.*
rasawe. ✝ RECEIVE.
Rasboute. ✝ RAJPUT.
ras'ca-bil'ians, *n. pl.* Also **ras'ca-bil'i-a.** Rascals. *Obs.*
ras-ca'cio (rȧs-kä'sy ō), *n* [Amer Sp. *rascaso* or Pg. *rascasso, rascalço.*] A variegated spinose scorpion fish (*Scorpæna plumieri*) of Florida and the West Indies; sometimes, any of various scorpion fishes
ras'cal-dom (-dŭm). *n.* See -DOM.
ras'cal-dry, *n.* The rabble; also, that which is characteristic of the rabble. *Obs.*
ras'cal-ess, *n.* Female rascal *R.*
ras-cal'ion, ras-cal'lion (răs-kăl'yŭn), *n.* [From RASCAL.] A low, mean wretch. [fashion.]
ras'cal-ly, *adv.* In a rascally
ras'cal-ry, *n.* [Cf. RASCALDRY.] Rascality.
ras'cal-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
rasch. ✝ RASH.
Ras-chol'niks, Rasck-ol'niks. Vars. of RASKOLNIKS.
rase. ✝ RACE, to pluck; RAISE; RESE, *n.* [Eng. var. of RISE.]
rase (rās). Obs or Scot & dial.
rase. *v. i.* [Cf. Icel *rasa*] To rush. Cf. RESE. *Obs.*
rase (rāz), *v. t.* [Cf LG. *rasen*, or D. *razen.*] To rage; growl. *Obs.*
rase, *n. Obs.* **a** Act or scraping or scratching. **b** A slight cut; a scratch. Cf. RACE.
rase, *n.* [OF. *rase* (influenced by *raser*, v.), *rése*, fr. L *radere, rasum.* See RASE, *v. t.*] A struck measure. *Obs.*
ra-see'. Var. of RAZEE.
ras'en (*dial.* rāz'ĕn), *n* [Cf. AS *ræsn* plank, ceiling.] A wall plate. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Ra-se'ni, *n pl.* See ETRUSCAN, *n*
raser. ✝ RAZOR.
ra'ser. *n.* [OF *rasier* or *rasière.*] = RASURE, a measure. *Obs.*
ras'er (rās'ẽr). *n.* One that rases
ras-ga'do (rŭs-gä'dō; *Sp.* -thō: 146), *n.* [Sp., rent, laceration, fr. *rasgar* to rend.] *Music.* A kind of arpeggio effect in guitar playing produced by sweeping the thumb across the strings.
rash (răsh). Scot & dial. Eng. var. of RUSH, a plant. [ratchet.]
rash (răsh). Var. of RATCH.
rash, *n.* A noise as of rustling silk. *Rare.*
rash. *v. t.* [F. *arracher*, OF *esrachier;* cf. OF. *rachier.* Cf. ARACHE.] 1. To pull or pluck violently. *Obs*
2. [Perh. different word] To slash; cut; also, to erase. *Obs.*
rash. *v t.* To dash, as in throwing; also, to prepare hastily. *Obs.*
rash (*Scot* răsh), *v. t.* To rush; dash; also (of rain), to pour down. *Obs. or Scot.*
rash, *n.* [From RASH to dash.] *Scot* 1. A crash.
2. A sudden shower. [*a.*, 12]
rash *adv.* Rashly. See FLAT,]
Rashboot. ✝ RAJPUT.
rash'bush', rash'buss' (răsh'bŏŏsh', bŏŏs'). Vars of RUSHBUSH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
rash'en (răsh'ĕn). Var. of RUSHEN, *a. Scot & Dial Eng.*
rash'ful, *a.* Rash; precipitate. *Obs.*
rash'ling, *n.* A rash person *Obs.*
rash'y, *a.* Prob., rushy. *Obs.*
Ra-si'as (rä-sē'ȧs) *D Bib.*
rasin. ✝ RAISIN, RESIN.
ras'ing i'ron (rāz'ĭng) *Naut.* A calker's tool for cleaning out seams, etc., before recalking.
rasing knife. = RACE KNIFE.
rask. *v. t.* Also **ras'kle.** To stretch; yawn Cf. RAX, *v.*, 1 *Obs.*
raskal. **-kall.** **-keyl.** ✝ RASCAL.
rasolr, rasor. ✝ RAZOR.
Ra-so'res (rā-sō'rēz; 201), *n pl.* [NL. See RASORIAL.] *Zoöl.* An abandoned order of birds equiv.

tenance anthropolatry, are ascetics, practice continual self-flagellation, and reject marriage; the **Skoptsy**, who practice castration; and a section of the **Bezpopovtsy**, or priestless sect, which disbelieves in prayers for the Czar and in marriage. II. "Obnoxious:" the **Bezpopovtsy**, who pray for the Czar and recognize marriage. III. "Least obnoxious:" the **Popovtsy**, who dissent from the orthodox church in minor points only.

ra-so'ri-al (rā-sō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [From L. *radere, rasum*, to scratch. See RASE, *v. t.*] **a** Habitually scratching the ground in search of food, as a fowl. **b** Pertaining to the Rasores; gallinaceous.



Rasorial Bird. Head and Foot of Domestic Fowl.

rasp (răsp), *v. t.;* RASPED (răspt); RASP'ING. [OF. *rasper*, F. *râper*, to scrape, grate, rasp, prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *raspōn* to scrape together, to collect.] **1.** To rub or file with a rasp; to rub or grate with or as with a rough file, as, to *rasp* wood to make it smooth; to *rasp* bones to powder.

2. Hence, fig.: To grate harshly upon; to offend by coarse or rough treatment or language; as, some sounds *rasp* the ear; his insults *rasped* my temper.

rasp, *v. i.* To grate or scrape; also, to produce a grating sound like that of rasping.

rasp, *n.* [ME. *raspe*, OF. *raspe*, F. *râpe*. See RASP, *v.*] **1.** A kind of coarse file, on which the cutting prominences are distinct points raised by the oblique stroke of a sharp punch instead of lines raised by a chisel, as on the true file. Rasps are classified as to fineness from *rough* to *smooth*, as are files. See FILE, tool.

2. Act of rasping; also, a sound like that produced by a rasp.

3. Any machine or contrivance used for rasping or grating.

ras'pa-to-ry (răs'pā-tō-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *raspatorium.*] A file or rasp used esp. for scraping bone in surgery.

rasp'ber-ry (răz'bĕr-ĭ; răz'-), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [E. *rasp* raspberry + *berry; rasp* prob. for earlier *raspis*, and this perh. fr. *raspis* a kind of wine (*Oxf. E. D.*), the berry being so named from its taste. Cf. RASPIS a kind of wine.]



Raspberries.

1. a The collective fruit of any of various species of *Rubus*. It is distinguished from the blackberry by the fact that the mass of drupelets of which it is composed separate easily from the receptacle when ripe. Raspberries are red, purple, black, or yellow; they are used as a dessert fruit, also for preserves, etc. **b** The plant that bears this fruit. The common European raspberry is *R. idæus;* the red raspberry of America is *R. strigosus;* and the blackcap, or black raspberry, is *R. occidentalis.* Most of the numerous garden varieties have been derived from these three species. See RUBUS.

2. Raspberry wine.

raspberry bug. A very small, nearly black fruit bug (*Corimelæna pulicaria*) which infests the raspberry, strawberry, and blackberry, giving them a very disagreeable flavor.



Raspberry Bug. × 4

rasp'ber-ry-jam' tree *or* **wattle.** An Australian wattle tree (*Acacia acuminata*) the wood of which has an odor like that of raspberry jam.

raspberry root rot. An agaricaceous fungus (*Hypholoma fasciculare*) very destructive to the crowns of raspberry bushes in Australia and New Zealand; also, the disease.

rasped (răspt), *a.* **a** Rough; grated; harsh; hoarse. **b** *Bookbinding.* Having the sharp angles of the covers removed, but not beveled.

rasp'er (răs'pĕr), *n.* **1.** One that rasps; a scraper; an instrument or machine for rasping, as a file or grater for removing the black surface from a burnt loaf of bread, a machine for grating beetroot, potatoes, etc., a sawmill for reducing dyewoods to powder, or the like.

2. *Hunting.* A difficult, high fence to be jumped; hence, something extraordinary of its kind.

3. A person or thing that irritates. *Slang.*

rasp'ing, *vb. n.* of RASP. Hence: *n.* A particle or piece separated by rasping; as, *raspings* of logwood.

rasp'ing, *p. pr.* of RASP. Hence: *p. a.* **1.** Grating; scraping; harsh; hence, raucous; irritating.

2. *Hunting.* **a** High or difficult to leap; as, a *rasping* fence or ditch. **b** Very fast; as, a *rasping* pace.

rasp palm. A Brazilian pinnate-leaved palm (*Iriartea exorhiza*) the trunk of which is supported upon prop roots like a screw pine. The roots have a hard, rough surface, and are used by the natives for graters and rasps.

rasp'y (răs'pĭ), *a.* **a** Like a rasp, or the sound made by a rasp; grating; harsh. **b** Raspish; irritable.

ras'se (răs'ē; răs), *n.* [Jav. *rasse.*] A civet (*Viverricula malaccensis*) allied to the common civet but smaller, native of China and the East Indies, which can climb trees. It furnishes a civetlike perfume prized by the Javanese.

Ras'se-las (răs'ē-lăs), *n.* An imaginary prince of Abyssinia, and hero of a romance of this name by Dr. Samuel Johnson. He was confined in the Happy Valley, a paradise surrounded by high mountains and having a secret entrance. With two companions he escaped and traveled through the world seeking to learn what condition or rank of life was happiest. Finding no lot without its drawbacks, he decided to return.

ra'sure (rā'zhŭr), *n.* [L. *rasura*, fr. *radere, rasum*, to scrape, to shave: cf. OF. *rasure.* See RASE, *v.*] **1.** The act of rasing, scraping, or erasing; erasure; obliteration; also, a scratch or light cut. *Obs. or R.*

2. Act of shaving or polling; tonsure. *Obs.*

3. A mark or stroke by which any part of a writing or print is erased; an erasure. *Obs. or R.*

rat (răt), *n.* [AS. *ræt;* akin to D. *rat*, OHG. *rato, ratta*, G. *ratte, ratz*, OLG. *ratta*, LG. & Dan. *rotte*, Sw. *råtta*, F. *rat*, Ir. & Gael. *radan*, Bret. *raz*, LL. *rattus*, of unknown origin.] **1.** Any of certain rodents of the genus *Mus*, and other more or less nearly allied genera, distinguished from those called *mice* by their considerably larger size. Several species live in and about human habitations and in ships, and have become naturalized in nearly all parts of the world: they are not only the cause of much destruction of food materials and other property, but are believed to spread certain diseases of man, notably bubonic plague. The best-known species are the brown, or Norway, rat (*M. norvegicus*, syn. *M. decumanus*), which becomes about ten inches long, excluding the tail, and has coarse brown fur; the black rat (*M. rattus*), a smaller, darker-colored species with a more pointed nose and larger ears, which has been driven out of many places by the brown rat; and the roof rat (*M. r. alexandrinus*), a variety of the black rat. Loosely, any of many other rodents of similar size and appearance. See WOOD RAT, COTTON RAT, MUSKRAT, 1, SPINY RAT, etc.

2. a One who deserts his party or associates, esp. in adversity. **b** = SCAB, *n.*, 7. *Cant.*

3. Something suggestive of a rat, as a pad, with tapering ends, for the hair. *U. S.*

to smell a rat, to be suspicious of mischief; to scent a plot or intrigue.

rat (răt), *v. i.;* RAT'TED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 151); RAT'TING. **1. a** To desert one's party from interested motives; to forsake one's associates for one's own advantage.

> Coleridge . . . incurred the reproach of having *ratted*, solely by his inability to follow the friends of his early days. *De Quincey*

b In the trades, to work as a rat, or scab. *Cant.*

2. To catch or hunt rats, esp. with a dog.

ra'ta (rä'tä), *n.* **a** [Maori.] Either of two myrtaceous timber trees of New Zealand (*Metrosideros robusta* and *M. lucida*); also, their hard dark red wood, used by the Maoris for paddles and war clubs. Sometimes, any of various other trees of the genus. **b** The Polynesian chestnut.

rat'a-bil'i-ty, rate'a-bil'i-ty (rāt'ä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being ratable.

rat'a-ble, rate'a-ble (rāt'ä-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being rated, or set at a certain value.

2. Made or reckoned according to a proportionate rate; proportional; as, *ratable* payments; a *ratable* share.

3. Liable to, or subjected by law to, taxation, or payment of rates; as, one's *ratable* estate. *Chiefly Eng.*

—rat'a-bly, rate'a-bly (-blĭ), *adv.*

rat'a-fi'a (răt'ä-fē'ä), *n.* Also **rat'a-fee'** (-fē'). [F. *ratafia.* Cf. TAFIA.] **1.** Any liqueur flavored with fruit or fruit kernels, esp. when of a bitter almond flavor; specif., a liqueur of this character from Dantzig.

2. A cake or sweet biscuit, such as is served with a cordial.

rat'al (răt'ăl), *n.* [*rate* + *-al.*] Amount at which a person is rated with reference to assessment.

rat'a-plan' (răt'ä-plăn'; *F.* rä'tä'plän'), *n.* [F.] The iterative sound of beating a drum, or of a galloping horse. —*v. t. & i.* To beat a rataplan on something.

rat'-a-tat' (răt'ä-tăt'), *n.* A sound of sharp, repeated knocking or tapping; a rat-tat.

ratch (răch), *v. i.* [See REACH.] *Naut.* To reach.

ratch, *n. Naut* A reach; a board in tacking. *Rare.*

ratch, *n.* [Cf. RATCHET.] A ratchet wheel, or notched bar, with which a pawl or click works.



ratch, *v. t.* [Cf. RATCHET.] *Mech.* **a** To cut gear teeth on. **b** To turn around, as by a ratchet and pawl.

ratch'et (răch'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *rochet* ratchet, bobbin, of Teutonic orig.; cf. OHG. *rocko* a distaff, G. *rocken.* Cf. ROCKET a firework.] **1.** A pawl, click, or detent, for holding or propelling a ratchet wheel, or ratch, etc.

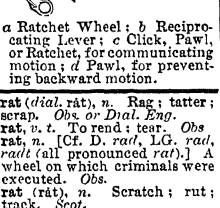
2. A mechanism composed of a ratchet wheel, or ratch, and pawl. See RATCHET WHEEL, below, and 3d RATCH.

ratchet brace. *Mach.* A boring brace with a ratchet wheel and pawl for rotating the tool.

ratchet coupling. *Mach.* A ratchet device coupling a driving wheel with its driven machinery. Cf. FREEWHEEL.

ratchet drill. A hand drill in which a lever carrying at one end a drill holder is revolved by a ratchet wheel and pawl.

ratchet wheel. *Mach.* A circular wheel having teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or a stationary pawl to hold it from turning backward.



Ratchet Drill.

a Ratchet Wheel; *b* Reciprocating Lever; *c* Click, Pawl, or Ratchet, for communicating motion; *d* Pawl, for preventing backward motion.

ratch'ing (răch'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RATCH. Hence: *n. Cotton Spinning.* Extra draft of the twisted thread due to excess speed of the mule carriage over the roller delivery.

rate (rāt), *v. t. & i.;* RAT'ED (rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); RAT'ING (rāt'ĭng). [ME. *raten;* orig. uncert.; cf. ME. *araten* to rebuke, Sw. *rata* to find fault, blame, despise, hold cheap.] To chide with vehemence; to scold; to censure violently; to effect some result by or with censure or scolding.

> Go, *rate* thy minions, proud, insulting boy! *Shak.*

Syn. — See REPROVE.

rate (rāt), *n.* [From RATE to scold.] A scolding or reproving word of command given to a dog.

rate, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *rata* (sc. *pars*), fr. *ratus* reckoned, fixed by calculation, p. p. of *reri* to reckon, to calculate. Cf. REASON.] **1.** Amount or quantity; established portion or measure; fixed allowance. *Obs. Spenser.*

2. Value; estimation; price. *Obs. or R.*

> Stones whose *rates* are either rich or poor
> As fancy values them *Shak.*

3. Quantity, amount, or degree of a thing measured per unit of something else; specif., quantity or amount measured per unit of time; as, the boat now progresses at the *rate* of ten feet per revolution of her propeller; a rapid *rate* of travel; the legal *rate* of interest or wages; the birth, death, or marriage *rate* (that is, the number of births, deaths, or marriages to a given number of people, usually 1,00, in a given period).

4. A fixed relation of quantity, amount, or degree between two things; a ratio; proportion; also, a charge, payment, or price fixed according to a ratio, scale, or standard; as, the *rate* of exchange; the control of railroad *rates.*

> They come at dear *rates* from Japan. *Locke.*
> A jewel that I have purchased at an infinite *rate.* *Shak.*

5. Relative conduct or manner; degree or extent of action, emotion, or the like; manner; style; fashion.

> Thus sat they all around in seemly *rate.* *Spenser.*

6. Relative condition or quality; rank; class; kind.

> I am a spirit of no common *rate.* *Shak.*

7. Specif.: *Naut.* **a** The order or class to which a war vessel belongs, determined according to its size, armament, etc.; as, first *rate*, second *rate*, etc. **b** The class of a merchant vessel for marine insurance, determined by its relative safety as a risk, as A 1, A 2, etc. **c** The relative standing or grade of a sailor, esp. in the navy; rating.

8. Usually *pl.* A tax or sum assessed by the government on property; esp., in England, a local tax; as, parish *rates.*

> When the taxing authority requires a lump sum payable by contributions in certain proportions, this is a *rate;* when it requires sums from certain persons or on certain occasions, this is a direct or indirect tax. . . . In England all local imposts are *rates* — no central imposts are *rates* except the land tax, which is raised by a pound *rate* Hence, popular language dubs all imposts by a nonsovereign body, *rates*, and all imposts by a sovereign or, like a colony, quasi sovereign body, taxes, customs, or excise. *Dict of Pol Econ.*

9. *Horol.* The gain or loss of a timepiece in a unit of time; as, daily *rate;* hourly *rate;* etc.

after one rate, in the same manner or to the same extent. *Obs.* — **after the r.,** in the same proportion; in proportion. *Obs.* — **at any r. a** At any price; on any terms. *Obs.* **b** At all events; notwithstanding; in any case.

> Your way *at any rate* is not my way. *H James.*

— at a r., on the same terms or at the same cost. *Obs.* — **at no r.,** under no circumstances; in no case; by no means. *Obs.* — **r. in aid,** a rate levied upon parishes to assist a neighboring parish unequal to the burden. *Eng.*

rate, *v. t.* **1.** To fix the amount of; also, to apportion; to allot, as one's share. *Obs.*

2. To calculate; to reckon. *Obs. or R.*

> Then must we *rate* the cost of the erection *Shak.*

3. To set an estimate on; to appraise; to value; specif., to assess the value of for a rate or tax.

> To *rate* a man by the nature of his companions *South.*
> You seem not high enough your joys to *rate* *Dryden*

4. To consider; regard; reckon; as, he is *rated* a good man; travel is *rated* among pleasures. *Shak.*

5. To settle the relative rank, position, class, or quality of; as, to *rate* a ship; to *rate* a seaman; to *rate* a pension.

6. To arrange for the transportation of (goods, by rail, water, etc.) at a certain rate; as, ten carloads of steel have been *rated* to China by the X line. *U. S.*

7. *Mech.* To design (a machine, dynamo, etc.) for a definite power, speed, or the like.

8. *Horol.* **a** To regulate, or adjust to a given rate of going (a timepiece), as by altering the effective length of the pendulum. **b** To find the rate of (see RATE, *n.*, 9).

Syn. — Value, appraise, estimate, reckon.

to rate up, *Insurance*, to class with risks paying a higher rate of premium in order to offset additional risk, usually, in life insurance, by adding a number of years to the actual age.

rate, *v. i.* To be set or considered in a class; to have rank; as, the ship *rates* as a ship of the line.

rat'ed (rāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of RATE. Specif.: *p. a. Mech., Com., etc.* Having a definite rating (which see).

> The *rated* (full-load) current is that current which, with the *rated* terminal voltage, gives the *rated* kilowatts
> *Standardization Rules of the Amer. Inst of E. E.*

ra'tel (rā'tĕl), *n.* [Cape D., orig. *ratelmuis* (D. *muis* mouse).] A musteline mammal of the genus *Mellivora*, badgerlike in size, form, and habits. The upper parts are ashy gray, the under parts black. There are at least two very similar species, *M. ratel* of South Africa, and *M. indica* of India.



African or Cape Ratel (*Mellivora ratel*).

rate'pay'er (rāt'pā'ĕr), *n.* One who pays rates or local taxes. *Brit.* — **rate'pay'ing,** *a. & n. Brit.*

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alent to: **a** The Gallinæ and the Columbæ. **b** The Gallinæ alone.

rasour. † RAZOR.

rasp (răsp), *n.* The raspberry. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

rasp (răsp), *n. i. & t.* To belch; to eruct. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

raspass. † RASPIS, raspberry.

ras'pa-to'ri-um (răs'pā-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [LL.] = RASPATORY.

raspberry apple. A kind of apple with a raspberry flavor.

rasp grass. A rough-leaved sedge (*Carex cæspitosa*).

rasp house. A place where dyewood is reduced to powder; also, such a place used as a house of correction, as formerly in Europe, where the prisoners rasped wood.

raspice. † RASPIS, a wine.

rasp'ing-ly, *adv.* of RASPING.

ras'pis (răs'pĭs), *n.* [Cf. 3d RAPE, RASPBERRY.] A wine of the 15th and 16th centuries, described as dark and sweet; perh., raspberry wine. *Obs.*

ras'pis, raspis berry. [See RASPBERRY.] A, or the, raspberry or raspberries. *Obs.*

rasp'ish, *a.* Causing irritation; irritable; rasping.

rasp'-pod', *n.* The woody capsule of the flindosa; also, the tree.

raspt. Rasped. *Ref. Sp.*

rassaif. † RECEIVE.

rassasy, *v. t.* [F. *rassasier.*] To satiate (a hungry one). *Obs.*

rassave. Obs. p. p. of RECEIVE

Ras'sen-dyll, Rudolf (răs'ĕn-dĭl). The hero of Anthony Hope Hawkins's ("Anthony Hope") novels "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "Rupert of Hentzau." He is a young Englishman who impersonates the King of Ruritania, to whom he is distantly related and whom he closely resembles, and saves the king's throne for him while the latter is wounded and held captive by conspirators.

Ras'ses (răs'ēz). *Bib.*

rasshe. † RASH.

Ras'ta-ban' (răs'tä-băn'), *n.* [Ar. *al ras al thu'bān* the dragon's head.] See STAR.

ras'ty (*dial.* răs'tĭ). Var. of REASTY. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rasure. † RAZOR.

rasure, *n.* [OF.] A dry measure of about four bushels. *Obs.*

rat. † ROT, a file of soldiers.

rat. † Obs. pret. and 3d pers sing. pres. of READ.

rat. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WRAT, a wart.

rat, *n. Mil.* = CAT, 9.

rat (*dial.* rät), *n.* Rag; tatter; scrap. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rat, *v. t.* To rend; tear. *Obs*

rat, *n.* [Cf. D. *rad*, LG. *rad, radt* (all pronounced *rat*).] A wheel on which criminals were executed. *Obs.*

rat (rät), *n.* Scratch; rut; track. *Scot.*

rat (rät), *v. t.* [Cf. ROT, *v.*] An imperative objurgation equivalent to DRAT; as, *rat* me if I'll do it. *Slang.*

rat, *n.* [Cf. F. *ras, raz.*] A swift current or tide. *Obs.*

rat, *v. t.* **1.** In the trades, to employ persons not members of a union in (an establishment), esp in place of strikers. *Cant.*

2. To furnish with a rat for the hair. *Colloq*

‖ ra'ta (rä'tä), *n.* [LL.] Rate; one's own share.

rat'a-ble-ness, *or* **rate'a-ble-ness,** *n.* See -NESS.

ra-tan'. Var. of RATTAN.

ra-ta'nhia (rä-tän'yä), *n.* [Pg.] Rhatany. [RHATANY.

rat'a-ny (rät'ä-nĭ). Var. of **Ra'ta-tosk** (rä'tä-tŏsk), **Ra'ta-toskr** (-tŏs-k'r), *n.* [Icel. *Ratatöskr.*] See YGGDRASILL.

ratch (răch) Var. of RACHE = RACE, white mark.

ratch. Var. of RACH, a hunting dog. [*land Islands.*]

ratch. Var. of ROTCHE. *Shetratch, v. t.* [See RATCH, *v. i.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To stretch; to rend.

2 To mark with lines or stripes.

ratch'el (răch'ĕl), *n.* Stone in small fragments or gravel; also, gravelly subsoil *Dial. Eng.*

ratch'et (răch'ĕt; -ĭt), *v. t.* To move or operate by a ratchet; to furnish with a ratchet.

ratch'ment, *n.* A structure of flying buttresses meeting at the central or chief principal of a herse and springing from the corner principals. *Obs.*

rate (rāt). Dial. Eng. var. of RET, to soak (flax).

rate, *n.* [F.] The spleen *Obs.*

rate, *n.* [L. *ratum*, neut. p. p. of *reri.* See RATE proportion.] Ratification. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To ratify. *Obs.*

rate'a-bil'i-ty, rate'a-ble, rate'a-ble-ness, rate'a-bly Vars. of RATABILITY, etc.

ra-teen'. Var. of RATTEEN.

ratefie † RATIFY.

ratel. † RATTLE.

ratel Var. of ROTL.

ratel, *n.* [OF. *ratelle.*] The spleen. *Obs.*

rate'less, *a.* See -LESS.

rat'er (rāt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who rates or estimates. *Rare.* **2.** A person or thing, esp. a vessel, of a certain rate or class; — usually in composition; as, a first-*rater*.

rat'fish' (răt'fĭsh'), *n.* A chimæra (fish).

rath (răth), *n.* [Ir.] *Ir. Antiq.* A fortified hill or hill fort.

rath (răth) } *a.* [AS. *hræd*, also *hræd*, quick, akin to
rathe (răth) } OHG. *hrad*, Icel. *hraðr.*] **1.** Quick; eager; speedy. *Obs. or R.*

2. Done or coming before others, or before the usual time; early. *Obs. or Poetic.*

Bring the *rathe* primrose that forsaken dies *Milton.*

3. Pertaining to the early portion of the day, season, year, etc.; as, the *rathe* green of spring. *Poetic or Dial.*

rath } *adv.* [AS. *hrade*, *hræde.*] **1.** Quickly; speedily;
rathe } soon. *Obs.* "Too *rathe* cut off." *Spenser.*

2. Early; betimes. *Poetic.* *Chaucer.*

rath'er (răth'ĕr), *a.* [Compar. of RATH, *a.*] *Obs. or R.*

1. Earlier; prior; former; previous.

2. To be sooner chosen; preferable.

rath'er (răth'ĕr; rä'thĕr; 277), *adv.* [AS. *hraðor*, compar. of *hraðe*, *hræde*, quickly, immediately. See RATH, *adv.* & *a.*] **1.** More quickly; earlier; before. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Thou shalt, quod he, be *rather* false than I. *Chaucer.*

2. More properly or truly; more correctly speaking.

This is an art
Which does mend nature, change it *rather*. *Shak.*
Rather like a dream than an assurance. *Shak.*

3. On the other hand; to the contrary of what was said or suggested; instead.

Was nothing bettered, but *rather* grew worse *Mark* v. 26.

4. More than not; in some degree; somewhat; as, it is *rather* cold. **b** Used ironically as an emphatic affirmative; as, I know him? *Rather:* he 's my cousin. *Slang.*

5. With better reason or more propriety; preferably from the point of view of wisdom, justice, etc.

This you should pity *rather* than despise. *Shak.*

6. More readily or willingly; preferably as a matter of personal choice or desire; as, I would *rather* go than stay.

My soul chooseth . . . death *rather* than my life *Job* vii. 15.

had *or* **have rather.** See HAVE, *v. t.*, *Note.* — **the r.,** the more so; especially; all the more.

You are come to me in happy time,
The rather for I have some sport in hand. *Shak.*

rath'er-est (-ĕst), *adv.* Most especially; most correctly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Shak.*

rath'est (răth'ĕst), *adv.* [Superl. of *rath*, adv.] Soonest; earliest; most readily; most especially. *Obs.*

‖ **Raths'kel'ler** (räts'kĕl'ĕr), *n.* [G., also *ratskeller*, prop., town-hall cellar.] Orig., in Germany, the cellar or basement of the city hall, usually rented for use as a restaurant where beer is sold; hence (*usually l. c.*), a beer saloon of the German type below the street level, where, usually, drinks are served only at tables and simple food may also be had; — sometimes loosely used, in English, of what are essentially basement restaurants where liquors are served.

rat'i-fi-ca'tion (răt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *ratification*, or LL. *ratificatio.*] Act of ratifying; state of being ratified; confirmation; sanction; as, the *ratification* of a treaty.

rat'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; RAT'I-FIED (-fīd); RAT'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *ratifier*, LL. *ratificare*, L. *ratus* fixed by calculation, firm, valid + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See RATE proportion; -FY.] **1.** To approve and sanction; to make valid; confirm; establish; settle; esp., to give sanction to, as something done by an agent or a servant; as, to *ratify* a treaty or contract; to *ratify* a nomination.

2. To confirm the truth of; to verify; also, to consummate or bring to fulfillment. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — RATIFY, SANCTION, AUTHORIZE, CONFIRM. To RATIFY is to make valid, esp. by formal or authoritative approval; SANCTION often adds the implication of countenance, furtherance, or support; as, "If [my choice] should not be *ratified* by the consent of the army" (*Gibbon*); "That which in stealth by Nature was performed hath Reason *sanctioned*" (*Wordsworth*); "this . . . accursed principle of action — that the end will *sanction* any means" (*Coleridge*). To CONFIRM is to ratify by formal or decisive assent; to AUTHORIZE is to sanction by authority; as, "The other executive function of the Senate, that of *confirming* nominations submitted by the President" (*Bryce*); "I would on no account *authorize* in my girls the smallest degree of arrogance" (*Jane Austen*). See CONFIRM, ALLOW.

rat'i-ha-bi'tion (-hă-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *ratihabitio; ratus* valid + *habere* to hold.] Ratification; sanction.

rat'ing (rāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RATE. Hence: *n.* Classification according to grade; rank; grade; class; specif.: **a** *Naut.* The relative standing or grade of a sailor in the ship's company; as, he had the *rating* of boatswain's mate. **b** *Mech.* The normal (designed) or estimated value of some quantity, as power or speed in a machine or apparatus. Thus, a 10 H.P. motor run at 12 H.P. is run above its *rating.*

rating nut. *Horol.* A milled nut under a pendulum bob to vary the effective pendulum length in rating a clock.

ra'ti-o (rā'shĭ-ō; rā'shō; 7), *n.* [L., fr. *reri*, *ratus*, to reckon, believe, think, judge. See RATE proportion, REASON.] **1.** The essential ground or intelligible essence of anything; reason. *Obs. & R.*

2. *Math.* The quotient of one magnitude divided by another of the same kind; the number by which the second term (the *consequent*) must be multiplied to produce the first (the *antecedent*). It is written as a *fraction*, thus $\frac{a}{c}$, $\frac{3}{2}$, or with a colon between the *terms*, thus $a : c$, $3 : 2$, and is read "ratio of a to c," "ratio of 3 to 2." *Ratio* was formerly regarded as different from *quotient* or a *fraction*, but no distinction is now ordinarily recognized. Sometimes the difference of two numbers is called their **arithmetical ratio**; their quotient, their **geometrical ratio.** The *rule of three* is sometimes called *ratio.*

3. Hence: **a** Fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion: as, the *ratio* of representation in Congress. **b** Specif.: *Finance.* The relation in legal tender value of different metals, esp. gold and silver.

4. A portion; a ration. *Obs.* *Lamb.*

ratio of a geometrical progression, the constant quantity by which each term is multiplied to produce the succeeding one. — **r. of expansion,** *Steam Engin.*, the number of times the steam is expanded in an engine cylinder. If the steam is cut off at $\frac{1}{r}$ of the stroke the **nominal ratio of expansion** (neglecting clearance) is r. If the clearance is expressed by a fraction c of the cylinder volume, the **real ratio of expansion** is $\frac{r(1+c)}{rc+1}$. — **r. of similitude,** *Math.*, the ratio between any two corresponding linear extents (as line segments) in two similar figures. See SIMILAR, *a.*, 3. — **r. of transformation** *or* **conversion.** *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER.

ra'ti-oc'i-nate (răsh'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *ratiocinatus*, p. p. of *ratiocinari*, fr. *ratio* reason. See RATIO.] To reason.

ra'ti-oc'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ratiocinatio:* cf. F. *ratiocination.*] **1.** In the common usage, reasoning or the mental process of exact thinking (by Mill restricted to a particular type of reasoning: see *Cit.*); also, a specific process of reason. "Intricate *ratiocinations.*" *Johnson.*

Reasoning, in the extended sense in which I use the term, and in which it is synonymous with inference, is popularly said to be of two kinds: reasoning from particulars to generals, and reasoning from generals to particulars: the former being called induction, the latter *ratiocination* or syllogism *J. S Mill*

2. The faculty of reason; habit of reasoning. *Rare.*

ra'ti-oc'i-na-tive (-ŏs'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *ratiocinativus.*] Of or pertaining to ratiocination; also, characterized by, or addicted to, ratiocination.

ra'tion (rā'shŭn; răsh'ŭn; *the second pron. is the general military usage, both American and British*), *n.* [F.; or L. *ratio* a reckoning, calculation, relation, reference, LL. *ratio* ration. See RATIO.] **1.** A ratio. *Obs.*

2. An allowance of provisions, esp. a fixed daily allowance assigned to a soldier or a sailor in the navy, for his subsistence; also, formerly, a similar allowance of forage. In the United States army there are four classes: garrison, travel, field, and emergency, rations. In the United States navy all except commissioned officers receive a ration or commutation.

3. Hence, an allowance; allotment.

ra'tion, *v. t.* **1.** To supply with rations, as a regiment.

2. To allot or distribute as rations.

ra'tion-al (răsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* [L. *rationalis:* cf. F. *rationnel.* See RATIO, REASON; cf. RATIONALE.] **1.** Having reason or understanding; reasoning.

It is our glory and happiness to have a *rational* nature. *Law.*

2. Of or pertaining to the reason or reasoning processes; of the nature of, based upon, derived from, concerned with, or characterized by, reason; as, *rational* insight; the *rational* faculty; *rational* Christianity.

The old-fashioned "*rational* psychology," which treated the soul as a detached existent, sufficient unto itself, and assumed to consider only its nature and properties. *Wm. James.*

3. Agreeable to reason; not absurd, preposterous, extravagant, foolish, fanciful, or the like; intelligent; sensible; as, *rational* conduct; a *rational* man.

4. In technical uses: **a** *Math.* Involving only the four fundamental operations and only a finite number of times; esp., not involving a surd or indicated but not extractable root, as $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt[3]{5}$, etc. **b** *Chem.* Expressing more or less completely the structure of a compound; — said of formulas. See FORMULA, 5. **c** *Gram.* Indicating a reason. *Obs. & R.* **d** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Capable of being measured in terms of the mora or metrical unit; having the normal ratio between arsis and thesis. **e** *Med.* Using treatments based on reasoning or general principles; — said of an ancient school of physicians and opposed to *empiric*, *empirical.*

Syn. — RATIONAL, REASONABLE. RATIONAL suggests esp. the possession of reason regarded as a faculty of the mind; REASONABLE implies particularly the exercise of reason, or conformity to reason, esp. from a practical point of view; as, "We are *rational;* but we are animal too" (*Cowper*); "A law may be *reasonable* in itself, although a man does not . . . know the reason of the lawgivers" (*Swift*). See REASON, WISE; cf. IRRATIONAL.

rational and integral function. *Math.* See ENTIRE FUNCTION. — **r. calorie.** See CALORIE **c.** — **r. curve,** *Geom.*, a curve of the genus *o;* a unicursal curve. — **r. formula.** See FORMULA, 5. — **r. fraction,** *Math.*, a fraction of which both terms are rational; esp., one that may be decomposed into a sum of fractions with denominators of lower degree. — **r. function,** *Math.*, the quotient of two integral functions. — **r. horizon,** *Astron.* See HORIZON, 2 **b.** — **r. instinct,** an innate or instinctive belief. — **r. knowledge,** knowledge derived from reason, as distinguished from *empirical* knowledge; also, with Sir Wm. Hamilton, knowledge of causes. — **r. soul.** See ANIMAL SOUL **a.** — **r. symptom,** *Med.*, a symptom learned from the statements of the patient. — **r. theology,** theology deriving its knowledge of God from the reason independent of revelation. — **r. transformation,** *Math.*, establishment of a one-to-one correspondence between the points of two continua, except at a finite number of singular points.

ra'tion-al (răsh'ŭn-ăl), *n.* **1.** That which is rational; specif.: **a** A human being. **b** An advocate of something considered rational. **c** Human reason itself. **d** A general conception; a rational idea or nature.

2. *Gram.* A conjunction indicating a reason. *Oxf. E. D.*

3. *Eccl.* **a** The breastplate of the Jewish high priest. **b** A breast ornament formerly worn by bishops at Mass.

4. Var. of RATIONALE, 1.

ra'tion-a'le (-ă'lē), *n.* [L. *rationalis*, neut. *rationale.* See RATIONAL, *a.*] **1.** An explanation or exposition of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, or the like; also, the principles themselves.

A *rationale* within the mind, and a criterion out of it: the one, a law of character, the other, of conduct *J. Martineau.*

2. Var. of RATIONAL, *n.*, 3.

ra'tion-al-ism (răsh'ŭn-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *rationalisme.*] **1.** *Theol.* The doctrine or system of those who deduce their religious opinions from reason or the understanding, as distinct from, or opposed to, revelation.

2. *Philos.* The theory that reason is a source of knowledge in itself, superior to and independent of sense perceptions; — opp. to *sensationalism.* Also, the theory that philosophic knowledge may be arrived at by deduction from a priori concepts or necessary ideas; — opp. to *empiricism.*

The dualism of Empiricism and *Rationalism*, which Kant sought to surmount by logical analysis. *James Ward* (*Encyc. Brit.*).

3. *Med.* Practices or principles of the rational physicians.

ra'tion-al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *rationaliste.*] An adherent of rationalism.

ra'tion-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Belonging to, or in ac-
ra'tion-al-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } cordance with, the principles of rationalism; tending toward, or characterized by, rationalism. — **ra'tion-al-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ra'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *rationalitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being rational; specif.: **a** Agreement with reason; possession of reason; due exercise of reason; reasonableness

Well-directed intentions, whose *rationalities* will never bear a rigid examination. *Sir T. Browne.*

b The quality of mere reason; purely rational point of view or state.

ra'tion-al-i-za'tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn; 277), *n.* Act of rationalizing; that which is rationalized.

ra'tion-al-ize (răsh'ŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To make rational; also, to endow with reason.

2. To interpret in the manner of a rationalist; also, to convert to rationalism.

3. To form a rational conception of.

4. *Math.* To free from irrational expressions.

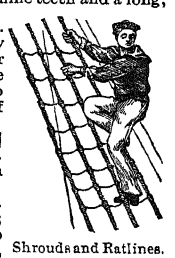
ra'tion-al-ize, *v. i.* To use, and rely on, reason in forming a theory, belief, etc., esp. in matters of religion; to accord with the principles of rationalism.

Ra-ti'tæ (rā-tī'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *ratis* a raft; cf. L. *ratitus* marked with the figure of a raft.] *Zoöl.* A division of birds having small or rudimentary wings, no pygostyle, and no keel to the breastbone. It includes the ostriches, emus, cassowaries, moas, *Apteryx*, and *Æpyornis.* The group is one of the three primary divisions of the subclass Neornithes, but is evidently descended from birds having the power of flight.

rat'ite (răt'īt), *a.* **a** Having a flat breastbone; unkeeled; — opposed to *carinate.* **b** Of or pertaining to the Ratitæ. — *n.* One of the Ratitæ.

ra'ti-un'cle (rā'shĭ-ŭŋ'k'l), *n.* [L. *ratiuncula* a small reckoning, dim. of *ratio.* See RATIO.] *Math.* Any one of the very many equal ratios or factors, each nearly equal to 1, into which any other ratio, as of 2 to 1, may be decompounded; thus, if the ratio of 10 to 1 be factored into 1,000,000 ratiuncles, the ratio of 2 to 1 may be factored into about 301,030 equal ratiuncles; — Napier's term and notion on which he based his invention of logarithms.

rat kangaroo. Any of various small Australian and Tasmanian kangaroos of the subfamily Potoroinæ and chiefly of the genera *Potorous* and *Bettongia.* They are not larger than a rabbit and have persistent canine teeth and a long, often prehensile, tail.



rat'line, rat'lin (răt'lĭn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Naut.* **a** Small, usually three-stranded, tarred rope used for ratlines (in sense **b**). **b** One of the small transverse ropes attached to the shrouds and forming the steps of a rope ladder.

ra-toon' (ră-tōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *retoño.*] **1.** A sugar-cane stalk or shoot, specif. one of the second year's growth from the root, or later.

2. [See RATTAN.] A rattan cane. *Obs.*

ra-toon', *v. t.*; RA-TOONED' (-tōōnd'); RA-TOON'ING. [Cf. Sp. *retoñar.*] To sprout or spring up from the root, as sugar cane from the root of the previous year's planting.

rat poison. **a** A West African dichapetalaceous shrub (*Dichapetalum toxicarium*). Its seeds are used to poison rats. **b** The rubiaceous shrub *Hamelia patens. West Indies.*

rats'bane' (răts'bān'), *n.* [*rat* + *bane.*] **1.** Rat poison; specif., white arsenic.

2. Any of various plants: **a** = RAT POISON. **b** Rattlesnake plantain. *U. S.* **c** The spotted pipsissewa. *U. S* **d** Chervil.

rat snake. A large colubrine snake (*Zamenis mucosus*) very common in India and Ceylon. It enters dwellings, and destroys rats, chickens, etc.

rat's'-tail' (răts'tāl'), *n.* **1.** *Far. Chiefly in pl.* **a** A chap on the back of a horse's hind leg. *Obs.* **b** = RAT-TAIL, 1.

2. Something resembling, or suggestive of, a rat's tail, as a tapering rope end, a rat-tail file, a candle end, etc.

rat's-tail fescue grass. = RAT-TAIL FESCUE GRASS.

rat'-tail', *n.* **1.** *Far.* An excrescence extending from the pastern to the middle of a horse's shank; — chiefly in *pl.*

2. Something suggestive of a rat's tail; as: **a** A horse's tail having little or no hair. **b** (1) A grenadier (fish). (2) A chimæra (fish). **c** One of several plants having elongated, terete spikes, esp. the common plantain and certain grasses, as *Ischæmum laxum* and *Sporobolus indicus.* **d** *Wireless Teleg.* The wire connecting the antenna with the sending or receiving apparatus.

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rat'er (rāt'ĕr) One who rates.

‖ **ra-te'ro** (rä-tā'rō), *n.* [Sp.] A thief, esp. a petty or sneak thief.

rat goose. The common brant.

rath. rathe. † RAITH.

rat hare. A pika.

‖ **Rat'haus'** (rät'hous'), *n.*; *pl.* -HÄUSER (-hoi'zĕr) [G.] A town hall.

Ra'tha-ya'tra (rŭt'á-yä'trä), 239), *n.*, *or* **Rath Ya'tra** (rŭt). [Skr. *ratha* chariot + *yātrā* procession, festival.] See JAGANNATH.

rathe. † RARE, *a.*

rathe (răth), *n.* = RAVE, a wagon rail. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rathe, *n. & v. t. & i.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *rāð, rāða.*] Counsel. *Obs.*

ratheled. *a.* Prob., rooted or intertwined. *Obs.* [rathe. *Obs.*]

rathe'ly, *adv* Quickly; soon; *Obs.*

rathe'ness (răth'nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. *Obs. or R.*

rathe'ripe' (r ŭ th'r ĭ p'), **rath'ripe'** (răth'-; răth'-), *a.* [*rath*, adv. + *ripe.*] Maturing, or ripening, early; rareripe. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A ratheripe fruit or vegetable. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rath'er-ish, *adv.* Somewhat; fairly. *Colloq.*

ra'ther-ly (r ā'thĕr-lĭ), *a & v.* Rather. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rath'er-more, *a.* Former. *Obs.*

Rath'ke's pouch (rät'kĕz). [After M. H. *Rathke* (1793-1860), Ger. anatomist.] = POUCH OF RATHKE. See PITUITARY BODY.

rath'ripe'. Var of RATHERIPE.

Ra-thu'mus (rä-thū'mŭs). *Bib.*

rati. Var. of RATTI.

ratifia. † RATTAFEE.

rat'i-fi'a Var of RATAFIA.

ratifie. † RATAFIA, RATIFY.

rat'i-fi'er (rāt'ĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* One that ratifies; a confirmer.

rat'i-hab'it (rāt'ĭ-hăb'ĭt), *v. t.* [LL. *ratihabere.*] To sanction or ratify. *Obs. or R.* — **rat'i-ha-bi'tion** (-hă-bĭsh'ŭn), *n. Obs. or R.*

ratilet. Obs. p. p. of RATTLE.

ratine. † RATTEEN.

rat'ing (rāt'ĭng). Var. of RETTING. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rat'ing, *n.* A scolding; rebuke.

ra'ti-oc'i-nant (r ă s h'ĭ-ŏ s'ĭ-nŏnt), *a.* [L. *ratiocinans*, p. pr.] Reasoning: — used in *ratiocinant reason* in contrast with *ratiocinate reason*

ra'ti-oc'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* Reasoned about. Cf RATIOCINANT

ra'ti-oc'i-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] A reasoner.

ra'ti-oc'i-na-to-ry (-ŏs'ĭ-nà-tŭ-rĭ), *a.* Ratiocinative. *Rare.*

ra'tion-a-ble (răsh'ŭn-á-b'l), *a.* [L. *rationabilis.*] Reasonable; rational — **ra'tion-a-bil'i-ty** (-b ĭ l'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ra'tion-a-bly,** *adv. All Obs. or R*

ra'tion-al-is'ti-cism (-ăl-ĭs'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

ra'tion-al-iz'a-ble (-ĭz'á-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

ra'tion-al-iz'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who rationalizes.

ra'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of RATIONAL.

ra'tion-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ra'tion-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [LL. *rationare.*] To reason. *Rare.*

‖ **ra'ti-o'ne do'mi-ci'li-i** (r ă' shĭ-ō'nē d ŏ m'ĭ-s ĭ l'ĭ-ĭ). [L.] *Law.* By reason of domicile.

‖ **ra'ti-o'ne re'i si'tæ** (rē'ĭ sĭ'tē). [L.] *Law.* By reason of the thing situated.

‖ **ra'ti-o'ne so'li** (sō'lī). [L.] *Law.* By reason of the soil.

‖ **ra'ti-o'nes se'mi-na'les** (sĕm'-ĭ-nā'lēz). [L.] *Scholasticism.* Principles created with matter which respond to and coöperate with causal efficiency acting on matter to produce the effect.

ra'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

ra'tion-ment, *n.* Act of rationing or apportioning. *Rare.*

Rat'is-bon In'ter-im (rŭt'ĭs-bŏn). See INTERIM, *n.*, 2.

rat'l. Rattle. *Ref. Sp.*

rat'ld. Rattled. *Ref. Sp.*

ratle. † RATTLE.

ratline, *v. t.* To provide with ratlines.

ratline stuff. = RATLINE **a**

rat'ling (rāt'lĭng) Var. of RATLINE.

rat mole A mole rat.

rat'on. Var. of RATTON.

ratoun. † RATTON.

rat'-rime', **rat'-rhyme',** *n.* A scrap of nonsense or doggerel verse; jargon *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Ratspuche. † RAJPUT.

ratt † RAT.

rat'ta-fee'. † RATAFIA.

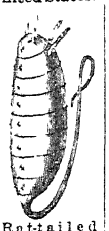
rat'-tail' (răt'tāl'), *a.* Like a rat's tail in form; as, a *rat-tail* file, which is round, slender, and tapering. See FILE, *Illust.*

rat-tail fescue grass. a slender European grass (*Festuca myurus*) naturalized in the eastern United States.

rat'-tailed (-tāld'), *a.* Having a long, tapering tail like that of a rat.

rat-tailed file. See FILE, tool, 1.

rat-tailed maggot, the larva of a syrphid fly of the genus *Eristalis* or one of certain other genera, remarkable for the long, telescopic, tubular tail with spiracles at the tip through which air is brought down from above the mud or putrefying matter in which the larva lives. — **r. radish,** a species of radish (*Raphanus caudatus*) having a long, slender pod, which is sometimes eaten. — **r. serpent,** the fer-de-lance. — **r. shrew.** = MUSK SHREW a.



Rat-tailed Maggot. Larva of *Eristalis.* Nat. size.

rat-tan' (răt-tăn'), *n.* Also *ratan.* [Malay *rōtan.*] **1. a** Any climbing palm of the genus *Calamus,* remarkable for the great length attained by their stems. **b** A portion of one of these stems. They are very tough, and are used for walking sticks, wickerwork, chairs, seats of chairs, cords, cordage, etc. See CALAMUS, 1.

2. A rattan cane or switch.

rat-teen' (-tēn'), *n.* [F. *ratine.*] A thick woolen stuff quilled or twilled, chiefly used for linings.

rat'ten (răt'n), *v. t. & i.* [E. dial. *ratten* a rat, hence the verb literally means, to do mischief like a rat. Cf. RATTON.] To deprive feloniously of the machinery, tools, or materials used in one's business or employment (as by destroying, spoiling, or stealing them), for the purpose of compelling obedience to the orders or demands of a trade union. *Trade Union Cant, Chiefly Eng.*

rat'ter (-ẽr), *n.* One who rats; as: **a** One who deserts his party in adversity. **b** One who works as a rat, or scab **c** Anything which catches rats: esp., a dog, as a terrier.

rat'ter-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Character or act of one who rats; desertion of party or friends in adversity.

2. A place where rats are kept or abound.

rat'ti (răt'ē), *n.* Also *ruttee.* [Hind. *ratī.*] A weight unit of India derived from the weight of a seed of the plant *Abrus precatorius* and varying chiefly between one and two grains troy (1.80 gr. at Calcutta). See WEIGHT.

rat'ti-net' (răt/ĭ-nĕt'; răt/ĭ-nēt'), *n.* [See RATTEEN.] A woolen stuff thinner than ratteen.

rat'tle (răt'l), *v. i.;* RAT'TLED (-ld); RAT'TLING (-lĭng). [See RATLINE.] *Naut.* To furnish with ratlines; to fasten ratlines on; — often with *down.*

rat'tle, *v. i.* [ME. *ratelen;* cf. D. *ratelen,* G. *rasseln;* prob. of imitative orig.] **1.** To make or cause a quick succession of sharp noises, as by collision of hard bodies; to clatter.

And the rude hail in *rattling* tempest forms. *Addison.*
The windows *rattled* with the blast. *Longfellow.*

2. To make a rattle in the throat. See RATTLE, *n.,* 7.

3. To make a clatter with the voice; to talk rapidly and idly; to chatter; as, she *rattled* on for an hour. *Colloq.*

4. To move or go with a rattling noise; to drive or ride so as to make a clattering; as, we *rattled* along briskly.

The car *rattling* o'er the stony street. *Byron*

rat'tle, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to make a rattling sound.

2. To assail, annoy, or stun with a rattling noise. *Rare.*

Sound but another [drum], and another shall
As loud as thine *rattle* the welkin's ear. *Shak.*

3. To say, perform, accomplish, affect, etc., in a brisk, lively fashion, esp. with accompaniment of a rattle or clatter; — often with *away, off, out, through,* etc.; as, he *rattled* off his lesson; the gale *rattled* the tiles from the roof.

4. To scold; to rail at; — often with *off* or *up. Obs.*

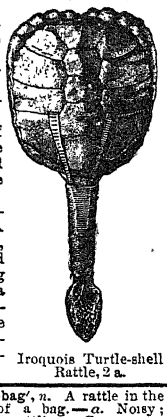
She would sometimes *rattle* off her servants sharply. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To rouse; to shake up; specif., to beat (a cover) for game; to chase hard (game, etc.).

6. To disconcert; to confuse; to agitate; as, to *rattle* one's judgment; to *rattle* a player in a game. *Colloq.*

7. To test or tumble in a rattler (sense 6 or 7).

to rattle away, to lose by gambling with dice. *Rare.*



Iroquois Turtle-shell Rattle, 2 a.

rat'tle, *n.* **1.** A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds like those made by repeated collision of hard bodies; as, the *rattle* of a drum; the *rattle* of musketry.

2. An instrument with which a rattling sound is made; specif.: **a** A child's toy that rattles when shaken, usually a case containing loose hard substances. **b** A contrivance having a tongue playing on the teeth of a ratchet wheel when revolved, capable of producing a very sharp noise and formerly much used by watchmen; — hence often called *watchman's rattle.*

3. Noise; racket; uproar; esp., noisy, rapid talk; chatter.

"When this life's rattles cease." *Young.*

4. A senseless talker; a tiresome or frivolous chatterer.

5. A scolding; a sharp rebuke. *Obs.*

6. The sound-producing organ on a rattlesnake's tail. See RATTLESNAKE.

7. The noise in the throat caused by air passing through mucus which the lungs are unable to expel. It is chiefly observable at approach of death, when it is called *death rattle.* See RÂLE.

8. *Mech. Packing.* The piece comprising the shank, clod, and bar. See KET.

9. a A European scrophulariaceous plant (*Rhinanthus crista-galli*) the roots of which are parasitic on living grasses and other plants. The ripe seeds rattle in the inflated capsule. Also called *yellow rattle.* **b** A European lousewort (*Pedicularis palustris*) further distinguished as *red rattle.*

rat'tle-box' (răt'l-bŏks'), *n.* **1.** A boxlike toy that makes a rattling sound; a rattle.

2. a = RATTLE, 9. **b** Any species of *Crotalaria;* esp., an American fabaceous herb (*C. sagittalis*) the seeds of which, when ripe, rattle in the inflated pod **c** The silver-bell tree.

rat'tle-brain' (-brān'), *n.* A rattle-brained person; an empty-headed chatterer.

rat'tle-brained' (-brānd'), *a.* Giddy; empty-headed.

rat'tle-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **a** An empty, noisy talker. **b** *Eng. Hist.* A Puritan or Roundhead nickname for a Cavalier.

rat'tle-head'ed, *a.* Emptily noisy; rattle-brained.

rat'tle-pate' (-pāt'), *n.* A rattlehead. *C. Kingsley.*

rat'tle-pat'ed, *a.* Rattle-headed. *Irving.*

rat'tler (răt'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One that rattles.

2. Anything remarkable of its kind, as a storm, a football game, a book, etc. *Slang.*

3. a A rattlesnake. **b** An oyster in poor condition so that it does not fill the shell. *Local, U. S.*

4. A kind of bright, brittle coal. *Local, Eng.*

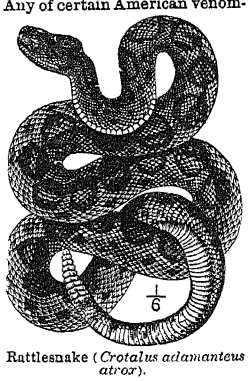
5. A kind of razor with a very thin blade. *Local, Eng.*

6. *Civil Engin.* A cylinder in which paving bricks are tested by subjecting them to the pounding of loose iron cubes.

7. *Founding.* A device for shaking out the cores from small castings, as a tumbling barrel; a rumble, a rumbler.

rat'tle-ran (răt'l-răn), *n.* The under side of a fore quarter of beef, chiefly used to corn; the plate piece. *U. S.*

rat'tle-snake' (-snāk'), *n.* Any of certain American venomous snakes having a series of horny interlocking joints at the end of the tail which make a sharp rattling sound when shaken. They belong to the family Crotalidæ and constitute two genera, *Sistrurus* and *Crotalus.* The former, commonly known as *massasaugas* or *prairie rattlesnakes,* are of comparatively small size and have the top of the head covered with plates; the latter are usually larger and have the top of the head covered with scales. They are all rather thick-bodied, large-headed snakes of sluggish disposition and are not inclined to bite except when disturbed or in pursuit of prey. They are distributed from southern Canada and British Columbia southward to Argentina. The banded rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*) is the common species of the northeastern United States. The diamond rattlesnake (*C. adamanteus*), sometimes six feet long, is so named from the markings on the back, and occurs from Alabama and Georgia to Florida. In Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona the best-known species is the red rattlesnake (*C. atrox*). Farther north the prairie rattlesnake (*C. confluentus*) is common.



Rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus atrox*). 1/6

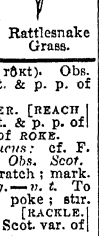
rattlesnake fern. Any of several American grape ferns, esp. *Botrychium virginianum;* — so called from the resemblance of the clustered sporangia to a snake's rattles.

rattlesnake flag. *Amer. Hist.* Any of several flags bearing a rattlesnake and, usually, the motto "Don't Tread On Me," used by the colonies at the outbreak of the Revolution.

rattlesnake grass. A handsome American grass (*Panicularia canadensis*) with an ample panicle of rather large ovate spikelets, slightly resembling a snake's rattle.

rattlesnake herb. The baneberry.

rattlesnake master. *U. S.* Any of various plants reputed to cure the bite of rattlesnakes. **a** Either of the button snakeroots *Lacinaria squarrosa* and *L. scariosa.* **b** The eryngo *Eryngium aquaticum.* **c** The false aloe (*Manfreda virginica*).



Rattlesnake Grass.

rattlesnake plantain. Any orchid of the genus *Peramium;* — so called in allusion to the checked or mottled leaves.

rat'tle-snake'-root' (răt'l-snāk'rōōt'), *n.* **a** Any of various asteraceous plants of the genus *Nabalus,* esp. *N. serpentarius,* formerly of repute in the southern United States as a remedy for snake bites. Called also *cankerweed.* **b** The Senega snakeroot (*Polygala senega*).

rat'tle-snake'-weed', *n.* **a** One of the hawkweeds (*Hieracium venosum*), prob. named from its purple-veined leaves. **b** The eryngo. **c** In California, a small apiaceous weed (*Daucus pusillus*). **d** The rattlebox *Crotalaria sagittalis.*

rat'tle-trap' (răt'l-trăp'), *n.* **1.** Usually *pl.* Articles of trifling value; knickknacks. *Scott.*

2. Anything loosely built or noisily shaky, esp. a vehicle.

rat'tle-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Astragalus,* or of the related genera *Phaca, Aragallus,* etc. See MILK VETCH. **b** The bladder campion. *Dial. Eng.*

rat'tling (răt'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RATTLE. Hence: *p. a.* **a** Making a rattling noise. **b** Lively; brisk. **c** Extremely fast, jolly, good, etc.; as, a *rattling* drive. *Colloq.*

rat'tly (-lĭ), *a.* Making, or inclined to make, a rattling noise; also, of a noise, like that made by rattling.

rat'-trap' ped'al. A pedal for a bicycle, tricycle, etc., made with toothed edges to prevent slipping of the shoe.

rat'ty (răt'ĭ), *a.* **a** Characteristic of a rat; as, a *ratty* odor. **b** Abounding in rats. **c** Mean; to be shunned or pitied. *Slang.* **d** Angry. *Slang.*

rau'ci-ty (rô'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *raucitas,* fr. *raucus* hoarse: cf. F. *raucité.*] Quality or state of being raucous.

rau'cous (rô'kŭs), *a.* [L. *raucus.*] Hoarse; harsh; rough; as, a *raucous* voice. *Ayloun.* — **rau'cous-ly,** *adv.*

Rau-wol'fi-a (rô-wŏl'fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Leonhart *Rauwolf,* Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of apocynaceous tropical trees and shrubs. They have verticillate leaves and small cymose flowers with a salver-shaped corolla and bicarpellary ovary. The herbage is usually poisonous. Some species yield valuable emetics and cathartics.

rav'age (răv'ăj), *n.* [F., fr. *ravir* to carry off by force; ravish. See RAVISH.] Desolation by violence; violent ruin or destruction; devastation; havoc; waste; as, the *ravage* of a lion; the *ravages* of an army, of fire or tempest, of time, or of disease.

Syn. — Despoilment, desolation, pillage, plunder, spoil.

rav'age, *v. t.;* RAV'AGED (-ăjd); RAV'AG-ING (-ă-jĭng). [F. *ravager.* See RAVAGE, *n.*] To lay waste; to commit havoc or devastation upon; to spoil; plunder; desolate.

Already Cæsar
Has *ravaged* more than half the globe. *Addison.*

Syn. — Destroy, ruin, waste, lay waste, spoil, pillage, plunder. — RAVAGE, DEVASTATE, SACK agree in the idea of despoiling or laying waste. RAVAGE emphasizes the idea of violence; DEVASTATE, that of waste or ruin; SACK, that of plunder or pillage. One *ravages* or *devastates* a country, one *sacks* a town. See DESTROY, EXTERMINATE.

rav'age, *v. i.* To commit ravages.

rav'ag-er (-ă-jẽr), *n.* One that ravages, or lays waste.

rave (rāv), *n.* [E. dial. *raves,* or *rathes,* a frame laid on a wagon, for hay, etc. Cf. RADDLE.] One of the upper side pieces of the frame of the body of a wagon or sleigh.

rave (rāv), *v. i.;* RAVED (rāvd); RAV'ING (rāv'ĭng) [ME. *raven,* prob. fr. OF. *raver,* var. of *rever, resver,* to rave, revel, F. *rêver* to dream, to muse, to rave; orig. uncert. Cf. REVERIE.] **1.** To be, or seem to be, mad or delirious. *Obs.*

2. To talk or declaim as if mad; to be wild, or furious.

In our madness evermore we *rave.* *Chaucer.*
Have I not cause to *rave* and beat my breast? *Addison.*

3. To act, move, or the like, wildly or furiously; as, the storm *raved;* the *raving* ocean.

The mingled torrent of redcoats and tartans went *raving* down the valley to the gorge of Killiecrankie *Macaulay.*

4 To talk with unreasonable enthusiasm or excessive passion or excitement; as, he *raved* about her beauty.

rave, *v. t.* To utter in madness or frenzy; to say wildly.

rave, *n.* Act or condition of raving. "Our little hour of strut and *rave.*" *Lowell.*

rav'el (răv'l), *n. Weaving.* A kind of comb or wooden rail with projecting teeth for separating and guiding warp threads; — called also *separator.*

rav'el, *v. t.;* RAV'ELED (-ld) or RAV'ELLED; RAV'EL-ING or RAV'EL-LING. [OD. *ravelen,* D. *rafelen,* akin to LG. *rebeln, rebbeln, reffeln.*] **1.** To let fall into a tangled mass, as the threads of a texture after pulling it apart; hence, to entangle; to make intricate; to involve.

The faith of very many men . . . is so often untwisted by violence, or *raveled* and entangled in weak discourses! *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To separate or undo the texture of; to take apart; to untwist, to unweave or unknit; — often with *out.*

Sleep, that knits up the *raveled* sleave of care. *Shak.*

3. Fig., to undo the intricacies of; to disentangle; to make plain. "*Ravel* all this matter out." *Shak.*

rav'el, *v. i.* **1.** To become entangled or confused. *Obs.*

Till, by their own perplexities involved,
They *ravel* more, still less resolved. *Milton.*

2. To become untwisted, unwoven, or unwound; to be disentangled; to be relieved of intricacy.

3. To make investigation or search. *Obs.*

rav'el, *n.* **1.** A tangle; an entanglement.

2. Something raveled or torn; a raveling.

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rat'-tail' file. See FILE, tool, 1

rat'tan. Var. of RATTEN, *v.*

rat'tan. Var. of RATTON.

rat-tan' (ră-tăn'), *n.* A rattan of or as of a drum *Rare.*

rat-tan', *v. t.* **a** To provide, or strengthen, with rattan. **b** To punish by striking with a rattan

rat'ta-ny. Var. of RHATANY.

rat'ta-ree'. † RAHDAREE.

rat'-tat' (răt'tăt'), **rat'-ta-tat'** (-tăt'-tăt'; -tă-tăt'), *n.* Also **rat'tat-too'** (-tōō'). A sharp knocking or tapping; a rat-a-tat.

rattee. †, RAT, RATE.

rat'ted, *p. a.* [From RAT a rag.] Tattered. *Obs.*

rat-teen' (ră-tēn'), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *ratón* (in San Domingo) bastard mahogany.] A kind of mahogany. *Rare.* [Eng. of RATTON.]

rat'ten (răt'en). Scot. & dial

rat'ten-crook', *n.* A rackan crook. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rat'ten-er, *n.* One who rattens. *Cant.*

rat'ting-crook'. † RATTEN-

rat'tish, *a.* a Characteristic of, resembling, or pert. to, a rat. **b** Abounding in rats.

rattle baby. A doll that rattles; fig., a young child. *Obs. or R.*

rat'tle-bag', *n.* A rattle in the form of a bag. — *a.* Noisy; rackety; rattling *Eng.*

rattle barrel. = TUMBLING BARREL.

rat'tle-bones', *n. pl.* = BONES. See BONE, 7 b.

rat'tle-bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n.* a = RATTLE-BOX, 2 b. b = WILD INDIGO a.

rat'tled (răt'ld), *pret. & p. p.* of RATTLE. Hence: *p. a.* Confused; disconcerted. *Colloq.*

rattle grass. = RATTLE, 9.

rat'tle-jack', *n.* Carbonaceous shale. *Eng* [*Obs.*]

rat'tle-mouse', *n.* **1.** A bat. **2.** A ratel. *Obs. & R.*

rat'tle-nut', *n.* Water chinkapin.

rat'tle-root', *n.* Bugbane. *U. S.*

rat'tle-skull', *n.* = RATTLE-HEAD. — **rat'tle-skulled'** (-skŭld'), *a.*

rattlesnake flag. Button snakeroot. [plantain.

rattlesnake leaf. Rattlesnake

rat'tle-snake's' mas'ter = RATTLESNAKE MASTER. [Rattly.

rat'tle-some (răt''l-sŭm), *a.*

rat'tle-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* = RATTLEBOX, 2 b.

Rat'tlin, Jack (răt'lĭn). A naval character in Smollett's "Roderick Random." [LINE.

rat'tling (-lĭn). Var. of RAT-

rat'tling-ly, *adv.* of RATTLING

rat'tling-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

rat'ton (*dial* răt'ŭn), *n.* [F. *raton* small rat. See RAT.] A rat. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rat'ton-er, *n.* A rat catcher. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rattoon. †RATTAN. [RATOON

rat-toon' (răt-tōōn'). Var. of

rattoon, *n.* [Cf. F. *raton,* E. *raccoon.*] A raccoon. *Obs.*

rat'wa (răt'wȧ), *n.* [Nepalese.] The common muntjac.

rau-sca'do, *n.* [L.] Raucity. *Obs* [REACH.

raucht. Obs. pret. & p. p. of

rauch'ter. † RAFTER.

rau'cid (rô'sĭd), *a.* [L. *raucus* hoarse; cf. LL *raucidus.*] Raucous. *R.* [LE. *Obs. or Scot.*

rau'cle (rô'k'l). Var. of RACK-

Rau'en-tha'ler (rou'ĕn-tä'lẽr) *n.* [G., fr. *Rauenthal,* Prussia.] A certain Rhine wine. See RHINE WINE.

raughe. † RAW. [RECK.

raught. Obs. pret. & p. p. of

raught (rôt; *Scot.* rôkt). Obs. or dial Eng. pret. & p. p. of REACH.

raugh'ter. †RAFTER. [REACH

rauht. Obs. pret. & p. p. of

rauk (rôk). Var. of ROKE.

rauk, *a.* [L. *raucus:* cf. F. *rauque.*] Hoarse. *Obs. Scot.*

rauk (rôk), *n.* Scratch; mark. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To scratch; also, to poke; stir. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [RACKLE.

rau'kle (rä'k'l). Scot. var. of

raumpe. † RAMP, *v.*

raun (rôn), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *ravn* spawn.] **1.** Roe; spawn; also, a female fish, esp. herring or salmon. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** The turbot. *Obs.*

raunce. † RANCE, kind of marble.

raunceon. † RANSOM.

rauncour. † RANCOR.

raundoun † RANDOM.

raunge (*dial.* rônzh). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RANGE.

raunge (rônzh), *v. t. & i.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. F. *rouger.*] To gnaw; eat greedily. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

raun'ing (rôn'ĭng), *n.* [Cf. Malay *hāruwan, ruwān.*] An Australian lizard fish (*Synodus tumbil*).

raunke. † RANK.

raunpe. † RAMP, to climb.

raun'pick (rôn'pĭk; rän'-), **raun'pike** (-pīk). Dial. Eng. var. of RAMPICK.

raunsake. † RANSACK.

raunsom. † RANSOM.

raun'tree (rôn'trē'). Obs. or Scot. of ROWAN TREE. [ROUP.

raup (rôp). Dial. Eng. var. of

Rau'pen-leim' (rou'pĕn-līm'), *n.* [G.; *roupe* caterpillar + *leim* lime.] A thick dark-colored petroleum product used to protect trees against insects. *Trade Name.*

ra'u-po (rä'ōō-pō; *colloq.* rou'-pō), *n.* [Maori.] A common cattail or reed mace (*Typha muelleri*), used for thatching roofs, etc. [*Rare.*

rauque (rōk), *a.* [F.] Raucous.

rau'ra-cienne' (rō'rȧ-syĕn'), *n.* [From L. *Rauraci,* a people of Gaul on the Rhine.] Fast red A. See FAST RED.

raut (rôt). Dial. Eng. var. of ROUT to roar. [REACH.

rauth. Obs. pret. & p. p. of

rauzellaar. *n.* Rancelman, or rancellor; — erron. form or perhaps misprint.

ra-val'li-a (rȧ-văl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [See ROBALO.] A robalo.

ravany. † RAVENY.

ravar. † RAVER.

rave. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret (& dial Eng p. p.) of RIVE.

rave, *n.* [F.] A turnip. *Obs.*

rave (rāv), *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *raver, resver.*] To roam; stray; wander. *Obs. or Scot.*

rave (rāv), *v. t.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** To tear; pull up, off, or apart. **b** To rake up, as a scandal; pry into and repeat. *Rare.*

rave, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *ravir.*] To take away forcibly. *Obs. Scot.*

rave'hook' (rāv'hŏŏk'), *n.* [Cf. RAVE to pull.] *Naut.* A hooked tool for enlarging or clearing seams to receive oakum.

raveinour. † RAVENER.

ra'vel (rā'v'l), *n.* A railing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

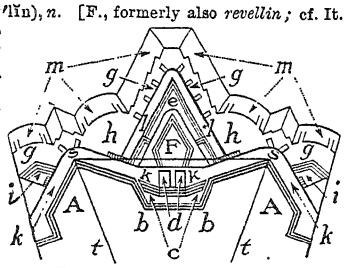
rav'el, or **rav'elled, bread** (*dial.* răv''l, răv''l, rā'v'l; -'ld, -v'ld). Whole-wheat bread. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rav'eld. Raveled. *Ref. Sp.*

rav'el-er, rav'el-ler, *n.* One who ravels.

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rave'lin (rāv'lĭn), *n.* [F., formerly also *revellin;* cf. It. *revellino, rivellino,* Sp. *rebellín.*] *Fort.* A detached work, with two embankments, which make a salient angle, raised before the curtain across the ditch at the top of the counterscarp of the place. Its fire protects the salients and near faces of the neighboring bastions and sweeps the glacis. Formerly called *demilune,* and *half-moon.*



A A Bastions; *bb* Curtain; *c* Tenaille; *d* Caponier; *e* Ravelin; *F* Redoubt in the Ravelin; *gg* Covered Way; *hh* Reentering Places of Arms; *ii* Redoubts in same; *kk* Ditch; *ll* Ditch of Ravelin; *mm* Glacis; *ss* Exterior Side; *ts* Capital

rav'el-ing, rav'el-ling (rāv'l-ĭng), *n.* That which is raveled out; esp., a thread detached from a texture.

rav'el-ment (rāv'l-mĕnt), *n.* An entanglement, lit. or fig.

rav'en (rāv'n), **rav'in** (-ĭn), *n.* Also *ravine.* [OF. *ravine* impetuosity, rapine, F. *ravine* ravine, L. *rapina* rapine. See RAVINE, RAPINE.] **1.** Rapine; rapacity. *Archaic.*

2. Prey; plunder; food obtained by violence.

rav'en (rāv'n), *v. t.;* -ENED (-'nd); -EN-ING. Also *ravin, ravine.* [OF. *raviner* to take by force, ravish. See RAVEN rapine.] **1.** To obtain or seize by violence. *Obs. or R.*

2. To devour with great eagerness.

Like rats that *ravin* down their proper bane. *Shak.*

rav'en, *v. i.* Also *ravin, ravine.* To prey with rapacity; to be greedy; to show rapacity.

Benjamin shall *raven* as a wolf. *Gen.* xlix. 27.

ra'ven (rā'v'n), *n.* [AS. *hræfn;* akin to D. *raaf,* G. *rabe,* OHG. *hraban,* Icel. *hrafn,* Dan. *ravn,* and perh. to L. *corvus,* Gr. *κόραξ.*] **1.** A glossy black corvine bird (*Corvus corax*) of northern Europe, Asia, and America, now practically exterminated in the eastern United States. It is about two feet long and similar to the crow, but larger and with the feathers of the throat narrow and pointed. The raven is omnivorous and somewhat predaceous, and was formerly an object of veneration and superstition. In captivity it is intelligent and mischievous, and sometimes learns to articulate words. American ravens are distinguished as the varieties *C. corax principalis,* found from New Brunswick to Alaska, and *C. c. sinuatus,* inhabiting the western States and parts of Mexico. Allied species inhabit southwestern Asia and Africa. The white-necked raven (*C. cryptoleucus*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico is much smaller, and, though black externally, has the bases of the feathers white, esp. on the neck.



Raven (*Corvus corax*). 1/17

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Corvus.

ra'ven, *a.* Of the color or glossy sheen of the raven; jet black; as, *raven* curls; *raven* darkness.

Rav'e-na'la (rāv'ĕ-nā'lȧ), *n.* [Malagasy.] *Bot.* A genus of musaceous trees having tall trunks, oblong distichous leaves, and large flowers with 3 sepals and 3 petals, followed by woody 3-valved capsules. There are but 2 species, one South American, the other (*R. madagascariensis*) the traveler's tree of Madagascar. See TRAVELER'S TREE.

rav'en-ing (rāv'n-ĭng), *n.* **a** Eagerness for plunder; rapacity; extortion. **b** Rabies. *Obs. or R.*

rav'en-ing, *p. a.* **a** Greedily devouring; rapacious. **b** Mad. *Obs. or R.* — **rav'en-ing-ly,** *adv. Obs. or R.*

Ra-ven'na grass (rȧ-vĕn'ȧ). One of the plume grasses (*Erianthus ravennæ*) often cultivated for its long white-ribbed leaves and large pampaslike plumes.

rav'en-ous (rāv'n-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *ravinos* rapacious, violent. See RAVEN rapine.] **1.** Devouring with rapacious eagerness; voracious. "All *ravenous* fowls and beasts." *T. Usk.*

2. Eager for prey or gratification; as, a *ravenous* desire.

Syn. — See GREEDY.

— **rav'en-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **rav'en-ous-ness,** *n.*

Rav'en-sa'ra (rāv'ĕn-sā'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Malagasy *ravendsara, ravin'tsara,* lit., good leaf.] *Bot.* A small genus of Madagascan lauraceous trees, having trimerous flowers and lobed seeds. *R. aromatica* is the clove nutmeg.

Ravensara nut. The clove nutmeg.

ra'ven's-duck' (rā'v'nz-dŭk'), *n.* [Cf. G. *rabentuch.*] A fine quality of sailcloth; — often abbreviated to *ravens.*

Ra'vens-wood', Edgar, Master of (rā'v'nz-wōōd'). The hero of Scott's "The Bride of Lammermoor," a Scottish royalist, intrepid, haughty, melancholy, and revengeful. He loses his life in a quicksand. See ASHTON, LUCY.

ra-vine' (rȧ-vēn'), *n.* [F., a place excavated by a torrent, a ravine, fr. *ravir* to snatch or tear away, L. *rapere;* cf. L. *rapina* rapine. See RAVISH; cf. RAPINE, RAVEN rapine.] A depression worn out by running water, larger than a gully and smaller than a valley. It is shallow in low land, but may be deep in high land, as in a plateau or mountain.

ra-vine' (rȧ-vēn'), *v. t.* To mark, or score, with or as with ravines; as, a *ravined* road or hillside.

ravine deer. The four-horned antelope.

rav'ing (rāv'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RAVE. Hence: *p. a.* **1.** Talking wildly; delirious; as, a *raving* lunatic.

2. Remarkable; superlative; as, a *raving* beauty. *Slang*

rav'ish (rāv'ĭsh), *v. t.;* RAV'ISHED (-ĭsht); RAV'ISH-ING. [ME. *ravissen, ravischen,* F. *ravir,* fr. L. *rapere* to snatch or tear away, to ravish. See RAPACIOUS, RAPID; 2d -ISH.] **1.** To seize and carry away by violence; to snatch by force.

This hand shall *ravish* thy pretended right. *Dryden*

2. To transport with emotion, esp. with joy or delight; to delight to ecstasy. "*Ravished* . . . for the joy." *Chaucer.*

Thou hast *ravished* my heart. *Cant. iv. 9*

3. a To abduct (a woman). **b** To have carnal knowledge of (a woman) by force and against her consent; to rape.

4. To plunder; to rob: to despoil. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — Entrance, enrapture, delight; violate, deflower.

rav'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *ravisseor.*] One who ravishes.

rav'ish-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Raping; ravening. *Obs.*

2. Transporting with rapture; exciting ecstasy.

rav'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *ravissement.* See RAVISH.] **1.** Act of carrying away by force or against consent; abduction; as, the *ravishment* of children from their parents.

2. Transport of delight; rapture; ecstasy. *Spenser.*

In whose sight all things joy, with *ravishment*
Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze. *Milton.*

3. Act of ravishing a woman; rape.

4. Act of rapine, or pillage. *Obs. or R.*

rav'is-sant (rāv'ĭ-sănt), *a.* [F., ravening, ravishing, p. pr. See RAVISH, *v.*] **1.** *Her.* Designating a beast of prey, esp. a wolf, depicted as in the act of carrying off his prey, or in a half-raised position as if about to spring on prey.

2. [Now as F. (*pron.* rȧ'vē'sȧN') with fem. **ra'vis'sante'** (-sȧnt').] Ravishing; causing ecstasy.

raw (rô), *a.;* RAW'ER (-ẽr); RAW'EST. [AS. *hrēw, hréaw;* akin to D. *ruauw,* LG. *rau,* G. *roh,* OHG. *rō,* Icel. *hrār,* Dan. *raa,* Sw. *rå,* Ir. *crū* blood, L. *cruor* blood, L. *crudus* raw, Gr. *κρεας* flesh, Skr. *kravis* raw flesh. Cf. CRUDE, CRUEL.] **1.** Not cooked; as, *raw* meat; *raw* fruit.

2. In the natural state or approximately so; little changed by art; unwrought; unrefined; as, *raw* material; specif.: **a** Not distilled; as, *raw* water. *Obs.* **b** Not spun or twisted; as, *raw* silk. **c** Not mixed or diluted; as, *raw* spirits. **d** Not tried; not melted and strained; as, *raw* tallow. **e** Not tanned; as, *raw* hides. **f** Not made even or smooth, or, of an edge of cloth, not finished so as not to fray out. **g** Not prepared for use by heat; as, *raw* sienna.

3. Unprepared for use or enjoyment; crude; immature; unfinished; unseasoned; unpracticed; as, a *raw* recruit.

The *raw* judgment of the multitude. *De Quincey.*

4. Specif.: **a** Deprived of skin; galled; as, a *raw* sore. **b** Sore, as if by being galled. *Spenser.* **c** Looking as if galled; rawboned. *Obs. or R.*

5. Disagreeably damp or cold; chilly; bleak; as, a *raw* wind. "A *raw* and gusty day." *Shak.*

Syn. — See CRUDE.

raw sienna. See SIENNA. — **r. silk,** reeled silk (before it is spun). — **r. umber.** See UMBER.

raw, *n.* **1.** A raw, sore, or galled place; a sensitive spot; as, to touch one on the *raw;* — usually fig.

2. Anything raw; specif., *pl.,* raw sugars.

raw, *v. t.* To make raw, or sore.

raw'boned' (rô'bōnd'), *a.* Having little flesh; gaunt.

raw'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A specter mentioned to frighten children; as, *rawhead* and bloodybones.

raw'hide' (-hīd'), *n.* Untanned cattle skin; specif., a whip of untanned (or raw) hide twisted, braided, or rolled.

raw'ish, *a.* Somewhat raw. — **raw'ish-ness,** *n.*

rax (răks), *dial.* (răks), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *raxan.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To stretch, as on awaking; to stretch or pull out; to reach; strain. *Scott.*

2. To grow; to become. *Rare.*

3. To hold sway; flourish; prevail. *Obs. Scot.*

ray (rā), *v. t.;* RAYED (rād); RAY'ING. [Aphetic of *array;* cf. BERAY.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To arrange; to form in order or array; to equip; to deal with or dispose of. *Obs.*

2. To array or dress.

3. To soil; besmear; defile. *Spenser.*

ray, *n.* [F. *raie,* L. *raia.* Cf. ROACH.] *Zoöl.* Any of numerous elasmobranch fishes of the suborder Batoidei, the typical forms of which have the body excessively flattened dorsoventrally (not from side to side, as in the flounders) and expanded laterally, the pectoral fins enormously developed and extending forward along the sides of the head, the eyes on the dorsal side, the gill clefts and mouth on the ventral side, the anal fin absent, and the caudal region much reduced, often slender and whiplike. They are modified for life on or near the sea bottom, and for feeding on mollusks, crustaceans, etc., rather than on other fishes, and hence usually have blunt, flatted, sometimes pavementlike teeth and a pair of large spiracles on the top of the head through which they can draw in water for breathing without opening the mouth. The Batoidei include also some less flattened forms (the sawfishes and guitar fishes) which connect them with the sharks. See SKATE, TORPEDO, STING RAY.

ray (rā), *n.* [OF. *rai,* F. *rai, rais,* fr. L. *radius* a beam or ray, staff, rod, spoke of a wheel. Cf. RADIUS.] **1.** One of the lines of light which appear to radiate from a bright object; hence: *Physics.* **a** One of the threads or smallest separable portions of a beam or pencil of light or, in general, of radiant energy. **b** The geometrical line, normal to the wave front, in which light, heat, or the like, is propagated. **c** A stream of material particles traveling in the same line, as in radioactive phenomena. **d** Any definite or limited portion of the total radiation; as, the red *ray.* **e** *Astron.* Any of the fine, bright, whitish lines seen on the moon near full, and appearing to radiate from certain lunar craters.

2. A thin line like a ray; esp., one of a number of lines or parts diverging from a common point or center, like the radii of a circle; as, a star of six *rays.*

3. a Light of a ray or rays; radiance; as, the *ray* of the moon. **b** Moral or intellectual light or a gleam of such light. "Bright reason's *ray.*" *Shelley*

4. A small or unsubstantial amount; a particle; as, there is not a *ray* of courage in him. *Rare.*

5. A glance; sight; perception; vision; — from an old theory of vision. See VISION.

All eyes direct their *rays*
On him, and crowds turn coxcombs as they gaze. *Pope.*

6. *Geom.* One of a system of diverging lines passing through a point and regarded as extending indefinitely in both directions; an element of a plane.

7. *Bot.* **a** = RAY FLOWER. **b** A branch or flower stalk of an umbel. **c** = MEDULLARY RAY.

8. *Zoöl.* **a** One of the nearly parallel or somewhat divergent bony or cartilaginous or horny rods which extend and support the membrane in the fin of a fish. In ordinary fishes they are slender bony rods supported at their bases by parts of the internal skeleton, and usually tranversely segmented into many short segments near their outer end, which is often also longitudinally cleft, so that the ray is soft and flexible. In many fishes some rays are stiff and unsegmented, and are called *spines,* the term *ray* being sometimes restricted to segmented rays. **b** One of the radiating divisions of the body of a radiate animal, as an arm of a starfish. **c** One of the longitudinal veins of an insect's wing.

Syn. — See BEAM.

ray, *v. i.* [From RAY (of light).] **1.** To shine, or shine out, as with rays; to emit rays; also, to issue as rays.

2. To issue or extend like the radii of a circle; to radiate.

ray, *v. t.* **1.** To send forth or emit in rays; as, to *ray* smiles. *Rare.* "Eyes that *ray* out intelligence." *Carlyle.*

2. To furnish or mark with rays or fine lines.

3. To light up as with a ray.

ra'yah (rä'yȧ; rī'ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *ra'iyah* a herd, a subject, fr. *ra'a* to pasture. Cf. RYOT.] A person, not a Mohammedan, forced to pay a capitation tax to the Ottoman Porte.

ray flower. *Bot.* **a** One of the marginal flowers of the capitulum in such asteraceous plants as the aster, goldenrod, daisy, and sunflower. They have an elongated, strap-shaped corolla, while the corollas of the disk flowers are tubular. **b** Loosely, one of the ligulate florets in the capitula of cichoriaceous plants, as the dandelion.



Ray Flower.

ray'less, *a.* Destitute of rays; hence: **a** Dark; blind. **b** Emitting no rays; as, a *rayless* sun. **c** Having no rays or raylike parts.

rayless goldenrod, any species of *Chrysothamnus.*

Ray'naud's' dis-ease' (rā'nōz'). [After A. G. M. *Raynaud,* French physician.] *Med.* A disease of the nervous system in which parts of the body, esp. the fingers and toes, become pale, cold, painful, and in some cases gangrenous.

ray'on (rā'ŏn; *F.* rȧ'yôN'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A ray; beam. *Rare.*

2. A radius; as, the *rayon* of a fort's fire. *Rare.*

ray'on-nant (rā'ŏ-nănt; *F.* rȧ'yô'nänt'), *a.* [F.] **1.** *Her.* Darting forth rays, as the sun when it shines out.

2. [*cap.*] *Arch.* Characterized by radiating lines, as in window tracery; — applied to the French Gothic style of the middle period. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table.*

raze (rāz), *v. t.;* RAZED (rāzd); RAZ'ING (rāz'ĭng). Also *rase.* [F. *raser* to scrape, to shave. See RASE, *v. t.*] **1.** To cut; to wound; to scratch. *Obs.*

2. To scrape; to graze; to shave. *Obs. or R.*

3. To scrape, or cut, off; to erase; to efface; to obliterate.

Razing the characters of your renown. *Shak.*

4. To subvert from the foundation; to lay level with the ground; to overthrow; to destroy; to remove utterly.

The royal hand that *razed* unhappy Troy. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Demolish, prostrate, overthrow, ruin. See DESTROY.

ra-zee' (rȧ-zē'), *n.* [F. vaisseau *rasé,* fr. *raser* to raze, to cut down ships. See RAZE, *v. t.,* RASE, *v. t.*] *Naut.* A ship having her upper deck cut away, and thus reduced to the next inferior rate or to an intermediate class, as a seventy-four cut down to a frigate. *Obs. or Hist.*

ra-zee', *v. t.;* RA-ZEED' (-zēd'); RA-ZEE'ING. To cut down to a less number of decks, as a ship; hence, to prune or abridge by cutting off or retrenching parts; as, to *razee* a book.

ra'zor (rā'zẽr), *n.* [ME. *rasour,* OF. *rusor,* LL. *rasor;* cf. F. *rasoir,* LL. *rasorium.* See RAZE, *v. t.,* RASE, *v. t.*] **1.** A keen-

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rav'el-ler Var. of RAVELER.
rav'el-ly, *a.* Raveled or likely to ravel. *Rare.* [enous.]
rav'en, *a.* Var. of RAVIN, ravenous.
raven cockatoo. A black cockatoo of the genus *Calyptorhynchus.*
rav'end. Ravened *Ref. Sp.*
ra'ven-duck', *n.* = RAVEN'S-DUCK.
rav'en-er (rāv'n-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *ravineor.*] **1.** One that ravens, plunders, or ravishes; a robber; ravisher. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A ravenous person or animal; a glutton. *Obs.*
ra'ven-ry, *n.* A place where ravens are bred or kept. *Rare.*
rav'en-stone' (rāv'n-), *n.* The gallows.
rav'en-y, *n.* Ravin. *Obs.*
rav'er (rā'vẽr), *n.* One who raves.
rav'er-y, *n.* [Cf. OF. *raverie, resverie,* delirium. See RAVE to be delirious.] Raving; delirium; a fit of anger. *Obs.*
ravesche, ravese. ✝ RAVISH.
ra-ves'tre (rȧ-vĕs't'r). Scot. var. of REVESTRY.
ravet. ✝ RABBET, a groove.
raveyne. ✝ RAVEN.
‖ra'vi'gote' (rȧ'vē'gŏt'), *n.* [F.] Any sauce of green fine herbs, pounded, and mixed into butter and tarragon vinegar.
rav'in. Var. of RAVEN.
rav'in, *a.* [See RAVEN rapine.] Ravenous. *Obs.*
ravine. ✝ RAVEN.
rav'ined, *a.* A term variously explained as glutted, or ravenous. *Obs. Shak.*
ra-vine'ment (rȧ-vēn'mĕnt), *n.* Act of making ravines or furrows, as in a hillside.
raviner. ravinour. ✝ RAVENER.
ra-vin'ey (rȧ-vēn'ĭ), *a.* Characterized by ravines.
rav'ing-ly, *adv.* of RAVING.
‖ra-vio'li (rä-vyō'lē), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *ravi(u)olo.*] Little shells or cases of thin noodle dough, containing a savory forcemeat.
ravisable. *a.* [OF. *ravissable.*] Ravenous. *Obs.*
rav'ish, *n.* Ravishment. *Obs.*
rav'ished-ly (rāv'ĭsht-lĭ), *adv.* of RAVISHED. [ING.]
rav'ish-ing-ly, *adv.* of RAVISH-
rav'ish-meal', *adv.* As one ravishing; violently. *Obs.*
rav'isht. Ravished. *Ref. Sp.*
ravissen. ✝ RAVISH.
ravisshe. ✝ REVESCHE.
ravisshe. ✝ REVEST.
raw (rä). *dial.* Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ROW.
raw'bone', *a.* Rawboned. *Obs.* — *n.* A gaunt person; *pl.,* fig., death. *Obs.*
rawchtir. ✝ RAFTER.
rawe. ✝ ROW.
rawed, *a.* Rayed; striped. *Obs.*
rawess. ✝ REVESCHE, REVEST
raw'ine, raw'ing (rô'ĭn). Dial. Eng. vars. of ROWEN.
rawk. ✝ RAUK.
rawk. Var. of ROKE.
rawk'y. Var. of ROKEY. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
raw'ly, *adv.* of RAW.
rawn. Obs. or Scot. of RAUN, roe.
rawn (rôn). Dial. Eng. var. of ROWEN.
raw'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
rawnge (*dial.* rônzh). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RANGE.
rawn'piked' (rôn'pĭkt'). Var. of RAMPICKED.
rawnsake. ✝ RANSACK. [ROUP.
rawp (rôp). Dial. Eng. var. of
raw'port'. Var. of ROWPORT.
rawraноke. ✝ ROANOKE.
rawstye. ✝ RUSTY.
rax (răks), *n.* Act of raxing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rax, *n.* An iron instrument on which a spit is turned. *Obs. Scot.*
raxle, *v. t. & i.* [Freq. of *rax.*] To rax. *Obs.* [REE, *v.*
ray (rā). Dial. Eng. var. of
ray. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RYE. [king. *Obs.*
ray, *n.* [OF. *rei,* F. *roi.*] A
ray, *n.* Piece of gold leaf. *Obs.*
ray, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] a = DARNEL a. *Obs.* b = RYEGRASS a.
ray, *n.* [OD. *rey, reye.*] A round dance. *Obs.*
ray, *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *raie* stripe. See RAY a kind of cloth.] A stripe: a streak. *Obs. or R*
ray (rā), *n.* [OF. *raie* for *reie,* also *roie,* furrow, streak, line, F. *raie,* LL. *riga;* cf. L. *rigare* to lead or conduct water to a place, to wet (cf. IRRIGATE).] A kind of striped cloth. *Obs. or Hist.*
ray, *n.* [See ARRAY.] **a** Array; order; arrangement: also, a line or rank, as of soldiers. *Obs.* **b** Dress; raiment. *Obs.*
ra'ya (rä'yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Nepalese *rai, rai sūga.*] An East Indian broadbill (*Psarisomus dalhousiæ*).
ray'at (rī'ȧt). Var. of RYOT.
ray'at, ray'at-wa'ra, ray'at-wa'ri. Vars. of RYOT, RYOTWARI.
rayed (rād), *a.* Having rays.
rayed (rād), *a.* [From OF. *raier,* v. See RAY a cloth.] Striped. *Obs. or Hist.*
ray filter. *Photog.* = COLOR SCREEN.
ray floret. *Bot.* A ray flower.
ray grass. = RYE GRASS a.
ray'less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ray'let. *n.* See -LET
Ray'mond, Ray'mund (rā'mŭnd), *n.* [F. *Raymond, Raimond,* OF. *Raimont,* of G. origin; cf. OG. *Raimund, Ragimund, Reginmunt;* also Goth. *ragin* judgment, and OHG *munt* hand, protection.] Lit., wise protection; — masc. prop. name. F. *Raymond* (rā'mōN'); It. *Raimondo* (rī-mōn'dō); Sp. & Pg. *Raimundo* (*Sp.* rī-mōōn'dō; *Pg.* -dōō); G. *Raimund* (rī'mōōnt).
rayne. ✝ RAIGN, RAIN, RAINY, RANE, REIGN, REIN.
raynes. ✝ RAINES.
raynold ✝ REYNARD.
ray'on-nance (rā'ŏ-nȧns), *n* [F. *rayonnant* radiant.] Radiance. *Rare.*
rayse ✝ RAISE, RASE.
Razbooch ✝ RAJPUT.
raze ✝ RAISE; RACE, a root.
Ra'zis (rā'zĭs). *Bib.*
ra'zor, *n. t.* To shave, or cut, with or as with a razor.
ra'zor-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit to be, or that may be, shaved. *R.*

edged cutting instrument used in shaving the face or head. Cf. SAFETY RAZOR.

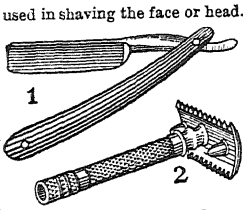
2. A tusk of a wild boar.

ra'zor-backᶠ (rā'zẽr-băkˈ), *n.* **1.** A rorqual.

2. A thin-bodied, long-legged, half-wild hog, the descendant of a better breed run wild. *Chiefly Southwestern U. S.*

3. A sharp, narrow ridge.

ra'zor-backedᶠ (-băktˈ), *a.* Having a sharp, lean, or thin back; as, a *razor-backed* hog. — **razor-backed sucker**, the humpbacked sucker.



1 Common Razor 2 Safety Razor

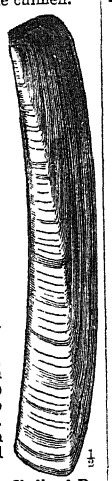
ra'zor-billedᶠ (-bĭldˈ), *a.* Having a razor-shaped bill. **razor-billed auk**, an auk (*Alca torda*) of the American and European coasts and islands of the northern North Atlantic. It is about 16 inches long, black above and white below. The compressed sharp-edged bill is black crossed by a white band. — **r. curassow**, any of several South American curassows of the genus *Mitu* having a short laterally compressed bill with a knob or swelling on the culmen.

razor clam. Any marine bivalve shell belonging to *Solen* or an allied genus of the family Solenidæ, esp. *Solen ensis*, or *S. americana*, which have a long, narrow, curved shell.

razor fish. **a** Any labroid fish of the genus *Xyrichthys*, esp. *X. psittacus*, marked with bright red and blue, found in the Mediterranean, West Indies, etc. **b** The chopa blanca. **c** A razor clam.

razor grass. A West Indian sedge (*Scleria scindens*), the triangular stem and the leaves of which are edged with minute sharp teeth.

Raz'ou-mof'sky-a (răz'ōō-mŏf'skĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Count Aleksyey Kirielovich *Razumovski* (1748–1822), Russian statesman.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly American loranthaceous plants, parasitic on various coniferous trees. They have 4-angled branches, the leaves reduced to small connate scales; the flowers are diœcious, succeeded by fleshy, stalked berries.



Shell of Razor Clam (*Solen ensis*)

raz'zi-a (răz'ĭ-ȧ; *F.* rȧ'zyȧ'), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *ghāzīa* (pron. *razia* in Algeria).] A plundering and destructive incursion; a foray; a raid.

re (rā), *n.* [Cf. It. *re*. See SOLMIZATION.] *Music.* **a** A syllable applied in solmization to the second tone of the diatonic scale. **b** The tone D (as second in the C scale); — so called esp. in the French and Italian systems.

‖ **re** (rē), *n.* [Abl. of L. *res* thing.] *Law.* In or of the thing or matter; — commonly used prepositionally for *in re*.

re-. [L. *re-*, *red-*; cf. F. *re-*, *ré-*.] A prefix denoting: **1.** *Back*, esp. *back to an original or former state or position; backwards;* — chiefly in words derived from Latin compounds; as in *recline*, *retrace*, *recede*, *refuge*, *recall*.

2. *Again;* — used chiefly to form words, esp. verbs, of action, denoting in general *repetition* (of the action of the verb), or *restoration* (to a previous state); as in *rejoin*, to join again, *reiterate*, to iterate again, *renew*, to make new again, *restitution*, *reseat*, *regild*, *recase*, etc.

☞ In certain cases where the second element, chiefly in words taken into English as compounds, as from Latin or French, has the form of, or is, an independent English word and there is an obscuration of the prefix in sense and pronunciation (as in *recover*, to get back; *recoil*, to spring back; *reform*, to amend, correct), independent compounds, or doublets, distinguished by being hyphenated, have been formed by addition of *re-* to English words (as in *re-cover*, to cover again; *re-coil*, to coil again; *re-form*, to form again).

3. *Against, in opposition;* as in *repel*, to drive back; *repugn*, to fight against; also, *reversal;* as in *reveal*; — in these senses only in words from Latin compounds.

☞ The reference "See RE-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *re-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

reach (rēch), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* REACHED (rēcht) (RAUGHT, the old preterit, is obsolete); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REACH'ING. [ME. *rechen*, AS. *rǣcan*, *wǣcan*, to extend, stretch out; akin to D. *reiken*, G. *reichen*.] **1.** To extend; to stretch out; to thrust out; to put forth, as a limb.

Reach hither thy hand and thrust it into my side. *John* xx. 27.

2. To deliver by stretching out the hand; to pass to another; to hand over; as, to *reach* one a blow.

He *reached* me a full cup. *2 Esd.* xiv. 39.

3 To touch, strike, grasp, seize, or the like, by extending some part of the body, esp. the hand, or something held by one; as, the fruit hangs too high for me to *reach* it; they could not *reach* the bullet with the probe; hence, to obtain or attain by or as if by stretching out the hand; to seize.

Wilt thou *reach* stars, because they shine on thee? *Shak*

4. To extend to; to stretch out as far as; to touch by virtue of extent; as, his land *reaches* the river.

5. To arrive at; to come to; to get as far as.

Before this letter *reaches* your hands. *Pope.*

6. To arrive at by effort, or development, of any kind; to attain to; to gain; to be advanced to; as, Milton's verse *reached* sublimity; to *reach* an understanding.

7. To understand; to comprehend. *Obs. or R.*

Do what, sir? I *reach* you not *Beau & Fl.*

8. To strike, hit, or touch, with a missile; as, to *reach* an object with an arrow, a bullet, or a shell.

9. To extend an action, effort, or influence to; to penetrate to; to influence or impress; as, men are better *reached* by kindness than by force.

10. To stretch, or retch, as leather. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

reach (rēch), *v. i.* **1.** To stretch out the hand or arm; to make a reach, as with the hand, arm, or foot, esp. in order to grasp, touch, strike, or the like; as, I could not *reach* to him.

Goddess humane, *reach*, then, and freely taste! *Milton.*

2. To strain after something; to make efforts.

Reaching above our nature does no good. *Dryden.*

3. To extend in dimension, time, amount, action, influence, etc.; as, the results *reached* into the next century.

And behold, a ladder set upon the earth, and the top of it *reached* to heaven. *Gen.* xxviii. 12.

4. To go; to proceed. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

5. *Naut.* To sail directly on one's course with the wind forward of the beam, usually with sheets eased off.

6. To get or make its way (to a place, point, or the like); as, the excitement *reached* to Washington; also, of a gun, the voice, the eye, or the like, to carry; as, the foghorn *reached* to a great distance; as far as the eye can *reach*.

7. To attain; — usually with *to*. *Obs. or R.*

As for another secret close intent
By marrying her which I must *reach* unto *Shak.*

8. To stretch; to become stretched. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

reach, *n.* **1.** Act of reaching, or stretching out, esp. as if to grasp or touch something, as, he made a long *reach* for it.

2. A striving after something; an effort; plan; scheme. *Obs.*

3. Power of stretching out a limb so as to seize, strike, or touch something; hence, power of seizing, obtaining, touching, or affecting something; esp., extent of such power; as, the fruit is beyond my *reach;* within *reach* of the guns; beyond the *reach* of his eye.

Out of the *reach* of danger, he has been bold *Johnson.*

4. Power of stretching out or extending action, development, influence, or the like; power of attainment or accomplishment; extent or range of force, capacity, or the like; as, it is beyond the *reach* of my imagination.

Be sure yourself and your own *reach* to know. *Pope.*

5. **a** An extent; stretch; expanse.

And on the left hand, hell,
With long *reach*, interposed. *Milton.*

b Hence, specif., an extended portion of land or water; a straight portion of a stream or river; a level stretch, as between locks in a canal; an arm of the sea extending up into the land; a promontory or tongue of land; — also fig.

The coast . . . is very full of creeks and *reaches*. *Holland.*
The next *reach* of my subject. *Martineau.*

6. *Naut.* A leg or board sailed by a vessel between tacks; also, a course of sailing with the wind forward of the beam but not enough so to compel tacking. A reach is *close* when the vessel has to sail close to the wind; *broad* when the wind is almost abeam.

7. A bearing shaft or a coupling pole; esp., the pole or rod joining the hind axle to the forward bolster of a wagon.

8. *Mech.* The sum of the hoist and the minimum distance between the hooks of a pulley tackle.

9. = RACE, a stripe on a horse's face.

within reach, within practicable traveling distance; near; as, the house is *within reach* of the market.

reach'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that reaches.

2. An exaggeration. *Obs.*

reach'less, *a.* **1.** Being beyond reach; lofty.

2. Without a reach. See REACH, *n.*, 7.

reach rod. *Mach.* A rod with a double eye at each end, for communicating the motion of the reversing lever of a link motion to the lifting shaft.

re–act' (rē-ăktˈ), *v. t.* To act or perform a second time.

re-act' (rē-ăktˈ), *v. i.* **1.** To return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force; as, every body *reacts* on the body that moves it.

2. To act upon each other; to exercise a reciprocal or a reverse effect, as one chemical agent upon another; to act in mutual or reciprocal opposition.

3. To respond to a stimulus; to perform an action or function in consequence of stimulation of the nerves or sense organs, or in accommodation to any mental event or idea; also, to respond systematically to external conditions.

4. To act or move in a contrary direction or manner; to manifest a reverse tendency; as, public sentiment condemned him, but soon *reacted* in his favor.

re-act'ance (rē-ăk'tăns), *n.* [*react* + *-ance*.] *Elec.* The influence of a coil of wire upon an alternating current passing through it, tending to choke or diminish the current, or the similar influence of a condenser; inductive resistance. Reactance is measured in ohms. The reactance of a circuit is equal to the component of the impressed electromotive force at right angles to the current divided by the current, that is, the component of the impedance due to the self-inductance or capacity of the circuit.

re-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réaction*.] **1.** *Mech.* The force which a body subjected to the action of a force from another body exerts upon the latter body in the opposite direction. Reaction is utilized in various prime movers, as in the so-called reaction engine or machine (cf. ÆOLIPILE, 1), reaction wheel (cf. TURBINE), etc.

Reaction is always equal and opposite to action, that is to say, the actions of two bodies upon each other are always equal and in opposite directions. *Sir I. Newton (3d Law of Motion).*

2. Reciprocal or return action or influence; as, when one commits an injustice there is a *reaction* upon himself.

3. *Chem.* Chemical transformation or change; a chemical process, specif. one brought about by the use of a particular reagent; as, the *reaction* of zinc solutions toward or with ammonia. Also, the manner or result of such a process; as, an alkaline *reaction;* the violet flame *reaction* of potassium salts. Chemical reactions are classed as: *endothermic* or *exothermic*, according as heat appears or disappears in connection with the process; as *first order*, or *monomolecular*, *second order*, or *bimolecular*, or *third order*, or *trimolecular*, according as one, two, or three molecules take part; and as *reversible* or *nonreversible* (*complete*). See SUBSTITUTION, ISOMERISM, etc.

4. *Med.* An action induced by vital resistance to some other action; depression or exhaustion of vital force consequent on overexertion or overstimulation; heightened activity and overaction succeeding depression or shock.

5. *Psychophysics.* A regular or characteristic response to a stimulation of the nerves.

6. A counter tendency; movement in a contrary direction; esp., in politics, a movement or tendency towards a former political or social condition, policy, or form of government.

It seems to be no longer practicable for *Reaction* to block the way of Reform. *New York Sun.*

reaction of degeneration, *Med.*, a peculiar electrical reaction occurring in cases after paralysis when the affected muscles have undergone degeneration.

re-ac'tion-a-ry (rē-ăk'shŭn-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or favoring, reaction; as, *reactionary* movements.

re-ac'tion-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -ARIES (-rĭz). One who favors reaction, esp., one who seeks to undo political progress.

re-ac'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Hostility towards, or attempt to undo, political progress.

re-ac'tion-ist, *n.* A reactionary. — *a.* Reactionary.

reaction time. *Psychophysics.* The time elapsing between the application of a stimulus and the reaction to it. *Reaction time* (rarely called **psychophysical time**) consists of three periods: first, a period of initial excitation of the sense organ and transmission of the stimulation to the ganglionic center; second, a period of activity in the center; and third, the period of the transmission of the motor impulse and of the physical reaction. The first and third of these constitute the **physiological time.** The **simple reaction time** is as nearly as possible made identical with the physiological time, the period of central activity being reduced to a minimum. **Complex reaction times** are determinations of various sorts of central time, obtained by subtracting the simple reaction time. The usual types are: **recognition, perception,** or **discrimination time; choice time;** and **association time.**

re-ac'tive (rē-ăk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réactif.*] Pertaining to, or characterized by, reaction; due to reaction, having power to react; tending to reaction; of the nature of reaction. — **re-ac'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-ac'tive-ness**, *n.*

reactive coil, *Elec.*, a choking coil. — **r. component.** *Elec.* = WATTLESS COMPONENT. — **r. current**, *Elec.*, that component of the current in an alternating circuit at right angles to the electromotive force; — called also *wattless*, or *idle, current*, because during a complete period it does no work. Opposed to *active current.* — **r. electromotive force** or **pressure**, *Elec.*, that component of the impressed electromotive force in an alternating circuit at right angles to, or differing in phase 90° from, the current. — **r. factor**, *Elec.*, the ratio of the wattless volt amperes in an alternating-current circuit to the total volt amperes. Cf. PHASE, 3; POWER FACTOR. — **r. tenacity.** See TENACITY, *n.*, 2, *Cit.*

re'ac-tiv'i-ty (rē'ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or condition of being reactive; power or tendency to react.

read (rēd), *n.* [Cf. AS. *réada*, in gloss explained as *tolia, porunnula*.] The stomach; now, only the fourth stomach or abomasum of a ruminant.

read (rēd), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* READ (rĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* READ'ING (rēd'ĭng). [ME. *reden*, *ræden*, AS. *rǣdan* to read, advise, counsel, guess; akin to D. *raden* to advise, G. *raten*, *rathen*, Icel. *ráða*, Goth. *rēdan* (in comp.), and perh. also to OSlav. *raditi* to take thought for, Skr. *rādh* to succeed. Cf. REDE counsel, RIDDLE.] **1.** To advise; to counsel. *Obs. or Archaic.* See REDE.

2. To guess; think; estimate; suppose; discern. *Obs.*

3. To interpret; to discover the meaning of; as, to *read* a riddle; hence, to foresee or foretell; as, to *read* one's fate.

4. To go over, esp. with apprehension of the meaning of, as characters or words, with or without utterance aloud or inaudible recital to one's self; to take in the sense of, as of language, by interpreting the characters with which it is expressed; to peruse; as, to *read* a discourse; to *read* the letters of an alphabet; to *read* figures; to *read* the notes of music, or to *read* music; to *read* a book; also, by extension, to peruse other significant marks or signs or that on which they are; as, to *read* a barometer, a watch, or the palm.

Well could he *rede* a lesson or a story. *Chaucer.*

5. To learn or be informed of by perusal.

To *read* in Greek the wrath of Peleus' son *Pope.*

6. Hence, to learn, or discover the nature of, by observing closely as if perusing a book; to perceive, or discern, by the observation of outward signs, as of the face.

Who is 't can *read* a woman? *Shak.*

7. To attribute (a meaning, explanation, conception, or the like) to what is read; to put a construction upon, either rightly or wrongly; to infer as meant in something read; as, to *read* a meaning into a verse; to *read* a statement as an insult; to *read* one's prejudices into history.

8. To tell; declare; relate; describe. *Obs.*

But *read* how art thou named, and of what kin. *Spenser.*

9. To teach; to give instruction in. *Obs.*

I *read* that I profess, the Art of Love. *Shak.*

10. In card cutting for Jacquard weaving: **a** To follow (the painted pattern or design) space by space along each horizontal line in turn, to determine the punches to be pushed out of the punch box into the carrying plate to subsequently perforate the card. **b** To transfer (a pattern) to a machine (the **reading-in machine**), by causing the desired punches to be pushed into the carrying plate; — with *in*. **c** To transfer (a pattern) into the cords.

11. To register; measure; indicate, — said of a machine or instrument of precision; as, this micrometer *reads* ten-thousandths of an inch.

12. To make a special study of, as by perusing books on; as, to *read* theology or law.

13. To utter aloud or render something written, esp. so as to give an interpretation of its significance; as, Booth *read* the lines of Hamlet superbly.

to read one a lecture, *or* **lesson**, to admonish or, sometimes, rebuke a person vigorously. — **to r. one's self in**, to read aloud the Thirty-nine Articles and make the declaration of

ra'zor-bill'. *n.* **a** The razor-billed auk. **b** A skimmer (bird).
razor blade. A razor clam.
razor grinder. The European gontsucker. *Local, Eng.*
ra'zor-less, *a.* See -LESS.
razor saw. A narrow saw used in excavating limestone.
razor shell. A razor clam.
razor stone. Novaculite. [n., 7.
razor temper See TEMPER, *razour.* † RIZZAR. [SURE.
ra'zure (rā'zhūr). Var. of RA-
razy † RACY.
raz'zle-daz'zle (răz''l-dăz''l), *n.* A state of confusion, hilarity, or bewilderment; also, sometimes, intoxication. *Slang.* —
v. t. To confuse; dazzle. *Slang.*
Rb. *Abbr* [no period, *Rb.*], Rubidium. [of British Artists.
R. B. A. *Abbr.* Royal Society
R. C., *or* **r. c.** *Abbr.* Red Cross: revolving cannon; right center; Roman Catholic. [in America.
R. C. A. *Abbr.* Reformed Church
R. C. Ch. *Abbr* Roman Catholic Church. [of Music (London).
R. C. M. *Abbr.* Royal College
R. C. O. *Abbr.* Royal College of Organists (London).
R. C. P. *Abbr.* Royal College of Physicians (London); Royal College of Preceptors
R. C. S. *Abbr.* Royal College of Surgeons (London).
R. C. V. S. *Abbr.* Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (London). [(*Banking*).
R. D. *Abbr.* Refer to Drawer
R. D. *Abbr.* Royal Dragoons; Rural Dean.
RD. *Abbr. Old Test. Criticism.* a The redactor or editor who added D to JE. **b** Any matter that he composed.
Rd., *or* **rd.** *Abbr.* Rix-dollar.
r. d. c. *Abbr. Marine Insurance.* Running-down clause.
Rds., *or* **rds.** *Abbr* Rix-dollars.
R. D. Y. Royal Dockyard.
Re (rē), *n. Myth.* See RA.
R. E. *Abbr.* Real estate; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
R. E., *or* **r. e.** *Abbr.* Reformed Episcopal, right end (*Football*), Right Excellent, Royal Engineers, Royal Exchange, Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers.
re-a'ble, *v. t.* [*re-* + *able.*] To confirm: to legitimate. *Obs Scot.*
re'a-bridge', *v. t.*, **re'ab-solve'**, *v. t.*, **re'ab-sorb'**, *v. t.*, **re'ab-sorp'tion**, *n.*, **re'ac-cend'**, *v. t.* (*Obs.*), **re'ac-cept'**, *v. t.*, **re'ac-cept'ance**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-ac'cess (rē-ăk'sĕs; -ĭk-sĕs'), *n.* A second access; return. *Rare.*
re'ac-ces'sion, *n.*, **re'ac-com'mo-date**, *v. t.*, **re'ac-com'pa-ny**, *v. t.*, **re'ac-cost'**, *v. t.*, **re'ac-count'**, *v. t.*, **re'ac-cu'mu-late**, *v. t.*, **re'ac-cu'mu-la'tion**, *n.*, **re'ac-cuse'**, *v. t.*, **re'ac-cus'tom**, *v. t* See RE-, 2.
reach (*dial* rēch, rĕch), *v. t.* & *t.* [See RETCH.] To spit; hawk; vomit. *Obs. or Scot & Dial.*
reach, *n.* Act of retching. *Obs*
reach'-a-ble (rēch'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
reache. † RECCHE.
reaching post The post at the lower end of a ropewalk.
reach'less. † RECKLESS.
reach'-me-down', *a.* Ready made: hand-me-down; hence, cheap. — *n.* Usually *pl.* Ready-made clothing. *Both Slang.*
reacht. Reached *Ref. Sp.*
re'ac-knowl'edge, *v. t.*, **re'ac-quaint'**, *v. t.*, **re'ac-quire'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [*Obs.*
re'ac-quite', *v. t.* To requite. [See RETCH.] To spit; hawk; vomit. *Obs. or Scot & Dial.*
re-act', *v. t.* To cause to react; to reflect. *Obs.* [ing coil
reactance coil *Elec* A choke-
re-ac'tion-al (rē-ăk'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Accompanied or marked by reaction. — **re-ac'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
re-ac'tive (-tĭv), *n. Chem.* A reagent. [coil.
re-ac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* Choking
re-ac'tu-ate (-tū-āt), *v. t* To make real or actual again. *Rare.*
read (*Scot.* rēd). Obs. or Scot. var. of RED.

assent, as required of a clergyman of the Church of England when he first officiates in a new benefice. — **to read out of**, to expel from (an organization) by reading a formal notice or, more generally, by any form of declaration.

read (rēd), *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of reading words, characters, or the like; to peruse, or to go over with understanding, the words of a book or other like document.

So they *read* in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense. *Neh* viii. 8.

2. To learn by reading; — usually with *of*.

3. To utter aloud what is written, either while perusing it or from memory; sometimes, as in the case of an actor, esp. so as to give an interpretation of its significance; as, he *read* to his companion; he *reads* poetry delightfully.

4. To give advice or counsel. *Obs.*

5. To tell; to declare. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

6. To teach by or as if by reading; to discourse. *Obs.*

7. To bear construction, have import, or be in effect, as to terms, conditions, or the like, when read (in sense 4, *v. t.*); as, that sentence *reads* queerly; this ticket *reads* to Boston via Providence; also, elliptically, to read well or easily.

We only ask . . . when the book comes out, Does it *read?* *Augustine Birrell.*

8. To study, esp. by reading; — chiefly *Eng.*, exc. in the phrases, to *read* for the bar; to *read* up on a subject.

Stayed at Christmas up [at Cambridge] to *read*. *Tennyson.*

9. To appear in writing or print; to be expressed by, or consist of, certain words or characters; as, the passage *reads* thus in the early manuscripts.

to read between the lines, to infer something different from, or supplementary to, what is indicated by a literal reading; specif., to detect the real, as distinguished from the apparent, meaning. — **to r. in.** = TO READ ONE'S SELF IN. *Eng.* — **to r. in**, *or* **on**, to read. *Now Rare.*

read (rēd), *n.* [From READ, *v.*] Reading; as, a long *read*.

read (rĕd), *a.* Instructed or knowing by reading; versed in books; learned; as, a well-*read* man; *read* in science.

read'a-ble (rēd'ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Such as can be read; specif.: **a** Legible; as, *readable* handwriting. **b** Worth reading; interesting; attractive; as, a *readable* book.

2. Making reading practicable; as, a *readable* light. *Rare.*

— **read'a-bil'i-ty** (rēd'ā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **read'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **read'a-bly**, *adv.*

read'er (rēd'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *rædere.*] **1.** One who reads; specif.: **a** One appointed or authorized to read the lessons or prayers, etc., in a place of worship; esp., *R. C. Ch.* & *Eastern Churches*, one ordained for the office of reading the lessons; an anagnost or lector (see these words). Cf. LAY READER. **b** One who reads lectures or expounds subjects to students; a teacher; a lecturer, as, formerly, on law in the Inns of Court; — used esp. in some universities as the title of certain instructors. In the Inns of Court, now only the title of an honorary office. **c** A proof reader. **d** One who reads manuscripts offered for publication and advises regarding their merit. **e** A professional reciter of selections, etc.; an elocutionist.

2. A book containing selections for reading; an elementary book for instruction and practice in reading.

3. *Slang.* **a** Among thieves, a pocketbook. **b** Among gamblers, a marked card.

4. = READING NOTICE. *Cant.*

5. A hand lens, or reading glass. *Colloq.*

read'i-ly (rĕd'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a ready manner; without delay or objection; willingly; cheerfully.

How *readily* we wish time spent revoked! *Cowper.*

2. In a ready, or prompt, manner; quickly; easily.

3. Very likely; as may easily be the case. *Scot.*

read'i-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being ready; preparation; promptness; aptitude; willingness.

2. Ease or facility of performance.

Syn. — Quickness, expedition, promptitude, promptness; aptitude, aptness, knack, skill, expertness, dexterity, ease. See FACILITY.

read'ing (rēd'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *rēding.*] **1.** Act of one who reads. **a** Perusal. **b** Act of uttering written or printed matter; specif., a public recital or lection; also, a lecture on a special subject, text, or passage; a prelection.

2. Study of books; literary scholarship.

Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man. *Bacon.*

3. The form in which anything is written; the words and construction of a writing or any copy or edition; a version; as, the first folio *readings* of Shakespeare.

4. Written or printed matter intended to be read.

5. Manner of rendering something written, esp. so as to give an interpretation of its significance; as, an actor's *reading* of a part; also, the interpretation placed on anything observed; as, my *reading* of his character is unfavorable.

6. That which is indicated so as to be read, as on the scale of a graduated instrument; as, the *reading* of a barometer.

reading book. [AS. *rædingbōc.*] **a** A book for teaching reading; a reader. **b** A book of Scripture readings, or lessons. *Obs.* — **r. desk**, a desk to support a book while reading, esp. in a church service; a lectern. — **r. glass**, a large magnifying lens, usually attached to a handle, used in reading, etc. — **r. hook**, a bookmark of bone, ivory, or the like. — **r. lamp**, a lamp for use in reading, esp. one so arranged as to throw the greater part of its light directly upon a book or reading desk. — **r. matter**, in a newspaper or periodical, regular news or editorial or contributed matter as distinguished from paid advertising matter. *Cant.* — **r. notice**, in a newspaper or periodical, a paid advertisement so set up as to have the appearance of regular news or editorial or contributed matter. *Cant.* — **r. of a bill**, *Legislation*, its formal recital, by the proper officer, before the house which is to consider it. — **r. room**. **a** A room appropriated to reading; a room provided with papers, periodicals, and the like, to which persons resort. **b** *Print.* A room or space for proof reading.

read'ing, *a.* Addicted to reading.

reading man, one who reads much; specif., in the English universities, a student who makes study his principal occupation.

re'ad-just' (rē'ă-jŭst'), *v. t.* To adjust or settle again or anew; to rearrange; specif., *Finance*, to reconstruct or rehabilitate (a corporation) by voluntary action.

re'ad-just'er (-jŭs'tẽr), *n.* One that readjusts; specif.: *U. S. Hist.* A member or follower of a party or faction in Virginia, about 1878 to 1883, which, with the avowed purpose of scaling down and in part repudiating the State debt, secured the passage of laws forbidding the receipt of coupons of State bonds in payment of taxes. The United States Supreme Court declared these unconstitutional.

re'ad-just'ment (rē'ă-jŭst'mĕnt), *n.* Act or result of readjusting; specif., *Finance*, the reconstruction or rehabilitation of a corporation, esp. of a railroad, effected usually by the voluntary action of the security holders. Cf. RE-ORGANIZATION, 2.

re'ad-mis'sion (rē'ăd-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of readmitting.

re'ad-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.*; -AD-MIT'TED; -AD-MIT'TING. To admit again; to give entrance or access to again.

re'ad-mit'tance (-ăns), *n.* Readmission.

re'ad-vert'en-cy (rē'ăd-vûr'tĕn-sĭ), *n.* The act of adverting to again, or of reviewing mentally. *Rare.*

read'y (rĕd'ĭ), *a.*; READ'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); READ'I-EST. [ME. *readi, redi, rædiz*, fr. AS. *rædе, gerædе;* akin to D. *gereed*, bereid, G. bereit, Goth. *garáids* fixed, arranged, and possibly to E. *ride*, as meaning originally, prepared for riding. Cf. GRAITH.] **1.** Prepared for what one is about to do or experience; equipped or supplied with what is needed for some act or event; prepared for immediate movement or action; as, the troops are *ready* to march; *ready* for the journey. "When she *redy* was." *Chaucer.*

2. Fitted, arranged, or placed, for immediate use; causing no delay for lack of being prepared or furnished; as, the carriage is *ready*. "Dinner was *ready*." *Fielding.*

All things are *ready*: come unto the marriage. *Matt.* xxii. 4.

3. Brought into, or being in, such a state as to be likely to do something; immediately liable; likely; — esp. with *to*.

My heart is *ready* to crack. *Shak.*

4. Prepared in mind or disposition; not reluctant; moved to willingness; willing; inclined; disposed.

I am *ready* not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem, for the name of the Lord Jesus. *Acts* xxi. 13

5. Not slow or hesitating; quick in action or perception of any kind; dexterous; prompt: expert; as, *ready* in apprehension; *ready* wit; a *ready* writer or workman.

6. Characterized by promptness, dexterity, or willingness; prompt; willing; as, a *ready* answer or greeting.

7. Offering itself at once; immediately at hand; opportune; available; handy; as, *ready* assets; *ready* money; a *ready* weapon. "The *readiest* way." *Milton.*

8. Of payment or the discharge of an obligation, not deferred; prompt.

9. Present; here; — used in answer to a roll call or similar summons. *Obs.*

Syn. — Prompt, expeditious, speedy, unhesitating; dexterous, apt, skillful, handy, expert, facile; easy, opportune; fitted, prepared; disposed, willing; free, cheerful.

ready about, *Naut.*, an order to be ready for tacking ship, or going about. — **r. money**, money held ready for payment, or actually paid, at the time of a transaction; cash.

read'y, *adv.* **1.** In a state of preparation; — used with a following participle, often with a hyphen; as, *ready*-cooked meat. "*Ready* armed." *Num.* xxxii. 17.

2. Readily; easily. *Now Rare.*

read'y, *n.* **1.** Ready money; cash; — often with *the*; as, he was well supplied with the *ready*. *Colloq.*

2. *Mil.* A word of command, or a position and preparation in the manual of arms or in artillery drill, at which the piece is cocked or otherwise prepared for instant firing and held in position to execute the command *aim*.

3. *Naut.* A left-handed strand formed by twisting together a number of right-handed yarns, of which three go to form a right-handed, or a plain-laid, rope.

read'y, *v. t.*; READ'IED (-Id); READ'Y-ING. **1.** To make ready; to put in a state of order or preparation; specif., *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*, to prepare (food), as by cooking.

2. *Horse Racing.* To keep from winning or running well in order to secure a handicap. *Cant.*

to ready up, to make ready; to prearrange; hence, to arrange or prepare, as dice, to facilitate cheating. *Slang.*

read'y-made' (rĕd'ĭ-mād'; 87), *a.* **1.** Made already, or beforehand, in anticipation of need; specif., made for general sale; — distinguished from *made to order* or *custom-made;* as, *ready-made* clothing; hence, lacking originality or individuality; as, *ready-made* beliefs.

2. Pertaining to, or connected with, ready-made goods; as, a *ready-made* clothier.

read'y-made', *n.* Usually *pl.* Something ready-made; specif., a ready-made article, or suit, of clothing.

re'af-firm' (rē'ă-fûrm'), *v. t.* To affirm again. — **re'af-firm'ance** (rē'ă-fûr'măns), **re-af'fir-ma'tion** (rĕ-ăf'ẽr-mā'shŭn), *n.* — **re'af-firm'er** (-fûr'mẽr), *n.*

re-a'gen-cy (rē-ā'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Action of, as of, or like that of, a reagent; reaction.

re-a'gent (rē-ā'jĕnt), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* & *Micros.* Any substance which, by reason of its capacity for taking part in certain reactions, is used in detecting, examining, or measuring other substances, in preparing material, etc.

2. *Psychophysics.* The subject of a psychological experiment; esp., one who reacts to a stimulus.

re-ag'gra-vate (-ăg'rā-vāt), *v. t.* **1.** To add weight to. *Obs.*

2. To aggravate, or annoy, afresh. *Rare.*

re-ag'gra-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *reaggravatio:* cf. OF. *reaggravacion.*] *R. C. Canon Law.* The second and last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication. Cf. AGGRAVATION, 2.

re-al' (rā-ăl'; rē'ăl), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *real* royal.] The tenpounder, or chiro (*Elops saurus*).

re'al (rē'ăl; *Sp.* rā-ăl'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *real* royal, L. *regalis*. See REGAL; cf. REIS, money.] A small silver coin of Spanish countries; also, a money of account, formerly the unit of the Spanish monetary system. A **re-al' de pla'ta** (rā-ăl' dā plä'tä) (coin) varied in value according to time of coinage, from 12½ down to 10 cents, or from 6½ to 5 pence sterling. See LEVY. The **re-al' de vel-lón'** (vĕl-yōn'), or money of account, was nearly equal to five cents, or 2½ pence sterling. In 1871 Spain's coinage was assimilated to the coinage of the Latin Union, of which the franc (which see) is the unit.

re'al (rē'ăl), *a.* [LL. *realis*, fr. L. *res, rei*, a thing: cf. F. *réel*, OF. also *real*. Cf. REBUS.] **1.** *Law.* **a** Of or pert. to things themselves; involving or pert. to a jus in re or in rem; as, a *real* action (see in phrases); a *real*, or prædial, servitude; a *real* right; *real* privileges; etc; — opp. to *personal*.

Contracts . . . being accompanied or not being accompanied by the delivery of an object, they are "*real*" ("bailments") or "consensual." *T. E. Holland.*

b Specif.: *Eng. & Amer. Law.* Pert. to, or consisting of, things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as lands and tenements; as, *real* property, in distinction from *personal* property. See PERSONAL PROPERTY.

2. Relating to things or events, esp. to physical things, rather than to persons or opinions; also, consisting of physical things; as, a *real* offering. *Bacon.*

3. Actually being or existing; of the nature of fact; belonging to the order of nature; actual, as distinguished from *fictitious* or *imaginary;* also, existing intrinsically or inherently, as distinguished from *seeming* or *apparent*.

My suggestion would be, that anything which possesses any sort of power to affect another, or to be affected by another . . . has *real* existence. *Jowett (Plato).*

But besides nominal essences, he admitted *real* essences, or essences of individual objects, which he supposed to be the causes of the sensible properties of those objects. *J. S. Mill.*

When we speak of a thing as *real*, we imply that it is complete and self-existent. *B. Bosanquet.*

4. Genuine; not artificial, counterfeit, or factitious; — often opposed to *ostensible;* as, the *real* reason; *real* Madeira wine; *real* ginger; a *real* falsehood; *real* dignity.

5. Loyal; faithful; true. *Obs.*

6. Representing reality; corresponding to what is; true.

Ideas of substances are *real* when they agree with the existence of things. *Locke.*

7. *Logic.* Significant; conveying information; not merely verbal or formal; as, a *real* proposition.

8. Essential or important. *Obs.*

9. *Music.* Exact as regards repetition of intervals; as, a *real* fugue, one in which the answer gives an exact transposition of the subject; — distinguished from *tonal*.

10. a *Philos.* Pertaining to medieval realism. *Obs.* **b** Pertaining to the German Realschule.

Syn. — Substantive, positive, absolute, veritable, genuine, authentic. — REAL, ACTUAL, TRUE. REAL implies primarily substantive or objective existence — what *is;* ACTUAL, emergence in the sphere of action or fact — what has *become;* TRUE, conformity or correspondence to what is actual or real. *Real* is opposed to *imaginary;* as, the *real* George Washington; to *artificial;* as, *real* gems; to *counterfeit;* as, "a *real* ancient medal and a counterfeit" (*Wordsworth*); to *fictitious;* as, one's *real* name; to *ostensible;* as, one's *real* reason; to *nominal;* as, the *real* attendance. *Actual* is opposed to *potential;* as, the *actual* energy of heat; to *constructive;* as, *actual* fraud; to *virtual;* as, *actual* identity; to *theoretical* or *hypothetical;* as, to illustrate by an *actual* case. It is also opposed, in the sense of "now existing, present, current," to *past* or *future;* as, not what has been or may be, but the *actual* situation, confronts us. Both *real* and *actual* may be opposed to *ideal;* as, *ideal* conditions, contrasted with *actual, real* conditions. *True* is opposed to *false;* as, a *true* story; and to *erroneous;* as, the *true* version of a story. With the shades of difference indicated, the three words are occasionally interchangeable; as, the *real, actual, true* state of affairs. See AUTHENTIC, HONEST, CORRECT, INTRINSIC, TRUTH, REALITY.

His names are the names of *real* persons, and the events he chronicles were *actual* events. *Stevenson.*

She [the Soul] is a substance, and a *real* thing,
Which hath itself an *actual* working might. *Sir J. Davies.*

The language . . . must often, in liveliness and *truth*, fall short of that which is uttered by men in *real* life under the *actual* pressure of those passions. *Wordsworth.*

real action, *Law*, an action for the recovery of the thing itself, esp. real property. Opposed to *personal action*. See sense 1 **b**, above. — **r. assets**, *Law*, assets consisting of real property; specif., such assets in the hands of the heir, chargeable with the debts of the ancestor. — **r. attribute**, *Logic*, an attribute inherent in the substance of the thing, as distinguished from one merely involved in the thought of it. — **r. estate** *or* **property**, lands, tenements, and hereditaments; freehold interests in landed property; property in houses and land. See PERSONAL PROPERTY; also, cf. LAND, *n.*, 4 **b**. — **r. fallacy**. *Logic.* See FALLACY, *n.*, 2. — **r. image**. *Optics.* See IMAGE, *n.*, 6 **a**. — **r. incidence**. *Economics.* See INCIDENCE, 4. — **r. number**, an ordinary number either rational or irrational; a number in which there is no imaginary part; a number generated from the single unit, 1; any point in the continuum of natural numbers filled in with all rationals and all irrationals, and extended indefinitely both positively and negatively. — **r. par**. See 1st PAR, 1. — **r. part**. See PART, *n.*, 7 **a**. — **r. presence**, *Eccl.*, the actual presence of Christ in the Eucharist. The interpretation of the doctrine varies. In the Roman Catholic Church the presence is held to be substantial, the substance of the bread and wine being held to be converted into the real body and blood of Christ (*transubstantiation*). In the Lutheran Church it is held that while the nature of the bread and wine remains unaltered, yet the body and blood are so inseparable from them that the bread and wine are the true body and blood of Christ and are given and received not only by the godly, but also by wicked Christians. In the Anglican Church it is held that the presence is spiritual but none the less real. — **r. price**. See PRICE, *n.*, 2. — **r. property**. See REAL ESTATE, above. — **r. ratio of expansion**. *Steam Engin.* See RATIO OF EXPANSION. — **r. rent**, *Scots Law*, the gross annual value of a holding given in the valuation rolls made for allocation of poor rates. — **r. representative**. *Law.* See REPRESENTATIVE, *n.*, 1 **b**. — **r. reserve**. See RESERVE. — **r. scholar**, a scholarship or graduate of a Realschule. — **r. school**, a partial translation of *Realschule*. — **r. servitude**. See SERVITUDE, *n.*, 1, *Law*. — **r. stock**, *Stock Exchange*, stock held by a bona fide owner. — **r. tare**. See TARE. — **r. treaty**. See TREATY.

re'al (rē'ăl), *n.* **1.** A realist. *Obs.*

2. Something which is real; also, with *the*, actual state of affairs; as, *the real* contrasted with the ideal; in a metaphysical sense, reality in general.

The material thing we call an orange is commonly regarded as an independent "*real*," that gives rise in each percipient to his sensations of color, taste, and so on. *James Ward.*

3. *pl. Herbartian Philos.* The ultimate beings composing the world, each being of a simple, indefinable quality.

4. *Math.* A real quantity.

re'al, *adv.* **a** Really. *Obs. or R.* **b** Very; much; as, I was *real* provoked. *Dial. or Colloq.*

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read. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of REED; REDE, counsel.
read (rĕd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of READ
re'a-dapt', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'a-dapt'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **re-ad'ap-ta'tion**, *n.* — **re'a-dap'tive**, *a.* — **re'a-dap'tive-ness**, *n.*
re'ad-dress', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reade. † READ, RED, REDE.
reade. Dial. Eng pret. of RIDE.
re'a-dept', *v. t.* [*re-* + L. *adeptus*, p. p. of *adipisci* to obtain.] To regain; recover. *Obs.* — **re'a-dep'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
read'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
re'ad-here', *v. i.*, **re'ad-he'sion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
read'ing-dom (rē'dĭng-dŭm), *n.* Readers collectively.
re'ad-journ', *v. t.* & *i.* See RE-, 2. — **re'ad-journ'ment**, *n.*
readliche. † RADLY, REDLY.
re'ad-meas'ure-ment, *n.*, **re'ad-min'is-ter**, *v. t.*, **re'ad-mire'**, *v. t.*, **re'a-dopt'**, *v. t.*, **re'a-dop'tion**, *n.*, **re'a-dorn'**, *v. t.*, **re'ad-vance'**, *v. t.* & *i.*, **re'ad-vance'ment**, *n.*, **re'ad-ven'ture**, *v. i.* & *t.*, **re'ad-ver'ten-cy**, *n.*, **re'ad-vise'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
ready pole. = RANNEL TREE.
read'y-wit'ted, *a.* Quick-witted. — **read'y-wit'ted-ness**, *n.*
reaf. † REIF, plunder.
reafen. † RAVEN, REAVE.
re'af-fect', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'af-for'est (rē'ă-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t.*, **re'af-for'es-ta'tion** (-ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.*, **re'af-fu'sion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
reafiac. † REFLAC.
re-a'gre-gate (rē-ăg'rē-gāt), *v. t.*, **re-ag're-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*, **re-ag'ri-tate**, *v. t.*, **re'a-gree'**, *v. t.* & *i.* See RE-, 2.
re-a'ia (rē-ā'yȧ; rē-ī'ȧ). *Bib. & Dial. Eng.* A rush (the plant).
reak. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of REEK, smoke. [*Obs.*]
reak, *n.* A prank. *Obs. or Scot.*
reake. † RECK, REEK.
real. † REEL, a framework.
real, *a.* [OF. *reial*, F. *royal*.

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re-al'gar (rē-ăl'gär), *n.* [Ar. *rahj al ghār* powder of the mine, through LL. or OF.; cf. F. *réalgar*, Sp. *rejalgar*.] *Min.* Arsenic monosulphide, AsS, an orange-red mineral of resinous luster, occurring in monoclinic crystals or in granular or compact form. It burns with a bluish flame, giving off arsenical and sulphurous fumes. H., 1.5-2. Sp. gr., 3.56. It is used in pyrotechny in making "white fire," and was formerly much in use as a pigment.

re'al-ism (rē'ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *réalisme*, G. *realismus*.] **1.** *Philos.* **a** The doctrine of the realists as opposed to nominalism. It is sometimes correctly enough traced to Plato's doctrine of ideas (see IDEA, 9) and to Aristotle's doctrines of formal cause, entelechy, energeia, and creative reason (see ARISTOTELIANISM, ESSENCE, 9, SUBSTANCE, ENTELECHY, and NOUS, 1). The ancient realists held that the objects of sense perception are derivative from higher realities, or formative causes. Substantially the same is the modern view: all individual things and events are fleeting and transitory; each thing has its history; it originates in some former thing or process of things, runs its course of action and interaction with other things, and finally disappears, giving place to another, its successor. Its whole history belongs to the causal process which originated it, and modified it, and finally removed it and replaced it. The causal process was a higher reality. For it furnished all the reality of the thing while it lasted, and finally *it furnished the reality* of its successor, in which the thing perished. The doctrine of nominalism was erroneous, in that it supposed all reality to be confined to individual things and dead results, whereas objects of sense perception exist and have their being in causal processes which are higher realities because they contain not only the producing power that originates the things, but also the destructive power that causes them to perish. All general terms regarded by nominalism (which see) as "flatus vocis," or mere names without corresponding reality, point more or less to a synthesis of causes which has produced the thing or quality noted by our sense perception as having reality. The causal reality is more potent — has a higher degree of reality — or else it could not produce the thing before us. This particular object, for example an acorn, presupposes causal process, and it is a link in the causal chain presupposing an oak antecedent, and after it another oak that may grow from it, or indeed a forest of oaks. The reality of the particular individual at once leads back and forward to more extensive reality as a living cause. Take the object this rock, or this house, or this planet; science begins by seizing the causal process in which it is found and in place of the sense reality it has a reality of inference, a continually widening reality and more intensely real as it widens. There is a pantheistic realism which, like Herbert Spencer's ultimate force, is the origin of the whole evolution process found in nature and also the goal or ultimate return of the counter movement which sets in when evolution culminates. That ultimate real force is the birth and the grave of all evolved realities. The theistic and most of the idealistic theories of realism find the absolute to be a Creative Reason.
W. T. Harris.

b The doctrine that objects of sense perception (and hence, in extended use, the physical world generally) have objective being, independent of mental or psychical fact; — opposed to *idealism*. See NATURAL REALISM.

2. a Preoccupation with, or devotion to, fact; specif., emphasis on practical subjects in education. **b** A concrete fact. *Rare.*

3. In art and literature, fidelity to nature or to real life; representation without idealization; adherence to actual fact. As a consciously professed principle, realism was opposed, in 19th-century critical discussions, to *romanticism* (which see), taken as typically subjective, and inclining to the sentimental and extravagant. Its adherents have laid stress on the rendering of literal fact, on "truth to nature" without selection either of subject or detail in the interest of preconceived ideals. The term is applied in a favorable sense to denote accuracy and graphicalness in delineation, and depreciatively to denote excessive minuteness of detail and preoccupation with trivial, sordid, or offensive subjects. *Cf.* IDEALISM, 3, NATURALISM, 4.

4. *Law.* The tendency to treat rights and obligations as in any way connected with a fixed place, or to annex rights or obligations to land. *Pollock & Mait.*

Syn. — See REALITY.

re'al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *réaliste*.] **1.** One who is preoccupied with things rather than with words. *Obs. & R.*

2. *Philos.* An adherent to or advocate of realism (sense 1).

3. One who devotes his attention or interest to the real as opposed to the imaginary.

4. *Art. & Lit.* An artist or writer who aims at realism in his work. See REALISM, 3.

re'al-ist, *a.* Pertaining to realists; realistic; as, *realist* art.

re'al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, or after the manner of, realism or realists; characterized by realism rather than by imagination; like reality. — **re'ăl-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

re'al-is'ti-cize (-tĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To make realistic.

re-al'i-ty (rē-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *réalité*, LL. *realitas*. See 3d REAL; cf. 2d REALTY.] **1.** State or quality of being real; actual being or existence, in distinction from mere appearance.

2. That which is real; an actual existence; that which is not imagination, fiction, or pretense; that which has objective existence, and is not merely an idea.

My neck may be an idea to you, but it is a *reality* to me. *Beattie.*
Feelings or states of consciousness are assured to be accounted among *realities*. *J. S. Mill.*
Finally, this inexplicability of sensation is a psychological fact of the utmost moment: it answers to what we call *reality* in the primary sense of the term. *James Ward (Encyc. Brit.).*

3. Loyalty; also, a sincere or devoted expression. *Obs.*
To express our *reality* to the emperor. *Fuller.*

4. Accordance with what is; truth.

5. *Law.* Real estate; realty (in sense 2).

Syn. — REALITY, REALISM are here compared as they apply to representations of what is real. REALITY implies so close or vivid a correspondence between the representation and the thing itself that the representation produces the effect of the actual object; REALISM, in present usage, commonly implies faithful adherence to truth of detail, even where such details are trivial or sordid; as, "Here [in the notion of sincerity], I suspect, is to be found the distinction between the *reality* of Dante and modern *realism*" (*Lowell*). See REAL.

in reality, in fact; in truth; as a matter of fact; really.

re'al-i-za'tion (rē'ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réalisation*.] **1.** Act of realizing, or state of being realized.

2. An instance or product of realizing.

re'al-ize (rē'ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *réaliser*.] **1.** To make real; to convert from the imaginary or fictitious into the actual; to bring into concrete existence; to accomplish; as, to *realize* a scheme or project.
The iron men, who, under Edward III., had *realized* the fabled Paladins of Charlemagne and Arthur. *Ld Lytton.*

2. To cause to seem real; to impress upon the mind as actual; — often with *to*; as, to *realize* ancient history.
It *realizes* to us, in a way which nothing else can, the littleness of human intelligence. *H. Spencer*

3 To verify. *Obs.*

4. To conceive vividly as real; to apprehend clearly; as, he *realized* his danger; — formerly often disapproved as an Americanism.
Scott . . . evidently failed to *realize* how far superior is Clara Mowbray to all his other heroines. *Swinburne*

5. To experience. *Obs. U. S.*

6. To convert into actual money; as, to *realize* assets.

7. To acquire as an actual possession; to obtain as the result of plans and efforts; to gain; as, to *realize* large profits. *Also, of property, to bring by sale or investment*; as, the land sold *realized* a fair price.
Knighthood was not beyond the reach of any man who could by diligent thrift *realize* a good estate. *Macaulay*

Syn. — See CONCEIVE.

re'al-ize, *v. i.* To convert an intangible right or property into real (tangible) property; hence, to convert any kind of property (considered as fluctuating or uncertain in value) into money, esp. rights or securities representing investments or speculations, as shares, bonds, etc.

re'al-iz'ing (-īz'ĭng), *p. a.* Serving to make real, or to impress on the mind as a reality; as, a *realizing* view of the danger incurred. — **re'al-iz'ing-ly,** *adv.*

re'al-ly (rē'ăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a real manner; with or in reality; actually; in truth; — often used familiarly as a slight corroboration of an opinion or a declaration, or interrogatively to express mild surprise or incredulity.
Whose anger is *really* but a short fit of madness. *Swift*
Why, *really*, sixty-five is somewhat old. *Young.*

realm (rĕlm), *n.* [ME. *realme*, *reame*, *reaume*, OF. *reialme*, *reaume*, F. *royaume*, fr. (assumed) LL. *regalimen*, fr. L. *regalis* royal. See REGAL.] **1.** A royal jurisdiction or domain; a region under dominion of a king; a kingdom.

2. Hence, in general, province; region; country; domain; department; division; as, the *realm* of fancy.

3. *Zoögeog.* **a** A primary marine faunal division. **b** A primary terrestrial division consisting of one or more regions (see REGION, 5 **b**). By some authors two, and by others three, such realms are recognized. See ARCTOGÆA, NOTOGÆA, CŒNOGÆA, and EOGÆA. **c** A division coördinate with a region (see REGION, 5 **b**), esp. in the usage of certain American authors.

re'al-ness (rē'ăl-nĕs), *n.* State of being real; reality.

‖ **Re-al'schu'le** (rā-äl'shōō'lĕ), *n.*; *pl.* -SCHULEN (-shōō'lĕn). [G.] A secondary scientific school, teaching no classics, affording manual training, of the grade of the classical schools called *Gymnasia*. *Germany.*

re'al-ty (rē'ăl-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *realté*, *reauté*, F. *royauté*, LL. *regalitas*, fr. L. *regalis*. See REGAL.] **1.** Royalty. *Obs.*

2. Realm; also, regality. *Obs. Scot.*

re'al-ty, *n.* [*real* + *-ty*. Cf. REALITY.] **1. a** Reality. *Obs.* **b** Loyalty; honesty. *Obs.*

2. *Law.* Real estate or property; a piece of real property.

ream (rēm), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *ræmien*, *remen*; orig. uncert.; cf. AS. *ārǣman* to raise, arise.] To stretch or draw out, apart, or asunder; to stretch one's self. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ream (rēm; *dial. also* rām), *n.* [AS. *rēam*, akin to G. *rahm*.] Cream; also, froth; scum; foam. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To cream; froth. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ream (rēm), *n.* [ME. *reme*, OF. *rayme*, F. *rame* (cf. Sp. *resma*), fr. Ar. *rizmah* a bundle, esp. of paper.] A quantity of paper, usually twenty quires, or 480 sheets, but sometimes 472 sheets of drawing or hand-made paper, 500 sheets of news or book paper, and in a printer's *perfect ream* 516 sheets. Cf. BUNDLE, *n.*, 2.

ream, *v. t.*; REAMED (rēmd); REAM'ING. [Cf. ME. *remen*, *rumen*, *rimen*, to make room, extend, AS. *rȳman*, fr. *rūm* room; also E. dial. *rime* to enlarge a hole, *rim* to remove, make room for. Cf. ROOM.] **1.** To widen the opening of (a hole); to bevel out; countersink.

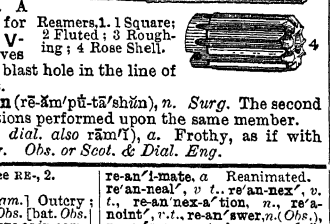
2. To enlarge or dress out (a hole) with a reamer; to enlarge the bore of, as a gun, in this way; — often with *out*.

3. To remove (a defective part, as in a bore) by reaming (sense 2 above); — with *out*.

4. *Naut.* To open (the seams of a vessel's planking) for the purpose of calking them.

ream'age (rēm'ĕj), *n.* Number of reams in a lot of paper.

ream'er (-ẽr), *n.* [From REAM to enlarge (a hole).] **1.** One that reams; specif., *Mech.*, any of various tools with cutting edges for enlarging or shaping a hole by turning; a broach; a rimer.



Reamers. 1 Square; 2 Fluted; 3 Roughing; 4 Rose Shell.

2. *Quarrying.* A kind of chisel for cutting (two) V-shaped grooves from a (round) blast hole in the line of the desired rift.

re-am'pu-ta'tion (rē-ăm'pŭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* *Surg.* The second of two amputations performed upon the same member.

ream'y (rēm'ĭ; *dial. also* rām'ĭ), *a.* Frothy, as if with cream; creamy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

re-an'i-mate (rē-ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* To animate anew; to restore to animation, or life, vigor, spirit, or courage; to revive; to reinvigorate; as, to *reanimate* a drowned person, disheartened troops, languid spirits.

re-an'i-mate (rē-ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. i.* To become reanimated.

re-an'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act or operation of reanimating, or state of being reanimated; revival.

reap (rēp), *v. t.*; REAPED (rēpt); REAP'ING. [ME. *repen*, *reopen*, *ripen*, AS. *rīpan* (also perh. *rīpan*), *reopan*; orig. uncert.] **1.** To cut with a sickle, scythe, or reaping machine, as grain; to gather, as a harvest, by cutting.
When ye *reap* the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field. *Lev.* XIX. 9.

2. To gather; to obtain; to receive as a reward or harvest, or as the fruit of labor or of works; — in a good or a bad sense; as, to *reap* a benefit from exertions. *Milton.*

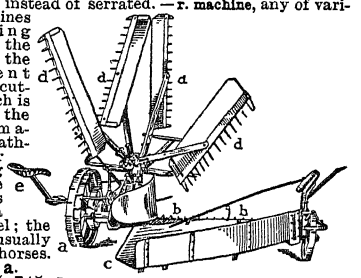
3. To clear of a crop by reaping; as, to *reap* a field.

reap, *v. i.* To reap something; to gather a harvest.
They that sow in tears shall *reap* in joy. *Ps.* CXXVI. 5.

reap'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Able or fit to be reaped or gathered.

reap'er (rēp'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *ripere* (*rīpere* ?).] One that reaps, as a man or a machine.

reap'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REAP. — **reaping hook,** an implement having a hook-shaped blade, used in reaping; a sickle; — in a specific sense, distinguished from a sickle by a blade keen instead of serrated. — **r. machine,** any of various machines for reaping grain. In the usual types the grain is bent against the cutter bar (which is like that of the mowing machine) by a gathering reel or other raking device. The power is taken from a ground wheel; the machine is usually drawn by horses. Cf. BINDER, 4 **a.**



Reaping Machine. *a* Ground Wheel; *b*, *b* Fingers and Cutter Bar; *c* Platform; *d*, *d* Revolving Rakes; *e* Driver's Seat.

re'ap-pear' (rē'ă-pēr'), *v. i.* To appear again.

re'ap-pear'ance (-ăns), *n.* A reappearing.

rear (rēr), *n.* [Shortened fr. ARREAR. Cf. REAR GUARD.] **1.** The part of an army, fleet, or force which comes last, or is stationed behind the rest.
When the fierce foe hung on our broken *rear*. *Milton.*

2. The back of anything; as, he saw the *rear* of the house; the enemy was at, or in, the *rear* of the army.

3. The space or position behind, or at the back of, anything; as, a carriage stood at the *rear* of the house; he gained the enemy's *rear* by a flank march.

in rear, *Mil.*, in the rear; as, to attack the enemy *in rear*.

rear, *v. t. Rare.* **a** To place in the rear. **b** To secure the rear of. **c** To attack in the rear.

rear, *a.* Being at the back, or in the hindmost part; hindmost; as, the *rear* rank of a company.

Syn. — See POSTERIOR.

rear admiral. a An officer in the navy, next in rank below a vice admiral. See ADMIRAL, 3. In the United States navy the insignia of his rank on epaulets, shoulder marks, and shoulder straps are a silver foul anchor (in the case of an officer in the staff with rank of rear admiral, his staff device) in the center with a silver star at each end. **b** A rear admiral's flagship. *Obs. or R.* — **r. arch,** *Arch.*, the arch carrying the inner part of the thickness of a wall, when the exterior face is carried differently, as where a door piece or window piece is elaborate in design, leaving half or more of the thickness of the wall to be supported apart from it. — **r. commodore,** an officer of a yacht club, ranking after vice commodore. — **r. guard.** [OF. *rière(w)arde*; *rière* behind (L. *retro*) + *g(u)arde* guard, F. *garde*. Cf. GUARD, REARWARD, *n.*] **a** *Mil.* (1) The rear ranks of an army in battle; — opp. to *vanguard*. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* (2) The portion of an army detailed to march in the rear of, and protect, the main body. **b** The guard at the rear of a railroad train, or his van. *Eng. Oxf. E. D.* — **r. vassal,** *Feudal Law*, a vassal's vassal; an arriere vassal, a vassal not a tenant in capite. — **r. vault,** *Arch.*, a rear arch used where the wall is very thick and the window recess becomes a vaulted chamber.


a Rear Arch.

rear, *v. t.*; REARED (rērd); REAR'ING. [ME. *reren*, *ræren*, AS. *rǣran* to raise, rear, elevate, for *rǣsan*, causative of *risan* to rise. See RISE; cf. RAISE.] **1.** To raise upright; to lift up to an erect position; to set upright; as, to *rear* a flagpole or a monolith.
His hunting spear was *rear'd* against the wall *Thomas Miller.*

2. To erect by building; to set up; to construct; as, to *rear* defenses or houses; to *rear* one government on the ruins of another. "One *reared* a font of stone." *Tennyson.*

3. To lift up or upwards or to hold aloft; to elevate; to raise; — often fig.; as, the city *rears* its towers.
To that she bends, to that her eyes she *rears*. *Pope.*
Mine [shall be] the first hand to *rear* her banner *Ld Lytton.*
It *reareth* our hearts from vain thoughts. *Barrow.*

4. To produce; to originate; as, to *rear* discord. *Obs.*

5. To breed and raise; as, to *rear* cattle; also, to cause to grow, as plants.

6. To bring up to maturity, as young; to foster; educate; instruct; as, to *rear* offspring.

7. To rouse; to cause to rise, as a man from bed or an animal from its covert; hence, to arouse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

8. a To raise (a noise, song, cry, or the like). *Obs.* **b** Hence, to raise or make heard (the voice). *Shelley.*

See REGAL.] Royal; regal; kingly. *Obs.* — *n.* One of royal rank. *Obs.*

‖ **Re-al'gym-na'si-um** (rē-ăl'-gĭm-nā'zĭ-ŭm; -gŭm-nā'-), *n.*; *pl.* -SIEN (-zĭ-ĕn). [G.] A German secondary school in which no Greek is taught and much attention is given to the sciences. It is intermediate to the Gymnasium and the Realschule.

re'a-lign', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'a-lign'ment,** *n.*

re'al-ize'a-ble (rē'ăl-īz'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **re'al-iz'a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **re'al-iz'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **re'al-iz'a-bly,** *adv.*

re'al-ized (rē'ăl-īzd), *pret. & p. p.* of REALIZE. — **re'al-iz'ed-ness** (-īz'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* [realizes.]

re'al-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who

re'al-lege' (rē'ăl-lĕj'), *v. t.*, **re'al-li'ance,** *n.*, **re'al-lot',** *v. t.*, **re'al-lot'ment,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

re'al-ly, *adv.* of REAL, royal *Obs.*

re'al-ly', *v. t.* [*re-* + *ally*, v. t.: cf. OF. *realier*. Cf. RALLY to collect.] **1.** To rally, as beaten troops. — *v. i. Obs.*
2. To bring together again; to compose or form anew.

realm'less, *a.* See -LESS.

realm'let, *n.* See -LET.

re-al'ter, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

ream. † REALM.

ream, *n.* [AS. *hréam*.] Outery; wailing; distress. *Obs.* [bat. *Obs.*

ream, *v. i.* To charge as in combat. *Scot., & Local, Eng.*

ream, *v. t.* To skim the cream from. *Scot., & Local, Eng.*

re'a-mass', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

reame. † REALM, REAM.

re'a-mend', **re'a-mend'ment,** etc. See RE-, 2.

ream'i-ness (rēm'ĭ-nĕs), *n* See -NESS; REAMY, frothy.

rean (rēn; rān), *n.* = RAIN, *n.*, a ridge. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

re-an'chor, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2

reane. † RANE, REIN, *n.*

re-an'i-mate. *a.* Reanimated.

re'an-neal', *v. t.*, **re'an-nex',** *v. t.*, **re-an'nex-a'tion,** *n.*, **re'a-noint',** *v. t.*, **re-an'swer,** *n.* (*Obs.*), **re-an'swer,** *v. t. & i.*, **re-an'vil,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

reap (*dial.* rēp). Obs. or dial Eng. var. of ROPE.

reap, *v. t.* [Cf. RIP, *v.*] To bring into the light again; to rake or rip; — with *up*. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

reap, *n.* [AS *reopa*, *rīpa*. See REAP, *v.*] A handful, or unbound sheaf, of grain *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

reap, *n.* [Cf. AS *rip* (or perh. *rīp*) harvest. See REAP, *v.*] Reaping; reapers collectively. *Obs or Local, Eng.*

reap'dole' (rēp'dōl'), *n.* A gratuity given to the reapers, in feudal law to the lord's tenants, after they have harvested the grain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

reaper file See FILE, tool.

reap hook. = REAPING HOOK.

reap'man. = REPMAN.

re'ap-par'el, *v. t.*, **re-ap'pa-ri'tion** (rē-ăp'ă-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.*, **re'ap-peal',** *v. t. & i.*, **re'ap-pease',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2 [SILVER. *Rare.*

reap'-pen'ny, *n. Law.* = REAP-

re-ap'pli-ca'tion, *n.*, **re'ap-pli'er** (rē'ă-plī'ẽr), *n.*, **re'ap-ply',** *v. t. & i.*, **re'ap-point',** *v. t.*, **re'ap-point'ment,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

re'ap-port', *n. & v.* Report. *Obs.*

re'ap-por'tion, *v. t.*, **re'ap-por'tion-ment,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

re'ap-pose', *v. t. & i.* [See REPOSE.] To repose. *Obs.*

re'ap-prais'al, *n.*, **re'ap-praise',** *v. t.*, **re'ap-praise'ment,** *n.*, **re'ap-proach',** *v. t. & i.*, **re'ap-pro'pri-ate,** *v. t.*, **re'ap-pro'pri-a'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

reap'sil'ver. *n.* [See REAP a reaping.] A tenant's money payment in lieu of labor at harvest time. *Obs.* [p. of REAP.

reapt. Obs. or ref. sp. pret & p.

9. **a** To collect; gather; levy; as, to *rear* an army. *Obs.* **b** To take away from some one; — with *from*. *Obs.*
10. *Naut.* To cause to seem to rise by approaching; to raise; as, to *rear* the coast. *Obs.*
Syn. — Lift, elevate, erect, raise, build, establish.

rear (rēr), *v. i.* To rise up; esp., of a horse or other quadruped, to rise up on the hind legs; to become erect.

rear'-horse' (rēr'hôrs'), *n.* [So called because it *rears* up when disturbed.] A mantis.

rear'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REAR. — **rearing bit**, a bit to prevent a horse from lifting his head when rearing.

re-arm' (rē-ärm'), *v. t.*; RE-ARMED' (-ärmd'); RE-ARM'ING. To furnish with new or improved arms. — **re-ar'mament** (-är'mȧ-mĕnt), *n.*

rear'most (rēr'mōst), *a.* Farthest in the rear; last.

re'ar-range' (rē'ă-rānj'), *v. t.* To arrange again or anew.

re'ar-range'ment (-rānj'mĕnt), *n.* A rearranging, or state of being rearranged. Specif., *Chem.*, a shifting of components of a substance so as to form one of different structure.

rear'ward (rēr'wĕrd), *a. & adv.* At or toward the rear. — **rear'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **rear'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.*

rear'ward' (rēr'wôrd'), *n.* [ME. *rerewarde*, OF. (assumed) *rerewarde*. See WARD, *n.*, guard; cf. REAR GUARD.]
1. The rear division of an army or fleet. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. The rear, or hinder part, of anything.

rea'son (rē'z'n), *n.* [ME. *resoun*, F. *raison*, fr. L. *ratio*, fr. *reri*, *ratus*, to reckon, believe, think. Cf. ARRAIGN to call to account, RATE proportion, RATIO, RATION.]
1. A consideration, motive, or judgment inducing or confirming a belief, influencing the will, or leading to an action or course of action; a rational ground or motive.

I have no other but a woman's *reason:*
I think him so because I think him so. *Shak.*

2. An expression or statement offered as an explanation of a belief or assertion or as a justification of an act or procedure "I'll give him *reasons* for it." *Shak.*
3. A formal account or reckoning; as, to give *reason;* to put to *reason;* hence, accounting; *pl.*, accounts. *Obs.*
4. A ground or cause; that in the reality which makes any fact intelligible.

The *reason* of the motion of the balance in a wheel watch is by the motion of the next wheel. *Sir M. Hale.*

The only distinctive peculiarity of cause contrasted with *reason* is that it refers to operation in time. *B. Bosanquet.*

5. Rationale; rational principle. *Rare.*

The *reason* of one science may be the unreason of another Hegel complains that mathematicians call everything irrational in which *reason* begins to intrude — i. e., in which systematic heterogeneity begins to appear, e. g., in the relation between straight line and curve. *B. Bosanquet.*

6. The power or faculty of **comprehending** and inferring; intellect; — variously used to denote: (1) a distinct cognitive faculty; (2) the sum of the intellectual powers; (3) human, as distinguished from brute, intelligence; (4) universal or general rationality or intelligence, be it of minds collectively or of nature as a whole; (5) a mind or intelligence pervading the universe as its rational soul. In philosophy and psychology, numerous distinctions of different types of *reason* have been made. The more important types are: **discursive**, *or* **logical**, **reason**, the faculty of drawing inferences, or of reasoning syllogistically; **intuitive reason**, the faculty of apprehending a priori truths or principles; **speculative reason**, or reason concerned with the supersensible; **theoretical reason**, reason leading to cognition; **practical reason** (which see); and **pure reason** (see PURE, *a.*, 8). *Reason* has also been used in transcendental senses, and as an equiv. of Gr νοῦς (see NOUS, 1) For the Kantian use of *reason* and *understanding*, see VERNUNFT and VERSTAND. See also INTELLECT, I, UNDERSTANDING.

The sense perceives; the understanding, in his own peculiar operation, conceives; the *reason*, or rationalized understanding, comprehends. *Coleridge.*

7. A sane or sound mind; the quality given by reason in its normal and just exercise; reasonableness; sanity; sense; also, a sane or sound view or consideration; that which is dictated or supported by common sense.

But law in a free nation hath been ever public *reason.* *Milton.*

8. Due exercise of the reasoning faculty; accordance with, or that which is accordant with and ratified by, the mind rightly exercised; right thinking.

The most probable way of bringing France to *reason* would be by the making an attempt on the Spanish West Indies *Addison*

9. Hence: Justice; propriety; moderation; specif.: **a** Equitable or honorable treatment (formerly often with reference to drinking); satisfaction (as in a duel). "Do me *reason* in a cup of wine." *Scott.* **b** Just measure; reasonable amount; specif., a miller's measure. *Obs.*
10. Exercise of reason; reasoning.
11. Speech or discourse, or a subject of discourse; also, a sentence or clause; hence, a motto. *Obs.*
12. a *Logic.* A premise, esp. a minor premise. **b** *Math.* Ratio. *Obs.*
Syn. — REASON, UNDERSTANDING, SENSE are here compared only in their ordinary use; for technical distinctions see defs. REASON commonly suggests esp. that guiding or directing faculty of the mind by virtue of which men are distinguished from the lower animals; UNDERSTANDING applies to the faculty of clear comprehension or sound judgment esp. in practical affairs; SENSE adds to *understanding* the implication of native sagacity; as, "a creature . . . not prone and brute as other creatures, but endowed with sanctity of *reason*" (*Milton*); "His *understanding* was lucid and his judgment accurate" (*Bancroft*); "He [Chaucer] is a perpetual fountain of good *sense*" (*Dryden*). See RATIONAL, REASONING, MIND, SOUL, WILL, FEELING, CAUSE.

by reason of, *or, rarely,* **that,** on account of; because of; as, a man poor *by reason of* thriftlessness. — **in r., in all r.,** in justice; with rational ground; in a right view; as, we cannot, *in reason*, doubt such evidence. — **it is r.,** it is reasonable; it is right. *Now Rare.*

Yet *it were* great *reason*, that those that have children should have greatest care of future times. *Bacon.*

rea'son (rē'z'n), *v. i.*; REA'SONED (-z'nd); REA'SON-ING. [OF. *raison(n)er*, F. *raisonner*. See REASON, *n.*] **1.** To hold discussion or argument; hence, to discourse; converse.

Stand still, that I may *reason* with you, before the Lord, of all the righteous acts of the Lord. 1 *Sam.* xii. 7.

2. To think in logical forms; to draw inferences and reach conclusions from a consideration of data or premises; to compare and relate ideas systematically with a view to some conclusion, whether hypothesis or belief. See REASONING, *n.*, 1.
3. To hold a reckoning; reckon. *Obs.*

Let's *reason* with the worst that may befall. *Shak.*

rea'son, *v. t.* **1.** To question; call to account. *Obs & R.*
2. To question; to ask the reason for; to discuss with respect to reasons or explanations; — with *what, why*, etc.

Theirs not to *reason* why. *Tennyson.*

3. To arrange and present the reasons for or against; to examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or discuss; as, I *reasoned* the matter with my friend.
4. Hence, variously: to support with reasons; to deal rationally with; to provide with reasons; to explain or justify by reason or by adducing reasons or causes.

This boy . . does *reason* our petition with more strength than thou hast to deny 't. *Shak.*

5. To persuade or affect by reasoning or argument; as, to *reason* one into a belief or out of a plan.

Men that will not be *reasoned* into their senses. *L'Estrange.*

rea'son-a-ble (*-ă-b'l*), *a.* [ME. *resonable*, F. *raisonnable*, fr. L. *rationabilis*. See REASON, *n.*] **1.** Having the faculty of reason; rational; as, a *reasonable* being.
2. Governed by reason; being under the influence of reason; thinking, speaking, or acting rationally, or according to the dictates of reason; agreeable to reason; just; rational; as, *reasonable* men; a *reasonable* cause.

Men have no right to what is not *reasonable.* *Burke*

3. Not excessive or immoderate; within due limits; proper; as, a *reasonable* demand, amount, price. *Shak.*
Syn. — Equitable, fair, moderate, tolerable. See RATIONAL.

rea'son-a-ble, *adv.* Reasonably. *Obs. or R.* See FLAT, *a.*, 12.

rea'son-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or fact of being reasonable.

rea'son-a-bly, *adv.* **1.** In a reasonable manner.
2. Moderately; tolerably; sufficiently. "*Reasonably* perfect in the language." *Holder.*

rea'soned (rē'z'nd), *a.* Based upon reasoning; characterized by reason; studied. — **rea'soned-ly**, *adv.*

rea'son-er (rē'z'n-ẽr), *n.* One who reasons or argues.

rea'son-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REASON. Hence: *n.* **1.** Employment of reason; the forming or discovering of rational relationships of ideas; thinking with a view to, or with the attainment of, a conclusion believed to be genuine.

Reasoning, in the extended sense in which I use the term, and in which it is synonymous with inference, is popularly said to be of two kinds: reasoning from particulars to generals, and reasoning from generals to particulars: the former being called induction, the latter ratiocination or syllogism. *J. S. Mill.*

2. That which is offered in argument; proofs or reasons when arranged and developed; course of argument.

His *reasoning* was sufficiently profound. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — REASONING, ARGUMENTATION. REASONING includes both the act or process of exercising the reason, and the use of reasoned arguments with a view to convince or persuade; as, "Wrong *reasoning* sometimes lands poor mortals in right conclusions" (*G. Eliot*); "*Reasoning*, remonstrance had been tried; from your own town meetings, from the pulpit, from beneath the arches of Faneuil Hall" (*E. Everett*). ARGUMENTATION is esp. the presentation of arguments in an orderly and logical fashion; as, "The Principles of *Argumentation*" (*G. P. Baker*). See DISCUSS.

rea'son-less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of, or lacking in, reason; irrational; as, a *reasonless* man or mind. *Shak.*
2. Void of reason; contrary to reason; unreasonable.
3. Not actuated or produced by reason; as, a *reasonless* universe.

— **rea'son-less-ly**, *adv.* — **rea'son-less-ness**, *n.*

re'as-sert' (rē'ă-sûrt'), *v. t.* To assert again or anew; to maintain after an omission to do so, as a claim.
— **re'as-ser'tion** (-sûr'shŭn), *n.* — **re'as-ser'tor** (-tẽr), *n.*

re'as-sume' (-sūm'), *v. t.* To assume again or anew; to resume. — **re'as-sump'tion** (-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.*

re'as-sur'ance (-shōōr'ăns), *n.* **1.** Assurance or confirmation renewed or repeated; hence, renewed faith.
2. *Insurance.* = REINSURANCE.

re'as-sure' (-shōōr'), *v. t.* To assure anew; specif.: **a** To restore confidence to; to free from fear, terror, or anxiety. **b** *Insurance.* = REINSURE. — **re'as-sure'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **re'as-sur'er** (-shōōr'ẽr), *n.*

reas'ty (rēs'tĭ), *a.* [Perh. orig. left over, fr. F. *resté*, p. p. of *rester* to remain, L. *restare*. Cf. REST remainder.] Rancid; rusty; also, hoarse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **reas'tiness** (rēs'tĭ-nĕs), *n. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

‖ **re-a'ta** (rā-ä'tȧ; rē-ä'tȧ), *n.* [Sp. *reata.*] A lariat.

Re'au'mur', **Ré'au'mur'** (rā'ō'mûr'), *a.* Of or pertaining to René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur or the thermometric scale invented by him about 1730. — *n.* A Reaumur thermometer or scale. The **Reaumur thermometer** is so graduated that 0° marks the freezing point and 80° the boiling point of water. Its readings are therefore converted into Centigrade readings by multiplying by $\frac{5}{4}$, and into Fahrenheit by multiplying by $\frac{9}{4}$ and adding 32. It is still used to some extent in France, Germany, and Russia. Abbr. *R.* See THERMOMETER, *Illust.*

reave (rēv), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* REAVED (rēvd), REFT (rĕft), or, *Obs.*, RAFT (răft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REAV'ING. [ME. *reven*, AS. *réafian*, fr. *réaf* spoil, plunder (prob. the same word as *réaf* a garment); akin to AS. *réofan* to break (cf. *biréofan* to deprive of), G. *rauben* to rob, Icel. *raufa* to rob, *rjūfa* to break, violate, Goth. *biráubōn* to despoil, L. *rumpere* to break; cf. Skr. *lup* to break. Cf. BEREAVE, ROB, *v. t.*, ROBE, ROVE, *v. i.*, RUPTURE.] To take away by violence or stealth; to snatch, or carry, away; rob; despoil; bereave. *Archaic.* "To *reave* his life." *Spenser.*

He golden apples *raft* of the dragon. *Chaucer.*
To *reave* the orphan of his patrimony. *Shak.*

Civilization tends ever to *reave* men of the naïve joy of racial childhood, a joy in the mere wonder of things. *H. B Alexander.*

reave, *v. i.* To plunder or pillage; to rob. *Archaic.*

reav'er, reiv'er (rēv'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *réafere.* See REAVE, *v.*; cf. ROBBER, ROVER.] One who reaves. *Archaic.*

re-bap'tism (rē-băp'tĭz'm), *n.* A second baptism. — **re'bap-tis'mal** (rē'băp-tĭz'mȧl), *a.*

re'bap-tize' (rē'băp-tīz'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *baptize:* cf. F. *rebaptiser*, L. *rebaptizare.*] To baptize again or a second time; also, to name or christen again. — **re-bap'ti-za'tion** (rē-băp'tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n. Obs.* — **re'bap-tiz'er** (rē'băp-tīz'ẽr), *n.*

re-bate' (rē-bāt'; *commonly* rā'bĕt), *n.* [See RABBET.] *Arch.* A rectangular longitudinal recess or groove, cut in the corner or edge of any body; a rabbet. Cf. RABBET, *n.*, 1.

re-bate' (rē-bāt'), *v. t.*; RE-BAT'ED (-bāt'ĕd); RE-BAT'ING (-bāt'ĭng). [OF. *rabatre*, F. *rabattre*, to beat down, let down, blunt, deduct, diminish, confused with F. *rebattre* to beat again; *re-* re- + OF. *abatre*, F. *abattre.* See ABATE to beat down; cf. RABBET, *n. & v.*] **1.** To deduct, as one thing from another. *Obs.*
2. To diminish; reduce; weaken; check. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. To deduct from; to make a discount from, as sums due; also, to allow a discount to. *Obs.* *Blount.*
4. To deprive of keenness; to blunt; to dull, as a weapon or, fig., a feeling, disposition, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.*

But doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge. *Shak.*

5. *Her.* To remove a portion of (a charge), or a portion of a charge from (an escutcheon), as for a difference; esp., to cut or break off one or more points or extremities from (a weapon, a cross, etc.).

re-bate' (rē-bāt'; *commonly* rā'bĕt), *v. t.* To cut a rebate in; to join together with a rebate. Cf. RABBET, *v. t.*

re-bate' (rē-bāt'; rē'bāt), *n.* [Cf OF. & F. *rabat*, and also OF. *rebat.* See REBATE, *v.*] Deduction; abatement; remission or payment back; as, a *rebate* of interest for immediate payment; a *rebate* of freight charges.

re'bec, re'beck (rē'bĕk), *n.* [F. *rebec*; cf. OF. *rebec, rebebe, rubebe*, Sp. *rabel*, It. *ribeca, ribeba*; all prob. fr. Ar. *rabāb* a musical instrument of a round form.] *Music.* A stringed instrument, the earliest known of the viol class, having a pear-shaped body, a slender neck, and usually three strings, played with a bow. Its tones were harsh and loud. "The jocund *rebecks* sound." *Milton.*

Re-bec'ca, Re-bek'ah (rē-bĕk'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Ribqāh.* The form *Rebecca* is fr. L. *Rebecca*, Gr. Ῥεβεκκα, fr. Heb.]
1. Fem. prop. name. L. *Rebecca;* F. *Rébecca* (rā'bĕ'kä'); G. *Rebekka* (rā-bĕk'ä). — Dim. *Becky.*
2. *Bib.* Sister of Laban, wife of Isaac, mother of Esau and Jacob.
3. A beautiful, sensible, modest, and brave Jewess in Scott's "Ivanhoe," daughter of Isaac, a wealthy Jew of York. She nurses Ivanhoe, whom she secretly loves, when wounded, and after his marriage to Rowena leaves England.
4. A leader, who was dressed in female attire, of the bands of rioters (the **Re-bec'ca-ites** [-īts]), who demolished tollgates in South Wales in 1843–44; — so called in allusion to Gen. xxiv. 60.
5. A salmon poacher. *Eng.*

re-bel' (rē-bĕl'), *v. i.*, RE-BELLED' (-bĕld'); RE-BEL'LING. [F. *rebeller*, fr. L. *rebellare* to make war again; *re-* again + *bellare* to make war, fr. *bellum* war. See BELLICOSE; cf. REVEL to carouse.] **1.** To renounce, and resist by force, the authority of the ruler or government to which one owes allegiance. See REBELLION, 1.

Ye have builded you an altar, that ye might *rebel* this day against the Lord. *Josh* xxii. 16.

2. To be disobedient to authority; to assume a hostile or insubordinate attitude; to revolt.

How could your heart *rebel* against your reason? *Dryden.*

reb'el (rĕb'ĕl), *a.* [F. *rebelle*, fr. L. *rebellis.* See REBEL, *v. i.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, rebels or rebellion; rebellious; as, *rebel* troops; *rebel* songs.

Whoso be *rebel* to my judgment. *Chaucer.*

Syn. — See INSURGENT.

rebel clover, Japan clover.

reb'el, *n.* [F. *rebelle.*] One who rebels or is in rebellion.

reb'el-dom (-dŭm), *n.* **1.** A region infested or held by rebels; rebels, considered collectively.
2. Conduct or quality characteristic of rebels. *Thackeray.*

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rear (*dial.* rār). Var. of RARE, early. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rear (rēr), *a.* [See RARE.] Underdone; rare; — orig. used only of eggs. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rear, *v. t.* To carve (technically, a goose). *Archaic.*
reard. Var. of RERD.
reard Reared. *Ref. Sp.* [DOS.]
rear'dorse, -doss, *n.* ✝ REREDOS.
rear'er, *n.* One that rears.
rear'feast', *n* Supper. *Obs.*
re-ar'gue, *v. t.*, **re-ar'gu-ment**, *n.*, **re'a-rise'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rear'ling, *n.* [*rear* to bring up + 1st *-ling.*] Foster child. *Rare.*
rear'ly, *adv.* [Cf. RATH.] Early. *Obs.* [MOUSE, a bat.]
rear'mouse'. Var. of REREMOUSE.
re'a-rouse', *v. t.*, **re'ar-range'able**, *a.*, **re'ar-rang'er**, *n.*, **re'ar-ray'**, *v. t.*, **re'ar-rest'**, *v. t & n.*, **re'ar-riv'al**, *n.*, **re'ar-rive'**, *v. i.*, **re'as-cend'**, *v. t. & i.*, **re'as-cend'an-cy**, **re'as-cend'en-cy**, *n.*, **re'as-cend'ent**, **re'as-cend'ent**, *a.*, **re'as-cen'sion**, *n.*, **re'as-cent'**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
rease. ✝ RAISE, RESE, *n.* [RISE.]
rease. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of **re-ask'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rea'son. ✝ RAISIN.
rea'son (rē'z'n), *n.* [Cf. RASEN.] *Arch.* A horizontal timber over a row of posts, puncheons, or quarters, supporting a beam.
rea'son-a-bil'i-ty (*-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* Reasonableness. [*Sp.*]
rea'son-a-bl. Reasonable. *Ref. Sp.*
rea'son-al. *n. & a.* Rational. *Obs*
rea'sond. Reasoned. *Ref. Sp.*
rea'son-ful-ly, *adv.* Reasonably. *Obs.* [*ing*, p. pr
rea'son-ing-ly, *adv.* of *reasoning*
rea'son-ment, *n.* Reasoning. *Obs.*
re'as-pire', *v. i.*, **re'as-sail'**, *v. t. & i.*, **re'as-sault'**, *v. t. & i.*, & *n.*, **re'as-say'**, *v. t. & i.*, **re'as-sem'blage**, *n.*, **re'as-sem'ble**, *v. t. & i.*, **re'as-sem'bly**, *n.*, **re'as-sess'**, *v. t.*, **re'as-sess'ment**, *n.*, **re'as-siege'**, *v. t.* (*Obs.*), **re'as-sign'**, *v. t.*, **re-as'sig-na'tion**, *n.*, **re'as-sign'ment**, *n.*, **re'as-sim'i-late**, *v. t. & i.*, **re'as-sim'i-la'tion**, *n.*, **re'as-so'ci-ate**, *v. t. & i.*, **re'as-sort'**, *v. t.*, **re'as-sort'ment**, *n.*, **re'as-sur'ing** (-shōōr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.*, **re'as-sur'ing-ly**, *adv.* See RE-, 2.
reast. ✝ REST, remainder.
reast (rēst). Scot. or dial. Eng var. of REEST.
rea'sl-ness (rē'zĭ-nĕs), *n. Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
reath (rāth). Var. of RAITH *Scot.*
reathe. ✝ RATH, *adv.*
re'at-tach', *v. t.*, **re'at-tach'ment**, *n.*, **re'at-tack'**, *v. t. & i.*, **re'at-tain'**, *v. t.*, **re'at-tain'ment**, *n.*, **re'at-tempt'**, *v. t. & n.* See RE-, 2.
re-a'tus (rē-ā'tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Law.* State of a reus, or person accused; charge; offense.
Reaum. *Abbr* Reaumur.
reaume. ✝ REALM.
reaute. Var. of REALTY *Obs.*
re'au-then'ti-ca'tion, *n.*, **re-au'thor-ize**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reave. ✝ REEVE.
reave (*dial.* rāv). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RAVE, *v.*
reave (rēv; rāv). Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of RIVE.
reave (rēv), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. a use of *reave* to plunder.] To burst; tear; split. *Rare or Dial.*
rea'vel (rā'v'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RAVEL, to entangle.
reav'er-y, *n.* [See REAVE to rob.] Robbery. *Obs.*
re'a-vouch', *v. t. & i.*, **re'a-vow'**, *v. t.*, **re'a-wake'**, *v. i. & t.*, **re'a-wak'en** (rē'ă-wāk'n), *v. t. & i.*, **re'a-wak'en-ment**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
reawe. ✝ ROW. [person.
reaws. Obs. pl. of REAL, royal
reawte. Var. of REALTY. *Obs*
reax. Obs. pl. of REAK.
reazed. Var. of REESED, rancid.
reb, n. A rebel. *Colloq., U. S.*
Re'ba (rē'bȧ). *Bib.*
re-bab' (rē-băb'), *n.* [Cf. REBEC.] *Music.* A medieval instrument, sometimes regarded as the original of the violin. It was two-stringed, and played by plucking, or (later) by bowing.
rebaik. ✝ REBALK.
re-bait'. ✝ REBATE. [again
re-bait', *v. t.* To bait (as a hook)
rebak. ✝ REBALK.
re-bake', *v. t* See RE-, 2. [etc.
rebald, rebaldie, etc. ✝ RIBALD,
rebalk, *v. t.* To rebuke; upbraid; snub. *Obs. Scot.*
re-bal'last, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reban. ✝ RIBBON.
re-ban' (rē-băn'; *in phrase* rē'-băn'; 87), *n.* A second ban; — chiefly in *ban and reban.*
re-band'age, *v. t.*, **re-ban'ish**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rebant. ✝ RIBBON. [*Obs.*
re-bap'tist. *n.* An Anabaptist.
re'bar-ba-ri-za'tion, *n.*, **re-bar'ba-rize**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rebarbere. ✝ RHUBARB.
rebat, *n.* [Cf. RABATO.] A rabato. *Obs. Scot.*
re-bat'ant, *a.* [OF. *rebatant*, or *rabatant*, p. pr. of *rebatre*, or *rabattre*, F. *rebattre, rabattre.*] Beating or driving back. *Obs.*
re-bate', *v. i.* To abate; also, to become blunt or dull. *Obs.*
re-bate'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *rebatement*, and also *rabatement*, fr. *rabatre* to diminish, F. *rabattre.*] **1** = REBATE, deduction. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Her.* Abatement.
3. A narrowing. *Rare.*

1 *Kings* vi. 6, *margin.*

rebater. ✝ RABATO.
re-bat'er, n. One that rebates.
re-ba'to Var. of RABATO. [etc.
rebawde, rebawdous. ✝ RIBALD,
reb'bit. ✝ RABBET.
re-beat', *v. t.* [*re-* + *beat;* prob. influenced by F. *rebattre.*] To repel. *Obs.* [See RE-, 2.
re-beat', *v. t.*..**re-beau'ti-fy**, *v. t.*
Re-bec'ca-ism (rē-bĕk'ȧ-ĭz'm), *n.* Practices or principles of the Rebeccaites. [*Obs.*
re-beck', *v. t.* To beckon back.
re'be-come', *v. i.*, **re'be-get'**, *v. t.*, **re'be-gin'**, *v. t.*, **re'be-guile'**, *v. t.*, **re'be-hold'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
Re-bek'ah's-cam'els Bi'ble. See BIBLE, 2.
rebel. *n.* [Cf. LL. *rebellum, rebellium.*] Rebellion. *Obs. Surrey.*
re-beld'. Rebelled. *Ref. Sp.*

re-bel'lion (rē-bĕl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *rébellion*, L. *rebellio*. See REBEL, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of rebelling; open renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes obedience, and resistance to its officers and laws, either by levying war or aiding others to do so; an organized uprising of subjects in order to coerce or overthrow their lawful ruler or government; revolt; insurrection.

The term *rebellion* is applied to an insurrection of large extent, and is usually a war between the legitimate government of a country and portions or provinces of the same who seek to throw off their allegiance to it and set up a government of their own.

Instructions for Gov. of the Armies of the U. S.

2. Open resistance to, or defiance of, any authority.

3. Specif.: *Law.* Disobedience to a legal command or summons, formerly resulting in actual outlawry and later in certain penalties. *Obs. or Hist., exc. in Scots Law.*

Syn. — REBELLION, REVOLUTION, REVOLT, INSURRECTION, MUTINY. REBELLION is open, organized, and armed resistance to constituted authority; REVOLUTION, as here compared, implies the overthrow of one government and the substitution of another; as, Jack Straw's *Rebellion*, the Great *Rebellion* (1642-52); the *Revolution* of 1688; the American *Revolution*; the French *Revolution*. But the two words are often used of the same event, according to the point of view of the user. REVOLT and INSURRECTION denote an armed uprising against authority which does not attain the extent of a *rebellion*; MUTINY commonly denotes an insurrection against military or naval authority; as, "The enemy [was] much enfeebled, by daily *revolts*" (*Raleigh*); "*Insurrections* of base people are more furious in their beginnings" (*Bacon*); the *mutiny* of a regiment. See SEDITION, INSURGENT.

re-bel'lious (-yŭs), *a.* **1.** Engaged in rebellion; disposed to rebel; of the nature of rebels or of rebellion; resisting government or lawful authority by force. "Thy *rebellious* crew." "Proud *rebellious* arms." *Milton.*

2. Resisting treatment or operation; refractory; as, a *rebellious* growth in the throat; *rebellious* ores.

Syn. — See CONTUMACIOUS.

— re-bel'lious-ly, *adv.* — **re-bel'lious-ness**, *n.*

re-bind' (-bīnd'), *v. t.* To bind anew or again; esp., to put a new binding on (a book).

re-bind' (rē-bīnd'; rē'bīnd'), *n.* A rebound book. *Cant.*

reb'o-ant (rĕb'ō-ănt), *a.* [L. *reboans*, p. pr. of *reboare*; *re-* re- + *boare* to cry aloud.] Rebellowing; resounding loudly. *Rare.* *Mrs. Browning.*

reb'o-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Repetition of a bellow or bellowing sound. *Rare.* *Bp. Patrick.*

re-boil' (rē-boil'), *v. t. & i.* [OF. & F. *rebouillir*.] **1.** To effervesce from fermentation; to ferment. *Obs.*

2. To boil, or to cause to boil, lit. or fig. *Obs.*

re-bolt' (rē-bōlt'), *v. t.* **1.** To bolt again.

2. To saw or cut again into a bolt. See 1st BOLT, S.

re-born' (rē-bôrn'), *p. p.* Born again, lit. or fig.

re-bound' (rē-bound'), *v. i.* [OF. *rebondir* to spring back, to reëcho, F. *rebondir* to spring back. See BOUND to spring.]

1. To spring back on collision or impact with another body.

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not *rebound* from one another. *Sir I. Newton*

2. Hence, fig., to follow as a result; to redound; as, his conduct *rebounded* to his discomfiture. *Now Rare.*

3. To give back an echo or other sound; to resound; as, a *rebounding* echo. *T. Warton.*

4. To bound as if upon impact, as a horse. *Pope.*

Syn. — REBOUND, RECOIL. REBOUND suggests a springing back, esp. after impact; RECOIL more frequently implies reaction after strain or stretching; as, a ball *rebounds*, a spring *recoils*. Fig., *rebound* suggests resilience after depression or the like; *recoil* connotes shrinking or revulsion; as, his spirits *rebound* readily; "He *recoiled* from the imagined burning" (*G. Eliot*); cf. "the sharpness of the *recoil* from one extreme of feeling to the other" (*W. Pater*). See ELASTIC, SHRINK.

re-bound', *v. t.* **1.** To send back as if by a rebound; to return; as, to *rebound* an insult. *Obs. or R.*

2. To reëcho; to reverberate. *Now Rare.*

Silenus sung; the vales his voice *rebound*. *Dryden.*

re-bound' (rē-bound'), *n.* Act of rebounding; resilience.

Flew . . . back, as from a rock, with swift *rebound*. *Dryden.*

re-bound'er (-boun'dẽr), *n.* One that rebounds; specif., *Gunlocks*, a mechanism to cause the hammer to rebound to half cock after striking the cap or primer.

re-bound'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REBOUND.

rebounding hammer, the hammer in a rebounding lock. — **r. lock**, a gunlock having a rebounder.

‖ **re-bo'zo** (rā-bō'sō; 268), *n.* [Sp. *rebozo*.] A kind of mantilla worn by women over the head and shoulders, and sometimes over part of the face. *Mexico & Sp. Amer.*

re-buff' (rē-bŭf'), *n.* [OF. *rebufe*, *rebuffe*, It. *ribuffo*, akin to *ribuffare* to repulse; *ri-* (L. *re-*) + *buffo* puff. Cf. BUFFET a blow, BUFFOON.] **1.** A curt rejection of solicitation; a brusque refusal to meet an advance or offer; a snub.

2. A repercussion, or beating back.

3. Any sharp check; a repulse. *Dryden.*

re-buff', *v. t.*; RE-BUFFED' (rē-bŭft'); RE-BUFF'ING. [Cf. It. *ribuffare*. See REBUFF, *n.*] **1.** To administer a rebuff to; to refuse or repulse curtly; to snub.

2. To drive, beat, or blow back.

re-build' (rē-bĭld'), *v. t.* To build again, as something outworn; to construct anew; as, to *rebuild* a house, a wall, a wharf, or a city. — **re-build'er** (-bĭl'dẽr), *n.*

re-build' (rē-bĭld'; rē'bĭld'), *n.* Act of rebuilding; also, *Chiefly Cant*, something rebuilt, as an engine.

re-buke' (rē-būk'), *v. t.*; RE-BUKED' (-būkt'); RE-BUK'ING (-būk'ĭng). [AF. *rebuker* to check, repel; cf. OF. *rebuchier* (prob.) to exhaust, *bu(s)chier* to strike; or OF. *rebouchier*, *rebouquier* to dull, blunt, F. *reboucher*; of uncert. orig.] **1.** To curb; to turn back; to repress; restrain; also, to beat. *Obs.*

2. To check, silence, or put down, with reproof; hence, to reprehend sharply and summarily; to chide severely; reprove; as, to *rebuke* a person or fault.

Nor to *rebuke* the rich offender feared. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Chide, check, chasten, silence. See REPROVE.

re-buke' (rē-būk'), *n.* **1.** Disgrace; reproach. *Obs.*

2. A sharp reproof; a reprimand; reprobation.

For thy sake I have suffered *rebuke*. *Jer.* xv. 15.

Why bear you these *rebukes* and answer not? *Shak.*

3. Check; rebuff; also, a blow. *Obs.* *L'Estrange.*

to be without rebuke, to be blameless.

re'bus (rē'bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* REBUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [L. *rebus* by things, abl. pl. of *res* a thing: cf. F. *rébus*, in OF. applied to certain satirical pieces composed in Picardy. Cf. REAL actual.] **1.** A mode of expressing words and phrases by pictures of objects whose names resemble those words, or the syllables of which they are composed; enigmatical representation of words by figures; hence, a peculiar form of riddle made up of such representations.

2. *Her.* A pictorial suggestion on a coat of arms of the name of the person to whom it belongs. See CANTING ARMS.

re'bus, *v. t.*; RE'BUSED (-bŭst); RE'BUS-ING. To mark or indicate by a rebus.

He [John Morton] had a fair library *rebused* with More in text and Tun under it. *Fuller.*

re-but' (rē-bŭt'), *v. t.*; RE-BUT'TED; RE-BUT'TING. [OF. *rebouter* to repulse, drive back; *re-* + *bouter* to push, thrust. See 4th BUTT, BOUTADE.] **1.** To revile; reproach. *Obs.*

2. To drive or beat back; to repulse. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

3. To check the advance or acceptance of; to repel; refute; contradict.

4. *Law.* To contradict, meet, or oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof.

re-but', *v. i.* **1.** To retire; recoil. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. *Law.* To make, or put in, an answer or counter proof, as to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

3. *Curling.* To play forcefully at random when the ice is blocked with curling stones, in hope of chance advantage.

re-but'tal (-bŭt'ăl), *n.* Act of rebutting; specif., *Law*, the giving of evidence in a suit to destroy the effect of evidence introduced by the other side in the same suit.

re-but'ter (-ẽr), *n.* [Properly fr. OF. *rebouter*, inf. as n. See REBUT, *v.*] *Law.* The answer of a defendant in matter of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

re-but'ter, *n.* That which rebuts, or refutes.

re-cal'ci-trance (rē-kăl'sĭ-trăns) } *n.* [Cf. F. *récalci-*
re-cal'ci-tran-cy (-trăn-sĭ) } *trance.*] State of being recalcitrant; obstinate noncompliance. *Froude.*

re-cal'ci-trant (-trănt), *a.* [L. *recalcitrans*, p. pr. of *recalcitrare* to kick back; *re-* re- + *calcitrare* to kick, fr. *calx* heel: cf. F. *récalcitrant*. Cf. INCULCATE.] Kicking back; recalcitrating; hence, showing repugnance or opposition; refractory. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — See OBSTINATE.

re-cal'ci-trate (-trāt), *v. i.*; -TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd); -TRAT'ING (-trāt'ĭng). To kick backwards; to kick against anything; hence, to express repugnance or opposition.

re-cal'ci-trate, *v. t.* To kick back, lit. or fig.; hence, to reject, or spurn, with repugnance. *Rare.*

re-cal'ci-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* A kicking back or against; opposition; repugnance; refractoriness.

re'ca-lesce' (rē'kă-lĕs'), *v. i.*; RE'CA-LESCED' (-lĕst'); RE'CA-LESC'ING (-lĕs'ĭng). [L. *recalescere* to grow warm.] *Physics.* To show recalescence.

re'ca-les'cence (-ĕns), *n.* *Metal.* The sudden liberation of heat by a metal when cooling through a certain critical temperature, as iron at 795° C. Cf. DECALESCENCE. — **re'ca-les'cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

re-call' (rē-kôl'), *v. t.*; RE-CALLED' (-kôld'); RE-CALL'ING.

1. To call back; to summon to return; to cause to return by calling or by an effort; as, to *recall* troops.

If Henry were *recalled* to life again. *Shak.*

2. To call back to mind; to revive in memory; to recollect; remember; as, to *recall* bygone days.

3. To renew; revive; restore; as, to *recall* peace.

4. To revoke; annul; to take back; withdraw; as, to *recall* words, a decree, a move at chess.

Passed sentence may not be *recall'd*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Revoke, retract, withdraw. See REMEMBER.

re-call', *n.* **1.** A calling back; a summons to return.

2. Act of revoking, annulling, or the like. "'T is done, and since 't is done, 't is past *recall*." *Dryden.*

3. *a Mil.* A call on the trumpet, bugle, or drum, which calls soldiers back to the ranks, camp, etc. **b** *Nav.* A signal calling a boat or vessel back to a ship or squadron.

re-cant' (rē-kănt'), *v. t.*; RE-CANT'ED; RE-CANT'ING. [L. *recantare*, *recantatum*, to recall, recant; *re-* re- + *cantare* to sing, to sound. See CHANT.] **1.** To withdraw or repudiate formally and publicly (opinions formerly expressed); to contradict, as a former declaration; to take back openly.

2. To retract; recall; also, rarely, to abandon, or renounce.

How soon . . . ease would *recant*
Vows made in pain, as violent and void! *Milton.*

3. To sing or tell again. *Obs.*

Syn. — Abjure, retract, repudiate, revoke, recall, disavow, disown. See RENOUNCE.

re-cant' (rē-kănt'), *v. i.* To retract a declaration, etc., esp. publicly.

re'can-ta'tion (rē'kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of recanting; a retraction; as, a forced *recantation*.

re'ca-pit'u-late (-kă-pĭt'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *recapitulare*, *recapitulatum*; *re-* re- + *capitulum* a small head, chapter, section. See CAPITULATE.] To repeat or restate briefly, as the principal points in a discourse, argument, or essay; to give a summary of; to relate in brief; to summarize.

re'ca-pit'u-late, *v. i.* To sum up, or enumerate by heads or topics, what has been previously said; to repeat briefly.

re'ca-pit'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *recapitulatio*: cf. F. *récapitulation*.] **1.** Act of recapitulating; a concise summary of principal points, facts, or the like.

2. *Biol.* Repetition, in an individual, of phylogenetic development.

recapitulation theory. *Biol.* The theory that an organism passes through successive stages resembling the series of ancestral types from which it has descended, the ontogeny of the individual being a recapitulation of the phylogeny of its group. The theory is correct to a limited extent in the case of many animals, but in more cases the deviations from it due to adaptation to environment, abbreviation of the course of development, etc., are too many to permit of very close comparison of the ontogeny and phylogeny.

re'ca-pit'u-la-tive (rē'kă-pĭt'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, recapitulation.

re'ca-pit'u-la-to-ry (-lā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of a recapitulation; containing recapitulation.

re-cap'per (rē-kăp'ẽr), *n.* *Firearms.* A tool for applying a fresh percussion cap or primer to a cartridge shell or case.

re-cap'tion (rē-kăp'shŭn), *n.* *Law.* Act of retaking, as of one who has escaped after arrest; reprisal; the peaceable retaking of one's own goods, chattels, wife, or children, from one who has taken and wrongfully detains them.

re-cap'tor (rē-kăp'tŏr), *n.* One who recaptures; one who takes a prize which had been previously taken.

re-cap'ture (-tūr), *n.* **1.** Act of retaking or recovering by capture, or fact of being so retaken; esp., the retaking of a prize or goods. In general recapture devests the property acquired in captured booty or prize. Cf. POSTLIMINIUM, 1.

2. That which is recaptured; a prize retaken.

re-car'bu-rize (rē-kär'bū-rīz), *v. t.* To carburize again; to restore carbon to. See BESSEMER PROCESS. — **re-car'bu-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

re-car'bu-riz'er (-rīz'ẽr), *n.* One that recarburizes; specif., a reagent, as spiegeleisen, used in recarburizing iron.

re-cast' (rē-kăst'), *v. t.* **1.** To throw again. *Rare.* *Florio.*

2. To mold or cast anew; to throw into a new form; to reconstruct; as, to *recast* cannon; to *recast* a play.

3. To compute, or cast up, a second time.

re-cast' (-kăst'; rē'kăst'), *n.* Act or instance of recasting; also, the product of recasting.

re-cede' (rē-sēd'), *v. i.*; RE-CED'ED (-sēd'ĕd); RE-CED'ING (-sēd'ĭng). [L. *recedere*, *recessum*; *re-* re- + *cedere* to go, to go along. See CEDE.] **1.** To move back or away; to retreat; withdraw; depart; retire.

Tides *receding* from the insulted shore. *Dryden.*

2. To depart or deviate from something, as an authority, principle, condition, etc.; also, to differ, or vary. *Obs. or R.*

3. To withdraw from a position of assenting, asserting, being bound, or the like; — usually with *from*; as, to *recede* from a contract, promise, position, demand, or the like.

Syn. — Retire, retreat, retrograde; withdraw, desist.

re-cede' (rē-sēd'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *cede*: cf. F. *recéder*. Cf. RECEDE, *v. i.*] To cede back; to grant or yield again to a former possessor; as, to *recede* conquered territory.

re-ced'ence (rē-sēd'ĕns), *n.* Act of receding; recession.

re-ced'er (rē-sēd'ẽr), *n.* One that recedes; specif., a device in a sawmill to recede the knees of the headblocks a sufficient distance to take on another log when the last board of the previous log has dropped.

re-ceipt' (rē-sēt'), *n.* [ME. *receite*, OF. *recete*, *recepte*, F. *recette*, fr. L. *recipere*, *receptum*, to receive. See RECEIVE.]

1. A formula according to the directions of which things are to be taken or combined, or some effect is to be produced; a recipe; as, a *receipt* for making sponge cake; — used esp. in medicine (now rare) and cookery.

She had a *receipt* to make white hair black. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A mixture made according to a formula; also, *pl.*, ingredients of a formulated compound. *Obs.*

3. That which is received; that which comes in, in distinction from what is expended, paid out, sent away, and the like; — usually in *pl.*; as, the gross *receipts*.

4. Act of receiving; reception; also, the fact of being received. "At the *receipt* of your letter." *Shak.*

5. A writing acknowledging the taking or receiving of goods or money delivered or paid. A receipt, even a receipt in full, is merely presumptive evidence, and may be disputed. In some cases by statute a person making a payment may demand a receipt as a condition of payment.

6. Reception as an act of hospitality, etc. *Obs.*

7. Act of receiving the sacrament. *Obs.*

8. Place of receiving, esp. of receiving money. *Obs. or Hist.*

A man . . . sitting at the *receipt* of custom. *Matt.* ix. 9.

re-bel'lant, *a.* [Cf. F. *rebellant*, p. pr., or L. *rebellans*, p. pr.] Rebellious. *Obs.* — **re-bel'lion**, *n.* A rebel. *Obs.* — **re-bel'lion**, *n.* [L. *rebellio*.] A rebel. *Obs.*

re-bel'low, *v. i. & t.* See RE-, 2.

reb'el-ly (rĕb'ĕl-ĭ), *a.* Rebellious. *Colloq.* [*Obs.*]

reb'el-ness, *n.* Rebelliousness.

rebelte, *n.* [OF. *rebelleté*.] Rebellion. *Obs.*

re'be-love', *v. t.*, **re'be-mire'**, *v. t.*, **re-bend'**, *v. t.*, **re-bend'**, *n.*, **re-bes'te-di-ē'tion**, *n.*, **re'be-siege'**, *v. t.*, **re'be-stow'**, *v. t.*, **re'be-stow'al**, *n.*, **re'be-take'**, *v. t.*, **re'be-wail'**, *v. t.*, **re-bil'let**, *v. t.*, **re-birth'**, *n.*, **re-bite'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

Reb'la-tha (rĕb'lā-thà). *D. Bib.*

re-bless', *v. t.*, **re-block'**, *v. t.*, **re-bloom'**, *v. t.*, **re-blos'som**, *v. t.*, **re-board'**, *v. t.*, **re-boil'**, *v. t. & i.*, **re-boil'er**, *n.* See RE-, 2.

re-bolse' (rē-boiz'), *v. t.* [F. *reboiser*; *re-* re- + *bois* wood, forest] To reafforest. — **re-boise'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

re'boke', *v. t.* [*re-* + *boke*, var. of *bolk*.] To belch. *Obs.*

re-bon', *n.* [L. *rebellio*.] A rebel. *Obs.*

re-bore', *v. t.*, **re-bor'row**, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.

re-bo'sa (rā-bō'sä), **re-bo'so** (-sō). Vars. of REBOZO.

re-bot'tle, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

reboudrye. ✝ RIBALDRY.

re-bounce', *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.

re-bound'a-ble, *a.* That can rebound or be rebounded.

rebours, *a.* [F.] Perverse. *Obs.* — **at rebours**, on the wrong side; in the wrong way. *Obs.*

rebout. ✝ REBUT.

rebowne. ✝ REBOUND.

rebowte. ✝ REBUT.

re-brace', *v. t.*, **re-branch'**, *v. i.*, **re-breathe'**, *v. t.*, **re-breed'**, *v. i.*, **re-brew'**, *v. t.*, **re-bribe'**, *v. t.*, **re-bring'**, *v. t.*, **re-bring'er**, *n.*, **re-bub'ble**, *v. i.*, **re-buck'le**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-buck'. ✝ REBUKE.

re-bu'cous, *a.* Rebuking. *Obs.*

re-bud', *v. i.*, **re-buf'fet**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-buk'a-ble, **re-buke'a-ble** (rē-būk'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

re-buke'ful, *a.* See -FUL. — **re-buke'ful-ly**, *adv* — **re-buke'fulness**, *n.*

re-buk'er (rē-būk'ẽr), *n.* One that rebukes. [p. pr.]

re-buk'ing-ly, *adv* of *rebuking*.

re-bulk', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'bul-li'tion (rē'bŭ-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *rebullire* to bubble up. See RE-; BOIL, *v.*] Act of boiling up or effervescing again. *Obs.*

re-bunch', *v. t.*, **re-buoy'**, *v. t.*, **re-buoy'age**, *n.*, **re-bur'den**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-bur'geon, *v. t. & i.* [F. *rebourgeonner*.] To bud again. *Obs.*

reburs. ✝ REBOURS. [*Obs.*]

re-burse', *v. t.* To reimburse.

re-bur'y (rē-bĕr'ĭ), *v. t.*, **re-bush'** (rē-bŏŏsh'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-bute' (rē-būt'). *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* a Rebuke. *Obs.* **b** Repulse.

re-but'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

re-but'ta-ble (rē-bŭt'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being rebutted.

rebutte. ✝ REBUT. [See RE-, 2.]

re-but'ton, *v. t.*, **re-buy'**, *v. t.* **rec.** *Abbr.* Receipt; recipe; record; recorded; recorder.

re-ca'ble, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-ca'den-cy (rē-kā'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* [LL. *recadere* to fall back.] Relapse. *Rare*

‖ **re-ca'do** (rē-kä'dō; 146), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-dōs). [Sp. or Pg.] **1.** A complimentary message; a gift. *Obs.* [*Amer.*]

2. A kind of saddle. *South.*

re-cal'. Var. of RECALL.

re-cal'ci-na'tion, *n.*, **re-cal'cine**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [recalcitrant.]

re-cal'ci-trant, *n.* One that is

re-cal'cu-late, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-cal'e-fy, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *recalefacere*.] To make hot again. *Obs.*

re-cal'i-bra'tion, *n.*, **re-calk'**, *v. t.*, **re-call'**, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.

re-call'a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being recalled.

re-call'ment, *n.* Recall. *Rare.*

re-cam'er-a, *n.* [It *recamera*, or Sp. *recámara*.] Retiring room. *Obs.* [ĕnä), *n.* See RE-, 2]

re'can-des'cence (rē'kăn-dĕs'-)
re-cant'er, *n.* One that recants.

re-cant'ing-ly, *adv.* of *recanting*, p. pr.

re-cap', *v. t. & i.*, **re'ca-pac'i-tate**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-cap'i-tle, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *recapitler*.] To recapitulate. *Obs.*

re'ca-pit'u-la'tion-ist, *n.* *Evolution.* One who believes in the recapitulation theory.

re'ca-pit'u-la'tor (rē'kă-pĭt'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* One that recapitulates. *Rare.*

recapitule, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *récapituler*.] To recapitulate. *Obs.* — **re'ca-pit'u-ler**, *n.* *Obs.*

re-cap'ture, *v. t.*, **re-cap'tur-er**, *n.* See RE-, 2.

re-car'bon, **re-car'bon-ize**, *v. t.*, To recarburize. — **re-car'bon-i-za'tion**, *n.* — **re-car'bon-iz'er**, *n.*

re-car'ni-fy, *v. t.* (*Obs.*), **re-car'riage**, *n.*, **re-car'ri-er**, *n.*, **re-car'ry**, *v. t.*, **re-cart'**, *v. t.*, **re-cash'**, *v. t.*, **re-cas'ket**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-cast'er, *n.* One who recasts.

re-cast'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RECAST.

re-catch', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-cat'do. ✝ RECADO.

re'cau-les'cence (rē'kô-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* [See RE-; CAULESCENT.] *Bot.* Adnation of a leaf or its petiole to a branch. *Rare.*

recche. ✝ REACH, RECK, RETCH.

recche, *v. t.* [AS. *reccean*.] To tell; explain. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To go; pursue one's way. *Obs.*

reccheles, etc. ✝ RECKLESS, etc.

recd. *Abbr.* Received.

recead. ✝ RECEDE.

re-ceave'. ✝ RECEIVE.

re-cede', *v. t.* To retract; also, to move back or away. *Rare.*

re-ced'ent (rē-sēd'ĕnt), *a.* Retrocedent.

re-ceipt', *v. t.* [OF. *receter*.] To receive; — said esp. of harbor-

9. A receptacle, as a basin or reservoir, or a place for reception of persons, as for refuge. *Obs.*
10. *Hunting.* A place of waiting with fresh dogs to attack the game, or the persons and dogs in waitng. *Obs.*
11. Capacity for receiving or containing. *Obs.*
Syn. — RECEIPT, RECIPE. RECEIPT (in the sense of a formula of ingredients or of directions regarding their mixture) applies esp. to cookery, RECIPE, in strict usage, to medicine; as, "a *receipt* to make apple dumplings" (*Gray*); "a dose for every disease, in . . . tedious *recipes*" (*Bp. Hall*). But *recipe* is often used in the sense of *receipt*. See RECEPTION.

re-ceipt' (rē-sēt'), *v.t.*; -CEIPT'ED; -CEIPT'ING. **a** To give a receipt for. *U. S.* **b** To put a receipt on; as, to *receipt* a bill.

re-ceipt', *v. i.* To give a receipt, as for money. *U. S.*

re-ceipt'or (rē-sēt'ŏr), *n.* One who receipts; specif., *Law*, one who receipts as bailee for property taken by the sheriff.

re-ceiv'a-ble (rē-sēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *recevable.*] **1.** Capable of being, or that must be, received.
2. Such that payment should be had; as, bills *receivable.*
3. Able to receive; receptive. *Now Rare.*
—re-ceiv'a-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **re-ceiv'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

re-ceive' (rē-sēv'), *v. t.*; RE-CEIVED' (-sēvd'); RE-CEIV'ING (-sēv'ĭng). [OF. *receivre*, later *recevoir*, F. *recevoir*, fr. L. *recipere*; *re-* re- + *capere* to take, seize. See CAPACIOUS; cf. RECEIPT, RECEPTION, RECIPE.] **1.** To take, as something that is offered, given, committed, sent, paid, or the like; to accept; as, to *receive* payment, a gift, a letter, homage.
2. To gain the knowledge of from some communication; as, to *receive* news or a warning; also, *Now Rare*, to take into the mind with assent; to accept as true, valid, or the like; to believe; of a custom or practice, to adopt or follow; hence, to apprehend; learn; comprehend.
Our hearts *receive* your warnings. *Shak.*
The idea of solidity we *receive* by our touch. *Locke.*
Many other things there be which they have *received* to hold, as the washing of cups, and pots. *Mark* vii. 4.
3. To give (one) admittance; to permit to enter, as into one's house, presence, company, and the like; as, to *receive* a lodger, visitor, ambassador, messenger, etc.; hence, to recognize the presence of; to greet; as, to *receive* an actor or speaker with applause or with hisses.
4. To admit or accept in some character or capacity; as, to *receive* one as guide or servant. *Now Rare.*
5. To admit; to take in; hence, to have capacity for; to hold; contain.
For fear of opening my lips and *receiving* the bad air. *Shak*
The brazen altar that was before the Lord was too little to *receive* the burnt offerings. 1 *Kings* viii. 64.
6. To come into possession of, get, acquire, or the like, from any source outside of one's self or itself, without direct effort; hence, to experience; to be subjected to; to undergo; as, to *receive* sympathy, blessings, pain, instruction; the earth *receives* the rain, to *receive* a mortal wound; to *receive* a summons or sentence.
7. To allow, or undergo, the imposition, impact, or the like, of; to support, catch, bear, or the like; to take, as an impression, puncture, or the like; as, to *receive* an enemy's charge; a mirror *receives* and reflects rays; to *receive* a weight on one's back, a blow on one's shield.
His tenderer cheek *receives* her soft hand's print. *Shak.*
8. To take from a thief, as goods known to be stolen.
Syn. — See TAKE.
received text. See TEXT, *n.*, 2.

re-ceiv'e' (rē-sēv'), *v. i.* **1.** To be a recipient; to get; accept; admit.
It is more blessed to give than to *receive*. *Acts* xx. 35
2. a To receive the sacrament. **b** To receive visitors; to be at home to receive calls; as, she *receives* on Tuesdays.

re-ceiv'er (rē-sēv'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *receveur.*] **1.** One who takes or receives in any manner.
2. One who receives on behalf of others: **a** A person appointed to receive money due; a treasurer. **b** *Law.* A person appointed, ordinarily by a court of equity jurisdiction, to receive, and hold in trust, money or other property which is the subject of litigation, pending the suit, as in case of a person incompetent to manage his property, or of the dissolution and winding up of a partnership or a corporation, etc. The receiver is an officer of the court, and the property held as such by him is not subject to process other than in the case itself. He often obtains authority to continue and manage the business as a going concern.
3. One who takes or buys stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen.
4. That which receives; a receptacle; specif.: **a** *Chem.* (1) A vessel connected with a retort, or the like, to receive and condense the product of distillation; a matrass. See RETORT, *Illust.* (2) A vessel to receive and contain gases. **b** The glass vessel or bell jar of an air pump. See AIR PUMP, *Illust.* **c** *Steam Engine.* (1) A vessel in an expansion engine whose pistons are not in phase, for receiving the exhaust steam from any cylinder for distribution to another working at a lower pressure. (2) A vessel for receiving steam from a boiler, and supplying it dry to an engine. **d** That portion of a telegraphic or telephonic apparatus by which the electric currents or waves are converted into visible or audible signals. **e** *Ordnance* In a breech mechanism, the frame or main body of the lock. *Rare.* **f** *Firearms.* In portable breech-loading firearms, the steel frame screwed to the breech end of the barrel, which receives the bolt or block, gives means of securing for firing, facilitates loading, and holds the ejector, cut-off, etc.
receiver of wreck, a wreck master.

re-ceiv'er-gen'er-al, *n.* One in charge of receipts in general.

re-ceiv'er's cer-tĭf'i-cate (rē-sēv'ẽrz). An acknowledgment of indebtedness made by a receiver under order of court to obtain funds for the preservation of the assets held by him, as for operating a railroad. Receiver's certificates are ordinarily a first lien on the assets, prior to that of bonds or other securities.

re-ceiv'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb.n.* of RECEIVE. — **receiving note.** *Com.* See SHIPPING NOTE. — **r. order**, *Eng. Law*, an order made by the bankruptcy court appointing a receiver for the bankrupt's estate. — **r. ship**, a ship, usually moored at a navy yard and unfit for sea, on board of which newly recruited sailors are received, and kept for instruction or till drafted for service. — **r. tubes** (of kidney). = COLLECTING TUBULES.

re'cen-cy (rē'sĕn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *recentia*, fr. L. *recens.* See RECENT.] State or quality of being recent; newness; late origin; as, the *recency* of a transaction.

re-cense' (rē-sĕns'), *v. t.* [L. *recensere*; *re-* again + *censere* to value, estimate: cf. F. *recenser.*] To review; revise (now, specif., a text).

re-cen'sion (rē-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *recensio*: cf. F. *recension.*] **1.** Act of reviewing or revising; review; examination; enumeration. *Now Rare.*
2. Specif.: **a** The review of a text (as of an ancient author) by an editor; critical revisal and establishment. **b** The result of such work; a text so established.
—re-cen'sion-ist, re-cen'sor (-sŏr), *n.*

re'cent (rē'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *recens, -entis*: cf. F. *récent.*] **1.** Of late origin, existence, or occurrence; not of remote date, antiquated style, or the like; not already known, familiar, worn out, etc.; fresh; modern; as, *recent* news.
The ancients were of opinion, that a considerable portion of that country [Egypt] was *recent*. *Woodward.*
2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the present or existing period, which is dated from the close of the Pleistocene or Glacial period. The **Recent period** has been also called the *Alluvial, Diluvial*, or *Human* period.
Syn. — See NEW.

re'cept (rē'sĕpt), *n.* [L. *receptum*, neut. p. p. of *recipere*; cf. *concept, percept.* See RECEIVE.] *Psychol.* A mental image or idea formed by successive percepts of the same or like objects, and thus accentuating their common characters; a generic image.

re-cep'ta-cle (rē-sĕp'tȧ-k'l; *formerly* rĕs'ĕp-tȧ-k'l or rĕs'-ĕp-tăk''l, *as in Milton and Dryden*), *n.* [L. *receptaculum*, fr. *receptare*, v. intens. fr. *recipere* to receive: cf. F. *réceptacle.* See RECEIVE.] **1.** That which serves, or is used, for receiving and containing something; a repository.
O sacred *receptacle* of my joys! *Shak.*
2. *Bot.* **a** = TORUS. **b** An intercellular cavity containing oil, resin, or other secretion products. **c** In cryptogamous plants, any outgrowth of tissue or modified branch bearing sporangia. Thus in certain seaweeds (as *Fucus*) the receptacles are the swollen tips of the thallus branches; in fungi, the envelopes of the fructification, whatever their form; in liverworts, the umbrellalike outgrowths of the thallus, bearing sexual organs; in ferns, the placenta.

rec'ep-tac'u-lar (rĕs'ĕp-tăk'ū-lȧr; rē'sĕp-; 277), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to the receptacle, or growing on it.

rec'ep-tac'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -ULA (-lȧ). [L.] *Anat. & Bot.* A receptacle. — ‖ **re'cep-ta'cu-lum chy'li** (rē'sĕp-tăk'ū-lŭm kī'lī), *Anat.*, the dilated lower part of the thoracic duct, situated in front of the first and second lumbar vertebræ. — ‖ **r. se'mi-nis** (sē'mĭ-nĭs), *Zoöl.*, a receptacle or sac connected with the female reproductive organs of many animals, in which semen is received.

re-cep'ti-ble (rē-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *receptibilis.*] Such as may be received; receivable; also, capable of receiving. — **re-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

re-cep'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F. *réception*, L. *receptio*, fr. *recipere, -ceptum.* See RECEIVE.] **1.** *Astrol.* Interchange of the diguities of two planets in each other's house or exaltation.
2 Act of receiving, or state of being received; receipt; admission; as, the *reception* of food into the stomach; the *reception* of a letter, of sensation or ideas, of evidence.
3. Act or manner of receiving, esp. visitors; entertainment; an occasion or ceremony of receiving guests.
What *reception* a poem may find. *Goldsmith.*
4. Acceptance, as of an opinion or doctrine; specif., the adoption, without essential changes, of an alien system or rule of law.
The modern historian of Germany will speak of "the *Reception*" (that is, the reception of Roman law), as no less important than the Renaissance and Reformation with which it is intimately connected. *Encyc. Brit.*
Philosophers who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries have fallen into as extravagant opinions as even common *reception* countenanced. *Locke.*
5. Ability to receive; capacity. *Obs.*
6. A place or thing for receiving. *Obs.*
7. A retaking; a recovery. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
Syn. — RECEPTION, RECEIPT. RECEPTION denotes the act, process, or fashion of receiving; RECEIPT denotes esp. the fact of being received; as, his *reception* of your letter surprised me; to acknowledge *receipt* of a letter; the house is ready for the *reception* (not *receipt*) of its occupants. See RECEIPT.

re-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réceptif.* See RECEIVE.] Having the quality of receiving; able or inclined to take in, absorb, hold, or contain; as, a *receptive* mind.
Imaginary space is *receptive* of all bodies. *Glanvill.*
receptive spot, *Bot.*, the light-colored spot in an egg or oösphere at which the male gamete or sperm enters.

re'cep-tĭv'ĭ-ty (rē'sĕp-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ; rĕs'ĕp-), *n.* State or quality of being receptive; specif., *Kantianism*, the power or capacity of receiving impressions; sensibility.

re-cep'tor (rē-sĕp'tŏr), *n.* [L., a receiver: cf. OF. *rece(p)teur.*] A receiver; as: **a** = RECEIVER, 3. **b** *Telephony.* A receiver. **c** *Wireless Teleg.* The entire receiving apparatus. **d** A kind of basin to receive the water of a shower bath. *Trade Cant.* **e** *Physiol. Chem.* See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

re-cep'tu-al (-tū-ȧl), *a.* [Cf. RECEPT.] **1.** Receptive.
2. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, recepts.

re-cer'ce-lé', **re-cer'ce-lée'** (rē-sûr'sē-lā'), *a.* [OF. *recercelé*, p. p., curled, curly.] *Her.* With ends divided and curling back on each side like rams' horns; —said of a cross.

re-cess' (rē-sĕs'; *in recent use also* rē'sĕs; *cf.* ACCESS), *n.* [L. *recessus*, fr. *recedere, recessum.* See RECEDE.] **1.** A withdrawing or retiring; retreat; retirement. *Obs. South.*
My *recess* hath given them confidence *Eikon Basilike.*
2. State of being withdrawn; seclusion; privacy. *Obs.*
Good verse *recess* and solitude requires. *Dryden.*
3. Remission or suspension of business or procedure for a comparatively short time; a short intermission, as of a legislative body, court, or school.
The *recess* of . . . Parliament lasted six weeks. *Macaulay.*
4. A place of retirement, retreat, secrecy, or seclusion.
5. Secret or abstruse part; as, the difficulties and *recesses* of science. *I. Watts.*
6. A receding, or going back; recession, as of the tides.
7. A space formed by an indentation, cleft, or the like, in a straight line or in a surface bounded by a line conceived of as straight; as, a *recess* in a coast line; specif., in a room, an alcove, niche, or the like.
8. *Bot. & Anat.* A cleft or sinus.
9. [G.] A decree or ordinance of the German Imperial Diet or of the Diet of the Hanseatic League; as, the **Lubeck recess** of 1614, which became the maritime law of all the cities of the League. *Hist.*

re-cess' (rē-sĕs'), *v. t.*; RE-CESSED' (-sĕst'); RE-CESS'ING. **1.** To put into a recess; to set back or to seclude; retire; as, *recessed* from society; to *recess* a house from the road.
2. To make a recess in; as, to *recess* a wall.
recessed arch, *Arch.*, one of a series of arches one within another to correspond with splayed jambs of a doorway.

re-ces'sion (rē-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *recessio*, fr. *recedere, recessum.* See RECEDE.] Act, fact, or appearance of receding or retiring; withdrawal. "The *recession* of the dome of St. Peter's." *Ruskin.*
Mercy may rejoice upon the *recessions* of justice. *Jer. Taylor.*

re-ces'sion, *n.* [*re-* + *cession.*] Act of ceding back; restoration; as, the *recession* of conquered territory.

re-ces'sion-al (-ȧl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to recession.
2. Pertaining to, or done in, a recess, or interval.
recessional hymn, a hymn sung during the recession of the clergy and choir from the chancel to the robing room.

re-ces'sion-al, *n.* A recessional hymn.

re-ces'sive (rē-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* Tending to go back; receding.
recessive accent, *Phon.*, accent, or stress, thrown back toward or to the first syllable of a word. — **r. character**, *Biol.*, a character possessed by one of the parents of a hybrid, which may not appear in the hybrid, but is latently present and capable of being transmitted to its descendants; — opposed to *dominant character.* See MENDEL'S LAW.

re-ces'sive, *n. Biol.* A recessive character which disappears in certain crosses; also, an individual exhibiting it.

Rech'ab-ite (rĕk'ȧ-bīt), *n.* [L. *Rechabita.*] *Jewish Hist.* One of the descendants of Jonadab, son of Rechab, all of whom by Jonadab's injunction abstained from living in houses, from using intoxicating drinks, and from planting the vine. *Jer.* xxxv. 2–19. Hence: **a** An abstainer from alcoholic liquors; specif., one of a society of such abstainers, the Independent Order of Rechabites, founded in 1835. **b** One who lives in tents. — **Rech'ab-it-ism** (-bĭt-ĭz'm), *n.*

re-charge' (rē-chärj'), *v. t. & i.* [*re-* + *charge*: cf. F. *recharger.*] **1.** To supply with a new charge; to reload.
2. To charge, or accuse, in return.
3. To attack again; to attack anew. *Dryden.*

re-charge', *n.* Act of recharging; also, a new charge, or load; act of renewing the charge.

re-char'ter (rē-chär'tẽr), *n.* A second or renewed charter.

re-char'ter, *v. t.* To charter again or anew.

‖ **ré'chauf'fé'** (rā'shō'fā'), *n.*; *pl.* RÉCHAUFFÉS (-fā'). [F., orig. p. p. of *réchauffer* to warm over. See CHAFE, *v. t.*] A dish of food that has been warmed again; hence, fig., something made up from old material; a rehash.
It is merely a *réchauffé* of ancient philosophies *F. W. H. Myers.*

re-cheat', *v. i.* [ME. *rechaten*, OF. *rachater, racheter*, to rally, assemble.] To blow the recheat. *Obs. or Archaic.*

re-cheat' (rē-chēt'), *n.* [ME. *rechate.* See RECHEAT, *v.*] *Hunting.* A strain on the horn to call together the hounds; also, the act of so calling the hounds. *Obs. or Archaic.*

‖ **re-cher'ché'** (rē-shĕr'shā'), *a.* [F. Cf. RESEARCH.] Sought out with care; choice; hence, of rare quality, elegance, or attractiveness; peculiar and refined in kind.

re-cid'i-vate (rē-sĭd'ĭ-vāt), *v. i.* [LL. *recidivare.* See RECIDIVOUS.] To fall back; to relapse. *Rare.*

re-cid'i-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *recidivatio.*] **1.** A falling back; a backsliding; apostasy; relapse. *Obs.*
2. *Criminol.* = RECIDIVISM.

re-cid'i-vism (rē-sĭd'ĭ-vĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being recidivous; relapse; specif., *Criminol.*, a falling back or relapse into prior criminal habits, esp. after punishment.

re-cid'i-vist (-vĭst), *n.* One who is recidivous or has been guilty of recidivism; an incorrigible criminal. — **re-cid'i-vis'tic** (-vĭs'tĭk), *a.*

re-cid'i-vous (-vŭs), *a.* [L. *recidivus*, fr. *recidere* to fall back.] Tending or liable to recidivism.

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ing criminals. — **re-ceipt'er**, *n.* — **re-ceipt'ment**, *n. All Obs.* **re-ceipt'a-ble**, *a.* See -ABLE. **re-ceipt'less**, *a.* See -LESS. **re-ceit'**. Receipt. *Ref. Sp.* **receite.** ✝ RECEIPT, RECITE. **re-ceiv'**, **re-ceiv'a-bl**. Receive; receivable. *Ref. Sp.* **re-ceiv'al**, *n.* Act of receiving; receipt. *Now Rare.* **re-ceivd'**. Received. *Ref. Sp.* **re-ceiv'ed-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being received, accepted, or current. *Rare.* **re-ceiv'er**, *n.* A bow made on receiving something. *Obs.* **re-ceiv'er-ship**, *n.* See -SHIP. **re-cel'e-brate**, *v. t.*, **re-cel'e-bra'tion**, *n.*, **re'ce-ment'**, *v. t.*, **re-cem'en-ta'tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2. **re-cen'sure**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. **re-cen'sure**, *n.* A censure in return. [RE-, 2.] **re-cen'ter, re-cen'tre**, *v. t.* See **re'cent-ly**, *adv.* of RECENT. **re'cent-ness**, *n.* See -NESS. **re-cept'**. Obs. or Scot. var. of RESET. [= RECEIPT. *Obs.*] **re-cept'**, *n. & v.* [See RECEIPT.] **re-cep'ta-ble**, *n.* [OF.] A receptacle. *Obs.* **Re'cep-tac'u-lĭt'i-dæ** (rē'sĕp-tăk'ū-lĭt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *receptaculum* receptacle.] *Paleon.* A family regarded as hexactinellid sponges, found in Silurian and Devonian rocks. They are cup-shaped or pyriform, and the surface is covered with lozenge-shaped plates formed by the expanded ends of spicules. The type genus is **Re'cep-tac'u-lite** (-tăk'ū-līt), *n.* — **re'cep-tac'u-li'tid** (-lĭ'tĭd), *n.* — **re'cep-tac'u-li'toid** (-toid), *a.* **re-cep'tant**, *a.* Receiving. *Rare.* **re-cep'ta-ry**, *a.* Generally received as true. *Obs.* — *n.* Anything so received. *Obs.* [*Obs.*] **re-cep'ta-tive**, *a.* Receptive. **re-cep'tion-ism** (rē-sĕ p'ŭ n-ĭz'm), *n.* The view that in the Communion the bread and wine remain as such, but that with them the faithful communicant receives the body and blood of Christ. — **re-cep'tion-ist**, *n.* **re'cep-tĭ'tious** (rē'sĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *receptícius.*] *Roman Law.* Lit., kept or to be had back; reserved; — specif. of dowry to be returned by agreement to the donor on the husband's decease. **re-cep'tiv.** Receptive. *Ref. Sp.* **re-cep'tive-ly**, *adv.* of RECEPTIVE. **re-cep'tive-ness**, *n.* See -NESS **re-cep'to-ry**, *n.* [Cf. L *receptorium* a shelter.] Receptacle. *Obs.* **re-cep'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* of RECEPTUAL.

re-cess', *v. t.* To take a recess. *College, U. S.*
re-ces'sive-ly, *adv.* of RECESSIVE.
re-cest', *p. a.* [L. *recessus*, p. p. of *recedere.*] Receded. *Obs.*
re-cet'. ✝ RESET, shelter.
recewle. ✝ RECUEIL, *n.*
rech. ✝ REACH.
Re'chab (rē'kăb). *Bib.*
re-chace'. ✝ RECHASE.
re-chace', *n.* [Prob. an OF. nom. *rachas, rachace*, of OF. & F. *achat*, repurchase, redemption] Ransom; redemption. *Obs.*
re-chafe', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
Re'chah (rē'kȧ). *Bib.*
re-chain', *v. t.*, **re-cham'ber** (rē-chām'bẽr), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-change', *n.* **1.** Reëxchange. *Obs.*
2. A changing again or back.
re-change', *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *re-changer.*] **1.** To change again.
2. To reëxchange. *Obs.*
re-chant', *v. t.*, **re-cha'os**, *v. t.*, **re-char'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-chase', *n. & v.* [The *n* is perh fr an OF. nom. sing. See RECHEAT, *n. & v.*] Recheat. *Obs*
re-chase', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *rechasser*] To chase again or back. — **re-chas'er** (rē-chās'ẽr), *n.*
re-chas'ten (-'n), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-chate'. ✝ RECHEAT.
re-chaufe', *v. t.* [F. *réchauffer.*] To warm again. *Obs.*
‖ **ré'chauf'fé'** (rā'shō'fā'), *p. a. masc.*, **ré'chauf'fée'** (-fā'), *p. a. fem.* [F.] Warmed over; — of a dish food. Also fig.
re-chaw', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. *Rare.*
reche. ✝ REACH; RECCHE; RECK; REEK, smoke; RETCH.
re-check', *v. t.*, **re-cheer'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
recheles. ✝ REKELS.
recheles, etc. ✝ RECKLESS, etc.
rechelesshipe, -eschipe, *n.* Recklessness. *Obs.*
rechely. ✝ RICHLY
re-chew', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rech'less, etc. ✝ RECKLESS, etc.
re-choose', *v. t.*, **re-chris'ten**, *v. t.*, **re-chris'tian-ize**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
‖ **Recht** (rĕkt), *n.*; *pl* RECHTE (rĕk'tē). [G.] *Law* A (legal) right; also, law (in the abstract).
re-chuck', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rechy. ✝ RECCHY.
re-cide', *v. i.* [L. *recidere*; *re-* + *cadere* to fall] To relapse; subside. *Obs.*
re-cid'i-vate, *a.* Fallen back. *Obs.*
rec'i-dive (rĕs'ĭ-dīv), *a.* [See RECIDIVOUS.] Relapsing. — *n.* [F. *récidive.*] Relapse. — *v. i.* To relapse. *All Obs.*
rec'i-div'i-ty (rĕs'ĭ-dĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* = RECIDIVISM.

rec/i-pe (rĕs′ĭ-pē), *n.*; *pl.* -PES (-pēz). [L., imperative of *recipere* to take back, take in, receive. See RECEIVE.] **1.** A formulary or prescription for making some combination, mixture, or preparation of materials; a receipt; esp., a prescription for medicine or a dish in cookery.
2. A means prescribed, or used as if prescribed, for producing a desired result; as, organization is the modern *recipe* for industrial success.
Syn. — See RECEIPT.

re-cip′i-ence (rē-sĭp′ĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of being recip-
re-cip′i-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } ient; reception; receptiveness.

re-cip′i-ent (-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *recipiens, -entis*, receiving, p. pr. of *recipere* to receive: cf. F. *récipient*. See RECEIVE.] **1.** One that receives; a receiver; as, the *recipient* or a favor; — now commonly used of persons only.
2. A reëntrant angle. *Rare.*

re-cip′i-ent, *a.* Receiving; receptive.

re-cip′ro-cal (-rŏ-kăl), *a.* [L. *reciprocus*, prob. orig. turning backwards and forwards, fr. derivatives of *re-* and *pro-*. See RE-; PRO-.] **1.** Recurring in vicissitude; alternate. *Obs.*
2. Done by each to the other; interchanging or interchanged; given and received; due from each to each; mutual; as, *reciprocal* love; *reciprocal* duties.
3. Mutually interchangeable; also, complementary.
These two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined. *I. Watts.*
4. *Gram.* Expressive of mutual action or relation; — applied to certain pronouns and verbs.
5. *Math.* Used to denote different kinds of mutual relation; often with reference to the substitution of reciprocals for given quantities. See the phrases below.
Syn. — RECIPROCAL, MUTUAL, CORRELATIVE, CONVERTIBLE. RECIPROCAL and MUTUAL (see MUTUAL) are often used without clear distinction with the implication of an interchange of the same feeling or act; as, *mutual* aversion, *reciprocal* affection; *mutual* greetings, *reciprocal* reproaches; "whether the offense has been solely on my side, or *reciprocal*, or on yours chiefly" (*Byron*); "There is a *reciprocal* pleasure in governing and being governed" (*Johnson*). But *reciprocal* often suggests esp. that the feeling or action in question is in return for (or in response to) something previously felt or done by the other party; as, his kindness resulted in a *reciprocal* manifestation of good will. *Reciprocal* is also used in the sense of *corresponding, answering*; as, "correspondent organs with *reciprocal* functions" (*Coleridge*). CORRELATIVE implies mutual interdependence or a complementary relation; CONVERTIBLE, as here compared, is equivalent to *interchangeable*; as, "Father and son . . . are *correlative* terms" (*Hume*); "The law, and the opinion of the judge, are not always *convertible* terms, or one and the same thing" (*Blackstone*). See IDENTICAL.
reciprocal demand, *Econ.*, the demand of two persons or communities for one another's products. Chiefly used in the phrase *equation of reciprocal demand.* — **r. determinant,** *Math.*, the determinant of the cofactors of a determinant, taken in order; — sometimes called *adjugate determinant.* — **r. diagram.** **a** The force diagram for a framed structure, drawn in accordance with Maxwell's definition of reciprocal figures. See BOW'S NOTATION. **b** = RECIPROCAL FIGURE. **c** A Boulvin's reciprocal diagram. — **r. elements** (of *n*-space), *Math.*, elements or spaces the sum of whose dimensions is $n-1$; complemental extents. — **r. equation,** *Math.*, an equation which remains unchanged in form when the reciprocal of the unknown quantity is substituted for that quantity. — **r. figure.** **a** *Geom.* Either of two figures of the same kind (as triangles, parallelograms, prisms, etc.) so related that two sides of one form the extremes of a proportion of which the means are the two corresponding sides of the other; in general, either of two figures so related that the first corresponds in some special way to the second, and the second in the same way to the first. **b** Either of two plane figures consisting of an equal number of lines so that corresponding lines in the two figures are parallel, and corresponding lines which converge to a point in one figure form a closed polygon in the other (*J. Clerk Maxwell*). See RECIPROCAL DIAGRAM **a**. — **r. functions.** = INVERSE FUNCTIONS. — **r. hybrids,** *Biol.*, two hybrids, one descended from the male of a given species and the female of a second species, the other descended from the female of the first species and the male of the second. — **r. polars,** *Math.*, two curves so related that as a point (or pole) traces either, the polar of this point (as to a fixed conic) envelops (or rolls around) the other. — **r. pronoun,** *Gram.*, a pronoun, such as the Greek ἀλλήλων and the English compound forms, *each other, one another*, denoting a reciprocal action or cross relation between the members comprised in a plural subject; as in, A and B like *each other* (that is, A likes B, and B likes A). — **r. proportion,** *Math.*, a proportion such that, of four terms taken in order, the first has to the second the same ratio which the fourth has to the third, or the first has to the second the same ratio which the reciprocal of the third has to the reciprocal of the fourth. Thus, 2 : 5 and 20 : 8 form a *reciprocal proportion*, because $2 : 5 :: \frac{1}{20} : \frac{1}{8}$. — **r. quantities,** *Math.*, two quantities whose product is 1. — **r. ratio.** *Math.* See INVERSE RATIO. — **r. spiral,** *Geom.*, a hyperbolic spiral. — **r. surface.** *Math.* See POLAR RECIPROCAL SURFACE. — **r. terms,** *Logic*, those terms which have the same signification, and, consequently, are convertible.

re-cip′ro-cal, *n.* **1.** That which is reciprocal to another thing. "Corruption is a *reciprocal* to generation." *Bacon.*
2 *Gram.* A reflexive verb. *Obs.*
3. *Arith. & Alg.* The quotient of unity divided by any quantity. The *reciprocal* of a fraction is the fraction inverted.

re-cip′ro-cal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make reciprocal.

re-cip′ro-cal-ly, *adv.* **a** *Math.* Inversely. **b** Mutually. **c** In return. **d** Alternately. **e** Conversely. — **reciprocally proportional,** *Arith. & Alg.*, inversely proportional.

re-cip′ro-cant (-kănt), *n.* [L. *reciprocans, -antis*, p. pr. of *reciprocare* to move back and forth.] *Math.* A function $F(y_1 y_2, \ldots y_n)$ of the derivatives of y as to x that contains as a factor the same function $F(x_1 x_2, \ldots x_n)$ of the derivatives of x as to y. When the quotient of the two F's is a pure number, the reciprocant is *absolute*. The notion is extended to the partial derivatives of n variables connected by one relation. — **re-cip′ro-can-tive** (-kăn-tĭv), *a.*

re-cip′ro-cate (rē-sĭp′rŏ-kāt), *v. i.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [L. *reciprocatus*, p. p. of *reciprocare* to move back and forth, to reciprocate. See RECIPROCAL.]
1. To return; to go or come back. *Obs.*
2. To move forward and backward alternately (*Obs., exc. Mech.*); to recur in vicissitude; to act interchangeably; to alternate; also, to be correspondent or equivalent.
One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws and blows *reciprocating* air *Dryden.*
3. To make a return for something done or given.
4. *Math.* To be changed by reciprocation.

re-cip′ro-cate (rē-sĭp′rŏ-kāt), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to move in alternate directions.
2. To give and return mutually; to make return for; to give in return; to interchange; also, to make correspondent or equivalent; as, to *reciprocate* favors. *Cowper.*
3. *Math.* To find the figure reciprocal to (a given figure).

re-cip′ro-cat′ing (-kāt′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RECIPROCATE. Specif.: *p. a.* Characterized by alternation in movement. **b** Of machines, etc., having a part or parts with a to-and-fro motion.
reciprocating engine, any engine in which the piston moves to and fro; — disting. from *rotary engine.* — **r. proposition,** *Logic*, a proposition which asserts subject and predicate to be equal and identical in extent.

re-cip′ro-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *reciprocatio:* cf. F. *réciprocation.*] Act or state of reciprocating. **a** Interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning; as, the *reciprocation* of kindnesses. **b** Alternate recurrence or action; as, the *reciprocation* of the sea in the flow and ebb of tides. **c** Act of making a return in kind or of like value. **d** Correspondence or equivalence.

re-cip′ro-ca-tive (rē-sĭp′rŏ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to, or characterized by, reciprocation.

re-cip′ro-ca-to-ry (-kā-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Reciprocating.

rec/i-proc′i-ty (rĕs′ĭ-prŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *réciprocité*. See RECIPROCAL.] **1.** State of being reciprocal; mutual action and reaction; specif., *Rare*, reprisal.
2. Reciprocal obligations, rights, etc.; reciprocation.
3. *Internat. Trade.* That relation or policy as to trade or other interests between countries under which special advantages are granted by one side in consideration of special advantages granted by the other. Such a relation or policy involves in respect of tariff duties the simultaneous existence in each country of a high schedule for countries not included in the grants, and a low schedule or no tariff to those that are.
Syn. — Reciprocation, interchange, mutuality.

re-ci′sion (rē-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *recisio*, fr. *recidere, recisum*, to cut off; *re-* re- + *caedere* to cut: cf. OF. *recision* (16th cent.), F. *rescision*, rescission.] **a** Act of cutting off or pruning. *Now Rare.* **b** Act of rescinding. *Obs.*

re-cit′al (rē-sīt′ăl), *n.* [From RECITE.] **1.** Act of reciting; repetition of the words of another, or of a document; rehearsal; as, the *recital* of testimony.
2. A telling in detail and order of the particulars of anything, as of a law or event; narration; account.
3. That which is recited; a story; a narrative.
4. *Law.* The formal statement, or setting forth, of some related matter of fact in any deed or writing, as to explain the reasons for a transaction, to evidence the existence of facts, or, in pleading, to introduce a positive allegation.
5. *Music.* A vocal or instrumental performance by one person; — distinguished from *concert;* as, a song *recital.*
Syn. — Recitation, enumeration. See NARRATIVE.

rec/i-ta′tion (rĕs′ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *recitatio:* cf. F. *récitation.* See RECITE.] **1.** Act of reciting; rehearsal; repetition of words or sentences. *Hammond.*
2. The delivery before an audience of something committed to memory, esp. as an elocutionary exhibition; also, that which is so delivered.
3. *Colleges and Schools.* The rehearsal of a prepared lesson by pupils before their instructor. *U. S.*

rec/i-ta-tive (rĕs′ĭ-tă-tĭv; rē-sīt′ă-tĭv), *a.* [*recite* + *-ative.*] Pert. to recitation, or rehearsal; narrative.

rec/i-ta-tive′ (rĕs′ĭ-tă-tēv′), *n.* [It. *recitativo*, or F. *récitatif.* See RECITE.] **1.** *Music.* A species of musical recitation in which the words are delivered in a manner resembling declamation; also, a piece of music intended for such recitation; — opposed to *melisma* or *melody.* Recitative is thus characterized by freedom from strict form in its tonal and metrical structure, being rhetorical rather than melodic in its phrasing. Unaccompanied recitative, or re′ci-ta-tĭ′vo sec′co (rā′chē-tä-tē′vō sĕk′kō), has only occasional instrumental chords — often merely indicated by a figured bass — to maintain the key; accompanied recitative, or re′ci-ta-tĭ′vo stro′men-ta′to (strō′mĕn-tä′tō), has a continuous and elaborate instrumental setting. Intermediate between recitative and the lyric *aria* are the *arioso* and *aria parlante.*
2. Tone or rhythm peculiar to a language or dialect. *Obs.*

rec/i-ta-tive′, *a.* Of or pert. to recitative; having the style or manner of recitative. — **rec/i-ta-tive′ly,** *adv.*

re-cite′ (rē-sīt′), *v. t.*; -CIT′ED (-sīt′ĕd); -CIT′ING (-sīt′ĭng). [L. *recitare, recitatum;* re- re- + *citare* to call, to cite: cf. F. *réciter.* See CITE.] **1.** To repeat, as something prepared, written down, committed to memory, or the like; to deliver from a written or printed document, or from recollection; to rehearse; as, to *recite* the words of an author.
2. To tell over; to go over in particulars; to relate; narrate; enumerate; as, to *recite* events or experiences.
3. *Law.* To state in or as a recital. See RECITAL, 4.
4. To quote; to cite. *Obs.*
5. To rehearse or repeat, as a lesson to an instructor.
6. To write down; to compose. *Obs.*
Syn. — Narrate, relate, recount, tell, recapitulate.

re-cite′, *v. i.* **a** To repeat, pronounce, or rehearse, as before an audience, something prepared or committed to memory. **b** To rehearse or repeat a lesson learned. *U. S.*

re-cit′ing note (rē-sīt′ĭng). *Chanting.* A note or tone on which an irregular number of syllables are uttered, as distinguished from a note that receives but one syllable. In Gregorian music it is properly the dominant.

reck (rĕk), *v. i.*; RECKED (rĕkt); *Obs.* RAUGHT, ROUGHTE; RECK′ING. [ME. *recken, recchen*, AS. *reccean*, and prob. also *rēcean*, to care for; akin to OS. *rōkjan*, OHG. *ruochan*, G. *geruhen*, Icel. *rækja*, and perh. to E. *reckon.* Cf. RECKON.] *Archaic or Poetic.* **1.** To make account; to take heed; to care; mind; — often followed by *of.*
Of me she *recks* not, nor my vain desire. *M. Arnold.*
2. To be of account or interest; to matter.

reck, *v. t. Archaic or Poetic.* **1.** To make account of; to care for; to heed; regard.
This son of mine not *recking* danger *Sir P. Sidney.*
2. To reckon; deem; estimate. *Scot.*
3. To concern. *Poetic.* "What *recks* it them?" *Milton.*

reck, *n.* Heed; concern; care. *Obs. or R.*

reck′less, *a.* [AS. *recceléas, rēcelēas*, fr. a lost n. (+ *-léas* -less) akin to RECK, *v.*] **1.** Inattentive to duty; neglectful; indifferent. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. Rashly negligent; utterly careless or heedless.
It made the king as *reckless* as them diligent. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Syn. — Heedless, careless, thoughtless, indifferent, regardless, unconcerned, inattentive, remiss. See RASH.
— **reck′less-ly,** *adv.* — **reck′less-ness,** *n.*

reck′on (rĕk′n), *v. t.*; RECK′ONED (-nd); RECK′ON-ING. [ME. *rekenen*, AS. *gerecenian* to explain; akin to D. *rekenen* to reckon, G. *rechnen*, OHG. *rehhanōn*, and perh. ultimately to Gr. ὀρέγειν to stretch out, and E. *right.* Cf. RIGHT, *a.*] **1.** To name in order; to recite; allege. *Obs.*
2. To count; enumerate; also, to compute; calculate.
The priest shall *reckon* to him the money according to the years that remain. *Lev.* xxvii. 18.
3. To count as in a number, rank, or series; to estimate by rank or quality; to account; esteem; repute.
He was *reckoned* among the transgressors. *Luke* xxii. 37.
4. To charge, attribute, or adjudge to one, as having a certain quality or value; to impute.
Faith was *reckoned* to Abraham for righteousness. *Rom.* iv. 9.
5. To conclude, as on an enumeration and balancing of chances; hence, to think; suppose; — followed by an objective clause; as, I *reckon* he won't try that again.
Syn. — Number, enumerate, compute, estimate; value, esteem, account, repute. See CALCULATE.

reck′on, *v. i.* **1.** To name items in order. *Obs.*
2. To make an enumeration or computation; to engage in numbering or computing. *Shak.*
3. To explain or account for one's conduct. *Obs.*
4. To come to an accounting; to make up accounts; to settle; to examine and strike the balance of debt and credit; to adjust relations of desert or penalty.
"Parfay," sayst thou, "somtehme he *reckon* shall" *Chaucer.*
5. To place dependence; to rely; count; — followed by *on;* as, to *reckon* on one's coming.
6. To think; suppose; guess. *Dial. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*
to reckon for, to answer for; to pay the account for. — **to r. with.** **a** To settle accounts or claims with; — lit. or fig.
After a long time the lord of those servants cometh, and *reckoneth with* them *Matt.* xxv. 19.
b To take into account; as, *to reckon with* a danger. — **to r. without one's host,** orig., to reckon one's score without consulting one's landlord; hence, to ignore in a calculation or arrangement some essential consideration. "He that *reckons without his host* must reckon twice." *Proverb.*

reck′on-er, *n.* **a** One that reckons. **b** An aid to reckoning, esp. a book of tables, etc.; — often called *ready reckoner.*

reck′on-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who reckons, counts, or computes; result of reckoning or counting; calculation; specif.: **a** An account of time, esp., formerly, of the time of pregnancy. **b** Adjustment of claims and accounts; settlement of obligations, liabilities, etc. Also fig.
Even *reckoning* makes lasting friends. *South.*
He quitted London, never to return till the day of a terrible and memorable *reckoning* had arrived. *Macaulay.*
c The charge or account made by a host at an inn. **d** *Navigation.* (1) The calculation of a ship's position, either from astronomical observations, or from "dead reckoning;" also, dead reckoning in contradistinction to observation. (2) Position of a ship so determined.
4. Esteem; account; estimation. *Obs. Sir P. Sidney.*
to be out of one's reckoning, *Naut.*, to be at a distance from the place indicated by the reckoning; — said of a ship or captain; hence, to be mistaken in, or misled by, one's calculations or reasoning.

re-claim′ (rē-klām′), *v. t.*; RE-CLAIMED′ (-klāmd′); RE-CLAIM′ING. [ME. *reclaimen, reclamen*, OF. *reclamer* (3d sing. pres. *reclaime*) to call back, appeal to, F. *réclamer*, L. *reclamare, reclamatum*, to cry out against; *re-* re- + *clamare* to call or cry aloud. See CLAIM.] **1.** To call back, as a hawk to the wrist in falconry, by a certain customary call; to recall; revoke. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. To call back from flight or disorderly action; to call to, for the purpose of subduing or quieting.
The headstrong horses hurried Octavius . . . along, and were deaf to his *reclaiming* them *Dryden.*
3. To reduce from a wild to a tamed state, as an eagle; to tame and train; — said esp. of hawks.
4. Hence, to reduce to a desired state by discipline, labor, cultivation, or the like; to rescue from being wild, desert, waste, submerged, or the like; as, to *reclaim* savages; to *reclaim* wild land, overflowed land, etc.
5. To hold back; check; restrain *Obs.*
6. To call back to rectitude from moral wandering or transgression; to reform.
It is the intention of Providence, in all the various expressions of his goodness, to *reclaim* mankind. *Rogers.*
7. To correct; reform; — said of things. *Obs.*
Your error, in time *reclaimed*, will be venial. *Sir E. Hoby.*
8. To claim back; to demand the return of as a right; to attempt to recover possession of.
A tract of land [Holland] snatched from an element perpetually *reclaiming* its prior occupancy *W. Coxe.*
9. To exclaim against; gainsay. *Obs.* *Fuller.*
Syn. — Reform, recover, restore, amend, correct.

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recine. † RESIN.

rec′i-pe (rĕs′ĭ-pē), *v. t.* [See RECIPE, *n.*] Take; — used in physicians' prescriptions.

re-cip′i-an′gle (rē-sĭp′ĭ-ăn′g'l), *n.* [F. *récipiangle;* L. *recipere* to take + *angulus* angle.] *Fort.* An obsolete instrument with two arms pivoted and a graduated arc for measuring angles.

re-cip′i-en′da-ry (rē-sĭp′ĭ-ĕn′dā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *recipiendus*, gerundive of *recipere* to receive + 1st *-ary.*] One about to be received, as into a society. *Rare.*

re-cip′i-o-mo′tor (-ō-mō′tẽr), *a.* [L. *recipere* to receive + E. *motor.*] *Physiol.* Receiving a stimulus or motor impulse. *Rare.*

re-cip′ro-ca-ble (rē-sĭp′rŭ-kă-b'l), *a.* That may reciprocate.

re-cip′ro-ca′tor (rē-sĭp′rŭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* One that reciprocates.

rec/i-proc′i-ta′ri-an (rĕs′ĭ-prŏs′ĭ-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [*reciprocity* + *-arian.*] An advocate of reciprocity in trade.

re-cip′ro-cous, *a.* [L. *reciprocus.*] Reciprocal. *Obs. & R.*

reciproke, reciproque, *a.* [F. *réciproque*, or L. *reciprocus.*] Reciprocal. *Obs.*

re-cir′cle, *v. t.*, **re-cir′cu-la′tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

re-cis′sion, re-cis′so-ry. Erron. for RESCISSION, RESCISSORY.

recit. *Abbr.* Recitative, *n.*

re-cit′al-ist (rē-sīt′ăl-ĭst), *n.* *Music.* One who gives recitals.

‖ **re′ci-tan′do** (rā′chē-tän′dō), *adv.* [It., p. pr.] *Music.* In reciting (free) style; declamatory.

rec/i-ta′tion-al-ism (rĕ s′ĭ-t ā′-shŭn-ăl-ĭz′m), *n.* The mannerism of one who gives public recitations. *Rare.*

rec/i-ta′tion-ist, *n.* One who gives public recitations. *Rare.*

rec/i-ta-tive′ (rĕs′ĭ-tă-tēv′), *v. t.* & *i.* To produce as recitative; to use recitative. *Rare.*

rec/i-ta-tĭv′i-cal (-tĭv′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Recitative. *Rare.*

rec/i-ta-tĭ′vo (rĕs′ĭ-tă-tē′vō; *It.* rā′chē-tä-tē′vō), *n.*; *pl.* It. -VI (-vē), E. -VOS (-vōz). [It.] *Music.* Recitative.

re-cite′, *n.* [Cf. F. *récit.*] Recital. *Obs. or R.*

re-cite′ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *récitement.*] Recital. *Obs. or R.*

re-cit′er (rē-sīt′ẽr), *n.* **a** One who recites. **b** A book of extracts for recitation.

re-cit′ing (-ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of RECITE.

recive. † RECEIVE.

re-civ′i-li-za′tion, *n.*, **re-civ′i-lize,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

reck. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RICK.

reck′an. Var. of RACKAN.

reck′la (rĕk′lä), *n.* [Marathi *relalā.*] A covered two-wheeled cart drawn by oxen *India.*

reck′le, *n.* A chain. *Obs. Scot.*

reck′less, *v. t.* [AS. *rēcelēasian.*] To neglect. *Obs.*

recklesshed, *n.* Also **reckless-laic.** Recklessness. *Obs.*

reck′ling (rĕk′lĭng), *n.* Weakest one of a litter, brood, or family; weakling. *Dial. Eng.*

reck′on. Dial. Eng. of RACKAN.

reck′on-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

recks. † REX, pranks.

re-claim' (rē-klām'), *v. i.* **1.** To cry out in opposition or contradiction; to exclaim against anything; to contradict; to take exceptions. *Now Rare.*
At a later period Grote *reclaimed* strongly against Mill's setting Whately above Hamilton. *Bain.*
2. *Scots Law.* To appeal, specif. from a judgment of the Lord Ordinary of the Court of Session to the Inner House.
3. To draw back; to give way. *Obs. & R. Spenser.*
4. To accomplish or undergo ~eformation. *Obs.*
They, hardened more by what might most *reclaim*,
Grieving to see his glory, . . . took envy. *Milton.*

re-claim', *n.* [OF. *reclaim, reclain.* See RECLAIM, *v.*] A reclaiming, or state of being reclaimed. *Obs. or R.*

re-claim'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be reclaimed. — **re-claim'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-claim'a-bly**, *adv.*

rec'la-ma'tion (rĕk'lă-mā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réclamation*, L. *reclamatio.* See RECLAIM.] **1.** Act or process of reclaiming.
2. Representation in opposition; protest.
I would now, on the *reclamation* both of generosity and of justice, try clemency. *Landor.*

rec'li-na'tion (rĕk'lĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Act of reclining*, or state of being reclined.
2. *Dialing.* The angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Surg.* An old method of operating for cataract by introducing a broad needle into the upper part of the pupil and turning the lens backward and downward into the vitreous humor.

re-cline' (rē-klīn'), *v. t.;* RE-CLINED' (-klīnd'); RE-CLIN'ING (-klīn'ĭng). [L. *reclinare; re-* re- + *clinare* to lean, incline: cf. OF. *recliner.* See INCLINE, LEAN to incline.] To cause or permit to lean, incline, rest, etc.; to place in a recumbent position; as, to *recline* the head on the hand.

re-cline', *v. i.* **1.** To lean or incline.
2. Of a dial, to have a backward inclination. *Obs. or R.*
3. To assume, or to be in, a recumbent position; to lie down; rest; as, to *recline* on a couch.

re-clin'ing (rē-klīn'ĭng), *p. a. Bot.* **a** Bending or curving gradually back from the perpendicular. **b** Recumbent.

re-cluse' (rē-klōōs'; 243), *a.* [F. *reclus*, fem. *recluse*, L. *reclusus*, fr. *recludere, recludere*, to unclose, open, later to shut up. See CLOSE; cf. RECLUDE.] **1.** Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary; living apart; as, *recluse* monks; a *recluse* life.
In meditation deep, *recluse*
From human converse. *J. Philips.*
2. Hidden; secret; — said of actions, etc. *Obs.*

re-cluse', *n.* [F. *reclus*, fem. *recluse*, LL. *reclusus, reclusa.* See RECLUSE, *a.*] **1.** A person who lives in seclusion, as a hermit or monk; specif., one of a class of secluded devotees who live in single cells, usually attached to monasteries.
2. One who goes very little into society.
3. A place of seclusion, as a hermitage or convent. *Obs.*
Syn. — See HERMIT.

re-clu'sion (-klōō'zhŭn; 243), *n.* [LL. *reclusio:* cf. F. *reclusion.*] **1.** Act of becoming, or state of being, a recluse; seclusion; specif., imprisonment, esp. when solitary.
2. A place of seclusion, esp. of religious retreat. *Rare.*

re-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Affording or involving retirement from society. — **re-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*

rec'og-ni'tion (rĕk'ŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *recognitio:* cf. F. *récognition.* See RECOGNIZANCE.] **1.** *Scots Law.* Act of a feudal superior in recognoscing lands from a tenant, esp. for unauthorized alienation. *Obs.*
2. a Review or reconsideration; recension. *Obs.* **b** *E. Eng. Law.* The form of inquest by jury existing under the early Norman kings *Hist*
3. Act of recognizing, or state of being recognized. **a** Formal acknowledgment, as of a fact or a claim; specif., in England, an expression of reception of the sovereign by the people at the coronation. **b** Acceptance as entitled to consideration or attention; as, *recognition* by the Chair of one rising to speak in a meeting; also, special notice or attention; as, he received much *recognition.* **c** *Internat. Law.* Acknowledgment of the independence of an insurgent or rebelling community or province. Cf. RECOGNIZE, 6 **b.**
Premature *recognition* therefore is a wrong done to the present state; in effect it amounts to an act of intervention. . . . *Recognition* is consequently not legitimate, so long as a substantial struggle is being made by the formerly sovereign state for the recovery of its authority. *W. E. Hall*
d Acknowledgment of something done or given, esp. by making some return; as, a gift in *recognition* of a service. **e** Perception of identity as already known in fact or by description; as, *recognition* of a person or portrait.

re'-cog-ni'tion (rē'kŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A second cognition; a knowing of something which has been known before; — not implying conscious identification. Cf. RECOGNITION.

re-cog'ni-tive (rē-kŏg'nĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to recognition.

re-cog'ni-tor (-tŏr), *n.* [LL.] *E. Eng. Law.* One of a jury impaneled on an assize to hold a recognition. *Hist.*

re-cog'ni-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or connected with, recognition. *Lamb.*

re-cog'ni-zance (rē-kŏg'nĭ-zăns; rē-kŏn'ĭ-; *cf.* COGNIZANCE), *n.* [ME. *reconissance*, OF. *reconissance, reconoissance*, later also OF. *recognoissance*, F. *reconnaissance*, fr. OF. *reconissant, reconoissant*, p. pr. of OF. *reconoistre* to recognize, F. *reconnaître*, fr. L. *recognoscere; re-* re- + *cognoscere* to know. The *g* is a secondary insertion after the Latin spelling. See KNOW; cf. RECOGNIZE, RECONNOISSANCE, COGNIZANCE.] **1.** *Law.* **a** An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear at the same or some other court, to keep the peace, or pay a debt. A *recognizance* differs from a *bond*, being witnessed by the record only. Also, the sum liable to forfeiture upon such an obligation. **b** = RECOGNITION, 2 **b.** *Obs.*
2. Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; profession; recognition. *Now Rare.*
3. A token; symbol; pledge; badge. *Obs. or Archaic.*
That *recognizance* and pledge of love. *Shak.*

re-cog'ni-zant (rē-kŏg'nĭ-zănt; rē-kŏn'ĭ-; *cf.* COGNIZANT), *a.* [Cf. COGNIZANT.] Recognizing; expressing or showing recognition.

rec'og-nize (rĕk'ŏg-nīz), *v. t.;* REC'OG-NIZED (-nīzd); REC'OG-NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [From RECOGNIZANCE; cf. also COGNITION, RECONNOITER.] **1.** *Scots Law.* = RECOGNOSCE, 2. *Obs.*
2. To review; revise; correct. *Obs.*
3. To admit the fact, truth, or validity of. *Obs.*
4. To avow knowledge of; to consent to admit, hold, or the like; to admit with a formal acknowledgment; as, to *recognize* an obligation; to *recognize* a consul.
5. To acknowledge formally, as by special attention; to take notice of; specif. (*U. S.*), to acknowledge as the one entitled to be heard at the time, as one who offers to speak in a meeting; to give the floor to.
6. Specif.: *Law.* **a** To make formal acknowledgment of as one's lord, ruler, or sovereign. *Eng.* **b** To acknowledge the independence of (a community or body which has thrown off the sovereignty of a state to which it was subject), thus entitling it to be treated as an independent state by the recognizing power. The recognition may be by express declaration or by any overt act sufficiently indicating the intention to recognize. See RECOGNITION, 3 **c.** **c** To bind by a recognizance. *U. S.*
7. To know again; to perceive to be a person or thing previously known; to recover or recall knowledge of.
8. To acknowledge acquaintance with, as by salutation.
9. To show appreciation of; as, to *recognize* services.
Syn. — Own, admit, allow, avow, confess. — RECOGNIZE, ACKNOWLEDGE. To RECOGNIZE, as here compared, commonly adds to ACKNOWLEDGE a stronger implication of formal admission or authoritative sanction; as, to *acknowledge* another's prior claim; a claim not *recognized* by the law; to *acknowledge* a secret marriage; he refused to *recognize* the woman as his wife; "The ladies never acted so well as when they were in the presence of a fact which they *acknowledged*, but did not *recognize*" (*G. Meredith*). See ACKNOWLEDGE.

rec'og-nize (rĕk'ŏg-nīz; *in legal use commonly* rē-kŏg'nīz), *v. i. Law.* To enter into an obligation of record before a tribunal; as, B *recognized* in the sum of $20. *U. S.*

re-cog'ni-zee' (rē-kŏg'nĭ-zē'; rē-kŏn'ĭ-zē'), *n. Law.* The person in whose favor a recognizance is made.

re-cog'ni-zor' (-zôr'), *n.* One who enters into a recognizance.

rec'og-nosce' (rĕk'ŏg-nŏs'; rē'kŏg-), *v. t.* [L. *recognoscere.* See RECOGNIZE.] *Obs.* **1.** To recognize.
2. *Scots Feudal Law.* To resume the possession of (lands granted to a tenant), esp. for unauthorized alienation.

re-coil' (rē-koil'), *v. t.;* RE-COILED' (-koild'); RE-COIL'ING. [ME. *recoilen*, F. *reculer*, fr. L. *re-* re- + *culus* the fundament.] To draw or drive back. *Obs.*

re-coil', *v. i.* **1.** To retreat, draw back, or fall back; to take a reverse motion; to be driven or forced backward.
2. To draw back, as from anything repugnant, distressing, alarming, or the like; to shrink. *Shak.*
3. To turn or go back; to withdraw one's self; to retire. *Obs.* "To your bowers *recoil.*" *Spenser.*
4. To rebound; to spring back, as a released spring or a firearm in the act of discharging.
5. To rebound or return to or as to the source or starting point. "Evil on itself shall back *recoil.*" *Milton.*
Syn. — See REBOUND.

re-coil', *n.* **1.** A starting or falling back; a rebound; a shrinking; as, the *recoil* of nature, or of the blood.
2. The state or condition of having recoiled.
The *recoil* from formalism is skepticism. *F. W. Robertson.*
3. Specif.: The recoiling of a gun, spring, etc.; also, the distance through which a gun, spring, etc., recoils.
4. *Phon.* The puff of breath which often follows the explosion of a voiceless stop, as *p, t, k.*

re-coin' (rē-koin'), *v. t.* To coin anew or again.

re-coin'age (-āj), *n.* Act of coining, or a thing coined, anew.

re'col-lect' (rē'kŏ-lĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *recollectus*, p. p. of *recolligere* to collect; in some senses prob. fr. *re-* + *collect.* See RE-; COLLECT.] **1.** To collect again, as something that has been scattered; as, to *recollect* routed troops; also, to gather; rally; recover; as, to *recollect* one's courage.
2. (*pron.* rĕk'ŏ-.) To recall or bring back; to withdraw. *Obs.*
I . . . can also *recollect* you from . . . desperation. *Donne.*
3. To compose (one's self).

re'col-lect' (rē'kŏ-lĕkt'), *v. i.* To reassemble.

rec'ol-lect' (rĕk'ŏ-lĕkt'), *; v. t.* REC'OL-LECT'ED; REC'OL-LECT'ING. [L. *recollectus*, p. p. of *recolligere* to collect. See 1st RECOLLECT; cf. RECOLLET.] **1.** To recover or recall the knowledge of; to call to mind; to remember.
2. Reflexively, to compose one's self; to recover self-command; as, to *recollect* one's self after a burst of anger; — sometimes, formerly, in the perfect participle.
3. To cause to be absorbed in thought. *Now Rare.*
Syn. — See REMEMBER.

rec'ol-lect', *v. i.* To have a recollection of something.

Rec'ol-lect (rĕk'ŏ-lĕkt), *n.* [L. *recollectus*, p. p. See RECOLLET.] *R. C. Ch.* One of a very strict family or division of Observantine Franciscans. See OBSERVANTINE **a.**

rec'ol-lect'ed (-lĕk'tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Composed; calm; esp., given up to religious meditation. *Rare.*
2. Recalled to memory.
— **rec'ol-lect'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **rec'ol-lect'ed-ness**, *n.*

rec'ol-lec'tion (rĕk'ŏ-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *récollection.*]
1. Act or practice of collecting the mind; concentration; specif., religious concentration of thought.
Charles contracted habits of gravity and *recollection* *Robertson.*
2. Self-control; composure. *Obs. or R.*
3. Act of recollecting, or recalling to the memory; the operation by which objects are recalled to the memory, or ideas revived in the mind; reminiscence; remembrance.
4. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollected; remembrance; memory; as, an event within my *recollection.*
5. That which is recollected; something called to mind; reminiscence. "His earliest *recollections.*" *Macaulay.*
Syn. — Reminiscence, remembrance. See MEMORY.

rec'ol-lec'tive (-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to recollection; having the power of recollecting. — **rec'ol-lec'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **rec'ol-lec'tive-ness**, *n.*

Rec'ol-let (rĕk'ŏ-lĕt; *F.* rā'kŏ'lĕ'), *n.* [F. *récollet*, fr. L. *recollectus*, p. p. of *recolligere* to gather again, to gather up; LL., to collect (one's self), esp. for religious contemplation.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* = RECOLLECT, *n.*
2. [*l. c.*] A cedar bird. *Canada.*

re'com-mence' (rē'kŏ-mĕns'), *v. t. & i.* [*re-* + *commence;* cf. F. *recommencer.*] **1.** To commence or begin again.
2. To begin anew to be; to act again as. *Archaic.*
He seems desirous enough of *recommencing* courtier. *Johnson.*
— **re'com-mence'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

rec'om-mend' (rĕk'ŏ-mĕnd'), *v. t.;* REC'OM-MEND'ED; REC'OM-MEND'ING. [LL. *recommendare:* cf. F. *recommander.*]
1. To commit; to give in charge; to consign; commend. *Recommended* by the brethren unto the grace of God *Acts* xv 40.
2. To commend to the favorable notice of another; to commit to another's care, confidence, or acceptance, with favoring representations; to put in a favorable light before any one; as, he *recommended* exercising the body; he *recommended* him for the place.
Mæcenas *recommended* Vergil . . . to Augustus *Dryden.*
3. To praise; to commend. *Obs.*
4. To make acceptable; to attract favor to; as, his manners *recommended* him.
5. To advise; counsel; as, to *recommend* one to confess.

rec'om-mend'a-ble (-mĕn'dă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *recommandable.*] Suitable to be recommended; worthy of praise; commendable. *Glanvill.* — **rec'om-mend'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **rec'om-mend'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **rec'om-mend'a-bly**, *adv.*

rec'om-men-da'tion (-mĕn-dā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *recommendatio:* cf. F. *recommandation.*] **1.** Act of recommending.
2. State of being recommended; esteem; favor. *Obs.*
3. That which recommends, or commends to favor; anything procuring, or tending to procure, a favorable reception, or to secure acceptance and adoption; specif., a letter of recommendation; as, he brought *recommendations.*

rec'om-mend'a-to-ry (-mĕn'dă-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Serving to recommend; recommending; commendatory. *Swift.*
2. Advisory but not mandatory; — said of certain appointments and of certain parliamentary resolutions, etc.

re'com-mit' (rē'kŏ-mĭt'), *v. t.* To commit again; to give back into keeping; specif., to refer again, as a bill, to a committee. — **re'com-mit'ment** (-mĕnt), **re'com-mit'tal** (-ăl), *n.*

re-com'pen-sa'tion (rĕ-kŏm'pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *recompensation*, LL. *recompensatio.*] **1.** Recompense. *Obs.*
2. *Scots Law.* In actions for debt, a plaintiff's plea of a counterclaim made to meet a defendant's counterclaim.

rec'om-pense (rĕk'ŏm-pĕns), *v. t.;* REC'OM-PENSED (-pĕnst); REC'OM-PENS'ING (-pĕn'sĭng). [F. *récompenser*, LL. *recompensare;* L. *re-* re- + *compensare* to compensate. See COMPENSATE.] **1.** To render an equivalent to, for service, loss, etc.; to requite; remunerate; compensate.
He cannot *recompense* me better. *Shak.*
2. To return an equivalent for; to give compensation for; to atone for; to pay for.
God *recompenseth* the gift *Robinson* (*More's Utopia*).
3. To give in return; to pay back; to pay as something earned or deserved. *Obs.*
Recompense to no man evil for evil. *Rom* xii. 17.
Syn. — Repay, requite, compensate, reward, remunerate.

rec'om-pense, *v. i.* To make amends or requital.

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re-claim'er, *n* A fresh claim.
re-claim'ant, *n.* [Cf. F. *réclamant*, p. pr.] One who reclaims
re-claim'er, *n.* One who reclaims.
re-claim'less, *a.* That cannot be reclaimed *Rare.* [*Rare.*]
re-claim'ment, *n.* Reclamation.
re-cla'ma (rē-klä'mä), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *reclamo*] Complaint. *Colloq., Phil. I.*
‖ **ré'clame'** (rē'klām'), *n.* [F.] Notoriety attained by advertisement or puff.
reclamen. † RECLAIM.
re-clang', *v. i.*, **re-clasp'**, *v. t. & i.*, **re-clas'si-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*, **re-clas'si-fy**, *v. t.*, **re-clean'**, *v. t.*, **re-cleanse'**, *v. t.*, **re-clear'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
recles. † REKELS
re-climb', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-clin'a-ble (rē-klīn'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be reclined *Rare.*
re-clin'ant (-ănt), *a.* [F. *réclinant*, or L. *reclinans*, p. pr.] *Her.* Bending back; bowed.
rec'li-nate (rĕk'lĭ-nāt), *a.* Also *rec'li-nat'ed* (-nā'tĕd). [L. *reclinatus*, p. p.] *Bot.* Bent downward, so that the point, as of a stem or leaf, is below the base.
re-cli'na-to-ry, *n.* [L. *reclinatorium.*] A thing to recline on. *Obs.*
re-cline', *n.* [clining. *Rare*] Act or state of reclining.
re-cli'ner, *n.* [L. *reclinis.* See RECLINE, *v. t.*] Reclining. *R.*
re-clined' (rē-klīnd'), *p. a.* In a reclining position; *Bot.*, reclinate.
re-clin'er (rē-klīn'ĕr), *n.* One that reclines; specif., a reclining dial or plane [3.]
reclining board. = BACKBOARD, 1.
rec'lu-vate (rĕk'lĭ-vāt), *a.* [L. *reclivis, reclivus*, leaning backwards, sloping; *re-* back + *clivus* slope.] *Biol.* Doubly curved like the letter S; sigmoid. *Rare*
re-close' (rē-klōz'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reclose, *v. t.* [OF *reclos*, p. p. of *reclor(r)e.* See CLOSE, *v.*; cf. RECLUSE.] To confine. *Obs*
re-clothe' (rē-klōth'), *v. t.*, **re-cloth'ing** (-klōth'ĭng), *vb. n.* See RE-, 2.
re-clude' (rē-klōōd'; 243), *v. t.* [L. *recludere* to unclose, open; *re-* again, back, un- + *claudere* to shut.] *Obs.* **1.** To open. **2.** To close; sequester.
re-cluse', *v. t.* To shut up; seclude *Obs.*
re-clu'sely, *adv.* of RECLUSE.
re-cluse'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
re-clus'er-y (rē-klōōs'ĕr-ĭ; 243), *n.* A habitation for recluses. *R.*
re-clu'siv. Reclusive *Ref. Sp.*
re-clu'so-ry (-klōō'sō-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *reclusorium.*] A hermitage.
re'co-ag'u-la'tion, *n.*, **re-coal'**, *v. t. & i.*, **re-coast'**, *v. t*, **re-coat'**, *v. t.*, **re-cock'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-coct' (rē-kŏkt'), *v. t.* [L *recoctus*, p. p. of *recoquere* to cook or boil over again. See RE-; 2d COOK.] To boil or cook again; hence, to make over; to vamp up. — **re-coc'tion** (rē-kŏk'shŭn), *n. Both Obs. or R.*
re-co'di-fy, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-co'di-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*
recoeure. † RECOVER.
re-cog'i-tate, *v. t.* [L. *recogitare* (LL. in sense a).] **a** To change one's mind. See RE- *Obs* **b** To think over again. — **re-cog'i-ta'tion.** *n. Rare.*
recognition mark. A peculiar and usually conspicuous marking of an animal supposed to serve as a signal to others of its kind, as the white tail of an antelope or a rabbit.
recognition time See REACTION TIME.
re-cog'ni-tive Recognitive. *Ref.*
rec'og-niz'a-ble (rĕk'ŏg-nīz'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **rec'og-niz'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **rec'og-niz'a-bly**, *adv.*
re-cog'ni-zate, *v. t.* Recognize — **re-cog'ni-za'tion.** *n. Both Obs*
re-cog'nize. *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rec'og-niz'ed-ly (rĕk'ŏg-nīz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *recognized*, p. p.
rec'og-niz'er (-nīz'ĕr), *n.* One who recognizes. *Obs.*
rec'og-niz'ing-ly, *adv.* of *recognizing* p. pr.
rec'og'nosce', *v. t. Scots Law* Of lands, to return to the superior by recognition. [tion. *Obs.*
re'cog-nos'cence. *n.* Recognitio'ce-hab'i-ta'tion, *n.*, **re-coil'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-coil', *v. t.* [OE *recoillyr*, F. *recueillir:* cf. OF. *recoillier.*] To collect. *Obs.*
re-coil'd'. Recoiled. *Ref. Sp.*
re-coil'er, *n.* One that recoils.
recoil escapement. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3. [p. pr.
re-coil'ing-ly, *adv.* of *recoiling*,
re-coil'ment, *n.* Recoil. *Rare.*
recoil wave. The dicrotic wave.
re-coin'er, *n* See RE-, 2.
recolage, *n.* [Cf. OF. *rogolage. Ozf E. D.*] Wantonness. *Obs.*
‖ **Re'co-le'to** (rā'kō-lā'tō), *n.* [Sp.] *R. C. Ch.* A Recollect.
recoll. † RECEUIL
re'col-late', *v. t.* See RE-, 2 — **re'col-la'tion**, *n.*
rec'ol-lect'a-ble (rĕk'ŏ-lĕk'tă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
re'-col-lec'tion, *n.* [Cf. RECOLLECTION.] **1.** A collecting again. **2.** Recapitulation. *Obs.*
re-col'o-ni-za'tion, *n.*, **re-col'onize.** *v. t.*, **re-col'or** or **-col'our**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
recomaunde. † RECOMMAND.
re'com-bine', *v. t.* See RE-, 2 — **re-com'bi-na'tion**, *n.*
re'com-fort (rē-kŭm'fĕrt), *v. t.* [OF. *reconforter*, F. *réconforter.*] To comfort; to console; to refresh. *Obs or Archaic.*
re-com'fort, *n.* [OF. *reconfort*, F. *réconfort.*] Consolation. *Obs.*
re-com'for-ta'tion, *n.* Consolation. *Obs.*
re-com'fort-less, *a.* Without comfort. *Obs.* [tion. *Obs.*
re-com'for-ture, *n.* Consola**re'com-mand'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2
re'com-mand', *v. t.* [F. *recommander.* Cf. *recommend.*] To recommend; to commend (as to another's remembrance). *Obs.*
re'com-men-cer' (rē'kŏ-mĕn'sĕr), *n.* One who recommences.
rec'om-mend', *n.* A recommendation. *Dial Eng. & U. S.*
re'-com-mend', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
recommendator, *n.* Recommender. *Obs.*
re'-com-mend-ee' (rē'rĕk'ŏ-mĕn-dē'), *n.* One who is recommended. *R.* [recommends.
rec'om-mend'er, *n.* One that
rec'om-mends', *n* A recommendation. *Obs.*
rec'om-men'dum, *n.* Commendation. *Obs.*
re'com-mis'sion. *v t* See RE-, 2.
re'com-mit', *v. t.* [LL. *recommittere.*] To commit; recommend. *Obs.*
re'com-mu'ni-cate. *v. t. & i.*, **re'com-pact'**, *v. t.*, **re'com-pare'**, *v. t.*, **re'com-par'i-son.** *n.*, **re'com'pass**, *v. t.*, **re'com-pel'**, *v.t.* See RE-, 2. [PENSE.
re'com-pence. † RECOM-
rec'om-pen sa-ble (rĕk'ŏm-pĕn'să-b'l), *a.* Capable of being recompensed, or, *Obs.*, of being a recompense. *Rare.*

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rec'om-pense (rĕk'ŏm-pĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *récompense.*] An equivalent returned for anything done, suffered, or given; compensation; requital; suitable return; payment; retribution.

To me belongeth vengeance, and *recompense* *Deut* xxxii. 35.

Syn.— Repayment, compensation, remuneration, payment, amends, satisfaction, reward, requital.

re'com-pose' (rē kŏm-pōz'), *v. t.*; RE'COM-POSED' (-pōzd'); RE'COM-POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng).] [*re-* + *compose*: cf. F. *récomposer.*] **1.** To compose again; to form anew; to recombine; also, to rearrange.

2. To restore to composure or harmony; to tranquilize; as, to *recompose* the mind; to *recompose* a quarrel.

re-com'po-si'tion (rē-kŏm'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of recomposing, or state of being recomposed.

re'com-press' (rē'kŏm-prĕs'), *v. t.* To compress over again; specif., *Engin.*, to subject (a workman) to compression after being decompressed. See COMPRESSION, 5.—

re'com-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.*

‖ **re-con-cen-tra'do** (rā-kōn'sĕn-trä'dō; 138, 146), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (*Sp.* -dōs). [Sp., p. p. of *reconcentrar* to inclose, to reconcentrate.] Lit., one who has been reconcentrated; specif., in Cuba, Philippines, etc., one of the rural noncombatants subjected to the process of reconcentration.

re-con'cen-trate (rē-kŏn'sĕn-trāt; rē'kŏn-sĕn'-; *cf.* CONCENTRATE, *v. t.*), *v. t. & i.* To concentrate again; to concentrate thoroughly.

re-con'cen-tra'tion (rē-kŏn'sĕn-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of reconcentrating, or state of being reconcentrated; esp., the act or policy of concentrating the rural population in or about towns for convenience in political or military administration, as in Cuba during the revolution of 1895–98.

rec'on-cil'a-ble (rĕk'ŏn-sīl'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reconciled.—**rec'on-cil'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **rec'on-cil'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**rec'on-cil'a-bly**, *adv.*

rec'on-cile (rĕk'ŏn-sīl), *v. t.*; REC'ON-CILED (-sīld); REC'ON-CIL'ING (-sīl'ĭng). [F. *réconcilier*, L. *reconciliare*; *re-* + *conciliare* to bring together, to unite. See CONCILIATE.]

1. To cause to be friendly again; to restore to friendship; to bring back to harmony; to cause to be no longer at variance; as, to *reconcile* persons who have quarreled.

We pray you . . . be ye *reconciled* to God. *2 Cor* v 20.

2. *Eccl.* **a** To restore to communion or consecration, as a penitent. **b** To purify or restore to sacred uses (a church, etc.) after a pollution, or desecration not such as to cause loss of consecration. **c** To restore (a person) to purity; to cleanse. *Obs.*

3. To adjust; settle; as, to *reconcile* differences.

4. To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission; as, to *reconcile* one's self to afflictions.

5. To make consistent or congruous; to bring to agreement or suitableness; —followed by *with* or *to*.

The great men among the ancients understood how to *reconcile* manual labor with affairs of state. *Locke.*

6. *Shipbuilding.* To plane smooth, as boards, esp. at joints.

Syn.— Reunite, conciliate, propitiate, pacify, appease.

rec'on-cil'i-a'tion (rĕk'ŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réconciliation*, L. *reconciliatio.*] **1.** Act of reconciling, or state of being reconciled; restoration to harmony or friendship.

Reconciliation and friendship with God really form the basis of all rational and true enjoyment *S. Miller*

2. Reduction to congruence or consistency; removal of inconsistency; harmony.

A clear and easy *reconciliation* of those seeming inconsistencies of Scripture. *D Rogers*

Syn.— Reconcilement, reunion, pacification, appeasement, atonement, expiation. See PROPITIATION.

rec'on-cil'i-a-to-ry (-sĭl'ĭ-ä-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving or tending to reconcile. *Bp. Hall.*

rec'on-dite (rĕk'ŏn-dīt; *formerly also, and still by some*, rē-kŏn'dĭt; -dīt; 277), *a.* [L. *reconditus*, p. p. of *recondere* to put up again, to lay up, to conceal; *re-* re- + *condere* to bring or lay together. Cf. ABSCOND.] **1.** Hidden from sight; concealed. *Now Rare.*

2. Hidden from the mental or intellectual view; secret; abstruse; obscure; as, *recondite* causes of things.

3. Dealing in things abstruse; profound; searching; as, *recondite* studies. "*Recondite* learning." *Bp. Horsley.*

Syn.— Deep, profound, abstract; secret, hidden, obscure, dark, mystic, mysterious; transcendental.—RECONDITE, ABSTRUSE, OCCULT, ESOTERIC. RECONDITE emphasizes the idea of depth or profundity, esp. with reference to knowledge which is beyond ordinary comprehension; ABSTRUSE suggests esp. remoteness from ordinary modes of thought, or great difficulty or complexity; as, "*recondite* points of law" (*Sir H. Maine*); "The flash of similarity between an apple and the moon . . . was too *recondite* to have occurred to any but exceptional minds" (*W. James*); "The most *abstruse* studies . . . never cost him any labor" (*Cowper*); "Sterling . . . imputed [Coleridge's unintelligibility] only to the *abstruse* high nature of the topics handled" (*Carlyle*). But the words are often used with little distinction. OCCULT implies esp. the action of secret or mysterious agencies; that is ESOTERIC which pertains to an inner circle of adepts or is understood by the initiated alone; as, "Whether it be from natural predisposition or from some *occult* influence of the time" (*Lowell*); *occult* virtues; "the *esoteric* and paradoxical beauty, which escapes the vulgar" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "Calling to me with an air of superiority, like that of an *esoteric* over an exoteric disciple of a sage of antiquity" (*Boswell*). See SECRET, MYSTERIOUS.

—**rec'on-dite-ly**, *adv.*—**rec'on-dite-ness**, *n.*

re-con'nais-sance (rē-kŏn'ä-sŭns), *n.* [F.] An examination or survey. = RECONNOISSANCE **c**, **d**, **e**.

re-con'nois-sance (-ĭ-sŭns), *n.* [F. See RECOGNIZANCE.] Act of reconnoitering; preliminary examination or survey. Specif.: **a** = RECOGNIZANCE, 1. *Obs. & R.* **b** = RECOGNITION, 3. *Obs. & R.* **c** *Mil.* An examination of a territory, or of an enemy's position, for the purpose of obtaining information, whether by single scouts or detachments. Also, *Nav.*, a survey of a coast, etc., for a similar purpose. **d** *Geol.* A preliminary examination or survey of a region in reference to its general geological characters. **e** *Engin.* An examination of a region as to its general natural features, preparatory to triangulation, etc.

reconnoissance in force, *Mil.*, a demonstration or attack by a large force of troops for the purpose of discovering the position and strength of an enemy, as by drawing his fire.

rec'on-noi'ter ⎫ (rĕk'ŏ-noi'tĕr), *v. t.*; -NOI'TERED, -NOI'TRED
rec'on-noi'tre ⎭ (-tĕrd); -NOI'TER-ING, -NOI'TRING. [F. *reconnoître*, a former spelling of *reconnaître*, OF. *reconoistre.* See RECOGNIZE.] **1.** To examine with the eye; to make a preliminary examination or survey of, esp. for military or engineering operations.

2. To recognize; remember. *Obs.* *Sir H. Walpole.*

rec'on-noi'ter ⎫ *v. i.* To make a reconnoissance.
rec'on-noi'tre ⎭

re'con-sid'er (rē'kŏn-sĭd'ĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To consider again; to consider with a view to changing, as a plan.

2. *Parliamentary Practice.* To take up for renewed consideration, as a motion or a vote previously acted on. This is done by a motion made and seconded in the usual way.

re'con-sid'er-a'tion (-ä'shŭn), *n.* Act of reconsidering.

re'con-struct' (-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To construct again; to rebuild; to remodel; to form again or anew.

Regiments had been dissolved and *reconstructed* *Macaulay.*

reconstructed ruby, an artificially prepared ruby, distinguished from the natural stone by containing bubbles.

re'con-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of reconstructing, or state of being reconstructed.

2. [*usually cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* The act or process of reorganizing the governments of the States which had passed ordinances of secession, and of reëstablishing their constitutional relations to the national government, after the Civil War, in accordance with the **Reconstruction Acts** of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and of March 23, 1867, passed over Johnson's veto.

3. A thing reconstructed.

4. *Railroad Finance.* Reorganization. *Eng.*

re'con-struc'tive (-strŭk'tĭv), *a.* Reconstructing; tending to reconstruct; as, a *reconstructive* policy.—*n.* That which reconstructs.—**re'con-struc'tive-ness**, *n.*

re'con-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [OF., or LL. *reconventio.*] **1.** *Civil Law.* A cross demand; a cross action by the defendant against the plaintiff before the same judge.

2. A reassembling, as of Parliament. *Obs.*

—**re'con-ven'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

re'con-vert'i-ble (-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reconverted; convertible again to the original form or condition.

re'con-vey' (-vā'), *v. t.* **1.** To convey back or to the former place; as, to *reconvey* goods.

2. To transfer back to a former owner, as an estate.

re-cord' (rē-kôrd'), *v. t.*; RE-CORD'ED; RE-CORD'ING. [ME. *recorden* to repeat, remember, remind, OF. & F. *recorder*, fr. L. *recordari* to remember; *re-* re- + *cor, cordis*, the heart or mind. See CORDIAL, HEART.] **1.** To get by heart; to learn, as by repeating; to recite. *Obs.*

2. To practice (a song); to sing of; — said now of birds only.

They lured to see the day, to hear the lark
Record her hymns, and chant her carols blest. *Fairfax.*

3. To call to mind; to recollect; meditate. *Obs.*

4. To put (one) in remembrance of. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

5. To narrate orally: also, to declare as a verdict. *Obs.*

6. To commit to writing, to printing, to inscription, or the like; to make an official note of; to write, transcribe, or enter in a book or on parchment, for the purpose of preserving authentic evidence of, or on a wax cylinder, rubber disk, etc., for reproduction, as by a phonograph; to register; enroll; as, to *record* the proceedings of a court.

7. To declare to be true; to attest; confirm. *Obs.*

to record a deed, mortgage, lease, etc., to have a copy of the same entered in the records of the office designated by law.

re-cord', *v. i.* **1.** To reflect; to ponder. *Obs.*

2. To sing or repeat a tune; — said now of birds only.

Whether the birds or she *recorded* best. *W. Browne.*

rec'ord (rĕk'ôrd; -ôrd; *originally accented* re-cord'; *in Shakespeare both accentuations occur*), *n.* [OF. *recort, record*, remembrance, attestation, record. The final *d* is due to influence of the verb. See RECORD, *v. t.*] **1.** Act or fact of recording or being recorded; reduction to writing as evidence; also, the writing so made; a register; as, a *record* of the acts of the Hebrew kings; a family *record.*

2. Esp.: **a** An official contemporaneous writing by which the acts of some public body, or public officer, are recorded; as, a *record* of city ordinances. **b** An authentic official copy of a document entered in a book, or deposited in the keeping of some officer designated by law. Cf. CONVEYANCE, 2. **c** An official contemporaneous memorandum stating the proceedings of a court of justice; a judicial record. The record is indisputable evidence of the facts recorded, and can be amended only by the court itself upon sufficient evidence of actual mistake or omission. **d** The official copy of the various legal papers used in a case, together with memoranda of the proceedings of the court.

3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Testimony; witness; attestation. "John bare *record*, saying." *John* i. 32. **b** Good repute; reputation. **c** Remembrance; recollection; memory. **d** Reply; statement. *Scot.* **e** Narration. *Scot.*

4. That which is written or transcribed to perpetuate a knowledge of acts or events; also, that on which such record is made, as a monument; a memorial.

5. Something made by perforating, indenting, or otherwise transforming an original blank, so that when operated upon by a special instrument or machine it will at any time perform a definite act of reproduction, esp. of sound; as: **a** The cylinder or disk of hard wax, rubber, etc., used to reproduce sounds in instruments of the phonograph class. See PHONOGRAPH, 2. **b** The locally magnetized steel wire, ribbon, or disk similarly used in the telegraphone. **c** The perforated paper roll of an automatic piano player, the perforated disk of a polyphone, or the like. **d** The perforated ribbon used in an automatic telegraphic sender.

6. That which has been, or might be, recorded; the known facts in the course of anything, as in a public man's career.

7. That which has been publicly achieved in any kind of competitive sport as recorded in some authoritative manner, as the time made by a winning horse in a race; also, the best of such achievements; as, to beat, or break, the *record.*

Syn.— RECORDS, ARCHIVES, CHRONICLES, ANNALS. RECORDS, as here compared, are in general written accounts of facts or events; ARCHIVES are public records; CHRONICLES are registers esp. of historical facts, disposed in the order of time; ANNALS are chronicles arranged by years. See LIST.

of record, appearing upon the record of a court, as a debt upon a judgment or a cognizance.

rec'ord (rĕk'ŏrd; -ôrd), *a.* Denoting a performance, occurrence, or condition which goes beyond, or is extraordinary among, others of its kind; as, a *record* run; *record* prices.

re-cord'er (rē-kôr'dĕr), *n.* [OF. *recordeor*, prop., one who remembers, a relater or minstrel, in AF., a magistrate.]

1. The chief judicial officer of some cities and boroughs, usually having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

2. The chief justice of an East Indian settlement. *Obs.*

3. A witness. *Obs.*

4. One who records; esp., one whose official duty it is to make a record of writings or transactions.

5. A recording apparatus or instrument, esp. when autographic (see AUTOGRAPHIC, 3); as, a cash, speed, steam, or time *recorder.* Specif.: **a** *Teleg.* A receiving apparatus for recording signals. See SIPHON RECORDER. **b** A telephonic message-recording device. See TELEGRAPHONE. **c** A part of the phonograph that makes the records.

6. *Music.* An obsolete kind of flageolet having a mouthpiece and a long tube pierced with eight vent holes.

re-cord'ing, *p. a.* Keeping a record or a register; as, a *recording* secretary; the *recording* angel; also, self-recording; as, a *recording* telegraph. Cf. AUTOGRAPHIC, 3; SELF-RECORDING.

re-count' (rē-kount'; rē'-), *n.* A counting again, as of votes.

re-count' (rē-kount'), *v. t.*; RE-COUNT'ED; RE-COUNT'ING. [OF. *reconter* to relate, to recount; *re-* again + *conter* to relate. See COUNT, *v.*] **1.** To tell over; to relate in detail; to recite; to tell or narrate the particulars of; to rehearse; enumerate; as, to *recount* one's blessings. *Dryden.*

2. To deem; reckon; esteem. *Obs.*

re-coup' (rē-kōōp'), *v. t.*; RE-COUPED' (-kōōpt'); RE-COUP'ING. [F. *recouper* to cut again or back, in OF. also to reduce, diminish; *re-* re- + *couper* to cut. See COPPICE.] **1.** *Law.* To keep back rightfully (a part), so as to diminish a sum due; to take off (a part) from damages; to deduct; to make recoupment of. (See RECOUPMENT.)

2. To get an equivalent or compensation for; as, to *recoup* one's losses in gaming or in the stock market.

3. To reimburse; to indemnify.

Elizabeth had lost her venture; but if she was bold, she might *recoup* herself at Philip's cost. *Froude.*

re-coup', *n. Law.* Act of recouping.

re-coup'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of recouping, or that which is recouped; specif., *Law*, the defendant's act or right of abating or reducing the claim sued on by setting up in defense some act or fact growing out of the matters constituting the cause or ground of the action brought. The right was formerly recognized only with respect to previous partial payment or recovery, but the wider right has become generally established, though without fixed limits. *Recoupment* includes unliquidated damages, while *set-off* applies only to those that are liquidated; *counterclaim* is the broader term, including both recoupment and set-off. Recoupment corresponds closely to the civil law *reconvention.*

re-course' (rē-kōrs'; 201), *n.* [F. *recours*, L. *recursus* a

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rec'om-pens'er (rĕk'ŏm-pĕn'sẽr), *n.* One who recompenses.

rec'om-pen'sive, *a.* That recompenses. *Rare.*

re-com'pi-la'tion, *n.*, **re'compile'**, *v. t.*, **re'com-pile'ment**, *n.*, **re'com-plain'**, *v. t.*, **re'complete'**, *v. t.*, **re'com-ple'tion**, *n.*, **re-com'pli-cate**, *v. t.*, **re-com'plica'tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2

re'com-pos'er (rē'kŏm-pōz'ẽr), *n.* One that recomposes. *Rare.*

re'com-pound', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

recompte. † RECOUNT

re'con-pute', *v. t.* See RE-, 2 —**re-com'pu-ta'tion**, *n.*

recon. † RECKON.

re-con', *v. t.*, **re'con-ceive'**, *v. t.*, **re'con-cep'tion**, *n.*, **re'con-ces'sion** (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* See RE-, 2.

rec'on-cile, *v. i.* To become reconciled *Obs.*

re'con-cil-ee' (rĕk'ŏn-sĭl-ē'), *n.* One who is reconciled.

rec'on-cile'less, *a.* That cannot be reconciled.

rec'on-cile'ment, *n.* Reconciliation

rec'on-cil'er (rĕk'ŏn-sĭl'ẽr), *n.* One that reconciles.

rec'on-cil'i-a-ble (-sĭl'ĭ-ä-b'l), *a.* Reconcilable. *R.* — **rec'on-cil'i-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. R.*

rec'on-cil'i-ate (-ät), *v. t.* [L. *reconciliatus*, p. p. of *reconciliare* to reconcile.] To reconcile. *Obs. or R.*

rec'on-cil'i-a-tive (-ät-ĭv), *a.* Reconciliatory. *Rare.*

rec'on-cil'i-a'tor (-ät'ẽr), *n.* A reconciler. *Rare.*

re'con-coct', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

recond, *v. t.* [L. *recondere.*] To put or store away *Obs*

re'con-dense', *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2. — **re-con'den-sa'tion**, *n*

re-con'di-to-ry, *n.* [LL. *reconditorium.*] A repository. *Obs.*

re'con-dole', *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

re'con-duct', *v. t.* [Cf. L. *reconducere.*] To conduct back.

re'con-duc'tion (rē'kŏn-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *reconducere, reconductum*, to hire again: cf. F. *réconduction.*] *Civil Law.* A renewal of a lease; relocation.

re'con-fer', *v. t. & i.*, **re'con-fess'**, *v. t. & i.*, **re'con-fine'**, *v. t.*, **re'con-firm'**, *v. t.*, **re-con'fir-ma'tion**, *n.*, **re-con'fis-cate**, *v. t.*, **re-con'fis-ca'tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.

re'con-fort'. † RECOMFORT.

re'con-geal', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-con'ge-la'tion**, *n.* [ZANCE.]

reconisaunce. † RECOGNIZANCE

re'con-join', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'con-junc'tion**, *n.*

reconne. † RECKON.

re'con-nect', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

reconnissance † RECOGNIZANCE

rec'on-noi'ter, rec'on-noi'tre, *n.* A reconnoissance. *Rare.*

rec'on-noi'ter-er, rec'on-noi'trer, *n.* One who reconnoiters.

re-con'quer, **re-con'quer-or**, *n.*, **re-con'quest**, *n. & v. t.*, **re-con'se-crate**, *v. t.*, **re-con'se-cra'tion**, *n.*, **re'con-sign'**, *v. t.*, **re'con-sign'ment**, *n.* See RE-, 2

reconsile. † RECONCILE.

re'con-sole', *v. t.*, **re'con-sol'i-date**, *v. t. & i.*, **re'con-sol'i-da'tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.

re'con-stit'u-ent, *a.* Building up again, as a medical remedy. —*n.* A rebuilding medicine.

re-con'sti-tute', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. —**re-con'sti-tu'tion**, *n.*

re'con-firm', *v.t.*, **re-con'fir-ma'tion**, *n.*, **re-con'fis-cate**, *v. t.*, **re-con'fis-ca'tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.

re'con-struc'tion-ist, *n.* [*usually cap.*] An advocate of reconstruction. *U. S.* [reconstructs.]

re'con-struc'tor, *n.* One that reconstructs. *Rare.*

re'con-sult', *v. t. & i.*, **re-con'sultation**, *n.*, **re-con'tem-plate**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-con'ter, *v. t.* [See RECOUNTER.] Encounter *Obs. Scot*

re-con'tin-u-ance, *n.*, **re'con-tin'ue**, *v. t. & i.*, **re'con-tract'**, *v. t.*, **re'con-trac'tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.

re-con'va-lesce', *v. i.*, **recon'va-les'cence**, *n.*, **re-con'va-les'cent**, *a.*, **re'con-vene'**, *v. t. & i.*, **re'con-vent'**, *v. t.* (*Obs.*), **re'converge'**, *v. i.*, **re'con-ver'sion**, *n.*, **re'con-vert'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-con'vert (rē-kŏn'vẽrt), *n.* A reconverted person.

re'con-vey'ance, *n.*, **re'con-vict'**, *v. t.*, **re'con-vic'tion**, *n.*, **re'convoke'**, *v. t.*, **re-cook'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-cop'i-la'tion, *n.* [Sp. *recopilación.*] Recompilation. *Obs.*

re-cop'per, *v. t.*, **re-cop'y**, *v. t.*, **re-cord'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-cord'a-ble (rē-kôr'dä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

re-cord'ance (-d *or* n ə), *n.* [OF.] Remembrance. *Obs.*

re-cord'ant (-dənt), *a.* Bearing record. *Rare.*

rec'or-da'tion (rĕk'ôr-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *recordatio.* cf. F. *recordation.* See RECORD, *v. t.*] **1.** Remembrance; recollection. *Obs.* **2.** A record; a commemorative account. *Obs.* **3.** Act of committing to writing

re-cor'da-tive (rē-kôr'dä-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. OF. *recordatif.*] Commemorative — **re-cor'da-tive-ly**, *adv.*

re-cord'ed-ly, *adv.* of *recorded*, p. p.

re-cord'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

re-cord'ing, *p. pr & vb n.* of RECORD. Specif.: *vb. n.* a Recollection; meditation. *Obs.* **b** The singing or practicing of birds

rec'ord-less, *a.* See -LESS.

re-cork', *v. t.*, **re'cor-por'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*, **re'cor-por'i-fy**, *v. t.*, **re-cour'sel**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-coun'sel, *v. t.* [Due to confusion of *reconcile* and *counsel*, or to confusion of the corresponding OF. words: cf. OF. *reconseillier.*] To reconcile. *Obs* —**re-coun'sel-ler**, *n. Obs.*

reconsuile. † RECONCILE.

re-count', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-count', *n.* [See RECOUNT to relate.] Account. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

re-count', *v. t.* To recounter.

re-count'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

re-count'al (-koun'tăl), *n.* A recounting; recital. *Rare.*

re-count'er, *n.* One who recounts

re-coun'ter, *n.* [See RE-; COUNTER to encounter.] *Obs.* **1** An encounter; also, a buffet. **2.** *Scots Law.* A counter pledge.

re-coun'ter, *v. t. & i. Obs* **1** To encounter. **2** To oppose; also, to invert; reverse *Scot.*

re-count'less, *a.* See -LESS.

re-count'ment, *n.* Recital. *Obs.*

re-coup'a-ble (rē-kōōp'ä-b'l), *a* See -ABLE.

re-coupe'. Var of RECOUP.

re-coup'er, *n.* One who recoups.

re-coup'le (rē-kŭp'l), *v. t.* See RE-, 2

re-cour', *n.* [OF. *recourre*, fr. the v. See RECOVER to regain.] Recovery. *Obs.* —*v. t.* To recover. *Obs.*

re-course', *n. & v. t.* [F. *recousse*,

running back, return, fr. *recurrere*, *recursum*, to run back. See RECUR.] **1.** A coursing back, or coursing again, along the line of a previous coursing; return; retreat; recurrence. *Obs.* "Swift *recourse* of flushing blood." *Spenser.* **2.** Flow or movement, esp., as of a river, in a path or channel; flow of the tide; course. *Obs.* **3.** Resort or application for assistance; specif., resort (to a person) for the meeting of an obligation.

Our last *recourse* is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*

4. A source of aid; the person or thing resorted to. **5.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Repeated visiting; habitual resort. **b** A coming together, or gathering. **c** Access; admittance; intercourse. "Give me *recourse* to him." *Shak.* **without recourse,** *Commerce*, words which when added to the indorsement of a negotiable instrument protect the indorser from liability to the indorsee and subsequent holders.

re-cov'er (rē-kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.*; RE-COV'ERED (-ẽrd); RE-COV'ER-ING. [ME. *recoveren*, OF. *recovrer*, F. *recouvrer*, fr. L. *recuperare*; prob. akin to *recipere* to receive. Cf. RECEIVE, RECUPERATE.] **1.** To get or obtain again; to get renewed possession of; to win back; to regain, as lost property. **2.** To get in return for something else. *Obs.* **3.** *Law.* To gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt; as, to *recover* damages in trespass; to *recover* debt and costs in a suit at law; to obtain title to by final decree or judgment in a court of law; as, to *recover* lands in ejectment or common recovery; to gain by legal process; as, to *recover* judgment against a defendant. **4.** To make good by reparation; to make up for; to retrieve; to repair the loss or injury of; as, to *recover* lost time. "Loss of catel may *recovered* be." *Chaucer.* **5.** To restore from sickness, faintness, or the like; to bring back to life or health; to cure; heal.

The wine in my bottle will *recover* him. *Shak.*

6. To overcome; to get the better of, as a state of mind or body. "I do hope to *recover* my late hurt." *Cowley.* **7.** To rescue; deliver.

That they may *recover* themselves out of the snare of the devil, who are taken captive by him. 2 *Tim.* ii. 26.

8. To gain by motion or effort; to obtain; to reach; to come to. *Archaic.*

The forest is not three leagues off;
If we *recover* that, we're sure enough. *Shak.*

9. To obtain or regain in valuable form from a waste product or by-product; as, to *recover* sulphur in making soda. **Syn.** — Regain, retake, repossess, resume, recruit. **recover arms,** *Mil. Drill*, a command whereby the piece is brought from the position of "aim" to that of "ready."

re-cov'er (rē-kŭv'ẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To regain health after sickness; to grow well; to be restored or cured; hence, to regain a former state after misfortune, alarm, etc.; — often followed by *of* or *from*; as, to *recover* from fright.

Go, inquire of Baal-zebub, the god of Ekron, whether I shall *recover* of this disease. 2 *Kings* i. 2.

2. To make one's way; to come; arrive. *Obs.*

With much ado the Christians *recovered* to Antioch. *Fuller.*

3. *Rowing, Fencing, etc.* To make a recovery. **4.** *Law.* To obtain a final judgment in one's favor; to succeed in a lawsuit or proceeding; as, I *recovered* in my suit.

re-cov'er, *n.* [OF. *recovre.* See RECOVER, *v.*] Recovery (in various senses); esp. = RECOVERY, 2 **b**.

re-cov'er-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *recouvrable.*] Capable of being recovered, or of recovering. — **re-cov'er-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **re-cov'er-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

re-cov'er-ee' (-ẽ'), *n. Law.* The person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery.

re-cov'er-or (-kŭv'ẽr-ẽr; -kŭv'ẽr-ôr'), *n.* [Cf. OF. *recovreor.*] *Law.* The demandant in a common recovery after judgment.

re-cov'er-y (rē-kŭv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. OF. *recovrée.*] **1.** Means of restoration; remedy. *Obs.* **2.** Act of recovering; act of regaining or retaking possession; specif.: **a** Act of regaining the natural position after curtseying. **b** *Sports.* (1) *Rowing.* The movement of the body and oar or oars, after completion of a stroke, into position for the next stroke. (2) *Fencing, Sparring, etc.* Act of regaining the position of guard after making an attack. **3.** Restoration from sickness, weakness, or the like, or from a condition of misfortune, fright, evil life, etc. **4.** *Law.* The obtaining in a suit at law of a right to something by a verdict, decree, or judgment of court, esp. by the final one deciding the issues involved; specif., a common recovery (which see). A *final recovery* is one obtained by a verdict or final decree or judgment. Its total is the sum awarded and does not include interest after the verdict or decision.

rec're-an-cy (rĕk'rē-ȧn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being recreant; mean-spiritedness; apostasy.

rec're-ant (-ȧnt), *a.* [OF., p. pr. of *recreire, recroire* (also used reflexively), to surrender or give up one's cause or allegiance, to cause to do so, LL. *recredere, recredere se*, to give up, surrender; L. *re-* again, back + *credere* to intrust, trust, believe. See CREED.] **1.** Crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battle; yielding; cowardly; mean-spirited; craven. "This *recreant* knight." *Spenser.* **2.** Apostate; false; unfaithful.

Turned *recreant* to God, ingrate and false. *Milton.*

Syn. — See COWARDLY.

rec're-ant, *n.* [OF. See RECREANT, *a.*] **1.** One who yields in combat and begs for mercy; a cowardly wretch.

You are all *recreants* and dastards. *Shak.*

2. A betrayer; an apostate; a deserter.

rec're-ate (rĕk'rē-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *recreatus*, p. p. of *recreare* to create anew, to refresh; *re-* re- + *creare* to create. See CREATE.] To give fresh life to; to reanimate; revive; esp., to refresh after wearying toil or anxiety; to relieve; cheer; divert; amuse.

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colors mixed with blue and green, to *recreate* their eyes, white wearying . . . the sight more than any *Dryden.*

rec're-ate (rĕk'rē-āt), *v. i.* To take recreation.

rec're-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *recreacioun*, F. *récréation*, L. *recreatio.*] **1.** Refreshment by means of food; a meal; also, refreshment by any means. *Obs.* **2.** Act of recreating, or state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; diversion.

Syn. — See PLAY.

rec're-a-tive (rĕk'rē-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *récréatif.* See RECREATE.] Tending to recreate; recreating; amusing; diverting. "Let the music of them be *recreative.*" *Bacon.* — **rec're-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **rec're-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

rec're-ment (rĕk'rē-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *recrementum*; *re-* re- + *cernere, cretum*, to separate, sift: cf. F. *récrément.*] **1.** Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; as, the *recrement* of ore. **2.** *Med.* **a** Excrement. *Obs.* **b** A substance secreted from the blood and again absorbed by it.

rec're-men-ti'tious (-mĕn-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, consisting of, or of the nature of, recrement or dross; superfluous.

re-crim'i-nate (rē-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd), -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [LL. *recriminare*: cf. F. *récriminer.* See CRIMINATE.] To make a countercharge or accusation; to charge back fault or crime upon an accuser.

re-crim'i-nate, *v. t.* To accuse (a person) in return; to retort or return (an accusation). *Now Rare.*

re-crim'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *récrimination*, or LL. *recriminatio.*] Act of recriminating; an accusation brought by the accused against the accuser; a counter accusation.

re-crim'i-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Recriminatory.

re-crim'i-na-to-ry (-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Having the quality of recrimination; retorting accusation; recriminating.

re'cru-desce' (rē'krōō-dĕs'), *v. i.*; RE'CRU-DESCED' (-dĕst'); RE'CRU-DESC'ING (-dĕs'ĭng). [See RECRUDESCENT.] To be in a state of recrudescence; esp., to come into renewed freshness, vigor, or activity; to revive; to break out again.

The general influence . . . which is liable every now and then to *recrudesce* in his absence. *Edmund Gurney.*

re'cru-des'cence (-dĕs'ĕns), *n.* State of being recrudescent; as: **a** Increased severity of a disease after a remission. **b** The breaking out again of a wound, sore, or the like.

A *recrudescence* of barbarism may condemn it. *Duke of Argyll.*

re'cru-des'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *recrudescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *recrudescere* to become raw again; *re-* re- + *crudescere* to become hard or raw.] **1.** Growing raw or painful again. **2.** Breaking out again after temporary abatement or suppression; — usually said of something regarded as bad.

re-cruit' (rē-krōōt'), *v. t.*; RE-CRUIT'ED; RE-CRUIT'ING. [F. *recruter*, fr. *recrue* recruiting, recruit, also in OF. *recrute*, prop., a new growth, fr. *recroître*, p. p. *recrû*, OF. *recreü*, to grow again; *re-* re- + *croître* to grow, OF. *croistre, creistre*, L. *crescere.* See CRESCENT.] **1.** To supply with new men, as an army; to fill up or make up by enlistment; as, the party was *recruited* largely from the farmers; also, to muster; to raise; to enlist; as, he *recruited* a regiment. **2.** To repair by fresh supplies, as anything wasted; to remedy lack or deficiency in; as, food *recruits* the flesh; fresh air and exercise *recruit* the spirits. *Now Rare.* **3.** Hence, to restore the wasted vigor of; to renew in strength or health; to reinvigorate.

re-cruit', *v. i.* **1.** To gain new supplies of men for service; to raise or enlist new soldiers; as, both armies *recruited* easily. **2.** To gain new supplies of anything wasted; to gain health, flesh, spirits, or the like; to recuperate; as, lean cattle *recruit* in fresh pastures.

re-cruit', *n.* [See RECRUIT, *v.*] **1.** *Mil.* **a** A newly raised, or additional, body of soldiery, as a fresh levy or reënforcements; — often in *pl.* *Obs.* **b** A strengthening or increase of an army by reënforcements or new levies. *Obs.* **c** A newly enlisted soldier, sailor in the navy, or marine. **2.** A supply of anything wasted or exhausted; a reënforcement. *Obs. or R.*

The state is to have *recruits* to its strength, and remedies to its distempers *Burke.*

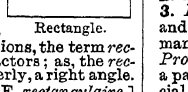
re-cruit'al (-ăl), *n.* A recruiting; a supply, as of health.

re-cruit'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** An additional member of Parliament, appointed or elected to bring up the number. *Obs.* **2.** One that recruits; esp., one who enlists recruits.

re-cruit'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *recrutement.*] **1.** A reenforcement. **2.** Act or process of recruiting: **a** Enlistment of men for an army, etc. **b** Renewal of bodily health.

rec'tal (rĕk'tăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the rectum; in the region of the rectum.

rec'tan'gle (rĕk'tăn'g'l), *n.* [L. *rectus* right + *angulus* angle: cf. F. *rectangle.* See RIGHT; ANGLE.] *Geom.* A right-angled parallelogram. As the area of a *rectangle* is the product of its two dimensions, the term *rectangle* has been used for *product* of two factors; as, the *rectangle* of *a* and *b*, that is, *ab*. Also, formerly, a right angle.


Rectangle.

rec-tan'gu-lar (rĕk-tăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *rectangulaire.*] Right-angled; having one or more right angles. — **rec-tan'gu-lar-ly,** *adv.* — **rec-tan'gu-lar-ness, rec-tan'gu-lar'i-ty** (rĕk-tăn'gŭ-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

rectangular array, *Math.*, a matrix, esp. with an unequal number of rows and columns. — **r. coördinates.** See *Cartesian coördinates*, under COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2. — **r. hyperbola,** a hyperbola with asymptotes at right angles. — **r. solid,** a solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base.

rec'ti- (rĕk'tĭ-). [L. *rectus* straight.] Combining form signifying *straight*; as, *rectilineal*; *rectinerved.*

rec'ti-fi'a-ble (rĕk'tĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being rectified; as, a *rectifiable* mistake; a *rectifiable* curve.

rec'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rectification.*] **1.** Act or operation of rectifying; as, the *rectification* of an error; the *rectification* of spirits. *De Quincey.* **2.** *Geom.* The determination of a straight line equal in length to a portion of a curve. **rectification of a globe,** *Astron.*, its adjustment for latitude, etc., preparatory to solution of a proposed problem.

rec'ti-fied (rĕk'tĭ-fīd), *pret. & p. p.* of RECTIFY. — **rectified spirit,** spirit purified or concentrated by redistillation; specif., in the British Pharmacopœia, one containing ten parts by volume of water.

rec'ti-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that rectifies. **2.** Specif.: **a** *Naut.* An instrument formerly used for determining and rectifying variations of the compass. **b** A part of a distilling apparatus in which the more volatile portions are separated by evaporation and condensation. **c** *Elec.* A device or apparatus for converting an alternating into a direct current by means of a kind of commutator (distinguished from *converter*), or by suppressing half of each cycle, as by passing the current through a mercury-vapor tube, aluminium cell, etc. See NODON VALVE.

rec'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; REC'TI-FIED (-fīd); REC'TI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *rectificare*; *rectus* right + *ficare* (in comp.) to make: cf. F. *rectifier.* See RIGHT; -FY.] **1.** To make or set right; to correct from a wrong, erroneous, or false state; to amend; as, to *rectify* errors, mistakes, or abuses; to *rectify* the will, the judgment, opinions; to *rectify* disorders.

I meant to *rectify* my conscience *Shak.*

2. *Chem.* To refine or purify, esp. by a process of repeated or fractional distillation, sometimes with the addition of flavoring substances; as, to *rectify* proof spirit. **3.** To set right by adjustment or calculation; to adjust (an instrument); — used esp. in phrase **to rectify a globe,** to adjust a globe in preparation for solving a problem. **4.** To straighten (something); to bring into line. *Obs.* **5.** *Math.* To determine the length of (an arc of a curve). **6.** *Elec.* To make (an alternating current) unidirectional, varying periodically between zero and a maximum.

Syn. — Amend, emend, mend, better, improve, reform, redress; adjust, regulate. See CORRECT.

rec'ti-fy'ing (-fī'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RECTIFY. — **rectifying developable,** *Math.*, a developable surface through a curve, in the development of which the curve is rolled out into a right line. — **r. edge,** the cuspidal edge of a rectifying developable. — **r. line.** = LINE OF RECTIFICATION.

rec'ti-lin'e-al (-lĭn'ē-ăl), *a.* [*recti-* + *lineal.*] Rectilinear. — **rec'ti-lin'e-al-ly,** *adv.* *Rare.*

rec'ti-lin'e-ar (-ẽr), *a.* [*recti-* + *linear.*] **1.** Moving in a straight line; having an undeviating direction; forming a straight line; as, *rectilinear* motion; a *rectilinear* course. **2.** Right-lined; formed or bounded by straight lines; also, characterized by straight lines; as, a *rectilinear* angle or figure; *rectilinear* arrangement of streets. **rectilinear lens,** *Photog.*, a lens specially corrected for aberration, so that straight lines are reproduced accurately, even on the margins of the pictures. — **rec'ti-lin'e-ar'i-ty** (-ăr'ĭ-tĭ), **rec'ti-lin'e-ar-ness,** *n.* — **rec'ti-lin'e-ar-ly,** *adv.*

rec'ti-tude (rĕk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *rectitudo*, fr. *rectus* right, straight: cf. F. *rectitude.* See RIGHT.] **1.** Straightness; also, direct line. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Rightness of principle or practice; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct; uprightness; integrity; honesty; justice. **3.** Correctness of judgment or of procedure.

Syn. — RECTITUDE, UPRIGHTNESS. RECTITUDE is often used to designate a quality of motives, intentions, and the like; UPRIGHTNESS connotes esp. probity or integrity, and oftener suggests a personal characteristic; as, the *rectitude* of his purpose; a man of unquestioned *uprightness* in all his dealings. But there is often no clear distinction between the words. See HONESTY, JUSTICE, FAIR.

rec'to (rĕk'tō), *n.* [L., abl. of *rectus* right: cf. F. *recto.*] *Print.* The right-hand page; — opposed to *verso.*

rec'to- (rĕk'tō-). Combining form indicating *connection with*, or *relation to, the rectum*; as, *rectovesical.*

rec'to-cele (-sēl), *n.* [*recto-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Prolapse of the anterior wall of the rectum into the vagina.

rec'tor (rĕk'tẽr), *n.* [L.; fr. *regere, rectum*, to lead straight, to rule: cf. F. *recteur*, G. *rektor.* See REGIMENT, RIGHT.] **1.** The ruler or governor of a country, etc. *Obs.*

God is the supreme *rector* of the world. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Any authoritative leader or director. *Obs. or R.* **3.** *Eccl.* **a** *Ch. of Eng.* A clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish, and has the tithes, etc.; the clergyman of a parish where the tithes are not impropriate. **b** *Prot. Epis. Ch.* A clergyman elected by the members of a parish to have permanent charge of it. He is the official head of the parish and ex-officio head of all parochial organizations. Cf. VESTRY, 3.

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rescousse. Cf. RESCUE.] Rescue. *Obs.*

re-course', *v. i.* **1.** To return; revert; recur. *Obs.* **2.** To have recourse; to resort. *Obs. or R.*

re-course'ful, *a* Having recurring flow and ebb. *Obs.*

re-court' (-kōrt'), *v. t.*, **re-cov'er** (rē-kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-cov'er-ance (rē-kŭv'ẽr-ȧns), *n.* [OF. *recovrance.*] Recovery. *Obs. or Archaic.*

re-cov'er-er, *n.* One who recovers, or recovered, *n.* [OF. *recovrer* to recover, to obtain; inf. as n.] Recovery. *Obs.* [*ering*, p. pr.]

re-cov'er-ing-ly, *adv.* of RECOVERING. **re-cov'er-less,** *a.* See -LESS.

recovery oven. A by-product oven. See COKE OVEN. — **recovery coke,** etc.

recpt. *Abbr.* Receipt.

re-cray', *v. i.* [OF. *recreire.* See RECREANT.] To yield as a recreant. *Obs.* [so, lazy. *Obs.*]

re-crayed', *p. a* Recreant; allegiant. *Obs.*

rec're-ance (rĕk'rē-ȧns), *n.* Recreancy.

rec're-ance, *n.* [Cf. RECREATION.] Recreation. *Rare.*

recreandise, *n.* [OF., also *-tise.*] Recreancy. *Obs.* [ANT.]

rec're-ant-ly, *adv* of RECREANT. **rec're-ant-ness,** *n.* See -NESS.

re-crease', *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *recroistre*, L. *recrescere.*] To increase again. *Obs.*

re-cre-ate', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'-cre-ate',** *a.*, **re'-cre-a'tion,** *n.* — **re'-cre-a'tive,** *a* — **re'-cre-a'tor,** *n.*

rec're-a'tion-al (rĕk'rē-ā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to recreation.

rec're-a'tor (rĕk'rē-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that recreates. [*Obs. & R.*]

recreatory, *n.* = RECREATIVE.

re'cre-den'tial (rē'krē-d ĕn'shăl), *a. & n.* Designating letters which are the credentials of an ambassador returning from his post. *Obs.*

rec're-men'tal (rĕk'rē-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Recrementitious. *Obs. or R.*

rec're-men-ti'tial (-mĕn-tĭsh'ăl), *a. Med.* Of the nature of a recrement. See RECREMENT, 2 b.

re-cres'cence (rē-krĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *recrescere* to grow anew.] *Biol.* New growth; reproduction of a lost part.

re-crew', *n. & v.* [F. *recrue*, n. Cf. RECRUIT.] Recruit. *Obs.*

recreye. + RECRAY.

re-crim'i-na'tor (rē-krĭm'ĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* One who recriminates.

re-cross', *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.

re-crossed' (rē-krôst'; 205), *p. a. Her.* With each arm crossed near the end by a short bar; — said of a cross.

re-crown', *v. t.*, **re-cru'ci-fy,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-cru'des-cence, *n.* Recrudescence. *Rare.*

re-cru'des-cy, *n.* Recrudescence. *Rare.*

re-cruit'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

re-cruit'age, *n.* State of being a recruit. *Rare.*

re-cruit'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

re-cruit'y (rē-krōōt'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of RECRUIT (sense 1 c).

re-crush', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

recryand. + RECREANT.

recryat, *v.* † [Perh. for *recreant*; cf. OF. *recreantir* to give way.] Prob., to be recreant. *Obs. Scot.*

re-crys'tal-lize, *v. i. & t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-crys'tal-li-za'tion,** *n.*

rec. sec. *Abbr.* Recording secretary.

rect. *Abbr.* Receipt; rector; **rect,** *a.* [L. *rectus* straight.] Right; straight; erect. *Obs.*

rec'ta, *n., pl.* of RECTUM.

rec-tal'gi-a (rĕk-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *recto-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the rectum; proctalgia.

rec'tan'gl. Rectangle. *Ref. Sp.*

rec'tan'gle, *a.* [See RECTANGLE, *n.*] Rectangular. *Obs.*

rec'tan'gled (rĕk'tăn'g'ld), *a.* Rectangular. *Rare.* [GROUP.]

rectangle group. = QUADRATIC.

rec-tan'gu-late (rĕk-tăn'gŭ-lāt), *a.* Rectangular.

rec-tan'gu-late (-lāt), *v. i.* To move at right angles.

rec-tan'gu-lom'e-ter (-lŏ m'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*rectangular* + *-meter.*] Instrument to test right angles.

‖ rec'te et sua'vi-ter. [L.] Justly and pleasantly.

rec'ti, *n., pl.* of RECTUS.

rec'ti-fi-ca-tive (rĕk'tĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *rectificatif.*] Serving to rectify. *R.*

rec'ti-fi-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* A [rectifier.]

rec'ti-fi-ca-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Rectifying; corrective. *Rare.*

rec'ti-graph (rĕk'tĭ-grăf), *n.* [*recti-* + *-graph.*] One form of corrected photographic lens. — **rec'ti-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

rec'ti-line, *a.* [Cf. F. *rectiligne.*] Rectilinear. *Obs.*

rec'ti-lin'e-ar-ism, *n.* See -ISM.

rec'ti-lin'e-a'tion (rĕk'tĭ-lĭn'ē-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making rectilinear. *Rare.*

rec'ti-lin'e-ous (-lĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Rectilinear. *Obs. or R.*

rec'ti-nerved' (rĕk'tĭ-nŭrvd'), *a.* [*recti-* + *nerve.*] *Bot.* Having the veins or nerves straight.

rec'tion (rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rectio*, fr. *regere* to rule or govern.] *Gram.* = GOVERNMENT, 9.

rec'ti-pe-tal'i-ty (rĕk'tĭ-pē-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*recti-* + L. *petere* to seek.] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of growing plant organs to grow in a straight line. *Rare.*

rec'ti-ros'tral, *a.* [*recti-* + *rostral.*] Having a straight beak.

rec'ti-se'ri-al, *a.* [*recti-* + *serial.*] *Bot.* In phyllotaxy, arranged in exactly vertical ranks; — opposed to *curviserial.*

rec-ti'tis (rĕk-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *recto-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Proctitis. — **rec-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

rec'ti-tu' di-nous (rĕk'tĭ-tū' dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Self-righteous. *Rare.*

rec'to (rĕk'tō), *n.* [Abbr. fr. LL. breve de *recto.* See RIGHT.] *Law.* A writ of right.

rec'to-coc-cyg'e-al (-kŏk-sĭj'ē-ăl), *a. Anat.* See RECTO-.

rec'to-co-lon'ic, *a. Anat.* See RECTO-.

rec'to-gen'i-tal, *a. Anat.* See [RECTO-.]

4. The head of a university, school, or other teaching institution; specif.: **a** The chief elective officer in Scotch universities. **b** In England, the master of a college; — now used only of the heads of Exeter and Lincoln Colleges, Oxford. **c** *R. C. Ch.* The superior officer or chief of a convent or religious house; among the Jesuits, the superior of a house that is a seminary or college. **d** In various universities in France and Germany, the president of the administrative body. Usually he is elected and has a professorship. **e** The head master of a secondary school or academy. *Scot.* **f** The head master of a private academy, grammar school, or the like. *Local, U. S.* **g** A proctor or proproctor. *Obs.*

rec'tor-ate (rĕk'tŏr-āt), *n.* [LL. *rectoratus:* cf. F. *rectorat.*] The office, rank, station, or term of a rector.

rec-to'ri-al (rĕk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Pertaining to a rector or a rectory. — **rectorial tithes.** See TITHE.

rec'to-ry (rĕk'tŭ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. OF. *rectorie* or *rectorerie*, LL. *rectoria.*] **1.** A benefice held by a rector; the province of a rector; a parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes. *Eng.*

2. A rector's mansion; a parsonage house.

3. Rectorship; governance. *Obs.*

rec'to-ves'i-cal (rĕk'tō-vĕs'ĭ-kăl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the rectum and bladder, as, the *rectovesical* folds of the peritoneum, or the **rectovesical fascia**, a membrane derived from the pelvic fascia, which invests the rectum, bladder, etc., and the inner surface of the levator ani muscle.

rec'trix (rĕk'trĭks), *n.*; *L. pl.* RECTRICES (-trĭ'sēz). [L., fem. of *rector.*] **1.** A female ruler. *Rare.*

2. *Zoöl.* One of the quill feathers of the tail of a bird; — chiefly in *pl.* Most birds have 12, but some have 14, some 10, a few only 8, and rarely some as many as 28.

rec'tum (rĕk'tăm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [NL. (sc. *intestinum*), fr. L. *rectus* straight. See RIGHT.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The terminal part of the intestine; in man, the part of the large intestine, of somewhat variable length (usually about eight inches), from the sigmoid flexure to the anus.

‖ **rec'tus** (-tŭs), *n.*; *L pl.* RECTI (-tī). [NL., fr. L. *rectus* straight.] *Anat.* Any of several straight muscles, as the rectus femoris or rectus oculi.

rec'tus ab-do'mi-nis (ăb-dŏm'ĭ-nĭs) [L. *abdominis* of the abdomen], *Anat.*, a long flat muscle extending along the whole length of the front of the abdomen and separated from its fellow of the opposite side by the linea alba. It arises from the pubic crest and symphysis and is inserted into the cartilages of the fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs. It is crossed by from three to five tendinous intersections called *lineæ transversæ*. *For its upper three fourths it is inclosed in a sheath.* — **r. ca'pi-tis** (kăp'ĭ-tĭs) [L. *capitis* of the head], *Anat.*, any of certain small muscles connecting the cervical vertebræ and occipital bone. — **r. fe'mo-ris** (fĕm'ō-rĭs) [L. *femoris* of the thigh], *Anat.*, a division of the quadriceps extensor muscle lying in the anterior middle region of the thigh, arising from an aponeurosis attached to the ilium by two heads and inserted into the patella by a narrow flattened tendon in common with those of the vastus externus and internus and cruræus. — **r. oc'u-li** (ŏk'ū-lī) [L *oculi* of the eye], *Anat.*, any of four muscles of the eyeball, which arise from the borders of the optic foramen, and, running forward, are inserted into the sclerotic coat of the eyeball.

re-cum'ben-cy (rē-kŭm'bĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Act of leaning, resting, or reclining; state of being recumbent.

2. Reliance on something; as, the *recumbency* of the soul on God. *Now Rare.*

re-cum'bent (-bĕnt), *a.* [L. *recumbens, -entis*, p. pr. of *recumbere.* See RECUMB, INCUMBENT.] **a** Leaning; reclining; lying; as, the *recumbent* posture of the Romans at their meals; in *Biol.*, said of structures which tend to rest upon the surface from which they extend. **b** Resting; inactive; idle. — **re-cum'bent-ly**, *adv.*

re-cu'per-a-bil'i-ty (rē-kū'pĕr-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Power of recuperation.

re-cu'per-ate (rē-kū'pĕr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *recuperatus*, p. p. of *recuperare.* See RECOVER to get again.] **1.** To recover; regain; as, to *recuperate* the health or strength; also, to restore to health.

2. To recoup; repay. *Rare.*

re-cu'per-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To recover health or strength; to convalesce; also, to recover from pecuniary loss.

re-cu'per-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *recuperatio:* cf. F. *récupération.*] Recovery, as of anything lost, esp. of the health or strength.

re-cu'per-a-tive (-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *recuperativus.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to recuperation; tending to recovery; restorative; having the power of recuperating.

2. *Mech.* Having a recuperator, as a gas-fired furnace.

re-cu'per-a'tor (rē-kū'pĕr-ā'tĕr), *n.* [L. *recuperator* a recoverer.] **1.** *Roman Law.* A judge appointed with others in certain cases. They exercised the same functions as the judices, but it is uncertain in just what causes they were used. Provincial judges were regularly called *recuperatores*, not *judices.*

2. *Mech.* = REGENERATOR, 2.

re-cu'per-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *recuperatorius*] Of or pertaining to recuperation or recuperators.

re-cur' (rē-kûr'), *v. i.*; RE-CURRED' (-kûrd'); RE-CUR'RING. [L. *recurrere*; *re-* re- + *currere* to run. See CURRENT.]

1. To move back; to recede. *Obs.*

2. To resort; to have recourse; to go for help. *Now R.*

If, to avoid succession in eternal existence, they *recur* to the "punctum stans" of the schools. *Locke.*

3. a To go or come back in thought or discourse; as, Before going on, I must *recur* to our former subject. **b** To come again to mind; as, the sound of the waters *recurred* in his memory; also, to come up again for consideration; as, the question often *recurs.*

4. To occur, take place, or appear, again; usually, to occur again after a stated interval or according to some regular rule; as, the fever will *recur* to-night.

5. *Math.* To repeat itself (generally indefinitely) in fixed periods of figures, as a decimal; to circulate.

re-cur'rence (rē-kŭr'ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of recurring, or state of being recurrent; return; resort; recourse.

I shall insensibly go on from a rare to a frequent *recurrence* to the dangerous preparations *I. Taylor.*

2. *Math.* See MATHEMATICAL INDUCTION.

Syn. — See RETURN.

re-cur'rent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *recurrens, -entis*, p. pr. of *recurrere:* cf. F. *récurrent.* See RECUR.] **1.** *Anat.* Running or turning back in a direction opposite to its former course; — said specif. of certain nerves, and certain branches of vessels in the arms and legs, as the radial *recurrent* artery, tibial *recurrent* arteries. See under RADIAL, TIBIAL, ULNAR.

2. Returning from time to time; recurring, as fever.

recurrent fever. *Med.* See RELAPSING FEVER. — **r. laryngeal nerve.** See LARYNGEAL NERVES. — **r. pulse,** *Physiol.*, the pulse beat which appears (when the radial artery is compressed at the wrist) on the distal side of the point of pressure through the arteries of the palm of the hand. — **r. sensibility,** *Physiol.*, the sensibility manifested by the anterior, or motor, roots of the spinal cord (their stimulation causing pain) owing to the presence of sensory fibers from the corresponding sensory or posterior roots. — **r. series** (of the *r*th order), a series the coefficient of whose *n*th term is a linear homogeneous function of the coefficients of the next preceding *r* terms, *n* being greater than *r*. — **r. vision,** *Psychol.*, the recurring presentations of a positive afterimage with exceedingly brief intervals.

re-cur'sant (rē-kûr'sănt), *a.* [L. *recursans, -antis*, p. pr. of *recursare* to run back, v. freq. of *recurrere.* See RECUR.] *Her.* Displayed with the back toward the spectator; — said esp. of an eagle.

re-curve' (rē-kûrv'), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. RECURVATE.] To curve in an opposite or unusual direction; to bend back or down.

re-curved' (rē-kûrvd'), *p. a.* Curved in a direction opposite to the usual one; bent back; as, *recurved* petals; of a bird's bill, bent upward, as opposed to *decurved.*

rec'u-san-cy (rĕk'ū-zăn-sĭ; rē-kū'-), *n.* State of being recusant or a recusant; nonconformity; refusal to obey; esp., *Eng. Hist.*, refusal, esp. of Roman Catholics, to attend the services of the Established Church. This was, for more than two centuries after about 1570, a statutory offense punishable by a fine, and it also created many disabilities.

rec'u-sant (-zănt; 277), *a.* [L. *recusans, -antis*, p. pr. of *recusare* to refuse, to object to; *re-* re- + *causa* a cause, pretext: cf. F. *récusant.* See CAUSE.] Refusing, as to submit to authority; dissentient; specif., *Eng. Hist.*, refusing to attend the services of the Established Church.

rec'u-sant, *n.* One who refuses, as to comply with some regulation or to conform to some general practice or opinion; a dissenter or dissentient, esp. in religion; specif., *Eng. Hist.*, a person, esp. a Roman Catholic, who refused to attend the services of the Church of England; a nonconformist; a dissenter.

The last rebellious *recusants.* *De Quincey.*

rec'u-sa'tion (rĕk'ū-zā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *recusatio:* cf. F. *récusation.*] *Law.* A refusal, objection, or exception; a plea challenging a judge or judges for alleged interest or other incompetency. *Obs. or R., exc. in Civil or Canon Law.*

re-cuse' (rē-kūz'), *v. t.* [F. *récuser*, or L. *recusare.* See RECUSANT.] To refuse or reject; esp., to challenge or except to a judge or judges as interested or otherwise incompetent. *Obs. or R., exc. in Civil & Canon Law.*

red (rĕd), *a*; RED'DER (-ẽr); RED'DEST. [ME. *red, reed, read*, AS. *réad*; akin to *réod*, OS. *rōd*, OFries. *rād*, D. *rood*, G. *roth, rot*, OHG. *rōt*, Dan. & Sw. *röd*, Icel. *rauðr, rjóðr*, Goth. *ráups*, W. *rhudd*, Bret. *ruz*, Ir. & Gael. *ruadh*, L. *ruber, rufus*, Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, Skr. *rudhira, rōhita.* Cf. ERYSIPELAS, ROUGE, RUBRIC, RUBY, RUDDY, RUSSET, RUST.] **1.** Having, or characterized by, the color of red.

2. *Magnetism.* Pertaining to or designating the north pole of a magnet; — opposed to *blue.* See MAGNET, 2.

☞ Phrases beginning with *red* are for facility of reference distributed in the *Vocabulary.*

red, *n.* **1.** A fundamental color, appearing at the lower end of the visible spectrum, typically at wave length 671 $\mu\mu$ (see SPECTRUM). It varies in hue from vermilion toward orange and toward purple, scarlet being slightly yellowish and crimson slightly bluish. Tints of red are called *pink.*

2. Any pigment or dye which colors red.

3. A thing, animal, or person that is red or dressed in red; as: **a** A red, or copper, cent. *Slang.* **b** An American Indian; a redskin. **c** Gold. *Obs. & R.* **d** Red wine. **e** Reddle. *Now Dial. Eng.* **f** Rouge. *Obs.*

4. [*cap.*] **a** *European Politics.* = RED REPUBLICAN. **b** An anarchist who practices or advocates violence. *Cant.*

5. *pl. Med.* The menses. *Obs.*

re-dact' (rē-dăkt'), *v. t.*; -DACT'ED; -DACT'ING. [L. *redactus*, p. p. of *redigere*; *red-, re-*, again, back + *agere* to drive.]

1. To put (things written or matters of thought) into (a certain) form; as, to *redact* blank verse into sonnets. *Obs.*

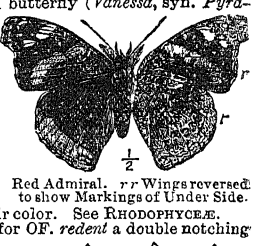
2. To reduce (a person or thing) to (a certain) condition; as, to be *redacted* to poverty. *Obs.*

3. a To compose or frame (a statement, proclamation, or the like); as, the decree was *redacted* by the governor. **b** To reduce (written matter) to a form suiting its purpose; to digest and put in shape (matter for publication); to edit.

re-dac'tion (rē-dăk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rédaction*, L. *redactio.*] Act of redacting; work produced by redacting; a digest; a revision; a new edition. — **re-dac'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

re-dac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *rédacteur.*] One who redacts; one who prepares matter for publication; an editor. — **re'-dac-to'ri-al** (rē'dăk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.*

red admiral. A beautiful butterfly (*Vanessa*, syn. *Pyrameis, atalanta*) common in both Europe and America. The front wings are crossed by a broad orange red band. The larva feeds on nettles.

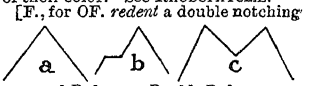


Red Admiral. *r r* Wings reversed to show Markings of Under Side.

red alder. An alder (*Alnus oregona*), of the Pacific coast of the United States; also, its hard red wood, used for furniture.

red algæ. *Bot.* A group of algæ constituting the class Rhodophyceæ, and so called on account of their color. See RHODOPHYCEÆ.

red-dan' (rĕd-dăn'), *n.* [F., for OF. *redent* a double notching or jagging, as in the teeth of a saw, fr. L. *re-* re- + *dens, dentis*, a tooth. Cf. INDENTED.]



a, b Redans; *c* Double Redan.

1. *Fort.* A work having two parapets forming a salient angle, whose gorge, being unfortified, is usually protected by being on the bank of a stream, at the head of a bridge, or in advance of, or enfiladed by, a strong line. Redans joined by curtains are a simple form of fieldworks.

2. A step or vertical offset in a wall on uneven ground. *Rare.*

red ant. Any of various reddish ants; esp.: **a** *Monomorium pharaonis*, a small species often infesting houses. **b** *Formica rufa, F. sanguinea*, or related large species of Europe and America, which make hills in open ground.

red-ar'gue (rĕd-är'gū), *v. t.*; -AR'GUED (-gūd); -AR'GU-ING (-gŭ-ĭng). [L. *redarguere*; *red-, re-*, re- + *arguere* to accuse, charge with: cf. F. *rédarguer.*] *Now Chiefly Obs. or Scot.* **1.** To reprove; accuse; reproach; convict.

2. a To confute by argument. *B. Jonson.* **b** To disprove or refute (a statement, argument, etc.); — chiefly in *Law.*

Now this objection . . . has, as far as I know, been *redargued* in three different ways. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

red'ar-gu'tion (rĕd'är-gū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *redargutio:* cf. OF. *redargucion.*] Act of redarguing.

red ash. **1. a** An American ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), smaller than the white ash, and less valuable for timber. **b** An Australian rhamnaceous tree (*Alphitonia excelsa*) with hard wood. **c** The Australian proteaceous tree *Orites excelsa.*

2. The wood of any of these trees.

red as'tra-chan (ăs'trȧ-kăn). A yellowish early apple with light and dark red splashes and irregular streaks, a heavy bloom, white crisp flesh, and rather acid flavor.

red'-backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Having a red or reddish back.

red-backed mouse, any of many small short-tailed voles of the genus *Evotomys* of northern and mountainous parts of Europe, Asia, and America. — **r. sandpiper,** the dunlin. — **r. shrike,** a European shrike (*Lanius collurio*), chiefly ashy, but with wings and tail mostly black and the back chestnut.

red bark. *Pharm.* A red variety of Peruvian bark obtained from *Cinchona succirubra.* Only about one fifth of its alkaloids is quinine. See PERUVIAN BARK.

red bat. A North American vespertilionine bat (*Lasiurus borealis*) having the interfemoral membrane densely hairy. The color varies from rusty red to reddish gray.

red bay. A lauraceous tree (*Persea borbonia*) of the southern United States, having dark red heartwood.

red bean. **a** An Australian meliaceous tree (*Dysoxylum muelleri*) the timber of which resembles rosewood. Called also *pencil cedar.* **b** The coral bean.

red beech. **a** The common American beech. **b** An Australian sterculiaceous tree (*Tarrietia trifoliolata*).

red'-bel'lied (-bĕl'ĭd), *a.* Having a red or reddish belly.

red-bellied snake, either of two small harmless snakes (*Storeria occipitomaculata* and *Natrix kirtlandii*) of the eastern and central United States, having the under parts chiefly red or salmon-colored. — **r. snipe,** a dowitcher. — **r. terrapin,**

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rec'tor-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to a rector, or governor; — said only of the authority, etc., of God. *Rare.*

rec'tor-ess, *n.* **1.** A female ruler or governor. *Obs.*

2. The wife of a rector. *Rare.* *Thackeray.*

rec'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP

rec'to-scope, *n.* [*recto-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* A proctoscope.

rec'to-ste-no'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* See RECTO-.

rec-tot'o-my (rĕk-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*recto-* + *-tomy.*] Proctotomy.

rec'to-u-re'thral, *a.* See RECTO-.

rec'to-u'ter-ine, *a.* See RECTO-.

rec'to-vag'i-nal, *a.* See RECTO-. — **rectovaginal pouch.** *Anat.* = POUCH OF DOUGLAS.

rec'tress (rĕk'trĕs), *n.* **1.** A female ruler. *Obs. B. Jonson.*

2. A woman head of an educational institution. *Rare.*

rec-trix'es, *n., pl.* of RECTRIX.

rec-tri'cial (rĕk-trĭ'shăl), *a. Zool.* Pert. to the rectrices.

‖ **rec'tus in cu'ri-a.** [L.] Upright in the court; right in point of law; free from charge or impeachment; with clean hands. See LEGAL MAN.

‖ **re-çu'** (rē-sü'), *p. a.* [F.] Received. — *n.* A receipt.

rec'u-bant (rĕk'ū-bănt), *a.* [L. *recubans, -antis*, p. pr. of *recubare* to recline; *re-* + *cubare* to lie.] Recumbent. *Rare.* [*Rare*]

rec'u-bate (-bāt), *a.* Recumbent.

rec'u-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *recubare* to lie upon the back.] Recumbency. *Obs.*

recueil, *v. t.* [F. *recueillir.*] To collect; receive; entertain *Obs.*

re-cueil' (rē-kû'y'), *n.* [F.] A literary collection; also, reception. *Obs.*

recuile. † RECOIL.

recuilment. † RECOILMENT.

‖ **re-cu'lade'** (rē-kū'lăd'), *n.* [F., fr. *reculer* to recoil.] Retreat.

re-cule'. † RECOIL, RECUEIL.

‖ **re-cu'ler pour mieux' sau'ter** (rē-kū'lā' pōor myû' sō'tā'). [F.] Lit., to go back in order to take a better leap.

reculle. † RECOIL.

re-cul'i-sance Obs corrupt. of RECOGNIZANCE.

re-cul'i-vate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2 — **re-cul'i-va'tion,** *n.*

recumaunde. † RECOMMAND.

re-cumb' (rē-kŭm'), *v. i.* [L. *recumbere*; *re-* back + *cumbere* (in comp.), akin to *cubare* to lie down.] To lean; recline. *Obs.*

re-cum'bence (rē-kŭm'bĕns), *n.* Recumbency. *Now Rare.*

rec'um-ben'ti-bus, *n.* [In imitation of L. endings, fr. *recumbent.*] A knockdown blow. *Obs.*

re-cu'per-a-ble, *a.* [Cf. OF. *recuperable.*] Recoverable. *Obs*

re-cu'per-ance (rē-kū'pĕr-ăns), *n* Recuperation. *R.* [-NESS.]

re-cu'per-a-tive-ness, *n.* See **re-cure',** *n.* [See RECURE, *v.*] Cure; remedy; recovery. *Obs.*

re-cure', *v. t. & i.* [Due to confusion of *recover* to get again, with L. *recurare* to take care of, to restore by taking care of, to cure. Cf. CURE.] *Obs.* **1.** To cure; heal; restore to health.

2. To recover; also, to obtain.

3. To remedy; retrieve; repair

re-cure'ful, *a.* Curative. *Obs*

re-cure'less, *a.* Incurable. *Obs.* — **re-cure'less-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

re-cur'ren-cy, *n.* Recurrence. *Obs. or R.* [RENT.]

re-cur'rent-ly, *adv.* of RECURRENT. A recurring decimal *Rare.*

re-cur'ring (rē-kûr'ĭng), *p. pr.* of RECUR — **recurring series.** = RECURRENT SERIES

re-curse', *v. i.* [L. *recursare.*] To recur. *Obs. & R.*

re-cur'sion (rē-kûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *recursio*, fr. *recurrere.*] A recurring; return. *Obs. or R.*

re-cur'vant (-vănt), *a.* [L. *recurvans*, p. pr.] *Her.* Recurved; coiled, as a serpent, with the head raised.

re-cur'vate (-vāt), *a.* [L. *recurvatus*, p. p. of *recurvare.* See RE-; CURVATE.] Recurved.

re-cur'vate (-vāt), *v. t. & i.* To recurve. — **re'cur-va'tion** (rē'-kûr-vā'shŭn), *n. Both Rare.*

re-cur'va-ture, *n.* A backward curvature. *Rare.*

Re-cur'vi-ros'tra (rē-kûr'vĭ-rŏs'trȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *recurvus* bent back + *rostrum* beak.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the avocets, type of a family, **Re-cur'vi-ros'tri-dæ** (-trĭ-dē), which includes also the stilts.

re-cur'vi-ros'tral (-trăl), *a.* [See RECURVIROSTRA.] Having the beak bent upwards.

re-cur'vi-ty (rē-kûr'vĭ-tĭ), *n.* Recurvation. *Obs. & R.*

re-cur'vous (-vŭs), *a* [L. *recurvus.*] Recurved. *Rare.*

rec'u-sance (rĕk'ū-zăns; rē-kū'-), *n.* Recusancy.

re-cu'sa-tive (rē-kū'zȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *recusativus.*] Rejective *Obs*

re-cu'sa-tor (-tŏr), *n. Scots Law.* A recusation to a judge.

re-cus'sion (rē-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *recutere, recussum*, to beat back.] Act of beating back.

re-cut', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-cuv'er, re-cuv'erd. Recover; recovered *Ref. Sp.*

recyne = RESIN.

red. = RAD, afraid, REED

red. Var. of REDD.

red. Obs. or ref. sp. of READ.

red. Scot. pret. & p. p. of RIDE.

red. Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of REDE, counsel.

red, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *réadian*, v. t.] To redden. *Obs or R*

red-. See RE-.

re-dact', *a.* Redacted. *Obs.*

‖ **ré'dac'teur** (rā'dăk'tûr'), *n.* [F.] A redactor [*Local, U. S.*]

red adder. The copperhead

red'a-main'cy, *n.* [See REDAME] Redamation. *Obs.*

re-dame', *v. t.* [F. (Rabelais) *redamer*, L. *redamare.*] To love in return. *Obs.* — **red'a-ma'tion,** *n. Obs* [NOIR.]

red and black. = ROUGE ET

red antimony. Kermes mineral.

red archangel. See ARCHANGEL, 2 b.

red-ar'gu-ate, *v. t.* [Irreg. fr. L. *redarguere.*] To reprove *Obs.* — **red ar'gu-a'tion** (rĕd-är'gū-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

red-ar'gu-tive, red-ar'gu-to-ry, *a.* Tending to redargution. *Obs.*

red arsenic. Realgar

re-dart', *v. t*, **re-date',** *v. t*, **re-dawn',** *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

red'back', *n.* One of the treasury notes not bearing interest issued in 1838 by the Republic of Texas.

red'back', *n.* A dunlin.

red balm. Bee balm.

red bass (bȧs). The red drum.

red'-bead' tree. Necklace tree.

red'-bead' vine. Indian licorice.

red'beard', *n.* A branching, bright red sponge (*Microciona prolifera*), common on oyster shells and stones. *Local, U. S.*

red beds. *Geol.* Sedimentary strata, largely Permian and Triassic, containing few fossils, at many points both east and west of the Rocky Mountains.

red'bel'ly, *n.* **a** European char (*Salvelinus alpinus*). **b** Redbellied terrapin. **c** Red grouper. *U. S.*

red Berkshire The Duroc pig.

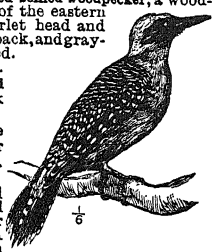
red'ber'ry (rĕd'bĕr'Y), *n.* **1.** Any of several Australian red-berried chenopodiaceous shrubs, of the genus *Rhagodia.*

2. *U. S.* **a** The red baneberry (*Actæa rubra*). **b** The ginseng.

red bilberry. The mountain cranberry.

red'bill', *n.* An oyster catcher

a turtle (*Pseudemys rubriventris*) of streams and swamps from New Jersey to Virginia, having more or less red on the plastron and carapace. It reaches a length of about 18 inches, and is used as food.—**red-bellied woodpecker**, a woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*) of the eastern United States, having a scarlet head and nape, barred black-and-white back, and grayish under parts tinged with red.



Red-bellied Woodpecker.

red′-billed′ (rĕd′bĭld′), *a.* Having a red beak. — **red-billed teal**, a South African duck (*Pœcilonetta erythrorhyncha*).

red′bird′ (rĕd′bûrd′), *n.* **a** The cardinal bird. **b** The summer tanager. **c** The scarlet tanager. **d** The European bullfinch.

red book. A book having a red cover, usually one of official character or of some peculiar importance; specif. [*cap.*] **a** A book formerly published in England containing the names of all persons serving, or pensioned by, the state. **b** An English annual register entitled "Royal Kalendar," etc., published from 1767 to 1893; also, a similar later record.

red box. **a** Any of several Australian eucalypts, esp. *Eucalyptus polyanthemos.* **b** The Australian myrtaceous tree *Tristania conferta.*

red′breast′ (rĕd′brĕst′), *n.* **a** The European robin. **b** The American robin. **c** The knot, or red-breasted sandpiper. **d** The red-breasted bream.

red′-breast′ed, *a.* Having a red or reddish breast. **red-breasted bream**, a sunfish (*Lepomis auritus*) of the eastern and southern States, having the belly largely orange red. *U. S.* — **r. goose**, a Siberian goose (*Branta ruficollis*), chiefly black and white with a chestnut breast. — **r. plover**, the knot (sandpiper). — **r. rail**, the Virginia rail. — **r. sandpiper**, the knot. — **r. snipe**, a dowitcher.

red′bud′ (-bŭd′), *n.* Any American cæsalpiniaceous tree of the genus *Cercis;* esp., the eastern *C. canadensis*, resembling the Judas tree of Europe (*C. siliquastrum*) in its heart-shaped leaves and fascicles of small pink flowers.

red bug. **a** A very small larval mite which in Florida and other southern States attacks man, causing great irritation. **b** A red hemipterous insect of the genus *Pyrrhocoris*, esp. the European *P. apterus*, which is bright scarlet and lives in clusters on tree trunks. **c** The cotton stainer.

red cedar. **1.** **a** An American juniper (*Juniperus virginiana*) found everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains. It has dark green, closely imbricated leaves. **b** The fragrant, close-grained red wood of this tree, which is not very durable. **c** Any of several related species of *Juniperus.* **2.** **a** The tall or giant arborvitæ of the western United States (*Thuja plicata*) or its hard wood. **b** The incense cedar. **3.** In Australia: **a** The toon tree. **b** The flindosa.

red charcoal. A substance intermediate between wood and ordinary charcoal, made by heating wood to 300° C.

red clover. A European clover (*Trifolium pratense*) with globose heads of reddish purple flowers, cultivated as a fodder plant and a cover crop. It is naturalized in America.

red′coat′ (rĕd′kōt′), *n.* One who wears a red coat; specif., a British soldier, the typical uniform being red.

red coral. An alcyonarian (*Corallium nobile*, syn. *C. rubrum*) of the Mediterranean and adjacent parts of the Atlantic. Related species occur in the Indian Ocean, etc. It forms branching shrublike colonies, sometimes about a foot high, and has in the axis of the stems and branches a hard stony skeleton of a delicate red or pink color, which is prized for ornaments and jewelry. See CORAL, *Illust.*

red corpuscle. One of the colored corpuscles of the blood of vertebrates, which contain the hæmoglobin and carry the oxygen from the respiratory organs to the various tissues. See BLOOD, 1; HÆMOGLOBIN. Individual corpuscles are light yellow, but in quantities deep red.

red′-crest′ed, *a.* Having a red or reddish crest. **red-crested pochard**, an Old World duck (*Netta rufina*), having in the male a chestnut head with a large crest, and red bill and feet, and a white speculum.

red cross. **a** The cross of St. George, the national emblem of England. **b** The Geneva cross. **c** The crusaders or the cause they represented. **d** [*cap.*] A hospital or ambulance service established as a result of, though not provided for by, the Geneva convention of 1864; any of the national societies for alleviating the sufferings of the sick and wounded in war, also giving aid and relief during great calamities; also, a member or worker of such a society; — so called from the badge of neutrality, the Geneva cross.

Red′cross′ Knight. In Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (Bk. I.), the character who personifies St. George, patron Saint of England, and typifies Christian Holiness. The Faërie Queene assigns to him the task of slaying a dragon which laid waste the kingdom of Una's father. He destroys the dragon, marries Una, and departs to perform other tasks. His adventures allegorize the history of the Church of England.

red curlew. **a** The scarlet ibis. **b** The marbled godwit.

red currant. The common currant.

redd (rĕd), *v. t.* [Prob. the same word as ME. *reden*, fr. AS. *rædan* to arrange, put in order, akin to E. *ready;* cf. E. dial. *red*(*d*), *rede*, D. *redden* to put in order, *reeden* to make ready; but also dial. *red*(*d*) to get rid of, E. RID to save, free. Cf. READY.] *Scot. or Dial.* **1.** To clear or clean; to put in order; to make tidy, as a house, the person, etc.; — usually followed by *up;* as, to *redd* up the house. **2.** To free from (entanglement or embarrassment). **3.** To take apart, or separate, as opponents. **4.** To bring to an end, or settle, as a quarrel.

redd (rĕd), *n. Scot. or Dial.* **1.** Act of redding. **2.** That which is cleared, or is to be cleared, away; refuse.

red deer. **a** The common stag (*Cervus elaphus*) of temperate Europe and Asia, similar to the wapiti, but smaller. **b** The Virginia deer in its summer coat. See DEER, 2.

red′den (rĕd′n), *v. t. & i.*; -DENED (-nd); -DEN-ING. [From RED, *a.*] To make or become red or reddish; flush; blush.

> Appius *reddens* at each word you speak *Pope.*

red-den′do (rē-dĕn′dō), *n.; pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [From the Latin clause *reddendo inde annuatim.*] *Scots Law.* The clause in a charter specifying the particular duty or service due from the vassal to his superior; also, the duty itself.

red-den′dum (-dŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -DA (-dȧ). [Neut. of L. *reddendus* that must be given back or yielded, gerundive of *reddere.* See REDDITION.] *Law.* A clause in a deed by which some new thing is reserved out of what had been granted before, as the clause by which rent is reserved in a lease. The reddendum usually follows the tenendum, and in reservations of rent generally begins "Yielding and paying."

red′dish (rĕd′ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat red. — **red′dish-ness**, *n.*

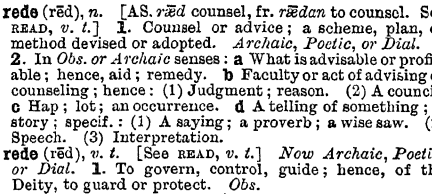
red-di′tion (rĕ-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *redditio*, fr. *reddere* to give back: cf. F. *reddition.* See RENDER; cf. RENDITION.] *Obs.* **1.** Restoration; restitution; surrender; specif., formal restitution by judicial confession. *Howell.* **2.** Explanation; esp., the application of a comparison, or the clause that contains the application. *Chapman.* **3.** Translation; rendition.

red′di-tive (rĕd′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *redditivus.*] *Obs.* Answering; corresponding; specif., in *Gram.*, correlative. Also as *n.*

red dog, *or* **red′-dog′ flour.** The lowest grade of flour in milling. It is dark and of little expansive power, is secured largely from the germ or embryo and adjacent parts, and contains a relatively high percentage of protein. It is chiefly useful as feed for farm animals.

red dressing. *Leather Tanning.* A preparation of crushed bark and water in which hides are soaked before going to the tan vats.

red drum. A large drumfish (*Sciænops ocellata*), which is an important food fish of the Atlantic coast from Chesapeake Bay southward, though its flesh is lacking in flavor. It becomes several feet long, and has a conspicuous dark spot at the base of the caudal fin.



Red Drum. 1/10

rede (rēd), *n.* [AS. *rǽd* counsel, fr. *rǽdan* to counsel. See READ, *v. t.*] **1.** Counsel or advice; a scheme, plan, or method devised or adopted. *Archaic, Poetic, or Dial.* **2.** In *Obs. or Archaic* senses: **a** What is advisable or profitable; hence, aid; remedy. **b** Faculty or act of advising or counseling; hence: (1) Judgment; reason. (2) A council. **c** Hap; lot; an occurrence. **d** A telling of something; a story; specif.: (1) A saying; a proverb; a wise saw. (2) Speech. (3) Interpretation.

rede (rēd), *v. t.* [See READ, *v. t.*] *Now Archaic, Poetic, or Dial.* **1.** To govern, control, guide; hence, of the Deity, to guard or protect. *Obs.* **2.** **a** To advise or counsel (a person). **b** To give as advice. *Obs.* **c** To decree. *Obs.* **3.** To agree upon or decide after consultation. *Obs.* **4.** To guess or imagine. *Scot.* **5.** To interpret; explain; also, to relate.

rede, *v. i. Obs.* **a** To take counsel. **b** To give advice.

re-deem′ (rē-dēm′), *v. t.*; RE-DEEMED′ (-dēmd′); RE-DEEM′-ING. [L. *redimere, redemptum;* red-, re-, re- + *emere, emptum*, to buy, orig., to take, cf. OIr. *em* (in comp.), Lith. *imti:* cf. F. *rédimer.* Cf. ASSUME, CONSUME, EXEMPT, PREMIUM, PROMPT, RANSOM.] **1.** To regain possession of by payment of a stipulated price; to repurchase.

> If a man sell a dwelling house in a walled city, then he may *redeem* it within a whole year after it is sold. *Lev.* xxv. 29.

2. Hence, specif.: To recover or regain, as pledged or mortgaged property, by the requisite fulfillment of some obligation, as by payment of what may be due. **3.** To buy off, take up, or remove the obligation of, by payment or rendering of some consideration; as, to *redeem* bank notes with coin. **4.** To ransom, liberate, or rescue from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or to be forfeited, by paying a price or ransom; to ransom.

> *Redeem* Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. *Ps.* xxv 22.

5. *Theol.* Hence, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law.

> Christ hath *redeemed* us from the curse of the law. *Gal.* iii. 13.

6. To make good by performing; to fulfill, as a promise. **7.** To pay the penalty of; to make amends for; to offset; to atone for; to compensate; as, to *redeem* an error.

Syn. — See RANSOM.

to redeem the time, to make the best use of it.

re-deem′a-ble (rē-dēm′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being redeemed or repurchased; held under conditions permitting redemption. **2.** Subject to an obligation of redemption; payable; due; as, bonds, promissory notes, etc., *redeemable* in gold. — **re-deem′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-deem′a-bly**, *adv.*

re-deem′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who redeems; specif. [*cap.*], the Savior of the world, Jesus Christ. **2.** A contractor. *Obs.* **3.** [*cap.*] See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

re′de-liv′er (rē′dē-lĭv′ẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To give back; to return. **2.** To deliver, or liberate, a second time or again. **3.** To deliver (a message, etc.) again; also, *Obs. & R.*, to report. "Shall *I redeliver* you e'en so?" *Shak.* — **re′de-liv′er-er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **re′de-liv′er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*

red elm. Any of several American elms having reddish wood; esp., the slippery elm.

re′de-mand′ (rē′dē-mȧnd′), *v. t.* [*re-* back, again + *demand:* cf. F. *redemander.*] To demand back or again; to inquire again. — *n.* A demanding back; a second or renewed demand. *R.* — **re′de-mand′a-ble** (-mȧn′dȧ-b'l), *a.*

re′de-mise′ (rē′dē-mīz′), *n. Law.* Reconveyance.

re′de-mise′, *v. t.* To demise or convey back.

re-demp′tion (rē-dĕmp′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *redempcioun*, F. *rédemption*, L. *redemptio.* See REDEEM; cf. RANSOM.] **1.** Act of redeeming, or state of being redeemed; repurchase; ransom; release; rescue; deliverance; restoration; recovery; reclamation; as, the *redemption* of prisoners of war; the *redemption* of a slum.

2. Specif.: **a** Deliverance from the bondage and consequences of sin; specif., deliverance by the atonement of Christ from the bondage of sin and the penalties for violation of God's law; salvation. Cf. ATONEMENT, 2.

> In whom we have *redemption* through his blood. *Eph.* i. 7.

b More fully **redemption of the first-born.** *Jewish Law.* The freeing of the first-born males of men and of unclean beasts (so Num. xviii. 15, but the rabbis made the law apply to asses only) from the condition of being sanctified to the Lord as his, which setting apart is required in the case of both man and beast in remembrance of the delivery of the first-born of Israel when the first-born of Egypt were slain, and in ancient times involved the sacrifice of all first-born males. From this sacrifice, however, all except the first-born of clean beasts were redeemable. The observance of this law as to a first-born son by the father, or, in case the father fails to do it, by the son when grown up, is obligatory on every Israelite. See *Ex.* xiii. 2 & 12 ff., *Num.* iii. 12, 13, & 45 ff., *Num.* xviii. 15-18, & *Deut.* xv. 19-22. **c** The securing of some privileged status or of membership in a society by purchase. *Eng.* **d** The buying off, taking up, or removing, of the obligation of something by rendering an equivalent, as of a bond by payment. **e** *Law.* Regaining of property by satisfaction of some obligation; specif., liberation or resumption of property pledged or mortgaged by performance of the terms or conditions of the pledge or mortgage; also, an equity of redemption. See under EQUITY. **3.** That which redeems, or a way or means of redeeming; a redeeming feature; atonement; *Obs.*, a recompense.

re-demp′tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** Formerly, one who, wishing to emigrate from Europe to America, secured passage on credit, binding himself to be sold into service by the master or owner of the ship for a stipulated time. **2.** One who redeems himself, as from debt or servitude.

re-demp′tive (rē-dĕmp′tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to redeem; redeeming. — **re-demp′tive-ly**, *adv.*

Re-demp′tor-ist (-tôr-ĭst), *n.* [F. *rédemptoriste*, fr. L. *redemptor* redeemer, fr. *redimere.* See REDEEM.] *R. C. Ch.* A member of an order, the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, founded in Naples in 1732 by St. Alphonsus Maria de Liguori, devoted to preaching to the neglected.

Re-demp′to-ris′tine (-tō-rĭs′tĭn; -tēn), *n.* A nun of the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer, associated with the Redemptorists.

re-demp′to-ry (rē-dĕmp′tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to redemption; paid for ransom; serving to redeem.

(*Hæmatopus unicolor*) of Australia and New Zealand.

red birch. **a** The river birch. **b** See BIRCH, 1 c.

red′-blind′, *a.* Blind in respect to the color red. — **red blindness.** *Med.* See DALTONISM.

red body. *Zoöl.* An aggregation of capillaries forming a mass on the inner wall of the air bladder of certain teleost fishes. When covered with glandular epithelium, as in the Physoclisti, they are called **red glands.**

red bole. Red ocher.

red box. A box, commonly red, containing important papers, esp state papers. *Eng.*

red brass. Brass of a reddish tint, due to its copper.

red bream. See SCHNAPPER.

red bryony. Common bryony.

red′buck′, *n.* Pallah antelope.

red buckeye. A shrubby species of buckeye (*Æsculus pavia*) of the southern United States.

red campion. A species of catchfly, or campion (*Lychnis dioica*), with red or pink flowers.

red′cap′, *n.* **1.** A person wearing a red cap. **2.** A specter having long teeth, popularly supposed to haunt old castles in Scotland. *Scot.* **3.** The European goldfinch. *Local, Eng.*

red cent. The copper cent which was formerly coined; hence, a cent. *Colloq., U. S.*

red chalk. Specif., ruddle.

red char. Common European char. [Red pimpernel.]

red chickweed *or* **chickenweed.**

red coati. See COATI.

red cobalt. Erythrite.

red cock. The male of the red grouse.

red cod. A gadoid fish (*Physiculus bacchus*) of Australia and New Zealand.

red cohosh. The red baneberry (*Actæa rubra*).

red′coll′, *n.* [ME. *radcolle;* orig. uncert.] Horse-radish. *Obs.*

red copper, red copper ore. Cuprite.

red corallin. = CORALLIN b.

red′cowl′. = REDCAP, 2.

Red Crescent. A Turkish organization like the Red Cross.

red cypress. The bald cypress.

redd (rĕd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of REDE, counsel.

redd, *n.* [E. dial. *red* spawn, spawning ground, to spawn.] Spawn of a fish; also, the excavation or nest made by some fishes for spawn. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

redd, *p. a.* Cleared for a new occupant; — used esp. in *void and redd. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

redd, *v. t.* [AS. *hreddan.* See RID to save, to free.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To deliver; rescue; free, as from trouble, loss, etc. Specif.: **a** To keep from burning; to extinguish (flames or a fire). **b** To disencumber (one's self or another person) of; to free of. **c** To take or remove away.

red dace. The redfin.

red daisy. Orange hawkweed.

red darnel. Rye grass.

redde. † RAD, afraid; RED; REDD; RID. [READ.]

redde. Obs. pret. & p. p. of **red deal.** The wood of the Scotch pine.

reddely. † REDLY.

redden. † RID.

red′dend. Reddened *Ref Sp.*

redd′er, *n.* One who redds; esp., one who attempts to separate combatants or to settle their quarrel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

reddere. † REDDOUR.

redd′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REDD.

red′ding, *n.* Material which is, or is used to make, red; specif., *Dial. Eng.*, red ocher; ruddle.

red′ding-ite (rĕd′ĭng-īt), *n.* [From *Redding*, Connecticut.] *Min.* A pinkish or yellowish white orthorhombic hydrous phosphate of manganese, $Mn_3(PO_4)_2{\cdot}3H_2O$.

red′dish. † RADISH. [DLE.]

red′dle (rĕd′l). Var. of RUDDLE, RADDLEMAN.

red′dock (rĕd′ŭk). Dial. Eng. of RUDDOCK, robin redbreast.

red′-dog′ mon′ey. A currency of State-bank notes issued in Michigan about 1845, and bearing an indorsement stamped in red ink by an Ohio firm which became bankrupt; also, a similar issue in New York State.

reddour, *n.* [OF. *reidor, F. raideur*, fr. OF. *reide, reit*, rigid, stiff, F. *raide*, L. *rigidus.*] Rigor; violence. *Obs.*

redds′man (rĕdz′mȧn), *n.* [*redd* rubbish + *man.*] A man who clears rubbish from a mine. *Scot.*

reddure. † RADDOUR, REDDOUR.

red′dy, a. Reddish. *Obs. or R.*

rede. † RAD, afraid; READ, *v.*; RED.

rede (rēd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of READ, stomach; REDD.

rede. Obs. or Scot. var. of RED.

rede, *v. t.* [ME. *reden*, AS. *rædan.* Cf. REDD, to put in order.] *Obs.* **1.** To make ready or put in order; to clear up or out. **2.** To clear (a way).

Red Eagle. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

re′de-bate′, *v. t.*, **re-deb′it**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

red ebony. The granadilla tree.

re′de-cide′, *v. t.*, **re′de-ci′sion** (rē′dē-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.*, **re-deck′**, *v. t.*, **re′de-clare′**, *v. t.*, **re′de-cline′**, *v. t. & i.*, **re-dec′o-rate**, *v. t.*, **re-dec′o-ra′tion**, *n.*, **re-ded′i-cate**, *v. t.*, **re-ded′i-ca′tion**, *n.*, **re-ded′i-ca-to-ry**, *a.* See RE-, 2.

re-deem′a-bil′i-ty (rē-dēm′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capability of being redeemed. *Rare.*

re-deem′er-ess, *n.* See -ESS.

re-deem′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

re-deem′less, *a.* Not redeemable. *Rare.*

re-def′e-cate, *v. t.*, **re′de-fine′**, *v. t.*, **re-def′i-ni′tion** (rē-dĕf′ĭ-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* See RE-, 2.

rede′ful, *a.* [*rede* + *-ful.*] Full of counsel or wisdom. *Obs.*

redefy. † REDEFY.

re-de′i-fy, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

redel. † RIDDLE, RIDEL.

red elder. The guelder-rose.

rede′less, *a.* [AS. *rǽdleas.*] Wanting counsel; resourceless; helpless. *Obs.*

re′de-lib′er-ate, *v. t. & i.*, **re′de-lĭv′er-ance**, *n.* See RE-, 2

redell. † RIDEL.

redels. † RIDDLE.

red els. South African cunoniaceous tree *Cunonia capensis.*

rede′ly, *adv.* Advisedly; assuredly; surely; readily. *Obs.*

redeme. † REDEEM.

redemite. † REDIMITE.

re′de-mol′ish, *v. t.*, **re-dem′onstrate**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-demp′ (rē-dĕmp′), *v. t.*; *p. p. & p. a.* RE-DEMPT′. [L. *redemptus*, p. p.] To redeem. *Obs.*

re-demp′ti-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Redeemable.

Re-demp′tine (-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* = REDEMPTORISTINE.

re-demp′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to redemption.

Re-demp′tion-ist, *n. R. C. Ch.* = TRINITARIAN, 2 b = RANSOMER b.

re-demp′tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

re-demp′tor (rē-dĕmp′tôr), *n.* [L.] A redeemer. *Obs. or R.*

re-demp′trice (-trĭs), *n.* [L. *redemptrix, -tricis.*] A female redeemer. *Rare.*

re-demp′ture, *n.* † REDEMPTOR.

reden. † READ, *v.*

re-den′i-grate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

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re-demp′ture, *n.* † REDEMPTOR.

reden. † READ, *v.*

re-den′i-grate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

red ensign. *Naut.* The ensign with a red field borne by British merchantmen. See ENSIGN, 1.

redent. † REDAN.

re-dent′ed, *p. a.* [See REDAN.] Indented. *Obs. & R.*

re′de-pos′it, *v. t. & n.* See RE-, 2. — **re-dep′o-si′tion** (rē-dĕp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.*

re-der′i-va′tion, *n.*, **re′de-scend′**, *v. t. & i.*, **re′de-scent′**, *n.*, **re′de-scribe′**, *v. t.*, **re′de-scrip′tion**, *n.*, **re′-de-sert′**, *v. t. & i.*, **re′de-serve′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

redeseful. † REDEFUL.

re′de-sign′, *v. t.*, **re′de-sire′**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

redes′man (rēdz′mȧn), *n.* [AS. *rǽdesmann.*] A counselor. *Obs. or Archaic.*

re′de-tect′, *v. t.*, **re′de-ter′mi-na′tion**, *n.*, **re′de-ter′mine**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [*Obs.*]

redevable, *a.* [F.] Indebted.

re'de-vel'op (rē'dē-vĕl'ŭp), *v. t. & i.* To develop again; specif., *Photog.*, to intensify (a developed image), as by bleaching with mercuric chloride and subsequently subjecting anew to a developing agent. — **re'de-vel'op-er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **re'de-vel'op-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

red'eye' (rĕd'ī'), *n.* **a** The rudd. **b** The rock bass. **c** The red drum. **d** The copperhead.

red'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having red eyes or a red ring about the eye, as certain birds; also, having reddened or inflamed eyelids. — **red-eyed perch**, the rock bass. — **r. pochard**, the common European pochard. — **r. vireo.** See VIREO.

red feed. Small, red, marine, surface-swimming copepod crustaceans which are a favorite food of the mackerel.

red fescue. A European fescue grass (*Festuca rubra*) with reddish spikelets. It is used to some extent in pastures.

red fig. The poplar-leaf fig or its small red fruit.

red'-fig'ured (-fĭg'ŭrd), *a. Class. Archæol.* Designating, or relating to, vases in which the decoration consists of red figures (the natural clay) upon a black ground, which is painted in. This style originated at Athens toward the close of the 6th century B. C. As compared with the black-figured style, it is characterized by greater delicacy and expressiveness and greater variety of subject matter. Four periods of style are sometimes named: the archaic, or severe style, about 520–500 B. C.; the strong style, a period of rapid advance in power, 500–460 B. C.; the fine style, or culmination of the art, about 460–440 B. C.; and the late fine style, marked by decline, about 440–400 B. C. From true red-figured vases are distinguished vases covered entirely with black varnish upon which red figures are painted, a much rarer type. Cf. BLACK-FIGURED, POLYCHROME, *a.*, 2.

red'fin' (-fĭn'), *n.* Any of certain cyprinoid and catostomid fishes; as: **a** *Notropis cornutus*, a small shiner widely distributed in the streams of eastern and central North America, the male of which has bright red fins in the breeding season; also, *N. umbratilis* of the Mississippi Valley. **b** = RED HORSE **a**.



Redfin (*Notropis cornutus*). 1/3

red fir. **a** Any of several western American firs, as *Abies nobilis*, *A. magnifica* (the *California red fir*), and *A. amabilis*; also, their reddish wood. **b** The Douglas spruce. **c** Any of several true spruces, as the Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) and *P. morinda* of Ceylon.

red fire. A composition that burns with a bright red light, used in pyrotechny, signaling, etc.

red'fish' (rĕd'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** The blueback salmon. **b** The rosefish. **c** A large California labroid food fish (*Pimelometopon pulcher*). **d** The red drum. **e** The red phase of a West Indian grouper (*Cephalopholis fulvus*) which varies in color with the depth of water it inhabits.

red flag. A flag of a red color. Historically a red flag has been a revolutionary and terroristic emblem. It is now the generally accepted emblem of socialism. It is also commonly used as the sign of an auction sale.

red'-foot'ed, *a.* Having red feet. — **red-footed falcon**, a chiefly plumbeous European falcon (*Erythropus vespertinus*).

Red'gaunt'let (rĕd'gant'lĕt; -gônt'lĕt), *n.* One of the principal characters in Scott's novel of the same name, a political enthusiast and Jacobite, who scruples at nothing to uphold the cause of the Pretender, and accompanies him into exile. When he frowned, the figure of a horseshoe, the fatal mark of his race, became visible upon his brow.

red grouper. A grouper (*Epinephelus morio*) of the Atlantic coast from Virginia southward. It reaches a length of three feet and with age acquires a flesh-red color. See GROUPER, *Illust.*

red grouse. A ptarmigan (*Lagopus scoticus*), of the British Islands, closely allied to the willow ptarmigan, but not turning white in winter as other species do. Commonly called simply *grouse*.



Red Grouse. 1/8

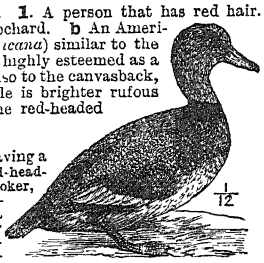
red gum. [ME. *red-gounde*, AS. *rēad* r e d + *gund* matter, pus.] **1.** *Med.* Strophulus. **2.** Grain rust.

red gum. **1.** **a** Any of several Australian species of *Eucalyptus*, esp. *E. rostrata*, *E. amygdalina*, etc.; also, the timber of the red gum. **b** A kino prepared as a mucilaginous drug from *Eucalyptus rostrata*. **2.** The sweet gum, or liquidambar.

red'-hand' (-hănd') | *a.* Having hands red with blood; in the
red'-hand'ed | very act, as if with bloody hands; — said of a person taken in the act of homicide; hence, fresh from the commission of crime; as, he was taken *red-handed*.

red'-hard', *a. Metal.* Hard when red-hot; — said of certain high speed (self-hardening) steel. — **red'-hard'ness**, *n.*

red'head' (rĕd'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A person that has red hair. **2.** **a** The European pochard. **b** An American duck (*Aythya americana*) similar to the European pochard and highly esteemed as a game bird. It is allied also to the canvasback, but the head of the male is brighter rufous its bill shorter. **c** The red-headed woodpecker. **3.** The bastard ipecac.



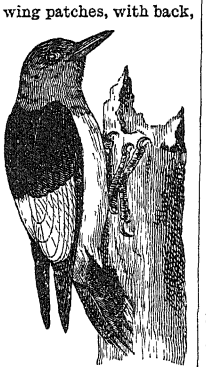
Redhead, 2 b Male. 1/12

red'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Having a red or reddish head. — red-headed curre, duck, pochard, poker, widgeon, or pochard, or redhead. — **r. woodpecker**, a rather large woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) widely but irregularly distributed in North America. The adult has white under parts and wing patches, with back, tail, and the rest of the wings black, and a red head and neck.

red heat. The degree of heat at which substances are red-hot (about 500–900° C. or 930–1650° F.).

red herring. **1.** Herring cured with saltpeter and slowly dried and smoked so as to be red. **2.** A subject intended to divert attention from the main question; — often in *to draw a red herring across the track* (*path*, etc.).

red'hi-bi'tion (rĕd'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *redhibitio* a taking back: cf. F. *rédhibition*.] *Civil Law.* The annulling of a sale of an article and the return of it to the seller on account of some material defect. — **red-hib'i-to-ry** (rĕd-hĭb'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.*



Red-headed Woodpecker, Male. (1/2)

red hind (hīnd). **a** A grouper *Epinephelus guttatus*), important as a food fish in Cuba (where it is called *cabrilla*), but ranging from the Carolinas to Brazil. It is largely olive, with red spots. **b** See CONY, 6 **b**.

red honeysuckle. **1.** *Local, Eng.* **a** The French honeysuckle (*Hedysarum coronarium*). **b** The red clover. **2.** The proteaceous shrub *Sirmuellera serrata*. *Australia.*

red horse. *U. S.* **1.** **a** Any of numerous large suckers of the genera *Moxostoma* and *Placopharynx* of North American rivers and lakes; — so called from the red fins, esp. of the male in the breeding season. **b** The red drumfish. **2.** [*cap.*] A Kentuckian; — a nickname. *Obs.*

red'-hot' (87), *a.* Of a red heat (which see). Hence, fig., excited, or marked by great excitement, enthusiasm, vigor, violence, or the like; as, a *red-hot* radical; a *red-hot* debate. **red-hot poker plant.** = POKER PLANT.

re'di-a (rē'dĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. REDIÆ (-ē), E. REDIAS (-ȧz). [NL., after Francesco *Redi* (1626–98), It. scientist.] *Zoöl.* A larva produced within the sporocyst of certain trematodes. It in turn produces, either another generation of rediæ, or else cercariæ in itself. See 1st FLUKE, 2.

red, or Red, Indian. An American Indian, as distinguished from an East Indian or from an Eskimo; sometimes, specif., one of the copper-colored Indians of North America, as contrasted with American Indians of other hues.

red'in-gote (rĕd'ĭŋ-gōt), *n.* [F., corrupt. fr. E. *riding coat*.] A long plain double-breasted outside coat, now one worn by women.

re-din'te-grate (rē-dĭn'tē-grāt), *a.* [L. *redintegratus*, p. p. of *redintegrare* to restore; *red-*, *re-*, re- + *integrare* to make whole. See INTEGRATE.] Redintegrated. *Obs. or R.*

re-din'te-grate (-grāt), *v. t.*; -GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd); -GRAT'ING (-grāt'ĭng). **1.** To make whole again; to renew; reëstablish; to restore to integrity or soundness. **2.** To restore to a previous place or condition. *Obs. or R.*

re-din'te-grate, *v. i.* To regain friendship, favor, or the like; also, to reunite; to become united again. *Obs. or R.*

re-din'te-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *redintegratio*.] **1.** Restoration to a whole, sound, or previous state; renewal; renovation; as, a *redintegration* of friendship. **2.** *Psychology.* Revival, or tendency to revival, of the whole of a previous mental state when part of it recurs. **3.** Restoration to a previous place. *Obs.*

re'di-rect' (rē'dĭ-rĕkt'), *a. Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, the examination of a witness by the party calling him, after the cross-examination. *U. S.*

red iron, red iron ore. *Min.* Ordinary hematite.

red ironwood. A small West Indian rhamnaceous tree (*Reynosia latifolia*), found also in Florida; also, its hard red wood. It has an edible one-seeded drupaceous fruit.

re'dis-seize', **re'dis-seise'** (rē'dĭs-sēz'), *v. t. Law.* To disseize anew. — **re'dis-sei'zor**, **-sei'sor** (-sē'zẽr; -zôr), *n.*

re'dis-sei'zin, **re'dis-sei'sin** (-sē'zĭn), *n. Law.* A disseizin by one previously adjudged to have disseized the same person of the same lands, etc.; also, a writ which lay in such a case.

red jasmine. **a** A tropical American apocynaceous shrub (*Plumeria rubra*) with red flowers. **b** The cypress vine.

red lattice. Red latticework, — formerly common in the windows of alehouses; hence, an alehouse or tavern.

red'leg' (rĕd'lĕg'), *n.* Also **red'legs'** (-lĕgz'). **a** The redshank. **b** The turnstone. *Local, U. S.* **c** The red-legged partridge. **d** The purple sandpiper. *Local, Wales.*

red'-leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *a.* Having red legs. **red-legged crow**, the chough. — **r. falcon**, the red-footed falcon. — **r. grasshopper** *or* **locust.** See GRASSHOPPER, 1. — **r. gull**, the black-headed gull. *Local, Eng.* — **r. kittiwake.** See KITTIWAKE. — **r. plover**, a turnstone. *Local, U. S.* — **r. partridge**, a partridge of the genus *Caccabis*, esp. *C. rufa* of western Europe. — **r. snipe**, the redshank.

red'-let'ter, *a.* Of or pertaining to a red letter, or marked by red letters; hence, happily memorable.

red-letter day. A saint's day or other holy day marked in the calendar with red letters; hence, a day that is fortunate, specially happy, or memorable.

red liquor. *Dyeing.* A solution, essentially of aluminium acetate, used as a mordant in dyeing and calico printing. It was used originally for red dyestuffs.

red mahogany. An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus resinifera*); also, its hard, deep-red wood. The tree also yields a dark-colored variety of kino.

red man. **1.** An American Indian. **2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Improved Order of Red Men, a fraternal benevolent order founded at Baltimore in 1834.

red mangrove. **a** Any true mangrove having red wood, as the African *Rhizophora natalensis*; also, its wood. **b** Any of several trees of the genus *Bruguiera*, of Australia and Polynesia. **c** The looking-glass plant.

red maple. Any of several American soft-wooded maples belonging to a group of which *Acer rubrum* is the type. They are all distinguished by the crimson flowers, produced before the leaves in very early spring.

Red Mass. *Eccl.* A Mass at which the priest wears red vestments, usually a Mass of the Holy Ghost.

red'mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* Any of several grunts of the genus *Hæmulon*, having the inside of the mouth bright red.

red mulberry. An American mulberry tree (*Morus rubra*); also, its dark purple fruit.

red mullet. Any mullet of the family Mullidæ; a surmullet or goatfish. See MULLET, 2.

red'-necked' (-nĕkt'), *a.* Having a red or reddish neck. **red-necked grebe.** See GREBE. — **r. nightjar**, a nightjar (*Caprimulgus ruficollis*) of southwestern Europe and northern Africa. — **r. phalarope**, the northern phalarope.

red nucleus. *Anat.* A nucleus of gray matter situated in the tegmentum on either side of the middle line.

red oak. **a** An American oak (*Quercus rubra*) having large leaves with triangular spiny-tipped lobes; also, its hard, strong, coarse-grained wood. **b** Any of several related oaks, esp. *Q. texana*, of the southern United States.

red ocher *or* **ochre.** *Min.* A red, earthy, and often impure variety of hematite. It is used as a pigment.

red oil. **a** Commercial oleic acid, obtained as a reddish brown liquid from the saponification of fats. Called also *olein*. **b** A mixture of aniline and ortho- and para-toluidine, which by oxidation yields fuchsine, or aniline red. **c** A domestic remedy for bruises, made by macerating the tops of the common St.-John's-wort in olive oil.

red'o-lence (rĕd'ō-lĕns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *redolence*.] Quality of being redolent; sweetness of scent; fragrance.

red'o-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Redolence.

red'o-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *redolens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *redolere* to diffuse an odor; *red-*, *re-*, re- + *olere* to emit a smell: cf. OF. *redolent*. See ODOR.] Diffusing odor or fragrance; scented; odorous; smelling; — usually with *of*. "Honey *redolent* of spring." *Dryden.* — **red'o-lent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — FRAGRANT, ODOROUS, REDOLENT, AROMATIC. That is FRAGRANT which emits an agreeable odor; ODOROUS may suggest either (as commonly) a pleasant or (sometimes) an unpleasant smell; REDOLENT (*of, with*) applies to that which is strongly impregnated with an odor, whether pleasant or unpleasant; the word is chiefly fig.; as, "one glass of a *fragrant* wine, the color of honey" (*Landor*), "the *odorous* cedar bark" (*Shelley*); "*redolent* of joy and youth" (*Gray*); "a symbol *redolent* with moral memories" (*W. James*). AROMATIC adds to *fragrant* the suggestion of spiciness or pungency; as, "her sweetest flowers, her *aromatic* gums" (*Cowper*). See SMELL.

re'don-dil'la (rā'dŏn-dēl'yä; 194), *n.* [Sp., dim. fr. *redondo* round.] *Spanish Poetry.* A rimed stanza, esp. one of four trochaic verses of six or eight syllables, riming *a*, *b*, *b*, *a*.

red osier. **a** A European willow (*Salix purpurea*) the reddish twigs of which are extensively used for basketry, etc.; also, any of several related willows. **b** The osier dogwood of the eastern United States (*Cornus stolonifera*).

re-dou'ble (rē-dŭb'l; 87), *v. t. & i.* [*re-* + *double*.] To double again or back; — esp. in *to double and redouble*.

re-dou'ble, *v. i.* [F. *redoubler*.] **1.** To become twice as great in size or quantity; to double. **2.** To repeat; as: **a** To repeat a stroke in fencing. **b** To repeat a sound; to reëcho.

re-dou'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To double in size or amount.

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re'de-vote', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
red fender. Red-bellied terrapin
red'finch', *n.* A red linnet. See LINNET **a**.
red fox. See 1st FOX, 1.
Red Friar. A Knight Templar.
red fustian. Red wine. *Obs.*
red game. Red grouse. *Now Rare.*
redge (rĕj). Dial. Eng. or slang var of RIDGE.
redgeling. † RIDGELING.
red giant. See BELGIAN HARE.
red gland. *Zool.* See RED BODY.
red goatfish. See GOATFISH.
red goose. The snow goose. It has reddish bill and feet. *New Jersey*
red gooseberry. **a** Red variety of the garden gooseberry. **b** The red currant. *Obs.*
red goosefoot. The plant *Chenopodium rubrum*.
red-gound. † RED GUM.
red grain beetle. See GRAIN BEETLE b.
red grosbeak. Cardinal bird.
red gurnard. A common European gurnard (*Trigla cuculus*).
red'-hard'en, *v. t.* To harden at a red heat, as red-hard steel.
red'-hat', *n.* A cardinal, part of whose official costume is a red hat; — a nickname.
red haw. Any of several American hawthorns, esp. *Cratægus coccinea* and its allies.
redheart hickory. The shagbark.
red heath. The common heather.
red hematite *Min.* Ordinary massive hematite. See HEMATITE. [b The pignut.]
red hickory. **a** The mockernut. **b** The pignut.
red'hoop' (rĕd'hōōp'), *n.* [E. dial. *hoop* bullfinch, also *dial.*] The male of the European bullfinch. *Local, Eng.*
redi, redie. † READY.
re-dic'tate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'dic-ta'tion,** *n.*
re'di-ent (rē'dĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *rediens*, p. pr. of *redire*; *red-* + *ire* to go.] Returning. *Rare.*
‖ Re-dif' (rē-dēf'), *n.* [Turk. *redif*, fr. *radafa*, orig., he who rides behind another on the same beast, fr. *radaf* to follow.] A reserve force in the Turkish army, or a soldier of the reserve. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.
re-dif'fer-en'ti-ate, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2. — **re-dif'fer-en'ti-a'tion,** *n.*
redige, *v. t.* [F. *rédiger* to redact, in OF., to reduce or bring to a condition, or L. *redigere*.] To redact; reduce. *Obs.*
re'di-gest', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'di-ges'tion,** *n.*
redil. † RIDDLE, *n.* [REDLY.]
rediloker. Obs. compar. of **red'i-ly.** † READILY.
red'i-ly, *adv.* [*redy* + *-ly.*] Advisedly; prudently; also, assuredly; surely. *Obs.*
re'di-min'ish, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
redimite, *v.t.* [L. *redimitus*, p. p. of *redimire* to bind.] To crown; wreathe. *Obs.* — *a.* Crowned; beautified. *Obs.*
Red Indian paint. Bloodroot.
red'-ness, *n.* [From REDY.] Prudence; wisdom; also, certainty. *Obs.* [*Obs. & R.*]
redingking, *n.* Prob., a clothier.
re-din'te-gra-tive (rē-dĭn'tē grā-tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of redintegration. *Rare.*
re-din'te-gra'tor (-grā'tẽr), *n.* One that redintegrates. *Rare.*
re-dip', *v. t.*, **re'di-rect'**, *v. t.*, **re'di-rec'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
red ironbark. Any of several Australian eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus sideroxylon*, *E. paniculata*, etc.
re'dis-burse', *v. t.*, **re'dis-burse'ment,** *n.*, **re'dis-charge'**, *v. t.*, **re-dis'count,** *n.*, **re'dis-cov'er**, *v. t.*, **re'dis-cov'er-er,** *n.*, **re-dis-cov'er-y,** *n.*, **re'dis-cuss'**, *v. t.*, **re'dis-cus'sion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
redish. † RADISH.
re'dis-patch', *v. t.*, **re'dis-pel'**, *v. t.*, **re'dis-perse'**, *v. t.*, **re'dis-pose'**, *v. t.*, **re-dis'po-si'tion,** *n.*, **re'dis-pute'**, *v. t.*, **re-dis'so-lu-ble,** *a.*, **re-dis'so-lu'tion,** *n.*, **re'dis-solv'a-ble,** *a.*, **re'dis-solve'**, *v. t.*, **re'dis-tend'**, *v. t.*, **re'dis-till'**, *v. t.*, **re-dis'til-la'tion,** *n.*, **re'dis-train'**, *v. t.*, **re'dis-train'er,** *n.*, **re'dis-trib'ute,** *v. t.*, **re'dis-trib'ut-er,** *n.*, **re-dis'tri-bu'tion,** *n.*, **re'dis-trib'u-tive,** *a.*, **re'dis-trib'u-tor,** *n.*, **re'dis-trib'u-to-ry,** *a.* See RE-, 2.
re-di'tion (rē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *reditio*, fr. *redire*. See REDIENT.] Returning; return. *Rare*
redituary, *n.* [LL. *redituarius*, prop., receiving revenue, fr. L. *reditus* return, revenue.] Lit., one receiving revenue; — applied to a Franciscan of the Conventual branch. *Obs.*
re-dive', *v. i.*, **re'di-vide',** *v. t.*, **re'di-vi'sion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
red'i-vive (rĕd'ĭ-vīv), *v. t.* [L. *redivivus* that lives again.] To revive; restore to life. *Rare.* — **red'i-vi'vous** (-vī'vŭs), *a. Rare.*
red'i-vi'vus (rĕd'ĭ-vī'vŭs), *a.* [L., fr. *red-*, *re-*, re- + *vivus* alive.] Living again; revived.
red'jack'et, *n.* One who wears a red jacket.
red jessamine. = RED JASMINE.
red juniper. The red cedar.
red kangaroo. See KANGAROO, 1.
red'knees' (rĕd'nēz'), *n.* The smartweed, or water pepper.
red lac. The Japanese wax tree.
red land. Arable land. *Scot.*
red lane. The throat. *Slang.*
red larch. The American larch.
red lead (lĕd) See MINIUM, 2
red lead ore. *Min.* Crocoite.
red'-lead' put'ty. See PUTTY, *n.*, 2 a.
redles. † REDELESS.
Red Letter. The Roman Catholic Church; — a nickname alluding to its observance of many red-letter days. *Obs.* — **Red'-Let'ter man.** *Obs.*
red lily. **a** The wood lily. *U. S* b The Barbados lily (*Hippeastrum equestre*). *West Indies.*
red linnet. See LINNET **a**.
red'-lit'ten, *a.* Having a red light. *Rare.*
red locust The common locust.
red'-looked' (-lo͝okt'), *a.* Looking red. *Rare.* [strife.]
red loosestrife. Purple loose-
red louse. A harvest tick.
red'ly, *adv.* [AS. *rēdlīce*.] Wisely or prudently; surely; clearly; distinctly. *Obs.*
red'ly, *adv.* In a red manner.
red maggot. The larva of the wheat midge.
red maids. Californian portulacaceous herb (*Calandrinia menziesii*), with crimson flowers.
red mapau. See MAPAU **a**.
red marrow. See MARROW, 1.
red message. A telegraphic message to be sent at night. It is copied on a blank printed in red ink. *Cant.*
red metal 1 See METAL, 6 **e**. 2. Any of various reddish colored copper alloys.
red mite. = RED SPIDER.
red monkey. The patas.
red mordant. = RED LIQUOR.
red morocco. = PHEASANT'S-EYE **a**.
red morwong. See MORWONG.
red mulga. An Australian acacia (*Acacia cyperophylla*).
red mustard. Black mustard (*Sinapis nigra*).
red myrtle. An Australian myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia myrtifolia*).
rednes. † RADNESS.
red'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
red nightshade. a The alkekengi. b The poke *Phytolacca decandra*.
re-do', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
‖ re'do-let lu-cer'na *or* **lu-cer'nam** (rē'dō-lĕt). [L.] It smells of the lamp; — said of any labored literary production.
redomite. † REDIMITE.
red'o-nate, *v. t.* [L. *redonare*.] To give back. — **red'o-na'tion,** *n. Both Obs. & R.*
re-doom', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
red orpiment. Realgar.
re-dorse'. † REREDOS.
redoub. † REDUB
re-dou'ble-ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *redoublement*.] Redoubling; spe-

2. To say, do, act, again; to repeat; specif., *Obs.*, to reëcho. **3.** To reproduce in reflection; to reflect.

re-doubt' (rē-dout'), *n.* [F. *redoute*, fem., It. *ridotto*, LL. *reductus*, lit., a retreat, fr. L. *reducere* to lead or draw back: cf. F. *réduit*, also fr. LL. *reductus*. See REDUCE; cf. RÉDUIT, RIDOTTO.] *Fort.* **a** In permanent works, a work placed within an outwork. See RAVELIN, *Illust.*, *F* and *i*. **b** A small, and usually rough, inclosed work of varying shape, commonly temporary and without flanking defenses, used esp. in fortifying tops of hills and passes, and positions in hostile territory. **c** A réduit. *Rare.*

re-doubt'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [ME. *redoutable*, OF. *redo(u)table*, F. *redoutable*, earlier also *redoubtable* (with *b* silent). Cf. REDOUBT to dread.] Formidable; dread, as, a *redoubtable* hero; also, *Obs.*, worthy of respect or reverence; — often in contempt or burlesque. —**re-doubt'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

re-doubt'ed, *p. a.* Formidable; dread; renowned.

re-dound' (rē-doundˊ), *v. i.*; RE-DOUND'ED; RE-DOUND'ING. [OF. *redonder* to overflow, be abundant or in excess, F. *redonder*, L. *redundare*; *red-*, *re-*, re- + *undare* to rise in waves or surges, fr. *unda* a wave. See UNDULATE; cf. REDUNDANT.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** To rise or surge, as water; hence, to overflow; abound. **b** To roll back, as a wave; to return; rebound. **c** To reverberate; resound. **2.** To flow back as a consequence or effect; hence, to conduce; contribute; result; accrue.

> The honor done to our religion ultimately *redounds* to God, the author of it. *Rowe.*

3. To issue; to be the result of something. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — See CONDUCE.

re-dound', *n.* **1.** Reverberation; a resounding cry. *Rare.* **2.** Return, as of consequence or effect; result.

> We give you welcome; not without *redound*
> Of use and glory to yourselves ye come. *Tennyson.*

red'o-wa (rĕd'ō-wȧ; -vȧ), *n.* [F. & G., fr. Bohem. *rejdovāk*, fr. *rejdovati* to steer around, drive.] A Bohemian dance of two kinds, one in triple time, like a waltz, the other in 2-4 time, like a polka. The former is most in use.

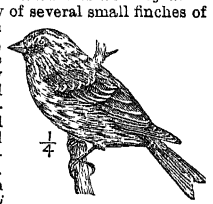
red pepper. The ripe or dried fruit of any species of *Capsicum*; Cayenne pepper. See CAPSICUM.

red pine. **1. a** An American pine (*Pinus resinosa*) having reddish bark; also, its wood, which is hard, but not durable, being chiefly sapwood. Called also *Canadian red pine*. **b** The bull pine **a**. **c** The Douglas spruce. **2. a** In Australia, the cypress pine *Callitris calcarata*, or its timber. **b** In New Zealand, the rimu; also, the matai.

red plague. *Med.* A form of the plague marked by red spots or ulcers. Called also *red pestilence*.

red plum. Any red-fruited variety of plum; specif., the American wild plums *Prunus americana* and *P. nigra*.

red'poll' (rĕd'pōl'), *n.* **a** Any of several small finches of the genus *Acanthis* of northern Europe, Asia, and America, similar in size and habits to the siskins. The males usually have a red or rosy crown and streaked back and sides. Often, as in the common redpoll (*A. linaria*), the breast and rump also are rosy. The European mealy redpoll (*A. l. pallescens*) and the American hoary redpoll (*A. hornemanni exilipes*) are small and pale. **b** The European linnet. **c** Also **redpoll warbler.** The palm warbler. **d** One of the red polled cattle.



Redpoll (*Acanthis linaria*).

red polled cattle (pōld). One of an English breed of hornless cattle of a uniform reddish color, raised for beef and milk.

red race. The race of the American Indians. See MAN, 1.

re-draft' (rē-drȧft'), *n.* **1.** A draft on the maker or indorsers of a bill of exchange dishonored by the drawee, for the amount of the bill and the protest fee and other charges. **2.** A second draft or copy.

red raspberry. Any red or purple raspberry, as distinguished from a black raspberry, or blackcap; specif., in England the species *Rubus idæus* or its fruit, and in the United States *R. strigosus* or its fruit.

re-draw' (rē-drô'), *v. t. & i.* To draw again; to make a redraft.

Red Republican. *European Politics.* Orig., one who maintained extreme republican doctrines in France, — because a red liberty cap was the badge of the party; an extreme radical in political reform. *Cant.*

re-dress' (rē-drĕs'), *v. t.*; -DRESSED' (-drĕst'); -DRESS'ING. [F. *redresser* to straighten, OF. *redrecier* to make straight again; *re-* re- + *dresser* to raise, arrange, OF. *drecier* to straighten. See DRESS.] **1.** To erect again; to reëstablish; also, to mend or repair, as a wall. *Obs.* **2.** To address or direct (a thing) to a destination. *Obs.* **3. a** To restore to the right condition or order; to amend; reform; revise. *Obs.* **b** To adjust again (usually, the balances). "*Redress* the eternal scales." *Emerson.* **4.** To arrange; to put in order. *Obs.* **5.** To set right, as a wrong; to repair, as an injury; to make amends for; to remedy; relieve.

> Those wrongs, those bitter injuries, . .
> I doubt not but with honor to *redress*. *Shak.*

6. To make amends to; to relieve of anything unjust or oppressive. "The afflicted to *redress*." *Dryden.* **7.** *Elec.* To rectify. *Rare.*

re-dress', *n.* **1.** Reparation of wrong; amends for a loss. **2.** Remedy for something; relief; help. *Obs.* **3.** One that relieves; a redressor. *Obs. or R.*

> Fair majesty, the refuge and *redress*
> Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress. *Dryden.*

4. Act of redressing; a making right; correction; reformation; — with *of*; as, the *redress* of grievances.

> Reformation of evil laws is commendable, but for us the more necessary is a speedy *redress* of ourselves. *Hooker.*

Syn. — See REPARATION.

red ribbon. The ribbon of the Order of the Bath in England; hence, the order, or membership in it.

red rockfish. A large rockfish (*Sebastichthys ruberrimus*) common from Puget Sound to southern California.

red'root' (rĕd'rōōt'), *n.* **a** A hæmodoraceous plant of the southern United States (*Gyrotheca capitata*) with sword-shaped leaves, cymose woolly flowers, and a red root, sometimes used as a dye. **b** The New Jersey tea. **c** = BLOODROOT, 1. **d** Gromwell. **e** = ALKANET, 1 **a**. **f** The pigweed *Amaranthus retroflexus*.

red rot. A disease of coniferous trees, characterized by the red color of the decayed wood, probably due to polyporaceous fungi.

red sandalwood. **a** The heavy dark red dyewood of an East Indian fabaceous tree (*Lingoum santalinum*); also, the tree itself. **b** An East Indian mimosaceous tree (*Adenanthera pavonina*), much cultivated for ornament in the West Indies, where it is known as *Barbados pride*.

red scale. **a** A scale insect (*Chrysomphalus*, or *Aspidiotus, aurantii*) injurious to the orange tree in California and Australia. **b** A closely related insect (*C. ficus*) which injures orange trees in Florida.

red'shank' (rĕd'shăngk'), *n.* **1. a** A common Old World limicoline bird (*Totanus calidris*), having the legs and feet pale red. The spotted redshank (*T. fuscus*) is larger, and has orange-red legs. **b** The fieldfare. *Local, Eng.* **2.** One who has red legs; specif., a Celtic inhabitant of the Scottish Highlands or of Ireland; — in derisive allusion to their bare legs. *Hist.*

red'shirt' (rĕd'shûrt'), *n.* An anarchist or revolutionist.

red'-short', *a.* [Sw. *rodskört*, neut. of *rödskör*; *röd* red + *skor* brittle. Cf. COLD-SHORT. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Metal.* Hot-short; brittle when red-hot; — said of certain kinds of iron. — **red'-short'ness**, *n.*

> *Red-shortness* is caused chiefly by sulphur or by oxygen; many other elements may produce the same effects. *W. Metcalf.*

red'-shoul'dered (-shōl'dĕrd), *a.* Having the feathers about the bend of the wing reddish, as in certain birds.

red-shouldered hawk, a common hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) of eastern North America, slightly smaller than the red-tailed hawk and having reddish rufous lesser wing coverts in the adult. It is one of the species called *hen hawk*.

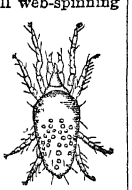
red'skin' (rĕd'skĭn'), *n.* A North American Indian.

red snapper. A large snapper (*Lutianus aya*), chiefly rose-red, which ranges from Long Island to Brazil and is abundant in the Gulf of Mexico and on certain banks off the Florida coast. It is an important food fish.

red snow. Snow colored by a microscopic unicellular alga (*Sphærella nivalis*) which produces large scarlet patches on the snows of arctic or mountainous regions.

red sorrel. **a** A malvaceous plant (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*) whose acid calyxes and capsules are used in the West Indies for making tarts and acid drinks. **b** The sheep sorrel.

red spider. Any of numerous very small web-spinning mites of *Tetranychus* or allied genus, usually pale red when adult, which infest, and often destroy, various plants, including the cotton plant. They feed mostly on the under side of the leaves, and cause them to turn yellow and die. The common species is *Tetranychus bimaculatus*.


Red Spider. × 20

red spruce. A spruce (*Picea rubens*), of the eastern United States, resembling the black spruce.

red squirrel. A common and widely distributed North American squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonicus*); — called also *chickaree*. It is much smaller and usually redder than the common gray squirrel. The typical form is found in British America and parts of Alaska; in the United States it is represented by many varieties, esp., in the east, *S. h. loquax*, in which the under parts are pure white.

red'start' (rĕd'stärt'), *n.* [*red* + *start* tail.] **1.** A small European singing bird (*Phœnicurus phœnicurus*) allied to the redbreast, bluethroat, and nightingale. It has a white forehead, black face and throat, and bright chestnut breast and tail. Also, any of other species of the genus, as the *black* redstart (*P. titys*) of Europe and many Asiatic species.



European Redstart (*Phœnicurus phœnicurus*)

2. A fly-catching warbler (*Setophaga ruticilla*) of eastern North America. The male is chiefly black, with a white belly, and bright orange on the sides, wings, and tail. The female is olivaceous with pale yellow instead of orange.



American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) Male.

red'streak' (-strēk'), *n.* A kind of apple with skin streaked with red and yellow — a favorite English cider apple.

red'-tailed' (-tāld'), *n.* Having a red tail. — **red-tailed hawk**, a common hawk (*Buteo borealis*) of eastern North America, represented in the west by allied varieties. It is one of the hen hawks. It is about 20 inches long, dusky above, and below white tinged with buff and streaked with dusky, and has the tail rufous in the adult. A western variety (*calurus*) is darker, sometimes wholly dusky except the tail.

red tape. The tape used in public offices for tying up documents, etc.; hence, official formality and delay. — **red'-tape'**, **red'-taped'** (-tāpt'), *a.* — **red'-tape'dom** (-tāp'dŭm), *n.* — **red'-tap'er** (-tāp'ẽr), *n.* — **red'-tap'er-y** (-ĭ), *n.* — **red'-tap'ish** (-ĭsh), *a.* — **red'-tap'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **red'-tap'ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

red'top' (rĕd'tŏp'), *n.* **a** A grass (*Agrostis alba*) valued in the United States for pasturage and esp. for lawn mixtures. In England it is usually little valued, and is known as *florin*. **b** The bluejoint *Calamagrostis canadensis*.


Redtop **a**.

re-duce' (rē-dūs'), *v.t.*; -DUCED' (-dūst'); -DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *reducere*, *reductum*; *red-*, *re-* + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE; cf. REDOUBT, *n.*] **1.** To bring back: **a** To recall (something) to mind or to recall (the thoughts, etc.) to a subject. *Obs.* **b** To bring or lead back (a person or thing) to a former place or state; esp., to lead back from error in conduct or religion. *Obs. Chapman.* **c** To restore (a condition, time, etc.). *Obs. or R.*

> While dreams, *reducing* childhood, shall be left. *Lamb.*

d *Med.* To restore to its proper place or condition, as a displaced organ or part; as, to *reduce* a dislocation. **2.** To bring (a person or thing) to a certain condition or act; as, to be *reduced* from barbarism to civilization. *Obs.* **3.** *Obs.* **a** To adapt (something) to a certain purpose; as, to *reduce* land to public use; also, to conform to a standard. **b** To translate; also, to record in writing. **4.** To bring into a certain order, arrangement, classification, etc.; to bring under rules or within certain limits of description, or to conditions and terms adapted to computation; as, to *reduce* animals to classes; to *reduce* astronomical observations; to *reduce* language to rules. **5.** *Arith.* **a** To change the denominations of (a quantity) without changing the value; as, to *reduce* pounds, shillings, and pence to pence, or days and hours to minutes, or conversely (the operation being **reduction descending** or **ascending** according as it is from numbers of a higher into others of a lower denomination, or the converse). **b** To change the form of (an expression) without changing the value; as, to *reduce* fractions to their lowest terms, to a common denominator, etc. **6.** To bring to a certain state or condition by grinding, pounding, kneading, rubbing, etc.; as, to *reduce* a substance to powder, or to a pasty mass; to *reduce* fruit wood, or paper rags, to pulp. **7.** *Chem. & Metal.* To bring to the metallic state by removal of nonmetallic elements; hence, in general, to remove oxygen from; to deoxidize; to combine with, or subject to the action of, hydrogen; specif., *Chem.*, to change from a higher to a lower valence, as regards the positive element; as, metals are *reduced* from their ores; to *reduce* aldehyde to alcohol; — opposed to *oxidize* Ordinary photographic development is a *reducing* process. **8.** *Logic.* To change (a syllogism) from an imperfect to a perfect mode. See MODE, 3. **9.** *Math.* To solve (an equation). *Rare.* **10.** To bring (to obedience, order, etc.), by compulsion; to bring to any inferior state in rank, size, quantity, quality, value, etc; bring (to a disagreeable condition); to diminish; lower; degrade; as, to *reduce* a sergeant to the ranks; to *reduce* a drawing; to *reduce* expenses; to *reduce* the intensity of heat. "An ancient but *reduced* family." *Scott.*

> Nothing so excellent but a man may fasten upon something belonging to it, to *reduce* it. *Tillotson.*
> Hester Prynne was shocked at the condition to which she found the clergyman *reduced* *Hawthorne.*

11. Specif.: **a** *Law.* (1) To bring (into or to possession), as choses in action. (2) To vacate, rescind, or annul. *Chiefly Scots Law.* **b** *Geom.* To construct a figure similar to and smaller than (a given figure). **c** *Photog.* To render less dense, as a negative. See also **7**, above. **12.** To bring to terms; to humble; conquer; subdue; capture; as, to *reduce* a province or a fort. **13.** *Mil.* **a** To disband (a regiment, etc.). *Obs. or R.* **b** To break up (a square); to re-form the line or column from the square; — only in phrase **to reduce a square.** *Rare.*

Syn. — Diminish, lessen, minimize, curtail, lower; degrade; subject, subdue, subjugate. See ABASE, CONQUER.

re-duce', *v. i.* To become reduced in any way.

re-duced' (rē-dūst'), *pret. & p. p.* of REDUCE. Specif., *p. a. Biol.* Dwarfed; vestigial; imperfect in form or function. **reduced inertia**, *Mech.*, the mass of a body which, if placed at the driving point of a machine, would take up the same work in a given acceleration as is actually absorbed by the moving masses in the machine. — **r. iron**, specif., *Pharm.*, finely divided iron got by heating ferric oxide or hydroxide at a dull red heat in hydrogen. It is used as a tonic. — **r. mechanism**, *Kinematics*, a mechanism obtained

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cif., *Obs.*, an increase in severity of a disease; paroxysm. *Rare.*

re-dou'bler, *n.* One that redoubles. [REDOUBLE.]

re-dou'bling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REDOUBT', *a.* Redoubted. *Obs.*

re-doubt', *v. t.* [ME. *redouten*, OF. *redo(u)ter*, F. *redouter*, formerly also spelt *redoubter* (with *b* silent); L. *re-* re- + *dubitare* to doubt, in LL., to fear. See DOUBT.] To dread. *Obs. or R.*

re-doubt'ing, *n.* Reverence; honor; also, apprehension. *Obs.*

re-dound', *v. t.* To reflect; render in return; yield. *Obs.* redoure. †RADDOUR. [DOUBT.]

re-dout'. Obs. or ref. sp. of REDOUBT.

re-dout'a-ble. † REDOUBTABLE.

redouten. † REDOUBT.

red owl. **a** An American screech owl in its red phase. **b** The short-eared owl. *Local, Eng.*

re-down'. † REDOUND.

red perch. **a** The garibaldi, 2. *California.* **b** The rosefish. **c** Yellow perch. See 1st PERCH, 1.

red pestilence. See RED PLAGUE.

red phalarope. See PHALAROPE.

red phosphorus. See PHOSPHORUS, 3.

red'pole'. Var. of REDPOLL.

redpoll linnet. = RED POLL & **b**.

red pope. The prefect of the Propaganda. Cf. BLACK POPE, WHITE POPE.

red porgy. See PORGY, 1.

red precipitate. See MERCURIC OXIDE.

Red Prince. Frederick Charles (1828-85), Prussian prince and general; — from the color of his favorite hussar uniform.

red prussiate of potash. Potassium ferricyanide. [*U. S.*]

red puccoon. = BLOODROOT, 1.

re-draft', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

red rag. **a** The tongue. *Slang.* **b** Wheat rust. *Eng.* **c** Something that arouses ire, as a red rag does in a bull.

red rattle. See RATTLE, *n.*, 9 **b**.

red rattlesnake. See RATTLESNAKE.

re-draw'er, *n.* One who redraws.

re-dress', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-dress'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

re-dress'al (rē-drĕs'ăl), *n.* Redress. [dresses.]

re-dress'er, *n.* One that redresses. [salmon.]

re-dress'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a* Redressable.

re-dres'siv. Redressive *Ref. Sp.*

re-dres'sive (rē-drĕs'ĭv), *a.* Tending to redress. *Rare.*

re-dress'less, *a.* See -LESS.

re-dress'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

re-dres'sor, *n.* One that redresses.

Red Riding-hood. See LITTLE RED RIDING-HOOD.

re-drill', *v. t.*, **re-drive'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

red'root'. [snakeroot.]

Red River snakeroot The Texas snakeroot.

red'-roan', *a. & n.* See ROAN.

red robin. 1 The scarlet tanager. 2. *Dial. Eng.* a The herb Robert. b Wheat rust.

red rock cod. An Australian scorpænoid food fish (*Scorpæna cruenta*).

red rock trout See ROCK TROUT.

Red Rose, the. The English royal house of Lancaster, from its emblem, a red rose.

red row (rō) A state of being streaked with red; — or barley just before ripening *Dial Eng.*

red sable. See KOLINSKY.

red sallow The red osier (*Salix purpurea*).

red salmon. The blueback salmon.

red sanders Red sandalwood.

red sandpiper. The knot in summer plumage.

red sandstone. See OLD RED SANDSTONE, NEW RED SANDSTONE.

red sandwort. A small silenaceous weed with red flowers (*Tissa rubra*).

red savin. The red cedar.

red saxifrage. The dropwort

red'sear', *v. t.* [Cf. RED-SHORT.] To be red-short.

red'-sear', *a.* Red-short

red seed. = RED FEED.

red'-shaft'ed, *a.* Having the shaft of the quills red, as the *red-shafted* flicker (see 4th FLICKER).

red-shire, red-share, *a.* [Cf. RED-SHORT.] Red-short. *Obs.*

red silver ore. Pyrargyrite (*dark red silver ore*) or proustite (*light red silver ore*).

red soldier. Hog cholera. *Colloq.*

red spirit. *Dyeing.* A tin mordant used in dyeing red. See TIN SPIRIT. [*n.*, 3]

red squadron. See ADMIRAL, 1.

red stopper. A myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia procera*) of southern Florida and the West Indies.

red-streaked spider. The katipo.

red stuff. Rouge or crocus.

red sucker The northern sucker.

red sumac. The Venetian sumac.

red tai. See TAI.

red'tail', *n.* a Red-tailed hawk. **b** European redstart.

red-tail snapper. Lane snapper.

red thorn. = RED HAW.

red'throat', *n.* A small Australian singing bird (*Sericornis brunneus*). The upper parts are brown, the center of the throat rufous. [throat]

redthroat trout. Cutthroat

red thrush. The European redwing. *Local, Eng.*

red tiercel *Falconry.* An immature male peregrine falcon.

red ti'ti (tē'tē). The ironwood *Cyrilla racemiflora*.

re-dub', *v. t.* [F. *redauber* to refit or repair, or an OF. form with *re-*; cf. OF. *redauber*. See 1st DUB.] To repair; remedy; restore; redress; amend. *Obs*

re-dub'ber, *n.* [From REDUB, *v.*, because the buyer made changes.] A buyer of cloth known to be stolen, in order to alter and sell it. *Obs. or Hist.*

re-dub'ble. † REDOUBLE.

reduccion. † REDUCTION.

‖ **re-duc'ción'** (rā-dōōk'syōn'), *n.*; *pl.* -CIONES (-syō'nās) [Sp.] A village or settlement of converted natives. *Phil. I.*

re-duce'a-ble, *a.* [*reduce* + *-able.*] Reducible. *Obs.*

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from a more complex one by omitting one or more links without destroying the constrainment of the mechanism. —**reduced oil**, petroleum freed from volatile and suspended matter, used in lubricants, etc. —**r. syllable**, *Phon.*, an unaccented syllable; —contrasted with *normal syllable*.

re·du'cent (rē-dū'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *reducens*, p. pr. of *reducere*.] Tending to reduce. —*n.* A reducent agent.

re·duc'er (rē-dūs'ẽr), *n.* One that reduces; specif.: **a** *Mach.* (1) A contrivance for reducing the dimensions of one part so as to fit it to another, as a reducing coupling, or **a device** for holding a drill in a chuck. (2) A reducing motion. (3) A reducing valve. (4) A hydraulic device for reducing pressure and hence increasing movement, used to transmit the load from the hydraulic support of the lower shackle to the lever weighing apparatus in some kinds of heavy testing machines. **b** *Photog.* A reducing agent, either a developer or an agent for reducing density.

re·duc'i·ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reduced. —**re·duc'i·bil'i·ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **re·duc'i·ble·ness**, *n.* —**re·duc'i·bly**, *adv.*

re·duc'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REDUCE.

reducing coupling, *Mach.*, a coupling for joining a pipe to another of smaller diameter. —**r. division**, *Biol.*, a form of mitotic cell division supposed to reduce the number of quality-bearing elements (or *ids* in Weismann's nomenclature) in the chromosomes of the resulting cells. —**r. flame.** See FLAME, *n.*, 1. —**r. furnace**, *Metal.*, a furnace for reducing ores. —**r. motion**, *Mach.*, any of many devices, as the pantograph, for copying motion so as to reduce the travel and hence the speed in a given ratio. —**r. substance**, *Chem.*, specif., a substance, as glucose and other aldehydes, capable of reducing Fehling's solution and similar reagents. —**r. sugar**, *Chem.*, a sugar easily oxidizable and hence capable of reducing Fehling's solution. —**r. valve**, *Mach.*, an automatic valve for reducing pressure. —**r. wheels**, *Mach.*, a combination of wheels used as a reducing motion.

re·duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *reductio*: cf. F. *réduction*. See REDUCE.] **1.** A reducing, or state of being reduced. See REDUCE, as for *Med.*, *Arith.*, *Chem. & Metal.*, etc., senses. **2. a** A settlement of South American Indians converted and governed by the Jesuits. **b** *Biol.* Specif., the diminution of the number of chromosomes by one half which occurs prior to the union of the germ cells in fertilization.

Syn. — Diminution, decrease, lessening, abatement, curtailment; subjugation, conquest, subjection.

reduction ascending *or* **descending.** See REDUCE, *v. t.*, 5.

re·duc'tive (rē-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réductif*.] **1.** Bringing back. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Tending to reduce; having the effect of reducing. **3.** Referable to, or derivable from, something. *Obs.*

re·duc'tive, *n.* A reductive agent.

re·dun'dance (rē-dŭn'dăns) } *n.* [L. *redundantia*: cf.
re·dun'dan·cy (rē-dŭn'dăn-sĭ) } F. *redondance*.] **1.** Quality or state of being redundant; superfluity; superabundance; excess. **2.** That which is redundant or in excess; anything superfluous or superabundant. **3.** *Law.* Surplusage in a pleading.

Syn. — REDUNDANCY, TAUTOLOGY, PLEONASM, VERBOSITY, VERBIAGE, PROLIXITY, DIFFUSENESS, CIRCUMLOCUTION, PERIPHRASIS. REDUNDANCY, as here compared, is the generic term for the use of more words than are needed to express one's meaning; as, "a feeble, diffuse, showy, Asiatic *redundancy*" (*Hazlitt*). TAUTOLOGY is needless or useless repetition of the same idea in different words; PLEONASM (which may sometimes be a means of proper emphasis) denotes the use of words whose omission would leave one's meaning intact; as, "'Boldly dare' is *tautology*" (*Gray*); "It is a *pleonasm*, a figure usual in Scripture, by a multiplicity of expressions to signify one notable thing" (*South*). VERBOSITY is excessive wordiness; it differs from *pleonasm* in that it is too pervasive to be remedied by excision; VERBIAGE applies to that which is verbosely expressed, or which consists of nothing but words; as, "One of the worst plagues of society is this thoughtless, inexhaustible *verbosity*" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "At once, then, and without *verbiage*, let us take up this subject" (*Thackeray*). PROLIXITY implies excessive and wearisome attention to trivial particulars; DIFFUSENESS is the opposite of *conciseness*; as, "He calls the whole drama tediously instructive, [and] there is indeed here and there *prolixity*" (*Landor*); "these enormously *prolix* harangues" (*Coleridge*); "It is too strong and concise — not *diffuse* enough for a woman" (*Jane Austen*); "The one can be profuse on occasion; the other is *diffuse* whether he will or no" (*Lowell*). CIRCUMLOCUTION and PERIPHRASIS (the more bookish term) denote a roundabout or indirect way of saying a thing; as, "Somehow I can't relish that word Hockey. Can't you supply it by a *circumlocution*?" (*Lamb*); "He was one of those anomalous practitioners in lower departments of the law who . . . on prudential reasons . . . deny themselves all indulgence in the luxury of too delicate a conscience (a *periphrasis* which might be abridged considerably)" (*De Quincey*). See EXCESS; cf. PROFUSE, TALKATIVE.

re·dun'dant (-dănt), *a.* [L. *redundans, -antis*, p. pr. of *redundare*: cf. F. *redondant*. See REDOUND.] **1.** Exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant; as, a *redundant* quantity of bile or food. **2.** Specif., using, or characterized by, redundance; pleonastic; as, a *redundant* literary style. **3.** Swelling or overflowing, as water or a wave. *Obs.*

Syn. — Superfluous, superabundant, excessive, exuberant, overflowing, plentiful, copious.

redundant member, *Engin. Design*, in a framed structure, a member not actually necessary for stable equilibrium, and therefore receiving no stress according to the strain sheet. Such a member is usually introduced to resist buckling.

re·du'pli·cate (rē-dū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *reduplicatus*, p. p. See RE-; DUPLICATE.] **1.** Double; doubled; reduplicative. **2.** *Bot.* In æstivation, valvate with the margins curved outwardly.

re·du'pli·cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'-ĭng). [Cf. LL. *reduplicare*.] **1.** To redouble; repeat. **2.** *Philol.* To repeat the first letter or letters of (a word); to form by reduplication (which see).

re·du'pli·ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réduplication*, L. *reduplicatio* repetition.] **1.** Act of doubling, or state of being doubled. Also, a part folded back on itself. **2.** In old rhetoric, a figure in which the first word of a verse is the same as the last word of the preceding verse. **3.** *Philol.* The doubling of a syllable (commonly a root syllable, and modified) or letter, esp. in the perfect tense and other verbal forms in Greek, Latin, and related languages; also, the syllable thus added; as in L. *tetuli*, *poposci*.

re·du'pli·ca·tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to reduplication; formed by reduplication; reduplicate.

Red'u·vi'i·dæ (rĕd'ū-vĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *reduvia* a hangnail + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A very large and widely distributed family of predaceous hemipterous insects consisting of the assassin bugs. They have a short three-jointed proboscis, which in repose is curved back under the head, and three-jointed tarsi. They live by sucking the blood of other insects, and destroy many noxious species, but some attack man. The type genus is **Re·du'vi·us** (rē-dū'vĭ-ŭs). —**re·du'vi·id** (-ĭd), **re·du'vi·oid** (-oid), *a. & n.*

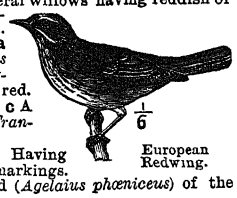
red valerian. A European valerianaceous plant (*Centranthus ruber*), with small red, spurred flowers. It is eaten as a salad in Italy.

red'ware' (rĕd'wâr'), *n.* [*red*, a. + *ware* seaweed.] A large brown seaweed (*Laminaria digitata*) common off the New England coast.

red water. **1.** A disease in cattle, so called from the bloody appearance of the urine, due to hæmoglobin, caused by species of *Piroplasma* (which see). Also, esp. in South Africa, bovine piroplasmosis. **2.** A body of sea water colored red by myriads of protozoans of the genus *Peridinium*, which, sweeping along with the current, are fatal to many forms of marine life.

red willow. a Any of several willows having reddish or purplish wood, esp. *S. fluviatilis*. **b** The silky cornel.

red'wing' (rĕd'wĭng'), *n.* **a** A European thrush (*Turdus musicus*, syn. *T. iliacus*), having the under wing coverts red. **b** A red-winged blackbird. **c** A South African francolin (*Francolinus levaillanti*).



European Redwing. 1/6

red'-winged' (-wĭngd'), *a.* Having the wings red or with red markings.

red-winged blackbird, a bird (*Agelaius phœniceus*) of the family Icteridæ, widely distributed in North America. The adult male is black with a patch of bright scarlet bordered behind with white or buff on the wing coverts. The female and the young of both sexes are brown streaked with dusky. It breeds in swampy places and collects in fall in large flocks for migration. In the Pacific States, Mexico, and the West, allied species and varieties are found. — **r. starling,** a book name of the red-winged blackbirds. — **r. thrush,** the European redwing.



Red-Winged Blackbird. (⅓)

red'wood' (rĕd'wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** Any wood yielding a red dye. The more important redwoods in commerce are *brazilwood*, *sapan wood*, *peachwood*, *Limawood*, *camwood*, *barwood*, *caliatow wood*, and *red sanders* or *red sandalwood*. All the redwoods are hard and resinous, and are used also in cabinetwork. See BRASILIN, SANTALIN. **2.** Any tree yielding a red dyewood; also, by extension, any one of numerous unrelated trees having wood of a red or reddish color. The redwoods of East India are the red sandalwood (*Lingoum santalinum*), the Andaman redwood (*L. indicum*), and the rohan (*Soymida febrifuga*). The South American redwoods are mostly species of *Cæsalpinia*, *Biancæa*, and *Erythroxylon*, the first-named genus yielding the dyewoods of that name. *Redwood* is also applied to the mahogany; to the Scotch pine; the European dogwood *Cornus mas*; an Asiatic buckthorn (*Rhamnus erythroxylon*); a sterculiaceous tree (*Melhania erythroxylon*) of St. Helena; an African ochnaceous tree (*Ochna arborea*); and the West Indian trees *Laplacea hæmatoxylon* and *Colubrina colubrina*. **3. a** An important pinaceous timber tree of California (*Sequoia sempervirens*), found only on the Coast Range, and attaining a height of from 200 to 300 feet. It bears cypresslike foliage and numerous small oblong cones. **b** The handsome brownish red light wood of this tree. It takes a fine polish, and is much used on the Pacific coast.

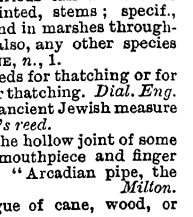
ree'bok' (rē'bŏk'; *D.* rē'-), *n.* [D., lit., roebuck.] A South African antelope (*Pelea capreola*) nearly as large as the fallow deer, but having the form and habits of the chamois. Its color is light gray, and its horns are short and upright.

re·ech'o (rē-ĕk'ō), *v. t.* To echo back; to reverberate.

re·ech'o, *v. i.* To give echoes; to return back, or be reverberated, as an echo; to resound; to be resonant.

re·ech'o, *n.* The echo of an echo; a second echo.

reed (rēd), *n.* [AS. *hréod*; akin to D. *riet*, G. *riet*, *ried*, OHG. *hriot*, *riot*.] **1.** Any of various tall bamboolike grasses or their slender, often jointed, stems; specif., the grass *Trichoön phragmites*, found in marshes throughout temperate and warm regions; also, any other species of *Trichoön* or of *Arundo*. Cf. CANE, *n.*, 1. **2. a** A growth or mass of reeds; reeds for thatching or for plastering on. **b** Straw prepared for thatching. *Dial. Eng.* **3. a** An arrow, as of a reed. **b** An ancient Jewish measure of six cubits; — called also *Ezekiel's reed*. **4.** A musical instrument made of the hollow joint of some plant, esp. of reed or cane, with a mouthpiece and finger holes; a rustic or pastoral pipe. "Arcadian pipe, the pastoral *reed* of Hermes." *Milton.* **5.** *Music.* **a** A thin, elastic tongue of cane, wood, or metal, fastened at one end to the mouthpiece of certain instruments, as the clarinet or the organ reed pipe, or to a reed block or other fixture over an air opening, as in the reed organ or accordion, and set in vibration by the breath or other air current. When stiff the reed may determine the tone by its own vibration, as usually in organs, the air column serving chiefly as resonator; or when flexible it may conform more or less to the vibration of the air column, as in the clarinet. A reed is **beating** *or* **striking** when it overlaps the opening; **free,** when it plays freely within the opening, the former giving orchestral effects, the latter giving smoother and mellower tones. Reed organ pipes have generally striking reeds of brass. In brass wind instruments the player's lips act as reeds within the mouthpiece. The human vocal cords are really tree reeds. **b** The immediate mechanism surrounding and comprising the reed proper, as the beak of a clarinet, or the tubular box with its attachments of a *reed pipe* (which see). **c** Any reed instrument; as, the *reeds* of an orchestra. **d** A reed stop. **6.** *Weaving.* **a** A contrivance in a loom, consisting of a series of flat parallel slips (*dents*), originally of split reed or cane, now usually of flattened iron wire, stretched between opposite sides of the swinging batten or lathe, and used to compact the fabric by beating up the weft. The distance apart of the dents determines the fineness of weave. See LOOM, *Illust.* **b** A weave of cloth of fineness determined by the number of threads to an inch of the reed. **7.** *Tapestry Making.* A comb of boxwood or other hard material, for pressing down the weft. **8.** *Arch., etc.* A small convex molding. = REEDING, 1 **a**. **9.** *Mining.* A tube containing the train of powder for igniting the charge in blasting.



1 Clarinet Reed 2 *a* and *b* Oboe Reed. *r*, *r* Reeds, *b* **a**.



Reed Bent Grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*).

reed bent grass, any grass of the genus *Calamagrostis*. — **r. canary grass,** a common grass of temperate regions (*Phalaris arundinacea*), with flat leaves and a narrow panicle. A variety (*P. arundinacea picta*) is the ornamental ribbon grass. — **r. meadow grass,** a common tall grass of wet meadows (*Paniculuria americana*).

reed, *v. t.*; REED'ED; REED'ING. **1.** To cover with reed, or thatch; also, to prepare for use in thatching, as straw. **2.** To decorate with reeds, or reeding.

reed'bird' (rēd'bûrd'), *n.* **a** The bobolink, esp. in fall and winter, when it flocks in reedy marshes. *Local, U. S.* **b** One of several small Asiatic timaline birds of the genera *Schœnicola* and *Laticilla*. **c** The sedge warbler.

reed bunting. a A European sparrow (*Emberiza schœniclus*) frequenting marshy places. Its face and head are chiefly black, the wings and back chestnut, and the under parts white. **b** The reedling.

reed'ed, *a.* **1.** Covered with reeds, reedy. *Tusser.* **2.** Formed with channels and ridges like reeds; furnished with reeding; as, the *reeded* edge of a coin.

reed'er (rēd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who thatches with reeds. **2.** A reed-covered frame to protect drying china clay.

reed grass. a Any reed or reedlike grass; specif., any tall perennial grass of the genus *Calamagrostis*, some species of which are useful for hay. **b** The bur reed.

re·duce'ment, *n.* Reduction; restoration; deduction; subjugation; diminution. *Obs.*

re·duct', *n.* [L. *reductus*, or the neut. *reductum*, p. p. of *reducere* See REDUCE.] *Math.* The result of a reduction. *Obs.*

re·duct', *v. t.* [L. *reductus*, p. p.] To reduce; to bring back; deduct. *Obs.*

re·duc'tase (-dŭk'tās; -tāz), *n.* [*reduction* + *diastase*.] Any enzyme that has a reducing action.

‖ **ré'duc'teur'** (rā'dük'tûr'), *n.* [F Cf. REDUCTION.] *Elec.* A multiplying coil for a voltmeter.

re·duc'ti·bil'i·ty (rē-dŭk'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Reducibleness. *R.*

‖ **re·duc'ti·o** (rē-dŭk'shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Logic.* = REDUCTION. —**re·duc'ti·o ad ab·sur'dum** (ăd ăb-sûr'dŭm), reduction to absurdity; the proof of a proposition by showing the falsity of its contradictory opposite, or its disproof by arguing from it to an impossible or false conclusion; —formally the same as *apagogical reduction*. See also MODE, 3b, second figure. —**re·duc'ti·o ad im'pos·si'bi·le** (ĭm'pŏ-sĭ'bĭ-lē), or **per impossibile** [contraction of *reductio per deductionem ad impossibile*], reduction to impossibility. = REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM. [used by reduction.] **re·duc'tion-al,** *a.* Characterized by **reduction division.** *Biol.* = REDUCING DIVISION.

re·duc'tion-im'pro·ba'tion, *n. Scots Law.* A rescissory action for setting aside a writing or a part of it, in which the summons provides that if the document be not produced it shall be adjudged false or forged.

re·duc'tion-ist, *n.* An advocate of reduction.

re·duc'tive Reductive. *Ref. Sp.*

re·duc'tive-ly, *adv.* of REDUCTIVE.

re·duc'tor, *n.* [of REDUCTEUR.] Anglicized form

re'duc·to'ri·al (rē'dŭk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Reductive. *Rare.*

‖**ré'duit'** (rā'dwē'), *n.* [F. See REDOUBT, *n.*] *Fort.* A central or retired work within another work.

redound. †REDOUND. [DANT.]

re·dun'dant-ly, *adv* of REDUNDANT.

redunde. †REDOUND

re·du'pli·cate, *v. i.* To double. *Rare.* [DUPLICATIVE.]

re·du'pli·ca·tive-ly, *adv.* of REDUPLICATIVE.

re·du'pli·ca·to·ry (rē-dū'plĭ-kă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Reduplicating. *Rare*

re·du'pli·c a·ture (-tûr), *n.* [From REDUPLICATE, *v. t.*] A part folded back on itself.

redure †RADDOUR.

reduse. †REDUCE.

re'dux (rē'dŭks), *a.* [L., fr. *reducere* to bring back.] Lit., led back; specif., *Med.*, indicating return to health after disease.

red violet. See VIOLET.

red viper. The copperhead.

red vision. *Med.* Erythropsia.

red vitriol. a Bieberite. b Botryogen. c Colcothar.

Red Wall formation. *Geol.* A Lower Carboniferous formation of the Grand Cañon region.

red'ward (rĕd'wẽrd), *a. & adv.* Toward red; toward the red end of the spectrum.

red'-wat' (rĕd'wŏt'), *a.* [Scot. *wat* wet. See RED; WET.] Bloodstained. *Scot.* [bark.]

red'-wa'ter tree The sassy

red'weed', *n.* **a** Corn poppy *Dial. Eng.* **b** Poke (*Phytolacca decandra*). *West Indies.*

red whortleberry. Mountain cranberry.

red'withe', *n.* A West Indian climbing shrub (*Combretum jacquini*) with reddish branchlets.

red wolf. The maned wolf.

red'wood', *a.* [Prob. *red*, a + *wood* mad.] Stark mad. *Scot.*

redwood willow. Crack willow.

red wrack = REDWARE.

redy Obs. or ref. sp. of READY

redy. *a.* [*rede*, n + *-d -y*] Prudent; advised; discreet. *Obs.*

red yam. = UVI YAM.

re·dye', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

red zinc ore. Zincite.

ree. †RYE, a disease in hawks.

ree. Var. of REEVE, REI.

ree (rē), *n.* An inclosure, as a sheepfold, a coal yard, or a harbor or dam. *Scot.* [water. *Obs.*]

ree, *n.* A river; an overflow of

ree, *a.* Wild; crazy; half drunk; fuddled. *Scot.*

ree, *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *reeve* to sift.] To riddle, as grain, etc.; to sift. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.*

ree, *interj* Right; — a command to horses. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng*

Ree, *n* = ARIKARA.

ree'ë·bul'lient, *a.* See RE-, 2.

reech (*dial.* rēch), **reech'y** (-Y). Obs or dial. Eng. vars. of REEK, REEKY

reech'y (*dial.* rēch'Y), *a.* Ranced. Cf. REEKY. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

reed. †READ, *v.*; REED; REED; REED'EN (rēd'n), *a.* **a** Consisting of a reed or reeds. *Now Rare.* **b** Reedy. *Obs. & R.*

re·ed'i·fi·cate, *a* Rebuilt. *Obs.*

re·ed'i·fi·cate (rē-ĕd'ĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *reædificatus*, p. p. See REËDIFY.] Rebuild. *R.* — **re·ed'i·fi·ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n. R.*

re·ed'i·fy (-fī), *v. t.* [F. *réédifier*, L. *reædificare*.] To rebuild. *R.* —**re·ed'i·fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.*

reed'ing (rēd'ĭng), *n.* [From REED, the plant.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** A small convex molding; a reed (see MOLDING, *Illust.*); —the reverse of *fluting*. **b** Such reedings collectively, or also, decoration by means of them.
2. The knurling on the edge of a coin; milling. *Rare.*

reed'ling (rēd'lĭng), *n.* [*reed* + 1st *-ling*.] A small, long-tailed European bird (*Panurus biarmicus*) which frequents reedy places. It is largely orange brown, black, and white. The male has a tuft of black feathers on each side of the face. Called also *bearded titmouse*.

reed organ. *Music.* An organ in which the wind acts on a set of free metal reeds, as the harmonium, melodeon, concertina, etc. Two prevailing types of reed organ are the *harmonium*, in which the air is forced out through the reeds by means of compression bellows, and the *American organ*, in which the air is drawn through them inward by means of suction bellows.

reed pipe. *Music.* A pipe, esp. of an organ, producing its tone by the vibration of a reed in a current of air. See REED, 5.

reed plane. A plane with a concave sole, for making beads.

reed stop. *Music.* A set of reed pipes, in an organ, controlled by a single stop knob. Reed stops are very individual in their timbre, and are generally imitative of some orchestral instrument.

reed warbler. Any of several small European warblers of the genus *Acrocephalus*, esp. *A. streperus*. The *greater reed warbler* is *A. turdoides*. The name is extended to certain Asiatic species of the same and related genera.

reed'work' (rēd'wûrk'), *n.* *Music.* The reed stops of an organ. Cf. FLUEWORK

reed'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in, or covered with, reeds; also, made of, or resembling, a reed or reeds.
2. Having the quality of a reed instrument in tone.



1 One form of Reed Pipe; 2 Section of Boot. *a* Body; *b* Boot; *c* Tuning Wire; *d* Foot; *e* Reed; *f* Tongue; *g* Reed Block.

reef (rēf), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *rif*, or LG. & G. *riff*, prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *rif*, Dan. *rev*; perh. akin to Icel. *rifa* rift, rent, fissure, *rīfa* to rive, tear; but cf. Icel. *rif* rib. Cf. RIFT, RIVE.] **1.** A chain or range of rocks or ridge of sand lying at or near the surface of the water, esp. one where there is not more than six fathoms at low water. See CORAL REEF; cf. SHOAL.
2. *Mining.* **a** A vein or lode. *Australia.* **b** In the South African diamond mines, the barren shales, etc., limiting, like an oval funnel, the soft diamantiferous breccia.

reef, *v. i. Mining.* To work a reef, or body of ore rock.

reef, *n.* [ME. *riff*, akin to D. *reef*, *rif*, G. *reff*, Sw. *ref*; cf. Icel. *rif* reef, *rifa* to fasten together.] *Naut.* **a** That part of a sail which is taken in or let out by means of the reef points, in order to regulate the size of the sail. From the head to the first reef band, in square sails, is the *first reef*; from this to the next, the *second reef*, etc. In fore-and-aft sails, which reef on the foot, the first reef is the lowest part. **b** The reduction in area of a sail by reefing.

reef, *v. t. & i.*; REEFED (rēft); REEF'ING. *Naut.* **a** To reduce the area of (a sail) by rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard or spar with reef points. A square sail is reefed at the head, a fore-and-aft sail at the foot. **b** To lower or bring inboard wholly or partially (a spar), as a topmast or bowsprit; to house. **c** To move the floats of (a paddle wheel) toward its center so that they will not dip so deeply.

reef band. *Naut.* A piece of canvas sewed across a sail to strengthen it at the eyelet holes for reef points.

reef'er (rēf'ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* One who reefs; — a name often given to midshipmen.
2. A close-fitting, usually double-breasted, jacket or short coat of thick cloth.

reef heron. A blue-and-white heron (*Demiegretta sacra*) of southern Asia, Australia, and Oceania.

reef knot. *Naut.* A square knot, used in tying reef points, etc. See 2d KNOT, 1.

reef pendant. *Naut.* A short rope passed or fixed through a reef cringle and used to fasten the clew to the boom or the leach to the reef tackle in reefing a sail.

reef point. One of the pieces of small rope passing through the eyelet holes of a reef band, and used in reefing the sail.

reef tackle. A tackle by which the reef cringles of a square sail are hauled up and out to the yard end in reefing.

reek (rēk), *n.* [AS. *rēc*; akin to OFries. *rēk*, LG. & D. *rook*, G. *rauch*, OHG. *rouh*, Dan. *røg*, Sw. *rök*, Icel. *reykr*, and to AS. *réocan* to reek, smoke. Cf. REEK to smoke, steam.] **1.** Smoke; —now only in literary use, exc. in Scotland and northern England.
2. Vapor; steam; an exhalation; fetid air; a disagreeable fume or smell.

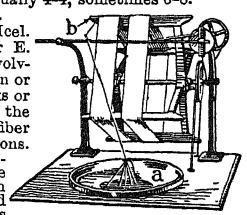
reek (rēk), *v. i.*; REEKED (rēkt); REEK'ING. [AS. *réocan*; akin to D. *rieken*, *ruiken*, to smell, G. *riechen*, OHG. *riohhan* to smoke, steam, smell, Icel. *rjūka* to smoke, steam. Cf. REEK vapor.] To emit vapor, usually warm and moist; to be full of fumes; to fume; steam; smoke; exhale.
Few chimneys *reeking* you shall espy *Spenser*
The coffee rooms *reeked* with tobacco. *Macaulay.*

reek, *v. t.* To subject to the action of smoke, vapor, etc.; also, to give out in or as if in smoke or vapor.

reek'y (-ĭ), *a.* [From REEK vapor; cf. REECHY.] **1.** Emitting reek. "*Reeky* fen." *Scott.*
2. Soiled with smoke or steam; smoky; foul. *Shak.*

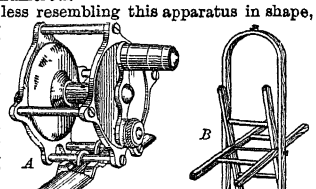
reel (rēl), *n.* [*Cf.* Gael. *righil*; or E. REEL a rolling, reeling, REEL to whirl.] **1.** **a** A lively dance of the Scottish Highlanders; — often called *Scotch reel*. **b** Music for this dance, or having its rhythm. Its notes are typically of equal length; its time, usually 4-4, sometimes 6-8.
2. For VIRGINIA REEL, etc.

reel, *n.* [AS. *hréol*: cf. Icel. *hræll* a weaver's sley, or E. REEL to whirl.] **1.** **a** A revolvable device on which yarn or thread is wound into hanks or skeins as it comes from the spindle, or the composite fiber of raw silk from the cocoons. It is usually a frame consisting of a horizontal axle with spokes radiating from a hub near each end, and horizontal bars or slats connecting these in pairs.



Silk Reel. *a* Basin of Water, with Cocoons; *b* Reel.

2. Hence, any of numerous devices more or less resembling this apparatus in shape, application, or both, as any of various contrivances for winding spun yarns, wire, hose, etc.; specif.: **a** A kind of small windlass for the butt end of a fishing rod, to wind up or let out line. **b** A similar device for winding up a surveyor's tape, or the like. **c** A gathering reel. **d** A device having radial arms from which bread pans hang suspended, used in baking bread in an oven (hence called a **reel oven**). **e** A spool or bobbin of wood to hold sewing cotton, silk, etc. **f** The drum carrying the bolting cloth in milling.



A Reel, 2 a. *B* Reel for Garden Hose.

3. A quantity of thread, wire, paper, or the like, wound on a reel (defs. 1 or 2).
4. A pavior's hammer of from 5 to 7 lbs. in weight and having rectangular ends, for finishing small paving blocks.

reel, *v. t.*; REELED (rēld); REEL'ING. **1.** To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread, a fishline, etc.
2. To draw by reeling a line; as, to *reel* a fish in.
to reel off. **a** To take off by reeling, as silk from the cocoon. **b** To tell rapidly or fluently, as a story.

reel, *v. i.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. 2d REEL.] **1.** To turn or move round and round; to whirl; specif.: **a** Of the eyes, to roll with dizziness, etc. **b** Of the mind, head, or the like, to be giddy; to be in a whirl.
In these lengthened vigils his brain often *reeled*. *Hawthorne.*
2. To dash about wildly. *Obs.*
3. To give way; waver; fall back, as a line in battle.
4. To incline to and fro, or to sway, dizzily or unsteadily, on one's feet, as one faint, giddy, or intoxicated; to walk or move in such a manner; also, to move with great irregularity and unsteadiness, as a ship in a storm or in a collision, a building in an earthquake, or the like.
They *reel* to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man. *Ps.*cvii.27.

reel, *n.* [Cf. REEL to whirl.] **1.** Act or motion of reeling or staggering; as, a drunken *reel*; — in *pl.*, *Obs.*, revels.
2. A crashing noise; a peal, as of thunder. *Scot.*

reel, *v. t.* **1.** To roll, as a stone. *Obs.*
2. To cause to reel, or stagger.
3. To move on or through (a street) staggeringly. *Rare.*

reel'a-ble (rēl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being wound on a reel.

reeled (rēld), *p. a.* **1.** Wound on a reel.
2. Disposed in a zigzag line; staggered, as rivet holes.

reel'er (rēl'ẽr), *n.* One that reels; specif., *Naut.*, one who tends the reel of a log.

re'ĕn-force' (rē'ĕn-fōrs'; 201), *v. t.* [*re-* + *enforce*: cf. F. *renforcer*.] To strengthen with new force, assistance, material, or support; as, to *reënforce* an argument; to *reënforce* a garment; specif., to strengthen with additional troops, as an army or a fort, or with additional ships, as a fleet; also, *Obs.*, to reassemble (troops, etc.).
reënforced concrete, concrete having within its mass a system of strengthening iron or steel supports. = FERRO-CONCRETE.

re'ĕn-force', *n.* [See REENFORCE, *v.*; cf. RANFORCE.] Something which reënforces or strengthens. Specif.: **a** The wrought-iron or steel band shrunk on over the chamber and rear part of the bore of cast-iron guns such as the Parrott; sometimes, the enlarged, similarly located part of a modern built-up gun. **b** An additional thickness of material around an eyelet, buttonhole, etc.

re'ĕn-force'ment (rē'ĕn-fōrs'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *renforcement*.] **1.** Act of reënforcing, or state of being reënforced.
2. That which reënforces; additional force; esp., *pl.*, additional troops to augment the strength of an army, or ships to strengthen a navy or fleet.

re-ĕn'ter (rē-ĕn'tẽr), *v. t. & i.* [*re-* + *enter*: cf. F. *rentrer*.] To enter again. Hence: **a** *Calico Printing.* To apply (the secondary colors). See REENTERING. **b** *Engraving.* To cut deeper, as engraved lines on a plate of metal.

re-ĕn'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REENTER; specif.: *vb. n. Calico Printing.* The process of applying additional colors, by applications of printing blocks, to patterns partly colored.
reëntering angle, an angle pointing inward, as *a* in *Illust.* below; specif., *Mil.*, an angle in a line of troops or of fortifications with its apex turned away from the enemy. —**r. order of battle,** *Mil.*, a formation of attacking, rarely defending, forces in lines converging away from the enemy, feasible only when both flanks are protected against being turned or overlap the enemy's lines. —**r. place of arms,** *Fort.*, an enlarged, salient part of the covered way within a reëntering angle of the counterscarp, for rallying troops and enfilading the reëntering sides of the covered way. —**r. polygon,** a polygon having one or more reëntering angles.



Reëntering Polygon. *a* Reëntering Angle.

re-ĕn'trance (rē-ĕn'trăns), *n.* Act of entering again; reëntry. *Hooker.*
re-ĕn'trant (-trănt), *a.* Reëntering; directed inwards, as an angle.

re-ĕn'try (-trĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *rentrée*.]
1. A second or new entry; as, a *reentry* into public life.
2. *Law.* A retaking possession; esp., entry by a lessor or grantor on premises leased or granted, in exercise of a right reserved, on the tenant's failure to perform the covenants or conditions of the lease, grant, or other conveyance.
3. A reëntry card.

re-ĕtch' (rē-ĕch'), *v. t.* To etch again, as a lithographic stone in continuation of a partial etching; to touch up (a plate) with a brush dipped in acid. —**re-ĕtch'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

re'ē-vap'o-ra'tion (rē'ē-văp'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Evaporation a second time; specif., *Steam Engine*, evaporation, of the moisture from condensation, due to the steam temperature falling below that of the cylinder walls in expansion.

reeve (rēv), *n.* The female of the ruff (sandpiper).

reeve, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* ROVE (rōv), REEVED (rēvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REEV'ING. [Cf. D. *reven* to reef. See REEF, *n. & v. t.*] **1.** *Naut.* **a** To pass, as the end of a rope, through any hole or opening in a block, thimble, cleat, ringbolt, cringle, or the like. **b** To fasten by passing through a hole or around something; — with *on*, *about*, *to*, *around*, *over*, etc.; as, they *rove* a rope over the yard. **c** To pass a rope through; as, to *reeve* a block.
2. Fig.: To thread; to go cautiously through openings in; as, the ship *reeved* the shoals. *Oxf. E. D.*

reeve, *n.* [ME. *reve*, AS. *gerēfa*. Cf. SHERIFF.] *O. Eng. Hist.* An administrative official or officer who had in part at least the general duties of a steward, bailiff, or overseer, but whose duties and powers varied with the source of his appointment and the jurisdiction over which he was placed. See SHERIFF, PORTREEVE.
The word gerefa (earlier gereofa) is of frequent occurrence from the earliest literary times. . . . It would seem . . . that originally the position of king's *reeve* did not differ in principle from that of the *reeve* of any other landowner. We have seen that the chief duties of the private *reeve* were: (1) To be responsible for the maintenance of order upon his estate, (2) to collect the food rents and other dues from his lord's dependents, and (3) to see that they performed their various services. *H Munro Chadwick.*

Reeves's pheasant (rēv'zĭz). A pheasant (*Phasianus or*

reed'i-ness (rēd'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
reed'ish, *a.* Reedy. *Rare.*
re-ĕd'i-fi-ca'tion (rē'ĕd-ĭfĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* See -FICATION.
reed'less, *a.* See -LESS.
reedlesse. ✝ REDELESS.
reed mace. The cat-tail. *Eng.*
reed pheasant. The reedling.
reed sparrow. Reed bunting
re-ĕd'u-cate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2 — **re-ĕd'u-ca'tion,** *n.*
reed wren. The reed warbler *Acrocephalus streperus*.
reef (rēf), *n.* [Cf. AS. *hréof* scabby.] The itch or mange; an eruption. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
reef cringle *Naut.* One of the cringles on the leach, or edge, of a sail at the end of a reef band through which a rope passes binding the edge of a reefed sail to the yard or spar.
reef earing. *Naut.* See EARING b.
reef'er, *n.* **1.** A miner who works on a reef. *Australia.*
2 An oyster that grows on a reef. *U. S.*
reef'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REEF.
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reef'y (rēf'ĭ), *a.* Full of reefs or
reeft. Reefed. *Ref. Sp.*

ka'tion, *n.*, **re'ĕm-bat'tle,** *v. t.*, **re'ĕm bel'lish,** *v. t.*, **re'ĕm-bod'i-ment,** *n.*, **re'ĕm-bod'y,** *v. t.*, **re'ĕm-bos'om** (rē'm-bōō'zŭm), *n.*, **re'ĕm-brace',** *v. & n.*, **re'ĕm-brace'ment,** *n.*, **re'ĕm-broil',** *v.t.*, **re'ĕ-merge'** (rē'ĕ-mûrj'), *v. i.*, **re'ĕ-mer'gence** (-mûr'jĕns), *n.*, **re'ĕ-mer'gent** (-jĕnt), *a.*, **re'ĕ-mer'sion.** *n.* See RE-, 2.
reem'ing, *p. pr. & vb n.* of REEM.
reeming beetle. [See REAM to enlarge a hole.] *Naut.* The largest mallet used by a calker.
reeming iron. *Naut.* A chisel for reeming the seams of planks in calking ships.
re'ĕ-mis'sion, *n.*, **re'ĕ-mit',** *v. t.*, **re-ĕm'pha-size,** *v. t.*, **re'ĕm-ploy',** *v. t.*, **re'ĕm-ploy'ment,** *n* See RE-, 2.
reen. ✝ REIN, reindeer.
re'ĕn-a'ble, *v. t*, **re'ĕn-a'blement,** *n.* (*Obs.*), **re'ĕn-act',** *v. t.*, **re'ĕn-ac'tion, re'ĕn-act'ment,** *n.*, **re'ĕn-am'el,** *v. t.*, **re'ĕn-am'el-our,** *v. t.*, **re'ĕn chain',** *v. t.*, **re'ĕn-coun'ter,** *v. t. & n.*, **re'ĕn-cour'age,** *n. t.*, **re'ĕn-cour'age-ment,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
reende. ✝ REND.
re'ĕn-dear', *v. t* See RE-, 2 — **re'ĕn-dear'ment,** *n.*
reen'deer. ✝ REINDEER.
re'ĕn-dow', *v. t.*, **re'ĕn-dow'ment,** *n.*, **re-ĕn'er-gize,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reenes. ✝ REINS.
re'ĕn-feoff', *v. t.* See RE-, 2 — **re'ĕn-feoff'ment,** *n.*
re'ĕn-force', *v. t.* To strive again; to insist. [REËNFORCE.]
re'ĕn-forced', *prét. & p. p.* of **re'ĕn-force'er** (rē'ĕn-fōr'sẽr;

201), *n.* One that reëntorces.
re'ĕn-fran'chise, *v. t.*, **re'ĕn-fran'chise-ment,** *n.*, **re'ĕn-gage',** *v. t. & t.*, **re'ĕn-gage'ment,** *n.*, **re'ĕn-gen'der,** *n. t.*, **re'ĕn-gen'der,** *n.*, **re-ĕn'gine,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'ĕn-gorge', *v. t.* To repour, as into the gorge. *Obs.*
re'ĕn-grave', *v. t.*, **re'ĕn-join',** *v. t.*, **re'ĕn-joy',** *v. i.*, **re'ĕn-joy'ment,** *n.*, **re'ĕn-kin'dle,** *v. t* , **re'ĕn-large',** *v. t.*, **re'ĕn-light'en,** *v. t.*, **re'ĕn-list',** *v. t. & i.*, **re'ĕn-list'ment,** *n* , **re'ĕn-liv'en** (rē-ĕn liv'n), *v. t*, **re'ĕn-roll',** *v. t.*, **re'ĕn-roll'ment,** *n* , **re'ĕn-shrine',** *v. t.*, **re'ĕn-slave',** *v. t.*, **re'ĕn-slave'ment,** *n.*, **re'ĕn-sphere',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-ĕn'ter, *n.* Reëntry. *Obs., exc.: Drama.* The reentering of a character after going out.
re ĕn'ter-tain', *v. t* , **re-ĕn'ter-tain'ment,** *n.*, **re'ĕn-thrall',** *v. t.*, **re'ĕn-throne',** *v. t.*, **re'ĕn-throne'ment,** *n.*, **re'ĕn-thron-ize,** *v. t.*, **re'ĕn-tice',** *v. t.*, **re'ĕn-toil',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [ENTRY.]
reëntry card. = CARD OF RE-
re'ĕ-nun'ci-ate, *v. t.*, **re'ĕ-nun'ci-a'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
re'ĕn-verse', *v. t.* [F. *renverser*.] To reverse. *Obs.* [REAP.]
reep. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of **reep'er** (rēp'ẽr), *n.* [Marathi *rēp*] A strip of wood used as a batten or a lath. *India.*
re'ē-pit'o-mize, *v. t.*, **re'ē-quip',** *v. t.*, **re'ē-quip'ment,** *n.* See RE-, 2 [REAR.]
reer. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
reerdos. ✝ REREDOS.

reere, *n.* A shout; noise. *Obs*
re'ē-rect', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'ē-rec'tion,** *n.* [MOUSE, bat
rear'mouse'. Var. of REREMES. ✝ RESE, *n.*
rees. Var. of REIS. See REI.
Re'e-sa'ias (rē'ē-sā'yȧs; -sī'ȧs). *Bib.*
re'ēs-cape', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reescate, *v. t* [Sp. *rescatar*] To ransom; redeem. *Obs. & R.*
re'ēs-cort', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reese ✝ RESE, rush.
reese (rēz). Scot. var. of ROOSE.
reese, *v. t.* [Orig. uncert.; cf REST to cure by smoking.] To scorch. *Obs.*
reese, *v* i. [Cf REASTY] To become rancid. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ree'sahle (rē'sh'l), **ree'sle, rees'tle** (rēs''l), *n. & v. i. & t.* Clatter; rustle; beat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
reesk (rēsk), *n.* [Gael. *rasg* moor.] Any coarse grass growing on moors or swamps; also, the land where such grasses grow. *Scot.*
re'ēs-pouse', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'ēs-pous'al** (rē'ĕs-pouz'ăl), *n.*
Rees's rule (rēs'ĭz). See CHAIN RULE. [var of REST.
reest. Obs., Scot., & dial. Eng.
reest (rēst), *v. i.* [Cf. REST, *v.*, ARREST, *v.*] Of a horse, to balk. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*
reest, *n.* Balkiness. *Scot. &*
reest, *n.* [AS. *réost*.] A plowshare, moldboard, or piece under a moldboard *Obs or Dial.Eng.*
reest, *v. t. & i.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Dan. *riste* to grill. *Oxf. E. D.*] To cure or be cured by smoking, as fish, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

reest, *n.* A place for smoking fish, etc. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
reest, *a.* [Cf. REASTY] Of bacon, rancid. — *n.* Rancid bacon. — *v. i.* To become rancid. *All Obs or Dial. Eng.*
re'ēs-tab'lish, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'ēs-tab'lish-er,** *n.* — **re'ēs-tab'lish-ment,** *n.* [*Obs.*
re'ēs-tate', *v. t.* To reëstablish.
reest'y. Var. of REASTY. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
reest'y, *a.* [*reest* to balk + 3d *-y*.] Balky. *Scot.*
reet. Scot. var. of ROOT.
ree'tle (rē't'l). Var. of RIGHTLE. *Dial. Eng.*
re'ē-vap'o-rate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2
reeve (*dial* rēv), *n.* **1.** A rope of onions. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
2. A narrow strip. *Obs. or R.*
reeve, *v. t.* To ree, or sift, as grain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
reeve, *v. t. Naut.* Of a rope, to pass through a block.
reeve, *v. t.* To wind; to twist; wrinkle; pucker; also, to roll up (the sleeves). *Dial Eng.*
reeve, *n.* A cattle, poultry, or pigpen, or a sheepfold. *Scot.*
reevel. ✝ REVEL.
reeve'land (rēv'lănd), *n. Early Eng. Law.* Land subject to the jurisdiction of a reeve; — used of lands that had reverted to the king and were not granted to tenants. *Obs. or Hist.*
reeve'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
reev'ing, *p. pr. & vb.n.* of REEVE. — **reeving line bend.** See 2d KNOT, *n.*, 1.
re-ĕv'o-lu'tion, *n.* See RE-, 2.
reewe. ✝ RUE, *v.*
reewer. ✝ RUER, pitier.

Syrmaticus reevesii) native of China. The plumage of the male is largely buffy with dark edgings on the feathers, black collar, white nap and throat, and black belly. The head is white with a dark facial band; the tail is very long.

re'ĕx-am'i-na'tion (rē'ĕg-zăm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A second examination; esp., *Law*, an examination made by a party calling a witness, after, and upon matters arising out of, the cross-examination.

re'ĕx-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn), *v. t.* To subject to reëxamination.

re'ĕx-change' (rē'ĕks-chānj'), *n.* **1.** *Com.* **a** The process by which is recovered the expense chargeable on a bill of exchange or draft which has been dishonored in a foreign country, and returned to the country in which it was made or indorsed, to be there taken up. **b** The draft so drawn, or the expense or percentage included in it.

2. A renewed or second exchange.

re'ĕx-port' (-pōrt'; 201), *v. t.* To export again, as what has been imported. —*n.* Act of reëxporting; any commodity reëxported; — chiefly in *pl.* — **re-ĕx'por-ta'tion** (rē-ĕks'pôr-tā'shŭn), *n.*

re-face' (rē-fās'), *v. t.* To supply with a new face, or front, to renew the front of.

‖ **re-fait'** (rē-fā'), *n.* [F.] *Card Playing.* A drawn game; specif., *Trente et quarante*, a state of the game in which the aggregate pip value of cards dealt to red equals that of those dealt to black. All bets are then off, unless the value is 31, in which case the banker wins half the stakes.

re-fect' (rē-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *refectus*, p. p. of *reficere*: *re-* + *facere* to make.] To restore after hunger or fatigue; to refresh. *Archaic.*

re-fec'tion (rē-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réfection*, L. *refectio*. See REFECT, FACT.] **1.** Recreation or refreshment; esp., refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a repast; a lunch.

[His] feeble spirit imly felt *refection*. *Spenser.*

Those Attic nights, and those *refections* of the gods. *Curran.*

2. A right to require, or obligation to give, meals. *Hist.*

re-fec'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* *Eccl.* One in charge of a refectory or of refections, — called also *refectorer*.

re-fec'to-ry (rē-fĕk'tŏ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *refectorium*: cf. F. *réfectoire*. See REFECTION.] A room for refreshment; orig., a dining hall in a monastery or convent.

re-fer' (rē-fûr'), *v. t.*; RE-FERRED' (-fûrd'); RE-FER'RING. [L. *referre*; *re-* re- + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *référer*. See BEAR to carry.] **1.** To bring, carry, or send, back. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. To regard, specify, identify, or the like, as belonging or related (to); to assign (to a class, cause, source, motive, or the like) as being included, explained, or accounted for; as, he *referred* the phenomena to electrical disturbances.

3. To send or direct (to some person or place), as for treatment, aid, information, decision, etc.; to make over, submit, or commit (to another as having authority); as, to *refer* a student to a book; to *refer* a bill to a committee.

4. To leave for future action; postpone; defer. *Obs. or R.*

5. To make a record of; report. *Obs. or R.*

6. To transfer; give. *Obs.*

Syn. — REFER, ASCRIBE, ATTRIBUTE, IMPUTE, CHARGE. To REFER (*to*), as here compared (see ALLUDE), is to bring (something) into relation, often causal, with the class to which it belongs, or to subsume it under its proper category; as, the aurora borealis is commonly *referred* to the class of electrical phenomena; "the passions and affections of the mind, from which all rules arise, and to which they are all *referable*" (*Reynolds*). To ASCRIBE (*to*) is to refer (something, esp. a quality) to that which is regarded as its source or possessor; ATTRIBUTE is stronger; as, "They habitually *ascribed* every event to the will of the Great Being for whose power nothing was too vast" (*Macaulay*); "*attributing* to systematic selfishness what seems to me rather unreflecting neglect" (*E. FitzGerald*); "In all this Job sinned not, nor *attributed* folly to God" (*Job* i. 22). IMPUTE (for theological senses see defs.) is commonly applied to what is bad; CHARGE (see CHARGE) is stronger than *impute*; as, "We usually *ascribe* good, but *impute* evil" (*Johnson*); "Do not *impute* this [neglect] to forgetfulness" (*E. FitzGerald*); "*Charge* the crime on native sloth" (*Dryden*).

to refer one's self, to have recourse; to betake one's self; to make application; to appeal. *Obs.*

I'll *refer me* to all things of sense. *Shak.*

re-fer', *v. i.* **1.** To recur; return. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. a To have relation or reference; to relate; point; as, the figure *refers* to a footnote. **b** To carry the mind or thought; to direct attention; as, the preacher *referred* to the late election.

3. To suggest to a person (to act). *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.*

4. a To have recourse; to apply; to appeal; to betake one's self; as, to *refer* to a dictionary or the clock. **b** To direct inquiry for information or a guarantee of any kind, as in respect to one's integrity, capacity, pecuniary ability, etc.; as, to *refer* to a former employer as to his capacity.

ref'er-a-ble (rĕf'ẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being referred, or considered in relation to something else; assignable; ascribable; as, the typhoid was *referable* to milk.

ref'er-ee' (-ẽ'), *n.* One to whom a thing is referred; as: **a** In the English Parliament, a person to whom a matter is referred to examine and report upon it, as formerly upon applications for monopolies or letters patent; esp., in the House of Commons, a member of certain committees or courts to report upon private bills (discontinued in 1902) and decide upon the locus standi of petitioners. **b** *Law.* A person, originally in equity practice a master, to whom a matter in dispute has been referred that he may settle it. In the United States *referee* is usually used of an attorney at law appointed to act as an officer of the court in determining, or reporting on, an issue referred to him in a pending proceeding or suit with or without the consent of the parties, as distinguished from an *arbitrator* (who may not be an attorney at law) designated by the parties to decide a difference between them. In England this difference between the terms is less observed. **c** A person appointed to decide any issue or question; an umpire, as in certain games or sports; sometimes, specif., a judge of certain points of play, as, in American football, the official who in general is judge of matters connected with the progress of the ball, as distinguished from the *umpire*, who is, in general, judge of the acts of the players.

Syn. — Arbitrator, umpire.

ref'er-ence (rĕf'ẽr-ĕns), *n.* [See REFER.] **1.** Act of referring, or state of being referred; as, *reference* to a chart.

2. Relation; relationship; regard; respect.

Something that hath a *reference* to my state *Shak.*

3. a That which refers or alludes to something; as, his poems contain many *references* to contemporary history. **b** A specific direction of the attention; a sign or direction referring a reader to another passage or book.

4. One that is referred to; specif: **a** One of whom inquiries can be made as to the integrity, capacity, etc., of another. **b** A written statement of the qualifications of an employee given by the employer, usually at the end of service; as, he brought excellent *references*. *U. S.* **c** A book, or a passage in a work, to which one is referred.

5. *Law.* Act of referring a matter in dispute to a referee or referees; also, the warrant or order by which the matter is referred. See REFEREE **b**.

6. Appeal. *Rare.* "Make your full *reference*." *Shak.*

ref'er-ence, *v. t. & i.*; -ENCED (-ĕnst); -ENC-ING (-ĕn-sĭng). To supply with, or to make or give, a reference.

reference library. A library for public reference, but where the books are not allowed to be taken out.

reference mark. A mark to indicate reference, as to notes in print, as *, †, ‡, §, ‖, ¶, or superior figures or letters.

ref'er-en'da-ry (rĕf'ẽr-ĕn'dă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *referendarius*, fr. L. *referendus* to be referred, gerundive of *referre*: cf. F. *référendaire*. See REFER.] **1.** One to whose decision a cause is referred; a referee. *Obs. or R.*

2. An officer at various courts who investigated petitions, etc. "*Referendaries*, or masters of request." *Harmar.*

3. One that furnishes news; a reporter. *Obs.*

ref'er-en'da-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to a referendum.

ref'er-en'dum (-ĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DA (-dă). [Gerundive fr. L. *referre*. See REFER.] **1.** The principle or practice of referring measures passed upon by the legislative body to the body of voters, or electorate, for approval or rejection, as in the Swiss cantons (except Freiburg) and in various local governments in the United States, and also in the local option laws, etc.; also, the right to so approve or reject laws, or the vote by which this is done. *Referendum* is distinguished from the *mandate*, or instruction of representatives by the people, from *direct government* by the people, in which they initiate and make the laws by direct action without representation, and from a *plebiscite*, or popular vote taken on any measure proposed by a person or body having the initiative but not constituting a representative or constituent body.

2. A diplomatic agent's note asking his government for instructions.

ref'er-en'tial (-shăl), *a.* Containing a reference, or intended for reference; pointing to something out of itself; as, notes for *referential* use. — **ref'er-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

re-fine' (rē-fīn'), *v. t.*; RE-FINED' (-fīnd'); RE-FIN'ING (-fīn'ĭng). [*re-* + *fine* to make fine: cf. F. *raffiner*.] **1.** To reduce to a fine, unmixed, or pure state; to free from impurities; to free from dross or alloy; to separate from extraneous matter; to purify; to cleanse; to defecate; as, to *refine* gold or silver; to *refine* wine or sugar.

I will bring the third part through the fire, and will *refine* them as silver is *refined*. *Zech* XIII 9

2. Specif.: *Iron Manuf.* To treat (cast iron) in the refinery furnace so as to remove the silicon.

3. To clear or free from dullness, as the head; to make clearer or acuter, as the mind; to cleanse or elevate (a person) morally or spiritually. *Obs.*

4. To purify from what is gross, coarse, vulgar, inelegant, low, or the like; to make elegant or excellent, or more so; to polish; as, to *refine* the manners, the language, the style, the taste, the intellect, or the moral feelings.

5. To change, transform, remove, or eliminate, by or as if by purifying.

They *refine* away into metaphysical subtleties the notion of continued personality. *Tylor.*

re-fine', *v. i.* **1.** To become pure; to be or become cleared of impure or feculent matter.

2. To use or affect nicety or subtlety in thought or language. "He makes another paragraph about our *refining* in controversy." *Atterbury.*

3. To improve in delicacy, elegance, or excellence, as if by polishing.

Chaucer *refined* on Boccace, and mended his stories. *Dryden.*

re-fined' (rē-fīnd'), *p. a.* Freed from impurities, alloy, or extraneous matter; defecated; purified; characterized by refinement or polish; polished; cultured; elegant; delicate; free from vulgarity, grossness, or the like; rendered highly subtle, accurate, or the like; subtle; as, *refined* gold; *refined* language; *refined* sentiments.

Refined wits who honored poesy with their pens. *Peacham.*

refined madder. = FLOWERS OF MADDER.

— **re-fin'ed-ly** (rē-fīn'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **re-fin'ed-ness,** *n.*

re-fine'ment (rē-fīn'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *raffinement*.] **1.** Act or result of refining, or state of being refined; as, the *refinement* of metals.

2. Excellence, elegance, or fineness, in manners, taste, feeling, etc.; polish; culture; also, an example or indication of this; a refined practice, thing, etc.; as, he is a man of *refinement*, or of many *refinements*.

3. A refining or rendering subtle in thought, argument, or the like; that which is refined or made subtle; subtlety; as, *refinements* of logic.

4. A refining, improving, or polishing; a state of being, or a thing, so refined or polished.

From the Civil War to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equaled its *refinements*. *Swift.*

Syn. — Purification; polish, politeness, gentility, elegance, cultivation, culture. See CIVILIZATION, DELICACY.

re-fin'er (-fīn'ẽr), *n.* One that refines.

re-fin'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *raffinerie*.] A building and apparatus for refining, or purifying, esp. metals, oil, and sugar; specif., *Iron Manuf.*, a form of furnace with a shallow hearth, for refining cast iron to wrought iron or to iron suitable for puddling. It was formerly of great importance, and is still used for special purposes.

re-fin'ing (rē-fīn'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REFINE; specif.: *n. Glass Manuf.* = FINING, 1 **b**. — **re-fin'ing-ly,** *adv.*

refining engine, *Paper Making*, an engine for the final pulping of the paper stuff. See JORDAN ENGINE. — **r. heat,** *Steel Manuf.*, a medium orange heat, approximately 655° C. (1211° F.), which imparts fineness of grain and toughness to steel that is raised to it and afterward quenched.

re-fit' (rē-fĭt'), *v. t.*; RE-FIT'TED; RE-FIT'TING. To prepare for use again; to fit out or supply again; to restore after damage or decay; as, to *refit* a ship.

re-fit', *v. i.* To get refitted; to obtain repairs or fresh supplies or equipment; as, the fleet returned to *refit*.

re-fit', *n.* A refitting, or fitting out again; a repairing of damages or replacing of what is worn or useless; esp., *Naut.*, a refitting and renovating of a ship.

re-fit'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Refitting; a refit.

re-flect' (rē-flĕkt'), *v. t.*; RE-FLECT'ED; RE-FLECT'ING. [L. *reflectere*, *reflexum*; *re-* re- + *flectere* to bend or turn. See FLEXIBLE; cf. REFLEX, *a.*] **1.** To turn or direct; to deflect; divert; as, to *reflect* the eye to a thing. *Obs. or R.*

2. To bend back; to give a backward turn to; to throw or cast back; esp., to cause to return or to send back after striking; as, a mirror *reflects* rays of light.

Bodies close together *reflect* their own color. *Dryden.*

3. To give back an image or likeness of; to reproduce or show as a mirror does; to mirror.

Nature is the glass *reflecting* God. *Young.*

4. To bring or cast as a result; as, to *reflect* credit on one.

re-flect', *v. i.* **1.** To be sent back; to rebound as from a surface; to revert or return after impact; also, to throw a light; to shine. *Obs.*

Whose virtues will, I hope,
Reflect on Rome, as Titan's rays on earth. *Shak.*

2. To be mirrored. *Rare.*

3. To turn or deviate. *Obs.*

4. To turn or come back; to return; also, to bend or be bent back. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

5. To look or glance; to have a cast; to bestow attention; to have regard; — with *upon* or *on*. *Obs.*

6. To throw or turn back the thoughts (upon anything); to contemplate; to consider mentally; specif., to attend earnestly to what passes within the mind; to attend to the facts or phenomena of consciousness; to use attention or earnest thought; to think seriously; to use reflection.

We cannot be said to *reflect* upon any external object, except so far as that object has been previously perceived, and its image become part and parcel of our intellectual furniture. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

7. To cast or bring reproach, discredit, censure, or the like.

Neither do I *reflect* in the least upon the memory of his late majesty. *Swift.*

8. To throw back light, heat, etc.; to return rays or beams.

Syn. — Think, cogitate, meditate, contemplate, ponder, muse, ruminate. See CONSIDER.

re-flect'ed (rē-flĕk'tĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of REFLECT. Hence: *p. a.* **1.** Specif., fig., coming indirectly or from a source other than one's self or itself; received from another; as, his glory was *reflected* glory.

2. Mirrored.

3. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Turned back upon itself.

— **re-flect'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **re-flect'ed-ness,** *n.*

re-flect'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Throwing back light, heat, etc., as a mirror or other surface; having some contrivance or apparatus to reflect light, etc.

2. Casting reflections.

3. Given to reflection or serious consideration; reflective; contemplative; as, a *reflecting* mind.

reflecting circle. See CIRCLE, *n.*, 5 **g**. — **r. galvanometer,** a galvanometer in which the deflections of the needle are read by means of a mirror attached to it, which reflects a ray of light or the image of a scale. — **r. goniometer,** an instrument for measuring accurately the interfacial angles of crystals by measuring in each case the angle through which the crystal must be turned so that a beam of light,

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re'ĕx-alt', *v. t.* See RE-, 2

re'ĕx-am'in-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

re-ex'ca-vate, *v. t.* **re-ĕx'ca-va'tion**, *n.*, **re'ĕx-change'**, *v. t.*, **re-ĕx'ci-ta'tion**, *n.*, **re'ĕx-cite'**, *v. t.*, **re-ĕx'e-cute**, *v. t.*, **re-ĕx'e-cu'tion**, *n.*, **re-ĕx'er-cise**, *v. t.*, **re'ĕx-ert'**, *v. t.*, **re'ĕx-hale'**, *v. t.*, **re'ĕx-haust'**, *v. t.*, **re'ĕx-hib'it**, *v. t.*, **re-ĕx'hi-bi'tion**, *n.*, **re'ĕx-ist'**, *v. i.*, **re'ĕx-ist'ence**, *n.*, **re'ĕx-ist'ent**, *a.*, **re'ĕx-pand'**, *v. i.*, **re'ĕx-pan'sion**, *n.*, **re'ĕx-pect'**, *v. t.*, **re'ĕx-pel'**, *v. t.*, **re'ĕx-pe'ri-ence**, *v. & n.*, **re'ĕx-per'i-ment**, *v. i.*, **re'ĕx-pound'**, *v. t.*, **re'ĕx-press'**, *v. t.*, **re'ĕx-pres'sion**, *n.*, **re'ĕx-pul'sion**, *n.* See RE-, 2 [*Obs.*]

re'ĕx-struct', *p. a.* Rebuilt.

re'ĕx-tend', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'ĕx-tent', *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* A second extent, or execution, made on complaint that a former one was wrong.

reezed. Var. of REESED.

ref. † REIF.

ref. Obs. pret. of RIVE

ref, *n* [Cf. Sw. *ref* a string.] See MEASURE

ref. *Abbr.* Referee; reference; referred; reformation; reformed; reformer.

re-fab'ric, *v. t.* [Cf. It. *rifabbricare*.] To rebuild. *Obs*

re-fa'ci-men'to Var of RIFACIMENTO.

re-fac'tion, *n.* [F *réfaction*. See REFFECTION.] Recompense. *Obs.*

re-fall', *v. & n.*, **re-fal'low**, *v. t.*; **re-fan'**, *v. t.*, **re-fash'ion**, *v. t.* (hence, **re-fash'ion-ment**, *n.*), **re-fas'ten** (rē-fas'n), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-fa'thered (rē-fä'thẽrd), *p. p.* Made a father again. *Nonce Word.* [RE-, 2.]

re-fa'vor, re-fa'vour, *v. t* See Ref. Ch. *Abbr* Reformed Church. [REEVE.]

refe. † REAVE; REFF, *Naut.*;

re-feck'. † REFECT.

re-fect', *a.* Refected. *Obs*

re-fec'tion, *v. t.* To provide with a refection. *Obs.*

re-fec'tion-a-ry (rē-fĕk'shŭn-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to refection. *R.*

Refection Sunday. Refreshment Sunday.

re-fec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Refreshing; restoring. — *n.* That which refreshes. *Both Rare.*

re-fec'to-ra'ri-an (rē-fĕk'tŏ-rā'rĭ-ăn), **re-fec'to-ra-ry** (-fĕk'tŏ-rā-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *refectorarius*.] A refectioner. *Rare.*

re-fec'to-rer (-tŏ-rẽr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *refectorarius*.] A refectioner. *Rare.*

re-fec'to-ri-al (rē-fĕk'tō-rĭ'ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pert. to refection.

re-fec'to-ri-an (-ăn), *n.* A refectioner. *Rare.*

re-fec'tu-a-ry (rē-fĕk'tū-ĕ-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *refectuarius* a refectioner, *refectuaria* the office of a refectioner.] Refectory. *Obs.*

re-feel', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-feff'. † REFEOFF.

re-feign', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-fel', *v. t.* [L. *refellere*; *re-* re- + *fallere* to deceive.] *Obs.* 1. To refute; disprove; discredit. 2. To reject; repulse. 3. To purge; rid. *Rare.*

re-feoff', re-feof', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-feoff'ment, re-feof'ment**, *n. All Obs.*

re-ferd'. Referred. *Ref. Sp.*

ref'er-ee', *v. t. & i.* To act as referee. [-SHIP.]

ref'er-en'da-ry-ship', *n.* See

ref'er-ent, *n.* [L. *referens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] One that refers or is referred to. *Rare.* — *a.* Referring. *Rare.*

ref'er-ent-ly, *adv.* of REFERENT.

re-fer'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

re-fer-ment', *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.

re-fer'ra-ble. † REFERABLE.

referre. †REFER. [who refers.]

re-fer'rer (rē-fûr'ẽr), *n.* One

re-fer'ri-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* = REFERABLE. — **re-fer'ri-ble-ness,** *n.*

re-fert'ed, *p. a.* Also **re-fert'**, [L. *refertus*, p. p. of *refercire* to stuff.] Stuffed. *Obs.*

re-fer'ti-li-za'tion, *n.*, **re-fetch'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-fete', *v. t.* [OF. & F. *refait*, p. p. of *refaire* to remake, refresh.] To refresh; feed; nourish. — *v. i.* To recuperate. — *p. a.* Refreshed; nourished. — *n.* Food; nourishment. *All Obs.*

reffer. † REFER.

reffreshe, reffuge, reffuse. † REFRESH, REFUGE, REFUSE

reficiate, *v. t.* [Irreg. fr. L. *reficere*.] To refresh. *Obs.*

re-fight', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-fig'ure, *v. t.* [L. *refigurare*: cf. OF. *refigurer*.] To figure again. [RE-, 2.]

re-file', *v. t.*, **re-fill'**, *v. & n.* See

re-fill'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

re-fil'ter, *v. t.* To filter a second time. — *n.* A device for refiltering. [See -ABLE.]

re-fin'a-ble (rē-fīn'ă-b'l), *a.*

re-fin'age (-ĭj), *n.* Right of refining. *Rare.* [RE-, 2.]

re-find' (rē-fīnd'), *v. t. & n.* See

re-fine', *a.* Refined. *Obs.*

re-fin'ger (rē-fĭn'gẽr), *v. t.*; **re-fire'**, *v. t.*, **re-fix'**, *v. t.*, **re'fix-a'tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2

refl. *Abbr.* Reflection; reflective; reflectively; reflex; reflexive; reflexively.

reflac, *n.* [AS. *reáflāc*; *reáf* plunder + *-lāc* (cf. WEDLOCK).] Robbery; rapine. *Obs.*

re-flair', *n.* [Cf. FLAIR.] Smell; odor. *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.* To emit; exhale; issue. *Obs.*

re-flame', *v. i.*, **re-flash'**, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.

re-flect', *a.* Reflected. *Obs.*

re-flect', *n.* Reflection *Rare.*

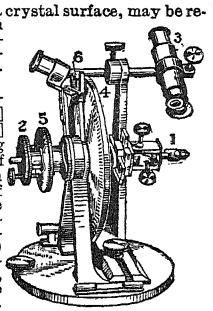
re-flect'ent (rē-flĕk'tĕnt), *a.* [*reflectens*, p. pr. of *reflectere*. See REFLECT.] Reflecting.

re-flect'er, *n.* One that reflects.

re-flect'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-flect'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

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reflected to a certain point by a crystal surface, may be reflected to the same point by an adjoining surface.—**reflecting octant** *or* **quadrant**, Hadley's quadrant.—**r. telescope.** See TELESCOPE. —**re-flect'ing-ly**, *adv.*



Reflecting Goniometer 1 Crystal; 2 Handle for adjusting first crystal face so as to reflect a light ray through Telescope 3; 5 Handle for turning Crystal so that second face reflects same ray; 4 Graduated Circle attached to, and moved by, 5, from which the angle of rotation is read; 6 Vernier.

re-flec'tion, re-flex'ion (rē-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [See *Note* below.] [ME. *reflexion*, F. *réflexion.*] **1.** A reflecting; state of being reflected; esp., the return of light, heat, sound, etc., from surfaces. In reflection, as of light, from a plane surface, the angle made with a perpendicular to the surface by the reflected ray (angle of reflection) is equal to that made by the incident ray (angle of incidence), and both rays are in a plane perpendicular to the surface. (See ANGLE OF INCIDENCE.) Reflection from a very even surface, as polished metal, so as to form an image, is called **regular**, or **specular, reflection**; from a rough surface, **irregular**, or **diffuse, reflection**. Reflection is usually partial, some of the light being absorbed, but **total reflection** occurs when light, in passing through a denser medium to a rarer, meets the surface at an angle greater than the critical angle. See CRITICAL ANGLE.

2. That which is produced by reflection. "*Reflection* of her wit." *Shak.* Specif.: **a** Reflected light or heat, lit. or fig. **b** An image given back from a reflecting surface; a reflected counterpart.

As the sun in water we can bear,
Yet not the sun, but his *reflection*, there. *Dryden.*

3. Act of bending, turning, or folding back; specif., *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the bending back of a part upon itself; a duplication; also, a reflected part.

4. Turning back; return. *Obs.* *Shak.*

5. *Physiol.* Transference of an excitement from one nerve fiber to another by the nerve cells, as in reflex action.

6. Reproach cast; censure; blame; a statement, etc., that casts reproach or discredit; an imputation; a reflecting remark, act, or thing.

He died; and oh! may no *reflection* shed
Its poisonous venom on the royal dead. *Prior.*

7. Relation; connection. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

8. Mental consideration of some suggested idea, usually with reference to belief or disbelief or to some course of action; in a more technical sense, any state in which the mind considers its own content, whether for the purpose of directly examining this content for its own sake (introspection) or with a view to the significance of the ideas entertained; hence, a kind of self-consciousness characterized by mental preoccupation.

By *reflection* . . I would be understood to mean, that notice which the mind takes of its own operations, and the manner of them, by reason whereof there come to be ideas of these operations in the understanding *Locke.*

9. *Hegelianism.* The "return into itself," or intensification of the individuality of any state following upon its being proved or illustrated by something other than itself which is shown to depend on it or to presuppose it.

The doctrine of *reflection* as treated by Hegel explains all the dual or complementary categories, such as identity and difference, essence and phenomenon, force and manifestation, cause and effect. *W. T. Harris.*

10. A thought, idea, or opinion formed, or a remark made, after attentive consideration or contemplation.

☞ *Reflection* is the usual spelling, except that *reflexion* is common in British scientific usage. Cf. CONNECTION.

Syn. — Meditation, contemplation, rumination, cogitation, consideration, musing, thinking. See ANIMADVERSION.

re-flec'tive (rē-flĕk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réflectif.* Cf. REFLEXIVE.] **1.** Throwing back images, light, etc.; reflecting; as, a *reflective* mirror.

2. Of, pertaining to, or caused by, reflection; reflected.

3. Casting or conveying reflections, or imputations. *Obs.*

4. *Gram.* Reflexive; reciprocal.

5. Characterized by, or characterizing, reflection as a state or faculty of the mind; deliberative; thoughtful; concerned with ideas; as, *reflective* consciousness.

This argument assumes a more exact antithesis than actually subsists between the "perceptive" and the "*reflective*" faculties; viz., that through the former we know exclusively external things and phenomena; through the latter, internal. *J. Martineau.*

6. Self-conscious; involving reflection; as, modesty is a *reflective* emotion.

reflective judgment, *Kantianism*, a judgment passing from the particular to the general.

—**re-flec'tive-ly**, *adv.* —**re-flec'tive-ness**, *n.*

re/flec-tiv'i-ty (rē/flĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being reflective; specif., *Optics*, the ratio of the total reflected to the total incident light.

re-flec'tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*reflect* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring refraction by determining the angle of total reflection.

re-flec'tor (rē-flĕk'tẽr), *n.* One that reflects. Specif.: **a** One who meditates or considers. *Obs. Boyle.* **b** One who casts reflections. *Obs.* **c** A polished surface or body for reflecting light or heat, as a mirror. **d** A reflecting telescope. See TELESCOPE. **e** A device for reflecting sound.

‖ **re-flet'** (rē-flĕ'), *n.* [F., reflection. See REFLECT.] Luster; special brilliancy of surface; — used esp. in ceramics to denote the peculiar metallic brilliancy seen in lustered pottery such as majolica; as, silver *reflet*; gold *reflet.*

re'flex (rē'flĕks; 277), *a.* [L. *reflexus*, p. p. of *reflectere*: cf. F. *réflexe.* See REFLECT.] **1.** Bent, turned, or directed back; of light, etc., reflected; of thought or acts of thought, directed back upon the mind or its operations; attended by, consisting in, or produced by, reflection; retroactive; introspective.

The *reflex* act of the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions. *Sir M Hale.*

2. Produced in reaction, in resistance, or in return.

3. *Physiol* Of, pertaining to, or produced by, stimulus or excitation without the necessary intervention of consciousness; of the nature of, pertaining to, marked by, or connected with, reflex action; as, a *reflex* nerve.

4. *Gram.* Reflexive. *Earle.*

reflex action, *Physiol.*, any action performed involuntarily in consequence of an impulse or impression transmitted along afferent nerves to a nerve center, from which it is reflected to an efferent nerve, and so calls into action certain muscles, organs, or cells. — **r. arc**, *Physiol.*, the complete path of a reflex action, including an afferent nerve, its nerve center, and an efferent nerve. — **r. zenith tube**, a vertical mercurial telescope for measuring zenith distances of stars, first employed at Greenwich on γ (Gamma) Draconis.

re'flex (rē'flĕks; 277), *n.* [L. *reflexus* a bending back. See REFLECT.] **1.** Reflection; reflected light or color; specif., the light reflected, or supposed to be reflected, from an illuminated surface to one in shade, as in a picture.

2. A reflection, or image, as one produced by a mirror; hence, a reproduction embodying the essential character or features; an image.

On the depths of death there swims
The *reflex* of a human face *Tennyson.*

3. A mental turning back; a reflection; meditation; also, a remark made after reflection; a reflection. *Obs.*

4. A look or glance back or aside; also, return; rebound; hence, indirect action or statement. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

6. *Physiol.* An involuntary movement due to reflex action.

re-flex' (rē-flĕks'), *v. t.* [L. *reflexus*, p. p. of *reflectere.* See REFLECT.] **1.** To bend, turn, or fold, back, to reflect; — chiefly in *p. p. Technical.*

2. To reflect (light, an image, etc.); to mirror; to image; also, to throw or send (beams). *Obs.* *Shak.*

re-flexed' (rē-flĕkst'), *p. a.* **1.** Thrown back; reflected; produced by reflection.

2. Turned or directed backward; reflex. *Obs.*

3. Bent, turned, or folded; — said of material things. Cf. REFLEX, *v.*, 1. *Ohiefly Bot. & Zoöl.*

re-flex'ive (rē-flĕk'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réflexif.* Cf. REFLECTIVE.] **1.** Capable of reflecting, or bending back. *Obs. or R.*

2. Directed or turned backward; reflex; — said of mental acts; given to, marked by, or capable of, reflection.

Assurance *reflexive* cannot be a divine faith *Hammond.*

3. Implying or conveying censure. *Obs. & R.* "What man does not resent an ugly *reflexive* word?" *South.*

4. *Gram.* **a** Denoting an action that is directed back upon the agent or subject; as, a *reflexive* verb, either a verb with a pronoun object referring to the agent or subject as its antecedent; as, the witness *perjured* himself; I *bethought* myself; or a verb which carries its own implication of reflexivity; as in, he *keeps* (i. e., himself) aloof; to *wash* in cold water. **b** Referring back to the subject. See REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

Some languages have special inflections or other formal marks to show when a verb is used in a *reflexive* sense, such as the Greek "middle voice." *H. Sweet.*

5. Operating by way of return; of a reflex nature.

reflexive pronoun, *Gram.*, a pronoun referring to the subject of the sentence clause or verbal phrase in which it stands, as, in English, the forms compounded with *-self.*

In English a *reflexive pronoun* always refers back . . . to the nearest logical subject of the preceding verb or verbal. But in some languages, such as Latin, a *reflexive pronoun* necessarily refers back to the grammatical subject of the sentence. *H. Sweet*

—**re-flex'ive-ly**, *adv.* —**re-flex'ive-ness, re'flex-iv'i-ty** (rē'flĕk-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

re-flex'ive, *n.* A reflexive pronoun or verb.

re'flo-res'cence (rē'flō-rĕs'ĕns), *n.* A blossoming anew.— **re'flo-res'cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

ref'lu-ence (rĕf'lōō-ĕns; 243), *n.* Refluent action; reflux.

ref'lu-ent (rĕf'lōō-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *refluens*, p. pr. of *refluere* to flow back; *re-* re- + *fluere* to flow. See FLUENT.] Flowing back; ebbing; having refluence, as of the tide. *Cowper.*

And *refluent* through the pass of fear
The battle's tide was poured. *Scott.*

re'flux (rē'flŭks; *formerly also* rē-flŭks'), *n.* [*re-* + *flux.* See REFLUENT, FLUX.] A flowing back, as the return of a fluid; ebb; refluence; as, the flux and *reflux* of the tides.

re'flux (rē'flŭks), *a.* Of or pert. to reflux; returning; ebbing.

re-for'est (rē-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t. & i.*; -EST-ED; -EST-ING. To replant with trees. — **re-for'est-a'tion** (-ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.*

re-forge' (rē-fŏrj'; -fôrj'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *forge*: cf. F. *reforger.*] To forge again or anew; hence, to fashion or fabricate anew; to make over. — **re-forg'er** (-fôr'jẽr; -fôr'jẽr), *n.*

re-form' (rē-fôrm'), *v. t.*; RE-FORMED' (-fôrmd'); RE-FORM'ING. [OF. *reformer*, F. *réformer*, L. *reformare*; *re-* re- + *formare* to form, fr. *forma* form. See FORM.] **1.** To bring back, as to a previous state; to restore; rebuild. *Obs.*

2. To put or change into a new and improved form or condition; to amend or improve by change of form, removal of faults or abuses, or the like, to restore to a former good state, or bring from bad to good; to induce or cause to abandon an evil manner of living and follow a good one; to change from worse to better; to end by enforcing or introducing a better method, course of action or behavior, or the like; to amend; correct; improve; as, to *reform* a profligate man; to *reform* an abuse.

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age; but that of a good one will not *reform* it. *Swift.*

3. To censure; reprove; punish. *Obs.*

4. To direct; instruct. *Obs.*

5. To trim; prune; to improve by cutting. *Obs.*

6. *Mil.* To form into a new organization, as by reduction in number; also, to reduce or disband, as a regiment. *Obs.*

Syn. — Emend, rectify, mend, repair, better, reclaim.

re-form' (rē-fôrm'), *v. i.* To return to a good state; to amend or correct one's own character or habits.

re-form', *n.* [Cf. F. *réforme.*] **1.** Amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved, or a case of it; reformation; a removal or correction of an abuse or wrong; as, *reform* of elections; *reform* of government.

2. *Eccl.* Of a religious order, a reformed branch or congregation, the observance being made stricter than that generally or previously followed. *Rare.*

SYN. — See REFORMATION.

Reform Act *or* **Bill.** *Eng.* Any of various acts (as 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 45, 1832; 30 & 31 Vict. c. 102, 1867; 48 & 49 Vict. c. 23, 1885) regulating municipal corporations and representation of people (1832), further providing for popular representation (1867, 1884), redistributing seats (1885), etc.

ref'or-ma'tion (rĕf'ôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réformation*, L. *reformatio.*] **1.** Act of reforming, or state of being reformed; specif.: **a** Reëstablishment (of peace). *Obs.* **b** Improvement in form or character; change from worse to better; correction or amendment, as by removal of faults or errors, introduction of better methods, or the like; as, the *reformation* of manners; *reformation* of the age; *reformation* of abuses. "Satire lashes vice into *reformation*." *Dryden.* **c** *Mil.* Disbandment; also, retirement (of an officer). *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] Specif., in *Eccl. Hist.*, the important religious movement in western Christendom beginning early in the 16th century, which resulted in the formation of the various Protestant churches. The primary impulse to this movement, in so far as it was religious, moral, and intellectual, was the growing freedom of thought in Europe, which had manifested itself at different centers in the rejection of the Scholastic theology and the substitution of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures as the sole sources of doctrine. The leaders opposed the preaching of indulgences; asserted the right of private use and interpretation of Scripture, and justification by faith as against conformity to rites; and rejected the doctrine of transubstantiation and the veneration of the Virgin Mary and the saints. The rising spirit of individualism and nationality, in opposition to the centralized control of the Church by the papacy, marked the Reformation also as a political revolt. The movement was in some measure prepared by earlier reformers, as Wycliffe in England, Huss in Bohemia, Lefèvre in France, and immediately by Erasmus. Its leaders were Luther in Germany, Zwingli and Calvin in Switzerland, Cranmer in England, and Knox in Scotland. The propriety of the term *Reformation*, as applied to this movement, is not admitted by Roman Catholics.

Syn. — REFORMATION, REFORM. REFORMATION denotes the act or state, REFORM, the fact or result. *Reformation* implies a more comprehensive change than *reform*, which commonly applies to the amendment of some particular condition or abuse; as, the *Reformation* in Germany, the *reformation* of a criminal; tariff *reform*, the *reform* party.

re-form'a-tive (rē-fôr'mā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or disposed to reform. —**re-form'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* —**re-form'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

re-form'a-tive, re-form'a-tive (rē-), *a.* Having the quality or power of forming again. *Good.*

re-form'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending or desiring to produce reformation; intended for reformation; reformative.

re-form'a-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A penal institution to which young offenders are committed, in which repressive and punitive measures are subordinated to training in industry and exercise of the physical, mental, and moral faculties.

re-formed' (rē-fôrmed'), *p. a.* **1.** Corrected; amended; restored to purity or excellence; — said, specif. [*cap.*], of the whole body of Protestant churches originating in the Reformation or, in a more restricted sense, of those churches formed in various European countries by Zwingli, Calvin, and others who separated from Luther on the doctrine of the Lord's Supper, etc., and carried the Reformation, as they claimed, to a higher point, or of their doctrines, etc. The Reformed Churches, specifically so called, are Presbyterian in polity and doctrine, but have different standards of faith and ecclesiastical terms from those of the Presbyterians. They have consistories instead of sessions, classes instead of presbyteries, and general synods instead of general assemblies. There are three Reformed bodies in the United States: (1) the **Reformed Church in America (Dutch Reformed** or **Reformed Dutch)** tracing its origin to the Reformed Church of Holland; (2) the **Reformed Church in the United States (Reformed German** or **Reformed)**, a descendant of the Reformed Church in Germany; (3) the **Christian Reformed Church**, a branch of an organization of the same name in Holland, formed by a secession in 1835 from the Reformed Church of Holland.

2. Amended or improved in character and life; as, a *reformed* gambler or drunkard.

3. Following, or restored to, a stricter observance; — said of a branch or congregation of a religious order.

4. *Mil.* Of an officer, left without a command and retired on half or full pay. Cf. REFORMADO, 1 **a**. *Obs. or Hist.*

Reformed Catholic Church, a denomination of Christians formed about 1830 by priests of the Roman Catholic Church. It renounces allegiance to the Pope and differs in doctrine, polity, and usage from the Roman Catholic Church. — **R. Episcopal Church, the**, a Christian church organized in 1873 by Rev. Dr. G. D. Cummins, formerly bishop of Kentucky in the Protestant Episcopal Church. It recognizes but two orders in the ministry, presbyter and deacon, and holds that the episcopate is an office only, the bishop being simply first presbyter. — **R. Mennonite Church.** See MENNONITE, *n.* — **R. Presbyterian Church (Covenanted), R. Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada**, etc. See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* — **R. Presbyterians.** See CAMERONIAN, *n.*, 1, PRESBYTERIAN, *a.*

re-flec'tion-al, re-flex'ion-al (rē-flĕk'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or caused by, reflection. [ing. *Obs.*]
re-flec'tion-ing, *vb. n.* Reflect-
re-flec'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
re-flec'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
re-flec'tiv. Reflective. *Ref. Sp.*
re-flec'tive, *n.* 1. A mirror. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.* 2. *pl.* Reflective faculties or organs. [See RE-, 2.]
re-fledge', *v. t.*, **re-flee'**, *v. i.* [reflex. ✝ REFLAIR.
re-flex'i-ble (rē-flĕk'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reflected. — **re-flex'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
re-flex'ion, re-flex'ion-al. Vars. of REFLECTION, REFLECTIONAL.
re-flex'i-ty, *n.* Reflection; reflexibility. *Obs.*
re-flex'iv. Reflexive. *Ref. Sp.*
re'flex-iv'i-ty (rē'flĕk-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Reflexiveness. *Rare.*
re-flex'ly, *adv.* of REFLEX.
re-float', *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2. — **re'float-a'tion**, *n.*
refloir, *n. t.* [Cf. REFLOWER.] To cause to flower or flourish again. *Obs. Scot.*
re-flour'ish (rē-flŭr'ĭsh), *n. t.* [Cf. L. *reflorescere*, F. *refleurir.*] To flourish again. — **re-flour'ish-ment**, *n.*
re-flow', *v. i.* To flow back; to ebb. —*n.* Reflux; ebb.
re-flow'er (rē-flou'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* See RE-, 2.
re-fluc'tu-a'tion, *n.* Refluence.
ref'lu-en-cy (rĕf'lōō-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Refluence. *Rare.*
ref'lu-ous, *a.* [L. *refluus.*] Refluent. *Obs.*
re-flush', *v. i. & t.* See RE-, 2.
re-flux'ion, *n.* [LL. *refluxio.*] Reflux. *Obs.*
reflux valve. A check valve; esp., a back-pressure valve.
re-fly', *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
re-foc'il-late (rē-fŏs'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *refocillatus*, p. p. of *refocillare.*] To refresh; revive. *Obs. or R.* — **re-foc'il-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs. or R.*
re-fo'cus, *v. t.*, **re-fold'**, *v. t.*, **re-fo-ment'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-font', *n.* [F. *refonte.*] A recast. *Rare.*
reforme. ✝ REFORM.
re-foot', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-force', *v. t. & i.* [OF. *reforcier.*] To reënforce, or to be reënforced. *Obs.*
re-for'est-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [i. See RE-, 2.]
re-for'feit, *v. t.*, **re-form'**, *v. t. &* **re-form'a-ble**, *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-form'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
ref'or-made' (rĕf'ôr-mād'), *n.* A reformado. *Obs.*
ref'or-ma'do (-mā'dō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *reformar*, L. *reformare.* See REFORM, *v. t.*] **1.** *Obs. or Hist. Mil.* **a** An officer deprived of command by the reorganization or disbandment of his troops, but retaining rank and receiving full or half pay. **b** A volunteer serving without a commission, but with an officer's rank. **2.** A reformed person; also, a member of a reformed branch or congregation of a religious order. *Obs.* [reform. *Rare.*] **3.** A reformer or supporter of **re-for'mal-ist**, *n.* Reformer. *Obs.*
ref'or-man'dum (rĕf'ôr-măn'dŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* REFORMANDA (-dă). [L., neut. gerundive of *reformare* to reform.] A thing that is to be reformed
re'-for-ma'tion, *n.* See RE-, 2.
ref'or-ma'tion-al, ref'or-ma'tion-a-ry, *a.* Of or pert. to reformation or the Reformation. *R.*
re-form'a-tist, *n.* A reformer. *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*]
re-form'a-tive Reformative.
ref'or-ma'tor, *n.* [L.; cf. F. *réformateur.*] A reformer. *Obs.*
Reform Bill. = REFORM ACT.
re-formd'. Reformed. *Ref. Sp.*
Re-formed', *n. sing. & pl.* A Protestant or Protestants; — usually as a *pl. Obs.* [FORMED.]
re-form'ed-ly, *adv.* of RE-
re-form'er, *n.* = REFORMADO, 1 **a**. *Obs.*

re-form'er (rē-fôr'mẽr), *n.* **1.** One who effects a reformation or amendment; one who labors for, or urges, reform. **2.** Specif.: **a** *Eccl. Hist.* One of those who commenced or promoted the reformation of religion in the 16th century. **b** An advocate or promoter of political reform; specif., in Great Britain, an advocate or promoter of parliamentary reform; esp., a participator in the reform movement in 1831-32. **c** Of a writing, a reviser: an amender. *Rare.*

re-form'ist, *n.* **1.** One who advocates or supports ecclesiastical or political reform; a reformer; specif.: **a** A promoter or supporter of the Reformation. **b** A promoter or supporter of parliamentary reform.

2. *Eccl.* A member of a reformed branch or congregation of a religious order. *Obs.*

reform school. *Penology.* A reformatory. *U. S.*

re-fract' (rē-frăkt'), *v. t.;* RE-FRACT'ED; RE-FRACT'ING. [L. *refractus,* p. p. of *refringere; re-* re- + *frangere* to break. See FRACTURE; cf. REFRAIN, *n.*] **1.** *Physics.* To subject (rays of light, etc.) to refraction (which see).

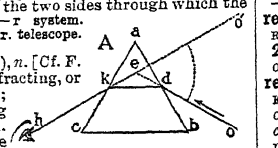
2. To cast or send back; to reflect. *Obs.*

3. To break up or down; to impair; diminish. *Obs.*

re-fract'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of REFRACT. Hence: *p. a.* Specif.: *Bot. & Zoöl.* Bent backward angularly, as if half-broken. — **re-fract'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **re-fract'ed-ness,** *n.*

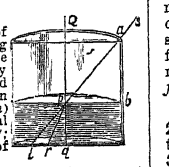
re-fract'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REFRACT.

refracting angle of a prism, *Optics,* the angle of a triangular prism included between the two sides through which the refracted beam passes. — **r. system.** = REFRACTIVE SYSTEM. — **r. telescope.** See TELESCOPE.



Refraction. *A* Section of Prism, showing Refraction. The Incident Ray *ot* is refracted at *d* and again at *k*, the Eye (*h*) seeing a virtual image of *o* at *o'*; *oeo'* Angle of Deviation.

re-frac'tion (rē-frăk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réfraction.*] **1.** Act of refracting, or state of being refracted; specif.: **a** A breaking open or up; also, rebound. *Obs. & R.* **b** *Physics.* The deflection from a straight path suffered by a ray of light, heat, sound, or the like, in passing obliquely from one medium into another in which its velocity is different, as from air into water or from a denser to a rarer layer of air. See INDEX OF REFRACTION. If the medium entered is anisotropic double refraction usually occurs. See DOUBLE REFRACTION, 2. In ordinary refraction, or *single refraction,* the ray is not divided, although, unless the light is monochromatic, it suffers dispersion. See DISPERSION, 2.



B Section of Vessel, lower part filled with Water; *st* Ray of Light straight line; *spr* Ray of Light refracted; *Qq* Perpendicular; *spQ* Angle of Incidence; *rpq* Angle of Refraction.

Refraction out of the rarer medium into the denser is made towards the perpendicular. *Sir I. Newton.*

c *Astron.* The change in the direction of a ray of light, and hence in the apparent position of a heavenly body from which it emanates, due to its passage through the earth's atmosphere; — distinguished as *atmospheric refraction,* or *astronomical refraction.* Also, correction to be applied on account of this, to the apparent position of a heavenly body.

d See TERRESTRIAL REFRACTION.

2. A reduction, as in a bill. *Obs.*

re-frac'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to refraction.

re-frac'tion-ist, *n.* One skilled in the practical application of the laws of refraction, esp. to the determination of errors of refraction in the eye.

re-frac'tive (rē-frăk'tĭv), *a.* [See REFRACT.] Serving, or having power, to refract, or turn from a direct course; pertaining or due to refraction. — **re-frac'tive-ness,** *n.*

refractive index. *Optics.* See INDEX OF REFRACTION. — **r. system,** *Optics,* any optical system in which lenses instead of mirrors are used for focusing light, forming an image, or changing the path of a beam of light by refraction; specif., a mode of lighting in lighthouses by a central lamp surrounded by a combination of lenses; — also *dioptric,* or *refracting, system.*

re'frac-tiv'i-ty (rē'frăk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [From REFRACTIVE.] *Optics.* Refractive power; refractiveness. It is equal to the difference between the index of refraction and unity. *Specific refractivity* is the ratio of this difference to the density.

re'frac-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*refraction* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* Any of various instruments used for measuring refraction, as the interferometer, reflectometer, etc.

re'frac-tom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* The art or process of measuring refraction; the use of the refractometer. — **re-frac'to-met'ric** (rē-frăk'tō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

re-frac'tor (rē-frăk'tẽr), *n.* Anything that refracts; specif., *Optics,* a refracting telescope (see TELESCOPE).

re-frac'to-ry (-tō-rĭ; *see note below*), *a.* [See REFRACT.] **1.** Obstinate; contumacious; stubborn; unmanageable; as, a *refractory* child; a *refractory* beast; *refractory* appetites. *Shak.*

2. Able to resist; insusceptible, as to decision. **3.** Resisting ordinary treatment; difficult to fuse, reduce, draw out, or the like; as, a *refractory* ore or metal.

☞ Bailey (1730) accents *refractory,* Johnson (1755) *refractory,* Walker (c. 1800) and later orthoëpists *refractory.*

Syn. — Perverse, contumacious, unruly, stubborn, unyielding, ungovernable, unmanageable. See OBSTINATE.

re-frac'to-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A refractory person. **2.** *Pottery.* A piece of ware covered with a vaporable flux and placed in a kiln to form a glaze on other articles.

re-frain' (rē-frān'), *v. t.;* RE-FRAINED' (-frānd'); RE-FRAIN'ING. [ME. *refreinen,* OF. *refrener,* F. *refréner,* fr. L. *refrenare;* influenced prob. by OF. *refraundre* to restrain, fr. LL. *refrangere,* for L. *refringere* to break up, break (see REFRACT). L. *refrenare* is fr. *re-* back + *frenum* bridle; cf. *frendere* to gnash the teeth, to grind (cf. GRIND, *v.*).] **1.** To hold back; to restrain; to check; to put a restraint upon; to curb; govern. *Obs. or Archaic.*

His reason *refraineth* not his foul delight or talent. *Chaucer.*
Refrain thy foot from their path. *Prov.* i. 15

2. To abstain from, to give up; avoid; shun. *Obs.*

re-frain', *v. i.* To keep one's self from action or interference; to hold aloof; to forbear; abstain.

Refrain from these men, and let them alone. *Acts* v. 38.

Syn. — Hold back, withhold, forbear. See ABSTAIN.

re-frain', *n.* [F. *refrain,* fr. (assumed) LL. *refrangere,* L. *refringere,* lit., to break off: cf. Pr. *refranh* a refrain. See REFRACT, REFRAIN, *v.*] The burden of a song; a phrase or verse which recurs at the end of each of the separate stanzas or divisions of a poetic composition. Also, the musical setting of such a phrase or verse.

re-frain'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of refraining; abstinence.

re-fran'gent (rē-frăn'jĕnt), *a.* [Cf. REFRANGIBLE, and L. *refringens,* p. pr. of *refringere* to break.] Refracting. *Rare.*

re-fran'gi-ble (-frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [*re-* + L. *frangere* to break. Cf. REFRACT.] Capable of being refracted, as rays of light. — **re-fran'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **re-fran'gi-ble-ness,** *n.*

ref're-na'tion (rĕf'rē-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *refrenatio.* See REFRAIN, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of restraining or refraining. *Obs.*

2. *Astrol.* The failure of an expected planetary aspect to occur because one of the planets becomes retrograde.

re-fresh' (rē-frĕsh'), *v. t.;* RE-FRESHED' (-frĕsht'); RE-FRESH'ING. [ME. *refreshen, refreschen,* OF. *refreschier,* or *refreschir* (cf. OF. *rafraischir, rafreschir,* F. *rafraîchir*); *re-* re- + *fres* fresh, F. *frais.* See FRESH, *a.*] **1.** To make fresh, as by wetting or cooling; to make fresh again or fresher, as by provision of a new supply; to restore strength, spirit, animation, or the like, to; to relieve from fatigue or depression; to enliven anew; to reinvigorate; to furnish with refreshment; as, sleep *refreshes* the body and the mind. *Chaucer.*

For they have *refreshed* my spirit and yours. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 18.
And labor shall *refresh* itself with hope. *Shak.*

2. To quicken or strengthen (the memory); to freshen the memory of (a person).

3. To make as if fresh or new; to repair; restore; renew; renovate; brighten up. *Obs. or R.*

The rest *refresh* the scaly snakes that fold
The shield of Pallas, and renew their gold. *Dryden.*

4. To make (a surface) fresh, as by cutting; specif., *Med.,* to make raw again by removing the epithelial covering, as the edges of a wound in order to hasten the healing process.

Syn. — Cool, invigorate, revive, renovate, recreate, cheer.

re-fresh', *v. i.* **1.** To become fresh again; to revive.

2. To give or supply refreshment.

3. To refresh one's self; to take refreshment, esp. drink.

4. To lay in fresh provisions, as a ship.

re-fresh'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1** One that refreshes; specif.: **a** A refreshment; esp., *Colloq.,* a drink. **b** A reminder.

2. *Law.* An extra fee paid to counsel in a case adjourned from one term to another or unusually protracted.

re-fresh'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of power to refresh; refreshing. — **re-fresh'ful-ly,** *adv.*

re-fresh'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *refreschement.*] **1.** Act of refreshing, or state of being refreshed; restoration of strength, spirit, vigor, or liveliness; new life or animation after depression; freshening up or quickening.

2 That which refreshes; means of restoration or reanimation; esp. (chiefly in *pl.*), an article of food or drink.

3. *pl.* Fresh supplies, as of provisions. *Obs.*

re-frig'er-ant (rē-frĭj'ẽr-ănt), *a.* [L. *refrigerans,* p. pr. of *refrigerare:* cf. F. *réfrigérant.* See REFRIGERATE.] Cooling; allaying heat or fever. *Bacon.*

re-frig'er-ant, *n.* That which makes cool or cold, as a cold drink; specif.: **a** A medicine or an application for allaying fever, or its symptoms. Also fig. "A *refrigerant* to passion." *Blair.* **b** Any substance, as ice, liquid air, ammonia, or carbon dioxide, used in producing low temperatures.

re-frig'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *refrigeratus,* p. p. of *refrigerare; re-* re- + *frigerare* to make cool, fr. *frigus, frigoris,* coolness. See FRIGID.] To cause to become cool; to make or keep cold or cool; specif., to freeze or chill (food) for preservation.

re-frig'er-ate, *v. i.* To become cool or cold.

re-frig'er-at'ing (-āt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REFRIGERATE. **refrigerating engine** *or* **machine,** *Mach.,* a refrigerator, working in a reversed heat-engine cycle, for utilizing mechanical energy to extract heat from a substance (see JOULE'S CYCLE). In a common type ammonia gas is compressed, and, after cooling, is allowed to expand, thereby becoming very cold, and brine circulating through it in pipes is cooled to below 32° F.

re-frig'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réfrigération,* L. *refrigeratio.*] **1.** Act or process of refrigerating, or state of being refrigerated; a cooling or becoming cold. Besides cooling with water or ice, there are other methods, as the dissolving of certain salts in water, evaporation of a volatile liquid, or expansion of a compressed gas.

2. Reduction of heat; specif., *Med.,* a lowering of the temperature of the body for therapeutic purposes, as by immersion in a cold bath. *Obs. exc. Med.*

re-frig'er-a-tive (rē-frĭj'ẽr-ă-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réfrigératif.*] Tending to cool; cooling; allaying heat. — *n. Med.* A refrigerant. *Obs. or R.*

re-frig'er-a'tor (rē-frĭj'ẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* That which refrigerates or makes cold; that which keeps cool. Specif.: **a** A box or room for keeping food or other articles cool, usually by means of ice. **b** An apparatus for rapidly cooling heated liquids or vapors, connected with a still, etc.

refrigerator car. *Railroads.* A freight car constructed and used as a refrigerator in transportation of fresh meats, etc.

re-frig'er-a-to-ry (-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *refrigeratorius.*] Refrigerative; cooling.

re-frig'er-a-to-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *réfrigératoire.*] That which refrigerates or cools. Specif.: **a** In distillation, a vessel filled with cold water, surrounding the worm, the vapor in which is thereby condensed. **b** The chamber, or tank, in which ice is formed, in an ice machine. **c** A place of cooling or getting cooled. *Obs. Gayton.*

re-frin'gen-cy (rē-frĭn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Refractivity.

re-frin'gent (rē-frĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *refringens,* p. pr. of *refringere.* See REFRACT.] Refractive; refracting. *Nichol.*

ref'uge (rĕf'ūj), *n.* [F. *refuge,* L. *refugium; re-* + *fugere* to flee. See FUGITIVE.] **1.** Shelter or protection from danger or distress; as, to seek *refuge* in flight.

We might have a strong consolation, who have fled for *refuge* to lay hold upon the hope set before us. *Heb.* vi. 18.

2. That which, or one who, shelters or protects from danger, distress, or calamity, as a house for reception of homeless persons; a stronghold which protects by its strength, or a sanctuary which secures safety by its sacredness; an asylum; a place inaccessible to an enemy.

The high hills are a *refuge* for the wild goats. *Ps.* civ. 18.

3. An expedient, device, or contrivance, to secure shelter, safety, or avoidance of some evil; a resource. *Obs. Shak.*

4. Something adopted or invented to save one's self from harm or trouble, as an excuse or plea.

Patriotism is the last *refuge* of a scoundrel. *Johnson.*

Syn. — Shelter, asylum, retreat, covert.

ref'uge (rĕf'ūj), *v. t. & i.* To give or take refuge; to shelter; to protect or seek protection. *Obs. or R.*

ref'u-gee' (rĕf'ū-jē'), *n.* [F *réfugié,* fr. *se réfugier* to take refuge. See REFUGE, *n.*] **1.** One who flees to a place of safety; rarely, a fugitive, as from justice.

2. Esp., one who flees to a foreign power or country for safety; as, the French *refugees* after the revocation (1685) of the edict of Nantes.

3. *U. S. Hist.* = COWBOY, 3.

re-ful'gence (rē-fŭl'jĕns) } *n.* [L. *refulgentia.* See RE-
re-ful'gen-cy (-jĕn-sĭ) } FULGENT.] Quality of being refulgent; brilliancy; splendor; radiance.

re-ful'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *refulgens,* p. pr. of *refulgere* to flash back, to shine bright; *re-* re- + *fulgere* to shine. See FULGENT.] Casting a bright light; radiant; brilliant; resplendent; shining; splendid; as, *refulgent* beams. — **re-ful'gent-ly,** *adv.* — **re-ful'gent-ness,** *n.*

re-fund' (rē-fŭnd'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *fund.*] To fund again or anew; to replace (a fund or loan) by a new fund.

re-fund' (rē-fŭnd'), *v. t.;* RE-FUND'ED; RE-FUND'ING. [L. *refundere; re-* re- + *fundere* to pour: cf. F. *refondre, refonder.* See FOUND to cast; cf. REFOUND to cast again, REFUSE to deny.] **1.** To pour back. *Obs.*

Were the humors of the eye tinctured with any color, they would *refund* that color upon the object. *Ray.*

2. To give back; to repay; restore.

A governor, that had pillaged the people, was . . . sentenced to *refund* what he had wrongfully taken. *L'Estrange.*

3. To supply again with funds; to reimburse.

re-fund', *v. i.* To make repayment.

re-fund', *n.* Act of refunding, or that which is refunded.

re-fus'a-ble (rē-fūz'ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *refusable.* See REFUSE.] Capable of being refused; admitting of refusal; *Obs.,* meriting refusal or rejection.

re-fus'al (-ăl), *n.* **1.** Act of refusing; denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance; as, a *refusal* of an invitation or a nomination.

2. Specif.: *Card Playing.* In écarté, a refusing by the dealer to allow a discard and the drawing of cards.

3. The opportunity or right of refusing or taking before others; the choice of refusing or taking, esp. as to a purchase; as, to give one the *refusal* of a house.

4. *Engin.* Stoppage of a bolt, pile, etc., due to the resistance being greater than the driving force; the point of stoppage; also, the distance a pile sinks under a single blow as indicating a maximum resistance; also, the total distance it sinks under a volley of blows.

5. That which is refused or rejected.

re-fuse' (rē-fūz'), *v. t.;* RE-FUSED' (-fūzd'); RE-FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng). [F. *refuser,* fr. (assumed) LL. *refusare* to refuse, v. freq. of L. *refundere* to pour back, give back, fling back. See REFUND to repay, FUSE to melt.] **1.** To keep free from; to avoid; to shun. *Obs.*

2. To decline to accept; to reject; specif., to decline to have as wife or (now almost exclusively) as husband.

The cunning workman never doth *refuse*
The meanest tool that he may chance to use. *Herbert.*

3. To decline to submit to or undergo; to decline to do, give, or grant; to deny; with following infinitive or gerund, to decline; as, he *refused* to help his friend; to *refuse* one permission; to *refuse* aid to one.

That never yet *refused* your hest. *Chaucer.*

4. Specif.: **a** To decline to jump or leap over, as a fence or ditch; — said of a horse. **b** *Card Playing.* To fail to follow suit to (the suit led) because out of it.

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re-form'er, re-form'er, *n.* One who forms again.
re-form'er-ess, *n.* See ESS.
re-form'ing-ly, *adv.* of *reforming,* p. pr.
re-for'mu-late, *v. t. & i.* **re-for'mu-la'tion,** *n.* **re-for'ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **re-for'ti-fy,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-found', *v. t.* To found, or establish, again. [cast, again.]
re-found', *v. t.* To found, or **re-found',** *v. t.* [See REFUND to pour back.] To refund; restore; redress; to place for redress. *Obs. Scot.* [FIND, *v. t.*]
re-found', *pret. & p. p.* of RE-FOUND-A'TION, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-found'er, *n.* One who refounds.
refourme. † REFORM.
refous. † REFUSE, refusal.
re-fract', *a.* Refracted. *Rare.*
re-fract'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
ref'rac-ta-ry, *a. & n.* [L. *refractarius:* cf. F. *réfractaire.*] Refractory. — **ref'rac-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **ref'rac-ta-ri-ness,** *n. All Obs.*
re-frac'tile (rē-frăk'tĭl), *a.* Refracting. *Rare.* — **re'frac-til'i-ty** (rē'frăk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.*
refraction circle. *Optics.* An instrument with a graduated circle to measure refraction.
re-frac'to-ri-ly (rē-frăk'tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of REFRACTORY.
re-frac'to-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
re'frac-to'ri-ous, *a.* Refractory. *Rare.*
re-frac'ture, *v. t. Surg.* To break again, as a bone badly set. — **re-frac'ture,** *n.*
ref'ra-ga-ble (rĕf'rà-gà-b'l), *a.* [LL. *refragabilis,* fr. L. *refragari* to oppose.] That may be controverted. — **ref'ra-ga-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ref'ra-ga-ble-ness,** *n. All Rare.*
ref'ra-gate, *v. t. & i.* [L. *refragatus,* p. p. of *refragari.*] To oppose; gainsay. *Obs.*
re-frain', *v. i.* To sing a refrain. *Obs.* [renation. *Obs.*
ref'rai-na'tion, *n. Astrol.* Refra-
re-frain'er, *n.* One who refrains.
refraite. † REFRET.
re-frame', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
ref'ra-na'tion (rĕf'rà-nā'shŭn), *n. Astrol.* Refrenation. *Obs.*
refrane. † REFRAIN.
refrane, *n.* Restraint. *Obs. Scot.*
re-fraught', *v. t.* To reload with freight. *Obs.* — *p. a.* Reladen. *Obs.* [To question. *Obs.*
re-frayne', *v. t.* [*re-* + *fraim.*]
re-freeze', *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
refreid, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *refreidier,* also *refroidier.*] To make, or become, cold. *Obs.*
refreigne, refreine. † REFRAIN.
refreit. † REFREID, REFRET.
refrene. † REFRAIN.
re-fren'zy, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
‖ **re-fres'co** (rā-frĕs'kō), *n.* [Sp.] A refreshment, as food; esp., a cooling drink. *Sp. Amer.*
re-fresh', *n.* Act of refreshing; refreshment. *Obs. or Colloq.*
re-fresh'en, *n. t.* See RE-, 2. *Rare.* — **re-fresh'en-er,** *n. Rare.*
re-fresh'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REFRESH. — **re-fresh'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **re-fresh'ing-ness,** *n.*
Refreshment Sunday. *Eccl.* The fourth Sunday in Lent; Mid-lent Sunday; — prob. so called because the gospel for the day relates the miracle of feeding the five thousand (*John* vi. 1-14).
re-fresht'. Refreshed. *Ref. Sp.*
re-fret', *n.* [OF. *refret,* L. *refractus,* p. p. See REFRAIN, *n.,* REFRACT.] A refrain. *Obs.*
refreyd. † REFREID.
ref'ri-cate, *v. t.* [L. *refricatus,* p. p. of *refricare.*] To rub open again. *Obs.*
re-frig'er-ate, *a.* Refrigerated. *Obs. or Rare.*
ref'ri-ge'ri-um, *n.* [L.] *Obs.* **1.** Cooling refreshment (for lost souls); a prayer or hymn interceding for such respite.
2. A cooling place (for souls arriving in Paradise).
re-frig'er-y (rē-frĭj'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [L. *refrigerium.*] Cooling (from the heat of torment) *Obs.*
re-frig'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*re-* + L. *frigidus* cold + *-fy*] To make cold again. *Obs.*
re-fringe', *v. t.* [L. *refringere.* See REFRACT.] To infringe upon; drive back; refract. *Obs.*
re-froid', *v. t.* [OF. *refroidier.* Cf. REFREID.] To cool. *Obs.*
re-front', *v. t.,* **re-frus'trate,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reft (rĕft). Var. of RIFT, a cleft.
reft, *p. a.* [See REAVE to burst.] Cleft. [reft.
reft, *pret. & p. p.* of REAVE. Be-
reft'er. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RAFTER. [Refuge. *Obs.*
refu, *n.* [OF. *refui,* L. *refugium.*]
refuce. † REFUSE.
re-fu'el, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
ref'uge. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of REFUSE. [refugee. *R.*
ref'u-gee', *n. i.* To become a
ref'u-gee'ism (rĕf'ū-jē'ĭz'm), *n.* State of being a refugee. *Rare.*
ref'u-gee'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
refugy, *n.* [L. *refugium.*] Refuge. *Obs.*
refuis. † REFUSE.
refuit. † REFUTE, refuge.
re-fund'er, *n.* One who refunds
re-fund'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
re-fur'bish, *v. t.,* **re-fur'bishment,** *n.,* **re-fur'nish,** *v. t.,* **re-fur'nish-ment,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
refus. † REFUSE.

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5. To renounce; to give up; to abandon; to cast off; to decline to bear. "*Refuse* thy name." *Shak.*
6. To put, thrust, or drive, away; to expel. *Obs.*
7. *Mil.* To throw or bend back, or cause to keep back (as the center, a wing, or a flank), out of the regular alignment, and usually at an angle to it, when about to engage; as, the right was *refused* along a crossroad.
8. To deny (one) permission (to); to prevent (from). *Obs.*
Syn. — See DECLINE.
to refuse stays, *Naut.*, to miss stays.

re-fuse' (rē-fūz'), *v. i.* **1.** To decline to accept; to withhold compliance or permission; to make a refusal, as in écarté.
If ye *refuse*, . . . ye shall be devoured with the sword. *Is* 1. 20
2. Specif.: **a** To decline to jump; — said of a horse. **b** *Engin.* To exhibit refusal; — said of a pile.

ref'use (rĕf'ūs), *a.* [ME. *refus*, perh. fr. F. *refusé*, p. p., refused; but later influenced by *refuse* worthless matter.] Refused; rejected; thrown aside or left as worthless or of no value; worthless; useless.
Everything that was . . . *refuse*, that they destroyed. 1 *Sam.* xv. 9.

ref'use, *n.* [ME. *refuse*, *refuce*, prob. fr. F. *refus* refusal, also, that which is refused. See REFUSE to deny.] That which is refused or rejected as useless; worthless matter; rubbish; scum; dregs, leavings, etc. In America the term *refuse*, with reference to the waste of municipalities, is usually used to include practically all wastes except garbage and ashes; in England, all wastes except sewage.
Syn. — Dregs, sediment, scum, dross, rubbish.

re-fus'er (rē-fūz'ẽr), *n.* One that refuses, as a horse that will not jump a fence, etc.; esp., a recusant.

re-fut'al (rē-fūt'ăl), *n.* Act of refuting; refutation.

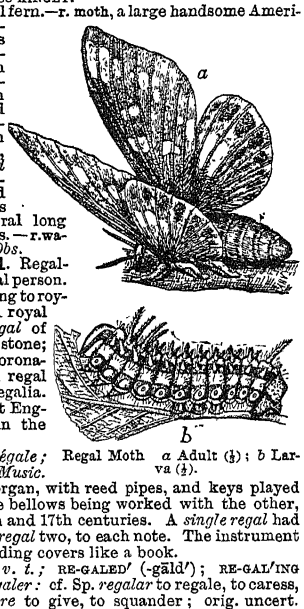
ref'u-ta'tion (rĕf'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *refutatio*: cf. F. *réfutation.*] Act of refuting; disproof; proof of falsehood or error; overthrowing by argument or proof; confutation.
Some of his blunders seem rather to deserve a flogging than a *refutation.* *Macaulay.*

ref'u-ta-tive (rĕf'ū-tā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to refute; pert. to refutation; refutatory.

re-fute' (rē-fūt'), *v. t.*; -FUT'ED (-fūt'ĕd); -FUT'ING (-fūt'-Ing). [L. *refutare* to repel, refute: cf. F. *réfuter.* Cf. CONFUTE.] To disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence, or proof; to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; as, to *refute* arguments, testimony, or, less often, a person.
Syn. — Disprove, overthrow, confute. See DENY.

re-gain' (rē-gān'), *v. t.*; RE-GAINED' (-gānd'); RE-GAIN'ING. [*re-* + *gain:* cf. F. *regagner.*] **1.** To gain anew; to get again; to recover; as, to *regain* health.
2. To get back to; to reach again; as, to *regain* the shore.
Syn. — Recover, reobtain, repossess, retrieve.

re'gal (rē'găl), *a.* [L. *regalis*, fr. *rex*, *regis*, a king: cf. F. *régal.* See ROYAL; cf. RAJAH, REALM, REGALIA.] Of, pertaining to, suitable to, characteristic of, or like, a king; hence, stately, splendid, etc. "The *regal* title." *Shak.*
Syn. — Royal. See KINGLY.
regal fern, the royal fern. — **r. moth,** a large handsome American moth (*Citheronia regalis*). Its fore wings are olive, spotted with yellow and heavily veined with red, and the hind wings are orange-red spotted with yellow. Its larva, the *hickory horned devil*, feeds on walnut, sycamore, and other trees, and is armed with several long curved spiny horns. — **r. water,** aqua regia. *Obs.*



Regal Moth *a* Adult (½); *b* Larva (½).

re'gal, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** Regality; royalty; a royal person.
2. A thing pertaining to royalty; specif.: **a** A royal jewel; as, the *regal* of France; a precious stone; also, the Scottish coronation chair. **b** A regal privilege; *pl.*, regalia. **c** A chalice used at English coronations in the Communion.

re'gal, *n.* [F. *régale;* orig. uncert.] *Music.* A small portable organ, with reed pipes, and keys played with one hand, the bellows being worked with the other, — used in the 16th and 17th centuries. A *single regal* had one pipe, a *double regal* two, to each note. The instrument sometimes had folding covers like a book.

re-gale' (rē-gāl'), *v. t.*; RE-GALED' (-gāld'); RE-GAL'ING (-gāl'ĭng). [F. *régaler:* cf. Sp. *regalar* to regale, to caress, to melt, It. *regalare* to give, to squander; orig. uncert. Cf. REGALE, *n.*] To entertain or feast in a superior or sumptuous manner; to entertain with something that delights; to gratify; to refresh; to affect pleasurably; as, to *regale* the taste, the eye, or the ear.

re-gale', *v. i.* To feast; to fare sumptuously.

re-gale', *n.* [F. *régal*, earlier *regale*, *rigalle;* cf. Sp. *regalo*, It. *regalo* a gift. See REGALE, *v. t.*] **1.** A choice or sumptuous repast; a banquet. *Johnson.*
2. A choice or delicate dish or article of food.
3. Regalement.

re-ga'le (rē-gā'lē), *n.* [LL. *regale*, pl *regalia*, fr. L. *regalis:* cf. F. *régale.* See REGAL, *a.*] **1.** A prerogative of royalty; — usually in pl., *regalia* (which see).
2. (The earliest use in English.) Specif., *Eccl. Hist.*, the right or prerogative of enjoying the revenues of vacant sees and abbacies and of presenting to benefices dependent on them possessed by the kings of France.

re-gale'ment (rē-gāl'mĕnt), *n.* Act of regaling; anything which regales; entertainment; refreshment.

re-ga'li-a (rē-gā'lĭ-ă; *Sp.* rā'gä-lē'ä), *n.* [Sp. *regalia*, lit., royal prerogative.] A kind of cigar of large size and superior quality, also, the size in which such cigars are classed.

re-ga'li-a, *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *regalis* regal. See REGAL, *a.*] **1.** The rights and prerogatives of a king, or the properties or revenues which are the subjects of these. *Regalia* have been classified as ‖ **re-ga'li-a ma-jo'ra,** including the royal character and authority, and such rights as the use of the seashore for purposes of navigation and fishing (now considered as held in trust for the public); and ‖ **re-ga'li-a mi-no'ra,** or those pertaining to the royal revenue, such as salmon fishings Various royal rights have retained the name *regalia*, or *regalities*, after being conveyed away by royal grant.
2. The emblems, symbols, or paraphernalia, of royalty, such as the crown, scepter, ensigns, etc.
3. Hence, decorations or insignia of an office or order, as of Freemasons, Odd Fellows, etc.

re-ga'li-an (-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, regalia, or royal prerogatives; regal. *Hallam.*

re-gal'i-ty (rē-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *regalitas*, fr. L. *regalis* regal, royal: cf. OF. *regalité.* See REGAL, *a.*; cf. ROYALTY.] **1.** Royalty; sovereignty; sovereign right or privilege; sovereign jurisdiction; *pl.*, regalia.
[Passion] robs reason of her due *regalities.* *Spenser.*
2. *Eng. & Scots Law.* Royal or sovereign jurisdiction in the hands of a subject by virtue of a grant from the crown. Such rights early became obsolete in England, and in Scotland were abolished by Act 20 Geo. II., c. 43.
3. A country or territory subject to royal jurisdiction, or to such jurisdiction in the hands of a subject.

‖ **re-ga'lo** (rā-gä'lō; rē-gā'lō), *n.* [Sp. See REGALE, *v. t.*] A gift or present, esp. of superior food or drink; a delicacy or dainty; a banquet; a regale. *Obs. or R.*

re-gard' (rē-gärd'), *v. t.*; RE-GARD'ED, RE-GARD'ING. [F. *regarder;* *re-* re- + *garder* to guard, heed, keep. See GUARD; cf. REWARD.] **1.** To keep in view; to behold; to look at; to view; to gaze upon.
Your niece *regards* me with an eye of favor. *Shak.*
2. Hence, to look or front toward; to face. *Obs.*
It is a peninsula which *regardeth* the mainland. *Sandys*
3. To look closely at; to observe attentively; to pay attention to; to notice or remark particularly.
If much you note him,
You offend him; . . feed, and *regard* him not. *Shak.*
4. To look after; to take care of or for. *Obs.*
5. To take into consideration or account; to take account of; to consider. "Neither *regarding* that she is my child, nor fearing me as if I were her father." *Shak.*
6. To treat (a thing) as something of peculiar value, sanctity, or the like; to value; to esteem. *Obs.*
7. To hold (one) in high esteem; to esteem; to care for.
8. To have care for; to heed in conduct or practice; to obey (laws); to have respect for (a person); to respect; to listen to; lit. or fig., to show respect or consideration for.
Here 's Beaufort, that *regards* nor God nor king. *Shak*
9. To look upon, as in a certain relation; to hold; consider; as, to *regard* fasting as a duty; to *regard* one as a friend.
10. To look upon; to consider and treat; as, to *regard* one with favor or dislike.
11. To have relation to, as bearing upon; to respect; to relate to; to concern; to touch; as, an argument does not *regard* the question; I agree with you as *regards* this.
Syn. — Observe, remark, mind; estimate See ESTEEM.

re-gard', *v. i.* **1.** To look attentively; to gaze; also, to pay attention; to heed.
2. *Obs.* **a** To consider; deliberate; also, to have consideration or reference (to). **b** To take heed or pains; to care.
3. To look; seem; appear. *Rare.*

re-gard', *n.* [F. *regard*, OF. *reg(u)art.* See REGARD, *v. t.*]
1. Aspect; appearance; look; air. *Obs. or R.*
2. A look; glance; gaze.
But her, with stern *regard*, he thus repelled *Milton*
3. Something seen; a prospect. *Obs. & R.*
4. *O. Eng. Law.* Inspection of a forest by officials to learn if any trespasses have been committed; the right or office of such inspection; also, a district under the jurisdiction of such an official (called a *regarder*).
5. Respect; relation; particular; *Obs.*, reference.
Persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, with *regard* to themselves; in justice and goodness with *regard* to their neighbors; and piety toward God. *I. Watts*
6. Estimation; esteem; repute; account; value; worth. *Obs.* "Reasons full of good *regard*." *Shak.*
A man of meanest *regard* amongst them. *Spenser.*
7. Attention of the mind with a feeling of interest; consideration; heed; care; interest; concern; attention or respect as shown in action or conduct.
8. That which is considered as a ground of action or opinion; a consideration or motive.
9. Respect; esteem; reverence; affection; also, *Obs.*, an evidence or indication of affection or kindly feeling; as, to have a high *regard* for a person; — often in the *pl.*, in expressions intended to convey such feeling in letters; as, my best *regards* to your brother.
Syn. — Notice, observance, heed, care, concern; respect, consideration, estimation, esteem, attachment, reverence.
at or in regard, comparatively; relatively. *Obs.* — **in r.,** considering that; since; because; for. *Obs.* — **in r. of.** **a** Also **in r. to, at r. of,** etc. In comparison with. *Obs. or Archaic.* "Bodily penance is but short and little *at regard of* the pains of hell." *Chaucer.* **b** Also **in,** *or* **with, r. to.** With respect or relation to; as to. **c** Also **for the r. of.** On account of; because of. *Obs. or Illit.*
The phrase *in regard of* was formerly used as equivalent in meaning to *on account of*, but in modern usage is often improperly substituted for *in respect to*, or *in regard to.* *G. P. Marsh.*
Change was thought necessary *in regard of* the injury the church did receive by a number of things then in use. *Hooker.*
In regard of its security, it had a great advantage over the bandboxes *Dickens.*
d Also **in r. to.** Out of consideration or respect for. *Obs.*

re-gard'ant (rē-gär'dănt), *a.* [F. *regardant*, p. pr. of *regarder.* See REGARD, *v. t.*] **1.** *O. Eng. Law.* Lit., regarding; — used only in the phrase *villein* (or *villain*) *regardant* or *regardant to a manor*, commonly misunderstood to imply the predial dependence of a colonus, as distinguished from a *villein* (or *villain*) *in gross*, implying the personal dependence of a true slave, the terms, in fact, having nothing to do with a legal distinction of status relating to the modes of proof and pleading during the 14th century, *villein in gross* denoting a villein without further qualification, and *villein regardant to a manor* a villein by reference to a manor. Both terms may apply to the same person from different points of view.
2. *Her.* Depicted with the face in profile and looking backward; — said of an animal.
3. Disposed to regard; regarding; observant; regardful; watchful.


Passant regardant.

re-gard'ant, *n.* **1.** One who regards or beholds; a spectator. *Obs.*
2. A villein regardant. *Obs. or Hist.*

re-gard'er (rē-gär'dẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *regardeor.*] **1.** *O. Eng. Law.* See REGARD, *n.*, 4.
2. One that regards.

re-gard'ful (rē-gärd'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Heedful; observant.
2. Full or expressive of regard or respect; respectful.
3. Meriting regard or attention. *Obs.*
Syn. — Mindful, heedful, attentive, observant.
— **re-gard'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **re-gard'ful-ness,** *n.*

re-gard'ing, *prep.* Concerning; respecting.

re-gard'less, *a.* **1.** Having no regard; heedless; careless; as, *regardless* of life, consequences, dignity.
2. Not regarded; slighted; not meriting regard.
Syn. — Heedless, negligent, careless, indifferent, unconcerned, inattentive, unobservant, neglectful.
regardless of, without taking into account; sometimes, in spite of; as, *regardless of* his faults, I like him.
— **re-gard'less-ly,** *adv.* — **re-gard'less-ness,** *n.*

re-gat'ta (rē-găt'ä), *n.*; *pl.* -TAS (-äz). [It. *regatta*, *regata.*] Orig., a gondola race in Venice; now, a rowing or sailing race, or, usually, an organized series of such races.

re'ge-late (rē'jĕ-lāt; rē'jē-lāt'), *v. i.* *Physics.* To freeze together again; to undergo regelation, as ice.

re'ge-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [*re-* + L. *gelatio* a freezing.] *Physics.* The act or process of freezing anew, or together, of two pieces of ice. Regelation occurs when two pieces of ice at the freezing point are pressed together. The phenomenon may occur even when the surroundings are above the freezing point. The usual explanation is that the pressure lowers the freezing point at the juncture, so that water is formed, which tends to escape and thus release the pressure, whereupon the remainder of the water layer freezes again, uniting the blocks. The formation of snowballs, snow bridges, and glaciers is explained on the same principle.

re'gen-cy (rē'jĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *régence*, LL. *regentia.* See REGENT, *a.*] **1.** The office of ruler; rule; dominion; government.
2. Esp., the office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent or vicarious ruler, or of a body of regents; deputed or vicarious government.
3. A governing body (of certain cities or states). *Obs.*
4. A body of men intrusted with vicarious government; as, a *regency* constituted during a king's minority.
5. A meeting of the members of a regency. *Obs.*
6. A territory governed by a regent or regency.
7. The period during which a regent governs; specif.: [*usually cap.*] **a** *F. Hist.* The period (1715-23) of the rule of Philip, Duke of Orleans, regent for Louis XV. **b** *Eng. Hist.* The period (1811-20) of the rule of George, Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), regent for George III.
8. The position or function of a university regent.

re-gen'er-a-cy (rē-jĕn'ẽr-ä-sĭ), *n.* [See REGENERATE.] State of being regenerated. *Hammond.*

re-gen'er-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *regeneratus*, p. p. of *regenerare* to regenerate; *re-* re- + *generare* to beget. See GENERATE.]
1. Reborn; formed or created again. *Obs.*
2. *Theol.* Born again; having undergone regeneration; become a Christian or Christians.
3. Restored; reformed; renovated; redeemed.

re-gen'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; RE-GEN'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); RE-GEN'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** *Theol.* To cause to be spiritually born again; to subject to regeneration.
2. Hence, to make a radical change for the better in; to reform completely; as, to *regenerate* society.
3. To generate or produce anew; to reproduce; to give new life, strength, or vigor to; to re-create; as, to *regenerate* a storage battery.
4. To reorganize or reëstablish on a better basis; as, to *regenerate* a country.

re-gen'er-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To form again; to reform.
2. To become regenerate; to reform.

re-gen'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *regeneratio*: cf. F. *régénération.*] **1.** Act of regenerating, or state of being regenerated; re-creation; fig., revival; reëstablishment on a better basis; reformation.
2. *Theol.* The entering into a new and spiritual life; the new birth; the being born again, or of water and of the Spirit, requisite for entrance into the kingdom of God; the act of becoming, or of being made, a Christian or the child of God; that change by which holy affections and purposes are substituted for the opposite motives in the heart.
3. *Bot. & Zoöl.* **a** The reproduction or regrowth of a part which has been lost or destroyed. **b** = REJUVENESCENCE, 2.

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re-fuse', *n.* [ME *refus*, F. *refus* refusal. The accent is retained on the second syllable under influence of the verb. See REFUSE, *v. t.*] Refusal. *Obs. or Dial.*
re-fuse', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-fus'ing (rē-fūz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REFUSE. — **re-fus'ing-ly,** *adv.* [RE-, 2.]
re-fu'sion (rē-fū'zhŭn), *n.* See **re-fu'sion,** *n.* [F. *refusion;* cf. L. *refusio* an overflowing, restitution.] Act of pouring back; reinfusion; refundment. *Obs.*
re-fu'sive (rē-fū'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. REFUSE to deny.] Rejective. *R.*
re-fut'a-ble (rē-fūt'ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-fut'a-bil'i-ty** (-ä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **re-fut'a-bly,** *adv.*
re-fut'a-to-ry (rē-fūt'ä-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *refutatorius:* cf. F. *réfutatoire.*] Refutative. [uge. *Obs*]
refute, *n.* [OF. *refuite.*] Refutation. *Obs.*
refute, *n.* Refutation. *Obs.*
re-fut'er (rē-fūt'ẽr), *n.* One that refutes.
re-fuz'al. Refusal. *Ref. Sp.*
re-fuze', *v.* Refuse. *Ref. Sp.*
refyn. † *riven,* p. p. of RIVE.
reg. † RIDGE.
reg. Var. of RIG, to romp.
Reg., *or* **reg.** *Abbr.* Regent; Regina (L., queen); Reginald; register; registered; registrar; registry; regular; regularly.
re-gain'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
re-gain'er, *n.* One who regains
re-gain'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
re'gal (*dial.* rē'g'l), *n.* A channel; a groove. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
reg'a-la'do, *a.* [Sp.] Luxurious. *Obs.*
regald. † RIGGALD.
Reg'a-lec'i-dæ (rĕg'ä-lĕs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Regalecus*, generic name, fr. L. *rex, regis*, king + *alec* fish pickle, taken in sense "herring"; a transl. of the name "king of herrings."] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the oarfishes, genus **Re-gal'e-cus** (rē-găl'ē-kŭs). [regales.]
re-gal'er (-găl'ẽr), *n.* One who
re-ga'li-a, re-ga'li-o. Erroneous for REGALO. *Obs*
re'gal-ism (rē'găl-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine of royal supremacy, esp. in church affairs. [galism.]
re'gal-ist, *n.* A supporter of
re'gal-ize, *v. t.* To make regal.
re-gal'lop, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
re'gal-ly, *adv.* Regardfully. *Obs.*
re'gal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
re'gal-ty, *n.* [Cf. OF. *regalité.*] Regality. *Obs.*
re'gal-y, *n.* [Cf. LL. *regalia.* See REGAL.] Regality. *Obs.*
Re'gan (rē'găn), *n.* In Shakespeare's "King Lear," the second daughter of Lear. See LEAR, GONERIL.
re'gar. Var. of REGUR.
re-gard', † REGUARD
re-gard'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
re-gard'ance (rē-gär'dăns), *n.* A regarding; state of being regarded. *Rare.*
re-gard'an-cy, *n.* State or fact of being regardant. *Rare.*
re-gar'dive-ly, *adv.* Regardfully. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
re-gard'ship, *n.* Consideration.
re-gar'ment, *v. t.*, **re-gar'nish,** *v. t.*, **re-gar'ri-son,** *v. t.*, **re-gath'er,** *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
Regatta Day. See HOLIDAY, 3.
re-gauge', *v. t. & n.* See RE-, 2.
regaute. † REGALTY.
regd. *Abbr.* Registered.
rege. † RAGE.
Re'gel. Var. of RIGEL.
Re'gem (rē'gĕm). *Rare.*
regement. † REGIMENT.
Re'gem-me'lech (rē'gĕm-mē'lĕk; -mē'lĕk). *Bib.*
re'gence (rē'jĕns), *n.* [F. *régence.*] Regency. *Obs.*
re-gen'der, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. *Obs.*
re-gen'er, *v. t.* [OF. *regenerer*, F. *régénérer*, L. *regenerare.*] To regender. *Obs.*
re-gen'er-a-ble (rē-jĕn'ẽr-ä-b'l), *a.* That may be regenerated.
re-gen'er-ant (-ănt), *a.* Regenerating. *Rare.* — **re-gen'er-ance** (-ăns), *n. R.* [person. *Obs.*]
re-gen'er-ate, *n.* A regenerate [person.]
re-gen'er-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

4. *Physiol.* a The reproduction or renewal of tissues, cells, etc., which have been used up and destroyed by the ordinary processes of life; as, the continual *regeneration* of the epithelial cells of the body, or the *regeneration* of the contractile substance of muscle. b The union of parts which have been severed, so that they become anatomically and physiologically perfect; as, the *regeneration* of a nerve.
5. *Mech.* The use, by special devices, of heat or the like which would ordinarily be lost. See REGENERATOR.

re-gen'er-a-tive (rē-jĕn'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *régénératif.*] Of, pert. to, characterized by, or using, regeneration; tending to regenerate; as, *regenerative* influences; a *regenerative* (or Siemens) furnace. — **re-gen'er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

re-gen'er-a'tor (-ā tĕr), *n.* **1.** One that regenerates.
2. *Mech.* A device used with hot-air engines, gas-burning furnaces, etc., in which the incoming air or gas is heated by contact with masses of iron, brick, etc., previously heated by the outgoing hot air or gas, or by being passed through a pipe or pipes heated by a flow of the hot air or gas escaping in the opposite direction; — called also *recuperator.*
3. A heavy swinging counterpoise or other balancing device for a mine pump rod to permit a higher engine speed.

re-gen'er-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Having power to renew; of the nature of regeneration; regenerative. *G. S. Faber.*

re-gen'e-sis, *or* **re-gen'e-sis** (-ĕ-sĭs), *n.* New birth; renewal. "*Regenesis* of dissenting sects." *H. Spencer.*

re'gent (rē'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *regens, -entis*, p. pr. of *regere* to rule: cf. F. *régent.* See REGIMENT, RIGHT, *a.*] **1.** Holding the office of a university regent.
2. Exercising vicarious authority; acting as a regent.
3. Ruling; governing; regnant. *Now Rare.*

re'gent, *n.* [See REGENT, *a.*] **1.** That which rules or governs; a ruling authority or principle. *Now Rare.*
2. One who rules or reigns; a governor; ruler. *Obs. or R.*
3. Esp., one invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign.
4 Formerly, a member of the governing body of some European cities.
5. In the Dutch colonial administration of Java, a native official through whom a resident and his assistants carry out the details of the government of a residency. The regents belong to the highest (often princely) families.
6. *European Univ.* a At Oxford and Cambridge, a master of arts who presided over disputations in the schools, at first for one year and later for five years after graduation; hence, a master of arts of not more than five years' standing. *Obs. or Hist.* b In Scotland, one of certain instructors in a college who had charge of a certain number of students through the entire course. *Obs. or Hist.* c In France, a teacher of an art or science, esp. of an elementary class.
7. In the United States, one of a governing board: a Of a State university. b Of the Smithsonian Institution. c Of the University of the State of New York (see below).
8. *Harvard Univ.* An officer who supervises student discipline.
9. The head master of a school. *Obs.*
10. [*cap.*] Short for REGENT DIAMOND.

Regents of the University of the State of New York, the members of a corporate body called the University of the State of New York, which consists of all incorporated institutions for academic and higher education, the State Library, the State Museum, and such other libraries, museums, and educational institutions as may be admitted. The regents have large supervisory and regulative powers.

regent bird. A beautiful Australian bower bird (*Sericulus melinus*). The male has the head, neck, and large patches on the wings bright golden yellow, and the rest of the plumage deep velvety black. So called in honor of the Prince Regent (see REGENCY, 7 b).

Regent diamond. A famous diamond of fine quality, which weighs about 137 carats and is among the state jewels of France. It is so called from the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, to whom it was sold in 1717 by Pitt the English Governor of Madras (whence also called the *Pitt diamond*), who bought it of an Indian merchant in 1701.

reg'i-cid'al (rĕj'ĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* Pertaining to regicide or a regicide; having the nature of, or disposed to, regicide.

reg'i-cide (rĕj'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *rex, regis*, a king + *-cide:* cf. F. *régicide*, in both senses.] **1.** One who kills or who murders a king, esp. his own king; specif. [*often cap.*]: a *Eng. Hist.* One of the judges who condemned Charles I. to death. b *F. Hist.* One of those connected with the execution of Louis XVI.
2. The killing or murder of a king.
— **reg'i-cid'ism** (-sĭd'ĭz'm), *n.*

‖ **re'gi-dor'** (rā'hē-thōr'; 146, 172), *n.*; *pl.* -DORES (-thō'rās). [Sp., fr. *regir* to rule, L. *regere.*] One of a body of officers charged with the government of Spanish municipalities, corresponding to the English alderman.

‖ **ré'gie'** (rā'zhē'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Direct management of public finance or public works by agents of the government for government account; — opposed to the contract system.
2. Specif.: The system of collecting taxes by officials who have either no interest or a very small interest in the proceeds, as distinguished from the ancient system of farming them out.
3. Any kind of government monopoly (tobacco, salt, etc.) used chiefly as a means of taxation. Such monopolies are largely employed in Austria, Italy, France, and Spain.

‖ **ré'gime'** (rā'zhēm'), **re-gime'** (rā-), *n.* [F. *régime.* See REGIMEN.] **1.** Mode or system of rule or management; character of government, or of the prevailing social system.

I dream . . of the new *régime* which is to come. *H Kingsley.*

2. *Hydraul.* The condition of a river with respect to the rate of its flow, as measured by the volume of water passing different cross sections in a given time.

reg'i-men (rĕj'ĭ-mĕn), *n.* [L. *regimen, -inis*, fr. *regere* to guide, to rule. See RIGHT; cf. RÉGIME, REGIMENT.] **1.** A governing; government; rule; system; administration.
2. A kind or class. *Obs.*
3. Any regulation or remedy intended to benefit by gradual operation; esp., *Med.*, a systematic course of diet, etc., to improve or preserve health, or to attain some effect, as reduction of flesh; — sometimes synonymous with *hygiene.*
4. The system or regular course of any continuous natural process; as, the *regimen* of a river.
5. *Gram.* A syntactical relation between words, as when one depends on another and is regulated by it in respect to case or mood; government.

reg'i-ment (rĕj'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *régiment* a regiment of men, OF. also government, L. *regimentum* government, fr. *regere* to guide, rule. See REGIMEN.] **1.** = REGIMEN, 1. *Rare.*

The law of nature doth now require of necessity some kind of *regiment.* *Hooker.*

2. The office or function of a governor or ruler; also, the period of one's rule; a reign. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. Governance; management; guidance. *Obs.*
4. *Med.* A dietary or sanitary regimen. *Obs.*
5. A rule or ordinance. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
6. *Naut. Astron.* A table of declinations. *Obs.*
7. A region or district governed. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
8. *Mil.* A body of soldiers commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a number of companies, troops, or batteries. In the United States an infantry regiment is composed of three battalions of four companies each, aggregating in war about 1,642 officers and men; a cavalry regiment, of three squadrons of four troops each, aggregating about 1,286 officers and men; a field artillery regiment, of two battalions of three batteries each, aggregating about 1,227 officers and men. In the British army the regiments are of varying composition and size. In continental European armies the war strength of infantry regiments is usually from 2,500 to 3,000, and of cavalry regiments from 750 to 1,000.
9. A kind or class. *Obs.*

reg'i-ment (-mĕnt), *v. t.*; REG'I-MENT'ED; REG'I-MENT'ING.
1. *Mil.* To form into a regiment or into regiments.
2. To form into classified units or bodies; to systematize according to classes, districts, or the like.

The people are organized or *regimented* into bodies, and special functions are relegated to the several units. *J. W. Powell.*

3. To place in, or assign to, a regiment.

reg'i-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Belonging to, or concerning, a regiment; as, *regimental* officers, clothing. — **reg'i-men'tal-ism** (-ĭz'm), **reg'i-men-tal'i-ty** (-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

regimental court-martial. *Mil.* See COURT-MARTIAL.

reg'i-men'tals (-tălz), *n. pl.* Also, *Obs.*, **reg'i-men'tal.** The uniform worn by the officers and soldiers of a regiment; military dress; — not now in technical use.

reg'i-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of regimenting; arrangement into groups.

re-gim'i-nal (rē-jĭm'ĭ-năl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, regimen; as, *reginimal* rules.

re-gi'nal (rē-jī'năl), *a.* Of or pert. to a queen; queenly; also, supporting the queen.

Re'ginn, Re'gin (rā'yĭn), *n.* In the Volsunga Saga, a treacherous dwarf smith, brother of Fafnir and foster father of Sigurd, whom he incites to slay Fafnir, plotting to kill the hero afterwards. His purpose is miraculously revealed to Sigurd, who slays him. Cf. MIMER.

re'gion (rē'jŭn), *n.* [F. *région*, fr. L. *regio* a direction, a boundary line, region, fr. *regere* to guide, direct. See REGIMEN.] **1.** A realm; a kingdom. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. A large tract of land; one of the large districts or quarters into which any space or surface is conceived of as divided; hence, in general, an indefinite area; a country; province; district; tract; fig., sphere; realm.
3. Specif., one of the portions into which the atmosphere is conceived of as divided according to height, or the sea according to depth; as, the upper, middle, or lower *regions* of the air. Also fig. "He is of too high a *region.*" *Shak.*
4. Hence, the upper air; the sky; the heavens. *Obs.*
5. *Zoögeog.* a Usually, a primary faunal division of the world. The regions most generally accepted are the *Holarctic, Oriental, Australian, Ethiopian,* and *Neotropical.* The following also are often ranked as *regions: New Zealand, Malagasy, Polynesian, Nearctic,* and *Palæarctic* (see these terms). b According to another nomenclature, the above regions (though of the same extent) treated as secondary divisions by being grouped into two or three *realms,* Arctogæa, Notogæa, and Neogæa.
6. An administrative area, division, or district; as, under Augustus Rome was divided into fourteen *regions.*
7. Of the body or a part of it, a part or division; as, a *region* of the skull. "The *region* of my heart." *Shak.*
8. A space occupied; an inclosing space.
9. *Math.* The totality of all points each representing a set of values of n complex variables $z_1, \ldots z_n$, the values in each set constituting a continuum.

re'gion-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *regionalis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a region, as of a country or of the body; sectional.
2. Of or pertaining to a whole region or broad district; — opposed to *local;* as, *regional* geography.

regional anatomy. = TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY. See ANATOMY.

r. metamorphism. *Geol.* See METAMORPHISM.

— **re'gion-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **re'gion-al-ist**, *n.* — **re'gion-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **re'gion-al-ly**, *adv.*

re'gion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Regional. — *n.* A description or account of the regions of ancient Rome.

regionary deacon, *R. C. Ch.*, a cardinal deacon; — so called as being in charge of one of the fourteen regions into which ancient Rome was divided. See CARDINAL, *n.*, 1.

reg'is-ter (rĕj'ĭs-tĕr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *registrarius.* Cf. REGISTRAR.] One who registers, or records; a registrar; a recorder; esp., a public officer charged with recording certain transactions or events; as, a *register* of deeds.

reg'is-ter, *n.* [ME. *registre*, F. *registre*, LL. *registrum, regestrum, regestum*, L. *regesta*, pl., fr. *regerere, regestum*, to carry back, to register; *re-* re- + *gerere* to carry. See JEST; cf. REGEST.] **1.** A written account or record; a book containing regular entries of items or details; an official or formal enumeration, description, or record of particulars; a memorial record; *Obs.*, a list, catalogue, or schedule; as, a municipal *register* (as of births, marriages, and deaths).

As you have one eye upon my follies, . . . turn another into the *register* of your own. *Shak.*

2. a Short for *Register of Writs* or *of the Chancery*, a book containing a transcript of the early English writs, first printed and published in the reign of Henry VIII. The date of its origin is unknown. b A book or system of public records; as, the *register* of deeds, births, etc.; in *Scots Law*, esp., the records of landed property.
3. a A record containing the names of seamen of a district or country, or a list and description of the merchant vessels belonging to a port, district, or country. b A certificate issued by the collector of customs of a port or district to the owner of a vessel, containing the description of a vessel, its name, ownership, etc. It serves as evidence of nationality or as a munument of title. In the United States it is more usually called **certificate of registry**, and is granted only to vessels owned wholly by American citizens and, with the exception of certain large steamships, built, or rebuilt under certain conditions, in the United States, or captured or forfeited.
4. An entry in a register, as of a parish.
5. Registration; registry.
6. a = BARREL, 9. b A table of contents; an index.
7. a *Music & Phon.* (1) The compass or range of a voice. (2) The series of tones of like quality within the compass of a voice which are produced by a particular adjustment of the vocal cords; as, the chest *register;* the head *register.* In singing up the scale the register changes at the point where the singer readjusts the vocal cords to reach the higher notes. All below this point is in the *chest,* or *thick, register,* all above it in the *head,* or *thin, register.* The two registers generally overlap, some notes about the middle of the voice being producible in either. The range of the voice has been otherwise variously subdivided and named; as, *low, middle,* and *high* register (the first two being the lower and upper parts of the chest register, respectively); *thick, middle,* and *thin; thick, thin,* and *small,* etc.; the *thick* and the *thin* being each again sometimes subdivided into a *lower* and an *upper.* The divisions based upon pitch (as *low, middle,* and *high*) are open to the objection that often the same notes can be sung equally well in both registers, which are, therefore, distinguished by quality rather than pitch. The terms "long-reed" and "short-reed" have also been suggested for the chest and head registers. (Cf. VOICE, FALSETTO.) b *Music.* The compass of an instrument; also, a special portion of it; a series of tones similarly produced and of the same quality; as, the chalumeau *register* of the clarinet. c = SLIDER. *Obs. or R.* d A stop knob or stop of an organ.
8. A lid, stopper, or sliding plate, in a furnace, stove, etc., for regulating the admission of air to the fuel; also, an arrangement containing dampers or shutters, as in the floor or wall of a room or passage, or in a chimney, for admitting or excluding heated air, or for regulating ventilation.
9. That which registers, or records. Specif.: a *Mech.* A contrivance for automatically noting the performance of a machine or the rapidity of a process. b *Teleg.* A recorder. c A machine for registering automatically the number of persons admitted, fares taken, etc.; a telltale.
10. *Print.* a Exact correspondence in position of pages, columns, or lines on the opposite or reverse sides of the sheet, or of the several impressions in a design printed in parts, as in chromolithographic printing, or in the manufacture of paper hangings. See REGISTER, *v. i.*, 2. b The inner part of the mold in which printing types are cast.
11. *Photog.* Correspondence in position between the focusing screen and the surface of the sensitive plate or film.

Syn. — Roll, record, archives, chronicle, annals. See LIST.

reg'is-ter (rĕj'ĭs-tĕr), *v. t.*; REG'IS-TERED (-tĕrd); REG'IS-TER-ING. [F. *registrer*, LL. *registrare, regestrare.* See REGISTER, *n.*] **1.** To enter in a register; to record formally and exactly, as for future use or service; to enroll; to enter precisely in a list or the like.

Such follow him as shall be *registered.* *Milton.*

2. To secure or make an official entry of in a register; as, to *register* a will, a deed, a mortgage.
3. *Securities.* To enter the name of the owner of (a share of stock, a bond, or other security) in a register, or record book. A registered security is transferable only on the written assignment of the owner of record and on surrender of his bond, stock certificate, or the like.
4. To record automatically; to indicate; as, the thermometer *registered* a temperature of 25° below zero.
5. To make correspond exactly; to adjust so as to secure correspondence; as, to *register* printed pages, etc.
6. To secure the protection of as registered mail by prepayment of a certain special fee.

reg'is-ter, *v. i.* **1.** To enroll one's name in a register.
2. To correspond exactly one with another; to fit correctly in a relative position; to be in correct alignment one with another, as rivet holes; specif., *Print.*, to correspond in relative position; as, two pages, columns, etc., *register* when the corresponding parts fall in the same line, or when line falls exactly upon line in reverse pages, or when various colors are printed separately with perfect adjustment.
3. To manipulate organ registers.

reg'is-tered (-tĕrd), *pret. & p. p.* of REGISTER; specif., of shares, etc., having the owner's name entered in a register. See REGISTER, *v. t.*, 3. — **registered club**, *Eng. Law*, a club registered under the Licensing Act of 1902, which makes the sale of intoxicating liquors to members in unregistered clubs unlawful. — **r. letter, parcel, mail**, etc., a letter, parcel, or mail the addresses of the sender and consignee of which are, on payment of a special fee, registered in the post

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re-gen'er-a'tress (rē-jĕn'ĕr-ā'-trĕs), **re-gen'er-a'trix** (-ā'trĭks), *n.* A female regenerator. *Rare.*
re'gent, *v. t.* **1.** To serve (a college, etc.) as regent; to act as regent or instructor to; to teach. **2.** To govern or manage as regent.
re'gent, *v. i.* To act as regent.
re'gent-al, *a.* Pert. to a regent.
re'gent-ess, *n.* A female regent.
re'gent-ry, *n.* Regency. *Obs.*
re'gent-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
re-ger'mi-nate (rē-jûr'mĭ-nāt), *v. i.*, **re-ger'mi-na'tion** (rē-jûr'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-gest' (rē-jĕst'), *v. & n.* [L. *regestus*, p. p. of *regerere.*] Retort. *Obs.*
re-gest', *n. & v.* [L. *regesta*, pl.: cf. F. *regeste.* See REGISTER.] Register. *Obs.*
regestary, *n.* [L. *regerere, regestum*, to carry back, record.] A registrar. *Obs.*
regester. † REGISTER.
regester, *n.* A registrar. *Obs.*
re-ges'tion, *n.* A retort; an answer. *Obs.*
regestrat. † REGISTRATE, *a.*
regesture, *n.* Register. *Obs.*
re-get', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [eral.]
Reg. Gen. *Abbr.* Registrar General.
re'gi-an (rē'jĭ-ăn), *n.* [L *regius* regal.] A royalist. *Obs.*
regibbe, *v. i.* [OF. *regiber*, F. *regimber.*] To kick. *Obs.*
reg'i-ble (rĕj'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *regibilis*, fr. *regere* to rule.] Governable. *Obs.* — **reg'i-ble-ness**, *n. Obs.*
‖ **Re-gie'rung** (rā-gē'rŏŏng), *n.* [G.] = GOVERNMENT, *n.*, 7.
reg'i-fuge (rĕj'ĭ-fūj), *n.* [L. *regifugium; rex, regis*, king + *fuga* flight.] *Rom. Hist.* The flight or expulsion of the kings (traditionally in B. C. 510).
re-gild', *v.* See RE-, 2.
re-gill', *v.* See RE-, 2; GILL, *v. t.*, 4. [Reginimal. *Rare.*]
re-gim'e-nal (rē-jĭm'ē-năl), *a.*
regimence, *n.* Government. *Obs.*
reg'i-men'tal (rĕj'ĭ-mĕn'tăl), *n.* Obs. sing. of REGIMENTALS.
reg'i-men'taled (-tăld), **reg'i-men'talled**, *a.* Wearing regimentals. [MENTAL
reg'i-men'tal-ly, *adv.* of REGI-
reg'i-men'ta-ry, *n.* [Pol. *regimentarz*, NL. *regimentarius.*] *Mil.* A (Polish) commander. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]
reg'i-men'ta-ry, *a.* Regimental.
‖ **re-gi'na** (rē-jī'nä), *n.* [L.] Queen.
Reg'i-nald (rĕj'ĭ-năld), *n.* [Prob fr. a Latinization of OG. *Reginald, Raginald, Rainald, Reinold*; cf. Goth. *ragin* judgment, and OHG. *waltan* to rule, G. *walten*: cf. also, AS. *Regenweald*, and E. REYNOLD.] Lit., strong ruler; — masc. PROP. name. L. *Reginaldus* (-năl'dŭs); F *Reynauld, Reginault* (rē-nyō'), *Renaud* (-nō'); It. *Rinaldo* (rē-näl'dō); Sp. *Reynaldos* (rā'ē-näl'dōs); G. *Reinwald* (rīn'vält), *Reinald* (rī'nält).
regina purple. See DYE.
re'gioned (rē'jŭnd), *a.* Divided into regions; placed in a region.
‖ **re'gis ad ex-em'plar** *or* **ex-em'plum.** [L.] After the example of the king.
reg'is-ter-a-ble (rĕj'ĭs-tĕr-ă-b'l). Var. of REGISTRABLE.
reg'is-ter-er, *n.* One who registers.

office and the transmission and delivery of which are attended to with certain formalities for the sake of security.
register office. An office where a register or record is kept, as an employment office; as the General Register Office in London, where the registration of all births, marriages, and deaths is made.
reg'is-trant (rĕj'ĭs-trănt), *n.* [LL. *registrans*, p. pr., or F. *registrant*.] One who registers; esp., one who, by virtue of securing an official registration, obtains a certain right or title of possession and use, as to a trade-mark.
reg'is-trar (-trär), *n.* [For older *registrer*; cf. OF. *registreur*, or LL. *registrarius*, F. *régistraire*. See REGISTER, *v.* & *n.*] **1.** One who registers; an official recorder, or keeper of records. Cf. 1st REGISTER.
2. A registering contrivance; specif., = 2d REGISTER, 9 **a**.
reg'is-trar-gen'er-al, *n.* The head of any general register office; specif. [*cap.*], *Gt. Brit.*, the chief official of the General Register Office (see REGISTER OFFICE), or of the General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen.
reg'is-trate (rĕj'ĭs-trāt), *v. t.* [LL. *registratus*, p. p. of *registrare*.] To register. *Obs.* *Drummond.*
reg'is-trate, *v. i. Music.* To select and adjust organ stops for a certain combination in playing.
reg'is-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *registratio*: cf. F. *régistration*. See REGISTER, *v.*] **1.** Act or fact of registering.
2. A recording; esp., official or automatic recording; registry; enrollment; also, an entry in a register.
3. *Music.* The art of selecting and combining the stops or registers of an organ to secure required effects.
reg'is-tra'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to registration.
reg'is-try (rĕj'ĭs-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). **1.** Act of registering; enrollment; registration.
2. The place where a register is kept.
3. A register; an official record book or an entry in one.
‖ **re'gi-us** (rē'jĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *regius*, fr. *rex*, *regis*, a king.] Royal. — **regius professor,** an incumbent of a professorship founded by royal bounty, as in an English university.
reg'let (rĕg'lĕt), *n.* [F. *réglet*, dim. of *règle* a rule, L. *regula*. See RULE.] **1.** *Arch.* A flat, narrow molding, used chiefly to separate parts or members of compartments or panels, or doubled, turned, and interlaced to form knots, frets, or other ornaments, or to cover joints between boards.
2. *Print.* **a** A low strip of wood of any type thickness up to 36-point, used like leads between lines, as in posters, etc. **b** Reglets collectively, or material for them.
re-glow' (rē-glō'), *v. i.* To glow again or anew; to recalesce. — *n.* Recalescence.
reg'ma (rĕg'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥῆγμα*, -*ατος*, fracture, fr. *ῥηγνύναι* to break.] *Bot.* A schizocarp consisting of three or more carpels, which split away from each other and burst elastically.



Fifteen-celled Regma, the Fruit of the Sand-box Tree. (¼)

reg'nal (rĕg'năl), *a.* [LL. *regnalis*, fr. *regnum* reign.] Of or pertaining to a reign, kingdom, or king. — **regnal day,** the anniversary of a sovereign's accession. — **r. year,** the year of a sovereign's reign, dated from the moment of his accession; — sometimes used in chronology.
reg'nan-cy (rĕg'năn-sĭ), *n.* The condition or quality of being regnant; sovereignty; rule.
reg'nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *regnans*, -*antis*, p. pr. of *regnare* to reign: cf. F. *régnant*. See REIGN.] **1.** Exercising rule or authority; reigning; as, a queen *regnant*.
2. Having the chief power; exercising sway; ruling; prevalent. "A traitor to the vices *regnant*." *Swift.*
Re-gnault's' for'mu-la (rĕ-nyō'z'). [After H. V. *Regnault* (1810-78), French chemist and physicist.] *Physics.* An empirical formula giving the total heat (*H*) of steam at any temperature (t^o Centigrade). It is $H = 606.5 + 0.305\,t$.
Regnault's law. *Physics.* The law that the specific heat of a gas is invariable at constant pressure, or, in other words, that gases expand equal amounts for equal increments of temperature.
reg'o-lith (rĕg'ō-lĭth), *n.* [Gr. *ῥέγος* blanket + *-lith.*] *Geol.* The mantle of loose material consisting of soils, sediments, broken rock, etc., overlying the solid rock of the earth.
re-gorge' (rē-gōrj'), *v. t.* [F. *regorger*; *re-* + *gorger* to gorge.] **1.** To vomit up; to disgorge; to throw back.
2. To swallow again; to swallow back.
Tides at highest mark *regorge* the flood. *Dryden.*
re-gorge', *v. i.* To gush or be thrown back again.
re-grant' (rē-grănt'), *v. t.* To grant back or again.
re-grant', *n.* A granting again, as back to a former proprietor, or by way of renewal of a grant.
re-grass' (rē-grăs'), *v. t. & i.* To plant again with grass.
re-grate' (rē-grāt'), *v. t.*; RE-GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd), RE-GRAT'ING (-grāt'ĭng). [OF. *regrater* to regrate provisions; orig. uncert.; cf. GRATE to scrape.] **1.** To buy in large quantities, as corn, provisions, etc., at a market or fair, with the intention of reselling, in or near the same place, at a profit, — a practice formerly treated as a public offense.
2. To sell (commodities thus bought); to retail.
re-grat'er (rē-grāt'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *regratier*, F. *regrattier*.] **1.** One who regrates.
2. A middleman who goes about the country buying farm products for market. *Eng.*
re-greet' (rē-grēt'), *v. t. & i.* To greet again or in return; to resalute; to return a salutation to; to greet. *Shak.*
re-greet' (rē-grēt'), *n.* A greeting in return; a return salutation; *pl.*, greetings. *Obs.*
re'gress (rē'grĕs), *n.* [L. *regressus*, fr. *regredi*, *regressus*: cf. OF. *regrès*. Cf. REGREDE.] **1.** Act of going or coming back; return; reëntry; retrogression or retrogradation, lit. or fig. "The progress or *regress* of man." *F. Harrison.*
2. Specif.: *Law.* **a** The right or power of falling back on another as primarily liable; recourse. *Rare.*
On the other hand, he has a right of contribution, *regress*, against the other. *T. E. Holland.*
b Reëntry, as upon lands redeemed from some forfeiture or default, upon a vacated benefice, etc.
3. A working back in thinking, as from effect to cause.
4. *Astron.* = RETROGRADATION **a**.
re-gress' (rē-grĕs'), *v. i.*; RE-GRESSED' (-grĕst'); RE-GRESS'ING. [L. *regressus*, p. p. of *regredi*.] To go back; to return, as to a former place or state; to retrograde.
re-gres'sion (rē-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *regressio*: cf. F. *régression*.] **1.** Act of going or coming back or returning; return; regress; retrogression; retrogradation; relapse.
2. *Math.* **a** The fact that in associated or correlated pairs, on selecting one member with a given value for its character, the second has on the average a less value, regressing towards the value for the mean of all members (of the class). **b** Contrary flexure; inflexion; also, the backward course of a curve from a cusp.
re-gres'sive (rē-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Characterized by retrogression; retrogressive; returning; retrograding.
2. Retroactive.
3. Working back in thinking, as from effect to cause, or obtained, or arrived at, by such a process.
regressive accent, recessive accent. — **r. assimilation.** See ASSIMILATION, *n.*, 3. — **r. metamorphism.** *Biol.* **a** Retrograde development. **b** = KATABOLISM. — **r. sorites.** See SORITES. — **r. taxation,** a form of taxation upon incomes in which the tax rate decreases as the amount of the income increases.
— **re-gres'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **re-gres'sive-ness,** *n.*
re-gret', *v. t.*; RE-GRET'TED; RE-GRET'TING. [F. *regretter*, OF. *regreter*; prob. fr. L. *re-* re- + a word of Teutonic origin; cf. Goth. *grētan* to weep, Icel. *grāta*, E. *greet* to lament.] To experience regret on account of; to remember, think of, or miss, with regret; to feel sorrow or dissatisfaction on account of (the happening or the loss of something); to grieve at; as, to *regret* an error or lost opportunities.
In a few hours they [the Israelites] began to *regret* their slavery, and to murmur against their leader. *Macaulay.*
Recruits who *regretted* the plow from which they had been violently taken. *Macaulay.*
re-gret', *n.* [F., fr. *regretter*. See REGRET, *v.*] **1.** Expression of grief; lament. *Obs.*
2. Pain or distress of mind on account of something done or left undone or experienced in the past, with a wish that it had been different; a looking back with dissatisfaction or with longing; esp., a mourning on account of the loss of some joy, advantage, or satisfaction. "A passionate *regret* at sin." *Dr. H. More.*
Lively *regret* for the loss of a servant. *Clarendon.*
3. An expression of regret, as at inability to accept an invitation; — usually in the *pl.*
4. Dislike; aversion. *Obs.*
Syn. — Grief, sorrow, concern, misgiving; self-reproach, self-condemnation, repentance, penitence, contrition. — REGRET, COMPUNCTION, REMORSE. REGRET, the most general term, often refers to that over which one has had no control; as, "There are few . . . who have not cause to look back with *regret* on the days of infancy" (*Cowper*). As here compared, *regret* implies sorrow mingled with dissatisfaction on account of something done or left undone; as, "Love is hurt with jar and fret; love is made a vague *regret*" (*Tennyson*). *Compunction* and *remorse* always imply personal responsibility; COMPUNCTION denotes regretful self-reproach or misgiving, esp. for pain caused or wrong done to another; REMORSE, the strongest term, denotes acute, often hopeless, distress of conscience, as for something irreparable; as, "Virtuous love . . . shall . . . pluck the thorn from *compunction*" (*Sheridan*); "Richard . . . was open to persuasion on two sides. *Compunction* was one: you could touch him on the heart" (*M. Hewlett*); "keen *Remorse* with blood defiled" (*Gray*). See CONTRITION.
re-gret'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of regret; indulging in regrets; repining. — **re-gret'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **re-gret'ful-ness,** *n.*
re-gret'ta-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *regrettable*.] Admitting of, deserving, or demanding, regret. — **re-gret'ta-bly,** *adv.*
reg'u-la (rĕg'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., a ruler, rule. See REGULAR.] *Arch.* A band or fillet, esp. one of a series beneath the tænia in a Doric architrave, each corresponding to a triglyph above and having a row of six guttæ on its lower side.
reg'u-lar (-lär), *a.* [ME. *reguler*, OF. *reguler*, F. *régulier*, L. *regularis*, fr. *regula* a rule, fr. *regere* to guide. See RULE; cf. RAIL a bar.] **1.** *Eccl.* Belonging to a religious or monastic order or community; under, or pertaining to, a religious rule; — opposed to *secular*; as, *regular* clergy.
2. Formed, built, arranged, etc., according to some established rule, law, principle, or type; harmonious in form, structure, etc.; symmetrical; as, a *regular* piece of music; *regular* verse; *regular* features; a *regular* building. Specif.: **a** *Math.* Of a polygon, both equilateral and equiangular; of a polyhedron, having faces exactly the same in size, shape, number, and relative position at each summit; as, a *regular* pentagon, hexagon, tetrahedron, or hexahedron. In both cases the figure is commonly understood to inwrap the center once only. Cf. REGULAR BODY. **b** *Cryst.* Isometric. **c** *Bot.* Having the members of each whorl symmetrical with respect to form; — applied to flowers.
3. Governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in course, practice, or occurrence; not subject to unexplained or irrational variation; returning or recurring at stated or fixed times or uniform intervals; steadily pursued; usually or generally received, used, etc.; orderly; methodical; of the bowels, operating at proper intervals; as, *regular* habits.
4. Constituted, selected, conducted, made, etc., in conformity with established or prescribed usages, rules, or discipline; duly authorized or constituted; properly qualified or educated; as, a *regular* meeting; a *regular* physician; a *regular* nomination. Specif.: **a** *Gram.* Of a word or inflection, conforming to the normal or usual manner of inflection, as English nouns taking *-s* or *-es* for the plural; sometimes applied to *weak* verbs. See WEAK, 3 **a**. **b** *Great Britain.* Designating a marriage notified by proclamation of banns or legal publication of intention to marry in the parish registry of births, deaths, and marriages, and celebrated in conformity to the order of a church; — opposed to *irregular* or *clandestine*.
5. Thorough; unmitigated; as, a *regular* humbug. *Colloq.*
6. *Mil.* **a** Designating, or pertaining to, the regular army (see below) of a state; as, a *regular* soldier. **b** *Internat. Law.* Designating soldiers properly recognized as legitimate combatants in war. These have been defined in a convention of the Hague Conference as follows:
Art. I. The laws, rights, and duties of war apply not only to armies, but also to militia and volunteer corps fulfilling the following conditions: (*a*) To be commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates; (*b*) to have a fixed distinctive emblem recognizable at a distance; (*c*) to carry arms openly; and (*d*) to conduct their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war. . . .
Art. II. The population of a territory which has not been occupied, who, on the enemy's approach, spontaneously take up arms . . . without having time to organize themselves in accordance with Article I., shall be regarded as belligerent if they respect the laws and customs of war. *Encyc. Brit.*
7. *N. Y. Stock Exchange.* Of or pertaining to, or designating, transactions for which delivery of the securities is to be made at or before 2.15 o'clock on the following day.
8. *Forestry.* Consisting of trees of about the same age.
Syn. — REGULAR, NORMAL, TYPICAL. That is REGULAR (opposed to *irregular*), as here compared, which conforms to an established or prescribed rule or standard; NORMAL (opposed to *abnormal*) is more limited and exact in its application, and implies strict accordance with what is to be expected if regular processes are followed or proper functions performed; as, to apply the *regular* tests, his actions are not those of a wholly *normal* person; a *regular* verb; his temperature is *normal*. That is TYPICAL, as here compared, which exhibits the regular or normal characteristics of a given type; as, a *typical* example of Browning's style, a *typical* Greek. See COMMON, USUAL; cf. ANOMALOUS.
regular army, *Mil.*, the permanently organized body constituting the army of a state, often identical with the standing army. Cf. REGULAR, *a.*, 6 **b**. See ARMY ORGANIZATION. — **R. Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.* — **r. body,** *Math.*, a polyhedron in which the relations of faces and edges at each summit are the same. Pythagoras is said to have named the five ordinary regular polyhedrons, which inwrap the center only once; Kepler and Poinsot discovered four others, inwrapping it more than once, and called (by Cayley) *great icosahedron*, *great dodecahedron*, *great stellated dodecahedron*, *small stellated dodecahedron*. — **r. canons of St. Austin.** See AUGUSTINIAN CANONS. — **R. Clerks of the Congregation of St. Paul.** See BARNABITE. — **R. Clerks of the Faith of Jesus.** See BACCANARIST. — **r. curve,** a curve composed of a chain or smooth curves. — **r.-lay rope,** a wire rope having the wires in the strands twisted in opposite directions to the strands in the rope. — **r. lot,** the number or amount regularly intended when the number or amount is not specified. For various things the *regular lot* is as follows: **a** On the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 100 shares of stock, $10,000 (face value) of bonds. **b** For various commodities: grain, 5,000 bushels; lard, 250 tierces, or 55,000 lbs.; short ribs, 50,000 lbs.; pork, 250 barrels; cotton, 100 bales, 50,000 lbs.; coffee, 250 bags, 22,500 lbs.; silver bullion, 1,000 oz. **c** On the London Stock Exchange, stock of the total par value of £1,000. — **R. Predestinarian Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.* — **r. syllogism.** *Logic*, a syllogism stated in strict logical form. — **r. troops,** troops of a standing or permanent army; — opposed to *militia* or *volunteers*. — **R. Two-Seed Predestinarian Primitive Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.* — **r. way,** *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, the way of buying stocks in which delivery is to be made at or before 2.15 o'clock on the day after purchase. — **r. year.** See JEWISH CALENDAR.



Regular-lay Rope.

reg'u-lar (rĕg'ū-lär), *n.* [LL. *regularis*: cf. F. *régulier*. See REGULAR, *a.*] **1.** A regulator. *Obs. Scot. Oxf. E. D.*
2. A member of any religious order or community following a rule; one of the regular clergy.
3. A regular noun. *Rare.*
4. *Mil.* A regular soldier, esp. one belonging to the regular army. See REGULAR, *a.*
5. A regular physician (*Obs.*), employee, customer, etc.
6. *Astrol.* Any of several fixed numbers variously used in chronological calculations. *Obs.*
Reg'u-la'ri-a (-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of Echinoidea including the ordinary sea urchins, having a more or less globular shell with twenty meridional rows of plates and the mouth and anus at opposite poles.

reg'is-ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REGISTER. [ship.]
reg'is-ter-ship', *n.* Registrarship.
register thermometer. A self-registering thermometer.
register ton. See TON, 2.
register tonnage See TONNAGE.
reg'is-ter-y, *n.* [See REGISTER; 1st -Y.] Registry. *Obs.*
reg'is-tra-ble (rĕj'ĭs-trȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being registered. — **reg'is-tra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
reg'is-tral (rĕj'ĭs-trăl), *a.* Pert. to a register; registered. *Rare.*
reg'is-trar-ship' *n.* See -SHIP. **reg'is-tra-ry** (-trȧ-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *registrarius*.] A registrar. *Obs. or R.*, exc. as the title of an official at Cambridge University, Eng.
reg'is-tra-ry, *n.* A place where registers are kept. *Obs.*
reg'is-trate, *a.* [LL. *registratus*.] Registered. *Obs.* [TY, 3 d.
registration county. See COUN-
reg'is-tra'tor (-trā'tŏr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *registrator*, F. *régistrateur*.] A registrar. *Rare.*
registre. † REGISTER.
reg'is-trer, *n.* [See REGISTRAR.] 1. A registrar. *Obs.* 2. [From REGISTER, *v.*] A registering device; a register.
reg'i-tive (rĕj'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *regere* to rule: cf. OF. *regitif*.] Ruling; governing. *Obs.*
‖ **re'gi-um do'num.** [L.] A royal gift; — applied esp. to an annual grant of public money, in England, for the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland, now withdrawn.
re-give', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-glaze', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'gle, *v. t.* [F. *régler*, L. *regulare*.] To rule; govern. *Obs.*
re'gle, *n.* [OF. *regle* rule, F. *règle*.] A regulation or rule. *Obs.*
‖ **rè'gle-ment'** (rĕg'l'-măn'), *n.* [F.] A regulation. Also, *Obs.*, **re'gle-ment** (rĕg'l'-mĕnt).
reg'le-men'ta-ry (rĕg'lĕ-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [F. *réglementaire*.] Regular. *Rare.*
reg'le-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réglementation*.] Regulation, as of prostitution by registration, periodic inspection, and police supervision.
reg'le-men'tist (rĕg'lĕ-mĕn'tĭst), *n.* An advocate of regimentation.
re-gloss', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reg'ma-carp, *n.* [*regma* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* A schizocarp. *Rare.*
regme. † REIGN.
regnard. † REYNARD.
reg-na'tion, *n.* [OF. *regnacion*, LL. *regnatio*.] Reigning. *Obs.*
‖ **reg'nat po'pu-lus** (pŏp'ū-lŭs). [L.] The people rule; — the motto of Arkansas.
regne. † REIGN. [dom. *Obs.*]
regnee, *n.* [OF. *regné*.] King-dom + *-cide*.] A destroyer of a kingdom. *Obs.* [sor.
Reg. Prof. *Abbr.* Regius Professor.
regr. *Abbr.* Registrar.
re-gra'ces, *n. pl.* [Cf. GRACE, *n.*, REGRACY, *v.*] Thanks. *Obs.*
re-gra'ci-a-to-ry, *n.* [LL. *regratiare* to thank.] A returning or giving of thanks. *Obs.*
re-gra'cy, *v. t.* [OF. *regracier* (four syllables).] To thank. *Obs*
re-gra-da'tion (rē-grā-dā'shŭn), *n.* See RE-, 2.
reg'ra-da'tion (rĕg'rȧ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [See REGRADE to retire.] Retrogradation. *Obs. & R.*
re-grade', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-grade', *v. t.* [L. *re-* re- + *gradi* to go.] To degrade. *Rare.*
— *v. i.* To retire. *Rare.*
re-grad'u-ate, *v. t. & i.*, **re-graft',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-grait'. † REGRATE.
re-grate', *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *regratiare* to thank, and L. *gratus* pleasing, thankful, grateful.] To requite. *Obs.*
re-grate', *v.t. & i.* [Cf. GRATE, *v.*] To grate upon; offend; shock. *Obs.*
re-grate' (rē-grāt'), *v. t.* [F. *regratter*, lit., to scrape again. See GRATE to scrape.] *Masonry.* To remove the outer surface of, so as to freshen in appearance.
re-grate', *v. t. & i. & n.* [OF. *regrater*, var. of *regreter*, F. *regretter*. See REGRET.] Lament; regret; mourn. *Obs. Scot.*
re-grat'er-y (rē-grāt'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *regraterie*, F. *regratterie*.] Act or practice of regrating. *Obs.*
re-grat'i-fy, *v. t.* To gratify in return. *Obs.*
re-grat'ing (rē-grāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REGRATE. — **re-grat'ing-ly,** *adv.* *Rare.* — **re-gra'tor** (rē-grā'tŏr), *n.* [OF. *regrateor*.] = REGRATER.
regratorie. † REGRATERY.
re-gra'tress (rē-grā'trĕs), *n.* A female regrater.
re-grat'u-late, *v. t. & i.* To make a return to or for; repay. *Obs* — **re-grat'u-la'tion,** *n.* *Obs.*
re-grede' (rē-grēd'), *v. i* [L. *regredi* to go back. Cf. REGRADE, REGRESS.] To go back; retrograde. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
re-gre'di-ence, *n.* Returning.
re-green', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-gres'sion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
re-gres'siv. Regressive. *Ref. Sp.*
re-gret'a-ble. Var. of REGRETTABLE.
re-gret'less, *a.* See -LESS.
re-gret'ter, *n.* One who regrets
re-gret'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REGRET. — **re-gret'ting-ly,** *adv.*
re-grind', *v. t.*, **re-grind'er,** *n.*, **re-grip',** *v. t.*, **re-group',** *v. t.*, **re-grow',** *v. i. & t.*, **re-growth',** *n.* See RE-, 2.
regt. *Abbr.* Regiment.
re-guard'. † REGARD
re-guard', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-guard'ant (rē-gärd'ănt), *a. Her.* = REGARDANT. [*Obs.*
re-guer'don, *n.* [OF.] A reward.
re-guer'don, *v. t.* [OF *reguerdoner* See GUERDON.] To reward. *Obs* — **re-guer'don-ment,** *n. Obs*
re-guide', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reg'u-la-ble (rĕg'ū-l-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being regulated.
‖ **re'gu-la fa'si** (rē'gū-l-ȧ fā'sĭ). [L.] Lit., rule of false. = POSITION, 1 b
reg'u-lant, *a.* [L. *regulans*, -*antis*, p. pr.] Regulating. *Obs.*
reg'u-lar, *adv.* Regularly (see FLAT, *a.*, 12). *Colloq. or Dial.*
Reg'u-la'res (rĕg'ū-lā'rēz; 115),

reg'u-lar'i-ty (rĕg ū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *régularité*.] State or quality of being regular; as, *regularity* of outline.

reg'u-lar-ize (rĕg'ū-lär-īz), *v. t.* To make regular; to regulate. — **reg'u-lar-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

reg'u-late (rĕg'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; REG'U-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); REG'U-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *regulatus*, p. p. of *regulare*, fr. *regula*. See REGULAR.] **1.** To adjust or control by rule, method, or established mode; to direct by rule or restriction; to subject to governing principles or laws.

Laws which *regulate* the successions of the seasons *Macaulay.*

2. To put in good order; to make regular; as, to *regulate* a company's finances; to *regulate* the bowels.

3. To adjust, or maintain, with respect to a desired rate, degree, or condition; esp., to adjust so as to work accurately; as, to *regulate* temperature, pressure, speed, etc.

Syn. — Adjust, dispose, methodize, arrange, direct, order, rule, govern, control.

reg'u-late, *v. i.* To make regulations.

reg'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of REGULATE.

regulated company, any of various mercantile associations, such as the Hansards, the merchants of the Staple, the Turkey, Levant, Russia, Eastland, and East India companies, etc., formerly holding, by government charter, the exclusive right of trade with certain countries, the members of which were subject to certain regulations intended to limit the trade so as to keep up prices, and were entitled to certain privileges, but each traded on his own separate capital. They were mostly formed in the 15th century, and had become of little or no importance by the year 1800.

reg'u-lat'ing (-lāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REGULATE. — **Regulating Act,** *Eng.*, an act (13 Geo. III. c. 63, 1773) regulating the governing powers of the East India Company. — **r. box,** *Elec.*, a rheostat for regulating the current passing through the field-magnet coils of a dynamo or motor.

reg'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of regulating, or state of being regulated.

The temper and *regulation* of our own minds. *Macaulay.*

2. A rule or order prescribed for management or government; a regulating principle; a governing direction, precept, or law; as, the *regulations* of a society or a school.

3. *Mech.* The percentage variation in some characteristic quantity (as voltage, current, or speed) as a machine or apparatus becomes loaded; also, the ratio of deviation of such a quantity at rated load to its normal value at no load.

Syn. — Method, precept, law; control, direction.

regulation provinces. In India, the provinces formerly governed by the East India Company under the regulations as to legislation, etc., of the different Charter Acts governing the East India Company. In general they were the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and the lieutenant-governorship of Bengal and the North West Provinces.

reg'u-la-tive (rĕg'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to regulate; regulating.

2. *Philos.* **a** Determining or regulating after the manner of first or fundamental principles, or principles a priori. **b** Determining or regulating by external force or influence, rather than by inherent nature or constitution; — contrasted with *constitutive.* **c** *Kantianism.* Designating certain ideas — such as God, immortality, freedom, and eternity — that do not admit of philosophical or scientific demonstration, but actively produce in us the inquiries that prompt us to investigations leading to a knowledge of nature, and give to that knowledge a scientific unity.

regulative faculty, the faculty of the regulative principles of mind. *Sir Wm. Hamilton.* — **r. principle,** *Logic,* a rule or principle of procedure; specif.: **a** Formerly, the principle underlying syllogistic inference, or in accordance with which any particular inference is drawn. **b** A rule of procedure to which there is no alternative if the desired end is to be secured, although it cannot itself assure attainment.

reg'u-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who regulates; specif.: **a** *Eng. Hist.* One of a board of seven appointed by King James II. in 1687 with powers to appoint and remove officers and freemen at their discretion, for the purpose of influencing the election of members of Parliament. **b** [*cap.*] In North Carolina, a member of any of a number of associations of the poorer people, existing from 1767 to 1771, formed to resist official extortion. They not only refused to pay taxes, but committed many deeds of violence. **c** In the United States, a member of any of various bands or volunteer committees formed in newly occupied or settled regions before the establishment of local government, to preserve order, prevent crime, and administer justice.

2. A thing that regulates; specif., a contrivance for regulating and controlling motion; as: **a** *Horol.* A lever or index in a watch for altering the effective length of the hairspring to make the watch go faster or slower. **b** *Mach.* A governor. **c** *Steam Engin.* (1) A balance valve for controlling the admission of steam to the steam chest in a locomotive. (2) A reducing valve or steam-pressure regulating device. (3) A feed regulator (which see). **d** *Elec.* An automatic device for regulating the voltage of a dynamo with varying load. **e** *Mining.* A sliding door for controlling ventilation.

3. A clock, or other timepiece, used as a standard of time. See ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK **a**.

reg'u-line (rĕg'ū-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [Cf. F. *régulin.* See REGULUS.] *Chem. & Metal.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a regulus; as, *reguline* silver; a *reguline* deposit.

reg'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151), L. -LI (-lī). [L., a petty king, prince, dim. of *rex, regis,* a king. See REGAL.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A first-magnitude star in the constellation Leo; — called also *Cor Leonis,* the *Lion's Heart,* and, by astronomers, α (Alpha) *Leonis.* See STAR.

2. *Chem. & Metal.* The more or less impure button, globule, or mass of metal, formed beneath the slag in smelting and reducing ores; — first applied by the alchemists to metallic antimony on account of its ready alloying with gold. Also, the material of such a mass; coarse metal; matte.

3. A petty king; a ruler of little power or consequence.

4. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the kinglets.

5. *Math.* A simply infinite system of right lines, in which no two consecutives intersect. A quadric is a double *regulus.*

regulus of Venus, *Old Chem.*, a violet alloy of copper and antimony, Cu_2Sb.

re-gur'gi-tant (rē-gûr'jĭ-tănt), *a. Med.* Throwing or flowing back; regurgitating.

re-gur'gi-tate (-tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-ĭng). [LL. *regurgitare, regurgitatum;* L. *re-* re- + *gurges, -itis,* a gulf.] To be thrown or poured back; to gush, rush, or surge back.

The food may *regurgitate* from the stomach into the esophagus and mouth. *Quain.*

re-gur'gi-tate, *v. t.* To throw, cast, or pour back or out again, as from a deep or hollow place, esp. the stomach.

re-gur'gi-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *régurgitation.*] Act of flowing, pouring, or gushing back or out again; specif., *Med.*, the reversal of the natural direction in which the current or contents flow through a tube or cavity of the body, as the casting up of undigested food or the backward flow of blood to the heart.

re'ha-bil'i-tate (rē'hă-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [LL. *rehabilitare.* See HABILITATE.] **1.** To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term primarily of Civil and canon law.

2. To put or bring into good repute again; to clear the character or reputation of; to remove unjust or unfounded aspersions from; as, to *rehabilitate* a man or his name; to *rehabilitate* a company, i. e., to make it solvent again.

3. To put on a proper basis or into a previous good state again; to restore; to reëstablish.

4. To discharge (a bankrupt) from his debts. *So. Africa.*

re'ha-bil'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *rehabilitatio,* F. *réhabilitation.*] Act of rehabilitating, or state of that which has been rehabilitated.

re-hash' (rē-hăsh'), *v. t.* To hash over again; to serve up again, restate, or use again in a new form, as old arguments.

re-hash' (rē-hăsh'; rē'hăsh'), *n.* Act of rehashing; something restated or served up again in a new form or under a different name.

re-hear'ing (rē-hēr'ĭng), *vb. n. Law.* A second or repeated hearing, as of a trial or of an argument on appeal.

re-hears'al (rē-hûr'săl), *n.* Act of rehearsing; recital; narration; repetition; specif., a private recital, performance, or season of practice, in preparation for a public exhibition or exercise; as, a *rehearsal* of a play.

In *rehearsal* of our Lord's Prayer. *Hooker.*

re-hearse' (rē-hûrs'), *v. t.*; RE-HEARSED' (-hûrst'); RE-HEARS'ING (-hûr'sĭng). [ME. *rehercen, rehersen,* OF. *rehercier,* to harrow over again, to repeat; *re-* re- + *hercier* to harrow, fr. *herce* a harrow, F. *herse.* See HEARSE.] **1.** To repeat, as what has been already said; to recite aloud formally; to say over, as a poem; to tell over. *Chaucer.*

When the words were heard which David spake, they *rehearsed* them before Saul. *1 Sam.* xvii. 31

2. To say; to speak. *Obs.*

3. To narrate; recount; relate; tell. *Now Rare.*

Rehearse the righteous acts of the Lord. *Judg.* v. 11.

4. To recount or mention one by one; to enumerate.

5. To mention; to cite; to quote. *Obs.*

6. To recite, repeat, or go through, in private in preparation for a more formal and public representation; as, to *rehearse* a tragedy or a solo.

7. To train or instruct by rehearsal.

He has been *rehearsed* by Madame Defarge as to his having seen her. *Dickens.*

Syn. — Recite, recapitulate, recount, detail, describe.

re-hearse', *v. i.* **1.** To make mention; — with *of. Obs.*

2. To recite or repeat something for practice; to engage in a rehearsal. "There will we *rehearse.*" *Shak.*

re-hears'er (rē-hûr'sẽr), *n.* One who rehearses.

re-heat' (rē-hēt'), *v. t.* To heat again.

re-heat'er (-ẽr), *n.* A device or apparatus for reheating, as, in a compound engine, a receiver furnished with some means of heating the exhaust steam; or an apparatus for reheating compressed air before use to prevent excessively low temperatures due to expansion.

re-house' (rē-houz'), *v. t.* To replace in a house, or to place in a new house.

rei (rā; rē), *n.*; *pl.* REIS (rās; rēs). Also **ree.** [Pg. *real,* pl. *reis.* See REAL a coin.] **a** A Portuguese money of account, in value about one tenth of a cent ($\frac{1}{200}$ d.). **b** A Brazilian money of account, worth about $\frac{1}{18}$ cent ($\frac{1}{27}$ d.). In the paper currency, which is chiefly used, the value of the reĭ is lower than this, and fluctuates. One rei is written $001.

Rei'chert num'ber *or* **val'ue** (rī'kẽrt). [After Carl *Reichert.*] *Anal. Chem.* The number of cubic centimeters of a decinormal solution of potassium hydroxide required to neutralize the volatile fatty acids from 2.5 grams of a fat or oil. Similarly, the **Rei'chert-Mei'ssl** (-mī'sl) **number** *or* **value** is the number required for 5 grams.

re'i-fi-ca'tion (rē'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *res* thing + E. *-fication.*] The process or result of reifying; hypostatization.

re'i-fy (rē'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *res* thing + E. *-fy.*] To consider (a subjective phenomenon) as an objectively existing or substantial thing; hypostatize.

reign (rān), *n.* [ME. *reyn, regne,* OF. *reigne, regne,* F. *règne,* fr. L. *regnum,* fr. *regere* to guide, rule. See REGENT, RIGHT, *a.*] **1.** Royal authority; supreme power; sovereignty; rule; dominion; sway; also, time during which a sovereign rules; as, it happened in the *reign* of Elizabeth.

2. The territory or sphere which is reigned over; kingdom; empire; realm. *Obs. or R.* *Spenser.*

Reign of Terror, *F. Hist.*, a period of anarchy, bloodshed, and confiscation, in the French Revolution, during which the country was under the sway of an actual terror inspired by the ferocious measures of its temporary rulers. The Reign of Terror began in the spring of 1793, and practically ended with the fall of Robespierre, July 27, 1794. Thousands of persons were put to death during this time.

reign (rān), *v. i.*; REIGNED (rānd); REIGN'ING. [ME. *reinen, regnen,* OF. *regner,* F. *régner,* fr. L. *regnare,* fr. *regnum.* See REIGN, *n.*] **1.** To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; to exercise government as a king or emperor; to hold supreme power; to hold sway; to rule. *Chaucer.*

We will not have this man to *reign* over us. *Luke* xix. 14.

2. To continue to be or live (in); also, to flourish. *Obs.*

3. Hence, to be predominant; to predominate, as in number; to prevail; to be prevalent. "Pestilent diseases which commonly *reign* in summer." *Bacon.*

4. Fig., to have superior or full dominion; to rule.

Let not sin therefore *reign* in your mortal body. *Rom.* vi. 12.

reign, *v. t.* To rule or govern; to affect or cause by reigning; as, to *reign* down evil. *Obs. or R.*

re'im-burse' (rē'ĭm-bûrs'), *v. t.*; RE'IM-BURSED' (-bûrst'); RE'IM-BURS'ING (-bûr'sĭng). [*re-* + *imburse:* cf. F. *rembourser.*] **1.** Lit., to replace in a purse (an equivalent for that taken, lost, or expended); hence, to pay back; repay; *Obs.*, to refund; as, to *reimburse* the expenses of a war.

2. To make restoration or payment of an equivalent to (a person); to pay back to; to repay.

Syn. — See PAY.

— **re'im-burse'ment,** *n.* — **re'im-burs'er** (-bûr'sẽr), *n.*

Rei'mer's re-ac'tion (rī'mẽrz), **Rei'mer–Tie'mann re-ac'tion** (rī'mẽr-tē'măn). [After Carl L. *Reimer* and Ferdinand *Tiemann.*] *Org. Chem.* A reaction for producing aromatic hydroxy aldehydes by the action of chloroform and caustic alkali on phenols.

re'im-plant' (rē'ĭm-plănt'), *v. t.* To implant again.

re'im-plan-ta'tion (rē-ĭm'plăn-tā'shŭn), *n. Dentistry.* A reimplanting, as of a drawn tooth in its socket.

re'im-port' (rē'ĭm-pōrt'), *v. t.* To import again; to import what has been exported; bring back. — *n.* Reimportation.

re-im'por-ta'tion (rē-ĭm'pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of reimporting; also, that which is reimported.

re'im-pose' (rē'ĭm-pōz'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *réimposer.*] To impose, or, *Rare,* tax, again; *Obs.*, to reprint. — **re'im-po'sure** (-pō'zhŭr), *n.* — **re-im'po-si'tion** (rē-ĭm'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

re'im-pres'sion (rē'ĭm-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réimpression.*] A second or repeated impression, as of a book without change, or a reprint as distinguished from a new edition.

rein (rān), *n.* A kidney. See REINS.

rein (rān), *n.* [ME. *reyn, rene,* F. *rêne,* OF. also *resne, regne,* prob. fr. (assumed) LL. *retina,* fr. L. *retinere* to hold back. The vowel was perh. influenced by that in the verb *reign.* See RETAIN.] **1.** The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider or driver governs a horse or other animal; — usually in the *pl.*; also, any similar device for this purpose. See HARNESS, *Illust.*

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n. pl. [NL., fr. L. *regularis* regular.] *Paleon.* See BLASTOIDEA

reg'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of REGULAR

reg'u-lar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

reg'u-lat'a-ble (rĕg'ū-lāt'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

reg'u-late, *a.* Regulated *Obs*

reg'u-la'tion, *v. t.* To prescribe or control by regulations.

reg'u-la'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.

reg'u-la-tive-ly, *adv.* of REGULATIVE. See LY.

reg'u-la'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

reg'u-la-to-ry (rĕg'ū-lā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Regulative.

reg'u-la'tress (rĕg'ū-lā'trĕs), *n.* A female regulator. *Rare.*

reg'u-ler. † REGULAR.

reg'u-lli, *n., L. pl.* of REGULUS.

reg'u-lize (rĕg'ū-līz), *v. t.* *Old Chem.* To reduce to regulus; to separate, as a metal from extraneous matter. *Rare.*

re'gur (rē'gûr; rā'-), *n.* [Hind. *régar.*] A rich black loam occurring in India, similar to the Russian chernozem. [RE-, 2.]

re-gurge', **re-gush',** *v. i.* See reh (rā), *n.* [Hind. *rēh.*] A saline efflorescence on certain uplands in India, near the Ganges. It is chiefly sodium carbonate.

reh, *a.* [AS. *hréoh.*] Rough; violent; perturbed. *Obs.*

Re'ha-bi'ah (rē'hă-bī'ă). *Bib.*

rehabile, *v. t.* [For REABLE; *re-* + *able. Orf.E.D.* Cf. HABILE.] To rehabilitate. *Obs. Scot.*

re-hab'i-ta'tion, *n.* Act of reinhabiting. *Obs.*

re-hale', *v. t.*, **re-hal'low,** *v. t.*, **re-ham'mer,** *v. t.*, **re-hand'i-cap,** *v. t.*, **re-han'dle,** *v. t.*, **re-hang',** *v. t.*, **re-hap'pen,** *v. i.*, **re-hard'en,** *v. t. & i.*, **re-har'mo-nize,** *v. t.*, **re-har'ness,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-ha'tor, *n.* An obscure term of abuse See REHETOUR. *Obs.*

re-have', *v. t.* To have or get again. *Obs.*

rehayte. † REHETE.

rehayte, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *rehaitier* (see REHETE to cheer) to cause to rejoice.] To make merry; behave noisily. *Obs.* [REEBOK.]

reh'boc', **reh'bok'** Vars. of *re-head',* *v. t.*, **re-hear',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-hearse', *n.* Rehearsal. *Obs.*

re-heart'en, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rehed. † REED. [See RE-, 2.]

re-heel', *v. t.*, **re-height'en,** *v. t.*

reheirs. † REHEARSE.

re-helm', *v. t.* To arm again with a helmet. *Obs.*

reherce. † REHEARSE.

rehercel, rehersaille. † REHEARSAL. [of REHEARSE.]

re-herse'. Obs. or ref. sp. var.

re-herst'. Rehearsed. *Ref. Sp.*

re-het', *n.* [OF. *rehait.*] Cheer. *Obs.*

rehete, *v. t.* [OF. *rehaitier.*] To cheer; encourage; refresh. *Obs.*

rehete, *v. t. & i.* [Orig. uncert.] To annoy; scold; rebuke. *Obs.*

rehetour, *n.* A kind of servant. *Obs.*

reheyte. † REHAYTE.

rehibition, rehibitory. Erroneous vars. of REDHIBITION, etc.

re-hire', *v. t. & n.* See RE-, 2.

rehiche, *adv.* of REH *Obs.*

re-hob', *v.* See RE-, 2.

Re'hob (rē'hŏb). *Bib*

Re'ho-bo'am (rē'hō-bō'ăm), *n.* 1. *Bib.* The arrogant incapable son and successor of Solomon He was the last king of the old kingdom of Israel and, on account of the revolt under Jeroboam and the formation of the new kingdom of Northern Israel, the first king of Judah. See JEROBOAM, 1 a.

2. A shovel hat *Old Slang*

Re-ho'both (rē-hō'bŏth; -bŏth) *Bib.*

re-hoist', *v. t.*, **re-hon'or** *or* **-our,** *v. t.*, **re-hood',** *v. t.*, **re-hook',** *v. t.*, **re-hoop',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rehte, *pret.* of RECCHE. *Obs.*

rehte Obs. pret. of REACH.

Re'hu (rē'hū). *Bib.*

Re'hum (rē'hŭm) *Bib.*

re-hu'man-ize, *v. t.*, **re-hum'ble,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [HANG.]

re-hung', *pret. & p. p.* of RE-

re-hy'brid-ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rehye. † REIGH.

re-hy'poth'e-cate (rē'hī-pŏth'ē-kāt), *v. t.*, **re-hy-poth'e-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*, **re-hy-poth'e-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.* See RE-, 2.

rei † REH.

Re'i (rē'ĭ). *Bib.*

Re-i'a (rē-ī'ă). *D. Bib.*

re-ice', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

reiche. † REACH, RECK.

Reichs'bank' (rīks'bănk'), *n.* [G.] The state bank of the German Empire. It is a bank of issue. Its constitution is governed by the Bank Act of 1875.

Reichs'ge-richt' (-gĕ-rĭkt'), *n.* [G.] The supreme court of the German Empire.

Reichs'land' (-länt'), *n.* [G.] Crownland; specif., Alsace-Lorraine.

Reichs'rath', *or* **Reichs'rat'** (-rät'), *n.* [G.] See LEGISLATURE

Reichs'stadt' (-shtät'), *n.* [G.] A free city of the former German Empire

Reichs'tag' (-täg'), *n.* [G.] *German Empire.* See LEGISLATURE & 4th DIET, 3 f.

Reichs'tha'ler, *or* **-ta'ler** (-tä'lẽr), *n.* [G.] A rix-dollar. [sel.]

reid. † READ, *v.*; REDE, counreid (rēd). Obs or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of READ, stomach.

reid. Scot. var. of RED.

reid. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of REDD, to clear. [REED.]

reid. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of *reid, n.* A roadstead. Cf. RAID *Obs. Scot.* [RE-, 2.]

re'-i-den'ti-fi-ca'tion, *n.* See

reie † RYE.

reiem † REALM.

reif. † REEVE.

reif (rēf), *n.* [AS. *réaf.*] Robbery; plunder. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

reiffar. † REAVER.

reiffe. † REAVE. [(fish). *Obs.*

reigh, *n.* [AS. *reoñhe.*] The ray

reighte. Obs. pret. of REACH

rei'gle. † REGAL, a groove; REGLE.

rei'gle-ment. † REGLEMENT.

reign. † RAIN, *v.*; REIN.

reignative, *a.* Ruling. *Obs.*

reign'er, *n.* A ruler. *Obs.*

re'ig-nite', *v. t.* See RE-, 2 — **re'ig-ni'tion.**

Rei'hen-grä'ber (rī'ĕn-grä'bẽr), *n. pl.* [G.; lit., graves in rows.] The long barrows found in southern Germany; — so called from the fact that the bodies were arranged in rows. See 4th BARROW, 2. — *a.* Designating the race, probably early Teutons, buried in the Reihengräber.

reik (dial. rēk, rāk). Obs. or dial. Eng. of REACH. [a prank.]

reik (rēk). Scot. var. of REAK.

reik. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of REEK, smoke.

reik (rēk). Scot var. of REACH.

reike. † REEK, seaweed.

reik'ie. † REEKY.

reile. † RAIL.

reill. † REEL.

re'il-lume', *v. t.*, **re'il-lu'mi-nate,** *v. t.*, **re'il-lu'mi-na'tion,** *n.*, **re'il-lu'mine,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

reim (rēm), *n.* [D. *riem.*] A pliable strip of oxhide, used for twisting into ropes, etc.; a thong; a strap. *South Africa.*

re-im'age, *v. t.*, **re'im-bark',** *v. t. & i.*, **re-im'bar-ka'tion,** *n.*, **re'im-bibe',** *v. t.*, **re'im-bod'y,** *v. t. & i.*, **re'im-bosk'.** *v. t.* (*Obs.*). See RE-, 2.

re'im-burs'a-ble (rē'ĭm-bûr'să-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *remboursable.*] Repayable.

re'im-bush', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *rembucher,* and E. AMBUSH.] *Hunting.* To cause to enter again into the bushes or thicket. *Rare.* — **re'im-bush'ment,** *n. Hunting.* A reëntering into a thicket. *R.*

reime † REALM.

reim'ken'nar (rĭm'kĕn'ẽr), *n.* [G. *reim* rime + *kenner* knower.] One who knows magic rimes or spells; a sorcerer or sorceress. *Scot.*

re'im-merge', *v. t.*, **re'im-merse',** *v. t.*, **re'im-mer'sion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

re'im-mi-grant, *n.* One who immigrates to a country from which he formerly emigrated.

re-im'mi-gra'tion, *n.* Immigration to the country from which one has formerly emigrated.

re-im'pact, *n.*, **re'im-park',** *v. t.*, **re'im-part',** *v. t.*, **re'im-pel',** *v. t.*, **re'im-por'tu-nate,** *v. t.* (*Obs.*), **re'im-por-tune',** *v. t.*, **re'im-preg'nate,** *v. t.*, **re'im-press',** *v. t.*, **re'im-print',** *v. t.*, **re'im-pris'on,** *v. t.*, **re'im-pris'on-ment,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

rein. † RAIN. [a ridge.]

rein. Dial. Eng. var. of RAIN,

rein, *n.* [See REINDEER.] Reindeer. *Obs. or R.*

2. Hence, an instrument or means of curbing, restraining, or governing; a curb or restraint; — usually in the *pl.* "Let their eyes rove without *rein*." *Milton.*
3. *a* Either of the handles of a blacksmith's tongs. *Eng.* *b* The bent-out part of each of the handles of a pair of tongs for handling steel rails.

rein (rān), *v. t.*; REINED (rānd); REIN'ING. **1.** To fasten or tie up by the rein or reins. *Obs.*
2. To provide with a rein or reins.
3. To check or stop by a pull at the reins; to pull or check and hold, as in or back, by the reins; hence, to restrain; check. "*Reined* again to temperance." *Shak.*
4. To govern, control, or direct with the reins; as, to *rein* a horse to the left; hence, to rule; guide. *Now Rare.*

rein, *v. i.* To be guided by, or submit to control by, reins; to bear itself or move in response to the reins. *Rare. Shak.*

rei'na (rā'nȧ), *n.* [Sp., queen.] A California rockfish (*Sebastichthys elongatus*).

re'in-car'nate (rē'ĭn-kär'nāt), *v. t.* To incarnate again.

re-in'car-na'tion (rē-ĭn'kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* A reincarnating, or state of being reincarnated. —**re-in'car-na'tion-ist,** *n.*

rein'deer' (rān'dēr'), *n.* [The first element is of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *hreinn* reindeer, Sw. *ren*, Dan. *ren*, *reen*; cf. also Icel. *hreindȳri*, Dan. *rensdyr*. Icel. *hreinn* is perh. of Lapp or Finnish origin; cf. Lappish *reino* pasturage.] **1.** Any of several species of deer of the genus *Rangifer* inhabiting the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. Antlers are present in both sexes; those of the male long, sweeping, often somewhat palmate at the ends, and with broad, greatly developed brow tines; those of the female much smaller and simpler. The hoofs are large and crescentic and the dewclaws very large. The European species *R. tarandus* is domesticated in Lapland and other parts of the Old World, and has been introduced into Alaska also. It is used for drawing sleds. American species are called *caribou*.



European Reindeer.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* An early constellation between Cassiopeia and Camelopard. *Obs.*

Reindeer age, epoch, *or* **period.** *Paleëthnol.* A part of the Paleolithic era when the reindeer was common over central Europe, about equivalent to the Magdalenian period.

reindeer moss. A gray branching lichen (*Cladonia rangiferina*) which forms extensive patches on the ground in arctic and even in north temperate regions. It is the principal food of the Lapland reindeer in winter.

rein'less (rān'lĕs), *a.* Not having, or not governed by, reins; hence, not checked or restrained.

rein orchis. Any orchid of the genus *Habenaria* or of a related genus; — so called in allusion to the kidney-shaped lip in some species.

reins (rānz), *n. pl.* [F. *rein*, pl. *reins*, fr. L. *ren*, pl. *renes*.] *Archaic.* **1.** The kidneys; also, the region of the kidneys; the loins.
2. The seat of the feelings, affections, or passions, which were formerly thought to be localized in the loins.
I am he which searcheth the *reins* and hearts. *Rev* ii. 23.

reins of a vault, *Arch.*, the parts between the crown and the spring or abutment, including the loading or filling behind the vault shell, — analogous to the haunches of an arch.

re'in-state' (rē'ĭn-stāt'), *v. t.*; -STAT'ED (-stāt'ĕd); -STAT'ING (-stāt'ĭng). To instate again; to place again (in possession, or in a former state); to reinstall; to reëstablish; to restore (to a state from which one had been removed); as, to *reinstate* a king in his kingdom. —**re'in-state'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

re'in-sur'ance (-shōōr'ȧns), *n.* Act of reinsuring, or the amount protected by reinsuring, esp. by an insurer or underwriter to protect himself against risk already incurred.

re'in-sure' (rē'ĭn-shōōr'), *v. t.* To insure again; specif., to insure, as life or property, in favor of the one who already has an insurance risk upon it. —**re'in-sur'er** (-shōōr'ẽr), *n.*

re-in'te-grate (rē-ĭn'tĕ-grāt), *v. t.* [*re-* + *integrate*: cf. LL. *reintegrare* Cf. REDINTEGRATE.] **1.** To reinstate. *Obs.*
2. To integrate again; to bring together again or restore to a whole or unity; to renew; redintegrate; as, to *reintegrate* a nation.

re-in'te-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réintégration*, LL. *reintegratio*.] Repeated or renewed integration. Cf. REDINTEGRATION.

re'in-ver'sion (rē'ĭn-vûr'shŭn), *n.* Act of inverting again; specif., *Med.*, restoration of an inverted organ, esp. the uterus, to its normal position.

re'in-ves'ti-ture (-vĕs'tĭ-tūr), *n.* Act of reinvesting, or state of being reinvested.

reis (rās; rēs), *n.* [Pg., pl. of *real*, an ancient Portuguese coin. Cf. REAL, a coin.] Pl. of REI.

reis, rais (rīs), *n.* [Ar. *raïs* head, chief, prince.] Chief; head; — a common title in the East for a person in authority, esp. the captain of a boat or ship.

Reis' Ef-fen'di (rīs' ĕ-fĕn'dĭ). [See 2d REIS; EFFENDI.] A title formerly given to one of the chief Turkish officers of state. He was chancellor of the empire, etc.

re-is'sue (rē-ĭsh'ū), *n.* A second or repeated issue, esp. of a publication with change only in price or form.

re-it'er-ate (rē-ĭt'ẽr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *reiteratus*, p. p. of *reiterare*. See RE-; ITERATE.]
1. To repeat; to say or do over again or repeatedly.
You never spoke what did become you less
Than this; which to *reiterate* were sin. *Shak.*
2. To walk along again. *Obs. & R. Herrick.*
Syn. — Recapitulate, rehearse. See REPEAT.

re-it'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réitération*.] **1.** Act of reiterating; repetition; that which is reiterated.
2. *Print.* Act of printing on the reverse of a sheet printed on one side, or the matter so printed. *Chiefly British.*

re-it'er-a-tive (rē-ĭt'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Exhibiting, or marked by, reiteration. —**re-it'er-a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

re-it'er-a-tive, *n.* *Gram.* **a** A word expressing repeated or reiterated action. **b** A word formed from another, or used to form another, by repetition; as, *dillydally.*

re-ject' (rē-jĕkt'), *v. t.*; RE-JECT'ED; RE-JECT'ING. [L. *rejectus*, p. p. of *reicere*, *rejicere*; *re-* re- + *jacere* to throw: cf. F. *rejeter*, formerly also spelt *rejecter*. See JET, *v. i.*]
1. To refuse to acknowledge, adopt, believe, receive, etc.; to decline to accept; to refuse.
Because thou hast *rejected* knowledge, I will also reject thee, that thou shalt be no priest to me. *Hos.* iv. 6.
2. To refuse to have or use; to cast or throw away, as useless, unsatisfactory, etc.; to discard; relegate.
Therefore all this exercise of hunting . . . the Utopians have *rejected* to their butchers. *Robinson (More's Utopia).*
3. To eject or spew out, as from the mouth or stomach.
4. To cast off; to reprobate; to forsake. *Obs.*
Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath *rejected* them. *Jer.* vi. 30.
5. To refuse to hear, receive, etc. (a person); to repel; specif., of a woman, to refuse to marry (a man).
6. To refuse to grant, consider, or accede to; as, to *reject* a prayer or request.
7. To throw or cast back; also, *Obs. or R.*, to cut off (from).
Syn. — Cast off, refuse, repudiate. See DISCARD.

re-ject', *n.* **1.** *Theol.* A reprobate person. *Obs.*
2. A thing rejected as not wanted or unsatisfactory.

re-jec'ta-men'ta (rē-jĕk'tȧ-mĕn'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *rejectare*, v. intens. fr. *rejicere*. See REJECT.] Things thrown away as useless or worthless or cast off; rubbish; esp., things excreted by a living organism. *J. Fleming.*

re-jec'tion (rē-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rejectio*: cf. F. *réjection*.] Act of rejecting, or state of being rejected; also, that which is rejected; esp., excrement.

re-joice' (rē-jois'), *v. i.*; RE-JOICED' (-joist'); RE-JOIC'ING (-jois'ĭng). [ME. *rejoissen*, OF. *resjoïr* (3d pl. pres. *resjoissent*), F. *réjouir*; *re-* re- + OF. *esjoïr*, F. *éjouir*, to rejoice; *es-* (L. *ex-*) + OF. *joïr*, F. *jouir*, fr. L. *gaudere* to rejoice. See JOY.] **1.** To enjoy. *Obs. Peacock.*
2. To give joy to; to make joyful; to gladden.
I me *rejoiced* of my liberty. *Chaucer.*
3. To be joyful because of; to feel joy at. *Obs.*
Syn. — Delight, cheer, exhilarate, please.

re-joice' (rē-jois'), *v. i.* To feel joy; to experience gladness in a high degree; to have pleasurable satisfaction; to be delighted.
I will be glad and *rejoice* in thy mercy. *Ps.* xxxi. 7.
Syn. — Delight, joy, exult, triumph.

re-joic'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REJOICE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that rejoices; joy; gladness; an occasion or expression of joy or gladness.
2. That which causes to rejoice; occasion of joy. *Obs.*
They are the *rejoicing* of my heart. *Ps.* cxix. 111.

re-join' (rē-join'), *v. i.*; RE-JOINED' (-joind'); RE-JOIN'ING. [F. *rejoindre*; *re-* re- + *joindre* to join. See JOIN; cf. RE-JOINDER.] **1.** *Law.* To answer, as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.
2. To answer to a reply; also, to answer. *Obs. or R.*
3. To join or come together again; to reunite.

re-join', *v. t.* **1.** To join again; also, *Obs.*, to join or unite.
2. To say as an answer or rejoinder.

re-join'der (-dẽr), *n.* [F. *rejoindre*, inf. as n. See REJOIN.] **1.** *Law.* The defendant's answer to the replication.
2. An answer to a reply; in general, an answer; reply.
Syn. — Answer, replication. See REPLY.

re-joint' (rē-joint'), *v. t.* To reunite the joints of; to join or unite anew; specif., *Arch.*, to fill up the joints of, as stones in buildings when the mortar has been dislodged.

re-judge' (rē-jŭj'), *v. t.* To judge again; to reëxamine; to review; to call to a new trial and decision.

re-ju've-nate (rē-jōō'vē-nāt; 243), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [*re-* re- + L. *juvenis* young, youthful.]
1. To render young again; to reinvigorate.
2. *Phys. Geog.* Usually in *p. a.* a To stimulate, as by uplift, to renewed erosive activity; — said of streams. b To develop youthful features of topography in (an area previously worn down nearly to base level). Cf. RIVER.
—**re-ju've-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

re-ju've-nesce' (-nĕs'), *v. i. & t.* [LL. *rejuvenescere*.] To become, or make, young again; to accomplish rejuvenescence.

re-ju've-nes'cence (-nĕs'ĕns), *n.* [*re-* + L. *juvenis* young + E. *-escence*.] **1.** A renewing of youth; state of being or growing young again.
2. *Biol.* A method of cell formation in which the entire protoplasm of an old cell escapes by rupture of the cell wall, and then develops a new cell wall. It occurs frequently in the lower algæ, in the formation of zoöspores, etc.

re-ju've-nes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Becoming, or causing to become, rejuvenated; rejuvenating.

re-kin'dle (rē-kĭn'd'l), *v. t. & i.* To kindle again; to reinflame; to reanimate; to arouse again.

re-lapse' (rē-lăps'), *v. i.*; RE-LAPSED' (-lăpst'); RE-LAPS'ING (-lăp's'ĭng). [L. *relapsus*, p. p. of *relabi* to slip back, to relapse; *re-* re- + *labi* to fall, slip, slide. See LAPSE.]
1. *Theol.* To fall back into paganism, evil, error, heresy, or unbelief; to backslide.
2 To slip or fall back into a former state or practice or from some condition attained, as from a state of convalescence or amended condition; as, to *relapse* into a stupor or into vice; to *relapse* into slumber after waking.
3. To fall, slip, or slide back, in a literal sense. *Obs.*

re-lapse', *v. t.* To cause to slip or fall back. *Obs.*

re-lapse', *n.* [From the v. See RELAPSE, *v.*] A slipping or falling back, esp. into a former bad state; lapse back into error, heresy, or evil; backsliding; return of a disease after improvement; state of having fallen back.
Alas! from what high hope to what *relapse*
Unlooked for are we fallen! *Milton.*

re-laps'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RELAPSE. —**relapsing fever,** *Med.*, an acute, epidemic, infectious disease common in Ireland, Russia, and some other regions. It is marked by sudden invasion, recurring paroxysms of high fever lasting from five to seven days, articular and muscular pains, sudden crisis, and the presence, during paroxysms, of a spiral bacterium (*Spirochæta obermeieri*) in the blood.

re-late' (rē-lāt'), *v. i.*; RE-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); RE-LAT'ING (-lāt'-

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re'in-an'i-mate, *v. t.* [*re-* + 1st *in-* + *animate*.] To reanimate. *Obs.*
re'in-au'gu-ra'tion, *n.*
re'in-cam'er-ate, *v. i.* [See RE-; INCAMERATION.] To be reannexed to the papal domain. *Obs.*
re'in-car'na-dine, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'in-cen'date, *a.* [See RE-, 2; INCEND.] Reheated. *Obs.*
re'in-cense', *v. t* [See RE-, 2; 1st INCENSE.] To rekindle. *Obs.*
re'in-cense', *v. t.* [See RE-, 2; 3d INCENSE.] To perfume in return. *Rare.* [*Rare.*]
re-in'ci-den-cy, *n.* Relapse. [*Rare.*]
re'in-cite', *v. t.*, **re'in-close',** *v. t*, **re'in-clo'sure,** *n.*, **re'in-clu'sion,** *n.*, **re'in-cor'po-ra'tion,** *n.*, **re'in-crease',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'in-cru'date (rē'ĭn-krōō'dāt), *v. t.* To make crude again. *Rare.*
re'in-cru'da'tion (rē-ĭn'krōō-dā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*
re'in-cul'cate, *v. t.*, **re'in-cur',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2
reind. Reined. *Ref. Sp.*
reindeer lichen. Reindeer moss.
re'in-dent', *v. t* To supply with new teeth. *Obs.*
re'in-dict', *v. t.*, **re'in-dorse',** *v. t.*, **re'in-duce',** *v. t.*, **re'in-due',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reine. ✝ REIGN.
rei-nette' (rē-nĕt'), *n.* [F.] = 1st RENNET, a variety of apple.
re'in-fect', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. —**re'in-fec'tion,** *n.* —**re'in-fec'tious,** *a.*
‖ **re in-fec'ta.** [L.] The business being unfinished.
re'in-fest', *v. t.*, **re-in'fes-ta'tion,** *n.*, **re'in-flame',** *v. t.*, **re'in-flate',** *v. t.*, **re'in-fla'tion,** *n.*, **re'in-flict',** *v. t.*, **re-in'flu-ence,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'in-force'. **re'in-force'ment,** etc. Vars. of REËNFORCE, etc.
re'in-form', *v. t.* See RE-, 2
re'in-fund', *v. t.* [*re-* + L. *infundere* to pour in.] To flow in anew. *Obs.*
re'in-fuse', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. —**re'in fu'sion,** *n.*
reinge (rēnj). Scot. var. of [RINSE.]
re'in-graff', *v. t.* To reingraft. *Obs.*
re'in-graft', *v. t.*, **re'in-gra'tiate,** *v. t.*, **re'in-gress,** *n.*, **re'in-gulf',** *v. t.*, **re'in-hab'it,** *v. t & i.*, **re'in-hab'i-ta'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2
re'in-heart'en, *v. t.* To reharten. *Obs.*
re'in-her'it, *v. t.*, **re'in-i'ti-ate** (rē'ĭn-ĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.*, **re'in-i'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*, **re-ink',** *v. t.*, **re'in-oc'u-late,** *v. t.*, **re'in-oc'u-la'tion,** *n.*, **re'in-quire',** *v. i.*, **re'in-qui'ry,** *n.*, **re'in-scribe',** *v. t.*, **re'in-sert',** *v. t.*, **re'in-ser'tion,** *n.*, **re'in-sist',** *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
reins'man (rānz'mȧn), *n.*; *pl* -MEN. A driver of horses, esp. a skillful driver.
re'in-spect', *v. t.*, **re'in-spec'tion,** *n.*, **re'in-spire',** *v. t.*, **re'in-spir'it,** *v. t.*, **re'in-stall',** *v. t.*, **re-in'stal-la'tion,** *n.*, **re'in-stall'ment,** **re-in-stal'ment,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
re'in-sta'tion, *n.* Reinstatement.
re'in-sta'tor (rē'ĭn-stāt'ẽr), *n.* One who reinstates.
re-in'stau-ra'tion, *n.* See RE-, 2.
reinstaure, *v. t.* [See RE-, 2; INSTORE.] To restore. *Obs.*
re'in-still', **re'in-stil',** *v. t.*, **re-in'sti-tute,** *v. t.*, **re-in'sti-tu'tion,** *n.*, **re'in-struct',** *v. t.*, **re'in-struc'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
reinsurance fund. *Insurance.* = 3d RESERVE, 3 c. [GRATE.]
re-in'te-grate, *a.* = REDINTEGRATE.
re'in-ter', *v. t.*, **re'in-ter'ment,** *n.*, **re'in-ter'pret,** *v. t.*, **re'in-ter'pre-ta'tion,** *n.*, **re'in-ter'ro-gate,** *v. t.*, **re'in-ter'ro-ga'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2. [throne.]
re'in-throne', *v. t.* To reën-
re'in-thron'ize (rē'ĭn-thrōn'īz), *v. t.* To reënthrone. *Obs.*
re-in'ti-mate. *v. t.*, **re'in-ti'tle,** *v. t.*, **re'in-tit'ule,** *v. t.*, **re'in-tomb',** *v. t.*, **re'in-trench',** *v. t.*, **re'in-tro-duce',** *v. t.*, **re-in'tro-duc'tion,** *n.*, **re'in-tru'sion,** *n.*, **re'in-vade',** *v. t.*, **re'in-va'sion,** *n.*, **re'in-vent',** *v. t.*, **re'in-ven'tion,** *n.*, **re'in-ven'tor,** *n.* See RE-, 2. [*Obs.*]
re'in-verse', *v. t.* To reinvert.
re'in-vert', *v. t.*, **re'in-vest',** *v. t.*, **re'in-ves'ti-gate,** *v. t.*, **re'in-ves'ti-ga'tion,** *n.*, **re'in-vest'ment,** *n.*, **re'in-vig'or-ate,** *v. t.*, **re'in-vig'or-a'tion,** *n.*, **re-in'vi-ta'tion,** *n*, **re-in'volve,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reioyse. ✝ REJOICE.
‖ **re'i per'se-cu-to'ri-a** (rē'ĭ pûr'sē-kū-tō'rĭ-ȧ). [LL.] *Civil Law* A recuperatory action.
reir, *v. t.* [See ARREAR, *v.*] To retire. *Obs. Scot.*
reird. ✝ RERD. [*Obs. Scot.*]
reirdour, *n.* [See RERD] Rerd.
reirward. ✝ REARWARD.
reise. ✝ RAISE.
reise. Var. of RICE, a twig.
reisne, *n.* [Of LG. or D. orig.; cf. G. *reise* journey, traveling, MHG. *reise* journey, hostile expedition: cf. OF. *reise*, *rese*.] Journey; raid. *Obs.*
reise, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *reizen*, G. *reisen*.] To journey; to raid. *Obs.*
reisin. ✝ RAISIN.
re-i'so-la'tion, *n.* See RE-, 2.
Reiss'ner's mem'brane (rīs'nẽrz). = MEMBRANE OF REISSNER.
re-is'su-a-ble, *a.*, **re-is'sue,** *v. t*, &i., **re-is'su-er,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
reist (*dial.* rēst). Var. of REEST. *Obs. or Scot & Dial Eng.*
reist Obs. Scot. var. of REST.
reis'ter, *n.* [OF. *reistre*, F. *reître*, fr. G. *reiter*.] Reiter. *Obs.*
reist'y. Var. of REASTY. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
reisun. ✝ REASON.
reisyn. ✝ RAISIN.
reit (*dial.* rēt), *n.* Sedge; seaweed; — chiefly in *pl. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [RIETBOK.]
reit'bok' (rēt'bŏk'). Var. of **rei'ter** (rī'tẽr), *n.* [G, rider.] A German cavalry soldier. *Obs. or Hist.*
re-it'er, *v. t.* [F. *réitérer*, or L. *reiterare*.] To reiterate. *Obs.*
re-it'er-a-ble (rē-ĭt'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be reiterated
re-it'er-ance (-ȧns), *n.* Reiteration *Rare.*
re-it'er-ant (-ȧnt), *a.* [L. *reiterans*, p. pr.] Reiterating. *Rare.*
re-it'er-ate (-āt), *a.* Reiterated. *Obs.*
re-it'er-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of REITERATE. —**re-it'er-at'ed-ly,** *adv.* —**re-it'er-at'ed-ness,** *n.* [ly. *Obs.*
re-it'er-ate-ly, *adv.* Reiteratedreithe. ✝ RETHE.
reive (rēv) Scot. var. of RIVE.
reive, reiv'er. Obs or Scot. &dial Eng. vars. of REAVE, REAVER.
re-jag', *v. t.* [*re-* + *jag* to prick.] To retort or refute. *Obs.* — *n.* A repartee. *Obs*
re-jag'ged, *p. a.* Tattered. *Obs.*
Re-jang', *n.* One of a Malayo-Javanese people of southern Sumatra; also, their language. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.
re-ject', *a.* Rejected. *Obs.*
re-ject'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-ject'a-ble-ness,** *n.*
re-jec'ta (rē-jĕk'tȧ), *n.* One Things rejected. *Rare.*
re-jec'ta-ment, *n.* [See REJECTAMENTA.] That which, or one that, is rejected. *Obs.*
re-jec'ta-ne-ous (rē-jĕk-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *rejectaneus*.] To be rejected; rejectable. *Obs.*
re-ject'er, *n.* One who rejects.
re-ject'i-ble, *a.* Rejectable. *Obs.*
re-ject'ing-ly, *adv.* of *rejecting*, p. pr.
re-jec-ti'tious (rē-jĕk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Implying or requiring rejection; rejectable. *Obs.*
re-jec'tive (rē-jĕk'tĭv), *a.* Rejecting, or tending to reject.
re-ject'ment, *n.* See -MENT. *R.*
re-jec'tor, *n.* One that rejects.
re-jerk', *v. t.* To jerk back. *Obs.*
rejoce. ✝ REJOICE.
re-joice', *n.* Rejoicing; a cause of rejoicing. *Obs.*
re-joice'ful, *a.* Joyful. *Obs.or R.*
re-joice'ment, *n.* Rejoicing. *Obs.*
re-joic'er (rē-jois'ẽr), *n.* One that rejoices.
re-joic'ing-ly, *adv.* of *rejoicing*, p. pr.
re-joind' Rejoined. *Ref. Sp.*
re-join'der, *v. i.* To make a rejoinder. *Obs.*
re-join'dure, *n.* [Cf. REJOINDER, *n.*] A joining again. *Obs.*
re-jolt', *n.* A reacting jolt or shock. *Obs.* [back.]
re-jolt', *v. t.* To jolt again or
rejorne. ✝ REJOURN.
rejose. ✝ REJOICE.
re-jounce', *v. t.* [*re-* + *jounce*] To occur or recur (to the mind); also, prob., to recoil. *Obs.*
re-journ', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *réajourner*. See RE-; ADJOURN.] To adjourn; put off; refer. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To return; reply. *Obs.*
re-jour'ney, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-journ'ment, *n.* Adjournment. *Obs.*
re-joy', *v. t. & i.* To rejoice. *Obs.*
re-jum'ble, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-junc'tion, *n.* A reuniting. *R.*
re-ju've-nant (rē-jōō'vē-nȧnt; 243), *a.* Rejuvenating. *Rare.*
re-ju've-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* One that rejuvenates.
re-ju've-nes'cen-cy (-nĕs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Rejuvenescence. *Obs.*
re-ju've-nize (rē-jōō'vē-nīz; 243), *v. t.* To rejuvenate.
rek. ✝ REACH, RECK, REEK, RICK.
rekand. ✝ RACKAN.
reke. ✝ REACH, RECK, REER.
reke (*dial.* rēk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RICK.
reke, *n.* Haste. *Obs.*
reke, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *rēcan*, *reccean*, E. *recche*.] To go, esp. hastily; run. *Obs.* [thrust. *Obs.*]
reke, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *reka*.] To
reke, *n. t.* [Cf. OD. *reken* to rake, MHG. *rechen* to scrape together, OHG. *rekhhan*, Goth. *rukan* to heap up, and E. *rake*, the implement.] To bury. *Obs.*
rekels, *n.* [AS. *rēcels*, akin to E. *reek* to steam.] Incense. *Obs.*
Re'kem (rē'kĕm). *Bib.*
reken, rekene. ✝ RECKON.
rek'en, *a.* [AS. *recen* ready, prompt, swift, terrible] Ready; straightforward; upright; beautiful; elegant. *Obs.* — **rek'en-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
rekeni, rekeny. ✝ RECKON.
rekevere. ✝ RECOVER.
Rekh'ta (răK'tȧ), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *rēkhta*, lit., scattered, poured out.] See *Cit.*, col. 6.

Rekhta (i. e., "scattered" or "crumbled"), is the form which Urdu takes when used for poetry. The name is derived from the manner in which Persian words are "scattered" through it. When poems are written in the special dialect used by women, it is known as **Rekh'ti** (-tē). *Census of India*, 1901.
re-kick', *v. t. & i.*, **re-kill',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rekila. ✝ REKELS.
rekin. ✝ RECKON.
re-kin'dle-ment. *n.* See -MENT.
re-kin'dler, *n.* One that rekindles.
re-king', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rek'in-ly. ✝ REKENLY.
re-kiss', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rekiver. ✝ RECOVER. [RECK.]
rekke ✝ RACK, a bar or frame;
rekkeless. ✝ RECKLESS.
rek'ken. ✝ RECK, RECKON.
rek'less. ✝ RECKLESS, REKELS.
rekne. ✝ RECKON. [See RE-, 2.]
re-knit', *v. t.*, **re-know',** *v. t.*
re-knowl'edge, *v. t* To acknowledge; examine; recognize. *Obs.*
rekure. ✝ RECOVER.
reky. ✝ REEKY.
rel. *Abbr.* Relating; relative; relatively; religion; religious; reliquiæ (L., relics).
re-la'bel, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
‖ **re-lâche'** (rē-lăsh'). *n.* [F.] Intermission; relaxation; *Theat.*, no performance.
relacion. ✝ RELATION.
re-lade', *v. t. &i.*, **re-lad'en,** *p. a.*, **re'la-ment',** *v. t.*, **re-land',** *v. t. & i.*, **re-lap',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-laps'a-ble (rē-lăp'sȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
re-lapse', *n.* [L. *relapsus*, p. p.: F. *relaps*.] One who has relapsed; a backslider. *Obs.*
re-laps'er, *n.* One who relapses.
re-laps't'. Relapsed. *Ref. Sp.*
re-lat'a-ble (rē-lā'tȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be related. —**re-lat'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
‖ **re-la'ta re'fe-ro** (rē-fē'rō). [L.] I relate things related; I repeat it as it was told.

ing). [In part fr. earlier *relation, relative;* cf. also F. *relater* to recount, report, LL. *relatare*, fr. L. *relatus*, used as p. p. of *referre*. See RELATION.] **1.** To give an account of; to recount; narrate.

This heavy act with heavy heart *relate*. *Shak*

2. To bring back; to restore. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

3. To refer; to ascribe, as to a source. *Obs. or R.*

4. To connect or bring into relation; to establish a relation between, as by ties of analogy or blood; as, to *relate* one word to another from the same stem.

Syn. — Tell, recite, rehearse, report, detail, describe. to relate one's self, to utter one's thoughts. *Rare.*

re-late' (rē-lāt'), *v. i.* **1.** To tell; report. *Obs.*

2. To make reference; to take account. *Obs.* *Fuller.*

3. To stand in some relation; to have bearing or concern; to pertain; refer; — with *to*.

All negative or privative words *relate* to positive ideas. *Locke.*

re-late', *n.* [L. *relatus*, p. p.] Something related to something else; esp., the first term or being in a relationship, the second or reciprocal term being the *correlate*.

re-lat'ed (rē-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Narrated; recounted.

2. Standing in relation or connection; as, the electric and magnetic forces are closely *related*.

3. Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, esp. by consanguinity; as, persons *related* in the first degree.

4. *Music.* **a** Belonging to a certain harmonic set or melodic succession; — said of tones. **b** Having a close melodic or harmonic connection; said of chords or tonalities; as, **related keys** *or* **scales**, those having several tones in common, and hence admitting of ready modulation; esp., those whose tonic chords are triads of a given scale or key, as the keys of the dominant and subdominant of the key, together with their relative minors. Thus the keys related to C major are F and G major, and A, D, and E minor. See also KEY. Called also *attendant keys*.

re-la'tion (rē-lā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *relacion*, F. *relation*, or L. *relatio*, fr. L. *relatus*, used as p. p. of *referre* to report, to relate, to refer (cf. REFER), but fr. a different root. See RE-, TOLERATE; cf. RELATE.] **1.** Act of relating, or telling; also, that which is related; recital; account; narration; narrative; report; as, the Jesuit *Relations*.

The poet's *relation* doth well figure them. *Bacon*

2. a State of being related or of referring; what is apprehended as appertaining to a being or quality, in considering it in its bearing upon something else; the being such and such with regard or respect to some other thing; connection; as, the *relation* of master to servant.

Any sort of connection which is perceived or imagined between two or more things, or any comparison which is made by the mind, is a *relation*. *I. Taylor.*

b Any aspect or quality which can be predicated only of two or more things taken together, as direction, resemblance, or of one thing considered as a factor of itself, as self-identity. Metaphysically, *relations* have been considered: (1) as purely subjective, or between ideas alone, — the *nominalistic* and *skeptic* view; (2) as referring to some real quality or essence of things by which they may be connected with one another, and hence as designating universals, or general characters of reality, — the *realistic* view, — or as the essential being of reality itself, which is but a sum of relations, — the view of absolute *idealism;* and (3) as those aspects in which things have to do with one another, considered especially from the general point of view of interest, efficiency, or purpose, — the view of *pragmatism*. See RELATIVITY OF KNOWLEDGE **a**.

3. Reference; respect; — esp in phrase, *in relation to*.

I have been importuned to make some observations on this art in *relation* to its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*

4. Connection by consanguinity or affinity; kinship.

5. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a relative; a kinsman or kinswoman; specif., as technically construed in law (as in the interpretation of wills, statutes affecting the descent of property, etc.), a person who in case of intestacy would be entitled to a share of the property of the intestate under the statute of distributions in force in the jurisdiction in question. See CONSANGUINITY. Thus, the word not only varies in its inclusiveness according to the terms of the statute in question, but may also, according to the evident intent of the user, be construed more or less widely as meaning next of kin, relations by blood, or family relations whether by blood or marriage.

6. *Law.* **a** The referring of an act to a prior date as the time of its taking effect; the giving force or operation to an act or proceeding as of some previous date or time, by a sort of fiction, as if it had happened or begun at that time. In such case the act is said to "have *relation*" to the prior date, or "to take effect by *relation*." **b** The act of a relator at whose instance a suit is begun.

7. State of being mutually or reciprocally interested, as in social or commercial matters; also, *pl.*, dealings; affairs; as, the foreign *relations* of a country.

Syn. — Recital, rehearsal, narration, tale; kindred, kinship, consanguinity, affinity; relative, kinsman, kinswoman.

re-la'tion-al (rē-lā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to kinship.

2. Of or pert. to, or specifying, a relation in general.

Relational words, as prepositions, auxiliaries, etc. *R. Morris.*

— re-la'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **— re-la'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

re-la'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Philos.* **a** = RELATIVITY OF KNOWLEDGE **a**. **b** The doctrine that relations exist as real entities. **— re-la'tion-ist**, *n.*

rel'a-tive (rĕl'ă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *relativus*: cf. F. *relatif*. See RELATE.] **1.** *Gram.* Referring to an antecedent; introducing a dependent clause qualifying an expressed or implied antecedent; as, a *relative* pronoun or adverb; — also applied to such a clause, as indicating or expressing relation.

Relative pronouns (who, what, which, whoever, whatever, whichever, that, as), *relative* adjectives (which, what, whichever, whatever), or *relative* adverbs (when, where, whereat, etc., how, why, as), referring to a noun or noun equivalent called the antecedent. *C. T. Onions.*

2. Having relationship one to another; mutually related or connected; also, corresponding.

3. *Music.* Related (in sense 4 **b**). A major and minor key are relative to each other when the descending form of the minor is identical in its tones with the major. The tonic of a minor key is the sixth of its *relative* major, and they have the same signature.

4. Having relation, reference, or application; referring; having or standing in connection; in respect or with reference (to); proportionate (to); pertaining; pertinent; relevant; as, arguments not *relative* to the subject.

5. Arising from relation; resulting from, or existing in, connection with, or reference to, something else; comparative; not absolute or independent.

Every thing sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity; an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a *relative*, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole *South.*

6. a Offered or paid indirectly, as by means of an image; — said of worship. **b** Involving or implying relationship; dependent for signification on relationship to some other thing or person; — said of names, terms, etc.

7. *Law.* Designating a duty or right of one person correlating with a right or duty in another.

relative bearing. *Naut.* See BEARING, 10. **— r. ethics.** See ETHICS, 2. **— r. impediment.** *Law.* See IMPEDIMENT, 2. **— r. maximum** *or minimum*, a maximum or minimum of a function of two or more arguments connected by one or more conditions. **— r. orbit**, *Astron.*, in a lunar eclipse, the apparent path of the moon relative to the earth's shadow, as if the latter were at rest. **— r. rank**, *Mil. & Nav.*, the rank in another service or branch of the service than an officer's own which corresponds with the rank actually held by him and carries the same precedence and advantages, but not the same, nor necessarily any, command; as, the *relative rank* of a rear admiral is major general. **— r. refractive index.** See INDEX OF REFRACTION. **— r. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism involving relative terms. **— r. term**, *Logic*, a term which may be predicated of a subject to show that the subject bears a certain relation to some other subject; as, in "John is a father," "father" is a *relative term*, relating "John" to some unnamed offspring. In the logic of relatives, the connective forms of any proposition having more than one subject ("subject" including "object") is called a *relative term* or *relative rhema*. Thus, in "X is to the west of Z," "is to the west of" is the *relative term*. **— r. weed**, *Agric.*, any cultivated plant growing out of place, thus acting like a weed among other crops; — opposed to *absolute weed*.

rel'a-tive (rĕl'ă-tĭv), *n.* **1.** One that relates to, or is considered in its relation to, something else; a relative object or term; one of two objects directly connected by any relation. Specif.: **a** *Gram.* A relative pronoun or other word. **b** A thing, or, *Obs.*, a person, relative to, connected with, or dependent on, another. **c** A person connected with another by blood or affinity; strictly, one allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman. "Confining our care . . . to ourselves and *relatives*." *Bp. Fell.*

2. Relationship. *Obs. & R.*

3. *Logic.* A relative term.

rel'a-tive-ly, *adv.* In a relative manner; in relation or respect to something else; not absolutely.

rel'a-tiv-ism (rĕl'ă-tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* A doctrine of relationism or of relativity. Cf. RELATIVITY OF KNOWLEDGE **a**. **— rel'a-tiv-ist**, *n.* **— rel'a-tiv-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

rel'a-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being relative; as, the *relativity* of a subject. *Coleridge.*

2. *Philos.* **a** State of close dependence on another, so that the removal of that other annuls or destroys the dependent being, as of the solar system upon the sun. **b** Reciprocal dependence, as that between the individual and society, so that if either were removed the other would perish.

law of relativity. See under LAW. **— relativity of knowledge. a** *Philos.* The doctrine that all human knowledge is only relatively true or certain, or is valid only for the knowing mind. The phrase is applied chiefly: (1) to philosophies which deny the possibility of positive knowledge on account of the inconstancy of sense perceptions, and (2) to philosophies which maintain that ideas are resolvable into series of relationships having an ultimate core of "self-relation," that is, that thinking derives its whole significance from the point of view from which it starts. "We think in relations." *H. Spencer.* **b** *Psychol.* The doctrine that sensations have significance only in relation to other sensations. The source of this doctrine is Hobbes's dictum that always to be aware of the same thing and not to be aware of anything amount to the same.

re-la'tor (rē-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *relateur*. See RELATE.] **1.** One that relates; a relater; narrator. *Fuller.*

2. *Law.* A private person at whose relation, or in whose behalf, the attorney-general allows an information in the nature of a quo warranto to be filed.

re-lax' (rē-lăks'), *v. t.;* RE-LAXED' (-lăkst'); RE-LAX'ING. [L. *relaxare;* *re-* re- + *laxare* to loose, to slacken, fr. *laxus* loose. See LAX; cf. RELEASE.] **1.** To make lax or loose; to make less close, firm, rigid, tense, or the like; to slacken; loosen; open; as, to *relax* a rope; to *relax* the muscles.

Nor served it to *relax* their serried files. *Milton.*

2. To make less severe, rigorous, strained, or tense; to abate the stringency or tensity of; to ease; slacken; as, to *relax* discipline; to *relax* one's attention or endeavors.

3. To relieve from constipation; to loosen; open.

4. To release, as from restraint, punishment, etc. *Scot.*

5. To release (a person) from ecclesiastical jurisdiction for execution by the civil authorities; — used with reference to the methods of the Inquisition. *Obs. or Hist.*

Syn. — Loose; remit; abate; mitigate, ease; unbend, divert.

re-lax', *v. i.* **1.** To become lax, weak, or loose; to abate in tensity; as, to let one's grasp *relax*.

2. To abate in severity; to become less rigorous.

3. To remit attention or effort; to become less diligent; to unbend; as, to *relax* in amusement.

re-lax'ant (rē-lăk'sănt), *n.* [L. *relaxans*, p. pr. of *relaxare*.] *Med.* A medicine that relaxes; a laxative. **—** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or causing, relaxation.

re-lax-a'tion (rē'lăk-sā'shŭn; rĕl'ăk-; 277), *n.* [L. *relaxatio* · cf. F. *relaxation*.] **1.** A relaxing, or state of being relaxed; abatement or remission, as of tension, firmness, punishment, duty, grievance, payment, strictness, severity, etc.; as, *relaxation* of the muscles, of discipline, of a law.

2. Abatement or remission of attention, effort, energy, vigor, or the like; indulgence in recreation, quiet, etc.

3. Surrender (of a person) to the civil authorities for execution. *Obs. or Hist.* Cf. RELAX, *v. t.*, 5

4. *Scots Law.* Release from, or cancellation of, legal restriction or penalty, esp. a penalty judicially imposed, as outlawry. "*Relaxations* from entail." *Erskine's Principles.*

re-lay' (rē-lā'; rē'lā; 277), *n.* [Prob. fr. an OF. *relai*, fr. *relaier* (synonymous with *relaissier;* cf. RELEASE), F. *relaier* to use relays, to furnish with relays; cf. F. *relais* relay, relays, prob. orig. pl. or nom. sing. only. OF. *relaier* is of uncert. orig.; cf. DELAY.] **1.** A supply arranged beforehand for successive relief. Specif.: **a** A supply of hunting dogs or horses kept in readiness at certain places to relieve the tired dogs or horses, and to continue the pursuit of the game if it comes that way. **b** A supply of horses placed at stations to be ready to relieve others, so that a traveler may proceed without delay. Also, the post or station at which the fresh supply is obtained. **c** A number of men who relieve others in carrying on some work.

2. *Mach.* A relay apparatus; a servo-motor.

3. *Elec.* An electromagnetic device by which the opening or closing of one circuit produces a corresponding opening or closing of another, more powerful one. Thus, in a telegraph system, a current too weak to operate a sounder may, by means of a delicate relay, communicate the signals to a local current of any desired strength.

re-lay', *a. Mach.* Relating to, or having the characteristics of, an auxiliary apparatus put into action by a feeble force but itself capable of exerting greater force, used to control a comparatively powerful machine or appliance. Cf. SERVO-MOTOR. **— relay cylinder**, in a variable expansion central-valve engine, a small auxiliary engine for automatically adjusting the steam distribution to the load on the main engine. **— r. governor**, a speed regulator, as a water-wheel governor, embodying the relay principle.

re-lease' (rē-lēs'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *lease* to let.] To lease again; to grant a new lease of; to let back.

re-lease' (rē-lēs'), *v. t.;* RE-LEASED' (rē-lēst'); RE-LEAS'ING (-lēs'ĭng). [ME. *relessen*, OF. *relaissier* to release, to let free, L. *relaxare*. See RELAX; cf. RE-LEASE to lease again, RELISH a taste.] **1.** To loosen or destroy the force of; to remove the obligation or effect of; hence, to alleviate or remove; as, to *release* a statute, a sentence, pain. *Obs.*

2. *Law.* To let go or give up, as a legal claim; to discharge or relinquish a right to, as lands or tenements, by conveying to another who has some right or estate in possession, as when the person in remainder releases his right to the tenant in possession; to quit.

3. a To remit, as a payment, tax, etc.; to give remission for, as for sins. *Obs.* **b** To relax; to mitigate. *Obs.*

4. To let loose again; to set free from restraint, confinement, or servitude; to set at liberty; to let go.

Now at that feast he *released* unto them one prisoner, whomsoever they desired. *Mark* xv. 6.

5. To relieve from something that confines, burdens, or oppresses, as from pain, trouble, obligation, penalty.

Syn. — RELEASE, DELIVER, DISCHARGE, LIBERATE, FREE. To RELEASE is to set free from restraint of any kind; DELIVER implies esp. release from bondage (lit. and fig.) or from impending evil of any sort; DISCHARGE, as here compared, suggests esp. legal release from custody; as, "*Release* me from my bands with the help of your good hands" (*Shak.*); "Surely he shall *deliver* thee from the snare of the fowler, and from the noisome pestilence" (*Ps.* xci. 3); to *discharge* a prisoner. To LIBERATE is to set at liberty; the word does not necessarily, like *deliver*, carry the implication of rescue from evil or peril; FREE is less formal than *liberate*, and often implies the granting of freedom; as, to *liberate* a captive, to *free* one's slaves. *Liberate* is also used in the sense of *disengage*, and *free* sometimes has the sense of *rid* or *unburden;* as, in the process certain gases were *liberated;* to *free* a gas from impurities, to *free* one's mind. See EMANCIPATE, FREEDOM, DELIVERANCE, SAVE.

re-lease', *n.* [ME. *reles*, OF. *reles*, *relais*, fr. *relaissier*. See RELEASE to let go.] **1.** Deliverance or relief from care, pain, trouble, or the like.

2. Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from a debt, penalty, or claim; a giving up or relinquishment, as of a right or claim; any act or instrument by which a legal right is discharged; specif., a conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another having an estate in possession; a quitclaim. Cf. ACQUITTANCE.

3. Act of liberating or freeing, or state of being liberated or freed; liberation or discharge from restraint. "*Release* from hell." *Milton.* Also: **a** An instrument formally discharging from restraint or custody. **b** A device for letting loose or freeing (something fixed or confined).

4. *Engin.* The act of permitting the working fluid, as steam, to escape from the cylinder at the end of the working stroke; also, the point in the cycle of operations, or on the corresponding indicator diagram, at which this act occurs; also, the period during exhaust from the point of release (as above) to where the pressure of the exhausting fluid is sensibly that of the condenser or of the outside air.

5. *Mach.* A device adapted to hold or release a device or mechanism as required; specif.: *Elec.* A catch on a motor-starting rheostat, which automatically releases the rheostat arm and so stops the motor in case of a break in the field circuit; also, the catch on an electromagnetic circuit breaker for a motor, which acts in case of an overload.

6. *Phon.* The act or manner of ending a sound.

7. *Railroads.* In the block-signaling system, a printed card conveying information and instructions to be used at intermediate sidings or offices without telegraphic stations.

Syn. — Liberation, freedom, discharge, acquittance.

out of release, without cessation. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

rel'e-gate (rĕl'ē-gāt), *v. t.;* REL'E-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); REL'E-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *relegatus*, p. p. of *relegare;* *re-* re- + *legare* to send with a commission or charge. See LEGATE.] **1.** To exile; banish; hence, to remove, usually to an inferior or less desirable position; to consign; transfer.

It [the Latin language] was *relegated* into the study of the scholar. *Milman.*

re-lat'ed-ness (rē-lāt'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS

re-lat'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that relates; a narrator.

re-la'tion-a-ry (rē-lā'shŭn-ă-rĭ), *a.* Relational. *Rare.*

re-la'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

re-la'tion-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

rel'a-tiv. Relative. *Ref. Sp.*

rel'a-tiv'al (rĕl'ă-tī'văl; rĕl'ă-tĭv-ăl), *a.* Pert. to relatives.

rel'a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

re-la'trix (rē-lā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] *Law.* A female relator

re-launch', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-lax', *n.* Relaxation. *Obs.*

re-lax', *a.* Relaxed; lax; hence, remiss; careless. *Rare.*

re-lax'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

re-lax'ate, *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *relaxatus*, p. p.] To relax; release. *Obs.*

re-lax'a-tive (rē-lăk'sā-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of relaxing; laxative. **—** *n.* An aid to relaxation; esp., a laxative medicine.

re-lax'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Relaxative; laxative. *Rare.*

re-laxed' (rē-lăkst'), *pret. & p. p.* of RELAX. **—re-lax'ed-ly** (-lăk'sĕd-lĭ). *adv* **—re-lax'ed-ness**, *n.*

re-lax'er, *n.* One that relaxes.

re-laxt'. Relaxed. *Ref. Sp.*

re-lay', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

relay', *v. t.* [OF. *relaier* to place relays, F. *relayer*.] **1.** *Venery.* To loose (a relay of hounds) on the track of a deer; also, to hunt as a deer, with a relay of hounds. *Obs.*

2. To place as, or replace with, a relay. [relay.]

re-lay', *v. i.* To obtain a fresh

rel'bun (rĕl'bŭn), *n.* [Araucanian *relbu.*] The roots of the Chilean plant *Fagelia arachnoidea*, — used to dye crimson.

rele. † REEL.

re-learn', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-leas'a-ble (rē-lēs'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

re-leas'ant, *n.* Release. *Obs.*

re-leas'ee' (-ē'), *n.* One to whom a release is given.

re-lease'ment, *n.* Act of releasing, or fact of being released; hence, *Obs.*, relaxation; removal.

re-leas'er, *n.* One that releases.

re-lea'sor (rē-lē'sŏr), *n.* One by whom a release is given.

re-least'. Released. *Ref. Sp.*

re-lect', *p. p.* [L. *relectus*, p. p.] Reread. *Obs. Scot.*

re-lec'tion (rē-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *relectus*, p. p. of *relegere* to read again. See LECTION.] A reading. *Obs.*, except as a name for a division of Francesco de Vitoria's "Relectiones Undecim" (1565).

re-leece'. † RELEASE.

re-leef'. † RELIEF, RELIEVE.

re-lees' † RELEASE.

re-leeve'. † RELIEVE.

re-lef'. † RELIEF, RELIEVE.

rel'e-ga-ble (rĕl'ē-g*ā*-b'l), *a.* That may be relegated.

rel'e-gate, *n.* A person relegated or banished. *Obs.*

2. To put, allot, assign, as in, or to, a special category, class, or person; also, to send or submit, as for decision; to refer. **Syn.** — See COMMIT.

rel'e-ga'tion (rĕl'ē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *relegatio.*] **1.** Act of relegating, or state of being relegated; removal; banishment. Specif.: *Roman Law.* A milder form of banishment, not entailing, like deportation, loss of property or civil rights.

2. Act of allotting, assigning, or referring, as of one thing to another for a special purpose; assignment.

re-lent', *v. i.*; RE-LENT'ED; RE-LENT'ING. [*re-* + L. *lentus* pliant, flexible, slow: cf. F. *ralentir* to slacken. See LITHE.] **1.** To become less rigid or hard; to yield; dissolve; melt; deliquesce. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. To become less severe or intense; to become less hard, harsh, cruel, or the like; to soften in temper; to become more mild and tender through compassion. *Shak.*

relent, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To soften; dissolve.

2. To mollify; to cause to be less harsh or severe.

3. To slacken; abate.

And oftentimes he would *relent* his pace. *Spenser.*

4. To give up; abandon.

5. To regret; to sorrow for.

re-lent'less, *a.* Unmoved by appeals for sympathy or forgiveness; unrelenting, unyielding; unpitying. **Syn.** — See INFLEXIBLE. — **re-lent'less-ly**, *adv.* — **re-lent'less-ness**, *n.*

rel'e-vance (rĕl'ē-văns) } *n.* Quality or state of being rel-
rel'e-van-cy (-văn-sĭ) } evant; pertinency; applicability.

Its answer little meaning, little *relevancy* bore. *Poe.*

rel'e-vant (-vănt), *a.* [F. *relevant*, p. pr., or LL. *relevans*, p. pr., in L., raising, lifting up. See RELIEVE.] **1.** Bearing upon, or properly applying to, the case in hand; of a nature to afford evidence tending to prove or to disprove the matters in issue; pertinent; as, *relevant* testimony.

2. Relieving; lending aid or support. *Obs.*

Syn. — See PERTINENT.

re-li'a-bil'i-ty (rē-lī'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being reliable; reliableness.

re-li'a-ble (rē-lī'ă-b'l), *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on; worthy of dependence or reliance; trustworthy. "A *reliable* witness to the truth of the miracles." *A. Norton.*

Syn. — RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY, TRUSTY, TRIED. *Reliable* and *trustworthy* are often used with little distinction. But RELIABLE often suggests qualities that can be relied or depended on, TRUSTWORTHY, those which merit trust or confidence; as, he is a *reliable* man (i. e., he can be counted on to do what he says he will do); he is a *trustworthy* person (i. e., one can repose confidence in his integrity, veracity, discretion, etc.). Moreover, *reliable* is oftener applied to things, *trustworthy* to persons; as, a *trustworthy* witness, *reliable* testimony. TRUSTY is more familiar than *trustworthy*; that is TRIED whose trustworthiness has been tested by experience; as, "his *trusty* sword" (*Spenser*); "his *tried* expedients" (*Bagehot*). See TRUST. — **re-li'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-li'a-bly**, *adv.*

re-li'ance (-ăns), *n.* [From RELY.] **1.** Act of relying, or state of being reliant; dependence; confidence; trust.

In *reliance* on promises . . . of very little value. *Macaulay.*

2. Anything on which to rely; dependence; ground of trust; as, the boat was a poor *reliance.* *Richardson.*

Syn. — See TRUST.

re-li'ant (-ănt), *a.* Having, or characterized by, confidence; confident; trusting.

rel'ic (rĕl'ĭk), *n.* [ME. *relike*, F. *relique*, fr. L. *reliquiae*, pl., akin to *relinquere* to leave behind. See RELINQUISH.] **1.** That which remains; the remains; specif., something esteemed or venerated, as a piece of the cross, the bone of a martyr, etc., as being the remains or a memorial of an object, event, or person, of great sacredness. A relic is sometimes believed to have acquired by its sacred associations miraculous powers, as for healing the sick, etc.

There are very few treasures of *relics* in Italy that have not a tooth or a bone of this saint. *Addison.*

2. That left after loss or decay; a fragment; survival; remnant. "The *relics* of lost innocence." *Keble.*

3. A corpse; — usually in *pl. Now Rare.*

4. A memorial; anything held in esteem or reverence as a reminder of other events, objects, or persons; as, *relics* of youthful days, friendships, or pastimes.

rel'ict (-ĭkt), *n.* [L. *relictus*, fem. *relicta*, p. p. of *relinquere.* See RELINQUISH.] **1.** A widow or widower.

2. A relic. *Obs.*

re-lict' (rē-lĭkt'), *a.* [See RELICT, *n.*] **1.** Left, deserted, or given up. *Obs.*

2. Left as the survivor of a married pair; surviving.

3. Of lands: **a** Left bare by reliction. **b** Abandoned. *Obs.*

re-lic'tion (rē-lĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *relictio* a leaving behind.] *Law.* A recession of the sea or other water leaving land uncovered; also, the land so left uncovered; dereliction.

re-lief' (rē-lēf'), *n.* [ME. *relef*, F. *relief*, properly, a lifting up, fr. the v., F. *relever.* See RELIEVE; cf. BAS-RELIEF, RILIEVO.] **1.** Act of relieving, or state of being relieved; the removal, or partial removal, of any evil, or of anything oppressive or burdensome, by which some ease is obtained; succor; alleviation; comfort; ease.

He sees the dire contagion spread so fast,
That, where it seizes, all *relief* is vain. *Dryden.*

2 Specif.: **a** Aid in the form of money or necessities for indigent persons. **b** Supply of food and drink; sustenance. *Obs.* **c** Aid in time of danger or extreme difficulty, esp. in war; as, an army sent to his *relief;* also, a relieving force at such a time. **d** Relaxation or amusement, serving to ease or relieve the mind.

3. Release from a post, or from the performance of duty, by the intervention of others, by discharge, or by relay; as, a *relief* of a sentry. *Shak.*

4. That which removes or lessens evil, pain, discomfort, uneasiness, etc.; that which gives succor, aid, or comfort; also, the person who relieves from performance of duty by taking the place of another; a relay.

5. *Feudal Law.* A fine or money composition, as a year's rent or a fixed sum, which the heir of a deceased tenant paid to his lord for the privilege of taking up the landed estate, which, on strict feudal principles, had escheated. Also, sometimes, an acknowledgment made by the heir of his vassal tenure of the lord as a condition of being received or had as a vassal. Reliefs are abolished in England, and in Scotland as to all feus granted since September 31, 1874.

6. [Cf. It. *rilievo.*] In sculpture, the projection of figures, ornament, etc., from a background: hence, the work of art so produced. The relief may be obtained by modeling in soft material, hammering (see REPOUSSÉ) in thin plates of metal, or carving, as in wood or stone. The kinds of relief and works in relief are named according to the degree of projection. In *high relief* (*alto-rilievo*) this is half or more than half the natural circumference. In *low relief* (*basso-rilievo, bas-relief*) it is slight, no part being entirely detached. Intermediate degrees of projection are sometimes called *half relief* (*mezzo-rilievo*). Very low relief, as on modern coins, is termed *stiacciato. Hollow relief* (*cavo-rilievo, intaglio rilevato, œlanaglyphic* sculpture), much used by the Egyptians, is formed by cutting a deep groove about the figure, so that the projection is formed from below the original surface.


1


2


3

Relief, 6. 1 High Relief, Head of Cupid by Banco; 2 Low Relief, St. Cecilia by Donatello; 3 Egyptian Hollow Relief.

7. Hence, in a work on a plane surface, as in drawing, painting, etc., the suggestion of spatial dimensions and relations communicated by the arrangement of lines, shadings, colors, etc. Hence, in general, vividness or sharpness of outline due to contrast, as of color, shading, etc.; as, the roof stood out in bold *relief* against the sky.

8. *Fort.* The height to which works are raised above the bottom of the ditch.

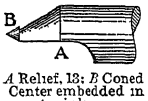
9. *Phys. Geog.* The elevations or inequalities of a land surface, considered collectively.

10. *Min.* The character of the surface of a mineral section as observed under the microscope, depending upon its refractive power relative to that of the medium (for example, Canada balsam) in which it is embedded.

11. *Cartography.* The parts of a map, collectively, usually hachures or contour lines, which represent the configuration of the ground. = HYPSOGRAPHY **c.**

12. *Mech.* The angle of relief of a cutting tool.

13. *Mech.* A passage in a tailstock center for the cutting-off tool, — made by cutting away one side of the center so that the tool may be advanced to or almost to the center of the work.



A Relief, 13; *B* Coned Center embedded in countersink.

Syn. — Alleviation, mitigation; aid, help, succor, assistance; remedy, redress, indemnification.

relief frame. *Steam Engine.* A frame or ring interposed between the back of a slide valve and the inside of the steam-chest cover in some large engines, to prevent access of the steam to the greater part of the valve, thereby relieving the pressure on the valve and materially reducing friction; — called also *equilibrium ring.*

relief map. A model of an area in which its inequalities of surface are shown in relief; also, a representation in perspective of such a model.

relief motion, ring, tool block, etc. *Mach.* Any of various devices to relieve the pressure of the tool point from the work during a return (or noncutting) stroke.

re-lieve' (rē-lēv'), *v. t.*; RE-LIEVED' (-lēvd'); RE-LIEV'ING (-lēv'ĭng). [ME. *releven*, F. *relever* (OF. 3d sing. pres. *relieve*) to raise again, discharge, relieve, fr. L. *relevare* to lift up, raise, make light, relieve; *re-* re- + *levare* to raise. See LEVITY; cf. RELEVANT, RELIEF.] **1.** To raise or remove, as anything which depresses, weighs down, or crushes; to render less burdensome or afflicting; to alleviate; abate; mitigate; lessen; as, to *relieve* pain; to *relieve* want.

2. To free, wholly or partly, from any burden, trial, evil, distress, or the like; to give ease, comfort, or consolation to; to give aid, help, or succor to; to strengthen or deliver; as, to *relieve* a besieged town; to *relieve* the poor.

3. To release from a post, station, or duty; to put another in place of, or to take the place of, in the bearing of any burden, or discharge of any duty; as, to *relieve* a sentry.

4. To ease of any imposition, burden, wrong, or oppression, by judicial or legislative interposition, as by the removal of a grievance, by indemnification for losses, or the like; to right.

5. To lift up; to raise again. *Obs.*

And that that death down brought, death shall *relieve. Piers Pl.*

6. To cause to seem to rise; to put in relief; to give prominence or conspicuousness to; to set off by contrast.

Her tall figure, *relieved* against the blue sky. *Scott.*

7. To remove the monotony of, as by contrast and variety; as, brown hills, *relieved* by patches of gay foliage.

8. *Feudal Law.* To acquire or take (an estate) by paying or rendering a relief.

9. *Mech.* **a** To furnish with an angle of relief, as a cutting tool. **b** To free from tightness, as between parts having relative movement.

10. To raise, or cause to be raised, in relief.

The discovery that *relieving* the characters [on stone, in lithography] was altogether unnecessary. *Encyc. Americana.*

Syn. — Alleviate, assuage, ease, mitigate; succor, assist, aid, help; support, sustain; lighten, diminish, remove, free; remedy, redress, indemnify.

re-liev'er (rē-lēv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that relieves; specif., any of various mechanical devices for relieving strain.

2. [*cap.*] A member of the Relief Church.

re-liev'ing (-ĭng), *p. p. & vb. n.* of RELIEVE. Hence, *p. a.* Serving or tending to relieve.

relieving arch, *Arch.*, a discharging arch. — **r. lathe.** See *2d* LATHE, *n.*, 1. — **r. tackle.** *Naut.* **a** A temporary tackle rigged to the tiller during gales or an action, in case of accident to the steering gear. **b** A tackle to a careened vessel, to prevent her from going over entirely, and to assist in righting her.

‖ **re-li'gieuse'** (rē-lē'zhyûz'), *n. f.; pl.* -EUSES (-zhyûz') } ‖ **re-li'gieux'** (rē-lē'zhyû'), *n. m., sing. & pl.* }

[F.] A person bound by monastic vows; a nun or a monk.

re-li'gion (rē-lĭj'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *religio;* cf. *religens* pious, revering the gods, Gr. ἀλεγειν to heed, have a care. Cf. NEGLECT.] **1.** The outward act or form by which men indicate their recognition of the existence of a god or of gods having power over their destiny, to whom obedience, service, and honor are due; the feeling or expression of human love, fear, or awe of some superhuman and overruling power, whether by profession of belief, by observance of rites and ceremonies, or by the conduct of life; a system of faith and worship; a manifestation of piety; as, ethical *religions;* monotheistic *religions;* natural *religion;* revealed *religion;* the *religion* of idol worshipers. *Religion* (as distinguished from *theology*) is subjective, designating the feelings and acts of men which relate to God. As distinguished from *morality, religion* denotes the influences and motives to human duty which are found in the character and will of God, while *morality* describes the duties to man, to which true *religion* always influences.

Religion [was] not, as too often now, used as equivalent for godliness; . . it expressed the outer form and embodiment which the inward spirit of a true or a false devotion assumed. *Trench.*

Religions, by which are meant the modes of divine worship proper to different tribes, nations, or communities, and based on the belief held in common by the members of them severally. . . . There is no living *religion* without something like a doctrine. On the other hand, a doctrine, however elaborate, does not constitute a *religion.* *C. P. Tiele* (*Encyc. Brit.*)

2. Specif., conformity in faith and life to the precepts inculcated in the Bible, respecting conduct of life and duty toward God and man; the Christian faith and practice.

3. *E. C. Ch.* A monastic or religious order subject to a regulated mode of life; more broadly, the religious state.

4. Devotion or fidelity, as to a principle or practice; scrupulous conformity; conscientiousness; deep attachment like that felt for an object of worship.

Those parts of pleading which in ancient times might perhaps be material, but at this time are become only mere styles and forms, are still continued with much *religion.* *Sir M. Hale.*

religion of humanity, a name sometimes given to a religion founded upon positivism as a philosophical basis.

re-li'gion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of, or devotion to, religion; also, affectation or pretense of religion.

re-li'gion-ist, *n.* One earnestly devoted or attached to a religion; a religious zealot. — **re-li'gion-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

re-lig'i-os'i-ty (rē-lĭj'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *religiositas;* cf. F. *religiosité.*] Quality of being fervidly religious; intense religious feeling or sentiment; religiousness.

re-li'gious (rē-lĭj'ŭs), *a.* [OF. *religius, religious*, F. *religieux*, fr. L. *religiosus.* See RELIGION.] **1.** Possessing, or conforming to, religion; pious; godly; as, a *religious* man, life, behavior, etc.

2. Belonging to a religious order; bound by vows.

One of them is *religious.* *Chaucer.*

3. Of or pertaining to religion; concerned with religion; teaching, or setting forth, religion; set avart to religion; as, a *religious* society, sect, place; *religious* subjects, books, teachers, houses, wars, orders, rites, etc.

4. Scrupulously faithful or exact; strict; conscientious; as, to follow one's advice with *religious* care.

Syn. — Pious, godly, holy, devout, devotional; conscientious, strict, rigid, exact.

religious house, a monastery or convent.

re-li'gious, *n.* One bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns, and devoted to a life of piety and religion; a monk or friar; a nun; — also collective.

re-lin'quish (rē-lĭŋ'kwĭsh), *v. t.*; RE-LIN'QUISHED (-kwĭsht); RE-LIN'QUISH-ING. [OF. *relinquir, relenquir*, L. *relinquere* to leave behind; *re-* re- + *linquere* to leave. See LOAN, 2d

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re-leif'. † RELIEF, RELIEVE
re-leis', releische. † RELEASE.
re-leive'. † RELIEVE
relek. † RELIC.
re-lend', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-lent', *n. Obs.* a A relenting or yielding. b A slackening; stay; rest.
re-lent', *a.* Relented. *Obs.*
re-lent', *v. i.* To return. *Obs.*
re-lent'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RELENT. — **re-lent'ing-ly**, *adv.*
re-lent'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
re-les'. † RELEASE.
re-les', *n.* [See RELISH.] Early form of RELISH, aftertaste, taste, scent. *Obs.* [*Scot.*]
re-lesch', *v. i.* To sing. *Obs.*
relesche, relese. † RELEASE.
relesh. † RELISH.
re-lesse'. † RELEASE.
re-les-see' (rē'lĕs-sē'), *n.* A releasee. *Rare.* [*Rare.*
re-les-sor' (-sôr'), *n.* A releasor.
re-let', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [VANT
rel'e-vant-ly, *adv.* of RELE-
rel'e-vate, *v. t.* [*L. relevatus*, p. p. of *relevare* to lift up, relieve.] To raise; relieve; esp., to restore to good spirits. *Obs.* — **rel'e-va'tion**, *n. Obs.*
rel'e-va'vith, *n.* [L. *relevavit* he has relieved. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Law.* = RELIEF, 5. *Obs.*
re-leve'. † RELIEF, RELIEVE.
‖ **re-le-vé'** (rē-l'-vā'), *n.* [F.] A new course or dish which replaces another.
re-lev'el, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-lev'y, *n.* = RELEVAVITH. *Obs.*
rel'i-ca-ry (rĕl'ĭ-kā-rĭ), *n.* [Sp *relicario. Oxf. E. D.*] = RELIQUARY.
rel'ick. † RELIC.
re-lick', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rel'ic-mon'ger (rĕl'ĭk-mŭŋ'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in relics.
re-lict'ed, *a.* = RELICT, 3 a.
re-lief'. † RELY.
re-lief', *n.* [ME. *relef*, F. *relief.*] Remnant; remainder; remains; refuse. *Obs.*
Relief Church. A church founded by Scotch dissenters, led by Thomas Gillespie, in 1761, and merged in the United Presbyterian Church in 1847.
re-lief'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
re-lief'less, *a.* See -LESS. [lies
re-lie'er (rē-lī'ẽr), *n.* One that re-
re-liev'. Relieve. *Ref. Sp*
re-liev'a-ble (rē-lēv'a-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
re-lievd'. Relieved. *Ref. Sp.*
re-lieve'. † RELIEF.
re-lieve'ment, *n.* [OF. *relevement.* F. *relèvement* a lifting up.] Relief. *Obs* [ING.
re-liev'ing-ly, *adv.* of RELIEV-
re-lie'vo (rē-lē'vō), *n.* [It. *rilievo.*] = RELIEF, *n.*, 6.
relif. † RELIEF.
re-lift', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rel'i-gate (rĕl'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L *religatus*, p. p. of *religare* to bind up.] To bind together; to constrain. — **rel'i-ga'tion** (-gā'-shŭn), *n.*
re-light', *v. t & i.* See RE-, 2
‖ **re-li'gi-o la'i-ci** (rē-lĭj'ĭ-ō lā'ĭ-sī) [L.] A layman's religion
‖ **re-li'gi-o lo'ci** (lō'sĭ). [L.] The religious sanctity of a place. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, VIII 349).
re-li'gi-o me'di-ci (mĕd'ĭ-sĭ). [L.] A physician's religion
re-li'gion-a-ry (rē-lĭj'ŭn-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Relating to religion. *Rare.*
re-lig'ion-a-ry, *n* [Cf. F. *religionnaire.*] One whose vocation is religion; a Protestant. *Obs.*
re-li'gion-er. *n.* Religionist. *R.*
re-li'gion-ize. *v. t. & i.* To bring under the influence of, or to profess devotion to, religion.
re-li'gion-less. *a.* See -LESS.
re-li'gi-ose' (rē-lĭ'jĭ'-ō-s'), *a.* Morbidly religious. *Rare.*
‖ **re'li-gio'so** (rā'lē-jō'sō), *adv.* [It., religious.] *Music.* Religious in style and feeling.
re-li'gious-ly, *adv.* of RELIGIOUS.
re-li'gious-ness. *n.* See -NESS.
re-li'gious-ty, *n.* Religiousness; votaries of religion. *Obs.*
relik, relike. † RELIC.
re-lim'it. *v. t.*, **re-lim'i-ta'tion,** *n.*, **re-line',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
relinque, *v. t.* [L. *relinquere*, or OF. *relinquir, relenquir*] To relinquish. *Obs.*
re-lin'quent (rē-lĭŋ'kwĕnt), *a.* [L *relinquens*, p. pr. of *relin-*

-ISH; cf. RELIC, RELICT.] **1.** To withdraw from; to leave behind; to desist from; to abandon; quit; as, to *relinquish* a pursuit; a position *relinquished* by the enemy. **2.** To give up; to renounce a claim to; to resign; as, to *relinquish* a debt.

Syn. — Give up, yield, forbear; leave, quit, renounce; abandon, forsake, desert. — RELINQUISH, RESIGN, WAIVE, FORGO, SURRENDER, agree in the idea of giving up (see ABANDON). RELINQUISH implies that the thing given up is desired or desirable, or is abandoned with feelings of regret or loss; as, to *relinquish* one's command, the hope of recovery. RESIGN (see ABDICATE) suggests somewhat more definitely a deliberate, sometimes a formal, act; as, to *resign* a position or office, to *resign* one's self to fate. WAIVE implies a refusal to insist on or claim a right; as, to *waive* one's right to be heard in one's own defense. FORGO implies abstention from something already enjoyed, or (more frequently) within reach, or anticipated; as, to *forgo* the pleasure of a friend's company, the honor of an appointment. SURRENDER implies that possession is yielded upon some sort of compulsion or demand; as, to *surrender* an office to one's successor. See RENOUNCE.

I only have *relinquished* one delight
To live beneath your more habitual sway. *Wordsworth.*

With a most mixed feeling, wherein joy has no part, she *resigns* herself to a day she hoped never to have seen. *Carlyle.*

He *waived* the ceremony of introduction. *Mad. D'Arblay.*

I am unarm'd; *forgo* this vantage, Greek. *Shak.*

If we do not *surrender* our wills to the overtures of his goodness, we must submit our backs to the strokes of his anger. *Barrow.*

re-lin'quish-ment (rē-lĭn'kwĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of relinquishing; act of withdrawing or giving up. **2.** Relinquished land. *U. S. Rare.*

rel'i-qua-ry (rĕl'ĭ-kwā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *reliquaire*: cf. LL. *reliquiarium*. See RELIC.] A small box, casket, shrine, or the like, in which relics are kept.

re-liq'ui-æ (rē-lĭk'wĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L. See RELIC.] **1.** Remains of the dead; organic remains; relics. **2.** *Bot.* = INDUVIÆ.

rel'ish (rĕl'ĭsh), *n.* [Cf. RELISH taste, or RELISH to sing.] *Music.* A grace or embellishment in old music.

rel'ish, *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. 1st RELISH.] To sing. *Obs.*

rel'ish, *n.* [ME. *reles*, OF. *reles*, *relais*, what is left, remainder. See RELEASE, *n. & v.*] **1.** Aftertaste; taste or flavor, esp. one that is characteristic and pleasing.

When liberty is gone,
Life grows insipid, and has lost its *relish*. *Addison.*

2. A quantity just sufficient to flavor; a taste; a dash. **3.** A taste for; liking; appetite; fondness.

A *relish* for whatever was excellent in arts. *Macaulay.*

4. Pleasure or gratification derived from the taste or flavor; enjoyment of tasting; as, he had *relish* in his food. **5.** That which is used to impart a flavor; specif., something taken with food to render it more palatable or to stimulate the appetite; a condiment.

Syn. — RELISH, GUSTO, ZEST are here compared in their fig. uses. RELISH implies keen, GUSTO, hearty, appreciation or enjoyment; ZEST connotes eagerness or avidity; as, "I was reading 'The Provoked Husband' with the highest *relish*" (*Hazlitt*); "a man of . . . a quick *relish* for pleasure" (*Macaulay*); "He read me, though with too much *gusto*, some little poems of his own" (*Peppys*); "There is an indescribable *gusto* in his voice" (*Keats*); "The Elizabethan theater had its cause in an ardent *zest* for life and living" (*M. Arnold*); "Now with the stars, and now with equal *zest* tracing the eccentric orbit of a jest" (*Lowell*). *Relish* and *zest* are also used in the sense of (esp. piquant) flavor; as, "the full flavor, the whole *relish* of delight" (*H. W. Beecher*); "One wit, like a knuckle of ham in soup, gives a *zest* and flavor to the dish" (*Smollett*). See TASTE.

rel'ish (rĕl'ĭsh), *v. t.*; REL'ISHED (-ĭsht); REL'ISH-ING. [See RELISH a taste.] **1.** To give a relish, or flavor, to.

A savory bit that served to *relish* wine. *Dryden.*

2. To have a flavor of; to have a nature like; hence, to approach in character or value; to incline toward. *Obs.* **3.** To delight the taste or liking of; to please; gratify. *Obs.* **4.** To have an appreciation of; to comprehend. *Obs.* **5.** To taste or eat with pleasure; to like the flavor of; hence, to enjoy; to be pleased with or gratified by; to experience pleasure from; to like or care for; as, to *relish* food.

Now I begin to *relish* thy advice. *Shak.*

rel'ish, *v. i.* To have a characteristic, pleasing, or appetizing, taste; to have a flavor (lit. or fig.); hence, to give gratification; to be pleasurable or acceptable.

A theory, which, how much soever it may *relish* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. *Woodward.*

re-live' (rē-lĭv'), *v. t.* **1.** To recall to life; to revive. *Obs.* **2.** To live again; as, to *relive* one's life.

re-live', *v. i.* To come back to life; to revive.

Rel'ly-an (rĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or named after, James Relly (1722?–78), a fellow worker with Whitefield, and the organizer of the first congregation of Universalists, about 1755, in London; of or pert. to his doctrines, the chief being that all men were in Christ, the second Adam, as they had been in Adam, and so had been atoned for by Christ. He held that Christ had abolished ordinances and that the "one baptism" (*Eph.* iv. 5) is spiritual. He emphasized good works and a broad philanthropy. His followers have ceased to exist as a distinct body. — **Rel'ly-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Rel'ly-an-ite** (-ĭt), *n.*

re-lo'ca-tor (rē-lō'kā-tẽr; rē'lō-kā'tẽr), *n. Mil.* An instrument used in seacoast fortifications for obtaining the range and position of a target, from the range and position as determined with respect to the end of the base line.

re-lu'cent (rē-lū'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *relucens*, p. pr. of *relucere*. See LUCENT.] Reflecting light; shining; glittering; glistening; bright; luminous; splendid.

re-luct' (rē-lŭkt'), *v. i.* [L. *reluctari*, p. p. *reluctatus*, to struggle; *re-* re- + *luctari* to struggle, fr. *lucta* a wrestling; cf. Gr. ἀλγύζειν to bend, twist, and E. LOCK (of hair).] **1.** To make a determined resistance; to struggle; fight. **2.** To feel or show repugnance or reluctance; to object.

Apt to *reluct* at the excesses of it [passion]. *Walton.*

re-luc'tance (-lŭk'tăns), *n.* [See RELUCTANT.] **1.** Act of struggling against or opposing; opposition. *Archaic.* **2.** State or quality of being reluctant; repugnance; aversion; unwillingness; — often followed by an infinitive, or by *to* and a noun, formerly sometimes by *against*.

He had some *reluctance* to obey the summons. *Scott.*

3. *Elec.* Magnetic resistance, being equal to the ratio of magnetomotive force to magnetic flux.

re-luc'tan-cy (-tăn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Inward, or mental, struggle; also, opposition or resistance. *Obs.* **2.** = RELUCTANCE, 2.

re-luc'tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *reluctans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *reluctari*. See RELUCT.] **1.** Struggling in opposition; resisting; opposing. **2.** Opposed in desire; disinclined; loath; also, proceeding from, or due to, opposition in desire or will, unwilling; as, *reluctant* obedience; *reluctant* to leave.

Syn. — RELUCTANT, LOATH, AVERSE agree in the idea of disinclination. RELUCTANT often implies an internal struggle; as, "I cannot go; — I pause; — I hesitate; my feet *reluctant* linger at the gate" (*Longfellow*); "the agony of *reluctant* tears" (*Byron*). One is LOATH to do what one dislikes or hates to do; AVERSE (see ADVERSE) implies habitual or rooted repugnance; as, "half *loath* and half consenting" (*Dryden*); "She would have been *loath* to confess how more than once she had ripped a seam for the mere delight of sewing it together again" (*Mary Wilkins*): "The Beefsteak and October Clubs are neither of them *averse* to eating and drinking" (*Spectator*). See ANTIPATHY, REPELLENT.

rel'uc-tiv'i-ty (rĕl'ŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Elec.* Specific reluctance; the reluctance of a mass of the material one centimeter long and one square centimeter in cross section.

re-lume' (rē-lūm'), *v. t.*; RE-LUMED' (-lūmd'); RE-LUM'ING (-lūm'ĭng). [Cf. F. *rallumer*, L. *reluminare*. Cf. RELUME.] To rekindle; to light again.

I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light relume. *Shak.*

re-ly' (rē-lī'), *v. i.*; -LIED' (-līd'); -LY'ING. [ME. *relien* to rally, F. *relier* to bind, bind together, bind again, L. *religare*; *re-* + *ligare* to bind. See LIGAMENT; cf. RALLY.] **1.** To gather again, as an armed force; to rally. *Obs.* **2.** To rest with confidence, as when satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or of evidence; to have confidence; to trust; to depend; — with *on*, formerly also with *in*, or, rarely, *to*; as, to *rely* on a friend; to *rely* on one's own efforts. **3.** To have dependence, being, or existence; to subsist; — with *in*. *Obs. & R.* **4.** To lean or rest; — with *on* or *upon*. *Obs.*

Syn. — Trust, depend, confide, repose.

re-main' (rē-mān'), *v. i.*; RE-MAINED' (-mānd'); RE-MAIN'ING. [OF. *remaindre*, *remanoir* (3d sing. pres. *remaint*), L. *remanere*; *re-* re- + *manere* to stay, remain. See MANSION; cf. REMAINDER, REMNANT.] **1.** To be left after others have been removed or destroyed; to be left after a number or quantity has been subtracted or cut off.

Gather up the fragments that *remain*. *John* vi. 12.

2. To be left as not included or comprised; to be left as a portion not treated; as, that *remains* to be proved. **3.** To stay behind while others withdraw. **4.** To continue unchanged in place, form, or condition, or undiminished in quantity; to abide; endure; last; continue.

Childless thou art; childless *remain*. *Milton.*

5. To reside; live; dwell. *Obs.* **6.** *Law.* To stay or continue for the benefit of another than the grantor; — said of land. *Obs. or R.* See REMAINDER, 5.

Syn. — Continue, stay; wait, tarry; rest, sojourn, dwell, abide; last, endure. See RESIDE.

To-remain Bible. See BIBLE, 2.

re-main', *n.* [OF. See REMAIN, *v.*] **1.** State of remaining; stay. *Obs.* "My here *remain* in England." *Shak.* **2.** The portion surviving or abiding after a part has been destroyed or removed; specif.: **a** The persons remaining; those left; — used in *pl.*, or, *Obs.*, collectively; as, he himself comprised the sole *remains* of a large family; the *remains* of an army after battle; the *remain* amounted to sixty or seventy men. **b** *Math.* = REMAINDER, 4. *Obs.* **c** The balance of a sum of money remaining due. *Obs.* **d** A fragment; remnant; remaining part; relic; remainder; — chiefly in *pl.* "The *remains* of old Rome." *Addison.*

When this *remain* of horror has entirely subsided. *Burke*

e *pl.* That which is left of a human being after the life is gone; relics; a dead body. **3.** *pl.* The posthumous works or productions, esp. literary works, of one who is dead; as, Cecil's *Remains*.

re-main'der (rē-mān'dẽr), *n.* [OF. *remaindre*, inf. as n. See REMAIN, *v.*] **1.** Time of remaining; stay. *Obs.* **2.** The portion of a thing remaining, or left, after the separation and removal of a part; residue; remnant. **3.** The person or persons of a company, family, or the like, remaining after the departure or removal of a portion; — chiefly collective of a number of persons; as, the *remainder* of us took another road. **4.** *Math.* That which is left after subtraction or any deduction; the undivided part, less or lower in degree than the divisor, left after division. **5.** *Law.* An estate in expectancy, generally in land, which becomes an estate in possession upon the determination of a particular prior estate, created at the same time, and by the same instrument; for example, if land be conveyed to A for life, and on his death to B, A's life interest is a particular estate, and B's interest is a *remainder*, or *estate in remainder*; — disting. from a *reversion*, in which the residual interest is reserved by the grantor. Historically the *remainder* was so called not as being the residual estate remaining after granting another estate, but because the land or fee was said to "remain," or continue, to some designated person upon the termination of the particular estate. **6.** Copies of a book remaining in the publisher's stock when sales have ceased or become unprofitable.

To the author as well as the publisher one of the principal difficulties is the disposal of the books that do not sell, that is, to use the usual trade term, of "*Remainders*." *Encyc. Brit.*

Syn. — REMAINDER, RESIDUUM, REMNANT. REMAINDER is the general term for what is left after something is taken away; a RESIDUUM is a remainder after a process, esp. of analysis, resolution, purification, or the like; as, "The *remainder* [of the meat offering] shall Aaron and his sons eat" (*Lev.* vi. 16); "scarce seven, the thin *remainder* of my fleet" (*Dryden*); "In its [philosophy's] experiments there has always remained, in the last analysis, a *residuum* it could not resolve" (*Emerson*); "a suspicion that one's intellect is . . . exhaling . . . like ether out of a vial; so that, at every glance, you find a smaller and smaller *residuum*" (*Hawthorne*). REMNANT, in modern usage, commonly implies a small or fragmentary remainder; as, "No *remnant* of the exterminated faith survived" (*Shelley*); a *remnant* of ribbon.

re-main'der (rē-mān'dẽr), *a.* Remaining; not taken, used, or the like; left; left over; refuse.

Which is as dry as the *remainder* biscuit,
After a voyage. *Shak.*

re-main'der-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Law.* One who holds or is entitled to a remainder.

remainder theorem. *Math.* The theorem that if $f(x)$ is a rational integral algebraic function of x, then the remainder on dividing $f(x)$ by $x-a$ is $f(a)$. A particular case of this is the factor theorem, that $f(a)$ vanishes when $x=a$ is a factor of $f(x)$.

re-man' (rē-măn'), *v. t.* **1.** To furnish anew with men. **2.** To reimbue with courage or manliness.

re-mand' (rē-mănd'), *v. t.*; RE-MAND'ED; RE-MAND'ING. [F. *remander* to send word again, L. *remandare*; *re-* re- + *mandare* to commit, order, send word. See MANDATE.] **1.** To recommit; to send back.

Then were they *remanded* to the cage again. *Bunyan.*

2. To commit or consign; to remit. **3.** To command or summon to return; to recall. *Archaic.*

re-mand', *n.* Act of remanding, or state of being remanded; also, one who is remanded.

rem'a-nent (rĕm'ā-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *remanens*, p. pr. of *remanere*. See REMAIN; cf. REMNANT.] **1.** Permanent; lasting; enduring. *Obs.* **2.** That remains or is left; remaining; residual; also, that remains to be done, said, mentioned, given, etc.; supplementary; further; additional; as, his *remanent* commands; the *remanent* members of a company.

remanent magnetism, *Physics*, residual magnetism.

rem'a-net (-nĕt), *n.* [L., it remains.] **1.** A part or thing remaining; a remainder. *Eng.* **2.** *Law.* **a** *Legal Practice.* A case or proceeding the hearing of which is postponed. **b** A parliamentary bill carried over to another session. *Eng.*

re-mar'gin (rē-mär'jĭn), *v. t.* **1.** To put a fresh margin on (a leaf, or the leaves, of a book). **2.** To make good the margin on; as, to *remargin* a loan.

re-mar'gin, *v. i.* To replenish or add to an existing margin, usually one decreased by a change in prices.

re-mark' (rē-märk'), *v. t.*; RE-MARKED' (-märkt'); RE-MARK'ING. [F. *remarquer*; *re-* re- + *marquer* to mark, of Teutonic origin, akin to E. *mark*. See MARK, *v. & n.*, sign.] **1.** To mark in a notable manner; to distinguish clearly; also, to point out; to direct attention to. *Obs.*

His manacles *remark* him; there he sits. *Milton.*

2. To take notice of, or to observe, mentally; as, to *remark* the manner of a speaker. **3.** To express in words or writing, as observed or noticed; to state; say; — often with an object clause; as, he *remarked* that it was time to go.

Syn. — Observe, notice, heed, regard, note; say.

re-mark', *v. i.* To make a remark or remarks; to comment; — with *on*.

re-mark', *n.* [F. *remarque*.] **1.** Quality or state of deserving special consideration; importance. *Obs.* **2.** Act of remarking, or attentively noticing; notice or observation.

The cause, though worth the search, may yet elude
Conjecture and *remark*, however shrewd. *Cowper.*

3. The expression, in speech or writing, of something remarked or noticed; the mention of that which deserves attention or notice; hence, also, a casual observation, comment, or statement; as, a pertinent *remark*. **4.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** A notable sign or characteristic; an indicative mark; as, a day without *remark*. **b** Token; manifestation; indication; as, a *remark* of power. **c** Something noteworthy. **5.** *Engraving & Etching.* A remarque. See PROOF, *n.*, 10.

Syn. — REMARK, OBSERVATION, COMMENT, NOTE, ANNOTATION, GLOSS. A REMARK is a more or less casual expression of an opinion or judgment; OBSERVATION, the more formal term, suggests the embodiment of a somewhat attentive or

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quere.] Relinquishing. *Rare.* — *n.* A relinquisher. *Rare.*

re-lin'quish-er, *n.* One who relinquishes. [*Ref. Sp.*]

re-lin'quisht. Relinquished.

‖ re-li'quaire' (rē-lē'kâr'), *n.* [F.] = RELIQUARY.

rel'i-qua-ry (rĕl'ĭ-k wā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to relics. *Rare.*

rel'i-qua'tion (rĕl'ĭ-kwā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *reliquatio* arrears of a sum.] Remains; residue. *Obs.*

rel'i-qua'tor, *n.* [L.] One who does not pay promptly. *Obs.*

re-lique' (rē-lēk'). Var. of RELIC.

re-liqued' (-lēkt'), *a.* [L. *reliquus* remaining.] Relict. *Obs.*

re-liq'ue-fy (rē-lĭk'wē-fī), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-liq'ui-an (rē-lĭk'wĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a relic or relics. *Rare.*

re-liq'ui-date, *v. t.*, **re-liq'ui-da'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2. [Relics *Obs.*]

rel'i-quies, *n. pl.* [L. *reliquiæ.*]

rel'ish, *n.* [OF. *relais* a projecting part of a wall.] *Carp.* The projection or shoulder at the side of, or around, a tenon.

rel'ish, *v. t.* *Carp.* To cut the shoulder on (tenons). [-ABLE.]

rel'ish-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* See RELISHED (rĕl'ĭsht), *a.* Having relish or flavor. *Obs.*

rel'ish-er, *n. Carp.* A machine for relishing.

rel'ish-ing-ly, *adv.* of *relishing*, p. pr. [-SOME. *Obs.*]

rel'ish-some (-sŭm), *a.* See RELISHT. Relished. *Ref. Sp.*

rel'ish-y, *a.* Having relish. *Rare.* [†. See RE-, 2.]

re-lis'ten, *v. i.*, **re-lit'i-gate,** *v.* RELIVE. † RELIEVE.

re-liv'er, *v. t.* [OF. *relivrer*.] To restore. *Obs.*

rel'lick. † RELIC.

rel'lish. † RELISH.

relm. Realm. *Ref. Sp.*

re-load', *v. t.*, **re-loan',** *v. & n.* See RE-, 2.

re-lo'ca-ble (rē-lō'kā-b'l), *a.* [L. *relocare* to replace.] Capable of being placed again in a situation, office, etc. *Rare.*

re-lo'cate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-lo-ca'tion (rē'lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A second location. 2. [L *relocare* to relet: cf. F. *relocation*.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Renewal of a lease. See TACIT RELOCATION. [See RE-, 2.]

re-lock', *v. t.*, **re-lodge',** *v. t.*

re-long', *v. t.* [See RE-, LONG: cf PROLONG.] To prolong; postpone. *Obs.*

re-look', *v. t.*, **re-lot',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [return. *Obs.*]

re-love', *v. t. & i.* To love in return. *Obs.*

re-luce', *v. i.* [L. *relucere*.] To shine back. *Obs.*

re-luc'tant-ly, *adv* of RELUCTANT.

re-luc'tate (rē-lŭk'tāt), *v. i.* [See RELUCT.] To resist; oppose. — *v. t.* To struggle against; repudiate; repel. — **rel'uc-ta'tion** (rĕl'ŭk-tā'shŭn), *n. All Rare.*

re-lu'mine (rē-lū'mĭn), *v. t.* [L. *reluminare*.] = RELUME.

relusant, *a.* [ME., fr. F. *relusant*, p. pr.] Relucent. *Obs.*

re-luyse', *v. t.* [F. *reluire*.] To shine forth. *Obs.*

re-ly', *v. t.* [OF *relier* to bind together, to bind up, rally] *Obs.* 1. To rally; gather. 2. To repose; rest; base.

rem. † RAVEN, REALM, REAM.

rem. *Abbr.* Remark; remarks.

‖ rem a'cu te'ti-gis'ti (tē'tĭ-jĭs'tĭ). [L.] You have touched the thing with a needle; i. e., you have hit the nail on the head. *Plautus* (*Rudens*, V. ii. 19).

re-mag'net-ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-mag'net-i-za'tion,** *n.*

re-main'ant, *a.* [See REMNANT, *a.*] Remaining. *Obs.* — *n.* Remainder; *pl.*, remains. *Obs.*

re-maind', Remained. *Ref. Sp*

re-main'der-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

re-main'er, *n.* One that remains.

re-main'er, *n.* [OF. *remanere* to remain (inf. as n.), L. *remanere*.] Remainder. *Obs.* [MAIN.]

re-main'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RE-MAIN', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

Rem'a-li'ah (rĕm'*a*-lī'*a*). *Bib.*

remanant. † REMENANT.

rem'a-na'tion (rĕm'*ā*-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *remanare* to flow back.] *Buddhism.* Reabsorption. *Rare.*

re-man'ci-pate (rē-măn'sĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [L. *remancipare*.] *Roman Law.* To reconvey (a person or thing) by mancipation to the mancipant. — **re-man'ci-pa'tion** (rē-măn'sĭ-pā'shŭn), *n.*

re-mand'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

re-mane'. † REMAIN.

rem'a-nence (rĕm'*ā*-nĕns), **rem'a-nen-cy** (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *remanence*, LL. *remanentia* a dwelling, fr. L *remanens*. See REMANENT, *a.*] **1.** Remainder; residue. *Rare.* **2.** State of being remanent; continuance; permanence *Rare.* **3.** = RESIDUAL MAGNETISM.

rem'a-nent (-nĕnt), *n.* [See REMANENT, *a.*] Remainder; remnant: residue. *Obs.*

re'ma-nip'u-late, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'ma-nip'u-la'tion,** *n.*

re-man'sion, *n.* [L. *remansio*, fr. *remanere* to remain.] Act of remaining. *Obs.*

re-man'tle, *v. t.*, **re-man'u-fac'ture,** *v. t. & n.*, **re'ma-nure',** *v. t.*, **re-march',** *v. & n.*, **re-mark',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

critical scrutiny; as, "Perhaps . . . you may now and then amuse yourself with my translation. Should your *remarks* reach me . . . they shall be all most welcome" (*Cowper*); "I do not love . . . criticism, and think even a bad verse as good a thing or better than the best *observation* that ever was made upon it" (*Gray*). A COMMENT is a critical or explanatory remark upon a particular point; a NOTE is commonly, an ANNOTATION always, appended to the passage which is the subject of remark; as, "The more she reads, the more perplext, the *comment* ruining the text" (*Prior*); "The author . . . was advised . . . to subjoin some few explanatory *notes;* but had too much respect for the understanding of his readers to take that liberty" (*Gray*); "the numerous manuscript . . . *annotations* on the blank leaves and margins of the books" (*B. Silliman*). A GLOSS, as here compared, is an explanatory comment, frequently marginal or interlinear; as, "The *gloss* with which ["The Ancient Mariner"] was subsequently accompanied" (*Wordsworth*).

re-mark'a-ble (rē-mär'kȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *remarquable.*] **1.** Worthy of being, or likely to be, remarked or noticed; noticeable; conspicuous; hence, uncommon; extraordinary.

'T is *remarkable*, that they
Talk most who have the least to say. *Prior.*

2. That may be distinguished or noted; discernible. *Obs.*
Syn. — Observable, unusual, strange, wonderful, notable. — **re-mark'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **re-mark'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-mark'a-bly**, *adv.*

re-marque' (rē-märk'), *n.* Also **remark.** *Engraving.* **a** A small design etched on the margin of a plate and supposed to be removed after the earliest proofs have been taken; also, any feature distinguishing a particular stage of the plate. **b** A print or proof so distinguished; — commonly called a **remarque proof.** See PROOF, *n.*, 10.

re-mar'riage (rē-măr'ĭj), *n.* Act of remarrying.

re-mar'ry (-ĭ), *v. t. & i.* To marry again; as: **a** To unite again in wedlock. **b** To take a second husband or wife.

Rem'brandt-esque' (rĕm'brän-tĕsk'), *a.* In or resembling the style or manner of the Dutch painter Rembrandt (1606-69), esp. having his characteristic system of strongly contrasted light and shade.

re'me-ant (rē'mē-ănt), *a.* [L. *remeans, -antis*, p. pr. of *remeare* to go or come back.] Coming back; returning. *R.*

re-me'di-a-ble (rē-mē'dĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *remediabilis:* cf. F. *remédiable.*] **a** Capable of remedying. *Obs.* **b** Capable of being remedied. — **re-me'di-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-me'di-a-bly**, *adv.*

re-me'di-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *remedialis.*] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy, or for the removal or abatement of an evil; as, *remedial* treatment. — **re-me'di-al-ly**, *adv.*

remedial right. *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*, 2.

re-me'di-al (rē-mē'dĭ-ăl), *n.* Something used as a remedy; also, a recipe for a remedy.

rem'e-di-less (rĕm'ē-dĭ-lĕs; rē-mēd'ĭ-lĕs; 277), *a.* **1.** Without hope of assistance or relief; beyond help. *Obs.*
2. Not admitting of a remedy; incapable of being corrected; incurable; irreparable; as, a *remediless* mistake or loss. "Chains *remedilesse*." *Spenser.*
Syn. — Incurable, cureless, irremediable, irrecoverable, irretrievable, irreparable, desperate, hopeless. — **rem'e-di-less**, *adv. Obs. Udall.* — **rem'e-di-less-ly**, *adv.* — **rem'e-di-less-ness**, *n.*

rem'e-dy (rĕm'ē-dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *remedium; re-* re- + *mederi* to heal, to cure. See MEDICAL.] **1.** That which relieves or cures a disease; any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health.
2. That which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind; a corrective; counteractive; reparation; cure; as, a *remedy* for social evils. Specif.: *Law.* The legal means to recover a right, or to prevent, or obtain redress for, a wrong.
3. *Coinage.* = TOLERANCE, 3.
4. At certain English schools, a specially granted time of recreation; a half holiday.
Syn. — Cure, restorative, counteraction, reparation, redress, relief, aid, help, assistance.
there is no remedy but, there is no alternative but.

rem'e-dy, *v. t.;* REM'E-DIED (-dĭd); REM'E-DY-ING. [L. *remediare, remediari:* cf. F. *remédier.* See REMEDY, *n.*] **1.** To give legal redress to; to render justice to. *Obs.*
2. To apply a remedy to; to relieve; cure; repair; correct. "I will *remedy* this gear ere long." *Shak.*
Syn. — See CURE.

re-mem'ber (rē-mĕm'bĕr), *v. t.;* RE-MEM'BERED (-bĕrd); RE-MEM'BER-ING. [OF. *remembrer*, L. *rememorari; re-* re- + *memorare* to bring to remembrance, fr. *memor* mindful. See MEMORY.] **1.** To have (a notion or idea) come into the mind again, as previously perceived, known, or felt; to have a renewed apprehension of; to bring to mind again; to think of again; to recollect; as, to *remember* events of one's childhood; to *remember* dates.

We are said to *remember* anything, when the idea of it arises in the mind with the consciousness that we have had this idea before. *I. Watts.*

2. To hold or bear in mind; to retain in the memory; as, *remember* to go.

Remember what I warn thee; shun to taste. *Milton.*

3. To hold in memory with some (certain) feeling, esp. a gracious or kindly one; to keep the recollection of; specif.: **a** To keep in mind so as to bestow attention or consideration upon; to be continually thoughtful or regardful of; as, to *remember* one's friends at Christmas.

Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. *Ex.* xx. 8.

b To keep in mind as deserving a reward; hence, to reward; as, he was *remembered* in the will.
4. To mention; record; commemorate. *Obs.* "As in many cases hereafter to be *remembered*." *Ayliffe.*
5. To put in mind; to bring to recollect; to remind; — also used impersonally. *Archaic or Dial.* "*Remembering* them the truth of what they themselves know." *Milton.* "And now I *remember* me, his name is Falstaff." *Shak.*
6. To take thought of or bethink (one's self).
7. To recall to the mind of another; as, *remember* me to him, if you please.
Syn. — REMEMBER, RECOLLECT, RECALL. REMEMBER does not necessarily imply volition; RECOLLECT commonly suggests a conscious effort to remember; RECALL is less formal than *recollect;* as, "Beasts do *remember*, but they do not *remember* that they *remember*, . . . which is that that constitutes memory" (*Donne*); "I will try to *recollect* something of what I have seen; for indeed it requires . . . an act of volition" (*Shelley*); "trying to *recollect* a name" (*Coleridge*); I don't *recall* your name. See MEMORY.

re-mem'ber (rē-mĕm'bĕr), *v. i.* **1.** To exercise or have the power of memory; as, some *remember* better than others.
2. To have a recollection or remembrance; — with *of;* as, I *remember* of such an experience. *Now Rare.*

re-mem'brance (-brăns), *n.* [OF. *remembrance* memory, memorandum.] **1.** Act of remembering; a holding in mind, or bringing to mind; recollecting.

Lest fierce *remembrance* wake my sudden rage. *Milton.*

2. State of being remembered, or held in mind; memory; recollection; as, to hold one in fond *remembrance.*
3. Power or faculty of remembering or recollecting; hence, the reach of personal knowledge; period over which one's memory extends. "Ere my *remembrance.*" *Milton.*
4. Mention; reference; allusion; notice; also, a mention or notice, spoken or written, in memory of some thing or person; a memorial discourse or inscription. *Obs.*
5. That which serves to keep in or bring to mind; a reminder. Specif.: **a** A token; memento; souvenir. **b** A note of something to be remembered; a memorandum. *Obs.*

Keep this *remembrance* for thy Julia's sake. *Shak.*

6. Greetings recalling or betokening friendship; as, give my *remembrances* to them; — chiefly in *pl.*
7. Quality of being mindful; consideration. *Obs. Shak.*
Syn. — Recollection, reminiscence. See MEMORY.

re-mem'branc-er (-brăn-sẽr), *n.* **1.** [*usually cap.*] Any of several officials of the Court of Exchequer in England, having various functions, their duty originally being to bring certain matters to the attention of the proper persons. The only one now surviving is the *King's* (or *Queen's*) *Remembrancer*, now an officer of the Supreme Court, responsible for the collection of debts due to the sovereign. Formerly there were also the *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer* and the *Remembrancer of the First Fruits*, responsible for the collection of all compositions for first and tenths.

The old term also survives in the full title of the Treasury representative in Scotland, which is "The King's and the Lord Treasurer's *Remembrancer* in Exchequer." *Encyc. Brit.*

2. [*cap.*] Short for CITY REMEMBRANCER. *Eng.*
3. A person who brings things to the mind of another, esp., formerly, one appointed to do so; a reminder.

Ye that are the Lord's *remembrancers. Is.* lxii. 6 (*Rev. Ver.*).

4. A thing that serves to bring to, or keep in, mind; a memento; memorial; rarely, a memorandum book.

rem'i-ges (rĕm'ĭ-jēz), *n. pl.; sing.* REMEX (rē'mĕks). [L. *remex, -igis*, an oarsman.] The quill feathers of the wing of a bird, comprising the primaries, secondaries, and tertials. See BIRD, *Illust.* — **re-mig'i-al** (rē-mĭj'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

rem'i-grate (-grāt; *in sense* 2, rē-mī'grāt), *v. i* [L. *remigrare.* See MIGRATE.] **1.** To change back. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
2. To migrate again or back; to go back; return.
— **rem'i-gra'tion** (rĕm'ĭ-grā'shŭn; rē'mī-), *n.*

Re-mij'i-a (rē-mĭj'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after a surgeon, *Remijo.*] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American rubiaceous shrubs and trees having leaves with large stipules, and racemes of small white woolly flowers. See CUPREA BARK.

re-mind' (rē-mīnd'), *v. t.;* RE-MIND'ED; RE-MIND'ING. **1.** To remember; recollect. *Obs.*
2. To put (one) in mind (of something); to cause to remember; as, to *remind* one of a duty.

re-mind'er (-mīn'dẽr), *n.* Something that reminds, or is designed to remind; a memento; also, a person who reminds.

re-mind'ful (-mīnd'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Mindful; regardful.
2. Suggestive to the mind or memory; reminiscent.

Rem'ing-ton gun (rĕm'ĭng-tŭn). [After Philo *Remington*, American inventor.] Orig., a breech-loading, single-shot, rifled small arm of the rotating block system, motion to open the chamber being to the rear and downward about a horizontal axis. Now, usually, any of various sporting rifles or shotguns made by the manufacturers of this arm.

rem'i-nisce' (rĕm'ĭ-nĭs'), *v. i. & t.* [From REMINISCENCE.] To narrate, or to tell as, reminiscence. *Colloq. or Jocular.*

rem'i-nis'cence (rĕm'ĭ-nĭs'ĕns), *n.* [F. *réminiscence*, L. *reminiscentia.*] **1.** Act or power of recalling past experience; remembrance; memory.

I forgive your want of *reminiscence.* *Scott.*

2. That which is remembered, or recalled to mind; a statement or narration of remembered experience; a recollection; as, pleasing or painful *reminiscences.*
3. A surviving feature or the like, that serves as a reminder; as, the carnival is a *reminiscence* of the Saturnalia.
Syn. — Remembrance, recollection. See MEMORY.

rem'i-nis'cent, *n.* [L. *reminiscens, -entis*, p. pr. of *reminisci* to recall to mind, to recollect; *re-* + a word akin to *mens* mind, *memini* I remember. See MIND.] **1.** Of the nature of, pert. to, or marked by, reminiscence; as, he was in a *reminiscent* mood; a *reminiscent* tale.
2. Recalling to mind, or capable of recalling to mind; having remembrance; reminding one of something.

Some other state of existence of which we have been previously conscious, and are now *reminiscent.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

rem'i-nis'cent, *n.* One who is addicted to indulging, narrating, or recording reminiscences.

re-mise' (rē-mīz'; *in senses* 4 & 5 *as mod French* rē-mēz'), *n.* [F., fr. *remettre* to put back, deliver, remit, L. *remittere.* See REMIT.] **1.** *Law.* A giving or granting; surrender or release, as of a claim.
2. Respite; remission. *Obs or R.*
3. Remittance, as of money. *Rare.*
4. A carriage house; hence, a livery carriage of a superior kind; — so called because kept in a remise. *Obs. or R.*
5. *Fencing.* The second of two thrusts delivered on the same lunge, as on failure of the opponent to riposte.

re-mise' (rē-mīz'), *v. t.;* RE-MISED' (-mīzd'); RE-MIS'ING (-mīz'ĭng). [From REMISE, *n.;* or fr. F. *remis*, p. p. of *remettre.*] **1.** To return; to send or put back; replace. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* To give, grant, or release a claim to; to make over or surrender by deed. "*Remise*, release, and forever quit claim" are the ordinary operative words in a release, and in the United States are operative to convey title in a primary conveyance.

re-miss' (rē-mĭs'), *a.* [L. *remissus*, p. p. of *remittere* to send back, relax. See REMIT.] **1.** Liquefied; dissolved; also, diluted; weakened; pale, as in color; faint, as in sound or taste. *Obs.*
2. Not energetic, careful, or prompt in duty, business, or social matters; negligent; careless; slack; lax.
3. Hence, lacking earnestness or activity; slow; languid; also, lagging; tardy; behindhand.
4. Moderate; mild; lenient. *Obs.*
Syn. — Slack, lax, dilatory, slothful, negligent, careless, neglectful, inattentive, heedless, thoughtless.

re-mis'si-ble (rē-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *remissibilis:* cf. F. *rémissible.* See REMIT.] Capable of being remitted or forgiven. — **re-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **re-mis'si-ble-ness**, *n.*

re-mis'sion (rē-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *rémission*, L. *remissio.* See REMIT.] **1.** Act of remitting or forgiving; pardon.

This is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many for the *remission* of sins. *Matt.* xxvi. 28.

2. Pardon of transgression of divine law; forgiveness of sins, or release from the penalty of sins.

That plea, therefore, . . .
Will gain thee no *remission.* *Milton.*

3. Pardon granted for a legal offense. *Obs. or Hist.*
4. Deliverance; release; also, respite; rest. *Obs.*
5. Act of remitting, surrendering, resigning, or giving up; as: **a** Cancellation or relinquishment of the whole or a part of a claim, right, tax, debt, etc. **b** Diminution of force or intensity; abatement; esp., *Med.*, a temporary and incomplete subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain; — opposed to *intermission*, in which the disease completely leaves the patient for a time. **c** Slackening of strain or tensity; relaxation.
6. Act of remitting or sending back; a return; remittal. *R.*
7. Act of sending in payment, as money; remittance.

re-mis'sive (rē-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *remissivus* laxative, moderating.] **1.** Remiss; careless. *Obs.*
2. Remitting; forgiving. *Rare.*
3. Causing or permitting abatement; moderating; abating; also, marked by diminution or abatement.

re-miss'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being remiss.
Syn. — See NEGLIGENCE.

re-mit' (rē-mĭt'), *v. t.;* -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. [L. *remittere, remissum*, to send back, relax; *re-* re- + *mittere* to send. See MISSION; cf. REMISE, REMISS.] **1.** To forgive; to pardon.

Whose soever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them. *John* xx. 23.

2. To give up or over; to lay aside partly or wholly; surrender; resign; desist from; abandon. *Now Rare.*

So willingly doth God *remit* his ire. *Milton.*

3. To refrain from exacting, inflicting, or enforcing; as, to *remit* a penalty or the performance of an obligation.
4. To set free; liberate; release, as a prisoner. *Obs.*
5. To let slacken or relax; mitigate; abate. *Obs. or R.*
6. To submit or refer (something) for consideration, judgment, decision, action, etc., now especially to one or those having power to act; specif., *Law*, to send back (a cause or proceeding) to an inferior court for further action.
7. To refer or direct (one) for information, help, etc.
8. To send back, esp. to custody; to recommit. *Obs. or R.*

The prisoner was *remitted* to the guard. *Dryden.*

re-mark', *n.* = REMARQUE.
re-mark'a-bl. Remarkable. *Ref. Sp.*
re-mark'a-bly, *adv.* of *remarkable.* [*marked*, p. p.]
re-mark'ed-ly, *adv.* of *remarked.*
re-mark'er, *n.* One that remarks.
re-mar'ket, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-mark'ĭ. Remarked. *Ref. Sp.*
re-mass', *v. t.*, **re-mast'**, *v. t.*, **re-mas'ti-cate**, *v. t.*, **re-mas'ti-ca'tion**, *n.*, **re-match'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2
remauldit, *a.* [OF. *remaudit*, p. p. of *remaudire.*] Accursed. *Obs*
rem'berge. + RAMBERGE
‖ **rem'blai'** (rąN'blĕ'), *n.* [F., fr. *remblayer* to fill up an excavation, to embank.] *Fort. & Engin.* Excavated materials made into a bank. Cf. DEBLAI.
rem'ble (rĕm'b'l), *v. t.* To move or remove, esp. violently. *Dial. Eng.*
remblere, *n.* Puzzle. *Obs.*
Rem'brandt-ish (rĕm'brän-tĭsh), *a.* Rembrandtesque.
Rem'brandt-ism (-tĭz'm), *n.* See ISM.
reme. + REALM, REAM, RIM.
reme, *n.* [L. *remus.*] Oar. *Obs*
reme, *n.* [Perh. the same as *rim* border.] Surface. *Obs.*
reme, *v. t.* [AS *rȳman* to make room, to make clear.] To depart, or cause to depart, from *Obs* — *v. i.* To make way. *Obs.*
reme, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *hrēman, hrȳman.*] To call out; shout; scream; lament. *Obs.*
re-mead'. Var. of REMEDE. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
re-meas'ure (rē-mĕzh'ŭr), *v. t.*, **re-meas'ure-ment**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-mede' (rē-mēd'), *n. & v.* [F. *remède.*] Remedy; redress. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
re-me'di-ate, *a.* [See REMEDY, *v.*] Remedial. *Obs.*
re-me'di-a'tion (-ē'shŭn), *n.* Act of remedying. *Obs. or R.*
re-med'i-tate, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-med'i-ta'tion**, *n.*
re-meed'. Var. of REMEDE. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
re-meet', *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
remeeve, remefe. + REMOVE.
Re'me-i'a (rē'mē-ī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
re-meid'. Var. of REMEDE. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
remelasant. + REMENANT.
re-melt', *v. t.*, **re-mem'ber**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2
re-mend', *n. t.* See RE-, 2.
remene. + REMAIN.
remene, *v. t.* [Orig. uncert.; cf MEAN, *v.*] To put in mind; commemorate; liken; explain *Obs.*
re-men'our, *n.* Translator. *Obs*
re-mer'ce', *n. t.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. RE-; AMERCE.] To ransom. *Obs.*
re-mer'ci-ments, *n. pl.* [F. *remerciments.*] Thanks *Obs.*
re-mer'cy, *v. t.* [F. *remercier; re-* re- + OF. *mercier* to thank, fr. OF. & F. *merci.*] To thank. *Obs.* — *n.* Thanks. *Obs.*
re-merge' (rē-mûrj'), *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
Re'meth (rē'mĕth; rēm'ĕth), [*Bib.*]
re-mev'a-ble, *a.* Removable. *Obs.*
re-meve'. + REMOVE.
re-mew'. + REMUE, REMOVE.
re'mex. *n., sing.* of REMIGES
re-meyne'. + REMAIN.
re'mice Obs. pl. of REREMOUSE.
rem'i-form (rĕm'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *remus* oar + *-form.*] Shaped like an oar. *Rare.*
rem'i-gate (-gāt), *v. i.* [L. *remigare* to row, fr. *remex* rower.] To row. *Rare.* — **rem'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n. Rare.* [RE-, 2.]
re-mill', *v. t.*, **re-mim'ic**, *v. t.* See **re-mind'al** (rē-mīn'dăl), *n.* A reminder.
re-mind'ing-ly, *adv.* of *reminding*, p. pr.
re-min'gle, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rem'i-nis'cence (-nĭs'ĕns), *v. t.* To reminisce. *Rare.* — **rem'i-nis'cenc-er** (-ẽr-sẽr), *n. Rare.*
rem'i-nis'cence-ful, *a* See -FUL.
rem'i-nis'cen-cy (rĕm'ĭ-nĭs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* The faculty of remembering; recollection.
rem'i-nis-cen'tial (-nĭ-sĕn'shăl), *a.* Reminiscent. — **rem'i-nis-cen'tial-ly**, *adv.* [NISCENT.]
rem'i-nis'cent-ly, *adv.* of REMINISCENT.
Rem'i-nis'ce-re Bun'dar (rĕm'ĭ-nĭs'ē-rē) [*L. reminiscere* remember thou, imperative of *reminisci.*] *Eccl.* The second Sunday in Lent; — so called from the first word of the Latin introit. [cence. *Obs.*]
rem'i-nis'ci-on, *n.* Reminis-
rem'i-nis'ci-to-ry (rĕm'ĭ-nĭs'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Reminiscent. *Rare.*
re-mint', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rem'i-ped (rĕm'ĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *remus* oar + *pes, pedis*, foot: cf. F. *rémipède.*] *Zoöl.* Having feet or legs that are used as oars; — said of certain crustaceans and insects. — *n.* A remiped animal.
re'mise. Obs. pl. of REREMOUSE.
re-mise', *p. a.* [F. *remis*, fem *remise*, p. p. of *remettre.*] Put off; delayed. *Obs.*
re-mise' (rē-mēz'), *v. i. Fencing.* To make a remise.
re-miss', *v. t.* [L. *remissus*, p. p. of *remittere.*] To remit; also, *Law*, to remise. *R.* [*Obs*
re-miss', *n.* Nonenforcement.
re-mis'sa-ble, *a.* Remissible. *Obs.*
remissailes, *n. pl.* [OF. *remasilles, remesilles*, fr. L. *remansum*, p. p. of *remanere* to remain.] Remains; leavings. *Obs*
re-miss'ful, *a.* **1.** Inclined to remit punishment; lenient. *R.*
2. Remiss; careless.
re-mis'si-bl. Remissible. *Ref. Sp.*
Remission Thursday. Maundy Thursday. [SIVE.]
re-mis'sive-ly, *adv.* of REMISS-
re-miss'ly, *adv.* of REMISS.
‖ **re-mis'so a'ni-mo** (ăn'ĭ-mō). [L.] With mind remiss; remissly.
re-mis'so-ry (rē-mĭs'ō-rĭ), *a.* Serving or tending to remit, or to secure remission; remissive. *R.*
‖ **re'mis ve-lis'que.** [L.] With oars and sails; with all one's might.

9. To restore, as to a former title or status; to readmit or put back (into a previous state, right, or the like).
The archbishop was . . . *remitted* to his liberty. *Hayward.*
10. To put off; to postpone; defer; as, to *remit* the consideration of a matter until the next session.
11. To refer, assign, or allot (to). *Rare.*
12. To insert or enter (in or into a book). *Obs.*
13. *Com.* To transmit or send, esp. to a distance, as money in payment of a demand, account, draft, etc.
Syn. — Relax, release, abate, relinquish, pardon, absolve.

re-mit' (rē-mĭt'), *v. i.* **1.** To abate in force or in violence; to grow less intense; become moderated; abate; relax; as, a fever *remits;* the severity of the weather *remits.*
2. To send money, as in payment. *Addison.*

re-mit', *n.* Act of remitting; as: **a** Pardon. *Obs.* **b** A reference or transfer, as of a legal cause or proceeding by one person or authority to another. *Chiefly Eng.*

re-mit'tal (rē-mĭt'ăl), *n.* **1.** Remission, as of a penalty.
2. *Law.* Act of remitting to another court to be heard.

re-mit'tance (-ăns), *n.* Transmittal of money, bills, etc., esp. to a distant place; also, the thing, esp. money, remitted.

remittance man. One in a foreign country, as in Australia, living chiefly on remittances from home. *Colloq.*

re-mit'tent (rē-mĭt'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *remittens*, p. pr.] Remitting; characterized by or having remissions. — *n.* A remittent fever. — **remittent fever,** *Med.*, a fever in which the symptoms temporarily abate at regular intervals, but do not wholly cease. See MALARIA, 2.

re-mit'ter (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that remits. Specif.: **a** One that pardons. **b** One that makes remittance.
2. [Prob. after the analogy of nouns in *-er* fr. OF. inf. as n., as *trover, rejoinder.* See REMIT.] *Law.* **a** The principle or operation of law by which a person who obtains possession of property under a defective title is placed in the same legal position as if he had entered under some prior and more valid title which he holds. **b** The act of remitting a cause or proceeding to another court. **c** Restoration, as to a former title, status, or condition.

re-mit'ti-tur (-ĭ-tûr), *n.* [L., (it) is remitted.] *Law.* **a** A remission or surrender, — *remittitur damnum* being a remission of excess of damages. **b** A sending back, as when a record is remitted by a superior to an inferior court.

re-mit'tor (-ŏr), *n. Law.* One who makes a remittance.

rem'nant (rĕm'nănt), *a.* [OF. *remenant, remanant*, p. pr. of *remanoir, remaindre.* See REMANENT.] Remaining; yet left. "The *remnant* dregs of his disease." *Fuller.*

rem'nant, *n.* [OF. *remenant, remanant.* See REMNANT, *a.*]
1. That which remains of a thing or things, or of a number of persons or animals, after a part is removed; residue; remainder. "The *remnant* of my tale." *Dryden.*
The *remnant* that are left of the captivity. *Neh.* i 3
2. A surviving trace or suggestion, as of a quality, custom, state, etc.; as, no *remnant* of its former greatness.
3. A small portion; a fragment; a little bit; a scrap.
Some odd quirks and *remnants* of wit. *Shak.*
4. *Com.* An unsold end of piece goods, as of cloth.
Syn. — Residue, rest, remains. See REMAINDER.

re-mod'el (rē-mŏd'ĕl), *v. t.* To model anew; to reconstruct. — **re-mod'el-er, re-mod'el-ler** (-ẽr), *n.* — **re-mod'el-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

‖ **ré'mo-lade'** (rā'mō-lād'), ‖ **ré'mou-lade'** (-mōō-lād'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of piquant sauce or salad dressing resembling mayonnaise.
2. An ointment used in farriery.

re-mon'e-tize (-mŏn'ē-tīz; -mŭn'-), *v. t.* To restore to use as legal tender; as, to *remonetize* silver. — **re-mon'e-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

re-mon'strance (rē-mŏn'străns), *n.* [OF. *remonstrance*, F. *remontrance.* See REMONSTRATE.] **1.** Act of remonstrating; as: **a** A pointing out; proof; demonstration. *Obs.* **b** Earnest presentation of reasons in opposition to something; protest; expostulation.
2. [*cap.*] Specif.: *Eccl. Hist.* The protest to the States of Holland of the Dutch Arminians in 1610. See REMONSTRANT, *n.*, 1.
3 *R. C. Ch.* = MONSTRANCE.
4. Lit., a showing again; hence, a representation; copy; also, a likeness; resemblance. *Obs. & R.*
the Remonstrance. = GRAND REMONSTRANCE.

re-mon'strant (-strănt), *a.* [LL. *remonstrans, -antis*, p. pr. of *remonstrare:* cf. OF. *remonstrant*, F. *remontrant.*]
1. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* Of or pert. to the Remonstrants.
2. Inclined or tending to remonstrate; expostulatory; urging reasons in opposition to something.

re-mon'strant, *n.* **1.** One who remonstrates; specif. [*cap.*], *Eccl. Hist.*, one of the Arminians who in 1610 addressed a remonstrance to the States of Holland and Friesland containing five articles and showing their differences from the strict Calvinists. The articles were condemned by the Synod of Dort in 1619 (see ARMINIANISM). A small sect descended from these Remonstrants still exists in Holland.
2. [*cap.*] *Scot. Hist.* A Protester.

re-mon'strate (-strāt), *v. t.;* -STRAT-ED (-strāt-ĕd); -STRATING (-strāt-ĭng). [LL. *remonstratus*, p. p. of *remonstrare* to demonstrate; L. *re-* + *monstrare.* See MONSTER.] **1.** To point out; to make plain; hence, to prove. *Obs.*
2. To assert, state, or plead, in protest or remonstrance. *Obs.*
3. To show or indicate clearly, as a sin, injustice, etc., by way of censure or remonstrance; hence, to protest against.

re-mon'strate, *v. i.* To present and urge reasons in opposition, as to an act, measure, or any course of proceedings; to expostulate; as, to *remonstrate* with a person regarding his habits; to *remonstrate* against proposed taxation.
Syn. — REMONSTRATE, EXPOSTULATE. To REMONSTRATE is to protest or to urge reasons against something; EXPOSTULATE implies earnest but kindly or friendly remonstrance; as, "It is a proper business of a divine to . . . *remonstrate* against any growing corruptions in practice" (*Waterland*); "the priestly brotherhood, . . . prompt to persuade, *expostulate*, and warn" (*Cowper*). See REPROVE.

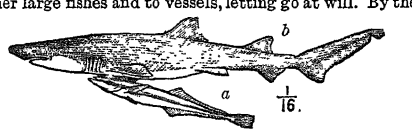
re'mon-stra'tion (rē'mŏn-strā'shŭn; rĕm'ŏn-; 277), *n.* [Cf. OF. *remonstration*, LL. *remonstratio.*] Act of remonstrating; specif., remonstrance; protest. *Todd.*

re-mon'stra-tive (rē-mŏn'strā-tĭv), *a.* Having the character of a remonstrance; expressing remonstrance. — **re-mon'stra-tive-ly,** *adv.*

re-mon'tant (rē-mŏn'tănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. Cf. REMOUNT.] *Hort.* Flowering again; — applied to roses which bloom more than once in a season. — *n.* A remontant rose.

re-mon'toir' (rē-mŏn'twär'; rĕm'ŏn-twŏr'), *n.* [F.] *Horol.* A device to give a uniform impulse to a pendulum or balance. See *remontoir escapement*, under ESCAPEMENT, 3.

rem'o-ra (rĕm'ō-rä), *n.* [L., hindrance: cf. F. *rémora.*]
1. a Any of several fishes belonging to *Echeneis, Remora*, and related genera constituting the family Echeneididæ. They have the anterior dorsal fin converted into an oval, transversely lamellated, suctorial disk situated on the top of the head, and by means of it adhere firmly to sharks and other large fishes and to vessels, letting go at will. By the



a Remora (*Leptecheneis naucrates*), clinging to a Sand Shark (*b*) (*Odontaspis littoralis*). Drawn from living specimens.

ancients they were fabled to be able to check or stop vessels. They are distributed throughout tropical and warm-temperate seas. The remora, or pegador, of sharks (*Leptecheneis naucrates*), and *Remoropsis brachyptera*, usually found on the swordfish, are common American species. **b** [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of such fishes.
2. An obstacle, esp. a hidden obstacle; a drag. *Now R.*
3. [*cap.*] *Her.* The serpent proper entwining the javelin held in the hand of a figure emblematic of prudence.

re-morse' (rē-môrs'), *n.* [ME. *remors*, OF. *remors*, F. *remords*, LL. *remorsus*, fr. L. *remordere, remorsum*, to bite again or back, to torment; *re-* re- + *mordere* to bite. See MORSEL.] **1.** Distress, like gnawing pain, excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for sins, crimes, or wrongs committed by one; repentant regret; — formerly often called *remorse of conscience.* *Shak.*
2. Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion. *Now Rare.*
But evermore it seem'd an easier thing
At once without *remorse* to strike her dead. *Tennyson.*
3. Serious consideration or remembrance, esp. of something past, accompanied by regret or repentance. *Obs.*
4. A cause for, or matter of, regret. *Obs. & R. Oxf. E D.*
5. Act of biting or piercing. *Obs. & R. Spenser.*
6. An attack of remorse; as, bitter *remorses. Obs. or R.*
Syn. — Compunction, anguish, grief. See REGRET.

re-morse'ful (-môrs'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of, or affected with, remorse. "*Remorseful* passion." *Scott.*
2. Compassionate; feeling tenderly. *Obs. Shak.*
3. Exciting pity; pitiable. *Obs. Chapman.*
— **re-morse'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **re-morse'ful-ness,** *n.*

re-morse'less, *a.* Being without remorse; having no pity; cruel; merciless. "*Remorseless* adversaries." *South.*
"With *remorseless* cruelty." *Milton.*
Syn. — Unpitying, pitiless, relentless, unrelenting, implacable, merciless, unmerciful, savage, cruel.
— **re-morse'less-ly,** *adv.* — **re-morse'less-ness,** *n.*

re-mote' (rē-mōt'), *a.;* RE-MOT'ER (-mōt'ẽr); RE-MOT'EST (-mōt'ĕst). [L. *remotus*, p. p. of *removere* to remove. See REMOVE.] **1.** Removed to, or situated at, a distance, not near; far away; distant; — said in respect to time or place; as, *remote* ages; *remote* lands; *remote* ancestors. Also, out of the way; secluded.
Places *remote* enough are in Bohemia. *Shak.*
2. Not connected or alike, in various figurative or extended uses; as: **a** Foreign; alien; not agreeing; markedly divergent; as, an attitude *remote* from kindness. **b** Not nearly or closely related or connected; as, this consideration is *remote* from our purpose; specif., not closely akin; as, a *remote* kinsman. **c** Separate; abstracted. "Wherever the mind places itself by any thought either amongst, or *remote* from, all bodies." *Locke.* **d** Not proximate or acting directly; not primary; distant; also, not arising from the effect of that which is primary or proximate in its action; as, *remote* damages (cf. CONSEQUENTIAL). "From the effect to the *remotest* cause." *Granville.* **e** Not obvious or striking; slight; as, a *remote* resemblance.
3. *Bot.* Separated by intervals greater than usual; as, leaves *remote* on a stem.
Syn. — See DISTANT.
— **re-mote'ly,** *adv.* — **re-mote'ness,** *n.*

re-mo'tion (rē-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *remotio.* See REMOVE.] **1.** Act of removing (a person or thing); removal; also, *Obs.*, act of removing, or departing.
This *remotion* of the duke. *Shak.*
2. The state of being remote; remoteness. *Obs. or R.*
3. Process of reaching or defining a conception by the successive elimination of nonessential elements. *Obs.*

re-mo'tive (rē-mō'tĭv), *a.* Removing, or capable of being removed. *Rare.* — **remotive proposition,** *Logic*, a proposition which asserts a necessary privation.

re-mo'tive, *a.* Given to keeping one's self apart. *Obs.*

re-mount' (rē-mount'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *remonter.* See MOUNT, *v.*] To mount again, in any sense of the verb; specif., *Mil.*, to furnish fresh horses to (cavalry, etc.).

re-mount', *n.* [Cf. F. *remonte.*] A fresh horse, with or without equipments, to take the place of one lost or disabled; formerly, a supply of such horses collectively.

remount cavalry. A cavalry organization in some armies charged with the purchase and training of remounts.

re-mov'a-ble (rē-mōōv'ä-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being removed from a place, position, office, jurisdiction, or the like; as, a *removable* door, evil, judge. — **re-mov'a-bil'i-ty** (-ä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **re-mov'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **re-mov'a-bly,** *adv.*

re-mov'al (-ăl), *n.* A removing; state of being removed.

re-move' (rē-mōōv'), *v. t.;* RE-MOVED' (-mōōvd'); RE-MOV'ING (-mōōv'ĭng). [OF. *removoir, remouvoir* (3d pl. pres. *remuevent;* cf. ME. *remeven*), L. *removere, remotum; re-* re- + *movere* to move. See MOVE.] **1.** To move away from the position occupied; to cause to change place; to displace; shift; as, to *remove* a building to another site; to *remove* a cause from one court to another.
Thou shalt not *remove* thy neighbor's landmark. *Deut.* xix 14.
2. To move, lit. or fig.; as, to *remove* one's eyes or head; to *remove* one from a design. *Obs.*
3. To take away from a person or thing; to cause to leave or cease to be; to put away; as, the apology *removed* the grievance; he was far *removed* from want; a remedy to *remove* a disease; sometimes, to kill or cause to die.
4. To force (one) to leave a place or to go away; specif., to dismiss from office; as, to *remove* a postmaster.
Syn. — REMOVE, MOVE. MOVE is the generic term; REMOVE commonly applies to a change from one station or position to another.

re-move', *v. i.* **1.** To depart from a place; to move away; depart; to move or go from one position or place to another, esp. from one residence to another.
Till Birnam wood *remove* to Dunsinane,
I cannot taint with fear. *Shak.*
2. To move, or stir or shift position; as, he did not *remove* an inch; the trees *removed* in the wind. *Obs.*

re-move', *n.* **1.** Act of removing a person or thing, in any sense or state of being *removed;* as, the *remove* of one's furniture; the *remove* of one from office. *Now Rare.*
And drags at each *remove* a lengthening chain. *Goldsmith.*
2. The transfer of one's business, or of one's domestic belongings, from one location or dwelling house to another; — in the United States usually called a *move.*
Three *removes* are as bad as a fire. *Franklin.*
3. *Far.* The act of resetting a horse's shoe. *Swift.*
4. In some English schools: **a** An intermediate class or form between two others, or sometimes a special class or form. **b** Promotion from one class or form to another.
5. A dish or course at a meal replaced by or replacing another.
6. The distance, space, or interval through which anything is removed or by which it is remote; hence, a step or degree in any scale of gradation; as, his feelings were many *removes* from affection; his ideas are at a far *remove* from mine; a cousin in the first *remove.*
7. Absence. *Obs. & R.* "In our *remove.*" *Shak.*

re-moved' (rē-mōōvd'), *a.* **1.** Distant in relation or in degree of relationship; as, a first cousin once *removed*, that is, a cousin's child.
2. Changed in place; taken away.
3. Separated; disconnected; as, he was far *removed* from a saint; considerations entirely *removed* from politics.

re-mu'ner-a-ble (rē-mū'nẽr-ä-b'l), *a.* [See REMUNERATE.] Admitting or worthy of remuneration. — **re-mu'ner-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

re-mu'ner-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *remuneratus*, p. p. of *remunerare, remunerari;* *re-* re- + *munerare, munerari*, to give, present, from *munus, muneris*, a gift, present. Cf. MUNIFICENT.] To pay an equivalent for (any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice), or to pay an equivalent to (one) for such service, etc.; to recompense; requite; compensate; pay; as, to *remunerate* men for labor; her gratitude *remunerated* his sacrifice.
Syn. — Reward, satisfy, repay, reimburse. See PAY.

re-mu'ner-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *remuneratio:* cf. F. *rémunération.*] Act or fact of remunerating; also, that which remunerates; compensation; recompense; reward; pay. *Shak.*
Syn. — Payment, repayment, satisfaction, requital.

re-mu'ner-a-tive (rē-mū'nẽr-ä-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving to remunerate; as, *remunerative* justice.
2. Affording remuneration; profitable; gainful; as, a *remunerative* payment for services; a *remunerative* business.
— **re-mu'ner-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **re-mu'ner-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

re-mu'ner-a-to-ry (-ä-tŭ-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *rémunératoire.*] Remunerative. *Rare.* — **remuneratory sanction.** See SANCTION.

re-mur'mur (rē-mûr'mûr), *v. t. & i.* [L. *remurmurare.*] To murmur repeatedly; to repeat, echo, utter again, or reply, in murmurs.

re/mu-ta'tion (rē/mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* A changing back. *Rare.*

ren'ais-sance' (rĕn'ĕ-säns'; rē-nā'săns; *F.* rē-nĕ'säns'; *It.* rā-nā-sän'chā), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *renaistre*, F. *renaître*, to be born again, fr. L. *renasci;* *re-* re- + *nasci* to be born.] **1.** Rebirth; new birth; revival; specif., [*cap.*], the revival of learning and art in Europe in the 15th and 16th centuries; also, the period of this revival.
2. [*cap.*] The style of art, architecture, etc., of the Renaissance.
3. [*cap.*] *Geol.* = PLEISTOCENE.

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re-mit'ment, *n.* **1.** Remission; forgiveness; pardon.
2. Remittance. *Obs. or R.*

re-mit'ta-ble (rē-mĭt'ä-b'l), *a.* That may be remitted.

re-mit'tanc-er (rē-mĭt'ăn-sẽr), *n.* **1.** A remitter, as of money.
2. A remittance man. *Australia.*

re-mit'tee' (rē-mĭt'ē'), *n.* One to whom a remittance is sent.

re-mit'ten-cy (rē-mĭt'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* State of being remittent.

re-mit'ti-ble, *a.* That may be remitted. *Obs.* [**mix'ture,** *n.*]

re-mix', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-Rem'mon** (rĕm'ŏn). *Bib.*

Rem'mon-meth'o-ar (-mĕth'ō-ăr; -mē-thō'ar). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Rem-mo'no (rĕm-mō'nō). *D.*

Rem'mon-pha'res (rĕm'ŏn-fā'rēz). *D. Bib.*

rem'nant-al (rĕm'năn-tăl), *a.* Left as a remnant.

Rem'o-both (rĕm'ō-bŏth; -bōth), *n. pl.* The Sarabaites.

remocion. † REMOTION.

re-mod'i-fy (rē-mŏd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-mod'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

re-mofe', **re-moif'.** † REMOVE.

re-mold', **re-mould',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-mol'li-ent, *a. & n.* [L. *re-molliens*, p. pr.] Emollient.

re-mon'arch-ize, *v. t.* To rule again. *Obs.*

re-mon'stra-ble (rē-mŏn'strä-b'l), *a.* Demonstrable. *Obs.*

re-mon'stranc-er, *n.* Remonstrant. *Obs.* [MONSTRANT.]

re-mon'strant-ly, *adv.* of REMONSTRANT, *a.* *Obs.*

re-mon'strat-ing-ly (-strāt-ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *remonstrating*, p. pr.

re-mon'stra-tor (rē-mŏn'strā-tẽr), *n.* One that remonstrates.

re-mon'stra-to-ry (-strä-tō-rĭ), *a.* Remonstrant. *Rare.*

re'mon-ta'do (rē'mŏn-tä'thō; 146), *n.; pl.* -DOS (-thōs). [Sp., that has fled to the mountains.] In the Philippines, a member of one of the wild tribes of the northern islands; sometimes, specif., a native who has abandoned civilization.

rem'o-rate (rĕm'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *remoratus*, p. p. of *remorari;* *re-* re- + *morari* to delay.] To hinder; delay. *Obs.*

re-morce'. † REMORSE.

re-mord' (rē-môrd'), *v. t.* [L. *remordere* to bite again, torment: cf. F. *remordre.* See REMORSE.] *Obs.* **1.** To afflict.
2. To excite to remorse
3. To remember remorsefully; to recall; ponder.
4. To rebuke; scold.

re-mord', *n.* [From REMORD, *v.*] Remorse; taint; censure. *Obs.*

re-mord'en-cy (rē-môr'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Remorse. *Obs.* [sures. *Obs.*]

re-mord'er, *n.* One who censures. *n. & v.* [See REMORA; cf. L. *remorari* to delay.] To feel, or cause to feel, remorse. *Obs.*

re-mor'sive, *a.* Remorseful. *Obs*

remosion † REMOTION.

remossaylles. † REMISSAILES

re-mote', *v. t.* To remove. *Obs.*

ré'mou-lade'. Var. of REMOLADE.

re-mould'. Var. of REMOLD.

remoun. † REMOVE.

re-mount', *v. i.* [Sp. *remontarse.*] To become a remontado. *Phil. I.* [nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

re-mov'ed-ness (rē-mōōv'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* That cannot be removed. *Obs.*

re-move'ment, *n.* Removal. *R.*

re-mov'er (rē-mōōv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that removes something; specif.: **a** A solvent for removing paint and varnish. **b** A furniture remover.
2. One who moves, or changes place. *Obs. or R.*

re-mov'er, *n. Law.* The transfer of a proceeding from one tribunal to another. [of REMOVE.]

re-mov'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* [Sp.] The saddle horses collectively from which are chosen those to be used for the day; a relay of remounts.

re-mue' (rē-mū'), *v. t.* [F. *remuer.* See MEW to molt.] *Obs.* **1.** To move or remove; to take away.
2 To dismiss.
3. To change; to translate.

remufe. † REMOVE.

re-mu'gi-ent (rē-mū'jĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *remugiens*, p. pr. of *remugire.*] Rebellowing. *Obs.*

remulant. † REMENANT.

re-mu'ner-a-tive. Remunerative. *Ref. Sp.*

Rem'phan (rĕm'făn), *n. Bib* Name of an unknown Babylonian god mentioned in Acts vii. 43.

re-mu'a-ble, *a.* [F. See REMUE.] That may move or be removed; unstable. *Obs.*

remuant, *a.* [F., p. pr. of *remuer* to move.] Given to change. *Obs.*

‖ **re-mu'da** (rā-mōō'thä; 146), *n.* [Sp.] The saddle horses collectively from which are chosen those to be used for the day; a relay of remounts.

re-mue' (rē-mū'), *v. t.* [F. *remuer.* See MEW to molt.] *Obs.* **1.** To move or remove; to take away.
2. To dismiss.
3. To change; to translate.

remufe. † REMOVE.

re-mu'gi-ent (rē-mū'jĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *remugiens*, p. pr. of *remugire.*] Rebellowing. *Obs.*

remulant. † REMENANT.

re-mu'ner-a-tive. Remunerative. *Ref. Sp.*

re-mu'ner-a'tor (rē-mū'nẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who remunerates.

Re'mus (rē'mŭs), *n.* [L.] See ROMULUS. [MUS.]

Remus, Uncle. See UNCLE RE-

remuwe. † REMUE.

ren. † REIN, RUN.

re'na (rā'nä). Var. of REINA.

renagat. † RENEGATE.

ren'a-ble (rĕn'ä-b'l), *a.* [OF. *resnable*, L. *rationabilis* reasonable.] **1.** Fluent; eloquent; ready; glib. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. Reasonable. *Obs.* [*Eng.*]

— ren'a-bly, *adv. Obs. or Dial.*

renal. † RENAY.

277), *n.* [F., fr. *renaître* to be born again. Cf. RENASCENCE.] **1.** A new birth or revival. Specif.: [*cap.*] **a** The transitional movement in Europe between the mediæval and the modern world, marked especially by the revival of classical design in art and letters. Its beginnings are associated with Petrarch and the humanists of the 14th century in Italy, where it led to great advances in expressional painting and sculpture, and to a return to classical design in architecture. The movement, stimulated by the momentous events of the 15th century, — the fall of Constantinople, which drove Byzantine scholars with the literature of Greece into western Europe, the invention of printing, and the discovery of America, — spread in the 16th century to France and northern Europe. In France it developed esp. in art and letters under Louis XII. and Francis I.; in England the movement was most notable in literature, following upon the impulse to classical learning given by Erasmus, Colet, More, and others; in Germany it became associated with the Reformation. By some writers the early Italian revival of the 14th and 15th centuries is distinguished as the Risorgimento (lit., "new arising"), the term *Renaissance* being applied to its 16th-century development in western and northern Europe. **b** The neoclassic style of art which prevailed at this epoch. **2.** A revival, or a state or period, of awakened interest and effort or marked improvement along any line, esp. any line of art; as, a *renaissance* of American music.

Renaissance architecture. The style of building and decoration that arose in the early 15th century in Italy, based on the study and adaptation of the Roman classic orders and design. It spread later through western Europe, succeeding the Gothic style. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table.*

Renaissance lace. A variety of showy lace made of braid joined by lace stitches, often having thread-covered rings stitched into the design.

Re-nais'sant (rē-nā'sănt), *a.* [F., p. p. of *renaître.*] Of or pertaining to the Renaissance.

re'nal (rē'năl), *a.* [L. *renalis*, fr. *renes* the kidneys, or reins: cf. F. *rénal.* See REINS.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the kidneys; in the region of the kidneys.

renal arteries, *Anat.*, the branches of the abdominal aorta which supply the kidneys. In man there is one to each kidney, arising immediately below the origin of the superior mesenteric artery. Each divides into four or five branches which enter the hilum of the kidney. Smaller branches are sent to the ureter, suprarenal body, etc. — **r. capsules** *or* **glands,** the suprarenal capsules. — **r.** colic, the severe pain produced by the passage of a calculus from the kidney through the ureter. — **r. plexus,** *Anat.*, a sympathetic plexus derived chiefly from the solar plexus and semilunar ganglia. — **r. portal system.** *Zoöl.* See PORTAL, *a.*, **b.** — **r. portal veins,** *Zoöl.*, veins carrying blood from some of the posterior parts of the body to the kidneys in vertebrates having a renal portal system. In typical cases there are two trunks, one to each kidney, formed by the bifurcation of the caudal vein, but these receive, or are largely replaced by, branches from the hind limbs in many of the higher forms. Birds possess corresponding veins, called also *renal portal*, though they do not break up into capillaries in the kidneys, but pass through them to join the femoral veins. — **r. veins,** *Anat.*, the veins which return the blood from the kidneys to the vena cava. In man there is one from each kidney, and they lie in front of the renal arteries.

re-name' (rē-nām'), *v. t.* To name again or anew.

re-nas'cence (rē-năs'ĕns), *n.* [See RENASCENT; cf. RENAISSANCE.] **1.** State of being renascent, or born anew. **2.** [*cap.*] = RENAISSANCE, 1.

re-nas'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *renascens*, p. pr. of *renasci* to be born again; *re-* re- + *nasci* to be born. See NASCENT.] Springing or rising again into being or vigor; being born again, or reproduced.

ren-coun'ter (rĕn-koun'tĕr), *v. t. & i.*; REN-COUN'TERED (-tĕrd); REN-COUN'TER-ING. [F. *rencontrer; re-* + OF. *encontrer* to encounter. See ENCOUNTER.] **1.** To meet in hostility; to encounter in combat or fight. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To meet, esp. casually, as a friend. *Now Rare.* **3.** To meet forcibly; to collide with. *Obs.*

ren-coun'ter, *n.* [F. *rencontre*, fr. *rencontrer* to meet.] **1.** A hostile meeting, esp. one more or less casual, between forces or individuals; a combat, action, or duel.

The justing chiefs in rude *rencounter* join. *Granville.*

2. A personal contest of any sort, esp. in debate or repartee; as, a lively *rencounter* of two famous wits. **3.** A meeting with a person, thing, or experience, esp. a casual meeting; as, a lucky *rencounter* with a friend. **4.** A sudden meeting or collision of two bodies. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — Combat, fight, conflict, collision, clash.

rend (rĕnd), *v. t.*; RENT (rĕnt); REND'ING. [AS. *rendan*; cf. OFries. *renda*, *randa*, Fries. *renne* to cut, rend.] **1.** To part, tear off, or take away, by force. Also, *Now Rare*, to drag or wrench from its position; to tear; — with *up*, *down*, *off*, etc.; as, to *rend* up a tree by the roots.

I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee 1 *Kings* xi. 11.

2. To separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to split; burst; tear; to affect as if tearing asunder; as, powder *rends* a rock in blasting; lightning *rends* an oak; a lion *rends* its prey; to *rend* one's garments; the nation was *rent* by discord; a heart *rent* with grief. **3. a** To convert straight-grained wood into (laths) by splitting. **b** To bark (trees).

Syn. — Break, rupture, lacerate, fracture, split. See TEAR.

rend (rĕnd), *v. i.* To be rent or torn; to become parted; to split; burst; tear. *Jer. Taylor.*

ren'der (rĕn'dĕr), *v. t.*; REN'DERED (-dĕrd); REN'DER-ING. [F. *rendre* to give up, give back, translate, cause to become, LL. *rendere*, fr. L. *reddere; red-, re-*, re- + *dare* to give. Perh. really fr. the noun *render*, fr. the F. inf. See DATE time; cf. RENDER a surrender, REDDITION, RENT.] **1.** To repeat; recite. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

2. To give or inflict in return or requital; as, to *render* evil for evil; to *render* thanks for blessings. **3.** To return; to pay back; to restore; as, to *render* anything loaned; hence, to give back by reflection, or the like; as, a mirror *renders* one's face; a cliff *renders* back a shout. *Archaic.* Specif., *Law*, in a fine of lands, to return (the lands granted) to the cognizor; — said of the cognizee. **4.** To give; deliver, transmit; as, to *render* a message; to *render* the price of a purchase; also, *Obs.*, to emit; as, to *render* an odor. *Now Rare.* **5.** To give up; to yield; surrender; as, to *render* a city; to *render* one's life. *Shak.* **6.** To furnish for consideration or as the result of consideration; to state; deliver; as, to *render* an account of money or actions; to *render* judgment; to *render* a bill. **7.** To furnish; contribute; as, to *render* assistance to one. **8.** To pay as due, esp. as rent, tribute, or the like; as, to *render* homage or honor.

Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's. *Mark* xii. 17.

9. To cause to be or to become; as, to *render* a person more safe or more unsafe; to *render* a fortress secure; also, *Obs. or R.*, with *in* or *into*, to cause to be in some condition or state; as, to *render* one in fear of his life. **10.** To represent or depict, as by painting, music, or the like; as, the music well *renders* the sentiment; a painter *renders* a landscape well; hence, of a musician or actor, to interpret or perform; as, to *render* the rôle of Hamlet. **11.** To describe or represent as of a certain character, or the like. *Obs.*

He did *render* him the most unnatural
That lived amongst men *Shak.*

12. To translate from one language into another; as, to *render* Latin into English. **13.** To present (one's self) at a certain place; as, to *render* one's self at court. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Oxf. E. D.* **14.** To melt down; to extract or clarify by melting; as, to *render* lard, oil, etc. **15.** To apply a first coat of plaster to (a wall, etc.). **16.** *Naut.* **a** To cause (a rope) to pass, or run, through a block, loop, or the like, as by slackening it off. **b** To coil (a rope) so that it will run off smoothly when wanted. **17.** *Arch. Drafting.* To complete (a perspective drawing or elevation) by filling in the shadows, sky, trees, etc.

ren'der, *v. i.* **1. a** To give an account; to explain or confess. *Obs.* **b** To surrender. *Obs.* **2.** *Naut.* To pass or run smoothly, as a rope through a block, off a coil, etc.; as, a rope *renders* well.

ren'der, *n.* [See RENDER, *v.*] **1.** A surrender. *Obs. Shak.* **2. a** A return or conveyance made by the cognizee to the cognizor in a fine. **b** A return in kind, services, or money, esp. in kind or service, as by a tenant to his superior. **3.** A giving account; an account; a statement. *Obs. Shak.* **4.** A coat of plaster, etc., applied directly on a wall.

ren'der-ing, *n.* Act of one who renders, or that which is rendered. Specif.: **a** A version; translation; as, the *rendering* of a Hebrew text. **b** In art, the presentation, expression, or interpretation of an idea, theme, or part. **c** Act of laying the first coat of plaster on brickwork or stonework; also, the coat of plaster laid on. **d** The process of trying out or extracting lard, tallow, etc. **e** The free running of a rope or line, as through a pulley or from a reel.

ren'dez-vous (rän'dĕ-vōō; rŏn'-; rĕn'-; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -VOUS, formerly also -VOUSES (-vōō'zĕz). [F. *rendez-vous*, properly, render yourselves, repair to a place. See RENDER.] **1.** A place appointed for a meeting, or at which persons customarily meet; specif., an appointed place for troops, or for ships of a fleet, to assemble.

An inn, the free *rendezvous* of all travelers. *Scott.*

2. A retreat; refuge. *Obs.* *Shak.* **3.** A meeting by appointment; as, to arrange a *rendezvous.* **4.** A gathering or assemblage of persons or things. *Obs.* **5.** *Nav.* A recruiting office and impressment station. *Obs.*

ren'dez-vous, *v. i. & t.*; -VOUSED (-vōōd); -VOUS'ING (-vōō'-ĭng). To assemble, meet, or bring together at a place, esp. by appointment.

ren-di'tion (rĕn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF. See RENDER; cf. REDDITION.] **1.** Act of rendering; esp., act of surrender, as of a place or troops in war, or of fugitives from justice, at the claim of a foreign government. *Evelyn.* **2.** Translation; rendering; version. **3.** Act of representing, setting forth, reproducing artistically, interpreting, or performing; as, a violinist's *rendition* of a solo; an actor's *rendition* of a part. *U. S.*

rend'rock' (rĕnd'rŏk'), *n.* A kind of dynamite used in blasting, consisting of nitroglycerin, saltpeter, wood pulp, and paraffin or pitch.

Ren'e-al'mi-a (rĕn'ē-ăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Paul *Reneaulme*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American and African zinziberaceous plants having leafy or naked stems and racemose, often showy flowers. *R. exaltata* is well known in cultivation.

ren'e-gade (rĕn'ē-gād), *n.* [Sp. *renegado*, LL. *renegatus*, fr. *renegare* to deny; L. *re-* re- + *negare* to deny. See NEGATION; cf. RUNAGATE.] **1.** An apostate from Christianity or from any form of religious faith.

2. A deserter of or from a cause, principle, party, or allegiance to another, esp. a hostile one; a turncoat; a traitor.

Syn. — See PERVERT.

ren'e-gade, *a.* Traitorous; apostate; having deserted a cause, or the like, for a hostile one.

re-nege' (rē-nēg'; *dial. also* rē-nāg'; *cf* RENIG), *v. t.*; RE-NEGED' (-nēgd'); RE-NEG'ING (-nēg'ĭng). [LL. *renegare.* See RENEGADE.] To deny; disown; abandon; renounce; decline. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* *Shak.*

re-nege', *v. i.* **1.** To deny. *Obs.* *Shak.* **2.** *Card Playing.* To fail to follow suit when able to do so, in violation of the rules of the game; to revoke.

re-nege', *n.* Act or fact of reneging.

re-nerve' (rē-nûrv'), *v. t.* To nerve again; to reinvigorate.

re-new' (rē-nū'), *v. t.*; RE-NEWED' (-nūd'); RE-NEW'ING. [*re-* + *new.* Cf. RENOVATE.] **1.** To make new again; to restore to freshness, perfection, or vigor; also, to gain again as new; as, to *renew* one's strength.

The enchanted herbs
That did *renew* old Æson. *Shak.*

2. To make new spiritually; to regenerate.

Be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your mind. *Rom* xii 2.

3. To begin again; to recommence; to resume.

The last great age . . *renews* its finished course. *Dryden.*

4. To repeat; to go over again; to make or do again.

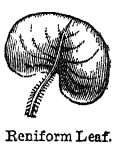
The birds their notes *renew.* *Milton.*

5. To restore to existence; to revive; reëstablish; recreate; rebuild; as, to *renew* the old splendor of a palace; to *renew* the sentiments of youth. **6.** To replace; also, to restore to fullness or sufficiency; as, to *renew* water in a tank; to *renew* one's equipment. **7.** To grant or obtain an extension of; to continue in force for a fresh period; as, to *renew* a note or a lease.

Syn. — RENEW, RENOVATE. To RENEW is esp. to make new, to remake, or to begin (something) afresh; to RENOVATE (which commonly applies to material things) is esp. to restore to freshness by cleansing or repairing; as, "They that wait upon the Lord shall *renew* their strength" (*Is.* xl. 31); to *renew* a lease, to *renew* an acquaintance; to *renovate* a house or the blood. See MEND, NEW.

re-new', *v. i. Now Rare.* **1.** To become new, or as new. **2.** To begin again; to resume.

re-new'a-ble (rē-nū'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being renewed. — **re-new'a-bil'i-ty** (rē-nū'-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

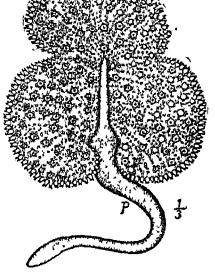


re-new'al (-ăl), *n.* A renewing, or state of being renewed. Cf. FORBEARANCE, 2.

ren'i- (rĕn'ĭ-; rē'nĭ-). Combining form from Latin *ren, renis*, meaning *kidney.*

ren'i-form (-fôrm; 277), *a.* [*reni-* + *-form:* cf. F. *réniforme.*] Reniform Leaf. Kidney-shaped.

Re-nil'la (rē-nĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *ren, renis*, kidney.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of Pennatulacea in which the body has the form of a reniform leaf with the zooids on the upper side, supported on a hollow stem below. It constitutes a family, **Re-nil'li-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] Any species of this genus.



re-ni'ten-cy (rē-nī'tĕn-sĭ; rĕn'ĭ-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being renitent; resistance; opposition; reluctance. *Sterne.*

We find a *renitency* in ourselves to ascribe life and irritability to the cold and motionless fibers of plants. *E. Darwin.*

re-ni'tent (rē-nī'tĕnt; rĕn'ĭ-tĕnt; 277), *a.* [L. *renitens, -entis*, p. pr. of *reniti* to strive or struggle against, resist; *re-* re- + *niti* to struggle or strive: cf. F. *rénitent.*] **1.** Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force. "[Muscles] soft, and yet *renitent.*" *Ray.* **2.** Persistently opposed; recalcitrant.

Renilla (*R. amethystina*) from California. *p* Stem.

ren'net (rĕn'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME., fr. *rennen* to run; cf. AS. *gerinnan* to curdle, coagulate, E. dial. *run* to curdle. See RUN, *v.*] **1.** The contents of the stomach of an unweaned calf or other animal, or the lining membrane of the stomach (esp. of the fourth stomach of ruminants), used for curdling milk; hence, also, any preparation of the stomach of animals which is used for that purpose. Rennet rapidly loses its properties when heated above 60° C. Rennet extract is usually prepared from the fourth stomach of calves. **2.** Anything used to curdle milk, esp. the plant lady's-bedstraw (*Galium verum*).

3. *Physiol. Chem.* Rennin.

Ren'ard (rĕn'ärd). Var. of REYNARD.

Ren'ard-ine (rĕn'är-dĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Reynard, the fox, or tales concerning him.

re-nas'cen-cy (rē-năs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Renascence. *Rare.*

re-nas'ci-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *renasci* to be born again.] Capable of being reproduced; able to spring again into being. — **re-nas'ci-ble-ness,** *n. Both Rare.*

ren'ate ✝ RENNET, an apple.

re-nate', *v. t. & i.* [L. *renatus*, p. p. of *renasci* to be born again.] To reincarnate; to form again. *Obs* — *a.* Born again. *Obs.*

re-nav'i-gate (rē-năv'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-nav'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n*

re-nay', *v. t.* [OF. *renoier*, F. *renier*, LL. *renegare*; L. *re-* re- + *negare* to deny. See RENEGADE.] To renounce; deny; disown; recant; refuse. *Obs.*

re-nay', *n.* [OF. *renoié*, p. p. See RENAY, *v.*] A renegade. *Obs.*

re-nay'tie, *n.* [AF *renoerie*, OF. *renoierie* (for earlier *renoierie*).] Disownment; apostasy. *Obs.*

rence. ✝ RAINES, RINSE.

rench (rĕnsh). Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of RINSE.

ren-con'tre (rĕn-kŏn'tĕr; *F.* raN'kôN'tr'), *n.* [F.] = RENCOUNTER, *n.*

ren-con'tre, *v. t.* [F. *rencontrer.*] To encounter; go against. *Obs.*

rend, *v. t.* [F. *rendre* to render.] To melt. Cf. RENDER, *v. t.*, 14. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rend, *n.* A rent, or split; specif., *Naut.*, a seam opened in or between planks by exposure *Obs. or R.*

ren'dal (rĕn'l), *n.* A term used in the phrase **rig and rendal.** See RUNDALE. *Scot.*

‖ **rende'ment'** (*F.* ränd'mäN'), *n.* [F.] *Chem.* The yield of crystallizable sugar obtainable from a raw sugar.

rend'er, *n.* [From REND.] One who rends.

ren'der-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being rendered. [DER-SET.]

ren'der-and-set', *a.* = RENDERD. Rendered. *Ref. Sp.*

ren'der-er, *n.* One that renders; a vessel for rendering lard, etc.

ren'der-ing, *n.* *Plastering.* Designating work in which there are only two coats.

ren'di-ble (rĕn'dĭ-b'l), *a.* [See RENDER.] That may be rendered. *Obs.*

ren'dles (-d'lz; -'lz), *n.* [From source of *run*; cf MHG. *rinsel.* Cf. RENNET.] Rennet *Obs.*

ren'dle-wood' (rĕn'(d)'l-wŏŏd'), *n.* Wood, esp. oak, with the bark off. *Dial. Eng.*

rendoun. ✝ RANDOM.

ren'dur, *n.* [*render* + *-ry.*] Surrender. *Obs.* [Rendezvous *Obs.*]

ren'dy, *n.* [See RENDEZVOUS.]

rene. ✝ RAIN, REIN.

re-neague' (rē-nēg'; -nāg'), **re-neg'** (rē-nĕg'). Vars. of RENEGE.

ren'e-gade, *v. i.* To become a renegade *Rare.* [*n.* See -ISM.]

ren'e-gad-ism (rĕn'ē-gād-ĭz'm), [LL. *renegatus.* See RENEGADE.]

ren'e-ga'do (rĕn'ē-gā'dō), *n., a., & v.* [Sp.] = RENEGADE.

ren'e-gant, *a.* [LL. *renegans, -antis*, p. pr.] Renegade. *Obs.*

renegat. ✝ RENEGADE, *n.*

ren'e-gate (rĕn'ē-gāt), *n. & a.* [LL. *renegatus.* See RENEGADE.] = RENEGADE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ren'e-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of renouncing or deserting. *Rare.* [who reneges.

re-neg'er (rē-nēg'ĕr), *n.* One

re-negue'. Var. of RENEGE.

re'nes (rē'nēz), *n.* [L., pl., kidneys.] *Med.* An extract of pig or sheep kidneys, used in nephritis.

renet. ✝ RENNET. [*Obs.*

re-new', *n.* Renewal; novelty.

re-new', *v. t.* [F. *renouer* to tie again.] To tie. *Obs.* [p. p.]

re-new'ed-ly, *adv.* of *renewed.*

re-new'ed-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

re-new'er, *n.* One that renews.

renewle. ✝ RENULE.

re-new'ment, *n.* Renewal. *Rare.*

reneye. ✝ RENAY.

ren-fierce', *v. t.* [See FIERCE; cf. RENFORCE.] To make fierce in turn. *Obs.*

ren-force', *v. t.* [F. *renforcer.*] To reenforce; enforce. *Obs.* — **ren-force'er,** *n. Obs.*

reng. ✝ REIGN; RINK, a man.

R. Eng. *Abbr.* Royal Engineers.

rengalle. ✝ RANGALE

rengе. ✝ REIGN. [a row. *Obs.*

renge, *n.* [See RANGE.] A rank; a sieve; strainer. *Obs*

renge, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *renger* to put in ranks. Cf. RANGE, *v.*] To range; to arrange. *Obs.*

rengne. ✝ REIGN, RENGE.

ren-grade', *v. t.* [*ren-* (F. *ren-*, fr. *re-* + *en-*) + *grade.*] To reinstate after degradation. *Obs.*

‖ **ren'gue** (rĕŋ'gā), *n.* [Sp.] A coarse kind of pina cloth. *Phil. I.*

re-ni'ant, *n.* [F., p. pr. of *renier* to deny.] A renegade. *Obs.*

ren'i-car'di-ac, *a.* [*reni-* + *cardiac.*] *Zool.* Pert to the heart and nephridium.

re-nid'i-fy (rē-nĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To build its nest again. — **re-nid'i-fi-ca'tion** (-nĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *v. t.*

renie. ✝ RENAY.

reniew. ✝ RENEW. [of RENEGE.

re-nig' (rē-nĭg'). Colloq. var.

renigat. ✝ RENEGATE, RENEGADE.

ren'i-per'i-car'di-al, *a. Zoöl.* Pertaining to the pericardium and nephridium of a mollusk.

ren'i-por'tal (rĕn'ĭ-pōr'tăl; rē'nĭ-), *a.* Renal portal. See PORTAL, *a.*

ren'ish (rĕn'ĭsh), *a.* Uncouth; furious; wild. — **ren'ish-ly,** *adv. Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Renishe. ✝ RHENISH.

re-nite', *v. i.* [L. *reniti.*] To struggle in resisting. *Obs.*

re-ni'tence (rē-nī'tĕns; rĕn'ĭ-tĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *rénitence.*] Renitency.

renk. ✝ RINK

renk (rĕŋk), *n.* [OF. *renc.*] Rank. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

renk, *n. Coal Mining.* An average or standard distance for putting coal at a stated price. *Eng.*

renk'y (rĕŋk'ĭ), *a.* Large; robust; also, lanky. *Dial Eng.*

rennagate. ✝ RENEGATE, RENEGADE. [DAL. *Scot.*

ren'nal (rĕn'l). Var of REN-

renne, *v. t.* In phr. *rape and renne.* See RAPE, *v. t.*, to handle.

ren'ne. ✝ RUN.

ren'net, *v. t.* To treat, or supply, with rennet. *Obs.*

ren'net (rĕn'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [F. *ramette, remette*, perh fr. *raine* a tree frog, L. *rana*, because it is spotted like this kind of frog. Cf. RANUNCULUS.] An old variety of apple. *Eng.*

ren'nin (rĕn'ĭn), *n.* [From RENNET.] *Physiol. Chem.* A coagulating enzyme occurring in the gastric juice of man and the higher animals, the active constituent of rennet; chymosin. There are also various lower animals and plants which produce it or some other enzyme having the same property of coagulating milk. See CASEIN.

ren-nin'o-gen (rĕ-nĭn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*rennin* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The antecedent or zymogen of the enzyme rennin; chymosinogen.

re-nom'i-nate (rē-nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To nominate again or anew, esp. for a term of office in immediate succession. — **re-nom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

re-nounce' (rē-nouns'), *v. t.*; RE-NOUNCED' (-nounst'); RE-NOUNC'ING (-noun'sĭng). [ME. *renouncen*, OF. *renoncier*, F. *renoncer*, L. *renuntiare* to bring back word, announce, revoke, retract, renounce; *re-* re- + *nuntiare* to announce, fr. *nuncius*, *nuntius*, a messenger. See NUNCIO; cf. RENUNCIATION.] **1.** To announce one's abandonment of the ownership of; to give up, abandon, or resign, usually formally, (something possessed); as, to *renounce* a title, a claim.

2. To give up or abandon (something held, practiced, professed, or the like); as, to *renounce* a belief or faith.

3. To disclaim the authority, obligation, claim, or the like, of; to repudiate; cast off; to refuse further to follow, obey, recognize, etc.; as, to *renounce* one's son.

4. To announce; declare; proclaim. *Obs.*

5. *Card Playing.* To disclaim having a card of (the suit led) by playing a card of another suit.

Syn. — Disavow, disown, disclaim, deny; cast off, discard, reject; revoke, recall, withdraw. — RENOUNCE, ABJURE, FORSWEAR, RECANT, RETRACT, REPUDIATE agree in the idea of abandoning a former state, opinion, or assertion (see RELINQUISH). To RENOUNCE is to make an affirmative declaration of abandonment; as, to *renounce* a claim. To ABJURE (less commonly FORSWEAR) is to renounce with, or as with, the solemnity of an oath; as, to *abjure* allegiance. To RECANT is to renounce or abjure, often formally or publicly, a proposition previously affirmed or maintained; as, to *recant* one's heresies. To RETRACT is to take back or withdraw an assertion or opinion; as, to *retract* a charge. To REPUDIATE is to disavow or disclaim responsibility for, or to reject as not authoritative or not binding; as, to *repudiate* a doctrine, one's debts. See ABANDON, DISCARD.

> I did *renounce* the world, its pride and greed,
> Palace, farm, villa, shop, and banking house. *R. Browning.*
> Either to die the death, or to *abjure*
> Forever the society of man. *Shak.*
> For know that you *recanted* all you said. *Tennyson.*
> I can neither *retract* nor apologize for a charge of falsehood which I never advanced. *Byron.*
> Dr. Savage *repudiates* the stories about the gorillas. *Huxley.*

re-nounce', *v. i.* **1.** To make renunciation. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Law.* To decline or resign formally some right or trust, esp. the right to act as executor or heir.

3. *Card Playing.* **a** Not to follow suit, because holding no cards of the suit led. **b** = RENEGE, *v. i.*, 2. *Obs.*

re-nounce', *n.* [Cf. F. *renonce.*] *Cards.* Act of renouncing; also, ability to renounce through voidness in a suit.

re-nounce'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *renoncement.*] Act of renouncing; renunciation.

ren'o-vate (rĕn'ō-vāt), *v. t.*; REN'O-VAT'ED (-vā't'ĕd); REN'O-VAT'ING (-vā't'ĭng). [L. *renovatus*, p. p. of *renovare*; *re-* re- + *novare* to make new, fr. *novus* new. See NEW; cf. RENEW.] **1.** To begin again; to resume. *Obs.*

2. To renew, make over, or repair; to restore to the former or a superior condition of freshness, completeness, vigor, or the like; as, to *renovate* draperies.

Syn. — See RENEW.

renovated butter, process butter.

ren'o-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *renovatio*: cf. F. *rénovation.*] **1.** Act or process of renovating, or state of being renovated; specif., *Theol.*, continued spiritual renewal.

> There is something inexpressibly pleasing in the annual *renovation* of the world. *Rambler.*

2. Renewal; resumption; revival, as of a quarrel. *Obs.*

ren'o-va'tor (rĕn'ō-vā'tĕr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *rénovateur.*] One that renovates; specif., a nozzle attachment for the suction pipe of a vacuum cleaner.

re-nown' (rē-noun'), *n.* [ME. *renoun*, OF. *renon*, F. *renom*, fr. OF. *renomer*, F. *renommer*, to make famous, to celebrate. Cf. RENOWN, *v.*, NOUN.] **1.** Condition of being widely and honorably or favorably known and spoken of; fame; celebrity; as, the *renown* of Venice for its beauty; the *renown* of Washington and his virtues.

2. General report; rumor; news; esp., honorable report. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. General repute; reputation; name. *Obs.* "The *renown* of a bawd." *Shak.*

Syn. — See REPUTATION.

re-nown', *v. t.* [F. *renommer* to name again, celebrate, OF. *renomer*; *re-* re- + *nommer* to name, L. *nominare*, fr. *nomen* a name. The final *n* is due to the influence of the noun. See NOUN.] To give renown to. *Now Rare.*

re-nowned' (rē-nound'), *a.* [Prop. p. p.] Famous; celebrated; having renown; as, a *renowned* king.

> These were the *renowned* of the congregation. *Num.* i. 61.

Syn. — Famed, distinguished, noted, eminent, celebrated. — **re-nown'ed-ly** (-noun'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **re-nown'ed-ness**, *n.*

rens/se-laer-ite (rĕn/sĕ-lĕr-īt; rĕn/sē-lā'rīt; 115), *n.* [After Hon. Stephen Van *Rensselaer.*] *Min.* A soft, compact variety of talc, being an altered pyroxene. It is often worked in a lathe into inkstands and other articles.

rent (rĕnt), *n.* [From REND.] **1.** An opening made by rending or tearing, esp. in cloth; also, by extension, a similar opening made by or as if by force, as a cut, a cleft in the earth, a crack in wood, or the like.

> See what a *rent* the envious Casca made. *Shak.*

2. Fig.: A schism; a rupture of harmony; a separation.

3. Act of rending. *Rare.*

Syn. — Fissure, breach, disrupture, rupture, tear, dilaceration, break, fracture.

rent, *n.* [F. *rente*, LL. (assumed) *rendita*, fr. *rendere*, for L. *reddere*, *redditum*, to give back, pay. See RENDER.] **1.** A render; a return or payment receivable from another or chargeable on land, as an annuity or corody; also, the property charged with such a payment; hence, revenue; income. *Obs.* "Catel had they enough and *rent*." *Chaucer.*

2. Pay; reward; share; tribute; toll. *Obs.*

> Death, that taketh of high and low his *rent*. *Chaucer.*

3. *Com. & Law.* **a** The return made by the tenant or occupant of land or corporal hereditaments to the owner for the use thereof; a certain periodical profit, whether in money, provisions, chattels, or services, issuing out of lands and tenements in payment for the use; commonly, a certain pecuniary sum agreed upon between a tenant and his landlord, and paid at fixed intervals by the tenant to the landlord, for the use of land or its appendages; as, *rent* for a farm, a house, a park, etc. **b** The return made by a hirer or user of personal property, as farming stock, machinery, etc., to the owner for the use thereof, whether combined with rent for land (sense **a**) or not.

4. A piece of real property that is rented, or let out by the owner; a tenement. *Obs., exc. Colloq. or Cant, U. S.*

5. *Econ.* **a** That portion of the produce of the earth paid to the landlord for the use of the "original and indestructible powers of the soil;" the excess of the return from a given piece of cultivated land over that from land of equal area at the "margin of cultivation" (which see). Called also *economic*, or *Ricardian*, *rent.* Economic rent is due partly to differences of productivity, but chiefly to advantages of location; it is equivalent to ordinary or commercial rent less interest on improvements, and nearly equivalent to *ground rent* (in sense 1). **b** Loosely, a return or profit from a differential advantage for production, as in case of income or earnings due to rare natural gifts creating a natural monopoly. Cf. PRODUCER'S SURPLUS.

rent charge. See in *Vocab.* — **r. of assize**, *Early Eng. Law*, a fixed rent, as that paid by freeholders or ancient copyholders of a manor. — **r. resolute**, *O. Eng. Law*, crown rents from lands formerly in possession of (now dissolved) religious bodies. — **rents and profits of land**, *Law*, the total received by way of rent or otherwise from a tract of land. See PROFIT, *n.*, 4 **b**. — **r. seck.** See in *Vocab.*

rent, *v. t.*; RENT'ED; RENT'ING. [Cf. F. *renter.* See 2d RENT.] **1.** To give revenues or an endowment to; to endow. *Obs.*

2. To take and hold under an agreement to pay rent; to pay rent for; as, the tenant *rents* an estate of the owner.

3. To grant the possession and enjoyment of, or let, for rent; to lease; as, the owner of an estate or house *rents* it.

4. To charge rent to; to charge (a person) for rent.

rent, *v. i.* To be leased, or let for rent; as, the estate *rents* for five hundred dollars a year.

rent'al (rĕn'tăl), *n.* [LL. *rentale.* See RENT income.] **1.** A schedule, account, or list of rents, with the names of the tenants, etc.; a rent roll.

2. A sum total of rents; the amount of a rent or rents.

3. A lease or leasehold right or estate; specif.: A form of lease or tack, usually for life, for a low customary rent, formerly granted to tenants called, in Scots law, *rentalers* or *kindly tenants*, being lineal descendants of holders of ancient heritable rights or persons favored as such. They are now obsolete in England and mostly so in Scotland.

rent charge; *pl.* RENTS CHARGE. Often printed as one word, **rent/charge'**. A rent or periodical payment made a charge upon land by reservation in a conveyance of land for life or in fee simple or granted by deed, and expressly giving to the holder the right of distress for arrears. Cf. RENT SECK. Now, sometimes in England, loosely, an annual sum charged on land, or payable out of the income of land, to which the Conveyancing Act of 1881 (sec. 44) attaches a power of distress for arrears.

‖ **rente** (răNt), *n.* [F. See RENT income.] In France, in general, annual income, such as those forms of income called, in English, rents charge, rents seck, and annuities; specif., *pl.* (**rentes sur l'état** [răNt' sür lā'tà']), interests payable by the government on the consolidated debt; also, the bonds, shares, stocks, etc., which represent this indebtedness. Similar government securities of other European countries are also sometimes called *rentes.*

rent'er (rĕn'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who rents lands, tenements, or other property; — usually said of a lessee or tenant.

2. A collector or farmer of rents or taxes. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **ren'tier'** (raN'tyā'), *n.* [F. See 2d RENT.] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, or the like.

rent'less (rĕnt'lĕs), *a.* Rent-free; also, not yielding rent. — **rentless land**, *Economics*, land yielding no economic rent because at or below the margin of cultivation. See RENT, 5 **a**.

rent seck; *pl.* RENTS SECK. Often as one word, **rentseck.** [AF. *rente segue*, lit., dry rent. *Oxf. E. D.*] A form of rent reserved or granted like a rent charge, but without the right of distress. See RENT CHARGE. A power of distress was annexed to rent seck by George II. c. 28 (1730).

rent service. *Eng. Law.* Rent reserved out of land held by fealty or other corporeal service; — so called from such service being incident to it. The common law attaches the right of distress to such rent.

re-nun'ci-a'tion (rē-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *renonciation*, L. *renuntiatio* an announcement. See RENOUNCE.] **1.** Act of renouncing or giving up something possessed; renouncement; as, the *renunciation* of a title.

2. Act of abandoning or giving up something practiced, cherished, or the like; as, a *renunciation* of ambition.

3. Act of repudiating, rejecting, disowning, or the like; as, *renunciation* of an administratorship, of allegiance.

Syn. — Disavowal, disclaimer, rejection, abjuration, recantation, denial, abandonment, relinquishment.

re-nun'ci-a-to-ry (rē-nŭn'shĭ-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to renunciation; containing or declaring a renunciation.

ren'ver'sé' (răN'vĕr'sā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Upside down, as a chevron with the point downward or a beast on its back.

re-o'pen (rē-ō'p'n), *v. t.* **1.** To open again.

2. To resume; recommence; as, to *reopen* a discussion; to *reopen* an artillery assault; also, to resume the discussion or consideration of; as, to *reopen* a subject.

re-or'der (rē-ôr'dĕr), *v. t.* To order again; specif., *Com.*, to give a reorder for (goods or merchandise).

re-or'der, *n. Com.* A subsequent order for goods given to the same person or dealer, esp. within a short time.

re-or'gan-i-za'tion (rē-ôr'găn-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of reorganizing, or state of being reorganized.

2. *Finance.* The reconstruction or rehabilitation of a corporation, esp. a railroad, usually effected compulsorily by a receivership and foreclosure. Cf. READJUSTMENT.

re-or'gan-ize (rē-ôr'găn-īz), *v. t. & i.* To organize again or anew; to effect a reorganization of; as, to *reorganize* a society or an army. — **re-or'gan-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

rep (rĕp), *n.* [Orig uncert.; cf. *rip*, in this sense.] An immoral man; also formerly, a lewd woman. Cf. DEMIREP.

rep, *n.* [Cf. F. *reps.*] A fabric of silk or wool, or both, having a transversely corded or ribbed surface; also, any of various fabrics having transverse line markings on the face and having only the warp showing on this side.

re-pair' (rē-pâr'), *v. i.*; RE-PAIRED' (-pârd'); RE-PAIR'ING. [ME. *repairen*, OF. *repairier* to return, perh. fr. L. *repatriare* to return to one's country, to go home again; *re-* re- + *patria* native country, fr. *pater* father. Cf. REPATRIATE.] **1.** To go; to betake one's self; to resort; as, to *repair* to a sanctuary for safety. *Chaucer.*

2. To return; also, to bring or draw back. *Obs. Chaucer.*

3. To be present, or to stay; to dwell. *Obs.*

re-pair', *n.* [OF. *repaire*, F. *repaire*, *repère.* See REPAIR to go.] **1.** A repairing to a place; resort. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> Proclamation for their *repair* to their houses. *Clarendon.*

2. A place to which one repairs; a haunt; resort. *Now R.*

3. A gathering of persons at a place; a concourse. *Obs.*

4. A retinue; train. *Obs.* *Hall.*

re-pair', *v. t.* [F. *réparer*, L. *reparare*; *re-* re- + *parare* to prepare. See PARE; cf. REPARATION.] **1.** To restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; as, to *repair* a house, a road, a shoe.

> Secret refreshings that *repair* his strength. *Milton.*

2. To restore or reinstate, as in former standing. *Obs.*

3. To remedy, heal, make right, or mend; as, to *repair* a break, a wound, a defeat, a loss, a damage.

4. To make amends for, as for an injury, by an equivalent; to indemnify for; as, to *repair* an injustice.

Syn. — Restore, renew, amend, mend, retrieve, recruit.

re-pair', *n.* **1.** Act of repairing; restoration, or state of being restored, to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, etc.; supply of loss; reparation; mending. Also, an instance or result of such restoration; — often in *pl.*; as, the *repairs* to the house are extensive.

> Sunk down and sought *repair*
> Of sleep, which instantly fell on me. *Milton.*

2. Condition with respect to soundness, need of repairing, etc.; as, a house in good, or bad, *repair*, or out of *repair.*

re-pand' (rē-pănd'), *a.* [L. *repandus* bent backward, turned

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rennet bag, rennet stomach. The abomasum of ruminants.
rennet ferment. *Chem.* Rennin.
ren'net-ing, *n.* = 1st RENNET.
ren'ni-ble. ✝ RENABLE.
ren'ning, *n.* [ME. *rennen* to run. Cf. RENNET.] Rennet. *Obs.*
re-no'ble, *v. t.* To reënnoble. *Obs.*
renogat. ✝ RENEGATE.
re-nome', *n.* [See RENOWN.] = RENOMEE. *Obs.*
renomed, *p. a.* [OF. *renomé*, F. *renommé.*] Renowned. *Obs.*
re'no-mee', *n.* [OF. *renomée*, F. *renommée*, fr. *renommer.* Cf. RENOWN, *v.*] Renown; celebrated.
renone. ✝ RENOUNCE.
ren'o-per'i-car'di-al (rĕn'ō-pĕr'ĭ-kär'dĭ-ăl; rē'nō-), *a.* Reni-pericardial.
renoume, re-noun'. ✝ RENOWN.
re-nounce'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
re-nounc'er (rē-noun'sĕr), *n.* One who renounces.
ren'o-vant, *a.* [L. *renovans, -antis*, p. pr.] Renewing. *Obs.*
ren'o-vate, *a.* Renovated.
ren'o-vate, *v. i.* To become renewed; to revive. *Rare.*
‖ **re'no-va'te a'ni-mos** (rĕn'ō-vā'tē ăn'ĭ-mŏs). [L.] Renew your courage. [renovator. *R.*]
ren'o-vat'er (rĕn'ō-vāt'ĕr), *n.* A
ren'o-vat'ing-ly, *adv.* of *renovating*, p. pr. [Renovating.
ren'o-va-tive (rĕn'ō-vā-tĭv), *a.*
‖ **re'no-va'to no'mi-ne** (rā'nō'vä'tō nō'mē'nĕ). [L.] By a revived name.
re-nove', *v. t. & i.* [L. *renovare*, or OF. *renover.*] To renew. *Obs.*
re-nov'el, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *renoveler*, F. *renouveler.*] To renew; renovate. *Obs.* — **re-nov'el-ance,** *n. Obs.*
re-nown', *v. i.* [After G. *renommieren.*] To seek notoriety, as by some prank; — applied to German students. [*Sp.*
re-nownd'. Renowned. *Ref. Sp.*
renownee, *n* [Due to confusion of earlier *renomee*, OF. *renomée*, F. *renommée*, with *renown*. *Orf. E. D.*] Renown. *Obs.*
re-nown'er, *n.* 1. One who renowns. *Obs. or R.*
rent'ler, *a.* Not torn. See -LESS. [*Obs.*
rent'-rack, *v. t.* = RACK-RENT.
‖ **ren'trant'** (răN'trăN'), *n.* [F.] *Écarté.* A player who takes the place of a losing player.
‖ **ren'trée'** (raN'trā'), *n.* [F.] Reentry; reopening; reappearance. [of RENKY.
ren'ty (rĕn'tĭ). Dial. Eng. var.
renue. ✝ RENEW.
re-nule', *v. t. & i.* [See RENOVEL.] To renew. *Obs.*
re-num'ber, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
renumed. ✝ RENOMED.
re-nu'mer-ate (rē-nū'mĕr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *renumeratus*, p. p. of *renumerare* to recount; *re-* re- + *numerare* to count. See NUMERATE.] To enumerate again; recount. — **re-nu'mer-a'tion,** *n. Obs.*
renuncle. ✝ RENOUNCE.
re-nun'ci-a-ble (rē-nŭn'shĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being renunciated, or renounced.
re-nun'ci-ance (-ăns), *n.* Renunciation. *Rare.*
re-nun'ci-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *renuntians, -antis*, p. pr.] Renouncing. — *n.* A renouncer. *Both Rare.*
re-nun'ci-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *renuntiatus*, p. p. of *renuntiare*] To renounce *Rare.*
re-nun'ci-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* 1. Announcing. *Obs.* 2. Renouncing. *Rare.*
renuwe. ✝ RENEW.
ren-verse', *v. t.* [F. *renverser*; L. *re-* re- + *in* in, into + *versare*, v intens. fr. *vertere* to turn.] To reverse. — *n.* The reverse side. *Both Obs.* [versing. *Obs.*
ren-verse'ment, *n.* [F.] A reversing; a sending back; dismissal; also, a textual reference. *Obs.*
ren-voy', *v. t.* [F. *renvoyer.*] To send back. *Obs.*
reny. ✝ RENAY.
re'ob-jec'tiv-i-za'tion, *n.*, **re'ob-jec'tiv-ize,** *v. t.*, **re-ob'ser-va'tion,** *n.*, **re-ob-serve',** *v. t.*, **re'ob-tain',** *v. t.*, **re'ob-tain'a-ble,** *a.*, **re'ob-tain'ment,** *n.*, **re-oc'cu-pa'tion,** *n.*, **re-oc'cu-py,** *v. t.*, **re'oc-cur',** *v. i.*, **re'oc-cur'rence,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
reod. ✝ REED.
reod, *a.* [AS. *réod*, akin to *réad.* See RED.] Red. *Obs.*
reof. *a.* [AS. *hréof.*] Rough. *Obs.*
re-of'fer, *v. & n.* See RE-, 2.
reome. ✝ REALM.
re-om'e-ter (rē-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr). Var. of RHEOMETER. *Obs. or Illit.*
reopen. ✝ REAP.
re-o'pen, *v. i.* To open again
re'o-phore, re'o-stat, etc. Vars. of RHEOPHORE, RHEOSTAT, etc.
re'op-pose', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reord. ✝ RERD.
re'or-dain', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'or'di-na'te, *a. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-or'di-na'tion, *n.* [Cf. F. *ré-ordination*, LL. *reordinatio.*] A second or repeated ordination.
re-o'ri-ent (rē-ō'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* Rising again. *Rare.*
reose. ✝ REWSIE. [fall. *Obs.*
reose, *v. i.* [AS. *hréosan.*] To
reothe. ✝ RUTH.
reother. ✝ ROTHER.
reouful. ✝ RUEFUL.
reounesse. ✝ REWNESS.
reousie. ✝ REUSIE.
reouthe. ✝ RUTH.
reowe. ✝ RUE, ROW, *v.*
reowliche. ✝ RULY.
reowsie. ✝ REWSIE.
reowthe. ✝ RUTH.
re-o-x'i-da'tion, *n.*, **re-ox'i-dize,** *v. t.*, etc., **re-ox'y-gen-ate, re-ox'y-gen-ize,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rep (rĕp), *n.* Short for REPUTATION. *Obs. or Slang.* [REAP.
rep. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
rep., *or* **Rep.** *Abbr.* Repetatur (L., let it be repeated); report; reporter; representative; republic; Republican.
re-pace', *v. t.* To pace again or in a contrary direction.
re'pa-cif'i-ca'tion (rē'pă-sĭf'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*, **re-pac'i-fy** (rē-păs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*, **re-pack',** *v. t.*, **re-pack'age,** *n.*, **re-pack'er,** *n.*, **re-pa'gan-i-za'tion,** *n.*, **re-pa'gan-ize,** *v. t.*, **re-pa'gan-iz'er,** *n.*, **re-paint',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [for reparation.
re-pair', *v. i.* To make repairs
re-pair'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
re-paird'. Repaired. *Ref. Sp.*
re-pair'er, *n.* One that repairs.
re-pair'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *reparement.*] A repairing, or renewing.
re-pale', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-pall', *v. t.* [*re-* + 3d *pall.*] To appall. *Obs.*
re-pand'ed, *a.* Repand. *Obs.*
re-pand'ly, *adv.* of REPAND.
re-pan'do-den'tate (rē-păn'dō-dĕn'tāt), *a. Bot.* Varying between repand and dentate.

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up; *re-* re- + *pandus* bent, crooked.] *Bot.* Having a slightly undulating margin; — said of leaves. Also, slightly undulating; — said of their margins. See SERRATE, *Illust.*

rep'a-ra-ble (rĕp'ā-rā-b'l), *a.* [L. *reparabilis*: cf. F. *réparable.*] **1.** Capable of being repaired, restored to a sound state, or made good; restorable; as, a *reparable* injury.

2. To be, or that should be, repaired. *Eng. Cyc. E. D.*

— **rep'a-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **rep'a-ra-bly**, *adv.*

rep'a-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *reparacioun*, F. *réparation*, L. *reparatio.* See REPAIR to mend.] **1.** Act of repairing or restoring, etc., or state of being repaired or restored. = 4th REPAIR, *n.*, 1.

2. *pl.* An instance or result of repairing; repairs. *Now R.*

3. Act of making amends or giving satisfaction or compensation for a wrong, injury, etc.; also, rarely, the thing done or given; amends; satisfaction; compensation.

I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Recompense, restitution, reward, indemnity, satisfaction. — REPARATION, REDRESS, AMENDS, REQUITAL agree in the idea of a return for something received or suffered. REPARATION is now applied chiefly to compensation or recompense for wrong, loss, or injury; REDRESS heightens the implication of satisfaction, or (sometimes) remedy; AMENDS (chiefly in the phrase "to make *amends*") implies less formal satisfaction than *redress* or *reparation;* as, "After such wrong as he had suffered there is no *reparation*" (*Hawthorne*); "*Redress* is always to be had against oppression, by punishing the immediate agents" (*Johnson*); "If I did take the kingdom from your sons, to make *amends* I'll give it to your daughter" (*Shak.*). REQUITAL (see REQUITAL) may denote either retaliation for injury or (more frequently) a return for benefits or services; as, a blow in *requital* of (or for) an insult; "If she puts a constraint on herself for my sake, I can only say, in *requital*, God bless her" (*Scott*). See PAY.

re-par'a-tive (rĕ-păr'ā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Repairing, or tending to repair; pertaining to repair.

2. Tending or pertaining to reparation, or making amends.

rep'ar-tee' (rĕp'ar-tē'), *n.* [F. *repartie*, fr. *repartir* to reply, depart again; *re-* re- + *partir* to part, depart. See PART.] A clever, ready, and witty reply or retort; also, skill in making such replies; clever retorts collectively; as, a much-quoted *repartee;* noted for *repartee.*

Syn. — Rejoinder, retort. See REPLY.

rep'ar-tee', *v. i.* To say in ready and witty reply, or to answer in such a way. *Obs.*

re'par-tee', *v. i.* To make ready and witty replies. *Rare.*

‖ **re-par'ti-mien'to** (rā-pär'tē-myĕn'tō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *repartir* to divide.] A partition or distribution; esp.: **a** A grant of land in conquered territory, including the right to exploit the labor of the natives living on or near it, awarded as a fief to Spanish soldiers, priests, etc. See ENCOMIENDA **b**. *Sp. Amer., Phil. I.*, etc. **b** An assessment of taxes.

re'par-ti'tion (rē'pär-tĭsh'ŭn; rē'pär-), *n* **1.** Act, fact, or result, of partitioning or distributing; distribution.

The relative *repartition* of land and water is very different from what prevails on the earth. *Pop Sci. Monthly*

2. A second or an additional partition, separation into parts, or distribution.

re-pass' (rē-pȧs'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *pass:* cf. F. *repasser.* Cf. REPACE.] **1.** To pass through, over, or by way of again, esp. in the opposite direction; as, to *repass* a river or sea.

2. To pass, or go past, again; as, to *repass* a house.

3. To cause to pass again, as a needle through cloth.

4. To cause to be passed, or adopted, again; as, to *repass* a resolution; to *repass* a bill, after a veto.

re-pass', *v. i.* To pass again, or in the opposite direction; also, to go back; to return; as, troops passing and *repassing.*

re-pas'sage (rē-păs'ĕj), *n* Act of repassing; passage back; freedom to repass. *Hakluyt.*

re-past' (rē-pȧst'), *n.* [OF. *repast*, F. *repas*, LL. *repastus*, fr. L. *repascere* to feed again; *re-* re- + *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, feed. See PASTURE.] **1.** That which is taken as food; food, now only that composing a meal; hence, a meal; feast. "The rich *repast*." *Byron.*

Go and get me some *repast*. *Shak.*

2. Act, time, or occasion of taking food. *Archaic.*

From dance to sweet *repast* they turn. *Milton.*

3. Refreshment of body; hence, sometimes, sleep. *Obs.*

re-past', *v. t. & i.* To supply food to; to feast; feed. *Rare.*

re-pas'ten-cy (rē-pȧ'tĕn-sĭ; rē-păt'-), *n.* [*re-* + *patency.*] *Med.* The state of being open after temporary closure.

re-pa'tri-ate (rē-pā'trĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *repatriare; re-* re- + *patria* native land.] To restore or return to one's own country, allegiance, or citizenship; as, to *repatriate* prisoners of war on the conclusion of peace.

re-pa'tri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *repatriatio* return to one's country.] Repatriating; state of being repatriated.

re-pay' (rē-pā'), *v. t.*; RE-PAID' (-pād'); RE-PAY'ING. [*re-* + *pay:* cf. F. *repayer.*] **1.** To pay back; to refund; as, to *repay* money borrowed or advanced; also, to pay back something owing to; as, to *repay* a creditor.

If you *repay* me not on such a day,
In such a place, such sum or sums. *Shak.*

2. To give something to, or to do something for, in requital; as, to *repay* one for kindness with gratitude.

3. To make return or requital for; to recompense; as, to *repay* a kindness or an injury.

4. To give or inflict in payment, return, or requital. "To the righteous, good shall be *repaid*." *Prov.* xiii. 21.

Syn. — Refund, restore, return, recompense, compensate, remunerate, satisfy, reimburse, requite.

re-pay'ment (rē-pā'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A repaying; reimbursement; also, act of requiting, returning, or recompensing.

re-peal' (rē-pēl'), *v. t.*; RE-PEALED' (-pēld'); RE-PEAL'ING. [OF. *rapeler* to call back, F. *rappeler; re-* re- + OF. *apeler*, F. *appeler*, to call, L. *appellare.* See APPEAL.] **1.** To recall, as a deed, grant, will, law, sentence, or statute; to revoke; to rescind or abrogate by authority, as by act of the legislature; as, to *repeal* a law.

2. To recall; to summon to return, as from exile. *Obs.*

The banished Bolingbroke *repeals* himself,
And with uplifted arms is safe arrived. *Shak.*

3. To abandon; forego; as, to *repeal* one's anger. *Obs.*

Syn. — Rescind, annul, cancel, reverse. See ABOLISH.

re-peal', *n.* [Cf. OF. *rapel*, F. *rappel*, fr. the v.] **1.** Recall, as from exile. *Obs.* "Rash in the *repeal*." *Shak.*

2. Revocation; rescission; abrogation; as, the *repeal* of a statute; the *repeal* of a law. Specif., *Eng. Hist.*, annulment of the Articles of Union, which went into effect in 1801, between Great Britain and Ireland, as demanded by various Irish parties.

3. Means of escape or release. *Obs. or R.*

re-peal'a-ble (rē-pēl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being repealed.

Syn. — Revocable, abrogable, voidable, reversible.

— **re-peal'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **re-peal'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

re-peal'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who repeals; one who seeks a repeal; specif. [*cap.*], *Eng. Hist.*, an advocate for repeal of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

re-peat' (rē-pēt'), *v. t.*; RE-PEAT'ED; RE-PEAT'ING. [F. *répéter*, L. *repetere; re-* re- + *petere* to fall upon, attack, seek. See PETITION.] **1.** To say or utter again; to reiterate; as, to *repeat* a command, an accusation, a question.

2. To make trial of, undergo, or encounter again. *Obs.*

3. To make, do, perform, or cause to occur or appear, again; as, to *repeat* an operation, an attempt, a feat; a figure *repeated* in a design; to *repeat* an error.

4. To say over from memory; to recite; also, to say or utter after another; as, to *repeat* a poem; an echo *repeats* the cry; formerly, to relate; as, to *repeat* an occurrence.

5. To demand or require restitution of. *Obs.*

Syn. — REPEAT, REITERATE. To REPEAT is to say or do something over again; REITERATE applies to words more frequently than to actions, and sometimes suggests repetition again and again; as, to *repeat* a successful performance, to *repeat* a question; *reiterated* protestations of regret.

to repeat one's self. **a** To appear again in the same character. **b** To do or say what one has already done or said.

re-peat', *v. i.* To say, utter, or do again what has been said, uttered, or done; specif.: **a** Of a timepiece, to strike, when properly manipulated, the hour and, often, the half, quarter, or smaller division of an hour last struck or past. **b** To vote more than once at an election, in violation of law. *U. S.* **c** To recur. *Obs. or R.*

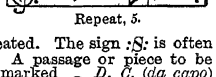
re-peat', *n.* **1.** Act of repeating; repetition.

2. A part occurring repeatedly, as a refrain. *Obs.*

3. A recital; account. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

4. A repetition or that which is repeated, as the repetition of a figure in a design on cloth, a reorder of merchandise, a repeated telegraph message, etc. *Chiefly Cant.*

5. *Music.* **a** A passage to be repeated in performance. **b** A sign consisting of a vertical series of dots, placed before and after, or often only at the end of, a passage to be repeated. The sign *:S:* is often added as more conspicuous. A passage or piece to be partly repeated may be also marked *D. C.* (*da capo*) or *D. S.* (*dal segno*) to be repeated "from the beginning" or "from the sign [S]," and ‖ the repetition may end at a point marked *fine* or ‖.



Repeat, 5.

re-peat'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that repeats or is repeated. Specif.: **a** A watch with a striking apparatus which, upon pressure of a spring, will indicate the time, usually in hours and quarters. **b** *Nav.* (1) A ship which repeats a signal made by one vessel, usually the flagship, to another. In former times, a frigate attached to the flagship for this duty. *Now Rare.* (2) A pennant used to repeat a flag above it in signal hoist, so that no two flags in one hoist are the same. **c** *Teleg.* An instrument for automatically repeating messages; a translator. See TRANSLATION. **d** A rapid-firing small arm, as a rifle, with a reservoir of cartridges, which is drawn upon from shot to shot, and when empty refilled by a clip (see 3d CLIP, 2 **g**). It has no cut-off. Cf. MAGAZINE GUN. **e** One who repeats at an election. *U. S.* **f** A person frequently imprisoned for crime. **g** *Sporting.* An animal or athlete who duplicates or repeats a feat. **h** A repeating decimal. **i** = REPEATING CIRCLE. **j** *Rolling Mills.* A trough-shaped, semicircular, horizontal guide to deflect the rod from one pass into the next.

re-peat'er, *v. t. Teleg.* To join (two telegraphic circuits) by means of a repeater so as to transmit a through long-distance message.

re-peat'ing, *p. pr & vb. n.* of REPEAT. — **repeating circle.** See CIRCLE, *n.*, 5, and REPEATING METHOD. — **r. coil**, *Elec.*, an induction coil used in a telephone system to associate two separate circuits. Cf. RELAY, 3. — **r. decimal**, *Math.*, a decimal fraction in which only a single figure recurs or is repeated ad infinitum, as .133333+; also, sometimes, a circulating decimal. See CIRCULATE, *v. i.*, 3. — **r. firearm**, a firearm that may be discharged many times in quick succession; esp.: **a** A form of firearm so constructed that by the action of the mechanism the charges are successively introduced from a chamber containing them into the breech of the barrel, and fired. **b** A form in which the charges are held in, and discharged from, a revolving chamber at the breech of the barrel. See REVOLVER, 1 **a**, RIFLE. — **repeating instrument**, an instrument for observing angles by the repeating method (see below). — **r. method**, *Astron. & Surv.*, a method of measuring an angle, with instruments of only moderate precision, in which several measurements are taken on as many adjacent portions of the graduated arc. This whole angle, divided by the number of observations, will give the required angle with the graduation error of the instrument considerably reduced. — **r. ship.** *Nav.* = REPEATER **b** (1). — **r. watch.** See REPEATER **a**.

re-pel' (rē-pĕl'), *v. t.*; RE-PELLED' (-pĕld'); RE-PEL'LING. [L. *repellere, repulsum; re-* re- + *pellere* to drive. See PULSE a beating; cf. REPULSE.] **1.** To drive away, remove; extinguish. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

2. To drive back; to force to return; to check the advance of; to repulse; as, to *repel* an enemy or an assailant.

3. To resist or oppose effectually; as, to *repel* an assault, an encroachment, or an argument. Also, now rarely, to ward off; as, to *repel* a sword thrust or a wound.

4. *Med.* To force back into the system or check the development of, as tumors, eruptions, or the like. *Obs. or R.*

5. To restrain; debar; shut out. *Obs. Blackstone.*

6. *Physics.* To force or drive away or apart, or tend to do so, by mutual action at a distance; as, two like electric charges *repel* one another; — opposed to *attract.*

7. To be incapable of adhering to, mixing with, or the like, as mercury to glass or oil with water.

8. To turn away; to refuse to receive; to reject; repulse; as, to *repel* a suit or suitor; to *repel* a dogma; to *repel* a suggestion "I did *repel* his letters." *Shak.*

9. To cause aversion in; as, the prospect *repelled* him.

They *repelled* each other strongly. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Repulse, resist, oppose, reject, refuse.

re-pel', *v. i.* To act with force in opposition to force impressed; to exercise repulsion; to cause aversion.

re-pel'lence (-ĕns) } *n.* The quality or capacity of repel-
re-pel'len-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } ling; repulsion.

re-pel'lent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *repellens, -entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Repelling, as a medicine; able or tending to repel.

2. Specif., causing aversion; as, a *repellent* person or characteristic; also, tending to repel advances, as by haughtiness; as, a frigid and *repellent* manner.

Syn. — REPELLENT, REPULSIVE, REVOLTING, are arranged in the order of strength; as, "He saw the beautiful city for the first time as if sheathed austerely in *repellent* armor" (*W. Pater*); "Burns is a beast, with splendid gleams, and the medium in which he lived, Scotch peasants . . . and Scotch drink, is *repulsive*" (*M. Arnold*); a *revolting* crime. See ANTIPATHY.

re-pel'lent, *n.* That which repels; specif.: **a** *Med.* A medicine, as an application, which serves to repel (see REPEL, *v. t.*, 4); a repercussive. **b** A kind of waterproof cloth.

re'pent (rē'pĕnt), *a.* [L. *repens, -entis*, creeping, p. pr. of *repere* to creep.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Creeping; prostrate; reptant.

re-pent' (rē-pĕnt'), *v. i.*; RE-PENT'ED; RE-PENT'ING. [F. *se repentir;* L. *re-* re- + *poenitere* to make repent, *poenitet me* it repents me, I repent. See PENITENT.] **1.** To feel penitence, contrition, or regret, for what one has done or omitted to do.

Except ye *repent*, ye shall all likewise perish. *Luke* xiii 3.

2. To change the mind with regard to one's conduct, on account of regret or dissatisfaction.

Lest . . . the people *repent* when they see war. *Ex* xiii. 17.

re-pent', *v. t.* **1.** To recall or think of with regret, sorrow, penitence, or contrition, as a bargain, a sin.

I do *repent* it from my very soul. *Shak.*

2. To feel penitence, contrition, or regret; — used reflexively. "My father has *repented* him ere now." *Dryden.*

3. To cause to have penitence, contrition, or regret; — used impersonally. *Archaic.* "And it *repented* the Lord that he had made man on the earth." *Gen.* vi. 6.

re-pent'ance (rē-pĕn'tăns), *n.* [F. *repentance.*] Act of repenting, or state of being penitent; sorrow for what one has done or omitted to do; esp., contrition for sin. *Chaucer.*

Godly sorrow worketh *repentance* to salvation. 2 *Cor.* vii. 10.

Syn. — Regret, penitence, compunction. See CONTRITION.

re-pent'ant (-tănt), *a.* [F. *repentant*, p. pr.] **1.** Penitent; sorry for one's actions, esp. for one's sins. *Chaucer.*

2. Expressing or showing repentance; as, *repentant* tears.

re-peo'ple (rē-pē'p'l), *v. t.* [*re-* + *people:* cf. F. *repeupler.*] To people anew; also, to restock, as with animals.

re'per-cuss' (rē'pẽr-kŭs'), *v. t.*; -CUSSED' (-kŭst'); -CUSS'ING. [L. *repercussus*, p. p. of *repercutere* to drive back; *re-* re- + *percutere.* See PERCUSSION.] To drive or beat back; hence, to reflect; reverberate. *Obs. or R.*

re'per-cus'sion (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *repercussio:* cf. F. *répercussion.*] **1.** A driving or forcing back of one thing by another, or the state of being driven back; as, the *repercussion* of waves from a sea wall; also, reflection; reverberation; as, the *repercussion* of sound.

2. An impact, blow, or the like, given in return; a reciprocal action or effect. *Now Rare.*

3. *Music.* **a** The reiteration of a tone or chord. **b** The most frequently repeated tone of a Gregorian chant; the dominant. **c** The regular repetition of a fugue subject and answer after its general development with the episodes.

4. *Med* The action of a repellent in causing the subsidence of a tumor or the like; also, a repellent, or repercussive.

5 *Obstetrics.* In a vaginal examination, the act of imparting through the uterine wall with the finger a shock to the fetus, so that it bounds upward, and falls back again against the examining finger; ballottement.

re'per-cus'sive (-kŭs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *répercussif.*] **1.** *Med.* Repellent. *Obs.*

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re-pand'ous (rē-pă n'd ŭs), *a.* [See REPAND.] Bent with the convexity upward. — **re-pand'ous-ness**, *n. Both Rare.*

re-pa'per, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.

repar. † REAPER.

re-par', *v. t.* To keep back. *Obs.*

rep'a-ra-bl. Reparable. *Ref. Sp.*

rep'a-rate, *a* [L. *reparatus*, p.p. of *reparare.*] Repaired. *Obs*

rep'a-ra'tion-er, *n.* One who makes repairs. *Obs.* [*Sp.*]

re-par'a-tiv. Reparative. *Ref*

rep'a-ra'tor, *n.* [L.] One who effects reparation. *Obs.*

re-par'a-to-ry (rē-păr'ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Reparative. *Rare.*

re-par'a-trice, *n.* [F. *réparatrice.*] A female restorer. *Obs.*

repare. † REAPER, REPAIR.

re-par'el, *n.* [Cf. OF. *reparellier* to repair, *repareil* a repairing, and E. *reapparel.*] Apparel; fittings; also, repair. *Obs.*

re-par'el, *v. t.* [OF. *reparellier*] To repair; recover; restore; array; contrive. *Obs.*

reparence, *n.* [Cf. OF. *reparance* reparation.] Repair. *Obs*

re-par'ral. † REPAREL

re-part', *v. t.* [F. *répartir*, for *repartir.*] To distribute. *Obs.* — **re-part'er**, *n. Obs*

re'par-take', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

repartite, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *répartir* to distribute, *répartition* distribution.] Distribute; allot. *Obs*

re'par-ti'tion (rē'pär-tĭsh'ŭn; rē'pär-), *v. t.* See RE-, 2 [-ABLE.]

re'par-ti'tion-a-ble, *a.* See [-ABLE.]

re-pass', *n.* See RE-, 2.

re-pass', *v. t.* [Cf. OF *repasser* to cure.] To repair. *Obs.*

re-pass'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

re-pas'sant (rē-păs'ănt), *a.* [Cf. F. *repassant*, p. pr.] *Her.* Counterpassant.

re-pas'sion, *n.* [*re-* + *passion:* cf. OF. *repassion.*] Effect of an action reacting on the agent. *Obs.*

re-past'er, *n.* One who takes a repast. *Obs.*

re-pas'ti-nate (rē-păs'tĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *repastinatus*, p. p. of *repastinare.*] To dig (about something) again. *Obs.* — **re-pas'ti-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

re-pas'ture, *n.* [See REPAST.] Food; entertainment *Obs.*

re-pa'ter, *v. t.* [F. *repaître*] To feed. *Obs.* [See RE-, 2.

re-pave', *v. t.*, **re-pawn'**, *v. t.* **re-pay'**, *n.* Repayment. *Rare*

re-pay', *v. i.* To make payment, return, or requital

re-pay', *v. t.* See RE-, 2

re-pay'a-ble, *a.* That may, or is to, be repaid

re-pay'al, *n.* Repayment.

repayre. † REPAIR, RIPPIER.

repe. † REAP.

repe, *v t* [AS. *hrepian.*] To lay hands on. *Obs.*

re-peal'. † REPEL.

re-peal'less, *a.* See -LESS.

re-peal'ment, *n.* Recall, as from banishment. *Obs.*

re-pease', *v. t.* [OF. *repaisier*, or *rapaisier*] To appease. *Obs*

re-peat'a-ble (rē-pēt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [*Rare.*]

re-peat'al (-ăl), *n.* Repetition

re-peat'ed (rē-pēt'ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of REPEAT — **re-peat'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **repeated twinning.** *Cryst.* See TWIN, *n.*, 4.

reped. Obs. p. p. of REAP

rep'e-da'tion (rĕp'ē-dā'shŭn), *n* [L. *repedare* to step back; *re-* + *pes. pedis*, foot.] A stepping or going back *Obs.*

repayre, *v. i.* See RE-, 2

repair, repeire † REPAIR.

repeit. † REPEAT.

re-peld'. Repelled. *Ref. Sp.*

re-pele', re-pell'. † REPEAL.

re-pel'lance, re-pel'lant. = REPELLENCE, etc *Rare.* [LENT.

re-pel'lent-ly, *adv.* of REPEL

re-pel'ler, *n.* One that repels.

re-pel'ling, *p. pr & vb. n.* of REPEL. — **re-pel'ling-ly**, *adv.* — **re-pel'ling-ness**, *n.*

repeman. † REPMAN.

repen. † REAP.

re-pen', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-pend', *v. i.* [OF. *repener, repesner. Oxf. E. D.*] To kick. *Obs.*

re-pend', *v. t.* [L. *rependere.*] To repay *Obs.*

re-pent', *a & n.* Repenting. *Obs.*

re-pent'a-ble, *a* See -ABLE.

repentaille. *n.* [OF.] Repentance. *Obs.*

repentance, *or* **repenting. stool.** = STOOL OF REPENTANCE

re-pent'ant. *n.* A penitent *R.*

re-pent'ant-ly, *adv.* of REPENTANT.

re-pent'er, *n* One who repents.

repentine, *a.* [L. *repentinus:* cf. OF. *repentin*] Sudden. *Obs.*

re-pent'ing-ly, *adv.* of *repenting*, p. pr

re-pen'tive, *a.* Repentant. *Obs.*

reper † REAPER.

reperacion. † REPARATION.

re'per-ceive', *v. t* See RE-, 2.

re-per'cept (rē-pûr'sĕpt), *n.* A repetition of a percept. *Rare.*

re'per-cep'tion (rē'pẽr-sĕp'shŭn), *n.*, **re-per'co-la'tion** (rē-pûr'kō-lā'shŭn), *n.* See RE-, 2.

re'per-cuss', *a.* Repercussed. *Obs*

re'per-cus'sive, *n.* A repellent. *Obs. or R.*

2. Tending or able to repercuss; having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate.

Ye *repercussive* rocks! repeat the sound. *W. Pattison.*

3. Driven back; rebounding; reverberated; reflected. "Rages loud the *repercussive* roar." *Thomson.*

—re/per-cus'sive-ly, *adv.* **—re/per-cus'sive-ness,** *n.*

rep'er-toire (rĕp'ẽr-twär), *or* **rē'per-toire'** (*F.* rā'pĕr'twär'), *n.* [F. See REPERTORY.] A list of dramas, operas, pieces, parts, etc., which a company or a person has thoroughly rehearsed and is prepared to perform; a repertory.

rep'er-to-ry (rĕp'ẽr-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *repertorium*, fr. *reperire* to find again. See RE-; cf. EXPERIENCE.] **1.** A list, index, catalogue, or calendar. *Obs. or Canadian French Law.*

2. A place in which things are disposed so that they can be easily found; a treasury; magazine; storehouse.

3. = RÉPERTOIRE.

rep'e-tend (rĕp'ē-tĕnd; rĕp'ē-tĕnd'), *n.* [L. *repetendus* to be repeated, fr. *repetere* to repeat.] **1.** *Math.* A group of one or more digits (including 0), which repeated indefinitely always in the same order constitutes a repeating or circulating decimal; thus, .333 . . . is a repeating and .03205205. . . is a circulating decimal, the repetends being 3 and 205. Such decimals are usually indicated by dots over the repetend, thus: $.\dot{3}$ and $.03\dot{2}0\dot{5}$.

2. A refrain. *Rare.*

rep'e-ti'tion (rĕp'ē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *repetitio*: cf. F. *répétition*. See REPEAT.] **1.** Act of repeating; act of doing or saying, or fact of occurring, appearing, or the like, again or repeatedly; as, *repetition* of a feat or of a figure in a design.

2. Act of repeating in order to learn, as a lesson or a rôle; rehearsal. *Now Rare.*

3. Act of reciting, as something learned; also, recital; mention; as, spare us a *repetition* of our faults.

4. *Rhet.* Reiteration, or repeating the same word, or the same sense in different words, to make a deeper impression.

5. *Scots Law.* Claim of restitution or repayment; also, loosely, restitution, recovery, or restoration.

6. *Music.* The reiteration of a note or chord for a sustained effect, as in pianoforte playing.

7. *Astron. & Surv.* Measurement of an angle by the repeating method (which see).

8. A copy; a reproduction; a replica.

9. In a musical instrument, the ability to repeat a tone in rapid succession; as, an organ defective in *repetition*.

Syn. — Iteration, reiteration, rehearsal, renewal.

rep'e-ti'tious (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Repeating; containing repetition. **—rep'e-ti'tious-ly,** *adv.* **—rep'e-ti'tious-ness,** *n.*

re-pet'i-tive (rē-pĕt'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Containing repetition; repeating. **—re-pet'i-tive-ness,** *n.*

re-phrase' (rē-frāz'), *v. t.* To phrase anew or in a new form.

re-pine' (rē-pīn'), *v. i.*; RE-PINED' (-pīnd'); RE-PIN'ING (-pīn'ĭng). [*re-* + *pine* to languish.] **1.** To feel depressing discontent; to complain; murmur.

What if the head, the eye, or ear *repined*
To serve mere engines to the ruling mind? *Pope*

2. To fail; to wane. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

re-pique' (rē-pēk'), *n.* [F. *repic.*] *Card Playing.* In piquet, the act of scoring thirty or more points before play begins and before one's opponent has scored, so securing the right to score sixty points in addition to the thirty.

re-pique', *v. t.*; RE-PIQUED' (rē-pēkt'); RE-PI'QUING (-pē'kĭng). To make a repique against. **—***v. i.* To make a repique.

re-place' (rē-plās'), *v. t.*; RE-PLACED' (-plāst'); RE-PLAC'ING (-plās'ĭng). [*re-* + *place*: cf. F. *replacer*.] **1.** To place again; to restore to a former place, position, condition, or the like; as, to *replace* a card in a file.

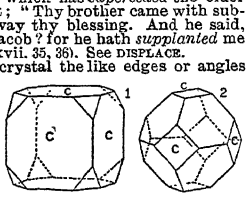
2. To take the place of; to supply the want of; to fulfill the end or office of.

With Israel, religion *replaced* morality. *M. Arnold*

3. To supply an equivalent for; to fill the place of; as, to *replace* a lost document; to *replace* lamps with gas.

4. To refund; repay; restore, as a sum borrowed.

Syn. — REPLACE, SUPERSEDE, SUPPLANT. To REPLACE is merely to take or fill the place of something; SUPERSEDE commonly implies the setting aside of that which is replaced; to SUPPLANT is to supersede, esp. by stratagem or underhand means; as, to *replace* a servant; to *replace* a lost book; he was *superseded* by an officer whom he had once outranked; a book which has *superseded* the older treatments of the subject; "Thy brother came with subtilty, and hath taken away thy blessing. And he said, Is not he rightly named Jacob? for he hath *supplanted* me these two times" (*Gen.* xxvii. 35, 36). See DISPLACE.



Replacement (1) of the Angles of a Cube by Octahedral Faces; (2) of the Angles of an Octahedron by Cubic Faces (*c*, *c*)

replaced crystal, *Cryst.*, a crystal the like edges or angles of whose dominant form are replaced by the faces of some other form.

re-place'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of replacing, or state of being replaced.

2. *Cryst.* The removal of an edge or an angle by one or more faces.

re-plac'er (rē-plās'ẽr), *n.* One that replaces; specif., *Railroads*, a wreck-

ing frog, or an inclined platform answering the same purpose.

re-plant' (rē-plănt'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *replanter*.] To plant again. **—***n.* That replanted.

re/plan-ta'tion (rē'plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A planting again.

2. *Dentistry.* = REIMPLANTATION.

re-plead'er (rē-plēd'ẽr), *n.* [*re-* + 'obs. *pleader*, fr. F. *plaideur*, inf. as n., or in imitation of similar nouns.] *Law.* A second pleading, or course of pleadings; also, the right of pleading again.

re-pledge' (rē-plĕj'), *v. t.* [OF. *replegier*.] To take upon giving of surety or pledge, as in taking a person or cause from another court (formerly in *Scots Law*), replevying, etc. *Obs. or Hist.* **—re-pledg'er** (-plĕj'ẽr), *n. Obs. or Hist.*

re-plen'ish (rē-plĕn'ĭsh), *v. t.*; RE-PLEN'ISHED (-ĭsht); RE-PLEN'ISH-ING. [ME. *replenissen*, OF. *replenir*; L. *re-* re- + *plenus* full. See FULL, 2d -ISH; cf. REPLETE.] **1.** To fill or stock with persons, animals, things, or qualities. *Obs. or R.*

Multiply and *replenish* the earth *Gen.* i 28.

I am *replenished* and fulfilled with thy teachings. *Chaucer.*

2. To fill by occupying; to occupy; inhabit. *Obs. or R.*

"She saw the blood his cheeks *replenish.*" *Shak.*

3. To fill again after having been diminished or emptied; to stock anew; to refill; as, to *replenish* one's purse.

4. To complete or perfect, as by equipping fully. *Obs. or R.*

The most *replenished* sweet work of nature. *Shak.*

5. *Finance.* To remargin (a loan).

re-plen'ish, *v. i.* To become full; to grow by additions; also, to recover former fullness. *Rare.*

re-plen'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that replenishes; specif., *Elec.*, a small electrostatic influence, or induction, machine used to maintain the charge of an electrometer or other device.

re-plen'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *replenissement*.] **1.** Act of replenishing, or state of being replenished.

2. That which replenishes; supply. *Cowper.*

re-plete' (rē-plēt'), *a.* [OF. *replet*, F. *replet* corpulent, L. *repletus*, p. p. of *replere* to fill again, fill up; *re-* re- + *plere* to fill, akin to *plenus* full. See PLENTY, REPLENISH.] **1.** Filled; esp., filled to completion, satisfaction, or abundance; full; charged; abounding. *Milton.*

When he of wine was *replet* at his feast. *Chaucer.*
In heads *replete* with thoughts of other men. *Cowper.*

2. Full; complete. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

3. Filled out; fat; stout; as, a *replete* body. *Obs.*

Syn. — See FULL.

re-ple'tion (rē-plē'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *replecion*, F. *réplétion*, L. *repletio* a filling up. See REPLETE.] **1.** Act of making, or state of being, replete, esp. in excess; surfeit, as in eating; superabundant fullness; as, a hall filled to *repletion.*

2. *Med.* Fullness of blood; plethora.

3. Satisfaction of a need, desire, or the like. *Rare.*

re-ple'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *réplétif.*] Tending to make replete; filling. **—repletive ubiety.** See UBIETY.

re-plev'in (rē-plĕv'ĭn), *n.* [OF. (assumed) *replevine*, fr. *replevir* to protect, give security for, *re-* re- + *plevir* to pledge; cf. *plevine* pledge, security, and LL. *replevina.* Cf. REPLEVY, PLEDGE, PLEVIN.] *Law.* **a** The return to, or recovery by, a person of goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained (originally of those taken by wrongful distress, but now generally of any goods wrongfully taken or detained) upon giving security to try the matter in court and return the goods if defeated in the action. **b** The writ by, or the action in, which goods and chattels are replevied. **c** Act of bailing a person, or the bail given.

re-plev'in, *v. t.* *Law.* To replevy.

re-plev'y (-ĭ), *v. t.*; RE-PLEV'IED (-ĭd); RE-PLEV'Y-ING. [OF. *replevi*, p. p. of *replevir* (cf. LL. *replevire*); or fr. *replevy*, *n.* See REPLEVIN, REPLEVY, *n.*] *Law.* **a** To bail, or admit to bail. *Obs.* **b** To take or get back by a writ for replevin. See REPLEVIN **a**. **c** To seize under a writ of replevin; — said of a sheriff or bailiff.

re-plev'y, *v. i.* *Law.* To recover goods by replevin. Also, of a sheriff or bailiff, to execute a writ of replevin.

re-plev'y, *n.* [From *replevy*, v., or through (assumed) OF. *replevie*, fr. OF. *replevir.* See REPLEVY, *v.*] *Law.* Replevin.

re-pli'ant (rē-plī'ănt), *n.* [F.] One who makes replication.

rep'li-ca (rĕp'lĭ-kȧ), *n.* [It., fr. *replicare* to repeat, reply. See REPLY, *v. & n.*] **1.** *Fine Arts.* A reproduction, facsimile, or copy, as of a picture or statue, esp. one by the maker of the original and assumed to be of equal value.

2. A facsimile or very close copy; as, the son was a *replica* of the father.

3. *Music.* A passage to be repeated; a repeat.

Syn. — See DUPLICATE.

rep'li-cate (-lĭ-kāt) } *a.* [L. *replicatus*, p. p. of *replicare.*
rep'li-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd) } See REPLY.] Folded over or backward; folded back upon itself.

rep'li-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *replicatus*, p. p. of *replicare.* See REPLY.] **1.** To reply. *R.*

2. To duplicate; reproduce.

3. To fold or bend back, as a leaf.

rep'li-cate (-kāt), *n.* [See REPLICATE, *v.*] *Music.* A repeated tone one or more octaves above or below a given tone.

rep'li-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *replicacioun*, OF. *replication*, L. *replicatio.* See REPLY.] **1.** A folding; fold. *R.*

2. An answer; a reply; rejoinder; specif.: **a** *Pleading.* The plaintiff's or complainant's reply in matters of fact, to the defendant's plea or answer. **b** See FORMULA, 6.

3. Return or repercussion, as of sound; echo. *Shak.*

4. Act of repeating; repetition. *Obs. or R.*

5. Act or result of reproducing; a reproduction; copy.

Syn. — Answer, response, reply, rejoinder.

rep'li-ca-tive (rĕp'lĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to replication. **—rep'li-ca-tive-ly,** *adv.*

rep'lum (rĕp'lŭm; rē'plŭm; 277), *n.* [L., a bolt for covering the commissure of the folding door.] *Bot.* The placental framework, or thin false dissepiment, separating the two valves of some monocarpellary fruits, as siliques and some legumes, from which the valves fall away at maturity.

re-ply' (rē-plī'), *v. i.*; RE-PLIED' (-plīd'); RE-PLY'ING (-plī'ĭng). [ME. *replien*, OF. *replitier*, *reploiier*, to bend back, F. *replier* (cf. F. *répliquer* to reply), fr. L. *replicare* to fold back, make a reply; *re-* re- + *plicare* to fold. See PLY; cf. REPLICA.] **1.** To make answer in words or writing; to respond; hence, to echo.

O man, who art thou that *replyest* against God? *Rom* ix. 20.

2. *Law.* To answer a defendant's plea.

3. To do something as response to something done; as, to *reply* to a signal; to *reply* to the fire of a battery.

Syn. — Answer, respond, rejoin.

re-ply', *v. t.* **1.** To return as an answer. *Milton.*

2. To reëcho; also, to repeat. *Obs.*

3. To fold back; also, fig., to retract. *Obs.*

re-ply', *n.*; *pl.* REPLIES (-plīz'). [See REPLY, *v. i.*] **1.** That which is said, written, or done in answer to what is said, written, or done by another; an answer; a response.

2. *Law.* A replication; — now used only in *Scots Law* or code pleading.

Syn. — ANSWER, REPLY, REJOINDER, RETORT, REPARTEE are here compared in their nontechnical senses. An ANSWER is a response in speech or writing to a question, to a communication, or to an objection or opposing argument; REPLY is somewhat more formal than *answer*; as, "Will your *answer* serve fit to all questions?" (*Shak.*); "A soft *answer* turneth away wrath" (*Prov.* xv. 1.); an *answer* to a letter; "grave doubts and *answers* here proposed" (*Tennyson*); "Who is here so vile that will not love his country? — I pause for a *reply*" (*Shak.*); a *reply* to a charge. A REJOINDER is strictly a reply to a reply; as, "The new sacred word is ——; the *reply* ——; the *rejoinder* ——" (*Byron*); "Read some of Bowles's dispute about Pope, with all the *replies* and *rejoinders*" (*id.*). But *rejoinder* is often merely equivalent to *reply*; as, "'And what of the lady?' said she, in a tone of voice that admitted of no pacific *rejoinder*" (*Trollope*). A RETORT is a short and pointed reply, esp. one which turns the tables on an assailant; a REPARTEE (cf. BANTER) is a witty or clever, but good-natured, retort; as, "He sent me word, if I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was: this is called the *Retort* Courteous" (*Shak.*); cf. "What if thy son prove disobedient, and, reproved, *retort*, 'Wherefore didst thou beget me?'" (*Milton*); "that brilliant society which quoted, criticized, and exchanged *repartees*" (*Macaulay*); "I . . . may blunder on the borders of a *repartee* for half an hour together without striking it out" (*Jane Austen*).

re-pone' (rē-pōn'), *v. t.* [L. *reponere*; *re-* re- + *ponere* to place.] *Scot.* **1.** To restore to former standing or office, as a minister to a former charge or a defaulting party in an action so that he may proceed; to replace.

2. To answer; to reply. *Obs.*

re-port' (rē-pōrt'; 201), *v. t.*; RE-PORT'ED; RE-PORT'ING. [ME. *reporten*, F. *reporter* to carry back, carry (cf. *rapporter* to report; see RAPPORT), L. *reportare* to bear or bring back; *re-* re- + *portare* to bear or bring. See PORT bearing, demeanor.] **1.** To give an account of; to relate; tell; narrate; *Obs. or R.*, describe; to circulate publicly.

Why does the world *report* that Kate doth limp? *Shak.*

2. To repeat, as something heard, said, or received as a message; hence, specif., to make minutes of, as a speech or debate; also, to prepare, as for publication, an account of; as, a reporter assigned to *report* a trial, a fire, etc.

3 To give a formal or official account or statement of; to state formally; as, a treasurer *reports* the receipts and expenditures; the general *reports* 10,000 men available.

4. *Parliamentary Practice.* To return or present (a matter officially referred) with the conclusions reached thereon; as, the committee *reported* the bill with amendments.

5. To announce or relate, as what has been discovered by a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate; as, a detective *reports* to his employer; an examiner's *report.*

6. To prefer a charge of misconduct against (one) to a superior; as, to *report* a servant to his employer.

7. To refer (another or, reflexively, one's self) for information, confirmation, or credit; — used with *to.* *Obs.*

8. To reëcho or cause to reëcho. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

9. *Fireworks.* To supply with a report.

Syn. — Relate, narrate, tell, recite, describe.

to be reported, *or* **to be reported of,** to be spoken of; to be mentioned, whether favorably or unfavorably. *Acts* xvi. 2. **— to report one's self.** = REPORT, *v. i.*, 4.

re-port', *v. i.* **1.** To make a report or give an account of a person or thing; — now often used with *on*, formerly also with *of*; as, to *report* on the condition of a mine. *Shak.*

2. To make a formal report or statement; as, the committee will *report* at twelve o'clock.

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re/per-cus'sor, *n.* *Med.* A repellent. *Obs.*

re/per-cu'tient (rē'pĕr-kū'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *repercutiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *repercutere*.] *Med.* & Repellent. *Obs.* **b** *Obstetrics* Causing or pert to repercussion.

repereeve, *n.* [*repe*, var. of *reap* harvest + *reeve*.] An overseer of reapers. *Obs.*

re/per-form', *v. t.*, **re/per-fume'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rep'er-i-ble (rĕp'ẽr-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *reperire* find.] Discoverable *R.*

repertee † REPARTEE.

rep'er-ti'tious (rĕp'ẽr-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *repertitius*] Found by chance. *Obs.*

re-per'tor, *n.* [L.] A discoverer.

rep'er-to'ri-um (rĕp'ẽr-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [L.] A repository; repertory. *Now Rare.*

re'pe-ruse', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'pe-rus'al** (rē'pē-rōōz'ăl), *n.*

repet. *Abbr.* Repetatur (L., let it be repeated).

repete. † REPEAT.

‖ **Re'pe-tent'** (rā'pā-tĕnt'), *n.*; *pl.* -TENTEN (-tĕn'tĕn). [G.] *Ger. Univ.* A tutor.

rep'e-ti'tion-al (rĕp'ē-tĭsh'ŭn-ăl), **rep'e-ti'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or containing, repetition. *Rare.*

rep'e-ti'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* A repeater. *Obs.* [*Bib.*

Re'pha-el (rē'fā-ĕl; rĕf'ā-ĕl). **Re'phah** (rē'fȧ). *Bib.* [*Bib.*

Re-pha'iah (rē-fā'yȧ; -fī'ȧ). **Reph'a-im** (rĕf'ā-ĭm; rē-fā'ĭm), *n pl.* [Heb. *rephāīm.*] *Bib* A race of reputed ancient giants inhabiting Palestine.

Reph'a-ims (-ĭmz). *Bib.* See REPHAIM. [PHAN. *Bib.*

Re'phan (rē'făn). Var. of REM-**Reph'i-dim** (rĕf'ĭ-dĭm). *Bib.*

re-phos'phor-i-za'tion, *n.*, **re-phos'phor-ize**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-pic' (rē-pĭk'), *n.* & *v.* [F.] = REPIQUE. [See RE-, 2.

re-pick', *v. t.*, **re-pic'ture**, *v. t.*

re-piece', *v. t.*, **re-pile'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

repier. † RIPPIER.

repillestok. † RIPPLESTOCK.

re-pin', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-pine', *n.* Vexation; repining. *Obs.* — **re-pine'ful**, *a.* *Obs.*

re-pine', *v. t.* To feel or express dissatisfaction with. *Obs.*

re-pine'ment, *n.* Repining. *Rare.*

re-pin'er (rē-pīn'ẽr), *n.* One who repines. [p. pr.

re-pin'ing-ly, *adv.* of *repining*.

re-pitch', *v. t* See RE-, 2.

rep'kie (rĕp'kĭ), *n.* Any edible sea urchin. *Alaska.*

re-place'a-ble, *a* See -ABLE. — **re-place'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

re-plait', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-plait', *v. t.* [OF. *replait*, *replet*, rehearing of a plea. *Obs.*

re-plan', *v. t.*, **re-plas'ter**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-plant'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

re-plate', *v. t. & i.*, **re-play'**, *v. t. & n.*, **re-plead'**, *v. t. & i.*, **re-pleat'**, *v. t*, **re-pledge'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-pleet'. † REPLETE.

replegiare, *n.* [LL., inf., to replevy.] *Law.* Replevin *Obs.*

re-pleg'i-a'tion (rē-plĕj'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *replegiare* to replege.] *Scot. Law.* Repledging. *Obs.*

repleite. † REPLETE.

re-plen'dish-ant, *a.* Also **replen'dish-ing.** [OF. *re(s)plendissant*, p. pr., F. *resplendissant.*] Resplendent *Obs.* [*Rare.*

re-plen'ish, *n* A replenishing.

re-plen'ish-ing-ly, *adv.* of *replenishing*, p. pr. [*Sp.*

re-plen'isht. Replenished. *Ref.*

re-plen'ty, *v. t.* To make plentiful again. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

re-plesh'ed, *a.* Replenished.

re-plete', *v. t. Obs or R.* 1. To fill, esp. to satiety; stock; supply. 2. To replenish.

re-plete'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

re-plete'tive-ly, *adv.* of REPLETIVE. [tive *Rare*

re-ple'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Replete've, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. REPLEVY.] To replevy *Obs.*

re-plev'i-a-ble (rē-plĕv'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being replevied.

re-plev'i-sa-ble (-ĭ-sȧ-b'l), *a.* [AF. *replevissable.*] Replevisable. *Now Rare.*

re-plev'ish, *v. t.* [OF. *replevir*, 3d pl. pres. *replevissent.*] To replevy. *Obs.* [PLENISH. *Obs.*

re-plev'ish, *v. t.* Erron for RE-**re-plev'i-sor** (rē-plĕv'ĭ-sôr), *n.* One who makes replevin.

re-pli'al, *n.* Reply. *Obs*

replicable, *a.* That may be replied to. *Obs.*

replica grating, *Physics.* A diffraction grating formed by molding a film of collodion, etc., on an original ruled grating.

rep'li-cant, *n.* [L. *replicans*, p pr.] *Obs.* a A new applicant. b A replier.

re-plic'a-tile (rē-plĭk'ȧ-tĭl; rĕp'lĭ-kȧ-tĭl), *a.* [See REPLICATE, *v.*] *Zool.* Capable of being folded back on itself, as the wing of some insects.

rep'li-ca-to-ry (rĕp'lĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving as, or of the nature of, a reply. *Rare.* [replies.

re-pli'er (rē-plī'ẽr), *n.* One who

re-plight', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-plique', *n.*, & *v. t. & i.* [F. *réplique*, n.; *répliquer*, v.] Reply; answer. *Obs.*

reploch. † RAPLOCH.

re-plot', *v. t.* To plot out again. **— re-plot'ment**, *n.*

re-plot'ter (rē-plŏt'ẽr), *n.* One that replots; specif., *Gun.*, a device for finding quickly the distance and direction of the target from its distance and direction as observed from the range finder. [RE-, 2.

re-plow', **re-plough'**, *v. t.* See

re-plume' (rē-ploōm'), *v. t.* To plume anew; to preen.

re-plun'der, *v. t.*, **re-plunge'**, *v. & n.* See RE-, 2. [p. pr.

re-ply'ing-ly, *adv* of *replying*,

rep'man, *n.* A reaper. *Obs.*

re-poin', *v. i.* [OF. *repoindre* to prick again (for meaning cf. REMORSE).] Repent; repine. *Obs.*

re-point', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-poise' † REPOSE, to rest.

re-pol'ish, *v. t.*, **re/poi-lute'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rep'o-lon' (rĕp'ō-lŏn'), *n.* [F. *repolon* or It. *repolone.*] *Man.* A kind of volt or demivolt. *Rare.*

re-pon'der, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

‖ **ré'pon'dez' s'il vous plaît'** (rā'pôn'dā' sēl vōō plĕ') [F.] Answer, if you please.

‖ **ré'pon'dre en Nor'mand'** (rā'pôn'dr' ăN nôr'măN'). [F.] To answer like a Norman, i. e., evasively.

re-pop'u-late, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. **— re-pop'u-la'tion**, *n.*

3. To furnish in writing an account of a speech, the proceedings at a meeting, the particulars of an occurrence, etc., for publication; to act as a reporter.
4. To present one's self, as in readiness for service; also, to give information, as of one's address, condition, etc.; as, the officer *reported* for duty; to *report* weekly by letter.

re-port' (rē-pōrt'; 201), *n.* [OF. *report*, or *raport*, F. *rapport*. See REPORT, *v. t.*] **1.** Common talk or a story or statement circulating by common talk; rumor; a rumor; hence, fame; repute; reputation.

Cornelius the centurion, a just man . . of good *report* among all the nation of the Jews. *Acts* x. 22.

2. An account or relation, esp. of some matter specially investigated; as, the *report* of an expert upon a mine.
3. *Music* A responding note or part.
4. An official statement of facts, oral or written; esp., a statement in writing of proceedings and facts exhibited by an officer to his superiors; as, the *reports* of the heads of departments to Congress, of a referee to the court.
5. An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, etc.; also, in the *pl.*, the volumes containing such **reports**; as, Coke's *Reports*. In the complete and accurate form a report of a case contains a short statement of fact by the reporter or editor, a summary of the arguments of counsel, and the opinion or opinions of the court or judges, to all of which a syllabus is customarily prefixed. Cf. PRECEDENT, 3, JUDGE-MADE LAW, STARE DECISIS.
6. A sketch, or a fully written account, as of a speech, debate, or the proceedings of a public assembly, etc.
7. Rapport; relation; connection; reference. *Obs.*
8. An explosive noise; as, the *report* of a gun.
9 *Fireworks.* An explosive charge of a rocket, etc.

Syn. — Narration, recital, narrative, story; hearsay.

re-port'er (rē-pōr'tẽr; 201), *n.* [Cf. OF. *reporteur, ra-*, F. *rapporteur*.] One that reports Specif.: **a** An officer or person who makes authorized statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates. **b** One who reports speeches, public proceedings, news, etc., for a newspaper or other periodical. **c** A pistol; also, a kind of firework. *Obs.*

rep'or-to'ri-al (rĕp'ôr-tō'rĭ-ăl; rē'pôr-; 201, 277), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a reporter or reporters.

re-pos'al (rē-pōz'ăl), *n.* [From 2d REPOSE.] **1.** Act of reposing something; — as, the *reposal* of a trust in some one.
2. Act or state of reposing, or resting. *Obs. or R. Shak.*
3. That on which one reposes. *Obs. Burton.*

re-pose' (rē-pōz'), *v. t.*; RE-POSED' (-pōzd'); RE-POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [*re-* + *pose*; prob. suggested by L. *reponere*. Cf. REPOSE to rest.] **1.** To replace; restore. *Obs.*
2. To lay in a place; to place; deposit.
3. To place, rest, or set (trust, hope, etc.); — with *in*.

The king *reposeth* all his confidence in thee. *Shak.*

4. To place for management, safe keeping, or the like; as, to *repose* one's affairs in an agent. *Now Rare.*

to repose one's self, to rely; to repose one's confidence; — used with *on* or *in*. *Obs. or R.*

re-pose' (rē-pōz'), *v. i.* [F. *reposer*, fr. LL. *repausare*; L. *re-* re- + *pausare* to pause. See PAUSE, POSE, *v.*] **1.** To lay at rest; to rest; — often reflexive; as, to *repose* one's self on a couch. "*Repose* you here in rest." *Shak.*
2. To cause to be calm or quiet; to compose. *Obs.*
3. To give rest to; to refresh by rest. *Now Rare. Milton.*

re-pose', *v. i.* **1.** To lie or be at rest; to take rest; to cease from activity, exertion, or the like.

When weary meteor lamps *repose*,
And languid storms their pinions close. *Shelley.*

2. To rest in confidence; to confide; rely.

It is upon these that the soul may *repose*. *I. Taylor.*

3. To lie; to be supported; as, his head *reposing* on a cushion; — often fig.; as, a system *reposing* upon credit.

Syn. — Lie, recline; rest, sleep.

re-pose', *n.* [F. *repos*, but influenced by *repose*, v. See 2d REPOSE.] **1.** State of reposing; rest; quiet; often, esp., rest as a relief from exertion, trouble, or the like.

Escaped with pain from that adventurous flight,
Now seek *repose* upon an humbler theme. *Cowper.*

2. Freedom from disturbance, agitation, or uneasiness; peace; tranquillity; calm; of things, cessation or absence of activity; as, the *repose* of security; a volcano in *repose*.
3. Composure of manner; quiet ease and dignity of bearing; as, well-bred *repose*.
4. A resting place. *Obs. or Poetic.*
5. *Fine Arts.* **a** Harmony in the disposition of parts, colors, etc., such as gives rest to the eye or ear. **b** = REPOSOIR. *Obs. & R.* **c** Moderation, as opposed to overstraining after effect.

Syn. — Ease, quietness, peace; relaxation. See REST.

re-posed' (rē-pōzd'), *p.a.* Composed; calm; tranquil; at rest. — **re-pos'ed-ly** (rē-pōz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **re-pos'ed-ness**, *n.*

re-pose'ful (rē-pōz'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of repose; quiet. — **re-pose'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-pose'ful-ness**, *n.*

re-pos'it (rē-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.*; RE-POS'IT-ED; RE-POS'IT-ING. [L. *repositus*, p. p. of *reponere* to put back; *re-* re- + *ponere* to put. See POSITION.] **1.** To cause to rest or stay; to lay away; to deposit, as for safety; to place; store.
2. To return to its place. *Rare.*

re'po-si'tion (rē'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn; rĕp'ŏ-), *n.* [L. *repositio*.] **1.** Replacement, as by a surgical operation.
2. Restoration to a former position, possession, office, or the like; reinstatement. *Obs. or Archaic. Scot.*
3. Act of repositing, or laying up. *Now Rare.*

re-pos'i-tor (rē-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One that reposits; specif., *Surg.*, an instrument to replace a displaced organ or part.

re-pos'i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *repositorium, repostorium*: cf. OF. *repositoire*. See REPOSIT.] **1.** A place, room, compartment, vessel, or the like, where things are or may be reposited, or laid up, as for safety; a depository.
2. A place, building, or the like, where collections of things are kept, as for exhibition or instruction; a museum; also, such a place where things are offered for sale. *Now Rare.*
3. A place, esp. a vault, where corpses are laid or buried.
4. A storehouse or place containing an abundance or great quantity of anything; as, Blackstone was a *repository* of legal learning; parts of Alaska are *repositories* of gold.
5. A person to whom one confides something; as, she was the *repository* of his hopes and fears.

‖ re-po'soir' (rē-pō'zwär'), *n.* *Paint.* One of the masses of light or shadow which serve as points of rest for the eye.

re'pos-sess' (rē'pŏ-zĕs'), *v. t.* **1.** To possess again; to regain or recover possession of; as, to *repossess* the land.
2. To restore to possession; as, to *repossess* one of an estate; also, *Scot.*, to reinstate; — used with *in* or, formerly, *to*; as, to *repossess* one in an estate or right.

re'pos-ses'sion (-zĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act or state of possessing again; recovery; restoration.

‖ re-pous'sage' (rē-po͞o'säzh'), *n.* [F. See REPOUSSÉ.] *Art.* Art or process of hammering out or pressing thin metal from the reverse side: (1) in producing repoussé work; (2) in *Etching*, the hammering out from behind to level up any part of a plate that has been worked into a depression.

‖ re-pous'sé' (-sā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *repousser* to thrust back; *re-* + *pousser* to push. Cf. PUSH.] Formed in relief, as a pattern on thin metal beaten up from the reverse side. Also, shaped or ornamented with patterns in relief made by hammering or pressing on the reverse side; — said of thin metal, or of a piece so made. — *n.* Repoussé work.

rep're-hend' (rĕp'rē-hĕnd'), *v. t.*; -HEND'ED; -HEND'ING. [L. *reprehendere, reprehensum*, to hold back, seize, check, blame; *re-* re- + *prehendere* to lay hold of. See PREHENSILE; cf. REPRISAL.] **1.** To make charge of fault against, to reprimand; reprove; chide; blame; censure.

I nor advise nor *reprehend* the choice. *J Philips*

2. To show to be false; disprove. *Obs.*

rep're-hen'si-ble (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *reprehensibilis*: cf F. *répréhensible*.] Worthy of reprehension; culpable; censurable; blamable. — **rep're-hen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **rep're-hen'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **rep're-hen'si-bly**, *adv.*

rep're-hen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *reprehensio*: cf. F. *répréhension*.] Act of reprehending; reproof; blame.

Syn. — Censure, blame, reproof, reprimand.

rep're-hen'sive (-hĕn'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *répréhensif*.] Of the nature of, or conveying, reprehension or reproof *South.* — **rep're-hen'sive-ly**, *adv.*

rep're-sent' (rĕp'rē-zĕnt'), *v. t.*; -SENT'ED; -SENT'ING. [F. *représenter*, L. *repraesentare, repraesentatum*; *re-* re- + *praesentare* to place before, present. See PRESENT, *v. t.*]
1. To present, or cause to be present, before some one, also, to give as a present. *Obs.*
2. To bring clearly before the mind; to cause to be known, felt, or apprehended; to present; as, Christ *represented* many truths to his followers in parables.

Among these, Fancy next
Her office holds; of all external things
Which the five watchful senses *represent*,
She forms imagination, airy shapes *Milton*

3. To exhibit (a fact) to another mind in language; to give one's own impressions and judgment of; to state or set forth with advocacy or with the design of affecting action or judgment; as, he *represented* himself to be starving, sometimes, to give an account of.
4. To make manifest, exhibit, or display; to show; as, to *represent* a smile to one; to *represent* bad temper. *Obs.*
5. To portray or depict by pictorial, plastic, or, rarely, musical, art; also, of the work of art, to exhibit by such portrayal or depiction; as, to *represent* a landscape in a painting, a figure in bronze.
6. To exhibit dramatically; esp.: **a** To produce on the stage, as, to *represent* a play. *Now Rare.* **b** To act the part or rôle of; to personate in acting; as, to *represent* Hamlet.
7. To present by means of something standing in the place of; to exhibit or be the counterpart or image of; to typify; also, to serve as a sign or symbol of; as, a national flag *represents* the nation; mathematical symbols *represent* quantities or relations; words *represent* ideas or things.
8. To stand in the place of, to be the equivalent of; esp., to supply the place, perform the duties, exercise the rights, or receive the share, of; to speak and act with authority in behalf of; to act the part of (another); as, an heir *represents* his ancestor; an attorney *represents* his client; a member of Congress *represents* his district in Congress.
9. To serve as a specimen, example, or instance of; as, a dozen nationalities were *represented* in the steerage.
10. *Metaph.* To form or image in consciousness, as an object of cognition or apprehension.

The general capability of knowledge necessarily requires that, besides the power of evoking out of unconsciousness one portion of our retained knowledge in preference to another, we possess the faculty of *representing* in consciousness what is thus evoked. . . This representative faculty is imagination or phantasy. *Sir W. Hamilton*

to represent against, to make representations or a protest against; to urge objections to.

rep're-sen-ta'men (-zĕn-tā'mĕn), *n.* [From REPRESENT, after L. nouns in *-men*, as *imitamen*.] That which represents; — disting. from *representation*, act of representing.

rep're-sen-ta'tion (-zĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *représentation*, L. *repraesentatio*.] **1.** Presence; appearance. *Obs.*
2. A likeness, picture, model, image, or other reproduction; as, a *representation* of the human face, or figure.
3. A dramatic production or performance; as, a theatrical *representation*; a *representation* of Hamlet.
4. Act of representing by reproduction, portrayal, or symbolizing. *Now Rare.*
5. Act of exhibiting or setting forth by a statement, account, or the like, esp. with a view to affecting action; also, such a statement or account so made; as, he made earnest *representations* in his behalf; sometimes, specif., a statement or argument against something; a protest.
6. *Law.* A statement of fact incidental or collateral to a contract, made orally or in writing or by implication, on the faith of which the contract is entered into. Falsity of a representation as to a material fact will avoid the contract. In insurance law a *representation* is distinguished from a *warranty* in that it is not a part of the contract, and need be only substantially true. See WARRANTY.
7. *Philos.* In certain theories of knowledge: **a** The act or process by which the mind forms an image or concept of an object, — as opposed to immediate cognition; also, the resulting object or product of such an act. **b** Recurrent as opposed to simple presentation.
8. Fact of representing another, or state of being represented by another; specif.: **a** *Law.* The act or fact of one person standing for another so as to have, to a greater or less extent, the rights and obligations of the person represented; specif., the relation of an heir to his predecessor when both the rights and the obligations of the predecessor devolve upon the heir, as in the Roman law and in most other primitive systems. **b** The representing of another in a legislative body; also, the system of choosing delegates to represent constituents, as in a legislature; as, no taxation without *representation*. Representation is called *proportional* when it is based upon the number of electors, inhabitants, etc., in an electoral district or other unit.
9. Delegates representing a constituency, collectively.

Syn. — Delineation, portraiture, description; likeness, resemblance; exhibition, show.

rep're-sen-ta'tion-al (rĕp'rē-zĕn-tā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to representation or representationism. — **rep're-sen-ta'tion-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **rep're-sen-ta'tion-al-ist**, *n.* — **rep're-sen-ta'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

rep're-sen-ta'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Metaph.* The doctrine that percepts, or objects of perception, are mere representations of the real objects, or things-in-themselves, which occasion the perceptions. — **rep're-sen-ta'tion-ist**, *n.*

rep're-sent'a-tive (-zĕn'tă-tĭv), *a.* [F. *représentatif*, or LL. *repraesentativus*.] **1.** Representing, portraying, typifying, or the like; as, a painting *representative* of a battle; the *representative* arts.
2. Being, or acting as, the agent or substitute for another, esp. through delegated authority; as, a *representative* council; *representative* character (see DIPLOMATIC AGENT).
3. Pert. to, or founded on, representation of the many by delegates; as, a *representative* government, system.
4. *Metaph.* Giving, or existing as, a transcript of what was originally presentative knowledge. *Sir Wm. Hamilton.*
5. Typical; serving as an instance or example; as, a *representative* oration of Cicero; *representative* specimens.

representative character. See DIPLOMATIC AGENT. — **r. function**, *Math.*, that containing the parameter in a representative integral. — **r. integral**, *Math.*, an integral of the form $\int_\alpha^b F(x)\,\phi\,(x, n)\,dx$ which, under certain restrictions as to the functions F and ϕ and the parameter n, is equal to $k\,F(\alpha)$, where k is a constant. — **r. knowledge.** See KNOWLEDGE, 6. — **r. money**, *Economics*, credit instruments, esp. bills of exchange, bank accounts, and checks, which take the place of money (in the narrower sense) in many transactions, and by some are considered to be properly called *money*.

rep're-sent'a-tive, *n.* **1.** One that represents; specif.: **a** A person or thing that represents, or stands for, a number or class of persons or things, or that in some way corresponds to, stands for, replaces, or is equivalent to, another person or thing · a typical embodiment; type.

A statue of Rumor, whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the *representative* of Credulity. *Addison.*

b One who represents others or another in, a special capacity; an agent, deputy, or substitute; esp.: (1) One who represents a people or community in its legislative or governing capacity; in Great Britain, a member of Parliament; in the United States, a member of the lower or popular house in the national Congress, or in a State legislature. See HOUSE OF COMMONS; HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES; *at large* **h**, under LARGE, *n.* (2) One who represents another as agent, substitute, successor, etc., as one appointed to represent a sovereign or government abroad. (3) *Law.* One who represents, or stands in the place of, another, as the heir under some systems of law, an executor, an administrator, etc. In English and American law, the terms *representative, legal representative*, and *personal representative* are indifferently used primarily to designate the executor or administrator of a deceased person, and the heir is distinctively sometimes called the *real*, or *natural*, *representative* of his deceased ancestor. But *representative, legal representative*, and *personal representative* are often used indifferently, esp. in, or in connection with, wills or statutes of distribution, to designate executors, administrators, children, next of kin, distributees, and in some connections trustees, receivers, or other such persons who are successors in interest to another, the sense intended being disclosed by the context and circumstances. See HEIR, 1 **e**, EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR.
2. A representative body. *Obs.*
3. Representation. *Obs & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

re-press' (rē-prĕs'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *press*.] To press, or compress, over again, as bricks in a mold after coming from the brick machine and before drying.

re-press', *n.* A hand machine for repressing brick.

re-press' (rē-prĕs'), *v. t.*; RE-PRESSED' (-prĕst'); RE-PRESS'ING. [L. *repressus*, p. p. of *reprimere*; *re-* re- + *premere* to press. See PRESS; cf. REPRIMAND.] **1.** To check; restrain; curb, as passions or actions; also, *Obs. or R.*, to mitigate; subdue; as, to *repress* thirst or bleeding.
2. To press or crush back, down, or out; to quell; suppress; as, to *repress* sedition; also, to reduce to order or subjection; as, to *repress* a mob.

Syn. — Crush, overpower, subdue, put down; restrain, quell, curb, check. See SUPPRESS.

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re-port'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
re-port'age (rē-pōr'tĭj; 201), *n.* Report; rumor; gossip.
re-port'ed-ly, *adv.* of *reported*, p. p. [ISM. *Rare.*]
re-port'er-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See **re-port'er-ship**, *n.* See -SHIP.
re-port'ing-ly, *adv.* By report; by correspondence. *Rare.*
re-por'to-ry, *n.* A report *Obs.*
re-por'ture, *n.* Report. *Obs.*
re-pos'ance (rē-pŏz'ăns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *reposance*.] Repose. *Obs.*
re pose'ful, *a.* Reliable; responsible. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
re-pose'ness, *n.* Reposedness.
re-pos'er (rē-pōz'ẽr), *n* One who reposes.
re-pos'i-ta-ry (rē-pŏz'ĭ-tă-rĭ), *a.* & *n.* = REPOSITORY [*Obs.*]
re-pos'i-tate, *v. t.* To reposit.
re-pos'i-to-ry (rē-pŏz'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to repositing.
re-pos'i-ture (-tūr), *n.* [LL. *repositura*.] Reposition. *Obs.*
re'pos-sede', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *reposséder*.] To repossess. *Obs.*
re-post', *v.* & *n.* = RIPOST.
re-po'sure (rē-pō'zhŭr). *n.* [See 2d REPOSE.] Rest; quiet. *Obs.*
re-pot', *v. t.*, **re-pour'**, *v. t.*, **re-pow'der**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
repp. Var. of REP, fabric.
repped (rĕpt), *a.* Resembling rep; ribbed or corded.
rep'pet. Scot. var. of RIPPET
repplye. † REPLY. [printed.]
repr. *Abbr.* Representing; reported.
re-pray', *v. t.* & *i.*, **re-preach'**, *v. t.*, **re'pre-cip'i-tate**, *v. t.*, **re'pre-cip'i-ta'tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-preef', **re-pref'**. † REPROOF.
re-preeve'. † REPRIEVE.
re-prefe' † REPROOF, REPROVE.
rep're-hend'a-ble (rĕp'rē-hĕn'dă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.*
rep're-hend'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Censuring. *Rare.*
rep're-hend'er, *n.* One who reprehends.
rep're-hen'so-ry (-hĕn'sō-rĭ), *a.* Reprehensive. *Rare.*
re-preif'. † REPROOF, REPROVE.
re-preme', *v. t.* [L. *reprimere*.] To repress. *Obs.*
re'pre-pare', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rep're-sent', *n.* A representation. *Obs.*
re'-pre-sent', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-pres'en-ta'tion**, *n.*
rep're-sent'a-ble (rĕp'rē-zĕn'tă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **rep're-sent'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **rep're-sent'ance** (-tăns), *n.* [Cf. OF *representance*.] Representation; likeness. *Obs.*
rep're-sent'ant (-tănt), *a.* & *n.* [Cf. F. *représentant*.] Representative. *Rare.*
rep're-sen-ta'tion-a-ry (-zĕn-tā'shŭn-ă-rĭ), *a.* Representative. *Rare.*
rep're-sent'a-tive. Representative. *Ref. Sp.*
rep're-sent'a-tive-ly, *adv.* of REPRESENTATIVE.
rep're-sent'a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
rep're-sent'a-tive-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
rep're-sen-ta'tor, *n.* [L. *repraesentator*.] Representer. *Obs.*
rep're-sent'er, *n.* One that represents or impersonates; specif., *Obs.*, an exhibitor, actor, exponent, or representative.
re'-pre-sent'ment, *n.* See RE-, 2.
rep're-sent'ment, *n.* Representation, as by portrayal, discourse, etc. *Rare.* [er *Obs.*]
rep're-sen'tor, *n.* A representer. *Obs.*
re-press', *n.* Act of repressing; repression. *Obs.* [p. p.
re-press'ed-ly, *adv* of *repressed*.
re-press'er, *n.* One that represses.

re-pres'sion (rē-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *répression.*] **1.** Act of repressing, or state of being repressed, as, the *repression* of evil and evildoers.
2. That which represses; check; restraint.
re-pres'sive (rē-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *répressif*, LL. *repressivus.*] Having power or tending to repress: as, *repressive* acts. — **re-pres'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-pres'sive-ness**, *n.*
re-prieve' (rē-prēv'), *v. t.*; RE-PRIEVED' (-prēvd'); RE-PRIEV'ING (-prēv'ĭng). [Formerly also *repreeve*, earlier *reprite*, to respite, to postpone, apparently from an older *repry*, *reprie*, to postpone, remit for trial, to remand (to prison). *Orf. E. D.* Prob. two or more words have been confused; both *reprive* and *repry* are of uncert. orig.; but *repriere*, *repreeve*, *reprite* may be connected with ME. *repreven* to reprove (cf. REPROVE), the sense of postponing coming from the idea of disapproving or disallowing (for the form cf. *contrive*, *retrieve*).] **1.** To remand to prison. *Obs.*
2. To delay, postpone, esp. something evil.
3. To free, or release, from punishment. *Now R. Spenser.*
4. To delay the punishment of; to suspend the execution of sentence on; to respite, as a criminal.
5. To relieve for a time, or temporarily.
Company, though it may *repriere* a man from his melancholy, yet cannot secure him from his conscience. *South.*
re-prieve', *n.* **1.** Act of reprieving, or state of being reprieved; a temporary suspension of the execution of a sentence, esp. of a sentence of death, or the order or warrant for such suspension.
2. A respite or temporary escape, as from death or pain.
rep'ri-mand (rĕp'rĭ-mănd), *n.* [F. *réprimande*, fr. L. *reprimendus*, f. *reprimenda*, that is to be checked or suppressed, fr. *reprimere* to check, repress; *re-* re- + *premere* to press. See PRESS; cf. REPRESS.] A severe or formal reproof; a censure, esp. one given with authority.
rep'ri-mand' (rĕp'rĭ-mănd'), *v. t.*; REP'RI-MAND'ED (rĕp'rĭ-măn'dĕd; rĕp'rĭ-măn'dĕd); REP'RI-MAND'ING. [Cf. F. *réprimander.* See REPRIMAND, *n.*] To reprove severely; to reprehend; to chide for a fault; to censure formally, esp. with authority.
Germanicus was severely *reprimanded* by Tiberius for traveling into Egypt without his permission *Arbuthnot.*
Syn. — See REPROVE.
re-print' (rē-prĭnt'), *v. t.*; RE-PRINT'ED; RE-PRINT'ING. **1.** To print again; to print a second or a new edition of; sometimes, specif., to print an exact copy of.
2. To renew the impression of; to impress again.
The whole business of our redemption is . . . to *reprint* God's image upon the soul. *South.*
re'print' (rē'prĭnt'; rē-prĭnt'), *n.* **1.** A second or a new impression of a printed work or of printed matter; sometimes, specif., a facsimile copy.
2. *Print.* Print used as copy.
re-pris'al (rē-prĭz'ăl), *n.* [F. *représaille*, OF. *reprisaille* (cf. p. p. *repris*), fr. It. *ripresaglia*, *rappresaglia*, or LL. *reprensaliae*, *repraesaliae*; fr. L. *reprehendere*, *reprehensum.* See REPREHEND, REPRISE.] **1.** *Internat. Law.* The act or practice of resorting to force, short of war, to procure redress of grievances, orig., by seizing the property or persons of subjects of the enemy; also, an act or instance of this. Although a reprisal may furnish a casus belli, it is not in intent a making war upon the enemy. *Reprisals* are either *general*, when the state is the aggrieved party and its action is directed against the property and persons of the other state wherever found, or *special*, when an individual is the injured person and is authorized by letters or a commission of reprisals or marque to enforce his redress. Acts of reprisal may be by embargo, sequestration, forcible seizure, retortion, or retaliatory acts of the nature of those complained of.
2. That which is taken in reprisal; a price. *Obs. Shak.*
3. A regaining; recapture; reception. *Now Rare.*
4. Any act of retaliation, public or private; esp., in war, the infliction of punishment or death on prisoners in retaliation for outrage or inhumanity committed by the enemy.
5. Something given or paid as compensation or in restitution. *Now Rare.*
Syn. — See REQUITAL.
re-prise' (rē-prīz'), *n.* [F. *reprise*, fr. *reprendre*, *repris*, to take back, L. *reprehendere.* See REPREHEND.] **1.** A taking back, or that taken back; hence, loss; cost. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* A deduction or charge to be made yearly out of a manor or estate, such as rent charge, rent seck, pensions, annuities, and the like; — usually in *pl.*
3. = REPRISAL, 5. *Obs.*
4. A reprisal, or retaliatory act; specif., the recapture of a vessel; also, the vessel recaptured. *Obs. or R.*
5. A recurrence or renewal of action. *Obs. or R.*
6. *Music.* A repetition; specif., a return to the first theme.
7. *Arch.* A return in an internal angle. See RETURN, *n.*, 2 **b**.
8. *Fencing.* A redoubling of an attack. *Egerton Castle.*
re-pris'ti-nate (rē-prĭs'tĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*re-* + *pristine.*] To restore as to an original state; to revive. *Rare. Shedd.*
—re-pris'ti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n. Rare. R. Browning.*
re-proach' (rē-prōch'), *v. t.*; RE-PROACHED' (-prōcht'); RE-PROACH'ING. [F. *reprocher*, OF. *reprochier*, prob. fr. (assumed) LL. *repropiare*; L. *re-* again, against, back + *prope* near; hence, originally, to bring near to, throw in one's teeth. Cf. APPROACH.] **1.** To mention as a reproach, or cause for censure; as, to *reproach* its treatment of the Indians against the United States. *Now Rare.*
2. To charge with a fault; to utter a reproach or reproaches against; to rebuke; censure; upbraid; as, they *reproached* him bitterly for cowardice.
3. To cast reproach, or bring shame, disgrace, or discredit upon; to disgrace.
I thought your marriage fit; else imputation,
For that he knew you, might *reproach* your life. *Shak.*
Syn. — Upbraid, blame, chide, rebuke, condemn, revile, vilify. See CENSURE.
re-proach' (rē-prōch'), *n.* [F. *reproche.* See REPROACH, *v.*]
1. A cause or occasion of blame, censure, disgrace, or discredit; hence, disgrace, shame, blame, discredit, or the like, incurred; as, the bad paving was a *reproach* to the town. "God hath taken away my *reproach*." *Gen.* xxx. 23.
2. Act of reproaching; censure, rebuke, or blame; as, he was overwhelmed with *reproaches*; the silent *reproach* of tears; "despot" is now always a term of *reproach.*
3. An object of blame, censure, or scorn.
Come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we be no more a *reproach.* *Neh.* II. 17.
Syn. — Disrepute, dishonor, opprobrium, contumely; invective, reviling, abuse, vilification, scurrility; insolence, insult, scorn, contempt, ignominy, scandal, infamy.
The Reproaches, *Eccl.*, a service, or part of a service, for Good Friday, consisting of a series of antiphons, after each of which the Trisagion is sung as a respond. The antiphons are made up of sentences which are represented as addressed by Christ to his people to remind them of what he had done for them, their ingratitude, etc. The service is used in the Roman Catholic Church and in some Anglican churches. Also called (*R. C. Ch.*) *improperia.*
re-proach'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *reprochable.*] **1.** Deserving reproach; censurable.
2. Reproachful; rarely, opprobrious; scurrilous. *Obs.*
—re-proach'a-ble-ness, *n.* **—re-proach'a-bly**, *adv.*
re-proach'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Involving or deserving reproach, shame, or censure; shameful; blameworthy; as, a *reproachful* person or act; a *reproachful* life or death.
2. Expressing or containing reproach, or censure; as, a *reproachful* word, glance, or letter.
3. Upbraiding beyond propriety; abusive. *Obs.*
Syn. — Opprobrious, contumelious, abusive, offensive, insulting, contemptuous, scornful.
—re-proach'ful-ly, *adv.* **—re-proach'ful-ness**, *n.*
rep'ro-bate (rĕp'rō-bāt), *a.* [L. *reprobatus*, p. p. of *reprobare* to disapprove, condemn. See REPROVE.] **1.** Rejected as not enduring proof or trial; not of standard purity or fineness; disallowed; condemned. *Obs. or R.*
Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them. *Jer.* vi 30.
2. *Theol.* Condemned or rejected by God's decree. Hence, morally abandoned; depraved; — said of persons.
3. Of or pertaining to one who is given up to wickedness; vicious; corrupt; also, in milder sense, blameworthy; as, *reprobate* conduct. *Obs. or R.* "*Reprobate* desire." *Shak.*
4. Expressing or involving reprobation, worthlessness, or discredit; as, a remark taken in a *reprobate* sense.
Syn. — Depraved, corrupt, hardened. See ABANDONED.
rep'ro-bate (-bāt), *n.* **1.** One rejected or foreordained to condemnation by God; one morally lost. *Obs. or R.*
2. Hence, a depraved, vicious, or unprincipled person; a scoundrel; sometimes, in milder sense, a scamp.
rep'ro-bate (-bāt), *v. t.*; REP'RO-BAT'ED (-bāt'ĕd); REP'RO-BAT'ING (-bāt'ĭng). [L. *reprobatus*, p. p. of *reprobare.* See REPROVE.] **1. a** To reject or set aside; to disallow or put away; to take exception to. *Now Chiefly Scots Law.* **b** *Theol.* Of God, to reject, or foreordain to damnation.
2. To disapprove or condemn as unworthy; to reject.
Every scheme, every person, recommended by one of them, was *reprobated* by the other. *Macaulay*
Syn. — Reprehend; disown, abandon, reject. See CENSURE.
rep'ro-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *reprobatio*: cf. F. *réprobation.*] Act of reprobating, or state of being reprobated; as: **a** Disallowance, rejection, or objection. **b** *Theol.* Rejection by God's decree; predestination or foreordination to eternal damnation. **c** Rejection or condemnation as inferior or worthless. *Now Rare.*
A brand of *reprobation* on clipped poetry and false coin *Dryden.*
d Severe disapproval; censure; blame; rebuke; as, his course met with general *reprobation.*
rep'ro-ba-tive (rĕp'rō-bā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to or expressing reprobation. — **rep'ro-ba-tive-ly**, *adv.*
re'pro-duce' (rē'prō-dūs'), *v. t.* To produce again; specif.: **a** To produce again by generation or the like; to cause the existence of (something of the same class, kind, or nature as another thing); as, to *reproduce* a rose; some animals are *reproduced* by gemmation; an animal which can *reproduce* a lost part. **b** To cause to exist again or anew; as, to *reproduce* happiness. **c** To cause to be or seem to be repeated; to repeat; as, Napoleon tried to *reproduce* the glories of Rome. **d** To make an image, a copy, or other representation of; to portray; to cause to exist in the mind or imagination; as, to *reproduce* a face on canvas; to *reproduce* a design or a former civilization. **e** To bring forward, present, or exhibit again; as, to *reproduce* a witness, a play, a printed article.
re'pro-duce', *v. i.* To reproduce its kind; to produce offspring.
re'pro-duc'er (-dūs'ẽr), *n.* One that reproduces; as: **a** In a phonograph, a device containing a sounding diaphragm and the needle or stylus that traverses the moving record, for reproducing the sound. **b** In a manograph, a device for reproducing the engine stroke on a reduced scale.
re'pro-duc'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be reproduced. — **re'pro-duc'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
re'pro-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *reproduction.*] **1.** Act or process of reproducing; state of being reproduced; as, the *reproduction* of prosperity; the *reproduction* by an animal of a lost part.
2. *Biol.* The process by which plants and animals give rise to offspring. Essentially it consists of the separation or setting apart of a portion of the living substance of the parent's body, and its subsequent growth and differentiation into a new individual. The reproduction of animals may be *asexual*, the offspring being derived from a single parent, as by the cleavage or fission of the parent's body into two or more parts, or by a process of gemmation (which see). The usual and normal method of reproduction is, however, *sexual*, the offspring being derived from two parents. Even those animals which habitually reproduce asexually appear to require to resort to this method at intervals, and in many cases, as also among the higher plants, sexual and asexual reproduction occur regularly in alternate generations. In multicellular animals and plants, ordinary sexual reproduction involves the fusion or union of two *sex* or *germ cells*, one, the egg, derived from the female parent, and the other, the sperm or spermatozoon, from the male parent. From the cell thus produced (the *fertilized egg*) the offspring develops. In unicellular organisms a modification of the process occurs, a temporary or permanent union (conjugation) of the parents preceding a period of active multiplication by cell division. In certain modifications of sexual reproduction the offspring may be derived from only one parent. See FERTILIZATION, 2, CONJUGATION, 6, HERMAPHRODITE, 1, PARTHENOGENESIS.
3. That which is reproduced or revived; a copy, repetition, representation, reconstruction in the imagination, or the like; as, a *reproduction* of an extinct civilization.
4. *Psychol.* The occurrence of a conscious state considered as dependent upon a previous like occurrence.
re'pro-duc'tive (rē'prō-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of, pertaining to, tending toward, or employed in, reproduction
reproductive function (of *n*th order), *Math.*, a function that is multiplied by a^n when its argument is multiplied by a constant a. If n be 0, the function is *irreproductive.*
— re'pro-duc'tive-ly, *adv.* **— re'pro-duc'tive-ness**, *n.*
re'pro-duc-tiv'i-ty (-dŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Reproductiveness.
2. *Math.* The constant c in a reproductive function $f(cx) = c^n f(x)$.
re-proof' (rē-prōo͞f'), *n.* [Cf. ME. *reproef*, *repreef*, *repreve*, *reprove*, OF. *reprueve.* See PROOF, REPROVE.] **1.** Disgrace; ignominy; also, insult. *Obs.*
2. Censure for a fault; blame; rebuke; an expression of censure, blame, or the like; a reprimand; rebuke.
3. Refutation; confutation; contradiction. *Obs.*
Syn. — Admonition, reprehension, chiding, blame.
re-prov'a-ble (rē-prōo͞v'ă-b'l), *a.* [OF. *reprouvable*, F. *réprouvable.*] Deserving reproof or censure. *Jer. Taylor.*
Syn. — Blamable, blameworthy, censurable, reprehensible, culpable, rebukable.
— re-prov'a-ble-ness, *n.* **— re-prov'a-bly**, *adv.*
re-prove' (rē-prōo͞v'), *v. t.*; RE-PROVED' (-prōo͞vd'); RE-PROV'ING (-prōo͞v'ĭng). [ME. *reproven*, OF *reprover* (3d sing. pres. *reprueve*; cf. ME. *repreven*), F. *réprouver*, fr. L. *reprobare* to disapprove; *re-* + *probare* to test, prove. See PROVE; cf. REPROBATE, REPROOF.] **1.** To reject. *Obs.*
2. To chide as blameworthy; to rebuke, censure.
3. To express disapprobation of; to censure. "There's something in me that *reproves* my fault." *Shak.*
4. To convince; convict. *Obs.*
When he is come, he will *reprove* the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment *John* xvi 8.
5. To disprove; refute. *Obs. Shak.*
Syn. — REPROVE, REBUKE, REPRIMAND, ADMONISH, CHIDE, UPBRAID, SCOLD, RATE, BERATE agree in the idea of reprehension. To REPROVE is to express blame or censure, often kindly or without harshness; REBUKE implies sharp or stern reproof; REPRIMAND suggests reproof that is formal, and often public or official; as, "Marcus with blushes owns he loves, and Brutus tenderly *reproves*" (*Pope*); cf. "I have not lacked thy mild *reproof*" (*Tennyson*), "He *rebuked* Peter, saying, Get thee behind me, Satan" (*Mark* viii. 33); cf. "The Lord will come with fire . . . to render his anger with fury, and his *rebuke* with flames of fire" (*Is.* lxvi. 15); "a word . . . which the Duke of Wellington, or Admiral Stopford, would use in *reprimanding* an officer" (*Macaulay*). ADMONISH adds to *reprove* the implication of warning or counsel, as, "Count him not as an enemy, but *admonish* him as a brother" (*2 Thess.* iii. 15); cf. "sincere acknowledgments to both my private and public censors for their friendly *admonitions*" (*Coleridge*). CHIDE implies dissatisfaction or displeasure; UPBRAID suggests sharp or violent reproach; as, "to serve . . . my Maker, and present my true account, lest He returning *chide*" (*Milton*); "He . . . *upbraided* them with their unbelief and hardness of heart" (*Mark* xvi. 14). To SCOLD is to chide rudely, clamorously, or with vituperation; to RATE or BERATE is to rebuke angrily or with vehemence or to assail with abusive language; as, "You may *scold* a carpenter who has made you a bad table" (*Johnson*); "Warning has steadily heated toward denunciation, and remonstrance soured toward *scolding*" (*Lowell*); "She [Elizabeth] *rated* great nobles as if they were schoolboys" (*J. R. Green*). See ANIMADVERSION, CENSURE, WARN, REMONSTRATE.
rep'tant (rĕp'tănt), *a.* [L. *reptans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *reptare*, v. intens. fr. *repere.* See REPTILE.] Creeping; repent.
rep'tile (rĕp'tĭl; 277 : *cf.* ILE), *a.* [ME. *reptil*, F. *reptile*, or L. *reptile*, prop. neut. of L. *reptilis* creeping, fr. *repere*, *reptum*, to creep; cf. Lith. *reploti*; perh. akin to L. *serpere.* Cf. SERPENT.] **1.** Creeping; reptant; moving on the belly, or by means of small and short legs.
2. Hence: Groveling; low; malignant; despicable; as, a *reptile* race or crew; *reptile* vices.
3. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a reptile or reptiles.
rep'tile, *n.* **1.** An animal that crawls, or moves on its belly, as snakes, or on small, short legs, as lizards and the like.

re-press'i-ble (rē-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* That can be repressed. *Rare.*
— re-press'i-bly, *adv. Rare.*
re-pres'sion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
re-pres'sor (rē-prĕs'ẽr), *n.* [L.] One that represses.
re-prest'. Repressed *Ref. Sp.*
reprevable. † REPROVABLE.
re-preve'. † REPROOF, REPROVE.
reprevendeli. † REPROVINGLY.
re-prew'. † REPROVE.
re-preyn', *v. t.* [OF. & F. *reprendre.*] To reprove. *Obs.*
re-priefe'. † REPRIEVE, REPROOF.
re-priev'. Reprieve. *Ref. Sp.*
re-priev'al (rē-prēv'ăl), *n.* Reprieve. *Now Rare.*
re-prievd'. Reprieved. *Ref. Sp.*
re-prieve'. † REPROVE.
re-priev'er, *n.* One who reprieves.
rep'ri-mand'er (rĕp'rĭ-măn'dẽr), *n.* One who reprimands.
rep'ri-mand'ing-ly, *adv.* of *reprimanding*, p. pr.
re-prime' (rē-prīm'), *v. t* [L. *reprimere.*] Repress; subdue. *R.*
re-prime' (rē-), *n. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-prim'er (rē-prĭm'ẽr), *n. Firearms.* A recapper.
re-print'er, *n.* One who reprints or publishes a reprint.
re-pris'al, *v. t.* To make reprisals. *Obs.*
re-prise', *v. t. & i.* [F. *repris*, p.p. of *reprendre*; or fr. REPRISE, *n.*] *Obs.* **1.** To take up again; recommence; reassume; recover, esp. forcibly.
2. To reprehend.
3. To withdraw or withhold; also, to reprieve.
4. To compensate.
reprivall. † REPRIEVAL.
rep'ri-va'tion (rĕp'rĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* Reprieve. *Obs.* [PROVE.
re-prive'. † REPRIEVE, RE-
re-prize'. † REPRISE.
re-proach'er, *n.* One who reproaches. | *proaching*, p. pr.|
re-proach'ing-ly, *adv.* of *re-*
re-proach'less, *a.* See -LESS.—
re-proach'less-ness, *n.* [*Sp.*|
re-proacht'. Reproached. *Ref.*
re-prob'a-ble, *a.* [Cf. OF. *reprobable*, LL. *reprobabilis.*] To be reprobated: reprobate. *Obs.*
rep'ro-ba-cy (rĕp'rō-bā-sĭ), *n.* State of being reprobate. *Rare.*
rep'ro-bance (rĕp'rō-băns), *n. Theol.* Reprobation. *Obs.*
rep'ro-bate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
rep'ro-bat'er (-bāt'ẽr), *n.* One who reprobates.
rep'ro-ba'tion-er, *n. Theol.* A believer in reprobation. See REPROBATION b. *Rare.*
rep'ro-ba'tor (rĕp'rō-bā'tôr), *n.* [LL. (assumed) *actio reprobatoria* *Orf. E. D.*] *Scots Law.* A proceeding, now obsolete, to disqualify or reject a witness.
rep'ro-ba'to-ry (-bā'tō-rĭ), *a.* Reprobative.
re-proce', *n. & v.* [OF. *reproce*, n., *reprocier*, v.; var of *reproche*, *reprochier.*] Reproach *Obs.*
re-proche'. † REPROACH.
re'pro-claim', *v. t.*, **re-proc'la-ma'tion**, *n.*, **re'pro-cure'**-ble, *a.*, **re'pro-cure'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [ible. *R.*|
re'pro-duce'a-ble, *a.* Reproduc-|
re'pro-duc'tiv. Reproductive. *Ref. Sp.* [productive. *R.*|
re'pro-duc'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Reproductive.
reproeve. † REPROVE.
reprof. † REPROOF.
re'pro-fane', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-prof'fer, *v. t. Venery.* Of a deer, to reënter the water. *Obs.*
re-prom'ise, *v. t.*, **re'pro-mis'sion** (rē'prō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.*, (*Obs.*), **re'pro-mul'gate**, *v. t.*, **re-pro'mul-ga'tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-proof'ful, *a.* Full of reproof. *Obs.*
re-proof'less, *a.* See -LESS.
re'pro-pi'ti-ate (rē'prō-pĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.—**re'pro-pi'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [proof.|
re-prov'al (rē-prōo͞v'ăl), *n.* Re-|
re-prove'. † REPROOF.
re-prove', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-prov'er (rē-prōo͞v'ẽr), *n.* One that reproves. [*ing*, p. pr.|
re-prov'ing-ly, *adv.* of *reprov-*
re'pro-vi'sion (rē'prō-vĭzh'ŭn), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-pruce'. † REPROACH.
re-prufe'. † REPROOF, REPROVE.
re-pruif'. † REPROOF.
re-prune', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
repruse. † REPROOF.
repruve. † REPROOF.
re-pry', *v. t.* [Orig. uncert Cf. REPRIEVE.] *Obs.* a To remand to prison. b To put off; delay. c To redeem.
reps (rĕps), *n.* = REP, fabric.
rep'sil'ver. † REAPSILVER.
rep'ster, *n.* [See REAP, *v.*; -STER.] A reaper. *Obs.*
rept. Obs. p. p. of REAP.
rept. *Abbr.* Receipt; report.
Rep-tan'ti-a (rĕp-tăn'shĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool* A division of gastropods comprising all with a flattened solelike foot. *Obs.*
rep-ta'tion (rĕp-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *reptatio.*] A creeping.
rep'ta-to'ri-al (rĕp'tă-tō'rĭ-ăl), **rep'ta-to-ry** (rĕp'tă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Creeping; reptant. [REPTILE.
rep'til. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of

2. One of the Reptilia or, in popular usage, of the Amphibia.
3. A groveling or very mean or despicable person.

Rep-til'i-a (rĕp-tĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A class of air-breathing vertebrates which includes the alligators and crocodiles, lizards, snakes, turtles, and their extinct allies; the reptiles. They have a completely ossified skeleton, a single occipital condyle, a distinct quadrate bone, which, however, is usually immovably articulated with the skull, and ribs which are attached to the sternum. In existing reptiles the body is nearly always covered with scales or bony plates. The heart has two auricles and one ventricle, but the latter is imperfectly divided into two chambers. Existing reptiles are cold-blooded and oviparous or ovoviviparous. The embryo has an amnion and an allantois and does not pass through a metamorphosis. In older classifications the Amphibia were included. Reptiles came into existence in the Carboniferous, attained their maximum in the Mesozoic, when they were represented by many gigantic forms, and have since, except snakes and lizards, steadily declined. The orders of Reptilia are:

I. Rhynchocephalia. Lizardlike reptiles, extinct with the exception of the tuatara.
II. Squamata. Lizards, snakes, and their extinct allies.
III. Ichthyosauria. Large, extinct fishlike marine reptiles.
IV. Sauropterygia. Extinct aquatic long-necked reptiles.
V. Theromorpha. Extinct mammal-like land reptiles.
VI. Chelonia. Turtles.
VII. Crocodilia. Crocodiles, alligators, and allied forms.
VIII. Dinosauria. Extinct long-necked and long-tailed land reptiles, usually of large size.
IX. Pterosauria. Extinct flying reptiles

rep-til'i-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, the Reptilia, a reptile, or reptiles. — *n.* A reptile; one of the Reptilia. — **reptilian age**, *Geol.*, the Mesozoic era.

re-pub'lic (rē-pŭb'lĭk), *n.* [F. *république*, L. *respublica* commonwealth; *res* thing, affair + *publicus*, *publica*, public. See REAL, *a.*; PUBLIC.] **1.** Commonweal; the state. *Obs.*
2. A state in which the sovereign power resides in a certain body of the people, and is exercised by representatives elected by, and (in theory at least) responsible to, them; a commonwealth; also, the form of government by which such a state is governed. The term *republic* is used to designate states differing widely in their constitution; as, the ancient Roman *Republic*, which was originally an aristocracy under the control of the patrician class; the *republics* of ancient Greece and of modern Switzerland, democracies with the political power vested in all the citizens (who in the former consisted of a select class, in the latter the whole body of freemen); the medieval Italian *republics*, which were limited oligarchies; the modern *republics* of the United States and France, which are essentially free democracies. *Republic* now often specifically implies such a free popular government in which there are no classes having exclusive political privileges and in which the electorate includes at least the great body of adult male inhabitants under constitutional restrictions.
republic of letters, the collective body of literary or learned men; also, the field of literature; as, a work that has attained a high position in the *republic of letters*.

re-pub'lic-an (-lĭ-kăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *républicain*.] **1.** Of or pert. to, or having the form or characteristics of, a republic; as, a *republican* government, institutions.
2. Consonant with, or favoring, the principles of a republic; as, *republican* sentiments, orators, measures.
Republican calendar, R. era, *F. Hist.*, the calendar and era adopted by the first French republic. It began Sept. 22, 1792. See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR. — **R. marriage**, *F. Hist.*, a method of execution practiced by J. B. Carrier at Nantes in 1793, consisting of binding a man and woman together and throwing them into the Loire. — **R. party**. *U. S. Politics.* **a** The Antifederal party; — sometimes popularly so called. **b** The Democratic Republican party, which succeeded the Antifederal party and later became known almost universally, as it still is, as the Democratic party; — so called quite commonly in the earlier days of this party. **c** One of the existing great parties. It was organized in 1856 by a combination of voters from other parties, notably the Free Soil party, for the purpose of opposing the extension of slavery, and in 1860 it elected Abraham Lincoln president. Andrew Johnson, a Democrat, who had been elected vice president by the Republicans, succeeded Lincoln on the latter's assassination. Since that time, with the exception of Grover Cleveland (1885–89 and 1893–97), the presidents have been of this party, as follows: Ulysses S. Grant (1869–73 and 1873–77); Rutherford B. Hayes (1877–1881); James A. Garfield (assassinated in 1881; succeeded by Chester A. Arthur, then vice president); Benjamin Harrison (1889–93); William McKinley (1897–1901 and 1901–; assassinated in 1901; succeeded by Theodore Roosevelt, then vice president); Theodore Roosevelt (1905–09); and William H. Taft (1909–). Among the policies with which it has been especially identified are: a liberal construction of the Constitution, esp. in the direction of federal power; specie payments; the maintenance of a gold standard; the retention of acquired territory; and a protective tariff system.

re-pub'lic-an (rē-pŭb'lĭ-kăn), *n.* **1.** One who favors or supports a republican form of government.
2. [*cap.*] *U. S. Politics.* A member of the Republican party.
3. A book name of certain birds that nest in communities, esp. the cliff swallow and the African sociable weaver bird.

re-pub'lic-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *républicanisme*.] **1.** A republican form or system of government; the principles or theory of republican government.
2. Attachment to, or political sympathy for, a republican form of government. *Burke.*
3. [*cap.*] The principles and policy of the Republican party. *U. S.*

re-pub'lic-an-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *républicaniser*.] To make republican in character, form, or principle; to change, as a state, into a republic; as, France was *republicanized*; to *republicanize* the rising generation. — **re-pub'lic-an-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **re-pub'lic-an-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

re-pub'li-ca'tion (rē-pŭb'lĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of republishing; specif.: **a** A new or second publication or promulgation, as of a will, a code, a religion, a law, or the like. **b** A republication of a book, literary work, or the like.

re-pub'lish (rē-pŭb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To publish anew; specif.: **a** To publish a reprint of (a book). **b** To publish or promulgate anew, as a will, by reëxecution or codicil, etc.

re-pu'di-ate (rē-pū'dĭ-āt), *v. t.*; RE-PU'DI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); RE-PU'DI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *repudiatus*, p. p. of *repudiare* to repudiate, reject, fr. *repudium* separation, divorce; *re-* re- + (prob.) the root of *pudere* to be ashamed.] **1.** To divorce, put away, or discard, as a wife.
2. To cast off; disown; to refuse to have anything to do with; to renounce; as, to *repudiate* a son, a gift.
3. To refuse to accept as true, just, of rightful authority or obligation, or the like; as, to *repudiate* a pretender's claims; to *repudiate* authority in matters of belief.
4. To refuse approval or belief to; as, to *repudiate* a charge, a tale, or a dogma.
5. To refuse to acknowledge or to pay; to disclaim; as, the State has *repudiated* its debts.
Syn. — Cast off, discard, reject; disavow, disown, disclaim. See RENOUNCE.

re-pu'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F *répudiation*, L. *repudiatio*.] Act of repudiating, or state of being repudiated; as, *repudiation* of a charge, a doctrine, a claim. Specif.: **a** Divorce (of a woman). *Obs. or Hist.* **b** *Canon Law.* Act of refusing a benefice. **c** Act of refusing to acknowledge or pay a debt; as, an era of *repudiation*.

re-pu'di-a'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors repudiation, esp. of a public debt.

re-pu'di-a'tor (rē-pū'dĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a rejecter, contemner.] One who repudiates or advocates repudiation.

re-pu'di-a-to-ry (-ȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or supporting, repudiation.

re-pugn' (rē-pūn'), *v. t.* [ME. *repugnen*, L. *repugnare*, *repugnatum*; *re-* + *pugnare* to fight: cf. F. *répugner*. See PUGNACIOUS.] **1.** To fight against; oppose, resist; to be opposed to or inconsistent with. *Obs. or R.*

Stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth. *Shak.*

2. To cause repugnance in; to repel. *Rare.*

re-pugn', *v. i.* **1.** To be contradictory, at variance, inconsistent, contrary, or opposed. *Obs.*
2. To resist; oppose; fight or strive (against); offer objection or resistance (to). *Obs. or Archaic. Oxf. E. D.*

re-pug'nance (rē-pŭg'năns), *n.* [L. *repugnantia*: cf. F. *répugnance*.] **1.** State or condition of repugning; inconsistency; contradictoriness; as, a *repugnance* between two statements; also, *Obs.*, opposition; resistance; contrariety.
2. A strong antagonism; aversion; antipathy, as of mind, passions, principles, qualities, and the like. "National *repugnances*." *Sir T. Browne.*
Syn. — Aversion, reluctance, dislike, disgust; hostility, contrariety, inconsistency. See ANTIPATHY.

re-pug'nan-cy (-năn-sĭ), *n.* Repugnance.

re-pug'nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *repugnans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *repugnare*: cf. F. *répugnant*. See REPUGN.] **1.** Inconsistent; contradictory; contrary; — often followed by *to*, rarely by *with*; as, a condition *repugnant* to a deed; *repugnant* clauses; enthusiasm was *repugnant* to his nature.
2. Disposed to offer resistance; hostile; opposing; refractory; as, *repugnant* forces. *Shak.*
3. Distasteful; offensive; repulsive; as, an act *repugnant* to one's sense of honor; a *repugnant* face.
Syn. — Opposite, opposed, adverse, contrary, inconsistent, irreconcilable, hostile, inimical.
repugnant condition. *Law.* See CONDITION, 2.

re-pug'na-to'ri-al (rē-pŭg'nȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *repugnatorius* defensive. See REPUGN.] *Zoöl.* Serving to repel enemies, as the **repugnatorial pores** of millipedes, which serve for emitting an offensive secretion.

re-pul'lu-late (rē-pŭl'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *repullulare*, *repullulatum*. See PULLULATE.] **1.** To bud or sprout again. *R.*
2. *Med.* To recur or return, as a disease. *Now Rare.*
— **re-pul'lu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **re-pul'lu-la-tive** (-lā-tĭv), *a.* — **re-pul'lu-les'cent** (-lĕs'ĕnt), *a. All Rare.*

re-pulse' (rē-pŭls'), *v. t.*; RE-PULSED' (-pŭlst'); RE-PULS'ING (-pŭl'sĭng). [L. *repulsus*, p. p. of *repellere*. See REPEL.] **1.** To repel; to beat or drive back; as, to *repulse* an assault; to *repulse* the enemy.
2. To repel by discourtesy, coldness, or denial; to rebuff; reject; as, to *repulse* a suitor; also, *Obs. or R.*, to exclude.

re-pulse', *n.* [L. *repulsa*, fr. *repellere*, *repulsum*.] **1.** Act of repelling, or state of being repelled, in hostile encounter.
2. Refusal; denial; rejection, rebuff.
3. A forcing or driving back; — opposed to *impulse*. *Obs. or R.*

re-pul'sion (rē-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *repulsio*: cf. F. *repulsion*.] **1.** Divorce; repudiation. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
2. Act of repulsing, or driving back, off, or away, or state of being repulsed, or driven back, off, or away.
3. A feeling of aversion; strong dislike; repugnance.
4. *Physics.* Act of repelling, or the force with which bodies, particles, or like forces, repel one another. See REPEL, *v. t.*, 6.

re-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *répulsif*.] **1.** Serving, or able, to repulse, or drive or force back; repellent; characterized by repulsion; as, a *repulsive* force.
2. Cold; forbidding; repellent; as, *repulsive* manners. *R.*
3. Causing aversion or disgust; offensive; disgusting; as, a *repulsive* sore; a *repulsive* character or deed.
Syn. — See REPELLENT.
— **re-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-pul'sive-ness**, *n.*

re-pur'chase (rē-pûr'chās), *v. t.* To buy back or again; to regain by purchase. — *n.* A repurchasing.

rep'u-ta-ble (rĕp'ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [FROM REPUTE: cf. OF. *reputable*.] Having, or worthy of, good repute; held in esteem; honorable; estimable; as, a *reputable* man or character; *reputable* conduct; a *reputable* calling.
Syn. — Respectable, creditable, estimable.
— **rep'u-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **rep'u-ta-bly**, *adv.*

rep'u-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réputation*, L. *reputatio* a reckoning, consideration. See REPUTE, *v. t.*] **1.** Opinion; estimation; account. *Obs.*
2. The estimation in which one is held; the character imputed to a person in a community, society, or public; the character attributed to an action or thing, repute; as, his *reputation* was very bad; a drama of great *reputation*.
3. Specif.: Good reputation; favorable regard; public esteem; general credit; good name; as, a man of *reputation*.

I see my *reputation* is at stake. *Shak.*

4. With *the* and followed by *of*, general or public belief or estimate of one as being, having, doing, or having done, some particular thing; as, the *reputation* of being a spy.
Syn. — REPUTATION, FAME, RENOWN, HONOR, GLORY, CONSIDERATION, DISTINCTION. REPUTATION is the estimation in which one is held, esp. on some particular account; FAME is wide celebrity; as, "Authors think their *reputation* safe" (*Pope*); a *reputation* for wit; "Popularity is neither *fame* nor greatness" (*Hazlitt*); "Had he lived . . . his public *fame* would have been as great as his private *reputation*" (*Macaulay*); "As *fame* is to *reputation*, so heaven is to an . . . immediate advantage" (*Coleridge*). RENOWN is exalted or widespread fame; HONOR, as here compared, emphasizes the element of respect or esteem (for its distinction from *virtue* see HONOR, def. 2); GLORY is signal and brilliant renown; as, "Those other two, equaled with me in fate, so were I equaled with them in *renown*" (*Milton*); "Length of days is in her right hand; and in her left hand riches and *honor*" (*Prov.* iii. 16); "The paths of *glory* lead but to the grave" (*Gray*); "The path of duty was the way to *glory*" (*Tennyson*). CONSIDERATION emphasizes the idea of regard, esp. as based on sterling qualities; DISTINCTION, as here compared, is honorable preëminence, as, "*Consideration* is not *reputation*, still less celebrity, *fame*, or *glory*; . . . it is the reward given to constancy in duty, to probity of conduct. It is a little more than esteem, and a little less than admiration" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "William's special *distinction* is that he treats them [politics] with his soul" (*M. Arnold*). See EMINENT, REVERENCE.

re-pute' (rē-pūt'), *v. t.*; RE-PUT'ED (-pūt'ĕd); RE-PUT'ING (-pūt'ĭng). [L. *reputare* to count over, think over, impute, repute; *re-* re- + *putare* to count, think: cf. F. *réputer*. See PUTATIVE.] **1.** To hold in thought; to account; esteem; hold; think; reckon; — now usually in passive.

Ingratitude, which Rome *reputes* to be a heinous sin. *Shak.*

2. To attribute; impute; as, the sacrifice shall be *reputed* to him for righteousness. *Obs.*
3. To have a good repute, or opinion, of. *Obs.*

re-pute', *v. i.* To have a repute, or opinion (of); as, to *repute* highly of one. *Obs. Shak.*

re-pute', *n.* **1.** Opinion; estimation; judgment. *Obs.*
2. Character reputed or attributed; reputation, whether good or bad; as, he persevered through good and ill *repute*.
3. Specif.: Good character or reputation; credit or honor derived from common or public opinion; — opposed to *disrepute*; as, a man or company of *repute*. "Dead stocks, which have been of *repute*." *F. Beaumont.*

re-put'ed (rē-pūt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Having a good repute. *Obs.*
2. Having the reputation of being, or supposed or thought to be, that expressed or implied by the qualified noun; as, the *reputed* owner; his *reputed* father; a *reputed* success.
reputed manor, *or* **manor by reputation**, a manor that has lost its manorial status by expiry of some necessary adjunct. *Oxf. E. D.* — **r. parish**. See PARISH, *n.*, 1 **d**.

re-queen' (rē-kwēn'), *v. t. & i. Apiculture.* To replace an old queen of (a hive of bees) with a young one of the same season's raising to prevent swarming.

re-quest' (rē-kwĕst'), *n.* [ME. *requeste*, OF. *requeste*, F. *requête*, LL. *requesta*, fr. (assumed) LL. *requerere*, for L. *requirere*, *requisitum*, to seek again, ask for. See REQUIRE; cf. QUEST.] **1.** Act or an instance of asking for something or some action desired; expression of desire; solicitation; prayer; entreaty; as, a bold *request* for aid.

I will marry her, sir, at your *request*. *Shak.*

2. That which is asked for.

I will both hear and grant you your *requests*. *Shak.*

3. A state of being asked for or held in such estimation as to be sought after; demand. *Shak.*

Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now. *Sir W. Temple.*

Syn. — Petition, prayer, supplication, entreaty, suit. by, *or*, *rarely*, at, request, in compliance with a request.

re-quest' (rē-kwĕst'), *v. t.*; RE-QUEST'ED, RE-QUEST'ING. [Cf. OF. *requester*, F. *requêter*.] **1.** To ask for (something) or for (permission or opportunity to do, see, hear, etc., something); to solicit; as, to *request* a loan or one's presence; to *request* to hear one sing or to meet one.
2 To ask (one) to do something; as, to *request* one to go.
3. To ask (a person) to come, go, act, or the like, in some direction or in some manner implied by a following preposition; as, to *request* a friend to one's house. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — Beg, solicit, entreat, beseech. See ASK.

re'qui-em (rē'kwĭ-ĕm; rĕk'wĭ-ĕm; 277), *n* [Acc. of L. *requies* rest, the first words of the Mass being "*Requiem* aeternam dona eis, Domine," give eternal rest to them, O

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rep'ti-lif'er-ous (rĕp'tĭ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *n.* [*reptile* + *-ferous*.] *Geol.* Containing reptilian remains.
rep'til-i-form' (rĕp'tĭl-ĭ-fôrm'; rĕp-tĭl'ĭ-), *a.* Reptilian; reptilelike. [Like a reptile *Rare.*]
rep-til'i-ous (rĕp-tĭl'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* *Obs.* [publican. *Obs.*]
rep'til-ism (rĕp'tĭl-ĭz'm), **rep-til'i-ty** (rĕp-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Reptile character or action. *Rare.*
rep'ti-liv'o-rous (-tĭ-lĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*reptile* + *-vorous*.] Eating reptiles.
rep'ti-loid (rĕp'tĭ-loid), *a.* [*reptile* + *-oid*.] *Zool.* Resembling a reptile.
rep'time', *n.* [AS. *rip-tíma*, or *réptíma*.] Harvest. *Obs.*
Rep'ton-ize (rĕp'tŭn-īz), *v. i.* To arrange or plant, as a garden, in accordance with the rules of Humphrey Repton (1752–1818), Eng. landscape gardener *Obs. or R.* [publican.
Repub. *Abbr.* Republic, Republican. *Obs.*
re-pub'lic, *a.* Republican. *Obs.*
re-pub'lic-al, *a.* Republican. *Obs.* [publican. *Obs.*]
re-pub'li-ca'ri-an, *a. & n.* Republican. *Obs.*
re-pub'lish-er, *n.* One who republishes.
re-pub'lish-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
re-pub'lisht. Republished. *Ref. Sp.*
re-pu'di-a-ble (rē-pū'dĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See REPUDIATE.] Admitting of repudiation.
re-pu'di-ate, *a.* [L. *repudiatus*, p. p.] Repudiated; specif., divorced. *Obs.*
re-pu'di-a-tive (rē-pū'dĭ-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to, tending to, or characterized by, repudiation. *Rare.*
re-pu'di-ous, *a.* [L. *repudiosus*.] = REPUDIATE. *Obs.*
rep'u-dy, *n. t.* [Cf. OF. *repudier*, F. *répudier*.] To repudiate. *Obs.*
rep'u-dy, *n.* [L. *repudium*.] Repudiation; divorce. *Obs.*
re-pug'na-ble (rē-pŭg'nȧ-b'l; rē-pūn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *repugnable* opposing.] Capable of being repugned; also, repugnant; contrary. *Obs or R.*
re-pug'nant-ly, *adv.* of REPUGNANT. [*Rare.*]
re-pug'nant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
re-pug'nate (-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. L. *repugnare*. See REPUGN.] To oppose; combat. *Obs. or R.*
re-pug'na-to-ry, *a.* [L. *repugnatorius*.] Defensive. *Obs.*
re-pugn'er (rē-pūn'ẽr), *n.* One who repugns. *Rare.*
repudle. Obs pret. of RIPPLE, to scratch [a pulpit.]
re-pul'pit, *v. t.* To reinstate in
re-pulse'less, *a.* That cannot be repulsed. [pulses.]
re-puls'er, *n.* One who repulses. *Ref. Sp.*
re-pul'sive, *n.* That which repels. *Med.*, a repellent. *Obs.*
re-pul'so-ry (rē-pŭl'sō-rĭ), *a. & n.* [L. *repulsorius*.] Repulsive. *R.*
re-pul'ver-ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-pum'i-cate, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *repumicatio* a smoothing. See PUMICE.] To polish; smooth. *Obs.*
— **re-pum'i-ca'tion** (rē-pŭ'mĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. Obs*
re-pump', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
repungne. ✝ REPUGN.
re-pun'ish. *v. t.* See RE-, 2 —
re-pun'ish-ment, *n* [purchases.]
re-pur'chas-er, *n.* One who repurchases.
re-pure', *n. t.* Repurify. *Obs.*
re-pur'gate, *v. t.* [L. *repurgatus*, p. p. of *repurgare*.] To repurge. *Obs.* — **re-pur-ga'tion** (rē'pûr-gā'shŭn; rĕp'ûr-).*n. Obs.*
re-purge', *v. t.*, **re-pu'ri-fy**, *v. t.*, **re-pur'ple**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
repurveance, *n* Purveyance *Obs.*
rep'u-ta-bil'i-ty (rĕp'ū-tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Reputableness. *Rare.*
re-put'a-tive (rē'-pūt'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Putative — **re-put'a-tive-ly**, *adv. Both Now Rare.*
re-pute', *p. p.* [Cf. F. *réputé*, p. p.] Reputed. *Scot. or R.*
re-put'ed-ly (-pūt'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of REPUTED.
re-pute'less, *a.* Not of good repute; inglorious. *Obs or R.*
Re'qua bat'ter-y (rē'kwȧ), [After its inventor, *Requa.*] *Ordnance* A machine gun, used in the American Civil War, resembling a mitrailleuse, composed of twenty-five breech-loading gun barrels arranged horizontally on a field carriage.
re-qual'i-fy, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
requeere, requeir. ✝ REQUIRE.
requensance ✝ RECOGNIZANCE.
requere ✝ REQUIRE. [quests.]
re-quest'er, *n.* One who requests; *Com.* A special customs permit authorizing goods, esp. when perishable, to be landed before the ship clears. *Eng.*
re-quick'en, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
requiem, *n.*, *or* **requiem shark**. A requin shark

Lord: *re-* re-+*quies* quiet. See QUIET, *n.*] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A Mass for the repose of a departed soul or souls.
2. *Music.* A setting of the Mass for the dead, usually including the Requiem, Kyrie, several stanzas of the hymn Dies Iræ, the Domine Jesu Christe, Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus Dei, and the Lux Æterna. Also, a piece of like character on other words, from Scripture or elsewhere; as, Brahms's "German *Requiem*." Hence, any grand musical service or hymn in honor of the dead.
3. Rest; quiet; peace. *Obs. or R.* *Sandys.*
4. Fig.: A song or chant lulling to rest or repose. *Obs.*

Req'ui-e'ni-a (rĕk'wĭ-ē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Esprit *Requien*, French conchologist.] *Paleon.* A genus of Cretaceous lamellibranch mollusks of the family Chamidæ having the left valve spiral and the right valve small and fitting on the other like an operculum.

req'ui-es'cat (-ĕs'kăt), *n.* [L., fr. the phrase *requiescat in pace* may he (or she) rest in peace.] A prayer for the repose of a dead person.

re'quin (rē'kwĭn), *n.*, *or* **requin shark.** [F., formerly also *requien.*] Any of various voracious sharks of the family Carchariidæ, esp. the cub shark.

re-quir'a-ble (rē-kwīr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. ME. & OF. *requerable.*] Capable of being required; proper to be required.

re-quire' (rē-kwīr'), *v. t.*; RE-QUIRED' (-kwīrd'); RE-QUIR'ING (-kwīr'ĭng). [ME. *requiren*, *requeren*, fr. OF. *requerre* (3d sing. pres. *requiert*), F. *requérir*, LL. (assumed) *requerere*; L. *re-* re-+*quaerere* to ask; cf. L. *requirere*, also fr. *re-*+*quaerere*. See QUERY: cf. INQUIRE, REQUEST, REQUISITE.] **1.** To ask (a person), as a question; to inquire of; as, to *require* one where he is going. *Obs.*
2. To ask (a person) for or to do something. *Obs.*
3. To demand; to claim as by right and authority; to exact; as, to *require* the surrender of property.
This night thy soul shall be *required* of thee. *Luke* xii. 20.
4. To ask for as a favor; to request. *Obs. or Archaic.*
I was ashamed to *require* of the king a band of soldiers and horsemen to help us against the enemy in the way. *Ezra* viii. 22
5. To demand or exact as indispensable, necessary, or appropriate; to need; call for; as, the matter *requires* haste; experience is *required* to write well; the dress *requires* six yards of cloth; public policy *requires* the treaty.
Just gave what life *required*, and gave no more. *Goldsmith.*
6. To search for as needed or wanted; to seek; as, a shepherd *requiring* a lost sheep. *Obs.*
7. To impose a command or compulsion upon (one) to do something; as, to *require* a man to serve in the army.
Syn. — Exact, enjoin; direct, order; demand; need.

re-quire', *v. i.* **1.** To make request; to ask. *Now Rare.*
2. To be necessary; as, it *requires* to have eyes in order to see. *Now Rare.* To need; to be under a necessity; as, man *requires* to feed or to be fed; a fact *requires* to be stated.

re-quire'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of requiring; demand; requisition; also, that which is required or demanded; an essential condition; as, the *requirements* of a position.
2. That which is required or necessary; a need.
God gave her the child, and gave her too an instinctive knowledge of its nature and *requirements*. *Hawthorne*
Syn. — REQUIREMENT, REQUISITE are sometimes interchangeable. But REQUIREMENT commonly emphasizes the idea of something demanded or expected; REQUISITE, the implication of something indispensable or essential; as, "Marriage, like religion and erudition, . . . was fated to become an outward *requirement*, and Edward Casaubon was bent on fulfilling unimpeachably all *requirements*" (*G. Eliot*); "The first *requisite* of good writing is to have an earnest and definite purpose" (*Lowell*); the *requirements* for entrance to college. See NEEDFUL.

req'ui-site (rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *a.* [L. *requisitus*, p. p. of *requirere*; *re-* re-+*quaerere* to ask. See REQUIRE.] Required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; necessary.
All truth *requisite* for men to know. *Milton.*
Syn. — Necessary, indispensable, essential. See NEEDFUL.
— **req'ui-site-ly**, *adv.* — **req'ui-site-ness**, *n.*

req'ui-site, *n.* That which is required or necessary; something indispensable.
God, on his part, has declared the *requisites* on ours. *Wake.*
Syn. — See REQUIREMENT.

req'ui-si'tion (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réquisition*, L. *requisitio* a searching.] **1.** Act of requiring, or requesting. *Obs.*
2. Act of requiring, or demanding, as of right; a demand or application made as by authority. Specif.: **a** *International Law.* A formal demand made by one state or government upon another for the surrender or extradition of a fugitive from justice. See EXTRADITION. **b** *Law.* A formal demand for the performance of an obligation, esp. one made through a notary. **c** *Mil.* A demand by the invader upon the people of an invaded country for supplies or labor (a demand for money being usually called a *contribution*). **d** A formal application made by one officer or department to another for things that are needed in the service or business; as, a *requisition* for clothing, troops, stationery, money.
3. State of being demanded, called for, or put into service or use; — used with *in* or *into*; as, to put an orator in *requisition* in a political campaign.
4. That which is required; a requirement; as, the *requisitions* of a position, a religion, a science.
5. A written or formal call or invitation, as for a meeting or to a person to accept a place. *Rare.*

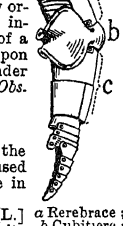
req'ui-si'tion (rĕk'wĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *v.t.*; -SI'TIONED (-zĭsh'ŭnd); -SI'TION-ING. [Cf. F. *réquisitionner.*] **1.** To make a requisition or authoritative demand for, esp. for military purposes; to put in requisition; hence, to demand; to press into service; as, to *requisition* horses for troops or a house for quarters.
2. To make a requisition or demand upon; as, to *requisition* a town for horses.

re-quis'i-to-ry (rē-kwĭz'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Expressing, or of the nature of, a request or requisition.

re-quit'al (rē-kwīt'ȧl), *n.* [From REQUITE.] **1.** Act of requiting; also, that which requites; return for anything; in a good sense, compensation; recompense; as, the *requital* of services or favors; in a bad sense, retaliation, retribution, or punishment; as, the *requital* of evil deeds.
2. Compensation for a thing lost or wanting. *Hawthorne.*
Syn. — REQUITAL, RETALIATION, REPRISAL, REVENGE, VENGEANCE, RETRIBUTION. REQUITAL, as here compared (see REPARATION), denotes a return of any sort for injuries received; RETALIATION implies more specifically a rendering of evil for evil; REPRISAL is applied esp. to retaliation in warfare, whether by forcible seizure of property or by the infliction of injuries similar to those received. REVENGE is retaliation esp. for personal wrong or injury, and usually implies resentment, spite, or malice; VENGEANCE is sometimes used of passionate revenge, but more frequently implies stern or righteous indignation, and often suggests an avenging of others' wrongs; as, "A man that studieth *revenge* keeps his own wounds green" (*Bacon*); "*Vengeance* is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord" (*Rom.* xii. 19). RETRIBUTION is condign punishment; as, "Vice received her *retribution* due" (*Cowper*). See AVENGE, VINDICTIVE.

re-quite' (rē-kwīt'), *v. t.*; RE-QUIT'ED (-kwīt'ĕd); RE-QUIT'ING (-kwīt'ĭng). [*re-*+*quit.*] **1.** To repay (as a benefit or injury); to make return for; in a good sense, to reward; recompense; in a bad sense, to make retaliation for; avenge; as, to *requite* one's services; to *requite* evil with good.
2. To repay (a person, community, or the like) for a benefit or the like or for an injury or the like; in a good sense, to recompense or reward; in a bad sense, to take revenge on; to retaliate on; as, to *requite* one handsomely for his services; to *requite* a traitor with death.
3. To give, pay, or do in return for anything; as, to *requite* evil for evil. *Now Rare.*
4. To compensate or make up for; as, the charms of travel more than *requite* its inconveniences.
Syn. — Repay, reward, pay, compensate, remunerate, satisfy, recompense, punish, revenge.

rere'brace' (rēr'brās'), *n.* [Cf. F. *arrière-bras*. See REAR; BRACE.] In medieval armor, plate armor for the upper part of the arm.



a Rerebrace; *b* Cubitiere; *c* Vambrace.

rere'dos (rēr'dŏs), *n.* [From *rear*+F. *dos* back, L. *dorsum*. Cf. DORSAL.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** *Eccl.* A screen or partition wall, usually ornamental, behind an altar; sometimes, inaccurately, a choir screen. **b** The back of a fireplace, or of an open hearth, as that upon which fires were lighted, immediately under the louver, in the center of ancient halls. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. A wall drapery back of an altar. *Obs.*
3. A backplate in ancient armor. *Obs.*

‖ **res** (rēz), *n.*; *pl.* RES. [L.] A thing; the particular thing; a matter; a point; — used esp. in various Latin phrases (which see in the *Vocabulary*), chiefly legal.

‖ **res ad-ju'di-ca'ta** (ăd-jōō'dĭ-kā'tȧ; 243). [L.] A thing or matter finally decided on its merits by a court of competent jurisdiction. Such a matter cannot be litigated again between the same parties.

re-sail' (rē-sāl'), *v. t. & i.* To sail again; also, to sail back.

re-sale' (rē-sāl', rē'sāl'), *n.* Act of selling again; also, a sale at second hand or at retail, or a second sale.

re-saw' (rē-sô'), *v. t.* To saw over again; specif., to saw into dimension lumber. — *n.* A machine for resawing.

re-scind' (rē-sĭnd'), *v. t.*; -SCIND'ED; -SCIND'ING. [L. *rescindere*, *rescissum*; *re-* re-+*scindere* to cut, split: cf. F. *rescinder*. See SCHISM.] **1.** To cut off or remove (usually something immaterial); as, to *rescind* needless outlay. *Now R.*
2. To abrogate; annul; cancel.
The blessed Jesus . . . did sacramentally *rescind* the impure relics of Adam and the contraction of evil customs. *Jer. Taylor.*
3. Specif.: To vacate or make void, as an act, by the enacting authority or by superior authority; to repeal; as, to *rescind* a law, a resolution, or a vote; to *rescind* a decree or a judgment. In the law of contracts the technical *rescinding* of a contract avoids the contract ab initio and requires that both parties be put as far as possible in the same position as before making the contract.
Syn. — To revoke, repeal, cancel, annul. See ABOLISH.

re-scis'sion (rē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *rescissio*: cf. F. *rescision*. See RESCIND.] **1.** Act of cutting off. *Obs.*
2. Act of rescinding, abrogating, annulling, or vacating.

re-scis'so-ry (rē-sĭs'ō-rĭ; rē-sĭz'-), *a.* [L. *rescissorius*: cf. F. *rescisoire*.] Tending to, or having the effect of, rescission; revoking; as, a *rescissory* action; — often specif. applied, *Scots Hist.*, to the act passed by the Scottish Parliament in 1661 rescinding all the acts of the parliaments from 1633.

re-score' (rē-skōr'; 201), *v. t.*; RE-SCORED' (-skōrd'); RE-SCOR'ING (-skōr'ĭng). *Music.* To score again or anew; to instrument (an orchestral piece) in a manner different from the original, — usually implying addition.

re-scribe' (rē-skrīb'), *v. t.* [L. *rescribere*; *re-* re-+*scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] *Obs. or R.* **a** To write back; to write in reply. **b** To write over again; to rewrite.

re'script (rē'skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *rescriptum*, prop., p. p. neut.: cf. F. *rescrit*, formerly also spelt *rescript*. See RESCRIBE, *v. t.*] **1.** *Roman & Civil Law.* The written answer of a Roman emperor or of a prince to an inquiry upon some matter of law or state. A rescript was often specifically called an *annotation*, *subnotation*, or *subscription* when given in reply to a private citizen, and a *letter* or *epistle* when given in reply to a magistrate; and a *pragmatic sanction* when given in reply to a municipality, to the citizens of a province, etc.
2. *R. C. Ch.* The official written answer of the Pope upon a question of canon law or morals.
3. An official or authoritative order, decree, or the like.
4. Act of rewriting, or that which is rewritten. *Rare.*
5. A counterpart. *Obs. or R.*

re-scrip'tion (rē-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rescriptio*: cf. F. *rescription*. See RESCRIBE.] **1.** Act of rewriting. *Obs.*
2. A writing in return; a reply in writing. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. A kind of promissory note or warrant, issued by a government. *Obs. or Hist.*

res'cue (rĕs'kū), *v. t.*; RES'CUED (-kūd); RES'CU-ING (-kū-ĭng). [ME. *rescouen*, OF. *rescoure*, *rescurre*, *rescorre*; L. *re-* re-+*excutere* to shake or drive out; *ex* out+*quatere* to shake. See QUASH to crush, PERCUSSION.] **1.** To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; to liberate from actual restraint; to remove or withdraw from a state of exposure to evil; as, to *rescue* a prisoner from the enemy; to *rescue* one's memory from oblivion.
2. *Law.* To take forcibly from the custody of the law.
3. To regain, or recover, by force; specif., *International Law*, to effect a rescue of (a prize).
Syn. — Retake, recapture; free, deliver, liberate, set free, release. See SAVE.

res'cue (rĕs'kū), *n.* [From RESCUE, *v.*; cf. RESCOUS.] **1.** A rescuing; deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger.
2. *Law.* **a** The forcible taking of a person or goods from the custody of the law, — as in retaking, or taking away, against law, of things lawfully distrained, or in the forcible liberation of a person from an arrest or imprisonment. In general the rescuer of a person is liable to the punishment or penalty belonging to the offense for which the person rescued was held. **b** *International Law.* The retaking of a prize by those captured with it. In case of a *rescue* the property rescued is restored to the owner by the effect of the right of post liminium, this not being so in case of a *recapture*. Sometimes *rescue* is applied to the succor rendered by the arrival of outside help before the succored party is entirely overcome. Cf. RECAPTURE.

rescue grass. [Orig. uncert.] A tall brome grass (*Bromus*

‖ **re'qui-es'cat in pa'ce** (rĕk'wĭ-ĕs'kăt). [L.] May he (or she) rest in peace; — abbr. *R. I. P.*

req'ui-esce' (rĕk'wĭ-ĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *requiescere*, fr. *requies* rest: cf. OF. *requiescer*.] To repose (*in*). *Obs.* ‡ Spond. *Rare.*

req'ui-es'cence (-ĕs'ĕns), *n.* Rest. *Rare.*

re-qui'e-to-ry (rē-kwī'ē-tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *requietorium*, fr. *requiescere*, *-quietum*, to rest. See RE-; QUIESCE.] A sepulcher. *Obs.*

re-quight'. ‡ REQUITE.

re-quir'ant (rē-kwīr'ȧnt), *n.* A suitor. *Obs.*

re-quire'. Requirement *Rare*

re-quir'er (rē-kwīr'ẽr), *n.* One who requires. — mand. *Obs.*

re-quir'y (-ĭ), *n.* Request: demand. *Obs.*

requise, *v. t.* [F. *requis*, tem. *requise*, p. p. of OF. *requerre*.] To require. *Obs*

req'ui-sit. Requisite. *Ref. Sp.*

requisite, *v. t.* To require *Obs.*

req'ui-si'tion-ist, *n.* One who makes or signs a requisition.

re-quis'i-tive (rē-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *a Obs.* 1. *Gram.* Imperative.
2. Requisite.

re-quis'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who makes requisition. *Rare.*

re-quis'i-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ȧl; 201) *a.* Making requisition; expressing a request; requisitory. *Rare.*

re quis'i-to-ry, *n. French Law.* The public prosecutor's formal demand for the punishment of an accused person.

re-quit', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-quit', *v. t.* To requite. *Obs.*

re-quit'a-ble (rē-kwĭt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be requited.

re-quit'a-tive (rē-kwĭt'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Requiting. *Rare.*

re-quite', *n.* Requital.

re quite'ful, *a.* Requiting. *Obs.*

re-quite'less, *a.* Unrequited. *Obs.*

re-quite'ment, *n.* Requital.

re-quit'er (rē-kwĭt'ẽr), *n.* One who requites

re-quote', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

requoyle. ‡ RECOIL.

rerage. *n.* = ARREARAGE. *Obs.*

re-rail', *v. t.* To replace on the rails, as an engine off the track.

re-raise', *v. t.*, **re-rate'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rerd, rerde. *n. & v.* [AS. *reord* speech, voice, *reordian* to speak.] Cry; clamor; noise; roar *Obs.*

rerdose. ‡ REREDOS.

rere. ‡ RARE, REERE. [REAR.] rere. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

rere, *v. i.* To roar. *Obs. Scot.*

rere, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. ARREAR, *v.*] To retreat; cause to retreat. *Obs.*

rere'-ac-count', *n.* [See REAR, *a.*; ACCOUNT.] An after reckoning. *Obs.*

re-read', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rere'-arch'. Var. of REAR ARCH.

rere'-band' ‡ ARRIERE-BAN.

rere'-ban'quet, *n.* [Cf. REREsupper, REAR, *n.*] A repast taken after the noon or evening meal. *Obs.*

rere'-coun'ty, *n.* [Cf. REREsuper, REAR, *n.*] *Eng. Law.* A subsidiary county court held by the sheriff on the day after the regular one. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

re-rec'ti-fy, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rere'de-main', *n.* [F. *arrière* back + *de* of + *main* hand: cf. F. *arrière-main* a backward stroke.] A backward stroke. *Obs.*

re-ree' (rē-rē'), *n.* [Nepalese *dhore.*] The narrow-leaved cattail (*Typha angustifolia*). *India.*

re-reeve', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rere'fief', *n.* [F. *arrière-fief*; cf. OF. *riérefié*. See REAR; FIEF.] = ARRIÈRE FIEF.

re're-fine', *v. t.*, **re're-fiec'tion**, *n.*, **re're-form'**, *v. t.*, **re're-for-ma'tion** (rē'rĕf-ẽr-mā'shŭn), *n.* See RE-, 2.

rere'garde. ‡ REARGUARD.

re-reg'is-ter, *v. & n.*, **re-reg'is-tra'tion**, *n.*, **re-reign'** (rē-rān'), *v. i.*, **re're-it'er-ate**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [der. *Rare.*

re're-join'der, *n.* A surrejoinre're-late', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re're-main, *n.* [Cf. REREDEMAIN.] = REREDEMAIN.

rere'mouse' (rēr'mous'), *n.*; *pl.* -MICE (-mīs). [AS. *hrēremūs*; prob. fr. *hrēran* to agitate, stir (akin to G. *rühren*, Icel *hræra*) + *mūs* mouse] A bat. *Obs. or Dial.*

reren. ‡ REAR.

re-ren'der, *v. t.*, **re're-peat'**, *v. t.*, **re're-port'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rerere. ‡ REARER.

re're-solve', *v. t. & i.*, **re-res'ti-tu'tion**, *n.* See RE-, 2.

rere'sup'per (rēr'sŭ p'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *rière* behind + *soper* supper.] A late or second supper *Obs. or Archaic*

re're-turn', *v. t. & i.*, **re're-veal'**, *v. t.*, **re're-vise'**, *v. t., & n.*, **re're-vi'sion**, *n* See RE-, 2.

rere'ward'. Var. of REARWARD.

re-rig', *v. t. & i.*, **re-ring'**, *v. i.*, **re-rise'**, *v. i.*, **re-riv'et**, *v. t.*, **re-robe'**, *v. t.*, **re-rob'o-rate**, *v. t.* (*Obs.*), **re-roll'**, *v. t.*, **re-Ro'man-ize**, *v. t.*, **re-roof'**, *v. t* See RE-, 2.

re-rum'mage (rē-rŭm'ăj), *v. t.* To search (a vessel) when taking in export cargo; — used of the customs officials. *Eng.*

‖ **re'rum pri-mor'di-a.** [L.] The first beginnings of Things.

re-run', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

res. ‡ REIS, *n. pl.*

res. *Abbr.* Reserve; residence; resides; resigned.

re-sad'dle, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2

resager. ‡ RESALGAR

re-sai' (rē-zī'). Var. of REZAI.

re-sail'. ‡ RECEIVE

re-sait'ter. ‡ RESETTER.

re-saive' (rē-sāv'). Obs. & dial. form of RECEIVE.

re-sal'a-ble (rē-sāl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be sold again

re-sal'gar (rē-sāl'gär), *n* [Cf. LL. *resegale*. See REALGAR] Realgar. *Obs.*

res-al'gin (rĕz-ăl'jĭn), *n.* [*res*orcylate + *-algia* + *-in.*] *Pharm.* A white crystalline compound obtained by treating antipyrine with potassium resorcylate.

‖ **res a'li-cu'jus** (rēz ăl'ĭ-kū'jŭs). [L.] *Rom & Civil Law* Things of a particular person or body of persons.

‖ **res a'li-e'næ** (ā'lĭ-ē'nē). [L.] Things belonging to others.

re-salt', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

resalue, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *resaluer.*] To resalute. *Obs.*

re'sal'u-ta'tion (rē-săl'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* (*Rare*), **re'sa-lute'**, *v.* t., **re-sanc'ti-fy**, *v. t.*, **re-sanc'tion**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

‖ **res an-gus'ta do'mi.** [L.] Pinching condition at home; poverty. *Juvenal* (III., 165)

re-sar'di-ate (rē-sär'dĭ-āt), *v. t.* Also **re-sarce'**. [L. *resarcire.*] To amend. *Obs.*

resawe. ‡ RECEIVE. [*Rare.*

re-say', *v. t.* To say in answer.

rescaive. ‡ RECEIVE.

res'cat, *n.* [Sp. *rescate*] Ransom; release. *Obs.*

re-sceit'. ‡ RECEIPT.

re-sceive'. ‡ RECEIVE.

re-scent'. ‡ RESENT.

rescewe. ‡ RECEIVE, RESCUE

reschave ‡ RECEIVE.

rescheche. ‡ RUSH.

reschewes ‡ RESCOUS

re-scind'a-ble (rē-sĭn'dȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE

re-scind'er, *n* One that rescinds.

re-scind'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

re-scis'si-ble (rē-sĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being rescinded.

rescoghe ‡ RESCUE.

‖ **res co'gi-tans** (rēz kŏj'ĭ-tănz), *pl.* RES COGITANTES (kŏj'ĭ-tăn'tēz). [L.] The thinking thing or substance.

‖ **res com-mu'nes** (rēz kŏ-mū'nēz). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Things common to all, that is, things incapable of entire exclusive appropriation, such as light, air, and water.

re-sconse', *v. t.* [OF. *resconser.*] To set. *Obs.*

‖ **res cor'po-ra'les** (rēz kôr'pō-rā'lēz) [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Corporeal or tangible things.

rescouen. ‡ RESCUE

res-coun'ter, *n.* [It. *riscontro* encounter, meeting, comparison, verification.] Encounter; also, settlement of accounts or balances. *Obs.*

res-coun'ter, *v. t.* [It. *riscontrare.*] To settle, as accounts. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To encounter. *Obs.*

res-coure', *v. t.* [OF. *rescorre*, *rescourre.* Cf. RESCUE.] To rescue. *Obs.*

res-cours', *n. & v.* [See RESCOUS.] Rescue. *Obs.*

res-cours', *n.* Recourse. *Obs.*

res'cous (rĕs'kŭs), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *rescousse*, fr. *rescourre*, p.p. *rescous*, to rescue. See RESCUE.] *Obs.* **1.** Rescue; aid.
2. *Law.* = RESCUE, 2.

rescous, *v. t.* [From the n, or fr. OF. *rescousser.*] To rescue. *Obs.*

rescow. ‡ RESCUE.

re-scrip'tive (rē-skrĭp'tĭv), *a.* Pert to, or serving for, a rescript; hence, deciding; settling. — **re-scrip'tive-ly**, *adv. Both Rare.*

rescrite, *n.* [F. *rescrit.*] Rescript. *Obs.*

re-scrub', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-scry', *v. t.* [OF. *rescrier*] To call back *Obs.*

‖ **res cu-a-ta** (rēz kū-ā'tȧ), *a.* That may be rescued.

res'cue-less. *a.* See -LESS.

res'cu-er (rĕs'kū-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rescues. [*Rare.*
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = PERSEUS.

rescuse. ‡ RESCOUS.

res'cus-see' (rĕs'kŭ-sē'), *n* [Cf. RESCOUS.] The party in whose favor a rescue is made. *Obs.*

res-cus'sor (rĕs-kŭs'ẽr), **res-cus'ser**, *n.* A rescuer. *Obs.*

rescuwe. ‡ RESCUE.

‖ **res de'mi-nans** (rēz dĕm'ĭ-nănz). [L.] See SERVITUDE, *n.*, *Law.*

rese. ‡ RAISE.

rese, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *hrisian.*] To shake; quake; tremble. *Obs.*

rese, *n.* [AS *rǣs.*] *Obs* **1.** Rush; onset; hence, hurry; rashness; impatience; impulse; fit.
2. A moment.

rese, *v. i.* [AS. *rǣsan.*] To make a rush, as in attacking; to spring; also, to rage. *Obs.*

re-seal', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

reseant. ‡ RESIANT.

re-search', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

unioloides) somewhat like chess, cultivated for hay and forage in the southern United States.



Rescue Grass.

re-search' (rē-sûrch'), *n.* [OF. *recerche*, F. *recherche.*] **1.** A searching for something, esp. with care or diligence; as, *researches* after hidden treasure.
2. Careful or critical inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; diligent investigation in order to ascertain something; as, antiquarian, literary, or scientific *research.*
3. Capacity for, or inclination to, research; as, a scholar of great *research.*
Syn. — Investigation, inquiry, scrutiny. See EXAMINATION.

re-search', *v. i.* [OF. *recerchier*, F. *rechercher.* See RE-; SEARCH.] To search, examine, or study with diligence or care; to make researches into. *Now Rare.*

re-search', *v. i.* To make researches or investigations.

re-search'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Making researches or evincing research; full of research.

re-seat' (rē-sēt'), *v. t.* **1.** To seat or set again.
2. To put a new seat, or new seats, in, as a theater.

‖ **ré'seau'** (rā'zō'), *n.* [F.] **A** network; specif.: **a** *Astron.* A system of lines forming small squares of standard size, which is photographed, by a separate exposure, on the same plate with star images to facilitate measurements, detect changes of the film, etc. **b** In lace, a ground or foundation of regular meshes, like network.

re-sect' (rē-sĕkt'), *v. t.*; -SECT'ED; -SECT'ING. [L. *resectus*, p. p. of *resecare* to cut off; *re-* re- + *secare* to cut.] To cut or pare off, away, or out; to excise. *Obs. or Surg.*

re-sec'tion (rē-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *resectio*: cf. F. *résection.*] **1.** Act of cutting or paring off. *Obs.*
2. *Surg.* The removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation.

Re-se'da (rē-sē'dä), *n.* [L., a kind of plant: cf. F. *réséda.*] **1.** *Bot.* A rather large genus of Old World herbs, type of the Resedaceæ, having racemose flowers with cleft petals, numerous stamens, and an urn-shaped horned capsule opening at the summit. *R. odorata* is the garden mignonette; *R. lutea*, the base rocket; *R. luteola*, dyer's weed.
2. [*l. c.*] A grayish green color, like that of the flowers of the garden mignonette; — often written, as French, **ré'sé'da'** (*F. pron.* rā'zā'dä').

Res'e-da'ce-æ (rĕs'ē-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RESEDA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Papaverales), the mignonette family, having alternate or fascicled leaves, glandular stipules, and racemose irregular flowers. There are 6 genera and about 65 species, mainly natives of the Mediterranean region. — **res'e-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

re-seize' (rē-sēz'), *v. t.* Also, in sense 2, **re-seise'**. [OF. *resaisir*, F. *ressaisir.* See RE-, SEIZE; cf. SEIZURE.] **1.** To seize again, or a second time.
2. To put into possession, or seizin, again; to reinvest with seizin; — used with *of*, *in*, and sometimes *with.*

re-sei'zure (rē-sē'zhûr), *n.* Act of reseizing.

re-sem'blance (rē-zĕm'blăns), *n.* [ME.; cf. F. *ressemblance.* See RESEMBLE.] **1.** Quality or state of resembling; likeness; similitude; similarity.
Resemblance is evidently a feeling; a state of consciousness of the observer. *J. S. Mill.*
2. A thing or, rarely, person resembling or suggesting another; a symbol; also, a simile or comparison. *Obs.*
3. A likeness; an image; semblance. *Now Rare.*
4. Characteristic appearance, or, formerly, nature; semblance; as, he was of fine *resemblance. Now Rare.*
His *resemblance* being not like the Duke. *Shak.*
5. Probability. *Obs. & R. Shak.*
Syn. — LIKENESS, SIMILARITY, RESEMBLANCE, SEMBLANCE, ANALOGY, AGREEMENT, AFFINITY. LIKENESS commonly implies closer correspondence than SIMILARITY, which often applies to things which are merely somewhat alike; RESEMBLANCE suggests esp. similarity in appearance or in superficial or external qualities; as, "No description, however complete, could convey to my mind an exact *likeness* of a tune or an harmony which I have never heard . . . Generic *resemblances* . . . are indeed producible" (*J. H. Newman*); "We sometimes say of a picture that we doubt not its *likeness* to the original" (*Cowper*); "from the knowledge I had of this tree, and the *similarity* it bore to the spruce" (*Cook*). But the words are often used without clear distinction. SEMBLANCE frequently suggests mere outward show or seeming; as, "The face of Archie wore the wretched *semblance* of a smile" (*Stevenson*); "*semblances* and counterfeits of men" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). ANALOGY is similarity or (esp.) parallelism of relations; as, "this *analogy* between the world and the stage" (*Fielding*). AGREEMENT implies mutual conformity; AFFINITY, as here compared (see AFFINITY), suggests inherent agreement, or such similarity as arises from kinship in nature; as, "Expansion and duration have this further *agreement*" (*Locke*); "These fictions must have some *affinity* . . . with that little we really know of the character and customs of the people" (*Gray*). See IDENTICAL, RECIPROCAL.

re-sem'ble (-b'l), *v. t.*; RE-SEM'BLED (-b'ld); RE-SEM'BLING (-blĭng). [OF. *resembler*, F. *ressembler*; *re-* re- + *sembler* to seem, resemble, fr. L. *similare, simulare*, to imitate, fr. *similis* like, similar. See SIMILAR.] **1.** To be like or similar to; to bear the similitude of, either in appearance or qualities; as, these brothers *resemble* each other.
2. To liken; to compare; to represent as like. *Archaic.*
3. To make a likeness or image of; to represent; portray; depict; also, to symbolize; as, the king is *resembled* on horseback; the moon *resembles* Diana. *Obs.*
4. To counterfeit; imitate; copy. *Obs. Holland.*
5. To cause to imitate or be like. *Rare. H. Bushnell.*

re-sem'ble (rē-zĕm'b'l), *v. i.* **1.** To have a certain appearance, as of being, doing, or the like, some specified thing; to seem; purport; appear; as, to *resemble* to be rich. *Obs.*
2. To be like; to have a resemblance; — followed by *to*; as, he *resembles* to his brother. *Obs. or R.*
3. To be alike; to have a mutual resemblance; as, the two brothers *resemble. Rare.*

re-send' (rē-sĕnd'), *v. t.* **1.** To send again.
2. To send back; as, to *resend* a gift. *Obs. Shak.*
3. *Teleg.* To send on (a message) by means of a repeater.

res'ene (rĕz'ēn), *n.* [*resin* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* Any of a number of indifferent compounds, apparently of the aromatic series, found in natural resins.

re-sent' (rē-zĕnt'), *v. t.*; RE-SENT'ED; RE-SENT'ING. [F. *se ressentir de* to feel the effects of; L. *re-* re- + *sentire* to feel. See SENSE.] **1.** To be sensible of; to feel; as: **a** To take well; to receive with satisfaction, appreciation, pleasure, or the like; also, to remember gratefully. *Obs.*
Which makes the tragical ends of noble persons more favorably *resented* by compassionate readers. *Sir T. Browne.*
b To feel sorrow, pain, regret, repentance, or the like at; as, to *resent* a friend's death; to *resent* a failure. *Obs.*
2. To feel, express, or exhibit indignant displeasure at; as, to *resent* undue familiarity.
3. To recognize; to perceive, esp. by or as if by smelling; — associated in meaning with *sent*, the older spelling of *scent* to smell. See RESENT, *v. i.*, 2. *Obs.*
Our King Henry the Seventh quickly *resented* his drift. *Fuller.*
4. To give forth (an odor). *Obs.*
to resent one's self. *Obs.* **a** To feel pain, regret, or repentance. *Orf. E. D.* **b** To revenge one's self in resentment.

re-sent', *v. i.* **1.** To feel or show resentment. *Rare. Swift.*
2. To give forth an odor; to smell; savor; hence, fig., to have a suggestion (of). *Obs.*

re-sent'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of resentment or inclined to resent; also, caused or marked by resentment; as, a *resentful* person, deed, or remark; a *resentful* temper. — **re-sent'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-sent'ful-ness**, *n.*

re-sent'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *ressentiment.*] **1.** State of feeling; any feeling, sentiment, emotion, or leaning; also, rarely, opinion; as, a *resentment* of pleasure, pain, sorrow, anticipation; a *resentment* towards learning. *Obs.*
2. Specif.: **a** A feeling of indignant displeasure because of something regarded as a wrong, insult, or the like.
Resentment . . . is a deep, reflective displeasure against the conduct of the offender. *Cogan*
b A feeling of pleased appreciation, gratitude, or the like because of something regarded as a favor or service. *Obs.*
3. Understanding of something; also, interest, appreciation, or regard in respect to something. *Obs.*
It is a greater wonder that so many of them die, with so little *resentment* of their danger. *Jer Taylor*
Syn. — Anger, displeasure, choler, indignation; enmity, hatred, ill will, animosity, malignity, pique. — RESENTMENT, DUDGEON, MALICE, SPITE, GRUDGE, RANCOR. RESENTMENT is indignant displeasure, often mingled with animosity, esp. as excited by a sense of affront or personal injury; DUDGEON (chiefly used in the phrases "in high *dudgeon*," "in deep *dudgeon*," etc.) adds the implication of pique or ruffled temper; as, "Catherine de Vausselles, for whom he entertained a short-lived affection, and an enduring and most unmanly *resentment*" (*Stevenson*); "It is very difficult to get up *resentment* towards persons whom one has never seen" (*J. H. Newman*); cf. "Men *resent* offenses against their virtue less than those against their understanding" (*Spectator*); "They 'll . . . take it in more *dudgeon* to be slighted" (*Beau. & Fl.*); "She . . . walked away in almost open *dudgeon*" (*Trollope*). MALICE implies active or malignant ill will; SPITE is mean or petty malice; as, "the venomous *malice* of my swelling heart" (*Shak.*); "wit larded with *malice*" (*id.*); "in meditated fraud and *malice*, bent on Man's destruction" (*Milton*); "As hags hold Sabbaths, less for joy than *spite*" (*Pope*); cf. "be it for nothing but to *spite* my wife" (*Shak.*). A GRUDGE is a cherished feeling of resentment or sullen hostility; RANCOR is deep-seated and inveterate malice or spite; as, "*grudges* and heartburnings" (*Johnson*); "this same inveterate *grudge*" (*Hawthorne*); "Voltaire had an especial *grudge* against Habakkuk" (*E. FitzGerald*); "meanness enough to do an act of cruelty and injustice, to gratify the *rancor* of a capricious woman" (*Smollett*); "the unrelenting *rancor* against the popes" (*Landor*). See ANGER, HOSTILITY, PIQUE, HATE, MALICIOUS.

res'er-va'tion (rĕz'ēr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réservation*, or LL. *reservatio.* See RESERVE.] **1.** *Eccl.* Act of reserving or retaining: **a** Of tithes. **b** Of the right of nomination to a vacant benefice; — said of the Pope. **c** Of the power of absolution in certain cases; — said of a superior, as the Pope or a bishop.
2. *Law.* **a** The act or fact of a grantor's reserving some new thing out of the thing granted, and not *in esse* as such before; also, the right or interest reserved, or the clause by which it is reserved; — in this sense distinguished from an *exception*, which refers to and excludes a thing in esse as such at the time of the grant. **b** Loosely, an exception (the technical distinction being disregarded) or a proviso.
3. *Eccl.* Act or practice of retaining after a celebration a portion of the eucharistic elements (esp. the bread) for some purpose, as for devotion or for the communion of the absent and sick; also, *Obs.*, the portion thus reserved.
4. Act of keeping back, or concealing, or that which is kept back or concealed; withholding from disclosure; as, he answered, not frankly, but with *reservations*; also, formerly, a misleading reply. Cf. MENTAL RESERVATION.
5. Act of reserving or keeping, esp. for one's self; as, the *reservation* of rights by the States of the United States.
6. A limiting condition; limitation; also, act of making such a condition or limitation; as, to yield without *reservation*; to agree to a plan with certain *reservations.*
7. Reserve of manner or speech. *Obs.*
8. Act of keeping or preserving; preservation, also, state of being preserved or kept in store. *Obs. Shak.*
9. A tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, for forests, for the use of Indians, etc. *U. S.*

re-serv'a-tive (rē-zûr'vă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to reserve or keep; keeping; reserving.

re-serve' (ĭē-zûrv'), *v. t.*; RE-SERVED' (-zûrvd'); RE-SERV'ING (-zûr'vĭng). [ME. *reserven*, F. *réserver*, L. *reservare*, *reservatum*; *re-* re- + *servare* to keep. See SERVE.] **1.** To keep in store for future or special use; to keep in reserve; to retain; to keep, as for one's self. *Gen.* xxvii. 35.
2. To keep back; to retain or hold over to a future time or place; not to deliver, make over, or disclose at once; to defer the discussion or determination of.
Reserve your kind looks and language for private hours *Swift.*
3. To keep from being known to others. *Obs.*
4. To set aside or apart; to keep.
Reserved, and destined to eternal woe. *Milton.*
5. Specif.: **a** *R. C. Ch.* (1) To retain power of absolution of to one's self; — said of a superior, as the Pope or a bishop; to set apart (a case) for such action on the part of a superior. (2) To retain (a benefice) for papal presentation. *Rare.* **b** *Law.* To make legal reservation of; to withhold from the operation of a grant or agreement.
6. To make an exception of or in favor of; to except. *Obs.*
7. To preserve; to keep or leave safe, sound, or intact; to spare; save. *Obs. or R.*
8. *Eccl.* To retain or set aside at the time of a celebration of the Eucharist (a portion of the consecrated elements) for future use, as for communion of the sick; to make or practice reservation of (the sacrament).
9. To continue to have or show; retain; preserve. *Obs.*
Syn. — See KEEP.

re-serve', *v. i.* To remain or continue, as in existence or a specified condition; to keep. *Obs.*

re-serve', *n.* [F. *réserve.*] **1.** That which is reserved; something kept back or withheld, as for future use; a store; a stock; an extra supply.
2. Specif.: *Mil.* **a** Usually *pl.* That portion of an army or body of troops in order of battle that is stationed to the rear at the outset of an engagement and called upon to reënforce or relieve the troops on the firing line. There are generally **local reserves**, close behind the supports, and **general reserves**, held some distance in the rear at the disposal of the commander in chief. **b** Forces not in the field for any reason, but available. **c** The military or naval forces of a country not serving with the colors; also, a member of these. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.
3. *Finance.* **a** That part of the assets of a bank or other financial institution specially kept in cash or in a more or less liquid form as a reasonable provision for meeting all demands which may be made upon it; specif.: **b** *Banking.* Usually, the uninvested cash kept on hand for this purpose, called the *real reserve.* In Great Britain the ultimate *real reserve* is the gold kept on hand in the Bank of England, largely represented by the notes in hand in its own banking department; and any balance which a bank has with the Bank of England is a part of its *reserve.* In the United States the reserve of a national bank consists of the amount of lawful money it holds on hand against deposits, which is required by law to be not less than 15 per cent (*U. S. Rev. Stat.* secs. 5191, 5192), three fifths of which the banks not in a reserve city (which see) may keep deposited as balances in national banks that are in reserve cities (*U. S. Rev. Stat.* sec. 5192). **c** *Life Insurance.* The amount of funds or assets necessary for a company to have at any given time to enable it, with interest and premiums paid as they shall accrue, to meet all claims on the insurance then in force as they would mature according to the particular mortality table accepted. The reserve is always reckoned as a liability, and is calculated on net premiums. It is theoretically the difference between the present value (which see) of the total insurance and the present value of the future premiums on the insurance. The reserve, being an amount for which another company could, theoretically, afford to take over the insurance, is sometimes called the **reinsurance fund** or the **self-insurance fund.** For the first year upon any policy the net premium is called the **initial reserve**, and the balance left at the end of the year including interest is the **terminal reserve.** For subsequent years the *initial reserve* is the net premium, if any, plus the terminal reserve of the previous year. The portion of the reserve to be absorbed from the initial reserve in any year in payment of losses is sometimes called the **insurance reserve**, and the terminal reserve is then called the **investment reserve.**
4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A retained or remaining portion, as of a quality. **b** A place for storing or preserving. **c** Something to which one may resort; a refuge.
5. Something reserved or set aside for a particular purpose, use, or reason, as a tree in a part of a wood that is to be felled, or a part of a lode; specif.: **a** A tract of land, esp. public land, reserved, or set apart, for a particular purpose; a reservation; as, forest *reserves.* **b** In exhibitions, a distinction which indicates that the recipient will get a prize if another should be disqualified.
6. Act of reserving, or keeping back; that which is reserved or excepted; reservation; exception; restriction; qualification; — now *Rare*, except with reference to adherence to a principle, belief, or the like; as, a mental *reserve.*
Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve. Rogers.*
7. *R. C. Ch.* **a** In canon law, reservation. **b** As to absolution, reservation. See RESERVE, *v. t.*, 5 **a** (1).
8. *Calico Printing.* A resist.
9. A preparation used on an object being electroplated to fix the limits of the deposit.
10. Self-restraint, closeness, or caution in one's words and bearing towards others; self-control in the expression of

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re-search'er, *n.* One who researches or one who devotes himself to research.
res'e-cate, *v. t.* [L. *resecatus*, p. p. of *resecare.*] To cut off or away. *Obs.* — **res'e-ca'tion** (rĕs'ē-kā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
re'se-crete', *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re'se-cre'tion**, *n.*
re-sect', *p. p.* [L. *resectus*, p. p.] Resected. *Obs.*
re-sect', *n. Geom.* The subtangent less the abscissa. *Obs.*
re-sec'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to resection.
re-see', *v. t.*, **re-seed'**, *v. t.*, **re-seek'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-seit'. † RECEIPT.
re-seiz'er (rē-sēz'ēr), *n.* One who seizes again.
re-seiz'or, re-seis'or (rē-sēz'ēr), *n.* [Prob. an AF. inf. as n., fr. OF *resaisir.* See RESEIZE.] *Feudal Law.* Resumption of possession by the lord after a tenant's default. *Obs.*
re-sell', *v. t.* To sell again. — **re-sell'er**, *n.*
re-sem'bl. Resemble *Ref. Sp.*
re-sem'bla-ble (rē-zĕm'blä-b'l), *a.* [OF. See RESEMBLE.] Comparable; like. *Obs.*
re-sem'blance (-blăns), *v. t.* To resemble. *Obs.*
re-sem'blant (-blănt), *a.* [OF. p. pr. of *resembler*, F. *ressemblant.* See RESEMBLE.] Resembling. *Rare.*
re-sem'bld. Resembled. *Ref. Sp.*
re-sem'ble, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *rassembler.* See RE-; ASSEMBLE.] To assemble; collect. *Obs.*
re-sem'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who resembles.
re-sem'bling, p. pr. [*bling*, p. pr.]
re-sem'bling-ly, *adv.* of *resembling.*
re-sem'i-nate, *v. t.* [L. *reseminare*, *re-* re- + *seminare* to sow.] To produce again, as by means of seed. *Obs or R.*
re'sen. Dial. Eng. var. of RASEN.
Re'sen (rē'sĕn). *Bib.*
re-sent', *n.* A lingering trace; also, resentment. *Obs.*
re-sent'er, *n.* One who resents; esp., *Obs.*, one sensible of something; as, a *resenter* of a favor.
re-sent'i-ment, *n.* Resentment. *Obs.* [*ing*, p. pr.]
re-sent'ing-ly, *adv.* of *resenting*: resentful: *Obs.*, feeling or sensible. *Rare.*
re-sent'less, *a.* Devoid of responsive feeling. *Rare.*
re'se-ques'ter, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-se'ques-tra'tion**, *n.*
res'er-ate (rĕs'ēr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *reseratus*, p. p. of *reserare.*] To unlock; open. *Obs.* — **res'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
re'se-rene', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-serv'. Reserve. *Ref. Sp.*
re-serv'a-ble (rē-zûr'vă-b'l), *a.* That may be reserved. [tion.R.]
re-serv'al (-văl), *n.* Reservation.
re-serv'ance (-văns), **re-serv'an-cy** (-văn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *reservance.*] Reservation; reserve; ability to retain. *Obs.*
re-serv'a-to-ry (-vă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or used for, reservation. *Rare.*
re-serv'a-to-ry, *n.* [LL. *reservatorium*, fr. L. *reservare.*] A place in which things are kept, as a cupboard, a reservoir, a receptacle for fluids. *Obs.*
re-servd'. Reserved. *Ref. Sp.*
re-serve' (rē-sûrv'), *v. t.* Often **re-serve'**. See RE-, 2.

one's thoughts, feelings, plans, etc.; lack of effusiveness or, sometimes, of cordiality.

The clergyman's shy and sensitive *reserve*. *Hawthorne.*

11. Specif., forbearance from making a full explanation, complete disclosure, or free expression of one's mind; reticence; esp., in casuistry or religious instruction, intentional withholding or suppression of truth when it is regarded as inconvenient to disclose it, as from people who are regarded as unable to understand it or receive it with benefit. Cf. DISCIPLINE OF THE SECRET.

12. A case of withholding information or knowledge; a piece of information not fully disclosed; a secret. *Obs.*

Syn. — Reservation, retention, limitation; backwardness, reservedness, coldness, restraint, shyness, modesty.

in reserve, in keeping for other or future use; in store; still available; as, he has arguments *in reserve*. — **of r.**, acting or intended as a reserve or support. *Chiefly M. l.* — **on, *or* upon, r.** *Obs.* **a** In a waiting position; in self-restraint. **b** Reserved; reticent. — **without r.**, without qualification, condition, or restriction; — chiefly used in auction sales as implying that the vendor will not buy in the property.

re-serve' (rē-zûrv'), *a.* Constituting, or of the nature of, a reserve.

reserve air. *Physiol.* = SUPPLEMENTAL AIR. — **r. bud,** *Bot.*, a dormant bud. — **r. buoyancy,** *Naval Arch.*, the volume of the ship above the water plane which can be made watertight, and thus increase the ship's buoyancy. Called also *reserve of buoyancy.* — **r. price,** *Auctions*, an upset price announced as the least which will be entertained. Cf. BY-BIDDING. — **r. speed.** *Nav.* See STANDARD SPEED.

reserve city. *Banking.* In the national banking system of the United States, any of certain cities in which the national banks are required (*U. S. Rev. Stat.* sec. 5191) to keep a larger reserve (25 per cent) than the minimum (15 per cent) required of all other banks. The banks in certain of the reserve cities (specifically called *central reserve cities*) are required to keep their reserve on hand in cash; banks in other reserve cities may keep half of their reserve as deposits in these banks (*U. S. Rev. Stat.* sec. 5195).

re-served' (rē-zûrvd'), *p. a.* **1.** *Obs.* Excepted; — chiefly prepositional: **a** Except; save. **b** With proper respect for.

2. Preserved; saved; spared. *Obs.*

3. Restrained in words or actions; backward, or cautious, in communicating one's thoughts and feelings.

To all obliging, yet *reserved* to all. *Walsh.*

4. Kept or set apart or aside for future or special use, or for an exigency; as, *reserved* troops; a *reserved* seat.

5. *Decorative Art.* Left of the color of the background, or of the original color of the surface of the material, as the pattern in some pieces of Chinese porcelain.

Syn. — Reticent; distant. See SILENT.

reserved case *or* sin, *R. C. Ch.*, a case of sinning, or a sin, power of absolution from which is reserved by a superior, as the Pope or a bishop, to himself. See RESERVE, *v. t.*, 5 a (1). — **r. list.** *Nav.* A list of officers in the British navy retired from active service on half pay, who might be called upon to serve in time of war or emergency.

— **re-serv'ed-ly** (-zûr'vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **re-serv'ed-ness,** *n.*

re-serv'er (rē-zûr'vẽr), *n.* One that reserves; specif., *Obs.*, a reservoir (for water).

re-serv'ist (-vĭst), *n.* [F. *réserviste.*] *Mil.* A member of the reserves of an army organization (which see).

res'er-voir (rĕz'ẽr-vwôr; -vwär; 277), *n.* [F. *réservoir*, fr. LL. *reservatorium.* See RESERVATORY.] **1.** A place where anything is kept in store; specif.: **a** Esp., a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, now chiefly in a very large quantity, as to supply a city, to drive a mill wheel, etc. **b** *Bot.* A small intercellular space, often containing resin, essential oil, or some other product of metabolism. **c** A part of an apparatus in which a liquid is held; as, the *reservoir* of a student lamp.

2. A reserve; a store; an extra supply.

res'er-voir of Pec'quet' (pĕ'kĕ') [after Jean *Pecquet*, French anatomist], *Anat.*, the receptaculum chyli.

res'er-voir, *v. t.*; RES'ER-VOIRED (-vwôrd; -vwärd); RES'ER-VOIR'ING. **1.** To provide with a reservoir.

2. To collect, store, or keep, in or as in a reservoir.

re-set' (rē-sĕt'), *v. t.* To set again; as, to *reset* type; to *reset* copy; to *reset* a diamond; to *reset* a saw.

re-set' (rē'sĕt'), *n.* **1.** Act of resetting.

2. That which is reset; specif., *Print.*, matter set up again.

re-set' (rē-sĕt'), *n.* [OF. *recete* a receiving, F. *recette.* See RECEIPT.] **1** Refuge; shelter; succor; help; also, a place of refuge or shelter; an abode; a resort. *Obs.*

2. One who shelters another; a resetter. *Obs.*

3. *Scots Law.* The receiving of goods obtained by theft, robbery, swindling, or embezzlement, with intent to deprive the owner of them, by one knowing the goods to have been so obtained; also, the harboring of an outlaw.

4. Receiving; receipt; also, a receptacle. *Obs.*

re-set', *v. t.* [OF. *receter.* Cf. RECEIPT, *n.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To receive; give shelter to; welcome; *Scots Law*, to harbor or secrete, as stolen goods or a criminal.

‖ **res ges'tae** (rēz jĕs'tē). [L.] Things done; deeds; exploits; esp., *Law*, the facts which form the environment of a litigated issue; the things or matters accompanying and incident to a transaction or event. They are admissible in evidence as illustrating or explaining it.

re-ship' (rē-shĭp'), *v. t.* To ship again; specif.: **a** To put on board of a vessel a second time; to transfer to another ship; as, to *reship* bonded merchandise. **b** To put in place or set up again.

re-ship'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of reshipping; also, that which is reshipped.

re-side' (rē-zīd'), *v. i.*; RE-SID'ED (-zīd'ĕd); RE-SID'ING (-zīd'ĭng). [F. *résider*, L. *residēre*; *re-* re- + *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] **1.** To take up one's abode or station. *Obs.*

2. To dwell permanently or for a considerable time; to have a settled abode for a time; to have one's residence or domicile; specif., to be in residence, as the incumbent of a benefice.

In no fixed place the happy souls *reside.* *Dryden.*

3 To have a seat or fixed position; to be present; to inhere; to vest; to lie or be as an attribute or element.

In such like acts, the duty and virtue of contentedness doth especially *reside.* *Barrow.*

4. To remain or be stationed; to make a stay. *Obs.*

Syn. — RESIDE, LIVE, DWELL, ABIDE, SOJOURN, STAY, REMAIN, LODGE agree in the idea of continuance in a given place. LIVE is the word in everyday use to express the general notion of having one's home in a place; RESIDE is more formal, and often implies certain relations to the community in which one lives; as, "A young woman . . . took lodgings opposite to the house in which he *lived*" (*Boswell*); "citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they *reside*" (*Const. of U. S.*). DWELL and ABIDE, in present usage, belong (except in *dwelling house*) to poetry or elevated prose, and connote continuance; *dwell*, however, is little more than a poetical synonym for *live* or *reside*, while *abide* implies more of fixedness, for a shorter or longer time; as, "She *dwelt* among the untrodden ways beside the springs of Dove" (*Wordsworth*); "I will *abide* in thy tabernacle forever" (*Ps.* lxi. 4); "We *abode* with them one day" (*Acts* xxi. 7). SOJOURN, on the other hand, is used of temporary residence; it is a somewhat bookish term, and STAY, REMAIN, LODGE (the last with special reference to sleeping quarters) are commoner in this sense; as, "few days' short *sojourn*" (*Milton*); "He *remained* at Stourbridge little more than a year" (*Boswell*); "the short *stay* of these strangers" (*Gilbert White*); "He said unto them, *Lodge* here this night" (*Num.* xxii. 8). See HABITATION, INHABITANT.

res'i-dence (rĕz'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* [F. *résidence.* See RESIDENT.] **1.** Act or fact of abiding or dwelling in a place for some time; act of making one's home in a place; as, the *residence* of an American in France or Italy for a year.

2. Act or fact of living or regularly staying at or in some place, either in, or as a qualification for, the discharge of a duty or the enjoyment of a benefit; as, to be in *residence*; (*Eccl.*) the presence of an incumbent in his benefice.

3 The place where one actually lives or has his home; a person's dwelling place or place of habitation; an abode. A person's place of *residence* may or may not be identical with his *domicile*, though the term *residence* is ordinarily used and legally construed as merely implying the fact of actual abode without reference to the intent necessary to constitute that abode one's domicile (which see). Legally one's residence is often determined by some special circumstance, as whether it is the place to which one has the intention of returning after an absence, or whether it is the place where one goes habitually to sleep. The residence of a wife is that of her husband; of a child, that of its father or (the father being deceased) of its mother. The residence of a corporation is, for ordinary purposes, the place where its principal business office is located under its charter. The term **legal residence** means properly any residence recognized as such for legal purposes, but is sometimes used to designate a domicile legally recognized as such but not the place of actual residence at the time.

4. The house where one's home is; a dwelling house; often, one of a superior or pretentious character.

5. The place where anything rests permanently; esp., the seat of a power, prerogative, or the like.

But when a king sets himself to bandy against the highest court and *residence* of all his regal power, he then . . . fights against his own majesty and kingship. *Milton.*

6. The period or duration of one's abode in a place.

7. Continuance or insistence in action; persistence. *Obs.*

8. = RESIDENCY, 2 **b.**

Syn. — Domiciliation, sojourn, stay; abode, home, dwelling, domicile, mansion. See HABITATION.

res'i-dence, *n. Obs.* **1.** That which falls or settles to the bottom of liquors; sediment; also, residuum. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Depositing of sediment; settling. *Bacon.*

res'i-denc-er (-dĕn-sẽr), *n.* [LL. *residentiarius.*] **1.** *Eccl.* A clergyman in residence.

2. A resident representative or minister.

‖ **re'si-den'cia** (rā'sē-dĕn'thyä; 138), *n.* [Sp.] In Spanish countries, a court or trial held, sometimes as long as six months, by a newly elected official, as the governor of a province, to examine into the conduct of a predecessor.

res'i-den-cy (rĕz'ĭ-dĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Cf. LL. *residentia.*] **1.** A residing; residence. *Obs.*

2. *Internat. Law.* **a** The official residence of a resident diplomatic agent or governor. **b** A territory in a protected state in which the powers of the protecting state are executed by a resident agent; specif., such an administrative division in parts of the East Indies, as in India, Java, etc.

res'i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *residens, -entis*, p. pr. of *residēre*: cf. F. *résident.* See RESIDE.] **1.** Dwelling, or having an abode, in a place for a continued length of time; residing, as on one's own estate; of officials, etc., in residence; — opposed to *nonresident*; as, *resident* in the city or in the country.

2. Of birds, not migratory; nonmigratory.

3. Abiding; present; inherent.

4. Fixed; stable; firm; as, *resident* as a rock. *Obs.*

resident ambassador. See AMBASSADOR, 2.

res'i-dent, *n.* [F. *résident.*] **1.** One who resides in a place; one who dwells in a place for a period of more or less duration. *Resident* usually implies more or less permanence of abode, but is often distinguished from *inhabitant* as not implying as great fixity or permanency of abode.

2. A diplomatic agent residing at a foreign court or seat of government; usually, specif., such an agent of the third rank; called also *minister resident.* See DIPLOMATIC AGENT.

3. *Eccl.* An incumbent who is in residence.

4. *Internat. Law.* The governor of a residency.

res'i-dent-er (-dĕn-tẽr; *Scot.* rĕz'ĭ-dĕn'tẽr), *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A residentiary.

2. A resident; inhabitant. *Chiefly Scot. & U. S.*

res'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Used, serving, or designed as a residence. *Obs. or R.*

2. Suitable or used for, or occupied by, residences.

3. Of, pertaining to, or connected with, residence or residences; as, *residential* trade.

4. Of or pertaining to a (British) resident. *Rare.*

res'i-den'tia-ry (rĕz'ĭ-dĕn'shä-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *residentiarius.*] **1.** Having residence; residing; resident; specif., *Eccl.*, of a canon, under obligation to reside for a certain time at a cathedral; as, a *residentiary* guardian.

2. Of, pertaining to, or connected with, residence.

res'i-den'tia-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** An ecclesiastic who is or must be in residence, as for a certain time.

2. One that is resident; a resident. *Coleridge.*

re-sid'er (rē-zīd'ẽr), *n.* One who resides; a resident.

re-sid'u-al (rē-zĭd'ū-ăl), *a.* [See RESIDUE.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a residue; remaining after a part is taken; left as a residuum.

2. Relating to, or like, a residue or remainder; as, *residual* analysis (Landen's name for the calculus of differences); *residual* calculus, figure, quantity, etc.

residual abscess, *Med.*, an abscess formed in or about the remains of a previous inflammation; also, an abscess whose contents have been almost absorbed. — **r. air,** *Physiol.*, that portion of air contained in the lungs which cannot be expelled even by the most violent expiratory effort. It amounts to from 75 to 100 cubic inches. Cf. SUPPLEMENTAL AIR. — **r. charge,** *Elec.*, a comparatively feeble charge which appears on a condenser a short time after being discharged. — **r. error.** *Math.* See ERROR, 6. — **r. estate,** *Law*, a residuary estate. — **r. magnetism,** magnetism which remains after the exciting force has been removed. Cf. HYSTERESIS **b.** — **r. product,** a by-product, as coke and coal tar from gas works, etc. — **r. soil,** *Geol.*, soil formed in situ by rock decay and left as a residue after the leaching out of the more soluble products. — **r. sound,** *Acous. & Arch.*, echoing sound audible in a place after the source has become silent.

re-sid'u-al, *n.* A remainder; a residuum; specif.: **a** *Math.* (1) The difference of the results obtained by observation, and by computation from a formula. (2) The difference between the mean of several observations and any one of them. (3) A residue. **b** A residual product or substance.

re-sid'u-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* [See RESIDUE.] Of, pert. to, consisting of, or of the nature of, a residue, residuum, or remainder; as, the *residuary* advantage of an estate.

residuary clause, *Law*, that part of a testator's will in which the residue of his estate is disposed of to one or more persons (called by the term **r. devisee** *or* **legatee**). Cf. BEQUEATH, 2. — **r. estate,** *Law*, the residue of a testator's estate.

re-sid'u-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A residuary legatee. *Rare.*

2 *Moham. Law.* One of the *asabah*, or second of the three classes of heirs. Residuaries are usually divided into three classes: (1) male agnates, (2) residuaries in another's right (including daughter, son's daughter, full sister, consanguine sister, — when they coexist with certain males); (3) residuaries together with another (including full sister and consanguine sister, — when they coexist with certain females). Cf. SHARER.

re-sid'u-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.* *Math.* To find residuals.

re-sid'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The process of finding residuals, either by integration round a pole or by linear construction on a cubic curve.

res'i-due (rĕz'ĭ-dū), *n.* [ME., F. *résidu*, L. *residuum*, neut. of *residuus* that is left behind, remaining, fr. *residēre* to remain behind. See RESIDE; cf. RESIDUUM.] **1.** That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or designated; remnant; remainder; rest; specif., *Tech.*, a residuum, or residual product.

The *residue* of them will I deliver to the sword. *Jer.* xv. 9.

2. In technical senses: **a** *Law.* The part of a testator's estate, or of any part thereof, remaining after the satisfaction of all debts and previous devises and bequests. **b** (1) *Arith.* Remainder. *Obs.* (2) The integral, divided by $2\pi i$, of a function of the complex variable taken round a circuit inclosing one pole of the function; the coefficient of the first negative power of $(z-p)$ in the expansion of the function in the neighborhood of the pole p. (3) *Theory of Numbers.* The remainder after subtracting from any integer any multiple of a fixed integer called the *modulus*; thus, 22, 13, 4, —5, etc., are *residues* of 31 to the modulus 9. **c** *Chem.* That which remains of a molecule after the removal of a portion of its constituents; hence, an atom or group regarded as a portion of a molecule; — used as nearly equivalent to *radical*, but in a more general sense. *Radical* is sometimes restricted to groups containing carbon, *residue* being applied to the others.

This view . . led Gerhardt, in 1839, to the theory of *residues* and of coupled compounds. He says that when two substances react upon each other, an element (hydrogen) separates out from the one, and unites with an element (oxygen) from the other to produce a stable compound (water), whilst the *residues* join together. *A. Ladenburg (trans.).*

Syn. — Rest, residuum, remains, leavings, relics.

re-sid'u-ent (rē-zĭd'ū-ĕnt), *n.* [See RESIDUE.] *Chem.* A by-product; a waste product.

re-sid'u-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -UA (-ä). [L. See RESIDUE.] **1.** That which remains after certain deductions are made; specif., a residual product.

2. *Law.* = RESIDUE, 2 **a.**

Syn. — See REMAINDER.

re-sign' (rē-sīn'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *sign.*] To sign again; to affix one's signature to, a second time.

re-sign' (rē-zīn'), *v. t.*; RE-SIGNED' (-zīnd'); RE-SIGN'ING. [ME. *resignen*, F *résigner*, L. *resignare* to unseal, annul, assign, resign; *re-* re- + *signare* to seal, stamp. See SIGN; cf. RESIGNATION.] **1.** To sign or give back; to return by a formal act; to yield to another; surrender; relinquish; give up; — also often used reflexively; as, to *resign* an office, one's will, something of value, or one's self.

What more reasonable, than that we should in all things *resign* up ourselves to the will of God. *Tillotson.*

2. To commit to the care of; to consign. *Obs. or R.*

3. To relinquish; abandon; give over; refrain from. *Obs.*

Syn. — Abandon, quit, renounce. See ABDICATE, RELINQUISH.

re-sign', *v. i.* **1.** To surrender an office or position; *Obs.*, to abdicate; specif., *U. S.*, to retire or withdraw (from an office) formally.

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re-ser'vee' (rē-zûr'vē'; rĕz'ẽr-vē'), *n.* One to or for whom anything is reserved. *Rare.*

re-serve'ful (rē-zûrv'fo͝ol), *a.* See -FUL, 1.

re-serve'less, *a.* See -LESS.

re-serv'er (rē-zûr'vẽr), *n.* A reservation; qualification. *Rare.*

re-serv'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* The occupation of a reservist; the system of military reserves. *Rare.*

re-ser'voir (rē-zûr'vŏr; rē-zûr'vŏr'; rĕz'ẽr-vŏr'), *n.* One who reserves; a reserver. *Rare.*

reservot, *n.* [L. *reservatum*, neut. p. p. of *reservare* to reserve.] A tract reserved; a reservation. *Obs.*

‖ **res est sa'cra mi'ser.** [L.] A wretched person is a sacred object.

re-set'ta-ble, *a.* See -ABLE

re-set'ter, *n.* One who resets, or sets again.

re-set'ter, *n.* One who receives or entertains; specif., one who harbors or assists criminals; a receiver of stolen goods. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

re-set'tle, *v. t. & i.*, **re-set'tlement,** *n.*, **re-sew',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

‖ **res ex-ten'sa** (rēz ĕks-tĕn'sä). [L.] *pl.* RES EXTENSÆ (-sē). The extended or spatial thing.

resgat, *n.* [Pg. *resgate.*] Ransom. *Obs.*

resh (rĕsh). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RUSH, a plant.

resh (rĕsh), *n.* [Heb, lit., head.] The twentieth letter [ר] of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to Eng. *r.* As a numeral = 200.

re-shape', *v. t.*, **re-share',** *v. t.*, **re-sharp'en,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-sheathe', *v. t*, **re-shelve',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

Re'sheph (rē'shĕf). *Bib.*

re-shift', *v. t. & i.*, **re-shine',** *v. i.*, **re-ship',** *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

re-ship'per, *n.* One who reships.

re-shoe', *v. t.*, **re-shoot',** *v. t.*, **re-shrine',** *v. t.*, **re-shuf'fle,** *v. t.*, **re-shut'tle,** *n.*, **re-shut',** *v. t.*, **re-shut'tle,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

Re-si'a (rē-sī'ä). *D. Bib*

res'i-ance (rĕz'ĭ-ăns), *n.* [LL. *resecantia* (ir. OF.), or OF. *resecance.*] Residence; abode. *Obs.*

res'i-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Residence. *Obs or Hist.*

res'i-ant (-ănt), *a.* [OF. *resecant, resseant*, L. *residens.* See RESIDENT.] Resident; present; abiding in a place. — *n.* A resident. *Both Obs. or R.*

re-sic'cate, *v. t.* [*re-* + L. *siccare* to dry.] To make dry again. *Rare.* [side; settle. *Obs.*

re-side', *v. t.* To sink; subsidual. *Rare* [RE-, 2.

res'i-den'cer, *a.* [LL. *residentiarius.*] Residentiary. *Obs.* [-SHIP.]

res'i-den'cy-ship', *n.* See

res'i-dent-ship', *n* See -SHIP.

res'i-dew. † RESIDUE.

re-sid'u-a, *n.*, *pl.* of RESIDUUM.

res'i-due, *a.* [L. *residuus.*] Residuous. *Obs.*

re-sid'u-ous (rē-zĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *residuus.*] Remaining; residual. *Rare*

re-sift', *v. t.*, **re-sigh',** *v. i.* See **re-sight'.** † RECITE.

re-sign', *n.* Resignation. *Obs.*

resignant, *a.* [F. *résignant*, p.

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2. To submit or yield. *Obs. or R.*
3. To surrender; make relinquishment. *Rare.*

res/ig-na'tion (rĕz/ĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *résignation.* See RESIGN.] **1.** Act or fact of resigning, or giving up, as a claim, possession, office, or the like; surrender.
2. State of being resigned, or submissive; submission or acquiescence; esp., quiet or patient submission or acquiescence; as, *resignation* to the will of God.
Syn. — Relinquishment, forsaking, abandonment, abdication, renunciation; acquiescence, endurance. See PATIENCE.

re-signed' (rē-zīnd'), *pret. & p. p.* of RESIGN. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Given up; surrendered; relinquished.
2 Submissive; yielding; acquiescent; not disposed to resist or murmur; characterized by resignation.
3. That has given up an office or position.
— **re-sign'ed-ly** (rē-zīn'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **re-sign'ed-ness**, *n.*

re-sign'ment (-zīn'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *resignement.*] Act of resigning; resignation. *Now Rare.*

re-sile' (-zīl'), *v. i.*; -SILED' (-zīld'); -SIL'ING (-zĭl'ĭng). [L. *resilire* to leap or spring back, withdraw; *re-* re- + *salire* to spring: cf. OF. *resilir*, F. *résilier.* See SALIENT.] To start or draw back; to recoil; retract; retreat; recede; rebound; to return to its original position, as an elastic body.

re-sil'i-ence (rē-zĭl'ĭ-ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of resiling, rebounding, or springing back; rebound; recoil; elasticity, lit. or fig.; hence, capability of a strained body to recover its size and shape after deformation, esp. when the strain is caused by compressive stresses. Called also *elastic resilience.* Cf. ELASTICITY, 1.
2. *Mech.* The energy given out by a body which is released after being strained up to its elastic limit, or the energy to deform a bar to its elastic limit. For a body stretched in a line of uniform cross section it is equal to $\frac{1}{2}\frac{f^2}{E}\times$ volume of body, where f = the stress and E = Young's modulus. The quantity $\frac{f^2}{E}$ is called the **modulus of resilience.** A body having a quick change of section is especially susceptible to damage from a blow or sudden strain.

re-sil'i-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Act of rebounding or recoiling; tendency to rebound or recoil; resilience; elasticity, lit. or fig.; power of recovery.

re-sil'i-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *resiliens*, p. pr. See RESILE.] **1.** Leaping back; rebounding; recoiling; returning to, or resuming, the original position or shape; possessing resilience; specif., *Mech.*, of a body, capable of withstanding sudden shock without permanent deformation or rupture.
2. *Fig.*: Possessing power of recovery; elastic; buoyant.
Syn. — See ELASTIC.
resilient escapement. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

re-sil'i-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*resili*ence + *-meter.*] *Mech.* An instrument for testing resilience, as of a pneumatic tire by making an autographic record of the heights of successive rebounds when the tire, placed on its wheel, drops from a height or moves over an obstruction, etc.

res/i-li'tion (rĕz/ĭ-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Resilience. *Rare.*

re-sil'i-um (rē-zĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* RESILIA (-ȧ). [NL. See RESILE.] *Zoöl.* The internal part of the hinge ligament of a bivalve shell. See LIGAMENT, 3. It resembles in consistency (and is often called) cartilage, but is chitinous.

res'in (rĕz'ĭn), *n.* [F. *résine*, L. *resina*; cf. Gr. ῥητίνη. Cf. ROSIN.] Any of various solid or semisolid organic substances, chiefly of vegetable origin, yellowish to brown (usually), transparent or translucent, and soluble in ether, alcohol, etc., but not in water; specif., pine resin (see ROSIN). Resins soften and melt on heating and burn with a smoky flame. Electrically they are nonconductors (see NEGATIVE ELECTRICITY). Chemically they differ widely, but all are rich in carbon and hydrogen and contain also some oxygen. Many are oxidation products of the terpenes, and are produced as exudates from plants either alone or as mixtures with essential oils (*oleoresins*), with gums (*gum resins*), etc., being chiefly excretion products. Some are obtained from alcoholic extracts by addition of water, and some are made artificially, as by the action of caustic potash on aldehyde. The chief constituents of the natural resins are certain esters and acids and resenes. Resins are used in making varnishes and resin soap, in medicine, etc. Among the resins of commerce are amber, copal, dammar, guaiacum, lac, mastic, rosin, and sandarac.

res'in, *v. t.*; RES'INED (rĕz'ĭnd); RES'IN-ING. To treat, as by rubbing or coating, with resin; to apply resin to.

resin bush. A low asteraceous shrub (*Euryops athanasiæ*) of South Africa, having smooth pinnately parted leaves and abounding in resin.

resin gnat. A small dipterous fly (*Diplosis resinicola*) that injures pine trees, the larvæ causing an exudation of resin in which they live.

res/in-if'er-ous (rĕz/ĭ-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*resin* + *-ferous.*] Yielding resin; as, a *resiniferous* tree or vessel.

re-sin'i-fi-ca'tion (rē-zĭn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*resin* + *-fication.*] Act or process of resinifying.

res/in-i-fy (rĕz/ĭ-nĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; RES'IN-I-FIED (-fīd); RES'IN-I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*resin* + *-fy:* cf. F. *résinifier.*] To convert into, or treat with, resin; to become resinous.

res'in-ize (rĕz'ĭ-nīz), *v. t.* To resin.

res'in-o-e-lec'tric (-nŏ-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* *Elec.* Containing or exhibiting resinous, or negative, electricity.

res'in-oid (rĕz'ĭ-noid), *a.* [*resin* + *-oid.*] Somewhat like resin; more or less resinous. — *n.* A resinoid substance.

resin oil. An oil distilled from resin. Cf. ROSIN OIL.

res'in-ol (rĕz'ĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*resin* + 1st *-ol.*] **1.** *Org. Chem.* Any of various colorless alcohols found in resins.
2. *Med.* a Retinol. **b** A proprietary antiseptic ointment for diseases of the skin and mucous membranes.

res/in-ol'ic (rĕz/ĭ-nŏl'ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Designating certain acids found in the free state in resins, as abietic acid.

res/in-o-tan'nol (-nŏ-tăn'ŏl; -ōl), *n.* [*resin* + *tannin* + 1st *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a number of colored alcohols found in resins and reacting like tannins.

res'in-ous (rĕz'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *resinosus:* cf. F. *résineux.* See RESIN.] **1.** Of, pert. to, containing, characteristic of, of the nature of, like, or obtained from, resin.
2. *Elec.* Negative. See NEGATIVE ELECTRICITY.
— **res'in-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **res'in-ous-ness**, *n.*

resin soap. Soap in which resin more or less replaces the fat, used esp. in sizing paper, as an insecticide, etc.

resin spirit. Spirit distilled from resin. Cf. ROSIN SPIRIT.

res/i-pis'cence (rĕs/ĭ-pĭs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *resipiscentia*, fr. *resipiscere* to recover one's senses: cf. F. *résipiscence.*] Change of mind; hence, reformation; repentance. *Rare.*

re-sist' (rē-zĭst'), *v. t.*; RE-SIST'ED; RE-SIST'ING. [F. *résister*, L. *resistere*; *re-* re- + *sistere* to stand, cause to stand, v. causative of *stare* to stand. See STAND.] **1.** To stand against; to withstand; to stop; to obstruct.

God *resisteth* the proud. *James* iv 6

2. To strive against; to endeavor to counteract, defeat, or frustrate; oppose; antagonize.
3. a To prevent. *Obs.* **b** To be distasteful to. *Obs. Shak.*
Syn. — Hinder, counteract, check, thwart. See OPPOSE.

re-sist', *v. i.* **1.** To make opposition; to offer resistance.
2. To desist; to rest. *Obs.*

re-sist', *n.* **1.** Resistance. *Obs.*
2. *Tech.* Something that resists or prevents a certain action; specif.: a *Calico Printing.* A substance used to prevent a color or mordant from fixing on parts of the fabric, either by mechanically covering the cloth, or by chemically changing the color so as to render it incapable of fixing itself in the fibers. **b** A substance applied to a surface, as of metal, to prevent the action on it of acid or other chemical agent. Cf. *to stop out* a, under STOP, *v. t*

re-sist'ance (rē-zĭs'tăns), *n.* [ME. *resistence*, OF. *resistence*, F. *résistance*, LL. *resistentia*, fr. L. *resistens*, *-entis*, p. pr. See RESIST.] **1.** Act of resisting; opposition, passive or active; also, a means or method of resisting.

Unfold to us some warlike *resistance.* *Shak.*

2. Power or capacity to resist.
3. *Physics.* Any opposing force; a force tending to prevent motion; as, the *resistance* of the air to a body passing through it; the *resistance* of a target to projectiles.
4. *Elec.* a The opposition offered by a substance or body to the passage through it of an electric current, converting electrical energy into heat; the reciprocal of conductance. True resistance varies directly as the length and conductivity, and inversely as the cross section of the conductor. It may be measured by a balancing method (see WHEATSTONE'S BRIDGE), or by the ratio of the difference of potential to the current strength (see OHM'S LAW). The common symbol for resistance is R, and the practical unit, the ohm. Cf. IMPEDANCE, REACTANCE. **b** A source of resistance; esp., a resistance coil or some similar device (called also *resistor*). An *inductive resistance* is one possessing self-induction. A *noninductive resistance* possesses no self-induction and offers no greater opposition to a varying than to an unvarying current.
5. *Naut.* The retardation of a vessel passing through the water, due to: a The friction between the water and the wetted surface of the vessel, called *frictional resistance.* **b** The making of eddies, or dead water, called *eddy resistance.* **c** The formation of waves, called *wave resistance.*

resistance box. *Elec.* A rheostat consisting of a box or case containing a number of resistance coils which can be variously combined to afford more or less resistance.

resistance coil. *Elec.* A coil of wire introduced into an electric circuit to increase the resistance. When intended for quantitative measurements, the coil is made with a doubled wire to prevent the formation of a magnetic field.

resistance frame. *Elec.* A rheostat consisting of an open frame on which are stretched spirals of wire. Being freely exposed to the air, they radiate heat rapidly.

re-sist'ant (rē-zĭs'tănt), *a.* [F. *résistant:* cf. L. *resistens.* See RESIST.] Making resistance; resisting. — *n.* One that resists; specif., *Calico Printing*, a resist.

re-sist'i-bil'i-ty (-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being resistible; resistibleness.
2. Quality of being resistant; resistance.

re-sist'i-ble (rē-zĭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *résistible.*] Capable of being resisted; as, a *resistible* force. *Sir M. Hale.* — **re-sist'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-sist'i-bly**, *adv.*

re-sist'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RESIST. — **re-sist'ing-ly**, *adv.*
resisting medium, *Astrophysics*, a hypothetical substance imagined as filling interplanetary space, in order to account for an apparent diminution, formerly, in the periodic time of Encke's comet.

re-sis'tive (rē-zĭs'tĭv), *a.* Tending to resist; disposed to resistance. — **re-sis'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-sis'tive-ness**, *n.*

re'sis-tiv'i-ty (rē'zĭs-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** *Elec.* Specific resistance, expressed in terms either of volume or (less commonly) of mass. *Volume resistivity* is taken to be the resistance of a cubic centimeter of any material offered to an unvarying current passing between opposite faces; *mass resistivity*, the resistance of a wire of uniform cross section, one meter long, weighing one gram. The resistivity of a substance is the reciprocal of its *specific conductivity.*
2. = MAGNETIC RESISTIVITY.

re-sist'less, *a.* **1.** Incapable of being resisted; irresistible.
2. Having no power to resist; making no opposition.
— **re-sist'less-ly**, *adv.* — **re-sist'less-ness**, *n.*

re-sis'tor (rē-zĭs'tĕr), *n.* *Elec.* A device, as a resistance coil, providing a resistance for an electric current.

re-size' (rē-sīz'), *v. t.*; RE-SIZED' (-sīzd'); RE-SIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To shape again to size; to bring again to a correct size after deformation; as, to *resize* a cartridge shell by driving it with a mallet into a hardened steel die.

re-siz'er (rē-sīz'ĕr), *n.* One that resizes; specif., a die for resizing shells (see RESIZE, *v. t.*); also, a die through which a bullet, purposely made a trifle larger than standard size, is forced to bring it to a correct final shape and size.

res'o-lu-ble (rĕz'ŏ-lū-b'l), *a.* [L. *resolubilis:* cf. F. *résoluble.* See RESOLVE; cf. RESOLVABLE.] Admitting of being resolved; soluble; as, bodies *resoluble* by fire. — **res'o-lu-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **res'o-lu-ble-ness**, *n.*

res'o-lute (rĕz'ŏ-lūt), *a.* [Cf. F. *résolu.* The L. *resolutus* (p. p. of *resolvere*) means, relaxed, enervated, effeminate, unbridled. See RESOLVE, *v. t. & i.*] **1.** In various *Obs.* senses: a Dissolved. **b** Friable. **c** Dissolute. **d** Infirm; feeble; weak. **e** Paid. **f** Decided, as an opinion or in opinions; positive; absolute; as, the *Resolute* Doctor (John Baconthorpe, d. 1346).
2. Having, or characterized by, a decided purpose; determined; resolved; hence, bold; firm; steady.
Syn. — Determined, decided, fixed, steadfast, steady, constant, persevering, firm, bold, unshaken.
— **res'o-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **res'o-lute-ness**, *n.*

res'o-lute, *v. i.* To resolve. *Obs.* except, *Colloq., U. S.*, to draw up or pass resolutions.

res/o-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* [F. *résolution*, L. *resolutio* a loosening, solution. See RESOLVE.] **1.** Dissolution; death; also, emaciation. *Obs. & R.*
2. Act or process of resolving, or reducing to simpler form; as: a Act of separating a compound into its elements or component parts. **b** Act of analyzing or converting a complex notion into simpler ones or into its elements.
3. In technical uses: a *Optics.* The act or property of rendering visible the separate parts of an object, or of distinguishing between different sources of light. **b** *Med.* A breaking up, disappearance, or termination, as of a fever, a tumor, or the like; now chiefly, disappearance or termination of inflammation without suppuration. **c** *Mech.* Act or process of resolving a force, etc.; an instance of this. **d** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The substitution for a long syllable of its two equivalent shorts; the foot or part thereof as modified by such a substitution. Thus, ⏑ - and - ⏑ become by *resolution*, ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ and ⏑ ⏑ ⏑. **e** A result of being reduced in its form by dissolution, melting, etc.; esp., *Obs. or R.*, conversion into liquid; liquefaction.
4. *Music.* a The passing of a voice part from a dissonant to a consonant tone. **b** The consonant tone or consonance in which the dissonance is resolved. See SUSPENSION, RETARDATION, 4.
5. Act of relaxing, or state of being relaxed; relaxation; — said of some part or organ of the body. *Obs. or R.*
6. Act or result of resolving, or answering; solving; answer; solution; as, the *resolution* of a question or puzzle; specif., *Math.*, solution, as of an equation. *Obs. or R.*
7. Act of, or quality of mind admitting or productive of, resolving or determining; decision of character; resoluteness; also, that which is resolved upon or decided upon; settled determination; firmness; constancy; determination.

Be it with *resolution* then to fight *Shak.*

8. A statement or verdict. *Obs. or R.*, exc. specif.: A formal expression of the opinion or will of an official body or a public assembly, adopted by vote; as, a legislative *resolution;* the *resolutions* of a public meeting.
9. Act of making, or state of being, certain or firm in opinion or thought; conviction; assurance. *Obs.*
10. A resolute or determined person. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — Analysis, separation, disentanglement; resolvedness, perseverance, steadfastness, fortitude; purpose, resolve. See DECISION.

res'o-lu'tion-er (-ēr), *n.* One who makes a resolution; one who joins with others in a declaration or resolution; specif. [*usually cap.*], *Scot. Hist.*, one favoring the resolution of 1650. See PROTESTER b.

res/o-lu'tion-ist, *n.* One who makes or joins in a resolution.

res'o-lu'tive (rĕz'ŏ-lū'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *résolutif.*] **1.** Serving to dissolve or relax; dissolving, as a drug. *Rare.*
2. Operating to resolve or annul.
3 a *Logic.* Analytical. *R.* **b** *Law.* = RESOLUTORY, 2.

res'o-lu'tive, *n.* [L. *resolutus*, p. p. of *resolvere.* See RESOLVE, *v. t.*] *Med.* A resolvent or discutient.

res'o-lu-to-ry (rĕz'ŏ-lū-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Resolving, or explaining; explanatory. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* Serving to resolve or make void; resolutive.
resolutory condition. *Law.* See CONDITION, 2.

re-solve' (rē-zŏlv'), *v. t.*; -SOLVED' (-zŏlvd'); -SOLV'ING (-zŏl'vĭng). [L. *resolvere, resolutum*, to untie, loosen, relax, enfeeble; *re-* + *solvere* to loosen, dissolve: cf. F. *résoudre* (in inflection sometimes *résolv-*) to resolve, decide, whence corresponding English senses not found in L. This sense in F. is from the idea of loosening or disentangling. See SOLVE; cf. RESOLVE, *v. i.*, RESOLUTE, RESOLUTION.] **1.** To dissolve; to melt. *Obs.* or, with *into*, *Rare or Archaic.*

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and *resolve* itself into a dew! *Shak.*

2. To separate the component parts of; to reduce to, or break up into, the constituent elements. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Math.* To solve, as an equation. *Obs.*
4. *Mech.* To split up (a force, velocity, etc.) into two or more components, esp. in assigned directions; to find a component of (a force, etc.) in a given direction, usually with the assumption of one other component in a direction at right angles to this; as, *resolve* force *AB* along *AC.*

(pr. of *résigner* to resign (give up).] *Her.* Designating a tail out of sight or missing. *Obs.*

re-sign'ant, *n.* [F. *résignant*, p. pr., or L. *resignans*, p. pr.] One who is resigning. *Obs.*

re-sig'na-ta-ry (rē-sĭg'nȧ-tĕ-rĭ), *n.* [F. *résignataire.*] One in whose favor a resignation is made. *Rare.*

re-sign'ee' (rē-zīn'ē'), *n.* One to whom, or in whose favor, anything is resigned.

re-sign'er, *n.* One who resigns.

re-sign'ful, *a.* Full, or very expressive, of resignation.

re-sile'ment, *n.* Act of resiling; receding.

re-sil'i-al (rē-zĭl'ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the resilium.

re-sil'i-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [F. *résilier.*] To cancel. *Rare.*

re-sil'u-a'tion (-ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Error for *recidivation.* *Oxf. E. D.*] Relapse. *Obs.*

re-sil'ver, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-si'na (rē-sī'nȧ), *n.* [L.] Resin.

res'in-a'ceous (rĕz'ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *resinaceus.*] Having the quality of resin; resinous.

res'in-ate (rĕz'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To impregnate or flavor with resin

res'in-ate, *n.* *Chem.* Any salt or ester of the resinic acids.

‖ res in-cor'po-ra'tes (rēz ĭn-kôr'pō-rā'tēz), [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Things incorporeal.

re-sin'ic (rē-zĭn'ĭk; rĕ-), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or got from, resin; as, the *resinic* acids.

res'in-if'lu-ous (rĕz'ĭ-nĭf'lōō-ŭs), *a.* [*resin* + L. *fluere* to flow.] Exuding resin. *Obs.*

res'in-i-form (rĕz'ĭ-nĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Having the form of resin.

re-sink', *v.* See RE-, 2.

resin opal. See OPAL, 1.

res/i-no'sis (rĕz/ĭ-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *resin* + *-osis.*] *Bot.* Any excessive or abnormal flow of resin in trees. Cf. GUMMOSIS.

resin plant. The rosinweed *Silphium terebinthinaceum*

res'in-weed' (rĕz'ĭn-wēd'). Var. of ROSINWEED. [ous

res'in-y (rĕz'ĭ-nĭ), *a.* Resinres/i-pis'cen-cy (rĕs'ĭ-pĭs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Resipiscence. *Obs.*

res/i-pis'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *resipiscens, -entis*, p. pr.] Restored to one's right mind or senses; revived; recovered. *Rare.*

‖ res ip'sa lo'qui-tur (rēz ĭp'sȧ lō'kwĭ-tŭr). [L.] The thing speaks [for] itself; — used specif., *Law*, with reference to cases where mere proof that an accident took place is sufficient under the circumstances to throw the burden upon the defendant of proving that it was not due to his negligence.

re-sist'a-ble, *a.* Resistible. — **re-sist'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **re-sist'a-ble-ness**, *n.* *Alt Rare.*

re-sist'al, *n.* Resistance. *Obs.*

resistance thermometer. See THERMOMETER. [ANT.

re-sist'ant-ly, *adv.* of RESISTANCE. + RESISTANCE.

re-sist'er, *n.* One that resists.

re-sist'ful, *a.* Full of resistance; making much resistance.

re-sist'i-bl Resistible. *Ref. Sp.*

re-site'. + RECITE. [ond time.

re-sit'ting, *n.* A sitting a second time; — used specif. of a session of the English Parliament after a dissolution.

‖ res ju'di-ca'ta (rēz jōō'dĭ-kā'tȧ; 243). [L.] = RES ADJUDICATA.

reskew. + RESCUE.

re-slash', *v. t.*, **re-slay'**, *v. t.*, **re-slide'**, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

‖ res man'ci-pi (rēz măn'sĭ-pī). [L.] *Roman Law.* See MANCIPATION, 2.

re-smelt', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-smile', *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

‖ res mo'bi-les (rēz mō'bĭ-lēz). [L.] *Civil Law.* Movable things.

re-smooth', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

‖ res nec man'ci-pi (rēz nĕk măn'sĭ-pī). [L.] *Rom. Law.* Things not res mancipi.

‖ res ni'hi-li or **nul'li-us.** [L.] A thing of naught; a nonentity.

re-snub', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

‖ res nul'li-us. [L.] A thing belonging to no one, whether because never appropriated, as a wild animal, or because abandoned by its owner, but acquirable by appropriation.

re-soil', *v. t.*, **re'so-journ'**, *v. i.*, **re-sol'der**, *v. t.*, **re-sole'**, *v. t.*, **re-sol'em-nize**, *v. t.*, **re'so-lic'it**, *v. t.*, **re'so-lid'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*, **re'so-lid'i-fy**, *v. t. & i.*, **re-sol'u-ble** (rē-sŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* See RE-, 2.

res'o-lute (rĕz'ŏ-lūt), *n.* *Obs.* 1. Payment. [a desperado.

2. One who is resolute; hence,

3. Redelivery; repayment.

re'so-lu'tion (rē'sŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* See RE-, 2.

re-solv'. Resolve. *Ref. Sp.*

re-solv'a-ble (rē-zŏl'vȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-solv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **re-solv'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

re-solvd'. Resolved. *Ref Sp.*

5. To distinguish between, or render visible the separate parts of, by means of an optical instrument; as, to *resolve* lines in a spectrum; to *resolve* a nebula.
6. *Med.* To disperse or scatter; to dissipate, as an inflammation, tumor, or pain. *Obs. or R.*
7. To relax; loosen; to set at ease. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
8. *Music.* To make (one or more voice parts or the total harmony) progress from a discord into a concord.
9. To separate or break up (into constituent parts or elements); to change or convert by disintegration (into); to transform, reduce, as by analysis, or convert (into, to); to analyze; as, to *resolve* a complex notion into its elements.
10 Reflexively, to change or convert by resolution or formal vote; as, the house *resolved* itself into a committee.
11. To answer or solve, as a question or problem; to make clear or certain; to free from doubt; to disentangle; unravel; explain; solve; hence, to clear up; dispel, or remove, as doubt or, *Obs.*, fear; as, to *resolve* a riddle.
12. To determine or decide; to settle; to decide, determine, or settle on; as, he was *resolved* by an accident.
13. To express, as an opinion or determination, by resolution and vote; to declare or decide by a formal vote; — followed by a clause; as, the house *resolved* (or, it was *resolved* by the house) that no money should be appropriated (or, to appropriate no money).
14. To free from doubt or the like; to acquaint, inform; convince; assure; to make certain. *Obs.*

Sir, be *resolved*. I must and will come. *Beau. & Fl.*

Syn. — Solve, analyze, unravel, disentangle.

re-solve' (rē-zŏlv'), *v. i.* [See RESOLVE, *v. t.*] **1.** To flow out. *Obs.*
2. To melt; to dissolve; to become fluid. *Obs. or R.*
3. To be separated into its component parts or elements; to undergo resolution; to disintegrate; to be reduced as by dissolving or analysis.

Physiological processes ultimately *resolve* into the integration of matter and the dissipation of motion. *James Ward.*

4. *Law.* To become void; to lapse.
5. *Music.* To progress from a discord to a concord; — said of a voice part or of the total harmony.
6. To form a purpose or resolution; esp., to determine after reflection; as, to *resolve* on a better course of life.
7. To determine to start or leave (for).

I will *resolve* for Scotland. *Shak.*

8. To become of opinion; to be convinced. *Obs.*
9. To consult; to deliberate. *Obs.* *Locke.*

Syn. — Determine, decide, conclude, purpose.

re-solve', *n.* **1.** That which has been resolved on or determined; a conclusion; determination; resolution

Rome attends her fate from our *resolves*. *Addison.*

2. Resolute quality; determination; fixity of purpose; resolution. "Nor is your firm *resolve* unknown." *Shak.*
3. A legal or official determination; a legislative declaration; a formal resolution. *Obs. or U. S.*
4. Act of resolving, or making clear; solution. *Obs.*

re-solved' (rē-zŏlvd'), *pret. & p. p.* of RESOLVE; specif.: *p. a.* **a** Having a fixed purpose; determined; resolute.

That makes him a *resolved* enemy. *Jer Taylor.*

b Convinced; satisfied. *Obs.* **c** Freed from doubt or the like; settled; deliberate. *Obs. or R.* **d** Dissolved; melted. *Obs.* **e** Relaxed. *Obs.* **f** Separated; analyzed. — **re-solv'ed-ly** (rē-zŏl'vĕd-lĭ), *adv* — **re-solv'ed-ness**, *n.*

re-solv'end (rē-zŏl'vĕnd), *n.* [L. *resolvendum*, neut. gerundive of *resolvere*.] *Math.* The number formed by bringing down two (or more) places to the remainder after each subtraction in extracting the square (or higher) root.

re-solv'ent (-vĕnt), *a.* [L. *resolvens*, p. pr. of *resolvere*: cf. F. *résolvant*. See RESOLVE.] Having power to resolve; causing solution; solvent. *Chiefly Med.*

resolvent equation. *Math.* **a** An equation whose solution leads to the solution of another, generally of higher degree. **b** In differential equations, a rational irreducible equation of the lowest order that is satisfied by a certain function of the dependent variable *y*, called *variant*.

re-solv'ent, *n.* **1.** *Med.* That which has power to disperse inflammatory or other tumors; a discutient; anything which aids the absorption of effused products.
2. That which has the power of resolving, or causing solution; a solvent; a means of solution or settlement (of).
3. *Math.* = RESOLVENT EQUATION **a**.

re-solv'er (rē-zŏl'vĕr), *n.* One that resolves.

res'o-nance (rĕz'ō-nănz), *n.* [Cf. F. *résonnance*, L. *resonantia* an echo. See RESONANT.] **1.** Act of resounding; quality or state of being resonant.
2. *Physics.* A prolongation or increase of sound due to the sympathetic vibration of some body capable of moving in the proper period; hence, by extension, the counterpart of this phenomenon in the case of vibrations other than sound; as, electric *resonance*. Cf. CONSONANCE, 3. Just as a series of small pulls at the right intervals will set a large bell to swinging, so resonance results from the repetition of small impulses which, when the bodies are "in tune," have a purely additive effect, but otherwise tend to neutralize one another. Thus, if a sounding string or tuning fork is placed near another of the same or a harmonic pitch, the latter also sounds. A body more nearly plate-shaped, as a piano sounding board or the body of a violin with its inclosed air, is capable of vibrating in various ways and so of reënforcing any of a number of tones. Electric resonance occurs when an electrical circuit has a natural period equal, or nearly equal, to the period of the source of impulses or alternating electromotive force. See SYNTONY.
3. *Med.* An auscultatory sound; esp., an abnormal one.

resonance box. A chamber in a musical instrument for increasing its sonority, as a violin body, or the box in which a tuning fork is sometimes fixed.

res'o-nant (rĕz'ō-nănt), *a.* [L. *resonans*, p. pr. of *resonare* to resound: cf. F. *résonnant*. See RESOUND.] **1.** Returning, or capable of returning, sound; fitted to resound; resounding; ringing; echoing back.

The streets were *resonant* with female parties *De Quincey*

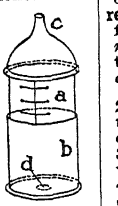
2. *Physics.* Pertaining to, or exhibiting, resonance; adjusted so as to respond to vibrations of a given frequency.
3. *Phon.* Characterized by resonance in the nasal passage.

res'o-nant (rĕz'ō-nănt), *n.* **1.** A sound characterized by resonance; a resonant sound; also, a resonant body.
2. *Phon.* A nasal sound.

res'o-nate (-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'-ĭng). [L. *resonare*, *resonatum*, to resound.] *Physics.* To exhibit resonance; to vibrate sympathetically with some source of sound or electric oscillations.

resonating system. *Wireless Teleg.* = RESONATOR **d**.

res'o-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* [NL. & G.] Anything that resounds or resonates; specif.: **a** *Teleg.* An open box for containing a sounder and designed to concentrate and amplify the sound. **b** An open cylinder, or a hollow brass ball with two apertures, contrived to intensify a musical tone by its resonance and designed for the study and analysis of complex sounds. **c** *Elec.* Any of various apparatus for exhibiting or utilizing the effects of resonance in connection with open circuits, as a device having an oscillating circuit which includes a helix of bare copper wire, a variable number of coils of which can be connected in circuit with a condenser and spark gap excited with an induction coil. It is used to create high-frequency electric brush discharges. **d** *Wireless Teleg.* The antenna system and other high-frequency circuits of a receiving apparatus.



Resonator b The Cylinder *a* slides within the Cylinder *b*, making changes of size in the air space such that the Resonator may reenforce several tones. In use the Tube *c* is held to the ear, and the Opening *d* towards the sound.

re-sorb' (rē-sôrb'), *v. t.* [L. *resorbere*; *re-* re- + *sorbere* to suck or drink in.] To swallow or suck in again; to reabsorb.

re-sorb'ent (-sôr'bĕnt), *a.* [L. *resorbens*, p. pr.] Swallowing or sucking in again; reabsorbing. — **re-sorb'ence** (-bĕns), *n.*

re-sorb'in (-bĭn), *n.* [Prob. *resorb* + *-in.*] *Pharm.* An ointment vehicle of almond oil, wax, gelatin, soap, and lanolin.

res-or'cin (rĕz-ôr'sĭn), *n.* [G., fr. L. *resina* resin + G. *orcin* orcin; to indicate that it is derived from a resin and is related to orcin.] *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline compound, $C_6H_4(OH)_2(m)$, obtained from certain resins, as galbanum, asafetida, etc., by fusion with caustic alkalies, and also artificially. It is used in making certain dyestuffs, as phthalein, fluorescein, and eosin, and in medicine as an antiseptic and antipyretic. Chemically, it is a dihydroxy derivative of benzene isomeric with pyrocatechin and hydroquinone. — **res-or'cin-al** (-sĭ-năl), *a.*

res'or-cyl'ic (rĕz'ôr-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*resorcin* + *-yl* + *-ic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of three isomeric crystalline acids, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CO_2H$, carboxylic derivatives of resorcin or, equally, dihydroxy derivatives of benzoic acid. They are distinguished by the letters *α*, *β*, and *γ*, according as the hydroxyl groups occupy the positions 3.5 or 2.4 or 2.5 with reference to carboxyl. Hence: **res-or'cy-late** (rĕz-ôr'sĭ-lāt), *n.* (See -ATE.)

re-sorp'tion (rē-sôrp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of resorbing; act of absorbing again; reabsorption.
2. Specif., *Petrog.*, the redissolving wholly or in part, in the molten magma of an igneous rock, of crystals previously formed. The dissolved material may again solidify, giving rise to a mass of small crystals, usually of a different kind.

re-sorp'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining or due to resorption; tending to cause resorption.

re-sort' (rē-zôrt'), *v. i.*; RE-SORT'ED; RE-SORT'ING. [OF. *resortir* to go out again, withdraw, also (perh. a different word) to be in the jurisdiction, F. *ressortir*; *re-* re- + *sortir* to go out (cf. E. SORTIE); cf. *sortir* to obtain by lot; perh. fr. L. *sortiri* to draw lots, obtain by lot, from *sors* lot; cf. LL. *res(s)ortire* to have the right of appeal to a higher tribunal. See SORT. The meaning was perh. first to reobtain (by lot), then to gain by appeal to a higher court, to appeal, go for protection or refuge.] **1.** To go or come out again; to reissue. *Obs. & R.*
2. To fall back; to revert; to return. *Obs.*
3. To direct one's attention; to turn. *Obs.*
4. To go; to repair; to betake one's self; esp., to go or repair frequently, customarily, or usually.

What men of name *resort* to him? *Shak.*

5. To have recourse; to apply; to betake one's self for help, relief, or advantage.

The king thought it time to *resort* to other counsels *Clarendon.*

6. To have one's place, abode, or the like. *Obs. or R.*

re-sort', *v. t.* To go to; visit; frequent. *Obs.*

re-sort', *n.* [ME. *resort* resource, OF. *resort* jurisdiction, appeal, F. *ressort*. See RESORT, *v.*] **1.** That to which, or one to whom, one resorts or looks for help; resource; refuge; with *last*, last or final expedient, as orig., a judge or court from which there is no appeal.
2. Act of going to, or making application; act of seeking; recourse; — often fig.; as, to have *resort* to force.
3. Frequent, habitual, or general going or repairing to or visiting; as, a place of popular *resort*.
4. Assembling; frequenting in numbers; concourse. *Obs.*
5. Assemblage; company; persons who frequent a place; crowd; throng. *Obs. & R.*
6. A going or repairing of one person with others or to a place; company. *Obs.* "Forbid him her *resort*." *Shak.*
7. A place to which one betakes himself or persons go habitually; a place of frequent assembly; a haunt.

Far from all *resort* of mirth. *Milton*

8. [F. *ressort*.] A mechanical spring; fig., motive power; cause; source. *A Gallicism. Obs.*

re-sort'er (rē-zôr'tĕr), *n.* One who resorts.

re-sound' (rē-sound'), *v. t. & i.* [*re-* + *sound.*] To sound again or anew.

re-sound' (rē-zound'), *v. i.*; RE-SOUND'ED; RE-SOUND'ING. [ME. *resounen*, OF. *resoner*, F. *résonner*, fr. L. *resonare*; *re-* re- + *sonare* to sound. See SOUND to make a noise; cf. RESONANT.] **1.** To be filled with sound; to ring; echo; reverberate; as, the earth *resounded* with his praise.
2. To be echoed; to produce an echo.
3. To be mentioned much and loudly; to be renowned.

re-sound' (rē-zound'), *v. t.* **1.** To praise or celebrate with the voice, or the sound of instruments; to extol with sounds; to proclaim; to celebrate; to spread the fame of.

Now R.

The man for wisdom's various arts renowned,
Long exercised in woes, O muse, *resound*. *Pope.*

2. To say or repeat loudly or echoingly. *Obs. or R.*
3. To echo; to reverberate; to reëcho.

Albion's cliffs *resound* the rural lay. *Pope.*

4. To make sound again.

Syn. — Echo, reëcho, reverberate, sound.

re-sound', *n.* Return of sound; echo; resounding praise or celebration. *Rare.* *Beaumont.*

re-source' (rē-sōrs'; 201), *n.* [OF. *resorse*, F. *ressource*, fr. OF. *ressourdre*, *resourdre*, to spring forth or up again; *re-* re- + *sourdre* to spring forth. See SOURCE.] **1.** That to which one resorts or on which one depends for supply or support; means of overcoming a difficulty; expedient.

Threat'nings mixed with prayers, his last *resource*. *Dryden.*

2. *pl.* Pecuniary means; funds; money, or any property that can be converted into supplies; available means or capabilities of any kind; as, a nation's *resources*.
3. Possibility of recovery or of being helped; as, the city was lost without *resource*.
4. A means of diversion or occupation of the mind when one is not at work; as, a man without *resources*.
5. Capability of meeting a situation, rising to an occasion, or the like; as, a man of *resource*.

Syn. — Resort, means, contrivance. See EXPEDIENT.

re-source'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or abounding in, resources; fertile in expedients; rich. — **re-source'ful-ness**, *n.*

re-spect' (rē-spĕkt'), *v. t.*; -SPECT'ED; -SPECT'ING. [L. *respectare*, v. intens. fr. *respicere*, *-spectum*, look back, respect; *re-* + *specere*, *spicere*, to look, to view: cf. F. *respecter*. See SPY; cf. RESPITE.] **1.** To respite; postpone; neglect. *Obs.*
2. To regard; consider; deem; heed. *Obs.*

Thou *respectest* not spilling Edward's blood. *Shak*

3. To have regard or reference to; to relate to; to be concerned with; as, the treaty *respects* our commerce.
4. To consider worthy of esteem; to regard or treat with honor, deference, or the like; esteem; value; hence, to refrain from obtruding upon or interfering with; as, to *respect* a person's privacy. "I do *respect* thee." *Shak.*
5. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To toast, or drink the health of. **b** To look for or anticipate. **c** To look toward or at; to front upon or toward; to face. *Obs. or Her.* **d** To look upon; regard.

Syn. — Regard, esteem, honor, revere, venerate.

as respects, as regards; with regard to; as to. *Macaulay.* — **to respect the person** *or* **persons**, to favor a person, or persons, esp. unduly and corruptly; to show partiality or improper bias, either for or against a person or persons. "Ye shall not *respect persons* in judgment." *Deut.* i. 1.

re-spect', *v. i.* To look, front, or face. *Obs. or Her.*

re-spect' (rē-spĕkt'), *n.* [L. *respectus*: cf. F. *respect*. See RESPECT, *v.*; cf. RESPITE.] **1.** Relation; relationship; reference; regard; — chiefly in phrases (see below).
2. A relation or relationship; an aspect; a reference. *Obs.*, except with *to*.
3. A point regarded; a particular; a detail; a point of view; as, in this *respect*; in any *respect*; in all *respects*.
4. A respite; delay; postponement. *Obs.*
5. Appearance; aspect; also, view; prospect. *Obs.*
6. Act of noticing with attention; regard; the giving of particular attention to; consideration.
7. Favor; esp., undue favor, consideration, or bias; partiality; discrimination; as, to show *respect* of persons.

It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgment *Prov.* xxiv 23.

8. Heed; care; circumspection. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
9. A consideration; motive; interest; aim. *Obs.* "Whatever secret *respects* were likely to move them." *Hooker.*
10. Esteem; deferential regard; state of being esteemed; honor. "Served without *respect*." *Prior.*
11. Standing; reputation; repute. *Obs.* *Shak.*
12. *pl.* Expressions of respect or deference; regards; as, to send one's *respects* to another.

Syn. — See DEFERENCE, ESTEEM.

for (the) respect of. *Obs.* **a** Because of. **b** As regards; in respect of. — **in r.**, in comparison; relatively. *Obs.* — **in r. of. a** Also **in r. to**, **in**, *or* **to**, **the r. of.** In comparison with. *Obs. Shak.* **b** As to; as regards; with respect to. "Monsters *in respect of* their bodies." *Bp. Wilkins.* **c** In consideration of; on account of. — **in r. that**, seeing; since. — **in r. to. a** See IN RESPECT OF **a**. *Obs.* **b** In relation to; with regard to; as respects. — **to have r. to. a** To have regard, relation, or reference to. **b** To look at; take notice of; pay heed or consideration to. *Obs. or R.* — **without r.**, without consideration, regard, or discrimination; — now only with *to*. — **with r.**, in due proportion; relatively. *Obs.* — **with r. to**, with reference or relation to; as regards. Also, *Obs.*, **with r. of.**

re-spect'a-bil'i-ty (rē-spĕk'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz).
1. State or quality of being respectable.
2. A respectable person or thing.
3. Consequence; importance. *Obs. or R.*

re-spect'a-ble (rē-spĕk'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *respectable*, LL. *respectabilis*.] **1.** Noteworthy. *Obs.*
2. Worthy of respect; deserving regard; hence, of good or fair social standing or repute; as, a *respectable* citizen.

No government, any more than an individual, will long be respected, without being truly *respectable*. *Madison.*

3. Considerable, as in size or number; also, moderate in degree of excellence or in number; fair; as, a *respectable* performance; a *respectable* audience.
4. Decent in behavior or character, whether of good social standing or not; also, presentable; as, a *respectable* coat.
5. Convenient; accessible. *Obs. & R.*

— **re-spect'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-spect'a-bly**, *adv.*

re-spect'ant (-tănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *respecter*. See RESPECT.] **1.** *Her.* Upright and facing one another; — said of fishes and tame animals. Cf. COMBATTANT, AFFRONTÉ, **1**.
2. Looking back. *Rare.*

re-spect'er (-tĕr), *n.* One who respects. — **respecter of persons**, one who regards or judges with partiality.

God is no *respecter of persons*. *Acts* x. 34.

re-solv'i-ble, *a.* Resolvable.
reson, **resone**. † REASON.
res'o-nan-cy (rĕz'ō-năn-sĭ), *n* Resonance. *Rare.* [NANT.]
res'o-nant-ly, *adv.* of RESONANT, *a.* Causing resonance. *Rare.*
resorcin blue, **resorcin brown**, **resorcin yellow**. See DYE.
res-or'cin-ism (rĕz-ôr'sĭ-nĭz'm), *n. Med.* Toxic condition due to excessive use of resorcin.
res-or'cin-ol (rĕz-ôr'sĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n. Chem.* Resorcin.
res-or'ci-num (-sĭ-nŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Pharm.* Resorcin.
re-sore', *v. i.* To double again, as a hare. *Obs.*
re-sort' (rē-sôrt'), *v. t.* Often **re-sort'**. See RE-, 2.
res-or'u-fin (rĕz-ôr'ō͞o-fĭn), *n.* [G., from older *diazoresorufin*; *diazo-* + *resorcin* + L. *rufus* red.] *Org. Chem.* A peroxazine dyestuff, $O:C_6H_3ONC_6H_3(OH)$, yielding fluorescent red solutions. It is obtainable by action of nitric acid and nitrous anhydride on resorcin [of RESEEK.]
re-sought' (rē-sôt') *pret. & p. p.*
resoun. † REASON.
resoun. *v. i. & t.* To resound. *Obs.*
re-sound'a-ble, *a.* That is capable of resounding. *Obs.*
re-sound'er (rē-zoun'dĕr), *n.* One that resounds; specif., a monotelephone.
re-sound'ing (-dĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RESOUND. — **re-sound'ingly**, *adv*
resounen. † RESOUND.
resour, *v. i.* [See RESOURD.] To rise up anew. *Obs. Scot.*
re-source'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **re-source'less-ness**, *n.*
resourd, *v. i.* [OF. *resourdre*, L. *resurgere*.] = RESOUR *Obs.*
re-so've-nance, *n.* [OF. *resouvenance*.] Remembrance. *Obs.*
re-sow' (rē-sō'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
resown † RESOUN.
resp. Obs. or Scot. var. of RASP.
resp (rĕsp), *n.* Red water in sheep *Dial.* — **resp'y** (rĕs'pĭ), *a. Dial.*
resp. *Abbr.* Respective; respectively; respondent.
re-space', *v. t.*, **re-spar'kle**, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
respasse. † RASPIS, raspberry.
re-speak', *v. t.* **1.** To answer; to echo. *Obs. or R.*
2. To speak or utter again.
re-spect'a-bi-lize (rē-spĕk'tȧ-bĭ-lĭz), *v. t.* See -IZE. [PERSONALIZE.]
re-spect'a-ble, *n.* A respectable

re-spect'ful (rē-spĕkt'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of **respect**; specif.: **a** Heedful; careful; — usually with *of*. *Obs.* **b** Considerate. *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.* **c** Deserving or receiving respect. *Obs.* **d** Marked or characterized by respect; regardful (of); as, *respectful* deportment. — **re-spect'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-spect'ful-ness**, *n.*

re-spect'ing, *prep.* **1.** Considering; in view of.

Respecting what a rancorous mind he bears. *Shak.*

2. With regard or relation to; regarding; concerning, as, *respecting* his conduct there is but one opinion.

re-spec'tive (rē-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *respectif*, LL. *respectivus*, fr. L. *respicere*. See RESPECT.] **1.** Noticing with attention; regardful; attentive; hence, careful; heedful; considerate; circumspect. *Obs. or R.*

2. Regardful of particular persons or things; partial; discriminative. *Obs.* "*Respective* lenity." *Shak.*

3. Rendering respect; regardful; courteous. *Obs.*

4. Fitted to awaken respect; respectable. *Obs. Shak.*

5. Having reference to; related; relative. *Obs. or R.*

6. Suitable; proper. *Obs.*

7. Relating to particular persons or things, each to each; particular; several; as, their *respective* homes.

re-spec'tive-ly, *adv.* of RESPECTIVE. Specif.: **a** Regardfully; heedfully; carefully. *Obs.* **b** With respect; respectfully; regardfully. *Obs. Shak.* **c** Relatively; not absolutely. *Obs. Raleigh.* **d** As relating to each; in particular; as each belongs to each; each to each; as, let each man *respectively* perform his duty.

Syn. — See DISTRIBUTIVELY.

re-spect'less (rē-spĕkt'lĕs), *a.* Having no respect; without regard; careless; not showing respect; disrespectful; discourteous; impartial. — **re-spect'less-ly**, *adv.* — **re-spect'less-ness**, *n. All Obs. or R. Shelton.*

re-spell' (rē-spĕl'), *v. t.* To spell again; specif., to spell in another way, according to a phonetic system; as, the words in this Dictionary are *respelt* to show the pronunciation.

re-spir'a-ble (rē-spīr'ȧ-b'l; rĕs'pĭ-rȧ-b'l; 277: cf. PERSPIRABLE), *a.* [Cf. F. *respirable*.] Suitable for being breathed; adapted for respiration; also, capable of respiration. — **re-spir'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **re-spir'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

res'pi-ra'tion (rĕs'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *respiratio:* cf. F. *respiration*. See RESPIRE.] **1.** Act or process of breathing; inspiration and expiration; the drawing of air into the lungs for oxygenating and purifying the blood, and its subsequent exhalation. The term designates both a single inspiration with the following expiration, and the continued repetition of these acts which constitutes breathing. In ordinary inspiration the muscles chiefly used are the diaphragm, which enlarges the capacity of the chest by becoming flatter as it contracts and pressing down the abdominal viscera, and the external intercostals, levatores costarum, and others which raise the ribs. Expiration, unless forced, takes place chiefly by the return of the parts to their natural position of rest. But a small part of the total air in the lungs is replaced in an ordinary respiration. See TIDAL AIR, RESIDUAL AIR, SUPPLEMENTAL AIR.

2. *Physiol.* The osmotic and chemical process or processes by which an animal takes in oxygen and gives off the products (esp. the carbon dioxide) formed by the oxidation which goes on in the tissues. Land animals take oxygen from the air, aquatic forms utilize that dissolved (not that chemically combined) in the water in which they live. In small and simple organisms there are no special breathing organs, and the process takes place over a whole or a part of the body surface. Larger and more complex animals have special organs (see LUNG, 4th GILL, 1) for this function, though some respiration may take place through the skin, and the blood carries the oxygen to, and the waste products from, the tissues. See BLOOD, 1, HÆMOGLOBIN.

3. *Plant Physiol.* The process of gaseous diffusion and interchange between the intercellular spaces of plant tissue and the atmosphere. The term is extended by some physiologists to include the metabolic activities of the cell in consequence of this interchange. Cf. ENERGESIS.

4. A breathing, or opportunity to breathe, again; hence, relief from toil or suffering; rest; respite. *Obs.*

res'pi-ra'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to respiration; respiratory; as, *respirational* difficulties.

respiration calorimeter. An apparatus for measuring the energy given out by an animal in the form of heat and muscular work, and their relation to the food and drink consumed and to the products of metabolism.

res'pi-ra'tor (rĕs'pĭ-rā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *respirateur*.] A device, as of gauze or wire, covering the mouth or nose, to prevent the inhalation of noxious substances, as dust or smoke. Being warmed by the breath, it tempers cold air passing through it, and may also be used for the inhalation of medicated vapors. — **res'pi-ra'tored** (-tẽrd), *a.*

re-spir'a-to-ry (rē-spīr'ȧ-tō-rĭ; rĕs'pĭ-rȧ-; 277: cf. PERSPIRATORY), *a. Physiol.* Of or pertaining to respiration; serving for respiration; as, the *respiratory* organs; *respiratory* nerves; the *respiratory* function; *respiratory* changes. **respiratory foods**, *Physiol.*, fats and carbohydrates, which combined with the oxygen of respiration produce heat and energy, though not alone sufficient to maintain life. — **r. leaf** *or* **leaflet**, *Zoöl.*, one of the leaves or lamina of a book lung. — **r. nerve**, either of two pairs of nerves supplying muscles of respiration. The *internal* respiratory nerves are the phrenic nerves, the *external* are the posterior thoracic nerves. — **r. pigment**, *Physiol.*, one of a class of colored substances, found mainly in the blood of animals, which have an affinity for oxygen and thus aid in respiration, as hæmoglobin. — **r. plate**, *Zoöl.*, a platelike expansion of the body wall of an insect larva or other aquatic invertebrate, serving as a gill. — **respiratory tree**, *Zoöl.*, an internal, arborescent, usually paired, tubular appendage of the cloaca of certain holothurians. Also applied to the intestinal cæca of starfishes and other echinoderms.

re-spire' (rē-spīr'), *v. i.*; RE-SPIRED' (-spīrd'); RE-SPIR'ING (-spīr'ĭng). [L. *respirare, respiratum; re-* re- + *spirare* to breathe: cf. F. *respirer*. See SPIRIT.] **1.** To breathe; to inhale air into the lungs, and exhale it from them, successively, to maintain the vitality of the blood.

2. To take breath again; to recover hope, courage, or the like; hence, to take rest or refreshment. *Obs. Spenser.*

3. To blow; — said of a wind. *Obs.*

4. To exhale, as a smell. *Obs.*

re-spire', *v. t.* **1.** To breathe in and out; to inspire and expire, as air; to breathe.

2. To breathe out; to exhale. *Rare.* *B. Jonson.*

res'pi-rom'e-ter (rĕs'pĭ-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *respirare* to breathe + *-meter*.] **1.** *Physiol.* An instrument for studying the character and extent of respiration.

2. A kind of diver's headdress having a receptacle for compressed oxygen for reoxygenating the expired air after its harmful ingredients have been chemically removed.

res'pite (rĕs'pĭt), *n.* [OF. *respit*, F. *répit*, fr. L. *respectus* respect, regard, delay, in LL., the deferring of a day. See RESPECT, *n.*] **1.** A putting off of that which was appointed; extension of time; postponement or delay.

2. *Law.* **a** Temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender; reprieve. **b** A delay of appearance at court granted to a jury. **c** One who is reprieved. *Rare.*

3. Temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval of rest.

4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Delay in acting. *Chaucer* **b** Leisure; opportunity. **c** Respect; regard.

Syn. — Pause, interval, stop, cessation; delay.

res'pite, *v. t.*; RES'PIT-ED; RES'PIT-ING. [OF. *respitier*, LL. *respectare*. See RESPITE, *n.*, RESPECT, *v.*] To give or grant a respite to. Specif.: **a** To delay or postpone; to put off. **b** To keep back from execution; to reprieve.

Forty days longer we do *respite* you *Shak.*

c To prolong. *Obs.* **d** To relieve by a pause or interval of rest. *Obs.* "To *respite* his day labor with repast." *Milton.* **e** To suspend temporarily the necessity for payment of. *Obs.* **f** To desist from; to forbear; suspend. *Obs. or R. Chaucer.* **g** *Mil.* To have the pay of suspended; to suspend the giving of (pay); to withhold (pay). *Obs. or R.*

res'pite (rĕs'pĭt), *v. i.* To desist; also, to rest. *Obs.*

re-splend' (rē-splĕnd'), *v. i.* [L. *resplendere:* cf. F. *resplendir.*] To shine resplendently; to be resplendent. *Now Rare.*

re-splend'ence (-splĕn'dĕns) } *n.* [L *resplendentia.*] Qual-
re-splend'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ) } ity or state of being resplendent; brilliant luster; vivid brightness; splendor.

The *resplendency* of his own almighty goodness. *Dr. J. Scott.*

re-splend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *resplendens, -entis*, p. pr. of *resplendere* to shine brightly; *re-* re- + *splendere* to shine: cf. OF. *resplendant, -ent*. See SPLENDID.] Shining with brilliant luster; splendid. — **re-splend'ent-ly**, *adv.*

With royal arras and *resplendent* gold. *Spenser.*

re-spond' (rē-spŏnd'), *v. i.*; RE-SPOND'ED; RE-SPOND'ING. [OF. *respondre*, F. *répondre*, fr. L. *respondere, responsum; re-* re- + *spondere* to promise. See SPONSOR.] **1.** To correspond; to accord. *Rare.*

2. To say something in return; to answer; to reply; specif., in liturgies, to make a respond or a response; as, to *respond* to a question or an argument.

3. To show some effect in return to a force; to act in response; to answer.

To every theme *responds* thy various lay. *Broome.*

4. To render satisfaction; to be answerable; as, the defendant is held to *respond* in damages. *U. S.*

Syn. — Answer, reply, rejoin.

re-spond', *v. t.* **1.** To answer to; to correspond to. *Obs. or R.*

2. To respond to; to answer; to satisfy. *Rare. U. S.*

re-spond', *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* In liturgies, anything sung or said after, or in reply to, the officiant; a response, as to a versicle or to the commandments; a responsory; specif., a short anthem sung at intervals during the reading of a lection.

2. An answer; a response. *Rare.*

3. *Arch.* An engaged pillar supporting an arch or closing a colonnade or arcade; as, the nave arcade will be of nine pillars and two *responds*. Also, by extension, a corbel so used, or a pilaster which backs up a free column.

re-spond'ence (rē-spŏn'dĕns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *respondence* correspondence.] Act of responding; state of being respondent; an answering; response; also, agreement. *Spenser.*

re-spond'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Respondence.

re-spond'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *respondens*, p. pr. of *respondere.*] **1.** Responding; corresponding. *Obs.*

2. Making response; answering; responsive; specif., *Law*, that is a respondent or defendant.

re-spond'ent, *n.* [Cf. F. *répondant*, OF. *respondant*, p. pr. See RESPONDENT, *a.*] **1.** One who responds, or makes a reply. Specif.: **a** One who maintains a thesis in reply; — distinguished from *opponent*. **b** *Law.* One who answers in certain suits or proceedings, generally those not according to the course of the common law, as in equity and admiralty, etc.; — distinguished, in cases of appeal, from *appellant*.

2. *Math.* In the body of a mathematical table, the function value corresponding to the regularly varying argument value written at the top and on the side of the table.

re/spon-den'ti-a (rē'spŏn-dĕn'shĭ-ȧ; rĕs'pŏn-), *n.* [NL. See RESPONDENCE.] *Law.* A loan upon goods laden on a ship conditioned to be repaid, with maritime interest, only in the event of the safe arrival of some part of the goods. It differs from *bottomry*, which is a loan on the ship itself.

re-spond'er (rē-spŏn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One who responds.

2. *Elec.* A detector for electric waves; specif., an electrolytic detector used in wireless telegraphy.

re-spon'sal (rē-spŏn'sȧl), *n.* [Cf. LL. *responsalis*, a.] *Obs. or R.* **1.** One who is answerable or responsible; a surety; also, the respondent in a disputation.

2. [Cf. RESPONSE.] Response; answer, esp. in a liturgy.

3. *Eccl.* One who gives answers; an apocrisiary.

re-sponse' (rē-spŏns'), *n.* [ME. *respounse*, OF. *response* (also *respons*, fr. L. *responsum*), F. *réponse*. fr. L. *respondere, responsum*. See RESPOND.] **1.** Act of responding; an answer; a responsive or corresponding act or feeling.

2. Specif.: **a** Reply to an objection in formal disputation. **b** *Eccl.* (1) A verse, sentence, phrase, or word sung or said by the people or choir after or in reply to the priest or clergyman, in the litany and other parts of divine service. A response is often indicated in liturgical books by **R** or **℟**. (2) A kind of anthem sung after or during a lection; a respond or responsory. **c** *Music.* = ANSWER, 5.

3. *Roman & Civil Law.* One of the responsa prudentiorum.

4. *Arch.* A half pier or pillar to support an arch.

5. *pl. Univ. of Oxford.* Responsions.

re-spon'si-bil'i-ty (rē-spŏn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *responsabilité*.] **1.** State of being responsible, accountable, or answerable, as for a trust, debt, or obligation.

2. That for which any one is responsible or accountable; as, the *responsibilities* of power.

3. Ability to answer in payment; means of paying. *U. S.*

re-spon'si-ble (rē-spŏn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *responsable*. See RESPOND.] **1.** Correspondent; accordant. *Obs.*

2. Liable to respond; likely to be called upon to answer; accountable; answerable; amenable; as, a guardian is *responsible* to the court for his conduct in the office.

3. *Polit. Sci.* Politically answerable to the legislature; — said of a ministry or government or a member of it; as, England and France each have a *responsible* ministry.

4. Able to respond or answer for one's conduct and obligations; trustworthy, financially or otherwise.

5. Involving responsibility; involving a degree of accountability; as, a *responsible* office.

6. Of decent appearance; respectable; presentable.

Syn. — RESPONSIBLE, ANSWERABLE, ACCOUNTABLE, AMENABLE, LIABLE, OBNOXIOUS are here compared in their ordinary senses; for legal uses, see defs. One is *responsible*, *answerable*, or *accountable for* something, often *to* some person or authority. RESPONSIBLE is the most general term; ANSWERABLE and AMENABLE often imply more immediate or specific responsibility; as, to be *responsible* for the payment of a debt, the safety of a deposit, to be *responsible* to a superior for the performance of a duty; "Your father takes it upon himself to be *answerable* for all consequences" (*Richardson*); "men in business, who are *answerable* with their fortunes for the consequences of their opinions" (*Hazlitt*); "We are held *accountable*, and God . . . will reckon with us roundly for the abuse of what he deems no mean or trivial trust" (*Cowper*). One is LIABLE (in the sense of *responsible*) *for* something, or (in the sense of *subject*) *to* something; one is AMENABLE *to* some authority, or (sometimes) *to* some charge, punishment, claim, etc.; one is OBNOXIOUS *to* some harm or injury; as, a surety is *liable* for the debts of his principal, ecclesiastical property is not *liable* to taxation; the king is not *amenable* to law; "She knew not . . . to what rigors or rudeness [her offense] might justly make her *amenable*" (*Jane Austen*); "all the perils that you are *obnoxious* to" (*B. Jonson*).

— **re-spon'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-spon'si-bly**, *adv.*

re-spon'sion (-shŭn), *n* [L. *responsio*. See RESPOND.] **1.** Act of answering; an answer; a response. *Now Rare.*

2. A sum required to be paid, as, esp., an annual one from members of military orders. *Obs.*

3. *pl. Univ. of Oxford.* The first university examination for candidates for the B. A. degree; — the official term, the slang terms being *little go* and now more usually *smalls*. The term at Cambridge is *previous examination*.

4. A public disputation at a university.

re-spon'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *responsif.*] **1.** That responds; answering; replying.

2. Suited (to); correspondent; corresponding. *Rare.*

3. Ready or inclined to respond.

4. Characterized by responses; as, *responsive* worship.

5. Responsible. *Obs. or R.* *Jer. Taylor.*

— **re-spon'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-spon'sive-ness**, *n.* — **re'-spon-siv'i-ty** (rē'spŏn-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

re-spon'so-ry (rē-spŏn'sō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *responsorium.*] **1.** *Eccl.* A response; esp., an anthem sung or said after or during a lection.

2. An oracle. *Obs. & R.*

res'sal-dar' (rĕs'ĭ-där'), *n.* [Hind. *rasāldār*; cf. Hind. & Per. *rasāl* quickness, cleverness.] *Mil.* A native subaltern officer in a ressala. Cf. RESSALDAR. *India.*

res-sa'la (rĕ-sä'lä) } *n.* [Hind. *risālā, rasālā*, fr. Ar. *ri-*
ri-sa'la (rē-sä'lä) } *sālah* a mission.] *Mil.* In the Anglo-Indian army, a troop of native irregular cavalry.

res'sal-dar' (rĕs'ăl-där'), *n.* [Hind. *risāldār*, fr. *risālā* troop of horse + Per. *dār* holding.] *Mil.* In the Anglo-Indian army, a native commander of a ressala.

res-sau' (rĕ-sō'; rē-sō'), *n.* [F.] In classic and neoclassic architecture, a small, decorative, projecting member,

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re-spec'tion (rē-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *respectio.*] A respecting; aspect; respect; regard. *Obs.*

re-spec'tive-ness, *n.* See NESS.

re-spec'tiv-ist, *n.* A captious critic. *Obs.*

re-spec'tu-ous (rē-spĕk'tū-ŭs), *a.* [F. *respectueux*. See RESPECT, *n.*] *Obs.* **1.** Respectful. **2.** Respectable.

re-spect'wor'thy, *a.* Worthy of respect.

‖ **res pe'rit do'mi-no** (dŏm'ĭ-nō). [L.] A thing perishes to its owner; i. e., the loss falls on the owner at the time it perishes.

re-sperse' (rē-spûrs'), *v. t.* [L. *respersus*, p. p. of *respergere; re-* re- + *spargere* to strew.] To sprinkle; asperse; scatter. *Obs.*

—re-sper'sion (rē-spûr'shŭn), *n. Obs.* [sive. *Rare.*

re-sper'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Dispersive.

res'pet, *n & v.* [See RESPITE.] Respite. *Obs.*

re-spew', *v. t.* (*Obs.*), **re-sphere',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

res'pice. † RASPIS, a wine.

‖ **re'spi-ce fi'nem** (rē'spĭ-sē). [L.] Look to, or regard, the end.

re-spin', *v. t.* See RE-, 2 [*R.*]

re-spir'a-tive, *a.* Respiratory.

re-spi'ra-to'ri-um (rē-spī'rȧ-tō'rĭ-ŭm; rĕs'pĭ-rȧ-), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *respirare, respiratum*, to respire.] *Zoöl* A tracheal gill.

re-spire', *n.* Respiration. *Obs.*

re-spir'it, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

res'pis. † RASPIS, raspberries

res'pit. Respite. *Ref Sp.*

res'pite-less, *a.* See -LESS.

re-splend'ant, *a.* [OF.] Resplendent. *Obs.*

re-splen'dish, *v. i.* [F. *resplendir.*] = RESPLEND. *Obs*

re-splen'dish-ant, *a.* [F. *resplendissant*, p pr.] Resplendent. *Obs.* [ent *Obs.*]

re-splen'dish-ing, *a.* Resplendent.

resplendisshour, *n.* [OF. *resplendissor.*] Resplendency. *Obs.*

resplendour, *n.* [OF *resplendor.*] Resplendency. *Obs.*

re-splen'dour, *v. t* To make resplendent. *Obs.*

re-splice', *v. t.*, **re-split',** *v. t. & i.*, **re-spoke',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-spon'de (rē-spŏn'dē), *n.* [L imperative of *respondere.*] *Scots Law.* An entry formerly made in a book of record (the **responde book**) in chancery of a nonentry or relief duty payable by an heir taking a precept from chancery; also, the amount of the duties in an entry.

‖ **re-spon'de-at su-pe'ri-or.** [L] *Law.* Lit., let the superior answer; — a phrase used with reference to the responsibility of a principal for his agent's acts.

re-spon'sal, *a.* Answerable; responsable; also, responsive. *Obs.*

‖ **re-spon'sa pru-den'ti-o'rum** (rē-spŏn'sȧ prōō-dĕn'shĭ-ō'rŭm; 201, 243). [L., lit., the answers of (those) more knowing.] *Rom. Law.* The responses or opinions of eminent lawyers or professional jurists on legal questions addressed to them. Their number and conflicting character led to laws limiting the number that should be regarded as authoritative. Cf. JUS RESPONDENDI, OBITER DICTUM.

re-spon'sa-ry (rē-spŏn'sȧ-rĭ), *n. Eccl.* A responsory; responsorial.

re-sponse'less, *a.* See -LESS.

re-spon'ser (rē-spŏn'sẽr), *n.* Responder. [*Ref Sp.*]

re-spon'si-bl Responsible

re-spon'si-ble, *n.* An actor prepared to fill various important rôles as occasion demands. *Cant.*

re-spon'siv. Responsive. *Ref. Sp.*

re-spon'sive, *n.* **1.** A response or reply. *Obs.* [sponse.]

2. *Eccl.* A responsory or re-

re'spon-so'ri-al (rē'spŏn-sō'rĭ-ȧl; 201), *a.* **1.** Responsive.

2 Pert. to, or consisting of, responses; antiphonal.

re'spon-so'ri-al, *n.* [Cf. LL. *responsoriale.*] *Eccl.* A book of responsories. [Responsive *Obs.*]

re-spon'so-ry (rē-spŏn'sō-rĭ), *a.* [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Things belonging to the public or state.

re-spue', *v. t.* [L. *respuere.*] To reject.

resque. † RISK.

ressaif. † RECEIVE.

res-sait'. † RECEIPT.

res-saive', **ressawe.** † RECEIVE.

resse † RUSH, a plant; RESE, *n.*

resseit. † RECEIPT.

ressent. † RESENT.

res-sen'ti-ment, *n.* [F.] Resentment. *Obs.*

‖ **res ser'vi-ens** (rēz sûr'vĭ-ĕnz). [L., serving thing.] See SERVITUDE, *n.*, *Law.*

resset, resseve, ressche. † RESET. RECLIVE, RUSH.

‖ **res sin'gu-lo'rum** (rēz sĭn'gū-lō'rŭm; 201). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Things belonging to private individuals.

ressone † REASON.

‖ **res-sort'** (rē-sōr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A mechanical spring. *Obs.*

2. Expedient; resort (which see, def. 1); — used with *last*.

ressoun. † REASON.

res'sum (rĕs'ŭm). Scot. var. of RIZZOM.

as a rectangular projection making a break in the front of an entablature above a column or a pair of columns.

rest (rĕst), *n.* [Prob. short for *arrest* (see ARREST, *n.*); cf. It. *resta.*] **1.** Arrest; checking: specif., legal arrest. *Obs.* **2.** *Medieval Armor.* A projection from, or attachment on, the side of the breastplate to support the butt of the lance. **3.** *Her.* A charge variously supposed to represent a lance rest, an organ rest, a clarion or clarichord, or the Panpipe.



Rest, 3.

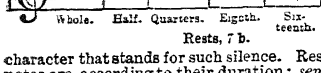
rest, *n.* [AS. *rest, ræst,* rest; akin to D. *rust,* G. *rast,* OHG. *rasta,* Dan. & Sw. *rast* rest, repose, Icel. *röst* the distance between two resting places, a mile, Goth. *rasta* a mile, also to Goth. *razn* house, Icel. *rann,* and perh. to G. *ruhe* rest, repose, AS. *rūm,* Gr. *ἐρωή.* Cf. RANSACK.] **1.** Repose or refreshment of body due to sleep; sleep; slumber; as, to go to, or take, one's *rest.*

Charge that no man shall disturb *rest.* *Shak.*

2. A cessation or intermission of motion, exertion, or labor, freedom from activity; quiet; tranquillity; as, *rest* from mental exertion; *rest* of body or mind. **3.** Hence, freedom from anything that wearies, disturbs, or troubles; peace of mind or spirit. **4.** Renewed vigor. *Rare.* *Shak.* **5.** A place where one may rest, either temporarily, as an inn, or wayside booth, or permanently, as an abode; abode; stopping place; specif., a place of shelter and lodging for a specified class of persons when out of work, off duty, or the like, as, a sailors' *rest;* travelers' *rests.*

In dust our final *rest,* and native home. *Milton*

6. The repose of death; death. *Poetic.* **7.** *Music.* **a** Silence in music or in one of its parts. **b** A



Rests, 7 b.

character that stands for such silence. Rests are named, as notes are, according to their duration: *semibreve* or *whole, minim* or *half, crotchet* or *quarter,* etc. Like notes, they may be prolonged by a dot, as 𝄽. (= 𝄽𝅗𝅥), or by a hold, as 𝄻. The whole rest may be used as a measure rest in any time, or, with a figure over it, may denote a rest of a given number of measures. **8.** *Pros.* A short pause in reading; a cæsura. **9.** Absence or cessation of motion considered as a physical phenomenon; continuance in the same place; as, a body will continue in a state of *rest* unless acted upon. **10.** That on which anything rests or leans for support.

He made narrowed *rests* round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house. 1 *Kings* vi. 6.

11. Specif.: **a** A part in a lathe, or similar machine, to support the cutting tool or steady the work. **b** A support for a gun when firing. **c** *Billiards & Pool.* See BRIDGE, *n.*, 5 **m.**

Syn. — Cessation, pause, intermission, stop; quiet, quietness, stillness, tranquillity, peacefulness, peace.—REST, REPOSE. REST implies cessation from labor or exertion; REPOSE suggests tranquillity or refreshing rest; as, "There the wicked cease from troubling; and there the weary be at *rest*" (*Job* iii. 17); "Sleep on now, and take your *rest*" (*Matt.* xxvi. 45); "the universal instinct of *repose,* the longing for confirmed tranquillity" (*Wordsworth*); "The quiet was more like the prostration of a spent giant than the *repose* of one who was renewing his strength" (*Dickens*). But the words are often interchangeable. See EASE, STILL.

at rest. **a** In repose; quiet; tranquil. **b** Settled; as, that question is *at rest.* — **without r.,** without cessation or delay.

rest, *v. i.;* **REST'ED;** REST'ING. [AS. *restan.* The word is somewhat confused with *rest* to remain. See 2d REST.] **1.** To take or get repose by lying down; esp., to get refreshment of body by sleep; to sleep; to slumber; also, to be in the repose of death; to be dead or in the grave. **2.** To cease from action or motion, esp. when it is wearying; to desist from labor or exertion; to cease; to desist.

God . . . *rested* on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. *Gen.* ii. 2.

3. To be free from whatever wearies or disturbs; to be quiet or still; to remain the same or in the same place.

There *rest,* if any rest can harbor there. *Milton.*

4. To have place; to lie; to settle; to be fixed; to be supported; as, a slumber *rested* on him, a column *rests* on its pedestal; one wing of the army *rested* on the hills. **5.** *Law.* In practice, to bring to an end voluntarily the introduction of evidence, the right to introduce fresh evidence, except in rebuttal, being thereupon lost. **6.** To lean in confidence; to repose without anxiety; to trust; to rely; to depend; as, to *rest* on a man's promise; also, to be based or founded; — usually with *on.*

On him I *rested,* after long debate. *Dryden*

7. To remain confident; to put trust.

To *rest* in Heaven's determination. *Addison*

8. To be vested; also, to consist or lie. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **9.** To remain or lie for action or accomplishment; as, the maintenance of peace *rests* with him alone.

to rest on the oars. See *to lie on the oars,* under 4th LIE.

rest, *v. t.* **1.** To give rest or repose to; to refresh by repose; to lay or place at rest; to allow to remain inactive, quiet, or undisturbed; specif., *Scot.,* of a fire, to fix for slow burning or the night; to bank (a fire).

All needful rites, to *rest* my wandering shade. *Dryden.*

2. To place or lay, as on a support; to lean; settle.

Her weary head upon your bosom *rest.* *Waller.*

3. To cause to, or let, depend (on); to base; to ground. **4.** *Law.* In practice, to desist voluntarily from introducing evidence on; as, defense then *rested* its case. Cf. REST, *v. i.*, 5.

rest (rĕst), *n.* [F. *reste,* fr. *rester* to remain, L. *restare* to stay back, remain (prob. through It. *restare;* cf. also It. *resto* remainder); *re-* re- + *stare* to stand, stay. See STAND; cf. ARREST, RESTIVE.] **1.** A remainder; a remnant; *pl.,* remains; relics. *Obs. or R.* **2.** An amount still unpaid; a balance due. *Obs.* **3.** *Banking.* A reserve consisting of profits remaining undivided after payment of dividends; surplus; — so called in bank statements, as of the Bank of England. *Eng.* **4.** The striking of a balance of an account or of accounts; the making of a balance sheet; also, the balance or amount of undivided profits thus ascertained. "An account is said to be taken with annual or semiannual *rests.*" *Abbott.* **5.** With *the,* that which is left or remains after removal of a part, either in fact or in contemplation; the remainder; residue; the others. "Plato and the *rest* of the philosophers." *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

Armed like the *rest,* the Trojan prince appears. *Dryden.*

6. *Card Playing.* In primero, the reserve stakes, loss of which ends the game; also, the venture of them. *Obs.* **7.** In tennis, etc., a series of repeated returns; a spell of uninterrupted returning. Cf. RALLY.

Syn. — Remainder; surplus, remnant, residue; others.

rest, *v. i.* [F. *rester.* See REST remainder.] **1.** To remain unpaid. *Obs.* **2.** To be left; to remain; to continue to be.

The affairs of men *rest* still uncertain *Shak.*

3. To owe. *Obs. or R. Chiefly Scot.*

re-state' (rē-stāt'), *v. t.* To state again or in a new form. *Palfrey.* — **re-state'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

res-taur' (rĕs-tôr'), *n.* [F. See RESTORE to renew.] *Law.* **a** The recourse which insurers have against each other, according to the date of their insurance. **b** The recourse of an insurer against the master of a vessel if the loss occurs through his negligence; also, generally, the recourse of one against a guarantor or one under obligation to indemnify.

res'tau-rant (rĕs'tō-rănt; rĕs'tô-; 277: *in British use often as F., or nearly so,* rĕs'tō-räN'), *n.* [F., fr. *restaurer.* See RESTORE.] An establishment where refreshments or meals may be procured by the public; a public eating house.

‖ **res'tau'ra'teur'** (rĕs'tō'rà'tûr'), *n.* [F.] The keeper of a restaurant; also, a restaurant.

res'tau-ra'tion (rĕs'tō-rā'shŭn; rĕs'tô-), *n.* [LL. *restauratio:* cf. F. *restauration.*] **1.** Restoration; as: **a** Restoration to, as to a former state of favor with God or of innocence, or to a former position, as that of king; esp. [*cap.*], the Restoration (1660). *Obs.* **b** Of the Jews, the being returned to Palestine. *Obs.* **c** Restoration to a former proper state or to the pristine condition or status. *Obs. or Rare.* **d** A restorative. *Obs.*

2. (*Ger. pron.* rĕs'tō-rä-tsyōn'.) [Cf. G. *restauration* a restaurant.] A restaurant. *Rare.*

rest cure. *Med.* Treatment of severe nervous disorder, as neurasthenia, by rest and isolation with systematic feeding, the use of massage and electricity, etc.

rest'ful (rĕst'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Giving, characterized by, or of the nature of, rest; freeing from toil, trouble, etc.

Tired with all these, for *restful* death I cry. *Shak.*

2. Being at rest; peaceful; quiet. *Shak.*

— **rest'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **rest'ful-ness,** *n.*

rest'-har'row, *n.* [See ARREST; HARROW.] A European fabaceous undershrub (*Ononis arvensis*) with pink flowers, unifoliolate leaves, and long, tough roots; also, *O. spinosa.*

rest'house', *n.,* or **rest house.** A house or building for the rest and shelter of travelers; a dak bungalow. *Chiefly India.*

Res'ti-a'ce-æ (rĕs'tĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. Cf. RESTIO.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous herbs (order Xyridales), with mostly scalelike leaves, and glumaceous panicled flowers resembling those of Juncaceæ, but having pendulous orthotropous ovules. The 19 genera and 250 species belong to the Southern Hemisphere. — **res'ti-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

res'ti-form (rĕs'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *restis* a rope + *-form.*] *Anat.* Designating a pair of prominent cordlike masses (the **restiform bodies**) of nerve fibers on the dorsal surface of the medulla oblongata. They form part of the lateral boundaries of the fourth ventricle, and are continued upward as the inferior peduncles of the cerebellum.

rest'ing, *p. pr. & vb n.* of REST. Hence: *a. Bot. & Hort.* Dormant; quiescent; not in growing condition; as, a *resting* bulb; also, of or pert. to dormancy; as, a *resting* period.

resting cell, a resting spore. — **r. nucleus,** *Biol.,* a cell nucleus in its ordinary condition when not undergoing mitosis. The chromatin granules are commonly arranged in a network, and a well-defined nuclear membrane is present. — **r. spore,** *Bot.,* a spore which remains dormant for a period before germination. Many zygospores are of this type; they are usually prepared for the resting period by becoming invested with a thickened cell wall to withstand cold, heat, dryness, etc. Resting spores are common among the Thallophyta. See CHLAMYDOSPORE.

resting place. **1.** A place where rest may be taken. **2.** The place where a dead person is laid. **3.** A landing in a staircase; a halfpace or quarterpace.

Res'ti-o (rĕs'tĭ-ō), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. L. *restis* cord.] *Bot.* A large genus of plants, of Australia and South Africa, typifying the family Restiaceæ, distinguished by 1-celled anthers and many-flowered spikelets with imbricated glumes. They are called *cordleaf* and *rope grass.*

res'ti-tute (rĕs'tĭ-tūt), *v. t.* [L. *restitutus,* p. p. of *restituere.*] *Now Rare.* **1.** To restore to a former state or position; to rehabilitate. *Dyer.* **2.** To restore; to give back; to refund.

res'ti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* [F. *restitution,* L. *restitutio,* fr. *restituere* to restore; *re-* re- + *statuere* to put, place. See STATUTE.] **1.** Act of restoring; restoration; specif.: **a** Restoration of anything to its rightful owner; act of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; indemnification.

A *restitution* of ancient rights unto the crown. *Spenser.*

b Restoration of persons to a former position or status; also, state of being so restored; reinstatement; specif., *Rom. Law,* restoration of citizenship. **c** Restoration of a thing or institution to its original state or form. **2.** *Physics.* Return to, or recovering of, a former state; as, the *restitution* of an elastic body. **3.** *Med.* The movement of rotation which usually occurs in childbirth after the head has been delivered, and which causes the latter to point towards the side to which it was directed at the beginning of labor.

Syn. — Restoration, return, indemnification, reparation, compensation, amends; remuneration.

res'ti-tu'tion-ist (rĕs'tĭ-tū'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* One who holds some form of the doctrine of the "restitution of all things" (*Acts* iii. 21); specif., a restorationist. **2.** A favorer of restitution (of property). *Eng.*

res'tive (rĕs'tĭv), *a.* [ME. *restif,* OF. *restif,* F. *rétif,* fr. L. *restare* to stay back, withstand, resist. See REST remainder.] **1.** Disposed to rest; inactive; sluggish. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Persistent; stubborn; stiff; settled. *Obs.* **3.** Unwilling to go on; obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn; drawing back.

Restive or resty, drawing back, instead of going forward, as some horses do. *E. Phillips* (1658).

4. Impatient under coercion, chastisement, or opposition; intractable; refractory; as, a *restive* horse or child. **5.** Uneasy; restless; fidgeting about.

I do not grow *restive* in listening to the story of evolution, merely because I am well aware that the whole temporal view of things is largely illusory. *Josiah Royce.*

Syn. — RESTIVE, RESTLESS have etymologically no connection (see etym.). RESTIVE (cf. OBSTINATE) now implies obstinacy, or impatience under restraint or coercion; RESTLESS implies continual agitation, eagerness to change, or discontent with existing conditions; as, "Your colonies become suspicious, *restive,* and untractable" (*Burke*); "He was as *restless* as a hyena" (*De Quincey*); "Like bees they become *restless* and irritable through the increased temperature of collected multitudes" (*Coleridge*); "Her night was *restless* and miserable" (*Mad. D'Arblay*).

— **res'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **res'tive-ness,** *n.*

rest'less, *a.* [AS. *restlēas.*] **1.** Deprived of rest or sleep; finding no rest; uneasy. *Chaucer.*

Restless he passed the remnants of the night. *Dryden.*

2. Not affording rest; characterized by unrest; as, a *restless* chair; a *restless* night. *Couper.* **3.** Never resting; unquiet; continually moving or operating; never pausing; unceasing; as, a *restless* puppy. "*Restless* revolution day by day." *Milton.* **4.** Not satisfied to be at rest; averse to repose; eager for change; discontented; as, *restless* schemers.

Syn. — Unquiet, uneasy, disturbed, disquieted, sleepless, agitated, unsettled, roving, wandering. See RESTIVE.

restless cavy, the wild guinea pig (*Cavia porcellus*) of South America, from which the domestic varieties are derived. — **r. flycatcher, r. thrush,** a small Australian flycatcher (*Sisura inquieta*) having peculiar notes.

— **rest'less-ly,** *adv.* — **rest'less-ness,** *n.*

res'to-ra'tion (rĕs'tō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *restauracion,* L. *restauratio:* cf. F. *restauration.* See RESTORE.] **1.** Act of restoring, or state or fact of being restored; specif.: **a** Bringing back to, or putting back into, a former position or condition; reinstatement; renewal; reëstablishment; as, the *restoration* of friendship or of peace.

Behold the different climes agree,
Rejoicing in thy *restoration.* *Dryden.*

b Putting back into consciousness or health; recovery of health, strength, etc.; as, *restoration* from sickness. **c** Putting back into an unimpaired or much improved condition; as, the *restoration* of a painting; specif., *Arch.,* the process of putting a building back into nearly or quite the original form; also, the making of drawings or models, or both, designed to show the original form of a building, as a ruin. **d** Act of giving back something to one deprived of it; restitution. **2.** That which is restored; specif., a representation of the original form, as of a fossil animal or of a building.

Syn. — Recovery, replacement, renewal, renovation, redintegration, return; revival; restitution, reparation.

the Restoration. **a** *Eng. Hist.* The return of King Charles II. in 1660, and the reëstablishment of monarchy; by extension, the period of his reign (1660-85). **b** *F. Hist.* The return of the Bourbons to power under Louis XVIII. in 1814 and 1815 and the period following. It was divided by the Hundred Days into the First Restoration (April, 1814–March, 1815) and the Second Restoration (July, 1815–1830).

res'to-ra'tion-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The belief or doctrines of the restorationists. Cf. APOCATASTASIS **b.**

res'to-ra'tion-ist, *n.* **1.** One who believes in a temporary future punishment and a final restoration of all to the favor and presence of God. **2.** One who makes restorations of buildings.

re-stor'a-tive (rē-stôr'ā-tĭv; 201, 277), *a.* [F. *restauratif.*] Of or pertaining to restoration; having power to restore.

re-stor'a-tive, *n.* Something, as a food or medicine, which serves to restore, esp. a person to consciousness. — **re-stor'a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **re-stor'a-tive-ness,** *n.*

re-store' (rē-stōr'; 201), *v. t.;* **RE-STORED'** (-stōrd'); **RE-STOR'ING** (-stōr'ĭng). [ME. *restoren,* OF. *restorer,* F. *restaurer,* fr. L. *restaurare;* *re-* re- + an unused word; cf. Gr. *σταυρός* an upright pale or stake, Skr. *sthāvara* fixed, firm. Cf. RESTAURANT, STORE.] **1.** To give back (something which has been lost, or taken away); to make restitution of; to return.

Now therefore *restore* the man his wife *Gen.* xx. 7.

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rest Dial Eng. var. of REEST, a moldboard.

rest, *a* [Cf. REASTY, RESTY.] Rancid. *Obs* [*Obs or Dial.*]

rest, *v. t.* Aphetic for ARREST.

rest. *v. t.* [Cf. F *rester.*] To stop; to conclude. *Obs.*

re-stab'lish. *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *restablir.* To reëstablish. *Obs.*

re-stag'nant. *a.* [L. *restagnans,* p. pr.] Overflowing; also, stagnant. *Obs.*

re-stag'nate. *v. i.* [L *restagnare* to overflow.] To cease to flow; to stagnate. *Obs.* — **re'stagna'tion,** *n. Obs.*

restagne, *n.* [Cf. OF. *restagnier* to be stagnant.] Restagnation. *Obs.*

re-stain', *v.,* **re-stake',** *v. t.,* **re-stamp',** *v.,* **re-stand'ard-i-za'tion,** *n.,* **re-stand'ard-ize,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

res'tant (rĕs'tănt), *a.* [L. *restans,* p. pr. of *restare:* cf. F. *restant.* See REST remainder.] *Bot.* Persistent.

re-start', *n. & v.* See RE-, 2.

re-staur', *v. t.* [L. *restaurare.*] To restore. *Obs.*

restaurance, *n.* [OF. *restaurance, restor-.*] Restoration. *Obs.*

res'tau-rate (rĕs'tō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *restauratus,* p. p. of *restaurare.*] To restore. *Obs.*

res'tau-rate. *v. i.* To eat at a restaurant; to partake of a meal.

res'tau-ra-tive. *a. & n.* [Cf. F. *restauratif.*] Restorative. *Obs.*

res'tau-ra'tor. *n.* [L., a renovator.] Restorer. *Obs.*

re-stay', *v. t.* [Prob *re-* + *stay,* *n. & v.*] To check; restrain. *Obs*

re-stay', *v. i.* [Prob. *re-* + *stay,* v. i.] To pause; stop *Obs*

rest'balk', *n.* [See REST repose; BALK, *n.,* 2.] A ridge of land between furrows. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To make restbalks in *Obs.*

rest day. A day of rest; specif., the Sabbath.

re-steel', *v. t.,* **re-stem',** *v. t.,* **re-ster'll-ize,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2

rest'er. *n.* One who rests.

res'ti-ad (rĕs'tĭ-ăd), *n.* A plant of the family Restiaceæ. *Rare.*

res'ti-ble. *a.* [L. *restibilis.*] Tilled yearly; — of land. *Obs.*

restie. + RESTY, RUSTY.

res'tiff (rĕs'tĭf), *a.* Also **res'tif** Restive. — **res'tiff-ness.** *Both Obs. or R.*

re-stig'ma-tize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rest'i-ly, *adv.* of RESTY. *Obs.*

re-stinc'tion (rē-stĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *restinctio.* See RESTINGUISH.] A quenching. *Obs.*

rest'i-ness (rĕs'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* Restiveness; sluggishness. *Obs.*

rest'ing-ly, *adv.* of RESTING.

re-stin'guish (rē-stĭŋ'gwĭsh), *v. t.* [L. *restinguere, restinctum;* *re-* re- + *stinguere* to quench.] To quench or extinguish *Obs.*

Res'ti-o-na'ce-æ (rĕs'tĭ-ō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of RESTIACEÆ. — **res'ti-o-na'ceous** (-shŭs). *a.*

re-stip'u-late (rē-stĭp'ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* — **re-stip'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **re-stip'u-la-to-ry** (-lā-tō-rĭ), *a.* See RE-, 2.

re-stitch', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

restitue, *v. t. & i.* [F. *restituer,* L. *restituere*] To restore; to make restitution. *Obs.*

‖ **res'ti-tu'ti-o in in'te-grum.** [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Restoration to a whole or uninjured (i. e., previous) condition.

res'ti-tu'tion-ism (-Iz'm), *n. Theol.* Restorationism.

res'ti-tu'tive (rĕs'tĭ-tū'tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of, or tending to, restitution.

res'ti-tu'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who makes restitution. *Rare.*

re-stit'u-to-ry (rē-stĭt'ū-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *restitutorius.*] Of or pert. to, or aiming at, restitution.

res'tiv Restive. *Ref. Sp.*

rest'ling, *n.* Commotion; tumult. *Obs.*

rest'ness, *n.* [From REST, *a.*] Restiness *Obs* [See RE-, 2.]

re-stock', *v. t.,* **re-stop'per,** *v. t.* [See RE-, 2.]

re-stor'. Var. of RESTAUR.

re-stor'a-ble (rē-stōr'ā-b'l; 201), *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-stor'a-ble-ness,** *n.* [tion. *Obs. or R.*]

re-stor'al (-ăl; 201), *n.* Restoration. *Obs.*

restorance, *n.* [OF.] Restoration. *Obs.*

res'to-rate' (rĕs'tō-rāt'), *v. t.* To restore. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

res'to-ra'tion-er, *n.* A restorationist. [A restaurateur.]

res'to-ra'tor (rĕs'tō-rā'tẽr), *n.* [tion. *Obs. or R.*]

re-stor'a-to-ry (rē-stōr'ā-tō-rĭ; 201), *a.* Restorative. *Rare.*

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2. To make amends or compensation for. *Obs. or R.*
But if the while I think on thee, dear friend,
All losses are *restored*, and sorrows end. *Shak.*
3. To make good the loss or damage due to; repair. *R.*
4. To bring back to, or put back into, the former or original state; to repair; to renew; specif.: **a** To rebuild; to reconstruct; esp., *Arch.*, to make a restoration of; to repair and alter (a building) with the aim of putting it back into the original form; as, to *restore* a cathedral. **b** To bring back to a healthy state; to cause to recover.
And his hand was *restored* whole as the other. *Mark* iii. 5.
c To bring back from a state of injury or decay, or from a changed condition, as by repairing or retouching; to renovate; as, to *restore* a painting. **d** To form a picture or model of the original form of, as of something lost or mutilated; to represent or reproduce in the original form; as, to *restore* a ruined building or a fossil animal. **e** To put back into, or replace in, a former state of favor or grace; to deliver from the consequences of sin; to reinstate in a former position, office, or the like; as, to *restore* a king.
Loss of Eden, till one greater man
Restore us, and regain the blissful seat. *Milton.*
f To make calm or tranquil in mind. *Now Rare.*
5. To renew; to reëstablish; to put back into existence, use, or the like; as, to *restore* harmony among foes.
The father banished virtue shall *restore*. *Dryden*
6. To put (itself) back into the original position or form, as an elastic body.
7. To bring back (to); as, to *restore* a person to health; to give reinstatement (to); to put (a person) again in possession (of an office or the like); to put back (into), to convey (to); as, to *restore* a king to the throne.
8. To give or make restitution to. *Chiefly Scots Law.*
9. a To recompense. *Obs.* b To store. *Obs.*
Syn. — Return, replace, refund, repay, reinstate, rebuild, reëstablish, renew, repair, revive, recover, heal, cure.

re-store' (rē-stōr'; 201), *v. i.* To recover; to revive. *Obs.*
re-stor'er (rē-stōr'ēr; 201), *n.* One that restores.
re-strain' (rē-strān'), *v. t.*; RE-STRAINED' (-strānd'); RE-STRAIN'ING. [ME. *restreinen*, F. *restreindre*, OF. also *restraindre*, fr. L. *restringere*, *restrictum*; *re-* re- + *stringere* to draw, bind, or press together. See STRAIN, *v. t.*; cf. RESTRICT.] **1.** To draw back again; to hold back; to check; to keep in check; to hold back from acting, proceeding, or advancing, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle; to repress or suppress; to curb.
Restrain in me the cursed thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repose! *Shak.*
2. To place under restraint or arrest; to deprive of liberty.
3. To hinder from unlimited enjoyment; to abridge.
They two . . . *restrained* of their liberty. *Clarendon.*
4. To limit; confine; restrict. *Trench.*
Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral, universality also is to be *restrained* by a part of the predicate. *I. Watts.*
5. To withhold; forbear; forbid. *Obs.* *Job* xv. 4.
6. To draw back tightly, as a rein. *Obs.* *Shak.*
7. To confine; to bind; also, to constrain. *Obs.*
Syn. — RESTRAIN, RESTRICT. RESTRAIN emphasizes the general idea of holding back or curbing; RESTRICT implies limitation or confinement within set bounds; as, to *restrain* one's eagerness, one's appetite; to *restrict* one's investigations, one's diet.

re-strain', *v. i.* To refrain. *Obs. or R.*
re-strain'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that restrains. Specif.: *Photog.* A substance, as bromide of potassium or ammonium, used to restrain the action of a developer or other reagent.
re-straint' (rē-strānt'), *n.* [OF. *restrainte*, fr. *restreindre*. See RESTRAIN.] **1.** Act, process, or means of restraining, or of holding back or hindering from motion or action, in any manner; restraining force or influence; a case of restraining or being restrained.
No man was altogether above the *restraints* of law. *Macaulay*
2. State of being restrained; esp., confinement; deprivation or abridgment of liberty.
3. That which restrains, as a law, a prohibition, or the like; limitation; restriction. *Obs. or R.* *Milton.*
4. Constraint; reserve. *Rare.*
Madding my eagerness with her *restraint*. *Shak.*
Syn. — Repression, hindrance, check, stop, curb, coercion, confinement, limitation, restriction. See FORCE.
restraint of princes, an embargo. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*

re-strict' (-strĭkt'), *v. t.*; RE-STRICT'ED; RE-STRICT'ING. [L. *restrictus*, p. p. of *restringere*. See RESTRAIN.] To restrain within bounds; to limit; to confine; as, to *restrict* words to a particular meaning; to *restrict* a patient to a certain diet.
Syn. — Limit, bound, repress, curb, coerce. See RESTRAIN.

re-stric'tion (rē-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *restrictio*: cf. F. *restriction*.] **1.** That which restricts; a limitation; a restraint; as, *restrictions* on trade.
2. Act of restricting, or state of being restricted; confinement within limits or bounds.
3. A limitation or qualification of something said; reservation; as, mental *restriction*.
4. Constriction; compression. *Rare.* *Orf. E. D.*

re-stric'tion-ist, *n.* An advocate of restriction, as of slavery, trade, or the sale of liquor; specif., in Canada, an advocate of a protective tariff.

re-stric'tive (rē-strĭk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *restrictif*.] **1.** Astringent; binding; styptic. *Obs.* *Wiseman.*
2. Serving or tending to restrict; expressing or conveying restrictions; as, a *restrictive* particle; a *restrictive* tariff.
3. *Negotiable Instruments.* Of an indorsement, prohibiting further negotiation, or giving authority to deal with the instrument as directed, but not to transfer ownership.
restrictive interpretation. See DOCTRINAL INTERPRETATION.
— **re-stric'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-stric'tive-ness**, *n.*

re-stric'tive (rē-strĭk'tĭv), *n.* **1.** *Med.* An astringent or styptic. *Obs.*
2. A restrictive term or expression.

re-strike' (rē-strīk'), *v. t.* To strike again, as a coin.

re-strike', *n.* A second striking of a coin; also, a coin struck from the original die after the regular issue.

re-sult' (rē-zŭlt'), *v. i.*; RE-SULT'ED; RE-SULT'ING. [F. *résulter*, fr. L. *resultare*, *resultatum*, to spring or leap back, v. intens. fr. *resilire*. See RESILE.] **1.** To proceed, spring, or arise as a consequence, effect, or conclusion; to come out, or have an issue; to terminate; to end; — followed by *from* or *in*; as, this measure will *result* in good.
2. To leap or spring back; to rebound; recoil. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* **a** To revert; — with *to*; as, the estate will *result* to him. *Obs. or R.* **b** To devolve, as a duty. *Obs.*
Syn. — Proceed, spring, rise, ensue; follow, terminate.

re-sult', *n.* **1.** A flying or springing back; resilience. *Obs.*
2. The decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; a resolution; a decree. *Obs.* *Milton.*
3. That which results; the conclusion or end to which any course or condition of things leads, or which is obtained by any process or operation; consequence or effect; as, the *result* of a crime or an investigation.
Syn. — Effect, consequence, conclusion, issue, event.

re-sult'ance (rē-zŭl'tăns), *n.* **1.** Issuance or that which issues; emanation; also, of light, reflection. *Obs.*
2. Result; issue; outcome. *Obs. or R.*

re-sult'ant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *resultans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *résultant*.] **1.** Shining by reflection. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*
2. Resulting or issuing; existing or following as a result or consequence; consequent; as, a *resultant* force or velocity; a *resultant* tone (= COMBINATIONAL TONE).

re-sult'ant, *n.* [Cf. F. *résultante*, *force résultante*.] That which results. Specif.: **a** *Mech.* A resultant force, etc. (see COMPOSITION OF FORCES). **b** *Math.* An eliminant.

re-sult'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RESULT. — **resulting trust**, *Law*, a trust raised by implication of law from the acts of the parties as being intended by them, as the trust raised for the benefit of a party who has granted property upon a trust that fails, or that raised for the benefit of a party who advances the purchase money of an estate, etc.; sometimes, any trust raised by implication or construction of law, although commonly one arising by operation of law independent of any such intention is called a *constructive trust*. — **r. use**, *Law*, a use which, being limited by the deed, expires or cannot vest, and results or returns to him who raised it, after such expiration.

re-sume' (rē-zūm'), *v. t.*; RE-SUMED' (-zūmd'); RE-SUM'ING (-zūm'ĭng). [L. *resumere*, *resumptum*; *re-* re- + *sumere* to take: cf. F. *résumer*. See ASSUME, REDEEM.] **1.** To assume or take again; to put on anew; to reoccupy.
Reason *resumed* her place, and Passion fled. *Dryden.*
2. To enter upon or begin again; to recommence, as something interrupted; as, to *resume* a game, a speech.
3. To take back to one's self.
Perhaps God will *resume* the blessing. *Scott.*
4. To take or pick up again; to go back to using.
5. To repeat, as a sentence. *Rare.*
6. To summarize; to epitomize. *James Ward.*

re-sume', *v. i.* [Absolute uses of the *v. t.*] **1.** To take possession again.
2. To recommence, as a discourse, work, or business.

‖ **ré'su'mé'** (rā'zü'mā'), *n.* [F. See RESUME.] A summing up; a condensed statement; an abridgment or summary.

re-sump'tion (rē-zŭmp'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *résumption*, L. *resumptio* restoration, recovery, fr. *resumere*. See RESUME.] **1.** Act of resuming; as, the *resumption* of a grant, of delegated powers, of an argument, of specie payments, etc.
2. *Eng. Law.* The taking again into the king's hands of such lands or tenements as he had granted to any man on false suggestions or other error. [The earliest sense.]
3. Recapitulation; summary; epitome. *Rare.*

re-su'pi-nate (rē-sū'pĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *resupinatus*, p. p. of *resupinare* to bend back. See RESUPINE.] *Bot.* **a** Inverted in position; appearing by a twist of the axis to be upside down or reversed, as the flowers of many orchids. **b** In fungi, having the hymenium on the upper surface of the pileus.

re-su'pi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Lit., a bending back; — applied to the apparent effect of height on the proportions of a figure to an observer near its base. *Obs. & R.*
2. Act or state of lying on the back. *Obs.*
3. *Bot.* A turning or twisting to an inverted or apparently upside-down position; a resupinate condition.

re'su-pine' (rē'sŭ-pīn'), *a.* [L. *resupinus*; *re-* re- + *supinus* bent backward, supine.] **1.** Lazy; apathetic. *Obs.*
2. Lying on the back; supine. *Sir K. Digby.*
He spake, and, downward swayed, fell *resupine*. *Cowper.*

re-surge' (rē-sûrj'), *v. i.*; -SURGED' (-sûrjd'); -SURG'ING (sûr'jĭng). [L. *resurgere*. See RESURRECTION.] To rise again, as from the dead.

re-sur'gence (-sûr'jĕns), *n.* A rising again; resurrection.

re-sur'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *resurgens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *resurgere*. See RESURRECTION.] Rising, or tending to rise, again.
Strong *resurgent* love towards her brother. *G. Eliot.*

re-sur'gent (rē-sûr'jĕnt), *n.* One who has risen again.

res'ur-rect' (rĕz'ŭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* [See RESURRECTION.] **1.** To raise from the dead; to reanimate; to restore to life; to bring to view again (that which was forgotten or lost).
2. To take from the grave; to disinter.

res'ur-rect', *v. i.* To rise again from the dead.

res'ur-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *resurreccioun*, F. *resurrection*, L. *resurrectio*, fr. *resurgere*, *resurrectum*, to rise again; *re-* re- + *surgere* to rise. See SOURCE.] **1.** Act of resurrecting; the rising again from the dead; resumption of life by the dead; as, the *resurrection* of Christ.
2. State of being risen from the dead; future state.
In the *resurrection* they neither marry nor are given in marriage. *Matt.* xxii. 30.
3. The cause or exemplar of a rising from the dead.
I am the *resurrection*, and the life *John* xi. 25.
4. *Eccl.* A festival commemorating Christ's resurrection.
5. A representation of Christ's resurrection. *Obs.*
6. A rising again; resumption of vigor; restoration; revival.
7. A thing that has been resurrected or disinterred; specif., an exhumed corpse; — chiefly attrib.; as: **resurrection man**, a resurrectionist.

res'ur-rec'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to resurrection.

res'ur-rec'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of resurrection; also, of or pert. to resurrectionism.

res'ur-rec'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of resurrectionists, or body snatchers.

res'ur-rec'tion-ist, *n.* **1.** One who steals bodies from graves to sell to anatomists; a body snatcher.
2. One who restores to a previous condition or vogue, revives, renovates, or the like.
3. One who believes in resurrection.

res'ur-rec'tion-ize (-shŭn-īz), *v. t.* To resurrect.

resurrection plant. **a** Any of several club mosses of the genus *Selaginella* (as *S. convoluta* and *S. lepidophylla*), which, when dry, close up so as to resemble a bird's nest, but expand again when moistened. **b** The rose of Jericho. **c** The fig marigold *Mesembryanthemum tripolium*.

res'ur-rec'tive (-rĕk'tĭv), *a.* Pert. to, or causing, resurrection.

re'sur-vey' (rē'sûr-vā'), *v. t.* To survey again or anew.

re-sur'vey (rē-sûr'vā), *n.* A second or new survey.

re-sus'ci-tate (rē-sŭs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *resuscitatus*, p. p. of *resuscitare*. See RE-; SUSCITATE.] To revivify; revive; restore, esp. from apparent death or from unconsciousness, as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person; to *resuscitate* withered plants.

re-sus'ci-tate, *v. i.* To come to life again; to revive.

re-sus'ci-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *resuscitatio*: cf. OF. *res(s)uscitation*, F. *ressuscitation*.] Act of resuscitating, or state of being resuscitated; restoration; revival; renewal.
The subject of *resuscitation* by his sorceries. *Scott.*

re-sus'ci-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to resuscitate; reviving; revivifying.—**resuscitative faculty**, the faculty of the mind that reproduces previous states. *Sir Wm. Hamilton.*

re-sus'ci-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that resuscitates.

ret (rĕt), *v. t.*; RET'TED; RET'TING. [ME. *reten* to soak, akin to D. *reten*, and E. *rot*.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To soak or expose to moisture, as flax, hemp, or timber.
2. To rot or injure by exposure.

re-ta'ble (rē-tā'b'l), *n.* [F., prob. for *rere-table*, *riere-table*. See REAR, *a.*; TABLE.] *Eccl.* A raised shelf or ledge behind an altar, on which are placed the altar cross, the altar lights, vases of flowers, etc.; hence, a more or less elaborate framework in the same relation to the altar, and inclosing a panel or panels decorated with painting, sculpture, mosaic, or the like. Cf. PREDELLA.

re'tail (rē'tāl; *formerly, and still in Scot., often* re-tail', *the orig. accentuation; cf.* DETAIL, *n.*), *n.* [AF., fr. OF. *retail* a cutting, fr. *retaillier* to cut off, diminish, divide into pieces, F. *retailler* to cut again; *re-* re- + *tailler* to cut; cf. F *retaille* piece cut off, shred. See TAILOR; cf. RETAIL, *v.*, DETAIL.] **1.** The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels; — opposed to *wholesale*.
2. Detail (of a matter). *Obs.*

re'tail, *a.* Done at retail; engaged in, or connected with, retailing commodities; as, a *retail* trade; a *retail* grocer.

re-tail' (rē-tāl', *also* rē'tāl, *esp. in contrast with wholesale*; 277), *v. t.*; RE-TAILED' (-tāld'); RE-TAIL'ING. [Cf. F. *retailler* to cut again. See RETAIL, *n.*] **1.** To sell in small quantities, as by the single yard, pound, gallon, etc.; to sell directly to the consumer; as, to *retail* cloth or groceries.
2. To distribute in small portions; to tell again or to many (what has been told or done); to relate in detail; as, to *retail* slander. "To whom I will *retail* my conquest." *Shak.*

re-tail', *v. i.* To sell at retail; as, the book *retails* for $10.

re-tail'er (rē-tāl'ẽr; rē'tāl-ẽr; 277), *n.* One who retails anything; as, a *retailer* of merchandise; a *retailer* of gossip.

re-tail'ment (rē-tāl'mĕnt), *n.* Act of retailing.

re-tain' (rē-tān'), *v. t.*; RE-TAINED' (-tānd'); RE-TAIN'ING. [ME. *reteynen*, *retaynen*, F. *retenir*, L. *retinere*; *re-* re- + *tenere* to hold, keep. See TENABLE; cf. REIN of a bridle, RETENTION, RETINUE.] **1.** To restrain; prevent. *Obs.*
2. To continue to hold, have, use, recognize, etc.; to keep in possession, control, use, custody, etc.; to keep; not to lose, part with, dismiss, or permit to escape. "Thy shape invisible *retain*." *Shak.*
Be obedient, and *retain*
Unalterably firm his love entire. *Milton.*

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re-store', *n.* [OF. *restor.*] Restoration. *Obs.*
re-store'(rē-stōr'),*v.t.* See RE-, 2.
re-store'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *restorement*.] Restoration. *Obs.*
restoritie, restority, *n.* [Cf. RESTORATIVE.] A restorative. *Obs.*
re-stor'i-to-ry, *n.* [See RESTORE.] Restorative. *Obs.*
re-stow', *v. t.* (hence **re-stow'al**, *n.*). **re-strain'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-strain', *n.* Restraint. *Obs.*
re-strain'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-strain'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
re-strained'. Restrained. *Ref. Sp.*
re-strained' (-strānd'), *pret. & p. p.* of RESTRAIN. — **re-strain'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **re-strain'ed-ness**, *n.*
re-strain'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RESTRAIN. — **re-strain'ing-ly**, *adv.*
re-strain'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf OF *restraignement*.] A restraining; restraint. *Rare.*
re-straint'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
re-stream', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
restreigne. † RESTRAIN.
re-strength'en (rē-strĕng'th'n), *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [of RESTRICT.]
re-strick' (rē-strĭk'). Scot. var.
re-strict', *a.* [L. *restrictus*, p. p.] Strict; restricted. *Obs.*
re-strict'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of RESTRICT. — **re-strict'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **re-strict'ed-ness**, *n.*
re-stric'tion-a-ry (rē-strĭk'shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Restrictive. *R.*
re-stric'tive. Restrictive. *R. Sp.*
re-string', *v. t.* See RE-, 2
re-strinke' (rē-strĭnj'), *v. t.* [L. *restringere*. See RESTRAIN.] **1.** To bind; astringe *Obs.*
2. To confine; restrict. *Rare.*
re-strin'gen-cy (-strĭn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being restringent; astringency. *Obs.*
re-strin'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *restringens*, p. pr: cf. F. *restringent*.] Binding; astringent; styptic. — *n.* A restrictive word. **b** *Med.* An astringent or styptic. *All Obs.* [tringent *Obs.*]
re-strin'gi-tive (-jĭ'tĭv), *a.* As-
re-strive', *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
rest treatment. = REST CURE.

re-stud'y, *v. t.*, **re-stuff'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rest'y (rĕs'tĭ), *a.* [Cf. RESTIVE.] Sluggish; quiet; restive *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
resty, *a.* [Prop., left over, F. *resté*, p.p. Cf. REASTY.] Reasty; rancid. *Obs.*
re'sub-ject', *v. t.*, **re'sub-jec'tion**, *n.*, **re-sub'ju-gate**, *v. t.*, **re-sub'li-ma'tion** (rē-sŭb'lĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.*, **re'sub-lime'**, *v. t. & i.*, **re'sub-mis'sion**, *n.*, **re'sub-mit'**, *v. t.*, **re'suc-ceed'**, *v. i.*, **re-suck'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re'su-da'tion (rē'sū-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *resudare* to sweat again.] Act of sweating again. *Rare.*
re-suf'fer, *v. t.*, **re-suf'fer-ance**, *n.*, **re'sug-gest'**, *v. t.*, **re-suit'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-sult'an-cy, *n.* Resultance. *Obs. or R.*
re-sult'ant-ly, *adv.* of RESULTANT.
re-sult'ate, *n.* A result. *Obs.*
re-sult'ful, *a.* See -FUL. — **re-sult'ful-ly**, *adv.*
re-sul'tive, *a.* Resultant. *Obs.*
re-sult'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **re-sult'less-ly**, *adv.* — **re-sult'less-ness**, *n.*
re-sum'a-ble (rē-zūm'ā-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE — **re-sum'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
ré'su'mé' (rā'zü'mā'), *v. t.*; RÉ'SU'MÉED' (-mād'); RÉ'SU'MÉ'ING (-mā'ĭng) To summarize. *Rare.* [who resumes.]
re-sum'er (rē-zūm'ẽr), *n.* One
re-sum'mon, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *resemondre*.] To summon again.
re-sum'mons, *n. Law.* A summons made on a person already once summonsed.
Resumption Act. *U. S. Hist.* An act of Congress, passed Jan. 14, 1875, providing for resumption in 1879 of specie payments, which were suspended Jan. 1, 1862.
re-sump'tive (rē-zŭmp'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *resumptivus* restorative.] **a** *Med.* Restorative. *Obs.* **b** Summarizing; of the nature of a résumé. **c** Tending toward resumption. — *n. Med.* A restorative. *Obs.* — **re-sump'tive-ly**, *adv.*

resun. † REASON.
‖ **res u'ni-ver'si-ta'tis** (rĕz ū'nĭ-vûr'sĭ-tā'tĭs). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Things belonging to the society, corporation, or university (in question).
re-sup' (rē-), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-su'pi-nat'ed (-sū'pĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Resupinate. [pine. *Obs.*]
re'su-pine', *v. i.* To lie resu-
re'sup-ply', *v. t. & n.*, **re'sup-press'**, *v. t.*, **re-sur'face**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. [again.]
‖ **re-sur'gam.** [L.] I shall rise
re-surge', *v. i. & n.* See RE-, 2.
re-sur'gen-cy (rē-sûr'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Resurgence. *Rare.* [2.
re'sur-prise', *n. & v. t.* See RE-,
res'ur-rect (rĕz'ŭ-rĕkt), *n.* [L. *resurrectus*.] One who has risen from the dead. [rect.
res'ur-rec'tion, *v. t.* To resur-
res'ur-rec'tion-er, *n.* = RESURRECTIONIST, 1. [polypody.
resurrection fern. The gray
resurrection man. = RESURRECTIONIST, 1. [resurrects.
res'ur-rec'tor, *v. t.* One who
re'sur-ren'der, *v. & n.* See RE-, 2.
re-sus'ci-ta-ble (rē-sŭs'ĭ-tà-b'l), *a.* Capable of resuscitation.
re-sus'ci-tant (-tănt), *a. & n.* [L. *resuscitans*, p. pr.] One that resuscitates. *Rare.*
re-sus'ci-tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *resuscitatus*, p. p.] Restored to life; revived. *Obs.*
re-sus'cite, *v. t.* [L. *resuscitare*: cf. OF *resusciter*.] To resuscitate. *Obs.*
resvery. † REVERIE.
re-swal'low, *v. t.*, **re-sward'**, *v. t.*, **re-swarm'**, *v. i.*, **re-swear'**, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2
re-sweat', *v. t.*, **re-swell'**, *v. i.*, **re-swill'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
resye. † RESE, to shake.
re-syn'the-sis, *n.* See RE-, 2.
ret. † RETTE, to impute.
ret. *Abbr.* Retired.
re-tack', *v. i.* See RE-, 2.
retail, *n.* [Cf. RETALIATE.] Retaliation. *Obs.*
re-taild'. Retailed. *Ref. Sp.*
retain, *n.* [From RETAIN, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** Retention. **b** Retinue.

3. To entertain. *Obs.*
4. To keep in pay; specif., to employ (a lawyer) by paying a preliminary fee, which secures a prior claim upon his services in case of need; *Obs.*, to hire or engage.
5. To keep in mind or memory; to remember.

Syn. — Hold, restrain. See KEEP.

re-tain' (rē-tān'), *v. i. Obs.* 1. To refrain; to forbear.
2. To serve as a retainer; to belong; to pertain.
3. To continue; to remain. *Donne.*

re-tain'er (rē-tān'ẽr), *n.* [After nouns in *er* fr. OF. inf. used as n.; cf. REJOINDER, TROVER.] 1. *Law.* **a** The act of a client by which he engages the services of a lawyer, counselor, or adviser; also, the document expressing such engagement, or the authority so conferred. **b** The act of withholding what one has in his hands by virtue of some right, as where a creditor pays his own claim out of the debtor's property that has come into his hands as representative of the debtor. **c** A fee paid to engage a lawyer or counselor to maintain a cause, or a professional adviser to give advice, or to secure a prior claim upon his services in case of need; — called also **retaining fee**, and specifically: **general retainer**, when covering any case that may arise; **special retainer**, when for a specified case.
2. Engagement, as for a servant; employment.

re-tain'er, *n.* 1. One that retains; a maintainer.
2. One who is retained or kept in service; a person attached or owing service to a household; a dependent; an adherent; a hanger-on. *Now Hist. or Archaic.*
3. Hence, a servant, not a domestic, but occasionally attending and wearing his master's livery. *Cowell.*
4. *Mach.* A device for holding the balls or rollers in a ball or roller bearing while it is being adjusted.

re-tain'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RETAIN. — **retaining wall,** *Civil Engin.*, a wall for sustaining a bank of earth liable to a landslide; — sometimes restricted to a wall supporting earth filled in after the wall has been built.

re-tain'ment (rē-tān'mẽnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *retenement.*] Act of retaining; retention; *Obs.*, entertainment.

re-take' (rē-tāk'), *v. t.; pret.* RE-TOOK' (-tōōk'); *p. p.* RE-TAK'EN (-tāk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RE-TAK'ING (-tāk'ĭng).
1. To take or receive again; to take back.
2. To take from a captor; to recapture.

re-tal'i-ate (rē-tăl'ĭ-āt), *v. i.*; RE-TAL'I-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); RE-TAL'I-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *retaliatus*, p. p. of *retaliare* to retaliate; *re-* re- + a word akin to *talio* talion, retaliation. Cf. TALION.] To return the like for; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind, now usually an evil one; to make return for; to put or inflict in return (upon).

re-tal'i-ate, *v. i.* To return like for like; to make requital; esp., to return evil for evil; as, to *retaliate* upon an enemy.

re-tal'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of retaliating; requital; now, esp., return of evil for evil.

Syn. — Reprisal, retribution, punishment. See REQUITAL.

re-tal'i-a-to-ry (rē-tăl'ĭ-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to, involving, or of the nature of, retaliation; retaliative.

re-ta'ma (rē-tä'mä; *as Lat.* rē-tä'mä), *n.* [NL., fr Sp. *retama*, fr. Ar. *ratam.*] **a** [*cap.*] Syn. of GENISTA. **b** = JERUSALEM THORN **b**. **c** Any of several yellow-flowered shrubs, as *Cassia biflora*, *Chamæcrista portoricensis*, etc. *Porto Rico.*

re-tard' (rē-tärd'), *v. t.*; RE-TARD'ED; RE-TARD'ING. [L. *retardare*, *retardatum*; *re-* re- + *tardare* to make slow, to delay, fr. *tardus* slow: cf. F. *retarder.* See TARDY.] 1. To make slow or slower; to keep back; to delay; to hinder; to prevent from, or render slow or slower in, progress; to impede; as, to *retard* the march of an army; to *retard* the motion of a ship; — opposed to *accelerate.*
2. To put off; to postpone; as, to *retard* the attacks of old age; to *retard* a rupture between nations.
3. *Hort.* To restrain from growing; — opposed to *force.*

Syn. — Obstruct, detain, procrastinate, defer. See DEAY.

re-tard', *v. i.* To be delayed; to undergo retardation.

re-tard', *n.* [Cf. F. *retard.*] Retardation; delay.
retard of the tide, the interval between the moon's transit at which a tide originates and advent of the tide itself; age of the tide. It is found, in general, that any particular tide is not principally due to the moon's transit immediately preceding, but to a transit which has occurred some time before. See LUNITIDAL INTERVAL.

re-tard'ant (rē-tär'dănt), *a.* Also **re-tard'ent** (-dĕnt). Serving, or tending, to retard. — *n.* Something retardant.

re'tar-da'tion (rē'tär-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *retardatio*: cf. F. *retardation.*] 1. Act of retarding, or making slow or slower; hindrance; act of delaying; as, the *retardation* of the motion of a ship; — opposed to *acceleration.*
2. That which retards; an obstacle; an obstruction.
Hills, sloughs, and other terrestrial *retardations.* *Scott.*
3. The extent to which anything is retarded; the amount of retarding or delay.
4. *Music.* The keeping back of an approaching consonance by prolonging one or more tones of a previous chord into an intermediate discord; — differing from *suspension* by resolving upwards instead of downwards. Cf. ANTICIPATION, 7.
5. *Photog.* The action of a restrainer.
retardation of the tide. **a** The lunitidal interval. **b** Retard of the tide. See RETARD. **c** Lag of the tide. See LAG.
retardation method. *Mech.* A method of determining losses in a machine by noting its change of speed as it slows down after the removal of the power.

re-tard'a-tive (rē-tär'dā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *ratardatif.*] Tending, or serving, to retard.

re-tard'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Retarding; retardative.

re-tard'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of RETARD. — **retarded coke,** pulverized coke coated with a wash containing equal parts of lime and fire clay, or the like, supposed to retard its combustion. It is used as a reducing agent for iron ore in a process for making open-hearth steel.

re-tard'er (rē-tär'dẽr), *n.* One that retards. Specif.: **a** *Steam Boilers.* Any of various devices, as a helix of flat metal strip, introduced into a boiler tube to increase the heating effect of the fire. **b** *Photog.* A substance, as potassium bromide, added to a developer to retard its action.

re-tard'ment (rē-tärd'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *retardement.*] Act of retarding; retardation. *Cowley.*

retch (rĕch *or, esp. in British usage,* rēch; 277), *v. i.*; RETCHED (rĕcht; rēcht); RETCH'ING. [AS. *hræcan* to clear the throat, hawk, akin to AS. *hrāca* expectoration, spittle, Icel. *hrækja* to hawk, to spit, *hräki* spittle.] To make an effort to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting.

retch, *v. t.* To vomit; to throw up.

‖ **re'te** (rē'tē), *n.; pl.* RETIA (-shĭ-ä; -tĭ-ä). [L., a net.] 1. A circular plate with many holes used on the astrolabe to indicate the positions of the principal fixed stars. *Obs.*
2. A graduated scale. *Obs.*
3. *Anat.* A net or network; a plexus, esp. one of blood vessels or nerves, or a part resembling a network.
re'te Mal-pi'ghi-i (mäl-pĭg'ĭ-ī) [NL.], *Anat.*, the Malpighian layer of the epidermis. — **r. mi-ra'bi-le** (mĭ-răb'ĭ-lē); *pl.* RETIA MIRABILIA (rē'shĭ-ä mĭr'ă-bĭl'ĭ-ä; rē'tĭ-ä) [L., wonderful net], *Zoöl.*, a small but dense network of blood vessels formed by the breaking up of a larger vessel into branches, which usually unite again into one trunk. — **r. mu-co'sum** (mū-kō'sŭm) [L., slimy net], *Anat.*, the Malpighian layer of the epidermis. — **r. tes'tis** (tĕs'tĭs) [NL.], the network of tubules in the mediastinum testis.

re-tell' (rē-tĕl'), *v. t.* To tell or count again.

re'tene (rē'tēn; rēt'ēn), *n.* [Gr. ῥητίνη pine resin.] *Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{18}$, extracted from pine tar, etc., and also found in peat bogs. It is a methyl and isopropyl derivative of phenanthrene.

re-tent' (rē-tĕnt'), *n.* [L. *retentum*, neut. of *retentus*, p. p. See RETAIN.] That which is retained, esp. in the mind.

re-ten'tion (rē-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *retentio*: cf. F. *rétention.* See RETAIN.] 1. Act of retaining, or state of being retained. Specif.: *Med.* Abnormal retaining in a canal or reservoir of the body of a secretion which is to be voided; as, *retention* of urine or bile.
2. Retaining, or faculty or ability of retaining, things in the mind; memory. Specif.: *Psychol.* The persistence of a mental disposition or of the after effects of a mental process in such a manner as to be subject to reproduction.
3. A keeping in one's own possession, control, or the like; as, the *retention* of the Philippines by the United States.
4. *Civil Law.* A possessory lien.
5. Detention; esp., forcible detention; restraint. *Obs.*
6. A retaining or holding fixed in some place or position; state of being kept in place.
7. Restraint; self-restraint; self-control. *Obs.*
8. Restriction of expenditure. *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.*
9. Power or capacity of retaining; retentiveness.

re-ten'tive (rē-tĕn'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *rétentif.*] Tending to retain; having the power, property, or capacity of retaining. Specif.: **a** Retaining knowledge, or remembering well or readily; tenacious; having a good memory; as, a *retentive* mind, memory, or person. **b** Parsimonious; miserly. *Obs.* **c** Detentive; confining; holding firm.
Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be *retentive* to the strength of spirit. *Shak.*
d Serving to keep in place, as a bandage. **e** Restrained; reticent. *Obs.* — **re-ten'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **re-ten'tive-ness,** *n.*

re'ten-tiv'i-ty (rē'tĕn-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The power of retaining; retentive force. Specif.: *Magnetism.* The capacity for retaining magnetism after the action of the magnetizing force has ceased, measured by the ratio of the residual magnetism to the maximum previously attained. It is thus distinguished from *coercive force*, though by some used as synonymous with the latter. See COERCIVE FORCE.

Re-tep'o-ra (rē-tĕp'ō-rä), *n.* [NL.; L. *rete* net + *porus* pore.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ectoproctous polyzoans which form delicate, coral-like colonies, usually composed of thin fenestrated fronds. It is the type of a family, **Re'te-por'i-dæ** (rē'tē-pŏr'ĭ-dē). — **re'te-pore** (rē'tē-pōr; 201), *n.*


Retepora. Nat. size.

re'ti-al (rē'shĭ-ăl), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to a rete.

re'ti-a'ri-us (-ā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.; pl.* -RII (-rĭ-ī). [L., fr. *rete* a net.] *Rom. Antiq.* A gladiator armed with a net and a trident.

re'ti-a-ry (rē'shĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* [See RETIARIUS.] 1. A retiarius.
2. A retiary spider.

re'ti-a-ry, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to nets, or the making of nets or the like; netlike. *Sir T. Browne.*
2. Constructing a web to catch prey, as many spiders.
3. Armed with a net; hence, skillful to entangle.

ret'i-cence (rĕt'ĭ-sĕns), *n.* [L. *reticentia*: cf. F. *réticence.*] Quality, state, or fact of being reticent, or of keeping silence; refraining from speaking freely.
Such fine reserve and noble *reticence.* *Tennyson*

ret'i-cen-cy (rĕt'ĭ-sĕn-sĭ), *n.* Reticence.

ret'i-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *reticens*, p. pr. of *reticere* to keep silence; *re-* + *tacere* to be silent. See TACIT.] Inclined to keep silent or uncommunicative. — **ret'i-cent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — See SILENT.

ret'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* [See RETICULE.] 1. A small net. *Obs.*
2. *Optics.* A system of lines, wires, or the like, in the focus of an optical instrument; a reticule. Cf. CROSS WIRES.

re-tic'u-lar (rē-tĭk'ū-lär), *a.* [Cf. F. *réticulaire.* See RETICULE.] 1. Having the form of a net, or of network; formed with interstices; netlike.
2. Like a net in operation or effect; intricate.
3. *Anat.* Pertaining to a reticulum.
reticular cartilage, *Anat.*, elastic cartilage. See under ELASTIC, *a.* — **r. layer** (of the derma), *Anat.*, the deeper layer of the derma formed of interlacing fasciculi of white fibrous tissue. — **r. theory** (of protoplasm). See PROTOPLASM.

re-tic'u-late (rē-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *reticulatus.* See RETICULE.] 1. Resembling network; having the form or appearance of a net; netted; having veins, fibers, or lines crossing like the threads or fibers of a network; as, a *reticulate* leaf or wing.
2. *Zoöl.* Of the tarsus (or part of the tarsus) of a bird: covered with small polygonal scales.


Reticulate Venation.

re-tic'u-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). 1. To divide or mark so as to resemble or form network.
2. To provide or construct with a reticule.

re-tic'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of RETICULATE. Specif.: *p. a.* Reticulate.
reticulated glass, ornamental ware made from glass in which one set of white or colored lines seems to meet and interlace with another set. — **r. mass.** *Mining.* = STOCKWORK **b**. — **r. micrometer,** *Optics*, a micrometer having a reticle in the focus of the eyepiece. — **r. tracery,** net tracery. — **r. vessel,** *Bot.*, one of the ducts or tubes of the tracheal tissue exhibiting a reticulated surface. — **r. work,** *Masonry*, work constructed, or faced, with diamond-shaped stones, or square stones placed diagonally.

re-tic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being reticulated, or netlike; that which is reticulated; network; fig., *rp* organization resembling a net.
2. *Math.* Any system of lines lying on a closed surface along with all the points in which they meet.

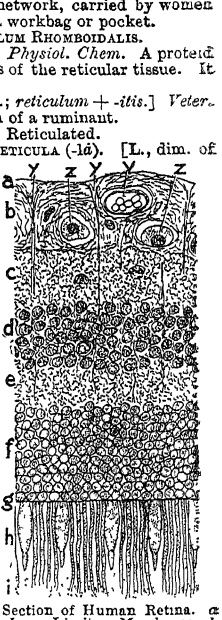
ret'i-cule (rĕt'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [F. *réticule*, L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete* a net. Cf. RETINA, RETICLE.] 1. *Optics.* = RETICLE, 2.
2. A small bag, originally of network, carried by women in the hand or on the arm as a workbag or pocket.
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = RETICULUM RHOMBOIDALIS.

re-tic'u-lin (rē-tĭk'ū-lĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A proteid substance composing the fibers of the reticular tissue. It is akin to collagen.

re-tic'u-li'tis (-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *reticulum* + *-itis.*] *Veter.* Inflammation of the reticulum of a ruminant.

re-tic'u-lose (rē-tĭk'ū-lōs), *a.* Reticulated.

re-tic'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* RETICULA (-lä). [L., dim. of *rete* a net.] 1. *Zoöl.* The second stomach of ruminants, in which folds of the mucous membrane form hexagonal cells; — called also *honeycomb stomach.* See RUMINANT, *Illust.*


Section of Human Retina. *a* Inner Limiting Membrane; *b* Layer of Nerve Fibers (Bianches of Optic Nerve); *c* Inner Reticular Layer; *d* Inner Nuclear Layer; *e* Outer Reticular Layer; *f* Outer Nuclear Layer; *g* Outer Limiting Membrane; *h* Rods and Cones; *i* Pigment Granules; *r* Blood Vessel; *y y* Bases of Fibers of Muller; *z z* Ganglion Cells.

2. A netlike structure; a network. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* The fibrous network found at the base of the petiole in certain palms. **b** *Biol.* The network of denser substance visible in the protoplasm, both of the cell body and nucleus, of many cells, and, according to the reticular theory, regarded as an essential structural part of the protoplasm. See PROTOPLASM. **c** *Anat.* Neuroglia.
3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* Short for RETICULUM RHOMBOIDALIS.
‖ **Re-ti'cu-lum Rhom'boi-da'lis** (rē-tĭk'ū-lŭm rŏm'boi-dā'lĭs) [NL. *rhomboidalis*, *Astron.*, a southern constellation between Hydrus and Dorado.

re'ti-form (rē'tĭ-fôrm; rĕt'ĭ-), *a.* [L. *rete* a net + E. *-form*: cf. F. *rétiforme.*] Composed of crossing lines and interstices; reticular; netlike; specif., *Anat.*, designating the connective tissue of the framework of the lymphatic glands.

ret'i-na (rĕt'ĭ-nä), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *rete* a net. Cf. RETICULE.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The sensitive membrane of the eye, which receives the image formed by the lens and is the

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re-tain'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-tain'a-bil'i-ty, re-tain'a-ble-ness,** *n.* [tention.
re-tain'al (rē-tān'ăl), *n.* Re-
re-taind'. Retained. *Ref. Sp.*
re-tain'der, *n.* [Either fr. an AF. *retaindre*, inf. as n., for F. *retenir*, or fr. E. *retain*, after *remainder* or a similar form.] *Obs.* 1. Retention.
2. A token of retainership. *Oxf. E. D.*
3. = RETAINER, 2. [*Obs*
re tain'der-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
re-tain'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
re-tak'er (-tāk'ẽr), *n.* One who retakes. [cate of retaliation.
re-tal'i-a'tion-ist, *n.* An advo-
re-tal'i-a-tive. Retaliative. *Ref. Sp.* [Retaliatory.
re-tal'i-a-tive(rē-tăl'ĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.*
re-tal'i-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who retaliates. [See RE-, 2.
re-talk', *v. t. & i.*, **re-tan',** *v. t.*
re-tard'ance, *n.* [Cf. OF. *retardance.*] Retardation. *Obs.*
re tard'ate, *v. t.* [L *retardatus*, p. p. of *retardare.*] To retard; impede. *Obs.* [ANT.
re-tard'ent, *a. & n.* = RETARD-
re-tard'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RETARD. — **re-tard'ing-ly,** *adv.*
re-tar'dive (rē-tar'dĭv), *a.* Retardative. *R.* [tardation. *R.*
re-tar'dure (-tär'dūr), *n.* Re-
re-tare', *v. t.*, **re-taste',** *v. t.*, **re-tast'tle,** *v. t.*, **re-taunt',** *v. t.*, **re-taunt',** *n.* (*Obs.*). See RE-, 2.
retch. ✝ RACH, dog; RECK.
retch (rĕch), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *reechen* to stretch, AS. *reccan*; akin to D. *rekken*, G. *recken.*] To reach; extend; stretch; expand. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
retch'less. ✝ RECKLESS. — **retch'less-ly, retch'less-ness.**
retd. *Abbr.* Returned.
re-teach', *v.* See RE-, 2.
reteare. ✝ RETIRE.
re-te'cious (rē-tē'shŭs), *a.* [L. *rete* a net.] Retiform.
re-tec'tion (rē-tĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L *retegere*, *retectum*, to uncover.] Disclosure. *Obs.*
re'te-form. Var. of RETIFORM.
reteigne. ✝ RETAIN.
retein. ✝ RETIRE.
re-tel'e-graph, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-tem'per, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
reten, *n.* [Prob. due to misreading *retenue* as *retenne. Oxf. E. D.* See RETINUE.] Retinue. *Obs*
retenance, *n.* [OF., a retaining, authority.] Retinue. *Obs.*
retenant, *n.* [OF. & F., p. pr. See RETAIN.] A retainer; one of a retinue. *Obs.*
re-ten'der, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
retenement. *n.* [OF., a retaining. See RETAINMENT.] Household; retinue; followers. *Obs.*
retenew. ✝ RETINUE.
re-tent', *p. a.* [L. *retentus*, p. p.] Retained; kept back. *Obs.*
re-ten'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
re-ten'tiss, *v. t.* [F. *retentir* (*retentiss-* in inflexional forms).] To resound; to echo. *Obs*
re-ten'tiv. Retentive. *Ref Sp.*
re-ten'tive, *n. Obs.* 1. Memory
2. Retention. *Rare.*
3. That which retains or confines; a restraint.
4 *pl* Organs that retain, or regulate the discharge of, the excretions of the body.
re-ten'tor (rē-tĕn'tŏr), *n.* [L., a retainer.] *Zool.* A muscle which serves to retain a part in place, esp. when retracted.
re-te-nue' (*as F.* rē-t'nu'), *n.* [F. *retenue.*] Self-restraint; self-control; reserve; discretion. *Obs., exc. as French.*
retenue. ✝ RETINUE.
retere. ✝ RETIRE.
re-test', *n. & v.* See RE-, 2.
re-tex' (rē-tĕks'), *n. t.* [L. *retexere*, lit., to unweave; *re-* + *texere* to weave.] To unweave or reweave; annul *Obs.*
re-tex'ture, *n.* Act of weaving or forming again.
reteynen. ✝ RETAIN.
reth ✝ RATHE, *adv.*
re-thank', *v. t.*, **re-thatch',** *v. t.*, **re-thaw',** *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
rethe, *a.* [AS. *rēðe.*] Fierce; severe; cruel; terrible; furious; also, *Scot.*, ardent. *Obs.*
rethel. ✝ ROTL.
retheness, *n.* [AS. *rēðness.*] 1. Ferocity; cruelty; rage. *Obs.*
2. Uproar. *Obs.*
3. Ardor. *Scot.*
rether. ✝ RATHER, ROTHER.
retherne. ✝ ROTHEREN.
re-think', *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
rethor. ✝ RHETOR.
rethorien, *a.* [OF.] Rhetorical. *Obs.* — *n.* Rhetorician *Obs.*
rethorique. ✝ RHETORIC.
rethory. ✝ RHETORY.
re-thread', *v. t.*, **re-thresh',** *v. t.*, **re-thresh'er,** *n.*, **re-throne',** *v. t.*, **re-thun'der,** *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
ret'i-a (rē'shĭ-ä; rē'tĭ-ä), *n.*, *pl.* of RETE.
Re'ti-a'ri-æ (rē'shĭ-ā'rĭ-ē; 115), *n. pl.* [NL. See RETIARY.] *Zool.* The spiders which spin a web to catch their prey.
re'ti-a'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Made up of retiarii. — *n.* A retiarius.
ret'i-cel'la lace (rĕt'ĭ-chĕl'ä). [It. *reticella* little net.] Greek point
Re-tic'u-la'ri-a (rē-tĭk'ū-lā'rĭ-ä; 115), *n. pl* [NL. See RETICULAR.] *Zool* The Foraminifera. — **re-tic'u-la'ri-an,** *a. & n.*
re-tic'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of RETICULAR. [Netlike.
re-tic'u-la-ry (rē-tĭk'ū-lā-rĭ), *a.*
re-tic'u-late-ly, *adv.* of RETICULATE. [ticulated *Rare.*
ret'i-culed (rĕt'ĭ-kŭld), *a.* Re-
Re-tic'u-lo'sa (rē-tĭk'ū-lō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The Reticularia.
re-tie', *v. t.*, **re-tier'** (rē-tēr'), *v. t.*, **re-tight'en,** *v. t.*, **re-till',** *v. t.*, **re-tim'ber,** *v. t.*, **re-tin',** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

immediate instrument of vision, being connected with the brain by the optic nerve. The retina of the human eye lines the posterior chamber. Its functional part extends forward nearly to the ciliary body and is composed of supporting tissue and nervous elements arranged in several layers (see *Illust.*), of which the sensory layer (layer of *rods and cones*) is almost the outermost, and is composed of small rodlike bodies interspersed with shorter conical bodies, both of which are the specialized terminal parts of elongated neuro-epithelial cells. The cones alone are believed to serve in distinguishing colors. The most sensitive area on the human retina is a small *yellow spot* (*macula lutea*), having a central depression (*the fovea centralis*), in the middle back part of the eyeball. No rods, but only cones, are found in the fovea centralis; no fibers of the optic nerve overlie it; and upon it the image is focused for acute vision. See EYE, def. 1 & 2d *Illust.* Cf. VISUAL PURPLE.

ret'i-nac'u-lar (rĕt'ĭ-năk'ū-lăr), *a.* Pert. to, or like, a retinaculum.

ret'i-nac'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -ULA (-lă). [L., a holdfast, a band. See RETAIN.] **1.** *Anat.* A connecting or retaining band; a frænum.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** A retractor muscle of the proboscis of certain worms. **b** A small structure on the fore wings of many Lepidoptera for catching and holding the frenulum.

3. *Bot.* **a** One of the small glands or glandlike bodies at the base of the stalk of a pollinium. **b** The hooklike funicle of the seeds in acanthaceous plants.

ret'i-nal (rĕt'ĭ-năl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the retina.

retinal light. = IDIORETINAL LIGHT. — **r. purple,** *Physiol. Chem.*, the visual purple.

re-tin'a-lite (rē-tĭn'ă-lit), *n.* [Gr. ῥητίνη resin + *-lite.*] *Min.* A massive variety of serpentine, of a honey-yellow or greenish color, and a waxy or resinous luster.

ret'i-nis'po-ra (rĕt'ĭ-nĭs'pō-rä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ῥητίνη resin + σπορά seed.] **a** [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of CHAMÆCYPARIS. **b** *Hort.* Any one of various ornamental Japanese conifers now ascertained to be juvenile forms of *Thuja* and *Chamæcyparis*. They are dwarf cypresslike shrubs with foliage strikingly different from the adult parent species. ¶

ret'i-ni'tis (-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *retina* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the retina.

ret'i-nol (rĕt'ĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [Gr. ῥητίνη resin + 2d *-ol.*] A yellowish oil got by the distillation of resin. It is used in making printer's ink, and in medicine as an antiseptic.

ret'i-nos'co-py (-nŏs'kŏ-pĭ; -nō-skō'pĭ), *n.* [*retina* + *-scopy.*] *Physiol.* The study of the retina of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope. — **ret'i-no-scop'ic** (-nō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **ret'i-no-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ret'i-nue (rĕt'ĭ-nū; *formerly often* re-tin'ue, *as in Milton and Dryden*), *n.* [ME. *retenue*, OF. *retenue*, prop. a retaining (so in F.), fr. OF. & F. *retenir* to retain, engage, hire. See RETAIN.] **1.** State of being retained in another's service; service. *Obs.* *Gower.*

2. The body of retainers who follow a prince or other distinguished person; a train of attendants; a suite.

What followers, what *retinue* canst thou gain? *Milton.*

3. Retention. *Obs.*

at one's retinue, in one's service; at one's command. *Obs.*

re-tir'a-cy (rē-tīr'ă-sĭ), *n.* *U. S.* **a** Retirement; seclusion. **b** Sufficient means or property to make possible retirement from business.

re-tir'al (rē-tīr'ăl), *n.* Act of retiring. Specif.: **a** Retreat; withdrawal. **b** A withdrawal or giving up of office, business, etc. **c** A taking up or paying of a bill when due.

re-tire' (rē-tīr'), *v. t.*; RE-TIRED' (-tīrd'); RE-TIR'ING (-tīr'-ĭng). [F. *retirer*; *re-* re- + *tirer* to draw. See TIRADE.] **1.** To withdraw; to take or put away; to remove; to betake or, *Obs. Scot.*, readdress (one's self).

As when the sun is present all the year,
And never doth *retire* his golden ray. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. To draw or pull back. *Rare.*

3. To hold back; to restrain; to dissuade. *Obs. & R.*

4. To get back; to recover. *Obs. & R.*

5. To withdraw from circulation, or from the market; to take up or pay; as, to *retire* bonds; to *retire* a note.

6. To cause to retire; specif., to designate as no longer qualified for active service; to place on the retired list; as, to *retire* a military or naval officer.

7. *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* To put out (a batsman).

re-tire', *v. i.* **1.** To withdraw from action or danger; to retreat; as, to *retire* from battle.

2. *Fencing.* To give ground; to take a step or steps back.

3. To withdraw, go, or betake one's self for the sake of privacy, seclusion, protection, or the like; to go into retreat; as, to *retire* to his home; to *retire* from the world.

4. To go to bed; as, he usually *retires* early.

5. To withdraw from office, a public station, business, or the like; as, having made a large fortune, he *retired.*

6. To go away; to withdraw; to take one's self away.

Set ye Uriah in the forefront of the hottest battle, and *retire* ye from him, that he may be smitten, and die. *2 Sam.* xi. 15.

7. To move, fall, or bend, back; to recede, or appear to do so; as, the shore of the sea *retires* in bays and gulfs.

8. To disappear; to vanish. *Rare.*

9. To go or come back; to return. *Obs.*

Syn. — Withdraw, leave, depart; recede, retreat.

re-tire', *n.* Act of retiring, or state of being retired; retirement; withdrawal; retreat; also, a place to which one retires; a retreat. *Obs. or R.*

re-tired' (rē-tīrd'), *pret. & p. p.* of RETIRE. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Withdrawn into seclusion; being in, or gone into, retreat; secluded; quiet; as, a *retired* life; one of *retired* habits.

A *retired* part of the peninsula. *Hawthorne*

b Withdrawn into one's self; reserved. *Obs. or R.* **c** Carried on or performed in seclusion or privacy; hence, inner; recondite. *Obs.* **d** Withdrawn from active duty or business; as, a *retired* officer; a *retired* physician.

retired flank, *Fort.*, a flank bent inward toward the rear of the work. — **r. list.** *Mil. & Nav.* **a** A list of officers who, by reason of advanced age or other disability, are relieved from active service, but still receive pay. In the United States army and marine corps a commissioned officer *shall* be retired: (1) After forty years' service as officer or enlisted man, on his own application. (2) On reaching the age of sixty-four years. (3) On becoming disabled for service. In the United States navy a commissioned officer *shall* be retired: (1) If below the rank of vice admiral and above that of lieutenant commander, on reaching the age of sixty-two years. (2) If rejected for promotion for any cause not arising from his own misconduct. (3) On becoming disabled for service. **b** A similar list of enlisted men in the United States army, marine corps, or navy, retired at their own application on seventy-five per cent of their pay and allowances, after thirty years of service.

— **re-tired'ly,** *adv.* — **re-tired'ness,** *n.*

re-tire'ment (rē-tīr'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *retirement.*] **1.** Act of retiring, or state of being retired. Specif.: **a** A falling back; retreat, as of an army. **b** A withdrawing into seclusion or retreat. **c** Withdrawal from office, active service, or the like; as, the *retirement* of an officer. **d** Secluded condition or state; withdrawal from society or publicity; privacy; also, a time or occasion of this. **e** Withdrawal from circulation; — said of currency.

2. A place of seclusion or privacy; a place to which one withdraws or retreats; a private abode; a retreat.

Caprea had been the *retirement* of Augustus. *Addison.*

Syn. — Departure, retreat, withdrawal; seclusion.

re-tir'ing (-tīr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RETIRE. Specif.: *p. a.* Reserved; shy; not forward or obtrusive; as, *retiring* manners. — **re-tir'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **re-tir'ing-ness,** *n.*

re-tort' (rē-tôrt'), *v. t.*; RE-TORT'ED; RE-TORT'ING. [L. *retortus*, p. p. of *retorquere*; *re-* re- + *torquere* to turn, twist. See TORSION; cf. RETORT, a vessel.] **1.** To return, to repay; to pay, cast, or hurl, back; as, to *retort* an accusation, wrong, censure, incivility, or the like.

2. To make a like reply to; to answer in kind; to say in reply; as, to *retort* a sarcasm; "It is false," he *retorted.*

3. To answer or meet, as an argument, by a counter argument of a like kind.

4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To throw or hurl back, as a spear; to reverberate (a sound); reflect, as heat. *Shak.* **b** To reject (an appeal). *Shak.* **c** To turn, twist, or curve, back.

re-tort', *v. i.* **1.** To return an argument or a charge; to make a severe reply. *Pope.*

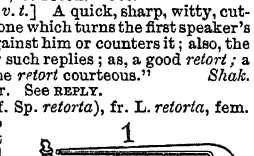
2. To retaliate. *Now Rare.*

3. To turn or spring back; to recoil. *Obs.*

re-tort', *n.* [See RETORT, *v. t.*] A quick, sharp, witty, cutting, or severe reply, esp. one which turns the first speaker's statement or argument against him or counters it; also, the act or practice of making such replies; as, a good *retort*; a man keen in *retort.* "The *retort* courteous." *Shak.*

Syn. — Repartee, answer. See REPLY.

re-tort', *n.* [F. *retorte* (cf. Sp. *retorta*), fr. L. *retorta*, fem. p. p. of *retorquere.* So named from its bent shape. See RETORT, *v. t.*] *Chem. & the Arts.* A vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat. It is made of different forms and materials for different uses, as a bulb of glass with a curved beak to enter a receiver for general chemical operations, or a long semicylinder of cast iron or fire clay for the manufacture of coal gas.



1 Plain Retort; 2 Tubulated Retort with Receiver.

re-tort', *v. t.* To treat by heating in a retort, as gold amalgam to drive off the mercury and recover the gold.

re-tort'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of RETORT. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Twisted, turned, or bent, back or backwards; recurved; reverted. **b** Returned; thrown, hurled, or cast, back. "With *retorted* scorn." *Milton.*

re-tor'tion (rē-tôr'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétorsion.* See RETORT, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of retorting; a turning, twisting, bending, or throwing, back; reflection or turning back.

It was, however, necessary to possess some single term expressive of this intellectual *retortion.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. A retort; an act of retorting, as in argument. *Obs.*

3. *Law.* Retaliation. *Retortion* is chiefly used in international law of acts by which the aggrieved state treats the subjects of the state giving provocation in a manner the same as, or analogous to, that in which the subjects of the state using retortion are treated by the state giving provocation. The term is often used specifically of acts within the strict right of the state, as the imposition of disabilities or other denial of comity, often called ‖ **ré-tor'sion de droit'** (dē droit'), — the direct infliction of injuries equal to those suffered, termed ‖ **re-tor'si-o fac'ti** (rē-tôr'shĭ-ō făk'tī), being included under the head of reprisal.

re-tor'tive (rē-tôr'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Turned backwards.

2. Of the nature of a retort.

re-touch' (rē-tŭch'), *v. t.* [F. *retoucher.* See RE-; TOUCH.] **1.** To touch again, or rework, in order to improve; to amend by retouches; to touch up; as, to *retouch* a picture, an engraving plate, or an essay.

2. *Photog.* To correct or change, as a negative or process plate, by hand work. Ordinary negatives, esp. those of portraits, are often retouched, usually with a hard lead pencil, to harmonize the light and shade, remove unnatural effects of detail, etc. In retouching photogravure plates the roulette, burnisher, graver, etc., are used.

3. To touch upon or speak of again; to reintroduce. *Rare.*

re-touch' (rē-tŭch'). *v. i.* To make or give retouches.

re-touch', *n.* [Cf. F. *retouche.*] A new or fresh touch or partial reworking to effect improvement, as of a painting, a sculptor's clay model, or the like.

re-tour' (rē-tōor'), *n.* [F., a returning. See RETURN, *n. & v. i.*] **1.** Return. *Obs. or Scot.*

2. *Scots Law.* The return made to the court of chancery on a brieve of inquest with the jury's verdict thereon, as on one relative to the service of an heir, or one for determining the duties payable to a superior upon land or the land's annual value; also, a copy or extract of such return.

re-tour', *v. i.* To return; to revert. *Obs.*

re-tour', *v. t.* *Scots Law.* To make a retour, or return, of; as, to *retour* a person as heir, land (as to its value), etc.

re-trace', *or* **re-trace'** (rē-trās'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *trace.*] To trace over again, or renew the outline of, as a drawing.

re-trace' (rē-trās'), *v. t.* [F. *retracer.* See RE-, TRACE; cf. RETRACT.] To trace again or back. Specif.: **a** To trace or go back to the origin or beginning of; to go back over the track of; as, to *retrace* one's family line. **b** To go over again with the eyes; to look over again carefully or closely. **c** To go over again in memory; to recall. **d** To go back in or over (a previous course); to go over again in a reverse direction; as, to *retrace* one's steps or proceedings.

re-trace'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of retracing.

re-tract' (rē-trăkt'), *v. t.*; RE-TRACT'ED; RE-TRACT'ING. [F. *rétracter*, L. *retractare, retractatum*, to handle again, reconsider, retract, fr. *retrahere, retractum*, to draw back. In senses 1, 2, & 3 fr. L. *retractus*, p. p. of *retrahere.* See RETREAT.] **1.** To draw or pull back or in; as, the cat can *retract* its claws; to *retract* the tongue.

2. To draw or bring (a person) back. *Obs. or R.*

3. To hold back; to prevent; to restrain; also, to withdraw; to take away. *Obs.*

4. To withdraw; recall; disavow; recant; take back; as, to *retract* an accusation or an assertion.

Syn. — Recant, abjure, repudiate, disown. See RENOUNCE.

re-tract', *v. i.* **1.** To retire; to retreat. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

2. To draw back; to undergo retraction.

3. To take back what has been said; to withdraw a concession or a declaration; to draw back, as from a promise.

She will, and she will not; she grants, denies,
Consents, *retracts*, advances, and then flies. *Granville.*

re-tract', *n.* *Obs.* **1. a** Retractation. **b** Retreat.

2. *Far.* The pricking of a horse's foot in nailing on a shoe.

re'trac-ta'tion (rē'trăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétractation*, L. *retractatio* a revision, reconsideration.] **1.** A revision; rehandling; — used esp. [*cap.*] in the *pl.* as the title of a work by St. Augustine containing a new treatment, with corrections, of subjects contained in previous books.

2. Act of retracting; withdrawal; esp., a taking back of what has been said; recantation.

re-tract'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Drawn, pulled, or moved, back; as, *retracted* accent, e. g., in bal'cony, formerly balco'ny.

2. Withdrawn; recalled; canceled.

re-trac'tile (rē-trăk'tĭl; *cf.* -ĭl), *a.* [Cf. F. *rétractile.*] Capable of, or exhibiting, retraction; capable of being drawn back or in; as, the claws of a cat are *retractile*; a *retractile* spring. — **re'trac-til'i-ty** (rē'trăk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

re-trac'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétraction*, L. *retractio* a drawing back, hesitation.] **1.** Act of withdrawing something advanced, stated, claimed, or done; declaration of change of opinion; recantation; retractation.

2. Withdrawal; revocation.

3. = RETRACTATION, 1; — used [*cap. & pl.*] as a title. *Obs.*

4. Act of retracting, or drawing back or in; state of being retracted; retractile power; as, the *retraction* of claws.

5. Act of taking away; detraction. *Obs.*

re-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving to retract; of the nature of a retraction; as, *retractive* words.

2. Disposed to draw back. *Rare.*

— **re-trac'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **re-trac'tive-ness,** *n.* *Rare.*

re-trac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [NL.] One that retracts. Specif.: **a** In breech-loading firearms, a device for withdrawing a cartridge shell from the barrel. **b** *Surg.* (1) An instrument to hold apart the edges of a wound during amputation. (2) A bandage to protect the soft parts from the saw during amputation. **d** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A muscle serving to draw in any organ or part; — opposed to *protractor.*

re'tra-hent (rē'trā-hĕnt), *a.* [L. *retrahens, -entis*, p. pr. of *retrahere.* See RETREAT, *n.*] Retracting; drawing back.

re-treat' (rē-trēt'), *n.* [F. *retraite*, OF. also *retrete*, and *retrait*, both fr. *retraire* to withdraw, L. *retrahere*; *re-* re- + *trahere* to draw. See TRACE; cf. RETRACT, RETRACE.] **1.** Act of retiring, or withdrawing, as from what is difficult, dangerous, or disagreeable, or, sometimes, into privacy from business, public life, or society.

2. *Mil.* **a** The retiring of troops from the presence of an enemy, or from ground occupied to ground farther from

re-tin'a-cle, *n.* [L. *retinaculum*: cf. OF. *retinacle.*] A retinaculum. *Obs.*

ret'i-nac'u-late (rĕt'ĭ-năk'ū-lāt), *a.* Having a retinaculum.

ret'in-as'phalt (rĕt'ĭn-ăs'fălt), **ret'in-as-phal'tum** (-ăs-fă'l-tŭm), *n.* [Gr. ῥητίνη resin + ἄσφαλτος asphalt.] A kind of fossil resin.

re-tinc'ture, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

retine. † RETAIN

ret'i-nence (rĕt'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* [L. *retinentia* a retaining (in the memory).] Retention. *Obs.*

ret'i-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* Retention; retentiveness. *Obs.*

ret'i-nerved' (rĕt'ĭ-nûrvd'), *a.* [L. *rete* a net + E. *nerve.*] *Bot.* Reticulately nerved; net-veined.

retinew. † RETINUE.

re-tin'i-an (rē-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Retinal. *Rare.*

ret'i-nite (rĕt'ĭ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. ῥητίνη resin + *-ite.*] *Min.* A kind of fossil resin.

re-tink'er, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

ret'i-no-cho'roid-i'tis (rĕt'ĭ-nō-kō'roid-ĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *retina* + *choroid* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the retina and the choroid.

ret'i-noid (rĕt'ĭ-noid), *a.* [Gr. ῥητίνη resin + *-oid.*] Resinlike, or resiniform.

ret'i-no-phore' (-nō-fōr'; 201), *n.* [NL. See RETINA; -PHORE.] *Zoöl.* One of a group of cells inclosing a crystalline cone in the distal portion of an ommatidium. — **ret'i-noph'o-ral** (-nŏf'ō-răl), *a.*

ret'i-no-scope', *n.* [*retina* + *-scope.*] A form of ophthalmoscope for viewing the retina.

ret'i-nos'po-ra (-n ŏ s'p ō-r ä). Var. of RETINISPORA.

ret'i-nue, *v. t.* To provide with a retinue; to attend as followers.

re-tin'u-la (rē-tĭn'ū-lă), *n.*; *pl.* -ULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of *retina.*] *Zool.* A group of sensory cells inclosing a rhabdom in an ommatidium. — **re-tin'u-lar**(-lăr), *a*

re-tip', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-tir'a-cied (rē-tīr'ă-sĭd), *a.* Retired; secluded *U. S.*

re-tir'ade' (rē'tĭr'ăd'), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *ritirata* retreat.] *Fort.* A retrenchment, usually of two faces making a reëntering angle. *Rare.* [retires.]

re-tir'er (rē-tīr'ẽr), *n.* One who

ret'i-stene (rĕt'ĭ-stēn), *n.* [Gr. *retisten*, fr. *reten* retene.] *Chem.* Retene.

Ret'i-te'læ (-tē'lē), *or* **Ret'i-te-la'ri-æ** (-tē-lā'rĭ-ē; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *rete* a net + *tela* a web.] *Zoöl.* See LINE WEAVER.

— **ret'i-te-la'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

re-told' (rē-tōld'), *pret. & p. p.* of RETELL.

re-tomb', *v. t.*, **re-tool'**, *v. t.*, **re-tooth'** (rē-tōōth'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-tooth'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

retorike. † RHETORIC.

re-torn'. † RETURN.

ret'or-nel'la. † RITORNELLO.

retorqued, *a.* [L. *retorquere* cf. F. *rétorquer.*] Twisted or turned back. *Obs.*

re-tor'sion (rē-tôr'shŭn). Var. of RETORTION. [See -ABLE.]

re-tort'a-ble (rē-tôr'tă-b'l), *a.* **retort clay.** Refractory clay suitable as a material for retorts.

re-tort'er, *n.* One who retorts. **retory.** † RHETORY.

re-toss', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-touch'er, *n.* One who retouches. [*Rare.*]

re-touch'ment, *n.* Retouching.

re-tour'a-ble (rē-tōōr'ă-b'l), *a.* *Scots Law.* See -ABLE.

re-tourn'. † RETURN.

re-trace'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

re-track', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-tract'a-ble (rē-trăk'tă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-tract'a-bil'i-ty** (-tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

re-trac'tate, *v. t.* [L. *retractatus*, p. p. of *retractare.* See RETRACT.] To retract; recant. *Obs.*

re-tract'i-ble (rē-trăk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *rétractible.*] See -ABLE. — **re-tract'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

re-trac'tive, *n.* That which withdraws; a dissuasive. *Obs.*

re-traict', *n. & v.* Retreat. *Obs.*

re-trair', *n.* [OF. *retraire*, inf. as n.] Retreat; return. *Obs.*

re-trait', *n.* [It *ritratto*, fr. *ritrarre* to draw back, draw, fr. L. *retrahere.* See RETRACT.] A portrait; a likeness. *Obs.*

re-traict', *n. & v.* Retreat. *Obs.*

re-trait', *a.* [F., p. p. of *retrarre.*] Secluded. *Obs.*

re'tral (rē'trăl), *a.* [L. *retro* backward + *-al.*] **1.** Situated at or towards the back; posterior.

2. Backward; retrograde.

— **re'tral-ly,** *adv.*

re-tranch', *v. t.* [F. *retrancher.*] To retrench; cut down. *Obs.*

re-tran'quil-ize, *v. t.*, **re-trans'fer,** *n.*, **re'trans-fer',** *v. t.*, **re'trans-fig'ure,** *v. t.*, **re'trans-form',** *v. t.*, **re-trans'for-ma'tion,** *n.*, **re'trans-fuse',** *v. t.*, **re-trans'it,** *v. t. & i.*, **re'trans-late',** *v. t.*, **re'trans-la'tion,** *n.*, **re'trans-mis'sion,** *n.*, **re'trans-mis'sive,** *a.*, **re'trans-mit',** *v. t.*, **re'trans-mute',** *v. t.*, **re'trans-plant',** *v. t.*, **re'trans-port',** *v. t.*, **re-trans'por-ta'tion,** *n.* See RE-, 2

re-trate'. † RETREAT.

re-trav'el, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-trav'erse, *v. t.* See RE-, 2

re-trax'it (rē-trăk'sĭt), *n.* [L., (he) has withdrawn.] *Common Law.* The withdrawing of a suit in court by the plaintiff personally, by which he lost his right of action.

re-tray', *v. t. & i.* [OF. *retraire*] To withdraw. *Obs.*

re-tread' (rē-trĕd'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-tread', *v. t.* To furnish (a tire, as for an automobile) with a new tread.

re-treat', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

the enemy, or from an advanced position. A *retreat* is properly an orderly march, in which circumstance it differs from a *flight*, *rout*, etc. **b** The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy to avoid an engagement, for strategic reasons, or to escape after defeat. **c** A signal for retreating or retiring. **d** A signal given in the army, by drum, trumpet, or the like, following evening roll call or parade and immediately followed by the sunset gun.

3. *Eccl.* A special season of seclusion, often with withdrawal to a religious house, during which religious exercises are engaged in exclusively. Cf. QUIET DAY.

4. The place to which any one retires; a place of seclusion, privacy, safety, or resort; a retired place or abode; a refuge; an asylum; a hiding place; a den.

5. An institution for the care of insane persons, inebriates, etc.; an asylum.

6. *Far.* = RETRACT, *n.*, 2. *Obs.*

7. *Arch.* A retirement; a recess, as of one surface behind another in panel; recessed work; a retired part; a recess.

Syn. — Retirement, departure, withdrawal, recession; seclusion, solitude, privacy; asylum, shelter, refuge.

re-treat' (rē-trēt'), *v. i.*; RE-TREAT'ED; RE-TREAT'ING. To make a retreat; to retire from any position or place; to withdraw; to recede; as, the defeated army *retreated*.

re-treat', *v. t.* **1.** To draw or lead back; to withdraw; to remove; specif., *Chess*, to move (a piece) back.

2. To retrace; also, to reduce. *Obs. or R.*

3. To retract; reverse; rescind; revoke. *Obs. Scot.*

re-tree' (rē-trē'), *n.* [Cf. F. *retrait* withdrawal, shrinkage, fr. *retraire* to withdraw.] Imperfect or slightly damaged paper, such as paper with dirty specks, stains, pinholes, etc., occurring in the process of manufacture; — often marked R in the United States and XX in England, on packages and in the invoices. Called also **retree paper.**

re-trench' (rē-trĕnch'; 140), *v. t.*; RE-TRENCHED' (-trĕncht'); RE-TRENCH'ING. [OF. *retrenchier*, F. *retrancher*; *re-* re- + OF. *trenchier* to cut, F. *trancher*. See TRENCH.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** To cut short; to repress. **b** To cut off; to intercept.

2. To cut down; to lessen; reduce; diminish; curtail; as, to *retrench* superfluities or expenses.

> But this thy glory shall be soon *retrenched*. *Milton*

4. To cut off; to pare away; to remove; to do away with.

5. To cut out; excise; omit, as a paragraph. *Rare.*

6. *Fort.* **a** To furnish with a retrenchment; as, to *retrench* bastions. **b** To intrench. *Rare.*

Syn. — To lessen, diminish, curtail, reduce. See ABRIDGE.

re-trench', *v. i.* To make retrenchments or reductions; specif., to cut down living expenses; to economize.

re-trench'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *retranchement*, OF. also *retrenchement*.] **1.** Act or process of retrenching; reduction; curtailment; excision; cutting down of expenses.

2. *Fort.* **a** A work, usually a simple traverse or parapet and ditch, constructed within another, to prolong the defense of the position when the enemy has gained the outer work, or to protect the defenders till they can retreat or obtain terms. **b** An intrenchment.

Syn. — Lessening, diminution, reduction, abridgment.

re-tri'al (rē-trī'ăl), *n.* A second trial, experiment, or test; a second judicial trial, as of an accused person.

re-trib'ute (rē-trĭb'ūt; rĕt'rĭ-būt; *cf.* ATTRIBUTE, *v. t.*), *v. t.* [L. *retributus*, p. p. of *retribuere* to retribute; *re-* + *tribuere* to bestow, assign, pay. See TRIBUTE.] To pay back; to give in return; to requite. *Obs. or R.* *Mure.*

ret'ri-bu'tion (rĕt'rĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *retributio*: cf. F. *rétribution*.] **1.** A retributing; requital; return. *Now Rare.*

2. That which is given in repayment or compensation; return suitable to the merits or deserts of, as an action; esp., condign punishment for evil or wrong; specif., reward and punishment as distributed at the general judgment.

Syn. — Recompense, retaliation. See REQUITAL.

re-trib'u-tive (rē-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, retribution; involving retribution or repayment; as, *retributive* justice. — **re-trib'u-tive-ly**, *adv.*

retributive damages. See EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.

re-trib'u-tor (-ū-tẽr), *n.* One who makes retribution.

re-trib'u-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. LL. *retributorius* worthy of retribution.] Involving, causing, or characterized by, retribution; retributive.

re-triev'al (rē-trēv'ăl), *n.* Act of retrieving; also, possibility of being retrieved or of recovering; retrieve.

re-trieve' (rē-trēv'), *v. t.*; RE-TRIEVED' (-trēvd'); RE-TRIEV'ING (-trēv'ĭng). [For older *retreve*, fr. OF. *retrover* to find again, recover (3d sing. pres. *il retrueve*), F. *retrouver*; *re-* re- + OF. *trover* to find, F. *trouver*. See TROVER.] **1.** *Hunting.* **a** To discover again (game once sprung); esp., to flush (partridges) a second time; — said of dogs. *Obs. or R.* **b** To discover and bring in (killed or wounded game).

2. To recover, as by study or an effort of memory; to call to mind again; to find again.

3. To recover; regain; as, to *retrieve* freedom.

> With late repentance now they would *retrieve*
> The bodies they forsook, and wish to live. *Dryden.*

4. To bring back; to make return; to recall. *Obs.*

5. To restore; revive; as, to *retrieve* one's character.

6. To remedy the evil consequences of; to make good; to repair, as a loss or damage.

> Accept my sorrow, and *retrieve* my fall *Prior.*

re-trieve', *v. i.* **1.** *Hunting.* To retrieve game.

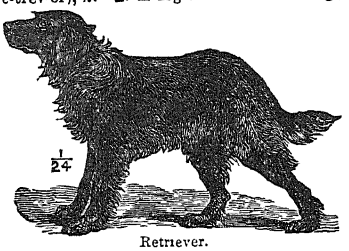
2. To recover; to recuperate. *Obs. or R.*

re-trieve', *n.* **1.** *Hunting.* The rediscovery or second flushing of game, esp. birds, once sprung. *Obs.*

2. Possibility of being retrieved or of recovering.

3. Act of retrieving; retrieval.

re-triev'er (rē-trēv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A dog used for retrieving; specif., one of a breed of medium-sized dogs of which two principal varieties are bred, one black and wavy-coated, the other black or liver-colored with a short and closely curled coat.



Retriever.

2. *Electric Cars.* Short for TROLLEY RETRIEVER.

3. One who retrieves.

re'tro- (rē'trō-; rĕt'rō-, *in retrocede (to go back), retrograde, retrospect, and derivatives*, rĕt'rō- *or* rē'trō-). [L. *retro*, adv., backward, back, prop. a comparative fr. *re-*.] A prefix or combining form signifying *backward, back;* as, *retroact*, to act backward; *retrospect*, a looking back.

re'tro-act' (rē'trō-ăkt'; rĕt'rō-; 277), *v. i.* To act backward, or in return or opposition; to react; to be retrospective.

re'tro-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétroaction*.] **1.** Operation on something preceding; retrospective action.

2. Action returned, or action backward; reaction.

re'tro-ac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *rétroactif*.] **1.** Fitted or designed to retroact; operating backward; retrospective.

2. Reactive. *Obs. & R.* *Beddoes.*

retroactive law *or* **statute,** *Law*, one operating to make criminal or punishable, or in any way expressly to affect, acts done prior to the passing of the law. Cf. EX POST FACTO LAW.

re'tro-ac-tiv'i-ty (-ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n* Quality or state of being retroactive.

re'tro-cede' (rē'trō-sēd'; rĕt'rō-), *v. t.* [*retro-* + *cede*: cf. F. *rétrocéder*.] To cede or grant back.

ret'ro-cede (rĕt'rō-sēd; rē'trō-; 277: cf. RETRO-), *v. i.* [L. *retrocedere*; *retro* backward, back + *cedere* to go. See CEDE.] To go back; to recede; *Med.*, to go from the surface to the interior, as gout.

re'tro-ced'ent (rē'trō-sēd'ĕnt; rĕt'rō-), *a.* [L. *retrocedens*, p. pr.] **a** *Astron.* Retrograde. **b** *Med.* Retroceding.

re'tro-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F *rétrocession*, L. *retrocessio* a going back.] Act of retroceding; recession; retrogression; specif.: **a** *Astron.* Precession (of the equinoxes). **b** *Med.* Metastasis of a disease, an eruption, or a tumor from the surface to the interior of the body.

re'tro-ces'sion, *n.* [Cf. F. *rétrocession*.] **1.** *Scots Law.* The assignment by an assignee of a right to the cedent, or assignor, to him.

2. Act of receding, or ceding back.

re'tro-choir (rē'trō-kwīr; rĕt'rō-), *n.* [*retro-* + *choir*.] *Arch.* The space left in a church behind the high altar or choir inclosure, sometimes used as a chapel, and occasionally containing a second choir inclosure; also, in an apsidal church, all the space beyond the line of the back or eastern face of the altar.

re'tro-clu'sion (-klōō'zhŭn; 243), *n.* [*retro-* + *occlusion*.] *Surg.* A form of acupressure in which the needle is passed just above, and then below, the artery, being turned so that it comes out near the point of entrance.

re'tro-cog-ni'tion (-kŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [*retro-* + *cognition*.] Occult cognition of that which has gone before, knowledge of it not being accessible by ordinary means or faculties.

re'tro-de-vi-a'tion (-dē-vĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [*retro-* + *deviation*.] *Med.* Backward displacement, as of an organ.

re'tro-dis-place'ment (-dĭs-plās'mĕnt), *n.* [*retro-* + *displacement*.] *Med.* Displacement backwards of a part.

re'tro-flec'tion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n. Med.* Retroflexion.

re'tro-flex | **re'tro-flexed** } (rē'trō-flĕks, -flĕkst; rĕt'rō-), *a.* [*retro-* + L. *flexus*, p. p. of *flectere* to bend, to turn.] Reflexed; bent or turned abruptly backward.

re'tro-flex'ion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of reflexing, or state of being retroflexed; specif., *Med.*, the bending back of an organ upon itself, as of the uterus. In retroflexion of the uterus, the fundus is bent back upon the cervix, the latter being little if at all out of its normal axis. Cf. RETROVERSION, 2.

ret'ro-gra-da'tion (rĕt'rō-grā-dā'shŭn; rē'trō-), *n.* [F. *rétrogradation* or L. *retrogradatio*. See RETROGRADE.] Act of retrograding, or state of being retrograde; specif.: **a** *Astron.* The apparent backward motion of a planet; motion, or a movement, from east to west among the stars. **b** A going back in investigation or reasoning.

ret'ro-grade (rĕt'rō-grād; rē'trō-; 277), *a.* [ME. *retrograd*, L. *retrogradus*, fr. *retrogradi*, *-gressus*, to retrograde; *retro* + *gradi* to step: cf. F. *rétrograde*. See GRADE.] **1.** *Astron.* **a** Having a direction contrary to that of the general planetary course and the order of the signs; directed from east to west; — said of apparent or real motion of a celestial body. **b** Exhibiting such motion, as a planet.

2. Directed backward, or having a backward direction, motion, or tendency; contrary to the previous direction; as, a *retrograde* motion; — opposed to *progressive*.

3. Going, or inclined to go, from a better to a worse state; declining; as, a *retrograde* people; *retrograde* ideas.

4. Backward; slow. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

5. Moving or going backward, lit.; characterized by retrogression, as biological development; specif., *Zoöl.*, habitually walking or swimming backwards.

6. Inverse; inverted; as, *retrograde* order.

7. Opposed; contrary. *Obs.* *Shak.*

retrograde evolution, *Biol.*, evolution which, instead of producing higher or more specialized organisms, has produced degraded or more generalized ones. Cf. ASCIDIAN. — **r. imitation,** *Music*, contrapuntal imitation in which the theme or subject is repeated backwards.

ret'ro-grade (rĕt'rō-grād; rē'trō-; 277), *v. i.*; RET'RO-GRAD'ED (-grād'ĕd); RET'RO-GRAD'ING (-grād'ĭng). [L. *retrogradi* (p. p. *retrogressus*), or *retrogradare*: cf. F. *rétrograder*.] **1.** To go in a retrograde direction; to go, move, or appear to move, backward; to recede; as, a planet or a glacier *retrogrades*.

2 To go back to an earlier or former time or position.

3. To decline from a better to a worse condition, as in morals or intelligence; to degenerate.

ret'ro-grade, *v. t.* To turn back; to reverse. *Now Rare.*

re'tro-gress (rē'trō-grĕs; rĕt'rō-), *v. i.* [L. *retrogressus*, p. p. of *retrogradi*.] To move backwards; to go back.

re'tro-gress, *n.* [L. *retrogressus*.] Retrogression. *Rare.*

re'tro-gres'sion (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétrogression*. See RETROGRADE, *v. & a.*; cf. DIGRESSION.] Act or process of retrograding; as: **a** *Astron.* = RETROGRADATION **a.** **b** *Music.* Retrograde imitation. **c** A going back in development or condition; esp., *Biol.*, a passing from a higher to a lower state or type of organization or structure, in the course of the development of an animal. — **re'tro-gres'sion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

re'tro-gres'sive (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* Retrograding or tending to retrograde; going, moving, or directed, backward; going back, as in investigation; going from a better to a worse state; retrograde; declining. Specif.: *Biol.* Passing from a higher to a lower organization; exhibiting retrogression.

retrogressive substitution, *Chem.*, substitution resulting in the reconversion of a compound into a simpler one from which it is regarded as derived; specif., in organic chemistry, replacement of an atom or radical by hydrogen.

re'tro-ject (rē'trō-jĕkt; rĕt'rō-), *v. t.* [*retro-* + *-ject*, as in *reject*.] To throw or cast back.

re'tro-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* A retrojecting; specif.: **a** A setting back to an earlier date. **b** *Med.* A mode of cleansing a cavity by washing it, as with a spray, from within.

re'tro-mas'toid (-măs'toid), *a.* [*retro-* + *mastoid*.] Behind the mastoid process.

re'tro-min'gent (-mĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [*retro-* + L. *mingens*, p. pr. of *mingere* to urinate.] Urinating backward. — *n. Zoöl.* A retromingent animal. — **re'tro-min'gent-ly,** *adv.*

re'tro-mor'phosed (-môr'fōzd; -fōst), *a. Physiol.* Characterized or affected by retromorphosis.

re'tro-mor'pho-sis (-môr'fō-sĭs), *n.* [NL. *Physiol.* Metamorphosis accompanied by degeneration; katabolism.

re'tro-na'sal (-nā'zăl), *a.* [*retro-* + *nasal*.] Behind the nose.

re'tro-pha-ryn'ge-al (-fă-rĭn'jē-ăl; -făr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* [*retro-* + *pharyngeal*.] *Med.* Behind the pharynx.

re'tro-posed (rē'trō-pōzd; rĕt'rō-), *a.* [*retro-* + *posed*, p. p. of *pose*, v. t.] *Med.* Displaced backward, without version or flection. — **re'tro-po-si'tion** (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

re'tro-pul'sion (-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [*retro-* + *pulsion*] Lit., a driving or pushing back. Specif.: *Med.* **a** = 1st RETROCESSION **b.** *Obs.* **b** A forcing or pushing back of the fetal head in labor. **c** A disorder of locomotion marked by a tendency to walk backwards, attending paralysis agitans.

re-trorse' (rē-trôrs'), *a.* [L. *retrorsus*, *retroversus*; *retro* back + *vertere*, *versum*, to turn. Cf. RETROVERT.] Bent backward or downward. — **re-trorse'ly,** *adv.*

ret'ro-spect (rĕt'rō-spĕkt; rē'trō-; 277), *v. i.* [L. *retrospicere*; *retro* back + *specere*, *spectum*, to look. See SPY; cf. EXPECT.] **1.** To practice retrospection.

2. To look back; hence, to refer (to); to reflect (on).

It may be useful to *retrospect* to an early period. *A. Hamilton.*

ret'ro-spect, *v. t.* To go back over in thought; to consider or think of by way of retrospection.

ret'ro-spect, *n.* A looking back. *Rare*, exc. fig.: **a** A regard or reference to something prior; — usually with *to*. **b** A looking back on things past; a review of the past.

ret'ro-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A looking back. *Rare.*

2. Retrospective action; retroaction. *Rare.*

3. Act, or faculty, of looking back on things past, as in reference or recollection; a review or contemplation of past events, etc.; a retrospect.

4. *Psychol.* Observation of mental processes through memory; — contrasted with *introspection*.

5. A retrospective course of thought. *Rare.*

ret'ro-spec'tive (-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Looking backward, esp. in thought; contemplating things past; directed to the past; — opposed to *prospective;* as, a *retrospective* view.

2. Having reference to what is past; affecting things past; retroactive; as, a *retrospective* law (cf. EX POST FACTO).

— **ret'ro-spec'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **ret'ro-spec'tive-ness,** *n.*

re'tro-stal'sis (rē'trō-stăl'sĭs; rĕt'rō-), *n.* [NL.; *retro-* + *peristalsis*.] *Med.* Backward motion of the intestines; — opposed to *peristalsis*. — **re'tro-stal'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

‖ **re-trous'sage'** (rē-trōō'sázh'), *n.* [F., prop., a turning up.] Act or process of wiping, with a cloth, an engraved plate after it has been inked and before printing.

‖ **re-trous'sé'** (-sā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *retrousser* to turn up.] Turned up; — said chiefly of the nose.

re'tro-vac'ci-nate (rē'trō-văk'sĭ-nāt; rĕt'rō-), *v. t.* [*retro-* + *vaccinate*.] *Med.* To vaccinate (a human being) with virus from a cow inoculated with smallpox virus.

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re-treat'a-ble, *a.* Withdrawable. *Obs.* [pert. to retreat.]

re-treat'al (rē-trēt'ăl), *a.* Of or

re-treat'ant (-ănt), *n. Eccl.* One who is in retreat. [treats.]

re-treat'er, *n.* **1.** One who re-

2. *Eccl.* = RETREATANT.

re-treat'ful, *a.* Furnishing, or serving as, a retreat. *Rare.*

re-treat'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RETREAT. — **re-treat'ing-ness,** *n*

re-treat'ment, *n.* See RE-, 2.

re-treat'ment, *n.* Act of retreating; retreat. *Rare.*

re-treit'. † RETREAT

re-trench', *or* **re-trench',** *v. t* To trench again [trenches.]

re-trench'er, *n.* One who re-

re-trench'. Retrenched. *R. Sp.*

re-treve'. † RETRIEVE

retribue, *v. t.* [F. *rétribuer*, L. *retribuere*.] To requite. *Obs.*

re-trib'u-ta-ry. Var of RETRIBUTORY.

re-trib'ute (rē-trĭb'ūt; rĕt'rĭ-būt), *v. t* To make requital. *R.*

re-trib'u-tive Retributive. *R Sp*

retricon. † RHETORICIAN.

re-tricked' (rē-trĭkt'), *p. a.* Tricked or decorated anew.

re-triev'. Retrieve. *R. Sp.*

re-triev'a-bl. Retrievable. *R.Sp.*

re-triev'a-ble (rē-trēv'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-triev'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **re-triev'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **re-triev'a-bly,** *adv.*

re-trieved'. Retrieved *Ref. Sp.*

re-trieve'less, *a.* Irretrievable.

re-trieve'ment, *n.* Retrieval.

re-trim', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

ret'ri-ment, *n.* [L. *retrimentum*.] Refuse; dregs; dross *Obs. & R.*

re-trip', *n.* See RE-, 2

re-trive'. † RETRIEVE.

‖ **re'tro** (rē'trō), *adv.* [L.] Backward. [RETROACTIVE.]

re'tro-ac'tive-ly. *adv.* of RETROACTIVE.

re'tro-bulb'ar (rē'trō-bŭl'bar; rĕt'rō-), *a. Anat.* Behind the eyeball [Retrocession.

re'tro-ced'ence (-sēd'ĕns), *n.*

re'tro-ces'sion-al (-sĕsh'ŭn-ăl), *a. & n.* Recessional.

re'tro-ces'sion-ist, *n.* An advocate of retrocession

re'tro-ces'sive(-sĕs'ĭv),*a.* Retrograde [sion or ceding back.]

re'tro-col'lic (-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [See RETRO-; COLLUM.] Of or pertaining to the back of the neck.

re'tro-con'scious-ness, *n.* See RETRO-.

re'tro-cop'u-lant (-kŏp'ū-lănt), *a.* Copulating backward. — **re'tro-cop'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

re'tro-curved (rē'trō-kûrvd; rĕt'rō-), *a.* Recurved [back.]

re'tro-date (-dāt), *v. t.* To date

re'tro-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *retroducere*, *retroductum*, to lead or bring back] A leading or bringing back.

re'tro-flect'ed, *a.* Retroflexed.

re'tro-flex, *v. i.* To turn or bend backward.

re'tro-fract (-frăkt), **re'tro-fract'ed,** *a.* [*retro-* + L *fractus*] *Bot.* Retracted.

re'tro-gen'er-a-tive, *a.* Begetting young by retrocopulation.

retrogradate, *v. i.* [L. *retrogradare*.] To retrograde. *Obs*

ret'ro-gra'da-to-ry (rĕt'rō-grā'da-tō-rĭ; rē'trō-), *a.* Causing retrogradation.

ret'ro-grade, *n. Rare.* **a** One who declines or degenerates. **b** A backward movement or tendency.

ret'ro-grade, *adv.* Backward; reversely. [GRADE.]

ret'ro-grade'ly, *adv* of RETROGRADE.

ret'ro-gra'di-ent, *a.* [L. *retrogradiens*, p. pr.] *Astrol.* Retrograde. *Obs.* [*rograding*, p.pr.]

ret'ro-grad'ing-ly, *adv.* of RETROGRADE.

ret'ro-grad'ism (-grăd'ĭz'm). *n.* Reactionary principles. — **ret'ro-grad'ist,** *n.*

re'tro-gres'sion-ist, *n.* A person inclined to retrogression.

re'tro-gres'sive (rē'trō-grĕs'ĭv; rĕt'rō-), *n.* A person who tends to retrograde. [TROGRESSIVE.]

re'tro-gres'sive-ly, *adv.* of RETRO-

re'tro-i'tion (-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *retroire* to go back.] Retrogression; reëntrance. *Obs.*

re'tro-lo-ca'tion (-lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* Retroposition. [tion back.]

re'tro-mi-gra'tion, *n.* A migration backward.

ret'ro-min'gen-cy (-mĭn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being retromingent. *Obs* [tive.]

re'tro-op'er-a-tive, *a.* Retroactive.

re'tro-per'i-to-ne'al (-pĕr'ĭ-tō-nē'ăl), *a.* Behind the peritoneum. — **-per'i-to-ne'al-ly,** *adv.*

re'tro-pul'sive (-pŭl'sĭv), *a.* [*retro-* + L. *pellere*, *pulsum*, to impel.] Repelling.

re'tro-ser'rate, *a. Bot & Zoöl.* Having retrorse teeth or barbs.

re'tro-ser'tu-late, *a.*

ret'ro-spect, *a.* Retrospective.

ret'ro-spec'tive. † RETROSPECTIVE.

re'tro-spec'tive, *n.* A retrospective. *Ref. Sp.* [tive view.]

ret'ro-spec'tive-ness, *n.* A retrospective

re-trot', *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

re'tro-u'ter-ine, *a.* [*retro-* + *uterine*.] Behind the uterus.

re'tro-vac'ci-na'tion (rē'trō-văk'sĭ-nā'shŭn; rĕt'rō-), *n. Med.* **a** Inoculation of a cow with human vaccine virus. *Seaton (Oxf. E. D.).* **b** Act or process of retrovaccinating.

re'tro-vac'cine (-văk'sĭn; -sēn), *n. Med.* Vaccine lymph from a cow that has been inoculated with smallpox virus.

re'tro-ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rétroversion.* See RETROVERT.] **1.** Lit., a turning or bending backward: **a** Reversal; annulment. *Obs. Scot.* **b** A turning or looking back. **c** Translation back into the original language. **2.** State of being turned backward; displacement backwards; as, *retroversion* of the uterus, in which the organ's axis is changed, the fundus pointing toward the sacrum and the cervix toward the symphysis pubis. Cf. RETROFLEXION.

re'tro-vert (rē'trō-vûrt; rĕt'rō-; 277), *v. t.;* RE'TRO-VERT'ED; RE'TRO-VERT'ING. [*retro-* + L. *vertere*, to turn. Cf. RETRORSE.] To turn back; revert.

ret'ter-y (rĕt'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). A place or establishment where flax is retted. See RET, *v. t.*, 1. *Ure.*

ret'ting (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RET. Specif.: *vb. n.* Act or process of preparing flax for use by soaking, maceration, and kindred processes, the object being the decomposition and removal of the softer tissues, leaving the fine fiber.

re-tund' (rē-tŭnd'), *v. t.;* RE-TUND'ED; RE-TUND'ING. [L. *retundere, retusum; re-* re- + *tundere* to beat.] To blunt; dull; weaken; fig., to dull; to beat, force, or drive, back; to put down; refute; as, to *retund* slander.

re-turn' (rē-tûrn'), *v. i.;* RE-TURNED' (-tûrnd'); RE-TURN'ING. [ME. *returnen, retornen, retournen*, F. *retourner; re-* re- + *tourner* to turn. See TURN.] **1.** To go or come back again to a place or condition; as, *return* to your home.

On their embattled ranks the waves *return*. *Milton.*
Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou *return*. *Gen.* III. 19.

2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To turn round. **b** To turn back; to retreat. **c** To turn away. 2 *Kings* xviii. 14.

3. To go back or revert in thought, narration, or argument. "But to *return* to my story." *Fielding.*

4. To revert; to go, come, or pass, back, as in possession.

And Jeroboam said in his heart, Now shall the kingdom *return* to the house of David. 1 *Kings* xii 26.

5. To speak in answer; to reply; respond. *Pope.*

to return to one's muttons [a transl. of *revenons à nos moutons*, let us return to our sheep, from the French farce, "Maître Patelin"], to return to one's topic of discussion. *Humorous.*

re-turn', *v. t.* **1.** To turn; to make go or come back; to turn round or back; to reverse. *Obs.*

2. To cause to continue in a different direction, chiefly at a right angle; to turn at an angle, as a wall.

3. To turn or direct back, as the eyes. *Rare. Spenser.*

4. To bring, carry, put, or send, back; to restore; reflect, as light; as, to *return* a borrowed book, or a hired horse; specif., *Mil.*, to replace in the proper receptacle; as, to *return* swords or pistols.

5. In various ball games, to play back (the ball) to the one who delivered it.

6. To recall; to abandon. *Obs.*

7. To bring back in return for goods sent out as a venture; hence, to produce in return; to yield.

8. To report, or bring back and make known.

And all the people answered together, . . . and Moses *returned* the words of the people unto the Lord. *Ex.* xix. 8.

9. To render, as an account, usually an official account, to a superior; to report officially by a list or statement; as, to *return* a list of jurors, of stores, of killed or wounded; to *return* the result of an election. Hence, *Eng.*, to elect according to the official report, or returns.

10. To bring or send back to a tribunal or office, with a certificate of what has been done; to make return of, as a writ.

11. To send in or deliver into official custody, or to a general depository.

12. To send back (upon or on); to visit.

The Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head. 1 *Kings* II. 44.

13. To retort, as an accusation;—with *upon* or *to. Obs.*

14. To give back; to send in return or reply; to say in reply or response; as, to *return* thanks.

15. To give in requital or recompense; to repay; to respond to similarly; as, to *return* a present, one's love, or a courtesy.

16. *Card Playing.* To lead in response to the lead of one's partner; as, to *return* a trump. Specif., in to **return a lead**, to lead a suit already led by another player.

re-turn', *n.* [ME. *retorn*, fr. the v.; cf. F. *retour.*] **1.** Act of returning, or coming back, to or from a place or condition; recurrence, or coming round or on again; as, the *return* of one long absent; the *return* of health or of an illness; the *return* of the seasons, or of an anniversary.

2. a *Arch.* The continuation in a different direction, most often at a right angle, of the face of a building, or any member, as a colonnade, molding, or mold;—applied to the shorter in contradistinction to the longer; as, a façade of sixty feet east has a *return* of twenty feet north. **b** In decorative work of various kinds, the carrying of a molding or group of moldings at an angle, usually a right angle, as when a picture frame is mitered at the corners, or a door trim at the end of an architrave.

3. A bend or turn, as in a rod, stream, or gallery; a portion between two bends; specif.: *pl. Fort. & Mining.* **a** The turnings and windings of a trench or gallery. **b** A short branch track, usually in a gallery, to hold returning trucks as others pass on the main track.

4. A quantity of goods, consignment, cargo, or the like, which comes back in exchange for goods sent out as a mercantile venture; also, the value of, or profit from, such; now, more widely, the profit on, or advantage from, labor, an investment, undertaking, etc.; income or profit in relation to its source;—often in *pl.*, proceeds; results.

5. *Law.* **a** The rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept, or execution, to the proper officer or court. This is now usually done by filing the document, properly indorsed, in the clerk's office. **b** The certificate of an officer stating what he has done in or about the execution of a writ, precept, etc., indorsed on the document. **c** The sending back of a commission with the certificate of the commissioners. **d** Short for RETURN DAY. **e** *Moham. Law.* The addition to the sharers' portion of any residue remaining when there are no residuaries after satisfaction of the sharers' claims as such.

6. An account, or formal report, of an action performed, of a duty discharged, of facts or statistics, and the like; as, election *returns;* a *return* of goods produced or sold; esp. (*pl.*), a set of tabulated statistics prepared for general information. Specif., *Mil. & Nav.*, an official report, or statement, rendered to the commander or other superior officer; as, the *return* of men fit for duty, of provisions, etc.

7. Act of returning something or sending or bringing it back to the same place or condition. Specif.: **a** Restoration; restitution. **b** A giving in recompense, acknowledgment, or the like; repayment; requital; that which is so given; a requital. **c** An answer; a retort. *Obs. or R.* **d** An answering thrust, volley, or the like.

8. That which returns or is returned.

Is no *return* due from a grateful breast? *Dryden.*

9. In technical senses: **a** *Econ.* Specif., the rate of yield of product in any given process of production per unit of cost, esp. in an industrial process. This is said to obey: the **law of constant return**, as when an increase of the scale of production gives a proportionate increase of return, as when an increase in area of land cultivated requires a proportionate increase in outlay for labor, etc.; the **law of increasing return**, as when increasingly intensive cultivation gives an increase in product proportionately greater than the increase of cost; or the **law of diminishing return**, as when increasingly intensive cultivation gives an increase in product proportionately smaller than the increase in cost. **b** *Card Playing.* A lead answering to a previous lead of one's partner. **c** *Lawn Tennis, Cricket, etc.* Act of returning the ball; a ball returned. See RETURN, *v. t.*, 5. **d** *pl.* Refuse tobacco made up of fragments and siftings. **e** *Far.* = BAR, *n.*, 6 **d**. **f** *Com.* In the London Bankers' Clearing House, a check, draft, or other paper calling for payment returned to the clearing house by the bank to which it is presented because of lack of funds, insufficient indorsement, or other defect.

10. Elliptically: **a** A return ticket. **b** A return airway in a mine. **c** *Elec.* The conductor that conveys a current to the source after its energy is utilized.

Syn.—RETURN, RECURRENCE. RETURN denotes a coming back, whether to a place or a condition; RECURRENCE implies fresh occurrence; it often suggests repetition, sometimes at stated intervals; as, the *return* of the prodigal, the *return* of spring; the constant *recurrence* of the same topics of conversation, the daily *recurrence* of the delirium.

re-turn'a-ble (rē-tûr'nă-b'l), *a.* **1.** *Law.* Legally required to be returned, delivered, or rendered; as, a writ *returnable* at a certain day; a verdict *returnable* to the court.

2. That must be returned; to be returned.

3. Capable of, or admitting of, being returned.

4. Able to return. *Rare.*

return day. *Law.* The day when return is to be made. Specif.: **a** The day on which the defendant in an action or proceeding is to appear in court and answer the writ or other mandate therein which is to be then returned. **b** A day fixed for the return of all writs issued subsequent to the next prior return day.

re-turned' (rē-tûrnd'), *pret. & p. p.* of RETURN. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Turned or bent back; made with a return.

2. That has come back; as, a *returned* clergyman, a colonial clergyman who has come back to Great Britain.

3. Sent or brought back.

4. Given in the official returns or record.

returned archivolt, *Arch.*, an archivolt in which the band formed by the archivolt proper is returned at an angle nearly or exactly ninety degrees and carried horizontally. —**r. connecting rod**, *Mach.*, a connecting rod having its crank-pin end on the same side of the crosshead as the engine cylinder.

return piece. *Theaters.* Either of two wings, connected to an interior setting, which turn off the stage back of each side of the proscenium opening.

return shock. *Meteor.* An electric shock following electric discharge from a cloud, and due to the sudden release of electricity induced on bodies on the earth by the charge of the cloud.

return ticket. A ticket good for a return journey; also, a round-trip ticket.

return wall. A wall making a decided angle with an outer wall of a building, and having approximately the same height as it;—distinguished legally from mere partitions or low walls carrying partitions.

re-tuse' (rē-tūs'), *a.* [L. *retusus*, p. p.: cf. F. *rétus.* See RETUND.] *Bot.* Having the apex rounded or obtuse, with a slight notch, as a leaf.



a Retuse; *b* Emarginate; *c* Obcordate.

Reu'ben (rōō'bĕn), *n.* [Heb. *Reûbēn.*] Lit., Behold, a son!—masc. prop.name. Hence: *Bib.* **a** The eldest son of Jacob. **b** The tribe named after Reuben.

Reuch-lin'i-an (roĭk-lĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Johann Reuchlin, the first great Greek scholar of Germany;—used chiefly to designate a method of pronouncing classic Greek as living Greek of the Middle Ages, in general use in western Europe up to about 1600. Cf. ERASMIAN PRONUNCIATION. —*n.* A follower of Reuchlin. Cf. ITACISM.

re-un'ion (rē-ūn'yŭn), *n.* [*re-* + *union:* cf. F. *réunion.*] **1.** Act of reuniting, or state of being reunited; a second union; union formed anew after separation, secession, or discord; as, a *reunion* of parts or particles of matter; a *reunion* of parties or sects.

2. An assembling of persons who have been separated, as the members of a disbanded regiment; an assembly so composed, or a social gathering of acquaintances or of persons having some previously formed bond of union.

re-un'ion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* An advocate of reunion; specif. [*usually cap.*], an advocate of the reunion of the Anglican Church with the Roman Catholic Church.—**re-un'ion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*—**re-un'ion-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

re'u-nite' (rē'ū-nīt'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *unite:* cf. LL. *reunire.*] **1.** To unite again; to join after separation or variance.

2. *Hindu Law.* To restore the coparceners of a joint family, between whom partition has been made, to their prior position as coparceners.

re'u-nite', *v. i.* To unite again; to rejoin.

re-vac'ci-nate (rē-văk'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To vaccinate a second time or again.—**re-vac'ci-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

re-veal' (rē-vēl'), *v. t.;* RE-VEALED' (-vēld'); RE-VEAL'ING. [OF. *reveler*, F. *révéler*, L. *revelare, revelatum*, to unveil, reveal; *re-* re- + *velare* to veil, fr. *velum* a veil. See VEIL; cf. REVELATION.] **1.** To make known (that which has been concealed or kept secret); to unveil; disclose; divulge; make clear; display; show.

2. Specif., to communicate by divine or supernatural instruction or agency.

Syn.—REVEAL, DISCOVER, DISCLOSE, DIVULGE. TO REVEAL is to exhibit or make known what was previously concealed; DISCOVER, once common as a synonym for *reveal*, is now rare in this sense; as, "Hazlitt rather exhibits than *reveals* beauties" (*C. H. Herford*); "Words, like Nature, half *reveal* and half conceal the soul within" (*Tennyson*); "Once it was reckoned graceful, half to *discover* and half conceal the mind" (*Gray*); "The flame arose, *discovering* once again a scene of peace and humble happiness" (*Hawthorne*). TO DISCLOSE is to expose to view what has been concealed from sight, or (esp.) to reveal what has been kept secret; to DIVULGE is to communicate or make public (esp. a secret or other private matter); as, "Louisa took off her green gingham apron, *disclosing* a shorter one of pink and white print" (*Mary Wilkins*); "The confessions of Saint Austin and Rousseau *disclose* the secrets of the human heart" (*Gibbon*); "Horace . . . declares in sober sadness that he would not for all the world get into a boat with a man who had *divulged* the Eleusinian mysteries" (*Cowper*); "I believe it is a true observation, that few secrets are *divulged* to one person only" (*Fielding*). See COMMUNICATE, EXHIBIT, DISCOVER.

re-veal', *n.* A revealing; disclosure. *Rare.*

re-veal', *n. Arch.* The side of an opening for a window, doorway, or the like, between the door frame or window frame and the outer surface of the wall; or, where the opening is not filled with a door, etc., the whole thickness of the wall; the jamb.

re-vealed' (-vēld'), *pret. & p. p.* of REVEAL.—**re-veal'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**revealed religion**, that which is based on direct communication of God's will to mankind; esp., the Christian religion, based on the revelations of the Old and New Testaments. Cf. NATURAL RELIGION.—**r. theology**, theology to be learned only from revelation.

re-veal'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *revelement.*] Revelation.

rev'e-hent (rĕv'ē-hĕnt; rē-vē'-), *a.* [L. *revehens, -hentis*, p. pr.] Carrying back.

re-veil'le (rē-văl'yē; rĕv'ē-lē'; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [Cf. F. *réveil*, fr. *réveiller* to awake; *re-* re- + *es-* (L. *ex*) + *veiller* to awake, watch, L. *vigilare* to watch. The English form was prob. taken from the French imper. *réveillez*, 2d pers. pl. See VIGIL.] *Mil. & Nav.* A signal, usually sounded by bugle or drum, at about sunrise, summoning soldiers or sailors to the day's duties and notifying sentinels that they may refrain from challenging. It is immediately preceded by a single gun. "Sound a *reveille*." *Dryden.*

☞ The usual pron. in the U. S. service is **rĕv'ē-lē'** (or rĕv'ē-lē'), and this is also common in general use in America; in the British service rē-vĕl'ĭ (or rē-văl'ĭ) is usual.

rev'el (rĕv'ĕl), *v. i.;* REV'ELED (-ĕld) or REV'ELLED; REV'EL-

re'tro-verse' (rē'trō-vûrs'; rĕt'rō-), *a.* [L. *retroversus.*] Turned backward. [RETRO-.]

re'tro-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* See **re-trude'** (rē-trōōd'), *v. t.* [L. *retrudere, retrusum*; *re-* + *trudere* to thrust.] To thrust back. *Rare.* — **re-tru'sion** (rē-trōō'zhŭn), *n. Rare.*

re-truse', *a.* [L. *retrusus* concealed.] Abstruse. *Obs.*

re-truss', *v. t.* [OF. *retrousser.*] To repack; reload. *Obs.*

re-trust', *v. t.*, **re-try'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rette. † RATE.

rette, *v. t.* [ME. *retten*, OF. *reter* to accuse, impute, L. *reputare.* See REPUTE, *v.*] To impute; ascribe; reckon. *Obs.*

ret'ted, *pret. & p. p.* of RET.

ret'ter, *n.* One who rets.

Re'tu (rē'tōō), *n. pl.* See EGYPTIAN, *n.*, 1.

re-tube', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-tuch'. Retouch. *Ref. Sp.*

re-tucht'. Retouched. *Ref. Sp.*

re-tum'ble, *v. t.*, **re'tu-mes'cence**, *n.*, **re-tune'**, *v. t.*, **re-turf'**, *v. t.*, **re-turn'**, *v. t.* & *i.* See RE-, 2.

re-turn'a-bil'i-ty (rē-tûr'nă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being returnable.

re-turn'-ball', *n.* A child's ball held by an elastic string so that it returns to the hand or cup from which it is thrown.

return bead. A bead, nearly a complete circle in section, worked on an angle.

return block A snatch block.

re-turn'-cocked', *a. Arch.* Designating a bead projecting from an angle and not flanked by grooves.

return crease. See CRICKET, *n.*

re-turned'. Returned. *Ref. Sp.*

ret'ur-nel'lo. † RITORNELLO.

re-turn'er, *n.* One who returns.

re-turn'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RETURN.

re-turn'less, *a.* Without, or not admitting of, return.—**re-turn'less-ly**, *adv.*

re-tuse'ness, *n.* [L. *retusus* blunted. See RETUSE; -NESS.] Hoarseness; grossness. *Obs.*

re-tu'sion, *n.* [L. *retusus* blunted.] A dulling or making blunt. *Obs.*

re-twine', *v. t.*, **re-twist'**, *v. t.*, **re-ty'ing**, *n.*, **re-type'**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

reu. † REW, RUE.

Reu'ă (rē'ŭ; rōō). *Bib.*

reubarbe † RHUBARB.

Reu'ben-ites, *n. pl Bib.*

Reuch'lin-ism(roĭk'lĭn-nĭz'm), *n.* [See REUCHLINIAN.] Itacism.

reude. † RUDE.

reuel † RULE.

Reu'el (rōō'ĕl), *n.* [Heb *Re'ūēl.*] Lit., friend of God; — masc prop. name.

reuer. † RIVER.

reufol. † RUEFUL.

reul (rūl) Var. of RULE *Obs Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]

re-ul'cer-ate, *v. t* See RE-, 2.

reuler, *a.* [OF. Cf. REGULAR] Regular; canonical. *Obs.*

reuliche, reuly. † RUELY.

Reu'mah (rōō'mă) *Bib.*

reu-mat'ick. † RHEUMATIC.

reume. † REALM, RHEUM.

reumor † RUMOR

re-un'du-late, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.—**re-un'du-la'tion**, *n.*

re-une', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *réunir.* See UNITE.] To reunite. *Obs.*

re-une' (rē-ūn'), *v. i.* [From REUNION.] To hold a reunion. *Slang, Amer.*

reunes. † REWNESS.

re'un-fold', *v. t.*, **re-u'ni-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*, **re-u'ni-fy**, *v. t.* See RE-, 2 [*a.* See -ABLE.]

re'u-nit'a-ble (rē'ū-nĭt'ă-b'l), **re'u-nit'ed-ly**, *adv.* of *reunited*, p. p.

re'u-nit'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who reunites.

re'u-ni'tion (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Reunion. *Rare.*

re'u-ni'tive (rē'ū-nĭ'tĭv), *a.* Characterized by, or causing, reunion. [*v. t.* See RE-, 2.]

re'up-hol'ster, *v. t.*, **re-urge'** [re'us (rē'ŭs), *masc.*, re'a (rē'ă), *fem.*; *n. pl. masc* REI (-ī), *fem.* REÆ (-ē). [L.] *Law.* A defendant.

reuse. † ROOSE. *Scot.*

re-use', *n. & v.* See RE-, 2

reu'sie. Var. of REWSIE.

reu'sing. *n.* Repentance. *Obs*

reut, reuth. † RUTH. [FUL]

reuthevol, reuthful. † RUTHFUL

reuthnes. † RUTHLESS

re-u'ti-lize, *v. t.*, **re-ut'ter**, *v. t* See RE-, 2.

reuwele. † RUDE.

reuylle. † RUEL.

reuyn. † *riven*, p. p. of RIVE.

Rev., *or* **rev.** *Abbr.* Revelation; revenue; reverend; reverse; revolution; review; revise; revised; revision. [count]

rev. A/C. *Abbr.* Revenue account.

revaille. † REVEAL.

rev'a-len'ta, *or* **rev'a-len'ta A-rab'i-ca** (rĕv'ă-lĕn'tă ă-răb'ĭ-kă). [NL., fr. earlier *ervalenta* (L. *ervum* a kind of pulse + *lens, lentis*, lentil), combined with the trade name F. *revalescière* du Barry (cf. L. *revalescere* to regain strength).] *Com.* Lentil meal, used as invalids' food. [Convalescence.]

rev'a-les'cence (-lĕs'ĕns), *n.*

rev'a-les'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *revalescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *revalescere*; *re-* re- + *valescere*, v. incho fr. *valere* to be well.] Growing well; convalescent.

re-val'i-date, *v. t.*, **re-val'i-da'tion**, *n.*, **re-val'u-a'tion**, *n.*, **re-val'ue**, *v. t.*, **re-vamp'**, *v. t. & n.*, **re-va'por-i-za'tion**, *n.*, **re-va'por-ize**, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.

revar † REAVER, RIVER.

revard. † REWARD

re-var'nish, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

revart. † REVERT.

re-va'ry, *v.* See RE-, 2.

revay, ryvaye, *v. i.* [OF. *rivetier*, fr. *rive* bank, L. *ripa.*] To go hunting or hawking, esp. for waterfowl. *Obs.*

revd. *Abbr.* Reverend.

reve. † REIF.

reve. Obs., hist., or dial Eng. var of REAVE, REEVE.

reve, *v. t.* [F. *rêver* to dream.] To muse in reverie. *Rare.*

re-veal'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.—**re-veal'a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **re-veal'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

re-veal'er, *n* One that reveals

re-veal'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REVEAL.—**re-veal'ing-ly**, *adv.*

revede Obs pret. of RLAVE.

re-veg'e-tate (rē-vĕj'ē-tāt), *v. i.* See RE-, 2.—**re-veg'e-ta'tion**, *n.*

revei. † REVAY.

reveil. † REVEAL.

re-veil' (rē-văl'), ‖ **ré'veil'** (*F.* rā'vĕ'y'). Vars. of REVEILLE. *R.*

reveist. Obs. p. p. of RAVISH.

re'vel (rē'vĕl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RAVEL.

rev'el (rĕv'ĕl), *n. Arch.* = REVEAL. *Rare.*

re-vel', *v. t.* [L. *revellere*; *re-* + *vellere* to pluck, pull.] To draw back; to withdraw. *Obs.*

ING or REV'EL-LING. [OF. *reveler* to revolt, rebel, make merry, fr. L. *rebellare*. See REBEL.] **1.** To be festive in a riotous or noisy manner; to indulge or take part in a revel or revels. "Where joy most *revels*." *Shak.*
2. To take great or intense delight or satisfaction (in); as, he *reveled* in crime; he *revels* in music.
'T is thus, my Lord, you *revel* in the grace
Of art and nature, in that glorious place. *D'Urfey*

rev'el (rĕv'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *revel* rebellion, disorder, feast, sport. See REVEL, *v. i.*] **1.** Riotous or noisy festivity or merry-making; a festive occasion or celebration characterized by lively and noisy jollity or merrymaking; a carousal.
This day in mirth and *revel* to dispend. *Chaucer.*
2. A parish festival; a wake. *Dial. Eng.*
3. Disorder; riot. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — See FEAST.

rev'e-la'tion (rĕv'ĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *revelacion*, F. *révélation*, L. *revelatio*. See REVEAL.] **1.** Act of revealing; the disclosing or discovering to others of what was before unknown to them, also, that which is revealed.
2. *Theol.* **a** Act of revealing or communicating divine truth; specif., disclosure or manifestation of Himself or of His will by God to man, as through some wondrous act that awes and impresses, through oracular words, signs, laws, etc., or through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit; as, the *revelation* to the Jews assembled around Mount Sinai. [The earliest sense.] **b** That which is revealed by God to man. **c** That which contains or affords such revelation or that purports to do so; — often in the *pl.* in titles of writings; as, the *Revelations* of Bartholomew; specif., the Bible.
3. [*cap.*] The last of the canonical books of the Bible; the Apocalypse; — often, *Colloq. or Error.*, in the *pl.* See NEW TESTAMENT.

rev'e-la'tion-ist, *n.* **1.** One who makes a revelation; esp., the author of the Revelation, or Apocalypse.
2. A believer in revelation.

rev'el-ry (rĕv'ĕl-rĭ), *n.* [See REVEL, *v. i. & n.*] Act of engaging in a revel; boisterous merrymaking; reveling.
There was a sound of *revelry* by night *Byron.*

rev'e-nant (rĕv'ĕ-nănt), *n.* [F., p. pr. of *revenir* to return.] **1.** One that returns, esp. after a long absence or after death; hence, a ghost; a specter; an apparition.
2. *Math.* A form that constantly recurs as leading coefficient in irreducible covariants.

re-ven'di-cate (rē-vĕn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [F. *revendiquer*. Cf. REVENGE.] To reclaim; to recover by a formal demand for restoration. *Rare.*

re-ven'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *revendication*; cf. L. *rei vindicatio* claiming of a thing.] A revendicating. *R.*

re-venge' (rē-vĕnj'), *v. t.*; RE-VENGED' (-vĕnjd'); RE-VENG'ING (-vĕn'jĭng). [OF. *revengier*, F. *revancher*; *re-* re- + OF. *vengier* to avenge, revenge, F. *venger*, L. *vindicare*. See VINDICATE, VENGEANCE; cf. REVINDICATE.] **1.** To inflict harm or injury in return for, as an injury, insult, etc.; to exact satisfaction for, under a sense of injury; to avenge; — followed either by the wrong received, or by the person or thing wronged, as the object, or by the reciprocal pronoun as direct object, and a preposition before the wrong done or the wrongdoer.
To *revenge* the death of our fathers. *Ld. Berners.*
The gods are just, and will *revenge* our cause. *Dryden.*
2. To punish. *Obs.*
Syn. — Retaliate, requite, vindicate. See AVENGE.

re-venge', *v. i.* To take vengeance; — with *upon*. *Obs. or Archaic.* "A bird that will *revenge* upon you all." *Shak.*

re-venge', *n.* [Cf. OF. *revenge*, F. *revanche*. See REVENGE, *v.*] **1.** Act of revenging; vengeance; a returning of evil for evil; a repayment of an injury or wrong.
Certainly, in taking *revenge*, a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing it over he is superior *Bacon.*
2. The disposition to revenge; a malignant wishing of evil to one who has done us an injury.
3. Act of avenging. *Obs. & R.*
None would strike a stroke in his *revenge*. *Shak.*
4. Punishment. *Obs.*
5. An opportunity of getting satisfaction or retrieving one's self, as a return match; as, to give one his *revenge*.
Syn. — See REQUITAL.

re-venge'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Revengeful. *Obs.*
2. Capable of being revenged; as, *revengeable* wrong.

re-venge'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or prone to, revenge; vindictive; malicious; revenging; wreaking revenge.
If thy *revengeful* heart cannot forgive. *Shak*
Syn. — Vengeful, resentful. See VINDICTIVE.
— **re-venge'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-venge'ful-ness**, *n.*

rev'e-nue (rĕv'ĕ-nū; *formerly often or usually, still occas.*, rē-vĕn'ū), *n.* [OF. & F. *revenu*, prop. p. p. of *revenir* to return, or OF. *revenue*, F. *revenue*, a returning, fr. OF. & F. *revenir* to return, L. *revenire*; *re-* re- + *venire* to come. See COME.] **1.** Return; coming back. *Obs. & R.*
2. In both *sing. & pl.* Return; yield, as of land; profit; — with *of*. *Obs.*
3. That which returns, or comes back, from an investment; the annual or periodical rents, profits, interest, or issues of any species of property, real or personal; income.
Do not anticipate your *revenues*. *Gray.*
4. An item of income; a source of revenue.
5. The annual or periodical yield of taxes, excise, customs, duties, rents, etc., which a nation, state, or municipality collects and receives into the treasury for public use; public income of whatever kind.
6. The government department concerned with the collection of the national revenue.
7. Short for *revenue officer*. *Slang, U. S.*

revenue cutter. An armed government vessel employed to enforce revenue laws, prevent smuggling, etc. In the **revenue-cutter service** of the United States the officers are commissioned and its sailors enlisted as in the navy, and any part of the service may be ordered by the President to cooperate with the navy.

re-ver'ber-ant (rē-vûr'bĕr-ănt), *a.* [L. *reverberans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *réverbérant*. See REVERBERATE.] **1.** *Her.* S-shaped and pointing outward; — said of a lion's tail.
2. Reverberating; resonant.

re-ver'ber-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *reverberare* to strike back, repel; *re-* re- + *verberare* to lash, whip, beat, fr. *verber* a lash, whip, rod.] **1.** To return or send back, to force or drive back; to repel; to echo, as sound; to reflect, as light or heat; to repel from side to side; as, flame is *reverberated* in a furnace.
2. To strike upon *Obs. & R.*
3. To subject to the action of a reverberatory furnace; to fuse by reverberated heat.

re-ver'ber-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To be driven back; to rebound; to recoil; to be reflected or repelled, as rays of light.
2. To turn or bend back. *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.*
3. To resound; to echo; to reëcho; — said of sound.
4. To be forced to strike (upon) or go (over), as flames.
5. To cause or undergo reverberation.

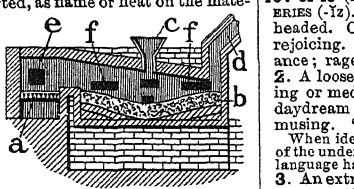
re-ver'ber-ate, *a.* [See REVERBERATE, *v.*] Driven back, as sound; reflected; also, reverberant. *Obs. or R.*

re-ver'ber-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *reverberacioun*, F. *réverbération*.] Act of reverberating; reflection; echo; as, the *reverberation* of rays from a mirror; the *reverberation* of voices; the *reverberation* of heat or flame in a furnace. Specif.: **a** Act of causing reflection of light, heat, or sound. *Obs.* **b** Act of reflecting light or heat, reëchoing sound, etc.; also, state of being reflected or reëchoed. **c** Subjection to the action of a reverberatory furnace. **d** An echoed sound; reëcho. **e** A reflected light or color; reflection.

re-ver'ber-a-tive (rē-vûr'bĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of reverberation; tending to reverberate, reflective.

re-ver'ber-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that produces reverberation; specif., a reflecting lamp.

re-ver'ber-a-to-ry (-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Acting by reverberation; forced back or diverted, as flame or heat on the material to be subjected to it.
2. Designating a furnace (**reverberatory furnace**), kiln, etc., in which the flame is reflected from the roof on the material treated.



Reverberatory Furnace for extracting lead from galena. *a* Fire Grate; *b* Hearth; *c* Hopper for introducing dressed ore, slags, quicklime, etc.; *d* Flue; *e* Opening for feeding fire; *f, f* Openings through which ore, etc., is stirred up

re-ver'ber-a-to-ry, *n.* A reverberatory furnace, kiln, or the like.

re-vere' (rē-vēr'), *v. t.*; RE-VERED' (-vērd'); RE-VER'ING (-vēr'ĭng). [L. *revereri*; *re-* re- + *vereri* to fear, akin to E. *wary*: cf. F. *révérer*.] To regard with reverence, or profound respect and affection, mingled with awe or fear; to venerate; to reverence; to honor in estimation.
Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather *revered* as his father than treated as his partner in the empire *Addison*
Syn. — Venerate, reverence, adore.

re-vered' (rē-vērd'), *a.* Designating a method of ornamenting handkerchiefs, linens, etc., with a kind of drawn work.

rev'er-ence (rĕv'ĕr-ĕns), *n.* [F. *révérence*, L. *reverentia*. See REVERENT.] **1.** Honor or respect because of position or relationship; deference. *Obs. or R. Chaucer.*
2. Profound respect mingled with fear and affection, as for a holy being or place or an exalted thing; veneration.
Reverence, which is the synthesis of love and fear *Coleridge.*
3. An act of revering; a token of respect or veneration; an obeisance, bow, or curtsey.
4. State of being honored or respected; reverend character; dignity; state.
If thou be poor, farewell thy *reverence*. *Chaucer*
5. A person entitled to be revered; — now only used as a title applied to clergymen with the pronouns *his* or *your*.
Syn. — REVERENCE, VENERATION, AWE, DREAD, ADORATION, WORSHIP. REVERENCE is a strong sentiment of respect and esteem, sometimes with a trace of fear; VENERATION is deep or exalted reverence; AWE adds to *reverence* the implication of solemn wonder, mingled with dread, in view of something great or terrible, sublime or sacred; as, "Towards Johnson . . . his [Boswell's] feeling was not sycophancy, which is the lowest, but *reverence*, which is the highest of human feelings" (*Carlyle*); "To both [Johnson and Jowett] language was a sacred gift and to be used with *reverence*" (*Evelyn Abbott*); "For Socrates he [Gray] had an almost religious *veneration*" (*N. Nicholls*); "certain broken toys . . . taken forth now and then with almost religious *veneration*, with trembling hands and renewal of old grief, to his wondering *awe* at the greatness of men's sorrows" (*W. Pater*); "I have been reading Comus and Lycidas with wonder and a sort of *awe*" (*E. FitzGerald*); "Nor can I ever without *awe* stay long under a great Alpine cliff" (*Ruskin*). DREAD, as here compared (see FEAR), sometimes implies profound awe mingled with anxiety or concern; as, "He [Johnson] had indeed an awful *dread* of death" (*Boswell*). ADORATION adds to *veneration* the idea of homage or personal devotion; WORSHIP is adoration paid esp. to God; the word is also used in strong hyperbole with reference to other objects; as, "The mind sinks under [the good and evil of eternity] in passive helplessness, content with calm belief and humble *adoration*" (*Johnson*); "The holy time is quiet as a nun breathless with *adoration*" (*Wordsworth*); "eternity . . . spent in *worship*" (*Milton*); "the barbarizing plutolatry which seems to be so rapidly supplanting the *worship* of what alone is lovely and enduring" (*Lowell*). See DEFERENCE.
at (the) reverence of, in honor of; out of respect for. *Obs.* — **to pay**, *or Obs.*, **do** *or* **make**, r., to show reverence or honor; to perform an act of reverence.
Now lies he there,
And none so poor *to do* him *reverence* *Shak*

rev'er-ence (rĕv'ĕr-ĕns), *v. t.*; -ENCED (-ĕnst); -ENC-ING (-ĕn-sĭng). [Cf. OF. *reverentier*.] To salute with a reverence; to do obeisance to; to regard or treat with reverence. Specif.: **a** To treat with respect or deference; to show respect to. *Obs.* **b** To regard with respect and affection mingled with fear; to venerate; as, he *reverenced* his gods.

rev'er-end (-ĕnd), *a.* [L. *reverendus*, gerundive of *revereri*: cf. F. *révérend*, OF. *reverent*. See REVERE.] **1.** Worthy of reverence; entitled to respect or honor, as on account of age or position; inspiring reverence; revered. "The *reverend* walls." *Tennyson.* "A *reverend* sire." *Milton.* This word is commonly given as a title of respect to ecclesiastics. A clergyman is styled the *reverend*; a dean, vicar general, president of a seminary or college, superior of a religious house, canon, prior, etc., the *very reverend*; a bishop, abbot, monsignor, or prothonotary apostolic, the *right reverend*; an archbishop, the *most reverend*.
2. Sacred; holy. *Obs.*
3. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the clergy.
4. Reverent. *Now Rare* *Jer Taylor.*

rev'er-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *reverens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *revereri*. See REVERE.] **1.** [OF.] = REVEREND, 1 & 3. *Obs. or R.*
2. Disposed to revere; expressing, or characterized by, reverence or veneration; reverential; very or profoundly respectful; as, *reverent* disciples; *reverent* words; *reverent* behavior. "Prostrate fell before him *reverent*." *Milton.*
3. Strong; — said of whisky. *Dial. U. S.*

rev'er-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *révérenciel*, OF. *-cial*. See REVERENCE.] **1.** Proceeding from, or expressing, reverence; having a reverent quality; reverent; as, *reverential* awe. "A *reverential* esteem of things sacred." *South.*
2. Inspiring reverence. *Rare.*
— **rev'er-en'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **rev'er-en'tial-ly**, *adv.* — **rev'er-en'tial-ness**, *n.*

rev'er-ie (rĕv'ẽr-ĭ; 277), **rev'er-y** (rĕv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* REVERIES (-ĭz). [F. *rêverie*, fr. *rêver* to dream, rave, be lightheaded. Cf. RAVE, *v.*] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** State of joy; rejoicing. *Chaucer.* **b** Wantonness; revelry. **c** Annoyance; rage. **d** Rough or rude speech. **e** Noise. *Scot.*
2. A loose or irregular train of thought occurring in musing or meditation; a fit of deep or abstracted musing; a daydream; also, state of being lost in thought or abstracted musing. "Rapt in nameless *reverie*." *Tennyson.*
When ideas float in our mind without any reflection or regard of the understanding, it is that which the French call *resvery*, our language has scarce a name for it. *Locke.*
3. An extravagant or fanciful product of the mind; a theory or notion, usually strange or impractical; a vision.
There are infinite *reveries* and numberless extravagancies pass through both [wise and foolish minds] *Addison*
Syn. — See DREAM.

‖ **re-vers'** (rē-vâr'; *colloq.* rē-vēr', rē-vûr'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. See REVERSE, *n.*] *Dressmaking, Tailoring, etc.* A part turned or folded back so as to show the inside, or a piece put on in imitation of such a part, as the lapel of a coat.

re-ver'sal (rē-vûr'săl), *n.* [From REVERSE.] Act of reversing. Specif.: **a** *Law.* A change or overthrowing; as, the *reversal* of a judgment; the *reversal* of an attainder, or of an outlawry, by which the sentence is rendered void. **b** The causing to move or face in an opposite direction, or to appear in an inverted position; as, the *reversal* of a rotation; the *reversal* of objects by a lens. **c** (1) A method of testing or determining the collimation, as of a transit, by reversing the telescope in its supports. (2) The changing of a dark line in a spectrum into a bright one, or vice versa, by absorption. **d** Reversion; return. *Rare.*

re-verse' (rē-vûrs'), *a.* [ME. *revers*, OF. *revers*, L. *reversus*, p. p. of *revertere*. See REVERT.] **1.** Turned back; opposite or contrary; as, the *reverse* order or method.
"A vice *reverse* unto this." *Gower.*
2 Adverse; contrary; as, *reverse* winds. *Now Rare.*
3. Backhand; — said of thrusts, blows, or the like. *Obs.*
4. Acting or operating in a manner opposite or contrary.
reverse bar, *Shipbuilding*, a portion or section of a reverse frame; also, a reverse frame. — **r. battery, fire**, etc., *Mil.*, one stationed in, or coming from, the rear. — **r. bearing**, *Surv.*, the bearing resulting from a backsight. — **r. curve**, *Railroads*, an S-shaped curve made by joining two simple curves turning in opposite directions; sometimes, erroneously, a stretch formed of two oppositely turning simple curves joined by a tangent. — **r. discard**, *Whist*, a discard of a higher and then a lower card from a suit, to indicate either strength in the suit or ability to ruff it. — **r. English.** See ENGLISH, *n.*, 6. *U. S.* — **r. fault**, *Geol.* See FAULT, *n.*, 8. — **r. frame**, *Shipbuilding*, a part of the frame formed by an angle iron placed opposite the frame proper, but with its flanges reversed in direction from those forming the frame, in an iron or steel ship. — **r. indention**. *Print.* = HANGING INDENTION. — **r. keys**, *Mech.*, an arrangement of keys or wedges resembling the stonemason's plug and feather, used for forcing apart two pieces previously fastened by a key or cotter. — **r. side**, *Eng. Billiards*, check side. See ENGLISH, *n.*, 6.

re-verse', *n.* [ME. *revers*, F. *revers*. See REVERSE, *a.*]
1. That which is directly opposite or contrary to something else; contrary; opposite *Chaucer.*
And then mistook *reverse* of wrong for right. *Pope.*
2. That which appears or is presented when anything is reverted, or is turned or viewed oppositely to the position or direction in which it is ordinarily seen; the back; — opposed to *obverse*; as, the *reverse* of a leaf or trench; specif.: **a** The side of a coin, medal, etc., opposite to the

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rev'e-la-bil'i-ty (rĕv'ĕ-lă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being revealable.
revelaic. † REFLAC.
reveland. Var of REEVELAND *Obs. or Hist.*
rev'e-late (rĕv'ĕ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *revelatus*, p. p. of *revelare* to reveal.] To reveal. *Obs.*
rev'e-la'tion-al (-lā'shŭn-ăl), *a* Of or pertaining to revelation.
rev'e-la'tion-er, *n* One who makes revelations [Reveling.]
rev'e-la-tive (rĕv'ĕ-lā-tĭv), *a.*
rev'e-la'tor (rĕv'ĕ-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A revealer.
rev'e-la-to-ry (rĕv'ĕ-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Revealing; revelative.
rev'el-coil', *n.* [*revel* + *coil* tumult.] Reveling *Obs.*
rev'eld. Reveled. *R.Sp.* [*Obs.*]
rev'el-dash', *n.* = REVELCOIL.
revele, revell † REVEAL
rev'el-er, rev'el-ler (rĕv'ĕl-ẽr), *n.* One who revels.
revelle, *n* A rivulet. *Obs.*
re-vel'lent (rē-vĕl'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *revellens*, p. pr of *revellere*. See REVEL, *v. t.*] Causing revulsion; revulsive. — *n. Med.* A revulsive medicine.
rev'el-ler, rev'el-ling, etc Vars of REVELER, REVELING, etc.
Revel Master. See MASTER OF REVELS.
rev'el-ment. *n.* Act of revelry; reveling.
rev'el-ous, *a.* [OF. *revelos*.] Merrymaking; reveling. *Obs*

Lit, let us return to our sheep; hence, let us return to our topic of conversation or subject. See under RETURN, *v. t.*
re-vent', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-vent'er, *n.* [return. *Obs.*]
revene, *v. i.* [L. *revenire*.] To
re-venge'ance, *n.* [OF. *revenjance*.] Revenge *Obs*
re-venge'less, *a.* See -LESS.
re-venge'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *revengement*.] Revenge. *Obs. or R.*
re-veng'er (rē-vĕn'jẽr), *n.* One who revenges; an avenger.
re-veng'ing-ly, *adv.* of *revenging*, p. pr.
‖ **re-ve-nons' à nos' mou'tons'** (rē-v'nôN' ä nō' mōō'tôN'). [F.] *Obs. or Archaic* 1 Revelry; carousal; also, a revel.
2. A troop of revelers.
reven. † RAVEN, REAVE.
re-vend', *v.* See RE-, 2. — **re-vend'er,** *n.* [return. *Obs.*]
re-veng'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* = REVENGEFUL.
re-veng'ing-ly, *adv.* of *revenging*, p. pr.
rev'e-nued (rĕv'ĕ-nūd), *a.* Provided with a revenue. *Obs. or R*
rever † RIVER.
re'ver (rē'vẽr). Obs or Scot. var. of REAVER.
re-ver', *n.* = REVERS; — Anglicized form.
rever. *n. Archery.* = ROVER. *Obs.*
‖ **re ve'ra,** *or* **re-ve're ra** (rē-vē'-rä), *adv.* [L.] In fact; really.

re-ver'a-ble (rē-vēr'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE
reveray. † REAVERY.
re-verb' (rē-vûrb'), *v. t. & i.* [See REVERBERATE.] To reëcho; reverberate. *Obs.*
re-ver'ba-to-ry (rē-vûr'bă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Reverberatory; — a reduced form. — *n. Obs.*
reverbery, *n.* A reverberatory *Obs.* [with verdure. *R.*
re-ver'dure, *v. t.* To cover again
reverdye, *n.* [OF. *reverdie*.] State of joy; rejoicing. = REVERIE, 1a. *Obs.* [gliciced form
re-vere', *n.* = REVERS; — Anglicized form.
rever-enc-er (rĕv'ẽr-ĕn-sẽr), *n.* One who reverences. *Colloq.*
rev'er-end, *n.* A clergyman.

rev'er-end-ly, *adv.* 1. Reverently. *Obs.* [erence.
2. In a manner to inspire rev-
rev'er-end-ness, *n* Reverentness. *Obs. or R.*
rev'er-end-ship', *n* See -SHIP.
rev'er-ent-ly, *adv.* of REVERENT. See -LY.
rev'er-ent-ness. *n.* See -NESS
re-ver'er (rē-vēr'ẽr), *n.* One who reveres.
re-ver'i-fi-ca'tion, *n.*, **re-ver'i-fy,** *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
rev'er-ist (rĕv'ẽr-ĭst), *n.* One who indulges in reveries
re-vers'a-ble (rē-vûr'să-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-vers'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*Obs.*
re-verse', *v.* = REVEST, to dress

obverse (which see); also, the design on this side. **b** The back of a book leaf; verso. **c** Butt. *Rare. Scott.*
3. *Fencing.* A backhanded thrust, cut, or stroke. *Obs. Shak.*
4. Act of reversing; specif.: **a** Reversal; a turning completely about; complete change. *Obs. or R., or Dancing.*
By a *reverse* of fortune, Stephen becomes rich. *Lamb.*
b A change from better to worse; misfortune; a check or defeat; as, the enemy met with a *reverse.*
5. = REVERS. *Rare.*
6. *Surg.* A turn or fold made in bandaging, by which the direction of the bandage is changed.
7. *Card Playing.* **a** = REVERSI **a**. **b** *pl.* = REVERSI **b**.
8. *Mech.* A reversing gear, movement, etc.
Syn. — See CONVERSE.
the reverse of the medal, the other side of the affair or question, usually connoting a less favorable aspect.

re-verse' (rē-vûrs'), *v. t.;* RE-VERSED' (-vûrst'); RE-VERS'ING (-vûr'sĭng). [ME. *reversen,* F. *renverser.* See REVERSE, *a.;* cf. REVERT.] **1.** To cause to return; to bring or send back. *Obs.*
2. To turn away; to remove; to cause to depart. *Obs.*
Out of her daughter's heart fond fancies to *reverse. Spenser.*
3. To overthrow; to subvert. *Obs.*
4. To turn upside down; to invert. *Sir W. Temple.*
5. To face (a garment), as with velvet. *Obs.*
6. To oppose; also, to contradict. *Obs. & R. Wyclif'e.*
7. To revoke; to annul; specif., *Law,* to overthrow by a contrary decision; to make void; to undo or annul for error; as, to *reverse* a judgment, sentence, or decree.
8. To turn completely about in position or direction; to change to the opposite as regards position; to transpose; as, to *reverse* a negative for photomechanical printing.
9. To use, do, etc., in the opposite way, as an experiment.
10. To cause to go or move in the opposite direction; as, to *reverse* an electric current; specif., *Mach.,* to cause (an engine, machine, etc.) to perform its revolutions or action in the opposite direction.
Syn. — Overturn, overthrow, overset, upset, subvert; annul, repeal, revoke, undo. — REVERSE, INVERT agree in the idea of change to the contrary or opposite. REVERSE is the more general term, and denotes alteration to the opposite; it applies to position, direction, order, sequence, relation, bearing; as, to *reverse* a coin, an electric current, an engine, relative values, a decision; "having his shield *reversed*" (*Scott*). INVERT denotes primarily a turning upside down; as, to *invert* a tumbler, *inverted* commas; "the lake . . . reflecting *inverted* tops of mountains" (*Gray*). In its secondary senses it approaches *reverse,* but applies within narrower limits; as, to *invert* the order of words in a sentence, the relation of cause and effect, an *inverted* chord. See CONVERSE, ABOLISH.
Motives by excess *reverse* their very nature, and instead of exciting, stun and stupefy the mind. *Coleridge.*
The custom . . . to *invert* now and then the order of the class, so as to make the highest and lowest boys change places. *Moore.*
reverse arms, *Mil.,* a position of a soldier (not now used in the United States army) in which the piece was held between the right elbow and the body at an angle of 45°, barrel downward, muzzle down and to the rear.

re-verse', *v. i.* **1.** To draw or move back; to recoil; to turn away. *Obs. or R.*
2. To turn or move in the opposite direction, as in waltzing; to be or become reversed.
3 To fall down; to turn over. *Obs.*
4. To return. *Obs. Spenser.*

re-versed' (rē-vûrst'), *p. a.* **1.** Turned backward or the contrary way; turned side for side, or end for end; as: **a** *Bot.* Resupinate. **b** *Zoöl* Sinistral, as some univalve shells.
2. *Law.* Set aside, annulled, or vacated.
3. Having the edges turned back to give the appearance of greater thickness; — said of sheet-metal work.
4. *Her.* Renversé.
reversed fault. *Geol.* See FAULT.

re-vers'er (-vûr'sẽr), *n.* **1.** One that reverses.
2 *Scots Law.* A reversioner; also, a mortgagor.
3. *Elec.* A device for reversing a current or polarity.

re-ver'si' (rē-vẽr'sē'; rē-vûr'sē), *n.* [F. *reversi, reversis.*] *Games.* **a** An old card game in which the player who made the fewest points and took the fewest tricks won. **b** A game for two players, played upon a checkerboard with 64 men, which are one color on one side and another on the other. The men are placed one at a time on the board, and each player turns, or reverses, any men of the opposite color in a line with, and inclosed by, two of his.

re-vers'i-bil'i-ty (rē-vûr'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being reversible.

re-vers'i-ble (rē-vûr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *réversible* revertible, reversionary.] **1.** Capable of being reversed or of reversing; as, a chair or seat having a *reversible* back; a *reversible* judgment or sentence.
2. Hence, having a pattern or a finished surface on both sides, so that either may be used; — said of fabrics.
3. *Math.* Establishing a one-to-one correspondence between the points in the two planes (or extents) transformed; — said of a transformation.
reversible cell *or* **element,** *Elec.,* a cell the chemical action in which can be reversed by passing through it a current opposite in direction to that generated by the cell. — **r. engine. a** An engine that may be reversed. **b** *Thermodynamics.* A heat engine which, if forced to trace out its indicator diagram in a reversed direction, so that the work which would be done by the engine, when running direct, is actually spent upon it, will reject to the source of heat the same quantity of heat as, when running direct, it would take from the source, and will take from the receiver of heat the same quantity as, when running direct, it would reject to the receiver. *J. A. Ewing.* — **r. heat,** *Elec.,* that part of the heat developed in a heterogeneous circuit which produces local differences of temperature (Peltier effect, Thomson effect) and which may be regained in the form of electrical energy. Cf. IRREVERSIBLE HEAT. — **reversible lock,** a lock that may be applied to a door opening in either direction, or hinged to either jamb. — **r. process,** *Thermodynamics,* any cycle of operations in which the different operations can be performed reversely with a reversal of their effects. — **r. reaction,** *Chem.,* a reaction which occurs in either direction, according to conditions. Thus, hydriodic acid is formed by the union of hydrogen and iodine, and also breaks up into these elements, as represented in the equation: $H_2 + I_2 \rightleftharpoons 2HI$. — **r. steering gear,** *Mach.,* a steering gear for a vehicle, the road wheels of which are capable of being deflected by obstructions. Cf. IRREVERSIBLE STEERING GEAR. Hence: **reversible steering.**
— **re-vers'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **re-vers'i-bly,** *adv.*

re-vers'ing (rē-vûr'sĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REVERSE. — **re-vers'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **reversing layer,** *Astron.,* a gaseous atmospheric shell, a few hundred miles in depth, enveloping the sun, in which occurs that absorption which causes the Fraunhofer lines of the sun's spectrum. In a total eclipse, just at the beginning and end of totality, the "flash spectrum" of the reversing layer itself has been observed — a spectrum of bright lines first seen by Young in 1870, and photographed in 1896. — **r. link,** *Mach.,* the slotted link of a link motion, esp. of a Stephenson's link motion.

re-ver'sion (rē-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réversion,* L. *reversio* a turning back. See REVERT.] **1.** *Law.* **a** The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, by operation of law, after the grant has terminated; hence, the residue of an estate left in the proprietor or owner thereof, to take effect in possession, by operation of law, after the termination of a limited or less estate carved out of it and conveyed by him. Cf. REMAINDER; ESCHEAT. **b** *Scots Law.* A power to redeem lands from a wadset or encumbrance, or the period during which the power may be exercised. The seven years allowed by Act of 1649 to a debtor to redeem apprised lands is called the **legal reversion,** or **legal.**
2. Right of succession or future possession or enjoyment.
3. *Annuities.* A reversionary annuity (see ANNUITY, 2).
4. That which remains; remainder; remains; residue. *Obs.*
5. Act of returning, or coming back; return. *Obs.*
6. Act of coming back, or returning, as to a former condition or faith; reconversion.
7. Act of reversing, or turning the opposite way, or state of being so turned.
8. In technical uses: **a** *Biol.* A return towards some ancestral type; atavism. **b** *Chem.* The return of soluble phosphates to an insoluble form. See PHOSPHORIC ACID. **c** *Alg.* Act of reverting a series. See under REVERT, *v. t.*

re-ver'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a reversion; reversionary. — **re-ver'sion-al-ly,** *adv.*

re-ver'sion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a reversion; involving a reversion; specif.: **a** *Law.* Of, pert. to, or involving, a legal reversion, to be enjoyed in succession, or after the termination of a particular estate; as, a *reversionary* interest or right. **b** *Biol.* Of, pert. to, or involving, reversion; atavistic.
reversionary additions, *Life Insurance,* paid-up insurance which is purchased with dividends and added to the face of the policy. — **r. annuity.** See ANNUITY, 2.

re-ver'sion-a-ry, *n. Law.* **a** That which is to be received in reversion. **b** A reversioner. *Rare.*

re-ver'sion-er (-ẽr), *n. Law.* One who has a reversion, or is entitled to a reversion; loosely, any one having a vested right to a future estate.

reversion spectroscope. A spectroscope presenting two spectra with colors in opposite order, and provided with means for bringing any corresponding line in the two spectra into the same vertical line.

re-vert' (rē-vûrt'), *v. i.;* RE-VERT'ED; RE-VERT'ING. [L. *revertere, reversum; re-* re- + *vertere* to turn: cf. OF. *revertir.* See VERSE; cf. REVERSE.] **1.** To regain consciousness; to come to; to recover; to revive. *Obs.*
2. To return; to come or go back; to recur.
3. In technical uses: **a** *Law.* To return to the proprietor or his heirs or assigns after the termination of a particular estate or reversion granted by him. **b** *Biol.* To undergo reversion; to return toward some ancestral type. **c** *Chem.* To return to a former state; — said esp. of phosphates in certain fertilizers which become insoluble again.
Syn. — See ADVERT.

re-vert', *v. t.* **1.** To cause to return; esp., to restore. *Obs.*
2. To turn, force, or throw, back. *Obs.*
3. To turn or direct back or to the rear, as the eyes. *Rare.*
4. To turn to the contrary; to reverse; to invert. *Now R.*
Till happy chance *revert* the cruel scene. *Prior.*
5. To revoke; to reverse; to annul. *Obs.*
6. *Chem.* To cause to revert. See REVERT, *v. i.*, 3 **c.**
to revert a series, *Alg.,* to treat an infinite series, as $y = a + bx + cx^2 +$ etc., to find x in a series in powers of y.

re-vert' (rē-vûrt'), *n.* One that reverts or is reverted; specif.: **a** *Music.* A return; antistrophe. *Obs.* **b** One who returns to a former faith.

re-vert'ed, *p. a.* Turned back or the wrong way; directed back, as the eyes; reversed. Specif.: *Her.* S-shaped.
reverted phosphoric acid. See PHOSPHORIC ACID. — **r. train,** *Kinematics,* an epicyclic train in which the first and last wheels revolve on the same axis. When these two wheels are nearly equal, a very slow relative rotation is secured.

re-vert'i-ble (rē-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* That may revert or be reverted. — **re-vert'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

re-vest' (rē-vĕst'), *v. t.* [OF. *revestir,* F. *revêtir,* L. *revestire; re-* re- + *vestire* to clothe, fr. *vestis* a garment. See VESTRY; cf. REVET.] **1.** To clothe; to attire; to dress; to cover, as with a robe; to robe. *Obs. Spenser.*
2. To put on (clothing), or to clothe (one's self), **again.** *Obs.*
3. To vest again; to reinstate; to reinvest; as, to *revest* a king in his kingdom; to *revest* lands in a former owner.

re-vest' (rē-vĕst'), *v. i.* To take effect or vest again, as a title; to revert to a former owner; as, the title *revested* in A.

re-vet' (rē-vĕt'), *v. t.;* RE-VET'TED; RE-VET'TING. [F. *revêtir,* prop., to clothe. See REVEST.] *Mil. & Civil Engin.* To face, as an embankment, with a revetment.

re-vet'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *revêtement* the lining of a ditch, fr. *revêtir* to clothe. See REVET.] *Fort. & Engin.* A facing of stone, concrete, fascines, or any other material, to sustain an embankment; also, a retaining wall.

re-view' (rē-vū'), *v. t.;* RE-VIEWED' (-vūd'); RE-VIEW'ING. [*re-* + *view:* cf. F. *revoir,* p. p. *revu.* Cf. REVIEW, *n.*] **1.** To view or see again. *Obs.* "I shall *review* Sicilia." *Shak.*
2. To view or examine again; as, the officers viewed and *reviewed* the fortifications.
3. [From REVIEW, *n.:* cf. F. *revoir.*] To go over or examine critically or deliberately. Specif.: **a** To reconsider; to revise, as a manuscript before printing it, or a book for a new edition. *Obs.* **b** To go over with critical examination, in order to discover excellences or defects; hence, to write a critical notice of; as, to *review* a new novel. **c** To make a formal or official examination of the state of, as troops, and the like; to hold a review of; as, to *review* a regiment. **d** *Law.* To reëxamine judicially; as a higher court may *review* the proceedings and judgments of a lower one. **e** To take a view of; to survey.
Shall I the long, laborious scene *review? Pope.*
4. To look back on; to take a retrospective view of.

re-view', *v. i.* To write reviews; to be a reviewer.

re-view', *n.* [F. *revue* (OF. *reveüe*), fr. *revoir* to see again (p. p. *revu,* OF. *reveü*), L. *revidere; re-* re- + *videre* to see. See VIEW; cf. REVISE.] **1.** A looking over or examination with a view to amendment or improvement; revision, as, an author's *review* of his works. *Now Rare.*
2. *Law.* Specif., judicial reëxamination, as of the proceedings of a lower court by a higher.
3 An inspection, as of troops under arms or of a naval force, by a high officer for the purpose of ascertaining the state of discipline, equipments, etc.; specif., a march past the reviewing officer, usually following an inspection.
4. An examination or inspection.
5. A general survey or view, as of the events of a period.
6. A retrospective view or survey, as of one's life.
7. A lesson studied or recited a second time.
8. A critical examination of a publication, with remarks; a criticism; a critique.
9. A periodical containing critical essays.
10. A second or repeated view; a reëxamination.
Syn. — REVIEW, CRITIQUE, CRITICISM are all used to denote a critical essay. REVIEW emphasizes the idea of critical examination or exposition; CRITIQUE and CRITICISM lay stress rather upon the expression of critical judgments. But all three words are freely interchanged. See ANIMADVERSION.

re-view'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of reviewing; revision; a review.

re-view'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who reviews or reëxamines; specif.: **a** A reviser. *Obs.* **b** One who looks back. *Obs.* **c** One who examines publications critically, and publishes his opinion of them; a professional critic of books; a review writer.

re-vile' (rē-vīl'), *v. t.;* RE-VILED' (-vīld'); RE-VIL'ING (-vĭl'-ĭng). [ME. *revilen,* OF. *reviler* to despise, regard as vile; *re-* re- + *vil* vile; cf. OF. *aviler* to make vile, depreciate, F. *avilir.* See VILE.] **1.** To debase; to degrade. *Obs.*
2. To subject to abuse; to abuse, now only with speech, formerly also with action; to address or assail with opprobrious language; to reproach abusively; to rail at.
"And did not she herself *revile* me there?" *Shak.*
Syn. — Reproach, upbraid, calumniate. See VILIFY.

re-vile', *v. i.* To use contemptuous or opprobrious language; to rail.
Who, when he was reviled, *reviled* not again. 1 *Pet.* ii 23.

re-vile'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* One who reviles. 1 *Cor.* vi. 10.

re-vin'di-cate (rē-vĭn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*re-* + *vindicate.* Cf. REVENDICATE, REVENGE.] To vindicate again; to reclaim; to demand and take back. — **re-vin'di-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

re-vis'al (rē-vīz'ăl), *n.* [From REVISE.] Act of revising; revision; as, the *revisal* of a manuscript, a treaty.

re-vise' (rē-vīz'), *v. i.;* RE-VISED' (-vīzd'); RE-VIS'ING (-vĭz'-ĭng). [F. *reviser,* v. t., fr. L. *revisere* to look back, go to see again, revisit, *revidere, revisum,* to see again; *re-* re- + *videre, visum,* to see. See REVIEW, VISION.] To look again, often, or back; to reflect (on). *Obs.*

re-vise', *v. t.* **1.** To see or look at again. *Obs.*
2. To look at or over again for the purpose of correcting or improving; to go or read over to correct errors, etc.; to correct or amend on reëxamination; as, to *revise* a writing, a translation, a printer's proof; to *revise* statutes.

re-vise', *n.* **1.** A being seen again. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
2. Act of revising; a review; a revision; a reëxamination.
3. A revised form.
4. *Print.* A proof taken after corrections.

re-vised' (rē-vīzd'), *pret. & p. p.* of REVISE. — **Revised Version of the Bible,** a revised form of the Authorized Version prepared by English and American revisers in accordance with a resolution passed, in 1870, by both houses of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, England. The New Testament was published in 1881, and the complete Bible in 1885. The revised Apocrypha appeared in 1895. Cf. AMERICAN REVISED VERSION.

re-vis'er (rē-vīz'ẽr), *n.* One who revises.

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re-verse', *adv.* Reversely.
re-vers'ed-ly (rē-vûr'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of REVERSED.
re-verse'ful, *a.* Full of reverses.
re-verse'less, *a.* Irreversible. *R.*
re-verse'ly, *adv.* of REVERSE.
re-verse'ment, *n.* Reversal.
re-verse'ways', **re-verse'wise'**, *adv.* See -WAYS, -WISE.
re-vers'i-bl. Reversible. *Ref. Sp.*
re-vers'i-ble, *n.* A reversible cloth. See REVERSIBLE, *a.*, 2.
re-ver'si-fy, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-ver'sion (rē-vûr'shŭn), *n.* Retranslation; retroversion
re-ver'sion-a-ble, *a.* Capable of reversion.
re-ver'sion-ist, *n.* A reversioner.
reversion pendulum. = KATER'S PENDULUM.
re-ver'sis (rē-vûr'sĭs), *n.* [F.] = REVERSI **a**.
re-ver'sist (-sĭst), *n.* A player[of reversi.]
re-ver'so (rē-vûr'sō), *n.* [It. *rivers.*] **1.** = REVERSE, *n.*, 3. *Obs.* **2.** *Print.* A verso
re-verst', Reversed. *Ref. Sp.*
re-vert', *a.* Reverted.
re-vert'al (rē-vûr'tăl), *n.* Reversion. *Rare.*
re-vert'er (-tẽr), *n.* [AF. *reverter* to return, inf. used as n., for OF. *revertir* to return. See REVERT.] *Law.* Reversion.
re-vert'er, *n.* One that reverts.
re-ver'tive (rē-vûr'tĭv), *a.* Reverting, or tending to revert; returning. — **re-ver'tive-ly**, *adv.*
re-ver'ture, *n.* Reversion. *Obs*
revery. † REAVERY. [REVERIE.]
rev'er-y (rĕv'ẽr-ĭ). Var. of REVESCHE, **re-vesh'**, *v. t. & i.* = REVEST, to dress. *Obs.*
re-vest'er, *v. t.* = REVEST, to dress. *Obs.*
re-ves'ti-a-ry (rē-vĕs'tĭ-ă-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *revestiarium:* cf. F. *revestiaire.* See REVEST.] = REVESTRY. *Obs. or Archaic.*
re-ves'try, *n.* [See REVESTIARY, VESTRY.] The apartment, in a church or, *Obs.*, temple, where the vestments, etc., are kept; a vestry. *Obs. or Hist.*
re-ves'ture (-tūr), *n.* Revestry; also, vesture. *Obs. & R.*
re-vête' (rē-vāt'), *v. t.* Also **re-vete'.** [F. *revêtir.*] = REVET.
re-vête'ment' (rē-vāt'mănt'; rē-vāt'mĕnt), *n.* Also **revetement.** [F. *revêtement.*] = REVETMENT.
revette † RIVET.
reveyll. † REVEL.
re-vi'brate, *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.
re-vi-bra'tion (rē'vī-brā'shŭn), *n.*
re-vict' (rē-vĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *revictus,* p. p. of *revincere* to conquer.] To convict. *Obs.*
re-vic'tion, *n.* [L. *revictio* a refuting.] Refutation; also, conquest. *Obs.* [VIVICTION. *Obs.*
re-vic'tion, *n.* Erron. for RE-
re-vict'ual (rē-vĭt'l), *v. t. & i.* [*re-* + *victual:* cf. F. *ravitailler.*] To victual again. — **re-vict'ual-ment**, *n.*
re-vie', *v. t. Obs.* [return.]
1 To vie with, or challenge, in
2. *Card Playing.* To meet a wager on, as on the taking of a trick, with a higher wager.
re-vie', *v. i. Obs.* **1.** *Card Playing* To exceed an adversary's wager. [words.]
2. To make a retort; to bandy
re-vie', *n. Obs.* **1.** *Card Playing.* A higher wager than an adversary's. [review.]
2. A repetition; reinspection;
re-view'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
re-view'age (rē-vū'ăj), *n.* Reviewing, as of books.
re-viewd' Reviewed. *Ref. Sp.*
re-view'er-ess, *n.* See -ESS.
re-view'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
re-view'less, *a.* See -LESS.
revification. Erron. for REVIVIFICATION.
re-vig'or, **-vig'our**, *v. t. & i.* To regain, or restore to, vigor. *Obs.*
re-vig'or-ate (rē-vĭg'ẽr-āt), *a.* [LL. *revigoratus,* p. p.] Reinvigorated. *Rare.* [rate.]
re-vig'or-ate, *v. t.* To reinvigo-
re-vile', *n.* A reviling remark or speech; also, reviling. *Obs.*
re-vil'ing-ly, *adv.* of *reviling,* p. pr of REVILE, *v. t. & i.*
revin. † RAVEN, REAVE.
re-vince' (rē-vĭns'), *v. t.* [See REVICT.] To overcome; refute. *Obs.*
re-vin'ci-ble (-vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Refutable *Obs.*
rev'i-ra'do, *n.* [F. *revirade.*] A shift; a feint. *Obs.*
revire, *v. i.* [Cf. L. *revirescere.*] To revive. *Obs.*
rev'i-res'cence (rĕv'ĭ-rĕs'ĕns), *n.* Quality or act of being revirescent. *Rare.*
rev'i-res'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *revirescens,* p. pr. of *revirescere* to grow green again.] Growing fresh or young again; reviving.
revis. † RAVISH.
re-vis'a-ble (rē-vīz'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-vis'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
re-vis'ee' (-vĭz'ē'), *n.* See -EE.

re-vis'ing (rē-vīz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REVISE. — **revising barrister**, *Eng. Law*, a barrister appointed to hold open court locally for determining the validity of, and correcting, the lists and registers of parliamentary electors.

re-vi'sion (rē-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *revision*, L. *revisio* a seeing again, fr. *revidere*. See REVISE, *v.*] **1.** Act of revising; reëxamination or careful reading over for correction or improvement; as, the *revision* of a book or of statutes. **2.** That made by revising, a revised form or version. **3.** A seeing again; a rebeholding.

Syn. — Reëxamination, revisal, revise, review.

re-vis'it (rē-vĭz'ĭt), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *revisiter*.] **1.** To revise; to reëxamine. *Obs.* *Ld. Berners.*
2. To visit again; to return to. *Milton.*

re-vis'it, *n.* A second or repeated visit.

re-vis'it-a'tion (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *revisitation* examination, inspection.] Act of revisiting.

re-vi'so-ry (rē-vī'zō-rĭ), *a.* Having the power or purpose to revise; revising; of the nature of revision. *Story.*

re-viv'al (rē-vīv'ăl), *n.* [From REVIVE.] Act of reviving, or state of being revived; restoration. Specif.: **a** Renewed attention to something, as to letters or literature. **b** Renewed performance of, or interest in, something, as the drama and literature; of a play, book, or the like, a new presentation or publication. **c** In full, **revival of religion**. Renewed interest in religion, after indifference and decline; a period of religious awakening; special religious interest. **d** Reanimation from a state of languor or depression, — applied to the health, spirits, and the like. **e** Renewed pursuit, or cultivation, or flourishing state of something, as of commerce, arts, agriculture. **f** Renewed prevalence of something, as a practice or a fashion; as, the Gothic *revival*. **g** Restoration to consciousness or life. **h** *Old Chem.* Revivification. **i** *Law.* Restoration of force, validity, or effect; renewal: as, the *revival* of a debt barred by limitation; the *revival* of a revoked will, of a judgment, etc. **j** *Psychol.* Recurrence of a psychic state recognized as belonging to a past experience, whether spontaneously or due to an effort to recollect. **Revival of Learning, Letters,** *or* **Literature**, the Renaissance in its literary aspect.

re-viv'al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The spirit or kind of religion, or methods, characteristic of religious revivals. **2.** Tendency or desire to revive or restore.

re-viv'al-ist, *n.* **1.** A clergyman or layman who promotes revivals of religion; an advocate of or participator in religious revivals; sometimes, specif., a clergyman, without a particular charge, who goes about to promote revivals. **2.** A reviver or restorer, as of earlier architecture.

— **re-viv'al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

re-vive' (rē-vīv'), *v. i.*; RE-VIVED' (-vīvd'); RE-VIV'ING (-vīv'ĭng). [F. *revivre*, L. *revivere*; *re-* re- + *vivere* to live. See VIVID.] **1.** To return to consciousness or life; to recover life, vigor, or strength; to become reanimated or reinvigorated; to become active, operative, valid, or flourishing again; as, hope *revived* in his heart; an age when art *revived*.

The Lord heard the voice of Elijah; and the soul of the child came into him again, and he *revived*. 1 *Kings* xvii. 22.

2. *Chem.* To recover its proper metallic state, as a metal.

re-vive', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *raviver*. See REVIVE, *v. i.*] **1.** To restore to consciousness or life; to reanimate. **2.** To raise from languor, depression, or discouragement; to bring into action after a suspension; to render active, operative, valid, or flourishing again; to reinvigorate.

Those gracious words *revive* my drooping thoughts. *Shak.*

3. Hence, to recover from a state of neglect or disuse; to restore; reëstablish; bring back into currency, use, performance, or the like; as, to *revive* a play. "*Revive* the libels." *Swift.*
4. To renew in the mind or memory; to bring to recollection; to recall attention to; to reawaken; to refreshen.

The mind has a power in many cases to *revive* perceptions which it has once had. *Locke.*

5. a *Old Chem.* To reduce to its metallic state, as a metal after calcination. **b** To restore to an active state, as char (used in decolorizing sugar) by reburning.

re-vived' (rē-vīvd'), *p. a. Phys. Geog.* Rejuvenated.

re-vive'ment (rē-vīv'mĕnt), *n. Rare.* **1.** Revival. **2.** A reviving influence; a cause of revival.

re-viv'er (rē-vīv'ĕr), *n.* One that revives; specif.: **a** Something that restores or reinvigorates, as: (1) *Slang.* A stimulant. (2) A preparation for restoring color, polish, or the like. **b** One who restores to use, reëstablishes, reintroduces, or the like. **c** A renovator of old clothes.

re-viv'i-fi-ca'tion (rē-vĭv'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *révivification*.] **1.** Renewal or restoration of life; act of recalling or restoring, or state of being recalled, from death or apparent death or torpidity to life. **2.** *Chem.* Process of reviving. See REVIVE, *v. t.*, 5 **a** & **b**. **3.** Revival; renewal; reinvigoration.

re-viv'i-fy (rē-vĭv'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *révivifier*, L. *revivificare*. See VIVIFY.] To cause to revive; to revive; specif.: **a** To reanimate; to reinvigorate. **b** To restore to life; to resuscitate. **c** *Chem.* = REVIVE, *v. t.*, 5 **a** & **b**.

re-viv'i-fy, *v. i. Chem.* To undergo revivification; revive.

rev'i-vis'cence (rĕv'ĭ-vĭs'ĕns) } *n.* Act of reviving, or
rev'i-vis'cen-cy (-vĭs'ĕn-sĭ) } state of being revived; renewal of life; restoration to life, vigor, or the like.

rev'i-vis'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *reviviscens*, p. pr. of *reviviscere* to revive; *re-* re- + *viviscere*, v. incho. fr. *vivere* to live.] Able or disposed to revive; causing revival.

rev'o-ca'tion (rĕv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *révocation*, L. *revocatio*. See REVOKE.] **1.** Act of recalling, or calling back, or state of being recalled; recall. *Obs. or R.*
2. Act of revoking; act by which one, having the right, annuls an act done, a power or authority given, or a license, gift, or benefit conferred; repeal; reversal; withdrawal; as, the *revocation* of an edict, a power, a will, or a license.
3. Recantation; retraction. *Obs.*

rev'o-ca-to-ry (rĕv'ō-ka-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *revocatorius*: cf. F. *révocatoire*.] Of or pertaining to revocation; tending to, or involving, a revocation; revoking; recalling.

re-voice (rē-vois'), *v. t.* **1.** To voice again; to echo. **2.** To refurnish with a voice; to refit, as an organ pipe.

re-voke' (rē-vōk'), *v. t.*; RE-VOKED' (-vōkt'); RE-VOK'ING (-vōk'ĭng). [ME. *revoken*, OF. *revoquier*, F. *révoquer*, L. *revocare*; *re-* re- + *vocare* to call, akin to *vox*, *vocis*, voice. See VOICE; cf. REVOCATE.] **1.** *Obs. or R.* To bring back; to recall. Specif.: **a** To restrain; check; prevent. *Obs.*

[She] still strove their sudden rages to *revoke*. *Spenser.*

b To call back to mind or memory. **c** To restore to use or operation; to revive. **d** To call or summon back.

The faint sprite he did *revoke* again. *Spenser.*

2. To annul by recalling or taking back; to repeal; to rescind; to cancel; to reverse, as anything granted by a special act; as, to *revoke* a will, license, grant, law.
3. *Obs.* To withdraw. Specif.: **a** To recant; to retract. **b** To take back; to reassume; to recover. **c** To draw back.

Syn. — Recall, repeal, rescind, countermand, annul, abrogate, cancel, reverse. See ABOLISH.

re-voke' (rē-vōk'), *v. i.* **1.** To make revocation.
2. *Card Playing.* To fail to follow suit when able, in violation of the rule of the game; to renege.

re-voke', *n. Card Playing.* Act of revoking.

re-vok'er (-vōk'ĕr), *n.* One who revokes.

re-volt' (rē-vōlt'; rĕv'ōlt), *n.* [Cf. F. *révolté*, p. pr.] A revolter. *Obs.* "Ingrate *revolts*." *Shak.*

re-volt' (rē-vōlt'; -vōlt'; 277), *n.* [F. *révolte*, fr. *révolter* to revolt, It. *rivoltare*, or fr. It. *rivolta*; both fr. *rivolvere*, *rivolgere*, p. p. *rivolto*, to turn, to direct, to revolve, fr. L. *revolvere*. See REVOLVE.] **1.** Act of revolting; a casting off of allegiance; a change of party or opinion; a movement or expression of vigorous dissent or refusal to accept; an uprising against legitimate authority; esp., a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to a government; rebellion; insurrection; as, the *revolt* of a province.
2. Loathing; nausea. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Insurrection, sedition, mutiny. See REBELLION.

re-volt', *v. t.*; RE-VOLT'ED; RE-VOLT'ING. [Cf. F. *révolter*, It. *rivoltare*. See REVOLT, *n.*] **1.** To cause to turn back; also, to take away or cast off in revolt. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. To cause to revolt. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
3. To cause to turn away or shrink with disgust or abhorrence; to affect with disgust or loathing; to nauseate.

To derive delight from what inflicts pain on any sentient creature *revolted* his conscience. *J. Morley*

re-volt', *v. i.* **1.** To renounce allegiance or subjection; to rebel; to desert one party, leader, or, *Obs.*, religion, for another; to go over (to); to turn away (from).

Our discontented counties do *revolt*. *Shak.*

2. To draw back; to retreat. *Obs.* *Milton.*
3. To be disgusted, shocked, or grossly offended; to feel disgust or nausea; to turn or rise in disgust or repugnance; — with *at* or *against*; as, the stomach *revolts* at such food; his nature *revolts* against such treatment.
4. To turn away or shrink with disgust or loathing.

His clear intelligence *revolted* from the dominant sophisms of that time. *J. Morley.*

re-volt'er (rē-vōl'tĕr; rē-vōl'-), *n.* One who revolts; a rebel; an insurgent.

rev'o-lu-ble (rĕv'ō-lū-b'l), *a.* [L. *revolubilis* that may be rolled back. See REVOLVE.] Capable of revolving; revolvable. — **rev'o-lu-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **rev'o-lu-bly**, *adv.*

rev'o-lute (rĕv'ō-lūt), *a.* [L. *revolutus*, p. p. of *revolvere*. See REVOLVE.] Rolled backward or downward, as the margins or tips of some leaves.


a

Leaves of *Andromeda polifolia*, with Revolute Margins. *a* Cross section.

rev'o-lute, *n. Math.* A surface or a solid of revolution. See REVOLUTION, 1 **b**.

rev'o-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *revolucioun*, F. *révolution*, L. *revolutio*. See REVOLVE.] **1. a** Strictly, a progressive motion of a body round a center or axis, such that any line of the body remains throughout parallel to its initial position, to which it returns on completing the circuit. *Revolution* is often combined with *rotation*; the moon presents always the same side to the earth because it rotates on its axis and revolves round the earth at the same angular rate. **b** Motion of any figure about a center or axis, in which each point of the figure traces a circular arc of the same angular size about its projection on the axis as center; as, the *revolution* of a right-angled triangle about one of its legs generates a cone; — more accurately called *rotation*.
2. Specif., of a heavenly body, act of going round in an orbit, or elliptic course; also, apparent movement round the earth. Also, the time taken by a heavenly body to make a complete round in its orbit.
3. Completion of a course, as of years; recurrence; also, the period made by the regular succession of a measure of time or by a succession of similar events; a cycle or epoch. *Obs. or R.* "The short *revolution* of a day." *Dryden.*
4. A turn or twist; a bend. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
5. A turning over, as in talk or in the mind; discussion; pondering; consideration. *Obs.*
6. Change; alteration. *Rare.*
7. A total or radical change; as, a *revolution* in thought.

The ability . . . of the great philosopher speedily produced a complete *revolution* throughout the department. *Macaulay.*

8. *Polit. Sci.* A fundamental change in political organization, or in a government or constitution; the overthrow or renunciation of one government, and the substitution of another, by the governed. The word *Revolution* [*cap.*] is often used specifically without qualifying terms to denote: **a The English Revolution** in 1688–89, by which William of Orange and Mary became the reigning sovereigns in place of James. **b The American Revolution** (1775–83), by which the English colonies, since known as the United States, secured their independence. War opened in 1775, independence was declared in 1776, hostilities practically ceased with the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781, and the final treaty of peace was signed at Paris in 1783. **c** The revolution in France which began in 1789 and is commonly called the **French Revolution** (which see), or any of the subsequent revolutions in that country more fully designated by their dates, as the *Revolution* of 1830, of 1848, etc.

Syn. — See REVOLUTION.

rev'o-lu'tion-a-ry (rĕv'ō-lū'shŭn-ă-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *révolutionnaire*.] Of, pert. to, characterized by, or of the nature of, a revolution, esp. in government; tending to or promoting revolution; as, a *revolutionary* war or agitation.

Revolutionary calendar, the calendar of the first French republic. It was substituted for the ordinary calendar, dating from the Christian Era, by a decree of the National Convention in 1793. The 22d of September, 1792, the day from which the existence of the republic was reckoned, was also the date of the new calendar. The year, beginning at midnight of the day of the autumnal equinox, was divided into twelve months of thirty days, with five additional days (*sansculottides*) for festivals, and six in every fourth year. Each month was divided into three decades of ten days each, the week being abolished. The names of the months, with their English significance, and the approximate dates of their commencement, are as follows:

Vendémiaire	Vintage	Sept. 22	
Brumaire	Fog	Oct. 22	
Frimaire	Sleet	Nov. 21	
Nivôse	Snow	Dec. 21	
Pluviôse	Rain	Jan. 20	
Ventôse	Wind	Feb 19	
Germinal	Seed	Mar. 21	
Floréal	Blossom	Apr. 20	
Prairial	Pasture	May 20	
Messidor	Harvest	June 19	
Thermidor, *or* Fervidor	Heat	July 19	
Fructidor	Fruit	Aug. 18	

The five regular sansculottides were dedicated respectively to the Virtues, Genius, Labor, Opinion, and Rewards; the sixth, of leap years, was called "the day of the Revolution." This calendar was abolished by Napoleon in favor of the ordinary one at the end of the year 1805. — **R. Tribunal**, *F. Hist.*, the court established in Paris by the National Convention in 1793 to try political offenses. It was the instrument of condemnation during the Reign of Terror.

rev'o-lu'tion-a-ry, *n.* A revolutionist.

rev'o-lu'tion-er (-lū'shŭn-ĕr), *n.* One who supports, or is engaged in, a revolution; a revolutionist; specif. [*cap.*]: **a** One who supported the English Revolution of 1688–89. *Smollett.* **b** A soldier in the American Revolution.

rev'o-lu'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State or habit of being in revolution; revolutionary doctrines or principles.

rev'o-lu'tion-ist, *n.* One engaged in a revolution; a favorer of revolution; a revolutionary. *Burke.*

rev'o-lu'tion-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; REV'O-LU'TION-IZED (-īzd); REV'O-LU'TION-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To change fundamentally or overthrow completely the established government of.
2. To render revolutionary; to imbue with revolutionism.
3. To change completely or fundamentally.

The gospel . . . has *revolutionized* his soul. *J. M. Mason.*

re-volve' (rē-vŏlv'), *v. t.*; RE-VOLVED' (-vŏlvd'); RE-VOLV'ING (-vŏl'vĭng). [L. *revolvere*, *revolutum*; *re-* re- + *volvere* to roll, turn round: cf. OF. *revolver*. See VOLUBLE, cf. REVOLT, REVOLUTION.] **1.** To turn (the eyes or sight) back or round; to roll. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. To turn or bring back; to restore. *Obs.*
3. To turn over and over (in the mind, breast, etc.); to reflect repeatedly upon; to ponder; to think over.
4. To turn over the pages of (a book or author's works); hence, to read through; to study. *Obs. or R.*
5. To bind or wrap up. *Obs.*
6. To cause to go round in an orbit; also, to turn round, as on an axis; to rotate. See REVOLVE, *v. i.*, 3 & 4. *Milton.*

re-volve', *v. i.* **1.** To return. *Obs.* *Ayliffe.*
2. To deliberate; to meditate; to ponder. *Obs.*
3. To move in a curved path round a center or axis; as, the planets *revolve* round the sun. See REVOLUTION, 1 **a**.
4. To turn or roll round on or as on an axis, like a wheel; to rotate (the more specific term). See REVOLUTION, 1 **b**.
5. To pass in cycles; to recur; as, the centuries *revolve*.

Syn. — REVOLVE, ROTATE. To ROTATE is to turn on or as on an axis; REVOLVE is sometimes exactly synonymous with *rotate*, but more frequently denotes movement about a center; as, the earth *rotates* on its axis and *revolves* about the sun; "Only by . . . experience does it [speculation] find any center to *revolve* round, and so fashion itself into a system" (*Carlyle*); "Historical figures were not dashing abruptly from one side to the other; now they seemed to be *rotating* on the same spot" (*Constance Garnett*). See TWIRL.

re-volv'er (rē-vŏl'vĕr), *n.* **1.** One that revolves; specif.: **a** A firearm (commonly a pistol) with a cylinder of several



A Modern Form of Revolver, with Side Plate and Stocks removed
1 Trigger, engaging below the Cylinder (8) in the Cylinder Stop; 2 Hammer, attached by the Stirrup to the Main Spring (3); 4 Rebound Slide; 5 Hand; 6 Sear; 7 Cylinder-releasing Bolt; 9 Extractor Knob.

re-vis'er-ship (rē-vīz'ẽr-shĭp), *n.* See -SHIP.
re-vis'i-ble (-vīz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Revisible. See -ABLE.
re-vis'i-ble (-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Again visible. *Obs.*
re-vi'sion-al (rē-vĭzh'ŭn-ăl), **re-vi'sion-a-ry** (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to revision; revisory.
re-vi'sion-ist, *n.* a One who favors revision. b A reviser; esp., *pl.*, those who made the Revised Version of the Bible.
re-vis'it-ant, *a.* Revisiting.
re-vi'sor (rē-vī'zẽr), *n.* = REVISER.
re-vi'tal-ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re-vi'tal-i-za'tion**, *n.*
re-viv'a-ble (rē-vīv'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-viv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **re-viv'a-bly**, *adv.*
re-vi'val-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
re-viv'a-to-ry (rē-vīv'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Restorative.
re-vive', *n.* Revival. *Obs.*
re-viv'er, *n.* Revival; reëstablishment.
rev'i-ves'cence (rĕv'ĭ-vĕs'ĕns). Var. of REVIVISCENCE.
rev'i-ves'cent (-ĕnt). Var. of REVIVISCENT. [VIVIFICATION.]
re-viv'i-ca'tion. ETYM. for RE-
rev'i-vic'tion, *n.* [L. *revivere* to live again, or L. *reviviscere* to revive.] Revival. *Obs.*
re-vi-vi-fi'ca-tive (rē'vĭ-vĭf'ĭ-kā-tĭv; rē-vīv'ĭ-fĭ-), *v. t.* [*re-* + *vivificate*: cf. L. *revivificare*, *revivificatum*.] To revive; to recall to life. *Obs.* [p. pr.]
re-viv'ing-ly, *adv.* of *reviving*.
re'vi-vis'ci-ble (rē'vĭ-vĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *reviviscere* to revive.] Capable of reviving.
re-vi'vor (rē-vī'vẽr), *n* [Prob. for *revver*, after nouns in *-er* fr. the OF. inf. used as n.; cf. REJOINDER, TROVER.] Revival. *Obs.* exc.: *Eng. Law.* Revival of a suit which is abated.
re-vi'vor, *n.* A reviver; restorer; renewer. *Rare.*
re-vize'. Revise. *Ref. Sp.*
rev'o-ca-ble (rĕv'ō-ka-b'l), *a.* [L. *revocabilis*: cf. F. *révocable*. See REVOKE.] Capable of being revoked. — **rev'o-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **rev'o-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **rev'o-ca-bly**, *adv.*
re'vi-vis'ci-ble (rē'vĭ-vĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *reviviscere* to revive.] Capable of reviving.
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rev'o-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *revocatus*, p. p. of *revocare*.] To recall; revoke; repress. *Obs.*
rev'o-cate, *a.* [L. *revocatus*, p. p.] Recalled; repressed. *Obs.*
re'vo-ca'te a'ni-mos (rē'vō-kā'tē ăn'ĭ-mōs). Recover (or renew) your courage
Vergil (*Æneid*, I. 202).
rev'o-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Revoking or able to revoke.
re-vok'a-ble (rē-vōk'ă-b'l), *a.* Revocable.
re-voke'ment, *n.* [OF. *revoquement*.] Revocation. *R.* [p. pr.]
re-vok'ing-ly, *adv.* of *revoking*, revol. *Abbr.* Revolutions.
rev'o-lant (rĕv'ō-lănt), *a.* [L. *revolans*, p. pr.] Flying back.
re-vol'a-til-ize, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.
re-volt'ing, *p. pr.* of REVOLT. — **re-volt'ing-ly**, *adv.*
rev'o-lute (rĕv'ō-lūt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *revolutus*, p. p.] Revolve. *Obs.*
rev'o-lut'ed (-lūt'ĕd), *a.* Revolute. [To revolutionize.]
rev'o-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *v. t.*
rev'o-lu'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Revolutionary. — **rev'o-lu'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* [nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.]
rev'o-lu'tion-a-ri-ness (-ă-rĭ-
rev'o-lu'tion-eer'ing (-ēr'ĭng), *vb. n.* Conduct of revolutions.
rev'o-lu'tion-ize-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
rev'o-lu'tion-iz'er (-lū'shŭn-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who revolutionizes.
rev'o-lu'tive (rĕv'ō-lū'tĭv), *a.* Inclined to revolve things in the mind; meditative. *Obs. or R.*
re-volv'. Revolve. *Ref. Sp.*
re-volv'a-ble (rē-vŏl'vă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
re-volvd'. Revolved. *Ref. Sp.*
re-volve', *n. Obs.* **1.** Purpose. **2.** Revolution; change.
re-volve'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
re-volv'en-cy (rē-vŏl'vĕn-sĭ), *n.* Capacity or tendency to revolve

chambers or, formerly, several barrels so arranged as to revolve on an axis, and be discharged in succession by the same lock. The commonest calibers are .38, .32, .22, and .45 inch. **2.** *Navig. & Surv.* The particular indeterminate form assumed by the three-point problem when the point of observation falls on the circle through the three fixed points.

re-volv'ing (rē-vŏl'vĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REVOLVE. Specif.: *p. a.* Making a revolution or revolutions; rotating; — used also figuratively of time, seasons, etc., depending on the revolution of the earth.

But grief returns with the *revolving* year *Shelley*

revolving cannon, *Ordnance,* a machine gun of small caliber having a number of barrels revolvable by a crank in front of a breech mechanism which loads, fires, and extracts the empty case. — **r. door,** a weather door consisting of four equal flaps hung at right angles to each other on a common vertical axis, and revolvable together in a kind of cylindrical vestibule. One pair of flaps always fills the opening, so that cold air is excluded. — **r. light.** See LIGHTHOUSE. — **r. pendulum.** = CONICAL PENDULUM. — **r. storm,** a cyclone.

re-vul'sion (rē-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *revulsio,* fr. *revellere, revulsum,* to pluck or pull away; *re-* re- + *vellere* to pull: cf. F. *révulsion.* Cf. CONVULSE.] **1.** *Med.* The act of turning or diverting any disease from one part of the body to another. It resembles *derivation,* but *revulsion* is usually applied to a more active form of counterirritation.

2. A strong pulling or drawing back or away; withdrawal.

"*Revulsions* and pullbacks." *Sir T. Browne.*

3. A sudden or strong reaction, reversion, or change.

A sudden and violent *revulsion* of feeling . . followed. *Macaulay.*

re-vul'sion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a revulsion.

re-vul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *révulsif.*] Causing, or tending to, revulsion. — **re-vul'sive-ly,** *adv.*

re-vul'sive, *n.* That which causes revulsion; specif., *Med.,* a revulsive remedy or agent.

re-ward' (-wôrd'), *v. t.;* -WARD'ED; -WARD'ING. [ME. *rewarden* to reward, regard, OF. *rewarder,* a form of *regarder,* of G. orig. See WARD, REGARD.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** To look at; notice; regard; consider; heed. **b** To agree; decide.

2. To give as a reward.

Thou hast *rewarded* me good. 1 *Sam* xxiv 17

3. To make a return, or give a reward, to (a person) or for (a service, etc.); to requite; recompense; repay.

I will render vengeance to mine enemies, and will *reward* them that hate me. *Deut* xxxii. 41

And shall not Britain now *reward* his toils? *Pope.*

4. To give quarry to. See 3d QUARRY, 1 **a.** *Obs.*

re-ward', *v. i.* **1.** To look; to give heed. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

2. To give rewards; to make requital. *Piers Plowman.*

re-ward', *n.* [ME. *reward* reward, regard, OF. *reward,* better *rewart,* another form of *regart,* F. *regard.* See REWARD, *v.*; cf. REGARD, *n.*] **1.** Regard; respect; consideration; heed; notice. *Obs. William of Palerne.*

Take *reward* of thine own value. *Chaucer.*

2. That which is given in return for good or evil done or received; esp., that which is offered or given for some service or attainment, as a prize for excellence in studies, a sum of money for the return of something lost or for the capture of a criminal, etc.; recompense; requital.

3. *Law.* Compensation or remuneration for services; a sum of money paid or taken for doing, or forbearing to do, some act; specif., a recompense or premium offered, whether to an individual or to any of a class of individuals or of the public, by the government or a private individual for special or extraordinary services to be performed. The offer becomes a contract upon performance by any of the persons included in the offer, this constituting an acceptance.

4. *Hunting & Falconry.* = 3d QUARRY, 1 **a.** *Obs.*

5. Remuneration or pay; esp., extra pay. *Obs.*

6. An extra supply of food; an extra dish. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

7. *Mining.* Short for *reward claim. Australia.*

Syn. — Recompense, compensation, remuneration, pay, requital, retribution, punishment.

reward claim. *Mining.* A prospecting claim; — often shortened to *reward. Australia.*

re-word' (rē-wûrd'), *v. t.* **1.** To put into words again; to repeat in the same words; also, *Obs.,* to reëcho. *Shak.*

2. To alter the wording of; to restate in other words; as, to *reword* an idea or a passage.

rex begonia. One of a race of cultivated begonias descended chiefly from the East Indian species *Begonia rex.* They have very large handsomely variegated leaves, and are grown exclusively as foliage plants. See BEGONIA, 2.

Rey'nard (rā'nărd; rĕn'ărd; 217). [F. *renard* the fox, the name of the fox in a celebrated poem, the "Roman de *Renard*"; from a personal name; of G. origin; cf. G. *Reinhard,* OHG. *Reginhart,* of which the primitive meaning is uncertain; cf. AS. *regnheard* very hard, Goth. *raginōn* to govern, *ragin* counsel, E. HARD. The spelling *reynard* is prob. fr. a Flemish form.] Proper name of the fox in the great medieval beast epic "Reynard the Fox"; also [*l. c.*], a fox.

‖ **rez'-de-chaus'sée'** (rā'dĕ-shō'sā'), *n.* [F., lit., level of the street. See RAZE, *v. t.;* CAUSEY.] *Arch.* The ground story, either on a level with the street or slightly above it; — used esp. of buildings on the continent of Europe.

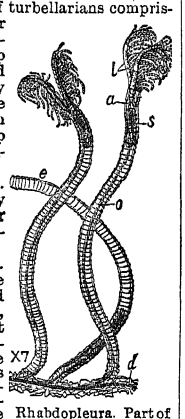
rhab'dite (răb'dīt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥάβδος* a rod.] *Zoöl.* **a** One of the minute, smooth, rodlike or fusiform structures produced in the cells of the epidermis, or in cells sunk within the underlying parenchyma of many turbellarians and a few trematodes. They are discharged in great numbers in the mucous secretions of these animals, but their function is uncertain. **b** One of the paired appendages which unite to form the ovipositor in some insects.

rhab'do- (răb'dō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *ῥάβδος, rod, stick.*

Rhab'do-cœ'la (-sē'lă), *n. pl.* [NL. See RHABDOCŒLIDA.] *Zoöl.* **a** = RHABDOCŒLIDA. **b** The typical suborder of Rhabdocœlida, comprising those with a straight unbranched alimentary tract surrounded by a space or cavity filled with fluid, well-developed yolk glands, and a protrusible pharynx. — **rhab'do-cœ'lan** (-lăn), *a. & n.*

rhab'do-cœle (răb'dō-sēl), **rhab'do-cœ'lous** (-sē'lŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Rhabdocœlida or Rhabdocœla. — **rhab'do-cœle,** *n.*

Rhab'do-cœ'li-da (-sē'lĭ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *rhabdo-* + Gr. *κοῖλος* hollow.] *Zoöl.* An order of turbellarians comprising those with an unbranched, or comparatively simply lobated, alimentary tract, or, in one group (Acœla), with no definitely walled cavity beyond the pharynx. They are mostly of small size. Some are marine, many others inhabit fresh water, and a few inhabit damp places on land. — **rhab'do-cœ'lidan** (-dăn), *a. & n.*



Rhabdopleura. Part of a Colony showing three Zooids *d* Main Stem; *o* Muscular Body Stalk; *a* Anterior Body Region; *s* Stomach; *l* Arms; *e* A Tube with the Zooid retracted

rhab'do-man'cy (răb'dō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*rhabdo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by rods or wands. — **rhab'do-man'cer** (-sĕr), *n.* — **rhab'do-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a.* — **rhab'do-man'tist,** *n.*

Rhab'do-pleu'ra (-plōō'rà; 243), *n.* [NL.; *rhabdo-* + Gr. *πλευρά* the side.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of marine compound animals, formerly regarded as polyzoans, but now generally placed with *Cephalodiscus* in the class Adelochorda. The zooids spring from a common axis and are each inclosed in a thin transparent tube. They have two tentaculiferous arms and a structure supposed to represent a notochord, but gill slits are wanting.

rhab'do-sphere (răb'dō-sfēr), *n.* [*rhabdo-* + *sphere.*] A minute sphere composed of rhabdoliths.

rha'chi-o- (rā'kĭ-ō-). Combining form denoting *the spine.* See RACHIO-.

Rhad'a-man'thine (răd'ă-măn'thĭn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Rhadamanthus; rigorously just; as, *Rhadamanthine* judgment.

Rhad'a-man'thus (răd'ă-măn'thŭs), **Rhad'a-man'thys** (-thĭs), *n.* [L. *Rhadamanthus,* Gr. *Ῥαδάμανθος, Ῥαδάμανθυς.*] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Zeus and Europa, brother of Minos. For his exemplary justice on earth he was made, after death, one of the judges of souls in the lower world.

Rhæ'tian (rē'shăn), *a.* [L. *Rhaetius, Raetius:* cf. F. *rhétien.*] Of or pert. to ancient Rhætia, a Roman province nearly corresponding with Tirol and the Grisons. — *n.* One of the people of Rhætia, conquered about 15 B. C. by the Romans, who considered them to be Etruscan.

Rhæ'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [L. *Rh(a)aeticus* Rhætian.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the uppermost division of the European Triassic; — so used in allusion to certain strata of the Rhætian Alps. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Rhæ'to-Ro-man'ic (rē'tō-rō-măn'ĭk), *n.* The Romance dialects spoken in southeastern Switzerland, a part of Tirol, and Friuli, along the northern limits of Italian. The names *Ladin* and *Romansch* have been also used for some or even all of them. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

-rha'gi-a (-rā'jĭ-à), **-rhage** (-rāj). In composition usually *-rrhagia, -rrhage.* [NL. *-rhagia,* Gr. *-ραγία* (as in *αἱμορραγία* hemorrhage), fr. *ῥηγνυναι* to break.] A combining form used to signify *a bursting forth, abnormal* or *excessive discharge* or *flow;* as, metro*rrhagia,* hemo*rrhage,* etc.

Rha-go'di-a (rà-gō'dĭ-à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥαγώδης* like grapes; fr. the form of the flowers and fruit.] A genus of Australian chenopodiaceous shrubs or herbs with small greenish spicate or panicled flowers succeeded by fleshy berries. Several species, as *R. hastata,* are used for forage.

rhag'on (răg'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥάξ, ῥαγός,* berry.] *Zoöl.* A type of sponge, usually young, having a discoid or hemispherical body attached by a wide base, a single osculum, and a small number of flagellated chambers. — **rhag'onate** (-ō-nāt), *a.* — **rhag'ose** (răg'ōs), *a.*

Rham-na'ce-æ (răm-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RHAMNUS.] *Bot.* A family of thorny shrubs and trees, the buckthorn family, typifying the order Rhamnales. They have undivided stipulate leaves and cymose flowers, the stamens opposite the petals, and the superior ovary becoming a 3-celled capsule or a drupe. There are about 45 genera and 500 species, of wide distribution, including *Rhamnus, Ceanothus, Colubrina,* and *Zizyphus.* — **rham-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Rham-na'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* a In Lindley's classification, an alliance including the buckthorns, etc. **b** An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, consisting of the two families Rhamnaceæ and Vitaceæ, in which the stamens are equal in number with the sepals and alternate with them. — **rham'nal** (răm'năl), *a.*

rham'nase (răm'nās; -nāz), *n.* [*Rhamnus* + *-ase.*] *Chem.* An enzyme found in Persian berries, capable of decomposing the associated glucoside xanthorhamnin into the dyestuff rhamnetin and the sugars rhamnose and galactose.

rham'ne-tin (-nē-tĭn), *n.* [See RHAMNUS; -IN.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance prepared from Persian berries (see RHAMNASE) and used in calico printing. It dyes black with iron mordants and yellow with aluminium and tin. It is a methyl derivative of quercetin.

rham'nose (-nōs), *n.* [*Rhamnus* + *-ose;* — because prepared from buckthorn berries.] *Org. Chem.* A dextrorotatory sugar, $C_6H_6(CH_3)O_5$, of the pentose group, got by decomposition of certain glucosides, called specif. **rham'nosides** (răm'nō-sīdz; -sĭdz; 184). See RHAMNASE.

Rham'nus (răm'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥάμνος* a kind of prickly shrub: cf. L. *rhamnos.*] *Bot.* A genus of trees and shrubs, the buckthorns, typifying the family Rhamnaceæ. They have strongly pinnately veined leaves and small perfect or polygamous flowers, the ovary free from the disk, the fruit a drupe with 2-4 stones. *R. frangula* and *R. catharticg* yield a medicinal bark. Persian berries are obtained from *R. infectoria* and other species, while *R. tinctoria* furnishes the dye known as lokao. Among the well-known American species are *R. caroliniana, R. californica,* and *R. purshiana,* the latter yielding cascara sagrada.

re-volv'ing-ly, *adv.* of REVOLVING. See -LY.

re-vom'it, *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

revon, ✝RAVEN. [See RE-, 2.]

re-vote', *n. & v. t.,* **re-vow',** *v. t.* **revowr,** ✝ REAVER.

Revs. *Abbr.* Reverends. [utes]

Rev. Stat *Abbr.* Revised Statutes.

re-vul'sant (rē-vŭl'sănt), *n.* [Cf. F. *révulsant,* p. pr.] *Med.* A revulsive.

re-vulse' (rē-vŭls'), *v. t.* [L. *revulsus,* p. p. of *revellere.*] To pull or tear back or away. *Obs.*

re-vulsed' (rē-vŭlst'), *a.* Having undergone a revulsion.

re-vul'sent. Var. of REVULSANT.

re-vul'siv. Revulsive. *Ref Sp*

Rev. Ver. *Abbr.* Revised Version.

rew. ✝ REAVE, rob.

rew (rōō; rŭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ROW, a series.

rew (rōō; rŭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RUE, pity.

rew, *n.* [F. *rue.*] A street; also, a village. *Obs. Scot.*

reward. ✝ REWARD.

rewairt. ✝ REVERT.

re-wake', *v. t. & i.,* **re-wak'en** (rē-wāk'n), *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

rewall. ✝ RULE, to govern.

re-wal'low, *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

re-ward'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **re-ward'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **re-ward'a-bly,** *adv.* [ed, p. p.]

re-ward'ed-ly, *adv.* of *reward.*

re-ward'er, *n.* One who rewards.

re-ward'ful, *a.* See -FUL. — **re ward'ful-ness,** *n.* [ing, p. pr.]

re-ward'ing-ly, *adv.* of *reward.*

re-ward'less, *a.* See -LESS.

re-ware'house', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'wa-re'wa (rā'wä-rā'wä), *n.* [Maori.] A proteaceous tree of New Zealand (*Rymandra excelsa*).

re-warm', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rewart. ✝ REVERT

re-wash', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rewate. ✝RIALTY. [See RE-, 2.]

re-wa'ter, *v. t.,* **re-wax',** *v. t.*

rewayle, *a.* Prob., slovenly; — in phr. *rewayle draggle. Scot.*

rew'barb. ✝ RHUBARB.

rewbe. ✝ RUBY.

rewch. ✝ ROUGH.

rewd'ly ✝ RUDELY.

rewe. ✝ ROW, RUE.

re-weave', *v. t.,* **re-wed',** *t.,* **re-weigh',** *v. t & i.,* **re-weigh'er,** *n.* See RE-, 2.

rewede. Obs. pret. of REAVE.

re-weight', *n.* A weighing again; also, weight as reascertained.

rewel, rewele. ✝ RULE.

rewel bone. [Orig. uncert: cf. OF. *rochal* walrus ivory, and E. *rorqual.*] Prob., whale ivory. *Obs.*

rewell. ✝ REVEAL.

rewell, *n.* [F. *rouelle* (Cotgrave).] In plate armor, a round piece covering the armhole. *Obs.*

rewelyn. ✝ RULLION.

re-wend', *v. i.* See RE-, 2.

reword. ✝ RERD, *n.*

rewerence. ✝ REVERENCE.

rewers. ✝ REVERSE.

rewess. ✝ REVEST.

rewet. ✝ RUET.

re-wet', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rew'et (rōō'ĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *rouet.*] The wheel of a wheel lock; also, the wheel lock itself or the gun. *Obs. or Hist.*

rew'ful, rewfulle. ✝ RUEFUL.

rewhayre. ✝ REQUIRE

re-whelp', *v. t.,* **re-whirl',** *v. t.,* **re-whis'per,** *v. t.,* **re-whit'en** (rē-hwĭt'n), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rewile, rewill. ✝ RULE.

rewin. ✝ RAVEN, RUIN.

re-win', *v. t.,* **re-wind'** (rē-wīnd'), *v. t. & i.,* **re-wind'er,** *n.,* **re-wish',** *v. t. & i.* See RE-, 2.

rewir. ✝ REAVER.

rewith. ✝ RUTH.

rewl, rewler. ✝ RULE, RULER.

rew'lich, rew'ly. ✝ RUELY.

rewl'y. ✝ RULY.

rewm, *v. t.* To roar. *Obs. Scot.*

rewme. ✝ REALM, RHEUM.

rewmour. ✝ RUMOR.

rew'ness, *n.* [AS. *hréowness.*] Sadness; misery; repentance. *Obs.*

rewnesse. ✝ RUENESS.

rewoik, rewolk. ✝ REVOKE.

rewoll. ✝ REVOLVE.

re-wood', *v. t.* To reforest.

re-work', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-wound' (rē-wound'), *pret. & p. p.* of REWIND.

re-wound' (-wōond'; -wound'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-wove', *pret.* of REWEAVE.

re-wov'en (rē-wōv'n), *p. p.* of REWEAVE.

re-write', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rew'sie, reu'sie, *v. i.* [AS. *hréowsian.*] To grieve; repent. *Obs.* [Repentance. *Obs.*]

rew'sing, *n.* [AS. *hréowsung.*] ✝ RUTH.

rewth, rewthe.

rewy, *a.* [Cf. AS. *rēew* a row, line.] Unevenly wrought; — of cloth. *Obs.*

rewyll. ✝ RULE.

rewyn. ✝ *riven,* p. p. of RIVE.

rewyne ✝ RUIN.

‖ **rex** (rĕks), *n.; pl.* REGES (rē'jēz). [L.] A king. — **Rex Ne'mo-ren'sis** (nē'mō-rĕn'sĭs). See DIANA. — **Rex sa-cro'rum** (sā-krō'rŭm; 201). See JANUS, PONTIFICAL COLLEGE.

rex, *n.* [Cf. REAK.] = *reaks, pl.* of REAK, prank; as, to play *rex. Obs.*

rey. ✝ RAW.

‖ **rey** (rē'ĕ), *n.; pl.* REYES (rā'yās). [Sp. See ROYAL, *a.;* cf. ROY, *n.*] A king.

rey'al (rī'ăl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of RIAL.

reye. ✝ RAY, RYE.

reyes. ✝ REIS.

reyffar. ✝ REAVER.

re-yield', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

reyk. ✝ REEK, smoke.

reyke. ✝ RAIK [var. of RAVEL | reyle (rāl). Scot. & dial. Eng

reyme. ✝ RAIM, REAM. [RUN

reyn. ✝ RAIN, REIN, REIGN,

reynes. ✝ RAINES, REINS.

reynk. ✝ RINK, a man.

Reyn'old (rĕn'ŭld), *n.* [Orig. same name as *Reginald:* cf. AS. *Regenweald,* and OF. *Rainaut, Renaut,* F. *Renaud.*] Masc. prop. name. See REGINALD.

Reyn'old (rĕn'ŭld), **Reyn'olds** (-ŭldz; -ălz). Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of REYNARD.

reyny. ✝ RAINY.

re-yoke', *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

reyose. ✝ REJOICE.

re-youth', *v. t.* To make young again. [REISE.

reys. ✝ RACE, RAISE, REIS,

Reysbuto. ✝ RAJPUT.

reyson. ✝ REASON.

reysoun. ✝ RAISIN.

reyvere. ✝ RIVER.

rez. ✝ REIS, *n. pl.*

‖ **re-za'i** (rĕ-zä'ē), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *razāī.*] A quilted or wadded coverlet. *Anglo-Ind.*

reze. ✝ RAISE.

Re'zeph (rē'zĕf), **Re-zi'a** (rē-zī'à), **Re'zin** (rē'zĭn), **Re'zon** (-zŏn). *Bib.*

rez'zle (rĕz'l), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hreysi-rísla* weasel, one that haunts a *hreysi* or pile of stones.] A weasel. *Dial Eng.*

rf. *Abbr.* Right field (*Baseball*); rinforzando (*Music*); rough finish (*Paper*).

R. F., *or* **r. f.** *Abbr.* Range finder; rapid-fire; rapid-firing: République française (F. French Republic); Rex Francorum (L., King of the Franks).

R. F. A. *Abbr.* Royal Field Artillery. [livery.

R F D. *Abbr.* Rural free de-

R. F. G. *Abbr* Rapid-fire gun

rfz. *Abbr* Rinforzando (*Music*).

rg. *Abbr.* Right guard (*Football*). [Artillery.

R. G. A. *Abbr.* Royal Garrison

R. G. G *Abbr.* Royal Grenadier Guards. [cal Society.

R. G. S. *Abbr.* Royal Geographi-

Rh. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period. *Rh].* Rhodium

r h. *Abbr.* Right hand.

R. H. *Abbr.* Royal Highness; Royal Highlanders. [barb. *Obs.*

rha, *n.* [See RHAPONTIC.] Rhubarb.

R. H. A. *Abbr.* Royal Hibernian Academy; Royal Horse Artillery.

rhabarb, *n.* [Cf. F. *rhabarbe* (Cotgrave). See RHAPONTIC, RHUBARB.] Rhubarb. *Obs*

rha-bar'ba-rate (rā-bär'bà-rāt), *a.* [NL. *rhabarbarum* rhubarb, prop., barbarian *rha* rhubarb, Gr. *ῥᾶ.* Cf. RHUBARB.] Impregnated with rhubarb. *Obs.*

rhab'doid (răb'doid), *n.* [Gr. *ῥαβδοειδής* like a rod.] *Bot* A rod-shaped protoplasmic body in the sensitive cells of leaves of *Dionæa* and *Drosera.*

rhab-doi'dal (răb-doi'dăl), *a.* See SAGITTAL.

rhab'do-lith (răb'dō-lĭth), *n.* [*rhabdo-* + *-lith.*] A minute calcareous rodlike structure found both at the surface and on the bottom of the ocean; — supposed by some to be a calcareous alga.

rhab-dol'o-gy (răb-dŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*rhabdo-* + *-logy.*] Computation with Napier's bones. — **rhab'dolog'i-cal** (răb'dō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a. Both Hist.*

rhab'dom (răb'dŏm), **rhab'dome** (-dōm). *n.* [Gr. *ῥάβδωμα* a bundle of rods, fr. *ῥάβδος* a rod.] *Zoöl.* One of the minute rodlike structures in the retinulæ in the compound eyes of arthropods. — **rhab'dom-al** (-ăl), *a.*

rhab'do-my-o'ma, *n.* [NL.; *rhabdo-* + *myoma.*] A tumor of striated muscle elements.

rhab'do-phane (răb'dō-fān), **rhab-doph'a-nite** (răb-dŏf'ă-nīt), *n.* [*rhabdo-* + Gr *φαίνεσθαι* to appear.] *Min* A brown, pinkish, or yellowish white hydrous phosphate of cerium, yttrium, etc., occurring massive.

Rhab-doph'o-ra (răb-dŏf'ō-rà), *n. pl.* [NL. See RHABDO-; -PHORE.] *Zoöl.* The Graptolithida. — **rhab-doph'o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.*

rhab'do-pod (răb'dō-pŏd), *n.* [*rhabdo-* + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* One of the rodlike styles, or claspers, of the males of many insects.

rhab'dos (răb'dŏs), *n.* [Gr. *ῥάβδος.*] A wand; a magician's or diviner's staff.

rhab-dos'o-phy (răb-dŏs'ō-fĭ), *n.* [*rhabdo-* + Gr. *σοφία* wisdom.] = SCEPTROSOPHY.

rhab'dus (răb'dŭs), *n.; pl.* -DI (-dī) [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥάβδος* rod.] 1. *Bot.* The stipe of a fungus. *Obs.* 2. *Zoöl* A simple uniaxial sponge spicule

rha'chi-al'gi-a, rha-chi'al, rha-chi'i-an, etc. Vars. of RACHIALGIA, etc.

Rha'chi-a-nec'tes (rā'kĭ-à-nĕk'tēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ῥαχία* surf + *νήκτης* a swimmer.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the gray whale.

rha'chis. Var. of RACHIS

Rhad'a-man'the-an, -thi-an, *a.* Rhadamanthine. *Obs.*

rhadish Erron. for RADISH. *Obs.*

rhadomontade. ✝ RODOMONTADE.

rhag'a-des (răg'ă-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *ῥαγάδες,* pl. of *ῥαγάς.*] *Med.* Excoriations in the skin, as those caused by syphilis.

rhag'ite (răg'ĭt), *n.* [G *rhagit,* fr. Gr. *ῥαγίον,* dim. of *ῥάξ* grape; from its small grapelike aggregates.] *Min.* A yellow or yellowish green crystalline basic arsenate of bismuth.

rhaim, rhame (rām). Scot. var. of RAME, shout, repeat. [DAN.]

Rham'a-dan'. Var. of RAMADAN.

rhamn, *n.* [L. *rhamnos* buckthorn, Gr. *ῥάμνος.*] A thorn; a bramble: the buckthorn. *Obs.*

rham'nin (răm'nĭn), *n.* a Xanthorhamnin. b Rhamnetin.

rham'nite (-nīt), *n. Chem.* A solid pentacid alcohol, $C_6H_{14}O_5$, got by reducing rhamnose.

rham'no-hex'ose (răm'nō-hĕk'sōs), *n* [*rhamnose* + *hexose.*] *Chem.* A hexose, $C_7H_{14}O_6$, got indirectly from rhamnose. By reduction it yields the hexite **rham'no-hex'ite**(-sīt), $C_7H_{16}O_6$.

rham-non'ic (răm-nŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, rhamnose: — in *rhammonic acid.*

rham'no-xan'thin (răm'nō-zăn'thĭn), *n.* [See RHAMNUS, XANTHIN.] *Chem.* Frangulin.

Rham-nu'sian (răm-nū'shăn), *a.* [L. *Rhamnusius.*] Pertaining to Rhamnus, a deme of Attica, celebrated for its temple and statue of Nemesis.

Rham-phas'ti-dæ (-făs'tĭ-dē), *n*

rham'pho- (răm'fō-). Combining form from Greek *ῥάμφος, crooked beak, beak.*

Rham'pho-rhyn'chus (-rĭn'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *rhampho-* + Gr. ῥύγχος snout.] *Paleon.* A genus of pterodactyls in which the elongated tail supported a leathery expansion at the tip. The teeth were slender and forwardly directed.

-rhaphy. In composition usually *-rrhaphy.* [Gr. ῥαφή a sewing, fr. ῥάπτειν to sew.] Combining form used to signify *sewing, suture;* as, hysterorrhaphy, tenorrhaphy, etc.

Rhap'i-do-phyl'lum (răp'ĭ-dō-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ῥαπίς, -ίδος, a rod + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* A genus of American fan palms consisting of *R. hystrix*, the blue palmetto.

Rha'pis (rā'pĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥαπίς a rod.] *Bot.* A small genus of low fan palms, of eastern Asia, having small, flexible, densely fibrous reedlike stems and orbicular leaves with variously shaped segments. *R. flabelliformis*, the ground rattan, and *R. humilis* are often cultivated.

rha-pon'tic (rə-pŏn'tĭk), *n.* [LL. *rha ponticum* rhubarb, prop., the Pontic plant called *rha*, i. e., rhubarb, Gr. ῥᾶ; prob. fr. a local name. Cf. RHUBARB.] **1.** A species of centaury (*Centaurea rhaponticum*). *Obs.*

2 The cultivated rhubarb, or pie plant; hence, *Pharm.*, its root; rhubarb.

rhap-sod'ic (răp-sŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ῥαψῳδικός.] **1.** Characteristic of, or of the nature of, rhapsody; rhapsodical.

2. *Gr. Antiq.* Made up of the recitation of rhapsodies.

rhap-sod'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ῥαψῳδικός.] **1.** Consisting of various elements; fragmentary; disconnected. *Obs.*

2. Characteristic of, or of the nature of, a rhapsody; overenthusiastic; ecstatic.

3. *Gr. Antiq.* Of or pertaining to the rhapsodist.

rhap'so-dist (răp'sō-dĭst), *n.* [From RHAPSODY.] **1.** A collector of literary pieces. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

2. *Gr. Antiq.* One who recited a rhapsody; esp., a professional reciter of epic poems, as of Homer.

3. Hence, one who recites or sings poems for a livelihood; one who makes and repeats verses extempore. *Carlyle.*

4. One who writes or speaks disconnectedly or without sound argument and with extreme emotionalism.

— rhap'so-dis'tic (-dĭs'tĭk), *a.*

rhap'so-dize (răp'sō-dīz), *v. t.;* -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZING (-dīz'ĭng). **1.** To put together into a medley. *Obs. Sterne.*

2. To utter or recite as, or in the manner of, a rhapsody.

rhap'so-dize, *v. i.* To utter rhapsodies. *Jefferson.*

rhap'so-dy (răp'sō-dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [F. *r(h)apsodie*, L. *rhapsodia*, Gr. ῥαψῳδία, fr. ῥαψῳδός a rhapsodist; ῥάπτειν to sew, stitch together, unite + ᾠδή a song. See ODE.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A recitation or song of a rhapsodist; a portion of an epic poem, as a book of the Iliad or Odyssey, adapted for recitation, or usually recited, at one time; hence, a similar modern literary piece.

2. A collection, esp. a miscellaneous collection; a medley; a string. *Obs.* "A *rhapsody* of words." *Shak.*

3. A miscellaneous literary work; a composition of miscellaneous pieces, scraps, or the like. *Obs.*

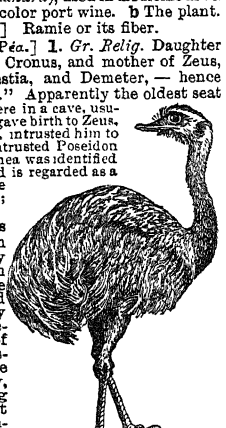
4. An expression of feeling or sentiment of a highly exaggerated or ecstatic character; an utterance or writing characterized by emotionalism and lack of connection in thought or soundness of argument.

5. *Music.* An instrumental composition irregular in form, like an improvisation.

rhat'a-ny (răt'ă-nĭ), *n.* [Sp. *ratania, rataña*, Peruv. *rataña.*] **a** The powerfully astringent root of a half-shrubby Peruvian plant (*Krameria triandra*), used in medicine as an astringent and tonic, and to color port wine. **b** The plant.

rhe'a (rē'ă), *n.* [Assamese.] Ramie or its fiber.

Rhe'a (rē'ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Ρέα.] **1.** *Gr. Relig.* Daughter of Uranus and Gæa, wife of Cronus, and mother of Zeus, Hades, Poseidon, Hera, Hestia, and Demeter, — hence called "Mother of the Gods." Apparently the oldest seat of her worship was Crete, where in a cave, usually placed on Mount Ida, she gave birth to Zeus, and, to hide him from Cronus, intrusted him to the Curetes. Similarly, she intrusted Poseidon to the Telchines of Rhodes. Rhea was identified by the Greeks with Cybele and is regarded as a local form of the great nature goddess. See GREAT MOTHER; cf. CRONUS, CURETES



Rhea (*R. americana*). ($\frac{1}{10}$)

2. [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the American ostriches, or nandus. They are smaller than the African ostriches, the toes are three instead of two, and the head and neck are completely feathered. The tail is undeveloped and long feathers of the back droop over the posterior part of the body. These feathers, of inferior quality, are much used for dusting brushes, etc. The largest species (*R. americana*) inhabits Patagonia and Argentina, but is fast becoming rare. A similar species (*R. megarhyncha*), with a longer bill, is found in Brazil, and a third (*R. darwini*), the smallest, in eastern Patagonia. The colors vary from pale gray to brownish. Also *[l. c.]*, a bird of this genus, an American ostrich.

3. Saturn's fifth satellite, discovered by J. D. Cassini at Paris, Dec 23, 1672.

-rhe'a, -rhœ'a (-rē'ă). In use commonly, *-rrhea, -rrhœa.* [NL., fr. Gr. -ροια (as in διάρροια diarrhea), fr. ῥεῖν to flow.] A suffix denoting *flow, discharge;* as in *diarrhea.*

Rhein'gold' (rīn'gōld'; *G.* -gōlt'), *n.* Also Anglicized **Rhine'gold'.** In Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" (The Ring of the Nibelung), a piece of consecrated gold stolen from the Rhine and made into a ring by the dwarf Alberich after he has been told by its female guardians that this will confer boundless power on the thief. When it is stolen from him in turn, he pronounces a heavy curse on it, so that it brings disaster to all its possessors. Siegfried takes it from the giant Fafnir and gives it to Brünnehilde. Eventually, freed from its curse by being burned with Brünnehilde at her self-immolation, it is secured by its original guardians. Cf. ALBERICH, ANDVARI.

rhe-mat'ic (rē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ῥηματικος of or for a verb, fr. ῥῆμα, ῥήματος, a sentence. See RHETORIC.] **1.** Of or pertaining to word formation.

2. Having a verb for its base; derived from verbs.

Rhe'mish (rē'mĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to Rheims in France, the English college of Roman Catholics in which published in 1582 an English translation of the New Testament.

Rhemish Testament, the New Testament of the Douay Bible.

Rhen'ish (rĕn'ĭsh), *a.* [L. *Rhenus* the Rhine: cf. G. *rheinisch.*] Of or pertaining to the river Rhine or the region on or near it; as, *Rhenish* wine. — *n.* Rhine wine.

Rhenish Confederation, the Confederation of the Rhine.

rheo-. Combining form from Greek ῥεος, *anything flowing, stream,* fr. ῥεῖν *to flow,* used chiefly in electrical terms.

rhe'o-crat (rē'ō-krăt), *n.* [*rheo-* + Gr. κρατεῖν to rule.] *Elec.* A kind of motor speed controller permitting of very gradual variation in speed and of reverse. It is especially suitable for use with motor-driven machine tools.

rhe-om'e-ter (rē-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*rheo-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring or regulating currents; specif.: **a** *Elec.* A galvanometer. *Obs. or R.* **b** *Physiol.* = HÆMATACHOMETER. **c** A kind of volumetric gas governor.

rhe'o-met'ric (rē'ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a rheometer or rheometry. *Lardner.*

rhe-om'e-try (rē-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* **a** The measurement of electric currents. **b** Math. The calculus; fluxions. *Rare.*

rhe'o-nome (rē'ō-nōm), *n.* [*rheo-* + Gr. νέμειν to distribute, assign.] *Physiol.* A form of revolving rheochord used to demonstrate that the excitation of a nerve caused by a galvanic current passing through it is due to the frequency, and not to the absolute intensity, of the current.

rhe'o-scope (-skōp), *n.* [*rheo-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* A galvanoscope. — **rhe'o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

rhe'o-stat (rē'ō-stăt), *n.* [*rheo-* + Gr. στατός standing still.] *Elec.* Any contrivance for regulating a current by means of (usually) variable resistances. See RESISTANCE BOX.

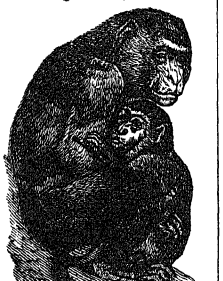
rhe'o-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), *a.* *Elec.* **a** Of or pertaining to a rheostat. **b** Producing continuous static effects; as, Planté's *rheostatic* machine, a number of condensers charged in parallel and discharged in series.

rhe'o-tac'tic (-tăk'tĭk), *a.* *Plant Physiol.* Exhibiting, or characterized by, rheotaxis.

rhe'o-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *rheo-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] *Physiol.* The tendency of certain organisms, as the plasmodia of Myxomycetes, to respond to the stimulus of a water current by definite movement. It is possibly a form of chemotaxis, thus differing from *rheotropism*, which is probably due to mechanical stimulus.

rhe-ot'ro-pism (rē-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*rheo-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The directive influence exerted on growing organs by water currents; — called **positive** or **negative rheotropism,** according as the curvature is with or against the current. — **rhe'o-trop'ic** (rē'ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

rhe'sus (rē'sŭs), *n.* [NL.; a name given by Audebert (1797), who says that it has no meaning.] An Indian macaque (*Macaca rhesus*) commonly kept in zoölogical gardens, where it is noted for its activity and playfulness. The color is plain pale brown. — **rhe'sian** (rē'shăn), *a.*



Rhesus. Female and Young. ($\frac{1}{10}$)

rhet'or (rē'tŏr), *n.* [ME. *rethor*, L. *rhetor*, fr. Gr. ῥήτωρ: cf. F. *rhéteur.*] **1.** A master or teacher of rhetoric or eloquence. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. An orator; derogatorily, a mere talker. *Now Rare.*

rhet'o-ric (rĕt'ō-rĭk), *n.* [ME. *ret(h)orike*, F. *rhétorique*, L. *rhetorica*, Gr. ῥητορική (sc. τέχνη), fr. ῥητορικός rhetorical, oratorical, fr. ῥήτωρ orator, rhetorician; prob. fr. a root *wer*, akin to E. *word;* cf. εἴρειν to say.] **1.** The art of expressive speech or of discourse, esp. the art of literary composition. As originally cultivated by the Greeks, rhetoric was the study of the principles and technical resources of oratory, including both composition and delivery. Its development by the sophists and other political and professional orators made it regarded chiefly as the art of persuasion. The term, however, is now generally limited to the art of clear, forcible, and elegant use of language, and distinguished from the special branches of versification and elocution.

2. Hence: **a** Skillful or artistic use of speech; skill in the effective use of speech. **b** Artificial elegance of language, or declamation without conviction or earnest feeling.

3. Fig.: The power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms.

> Sweet, silent *rhetoric* of persuading eyes. *Daniel.*

4. A treatise or work on rhetoric.

rhe-tor'i-cal (rē-tŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *rhetoricus*, Gr. ῥητορικός. See RHETORIC.] Of or pertaining to rhetoric; according to, or exhibiting, rhetoric; oratorical.

rhetorical question, a question not intended to elicit an answer, but inserted for rhetorical effect; as, Who does not love his country?

— rhe-tor'i-cal-ly, *adv.* **— rhe-tor'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

rhet'o-ri'cian (rĕt'ō-rĭsh'ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rhétoricien.*] **1.** A teacher of rhetoric;—applied chiefly to the rhetors.

2. One well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric.

3. An eloquent writer or speaker; an orator; specif., an artificial orator without genuine eloquence; a declaimer.

rheum (rōōm), *n.* [ME. *reume*, OF. *reume* rheum, a cold, F. *rhume* a cold, L. *rheuma* rheum, fr. Gr. ῥεῦμα, fr. ῥεῖν to flow, akin to E. *stream.* See STREAM, *n.;* cf. HEMORRHOIDS.] *Med.* A watery discharge from the mucous membranes or skin, esp. from the eyes or nose, as when due to a cold; hence, a cold; catarrh; *Poetic*, tears. *Archaic.*

Rhe'um (rē'ŭm), *n.* [LL., rhubarb. See RHUBARB.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic polygonaceous herbs with large leaves, loose stipular sheaths, and small flowers in ample paniculate racemes, the perianth 6-parted, the fruit 3-winged. *R. rhaponticum* is the garden rhubarb. See RHUBARB.

rheu'ma-tal'gi-a (rōō'mă-tăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See RHEUMATIC; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Rheumatic pain.

rheu-mat'ic (rōō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [OF. *r(h)eumatique*, F. *rhumatique*, L. *rheumaticus* troubled with rheum, Gr. ῥευματικός subject to a discharge or flux. See RHEUM, RHEUMATISM.] **1.** Derived from, or of the nature of, rheum; full of, or suffering from, rheum; tending to cause rheum. *Obs.*

2. *Med.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, rheumatism; as, *rheumatic* pains; affected with rheumatism; as, a *rheumatic* man; causing rheumatism; as, a *rheumatic* day.

rheu-mat'ic, *n.* **1.** One affected with rheumatism.

2. *pl.* Rheumatism. *Colloq. or Dial.*

rheu-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Rheumatic. *Rare.*

rheu'ma-tism (rōō'mă-tĭz'm), *n.* [L. *rheumatismus* rheum, Gr. ῥευματισμός, fr. ῥευματίζεσθαι to have a flux, fr. ῥεῦμα rheum: cf. F. *rhumatisme*, earlier *rheumatisme.* See RHEUM.] **1.** A flux; a defluxion; a catarrh. *Obs.*

2. *Med.* A constitutional disease, which may be acute, subacute, or chronic, manifesting itself in a variety of morbid states and characterized chiefly by pains of various types. Objective symptoms may be fever, local redness, and swelling when acute; there may be no perceptible change in the part affected, or great deformity may result. The disease attacks joints, muscles, or fibrous or serous structures. The ætiology of the disease is obscure. It is commonly ascribed to the presence of lactic acid, uric acid, or excess of fibrin, cold (esp. with moisture), or microörganisms.

rheu'ma-toid (-toid) } *a.* [See RHEUMATISM; -OID.]
rheu'ma-toi'dal (-toi'dăl) }

rheu'ma-toi'dal-ly, *adv.*

rheum'ic (rōōm'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to, or characterized by, rheum. — **rheumic diathesis.** See DARTROUS DIATHESIS.

rheu'mi-des (rōō'mĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See RHEUM.] *Med.* The class of skin diseases developed by the dartrous diathesis. See under DARTROUS.

rheum'y (rōōm'ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to rheum; abounding in, or causing, rheum; affected with rheum. *Shak.*

Rhex'i-a (rĕk'sĭ-ă), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, prob. of Gr. origin. Cf. RHEXIS.] *Bot.* A small genus of melastomaceous herbs, the only one of its family in the United States, characteristic of pine barrens in the South. They have 3-nerved leaves and red or yellow flowers with 4 petals and 8 equal anthers. They are called *deer grass* and *meadow beauty.*

rhex'is (rĕk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥῆξις a breaking, fr. ῥηγνύναι to break.] *Med.* Rupture.

Rhi-an'non (rē-ăn'ŏn), *n.* *Celt. Myth.* A Cymric goddess, in legend first the wife of Pwyll and later of Manawydan. The "three birds of Rhiannon" could sing the dead to life or the living to the sleep of death.

rhig'o-lene (rĭg'ō-lēn), *n.* [Gr. ῥίγος cold + L. *oleum* oil.] A petroleum product intermediate between gasolene and cymogene. It is exceedingly volatile, and is used in medicine as a local anæsthetic. See PETROLEUM.

rhi'nal (rī'năl), *a.* [Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, the nose.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the nose; nasal; narial.

-rhinal. Combining form fr. Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, *nose.* See -RHINE.

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pl. [NL. See RHAMPHASTOS] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the toucans, coextensive with a suborder, **Rham-phas'ti-des** (răm-făs'tĭ-dēz).

Rham-phas'tos (răm-făs'tŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥάμφος curved beak.] Typical genus of toucans.

rham'phoid (răm'foid), *a.* [*rhampho-* + *-oid.*] Shaped like a beak. See CUSP, 2 b.

Rham'pho-su'chus (răm'fō-sū'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *rhampho-* + Gr. σοῦχος Egyptian crocodile.] See GAVIAL.

rhan. Obs. pret. of RUN.

Rhaph'a-nus (răf'ă-nŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of RAPHANUS.

rha'phe (rā'fē). Var. of RAPHE.

raph'i-des (răf'ĭ-dēz), **rhaphid'i-an** (ră-fĭd'ĭ-ăn), **raph'i-dif'er-ous** (răf'ĭ-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs). Vars. of RAPHIDES, etc.

rha'phis (rā'fĭs), *n., sing.* of RHAPHIDES.

rhap'sode (răp'sōd), *n.* [Gr. ῥαψῳδός: cf. F. *r(h)apsode.* See RHAPSODY.] *Gr. Antiq.* A rhapsodist.

rhap'so-der (răp'sō-dẽr), *n.* = RHAPSODIST, 1. *Obs*

rhap-sod'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of RHAPSODIC, RHAPSODICAL.

rhap'so-dism (-dĭz'm), *n.* Recitation by rhapsodists

rhap'so-do-man'cy (-dō-măn'sĭ), *n* [*rhapsody* + *-mancy*] Divination by means of verses.

rha-ta'ni-a (rā-tā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Pharm.* Rhatany

rhb, *or* **r. h. b,** *Abbr* Right half back (*Football*).

rhe. † REE.

Rhea Cybele. Rhea and Cybele taken as one goddess

Rhe'æ (rē'ē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Suborder consisting of the rheas.

rhea grass. = RHEA.

rheam. † REAM.

rhe-da'ri-ous (rē-dâ'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *r(h)edarium, raedarium*, fr. *r(h)eda, raeda*, a four-wheeled carriage.] Of or pert. to a carriage or coach. *Obs.*

rhee'bok', rhee'boc' (rē'bŏk'). Vars. of REEBOK.

rhe'ic (rē'ĭk), **rhe-in'ic** (rē-ĭn'ĭk), *a.* [LL. *rheum* rhubarb, Gr. ῥῆον. See RHUBARB.] *Chem.* Chrysophanic.

Rhe'i-dæ (rē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the rheas.

rheim. Var of REIM.

Rheims and Douay Bible (rēmz; rōōs). = DOUAY BIBLE.

rhe'in (rē'ĭn), *n. Chem.* Chrysophanic acid.

rhein'ber-ry (rīn'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. *D. rijnbezie, G. rheinbeere.*] The fruit of *Rhamnus cathartica;* also, the plant. *Obs.*

rhe'ma (rē'mă), *n.* [Gr. ῥῆμα.] A verb; word; term.

rhe-mat'ic (rē-măt'ĭk), *n.* The doctrine of propositions or sentences.

Rhe'mist (rē'mĭst), *n.* One of those who produced the Rheimish translation of, and commentary on, the New Testament.

rhender. † REINDEER.

rhenoister. † RHINOCEROS.

rhe'o-phore (rē'ō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*rheo-* + *-phore.*] *Elec.* **a** A connecting wire of an electric apparatus, traversed by a current **b** A pole of a voltaic battery; an electrode. — **rhe'o-phor'ic** (-fôr'ĭk), *a. Both Rare.*

rhe'o-stat'ics (rē'ō-stăt'ĭks), *n.* Hydrostatics. *Rare.*

rhe'o-tan (rē'ō-tăn), *n.* A copper alloy containing nickel, zinc, some iron, and a little manganese

rhe'o-tan'nic (-tăn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a variety of tannic acid in rhubarb (*Rheum*).

rhe'o-tome (rē'ō-tōm), *n.* [*rheo-* + *-tome.*] *Elec.* An interrupter.

rhe'o-trope (-trōp), *n.* [*rheo-* + *-trope.*] *Elec.* A commutator for reversing a current.

Rhe'sa (rē'să) *Bib.*

‖ **rhe'sis** (-sĭs), *n* [Gr. ῥῆσις.] A set speech, as in Greek drama.

Rhe'sus (-sŭs), *n.* [L., fr Gr. 'Ρῆσος.] *Gr. Myth.* A Thracian ally of the Trojans. An oracle had declared that Troy would not be taken should the horses of Rhesus drink from the Xanthus. When he approached Troy, Diomedes and Odysseus entered his camp, slew him, and made away with the horses.

rhet. *Abbr.* Rhetoric; rhetorical.

Rhe'tian. Var. of RHÆTIAN.

rhe'tic (rē'tĭk). Var. of RHÆTIC

rhe-to'ri-al, rhe-to'ri-an, *a* Rhetorical. *Obs.*

rhe-to'ric-an, *n.* [OF. *rethorien.*] A rhetorician; rhetor. *Obs.*

rhe-tor'ic (rē-tŏr'ĭk), *a.* Rhetorical. *Now Rare.*

rhet'o-ric, *n.* [L. *rhetoricus*] A rhetorician. *Obs.*

rhe-tor'i-cate (rē-tŏr'ĭ-kāt), *v. i.* [L. *rhetoricare.*] To play the orator; to speak or write rhetorically. *Obs.* — **rhe-tor'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

rhet'o-ri'cian (rĕt'ō-rĭsh'ăn), *a.* Suited to a master of rhetoric *R*

rhe-to'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* Rhetorically; with flourishes. *Obs.*

rhet'o-rize (rĕt'ō-rīz), *v. i.* To speak or write rhetorically. *Obs. or R.*

rhet'o-rize, *v. t.* To address or represent rhetorically. *Obs.*

rhet'o-ry, *n.* [See RHETOR, *n.*] Rhetoric; a rhetorician. *Obs.*

rhen-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of RHEUMATIC, RHEUMATICAL.

rheu-mat'ick-y (rōō-măt'ĭ-kĭ), *a.* Affected with rheumatism. *Colloq. or Dial.*

rheu'ma-tis'mal (rōō'mă-tĭz'măl), *a.* Pert. to rheumatism.

rheu'ma-tis'moid (-moid), *a.* [*rheumatism* + *-oid.*] *Med* Of or like rheum or rheumatism.

rheumatism root. a Twinleaf. b Wild yam *Dioscorea villosa.*

rheu'ma-tize (rōō'mă-tīz). **rheu'ma tize** (-tīz), *n* Also **rheu'ma-tiz'y** (-tĭz'ĭ). Rheumatism. *Dial or Illit.*

rheu'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t* [Cf. L. *rheumatizare* to be troubled with rheum, Gr ῥευματίζειν.] To make rheumatic or, formerly, rheumy. *[Rare.]*

rheumed (rōōmd), *a.* Rheumy

rhewme. † RHEUM. [Guards.

R. H. G. *Abbr.* Royal Horse Guards.

rhime. † RIME, verse.

rhimy, *a.* Riming. *Obs.*

Rhi'na (rī'nă), *n.* [L., a kind of shark, Gr. ῥίνη.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of SQUATINA.

rhi-nal'gi-a (rī-năl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + *-algia*] *Med* Pain in the nose.

Rhi-nan'thus (rī-năn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of scrophulariaceous root-parasitic herbs of temperate regions, distinguished by the inflated 4-toothed calyx, bilabiate corolla, four unequal stamens, and winged seeds. *R. crista-galli* is the common rattle.

-rhine (-rīn), **-rhi'nal** (-rī'năl), **-rhi'nous** (-rī'nŭs). Combining forms from Greek ῥίς, ῥινός, *nose;* as, mesor*hine*, platy*rhine*, schizor*hinal*, monor*hinous*, etc.

rhi'nen-ceph'a-lon (rī'nĕn-sĕf'ă-lŏn), *n.; pl.* **-ALA** (-lă). [NL.; Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose + ἐγκέφαλος brain.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The olfactory lobes considered as a division of the brain. **b** Either olfactory lobe. — **rhi'nen-ce-phal'ic** (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.* — **rhi'nen-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a.*

rhine'stone' (rīn'stōn'), *n.* [Cf.G. *rheinkiesel* Rhine quartz, F. *caillou du Rhin*, also rhinestone.] A colorless stone of high luster, made of paste, — much used in cheap jewelry.

rhi'neu-ryn'ter (rī'nū-rĭn'tĕr), *n.* [Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose + εὐρύνειν to make wide.] *Med.* An inflatable rubber bag used for plugging the nose, as to prevent nosebleed.

Rhine wine (rīn). Wine produced in the valley of the Rhine and its tributaries. Rhine wines are, generally speaking, light, dry, white, and distinguished by their fine bouquet and their acidity. They contain about 7 to 10 per cent of alcohol. The best kinds are those of the Rheingau district, near Mainz, as *Johannisberger, Steinberger, Marcobrunner, Rauenthaler, Rüdesheimer, Hochheimer* (hock), *Geisenheimer,* and *Assmannshäuser* (red). Nearly equal to these are some of the wines of Hesse, as *Liebfraumilch, Niersteiner, Schaylachberger,* and *Bodenheimer. Moselle* is sold generally, though some of its varieties, as *Bernkastler Doktor, Brauneberger,* and *Zeltinger,* are prized for their peculiar aroma. *Forst* and *Deidesheimer* are produced in the Palatine. The wines of Franconia are strong and rich, but as a rule inferior to the Rhine wines proper. *Leisten* and *Stein* (Holy Ghost wine) are the best varieties; the latter has a golden color. The wines of Baden, as *Rulander, Riesling* (named from an important variety of grape), and *Affenthaler* (red), are also strong, often containing 11 to 13 per cent of alcohol.

rhi-ni'tis (rī-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the nose; esp., inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils.

rhi'no- (rī'nō-). Combining form from Greek ῥίς, ῥινός, *the nose,* as in *rhino*lith, *rhino*logy.

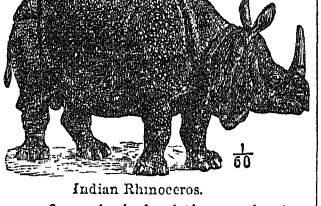
rhi'no (rī'nō), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] Money; cash. *Slang.*

Rhi'no-bat'i-dæ (rī'nō-băt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ῥινόβατος a rough-skinned fish; ῥίνη a shark + βάτος ray.] *Zoöl.* A family of elasmobranch fishes of all warm seas, included among the rays, but somewhat approaching the sharks in the elongate and narrow body. The species are called (from their shape) *guitar fishes, fiddle fishes,* etc.

rhi'nob'a-tus (rī-nŏb'ă-tŭs) is the type genus.

rhi'no-by'on (rī'nō-bī'ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + Gr. βύειν to stuff.] A nasal tampon.

rhi-noc'er-os (rī-nŏs'ĕr-ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ῥινόκερως, -ωτος; ῥίς, ῥινός, the nose + κέρας a horn: cf. F. *rhinocéros.* See HORN.] **1.** Any of certain large, powerful, herbivorous, thick-skinned perissodactyl mammals of the family Rhinocerotidæ, having one or two heavy upright horns on the snout. There are five principal existing species, two African and three Asiatic, all three-toed on each foot, and with the skin nearly bare. The Asiatic species have well-developed incisor and canine teeth, and the skin is divided by folds into large platelike sections, while the African species lack incisor and canine teeth and the skin has no deep folds. The common Indian rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) and the Malayan rhinoceros (*R. sondaicus*) have only one horn. The Sumatran (*Ceratorhinus sumatrensis*) and both African species have two horns. The common African species, the black rhinoceros, is *Opsiceros bicornis.* The larger African species, the white rhinoceros (*O. simus*), which is slate-colored, is now almost exterminated. Extinct rhinoceroses of many genera (the earlier forms hornless) have been found in both hemispheres. Cf. WOOLLY RHINOCEROS.



1/60

Indian Rhinoceros.

2. [*cap.*] The typical genus of rhinoceroses, containing the Indian and Malayan species, or, in a broader sense, all the existing species.

rhinoceros auklet. An auklet of the North Pacific (*Cerorhinca monocerata*) having a deciduous horn on the bill.

rhinoceros bush. A South African branching asteraceous shrub (*Elytropappus rhinocerotis*) supposed to be the favorite food of the rhinoceros.

rhinoceros hornbill. A hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*) of the Malay peninsula and Indo-Malay islands, which has the casque on the bill very large and turned up in front. The name is sometimes extended to other hornbills.



Rhinoceros Hornbill. (3/10)

Rhi'no-ce-ro'ti-dæ (rī'nŏ-sĕ-rŏt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the rhinoceroses, living and extinct, sometimes including also *Hyracodon, Amynodon,* and other less closely allied extinct genera.

Rhi'no-chi-mæ'ra (-kĭ-mē'rȧ; -kī-mē'rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + *Chimæra.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of degenerate deep-sea chimæras of Japan having the snout ending in a long blade and the teeth forming a single plate in each jaw. It is the type of a family, **Rhi'no-chi-mær'i-dæ** (-mĕr'ĭ-dē).

rhi'no-lite (rī'nō-līt) } *n.* [*rhino-* + *-lite, -lith.*] *Med.* A
rhi'no-lith (-lĭth) } concretion formed within the cavities of the nose. — **rhi'no-lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.*

rhi-nol'o-gist (rī-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in rhinology.

rhi-nol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*rhino-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the nose and of its diseases.

rhi'no-phore (rī'nō-fōr), *n.* [*rhino-* + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* One of the two tentaclelike structures (considered to be olfactory organs) on the back of the head or neck of a nudibranch or tectibranch mollusk.

rhi'no-phy'ma (-fī'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + Gr. φῦμα tumor.] *Med.* A form of acne confined to the nasal region and marked by nodular swelling and congestion of the nose.

rhi'no-plas'ty (rī'nō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*rhino-* + *-plasty:* cf. F. *rhinoplastie.*] Plastic surgery of the nose. — **rhi'no-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

rhi'no-scle-ro'ma (-sklē-rō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + *scleroma.*] *Med.* A rare bacillar skin disease marked by very hard, flattened prominences, first on the nose and later on the neighboring parts, esp. the lips, palate, and throat.

rhi'no-scope (rī'nō-skōp), *n.* [*rhino-* + *-scope.*] A small mirror for use in rhinoscopy.

rhi-nos'co-py (rī-nŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*rhino-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Examination of the soft palate, posterior nares, etc., by means of a laryngoscopic mirror introduced into the pharynx. — **rhi'no-scop'ic** (rī'nō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

-rhinous. Combining form from Greek ῥίς, ῥινός, *nose.*

rhi-pid'i-um (rī-pĭd'ĭ-ŭm; rĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥιπίδιον, dim. of ῥιπίς fan.] *Bot.* A cymose inflorescence in which the branches of the dichasium lie in the same plane and are suppressed alternately on each side, giving a fan-shape.

Rhip'i-do-glos'sa (rĭp'ĭ-dō-glŏs'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ῥιπίς, ῥιπίδος, fan + γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* A division of gastropods having a long radula with long, hooklike teeth in each transverse row, the marginal teeth being indefinitely numerous and becoming smaller toward the edges. — **rhip'i-do-glos'sal** (-ăl), *a.* — **rhip'i-do-glos'sate** (-āt), *a.*

Rhip'sa-lis (rĭp'sȧ-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥιψ wickerwork.] *Bot.* A genus of cactaceous plants, natives of South America, with one species in Africa. They are fleshy shrubs with cylindrical, angled stems of very diverse habit. The small flowers have 6-10 petals and are followed by a berrylike fruit. Many are epiphytes with pendent branches, and are called *mistletoe cactus* and *willow cactus.*

rhi'zo- (rī'zō-), **rhiz-.** Combining form from Greek ῥίζα, *root;* as, *rhiz*oid, *rhizo*pod, etc.

rhi'zo-car'pic (rī'zō-kär'pĭk), *a. Bot.* Rhizocarpous.

rhi'zo-car'pous (-pŭs), *a.* [*rhizo-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* **a** Having perennial underground parts, but annual stems and foliage; — said of all perennial herbs. *De Candolle.* **b** Producing hypogeous cleistogamic flowers.

Rhi'zo-ceph'a-la (-sĕf'ă-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *rhizo-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A division of extremely degenerate Cirripedia which live as parasites on ordinary crabs and hermit crabs. The young passes through stages similar to those of barnacles, but afterwards attaches itself to a crab, and after a remarkable series of changes becomes a limbless, unsegmented, tumid sac attached to the crab by a short peduncle from which rootlike processes penetrate to all parts of the host and absorb its juices. The Rhizocephala are hermaphroditic, but, as in other Cirripedia, complementary males occur. The principal genera are *Peltogaster* and *Sacculina.* — **rhi'zo-ceph'a-lan** (-lăn), *n.* — **rhi'zo-ceph'a-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*



2/3

One of the Rhizocephala (*Sacculina purpurea*). *a* Rootlike Processes; *b* Genital Aperture; *c* Cloacal Aperture.

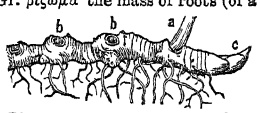
Rhi'zoc-to'ni-a (rī'zŏk-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *rhizo-* + Gr. κτόνος a killing.] *Bot.* A genus of phycomycetous parasitic fungi, which are often destructive of crops, as potatoes and beans. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

rhi'zo-gen'ic (rī'zō-jĕn'ĭk) } *a.* [*rhizo-* + *-genic, -genous.*]
rhi-zog'e-nous (rī-zŏj'ĕ-nŭs) } *Bot.* Producing roots; — said of the tissue of the pericycle in the roots of seed plants, which gives rise to rootlets endogenously.

rhi'zoid (rī'zoid), *n.* [*rhizo-* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* In ferns, mosses, and liverworts, one of the slender rootlike filaments that attach the gametophyte to the substratum and function as absorptive organs. Rhizoids also occur among many thallophytes, as the lichens. — **rhi-zoi'dal** (ri-zoi'dăl), *a.*

rhi'zom'a-tous (rī-zŏm'ă-tŭs; -zō'mă-tŭs), *a. Bot.* Resembling, or having the nature of, a rhizome.

rhi'zome (rī'zōm), *n.* [Gr. ῥίζωμα the mass of roots (of a tree), a stem, race, fr. ῥιζοῦν to make to root, pass., to take root, fr. ῥίζα a root: cf. F. *rhizome.*] *Bot.* Any underground rootlike stem, usually of dorsiventral structure, sending up leafy shoots from the upper surface and emitting roots from the lower side, as that of Solomon's-seal or of Trillium, whence it is also commonly called a *rootstock.* Rhizomes are often thickened or tuberlike from the extensive deposition in their tissues of reserve food materials; they are distinguished from true roots by the presence of buds and scalelike leaves. Cf. BULB, 1, CORM, 1, TUBER.



Rhizome of Solomon's-seal. *a* Stem of current year; *b, b* Scars from previous years; *c* Bud of following year.

rhi'zo-morph (rī'zō-môrf), *n.* [*rhizo-* + *-morph.*] *Bot.* One of the fine rootlike hyphæ which grow from the mycelium in certain parasitic fungi, as *Agaricus melleus,* and penetrate the substratum. — **rhi'zo-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.*

rhi'zo-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), *a.* [*rhizo-* + *-morphous.*] *Bot.* Having the form of a root; rootlike.

rhi-zoph'a-gous (rī-zŏf'ă-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ῥιζοφάγος; ῥίζα a root + φαγεῖν to eat.] Feeding on roots; root-eating.

Rhi-zoph'o-ra (-ŏ-rȧ), *n.* [NL. See RHIZO-; -PHOROUS.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical dicotyledonous plants, the true mangroves, type of the Rhizophoraceæ, and distinguished by the tetramerous flowers and partly inferior ovary. *R. mangle* is the common mangrove.

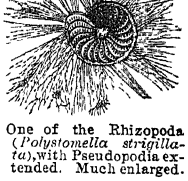
Rhi'zo-pho-ra'ce-æ (rī'zō-fō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Myrtales), the mangrove family, consisting of 15 genera and about 52 species, natives of tropical regions. They often form dense jungles along the seacoast and the mouths of rivers, constituting the so-called mangrove swamps. They are distinguished by the opposite, coriaceous leaves, and flowers with valvate calyx and 2-6-celled ovary. The seed germinates while the fruit is still attached, and the hypocotyl elongates considerably before the young plant drops. See MANGROVE. — **rhi'zo-pho-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

rhi'zo-phore (rī'zō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*rhizo-* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* In club mosses of the genus *Selaginella,* one of the peculiar, leafless, dichotomous shoots which bear roots at the apex.

rhi-zoph'o-rous (rī-zŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*rhizo-* + *-phorous.*] *Bot.* Bearing roots.

rhi'zo-pod (rī'zō-pŏd), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* One of the Rhizopoda. **2.** *Bot.* = RHIZOPODIUM. *Obs.* — *a.* Of or pert. to the Rhizopoda.

Rhi-zop'o-da (rī-zŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *rhizo-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A class of Protozoa, variously limited, comprising forms whose chief character in common is the formation of pseudopodia which ordinarily serve as the organs for locomotion, and for taking food. It commonly includes the orders Lobosa, Foraminifera, Heliozoa, and Radiolaria, and sometimes other groups. **b** = LOBOSA. — **rhi-zop'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*



One of the Rhizopoda (*Polystomella strigillata*), with Pseudopodia extended. Much enlarged.

Rhi'zo-pus (rī'zō-pŭs; rĭz'ō-), *n.* [NL.; *rhizo-* + Gr. πούς foot.] *Bot.* A genus of phycomycetous parasitic fungi. *R. necans* causes the Japan-lily disease, and *R. nigricans* produces soft rot in sweet potatoes.

Rhi-zos'to-mæ (rī-zŏs'tō-mē) } *n. pl.* [NL.;
Rhi'zo-sto'ma-ta (rī'zō-stō'mă-tȧ; -stŏm'ă-) } *rhizo-* + Gr. στόμα, *-ατος,* mouth.] *Zoöl.* A division of jellyfishes (Discomedusæ) in which marginal tentacles are wanting and the margins of the lobes of the manubrium are grown together, leaving, instead of one large mouth, a large number of small, funnel-shaped ingestive orifices which lead by a series of canals to the stomach. — **rhi'zo-stom'a-tous** (-stŏm'ă-tŭs; -stō'mă-tŭs), *a.* — **rhi'zo-stome** (rī'zō-stōm), *a. & n.* — **rhi-zos'to-mous** (rī-zŏs'tō-mŭs), *a.*

rho'da-mine (rō'dă-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [Gr. *rhodamin;* Gr. ῥόδον rose + G *amin* amine.] *Chem.* A rose-red dye obtained by condensing an amino derivative of phenol with phthalic anhydride; also, any of several dyes closely related to it.

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rhind. Var. of RIND (of a millstone).

rhine. Var. of RINE, hemp.

rhine (rēn), *n.* [E. dial. also *rean* a balk in a field, space between furrows to carry off water, an open ditch; cf. Icel. *rein* a strip of land, LG. *reen, G. rain.*] A large ditch or drain; a runnel. *Dial. Eng.*

rhine'ber-ry. Var. of RHEINBERRY.

Rhinegold. Var. of RHEINGOLD.

Rhine'grave' (rīn'grāv'), *n.* [G. *Rheingraf* or D. *Rijngraaf.*] A count having possessions bordering on the Rhine.

Rhine'land-er, *n.* [Cf G *Rheinländer,* D. *Rijnlander.*] A native or inhabitant of a country bordering on the Rhine.

Rhin'i-dæ (rĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RHINA.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of SQUATINIDÆ.

rhin'i-on (rĭn'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose, with the ending of *prosthion.*] *Craniol.* The lower end of the internasal suture. See CRANIOMETRY.

rhi'no (rī'nō), *n.* Short for RHINOCEROS.

rhi'no-ce'ri-al (rī'nō-sē'rĭ-ăl), **rhi'no-cer'i-cal** (-sĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Rhinocerotic.

rhi'no-cer'i-cal, *a.* [Cf RHINOCEROS, RHINO money.] Full of money; rich *Obs. Slang.*

rhi-noc'er-ine (rī-nŏs'ĕr-ĭn; -ēn; 183), *a.* Rhinocerotic.

rhi-noc'er-oid (-oid), *a.* [*rhinoceros* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, the rhinoceros family

rhinoceros beetle See DYNASTID.

rhinoceros bird. A beefeater; — so called because it alights on the back of the rhinoceros. b A rhinoceros hornbill.

rhi-noc'er-ot (rī-nŏs'ĕr-ŏt), **rhi-noc'er-ote**(-ōt). = RHINOCEROS.

rhi-noc'er-ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, the rhinoceros.

rhi-noc'er-ot'i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a. Zoöl.* Resembling a rhinoceros.

rhi-noc'er-o-tine (rī-nŏ s'ĕr-ō-tīn; rī'nō-sĕr'-; -tĭn; 183), *a.* Rhinocerotic.

rhi-noc'er-o-toid (-toid), *a. & n.* [See RHINOCEROS; -OID.] *Zoöl.* Rhinoceroid.

rhi'no-coele (rī'nō-sēl), **rhi'no-cœ'li-a** (-sē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [See RHINO-; CŒLIA.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The ventricle of the olfactory lobe of the brain of many animals.

rhi'no-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dĭ'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + *odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in the nose.

rhi'no-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to rhinology.

Rhi'no-loph'i-dæ (-lŏf'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *rhino-* + Gr. λόφος crest + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family containing the horseshoe bats. — **rhi-nol'o-phine** (-fĭn; -fīn; 183), *a. & n.*

rhi'no-phar'yn-gi'tis (-făr'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + *pharyngitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and pharynx.

Rhi-noph'i-dæ (rī-nŏf'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of UROPELTIDÆ

Rhi'no-phis (rī'nō-fĭs), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + Gr. ὄφις serpent.] *Zoöl.* See UROPELTIDÆ.

rhi'nor-rha'gi-a (rī'nō-rā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Nosebleed; epistaxis.

rhi'nor-rhe'a, *or* **-rhœ'a** (-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *rhino-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Mucous discharge from the nose. — **rhi'nor-rhe'al,** *or* **-rœ'al** (-ăl), *a.*

rhi'no-the'ca (-thē'kȧ), *n.; pl.* **-CÆ** (-sē). [NL.; *rhino-* + Gr. θήκη case.] *Zoöl.* The sheath of the upper mandible of a bird. — **rhi'no-the'cal** (-kăl), *a.*

Rhin-thon'i-ca (rĭn-thŏn'ĭ-kȧ), *n. Rom. Antiq.* A kind of burlesque comedy; — after Rhinthon of Tarentum (300 B C.)

rhip'i-date (rĭp'ĭ-dāt), *a.* [Gr. ῥιπίς, ῥιπίδος, fan] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Fan-shaped; flabelliform.

Rhip'i-dis'ti-a (rĭp'ĭ-dĭs'tĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ῥιπίς, ῥιπίδος, fan + ἱστίον cloth, sail.] *Paleon.* An order of extinct crossopterygian fishes having the basal bones of the median fins united into one mass. *Holoptychius* and *Osteolepis* are examples. — **rhip'i-dis'ti-an** (-ăn), *a & n.*

Rhip'i-dop'ter-a (-dŏp'tĕr-ȧ), *n pl.* [NL.; Gr ῥιπίς, ῥιπίδος, fan + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl* Syn. of STREPSIPTERA. — **rhip'i-dop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Rhi-pip'ter-a (rī-pĭp'tĕr-ȧ; rĭ-), *n.pl.* [NL.; Gr ῥιπις fan + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of STREPSIPTERA. — **rhi-pip'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **rhi-pip'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a*

rhi-zan'thous (rī-zăn'thŭs), *a.* [*rhizo-* + *-anthous.*] Producing flowers (apparently) directly from the root, — as Raffiesiaceæ.

rhi'zau-toi'cous (rī'zô-toi'kŭs), *a.* [*rhizoid* + *autoicous.*] *Bot.* Having the antheridia borne on a very short branch coherent with the archegonial branch by the rhizoids. Cf. CLADAUTOICOUS, GONIOAUTOICOUS.

rhi'zine (rī'zĭn), *n.* [Gr. ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* A rhizoid. — **rhi'zin-ous** (-zĭ-nŭs), *a.*

rhi'zo-carp (rī'zō-kärp), *n.* A plant of the Rhizocarpeæ.

Rhi'zo-car'pe-æ (-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See RHIZO-; -CARP.] *Bot.* Syn. of SALVINIALES. — **rhi'zo-car'pe-an** (-pē-ăn), **rhi'zo-car'pi-an** (-pĭ-ăn), *a.*

rhi'zo-caul (rī'zō-kôl), **rhi'zo-cau'lus** (-kô'lŭs), *n.* [NL. *rhizocaulus; rhizo-* + Gr. καυλός stalk.] *Zoöl.* A hydrorhiza.

rhi'zo-corm (-kôrm), *n.* [*rhizo-* + *corm.*] *Bot.* A fleshy cormlike rhizome. *Rare.*

Rhi'zo-dus (rī'zō-dŭs), *n.* [NL.; *rh zo-* + Gr. ὀδούς tooth.] *Paleon.* Syn. of MEGALICHTHYS.

Rhi'zo-flag'el-la'ta (-flăj'ĕ-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL See RHIZO-; FLAGELLA.] *Zoöl.* Protozoa having both pseudopodia and flagella. — **rhi'zo-flag'el-late** (-flăj'ĕ-lāt), *a. & n.*

rhi'zo-gen (rī'zō-jĕn), *a.* [*rhizo-* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* Rhizogenic.

rhi'zoid (rī'zoid), *a.* [*rhizo-* + *-oid.*] *Bot & Zoöl.* Rootlike.

rhi-zo'ma (rī-zō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* **-MATA** (-tȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A rhizome.

rhi'zo-mat'ic (rī'zō-măt'ĭk), *a. Bot.* Rhizomatous.

rhi'zo-mor'phoid (-môr'foid), *a.* [*rhizo-* + Gr μορφή form + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Rhizomorphous.

rhi-zop'o-dan (rī-zŏp'ō-dăn), *a. & n.*, **rhi-zop'o-dal** (-dăl), *a. Zoöl* Rhizopod.

rhi-zop'o-dist (-dĭst), *n. Zoöl.* A student of Rhizopoda.

rhi'zo-po'di-um, *n* [NL.; *rhizo* + *-podium.*] *Bot.* A mycelium. *Obs.*

Rhi-zo'ta (rī-zō'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥιζοῦν to make to take root, ῥίζα root.] *Zoöl.* An order of rotifers which, when adult, are attached by the truncated end of the tail. — **rhi'zote** (rī'zōt), **rhi-zot'ic** (rī-zŏt'ĭk), *a.*

rhi'zo-tax'is (rī'zō-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *rhizo-* + Gr. τάξις arrangement.] *Bot.* Arrangement of the roots of plants. *Rare.*

rhi'zo-tax'y (rī'zō-tăk'sĭ), *n.* = *Bot.* Rhizotaxis.

R. H. M. S. *Abbr.* Royal Hibernian Military School.

rhob (rŏb). Var. of ROB, inspissated juice.

Rho'da (rō'dȧ), *n.* [L. *Rhodæ,* fr. Gr. Ῥόδη; cf. Gr. ῥόδον rose.] Lit, a rose; — fem. prop. name.

rho-dam'mine (rō-dăm'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** *Chem.* Any of many rhodium compounds containing ammonia, classified analogously to the corresponding cobalt compounds (see COBALT-AMMINE). They are called also rho dam-mo'ni-um com'pounds (rō dă-mō'nĭ-ŭm).

rho-dan'ic (rō-dăn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ῥόδον* the rose.] *Chem.* a Sulphocyanic. Sulphocyanic acid forms a red color with ferric salts. *Obsolete.* b Designating a yellow crystalline acid, $C_3H_2ONS_2$, formed by reaction between chloracetic acid and ammonium sulphocyanate, and otherwise.

rho-dan'the (-thē), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ῥόδον* rose + *ἄνθος* flower.] a [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of HELIPTERUM. b *Hort.* An Australian asteraceous plant (*Helipterum manglesii*) having nodding flower heads, with pink or white scarious involucral bracts. It is one of the garden everlastings.

Rhode Is'land (rōd ī'lănd). A State of the United States.

Rhode Island bent *or* **bent grass.** See DOG BENT. —**R. I. greening,** a well-known acid green winter apple. — **R. I. red,** one of an American breed or single-combed domestic fowls having a long heavy body, smooth yellow or reddish legs, and plumage chiefly reddish buff, with a black tail.

rhodes'wood (rōdz'wo͝od), *n.* [Prob. so named from its resemblance to *rhodium* wood.] The Jamaica rosewood *Amyris balsamifera*, or its wood.

Rho'di-an (rō'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Rhodius.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Rhodes, an island of the Mediterranean.

2. Of or pert. to the Knights of Rhodes, or Hospitalers.

Rho'di-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Rhodes.

2. A member of the order of the Knights of Rhodes.

rho'dic (rō'dĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, rhodium, esp. in its higher valences.

rho'di-um (rō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥόδον* the rose; — from the rose-red color of certain of its salts. Cf. RHODODENDRON.] *Chem.* A rare element of the light platinum group found in platinum ores and separated as a grayish white metal insoluble in acids and very difficult to fuse. Sp. gr., 12.2. Symbol, *Rh*; at. wt., 102.9. Rhodium was discovered in 1803, by Wollaston. It has a limited use for hardening steel, for making a black pigment for porcelain, etc. It is chiefly bivalent and trivalent.

rho'di-um wood. [NL. *rhodium* (cf. LIGNUM RHODIUM) + E. *wood.*] The fragrant wood of the root and stem of either of the shrubs *Convolvulus scoparius* and *C. virgatus*, native in the island of Teneriffe; the true lignum rhodium. Both species yield an oil called **rhodium oil.**

rho'di-zon'ic (-zŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ῥοδίζειν* to be rose-red.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a colorless crystalline unstable acid, $C_6H_2O_6$ (called also *carboxylic acid* and *dioxydiquinoyl*), got from potassium carboxide and from certain quinones. It forms brilliant red, yellow, and purple salts.

rho'do- (rō'dō-). Combining form from Greek *ῥόδον, rose.*

rho'do-chro'site (-krō'sĭt), *n.* [*rhodo-* + Gr. *χρῶσις* a coloring.] *Min.* A mineral characteristically rose-red, and consisting essentially of manganese carbonate, $MnCO_3$, though usually containing iron carbonate also; dialogite. It commonly occurs massive, with rhombohedral cleavage like calcite. H., 3.5–4.5. Sp. gr., 3.45–3.60.

rho'do-den'dron (-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ῥοδόδενδρον*, lit., rose tree; *ῥόδον* rose + *δενδρον* tree. See ROSE.] **1.** The oleander (*Nerium*). *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of evergreen ericaceous shrubs, natives of mountainous regions in various parts of the Northern Hemisphere. They have handsome white, pink, or rose-purple flowers, with a campanulate corolla; the 5-10 stamens are either declined or spreading. *Azalea* was formerly united with *Rhododendron.*

3. A plant of this genus. Rhododendrons are favorite shrubs in landscape gardening. The great laurel or rhododendron (*R. maximum*) is common in the eastern United States; in the Alleghenies the Catawba rhododendron (*R. catawbiense*) is abundant.

rho'do-lite (rō'dō-līt), *n.* [*rhodo-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A pink or purple variety of garnet intermediate between pyrope and almandite, used as a gem. See GARNET, 1.

rho'do-nite (rō'dō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόδον* the rose.] *Min.* A pale red triclinic mineral consisting essentially of manganese metasilicate, $MnSiO_3$; manganese spar. It commonly occurs massive, and is often used as an ornamental stone, esp. in Russia. H., 5.5–6.5. Sp. gr., 3.40–3.68.

rho'do-phane (-fān), *n.* [*rhodo-* + Gr. *φαίνειν* to show.] *Physiol.* The red pigment contained in the inner segments of the cones of the retina in animals. See CHROMOPHANE.

Rho'do-phy'ce-æ (-fī'sē-ē; -fĭs'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *rhodo-* + Gr. *φῦκος* seaweed.] *Bot.* One of the four classes of algæ, the red algæ, so called on account of their color, the chlorophyll being masked by a compound pigment called *rhodophyll*, the chief element of which is *phycoerythrin.* The red algæ exhibit great complexity in the structure of their reproductive organs. The sporangia develop usually four asexual nonciliated spores (*tetraspores*). The antheridia produce nonmotile gametes (*spermatia*); the oögonium consists of two parts, a filamentous process (*trichogyne*), and a bulbous base, in which the egg develops; after fertilization, a *cystocarp* is organized; this contains asexual spores (*carpospores*) of a different type from the tetraspores. The Rhodophyceæ are marine plants, and exhibit great beauty in form and shades of coloring. The Gigartinaceæ and Ceramiaceæ are families. Cf. CHLOROPHYCEÆ and PHÆOPHYCEÆ. — **rho'do-phy'ceous** (rō'dō-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.*

rho'do-phyll (rō'dō-fĭl), *n.* [*rhodo-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* The essential coloring matter of the so-called red algæ (class Rhodophyceæ). It consists of a mixture of pigments, of which the most important is *phycoerythrin* (which see).

rho-dop'sin (rō-dŏp'sĭn), *n.* [*rhodo-* + Gr. *ὄψις* sight.] *Physiol.* The visual purple. See under VISUAL.

Rho-do'ra (rō-dō'rä; 201), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, said to be of Gallic origin. The modern use is prob. due to the resemblance of the plants to *Rhododendron* and the similarity of the L. name.] *Bot.* A genus of ericaceous shrubs related to *Rhododendron*, but distinguished by the 2-lipped corolla and deciduous leaves. There is but one species, *R. canadensis*, found throughout Canada and New England, having delicate pink flowers produced before the leaves in spring. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Rhod'y-me'ni-a'les (rŏd'ĭ-mē'nĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *ῥόδον* rose + *ὑμήν* membrane.] *Bot.* An order of red algæ distinguished by the formation of a very short oöblastema filament, by which the fertilized carpogonium unites with the auxiliary cell. It includes four families, of which the Sphærococcaceæ and Rhodymeniaceæ are the most important, containing plants of economic value.

Rho'cus (rē'kŭs), *n.* [Gr. Ῥοῖκος.] *Class. Myth.* A youth who saved an oak from falling, and was rewarded by the dryad of the tree with her love. She sent a bee to remind him of his appointments to meet her. It came when he was absorbed in dicing, and he impatiently brushed it away, which slight the dryad avenged by making him blind.

Rho'o (rō'ō), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of commelinaceous plants consisting of a single species, *R. discolor*, of Mexico and the West Indies, frequently cultivated. It has aloelike purple leaves and small white flowers subtended by a boat-shaped spathe. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

rhomb (rŏmb; rŏm; 277), *n.* [L. *rhombus*, Gr. *ῥόμβος* rhomb, a spinning top, magic wheel, fr. *ῥεμβειν* to turn or whirl round, perh. akin to E. *wrench:* cf. F. *rhombe.* Cf. RHOMBUS, RHUMB.] **1.** *Geom.* = RHOMBUS.

2. A circle or wheel. *Obs.*

3. *Cryst.* A rhombohedron.

rhom'bic (rŏm'bĭk), **rhom'bi-cal** (-bĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Having the form of a rhombus, or rhomb.

2. *Cryst.* = ORTHORHOMBIC.

rhom'bo- (rŏm'bŏ-). Combining form fr. Gr. *ῥόμβος, rhomb.*

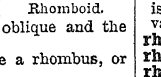
Rhom'bo-ga-noi'de-i (-gă-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *rhombo-* + *Ganoidei.*] *Zoöl.* An order, or other division, of ganoid fishes consisting of the garfishes (Lepisosteidæ) and related extinct forms having rhombic enameled scales, sharp teeth, a more or less heterocercal tail, and fins with fulcra. — **rhom'bo-gan'oid** (-găn'oid), *a. & n.*

rhom'bo-he'dral (-hē'drăl), *n. Geom. & Cryst.* Related to the rhombohedron; presenting the form of a rhombohedron, or a form or forms derivable from a rhombohedron; pert. to the rhombohedral system. — **rhom'bo-he'dral-ly,** *adv.*

rhombohedral iron ore. *Min.* **a** Hematite. **b** Siderite. — **r. system,** *Cryst.*, a crystal system of which the typical forms are the rhombohedron, scalenohedron, etc. It is usually classed as a division of the hexagonal system.

rhom'bo-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n.* [*rhombo-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* base.] *Geom. & Cryst.* A parallelepipedon.

rhom'boid (rŏm'boid), *n.* [L. *rhomboides*, Gr. *ῥομβοειδής* rhomboidal; *ῥόμβος* rhomb + *εἶδος* shape: cf. F. *rhomboïde.*] *Geom.* A parallelogram in which the angles are oblique and the adjacent sides are unequal.


Rhomboid.

rhom'boid, *a.* Shaped more or less like a rhombus, or rhomb, or like a rhomboid; rhomboidal.

rhomboid fossa *or* **sinus.** *Anat.*, the sinus rhomboidalis (which is also called the *inferior* rhomboid fossa, or sinus, to distinguish it from the *superior* rhomboidal fossa a name of the fourth ventricle of the brain). — **r. ligament,** *Anat.*, the costocoracoid ligament.

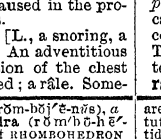
rhom-boi'dal (rŏm-boi'dăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *rhomboïdal.*] Shaped more or less like a rhomboid. — **rhom-boi'dal-ly,** *adv.*

rhomboidal fossa *or* **sinus.** = RHOMBOID FOSSA OR SINUS. — **R. Net.** *Astron.* = RETICULUM RHOMBOIDALIS.

rhom-boi'de-us (-dē-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* Either of two muscles lying beneath the trapezius muscle which connect the spinous processes of certain vertebræ and the inner border of the scapula. The **rhom-boi'de-us mi'nor** arises from part of the ligamentum nuchæ and the last cervical and first dorsal vertebræ; the **r. ma'jor,** from the four or five upper dorsal vertebræ and the supraspinous ligament.

rhom'boid-o'vate, *a.* Between rhomboid and ovate, or oval, in shape.

rhom'bus (rŏm'bŭs), *n.* [L. Cf. RHOMB.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** An equilateral parallelogram having its angles oblique. *Rhombus* is rarely used as including the *square.* **b** A rhombohedron.


Rhombus, 1.

2. [*cap.*] = RETICULUM RHOMBOIDALIS.

rhon'chal (rŏn'kăl), *a. Med.* Rhonchial.

rhon'chi-al (-kĭ-ăl), *a. Med.* Of or pert. to a rhonchus; due to rhonchi.

rhonchial fremitus, *Med.*, a vibration of the chest wall, perceptible to the hand, and caused in the production of rhonchi in the bronchial tubes.

rhon'chus (rŏn'kŭs), *n.; pl.* -CHI (-kī). [L., a snoring, a croaking; cf. Gr. *ῥέγχος, ῥέγκος.*] *Med.* An adventitious whistling or snoring heard on auscultation of the chest when the air channels are partly obstructed; a râle. Sometimes a distinction is made between rhonchus and râle, the former being restricted to sounds produced in the narrowed or obstructed lumen of a tube, the latter to sounds produced by vibrations set up in fluids.

rho-pal'ic (rō-păl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ῥοπαλικός* club-shaped; fr. *ῥόπαλον* a club: cf. F. *rhopalique.*] *Pros.* Applied to a line or verse in which each successive word has one more syllable than the preceding.

Rhop'a-loc'er-a (rŏp'ă-lŏs'ēr-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *ῥόπαλον* a club + *κέρας* a horn.] *Zoöl.* A division of Lepidoptera consisting of the butterflies as distinguished from the moths (Heterocera). See BUTTERFLY, 1. — **rhop'a-loc'er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

rho'ta-cism (rō'tă-sĭz'm), **rho'ta-cis'mus** (-sĭz'mŭs), *n.* Also *rotacism.* [Gr. *ῥωτακιζειν* to use the letter *r* (*ρ*) overmuch: cf. F. *rhotacisme.*] Overuse, misuse, or mispronunciation, of the letter *r;* esp., substitution of some other sound for that of *r* (often called *pararhotacism*); specif., *Philol.*, the tendency, exhibited in the Indo-European languages, to change *s* to *r*, as *wese* to *were.*

rhu'barb (rōō'bärb), *n.* [F. *rhubarbe*, OF. *rubarbe, rheubarbe, reubarbe, reubarbe*, LL. *rheubarbarum* for *rheum barbarum*, Gr. *ῥῆον* (and *ῥᾶ*) rhubarb, prob. fr. a local name on the Black Sea; cf. the river *Rha* (the Volga). Cf. BARBAROUS, RHABARBARATE, RHAPONTIC.] **1.** Any polygonaceous plant of the genus *Rheum*, esp. *R. rhaponticum*, the common garden rhubarb, *R. officinale*, *R. palmatum*, and other species yielding the commercial product. They are tall, coarse herbs with very large leaves and thick, succulent petioles. See 2d RHEUM.


Medicinal Rhubarb (*Rheum officinale*). Much reduced.

2. *Pharm.* The root of any of several species of this genus, used as a combined cathartic and astringent, also as a mild tonic. *Chinese rhubarb*, obtained from *Rheum officinale, R. palmatum*, and perhaps from other species, is considered highest in quality. *European rhubarb*, the root of *R. rhaponticum*, was once much used.

3. The acid leafstalks of the common garden species (*R. rhaponticum*), which are boiled with sugar and eaten as a sauce, or made into pies.

rhumb (rŭm; rŭmb; 277), *n.* [F. *rumb;* cf. Sp. *rumbo*, or Pg. *rumbo, rumo*, also OF. *rin;* perh. first used of the direction of the wind; perh. ultimately fr. Gr. *ῥόμβος* a magic wheel, a whirling motion, hence applied to a point of the compass. Cf. RHOMB.] *Navig.* **a** = LOXODROMIC CURVE OR LINE. Called also **rhumb line.** **b** Any of the points of the mariner's compass. See COMPASS CARD.

Rhus (rŭs), *n.* [L., sumac, fr. Gr. *ῥοῦς.*] *Bot.* A large genus of anacardiaceous shrubs and trees, the sumacs, natives chiefly of warm regions. They have simple or pinnate leaves, and small polygamous flowers in ample panicles, the calyx persistent, five stamens, the ovary 1-ovuled, becoming a small 1-seeded drupe. Many of the species, as poison dogwood (*R. vernix*), poison ivy (*R. radicans*), etc., are exceedingly poisonous to the touch; others, as the staghorn sumac (*R. hirta*), the fragrant sumac (*R. aromatica*), etc., are harmless ornamental shrubs. *R. succedanea* is the wax tree of Japan and *R. vernicifera* the Japanese varnish tree. See SUMAC, POISON IVY, etc.

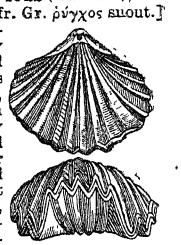
rhyme (rīm), *n.* A composition in verse, etc. See RIME.

rhyme, *v. i & t.* To make rimes, etc. See RIME.

rhyn'cho- (rĭŋ'kŏ-). Combining form fr. Gr. *ῥύγχος, snout.*

Rhyn'cho-ce-pha'li-a (-sĕ-fā'lĭ-ä), **Rhyn'cho-ceph'a-li** (-sĕf'ä-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *rhyncho-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] *Zoöl.* An order of reptiles of the general form and appearance of lizards, but having biconcave vertebræ, immovable quadrate bones, and other peculiar osteological characters. *Sphenodon* is the only living genus, but numerous fossil genera are known, some of which are among the earliest of reptiles. See SPHENODON. — **rhyn'cho-ce-pha'li-an** (-sē-fā'lĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **rhyn'cho-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ä-lŭs), *a.*

Rhyn'cho-nel'la (-nĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout.] *Paleon. & Zoöl.* A genus of arthropomatous brachiopods restricted by some to certain forms of Jurassic and Cretaceous periods, but in older or less critical classifications very extensive, sometimes comprising forms from Ordovician to recent times, generally characterized by an acutely beaked shell with one valve tumid, the other flattened, the arms being supported only by short curved processes. Most of these are still included in a family, **Rhyn'cho-nel'li-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). — **rhyn'co-nel'lid** (-ĭd), *n.* — **rhyn'cho-nel'loid** (-oid), *a. & n.*


Two views of Rhynchonella (*R. quadriplicata*).

Rhyn-choph'o-ra (rĭŋ-kŏf'ŏ-rä), *n. pl.* [NL.; *rhyncho-* + Gr. *φέρειν* to carry.] *Zoöl.* A large and important division of beetles consisting of the snout beetles, curculios, or true weevils. They usually have the head more or less prolonged in front to form a snout or beak. See WEEVIL. — **rhyn-choph'o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **rhyn'cho-phore** (rĭŋ'kŏ-fōr; 201), *n.*

rho'da-nate (rō'dă-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of rhodanic acid.

Rho'de (rō'dē). *D. Bib.*

rho'ding (rō'dĭŋg), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Naut.* The journal bearing of a pump brake.

rho'di-nol (rō'dĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n* [F., fr. L. *rhodinus* prepared from roses (Gr. *ῥόδινος*, fr. *ῥόδον* rose) + lst *-ol.*] *Chem.* A constituent of oil of roses variously regarded as geraniol, citronellol, or a mixture of these.

rho'dite (rō'dīt), *n. Min.* A native alloy of rhodium and gold.

rhodium oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

Rhod'o-cus (rŏd'ō-kŭs). *Bib.*

rho'do-daph'ne, *n.* [L., Gr. *ῥοδοδάφνη.*] The oleander (*Nerium*). *Obs.*

rho'do-mel, *n.* [L. *rhodomeli*, Gr. *ῥοδόμελι.*] Honey of roses. *Obs.*

rhodomontade † RODOMONTADE.

Rhod'o-pe (rŏd'ō-pē), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. Ῥοδόπη, name of a nymph.] *Zoöl* A genus of minute planarian-like marine animals, regarded by some as degenerate nudibranch mollusks because of the structure of their nervous system. [PHYLL.

rho'do-phyl. Var. of RHODO-

rho'do-rhi'za (rō'dō-rī'zä), *n.* [NL.; *rhodo-* + Gr. *ῥίζα* root] Lignum rhodium.

rho'do-sperm (rō'dō-spûrm), *n. Bot* A red alga. *Obs.*

Rho'do-sper'me-æ (-spûr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of RHODOPHYCEÆ. [Phycoerythrin.]

rho'do-sper'min (-mĭn), *n. Bot*

rho'do-stag'ma, *n.* [NL; *rhodo-* + Gr. *στάγμα* drop, distillment.] Rose water. *Obs.*

Rho'dus (rō'dŭs). *Bib.* Var. of RHODES (see *Gaz.*). [RHODY.

Rhody, Little. See LITTLE

Rho'dy-me'ni-a (rō'dĭ-mē'nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL; Gr. *ῥόδον* rose + *ὑμήν* membrane.] A genus of red algæ, type of the Rhodymeniaceæ. *R. palmata* is common dulse.

Rho'dy-me'ni-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of red algæ typifying the order Rhodymeniales. — **rho'dy-me'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

-rhœ'a. Var. of -RHEA.

Rhœ'a-da'les (rē'ä-dā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥοιάς, -άδος*, a kind of poppy.] *Bot.* Syn. of PAPAVERALES

rhœ'a-dine (-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n* Also **-din.** [NL. *rhœas*, the specific name of the corn poppy, fr. Gr. *ῥοιάς, -άδος*, a poppy.] *Org. Chem.* A white, apparently nonpoisonous alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{21}O_4N$, in certain species of poppy, esp. the corn poppy (*Papaver rhœas*), and in opium.

rhom'bi-form (rŏm'bĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*rhomb* + *-form*] Rhombic; rhomboid.

rhom'bo-gene (rŏm'bŏ-jēn), *or* **-gen** (-jĕn), *n.* [*rhombo-* + *-gene, -gen.*] *Zoöl.* One of the dimorphic forms of species of Dicyemata which produces infusoriform embryos; — opp. to *nematogene.* See DICYEMATA. — **rhom'bo-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* — **rhom'bog'e-nous** (rŏm-bŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.*

rhom'bo-he'dra (rŏm'bŏ-hē'drä), *n., pl.* of RHOMBOHEDRON

rhom'bo-he'dric (-hē'drĭk; -hĕ'drĭk), *a.* Rhombohedral.

rhom-boi'des (rŏm-boi'dēz), *n.* 1. A rhomboid. *Rare.*

2. *Anat.* = RHOMBOIDEUS *Obs.*

rhom'boid-ly, *adv.* In a rhomboid form.

rhomb spar. *Min.* Dolomite, esp. in rhombohedral crystals

rho'pal-ism (rō'pŏl-ĭz'm), *n.* An example or rhopalic verse. *R.*

rho-pa'lĭ-um (rō-pā'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* One of the marginal sensory bodies of Discomedusæ

rho'pa-loc'er-al (rō'pă-lŏs'ēr-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Rhopalocerous

Rho'pa-lu'ra (-lū'rä), *n.* [NL; Gr. *ῥόπαλον* club + *οὐρά* tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of minute marine parasitic animals of doubtful relationship. Their body is composed of a layer of ciliated ectoderm cells, inclosing muscular fibers and a central mass of endoderm cells. The sexes are distinct. The genus constitutes a higher group, Orthonectida.

[practice rhotacism.]

rho'ta-cize (rō'tă-sīz), *v. i.* To

R H S. *Abbr.* Royal Historical Society; Royal Horticultural Society; Royal Humane Society.

rhu'bar-bar'ic (rōō'bär-bär'ĭk), *a Chem.* Chrysophanic.

rhu-bar'ba-rin (rōō-bär'bă-rĭn), *n. (Chem* Chrysophanic acid.

rhu-bar'ba-rum, *n.* [NL.] Rhubarb. *Obs.*

rhu'barb-y (rōō'bär-bĭ), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, rhubarb.

rhus'ma (rŭs'mä), *n.* [See RUSMA.] A paste depilatory of calcium hydrosulphide, or a mixture of lime and orpiment.

rhy-ac'o-lite (rī-ăk'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥύαξ, -ακος*, stream of lava + *-lite.*] *Min.* A variety of orthoclase occurring in glassy crystals in lava.

rhyme'less. Var. of RIMELESS.

rhym'er (rīm'ĕr), **rhyme'ster.** Vars. of RIMER, RIMESTER.

rhym'er. *n.* [See REAMER.] *Mech.* A rimer, or reamer. *Eng.*

rhym'er (rīm'ĕr), *v. t. Mech.* To rimer, ream, or bevel out. *Eng.*

rhym'er-y (-ĭ). Var. of RIMERY.

rhym'y (rīm'ĭ). Var. of RIMY.

Rhyn'chob-del'læ (rĭŋ'kŏb-dĕl'ē), **Rhyn'chob-del'li-da** (-ĭ-dä), *n. pl* [NL.; *rhyncho-* + Gr. *βδέλλα* leech.] *Zoöl.* A division of leeches with an exsertile proboscis, without jaws, and with colorless blood.

Rhyn'cho-ceph'a-la (-kŏ-sĕf'ä-lä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = RHYNCHOCEPHALIA.

Rhyn'cho-cœ'la (-sē'lä). *n. pl.* [NL.; *rhyncho-* + Gr. *κοίλος* hollow.] *Zoöl.* The Nemertinea. — **rhyn'cho-cœ'lan** (-lăn), *a. & n.* — **rhyn'cho-cœ'lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

rhyn'cho-dont (rĭŋ'kŏ-dŏnt), *a.* [*rhyncho-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having a dentate beak. *Obs.*

rhyn'cho-lite (-līt), *n.* [*rhyncho-* + *-lite.*] *Paleon.* A fossil cephalopod beak.

rhyn-choph'o-rous (rĭŋ-kŏf'ŏ-

rhy'o-lite (rī'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. ῥεῖν to flow + *-lite.*] *Petrog.* A very acid volcanic rock, consisting typically of phenocrysts of quartz, sanidine, etc., embedded in a groundmass of minute crystals often mixed with glass; — so called because it often shows a fluidal structure. It is the lava form of granite. Rhyolites are common in the western United States. — **rhy'o-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

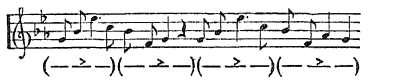
rhy'pa-rog'ra-phy (rĭ'pă-rŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ῥυπαρογράφος painting foul or mean objects; ῥυπαρός filthy, dirty + γράφειν to write, paint.] The painting or, sometimes, the literary depiction of mean, unworthy, or sordid, subjects; also, specif., the painting of genre or still-life pictures. — **rhy'pa-rog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), **rhy'pa-rog'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.* — **rhy'pa-ro-graph'ic** (-rō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

rhy-sim'e-ter (rī-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ῥύσις flow + *-meter.*] An instrument, acting on the principle of Pitot's tube, for measuring the velocity of a fluid current, a ship's speed, etc.

rhythm (rĭth'm; 277), *n.* [F. *rhythme, rythme,* formerly *rithme,* L. *rhythmus,* fr. Gr. ῥυθμος measured motion, measure, proportion, fr. ῥεῖν to flow. See STREAM; cf. RIME verse.] **1.** (*pron. in 17th c.* rīm). Rime. *Obs.*

2. *Chiefly Pros.* **a** The movement of uttered words as marked by the succession and alternation of long and short, accented and unaccented, syllables and by the position of pauses; the recurrence of stress dividing verse into a regular succession of arses and theses, and giving characteristic accentual phrasing to either verse or prose. **b** The particular kind of such movement as determined by the kind of metrical feet used; as, a dactylic *rhythm.* Rhythms were classified by Greek and Roman metricians as: (1) *equal,* when the number of moræ, or "times," in the thesis and arsis were equal, as in the anapæstic and dactylic rhythms; (2) *double,* when the thesis had twice the length of the arsis, as in the iambic and trochaic rhythms (see DIPLASIC); (3) *hemiolic,* when the thesis had one and one half the length of the arsis, as in the bacchiac rhythm. **c** Rhythmic expression. **d** A foot. *Obs.*

3. *Music.* **a** Symmetry of movement as ordered by recurrent heavy and light accent; accentual structure. Musical rhythm is based on the succession of beats or time units (marked — in *Illust.* below), within which periodically recur accents of various degrees of stress (marked >, ≳ below). Added prominence is often given to an accented beat by a slight prolonging of the accented tone that begins it, or by making this tone fall in a principal chord of the key. The simplest rhythms are those thus marked off into groups of two or three beats each. Thus:



Compound rhythms are made up of combined simple groups by giving added prominence to the accented beat of one of them. Thus:



b A symmetrical and regularly recurrent grouping of tones according to accent and time value; a time-and-accent figure forming a distinct group that may combine with others into larger forms, as periods, etc.; as, a fandango *rhythm.* See FANDANGO, 1, *Illust.* Rhythms are often described according to the number of measures which they occupy, as *monometer, dimeter, trimeter,* etc.

In this sense every germinal musical thought – or, technically speaking, motive, — consisting of a few notes, or of notes and rests, and more or less sharply outlined by means of a cæsura, is a *rhythm.* *J. H. Cornell.*

c A particular typical accent pattern that groups the beats of a piece or movement into equal measures; — more accurately called *meter.* See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a.**

4. *Fine Arts.* The regular recurrence of like features in a composition. Cf. SYMMETRY, PROPORTION.

5. In general applications: Movement marked by regular recurrence; hence, regularity of recurrence; periodicity.

Syn. — RHYTHM, METER, CADENCE. RHYTHM, the general term, applies to measured and balanced movement, wherever found, as in poetry, music, dancing, and the like. METER applies chiefly to poetic rhythm, but is also used with reference to music; CADENCE, which is sometimes equivalent to *rhythm* in general, more frequently suggests rhythmical flow or modulation.

rhythmed (rĭth'md; rĭth'md), *p. a.* **1.** Rimed. *Obs.*

2. Marked by rhythm. "*Rhythmed* prose." *Saintsbury.*

rhyth'mic (rĭth'mĭk; rĭth'mĭk), *n.* Also *rhythmics.* The science of rhythm and rhythmical structure.

rhyth'mic (-mĭk) } *a.* [F. *r(h)ythmique,* or LL.
rhyth'mi-cal (-mĭ-kăl) } *rhythmicus, rythmichus,* rhythmic, also accentual, not quantitative (applied to verses), riming, fr. Gr. ῥυθμικός rhythmical: cf. L. *rhythmicus* one who pays attention to rhythm.] **1.** Riming; — only in the form *rhythmical. Obs.*

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or marked by, rhythm. **rhythmical accent** *or* **stress. a** *Phon.* Accent or stress occurring at regular intervals. **b** *Music.* See ACCENT, *n.*, 6 **c.**

rhyth'mi-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The condition of being subject to, or of exhibiting, rhythm.

rhyth'mist (rĭth'mĭst; rĭth'mĭst), *n.* One who composes, or is versed, in rhythm.

rhyth'mi-za'tion (-mĭ-zā'shŭn; -mī-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or result of rhythmizing.

rhyth'mize (rĭth'mīz; rĭth'-), *v. t. & i.*; RHYTH'MIZED (-mīzd); RHYTH'MIZ-ING (-mīz-ĭng). To convert to rhythmical form, or to compose in rhythm.

rhyth-mom'e-ter (rĭth-mŏm'ē-tẽr; rĭth-), *n.* [*rhythm* + *-meter.*] An instrument for marking musical time.

rhy'ton (rī'tŏn), *n.*; *pl.* **-TA** (-tȧ). [Gr. ῥυτόν, neut. of ῥυτός flowing, fr. ῥεῖν to flow.] *Class. Archæol.* A drinking horn of pottery, generally having a base in the form of the head of an animal, woman, or mythological creature.



Rhyton.

ri'a (rē'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *ría.*] *Geog.* A long narrow inlet, with depth gradually diminishing inward.

ri'al (rī'ăl), *a.* [OF. *rial, reial,* L. *regalis.* See ROYAL.] Royal; splendid; magnificent; excellent; great. — **ri'al, ri'al-ly,** *adv. All Obs. or Scot.*

ri'al, *n.* [OF. *rial, real, rovial,* prop. royal: cf. Sp. *real.* See RIAL, *a.*] **1.** A king; prince; noble; also, royal power. *Obs.*

2. The branch of a stag's horn above the brow antler. *Obs.*

3. *Coins.* **a** Var. of RYAL. See RYAL, *n.*, **a. b** A French gold coin current in Scotland in the 15th and 16th centuries. **c** A real.

Ri-al'to (rē-ăl'tō; rĭ-ăl'tō), *n.* **1.** A celebrated island and district in the city of Venice, site of the exchange and the center of commercial activity; hence (in full **Rialto Bridge** [It. *Ponte di Rialto*]), a famous marble bridge built about 1590 over the Grand Canal at Venice, connecting the Rialto island with the island San Marco. It has a double row of shops with a broad footway between.



Rialto, Venice.

2. [*l. c.*] An exchange or market.

3. In New York City, a district on Broadway frequented by players and playgoers.

ri'an-cy (rī'ăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being riant. *R.*

ri'ant (rī'ănt; *F.* rē'ăN'), *a.* [F. *riant,* p. pr. of *rire* to laugh, L. *ridere.*] Laughing; smiling; gay; as, meadows *riant* in the sunlight. — **ri'ant-ly** (rī'ănt-lĭ), *adv.*

rib (rĭb), *n.* [AS. *rib, ribb;* akin to D. *rib,* G. *rippe,* OHG. *rippa, rippi,* Dan. *ribbe,* Icel. *rif,* Russ. *rebro;* prob. from the notion of inclosing; cf. G. *rebe* vine branch, vine.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of the series of paired curved bony or partly cartilaginous rods which stiffen the lateral walls of the body of most vertebrates and protect the viscera; a pleurapophysis. Usually they are movably articulated with the spinal column at the dorsal end, and some may be connected at the ventral end with the sternum by cartilages (costal cartilages), which are, morphologically considered, unossified segments of the ribs. In mammals ribs are exclusively or almost exclusively restricted to the thoracic region. In man there are normally twelve pairs, classified into *true* and *false* ribs (see under adjectives). A typical mammalian rib articulates with the centrum of one or two vertebræ by a terminal *head,* a short distance from which is a low eminence or *tuberosity* for articulation with the transverse process of a vertebra. Beyond the tuberosity is a comparatively sharp bend (the *angle*), the remainder (or *shaft*) being gently curved. In snakes the ribs assist in locomotion by moving the large ventral scales.

2. *Cookery.* A cut of meat including a rib or ribs.

3. A wife; — in allusion to Eve, as made out of Adam's rib. *Now Dial. or Sportive.*

4. Something resembling, suggesting, or likened to, a rib of man or an animal in some way, as in form or use; as: **a** *Bot.* One of the primary veins, or nerves, of a leaf. **b** A comparatively hard, firm, or solid part, esp. when elongated or resembling a ridge, as the quill of a feather, a projecting ridge of rock, a strip of land between furrows, etc. **c** *Mining.* (1) Solid coal on the side of a gallery; solid ore in a vein. (2) An elongated pillar of ore or coal left as a support. **d** *Shipbuilding.* One of the strengthening timbers, or bars of iron or steel, that branch outward and upward from the keel. **e** *Mach. & Structures.* A ridge, fin, or wing, as on a plate, cylinder, beam, etc., to strengthen or stiffen it. **f** A prominent line or ridge in woven or knitted goods. **g** A longitudinal strip of metal uniting the barrels of a double-barreled gun. **h** A curved side connecting the front and back of an instrument of the violin class. **i** A framing timber in a house or other building; esp., a purlin. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **j** *Arch. & Engin.* (1) An arched longitudinal frame of timber, or any of a set of such frames, parallel and equidistant, supporting the transverse laggings and with them forming the centering of an arch. (2) Any of a number of parallel girderlike members supporting a bridge. (3) In Gothic vaulting, one of the arches, meeting and crossing one another, dividing the whole vaulted space into triangles; also, an imitation of one of these in wood, plaster, etc. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.* (4) Any of the quadrantal or otherwise curved members of the framing for a dome. **k** A bar, strip, rod, or the like, used to support, strengthen, or shape something; as, a *rib* of an umbrella cover.

rib-and-truck parrel, *Naut.,* a parrel of battens, called *ribs,* set edgewise with balls, called *trucks,* between.

rib (rĭb), *v. t.*; RIBBED (rĭbd); RIB'BING. **1.** To furnish, strengthen, or mark with ribs or ridges; to form with rising lines and channels; as, to *rib* cloth; to *rib* a vessel.

2. To inclose, as with ribs, and protect; to shut in. *Shak.*

3. *Knitting.* To purl.

to rib land, to leave strips between the furrows in plowing.

rib'ald (rĭb'ăld), *n.* [ME. *ribald,* F. *ribaud,* OF. *ribalt, ribault, ribaut,* LL. *ribaldus,* of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *hrīpa* prostitute. For the ending *-ald* cf. HERALD.] **1.** One of a class of medieval retainers, of the meanest position; hence, a vicious or worthless person; a rascal. *Obs.*

Ribald was almost a class name in the feudal system. . . He was his patron's parasite, bulldog, and tool. *Earle.*

2. One who is ribald in speech or writing. *Now Rare.*

rib'ald, *a.* Low, coarse, or scurrilous; esp., blasphemous, obscene, or coarsely offensive in language; as, a *ribald* scoffer; a *ribald* jest; a *ribald* tongue.

Syn. — See COARSE.

rib'ald-ry (-rĭ), *n.* [ME. *ribaldrie, ribaudrie,* OF. & F. *ribauderie.*] Ribald acts or words; — now chiefly applied to language, but formerly, as by Chaucer, also to acts.

ri-bau'de-quin (rĭ-bō'dē-kwĭn; -kĭn), *n.* [OF. & F.] *Hist.* **a** A medieval engine of war, consisting of a protected elevated staging on wheels, armed in front originally with pikes, after the 14th century with small cannon. **b** One of the small cannon mounted on a ribaudequin. **c** A huge bow fixed on the wall of a fortified town for casting heavy darts.

rib'band' (rĭb'bănd'; rĭb'ănd; rĭb'ĭn), *n.* Also *riband, rib-band, ribbon.* [*rib* + *band.*] *Shipbuilding.* A long, narrow strip of timber or plate, esp. one bent and bolted longitudinally to the frames of a vessel, to hold them in position while the vessel is building.

ribband lines. *Shipbuilding.* The lines in the body plan of a vessel which determine the intersection of the ribbands with the frames.

ribbed (rĭbd), *a.* **1.** Furnished, formed, or strengthened with ribs; as, a *ribbed* cylinder; the *ribbed* sea sand.

2. *Mining.* Intercalated with slate; — said of a coal seam.

ribbed rifling. *Firearms.* = RIB RIFLING. — **r. vault,** *Arch.,* a vault in which solid ribs carry a lighter vaulted surface.

rib'bing (rĭb'ĭng), *n.* An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as in timberwork, veins in leaves, ridges in cloth, etc.

rib'bon (-ŭn), *n.* Also **rib'and, rib'band.** [ME. *riban, reban(t), riband,* OF. *riban, ruban, ruben,* F. *ruban;* orig. uncert.] **1.** A fillet or narrow woven fabric of varying widths, having selvage edges, commonly of silk or velvet, used for trimming, for badges, etc.

2. A narrow strip or shred; as, sails torn to *ribbons;* the hill with its *ribbon* of road.

3. *Her.* A diminutive of the bend, sometimes shown as one eighth of its width, or as a cotise couped at the ends.

4. Any of various things suggestive of a ribbon; as: **a** A long, thin, flat strip of metal, as of steel for a spring, a band saw, a measuring tape, or the like. **b** *pl.* Driving reins. *Colloq.* **c** A flat strip of wood, single or built-up, used in carpentry and shipbuilding; a ribband. **d** *Spinning.* A sliver. **e** A black band or streak across slate. **f** *Glazing.* A thin, grooved lead strip used in stained-glass windows and in leaded sashes.

☞ *The blue ribbon* and *the red ribbon* often designate the British orders of the Garter and of the Bath, respectively, the badges of which are suspended by ribbons of these colors. See BLUE RIBBON **a.**

rib'bon, *v. t.*; RIB'BONED (-ŭnd); RIB'BON-ING. **1.** To adorn with or as with ribbons; to mark with ribbonlike stripes.

2. To form into, or cause to take the shape of, a ribbon or ribbons; as, the gale *ribboned* the canvas.

rib'bon, *v. i.* To form into, or take the shape of, a ribbon or ribbons.

rib'bon-back', *n.*, *or* **rib'bon-back' chair.** An 18th-century style of chair, having ribbonlike details in the back.

ribbon fern. a Any polypodiaceous fern of the genus *Vittaria,* having grasslike fronds. **b** The tropical American fern *Pteris serrulata;* — so called from the ribbonlike segments of the frond.

ribbon fish. 1. Any of certain elongated, greatly compressed marine fishes so called from their shape; esp.: **a** A dealfish. **b** Any of the fishes constituting the family Cepolidæ, called also *band fishes.* They have long dorsal and anal fins, which meet at the end of the tapering tail. *Cepola tænia* is common in the Mediterranean, but is poor food. **c** An oarfish. **d** A cutlass fish.



Ribbon Fish (*Trachypterus iris*) (1/10)

2. Any of several sciænoid fishes of the genus *Eques,* having ribbonlike striping.

ribbon grass. A striped-leaved variety (*Phalaris arundinacea picta*) of the common reed grass.

ribbon gum. An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) with long slender leaves; also, any of several closely related species.

ribbon jasper. Jasper having stripes, as of red and green.

ribbon seal. A North Pacific seal (*Histriophoca fasciata*). The adult male is banded and striped with yellowish white.

ribbon snake. A common North American garter snake (*Thamnophis sauritus*), found chiefly in wet places. It is slender, and striped with bright yellow and dark brown.

rŭs), *a. Zool.* **a** Having a beak. **b** Pertaining to the Rhynchophora.

Rhyn'chops (rĭng'kŏps), *n.* [NL.; *rhyncho-* + Gr. ὤψ, ὠπός, eye, face.] *Zoöl.* The genus of birds consisting of the skimmers. It constitutes a subfamily, **Rhyn'cho-pi'næ** (-kō-pī'-nē), of the Laridæ.

Rhyn-cho'si-a (rĭn-kō'zhĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥύγχος snout; — in allusion to the somewhat beaklike form of the keel.] Syn. of DOLICHOLUS.

Rhyn-chos'po-ra, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of RYNCHOSPORA.

Rhyn-cho'ta (rĭn-kō'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥύγχος snout.] Syn of HEMIPTERA. — **rhyn'chote** (rĭng'kōt), *a.* & *n.* — **rhyn-cho'tous** (rĭn-kō'tŭs), *a.*

rhynd. Var. of RIND (of a millstone).

rhyne. Var. of RINE, hemp.

Rhyns'burg-er (rĭnz'bûr-gẽr), *n. Eccl. Hist.* = COLLEGIANT.

rhy-pog'ra-phy (rĭ-pŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ῥύπος dirt, filth + *-graphy.*] Rhyparography. *Rare.*

rhyp'tic (rĭp'tĭk), **rhyp'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ῥυπτικός.] *Med.* Detergent. *Rare.*

rhyth'mer. † RIMER. [MICAL.]

rhyth'mi-cal-ly, *adv.* of RHYTHMIC.

rhyth-mic'i-ty (rĭth-mĭs'ĭ-tĭ; rĭth-), *n.* Rhythmicality.

rhythm'less, *a.* See -LESS.

rhyth'mo-poe'ia, *or* **-pe'ia** (rĭth'mō-pē'yȧ; rĭth'mō-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ῥυθμοποιία.] Composition in rhythm.

‖ **rhyth'mus** (rĭth'mŭs; rĭth'-), *n.* [L.] Rhythm.

rhyt'i-dome (rĭt'ĭ-dōm), *n* [Gr. ῥυτίδωμα wrinkle.] *Bot.* Bark.

rhyt'i-do'sis (rĭt'ĭ-dō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = RUTIDOSIS.

Rhy-ti'na (rĭ-tī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥυτίς a wrinkle.] *Zoöl.* a Syn. of HYDRODAMALIS. **b** [*l. c.*] The Steller's sea cow.

‖ **ri** (rē), *n.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *lǐ.*] See MEASURE.

R. I. *Abbr.* Rhode Island; Royal Institute. [Academy.]

R. I. A. *Abbr.* Royal Irish

ri'al (rē'ăl). Var. of REAL (the money).

rialiche, rialliche. † REALLY.

riall. † ROYAL. [*Obs.*]

rialm, *n.* [See REALM.] Realm.

ri'al-ty (rī'ăl-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *realté, reauté.* Cf. RIAL, *a.*] Royal estate, power, or grandeur; state; pomp; also, a stately ceremonial. *Obs.*

Riam'ba cult (ryäm'bä). [Bashilange *ryamba* hemp.] See BASHILANGE.

ri-a'ta (rē-ä'tȧ). Var. of REATA.

riau'te. † RIALTY.

rib (rĭb), *n.* [AS. *ribbe.*] *Now Dial. Eng.* **a** Hound's-tongue. **b** Water cress. **c** Costmary.

R. I. B. A. *Abbr.* Royal Institute of British Architects.

Ri'bal (rī'bĭ; rī'bȧ-ĭ; rī-bȧ'ĭ). *Bib.*

ribaldaille, *n.* [OF. *ribaudaille* See RIBALD.] Low company; rabble. *Obs.*

ri-bal'di-ous, *a.* Ribaldous. *Obs*

rib'ald-ish, *a.* Somewhat ribald.

rib'ald-ly, *a.* Ribald. *Obs*

rib'ald-ous, *a.* [LL. *ribaldus.*] Ribald. *Obs.* — **rib'ald-ous-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

rib'ald-rous, *a.* Ribald. *Obs.*

rib'ald-ry, *n.* [OF. *ribaudrie*] Ribaldry. *Obs.*

riball. † REBEL.

rib'and. Var. of RIBBAND.

rib'and (rĭb'ănd); *formerly* rĭb'ăn). Archaic var. of RIBBON, *n* & *v.*

rib'an-ing. † RIBBONING.

ribaud. † RIBALD, *n.* & *a.*

ri-bau'di-ous, *a.* [Cf. RIBALDRY.] Ribaldrous. *Obs.*

ribaudour, *n.* [OF. *ribauder* to be lecherous.] A ribald. *Obs.*

ribaudry. † RIBALDRY.

rib'band (rĭb'ănd; *formerly* -bän; -bĭn). Archaic var. of RIBBON.

rib'band', *n. t. Shipbuilding.* To provide, secure, or fasten, with a ribband or ribbands.

rib'-baste', *v. t.* = RIBROAST

ribbe † RIB, RUB.

rib'ber (rĭb'ẽr). *n. Knitting Machine.* An attachment for making ribs.

ribbere, *n.* [See RIBIBOR.] A ribibor. *Obs.*

rib'bet (rĭb'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n. Arch.* A rabbet, or rebate.

rib'ble, *n.* A river. *Obs.*

rib'ble (rĭb'l), *v. t.* [Cf. RIPPLE, in this sense.] To remove the seed from (flax) by combing before the flax is retted.

rib'ble-rab'ble, *n. Obs.* **1.** A rabble.

2. Ribald talk.

rib'ble-row', *n.* Prob., a confused list. *Obs.*

ribbon brake. = BAND BRAKE.

Rib'bon-ism (rĭb'ŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Principles or practices of Ribbonmen. See RIBBON SOCIETY.

Rib'bon-man, *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN.** A member of the Ribbon Society.

ribbon rock. *Mining.* Vein rock, usually quartz, banded with stripes of darker mineral. *Local, U. S.*

rib'bon-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Ribbons or a display of them. *Rare.*

ribbon saw. = BAND SAW.

Ribbon Society. A society in Ireland, founded early in the 19th century in antagonism to the Orangemen and named from the green ribbon worn as a badge. It became an organization of tenant farmers to prevent eviction.

ribbon tree. A malvaceous tree (*Plagianthus betulinus*) of New Zealand, from the inner bark of which a strong flax-like fiber, known as New Zealand cotton, is obtained.

rib'bon-weed' (rĭb'ŭn-wēd'), *n.* The brown seaweed *Laminaria saccharina*, of the British coasts. *Dial. Eng.*

rib'bon-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* **a** A malvaceous tree (*Hoheria populnea*) of New Zealand, the bark of which is used for cordage. **b** = RIBBON TREE.

Ri'bes (rī'bēz), *n.* [NL.; cf. F. *ribes;* fr. Ar. *rībās* a plant with an acid juice.] **1.** [*l. c.*] A currant. *Obs.* **2.** *Bot.* A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs constituting the family Grossulariaceæ, and including the gooseberries and currants. They have small, racemose, variously colored flowers with four or five scalelike petals, four or five stamens, two styles, and a wholly interior ovary. The fruit is a pulpy, few- to many-seeded drupaceous berry. The 100 or more species are natives of the Northern Hemisphere. See CURRANT, 2, GOOSEBERRY, 1 **a**.

rib grass. The ribwort.

rib'ibe (rĭb'ĭb), *n.* [OF. *rebebe, rubebe.* Cf. REBEC.] A sort of stringed instrument played with a bow. Cf. REBEC. *Obs.*

rib rifling. *Firearms.* Rifling with very wide grooves and very narrow lands (hence called *ribs*).

rib'wort' (rĭb'wŭrt'), *n., or* **ribwort plantain.** A species of plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) with long, narrow, ribbed leaves, naturalized everywhere as a weed. Also, any of several similar related species, as *P. aristata, P. varia,* etc.

-ric (-rĭk). [AS. *rīce* kingdom, dominion. See RICH.] A suffix signifying *dominion, jurisdiction,* as in bishop*ric*.

Ri-car'di-an (rĭ-kär'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to David Ricardo (1772-1823), an English political economist of the free-trade school; specif., based on an assumption of perfectly free competition, esp. exemplified in the **Ricardian theory of rent,** that rent consisted in "that portion of the produce of the earth which is paid to the landlord for the use of the original and indestructible powers of the soil." See 2d RENT, 5 **a**. — *n.* A follower of Ricardo.

‖ **ri-cas'so** (rĭ-käs'sō; *It.* rē-käs'sō), *n.* [It.] In a rapier or dueling sword, the heel, or that part of the blade between the cup guard and the quillons.

Ric'ci-a (rĭk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after P. F. *Ricci,* Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of liverworts typifying the family Ricciaceæ. *R. natans,* the commonest species, is often found floating, like duckweed, in stagnant pools.

Ric'ci-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of thalloid liverworts variously regarded as belonging to the order Marchantiales or as constituting a distinct order **Ric'ci-a'les** (-lēz). They are the simplest of the Hepaticæ in structure, consisting of a branching thallus which may grow floating, submerged, or rooting on damp soil. — **ric'ci-a'ceous** (-shăs), *a.*

rice (rīs), *n.* [F. *riz* (cf. Pr. *ris,* It. *riso*), L. *oryza,* Gr. ὄρυζα, ὄρυζον, prob. through Persian fr. Skr. *vrīhi.*] **1.** A well-known cereal grass (*Oryza sativa*) extensively cultivated in warm climates for its seed or grain. It is a staple food crop. It grows chiefly on low, moist land, which can be overflowed.



a Bearded Japanese Rice; *b* Beardless American (Florida) Rice.

2. Collectively, the grain or seeds of rice. It is very rich in starch, and is the staple diet of the people in various Oriental countries. Rice flour is also obtained from it.

rice cut-grass, a rough-leaved grass (*Homalocenchrus oryzoides*) the grains of which somewhat resemble those of rice.

rice'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **a** The Java sparrow. **b** The bobolink. *Southern U. S.*

rice flower. Any of several commonly cultivated thymelæaceous shrubs of the genus *Pimelea,* the small unopened flower buds of which suggest grains of rice.

rice glue. A kind of cement made by boiling ground rice in soft water. It is used, somewhat like papier-maché, to make various molded articles, such as statuary.

rice'-grain' dec'o-ra'tion. *Ceram.* A kind of decoration sometimes used in porcelain and fine earthenware. Before glazing or firing the walls of the piece are cut through by means of a stamp which makes small openings that become filled with the glaze and form translucent spots.

rice grub. The larva of a beetle (*Chalepus trachypygus*) injurious to the rice plant in the southern United States.

rice paper. 1. A thin paper made from rice straw. **2.** By confusion, commonly, a kind of thin, delicate paper, brought from China,— used for painting upon, and for the manufacture of fancy articles. It is made by cutting the pith of the rice-paper tree into one roll or sheet, which is flattened out under pressure. Called also *pith paper.*

rice'-pa'per tree. A small araliaceous tree or shrub (*Fatsia papyrifera*), native of Formosa, and widely cultivated in China and Japan. It has large 5-7-lobed leaves, and small white flowers. The pith of the stem, from which rice paper is made, is about an inch in diameter.

rice rat. A native rat (*Oryzomys palustris*) of the southeastern United States, slightly smaller than the brown rat and with a finer but similarly colored coat. The name is extended to related species.

rice sapper. An East Indian bug (*Leptocorisa acuta*) that sucks the juices of ripening rice kernels.

rice water. A drink, chiefly for invalids, made by boiling a small quantity of rice in water.

rice'-wa'ter dis-charge'. *Med.* A liquid, resembling rice water in appearance, which is vomited, and discharged from the bowels, in cholera.

rice weevil. A small weevil (*Calandra oryza*) destructive of stored rice, wheat, flour, biscuit, etc. It is called *black weevil* in the southern United States. **b** The water weevil.



Rice Weevil **a.** *b* Larva. Much enlarged

rich (rĭch), *a.;* RICH'ER (-ẽr); RICH'EST. [ME. *riche,* AS. *rīce* rich, powerful (cf. also OF. & F. *riche,* of G. origin); akin to OS. *rīki,* D. *rijk,* G. *reich,* OHG. *rīhhi,* Icel. *rīkr,* Sw. *rik,* Dan. *rig,* Goth. *reiks;* from a Celtic word akin to L. *rex, regis,* king, *regere* to guide, rule; cf. Ir. *rī* king, *rīge* kingdom. See RIGHT; cf. DERRICK, ENRICH, RAJAH, RICHES, ROYAL.] **1.** Mighty; powerful; potent. *Obs. Rule of St. Benet.* **2.** Having an abundance of material possessions; well supplied with land, goods, or money; wealthy; opulent; affluent; — opposed to *poor.* "*Rich* merchants." *Chaucer.*

The *rich* [person] hath many friends. *Prov.* xiv 20.

3. Abundant; copious; bountiful; as, a *rich* crop.

Each minute shall be *rich* in some great action. *Rowe.*

4. Producing abundantly or yielding large returns; productive or fertile; fruitful; as, *rich* soil or land; a *rich* mine.

5. Composed of valuable or costly materials or ingredients; sumptuous; costly; as, a *rich* dress; *rich* presents. "*Rich* and various gems." *Milton.*

6. Abounding in superior, pleasing, or effective qualities; — esp. of articles of food or drink which are high-seasoned or abound in oleaginous ingredients, or are sweet, luscious, and high-flavored; as, a *rich* perfume; *rich* cream.

7. Hence: **a** Of colors, not faint or delicate; vivid without being harsh or glaring; as, a *rich* red. **b** Full and mellow in tone; as, a *rich* voice; *rich* music. **c** Abounding in beauty; as, a *rich* landscape.

8. Abounding in humor; exciting amusement; entertaining; as, a *rich* scene, incident, or character; hence, laughable; absurd; as, that is a *rich* idea. *Colloq.*

9. Fat; — said of lime or limestone. See FAT, *a.*, 3.

Syn. — RICH, WEALTHY, AFFLUENT, OPULENT. One is RICH who has abundant possessions; WEALTHY heightens the implication of prosperity; AFFLUENT and OPULENT connote profusion or great abundance; as, "My son was already possessed of a very *affluent* fortune" (*Goldsmith*); cf. "his [Carlyle's] almost bewildering *affluence* of thought, fancy, feeling, humor, pathos" (*Birrell*); "barbarous *opulence,* jewel-thick" (*Tennyson*). See PLENTIFUL, PROFUSE.

Ri-char'di-a (rĭ-chär'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Richard *Richardson* (1663-1741), English botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American rubiaceous hairy herbs, distinguished by the 2-4-celled ovary and 4-seeded fruit. The flowers are inconspicuous, in dense heads. *R. scabra,* the Mexican clover, has some value as a forage plant.

rich'es (rĭch'ĕz; ĭz; 151), *n. pl.* Orig. a *sing.* [ME. *richesse,* F. *richesse* (OF. also *richece* power, wealth), *riche* rich, in OF. also powerful. See RICH, *a.*] That which makes one rich; an abundance of property; wealth; opulence, affluence; also, often, fig.; as, spiritual *riches.*

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion, than our neighbors. *Locke.*

In one hour so great *riches* is come to nought. *Rev.* xviii 17.

rich'ter-ite (rĭk'tẽr-īt), *n.* [After Prof. Theodor *Richter,* German mineralogist.] *Min.* A variety of amphibole containing as bases sodium, magnesium, manganese, potassium, and calcium, but little or no aluminium. It occurs in brown, yellow, or red elongated crystals.

rich'weed' (rĭch'wēd'), *n.* **a** A common urticaceous herb (*Adicea pumila*), of the eastern United States and Japan, with pellucid stems and shining, membranous, 3-nerved leaves. Called also *clearweed.* **b** The common ragweed.

ri'cin (rī'sĭn), *n.* [See RICINUS.] *Chem.* A white, amorphous, violently poisonous protein in the castor-oil bean.

ri-cin'ic (rĭ-sĭn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Ricinoleic. *Obs. or R.*

ric'in-o-le'ic (rĭs'ĭ-nō-lē'ĭk; -nō'lē-ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating an unsaturated hydroxy acid, $C_{18}H_{34}O_3$, found in castor oil in the form of its glyceryl ester, ricinolein. The free acid, a white crystalline solid, melts at 16–17° C.

ric'in-o'le-in (-nō'lē-ĭn), *n. Chem.* The glyceryl ester of ricinoleic acid, forming the chief constituent of castor oil.

Ric'i-nus (rĭs'ĭ-nŭs), *n.* [L., the castor-oil plant.] *Bot.* A genus of euphorbiaceous plants consisting of a single species, *R. communis,* the castor-oil plant (which see). It has monœcious flowers with very numerous stamens.

rick (rĭk), *n.* [ME. *reek, rek,* AS. *hrēac* a heap; akin to *hrycce* rick, Icel. *hraukr,* Ir. *crūach.*] A stack or pile, as of grain, straw, or hay, in the open air, usually protected from wet with thatching or other covering.

rick, *v. t.* To heap up in ricks, as hay, etc.

rick'ets (-ĕts; -ĭts; 151), *n. pl.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. dial. *rick, wrick,* to twist, to sprain, Sw. *vricka,* Dan. *vrikke,* D. *wrikken* to shake.] *Med.* A disease of early childhood characterized by defective nutrition of the entire body and alterations in the growing bones. The essential cause appears to be the nondeposition of earthy salts in the osteoid tissues. Its development is favored by bad hygienic conditions. The main symptoms are restlessness, fever, profuse sweating, and general sensitiveness, associated with characteristic skeletal lesions. The head becomes bulky, the sides of the thorax flattened, the sternum projected. Frequently the spinal column is curved and the long bones are bent. Called also *rachitis.*

rick'et-y (-ĕt-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Affected with rickets. **2.** Feeble in the joints; tottering; shaky; weak. "*Rickety* institutions." *J. A. Froude.*

rick'ey (-ĭ), *n.* A drink made by squeezing the juice of a fresh lime into spirituous liquor and carbonated water; — usually preceded by the name of the liquor; as, a gin *rickey.*

rick'rack' (-răk'), *n.* [Perh. reduplicated from *rack* to stretch.] A kind of open-work edging or insertion made of serpentine braid.

rick'stand' (-stănd'), *n.* A flooring or frame for a rick.

ric'o-chet' (rĭk'ō-shā'; rĭk'ō-shĕt'; 277), *n.* [F.] A glancing rebound or skipping, as of a projectile along the ground when a gun is fired at a low angle of elevation, or of a flat stone thrown along the surface.

ric'o-chet', *v. i.;* RIC'O-CHETED' (-shād') or RIC'O-CHET'TED (-shĕt'ĕd); RIC'O-CHET'ING (-shā'ĭng) or RIC'O-CHET'TING (-shĕt'ĭng). To skip with a glancing rebound or series of rebounds, as a projectile. See RICOCHET, *n.*

ricochet fire. *Gun.* The fire of smooth-bore cannon throwing spherical projectiles at a low angle of elevation, the trajectory being a series of ricochets, each shorter and more curved than the preceding.

ric'tal (rĭk'tăl), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the rictus.

ric'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., the aperture of the mouth.] **1.** The gape of the mouth of a bird; — often restricted to the corners of the mouth.

2. *Bot.* The throat of a personate corolla. *Obs.*

rid (rĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of RIDE, *v. i. Obs. or R. or Dial.*

He *rid* to the end of the village, where he alighted. *Thackeray.*

rid, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* RID, RID'DED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RID'DING. [ME. *ridden, redden,* AS. *hreddan* to deliver, liberate; akin to D. & LG. *redden,* G. *retten,* Dan. *redde,* Sw. *rädda,* and perh. to Skr. *grath* to loosen. The word has perh. been influenced by E. dial. *rid* to clear land, remove litter. Cf. REDD to put in order.] **1.** To remove, as from peril; to rescue; to deliver; — usually with *out of. Obs.*

Rid them out of the hand of the wicked *Ps.* lxxxii. 4.

2. To free; clear; disencumber; — followed by *of.* "*Rid* all the sea of pirates." *Shak.*

3. To drive away; to remove by effort or violence; to make away with; to destroy. *Obs. or Archaic.*

I will *rid* evil beasts out of the land. *Lev.* xxvi. 6.

A very few days' inhabitancy . . . had assured this lady that the page must be *ridded.* *M. Hewlett.*

4. To get over, to dispose of; to dispatch; finish; accomplish. *Rare.* "Willingness *rids* way." *Shak.*

to be, *or* **get, rid of,** to be or become free, quit, or delivered from; as, he had at last *got rid of* his companions; you are well *rid of* your bargain; to *get rid of* a cold.

rid'a-ble (rĭd'ă-b'l), *a.* Possible or fit to be ridden (as a horse), or ridden over or through (as a road or ford).

rid'dance (rĭd'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of ridding or freeing; a cleaning up or out.

ribbon wire. A kind of wired tape used by milliners.

ribe (rīb), *n.* [Ir. *rubc* hair, small rope.] A tall colewort deficient in leaf; hence, a lean person or animal. *Scot. & Ir*

Ribh'us (rĭb'ŭs; -hō͝os; 134), *n. pl.* [Skr. *rbhu,* sing., lit., dexterous.] *Vedic Myth.* The skilled artisans of the gods, usually three in number, who are as bright as the sun, where they dwell.

ribibe, *n.* [Prob. for *Rebec,* fr. the proper name *Rebecca.*] An old crone. *Obs.* ‖ *Obs.*

rib'ibe, *v. i.* To play the ribibe.

ri-bi'ble. *n.* A ribibe (musical instrument). *Obs.*

ribibor, *n.* A player on the ribibe. *Obs.*

Rib'lah (rĭb'lȧ). *Bib.*

rib'less, *a.* Having no ribs or no visible ribs; hence, plump.

ribold. † RIBALD.

ri-bol'la, *n.* [It. *ribola.*] A strong wine of Zante, white or red. *Obs.*

ri-bon'ic (rĭ-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* [G *ribon*säure, fr. *arabinose* by transposition of letters.] *Chem.* Designating a hydroxy acid, $C_5H_{10}O_6$, isomeric with, and formed from, arabonic acid.

ri-bo'sa. Var. of REBOZO.

ri'bose (rī'bōs), *n. Org. Chem.* A pentose, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, obtained by reducing ribonic acid.

rib'roast', *v. t.* To beat soundly; to thrash. *Slang.*

ribrusch. † RUBRIC.

rib'skin', *n.* [ME. *ribben* to dress (flax) + *skin.*] A piece of leather used or worn in dressing flax. *Obs.* [PUHL, *n.*, 3.]

rib stitch. *Knitting.* = 3d RIB'STON PIP'PIN (rĭb'stŭn). [From *Ribston* in Yorkshire, Eng.] An English variety of pippin or winter apple of fine quality.

ribup, *n.* [Cf. RIBIBE.] Prob., a ribibe. *Obs.* [stabulary.]

R. I. C *Abbr.* Royal Irish Constabulary. † RICH, RICHE.

rice (rēs). Dial. Eng. var. of REEST, a moldboard.

rice (rīs), *n.* [ME. *ris,* AS. *hrīs.*] Twig; branch; stick; also, brushwood. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rice bunting. The bobolink.

rice coal. A fine size of anthracite. See COAL. *Local, U. S.*

rice dust. = RICE POLISH.

rice'-field' eel. See ICHTHYOCEPHALI.

rice-field mouse. = RICE RAT.

rice grass. See GRASS, *Table II.*

rice hen. The Florida gallinule.

rice meal. A mixture of rice polish, rice bran, and rice flour used as a feeding stuff.

rice mouse. = RICE RAT.

rice polish. = POLISH, *n.*, 5.

‖ **ri'cer-ca'ta** (rē'chĕr-kä'tȧ), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A form of instrumental music of the 16th and 17th centuries, having an irregular contrapuntal construction. It was a predecessor of the modern fugue.

rice shell. Any of numerous small white polished olive shells of the genus *Olivella.*

rice table. [Cf. D. *rijsttafel.*] In Java, the midday meal, consisting of a dish chiefly of rice, mixed with small selections of cooked meats and vegetables, fish, chicken, fruit, eggs, curries, pickles, and condiments.

rice tenrec. A mammal of the genus *Oryzorictes* (which see).

rice wine. A highly alcoholic liquor distilled from rice, used in China and Japan. Cf. SAKE.

rich, *n.* A rich person. *Obs.*

rich, *v. t. & i.* To make, be, or become rich; to enrich. *Obs.*

rich, *adv.* Richly. *Obs.*

Rich. *Abbr.* Richard.

Rich'ard (rĭch'ärd), *n.* [F., of G. origin; cf. OHG. *Richhart,* akin to E. *rich* and *hard.*] Lit., strong like a ruler; powerful; — masc. prop. name. L. *Ricardus* (rĭ-kär'dŭs); F. *Richard* (rē-shär'); It. *Riccardo* (rēk-kär'dō); Sp. *Ricardo* (rē-kär'dō); Pg *Ricardo* (-dōō); G. *Richard* (rĭ'kärt).— Dim. *Dick, Dicken, Dickon.*

Ri-char'di-a (rĭ-chär'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Louis C. M. *Richard* (1754-1821), French botanist.] *Bot.* Syn of ARDIES.

Rich'ard-so'ni-a (rĭch'ärd-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of RICHARDIA. rubiaceous genus.

Rich'ard-son's grouse (rĭch'ärd-sŭnz). [After Sir John *Richardson,* Scottish naturalist.] A northern variety (*Dendragapus obscurus richardsonii*) of the dusky grouse.

Richardson's jaeger. [See RICHARDSON'S GROUSE.] The parasitic jaeger.

richchande, *p. pr.* of RECCHE. *Obs.*

rich'dom, *n.* [AS. *rīcedōm* power. See RICH; -DOM.] Richness; wealth. *Obs.*

riche, *n.* [AS. *rīce,* akin to *rīce,* a See RICH.] Authority; rule; reign; realm. *Obs.*

riche, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *reccan* to stretch, recite, tell, direct.] *Obs.* **1.** To stretch; pull; grasp. **2.** To direct; counsel; also, to prepare; adjust; mend; redress.

Riche'bourg' (rēsh'bōōr'), *n.* A red Burgundy wine from a vineyard of this name in the Côte-d'Or. It is noted for its delicacy and bouquet.

rich'el bird (rĭch'ĕl). The European little tern. *Local, Eng.*

richelle. † REKELS, incense.

ri-chel'lite (rĭ-shĕl'īt), *n.* [From *Richelle,* Belgium.] *Min.* A hydrous fluophosphate of iron in yellow masses.

rich'en (rĭch'n), *v. t.* To become rich or richer. *Rare.*

richesse, *n.* [F. See RICHES.] Riches. *Obs.*

rich'ly, *adv.* In a rich manner.

Rich'mond (rĭch'mŭnd), *n.* [From *Richmond,* Indiana.] *Geol.* The uppermost member of the American Ordovician (Lower Silurian), or perhaps the lowermost member of the Silurian (Upper Silurian). See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

rich'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

richwa. † *right so,* in the same way. *Obs.* [RIGHT.]

richt (rĭkt). Scot. var. of **ric'in-ol'a-id'ic** (rĭs'ĭ-nĕl'ă-ĭd'-ĭk), *a.* [*ricinoleic* + *eladic.*] *Chem.* Designating a white crystalline acid isomeric with, and obtained from, ricinoleic acid. Its glyceryl ester is called **ric'in-el-a'ĭ-din** (-nĕl-ă'ĭ-dĭn).

ric'i-nine (rĭs'ĭ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [L. *ricinus* castor-oil plant.] *Chem.* A bitter white alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{18}O_4N_4$, from the seeds of the castor-oil plant.

ri-cin'i-um (rĭ-sĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A short hooded mantle worn esp. by women in mourning and on the stage.

ric'in-o'le-ate (rĭs'ĭ-nō'lē-āt), *n.* Salt or ester of ricinoleic acid.

rick (rĭk), *n. & v. t.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. RICKETS.] Wrench; twist; sprain. *Chiefly Brit.*

rick (rĭk). Dial. Eng. var. of REEK, smoke.

rick, *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *rikta, riksa,* to creak, Icel. *hrikta.*] To rattle; chatter; scold. *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A noise of or like ricking. *Dial. Eng.*

rick'en. **rick'on.** Dial. Eng. vars. of RECKON.

rick'er, *n.* [Cf. 3d & 4th RICK.] A stout pole for a rick, a spar, etc.; also, a hay shocker.

rick'et-i-ly (rĭk'ĕt-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of RICKETY.

rick'et-i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

rick'et-ish, *a.* Rather rickety.

rick'et-ly, *a.* Rickety. *Obs.*

rick'le, *n. & v.* Jingle. Cf. RICK, *v. i. Dial. Eng.*

rick'le (rĭk'l), *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A small rick or stack; a loose heap or pile. **2.** A lean animal or person.

rick'mas'ter. For RITTMASTER. *Obs. Scot.*

rick'ma-tic (-mă-tĭk), *n* Concern; business; affair. *Scot. & Ir*

ricks'dol'ler. † RIX-DOLLAR

rick'sha. **rick'shaw** (rĭk'shä; -shô), *n.* Short for JINRIKISHA. *Colloq.*

rick'stad'dle (-stăd'l), *n.* Also **rick'sta'vel** (-stă'v'l). A wooden frame to support a rick. *Dial. Eng.*

rick'stick', *n.* A rod with teeth to comb a thatch. *Local, Eng.*

rick'yard'. *n.* A farmyard or part of one in which ricks are.

ric'o-chet' (rĭk'ō-shā'; -shĕt'), *v. t* To attack by ricochet fire.

ri'co-lite (rē'kō-līt), *n* [Sp. *rico* rich + *-lite;* — in allusion to its rich green color.] A banded variety of verd antique, from New Mexico.

richt † RIGHT.

richtwise † RIGHTEOUS.

ric'ture (rĭk'tūr), *n* [L. *rmgi, rictus,* to gape.] A gaping or grinning. *Obs.*

rid † REDE, to counsel.

rid (rĭd). Dial. var. of READ, stomach; Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of REDD, spawn.

rid. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RED. [Cf. RETHE. *Obs.*

rid, *a.* Fierce; cruel; severe.

Ridd, John (rĭd). See LORNA DOONE.

rid'dam (rĭd'ŭm), *n.* [Perh. fr. AS. *rēad ōm* red rust. *E. D. D.*] Water reddish with iron; also, scum. *Dial. Eng.*

rid'del. † RIDEL.

rid'den, *p. p.* of RIDE.

2. Act or state of getting or being rid of, or free from, something; deliverance; escape; as, a good *riddance* to bad rubbish; *riddance* from adversity.

rid'dle (rĭd''l), *n.* [ME. *ridil*, akin to AS. *hridder*, G. *reiter*, Ir. *criathar*, L. *cribrum*, and to Gr. κρίνειν to distinguish, separate, and G. *rein* clean. See CRISIS, CERTAIN.] **1.** A sieve with coarse meshes, usually of wire, for separating coarser materials from finer.

2. A board having a row of pins, set zigzag, between which wire is drawn to straighten it.

rid'dle, *v. t.;* RID'DLED (-ld); RID'DLING (-lĭng). **1.** To separate, as grain from the chaff, with a riddle; to pass through a riddle; to sift; as, to *riddle* wheat or coal.

2. To perforate so as to make like a riddle; to pierce with many holes; as, a ship *riddled* with shot.

rid'dle, *v. i.* To use a riddle, to pass through, or to fall as if passing through, a riddle.

rid'dle, *n.* [For *riddels*, *s* being misunderstood as the plural ending; ME. *ridels*, *redels*, AS. *rædels*, *rædelse;* akin to D. *raadsel*, G. *räthsel;* fr. AS. *rædan* to counsel or advise, also, to guess. Cf. READ.] To be solved by guessing or conjecture; a puzzling question; an ambiguous proposition; an enigma; hence, anything ambiguous, puzzling, or intricate.

'T was a strange *riddle* of a lady. *Hudibras*

Syn. — See ENIGMA.

rid'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To explain; solve; unriddle. *Dryden.*

2. To puzzle; perplex. *Rare.*

rid'dle, *v. i.* To speak ambiguously or enigmatically.

rid'dling (-lĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Speaking in a riddle or riddles; containing a riddle; enigmatic.

2. Solving or guessing a riddle; divining.

rid'dlings (-lĭngz), *n. pl.* Coarse material left in a riddle after shaking; siftings.

ride (rīd), *v. i.; pret.* RODE (rōd), *Archaic* RID (rĭd); *p. p.* RID'DEN (rĭd''n), *Archaic* RID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RID'ING (rīd'ĭng). [AS. *rīdan;* akin to LG. *riden*, D. *rijden*, G. *reiten*, OHG. *rītan*, Icel. *rīða*, Sw. *rida*, Dan. *ride;* cf. L. *raeda* a carriage, from a Celtic word, & OIr. *riad* riding, traveling. Cf. ROAD a way.] **1.** To be carried on the back of an animal, esp. on a horse which one manages.

To-morrow, when ye *ryden* by the way. *Chaucer.*

2. To be borne in or on a vehicle; as, to *ride* in a carriage, a balloon, on a motorcycle, a litter, a sled, men's shoulders, or the like. See the *Synonymy* (below).

3. To move or be borne or placed as if on a horse or in a vehicle; as, the moon *riding* in the sky. Specif.: **a** To be borne on or in a fluid; to float; of a vessel, to be floating held by a cable to an anchor or mooring. When more than one anchor or mooring is used the vessel is said to *ride* to that one on which at the moment the principal strain is. **b** To overlap or lie over, as two leads or rules in printed matter, or two colors that should just border on each other.

4. To be supported in motion; to be borne along; as, he *rode* on the wave of popularity; anger *rode* on his brow.

5. To support and carry one, as a horse or vehicle; as, a horse *rides* slow or fast; a carriage *rides* easy or hard.

6. = *to ride up* (which see).

Syn. — RIDE, DRIVE. The tendency of present usage is toward the following distinction: one *drives* in a private or hired carriage; one *rides* on horseback, in any large public conveyance (as a railroad carriage, a street car, or an omnibus), or in any conveyance not drawn by an animal (as a motor car or a balloon).

to ride and tie, to take turns with a fellow traveler in riding and walking when there is only one horse for both, by the once well-known expedient of alternately riding for a certain distance and then tying the horse and walking on till overtaken by the other on the horse; hence, fig., to take turns with another in labor and rest. — **to r. aportoise** *or* **aportlast,** *Naut.*, to ride at anchor with the lower yards aportoise. *Obs.* — **to r. at the ring.** See under 5th RING, *n.* — **to r. easy,** *Naut.*, to lie at anchor without violent pitching or straining at the cables; — said of a ship. — **to r. hard,** *Naut.*, to pitch violently at anchor; — said of a ship. *Obs.* — **to r. out. a** To go upon a military expedition. *Obs. Chaucer.* **b** To ride in the open air. *Colloq.* — **to r. over,** to domineer over; to treat overbearingly; to override; as, *to ride over* all protests.

Thou hast caused men *to ride over* our heads. *Ps.* lxvi. 12.

— **to r. roughshod,** to pursue a course regardless of the pain, loss, or distress it may cause others; — usually with *over.* — **to r. rusty.** See under RUSTY. — **to r. to hog** *or* **pig,** to hunt the boar. *Cant.* — **to r. to hounds,** to ride behind the hounds in fox hunting. — **to r. up,** to work up out of place; — said of a coat collar, a tie, etc. *Colloq.*

ride, *v. t.* **1.** To sit on and control so as to be carried; hence, to be carried along by, as if controlling; as, to *ride* a horse; to *ride* a bicycle; to *ride* the waves.

2. To control or manage, esp. autocratically; to domineer over; — often used in the past participle in composition; as, superstition-*ridden* peoples; bed*ridden*.

The nobility could no longer endure to be *ridden* by bakers, cobblers, and brewers. *Swift.*

3. To make, perform, or do, by riding; as, to *ride* a race; to traverse or cover by riding; as, to *ride* one's rounds.

4. *Surg.* To overlap (each other); — said of bones or fractured fragments.

5. To carry in a position resembling that of one riding a horse; as, the men *rode* their hero on their shoulders; to *ride* an obnoxious person on a rail. *Colloq. or Dial.*

to ride a hobby, to follow assiduously some favorite subject of talk, interest, or effort. See 2d HOBBY, 2. — **to r. down. a** To ride over; to overthrow or trample in riding; as, *to ride down* an enemy. **b** *Naut.* To bear down on, as a halyard when hoisting a sail; sometimes, to grasp (a halyard or other hoisting rope) aloft and let the weight of the body bring it down to the deck, as is done often on yachts in hoisting sail. **c** To come down (a stay, balusters, etc.) astride. — **to r. off,** in polo, to interpose one's pony between (an opponent) and the ball, so as to prevent his striking it. — **to r. out. a** *Naut.* To keep safe afloat during (a storm), esp. while riding at anchor or when hove to; as, *to ride out* the gale. **b** = TO RIDE OFF. — **to ride shank's mare,** to walk. *Slang.* — **to r. the goat,** to be initiated into a secret society; — from the idea that a goat is sometimes used in the proceedings. *Collog.* — **to r. the wild mare,** to play at seesaw. *Obs.*

☞ See nouns for various other phrases.

ride (rīd), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of riding; esp., an excursion or journey on the back of an animal, or in or on any vehicle or conveyance, as on a railroad train or steamboat, in a balloon, in an elevator, on a bicycle.

2. A road, avenue, or narrow clearing, cut in a wood, or through grounds, esp. as a place for riding; a riding.

3. The side of a log on which it rests when being dragged.

ri-deau' (rē-dō'), *n.* [F., lit., curtain.] A small ridge or mound of earth; ground slightly elevated; sometimes, *Mil.*, an artificial ridge of earth thrown up to protect a camp.

ri'dent (rī'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *ridens*, p. pr. of *ridere* to laugh.] Laughing or broadly smiling; riant. *Rare. Thackeray.*

rid'er (rīd'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *rīdere.*] **1.** One who rides; esp., one who rides on horseback; specif.: **a** One who breaks or trains horses. *Obs. or R. Shak.* **b** A mounted highwayman, freebooter, or mosstrooper. *Obs.*

2. An agent who goes out with samples of goods to obtain orders; a commercial traveler. *Now Rare. Eng.*

3. An addition or amendment to a manuscript or other document, often attached on a separate piece of paper; an allonge; specif., in legislative practice, an additional clause annexed to a bill while in course of passage; in a broad sense, anything added as an extra to a seemingly completed statement, act, or the like.

4. *Geom.* A supplementary exercise on a more general proposition, as of Euclid's elements.

5. [D *rijder.*] A Dutch ryder; also, a Scotch gold coin of similar design, issued by James III. and his successors.

6. *Mining.* **a** A thin parallel coal seam or mineral vein overlying a larger seam or vein. **b** The country rock between them. **c** Any body of barren or country rock bounding a vein or occurring as a horse within it.

7. *Building.* An inclined support connecting a point in a shore to a point in the wall above.

8. A piece supporting the side pieces in some artillery carriages. *Obs. or R.*

9. *Shipbuilding.* **a** An extra rib timber set in between the frames of a wooden ship. **b** A diagonal iron brace secured to the outside of the frames to prevent hogging.

10. In some printing machines, any of several rollers used with an endways reciprocating motion to equalize the ink coating on the inking and distributing rollers.

11. A small adjusting weight on the beam of a balance, and movable along the beam like the weight on a steelyard.

12. A rail laid in the forks of the cross stakes at the corner of a worm fence.

rid'er's bone (rīd'erz). *Med.* A bony deposit in the muscles of the upper and inner part of the thigh, due to the pressure and irritation caused by the saddle in riding.

ridge (rĭj), *n.* [ME. *rigge* the back, AS. *hryeg;* akin to D. *rug*, G. *rücken*, OHG. *rucki, hrukki*, Icel. *hryggr*, Sw. *rygg*, Dan. *ryg;* cf. OIr. *croccenn.*] **1.** The back, or top of the back, of an animal; esp., the projecting part of the back along the line of the backbone of a quadruped.

2. A range of hills or mountains, or the upper part of such a range; any extended elevation between valleys. "The frozen *ridges* of the Alps." *Shak.*

3. A raised line or strip, as of ground thrown up by a plow or left between furrows or ditches, or as on the surface of metal, cloth, or bone, etc.

4. *Arch.* The intersection of two surfaces forming a salient angle, esp. the angle at the top between the opposite slopes or sides of a roof or a vault.

5. *Fort.* The highest portion of the glacis.

6. *Whaling.* The upper part of the narrow posterior end of the body of a whale.

ridge, *v. t.;* RIDGED (rĭjd); RIDG'ING (rĭj'ĭng). **1.** To form into a ridge or ridges; to furnish or mark with ridges.

2. *Agric.* = RAFTER, *v. t.*, 3.

ridge, *v. i.* To form into, or become marked with, ridges; to extend in ridges; as, the land *ridges* northward; the sea *ridges* under the wind.

ridge'band' (rĭj'bănd'), *n.* The part of a harness which passes over the saddle, and supports the shafts of a cart.

ridged (rĭjd), *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; ridgy.

ridge fillet. a *Arch.* A ridge between flutes of a column, or other depressions. **b** *Founding.* A main runner.

ridge harrow. A harrow hinged longitudinally so as to run partly on the side of a ridge.

ridge'ling (rĭj'lĭng), *n.* [E. dial. also *ridgel*, *riggill*, *riggol*, perh. fr. the word for back, one testicle being ignorantly supposed to be still in the animal's back (see RIDGE); cf. G. dial. *rigel*, *rig*, a barrow hog, *rigler* a cock half castrated.] A half-castrated male animal, esp. a horse.

ridge'pole' (-pōl'), *n. Arch.* The highest horizontal timber in a roof, receiving the upper ends of the rafters. See ROOF.

rid'g'er (rĭj'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that makes ridges. Specif.: *Agric. Implements.* = MIDDLE BREAKER.

2. *Harness* A ridgeband.

3. *Agric.* An implement for making levees in the check system of irrigation. It is composed of two boards set on edge and fastened together at an angle.

ridge'rope' (rĭj'rōp'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** A life line; esp., one of those running alongside the bowsprit. *Rare.* **b** The backbone of an awning. *Rare.* **c** A rope at either side of the deck to which the side of an awning is hauled out.

2. *Harness.* A ridgeband.

ridg'ing (rĭj'ĭng), *n.* Material for making or covering the ridges of roofs.

ridg'y (-ĭ), *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge.

rid'i-cule (rĭd'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [L. *ridiculum* a jest, neut. of *ridiculus:* cf. F. *ridicule.* See RIDICULOUS.] **1.** Remarks, concerning a subject or a person, designed to excite laughter with a degree of contempt for the subject of the remarks; disparagement in words or pictures, or by actions, which tends to make a person an object of laughter; banter; — a term lighter than *derision.*

We have in great measure restricted the meaning of *ridicule*, which would properly extend over the whole region of the ridiculous, — the laughable. *Hare.*

2. An object of sport or laughter; a laughingstock; a laughing matter.

To the people . . . but a trifle, to the king but a *ridicule. Foxe.*

3. Quality of being ridiculous; ridiculousness. *Now Rare.*

This is the *ridicule* of the class, that they arrive with pains and sweat and fury nowhere. *Emerson*

Syn. — Derision, banter, raillery, burlesque, mockery, irony, satire, sarcasm, gibe, jeer, sneer.

rid'i-cule (rĭd'ĭ-kūl), *v. t.;* RID'I-CULED (-kūld); RID'I-CULING (-kūl'ĭng). To treat with ridicule; to laugh at mockingly or disparagingly; to awaken ridicule toward or respecting.

I've known the young, who *ridiculed* his rage. *Goldsmith.*

Syn. — RIDICULE, DERIDE, MOCK, TAUNT, TWIT, QUIZ, CHAFF. RIDICULE may or may not involve unkindness or malice; DERIDE implies a bitter or contemptuous spirit; MOCK suggests open and scornful derision; as, "They have both been *ridiculed*, and the wits have had their laugh" (*Cowper*); "All fools have still an itching to *deride*, and fain would be upon the laughing side" (*Pope*); "They laughed them to scorn and *mocked* them" (2 *Chron.* xxx. 10). To TAUNT is to mock with keen reproach; to TWIT is tauntingly to cast something up to some one; as, "To *taunting* ever prone . . . [she] gave full vent to many a scornful jest" (*Hoole*); "I was *twitted* . . . unmercifully with my mealy complexion" (*J. A. Symonds*). QUIZ and (colloq.) CHAFF imply good-natured mockery or banter; as, "He [Chaucer] *quizzes* in the rime of Sir Thopas the wearisome idleness of the French romance" (*J. R. Green*); "Morgan saw that his master was *chaffing* him" (*Thackeray*). See SCOFF, LAUGHABLE, IRONY, SARCASTIC.

ri-dic'u-los'i-ty (rĭ-dĭk'ū-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being ridiculous; ridiculousness; also, something ridiculous.

ri-dic'u-lous (rĭ-dĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *ridiculosus*, *ridiculus*, fr. *ridere* to laugh. Cf. RISIBLE.] **1.** Fitted to excite ridicule; unworthy of serious consideration; as, a *ridiculous* dress or behavior; a *ridiculous* attempt.

2. Involving or expressing ridicule. *Obs. or R.*

[It] provokes me to *ridiculous* smiling *Shak.*

3. Outrageous; indecent. *Obs. or Dial.*

Syn. — Ludicrous, droll, comical; absurd. See LAUGHABLE. — **ri-dic'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **ri-dic'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

rid'ing (rīd'ĭng), *n.* [For *thriding*, the initial *th* having been lost because of preceding *North;* cf. Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *þriðjungr* the third part, fr. *þriði* third, akin to E. *third.* See THIRD.] **1.** One of the three administrative jurisdictions, each formerly under the government of a reeve, into which the county of York, in England, is divided. They are called the *North*, the *East*, and the *West*, *Riding.* Lincolnshire, also, is similarly divided into three parts, but they are no longer designated by the term *riding.* Hence, one of the divisions into which the English colony of Pennsylvania was first divided, or into which Long Island (called Yorkshire) was for a time divided after the English conquest of New York.

2. In New Zealand, one of the subdivisions (not exceeding nine) into which each county (other than those exempted from the provisions of the Counties Act) is subdivided for purposes of more convenient administration of the county by the local authority (County Council), such as election of county councilors, and levying of rates.

rid'ing, *vb. n.* of RIDE. Hence: *n.* **a** Act or state of one that rides. **b** A festival procession. *Obs.* **c** = RIDE, *n.*, 2.

rid'ing, *p. pr.* of RIDE. Hence: *a.* **1.** Employed to travel; traveling. "'One *riding* apparitor." *Ayliffe.*

2. Lying or superimposed as a burden upon; as, **riding interests,** *Scots Law*, creditor interests resting upon the shares of claimants in multiplepoinding, etc.

3. [From RIDING, *n.*] **a** Used for riding on; as, a *riding* horse. **b** Used for riding, or when riding; devoted to riding; as, a *riding* whip; a *riding* habit; a *riding* day.

riding bitts, *Naut.*, massive bitts around which the anchor cables are turned when a vessel is riding to anchor. — **r. buckler,** *Naut.*, a buckler with a hole for the passage of a cable. — **r. clerk. a** A clerk who traveled for a commercial house. *Obs. Eng.* **b** One of the "six clerks" formerly attached to the English Court of Chancery, who were superseded by the clerks of records and writs. — **r. hood,** a hood or hooded cloak, of varying shape, formerly worn by women when traveling. — **r. light,** *Naut.*, a white light, visible all around the horizon, shown by vessels at anchor. — **r. master,** an instructor in horsemanship. — **r. rime** *or* **rhyme,** *Pros.*, the iambic meter of five accents, with couplet rime; — probably so called from the mounted pilgrims described in the Canterbury Tales (written in this rime). — **r. sail,** *Naut.*, a triangular sail sometimes set, usually on the after mast, to keep a vessel head to wind when riding at anchor.

‖ **ri-dot'to** (rē-dŏt'tō), *n.* [It., fr. LL. *reductus* a retreat. See REDOUBT.] **1.** A public entertainment, consisting of music and dancing, often in masquerade, introduced from Italy and very popular in England in the 18th century.

2. *Music.* An arrangement or abridgment of a piece from the full score.

rie'beck-ite (rē'bĕk-īt), *n.* [After E. *Riebeck*, a German.] *Min.* A black mineral, a monoclinic amphibole, corresponding to ægirite among the pyroxenes. It contains much iron and sodium.

Rie-man'ni-an, Rie-man'ne-an (rē-măn'ĭ-ăn; -ē-ăn), *a.* Relating to, or discovered by, the German mathematician G. F. Bernhard Riemann (1826–66).

Riemannian geometry, geometry of elliptic or Riemannian space. See ELLIPTIC GEOMETRY, ELLIPTIC SPACE. — **R. measure of curvature,** the inverse square $\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right)$ of a certain constant (k) characterizing by its value (as positive, negative, or in-

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rid'der, *n.* One that rids.

rid'der, *n.* [AS. *hridder.*] A sieve, esp. for sifting grain — *v. t.* [AS. *hridrian.*] To sift (grain). *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rid'ding, *n.* [AS. *hryding.*] A clearing in the woods. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

riddle and sheers. See SIEVE AND SHEARS.

riddle cake *or* **bread.** A thick sour cake of oats. *Dial. Eng.*

rid'dle-me-ree' (rĭd''l-mē-rē'), *n.* Rigmarole.

rid'dler (rĭd'lẽr), *n.* One that riddles.

rid'ding-ly, *adv.* of RIDDLING.

riddour. ✝ REDDOUR.

ride. ✝ RED, REED.

ride'a-ble, *a.* Var. of RIDABLE.

ridel. ✝ RIDDLE.

ridel, *n.* [OF., F. *rideau.*] A curtain. *Obs.*

rideled. ✝ RIDLED.

riden. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p. of RIDE.

‖ **ri-den'tem di'ce-re ve'rum, quid ve'tat?** (dĭs'ē-rē). [L.] What forbids one to speak the truth, even while laughing? *Horace* (*Satires*, I. i. 24).

rid'ered (rĭd'ẽrd), *a.* Carrying a rider or riders; of a fence, having riders across the stakes. *U.S.*

rider keelson. *Shipbuilding.* A line of timber or plates bolted on top of the keelson.

rid'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.

‖ **ri'de, si sa'pis.** [L.] Laugh, if you are wise.

Martial (*Epigrams*, II. xli. 1).

ridge'bone' (rĭj'bōn'), *n.* [AS. *hrycgbān.*] **1.** The backbone. [ing. *Dial. Eng.*

2. Weatherboarding on a building. *Obs.*

ridg'el, ridg'il (rĭj'ĕl; -ĭl), *n.* = RIDGELING. [ridge.]

ridge'let (rĭj'lĕt), *n.* A little

ridge myrtle. An Australian myrtaceous tree (*Melaleuca genistifolia*) often cultivated.

ridge'piece', ridge'plate', *n.* = RIDGEPOLE.

ridge plow *or* **plough.** = MIDDLE BREAKER.

ridge'wise', *adv.* In the shape or position of a ridge.

ridg'il. Var. of RIDGEL.

ridging grass. A coarse tropical American grass (*Andropogon bicornis*) [ridges.

ridg'ing-ly, *adv.* So as to form

riding plow *or* **plough.** = MIDDLE BREAKER.

rid'i-bun'dal, *a.* [L. *ridibundus* laughing.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, laughter. *Obs.*

rid'i-cule (*dial.* rĭd'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [F.] A reticule *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]

rid'i-cule, *a.* [F.] Ridiculous.

rid'i-cul'er (rĭd'ĭ-kūl'ẽr), *n.* One that ridicules.

ri-dic'u-lize, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *ridiculiser.*] To ridicule. *Obs.*

ridil. ✝ RIDDLE.

rid'ing (*dial.* rĭd'ĭng). Var of RIDDING. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rid'ing-man (rīd'ĭng-măn), *n. Feud. Law.* A man bound to do service on horseback. [*Ref. Sp.*]

rid'l, rid'ld. Riddle, riddled.

ridle. ✝ RIDDLE.

ridled, *p. a.* [OF. *rideler* to wrinkle.] Plaited. *Obs.*

rid'n. Ridden. *Ref. Sp.*

ri-dot'to, *v. i.* To hold ridottos; to dance at or as at a ridotto.

rie ✝ RYE.

riede. ✝ REED.

rief (rēf). Scot. var. of REIF.

rie grass (rī). a Wild barley (*Hordeum pratense*). b [See RAY GRASS.] Rye grass.

riem (rēm), *n.* Also **riem'pie** (rēm'pĭ). [D.] A pliable strip of oxhide, used for twisting into ropes, etc.; a thong; a strap *South Africa.*

Rie'mann's, *or* **Rie'mann space** (rē'mănz, rē'măn). = ELLIPTIC SPACE a.

finite) the three space forms (elliptic, or Riemannian; hyperbolic, or Lobachevskian; parabolic, or Euclidean) and such that when the sides of a triangle are divided by this constant there results a system of equations between the sines and cosines of the so-divided sides and of the angles, in which the so-divided sides may be exchanged with the supplements of the opposite angles. — **Riemannian space.** = ELLIPTIC SPACE **a**.

Rie'mann's, *or* **Rie'mann, surface** (rē'mänz; -män). *Theory of Functions.* A surface imagined by Riemann for the uniform representation of a function defined by an algebraic equation. If the algebraic function has *n* branches, the corresponding *Riemann's surface* consists of *n* planes superposed on one another and infinitely near together. These planes are connected by cross lines or bridges, called **branch lines** or **branch cuts**, joining in pairs the branch points of the function.

Rie'mann trans for-ma'tion (rē'män). *Math.* A transformation that is birational not for the whole plane, but only for a curve and one of its transforms, between the points of which there is a one-to-one correspondence.

riet'bok', **riet'boc'** (rēt'bŏk'), *n.* [D. *riet* reed + *bok* buck.] A reedbuck, esp. *Redunca*, syn. *Cervicapra, arundinum* of South Africa. Its tail is bushy; the horns (present only in the male) are small, ringed, and curved forward.

‖ **ri-fa'ci-men'to** (rē-fä'chē-mĕn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* **-TI** (-tē). [It.] A remaking or recasting; an adaptation, esp. of a literary work or musical composition.

rife (rīf), *a.* [AS. *rīfe* abundant, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *rīfr* munificent; both akin to OD. *rijf, rijve*, abundant.] **1.** Numerous; abundant; plentiful. *Obs. or R.*

2. Prevalent; existing generally; as, diseases of the eyes are *rife* among Egyptian peasants; current; commonly received; as, rumors of a disaster were *rife*.

3. Abounding; replete; — usually with *with*; as, the air is *rife* with rumors. *Now Chiefly Poetic.* *Tennyson.*

4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Customary; usual; also, plain; manifest; clear. **b** Ready; able; as, *rife* to quarrel. *Now only Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **c** Possible or not difficult.

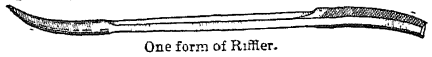
rif'fle (rĭf'f'l), *n.* A ripple in a stream or current of water; also, a place where the water ripples or is set into violent commotion, as on rocks or a shallow rapid. *Local, U. S.*

rif'fle, *n.* [Cf. G. *riffeln, riefeln*, to groove Cf. RIFLE a gun.] **1.** *Gold Mining.* **a** Any of various contrivances (as blocks, rails, poles, iron bars, often with sacking, matting, hides with the hair up, etc.) laid on the bottom of a sluice or launder to make a series of grooves or interstices to catch and retain free gold; also, sometimes, a groove or interstice so formed. Mercury is sometimes put in the grooves to assist in the process. **b** A bar or cleat in a riffle (as above), or in a cradle or similar gold-washing apparatus.

2. A transverse board in a fishway to check the flow of the current and afford a resting pool for ascending fish.

3. *Seat Engraving.* An iron polishing disk with a handle.

rif'fler (-lẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *riflard, riflоir*, sort of file, and E. RIFLE to groove.] A curved file or rasp used for working in depressions; also, one who uses this file.



One form of Riffler.

riff'raff' (rĭf'răf'), *n.* [ME. *rif and raf* every particle, OF. *rif et raf*; cf. also OF. *ne rifle ne rafle* nothing at all. Cf. RAFF, *n.* & *v.*] Lit., every bit or particle; hence: **a** Sweepings; refuse; rubbish. **b** The rabble; the mob.

ri'fle (rī'f'l), *v. t.*; RI'FLED (-f'ld); RI'FLING (-flĭng). [OF. *rifler* to rifle, sweep away; of uncert. origin. Cf. RAFFLE, *n.*, RAFF, *v.* & *n.*] **1.** To seize and bear away by force; to snatch away; to carry off. *Gower.*

Till time shall *rifle* every youthful grace. *Pope.*

2 To rob; pillage; strip. *Piers Plowman.*

3. To raffle. *Obs.* *J. Webster.*

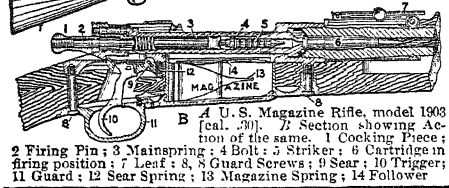
ri'fle, *v. i.* **1.** To raffle. *Obs.* *Chapman.*

2. To commit robbery. *Rare.* *Bp. Hall.*

ri'fle (rī'f'l), *v. t.* [Akin to Dan. *rifle* or *riffel* the rifling of a gun, a chamfer, G. *riefeln, riefen*, to chamfer, groove; cf. F. *rifler* to file, F. dial. *rifle* bit of wood used to whet a scythe, E. dial. *riff, riffle*, OF. *rifle* a little stick. Cf. 2d RIFFLE.] **1.** To groove internally with spiral channels; as, to *rifle* a gun barrel or a cannon or its bore.

2. To whet with a rifle. See RIFLE, *n.*, 3 **a**.

ri'fle, *n.* [For *rifled gun.* See RIFLE to groove.] **1.** A firearm, of whatever size, having upon the surface of its bore spiral grooves, called rifling, to impart rotary motion to the projectile, insuring greater accuracy of fire. Specif.: **a** In popular use, such a firearm fired from the shoulder, in distinction from artillery and from pistols or revolvers, as well as from smoothbore shotguns. **b** In military use, such a firearm fired from the shoulder and distinguished from a *carbine* by greater length and weight and by provision for a bayonet. It is the successor of the musket as a military arm. All modern firearms using single projectiles are rifled, variations consisting in the pitch of the spiral, the relative width of grooves and lands, etc.



2 Firing Pin; 3 Mainspring; 4 Bolt; 5 Striker; 6 Cartridge in firing position; 7 Leaf; 8, 8 Guard Screws; 9 Sear; 10 Trigger; 11 Guard; 12 Sear Spring; 13 Magazine Spring; 14 Follower

B A U. S. Magazine Rifle, model 1903 [cal. .30]. *B* Section showing Action of the same. 1 Cocking Piece;

2. *pl. Mil.* A body of soldiers armed with rifles.

3. [Cf. RIFLE to groove.] **a** A strip of wood covered with emery or a similar material, used for sharpening scythes. **b** A bent stick fastened at the butt of a scythe, and serving to lay the mowed grain in rows.

ri'fle-bird' (rī'f'l-bûrd'), *n.* [From its cry, which resembles the whizzing and striking of a bullet.] Any of several paradise birds (genus *Ptiloris*); esp., *P. paradisea* of New South Wales. The male is chiefly velvety black with greenish and purplish iridescence on the head, under parts, and middle tail feathers.



Riflebird (*Ptiloris paradisea*). Male.

ri'fle-ite (rī'f'l-īt), *n.* [From RIFLE, *n.*] A smokeless powder composed of guncotton and related compounds and amidoazobenzene.

ri'fle-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). **a** *Mil.* A soldier armed with a rifle; formerly, when the musket was the regular infantry arm, one of a body of light infantry armed with rifles and supposed to be of superior marksmanship. **b** One skilled in shooting with a rifle.

rifleman bird. **a** A riflebird. **b** A small passerine bird (*Acanthidositta chloris*) of New Zealand; — so called from its green and bronze plumage, thought to resemble the uniform of the early British volunteer rifle corps.

rifle pit. *Mil.* A short trench or excavation, with a parapet of earth in front, to shelter one or more skirmishers. Lines of rifle pits are often dug in advance of a line of battle.

ri'fler (rī'flẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rifles; a robber.

2. *Falconry.* A hawk that will not return to the lure.

rifle salute. *Mil.* A position in the manual of arms in which the disengaged hand extended is brought across the body, touching the small of the stock of the rifle when held at order, or trail, arms. See *Illust.*



Rifle Salute

ri'fling (rī'flĭng), *n.* **a** Act or process of making grooves in a rifled barrel. **b** A system of spiral grooves cut in the surface of the bore of a gun, leaving intervening lands that cut into the projectile when fired or into a metal band secured to it and rotating it about its longer axis. In the latest model United States magazine rifle, cal. 30, the rifling consists of four grooves and four lands having a uniform right-handed twist, making one turn in 10 inches, or 33⅓ calibers. In cannon the rifling is usually given an increasing twist from breech to muzzle. The usual twist at the muzzle is about one turn in 25 calibers.

rift (rĭft), *n.* A shallow or rocky place in a stream, forming either a ford or a rapid. *Local, U. S.*

rift, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *rift*, fr. *rive* to rend. See RIVE.] **1.** An opening made by riving or splitting; a cleft; fissure.

It is the little *rift* within the lute
That by and by will make the music mute. *Tennyson.*

2. A shattering. *Obs. & R.*

3. *Quarrying & Geol.* A direction of easiest cleavage, usually parallel to the lamination or stratification. Cf. JOINT, 2 **b**; 1st GRAIN, 15.

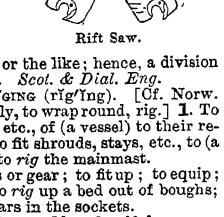
rift, *v. t.*; RIFT'ED; RIFT'ING. To cleave; to rive; to split; as, to *rift* an oak; the lightning *rifts* the clouds.

rift, *v. i.* To burst open; to split. *Shak.*

rift, *p. p. & p. a.* of RIVE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. exc.*, specif., split or cut radially from the log;—said of boards, laths, etc.

rift saw. A saw for cutting rift boards.

rift'-sawed', *a.* Sawed radially from the log, so as to have the annual rings perpendicular, or nearly so, to the face; — said of lumber. — **rift'-saw'ing,** *n.*



Rift Saw.

rift valley. *Phys. Geog.* An elongate depression on the earth's surface, produced by vertical displacement along one or more fault plains.

rig (rĭg), *n.* [Cf. RIDGE.] A space between furrows in a plowed field; also, a drill in which vegetables are planted, or a row, as of corn, barley, or the like; hence, a division of a field; a measure of land. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rig, *v. t.*; RIGGED (rĭgd); RIG'GING (rĭg'ĭng). [Cf. Norw. dial. *rigga* to bind, particularly, to wrap round, rig.] **1.** To fit the shrouds, stays, braces, etc., of (a vessel) to their respective masts, spars, etc.; to fit shrouds, stays, etc., to (a mast, spar, or the like); as, to *rig* the mainmast.

2. To furnish with apparatus or gear; to fit up; to equip; to put in order for use; as, to *rig* up a bed out of boughs; to *rig* a capstan by putting bars in the sockets.

3. To dress; to clothe, esp. in an odd or fanciful manner.

4. *Com.* To manipulate prices in; — chiefly used in to **rig the market.** *Exchange Cant.*

to **rig in a boom,** *Naut.*, to draw in, as a studding-sail boom along a yard or a jib boom along a bowsprit. — to **r. out a boom,** *Naut.*, to run out, as a studding-sail boom from the end of a yard or a jib boom from the end of a bowsprit.

rig (rĭg), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The distinctive shape, number, and arrangement of sails and masts, which differentiates types of vessels, without reference to the hull; as, schooner *rig*, ship *rig*, etc. See 5th BARK, 2; 1st BRIG; CATBOAT; HERMAPHRODITE BRIG; KETCH; KNOCKABOUT, *n.*, 1; LUGGER; SCHOONER; SLOOP; YAWL.

2. Dress; esp., odd or fanciful clothing; as, a queer *rig*; disguised in the *rig* of a gypsy. *Colloq.*

3. Anything rigged up or fitted out; an outfit. Specif.: **a** A turnout, or equipage; esp., a carriage with its horse or horses. **b** Tackle, apparatus, or machinery fitted up for a certain purpose; specif.: (1) A fisherman's tackle or gear collectively. (2) A derrick, with its engine house, etc., necessary to run it, used for boring, and afterwards pumping, an oil well; also, the derrick itself.

4. A forcing up or down of market prices of securities or commodities by artificial means, as by combination between those in control of the supply, buying in the visible supply, etc. *Speculator's Cant, Eng.*

rig'a-doon' (rĭg'ä-dōōn'), *n.* [F. *rigodon, rigaudon.*] **1.** A lively dance with a jumping step for one couple, — said to have been borrowed from Provence in France. *Irving.*

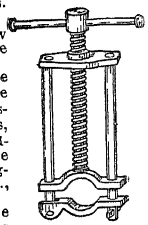
2. Music for this dance, usually in spirited duple time.

Ri'gel (rī'jĕl; rĭ'gĕl), *n.* [Ar. *rijl*, prop., foot.] A first-magnitude star in the left foot of the constellation Orion; β (Beta) Orionis. Its spectrum is similar to that of Sirius.

rig'ger (rĭg'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rigs; specif., one whose occupation is fitting the rigging of ships.

2. *Mach.* A belt pulley or drum.

rigger, *or* **rigger's, screw.** A screw clamp used in bending heavy rope around thimbles, as for seizing.



Rigger Screw

rig'ging (rĭg'ĭng), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The ropes, chains, etc., that support or raise and lower the masts and spars of a vessel, or serve to set and trim the sails, etc. See SHIP, *Illust.*, SAILS, *Illust.* Standing rigging is permanent and secures the masts and spars in place. Running rigging is used in handling sails, spars, etc., and usually runs through blocks.

2. Tackle; gear; specif., *Logging*, the cables, blocks, etc., used in skidding logs by steam power.

rig'ging, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RIG. — **rigging loft.** **a** A loft in which vessels' rigging is prepared for use. **b** *Theat.* An open floor of beams over the stage under the roof from which the scenery is raised and lowered. — **r. screw.** = RIGGER SCREW. — **r. sled.** = DOG BOAT. — **r. tree,** a rooftree. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

right (rīt), *a.* [ME. *right, riht*, AS. *riht*; akin to D. *regt*, OS. & OHG. *reht*, G. *recht*, Dan. *ret*, Sw. *rätt*, Icel. *rēttr*, Goth. *raihts*, L. *rectus*, p. p. of *regere* to guide, rule; cf. Skr. *rju* straight, right, Gr. ὀρεγειν to stretch. Cf. ADROIT, ALERT, CORRECT, DRESS, REGULAR, RECTOR, RECTO, REGENT, REGION, REALM, RICH, ROYAL, RULE.] **1.** Straight; direct; not crooked; as, a *right* line; *right*, or lineal, descent. "*Right* as any line." *Chaucer.*

2. Upright; erect from a base; having its axis perpendicular to the base; not oblique; as, *right* ascension; a *right* pyramid, cone, solid, etc.

3. Conformed to justice; not deviating from the true and just; according with duty; just; upright;—now commonly used of acts or things only, formerly also of persons.

A God of truth, . . . just and *right* is he. *Deut.* xxxii 4.

4. Fit; suitable; proper; correct; becoming; as, the *right* man in the *right* place; this tower is not *right* in design.

5. Most favorable, convenient, or desired; preferable; also, fortunate; as, the *right* choice of seats.

6. Characterized by reality or genuineness; real; actual; not spurious. *Archaic.* "His *right* wife." *Chaucer.*

7. According with or stating truth; conforming to fact or reason; not mistaken or wrong; not erroneous; correct; as, a *right* solution of a problem; time proved him *right*.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is . . . *right*, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." *Locke.*

8. Well in body, mind, spirits, or the like; in good condition; as, I left the patient quite *right* again.

9. Designed to be placed or worn outward; hence, usually, chief or most ornamental; as, the *right* side of a rug.

10. Designating, or of or pertaining to, that side of the body in man on which the muscular action is usually stronger than on the other side; — opposed to *left* when used in reference to a part of the body; as, the *right* side, hand, arm. Also applied to the corresponding side of lower animals and to the side of any object that is or would be on this side of a man facing its front; as, the *right* side of a wagon, house, or the like.

☞ In designating the banks of a river, *right* and *left* are used always with reference to the position of one who is facing in the direction of the current's flow.

☞ *Right* is used elliptically for *it is right, what you say is right, true.* "*Right*, cries his lordship." *Pope.*

Syn. — Straight, upright; lawful, rightful, true, correct, just, equitable; proper, fit, suitable, becoming.

at right angles, forming right angles; perpendicular. — **at, or on, the r. hand of** (any one), in the place of honor, influence, or power. "He ascended into heaven and sitteth *on the right hand of* God the Father Almighty." *Bk. of Com. Prayer.* — **in,** *or* **out of, one's r. mind,** sane, or insane. *Colloq.* — **r. angle.** **a** The angle bounded by two radii that intercept a quarter of a circle; one fourth of a round angle, or one half of a straight angle. Two lines forming right angles are perpendicular to each other. See ANGLE, *Illust.* **b** *Spherics.* Any of the eight equal angles formed by two great circles of a sphere whose planes are at right angles. — **r. ascension,** *Astron.*, the degree of the equator which, in the right

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riend † RIND.

‖ **rien' n'est bean' que le vrai'** (ryăN' nĕ bō' kē lẽ vrĕ'). [F.] Nothing is beautiful, i. e., worthy of being admired or approved, but the truth. *Boileau.*

rier'ful (rēr'fo͝ol), *a.* Roaring; noisy. *Scot.* [PETROGRAPHY.]

rie'sen-ase' (rē'zĕn-āz'), *n.* See **Ries'ling** (rēs'lĭng), *n.* [G.] A kind of Baden wine. See RHINE WINE.

riet. † RETE. [of REAVER.]

riev'er. Scot. & dial. Eng. var.

riewe. † RUE, to pity.

rif. † RIVE, *v.*

rif and raf. † RIFFRAFF.

rifart. † RAIFORT.

rife. † RIVE.

rife, *adv.* Rifely. *Obs.*

rifefull, *a.* Rife. *Obs.*

rifel. † RIFLE.

rife'ly, *adv.* of RIFE.

rife'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

riff. † REEF, *Naut.*; REEF, a ridge of rocks, etc.

riff (rĭf). Dial. Eng. var. of REEF, itch.

riff, *n.* A riffle; ripple. *Local, U. S.*

riff, *n.* [AS. *hrif.* Cf. MIDRIFF.] Belly; bowels; womb. *Obs.*

Riff (rĭf), *n.* A Berber of the Riff, or hilly coastal region of Morocco See BERBER. Cf. KABYLE. — **Riff'ian** (-yăn), *n.* & *a.*

riffle bar. *Mining.* = 2d RIFFLE, *n.*, 1 b. [FLE, *n.*, 1 a.]

riffle block *Mining.* See 2d RIF-

riffle file. A riffler. — **rif'fle-file',** *v. t.*

rifil. † RIFLE, *v.*

rifle corps. A corps of riflemen.

ri'fle-fish', *n.* The archer fish.

rif'raf'. Riffraff. *Ref. Sp.*

rift (rĭft), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *rimpla.*] To belch; to break wind. — *n.* Belching; breaking wind. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rift'er, *n.* A rafter. *Obs.*

rifty-tufty. † RUFTY-TUFTY.

rig (rĭg). Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of RIDGE.

rig, *n.* A tope (fish). *Local, Eng.*

rig, *n.* [Cf. RIG a ridge, RIDGELING.] A ridgel. *Scot. & Dial.*

rig, *n.* [Cf. WRIGGLE.] **1.** A wanton; a strumpet. *Obs.*

2. A romp or frolic; a spree; trick; hoax. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

rig, *v. i. Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **1.** To romp; to wriggle about; to act as a wanton.

2. To tease; cheat; hoax.

rig, *v. t.* **1.** To hoax; put upon; gibe; to make free with. *Dial.*

2. To steal; pilfer; rifle. *Obs.*

Ri'ga bal'sam (rĭ'gä; rē'-). Balsam of RIGODON.

ri-ga'tion (rī-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rigatio*, fr. *rigare* to water.] Irrigation. *Obs. or R.*

rigbane. † RIDGEBONE.

rigd. Rigged. *Ref. Sp.*

Rig'dum-fun'ni-dos (rĭg'dŭm-fŭn'ĭ-dŏs), *n.* A courtier in Henry Carey's "Chrononhotonthologos." Sir Walter Scott called his friend and printer John Ballantyne by this name.

rigel. † RIDGEL.

Ri-ge'li-an (rĭ-jē'lĭ-ăn; rĭ-gē'-), *n.* Of or pert. to the star Rigel; — used in the chemical classification of the stars, and denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Rigel, which indicates helium and hydrogen.

ri-ges'cent (rĭ-jĕs'ĕnt; rī-), *a.* [L. *rigescens*, p. pr. fr *rigescere.*] Growing stiff or numb

rig'gald (rĭg'ăld), *n.* = RIDGEL. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

riggane. † RIDGEBONE.

rigge. † RIG.

rigge. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RIDGE.

rig'gil (rĭg'ĭl). Dial. Eng. var. of RIDGEL.

rig'ging, *n.* [See 1st RIG.] A back or ridge, as of a house; hence, a roof. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rig'ging. † RIDGING.

rig'gish (rĭg'ĭsh), *a.* Like a rig, or wanton. *Obs.*

rig'gite (rĭg'ĭt), *n.* One given to rigs, or jokes. *Rare.*

rig'gle (rĭg'g'l). Dial. Eng. of REGAL, a groove.

rig'gle. Obs. or dial. Eng. of WRIGGLE.

rig'gle, *n.* A sand launce. *Brit.*

rig'got (rĭg'ŭt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *rigot* a water channel.] A surface drain, esp. for rain water; gutter; spout. *Dial. Eng.*

rig'got, *n.* = RIDGEL. *Dial.*

Rigg's disease (rĭg z). *Med.* Pyorrhea alveolaris.

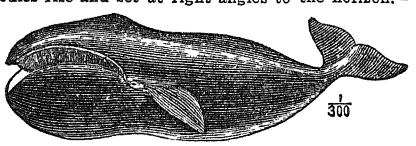
righe. † REIGH.

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sphere, rises at the same moment with any heavenly body; or, now usually, the distance eastward or contraclockwise along the celestial equator, from the first point of Aries to the hour circle passing through any heavenly body. Analogously to terrestrial *longitude*, it is expressed, sometimes in degrees, but usually in time, and is most conveniently measured by noting the time elapsing between the culmination of the vernal equinox and that of the body in question. Abbrev. *R. A.* and R., also α (Alpha). — **right ascension of the meridian**, *Astron.*, local sidereal time. — **R. Center** *or* **Centre**, *Politics*, those members belonging to the Center and seated toward its right in a legislative assembly who have sympathies with the Right on political questions. See CENTER, *n.*, 9. — **r. circle**, a circle transformed into a right line by stereographic projection. — **r. descension**, *Astron.*, in the right sphere, the arc of the equator between the first of Aries and the point which sets at the same time with the body. *Obs.* — **r. field, r. fielder.** See BASE-BALL. — **r. hand of fellowship**, *Eccl.*, in some Christian denominations, as the Congregational, a part of the service of installation or ordination of a minister, consisting in giving him the right hand in token of the fellowship of the church, and performed by some other minister of the denomination, who also addresses to him words of welcome, etc. See *Gal.* ii. 9. — **r. heir**, *Law*, an heir at law. See HEIR, *n.*, 1. — **r. helicoid.** See HELICOID, *n.*, **b.** — **R. Honorable** *or* **Honourable.** See HONORABLE, 6. — **r. line**, a straight line. — **r. lymphatic duct.** See THORACIC DUCT. — **r. sailing**, *Naut.*, the movement of a vessel when she sails on one of the four cardinal points, so as to alter her latitude or longitude, but not both. *Rare.* — **r. shoulder arms**, *Mil.*, a position in the United States manual of arms in which the piece is placed on the right shoulder, with the barrel up, and the muzzle elevated and inclined to the rear. See *Illust.* — **r. sphere.** **a** A sphere so placed that its equator or a meridian is parallel to the horizon or plane of projection. **b** The celestial sphere as seen from all stations on the equator, where all bodies rise and set at right angles to the horizon. — **r.**



Right Shoulder Arms.



A Right Whale, the Bowhead (*Balæna mysticetus*).

whale, a whalebone whale of the family Balænidæ; — so called because regarded by whalers as the right kind to pursue. They are large and have no dorsal fin; the baleen, or whalebone, is very long, the head enormous and about one third the total length, the throat unfurrowed, and the small eye situated near the angle of the mouth. Of the many supposed species described, only two can be positively distinguished, the bowhead, or Greenland whale (*Balæna mysticetus*), confined to Arctic seas, and the southern right whale (*B. australis*), inhabiting all temperate and tropical seas, but nearly exterminated in the North Atlantic. The former attains a length of 50 to 70 feet, while the latter is slightly smaller with a relatively shorter head. — **r. whale porpoise**, a porpoise of the genus *Tursio*; — so called from having no dorsal fin.

right (rīt), *adv.* [AS. *rihte*. See RIGHT, *a.*] **1.** In a right, or straight, line; directly; hence, straightway; immediately; next; as, he stood *right* before me; he came *right* out. **2.** According to right; conforming to the standard of justice and duty; righteously; as, to live *right*; to do *right*. **3.** In a suitable, desired, or fortunate manner; well.

You with strict discipline instructed *right*. *Roscommon.*

4. According to fact or truth; truly; correctly; aright; as, to tell a story *right*; to estimate a distance *right*. **5.** Exactly; just; precisely; as, *right* here and now. "*Right* across its track." *Tennyson.* *Now Chiefly Colloq.*

Right as it were a steed of Lumbardye. *Chaucer.*

6. In a great degree; very; extremely; as, *right* humble; *right* valiant;—now often prefixed to titles; as, *Right* Honorable (see HONORABLE, 6); *Right* Reverend (bishops, abbots, and monsignors). "He was not *right* fat." *Chaucer.* **7.** Toward the right hand. *Rare exc. as in phrases below.*

☞ *Right* is used in composition with other adverbs, as up*right*, down*right*, forth*right*, etc.

right along, without cessation; continuously; as, to work *right along*. *Colloq., U. S.* — **r. and left**, in both or all directions; on both or all sides; as, bullets fell *right and left*; he struck *right and left*. *Colloq.* — **r. away**, *or* **r. off**, at once; straightway; as, the coach starts *right away*. *Colloq., U. S.* — **r. down**, in a downright manner; without circumlocution; plainly. *Obs. or Colloq.* — **r. smart.** **a** A very considerable amount or quantity; as, there 's *right smart* of visitors in town. **b** Very considerable; large; as, a *right smart* crop of cotton. *Both Local, Southern U. S.*

right (rīt), *n.* [AS. *riht*. See RIGHT, *a.*] **1.** That which is right or correct. Specif.: **a** The straight course; adherence to duty; obedience to lawful authority, divine or human; freedom from guilt; specif., *Ethics*, that which is warranted by moral approval, the ideal of moral propriety. By some moralists, *right* is identified with the *good*; by others, it is asserted to be the supreme ethical category to which is attached the sense of duty, or moral imperative. **b** The person, party, or cause that maintains what is right. **2.** That to which one has a just claim; a power or privilege to which one is entitled upon principles of morality, religion, law, or the like. Specif.: **a** A power, privilege, condition of existence, or the like, to have or enjoy which one has a natural claim; *as*, the *right* of liberty. **b** Any power, privilege, or immunity vested in one by authority, social custom, or the like; esp., any power or privilege vested in a person by the law, whether to act, or to forbear action, or to demand action or forbearance at the hands of another or others; a capacity or privilege the enjoyment of which is secured to a person by law; hence, the interest or share which any one has in a piece of property; title; claim; interest. A legal *right* is the legal consequence of a given set of circumstances. The person having the right is the **person of inherence**, and any person against whom the right runs or upon whom a correlative duty falls is the **person of incidence**. Rights are broadly classed as **substantive rights** (or *primary*, *sanctioned*, or *antecedent rights*), those considered as existing for their own sake and constituting part of the normal legal order of society, as the rights of life, liberty, property, and reputation, and **remedial rights** (or *sanctioning*, *secondary*, or *restitutory rights*), those that arise on a violation of, and for the protection of, substantive rights, as the right of self-defense.

Born free, he sought his *right*. *Dryden.*

A distinction is very generally drawn by German writers between what they call "Urrechte" and "erworbene Rechte." *Rights* of the former kind, which are also said to be inborn, fundamental, inalienable, natural, immediate, universal, essential, unconditional, or absolute, are such as every human being possesses independently of any act of his own; while *rights* of the latter kind, described as derivative, mediate, alienable, accidental, or hypothetical, are the result of some free act of the person entitled to them. The line between the two classes of *rights* is, however, so variously drawn, and must always be drawn subject to so many qualifications and reservations, that the distinction is of little value. *T. E. Holland.*

3. The side, part, or the like, that is on or toward the right side (see RIGHT, *a.*, 10); as, **a** The side opposite to the left side; also, the right-hand portion or division; as, the *right* of an army. "Led her to the Souldan's *right*." *Spenser.* **b** *Politics.* In some legislative bodies of Europe (as in France), those members collectively who are conservatives or monarchists. See CENTER, *n.*, 9. [As used of a particular group usually *cap.*] **c** The outward or most finished surface, as of a piece of cloth, a carpet, etc. **d** Of things in pairs, as gloves, shoes, etc., one for use on the right side. **4.** One of the principal tines of a stag's antler, a brow tine, bez-tine, or tres-tine, collectively known as the *rights*. **5.** A fee; a due. *Obs.*

at all rights, at all points; in all respects. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **by right, by rights,** *or* **by good rights**, rightly; properly.

I should have been a woman *by right*. *Shak.*

— **by r. of**, by reason of; because of; by virtue of; as, Spain claimed the island *by right of* conquest; primacy *by right of* merit. — **in one's own r.**, by title vested in one's self; not through the ownership or title of another; as, she has a fortune *in her own right*. — **in the r.**, right; correct; also, rarely, upright; as, in the discussion the professor was *in the right*. — **of r.**, legally or morally demandable or exactable; as, bail in misdemeanors is *of right*; also, as an absolute right, not depending upon discretion; as, to demand a jury trial *of right*. — **r. in rem.** See IN REM **a.** — **r. of action.** *Law.* **a** A right to begin and prosecute an action in the courts. **b** A chose in action. *Rare.* — **r. of continuity**, *International Law*, the right, sometimes claimed by a nation occupying such a part of a region with artificial or natural boundaries as enables it to control the whole region, to claim constructive occupation of the whole region. — **r. of drip**, *Law*, an easement or servitude giving a man the right to have the water flowing from his house fall on the land of his neighbor. It does not exist except as acquired by grant or prescription. — **r. of search**, *Mar. Law*, the right of a belligerent to stop any merchant vessel of a neutral state on the high seas and make such examination and search as may be reasonably necessary to determine whether she has become liable to capture by violation of the laws of war, as by carrying contraband goods; — usually called in British works **r. of visit**, *or*, more properly, **r. of visit** (*or* **visitation**) **and search.** In British theory neutral merchant vessels convoyed by neutral warships are subject to search; in the theory of most Continental states and of the United States they are not, and these latter states have often conceded the right by treaty. A similar right arises in time of peace under some circumstances, as for the purpose of enforcing revenue law, preventing piracy, etc. Great Britain, in negotiating with the United States just before the middle of the 19th century, endeavored to maintain between search and visitation the distinction that visitation was merely to ascertain whether a merchant vessel was entitled to the protection of the flag she carried, and that the right to make it existed in time of peace. — **r. of support.** *Law.* **a** An easement or servitude by which the owner of a house has a right to rest his timber on the walls of his neighbor's house. **b** The right to have one's land supported by the land lying adjacent (**lateral support**) or by the earth beneath, as where mines are dug (**subjacent support**). — **r. of visit** (*or* **visitation**) *or, more properly*, **r. of visit** (*or* **visitation**) **and search.** = RIGHT OF SEARCH. — **r. of way.** *Law.* **a** A right of private passage over another's ground. See EASEMENT, 3, SERVITUDE, WAY. **b** [*pl.* RIGHT OF WAYS.] A narrow street; a lane. *Australia.* This use originated in Melbourne. In laying out the city, narrow passages subject to a *right of way* were left through the lots from one broad street to another. Hence, the term came to be applied to the passages. — **rights of man**, a group of fundamental rights embodied in a famous declaration adopted by the French National Assembly in August, 1789, and, in a modified form, appearing in subsequent French constitutions down to 1848. — **to have a (good) right.** **a** To be under an obligation; as, you *have a right* to behave better. **b** To have a reason, excuse, probable cause, or the like; as, I *had a right* to have struck him down; I *had a right* to get hurt considering the risks. *All Dial. or Colloq.* — **to rights.** **a** In a direct line, straight. *Obs.* **b** At once; directly. *Obs. or Dial.* **c** In order; as, to set matters *to rights*. *Colloq.*

right (rīt), *v. t.*; RIGHT'ED; RIGHT'ING. [AS. *rihtan*. See RIGHT, *a.*] **1.** To rule; regulate; also, to make straight. **2.** To bring or restore to the proper or natural position; to set upright or make straight; as, to *right* an overturned wagon or a capsized boat. **3.** To restore to the proper state or condition; to make right (that which has been wrong); to adjust; correct. "We air the beds, and *right* the room." *St. John Honeywood.*

Glory of Virtue, . . . to *right* the wrong. *Tennyson.*

4. To do justice to; to relieve from wrong; to restore rights to; to assert or regain the rights of; as, to *right* the oppressed; to *right* one's self; also, to vindicate.

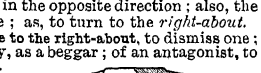
to right the helm, *Naut.*, to put it in line with the keel.

right, *v. i.* To recover the proper or natural condition or position; to become upright.

right'-a-bout', *n.* [*right*, adv. + *about*, adv.] A turning directly about by the right, or, by extension, by either the right or left, so as to face in the opposite direction; also, the quarter directly opposite; as, to turn to the *right-about*.

to put, send, turn, *etc.*, **one to the right-about**, to dismiss one; to send or turn one away, as a beggar; of an antagonist, to cause to retreat. *Colloq.*

right'-and-left', *a. Mech.* Designating a screw, pipe coupling, coupling or sleeve nut, or the like, formed with right-handed threads at one end and left-handed threads at the other.



Right-and-left Nut.

right'-an'gled, *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles; as, a *right-angled* triangle. See TRIANGLE, *Illust.*

right'en (rīt'n), *v. t.* To put right. *Archaic or Dial.*

right'eous (rī'chŭs; 277), *a.* [ME. *rightwys*, *rightwise*, AS. *rihtwīs*; *riht* right + *wīs* wise, having wisdom, prudent. See RIGHT, *a.*; WISE, *a.*] Doing, or according with, that which is right; just; upright; equitable; especially, free from wrong, guilt, or sin; virtuous; worthy; as, a *righteous* man; a *righteous* cause; a *righteous* judgment; a *righteous* act; a *righteous* retribution.

Syn. — Upright, just, godly, holy, virtuous, equitable.

right'eous-ly, *adv.* [AS. *rihtwīslīce*.] **1.** In a righteous, just, or upright manner; as, to judge *righteously*. **2.** In a right or correct manner; well; aright. *Obs.*

right'eous-ness, *n.* [AS. *rihtwīsnes*.] **1.** The quality or state of being righteous; uprightness; rectitude. **2.** A righteous act or quality; righteous conduct.

All our *righteousnesses* are as filthy rags. *Is* lxiv 6.

3. The quality of being rightful or just; as, the *righteousness* of one's claim. **4.** *Theol.* The state of acceptance with God; justification.

Syn. — Uprightness, godliness, equity, justice, integrity, honesty, faithfulness. See HOLINESS.

right'er (rīt'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *rihtere* a ruler, director.] One who sets right; one who does justice or redresses wrong.

right'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Righteous; upright; just; good. *Obs.* **2.** Consonant to justice; just; as, a *rightful* cause. **3.** Having a right or just claim according to established laws; being or holding by right; as, the *rightful* heir. **4.** Belonging, held, or possessed by right, or by just claim; as, a *rightful* inheritance; *rightful* authority; hence, appropriate; fitting; as, one's *rightful* reception.

Syn. — Just, lawful, true, honest, equitable, proper.

— **right'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **right'ful-ness**, *n.*

right'-hand', *a.* **1.** Being on the right; nearer the right hand than the left; as, the *right-hand* side. **2.** Of, pertaining to, adapted to, or done with, the right hand; as, a *right-hand* blow; a *right-hand* glove. **3.** Chiefly relied on; almost indispensable; as, a company's *right-hand* man. *Addison.*

right-hand rope, rope laid up and twisted in the same direction as plain-laid rope. See CORDAGE, *Illust.*

right'-hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Using the right hand habitually, or more easily than the left. **2.** Having the same direction or course as the movement of the hands of a watch seen from in front; — said of the motion of a revolving object seen from a given direction. **3.** *Rope Making.* Laid like a right-hand rope. **4.** *Zoöl.* Dextrally spiral. **5.** Causing clockwise rotation of light; dextrorotatory. **6.** Done or made with or as with the right hand; as, a *right-handed* stroke; a *right-handed* blow. **7.** On the right side; — said of an error, deviation, or the like; as, too great generosity is a *right-handed* fault. *R.* **right-handed screw**, a screw the threads of which, like those of a common wood screw, wind spirally in such a direction that the screw advances away from the observer when turned with a right-handed movement in a fixed nut.

— **right'-hand'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **right'-hand'ed-ness**, *n.*

right'-hand'er, *n. Colloq.* **1.** A right-handed person. **2.** Something designed for wear on, or use by or in connection with, the right hand. **3.** A blow delivered with the right hand.

right'-lined' (-līnd'), *a.* Formed by right lines.

right'ly, *adv.* [AS. *rihtlīce*.] **1.** Straightly; directly. *Obs.* **2.** According to justice; according to the divine will or moral rectitude; uprightly; as, duty *rightly* performed. **3.** Properly; fitly; suitably; appropriately.

Eve *rightly* called, Mother of all mankind. *Milton.*

4. According to truth or fact; correctly; not erroneously; exactly. "I cannot *rightly* say." *Shak.*

right'-mind'ed, *a.* Having a right or honest mind; purposing well. — **right'-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

right'ness, *n.* [AS. *rihtnes*.] Quality or state of being right; specif.: **a** Straightness; as, the *rightness* of a line. **b** Rectitude; righteousness; uprightness; as, *rightness* of life. **c** Correctness; truth; accuracy; as, the *rightness* of an estimate. **d** Right relation. "The craving for *rightness* with God." *J. C. Sharp.* **e** Suitability; appropriateness; as, *rightness* of manner.

right'ward (rīt'wẽrd), *adv.* On or toward the right.

rig'id (rĭj'ĭd), *a.* [L. *rigidus*, fr. *rigere* to be stiff or numb: cf. F. *rigide*. Cf. RIGOR.] **1.** Firm; stiff; unyielding; not pliant; not flexible; as, *rigid* bars. **2.** Hence, not easily wrought upon; not lax or indulgent; strict; as, a *rigid* father or master; *rigid* observances. **3.** Stiff and unyielding in appearance; hard; grim; as, *rigid* hills; a *rigid* landscape. **4.** *Constitutional Law.* Designating a form of constitution which is not readily amended or changed. **5.** *Mech.* Designating, or pertaining to, a branch of dynamics in which the bodies whose motions are considered are treated as being absolutely invariable in shape and size under the application of force.

Syn. — Stiff, unpliant, inflexible, unyielding, strict, exact, severe, austere, stern, harsh. — RIGID, RIGOROUS are often interchangeable. But RIGID emphasizes esp. the implication of uncompromising inflexibility; RIGOROUS, that of stringent severity or scrupulous exactness: as, "Sternly he pronounced the *rigid* interdiction" (*Milton*); "*rigid* laws of chaste austerity" (*id.*); "the *rigid* sincerity of strict impartiality" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "one of those rare men who are *rigid* to themselves and indulgent to others" (*G. Eliot*); "[They] have sealed his *rigorous* statutes with their bloods" (*Shak.*); "a definition *rigorous* enough for a geometrician" (*Huxley*); "standards quite as *rigorous* as those applied to painting" (*The Nation*). See SCRUPULOUS, STRICT, INFLEXIBLE, NARROW, STIFF.

ri-gid'i-ty (rĭ-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *rigiditas*: cf. F. *rigidité*. See RIGID.] **1.** Quality or state of being rigid; want of pliability; quality of resisting change of form; also, the amount of resistance of a body to change of form; — opposed to *flexibility*, *ductility*, *malleability*, and *softness*. **2.** Stiffness of appearance or manner. **3.** Severity; rigor. *Obs. or R.* *Bp. Burnet.* **4.** *Mech.* Short for COEFFICIENT OF RIGIDITY.

Syn. — Stiffness, rigidness, inflexibility.

rig'id-ly (rĭj'ĭd-lĭ), *adv.* In a rigid manner; stiffly; severely; strictly; as, adhering *rigidly* to a system.

rig'id-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being rigid; rigidity.

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right'eous, *v. t.* To make righteous. *Obs.*

right'forth', *adv.* Directly. *Obs.*

right'le (rīt'l), *v.t.* [Cf. RIGHT, RIGHTLECHE.] To put right; set in order; mend. *Dial. Eng.*

rightleche, *v. t.* [AS. *rihtlǣcan*.] To set right; direct; rule. *Obs.*

right'less, *a.* Not having rights (without reference to capacity or incapacity to have rights). — **right'less-ness**, *n.*

right'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

right'rule', *v.t.* To direct. *Obs.*

rights, *adv.* [ME. *rihtes*, prop. an adverbial gen.] Right; rightly. *Obs.*

rightsettnes, *n.* Righteousness. [*Obs.*]

right'ship, *n.* Rightness. *Rare.*

right'up', *adv.* Upright. *Obs.*

right'wise'. right'wise'ly, right'wise'ness. + RIGHTEOUS, RIGHTEOUSLY, RIGHTEOUSNESS.

rightwisehed. *n.* **rightwiselec**, *n.* Righteousness: justice. *Obs.*

right'y, *a.* [From RIGHT, *a.*] Right; straight. *Obs.*

ri-gid'u-lous (rĭ-jĭd'ū-lŭs), *a.* [Dim. from *rigid*.] Somewhat rigid or stiff. *Rare.*

rig'ma-role (rĭg'mȧ-rōl), *n.* [For *ragman roll.* See RAGMAN ROLLS.] A succession of confused or foolish statements; prolix and incoherent talk; balderdash.

rig'ma-role, *a.* Consisting of, or marked by, rigmarole.

rig'o-lette' (rĭg'ō-lĕt'), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Rigolette,* proper name.] A woman's light scarflike head covering, usually knit or crocheted of wool.

rig'or, rig'our (rĭg'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *rigour,* OF. *rigour,* F. *rigueur,* fr. L. *rigor,* fr. *rigere* to be stiff. See RIGID.] **1.** A becoming stiff or rigid; state of being rigid; rigidity; stiffness. *Now Rare.* "Gorgonian *rigor.*" *Milton.*

2. (*pron.* rĭ'gŏr, rĭg'ôr) *Med.* A sense of chilliness, with contraction of the skin; a convulsive shuddering or tremor, as in the chill preceding a fever.

3. *Plant Physiol.* A state of rigidity in plant organs or tissues, during which they are incapable of responding to stimuli. The tonicity of protoplasm is affected chiefly by extremes of heat, cold, moisture, and drought.

4. Quality of being unyielding or inflexible; exactingness without allowance, deviation, or indulgence; strictness; as, to execute a law with *rigor;* — opposed to *lenity.* Specif.: **a** Stiffness of opinion or temper; sternness; hardness; severity; cruelty.

All his *rigor* is turned to grief and pity. *Denham*

b Strictness or severity of life; austerity. **c** Severity of climate or season; inclemency; as, the *rigors* of winter.

5. Violence; force; fury. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

6. An act or instance of severity, harshness, unyieldingness, or the like; an act of oppression or cruelty; as, the intolerable *rigors* of religious persecution.

Syn. — Stiffness, rigidness, inflexibility, severity, austerity, sternness, harshness, strictness, exactness.

‖ **ri'gor ca-lo'ris** (rī'gôr kȧ-lō'rĭs) [L., rigor of heat], *Physiol.,* a form of rigor mortis induced by heat, as when the muscle of a mammal is heated to about 50° C. — ‖ **r. mor'tis** (môr'tĭs) [L., rigor of death], death stiffening; the rigidity of the muscles that occurs at death and lasts till decomposition sets in. It is due to formation of myosin.

rig'or-ism, rig'our-ism (rĭg'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *rigorisme.*] **1.** Rigidity in principle or practice; strictness; — opposed to *laxity.*

2. Severity, as of style; austerity, as of life.

3. *Ethics.* Strictness in ethical principles; — usually applied to ascetic or anti-hedonistic ethics, and opposed to ethical *latitudinarianism.*

4. *R. C. Theol.* Tutiorism. See PROBABILISM, 2.

rig'or-ist, rig'our-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *rigoriste.*] **1.** One who is rigorous, or strict, in adherence to rules, standards, etc.

2. One who adheres to the doctrine of rigorism; a tutiorist; — sometimes applied to an extreme Jansenist.

rig'or-ist, rig'our-ist, rig'or-is'tic, rig'our-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Rigid in principles or actions; strict.

2. Of or pertaining to the doctrine of rigorism.

rig'or-ous (rĭg'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [F. *rigoureux,* LL. *rigorosus.* See RIGOR.] **1.** Manitesting, exercising, or favoring rigor; allowing no abatement or mitigation; scrupulously accurate; exact; strict; relentless; as, a *rigorous* officer of justice; a *rigorous* execution of law; a *rigorous* definition.

We do not connect the scattered phenomena into their *rigorous* unity. *De Quincey.*

2. Harsh; severe; as, *rigorous* treatment; *rigorous* winter.

3. Violent. *Obs.* "*Rigorous* uproar." *Spenser.*

Syn. — Inflexible, unyielding, stiff; severe, austere, stern; harsh, strict, exact. See RIGID; cf. INFLEXIBLE.

rig'or-ous-ly, *adv.* In a rigorous manner; with rigor; specif.: **a** Inflexibly; inexorably; without allowance or mitigation; as, a punishment *rigorously* inflicted. **b** Harshly; cruelly. **c** With strict exactness or nicety.

rig'or-ous-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being rigorous.

rill (rĭl), *n.* [Cf. LG. & Fries. *rille* a small channel or brook; perh. akin to AS. *rīp, rīpe.*] A very small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet.

rille (rĭl), *n.* [G. *rille* a furrow.] *Astron.* One of certain long, narrow, telescopic valleys on the surface of the moon.

rim (rĭm), *n.* [AS. *rima, reoma,* edge, prob. akin to G. *rand* edge, *rinde* bark. Cf. RIND.] **1.** The border, edge, or margin of a thing, usually of something circular or curving; as, the *rim* of a basin, a hat, the sun, a shield.

2. The lower part of the abdomen. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. *Spinning.* = RIM PULLEY.

Syn. — See BORDER.

rim, *v. t.;* RIMMED (rĭmd); RIM'MING. **1.** To furnish with a rim; to border.

2. To gash the sides of (fish, esp. mackerel) to make them appear larger.

ri'ma (rī'mȧ), *n.; pl.* RIMÆ (-mē). [L.] *Biol.* A narrow and elongated aperture; a cleft; a fissure.

‖ **ri'ma glot'ti-dis** (rī'mȧ glŏt'ĭ-dĭs), *Anat.,* the opening between the true vocal cords.

rim'base' (rĭm'bās'), *n.* **a** *Ordnance.* The mass of metal connecting a trunnion with the trunnion band or the body of a cannon. See CANNON, 1st *Illust.* **b** *Firearms.* The shoulder of the stock on which the breech of the barrel rests.

rime (rīm), *n.* [L. *rima.*] A rent or long aperture; a chink; fissure; crack. *Now Rare.* *Sir T. Browne.*

rime, *n.* [AS. *hrīm;* akin to D. *rijm,* Icel. *hrīm,* Dan. *riim,* Sw. *rim;* cf. D. *rijp,* G. *reif,* OHG. *rīfo, hrīfo.*] White frost; hoarfrost; congealed dew or vapor.

rime, *v. i.;* RIMED (rīmd); RIM'ING (rīm'ĭng). To freeze or congeal into hoarfrost.

rime, rhyme (rīm), *n.* [ME. *rime, ryme, rym,* verse, poetry, end rime, F. *rime* (end) rime, in OF. also verse, prob. confused with AS. *rīm* number, *gerīm* number, calculation; cf. OHG. *rim* number, succession, series, G. *reim* (end) rime, MHG. *rīm* verse, zel. *rīm* computation, calendar, also poem, (end) rime. F. *rime* is fr. L. *rhythmus* rhythm, Gr. *ῥυθμός;* see RHYTHM.] **1.** A composition in verse having correspondence of terminal sounds. See def. 2. Hence, generically, riming verse or (chiefly *pl.*) poetry.

A *rime* I learned long ago. *Chaucer.*

As for *rime* or reason, the forewriter was not to blame. *J. Russell*

2. *Pros.* **a** The correspondence, in two or more words or verses, of terminal sounds beginning with an accented vowel, which, in modern English usage, must be preceded by different consonant sounds, or by a consonant in one case and none in the other. **b** One of two or more words thus corresponding in sound. Thus, *fall, appall, haul,* and *awl* are approved rimes; so *tonic, Ionic; debate, sedate, await;* but not: *reason, pleasing;* crescent, debiscent; *detain, retain; eight, ate;* nor, in careful usage, such "rimes to the eye" as *bough, though.* Two or more short words may constitute a single riming member, when linked by a predominating accent. Thus Browning rimes *helmet* and *well met; Lucifer* and *news of her.* See MASCULINE, FEMININE, and PERFECT, RIME. **c** Correspondence in word sounds generally; as, initial *rime;* imperfect *rime.* Cf. ALLITERATION, ASSONANCE, 2.

rime (*or* **rhyme**) **or reason,** good sound or sense; — chiefly in negative constructions. — **r. royal,** *Pros.,* a stanza of seven ten-syllable iambic verses, riming thus: verses 1 and 3, 2, 4, and 5, 6 and 7. Cf. CHANT ROYAL, BALLADE ROYAL. It was introduced into English by Chaucer.

rime, rhyme (rīm), *v. i.;* RIMED, RHYMED (rīmd), RIM'ING, RHYM'ING (rīm'ĭng) [ME. *rimen, rymen,* AS. *rīman* to count, or F. *rimer* to rime, in OF. also to make verses, put in verse. See RIME, *n.*] **1.** To make rimes, or verses.

2. To accord in rime; to end in rime; to form a rime; — said of words or verses.

And, if they *rimed* and rattled, all was well *Dryden.*

rime, rhyme, *v. t.* **1.** To influence by rime, — the kind of influence being expressed by the context; as, the rats of Ireland were *rimed* to death.

2. *Pros.* **a** To put into rime. **b** To compose (rimed verse). **c** To make (words) rime; to use as rime.

rim'er (rīm'ẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. REAM to enlarge.] To ream, or bevel out. *Eng.*

rim'er, rhym'er (rīm'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *rīmere* a computer, OF. *rimeor* a poet, F. *rimeur.*] One who makes rimes; a versifier; — generally, with derogatory force, a poor poet.

This would make them soon perceive what despicable creatures our common *rimers* and playwriters be. *Milton.*

rim'er-y, rhym'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *rimerie.*] The art or habit of riming; — used in contempt.

rime'ster, rhyme'ster (rīm'stẽr), *n.* A mere rimer; a maker of poor verse.

rim'-fire' (rĭm'fīr'), *a.* Having the percussion fulminate in a rim surrounding the base, distinguished from *center-fire;* — said of cartridges; also, using rim-fire cartridges; as, a *rim-fire* gun. Such cartridges are now little used.

rim lock *or* **latch.** A lock or latch made to be fastened to the face of a door, thus differing from a *mortise lock.*

rim'mer (rĭm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** An implement for cutting, trimming, or ornamenting the rim of anything, as of pies, etc.

2. A knife for rimming fish..

Rim'mon (rĭm'ŏn), *n.* [Assyrian; cf. Assyrian *ramāmu* to roar.] *Bib.* An Assyrian deity worshiped at Damascus, identified with Rammân, god of thunder and storms. Elisha's permission to Naaman to bow with his master in the house of Rimmon is often alluded to (2 *Kings* v. 18).

ri'mose (rī'mōs; rī-mōs'; cf. -OSE), *a.* [L. *rimosus,* fr. *rima* chink: cf. F. *rimeux.*] **1.** Full of rimes, fissures, or chinks.

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having numerous nearly parallel clefts, cracks, or fissures, like those in the bark of trees.

— **ri'mose-ly,** *adv.* — **ri-mos'i-ty** (rī-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

rim'ple (rĭm'p'l), *n.* [AS. *hrympele:* cf. AS. *gehrumpen* wrinkled, or *gerumpen* wrinkled, D. *rimpel* a wrinkle, E. RUMPLE.] A fold or wrinkle; a rumple.

rim'ple, *v. t. & i.;* RIM'PLED (-p'ld); RIM'PLING (-plĭng). To rumple; to wrinkle.

rim pulley. *Spinning.* A pulley on the rim shaft of a mule for transmitting motion by an endless band or rope to the tin pulley and spindles.

rim rock. *Mining.* The walls, or material of the walls, of a channel or basin containing auriferous gravel.

rim saw. A disk saw having the teeth on a separate ring.

rim shaft. *Spinning.* The spindle of a mule headstock.

ri'mu (rē'mōō), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand pinaceous tree (*Dacrydium cupressinum*); also, its valuable light yellow or brown wood; — called also *red pine.*

‖ **rin-con'** (rĕn-kōn'), *n.; pl.* RINCONES (-kō'nās). [Sp. *rincón.*] An interior corner; a nook; hence, an angular recess or hollow bend in a mountain, river, cliff, or the like. *Western & Southwestern U. S.* *D. S. Jordan.*

rind (rīnd), *n.* [AS. *rind* bark, crust of bread; akin to OHG. *rinta,* G. *rinde,* and prob. to E. *rand, rim;* cf. Skr. *ram* to end, rest.] **1.** An external covering or coat, as skin, bark, etc. "This corporal *rind.*" *Milton.*

2. In specific senses: **a** *Bot.* The cortex. **b** *pl.* Trees. *Obs.* **c** The skin of a whale. *Cant.* **d** A strip of cloth under the leather of a golf club to thicken the grip.

Syn. — See SKIN.

rind, *v. t.* To remove the rind of; to bark.

rind'ed (rīn'dĕd; -dĭd; 151), *a.* Having a rind; — used mainly in composition; as, smooth-*rinded.*

rin'der-pest (rĭn'dẽr-pĕst), *n.* [G.; *rind,* pl. *rinder,* cattle + *pest* pest.] A contagious distemper or murrain of neat cattle, and less commonly of sheep and goats; — called also *cattle plague, Russian cattle plague,* and *steppe murrain.*

rind gall (rīnd). A defect in timber, caused by the growth of annual layers of wood over a bruise in the bark.

rind grafting. *Hort.* Bark grafting.

rin'dle (rĭn'd'l; rīn''l), *n.* [AS. *rynel.* See RUN: cf. RUNNEL.] Rivulet; brook. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rine (rīn), *n.* [G. *reinhanf* pure (i. e., combed) hemp.] A kind of fine Russian hemp; — called also *Riga rine.*

‖ **rin'for-zan'do** (rēn'fôr-tsän'dō), *a.* [It., fr. *rinforzare* to reënforce, strengthen.] *Music.* Increasing; strengthening; — a direction indicating a sudden increase of force, usually for special emphasis of a phrase or voice part. Abbr. *rf., rfz.* Cf. SFORZANDO.

ring (rĭng), *v. t.* [Perh. same word as *ring* to encircle, or fr. Scot. *ring* to reign.] *Sheep Shearing.* To make the highest score at shearing in (a shearing shed). *Cant, Australia.*

ring, *v. t.; pret.* RANG (răng) or RUNG (rŭng); *p. p.* RUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RING'ING. [AS. *hringan;* akin to Icel. *hringja,* Sw. *ringa,* Dan. *ringe,* OD. *ringhen, ringhelen.*]

1. To cause to sound, esp. by striking, as a metallic body.

2. To make (a sound), as by ringing a bell; to sound.

The shard-borne beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath *rung* night's yawning peal. *Shak.*

3. To announce, proclaim, or the like, by or as if by ringing; as, to *ring* an alarm; to *ring* in the new year.

No mournful bell shall *ring* her burial. *Shak.*

4. To repeat often, loudly, or earnestly; as, to *ring* denunciations; to *ring* the praises of a deed or person.

to ring down, to give the signal for lowering (a curtain, as in a theater). — **to r. in.** **a** *Bell Ringing.* To cause (a bell) to take part in the changes; to turn in. **b** To introduce unwelcomely, surreptitiously, or fraudulently; to foist; as, *to ring in* a horse in a race under a false name; *to ring in* marked cards on one's opponents; *to ring in* an undesirable companion on a gathering. Also *to ring* (one) *into. Colloq.* — **to r. the bells backward,** to sound the chimes in the reverse order; — formerly done as a signal of alarm. *Scott.* — **to r. the changes on,** to present the same facts or arguments in a variety of ways. — **to r. up.** **a** To summon or rouse by or as if by ringing a bell; as, *to ring up* a doctor; *to ring up* a person on the telephone. *Colloq.* **b** To give the signal for raising (a curtain, as in a theater).

ring, *v. i.* **1.** To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, particularly a metallic one; as, the doorbell *rang;* the sword *rings* on his helmet.

Now *ringen* trompes loud and clarion. *Chaucer.*

2. To sound sonorously or vibrantly; as, the cheers *rang* out; his voice *rang* with indignation.

3. To be filled with a ringing or reverberating sound; to resound; reverberate; also, to have the sensation of being filled with such a sound; as, his ears *ring.*

The hall with harp and carol *rang.* *Tennyson.*

4. To cause something to ring; esp., to ring a bell, as in giving a summons; as, to *ring* for a servant or hot water.

5. To practice bell ringing or making music with bells.

6. To be filled with report or talk; as, the whole town *rings* with his fame; also, to make loud report or talk; to have great renown; as, his deeds *rang* through the country.

7. To have a particular sound or character expressive of some quality; — said of utterance in speech or writing; as, his words *rang* true; his protestations *ring* hollow.

to ring backward. = *to ring the bells backward* (which see, under RING, *v. t.*). — **to r. down,** to ring down the curtain, as in a theater at the end of an act; hence, to bring about a conclusion; — used with *on;* as, let us *ring down* on painful recriminations. *Colloq.* — **to r. in,** *Theat.,* to give the signal to the orchestra to begin the overture. — **to r. up,** *Theat.,* to give the signal to raise the curtain; hence, to commence a performance, action, or the like.

ring, *n.* **1.** A sound made by, or resembling that made by, vibrating metals; as, the *ring* of a bell; the silvery *ring* of her laughter; the *ring* of the hunters' horns.

2. Any loud sound; the sound of numerous voices; a sound continued, repeated, or reverberated.

The *ring* of acclamations fresh in his ears *Bacon*

Rig'il Ken-tau'rus (rĭj'ĭl kĕn-tô'rŭs). [Ar. *al rijil al Kentaurus* the Centaur's foot.] See STAR. [LING.]

rig'i-nal. Erron. for RIDGELING. [LING.]

rig'ing. † RIGGING.

rig'let. Var. of REGLET.

rig'ling (rĭg'lĭn). Scot. var. of RIDGELING.

rig'ma-ris (rĭg'mȧ-rē), *n.* A base coin; also, frolic; uproar *Scot.* [marole. *Rare.*

rig'ma-rol'ish (-rōl'ĭsh), *a.* Rigmarole.

ri'go-don' (rē'gō-dōn'), *n.* [Sp. *rigodón.*] The Spanish form of the rigadoon. [dem. *Obs.*

rig'ol, *n.* Ring; circle; disk.

rigolage. † RECOLAGE.

rigole. † REGAL.

‖ **ri'go-let'to** (rē'gō-lĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] An Italian round dance.

Ri'go-let'to, *n.* [It.] In Verdi's opera of this name, the hunchbacked favorite of the duke. His daughter is seduced by the duke and sacrifices her life to frustrate her father's revenge.

rig'oll (rĭg'ŏl), *n.* Corrupted form of REGAL.

‖ **ri'go-ro'so** (rē'gō-rō'sō), *adv.* [It., *rigorous.*] *Music.* Rigorously; firmly in accent.

rig'or-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

rigorousness, *n.* [Cf. F. *rigoureuseté.*] Rigorousness. *Obs.*

rig'-out' *n.* An outfit of clothes; a costume. *Colloq.*

Rigs'dag (rĭgz'dăg), *n.* [Dan. Cf. REICHSTAG.] See LEGISLATURE, *Denmark.*

rigs'da'ler (rĭgz'dä'lẽr), *n.* [Dan. See RIX-DOLLAR.] = RIX-DOLLAR.

rigt. RIGHTE. † RIGHT.

rig tree. Roofree. *Dial. Eng*

rigtwis. † RIGHTEOUS.

Rig-Ve'da (rĭg-vā'dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *ṛgveda.*] See VEDA.

rig-wid'die (rĭg-wĭd'ĭ; rĭg'-wĭd'ĭ), **rig-wood'ie** (-wŏŏd'ĭ; rĭg'wŏŏd'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. dial. *rig* back, *widdy* a withy.] *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A rope or chain over a horse's back to support the shafts. **b** A prank; antic.

rig-wid'die, rig-wood'ie, *a.* [Cf. RIGWIDDIE, *n.*] Lean; scrawny; thrawn. *Scot.*

rihte, rihtful, rihtwise. † RIGHT, etc.

rijf. † RIFE.

‖ **rĭks'dal'der** (rĭks'däl'dẽr; *colloq.* -däl'ẽr), *n.* [D.] See RIX-DOLLAR.

rijs. † RISE.

rik. † RICH, RICHE.

rik, *n.* Hook; link. *Obs. Scot.*

Ri'ka-ri (rē'kȧ-rē; rĭk'ȧ-). Var. of ARIKARA.

rike. † REEK, smoke; RICH, RICHE. [REACH.

rike (rīk; rēk) Scot. var. of

rike, *n.* [AS. *rīce.*] Rule; realm; kingdom. *Obs.*

rikelot, *n.* A magpie, or chattering woman. *Obs.* A var. reading in *Jukelot* — *Ancren Riwle.*

riken, rikeni. † RECKON.

rikk (rĭk), *n* [Ar. *riqq.*] A small tambourine, used in Egypt.

riks'daal'der (rĭks'däl'ẽr), *n* [D. *rijksdaalder.*] A South African rix-dollar, equivalent to 1s. 6d. (about $0.37).

riks'da'ler (rĭks'dä'lẽr), *n.* [Sw. See RIX-DOLLAR.] = RIX-DOLLAR.

ril. Rill *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **ril'la-scian'do** (rē'lä-shän'dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Rallentando.

rille (rĭl). Colloq. & dial. var of ROIL.

‖ **ri-lie'vo** (rē-lyā'vō), *n* [It. See RELIEF.] *Sculp. & Arch.* = RELIEF, *n.*, 5.

rill, *v. i.* To run in a small stream. *Rare.*

rill'et, *n.* A little rill.

rillik. † RELIC.

rilling, *n.* A shoe of undressed hide. *Obs. Scot.*

rillock (rĭl'ŭk), *n.* [*rill* + *-ock.*] A rillet. *Dial. Eng.*

rillow, *n.* [Singhalese *riḷawā,* pl *riḷaṷ.*] A kind of Ceylonese monkey. *Obs.* [*Colloq.*]

ri'ly (rī'lĭ). *a.* Roily. *Dial. &*

rim. † RIME.

ri'ma (rē'mä), *n.* [Tag.] The breadfruit. *Phil. I.*

rim ash. The hackberry *Celtis occidentalis.*

ri'mate (rī'māt), *a* [L. *rimatus* torn up.] *Zool.* Fissured.

rime, *v. i.* [AS. *hrīman, hreman.*] To speak loudly. *Obs.*

rime, *v. t.* [AS *rīman.*] To clear (a way) — *v. i.* To give place; yield; depart. *Both Obs.*

rime (rīm), *v. t.* Var. of REAM, to bevel out. *Eng.*

rime, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A step of a ladder; a rung.

‖ **rime' cou'ée'** (rēm' kōō'ā'). [F.] Lit., "tailed rime;" a riming couplet or stanza followed by an added short line.

rime frost. Hoarfrost. — **rime'-frost'ed,** *a.*

rimel, rimelle, *n.* [L. *rimula,* dim. of *rima* a chink, cleft: cf. LL. *rimella.*] A chink; a crevice. *Obs.* [-LESS.

rime'less, *a.* See

ri'mer (rī'mẽr), *n.* Also *rhymer.* [See REAMER.] A reamer; a broach. *Eng.*

rimer, *n. Fort.* A palisade. *Obs.*

rim'er (rĭm'ẽr), *n.* A tool for shaping rimes of a ladder

rim'ey (rĭm'ĭ), *v. t* [OF. *rimer.* See RIME verse.] To compose in rime; to versify. *Obs*

rim'ic, *or* **rhym'ic** (rĭm'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to rime. *Rare.*

ri'mi-form (rī'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *rima* crack + *-form.*] *Bot.* Shaped like a narrow furrow. *Rare.* [*n.* See -IST.

rim'ist, *or* **rhym'ist** (rĭm'ĭst), **rim'less,** *a.* See -LESS.

rim'mer (rĭm'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. REAMER.] A reamer.

Rim'mon-pa'rez (rĭm'ŏn-pā'rĕz; -pär'ĕz). *Bib.*

ri-mo'sous, *a.* [L. *rimosus.*] Rimose. *Obs.*

‖ **ri'mou'lade'** (rē'mōō'lăd'), *n.* [F. *remoulade.*] A cold sauce for meats, salads, etc., made with bruised fine herbs, yolks of hard boiled eggs, oil, vinegar, anchovies, mustard, pepper, and salt.

rim'ous (rĭm'ŭs), *a.* Rimose.

rim'pl. Rimple. *Ref. Sp.*

rimthe. † ROOMTH.

rim'u-lose (rĭm'ū-lōs), *a.* [L. *rimula* a small chink, dim. of *rima* chink.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having small chinks or fissures.

rim wheel. = RIM PULLEY.

rim'y, rhym'y (rĭm'ĭ), *a.* Riming. *Rare.* [with rime; frosty.

rim'y (rīm'ĭ), *a.* Abounding in (rīn). Obs or Scot. & dial. var. of RUN, *n.* & *v*

rin (rĭn), *n.* [Jap., a very small weight.] See COIN, *Table.*

rin (rĭn), *n.* [Jap.] See MEASURE, WEIGHT, *Tables.*

Ri-nal'do (rē-näl'dō), *n.* [It.] See AYMON, ALBRACCA, ARMIDA.

rince † RINSE.

rind. Var. of RYND.

rind (rīnd; rĭn), *n.* Hoarfrost. Cf. RIME. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rin'dles. † RENDLES. [-LESS.

rind'less (rĭnd'lĕs), *a.* See

rind'y (rĭn'dĭ), *a.* Having a rind or skin [dial. of RIND.]

rine (*dial.* rīn). Obs or Scot. &

rine, *v. t.* [AS. *hrīnan.*] To touch. *Obs.*

rine. *v. t* [AS. *rīnan, rignan,* fr. *regn* rain. Cf. RAIN.] To rain. *Obs.*

rined (rīnd), *a.* Rinded. *Obs.*

rin'e-gate (rĭn'ē-gāt; rē-n'-). Scot. var. of RUNAGATE.

rin'el. † RINDLE.

‖ **rin'for-za'to** (rēn'fôr-tsä'tō), *a.* [It.] = RINFORZANDO.

rin-fres'ca-tive (rĭn-frĕs'kȧ-tĭv), *a.* [It. *rinfrescare* to refresh.] Refreshing. *Obs.*

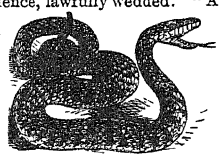
ring. † WRING. [of REIGN.

ring (rĭng). Obs. or Scot. var.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

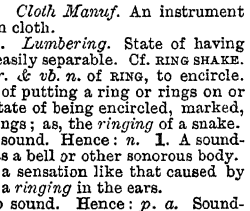
3. See CHANGE RINGING.
4. A particular sound or character of utterance in speech or writing expressive of some quality; as, his words had a *ring* of defiance; an unfamiliar *ring* in his voice.
ring (rĭng), *n.* [AS. *hring, hringc*; akin to Fries. *hring*, D. & G. *ring*, OHG. *ring, hring*, Icel. *hringr*, Dan. & Sw. *ring*; cf. Russ. *krug*. Cf. HARANGUE, RANK a ROW, RINK.]
1. A circle, or a circular line, or anything in the form of a circular line or hoop; hence, by extension, any such endless but noncircular bounding line, etc. Specif.: **a** A circular band or a hoop or circlet; as, a *ring* of smoke; a *ring* for a line to pass through; a *ring* for keys; esp., a band, usually of precious metal, worn on the finger, or attached to some other part of the person; as, a wedding *ring*; ankle *ring*; nose *ring*. **b** A circular arrangement or group; as, a *ring* of mushrooms; a *ring* of forts. **c** *Bot.* (1) An annulus. (2) An annual ring (which see).
2. A circular, or sometimes spiral, course; a revolution; as, a vine growing in *rings* about a pole.
3. *Geom* **a** The plane figure between two concentric circles. **b** A tore; — called also *anchor ring*.
4. A race course, usually circular; hence, an arena or area for competition or display. Specif.: **a** The arena of a circus or similar entertainment. **b** An inclosed space in which boxers or pugilists contest, now usually a square inclosure surrounded by ropes; hence, fig., prize fighting; — called also *prize ring*. **c** An inclosure or space in which animals are shown in competition, for sale, or the like; as, the sales *ring* at a horse auction; the judging *ring* at a bench show. **d** An inclosure or space devoted to betting at a horse race; hence, fig., those who bet there, esp. the bookmakers.
5. *Astron. & Navigation.* An instrument, formerly used in taking the sun's altitude, consisting of a brass ring suspended in a vertical plane by a swivel, with a hole at one side through which a solar ray, passing diametrally, indicated the altitude on the graduated inner surface.
6. An exclusive combination of persons for a selfish, and often impliedly corrupt, purpose, as to control the market, distribute offices, obtain contracts, etc.
7. *Com.* Such a series of buyers and sellers that each buyer is the seller in the same amount of the same goods to another buyer, so that the entire series of transactions can be settled by ringing out (see *to ring out*, under 6th RING). Such a ring is essentially a temporary clearing house.
8. *Arch.* **a** The archivolt, considered as made up of a half ring of voussoirs. **b** Any of the parallel courses of half bricks or other small voussoirs forming a rowlock arch.
9. *Chem.* An arrangement of atoms graphically represented as a ring; a closed chain.
Ring of the Nibelung [G. *Der Ring des Nibelungen*], the ring made by the dwarf Alberich from the Rheingold (which see). Its story is the theme of a tetralogy of music dramas by Richard Wagner, which collectively bear this name. — **to ride, run,** *or* **tilt at the r.,** to charge on horseback past a suspended ring and try to carry it off on the point of a spear, lance, or the like, — formerly a favorite sport of knights, and still practiced, esp. by cavalry.
ring, *v. t.*; RINGED (rĭngd); RING'ING. [AS. *hringian*.]
1 To surround with a ring, or as with a ring; to form a ring around; to encircle; encompass; surround. "*Ringed* about with bold adversity." *Shak.*
2. To provide with a ring or with rings, as the fingers, a swine's snout, a curtain rod.
3. *Hort.* To make a ring around by cutting away the bark; to girdle; as, to *ring* branches or roots.
4. To exhibit or exercise in a ring; to introduce into a ring, as at a dog or horse show or a circus.
5. In games where rings are tossed at a standing or projecting mark, to throw a ring over (the mark).
6. To settle (a contract) by ringing out.
to ring an anchor, *Naut.*, to haul the anchor up until its ring is at the hawse hole or cathead; — usually with *up*. — **to r. cattle,** to keep them in a bunch by riding around them. — **to r. out,** *Com.*, to settle or close a transaction, as in futures, by forming into a series a number of buyers and sellers in which the first and the last deal with each other (to complete the ring) and all settle by paying differences.
ring, *v. i.* **1.** To move in a ring or rings; specif., *Falconry*, to rise in the air spirally.
2. To form or take the shape of a ring or rings.
to ring off, *Psychol.*, of an image, to resolve into rings and pass away. — **to r. up,** *Com.*, to form a ring. See 5th RING, *n.*, 7.
ring armature. *Elec.* An armature for a dynamo or motor having the conductors wound on a ring. Cf. GRAMME RING.
ring'-billed' (-bĭld'), *a.* Having a colored ring on the bill. **ring-billed gull,** a rather small American gull (*Larus delawarensis*) having, when adult, the bill banded with black.
ring'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* An eyebolt with a ring through it.
ring'bone' (-bōn'), *n. Veter.* Any exostosis on the phalangeal bones of the horse, in the majority of cases producing lameness, and always considered an unsoundness.
ring cell. *Bot.* A cell in the annulus of a sporangium.
ring compound. *Chem.* A compound the molecule of which contains one or more rings. See CYCLIC, *a.*, 4.
ring dotterel. The European ring plover.
ring'dove' (-dŭv'), *n.* **a** A common European pigeon (*Columba palumbus*), larger than the stockdove or rock dove, having on each side of the neck a whitish patch and the wing edged with white. **b** A small dove (*Turtur risorius*) of southeastern Europe and much of Asia, allied to the common turtledove, often kept in confinement. It is buffy with a black collar.
ringed (rĭngd), *p. a.* **1.** Encircled or marked with or as with a ring or rings; forming or shaped like a ring; annular; composed or formed of rings.
2. Wearing a wedding ring; hence, lawfully wedded. "A *ringed* wife." *Tennyson.*
ringed dotterel. = RING DOTTEREL. — **r. perch,** the yellow perch. *Local, U. S.* — **r. plover,** a ring plover. — **r. seal,** a seal of northern waters (*Phoca hispida*) having ringlike spots on the body. — **r. snake,** a harmless European colubrine snake (*Natrix natrix*) common in England. Several color varieties occur, some with a distinct white or yellow neck ring. — **r. worm,** an annelid.


Ringed Snake. (½)

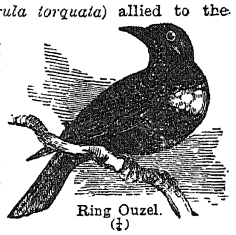
rin'gent (rĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *ringens, -entis*, p. pr. of *ringi* to open wide the mouth: cf. F. *ringent*.] **1.** *Bot.* Having the lips widely separated and gaping like an open mouth; as, a *ringent* corolla.
2. *Zoöl.* Gaping irregularly, as the valves of certain bivalves.


Ringent Corolla.

ring'er (rĭng'ẽr), *n* **1.** One that rings, encircles, or puts a ring around, something, as a quoit that lodges so as to surround the peg or pin, or the throw by which it is so lodged.
2. [See the v.] One who makes the highest score in shearing sheep at a particular shearing shed. See 1st RING, *v. t. Cant, Australia.*
3. *Pool.* Any ball encircled with a distinguishing band of color, usually any of those numbered from nine to fifteen.
ring'er, *n.* **1.** One that rings; esp., one who rings chimes.
2. *Mining.* A crowbar. *Simmonds.*
3. In *Slang* or *Cant* senses (see *to ring in*, under 2d RING, 4 **b**): **a** One that enters any competition under false representations as to his identity, past performances, or the like; esp., a horse entered fraudulently in a race under a false name to obtain better odds in the betting. **b** Hence, one who strongly resembles another; as, that man is a *ringer* for so-and-so. **c** A swindler operating with false or sweated coins, or manipulating coins to defraud; — called in full a **coin ringer.**
ring fence. A fence which encircles a large area, or a whole estate, within one inclosure.
ring'-fence', *v. t.* To inclose in or as in a ring fence.
ring finger. The third finger of the left hand, on which the engagement and wedding rings are placed; also, the corresponding finger of the right hand.
ring gauge *or* **gage.** **1.** *Mech.* An annular gauge for measuring or testing cylindrical or spherical work, or for setting the cut to be taken in turning and boring.
2. A tapering staff of circular cross section, used for measuring finger rings.
ring'head' (rĭng'hĕd'), *n. Cloth Manuf.* An instrument used for stretching woolen cloth.
ring'i-ness (rĭng'ĭ-nĕs), *n. Lumbering.* State of having the annual rings of wood easily separable. Cf. RING SHAKE.
ring'ing (rĭng'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RING, to encircle. Hence: *n.* Act or result of putting a ring or rings on or about something, or the state of being encircled, marked, or the like, by a ring or rings; as, the *ringing* of a snake.
ring'ing, *vb. n.* of RING, to sound. Hence: *n.* **1.** A sounding or causing to sound, as a bell or other sonorous body.
2. A sound of ringing or a sensation like that caused by the sound of ringing; as, a *ringing* in the ears.
ring'ing, *p. pr.* of RING, to sound. Hence: *p. a.* Sounding sonorously, as does a bell when rung or a piece of metal when struck; resounding; as, a *ringing* cheer; a *ringing* volley. — **ring'ing-ly,** *adv.*
ring'lead'er (-lēd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A leader of any body of men or animals, specif. of a body of persons engaged in violation of law or an improper enterprise, as rioters, mutineers, etc.
2. The leader of a circle of dancers. *Obs. Barrow.*
ring'let (rĭng'lĕt), *n.* [*ring* + *-let.*] **1.** A small ring; a small circle; specif., a fairy ring. *Shak.*
2. A curl; esp., a long curl of hair.
ring'let-ed, *a.* Having ringlets, or curls; worn in ringlets.
ring mail. **a** Chain mail; sometimes, mail in which the rings are unusually large. **b** A kind of mail made of small steel rings sewed upon a garment of leather or of cloth.
ring'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr; cf. MASTER), *n.* One in charge of the performances within the ring in a circus.
ring nebula. *Astron.* An annular nebula; as, the *ring nebula* in Lyra. See NEBULA, 1.
ring'neck' (rĭng'nĕk'), *n.* **1.** A ring-necked bird, as a ring plover, a ring-necked duck, or a ring-necked pheasant.
2. [From wearing white collars.] A newcomer in the bush; a jackaroo. *Slang, Australia.*
ring'-necked' (-nĕkt'), *a.* Having a ring of color around the neck.
ring-necked duck, an American scaup duck (*Aythya collaris*). The head, neck, and breast of the adult male are black, and a narrow chestnut ring encircles the neck. The sides are vermiculated with black and the belly is mostly white. — **r. pheasant,** a pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*) of China, similar to the common pheasant, with which it is often crossed, but having a white neck ring. — **r. plover,** a ring plover. — **r. snake,** a small harmless American snake (*Diadophis punctatus*) having a yellow ring around the neck. The back is ash-colored, or sage green, the belly of an orange red.


Ring-necked Duck. Male.

ring ouzel. A thrush (*Merula torquata*) allied to the European blackbird and the American robin. It is black, with a white bar across the breast. It breeds in northern and mountainous Europe, migrating to Africa.


Ring Ouzel. (⅓)

ring parrakeet *or* **parakeet, ring parrot.** Any of several Old World, chiefly green, parrakeets having a red ring around the neck, as *Palæornis torquatus*, found in India, and *P. alexandri* of Java.
ring perch. The yellow perch. *Local, U. S.*
ring plain. *Astron.* A lunar crater of exceptional diameter with level interior.
ring plover. Any of certain small plovers of the widely distributed genera *Ægialitis, Oxyechus*, and *Ochthodromus*, having the upper part chiefly brownish or buffy and the under parts white, with a black breast band, or collar. The common European species is *Æ. hiaticula*; the best-known American forms are the semipalmated, piping, and killdeer plovers.


Ring Plover (*Ægialitis semipalmata*).

ring'-por'ous (rĭng'-pōr'ŭs; 201), *a. Forestry.* Having the annual rings marked by a line of large pores, as certain kinds of wood.
ring'-rope', *n. Naut.* A rope rove through sheaves in the cathead and the ring of an anchor to haul the latter close up under the former; also, a rope for bending a cable to an anchor.
ring shake. *Forestry.* A defect in timber consisting of a shrinkage and separation of the annual rings.
ring'-small', *a.* Designating stones, as for roadmaking, broken small enough to pass through a ring of specified diameter. — *n.* Ring-small stones.
ring snake. The ringed snake, or the ring-necked snake.
ring spinner. A machine for spinning, in which the twist, given to the yarn by a revolving bobbin, is regulated by the drag of a small metal loop sliding on a ring around the bobbin, instead of by a throstle. Hence, **ring spinning.**
ring'ster (rĭng'stẽr), *n.* A member of a ring, or clique, esp. of a political ring; — chiefly opprobrious. *Colloq.*
ring stone. A voussoir showing on the face of the wall: — so called as helping to make up the arch ring or archivolt.
ring system. **a** A system of hydraulic power distribution in which the water, after doing its work, is returned to the power station and used over again. **b** *Astron.* The thin, flat rings surrounding the ball of the planet Saturn.
ring'tail' (rĭng'tāl'), *n.* **1.** **a** The female or immature hen harrier. *Local, Eng.* **b** An immature golden eagle.
2. *Naut.* A kind of studding sail set on the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail abaft the leech, — rarely used. Also *ringsail.*
ring'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a transversely banded tail. **ring-tailed cat,** the cacomixle. — **r. eagle,** an immature golden eagle. — **r. lemur,** a Madagascan lemur (*Lemur catta*). — **r. marlin,** the Hudsonian godwit. *Local, U. S.*
ring traveler *or* **traveller.** *Ring Spinning.* The small hoop which slides on the ring and imparts a twist to the thread, distributes the thread evenly over the bobbin, and regulates the tension in winding.
ring winding. *Elec.* Armature winding in which the wire is wound round the outer and inner surfaces alternately of an annular or cylindrical core. Cf. DRUM WINDING.



Ring Winding. Diagram showing one Winding. *S* South; *N* North.

ring'worm' (rĭng'wûrm'), *n.* **1.** *Med.* A contagious affection of the skin of man and domestic animals due to a vegetable parasite, forming ring-shaped discolored patches covered with vesicles or powdery scales. It occurs on the body, the face, or the scalp. Different varieties, *tinea circinata, tinea tonsurans*, etc., are all caused by the same parasite (a species of *Trichophyton*).
2. A millepede; — so called from the way it curls up.
rink (rĭnk), *n.* [Scot. *rink*, also *renk*, a course, a race; prob. fr. the same source as *ring*. See RING a circle.] **1.** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A course; race; encounter. **b** A line or mark; a boundary line. **c** A ring; circle.
2. A smooth and level extent of ice marked off for curling.
3. A division of a bowling green used by one side in a match.
4. **a** In curling or quoits, the players composing one side. **b** In bowls, the players on both sides.
5. An inclosed sheet of ice, usually artificial and under cover, for skating; a building containing such a rink; hence, a covered inclosure prepared for roller skating.
rink, *v. i.* To skate at a rink. — **rink'er** (rĭnk'ẽr), *n.*
Rin'man's green (rĭn'mȧnz). [After Sven *Rinman* (1720–92), Swedish mineralogist, the discoverer.] Cobalt green.
rinse (rĭns), *v. t.*; RINSED (rĭnst); RINS'ING (rĭn'sĭng). [ME. *rinsen, rincen*, fr. OF. *raïncier, reïncier*, F. *rincer*; of uncert. orig.; cf. OF. *recincier* to rinse.] **1.** To wash lightly; to cleanse with water after washing.
2. To cleanse by the introduction of water; — applied especially to hollow vessels; as, to *rinse* a bottle. "Like a glass did break i' the *rinsing*." *Shak.*
3. To remove by washing lightly.

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ring, *n.* Bank; shore. *Obs.*
ring, *v. i.* [Cf. RENGE, *v.*] To range; rove. *Obs.* [-ABLE.]
ring'a-ble (rĭng'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See **ringald.** ✝ RANGALE. [MAIL.
ring armor *or* **armour.** = RING
ring'-a-round', *n.* = RUNAROUND **a.** [RING, 3.]
ring'bark', *v. t. Hort.* = 6th
ring'bill', *n.* Ring-necked duck
ring'bird', *n.* Reed bunting.
ring blackbird. The ring ousel.
ringboned' (rĭng'bōnd'), *a. Far.* Affected with ringbone.
ring bunting. Reed bunting.
ring canal. *Zoöl.* **a** The circular water tube which surrounds the esophagus of echinoderms. **b** The circular canal in the edge of the umbrella of a jellyfish.
ring'-cas'ri-er, *n.* A go-between. *Obs. or R.*
ring dollar. = HOLY DOLLAR.
ring dropper. A sharper who pretends to have found a ring (dropped by himself), and fraudulently tries to induce one to buy it as valuable. — **ring dropping.** *Both Cant.*
ringe. ✝ REIGN.
ringe (rĭnj; rĭnzh), *n. & v.* Rinse. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ringe (rĭnj; rĭnzh), *n.* [Cf. OF. *renge* a row.] A ridge or row, esp. of hay, vegetables, wood, or brush. *Dial. Eng.*
ring'eye', *n.* The white-eye.
ring faller. = RING DROPPER. *Obs.*
ring fish. The sergeant fish. *Local, Australia.*
ring frame. = RING SPINNER.
ringing engine. A simple form of pile driver in which the monkey is lifted by men pulling on ropes.
ringit, *a.* [Cf. RINGED, *p. p.*] Ringle-eyed. *Obs. Scot.*
ringit-rangat, *n.* [Reduplicated fr. obs. *rangat* rabble.] Rabble; rascallions. *Obs. Scot.*
ring'le (rĭng'l), *n.* A little ring. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ring'le, *v. t.* To put a ring through the snout of (a pig). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ring'le, *n. & v.* Ring; tinkle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ring'le-eye' (rĭng'l-ī'), *n.* A wall-eye. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **ring'le-eyed'** (-īd'), *a. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ring'less, *a.* See -LESS.
ring lock. A kind of combination lock in which a series of grooved rings surrounding the bolt must be arranged so as to bring their grooves in line before the bolt can be shot.
ring'man, *n.* The ring finger. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ring micrometer. = CIRCULAR MICROMETER.
ring money. Annular pieces of metal used as money among barbarous people.
ring mule. = RING SPINNER.
ringo. ✝ ERINGO.
ringol. ✝ RIGOL.
ring'pig'ger, *n.* A drunkard. *Obs.*
ring'sail', *n. Naut.* = RINGTAIL, 2.
ring settlement. *Finance.* A settlement made by ringing out. See *to ring out*, under 6th RING.
ring stick, *or* **ring'stick',** *n. Jewelry.* A taper leather-covered wooden rod for polishing the insides of rings.
ring'-straked' (rĭng'strākt'), *a.* Ring-streaked. *Archaic.*
ring'-streaked', *a.* Marked with circular streaks
ringtail boom. *Naut.* A spar rigged on a boom of a fore-and-aft sail for setting a ringtail.
ring'taw', *n.* A kind of game at marbles.
ring thrush. The ring ousel.
ring'time', *n.* The season of putting on rings, as in betrothal. *Obs. or R.*
ring'toss', *n.* A game in which the object is to toss a ring so that it will drop over a stick.
ring wad. *Mil.* = GROMMET, 3.
ring willow. A variety of weeping willow with twisted leaves.
ring'wise' (rĭng'wīz'), *adv.* Like a ring; annularly.
ringworm bush. A tropical cæsalpiniaceous shrub (*Herpetica alata*) the leaves of which are used as a cure for ringworm.
ringworm root An East Indian acanthaceous shrub (*Rhinacanthus nasutus*). From its root is made a tincture used for ringworm. [BUSH.
ringworm shrub. = RINGWORM
ring'y (rĭng'ĭ), *a.* Having rings of discoloration; — said of elephants' teeth.
rink, *n.* [AS. *rinc.*] A man; hero; warrior. *Obs.*
rink'ite (rĭnk'īt), *n.* [After Dr. H. *Rink*, of Greenland.] *Min.* A yellowish crystalline silicate of cerium, etc.
Rin'nah (rĭn'ȧ). *Bib.*
rinne. ✝ RUN.
ri'no. ✝ RHINO.
rinoceros. ✝ RHINOCEROS.
Rinsch. ✝ RHENISH. [ing.
rinse, *n.* Act or process of rinsing.
rins'er (rĭn'sẽr), *n.* One that rinses.

rins'ing (rĭn'sĭng), *n.* The water that has been used to rinse a vessel; hence, the last dregs.

ri'ot (rī'ŭt), *n.* [OF. *riote* quarrel, dispute, F. *riotte*; orig. uncert.] **1.** Wanton or disorderly behavior; disorder; uproar; tumult. "His headstrong *riot*." *Shak.* **2.** Profligate or extravagant living; excessive, wild, and loose festivity; revelry. "Venus loveth *riot*." *Chaucer.* **3.** *Law.* The tumultuous disturbance of the public peace by an unlawful assembly of three or more persons in the execution of some private object. The usual (equivalent) definition is that given in 1 Hawkins' Pleas of the Crown, c. 65, s. 1, as follows: "A tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three or more persons assembling together of their own authority with an intent mutually to assist one another against any one who shall oppose them in the execution of some enterprise of a private nature and afterwards actually executing the same in a violent and turbulent manner to the terror of the people, and this whether the act intended be of itself lawful or unlawful."

ri'ot (rī'ŭt), *v. i.*; RI'OT-ED; RI'OT-ING. [OF. *rioter*.] **1.** To engage in riot; to act in an unrestrained or wanton manner; to indulge in excess of luxury, feasting, or the like, to revel; to run riot; to go to excess.

Riots in pleasure, and neglects the law *Daniel.*
No pulse that *riots*, and no blood that glows *Pope*

2. To create or engage in a disturbance or tumult; specif., *Law*, to disturb the peace by a riot. See RIOT, *n.*, 3.

ri'ot, *v. t.* **1.** To disturb by a riot, tumult, or disorder; to commit disorderly conduct in relation to. *Obs. The Bruce.* **2.** To spend or pass in riot; as, to *riot* away one's life. *R.*

Riot Act. *Eng.* An act (1 Geo. I. st. 2, c. 5, 1715) providing that if any twelve persons are unlawfully assembled to the disturbance of the peace, any justice of the peace, sheriff, under sheriff, or mayor of a town may command them by proclamation to disperse, and that if they shall contemn his order and continue together for an hour or more afterwards they shall be guilty of felony. The Act has not generally been enacted in the United States.

ri'ot-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who riots; specif.: **a** A profligate liver; a reveler; a roisterer. *Chaucer.* **b** One who creates or engages in a disturbance or tumult; specif., *Law*, one who engages in a riot. See RIOT, *n.*, 3. **c** One who commits an outrage or trespass, esp. against property *Obs.*

ri'ot-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *riotous* quarrelsome, F. *rioteux*.] Involving, or engaging in, riot; specif.: **a** Wanton; unrestrained; profligate.

The younger son . . . took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance with *riotous* living. *Luke* xv. 13

b Of the nature of a riot (sense 3); seditious; tumultuous.
—**ri'ot-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**ri'ot-ous-ness,** *n.*

ri'ot-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Act or practice of rioting; riot; also, rioters collectively. *Obs. or R.*

rip (rĭp), *v. t.*; RIPPED (rĭpt); RIP'PING. [ME. *ripen* to search into, to tear; cf. Sw. *repa* to ripple flax, *repa upp* to rip up, to ravel out, Dan. *rippe op*, Norw. dial. *ripa* to scratch, D. *repelen* to ripple (flax); perh. akin to E. *rap* to snatch. Cf. RIPPLE, of flax.] **1.** To divide or separate the parts of by cutting or tearing; to tear or cut open, asunder, or off; to tear off or out by violence; as, to *rip* a garment by cutting the stitches; to *rip* off the skin of a beast; to *rip* up a floor; —often used with *up*, *open*, *off*.

2. To take out or away by or as by cutting or tearing.

He'll *rip* the fatal secret from her heart *Granville.*

3. To tear up for search or disclosure, or for alteration; to search to the bottom; to discover; disclose. *Now Rare.*

For brethren to debate and *rip* up their failing out in the ear of a common enemy . . . is neither wise nor comely. *Milton.*

4. To saw (wood) lengthwise of the grain or fiber.

Syn.—See TEAR.

to rip out, to rap out. See 3d RAP, *v. t.*, 3. *Colloq.*

rip, *v. i.* **1.** To become torn apart or split open or asunder, esp., in a garment, etc., by cutting or breaking stitches.

2. To go ahead, move, or proceed headlong or at full speed or energy; as, to let an engine *rip*. *Colloq.*

3. To break forth into vehement, often profane, utterance; —usually with *out*; as, to *rip* out with an oath. *Colloq.*

rip, *n.* **1.** A rent made by ripping, esp. by a seam giving way; a tear; a place torn; laceration.

2. [Orig. uncert.] A term applied to a mean, vicious, or worthless thing or person, as to a scamp, a debauchee, or a prostitute, or a worn-out horse *Colloq.*

3. [Cf. RIPPLE a little wave.] **a** A body of water made rough by the meeting of opposing tides or currents. **b** A portion of a current roughened by passing over a shoal; —applied esp. to tidal currents, more rarely to land streams.

4. A rush; speed; pace. *Colloq.*

ri-pa'ri-al (rĭ-pā'rĭ-ăl; rī-; 115), *a. Zoöl.* Riparian; living on or frequenting the banks of streams or other waters.

ri-pa'ri-an (rĭ-pā'rĭ-ăn; rī-; 115), *a.* [L. *riparius*, fr. *ripa* a bank. See RIVER; cf. ARRIVE.] Of, pertaining to, or living on, the bank of a river, or, in a broader sense, the bank of a lake or a tidewater. —**riparian rights,** *Law*, the rights of a person owning land containing or bordering on a watercourse or other body of water in or to its banks, bed, or waters. At the common law a person owning land bordering a nonnavigable stream owns the bed of the stream to the filum aquæ, or thread of the stream, and may make reasonable use of its waters. Cf. FORESHORE.

ri-pa'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *riparius*.] Growing or living along the banks of rivers; riparial.

rip cord. *Aëronautics.* A cord by which the gas bag of a balloon may be ripped open for a limited distance to release the gas quickly and so cause immediate descent.

ripe (rīp), *a.*; RIP'ER (rīp'ẽr); RIP'EST (rīp'ĕst). [AS. *rīpe*; akin to OS. *rīpi*, D. *rijp*, G. *reif*, OHG. *rīfi*; prob. akin to E. *reap*. Cf. REAP.] **1.** Ready for reaping or gathering; having attained perfection; mature;—said of fruits, seeds, etc.; as, *ripe* grain. Botanically, a fruit is ripe when its seeds are mature and fit for germination. In horticulture it is ordinarily said to be ripe when in condition for use as food, although many unripe fruits are also eaten.

2. Like ripened fruit in ruddiness and plumpness.

3. Advanced by keeping to the state of fitness or best condition for use; mellow;—said of foods; as, *ripe* cheese; *ripe* wine; *ripe* game.

4. Having attained full development; mature; perfected; consummate; as, a *ripe* scholar. "*Ripe* courage." *Chaucer.*

5. Maturated or perfectly suppurated; ready to discharge;—said of abscesses, sores, tumors, etc.

6. In technical senses: **a** Of claims, mature. **b** *Zoöl.* Mature; ready to be discharged, as eggs; also, containing ripe eggs or spermatozoa, as a fish at spawning time.

7. Ready for action or effect; prepared.

While things were just *ripe* for a war. *Addison.*

8. Intoxicated. *Slang.* "Reeling *ripe*." *Shak.*

Syn.—Complete, finished. See MATURE.

ripe rot, a disease of ripe apples, caused by the parasitic fungus *Glœosporium fructigenum*; also, the fungus itself.

ripe'ly (rīp'lĭ), *adv.* In a ripe manner; maturely; at the fit time or in the fit manner; thoroughly.

rip'en (rīp'n), *v. i.*; RIP'ENED (-nd); RIP'EN-ING. **1.** To grow ripe; to become mature, as grain, fruit, flowers, and the like; as, grapes *ripen* in the sun.

2. To approach or come to perfection or completeness or to fitness for action, execution, use, or the like.

rip'en, *v. t.* **1.** To make ripe; as, the sun *ripens* the corn.

2. To mature; to fit or prepare; to bring to perfection or completeness or to a state of fitness for use, execution, or the like; as, to *ripen* the judgment; to *ripen* a plan; in butter making cream is *ripened* by the action of the lactic acid on the milk sugar.

ripe'ness (rīp'nĕs), *n.* [AS. *rīpness.*] State or quality of being ripe; maturity; completeness; perfection; as, the *ripeness* of grain, of manhood, of judgment.

ri-pid'o-lite (rĭ-pĭd'ō-līt; rĭ-), *n.* [Gr. ῥιπίς, ῥιπιδος, fan + *-lite.*] *Min.* **a** Clinochlore. **b** Prochlorite.

ri-pie'nist (rē-pyā'nĭst), *n. Music.* A player in the *ripieno* portion of an orchestra.

‖ **ri-pie'no** (rē-pyā'nō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Filling up; supplementary; supernumerary;—applied to an instrument or performer that only swells the mass or *tutti* of an orchestra, as distinguished from one that is obbligato.

rip'on (rĭp'ŏn), *n.* A sword, sword blade, or spur; — so called as notably produced at Ripon, Eng. *Obs. or Hist.*

ri-poste' } (rē-pōst'), *n.* [F. *riposte.*] **1.** In fencing, a
ri-post' } quick return thrust after a parry.

2. A quick and sharp retort; a repartee. *J. Morley.*

ri-poste' } *v. i.* [Cf. F. *riposter*.] To make a riposte, either
ri-post' } verbally or in fencing; to retort quickly.

"Absolutely certain," *riposted* the bookman. *Pall Mall Mag.*

rip'per (rĭp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that rips; a ripping tool. Specif.: **a** A long thin iron blade, notched to draw nails, used to remove damaged roofing slates, etc. **b** A ripsaw. **c** An implement for cutting stitches in ripping open seams in cloth. **d** A machine with revolvable knives for cutting millboard.

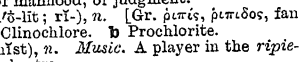
2. *Wiredrawing.* Any of the larger blocks on which the first few drawings are effected.

3. Anything very remarkable of its kind. *Slang.*

4. = DOUBLE-RIPPER.

ripper act *or* **bill.** An act or a bill conferring upon a chief executive, as a governor or mayor, large powers of appointment and removal of heads of departments or other subordinate officials. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*

rip'ping (rĭp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RIP. Hence: *a.* Remarkable of its kind for size, excellence, or the like; as, a *ripping* musician; a *ripping* lie. *Slang.* —**ripping chisel,** a long slender chisel, slightly bent near the cutting end, used for cleaning out mortises, etc. —**r. iron.** = RAVEHOOK. —**r. punch,** *Mach.*, a tool, used in a punching machine, for crosscutting metal plates. It has a rectangular point. —**r. saw,** a ripsaw.



Ripping Chisel

rip'ple (rĭp'l), *n.* [Cf. D. *repel*. See 2d RIPPLE, RIP to tear.] An implement, with teeth like those of a comb, for removing seeds and seed vessels from flax, broom corn, etc.

rip'ple, *v. t.*; RIP'PLED (-ld); RIP'PLING (-lĭng). [ME. *ripelen* to scratch. See RIP to tear.] **1.** To scratch; rip; tear; graze. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To remove the seeds from (flax, etc.), with a ripple.

rip'ple, *v. i.* [Cf. RIMPLE, RUMPLE. Perh. confused with *ripple* (of flax).] **1.** To become fretted or dimpled on the surface, as water when agitated or running over rough shallows; to be covered with, or form in, small waves or undulations; as, a field of grain *ripples* in the wind.

2. To make a sound as of water running gently over rough shallows; as, her laughter *rippled*.

rip'ple, *v. t.* To fret or dimple, as the surface of water; to cover with, or form in, small waves or undulations or with ripple-like marks; as, the breeze *rippled* the lake.

rip'ple, *n.* **1.** The fretting or dimpling of the surface of water running over rough shallows or stirred by the wind; hence, a little curling wave or an undulation.

2. A sound such as is made by water running over rough shallows; as, a *ripple* of laughter.

ripple marks. A system of small, more or less parallel ridges produced, esp. on sand, by wind, by the current of a stream, or by the agitation of waves.

rip'pler (rĭp'lẽr), *n.* One that ripples flax, etc.; a ripple.

rip'plet (-lĕt), *n.* A small ripple.

rip'ply (-lĭ), *a.* Having ripples; as, *ripply* water; hence, resembling the sound of rippling water, as laughter.

rip'rap' (rĭp'răp'), *n.* [Cf. RAP.] *Masonry.* A foundation or sustaining wall of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water, or on a soft bottom; also, stones so used.

rip'rap', *v. t.*; RIP'RAPPED' (-răpt'); RIP'RAP'PING. *Masonry.* To form a riprap in or upon; to strengthen or support with a riprap; as, a dam or a breakwater *riprapped* with stone.

rip'-rap', *n.* A kind of firework that when lighted makes a succession of sharp explosions and jumps.

rip'saw' (-sô'), *n.* [See RIP, *v. t.*, 4.] *Carp.* A saw with coarse teeth which have but a slight set, used for cutting wood in the direction of the fiber. See SAW, *Illust.*

rip'u-a'ri-an (rĭp'ū-ā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [LL. *ripuarius*: cf. F. *ripuaire*. Cf. RIPARIAN, RIVERAIN.] Of or pertaining to a bank or shore; specif. [*cap.*], designating a group of Franks who established themselves early in the 4th century on both banks of the Rhine near the present city of Cologne. See FRANK. —*n.* A Ripuarian Frank.

rise (rīz), *v. i.*; *pret.* ROSE (rōz); *p. p.* RIS'EN (rĭz''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIS'ING (rīz'ĭng). [AS. *rīsan*; akin to OS. *rīsan*, D. *rijzen*, OHG. *rīsan* to rise, fall, Icel. *rīsa*, Goth. *urreisan*, G. *reise* journey. Cf. ARISE, RAISE, REAR, *v.*]

1. To move from a lower position to a higher; to ascend; to mount or move up. Specif.: **a** To go upward by walking, climbing, flying, or any other voluntary motion; as, a bird *rises* in the air; a fish *rises* to the bait. **b** To ascend or float in a fluid, as gases or vapors in air, cork in water, and the like. **c** To move upward under the influence of a projecting force; as, a bullet *rises* in the air. **d** To grow upward; to attain a certain height; as, this elm *rises* to the height of seventy feet. **e** To reach a higher level by increase of quantity or bulk; to swell; as, a river *rises* in its bed. **f** To become erect; to assume an upright position; as, to *rise* after a fall. **g** To terminate an official sitting; to adjourn; as, the committee *rose*. **h** To terminate or abandon a siege. **i** To leave one's bed; to arise. **j** To tower up; to extend upward; as, the Alps *rise* far above the sea. **k** To slope upward, as a path. "A *rising* ground." *Dryden.* **l** To swell or puff up in fermentation; to become light, as dough. **m** *Phon.* To change, as a vowel sound, to a pronunciation with higher tongue position, as *a* (originally ä) to *ā* (*ale*).

2. To have the aspect or the effect of rising. Specif.: **a** To emerge above the easterly horizon, as the sun, moon, stars, and the like. **b** To become apparent; to emerge into sight; to appear; as, an eruption *rises* on the skin; the land *rises* to view. **c** To become perceptible to other senses than sight; as, a noise *rose* on the air; odor *rises* from the flower. **d** To have a beginning; to proceed; to originate; as, rivers *rise* in lakes or springs.

Honor and shame from no condition *rise.* *Pope.*

3. To increase in size, force, value, or the like; to proceed toward a climax. Specif.: **a** To increase in power, force, or strength; as, a storm *rises*; his anger *rose*; the *rising* power of a nation. **b** To become of higher value; to increase in price; as, stocks *rise* and fall. **c** To become larger; to swell;—said of a boil, tumor, and the like. **d** To increase in volume or intensity; as, the temperature *rises* in summer. **e** To become louder, or higher in pitch, as the voice or a musical instrument. **f** To increase in amount; to enlarge, as, his expenses *rose*.

4. In various figurative senses: **a** To become opposed, or hostile; to go to war; to take up arms; to rebel.

No more shall nation against nation *rise* *Pope.*

b To attain to a better social, official, professional, or financial position; to be promoted; to succeed; to prosper; as, a *rising* politician, educator, doctor; to *rise* in rank. **c** To become more and more dignified or forcible; to increase in interest or power;—said of style, thought, or discourse; as, to *rise* in eloquence; a story *rises* in interest. **d** To come to mind; to be suggested; to occur. **e** To come; to offer itself. *Obs. or R.*

There chanced to the prince's hand to *rise*
An ancient book. *Spenser.*

5. To ascend from the grave; to come to life.

But now is Christ *risen* from the dead. 1 *Cor.* xv. 20.

Syn.—RISE, ARISE. RISE is the general term, and applies to movement of any sort from a lower to a higher position; except in poetry, and in the sense of getting up from a sitting, kneeling, or lying posture, *rise*, in its lit. senses, has practically displaced ARISE; as, a balloon *rises* in the air, the mercury *rises* in the thermometer, one *arises* (or *rises*) from a chair; cf. to *rise* to a point of order. Fig., *arise* applies esp. to that which springs up or appears; *rise* often emphasizes the idea of origin; as, a discussion *arose*; "What mighty contests *rise* from trivial things" (*Pope*). But *rise* has much wider fig. application than *arise*.

rise (rīz), *v. t.* [See RISE, *v. i.*] **1.** To go up; ascend; climb.

2. To cause to rise; to raise; as, to *rise* a fish, or a ship.

to rise tacks and sheets. *Naut.* See RAISE, *v. t.*, 6 **b**.

rise (rīz, rĭs; 277: *see note below*), *n.* **1.** Act of rising, or state of being risen; ascent.

2. The distance through which anything rises; as, the *rise* of the river was six feet; a steep *rise* in a road.

3. A piece of land higher than its surroundings; as, the house stood on a *rise*.

4. Spring; source; origin; as, the *rise* of a stream.

All wickedness taketh its *rise* from the heart. *R. Nelson.*

5. Emergence above the horizon. *Shak.*

6. Increase; advance; augmentation, as of price, value, rank, property, fame, and the like; as, the *rise* of stocks.

7. Increase of sound; a swelling of the voice.

The ordinary *rises* and falls of the voice. *Bacon.*

8. Elevation or ascent of the voice; upward change of key; as, a *rise* of a tone or semitone.

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rin'spin'del, *n.* [ME *rine, rune*, a running (AS. *rynne*) + *spindle.*] A drill for trepanning. *Obs.*

rinst. Rinsed. *Ref. Sp.*

rin'there-out', rin'ther-out' (rĭn'thẽr-out'), *n.* & *a.* [Dial. *rin* to run.] Vagrant; vagabond; tramp. *Scot.*

‖ **ri'o** (rē'ō), *n.*; *pl.* RII (-ē). [It.] Lit., small stream;—applied esp. to the smaller water streets of Venice. Cf. CANALE.

‖ **ri'o** (rē'ō), *n.* [Sp.] A river.

riot, riote. † RIAL, RIALTY.

riotyse, n. Royal or noble personages. Cf. RIAL. *Obs. Scot.*

ri'ot. Var. of RYOT.

ri'ot-ise (rī'ŏt-īz), *n.* Riot; excess; revelry. *Obs.*

riotour. † RIOTER.

rip (rĭp, rē p). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of REAP.

rip (rĭp), *n.* [Cf. Icel *hrip* a box or basket.] A kind of fish basket. *Obs.*

rip, *n.* A whetstone or strop used to sharpen a scythe. *Dial.*

rip, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *rīpan, rȳpan.*] Plunder; despoil. *Obs.*

rip. *Abbr.* Ripieno.

R. I. P. *Abbr.* Requiescat, or requiescant, in pace (L., may he or she, or they, rest in peace).

ri-pa'ri-an (rĭ-pā'rĭ-ăn; rī-; 115), *n.* One who lives, or has property, on the bank of a river.

riparographer. † RHYPAROGRAPHER. [a fisherman. *Obs.*]

ri-pa'tor, *n.* [LL.] = RIPPIER.

ripe (rēp). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of REAP.

ripe (rīp), *n.* [L. *ripa.*] River bank; seashore. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ripe, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *rīpan.*] To ripen; mature. *Obs. or R.*

ripe (rīp), *n. t.* [ME. *ripen*; cf. RIP to tear.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To search; ransack; examine. **2.** To plunder; rob; rifle. **3.** To clean; to clear. *Scot.* **4.** To break up or remove stones from (rough ground). *Dial. Eng.*

ripeck. Var. of RYPECK.

ripel. † RIPPLE, to scratch.

ripe'man. † REPMAN.

ripen. † REAP.

rip'end. Ripened. *Ref. Sp.*

ripey, *a.* Ripe. *Obs.*

Rĭ'phath (rī'făth). *Bib.*

ri-pic'o-lous (rĭ-pĭk'ō-lŭs; rī-), *a.* [L. *ripa* bank + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Riparial.

ripier † RIPPIER. [*R. Sp.*]

rip'l, rip'ld. Ripple, rippled.

ri'ple (rī'p'l). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RIPPLE.

ripp (rĭp). Scot. var. of REAP.

rip'pat (rĭp'ŭt). Scot. var. of RIPPET.

rippe. † REAP; RIP, a basket

rip'ped (rĭp'ĕd; -ĕt). Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of REAP.

rip'per, *n.* See RIPPIER.

rip'pet (rĭp'ĕt), *n.* Romp; uproar; quarrel. *Scot. & Dial.*

rip'pier, rip'ier (rĭp'yẽr), *n.* Also **rip'per,** etc. [Cf. RIP a basket.] A fish peddler. *Obs.*

rip'ple (rĭp'l), *n.* Weakness in the back and loins; kidney disease;—often in the *pl. Scot.*

ripple grass. The ribwort.

rip'ple-less, *a.* See -LESS.

ripple plantain. The ribwort.

rip'ple-stock', *n.* A rod or staff used in beating flax. *Obs.*

rip'pling-ly, *adv.* of RIPPLING.

rip'pock (rĭp'ŭk), *n.* The common tern. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rip'pon. Var. of RIPON.

rip'sack' (rĭp'săk'), *n.* The gray whale.

‖ rire' en'tre cuir' et chair' (rēr' ăn'tr' kwēr' ā shâr'). [F.] Lit., to laugh between skin and flesh; to laugh in one's sleeve.

ri'ro-ri'ro (rē'rō-rē'rō), *n.* [Maori.] The gray warbler of New Zealand.

ris. Obs. pres. & dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of RISE.

ri-sa'la, -lah (rĭ-sä'lä). Vars. of RESSALA. [RESSALDAR.

ris'al-dar' (rĭs'ăl-där'). Var. of

ris'ban (rĭs'băn; *F.* rēs'bäN'), *n.* [F., fr. D. *rijsbank*, prop., bank of faggots.] *Mil.* A flat tract of land on which is a battery defending a harbor. *Rare.*

ris-berm' (rēs-bērm'), *n.* [F. *risberme*; cf D *rijsberm.*] An arrangement of fascines to strengthen the bottom of an earth wall or jetty. *Rare.*

rische. † RUSH, a plant, etc.

ris'da/ler (rĭs'dä'lẽr). Var. of RIX-DOLLAR.

‖ ris' de veau' (rē' dē vō'). [F.] Calf's sweetbread.

rise. † RUSH, a plant, etc.

rise. Var. of RICE, a twig.

rise'bush', *n.* = RICE, brushwood.

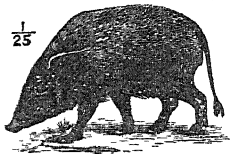
9. The upward spring of a fish to seize food or bait.
10. Capacity for rising, or height to which one can rise, intellectually or spiritually.
11. In trap shooting, the distance from the firing line to the traps.
12. *Mining.* **a** = RISER, 3. **b** Inclination or dip (of a stratum of coal), considered from below upwards.
rise of floor, *Shipbuilding*, a line on the body plan showing the angle that the midship frame makes with the horizontal plane at the keel; — called also *rise of floor line.*
☞ The older pronouncing dictionaries from Walker (*c.* 1800) have generally preferred ris, on the analogy of other nouns disting. in pron. by sharp *s* from the corresponding verbs of like spelling and accent; as *abuse*, n. & v., *use*, n. & v., *house*, n. & v., etc. Most recent dictionaries prefer riz, good usage having at all times been divided.
ris'er (rīz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rises, as one who gets up from bed, one who rises in revolt, etc.
2. *Arch.* **a** The upright piece of a step, from tread to tread. When this piece is omitted the open space between two treads is sometimes called an *open riser.* See BRIDGE-BOARD, *Illust.* Hence: **b** Any small upright face, as of a seat, platform, veranda, or the like.
3. *Mining.* A shaft excavated from below upward.
4. *Founding.* **a** = FEEDHEAD, 2. **b** A channel or head in a mold to permit escape of air, etc.
5. a *Steam Heating.* A vertical supply or return pipe for radiators. **b** *Elec.* A vertical wire connecting two floors in an electric wiring system for a building.
6. A member placed under something to increase its elevation; esp., either of two frames, secured one to each side of a cart, to raise the driver's seat.
7. *Print.* A block for mounting a plate. *Eng.*
ris'i-bil'i-ty (rĭz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *risibilité.*] **1.** The quality of being risible, or able or inclined to laugh.
A strong and obvious disposition to *risibility.* *Scott*
2. *pl.* A person's sensibilities to what seems ridiculous or laughable; impulses or tendencies to laugh; risibles.
ris'i-ble (rĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *risibilis*, fr. *ridere*, *risum*, to laugh. Cf. RIDICULOUS.] **1.** Having the faculty or power of laughing; disposed to laugh.
The definition of man that he is *risible.* *Dr. H. More.*
2. Exciting or provoking laughter. *Now Rare.* "*Risible* absurdities." *Johnson.*
3. Used in, or expressing, laughter; of or pertaining to laughter; as, *risible* muscles; the *risible* faculty.
Syn. — Ludicrous, laughable, amusing, ridiculous.
— ris'i-ble-ness, *n.* — **ris'i-bly,** *adv.*
ris'i-bles (-b'lz), *n. pl.* Risibilities (in sense 2).
ris'ing (rīz'ĭng), *p. pr.* of RISE. Hence: **a.** **1.** Attaining a higher place; ascending; appearing above the horizon; as, the *rising* moon.
2. Increasing in wealth, power, distinction, or the like.
Among the *rising* theologians of Germany. *Hare.*
3. Growing; advancing to adult years and to the state of active life; as, the *rising* generation.
4. *Her.* Depicted with wings opening as if for flight.
5. [From RISING, *n.*] Pert. to, or used in, or for, rising. **rising anvil,** a double beakiron. **— r. diphthong.** See DIPHTHONG, 1. **— r. floor,** *Shipbuilding*, a floor composed of rising timbers. **— r. head,** *Founding*, a riser. **— r. hinge,** a door hinge designed so that the door is lifted a little when opened. **— r. line,** *Shipbuilding*, a line drawn in a plan of a vessel to show the heights of the floors. **— r. rod,** *Mach.*, a valve rod in a beam pumping engine. **— r. seat,** one of the raised seats facing the congregation in a Friends' meeting house, occupied by the elders. **— R. Sun.** See ORDER, *n.*, 1 **c.** **— R. Sun, Empire or Land of the,** Japan; — the meaning of its native name, *Nippon.* **— r. timbers,** *Shipbuilding*, the floor timbers in the forward or after parts of a vessel. **— r. wood,** *Shipbuilding*, in wooden ships, timber used to fill in at the junctions of the keelson with the stem and stern posts.
ris'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that rises (in any sense).
2. That which rises; specif., a tumor; a boil. *Lev.* xiii. 10.
3. Anything used to make dough rise, as yeast; also, the amount of dough prepared at one time. *Chiefly Dial.*
4. *Mining.* = RISER, 3.
5. *Shipbuilding.* **a** A narrow strake to support the thwarts of a boat. **b** Fore-and-aft bearers to support a deck.
Rising in, or of, the North, *Eng. Hist.*, the short-lived Roman Catholic revolt under the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland in 1569, ruthlessly put down by Elizabeth.
ris'ing, *prep.* Approaching, or, more commonly in U. S., having just passed, a specified age, size, amount, or the like; as, a horse *rising* sixteen hands in height; a child *rising* three years; a crop *rising* a million bushels. *Dial.*
risk (rĭsk), *n.* [F. *risque*; cf. It. *risco*, *risico*, *rischio*, Pg. *risco*, Sp. *riesgo*, *arrisco*, and also Sp. *risco* a steep rock; orig. uncert.; cf. Ar. *rizq* what is given (by God), what is necessary, rations, pay of soldiers; hence perh., fortune (good or bad).] **1.** Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to loss, injury, disadvantage, or destruction; as, mountain climbing involves great *risks*; *risk* of assassination.
2. *Insurance.* **a** The chance of loss or the perils to the subject matter of insurance covered by the contract; also, the degree of probability of such loss. **b** Short for *amount at risk*, that is, the amount which the company may lose. In life insurance the risk at any given time equals the difference between the reserve and the face of the policy. **c** Loosely, a person or thing considered with reference to the risk involved in placing insurance upon him or it.
Syn. — Hazard, peril, jeopardy, exposure. See DANGER.
risk (rĭsk), *v. t.*; RISKED (rĭskt); RISK'ING. [Cf. F. *risquer*. See RISK, *n.*] **1.** To expose to risk, hazard, or peril; venture; hazard; as, to *risk* one's person or reputation.
2. To incur the risk or danger of; to venture upon (something involving risk); as, to *risk* a battle.
risk'y (rĭs'kĭ), *a.* **1.** Attended with risk or danger; hazardous. "Generalizations are always *risky.*" *Lowell.*
2. Incurring risks; venturesome. *Dial.*
3. = RISQUÉ. *Colloq.*
‖ **ri-sor'gi-men'to** (rē-zôr'jĕ-mĕn'tō), *n.* [It.] Lit., a revival; a resurrection; esp. [*cap.*], the revival of learning and the renewal of classical feeling in art, in Italy, in the 14th and 15th centuries, as disting. from the Renaissance in France and northern Europe. See RENAISSANCE.
‖ **ris'qué'**, *a. masc.* } (rēs'kā'). [F., p. p. of *risquer* to
‖ **ris'quée'**, *a. fem.* } risk.] Hazardous; risky; esp., fig., verging upon impropriety or indecency; as, a *risqué* story.
‖ **ris'sole'** (rē'sōl'; rĭs'ōl), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A ball or roll of rich minced meat or fish, covered with pastry and fried.
rist (rĭst), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel *rīsta* to cut, slash.] To scratch, mark, or wound; — in the phrase **to rist (one's self)** with the spear, in allusion to a supposed (and probably mythical) custom of the heathen Teutons whereby a "straw death," that is, a death otherwise than in battle, was symbolically avoided and entrance into Valhalla made possible
‖ **ri'tar-dan'do** (rē'tär-dän'dō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Retarding; — a direction for slackening time; rallentando.
rite (rīt), *n.* [L. *ritus*; cf. Skr. *riti* a stream, a running, way, manner, *ri* to flow: cf. F. *rit*, *rite.* Cf. RIVULET.]
1. A custom; habit; usage; practice. *Obs.*
2. Act of performing divine or solemn service, as established by law, precept, or custom; a formal act, or series of acts, of religion or other solemn duty; a solemn or proper observance; a ceremony; as, the *rites* of freemasonry.
Time goes on crutches till love have all his *rites.* *Shak.*
3. A prescribed form or manner of conducting religious service; a liturgy; as, the Roman or Ambrosian *rite.*
Syn. — Form, observance, ordinance. See CEREMONY.
‖ **ri'te-nu'to** (rē'tä-nōō'tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Held back in tempo; ritardando; — often denoting an abrupt slackening.
rit'or-nelle' (rĭt'ŏr-nĕl') } *n.* [It. *ritornello*, dim. of *ri-*
‖ **ri'tor-nel'lo** (rē'tôr-nĕl'lō) } *torno* return, fr. *ritornare* to return: cf. F. *ritournelle.*] *Music.* A short instrumental passage as prelude or refrain in a vocal composition, often consisting of its burden; also, a tutti passage in an instrumental concerto;— formerly also called a *symphony.*
Ritsch'li-an (rĭch'lĭ-ăn), *a. Theol.* Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with, the views of the theological school founded by the German theologian Albert Ritschl (1822–1889), who rejected philosophy as an adjunct to theology, and held Jesus Christ to be the ground of knowledge of all parts of the theological system. **—** *n.* A member of this school. **— Ritsch'li-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
‖ **Rit'ter** (rĭt'ẽr), *n. sing. & pl.* [G. Cf. RIDER.] A knight; a member of one of the lowest orders of the nobility in Germany and Austria.
rit'u-al (rĭt'ū-ăl), *a.* [L. *ritualis*, fr. *ritus* a rite: cf. F. *rituel.*] Of or pert. to rites or a ritual; as, *ritual* sacrifices.
rit'u-al, *n.* [Cf. F. *ritual.*] **1.** The form or forms of conducting worship, esp. as established by tradition or by sacerdotal prescription; religious ceremonial. Ritual is regarded as of paramount importance in primitive and polytheistic religions, the answer of a deity to a prayer being often considered to depend upon the form under which he is addressed or in which an offering is made. Sacrifices, mimetic dances, processions, and plays, mysteries, games, ordeals, and feasts are the chief acts of early public ritual. Cf. MAGIC, *n.*, 1.
2. Hence, a code or form of ceremonies observed, as by an organization or upon any ceremonial occasion; as, the *ritual* of the Freemasons.
3. A book containing the rites or ceremonial forms to be observed by an organization, as a church; specif., *R. C. Ch.* [L. *rituale*], a book containing the forms to be observed by priests in administering the sacraments (Communion out of Mass, baptism, etc.), in churchings, in burials, etc. See MANUAL, *n.*, 1.
rit'u-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *ritualisme.*] **1.** A system of conducting religious worship or exercises according to a ritual; use of, adherence to, or observance of, a ritual.
2. Specif., the principles and practices of those in the churches of the Anglican Communion who have revived the use in church services of the symbolic ornaments and of various ritual acts and symbolic materials (the so-called **six points of ritual** — altar lights, eucharistic vestments, the eastward position, wafer bread, the mixed chalice, and incense — being especially emphasized) which were sanctioned in the second year of Edward VI., and never, it is maintained, forbidden by competent authority, although generally disused.
3. The science or study of ritual or liturgies.
rit'u-al-ist (rĭt'ū-ăl-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *ritualiste.*] One skilled in, or attached to, a ritual; one who advocates or practices ritualism. **—** *a.* Ritualistic.
rit'u-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with, a ritual.
2. Adhering to ritualism; devoted to worship characterized by the use of external forms and symbols; of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, ritualists, esp. the party of such in the churches of the Anglican Communion.
riv'age (rĭv'ăj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ripa* bank, shore.] **1.** A bank, shore, or coast. *Archaic.*
2. *O. Eng. Law.* A duty paid to the crown for the passage of vessels on certain rivers.
ri'val (rī'văl), *n.* [F. *rival* (cf. It. *rivale*), L. *rivalis*; orig. uncert.] **1.** A person having a common right or privilege with another; a partner or associate. *Obs.*
If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus,
The *rivals* of my watch, bid them make haste *Shak.*
2. One of two or more striving to reach or obtain that which one only can possess; a competitor; as, *rivals* in love.
3. Hence, one who is in competition with, or strives to excel, another; as, *rivals* in business; *rivals* in good deeds.
Syn. — Competitor, emulator, antagonist.
ri'val, *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition; as, *rival* lovers; *rival* claims.
ri'val, *v. t.*; RI'VALED (rī'văld) or RI'VALLED; RI'VAL-ING or RI'VAL-LING. **1.** To stand in competition with, to strive to gain some object in opposition to; as, to *rival* one in love.
2. To strive to equal or excel; to emulate; — now often with an implication of successful emulation or of equal excellence; as, his eloquence *rivals* that of Burke.
ri'val, *v. i.* To be in rivalry; to act as a rival. *Archaic.*
ri-val'i-ty (rī-văl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *rivalitas*; cf. F. *rivalité.*] Rivalry; also, equality, as of right or rank. *Obs. or R.*
ri'val-ry (rī'văl-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Act of rivaling, or state of being a rival; a competition. "Keen contention and eager *rivalries.*" *Jeffrey.*
Syn. — Emulation. See COMPETITION.
rive (rīv), *v. t.*; *pret.* RIVED (rīvd); *p. p.* RIVED or RIV'EN (rĭv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIV'ING (rĭv'ĭng). [ME. *riven*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *rīfa*, akin to Sw. *rifva* to pull asunder, burst, tear, Dan. *rive* to rake, pluck, tear, and prob. to Gr. ἐρείπειν to dash down, to tear down, ἐρίπνη a broken cliff, crag; cf. L. *ripa* bank. Cf. RIFT, RIVEL, RIPARIAN.]
1. To rend asunder; to split; to cleave.
I shall *ryve* him through the sides twain. *Chaucer.*
2. To pierce, to thrust so as to pierce. *Obs.*
3. To discharge (a cannon). *Nonce Use.* *Shak.*
Syn. — See TEAR.
rive, *v. i.* To be split or be rent asunder.
riv'el (rĭv'l), *v. t.*; RIV'ELED (-ld); RIV'EL-ING. [AS. *rifeled*, *geryflod*, *gerifod*, wrinkled. Cf. RIFLE a gun, RIVE.] To shrivel; to shrink; as, *riveled* fruit. *Archaic. Pope.*
riv'er (rĭv'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *rivere*, F. *rivière* a river, in OF. also low ground along a river, LL. *riparia* river, bank of a river, fr. L. *riparius* belonging to a bank or shore, fr. *ripa* a bank or shore. Cf. ARRIVE, RIPARIAN, RIVE to rend.]
1. A natural stream of water larger than a brook or a creek. A *river* has its stages of development, youth, maturity, and old age. In its earliest stages a river system drains its basin imperfectly; as valleys are deepened, the drainage becomes more perfect, so that in maturity the total drainage area is large and the rate of erosion high. The final stage is reached when wide flats have developed and the bordering lands have been brought low.
2. Fig.: A large stream; copious flow; abundance; as, *rivers* of blood; *rivers* of oil; *rivers* of talk.
river black oak, one of the Australian beefwoods (*Casuarina suberosa*).
riv'er-ain (-ān), *a.* [F.] Pert. to a river bank; riparian.
river birch. **a** An American birch (*Betula nigra*) with reddish brown bark and rhombic-ovate leaves; also, its hard close-grained brownish wood. The tree is found in swamps and river bottoms throughout the eastern United States. **b** The cherry birch.
River Brethren. A denomination of Christians formed about 1770 in Pennsylvania among Swiss immigrants along the Susquehanna River. They are of the Baptist family, and allied to the Mennonites. They believe in trine immersion, the washing of feet, nonresistance, and nonconformity to the world. They exist in the three branches: (1) **The Brethren in Christ,** the largest body; (2) **The Old Order of Yorker Brethren,** chiefly in York County, Pa.; (3) **The United Zion's Children,** originating in 1853.
river dragon. A crocodile; — applied by Milton to the king of Egypt. See *Ezek.* xxix. 3.

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ris'en (rĭz''n), *p. p. & p. a.* of RISE; also, in Middle English, *pret. pl.* of RISE.
risent. † RESENT.
rish (rĭsh). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RUSH, a plant.
rish, *n.* A sickle *Obs.*
Rish'i (rĭsh'ĭ), *n.* [Skr. *ṛshi.*] *Hinduism.* A holy sage; an inspired poet; esp., any of seven ancient sages, born of Brahma's mind, to whom are attributed some of the Vedic hymns; also, any of the seven conspicuous stars of Ursa Major, which these sages are fabled to have become.
rish'ta-dar' (rĭsh'tä-dür'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *rishtadār*; Per *rishta* line, kin + *dār* agent suffix.] *Hindu Law.* A kinsman or relation.
ris'i-bl. Risible. *Ref. Sp.*
risien. † RESE, shake [SHELL.]
ris'ing-sun' shell. = SUNSET| **rision,** *n.* [L. *risio.*] A laughing or mocking; derision. *Obs.*
risk (rĭsk), *v. i.* To make a crackling or grating sound. *Scot.*
risk'er, *n.* One who risks.
risk'ful, *a.* Risky. *Rare.*
riskours. † RECOURSE.
risk premium See PREMIUM, 3.
riskt. Risked *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **ri'so-lu'to** (rē'zō-lōō'tō), *adv.* [It., resolute.] *Music.* Resolutely; with marked accent.
rison. † RIZZOM.
ri-so'ri-al (rī-sō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *ridere*, *risum*, to laugh.] Pertaining to, causing, or producing, laughter. *Rare.*
ri-so'ri-us (rī-sō'rĭ-ŭs; rĭ-), *n* [NL.] *Anat.* A narrow band of muscle fibers arising from the fascia over the masseter muscle and inserted into the tissues at the corner of the mouth
‖ **ri-sot'to** (rē-sōt'tō), *n.* [It.] A kind of pottage.
risp (rĭsp), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *rispa* to scratch.] To rasp; rub; scratch. **—** *n.* A sound of rasping; a rasp; a carpenter's file; a tiring pin. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
risp, *n.* **1.** A stem or stalk of any of various plants, as peas, strawberries, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
2. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A coarse kind of grass. **b** A stalk or wisp of hay. **c** A bulrush.
risque. † RISK.
riss. † RISE.
Ris'sah (rĭs'ä). *Bib.*
ris'sal-dar'. † RESSALDAR.
risschewe, *n.* [Cf. OF. *roissole*, F. *rissole.*] A kind of fried, rolled cake, usually containing figs and many spices. *Obs.*
risse. † RICE, a branch.
risse. Obs. pret. of RISE.
rissbe. † RUSH, a plant, etc.
ris'sle (rĭs''l; rĭz''l), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hrīsla* a twig.] A stick, staff, or pole. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Ris'so-a (rĭs'ō-ä), *n.* [NL., after Giovanni Antonio *Risso* (1777–1845), prof. of botany and chemistry at Nice.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small marine tænioglossate gastropods having an acuminate, often finely sculptured shell, with a corneous operculum. It is the type of a large family, **Ris-so'i-dæ** (rĭ-sō''ĭ-dē). **— ris'soid** (rĭs'oid), *a. & n.*
‖ **ris'so'lé'** (rē'sō'lā'), *a.* [F.] Browned by frying.
ris'som (rĭs'ŭm; rĭz'-). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RIZZOM.
rist. † REST.
rist. Obs. contr. of *riseth*, 3d pers. sing. pres. of RISE.
rist (rĭst), *n.* [Cf. ARIST, RISE.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* Rising; specif., a insurrection; also, resurrection. *Obs.* **b** An ascent (of ground). **c** An increase (of price).
rist, *n.* [Cf. WREST a key for a musical instrument.] A small lyrelike instrument *Obs. Scot*
ris-to'ri (rēs-tō'rē), *n* [After Adelaide *Ristori*, It. actress.] A loose open jacket for women.
‖ **ri'sum te'ne-a'tis, a-mi'ci?** (tē'n-ē'tĭs). [L.] Could you restrain laughing, my friends? *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 5).
‖ **ri'sus** (rī'sŭs), *n.* [L.] A laugh; laughter.
ri'sus sar-do'ni-cus (sär-dŏn'ĭ-kŭs). [NL. *sardonicus* sardonic.] *Med* Spasmodic facial expression, as in tetanus; sardonic grin.
rit. † RIGHT.
rit. Obs. contr. of *rideth*, 3d pers. sing. pres. of RIDE.
rit (rĭt), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *rīta* to scratch, cut] Scratch; cut; nip; slit; split; tear; pierce *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rit. *Abbr.* Ritardando.
ritch. † RICH.
ri'te (rī'tē), *adv.* [L.] Fitly; rightly; well; — used esp. in a diploma to indicate that the degree has been rightly or well obtained or to indicate the lowest grade of a particular degree. Cf. CUM LAUDE, etc.
rite'ly, *adv.* According to rite or ritual; duly. *Obs*
rith. † RIGHT.
rithe (rīth), *n.* [AS. *rīþ.*] A small stream. *Obs or Dial Eng.*
rither. † ROTHER, RUDDER.
rithful. † RIGHTFUL.
Rith'mah (rĭth'mä). *Bib.*
rithmoure. † RHYTHMER.
rithorie. † RHETORIC.
rit'ling (rĭt'lĭng), *n.* The youngest or puniest of a litter or a family. *Dial. Eng.*
rit'mas'ter. Var. of RITTMASTER. [A picture.]
‖ **ri-trat'to** (rē-trät'tō), *n.* [It.]
ritte. † RIT.
rit'ting-er-ite' (rĭt'ĭng-ẽr-īt'), *n.* [G. *rittingerit*, after Peter *Rittinger*, official at the Joachimsthal mines, where it was found.] *Min.* A dark brown or iron-black compound of arsenic, selenium, and silver, occurring in small crystals. Its streak is orange yellow. Sp. gr., 5.63.
ritt'mas'ter, *n.* [Cf. D. *rutmeester.*] A captain of cavalry. *Obs.*
rit'tock (rĭt'ŭk), *n.* [Orig. unknown.] A tern. *Local, Scot*
rit'u-al'i-ty (rĭt'ū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Ritual quality.
rit'u-al-ize, *v.* See -IZE. *Rare*
rit'u-al-ly, *adv.* By rites, or by a particular rite; by, or according to, a ritual.
Rin' Kin' (rĭn'-gōō'). See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.
riule. † RULE.
riv *Abbr.* River.
riv'a (rĭv'ä), *n.* [Icel. *rifa.*] A cleft in rock. *Scot*
rivage, *n.* [Cf. RIVE to arrive, ARRIVAGE.] Arrival. *Obs.*
rivaille, rivale, *n.* [OF., bank, shore.] Bank; landing. *Obs.*
ri'vald. Rivaled. *Ref Sp.*
ri'val-ess. *n* Female rival. *Rare.*
ri'val-ize, *v. i.* To act as rival. *R.*
ri'val-rous (rī'văl-rŭs), *a.* Emulative; given to rivalry. *Rare.*
ri-val-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
rive. † RIFE.
rive, *n.* [OF. & F., fr. L. *ripa.*] Bank. Cf. RIVAGE. *Obs.*
rive (rīv), *n.* **1.** A place torn; a rent; cleft; rift. *Dial. Eng.*
2. A portion of food torn off, as by the teeth; a bite. *Scot.*
rive, *n* [OD. *rijve*] A rake (implement) *Obs.*
rive, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *rivrer.* See ARRIVE.] To arrive; disembark; also, to travel; journey. *Obs.*
riv'el (rĭv'ĕl), *n.* A wrinkle; a rimple *Obs.*
riv'el-ing, *n.* A wrinkle. *Obs.*
rive'ly. † RIFELY.
riv'en (rĭv'n), *pret & p. p.* of RIVE [rives, or splits.|
riv'er (rĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who|
riv'er (rĭv'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* [OF. *riverer.*] To hawk by the side of a river; to fly (hawks) at river fowl. Cf. REVAY. *Obs.*
river ash. The red ash.
river bass. A black bass. *U. S.*
river bullhead. = MILLER'S-THUMB a.
river cottonwood. A common cottonwood (*Populus heterophylla*) of the eastern United States. See COTTONWOOD a.
river crab. A fresh-water crab of the family Thelphusidæ, as *Thelphusa depressa* of southern Europe.
river drift. See DRIFT, *n.*, 4.
river duck. See ANATINÆ.
riv'ered (rĭv'ẽrd), *a.* Supplied with rivers. [rivulet. *Obs.*|
riv'er-et, *n.* [OF. *riverete.*] A|

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river hog. Any of several African wild hogs of the genus *Potamochœrus*, of which the red river hog (*P. porcus*) is the best-known. It is bright rusty red in color, and has the tail and ears long and tufted.



River Hog (*Potamochœrus porcus*).

riv'er-ine (rĭv'ẽr-ĭn ; -īn), *a.* [From 2d RIVER. Cf. RIVERAIN.] Of, pertaining to, formed by, or resembling, a river or rivers; as, *riverine* traffic, ports, valleys.

river jack. An African puff adder (*Bitis nasicornis*) having a spine on the nose.

river mangrove. An Old World tropical myrsinaceous tree (*Ægiceras majus*), having the habit of a mangrove.

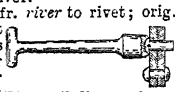
riv'er-side' (-sīd'), *n.* The side or bank of a river.

riverside grape. A wild grape (*Vitis vulpina*) abundant along river banks in the eastern United States. It has high-climbing stems, cordate, sometimes 3-lobed leaves, and sour blackish berries.

riv'er-weed' (rĭv'ẽr-wēd'), *n.* Any small submerged aquatic plant of the genus *Podostemon*.

riv'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Having many rivers, as a country. **2.** Pertaining to or resembling a river.

riv'et (rĭv'ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *n.* [F., fr. *river* to rivet; orig. uncert.] A headed pin or bolt of some malleable material, as wrought iron, very soft steel, or copper, used for uniting two or more pieces by passing the shank through a hole in each piece and then beating or pressing down the plain end so as to make a second head. Small rivets are sometimes closed cold, but usually metal rivets are closed at a white heat.


Rivet. Dolly (partly in section at end) and Rivet, inserted but not closed, with Closed Rivet below

riv'et, *v. t.* ; RIV'ET-ED ; RIV'ET-ING. **1.** To fasten with a rivet, or with rivets ; as, to *rivet* two pieces of iron. **2.** To upset the end or point of, as a metallic pin, rod, or bolt, by beating or pressing, so as to form a head ; hence, to spread (metal) by peening ; to peen. **3.** To fasten firmly ; to make firm, strong, or immovable.

Thus his confidence was *riveted* and confirmed. *Scott.*

riv'et-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RIVET. Hence : *n.* **1.** Act of one that rivets. **2.** A set of rivets, collectively.

riveting burr *or* **bur**. = 3d BURR, *n.*, 3 **b**. — **r. forge**, a forge for heating rivets. — **r. knob** *or* **set**. = RIVET SET. — **r. stake**, *Horol.*, a block of steel pierced with holes for the reception of arbors, so that the pinion or collet to be riveted finds a resting place round the edge of a suitable hole.

rivet set. A cupped tool for setting a rivet. Cf. DOLLY, *n.*, 3 **b**.

rivet wheat. A race of wheat (*Triticum sativum turgidum*), also known as *English*, or *turgid, wheat*, distinguished by the short reddish grain in a sharply keeled glume. It yields flour rich in starch and poor in gluten.

‖ **ri'vière'** (rē'vyĕr'), *n.* [F.] A necklace of diamonds or other precious stones, esp. one of several strings.

Ri-vi'na (rĭ-vī'nä), *n.* [NL., after A. Q. *Rivinus* (1652–1723), German botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American phytolaccaceous herbs, distinguished by the small racemose pink flowers with 4 sepals and 4 stamens, also by the somewhat flattened red berries. *R. lævis* and *R. humilis* are introduced into the southern United States.

riv'ing (rĭv'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RIVE. — **riving knife**. = 2d FROW. — **r. machine**, a machine for splitting wood into staves, shingles, etc. Cf. 2d FROW.

ri'vose (rī'vōs ; rĭ-vōs' ; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *rivus* a brook, channel, gutter.] Marked with sinuate and irregular furrows ; as, *rivose* markings.

Riv'u-la'ri-a (rĭv'ū-lā'rĭ-ä ; 115), *n.* [NL , fr. L. *rivulus* rill, rivulet.] The type genus of the Rivulariaceæ.

Riv'u-la'ri-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of blue-green fresh-water algæ of the class Schizophyceæ, consisting of slender filaments usually growing in tufts attached to the substratum, and frequently mucilaginous. *Rivularia* and *Calothrix* are the principal genera. — **riv'u-la'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

riv'u-let (rĭv'ū-lĕt), *n.* [Earlier *rivolet*, It. *rivoletto*, a dim. fr. *rivolo*, L. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus* a brook. Cf. RITE.] A small stream or brook ; a streamlet.

riv'u-lose (rĭv'ū-lōs), *a.* [L. *rivulus* rivulet.] *Chiefly Bot.* Marked with irregular, narrow, sinuous or crooked lines, like those representing rivers on a map.

rix'-dol'lar (rĭks'dŏl'ẽr), *n.* [Sw. *riksdaler*, or Dan. *rigsdaler*, or D. *rijksdaalder*, or G. *reichsthaler*, lit., dollar of the empire or realm, fr. words akin to E. *rich* and *dollar*. See RICH ; DOLLAR.] Any of various German, Dutch, and Scandinavian silver coins, now nearly obsolete. They varied in value from 30 cents to $1.15 (1s. 3d. to 4s. 9d.), but the typical value was not far from one dollar. The Dutch rix-dollar (*rijksdaalder*) is legal at 2½ gulden ($1.005).

roach (rōch), *n.* [See COCKROACH.] A cockroach.

roach (rōch), *n.* [ME. *roche*, OF. *roche* (also *roce*) ; cf. D. *rog*, *roch*, ray, G. *roche*, LG. *ruche*, Dan. *rokke*, Sw. *rocka*.] **a** A European fresh-water fish of the carp family (*Rutilus rutilus*). It is silver-white, with a greenish back. **b** Any of various allied or similar cyprinoid fishes, or, locally, in America, of certain sunfishes, or the spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*).



European Roach (*Rutilus rutilus*).

roach (rōch), *n.* [ME. *roche* rock, fr. F. *roche* a rock.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A rock ; a stony hill. *Obs.*, exc. in names of mountains. **b** Gravelly or stony soil; refuse stone.

roach, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** *Naut.* A cutting away in a curve of the edge of a sail, esp. in the leech or foot, to prevent chafing, or to secure a better fit. **2.** A roll of hair brushed upward from the forehead or, rarely, the side of the head. *Colloq. or Dial.*

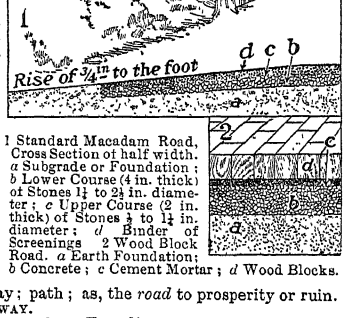
roach, *v. t.* ; ROACHED (rōcht) ; ROACH'ING. **1.** To cause to arch ; esp., *Colloq. or Dial.*, to brush (the hair) in a roach. **2.** To cut off, as a horse's mane, so that the part left shall stand upright ; to hog.

roach'-backed' (-băkt'), *n.* Having the back arched.

road (rōd), *n.* [Akin to D. *reede*, G. *rhede*, and prob. to E. READY. Cf. READY, RIDE, *v.*] A place, less sheltered or inclosed than a *harbor*, where ships may ride at anchor ; a roadstead ; — often in *pl.* ; as, Hampton *Roads*.

Now strike your sails, ye jolly mariners,
For we be come unto a quiet *rode* [road] *Spenser.*

road, *n.* [Orig. a riding, ME. *rode*, *rade*, a riding, a journey, AS. *rād*, fr. *rīdan* to ride. See RIDE ; cf. RAID.] **1.** A journey, or stage of a journey. *Obs. or Dial. Shak.* **2.** An armed expedition ; a hostile incursion ; a raid. *Obs.* **3.** A place where one may ride ; an open way or public passage for vehicles, persons, and animals ; a track for travel, forming a means of communication between one place and another. *Road* is generally applied to highways, but has a broader generic sense including *highway*, *street*, *lane*, etc.



1 Standard Macadam Road. Cross Section of half width. *a* Subgrade or Foundation ; *b* Lower Course (4 in. thick) of Stones 1½ to 2½ in. diameter ; *c* Upper Course (2 in. thick) of Stones ¾ to 1½ in. diameter ; *d* Binder of Screenings. 2 Wood Block Road. *a* Earth Foundation ; *b* Concrete ; *c* Cement Mortar ; *d* Wood Blocks.

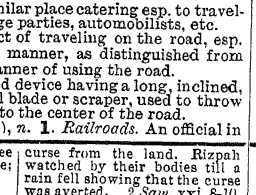
4. Fig. : Way ; path ; as, the *road* to prosperity or ruin. **Syn.** — See WAY.

on, *or* **upon, the road**. **a** Traveling or passing over a road ; coming or going ; on the way. **b** Traveling regularly on business, esp. as a commercial traveler. **c** *Theaters.* A performer on a tour of places where comparatively short engagements are played. *Cant.* — **the r.**, the highway as the field for highwaymen's operations ; hence, the career or practices of highwaymen ; as, a gentlemen of *the road* ; to take to *the road*. *Archaic.*

road agent. A highwayman, esp. on stage routes in unsettled districts. *Colloq., Chiefly Western U. S.*

road'bed' (rōd'bĕd'), *n.* **a** In railroads, the bed or foundation on which the superstructure (ties, rails, etc.) rests ; also, the ballast, or the upper surface of the ballast on which the ties rest. **b** In common roads, the whole material laid in place and ready for travel.

road cart. A kind of light two-wheeled vehicle, often having a back.


Road Cart.

road donkey. *Logging.* A donkey engine mounted on a sled, for dragging logs by cable along the skid road.

road harrow. A harrow devised to reshape the surface of a gravel- or stone-covered road disturbed by traffic.

road house. An inn or similar place catering esp. to travelers by the road, as carriage parties, automobilists, etc.

road'ing (rōd'ĭng), *n.* Act of traveling on the road, esp. in an ordinary or regular manner, as distinguished from racing or other special manner of using the road.

road machine. A wheeled device having a long, inclined, vertically adjustable steel blade or scraper, used to throw earth, etc., from the side to the center of the road.

road'mas'ter (rōd'más'tẽr), *n.* **1.** *Railroads.* An official in charge of a division or subdivision of from 50 to 150 miles of track ; — called also *supervisor* or *trackmaster*. *U. S.* **2.** A public overseer of repairs of roads. *Local, U. S.*

road metal. Broken stone, cinders, etc., used in making and repairing roads, ballasting railroads, etc.

road roller. A heavy roller, or combination of rollers, for making earth, macadam, or concrete roads smooth and compact, — often driven by steam.

road runner. The chaparral cock.

road'side' (rōd'sīd'), *n.* Land adjoining a road or highway ; the side of a road or highway.

road'stead (-stĕd), *n.* [1st *road* + *stead* a place.] A protected place where ships may ride at anchor. = 1st ROAD.

road'ster (rōd'stẽr), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A vessel that works its way by means of the tides. *Rare.* **2.** A horse used for driving, and sometimes for riding, for pleasure, or for light work, on ordinary roads. **3.** One who drives much ; sometimes, specif., a coach driver. *Chiefly Eng.* **4. a** A bicycle or tricycle adapted for ordinary use on common roads. **b** A comparatively high-powered automobile for use on common roads, usually having two seats side by side (including the driver's) and a single seat behind. **5.** One who keeps to the roads instead of following the hounds across country. *Hunting Slang.*

road'stones' (-stōnz'), *n. pl.* Stones used for road metal.

road'way' (rōd'wā'), *n.* A road, esp. the part traveled by horses and vehicles. *Shak.*

roam (rōm), *v. i.* ; ROAMED (rōmd) ; ROAM'ING. [ME. *romen*, *ramen* ; orig. uncert. ; cf. AS. *ārāman* to raise, rise, D. *ramen* to hit, plan, aim, OHG. *rāmēn* to strive after, aim. But the word was probably influenced by *Rome* ; cf. OF. *romier* a pilgrim, originally, a pilgrim going to Rome.] **1.** To direct one's course ; to go ; proceed. *Obs. Chaucer.* **2.** To go from place to place without any certain purpose or direction ; to rove ; to wander.

Daphne *roaming* through a thorny wood. *Shak.*

Syn. — Wander, rove, range, stroll. See RAMBLE.

roam, *v. t.* To range or wander over.

roam, *n.* Act of roaming ; a wandering ; ramble. *Milton.*

roan (rōn), *a.* [F. *rouan* ; cf. Sp. *roano*, *ruano*, OSp. *rodane*, *raudano*, OPg. *raudam*, *roudão*, and L. *ravidus* grayish, dark-colored.] **1.** Having a bay, chestnut, red, or brown color, with gray or white thickly interspersed ; — said of a horse. If the ground color is red the resulting color is termed *red-roan* or *strawberry roan*. **2.** Made of the leather called roan ; as, *roan* binding. **roan antelope**, a South African antelope (*Ozanna equina*) slightly larger and lighter-colored than the sable antelope.

roan, *n.* **1.** The color of a roan horse ; a roan color. **2.** A roan horse. **3.** A kind of leather used for slippers, bookbinding, etc., made from sheepskin tanned with sumac and colored to imitate ungrained morocco.

roar (rōr ; 201), *v. i.* ; ROARED (rōrd) ; ROAR'ING. [ME. *roren*, *raren*, AS. *rārian* ; akin to G. *röhren*, OHG. *rēren*.] **1.** To cry with a full, loud, continued sound. Specif. : **a** To bellow, or utter a deep, loud cry, as a lion or bull. **b** To cry loudly, as in pain, distress, or anger. *Dryden.* **2.** To make a loud, confused sound, as winds, waves, passing vehicles, a noisy crowd, or the like.

The brazen throat of war had ceased to *roar*. *Milton*

3. To be boisterous or disorderly.

It was a mad, *roaring* time, full of extravagance. *Bp Burnet.*

4. To laugh out loudly and continuously ; as, the hearers *roared* at his jokes. **5.** To make a loud noise in breathing, as horses having a certain disease. See ROARING, *n.*, 2.

roar, *v. t.* To utter with a roar ; to cry or proclaim aloud.

roar (rōr ; 201), *n.* [Cf. AS. *gerār*. See ROAR, *v.*] The sound of roaring. Specif. : **a** The deep, loud cry of some wild beasts ; as, the *roar* of a lion. **b** A loud, deep cry of one in pain, anger, or the like. **c** A loud, continuous, and confused sound ; as, the *roar* of wind, or waves.

Arm ! arm ! it is, it is the cannon's opening *roar* ! *Byron.*

d A boisterous outcry or shouting, as in mirth. "A constant *roar* of laughter." *Macaulay.*

roar'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that roars. Specif. : **a** A riotous person ; a swaggering, disorderly blade. *Slang. Obs.* **b** *Far.* A horse subject to roaring. See ROARING, *n.*, 2.

roar'ing (rōr'ĭng ; 201), *n* [AS. *rārung*.] **1.** A loud, deep, prolonged sound, as an utterance or cry of certain beasts or of a person in distress, anger, mirth, etc., that of winds or waves, or that of a noisy crowd. **2.** *Veter.* Noisy respiration in the horse, caused by paralysis of the left recurrent laryngeal nerve, and atrophy of the muscles of the arytenoid cartilage on that side. It is only produced during exercise and is an unsoundness.

roar'ing, *p. pr.* of ROAR. Hence : *p. a.* **1.** Making or characterized by a noise like a roar ; as, *roaring* applause. **2.** Riotous ; disorderly. *Obs. or R.* **3.** So busy, brisk, successful, or the like, as to suggest the

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river god. A deity supposed to preside over a river as its tutelary divinity. [a river.]

riv'er-head', *n.* The source of

riv'er-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

river horse. A hippopotamus.

riv'er-ish, *a.* Rivery. *Rare.*

riv'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.

riv'er-let, *n.* A little river.

riv'er-ling, *n.* A small stream

riv'er-ly, *a.* Like a river. *Rare.*

riv'er-man, *n.* **a** A man who makes his living in odd ways along a river front. *Cant, Eng.* **b** A logger.

river maple. The silver maple.

river oak. She-oak. *Australia.*

river pink. Pink azalea (*Azalea nudiflora*). *U. S.*

river poplar. The necklace poplar. *U. S.*

river shrew. The otter shrew.

river tern. A tern (*Sterna seena*) of India, which frequents rivers.

Riv'er Ti'gris (tī'grĭs). *Astron.* A former constellation consisting of Taurus Poniatowskii and Vulpecula.

river wattle. A Tasmanian acacia (*Acacia discolor*). [*Eng.*]

riv'et, *n.* Rivet wheat. *Dial.*

riv'et-er, *n.* One that rivets.

rivet hearth. A riveting forge.

rivet knob. = RIVET SET.

riv'et-less, *a.* See -LESS.

rivet steel. See STEEL, *n.*

Ri-vin'i-an (rĭ-vĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to the Ger. anatomist A. Q. Rivinus (1652–1723). — **Rivinian ducts**. = DUCTS OF RIVINUS.

riv'o, *interj.* An exclamation used in drinking bouts. *Obs.*

rivolet † RIVULET.

riv'u-la'tion (rĭv'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rivulus* rivulet.] A narrow irregular color marking.

rivulet tree. An evergreen euphorbiaceous shrub (*Phyllanthus australis*) of Australia and Tasmania, which grows chiefly along streams.

rivupe. Obs. var. of RIBIBE.

riwell. † RIAL.

riwle. † RULE.

rix (rĭks), *n.* [AS. *rixe*. Cf. RUSH a reed.] A rush ; a reed. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

rix, *v. i.* [AS. *rīxian*, *rīcsian*.] To reign. *Obs.*

rix-a'tion (rĭk-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rixari*, p. p. *rixatus*, to brawl, fr. *rixa* a quarrel.] A brawl or quarrel. *Obs.*

rix-a'trix (-trĭks), *n.* [L.] A virago or scold. *Rare.*

‖ **rix-a'tur de la'na ca-pri'na**. [L.] He wrangles about goat's wool; he contends about trifles. Adapted from *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. xviii. 15).

rix'dol'lar (rĭks'dŏl'ẽr), *n.* = RIX'LE (rĭk's'l), *v. t. & i.* [See RIX to reign.] *Obs.* 1. To rule; reign; govern; command. 2. To lead; to bring. 3. To wrestle. [minion. *Obs.*]

rix'ling, *n.* Rule ; reign ; dominion. *Obs.*

rix'y (rĭk'sĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *rixe* quarrel, L. *rixa*.] Quarrelsome ; also, wanton. — *n* A quarrelsome hussy *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rix'y (rĭk'sĭ), *n.* The common tern. *Local, Eng.* [RISE.]

riz (rĭz). Dial. pret. & p. p. of RIZ'ZAR. Dial. pret. & p. p. of

Ri-zal' Day (rē-zäl'). The thirtieth day of December, a legal holiday in the Philippine Islands, commemorating the death of the Filipino patriot José Rizal, who was condemned without trial and shot by Spanish soldiers in 1896.

rize, *v.* Rise. *Ref. Sp.*

riz'i-form (rĭz'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [F. *riz* rice + *-form*.] Resembling a grain of rice.

riz'n. Risen. *Ref. Sp.*

riz'om. Var. of RIZZOM. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

riz'omed (rĭz'ŭmd), *a. Her.* Bearing grains (of specified tincture).

Riz'pah (rĭz'pä), *n. Bib.* A concubine of Saul. Her two sons were hanged, with five other descendants of Saul, to remove a curse from the land. Rizpah watched by their bodies till a rain fell showing that the curse was averted. *2 Sam.* xxi. 8-10

riz'zar (rĭz'ẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *ressoré*, p. p. (Cotgrave), parched, dried by the sun.] To dry or cure in the sun. *Scot.* — *n* Drying, esp. in the sun ; a haddock so dried. *Scot.*

riz'zar (rĭz'ẽr), **riz'zart** (rĭz'ẽrt ; -ẽrt), *n.* Red currant. *Scot.*

riz'zer. Var. of RIZZAR. *Scot*

riz'zle (rĭz'l), *n.* = RIZZAR, a red currant. *Scot.* [*Dial. Eng.*]

riz'zle, *v. t.* = RIZZAR *Scot.* &

riz'zom (rĭz'ŭm), *n.* [Dial. also *rissom* a stalk or ear of grain ; cf. Sw. dial. *rissom*, *resoma*, *resma*, straw with the fruit on, grass stalks.] An ear or stalk of grain; a straw; hence, a particle ; the least bit. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

riz'zomed (rĭz'ŭmd), *a.* Bearing grain; headed out ; — of cereal grasses. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

RJE *or* **Rje**. *Abbr. Old Test. Criticism.* a The redactor or editor who combined J and E b Matter that he added.

R. M. *Abbr.* Resident Magistrate ; ring micrometer ; Royal Mail ; Royal Marines.

rm. *Abbr.* Ream.

R. M. A. *Abbr.* Royal Marine Artillery ; Royal Military Academy ; Royal Military (or Marine) Asylum. [College.

R. M. C. *Abbr.* Royal Military

R. M. L. I. *Abbr.* Royal Marine Light Infantry.

R. M. S., *or* **r. m. s**. *Abbr* Royal Mean-square ; Royal Mail Steamer ; Royal Microscopical Society.

R. N. *Abbr.* Royal Navy.

R. N. O *Abbr.* Riddare of Nordstjerne (Sw., Knight of the Order of the Pole Star). [Reserve.

R. N. R. *Abbr.* Royal Navy

ro. † RUE.

ro, *n.* [AS. *rōw*, akin to G. *ruhe* ; cf. Icel. *rō*, Dan. *ro*.] Rest; peace ; quiet ; repose. *Obs.*

ro. *Abbr.* Rood.

ro. *Abbr.* Recto.

R. O. *Abbr.* Royal Observatory

road, *v. t. Hunting.* To track or follow (game), esp. by scent. *Cant.*

road book. A guidebook esp. devoted to roads and distances.

roade. Obs. pret. of RIDE.

road'ed, *a.* Provided with roads.

road'er, *n.* A roadster.

road'ite (rōd'īt), *n.* One addicted to driving. *Colloq.*

road'less, *a.* See -LESS.

road'man, *n.* A road repairer.

road monkey. A man who inspects and repairs a logging road. *Cant.*

roads'man, *n.* = ROADMAN.

road wagon *or* **waggon**. A wagon for use on common roads ; esp., a form of buggy.

road'weed', *n.* The common plantain.

road'wor'thy (rōd'wûr'thĭ), *a.* Fit for, or for use on, the road.

Ro'a-ga (rō'ä-gä). *D. Bib.*

roage, roague. † ROGUE.

roak. Var. of ROKE, vapor.

roak'y (rōk'ĭ). Var. of ROKEY, foggy, etc. *Eng.* [ing. *Rare.*

roam'age (rōm'ĭj), *n.* A roaming.

roam'er, *n.* One who roams.

roan (rōn). Var. of ROWAN.

roan (rōn ; rō'ăn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RONE.

roan. Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of RAWN.

roaned (rōnd), *a.* 1. Roan. *Obs.* 2. Spirited. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ro'a-noke' (rō'ä-nōk'), *n.* [From North Amer. Indian.] A kind of wampum, of the Virginia region.

Ro'a-noke bell. [From *Roanoke*, Virginia.] The Virginia lungwort. *U. S.*

roan tree. Var. of ROWAN TREE.

roard. Roared. *Ref. Sp.*

roar'ing-ly, *adv.* of *roaring*, p. pr.

roase. † ROSE.

roase. † *rose*, pret. of RISE.

roar of traffic, of enthusiastic applause, or the like; as, a *roaring* trade; a *roaring* success. *Colloq.*

roaring boy *or* **lad**, a riotous fellow; a noisy street roisterer; a roarer. Also, *Rare*, r. girl. *Obs.* — **r. forties**, *Naut.*, the stormy tracts of ocean between the fortieth and fiftieth degrees of latitude, north or south. — **r. game**, curling. *Scot.* — **r. horsetails**, a corruption of *aurora australis*. *Colloq., Australasia.* — **R. Meg**, a cannon. *Obs.*

roast (rōst), *v. t.*; ROAST'ED; ROAST'ING. [ME. *rosten*, OF. *rostir*, F. *rôtir*; of G. origin; cf. OHG. *rōsten*, G. *rösten*, fr. OHG. *rōst*, *rōsta*, gridiron, G. *rost*. Cf. ROSTER.]

1. Primarily, to cook by exposure to radiant heat before a fire, or in an oven open toward the fire and having reflecting surfaces within, thus distinguished from *bake;* as, to *roast* meat on a spit; also, to cook in a close oven.

2. To cook by surrounding with hot embers, ashes, sand, etc.; as, to *roast* a potato in ashes.

3. To dry and parch by exposure to heat; as, to *roast* coffee; to *roast* chestnuts, or peanuts.

4. Fig.: To heat to excess; to heat violently; to burn.

> "*Roasted* in wrath and fire." *Shak.*

5. *Metal.* To heat to a point somewhat short of fusing, with access of air, as to expel volatile matter or effect oxidation; — in copper metallurgy, applied specif. to the final heating which causes self-reduction to occur by the reaction between the sulphide and the oxide. Cf. CALCINE, *v. t.*, 1.

6. To banter, ridicule, or criticize severely. *Colloq.*

roast, *v. i.* **1.** To cook meat, fish, etc., by heat, as before the fire or in an oven.

2. To undergo the process of being roasted.

3. To become overheated or parched.

roast, *n.* [OF. *rost*, F. *rôt*. See ROAST, *v.*] **1.** That which is roasted; a piece of meat which has been roasted, or is suitable for being roasted.

> A fat swan loved he best of any *roost* [roast]. *Chaucer.*

2. Act or process of roasting; specif., *Colloq.*, severe banter, ridicule, or criticism; as, he endured many *roasts.*

roast, *a.* [For *roasted.*] Roasted; as, *roast* beef.

roast'er (rōs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who roasts meat.

2. A contrivance for roasting, as a device for roasting coffee or peanuts, or a furnace for drying salt cake.

3. A pig, or other article of food, fit for roasting.

4. One who indulges in severe banter or criticism. *Colloq.*

roast'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ROAST. — **roasting ear**, an ear of Indian corn in that milky stage of development when it is fit to be eaten roasted. — **r. jack**, a device for turning a spit on which meat is roasted. See SMOKEJACK.

rob (rŏb), *v. t.*; ROBBED (rŏbd); ROB'BING. [ME. *robben*, OF. *rober*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *roubōn*, G. *rauben*, and OHG. *roub* robbing, booty, G. *raub*. See REAVE; cf. ROBE.]

1. To take something away from by force; to strip or deprive by stealing; to plunder; to steal from.

> To be executed for *robbing* a church. *Shak.*

2. *Law.* To take personal property in the possession of another from his person or his presence, feloniously, and against his will, by violence or by putting him in fear.

3. To take away by force or without right; to steal. *Obs.*

4. To deprive of, or withhold from, unjustly or injuriously; to defraud; as, to *rob* one of his rest, or of his good name; a tree *robs* the plants near it of sunlight.

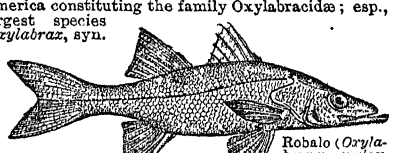
5. *Mining.* To mine coal or ore without provision for the preservation of (the mine). Hence: **a** (1) To take out pillars of coal or ore from (a mine) as a final operation, before the abandonment of the mine. (2) To take out the richer and more accessible ores from (a mine) leaving valuable material behind, while destroying the mine. **b** To mine (coal or ore) in this fashion.

to rob Peter to pay Paul, to pay one person with that to which another has a prior claim; to satisfy one obligation by creating or leaving unsatisfied another.

rob, *v. i.* To take that which belongs to another without right or permission, esp. by violence; to commit robbery.

rob (rŏb), *n.* [F.; cf. Sp. *rob*, It. *rob*, *robbo*, Pg. *robe*, *arrobe;* fr. Ar. *rubb*, *robb*, Per. *rub.*] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit, obtained by evaporation of the juice over a fire till it has the consistence of a sirup. It is sometimes mixed with honey or sugar.

rob'a-lo (rŏb'ȧ-lō; rō'bȧ-), *n.* [Sp. *róbalo.*] Any of several pikelike marine fishes of the West Indies and tropical America constituting the family Oxylabracidæ; esp., the largest species (*Oxylabrax*, syn. *Centropomus*, *undecimalis*), a valuable food fish called also *snook*, the smaller species being called **rob'a-li'to** (-lē'tō).



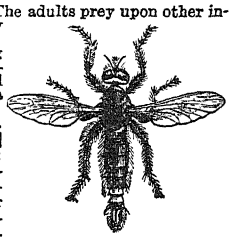
Robalo (*Oxylabrax undecimalis*). (¹⁄₂₀)

rob'and (rŏb'ȧnd), *n.* Also *ropeband*, *robbin*, etc. [Prop., a yard band; the first part of D., LG., or Scand. orig.; cf. D. *ra* a yard, spar, G. *raa*, *rahe*, Icel. *rā*, Dan. *raa.*] *Naut.* A small piece of spun yarn or marline used to fasten the head of a sail to a spar.

rob'ber (rŏb'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *robeor.*] One who robs; in law, one who commits the crime of robbery.

Syn. — Depredator, despoiler, plunderer, pillager, rifler, brigand, bandit, freebooter, pirate. See THIEF.

robber fly. Any of numerous predaceous flies, many of them of large size, belonging to the family Asilidæ. They usually have a slender body and long legs and are covered with coarse bristly hairs, but some resemble the bumblebees very closely. The adults prey upon other insects, and the larvæ prey upon other insect larvæ.



Robber Fly (*Asilus æstuans*). Nat. size.

robber frog. A large frog (*Lithodytes latrans*) of the extreme southern United States, having a note like a dog's bark.

rob'ber-y (rŏb'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BERIES (-ĭz). [OF. *roberie.*] Act or practice of robbing; specif., *Law*, larceny of property from the person or immediate presence of another in possession thereof accomplished by violence or putting him in fear.

Syn. — Depredation, spoliation, plunder, pillage, larceny, piracy, brigandage.

Rob'bia work (rŏb'yȧ). Glazed and colored terra-cotta work of the Della Robbia family, i. e., Luca della Robbia (d. about 1482) and his nephews, esp. Andrea. They used this medium in modeled figure subjects, ornamental borders, and semiarchitectural decorations of great beauty.

rob'bin (rŏb'ĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *robin.*] *Com.* A kind of package in which pepper and other dry commodities are sometimes exported from the East Indies.

rob'bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ROB. Hence, specif.: *n. Organ Building.* A variation of air pressure, causing unsteadiness of the wind current as delivered to the pipes, thus rendering their tones variable.

robe (rōb), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *rauba* a gown, dress, garment; prob. originally, booty, plunder. See ROB, *v. t.*] **1.** An outer garment; a dress of a flowing and elegant style or make; hence, a dress of state, rank, office, or the like.

> Through tattered clothes small vices do appear;
> *Robes* and furred gowns hide all. *Shak.*

2. By extension, any garment; *pl.*, dress; costume; as, the king's coronation *robes.*

3. Fig.: A covering; mantle; as, the *robe* of night; to throw the *robe* of charity over sins.

4. A skin of an animal, esp. of the bison, dressed with the fur on, and used as a wrap to throw over the legs in driving; hence, a similar wrap of any material. *U. S.*

5. *Dressmaking.* A dress pattern, often including bands, flouncing, or embroidery, ready to be made into a gown.

the robe *or* **the long robe**, the legal profession.

robe (rōb), *v. t.*; ROBED (rōbd); ROB'ING (rōb'ĭng). To invest or clothe with a robe or robes; to dress; to array; as, fields *robed* with green; a countenance *robed* in smiles.

robe, *v. i.* To put on a robe or robes; to robe one's self.

‖ robe'-de-cham'bre (rōb'dẽ-shăn'br'), *n.* [F., lit., a chamber gown.] A dressing gown, more commonly one for a woman, or, now rarely, a morning gown.

Rob'ert (rŏb'ẽrt), *n.* [F., of G. origin; cf. OG. *Robert, Ruopert, Ruprecht, Hruodperht, Hrodperht;* and OHG. *ruod-, hruod-* (in comp., akin to AS. *hrēð* glory, fame, Icel. *hrōðr*), and OHG. *beraht* bright, akin to E. *bright.* Cf. RUPERT.] Lit., bright in fame; — masc. prop. name. L. *Robertus* (rŏ-bûr'tŭs); F. *Robert* (rō'bâr'); It. *Roberto* (rō-bâr'tō), *Ruberto* (rōō-bâr'tō); Sp. *Roberto* (rō-bĕr'tō); Pg. *Roberto* (rō-bĕr'tōō); G. *Robert* (rō'bĕrt), *Rudbert* (rōōt'bĕrt), *Ruprecht* (rōō'prĕkt). — Dim. *Bob*, *Bobby*, *Dob*, *Dobbin*, *Rob*, *Robin*, *Pop* (*Popkin*, *obs.*).

Robert the Devil. [F. *Robert le Diable.*] **a** The hero, prob. legendary, of a French metrical romance of the 13th century, represented as the son of a Duke of Normandy. Reputed, because of his cruelty, to be the son of a devil, he repented, doing penance at Rome for seven years in the guise of a fool and a dumb person. Commanded by an angel to fight the Saracens, he defeated them, but reassumed each day his wretched clothes. Refusing the king's daughter, he retired to a forest, where he died hollily. Meyerbeer's opera of this name was produced in 1831. **b** Robert I., Duke of Normandy (d. 1035), father of William the Conqueror; — so called from his fury and cruelty in war.

Rob'er-val'li-an (rŏb'ẽr-văl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to the French mathematician G. P. de Roberval (1602–75). — **Robervallian line**, a curve, infinitely long, between which and its asymptote lies only a finite area; — so called by Torricelli.

Ro'ber'val's' bal'ance (rō'bĕr'vȧlz'). A kind of balance in which the pans are fixed to the vertical sides, prolonged, of a jointed parallelogram the two other sides of which are pivoted in their mid points to a vertical post.

rob'in (rŏb'ĭn), *n.* [F., prop. dim. of *Robert.* See ROBERT.]

1. A small, somewhat warblerlike European bird (*Erithacus rubecula*) of the thrush family, having the back brownish olive and the throat and breast yellowish red; — called also *robin redbreast*, or *redbreast.* It is a good songster and breeds abundantly in Great Britain. Hence (usually with some qualifying term), any of various Old World song birds related to, or resembling in size, color, or habits, the European robin; as, in Australia, species of the genera *Petroica*, *Melanodryas*, etc.; in India, of *Pratincola*, *Thamnobia*, etc.



a American Robin (*Planesticus migratorius*); *b* European Robin (*Erithacus rubecula*).

Cf. WOOD ROBIN.

2. In North America, a large thrush (*Planesticus migratorius*, syn. *Merula migratoria*). The upper parts are oliviaceous gray, the head and tail blackish, the throat streaked black and white, and the breast and under parts chiefly dull reddish. It often nests in orchard or shade trees, close to human habitations, and lays pale greenish blue eggs. Related forms inhabit Mexico. The name is, in combination, locally or popularly applied to other American birds; as, Oregon *robin*, the varied thrush; ground *robin*, the chewink; golden *robin*, the Baltimore oriole.

3. In Jamaica, a green, red-throated tody (*Todus viridis*).

robin's-egg blue, the color of a robin's egg; a pale greenish blue.

rob'in-et (rŏb'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [Prop. F., dim. of the name *Robin;* cf. F. *robinet* a cock, tap. See 2d ROBIN.] **1.** **a** The chaffinch. **b** The European robin. *Local, Eng.*

2. *Mil.* An obsolete engine for throwing darts and stones.

rob'ing (rōb'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ROBE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of putting on a robe.

2. A kind of flouncelike trimming for the front of a dress, skirt, or infant's frock.

3. Material for robes or gowns. *Obs. or R.*

Rob'in Good'fel'low (rŏb'ĭn gŏŏd'fĕl'ō). A tricksy house sprite in the popular fairy mythology of England; — styled also *Puck*, or *Hobgoblin*. See PUCK, **1.**

Robin Hood. A famous legendary English outlaw whose exploits are the subject of many ballads. He is usually described as a yeoman, with his chief resort in the forest of Sherwood, in Nottinghamshire. Of his followers, the most noted are Little John; his chaplain, Friar Tuck; and his sweetheart, Maid Marian. The popular legends extol his courage, courtesy, generosity, and skill in archery.

to go around Robin Hood's barn, to arrive at a conclusion or result by a roundabout course. *Colloq.*

Ro-bin'i-a (rō-bĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Jean *Robin*, French herbalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of American fabaceous trees and shrubs, the locusts, distinguished by the odd-pinnate stipulate leaves, showy racemose pink or white flowers with a broad reflexed standard, and slightly winged pods. *R. pseudacacia* is the common, or black, locust; *R. viscosa* is the clammy locust and *R. hispida* is the rose acacia, both ornamental shrubs. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

robin redbreast. **a** The European robin. **b** Less often, the American robin. **c** [*caps.*] See BOW STREET OFFICER.

rob'in's-plan'tain (rŏb'ĭnz-). **a** A common asteraceous plant of the eastern United States (*Erigeron pulchellus*) having flower heads with violet-purple rays.

ro'ble (rō'blā), *n.* [Sp., oak.] **1.** The Californian white oak (*Quercus lobata*).

2. Any of several trees having hard timber; as: **a** In the West Indies: (1) The fabaceous tree *Platymiscium polystachyum*. (2) Any of the bignoniaceous trees *Catalpa longissima*, *Tabebuia rigida*, and species of *Tecoma*. **b** In Chile, a kind of beech (*Nothofagus obliqua*).

rob'o-rant (rŏb'ō-rănt), *a.* [L. *roborans*, p. pr. See ROBORATE.] Strengthening. — *n.* A roborant drug; a tonic.

rob'o-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *roboratus*, p. p. of *roborare* to strengthen, fr. *robur*, *roboris*, strength.] To strengthen; confirm; corroborate. — **rob'o-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

rob'o-ra-tive (-rā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to roborate.

Rob' Roy' (rŏb' roi'). **1.** Lit., Red Rob; — the sobriquet of a famous Scottish outlaw, Robert Macgregor or Campbell (1671–1734), the chief of the Highland clan Macgregor. **2.** [After John McGregor (*Rob Roy*), a writer on canoeing, or his canoe.] A kind of short, light, flat-decked canoe, propelled by a double paddle, or by sail.

Rob'sart, Amy (ā'mĭ rŏb'sȧrt). In Scott's "Kenilworth," a beautiful, confiding girl whom the Earl of Leicester has secretly married but kept a prisoner at Cumnor Hall lest his marriage should hinder his advancement. Escaping, she goes to Kenilworth to get herself acknowledged, but is returned to Cumnor, and murdered by the contrivance of Varney. In real life Amy Robsart married Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester, in 1550, and her death was probably a suicide.

ro'bur-ite (rō'bûr-ĭt), *n.* [L. *robur* strength.] An explosive containing, according to one formula, chlorinated dinitrobenzene and ammonium nitrate.

ro-bust' (rō-bŭst'), *a.* [L. *robustus* oaken, hard, strong, fr. *robur* strength, a very hard kind of oak: cf. F. *robuste.*] **1.** Having or evincing strength or vigorous health; strong; muscular; vigorous; sound; as, a *robust* body; *robust* youth; *robust* health; *robust* confidence.

> The *robust* and lively pencil of Franz Hals. *F. G. Stephens.*

2. Rough; rude. "Gallantry *robust.*" *Thomson.*

3. Requiring strength or vigor; as, *robust* work.

Syn. — Lusty, sinewy, sturdy, hale, hearty. See STRONG.

ro-bus'tious (rō-bŭs'chŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *robusteus* of oak.] Robust; esp., rudely vigorous; rough. *Now Chiefly Humorous.* — **ro-bus'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **ro-bus'tious-ness**, *n.*

roc (rŏk), *n.* Also **rock**, and **rukh**. [F. *roc*, *rock*, Ar. (fr. Per.) & Per. *rokh* or *rukh*. Cf. ROOK a castle.] A fabulous mythical bird of Arabia so huge that it bore off elephants to feed its young. The legend of the roc was current in the East.

‖ ro'caille' (rō'kä'y'), *n.* [F. Cf. ROCK a stone.] *Art.* **a** Artificial rockwork made of rough stones and cement, as for gardens. **b** The rococo system of scroll ornament, based in part on the forms of shells and waterworn rocks.

roc'am-bole (rŏk'ăm-bōl), *n* [F., fr. G. *rockenbolle; rocken*, *roggen*, rye + *bolle* bulb.] A European onionlike plant (*Allium scorodoprasum*) often cultivated like the shallot, and similarly used; also, the shallot.

Roc-cel'la (rŏk-sĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ROCCELLIC.] *Bot.* A small maritime genus of parmeliaceous lichens having a fruticulose or pendulous thallus. The species, esp. *R. tinctoria*, are the chief sources of the dye archil.

roc-cel'lic (-lĭk), *a.* [Cf. NL. *roccella* archil (cf. It. *rocca* phrase "Before one can say Jack Robinson," meaning, in a very short time.

Robinson Crusoe. See CRUSOE, ROBINSON. [haircap moss.

rob'in's-rye', *n.* The common

Rob'in the Dev'il (rŏb'ĭn). See ROBERT THE DEVIL. [robin.

rob'in-wake', *n.* The wake-

robin wheat. = ROBIN'S-RYE.

roble. + RUBLE.

Ro-bo'am (rō-bō'ăm). Var. of REHOBOAM. [*Obs.*

rob'-o-da'vy, *n.* Metheglin.

rob'o-rate, *a.* [L. *roboratus*, p. p.] Roborated. *Obs.*

robore. + ROBBER.

ro-bo're-an (rō-bō'rē-ăn; 201), *a.* Also **ro-bo're-ous** (-ŭs). [L. *roboreus.*] Made of oak. *Obs.*

robours. + REBOURS.

robows. + RUBBISH.

robrik, robryk. + RUBRIC.

robrisshe. + RUBBISH, RUBRIC.

robry. + ROBBERY.

Robt. *Abbr.* Robert.

ro-bur'ne-an, *a.* [L. *roburneus.*] Of or pertaining to oak. *Obs.*

ro-bus'ti-ty (rō-bŭs'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* Robustness. *Rare.*

ro-bust'ly, *adv.* of ROBUST.

ro-bust'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ro-bus'tous, ro-bus'tu-ous, *a.* [L. *robustus.*] Robust. *Obs.*

roc-cel'lin (rŏk-sĕl'ĭn), **roc-cel'line** (-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Fast red A. See DYE.

roc-cel'line (-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* *Bot.* Pert to, or resembling, plants of the genus *Roccella.*

roasen. + ROSIN.

roast'a-ble, *a.* That can be roasted.

roast'-beef' plant. A European iris (*Iris fœtidissima*) the bruised leaves of which have an odor of flesh.

roast'i'ron, *n.* A gridiron. *Obs.*

roat, roate. + ROTE.

rob. + ROBE, RUB.

Rob. *Abbr* Robert.

ro'ba, *n.* = BONA ROBA. *Obs.*

robard, *n.* [From *robber*, influenced by *-ard.*] Robber. *Obs.*

robbe. + ROB, *v.*, RUB.

robber crab. **a** A purse crab. **b** Any hermit crab.

robber gull. A jaeger gull.

Robber Synod *or* **Council.** = LATROCINIUM, 2.

rob'bin. Var. of ROBAND.

rob'bin. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ROBIN.

robd. Robbed. *Ref. Sp.*

robeen. + ROBIN.

robel, robell. + RUBBLE.

rob'erd (rŏb'ẽrd), *n.* [Cf. 2d ROBIN.] The chaffinch. *Eng.*

roberie. + ROBBERY.

robert. + ROBARD, robber.

rob'ert (rŏb'ẽrt), *n.* The herb Robert. [ROBERT.]

Robert. *n* Short for SAUCE.

Rob'erts's straight-line motion (rŏb'ẽrts-sĭz). See STRAIGHT-LINE MOTION.

roberych. + RUBRIC.

robeux. + RUBBISH.

Rob'i-ga'li-a (rŏb'ĭ-gā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A festival including a procession and the sacrifice of a dog to the god **Ro-bi'gus** (rō-bī'gŭs), who averted blight from the fields.

ro-big'i-nous (rō-bĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *robiginosus* rusty, fr. *robigo*, *rubigo*, rust, blight, mildew. Cf. RUBIGINOUS.] Blasted; blighted; rusty; — of grain. *Obs.*

Rob'in. 1. Dim. of ROBERT. **2.** *[l. c.]* A bumpkin; a lout. *Obs.*

robin, *n.* [Cf. OF. *robon* a short garment, dim. of OF. & F. *robe* robe.] A sort of garment or trimming for a garment. *Obs.*

ro'bin (rō'bĭn), *n. Chem.* A toxalbumin in *Robinia pseudacacia*, similar to abrin and ricin.

robin accentor. A small Asiatic singing bird (*Tharrhaleus rubeculoides*), somewhat resembling the European robin in color.

Rob'in Blue'string. Sir Robert Walpole (1676–1745); — so called by his opponents, as a knight of the Garter. See BLUE RIBBON a.

robin breast. The knot (bird).

robin dipper. The bufflehead duck. *Local, U. S.*

ro'bin-in (rō'bĭ-nĭn), *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline glucoside found in *Robinia pseudacacia.*

robin-run-in-the-hedge, *n.* Any of several common trailing plants, esp. the ground ivy, cleavers, common bindweed, or bittersweet. *Dial. Eng.* [knot.

robin sandpiper *or* **snipe**. The

Rob'in-son, Jack (rŏb'ĭn-sŭn). A fictitious person named in the

rock) : cf. F. *rocellique*. See ARCHIL.] *Chem*. Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline dibasic acid, $C_{17}H_{32}O_4$, found in archil (*Roccella tinctoria*, etc.) and other lichens.

Ro'che-a (rō'kē-*ȧ*), *n*. [NL., after François de la *Roche*, Swiss botanist.] *Bot*. A small genus of South African fleshy crassulaceous undershrubs with showy cymose flowers of various colors, the corolla being salver-shaped, with the five stamens adnate to the petals.

roche'lime' (rōch'līm'), *n*. [F. *roche* rock + E. *lime*.] Lime in the lump after it is burned ; quicklime *Eng*.

Roche, *or* **Roche's, limit** (rōsh ; rōsh'ĭz). [After E. A. *Roche* (1820-83), French mathematician.] *Astron*. That distance between a planet's center and its satellite within which the satellite (if it always turns the same face toward the planet) cannot approach without suffering disruption.

Ro-chelle' (rō-shĕl'), *n*. A seaport town in France.
Rochelle powders. = SEIDLITZ POWDERS. — **R. salt**, sodium potassium tartrate, $NaKC_4H_4O_6\cdot 4H_2O$, a salt crystallizing in colorless orthorhombic prisms which melt at 74° C. (165° F.) and on higher heating carbonize. It has a cooling, saline, slightly bitter taste, and is a mild purgative. It was discovered by Seignette, an apothecary of Rochelle.

‖ **roche' mou'ton'née'** (rōsh' mōō'tō'nā'). [F., sheep-shaped rock.] *Phys. Geog*. A boss of rock worn and smoothed by glacier ice, until it has a roundish form ; a sheepback.

roch'et (rŏch'ĕt), *n*. [F., dim. fr. OHG. *roc* coat, G. *rock*, akin to AS. *rocc*.] **1**. A medieval outer garment, usually short-skirted, worn by men or women. *Obs. or Hist*.
2. A woman's loose cloak or frock. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*.
3. *Eccl*. A close-fitting linen vestment resembling the surplice, but having close sleeves reaching to the hands, worn esp. by bishops and abbots, in certain ceremonies. In the Anglican Communion it is worn under the chimere, and its lawn sleeves have been transferred to the chimere.
4. Hence, a bishop. *Obs*.

roch'ing cask (rōch'ĭng ; rōsh'ĭng). [Prob. fr. F. *roche* a rock ; cf. ROCHE ALUM.] A tank in which alum is crystallized from a solution ; a rocking cask.

rock (rŏk), *n*. [ME. *rocke* ; akin to D. *rok*, *rokken*, G. *rocken*, OHG. *rocko*, Dan. *rok*, Sw. *rock*, Icel. *rokkr*. Cf. ROCKET a firework.] A distaff ; a staff or frame on which flax is wound for spinning.

rock, *v. t.* ; ROCKED (rŏkt) ; ROCK'ING. [AS. *roccian* ; akin to Dan. *rokke* to move, to shake ; cf. Icel. *rykkja* to pull, move, G. *rücken* to move, push, pull, *ruck* a pull, jerk.]
1. To cause to sway backward and forward, as a body resting on a support beneath ; as, to *rock* a cradle or chair ; to cause to vibrate ; to cause to reel or totter.
A rising earthquake *rocked* the ground *Dryden*.
2. To move as in a cradle ; hence, to put to sleep by rocking ; to lull ; to quiet. "Sleep *rock* thy brain." *Shak*.
3. To affect in a specified manner by rocking ; as, to *rock* one asleep ; the tremor of the explosion *rocked* down houses.
4. In mezzotint engraving, to prepare the surface of (a plate) by the use of the cradle, or rocker.

rock, *v. i.* **1**. To move or be moved backward and forward ; to be violently agitated ; to reel ; to totter.
2. To roll or sway backward and forward upon a support ; as, to *rock* in a rocking-chair.
Syn. — See SHAKE.

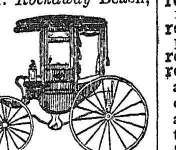
rock, *n*. Act or process of rocking ; specif., in fancy dancing, a step in which the body rocks.

rock, *n*. [ME. *rokke*, OF. *roke*, F. *roche* ; orig. uncert. ; cf. Bret. *roc'h*, and also OF. *roc*, and AS. *rocc*.] **1**. A large concreted mass of stony material ; a large fixed stone ; also, broken pieces of such masses. See STONE.
Come one, come all ! this *rock* shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I. *Scott*
2. *Geol*. Mineral matter of any kind occurring naturally in large quantities ; also, a particular mass of such material. The term is also applied in some cases to small masses of mineral matter ; thus, a dike half an inch wide would be called *rock*, though a vein of the same thickness would not. Rock may be consolidated or unconsolidated, and composed of one mineral or, more commonly, of two or more ; or it may be to a greater or less extent of organic origin, as coal. In geology granite, sand, gravel, and clay are rocks. Rocks may be broadly classified as igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic. See these terms, and PETROGRAPHY.
3. A peak, cliff, promontory, or the like, of rock, usually bare, and considered as one mass ; as, the *rock* of Gibraltar.
4. That which resembles a rock in firmness ; a defense ; support ; refuge.
The Lord is my *rock*, and my fortress. 2 *Sam* xxii. 2.
5. Fig. : Anything which causes a disaster or wreck suggestive of the wreck of a vessel upon a rock.
6. A stone ; as, to throw *rocks* at one. *Dial. or Uncultivated*.
7. A mass consisting of lime soap (calcium salts of fatty acids) obtained in a process for saponifying fats by heating them with lime and water under pressure.
8. *Mining*. A big lump of ore. *Cornwall, Eng*.
9. *Zoöl*. The striped bass.
10. **a** A kind of sweetmeat, hard, and usually flavored with peppermint and in the form of a thick, often varicolored, stick. **b** = ROCK CANDY. **c** A kind of hard cooky.
11. A coin ; hence, *pl*., money. *Slang, U. S.*
12. [*cap*.] Short for PLYMOUTH ROCK (fowl).
rock chestnut oak, the common chestnut oak of the eastern United States (*Quercus prinus*), with edible acorns and chestnutlike leaves. — **R. of Chick'a-mau'ga, the** (chĭk'*ȧ*-mô'-g*ȧ*), General George H. Thomas ; — so called because of his determined stand, which saved a large portion of the Union forces, in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863.

rock, *v. t.* To throw stones at. *Colloq., U. S.*

rock alyssum. A small garden perennial (*Alyssum saxatile*) resembling sweet alyssum but with yellow flowers.

rock'a-way (rŏk'*ȧ*-wā), *n*. [Prob. fr. *Rockaway* Beach, where it was used.] A light, low, four-wheeled carriage, with standing top, open at the sides, but having waterproof curtains to be let down when occasion required ; later, a similar, but heavier, carriage, inclosed, except in front, and having a door at each side.


Rockaway.

rock bass (bȧs). **a** A fish (*Ambloplites rupestris*) of the sunfish family, of most of eastern North America, esp. the upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lake region. Its flesh is rather soft and often of muddy flavor. **b** The striped bass. **c** In California, a common serranoid fish (*Paralabrax clathratus*). See CABRILLA, *Illust*.

rock beauty. **a** *Bot*. A European alpine brassicaceous plant (*Draba pyrenaica*), having fragrant lilac-purple flowers. **b** *Zoöl*. The palmoneta *Holacanthus tricolor*.

rock'-bot'tom, *n*. The very bottom ; as, to investigate a matter to *rock-bottom*. — *a*. The very lowest ; as, *rock-bottom* prices. Cf. BED ROCK. *Both Colloq., U. S.*

rock'-bound', *a*. Encircled or girt with rocks ; hence, fig., difficult of access or penetration ; as, a *rock-bound* mystery.

rock brake. **a** The cliff brake. See PELLÆA. **b** See CRYPTOGRAMMA.

rock butter. *Cookery*. A sauce made by beating butter with about twice its weight of sugar, and flavoring.

rock candy. Sugar obtained in large crystals or crystalline masses by slow evaporation.

rock cedar. A cedar or juniper (*Juniperus sabinoides*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico, closely resembling the red cedar.

rock cod. **a** Any of various scorpænoid rockfishes (see ROCKFISH **a**) of the Pacific coast. **b** In Australia, *Scorpæna ementa*, called *red rock cod* ; also, a large grouper (*Epinephelus dæmelii*), called *black rock cod*. **c** In New Zealand, the blue cod. **d** A variety of the true cod. See COD.

rock cook. A European wrasse (*Centrolabrus exoletus*).

rock crab. Any of various crabs inhabiting rocky shores, as *Cancer irroratus*, and *C. borealis* of the northeastern coast of North America.

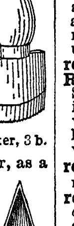
rock cress. Any of several rock-loving cresses, esp. species of *Arabis*, as *A. petræa*, *A. lyrata*, etc. See ARABIS.

rock crystal. Transparent quartz, esp. when colorless. See CRYSTAL, *n*., 2.

rock dove. **a** A wild pigeon (*Columba livia*) of Europe and Asia, found chiefly along rocky coasts. From it the domestic pigeons were derived. It is bluish gray with a purplish breast, white rump, and dark wing bars. **b** The black guillemot. *Ireland*.

rock elm. **a** An elm of the eastern United States (*Ulmus racemosa*), also called *cork elm*, from the prominent corky ridges on its twigs. **b** The tough, hard, reddish brown wood of this tree, used for implements, furniture, etc.

rock'er (rŏk'ẽr), *n*. **1**. One who rocks a cradle, etc.
2. Either of the curving pieces of wood or metal on which a cradle, chair, etc., rocks ; also, a chair or a play horse mounted on rockers ; a rocking-chair or rocking-horse.
3. Any of various devices or apparatus that work with a rocking or to-and-fro motion ; as : **a** *Mach*. (1) A lever, pivoted at or near its center, used with an up-and-down motion in certain link motions, gas-engine gears, etc. (2) = ROCKSHAFT. **b** *Engraving*. A tool for preparing the ground in mezzotint engraving ; a cradle (def. 4 **h**). **c** *Elec*. An adjustable brush holder for a dynamo or motor. **d** *Mining*. = CRADLE, *n*., 4 **i**. **e** In a piano action, a small piece fastened to the inner end of a piano key and having a small felt pad at one end to communicate motion to the prolong. See ACTION, *n*., *Illust*.
4. A skate with a curved blade, somewhat resembling in shape the rocker of a cradle.
5. A boat with a rockered keel.


Rocker, 3 **b**.

rock'er, *v. t.* To build with a camber like a rocker, as a boat keel.

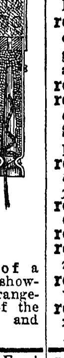
rocker arm. *Mach*. An arm borne by a rockshaft.

rocker cam. *Mach*. A cam with a rocking or reciprocating movement, as a cam on a rockshaft.

rock'er-y (rŏk'ẽr-ĭ), *n*. *Hort*. A mound of rock fragments, filled in with earth and set with plants.

rock'et (-ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *n*. [F. *roquette*, fr. It. *ruchetta*, dim. fr. L. *eruca* a sort of colewort.] **a** Orig., a European brassicaceous plant (*Eruca sativa*) sometimes eaten as a salad. **b** Any plant of the genus *Hesperis* ; the garden rocket, a tall annual with white or purple flowers. **c** Any of several similar plants, as the rocket larkspur.

rock'et, *n*. [It. *rocchetta*, formerly *rocchetto*, prop. a bobbin, spool, dim. of *rocca* a distaff, of G. origin. Named from the resemblance in shape to a distaff. See ROCK a distaff ; cf. RATCHET.] **1**. A firework consisting of a cylindrical case filled with a combustible composition, as niter, charcoal, and sulphur, and fastened to a guiding stick. It is projected through the air by the reaction of gases liberated by combustion. Rockets are used as projectiles (see ROCKET APPARATUS), for pyrotechnic display, etc.
2. A blunt lance head used in the just.


Section of a Rocket, showing arrangement of the Powder and Fuse.

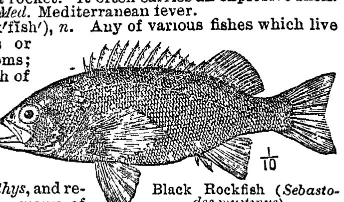
rock'et (rŏk'ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *v. i.* ; -ET-ED ; -ET-ING. **1**. To rise straight up and swiftly when flushed ; — said chiefly of pheasants.
2. To dash swiftly and with force like a rocket or a rocketing pheasant ; as, to *rocket* against one.

rocket apparatus. The life-saving apparatus using a rocket to carry a line from the coast to a ship in distress.

rocket harpoon. *Whaling*. A harpoon attached to and propelled by a rocket. It often carries an explosive shell.

rock fever. *Med*. Mediterranean fever.

rock'fish' (rŏk'fĭsh'), *n*. Any of various fishes which live among rocks or on rocky bottoms ; as : **a** Any fish of the family Scorpænidæ, particularly those belonging to *Sebastodes*, *Sebastichthys*, and related genera, many of which are valuable market fishes on the Pacific coast of North America and northern Asia. The red rockfish and the priest fish, or black rockfish, are well-known forms. **b** The striped bass. **c** Any of several groupers of Bermuda and Florida waters of *Epinephelus* and allied genera. **d** The log perch. **e** A killifish (*Fundulus majalis*) of the American Atlantic coast.


Black Rockfish (*Sebastodes mystinus*). 1/10

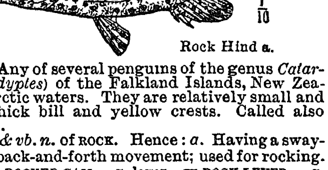
rock flour. **a** Finely powdered rock material produced by grinding action, as of a glacier on its bed. Called also *glacial meal*. **b** Rock meal.

rock garden. *Hort*. A garden laid out in a rocky situation, adapted for alpine and dwarf plants. Cf. ROCKERY.
Generally what have passed for *rock gardens* have been rockeries — mere piles of cobbles *L. H. Bailey*.

rock gurnet. The fortescue.

rock gypsum. Massive gypsum, sometimes crystalline, also microcrystalline or fine-grained, as in alabaster.

rock hind (hind). **a** A brown-spotted grouper (*Epinephelus adscensionis*) of the West Indies and southern United States. **b** A grouper (*Mycteroperca bowersi*) of the waters east of Porto Rico.


Rock Hind **a**. 1/10

rock hopper. Any of several penguins of the genus *Catarractes* (syn. *Eudyptes*) of the Falkland Islands, New Zealand, and Antarctic waters. They are relatively small and have a short thick bill and yellow crests. Called also *crested penguin*.

rock'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ROCK. Hence : *a*. Having a swaying, rolling, or back-and-forth movement ; used for rocking.
rocking cam. = ROCKER CAM. — **r. lever.** = ROCK LEVER. — **r. pier**, a bridge pier hinged so as to allow a slight longitudinal motion of the bridge when the latter expands or contracts. — **r. shaft.** = ROCKSHAFT. — **r. spectrum**, *Phys*., a spectrum made to vibrate rapidly across the screen so as to produce white light near the middle by superposition of colors. — **r. stone**, a stone, often of great size, so balanced upon its foundation that it can be rocked, or slightly moved, with but little force. In some cases it is left in this position by the weathering away of softer material ; in others, by the melting of ice. — **r. tool.** = ROCKER, 3 **b**. — **r. tree**, *Weaving*, the axle from which the batten or lathe of a loom is suspended. — **r. valve**, *or* **r. slide valve**, *Steam Engine*, a valve consisting of a disk or cylindrical piece with the necessary openings, oscillating or revolving on its seat, — used esp. in the Corliss valve gear.

rock'ing-chair', *n*. A chair mounted on rockers.

Rock'ing-ham ware (rŏk'ĭng-hăm ; -*ă*m). Ware made at Swinton, England, on the estate of the Marquis of Rockingham. About 1790 it consisted mainly of white earthenware covered with a brown glaze of varying shades, and known as *brown china*. From about 1820 a bone porcelain was made, very brilliantly gilded and painted.

rock'ing-horse', *n*. A plaything resembling a horse mounted upon rockers.

rock lily. **a** A tropical American club moss (*Selaginella convoluta*), which grows in dense tufts. **b** An Australian orchid (*Dendrobium speciosum*), usually found growing on rocks. It has large green pseudobulbs, and dense racemes of creamy white flowers. **c** Any of several rock-loving herbs, as the wild columbine. *Local, U. S.*

rock'ling' (rŏk'lĭng'), *n*. [*rock* + 2d *ling*.] **a** Any of certain small rather elongated marine gadoid fishes of the genera *Gaidropsarus* and *Enchelyopus*. **b** An Australian and New Zealand ophidioid fish of the genus *Genypterus*.

rock maple. The sugar maple.

rock meal. [Trans. of G. *bergmehl*.] **a** A fine flourlike earth composed of the shells of infusoria. In Lapland and Sweden it is sometimes eaten in times of famine. **b** A white powdery variety of calcite, occurring as an efflorescence.

rock moss. **a** Any lichen yielding archil, esp. *Lecanora tartarea*. **b** A rock-loving species of stonecrop (*Sedum pulchellum*). *U. S.*

rock oak. **a** The rock chestnut oak. **b** The chinquapin oak. **c** One of the Californian white oaks (*Quercus douglasii*).

rock oil. Petroleum.

rock pink. A pink-flowered portulacaceous plant (*Talinum calycinum*) of the western United States.

rock pipit. An abundant European pipit (*Anthus obscurus*) which frequents rocky shores.

rock plant. Any plant which grows on or among rocks.
rock plant of St. He-le'na (hĕ-lē'n*ȧ*), the asteraceous plant *Petrobium arboreum*, endemic on St. Helena.

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roccombo. † ROCAMBOLE.
roch. † ROCK. [var. of ROUGH.]
roch (*Scot.* rŏk). Obs. or Scot.
roche (*dial.* rōch, rŏch). Obs. or dial. Eng. of ROACH, rock.
roche alum (rōch). [F. *alun de roche* rock alum.] Roman alum.
roch'er (*dial.* rōch'ẽr), *n*. [F.] A rocky place ; rocks. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Roch'es-ter (rŏch'ĕs-tẽr), *n*. [From *Rochester*, New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.
Rochester, Mr. The stalwart passionate hero of Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre." His maniac wife sets fire to his home and perishes, and Jane then marries him, although he was crippled and blinded in trying to save his wife. [rochet. *Rare*.]
roch'et, *v. t.* To clothe with a
roch'et (rŏch'ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *n*. [Cf. ROACH, also OF. *rochet* (Cotgrave) a kind of fish.] The red gurnard.
roch'et. † RATCHET.
roch'ie (rŏch'ĭ). Var. of ROTCHE. [REACH.]
rochit, rocht. Obs. pret. of
rocht. † WROUGHT.
Ro'ci-nan'te (rō'thē-nän'tā ; 138), *n*. [Sp.] = ROSINANTE.
rock (rŏk). Var. of ROC.
rock'a-hom'i-nie, *n*. [See HOMINY.] Hominy. *Obs.*
rock'al-lase' (rŏk'*ă*-lāz'), *n*. See PETROGRAPHY.
rock alum. Roman alum.
rock arm. *Mach.* A rocker arm.
rock asphalt. **a** Asphalt rock. **b** = ASPHALT, 1 [ROCHET.]
rock'at (rŏk'*ŭ*t). Scot. var. of
rock badger. The cony (*Procavia capensis*) of South Africa.
rock bird **a** A cock of the rock. **b** The purple sandpiper. **c** A sea bird that breeds in rocky cliffs, as a murre [*Eng.*]
rock blackbird. The ring ouzel.
rock cavy. A Brazilian rodent (*Cavia*, or *Kerodon*, *rupestris*) allied to the guinea pig.
rock'cist' (rŏk'sĭst'), *n*. [*rock* a large stone + NL. *Cistus*, the genus in which the plants were once included.] The rockrose
rock cock. A cock of the rock.
rock cork. = MOUNTAIN CORK.
rock cranberry. The mountain cranberry.
Rock Day. = DISTAFF DAY.
rock dolphin. A European sculpin (*Cottus scorpius*).
rock duck. Harlequin duck. *Nova Scotia*.
rocke. † ROKE, vapor.
rock eel. The gunnel.
rock'e-lay (rŏk'ē-lā), **rock'lay.** Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of ROKELAY, roquelaure. [*Eng.*]
ro k'er, *n*. Rock dove. *Local*,
rocker keel. A rockered keel.
rocker shaft. = ROCKSHAFT.
rock'et (*dial.* rŏk'ĭt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of ROCHET.
rocket candytuft. A candytuft having large and full flower clusters. [which rockets.]
rock'et-er. *n* A pheasant
rocket larkspur. An annual species of larkspur (*Delphinium ajacis*) with showy blue flowers.
rocket salad. = 1st ROCKET **a**.
rock face. See QUARRY FACE. — **rock'-faced'** (-fāst'), *a*.
rock falcon. The merlin
rock fern. The common shield fern (*Dryopteris marginalis*).
rock flint. Chert.
rock'foil', *n*. The saxifrage.
rock gas Natural gas.
rock goat. A wild goat, or ibex.
rock goose. The kelp goose.
rock grape. The sand grape.
rock grouse. **a** The ptarmigan *Lagopus mutus*. **b** A sand grouse.
rock'hair', *n*. A slender rupicolous tufted lichen (*Alectoria jubata*), used in dyeing.
rock hawk. The merlin.
rock hopping. *Sealing*. Act of hauling a mass of blubber ashore through the breakers.
rock'i-ness, *n*. See -NESS.
rocking cask = ROCHING CASK.
rock'ish, *a*. Rocky. *Rare*.
rock jasmine. Any small tufted primulaceous plant of the genus *Androsace*.
rock kangaroo. A rock wallaby.
rock kelp. Rockweed.
rock lark. The rock pipit.
rock leather. Mountain leather
rock'less, *a*. See -LESS.
rock lever. A hinged lever that works with a rocking movement ; a rocking lever ; specif., an equalizing bar for draft animals, hinged by a knuckle joint.
rock lobster. A sea crawfish.
rocklow. † ROQUELAURE.
rock lychnis. Any of several species of *Lychnis* formerly included in *Viscaria*.
rock manakin. Cock of the rock.
rock melon. True cantaloupe.
rock milk. = AGARIC MINERAL.
rock native. See SCHNAPPER.
rock ouzel, *n*. The ring ouzel.
rock parrakeet *or* **parakeet** A small chiefly greenish Australian parrakeet (*Neophema petrophila*), which nests in holes in cliffs. [**b** A sand grouse.]
rock pigeon. **a** The rock dove.
rock pine. A variety of the cypress pine. *Local, Australia*.
rock plover. **a** The black-bellied plover. *Ireland*. **b** The purple sandpiper. [RACOIDEA.]
rock rabbit A hyrax. See HY-

rock'rose' (rŏk'rōz'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the Cistaceæ, esp. of the genus *Cistus*, or (*U. S.*) of the genus *Helianthemum*. **b** In Australia, any of several unrelated shrubs, as *Osteomeles anthyllidifolia* and species of *Hibbertia*.

rock salt. Common salt (sodium chloride) occurring in solid form as a mineral; halite; esp., salt in rocklike masses, usually more or less colored by iron. Also, sometimes, salt artificially prepared in large crystals or masses.

rock'shaft' (rŏk'shăft'), *n.* [Cf. ROCK, *v. t.*] *Mach.* A shaft that oscillates on its journals, instead of revolving, — usually carrying levers or projecting pieces, as arms, wipers, or tumblers, by means of which it receives and communicates reciprocating motion, as in some valve gears.

rock snake. **a** Any of several large pythons; as, the *royal rock snake* (*Python regia*) of Africa, and the *rock snake* of India (*P. molurus*). The rock snakes of Australia mostly belong to the allied genus *Morelia*. **b** A snake of the genus *Bungarus*, as the krait.

rock thrush. Any of certain Old World birds of the genera *Monticola* and *Petrophila*, of the thrush family.

rock tripe. An American lichen (*Umbilicaria dillenii*) growing on rocks in arctic and subarctic regions. Its flat, coriaceous, blackish thallus has been used as food in cases of extremity.

rock trout. Any of several marine food fishes of the group Pareioplitæ and genus *Hexagrammos*, of the North Pacific coasts, esp. *H. decagrammus* and *H. superciliosus*, the latter known as *red rock trout*. Called also *greenling*.

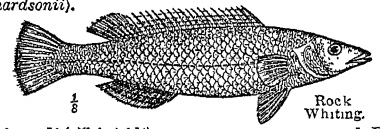
rock violet. A confervoid alga (*Trentepohlia iolithus*) forming patches on rocks at high elevations, and exhaling an odor of violets.

rock wallaby. Any of various medium-sized kangaroos of the genus *Petrogale*. They inhabit rocky regions, and have a completely naked muzzle and a slender tufted tail.

rock warbler. *Zoöl.* A small Australian timaliine singing bird (*Origma rubricata*) which frequents rocky ravines.

rock'weed' (rŏk'wēd'), *n.* Any coarse fucoid seaweed growing attached to rocks, esp. species of *Fucus*, *Ascophyllum*, and *Sargassum*.

rock whiting. An Australian labroid food fish (*Odax richardsonii*).



⅛ Rock Whiting.

rock'wood' (rŏk'wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** = MOUNTAIN WOOD. **b** Fossil or petrified wood.

rock'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* Stonework in which the surface is left broken and rough; also, rarely, rock-faced masonry (see under QUARRY FACE).

2. *Gardening.* A rockery.

rock wren. **a** Any of several wrens of the genus *Salpinctes*, of arid parts of the western United States and Mexico. **b** A small short-tailed passerine bird (*Xenicus gilviventris*) of New Zealand.

rock'y (rŏk'ĭ), *a.* Disposed to rock or totter, as when tipsy or after dissipation; hence, shaky; weak. *Slang or Dial.*

rock'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of, or abounding in, rocks; consisting of rocks; as, a *rocky* mountain; a *rocky* shore.

2. Like a rock; as, the *rocky* orb of a shield. *Milton.*

3. Fig.: Not easily impressed or affected; hard; unfeeling; obdurate; as, a *rocky* bosom. *Shak.*

ro-co'co (rō-kō'kō), *n.* [F.; prob. fr. the stonework used. See ROCK stone.] A florid style of ornamentation, consisting largely of a profusion of shellwork, scrolls, and flowers, popular in Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries. In architecture it characterizes the century beginning about 1660, showing esp. in an excess of broken and irregular curves, unusually placed round and oval openings, and figure sculpture of exaggerated pose. The interior use of coved ceilings, scrolls, and shellwork was often rich, though fantastic. Cf. BAROQUE. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table.*

ro-co'co, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, the rococo in style; florid; fantastic; feebly pretentious.

rod (rŏd), *n.* [ME. *rodde;* perh. orig. the same word as E. ROOD.] **1.** A straight and slender stick; a wand; hence, any slender bar, as of wood or metal. Specif.: **a** An instrument of punishment or correction; figuratively, chastisement.

> He that spareth his *rod* hateth his son. *Prov.* xiii. 24.

b A scepter; hence, figuratively, power; authority; tyranny; oppression. "The *rod*, and bird of peace." *Shak.* **c** A wand or similar badge of office carried by various officials having the direction of persons, as marshals, ushers, etc. **d** A support for a fishing line; a fish pole. *Gay.* **e** *Mach. & Structures.* A member used in tension, as for sustaining a suspended weight, or in tension and compression, as for transmitting reciprocating motion, etc.; a connecting bar; a connecting rod. **f** A bar or staff for measuring.

2. A measure of length containing 5½ yards or 16½ feet; also, the corresponding square measure; — called also *perch*, and *pole*. See MEASURE.

3. *Carp.* A narrow board, a lath, batten or strip, generally cut to a fixed length, upon which are marked either feet and inches, or, more usually, the heights and other dimensions of work to be done; — called also *staff*.

rod of Aaron, a divining rod. — **rods and cones.** *Anat.* See RETINA. — **r. of Cor'ti** (kôr'tē). *Anat.* See ORGAN OF CORTI. — **to have,** *or* **put, a rod in pickle,** to have in store or prepare a reproof, punishment, or penalty for future application.

rod (rŏd), *v. t.* **1.** To provide with rods, esp. lightning rods.

2. To operate upon with rods; to use a rod upon.

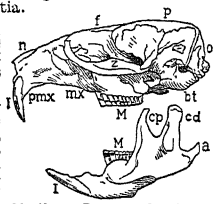
rod'ding (rŏd'ĭng), *n.* Rods collectively; rods in lengths joined end to end; as, a line of *rodding*.

ro'dent (rō'dĕnt), *a.* [L *rodens, -entis*, p. pr. of *rodere* to gnaw. See RASE, *v. t.*; cf. ROSTRUM.] **1.** Gnawing; biting; corroding; — in *Med.*, applied to a variety of cancer or ulcer.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** Gnawing. **b** Pertaining to the Rodentia.

ro'dent, *n.* One of the Rodentia.

Ro-den'ti-a (rō-dĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See RODENT, *a.*] *Zoöl.* The order consisting of the gnawing mammals, as rats, mice, squirrels, beavers, porcupines, and rabbits; — called also *Glires*. It is the largest order of mammals, and embraces more than a thousand mostly small-sized species, of very diverse habits. The incisor teeth grow from persistent pulps and are enameled chiefly in front, producing a chisel-shaped edge. They are separated by a long diastema from the molars, which are rooted or rootless and tuberculate or laminate. Canines are absent and premolars are few or wanting. There are two suborders, Simplicidentata and Duplicidentata.



Skull of Rodent (Muskrat). *I, I,* Incisors; *M, M* Molars; *n* Nasal; *f* Frontal; *p* Parietal; *o* Occipital; *z* Zygomatic Arch; *bt* Bulla Tympani; *mx* Maxillary; *pmx* Premaxillary; *cp* Coronoid Process; *cd* Condyle; *a* Angle of Mandible.

rod epithelium. *Anat.* Epithelium in which the cells exhibit striation so as to appear as if divided at one end into a bundle of rods. It is found lining parts of certain glands.

Rod'er-ick (rŏd'ẽr-ĭk), *n.* [LL. *Rodericus*, of Germanic origin; cf. G. *Roderich*, OG. *Hroderich, Ruodrich, Rudrich;* cf. for the two parts of the name, ROBERT and RICHARD.] **1.** Also **Rod'er-ic.** Lit., rich in fame; — masc. prop. name. F. *Rodrigue* (rô'drēg'); It. *Rodrigo* (rô-drē'gō); Sp. *Rodrigo* (rô-drē'gō), *Ruy* (rōō'ē'); G. *Roderich* (rō'dĕ-rĭk); Russ. *Rurik* (rōō'rĭk).

2. The last of the Gothic kings of Spain, the subject of many legends. He is the hero of Southey's "Roderick, the Last of the Goths," and Scott's "Vision of Don Roderick," and a chief character in Landor's drama "Count Julian."

ro'di-nal (rō'dĭ-năl), *n. Photog.* A developer consisting of the para amino derivative of phenol, $C_6H_4(NH_2)OH$, or one of its salts.

Rod'man gun (rŏd'măn). [After T. J. *Rodman*, Am. soldier.] *Ordnance.* A smooth bore, muzzle-loading, cast-iron gun of large calibers, much used in the United States service during the Civil War and for many years after. It was cast about a hollow water-cooled core to give the internal layers initial compression with a resulting increase of resisting strength to explosion (cf. WIRE-WOUND GUN).



Rodman Gun. The dotted line shows the bore.

Rod'man's pressure gauge *or* **gage** (rŏd'măn'z). A gauge for measuring pressure, as in cannon, by means of the length of the indentation or cut made in a piece of copper by a V-shaped steel knife. It is now generally superseded by the crusher gauge (which see).

Rod'o-mont (rŏd'ō-mŏnt), *n.* Also **Ro'do-mon'te** (rō'dō-mŏn'tā). [It. *Rodomonte, Rodamonte*, prop., one who rolls away mountains; It. dial. *rodare* to roll away (fr. L. *rota* a wheel) + It. *monte* a mountain, L. *mons*. See ROTARY; 1st MOUNT, *n.*] **1.** A Moorish hero, a king of Algiers in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." He is a brave and fierce, but boastful, warrior.

2. [*l. c.*] [F. *rodomont*, It. *rodomonte.*] A vain or blustering boaster; a braggart; a braggadocio. *Sir T. Herbert.*

rod'o-mon-tade' (rŏd'ō-mŏn-tād'; -tăd'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *rodomontata*. See RODOMONT, *n.*] Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant. — *a.* Bragging; boastful. *Rare.*

rod'o-mon-tade', *v. i.* To boast; brag; rant.

rod'wood' (rŏd'wŏŏd'), *n.* Any of several West Indian shrubs or trees. The common rodwood is *Lætia thamnia*, of the family Flacourtiaceæ. The red rodwood is *Eugenia monticola;* the black, *E. pallens;* and the white, *Chytraculia chytraculia*, — all of the family Myrtaceæ.

roe (rō), *n.* [ME. *ro*, AS. *rā, rāha;* akin to D. *ree*, G. *reh*, Icel. *rā*, Dan. *raa*, Sw. *rå.*] **a** The roe deer. **b** A hind or doe.

roe, *n.* [For *roan*, ME. *rowne*, akin to G. *rogen*, OHG. *rogan*, Icel. *hrogn*, Dan. *rogn, rawn*, Sw. *rom;* orig. uncert.; cf. Gr. κρόκη pebble, Skr. *çarkarā* gravel.] **1.** **a** The eggs of fishes, esp. when still inclosed in the ovarian membranes. The sperm or testes of the male fish are sometimes called *soft roe*. **b** The eggs or ovaries of certain crustaceans, as the coral of the lobster.

2. A mottled appearance in wood, esp. mahogany.

Roe, Richard. *Law.* A fictitious name for a party, real or fictitious, to an act or proceeding. See DOE, JOHN. Other names were formerly similarly used, as *John-a-Nokes, John o'*, or *of the, Noles*, or *Noakes, John-a-Stiles*, etc.

roe'buck' (rō'bŭk'), *n.* The male, or any, roe deer.

roe deer. [AS. *rāhdēor.* See 1st ROE; DEER.] A European and Asiatic deer (*Capreolus caprœa*), having erect cylindrical antlers, forked at the summit and approximated at the base. It is the smallest European deer, and is very nimble and graceful. It is reddish brown in summer, grayish in winter, and has a white rump patch.



Roe Deer. Male and Fawn.

ro-ga'tion (rō-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rogatio*, fr. *rogare, rogatum*, to ask, beg, supplicate: cf. F. *rogation.* Cf. ABROGATE, ARROGANT, PROROGUE.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The inquiry made, orig. by the consuls, later, also by the tribunes, as to the will of the people on a proposed decree or law; also, their proposal of a law or decree for passage by the people; also, the law or decree.

2. *Eccl.* Litany; supplication.

Rogation Days. *Eccl.* The three days next before Ascension Day, observed as days of special supplication. In the Roman Catholic Church the Litany of the Saints is chanted in procession on each day. In the Anglican Communion they are fast days, and it is customary to ask God's blessing on the fruits of the earth. In England perambulation of the parish is still locally observed. The Rogation Days were instituted in the 5th century by Mamertus, Bishop of Vienne in Gaul, in a time of local calamity.

rogation flower. A European milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*), formerly used for garlands in Rogation Week.

Rogation Sunday. *Eccl.* The Sunday next before the three Rogation Days, that is, the fifth Sunday after Easter.

rog'a-to-ry (rŏg'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [See ROGATION.] Seeking information; authorized to examine witnesses or ascertain facts; as, a *rogatory* commission. *Woolsey.*

Rog'er (rŏj'ẽr), *n.* [F., OF. *Rogier*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *Rothger, Hrotger, Hrodger;* and OHG. *hruod-* (in comp.; see ROBERT), and *gēr* spear, akin to AS. *gār.*] **1.** Lit., famous with the spear; — masc. prop. name. L. *Rogerus* (rŏ-jē'rŭs); F. *Roger* (rô'zhā'); It. *Ruggiero* (rōōd-jĕ'rō), *Rogero* (rō-jĕ'rō); Sp. *Rogerio* (rō-hā'rē-ō; 189); Pg. *Rogerio* (rō-zhā'rē-ō); G. *Rüdiger* (rü'dĭ-gẽr). — Dim. *Hodge* (hŏj), *Hodgkin* (hŏj'kĭn).

2. [*also l. c.*] A black flag with white skull and crossbones, formerly used by pirates; — called also *Jolly Roger.*

Rog'er de Cov'er-ley (dē kŭv'ẽr-lĭ). [After Sir *Roger de Coverley.* See COVERLEY.] An English country-dance like the Virginia reel.

Ro'get's' spi'ral (rō'zhăz'). [After S. R. *Roget* of England, who invented it.] *Elec.* An automatic make-and-break consisting of a wire spiral suspended so that its lower end just dips into mercury. When a sufficient current is passed through it, the coils attract one another, drawing the lower end out. The coils then return by their own weight.

rogue (rōg), *n.* [Cf. F. *rogue* proud, haughty, supercilious, Icel. *hrōkr* a rook, a croaker (cf. ROOK a bird), or Bret. *rok, rog*, proud, arrogant.] **1.** A vagrant; an idle, sturdy beggar; a vagabond; tramp. The term, esp. in the phrase **rogues and vagabonds,** is loosely applied, chiefly in English statutes, to various wandering, disorderly, or dissolute persons, amenable under the various Vagrancy Acts.

2. A dishonest person; a knave; a cheat.

3. One who is pleasantly mischievous, waggish, or frolicsome; — used jocosely or affectionately. *Shak.*

4. A rogue elephant.

5. *Hort.* A chance variation; a deviation from the type of a given variety or standard; — usually applied to inferior or worthless plants appearing among choice seedlings.

rogue, *v. t.* **1.** To stigmatize as a rogue; to decry. *Obs.*

2. To act the rogue towards; to cheat.

3. *Hort.* To weed out (inferior plants in a bed of seedlings).

rogue, *v. i.* To wander; to play the rogue or vagabond. *Obs.*

rogue elephant. A vicious elephant which separates from the herd and roams alone.

ro'guer-y (rō'gẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** The life of a vagrant. *Obs.*

2 Practices of a rogue; knavish tricks; cheating; fraud.

3. Arch tricks; mischievousness; waggishness.

rogues' gallery (rōgz). A collection of portraits of persons arrested as rogues or criminals, for the use of the police.

rogue's march (rōgz). Derisive music performed in driving away a person under popular indignation or official sentence, as when a soldier is drummed out of a regiment.

rockrose family. *Bot.* The family Cistaceæ. [of garnet.]
rock ruby. A fine red variety
rock salmon. **a** An amber fish, esp. *Seriola falcata. Southern U. S.* **b** The coalfish **a.** *Eng.*
rock samphire. A European apiaceous plant (*Crithmum maritimum*).
rock seal. The harbor seal.
rock shrike. A rock thrush.
rock snipe. Purple sandpiper.
rock soap. = MOUNTAIN SOAP.
rock sparrow. **a** Any of several Old World sparrows of the genus *Petronia*, as *P. petronia* of southern Europe and northern Africa. **b** A sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps eremœca*) of Mexico and Texas.
rock'staff' (rŏk'stăf'), *n.* [Cf ROCK, *v. i.*] An oscillating bar, as the lever of a forge bellows.
rock starling. The ring ouzel.
rock sucker. A lamprey.
rockt. Rocked. *Ref. Sp.*
rock tar. Petroleum.
rock'tree', *n.* = ROCKING TREE
rock turquoise. Turquoise in its rock matrix, as used in jewelry; turquoise matrix.
Rock'wood'-for-ma'tion. [From *Rockwood*, Tennessee.] *Geol.* A Silurian iron-bearing formation of the southern Appalachians.
Rocky Mountain Sing. of *Rocky Mountains:*—used attrib., as in: **Rocky Mountain garrot,** Barrow's golden-eye. — **R. M. goat,** the mountain goat (*Oreamnos montanus*). — **R. M. grasshopper** *or* **locust.** See GRASSHOPPER, 1. — **R. M oysters,** lamb fries. *Colloq., Local, U. S.* — **R. M. sheep.** See MOUNTAIN SHEEP, 1.—**R. M. whitefish.** See WHITEFISH.
ro'coa (rō'kō), *n.* [Tupi *urucú*. cf. F. *rocou, roucou*, Pg *urucá.*] Annatto.
rocolo. †ROQUELAURE [BOLE.]
roc'om-bole. Var. of ROCAMBOLE.
ro'cou (rō'kōō). Var. of ROCOA
roc'ta (rŏk'tȧ), *n.* [LL. Cf. ROTE, the musical instrument.] *Music.* A medieval stringed violinlike instrument.
rod. † ROAD, ROOD.
rod. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of RIDE. [of DODANIM.]
Rod'a-nim (rŏd'ȧ-nĭm). Var.
rod bayonet. *Mil.* A comparatively light combination bayonet and ramrod, not now regarded with favor. [redden.]
rodde. † ROD; ROOD; RUD, to
rod'di-kin (rŏd'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [Cf. OD. *roode* appendix of the stomach, Flem. *roode* neck of the womb.] The fourth stomach of a ruminant. *Scot.* [ROWAN.]
rod'din (rŏd'ĭn). Scot. var. of
rod'ding, *n.* [Gael. *rod* path, fr. E. *road.*] A narrow path, esp. one made by sheep. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rod'dle. † RADDLE. [breast.]
roddoc. † RUDDOCK, robin red-
rod'dy. † RUDDY.
rod'dy, *a.* Full of rods or twigs.
rode. Pret. & dial. p. p. of RIDE.
rode. † REED; ROOD; RUD, *n.;* RUDDY. [ROAD.]
rode. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
ro'de (rō'dē), *n. Naut.* A light rope for a boat's anchor. *Local, U. S. & Newfoundland.*
rode goose [Cf. ROTT GOOSE.] The common brant. *Brit.*
rodehors. † ROODHORSE.
ro-den'tial (rō-dĕn'shăl), *a.* Pertaining to the Rodentia. *R.*
ro-de'o (rō-dā'ō; 146), *n.* [Sp., a going round.] A round-up. See ROUND-UP. *Western U. S.*
Roderick Dhu. See DHU, RODERICK. [DOM, RODERICK.]
Roderick Random. See RANDOM.
Rod'er-i'go (rŏd'ẽr-ē'gō; rō'dẽr-rē'gō). A Venetian gentleman in Shakespeare's "Othello." He is a lover of Desdemona, and the dupe of Iago
rode tre. † ROOD TREE.
rod fructification. *Bot* A form of gonidiophore in basidiomycetous fungi, consisting of a hyphal branch from which rodlike gonidia are abjointed.
rodge (rŏj), *n.* Gadwall. *Eng*
rodi. † RUDDY. [a rope.]
rod'ing (rōd'ĭng), *n.* = RODE.
rod'knight', *n. O. Eng. Feudal Law.* = RADKNIGHT.
rod'let, *n.* A small rod
rod'man (rŏd'măn), *n. Surveying.* See LEVELING
rod'ney (rŏd'nĭ), *n.* A shirk; idler; vagabond; anything worthless. *Dial. Eng.*
Ro'dolph (rō'dŏlf), **Ro-dol'phus** (rō-dŏl'fŭs), *n.* Masc. prop. name. See RUDOLPH.
rodomel. † RHODOMEL.
rod'o-mont (rŏd'ō-mŏnt), *a.* Bragging; vainly boasting
rod'o-mon-tad'ist, -ta'dor, *n.* One given to rodomontade.
rod'o-mon-ta'do, *n.* Rodomontade; also, a rodomontadist. *Obs.* — *a.* Rodomontade. *Obs.*
Ro-drigues's' co-ör'di-nates (rō-drēgz'). [Prob. after Olinde *Rodrigues* (1794–1851), French economist and mathematician.] See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2.
Ro-dri'guez's an'eu-rysm *or* **an-eurism** (rō-drē'gāths). *Med.* A form of varicose aneurysm in which the sac is in contact with the artery. [RODMAN.]
rods'man (rŏdz'măn), *n.* =
rod'ster, *n.* An angler. *Rare*
rod tre. † ROOD TREE.
rody. † RUDDY.
rodyr † RUDDER.
roe. † ROW, series. [its fruit
roebuckberry Stone bramble or
roed (rōd), *a.* Filled with roe.
roe'de (rō'dē), *n.* [D.] See MEASURE.
roelle bone. † REWEL BONE.
roelme. † ROYALME.
ro'e-ncke'. Var. of ROANOKE.
Roent'gen, *n.,* **Roentgen rays,** etc. See RÖNTGEN, etc. [Oölite.]
roe'stone'. *n.* [See ROE spawn.]
rofe. †ROOF; obs. pret. of RIVE.
rof'ĭ-a. **rof'ĭ-s** (rŏf'ĭ-ȧ) Var. of RAFFIA.
rog, *v. t.* [Cf RUG to pull, tear.] To shake; pull; stir; jumble. Cf. RUG. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rog, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *rōg* strife] Strife; contest. *Obs*
Ro-ga'te Sun'day (rō-gā'tē). *Eccl.* = ROGATION SUNDAY.
Rogation week. The week in which the Rogation Days occur
roge. † ROGUE. [*Bib*]
Ro'ge-lim (rō'gē-lĭm; rō-gē'-). **rogeman,** *n.* [See ROGUE; MAN.] A receiver of stolen clothes. *Obs.*
rogen. † ROW, *v.*
ro'gen-stein' (rō'gĕn-stīn'; *G.* -shtīn'), *n.* [G.] Oölite.
Roger de Coverley, Sir 1 See COVERLEY, SIR ROGER DE. 2. See ROGER DE COVERLEY.
Roger Gough (gŏf) The bloodwood *Baloghia lucida. Local, Australia* [wig. *Obs.*]
ro-ge'ri-an (rō-jē'rĭ-ăn), *n.* A
Ro ge'ro (rō-jā'rō), *n.* [It.] See RUGGIERO.
rog'ers-ite (rŏj'ẽrz-īt), *n.* [After Wm. B. *Rogers*, Am geologist.] *Min* An alteration product of samarskite, containing yttrium, niobium, etc., found as a white coating on the parent mineral.
rogge. † ROG.
rog'gle (rŏg'l), *n.* & *v.* [See ROG to shake.] Shake. *Dial. Eng.*
rog'gy † RUGGY
rogh, roghe. † ROUGH.
roght. Obs. pret. of RECK.
roghtlesse. † RECKLESS
rog'ĭ-tate, *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *rogitare*, freq. of *rogare.*] To beg; entreat; importune. *Obs*
Ro-gom'me-lech (rō-gŏm'ē-lĕk). *D. Bib.* [den rocket. *Obs*
rogue's-gillyflower. *n.* The gar-
rogue'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

rogue's yarn. A yarn of a different twist, material, or color from the rest, inserted into navy cordage, to identify it if stolen, or to trace the maker in case of defect.

ro'guish (rō'gIsh), *a.* **1.** Vagrant. *Obs.* *Spenser.* **2.** Resembling, or characteristic of, a rogue; knavish. **3.** Pleasantly mischievous; waggish; arch. "The most bewitching leer with her eyes, the most *roguish* cast." *Dryden.* **Syn.** — See MISCHIEVOUS. — **ro'guish-ly**, *adv.* — **ro'guish-ness**, *n.*

ro'han (rō'hăn), *n.* [Hind. *rōhan* sandal tree.] An East Indian meliaceous tree (*Soymida febrifuga*) the bark of which is tonic and the wood hard and durable.

roil (roil; *cf.* RILE), *v. t.*; ROILED (roild); ROIL'ING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *rooil*, *ruille*, dirt, foulness, rust, F. *rouille* rust, prob. fr. a LL. derivative of L. *robigo*, *rubigo*, rust] **1.** To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment of; as, to *roil* wine, etc., in casks or bottles; to *roil* a spring. **2.** To disturb (the temper); to ruffle the temper of; to rouse the passion of resentment in; to vex.

That his friends should believe it, was what *roiled* him [Judge Jeffreys] exceedingly. *R. North.*

roil'y (-ĭ), *a.* Turbid; as, *roily* water; also, vexed.

‖ **rois fai'né'ants'**, **les** (lā rwä fā'nā'äN'). [F., the do-nothing kings.] Kings who have delegated or lost royal power, while still reigning, as the later Merovingians.

roist'er (rois'tẽr), *v. i.* [Prob. fr. *roister*, n., fr. OF. *ruistre*, *ruiste*, *rustre*, *ruste*, prop. a., rude, boorish, violent, F. *rustre* boor, clownish, fr. L. *rusticus*. Cf. RUSTIC.] To bluster or swagger; brag; bully. — **roist'er-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Ro'land (rō'lănd), *n.* [F., of G. origin; cf. OG. *Ruodlant*, *Hruodland*, *Hrodland*; for the two parts of the name cf. ROBERT, and LAND; cf. also ORLANDO.] **1.** Also **Row'land.** Masc. prop. name. L. *Rotlandus* (rŏt-lăn'dŭs), *Rolandus* (rō-lăn'dŭs), F. *Roland* (rō'läN'); It. *Orlando* (ôr-lan'dō); Sp. *Rolándo* (rō-läN-dän'); Pg. *Rolando* (rō-läN'dōō), *Roldão* (rōl-dOUN'); G. *Roland* (rō'länt); D. *Roeland* (rōō'länt). **2.** A warden of the marches of Brittany, the hero of many romantic tales of the Charlemagne cycle. Legend made him a nephew of the emperor, and the most redoubtable defender of the Christians against the Saracens. He was killed at Roncesvalles, or Roncevaux, in 778, where the rear of Charlemagne's army was cut off by some revolted Gascons, an event magnified by romancers into a "dolorous rout" of Charlemagne by the Saracens. Cf. ORLANDO, 2, and see DURANDAL. The phrase "a Roland for an Oliver," meaning, a blow for a blow, tit for tat, alludes to a drawn combat between Roland and Oliver.

Ro-lan'dic (rō-lăn'dĭk), *a.* Pert. to Rolando, an Italian anatomist (d. 1831). — **Rolandic fissure.** = FISSURE OF ROLANDO.

rôle (rōl), *n.* [F., prop., a roll, cf. L. *rotulus* a little wheel. See ROLL, *n.* & *v.*] A part, or character, performed by an actor in a drama; hence, a part or function taken or assumed by any one; as, the *rôle* of philanthropist.

roll (rōl), *v. t.*; ROLLED (rōld); ROLL'ING. [ME. *rollen*, OF. *roller*, *roler*, F. *rouler* (cf. also OF. *roeler*, fr. assumed LL. *rotellare*), LL. *rotulare*, fr. L. *rotulus*, *rotula*, a little wheel, in LL. a roll or scroll, dim. of L. *rota* wheel; akin to G. *rad* wheel, Lith. *rātas*, Ir. *roth*, and to Skr. *ratha* car, chariot. Cf. CONTROL, ROLL, *n.*, ROTARY, ROUND, *a.*, ROWEL.] **1.** To cause to revolve by turning over and over; to move by turning on or as if on an axis; to impel forward by causing to turn over and over on a surface; as, to *roll* a wheel. **2.** To move, or cause to be moved, upon, or by means of, rollers or small wheels. **3.** To wrap round on itself or on something else, or to form into a more or less spherical or cylindrical body in that manner; as, to *roll* up a sheet of paper; to *roll* clay into a ball. **4.** To bind or involve by winding, as in a bandage; to inwrap; — often with *up*; as, to *roll* up a parcel. **5.** To drive or impel forward with an easy motion, as of rolling; as, a river *rolls* its waters to the ocean.

The flood of Catholic reaction was *rolled* over Europe. *J. A. Symonds*

6. To utter copiously, esp. with sounding words; to utter with a deep sound; — often with *forth*, or *out*.

Who *roll'd* the psalm to wintry skies. *Tennyson.*

7. **a** To press or level with a roller; to spread or form with a roll or rolls; as, to *roll* a field; to *roll* steel rails, etc. **b** *Print.* To ink with a roller or rollers; as, to *roll* a form. **8.** To beat with rapid, continuous strokes, as a drum; to sound a roll upon. **9.** *Geom.* To apply (one line or surface) to another continuously without slipping; to bring all parts of (a line or surface) into successive contact with those of another, so that at every instant the parts that have been in contact are equal. **10.** To turn over in one's mind; to revolve. *Chaucer.* **11.** To utter with a trill; as, to *roll* one's r's. **to roll the eye,** to cause the eye to look in one direction after another in quick succession. — **to r. up,** to accumulate; to cause to grow large; as, *to roll up* a fortune. *Colloq.*

roll, *v. i.* **1.** To move, as a curved object may, along a surface by rotation without sliding; to revolve on an axis; to turn over and over; as, a ball or wheel *rolls* on the earth. **2.** To move or be moved on wheels, as a carriage. **3.** To have an undulating form, as, in topography, a surface with alternating rounded minor elevations and depressions, or, in mining, a vein the dip of which is a wavy line. **4.** To gad about; to wander; roam. *Now Rare.*

Man shall not suffer his wife go *roll* about. *Chaucer.*

5. To turn or move circularly as on an axis; to incline first to one side, then to the other; to turn from side to side; as, the ship *rolled* heavily; the horse *rolled* on the turf.

And his red eyeballs *roll* with living fire. *Dryden.*

6. To move, as waves or billows, with alternate swell and depression; as, *rolling* clouds; the *rolling* waves. **7.** To be wound or formed into a cylinder or ball; as, the cloth *rolls* unevenly; the snow *rolls* well. **8.** To make a loud or heavy rising and falling or rumbling noise; as, the thunder *rolls*; an organ *rolls*. **9.** To spread under a roller; as, the ink *rolls* well. **10.** To enroll; to be enrolled. **11.** To perform a periodical revolution; to move onward as with a revolution; as, the *rolling* year; ages *roll* away. **12.** To trill; — said of certain birds. **to roll up.** *Colloq.* **a** To accumulate; to grow to large dimensions; as, a fortune *rolls up*. **b** To congregate in large numbers; esp., to attend a meeting or the like. *Australia.*

roll (rōl), *n.* [ME. *rolle*, OF. *rolle*, a roll (in sense 3), F. *rôle*, fr. L. *rotulus* a little wheel, LL., a roll, dim. of L. *rota* a wheel. In some senses fr. the v. See ROLL, *v.*; *cf.* RÔLE, ROULEAU, ROULETTE.] **1.** Act of rolling, or state of being rolled; as, the *roll* of a ball; the *roll* of waves; also, a rolling movement of the body or part of it; as, a *roll* in a walk. **2.** That which rolls; a roller; esp., a cylindrical body set in bearings (usually fixed) and used singly or in pairs or sets to crush or squeeze something, to impress something by squeezing, to move an endless apron or web, or the like. A cylindrical clod breaker, the steel cylinders between which the metal is passed in a rolling mill, a cylindrical die, the bookbinder's tool for making plain or embossed gilded lines on book covers, and the feed rolls for some kinds of machines, are typical examples. See ROLLER, 1. **3.** That which is rolled up. Specif.: **a** A document on material, as parchment, which may be rolled up; a scroll.

The lasting *roll*, recording what we say. *Prior.*

b Hence, an official or public document, as the engrossed record of the proceedings of a public body, as of a court, or of Parliament (see PARLIAMENT ROLLS); a register; a record; also, a catalogue; a list.

The *roll* and list of that army doth remain. *Sir J. Davies.*

c A cylindrical twist of tobacco. **d** Part of an old style of hairdressing, as a cushion or puff. **e** A more or less compacted sliver of carded wool. **f** A certain quantity, as of fabric or paper, rolled up to form a single package. **g** *Cookery.* Any of various food preparations rolled up for cooking or serving; as: (1) A kind of shortened raised biscuit or bread, often rolled or doubled on itself. (2) Meat rolled and cooked. (3) Cake spread with jam and rolled up. **4.** A heavy, reverberatory sound; as, the *roll* of cannon, or of thunder. Also, a succession of sounds giving a reverberatory or beating effect; as: **a** The prolonged sound, as of a drum, produced by beating with strokes so rapid and regular as to produce a uniform tremolo. **b** A trill (of some birds). **c** A chord on the organ in arpeggio style. **5.** A swell or undulation on a surface; specif., *Mining*, an undulation in the roof or floor of a coal seam. **6.** Part; office; duty; rôle. *Obs.* *L'Estrange.* **7.** *Arch.* A more or less cylindrical member; as: **a** A rounded strip used as a false ridgepole. **b** Any of a series of rounded strips of wood over which the ends of the roofing plates of a lead or other metal roof are turned and lapped. **8.** A case for toilet articles or the like, consisting of a length of leather or other material, usually with pockets, which can be rolled about the contents.

Syn. — Schedule, catalogue, register, inventory. See LIST.

roll-and-fillet molding *or* **moulding,** *Arch.*, a nearly cylindrical molding larger than a bead, having on one side a projecting fillet.



Section of Roll-and-Fillet Molding.

roll'back' (rōl'băk'), *n.* *Locks.* The cam on the knob spindle for moving the bolt.

roll call. **1.** Act, or time, of calling over a list of names, as among soldiers, in schools, etc. **2.** A signal for a roll call, as one sounded on a bugle, drum, or the like.

roll'-cu'mu-lus, *n.* Strato-cumulus in which the clouds near the horizon resemble long bars.

rolled (rōld), *p. a.* Subjected to rolling, as with rollers; made or shaped by rolling; as, *rolled* iron bars.

rolled glass. **a** An inferior variety of plate glass of considerable thickness, made by passing a roller over molten glass between thickness strips placed on the edges of the casting table. **b** = CYLINDER GLASS. — **r. gold,** *Jewelry*, a kind of filled gold rolled or drawn out so that the gold becomes very thin.

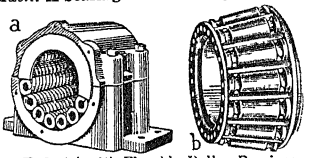
roll'er (rōl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that rolls; esp., a cylindrical body moving or movable on its longitudinal axis, or rolled along something, for pressing or smoothing by pressure, for evenly distributing or spreading a viscous liquid or composition on a surface, for crushing or squeezing or indenting by pressure, for converting sliding into rolling friction, for moving a (usually endless) band, belt, or web, for rolling up paper, cloth, or other flexible material, or the like; a roll. Hence: **a** A heavy contrivance with one or more broad-rimmed wheels, pulled or driven over ground (garden lawns and paths, macadam roads, etc.) to smooth and compact it. Cf. ROAD ROLLER. **b** A composition-coated cylinder for inking type forms, etc. See PRINTING PRESS, *Illust.* **c** Either of the hard revolving cylinders in a mangle or wringer, between which the clothes, etc., are passed. **d** Any of the hard steel cylinders in a roller bearing; a cylindrical piece on which heavy objects, as logs or steel rails, are rolled for ease in moving; a wheel of a caster or of a roller skate. **e** Any of the cylinders in a paper-making machine for carrying forward the web of paper. **f** A stick, usually of round section, on which to roll up a map, chart, etc., to which it is attached. **2.** A bandage; a fillet; properly, a long and broad bandage used in surgery. **3.** *Naut.* One of a series of long, heavy waves which roll in upon a coast, as after a storm. **4.** Short for ROLLER TOWEL. **5.** Any of numerous nonpasserine, mostly bright-colored, Old World birds of the family Coraciidæ; — so called on account of their turning over in flight like tumbler pigeons. They are allied to the motmots and todies. The common European species (*Coracias garrula*) is chiefly blue and greenish of various shades, with the back reddish brown. See GROUND ROLLER, SIRGANG. **6.** A pigeon especially proficient in aërial tumbling or rolling; as: **a** Any of certain tumblers bred esp. at Birmingham, England, hence called *Birmingham rollers*. **b** A variety of tumbler pigeons having a longer head and tail than ordinary tumblers and originating in Asia Minor, hence called *Oriental rollers*.



Indian Roller (*Coracias indica*).

7. Any small ground snake of the family Tortricidæ. **8.** *pl.* [*cap.*] *Stock Exchange.* Rolling stock of railroads of the United States. *Cant, British.*

roller bearing. *Mach.* A bearing in which the journal rotates in contact with a number of rollers usually contained in a cage. Cf. BALL BEARING.



a Pedestal with Flexible Roller Bearings; *b* Roller Bearing with Conical Rollers

roller chain. A form of block chain in which the transverse blocks or cylinders are hollow and turn on steel pins, acting as rollers to lessen friction.

roller gear. *Mach.* A gear wheel with friction rollers instead of teeth, or a gear mainly of such wheels.

roller gin. A cotton gin in which rolls are used for separating the seeds from the fiber.

roller skate. A skate with small wheels instead of a runner, for skating on a smooth surface other than ice.

roller towel. An endless towel hung from a roller.

roll'ey (rōl'ĭ), *n.* [Probably fr. *roll.*] Any of various vehicles, drawn by horse or by hand; specif., a low, sideless wagon esp. to convey corves in a mine. *Eng. & Australia.*

roll'ey-way' (-wā'), *n.* *Mining.* A road or track for rolleys; a gangway or tramway. *Eng. & Australia.*

rol'lic (rŏl'ĭk), *v. i.*; ROL'LICKED (-ĭkt); ROL'LICK-ING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. ROLL, and FROLIC.] To move or play in a careless, swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air; to frolic; sport; — commonly in *p. pr.* "*Rollicking* blades." *T. Hook.*

rol'li-che (rŏl'ĭ-chē), *n.* Also **rol'le-jee** (-jē), **rol'li-chie.** [D. *rolletje* a little roll.] A kind of sausage, made in a bag of tripe, sliced and fried, famous among the Dutch of New Amsterdam and still known, esp. in New Jersey.

roll'ing (rōl'ĭng), *vb. n.* of ROLL. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that rolls; as, the *rolling* of a ball or of a ship. **2.** A rolling sound; roll; as, the *rolling* of thunder. **3.** = HALF HITCH **b**.

roll'ing, *p. pr.* of ROLL. Hence: *a.* **1.** Rotating on or as if on an axis, or moving along a surface by rotation. **2.** Moving on or as if on wheels or rollers. **3.** Having gradual, rounded undulations of surface; as, a *rolling* country; *rolling* land. *U. S.* **4.** Of sounds, rising and falling or rumbling, as thunder; also, causing a rolling sound, as a cannonade. **5.** Having a turn over upon or towards itself; as, a *rolling* hat brim; a *rolling* collar. **6.** [From ROLLING, *n.*] Of or pert. to, or used in, rolling. **rolling bridge.** See DRAWBRIDGE. — **r. chock.** **a** *Shipbuilding.* = BILGE KEEL. **b** *Naut.* A contrivance of the nature of a half hoop and parrel, to hold a yard steady to the mast in rough weather. *Rare.* — **r. circle.** **a** The generating circle of cycloidal and similar curves. **b** *Gearing.* The pitch circle (see PITCH LINE **a**). **c** Of a paddle wheel, the circle described by a point having a rotational velocity equal to the ship's linear velocity. — **r. dam,** a dam for raising the water in a shallow stream, as one having a smooth timber top and no sluiceways, used in logging. — **r. fire.** *Mil.* **a** An obsolete form of fire tactics consisting of a discharge of firearms by soldiers in line, in quick succession, and in the order in which they stand. **b** Any fire that produces a rolling sound. — **r. frame,** *Dyeing*, the frame with rollers by which the fabric is drawn through the vat; — called also *gallopers*. — **r. friction.** See FRICTION, *n.*, 2 **b**. — **r. grass.** = BLACK GRASS **d**. — **r. hitch,** a simple hitch taken around a log, cask, or the like, so that a pull on the rope will cause the log, etc., to roll. See 2d KNOT, 1. — **r. machine,** any of various machines operating by roller pressure. — **r. mill.** **a** An establishment where metal, esp. iron and steel, is rolled into plates and bars of various sections. **b** A machine having a set or train of rolls, for shaping the heated metal by passing and repassing it between the rolls. **c** Any of various other machines for rolling molten glass, leather, etc. — **r. plant.** = ROLLING STOCK. — **r. press.** **a** A roller calender for cloth or paper. **b** A similar machine for smoothing printed sheets. **c** A printing press with a roller, used in copper-plate printing. — **r. reef,** *Naut.*, a reef made by rolling up the sail at the foot, sometimes about a roller on the yard or boom. — **r. rope.** *Naut.* See ROLLING TACKLE. — **r. spar.** *Naut.* See ROLLING TACKLE. — **r. stock,** *Railroads*, the locomotives, motor cars, passenger cars (or coaches), freight cars (or goods wagons), cabooses, and all other wheeled vehicles, etc., running or capable of running on the tracks or rails. — **r. stone,** a person who changes his habitation, business, or pursuits with great frequency; one who leads a wandering or unsettled life; — from the proverb, "A

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ro'guy (rō'gY), *a.* Roguish. *Obs.*
Roh'gah (rō'gä). *Bib.*
ro'hob (rō'hŏb), *n.* = ROB, an inspissated juice.
Ro'ho-bi'a (rō'hō-bĭ'ä). *D. Bib.*
rohr flute (rōr). [G. *rohr* reed.] *Music.* An organ flute stop having closed metal pipes with the covers punctured and narrow tubes inserted.
rohte. Obs. pret. of RECK.
ro'hun. Var. of ROHAN.
ro'i (rō'Ĭ), *n.* [Maori.] The rootstock of the fern *Pteris esculenta*, roasted and eaten by the Maoris in New Zealand.
roi'al ✝ ROYAL.
roialme, roiame. ✝ ROYALME.
roicond, *p. pr.* of ROIKE.
roid. ✝ ROOD.
roid (roid), *a.* [Cf. OF. *roide* stiff, unyielding, F. *raide*, *roide*.] 1. Rough; fierce; angry; severe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 2. Riotous; frolicsome. *Scot.* — **roid'ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
‖ **Roi' d'ar'mes'** (rwä' där mz'). [F.] King-of-arms.
‖ **Roi' d'Yve'tot'** (dēv'tō'). [F.] See KING OF YVETOT.
roif. ✝ RUFE.
roig. ✝ ROGUE.
roignous. ✝ ROYNOUS.
roik. ✝ ROCK; ROKE, vapor.
roike, *v. i.* To streak; blend. *Obs.*
roil, *v. i.* [ME *roilen*; orig. uncert.] To wander; roam. *Obs*
roil (roil; rĭl), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *roillier* to roll.] To romp; fidget. — *n.* A hoyden. *Both Dial. Eng.*
roild. Roiled. *Ref. Sp.*
roile, *n.* [Cf. dial. *rōl*, *rool* (Shetland), a colt.] A Flemish horse; a steed. *Obs.*
Ro'l-mus (rō'l-mŭs). *Bib.*
roin'ish, roin'ous. ✝ ROYNISH.
roint (roint; rĭnt). Short for ROINT. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
roiploch. ✝ RAPLOCH.
rois. ✝ ROSE.
rois'ing, *a.* [Cf. OF. *roisant* fresh. fr. L. *recens*, *-entis*, fresh, recent.] Fresh. *Obs.*
roist, *v. i.* [Cf. ROISTER.] To roister; bully; also, to rob. *Obs.*
roist'er, *n.* A roisterer. *Obs. or Archaic.*
roist'er-doist'er (-dois'tẽr), *n.* A roisterer. *Obs.* — **roist'er-doist'er-dom** (-dois'tẽr-dŭm), *n.* *Obs.*
Roister Doister, Ralph. See RALPH ROISTER DOISTER.
roist'er-ly, *a.* Roisterous. *Obs.*
roist'er-ly, *adv.* In a roistering manner. *Rare.*
roist'er-ous (roĭs'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* Roistering; uproarious. *Rare.*
roist'ing, *a.* Roistering. *Obs.*
roit, royt, *v. i.* To go about idly. *Obs. or Scot.* — *n.* A disorderly or unruly creature. *Scot.*
roitelet. *n.* [F.] Petty king. *Obs.*
roit'ish, *a.* Straggling. *Obs.*
rok. ✝ ROCK, ROOK.
ro'ka (rō'ka), *n.* [Ar. *roqa'*.] Mafurra tree (*Trichilia emetica*).
rok'am-bole. Var. of ROCAMBOLE.
rokcat. ✝ ROCHET.
roke. ✝ ROOK, *Chess.* [taff.
roke Scot var. of ROCK, a distaff.
roke (rōk), *n.* [Cf. D. *rook*. See REEK.] Vapor; fog; mist; moisture; steam; smoke. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
roke, *n.* [Cf. dial. *rake* vein of lead.] Vein of ore. *Dial. Eng*
roke'age (rōk'ĭj), **rok'ee** (rōk'ē), *n.* [Cf. NOCAKE.] Parched Indian corn, pounded up and mixed with sugar. *Local, U. S.*
rok'e-lay (rōk'ē-lā). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ROQUELAURE.
ro'ker (rō'kẽr), *n.* [Perh. of D. or Scand. origin. Cf. ROACH, the fish.] **a** A ray; esp., the thornback. **b** A rockling.
roket. ✝ ROCHET
rok'ey (rōk'Y), *a.* [From ROKE fog.] Foggy; misty; damp; smoky; also, hoarse. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rokh. ✝ ROC.
rokkat. ✝ ROCHET.
rokke. ✝ ROCK.
rok'y (rōk'Y). Var. of ROKEY.
Rol. *Abbr.* Roland.
rold. Rolled. *Ref. Sp.*
role. ✝ ROLL; ROW, *v.*
roleo (rō'lē-ō), *n.* [Cf. ROLL, *v.*] A kind of velocipede.
role'ship, *n.* The state of being a role or rôle. *Rare.*
roleta (rō-lē'tä), *n.* [Sp.] *Mining.* A kind of amalgamating pan.
roleto (rō-lē'tō), *n.* [Sp.] *Mining.* A kind of amalgamating pan.
roleys. Var. of ROLLEYS.
roleyway. Var. of ROLLEY-WAY.
role'y-poley (rōl'ĭ-pō'lĭ), *n.* [Cf. ROLL, *v.*, and POLY.] A game played with marbles.
roleys (rōl'ĭz), *n. pl.* [Cf. ROLL, *v.*] *Mining.* Rollers for the rope of a whim.
roll'-a-ble (rōl'ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [casks. *Obs.*
roll'age, *n.* A charge for rolling
rol'le-jee. Dial. of ROLLICHE.
roller bar. A bar knife in a rag-cutting machine.
roller bowl. *Textiles.* An attachment at the delivery end of a carding machine to roll the slivers into compacted cardings.
roller bridge. A rolling bridge. See DRAWBRIDGE.
roller coaster. A coasting apparatus consisting of a circular inclined railway with cars rolling upon it.
rol'lick-y (rŏl'Y-kY), *a.* Rollicking. *Colloq. or Dial.*
roless, *a.* [ME. *ro* rest, AS. *rōw* + *-less.*] Restless. *Obs.*
rolk. ✝ ROCK.
roll. ✝ ROW, *n.*

rolling stone gathers no moss."—**rolling tackle, rope, spar, etc.**, *Naut.*, one used to steady anything, esp. the yards, when the ship rolls.—**r. topsail**, *Naut.*, a topsail rolled around the upper topsail yard as the latter is lowered. *Rare.*—**r. valve**, a rotary valve, as in an Obry gear.

roll'ing-pin' (rōl'ĭng-pĭn'), *n.* A cylindrical piece of wood or other material with which paste or dough may be rolled out.

Rol-lin'i-a (rŏ-lĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. *Rollin* (1661-1741), French historian.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American annonaceous trees and shrubs distinguished by the wing-appendaged petals of the flower. The fruit resembles the custard apple, but is scarcely edible.

roll'-top', *n* **a** The flexible cover of a roll-top desk. **b** Short for ROLL-TOP DESK.

roll'-top' desk. A writing desk having a sliding cover for the desk top, usually consisting of parallel slats fastened to a flexible backing.

roll train. *Mach.* A set of plain or grooved rolls for rolling metal into various forms, as in a rolling mill.

roll'way' (rōl'wā'), *n.* A way or road on which objects round or cylindrical, or approximately so, are rolled, or on which things are moved on rollers; specif., *Logging*, a place prepared for rolling logs into a stream; a lauding.

ro'ly-po'ly (rō'lĭ-pō'lĭ), *n.* **1.** Any of various games played with a ball or a somewhat similar object rolled or thrown into holes, at pins, or the like. *Chiefly Dial.*

2. A pudding of paste spread with fruit, rolled into a cylindrical form, and boiled, baked, or steamed.

3. A roly-poly person or thing.

ro'ly-po'ly, *a.* Resembling a roly-poly (in sense 2) in shape; short and pudgy.

Ro-ma'ic (rō-mā'ĭk), *a.* [NGr. Ῥωμαϊκός: cf. F. *romaique*. See ROMAN.] Of or pert. to modern Greece or, esp., its language.—*n.* Vernacular in modern Greek. See GREEK, *n.*, 5.

The Greeks at the time of the capture of Constantinople were proud of being Ῥωμαῖοι, or Romans. . . . Hence the term *Romaic* was the name given to the popular language. . . . The Greek language is now spoken of as the Hellenic language. *Encyc. Brit.*

Ro'ma-ji-ka'i (rō'mä-jē-kä'ĭ), *n.* [Jap. *rōmajikai*.] An association, including both Japanese and Europeans, having for its object the changing of the Japanese method of writing, by substituting Roman letters for Japanese characters.

ro-mal' (rō-mäl'), *n.* [Sp. *ramal*.] A thong, usually braided and divided into two lashes, attached to the saddle or reins and used as a quirt. *Mexico and Southwestern U. S.*

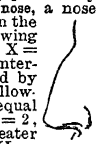
Ro'man (rō'măn), *a.* [L. *Romanus*, fr. *Roma* Rome: cf. F. *romain*. Cf. ROMAIC, ROMANCE, ROMANTIC.] **1.** Of, pert. to, like, or characteristic of, Rome or the Roman people.

2. Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church.

3. Designating a mosaic formed by the ends of short, slender sticks of colored glass fixed in cement.

4. [*now usually l. c.*] Designating type, or the characters, of the Roman alphabet.

Roman alphabet. See LATIN, *n.*, 1.—**R. alum**, ordinary alum crystallized in cubes; esp., that made from Italian alunite, opaque and colored reddish by iron oxide.—**R. arch**, the semicircular arch.—**R. balance**, a form of balance resembling the modern steelyard.—**R. calendar**, the calendar of the ancient Romans, from which our modern calendars are derived. It is said to have consisted originally of ten months, *Martius*, *Aprilis*, *Maius*, *Junius*, *Quintilis*, *Sextilis*, September, October, November, and December, having a total of 304 days. Numa added two months, *Januarius* at the beginning of the year, and *Februarius* at the end, making in all 355 days. He also ordered an intercalary month, *Mercedinus*, to be inserted every second year. Later the order of the months was changed so that January should come before February. Through abuse of power by the pontiffs to whose care it was committed, this calendar fell into confusion. It was replaced by the Julian calendar. See 1st CALENDAR, 1. In designating the days of the month, the Romans reckoned backward from three fixed points, the *calends*, the *nones*, and the *ides*. The calends were always the first day of the month. The ides fell on the 15th in March, May, July (Quintilus), and October, and on the 13th in other months. The nones came on the eighth day (the *ninth*, counting the ides) before the ides. Thus, Jan. 13 was called the ides of January, Jan. 12, the day before the ides, and Jan. 11, the *third* day before the ides (since the ides count as one), while Jan. 14 was the 19th day before the calends of February.—**R. candle**, a kind of firework (generally held in the hand) characterized by the continued emission of a shower of sparks, and the ejection, at intervals, of balls or stars of fire.—**R. canvas**, a canvas, used by artists for oil painting, made of linen and coated on one side with paint.—**R. Catholic**, of, pertaining to, or designating, the Church of Rome. Also, a member of the Roman Catholic Church.—**R. Catholic canon.** See 1st CANON, 4.—**R. Catholic Church**, the Church of Rome, or that body of Christians of which the Pope, or bishop of Rome, is the head. Its adherents hold that its first head was St. Peter, that the popes are his successors, and that hence, basing the claim upon an interpretation of Matt. xvi. 18, this church is the one holy, catholic, and apostolic church. It is governed by a hierarchy consisting of the Pope, archbishops, bishops, and priests, the archbishops and bishops being elected, subject to approval by the Pope, and the priests being ordained by a bishop or archbishop. Celibacy of the clergy is a rule of the church. The doctrines of the church are those contained in the decrees of the Council of Trent (1545-63) with the later ones of the immaculate conception and of papal infallibility. Papal supremacy and infallibility and the immaculate conception are the most distinctive doctrines, while in addition to these those of the seven sacraments, purgatory, the invocation of saints, the veneration of images, the Mass as a true propitiatory sacrifice, transubstantiation, and indulgences, also distinguish the church from most other Western Christians. The worship of the church is an elaborate ritual, centering about the sacrifice of the Mass.—**R. Catholicism**, the faith, practice, polity, etc., of the Roman Catholic Church.—**R. cement**, a kind of hydraulic lime prepared by calcining septaria and grinding dry to a fine powder. It is frequently used pure where rapid setting is of importance.—**R. collar.** *Eccl.* **a** *R. C. Ch.* A turnover collar of lawn or linen worn by ecclesiastics. That worn by a bishop is white with a purple stock; that worn by a cardinal is white with a scarlet stock. **b** A straight collar, the ends of which meet at the back, worn by clergymen.—**R. Dutch. a** Designating, or pertaining to, the Civil-law system in use among the Dutch.—**Roman Empire**, the empire of ancient Rome, which first came under imperial rule when Augustus Cæsar became absolute, B. C. 29. Under Diocletian, who became emperor 284 A. D., the empire was divided into East and West, but it was only after the death of Theodosius the Great, 395 A. D., that the *Western Roman Empire* and the *Eastern Roman Empire* (called also *Byzantine*, *Greek*, or *Romæan Empire*) were firally separated. The Western Empire came to an end in 476 A. D.; the Eastern Empire endured until the fall of Constantinople in 1453. In the year 800 Charlemagne was crowned Roman emperor, at Rome, and inaugurated anew the Western Empire as the *Holy Roman Empire*. This empire, after the severance of the Frankish kingdom, had its main seat in German Austria, and was continued in name by a succession of German emperors until, in 1806, Francis II. of Austria-Hungary resigned the title of Roman emperor.—**R. Era**, the Era of Varro. See ERA, *Table*.—**R. fever**, *Med.*, a severe form of malarial fever occurring in the neighborhood of Rome.—**R. finish**, a kind of yellow mat finish on gold.—**R. foot.** = PES (see MEASURE, *Table*).—**R. gold**, gold having a Roman finish.—**R. hyacinth**, a hyacinth (*Hyacinthus albulus*) with loosely flowered spikes, of which several grow from one bulb.—**R., *or* Pontifical, Indiction**, the indiction beginning A. D. 313, January 1st, the numbers of which cycle were adopted by Scaliger in constructing the Julian period.—**R. laurel**, the true laurel.—**R. law**, the legal system of the ancient Romans, including the customary or unwritten law and the written law. The Roman law was originally largely religious or sacral in character, but this later became of secondary importance. The Roman law consisted mainly of the city law of Rome, the laws emanated by the various assemblies and by the emperors, the edicts or prætorian law, and the codes (see CODE, *n.*, 1) of the later emperors. See LEX, 1; JUS, NATURAL LAW **b**; JUS GENTIUM; EDICT; CIVIL LAW.—**R. Liturgy.** See LITURGY, 1, V.—**R. lock**, a simple lock in which the bolt is kept in any position by a binder spring.—**R. mile.** See MILE.—**R. nose**, a nose somewhat aquiline.—**R. numeral**, a numeral in the Roman system of notation, of which the following are the symbols chiefly used: I = 1; V = 5; X = 10; L = 50; C = 100; D = 500; M = 1,000. Intermediate and higher numbers are expressed by combining these symbols according to the following rules: (1) Any symbol following one of equal or greater value adds its value. Thus II = 2, VI = 6. (2) Any symbol preceding one of greater value subtracts its value. Thus IV = 4; XL = 40. (3) When a symbol stands between two of greater value its value is subtracted from the second and the remainder is added to the first. Thus XIV = 14; LIX = 59. (4) Of two equivalent ways of representing a number that in which the symbol of larger denomination precedes is preferred; thus XIV, not VIX, for 14; XLV, not VL, for 45;—except that a shorter form by subtraction is (in modern usage) preferred to a very long form by addition. Thus IX rather than VIIII for 9; MCM rather than MDCCCC for 1900. Thousands are sometimes indicated by drawing a line over a numeral; as, $\overline{V} = 5{,}000$. In origin, the symbol V was perhaps simply the half of X; L succeeded a symbol ⊥, derived from the Chalcidian ⋔; M, possibly as the initial letter of *mille*, thousand, was a late substitution for ↀ, a modification of ⓘ, the Chalcidian form of Φ; and D is the half of ⓘ.—**R. ocher**, a brownish yellow variety of ocher.—**R. order.** *Arch.* **a** The Composite order. See COMPOSITE, *a.*, 2. **b** The ornamental use of columns and entablatures where the actual structure is arcuated, as in the Colosseum.—**R. pace.** See 1st PACE, 2.—**R. peace**, the peace imposed by Roman dominion. See PEACE, *n.*, 1.—**R. pearl**, a kind of imitation pearl whose luster is derived from a liquid preparation of fish scales applied upon wax.—**R. punch**, a water ice made with lemon juice, sugar, beaten whites of eggs, and rum.—**R. squill**, the Roman hyacinth.—**R. string**, a kind of fine catgut string, for instruments of the violin class, made in Italy.—**R. table**, a table of Roman numerals with equivalent Arabic numerals in parallel columns.—**R. V**, the Hyades;—a familiar name, from the shape of the asterism.—**R. vitriol.** = BLUE VITRIOL.—**R. white**, a variety of white lead.—**R. wormwood. a** The common ragweed. *U. S.* **b** A European wormwood (*Artemisia pontica*), one of the sources of absinthe.


Roman Nose.

Ro'man (rō'măn), *n.* **1.** A native, permanent resident, or citizen of Rome. The rights of Roman citizens included the rights of commercium, connubium (legal marriage), suffrage, provocation (appeal to the Roman people, later to Cæsar), bringing of actions, and jus honorum.

2. [*now usually l. c.*] Roman type, letters, or print, collectively;—in distinction from *italic*

3. *pl.* The Epistle to the Romans. See NEW TESTAMENT.

4. A member of the Roman Catholic Church. *Now Rare*

ro-mance', *n.* [F. *romance*, Sp. *romance*. See 3d ROMANCE; cf. ROMANZA.] *Music.* A short lyric tale set to music; a song or short instrumental piece in ballad style; romanza.

ro-mance' (rō-măns'), *n.* [ME. *romance*, *romaunce*, OF. *romanz*, *romans*, something written in the vulgar tongue, not in Latin; in later form *romant*, *roman*, F. *roman* a novel; orig. an adv., fr. LL. *Romanice* in the Roman language, in the vulgar tongue, i. e., in the vulgar language which sprang from Latin, the language of the Romans, and hence applied to compositions written in this vulgar tongue; fr. L. *Romanicus* Roman, fr. *Romanus*. See ROMAN; cf. ROMANIC, ROMAUNT, ROMANSCH, ROMANZA.] **1.** A species of tale, originally in meter in the Romance dialects, afterward diffused in verse or prose, such as the tales of the court of Arthur, and of Amadis of Gaul; hence, any fictitious and wonderful tale; now, esp., a sort of novel, whose interest lies not so much in the depiction or analysis of real life or character as in adventure, surprising incident, or the like.

2. An act or experience, or a series of acts or happenings, resembling those characteristic of romances; any manifestation or embodiment of the quality of picturesque unusualness characteristic of romances; as, his courtship was a *romance;* there was *romance* in his air of mystery; the clash of reality with *romance*.

3. A dreamy, imaginative habit of mind tending to dwell on the picturesquely unusual; as, a girl full of *romance*.

4. [*cap.*] *Philol.* The Romance (or Romanic) languages.

5. A fictitious tale; a falsehood.

Syn.—See NOVEL.

Ro-mance' (rō-măns'), *a.* [F. *romance* in *langue romance* (now *romane*) Romance language, fr. OF. *romanz*, n. See ROMANCE a tale.] *Philol* Designating, or pert. to, the Romance languages, that is, those developed from the vulgar Latin tongue, including Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Provençal, Roumanian, etc. See INDO-EUROPEAN; cf. LATIN, *n.*, 1.

ro-mance', *v. i.;* ROMANCED' (-măns't'); ROMANC'ING (-măn'sĭng). [Cf. F. *romancer*.] **1.** To write or tell romances; to indulge in extravagant stories.

A very brave officer, but apt to *romance* *Walpole*

2. To be romantic or indulge in romantic fancies.

ro-manc'er (rō-măn'sẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *romancier*.] One who romances, or is given to romancing.

romance stanza. *Pros.* A six-lined stanza in which the number of syllables to the line runs 8 8 6 8 8 6, and the rimes run *a a b a a b*. It is common in the metrical romances.

Ro'man-esque' (rō'măn-ĕsk'), *a.* [F. *romanesque;* cf. It. *romanesco.*] **1.** *Arch.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a style somewhat resembling the Roman.

2. Provençal.

3. [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to romance or fable; fanciful.

Romanesque architecture *or* **style**, that which developed in Italy and various parts of western Europe between the periods of the Roman and the Gothic styles· **a** Before 1000 A. D., a continuation of the Early Christian style in unvaulted basilican churches, bare of sculptural treatment, but developing the cruciform plan with choirs and transepts. **b** After 1000, the advanced and differentiated *Lombard*, *Norman*, *Rhenish*, and other local varieties, having as common features the use of the round arch and vault, with narrowing and heightening of the nave; the substitution for columns of piers, often with engaged shafts; the decorative use of arcades and colonnettes, and profuse carved ornament, esp. on capitals, stringcourses, and the moldings of doorways. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table*.

Ro'man-esque', *n.* **a** The Romanesque style. **b** Provençal.

Ro-man'ic (rŏ-măn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Romanicus*. See 2d ROMANCE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Rome or its people. *Rare.*

2. *Philol.* = ROMANCE, *a.*

3. Related to the Roman people by descent;—said esp. of races and nations speaking any Romanic tongue.

4. Using, or printed in, the letters of the Latin, or Roman, alphabet with their various values as in current English;—contrasted with *phonetic;* as, *Romanic* spelling.

Ro-man'i-form (rŏ-măn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *Romanus* Roman + E. *-form*.] Formed after the manner or according to the usage of the Romance languages;—said of language.

Ro'man-ish (rō'măn-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Rome, Romans, or Roman influence. *Obs. or R.*

2. Pertaining to Romanism;—chiefly used in depreciation.

Ro'man-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The tenets, customs, etc., of the Church of Rome; the Roman Catholic religion;—chiefly used in depreciation.

2. The influence, ideas, or the like, of ancient Rome.

Ro'man-ist, *n.* **1.** One who adheres to Romanism, or the Church of Rome;—chiefly used in depreciation.

2. One who makes a study of, or is learned in, the ancient Roman law and Roman institutions.

ro-ma'ni-um (rō-mā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] An alloy consisting of aluminium having an admixture of less than ten per cent of tungsten together with a little copper and nickel.

Ro'man-i-za'tion (rō'măn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of Romanizing, or process of becoming Romanized.

Ro'man-ize (rō'măn-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *romaniser*.] To make Roman; specif.: **a** To Latinize; to fill with Latin words or idioms. **b** To convert to the Roman Catholic religion, ideas, customs, or the like. **c** [*usually l. c.*] To use roman type or letters in the writing or printing of (a language); as, to *romanize* Japanese. Cf. ROMAJIKAI.

Ro'man-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To imitate the ancient Romans.

2. To use Latin words and idioms. *Milton.*

3. To conform to, or lean towards, Roman Catholic beliefs, customs, or the like.

Ro-ma'no- (rō-mā'nō-; rō'măn-ō-). A combining form for *Roman*, as in **Ro-ma'no-ca-non'i-cal**, of or pertaining to Roman and canonical law.

Ro-ma'no-By-zan'tine, *a.* *Arch.* **a** Romanesque. *Obs.* **b** Of, pert. to, or designating, a style of northeastern Italy, blending Romanesque elements with Byzantine, as in the Church of San Vitale, Ravenna (A. D. 550).

Ro-mansh', Ro-mansch' (rō-mănsh'; -mänsh'), *n.* [Grisons *rumansch*, *rumonsch*, *romonsch*. See 2d ROMANCE.] The language of the Grisons in Switzerland, consisting of dialects descended from the Latin.

ro-mant' (rō-mănt'), *n.* A romance. *Obs. or Archaic.*

ro-man'tic (rō-măn'tĭk), *a.* [F. *romantique*, fr. OF. *romant*. See 2d ROMANCE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to romance; involving or resembling romance; hence, fanciful; extravagant; unreal; as, a *romantic* tale, situation, undertaking.

2. Entertaining ideas and expectations suited to a romance; inclined to view life as a romance; as, a *romantic* person; a *romantic* mind.

3. Of or pertaining to the style of the Christian and popular literature and art of the Middle Ages, as opposed to the classical antique; characterized by freedom of fancy in conception and treatment, as distinguished from classical restraint and repose; of the nature of, or appropriate to, that style; as, the *romantic* school of poets.

It is the addition of strangeness to beauty, that constitutes the *romantic* character in art. *W. Pater*

4. Characterized by picturesque strangeness or variety; suggestive of adventure; suited to romance.

A most *romantic* and pleasant place. *Evelyn.*

5. *Music.* Of or pertaining to the school of composers characterized by romanticism (which see); designating, or resembling, their style or work.

Syn.—Fanciful, fantastic, fictitious, extravagant, wild, chimerical. See SENTIMENTAL.

romantic school. *Literature and Music.* See ROMANTICISM.

roll joint. A joint in sheet metal made by rolling up overlapped edges and pressing flat.

roll latten. Latten polished on both sides ready for use.

Rol'le (rōl'ē), *n.* The central figure in a series of juvenile stories by Jacob Abbott, generically referred to as "The Rollo Books"

rol'lock (rōl'ŭk), *n.* Corrupt. of ROWLOCK.

rol'lock (rŏl'ŭk) Scot. & dial. Eng. var of ROLLIC.

roll pass. = PASS, *n.*, 13 b.

roll sulphur. See SULPHUR.

roll up. 1. A roly-poly pudding. *Local.* [*Australia.*] **2.** A large gathering. *Colloq.*

rol'ment, *n* [See ENROLLMENT.] Register. *Obs. Scot.*

rol'o-way (rŏl'ō-wā), *n.* The Diana monkey.

rolp. + ROUP

‖ **rol'pens** (rŏl'pĕns), *n.* [D.] A food made from tripe mixed with minced beef. It is eaten fried. [grass. *Australia.*]

rolly-poly grass. The black

rom. + ROAM.

Rom (rŏm), *n.* [Gypsy, man. Ct. ROMANY.] A Romany.

Rom. *Abbr* Roman; Romance; Romans

Romadan. + RAMADAN.

Ro-mæ'an (rō-mē'ăn), *a.* [NGr Ῥωμαῖος, orig., Roman, later, Greek.] See ROMAN EMPIRE.

rom'age (rŭm'ĭj). Obs. or Scot. var. of RUMMAGE.

ro-maine' salad, *or* **ro-maine'** (rō-mān'), *n.* [F. *romaine*, fem. adj., Roman.] A kind of mixed vegetable salad.

ro-mal' (rō-mäl'; -mōl'). Var. of RUMAL. *India.*

Ro-mam'ti-e'zer (rō-măm'tĭ-ē'-zẽr; rō-mäm'tĭ-). *Bib.*

ro-mance', *v. t.* To treat or regard as if a romance. *Rare.*

ro-manc'ist (rō-măn'sĭst), *n.* A writer of romances. [*Rare.*]

ro-manc'y (-sĭ), *a.* Romantic.

Ro'ma'née'-Con'ti' (rō'mä'nā'-kŏn'tē'), *n.* [F.], **Ro'ma'née'-St.-Vi'vant'** (sĕn'vē'vaN'), *n.* [F.] See BURGUNDY, 2 **a.**

Ro'man-ese' (rō'măn-ēz'; -ēs'), *n.* A Wallachian. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **ro-ms'ni** (rō-mā'nĭ), *n. pl.* See QUIRITES.

Rom'a-ni. Var. of ROMANY.

Ro-man'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ROMANIC.

Ro'man-iz'er (rō'măn-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who Romanizes.

Ro'man-ly, *adv.* of ROMAN. *R.*

ro-man'tic (rō-măn'tĭk), *n.* An adherent of the romantic school or style, esp. in literature; a romanticist.

The *romantic's* imagination and relish for things foreign and unaccustomed. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

ro-man'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *romanticisme.*] Romantic principles or characteristics generally; conformity to, or practice of, the romantic style. As a critical term *romanticism* generally denotes the principles, characteristics, or spirit of the movement, primarily in literature, for reasserting imagination and sentiment as against the restrictive formality of classicism (which see). By about 1798 this movement had become a conscious reaction from classical to medieval models in Germany, England, and France, *romanticism* signifying more especially the spirit of chivalry, adventure, and wonder, the preoccupation with picturesque and suggestive aspects of nature, and with the passionate in life. The term is also applied to the school of musical composers in which similar qualities are paramount, their work showing more concern for passionate expressiveness than for adherence to formal canons. In literary discussion it is often opposed to *realism*, taken as chiefly concerned with literal fact. Cf. GOTHICISM, 2.

He [Lessing] may be said to have begun the revolt from pseudo-classicism in poetry, and to have been thus unconsciously the founder of *romanticism.* *Lowell.*

ro-man'ti-cist (-sĭst), *n.* **1.** One who advocates or exemplifies romanticism in literature, art, or music.

2. [*cap.*] *Hist.* A historian who magnifies the influence and predominance of Romanic, and esp. French or Roman, institutions in the development of European civilization; — opposed to *Germanist.*

ro-man'ti-cis'tic (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.* Characterized by romanticism or the doctrines or characteristics of romanticists.

Rom'a-ny (rŏm'ă-nĭ), *n.* Also **Rom'ma-ny.** [Gypsy *romano, romani,* adj., gypsy; cf. *rom* husband.] A gypsy; also, the language of the gypsies, an Indic tongue spoken in many dialects, greatly corrupted and intermixed with loan words from European languages.

Rom'a-ny rye' (rī'). One who sympathizes and associates with the gypsies, masters their language, or recognizes their customs.

ro-maunt' (rō-mănt'; -mônt'), *n.* [OF. *romant,* orig. a mistake for *romanz,* in object case. See 2d ROMANCE.] A romance in verse; as, the "*Romaunt* of the Rose."

rom-bow'line (rŏm-bō'lĭn), **rum-bow'line** (rŭm-), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Naut.* Old, condemned canvas, rope, etc., unfit for use except in chafing gear.

Ro'me-o (rō'mē-ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's tragedy "Romeo and Juliet," the son of Montague, passionately in love with Juliet, the daughter of Capulet. Between the houses of Montague and Capulet a deadly feud had long existed, which, though fatal to the happiness and lives of the lovers, was brought to an end by their death.

Rome'ward (rōm'wĕrd), *a.* Tending or directed toward Rome, or toward the Roman Catholic Church. — *adv.*

Ro'mic (rō'mĭk), *n.* [Cf. ROMAN.] *Phon.* A system of phonetic notation, devised by Henry Sweet; — so called because it employs the ordinary *Roman* letters of the alphabet, doubled, turned, or used as digraphs or ligatures when necessary. "Narrow" *Romic* is used for strict scientific accuracy; "broad" *Romic* is a simpler form.

Rom'ish (rōm'ĭsh), *a.* [Cf. G. *römisch,* D. *roomsch.*] Belonging or relating to Rome, or, esp., to the Roman Catholic Church; — chiefly used in a disparaging sense; as, the *Romish* church, religion, ritual.

Rom'ney-a (rŏm'nĭ-ă; rŭm-nē'yă), *n.* [NL., after Dr. T. *Romney* Robinson, the astronomer of Armagh.] *Bot.* A genus of papaveraceous shrubs distinguished by the flowers, which have six petals and three winged sepals. The only species, *R. coulteri,* is the California tree poppy.

Rom'o-la (rŏm'ō-lȧ; rō'mō-lȧ), *n.* The heroine and title of a novel by George Eliot, having its plot laid in Florence in the 15th century. Romola's marriage is unhappy (see TITO MELEMA), but under the influence of Savonarola she finds peace by nursing the plague-stricken.

romp (rŏmp), *v. i.*; ROMPED (rŏmpt); ROMP'ING. [A variant of *ramp.* See RAMP to leap.] To play boisterously or with much physical action.

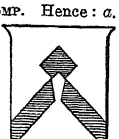
romp, *n.* **1.** A person, esp. a girl, who romps.

2. Boisterous play or frolic; rough sport.

romp'ing (rŏm'pĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ROMP. Hence: *a.* Inclined to romp; indulging in romps. — **romp'ing-ly,** *adv.*

A little *romping* girl. *Irving.*

romp'ish, *a.* Inclined to romp. — **romp'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **romp'ish-ness,** *n.*



rom'pu' (rŏn'pü'; rŏm'pū), *a.* [F. *rompu,* p. p. of *rompre* to break, L. *rumpere.* See RUPTURE.] *Her.* Depicted as broken, usually with the broken piece pushed up; — said of a chevron, bend, etc. Cf. FRACTED, 2. Chevron Rompu.

Rom'u-lus (rŏm'ū-lŭs), *n.* [L.] The legendary founder and first king of Rome. With his twin brother Remus, he was thrown in infancy into the Tiber, but preserved and suckled by a she-wolf. He slew Remus for leaping scornfully over the wall of his new city, Rome. He was carried to heaven by his father, Mars, and was deified by the Romans. Cf. LARENTALIA, QUIRINUS.

ron'ca-dor' (rŏn'kȧ-dôr'), *n.* [Sp., a snorer, fr. *roncar* to snore, L. *rhonchare;*—in allusion to the noise made by them on being taken from the water.] **a** Any of several sciænoid fishes of the American Pacific coast, as *Roncador stearnsi* and *Sciæna saturna.* **b** Any of certain tropical American grunts, esp. *Hæmulon steindachneri,* of both coasts.

ron'co (rŏn'kō), *n.* [Sp.; cf. *roncar* to snore.] **a** Any species of grunt, esp. of the genus *Hæmulon.* **b** The croaker, 2 **a.** *Local, Texas.*

ronde (rŏnd; *F.* rôNd), *n.* [F.] *Print.* Script with heavy strokes nearly upright; round hand.

ron'deau (rŏn'dō; rŏn-dō'; 277), *n.* [F. See ROUNDEL.] **1.** *Pros.* **a** = RONDEL, 2 **a.** **b** A particular lyric form of French origin, running on two rimes and consisting usually of thirteen lines (commonly of eight or ten syllables) and an unrimed refrain taken from the beginning of the first line; a poem in this form. The rimes and refrain are generally arranged: *a a b b a, a a b ref., a a b b a ref.* A short form of ten lines, called the *rondeau of Villon,* and an extended form of six quatrains, also occur.

2. = RONDO, 1, 2.

ron'del (rŏn'dĕl), *n.* [Cf. RONDEAU, ROUNDEL.] **1.** *Fort.* A small round tower erected at the foot of a bastion. *Obs.*

2. *Pros.* **a** A French lyric form running on two rimes and having commonly fourteen lines, of which the first two are repeated as a refrain at the seventh and eighth, and again at the thirteenth and fourteenth; a poem in this form. The lines are usually of eight or ten syllables, and the rime scheme, though often varied, is commonly as follows, — the capitals indicating the repeated lines: A B *b a, a b* A B, *a b b a* A B. The second line of the refrain is sometimes not repeated at the end, thus shortening the form to thirteen lines. **b** = RONDEAU, 1 **b.**

ron'de-let (rŏn'dē-lĕt), *n.* [OF.] *Pros.* A small verse form of French origin consisting of five lines, with a refrain after the second and fifth, taken from the first line. Its rime scheme is thus typically: *a b ref., a b b ref.*

Ron'de-le'ti-a (rŏn'dē-lē'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Guillaume *Rondelet,* French naturalist and physician.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American rubiaceous trees and shrubs, characterized by the salver-shaped or rotate corolla with a long tube, and the loculicidal, 2-valved capsule. Many species have handsome white, yellow, or red, fragrant flowers.

ron-delle' (rŏn-dĕl'), *n.* [F. Cf. RONDEL.] **1.** *Armor.* A small circular buckler, often having a spike in the middle.

2. = 2d RONDLE, 1.

3. A flat circular diamond with 128 facets round the edge.

4. In limited technical uses, any round object, as a disk of wood or of glass, an iron washer, a round fortification, etc.

ron'dle (rŏn'dl), *n.* [See RONDEL.] A rondeau. *Obs.*

ron'dle, *n.* **1.** [F. *rondelle.*] A round mass or disk; esp., *Metal.,* the crust or scale on molten metal in the crucible.

2. A rung of a ladder. *Obs. or R.*

ron'do (rŏn'dō), *n.* [It. *rondò,* fr. F. *rondeau.* See RONDEAU.] **1.** *Music.* **a** = ROUND, *n.*, 7. **b** The setting of a rondeau or like verse form. **c** A composition, vocal or instrumental, commonly of a lively, cheerful character, in which the first subject or strain recurs in its original key after each of the other strains. Its modern form often consists of three themes (in the following order: *a b a c a b*) and a coda. A rondo is often the last movement of a sonata.

2. A gambling game played by rolling balls upon a table, the keeper of the table receiving a commission on all bets.

ron'dure (rŏn'dūr), *n.* [F. *rondeur* roundness.] **1.** A round; a circle. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. Roundness; plumpness. *Now Rare or Archaic.*

ron'geur' (rôN'zhûr'), *n.* [F., fr. *ronger* to gnaw.] *Surg.* An instrument for removing small rough portions of bone.

‖ **ro'nin'** (rō'nĭn'), *n.* [Jap. *rō-nin,* fr. Chin. *lang*[4] profligate, lawless + *jên*[2] (old sound *nïn*) man.] In Japan, under the feudal system, a samurai who had renounced his clan or who had been discharged or ostracized and had become a wanderer without a lord; an outcast; an outlaw.

ron'ion } (rŭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *rogne* scab, mange.] A mangy
ron'yon } or scabby creature. *Obs. or R.*

"Aroint thee, witch!" the rump-fed *ronyon* cries. *Shak.*

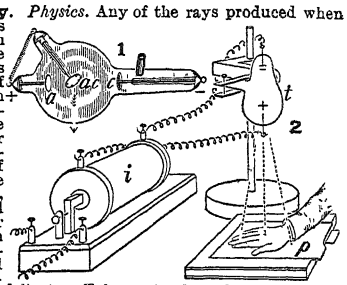
ron'quil (rŏŋ'kĭl), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *ronquillo* slightly hoarse.] Any of several marine fishes of the northwest coast of North America much resembling the jawfishes, esp. *Bathymaster signatus,* a food fish of some importance.

Rons'dorf-er (rŏnz'dôr-fĕr), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of a small sect of German millenarians founded by Elias Eller (d. 1750) at Elberfeld in 1726, but removed to Ronsdorf in 1737. The sect scarcely survived its founder. Also called *Ronsdorfian, Ellerian,* and *Zionite.*

Rönt'gen (rûnt'gĕn; rĕnt'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the German physicist Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen, or the rays discovered by him; as, *Röntgen* apparatus.

Rönt'gen-ize (-īz), *v. t. Physics.* To render (air or other gas) conducting by the passage of Röntgen rays.

Röntgen ray. *Physics.* Any of the rays produced when cathode rays strike upon the surface of a solid (as the wall of the vacuum tube). Röntgen rays are noted for their penetration of many opaque substances, as wood and flesh, their action on photographic plates, and their fluorescent effects. They were called *X rays* by their discoverer, W. K. Röntgen. They also ionize gases, but cannot be reflected, refracted, or polarized, or deflected by a magnetic field. They are regarded as nonperiodic, transverse pulses in the ether. They are used in examining opaque objects, as for locating fractures or bullets in the human body. See RADIOGRAPH, *Illust.*; SKIAGRAPH; CATHODE RAYS.



1 Rontgen Tube. *a* Anode; *c* Cathode; *ac* Anticathode. 2 Diagram showing use of Rontgen Rays. *i* Induction Coil; *t* Rontgen Tube, *p* Photographic Plate.

rood (rōōd), *n.* [ME. *rode,* AS. *rōd* a cross, measure of land, rod, pole; akin to OS. *rōda,* D. *roede* rod, G. *ruthe, rute,* OHG. *ruota.* Cf. ROD a measure.] **1.** *Eccl.* A cross or crucifix; specif., with *the,* the cross (see CROSS, *n.*, 1); esp., in medieval churches, a large crucifix at the entrance of the chancel, often supported on a beam (**rood beam**), or screen (**rood screen**). Figures of the Virgin Mary and of St. John were formerly often placed one on either side of it.

2. **a** Usually, a square measure equal to one fourth of an acre, or 40 square rods. **b** A linear measure varying locally, sometimes a rod (5½ yards), but usually 7 or 8 yards; also, the corresponding square measure. *Eng. & Scot.*

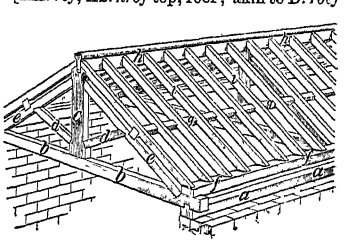
by the rood, by the cross; — a phrase formerly used in swearing. "No, *by the rood,* not so." *Shak.*

rood loft. *Arch.* A loft or gallery, in a medieval church, on which the rood and its appendages were set up to view. It was commonly placed over the rood screen, and from it the Gospel and Epistle were read. Cf. JUBE.

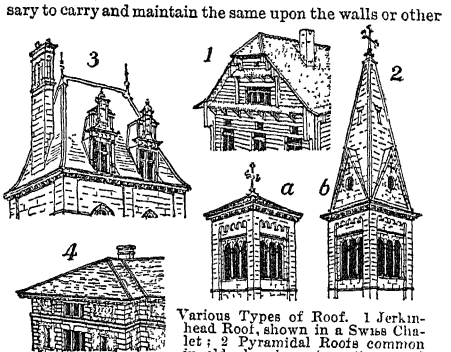
rood tower. *Arch.* A tower at the intersection of the nave and transept of a church; — when crowned with a spire it was called also *rood steeple.*

roof (rōōf), *n.* [ME. *rof,* AS. *hrōf* top, roof; akin to D. *roef* cabin, Icel. *hrōf* a shed under which ships are built or kept; cf. OS. *hrōst* roof, Goth. *hrōt.* Cf. ROOST.]

1. *Arch.* The cover of any building, including the roofing (see ROOFING **b**) and all the materials and construction necessary to carry and maintain the same upon the walls or other



Timbers in a Common Gable Roof. *aa* Wall Plate; *bb* Tiebeam; *c* King-post; *d d* Struts; *e e* Principal Rafters; *ff* Pole Plate; *gg* Purlin; *hh* Ridgepiece, or Ridgepole; *i i* Common Rafters.



Various Types of Roof. 1 Jerkinhead Roof, shown in a Swiss Chalet; 2 Pyramidal Roofs common in old churches of southern and middle Europe; the form *a* is usually a makeshift substitute for *b*; 3 Hip Roof of steep pitch, with Dormer Windows; 4 Hip and Valley Roof.

ro-man'ti-cal (rō-măn'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Romantic. — **ro-man'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* [cally. *Rare.*]

ro-man'tic-ly, *adv.* Romantically.

ro-man'tic ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ro-man'za (rō-măn'zȧ; -man'zȧ), *n.* [It., fr. F. *romance.* See 2d ROMANCE.] = 1st ROMANCE.

romare. + ROAMER.

romawns. + ROMANCE. [ROOM.]

rombe. + RHOMBUS, ROAM,

rom'ble. + RUMPLE.

rom'ble (rŭm'b'l). Obs. or Scot. var. of RUMBLE.

rombowse. + RUMBOOZE. [olic.]

Rom. Cath. *Abbr.* Roman Catholic.

rome. + ROAM, ROOM.

rome, *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Sw. *råma* to low.] To growl; roar; groan; bellow. *Obs.*

romebowse. + RUMBOOZE.

Ro'mé de l'Isle's' law (rō'mā' dē lēlz'). [After J. B. L. *Romé de l'Isle* (1736-90), French mineralogist.] The law of constant angles. See under LAW.

Rome formation. [From *Rome,* Georgia.] *Geol.* A Cambrian formation of the southern Appalachians.

ro'me-ite (rō'mē-īt), *n.* Also *romeine.* [F *roméine,* after the French crystallographer *Romé* de l'Isle.] *Min.* A hyacinth or honey-yellow antimonite of calcium in minute octahedrons.

rome'kin. + RUMKIN.

Ro'me-li'a (rō'mē-lĭ'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

rome mort. [Gypsy (cant) *rome* fine + *mort* a woman.] The gypsy queen. *Cant. Obs.*

Ro-mem'thi-e'zer (rō-mĕm'thĭ-ē'zẽr). *D. Bib.*

romen. + ROAM.

romeneye. + RUMNEY.

Rome penny. = PETER PENNY.

romer. + ROAMER.

romere. + ROAMER.

Rome'-ren'ner, *n.* [Lit., Rome runner: cf. RUN, *v.*] An agent at the papal court. *Obs.*

ro'mer-il'lo (rō'mĕr-ĭl'ō), *n.* [Amer. Sp. dim. of Sp. *romero* rosemary.] An asteraceous plant (*Heterothalamus brunioides*), whose flower heads yield a yellow dye; also, this dye.

ro-me'ro (rō-mā'rō), *n.* [Sp., lit., pilgrim.] The pilot fish.

Rome'scot', *n.* Also **Rome'shot'.** = PETER PENNY.

rome ville. [Gypsy (cant) *rome* fine + F. *ville* city.] London. *Obs. Cant.*

Rom'ist (rōm'ĭst), *n.* A Roman Catholic. *Obs. or R.*

ro'mite (rō'mīt), *n.* [Sw. *romit;* cf. Gr. *ῥώμη* strength.] An explosive mixture of ammonium nitrate, potassium chlorate, nitronaphthalene, and paraffin oil.

Rom'ized (rōm'ĭzd), *a.* Romanized. *Obs.*

rom'kin. + RUMKIN.

Rom'ma-ny. Var. of ROMANY.

romme. + ROOM.

romme, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *rūm* spacious.] Far and wide. *Obs.*

romp'ers (rŏm'pẽrz), *n. pl.* See 1st JUMPER 2.

rompt. Romped. *Ref. Sp.* [*Obs.*]

rompure, *n.* [OF.] Breaking. [*Obs.*]

romth. + ROOMTH.

Ro-mu'li-an (rō-mū'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Romulus.

ron. + RONE.

ron. Obs. pret. of RUN.

ron, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Ir. *rann.*] A poem; a song. *Obs.*

Ron-ca'glian (rŏn-kal'yăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Roncaglia, a village near Piacenza, Italy, where the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I. held diets.

ron'chil (rŏn'kĭl). Var. of RONCHO (-kō). Var. of RONCO.

rond. + ROUND.

rond (rŏnd), *n.* = RAND, border, shred. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ron-dache' (rŏn-dăsh'; rŏn'-dăsh'), *n.* [F.] A round shield of medieval foot soldiers. Hence: **ron-dach'er** (rŏn-dăsh'ẽr), *n.*

ron'da-nin (rŏn'dȧ-nĭn), *n.* A pomiret, a.

ronde. + ROUND.

rondell. + ROUNDEL.

ron'del-lier' (rŏn'dĕ-lēr'), *n.* Also **ron'de-lier'.** [F. *rondelier,* fr. *rondelle* a shield. Cf. ROUNDEL, RONDEL.] A soldier who carried a rondelle; also, a maker of rondelles. *Obs. or Hist.*

ron-dí'no (rŏn-dē'nō), **ron'de-let'to** (rŏn'dō-lĕt'ō), *n.* [Dim of *rondo.*] *Music.* A short rondo.

Ron'dout (rŏn'dout), *n.* [From *Rondout,* New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

‖ **rond'-point'** (rôN'pwăN'), *n.* [F.] A circular space from which driveways radiate.

rone. + ROWAN. [RAWN, roe.]

rone (rōn). Dial. Eng. var. of

rone (rōn), *n.* [Cf. LG. *ronne,* E. *run.*] A rain spout. *Scot.*

rone (rōn), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hraun* a rough place, wilderness.] A clump of briers or bushes; brushwood; a thicket; also, a thick growth of weeds. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rong. + RANK. [of RUNG, *n.*]

rong (rŏng). Obs. or dial. Eng.

rong. Obs. pret. of RELIGN.

rong (rŭng). Obs. pret. & p. p. of RING.

Rong, *n.* = LEPCHA.

ronge. + RUNG, *n.*; WRONG; obs. p. p. of RING.

ronggonne. Obs. p. p. of RING.

ronk (rŏngk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RANK.

ron'kle. + RUNKLE.

ron'kled. + WRINKLED.

ronnagate. + RUNAGATE.

ronne. + RON, poem.

ronne. Obs. pret. of RUN. [RUN.]

ronned, ronnen. Obs. p. p. of

ronsak, ronsake. + RANSACK.

Rons-dor'fi-an (rŏnz-dôr'fĭ-ăn), *n.* = RONSDORFER.

ron'si, ron'sy. + ROUNCY.

ront. + RUNT. [scold. *Obs.*]

ront, *n. t.* [Cf. RANT.] Prob., to

ron'yon. See RONION.

roo. + RO; ROE, deer.

roo, *n.* [OF. *roe,* F. *roue.*] A wheel. *Obs.*

roob, roobe. + ROBE.

rood. Obs. pret. of RIDE.

rood altar. An altar against the outer side of a rood screen.

rood arch. A central arch in a rood screen, having the rood above it. Also, sometimes, an arch between the nave and the chancel, the rood being below.

rood beam. See ROOD, 1.

Rood Day. Holy-rood Day.

roode. + ROAD.

roode. Obs. pret. of RIDE.

roo'de-bok' (rōō'dĕ-bŏk'; *D.* rō'-), *n.* [D. *rood* red + *bok* buck. Cf. REDBUCK.] a The pallah antelope. **b** A reddish duikerbok (*Cephalophus natalensis*).

rood goose. [See ROTT GOOSE, ROUT, in this sense.] The common brant. *Local, Eng.*

rood'horse', *n.* [See ROAD, RIDE.] A saddle horse. *Obs.*

Rood'mas Day. Holy-rood Day. *Obs.* [*Scot.*]

roo'doo', *n.* The house sparrow.

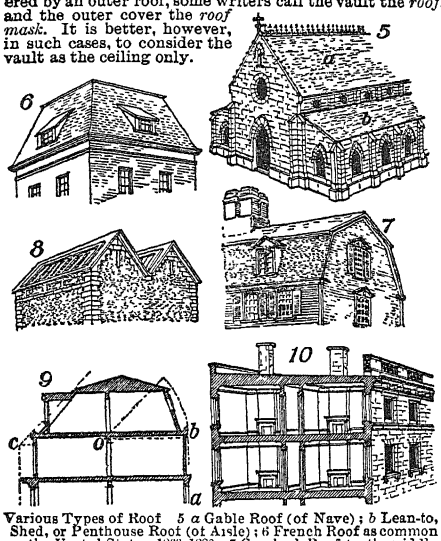
rood screen. See ROOD, 1.

rood spire *or* **steeple.** See ROOD-TOWER.

rood staff. The cross. *Obs.*

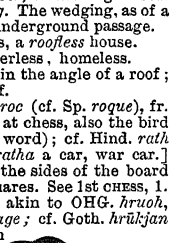
rood tree. The cross. *Obs. or R.*

uprights. In case of a building with vaulted ceilings covered by an outer roof, some writers call the vault the *roof*, and the outer cover the *roof mask*. It is better, however, in such cases, to consider the vault as the ceiling only.



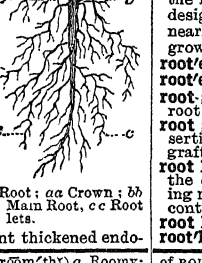
Various Types of Roof 5 *a* Gable Roof (of Nave); *b* Lean-to, Shed, or Penthouse Roof (of Aisle); 6 French Roof as common in the United States, 1860–1880; 7 Gambrel Roof (with middle Chimney) common in New England and New Jersey, 1800–1860; 8 M Roof; 9 Mansard Roof as built according to French city ordinance, the wall *ab* being limited in height, and all construction being kept within the arc struck from *ob* or the 45° line at *c*; 10 Flat Roof, the slope not exceeding one in twenty.

2. Fig.: **a** house; dwelling.
3. That which resembles, or corresponds to, the covering or the top of a house; as, the *roof* of a railroad car, tram car, etc., or of a cavern, of the mouth, etc.
4. *Mining.* **a** The surface or bed of rock immediately overlying a bed of coal or a flat vein. **b** *Slate Quarrying.* A passage excavated from below upwards, a riser. *N. Wales.*
roof of the world, the plateau of the Pamir region in Central Asia; — so called chiefly by the natives of the region.
roof (rōōf), *v. t.*; ROOFED (rōōft); ROOF'ING. **1.** To cover with or as with a roof; as, the boughs *roofed* the walk.
2. To inclose in a house; fig., to shelter. *Rare.*
Here had we now our country's honor *roofed*. *Shak*
roof'er (rōōf'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who puts on or repairs roofs.
2. A plank or timber used in roofing.
roof garden. A garden on the flat roof of a building; esp., a garden where refreshments are served, on the roof of a high building, often with a stage for entertainments.
roof'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ROOF. Hence: *n.* **a** Act of covering with a roof. **b** Materials for a roof, or forming a roof. **c** The roof itself; shelter. **d** *Mining.* The wedging, as of a horse or car, against the top of an underground passage.
roof'less, *a.* **1.** Having no roof; as, a *roofless* house.
2. Having no house or home; shelterless, homeless.
roof'tree′ (rōōf'trē′), *n.* The beam in the angle of a roof; the ridgepole; hence, the roof itself.
rook (rŏŏk), *n.* [ME. *rook, rok*, F. *roc* (cf. Sp. *roque*), fr. Per. & Ar. *rokh*, or *rukh*, the castle at chess, also the bird *roc* (in this sense perh. a different word); cf. Hind. *rath* war chariot, castle at chess, Skr. *ratha* a car, war car.] *Chess.* A piece moving parallel to the sides of the board across any number of unoccupied squares. See 1st CHESS, 1.
rook, *n.* [ME. *rook, rok*, AS. *hrōc;* akin to OHG. *hruoh, ruoh*, Icel. *hrōkr*, Sw. *roka*, Dan. *raage;* cf. Goth. *hrūkjan* to crow.] **1.** An abundant European corvine bird (*Corvus frugilegus*) about the size of the American crow. The adult is glossy black, with the skin about the base of the bill bare, scabrous, and whitish in old birds. It is highly gregarious, nesting in communities, and somewhat migratory.



Common Rook.

2. The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*
3. A trickish, rapacious fellow; a cheat; a sharper. *Wycherley.*
4. An easy victim for sharpers; a dupe. *Slang. Obs.*
rook, *v. t. & i.*; ROOKED (rŏŏkt); ROOK'ING. To cheat; to defraud by cheating. *Milton.*
rook'er-y (rŏŏk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The breeding place of a colony of rooks; also, the rooks. Also, a breeding place of other gregarious birds, as herons, penguins, etc.
2. The breeding ground of seals, esp. of fur seals.
3. A dilapidated building with many rooms and occupants; a cluster of dilapidated or mean buildings.
4. A brothel. *Slang. Obs. or R.*
rook'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of, or abounding in, rooks. *Rare.*
Light thickens; and the crow
Makes wing to the *rooky* wood. *Shak.*
☞ Some Shakespeare students interpret the word as a variant of *rokey*, misty; foggy.
2. Swindling; rascally. *Old Slang.*
room (rōōm), *n.* [ME. *roum, rum*, space, AS. *rūm;* akin to OS., OFries., & Icel. *rūm*, D. *ruim*, G. *raum*, OHG. *rūm*, Sw. & Dan. *rum*, Goth. *rūms*, and fr. the adj., AS. *rūm* spacious, akin to D. *ruim*, Icel. *rūmr*, Goth. *rūms;* and prob. to L. *rus* country (cf. RURAL), Avestan *ravanh* wide, free, open, *ravan* a plain.] **1.** Extent of space, great or small; compass; esp., unobstructed space; space which may be occupied by, or devoted to, any object; as, there is not *room* for a house; to make *room* for one to pass.
"Infinite riches in a little *room*." *Marlowe.*
2. A particular portion of space appropriated for occupancy; a place to sit, stand, or lie; a seat. *Obs. or R.*
When thou art bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest *room*. *Luke* XIV. 8.
3. Space inclosed or set apart by a partition; an apartment or chamber; — often in combination; as, a bed*room;* bath*room;* a state*room* in a ship or railroad car.
4. Place or position; office; rank; post; station. *Obs.*
Neither that I look for a higher *room* in heaven. *Tyndale.*
5. Place or station formerly occupied by another; hence, place, or stead; as, to eat fish in *room* of meat. *Obs. or R.*
When he heard that Archelaus did reign in Judea in the *room* of his father Herod. *Matt* II. 22.
6. Possibility of admission; ability to admit; opportunity; fit occasion; as, to leave *room* for hope.
7. A distinct holding or portion of land, as a field, farm, or the like. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
8. *Coal Mining.* A breast or chamber. See MINE, *Illust.*
Syn. — ROOM, CHAMBER, APARTMENT. ROOM is the word in ordinary use; CHAMBER is chiefly elevated or poetical; APARTMENT now suggests esp. a room or suite of rooms rented or for rent.
room and pillar system. *Coal Mining.* = *bord and pillar system*, under BORD. — **r. and space,** *Shipbuilding*, the distance from one side of a rib to the corresponding side of the next rib (*space* being the distance between two ribs, in the clear, and *room* the width of a rib).
room (rōōm), *v. i.*; ROOMED (rōōmd); ROOM'ING. To occupy a room or rooms; to lodge; as, they *roomed* together. *Chiefly U. S.*
room, *a.* [AS. *rūm.*] Spacious; roomy; also, empty. *Obs. or Scot.* "No *roomer* harbor in the place." *Chaucer.*
room, *adv. Chiefly Naut.* At a distance; far; wide; also, sometimes, off the wind; — usually in comparative with *of* or *with;* as, you must sail *roomer* of the shore. *Obs.*
room'er (rōōm'ẽr), *n.* A lodger. *Chiefly U. S.*
room'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much or many as a room will hold, as, a *roomful* of men; also, the persons or objects in a room; as, the whole *roomful. Swift.*
room'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Spaciously
room'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being roomy; spaciousness.
room keeper. **1.** One who occupies a room, esp. a tenant. *Rare in U. S.*
2. One who keeps closely to a room, as an invalid.
room'mate′ (rōōm'māt′), *n.* One of two or more occupying the same room or rooms.
roomth (rōōmth), *n.* [Cf. ME. *rumðe, rimthe*, AS. *rȳmþ* See ROOM, *a. & n.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Room; place, stead. **b** Space; spaciousness. **c** A room.
room'y (rōōm'ĭ), *a.;* ROOM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); ROOM'I-EST. Having ample room; spacious; as, a *roomy* mansion; a *roomy* deck.
roor'back (rōōr'băk), *n.* Also, formerly, **roor'bach.** A defamatory falsehood published for political effect. *U. S.*
☞ The word originated in 1844, when there was published, to the detriment of James K. Polk, then a candidate for President, an extract purporting to be from Roorback's "Tour through the Western and Southern States in 1836."
roost (rōōst), *n.* [AS. *hrōst;* akin to OD. *roest* roost, *roesten* to roost, and perh. to E. *roof.*] **1.** A pole or other support on which fowls rest at night, a perch, also, a place where any birds customarily roost.
2. A collection of fowls roosting together.
at roost, on a perch or roost; hence, retired to rest.
roost, *v. i.;* ROOST'ED; ROOST'ING. **1.** To sit, rest, or sleep, as fowls on a pole, limb of a tree, etc.; to perch.
2. To lodge; rest; sleep. *Rare or Dial. Herbert.*
roost'er (rōōs'tẽr), *n.* **a** The male of the domestic fowl; a cock. *U. S.* **b** A bird that roosts.
root (rōōt), *v. i.* [AS. *wrōtan;* akin to *wrōt* a snout, trunk, D. *wroeten* to root, G. *rüssel* snout, trunk, proboscis, Icel. *rōta* to root, and perh. to L. *rodere* to gnaw (E. *rodent*).] **1.** To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine; formerly, to push with the snout.
2. Hence, to seek for favor or advancement by low arts or groveling servility; to fawn servilely. *Rare.*
root, *v. t.* **1.** To turn up, or to dig out, with the snout; as, the swine *roots* the earth.
2. With *up* or *out*, to dig with the snout; as, the swine *roots* up truffles.
root, *v. i.* [Cf. ROUT to roar.] To shout for, or otherwise noisily applaud or encourage, a contestant, as in sports; hence, to wish earnestly for the success of some one or the happening of some event, with the superstitious notion that this action may have efficacy; — usually with *for;* as, the crowd *rooted* for the home team. *Slang or Cant, U. S.*
root, *n.* [ME. *rote, roote*, AS. *rōt*, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *rōt* (for *vrōt*), Sw. *rot*, Dan. *rod;* akin to E. *wort.* See WORT.] **1.** *Bot.* In the higher plants (ferns and seed plants), a portion of the plant body bearing neither leaves nor reproductive organs, but provided with an apical growing point and functioning as an organ of absorption, an aërating organ, a food reservoir, or a means of mechanical support. In most plants the root originates as the lower extremity of the hypocotyl. Perennial roots exhibit the same tissue systems as the stem, the stele being continuous. They differ in the mode of development of the procambium strands, the prominent thickened endodermis, and the presence of a protective cap (*rootcap* or *calyptra*) over the meristem of the growing point. The mode of branching is normally acropetal; but *adventitious* roots may arise on other portions of the plant body (see ADVENTITIOUS ROOTS). The roots of epiphytes are wholly aërial (see AERIAL ROOTS). In the lower plants most functions of roots are performed by rhizoids. Cf. STEM, ROOT HAIR.



Root; *aa* Crown; *bb* Main Root, *cc* Root lets.

2. Popularly, any subterranean part of a plant, whether consisting of a true root or of a bulb, tuber, rootstock, or other modified stem; specif., any large fleshy edible root or rootlike organ, as a carrot, turnip, radish, potato, etc.
The "mangel" of the farm, which is generally termed a "*root*," consists of thickened hypocotyl and true *root. Percival.*
3. That which resembles a root in position or function, esp. as a source of nourishment or support; that from which anything proceeds as if by growth or development; as, the *root* of a nail, a cancer, and the like. Specif.: **a** An ancestor or progenitor; and hence, an early race; a stem.
The *roots* out of which sprang two distinct people. *Locke.*
b The part of an organ by which it is attached, as that part of a tooth in the socket or alveolus; also, any of the fangs into which this sometimes divides. **c** *Philol.* One of the earliest, or ideal, forms of words, in a group of languages, that can be inferred from data to have existed before the addition of suffixes and prefixes and of inflectional endings; a primitive word form; a radix or radical. **d** The cause or occasion by which anything is brought about; the source.
The love of money is a *root* of all kinds of evil.
1 *Tim.* VI. 10 (*Rev. Ver.*).
e A foundation; basis; ground. *Rare.* "The *root* of his opinion." *Shak.* **f** *Music.* The fundamental tone of any compound tone, series of harmonics, or chord; the tone from whose harmonics, or overtones, a chord is composed; often simply the lowest tone of a chord in its normal position. **g** The lowest place, position, or part; the bottom; hence, fig., the fundamental or essential point or part; as, let us get to the *root* of the matter. "Deep to the *roots* of hell." *Milton.* **h** *Math.* A quantity which, taken as a factor a number of times (indicated by the index), produces another quantity; thus, either +3 or −3 is a second *root* of 9, because either taken twice as a factor produces 9; also 4, −4, 4*i*, −4*i* are all fourth *roots* of 256, which is the fourth *power* of each. **Power** and **root** are correlative: an *n*th root of *q* is that whose *n*th power is *q*. There are *n* real or imaginary *n*th roots of any *q*, but only one *n*th power of any *q*. **i** *Mach.* That part of a tooth between the pitch line and a line touching the bottoms of the spaces on each side. **j** The part of a weir or dam next to the bank.
4. *Astrol. & Chron.* The time from which to reckon in making calculations; the state of the heavens at the time of birth; the initial time, or epoch, as of a movable feast.
When a *root* is of a birth yknowe (known). *Chaucer.*
5. *Math.* Any value that, substituted for the unknown quantity in an equation, or in a congruence, satisfies the equation, etc. An equation of *n*th degree has *n* such roots.
6. *Moham. Law.* The first class of residuaries, consisting of the direct lineal male ancestors.
root and branch, every part; hence, wholly; completely; as, to destroy an error *root and branch.* — **r.-and-branch men**, radical reformers; — applied *[usually cap.]* to the English Independents (1641). See RADICAL, *n.*, 4. — **r. of scarcity**, the mangel-wurzel.
root (rōōt), *v. i.;* ROOT'ED; ROOT'ING. **1.** To fix the root; to enter the earth, as roots; to take root and begin to grow.
2. To be or become firmly fixed or established.
If any irregularity chanced to ... cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to *root* and fasten by concealment. *Sp. Fell.*
root, *v. t.* **1.** To plant and fix deeply in or as in the earth; to implant firmly; hence, to make deep or radical; to establish; — used chiefly in *p. p.;* as, *rooted* trees; *rooted* dislike.
2. To tear up by the root; to eradicate; to remove entirely, — with *up, out*, or *away.*
The Lord *rooted* them out of their land. *Deut.* XXIX 28.
root beer. A kind of nonalcoholic beer made with the extracts from various roots. See BEER, *n.*, 2.
root borer. An insect or insect larva which bores into the roots of plants; as: **a** The large larva of a cerambycid beetle (*Prionus laticollis*) which infests the roots of the grapevine and of various trees. **b** The larva of any of certain moths, as *Ægeria polistiformis*, which bores in grapevine roots.



Root Borer **a**.

root'cap′ (rōōt'kăp′), *n. Bot.* The cushion of epidermal tissue covering the apex of most roots, serving to protect the active meristematic cells behind it. It enables the root to penetrate the soil without injury to the growing point.
root climber. *Bot.* A plant which climbs by its adventitious roots, as the trumpet vine, etc. See CLIMBER **a**.
root'ed, *a.* **a** Having taken root; firmly implanted, as in the heart. "A *rooted* sorrow." *Shak.* **b** *Zoöl.* Specif., designating teeth which develop a contracted root or roots, nearly closing the pulp cavity and preventing further growth. Cf. ROOTLESS. — **root'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **root'ed-ness**, *n.*
root'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who roots, or applauds. *Slang, U. S.*
root'er, *n.* One that roots, or tears up by the roots.
root-gall. Any abnormal enlargement or swelling of the root of a plant, commonly due to a parasitic organism.
root grafting. *Hort.* Act or method of grafting by inserting the scion upon the root of the stock. A whip graft is commonly employed for this purpose.
root hair. *Bot.* One of the hairlike tubular outgrowths of the epidermis found commonly near the apex of a growing rootlet. They perform the work of absorption, being continually renewed.
root leaf. *Bot.* A basal leaf. See under BASAL.
root'less, *a.* Destitute of roots; specif., *Zoöl.*, designat-

roof. Obs. pret. of RIVE.
roof'age (rōōf'ĭj), *n.* Roofing material.
roof'let, *n.* A small roof.
roof plate. = PLATE, *n.*, 4 a (1).
roof rat. See RAT, *n.*, 1.
roof stay. A stay or tie-rod connecting the crown sheet of a boiler with the shell. See BOILER, *Illust.* of *locomotive boiler.*
rooft. Roofed. *Ref. Sp.*
roof'y (rōōf'ĭ), *a.* Having a roof or roofs. *Rare.*
roo'i-nak′ (rōō'ĭ-năk′), *n.* [Cape D.] Lit., red neck; — a term of contempt for a Britisher. *So. Africa.*
rook (rŏŏk). Var. of ROKE, vapor
rook Var. of RUCK, to crouch.
rook (rŏŏk; rōōk), *v. i.* To caw or croak, as a crow. *Scot.*
rook'er (rŏŏk'ẽr), *n.* A raker for a baker's furnace. [dler.
rook'er, *n.* A sharper; swin-
rook'ie, rook'y (-ĭ). A recruit *Soldiers' Slang.* [*Cant.*
rook'ish (rŏŏk'ĭsh), *a.* Rooky.
rook'ly (rŏŏk'lĭ; rōōk'lĭ). Scot var. of ROQUELAURE.
rooles. † ROLESS.
room (rōōm), *n.* [Assamese.] A blue dye, resembling indigo, from an East Indian shrub (*Strobilanthes flaccidifolius*).
room, *v. t* [AS. *rūmian.* Cf. ROOM, *n.*] To clear from encumbrance; to make roomy or void; enlarge; also, to make room for; to avoid. *Obs.*
room'age, *n.* [From ROOM. Cf. RUMMAGE.] Space; room. *Obs.*
roo-mal′. Var. of RUMAL.
roomd. Roomed. *Ref. Sp.*
roomed (rōōmd), *a.* Containing, or furnished with, rooms.
room'er, *adv.* See ROOM, *adv.*
room'ful, *a.* Roomy. *Rare.*
room'less, *a.* See -LESS.
room'some, *a.* Roomy. *Obs.*
room'stead, *n.* A lodging *Obs.*
roomth'some, *a.* Roomy. *Obs.*
roomth'y (rōōm'thĭ), *a.* Roomy; spacious *Obs. or Dial Eng*
room trader. *Stock Exchange.* A member who speculates for his own account in the exchange.
roon. † RUN.
roon (rōōn) Var. of ROND, border, shred. *Chiefly Scot.*
roone. † ROAN.
roop. †ROPE, ROPP. [of ROUP.]
roop, *n.* & *v.* Scot. & dial. Eng.
roop'le, roop'y. Var. of ROUPY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
roop'it. Var. of ROUPIT. *Scot.*
roore. † ROAR.
roos. † *rose*, pret. of RISE.
roos (rōōz) Obs. or Scot. var. of ROUSE, a carousal.
roo'sa. Var. of RUSA.
roo'sa oil, ruse oil. [See RUSA lemon grass.] See OIL, *Table I.*
roose. † ROSE.
roose (rōōz; *Scot. also* rüz), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hrōs* praise, *hrōsa* to praise, Dan. *rose*, Sw. *rosa.*] Praise; esteem; fame; also, a boast. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
roose, *v. t. & i.* To praise; extol; flatter. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
roos'er (rōōz'ẽr), *n.* A boaster. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.*
roost. † ROAST. [tide. *Scot.*
roost (rōōst). Var. of ROUST, a
roost'ed, *a.* Perched on a roost.
roosty. † RUSTY.
root (rōōt) Scot var of ROWT.
root (*dial* rōōt), *v. i* To rot. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
root'age (rōōt'ĭj), *n.* A taking root or being rooted.
root'age, *n.* [From ROOT to eradicate.] Uprooting; extirpation. *R.*
roote † ROT. [takes root. *R.*]
root'er (rōōt'ẽr), *n.* One that
root'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* A pile of roots, set with plants. *Rare.*
root'fast', *a.* Firmly rooted. *Obs.* — **root'fast'ness**, *n. Obs.*
root fly. The cabbage fly.
roothewn, *a.* Perverse. *Obs. Scot.*
roo'tle (rōōt'l), *v. t. & i.* [Freq.

ing teeth which retain a pulp cavity widely open at the bottom, permitting an abundant supply of nutriment to the pulp and a growth of the tooth throughout life.

root'let (rōōt'lĕt), *n. Bot.* **a** A small root; one of the ultimate divisions of a growing root; a radicel. **b** A rhizoid.

root maggot. The larva of the cabbage fly.

root'-mean'-square', *n. Physics.* The square root of the mean of the squares of a series of quantities; — commonly abbreviated to *R. M. S.*

root pocket. *Bot.* The prominent rootcap sheathing the aquatic roots of the duckweed.

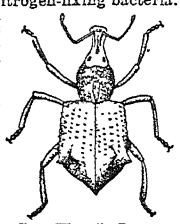
root pole. *Bot.* The basal or distal end of a shoot or cutting, from which roots are produced. See SHOOT POLE.

root sheath. **1.** *Bot.* **a** A many-layered epidermal sheath surrounding certain aërial roots, as the velamen in epiphytic orchids. **b** = COLEORHIZA.
2. *Anat.* The epidermic lining of a hair follicle, comprising two principal layers of cells, called respectively the *inner*, and the *outer*, root sheath.

root'stock' (rōōt'stŏk'), *n.* **1.** A rhizome.
2. *Zoöl.* The hydrorhiza of a hydroid.

root tubercle. *Bot.* One of the small nodules or swellings produced on roots of legumes by nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

root weevil. **a** Any of several Australian weevils of the genus *Leptops*, esp. *L. hopei*, whose larva bores in the roots of the apple and pear. **b** = WATER WEEVIL.



Root Weevil (*Leptops hopei*). Nat. size.

root'worm', *n.* **a** Any of numerous insect larvæ that feed on the roots of plants, as the corn *rootworm*. **b** Any of certain nematode worms that infest roots.

rop'a-ble, rope'a-ble (rōp'ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being roped.
2. Needing to be roped or brought under control; unruly; — said of a horse or bullock. Hence, intractable; savage; wild. *Australasia.*

rope (rōp), *n.* [ME. *rope, ro(o)p, rap*, AS. *rāp*; akin to D. *reep*, G. *reif* ring, hoop, in OHG. also rope, Icel. *reip* rope, Sw. *rep*, Dan. *reb, reeb*, Goth. *skaudaraip* latchet. Cf. STIRRUP.] **1.** A large, stout cord made of strands of fiber or wire twisted or braided together; esp., such a cord, etc., of one inch or more in circumference, or, according to some authorities, of half an inch or more in diameter. The fibers chiefly used in rope making are hemp, Manila hemp, sisal, jute, coir, flax, and cotton. Steel is usually employed for wire ropes. A rope differs from a *cord*, *line* (except in nautical usage), or *string*, only in its size. See CORDAGE, *Illust.*
2 Punishment or death by hanging; as, they were persecuted with fagot and *rope*.
3. A row or string consisting of a number of things united, as by braiding, twining, etc.; as, a *rope* of onions
4. A locally varying measure; a rood. See ROOD, 2. *Brit.*
5 A viscous or glutinous formation in a ropy liquid.
rope of sand, something of no cohesion or stability; a feeble union or tie. — **rope's end**, a piece of rope, esp. one used as a lash for punishing, hence, punishment by beating. — **to give one, *or* let one have, rope**, to give one liberty or license; to let one go at will or unchecked. *Colloq. or Slang.*

rope (rōp), *v. i.*; ROPED (rōpt); ROP'ING (rōp'ĭng). To be formed into rope; to draw out or extend into a filament or thread, as by means of any glutinous or adhesive quality.

rope, *v. t.* **1.** To bind, fasten, or tie, with a rope or cord.
2. To connect or fasten together, as a party of mountain climbers, with a rope.
3. To sew a rope on the edge of, as a boltrope on a sail.
4. To partition, separate, or divide off, by means of a rope, so as to include or exclude something; as, to *rope* in, or *rope* off, a plot of ground; to *rope* out a crowd.
5. To lasso (a steer, horse, or the like). *Colloq., U. S.*
6. To draw as if with a rope; to secure; inveigle; — with *in*; as, to *rope* in customers or voters. *Slang, U. S.*
7. To pull (a horse) to prevent winning. *Slang, Eng.*

rope brake. *Mech.* A kind of band brake or absorption dynamometer in which the band is replaced by a rope or ropes. Cf. PRONY BRAKE.

rope'danc'er (rōp'dān'sẽr), *n.* One who dances, walks, or performs acrobatic feats, on a rope extended through the air at some height. — **rope'danc'ing**, *n.*

rope drilling. A method of sinking wells or making boreholes in which the tools are attached to the lower end of a rope or cable and lifted and dropped alternately.

rope grass. Any plant of the family Restionaceæ.

rope pump. A pump in which the water is raised by adhesion to a rapidly running endless rope.

rop'er (rōp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A maker of ropes. *P. Plowman.*
2. One who ropes goods; a packer.
3. One fit to be hanged. *Old Slang. Douce.*
4. One who ropes cattle; a cowboy. *Colloq., U. S.*

rop'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A place where ropes are made.
2. Roguery; roguish tricks *Obs. Shak.*

rope stitch. *Embroidery.* A reversed crewel stitch.

rope'walk' (rōp'wôk'), *n.* A long covered walk, building, or room where ropes are manufactured.

rope'way' (-wā'), *n.* A cable suspended between supporting towers in one or more spans, constituting a track for wheeled carriers; a cableway; — often called **rope railway.**

rope'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work made of or simulating ropes.

rope yarn. The yarn or thread composing the strands of a rope; a yarn of fibers loosely twisted up right-handedly.

rop'ing (rōp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ROPE. — **roping needle,** *Naut.*, a sailmaker's needle of large size. — **r. palm,** *Naut.*, a sailmaker's palm. — **r. pole,** a long pole with a noose for catching cattle. *Australia.*

rop'ing, *n.* **1.** Ropes collectively or generally; ropework.
2. *Naut.* = BOLTROPE.

rop'y (rōp'ĭ), *a.*; ROP'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); ROP'I-EST. **1.** Capable of being drawn into a thread; viscous; tenacious; glutinous; as, *ropy* sirup; *ropy* lees.
2. Resembling rope; stringy.
ropy lava, lava marked with wrinkles resembling rope.

roque (rōk), *n.* [Abbr. fr. CROQUET.] A form of croquet modified for greater accuracy of play. The court has a

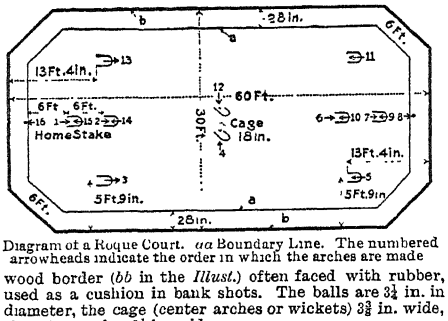


Diagram of a Roque Court. *aa* Boundary Line. The numbered arrowheads indicate the order in which the arches are made

wood border (*bb* in the *Illust.*) often faced with rubber, used as a cushion in bank shots. The balls are 3¼ in. in diameter, the cage (center arches or wickets) 3⅜ in. wide, the other arches 3¼ in. wide.

Roque'fort' cheese, *or* **Roque'fort'** (rōk'fôr'; rōk'fŏrt), *n.* A highly flavored blue-molded cheese, made at Roquefort, department of Aveyron, France. It is made from milk of ewes, sometimes with cow's milk added, and is cured in caves. Improperly, a cheese made in imitation of it.

ro'ric (rō'rĭk; 201), *a.* [L. *ros, roris*, dew.] Of or pertaining to dew; resembling dew; dewy.
roric figures, *Physics*, figures which appear on a polished surface, as glass, when near-by objects are removed and the surface breathed on. They result from alterations in the film of dense air found on the surface of all solids.

Ro-rid'u-la (rō-rĭd'ū-lā), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. L. *roridus* dewy.] *Bot.* A genus of droseraceous plants consisting of two South African species. They are viscid undershrubs with entire or pinnatifid leaves and white or red bibracteate flowers with a 3-celled ovary and 3-seeded capsule.

Ro-rip'pa (rō-rĭp'ä), *n.* Also *Roripa.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of brassicaceous herbs having pinnate or pinnatifid leaves, white or yellow flowers, and terete pods with the seeds in two rows in each cell. *R. nasturtium* is the common water cress.

ror'qual (rôr'kwăl), *n.* [Norw. *rörhval*, dial. *röyrkval*; lit., red whale, from the red streaks in the skin; cf. Icel. *reyðarhvalr.*] Any whalebone whale of the genus *Balænoptera*, comprising some of the largest whales; a finback. See FINBACK, SULPHUR-BOTTOM.

Ro'sa (rō'zä), *n.* [L., a rose. See ROSE, *n.*] **1.** Fem. prop. name. It. *Rosa* (rō'zä); Sp. *Rosa* (rō'sä); Pg. *Rosa* (rō'zä).
2. *Bot.* A genus of well-known shrubs, the roses, type of the family Rosaceæ, having odd-pinnate leaves and urn shaped calyx tube, which becomes fleshy in fruit (rose hip), inclosing the achenes. The species are widely distributed in temperate regions, and are often extremely variable. Bentham and Hooker estimated the number at 30; Gandoger enumerates over 4,000. Each species cultivated has given rise to one or more distinct garden races. See ROSE, 1.

Ro'sa A-mer'i-ca'na (rō'zä ä-mĕr'ĭ-kā'nä). [NL., American rose.] *Numis.* Any of a series of copper coins (twopence, penny, halfpenny) issued by George I. and II. for use in America; — from the rose on the reverse.

‖ **ro'sace'** (rō'zās'), *n.* [F. See ROSACEOUS.] *Arch.* A circular ornamental member, generally a panel inclosing a richly sculptured rosette.

Ro-sa'ce-æ (rō-zā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ROSA.] *Bot.* A large family of plants, the rose family, typifying the order Rosales, having regular pentamerous flowers with the carpels usually numerous and distinct, becoming achenes or follicles in fruit. There are about 65 genera and 1,200 species. Besides the important genus *Rosa*, others, as *Spiræa, Aruncus, Kerria*, etc., are handsome in cultivation. *Rubus* includes the raspberries and blackberries, and *Fragaria* the strawberry. Several herbaceous genera, as *Porteranthus*, have medicinal properties. Some include in this family the Malaceæ (apple family) and the Amygdalaceæ (almond family).

ro-sa'ceous (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *rosaceus*, fr. *rosa* rose.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Belonging to the Rosaceæ. **b** Having a 5-petaled, actinomorphic corolla, as the rose; — said of a plant or flower.
2. Rose-colored; rosy. *Rare, exc. Biol.*

Ro-sa'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** In Lindley's classification, an alliance, called *rosal alliance*, including the roses, etc. **b** A large order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, comprising 16 families, chief of which are the Rosaceæ, Malaceæ, Amygdalaceæ, Fabaceæ, Mimosaceæ, Cæsalpiniaceæ, and Saxifragaceæ. They are distinguished by the perigynous or epigynous stamens and by having the sepals mostly confluent with the calyx tube.

‖ **ro-sa'lĭa** (rō-zal'yä), *n.* [Cf F. *rosalie*, It. *rosalia.*] *Music.* A form of melody in which a phrase or passage is successively repeated, each time a step or half step higher.

Ros'a-lind (rŏz'ä-lĭnd), *n.* **1.** "A feigned name, which, being wel ordered, wil bewray the very name of hys love and mistresse," given by Spenser to his early love, an unknown lady celebrated esp. in his "Shepherd's Calendar."
2. The sprightly, charming daughter of the exiled duke in Lodge's "Rosalind" and Shakespeare's "As You Like It." She loves, and is beloved by, Orlando. See ORLANDO, 3.

ros-an'i-line (rŏz-ăn'ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*rose* + *aniline.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** A white crystalline base, NH_2-$(CH_3)C_6H_3C(OH)(C_6H_4NH_2)_2$, obtained in red-colored salts by oxidation of a mixture of aniline and ortho- and para-toluidine. It is the parent substance of many aniline dyes, as fuchsine, aniline blue, methyl green, etc. It is a methyl derivative of pararosaniline. **b** Any of a series of substances related to the above.

ro-sa'ri-an (rō-zā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A cultivator of roses; a rose fancier.

ro-sa'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L. See ROSARY.] *Hort.* A rose garden.

ro'sa-ry (rō'zä-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *rosarium* a string of beads, L. *rosarium* a place planted with roses, fr. *rosarius* of roses, *rosa* a rose: cf. F. *rosaire.* See ROSE.]
1. A bed or bush of roses, or place where roses grow.
2. A chaplet, as of roses; a garland; hence, a collection, as of quotations. "A *rosary* . . . of good works." *Jer. Taylor.*
3. A string of beads as used in many Oriental countries to assist in counting, esp. in counting prayers.
4. *R. C. Ch.* A series of prayers to be recited in order; also, a string of beads used in counting prayers. A *rosary* consists of fifteen decades. Each decade contains ten *Ave Marias*, marked by small beads, preceded by a *Paternoster*, marked by a larger bead, and concluded by a *Gloria Patri.* Five decades make a *chaplet*, a third of the rosary.
5. A false coin circulated in the 13th century for a penny.

rosary shell. Any of certain marine gastropod shells constituting the genus *Monodonta*, related to *Trochus.* They are top-shaped, bright-colored, and pearly.

ros'cid (rŏs'ĭd), *a.* [L. *roscidus*, fr. *ros, roris*, dew.] Dewy. *Rare. Bacon.*

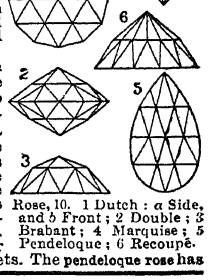
Ros-com'mon (rŏs-kŏm'ŭn), *n.* [From *Roscommon* county, Ireland.] One of an Irish breed of long-wooled sheep derived largely from the Leicester breed.

rose (rōz), *n.* [AS. *rose*, L. *rosa*, fr. Gr. ῥοδον; cf. Armenian *vard*, Avestan *varedhai*; perh. akin to E. *wort*: cf. F. *rose*, from the Latin. Cf. COPPERAS, RHODODENDRON.]
1. Any plant or flower of the genus *Rosa.* Roses are erect or climbing shrubs with mostly prickly stems, pinnate leaves, and showy solitary or clustered, white, pink, red, or yellow flowers, having five petals in the wild state, but double or semidouble in cultivation. The innumerable varieties have been chiefly derived by repeated hybridization from *R. chinensis, R. gallica*, and *R. damascena.*



Wild Rose (*Rosa carolina*) Reduced.

2. A rosette, esp. one on a shoe.
3. *Arch.* A rose window
4. The color of a rose; rose-red; pink or light crimson.
5. *Med.* Erysipelas.
6. **a** The card of the mariner's compass; also, a chart showing true and magnetic courses. **b** A circular card with radiating lines, used in other instruments.
7. A fixture, often made ornamental, supporting a gas pipe, electric-light wire, etc., where it passes through a ceiling, wall, etc.; — called also *rosette.*
8. A perforated nozzle for delivering water in fine jets; a rosehead; also, a strainer at the foot of a pump.
9. *Her.* Any of various conventional representations of a rose used as a charge or badge. It has usually five (sometimes six) petals opened wide, with barbs between, and stamens or seeds in a circular center. When blazoned "proper" the barbs are vert and the seeds or. See CADENCY, 2.
10. *Jewelry.* **a** A form in which diamonds and other gems are cut, used esp. when the loss to the stone in cutting it as a brilliant would be too great; also, a gem, esp. a diamond, so cut. The ordinary rose, or Dutch rose, has 24 facets in two ranges. The double rose has 48 facets and the shape of two ordinary roses placed base to base. The Brabant rose usually has 24 facets. It is also cut with 12 facets or less. The marquise rose has 24 facets. The pendeloque rose has



Rose, 10. 1 Dutch: *a* Side, and *b* Front; 2 Double; 3 Brabant; 4 Marquise; 5 Pendeloque; 6 Recoupé.

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of *root.*] To root as a pig; burrow; grub. *Dial. Eng.*
root vole. Any of various voles of the genus *Microtus*: esp., a Siberian species (*M. œconomus*) which stores up roots and tubers.
root'y (rōōt'ĭ), *a.* Full of roots; like, or of the quality of, a root or roots
roove (rōōv), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. Icel. *rō* the rivet or clinch of a nail, Norw. dial. *ro* rivet, *rom* an iron chip.] Rivet. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
rooves. Obs. pl. of ROOF.
roo'ye-bok' (rōō'ĭ-bŏk'), *n.* [Cape D. *rooibok*, lit., red buck.] The pallah antelope.
rooze (*dial.* rōōz). Var. of RUSE, to slip. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
rop † ROPE, ROPP, ROUP.
ro-pal'ic (rō-păl'ĭk), *a.* Var. of RHOPALIC. [*Obs.*]
ropand, *p. a.* Crashing; beating.
rope † ROUP.
rope. Var. of ROPP; pret. & p. p. of REAP. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
rope'band'. Var. of ROBAND.
rope'bark', *n.* = LEATHERWOOD a (1).
rope boring. = ROPE DRILLING.
rope browns. Brown papers, esp those of excellent quality made from old ropes.
ropeen, *n.* [Cf ROUP to cry] Hoarse crying. *Obs. Scot.*
rope'-end', *v. t.* = ROPE'S-END.
rope house. An open-sided shed in which salt is crystallized out from brine on ropes down which the brine trickles.
rope machine. A machine for laying up rope from yarn, etc. Cf. CORDELIER, 3.
rope'mak'er, *n.* A maker or manufacturer of rope — **Ropemaker, the Beautiful** See BEAUTIFUL ROPEMAKER, THE. [REAP.]
ropen. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p of REAP.
ropen. † ROUP.
rope railway A ropeway.
rope'ripe', *a.* Fit for hanging *Obs. Slang.*
ropes (rōps), *n. pl.* [ME. *rop*, AS. *ropp*; cf. OD. *rop.*] The bowels.
rope's'-end' (rōps'end'), *v. t.* To punish with a rope's end.
rope'sick', *a.* Having diseased ropes, or entrails. *Obs.*
rope'-sight', *n Bell Ringing.* The knack, acquired by a ringer, of noting which rope is pulled immediately before and after his own. *Collog., Eng.* [ery *Obs.*]
rope'-trick', *n.* Roguery; roguish trick
rope'walk'er, *n.* An acrobat who walks a rope [KNOT, 1.]
rope'-yarn' knot. See 2d
rophe. † ROOF.
ropia. † RUPEE.
rop'i-ly (rōp'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of ROPY.
rop'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
rop'ing, *a.* ROPY. *Rare*
rop'ish, *a.* Somewhat ropy.
roploch. † RAPLOCH.
ropp (*dial.* rŏp, rōp), *n.* [AS. See ROPES.] *Obs or Dial. Eng.* a *pl.* The bowels. **b** Catgut
ropun. Obs. p. p of REAP.
roque. † ROC.
roq'ue-laure (rōk'ĕ-lōr; rōk'-lōr'), *n.* [F; after Duc de *Roquelaure*, in reign of Louis XIV.] A cloak reaching about to the knees, worn in the 18th century.
roquelo. † ROQUELAURE
ro-quet' (rō-kā'; *cf.* CROQUET), *v. t. & i. Croquet.* To hit (another's ball); — said of a ball or of the player who strikes it — *n.* Act of roqueting.
ro-quette' (rō-kĕt'), *n.* The rocket *Eruca sativa.* [player.]
ro'quist (rō'kĭst), *n.* A roque
ro'ral, *a.* [L. *ros, roris*, dew.] Dewy *Obs*
Ro-rá'te Sun'day (rō-rā'tē). [L. *rorate*, pr pl imperative of *rorare* to drop dew] *Eccl.* The fourth Sunday in Advent; — from the first word in Latin of the introit for the day (*Is.* xlv.8).
ro-ra'tion (rō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *roratio*] A falling of dew. *Obs.*
rorde. † RERD, *n.*
rore † ROAR.
ro'rid (rō'rĭd; 201), *a.* [L. *roridus*, fr *ros* dew.] Dewy *Obs.*
ro-rif'er-ous (rō-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *rorifer*; *ros, roris*, dew + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *rorifère.*] Generating dew. *Rare.*
ro-rif'lu-ent (-lōō-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *ros, roris*, dew + *fluens* flowing.] Flowing with dew. *Rare.*
roring. *n.* Exchange of merchandise. *Obs.*
ro'ru-lent (rō'rōō-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *rorulentus*, fr. *ros, roris*, dew.] **1.** Abounding in dew *Rare*
2. *Zool.* Appearing as if covered with fine dew. *Rare.*
ro'ry, *a.* [L. *ros, roris*, dew + -*y*.] Dewy. *Obs*
Ro'ry O'More' (rō'rĭ ō-mōr'; 201) The hero of a novel and a ballad of this name by Samuel Lover. He is a witty, hospitable, quick-witted, honorable Irish peasant who returns from France to be accused of murder, and escapes hanging only by the appearance of his supposed victim.
ros. † RISE, ROOSE, ROSE.
Ros'a-bel (rŏz'ä-bĕl), **Ros'a-bel'la** (-bĕl'ä), *n* [Cf. L. *rosa* rose, and *bellus* pretty] Lit., a fair rose; — fem. prop. name.
ro-sa'ce-a (rō-zā'shē-ä), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Acne rosacea.
ro-sac'ic (rō-zăs'ĭk), *a.* [See ROSACEOUS.] *Chem* Uric *Obs.*
rosaker, *n.* [See RESALGAR.] = RESALGAR. *Obs.*
rosal (rōz'ăl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *rosal.*] **1.** Rosy *Obs.*
2. *Bot.* See ROSALES a.
ro-sal'gar. † RESALGAR.
Ro-sa'li-a (rō-zā'lĭ-ä), **Ros'a-lie** (rŏz'ä-lē), *n.* [Cf. It. *Rosalia*, G. *Rosalie*, and L. *rosa* rose.] Fem. prop. name.
Ros'a-mond (rŏz'ä-mŭnd), *n.* [Cf OF *Rosamonde*, Sp *Rosamunda*, It. *Rosmonda*, LL. *Rosamunda, Rosmunda, Rosmunda*, of Germanic origin; cf. OHG. *munt* hand, protection.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Rosemonde* (rōz'-mŏnd'); It. *Rosmonda* (rōz-mōn'dä); Sp *Rosamunda* (rō'sä-mōōn'dä); D. *Rozamond* (rō'zä-mŏnt).
2. See FAIR ROSAMOND.
3. See VINCY, ROSAMOND.
rosary plant. Indian licorice.
rosary ring. = DECADE RING.
‖ **ro'sa so'lis** (rō'zä sō'lĭs). [NL., rose of the sun; but perh. an alteration of F. *rossolis* rosolio.] A kind of cordial. *Obs. or Hist.*
rosat. † ROSET, resin.
ro'sat-ed (rō'zāt-ĕd), *a.* Adorned or crowned with roses. *Obs.*
ros'coe-lite (rŏs'kō-līt), *n.* [After H. E. *Roscoe*, English chemist + -*lite*.] *Min.* A brownish mica containing vanadium, and in minute scales.
rose (rōz), *pret.* of RISE.

24 facets. The rose re-cou'pe' (rē-kōō'pā') [recut] has 36 facets. **b** A diamond of such small size that it can be cut little if at all.

11. [*cap.*] The party either of York or of Lancaster in the Wars of the Roses (which see). *Rare.*

rose de Pom'pa'dour' (dē pôN'pȧ'dōōr'), **r. du Bar'ry'** (dü bȧ'rē') [F.], a delicate rose color used on Sèvres porcelain. **—r. of China.** = CHINA ROSE. **— r. of heaven,** a garden lychnis (*Lychnis cœli-rosa*) having rose-purple flowers. **—r. of Jer'i-cho** (jĕr'ĭ-kō). **a** A Syrian brassicaceous plant (*Anastatica hierochuntica*) which rolls up when dry, and expands again when moistened. **b** An asteraceous plant (*Asteriscus pygmæus*), of the same region. Its involucre closes firmly over the flower head when dry. **—r. of Plym'outh** (plĭm'ŭth), a handsome pink-flowered gentianaceous herb (*Sabbatia stellaris*) of the eastern United States. **—r. of Shar'on** (shăr'ŏn), a European species of St.-John's-wort (*Hypericum calycinum*) often cultivated for its large yellow flowers. The Biblical rose of Sharon has been identified by some with a species of narcissus, and by others with the autumn crocus, or meadow saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*).—**under the r.** [a transl. of L. *sub rosa*], in secret; under circumstances forbidding disclosure; — the rose being anciently a symbol of secrecy hung up at entertainments as a token that nothing there said was to be divulged.

rose (rōz), *v. t.* **1.** To render rose-colored; flush.

2. To perfume, as with roses. *Poetic.* *Tennyson.*

rose acacia. **a** A fabaceous shrub of the southern Alleghenies (*Robinia hispida*) with bristly-hairy stems and large racemes of handsome pink flowers. **b** The clammy locust (*R. viscosa*).

ro'se-al (rō'zē-ăl), *a.* [L. *roseus*, fr. *rosa* a rose.] Resembling or suggesting a rose or roses. *Obs.* *A. Marvell.*

rose apple. **a** The large edible berry of a tropical myrtaceous tree (*Caryophyllus jambos*); also, the tree itself. The berry has a strong roselike fragrance. **b** The Burdekin plum. **c** The fruit of the brush cherry. See BRUSH CHERRY **a**.

ro'se-ate (rō'zē-āt), *a.* [Cf. L. *rosatus* prepared from roses. See ROSEAL, ROSE.] **1.** Full of, consisting of, or made from, roses; rosy; as, *roseate* bowers.

2. Resembling a rose; esp., tinged with rose color.

roseate spoonbill. See SPOONBILL. **— r. tern,** an American and European tern (*Sterna dougalli*) whose breast is roseate in the breeding season. It has when adult a deeply forked tail, a black cap, pearl mantle, and red feet.

rose'bay' (rōz'bā'), *n.* **a** The oleander. **b** Any species of rhododendron **c** The great willow-herb.

rose beetle. **a** A yellowish or buff long-legged scarabæid beetle (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*), which eats the leaves of various plants, and is often very injurious to rosebushes, apple trees, grapevines, etc. **b** The European rose chafer. **c** The rose weevil.



Rose Beetle a. Nat. size.

rose'bit' (rōz'bĭt'), *n. Mech.* **a** A cylindrical bit with radial teeth for truing up a drilled hole. **b** A rose countersink.

rose box. A strainer for the end of the suction pipe of a pump; a rose.

rose'-breast'ed, *a.* Having the breast marked with rose. **rose-breasted cockatoo,** an Australian cockatoo (*Cacatua roseicapilla*) having chiefly gray and pink plumage. **—r. grosbeak,** a handsome grosbeak (*Zamelodia ludoviciana*) common in eastern North America. The male is chiefly black and white, with the breast and linings of the wings rose-red. The female is grayish brown streaked with paler tints, and with the lining of the wings orange.



Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

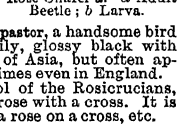
rose'bud' (rōz'bŭd'), *n.* **1.** The flower of a rose before it opens, or when but partly open.

2. A young girl débutante; a bud. *Colloq.*

rose'bush' (-bo͝osh'), *n.* A bush that bears roses.

rose campion. **a** A garden plant (*Lychnis coronaria*) with crimson flowers. **b** The corn cockle.

rose chafer. **a** A common European cetonian beetle (*Cetonia aurata*) often very injurious to rosebushes. **b** = ROSE BEETLE **a**.



Rose Chafer **a**. *a* Adult Beetle; *b* Larva.

rose cold. *Med.* A variety of hay fever, sometimes attributed to the effluvia of roses. See HAY FEVER.

rose color *or* **colour.** The color of a rose, deep pink or pale cardinal.

rose'-col'ored, *or* **-col'oured,** *a.* Having a rose color. Hence, very fine or pleasing; alluring; as, *rose-colored* anticipations.

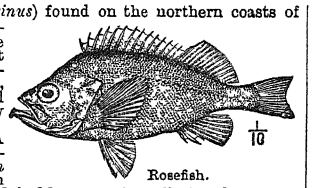
rose-colored, *or* **-coloured, starling** *or* **pastor,** a handsome bird (*Pastor roseus*) of the starling family, glossy black with pink back and abdomen, chiefly of Asia, but often appearing in flocks in Europe, sometimes even in England.

rose cross. **1.** The alleged symbol of the Rosicrucians, assumed to denote the union of a rose with a cross. It is represented by a cross in a circle, a rose on a cross, etc.

2. [*cap.*] A Rosicrucian.

rose engine. *Mech.* A machine, or lathe attachment, for producing an eccentric relative movement between the rotating mandrel and a cutting point so as to form on the work a variety of curved lines resembling a rosette, as on paper currency. See ENGINE TURNING.

rose'fish' (rōz'fĭsh'), *n.* A large marine scorpænoid food fish (*Sebastes marinus*) found on the northern coasts of Europe and America. When mature it is usually bright rose-red or orange-red; when young, usually mottled with red and dusky brown.



Rosefish.

rose geranium. A South African geranium (*Pelargonium capitatum*) grown for its fragrant 3-5-lobed leaves and small pink flowers.

rose gold. *Jewelry.* Gold with a peculiar, ruddy, mat surface finish.

rose'head' (rōz'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** = ROSE, *n.*, **8.**

2. A many-sided pyramidal head upon a nail; also, a nail with such a head.

rose lashing. *Naut.* A lashing made by passing the parts alternately over and under and finished by securing the hauling parts over the crossing.

ro-sel'la (rō-zĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *rosa* rose.] A beautiful Australian parrakeet (*Platycercus eximius*) often kept as a cage bird. The head and back of the neck are scarlet and the cheeks white, the back is dark green varied with lighter green, and the breast is red and yellow. Originally called *rosehill*. The name is applied also to other species of the same genus.

ro-selle' (rō-zĕl'), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *rosa* rose.] An East Indian malvaceous plant (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*) cultivated for its fleshy calyxes, which are used for making tarts and jelly and an acid drink. It also yields a hemplike fiber.

rose madder. *Paint.* An alumina lake of madder or alizarin, of pale rose color.

rose mallow. **a** Any of several malvaceous plants of the genus *Hibiscus*, with large rose-colored flowers. **b** The hollyhock.

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Rosemary.

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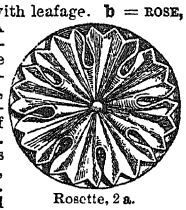
rose tree. A rosebush grown in standard form.

Ro-set'ta stone (rō-zĕt'ȧ). A piece of black basalt found in 1799 near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile, bearing a trilingual inscription (in hieroglyphics, demotic characters, and Greek), and famous as having given M. Champollion the first clew towards deciphering the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

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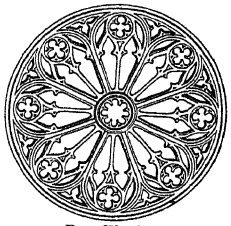
Rosette, 2 **a**.

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rose water. Water tinctured with roses by distillation.

rose'-wa'ter, *a.* Having the odor of rose water; hence, affectedly nice or delicate; sentimental. *Carlyle.*

rose window. *Arch.* A circular window filled with tracery; a rose. Cf. WHEEL WINDOW.



Rose Window.

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2. In Australia: **a** An acacia (*Acacia glaucescens*). **b** The pencil cedar (*Dysoxylum fraserianum*) **c** The myoporaceous tree *Eremophila mitchelli*. **d** A small sapindaceous tree (*Heterodendron oleæfolium*).

3. Rhodium wood.

rose worm. The larva of a small brown tortricid moth (*Cacœcia rosana*), which lives on the rose and various other plants, rolling up the leaves for a nest, and devours both the leaves and buds. Also, any of various other species.



Rose Worm (*Cacœcia rosana*) and Moth.

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ros'in (rŏz'ĭn), *n.* [A variant of *resin*; ME. *rosine*, *recine*, OF. *rosine*, *resine*.] The hard, commonly amber-colored resin left after distilling off the volatile oil of turpentine; colophony. It is brittle and tasteless and has a sp. gr. of about 1.08. It softens at about 80° C. (176° F.) and on further heating finally fuses. It is used for making varnishes and soaps, as a flux in soldering, for rosining violin bows, etc. See ROSIN OIL. Chemically, it is a mixture of which abietic acid is the chief constituent.

ros'in, *v. t.* To rub with rosin, as the bow of a violin.

Ros'i-nan'te (rŏz'ĭ-năn'tē), *n.* [Sp. *Rocinante*; *rocín* a jaded horse, a hack + *ante* before.] Don Quixote's steed, very lean, bony, and full of blemishes, but regarded by the knight as incomparable.

ros'in-dol (rŏz'ĭn-dŏl; -dōl), *or* **-dole,** *n.* [G.; *rosanilin* + *indol*.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of red dyestuffs got by heating indols with benzoyl chloride and zinc chloride.

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rosin soap. A common yellow resin soap made by treating rosin with caustic alkalies. See RESIN SOAP.

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ros'ma-rine' (rŏz'mȧ-rēn'; -rĭn'), *n.* [Dan. *rosmar* a walrus. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ROOSE.

rose (rōz). Var. of RUSE, to slip. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rose aniline. *Chem.* Rosaniline.

rose'-a-ru'by, *n.* The pheasant's-eye.

rosebay willow. Persian willow.

rose ben-gale' (bĕn-gāl'). See BYE.

rose'bit' (rōz'bĭt'), *n.* *Mech.* **a** A cylindrical bit with radial teeth for truing up a drilled hole. **b** A rose countersink.

rose box. A strainer for the end of the suction pipe of a pump; a rose.

rose'-breast'ed, *a.* Having the breast marked with rose. **rose-breasted cockatoo,** an Australian cockatoo (*Cacatua roseicapilla*) having chiefly gray and pink plumage. **—r. grosbeak,** a handsome grosbeak (*Zamelodia ludoviciana*) common in eastern North America. The male is chiefly black and white, with the breast and linings of the wings rose-red. The female is grayish brown streaked with paler tints, and with the lining of the wings orange.

rose'bud' (rōz'bŭd'), *n.* **1.** The flower of a rose before it opens, or when but partly open.

2. A young girl débutante; a bud. *Colloq.*

rose'bush' (-bo͝osh'), *n.* A bush that bears roses.

rose campion. **a** A garden plant (*Lychnis coronaria*) with crimson flowers. **b** The corn cockle.

rose chafer. **a** A common European cetonian beetle (*Cetonia aurata*) often very injurious to rosebushes. **b** = ROSE BEETLE **a**.

rose cold. *Med.* A variety of hay fever, sometimes attributed to the effluvia of roses. See HAY FEVER.

rose color *or* **colour.** The color of a rose, deep pink or pale cardinal.

rose'-col'ored, *or* **-col'oured,** *a.* Having a rose color. Hence, very fine or pleasing; alluring; as, *rose-colored* anticipations.

rose-colored, *or* **-coloured, starling** *or* **pastor,** a handsome bird (*Pastor roseus*) of the starling family, glossy black with pink back and abdomen, chiefly of Asia, but often appearing in flocks in Europe, sometimes even in England.

rose cross. **1.** The alleged symbol of the Rosicrucians, assumed to denote the union of a rose with a cross. It is represented by a cross in a circle, a rose on a cross, etc.

2. [*cap.*] A Rosicrucian.

rose engine. *Mech.* A machine, or lathe attachment, for producing an eccentric relative movement between the rotating mandrel and a cutting point so as to form on the work a variety of curved lines resembling a rosette, as on paper currency. See ENGINE TURNING.

rose'fish' (rōz'fĭsh'), *n.* A large marine scorpænoid food fish (*Sebastes marinus*) found on the northern coasts of Europe and America. When mature it is usually bright rose-red or orange-red; when young, usually mottled with red and dusky brown.

rose geranium. A South African geranium (*Pelargonium capitatum*) grown for its fragrant 3-5-lobed leaves and small pink flowers.

rose gold. *Jewelry.* Gold with a peculiar, ruddy, mat surface finish.

rose'head' (rōz'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** = ROSE, *n.*, **8.**

2. A many-sided pyramidal head upon a nail; also, a nail with such a head.

rose lashing. *Naut.* A lashing made by passing the parts alternately over and under and finished by securing the hauling parts over the crossing.

ro-sel'la (rō-zĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *rosa* rose.] A beautiful Australian parrakeet (*Platycercus eximius*) often kept as a cage bird. The head and back of the neck are scarlet and the cheeks white, the back is dark green varied with lighter green, and the breast is red and yellow. Originally called *rosehill*. The name is applied also to other species of the same genus.

ro-selle' (rō-zĕl'), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *rosa* rose.] An East Indian malvaceous plant (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*) cultivated for its fleshy calyxes, which are used for making tarts and jelly and an acid drink. It also yields a hemplike fiber.

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rosebay willow. Persian willow.

rose ben-gale' (bĕn-gāl'). See BYE.

rose berry. A hip of a rose.

rose box. Any malaceous shrub of the genus *Cotoneaster*.

rose bug. The rose beetle **a**.

rose burner. A kind of gas burner giving a rose-shaped flame.

rose carnation. A carnation having pink-striped petals.

rose catarrh. *Med.* Rose cold.

rose comb. *Poultry.* See COMB, *n.*, 3.

rose countersink. *Mech.* A countersink with radial teeth on its conical end. [*Obs.*]

Rose'-cross', *a.* Rosicrucian.

rose cut. *Jewelry.* = ROSE, *n.*, 10 **a**. **— rose'-cut'**, *a.*

rose diamond. A diamond cut in the rose form. See ROSE, 10 **a**.

rose'drop', *n.* **1.** A lozenge having a rose flavor.

2. *Med.* A grog blossom.

rose ear. A dog's ear which turns back, exposing the inside.

rose elder. The guelder-rose.

roseet. ✝ ROSEATE. [cœ.]

rose family. The family Rosaceæ.

rose fever. Rose cold. [*Table I.*]

rose'-ge-ra'ni-um oil. See OIL, I.

rose haw. A hip of a rose.

rose'hill', **rose'hill'er** (rōz'-hĭl'ẽr), *n.*, **rosehill parrakeet** *or* **parakeet.** [From *Rosehill*, a district of New South Wales.] The rosella.

ro-sei' (rō-zī'). Var. of REZAI.

ro'se-ine (rō'zē-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** = FUCHSINE.

roseir. ✝ ROSIER.

rose knot. A ribbon, or other pliable band, plaited so as to resemble a rose; a rosette.

rosel, *n.* [OF. *rosel*, F. *roseau*.] A reed. *Obs.*

ros'el (rŏz'ĕl), **1**, *n.* [Cf. ROSIN.] *Dial. Eng.* **1.** Resin.

2. Soil intermediate in nature between sand and clay.

rose lathe. A lathe provided with a rose engine (which see).

rose laurel. The oleander.

roselde, rosselde. Brandished; shaken. *Obs.*

rose'lette (-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *rose*.] *Her.* A rose having five petals. *Obs.*

rose linnet. *Local, Eng.* **a** The redpoll **a**. **b** The common linnet.

ro'se-lite (rō'zē-līt), *n.* [After Ger. mineralogist G. *Rose* + *-lite*.] *Min.* A rose-red arsenate of calcium, cobalt, and manganese, $(Ca,Co,Mg)_3(AsO_4)_2{\cdot}2H_2O$, in small triclinic crystals.

ro-sel'la (rō-zĕl'ȧ). Var. of ROSELLE.

ro-sel'la, *n.* A sheep that has shed all or some of its wool because of sickness. *Cant, Australia.*

ro-sel'late (-āt), *a.* [NL. *rosellatus*, fr. L. *rosa* rose.] *Bot.* Rosulate. [MALA.]

rose maloes. Corrupt. of RASAROSEMARY **oil.** See OIL, *Table I.*

rose mildew. A mildew (*Sphærotheca pannosa*) common on the foliage of cultivated roses.

rose mill. A milling cutter with a rounded cutting end.

rose moss. Garden portulaca.

ros'en (rŏz'n), *a.* [AS. *rosen*.] Consisting of, or resembling, roses; rosy. *Obs.*

rose nail. A nail with a convex, faceted head.

Ro'sen-mül'ler's or'gan (rō'zĕn-mül'ẽrz). [After J. C. Rosenmüller, German anatomist.] *Anat.* The epoörphoron

rose noble. See NOBLE, *n.*, 3 **a**.

rose oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

ro'se-ous (rō'zē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *roseus*.] Rose-colored; rosy.

rose ousel. Rose-colored starling.

rose parrakeet *or* **parakeet.** The rosella.

rose pink. American centaury.

rose pogonia. See POGONIA.

ros'er (rōz'ẽr), *a.* [ME., fr. F. *rosier*.] A rose garden or rosebush. *Obs.*

rose rash. *Med.* = ROSEOLA.

rose'-ringed' (-rĭngd'), *a.* Having a red collar; — applied to the ring parrakeets.

ro'ser-y (rō'zẽr-ĭ), *n.* = ROSARY, a rose garden. *Obs.*

rose ryal. See RYAL.

Rose's alloy *or* **metal** (rōz'ĭz). [After V. *Rose* (1736-71), Ger. chemist.] See FUSIBLE METAL.

rose sawfly. **a** In America, the adult of the rose slug. **b** In Europe, a similar insect (*Hylotoma rosarum*).

rose seizing. = ROSE LASHING.

roset. ✝ RUSSET.

ro'set (rō'zĕt), *n.* [F. *rosette*.] A red color used by painters.

roset, *a.* [LL. *saccharum rosatum* a medieval medicine containing sugar and rose leaves.] Compounded of roses. *Obs.*

ros'et (rŏz'ĕt), *n.* Resin. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To rub with resin. *Scot.*

rosette burner. A rose burner.

ro-set'ted (rō-zĕt'ĕd), *a.* Adorned with a rosette or rosettes.

rosette plate. *Zoöl.* One of the small sievelike plates by which the zoœcia of many marine Polyzoa communicate.

ro-se'tum (rō-zē'tŭm), *n* [L.] *Hort.* A collection of live roses.

rose weevil. A snout beetle (*Aramigus fulleri*) which destroys the leaves and flowers of the rose. Its larva feeds on the roots.

rose willow. The purple willow.

rosewood oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

rose'wort' (rōz'wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the rose family. *Lindley Obs.* **b** Roseroot.

roseyne. ✝ ROSIN.

Rosh (rŏsh; rōsh). *Bib.*

Rosh Ha-sha'na (rŏsh há-shä'-nȧ). [Heb. *rōsh ha-shānah*, lit., head of the year.] Jewish New Year. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

rosial. ✝ ROSEAL.

rosiar. *n.* A kind of apple. *Obs.*

ros'i-cler' (rŏz'ĭ-klâr'), *n.* [Sp.; cf. F. *rosicler*, *rosiclaire*.] Red silver ore. *Sp. Amer.*

ros'ied (rōz'ĭd), *a.* Decorated with roses or a rose color.

ro'sier (rō'zhẽr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rosarius* of roses.] A rosebush; roses, collectively. *Obs.*

ro-sil'la (rō-sĭl'ȧ), *n.* An asteraceous plant of southern California (*Helenium puberulum*).

ros'i-ly (rōz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of ROSY.

Rosin Bible. See BIBLE, 2.

ros-in'du-line (rŏz-ĭn'dū-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin.** See INDULINE. [THOLO.]

Ro'sine' (rō'zēn'), *n.* See BARROS'I-NESS (rōz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

rosin grease. See ROSIN OIL.

ros'in-ous, *a.* Like rosin. *Rare.*

rosin plant = ROSINWEED.

rosin spirit. See ROSIN OIL.

ros'in-wood' (rŏz'ĭn-wo͝od'), *n.* = ROSINWEED.

ros'in-y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in, or like, rosin.

ro'sion, *n.* [L. *rosio*: cf. OF. *rosion*.] A gnawing. *Obs.*

ros'land (rŏz'lănd), *n.* [W. *rhos* a moor + E. *land*.] Heathy land; moorish land.

ros'ma-rine' (rŏz'mȧ-rēn'; -rĭn'), *n.* [See ROSEMARY.] *Obs*

rus ; cf. Norw. *rossmaar, rossmaal*, Icel. *rosmhvalr, rosmall.*] **a** A sea animal fabled to climb by its teeth to the tops of rocks to feed on the dew. It was undoubtedly the popular conception of the walrus. **b** The walrus. *Obs.*

Ros-min'i-an (rŏs-mĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Antonio Rosmini-Serbati (1797-1855), an Italian philosopher and Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, or his doctrines.

Ros-min'i-an-ism, *n.* **1.** An adherent of Rosminianism. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A member of a congregation, the Institute of Charity, founded, in Italy, by Rosmini, in 1828.

Ros-min'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The Rosminian philosophy. It taught that the idea of being is innate and that through it true knowledge is made possible.

ro-sol'ic (rō-zŏl'ĭk), *a.* [G. *rosolsäure* ; *rosol* fr. L. *roseus* red + *oleum* oil ; — because red and formed from an oil.] **a** Pertaining to or designating the acid $C_{20}H_{16}O_3$. It is a red dyestuff, now little used, obtained by heating a mixture of phenol and cresol with sulphuric acid and arsenic acid, by the action of nitrous acid on rosaniline, etc. It is the anhydride of trihydroxy-diphenyl-tolyl-carbinol. **b** Designating a related acid, called also *aurine*. See AURINE.

ro-so'lio (rō-zō'lyō), *n.* [It., fr. LL. *ros solis* sundew, the old name of *Drosera*, from which the liquor was originally extracted.] A sweet cordial of the Mediterranean region, made of brandy, sugar, raisins, etc. ; rossolis.

Ros'sel cur'rent (rŏs'ĕl). [From *Rossel* Island, in the Louisiade Archipelago.] *Oceanog.* A portion of the southern equatorial current flowing westward from the Fiji Islands to New Guinea.

ross'er (rŏs'ẽr ; 205), *n.* One that rosses ; specif. : **a** *Logging.* One who barks and smooths the ride of a log so that it may slide more easily. **b** An attachment for a circular saw, to remove the scaly and gritty bark ahead of the kerf.

ros'so an-tī'co (rŏs'ō ăn-tē'kō). [It.] **a** A deep red Grecian marble used by the ancient Egyptians and Romans. **b** A porphyritic diorite used by the ancient Egyptians and Romans.

Ross's snow goose (rŏs'ĭz ; 205). A very small white goose (*Chen rossii*). It breeds in Arctic America and migrates through western America.

ros'tel-late (rŏs'tĕl-lāt), *a.* [NL. *rostellatus.*] Having a small beak or rostellum.

ros-tel'lum (rŏs-tĕl'ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [L., dim. of *rostrum* a beak. Cf. ROSTEL.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** The caulicle or radicle. *Obs.* **b** A small beaklike process ; a diminutive rostrum. **c** In orchids, the morphological apex of the column, a small projection beneath the retinacula.

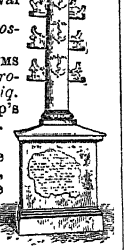
2. *Zoöl.* An anterior prolongation of the head of certain cestodes (as many tapeworms) bearing hooks.

ros'ter (rŏs'tẽr), *n.* [D. *rooster* a list, prob. the same word as *rooster* gridiron, fr. *roosten* to roast, and named fr. the parallel lines. See ROAST.] **1.** *Mil. & Nav.* A roll or list of officers, or enlisted men, subject to certain assignments for duty and made use of for systematic details.

2. Hence, any roll or list ; as, the *roster* of his honors.

ros'tral (-trăl), *a.* [L. *rostralis*, fr. *rostrum* a beak : cf. F. *rostral.*] Pertaining to a rostrum (in any sense).

Rostral Column [L. *Columna Rostrata*], orig., a column, ornamented with beaks of ships, erected in the Roman Forum in honor of the naval victory of C. Duilius over the Carthaginians, B. C. 260. A similar memorial pillar, usually for a naval victory. — r. crown. = NAVAL CROWN.



Rostral Column of Duilius (restored).

ros'trate (rŏs'trāt), *a.* [L. *rostratus*, fr. *rostrum* a beak.] Having a rostrum or beak.

ros'trum (-trŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* L. -TRA (-trȧ), E. -TRUMS (-trŭmz). [L , beak, ship's beak, fr. *rodere, rosum*, to gnaw. See RODENT.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The curved, often ornamental, end of a ship's prow, esp. the beak or ram of a war galley. Cf. ACROTERIUM **c**. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. *pl.* (ROSTRA) *Rom. Antiq.* The beaks ; the platform in the Forum where orations, pleadings, etc., were delivered. After the Latin war, it was adorned with beaks of captured vessels. Later, any of various platforms for public orators in Rome.

3. Hence, a stage for public speaking ; the pulpit or platform occupied by an orator or public speaker.

4. *Zoöl. & Anat.* A part suggesting a bird's beak ; as : **a** The beak, snout, or proboscis of any of various insects. **b** The anterior median, often spinelike, prolongation of the carapace of a crustacean, as in the lobster. **c** The snout of a gastropod mollusk when nonretractile. **d** The grooved beaklike extension of any of many gastropod shells, protecting the siphon. **e** The guard of a belemnite shell. **f** The interior median spine of the body of the sphenoid bone articulating with the vomer. **g** The reflected anterior portion of the corpus callosum below the genu.

5. *Bot.* Any beaklike process or prolongation ; specif., one of the inner segments of the corolla in *Asclepias.*

6. *Old Chem.* The beak, or tapering tube, of a retort.

7. *Surg.* A forceps having a beaklike form. *Obs.*

ros'u-late (rŏz'ū-lāt ; rō'zū-), *a.* [NL. *rosulatus*, fr. L. *rosa* a rose.] *Bot.* Arranged in the form of rosettes.

ros'y (rōz'ĭ), *a.* ; ROS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; ROS'I-EST. [Cf. AS. *rosig.*] Resembling a rose ; specif., blooming ; blushing. Also made of, or adorned with, roses.

> Celestial *rosy*-red, love's proper hue. *Milton.*

rosy cross. = ROSE CROSS, 1. See also ROSICRUCIAN, *n.* — r. drop. = ROSE DROP, 2. — r. finch, any of certain finches of western North America and eastern Asia constituting the genus *Leucosticte*. The plumage is chiefly brownish, suffused in the adult with rosy or whitish on the upper tail coverts. — r. gull. = Ross's GULL. — r. whelk, a grog blossom.

rot (rŏt), *v. i.* ; ROT'TED ; ROT'TING. [ME. *rotien*, AS. *rotian* ; akin to D. & G. *rotten*, OHG. *rōzzēn*, G. *rösten* to steep flax, Icel. *rotna* to rot, Sw. *rutna*, Dan. *raadne*, Icel. *rotinn* rotten. Cf. RET, ROTTEN.] **1.** To undergo natural decomposition, whether putrefactive or not, induced in organic matter by fungi, bacteria, etc. ; to decay ; hence, of inorganic substances, to be corroded, eaten away, etc.

2. Fig.: To perish slowly ; to decay ; to die ; to become morally corrupt ; to degenerate.

3. To suffer from the rot, as a plant or animal.

Syn. — Putrefy, corrupt, spoil. See DECAY.

rot, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to rot, or become decomposed.

2. To expose, as flax, to a process of maceration, etc., for the purpose of separating the fiber ; to ret.

rot, *n.* **1.** Process of rotting, or state of being rotten ; decay ; putrefaction ; also, that which is rotten or rotting.

2. *Bot.* Disease or decay of plant tissues caused by attacks of fungi, bacteria, etc. See BITTER ROT, BLACK ROT.

3. Any of a number of parasitic diseases which chiefly attack sheep and are characterized by rotting or necrosis of the tissues, etc., progressive emaciation, etc. ; as, liver *rot*, foot *rot*. Specif., without a qualifying word, liver rot.

4. Offensive nonsense or trash ; twaddle. *Slang.*

5. *Cricket.* A fall of wickets in quick succession. *Cant.*

ro'ta (rō'tȧ), *n.* [L., wheel.] **1.** A round or course, as of duties or studies. *Rare.*

2. A roll or list, as of schoolboys, soldiers, or the like.

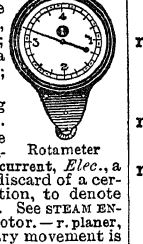
ro'ta, *n.* [LL. See ROTE, the instrument.] *Music.* **a** An instrument like the lyre, played by plucking with the fingers or with a plectrum. Cf. 1st ROTE. **b** A round, such as the famous "Sumer is icumen in."

Ro'ta, *n.* [LL. ; cf. L. *rota* wheel ; — said to allude to the wheel-like design of the floor of the room in which the court used to sit. See ROTARY.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* An ecclesiastical court, called also **Rota Romana**, that hears appeals. It consists of twelve auditors and is presided over by a dean.

2. *Eng. Hist.* A short-lived political club formed in 1659 by J. Harrington to further his plan for rotation of magistrates and legislators, as embodied in his "Oceana" (1656).

Ro-ta'li-a (rō-tā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rota* wheel.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Foraminifera having a finely perforated test with the segments in a turbinoid spiral and with septa composed of two lamellæ between which are anastomosing canals. — **ro-ta'li-an** (-tā'lĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **ro-tal'i-form** (rō-tăl'ĭ-fôrm), **ro-ta'li-i-form'** (rō-tā'lĭ-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.*

ro-tam'e-ter (rō-tăm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *rota* wheel + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring curved lines by running over them a small wheel connected with a recording dial. Cf. OPISOMETER, PERAMBULATOR, 2, etc.



Rotameter

ro'ta-ry (rō'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *rota* a wheel. See ROLL, *v.* ; cf. BAROUCHE, RODOMONTADE, ROUÉ.] **1.** Turning, as a wheel on its axis ; pert. to, or resembling, the motion of a wheel on its axis ; having parts that rotate ; rotatory ; as, *rotary* motion.

2. Pertaining to rotation in office ; holding office or held, as an office, in rotation. *R.* rotary battery, a stamp battery with the stamps arranged in circular form. — r. converter. See SYNCHRONOUS CONVERTER. — r. current, *Elec.*, a multiphase current. — r. discard, *Whist*, a discard of a certain suit made, by an arbitrary convention, to denote strength in a certain other suit. — r. engine. See STEAM ENGINE. — r. field motor, *Elec.*, an induction motor. — r. planer, *Mach.*, a planing machine in which a rotary movement is given to the tool or cutters. — r. press, *Print.*, a cylinder press with the type form curved to fit a rotating cylinder. — r. pump, a pump in which the fluid is impelled by rotating devices instead of reciprocating buckets or pistons. — r. shears, shears in which revolving sharp-edged or sharp-cornered wheels do the cutting. See SHEARS, 1 d, *Illust.* — r. squeezer. See SQUEEZER, *n.*, 1 c. — r. transformer. = ROTARY CONVERTER. See also TRANSFORMER. — r. valve, a valve acting by continuous or partial rotation.



Section of Double Wheel Rotary Pump of 18th Century.

ro'tate (rō'tāt *or, esp. in British usage,* rō-tāt'), *v. i.* ; RO'TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd) ; RO'TAT-ING (-tāt-ĭng). [L. *rotatus*, p. p. of *rotare*, fr. *rota* wheel. See ROTARY ; cf. ROUÉ.] **1.** To turn, as a wheel, round an axis ; to revolve.

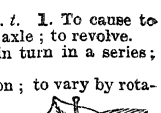
2. To perform any act, function, or operation in turn ; to pass or alternate in a series ; as, members of a clique *rotating* in office and the office *rotating* among them.

Syn. — See REVOLVE.

ro'tate (rō'tāt ; *cf. v. i., preceding*), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to rotate, or turn, as a wheel, around an axle ; to revolve.

2. To cause to succeed, pass, or act, in turn in a series ; as, to *rotate* men in office.

3. *Agric.* To cause to grow in rotation ; to vary by rotational planting ; as, to *rotate* crops.



Rotate Corolla of *Solanum*

ro'tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *rotatus*, p. p. See ROTATE, *v.*] Having the parts flat and spreading or radiating like those of a wheel ; wheel-shaped.

ro'tat-ing (rō'tāt-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ROTATE. — **rotating band.** = ROTATING RING. — r. current, *Elec.*, a current producing a rotating magnetic field ; a multiphase current. — r. ring, *Ordnance*, the ring of metal around a projectile, to take the grooves of the rifling and thus impart rotation.

ro-ta'tion (rō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rotatio* ; cf. F. *rotation.*] **1.** Act of rotating, or turning on an axis. See REVOLUTION, 1 b.

2. Any return or succession in a series ; as, the *rotation* of the seasons ; *rotation* in office.

3. In technical uses : **a** *Anat. & Physiol.* The turning of a limb or part about its long axis as if on a pivot, as when the head is turned in looking over the shoulder. **b** *Plant Physiol.* The streaming movement of the cytoplasm around the wall of a cell. Cf. CIRCULATION, 5. **c** *Forestry.* The total cycle or period during which a given stand of timber occupies a piece of ground.

rotation of crops, *Agric.*, the cultivation of a succession of different crops on the same piece of land before it is again planted with the original crop, to promote the fertility of the soil by varying the demands upon it. Ordinarily corn or a root crop, as turnips or swedes, is followed by a grain, as wheat, oats, or barley, and this by a leguminous crop, as clover or peas. — r. of mutes, *Philol.*, Lautverschiebung.

ro-ta'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or resulting from, rotation ; of the nature of, or characterized by, rotation.

ro'ta-tive (rō'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *rotatif.*] **1.** Turning, as a wheel ; rotary ; rotational ; as, *rotative* velocity.

2. Causing rotation.

rotative engine, a steam engine in which the reciprocating motion of the piston is transformed into a continuous rotary motion.

ro-ta'tor (rō-tā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] One that rotates ; specif. : **a** *Anat.* [*pl.* ROTATORES (rō'tȧ-tō'rēz ; 201)]. A muscle which partially rotates a part on its axis. **b** *Metal.* A revolving reverberatory furnace. **c** *Math.* The quantity $(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$ which rotates a vector through the angle θ without changing its magnitude. **d** The screwlike part of a ship's log that causes the log to rotate in the water. **e** A small fast-running electric motor specially adapted for rotating Geissler tubes, color disks, siren disks, etc.

‖ ro'ta-to'res spi'næ (rō'tȧ-tō'rēz spī'nē) [NL.], *Anat.*, any of certain small muscles in the dorsal region of the spine, each arising from the upper and back part of a transverse process and inserted into the lamina of the vertebra above.

ro'ta-to-ry (rō'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [See ROTATE, ROTARY.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or producing, rotation ; turning on or as on an axis ; having parts that rotate ; rotary ; as, *rotatory* power ; *rotatory* motion ; a *rotatory* engine.

2. Going in a circle or series ; following in rotation or succession ; as, *rotatory* assemblies. *Burke.*

rotche, rotch (rŏch), *n.* A very small, short-billed auk (*Alle alle*) breeding on the coasts of the Arctic Ocean and northern North Atlantic, ranging south in winter.

rote (rōt), *n.* [OF. *rote*, prob. of G. origin ; cf. MHG. *rotte*, OHG. *rotta*, also LL. *crotta* (fr. Celtic). Cf. CROWD a kind of violin.] *Music.* A kind of guitarlike stringed instrument, played with a bow, like the crowd, or by a small wheel or wheel-like device, like the hurdy-gurdy.

rote, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *rauta* to roar, and E. RUT, in this sense.] The noise produced by the surf dashing upon the shore. Cf. RUT, roaring. *Lowell.*

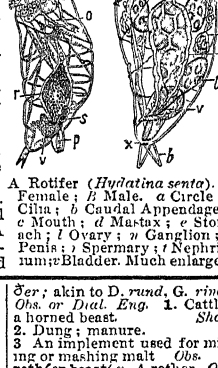
rote, *n.* [ME. *rote* in *by rote*, also, if not a different word, condition, custom ; orig. uncert.] **1.** A fixed course or routine, as of study or speech ; hence, repetition of forms of speech, often implying want of attention to the meaning ; memorizing through repetition or repeating solely from memory. "Rehearse your song by *rote*." *Shak.*

2. That learned by memorizing ; a memorized rôle. *R.*

rot'gut' (rŏt'gŭt'), *n.* Bad liquor, esp. when adulterated so as to be deleterious. *Slang.*

ro'ti-fer (rō'tĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL. See ROTIFERA.] One of the Rotifera.

Ro-tif'er-a (rō-tĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., L. *rota* a wheel + *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* A class of minute, usually microscopic, but many-celled



A Rotifer (*Hydatina senta*). *A* Female ; *B* Male. *a* Circle of Cilia ; *b* Caudal Appendages ; *c* Mouth ; *d* Mastax ; *e* Stomach ; *f* Ovary ; *n* Ganglion ; *p* Penis ; *s* Spermary ; *t* Nephridium ; *x* Bladder. Much enlarged.

1. Dew from the sea ; sea dew.

2. Rosemary.

Ros'ma-ri'nus (rŏs'mȧ-rī'nŭs ; rŏz'-), *n.* [L., rosemary. See ROSEMARY.] *Bot.* A genus of menthaceous plants consisting of a single polymorphous species (*R. officinalis*), the rosemary.

rosmaryn. † ROSEMARY.

ro'so-lane (rō'sō-lān), *n.* See MAUVEINE, 1. [ROSOLIO.]

ro-so'li (rō-sō'lē), *n.* [Sp.] = **ro'so-lite** (rō'zō-līt), *n.* [Ct. ROSE + -LITE ; also RHODOLITE.] *Min.* A pink variety of garnet.

ro-so'ri-al (rō-sō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *rodere, rosum*, to gnaw.] Pert. to the rodents ; gnawing.

rospeys. † RASPIS, wine.

rosp'ing, *n.* [Cf. OD. *ruspen, ruspen, rupsen*, to belch.] Belching. Cf. RASP, to belch. *Obs*

ross (rŏs ; 205), *n.* The rough exterior of bark.

ross, *v. t.* [Perh. through Canadian F., fr. F. *raser* to shave.] To divest of the ross ; as, to *ross* bark. See ROSSER.

Ross, *n. Her.* See HERALD, *n.*, 2.

rosse. † ROSE.

ros'sel, *n.* [Cf. ROSLAND.] Light land ; rosland. *Obs.*—

ros'sel-ly, *a. Obs.*

rossete. † RUSSET.

ros'sle (rŏs''l). Dial. Eng. var. of WRESTLE. [SOLIO, 1.]

‖ ros-so'lis (rŏ-sō'lĭs), *n.* = ROSS's **gull** (rŏs'yz ; 205). [After Sir James Clark *Ross*, British navigator.] A small and rare gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*) of the far north having the tail wedge-shaped and the lower parts rosy when in full plumage

rost. † ROAST. [tide. *Scot.*]

rost (rŏst). Var. of ROUST, a

roste. † ROAST, ROUST.

ros'tel (rŏs'tĕl), *n.* [L. *rostellum*, dim. of *rostrum* a beak : cf F. *rostelle.*] A rostellum.

ros-tel'lar (rŏs-tĕl'ẽr), *a.* Pertaining to a rostellum.

Ros'tel-la'ri-a (rŏs'tĕ-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SPINDLE SHELL a.] — **ros'tel-la'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

ros-tel'li-form (rŏs-tĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a rostellum.

rosten. † ROAST.

ros'tern. † ROASTIRON.

ros'tra (rŏs'trȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of ROSTRUM, 2. [coids. *Obs.*]

ros'tral, *n.* One of the coracoids. *Obs.*—

ros'trat-ed (rŏs'trā-tĕd), *a.* Rostrate.

ros-tra'tion (rŏs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [See ROSTRATE.] Act of putting in the beak or bill. *Obs*

ros-trif'er-ous (rŏs-trĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L *rostrum* beak + *-ferous*] *Zoöl.* Rostrate. *Rare.*

ros'tri-form (rŏs'trĭ-fôrm), *a* Shaped like a beak.

ros'troid (rŏs'troid), *a.* [*rostrum* + *-oid.*] *Chiefly Zoöl.* Like a rostrum, or beak.

ros'tru-late (-trō-lāt), *a. Zoöl.* Having, or like, a rostrulum.

ros'tru-lum (-lŭm), *n* ; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ) [NL., dim of L *rostrum* a beak.] A small rostrum ; specit., the rostrum of a flea. — **ros'tru-lar** (-lăr), *a.*

rosty, *v. t. & i* [Prob. fr. OF. *rosti*, p. p. of *rostir*, F. *rôtir*] To roast. *Obs.*

ros'u-lar (rŏz'ū-lăr ; rō'zū-), *a.* Rosulate

ros'y (rōz'ĭ), *v. t.* To make rosy ; to rose.

rot, *n* [Cf. G. *rotte.*] A file of six soldiers. *Obs.*

rot'a-ble, *a.* Liable to rot. *Obs.*

ro'ta-cism. Var. of RHOTACISM.

rot'al. Var. of ROTE.

ro'tal (rō'tăl), *a.* Pert. to wheels ; also, pert. to rotary motion ; rotary. *Rare.*

ro'ta-man, *n.* A member of the Rota club See ROTA, 2.

Ro'ta-nev (rō'tȧ-nĕv), *n.* [A reversing of Nicolaus *Venator*, Latinized form of Niccolo *Cacciatore*, It. astronomer.] See STAR

ro'tang (rō'tăng), *n* [See RATTAN.] An East Indian rattan palm (*Calamus rotang*)

ro'ta-ry, *n. Elec.* A rotary converter *Colloq.*

ro'ta-scope (rō'tȧ-skōp), *n.* [L. *rota* wheel + *-scope*] See GYROSCOPE.

ro'tat-a-ble (-tāt-ȧ-b'l ; rō-tāt'), *a.* See -ABLE. — **ro'tat-a-bly**, *adv.*

ro'tat-ed (rō'tāt-ĕd), *a.* 1. Turned round, as a wheel. 2. Wheel-shaped ; rotate.

rotation band. *Ordnance.* = ROTATING RING.

ro'ta-tive-ly, *adv.* of ROTATIVE.

Ro'ta-to'ri-a (rō'tȧ-tō'rĭ-ȧ ; 201), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of ROTIFERA. — **ro'ta-to'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

rotche. † ROCK. [a vestment.

rotch'et. † RATCHET ; ROCHET.

rotch'ie (rŏch'ĭ). Var. of ROTCHE, auk.

rote † ROOT, ROT, ROUTE.

rote (rōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ROWT.

rote, *v. t.* To learn or repeat by rote. *Obs.*

rote, *v. i.* [See ROTATE.] To go out or change by rotation or succession ; to rotate. *Obs.*

rotelen. † RUTTLE.

ro-tel'la (rō-tĕl'ȧ), *n.* [It. or LL., a round shield.] A round shield ; a buckler.

roten. † ROTTEN.

roter, *n.* [OF. *rotier*, F. *routier*] *Mil.* A mercenary. *Obs.*

rot grass. *Dial. Eng.* Any of several marsh or bog plants reputed to produce rot in sheep ; esp. : a Velvet grass. b Common butterwort. c Flukewort.

roth (rŏth), *n* Status or rights of a udaler. *Shetland Islands.*

‖ Rō'theln (rō'tĕln), *n. pl.* [G., fr. *roth* red. See RED, *a.*] *Med.* German measles. See RUBELLA.

roth'er. † RUDDER.

roth'er (rŏth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *hrȳðer* ; akin to D. *rund*, G. *rind.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Cattle ; a horned beast. *Shak.*

2. Dung ; manure.

3 An implement used for mixing or mashing malt *Obs.*

roth'er-beast', *n.* A rother. *Obs.*

roth'er-en, *a.* Of or pert. to cattle. *Obs.*

roth'er-muck (rŏth'ẽr-mŭk), *n.* [Orig. uncert. Cf ROTT GOOSE] The bernicle goose. *Local, Eng.*

rother nail A nail with a very full head, used for fastening the rudder irons of ships. *Cant.*

Rothe'say (rŏth'sā), *n. Her.* See HERALD, *n.*, 2.

roth'ine (rŏth'ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* [After J *Roth*, who first made it.] = PHENYL BROWN.

rothir. † RUDDER.

Roth'lie'gen-des (rŏt'lē'gĕn-dēs), *n.* [G., lit., lying red ; — from the red beds of sandstone near Eisenach.] *Geol.* The sandstones, shales, and conglomerates, of the lower Permian of Germany. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

roth'man, *n.* A udaler. *Shetland Islands.*

rotien. † ROT, *v.*

aquatic animals having the anterior end modified into a retractile disk bearing one or two circles of strong cilia, which, when in motion, often give the appearance of rapidly revolving wheels. The posterior end usually forms a tapering tail or foot, by which many forms can attach themselves. The pharynx contains a chitinous masticating apparatus (see MASTAX). In modern classifications, the Rotifera are the chief class of a phylum, Trochelminthes. They are most abundant in stagnant fresh water. — **ro-tif'er-al** (rō-tĭf'ĕr-ăl), *a.* — **ro-tif'er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

ro'ti-form (rō'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *rota* wheel + *-form.*] Wheel-shaped; rotate.

rot'l (rŏt'l), *n.* [Ar. *raṭl, riṭl.*] A weight of Turkey, North Africa, Persia, etc., corresponding to the pound, but varying greatly with the locality; also, a varying dry measure. The Egyptian customs rotl equals 0.9905 pound av. (0.449 kg.); in Morocco the rotl is equal to about 1.68 lbs. (0.76 kg.); Tunis, 1.11 lbs. (0.50 kg.); at Mocha, 1.125 lbs. (0.51 kg.); Malta, 1.75 lbs. (0.79 kg.).

ro'tor (rō'tŏr), *n.* [Short for *rotator.*] **1.** *Math.* A localized vector, or one that cannot be moved about anywhere, always parallel to itself without changing its value, but can be only slid back and forth along a line called its *axis.* It represents by its length and sense the velocity and sense of a rotation about its axis. *Clifford*

2. *Mach.* A part that revolves in a stationary part, esp. when both are large; specif.: **a** *Elec.* The rotating member of an electrical machine. **b** The rotating wheel or group of wheels in a steam turbine. Cf. STATOR.

rot'ten (rŏt'n), *a.* [ME. *roten,* of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *rotinn;* akin to Sw. *rutten,* Dan. *raadden.* See ROT.] **1.** Having rotted; putrid; decayed; hence, offensive to the smell; fetid. "Reek of the *rotten* fens." *Shak.*

2. Affected with rot, as an animal. See ROT, *n.*, 3.

3. Unsound, as if rotted; not firm or trusty; disintegrated or defective in solidity; as, *rotten* iron. "The *rotten* way." *Knolles*

4. Fig.: Unsound or corrupt; esp., morally corrupt or lacking in integrity; as, *rotten* municipal government.

Something is *rotten* in the state of Denmark. *Shak.*

5. Disgustingly bad or inferior; abominable. *Slang.*

Syn. — Putrefied, putrid, decayed, unsound, corrupt. — **rot'ten-ly,** *adv.* — **rot'ten-ness,** *n.*

rotten borough, any of the boroughs which, at the time of the Reform Bill of 1832, contained but few voters, yet retained the privilege of sending a member to Parliament.

Rot'ten Row' (rŏt'n rō'). [Perh. fr. an OF. *route le roi* road of the king.] A fashionable equestrian thoroughfare in Hyde Park, London. It was a part of the route of the Plantagenet kings from Westminster to the royal forests.

rot'ten-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A friable siliceous stone, the residue of a siliceous limestone whose calcareous matter has been removed by the solvent action of water. Cf. TRIPOLI. — *v. t.* To polish or grind with rottenstone.

rot'tler-a red (rŏt'lĕr-ă). [NL. *Rottlera* (syn. of *Echinus*), fr. Johann Peter *Rottler,* name of a Danish missionary.] A red dye obtained from the capsules of the Asiatic euphorbiaceous plant *Echinus philippinensis.*

rot'u-la (rŏt'ū-lă), *n.* [L., a little wheel.] **1** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The patella, or kneepan. **b** One of five radial pieces intervening between the alveoli and extending inward toward the esophagus in the dentary apparatus, or Aristotle's lantern, of a sea urchin.

2. Dim. of ROTA, a round.

— **rot'u-lar** (-lăr), *a.*

ro-tund' (rō-tŭnd'), *a.* [L. *rotundus.* See ROUND; cf. ROTUNDA.] **1.** Round or rounded out; spherical; as, a *rotund* little man; a *rotund* figure.

2. Rounded; full and flowing; — said of speech or language; as, *rotund* oratory.

ro-tun'da (rō-tŭn'dă), *n.* [Cf. It. *rotonda,* F. *rotonde;* both fr. L. *rotundus* round, fem. *rotunda.* See ROTUND, *a.*] **1.** *Arch.* A round building, esp. one round both outside and inside and covered by a dome or cupola, like the Pantheon at Rome.

2. **a** A large round room; as, the *rotunda* of the Capitol at Washington. **b** Erron., a large central area in a hotel or other public building, neither circular nor dome-covered.

ro-tun'date (rō-tŭn'dāt), *a.* [L. *rotundatus,* p. p. of *rotundare* to make round.] Rounded, esp. at the end or corners.

ro-tun'di-ty (rō-tŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *rotunditas:* cf. F. *rotondité.*] **1.** State or quality of being rotund; roundness; sphericity. "The thick *rotundity* o' the world!" *Shak.*

2. Hence, rounded completeness; entirety. *Fuller.*

3. Quality of being full and flowing; — said of speech

‖ **ro'ture'** (rō'tür'), *n.* [F.] **1.** State of being a roturier.

2. *Fr. & Canadian Feudal Law.* A feudal tenure of lands by one having no privileges of nobility, bound only to a payment of rent in money or in kind.

‖ **ro'tu'rier'** (rō'tü'ryā'), *n.; pl.* -RIERS (*F.* -ryā'). [F.] A person not of noble birth; specif., a freeman holding land by roture.

‖ **rou'é'** (rōō'ā'), *n.* [F., properly p. p. of *rouer* to break upon the wheel, fr. *roue* a wheel, L. *rota.* See ROTATE, ROTARY.] A man devoted to a life of sensual pleasure, esp. in his relations with women; a debauchee; a rake.

Rou'en' cross (rōō'ăn'). [From *Rouen,* France.] A cross of precious metal in fretwork, in or forming a brooch or pendant; a brooch or pendant having such a cross.

Rouen duck. [From *Rouen,* France.] One of a valuable breed of domestic ducks derived from the wild mallard, which they resemble closely in color but exceed in size.

rouge (rōōzh), *n.* [F.] **1.** A red amorphous powder consisting of ferric oxide, usually prepared by calcining ferrous sulphate; specif., a comparatively light-colored form, as distinguished from a darker, more highly calcined product called *crocus.* It is used in polishing glass, metal, or gems, as a pigment, etc. Jewelers' rouge is a fine, gently calcined variety; it is sometimes prepared from ferrous oxalate.

2. Any of various cosmetics used for giving a red color to the cheeks or lips. The best is prepared from the dried flowers of the safflower, but carmine is often used.

rouge, *v. i. & t.;* ROUGED (rōōzhd); ROUG'ING (rōōzh'ĭng) To tint with rouge, as the face or cheeks.

rouge (rōōzh), *a.* [F., fr. L. *rubeus* red, akin to *rubere* to be red, *ruber* red. See RED.] Red. *Rare.* — ‖ **Rouge Croix** (krwă), **Rouge Dra'gon'** (drā'gŏn'). [F., lit., red cross, red dragon.] *Her.* See PURSUIVANT, 1.

rouge' et noir' (rōō'-zhā nwär'). [F., red and black.] *Cards.* Trente et quarante; — so called from the diamond-shaped red and black compartments of the gaming table.

rough (rŭf), *a.;* ROUGH'ER (-ĕr); ROUGH'EST. [ME. *rouȝ, rou, row, rugh, ruh,* AS. *rūh;* akin to LG. *rug,* D. *ruig, ruw,* OHG. *rūh,* G. *rauh, rauch;* cf. Lith. *raukas* wrinkle, *rukti* to wrinkle. Cf. RUG, *n.*] **1.** Having inequalities, ridges, projections, or the like, on the surface; not of unbroken surface; not smooth or plain; as, a *rough* board; a *rough* stone; *rough* cloth. Specif.: **a** Marked by coarseness of surface; hairy; shaggy; as, a *rough* coat; a face *rough* with a two days' beard; hands *rough* and chapped with cold. "*Rough* satyrs." *Milton.* **b** Not level; having a broken surface; uneven; — said of a piece of land, or of a road. "*Rough,* uneven ways." *Shak.* **c** Tossed in waves; not calm or smooth, — said of water.

2. Coarse, rugged, or unpolished in character or appearance; unrefined. Specif.: **a** Harsh to the eye; wanting smoothness of outline or form; as, a *rough* landscape. "A visage *rough.*" *Dryden.* **b** Not cultivated; unpolished; rude; as, *rough* peasants; *rough* hospitality; also, not courteous or kind; rude; uncivil; as, a *rough* reply. "A surly boatman, *rough* as waves." *Prior.* **c** Harsh to the ear; discordant; grating; hoarse; as, a *rough* voice; *rough* numbers. **d** Harsh to the taste; austere; as, *rough* whisky.

3. Not tranquil; marked by boisterousness or disorder; tempestuous; as, *rough* horseplay; *rough* weather; a *rough* crowd. "He stayeth his *rough* wind." *Is.* xxvii. 8.

4. Not gentle; marked by severity or violence; harsh; as, *rough* measures or actions. "A quicker and *rougher* remedy." *Clarendon.*

5. In a crude or unfinished state, unwrought or incompletely wrought; crude; as, the *rough* lumber for a house; *rough* steel; a *rough* diamond; hence, hastily or carelessly done or made and therefore confessedly imperfect; as, a *rough* estimate; a *rough* outline of a design or a plot.

6. Designating a workman qualified to do only rougher and clumsier kinds of work; as, a *rough* carpenter or mason.

7. Of very coarse or poor quality, or, sometimes, not fresh; — said of food; as, *rough* fish. *Slang, Eng.*

Syn. — ROUGH, RUDE. With reference to behavior, ROUGH suggests harshness, severity, or violence; RUDE, uncouthness or discourtesy; as, to jostle one *roughly* (cf. *rudely*); a *rough* retort, a *rude* interruption. As applied to processes or results, ROUGH often suggests that which is off-hand or hasty; RUDE, that which lacks finish or polish; as, a *rough* guess, a *rough*-and-ready theory; *rude* workmanship, a *rude* implement, *rude* verses. But the words are often used with little distinction. See COARSE, CRUDE.

rough-and-ready, crude or unpolished in nature, method, or manner, but prompt or effective in action or use; as, a *rough-and-ready* leader or workman; a *rough-and-ready* training. "The *rough-and-ready* understanding." *Lowell.* "Some *rough-and-ready* theory." *Tylor.* — **R. and Ready,** Old, General Zachary Taylor (1784–1850); — a nickname. — **r.-and-tumble,** characterized by violence not restrained by rule; as, a *rough-and-tumble* fight; hence, characterized by, or fitted for, hard knocks and sudden emergencies; as, a *rough-and-tumble* life. — **r. bent,** *or* **r. bent grass,** a slender grass (*Agrostis scabra*), with widely spreading, capillary panicles. It is sometimes used for dried bouquets. — **r. bindweed,** a European smilax (*Smilax aspera*), the root of which yields a kind of sarsaparilla. — **r. breathing,** the spiritus asper. — **r. chervil,** a European bristly-fruited apiaceous weed (*Torilis anthriscus*). — **r. cicely,** the hedge parsley *Caucalis anthriscus.* — **r. coat,** the first coat, as of paint or plaster. — **r. diamond,** an uncut diamond; hence, colloquially, a person of intrinsic worth but outwardly rude, as in manners. — **r. fig,** an Australian ulmaceous tree (*Trema aspera*). — **r. file.** See FILE, tool. — **r. lemon,** a natural hybrid citrous fruit of southern Florida, resembling a coarse sour orange; also, the tree bearing this fruit, much used as a stock for grafting ordinary lemons and oranges. — **r. log,** *Naut.,* a first draft of a vessel's log. — **r. mute.** = ASPIRATE, *n.,* 1 **b.** — **r. oak.** The post oak (*Quercus minor*) — **r. rail.** *Naut.* = ROUGH-TREE RAIL. *Obs.* — **r. sarsaparilla,** bristly sarsaparilla. — **r. string.** See ROUGHSTRING. — **r. tree,** *Naut.* **a** A spar or mast in the rough. **b** That part of a mast above the deck. *Rare.* **c** A stanchion supporting the rough-tree rail. *Rare.* — **r.-tree rail,** *Naut.,* the rail at the top of a vessel's bulwarks. *Obs.*

rough, *n.* **1.** Boisterous weather. *Obs. Fletcher.*

2. [Perh. a different word; cf. RUFFIAN.] A coarse, rude fellow; a rowdy; ruffian.

3. That which is rough; specif.: **a** *pl. Mining.* Coarse, poor sands from tin dressing. *Dial. Eng.* **b** An uncut gem.

4. A spike or calk inserted in a horseshoe to prevent the animal from slipping.

in the rough, in an unwrought or rude condition; unpolished; as, a diamond or a sketch *in the rough.*

Contemplating the people *in the rough.* *Mrs. Browning.*

— **the r.,** quality or state of being rough; roughness; as, *the rough* of a tempest or a passion. *Obs. or R.*

rough (rŭf), *v. t.* **1.** To render rough; to roughen.

2. To shape, make, or dress, roughly; — esp. with *out, down,* etc.; as, to *rough* down lumber; to *rough* out a drawing.

to rough a horse. **a** To calk or otherwise make a horse's shoes rough, to prevent slipping. **b** To break in a horse, esp. for military purposes. — **to r. it.** **a** To endure hard or rude conditions of living; to live without ordinary comforts; as, *to rough it* on a camping trip. **b** To indulge in rough conduct or contention. "You are a boy, and have undertaken *to rough it* with men." *S. Weir Mitchell.*

rough'age (rŭf'ăj), *n.* [From ROUGH, *a.*] Any rough or coarse substance; a material for rough use, as straw bedding; specif., *Agric.,* coarse fodder. *U. S.*

rough'cast' (rŭf'kăst'), *n.* **1.** A rude model; the rudimentary, unfinished form of a thing.

2. A kind of plastering made of lime, with a mixture of shells or pebbles, used for covering buildings. It is usually thrown from a trowel forcibly against the wall.

rough'cast', *v. t.* **1.** To shape or form roughly without revision, correction, or polish; to block out; as, to *roughcast* a clay model; to *roughcast* a poem. *Dryden.*

2. To plaster with roughcast.

rough'dry' (-drī'), *v. t.* In laundry work, to dry without smoothing or ironing.

rough'en (rŭf'n), *v. t. & i.;* ROUGH'ENED (-nd); ROUGH'ENING (-n-ĭng). [From ROUGH.] To make or become rough.

rough'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who roughs or roughs out anything; one who makes or shapes anything in the rough.

2. A tool for roughing out work.

3. a *pl.* Woolen cloth from the loom before perching and fulling. **b** One who treats cloth or leather on a perch.

rough'hew' (-hū'), *v. t.* **1.** To hew coarsely, without smoothing; as, to *roughhew* timber.

2. To give the first form or shape to; to form crudely or roughly; to roughcast. "A *roughhewn* seaman." *Bacon.*

rough'-house', *n. Slang.* An outbreak of violence or noisy sport, esp. among occupants of a house or room. — *v. i.* To start, or take part in, a rough-house.

rough'ing (rŭf'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ROUGH. Hence: *n. Printing Trades.* Stippling or stipple. — **roughing mill.** **a** A set of roughing rolls. **b** A revolving metal disk charged with an abrasive, for grinding gems, etc. — **r. rolls,** *Iron Manuf.,* a series of rolls in which the iron is first given the form of a bar preparatory to being reheated and finished. — **r. stone,** *Lithography,* a stone with a roughened surface against which prints are pressed to give them the appearance of oil or water-color paintings.

rough'leg' (-lĕg'), *n.* A rough-legged hawk.

rough'-leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *a.* Designating several large, heavily built hawks constituting the genus *Archibuteo,* closely allied to the true buzzards, but having the tarsus feathered to the base of the toes. The European rough-legged hawk is *A. lagopus,* represented in North America by a darker (sometimes nearly black) variety (*A. l. sancti-johannis*). Another species (*A. ferrugineus*) inhabits western North America, where it is sometimes called *squirrel hawk.* All the species feed largely on mice and other rodents and are beneficial to the farmer.


1/10
Rough-legged Hawk (*Archibuteo lagopus*).

rough'ly, *adv.* In a rough manner; as: **a** Without finish; coarsely; unevenly. **b** Rudely; harshly; severely; as, to handle one *roughly.* **c** Without completeness or exactness; approximately; as, *roughly* speaking.

rough'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being rough.

2. Rough fodder; esp., dried and chopped cornstalks and their leaves. *Dial. U. S.*

rough'-plane', *v. t.* To plane with comparatively heavy cuts, as with a jack plane.

rough'-point', *v. t. Stonecutting.* To point (stone) with the pick or with heavy points so as to leave projections from about half an inch to an inch in height, — the preliminary operation in dressing limestone, granite, etc

rough'rid'er (rŭf'rīd'ĕr), *n.* One who breaks horses to the saddle or who is noted for, or accustomed to, riding little-trained horses; specif.: *Mil.* **a** A noncommissioned officer who assists a riding master. **b** [*cap.*] An officer or enlisted man in the 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, a regiment raised for the Spanish war of 1898, composed mostly of Western cowboys and hunters and Eastern college athletes and sportsmen, largely organized, and later commanded, by Theodore Roosevelt. *Colloq. Sometimes, locally,* a member of any of various other volunteer cavalry commands raised in 1898.

rough'scuff' (-skŭf'), *n.* [*rough* + *scuff.*] A rough, coarse fellow; collectively, the rabble; the riffraff. *Colloq., U. S.*

rough'shod' (-shŏd'), *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points or calks; as, a *roughshod* horse.

rough'string' (-strĭng'), *n., or* **rough string.** *Carp.* A board notched out to fit the steps, and fixed to the inside of an open string to strengthen it. Cf. FACE STRING.

rough'-stuff', *n.* An inferior paint used for the intermediate coat or coats. — *v. t.* To paint with rough-stuff.

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ro-tif'er-an (rō-tĭf'ĕr-ăn), *n. Zoöl.* A rotifer. *Rare.*

ro'tile. ✝ RUTTLE. [a rot. *Obs.*]

rot'mas'ter, *n. Mil.* Leader of

rot'n. Rotten. *Ref. Sp.*

rot'ness, *n.* Rottenness. *Obs.*

rot'o-lo (rŏt'ō-lō), *n.* = ROTL.

rotombe, *n.* [OF. *retombe,* or LL. *rotumba.*] A kind of chemist's vessel. *Obs*

roton. ✝ ROTTEN.

‖ **ro'tonde'** (rō'tôNd'), *n.* [F.] **1.** An Elizabethan ruff. *Hist.*

2. Rear compartment of a diligence having 3 compartments.

‖ **ro-ton'do** (rō-tŏn'dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Round; full.

rotour, *n.* [OF. *roteor.*] A player on the rote. *Obs.*

rot'ta (rŏt'ă), *n. Music.* = ROTE.

rot'ta-la, rot'to-la. ✝ ROTL.

rot'tan (rŏt'ăn), *n.* [ME. *raton,* F. *raton.* Cf. RAT.] A rat. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rotte. ✝ ROOT, ROT.

rotte. Obs. pret. of ROWT.

rot'tel-lo. ✝ ROTL.

rot'ten. Var. of ROTTAN, a rat.

rot'ten, *v. t.* To make rotten.

rot'ten-egg', *v. t.* To pelt with rotten eggs. [bly, as soil. *Obs.*]

rot'ten-ly, *a.* Friable; crum-

rot'ter, *n.* A worthless person or, rarely, thing. *Slang, Eng.*

rott goose (rŏt). [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *hrotgās,* Dan. *rodgaas,* Norw. *rotgaas.* See ROUT brant, GOOSE; cf ROOD GOOSE] The brant. *Local, Eng.*

rot'ting, *n.* = RETTING

rot'tler-in (rŏt'lĕr-ĭn), *n.* [From NL. *Rottlera.* See ROTTLERA RED.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline, resinous substance obtained from kamala.

rottoche. ✝ RUTTOCK.

rot'to-lo (rŏt'ō-lō), *n.* = ROTL.

rot'ton. Var. of ROTTAN, a rat.

rot'u-let (rŏt'ū-lĕt), *n* [Dim of LL. *rotulus.* See ROLL, *n.*] A roll or register *Obs. or Hist.*

rot'u-li-form' (-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [*rotula* + *-form.*] Shaped like a rotula; patelliform.

ro-tund', *n* A rotunda. *Obs.*

ro tun'di-fo'li-ous (rō-tŭn'dĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *rotundus* round + *folium* a leaf.] *Bot.* Having round leaves. *Rare.*

ro-tun'di-ous, *a.* Rotund. *Obs.*

ro-tun'di-tude, *n.* Rotundity. *Obs.*

ro-tund'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

rotunge. ✝ ROTTING

roturer, *n.* A roturier. *Obs.*

roty. ✝ ROT.

rotyn. ✝ ROTTEN.

rou. ✝ ROUGH. [of RAW.]

rou (rou; rō). Dial. Eng. var.

roubbour. ✝ RUBBOUR. [BLE.

‖ **rou'bie** (rōō'bĭ). Var. of RU-

rou'ery. ✝ ROBBERY. [ROUGH.

rouch (rōōch). Scot. var. of

rouche. Var. of RUCHE.

rouch'ly. ✝ ROUGHLY.

roucht. Obs. pret. of RECK.

rou-cou' (rōō-kōō'), *n.* [F., fr. Tupi *urucú.*] Annatto.

roud (rōōd). Var. of RUDD.

roudge. ✝ RUG.

rou-elle' *guard* (rōō-ĕl'), *n.* [OF. *roele, rouelle,* prop. dim of *roue* wheel.] A disk-shaped guard on a dagger. [ot ROWEN.]

rou'en (rō'ĕn). Dial. Eng. var.

‖ **rou'e-rie'** (rōō'rē'), *n.* [F.] The character, characteristics, or conduct of a roué. [REWET.

rou'et' (rōō'ĕt'). Var. of

rouge'ber-ry (rōōzh'bĕr-ĭ), *n., or* **rouge plant.** [See ROUGE, *a.;* BERRY.] = BLOODBERRY.

‖ **rou'get'** (rōō'zhā'), *n.* [F., fr. *rouge* red.] = HOG CHOLERA.

rough. Obs. pret. of RECK

rough (rŭf). Var. of RUFF, to trump. [*Australia.*]

rough, *n.* = ROUGHY (fish).

rough, *adv.* Roughly (see FLAT, *a.,* 12).

rough, *v. i.* To live or behave roughly; to rough it.

rough'-bore', *v. t.* To bore roughly. [roughcasts.]

rough'cast'er, *n.* One who

rough'-coat', *v. t. Plastering.* To apply the rough coat to.

rough'draw', *v. t.* To draw crudely or roughly.

rough'dress', *v. t.* To dress roughly, as stone.

roughe. ✝ ROE, spawn.

rough'-grind', *v. t.* To grind so as to leave a rough surface.

rough'head', *n.* A redfin.

rough'hew'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who roughhews.

rough'ie (rŭf'ĭ; rōōf'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hrūga* a heap, Norw. dial. *ruva.*] Brushwood; dried heath; a torch; a wick clogged with tallow. *Scot.*

rough'ing-in', *n.* The first coat of plaster laid, as on brick; also, the process of applying it.

rough'ings (rōōf'ĭngz; rŭf'-), *n. pl.* Rowen. *Dial. Eng.* [-ISH.]

rough'ish (rŭf'ĭsh), *a.* See

rough-leaved fig. A rough fig.

rough'set'ter, *n.* A mason who builds rough stonework.

rough'slant', *n.* A sportsman's lean-to. *Local, U. S.*

rough'some (-sŭm), *a.* [*rough* + 1st *-some.*] Rough; uncouth; rustic. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rough'-stone', *v. t.* = HEARTH-STONE, *v. t.*

rought. ✝ ROUGH, WROUGHT.

rought (rŏt). Obs or dial Eng. var. of ROWT. [RECK.]

rought. Obs. pret. & p. p. of

rought. Obs. pret. & p. p. of REACH.

rough'-tailed' (rŭf'tāld'), *a.* Designating certain burrowing snakes of the family Uropeltidæ (which see) which have large scales or a shield on the short truncated tail. — **rough'tail',** *n.*

rough'-winged' (rŭf'wĭngd'), *a.* Designating swallows of an American genus (*Stelgedopteryx*) having the outer web of the first primary developed into a series of minute hooks.

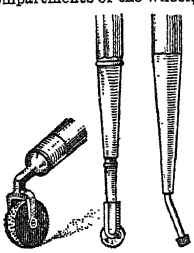
rough'work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.* To work over coarsely, without regard to nicety, smoothness, or finish. *Moxon.*

rough'y (rŭf'ĭ), *n.* [See RUFFE.] **a** An Australian marine spiny-finned fish (*Arripis georgianus*) often included in the Serranidæ. **b** A small Australian berycoid fish (*Trachichthys australis*).

rou'lade' (rōō'lăd'), *n.* [F., fr. *rouler* to roll.] *Music.* A smoothly running melodic passage of short tones in uniform groups, sung upon one long syllable.

rou'leau' (rōō'lō'), *n.*; *pl.* F. ROULEAUX (-lō'; *E.* -lōz'), E. ROULEAUS (-lōz'). [F., a roll, OF. *rolet*, dim. of OF. *rolle*, F. *rôle*. See ROLL.] Lit., a little roll; specif.: **a** A roll of coins put up in paper. **b** *Mil.* A bundle of fascines, used in groups in siege operations. **c** *Dressmaking & Millinery.* A large piping or fold; — usually in *pl.*

rou-lette' (rōō-lĕt'), *n.* [F., properly, a little wheel or ball, for *rouelette*, OF. *roelete*, dim. of *roele*. See ROWEL.] **1.** A gambling game, played against a banker, in which a small ball is made to roll rapidly around the inside of a bowl, the inner portion of which, called a **roulette wheel**, is revolved in the opposite direction, and has around the bottom numbered red and black compartments, the compartment in which the ball finally comes to rest deciding the results of the wagers permitted by the game. The wagers are made by placing the stakes on spaces, colored and numbered to correspond with the compartments of the wheel, on a table called a **roulette table**.



Various forms of Roulette, 2.

2. Any of various toothed wheels or disks, as for producing rows of dots on engraved plates, for roughening a plate in altering a mezzotint, etc., or for making short consecutive incisions in paper to facilitate subsequent division. Hence, specif.: *Philately.* Separating incisions so made in sheets of stamps without removing any of the paper. A series of equidistant holes pricked through the paper without removing it is often called **pin perforation** (but cf. PERFORATION, 2).

3. *Geom.* The path in a fixed plane of any point in a moving coincident plane when a given curve in the latter plane rolls without sliding on a given curve in the former. See CENTRODE, CYCLOID, 1, EPICYCLOID.

rou-lette', *v. t.* To make incisions in with a roulette; to separate by incisions so made; as, to *roulette* a sheet of stamps.

Rou-ma'ni-an (rōō-mā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Also *Rumanian.* [From *Roumania*, the name of the country, Roumanian *România*, fr. *Român* Roumanian, L. *Romanus* Roman.] Of or pertaining to the kingdom of Roumania, which was formed by the union of Moldavia and Wallachia in 1881. — *n.* An inhabitant of Roumania or one whose native speech is Roumanian; also, the language of Roumania, a Romance language containing many words from other languages, as the Slavic, Turkish, and Greek. Modern Roumanian employs a Latin alphabet. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Roumanian Church. See EASTERN CHURCH.

roun (*dial.* rōōn), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *rūnian*, fr. *rūn* a rune, secret, mystery; akin to G. *raunen* to whisper. See RUNE.] **a** To whisper. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** To talk or consult with secretly; to commune. *Obs.* **c** To murmur. *Obs.*

rounce (rouns), *n.* *Print.* The handle by which the bed of a hand press, holding the form of type, etc., is run in under the platen and out again; — also applied to the whole apparatus for moving the form under the platen.

roun'cey } (roun'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CEYS, -CIES (-sĭz). [OF. *ronci*,
roun'cy } *roncin.*] A common hackney horse; a nag. *Obs.*

round (round), *v. t. & i.* [From ROUN.] To whisper to; to utter in a whisper; to talk or say privily. *Archaic.*

Five years long, now, *rounds* faith into my ears. *R. Browning.*

round, *a.* [OF. *roont, reont*, fem. *roonde, reonde*, F. *rond*, fr. L. *rotundus*, fr. *rota* wheel. See ROTARY, ROLL, *v.*; cf. ROTUND, ROUNDEL, RUNDLET.] **1.** Having every part of the surface or of the circumference equally distant from a center within; spherical, circular, or globular, or approximately so; as, a *round* disk or ball. "Big, *round* tears." *Shak.*

2. Circular in cross section, or approximately so; esp., cylindrical; as, the barrel of a musket is *round*.

3. Having a curved outline or form, esp. one like the arc of a circle or an ellipse, or a portion of the surface of a sphere; rotund; not angular or pointed; as, a *round* arch; *round* hills. "Their *round* haunches gored." *Shak.*

4. Full; complete; not fractional; approximately in even units, tens, hundreds, etc.; — said of numbers.

5. Full; large; liberal in size or amount; as, a *round* price; a *round* sum. "*Round* fines." *Shak.*

6. Not cramped or limited; marked by freedom, vigor, or the like; specif.: **a** Free and vigorous in motion; as, a *round* gesture; a *round* pace. **b** Uttered or emitted with a full tone; as, a *round* voice; a *round* note. **c** Outspoken; plain and direct; unreserved; not mincing; as, a *round* answer, oath, tale.

Sir Toby, I must be *round* with you. *Shak.*

7. Full and smoothly expanded; not defective or abrupt; finished; polished; rounded; — said of language or style, or of authors with reference to their style; as, *round* sentences; a *round* period. *Now Rare.*

In his satires Horace quick, *round*, and pleasant. *Peacham.*

8. Of conduct, complete and consistent; fair; just. *Rare.*

Round dealing is the honor of man's nature. *Bacon.*

9. Complete; rounded; esp., accomplished or done by a progression (not necessarily continuous) through a series of points, places, conditions, or the like, with a final return to the starting point, condition, etc.; as, a *round* trip; the *round* procession of the months.

A *round* and final success. *Emerson.*

10. Completed, or closed, by first buying and then selling, or vice versa; — said of a transaction in securities.

11. *Phon.* Rounded; labialized; labial. See ROUND, *v. t.*, 6.

Syn. — Circular, spherical, globular, globose, orbicular, orbed, cylindrical, full, plump, rotund.

at a round rate, rapidly. *Dryden.* — **in r. numbers**, approximately in even units, tens, hundreds, etc.; as, a bin holding 99 or 101 bushels holds *in round numbers* 100 bushels. — **r. angle.** *Math.* See MATHEMATICAL ANGLE. — **r. arch**, one semicircular in its intrados curve. See ARCH, *Illust.* (2). — **r. barrow.** See 4th BARROW, 2. — **r. bass** (bās), a fresh-water sunfish (*Centrarchus macropterus*) of the southern United States. — **r. bracket.** *Printing.* See BRACKET, 4. — **r. church**, *Arch.*, a church of circular plan, usually having a ring of columns which divide the towerlike nave from the surrounding aisle. By extension, a church of polygonal plan, because having a central or radial disposition in plan of the common longitudinal one. — **r. clam**, the quahog. — **r. dance**, one which is danced by couples and in which a whirling or revolving motion is usually prominent, as the waltz, polka, etc. — **r. dock**, the common mallow. — **r. file.** See FILE, tool. — **r. game**, a game, as of cards, in which each plays on his own account. — **r. gang.** = LIVE GANG. *Eastern U. S.* — **r. hand**, a style of penmanship in which the letters are formed in nearly an upright position, and each separately distinct; — distinguished from *running hand*. — **r. herring**, any of a number of small, mostly tropical, marine isospondylous fishes resembling the herrings but having no serrations on the belly. *Etrumeus sardina* is a species common on the Virginia coast. — **r. ligament.** *Anat.* **a** A fibrous cord (resulting from the obliteration of the umbilical vein of the fetus) passing from the umbilicus to the notch in the anterior border of the liver and along the under surface of that organ. **b** Either of a pair of rounded cords arising from each side of the uterus and traceable through the internal abdominal ring to the tissue of the labia majora, in which they become lost. **c** The ligamentum teres of the hip. — **r. parsnip**, any of a race of parsnips characterized by a turnip-shaped root. — **r. pegin a square hole**, a, a person utterly unfitted to his environment, occupation, etc. — **r. pompano**, a small pompano (*Trachinotus falcatus*) found from Florida northward, sometimes to Cape Cod. — **r. radish**, the turnip radish. — **r. robin.** [Perh. F. *rond* round + *rubun* ribbon.] **a** A written petition, memorial, protest, or the like, the signatures to which are made in a circle so as not to indicate who signed first. **b** The cigar fish. **c** The angler (*Lophius piscatorius*). — **r. scale.** = CIRCULAR SCALE (insect). — **r. shot**, a spherical projectile for ordnance, — now very rarely used. — **r. splice**, one that preserves the shape of the rope. — **r. steak**, a beefsteak cut from the round. — **r. sunfish**, the round bass. — **R. Table.** **a** A huge circular marble table, at which, according to the old romancers, King Arthur and his knights were accustomed to sit. The number of persons who could sit around it is variously given as from thirteen to one hundred and fifty. **b** The knights of King Arthur collectively; as, the deeds of the *Round Table*. — **r. tower**, any of certain lofty circular stone towers, usually having a conical cap or roof, found chiefly in Ireland. They are of great antiquity and vary in height from 35 to 130 feet. — **r. turn.** *Naut.* **a** One turn of a rope round a timber, a belaying pin, etc. It is often used around a bollard on a pier to stop suddenly a vessel; hence, *to bring up with a round turn*, to check sharply in a course. **b** See HAWSE, 4. — **r. turn and half hitch.** See 2d KNOT, 1. — **r. whitefish**, the Menominee whitefish. *Brit. Amer.* — **r. yam**, Burdekin vine.

round (round), *n.* [Cf. F. *rond, ronde.* See ROUND, *a.*] **1.** Anything round, as a circle, a globe, a ring, "The golden *round*" [the crown]. *Shak.*

2. A circle; a group; as, a *round* of politicians. *Addison.*

3. A circular dance. "A light fantastic *round*." *Milton.*

4. A course ending where it began; a circuit; a beat, esp. one often or regularly traversed; — often in *pl.*; as, to go the *rounds*; also, act of traversing a circuit.

5. A series of changes, events, acts, or the like ending where it began; a series of like events recurring in continuance; a cycle; a periodical revolution; as, the *round* of the seasons; a *round* of pleasures or duties; hence, a complete circuit or range; as, the whole *round* of knowledge.

The trivial *round*, the common task. *Keble.*

6. A course of action, conduct, etc., performed by a number of persons in turn, or, loosely, simultaneously or nearly so; as, a *round* of applause; a *round* of toasts or of drinking; also, a bout or turn of action participated in by two or more persons acting in competition or contest; as, a *round* at cards, boxing, fencing, shooting, etc.

7. *Music.* A short vocal piece, like a catch, in which three or four voices follow each other round in a species of canon in the unison. The earliest example (13th century) is the celebrated "Sumer is i-cumen in."

When the first part completes a rhythmical sentence prior to the entry of the second part and continues the melody as accompaniment to the second, and so on, . . . the composition has in England always been styled a *round* or catch, as distinguished from the closer canon, in which the successive parts enter without regard to the close of a phrase *Encyc. Brit*

8. *Mil.* **a** One shot discharged by each soldier, gun, or cannon of a command; as, our company fired two *rounds*. **b** Ammunition for one shot by each soldier, gun, or cannon; as, forty *rounds* will be carried by each man.

9. Rotation, as in office; succession. *Rare. Holyday.*

10. A rounded or curved part of anything, as a humped part in a bent shaft, the shaft of a paddle, a coil, etc.

11. The round step of a ladder; a rundle or rung; hence, a round stick similarly placed or used, as a crosspiece between the legs of a chair or between the handles of a plow.

12. A round of beef (see below).

13. A brewer's vessel in which the fermentation is concluded, the yeast escaping through the bunghole.

14. *pl.* See under CHANGE RINGING.

15. *Mach.* Any of the leaves of a lantern wheel.

16. State of being accurately round or circular; as, the circular saw is out of *round*.

in the round, of sculpture, giving the full form in projection on all sides; — distinguished from *relief*. — **r. of beef**, the part of the thigh below the aitchbone, or between the rump and the leg. See *Illust.* of BEEF.

round (round), *adv.* [Cf. AROUND.] **1.** On all sides; around.

Thine enemies shall . . . compass thee *round*. *Luke* XIX. 43.

2. Circularly; with a revolving movement or motion; around; as, to turn one's head *round*; a wheel turns *round*.

3. In circumference; as, a ball is ten inches *round*.

4. By or in a circuit; by a circuitous, or more or less curved, course; through a progression of points, etc., and back to the starting point; around; as, winter has come *round* again; the carriage was driven *round* to the stable.

5. From one side, party, attitude of mind, or the like, to another; as, to come or turn *round*, — that is, to change sides or opinions; to bring one *round* to truer views.

6. Through a circle, as of friends or houses; to each in turn; as, to hand *round* cigars; also, through a series or round; as, the year *round*; he blessed the group *round*.

7. In the vicinity; around; as, to loaf *round*.

round about. **a** In every direction around. **b** So as to face in an opposite direction; as, to turn *round about*.

round (round), *prep.* **1.** On every side of so as to encompass or encircle; around; about; as, the people stood *round* him; to wind a cable *round* a windlass.

2. About or past in a circuitous or wholly or partly encircling course; as, a ship is coming *round* the point; to drive *round* the city. "Peeping *round* a chair." *S. Weir Mitchell.*

round about, an emphatic form for *round* or *about*.

round, *v. t.*; ROUND'ED; ROUND'ING. **1.** To make circular, spherical, cylindrical, or rotund; to give a round or convex figure or outline to; as, to *round* the edges of anything.

Worms . . . which *round* themselves into balls. *Bacon.*

2. To surround; encircle, encompass. *Shak.*

3. To bring to completeness; to complete; hence, to bring to a finish or conclusion; as, to *round* a career.

4. To fill out to roundness or fullness of form; to make symmetrical; — often with *off* or *out*; as, to *round* periods in writing; a well-*rounded* character. *Swift.*

5. To go round wholly or in part; to go about (a corner or point); as, to *round* a corner; to *round* Cape Horn.

6. *Phon.* **a** To draw (the lips) together, making the opening more or less round, as in the pronunciation of *oo*. **b** To pronounce (a vowel) with rounding of the lips; to labialize. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 46.

7. *Naut.* To haul in a specified direction; — said of a rope, esp. one that passes through a block. See phrases below.

to round down, *Naut.*, to haul down on (a tackle) so as to lower the lower block; — more commonly *to overhaul down*. — **to r. in**, *Naut.*, to haul in on (a rope); — said esp. of the weather braces when hauled on to brace in the yards. — **to r. up.** **a** *Naut.* To haul up, esp. slack rope through its leading block, or a tackle by its fall **b** To collect (cattle) by riding around them and driving them in. *Western U. S.* **c** Hence, to gather in (scattered persons or things); as, *to round up* a band of criminals. *Colloq., U. S.*

round, *v. i.* **1.** To grow round, rotund, convexly curved, or full; hence, to attain to fullness, completeness, or perfection; also, with *into*, to develop; as, a boy *rounds* into a man or into manhood.

The queen your mother *rounds* apace. *Shak.*

2. To go round; to make a circuit or rounds. *Rare.*

They keep watch, or nightly *rounding* walk. *Milton.*

3. To turn round; to wheel about. *Tennyson.*

4. To bend over and downward, as a whale in diving. *Cant.*

to round on, to turn on or against in anger or desertion; to assail, as with reproaches; as, he *rounded on* his accuser furiously. *Colloq.* — **to r. to.** **a** *Naut.* Of a vessel, to haul by the wind, that is, to bring the head to the wind, in either direction, usually preparatory to anchoring or otherwise stopping. **b** To regain health, strength, or good condition; as, a horse *rounds to* quickly or slowly after a hard race.

round'a-bout' (-ă-bout'), *a.* **1.** Circuitous; indirect; as, *roundabout* speech; a *roundabout* road.

2. Encircling; enveloping; comprehensive. "Large, sound, *roundabout* sense." *Locke.*

roundabout chair, a chair with arms and back formed on two adjacent sides. — **r. system.** See DIRECT SYSTEM.

— **round'a-bout'ly**, *adv.* — **round'a-bout'ness**, *n.*

round'a-bout', *n.* **1.** A revolving horizontal wheel or frame, commonly with wooden animals, etc., on which children ride; a merry-go-round.

2. A dance performed in a circle. *Obs. Goldsmith.*

3. A short, close jacket worn by boys, sailors, etc.

4. A state or scene of constant change, or vicissitude.

5. A veering breeze making a systematic diurnal variation. *Local, New Eng.*

6 Short for ROUNDABOUT CHAIR. *Rare.*

round'-arm' (-ärm'), *a.* Characterized by an outward or horizontal swing of the arm, as a blow.

round'ed (roun'dĕd; -dĭd; 151), *p. p.* of ROUND. Specif.: *p. a. Strength of Materials.* Designating an assumed condition of the end of a strut which is not fixed and can be taken as bearing at a point, thus making the resistance of the strut to bending a minimum. A connecting rod under thrust is in the condition of a strut with both ends *rounded*.

roun'del (roun'dĕl), *n.* [OF. *rondel* a roundelay, F. *rondel, rondeau*, orig., a dim. fr. *rond*. See ROUND, *a.*; cf. RONDEL, ROUNDELAY.] **1.** *Poetry* = Var. of RONDEL, 2 **a**. *Chaucer.* **b** A style of rondeau consisting of nine long lines riming *a b a b a b a b a*, the refrain riming also with the *b* lines.

2. [F. *rondelle*; cf. also OF. *rondel*. Cf. ROUND, *a.*, RUNDLE.] Anything having a round form; a round figure; a circle. Specif.: **a** A small circular shield, sometimes not more than a foot in diameter, used by soldiers in the 14th and 15th centuries. Also, a plate of armor, esp. one added to protect an exposed part, as at the shoulder or elbow. **b** *Fort.* A semicircular casemated work serving for a bastion. *Obs. or R.* **c** *Arch.* A circular panel, window, or niche; esp., a recessed circular niche for a bust. Cf. ROSACE, ROSETTE, 2 *a*. **d** *Her.* Any of various small circular subordinaries representing balls or plates of metal or color. See BEZANT, 4, GOLPE, GUZE, 1st HURT, PELLET, 4, PLATE, 10, POMEY, TORTEAU. **e** A bull's-eye of glass. **f** A circular tray or trencher.

roun'de-lay (roun'dē-lā), *n.* [OF. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondel*. See ROUNDEL, RONDEAU; cf. ROUNDLET, RUNDLET.] **1.** *Poetry.* A style of poem or song in which a word, phrase, or refrain

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rough'wrought', *a.* Wrought in a rough, unfinished way.

rouh † ROUGH.

rouht, rouhte. Obs. pret. of RECK.

rou'ille (rōō'y'), *n.* [F.] *Dyeing* = NITRATE OF IRON.

rouk. † ROCK; RUCK, to crouch.

rouk. Var. of ROKE, vapor.

rouk (*dial.* rōk), *v. i.* To wander about *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rouken. † RUCK.

roul. † ROLL.

roul'ade', *v. t.* To sing with roulades.

roule. † ROLL, RULE.

roulk, *a.* [Cf. Gael. *roc, roic*, a hoarse sound, and Icel. *hrōkr* rook, croaker] Hoarse. *Obs. Scot.*

rou'ly-pou'ly. † ROLY-POLY.

roum (rōōm). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ROOM.

Rou-man' (rōō-măn'), *a. & n.* = ROUMANIAN.

Rou-ma'nize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

Rou-mansh' (rōō-mănsh'). Var. of ROMANSH.

roume. † ROAM, ROOM.

Rou-mé'li-an (rōō-mē'lĭ-ăn; -mĕl'yăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Roumelia, the name given (from the 15th century to the administrative changes of 1870-75) to the Turkish possessions on the Balkan peninsula. The population was mainly Bulgarian. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Roumelia. [ROUND.]

roun (rōōn). Scot var. of ROUN. Obs. p. p. of RUN

roun, *n.* [Cf ROE.] Fish roe. *Obs.*

roun, *n.* [Cf. ROUN to whisper, RUNE.] Whisper; secrecy. *Obs.*

roun'ce-val (roun'sē-văl), *a.* [OF. *Ronceval, Roncesvals, Roncesvalles*, the scene of the battle in OF. epic verse in which Roland was killed, F. *Roncevaux*, *Roncevaux*, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees, Sp. *Roncesvalles*.] Large; strong; — from the gigantic bones shown at Roncesvalles as those of the paladins of Charlemagne. *Obs.*

roun'ce-val, *n.* *Obs.* **1.** A giant; anything large.

2. The marrowfat pea.

3. A virago.

rouncifold. † ROUNCEVAL.

rouncle. † WRINKLE.

roun'cy, *a.* [Perh. fr. *rouncey* a nag.] Disgraceful; ill-conditioned. *Obs*

round, *adv* [From ROUND, *a.*] Roundly; vigorously. *Obs.*

round, *n.* A roun, or whisper. *Obs or Scot.*

roundelet. † RUNDLET.

round'er, *n.* [See ROUN to whisper.] A whisperer; hence, a backbiter. *Obs.*

constantly recurs, or in which a part of one line is repeated or taken up in the next; a rondel, rondeau, or similar poem. **2. a** A song in which a simple strain is often repeated; a simple rural strain which is short and lively. *Spenser.* **b** A dance in a circle.

3. Anything having a round form; a roundel. *Obs.*

round'er (roun'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes rounds; one who comes or goes in some round or course; specif., *Slang*, one who makes the rounds of criminal or disreputable resorts and activities or of imprisonment and release; a habitual petty criminal; a tough or dissolute idler. **2.** One that makes round; specif., a tool for making an edge or surface round. **3.** A round or the completion of a round; specif.: **a** A round of applause. *Colloq.* **b** A circuit of the bases made on a single hit in the game of rounders. **4.** *pl.* A game, originally and chiefly English, somewhat resembling baseball. It is played with a soft ball and a kind of miniature cricket bat.

round'fish' (round'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** Any ordinary fish, as distinguished from a flatfish. **b** The Menominee whitefish.

round'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* In the reign of Charles I. and later, a Puritan or member of the Parliamentary party who wore his hair cut short; — so called in derision by the Cavaliers, who usually wore ringlets. **2.** A brachycephalic person. **3.** A Swede. *Slang, Northwestern U. S.*

round'head'ed, *a.* Having a round head; as: **a** Brachycephalic. **b** *Arch.* Having the head, or upper part, semicircular; — said of an arch or vault. — **round'head'ed-ness**, *n.*

round'house' (round'hous'), *n.* **1.** A constable's prison; a lockup, watch-house, or station house. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** *Naut.* **a** A cabin or apartment on the after part of the quarter-deck, having the poop for its roof; the coach. **b** A privy on deck near the bow. **3.** A house for locomotive engines, built round a turntable.

round'ing (roun'dĭng), *vb. n.* of ROUND. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or process of making or becoming round. **2.** *Naut.* Small rope or spun yarn, wound round a rope to keep it from chafing; — called also *service*.

round'ing, *p. pr.* of ROUND. Hence: *a.* **1.** Round or nearly round; becoming round; roundish. **2.** [From ROUNDING, *vb. n.*] Of or pert. to, or used for or in, rounding something; as, a *rounding* table on which rough edges are trimmed from hides; a *rounding* tool, etc.

rounding adz, an adz with a curved blade.

round'ish, *a.* Somewhat round. — **round'ish-ness**, *n.*

round'let (-lĕt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *rondelet*. Cf. RUNDLET.] **1.** A little circle. *J. Gregory.* **2.** *Her.* A roundel. *Rare.*

round'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a round form or manner; as: **a** Circularly or globularly. **b** Openly; boldly; peremptorily; plumply. *Addison.* **c** Briskly; vigorously; energetically. "The outlaws walked *roundly* forward." *Scott.* **2.** Without regard to detail; in round numbers; generally.

In speaking *roundly* of this period. *H. Morley.*

round'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being round; as: **a** Circularity or orbicularity; rotundity. **b** Fullness; completeness; symmetry; as, the *roundness* of a period; *roundness* of tone. **c** Openness; plainness; boldness; positiveness; as, the *roundness* of an assertion.

Syn. — Circularity, fullness, plumpness, rotundity.

round'-shoul'dered (-shōl'dẽrd; 87), *a.* Having the shoulders stooping or projecting.

rounds'man (roundz'măn), *n.* **1.** A police officer, ranking next below a sergeant, who makes rounds of inspection. **2.** Formerly, in England, a pauper who received relief under the so-called (obsolete) **roundsman system**, under which the paupers went about seeking rural employment, their employer giving them the parish allowance and receiving from the parish the difference between that and what he was willing to pay for the labor rendered.

round'top' (round'tŏp'), *n. Naut.* A top; a platform at a masthead, formerly round in shape. *Obsoles.*

round'-up', *n.* **1.** A rounding up, or upward curvature or convexity, as in the deck of a vessel. **2.** Act or process of collecting or gathering together cattle on the range by riding around them and driving them in, as for branding. Also, the men and horses engaged in a round-up collectively. *Western U. S.* **3.** Hence, a gathering in of scattered persons or things; as, a *round-up* of criminals. *Colloq., U. S.*

round'worm' (round'wûrm'), *n.* A nematode worm, as distinguished from a flatworm or tapeworm. See NEMATODA.

rous'ant (rouz'ănt), *a.* [See ROUSE, *v.*] *Her.* Designating a (heavy) bird preparing for flight; — said esp. of a swan depicted with wings endorsed.

rouse (rouz), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *ruus* drunkenness, Icel. *rūss*, Sw. *rus*, D. *roes*, G. *rausch*. Cf. ROW a disturbance.] **1.** A bumper of liquor, esp. in honor of a toast; hence, a toast. *Obs.* **2.** A carousal; a festival; a drinking frolic. *Tennyson.*

rouse (rouz), *v. i. & t.* [Perh. the same word as *rouse* to start up.] *Naut.* To pull or haul strongly and all together.

to rouse and bitt, *Naut.*, to turn out for one's watch. *Slang.*

rouse, *v. t.*; ROUSED (rouzd); ROUS'ING (rouz'ĭng). [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *rusa* to rush, Dan. *ruse*, AS. *hréosan* to fall, rush.] **1.** To cause to start from a covert or lurking place; as, to *rouse* a deer.

Like wild boars late *roused* out of the brakes. *Spenser*

2. To wake from sleep or repose; as, to *rouse* one early. **3.** To excite to physical, mental, or spiritual activity from a state of idleness, languor, stupidity, or indifference; as, to *rouse* the faculties, passions, or emotions.

To *rouse* up a people, the most phlegmatic. *Atterbury.*

4. To put in motion; to stir up; to agitate.

Blustering winds, which all night long
Had *roused* the sea. *Milton.*

5. To raise; to make erect. *Obs. Spenser. Shak.* **6.** To cure (fish, esp. herring) by packing loosely with salt and stirring.

rouse (rouz), *v. i.* **1** To get or start up; to rise. *Obs.* **2.** To awake from sleep or repose; to be aroused or excited to activity from a state of torpor, indolence, or the like.

rouse, *n.* Act of rousing; an awakening; a sudden start, as from inaction; also, a signal for rousing or action.

rouse'ment (rouz'mĕnt), *n.* An arousal or awakening; also, that which rouses; specif., *Religious Cant, U. S.*, a stirring appeal in a religious discourse.

rous'er (rouz'ẽr), *n.* One that rouses; specif.: **a** Something that arouses astonishment, admiration, or the like; anything remarkable of its kind; as, his speech was a *rouser*. *Colloq.* **b** *Brewing.* A stirrer in a copper for boiling wort.

rous'ing (rouz'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Having power to awaken or excite; exciting; as, a *rousing* appeal. **2.** That rouses astonishment, admiration, or the like; remarkable of its kind; as, a *rousing* fire or lie. *Colloq.*

Rous'seau' di'a-gram (rōō'sō'). [After Prof. E. *Rousseau*, Belgian engineer.] *Photom.* A curve plotted in rectangular (instead of polar) coördinates, showing the candle power of an incandescent lamp for various directions.

Rous'seau'ism (rōō'sō'ĭz'm), *n.* The theories of the French writer Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712–78) or their general characteristics. His writings did much to lay the foundations for the modern conceptions of democratic government. Cf. SOCIAL CONTRACT. — **Rous'seau'ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **Rous'seau'ite** (-ĭt), *n.*

roust (rōōst), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *röst*.] A strong tide or current, esp. in a narrow channel. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

roust'a-bout' (roust'ă-bout'), *n.* [Cf. ROUST, *v.*, and dial. *rouse-about* a rough, bustling person.] **1.** A wharf laborer or deck hand, esp. on a river steamboat, who moves, loads, and unloads cargo, and the like; in an opprobrious sense, a shiftless vagrant who lives by chance jobs. *U. S.* **2.** A man of all work on a sheep station; esp., a man employed at shearing time to assist the shearers, but not to shear sheep himself. *Australasia.*

rout (rout; *Scot.* rōōt), *v. i.*; ROUT'ED; ROUT'ING. [AS. *hrūtan.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To roar; bellow; low; bray; snort. **2.** To snore loudly; hence, to slumber. *Wycliffe.*

rout, *n.* A bellowing; a shouting; noise; clamor; uproar; tumult. *Shak.*

This new book the whole world makes such a *rout* about. *Sterne.*
The minster bell tolls out
Above the city's *rout*. *Thackeray*

rout (rout), *v. i.* [Cf. ROOT, *v.*] To root, search, or rummage, as a swine in the ground; to root. *Edwards.*

rout, *v. t.* **1.** To root up; as, swine *routed* the corn. **2.** To scoop out with a gouge or other tool; to furrow.

to rout out. a To turn up to view; to discover. **b** To turn out by force or compulsion; as, *to rout* one *out* of bed. *Colloq.*

rout, *n.* [OF. *route* a throng, troop, defeat (in this last sense perh. fr. It. *rotta*), LL. *rupta*, properly, a breaking (hence prob. applied to a part of an army), fr. L. *rumpere*, *ruptum*, to break. See RUPTURE, REAVE; cf. ROUTE. In some senses this word has been confused with *rout* a bellowing, an uproar.] **1.** A troop; throng; company; assembly; esp., a moving company or throng. *Obs.* **2.** A disorderly and tumultuous crowd; a mob; hence, the rabble; the herd of common people. *Milton.*

The endless *routs* of wretched thralls. *Spenser.*

3. State of being disorganized and thrown into confused flight or retreat; — said esp. of an army put to flight in disorder or panic; also, the act of defeating and breaking up an army; total defeat or repulse; as, the *rout* of political opponents; in the battle of Mukden the Russians suffered a defeat, but not a *rout*. **4.** *Law.* A disturbance of the peace by persons assembled together with intent to do a thing which, if executed, would make them rioters, and actually making a motion toward the execution thereof. *Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown.* **5.** A fashionable assembly; esp., a large evening party. *Archaic.* "At *routs* and dances." *Landor.*

rout, *v. t.*; ROUT'ED; ROUT'ING. To break the ranks of, as troops, and put them to flight in disorder; to put to rout; to defeat or repulse utterly.

Syn. — Defeat, discomfit, overpower, overthrow.

rout cake. A kind of rich sweet cake made for routs, or parties.

route (rōōt; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [OF. & F. *route*, fr. L. *rupta* (sc. *via*), fr. *ruptus*, p. p. of *rumpere* to break; hence, lit., a broken or beaten way or path. See 5th ROUT; cf. RUT a track.] **1.** The course or way which is or is to be traveled or passed; a course; road; path; march.

Wide through the furzy field their *route* they take. *Gay.*

2. *Mil.* An order for troops to march from one place to another, esp. that part of the order which indicates the location of headquarters for each evening.

☞ The pron. *rout* (*ou* as in *out*) is still common in the U. S., prevailing in some localities; but *rōōt*, after mod. French, is displacing it in the best usage.

route (rōōt; 277: *see note under* ROUTE, *n.*), *v. t.* To send, forward, or transport, by a certain route; as, the troops were *routed* to Chicago via Albany.

route march (rōōt). *Mil.* A march executed, as at a distance from the enemy, in a manner to conserve the comfort of the men, who are not required to keep step, maintain silence, or hold their arms in any one position, although the ranks preserve their formation and distance.

rout'er (rout'ẽr), *n.* One that routs, or scoops out; any of various devices or machines for routing; as: **a** A plane resembling a spokeshave, for working the inside edges of circular sashes, etc. **b** A kind of plane for working in the bottom of a cavity. See PLANE, *Illust.* **c** The lip on a centerbit or a similar bit, that cuts within the radius of the nicker. **d** *Mach.* A machine with a rapidly revolving vertical spindle and cutter for scooping out the surface of wood or metal, as for blanks on an electrotype.

rout'er, *v. t.* To cut out with a router; to rout.

route step. *Mil.* The order in which a route march is made; also, the command at which such order is taken.

‖ **rou'tier'** (rōō'tyā'), *n.*; *pl.* -TIERS (-tyā'). [F. See 5th ROUT.] One of a class of brigands or adventurers sometimes employed by the early French kings in their struggles with the feudal lords; hence, any wandering robber or plunderer.

rou-tine' (rōō-tēn'), *n.* [F., fr. *route* a path, way, road. See ROUTE.] **1.** A round of business, amusement, or occupation, daily or frequently pursued; esp., a regular or customary course of business or official duties. **2.** Any regular course of action or procedure adhered to through force of habit.

rout'ing (rout'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ROUT, to scoop out.

routing bit, *Mech.*, a fluted bit resembling the pod bit, but without the spoon end of the latter.

rou-tin'ism (rōō-tēn'ĭz'm), *n.* Adherence to routine; the practice of doing things with undiscriminating, mechanical regularity. — **rou-tin'ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

rout'ous-ly (rout'ŭs-lĭ), *adv. Law.* With that violation of law called a rout. See 5th ROUT, 4.

‖ **roux** (rōō), *n.* [F. beurre *roux* brown butter.] *Cookery.* A thickening of flour and melted butter, as for soup.

rove (rōv), *v. t.*; ROVED (rōvd); ROV'ING (rōv'ĭng). [Perh. from or akin to *reeve*.] **1.** To draw through an eye or similar aperture. **2.** To draw out into flakes; to card, as wool. *Jamieson.* **3.** *Textiles.* To draw out and twist slightly, as slivers of wool or cotton, before spinning.

rove (rōv), *n.* **1.** A copper washer upon which the end of a nail is clinched in boat building. **2.** *Textiles.* A roll or sliver of wool, cotton, silk, etc., drawn out and slightly twisted; a roving.

rove, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *rooven* to rob. See ROVER.] **1.** To practice robbery, esp. on the seas; to wander on the seas in piracy. *Obs. Hakluyt.* **2.** Hence, to wander; to ramble; to range; to go, move, or pass, without certain direction, in any manner, as by sailing, walking, riding, flying, or otherwise. **3.** *Archery.* To shoot at rovers; hence, to shoot at an angle of elevation, not at point-blank (rovers usually being beyond the point-blank range).

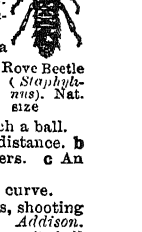
Syn. — Wander, roam, range, stroll. See RAMBLE.

rove, *v. t.* **1.** To wander over or through. **2.** To plow into ridges by turning the earth of two furrows together. **3.** To shoot (an arrow) in roving (see ROVE, *v. i.*, 3).

rove, *n.* Act of roving or wandering; a ramble.

In thy nocturnal *rore* one moment halt. *Young.*

rove beetle. Any of numerous beetles constituting the family Staphylinidæ, having a long body, but very short wing covers, beneath which the wings are folded transversely. They feed on decaying animal and vegetable matter, and can run swiftly. Though perfectly harmless, if disturbed they raise the end of the abdomen as if trying to sting.



Rove Beetle (*Staphylinus*). Nat. size

rov'er (rōv'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *rovere* a pirate, D. *roover* a robber, fr. *rooven* to rob, akin to E. *reave*. See REAVE; cf. ROB, ROBBER.] **1.** One who practices robbery, esp. on the seas; a pirate. **2.** One who wanders about by sea or land; a wanderer; a rambler; a vagrant. **3.** Hence, a fickle, inconstant person. **4.** *Croquet.* A ball which has passed through all the hoops and would go out if it hit the stake, but is continued in play; also, the player of such a ball. **5.** *Archery.* **a** A casual mark at an uncertain distance. **b** A kind of arrow esp. used in shooting at rovers. **c** An archer shooting at rovers or for distance. **6.** *Arch.* A molding or the like which follows a curve.

at rovers, at casual marks; hence, at random; as, shooting *at rovers*. See def. 5 **a** above. *Addison.*

Bound down on every side with many bands because it shall not run *at rovers*. *Robinson (More's Utopia).*

‖ **ro-ve'scio** (rō-vĕsh'ō), *n.* [It., reverse.] *Music.* Lit., a turning backward; specif., imitation by reversion or by inversion. — *adv.* In contrary motion.

rov'ing (rōv'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of (either) ROVE. Specif.: *n.* **1.** [See 1st & 2d ROVE.] The operation of forming the rove, or slightly twisted sliver or roll of wool or cotton, by

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round'-i'ron, *n.* A bulbous-headed iron tool used when hot to smooth off soldered joints.

roun'dle, Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ROUNDEL.

round'line', *n. Naut.* A three-stranded, right-handed line used for seizings.

round'ridge', *v. t. Agric.* To plow into round ridges

round'tail', *n.* The hardtail *Gila robusta*.

roun'dure, *n.* [See RONDURE.] Roundness; a circle. *Obs.*

round'wood', *n.* The American mountain ash. *Local, U. S.*

round'y, *a.* Round; rounding. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

roune. † RUNE.

roun'er, *n.* [From ROUN to whisper.] A whisperer. *Obs.*

rounge, *v. t.* [F. *ronger*.] To gnaw. *Obs.* — **rounger**, *n. Obs.*

roungene. † *rung*, p. p. of RING.

roun'ing-ly, *adv.* Whisperingly. *Obs.*

rounse † ROUNCY

roun'si-val. † ROUNCEVAL.

rounspik, *n* = RAMPICK. *Obs.*

roun'tree' (rōn'trē'). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ROWAN TREE.

roup (roup; rōōp), *v. i.* [ME. *roupen*, AS. *hrōpan* to cry out; akin to D. *roepen*, G. *rufen*, Goth. *hrōpjan.*] To shout; call hoarsely; croak. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

roup, *v. t.* To sell at auction; to sell up. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

roup, *n.* [ME *rop*, AS. *hrōp*; akin to D. *roep*, G. *ruf*, Goth. *hrōps.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng* 1. Clamor; shouting. *Obs.* 2. Hoarseness; a cold. [PIP.] 3. A disease of poultry. See 1st 4. Auction; a sale by outcry.

roupee. † RUPEE.

roup'er (roup'ẽr; rōōp'ẽr), *n.* One who roups. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Scot.*]

roup'et, roup'it (-ĭt), *a.* Roupy.

roupie. † RUPEE.

roup'ing-wife' (roup'ĭn-wīf'; rōōp-), *n* A woman who traffics in goods purchased at auction. *Scot.*

roup'y (roup'ĭ; rōōp'ĭ), *a.* [Cf ROUP to cry out.] Hoarse. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

rourde. † RERDE

rourde, *n.* [Cf. AS *reord* voice.] Confusion of voices. *Obs*

rous (*dial.* rōōz). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of ROOSE.

rousch † RUSH, *v.*

rouse (*Scot.* rōōz, rûz). Obs. or Scot var. of ROOSE.

rouse, *n.* Talk; noise. *Obs.*

rouse'a-bout' (rous'ă-bout'), *n.* = ROUSTABOUT, 2. *Australasia.*

rousee, *n.* [F *rosée*.] Dew. *Obs.*

rous'ing-ly, *adv* of ROUSING.

roussant. Var. of ROUSANT.

roussat. † RUSSET.

rous-sel'll-an (rōō-sĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a* Of or pert. to Rousseau.

rous-sette' (rōō-sĕt'), *n.* [F.; — in allusion to the color See RUSSET.] **a** A fruit bat. **b** Any small shark or dogfish of the genus *Scyliorhinus*.

Rous'sil'lon' (rōō'sē'yôN'), *n.* A red wine of the Burgundy type, made in the old province of Roussillon, France.

roust. † ROOST, RUST.

roust (roust), *v. i.* To move or act with energy or briskly *Colloq.*

roust (roust; rōōst), *v i.* To roar; bellow *Scot.* — *n.* Roaring; bellowing; tumult. *Scot.*

roust (roust; rōōst), *v. t.* [Cf. ROUSE, *v.*] To rouse; stir; rout out. *Colloq. & Dial.*

roust'er (rous'tẽr), *n.* = ROUSTABOUT, 1.

roustie, rousty. † RUSTY.

roust'ing, *n.* Current; roust. *Obs.*

rous'y (*dial.* rouz'ĭ), *a.* Noisy; riotous. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

rout, *v. t.* To harass; molest. *Obs.*

rout, *n. & v. t.* Knock; strike; beat. *Obs.*

rout, *v. i* [Cf. AS. *hrūtan* to whiz, to snore, Icel. *hrjōta* to rebound, to fly.] To rush; to dart. *Obs.* [impetus. *Obs.*]

rout, *n.* Violent movement;

rout, *v. i.* To assemble; to collect in company. *Obs.*

route. Var. of ROWT.

route (*dial* rōōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ROUT.

route order. *Mil.* The order in which a route march is made.

rout'er (rōōt'ẽr), *n.* One who routes persons or things.

routh, routhe. † RUTH.

routh. Var of ROWTH, rowing

routh (rōōth; routh), *n.* Plenty; abundance *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

routh, *a.* Also **routh'y** (-ĭ) Plentiful; abundant; also, having plenty. *Scot.*

routh'er-cock' (-ẽr-kŏk'), *n.* [Named *routherock* in the Orkneys; cf. Orkney dial. *roother* barnacle. Cf. ROOD GOOSE.] Bernicle goose. *Eng*

routh'y, routh'ie (-ĭ), *a.* = ROUTH, plentiful. *Scot*

rou'ti-na-ry (rōō'tĭ-nĕ-rĭ), *a.* Involving, or pert. to, routine; ordinary; customary. *Rare.*

rou'ti-neer' (rōō'tĭ-nēr'), *n.* One who follows routine *Rare.*

rout'ish, *a.* Uproarious. *Obs.*

rout'ous (rout'ŭs), *a* Uproarious; noisy *Obs. or Archaic.*

rouwe † ROUGH.

rouwen. † ROW, *v.*

rove. † ROOF, RUFE.

rove (rōv). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret & p p of RIVE.

rove (rōv), *n.* = ARROBA. *Obs*

roveisoun, *n.* [OF. *roveison, rovaison*, L. *rogatio* an asking.] Rogation. *Obs.*

rov'er (rōv'ẽr), *v. i.* *Archery.* To shoot at rovers or as a rover.

rov'er-y, *n.* Predatory roving; freebooting. *Obs.*

ro-vet'to (rō-vĕt'ō), *n.* [Color.]

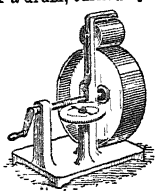
ro-vet'to (rō-vĕt'ō), *n.* The es-

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means of a machine for the purpose, called a **roving frame** or **machine**; also, a rove.

2. [See 3d ROVE.] **a** Act of one who roves, or wanders. **b** *Archery.* Act or practice of one who shoots at rovers.

roving plate, an iron or steel scraper for truing up a grindstone. — **r. reel,** a device consisting of a drum, turned by a crank, and a small presser roller, used for measuring rovings, etc.



Roving Reel.

— **rov'ing-ly** (rōv'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* — **rov'ing-ness,** *n.*

row (rou), *n.* [Prob fr. *rouse*, n., taken as a pl.] A noisy or turbulent quarrel; a brawl. *Colloq.*

row, *v. t.;* ROWED (roud); ROW'ING. To pick or have a row with; to scold or abuse noisily. *Colloq.*

row, *v. i.* To engage in a row; to be abusive or quarrelsome; as, he was always *rowing*. *Colloq.*

row (rō), *v. t.;* ROWED (rōd); ROW'ING. [AS. *rōwan;* akin to D. *roeijen*, MHG. *rüejen*, Dan. *roe*, Sw. *ro*, Icel. *róa*, G. *ruder* oar, OIr. *rām*, L. *remus* oar, Gr. *ἐρετμον*, Skr. *aritra*. Cf. RUDDER.] **1.** To propel with oars along the surface of water; as, to *row* a boat.

2. To transport, as a person, in a boat propelled with oars.

row, *v. i.* **1.** To use an oar or oars in rowing a boat.

2. To be moved by oars; as, the boat *rows* easily.

rowed of all, *Naut.*, an order to stop rowing. — **to row dry. a** To row without splashing. *Colloq.* **b** To go through the motion of rowing in a boat not in the water, as for a punishment. — **to r. wet,** to splash in rowing. *Colloq.*

row, *n.* Act of rowing; an excursion in a rowboat.

row (rō), *n.* [ME. *rowe, rawe, rewe*, AS. *rāw, rǣw;* prob. akin to D. *rij*, G. *reihe;* cf. Skr. *rēkhā* a line, stroke.] **1.** A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; a line; rank; file; as, a *row* of trees or houses.

2. A straight line; specif., a line of writing. *Obs.* "The first *row* of the pious chanson." *Shak.*

3. A line of houses, connected or close together, constituting an architectural whole, or a division of a street, or a short street; as, Rochester *Row*, London.

4. A passage. *Obs., exc. in* [*cap.*] *the Rows*, of Chester, England. These are passageways along the fronts of lines of houses, over the ground floor and under the front part of the upper floors, so that the first upper story is available for shops. They are reached from the street by stairs

5. *Math.* = RANGE, *n.*, 7 **a.**

row (rō), *v. i.* To arrange or place in a row or line; to mark, or the like, with a row or rows of something; as, a field *rowed* with ditches; *rowed* poplars by the roadside.

row'a-ble (rō'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be rowed, or rowed on.

row'an (rō'ăn; rou'ăn; 277), *n.* **a** The rowan tree. **b** A rowan berry.

rowan tree. [Cf. Sw. *rönn*, Dan. *rönne*, Icel. *reynir.*] **a** A European malaceous tree (*Sorbus aucuparia*) with pinnate leaves and flat corymbs of small white flowers followed by red berries. **b** Either of two related American trees (*S. americana* and *S. sambucifolia*), more properly called *mountain ash.*

row'boat' (rō'bōt'), *n.* A boat designed to be rowed.

row culture (rō). *Agric.* Cultivation of crops in drills.

row'dy (rou'dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Cf. ROW a brawl, ROWDYDOW.] One who engages in rows, or noisy quarrels, or in rough behavior; a ruffianly fellow; a rough.

row'dy, *a.* **1.** Characteristic of, or of the nature of, a rowdy; rowdyish; as, *rowdy* behavior.

2. Tricky; vicious; obstinate; — said of cattle. *Australia.*

row'dy-ish, *a.* Resembling a rowdy in temper or conduct; characteristic of a rowdy.

row'dy-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The conduct of a rowdy; vulgar disorder, or vulgarly offensive conduct.

rowed (rōd), *a.* Formed into, or having, a row or rows; as, a six-*rowed* ear of corn. Also, having lines; striped.

row'el (rou'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *roele, rouele*, prop., a little wheel, F. *rouelle* collop, slice, LL. *rotella* little wheel, dim. of L. *rota*. See ROLL; cf. 1st ROTA.] **1.** A little wheel or circle. *Obs.*

2. A little wheel on some spurs, having a number of radiating sharp points. "*Rowels* dyed in blood." *Cowper.*

3. A little flat ring on old-time bits for horses.

The iron *rowels* into frothy foam he bit. *Spenser.*

4. *Far.* A roll of hair, silk, etc., passed through the flesh of horses, answering to a seton in human surgery.

5. Something resembling a spur rowel, as a spiked wheel in a kind of soil pulverizer.

row'el, *v. t.;* ROW'ELED (-ĕld) or ROW'ELLED; ROW'EL-ING or ROW'EL-LING. **1.** To spur, esp. with a rowel.

2. *Far.* To insert a rowel, or roll of hair or silk, into (as the flesh of a horse). *Mortimer.*

3. To furnish with a rowel; as, a *roweled* spur.

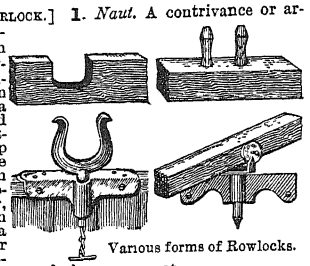
row'en (rou'ĕn), *n.* [Cf. E. *rough*, ME. *row.*] *Dial.* **a** A stubble field left unplowed till late in the autumn, to be cropped by cattle. **b** A second-growth crop; aftermath.

Row-e'na (rō-ē'nȧ), *n.* **1.** In British legend, the daughter of Hengist and wife of Vortigern.

2. A beautiful and noble Saxon lady of royal descent, ward of Cedric in Scott's "Ivanhoe." See IVANHOE.

row'ing (rō'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ROW. — **rowing machine,** a gymnasium device for exercising the muscles in a manner similar to rowing in a boat.

row'lock (rō'lŏk, *colloq.* rŭl'ŭk), *n.* [See ROW, *v.*, LOCK a fastening; cf. OARLOCK.] **1.** *Naut.* A contrivance or arrangement serving as a fulcrum for an oar in rowing. It may consist of a notch in the gunwale, of a pair of pins called *tholepins*, of a metal fork or stirrup pivoted in the gunwale or on an outrigger and supporting the oar, or of a single pin passing through a hole in the oar or having the oar attached to it, as commonly by a grommet.



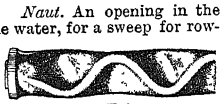
Various forms of Rowlocks.

2. *Arch.* A ring in a rowlock arch.

rowlock, *or* **rollock, arch.** An arch in which the vousoirs are arranged in separate concentric rings, each ring forming an arch.

row'port' (rō'pōrt'; 201), *n.* *Naut.* An opening in the side of small vessels, near the water, for a sweep for rowing in calm weather.

Row tube. *Steam Engin.* A patented form of water tube for flash boilers, affording very little water space and large heating surface; — so called from the name of the inventor.



Row Tube.

row'y (rō'ĭ), *a.* Having rows, lines, or stripes; streaked; streaky; — used chiefly of cloth with thin places extending across the piece.

Rox'burgh (rŏks'bŭr-ō; -bûrg), *n.* [After the third duke of *Roxburgh* (Scotland), a noted book collector who had his books so bound.] A style of bookbinding in which the back is leather, the sides are paper or cloth, the top edge is gilt, but the front and bottom edges are left uncut.

roy'al (roi'ăl; *formerly, & still dial.,* rī'ăl; *cf.* PAIRIAL, *etc.*), *a.* [ME. *roial, riall*, OF. *roial, reial*, F. *royal*, fr. L. *regalis*, fr. *rex, regis*, king. See RICH; cf. REGAL, REAL a coin, RIAL.] **1.** Kingly; of or pert. to the crown or the king or sovereign; belonging to the royal prerogative; regal; as, *royal* power; a *royal* stag; *royal* family; also, of or pert. to the government of a kingdom; as, the *royal* army and navy.

2. Under the patronage of royalty; holding a charter granted by the sovereign; as, the *Royal* Academy of Arts.

3. Characteristic of or befitting a king; magnificent; princely; splendid; most excellent; as, *royal* state or splendor; *royal* hospitality; *royal* companions.

How doth that *royal* merchant, good Antonio? *Shak.*

4. Very large, excellent, or the like, of its kind; as, a *royal* octavo volume.

Syn. — Monarchical, imperial, kinglike, princely, august, majestic; superb, illustrious. See KINGLY.

royal abbey, an abbey which was under the jurisdiction of the king. — **r. agaric,** a widely distributed agaric (*Amanita cæsarea*) with a smooth, deep orange pileus, yellow gills, a large membranaceous annulus, and a white volva which covers the whole plant when young. It is edible, but resembles somewhat the poisonous fly agaric. — **r. antelope,** a tiny West African antelope (*Neotragus pygmæus*) the smallest of ruminants, standing only 12 inches high at the shoulder. The male has short spikelike horns and is bright chestnut above and white below. — **r. antler.** See ANTLER. — **r. arch,** *Masonry*, in United States the seventh degree in the York rite. In England a fourth degree considered as the perfection of the third. — **r. bay,** the classic laurel. — **r. blue,** smalt. — **r. bracken,** *or* **r. brake,** the royal fern. — **r. burgh.** See BURGH. — **r. cashmere,** a fine, light, woolen fabric. — **r. colony,** a colony governed directly by the crown through a governor and council appointed by it. Originally some, and ultimately most, of the American colonies of Great Britain that became the United States were *royal colonies*. Cf. CHARTER COLONY, PROPRIETARY COLONY. — **r. color** *or* **colour,** *Mil.*, in the British army, one of the two flags carried by a regiment, usually the Union Jack, but in the foot guards a crimson flag with royal and regimental devices. — **r. crown,** a South African bulbous liliaceous plant (*Eucomis undulata*), bearing a rosette of basal leaves and a leafy-topped scape with numerous greenish flowers. — **r. demesne.** = CROWNLAND, 1. — **r. domains.** = CROWNLAND, 1. — **r. door,** in a Greek church, one of the doors leading from the narthex into the church, esp. the center one of these doors. — **r. eagle,** the golden eagle. — **r. fern,** a common and widely distributed osmundaceous fern (*Osmunda regalis*), with large bipinnate fronds bearing the panicled sporophylls at their summit. — **r. fish,** *Eng. Law*, fish in which the crown has special rights. In England, certain fishes (whales, sturgeons, and porpoises, and, as sometimes given, grampuses) which, when taken in territorial waters, belong to the crown or its grantee, though caught by another person. In Scotland, whales of large size. In Scotland salmon fishing in the sea and in public and private rivers, mussel and oyster fishing, except in private rivers, are enjoyable only by the crown or persons deriving title under it. — **r. flush,** *Poker*, a straight flush with the ace highest card. — **r. green,** Paris green. — **R. Highlanders, the.** See BLACK WATCH.



Royal Antelope. (1/8)

— **Royal Highness,** a title of reference and address applied in Great Britain to the children of the sovereign and of the sovereign's sons. — **R. Horse Guards.** See HORSE GUARDS, 1. — **r. jelly,** a form of food probably consisting of partly digested honey and pollen supplied by bees to the larvæ destined for queens. — **R. Marine forces,** the Royal Marine Light Infantry and the Royal Marine Artillery of Great Britain. The duties of these corps are those of marines generally, the Royal Marine Artillery, however, serving more generally at the guns. See MARINE, *n.*, 4 **b.** — **r. marriage.** *Card Playing.* See MARRIAGE, 6. — **R. Martyr,** Charles I. of England, beheaded January 30, 1649. — **r. mast,** *Naut.*, the mast next above the topgallant mast and usually the highest on a square-rigged vessel. The *royal yard* and *royal sail* are carried on the *royal mast.* — **r. maundy.** See MAUNDY, 2. — **r. metal,** gold; — an old name. — **r. moth,** any of certain large handsome moths of *Cuheronia* and allied genera, as the regal moth and imperial moth. — **r. muscadine,** an abundant excellent European grape having large, round, pale amber-colored berries. — **R. Oak,** *Eng. Hist.*, a game of lottery authorized to be carried on in various places in the 17th century by royal license; — so called by way of imitation of the original Italian name *oca di Catalonia*, lit., goose of Catalonia. — **R. Oak Day.** = OAK-APPLE DAY. — **r. octavo.** See OCTAVO, *n.* — **r. osmond,** the royal fern. — **r. packet.** See PAPER, *Table.* — **r. palm. a** A tropical American pinnate-leaved palm (*Roystonea regia*) of tall and graceful habit, with a white trunk often enlarged or swelled out at the bole. **b** In Bermuda, the cabbage palm *Oreodoxa oleracea.* — **r. palmetto,** the West Indian palmetto *Inodes umbraculifera.* — **r. poinciana,** the peacock flower (*Delonix regia*). — **R. Psalmist,** King David; — sometimes so called as the reputed author of many of the Psalms. — **r. purple,** an intense violet color, verging toward blue. It was originally perhaps a deep crimson. — **r. red,** any of several lakes prepared from eosin by precipitating it upon a base of orange lead, orange lead and barium sulphate, or the like. — **r. regiment of artillery,** *Mil.*, all the artillery forces of Great Britain. There are now two divisions for purposes of seniority and promotion, one including the horse and field artillery and the other the garrison artillery and mountain batteries. — **r. rock snake.** See ROCK SNAKE **a.** — **r. sail,** *Naut.* = ROYAL, *n.*, 5. — **r. stars,** the four astrological stars Aldebaran, Antares, Fomalhaut, and Regulus. — **r. straight flush,** *Poker.* = ROYAL FLUSH. — **r. tern,** a large tern (*Sterna maxima*) of the southern United States and farther southward. It is white with a black crown and crest and pearl gray mantle. — **r. tiger,** the tiger. — **r. touch,** the touching of a diseased person by the hand of a king, esp. for healing the king's evil. — **r. walnut,** the English walnut. — **r. water lily,** the giant water lily (*Victoria regia*) of South America. See VICTORIA, *n.*, 1. — **r. yard.** *Naut.* See ROYAL MAST. — **r. yellow,** king's yellow.

roy'al (roi'ăl), *n.* **1.** A royal person. *Obs.*

2. a A former English coin. See ROYAL **a.** **b** See PAVILION, 4 **b.**

3. The tres-tine of a deer's antler.

4. *Ordnance.* A small mortar. *Obs. or Hist.*

5. *Naut.* A small sail on the royal mast immediately above the topgallant sail. It is the highest sail usually carried on a square-rigged vessel, though there may be light sails, as skysails, above it.

6. A size of paper, originally bearing as a watermark the royal crest, a fleur-de-lis, of France. See PAPER, *Table.*

7. A stag of eight years or more having antlers with at least twelve points, that is, rights and three points at the top of each horn.

8. See under CHANGE RINGING.

the Royals, *Mil.*, the first regiment of foot of the British army, formerly so called; later called the *Royal Scots*, and at present the *Lothian Regiment.*

roy'al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *royalisme.*] The principles or characteristics of monarchical government; adherence to a king or a royal government.

roy'al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *royaliste.*] An adherent of a king, or one attached to monarchical government; specif., *Hist.* [*cap.*]: **a** A supporter of Charles I. in his struggles with the Puritans and Parliament; a Cavalier. **b** An adherent of George III. or the British government in the American Revolution. **c** An adherent of the Bourbon dynasty in France during and since the French Revolution.

roy'al-ist, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, royalism or royalists; as, *royalist* ideas; the *royalist* army.

roy'al-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To make royal. *Shak.*

roy'al-ize, *v. i.* To act the king or sovereign; to have or assume royal power, dignity, or the like.

roy'al-ly, *adv.* In a royal or kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king; as, *royally* entertained.

roy'al-ty (roi'ăl-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *roialté, royauté*, F. *royauté.* See ROYAL; cf. REGALITY.] **1.** State or status of being royal; royal station, birth, etc; kingship.

2. The person of a king or royal person; sometimes, collectively, royal persons; as, in the presence of *royalty.*

3. An emblem of royalty; usually, *pl.*, regalia. *Obs.*

4. Character of, or proper to, a king; kingliness; regal quality or nature. "His *royalty* of nature." *Shak.*

5. A royal domain, province, or manor.

6. A right, prerogative, due, or perquisite belonging to a king or sovereign; as: **a** A seigniorage on gold and silver coined at the mint. **b** *Eng. Law.* Any of the royal rights constituting the regalia (which see), including various rights in land, such as the right to all gold and silver mines (called **royal mines**); hence, a percentage paid to the crown of gold or silver taken from mines, or a tax exacted in lieu of such share; an imperialty.

7. Hence: **a** A share of the product or profit (as of a mine,

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roving head. *Worsted Manuf.* A kind of roving frame.

ro-vis'ti-co. *n.* [It.] Privet. *Obs.*

row. † ROE, spawn; ROLL.

row (rou). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of RAW.

row (*dial.* rou). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ROUGH.

row, *v. i.* To dawn; beam. *Obs.*

rowan berry. The berry or fruit of the rowan tree.

rowbour. † RUBBOUR.

rowch. † ROUGH.

rowd. Rowed. *R. Sp.* [-NESS.]

row'di-ness (rou'dĭ-nĕs), *n.* See ROW'DY-DOW'.

row'dy-dow' (-dou'), *n.* Hubbub; rumpus. *Colloq.*

row'dy-dow'dy (-dĭ), *a.* Uproarious; boisterous. *Colloq.*

rowe † ROUGH, ROW.

rowe (rō). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ROLL.

rowe. *adv.* Sulkily. *Obs.*

rowe (rō), *n. & v. i.* [AS. *rōw*, n.] Rest. *Obs.*

rowel, rowelle. † ROLL.

row'el-head', *n.* The axis on which a rowel turns.

row'er (rou'ẽr), *n.* One who rows, or engages in noisy disturbances. [rows with an oar.]

row'er (rō'ẽr), *n.* One who

row'et (rō'ĕt), *n.* [F. *rouet.*] The lock of a musket or pistol. Called also *rowet work. Obs. or Hist.* [Eng. of ROWEN.]

row'et, row'ett (rō'ĭt). Dial.

row'ey. Var. of ROWY.

rowf. † ROOF.

row'-graves' (rō'grāvz'), *n. pl* = REIHENGRÄBER.

row'i-ness (rou'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being rowy.

row'ing (rō'ĭn). Dial. var. of ROWEN.

rowith. † RUTH.

rowk. † RUCK, to crouch. [por.]

rowk (rŏk) Var. of ROKE, va-

Row'land (rou'lănd), *n.* Masc. prop. name. See ROLAND.; **Rowland, Childe.** See CHILDE ROWLAND.

row'land-ite (-tīt), *n.* [After Henry A. *Rowland.*] A massive grayish green silicate of yttrium.

rowle. † ROLL.

rowle, rowll. † RULE.

rowl'er (rōl'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ROLLER.

row'let (rou'lĕt), *n.* [Dim. fr. OF. *roele*, prop., a little wheel.] A little roller. *Rare.*

Row'ley, Thom'as (rou'lĭ). A fictitious priest of Bristol, pretended by Chatterton to have lived in the 15th century, and to have written several remarkable poems, of which Chatterton himself was really the author.

rowl'y-powl'y (rōl'ĭ-pōl'ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ROLY-POLY.

rowm. Var. of ROUM. *Scot.*

rowme. † ROAM, ROOM.

rowmer. † ROAMER.

rowmiss. † RUMMES.

rown (rōn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RAWN. [of ROUN.]

rown (rōn). Obs. or Scot. var. ROWNAR.

rownar. † ROUNER.

rownde. † ROUND.

rowne (*dial.* rōn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ROUN.

rowne. Obs. p. p. of RUN.

rown'tree' (*dial.* rōn'trē'). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of ROWAN TREE.

rownyngly. † ROUNINGLY.

rowpee. † RUPEE. [*n.*, 3 **a.**]

rows (rōz), *n. pl.* See ROUGH,

rowse. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ROUSE. [flutter or cry. *Obs.*

rowse, *n.* [Cf. 2d ROUSE.] A

rowst. † RUST.

rowt. Var. of ROUT. to roar, noise.

rowte (rout). Scot var of ROUT.

rowth. † ROUGH.

rowth. Var. of ROUTH.

rowth (rŏth; rōth), *n.* [Cf. Icel *rōðr*, or fr. E. *row*, v.] Act of rowing; also, a rowlock. *Scot.*

rowze. † ROUSE.

rox (rŏks), *n. & v.* Decay; rot. *Dial. Eng.*

rox-am'ine (rŏk-săm'ĭn; rŏk'-sȧ-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** See DYE.

Rox-an'a (rŏk-săn'ȧ; -sā'nȧ), *n.* [L. *Roxane*, fr. Gr. Ῥωξάνη, of Per. origin; cf. Avestan *raokhshna* bright.] Fem. prop name. F *Roxane* (rŏk'sȧn') — Dim. *Roxy* (rŏk'sĭ).

Rox-an'a *and* **Sta-tī'ra** (stȧ-tī'-ra). The rival queens in Nathaniel Lee's tragedy of that name. In history, Roxana was wife of Alexander the Great; Statira, of Darius, King of Persia. In the play Roxana stabs Statira, both being wives of Alexander

Rox'ane' (rŏk'sȧn'), *n.* See CYRANO DE BERGERAC.

Roxbury waxwork. The false bittersweet.

roxed. Obs. pret. of RAX.

rox'le (rŏk'ĭ'l), *v. i.* To grunt; to speak hoarsely. *Obs. or Scot. Dial. Eng.*

Rox'o-la'ni (rŏk'sō-lā'nī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient people dwelling north of the Black Sea, sometimes preying upon the Roman provinces, sometimes serving as Roman auxiliaries.

rox'y (rŏk'sĭ), *a.* Decayed; softened. *Dial. Eng.*

roy, *n.* [F. *roi.*] A king. *Obs.*

roy (*dial.* roi), *v. i.* [Cf. ROYET.] To live riotously or extravagantly; also, to swagger; bluster *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

roy'al-et (roi'ăl-ĕt), *n.* A petty or powerless king. *Rare.*

roy'al-i-za'tion (roi'ăl-ĭ-zā'-shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* Act of making loyal to a king. *Rare.*

royalme, *n.* [OF. *roialme*, F. *royaume.* See REALM.] Realm. *Obs.*

royame. † ROYALME.

royat. † RIOT.

roydly † RUDELY.

roye. † ROY.

forest, etc.) reserved by the owner for permitting another to use the property. **b** A duty or compensation paid to the owner of a patent or a copyright for the use of it or the right to act under it, usually at a certain rate for each article manufactured, used, sold, or the like; also, a percentage, as on output, paid to the owner of an article, esp. a machine, by one who hires the use of it.

3. *Scots Law.* A territory subject to royal jurisdiction, esp. that of a royal burgh; *pl.*, the bounds of a royal burgh.

Roy'e-na (roi'ē-nä; roi-ē'nä), *n.* [NL., after Adrian van *Royen*, Dutch botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of South African ebenaceous trees distinguished by the monoclinous flowers with a bell-shaped accrescent calyx and reflexed corolla lobes.

Roy-sto'ne-a (roi-stō'nē-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of chiefly tropical American pinnate-leaved palms, with smooth, often spindle-shaped stems. *R. regia* is the royal palm.

rub (rŭb), *v. t.*; RUBBED (rŭbd); RUB'BING. [ME. *rubben*; cf. Fries. *rubben*, Norw. dial. *rubba*.] **1.** To subject (a body) to the action of something moving, esp. back and forth, over its surface with pressure and friction; as, to *rub* the flesh with the hand; to *rub* wood with sandpaper.

2. To scour, burnish, polish, or brighten by rubbing; — often with *up* or *off*; as, to *rub* up silver; to *rub* off a table.

The whole business of our redemption is to *rub* over the defaced copy of the creation. *South.*

3. To cause (a body) to move with pressure and friction along a surface; as, to *rub* the hand over the body.

4. To spread a substance thinly over; to smear; as, to *rub* a salad bowl lightly with garlic.

5. To treat or deal with by rubbing in a manner indicated by an accompanying adverb; as, to *rub* off rust; to *rub* in a stain; to *rub* out a mark.

We *rub* each other's angles down. *Tennyson.*

6. To take a rubbing of. See RUBBING, *n.*, 2.

7. Fig.: To subject to mental or moral friction; hence, to check, stimulate, furbish, or the like.

You should *rub* him on this point, for his recollection becomes rusty the instant I leave town *Scott.*

to rub down, to rub from top to bottom or head to foot; specif., to comb or curry; as, *to rub down* a horse. — **to r. in**, to harp on, insist on, continue to recall, emphasize, or the like (something unpleasant); as, *to rub in* a failure by making it public; *to rub in* a rebuke by repeating it. — **to r.** (one, the fur, etc.) **the wrong way**, to irritate; to arouse the antagonism, antipathy, or displeasure of; as, his very tones *rubbed* me *the wrong way*. *Colloq.*

rub, *v. i.* **1.** To move along the surface of a body with pressure; to grate; as, a wheel *rubs* against the gatepost.

2. To fret or chafe with friction; as, to *rub* upon a sore.

3. To move or pass with friction or difficulty; as, to *rub* through woods, as huntsmen; to *rub* through the world.

rub, *n.* [See RUB, *v. t.*] **1.** A rubbing; friction with pressure.

2. That which rubs; that which tends to hinder or obstruct action; hindrance; obstruction; impediment; esp., a difficulty or obstruction hard to overcome; a pinch.

To sleep, perchance to dream: ay, there 's the *rub*. *Shak.*

One knows not, certainly, what other *rubs* might have been ordained for us by a wise Providence. *W. Besant.*

3. Something grating to the feelings, as a gibe, sarcasm, harsh criticism, or the like; as, a hard *rub*.

4. An unevenness or inequality of surface, as of the ground in the game of bowls; hence, an unevenness of character; an imperfection; fault; flaw. *Shak.*

5. A rubstone for sharpening tools. *Dial. Eng.*

6. Prob., a chance. *Obs.* *Chapman.*

rub of the green, *Golf*, anything happening to a ball in motion, such as its being deflected or stopped by any agency outside the match, or by the fore caddie.

rub'a-dub' (rŭb'ä-dŭb'), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound of drumbeats; hence, a repeated clamor; a clatter.

The *rubadub* of the abolition presses. *D. Webster.*

ru-ba'i (rōō-bä'ē), *n.*; *pl.* RUBAIYAT (rōō-bī-yät'). [Ar. *rubā'iyāh* quatrain, pl. of *rubā'iy* having four radicals, fr. *rubā'* four.] A quatrain; as, the *Rubáiyat* of Omar Khayyam. Sometimes in *pl.* construed as *sing.*, a poem in such stanzas.

ru-basse' (rōō-bäs'), *n.* [F. *rubace.*] A superior kind of aventurine (quartz) with ruby reflections; — called also *Ancona ruby*, *Mont Blanc ruby*. It is used as a gem.

‖ **ru-ba'to** (rōō-bä'tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Lit., (time) "robbed" or "stolen" from certain notes of a measure, the time so taken being made up on other notes in the measure. — *n.* The modifying of metrical time in this fashion.

rub'ber (rŭb'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that rubs. Specif.: **a** An instrument or thing used in rubbing, polishing, or cleaning, as a towel, a brush, or the like. **b** A coarse file, or the rough part of a file. **c** A whetstone; a rubstone. **d** An eraser, esp. of caoutchouc. **e** The cushion of an electrical machine. **f** One who massages, esp. in a Turkish bath. **g** Something that chafes or annoys; hence, something that grates on the feelings; a sarcasm; a rub. **h** A rough or prepared surface, as on a match box, to ignite matches by friction. **i** *Type Founding.* One who smoothes the rough edges of the completed type by rubbing on a hard flat surface.

2. In some games, as whist, the odd game when there is a tie between the players; also, a contest determined by the winning of two out of three games.

3. Caoutchouc, or India rubber, esp. in any of its commercial forms. Pure rubber is soft and elastic, becoming sticky when heated, and melting at about 300° F. It is usually mixed with various materials, as vulcanizing agents (sulphur, sulphides, etc.), pigments, and fillers and then molded and vulcanized.

4. Something made of caoutchouc, or India rubber Specif.: **a** An overshoe of rubber. *Colloq.* **b** A cord, string, or band, of rubber, as to hold papers, bills, etc. Cf. ELASTIC, *n.* **c** *Baseball.* The home plate, properly of rubber.

5. A soft brick. = CUTTER, 8.

6. A rough, uneven place in a bowling green; hence, impediment; difficulty; also, misfortune; ill luck; trouble.

rubber belt. A belt made of plies of cotton duck held together by an India-rubber mixture.

rubber cloth. Cloth covered with caoutchouc.

rub'ber-ize (rŭb'ĕr-īz), *v. t.* To coat or impregnate with rubber or a rubber solution or preparation, as silk.

rubber plant. Any plant which yields caoutchouc; specif., *Ficus elastica*, the **rubber tree**, or **rubber fig** (see FICUS), often cultivated for ornament.

rub'bers (-ĕrz), *n.* A disease in sheep characterized by heat and itching. Called also *scab*, *shab*, or *ray*.

rubber tree. Any tree which yields caoutchouc; specif., the rubber fig (*Ficus elastica*). Called also *India-rubber tree*.

rub'ber-y (-ĭ), *a.* Of the consistency of India rubber; resembling rubber.

rub'bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RUB. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of chafing, polishing, or the like.

2. A copy of a raised or indented surface obtained by placing paper over it and rubbing the paper with heelball, graphite, or the like.

rubbing batten, *Naut.*, a wooden batten on the fore side of a mast to prevent chafing by yards or spars. — **r. block.** **a** A block, commonly of sandstone, for cleaning, smoothing, or polishing marble. **b** *Elec. Railways.* The part of a plow that rubs against a conductor rail in a conduit. — **r. paunch.** RUBBING BATTEN. — **r. varnish.** See BODY VARNISH.

rub'bish (rŭb'ĭsh), *n.* [ME. *robows*, *robeux*, rubble or rubbish; orig. uncert.; cf. It. *robaccia* trash, *roba* stuff, goods, wares, robe (cf. ROBE), or E. RUBBLE.] Waste or rejected matter; anything worthless or valueless; trash; débris; specif., fragments of building materials or ruined buildings.

What *rubbish* and what offal! *Shak.*

rub'bish-y (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or of the quality of, rubbish; trashy.

rub'ble (rŭb''l), *n.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. RUBBISH.] **1.** Waterworn or rough broken stones, broken bricks, etc., used in coarse masonry, or to fill up between the facing courses of walls; also, masonry composed of rubble; rubblework.

2. Rough stone as it comes from the quarry; also, among quarrymen, the upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone; brash.

3. Hence, any mass made up of rough irregular pieces; a collection of loose broken pieces; specif., *Geol.*, a mass or stratum of fragments of rock lying under alluvium.

4. Hence, rubbish; trash; also, nonsense; foolishness.

5. A hard chalk used in making paths, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

6. *pl.* The whole of the bran of wheat before it is sorted into pollard, bran, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

rubble car. *Railroads.* A push car or truck for carrying rails, ties, ballast, and other heavy material.

rub'ble-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Masonry of unsquared or rudely squared stones, irregular in size and shape.

rub'bly (-lĭ), *a.* Relating to, abounding in, or resembling, rubble; as, *rubbly* formation; *rubbly* coal.

ru'be-fa'cient (rōō'bē-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *rubefaciens*, p. pr. of *rubefacere* to make red; *rubere* to be red + *faciens*, p. pr.] Causing redness, as of the skin. — *n.* *Med.* An external application producing redness of the skin.

ru'be-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of causing redness; also, the redness due to a rubefacient.

ru-bel'la (rōō-bĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rubellus* reddish.] *Med.* An acute specific disease with a dusky red cutaneous eruption like that of measles, but without catarrhal symptoms; — called also *German*, or *French*, *measles*.

ru'be-ryth'ric (rōō'bē-rĭth'rĭk; rōō'bĕr-ĭth'rĭk), *a.* [L. *rubia* madder + Gr. ἐρυθρός red + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a yellow, crystalline acid, $C_{26}H_{28}O_{14}$, occurring in madder root. It is a glucoside, yielding on decomposition the dyestuff alizarin and glucose.

ru-bes'cence (rōō-bĕs'ĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being or becoming rubescent; a reddening; a flush.

ru-bes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *rubescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *rubescere* to grow red, v. incho. fr. *rubere* to be red: cf. F. *rubescent*. See RUBY.] Growing or becoming red; erubescent; reddening; flushing.

Rü'be-zahl' (ru'bĕ-tsäl'), *n.* [G.] In German legend, a mountain spirit of the Riesen-Gebirge in Silesia. He is the weather lord of those mountains. He assumes various forms, but esp. that of a monk in ash-colored cowl, holding a stringed instrument, which he strikes so violently that the earth shakes. He is friendly toward good men.

Ru'bi-a (rōō'bĭ-ä), *n.* [L., madder.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World herbs, the madders, type of the Rubiaceæ. They resemble *Galium*, but have pentamerous flowers and fleshy fruit. *R. tinctoria* is the common madder.

Ru'bi-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *rubia* madder, akin to *rubeus* red.] *Bot.* A family of plants, the madder family, typifying the order Rubiales, and containing about 400 genera and 4,500 species, almost entirely tropical. They are herbs, shrubs, and trees, of very diverse habit, with opposite stipulate leaves and regular flowers, the stamens being borne on the corolla tube. The ovary is 1-10-celled, usually with numerous ovules; it becomes in fruit a capsule, a berry, or one or more distinct nutlets. The family includes the genera *Coffea*, *Rubia*, *Cinchona*, *Uragoga*, *Gardenia*, *Bouvardia*, *Houstonia*, *Galium*, etc. The North American representatives of the family are largely inconspicuous weeds. — **ru'bi-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ru'bi-a'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order containing the Rubiaceæ, Caprifoliaceæ, and Adoxaceæ, having opposite leaves, an inferior compound ovary, and epigynous stamens equal in number to the lobes of the corolla.

Ru'bi-con (rōō'bĭ-kŏn), *n.* [L. *Rubico.*] *Anc. Geog.* A small river which separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul. By leading an army across this river, contrary to the prohibition of the civil government at Rome, Cæsar precipitated the civil war which made him supreme; hence, **to pass, or cross, the Rubicon** is to take the irrevocable decisive step by which one is committed to a hazardous enterprise.

ru'bi-cund (-kŭnd), *a.* [L. *rubicundus*, fr. *rubere* to be red, akin to *ruber* red. See RED.] Inclining to redness; ruddy; red. "His *rubicund* face." *Longfellow.*

ru'bi-cun'di-ty (-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *rubicunditas.*] Quality or state of being rubicund; ruddiness.

ru-bid'i-um (rōō-bĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rubidus* red, fr. *rubere* to be red. See RUBICUND.] *Chem.* A soft, silvery metal which decomposes water with violence and inflames spontaneously in air. Sp. gr., 1.52. Melting point, 38.5° C. (101.3° F.). Symbol, *Rb*; atomic weight, 85.45. Rubidium compounds are found with those of cæsium in several minerals, in mineral waters, etc., but in small amounts only (cæsium more sparingly than rubidium). These two elements were discovered in 1860 by Bunsen and Kirchhoff with the spectroscope and named accordingly (rubidium from its two prominent *red* lines, cæsium from two bright *blue* ones). Both are alkali metals closely resembling potassium in general properties. They are prepared in metallic form by electrolysis of the chlorides or cyanides by heating the hydroxides with magnesium.

ru-big'i-nose (rōō-bĭj'ĭ-nōs), *a.* [L. *rubiginosus*, fr. *rubigo*, *robigo*, rust: cf. F. *rubigineux.*] Rubiginous.

ru-big'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [See RUBIGINOSE.] Brownish red; rust-colored; also, affected by rubigo, or rust.

ru'ble (rōō'b'l), *n.* Also *rouble.* [Russ. *rubl'*.] The gold monetary unit of Russia, worth about 51.5 cents or 2*s.* 1½*d.*, and divided into 100 kopecks; also, a silver coin of this value. Formerly, the ruble in gold was worth about 77 cents and the silver ruble somewhat less.

ru'bric (-brĭk), *n.* [ME. *rubrike*, *rubriche*, OF. *rubrique*, *rubriche*, F. *rubrique*, fr. L. *rubrica* red earth for coloring, red chalk, the title of a law (because written in red), fr. *ruber* red. See RED.] **1.** Red chalk; red ocher. *Archaic.*

2. A part of any work in the early manuscripts or print which was colored red; hence, specif.: **a** A title-page, or part of it, esp. that giving the date and place of printing, or an initial letter or letters, etc., when printed in red. **b** The title of a statute or law, anciently in red letters. **c** *Liturgies.* A direction, injunction, or prescribed rule for the conduct of service, formerly always in red. **d** Hence, a form or thing established or settled, as by authority.

Nay, as a duty, it had no place or *rubric* in human conceptions before Christianity *De Quincey.*

3. A section heading of a discourse or writing; a head;

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roy'et (roi'ĕt; -ĭt), *a.* [Cf. ROIST.] *Scot.* a Unruly; wild **b** Rough; variable; — of weather. **c** Mischievous; romping.

royne, *n.* [F. *rogne*. See ROYNISH.] Scab; itch; mange; scurf. *Obs.*

royn'ish, *a.* [ME. *roinous*, F. *rogneux*, fr. *rogne* scab, mange, itch.] Mangy; scabby; hence, mean; base; coarse. *Obs.*

royn'ous, *a.* [OF. *rognos*, *roignos*, F. *rogneux.*] Scabby; mangy; scurvy; dirty. *Obs.*

royolet. ✝ ROYALET.

royse. ✝ ROOSE.

royster. ✝ ROSTER, ROISTER.

Roys'ton crow (rois'tŭn). [Fr *Royston*, town in England.] Hooded crow. *Local, Eng.*

royte. ✝ ROT.

roy'te-let. ✝ ROITELET.

roytt. ✝ ROOT.

roze. Rose. *Ref Sp*

ro-zelle'. Var. of ROSELLE.

roz'et (rŏz'ĕt), *n.* Rosin. *Scot.*

Roz'i-nan'te. Var. of ROSINANTE.

R. P., *or* **r. p.** *Abbr.* Regius Professor; respublica (L., republic); Reformed Presbyterian.

R. P. D. *Abbr.* Royal Purple Degree; Rerum Politicarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Political Science). [estant Episcopal.]

R. P. E. *Abbr.* Reformed Prot-

R. P. M., *or* **r. p. m.** *Abbr.* Revolutions per minute. [Office.]

R. P. O *Abbr.* Railroad Post

rpt. *Abbr.* Report.

R. R. *Abbr.* Railroad; Right Reverend; (*Australia*) Railway Reserve (in crown lands).

R. R. C. *Abbr.* Royal Red Cross (for ladies). *Eng.*

rrhage, **-rrhagia.** See -RHAGIA.

-rrhaphy. See -RHAPHY.

rrhea, **-rrhœa** See -RHEA.

rs. *Abbr.* Rupees.

R. S., *or* **r. s.** *Abbr.* Recording Secretary; Revised Statutes; right side; Royal Society.

R. S. A. *Abbr.* Royal Society of Antiquaries; Royal Scottish Academy. [Dublin.]

R. S. D. *Abbr.* Royal Society of

R. S. E. *Abbr.* Royal Society of Edinburgh.

R. S. L. *Abbr.* Royal Society of Literature; Royal Society of London.

R. S. P. C. A. *Abbr.* Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

R. S. S. *Abbr.* Regiæ Societatis Socius (L., Fellow of the Royal Society).

R. S. V. P. *Abbr.* Répondez, s'il vous plaît (F., Reply, if you please).

rt. *Abbr.* Right. [ble.]

Rt. Hon. *Abbr.* Right Honorable.

Rt. Rev. *Abbr.* Right Reverend

R. T. S. *Abbr.* Religious Tract Society. [ful.]

Rt. W. *Abbr.* Right Worshipful. ✝ ROUGH.

ru (*dial.* rōō, rŭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RUE, pity.

ru. *Abbr.* Runic.

Ru. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *fol.*] Ruthenium. [RUA.]

Ru'a (rōō'ä), *n.*, *sing.* of WA-

ru'ach (rōō'ăkh), *n.* [Heb., spirit.] *Cabalism.* The second degree of the soul, the seat of knowledge ot good and evil.

ru-an'a (rōō-ăn'ä), *n.* [Cf. Chin. *êrh⁴ hsien⁴* two-string.] *Music.* A kind of viol used in India.

‖ **ru'at cæ'lum.** [L.] Though the heavens fall; let the heavens fall. [of RUBAI

ru-bai-yat' (rōō-bī-yät'), *n.*, *pl.*

ruban, *n.* [F.] A ribbon *Obs.*

rubanit. ✝ RIBBONED.

rubarb, rubarbe. ✝ RHUBARB.

rub'bage (rŭb'ĭj). Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of RUBBISH.

rubbe ✝ ROB.

rub'bee ✝ RABI.

rub'ben. ✝ RUB. [NECK.

rub'ber Short for RUBBER-

rubber elastic. = RUBBER, 4 b

rubber fig. See RUBBER PLANT.

rubberie. ✝ ROBBERY.

rubber knife. A revolving circular knife, fed with water at the edge, for cutting rubber; — called also *rubber saw*.

rub'ber-neck', *n.* One who cranes his neck or gapes in curiosity. Hence **rub'ber-neck'**, *v. i.* & *t.* *Both Slang, U. S.*

rubber saw. = RUBBER KNIFE

rubber snake. = TWO-HEADED SNAKE

rub'ber-stone', *n.* A kind of sandstone used for whetstones, esp. shoe stones. *Local, U. S.*

rubber vine. The East Indian asclepiadaceous *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, or the West Indian apocynaceous *Forsteronia floribunda*. Both yield caoutchouc.

rub'bidge (rŭb'ĭj). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RUBBISH.

rub'bio (rŏb'byō), *n.* [It.] See MEASURE. [BLOCK.

rubbish pulley *or* **wheel** = GIN

rub'bish-ry, *n.* Rubbish. [ROB.

rub'bit (rŭb'ĭt). Scot p. p. of

rub'ble. ✝ RUBLE, a coin.

rub'ble, *v. t.* To turn to rubble; crush *Obs.* [ble backing.

rubble ashlar Ashlar with rub-

rubble ice. Ice in broken fragments, as in the Arctic seas

rubble masonry. Masonry composed of unsquared stone.

rub'ble-stone' (rŭb''l-stōn'), *n* Rubble. [*Obs Scot.*]

rubbour, *n.* A measure of wine.

rub'down', *n.* **1.** Act of rubbing or chafing; esp., the rubbing of the body, as after a bath.

2. A glass of whisky. *Obs. Scot.*

rube (*dial.* rōōb) Obs. or dial Eng. var. of RUB. [REUBEN.

Rube (rōōb), *n.* **1.** Short for **2.** [*also l. c.*] An awkward, unsophisticated person. *Slang, U. S.*

rubeator. ✝ RUBIATOR

rubeding, *n.* [L. *rubedo.*] Redness *Obs.*

ru-bed'i-nous (rōō-bĕd'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *rubedo* redness.] Reddish.

ru-bed'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Ruddiness; redness. [ruby. *Rare.*

ru'be-let' (rōō'bē-lĕt'), *n.* A little

ru-belle' (rōō-bĕl'), *n.* [L. *rubellus* reddish.] A red color.

ru-bel'lite (-bĕl'īt), *n.* [L. *rubellus* reddish, dim. of *ruber* red.] *Min.* A tourmaline varying from a pale rose-red to a deep ruby. It is used as a gem.

Ru-ben'si-an (rōō-bĕn'sĭ-ăn; -shĭăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Flemish painter Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640), or the school of Rubens. — **Ru-ben'si-an**, *n.*

ru'bent, *a.* [L. *rubens*, p. pr.] Ruddy. *Obs. Scot.*

ru-be'o-la (rōō-bē'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *rubeus* reddish.] *Med.* a The measles. **b** Rubella. — **ru-be'o-lar** (-lär), *a.*

ru-be'o-loid (-loid), *a.* [*rubeola* + *-oid.*] Resembling rubeola.

ru-ber-y-thrin'ic (rōō-bĕr-ĭ-thrĭn'ĭk), *a.* = RUBERYTHRIC.

ru'be-tude, *n.* [L. *rubere* to be red.] Redness. *Obs.*

ru'bi-an'ic (rōō'bĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Ruberythric.

ru'bi-ate (rōō'bĭ-āt), *n.* Any madder-root pigment

rub'i-a'tor, *n.* [Dial. also *rabiator.* Cf. LL. *rubator*, *robator*, robber.] A bully; rake. *Scot.*

rubible. ✝ RIBIBLE

ru'bi-can (rōō'bĭ-kăn), *a.* [F., fr. It. *rabicano*, Sp. *rabicano*; *rabo* tail + *cano* gray.] Red, bay, sorrel, or black, with flecks of white or gray, esp. on the flanks; — said of horses.

ru'bi-celle (rōō'bĭ-sĕl), *n. Min.* See RUBY SPINEL.

ru'bi-cun'dous, *a.* [L. *rubicundus.*] Rubicund. *Obs.* [dy. *Obs.*

ru'bid, *a.* [L. *rubidus.*] Ruddy.

ru-bid'i-a (rōō-bĭd'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.] Rubidium oxide, Rb_2O.

ru-bid'ic (-ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to rubidium.

ru'bi-dine (rōō'bĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n* Also **-din.** [L. *rubidus* red.] *Chem.* A nitrogenous oily base homologous with pyridine, got from coal tar, $C_{11}H_{17}N$; any homologue of pyridine of this formula.

ru'bied (rōō'bĭd), *a.* Made like a ruby in color; ruby-colored.

ru-bif'ic (rōō-bĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *rubere* to be red + E. *-fic.*] Rubefacient.

ru'bi-fi-cate' (rōō'bĭ-fĭ-kāt'; rōō-bĭf'-), *a.* Rubified. *Obs*

ru'bi-fi-ca'tion (rōō'bĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *rubification.*] Act or process of making red.

ru'bi-form (rōō'bĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See RUBY; *-FORM.*] Of the nature or quality of red. *Rare.*

ru'bi-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *rubefier.* See RUBIFIC.] Redden. *Ir.*

Rubigalia. ✝ ROBIGALIA

ru-big'i-ny (rōō-bĭj'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [L *rubigo*, *-ginis*, rust.] State of being rubiginous. *Obs.*

ru-bi'go, *n.* The penis. *Obs*

ru-bi'go (rōō-bī'gō), *n.* [L. *rubigo*, *robigo*, rust of metals, rust, blight.] *Bot.* = RUST, *n.*, 2.

ru'bi-jer'vine (rōō'bĭ-jûr'vĭn; -vēn; 184). *n.* Also **-vin.** [L. *rubeus* red + E. *jervine.*] *Chem* A nonpoisonous alkaloid found with jervine in white hellebore

ru'bin, ru'bine (rōō'bĭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *rubinus*, It. *rubino.* See RUBY.] **1.** A ruby. *Obs.*

2. See DYE.

ru-bin'e-ous (rōō-bĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *rubinus* a ruby.] Ruby red

ru'bi-ous (rōō'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *rubeus*, fr *ruber* to be red. See ROUGE.] Red; ruby. *Rare.*

rubite, *n.* [Cf. OF. *rubiet* a little ruby.] A ruby. *Obs.*

ruble. ✝ RUBBLE.

ru'bor, *n.* [L.] Shamefacedness; redness; blushing. *Obs.*

rubowre. ✝ RUBOR. [redden.

ru'bric, *v. t.* To adorn with red;

—from the former practice of printing such in red; hence, a class or group; a category.

The groups of opinion inculcated by instruction are again found to fall into five "*rubrics*"—animism, cosmogony, mythology, metaphysic, and science. *J. W. Powell*

4. A paraph.

5. Red. "Your thoughts in *rubric*." *Tennyson.*

ru'bric (rōō'brĭk) } *a.* Colored in, or marked with, red;
ru'bri-cal (-brĭ-kăl) } placed in rubrics; also, of or pertaining to the rubric or rubrics. —**ru'bri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ru'bri-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *rubricatus*, p. p.] Marked with red.

ru'bri-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kā'tĭng). [L. *rubricatus*, p. p. of *rubricare* to color red. See RUBRIC, *n.*] To mark or distinguish with red, as titles in a book, also, to arrange as in a rubric; to establish or fix in form.

A system . . . according to which the thoughts of men were to be classed and *rubricated* forever after. *Hare.*

ru'bri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of rubricating, as a manuscript or book, or letters or words in it.

2. That which is rubricated, as a letter or word.

ru'bri-ca'tor (rōō'brĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who rubricates or illuminates books, etc.; esp., a member of a medieval brotherhood who added the illuminations, initial letters, etc., to the books produced in the monastery.

ru-bric'i-an (rōō-brĭsh'ĭ-ăn), *n.* One skilled in the knowledge of, or tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

ru-bric'i-ty (rōō-brĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Redness.

2. Adherence to, or conformity with, the rubric or rubrics.

rub'stone' (rŭb'stōn'), *n.* A sandstone or gritstone for rubbing, scouring, polishing, or sharpening; specif., a whetstone.

Ru'bus (rōō'bŭs), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A large genus of rosaceous, often prickly shrubs, the brambles, including the blackberry, raspberry, etc. They have 3-7-foliolate or simple lobed leaves, white or pink flowers with a flat persistent calyx bearing the numerous stamens, and a mass of carpels ripening into a multiple fruit composed of many drupelets. See BLACKBERRY, RASPBERRY, 1, DEWBERRY.

ru'by (rōō'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* RUBIES (-bĭz). [F. *rubis* (cf. OF. *rubi*, *rubin*, Pr. *robi*, LL. *rubinus*, *robinus*), fr. L. *rubere* to be red, akin to *ruber* red. See RED.] **1.** A precious stone, a red crystallized variety of corundum;—called also **true**, or **Oriental**, **ruby**. The best-known localities are: for the deep, clear red rubies, Burma; for the light red, Ceylon; for the dark brownish red, Siam. Fine large Burma rubies are much more costly than diamonds of the same size. See also RUBY SPINEL.

2. A thing made of the ruby; esp., *Watch Making*, a bearing, roller, impulse pin, or other part, made of ruby, or one made of a substitute material.

3. The color of the ruby; carmine red; a red tint.

The natural *ruby* of your cheeks *Shak.*

4. That which resembles, or is likened to, the ruby in color, as red wine, or a red blain or carbuncle.

5. *Print.* = AGATE, *n.*, 4. *Eng.*

6. A Brazilian humming bird of the genus *Clytolæma*. The males have a ruby-colored throat or breast.

7. *Her.* Gules, in blazoning by precious stones.

ruby of arsenic *or* **sulphur**, realgar. —**r. of zinc.** = RUBY ZINC.

ru'by, *a.* Resembling a ruby, esp. in color; ruby-colored; red; of the nature of, made of, or used for, a ruby.

ruby-and-topaz humming bird, a handsome humming bird of northern South America. See HUMMING BIRD, *Illust.*—**ruby blende**, a red or reddish brown transparent variety of sphalerite.—**r. copper**, **r. copper ore**, cuprite.—**r. glass**, glass of deep red color, produced by the addition of an oxide of copper and sometimes a little gold.—**r. light**, *Photog.*, the (practically) nonactinic light transmitted by ruby glass, used in dark-room work.—**r. silv** , red silver ore.—**r. spaniel**, one of a breed of English toy spaniels similar to the King Charles spaniel, but chestnut-red.—**r. spinel**, *Min.*, a variety of spinel used as a gem, and called, when deep red, *spinel ruby*; when rose-red, *balas* or *balas ruby*; when yellow or orange-red, *rubicelle*; and when violet, *almandine*.—**r. sulphur**, realgar.—**r. wasp.** = CUCKOO FLY **b**.—**r. wedding**, the forty-fifth wedding anniversary.—**r. wood**, red sandalwood.—**r. zinc**, ruby blende; also, a similar variety of zincite.

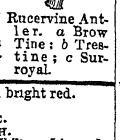


Ruby-throated Hummingbird. *a* Male; *b* Female.

ru'by-throat' (-thrōt'), *n.* The ruby-throated humming bird.

ru'by-throat'ed, *a.* Having a ruby-colored throat, as the **ruby-throated humming bird** (*Trochilus colubris*), the common and only humming bird of the eastern United States. It ranges north to Canada. The back is bright bronzy green, the under parts are whitish, and the throat of the adult male is red with metallic reflections.

ru-cer'vine (rōō-sûr'vĭn; -vīn; 183), *a.* [NL. *Rucervus*, the genus, fr. NL. *Rusa* a certain genus of deer (Malay *rūsa* deer) + *Cervus*.] *Zoöl.* Of, like, or pert. to, a deer of the genus or subgenus **Ru-cer'vus** (-vŭs), which includes the swamp deer of India.—**rucervine antler**, an antler with long and simple brow tine and doubly dichotomous beam.



Rucervine Antler. *a* Brow Tine; *b* Tresstine; *c* Surroyal.

ruche (rōōsh), *n.* [F. *ruche* ruche, beehive, OF. *rusche* a beehive, which was formerly made of the bark of trees; cf. W. *rhisg*, *rhisgl*, bark, Gael. *rusg* bark, rind.] **1.** A plaited, quilled, or goffered strip of lace, net, ribbon, or the like, used in place of a collar or cuff, or as a trimming for a dress or bonnet.

2. A pile of arched tiles, to catch and retain oyster spawn.

ruch'ing (rōōsh'ĭng), *n.* A ruche, or ruches collectively; also, material for making ruches.

ruck (rŭk; *dial.* rōōk), *v. i.*; RUCKED (rŭkt); RUCK'ING. [ME. *ruken*, *rouken*; cf. Dan. *ruge* to brood.] To sit, as a bird on eggs; to cower; crouch; squat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ruck, *n.* [Cf. Sw. & Norw. dial. *ruka* a little heap. Cf. RICK.] **1.** A heap; a rick. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. Crowd; throng; multitude; esp., the crowd of ordinary common persons or things; the general; the ordinary run.

Those whom talent . . . has freed from the common *ruck* *Atlantic Monthly.*

The general *ruck* of dream experiences. *Edmund Gurney*

3. *Horse Racing.* The unplaced horses, or those running behind the ones that set the pace.

ruck, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. Icel. *hrukkast* to be wrinkled, *hrukka* a wrinkle, fold.] To draw into wrinkles or folds; to crease; pucker;—often with *up*; as, to *ruck* up a carpet.

ruck, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hrukka*. Cf. RUCK, *v. t.*] **1.** A wrinkle or crease in a piece of cloth, or in needlework.

2. *Print.* A wrinkle or crease made in the paper as it passes from the feed board to the type.

3. Anger;—in phrase *to have one's ruck up*. *Dial. Eng.*

ruck'le (rŭk''l; rōōk''l), *n.* [From RUCK a heap.] A heap of loose material; a loose pile. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

"A mere *ruckle* of bones." *Dr. Livingstone.*

ruc'tion (rŭk'shŭn), *n.* An uproar; a quarrel; a rough-and-tumble fight; a noisy outbreak. *Colloq. or Dial.*

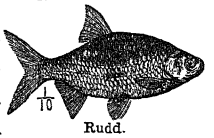
rud (rŭd; *dial. also* rōōd), *n.* Also **rudd**. [AS. *rudu*, akin to *rēad* red. See RED; cf. RUDDY.] **1.** Ruddy color; redness; also, hue; complexion. *Obs.*

2. Red ocher; ruddle. *Dial. Eng.*

3. Var. of RUDD.

Rud-beck'i-a (rŭd-bĕk'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Olaf *Rudbeck*, Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous perennial herbs, the coneflowers, having showy pedunculate heads with a hemispherical involucre, sterile, mostly yellow rayed flowers, and a conical chaffy receptacle. The 30 species are exclusively North American. *R. hirta* is the oxeye, or yellow, daisy. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus, esp. *R. hirta*.

rudd (rŭd), *n.* [See RUD, *n.*] A fresh-water European fish (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*) of the carp family. It resembles the roach, but it has the dorsal fin farther back, a stouter body, and red irises.


1/10
Rudd.

rud'der (rŭd'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *rother*, AS. *rōðer* a paddle; akin to D. *roer* rudder, oar, G. *ruder*, OHG. *ruodar*, Sw. *roder*, *ror*, Dan. *roer*, *ror*. See ROW to propel with an oar; cf. ROTHER rudder.] **1.** *Naut.* A flat piece or structure of wood or metal attached upright to the sternpost or, in single-screw vessels, to the rudder-post of a vessel by hinges, or pintles and gudgeons, so that it can be turned, as by a tiller, causing the vessel's head to turn in the same direction, because of the resistance offered to the water by the rudder. See SHIP, *Illust.*

2. Hence **a** The analogous part used to guide or steer a balloon, flying machine, etc. **b** *Agric.* A plate or wheel at the rear end of a middle breaker to guide and steady the moldboards and assist in bearing the weight.

3. That which resembles a rudder as a guide or governor; that which guides or governs the course.

For rime the *rudder* is of verses. *Hudibras.*

rudder band. *Naut.* **a** An iron band round the head of a rudderstock. **b** = RUDDER BRAKE. *Rare.*

rudder brake. *Naut.* An eccentric friction band for controlling the motion of a rudder, as in a seaway.

rudder fish. Any of certain fishes that follow or accompany vessels: **a** The pilot fish **a** or **b**. **b** A blackish stromateoid fish (*Palinurichthys perciformis*), common off the New England coast. **c** Any of various fishes of the family Kyphosidæ; esp., the chopa blanca.

rud'der-head' (rŭd'ẽr-hĕd'), *n.* *Naut.* The upper end of the rudderpost, to which the tiller is attached.

rud'der-hole' (-hōl'), *n.* *Naut.* The hole in the deck through which the rudderstock passes.

rud'der-post' (-pōst'), *n.* *Naut.* **a** = RUDDERSTOCK. **b** An additional sternpost in single-screw vessels to which the rudder is attached.

rud'der-stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* *Naut.* That part of a rudder by which it is pivoted to the sternpost or rudderpost.

rud'dle (rŭd''l), *n.* [See RUD, *n.*; cf. REDDLE.] Red ocher.

rud'dle (rŭd''l), *v. t.*; RUD'DLED (rŭd''ld); RUD'DLING (-lĭng). To mark, paint, or color with ruddle, or red ocher; to rouge. "*Ruddled* cheeks." *Thackeray.*

A fair sheep newly *ruddled*. *Lady M. W. Montagu*

rud'dock (rŭd'ŭk), *n.* [AS. *rudduc*. See RUD, *n.*] **1.** The European robin.

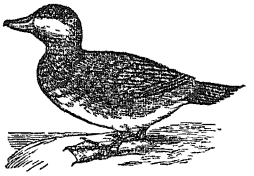
2. A piece of gold money;—prob. because the gold of coins was often reddened by copper alloy. *Obs.*

rud'dy (-ĭ), *a.*; -DI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -DI-EST. [AS. *rudig*. See RUD, *n.*] **1.** Of a red color; red, or reddish; as, a *ruddy* sky.

2. Having a healthy reddish color; bronzed; as, *ruddy* cheeks; *ruddy* lips; also, red or reddish, as from blushing.

3. By extension, glowing; lively; vivid; as, *ruddy* memories. "*Ruddy* convictions." *Stevenson.*

ruddy diver, the ruddy duck.—**r. duck**, an American duck (*Erismatura jamaicensis*) having a broad bill and a wedge-shaped tail of stiff, sharp feathers. The adult male has the upper parts largely rich brownish red. The female and young male are dull brown mixed with blackish on the back, and grayish below. It is good eating, and is rapidly diminishing in numbers.—**r. plover**, the sanderling.—**r. sheldrake**. See SHELDRAKE.


Ruddy Duck. Male. (1/10)

rud'dy, *v. t.*; -DIED (-ĭd); -DY-ING. To make ruddy. *Rare.*

rude (rōōd), *a.*; RUD'ER (rōōd'ẽr); RUD'EST. [ME. *rude*, F. *rude*, fr. L. *rudis*; or perh. fr. L. *rubidus* rough.] **1.** Characterized by roughness; rough; crude. Specif.: **a** Roughly or imperfectly finished; ill-fashioned. "*Rude* was the cloth." *Chaucer.* **b** Of the weather, winds, storms, etc.: Violent; tumultuous; harsh; severe; as, the *rude* winter. **c** Of war, conflict, etc.: Fierce; bloody; impetuous; as, the *rude* shock of armies.

2. Lacking delicacy or refinement; boorish; ungentle; unpolished. Specif.: **a** Of untaught or unpolished manners or customs; as, a *rude* people; uncultured; simple; hence, of low rank. "Mine ancestors were *rude*." *Chaucer.*

Such gardening tools as art, yet *rude*, . . . had formed. *Milton.*

b Of fierce or bloody temper; savage; ferocious; brutal. **c** Uncivil or impolite in manner or action; insulting; impudent; as, a *rude* hussy; a *rude* servant. **d** Lacking artistic or refined expression; inelegant. "The *rude* Irish books." *Spenser.* "*Rude* am I in speech." *Shak.*

3. Characterized by lack of training or skill; unskillful; inexpert; raw; ignorant; as, *rude* workmanship; he was but a *rude* scholar; a *rude* mechanic. Cf. SKILLED, *a.*, 2.

4. Characterized by ruggedness; stalwart; sturdy; vigorous; as, *rude* health; *rude* strength.

Syn.—Uneven, shapeless, unfashioned, rugged; artless, unpolished, uncouth, inelegant, rustic; coarse, vulgar, clownish; raw, unskillful, untaught, illiterate, ignorant; uncivil, impolite, saucy, impudent, impertinent, insolent, surly, currish, churlish; brutal, uncivilized, barbarous, savage, violent, fierce; tumultuous, turbulent, impetuous, boisterous, harsh, inclement, severe. See ROUGH, OFFICIOUS.

—**rude'ly**, *adv.*—**rude'ness**, *n.*

Rü'des-hei'mer (rü'dĕs-hī'mẽr), *n.* [G.] A German wine made near Rüdesheim, on the Rhine. See RHINE WINE.

Rudge, Bar'na-by (bär'nă-bĭ rŭj). The title character of a novel by Dickens. He is a half-witted lad, always accompanied by a tame raven. He joins the mob in the Gordon "No-Popery" riots in London, and is condemned to death, but is finally pardoned.

Rü'di-ger (rü'dĕ-gẽr), *n.* In the Nibelungenlied, a high-minded margrave, a vassal of Etzel's, who, in fulfillment of a vow unsuspectingly given to Kriemhild, fought with the Huns against the Burgundians, with whom he had plighted faith, losing his life.

ru'di-ment (rōō'dĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *rudimentum*, fr. *rudis* unwrought, ignorant, rude: cf. F. *rudiment*. See RUDE.] **1.** That which is unformed or undeveloped; the principle underlying any development; an unfinished beginning.

The single leaf is the *rudiment* of beauty in landscape. *J. Taylor.*

2. Hence, an element or first principle of any art or science; a beginning of any knowledge; a first step; as, the *rudiments* of mathematics or Greek.

3. *Biol* A part or organ so deficient in size, or oftener in size and structure, as to entirely prevent its performing its normal function. Specif.: **a** An organ or part just beginning to develop. = ANLAGE. **b** One whose development has been arrested at an early stage. **c** The vestige or remains of a part functional only in an earlier stage of the same individual or in his ancestors.

ru'di-ment, *v. t.* To furnish with first principles or rules; to instruct in the rudiments.

ru'di-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to rudiments; consisting in first principles; elementary; initial; as, *rudimentary* essays.

2. *Biol.* Having the character of a rudiment; very imperfectly developed or represented only by a vestige.

—**ru'di-men'ta-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* —**ru'di-men'ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

Ru-dis'ta (rōō-dĭs'tă) } *n. pl.* [NL., fr L. *rudis*, rude,
Ru-dis'tæ (rōō-dĭs'tē) } ignorant;—because nothing was known of their ligaments, muscles, or habitat.] *Paleon.* An order or other group of extinct bivalve mollusks including, as now usually restricted, *Hippurites*, *Radiolites*, and allied genera. One valve is elongate, conical, very thick, and has in its top a small cavity for the body of the mollusk; the other valve is small and lidlike. They are characteristic of the Cretaceous. See HIPPURITES, *Illust.*

Ru-dol'phine (rōō-dŏl'fĭn), *a.* [After *Rudolph* II., emperor of Germany.] Pertaining to or designating a set of astronomical tables computed by Kepler (1571–1630), and founded on observations by Tycho Brahe (1546–1601).

ru'bri-ca (rōō'brĭ-kă), *n.* [Sp. *rúbrica*.] = RUBRIC, 4.

ru'bri-cal'i-ty (rōō'brĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being rubric; hence, state of being something formally specified; a formality.

ru'bri-ca-tive (rōō'brĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* [See RUBRICATE, *v.*] Causing redness.—*n. Both Obs.*

rubriche. † RUBRIC.

ru'bri-cist (rōō'brĭ-sĭst), *n.* = RUBRICIAN.

ru'bri-coss (-kŏs), *a.* [Cf. L. *rubricosus* full of red ocher. See RUBRIC.] Rubricate; reddish.

rubrie. † ROBBERY.

ru'brish-er, *n.* [ME. *rubrysshe* rubric, OF. *rubriche*.] A rubricator. *Obs.*

rubry. † ROBBERY.

rubrysshe. † RUBRIC.

ru'by (rōō'bĭ), *v. t.* To redden.

ru'by-tail', *n.*, or **ru'by-tailed' fly.** Any of certain cuckoo flies, esp. the common European species *Chrysis ignita*, having part of the abdomen bright red.

ruc. † ROC.

ruca. † ROUSE.

ruch. † ROUGH.

Ruch'bah (rŭk'bă), *n.* [Ar. *rukbah* knee.] See STAR.

ruche, *v. t.* To stretch (one's self). *Obs.*

ruchet. † ROCHET.

ruck. † ROC.

ruck (*dial.* rŏŏk), *v. i.* To emit wind. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ruck (rŭk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hrukka* a wrinkle, or Norw. dial. *ruk* a ridge where potatoes are planted.] Rut or furrow, as in a road. *Dial. Eng.*

ruck'le (rŭk''l; rŏŏk''l), *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *rukla* to ruckle, D. *rochelen*.] To make a hoarse rattling sound, as that caused by suffocation. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

—*n.* The sound so made. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [RECKLING.]

ruck'ling (rŭk'lĭng), *n.* = **ruck'sey** (rŭk'sĭ), *v. i.* [ME. *rukken*; cf. Ist & 2d RUCK.] To bend; stoop; yield. *Dial. Eng.*

ruc-ta'tion (rŭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ructatio*, fr. *ructare* to belch.] Act of belching wind. *NowRare.*

rucul. *n. Obs.* 1. [L. *eruca*, *urucca*.] Cankerworm.

2. [L. *eruca*.] Rocket.

rud (rŭd; rōōd), *v. t.* Also **rudd.** To redden; to color with rud. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

rud. † RUDE. [Eng. of ROOD.]

rud (*dial.* rŭd). Obs. or dial. var. of RIDDLE, a sieve.

rud (rŭd; rōōd), *n.* & *v.* Spawn. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Ru'da-bah' (rōō'dă-bă'), *n.* [Per.] See ZAL.

ru'das (rōō'dăs), *n.* An ugly foul-mouthed old bag; a beldam. *Scot.*—*a.* Coarse; foul-mouthed; forward. *Scot.*

rud'der. † ROTHER.

rud'der. Var. of RIDDER, a sieve.

rudder bird, rudder duck. The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*

rudder breeching *Naut.* A rope for lifting the rudder so as to ease the strain on the pintles.

rudder iron. A pintle or gudgeon for a ship's rudder.

rud'der-less, *a.* See -LESS.

rud'died (rŭd'ĭd), *a.* Made ruddy or red.

rud'di-less (-ĭ-lĕs), *a.* [See RUDDY; -LESS.] Pale. *Obs.*

rud'di-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of RUDDY.

rud'di-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

rud'dle (rŏd'l). Dial. Eng. var. of RIDDLE, a sieve.

rud'dle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RADDLE.

rud'dle-man (rŭd''l-măn; rŏd''l-), *n.* = RADDLEMAN.

rude. † ROOD, RUD, RUDDY.

rude, *adv.* Rudely (see FLAT, *a.*, 12).

ru-dent'ed, *a.* [F. *rudenté*, fr. L. *rudens* a rope.] = CABLED.

ru-den'ture (rōō-dĕn'tūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rudens* a rope.] *Arch.* Cabling.

ru'der-a (rōō'dẽr-ă), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *rudus*, crushed stones mixed with lime; rubbish.] Ruins; débris. *Obs. or R.*

ru'der-al (-ăl), *a.* [See RUDERA.] *Bot* Growing in rubbish or in waste places.

ru'der-a-ry, *a.* [L. *ruderarius*, fr. *rudus*. See RUDERA.] Pert. to rubbish or débris. *Obs.*

ru'der-ate, *v. t* [L. *ruderare*.] To pave with broken stone. *Obs.*

—**ru'der-a'tion**, *n. Obs.*

ru'der-ous, *a.* [See RUDERA.] Characterized by rubbish or débris. *Obs.*

rudes'by (rōōdz'bĭ), *n.* [See RUDE.] An uncivil, turbulent fellow. *Obs.* [ness. *Obs.*

rude'ship, *n.* Roughness; rude-

rudesse, *n.* [F.] Rudeness; roughness; force. *Obs.*

rudge (rŭj). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of RIDGE.

rudge gown. = RUG GOWN.

rudg'el (rŭj'ĕl). Dial. Eng. var. of RIDGEL.

rudge wash. A kind of kersey cloth of unwashed fleece wool.

rudie. † RUDDY.

ru'di-men'tal (rōō'dĭ-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Rudimentary.

ru'di-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making, or state of being made, elementary.

rud'ish (rōōd'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat rude.

‖ **ru'dis in'di-ge-sta'que mo'les** (ĭn'dĭ-jĕs-tă'kwē mō'lēz). [L.] A rude and undigested mass. *Ovid* (*Metamorphoses*, I. 7).

Ru-dis'tæ (rōō-dĭs'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = RUDISTA.—**ru-dis'tan** (-tăn), *a.* & *n.*

ru'di-ty (rōō'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ruditas* ignorance, fr. *rudis* rude.] Rudeness. *Rare.*

Rud'mas-day' (rŏd'măs-dā'), *n.* [See ROOD, MASS, DAY.] *R. C. Ch.* Either of the feasts (May 3 and September 14) of the Holy Cross.

Ru'dolph (rōō'dŏlf), **Ru-dol'phus** (rōō-dŏl'fŭs), *n.* [From G.

rue (rōō), *n.* [F. *rue*, L. *ruta*, akin to Gr. *ῥυτή*.] **1.** A perennial suffrutescent plant (*Ruta graveolens*) having yellow flowers and decompound leaves, with a strong, heavy odor and a bitter taste. It is used in medicine. From association with *rue* meaning repentance, the rue was formerly known as herb of grace or herb grace. **2.** Short for FEN RUE, MEADOW RUE, etc.

rue (rōō), *v. t.*; RUED (rōōd); RU'ING (rōō'ĭng). [ME. *rewen*, *reouwen*, to grieve, make sorry, AS. *hréowan* (cf. also *hréowian* to repent); akin to OS. *hrewan*, D. *rouwen*, OHG. *hriuwan*, G. *reuen*, Icel. *hryggr* grieved, *hryggð* sorrow. Cf. RUTH.] **1.** To regret extremely; to suffer remorse for; to repent of.

I wept to see, and *rued* it from my heart. *Chapman.*

2. To suffer harm or loss at the hands of. *Obs.* **3.** To feel pity or sorrow for; to pity. *Obs.* **4.** To cause to grieve or repent; to afflict; — often used impersonally. *Obs.* "God wot, it *rueth* me." *Chaucer.* **5.** To repent of and withdraw from, as a bargain; to try to be free of or released from.

rue, *n.* [AS. *hréow*. See RUE, *v. t.*; cf. RUTH.] **1.** Bitterness; disappointment; regret. **2.** Sorrow; repentance. *Obs. or Scot.*

rue, *v. i.* **1.** To feel pity or compassion. *Obs.* **2.** To suffer grief or harm. *Obs.* **3.** To feel sorrow and regret; to repent.

Work by counsel and thou shalt not *rue*. *Chaucer.*

rue anemone. A delicate vernal ranunculaceous plant (*Syndesmon thalictroides*) of the eastern United States. It has decompound leaves and white flowers resembling those of the wood anemone.

rue'ful (rōō'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Exciting pity or lament; woeful; lamentable; pitiable. **2.** Expressing sorrow, pity, or regret; mournful; sorrowful. "He sighed, and cast a *rueful* eye." *Dryden.* **3.** Feeling mercy or compassion; merciful; pitiful.

Syn. — See DOLEFUL.

— rue'ful-ly, *adv.* **— rue'ful-ness,** *n.*

ru-elle' (rōō-ĕl'), *n.* [F. *ruelle* a narrow street, a lane, space between a bed and the wall, alcove in which visitors were received, fr. *rue* a street.] **1.** The space between a bed and the wall. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** Hence, from the French custom during the 17th and 18th centuries of holding select morning receptions in the bedchamber, a private assembly; a select social gathering.

Ru-el'li-a (rōō-ĕl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Jean *Ruel*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A very large genus of acanthaceous herbs and shrubs, mainly of tropical America, a few of Asia and Africa. They have large violet, white, or yellow flowers, solitary or clustered in the axils, or, occasionally, in terminal panicles; the style is recurved at the apex, and the ovary is 2-celled. Several species are cultivated. *R. tuberosa* is the manyroot.

ru-fes'cence (-fĕs'ĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being rufescent; a reddish or bronze color.

ru-fes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *rufescens*, p. pr. of *rufescere* to become reddish, fr. *rufus* red.] Reddish; tinged with red.

ruff } (rŭf), *n.* [ME. *ruffe*.] **a** A small fresh-water Eu-
ruffe } ropean perch (*Acerina cernua*). **b** A European deep-sea stromateoid fish (*Centrolophus niger*) which occasionally strays to the American coast.

ruff (rŭf), *n.* [OF. *roufle*, *ronfle*, F. *ronfle*; cf. It. *ronfa*, Pg. *rufa*, *rifa*, cards of the same color, sequence, Sp. *runfla*.] *Card Playing.* **a** A game similar to whist, and the predecessor of it. *Obs.* **b** Act of trumping.

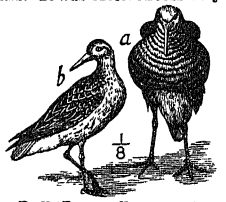
ruff, *v. i. & t.*; RUFFED (rŭft); RUFF'ING. *Card Playing.* To play a trump card on a plain-suit lead; to trump.

ruff, *n.* [Of uncertain origin; prob. two or more words are combined in this spelling. Cf. RUFFLE to wrinkle.] **1.** A kind of broad double muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted, almost universally worn by persons of fashion of both sexes in the reign of Elizabeth It completely encircled the neck, and sometimes, with two or three minor rows of plaits, reached above the ears. It was often excessively large and costly, and in 1562 a proclamation restricted the material to one and a half yards of kersey.



Ruff, 1.

2. = RUCHE, 1. **3.** Something suggestive of a ruff; as: **a** *Zoöl.* A fringe of hairs or a set of lengthened or otherwise modified feathers around or on the neck. **b** *Mach.* A collar to prevent endwise motion, as at either end of a shaft journal. **c** The loose ornamented boot top common in the 17th century. **4.** [Prob. fr. its *ruff* of feathers.] **a** A limicoline bird of Europe and Asia (*Pavoncella*, syn. *Machetes*, *pugnax*). The males during the breeding season have a large ruff of erectile feathers on the neck, and yellowish naked tubercles on the face. They are polygamous, and noted for their pugnacity in the breeding season. Their colors are extremely variable. The female is called *reeve*. **b** A variety of the domestic pigeon, having a ruff on its neck. **5.** An exhibition of vanity or haughtiness; pride. "Princes . . . in the *ruff* of all their glory." *L'Estrange.* **6.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** [Cf. 2d RUFFLE.] Wanton or tumultuous procedure or conduct. **b** [Orig. uncert.; cf. RUFFLE, *n.*, 4.] *Mil.* A low drumbeat; a ruffle.



Ruff (*Pavoncella pugnax*). *a* Male; *b* Female, or Reeve.

ruff (rŭf), *v. t.*; RUFFED (rŭft); RUFF'ING. **1.** To arrange in or as in a ruff; to plait. **2.** To ruffle; to disorder. *Spenser.* **3.** To beat a ruff on (a drum). *Obs. Scot.* **4.** To stamp, as in applause; to applaud. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **5.** *Hawking.* To hit, as the prey, without fixing it.

ruffed (rŭft), *a.* Furnished with a ruff.

ruffed bustard. = HOUBARA. — **r. grouse,** a North American grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) valued as a game bird in the wooded parts of the eastern United States and Canada. It is called *partridge* in the North and *pheasant* in the South. The male is about 17 inches long, varied with rufous, black, and gray, and has a dark band on the tail and tufts of large glossy black feathers on the sides of the neck. It is noted for its drumming with its wings in the breeding season. Related varieties replace it in northwest Canada and a darker one (*B. u. sabini*) on the Pacific coast. — **r. lemur,** a black-and-white lemur (*Lemur varius*) having fringes of long hair on the sides of the head.



Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*).

ruff'er (rŭf'ẽr), *n.* One that ruffs; specif., a coarse kind of flax heckle consisting of a board studded with long teeth.

ruf'fi-an (rŭf'ĭ-ăn; rŭf'yăn; 277), *n.* [F. *rufien*, OF. *ruffien*, *ruffian*, pimp, rake; cf. Pr. & Sp. *rufian*, It. *ruffiano*; all perh. of G. or D. orig.; cf. OD *roffen* to pander. Cf. RUFFLE to grow turbulent.] **1.** A pimp; pander; a paramour. *Obs.* **2.** A boisterous, cruel, brutal fellow; a desperate fellow ready for murderous or cruel deeds; a cutthroat. **3.** The Devil. *Obs. Cant.*

ruf'fi-an, *a.* **1.** Lustful; licentious. *Obs.* **2.** Brutal; cruel; murderous; as, *ruffian* rage. **3.** Boisterous; violent; stormy.

[Winds] who take the *ruffian* billows by the top. *Shak.*

ruf'fi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Action or conduct of a ruffian; ruffianly qualities.

ruf'fi-an-ly, *a.* Like a ruffian; bold in crimes; characteristic of a ruffian; violent; brutal.

ruf'fle (rŭf'l), *v. t.*; RUF'FLED (-ld); RUF'FLING (-lĭng). [Cf. OD. *ruyffelen* to wrinkle, D. *ruifelen*, Fries. *ruffelen* to pleat. Cf. RUFF a collar.] **1.** To make into a ruff; to draw or contract into puckers, plaits, or folds; to wrinkle. **2.** To furnish with ruffles; as, to *ruffle* a shirt. **3.** To erect in or like a ruff, as feathers.

[The swan] *ruffles* her pure cold plume. *Tennyson.*

4. To discompose; agitate; disturb. Specif.: **a** To roughen or disturb the surface of, as of water; to make uneven by agitation or commotion. "The *ruffled* seas." *Dryden.* **b** To throw, as an enemy, into disorder or confusion. **5.** To insult; annoy; bully. *Obs. or Scot.* **6.** To throw or pile together in a disorderly manner.

I *ruffled* up fallen leaves in heap. *Chapman*

7. To shake; brandish. *Obs.* **8.** [Orig. uncert.; cf. D. *roffelen*. Cf. RUFF, in this sense.] *Mil.* To beat with the ruffle, as a drum.

to ruffle the feathers of, to excite resentment in; irritate.

ruf'fle (rŭf'l), *v. i.* [Prob. different word from *ruffle* to wrinkle; cf. OD. *roffelen*, *roffen*, to pander, LG. *raffeln*, Dan. *ruffer* a pimp. Cf. RUFFIAN.] **1.** To grow rough, boisterous, or turbulent; to be quarrelsome. *Obs. Shak.* **2.** To become disordered; to be tossed about. *Rare.* **3.** To put on airs; to swagger; — often with the indefinite pronoun *it*; as, to *ruffle* it before the gaping throng.

Gallants who *ruffled* in silk and embroidery. *Scott*

ruf'fle, *n.* [See RUFFLE, *v. t. & i.*] **1.** That which is ruffled; specif., a strip of lace, cambric, chiffon, etc., plaited or gathered, as on one edge, and used as a trimming; a frill. **2.** Something resembling a ruffle in shape or position. Specif.: **a** = RUFF, 3 **a**. **b** = RUFF, 3 **c**. **c** The mesentery of an ox or other food animal. **d** *Mach.* The group of wings on a metal gudgeon for a wooden shaft. **3.** State of being ruffled, or disturbed; irritation; as, to put the mind in a *ruffle*; also, a commotion; tumult; brawl. "Some little *ruffle* at Scarlet did occur." *Scrib. Mag.* **4.** *Mil.* A low, vibrating beat of a drum, not so loud as a roll; — called also *ruff*. **5.** A hole in a boat's keel through which a rope is rove by which to haul the boat up a beach, etc.; — often in *pl.*

ruf'fler (rŭf'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who ruffles; a swaggerer; braggart; boaster. **2.** A ruffian; bully; also, a thieving beggar or tramp. *Obs.* **3.** That which ruffles; specif., a sewing machine attachment for making ruffles.

ruf'fling (-lĭng), *n.* A ruffle, or ruffles collectively.

ru'fous (rōō'fŭs), *a.* [L. *rufus*.] Reddish; yellowish red or brownish red. — **rufous humming bird.** See HUMMING BIRD.

rug (rŭg), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *rugg* entangled hair, *ruggig* rugged, shaggy, prob. akin to E. *rough*. See ROUGH, *a.*] **1.** A kind of coarse, heavy frieze, formerly used for garments; also, a garment of this material. **2.** A piece of thick, nappy fabric, commonly of wool, used for various purposes, as for floor covering, as a portiere, for a wrap or lap robe, etc.; also, a mat, etc., made from the pelts of animals. In general, a floor *rug* differs from a carpet in being woven either in one piece of a definite shape (square or rectangular) and design or (*made rugs*) in breadths so made as to form when united a definite design, and in not being intended to cover the floor entirely. Oriental rugs have a pile usually of loosely spun wool or sometimes of camel's hair or goat's hair, and a web (warp and filling) of wool, or, in Persian rugs, often of cotton. **3.** A covering or blanket, as for a horse or cow. *Brit.* **4.** A kind of strong liquor. *Obs.* **5.** A rough, woolly, or shaggy dog. *Obs.*

ru'ga (rōō'gȧ), *n.*; *pl.* RUGÆ (-jē). [L.] *Nat Hist.* A wrinkle; fold; — chiefly in *pl.*; as, the *rugæ* of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

ru'gate (rōō'gāt), *a.* [L. *rugatus*, p. p. of *rugare* to wrinkle, fr. *ruga* a wrinkle.] Wrinkled; rugose.

Rug'by (rŭg'bĭ), *n.* [So named because orig. played at *Rugby* school, Rugby, Warwickshire, Eng.] A kind of football game. See FOOTBALL, 2.

Rugby Union football. See FOOTBALL, 2.

rug'ged (rŭg'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* [See RUG, *n.*] **1.** Having a rough uneven surface; not smooth; irregular; rough; as, a *rugged* mountain; a *rugged* path.

The *rugged* bark of some broad elm. *Milton.*

2. Specif.: **a** Not neat or well kept; uneven; unkempt.

His well-proportioned beard made rough and *rugged*. *Shak.*

b Rough with bristles or hair; shaggy. "The *rugged* Russian bear." *Shak.* **c** Full of furrows and ridges; seamed; wrinkled; as, a *rugged* road or forehead. **3.** Harsh; hard; sour; surly; crabbed; austere; — said of temper, character, appearance, etc., or of persons.

As hard, *rugged*, and unconcerned as ever. *South.*

4. With no mark of refinement or culture; rude; uncivil; ungracious; unpolished, — said of conduct, manners, etc. **5.** Characterized by active violence; fierce; turbulent; tempestuous; stormy; as, *rugged* weather. **6.** Rough to the ear; harsh; — said of sound, style, etc. "The harsh cadence of a *rugged* line." *Dryden.* **7.** Vigorous; robust; hardy; — said of health, physique, etc. *Colloq., U. S.*

Syn. — Wrinkled, cragged; coarse, rude, severe, frowning; violent, boisterous, tumultuous, inclement.

— rug'ged-ly, *adv.* **— rug'ged-ness,** *n.*

Rug-gie'ro (rōō-jā'rō), *or* **Ro-ge'ro** (rō-jā'rō), *n.* [It.] In Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," a young Saracen knight born of Christian parents, who falls in love with, and finally marries, Bradamante, Ruggiero having become a Christian. From their union Ariosto derives the house of Este. Ruggiero is noted for having a hippogriff, and also a veiled shield whose dazzling splendor blinded all who saw it.

ru-go'sa rose (rōō-gō'sȧ). One of a race of garden roses descended from the Japanese *Rosa rugosa*.

ru'gose (rōō'gōs; rōō-gōs'), *a.* [L. *rugosus*, fr. *ruga* a wrinkle.] **1.** Wrinkled; full of wrinkles; specif., *Bot.*, having the veinlets sunken and the spaces between elevated, as leaves of sage or horehound; — applied to surfaces. **2.** *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the Rugosa, or Tetracoralla.

ru-gos'i-ty (rōō-gŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *rugositas*: cf. F. *rugosité*.] Quality or state of being rugose; a wrinkled place; a wrinkle.

ru'gu-lose (rōō'gŭ-lōs), *a.* Having small rugæ; finely wrinkled.

ru'in (rōō'ĭn), *n.* [ME. *ruine*, F. *ruine*, fr. L. *ruina*, fr. *ruere*, *rutum*, to fall with violence, to rush or tumble down.] **1.** Act of falling or tumbling down; fall. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Such material, moral, or spiritual change in anything as to destroy it or impair its effectiveness; destruction; overthrow; as, the *ruin* of a ship, health, character. **3.** That which causes or promotes, or the act of causing or promoting, such destruction or impairment of effectiveness; ruination; as, drink will be the *ruin* of him.

The errors of young men are the *ruin* of business. *Bacon.*

4. That which is fallen down and become worthless from injury or decay; as, his mind is a *ruin*; esp., *pl.*, the remains of a destroyed or dilapidated house, city, or the like.

The labor of a day will not build up a virtuous habit on the *ruins* of an old and vicious character. *Buckminster*

5. State of being decayed, or of having become ruined or worthless; as, to go to *ruin*.

Syn. — Destruction, downfall, perdition, fall, overthrow, subversion, defeat; bane, pest, mischief.

Rudolf, perh. through a Latinization of the OG. name; cf. LL. *Rodulfus*, *Radulfus*, and OHG. *Rudolf*, *Hrudolf*, *Hrodulf*, and for the first part of the name E *Robert*, and for the second E. *wolf*.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Rodolphus*; F. *Rodolphe* (rō'dŏlf'), *Raoul* (rȧ'o͞ol'); It. *Rodolfo* (rō-dōl'fō), *Ridolfo* (rē-dōl'fō), *Rodolfo* (rō-dōl'fō); Sp. *Rodolfo* (rō-dōl'-fō); Pg. *Rodolpho* (-dōl'fō); G. *Rudolf* (rōō'dōlf). [DAS. *Scot.*]

ru'dous (rōō'dŭs). Var. of RU-

Ru'dra (rōō'drȧ), *n.* [Skr.] *Vedic Myth.* A god of storms, sometimes of fire also, who inflicts diseases, but may also heal them He is replaced by Siva in later Hindu mythology.

rue (rōō; rū). Dial. Eng. var. of RUE, *v.* [trance.]

R. U. E. *Abbr* Right upper en-

rue bargain. Money or its equivalent surrendered as a forfeit for withdrawing from a bargain or agreement. *Dial. Eng.*

Rue Crown. See ORDER.

rued. ✝ REED.

rue fern. The wall rue. [*Obs.*

ruel, ruelle, *n.* Rewel bone.

ruele. ✝ RULE. [ful. *Obs.*

rue'ly, *a.* [AS. *hérowlīc*.] Rue-

rue'ness, *n.* [AS. *hréowness* sorrow.] Compassion *Obs.*

rue oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

ru'er (rōō'ẽr), *n.* One who rues, or repents; one who feels pity.

ruerde. ✝ RERD.

rue spleenwort. The wall rue.

ruet, *n.* A small horn or trumpet. *Obs*

rue'wort' (rōō'wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the rue family (Rutaceæ) *Lindley.*

ruf. Rough, ruff. *Ref. Sp.*

Ru-fai'yah (rōō-fī'yȧ), *n.*; *pl.* [Ar. *rufa'yah*, pl. of *rufa'i*; after Sayid Ahmad *Rufa'i*, their founder.] See DERVISH, 1.

rufe. ✝ ROOF, ROUGH.

rufe, *n.* Pause; rest; quiet; peace; repose. *Obs. Scot.*

ruf'en, ruf'end, ruf'en-ing. Roughen; roughened; roughening. *Ref. Sp.*

ruff, *v. t.* **a** To hackle (flax) with a ruffer. **b** To nap (hats).

ruff. ✝ RUFFE.

ruffe. ✝ ROOF, ROUGH.

ruf'fel, ruf'fel-er. ✝ RUFFLE, RUFFLER. [fian; rage. *R.*

ruf'fi-an, *v. i.* To play the ruf-

ruf'fi-an-age (-ĭj), *n.* Ruffians, collectively; a body of ruffians.

ruf'fi-an-hood', *n.* See -HOOD.

ruf'fi-an-ish, *a.* Ruffianly.

ruf'fi-a'no, *n.* [See RUFFIAN.] A pimp. *Obs.*

ruffle, *n.* Ruffian. *Obs. Scot.*

ruff'le, ruff'y (rŭf'ĭ). Vars. of ROUGHY. [harm.]

ruf'fil. Var. of RUFFLE, injury,

ruf'fin-ous, *a.* Ruffianly. *Obs.*

ruf'fin ✝ RUFFIAN. [age. *Scot.*]

ruf'fle (rŭf'l), *n.* Harm; dam-

ruf'fle-less, *a.* See -LESS.

ruf'fle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

ruf'fler-ous, *a.* Boisterous. *Obs.*

ruf'fler-y, *n.* Bluster; turbulence. *Obs.*

ruf'fly (-lĭ), *a.* Like a ruffle; having plaits, folds, or puckers.

ruf'mans, *n.* Hedge. *Obs. Cant.*

ruff'peck', *n.* Bacon. *Obs. Cant.*

ruffule. ✝ RUFFLE, to swagger.

ru'fi-gal'lic (rōō'fĭ-gal'ĭk), *a.* [*rufi*opin + *gallic*.] Designating a reddish brown crystalline acid dye, $C_{14}H_8O_8$ (called also **ru'fi-gal'lol** [-ŏl; -ōl]) got from gallic acid. It is a hexa-hydroxy derivative of anthraquinone.

rufing, *n.* Talking; *pl.*, sayings. *Obs.*

ru'fi-o'pin (rōō'fĭ-ō'pĭn), *n.* [L. *rufus* reddish + opianic.] *Chem.* A yellowish red crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_8O_6$, got from opianic acid. It is a tetrahydroxy derivative of anthraquinone.

ruf'l. Ruffle. *Ref. Sp.*

ru'fol (rōō'fōl; -fŏl), *n.* [L. *rufus* reddish + *-ol*.] *Chem.* A white substance, $C_{14}H_{10}O_2$, a dihydroxy derivative of anthracene, yielding anthrarufin.

ruft. Var. of RIFT, belch.

ruft. Ruffed. *Ref. Sp.*

ruf'ter-hood (rŭf'tẽr-ho͝od), *n.* [Cf. 4th RUFF.] *Falconry.* A kind of hood for a hawk.

ruf'ty-tuf'ty (-tĭ-tŭf'tĭ), *a.* [Cf. ROUGH, *a.*] Harsh; violent; rough; also, dirty; unkempt.

rufful. ✝ RUEFUL.

ru'fu-lous (rōō'fŭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *rufulus*.] Somewhat rufous.

Ru'fus (rōō'fŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** Lit., red; red-haired; — masc. prop name. **2.** William II., king (1087–1100) of England; — so called from his ruddy complexion.

ru'fus, *a.* [L.] = RUFOUS.

rug, *a.* Comfortable; cozy; snug.

rug (*dial.* rŭg, rōōg), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. ME. *roggen*, *ruggen*, to shake, Icel. *rugga* to rock (a cradle), Norw. dial. *rogga* to put in motion, drive.] To pull; wrench; tear. — *n.* A pull; tug; haul; also, a good bargain; a haul. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ruge. ✝ RIDGE; RUG, pull.

ruge, *n.* [F. *rugir* to bellow, or L. *rugire*.] A roar or roaring. *Obs. Scot.*

ru'ge, *n. & v.* [L. *ruga*, n., *rugare*, v.] Wrinkle. *Obs.*

rugg Var of RUG, pull.

ruggair, ruggar, *n.* A depredator. *Obs. Scot.*

rugge. ✝ RIDGE. [*Obs. Scot.*]

rugge, *v. t.* To crave; beg; ask.

ruggebone. ✝ RIDGEBONE

Rug'ger (rŭg'ẽr), *n.* = RUGBY. *Slang, Eng.*

rug'ging (-ĭng), *n.* A coarse kind of woolen cloth used for wrapping, blanketing, etc.

rug'ging (*dial* rŭg'ĭng; rōōg'-), *p. a & n.* [See RUG to pull.] Gnawing; corroding. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

rug'gle (rŭg''l; rōōg''l), *n. & v.* [See RUG to pull.] Shake; tug; pull. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rug gown. A gown made of rug, or of coarse, shaggy cloth; hence, a low, vulgar person. *Obs.*

rug'gy (rŭg'ĭ), *a.* Rugged; rough. *Obs. or Dial.*

rugh (*Scot.* rōōx). Obs. or Scot. var. of ROUGH.

rughe. ✝ ROUGH.

rug'-head'ed, *a.* Having shaggy hair; shock-headed. *Obs.*

rught. ✝ ROUGH

rugine. ✝ RUGINE.

ru'gine (rōō'jĭn; rū'zhēn'), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Surg.* A raspatory. *Obs.* **2.** A soft cloth. *Obs.*

ru'gine, *v. t.* [F. *ruginer* to scrape] To scrape. *Obs.*

Ru-go'sa (rōō-gō'sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of TETRACORALLA.

ru'gose-ly, *adv.* of RUGOSE.

ru-go'sous (rōō-gō'sŭs), *a.* [L. *rugosus*.] Rugose. *Obs.*

ru'gous (rōō'gŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *rugueux*.] Wrinkled; rugose.

rugrie, *a.* [Cf. RUGGAIR.] Forcible; violent. *Obs. Scot.*

ruh. ✝ ROUGH. *Bib.* (*má*).

Ru-ha'mah (rōō-hā'mȧ; -hä'-)

ruhe. ✝ ROUGH.

Ruhm'korff's, *or* **Ruhm'korff, coil** (rōōm'kôrfs, -kôrf). *Elec.* An ordinary induction coil; — after H. D. Ruhmkorff (1803–77), a manufacturer of the apparatus. [sity of Ireland.]

R. U. I. *Abbr.* Royal Univer-

ruide. ✝ RUDE.

ruiele. ✝ RULE.

ruiftre. ✝ ROOFTREE.

ruike. ✝ ROOK, bird.

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ru'in (rōō'ĭn), *v. t.*; RU'INED (rōō'ĭnd); RU'IN-ING. [Cf. F. *ruiner*, LL. *ruinare*. See RUIN, *n.*] **1.** To bring to ruin or destruction; to cause to fall to pieces and decay; to impair essentially; to overthrow.

By thee raised, I *ruin* all my foes. *Milton*

2. Specif.: **a** To bring to financial ruin or bankruptcy. **b** To bring to moral ruin; to deprive (a woman) of chastity.

ru'in, *v. i.* **1.** To rush headlong or plunge downward.

2. To fall to ruin; to go to ruin; to become decayed or dilapidated; to perish.

If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall *ruin* the faster. *Locke*

ru'in-ate (rōō'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-nāt'-ĭng). [LL. *ruinatus*, p. p. of *ruinare* to ruin. See RUIN.]

1. To demolish; subvert; overthrow; destroy; ruin.

I will not *ruinate* my father's house. *Shak.*

2. To reduce to poverty or wretchedness.

3. To cause to fall; to cast down. *Obs.*

On the other side they saw that perilous rock
Threatening itself on them to *ruinate*. *Spenser.*

ru'in-ate, *a.* [LL. *ruinatus*, p. p.] Ruined.

ru'in-a'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *ruinatio.*] Act of ruining, or state of being ruined.

ru'ined (rōō'ĭnd), *p. a.* That has suffered decay, dilapidation, or impairment of effectiveness; gone to ruin.

Reminiscences of a *ruined* generation *G. Smith.*

Syn. — RUINED, DILAPIDATED. RUINED implies utter downfall or decay, which may not be inconsistent with (often tragic) dignity; that is DILAPIDATED (see etym. of v. t.) which is falling into partial ruin or decay, esp. through neglect; the word often connotes a certain degree of contempt; as, "nor appeared less than Archangel *ruined*" (*Milton*); "There is a power and magic in the *ruined* battlement, for which the palace of the present hour must yield its pomp" (*Byron*); "this *dilapidated* wharf . . . along which . . . the track of many languid years is seen in a border of unthrifty grass" (*Hawthorne*), a *dilapidated* hat.

ru'in-ous (rōō'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *ruinosus:* cf. F. *ruineux.* See RUIN.] **1.** Causing, or tending to cause, ruin; destructive; baneful; pernicious; as, a *ruinous* project.

After a night of storm so *ruinous*. *Milton*

2. Characterized by ruin; ruined, dilapidated; as, an edifice, bridge, or wall in a *ruinous* state.

3. Composed of, or consisting of, ruins.

Behold, Damascus . . . shall be a *ruinous* heap *Is* xvii. 1.

Syn. — Decayed, demolished, wasteful, mischievous.

— **ru'in-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ru'in-ous-ness,** *n.*

rul'a-ble (rōōl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be ruled; subject to rule; accordant or conformable to rule.

Ru'lac (rōō'lăk), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A small genus of aceraceous trees (included by many botanists in *Acer*) having pinnate leaves and drooping racemes of pedunculed flowers succeeded by winged fruits similar to those of the maple. The species are natives of Asia and North America. *R. negundo* is the common box elder.

rule (rōōl), *n.* [ME. *reule, riule*, OF. *riule, reule, rieule*, fr. L. *regula* a ruler, rule, model, fr. *regere, rectum*, to lead straight, to direct. See RIGHT, *a.*; cf. REGULAR.]

1. A prescribed guide for conduct or action; a governing direction; an authoritative enactment; a regulation; prescription; precept; as, the *rules* governing a school; a *rule* of etiquette or propriety; the *rules* of cricket.

2. Specif.: **a** The laws or regulations prescribed by the founder of a religious order for observance by its members; as, the *rule* of St. Dominic. **b** *Math.* A determinate method prescribed for performing any operation and attaining a certain result. **c** *Gram.* A general principle concerning the formation or use of words, or a concise statement thereof; as, the *rules* for forming plurals of nouns.

3. That which is done in conformance with a prescribed plan or system; uniform or established course of things; systematic method or practice; usual course or manner of procedure; as, my *rule* is to rise at six o'clock.

'Tis against the *rule* of nature. *Shak*

4. Conduct in general, behavior. *Obs.* "This uncivil *rule*." *Shak.* Specif.: *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Behavior tending to be unruly; also, a rude or unruly person.

5. *Regular or serial order*; a line; row. *Obs.*

6. Act of ruling; administration of law; government; sway; empire; authority; control.

Obey them that have the *rule* over you. *Heb.* xiii 17.

7. *Law.* An order or direction made by a court, usually in writing, regulating court practice (**general rule**) or regulating the action of parties in special cases (**special rule**).

8. **a** A straight strip of wood, metal, or the like, which serves as a guide in drawing a straight line; a ruler. **b** A measuring instrument consisting of a graduated bar of wood, ivory, metal, or the like, which is usually marked so as to show inches and fractions of an inch or centimeters and millimeters, and often jointed so that it may be folded compactly, esp. when intended for workmen's use.

9. *Print.* **a** A thin type-high plate of metal (usually brass) with a line or lines as its face. **Single rule** has one light line; **parallel rule**, two light lines; **double rule**, a light and a heavy line; **dotted rule**, a line of dots; **wave rule**, a wave line. **b** A dash. *British.* **c** A composing rule.

10. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = NORMA, 4. *Rare.*

Syn. — Regulation, law, precept, maxim, guide, canon, order, method; direction. See PRINCIPLE.

as a rule, as a general thing; usually; ordinarily; as, he behaves well, *as a rule.* — **r. in Shelley's case.** *Law.* See SHELLEY'S CASE. — **r. of coss** (kŏs) [It. *regola di cosa* rule of thing, the unknown quantity being called the *cosa*, or the thing], algebra. *Obs.* — **r. of faith,** a final standard for the determination of truth in religion. — **r. of false, r. of falsehood, r. of false position.** = POSITION, 1 **b.** — **r. of intersection** *or* **of six parts,** *Math.*, the rule that if a transversal cut the sides of a triangle *E S Q* in *A, B, C*, then *QA.RB.SC* = *SA.QB.RC.* — **r. of supposition.** = POSITION, 1 **b.** — **r. of the road,** *Law*, any of the various regulations imposed upon travelers by land or water for their mutual convenience or safety. In the United States it is a rule of the road that land travelers passing in opposite directions shall turn out each to his own right, and generally that overtaking persons or vehicles shall turn out to the left; in England the rule for vehicles (but not for pedestrians) is the opposite of this. — **r. of three,** *Arith.*, the rule for finding the fourth term of a proportion where three are given; proportion. See PROPORTION, 8 **b.** — **r. of thumb,** also **rule o' thumb,** any rude process or operation, like that of using the thumb as a rule in measuring; hence, judgment and practical experience as distinguished from scientific knowledge. — **r. of trial and error.** *Math.* = POSITION, 1 **b.** — **under the r.,** *New York Stock Exchange*, in accordance with a certain (former) rule providing for sales or purchases to be made by an officer of the exchange for the account of members not fulfilling their contracts made on the floor. See WITNESSED SALE.

rule (rōōl), *v. t.*; RULED (rōōld); RUL'ING (rōōl'-). [Cf. OF. *rieuler, ruiler*, L. *regulare*. See RULE, *n.*; cf. REGULATE.]

1. To control the will and actions of; to exercise authority or dominion over; to govern; manage. "One that *ruleth* well his own house." 1 *Tim.* iii. 2, 4.

2. To control or direct by influence, counsel, or persuasion; to guide. "She will be *ruled* . . . by me." *Shak.*

3. To establish or settle by or as by a rule; to fix by universal or general consent or practice. *Now Rare.*

That 's a *ruled* case with the schoolmen. *Attterbury*

4. *Law.* To require or command by rule; to give as a direction, order, or determination of court.

5. To mark with lines made with a pen, pencil, etc., guided by a rule or ruler; to print or mark with lines by means of a rule or other contrivance effecting a similar result; as, to *rule* a sheet of paper or a blank book.

6. Hence, to arrange in more or less regular order; to mark off; arrange; also, *Obs.*, to decorate; ornament.

Syn. — See GOVERN.

to rule the roast, to be at the head of affairs. "The newmade duke that *rules the roast*." *Shak.*

rule, *v. i.* **1.** To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority; — often followed by *over.*

By me princes *rule*, and nobles. *Prov.* viii. 16

We subdue and *rule* over all other creatures. *Ray*

2. To rule one's own actions; to act; behave. *Obs. & R.*

3. To be rude or unruly. *Scot. & Dial.*

4. *Law.* To lay down and settle a rule or order of court; to decide an incidental point; to enter a rule.

5. *Com.* To keep within a (certain) range for a time; to be in general, or as a rule; as, prices *rule* lower to-day.

ruled (rōōld), *p. p.* of RULE. — **ruled surface,** *Geom.*, properly, a skew surface; also, sometimes, a developable surface where consecutives intersect; scroll; regulus.

rule joint. A knuckle joint having shoulders that abut when the connected pieces are opened out fully, and thus permit folding in one direction only.

rul'er (rōōl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rules; one who exercises sway or authority; esp., one who exercises the governing powers commonly associated with a king, or the like.

And he made him *ruler* over all the land. *Gen.* xli 43

2. A straight or curved strip of wood, metal, etc., with a smooth edge, used for guiding a pen or pencil in drawing lines; a rule or straightedge.

rul'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who rules; government.

2. Act of drawing ruled lines; also, ruled lines, specif. those of a diffraction grating.

3. *Law.* A decision or rule of a judge or a court, esp. one on a point of law, usually given orally.

rul'ing, *p. a.* **1.** That rules, or controls; predominant; reigning; as, a *ruling* passion; a *ruling* sovereign.

2. [From RULING, *n.*] Pertaining to, or used in, making ruled lines.

ruling elder, a lay presbyter or member of a Presbyterian church session. — **r. engine,** an exceedingly accurate and delicately adjusted form of ruling machine for ruling diffraction gratings, and other fine and accurately spaced rulings. — **r. grade,** *Railroads*, the grade, on any particular road, regarded as limiting the weight of a train that can be drawn by one engine. See PUSHER GRADE. — **r. machine,** a machine for ruling lines according to a predetermined scheme. Cf. DIVIDING ENGINE. — **r. pen.** = DRAWING PEN.

rum (rŭm), *n.* [Prob. short for E. dial. *rumbullion* a great tumult, formerly applied in the island of Barbados to an intoxicating liquor.] **1.** An alcoholic liquor prepared by fermenting molasses, macerated sugar cane, or other saccharine cane product, and distilling. The new (white) rum is colored with caramel and aged. Rum is chiefly made in the West Indies. Its flavor is partly due to ethyl butyrate, called **rum essence** in the manufacture of factitious rum.

2. Hence, colloquially, any intoxicating liquor; intoxicating liquor in general; as, the crimes due to *rum.*

rum (rŭm), *a.* [Formerly *rome*, a slang word for good; possibly of Gypsy origin; cf. Gypsy *rom* a husband, a gypsy.] Old-fashioned; queer; odd; — sometimes with derogatory implication. *Slang.*

rum'ble (rŭm'b'l), *v. i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). [ME. *romblen*, akin to D. *rommelen*, G. *rumpeln*, Dan. *rumle*; cf. ME. *romen* to bellow, to rumble, and Icel. *rymja* to roar.] **1.** To make a low, heavy, rolling sound; to sound, esp. low and continuously. "Let music *rumble*." *Marlowe.*

In the mean while the skies 'gan *rumble* sore. *Surrey*

2. To murmur; ripple.

To *rumble* gently down with murmur soft *Spenser.*

rum'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To stir up; knock about; esp., to roll or move around or along so as to make a noise.

2. To polish or otherwise treat in a rumble (sense 4).

rum'ble, *n.* **1.** A noisy report; rumor. *Obs.*

2. A low, heavy, continuous sound like that made by heavy wagons or the reverberation of thunder.

3. A seat for servants, behind the body of a carriage.

4. A tumbling barrel or rattler.

rum'bling (-blĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RUMBLE. Hence: *n.* **a** A low continued rolling or jarring sound, as of thunder. **b** *Med.* = BORBORYGMUS. — **rumbling mill.** = TUMBLING BARREL.

rum cherry. The wild black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), the fruit of which is sometimes used to flavor liquors.

ru'men (rōō'mĕn), *n.* [L. *rumen, -inis*, the throat.] **1.** The first stomach or paunch of ruminants. See RUMINANTIA.

2. The cud of a ruminant.

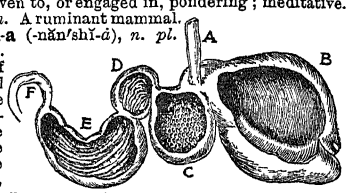
Ru'mex (rōō'mĕks), *n.* [L., sorrel.] *Bot.* A large genus of polygonaceous plants, natives mainly of north temperate regions. They are herbs or rarely shrubs, having small flowers in axillary clusters, often aggregated in a large panicle. The fruit is 3-angled and wingless, inclosed in the persistent perianth, of which the inner segments often bear conspicuous tubercles (grains). The species of the subgenus *Acetosa* are called *sorrel*; the remaining species are known as *docks*. See 1st DOCK, SORREL, CANAIGRE.

ru'mi-nant (-mĭ-nănt), *a.* [L. *ruminans, -antis*, p. pr.: cf. F. *ruminant*. See RUMINATE.] **1.** Chewing the cud; characterized by chewing again what has been swallowed; of or pertaining to the Ruminantia.

2. Hence, given to, or engaged in, pondering; meditative.

ru'mi-nant, *n.* A ruminant mammal.

Ru'mi-nan'ti-a (-năn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of artiodactyl ungulate mammals including those that chew the cud, as the oxen, sheep, goats, antelopes, giraffes, deer, chevrotains, and camels. They are divided into three principal groups: the Pecora (which see), or true ruminants, in which the complex stomach is completely four-chambered; the Tylopoda, or camels and llamas, in which it is imperfectly four-parted; and the Tragulina, or chevrotains, in which it is three-parted. The first and largest division of the stomach of typical ruminants is the rumen, or paunch; the second, the reticulum; the third, the omasum, psalterium, or manyplies; and the fourth, the abomasum, or rennet bag. The herbaceous food is swallowed unchewed, and passes into the rumen or the reticulum, whence it is regurgitated in masses which are then thoroughly masticated and mixed with saliva while the animal is at rest. It is then swallowed, mixed with saliva to a semifluid mass, and passes through the reticulum and omasum into the abomasum, where it is acted on by the gastric juice.



Ruminantia. Stomach of a true Ruminant opened to show Internal Structure. *A* Esophagus; *B* Rumen; *C* Reticulum; *D* Omasum, Psalterium, or Manyplies; *E* Abomasum; *F* Intestine.

ru'mi-nate (rōō'mĭ-nāt), *v. i.*; RU'MI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); RU'MI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *ruminatus*, p. p. of *ruminari, ruminare*, fr. *rumen, -inis*, throat.] **1.** To chew the cud; to chew again what has been chewed slightly and swallowed.

2. To bring up something again and again for mental consideration; to muse; meditate; ponder; reflect.

Apart from the hope of the gospel, who is there that *ruminates* on the felicity of heaven? *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — See CONSIDER.

ru'mi-nate, *v. t.* **1.** To chew over again.

2. To meditate, think of, or ponder over; to muse on.

Mad with desire, she *ruminates* her sin *Dryden.*

ru'mi-nate (-nāt), *a. Bot.* Mottled as if chewed; — applied to the endosperm of certain seeds, as those of the nutmeg, in which the dark inner layer of the testa is infolded into the lighter endosperm.

ru'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ruminatio:* cf. F. *rumination.*] **1.** Act or process of ruminating, or chewing the cud. See RUMINANTIA.

2. Act of ruminating, or considering at more or less length; deliberate meditation or reflection.

3. *Physiol.* Regurgitation of food from the stomach after it has been swallowed, a morbid phenomenon in man.

ru'mi-na-tive (rōō'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Inclined to, or engaged in, rumination or meditation; also, marked by careful consideration; fully meditated. — **ru'mi-na-tive-ly,** *adv.*

ru'mi-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who ruminates, or muses; one who deliberates or reflects.

ru'in-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

ruin agate. *Min.* A variety of agate, usually brown, showing, on a polished surface, markings suggestive of ruined buildings.

ru'in-ate, *v. i.* To fall; to tumble; to fall into ruin. *Rare.*

ru'in-ate, *a.* Ruined. *Rare.*

ru'i-nek'. Var. of ROQUINEX.

ru'in-er, *n.* One that ruins.

ru'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RUE.

ru'in-i-form' (rōō'ĭ-nĭ-fôrm'; rōō-ĭn'-), *a.* [*ruin* + *-form:* cf. F. *ruiniforme.*] Having the appearance of ruins; — said of certain minerals.

ruin marble. A brecciated limestone giving, when cut and polished, a mosaic effect suggesting a picture of ruins.

ruisse. † ROOSE.

ruit, ruite. † ROOT.

ruiter. † RUTTER, a trooper.

‖ **ru'it mo'le su'a.** [L.] See MOLE RUIT SUA.

Ruk'bat (rŭk'băt), *n.* [Ar. *rukbah* knee] See STAR.

ruke. † ROOK, a bird.

rukelen. † RICKLE.

ruken. † RUCK.

rukh (rōōk). Var. of ROC.

Ru'lan'der (rōō'lĕn'dẽr), *n.* [G.] A kind of Baden wine. See RHINE WINE.

rule'a-ble. Var. of RULABLE.

rule'less, *a.* See -LESS.

rulely, *adv.* Regularly. *Obs.*

rule'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A stickler for rules; a slave of rules.

rule ni'si. *Law.* An order nisi prius. See NISI PRIUS, 2 **a.**

rul'ing-ly, *adv.* of RULING.

rull. † RULE.

rull (rōōl), *v. t.* [Cf. ROLL, *v.*] To wheel or trundle, as ore.

rull'er (-ẽr), *n.* *Both Dial. Eng.*

rull'ey, rull'y (rōōl'ĭ). Vars. of ROLLEY. *Dial. Eng.*

rullichie. Var. of ROLLICHE.

rul'lion (rŭl'yŭn), *n.* [Cf. AS. *rifeling* a kind of shoe.] **1.** A kind of shoe or sandal made of untanned leather. *Scot.*

2. A large rough-looking person or creature; esp., a coarse, masculine woman. *Scot.* [LOCK.]

rul'lock (rŭl'ŭk). Var. of ROWRU'LY. † RUELY.

rul'y (rōōl'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. OF. *reulé, rulé, rieulé*, prop. p. p. See RULE.] **1.** Able or accustomed to rule; powerful. *Obs.*

2. Orderly; obedient. *Obs.*

rulye. † RULE, *v.*

rum (*dial.* rōm, rŏm). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ROOM.

rum (rŭm), *n.* Anything queer or odd; a rum one. *Slang Obs.*

Ru'mah (rōō'mȧ) *Bib.*

ru-mal' (rōō-mal'; -mŏl'), *n.* [Hind. & Per *rūmāl*; *rū* face + *māl* wiping.] A fabric of cotton or silk made in Bombay, India. **b** A kerchief sometimes used for a headdress by men. *India.*

Ru-man', Ru-ma'ni-an. Vars. of ROUMAN, ROUMANIAN.

rumatike. † RHEUMATIC.

rumb. Var. of RHUMB.

rum barge. A powerful drink. Cf. RUMBOOZE. *Obs or Dial.*

rum'be-low', *n. Obs.* **1.** A thrust; a push; tumbling.

2 A meaningless burden in ancient songs, esp. sea songs.

3. [Cf. LL. *rumbula*, an insulting appellation of a woman.] A wanton: a prostitute. [*moll. Obs.*]

rum'ber, *n.* [Cf. RUMOR.] Turbulent. [*Obs.*]

rum'ble, *v. t.* = RAMBLE. *Obs.*

rum'ble-ment (rŭm'b'l-mĕnt), *n.* A rumbling sound. *Rare.*

rum'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One that rumbles, as a tumbling barrel

rumble tumble. = RUMBLE, *n.*, 3.

rum'bling-ly, *adv.* of *rumbling*, p. pr. [*Colloq.*]

rum blossom. A grog blossom.

rum'bly (rŭm'blĭ), *a.* a Causing rumbling or rattling; rough; — said of a road, path, or the like. **b** Tending to rumble or rattle; — said of a cart, wheel, etc.

rum'bo (rŭm'bō), *n.* [Cf. RUM a liquor.] Grog. *Obs.*

rum-booze', *n.* Wine and sugar mixed (in winter) with ale and eggs, or (in summer) milk and rose water. *Obs.*

rum-bow'line (rŭm-bō'lĭn). Var. of ROMBOWLINE.

rum-bow'ling (-lĭn), *n.* [See RUMBULLION.] Grog. *Sailors' Cant.*

rum-bul'lion (rŭm-bŭl'yŭn; *dial.* rŭm-bōōl'-), *n.* [See RUM, *n.*] **1.** Uproar; fracas. *Obs. or Dial.* [Cf. RUM. *Obs.*]

2. A strong intoxicating liquor. [*Dial.*]

rum-bump'tious (rŭm-bŭmp'-shŭs), *a.* Overbearing; bumptious; also, rambunctious. *Slang.*

rum-bus'tious (rŭm-bŭs'chŭs), *a* Rambunctious. *Slang or Colloq.*

rum-chun'der, *n.*, *or* **rum-chun'der silk** (rŭm-chŭn'dẽr). A silk fabric of fine texture. *India.*

rume. † RIME, to clear (a way); ROOM. [LIAN.]

Ru-me'li-an. Var. of ROUMELI'MEN-I'TIS (rōō'mĕn-ĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *rumen* + *-itis.*] *Veter.* Inflammation of the rumen.

ru'men-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*rumen* + *-tomy.*] *Vet. Surg.* Incision into the rumen.

rum essence *or* **ether.** See ETHYL BUTYRATE.

rum-fus'tian (rŭm-fŭs'chăn), *n.* A hot drink composed of strong beer, white wine or sherry, gin, egg yolks, sugar, and spices.

rum-gump'tion (rŭm-g ŭm'-shŭn; rōōm-gōōm'-), *n.* Keenness or shrewdness. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

rum-gump'tious (rōōm-gōōm'-shŭs), *a.* Keen; shrewd; also, bold; quarrelsome. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

rum hole A low drinking resort; a gin mill. *Opprobrious.*

ru'mi-cin (rōō'mĭ-sĭn), *n. Chem.* Chrysophanic acid; — from its occurrence in the root of yellow dock (*Rumex crispus*).

ru-mif'er-ate (rōō-mĭf'ẽr-āt), *v. i.* [See RUMIGERATE; -FEROUS] = RUMIGERATE. *Obs*

ru-mig'er-ate (-mĭg'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *rumigerari, -atus.*] To spread a rumor; carry tidings. *Obs.* — **ru-mig'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

ru'mi-nal (rōō'mĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *ruminalis.*] Ruminant. *Rare.*

ru'mi-nant-ly, *adv.* of RUMINANT.

ru'mi-nat'ing-ly (-nāt'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *ruminating*, p. pr.

rumine. *v. t.* [F. *ruminer*, or L. *ruminari.*] To ruminate. *Obs.*

rum'kin (rŭm'kĭn), *n.* [Cf. OD. *roomerken*, and E. RUMMER; see -KIN.] A drinking vessel. *Obs.*

rum'kin. *n.* A tailless fowl. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*

rum'ly, *adv.* of RUM. *Slang.*

rum'mage (rŭm'ăj), *n.* [For *roomage*, fr. *room;* hence orig., a making room, a packing away closely (see ROOM); but cf. also F. *arrimage* stowage, OF. *rimage* place for stowing, F. *arrimer* to stow.] **1.** *Naut.* A place or room for the stowage of cargo in a ship; also, act of stowing cargo; the moving about of packages incident to close stowage. *Obs.* **2.** Act or process of stirring. *Obs.* **3.** A searching carefully by looking into every corner, and by turning things over; hence, an upheaval; derangement.

He has made such a general *rummage* and reform in the office of matrimony. *Walpole.*

4. Rubbish; litter; confused mass. *Colloq. or Dial.*

rum'mage, *v. t.;* -MAGED (-ăjd); -MAG-ING (-ă-jĭng). **1.** *Naut.* To make room in, as a ship, for cargo; to move about, as packages, ballast, etc., for close stowage; to pack. *Obs.* **2.** To search or examine thoroughly by looking into every corner, and turning over or removing goods or other things; to ransack. Also, *Obs.*, to stir, as a liquid.

What schoolboy of us has not *rummaged* his Greek dictionary in vain for a satisfactory account! *M. Arnold.*

3. To bring to light by or as by a thorough search. **4.** To search (an incoming ship) for dutiable or prohibited goods; — used of the customs officials. *Eng.*

rum'mage, *v. i.* **1.** To stow cargo in the hold of a ship. *Obs.* **2.** To make a search, as by looking into every corner.

I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little Britain. *Swift.*

3. To create a turmoil or confusion.

rum'mag-er (-ă-jẽr), *n.* One that rummages; specif.: *Obs.* **a** An instrument for stirring a liquid, as in distilling. **b** *Naut.* A person on shipboard in charge of stowing the cargo.

rummage sale. A clearance sale of unclaimed goods in a public store, or of odds and ends accumulated in a shop or elsewhere, or collected for a sale for charity.

rum'mer (rŭm'ẽr), *n.* [D. *roemer*, *romer*, akin to G. *römer*, Sw. *remmare;* perh. properly, Roman.] A large tall glass or drinking cup.

ru'mor, ru'mour (rōō'mẽr), *n.* [ME. *rumour*, OF. *rumour*, F. *rumeur*, L. *rumor;* cf. *rumificare*, *rumitare*, to rumor, Skr. *ru* to cry.] **1.** A prolonged, indistinct noise. *Obs.* **2.** A message; word; voice. *Obs.* **3.** A flying or popular report; the common talk; tidings; hence, public fame; notoriety; reputation.

This *rumor* of him went forth throughout all Judea, and throughout all the region round about. *Luke* vii. 17.

4. A story current without any known authority for its truth; — in this sense often personified.

Rumor next, and Chance,
And Tumult, and Confusion, all embroiled *Milton*

ru'mor, ru'mour, *v. t.;* -MORED, -MOURED (rōō'mẽrd); -MOR-ING, -MOUR-ING. To tell by rumor; to give out tidings of.

'T was *rumored*
My father 'scaped from out the citadel. *Dryden*

rump (rŭmp), *n.* [ME. *rumpe;* akin to D. *romp* trunk, body, LG. *rump*, G. *rumpf*, Dan. *rumpe* rump, Icel. *rumpr*, Sw. *rumpa* rump, tail.] **1.** The posterior end of the body of an animal, generally including the buttocks; in birds, the region of the sacrum, or posterior part of the back, only. **2.** Among butchers, the piece of beef back of the upper part of the sirloin. See BEEF, *Illust.* **3.** The hind or tail end; a fag-end; a remnant. **4.** [*cap.*] = RUMP PARLIAMENT.

rum'ple (rŭm'p'l), *v. t.;* RUM'PLED (-p'ld); RUM'PLING (-plĭng). [Cf. *rimple*, and D. *rimpelen* to wrinkle, *rompelig* rough, uneven, G. *rümpfen* to wrinkle, MHG. *rümphen*, OHG. *rimpfan*, Gr. ῥάμφος the crooked beak of birds of prey, ῥέμβεσθαι to roam.] **1.** To make uneven; to form into irregular inequalities; to wrinkle; crumple; muss. **2.** To play wantonly with. *Obs*

rum'ple, *v. i.* To form into wrinkles or creases; to muss.

rum'ple, *n.* A fold or plait; a wrinkle.

rum'pled (-p'ld), *p. a.* Wrinkled; crumpled.

Rump Parliament, *or* **the Rump.** *Eng. Hist.* The remnant of the Long Parliament after Pride's Purge. It was expelled by Cromwell in 1653.

rum'pus (rŭm'pŭs), *n.* [Cf. dial. *rumbullion* a great tumult, *rumpullion* a boisterous person, and E. RAMPAGE.] A disturbance; noisy confusion; a fracas. *Colloq.*

rum shrub. A drink composed of rum, water, sugar, and lime, lemon, or orange juice, with some flavoring extract.

run (rŭn), *v. i.; pret.* RAN (răn) or RUN; *p. p.* RUN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUN'NING. [ME. *rinnen*, *rennen* (pret. *ran*, p. p. *runnen*, *ronnen*), AS. *rinnan* to flow (pret. *ran*, p. p. *gerunnen*), and *iernan*, *irnan*, to run (pret. *orn*, *arn*, *earn*, p. p. *urnen*); akin to D. *runnen*, *rennen*, OS. & OHG. *rinnan*, G. *rinnen*, *rennen*, Icel. *renna*, *rinna*, Sw. *rinna*, *ränna*, Dan. *rinde*, *rende*, Goth. *rinnan*, and perh. to L. *oriri* to rise, Gr. ὀρνυναι to stir up, rouse, Skr. *ṛ* (cf. ORIGIN). Cf. EMBER, *a.*, RENNET.] **1.** To move swiftly, smoothly, or with quick action; — said of animate or inanimate things, as a stream, a wagon, a person, etc.; to go rapidly; hasten. **2.** Specif.: **a** *Athletics.* To move rapidly by springing steps so that there is an instant in each step when neither foot touches the ground; — disting. from *walking.* **b** Of a horse: to move in an accelerated gallop, each leg acting in turn as a propeller and supporter, and all four legs being for an instant in the air under the body. See GAIT, 3. **3.** Hence, to move, go, pass, or proceed.

As fast as our time *runs*, we should be very glad in most part of our lives that it *ran* much faster. *Addison.*

Specif.: **a** To go back and forth; to ply; as, the boat *runs* to Albany. **b** To steal off; to flee.

My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew. *Shak.*

c To contend in a race; hence, *Political*, to enter into a contest; to become a candidate; as, to *run* for office.

Know ye not that they which *run* in a race *run* all, but one receiveth the prize? So *run*, that ye may obtain. *1 Cor.* ix. 24

d To turn, as a wheel; to rotate on an axis or pivot; as, a wheel *runs* smoothly; more broadly, to hinge; turn; as, the argument *runs* on one point. **e** To migrate or move in schools; — said of fish; esp., to ascend a river to spawn. **f** To extend; reach; as, his memory *runs* not back so far; his lineage *runs* back to King Alfred. **g** To pass from one state to another; as, to *run* into evil practices; to *run* in debt. **h** To pass or go quickly in thought or discourse. "Vergil . . . has *run* into a set of precepts foreign to his subject." *Addison.* **i** To flow, as a liquid; to ascend or descend; to course; as, rivers *run* to the sea; her blood *ran* cold. **j** To become fluid; to melt; fuse, as ice, iron, etc. **k** To grow or develop, or tend to grow or develop; as, children *run* up rapidly.

A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds. *Bacon.*

l To spread, diffuse out, or dissolve, as a color from a fabric in washing; to spread or blend together, as colors.

In the middle of a rainbow the colors are . . . distinguished, but near the borders they *run* into one another. *I. Watts.*

m To discharge pus or other matter; as, an ulcer *runs.* **n** To have a course or direction; as, the line *runs* east.

Where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter to it. *Locke.*

o *Law.* To have a legal course; to continue in or have force, effect, or operation; also, to accompany as a valid obligation or right; thus, in conveyancing, covenants the rights and liabilities of which pass to assignees *run* with the land. **p** To accrue or become payable in due course; specif., to continue to accrue or become due in an amount increasing with the lapse of time; as, interest *runs* from July 1st. **q** To be in form of expression; to be written or inscribed; as, the writ *runs* in the king's name. **r** To be popularly known; to be generally received.

Neither was he ignorant what report *ran* of himself *Knolles.*

s To creep, climb, or extend, up or along; to spread; as, the vine *runs* along the fence.

The fire *ran* along upon the ground. *Ex.* ix. 23.

t *Naut.* To sail before the wind, in distinction from reaching or sailing close-hauled; — said of vessels.

4. To move, go, pass, happen, etc., repeatedly or in succession. Specif.: **a** To continue in a certain course; as, the cards *run* badly. **b** To continue treating a thing in thought or speech; — with *on;* as, how he does *run* on about his work. **c** To keep in action or motion; to proceed continuously; as, this engine *runs* night and day.

When we desire anything, our minds *run* wholly on the good circumstances of it. *Swift.*

d To make numerous drafts or demands for payment, as upon a bank; — with *on.* **e** To be played on the stage a number of successive days or nights; as, the piece *ran* for six months. **f** To continue at a certain rate or value; as, the ore *runs* as high as $200 to the ton.

5. To deviate from a correct path; — said of a saw cut.

run sheep run, *or* **run my sheep run,** a game in which several children, being the sheep, are in hiding and are sought by one, the wolf or "it," accompanied by another, the shepherd, who when he thinks the sheep can safely reach the goal calls "Run, sheep, run." — **to r. across,** to meet with by chance. — **to r. after,** to pursue or follow; to search for. — **to r. against,** to run across. — **to r. at check,** to follow base game; — said of hunting dogs. — **to r. away,** to flee; to escape; to elope; to run without control or guidance. — **to r. away with. a** To convey away hurriedly, to accompany in escape or elopement. **b** To drag with uncontrolled violence. — **to r. before one's horse to market,** to count one's profits before they are made. — **to r. cunning.** = TO RUN FALSE. — **to r. down. a** To cease to work or operate because of the exhaustion of the motive power; — said of clocks, watches, etc. **b** To decline in condition; as, *to run down* in health. — **to r. false,** *Hare and Hounds or Hunting,* to save distance by running directly for the hare or game instead of following the scent or track. — **to r. in,** *Print.* **a** To come to less than was estimated; — said of matter. **b** To make (matter) continuous without a paragraph or break. — **to r. in** *or* **into. a** To enter; to step in. **b** To come in collision with. — **to r. in the blood,** to be a family, national, or racial trait. — **to r. in the family,** to be a family trait. — **to r. in trust,** to run in debt. *Obs.* — **to r. in with. a** To close, comply, or agree with. *Rare.* **b** *Naut.* To make toward; to near; as, *to run in with* the land. — **to r. mad. a** To become wild with excitement. **b** To run wildly about under the influence of hydrophobia; to become affected with hydrophobia. — **to r. mad after,** to pursue with infatuation or immoderate desire. — **to r. off.** *Stock Exchange.* **a** Of bills payable, to cease to exist by being paid at maturity. **b** To become exhausted; — said of margins. — **to r. on. a** To be continued, as accounts. **b** To press with jokes or ridicule; to abuse with sarcasms. **c** *Print.* To be continued in the same lines without a break or new paragraph. — **to r. on pattens,** to run clatteringly; — said of the tongue. — **to r. on sorts,** *Print.*, to use or require an unusually great number of some particular letters, figures, or marks. — **to r. out. a** To come to an end; to expire, as a lease. **b** To extend; to spread. **c** To expatiate; as, *to run out* into beautiful digressions. **d** To be wasted or exhausted; to degenerate; to become extinct; as, an estate managed without economy will soon *run out.* **e** *Cricket.* See 4th CRICKET. — **to r. over. a** To overflow. **b** To go over, examine, or rehearse cursorily. **c** To ride or drive over. **d** *Engin.* To throw over. See under THROW, *v. i.* — **to r. riot. a** To act wantonly or without restraint. **b** *Hunting.* To pursue the wrong scent, or base game. — **to r. through. a** To go through hastily. **b** To spend wastefully. — **to r. to seed,** to expend or exhaust vitality in producing seed, as a plant; fig. and colloq., to cease growing; to lose vital force, as the body or mind. — **to r. under,** to throw under. See under THROW, *v. i.* — **to r. up,** to rise; grow; increase; as, debts *run up* fast. — **to r. upon,** to make sport of; to make a butt of. — **to r. wild,** to go unrestrained or untamed; to live or grow without culture or training. — **to r. with,** to be drenched or filled with, so that streams flow. — **to r. with the hare and hold with the hound** *or* **hounds,** to keep in favor with both parties to a fight, argument, etc.; to play a double rôle.

run (rŭn), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to run (in various senses of RUN, *v. i.*); as, to *run* a horse or stage; to *run* a machine; to *run* a rope through a block; to *run* a candidate. **2.** To run in pursuit of; to pursue; hunt. **3.** To go through, accomplish, or perform, by or as by running; as, to *run* a race; to *run* a career; to *run* errands. **4.** To pursue in thought; to carry in contemplation.

To *run* the world back to its first original. *South.*

5. To cause to enter; to thrust; as, to *run* a sword into or through the body; to *run* a nail into the foot. **6.** To drive or force; to cause, or permit, to be driven.

They *ran* the ship aground. *Acts* xxvii 41.

Others, accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke.*

7. To fuse; melt; also, to mold; cast; as, to *run* bullets. **8.** To cause to be drawn; to mark out; indicate; determine; as, to *run* a contour line, in surveying. **9.** To cause to pass or evade official restrictions; to smuggle; — said of contraband or dutiable goods. **10.** To encounter or incur, as a danger or risk; as, to *run* the risk of loss. "He *runneth* two dangers." *Bacon.* **11.** To put at hazard; venture, risk. *Rare.*

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon.*

12. To discharge; to emit; also, to be so drenched with as to drip; as, the pipe or faucet *runs* hot water.

At the base of Pompey's statua,
Which all the while *ran* blood, great Cæsar fell. *Shak.*

13. To be charged with, or to contain much of, while flowing; as, the rivers *ran* blood. **14.** To conduct; manage; carry on; as, to *run* a factory, a hotel, or a business. *Colloq., U. S.* **15.** To tease with sarcasms and ridicule. *Colloq.* **16.** To sew, as a seam, by passing the needle through material in a continuous line, generally taking a series of small even stitches on the needle at the same time. **17.** *Golf.* To strike (the ball) in such a way as to cause it to run along the ground, as when approaching a hole. **18.** In various games, to make (a number of successful shots, strokes, or the like) in succession; as, to *run* fifteen. to run a blockade, to get to, or away from, a blockaded port in safety. — **to r. a level,** *Surv.*, to level. — **to r. a rig,** to engage in a trick, frolic, or escapade.

He little dreamt when he set out
Of *running* such *a rig.* *Cowper*

— **to r. a risk,** to incur hazard; to encounter danger. — **to r. chances,** to take chances; to incur risks. — **to r. division,** to execute a musical division. Also fig. *Obs.*

That kiss again! she *runs division* of my lips. *Marlowe.*

— **to r. down. a** To chase (game) till it is exhausted; hence, fig., to pursue until overtaken or captured; as, *to run down* a criminal. **b** *Naut.* To run against, esp. to collide with and sink, as a vessel. **c** To crush; to overthrow; to overbear. **d** To disparage; to traduce. — **to r. hard. a** To press in competition. **b** To urge or press importunately. — **to r. in. a** *Print.* (1) To place within continuous text, at the side, etc., instead of in a separate line or paragraph. (2) To run on. **b** To place under arrest. *Slang.* — **to r. into the ground,** to carry to an absurd extreme; to overdo. *Slang, U. S.* — **to r. off,** to cause to flow away, as a charge of molten metal. — **to r. on,** *Print.*, to carry on or continue (matter in type) without a break or new paragraph. — **to r. one's face,** to get confidence or trust by one's personal appearance and smooth manner. *Slang or Cant.* — **to r. out. a** To thrust or push out; to extend. **b** To waste; to exhaust; as, *to run out* an estate. **c** *Cricket.* See 4th CRICKET. **d** *Print.* To fill out a line with quadrats, leaders, points, or ornaments. — **to r. out a warp** *or* **rope,** *Naut.*, to carry or send it out from the vessel, as in mooring. — **to r. the chances,** *or* **one's chances,** to encounter all the risks of a certain course. — **to r. the gantlet,** to suffer the punishment of the gantlet; hence, to go through the ordeal of severe criticism or controversy, or ill treatment at many hands. — **to r. the guard,** to pass the watch or sentinel without leave. — **to r. the hazard,** to take the chance or risk. — **to r. through,** to transfix; to pierce with or as with a sword. — **to r. to earth,** to hunt to its hiding place, home, starting point, or origin; — said orig. of animals. — **to r. up. a** To thrust up, as anything long and slender. **b** To increase; to enlarge by additions, as an account. **c** To increase by bidding; to bid up, as at an auction or sale. **d** To erect hastily, as a building. **e** *Golf.* To strike (the ball) so as to send it low and close to the ground, when approaching a hole. **f** = RUN, *v. t.*, 17.

run (rŭn), *n.* [From RUN, *v.*; cf. AS. *ryne* a run, running, course, watercourse, flow.] **1.** Act of running; continued and more or less rapid movement; as, a long *run;* a fast *run;* to go on the *run;* a *run* of fifteen minutes.

2. Specif.: **a** Act of migrating, or ascending a river to spawn; — said of fish; also, an assemblage or school of fishes which migrate, or ascend a river for the purpose of spawning. **b** Act of continuing in a certain course or series; a course; as, a *run* of good or bad luck. **c** Act of being continually repeated on the stage; — said of a play; as, to have a *run* of a hundred successive nights. **d** A continuing urgent demand, esp. one on a bank or treasury for payment of its obligations. **e** In various games, etc., act of making a number of successful shots, strokes, or the like, successively; also, the score thus made; as, a *run* of 15 balls in pool; a *run* of 20 in billiards. **f** *Music.* A roulade; a melodic series of running consecutive tones. **g** Escape. *Obs. Macro Plays.*

3. A brook; a stream; a watercourse. **4.** That which runs, or flows, in the course of a certain operation, or during a certain time; as, a *run* of must in wine making; the first *run* of sap in a maple orchard. **5.** The distance or extent of territory covered or to be covered, or the amount of work turned out, during a special course, time, or operation; the ship's *run* was only 300 miles; a *run* of 3,000 copies on a press; an engineer's *run.* Specif.: **a** A range or extent of ground for feeding stock or other animals; as, a sheep *run;* a chicken *run.* **b** The distance between two degrees or assigned points on an arc or curved scale, as of a surveying instrument; also, the value of a division of the scale in seconds of arc. **6.** Specif., a prescribed distance or length used as a measure of work done or to be done; as, in some systems of estimating worsted yarns, a *run* is 1,600 yards. **7.** The condition of the course covered or to be covered; the going; as, How is the *run* on this road? **8.** A trip or course; a journey.

I think of giving her a *run* in London. *Dickens.*

9. Extent measured linearly; as, a load on a bridge of 500 lbs. per foot *run;* excavation is paid for by the *run.* **10.** In technical uses: a *Naut.* The after part of the underwater body from where it begins to curve, or slope, upward and inward, to the stern. Cf. ENTRANCE, 6. **b** = CHALCOPYRITE. **c** *Mining.* (1) Direction, as of a vein. (2) Caving in of a working, etc. (3) A fall of the cage in a shaft due to a failure in the hoisting apparatus. (4) An inclined passage between levels. (5) A settling trough for sweet. *Obs. or Hist.*

Rum-monsch' (rōō-mŏnsh'), *n.* = ROMANSH.

ru'mor, ru'mour, *v. t.* To murmur; complain. *Obs.*

ru'mor-ous, ru'mour-er, *n.* One who spreads rumors.

ru'mor-ous, *a.* [Cf. OF. *rumoreux*, It. *rumoroso, romoroso.*] Pert. to, or of the nature of, a rumor; also, murmuring. *Obs.*

rump, *v. t.* **1.** To break or cut off; also, to dock (a horse). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** To deprive of possessions; to bankrupt; also, to plunder; pillage. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **3.** To insult, as by turning one's back upon. *Obs. Colloq.*

rum'pad' (rŭm'păd'), *n.* The highway. *Cant.*

rum'pade', *v. t.* [From RUMPAD.] To hold up; rob. *Cant.*

— rum'pad'der, *n. Cant.*

rump bone. The sacrum.

Rump'er, *n.* A member or a supporter of the Rump Parliament. *Obs. or Hist.*

rump'-fed', *a.* A Shakespearean word meaning, perh., "fattened in the rump, pampered." "The *rump-fed* ronyon." *Shak.* [Cf. RUMP.] Rump; tail. *Scot.*

rump'less, *a.* See -LESS.

rump'ply (rŭm'plĭ), *a.* Rumpled.

rump'scut'tle (rŭmp'skŭt'l), *n.* A wild hoydenish woman.

rump steak. A steak cut from the rump. See BEEF, *Illust.*

rum-pun'cheon (rŭm-pŭn'-chŭn), *n.* A puncheon of rum.

rum raf ruf. See RAFF *Obs.*

rum'swiz'zle (rŭm'swĭz'l), *n.* A fabric made in Ireland from imported undyed wool.

rumthe. † = OOMTH.

run. † RUNE.

Rum'ma-dan'. † RAMADAN.

rum'mag-y (rŭm'ă-jĭ; rōōm'-), *a.* Rubbishy; untidy. *Dial. Eng.*

rum'mes, rum'mish, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *rumer* to grumble, to bray.] To bellow. *Obs. Scot.*

rum mill. = RUM HOLE. *Slang.*

rum'mle (r ŭm'l; rōōm'-). Scot. & dial. Eng. of RAMMEL, RUMBLE.

rum'my (rŭm'ĭ), *a.* [See RUM, *a.*] = RUM. *Slang.*

rum'my, *a.* Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, rum.

rum'my, *n.* One who drinks rum; a drunkard; also, a dealer in, or distiller of, rum or intoxicating liquors. *Low.*

rum'ney (-nĭ), *n.* [OF. *romenie*, *rommenie*, a kind of Greek wine, fr. *Romenie*, *Roumenie*, LL. *Romania*, the Roman Empire, Eastern Empire.] A kind of white Greek wine, heavy and

slimes. (6) An irregular ore body. (7) Horizontal distance to which a drift is or may be carried. **d** *Quarrying.* A direction of secondary or minor cleavage; grain. Cf. RIFT. **e** *Mech.* Deviation of a tool from a correct path. **f** *Theater.* An inclined plane for use as a passageway. **g** *Starch Manuf.* A long, slightly inclined table used in washing the starch free from gluten and fiber. **h** *Piquet, Cribbage, etc.* A number of cards of the same suit in sequence; a sequence; as, a *run* of four in hearts. **i** *Sports.* (1) In baseball and cricket, the score unit, made by running over a prescribed course (in baseball, the round of the bases). See also 4th CRICKET. (2) *Golf.* (*a*) The movement communicated to a golf ball by running. See RUN, *v. t.*, 17. (*b*) The distance a ball travels after touching the ground from a stroke. **j** *Milling.* A pair or set of millstones.

11. Strength or ability to run, as in a race; as, too little *run* was left in him to close up the gap. *Colloq.*

12. Freedom to go about at will; as, his dog had the *run* of the office. *Collog.*

13. See BOWER BIRD.

14. In Gaelic popular tales, a stereotyped passage of narrative or description introduced into different tales.

by the run, *Naut.*, altogether; as, to let go *by the run*, to let go altogether, instead of slacking off. — **in the long r.**; in the course of time, trial, use, experience, or the like. "[Man] starts the inferior of the brute animals, but he surpasses them *in the long run.*" *J. H. Newman.* — **r. of mine,** *Mining*, ore or coal as mined. — **the r.,** *or* **the common r.,** ordinary persons; the generality or average of people or things; also, that which ordinarily occurs; ordinary course or kind.

His whole appearance was . . . out of *the common run. Irving.*

run (rŭn), *p. a.* [Prop. p. p. of *run*, v.] **1.** Melted, or made from molten material; cast in a mold; as, *run* metal.

2. Smuggled; as, *run* goods. *Collog.*

3. Having made a migration or run; — said of fish.

run steel, the material of malleable iron castings.

run'a-bout' (rŭn'ȧ-bout'), *n.* **1.** One that runs about; a gadder; vagabond; runagate.

2. Specif.: **a** *pl.* Cattle left to graze at will. *Australia.* **b** A kind of light uncovered wagon; also, a kind of light automobile or motor boat of fair speed.

run'a-gate (-gāt), *n.* [ME. *renegat*, fr. LL. *renegatus*, confused with E. *run*, and *gate* a way: cf. F. *renégat.* See RENEGADE.] **1.** A renegade.

2. A fugitive; runaway; also, a vagabond; wanderer.

Wretched *runagates* from the jail. *De Quincey.*

run'a-way' (rŭn'ȧ-wā'), *n.* **1.** One that flees from danger, duty, restraint, etc.; a fugitive.

Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled? *Shak.*

2. Act of running away, esp. of a horse or team.

run'a-way', *a.* **1.** Running away; fleeing from danger, duty, restraint, etc.; as, a *runaway* slave.

2. Accomplished by running away or elopement, or during flight; as, a *runaway* marriage.

3. Orig., *Racing*, won by a long lead; as, a *runaway* race; hence, settled by a marked advantage; decisive.

runaway motion, *Mach.*, a safety device supplementary to a governor to prevent excessive, or sometimes inadequate, speed. — **r. star,** *Astron.*, the star Groombridge 1830, in Ursa Major, having the very large proper motion of 7′′ annually.

run'by' (rŭn'bĭ'), *n.*; *pl.* **RUNBYS** (-bĭz'). **1.** In a hoistway, the clearance space between the top of the car frame and the lowest portion of the overhead work.

2. *Railroading.* An extra piece of track to permit a train to back past a crossover without using it.

run'ci-nate (rŭn'sĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *runcinatus*, p. p. of *runcinare* to plane off, fr. *runcina* a plane.] *Bot.* Pinnately cut with the lobes pointing downwards, as the leaf of the dandelion.



Runcinate Leaf.

run'dale (rŭn'dāl), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. RUN, *v.*; DALE, *n.*] In Scotland and Ireland, a form or system of holding land or of distribution of lands among tenants or owners, now nearly obsolete. By it the land is apportioned so that a single tenant's or owner's holding consists of strips lying between those of others Also, the order or arrangement of the strips so held. **Runrig, rig and rendal,** and **changedale** are names applied to systems of the same or a similar nature.

run'dle (rŭn'd'l), *n.* [Cf. RONDLE, ROUNDEL.] **1.** A round; a step of a ladder; a rung.

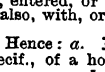
2. A ball. *Obs.* *Holland.*

3. *Mach.* A pin or trundle of a lantern pinion.

4. Something which rotates about an axis, as a wheel.

rund'let (rŭnd'lĕt), *n.* Also *runlet.* [Dim. of OF. *rondelle* a little tun, fr. *rond* round. See ROUND; cf. ROUNDLET, RUNLET.] A small barrel of varying capacity; hence, an old liquid measure, latterly reckoned at 18 wine or U. S. gallons (about 15 imperial gals. or 68 liters). See MEASURE.

rune (rōōn), *n.* [AS. *rūn* a rune, a secret, a mystery; akin to Icel. *rūn*, OHG. & Goth. *rūna* a secret, secret colloquy, G. & Dan. *rune* rune, Ir. *rūn* a secret, and prob. to Gr. *ἐρευνᾶν* to search for. Cf. ROUN to whisper.] **1.** Any of the characters or signs of the alphabet formerly in general use by the Teutonic, or Germanic, peoples from about the 3d century A. D. In its early form the runic alphabet, generally known as the *futhorc*, or *futhark* (see FUTHORC), consisted of 24 characters, some being dropped in later forms, as the Norse. The origin of these symbols is obscure, but is probably either Latin or Greek. The runes were employed as magic signs, and in writing, secret or otherwise. The use of runes for inscriptions on stones, by which they are best known, is thought to be a later development. Runes are found in isolated cases in several Old English manuscripts.



Runes representing the name "Cynewulf."

2. Speech; conversation; language; counsel. *Obs.*

3. Mystery, esp. as connected with the invisible world of spirits; hence, craft in magic; magic.

4. *pl.* Old Norse poetry expressed in runes.

rung (rŭng), *n.* [ME. *ronge*, AS. *hrung* a staff, rod, pole; akin to G. *runge* a short, thick piece of iron or wood, OD. *ronghe* a prop, support, Icel. *rōng* a rib in a ship, Goth. *hrugga* a staff.] **1.** A heavy stick of wood; a stout staff or cudgel. *Obs.*

2. Specif.: **a** A spoke of a wheel; esp., *Mach.*, one of the radial handles projecting from the rim of a steering wheel; also, one of the pins or trundles of a lantern pinion. **b** A floor timber in a ship. *Archaic.* **c** One of the rounds of a ladder. **d** One of the stakes of a cart.

rung (rŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of RING. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Girdled, as a tree. **b** Hooped, as the head of a pile to prevent splitting when struck by the pile driver. **c** Wearing a ring, as an animal with a ring through its nose.

ru'nic (rōō'nĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a rune, runes, or the Norsemen; as, *runic* verses, letters, names, rime.

runic cross. = CELTIC CROSS. See CROSS, *Illust.* — **r. knot,** a form of interlaced ornament used on jewels, tools, etc., among the early northern European nations. — **r. staff.** See CLOG ALMANAC. — **r. wand,** a willow wand bearing runes, formerly thought to have been used by the Teutons in magic ceremonies.

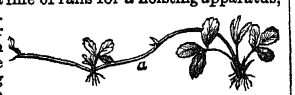
run'let (rŭn'lĕt), *n.* [*run* + *-let.*] A runnel. *Lowell.*

run'nel (-ĕl), *n.* [See RINDLE, RUN.] A rivulet; a brook; streamlet; runlet. "Bubbling *runnels.*" *Collins.*

run'ner (-ẽr), *n.* [From RUN.] **1.** One that runs, as a racer, an engine driver, etc.

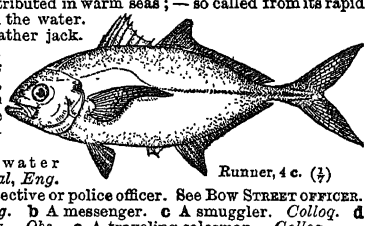
2. In various technical senses: **a** A sliding or reciprocating piece; as: (1) The movable ring, or ferrule, sliding on the round central rod of an umbrella. (2) See HANGER, 3 **f.** (3) A steel-shod poling board, driven into unbroken (loose) ground as excavation progresses. (4) Either of the (usually) steel-shod longitudinal pieces on which a sled or sleigh slides; also, the blade or part of a skate that slides on the ice. (5) Either of the sliding centers of a watchmaker's lathe. **b** *Metal. & Founding.* A channel or trough for conducting molten metal; a gate or sprue. See 4th GATE. **c** The rotating stone of a set of millstones. **d** A movable slab or rubber used in grinding or polishing stone, etc. **e** A tool on which lenses are fastened in a group, for grinding or polishing. **f** *Horol.* A train of wheels for regulating the speed of striking in a repeating watch. **g** *Mach.* An idle wheel. *Rare.* **h** A kind of tackle. See TACKLE, *n.*, 3. **i** A horizontal longitudinal timber on the top of a scaffold or staging, carrying a line of rails for a hoisting apparatus, etc., used in building.

3. *Bot.* **a** A slender prostrate branch which roots at the joints or end, forming new plants, as in the strawberry. **b** A plant which spreads by this method; also, improperly, any twining vine.



a Runner of Strawberry Plant.

4. *Zoöl.* **a** A carangoid food fish (*Elagatis bipinnulatus*) widely distributed in warm seas; — so called from its rapid leaps from the water. **b** The leather jack. **c** A jurel (*Carangus chrysos*), common from Cape Cod southward.



Runner, 4 c. (½)

5. The water rail. *Local, Eng.*

6. **a** A detective or police officer. See BOW STREET OFFICER. *Slang, Eng.* **b** A messenger. **c** A smuggler. *Colloq.* **d** A runaway. *Obs.* **e** A traveling salesman. *Colloq.*

7. **a** A kind of traveling supervisor or agent for a commercial house, esp. before the introduction of railroads. *Eng.* **b** One employed to solicit patronage, as for a steamboat, hotel, etc. *Cant, U. S.* **c** One who makes a business of running for things in return for the gratuities received; as, a *runner* called a cab for him. *Chiefly Eng.*

8. = ZAPETERO.

9. An Oriental rug adapted by its long and narrow shape for running, or extending, along halls, passageways, etc.

10. *pl. Print.* Letters or figures on the side margin of a page to show the position of any line. *Brit.*

runner and tackle. See TACKLE.

run'ner-up', *n.* The competitor in a contest who finishes next to the winner; as, the *runner-up* in a golf tournament.

run'ning, *vb. n.* of RUN. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that runs.

2. Strength or ability to run; as, there was a great deal of *running* in the horse at the finish.

3. A trip, course, or journey; also, the condition of a course to be covered; as, the *running* is good. *Colloq.*

4. An assault or attack; a skirmish. *Obs. Scot.*

5. That which runs or flows; as: **a** The quantity of a liquid which flows in a certain time or during a certain operation; as, the first *running* of a still. **b** The discharge from an ulcer or other sore. **c** = CREEPING, 1 **d.** **d** *Music.* A leakage of wind in an organ causing one or more pipes to sound when the digital is pressed without the stops being drawn; also, the sound thus produced.

in, (*or* **out**)**, of the running,** entered, or not entered, as a competitor in a contest; also, with, or without, hope of winning in a contest.

run'ning, *p. pr.* of RUN. Hence: *a.* **1.** Moving or advancing by running. Specif., of a horse: **a** Having a running gait; not a trotter or pacer. **b** Trained and kept for running races.

2. Continuous; keeping along step by step or from place to place; as, a *running* fire of musketry; a *running* engagement, i. e., one between pursuers and pursued.

3. Successive; one following the other without break or intervention; — said of periods of time; as, to be away two days *running;* to sow land two years *running.*

4. Flowing; easy; cursive; as, a *running* hand in writing.

5. Quickly prepared; light and hasty. "Provide a *running* banquet." *Marlowe.*

6. *Med.* Discharging pus; as, a *running* sore.

7. Not fixed or definite in its effect or application, but left open for future determination, as in case of (1) a lease allowing the lessee the use of all the land he can clear in his lifetime in a larger-described tract, or (2) a policy of insurance (often called an **open policy**) leaving the value or the object insured to be fixed in the future or from time to time, or (3) a general writ.

8. Of or pertaining to a run or the act of running; used for or in running; as, this train's *running* time is 43 minutes.

running account, a continuous statement of amounts due and paid. — **r. block,** a movable pulley block which rises or sinks with the weight which is raised or lowered; — disting. from *standing block.* — **r. board,** a narrow platform along the side of a locomotive, open street car, etc. — **r. bond.** *Masonry.* See BOND, *n.*, 10 **a.** — **r. bowline,** a bowline knot made around its own standing part. See 2d KNOT, 1. — **r. bowsprit.** = REEPING BOWSPRIT. — **r. check,** *U. S. Customhouse*, the checking of goods discharged into lighters from a vessel only by keeping an account of the total number of packages discharged, with the nature of each package, leaving the tallying by marks and numbers to be made at the customhouse wharf. *Manila.* — **r. days,** *Com.*, the total consecutive days occupied on a voyage under a charter party. — **r.-down clause,** *Marine Insurance*, a clause by which underwriters assume a liability for a part, usually three quarters, of the damage inflicted on other vessels by collision for which the insured vessel is held to blame. — **r. expenses,** daily, current, or ordinary and indispensable expenses. — **r. fist,** running hand. *Obs.* — **r. gate,** *Founding*, a gate, or any of several gates, through which molten metal runs into the mold — **r. gear.** **a** The wheels and axles of a vehicle, and their attachments, in distinction from the body; all the working parts of a locomotive or other machine, in distinction from the framework. **b** = RUNNING RIGGING. — **r. hand,** a style of rapid writing in which the letters are usually slanted and the words formed without lifting the pen; — disting. from *round hand.* — **r. head,** *or* **r. headline,** *Print.*, a headline repeated on consecutive pages in a book or the like. — **r. knot.** See 2d KNOT, 1. — **r. lights,** *Naut.*, the lights carried according to international agreement by vessels under way between sunset and sunrise. They are a green light on the starboard and a red light on the port side, and, in case of steamers, a white light at the foremast head. If towing, a vessel carries the side lights, and two or three white lights arranged vertically at the foremast head, depending on the length of the tow. — **r. myrtle,** the common periwinkle. — **r. ornament,** an ornamental decoration, as of moldings, formed with continuous design. — **R. Parliament,** the Scottish Parliament; — a nickname alluding to its being shifted from place to place. — **r. part,** *Naut.*, that part of a tackle that is hauled upon; — disting. from the *standing part.* — **r. pine,** the common club moss *Lycopodium clavatum.* — **r. rein,** a kind of driving rein, consisting of chin strap, rein, and martingale, used with horses otherwise bearing the head so high that the bit when pulled goes into the corners of the mouth and not against the lower jaw. — **r. rigging,** *Naut.*, all those ropes used in bracing the yards, making and taking in sail, etc.; — disting. from *standing rigging.* — **r. side.** See ENGLISH, *n.*, 6. *Brit.* — **r. spider,** any of certain spiders (esp. of the family Lycosidæ) who build no web, but hunt their prey by running. — **r. string.** See DRAWING STRING. — **r. title,** the fixed or general title of a volume as printed at the top of all left-hand pages or, sometimes, all pages. — **r. toad,** the natterjack. — **r. track.** **a** *Railroads.* A track reserved for movements through an arrangement of yards in series that are used for these paration, classification, and storage of cars. *U. S.* **b** A track for running. — **r. trap,** *Plumbing, etc.*, a **U** trap in a pipe, permitting liquid flow, but forming a seal for sewer gases. — **r. walk,** a certain gait of a horse, being a cross between a walk and a trot.

run'-off' (rŭn'ôf'), *n.* That which runs off. Specif.: *Hydrog.* The rainfall of a region, discharged from it by streams.

run'-on', *p. a.* That runs on; specif.: *Pros.* Running over without rhetorical pause from one line into another; characterized by *enjambment* (which see). — *n.* That which is run on, as in printed matter.

runt (rŭnt), *n.* [Scot. *runt* an old cow, an old, withered woman, a hardened stem or stalk, the trunk of a tree; cf. D. *rund* a bullock, an ox or cow, G. *rind.* Cf. ROTHER, *a.*] **1.** An ox or cow, esp. a small one; specif., *Rare, pl.*, undersized cattle.

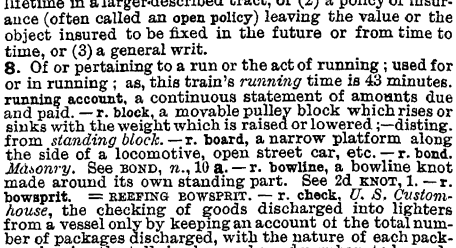
2. Hence, any animal, esp. any domestic animal, unusually small as compared with others of its kind.

3. A dwarf, or a person of small or stunted growth; also, a mean, despicable, boorish person; — used opprobriously.

4. One of a breed of very large domestic pigeons, usually blue or silvery with barred wings and iridescent neck.

5. The dead stump or trunk of a tree; also, the stem of a plant. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

run'tee (rŭn'tē), *n.* [Prob. of North Amer. Indian origin.] An aboriginal ornament of American Indians of the Middle



Running Gear of a Farm Truck. 1 Tongue; 2 Singletree or Whiffletree; 3 Doubletree; 4 Stay Chain; 5 Hub; 6 Reach or Coupling Pole; 7 Hounds; 8 Bolster; 9 Stake; 10 Tire; 11 Felloes; 12 Spokes

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run'-a-round', *n.* Something that runs around; as: **a** *Med.* A whitlow encircling the finger nail, but not affecting the bone. *Colloq.* **b** A railroad track around some (usually temporary) obstacle. [BOARD.]

run'board', *n.* = RUNNING BOARD.

run-ca'tion (rŭn-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *runcatio*, fr. *runcare* to weed out.] A weeding. *Obs.*

runch (*Scot.* rŭnsh), *n. & v.* Crunch. *Obs. or Scot.*

runch (rŭnsh; rōōnsh; 140), *n. Dial. Eng.* a Charlock. **b** Wild radish or jointed charlock.

runch balls. The dried and withered charlock. *Dial. Eng*

runci. † ROUNCY.

runcible spoon (rŭn'sĭ-b'l). [Perh. orig. in jocose allusion to the slaughter at the battle of Roncevaux, because it has a cutting edge. Cf. ROUNCEVAL.] A kind of fork with three broad prongs or tines, one having a sharp edge, curved like a spoon, used with pickles, etc.

run'cle. † RUNKLE, wrinkle.

rund (rŭnd; rŭn; rōōn; rŭn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RAND, border, shred.

runde. Obs. pret. of RUN.

run'del (rŭn'd'l), *n.* [Cf. RUNDLE.] A circle. *Dial. Eng.*

run'del, *n.* [Cf. RINDLE, RUNNEL.] A runnel. *Dial. Eng.*

rundeley. † ROUNDELAY.

run'dl. Rundle. *Ref. Sp.*

run'dle. Dial. Eng. of ROUNDEL.

run'dle (rŭn'd'l; rōōn'-). Var. of RUNNEL, a tree. *Dial. Eng.*

run'dle (rŭn''l; rōōn''l). Dial. Eng. var. of RUNNEL, a stream.

run'died, *a.* Rounded. *Obs.*

rune, *v. i.* [See ROUN, *v.*] To whisper; speak; talk; also, to meditate; muse. *Obs.*

rune'craft', *n.* See -CRAFT.

runed (rōōnd), *a.* Inscribed with runes.

run'er (rōōn'ẽr), *n.* A bard, or learned man, among the Goths.

rune'smith', *n.* One who writes in or deciphers runes

run'fish', *n.* [*run*, v. + *fish.*] A spent salmon.

rung. Obs. p. p. of REIGN.

rung, *v. t.* To wring. *Obs.*

rung'head', *n. Shipbuilding.* The upper end of a floor timber.

rungil. † WRINKLE.

run'hold'er, *n.* One who owns or leases a run for cattle.

run'ing (rōōn'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RUNE to whisper. *Obs.*

run'ish, *a.* Violent; impetuous; fierce. *Obs.*

runkill. † RUNKLE, WRINKLE

run'kle (rŭn'k'l; rōōn'-), *n. & v.* [See WRINKLE.] Wrinkle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

run'let. Var. of RUNDLET.

Runn (rŭn), *n.* [Hind. *ran* desert, wilderness.] In India, a certain flat land, in full the **Rann,** *or* **Runn, of Cutch,** flooded during the monsoon months and incrusted with salt when dry.

run'na-gate (rŭn'ȧ-gāt; rōōn'-). Scot. var. of RUNAGATE.

run'ne-gate. † RUNAGATE.

run'nel (*dial.* rōōn''l), *n.* **1.** A pollard tree; a tree that is dwarfed or aged. *Dial. Eng.*

2. A young tree. *Obs.* [duck.

runner duck. Indian runner

runner stick. = GATE PIN.

run'net (*dial.* rŭn'ĭt; rōōn'-), *n.* Rennet. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

run'ning-ly, *adv.* of RUNNING.

run'nion (rŭn'yŭn). Var. of RONION.

ru-no'lo-gy (rōō-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*rune* + *-logy.*] The science of runes. — **ru-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

run'rig' (rŭn'rĭg'), *n.* See RUNDALE. *Scot. & Ireland.*

run'round', *n.* A felon, or whitlow. *Colloq., U. S.*

runsik. † RANSACK.

run'sy. † ROUNCY.

Atlantic coast of the United States, consisting of a disk of shell with one or more perforations from edge to edge.

run'way′ (rŭn′wā′), *n.* **1.** The channel of a stream. **2.** The beaten path made by deer or other animals in passing to and from their feeding grounds; trail. **3.** A road on which logs are skidded; a gutter road. **4.** A way or gauged track for wheeled vehicles, etc.

ru-pee′ (rōō-pē′), *n.* [Hind. *rūpiyah*, fr. Skr. *rūpya* silver, coined silver or gold, handsome.] **1.** An East Indian silver coin weighing approximately 175 grains, but varying in weight and fineness with the time and locality. Specif., the principal silver coin of British India, now current at 15 to the sovereign and hence having a fixed value of 1s. 4d. or 32.443 cents. It contains about 165 grains of pure silver and was at one time worth over 45 cents. The sum of 100,000 rupees is called a *lac*, and of 10,000,000 rupees a *crore*. A system of arithmetical notation based on these is used, all sums between 100,000 and 10,000,000 being written in lacs (thousands of rupees), etc., and all sums above 10,000,000 being written in crores, lacs, thousands, etc. For example, 73,57,000 = 73 lacs, 57 thousand; 6,37,64,000 = 6 crores, 37 lacs, 64 thousand; but it is usual to express large sums in tens of rupees, as Rx 1,000,000 = 10,000,000 rupees. The **sicca rupee**, or **sicca**, once current in Bengal, was more valuable by $\frac{1}{16}$. Half, quarter, and eighth rupees are also coined. **2.** A money of account corresponding to the coin. It is divided into 16 annas. Abbr., pl. *Rs.*, sing. *Re.*

Ru'pert's drop (rōō′pĕrts). A kind of glass drop with a long tail, made by dropping melted glass into water, and remarkable for the property (due to internal strain) of bursting into fragments when the surface is scratched or the tail broken; — so called from Prince Rupert, nephew of Charles I., who first brought them to England. Called also **Rupert's ball, Rupert's tear**, etc.

Ru-pic'o-la (rōō-pĭk′ō-lä), *n.* [NL.; L. *rupes*, gen. *rupis*, a rock + *colere* to inhabit.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the cock of the rock, the type of a subfamily, **Ru-pic'o-lī'næ** (-lī′nē), of Cotingidæ.



Cock of the Rock (*Rupicola rupicola*).

ru-pic'o-lous (rōō-pĭk′ō-lŭs), *a.* [See RUPICOLA.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Living among, inhabiting, or growing on, rocks.

Rup'pi-a (rŭp′ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after Heinrich Bernhard *Ruppius*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of potamogetonaceous herbs, the tassel grasses, having capillary stems, slender alternate leaves, and monœcious flowers destitute of perianth. The species are widely distributed in salt and brackish waters.

rup'ture (rŭp′tūr), *n.* [L. *ruptura*, fr. *rumpere*, *ruptum*, to break: cf. F. *rupture*. See REAVE; cf. ROUT a defeat.] **1.** A breaking apart, or separating, or state of being broken apart; as, the *rupture* of the skin, of a blood vessel. **2.** Breach of peace or concord; specif., open hostility or war between nations; as, they came to a *rupture*. **3.** *Med.* Hernia. See HERNIA.

Syn. — Breach, break, burst, disruption. See FRACTURE.

rup'ture, *v. t. & i.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). **1.** To part by violence; break; burst; as, to *rupture* a vein. **2.** To produce a hernia in.

rup'tured (-tūrd), *a* Broken; separated; specif.: *Med.* Having a rupture, or hernia.

ru'ral (rōō′răl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *ruralis*, fr. *rus*, *ruris*, the country. Cf. ROOM space, RUSTIC.] **1.** Of or pert. to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; living in, suitable for, or resembling, the country; rustic; as, *rural* scenes; a *rural* prospect. "A *rural* fellow." *Shak.* **2.** Of or pertaining to agriculture; as, *rural* economy. **3.** *Civil Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, a tenement in land adapted and used for agricultural or pastoral purposes; — opposed to *urban*.

The test whether a tenement is *rural* or urban is not the place where the property is situated, but the use to which it is devoted. 13 *S. C* (*Cape Colony*) 62.

Syn. — RURAL, RUSTIC, PASTORAL, BUCOLIC, ARCADIAN. RURAL refers to the country itself, esp. in its pleasant aspects; RUSTIC commonly implies a contrast with the refinements of the city or the town, and often connotes rudeness or lack of polish; as, "The pleasures [which the summer retreats] afforded were merely *rural*; the company splenetic, *rustic*, and vulgar" (*Goldsmith*); "He . . . buried himself in the *rural*, or rather *rustic*, solitude of Buriton" (*Gibbon*); "He had no taste for *rural* loveliness, green fields and vineyards, . . . but he would often have his tongue in his cheek at the simplicity of *rustic* dupes" (*Stevenson*); cf. a *rustic* bridge. That is PASTORAL (see etym.) which has to do with the life of shepherds, or (esp.) with conventional rural life; as, "All good poetry descriptive of *rural* life is essentially *pastoral*" (*Ruskin*). BUCOLIC is a literary (sometimes humorous) synonym for *rustic*; ARCADIAN suggests ideal pastoral simplicity.

rural dean. *Eccl.* = DEAN, *n.*, 2 **c.** Hence: **r. deanery.** — **rural district**, in England, a subdivision of an administrative county embracing usually several county parishes. — **r. servitude.** See SERVITUDE, *n.*, *Law*.

ru'ral-ism (rōō′răl-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being rural; ruralness; also, a rural idiom or expression.

ru-ral'i-ty (rōō-răl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. LL. *ruralitas*.] Ruralism; also, a rural place.

ru'ral-ize (rōō′răl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz′ĭng). To render rural; to give a rural appearance to.

ru'ral-ize, *v. i.* To become rural; to rusticate.

ru'rī-dec'a-nal (rōō′rĭ-dĕk′ä-năl), *a.* [L. *rus*, *ruris*, the country + *decanus*. See DEAN.] Of or pert. to a rural dean.

Rus'cus (rŭs′kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *ruscum*, *rustum*, butcher's broom.] *Bot.* A genus of European evergreen convallariaceous shrubs bearing leaflike phylloclades, small greenish flowers and red berries. *R. aculeatus*, the butcher's broom, is often cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

ruse (rōōz), *n.* [F., fr. *ruser* to use tricks, OF. also *reüser* to deceive, also, to repel, put to flight; orig. uncert.] An artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit.

Syn. — See ARTIFICE.

rush (rŭsh), *n.* [ME. *rusche*, *rische*, *resche*, AS. *risce*, *resce*, *risc*; akin to LG. *rusk*, *risch*, D. & G. *rusch*; all prob. fr. L. *ruscum* butcher's broom; perh. akin to Goth. *raus* reed, G. *rohr*.] **1.** Any of various aquatic or marsh-growing plants of the genus *Juncus*, having cylindrical, often hollow, stems; also, any of several species of *Scirpus*. Cf. BULRUSH. Rushes are used in bottoming chairs and plaiting mats, and the pith is used in some places for wicks and rushlights. They were formerly strewn over floors. **2.** The merest trifle; a straw; as, not worth a *rush*.

rush (rŭsh), *v. i.*; RUSHED (rŭsht); RUSH'ING. [ME. *ruschen*; cf. D. *ruischen* to rustle, G. *rauschen*, MHG. *rūschen* to rush, to rustle, LG. *rusken*, OSw. *ruska*, Icel. & Sw. *ruska* to shake, Dan. *ruske* to shake, and E. *rouse*.] **1.** To move forward with impetuosity, violence, tumultuous rapidity, or haste; as, waters *rush* down a precipice. **2.** Specif.: *Football.* To advance the ball by carrying it. **3.** To act with undue haste and eagerness, or without due deliberation or preparation; as, to *rush* into business.

rush, *v. t.* **1.** To push or urge forward with impetuosity or violence; to hurry onward. **2.** To make an onset on; to charge; attack; also, to carry by assault; as, to *rush* a barrier. **3.** To destroy; overthrow; defeat; also, to drive back (an enemy); repulse. **4.** *Football, U. S.* To carry forward by a rush or continued rushes; as, to *rush* the ball ten yards. **5.** To recite (a lesson) or pass (an examination) with great ease and few errors. *College Cant, U. S.* to rush the growler, to fetch beer from a saloon in a pail, pitcher, or the like. *Slang, U. S.*

rush, *n.* **1.** A moving forward with rapidity and force or eagerness; a violent motion or course; as, a *rush* of troops; a *rush* of winds; a *rush* of water. **2.** A thronging to a newly discovered ore field; esp., a gold rush. Also, the new gold field itself. *Chiefly Australasia.* **3.** An onset; attack; combat; specif., in colleges, academies, etc., a contest or trial of strength between two classes, or delegations from two classes, for temporary possession of a walk, fence, cane, etc.; as, a cane *rush*. *U. S.* **4.** That which by its accumulation or pressure causes unusual activity and haste; as, a *rush* of business. *Colloq.* **5.** A ready and nearly faultless recitation, examination, or the like. *College Cant, U. S.* **6.** *Football, U. S.* **a** One of certain players in the rush line; as, the center or end *rush*. **b** Act of carrying the ball.

rush broom. **a** An Australian fabaceous plant (*Viminaria denudata*), having slender branches. **b** Spanish broom.

rush candle. A candle made of the pith of certain rushes, peeled except on one side, and dipped in grease.

rush'er (rŭsh′ĕr), *n.* One who rushes. Specif.: **a** One who does things rapidly. **b** *Football, U. S.* A player in the rush line (which see). **c** *Polo, etc.* Any of the players on the forward line of attack or defense. **d** One who joins in the rush to a freshly discovered ore field. *Colloq. or Cant.*

rush'light′ (-līt′), *n.* A rush candle, or its light; hence, a small, feeble light.

rush lily. Any large-flowered species of the genus *Sisyrinchium*, esp. *S. grandiflorum* of western North America.

rush line. *Football.* The players of the forward line of attack or defense; also, the imaginary line by which these players take their position. *U. S.*

rush'y (rŭsh′ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with rushes. **2.** Made of rushes; as, a *rushy* couch.



Rusine Antler. *a* Brow Tine; *b* Trestine; *c* Sur-royal.

ru'sine (rōō′sĭn; -sīn; 183), *a.* [NL. *Rusa*, the name of the genus, Malay *rūsa* deer.] *Zoöl.* Of, like, or pertaining to, the deer of the genus or subgenus *Rusa*.

rusine antler, an antler with the brow tine simple and the beam simply forked at the tip.

rusk (rŭsk), *n.* [Sp. *rosca de mar* sea rusks, a kind of biscuit, *rosca*, prop. a screw, spiral.] **1.** A light, soft bread made with yeast and eggs, often crisped in an oven; also, a kind of sweet biscuit. **2.** A kind of hard bread, as for ships' stores. *Obs.* **3.** Bread or cake made brown and crisp in an oven; often, also, such bread grated or pulverized.

rus'ma (rŭs′mä), *n.* [F. (cf. It. *rusma*), fr. Turk. *khyrzma* a paste used as a depilatory, fr. Gr. χρίσμα an unguent. Cf. CREAM.] A depilatory of orpiment and, usually, quicklime.

Rus-se'lī-a (rŭ-sē′lĭ-ä; -sĕl′yä), *n.* [NL., after Alex. *Russel* (d. 1768), a physician at Aleppo.] *Bot.* A genus of Mexican scrophulariaceous shrubs with small or minute leaves, red flowers with a tubular corolla, four stamens, and a nearly globose 2-celled capsule.

rus'set (rŭs′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *a.* [OF. *rousset*, *rossel*, dim. of *rous*, *ros*, red, F. *roux*, L. *russus* (for *rudius*, *rudhtus*), akin to E. *red*. See RED; cf. ROUSSETTE.] **1.** Reddish brown, or (with some) reddish gray; also, yellowish brown.

The morn, in *russet* mantle clad. *Shak.*

2. *Leather Manuf.* Designating, or pertaining to, leather which is finished except for the coloring and polishing. **3.** Made of coarse cloth of a dull reddish brown color; hence, coarse; homespun; rustic. *Archaic.*

rus'set, *n.* **1.** A reddish brown color or, according to some, a gray or broken red; also, a yellowish brown; also, any pigment or dye which yields this color. **2.** Cloth or clothing of a russet color and (often) coarse texture; orig. and esp., homespun cloth or clothing, formerly commonly worn by country people; hence, country dress. **3.** One of a group of winter apples having rough skins of a russet color, as the Roxbury russet. **4.** Russet leather. See RUSSET, *a.*, 2.

Rus'sia (rŭsh′ä), *n.* A country of Europe and Asia.

Russia braid. See SOUTACHE. — **R. calf.** See RUSSIA LEATHER; CALF, 2. — **R. duck**, a variety of strong linen duck for men's garments. — **R. grass**, the floating manna grass *Panicularia fluitans*. — **R. iron**, a kind of sheet iron having a lustrous blue-black coating of oxide which protects it against corrosion. It is used for stovepipes, etc. — **R. leather**, leather made from various skins by tanning in the ordinary way and then treating on the flesh side with birch oil, which imparts a peculiar odor and protects from insects. It was originally made from the skins of young cattle in Russia. Russia leather is often colored red with brazilwood. It is used in fine bookbinding, for purses, etc. — **R. matting**, matting manufactured in Russia from the inner bark of the European linden (*Tilia europæa*). — **R. sheet iron.** See RUSSIA IRON.

Rus'sian (rŭsh′ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Russia, its inhabitants, or language.

Russian almond, a dwarf almond (*Amygdalus nana*) native of Russia and western Asia, cultivated for its white or pink flowers. — **R. apple**, a variety of apple originating in Russia; specif., the red astrachan. — **R. backgammon**, a variety of backgammon in which the pieces of both players are entered on the same table, as determined by throws of the dice. — **R. bagatelle.** See BAGATELLE, 2. — **R. bath**, a vapor bath which consists in a prolonged exposure of the body to steam, followed by washings and shampooings. — **R. braid.** See SOUTACHE. — **R. cactus**, the Russian thistle. — **R. calendar**, the Julian calendar, still used in Russia. See CALENDAR, *n.*, 1. — **R. cedar**, the Swiss stone pine (*Pinus cembra*). — **R. Church**, the established church of the Russian empire. It forms a portion, by far the largest, of the Eastern Church and is governed by the Holy Synod. The czar is the head of the church, but he has never claimed the right of deciding questions of theology and dogma. — **R. crash**, a strong unbleached linen fabric of varying quality, used for garments, towels, and in embroidery. — **R. embroidery**, simple conventional patterns worked with silk, cotton, or wool, esp. on wash materials. — **R. mulberry**, a small bushy variety (*Morus alba tatarica*) of the white mulberry. — **R. musk**, a variety of musk from Siberia. It comes in large pods and is inferior to that from China. — **R. sable.** = SIBERIAN SABLE. — **R. saltwort**, the Russian thistle. — **R. sauce**, velouté sauce thickened with egg yolks and containing cream, grated horse-radish, and fine herbs. — **R. sheet iron**, Russia iron. — **R. tapestry**, a strong fabric of hemp or coarse linen, used for window curtains, embroidery, etc. — **R. thistle**, *or* **R. tumbleweed**, a prickly European chenopodiaceous plant (*Salsola tragus*), which has become a serious pest in the western United States. — **R. turnip**, the rutabaga. — **R. whist**, whist differing from the ordinary game chiefly in having no trumps, counting honors, playing (usually) ten points as a game, and varying the scoring according to agreement. — **R. wolfhound.** See WOLFHOUND. — **the R. By'ron**, Aleksandr Sergyeevich Pushkin (1799–1837), the most celebrated poet of Russia. He was influenced by the poetry of Byron.

Rus'sian, *n.* **1.** One of the people of Russia; esp., a member of the dominant Slavic-speaking race, or races, of Russia. Linguistically the Russians fall into three divisions: (1) Those speaking Indo-European languages, chiefly Balto-Slavic tongues, with Russian, Polish, Lithuanian, and Lettish foremost. Of these, the Russian-speaking peoples are subdivided into the **Great Russians**, of the central and northeastern provinces; the **Little Russians**, of Little and South

run'-through', *n.* = FOLLOW.

runt'y (rŭn′tĭ), *a.* Like a runt; diminutive; also, mean; boorish. *Colloq. or Dial.*

runyous. + ROYNOUS.

Rup *Abbr.* Rupert; Ruprecht.

ru'pa (rōō′pä), *n.* [Skr. *rūpa* form, color] *Theos.* Body; visible form.

rupee paper. = ENFACED PAPER.

Ru-pe'lī-an (rōō-pē′lĭ-ăn), *a.* [From the *Rupel* river, Belgium.] *Geol.* Designating the upper division of the Belgian Oligocene. — **Ru-pe'lī-an**, *n.*

ru'pel-la-ry, *a.* [From L. *rupes* a rock.] Rocky. *Obs.*

Ru'pert (rōō′pĕrt), *n.* [From G. *Ruprecht*, perh. through F. See ROBERT.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Rupertus* (rōō-pûr′tŭs).

Rupert of Debate. The fourteenth Earl of Derby (1799–1869); — a nickname likening his impetuous eloquence to the fiery charges of the Cavalier Prince Rupert, nephew of Charles I.

ru-pes'trī-an (rōō-pĕs′trĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *rupes* rock.] Composed of rock; inscribed on rocks.

ru-pes'trine (-trĭn), *a.* [L. *rupes* rock + *-trina*, as in *lacustrine*, *palustrine*.] Rupicolous.

ru'pi-a (rōō′pĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. G. ῥύπος filth, dirt.] *Med.* An eruption, occurring esp. in tertiary syphilis, consisting of vesicles having an inflamed base and filled with serous, purulent, or bloody fluid, which dries up, forming large, blackish, conical crusts. — **ru'pi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Ru'pi-ca'pra (rōō-pĭ-kā′prä; -kăp′rä), *n.* [L., a chamois; *rupes* rock + *capra* she-goat.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the chamois, sometimes made the type of a subfamily, **Ru'pi-ca-prī'næ** (-kä-prī′nē). — **ru'pi-cap'rine** (-kăp′rĭn; -rīn), *a.*

ru-pic'o-line (rōō-pĭk′ō-lĭn; -līn; 183), *a.* Rupicolous [rob. *Obs.*

ruppen, *v. t* [Cf. AS. *rȳpan*.] To ruppit. Scot. var. of RIPPET.

rup'tile (rŭp′tĭl; *see* -TILE), *a.* [L. *rumpere*, *ruptum*, to break.] *Bot.* Dehiscing irregularly. *Rare.*

rup'tion (rŭp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *ruptio*, fr. *rumpere*, *ruptum*, to break.] A bursting; rupture

rup'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *rumpere*, *ruptum*, to break.] Rupturing or tending to rupture.

rup'tor, *n.* [L.] One who breaks, violates, or destroys. *Obs.*

rup-to'rī-um (rŭp-tō′rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [LL.] *Med.* An agent for effecting a solution of continuity, as a caustic. *Obs or R.*

rup'to-ry, *n.* Ruptorium. *Obs*

rup'tu-a-ry (rŭp′tū-ă-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. ROTURIER.] A plebeian; a roturier *Rare.*

rup'ture-wort' (-tūr-wûrt′), *n.* A Burstwort. **b** A West Indian amaranthaceous plant (*Alternanthera polygonoides*) somewhat resembling burstwort.

ru'ral, *n.* A rustic. *Obs.*

ru-ral' (rōō-răl′), *n.*; *pl.* RURALES (rōō-rä′lās). [Amer. Sp., fr. Sp. *rural* rural.] A municipal police officer. *Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U.S.* [rural life.

ru'ral-ist, *n* One who leads a

ru'ral-ly, *adv.* of RURAL.

ru'ral-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

rurd, rurde. + REED, *n.*

ru'ric, *a.* [L. *rus*, *ruris*, country.] Rustic. *Obs. Scot.*

ru-ric'o-list (rōō-rĭk′ō-lĭst), *n.* [L. *ruricola*.] An inhabitant of the country *Obs.*

ru-ri-gene (rōō′rĭ-jēn), **ru-rig'e-nous** (rōō-rĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *rurigena*.] Born in the country. *Obs.*

ru'ru (rōō′rōō), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand morepork.

Rus. *Abbr.* Russia; Russian.

ru'sa (rōō′sä), *n.* [Hind. *rūsā*.] Lemon grass.

Ru'sa, *n.* [NL See RUSINE.] *Zoöl.* A genus or subgenus (of *Cervus*) of maned East Indian deer, including the sambar. **b** [*l.c.*] Any species of this genus.

rusare. + ROOSER, flatterer.

rusche. + RUSH.

ruse. + RESE, to shake.

ruse (*Scot.* rōōz, rūz). Obs. or Scot. var. of ROOSE. [*Obs.*

ruse (rōōz), *a.* Tricky; artful.

ruse (*dial.* rōōz, rūz), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *rose*, AS *hrēosan* to fall.] To slip; fall *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ruse, *v. i.* [Cf. RUSE artifice.] To retreat; escape. *Obs.*

‖ ruse' de guerre' (rūz′ dĕ gâr′), [F.] A war stratagem.

ru'se oil (rōō′sē). Citronella oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

rush (rŭsh; rōōsh). Scot. & dial. Eng. of RASH, an eruption.

rush (*dial.* rŭsh, rōōsh), *v. t.* To gather rushes. *Obs. or Dial.* — *v. t.* To strew with rushes. *Obs.*

rush bearing. A kind of rural festival, marking or commemorating the dedication of a church, during which the parishioners bring rushes to strew the church. *Archaic. Eng.*

rush'buck'ler, *n.* A swashbuckler *Obs.*

rush'bush' (rŭsh′bŏŏsh′; rōōsh′-), *n.* A clump of rushes. *Scot. & Dial. Eng. Craig.*

rush daffodil. A daffodil (*Narcissus triandrus*) of southern Europe. [with rushes.

rushed (rŭsht), *a.* Overgrown

rush'en (rŭsh′ĕn; -ĭn), *a* Made of rushes. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

rush'er, *n.* One who strewed the floor with rushes at dances. *Obs.*

rush garlic. Crow garlic

rush grass. Any grass of the genus *Spo obolus*, having wiry stems and sheathed panicles.

rush'-grown', *a.* **1.** Tapering like a rush. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* **2** Overgrown by rushes, as land.

rush'i-ness (rŭ sh′ĭ-nĕ s), *n.* See -NESS.

rush'ing-ly, *adv.* of *rushing*, p. pr [conquil.

rush'-leaved' daf'fo-dil. The

rush'like', *a.* Resembling a rush; weak. [earthnut.

rush'-nut', *n.* The chufa, or

rusht. Rushed *Ref. Sp.*

rush toad. The natterjack.

rush wheat. Couch grass.

R. U. S. I. *Abbr* Royal United Service Institution.

rusien. + RESE, to shake.

‖ rus in ur'be. [L] The country in the city *Martial* (*Epigrams*, XII. 57, 21)

rusk, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *ruska* to shake, Dan. *ruske* to shake, pull up.] Prob., to tear. *Obs.*

rusk, *v. t.* To parch (bread or cake) in an oven. *Dial.*

rus'kle, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *ryskja* to shake, Dan. *ruske*, Sw. *ruska*.] To stretch in yawning. *Obs.*

rus'ot (rŭs′ŏt), **rus'wut** (-wŭt), *n.* [Hind. *rasaut* juice of the boxthorn.] An extract from the wood or roots of various species of *Berberis*, used medicinally. *India.* [See COIN.

rus-po'ne (rŭs-pō′nä), *n.* [It.] **Russ** (rŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. *Russe*.] A Russian, or the Russian language.

Russ, *a.* [F. *russe*.] Of or pert. to the Russians.

Russ. *Abbr.* Russia, Russian.

rus-sare' (rŭ-sâr′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

russche. + RUSH, a plant, etc.

rus'sel, *n.* [OF. *roussel*, *rossel*, lit., red, dim. of *rous*, F. *roux*.] *Obs* **1.** A fox. **2.** A twilled worsted cloth sometimes having a satin finish, formerly made in England.

rus'sel-cord', *n* A kind of rep made of cotton and wool, used for women's dresses, scholastic gowns, bags, etc.

rus'sel-ing, *n.* [Cf. F. *rousselet* a kind of pear.] A kind of apple; a russeting *Obs.*

Rus'sell's vi'per (rŭ s′ĕ l z). [After Patrick *Russell* (1727–1805), physician at Aleppo.] The jessur. [glow over. *Rare.*

rus'set, *v. t.* To cast a russet

rus'set-ing, *n.* **1.** A russet apple. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

2 One wearing russet; a RUSTIC

3. = RUSSET, *n.*, 2.

rus'set-y (-ĭ), *a.* = RUSSET, *a.*, 1.

Russia, and including the Ruthenians and the Cossacks; and the **White Russians**, a relatively small group in West Russia, adjoining the Poles and Lithuanians. (2) Those speaking the Ural-Altaic languages, chiefly Finno-Ugric tongues (see FINNO-UGRIC), together with such Turkic idioms as Chuvash, Kirghiz, Kazan Tatar, etc., of southeast ern Russia. (3) The linguistic families of Caucasia (see CAUCASIAN, *n.*, 1).

Ethnically, according to Ripley, Russia is peopled by an aboriginal, tall, red-blond, dolichocephalic race, probably of Finnish speech, intermixed, in the Russians proper, with Slavic speaking conquerors of the brachycephalic Alpine race; while in the extreme north, southeast, and east, Mongolian races have settled and modified the type in varying degrees. Deniker finds in central and northern Russia and Finland representatives of his Northern, Sub-Northern, and Eastern European races; in eastern and southern Russia, traces of the Cevenole race; in Poland, of the Vistulian; and in the southern provinces, of the Adriatic and Sub-Adriatic as well. Linguistic and race boundaries have only a general correspondence.

2. The chief Slavic language of Russia. It is divided into **Great Russian**, which furnishes the standard literary language, **Little Russian**, spoken in parts of Austria-Hungary as well as southern Russia, and **White Russian**, the speech of four or five million people of western Russia. Russian records are as old as the 10th or 11th century, but the literature dates chiefly since the time of Peter the Great, in whose reign the old form of the Russian alphabet, which differed little from the Cyrillic, was reduced from 48 to 35 letters. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Rus'sian-ize (rŭsh'ăn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ/ING (-īz'-ĭng). **1.** To make Russian, or more or less like the Russians. **2.** To treat (leather) by a process similar to, or intended to produce similar results to, that used in Russia leather.

Rus'si-fi-ca'tion (rŭs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*Russia* + *-fication.*] Act or process of Russifying, or the state of being Russified.

Rus'si-fy (rŭs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY/ING. [Cf. F. *russifier*. See -FY.] To convert to Russian ideals, practices, laws, etc.; to render Russian; as, to *Russify* conquered tribes.

Rus'so- (rŭs'ō-). Combining form for *Russian;* as in *Russo*-Japanese, *Russo*-Austrian, *Russo*-Byzantine, etc.

Rus'so-By-zan'tine, *a.* Having Byzantine characteristics modified by Russian influence; esp., designating the typical Russian architecture previous to 1700.

Rus'so-phile (rŭs'ō-fīl; rŭs'ō-fĭl) } *n.* [*Russia* **Rus-soph'i-list** (rŭ-sŏf'ĭ-lĭst; rŭs'ō-fī'lĭst) } + Gr. φιλος loving: cf. F. *russophile.*] One who, not being a Russian, favors Russian policy and characteristics. — **Rus-soph'i-lism** (rŭ-sŏf'ĭ-lĭz'm; rŭs'ō-fĭl'ĭz'm), *n.*

Rus'so-phobe (rŭs'ō-fōb) } *n.* [*Rus-* **Rus-soph'o-bist** (rŭ-sŏf'ō-bĭst; rŭs'ō-fō'bĭst) } *sia* + Gr. φόβος fear.] One who has Russophobia. — **Rus-soph'o-bism** (-bĭz'm), *n.*

Rus'so-pho'bi-a (rŭs'ō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* Morbid dread of Russia or of Russian influence.

Rus'so-Turk'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to Russia and Turkey; specif., designating any of the wars between the two countries, esp. those of 1827-29 and 1877-78.

Rus'su-la (rŭs'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *russulus* reddish, dim. of *russus* red. See RUSSET, *a.*] *Bot.* A large genus of white-spored agaricaceous fungi differing from *Lactarius* by the absence of milky juice. The brittle pileus is usually red, purple, yellow, green, or blue. Some species are edible.

rust (rŭst), *n.* [AS. *rust;* akin to D. *roest*, G. & Sw. *rost*, Icel. *ryð;* — named from its color, and akin to E. *red.* See RED.] **1.** The reddish coating formed on iron as when chemically attacked by moist air; by extension, the coating produced on any of various other metals by corrosion. Iron rust consists essentially of ferric hydroxide, $Fe(OH)_3$, but usually contains some oxide. The presence of carbon dioxide is favorable, if not essential, to its formation.

2. *Bot.* **a** Any of numerous minute parasitic fungi causing spots or discoloration of the tissues in higher plants. The true rusts are basidiomycetes of the order Uredinales, often heteroecious, passing through their life stages on different hosts. Typically a rust exhibits an œciostage, a uredostage, and a teliostage, but one or more of these may be wanting. The wheat rust (*Puccinia graminis*) is a well-known example of a rust destructive to grain crops. See UREDINALES, WHEAT RUST, PUCCINIA, BRAND, *n.*, 6. **b** The disease caused by such fungi; also, any morbid brown or reddish appearance of vegetation or fruit.

3. That which resembles rust in appearance or effects. Specif.: **a** A composition used in making a rust joint. **b** A rust-colored substance formed in areas on cured meat or fish, giving it a bad flavor. Rust on salted or smoked meat or fish is probably due to microörganisms or to oxidation. **c** Corrosive or injurious accretion or influence.

Sacred truths cleared from all *rust* and dross. *Eikon Basilike.*

4 Inaction; idleness. "A life of *rust*." *P. L. Ford.*

rust, *v. i.;* RUST'ED; RUST'ING. [AS. *rustian.*] **1.** To contract rust; to be or become oxidized.

If gold *ruste*, what shall iron do? *Chaucer.*

2. To be affected with the parasitic fungus called rust; also, to acquire a rusty appearance, as plants.

3. To degenerate in idleness; to become dull, slow, impaired, or the like, by inaction.

rust, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to contract rust.

Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them. *Shak.*

2. To blast or wither by or as by the rust fungus. *Rare.*

3. To impair by time and inactivity.

Rus'tam, *or* **Rus'tum** (rŭs'tăm), *n.* [Per. *Rustam.*] A legendary hero of the Persian epic "Shah Namah" and other poems. His exploits, even in childhood, are marvelous. In old age he slays in single combat his son Sohrab, whose birth had been concealed by the mother from him, and he grieves greatly when he finds out what he has done.

rus'sin, *n* [F. *roussin.*] A nag; a horse; — contemptuous. *Obs.*

russling. † RUSTLING.

russly. † RUSTLY.

Russ'ni-ak (rŭs'nĭ-ăk), *n.* [Pol. & Ruthenian *Rusnjak.*] = RUTHENIAN.

rus'sud (rŭs'ŭd), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *rasad*, fr. Per. *rasīdan* to arrive.] Grain, forage, etc., provided by local officers at a military camping ground. *India.*

rust (rŏst), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. D. *rust*, n., *rusten*, *v.*] Rest. *Dial. Eng.*

rust cement. = IRON CEMENT.

Rus'tem. Var. of RUSTAM.

rus'ter (rŏs'tẽr), *n.* [G. *Ruster Ausbruch*, fr. *Rust* a town in Hungary.] A white Hungarian wine.

rustesse, *n.* [OF *rustece* rudeness.] Rusticity. *Obs.*

rust'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

rust fungus. A fungus of the order Uredinales. See RUST, 2.

rus'ti-cal (rŭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* & *n.* Rustic. — **rus'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **rus'ti-cal-ness,** *n.*

rus'tic-an, *n.* [L. *rusticanus*, a.] Rustic. *Obs.*

rus'ti-ca'tor (rŭs'tĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who rusticates.

rus'ti-cize (rŭs'tĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To render rustic, as in looks.

rus'tic-ly, *adv.* of RUSTIC.

‖ **ru'sti-cus ex-spec'tat dum de'fŭ-at am'nis** (rŭ'stĭ-kŭs ĕks-spĕk'tät dŭm dā'fōō-ät äm'nĭs, dĕf'fŏō-ät) [L.] The rustic waits for the river to flow away.

rust'i-ly (rŭs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of RUSTY.

rust'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

rus'tic (rŭs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *rusticus*, fr. *rus*, *ruris*, the country: cf. F. *rustique*. See RURAL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the country; rural; as, the *rustic* gods of antiquity.

She had a *rustic*, woodland air. *Wordsworth*

2. Awkward; rough; unpolished; as, *rustic* manners.

3. Befitting the country; plain; simple; as, a *rustic* entertainment; *rustic* dress.

4. Simple; artless; unadorned; unaffected. *Pope.*

5. *Masonry.* Of or pertaining to rustic work (see below); as, a *rustic* joint, quoin, etc.

Syn. — Rude, unpolished, inelegant, awkward, boorish, rough, coarse; plain, simple, artless, honest. See RURAL.

rustic capital, a form of the Latin alphabet much used from the 4th to the 7th century. The letters were angular and irregular, formed with broken strokes, with an intentional appearance of roughness and carelessness. — **r. moth,** any of various noctuid moths, esp. those belonging to *Agrotis* and allied genera. Their larvæ are called *cutworms.* — **r. nard.** = BACCHAR. *Obs. Holland.* — **r. servitude.** = RURAL SERVITUDE. See SERVITUDE. — **r. ware,** a variety of terra cotta, light brown in color with a brown glaze, often used in architectural work. — **r. work.** **a** *Masonry.* Cut stone facing which has the joints rusticated. **b** Summer houses, or furniture for summer houses, etc., made of rough limbs of trees.



One style of Plain Rustic Work.

rus'tic (rŭs'tĭk), *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of the country, esp. one who is rude, coarse, or dull; a clown.

2. A rural person naturally simple in character or manners; an artless, unaffected person.

3. = RUSTIC MOTH.

4. *Ceramics.* A surface artificially roughened.

rus'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. i.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *rusticatus*, p. p. of *rusticari* to rusticate. See RUSTIC.] **1.** To go into, or reside in, the country; to ruralize.

2. To spend a period of rustication as a punishment.

rus'ti-cate, *v. t.* **1.** To compel to reside in the country.

The town is again beginning to be full, and the *rusticated* beauty sees an end of her banishment. *Idler.*

2. To punish by requiring temporary absence, esp. in the country, as from a college.

3. *Masonry.* To bevel or rebate, as blocks on the edges so as to make the joints conspicuous.

rus'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rusticatio.*] **1.** Act of rusticating, or state of being rusticated.

2. A dwelling or abiding in the country.

3. *Masonry.* Act of rusticating, also, rustic work.

rus-tic'i-ty (rŭs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *rusticitas:* cf. F. *rusticité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being rustic; as: **a** Rustic manners; awkwardness. **b** Simplicity; artlessness.

2. A mark or instance of the lack of sophistication to be found in rural communities.

‖ **rus'tiques' fi'gu'lines'** (rŭs'tēk' fē'gü'lēn'). [F.] Faïence of Bernard Palissy, a French potter of the 16th century, covered with raised ornaments in the shape of small animals, plants, etc., of great fidelity to nature.

rust joint. A joint made by causing rust to form between surfaces of iron, as by using a wet mixture of cast-iron borings, sal ammoniac, and sulphur.

rus'tle (rŭs'l), *v. i.;* RUS'TLED (-ld); RUS'TLING (-lĭng). [Cf. OD. *ruyselen*, LG. *russeln*, or AS. *hristlian* to rattle, to creak.] **1.** To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing or moving of silk cloth or dry leaves; as, he was startled by the rustling of leaves.

Prouder than *rustling* in unpaid-for silk. *Shak.*

2. To act with great energy in any occupation, esp. in business. Cf. HUSTLE, *v. i.*, 2. *Slang, U. S.*

rus'tle, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to rustle, as leaves.

2. To get, as money, by rustling or hustling. *Slang, U. S.*

rus'tle, *n.* A quick succession or confusion of small sounds, like those made by shaking leaves or straw, by rubbing silk, or the like; a rustling.

rus'tler (rŭs'lẽr), *n.* One that rustles. Specif.: *Slang, U. S.* **a** A bovine animal that can care for itself. **b** An alert, energetic, driving person; a hustler. **c** A cattle thief. *Southwestern U. S.*

rus'tling (rŭs'lĭng), *p. a.* That rustles; as, *rustling* silk; *rustling* leaves. — **rus'tling-ly,** *adv.*

rust mite. A gall mite which produces brown or reddish patches on leaves or fruits.

rus'tre (rŭs'tẽr), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Medieval Armor.* An oval-shaped metal scale.

2. *Her.* A lozenge pierced with a round opening to show the tincture of the field behind; — one of the subordinaries.



Rust Mites of the Orange (*Phytoptus oleivorus*) Much enlarged.

rus'tred (rŭs'tẽrd), *a.* Having, or composed of, rustres. — **rustred armor** *or* **armour,** *Medieval Armor,* armor composed of overlapping rustres set on quilted leather or strong cloth.

rust'y (rŭs'tĭ), *a.;* RUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); RUST'I-EST. [AS. *rustig.*] **1.** Covered or affected with rust; as, a *rusty* knife or sword; *rusty* wheat.

2. Fig., impaired by inaction, disuse, or neglect.

3. [Prob. a different word; cf. RESTIVE.] Surly; morose; crusty; sullen; uncivil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

4. Stubborn; obstinate; rebellious; — esp. in the phrase *to ride,* or *turn, rusty,* to become stubborn or rebellious.

5. Rust-colored; dark. "*Rusty* blood." *Spenser.*

6. Discolored; stained; not clean. *Obs. or Dial.*

7. Foul; vile; abominable; as, *rusty* sin. *Obs.*

8. *Bot.* Resembling, or affected with, rust; rubiginous.

rusty dab, the sand dab *Limanda ferruginea.* — **r. fig,** the fig *Ficus rubiginosa.* — **r. gold,** *Mining,* gold having on it some coating which prevents it from amalgamating readily. Gold itself does not rust. — **r. grackle.** See GRACKLE, 1.

rus'tl, **rus'tle.** Rustle; rustled. *Ref. Sp.*

rust'less, *a.* See -LESS.

rust'ly, *a.* Rustling. *Scot. or Dial.*

rust'proof', *a.* Proof against rust; not liable to rust.

Rus'tum. Var. of RUSTAM.

rust'y (*dial.* rŭs'tĭ; rōōs'tĭ). Obs or dial. Eng. of REASTY, rancid.

rust'y (rŭs'tĭ), *n.* Traitor; informer. *Thieves' Cant.*

rust'y, *v. t.* To render rusty.

rust'y-back', *n.* Scale fern. *Dial. Eng.*

rus'wut. Var of RUSOT.

rus'y (rōōz'ĭ), *a.* Full of ruses; crafty. *Obs.*

rut (rōōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ROOT.

rut (rŭt), *v. t.* To cover in copulation.

rut, *v. t.* To make a rut or ruts in.

rut (rŭt), *n.* [Hind *rath* chariot.] A native carriage drawn by a pony or by oxen; also, a car to bear idols in a procession. *India.*

rut, *n.* [Cf ME. *routen* to roar, Icel. *rauta*, or perh akin to AS. *hrūtan* to make a noise, to snore. Cf ROTE, in this sense.] Roaring, as of waves; an uproar. *Obs.*

Ru-ta'les (rōō-tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *ruta* rue.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the rue family, etc. — **ru'tal** (rōō'tăl), *a.*

ru'tate (rōō'tāt), *n. Chem.* A caprate.

rute. † ROUT, ROUTE.

rute. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ROOT

ruteye, *v. i.* [From a deriv of OF *ruter.*] Rut; copulate. *Obs.*

rutfast. † ROOTFAST.

ruthe. † RUT, rutting.

ru'the-nite (rōō'thē-nīt), *n. Chem.* See RUTHENATE **a.**

ru'the-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Ruthenious

ruther. † ROTHER.

ruth'er (rŭth'ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RUDDER.

rutheren. † ROTHEREN.

ruth'ly, *adv.* Ruthfully. *Obs.*

ruthle. † RUTTLE.

ruth'ness, *n.* Pity; ruth. *Obs.*

ru'tic (rōō'tĭk), *a.* [Cf. RUTACEOUS.] *Chem.* Capric; — from the occurrence of capric acid in rue (*Ruta*). *Obsoles.*

ru'ti-d o'sis (-tĭ-d ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥυτίδωσις.] *Med.* A wrinkling, as of the cornea.

ru'ti-lant (rōō'tĭ-lănt), *a.* [L. *rutilans*, p. pr. of *rutilare*, fr. *rutilus* red: cf. F. *rutilant.*] Having a reddish glow; shining.

ru'ti-late, *v. t.* [L. *rutilare, rutilatum.*] To shine. *Obs.*

ru-til'i-an (rōō-tĭl'ĭ-ăn; -tĭl'-yăn). Var. of RUTELIAN.

ru'tin (rōō'tĭn), *n.* [L *ruta* rue.] *Chem.* A yellow glucoside in leaves of rue (*Ruta graveolens*) and other plants. It yields quercetin and rhamnose.

rutl † ROTL.

rutte. Obs pret. of ROWT.

rut'tee (rŭt'ē), *n.* [Hind. *ratī*] **1.** A jequirity bean. **2.** An Indian weight. = RATIL

rut'ter (rŭt'ẽr), *n.* One that ruts; specif., a plow for cutting ruts in a logging road for the runners of the sleds to run in.

rut'ter (rŭt'ẽr), *n.* [D. *ruiter*. Cf. RUTTER a chart.] A horseman or trooper; also, a dashing gallant. *Obs.*

rut'ter, *n.* [F. *routier*, a guide to the ways (fr. *route* a road; see ROUTE); also, one of a predatory band, fr. OF. *route* a band. Cf. ROUT a troop, RUTTER a horseman.] A chart of a course, esp. at sea. *Obs.*

rut'tish (-ĭsh), *a.* Inclined to rut; lustful, salacious.

-ry (-rĭ). A reduced form of the suffix **-ERY**; as, jewel*ry*, revel*ry*, yeoman*ry*, etc. See **-ERY**.

ry'al (rī'ăl), *n.* [See RIAL, *n.* & *a.*, ROYAL.] **a** A former English gold coin first issued by Edward IV. in 1465 as an improved noble, called *rose noble* from the rose stamped on it). It weighed 120 grains, had the value of £1 0s. 15d., or $5.17, and was current for 10s. Under Elizabeth it was current at 15s., or 10s. The *rose ryal* and *spur ryal* of James I. were worth 30s. or 33s., and 15s. or 16s. 6d., respectively. **b** A Scottish gold coin of James V. and of Mary Stuart. **c** A large silver coin issued by Mary Stuart.

rye (rī), *n.* [English Gypsy *rei*.] A gentleman, as, "Romany *rye*," a gypsy gentleman, or a gentleman who speaks the tongue of, and fraternizes with, gypsies. *Gypsy.*

rye (rī), *n.* [ME. *ry*, *rie*, *reye*, AS. *ryge*; akin to Icel. *rugr*, Sw. *råg*, Dan. *rug*, D. *rogge*, OHG. *rocco*, *roggo*, G. *roggen*, Lith. *rugei*, Russ. *rozh'*.] **1.** A hardy perennial cereal grass (*Secale cereale*), having loose spikes with an articulate rachis, the flowering glumes long-awned. Rye is widely cultivated as a food grain, esp. in northern continental Europe, where it is the chief ingredient of the so-called black bread.



Rye Grass.

2. The seeds or grain of this plant. Rye flour is less nutritious than wheat, but superior to barley. The roasted seeds have been used as a substitute for coffee. In the United States rye is chiefly used in the manufacture of whisky.

3. Short for *rye whisky*.

rye grass. [Cf. RAY GRASS.] **a** A perennial grass (*Lolium perenne*) with spikelets borne in a zigzag spike. It is useful in meadows and pastures. Called also *English meadow grass* and *perennial rye grass*. **b** Lyme grass.

Rye House Plot. *Eng. Hist.* A plot to kill Charles II. and James, Duke of York, discovered in June, 1683; — so called from a house in Hertfordshire, the alleged meeting place of the conspirators. Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney, who were supposed to be concerned in it, were executed.

Ry-man'dra (rī-măn'drȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of thick-leaved proteaceous trees or shrubs of New Zealand and New Caledonia. They have dense showy racemes of pediceled flowers. *R. excelsa* is the rewa-rewa.

Ryn-chos'po-ra (rĭŋ-kŏs'pŏ-rȧ), *n.* [NL. See RHYNCHO-; SPORE.] *Bot.* A large genus of cyperaceous plants, the beak sedges, having leafy culms and variously clustered spikelets. The perianth consists usually of barbed bristles, and the achene is crowned by the persistent style base (tubercle). The species are widely distributed.

rynd, rind (rīnd; rĭnd), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A piece of iron crossing the hole in the upper millstone by which the stone is supported on the spindle.

ry'ot (rī'ŏt), *n.* [Ar. & Hind. *ra'iyat*, the same word as *ra'iyah*, a subject, tenant, peasant. See RAYAH.] A peasant or cultivator of the soil. *India.*

ry'ot-war' (-wär') } *a.* Also *ryotwary*. [Hind. *ra'iyat-*
ry'ot-wa'ri (-wä'rĕ) } *wārī*. See RYOT.] Pertaining to or designating a system of collecting land rent or taxes in which the government settlement is made directly with the ryots. — *n.* The system itself. *India.*

S

S (ĕs). **1.** The nineteenth letter of the English alphabet. It is often called a *sibilant*, in allusion to its hissing sound. It has two principal sounds: one the voiceless *s* in *sack*, *this*, called a *hiss*; the other voiced, as in *is*, *wise*, equivalent to *z*, and often called a *buzz*. Besides these it sometimes has the sounds of *sh* and *zh*, as in *sure*, *measure*. In a few words *s* is silent, as in *isle*, *débris*. With the letter *h* it forms the digraph *sh*, as in *ship*. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 224-230. Both the form and the name of the letter are from the Latin, which got the letter through the Greek from the Phœnician, the ultimate origin being perhaps Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* S is etymologically most nearly related to *c*, *z*, *l*, and *r*; as in ice, ME. *is*; E. hence, ME. hennes; E. rase, raze; erase, razor; that, G. das; E. reason, F. raison, L. ratio; E. was, were (see C, Z, T, and R).

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The 18th or (cf. K, 2 **a**) 19th in a series; eighteenth or nineteenth in order or class; sometimes, the numeral nineteen; as, *S* Battery. **b** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Sulphur. **c** *Math.* Scalar.

3. As a medieval Roman *numeral*, S = 7 or 70; S̄, 70,000.

4. As an *abbreviation*: **a** In the form **S.**: Various proper names, as Samuel, Sarah, Simon, etc.; also, Sabbath; Saint (F. Saint, *fem.* Sainte, G. Sankt, It. & Sp. San, Santo, *fem.* Santa); Saturday; Saxon; school; scribe; senatus (L., Senate); September; shall, *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*; signa (L., write, label); Signor; in the log book, smooth sea (*Naut.*); Socialist; Society; Socius or Sodalis (L., Fellow); Soprano; South; Southern; Southern Postal District, London; S rays (secondary rays) (*Physics & Chem.*); Sud (G., South); Sunday. **b** In the form **s.** or **S.**: sacral (*Anat.*); second or seconds; section; see; seite (G., page); semi; senza (*Music*); sepultus (L., buried); series; set or sets; shilling or shillings; shortstop (*Baseball*); in the log book, snow, snowy weather, or snowing (*Naut.*); siècle (F., century); siehe (G., see); sign; signed; singular; sinistra (*Music*); in pedigrees, sire; solidus; solo; son; spherical; steamer; stem; stere; stratus cloud (*Meteor.*); subito (*Music*); substantive; succeeded; sulphur (*Chem.*); sun; surplus; symmetrical (*Org. Chem.*). **c** In the form **S.** on the tape of the stock ticker: Seller, series, shares, south, southern, stock.

S, *or* **s,** *n.*; *pl.* S's or Ss (ĕs'ĭz). The letter S, s, or its sound; also, something shaped like the letter S.

S, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter S; as, *S* brace, chisel, curve, hook, strap, trap, wrench, etc. — **S brake,** *or* **S-brake,** *n.*, a brake for two consecutive wheels, having a brake block at each end of an S-shaped lever.

-s. 1. [ME. *-es*, AS. *-as*.] The suffix used to form the plural of most words. See PLURAL, *n.*

2. [ME. *-s*, for older *-th*, AS. *-ð*.] The suffix used to form the third person sing. indic. of English verbs, as in *falls*.

3. An adverbial suffix; as in towards, needs, always, — orig. the genitive or possessive ending. See **-'s**.

-'s. [ME. *-es*, AS. *-es*.] The suffix used to form the possessive of nouns: **a** In the singular; as in boy's, man's. **b** In plurals not ending in *s*; as in women's, children's.

's. A contraction for *is* or (*Colloq.*) for *has*.

sab'a-dil'la (săb'ȧ-dĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *cebadilla*, dim. of *cebada* barley.] A Mexican liliaceous plant (*Skoinolon officinale*), also, its seeds, which contain the alkaloids veratrine, veratridine, **sab'a-dil'line** (-lĭn; -ēn; 184), **sab'a-dine** (săb'ȧ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), and **sa-bad'i-nine** (sȧ-băd'ĭ-nĭn; -nēn). It was formerly used as an emetic and purgative.

Sa-bæ'an, Sa-be'an (sȧ-bē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Sabaeus*.] Of or pertaining to Saba (the Biblical *Sheba*), an ancient kingdom of southern Arabia, at its prime about the 5th century B. C.; also, pertaining to or designating the language and alphabet of the Sabæans, the characters being of an archaic type, possibly the source of the Phœnician. See SEMITIC. — *n.* One of the people of Saba, who were commercial Arabs, anciently noted for their wealth.

Sa-bæ'an-ism, Sa-be'an-ism (sȧ-bē'ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Also **Sa'bi-an-ism** (sā'bĭ-ăn-ĭz'm). The religion of the Sabæans, chiefly worship of the sun, moon, and stars.

Sa'bal (sā'băl), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of American dwarf fan palms having creeping horizontal or subterranean stems and long petioled leaves with obscure or rudimentary midribs. Two species occur in Florida. The genus *Inodes* is sometimes united with *Sabal*.

Sab'a-oth (săb'ā-ŏth; sȧ-bā'ŏth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *tsebā'ōth*, pl. of *tsābā'* an army or host, fr. *tsābā'* to go forth to war.] **1.** Armies; hosts; — used twice in the English Bible, in the phrase *the Lord of Sabaoth*.

2. Erroneously, the Sabbath.

Sa-ba'zi-us, Sa-ba'zi-os (sȧ-bā'zhĭ-ŭs; -ŏs), *n.* *Gr. Relig.* [L. *Sabazius*, Gr. Σαβάζιος; orig. unknown.] A deity, of Phrygian or Thraco-Phrygian origin, worshiped in Greece with orgiastic rites and with nocturnal mysteries. He has been regarded as a form of Dionysus.

sab'bat (săb'ăt), *n.* [See SABBATH.] In medieval demonology, a nocturnal assembly in which demons and sorcerers were thought to celebrate their orgies.

Sab'ba-ta'ri-an (săb'ȧ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sabbath or the tenets of Sabbatarians.

Sab'ba-ta'ri-an, *n.* [L. *Sabbatarius*. See SABBATH.] **1.** One who regards and keeps the seventh day of the week as holy, in conformity with the letter of the fourth commandment in the Decalogue. Some early Christians did this, and certain modern Christians, esp Seventh-day Baptists and Seventh-day Adventists, do so.

2. One who favors a strict observance of the Sabbath; specif., one who would make compulsory by law abstinence on the Sabbath from all secular occupations or recreations. — **Sab'ba-ta'ri-an-ism** (săb'ȧ-tā'rĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.*

Sab'bath (săb'ăth), *n.* [ME. *sabat*, *sabbat*, F. *sabbat*, L. *sabbatum*, Gr. σάββατον, fr. Heb. *shabbāth*, fr. *shābath* to rest from labor. Cf. SABBAT.] **1.** A season or day of rest. Specif.: **a** The seventh day of the week in the Jewish calendar, now called *Saturday*, the observance of which as a day of rest and worship was enjoined in the Decalogue. It is kept by the Jews and some Christians. **b** The first day of the week, Sunday, kept by most Christians as a day of rest and worship. **c** *Jewish Antiq.* The institution of such a day of rest and worship. **d** *Mohammedanism.* Friday. **e** [*l. c.*] A sabbatical year.

2. [*l. c.*] A time of rest or repose; intermission of pain, effort, sorrow, or the like.

> Peaceful sleep out the *sabbath* of the tomb *Pope.*

Syn. — See SUNDAY.

Sabbath-day's journey, a distance of about a mile, which, under rabbinical law, the Jews might travel on the Sabbath.

Sab'ba-tha'ian (săb'ȧ-thā'yăn), *n.* An adherent of Sabbathai Tsebhi (1626–76), a Jewish cabalist of Smyrna, who proclaimed himself the Messiah and was accepted as such by many Jews. Imprisoned by the sultan, he embraced Mohammedanism, and later formed a half-Jewish, half-Mohammedan sect of cabalists. — **Sab'ba-tha'ian,** *a.*

Sab-ba'ti-a (sȧ-bā'shĭ-ȧ; -băt'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after L. *Sabbati*, It. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of gentianaceous plants of the United States. They are low herbs with white or pink cymose flowers having a 5-12-lobed rotate corolla, the stamens inserted on its throat. See AMERICAN CENTAURY.

Sab-ba'tian (sȧ-bā'shăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of the followers of the Novatianist presbyter Sabbatius (4th century), who held that the feast of the Passover (Easter) should be kept at the same time by Christians and Jews.

sab-bat'ic (-băt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *σαββατικός*: cf F. *sab-*
sab-bat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *batique.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or like, the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor. **2.** Coming, happening, acting, etc., in sevens, or once in every seven. *Rare.*

sabbatical year. a *Jewish Antiq.* Every seventh year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to rest, or lie without tillage. Cf. JUBILEE, 1. **b** Every seventh year, allowed for rest, travel, research, etc., as to the professors in some colleges.

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rut'ter-y, *n.* [From RUT heat] Lechery *Obs. Scot.*

ruttier. † RUTTER.

rut'ting-ly, *adv.* Gallantly; dashingly. *Obs.*

rut'tish, *a.* Making, or tending to make, ruts, as in a road.

rut'tish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

rut'tle (*dial* rŭt'ĭ, rŏt'ĭ), *n* & *v.* [ME. *rotelen* to rattle; cf OLG. *roteln*] Rattle; gurgle, as the breath of one dying. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*

rut'tock, *n* A staff; a stick.

rut'ton-root' (rŭt''n-rōōt'), *n.* [Native name in Northwest Provinces] The root of an East Indian boraginaceous plant (*Onosma emodi*), yielding a red dye; also, the plant itself.

rut'ty † ROOTY. [lustful.

rut'ty (rŭt'ĭ), *a.* Ruttish;

rut'ty, *a.* Full of ruts, as a road

rutuland, *a.* [L. *rutilare* to glow.] Glowing. *Obs. Scot.*

Rut'u-li (rŭt'ū-lī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Italian people on the coast of Latium

ruty. † ROOTY.

ru'tyl (rōō'tĭl), *n.* [G. See RUTIC; -YL.] *Chem.* Capryl. *Rare.*

ru'ty-lene (-tĭ-lēn), *n.* [G. *rutylen*; fr *rutin*säure, to express the relation of *acetylene* to *acetic* acid.] An unsaturated liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$.

ruve. † ROOVE, rivet; RUFE

ru'vid (rōō'vĭd), *a.* [It. *ruvido*.] Harsh; rough; coarse.

ru'vid-ous, *a.* Ruvid. *Obs.*

ruwal † RUEL.

ruwe. † ROUGH, RUE.

ruwele. † RULE.

ruwet † RULT. [*Slang.*

rux (rŭks), *v. t & i.* To worry.

Ruy Blas' (rwē blȧs'). In Victor Hugo's drama of this name, a Spaniard, author of a book on chess.] See 1st CHESS, 1.

ruyne, *n.* [Cf. Icel *hrina* to squeal like swine.] A shout, shriek, or growl. *Obs. Scot.*

ruyssshe. † RUSH. [ZOM.

ruz'zom. Dial. Eng. var. of RIZ-

R. V. *Abbr.* Revised Version

R. V. O. Royal Victorian Order

R. V. S. V. P. *Abbr.* Répondez vite, s'il vous plaît (F. please reply at once).

R. W. *Abbr.* Right Worthy; Right Worshipful.

R. W. S. *Abbr.* Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors.

rx, *or* **Rx.** [R., abbr of *rupee* + X, for ten.] *Abbr.* See RUPEE.

ry. † RYE.

Ry. *Abbr.* Railway.

ryb'at (rĭb'ăt; -ĭt), *n.* A polished stone at the side of a door or window. *Scot.*

rybbaldy. † RIBALDY.

rybe. † RUBY.

rycht † RIGHT.

ryck. † RICH.

ryde, *a.* [Cf. OF. *roide*, F. *roide*, *raide*.] Severe. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

ry'der (rī'dẽr), *n.* 1 = RIDER, *n.* 2 [D. *rijder*, prop., a rider.] A former gold coin of Zealand, worth about $5.63, bearing a horseman on the obverse.

rye (rē) Dial Eng. of REE, *v.*

rye (rī), *n.* A disease in a hawk causing a swelling of the head.

rye bread See BROWN BREAD.

ry'el. Var. of RIAL.

ryelly. † RIALLY.

rye'mouse' (rī'ĕ-mē'ŏōs). Dial. Eng. var. of REARMOUSE.

ry'en (rī'ĕn), *a.* Of rye *Rare.*

rye'peck'. Var. of RYPECK.

rye straw. A person of weak character or mind. *Dial. Eng.*

ryfart. † RAIFORT.

ryfe. † RIVE.

ryfell † RIFLE.

ryffen † *riven*, p p. of RIVE.

ryft. † REEF, *Naut.*

ryg (rĭg) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RIDGE.

ryght. † RITE.

ryghtmathy, *n.* [LL. *rithmachia*; cf. Gr. ῥυθμός rhythm, μάχη fight, battle.] The philosopher's game *Obs.*

ryghtuous. † RIGHTEOUS.

ryht, ryhte. † RIGHT.

ryke † RICH. [*Scot.*

ryke (rīk; rēk), *v. i.* To reach

ryme † RIME [*n & v.*

rym'er (rīm'ẽr). Var. of RIMER,

ryne. † RUN.

ryneshe. † RINSE.

ryng. † RINK, a man.

rynk. *n.* Ring. *Obs.*

Rynysshe. † RHENISH.

ryoche. † ROACH, a fish.

ryol † RIAL.

ryote. † ROTE.

rype. † RIP.

ry'peck (rī'pĕk), *n.* [Cf. F. dial. *repêquer*, equiv. to F. *repêcher* to fish out again.] A pole driven into a river bed as a holdfast for boats, etc. *Local, Eng*

R. Y. S. *Abbr.* Royal Yacht Squadron. [TER.

ry-sim'e-ter. Var of RHYSIME-

ryss. † RISE.

ryssh.e. † RUSH, a plant, etc.

ryste † RUSTY.

ryte. † RIGHT.

ryth. † RITHE, brook.

Ryt'i-na (rĭt'ĭ-nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ῥυτίς a wrinkle.] a *Zoöl.* Syn. of HYDRODAMALIS. b [*l. c.*] The Steller's sea cow.

ryught. † RIGHT.

ryvaye. † REVAY.

ryve † RIFE. *a.*

ryveling. † RIFLING.

ryver. † REAVER, robber.

S

sa. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SAVE; obs. var. of SAY, to speak; dial. Eng. var. of SAY, assay; obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SO.

Sa. *Abbr.* Sable; samarium, *Chem.* [no period, Sa]; Saturday

S. A., *or* **s. a.** *Abbr.* Society of Apothecaries, London; Society of Arts; sine anno (L., without date); Salvation Army; secundum artem; South Africa; South America; South Australia.

saa † SOE.

saa (sä). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *saw*, pret of SEE.

saa, saah (sä; sȧ-a'), *n.* [Of Ar. orig.] See MEASURE

saac. † SAKE.

saace (sās). Dial. Eng. of SAUCE.

saad. † SAD

Sa'adh (sä'ăd) Var of SADH.

saaf. † SAVE. [SAFE, *a.*

saaf. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of

saal. † SOUL. [SELL.

saald. † *sold*, pret. & p p of

saam. † SAME.

saam. Dial. Eng var. of SAIM.

saame Var. of SAIM, fat.

Sa'an (sä'an; sān), *n. pl.* [Namaqua name.] Bushmen. See BUSHMAN. [*Bib.*

Sa-an'a-nim (sȧ-ăn'ȧ-nĭm). *D.* [*Bib.*

saand. † SAND, message, etc.

Sa'a-phan (sā'ȧ-făn), **Sa'a-rim** (-rĭm). *D. Bib.* [var. of SALT.]

saat (sät). Scot. & dial. Eng. [*Bib.*

saate. † *sat*, pret. of SIT.

sab. † SAHIB. [SOB, to soak.]

sab (săb). Scot. & dial. Eng. of

sab (săb), *v.* & *n.* Sob. *Scot.*

Sab. *Abbr.* Sabbath.

Sa'ba (sā'bȧ), *n.* = SHEBA. See SABÆAN.

‖ sa-ba' (sȧ-bä'), *n.* [Tag.] A fine textile of hemp fiber. *Phil. I.*

Sa'bæ-ism (sā'bē-ĭz'm), **Sa'ba-ism** (-bē-). Vars. of SABÆANISM.

sabahdaur. † SUBAHDAR.

Sa-ba'im (sȧ-bā'ĭm). *D. Bib.*

sab'a-lo (săb'ȧ-lō), *n.* [Sp. *sábalo* shad.] a Tarpon b Milkfish.

Sab'a-ma (săb'ȧ-mȧ). *D. Bib.*

Sa'ban (sā'băn). Var of SABÆAN. [BUNDER.

sabandar, sabander. † SHA-

sab'a-ni'a (săb'ȧ-nĭ'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

‖ Sab'a-ra'im (-rā'ĭm), *n. pl.* See RABBI.

Sab'a-rim (săb'ȧ-rĭm). *D. Bib.*

sabariticke. † SYBARITIC.

Sabat † SABBATH.

Sa'bat (sā'băt). *Bib* [*Bib*

Sa-bat'a-cha (sȧ-băt'ȧ-kȧ). *D.*

Sab'a-te'as (săb'ȧ-tē'ȧs), **Sab'a-te'us** (-ūs). *Bib.*

Sab'a-tha (să b'ȧ-th ȧ), **Sabath'a-cha** (sȧ-băth'ȧ-kȧ), **Sabath'a-i** (-ā-ĭ). *D Bib.*

Sa-ba'thi-an (sȧ-bā'thĭ-ăn), **Sa-ba'tian** (-shăn). Vars of SABBATIAN.

Sabatise † SABBATIZE. [TON.

sabaton, sabatoun. † SABBA-

Sab'a-tus (săb'ȧ-tŭs) *Bib.*

Sab'ban (săb'ăn). *Bib.*

Sab'ba-oth. † SABAOTH.

Sab'ba-tha'ist (săb'ȧ-thā'ĭst), *n.* = SABBATHAIAN. — **Sab'ba-tha'ic** (-tĭk), *a.*

Sab'ba-tha'ist, *n.* = SABBATIAN.

Sab'bath-a'ri-an (săb'ăth-ā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n. Eccl* a Sabbatarian. *Obs.* **b** = SOUTHCOTTIAN.

Sab'ba-the'us (-ȧ-thē'ŭs) *Bib.*

Sab-ba'thi-an (-thĭ-ăn). *Bib.* Var. of SABBATIAN.

Sab'bath-less, *a.* See -LESS.

Sabbath School. = SUNDAY SCHOOL. [BATICAL.

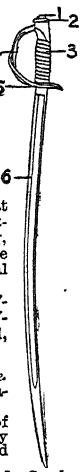
sab-bat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SAB-

sab'ba-tism (săb'ȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [L. *sabbatismus*, Gr. σαββατισμός, fr. σαββατίζειν to keep the Sabbath: cf. F. *sabbatisme*. See SABBATH.] Intermission of labor, as on the Sabbath; rest.


Sabbaton.

sab'ba-ton (-tŏn), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *zapatón* a large shoe, F. *sabot* a wooden shoe.] An armed covering for the shoe; later, a solleret broad and blunted at the toes. *Obs.*

Sa-bel'li-an (sȧ-bĕl'ĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist. & Theol.* A follower of Sabellius, a leader of the modalistic monarchians in the 3d century, whose theory, which underwent many changes, is not precisely known. In general he held that there is but one divine essence, and that the Father, the Logos (the Son), and the Holy Spirit are three different manifestations of the one God. Also, in general, modalistic monarchian (see MONARCHIANISM). — **Sa-bel'li-an,** *a.* — **Sa-bel'li-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*



sa'ber } *sabel;* orig. uncert.; cf. Hung. *szábly*a, Pol. *szabla*, Russ. *sablya.*] An arm akin
sa'bre } to the sword and with similar parts except that the blade is usually curved, used either as a cutting weapon or for both cutting and thrusting, the convex edge, and sometimes the concave edge near the point, being sharp. It is the typical cavalry arm.

sa'ber } *v. t.;* SA'BERED or SA'BRED (-bĕrd); SA'-
sa'bre } BER-ING (sā'bĕr-ĭng) or SA'BRING (sā'-brĭng). [Cf. F. *sabrer.*] To strike, cut, or kill, with a saber.

Troops to *saber* and bayonet us into submission. *Burke.*

sa'ber-toothed' } *a.* Having long trenchant ca-
sa'bre-toothed' } nine teeth; machærodont.

saber-toothed, *or* sabre-toothed, tiger, *or* cat, any of various extinct catlike mammals of a subfamily (Machairodontinæ) of the cat family, found from the Eocene to the Pleistocene in the Old and the New World. Their chief characteristic is the lengthening of the upper canines and a corresponding reduction of the lower canines. In the largest and most specialized of them (equaling the tiger in size) the long curved and swordlike upper canines extended five inches or more below the lower jaw. *Machairodus* and *Nimravus* are the most important genera.


Skull of Saber-toothed Tiger (*Machairodus neogæus*) from the Pleistocene of Argentina.

Sa'bi-a (sā'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Bengali *sabja-lat*, name of a species.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic erect or climbing shrubs, type of the family Sabiaceæ, having alternate petioled leaves and small, axillary, regular flowers, the stamens, petals, and sepals being opposite throughout.

Sa'bi-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical shrubs and trees (order Sapindales), containing 4 genera and about 65 species. They have small paniculate flowers with a 2-3-celled compressed or lobed ovary, the fruit consisting of 1-seeded nutlets. — **sa'bi-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Sa'bine (sā'bĭn), *a.* [L. *Sabinus.*] Of or pert. to the ancient Sabines, whose chief seat was the Apennines northeast of Latium. They were conquered and incorporated by Rome in 290 B. C. — *n.* One of the Sabine people; also, the language of the Sabines, a Sabellian idiom.

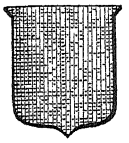
Sab'ine pine (săb'ĭn). A Californian pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), with rather sparse foliage, large spiny cones, and soft wood, which yields abietene by distillation.

sa-bi'no (sȧ-bī'nō; sȧ-bē'-), *n.* [Cf. SABINE, *n.*, SAVIN.] **a** The bald cypress. **b** The Mexican swamp cypress (*Taxodium mucronatum*), a large tree of limited range in Mexico, but forming forests at high altitudes. **c** The tree *Magnolia splendens. Porto Rico.*

sa'ble (sā'b'l), *n.* [OF. *sable* sable, black color; cf. D. *sabel*, Dan. *sabel*, *zobel*, Sw. *sobel*, G. *zobel;* all fr. Russ. *sóbol'*. Cf. ZIBELINE.] **1.** A carnivorous mammal (*Mustela zibellina*) belonging to the same genus as the martens, found in northern Europe and parts of northern Asia. It becomes about eighteen inches long, exclusive of the tail, and is dark brown with gray on the head and tawny on the throat and under parts. It is one of the most valued of fur-bearing animals, very dark skins being the most highly prized. Also, any of various related species, esp. the pine marten (*M. americana*), of northern North America, which has somewhat lighter-colored, and hence generally less valuable, fur. This species inhabits only unsettled country.


Sable.

2. The fur of the sable. **Alaska sable** is the fur of the skunk.


Sable, *Her.*

3. The color of sable; black.

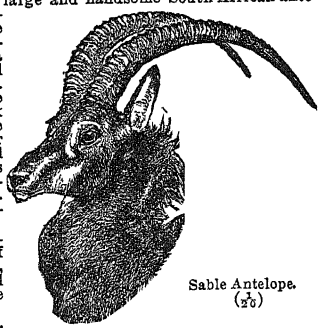
4. A mourning garment; a funeral robe; — generally in *pl. Young.*

5. *Her.* Black. See TINCTURE, 2.

6. A brush of sable's hair.

sa'ble (sā'b'l), *a.* Of the color of the sable's fur; dark; black. "Night, *sable* goddess!" *Young.*

sable antelope, a large and handsome South African antelope (*Ozanna nigra*) having large curved annulated horns, a tufted tail, and a slight mane. The adult male is glossy black except for the white under parts and facial markings. It is approaching extinction. — **s. mouse,** a lemming. *Obs.*

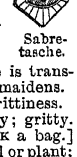

Sable Antelope. ($\frac{1}{20}$)

sable iron. A superior quality of Russia iron, orig. stamped with the figure of a sable.

‖ **sa'bot'** (sȧ'bō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of wooden shoe worn chiefly by the peasantry in various European countries.

2. *Mil.* A thick circular disk of wood to which the cartridge bag and projectile were formerly attached in fixed ammunition for smoothbore cannon; also, a piece of soft metal formerly attached to a projectile for a muzzle-loading rifle, to take the grooves of the rifling.

sa'bre-tasche' (sā'bĕr-tăsh'), *n.* [F. *sabretache*, G. *säbeltasche; säbel* saber + *tasche* a pocket.] *Mil.* A leather case or pocket sometimes worn by cavalry suspended on the left, from the saber belt.


Sabretasche.

Sa-bri'na (sȧ-brī'nȧ), *n.* [L., the river Severn; prob. of Celtic origin.] **1.** Fem. prop. name.

2. In British legend, the virgin daughter of Locrine and Estrildis, thrown into the Severn by Guendolen, Locrine's wife. In Milton's "Comus" and in Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess" she is transformed into a river nymph, who aids distressed maidens.

sab'u-los'i-ty (săb'ŭ-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sandiness; grittiness.

sab'u-lous (săb'ŭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sabulosus.*] Sandy; gritty.

sac (săk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *saccus* a sack. See SACK a bag.] *Bot., Anat., & Zoöl.* A baglike part of an animal or plant; a soft-walled cavity or pouch, usually having only a narrow opening or none at all, and in many cases containing some special fluid; as, a synovial *sac;* lachrymal *sac.*

Sac (săk; sŏk), *or* **Sauk** (sŏk), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly dwelling along the Mississippi in Illinois and neighboring States, now in Oklahoma, Iowa, and Kansas. They were confederated with the Foxes in 1760. In 1832, under Black Hawk, they resisted execution of the treaty relinquishing their lands east of the Mississippi.

sac-cade' (sȧ-kād'), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Man.* A quick, violent check of a horse by a single pull or twitch of the reins.

2. *Music.* A firm pressure of the violin bow against the strings, so that two or three can be sounded at one stroke.

Sac-cam'mi-na (sȧ-kăm'ĭ-nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Foraminifera having a thick, arenaceous, spherical, pear-shaped, or fusiform test, remarkable for having survived from the Ordovician to the present time. Certain Carboniferous strata consist chiefly of their remains.

sac'cate (săk'ĕt), *a.* [NL. *saccatus*, fr. L. *saccus* a sack, bag.] **1.** *Biol.* Having the form of a sac or pouch.

2. Of or pert. to the **Sac-ca'ta** (sȧ-kā'tȧ), a suborder of ctenophores having two pouches into which the tentacles can be retracted.

sac'ca-ton' (săk'ȧ-tŏn'), *n.* A coarse perennial grass (*Sporobolus wrightii*) of the southwestern United States, useful for hay in alkaline regions.

sac'cha-rate (săk'ȧ-rāt), *n. Chem.* **a** A salt or ester of saccharic acid. **b** A compound of a sugar, esp. of cane sugar, or saccharose, with the oxide of calcium, barium, or the like; a sucrate. See SUGAR.

sac-char'ic (sȧ-kăr'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, saccharine substances.

saccharic acid. *Org. Chem.* **a** A dibasic acid, $(CHOH)_4(CO_2H)_2$, occurring in three optically different modifications, *d-*, *l-*, and *i-*. Ordinary, or *d-*, saccharic acid is obtained as a deliquescent mass by oxidation of cane sugar (saccharose), grape sugar (*d*-glucose), and other carbohydrates. **b** A monobasic acid, $C_5H_7(OH)_4CO_2H$, got in solution by boiling invert sugar with milk of lime, and easily passing over into saccharin. *Isosaccharic acid* and *metasaccharic acid* are isomeric compounds of similar properties.

sac'cha-ride (săk'ȧ-rīd; -rĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-rid.** [See SACCHARINE.] *Chem.* **a** A compound with sugar; a saccharate. **b** A carbohydrate; specif. a monosaccharide or, as limited by some, any of the carbohydrates containing six, or a multiple of six, carbon atoms (including nearly all of natural occurrence). See CARBOHYDRATE.

sac'cha-rif'er-ous (-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + E. *-ferous.*] Producing sugar.

sac-char'i-fi-ca'tion (săk-kăr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; săk'ȧ-rĭf'ĭ-), *n.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + E. *-fication.*] *Chem.* Act or process of saccharifying.

sac-char'i-fi'er (-kăr'ĭ-fī'ĕr; săk'ȧ-rĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* [See SACCHARIFY.] An apparatus for saccharifying starch.

sac-char'i-fy (săk-kăr'ĭ-fī; săk'ȧ-rĭ-fī; 277), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-fy:* cf. F. *saccharifier.*] To convert into, or to impregnate with, sugar.

sac'cha-rim'e-ter (săk'ȧ-rĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-meter:* cf. F. *saccharimètre.*] Any device for measuring the amount of sugar in a solution. Hydrometers are often used for this purpose where the presence of other dissolved solids does not interfere. The **polarizing saccharimeter** is a polarimeter. With this different kinds of sugar can be distinguished from one another. The **fermentation saccharimeter** used in urinary analysis is a specially constructed glass tube in which the carbon dioxide evolved by the fermentation of sugar in the urine can be measured. — **sac'cha-rim'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.* — **sac'cha-ri-met'ric** (-rĭ-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

sac'cha-rin (săk'ȧ-rĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *saccharon* sugar.] **1.** *Chem.* A bitter white lactone, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, easily formed by separation of water from saccharic acid (sense **b**), and formerly considered isomeric with cane sugar, or saccharose.

2. Also **sac'cha-rine** (-rĭn; -rēn; 184). *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_4{<}^{CO}_{SO_2}{>}NH(o)$, remarkable for its sweetness, which is variously estimated at 300–500 times that of cane sugar. It is manufactured on a large scale from the toluene of coal tar, and is used in many ways as a sugar substitute, as in cases of diabetes. It is not a food in the sense that sugar is, and is antiseptic.

sac'cha-rine (săk'ȧ-rĭn; -rīn; 277), *a.* [F. *saccharin*, fr. L. *saccharon* sugar, Gr. σάκχαρ, σάκχαρι, σάκχαρον, Skr. *çarkarā.* Cf. SUGAR.] Of, pert. to, having the nature of, or producing, sugar; sweet; as, a *saccharine* taste; *saccharine* matter. — **sac'cha-rin'i-ty** (-rĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sac'cha-rize (săk'ȧ-rīz), *v. t.;* -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). To convert into, or to impregnate with, sugar. — **sac'cha-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sac'cha-roid (săk'ȧ-roid), **sac'cha-rol'dal** (-rol'dăl), *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-oid:* cf. F. *saccharoïde.*] Resembling sugar; crystalline and granular, like loaf sugar.

sac'cha-rom'e-ter (-rŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* A saccharimeter.

Sac'cha-ro-my'ces (-rō-mī'sēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σάκχαρον sugar + μύκης, -ητος, a fungus.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of unicellular ascomycetous fungi, the yeast fungi, distinguished by the facility with which they reproduce vegetatively by gemmation, although asci are occasionally developed. *S. cerevisiæ* is the common beer yeast; *S. pasteurianus* and one or two other species are also concerned in the operation of brewing. *S. ellipsoideus* is the wine ferment. See YEAST, FERMENTATION, 1.

sac'cha-rone (săk'ȧ-rōn), *n.* [*saccharin* + lactone.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_8O_8$, the lactone of saccharonic acid, got by oxidation of saccharin (sense 1).

sac'cha-ron'ic (-rŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, dibasic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_7$, formed from saccharin (1) by oxidation and passing immediately into its lactone, saccharone. It is a trihydroxy derivative of *α*-methyl glutaric acid.

sac'cha-rose (săk'ȧ-rōs), *n. Chem.* **a** Cane sugar. See SUGAR, 1. **b** Any of the compound sugars, including the disaccharides and trisaccharides; — disting., in an old classification, from *glucose* and *amylose.* **c** = CRYSTALLOSE.

Sac'cha-rum (-rŭm), *n.* [NL. See SACCHARINE.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of large reedlike grasses of the Old World tropics. They have expanded panicles with very small paired spikelets intermixed with numerous silky hairs. The sugar cane is *S. officinarum.*

2. [*l. c.*] Sugar; specif.: **a** *Pharm.* Cane sugar. **b** *Com.* Invert sugar.

‖ **sac'cha-rum lac'tĭ** (lăk'tī), milk sugar. See LACTOSE **a.** — ‖ **s. sa-tur'ni** (sȧ-tûr'nī), sugar of lead. See LEAD ACETATE **a.**

sab'ba-tine (săb'ȧ-tĭn), *a.* [LL. *sabbatinus.*] Sabbatical. *Rare.*

Sab'ba-tize (săb'ȧ-tīz), *v. i. & t.* [Gr. σαββατίζειν.] To keep, or keep as, the Sabbath.

Sab-be'us (sȧ-bē'ŭs). *Bib.* [AN.

sab'by (săb'ĭ). Var. of SAVVY.

sab'by, *a.* Prob., grave; composed. *Obs.*

sab'da-rif'fa (-dȧ-rĭ f'fȧ), *n.* [Turk. name of ketmie.] = ROSELLE.

Sab'di (săb'dĭ). *Bib.*

sa'be. = SAVVY.

Sa-be'an, Sa-be'an-ism. Vars. of SABÆAN, SABÆANISM.

Sa'be-e (sā'bē-ē). *D. Bib.*

Sa'be-ism (sā'bē-ĭz'm), *n.* = SABÆANISM.

sa'bel. † SABLE, a saber.

sa'be-line (sā'bĕ-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [OF. *sabelin* made of sable, as n., sable fur.] The fur of the sable.

sa'be-lize (-līz), *v. t.* To sable.

Sa-bel'la (sȧ-bĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; orig. unknown.] *Zool.* A genus of tubicolous polychætous annelids having plumose gills around the head; also [*l. c.*], a worm of this genus.

sa-bel'lan (-ăn), *a.* [Cf. L. *sabulum* sand.] Gritty; sandy.

Sab'el-la'ri-a (săb'ĕ-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See SABELLA.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tubicolous polychætous annelids having a greatly developed peristome, and the posterior end of the body narrow and tail-like. — **sab'el-la'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Sa-bel'li-an (sȧ-bĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Noting a little-known ancient branch of the Italic languages. See INDO-EUROPEAN. [AN.

Sa-bel'lic (-lĭk), *a.* = SABELLI-

Sa-bel'li-dæ (-lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of *Sabella* and allied genera. — **sa-bel'lid** (-lĭd), *a. & n.* — **sa-bel'-loid** (-oid), *a. & n.*

sabendor. † SHABUNDER.

saberas. † SABRAS. [bean.

saber, *or* **sabre, bean.** Sword

sa'ber-bill', sa'bre-bill', *n.* a A curlew. **b** A South American dendrocolaptrine bird of the genus *Xiphorhynchus*, having a long decurved bill.

sa'berd. Sabered. *Ref. Sp.*

sa'bered, sa'bred (sā'bĕrd), *a.* Armed with sabers. [lass fish

saber fish, *or* **sabre fish.** A cut-

sa'ber-leg'ged, sa'bre'-leg'ged, (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *a. Far.* Sickle-hocked.

sa'ber-tooth', sa'bre-tooth', *n.* A saber-toothed tiger.

sa'ber-wing', *n.* Any of various South American humming birds of the genera *Pampa, Campylopterus*, and *Eupetomena*, in which the outer primaries are strongly falcate.

Sa'bi (sā'bī). *Bib.*

Sa'bi-an (sā'bĭ-ăn). Var. of SABÆAN; — formerly used esp. with reference to Sabæanism.

Sa'bi-an-ism (-ĭz'm). Var. of SABÆANISM.

sab'i-cu' (săb'ĭ-kōō'; *Lat.* săb'ĭ-kŭ), *n.* [Sp. *sabicú.*] The hard wood (**sabicu wood**) of a West Indian mimosaceous tree (*Lysiloma sabicu*); also, the tree.

Sa'bi-e (sā'bĭ-ē). *Bib.*

Sa'bik (sā'bĭk), *n.* [Ar. *sābiq* the former, thought to be erron. for *sayiq* driver.] See STAR.

sabill, sabille. † SABLE.

sa-bi'na (sȧ-bī'nȧ), *n.* [L. *Sabina herba.* See SABINE, *n.*] *Pharm.* The savin.

Sa-bi'na (sȧ-bī'nȧ), *n.* [L.] Lit., a Sabine woman; — fem. prop. name. F. *Sabine* (sȧ-bēn'); G. *Sabine* (zä-bē'nē).

sabindar. † SHABUNDER.

sab'ine (săb'ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *Sabina herba*, fr. *Sabini* the Sabines. Cf. SAVIN.] Savin.

Sabine herb. Oleander. *Obs.*

Sa-bi'ni-an (sȧ-bĭ'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Massurius Sabinus. See PROCULIAN, *a.* — **Sa-bi'ni-an,** *n.*

sabir. † SAMBAR. [saber. *Obs.*

sa'ble, *n.* [See SHABLE.] A

sa'ble (sā'b'l), *v. t.* To render sable or dark; to drape darkly.

sa'ble-ize, *v. t.* To sable.

sablyne. † SABELINE.

sabora (sȧ-bō'rȧ), *n.; pl.* -RAIM (-rā-ĭm). [Aramaic *sabōra* a scholar competent to render decisions.] See RABBI.

Sabot. † SABBATH.

‖ **sa'bo'tage'** (sȧ'bō'tȧzh'), *n.* [F.] a Scamped work. **b** Malicious waste or destruction of an employer's property by workmen during labor troubles.

‖ **sa'bo'tier'** (sȧ'bō'tyā'), *n.* [F.] One who wears sabots; hence, in contempt, a Waldensian.

sabras, *n.* [Also *sarabrase*, LL. *sarabracium*, prob. fr. L. *sorbitium* a potion.] A medicinal drink; also, a solution used in preparing leather. *Obs.*

sa'bre. Var. of SABER.

Sa-bri'na work (sȧ-brī'nȧ). A kind of appliqué work.

Sab'ta. *or* **Sab'tah** (săb'tȧ). *Bib.*

Sab'te-cha, *or* **Sab'te-chah** (-tē-kȧ). *Bib.*

sab'u-line (-ŭ-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [L. *sabulum* sand.] *Bot.* Arenaceous.

sab'u-lose (săb'ŭ-lōs), *a.* [L. *sabulosus.*] *Bot.* Sabuline.

sa-bur'ra (sȧ-bŭr'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *saburra* sand, ballast.] *Med.* Foulness of the stomach. — **sa-bur'ral** (-ăl), *a.*

sa-bur'rate, *v. t.* [L. *saburratus*, p. p. of *saburrare.*] To ballast (a ship). *Obs.*

sab'ur-ra'tion (săb'ŭr-rā'shŭn), *n. Med.* Aneration.

sab'ŭl (sŭb'ŭl), *n.* [Hind. *sabzī.*] The larger leaves and the seed capsules of Indian hemp, used for making bhang. *India.*

sac (săk). Obs. or hist. var. of SAKE

sac'a-lait (săk'ȧ-lāt), *n.* The crappie. *Southern U. S.*

sac'a-line' (-lēn'), *n.* [From the Russian name of the island *Sakhalin.*] A coarse polygonaceous plant (*Polygonum sachalinense*), of Sakhalin, cultivated as forage and for lawn decoration.

sacar. † SAKER.

Sa'car (sā'kär). *Bib.* [CATE.

sa-ca'te (sä-kä'tā). Var. of ZACATE.

sac'a-ton'. Var. of SACCATON.

sac'a-tra (săk'ȧ-trȧ), *n.* [Cf F. *sacatra*, orig. uncert.] A person of about seven eighths negro and one eighth white blood. *Louisiana, U. S.*

saccade, sacage. † SACKAGE, plunder. [Saccate.

sac'cat-ed (săk'ăt-ĕd), *a. Biol.* [See SACCHARINE.] Mixed with, or containing, sugar.

sac'cha-ril'la (săk'ȧ-rĭl'ȧ), *n.* A kind of muslin.

sac'cha-rin-ate (săk'ȧ-rĭ-nāt), *n. Chem.* **a** A saccharate. **b** A salt of saccharin, formed by the replacement of the hydrogen of the NH group by a metal.

sac'cha-rin-at'ed (-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Mixed with, or containing, saccharine matter; saccharated.

sac'cha-rin'ic (-rĭn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Saccharic.

sac'cha-ro-bi'ose (săk'ȧ-rō-bī'ōs), *n.* [*saccharose* + *bi-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A disaccharide; specif., saccharose. See SUGAR.

sac'cha-ro-col'loid (-kŏl'oid), *n. Chem.* Any colloidal carbohydrate, as starch, cellulose, etc.

sac'cha-rom'e-try (-rŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* Saccharimetry.

Sac'cha-ro-my'ce-ta'ce-æ (-rō-mī'sē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SACCHAROMYCES.] *Bot.* The most important family of fungi of the order **Sac'cha-ro-my'ce-ta'les** (-lēz), typified by the genus **Saccharomyces.** — **sac'-cha-ro-my'ce-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* **sac'cha-ro-my-cete'** (-mĭ-sēt'; -mĭ'-sēt), *n. Bot.* A yeast fungus. **Sac'cha-ro-my-ce'tes** (-mĭ-sē'-tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of SACCHAROMYCETACEÆ.

sac'cha-ro-my-co'sis (-mĭ-kō'-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Any diseased condition due to yeast fungi.

sac'cha-ron (săk'ȧ-rŏn), *n.* [L., sugar.] *Chem.* Cane sugar.

sac'cha-ro-nate (-rō-nāt), *n.* A salt of saccharonic acid.

sac'cha-ro-su'ri-a (-sū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *saccharose* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Condition marked by presence of saccharose in the urine.

sac'cha-ro-tri'ose (-trī'ōs), *n.* [*saccharose* + *tri-* + *-ose.*] *Org. Chem.* A trisaccharide.

sac'cha-rous (săk'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* Saccharine.

saccbe. † SACK.

Sac'co-phar'ynx (săk'ō-fär'ĭŋks), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σάκκος sack + φάρυγξ throat.] *Zoöl.* A genus of deep-sea lyomerous fishes allied to the pelican fish, but having a shorter head and smaller mouth. The few specimens known probably represent but one species (*S. ampullaceus*), which attains a length of six feet. It has been made the type of a family, **Sac'co-pha-ryn'gi-dæ** (-fə-rĭn'jĭ-dē).

sac'cu-late (săk'ū-lāt), *a.* [See SACCULUS.] Furnished with a sac or sacs; having a series of saclike expansions.

sac'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [See SACCULE.] State of being sacculated; also, a saclike structure.

sac'cu-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SACCULI (-lī). [L., little sack.] *Anat.* A little sac; esp., a part of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. See 1st EAR, 1.

sa-cel'lum (sā-sĕl'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [L., dim. of *sacrum* a sacred place.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An unroofed space consecrated to a divinity.

2. *Eccl.* A small monumental chapel in a church.

sac'er-do'tal (săs'ĕr-dō'tăl), *a.* [L. *sacerdotalis*, fr. *sacerdos*, -*otis*, a priest, fr. *sacer* holy, sacred + a derivative of *dare* to give: cf. F. *sacerdotal*.] Of or pertaining to priests or the order of priests; relating to the priesthood; priestly, as, *sacerdotal* dignity; *sacerdotal* functions.

sac'er-do'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The system, style, spirit, or character, of a priesthood, or sacerdotal order; devotion to the interests of the sacerdotal order.

sa'chem (sā'chĕm), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin (Massachusetts).] A chief in some tribes of American Indians. See SAGAMORE. — **sa'chem-dom** (-dŭm), *n.* — **sa-chem'ic** (sā-chĕm'ĭk; sā'chĕm-), *a.*

sa'chet' (sȧ'shā' *or, esp. in British usage*, săsh'ā), *n.* [F., dim. of *sac*. See SAC.] A scent bag, or perfumed pad or the like, to be laid among garments, etc.

sachet powder. Perfumed powder used to scent sachets.

sack (săk), *n.* [Formerly *seck*, F. *sec* dry (cf. Sp. *seco*, It. *secco*), fr. L. *siccus* dry, harsh; perh. akin to Gr. ἰσχνός, Skr. *sikatā* sand, Ir. *seasc* dry, W. *hysp*. Cf. DESICCATE.] Formerly, any of various strong white wines from southern Europe. Orig., only a dry wine, or punch made from it, but in the 17th century any of the white wines imported to England from the south. "Sherris *sack*" [i. e., sherry]. *Shak.*

sack, *n.* [F. *sac* plunder, pillage; cf. It. *sacco*; prob. orig., a pack, packet, booty packed up, fr. L. *saccus*. See SACK a bag.] **1.** The pillage or plunder of a captured town or city, or, by extension, other place; pillage; ravage.

> The town was stormed, and delivered up to *sack*, — by which phrase is to be understood the perpetration of all those outrages which the ruthless code of war allowed, in that age, on the persons and property of the defenseless inhabitants, without regard to sex or age. *Prescott*

2. Plunder realized from sack; loot.

sack, *v. t.*; SACKED (săkt); SACK'ING. [See SACK pillage.] To plunder or pillage after capture; to ravage; to loot.

Syn. — See RAVAGE.

sack, *n.* [ME. *sak*, *sek*, AS. *sacc*, *sæcc*, L. *saccus*, Gr. σάκκος, fr. Heb. *saq*; cf. F. *sac*, from the Latin. Cf. SAC, SATCHEL, SACK to plunder.] **1.** A bag for holding and carrying goods of any kind; a receptacle of some pliable material, as cloth, leather, or the like; a large pouch.

2. A measure of capacity, being the quantity contained, or supposed to be contained, in a sack. It varies, and has varied, greatly, according to the substance and the locality; thus, the sack of Paris (used for plaster) was less than a bushel, and the sack of Hamburg (used for charcoal) nearly 6 bu. Formerly English statutes fixed the sack for flour and meal at 280 lbs.; salt, 5 bu.; coal, 3 bu.; wool, 364 lbs. The British sack since 1870 has been 4 imperial bu., but local usage varies from 3 bu. to 5 bu.; a sack of cotton is reckoned as 280 lbs. In the United States the sack is not a fixed measure, but, on the average, is 3 bu. or a little more; a sack of salt is reckoned as 215 lbs.; cotton, 140 lbs.; flour for export, 140 lbs.; ordinarily a sack of flour or meal weighs 100 lbs. A sack of Rio coffee is said to average 200 lbs., but in official export statistics *Brazilian sack* designates a weight of 60 kilos (132 lbs.).

3. Cloth for sacks; sacking; sackcloth. *Obs.*

4. Also *sacque*. [Perh. a different word.] During the 17th and 18th centuries, a loose flowing gown worn by women, hanging in folds from the shoulders; also, the back of such a gown. Cf. WATTEAU BACK. Now, a short coat or jacket fitting somewhat loosely, worn by women or children; as, a sealskin *sack*; a dressing *sack*; a flannel *sack*.

5. Short for SACK COAT.

6. Discharge; dismissal; — used esp. in phrases; *to get the sack*, to be discharged; also, to be jilted in a love affair; *to give the sack to*, to discharge; also, to jilt. *Slang.*

sack, *v. t.* **1.** To put in a sack; to bag; as, to *sack* corn.

2. To heap up; to pile up; to accumulate. *Obs.*

3. To carry in a sack on the back or the shoulders. *Colloq.*

4. To discharge, as an employee; to reject or jilt. *Slang.*

to sack the rear, *Logging*, to follow a drive and roll in logs which have lodged or grounded. — **to s. the slide**, *Logging*, to return to a slide logs which have jumped out.

sack bearer. Any of various moths of the family Lacosomidæ.

sack'but (săk'bŭt), *n.* [F. *saquebute*, OF. *saqueboute* a sackbut, earlier, a sort of hook on the end of a lance used by foot soldiers to unhorse cavalrymen; prop. meaning, pull and push; fr. *saquier*, *sachier*, to pull, draw (perh. orig., to put into, or take out from, a bag; see SACK bag) + *bouter* to push (see BUTT to thrust). The musical instrument was so named from its being lengthened and shortened.] *Music.* **a** A medieval brass wind instrument, like the trombone, having a long bent tube with a movable slide to lengthen or shorten it according to the tone required. **b** [Trans. Heb. *sabbekha* in Dan. iii.] Prob., the sambuke.

sack'cloth' (-klŏth'; 205), *n.* Linen or cotton cloth such as sacks are made of; coarse cloth; sacking. The sackcloth of the Bible was probably a coarse, dark cloth of goats' or camels' hair, used for sacks, saddle cloths, etc., and was worn as a sign of mourning, distress, penitence, etc. Gird you with *sackcloth*, and mourn before Abner. 2 *Sam* iii. 31. **in sackcloth and ashes**, with humble expression of grief or repentance; — from the method of mourning in Eastern lands. Cf. *in dust and ashes*, under DUST.

sack coat. A man's short single-breasted or double-breasted coat for informal wear.

sack'ing, *n.* [Cf. AS. *sæcing*. See SACK a bag.] Stout, coarse cloth of which sacks, bags, etc., are made.

sa'cral (sā'krăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to sacramental functions; connected with a religious cult; as, *sacral* laws.

2. *Anat.* Pert. to, or in the region of, the sacrum.

sacral canal, the part of the spinal canal lying in the sacrum. — **s. index**, *Anat.*, the ratio of the length of the sacrum (taken as 100) to its breadth. — **s. nerves**, *Anat.*, the spinal nerves of the sacral region. Their anterior and posterior branches pass out through foramina, the anterior and posterior **sacral foramina**, in the sacrum. — **s. plexus**, *Anat.*, a nerve plexus formed by the lumbosacral cord and the anterior divisions of several of the upper sacral nerves.

sac'ra-ment (săk'rȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *sacrament*, *sacrement*, L. *sacramentum* an oath, a sacred thing, a mystery, a sacrament, fr. *sacrare* to declare as sacred, *sacer* sacred: cf. F. *sacrement*. See SACRED.] **1.** The oath of allegiance taken by Roman soldiers; hence, a sacred ceremony used to impress an obligation; an oath, as in compurgation. *Obs.*

> I'll take the *sacrament* on't. *Shak.*

2. The pledge or token of an oath or solemn covenant; hence, a sacred thing; a mystery. *Obs. Jer. Taylor.*

3. *Theol.* An outward and visible sign of an invisible or inward and spiritual grace; one of the solemn religious ordinances or ceremonies enjoined by Christ or by the church for the spiritual benefit of Christians. The Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Church (in which they are called *mysteries*) recognize seven sacraments, viz., baptism, confirmation, the Eucharist, penance, extreme unction (Eastern Ch., unction of the sick), holy orders, and matrimony. In the churches of the Anglican Communion two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, or Eucharist, are recognized as ordained by Christ and "as generally necessary to salvation;" confirmation, ordination, matrimony, penance or penitence, etc., however, are regarded by many as sacraments of a subordinate character. The Protestant churches in general recognize but two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper. The Friends, or Quakers, reject sacraments as unnecessary outward rites. The three chief opinions concerning the sacraments are: **a** That they are channels by which divine grace is conferred and are inherently efficacious. This is the view of the Roman Catholics, of the members of the Eastern Church, and of many in the Anglican Communion. **b** That they are seals or ratifications of a covenant between God and the individual soul. This is the view generally held by Protestants. **c** That they are signs or badges of a Christian profession or that they are simply visible signs or symbols of something invisible and spiritual, and destitute of value and significance if the invisible or spiritual reality is wanting.

4. Esp., with *the* and often *cap.*, the Eucharist, Holy Communion, Lord's Supper, or Mass; also, *E. C. Ch.*, usually with the epithets *blessed* or *holy*, the consecrated Host.

sac'ra-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* [L. *sacramentalis*: cf. F. *sacramental*, *sacramentel*.] **1.** Of or pert. to a sacrament or the sacraments; of the nature of a sacrament; sacredly binding; as, *sacramental* rites or elements.

2. Bound by a sacrament.

> The *sacramental* host of God's elect. *Cowper.*

sac'ra-men'tal, *n.* A rite or an act, as the sign of the cross, similar to a sacrament but differing in being instituted by the church instead of by Christ; also, something, as a ceremony, connected with or used in a sacrament.

sac'ra-men'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine and use of sacraments; the attaching of great importance to sacraments; esp., the doctrine that sacraments are inherently efficacious. (See SACRAMENT, 3 **a**.)

sac'ra-men'tal-ist, *n.* One who holds to sacramentalism.

sac'ra-men-ta'ri-an (-mĕn-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sacrament or the sacraments; sacramental.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Sacramentarians.

sac'ra-men-ta'ri-an, *n.* [LL. *sacramentarius*.] *Eccl.* **a** [*cap.*] One who holds the sacraments to be simply visible symbols (see SACRAMENT, 3 **c**); — a name given in the 16th century and after to Zwinglians and Calvinists. **b** A sacramentalist. — **sac'ra-men-ta'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

sac'ra-men'ta-ry (săk'rȧ-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sacrament or the sacraments; sacramental.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Sacramentarians.

Sac'ra-men'ta-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *sacramentarium*.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* An ancient book containing the rites for Mass, the sacraments, the dedication of churches, and other ceremonies. There are a number of books of this kind, including the so-called **Leonine** (after Pope Leo I., 440–461, though partly probably of later origin), the **Gelasian** (after Pope Gelasius, 492–496), the **Gregorian** (after Pope Gregory the Great, 590–604), which is a revision of the **Gelasian**, several **Gallican** Sacramentaries, and the so-called **Sacramentary of Serapion** (Egyptian, 4th century, after Serapion, bishop of Thmuis).

2. = SACRAMENTARIAN, *n.*, **a.** *Obs. Jer. Taylor.*

Sac'ra-men'to (săk'rȧ-mĕn'tō), *n.* A river in the State of California; also, the capital city of California.

Sacramento perch, a perchlike fish (*Archoplites interruptus*), closely related to the crappie, of the Sacramento and San Joaquin river basins. It is the only fresh-water percoid fish which occurs native in the Pacific coast region of America. — **S. pike**, the squawfish. — **S. salmon**, the quinnat salmon. — **S. sturgeon**, the white sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*). — **S. sucker**, a sucker (*Catostomus occidentalis*) of the streams of California. It reaches a length of one foot.

sa-cra'ri-um (sȧ-krā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *sacer* sacred.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A shrine or sanctuary; sometimes, an oratory; chapel; specif., a private house where the images of the penates were kept.

2. *Eccl.* **a** Anciently, the sanctuary. **b** In the Middle Ages, a sacristy. **c** *R. C. Ch.* (1) A eucharistic tabernacle; — so used by the Council of Trent. (2) Now, a receptacle in the sanctuary, or sometimes the sacristy, into which is poured the water used in liturgical ablutions, etc.

sa'cre (sā'k'r), *v. t.* [ME. *sacrem*, F. *sacrer*. See SACRED.] *Obs.* **a** To consecrate. **b** To worship.

sa'cred (sā'krĕd), *a.* [Originally p. p. of ME. *sacren* to consecrate, F. *sacrer*, fr. L. *sacrare*, fr. *sacer* sacred, holy, cursed. Cf. CONSECRATE, EXECRATE, SAINT, SEXTON.] **1.** Set apart by solemn religious ceremony; esp., made holy; set apart to religious use; consecrated; not profane or common; as, a *sacred* place; a *sacred* day; *sacred* service.

2. Relating to religion, or to the services of religion; not secular; religious; as, *sacred* history; *sacred* song.

3. Made inviolable or exalted by a divine or religious sanction; entitled by or as if by religious rules or belief to honor, reverence, or veneration; hallowed; as, the *sacred* name of mother.

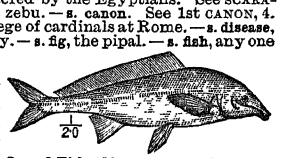
> Such neighbor nearness to our *sacred* [royal] blood
> Should nothing privilege him. *Shak.*

4. Hence, not to be profaned or violated; inviolable.

5. Solemnly devoted, in a bad sense, as to evil, vengeance, or the like; accursed; baleful. *Archaic.*

Syn. — SACRED, HOLY. SACRED and HOLY (the stronger word) are often practically synonymous in the sense of consecrated to (or by) religion or some religious use, hallowed; as, "innumerable sound of hymns and *sacred* songs" (*Milton*); "hymns devout and *holy* psalms" (*id.*); "When as *sacred* light began to dawn in Eden" (*id.*); "Hail, *holy* light, offspring of Heaven first born!" (*id.*). But *holy* often emphasizes inherent or essential character; as, "Ye shall be *holy*, for I the Lord your God am *holy*" (*Lev.* xix. 2). *Sacred* (not *holy*) is opposed to *secular*; as, *sacred* history. See HOLINESS.

sacred ape. = SACRED MONKEY. — **s. baboon**, a baboon (*Papio hamadryas*) venerated by the ancient Egyptians. — **s. bamboo.** See NANDINA. — **s. bark**, cascara sagrada. — **s. bean**, the seed of the Indian lotus; also, the plant itself. — **s. beetle**, the scarabæus, held sacred by the Egyptians. See SCARABÆUS, 1 **a**. — **s. bull**, the zebu. — **s. canon.** See 1st CANON, 4. — **s. college**, **the**, the college of cardinals at Rome. — **s. disease**, **s. malady**, *Med.*, epilepsy. — **s. fig**, the pipal. — **s. fish**, any one of several fishes of the genus *Mormyrus*, esp. *M. oxyrhynchus*, inhabiting the river Nile, held in veneration by the ancient Egyptians because it was thought to have devoured a member of the god Osiris. See MORMYRIDÆ. — **s. grass.** See GRASS, *Table II.* — **S. Heart**, *R. C. Ch.*, the heart of Jesus, the subject of a formal devotion originated in the 17th century by St. Margaret Mary Alacoque and extended to the whole church by Pius IX. in 1856. See FEAST. — **s. ibis.** See IBIS. — **s. lily of China.** See CHINESE SACRED LILY. — **s. lotus.** = SACRED BEAN. — **s. monkey**, any of several monkeys regarded as sacred by natives of the regions they inhabit; esp., the entellus, the rhesus monkey, or the sacred baboon. — **s. orders.** See ORDER, *n.*, 3. — **s. place**, *Civil Law*, the place where a person is buried. — **S.**, *or* **Holy, War**, *Anc. Gr. Hist.*, any of four wars waged by members of the Amphictyonic League for the protection of the temple and oracle of Delphi. The first


Sacred Fish (*Mormyrus oxyrhynchus*).

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sac'cho-lac'tic, *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] *Chem.* Mucic. *Obs.* — **sac'cho-lac'tate** (săk'ō-lăk'tāt), *a. Obs.*

sac-chol'ic, *a.* Mucic. *Obs.* — **sac'cho-lac'tate**, *n.* (see -ATE). *Obs.*

sac-cif'er-ous (săk-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *saccus* a sack + E. *-ferous*.] *Biol.* Bearing a sac.

sac'ci-form (săk'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *saccus* a sack + E. *-form*.] *Biol.* Saclike.

Sac'co-bran'chi-a'ta (-ō-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SACCUS; BRANCHIATE.] *Zoöl.* The Ascidiacea. — **sac'co-bran'chiate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a.* & *n.*

Sac'co-la'bi-um (-lā'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; L. *saccus* bag + *labium* lip; — from its bagged labellum.] *Bot.* A genus of epiphytic orchids, of East India and the Malay Archipelago. They have racemose flowers.

Sac'co-my'i-dæ (-mĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σάκκος sack + μῦς mouse + *-idæ*.] Syn. of HETEROMYIDÆ. — **sac'co-my'ian** (-yăn), *a.* & *n.* — **sac'co-my'id** (-ĭd), *n.*

Sac'co-my-i'na (-mĭ-ĭ'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Saccomyoidea. — **sac'co-my'ine** (-mĭ'ĭn), *a.*

Sac'co-my-oi'de-a (-mĭ-oi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σάκκος sack + μῦς mouse + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of rodents including those with external cheek pouches, as the pocket gophers and kangaroo rat. — **sac'co-my'oid** (-mĭ'oid), **sac'co-my-oi'de-an** (-mĭ-oi'dē-ăn), *a.*

Sac'co-mys (săk'ō-mĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σάκκος sack + μῦς mouse.] Syn. of HETEROMYS.

sac'cos (săk'ŏs), *n.* [NGr. σάκκος, in Gr., sack.] *Gr. Ch.* An episcopal alblike vestment covered with crosses. [a sac.]

sac'cu-lar (săk'ū-lăr), *a.* Like [L. *saccularius* a pickpocket, swindler, fr. *sacculus* a purse.] "One who magically conveyed money from another's purse to his own." *Gaule. Obs.* [culate.]

sac'cu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Saclike; having a series of saclike expansions.

sac'cule (săk'ūl), *n.* [L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus* sack.] A little sac; specif., *Anat.*, the sacculus of the ear (see 1st EAR, 1).

Sac'cu-li'na (-ū-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL.] See RHIZOCEPHALA.

sac'cus (săk'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CI (-sī). [L., a sack.] *Biol.* A sac.

‖ **sac' de nuit'** (săk' dẽ nwē'). [F.] Lit., bag for night; a traveling bag.

sace. † CEASE. [of SAUCE.]

sace (sās). Obs. or dial. Eng. **saceat.** † SATIATE, *a.*

sac'er-do-cy (sās'ĕr-dō-sĭ), *n.* [L. *sacerdotium*.] State of being sacerdotal; sacerdotalism. *Obs.*

sac'er-do'tage (-dō'tăj), *n.* Subjection to priestcraft. *Rare.*

sac'er-do'tal-ist (-dō'tăl-ĭst), *n.* One who favors sacerdotalism.

sac'er-do'tal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make or render sacerdotal. — *v. i.* To use or practice sacerdotalism. [DOTAL.

Sach'a-cha (săk'ȧ-kȧ). *D. Bib.*

Sach'a-ris'sa (săk'ȧ-rĭs'ȧ), *n.* A poetical name given by the poet Waller (1606–1687) to Lady Dorothy Sidney, eldest daughter of the Earl of Leicester, to whom he paid poetic court. She married Henry Spencer, first Earl of Sunderland.

sachel. **sachell.** † SATCHEL.

sa'chem-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

sa'chine Var. of SAGENE. See MEASURE

sacht. † SAUGHT.

saciete. † SATIETY. [sack. *R.*

sack'age (săk'ĭj), *n.* Pillage; **sack'age**, *v. t.* [F. *saccager*.] To sack; to plunder. *Obs.*

sack'but', *n.* A butt, or cask, of sack; — usually with punning allusion to the musical sackbut.

sack'cloth', *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *suclat*.] Broadcloth. *Obs.*

sack'clothed' (-klŏthd'; 205), *a.* Clothed in sackcloth.

sack'-doo'dle (săk'dōō'd'l), *v. i.* [Cf. DOODLESACK.] To play on the bagpipe. *Scot.*

sacked (săkt), *a.* Wearing a sack; as, a **sacked friar**, one of an order of the 13th century in England and France.

sack'er, *n.* One who sacks, or pillages. [fills sacks.

sack'er, *n.* One that makes or

sack'et (săk'ĕt), *n.* A small sack or wallet; also, a small, stupid, or rascally person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [pillaging. *Obs.*

sack'ful, *a.* Bent on plunder; **sack'ful**, *n.* See -FUL.

sack'less, *a.* [AS. *sacléas*; *sacu* contention + *léas* loose, free from.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1. Guiltless; innocent. 2. Harmless; quiet; peaceable.

sachel. **sachell.** † SATCHEL.

sa'chem-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

sack moth. The adult of a sack

Sack of Coals. The Coalsack.

sack'pipe', *n. Music.* A bagpipe.

sack race. A race run by persons each with his legs in a sack.

sackt. Sacked. *Ref. Sp.*

sack tree. The upas tree, whose bark is cut into lengths and turned inside out to form sacks.

sack'-winged' (-wĭngd'), *a.* Designating certain emballonurine bats having a peculiar pouch developed near the front edge of the wing. They constitute the genus *Saccopteryx*.

sacles. † SACKLESS.

sa'cope (sā'kōp), *n.* [Tag. *sacop*.] A subject or vassal. *Phil. I.*

sac'o-pe'ni-um. † SAGAPENUM.

sacque (săk), *n.* [Formed after the analogy of the French. See 4th SACK.] = 4th SACK, 4.

sa'cra. *n.*, *L. pl.* of SACRUM.

sacrafice. † SACRIFICE.

sacraire. † SACRARY.

sa'cral, *n.* A sacral vertebra (see SACRUM) or sacral nerve.

sa-cral'gi-a (sȧ-krăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SACRUM; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the sacrum.

sac'ra-ment, *v. t.* To bind by an oath. *R.* [RAMENTAL.

sac'ra-men'tal-ly, *adv.* of SACRAMENTAL.

sacrament chapel. A chapel in which the Host is preserved.

sac'ra-ment-ize (săk'rȧ-mĕn-tīz), *v. i.* To administer the sacraments. *Rare.*

sacrand. † SACRING.

‖ **sa'cra pri-va'ta.** [L.] The private religious rites of a family, gens, or household.

sac'ra-ry, *n.* [See SACRARIUM.] *Eccl.* Sacrarium; sacristy. *Obs.*

sa'crate, *a.* [L. *sacratus*, p. p. of *sacrare*.] Consecrated. *Obs*

sa'crate, *v. t.* To consecrate. *Obs.* — **sa-cra'tion** (sā-krā'-shŭn), *n. Obs.*

‖ **Sa'cra Vi'a** (sā'krȧ vī'ȧ). [L.] The principal street of ancient Rome. It ran from between the Esquiline and Cælian Hills past the Forum to the Capitol.

sa'cre. † SAKER, a cannon.

sa'cre (sā'kĕr), *n.* [F.] A sacred solemnity; the Consecration (service). *Obs.*

sacrear. † SACRARY.

sa'cred-ly, *adv.* of SACRED.

sa'cred-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sac're-ment. † SACRAMENT.

sacrette. † SAKERET. See SAKER, 1 **a**.

sacri. † SACRE, *n.*

sa-crif'er-ous, *a.* [L. *sacrum* a holy thing + *-ferous*.] That bears holy things. *Obs.*

sac'ri-fi'a-ble, *a.* [*sacrify* + *-able*.] = SACRIFICABLE. *Obs.*

sa-crif'ic (sā-krĭf'ĭk), **sa-crif'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a* [L. *sacrificus*, *sacrificalis*. See SACRIFICE.] Employed in sacrifice. *Rare.*

sa-crif'i-ca-ble (-ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be offered in sacrifice.

sa-crif'i-cant (-ĭ-kănt), *n.* [L. *sacrificans*, p. pr.] One who offers a sacrifice. *Rare.*

Sa-crif'i-ca'ti (sā-krĭf'ĭ-kā'tī), *n. pl.* [LL.] *Eccl. Hist.* Persons who, under Roman persecution, renounced Christian belief and sacrificed to the gods.

sac'ri-fi-ca'tion (săk'rĭ-fĭ-kā'-shŭn), *n.* Sacrifice; conversion into a sacrifice. *Obs.*

was in 600-590 B. C. (*Curtius*); the second, in 449 B. C.; the third, in 357- or 356-346 B. C.; the fourth in 339-338 B. C.

sac'ri-fice (săk'rĭ-fīs ; -fĭz ; 277 : *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *sacrifise, sacrifice*, F. *sacrifice*, OF. also *sacrifise, sacrefise*, fr. L. *sacrificium ; sacer* sacred + *facere* to make. See SACRED ; FACT.] **1.** An offering to a deity or spiritual being of animal or vegetable life or of food, drink, incense, or the like. Typically sacrifice is made at or on an altar before an image or symbol of the deity, or, in case of offerings to the dead, at the grave. The sacrificial offering may be: (1) A **sacramental offering**, the offering being in part devoted to the god, in part consumed by the worshiper. (2) A **whole offering**, entirely devoted to the god, the holocaust, or **whole burnt offering**, being the ordinary form. (3) A **sin**, or **piacular, offering**, also devoted to the god or his ministers, and sometimes taking the form of a surrogate, or scapegoat, supposed to bear away the burden of the sin. A **libation**, or drink offering, is commonly of blood, wine, milk, or oil. Offerings of precious objects, such as images, memorial tablets, jewels, weapons, etc., intended to adorn the shrine or sanctuary, are called **votive offerings**, in distinction from the sacrificial. Cf. ALTAR, 1.

2. Anything consecrated and offered to God or to a divinity ; an immolated victim or an offering of any kind laid on an altar, or otherwise presented in the way of religious thanksgiving, atonement, conciliation, or the like.

3. Destruction or surrender of anything for the sake of something else ; giving up of some desirable thing in behalf of a higher object or one thought at the time to be more desirable, or devotion of it to a claim deemed more pressing ; the loss or disadvantage consequent upon such action ; also, the thing so devoted or given up ; as, the *sacrifice* of interest to pleasure, or of pleasure to interest.

4. A great lessening of the amount of, or a complete loss of, profit. *Tradesmen's Cant.*

5. *Baseball.* Short for SACRIFICE HIT.

☞ The pron. "-fīz" has, until recently, been preferred. Walker (c. 1800) notes that it is "the practice of most speakers and is accordingly so marked in all former pronouncing dictionaries." The pron. "-fis" prevails in present good usage, but "-fīz" is still widely used for the noun and prevails for the verb. Some good speakers say "-fĭs."

sacrifice of the Mass, the sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ held by Roman Catholics and some others to be made in the Mass, or Eucharist, by the priest.

sac'ri-fice (săk'rĭ-fīz ; -fĭs ; 277 : *cf. the noun*), *v. t.* ; SAC'RI-FICED (-fīzd ; -fĭst) ; SAC'RI-FIC'ING (-fīz'ĭng ; -fĭs'ĭng). [From SACRIFICE, *n.* : cf. F. *sacrifier*, L. *sacrificare ; sacer* sacred, holy + *-ficare* (only in comp.) to make. See -FY.]

1. To make an offering of ; to consecrate or present to a divinity by way of expiation or propitiation, or as a token of acknowledgment or thanksgiving ; to immolate on an altar, in order to atone for sin, to procure favor, or to express thankfulness ; as, to *sacrifice* an ox or a sheep.

2. Hence, to destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost, for the sake of obtaining something ; to give up in favor of a higher or more imperative object or duty.

> The baronet had *sacrificed* a large sum . . . for the sake of . . . making this boy his heir. *G. Eliot.*

3. To sell at a sacrifice. *Tradesmen's Cant.*

4. *Baseball.* To advance (a base runner) by a sacrifice hit.

sac'ri-fice, *v. i.* **1.** To make offerings to a deity of things consumed on the altar ; to offer, or to make, sacrifice.

2. *Baseball.* To make a sacrifice hit.

sacrifice hit. *Baseball.* **a** A bunt allowing a runner to advance a base while the batter is put out. **b** A fly ball which allows a run to be scored though the batter is put out.

sac'ri-fi'cial (-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting in, sacrifice ; performing sacrifice. —**sac'ri-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.*

sac'ri-lege (săk'rĭ-lĕj), *n.* [ME. *sacrilege*, F. *sacrilège*, L. *sacrilegium*, fr. *sacrilegus* that steals, prop., gathers or picks up, sacred things ; *sacer* sacred + *legere* to gather, pick up. See SACRED ; LEGEND.] The sin or crime of violating or profaning sacred things ; specif., the alienating to laymen, or to common purposes, what has been appropriated or consecrated to religious persons or uses.

> Enriched with the spoils of *sacrilege*. *South.*

Syn. — See PROFANATION.

sac'ri-le'gious (săk'rĭ-lē'jŭs; *often erroneously pron'd, even by educated speakers, as if spelt* sacreligious), *a.* [From SACRILEGE : cf. F. *sacrilège*, L. *sacrilegus.*] Violating sacred things ; polluted with, or involving, sacrilege ; impious.

> Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands. *Pope*

—**sac'ri-le'gious-ly**, *adv.* —**sac'ri-le'gious-ness**, *n.*

sa'cring (sā'krĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SACRE. Hence : *n.* **1.** Act of consecrating ; consecration ; specif., consecration of the sacramental elements.

2. Hence, *Obs.* : **a** Elevation of the Host. **b** Sacrifice.

sacring bell, a Sanctus bell.

sa'crist (sā'krĭst), *n.* [LL. *sacrista.* See SACRISTAN.] A sacristan ; also, a person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir and take care of the books.

sac'ris-tan (săk'rĭs-tăn), *n.* [ME. *sacristane*, LL. *sacristanus, sacrista*, fr. L. *sacer* : cf. F. *sacristain.* See SACRED ; cf. SEXTON.] An officer of a church in charge of the sacristy, of the utensils or movables, and, sometimes, of the church in general ; also, a sexton.

sac'ris-ty (-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *sacristia*, fr. *sacrista :* cf. F. *sacristie.* See SACRIST, SACRISTAN.] A small chamber in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, etc., are kept ; a vestry.

sa'cro- (sā'krō-). Combining form of *sacrum.*

sac'ro-sanct (săk'rō-săŋkt), *a.* [L. *sacrosanctus.* See SACRED ; SAINT.] Sacred ; inviolable. —*n.* That which is most holy or sacred.

sa'cro-sci-at'ic (sā'krō-sī-ăt'ĭk), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the hip ; as, the **sacrosciatic ligaments** which connect the sacrum and the hip bone. The *posterior*, or *greater*, passes from the posterior inferior spine of the ilium and side of the sacrum and coccyx to the ischial tuberosity ; the *anterior*, or *lesser*, passes from the spine of the ischium to the side of the sacrum and coccyx in front of the greater sacrosciatic ligament. They convert two notches on the posterior border of the innominate bone, the greater (upper) and lesser **sacrosciatic notches**, into the greater and lesser **sacrosciatic foramina**, which transmit important nerves, vessels, and muscles.

sa'cro-ver'te-bral (sā'krō-vûr'tē-brăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and lumbar vertebræ.

sa'crum (sā'krŭm), *n. ; pl.* SACRA (-krä). **1.** [L., neut. of *sacer* sacred.] *Class. Antiq.* Something consecrated ; a sacred thing, as a utensil, a temple, a religious act, etc. ; *pl.* religious rites ; specif., private religious rites, as of a gens.

2. [NL., fr. L. *os sacrum* the lowest bone of the spine.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* That part of the vertebral column which is directly connected with, or forms a part of, the pelvis. It may consist of a single vertebra or of several more or less consolidated. In man it forms the dorsal, or posterior, wall of the pelvis, and consists of five united vertebræ, which diminish in size to the *apex*, which bears the coccyx. The expanded ends of the transverse processes are fused into a solid bony mass (the *lateral mass*) on each side, the upper end of which is termed the *ala.* The broad upper end of the whole bone is called the *base.* In birds the sacrum includes numerous vertebræ, but many of these represent lumbar or caudal elements.

sad (săd), *a. ;* SAD'DER (-ẽr) ; SAD'DEST. [ME. *sad* sated, tired, satisfied, firm, steadfast, AS. *sæd* satisfied, sated ; akin to D. *zat*, OS. *sad*, G. *satt*, OHG. *sat*, Icel. *saðr, saddr*, Goth. *saþs*, Lith. *sotus*, OIr. *sathach*, L. *sat, satis*, enough, *satur* sated, Gr. ἄμεναι to satiate, ἀδην enough Cf. ASSETS, SATE, SATIATE, SATISFY, SATIRE.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses : **a** Sated ; satisfied ; surfeited ; hence, weary ; tired. **b** Entire ; full ; complete. **c** Weighty ; ponderous ; massive. **d** Tedious ; long, wearisome. **e** Solid ; hard ; stalwart ; steady ; stable. **f** Harsh ; severe ; bitter. **g** Heavy ; soggy ; as, *sad* cake, bread, potatoes, etc. ; esp., of land, thick ; heavy. *Obs. or Dial.* "Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad.*" *Mortimer.* **h** Sure ; certain ; indubitable ; as, *sad* tokens. **i** Faithful ; trustworthy ; steadfast. **j** Righteous ; godly ; religious. **k** Fixed in mind ; determined ; resolute. **l** Serious ; sober ; hence, wise ; prudent.

> "*Sad* and discrete counsel." *Ld. Berners.*

2. Dull ; grave ; dark ; somber ; — said of colors. "*Sad*-colored clothes." *Walton.*

3. Affected with grief or unhappiness ; cast down with affliction ; downcast ; gloomy ; mournful.

> First were we *sad*, fearing you would not come ;
> Now *sadder*, that you come so unprovided. *Shak.*

4. Inspiring melancholy or mournfulness ; soft and tenderly mournful ; as, the *sad* light of the moon.

5. Afflictive ; calamitous ; causing sorrow ; grievous ; as, a *sad* accident ; a *sad* misfortune.

6. Hence, bad ; naughty ; troublesome ; wicked. *Colloq.* "*Sad* tipsy fellows, both of them." *I. Taylor.*

7. Inferior in quality ; poor ; as, a *sad* recitation. *Slang.*

Syn. — Sorrowful, dejected, depressed, cheerless.

sad tree. = NIGHT JASMINE **a**.

sad'den (săd'n), *v.t. & i.* ; -DENED (-'nd) ; -DEN-ING. To make or become sad. Specif. : **a** To render or become heavy, cohesive, or compact. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** To make or become sad-colored, as cloth ; to dull (a color), esp. by admixture of gray ; as, sage is *saddened* green. **c** To make or become grave or serious ; to make or become melancholy or sorrowful.

> Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene. *Pope.*

sad'den-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SADDEN. Hence : *n. Dyeing.* A rendering dull or dark-colored ; also, in wool dyeing, the process of applying the mordant after the dyestuff instead of before it ; — the colors so produced formerly being usually sad, owing to the mordants (iron and copper).

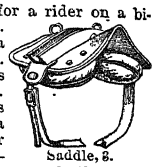
sad'dle (săd'l), *n.* [ME. *sadel*, AS. *sadol ;* akin to D. *zadel*, G. *sattel*, OHG. *satul, satul*, Icel. *söðull*, Dan. & Sw. *sadel ;* perh. a borrowed word, and ultimately akin to E. *sit ;* cf. Russ. *syedlo.*] **1.** A seat for a rider on horseback. Saddles have differed and still differ greatly in form. They are commonly leather-covered, raised in front and rear, padded to span comfortably a horse's back, secured by a girth passing under the horse's belly, and provided with stirrups for the rider's feet. The **McClellan**, or **American**, **saddle**, originated during the Civil War, is simple in form, being a leather-covered, (usually) beechen, saddletree, with pommel and cantle moderately high, and with or without leather skirts covering saddlebags. The **English cavalry saddle** is marked by long (usually) beechen side bars, with pommel and cantle of steel, and leather seat, supported by broad webbing stretched between saddlebow and cantle. The **stock saddle** (cowboy, Texas, Mexican, etc.) usually has a high knobbed pommel, high cantle, rope or woven hair cinches, and heavy-looking leather skirts and fenders, and is often richly ornamented.



A English Riding Saddle. 1 Pommel ; 2 Cantle ; 3 Jockey ; 4 Pad ; 5 Skirt ; 6 Girth ; 9 Stirrup Strap ; 10 Stirrups. *B* U. S. Cavalry Saddle. 1, 2, 9, & 10 as in *A* ; 3 Side Bar ; 4, 4 Quarter Straps ; 5 Quarter-Strap Ring ; 6 Safe ; 7 Stirrup Tread ; 8 Stirrup Hood ; 11 Cinch Strap ; 12 Coat Straps ; 13 Carbine Boot ; 14 Saber Strap. *C* Medieval War Saddle *D* Cowboy Saddle. 1 Horn ; 2, 9, 10 as in *A* ; 3 Front Outside Rigging ; 4, Front, & 5 Back, Jockeys ; 6, 6 Saddle Skirts ; 7, 7 Latigos ; 8 Sudadero ; 11 Seat Jockey ; 12 Saddle Strings ; 13, 13 Cinches.

2. A seat, of any of various shapes, for a rider on a bicycle, tricycle, motor cycle, or the like.

3. *Harness.* A padded part worn on a horse's back, being fastened with a girth. It keeps the breeching in place, carries guides for the reins, etc. See HARNESS.


Saddle, 3.

4. Something suggestive of, analogous to, or corresponding in position to, a saddle. Specif. : **a** *Poultry.* The rear part of the back of a male fowl extending to the tail. It is covered by long narrow feathers, the saddle feathers or hackles, which resemble the true hackle. See POULTRY, *Illust.* **b** *Zoöl.* The clitellum of an earthworm. **c** *Zoöl.* = EPHIPPIUM **b**. **d** *Paleon.* In cephalopod shells, a portion of a suture which forms an angle or curve whose convexity is directed toward the orifice of the shell ; — opposed to *lobe.* **e** (1) A piece of meat consisting of the whole upper back portion of an animal including both loins ; as, a *saddle* of mutton. (2) The lower part of the back and the hind legs of a frog. *Market Term.* **f** *Mining.* A formation of gold-bearing quartz, occurring along the crest of an *anticlinal fold, esp. in* Australia. **g** *Phys. Geog.* A ridge connecting two higher elevations ; a low point in the crest line of a ridge ; a col.

5. Specif. : Any of various devices suggestive of a saddle ; as : **a** *Mach.* A bridge piece or carriage made to run on a guideway, esp. such a piece carrying the slide rest in a lathe. **b** A block hollowed out to support a round object, as a rod on a bench. **c** A seating for a cylindrical steam boiler. **d** An insulator bracket on top of a telegraph pole. **e** A railroad chair. **f** The bearing of an axle box. **g** The metal covering of a roll on a metal-covered roof. **h** A strip of thin board covering the floor joint on the threshold of a door. **i** A bridging piece between a pair of cylinders in a locomotive. **j** A block over which the cables of a suspension bridge pass, or to which they are anchored. **k** *Logging.* In a skid rod, a transverse log with a depression cut in it to guide the logs. **l** *Dentistry.* A piece of vulcanized India rubber, gold, or other material, fitting over the gums as a bed for a dummy tooth or teeth secured to a bridge behind. It is frequently supported at each end by an artificial crown. **m** *Naut.* (1) A block of wood bolted between, and extending above and below, the jaws of a gaff and hollowed to fit the mast, to render lowering and raising the gaff easier. (2) A forked or hollowed-out support for a boom or other spar, such as the chock on the end of a bowsprit in which the heel of a jib boom rests. (3) A ridge whose summit divides a coaling hatch so that the coal is diverted into the bunkers at each side. **n** *Ordnance.* In some types of carriage, the part which supports the trunnions. See MORTAR, *Illust.*



Saddle, 5 d. *a* Pole ; *b* Saddle ; *c* Insulator.

sad'dle (săd'l), *v. t. ;* SAD'DLED (-ld) ; SAD'DLING (-lĭng). [AS. *sadelian.*] **1.** To put a saddle upon.

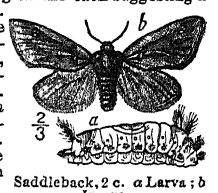
> Abraham rose up early, and *saddled* his ass. *Gen.* XXII 3.

2. To hollow out the under side of, so as to fit over a peak or projection.

3. To fix as a charge or burden upon ; to load ; encumber ; as, to *saddle* one with debts ; to *saddle* a gift with onerous conditions.

sad'dle-back' (-băk'), *n.* **1.** Anything saddle-backed ; esp., a hill or ridge having a concave outline at the top.

2. An animal having a marking on the back suggesting a saddle ; as : **a** The male harp seal. **b** A black-backed gull. **c** The larva of a moth (*Empretia stimulea*), of the family Cochlidiidæ, which has a bright green, saddle-shaped patch on the back. **d** A passerine bird (*Creadion carunculatus*) native of New Zealand, resembling the starling. The adult has black plumage with a chestnut-colored band on the back and wings.



Saddleback, 2 c. *a* Larva ; *b* Imago.

3. A saddle-backed horse.

4. A wrapping paper 45 inches by 36, used esp. for packing cotton goods in the mills.

sad'dle-backed' (-băkt'), *a.* **1.** Having the outline of the upper part concave like the seat of a saddle.

2. Having a low back and high neck, as a horse.

3. Having a saddle-like marking. See SADDLEBACK, *n.*, 2.

sad'dle-bag' (-băg'), *n.* **1.** A large bag or pouch, generally of leather and formerly much used by horseback riders to carry small articles. It was usually one of a pair united by straps or a band, and carried one hanging on each side of the saddle.

2. A kind of cloth used for furniture covering, made in imitation of Persian saddlebags.

saddle bar. **1.** *Saddlery.* A side bar of a saddletree, connecting the pommel and cantle on either side.

2. *Arch.* One of the slender iron bars to which the lead panels of a glazed window are secured.

sad'dle-billed' (-bĭld'), *a.* Designating a large black-and-white West African stork, the **saddle-billed stork** (*Ephippi-*

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sac'ri-fi-ca'tor (săk'rĭ-fĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A sacrificer. *Rare.*

sa-crif'i-ca-to-ry (sā-krĭf'ĭ-kā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to sacrifice ; offering sacrifice. *Rare.*

sac'ri-fi'er (săk'rĭ-fīz'ẽr ; -fĭs'ẽr), *n.* One who sacrifices.

sac'ri-fi-cule', *n.* [F. (Rabelais) *sacrificule.*] Sacrificulist. *Obs.*

sac'ri-fi-cul'ist, *n.* Sacrificer. *Obs.* [sacrificing priest. *Obs.*

sac'ri-fi'er, *n.* [See SACRIFY.] A

sac'ri-fy (săk'rĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [F. *sacrifier.*] To sacrifice. *Obs.*

sac'ri-leg-er (-lĕj-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *sacrilège*, L. *sacrilegus.*] A sacrilegious person. *Obs.*

sacrilegie. † SACRILEGE.

sac'ri-le'gist (săk'rĭ-lē'jĭst), *n.* One guilty of sacrilege. *Rare.*

Sac'ri-pant (săk'rĭ-pănt), *n.* [It. *Sacripante.*] **1.** King of Circassia, and a lover of Angelica, in Boiardo and Ariosto. His charger is stolen from between his legs without his knowing it. **2.** A personage introduced by Alessandro Tassoni (1565-1635), an Italian poet, in his mock heroic poem, "Secchia Rapita," or the "Rape of the Bucket." He is represented as brave, but noisy, hectoring, and vain.

sac'ris-tan-ry, *n.* Sacristy. *Obs.*

sa-cris'ter, *n.* [See SACRIST.] Sacristan. *Obs. Scot.*

sa'cro-cau'dal (sā'krō-kô'dăl), *a.*, **sa'cro-coc-cyg'e-al** (-kŏk-sĭj'ē-ăl), *a.* See SACRO-.

sa'cro-col'la. † SARCOCOLLA.

sa'cro-cox-al'gi-a, *n.* [NL. See SACRUM ; COXALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the sacroiliac joint.

sa'cro-cox-i'tis, *n.* [NL. See SACRUM ; COXITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the sacroiliac joint.

sa'cro-il'i-ac, *a.* See SACRO-.

sa'cro-lum-ba'lis (-lŭm-bā'lĭs), *n.* [NL. See SACRO- ; LUMBAL.] *Anat.* The iliocostalis muscle. —**sa'cro-lum'bal** (-lŭm'băl), *a.*

sa'cro-lum'bar, *a.* Pert. to the sacral and lumbar vertebræ or regions. [sanct. *Obs.*

sac'ro-sanc'ti-ous, *a.* Sacro-

sac'ro-sanc'ti-ty (săk'rō-săŋk'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sacrosanct state.

sa'cro-spi'nal, *a.*, **sa'cro-u'terine**, *a.* See SACRO-.

sad. Obs. pret. & p. p. of SHED.

sad, *v. t.* [ME. *sadden* to make solid, confirm, AS. *sadian* to satisfy.] **1.** To strengthen. *Obs.* **2.** To steady ; fix ; settle. *Obs.* **3.** To sadden. *Obs. or R.*

sad, *v. i.* To become sad. *Obs.*

sad, *adv.* Sadly. *Obs. or Colloq.* (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.)

Sad'ach-bi'a (săd'ăk-bē'ä), *n.* [Ar. *al sa'd al akhbiyah* the lucky one of hiding places, or of the tents.] See STAR.

sad, *v. i.* To become sad. *Obs.*

Sad'al-mel'ik (săl-mē'lĭk), *n.* [Ar. *al sa'd al malik* the lucky one of the king.] See STAR.

Sad'al-su'ud (-sōō'ŭd), *n.* [Ar. *al sa'd al su'ud* the luckiest of the lucky.] See STAR.

Sad'a-mi'as (săd'ä-mī'ăs) *Bib.*

sad'ar a-da'lat, sad'ar ni-za'mat (săd'ăr). Var. of SADR ADALAT, etc. See ADAWLUT.

Sa'das (sā'dăs). *Bib.*

sadd, sadde. † SAD.

Sad-de'us (săd-dē'ŭs). *Bib.*

saddleback roof. *Arch.* = SADDLE ROOF.

sad'dle-bag', *v. i. Logging.* To double around an obstruction and be held up on it. *U. S.*

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orhynchus senegalensis) allied to the American jabiru. The bill is red with a black median band.



Saddle-Billed Stork. 1/26

saddle blanket. A blanket folded beneath a saddle to prevent galling the horse.

sad′dle-bow′ (săd′l-bō′), *n.* [AS. *sadelboga.*] The bow or arch in the front, or the pieces forming the front, of a saddle.

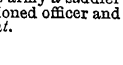
sad′dle-cloth′ (-klôth′; 205), *n.* A cloth under a saddle, and extending out behind; a housing.

saddle grafting *or* **graftage.** *Hort.* A mode of grafting in which a deep cleft is made in the end of the scion and the end of the stock is made wedge-shaped to fit the cleft in the scion, which is placed upon it saddlewise. See GRAFTAGE, *Illust.*

saddle joint. **1.** In sheet-metal roofing, a joint formed by bending up the edge of a sheet and folding it downward over the turned-up edge of the next sheet.

2. In a weathered course of masonry, as a coping or sill, a joint between adjoining stones whose ends are cut higher than the surface of the weathering between.

3. *Anat.* A joint with saddle-shaped articular surfaces (convex in one direction and concave in another) permitting movements in all directions except axial rotation.



Saddle Joint.

saddle pile. A sheet pile driven into the ground in the ordinary way and made concave on the top edge to support a sewer pipe or the like in soft ground. — **saddle piling.**

sad′dler (săd′lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes, repairs, and fits saddles and other horse furniture. In the army a saddler may be given the grade of a noncommissioned officer and be known as a *saddler corporal*, or *sergeant.*

2. A saddle horse.

3. The male harp seal.

saddle roof. *Arch.* A roof having two gables and one ridge; — said of such a roof when used in places where a different form is more common.

sad′dler-y (săd′lẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SADDLERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The materials for making saddles and harness; the articles usually offered for sale in a saddler's shop.

2. The trade or employment of a saddler.

3. A saddler's shop.

sad′dle-shaped′ (-shāpt′), *a.* Shaped like a saddle. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* Bent down at the sides so as to give the upper part a rounded form **b** *Phys. Geog.* In the form of an anticlinal fold. Cf. SADDLE, 4 **g.**

sad′dle-tree′ (-trē′), *n.* **1.** The frame of a saddle.

2. The tulip tree. *U. S.*

Sad′du-ca′ic (săd′ŭ-kā′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or like, the Sadducees; as, *Sadducaic* reasonings.

Sad′du-cee (săd′ŭ-sē), *n.* [L. *Sadducaei*, pl., Gr. Σαδδουκαῖοι, Heb. *Tseḍūqīm*; — so called fr. *tsāḍōq* the just one, or perh. fr. *Tsāḍōq*, the supposed founder of the sect.] One of a party or sect among the Jews (2d century B. C. to latter part of 1st century A. D.), composed largely of the priestly aristocracy and politically and doctrinally opposed to the Pharisees. They rejected the traditions of the elders, regarding as obligatory only those observances enjoined in the written law. They denied the resurrection, personal immortality, retribution in a future life, fate, the existence of angels, spirits, and demons, and postulated the freedom of the will. — **Sad′du-ce′an** (-sē′ăn), *a.*

Sad′du-cee′ism (săd′ŭ-sē′ĭz′m), *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees.

Sad′du-cize (-sīz), *v. i.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ′ING (-sīz′ĭng). To adopt the principles of the Sadducees.

sad′i′ron (săd′ĭ′ŭrn), *n.* [*sad* heavy + *iron.*] An iron for smoothing clothes; a flatiron.

sad′ly (săd′lĭ), *adv.* In a sad manner or way; as: **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Heavily; forcibly; with shock. **b** Closely; firmly; securely; fast. **c** With fixed determination; resolutely. **d** Soberly; gravely; seriously; in earnest. **e** With little noise or motion; quietly. **f** Steadfastly; constantly.

2. Grievously; sorrowfully; wretchedly; miserably.

3. In dull or somber color; as, *sadly* dressed.

4. In a great degree; to a large measure; — usually with bad implication; as, he is *sadly* changed. *Colloq.*

sad′ness, *n.* [AS. *sædness* satiety.] Quality or state of being sad; as: **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Heaviness; firmness; solidity. **b** Stability; steadiness; steadfastness. **c** Faith; trust; confidence. **d** Seriousness; gravity; discretion.

Her *sadness* and her benignity. *Chaucer.*

2. Quality of being sad, or unhappy; gloominess. *Milton.*

Syn. — Sorrow, heaviness, dejection. See MELANCHOLY.

‖ **Saeng′er-bund**′ (zĕng′ẽr-bo͝ont′), *n.*; *G. pl.* -BÜNDE (-bün′dē). [G. *sängerbund.*] *Music.* A singers' union; an association of singers or singing clubs, esp. German.

‖ **Saeng′er-fest**′ (zĕng′ẽr-fĕst′), *n.*; *G. pl.* -FESTE (-fĕs′tē). [G. *sängerfest.*] A festival of singers; a German singing festival.

safe (sāf), *a.*; SAF′ER (sāf′ẽr); SAF′EST (sāf′ĕst). [ME. *sauf*, F. *sauf*, fr. L. *salvus*, akin to *salus* health, welfare, safety, and prob. to L. *solidus* solid; cf. Skr. *sarva* all, complete. Cf. SALUTE, SALVATION, SAGE a plant, SAVE, SALVO an exception, SOLID, SOLEMN.] **1.** Free from harm, injury, or risk; untouched or unthreatened by danger or injury; unharmed; unhurt; secure; sound; whole; as, to arrive *safe* and sound; *safe* from disease, storms, foes.

Established in a *safe*, unenvied throne. *Milton.*

2. Conferring safety; securing from harm; not exposing to danger; to be relied upon; trustworthy; as, a *safe* harbor; a *safe* bridge, etc. "The man of *safe* discretion." *Shak.*

3. Incapable of doing harm; no longer dangerous; in secure care or custody; as, the prisoner is *safe.*

Syn. — SAFE, SECURE. In earlier usage, *secure* had the sense of "free from anxiety," and was often contrasted with *safe*; as, "From being anxious or *secure* . . deliver us" (*Donne*); "Man may *securely* sin, but *safely* never" (*B. Jonson*). In present usage, *secure* and *safe* are often interchangeable. But SECURE commonly applies to that about which one need feel no anxiety, while SAFE suggests rather objective freedom from danger; as, "Serene and inaccessibly *secure*, [he] stood on an isolated pinnacle" (*Shelley*); "Let the great world rage! We will stay here *safe* in the quiet dwellings" (*id.*). *Safe* only is used of that which has escaped danger; as, they came *safe* to land. **safe-deposit company,** a form of warehouse company formed to receive as bailee valuables for safe-keeping and to rent receptacles, as vaults or safes, for the purpose of such storage. Hence: **safe-deposit box, vault,** etc. — **safe edge.** **a** A smooth uncut edge of a file or rasp. **b** *Photog.* A narrow strip of unactinic paper round a negative on the glass side, used in carbon printing. — **s.-edge file.** See FILE, tool. — **safe hit,** *Baseball*, a hit enabling the batter to reach first base whether or not an error is made.

safe (sāf), *n.* **1.** A place or receptacle specially designed for safe-keeping; as: **a** A box or chest, now universally made of steel and sometimes built into a wall or vault, for containing money, or other valuables. Modern safes are designed to be proof against fire and burglars. **b** A ventilated or refrigerated chest or closet for securing provisions from noxious insects, etc., and from the effects of the weather. **c** A box or holder to keep anything from undesirable contact with other things; as, a match *safe.*

2. A piece of leather, etc., under a buckle to prevent chafing, as in harness.

3. A safe edge of a file or rasp.

4. *Plumbing.* A tray under a bath, roof tank, etc., to catch drippings or overflow.

safe′-con′duct (-kŏn′dŭkt), *n.* [ME. *saf condite, sauf condut, sauf conduit*, F. *sauf-conduit.* See SAFE; 1st CONDUCT.] That which assures a safe passage; as: **a** Protection furnished by means of a convoy or guard to a person in an enemy's country or a foreign country. **b** A writing, pass, or warrant of security, given by one in authority to a person to enable him to travel with safety, esp. in an enemy's country.

safe′-con-duct′ (sāf′kŏn-dŭkt′; -kŏn′dŭkt), *v. t.* To conduct safely; to give safe-conduct to.

safe′guard′ (sāf′gärd′), *n.* [OF. & F. *sauvegarde*, prop., a safe-keeping. See GUARD, *n.*; cf. SAGGER.] **1.** Defense; protection; safe-keeping.

2. Safety. *Obs.*

3. One that defends or protects; a guard. *Shak.*

Thy sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne *Granville.*

Specif.: **a** A convoy or guard to protect a traveler or property. **b** A pass; a passport; a safe-conduct. *Shak.*

4. A protective petticoat worn outside a riding habit. *Obs.*

safe′guard′, *v. t.* To guard; protect. *Shak.*

safeguard system. A system of bookkeeping in which items are added horizontally across the page and also vertically in columns in such a way that the final horizontal total must equal the final vertical total.

safe′-keep′ing, *n.* [*safe* + *keep.*] Act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or escape; care, custody.

safe′ty (sāf′tĭ), *n.* [ME. *saufte, savete*, OF. *sauſté, sauveté, salveté*, F. *sauveté.*] **1.** Redemption; salvation. *Obs.*

2. Condition or state of being safe; freedom from danger or hazard; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss.

3. Freedom from whatever exposes one to danger or from liability to cause danger or harm; safeness; hence, the quality of making safe or secure, or of giving confidence, justifying trust, insuring against harm or loss, etc.

4. A safeguard. *Obs.* *Shak.*

5. Preservation from escape; close custody. *Rare.*

Deliver him to *safety*; and return. *Shak.*

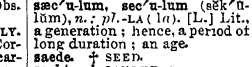
6. a *Sports.* (1) *Baseball.* A safe hit. *Rare.* (2) *Amer. Football.* A safety touchdown. **b** Short for SAFETY BICYCLE.

safety arch. An undecorated arch used for purely constructional reasons; esp., a discharging arch.

safety bicycle. A bicycle with equal or nearly equal wheels, usually 28 inches in diameter, driven by pedals connected to the rear (driving) wheel by a multiplying gear.

safety cage. *Mach.* A cage for an elevator or mine lift, having appliances to check the fall if the rope breaks.

safety chain. **a** *Railroads.* A normally slack chain for preventing excessive movement between a truck and a car body in sluing. **b** An auxiliary watch chain, secured to the clothes, usually out of sight, to prevent stealing of the watch. **c** A chain of sheet metal links with an elongated hole through each broad end, made up by doubling the first link on itself, slipping the next link through and doubling, and so on.



Safety Chain c.

safety disk. *Steam Boilers.* A thin copper disk over the boiler end of an escape pipe, to be ruptured and thus permit escape of steam under excessive pressure.

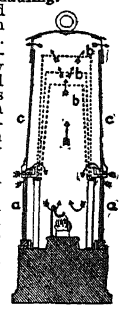
safe′ty-fund′ sys′tem. *Banking.* A system under which banks are required by law to have or provide a fund as a pledge for the redemption of their circulation, as where a common fund is provided for by a small tax, as under the law adopted for State banks in the State of New York in 1829 and maintained, with amendments, till 1866.

safety fuse. **a** A fuse consisting of a cotton or hemp tube holding a slow-burning composition. **b** *Elec.* = FUSE, *n.*, 2.

safety hanger. *Railroads.* A strap or loop under a car, etc., to stop broken rods, etc., from falling on the track.

safety hoist. A hoisting gear which does not overhaul when the tension is released on the fall, or one provided with a special attachment to prevent overhauling.

safety lamp. A miner's lamp constructed with a view to avoiding explosion in an atmosphere containing inflammable gas. In the common form, of which the original DAVY lamp, invented by Sir Humphry Davy, is an example, the flame is inclosed by fine wire gauze, which, owing to its cooling effect, prevents the flame from passing. Fire damp, if present in quantity, enters and burns, forming a bluish "cap" over the lamp flame, whence safety lamps are used in testing for this gas.



One type of Safety Lamp. *a* Glass Cylinder; *b, b, b* Cylinders of Wire Gauze, protected by a Bonnet of Sheet Iron (*c*). The Arrows show directions of Air Currents.

safety lock. **1.** A lock specially devised to prevent picking.

2. *Firearms.* That part of the breech mechanism of a small arm which, when in action, locks the firing parts and prevents discharge until turned.

safety match. A match which can be ignited only on a surface specially prepared.

safety paper. A paper difficult to duplicate (as the silk-fibered paper of the United States currency or the water-marked paper of Bank of England notes) or so made that erasures, changes, etc., in matter written or printed on it are easy to detect.

safety pin. A pin, used esp. for fastening clothes, made in the form of a clasp, with a guard covering its point so that it will not prick the wearer.

safety razor. A razor provided with a guard or guards for the blade to prevent cutting the skin. See RAZOR, *Illust.*

safety stop. Any of various devices to stop an undesirable motion or action; as: **a** An attachment for an elevator to prevent accidental falling. **b** *Railroads.* A track attachment interlocked with a signal so that when the latter indicates danger the attachment will trip a valve on a passing engine and so apply the brakes. **c** *Firearms.* The part of a safety lock that prevents discharge. **d** A device in spinning machines, etc., to stop the motion when a yarn, thread, or the like, breaks. **e** A device to close the supply valve and so stop the engine in case of accident to the governor belt. **f** A contrivance to prevent a pulley tackle, etc., from overhauling. **g** A device in a lathe, etc., to prevent a carriage from colliding with the headstock.

safety switch. *Railroads.* A switch that returns automatically to its normal position when a train has passed over it.

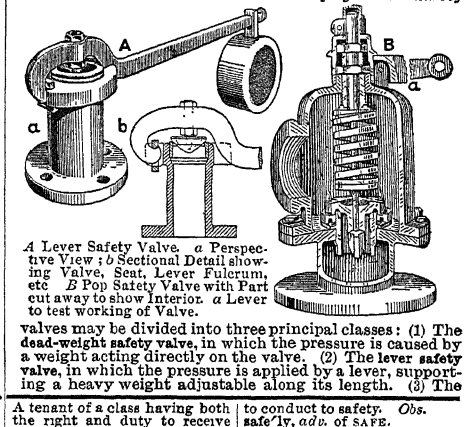


Safety Tube with Single Bulb.

safety touchdown. *Football.* Act or result of a player's touching to the ground behind his own goal line a ball which received its last impulse from a man *on his own side*; — *disting. from touchback.* See TOUCHDOWN.

safety tube. *Chem.* A tube to prevent explosion, or to control delivery of gases by an automatic valvular connection with the outer air; esp., a bent funnel tube with bulbs for adding those reagents which produce unpleasant fumes or violent effervescence.

safety valve. **a** An automatic escape or relief valve for a steam boiler, hydraulic system, or the like, held shut by an arrangement exerting a definite, usually adjustable, pressure so that the valve will lift and the steam, water, etc., escape when the pressure exceeds a predetermined amount; — sometimes called *external safety valve.* Safety valves may be divided into three principal classes: (1) The **dead-weight safety valve,** in which the pressure is caused by a weight acting directly on the valve. (2) The **lever safety valve,** in which the pressure is applied by a lever, supporting a heavy weight adjustable along its length. (3) The



A Lever Safety Valve. *a* Perspective View; *b* Sectional Detail showing Valve, Seat, Lever Fulcrum, etc *B* Pop Safety Valve with Part cut away to show Interior. *a* Lever to test working of Valve.

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saddle boiler. A boiler with an arched base serving as a flue.

saddle bracket. = SADDLE, 5 **d.**

saddle croupon, *n.* [OF. *cropon* crupper, rump.] The after part of the saddle. *Obs.*

sad′dled (săd′ld), *a.* *Zoöl.* = SADDLE-BACKED, 3.

saddle flange. A pipe flange curved to fit snugly against a cylindrical pipe, etc.

sad′dle-graft′, *v. t.* *Hort.* To perform saddle grafting on (a tree, branch, etc.). [4 a.]

saddle hackle. See SADDLE, *n.*,

saddle key. See 2d KEY, 6 a.

sad′dle-leaf′, *n.* Tulip tree. *U. S.*

sad′dle-less, *a.* See -LESS.

sad′dle-nose′, *n.* *Med.* A nose marked by depression of its supporting structures, often due to ulcerating disease. — **sad′dle-nosed**′ (-nōzd′), *a.*

saddle oyster. = SADDLE SHELL.

saddle reef. = SADDLE, 4 **f.**

Saddle Rock. Any large prime oyster; — from a rock so called, it is said, in Little Neck Bay, Long Island. *Local, U. S.*

saddle shell. A thin plicated bivalve shell of *Anomia* or other allied genera; — from its shape.

saddle stone. *Masonry.* The capstone of the coping of a gable.

saddle tank. A water tank straddling a locomotive boiler. *Eng.* [a saddle.]

sad′dle-wise′ (-wīz′). *adv.* Like a SADDLE-BACKED, 3.

Sad′duc (săd′ŭk). *Bib.*

Sad′du-ces-ist. *n.* A Sadducee.

Sad′du-cism (săd′ŭ-sĭz′m), *n.* = SADDUCEISM.

sade. ✝ SAD.

sade (sād), *v. t.* [AS. *sadian.* Cf. SAD.] To satiate; weary. *Dial. Eng.*

sa-de′. Var. of SADHE.

sadel, sadele. ✝ SADDLE.

sadeles. ✝ SADDLELESS.

sadely. ✝ SADLY.

sad′end. Saddened. *Ref. Sp.*

Sadh (sād), *n.* [Skr. *sādhu* perfect, pure.] A member of a monotheistic Hindu sect, like Quakers in many respects.

sa-dhe′ (sä-dā′), *n.* [Heb. *tsādē.*] The 18th letter [ץ, ץ] of the Hebrew alphabet, representing a strong sibilant, like *ts* (not like *ts*, as often given). As a numeral = 90. [DLER.

sadil, sadiler ✝ SADDLE, SAD-

Sa′dism (sā′dĭz′m; sā′-), *n.* [F. *sadisme*;— after the Marquis de *Sade*, a writer of obscene books.] *Med.* Sexual perversion in which lust is associated with inflicting cruelty and violence. — **Sa′dist** (-dĭst), *n.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

sad′l, sad′ld. Saddle; saddled.

sa′dle (*Scot.* sād′l; sā′d'l). Obs. or Scot. var. of SADDLE.

sadloker. Obs. compar. of SADLY.

sa-do′ (sä-dō′), **sa-doo′,** *n.* [Corrupt. of F. *dos-à-dos.*] A carriage like the dos-a-dos. *Java.*

Sa′doc (sā′dŏk). *Bib.*

sadr (sŭd′r). Var. of SUDDER

See ADAWLUT.

sadr, *n.* [Per. *sadar*, fr. Ar. *sidr.*] The lotus tree *Zizyphus lotus.*

Sadr. *n.* [Ar. *al qadr* the breast, or Per. *shuter.* name of the constellation.] See STAR.

Saduce. ✝ SADDUCEE.

sadue. ✝ SHADOW.

sadulle. ✝ SADDLE, *n.*

sad′wise′, *a.* Grave; sage. *Obs.*

sadyle, sadyller. ✝ SADDLE, SADDLER.

sae (*dial.* sā). [var of SEA.] Obs. or dial. Eng.

sae (sā). Scot & dial. Eng. var of SO.

sae′bins′ (sā′bĭnz′), *conj.* [For *so being.*] So being; since *Scot*

saechen. ✝ SEEK. [LIEN, *Obs.*]

sæclede, sæclode, *pret.* of SEC-

sæc′u-lar. Var. of SECULAR. *R.*

sæc′u-lum, sec′u-lum (sĕk′ŭ-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lə). [L.] Lit., a generation; hence, a period of long duration; an age.

saede. ✝ SEED.

saeht. ✝ SAUGHT, *a.*

sael. ✝ SHALL.

saelithende, *a.* [AS. *sælīðende.*] Seafaring. *Obs.*

saem. ✝ SEAM, a load.

‖ **sæ′pe sty′lum ver′tas.** [L.] You must often turn the stylus, i. e., erase what has been written. *Horace* (*Satyres*, I. x. 72)

sa′er (sā′ẽr), *n.* [Ir. *saer-ceile* free tenant.] *Irish Tribal Hist.* A tenant of a class having both the right and duty to receive stock from the chief of the fine, or group, without a pledge, in return for which he rendered a food rent and certain services, not including manual labor. Cf. DAER. [var. of SORE.]

saer (*Scot.* sār). Obs. or Scot.

saet. Obs. pret. of SIT.

saete. ✝ SEAT.

‖ **sæ′va in′dig-na′ti-o.** [L.] Fierce indignation. *Vergil.*

saex. ✝ SAX, a knife.

saf (*Scot.* sāf). Obs. or Scot. var. of SAVE. [SAFE, *a.*]

saf. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of Sa′far (sŭf′ăr), *n.* [Ar. *çafar.*] The second month. See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

safare. ✝ SAVER.

‖ **saf′a-ri** (sŭf′ä-rē), *n.* [Ar. *safarī* referring to a journey, traveling.] A journey; esp., a hunting expedition.

saf condite. ✝ SAFE-CONDUCT.

safe (*Scot.* sāf). Obs. or Scot. var. of SAVE.

safe, *v.t.* To make safe or right; to conduct to safety. *Obs.*

safe′ly, *adv.* of SAFE.

safe′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

safe′-pledge′, *n.* *Law* A surety for the appearance of a person at a given time.

saferon. ✝ SAFFRON

safety belt. = LIFE BELT.

safety clause. *Life Insurance.* The clause inserted in the policy, or benefit certificate, of a stipulated-premium association providing for additional assessments or reduction in amount of policy values when the collections fail to meet the losses.

safety edge. A safe edge of a file or rasp. [SAFETY.]

safety factor. = FACTOR OF

safety lift. = SAFETY HOIST.

safety link. **1.** *Railroads.* A device used for the same purpose as a safety chain.

2. A link in a safety chain.

safety nut. A lock nut.

safety plug. = FUSIBLE PLUG.

safety rail. A guard rail.

saff. ✝ SAFE. [var. of SAVE.]

saff (*Scot.* sāf). Obs. or Scot.

spring **safety valve**, in which the pressure is communicated by a spring. Varieties of this last type are: the **pop safety valve** (so called from the popping noise with which it opens), so constructed that when the valve lifts a little, a larger area is exposed to the steam or other pressure than when the valve is shut, so that it keeps open until the pressure falls considerably; and the **Ramsbottom safety valve**, used esp. on locomotives, in which two valves are pressed down by a single spring attached to a crosspiece prolonged to form a hand lever by which the valves may be eased up to test their adjustment. A safety valve devised so that no extra pressure can be put on it by the man in charge is called a **lockup safety valve**. **b** Sometimes, a similar valve opening inward to admit air to a vessel in which the pressure is less than that of the atmosphere, to prevent collapse; — called also *internal safety valve*.

Saf-fa'rid (săf-fa'rĭd), *n.* [Ar. *ṣaffār* coppersmith, fr. *Ṣaffār Ya'qrīb bin Lais*, its founder, who was a coppersmith.] One of a Mohammedan dynasty which established itself in eastern Persia in the 9th century.

saf'fi-an (săf'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [G. (cf. D. *saffiaan*), through Slavic (cf. Pol. *safian*, Russ. *safian*), ultimately fr. Per. *sakhtīān* goat's leather.] A kind of leather made of goatskins or sheepskins tanned with sumac and dyed with bright colors.

saf-flor'ite (să-flôr'ĭt), *n.* [G. *saflor*, *safor*, safflower + *-ite*.] *Min.* An arsenide of cobalt, $CoAs_2$, like smaltite in composition, but orthorhombic. It occurs usually in masses of tin-white color. H., 4.5–5. Sp. gr., 6.9–7.3.

saf'flow'er (săf'low'ẽr), *n.* [F. *safleur*, *safor*, for *safran*, influenced by *fleur* flower. See SAFFRON; FLOWER.] **1.** An Old World asteraceous thistlelike plant (*Carthamus tinctorius*), with large orange-colored flower heads.

2. *Pharm.* A drug consisting of the dried florets of this plant. It is used in medicine like, or in place of, saffron.

3. A dyestuff prepared from the flower heads of the above plant, and used in dyeing silk and cotton light red.

saf'fron (săf'rŭn; *see* APRON, *note*), *n.* [ME. *saffran*, F. *safran*; cf. It. *zafferano*, Sp. *azafrán*, Pg. *açafrão*; all fr. Ar. & Per. *za'farān*.] **1.** A species of crocus (*Crocus sativus*) with purple flowers, widely cultivated throughout southern Europe for the drug and dyestuff which it yields.

2. A deep orange-colored substance consisting of the aromatic, pungent, dried stigmas of this plant. It is used to color confectionery, liquors, varnishes, etc., sometimes also in cookery, and was formerly much used as a stimulant antispasmodic emmenagogue in medicine.

3. An orange or deep yellow color, like that of the stigmas of *Crocus sativus*.

4. *Old Chem.* A saffron-colored substance; as, *saffron*, or crocus, of Mars. Cf. CROCUS, 3.

saf'fron, *a.* Having the color of the stigmas of saffron flowers; deep orange-yellow; as, a *saffron* ribbon.

saffron crocus. = SAFFRON, 1. — **s. plum**, *Bumelia angustifolia*, or its yellow plumlike fruit. — **s. thistle**, safflower. — **s. wood**, the yellowish wood of a South African celastraceous tree (*Elæodendron croceum*); also, the tree.

saf'ra-nine (săf'rā-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n* Also **-nin**. [See SAFFRON.] **1.** *Chem.* Any of a numerous class of artificial dyestuffs regarded as symmetrical diamino derivatives of azonium bases. Cf. INDAMINE. Properly, the safranines are bases, but they are used in their salts. These are usually red, and in solution can be made to undergo various color changes depending on dissociation phenomena. Blue safranines are also known. The simplest member is *phenosafranine*, $C_{18}H_{15}N_4OH$, now of theoretical interest only. *Tolusafranine*, $C_{18}H_{13}(CH_3)_2N_4OH$, is made by oxidizing a mixture of aniline, orthotoluidine, and tolylene diamine.

2. *Com.* Any of various mixtures of safranine salts, designated by such marks as T, extra G, etc. Common safranine is a poisonous powder or paste, chiefly chloride of tolusafranine, used in cotton and silk dyeing as a substitute for safflower, in microscopy as a red stain, etc.

saf'rol (săf'rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [F. *safran* saffron + 2d *-ol*.] *Chem.* A poisonous substance, $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$, the chief constituent of oil of sassafras, occurring also in other plants, as the camphor tree. It is used for flavoring and perfuming, and in preparing piperonal. Chemically, it is the methylene ether of 1-allyl-3-4-dihydroxybenzene.

sag (săg), *v. i.*; SAGGED (săgd); SAG'GING (-ĭng). [Akin to Sw. *sacka* to settle, sink down, LG. *sacken*, D. *zakken*.] **1.** To sink in the middle by weight or under applied pressure, below a horizontal line or plane or from the natural or original position; as, a cable supported by its ends *sags*, though tightly drawn; hence, to lean or settle from a vertical position, as a building or a door.

2. To lose firmness or elasticity; to sink; droop; flag; bend; to fall gradually, as prices; to yield, as the mind or spirits, under the pressure of care, trouble, or the like.

3. To loiter in walking; to idle along; to drag or droop.

to sag to leeward, *Naut.*, to make leeway.

sag, *v. t.* To cause to sag.

sag, *n.* **1.** Fact, state, or degree of sagging.

2. a A part or place that is sunken, as in a roadbed. **b** Drift, or tendency to drift, as of a vessel to leeward.

sa'ga (sä'gȧ; sā'gȧ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* SAGAS (-gȧz). [Icel., akin to E. *saw* a saying. See SAY; cf. SAW.] **1.** An ancient Scandinavian legend, tale, or history; hence, any historical, mythical, or romantic tale of ancient times.

> And then the blue-eyed Norseman told
> A *saga* of the days of old. *Longfellow.*

2. [*cap.*] *Norse Myth.* A goddess and seeress described as drinking from golden beakers with Odin.

sa-ga'cious (sȧ-gā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sagax*, *sagacis*, akin to *sagire* to perceive quickly or keenly, and prob. to E. *seek*. See SEEK; cf. PRESAGE.] **1.** Of quick sense perceptions; esp., keen-scented; skilled in following a trail; — often with *of*. "*Sagacious* hounds." *Dryden.*

2. Hence, having or indicating quick intellectual perceptions; of keen penetration and judgment; discerning and judicious; knowing; farsighted; shrewd; sage; wise; as, a *sagacious* man; a *sagacious* remark.

Syn. — See SHREWD.

— sa-ga'cious-ly, *adv.* **— sa-ga'cious-ness**, *n.*

sa-gac'i-ty (sȧ-găs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sagacitas*; cf. F. *sagacité*. See SAGACIOUS.] Quality of being sagacious; quickness or acuteness of sense perceptions; keenness of discernment or penetration with soundness of judgment; shrewdness.

> Some [brutes] show that nice *sagacity* of smell. *Cowper.*
> Natural *sagacity* improved by generous education. *V. Knox*

Syn. — Penetration, shrewdness, judiciousness.

sag'a-more (săg'ȧ-mōr; 201), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin. Cf. SACHEM.] A chief of a tribe among certain of the American Indians; — generally synonymous with *sachem*, but some make a *sachem* a chief of the first rank and a *sagamore* one of the second rank.

sag'a-pe'num (-pē'nŭm), *n.* [L. *sagapenon*, *sacopenium*, Gr. σαγάπηνον: cf. F. *sagapin*, gomme *sagapin*, *sagapénum*, Ar *sikbīnaj*, Per. *sakbīnah*, *sikbīnah*.] A yellowish or brownish gum resin containing an essential oil, once used as a cure for hysteria. It is derived from an unidentified Persian plant, probably a species of *Ferula*, and is allied to galbanum, containing umbelliferone.

sage (sāj), *n.* [ME. *sauge*, F. *sauge*, L. *salvia*, fr. *salvus* saved, in allusion to its reputed healing virtues. See SAFE.] **1. a** A half-shrubby mint (*Salvia officinalis*), with sweet grayish green pungent and aromatic foliage, much used in flavoring meats, etc., and as a mild tonic and astringent. Also, any other species of *Salvia*, as the scarlet sage, wild sage, etc. See SALVIA. **b** The sagebrush.

2. Short for SAGE GREEN.

sage (sāj), *a.*; SAG'ER (sāj'ẽr); SAG'EST (sāj'ĕst). [F., fr. L. *sapidus*, fr. *sapere* to be wise. Cf. SAVOR, SAPIENT, INSIPID.] **1.** Wise; having nice discernment and powers of judging; prudent; sagacious.

> All you *sage* counselors, hence! *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from wisdom; well judged; shrewd; well adapted to the purpose; as, *sage* advice.

3. Grave; serious; solemn. *Rare.*

Syn. — Sapient, grave, prudent, judicious. See SHREWD.

sage, *n.* [F.] A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; esp., a man venerable for years, and of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

Sage of Chel'sea (chĕl'sē), Thomas Carlyle (1795–1881), who long lived in the borough of Chelsea, London. — **S. of Concord** (kŏn'kẽrd), Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803–82), who lived in Concord, Mass. — **S. of Ferney**, Voltaire. See FERNEY, PATRIARCH OF. — **S. of Mon'ti-cel'lo** (mŏn'tĭ-sĕl'ō), Thomas Jefferson; — so called from his country residence. — **S. of Sa'mos** (sā'mŏs). See SAMIAN SAGE.

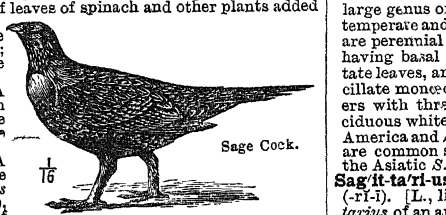
sage' ap'ple. A gall commonly formed on a European species of sage (*Salvia pomifera*) by a cynipoid gallfly (*Cynips salviæ*). It is sometimes eaten as a fruit.

sage'brush' (sāj'brŭsh'), *n.* Any of several American species of *Artemisia*, esp. *A. tridentata* or *A. trifida*, hoary asteraceous undershrubs, often covering vast tracts on the western alkaline plains.

sage cheese. Cheese flavored with sage, and colored green by juice of leaves of spinach and other plants added to the milk.

sage cock. The sage grouse; specif., the male sage grouse.

sage green. A dull grayish green color, like that of the foliage of garden sage.



Sage Cock. 1/16

sage grouse. A very large grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*), with plumage of mottled gray, black, and buff, native of the dry sagebrush plains of western North America. Its flesh is often poor and bitter in consequence of its feeding on the buds of the sagebrush; nevertheless it has been exterminated in many parts of its habitat.

sage hen. **a** The sage grouse, or, specif., the female sage grouse. **b** [*caps.*] An inhabitant of Nevada; — a nickname.

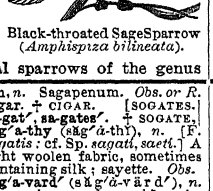
sage mullein. *Bot.* Any mint of the genus *Phlomis*, esp. *P. tuberosa*; Jerusalem sage.

sag'e-nite (săj'ē-nīt), *n.* [F. *sagénite*, fr. L. *sagena* a large net. See SEINE.] *Min.* Acicular rutile occurring in reticulated forms, often embedded in quartz or other minerals.

sag'e-nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Min.* Containing sagenite, or similar acicular crystals of other minerals, as of tourmaline or of actinolite; — said of quartz or other minerals.

sage rabbit. Any of several rabbits (as *Lepus nuttalli*) of western North America, varieties of, or related to, the cottontail of the east.

Sag'e-re'ti-a (săj'ē-rē'shĭ-ȧ; -tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Augustin *Sageret* (1763–1852), French agronomist.] *Bot.* A genus of American and Asiatic rhamnaceous shrubs having opposite leaves and branches, the latter sometimes thorny, and small flowers with 5-hooded petals. The fruit of some species is edible; the leaves of *S. theezans* are used in China by the poorer classes as a substitute for tea.



Black-throated Sage Sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*). 1/4

sage'rose' (sāj'rōz'), *n.* [*sage* the plant + *rose*.] **a** = ROCKROSE **a**. **b** The tropical shrub *Turnera ulmifolia*.

sage sparrow. Any of several sparrows of the genus *Amphispiza*, inhabiting especially sagebrush regions in western North America, esp. *A. belli nevadensis*.

sage thrasher. A thrasher (*Oroscoptes montanus*) which inhabits sagebrush in western North America. It is pale grayish brown above and white spotted with brownish below.

sage tree. An Australian rubiaceous shrub (*Psychotria daphnoides*).

sage willow. **a** A willow of the eastern United States (*Salix tristis*), with linear-oblong leaves white-tomentose beneath. **b** The hoary willow. **c** The purple loosestrife.

sag'ger (săg'ẽr), *n.* [E. dial. *saggard* a sagger, contr. fr. *safeguard*.] **1.** *Ceramics.* **a** A box made of fire clay, in which delicate pieces are placed while being baked for biscuit. **b** The clay of which saggers are made.

2. *Metal.* A box in which cast-iron articles are packed in contact with hematite ore or smithy scales, to be rendered malleable by decarbonizing in the annealing furnace.

sag'ger, *v. t.* To treat, as stoneware, in a sagger.

sag'ging (săg'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SAG. Specif.: *n.* An arching downward in the middle, as of a ship after being strained. Cf. HOGGED, 1.

Sa-gi'na (sȧ-jī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sagina* fatness, from its supposed nutritive value.] *Bot.* A genus of small silenaceous plants, the pearlworts, natives of temperate and cool regions. They have subulate leaves and small whitish flowers, the petals sometimes wanting; the styles are equal in number to the sepals (four or five) and alternate with them. The alpine *S. glabra* is ornamental in cultivation.

sa-git'ta (sȧ-jĭt'ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-TÆ** (-ē). [L., an arrow.] **1.** [*cap.*, *gen.* SAGITTÆ (-tē)]. *Astron.* A small northern constellation, north of Aquila; the Arrow.

2. *Arch.* The keystone of an arch. *Rare.* *Gwilt.*

3. *Geom.* The distance from a point in a curve to the chord; also, the versed sine of an arc; — so called (by Kepler) from its resemblance to an arrow resting on the bow and string; also, *Obs.*, an abscissa.

4. *Zoöl.* **a** The larger of the two large otoliths found in the ear of most fishes. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of arrowworms (class Chætognatha, which see).



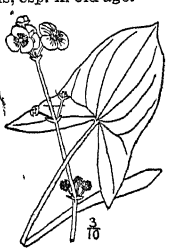
Sagitta (*S. elegans*) seen from above. *a* Head and Cephalic Setæ; *b*, *c* Lateral Fins; *d* Caudal Fins; *e* Ovaries.

sag'it-tal (săj'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *sagitta* an arrow: cf. F. *sagittal*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrowlike appendage.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Designating, or pert. to, the suture between the parietal bones of the skull. Hence: **b** Designating, situated in, or pertaining to, the median plane of the body in which the above suture lies, or any plane parallel thereto.

sagittal crest, an elevated bony ridge which develops along the sagittal suture of many mammals, esp. in old age.

Sag'it-ta'ri-a (săj'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sagittarius* pertaining to an arrow. See SAGITTARIUS.] *Bot* A large genus of alismaceous plants of temperate and tropical regions. They are perennial aquatic or bog herbs, having basal often sagittate or hastate leaves, and scapes bearing verticillate monœcious or dicœcious flowers with three sepals and three deciduous white petals. *S. latifolia* of America and *S. sagittifolia* of Europe are common species. The tubers of the Asiatic *S. chinensis* are eaten.



Sagittaria (*S. latifolia*). 3/10

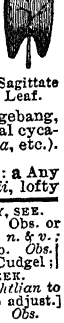
Sag'it-ta'ri-us (-ŭs), *n.*; *gen.* -TARII (-rĭ-ī). [L., lit., an archer, fr. *sagittarius* of an arrow, *sagitta*.] *Astron.* **a** A southern constellation pictured as a centaur shooting an arrow; the Archer It is south of Aquila and partly in the Milky Way. **b** The ninth sign of the zodiac. See SIGN.

sag'it-ta-ry (săj'ĭ-tă-rĭ) *a.* [L. *sagittarius*.] Pert. to an arrow or to archery; resembling an arrow. *Sir T. Browne.*

sag'it-ta-ry, *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [See SAGITTARIUS.] **1.** [*cap.*] = SAGITTARIUS.

2. *Myth.* A centaur; specif. [*cap.*], a monster fabled in medieval Troy romances to have fought in the Trojan army. He is described as "a terrible archer, who neighs like a horse, whose eyes sparkle like fire and strike dead like lightning."

sag'it-tate (-tāt), *a.* [NL. *sagittatus*, fr. L. *sagitta* an arrow.] Shaped like an arrowhead; specif., *Bot.*, elongated triangular, with the two basal angles prolonged downward.



Sagittate Leaf.

Sa-git'tid (sȧ-jĭt'ĭd; săj'ĭ-tĭd), *n.* [*Sagitta* + 1st *-id*.] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Sagitta.

sa-git'ti-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *sagitta* arrow + E. *-form*.] Sagittate.

sag'it-toid (săj'ĭ-toid), *a.* [*Sagitta* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Like, or pertaining to, *Sagitta* or an allied genus.

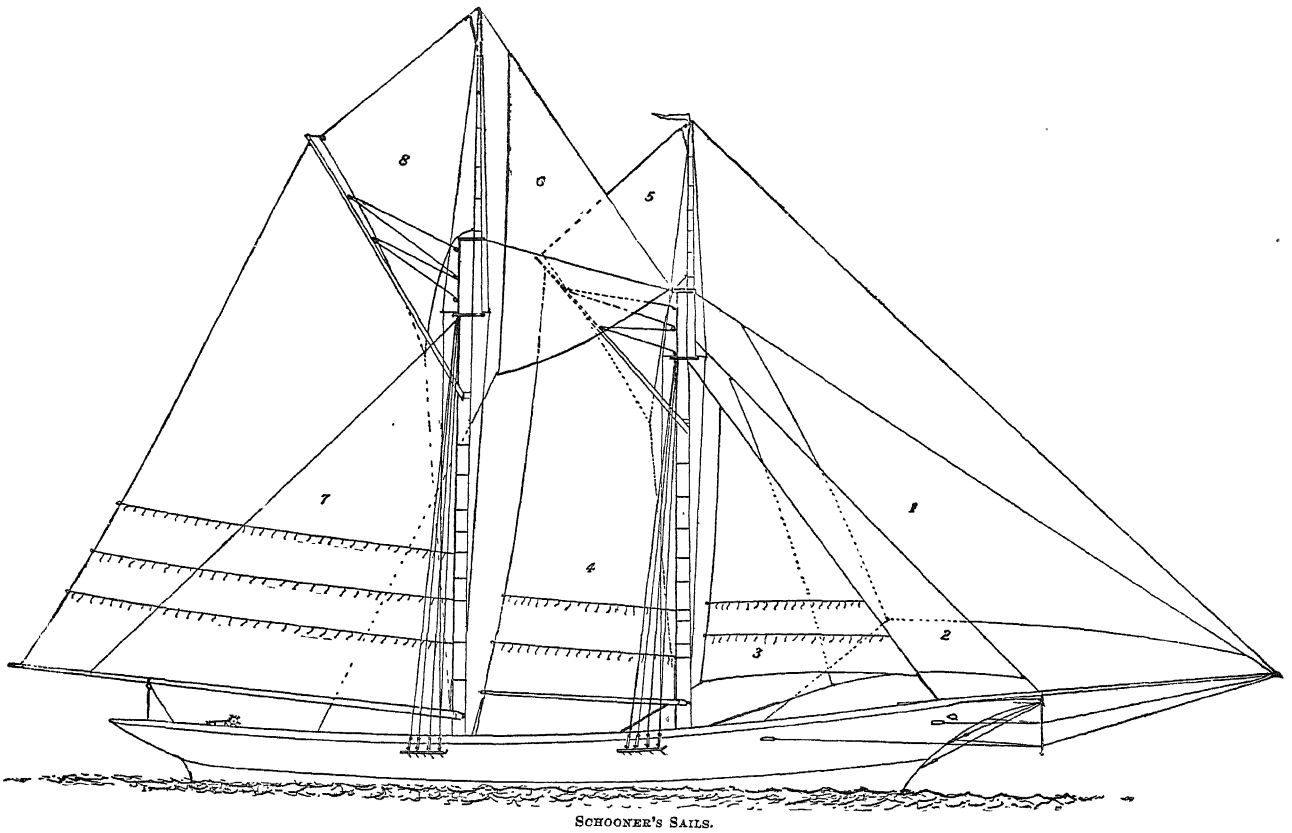
sa'go (sā'gō), *n.* [Malay *sāgu*.] A dry granulated starch imported from the East Indies, used in puddings, as an article of diet, and for stiffening textiles. It is prepared chiefly from the trunk of the sago palm, but also from the trunks of the gebang, jaggery, areng, and gomuti palms, and from several cycadaceous plants (*Cycas revoluta*, *Zamia integrifolia*, etc.). Called also **sago flour.**

sago palm. **1.** Any palm which yields sago; specif.: **a** Any species of *Metroxylon*, esp. *M. læve* or *M. rumphii*, lofty

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saf'fer. † SAPPHIRE.
saf'fi, *pl.* of SAFFO. *Obs.*
saf'fire. Sapphire. *Ref. Sp.*
saf'flor. [G.] = ZAFFER.
saf'flow, *n.* The safflower. *Obs.*
safflower oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
saf'fo, *n.*; *pl.* **-FI.** [It. *zaffo*, or Venetian *zapo*.] Bailiff; catchpoll. *Obs.*
saf'forne. † SAFFRON.
saf'fran. † SAFFRON.
saf'fra-nine, saf'frol, etc. Vars. of SAFRANINE, SAFROL, etc
saf'fron, *v. t.* [F. *safraner*.] To color or flavor with saffron; to spice. *Obs.*
Saffron Hill. A district of London north of Holborn, formerly a haunt of ballad singers.
saf'fron-y (săf'rŭn-ĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *safrané*, p. p.] Having the color of saffron; yellowish.
safir. † SAPPHIRE.
safliche. † SAFELY
saf'ra-nin (săf'rȧ-nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* a Carthamin. *Obs.* **b** Safranine.
saf'ra-no-phile (-rȧ-nō-fīl; -fĭl), *a.* [*safranine* + Gr. φίλος loving.] *Physiol.* Staining readily with safranine; — said of cells.
saf'ro-sin (-rō-sĭn), *n.* [From SAFFRON.] Eosin BN. See DYE.
safroun. † SAFFRON, *n.*
saft. † SHAFT, a pole.
saft (săft; sȧft). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOFT.
safte. † SAFETY. [of SOFTLY.]
saft'ly (săft'lĭ; sȧft'-). Scot.
safyre. † SAPPHIRE.
sag (*dial.* sȧg). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SAW, *n.* & *v.*; obs. var. of SAW, a saying.
sag (săg; sȧg), *n.* [Cf. SEG sedge.] Rush; reed; sedge; also, water flag. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sa'ga (sä'gȧ), *n.* [Malay, prop., the seeds of Adenanthera pavonina.] See WEIGHT.
sa-ga'ci-ate (sȧ-gā'shĭ-āt; -gȧsh'ĭ-), *v. i.* To fare; thrive. *Slang, Southern U. S.* [SAGAI-]
sa-gaie' (sȧ-gī'). Var. of AS-
sa'ga-man, *n.* The chanter or narrator of a saga.
sa-ga'mi-té' (sȧ-gä'mē-tā'), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian orig.; cf. Ojibwa *kisagamite*, Algonquian *kiyagamite*; lit., (the porridge) is hot.] A kind of mush made of maize meal. *Local, U. S*
sag'a-pen, sag'a-pene, sag'a-pin, *n.* Sagapenum. *Obs. or R.*
sagar. † CIGAR. [SOGATES.]
sa-gat', sa-gate'. † SOGATE,
sag'a-thy (săg'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [F. *sagathi*: cf. Sp. *sagatí*, *saeti*.] A light woolen fabric, sometimes containing silk; sayette. *Obs.*
sag'a-vard' (săg'ȧ-värd'), *n.* [Armenian *saghavard*.] *Armenian Ch.* A priest's cap.
sag'but. † SACKBUT.
sagd. Sagged. *Ref. Sp.*
sage (*dial.* sāg, săg). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SAW, *n.* & *v.*; obs. var. of SAW, a saying.
Sagebrush State Nevada; — a nickname [BRUSH.]
sage'bush' (-bŏŏsh'),*n.* = SAGE-
saged, *a.* Sage. *Obs.* [BRUSH.]
sa-geer' (sȧ-gēr'). Var. of SA-
sage hare. A sage rabbit.
sage'leaf', *n.*, *or* **sage-leaf mullein.** The sage mullein.
sage'ly, *adv.* of SAGE.
sagen. † SAY.
sa'gene (sā'zhēn), *n.* [Russ. *sazhen'*.] See MEASURE.
sa-gene' (sȧ-jēn'), *n.* [L. *sagena*, Gr. σαγήνη.] A seine. *Rare.*
sage'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sage oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
sagesse, *n.* [F.] Wisdom. *Obs.*
sage'wood', *n.* = SAGEBRUSH.
sag'gar. Var. of SAGGER.
sag'gard (săg'ẽr(d). Var. of SAGGER. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
saggard, *n.* Prob., a sluggard.
sagge † SAG, *v.*; SAGE, *a.*
sag'gon (săg'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. SAG a reed.] = SAG, a reed. *Scot. & Ir.*
sagh. † SAW.
sagh. Obs. pret. of SAY, SEE.
saghe (*dial.* sāg, săg). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SAW, *n.* & *v.*; SAW, a saying. [club. *Obs.*]
saghel, *n.* [AS. *sāgol*.] Cudgel;
saght. Obs. pret. of SEEK.
saghtling, *n.* [AS. *sahtlian* to settle. See SETTLE to adjust.] Reconciliation; peace. *Obs.*
saghtnes. † SAUGHTNESS.
sagilly. † SAGELY.
sag'i-nate (săj'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *saginare*.] To fatten; pamper. *Obs.* — **sag'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
sagirstane. † SACRISTAN.
sag'it-tal-ly, *adv.* of SAGITTAL.
sag'it-tif'er-ous (sȧ-jĭt-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sagittifer*.] Bearing arrows. *Obs.*
sa-goin' (sȧ-goin'), *n.* [F. *sa-*

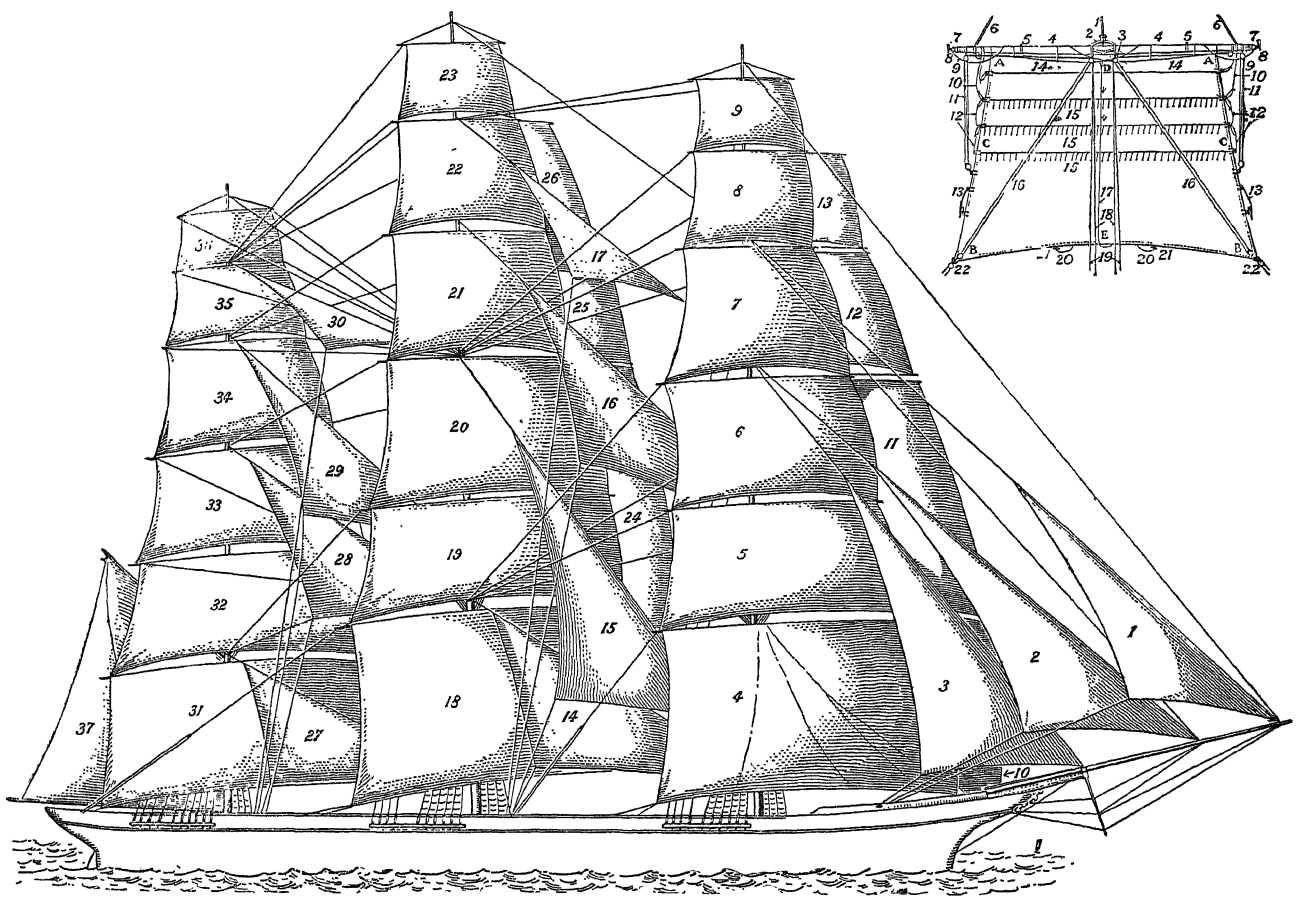
SAILS: FORE-AND-AFT AND SQUARE.



SCHOONER'S SAILS.

(An inner and an outer jib are sometimes fitted instead of one jib.)

Flying Jib ; 2 Jib ; 3 Fore Staysail ; 4 Foresail ; 5 Fore Gaff Topsail ; 6 Main-topmast Staysail ; 7 Mainsail ; 8 Main Gaff Topsail.



FULL-RIGGED SHIP under ALL PLAIN SAIL to Skysails, with All Staysails and All Port Studding Sails.

(Sometimes an inner jib and outer jib are fitted instead of one jib, and also an upper and lower main-topmast staysail instead of one staysail, the upper stay leading just below the foretop. Double topgallant sails are sometimes fitted.)

1 Flying Jib ; 2 Jib ; 3 Fore-topmast Staysail ; 4 Foresail ; 5 Lower Fore-topsail ; 6 Upper Fore-topsail ; 7 Fore-topgallant Sail ; 8 Fore Royal ; 9 Fore Skysails ; 10 Lower Studding Sail (never on the main) ; 11 Fore-topmast Studding Sail ; 12 Fore-topgallant Studding Sail ; 13 Fore-royal Studding Sail ; 14 Main Staysail ; 15 Main-topmast Staysail ; 16 Main-topgallant Staysail ; 17 Main-royal Staysail ; 18 Mainsail ; 19 Lower Main Topsail ; 20 Upper Main Topsail ; 21 Main-topgallant Sail ; 22 Main Royal ; 23 Main Skysail ; 24 Main-topmast Studding Sail ; 25 Main-topgallant Studding Sail ; 26 Main-royal Studding Sail ; 27 Mizzen Staysail ; 28 Mizzen-topmast Staysail ; 29 Mizzen-topgallant Staysail ; 30 Mizzen-royal Staysail ; 31 Mizzen Sail (Cross-Jack) ; 32 Lower Mizzen Topsail ; 33 Upper Mizzen Topsail ; 34 Mizzen-topgallant Sail ; 35 Mizzen Royal ; 36 Mizzen Skysail ; 37 Spanker.

Small Diagram. Parts of a Square Sail (Topsail). 1 Tie ; 2 Yoke ; 3 Quarter Block ; 4, 4 Stirrup for Foot Rope ; 5, 5 Burton Bolt ; 6, 6 Lift ; 7, 7 Boom Iron ; 8, 8 Pacific Iron ; 9, 9 Flemish Horse ; 10, 10 Bull Earing ; 11, 11 Reef Tackle ; 12, 12 Reef Earings ; 13, 13 Bowline Bridle ; 14, 14 Foot Rope ; 15, 15, 15 Reef Points ; 16, 16 Clew Line ; 17 Bunt Whip ; 18, 18 Topgallant Sheet ; 19, 19 Reef Tackle ; 20, 20 Buntline ; 21, 21 Buntline Toggle ; 22, 22 Sheet ; *A*, *A* Head-earing Cringle ; *B*, *B* Clew ; *C*, *C* Leeches ; *D* Head ; *E* Foot.

pinnate-leaved palms of India and Malaysia, widely cultivated for their product. **b** In Malacca, *Phœnix farinifera*. **c** In Java, the gebang palm. **d** In India, the gomuti, the jaggery, or the palmyra.
2. See CYCAS.

sago spleen. *Med.* A morbid condition of the spleen produced by amyloid degeneration of the organ, in which a cross section shows scattered gray translucent bodies like grains of sago.


Sago Palm (*Metroxylon rumphii*). Very much reduced.

sa-gua'ro (*sä-gwä'rō*), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Amer. Sp. *saguarro, sahuarro.*] An arborescent cactus (*Cereus giganteus*), of desert regions in the southwestern United States and in Mexico. It has a tall, columnar, simple or sparsely-branched trunk, attaining a height of 60 feet. Its bears pale yellow flowers; its fruit is edible.

Sa-gue'rus (*sä-gwē'rŭs*), *n.* [NL., fr. Pg. *sagueiro* sago palm. See SAGO.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Asiatic and Malaysian pinnate-leaved palms, having pendent branching spadices, and large acrid berrylike fruits. *S. pinnatus* is the gomuti.

sag'y (*sāj'ĭ*), *a.* Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

sa'hib (*sä'hĭb*), **sa'heb** (-ĕb), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *çāhib* master, lord, fem. *çāhibah.*] *India* [*usually cap.*] **a** The title used by natives when addressing, or speaking of, a European gentleman. **b** A general title affixed to the name or official title of a European; as, Colonel *Sahib*. **c** Master; — specif. used among Hindus and Mohammedans in titles of men of rank; as, rajah *Sahib*.

Sa-hid'ic (*sä-hĭd'ĭk*), *a.* [Ar. *eç-çaïd* the upper land, Upper Egypt.] Of or pertaining to, or designating, the dialect sometimes called *Thebaic*, of southern Egypt; as, the *Sahidic* version of the Bible. See VERSION. — *n.* The Sahidic dialect; also, the Sahidic version of the Bible. See COPTIC.

sa'i (*sä'ē*), *n.* [Tupi *sai, sahi:* cf. Pg. *sahi.*] Any monkey of the genus *Cebus;* a capuchin monkey.

sa'ic' (*sä'ĭk'*), *n.* [F. *saïque*, Turk. *shaïqah.*] *Naut.* A kind of ketch common in the Levant.

said (*sĕd*), *pret. & p.p.* of SAY. Hence: *p. a.* Before-mentioned; already spoken of; — used chiefly in legal style.

sai'ga (*sī'gȧ*), *n.* [Russ. *saiga*, fr. Tatar *saigaq* the ahu.] A sheeplike antelope (*Saiga tartarica*) of Siberia and eastern Russia. The nasal region is inflated and the nostrils widely separated; the male has lyrate annulated horns, and tufts of long hair beneath the eyes and ears.

sail (*sāl*), *n.* [ME. *seil*, AS. *segel, segl;* akin to D. *zeil*, OHG. *segal*, G. & Sw. *segel*, Icel. *segl*, Dan. *seil.*] **1.** An extent of canvas or other fabric by means of which the wind is used to propel vessels through the water. Sails are of two main types, *fore-and-aft sails* and *square sails*. Square sails are bent to yards, with their foot lying across the vessel's line. Fore-and-aft sails are set on stays, gaffs, or booms, with the foot in a nearly fore-and-aft line. A fore-and-aft sail is triangular, often quadrilateral with the after leech usually longer than the fore leech or luff. Square sails are quadrilateral, but not square. See SHIP, *Illust.*
2. Anything suggestive of a sail; as: **a** A wing; a van. *Poetic.* **b** The extended surface of the arm of a windmill.
3. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Astron.* = VELA.
4. A sailing vessel; a vessel of any kind; a craft; also, sailing vessels collectively; as, twenty *sail* were in sight.
5. A passage by a sailing vessel; a journey or excursion upon the water; a voyage.
6. *pl. Naut.* The ship's sailmaker; — a nickname.
under sail. **a** Having sails spread; esp., in motion with sails spread. **b** Propelled by sails, in distinction from steam or other motive power.

sail, *v. i.;* SAILED (sāld); SAIL'ING. [AS. *segelian, seglian.* See SAIL, *n.*] **1.** To be impelled by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water; hence, to be impelled on water by the action of steam or any other motive power.
2. To move through or on the water, as a waterfowl.
3. To be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water; as, they *sailed* from London to Canton.
4. To begin a water voyage; as, we shall *sail* to-morrow.
5. To move smoothly through the air; to glide through the air without apparent exertion, as a bird or clouds; — often used with *in, out, along*, etc., with the implication of a certain air or show, as of pride, conceit, or indifference; as, the overdressed dowager *sailed* down the corridor.
6. To rush in; to begin vigorously to do something; — with *in* or *into;* as, he saw his work and *sailed* in. *Slang.*
Syn. — See FLOAT.
to sail fine, *Naut.*, to sail as close to the wind as possible. *Rare.* — **to s. free,** *Naut.*, to sail with yards not braced in, or the boom hauled aft, as much as when close-hauled.

sail, *v. t.* **1.** To pass or move upon, as in a ship, by means of sails; hence, to move or journey upon (a body of water) by means of steam or other motive power.
2. To fly through; to glide or move smoothly through.

Sublime she *sails*
The aërial space, and mounts the wingèd gales *Pope.*

3. To direct or manage the motion of; as, to *sail* a vessel.

sail'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A boat usually propelled by a sail; — seldom applied to large vessels.

sail'cloth' (*sāl'klŏth'*; 205), *n.* Duck or canvas for sails.

sail'er (*sāl'ẽr*), *n.* **1.** A sailor; one who sails. *Obs. or R.*
2. A ship or other vessel propelled by sails; — with qualifying words; as, a heavy *sailer;* a fast *sailer.*

sail'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **a** Any of several large pelagic fishes constituting the genus *Istiophorus*, related to the swordfish, but having teeth, scales, ventral fins of a few rays, and a very large dorsal fin. *I. nigricans* of the warmer parts of the Atlantic, the West Indies, etc., is the best-known species. **b** The basking shark. **c** A quillback sucker.


Sailfish (*Istiophorus nigricans*). ($\frac{1}{48}$)

sail hoop. *Naut.* A mast hoop of a fore-and-aft sail.

sail'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SAIL. Hence: *n.* [AS. *segling.*]
1. Act of one that sails.
2 *Naut.* The art of managing a vessel; esp., the art of directing a ship to a given place according to the rules of navigation; navigation; also, the art or method of determining either (1) the course to be followed, or (2) the direction and distance to be sailed to reach a given point, or (3) the position of a ship from dead reckoning, involving the determination of two or more of the following elements: course, distance, difference in latitude, difference in longitude, and departure. In **plane sailing** the earth's curvature is neglected, and the distance, departure, etc., are equivalent or correspond to the sides of a plane right triangle formed by the meridian of the initial point, the parallel of the final point, and the rhumb line joining these points. In **traverse sailing** two or more consecutive courses are so considered, the differences of latitude and departures being added algebraically, and a single equivalent course and distance found. In **spherical sailing** the earth is regarded as a sphere (usually as a perfect sphere, though some modern nautical tables allow for its spheroidal shape), and allowance is made for the curvature of its surface. Kinds of spherical sailing are: **parallel sailing,** in which the course is along a parallel, and departure is the product of cosine latitude times the difference of longitude; **middle-latitude sailing,** in which the course cuts parallels and meridians obliquely, and departure is measured along the parallel of latitude midway between the latitude ends of the course; **Mercator sailing,** in which the differences in latitude, departure, etc., are considered in their relations as plotted upon a Mercator chart, and are found from a table of meridional parts; **great-circle sailing,** in which the ship follows a great-circle track, and the resulting problems are treated by spherical trigonometry; **composite sailing,** which combines parallel and great-circle sailing

sailing master. *U. S. Navy.* Formerly, a warrant officer, next below a lieutenant, whose duties were to navigate the vessel, and under the executive officer to attend to the stowage, etc. The grade was merged in that of *master* in 1862.

sail lizard. A large lizard (*Istiurus amboinensis*) having a crested tail. It is found in the Moluccas.

sail loft. A loft or room where sails are cut out and made.

sail'mak'er (*sāl'māk'ẽr*), *n.* One whose occupation is to make or repair sails; specif., in the United States navy, a warrant officer in charge of all sails and articles of canvas. (The grade will before long become extinct.)
sailmaker's mate, in the United States navy, a petty officer of the first class, who assists, or acts as, the sailmaker.

sail'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sails; esp., one who takes part in, or understands, the practical management of a vessel; a mariner; technically, a common seaman.
2. A kind of straw hat with a flat top and brim.
Syn. — SAILOR, MARINER, SEAMAN, are here compared esp. in their literary uses. SAILOR and MARINER are applied broadly to those whose occupation is to sail the seas; the words have wide connotation; SEAMAN, less common as a literary word, denotes one (rarely an officer) who helps to navigate a ship; as, "Thine island loves thee well, thou famous man, the greatest *sailor* since our world began" (*Tennyson*); "Slow sailed the weary *mariners*" (*id.*); cf. "Mighty *Seaman*, this is he was great by land as thou by sea" (*id.*). See MARINE, NAVAL.


Sailor's-choice a

sail'or's-choice' (-ẽrz), *n.* **a** A small porgy (*Lagodon rhomboides*) of the coasts of the United States from Cape Cod south. **b** The pigfish (*Orthopristis chrysopterus*). **c** A grunt (*Hæmulon parra*), found from Florida to Brazil. **d** A pinfish (*Diplodus holbrooki*).

sain'foin (*sān'foin*), *n.* [F., fr. *sain* wholesome (L. *sanus;* see SANE) + *foin* hay (L. *fœnum*) confused with *saint* sacred (L. *sanctus;* see SAINT).] **a** A European fabaceous perennial plant (*Onobrychis sativa*), with pinnate leaves and spicate pink flowers. It is widely cultivated in the Old World for hay and pasturage. **b** An American tick trefoil (*Meibomia canadensis*). *Canada.* **c** A western American fabaceous herb (*Psoralea onobrychis*). *Local, U. S.*

saint (*sānt*; *unaccented, as in Saint Agnes,* *sănt*), *n.* [ME. *saint, seint*, F. *saint*, fr. L. *sanctus* sacred, properly p. p. of *sancire* to render sacred by a religious act, to appoint as sacred; akin to *sacer* sacred. Cf. SACRED, SANCTITY, SANCTUM, SANCTUS.] **1.** A person who is sanctified or consecrated; a holy or godly person; one characterized by, or eminent for, piety and virtue or purity and uprightness of life; esp., one regenerated and sanctified or undergoing sanctification; a true Christian, as being redeemed and consecrated to God. In the Old Testament *saint* is applied to any Israelite as one of the chosen people of God, and in the New Testament to any member of a Christian church.
2. One of the spirits of the blessed departed in heaven.
3. *Eccl.* One generally or officially recognized or acknowledged as preëminent for consecration, holiness, and piety; esp., such a one who is canonized by the church. Abbr. *St.* The title *Saint* was first given to the apostles, the Virgin Mary, and the martyrs, and later in the Eastern Church and in the Roman Catholic Church came to be conferred by the process of canonization (which see). It is also given to certain angels.

PRINCIPAL SAINTS' DAYS.

* Indicates information in the Vocabulary.
** Indicates information in the Biographical Dictionary.
☞ The entries are numbered, by the figures immediately before them, for reference from the calendar below; when two dates are given the church observing the least on the second date is indicated in parentheses.

(1) **Agatha,** Feb 12, or 5 (Angl. Ch.), Sicilian virgin martyr (251); (2) **Agnes,** Jan. 21 *; (3) **Alban,** June 22, or 17 (Angl Ch.)**; (4) **All Saints,** Nov. 1; (5) **Alphege,** April 19, Abp. of Canterbury and martyr (1012); (6) **Ambrose,** Dec. 7, or April 4 (Angl. Ch.) **, (7) **Anastasius,** Jan. 22, Bp. of Rome (398-402); (8) **Andrew,** Nov 30, one of the twelve apostles; (9) **Ann(e),** *or* **Anna,** July 26, or 25 (East. Ch.) *; (10) **Anselm,** April 21 **; (11) **Anthony** of Padua, June 13 **; (12) **Athanasius,** May 2 **; (13) **Augustine** of Canterbury, May 28, or 26 (Angl. Ch.) **; (14) **Augustine** of Hippo, Aug. 28 **; (15) **Barnabas,** June 11 *; (16) **Bartholomew,** Aug. 24, or June 11 (East. Ch.) *; (17) **Basil,** June 14 **; (18) **Bede, Venerable,** May 27 **; (19) **Benedict,** March 21, or 14 (East. Ch.) **; (20) **Bernard,** Aug. 20 **; (21) **Blasius,** *or* **Blase,** Feb. 3, or 11 (East. Ch.), Armenian bishop and martyr (c. 316); (22) **Bonaventure** (-ra), July 14 **; (23) **Boniface,** June 5 **; (24) **Catherine** of Alexandria, Nov 25 **; (25) **Catherine of Siena,** April 30, lived 1347-80; (26) **Cecilia,** Nov. 22 *; (27) **Chad,** March 2, Eng. bishop, d 672; (28) **Chrysostom, John,** Jan. 27, and (East. Ch.) also Nov. 13 **; (29) **Clement** of Rome, Nov 23, or 24 (East. Ch.) *; (30) **Crispin,** Oct. 25 *; (31) **Cyprian,** Sept 16, or 26 (Angl. Ch.) *; (32) **Cyril** of Alexandria, Feb. 9 **; (33) **Cyril** of Jerusalem, March 20 **; (34) **Cyril,** July 5, Gr. missionary to the Slavs, 9th cent.; (35) **David,** March 1 **; (36) **Denis,** *or* **Denys,** Oct. 9 *; (37) **Dominic,** Aug 4 **; (38) **Dunstan,** May 19 **; (39) **Edmund,** Nov. 20 **; (40) **Edward** (the Martyr), March 18 **; (41) **Elizabeth of Hungary,** Nov 19, princess and landgravine of Thuringia; (42) **Etheldreda,** June 23, or Oct. 17 (Angl Ch.), Northumbrian queen and abbess, d 679; (43) **Fabian,** Jan. 20, or Aug. 5 (East Ch.), Bp. of Rome and martyr; (44) **Francis of Assisi,** Oct. 4 **; (45) **Francis de (of) Sales,** Jan. 29 **; (46) **Francis Xavier,** Dec. 3 **; (47) **Gabriel,** March 18, or July 13 (East. Ch.) *; (48) **George,** April 23 *; (49) **Giles,** Sept. 1, anchorite of 7th (?) cent.; (50) **Gregory** (the Great), March 12, or 11 (East. Ch.) **; (51) **Hilary** (of Poitiers), Jan. 14, or 13 (Angl Ch.)**; (52) **Hugh** (of Lincoln), Nov. 17, bishop of Lincoln, d. 1200; (53) **Ignatius,** Feb 1 **; (54) **Ignatius Loyola,** July 31 **; (55) **Irenæus,** June 28 **; (56) **James,** July 25 *; (57) **James** (with Philip), May 1 *; (58) **Jerome,** Sept. 30 **; (59) **John,** Dec. 27 *; (60) **John Baptist** (Nativity of), June 24 *; (61) **Joseph,** March 19 *; (62) **Jude** (with Simon), Oct. 28, see JUDAS, 5 a *; (63) **Lambert,** Sept. 17, Bp of Maastricht and martyr (709); (64) **Laurence,** Aug. 10 **; (65) **Leonard,** Nov. 6, Frankish deacon, d. 559; (66) **Lucian,** Jan. 7, or 8 (Angl. Ch.), Roman missionary in Gaul and martyr (290); (67) **Lucy,** Dec. 13, virgin martyr of Alexandria, c 304; (68) **Luke,** Oct. 18 *; (69) **Margaret,** July 20, or 17 (East. Ch., **Marina**), virgin martyr of Antioch, 3d cent.; (70) **Margaret** of Scotland, June 10 **; (71) **Mark,** April 25 *; (72) **Martin** of Tours, Nov. 11, Bp. of Tours, 4th cent.; (73) **Mary** the Virgin, many days in Roman Catholic calendar, but esp., the Purification, Feb. 2, the Annunciation, March 25, the Assumption, Aug 15, and Immaculate Conception, Dec. 8 — in the Anglican calendar the first two only are observed with special services *; (74) **Mary Magdalene,** July 22, see MARY, 2 c *; (75) **Matthew,** Sept 21 *; (76) **Matthias,** Feb. 24 *; (77) **Methodius** (with Cyril), July 5, Gr. missionary to the Slavs, 9th cent.; (78) **Michael** [Angl. Ch.) and **All Angels,** Sept. 29 *; (79) **Nicholas,** Dec. 6, Bp. of Myra **; (80) **Nicomede,** June 1, Roman priest and martyr, 90; (81) **Patrick,** March 17 **; (82) **Paul** (Conversion of), Jan. 25 *, (83) **Perpetua,** March 7, female martyr of Carthage, c. 203; (84) **Peter,** *or* (R. C. Ch.) **Peter and Paul,** June 29, see PETER AND PAUL *; (85) **Philip** (with (57) James), May 1 *; (86) **Polycarp,** Jan. 26 *; (87) **Prisca,** Jan. 18, Roman female martyr, c. 270; (88) **Raphael.** Oct. 24 *; (89) **Remi,** *or* **Remy** [L. *Remigius*], Oct. 1 **; (90) **Richard,** April 3, Bp of Chichester, d. 1253; (91) **Sebastian.** Jan. 20, Roman soldier and martyr, c. 288; (92) **Simon** (with Jude), Oct. 28 *; (93) **Stephen,** Dec. 26 *; (94) **Stephen** of Hungary, Sept. 2 **; (95) **Swithun,** *or* **Swithin,** July 15 (Angl. Ch.), Bp. of Winchester, d. 862; (96) **Sylvester,** *or* **Silvester,** Dec. 31, Bp. of Rome, 4th cent.; (97) **Thomas,** Dec. 21 *; (98) **Thomas Aquinas,** March 7 **; (99) **Thomas** of Canterbury, Dec. 29, see BECKET **; (100) **Timothy,** Jan. 24 *; (101) **Titus,** Feb 6 *; (102) **Valentine,** Feb. 14, Roman martyr, c. 270; (103) **Vincent,** Jan. 22, Span martyr, 304; (104) **Vincent de (of) Paul,** July 19 **

CALENDAR OF PRINCIPAL SAINTS' DAYS.

The left-hand (ionic) figures give the days of the month; the right-hand figures, the numbers just before the entries in the list above.

Jan.	Feb	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.
7-66	1-53	1-35	3-90	1-57,	1-80	5-34,	4-37	1-49	1-89	1-4	3-46
8-66	2-73	2-27	4-6	85	5-23	77	5-43	2-94	4-44	6-65	6-79
13-51	3-21	7-98,	19-5	2-12	10-70	13-47	10-64	16-31	9-36	11-72	7-6
14-51	5-1	83	21-10	19-38	11-15,	14-22	15-73	17-63	17-42	13-28	8-73
18-87	6-101	11-50	23-48	26-13	16	15-95	20-20	21-75	18-88	17-32	13-67
20-43,	9-32	12-53	25-71	27-18	13-11	17-69	24-16	26-21,	24-88	19-15	21-97
91	11-21	14-19	30-25	28-13	14-17	19-104	28-14	29-78	25-30	20-39	26-93
21-2	12-1	17-81			17-3	20-69		30-58	28-62,	22-26	27-59
22-7,	14-102	18-47,			22-3	22-74			92	23-29	29-99
103	24-76	40			23-42	25-56,				24-29	31-96
24-100		19-61			24-60	9				25-24	
25-82		20-33			28-55	26-9				30-8	
26-86		21-19			29-84	31-54					
27-28		25-73									
29-45											

NOTE. The Book of Common Prayer provides special services for 4, 8, 15, 16, 56, 57, 59, 60, 62, 68, 71, 73, 75, 76, 78, 82, 84, 85, 92, 93, and 97.

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gouin (from the native South American name).] A marmoset, esp of the genus *Callithrix*.
sago plant. The cuckoopint.
sago tree. The coontie.
sagu. + SAGO.
sa-gueir'. Var. of SAGWIRE.
‖ **sa'guin** (*sä'gĕn*), *n.* [Tag. *sagmg, saguing.*] The banana. *Phil. I.*
sa'gum + SAGO
sa'gum (*sā'gŭm*), *n.*; *pl.* -GA (-gȧ). [L. *sagum, sagus;* cf Gr. σάγος; prob. of Celtic origin. Cf SAY a kind of serge.] *Rom. Antiq.* The military cloak
sa-gu'ran (*sä-gōō'rän*), *n.*; *pl.* -RANES (*sä'gōō-rä'nās*). [Apparently Tagalog from the word for *sago.* Cf. SAGO.] A textile of the fiber of leaves of the buri palm, used for packing. *Phil. I.*
sa-gwire' (*sä-gwīr'*), *n.* [Pg. *sagueiro* sago palm. See SAGO.] The gomuti palm; hence, toddy, or palm wine. *Colloq., India.*
sah. Obs. pret. of SEE
sah, sa'ha. Vars of SAA. See MEASURE.
Sa'ha-de'va (*sä'h ȧ-d ĕ'v ȧ*), *n.* [Skr. *Sahadēva.*] See MAHABHARATA. [*Bib.*]
Sa'ha-du'tha (*sä'hȧ-dū'thȧ*), *n.* Of or pert. to the Sahara desert
Sa-har'ic (*sȧ-hăr'ĭk*), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sahara desert
sahe. + SAW.
Sa'hi-bah (*sä'ē-bȧ*), *n.* [See SAHIB.] Lady; mistress. *India.*
sah'lite (*sä'līt*). Var. of SALITE
Sa'ho (*sä'hō*), *n.* One of a tribe of Afars. [SOUCAR.]
sah'ras (*sä'rȧs*). Var. of SARUS.
saht, sahte. + SAUGHT.
sa-hua'ro (*sä-hwä'rō*). Var. of SAGUARO.
sa-hu'ca bean (*sä-hōō'kȧ*). Soy bean.
sah'u-kar (*sä'ōō-kär*). Var. of SOUCAR.
sai. + SAY; obs. pret. of SEE.
saia. + CHAYA.
sai'ad. Var. of SAYID.
‖ **sai'bling** (*sī'blĭng*), *n.* [Dial. G.] **a** A char (*Salvelinus alpinus*) of mountain streams of Europe. **b** The Sunapee trout.
saice (*sīs*) Var of SYCE.
said Var. of SAYID.
sai'dle (*sā'd'l*). Scot. var. of SADDLE.
saie. + SAY.
saie. Obs. pret. of SEE.
saif. + SAFE, SAVE.
saifly. + SAFELY.
saig (*sāg*, *sēg*). Dial. Eng. var. of SAY, *n.* & *v.*
saigh (*sā*). Dial. Eng. pret. of SEE.
saih. + *saw*, pret. of SEE.
saik + SAKE.
saikles, saikless. + SACKLESS.
saikyr. + SAKER.
sail, *v. i.* [OF. *sailler* to leap, to dance.] To dance. *Obs.*
sail, *v. t.* To assail. *Obs.*
sail'a-ble, *a.* Navigable.
saild. Sailed. *Ref. Sp.*
saile. + SALE, hall.
sailed (*sāld*), *a.* Having sails.
sailf + SAFE.
sail fluke. The whiff.
sail gang. *Fisheries.* A seine gang of a sailing vessel.
sail hook *Sail Making.* A small hook used to hold the cloth.
saill. + SALE; SEAL, *v.*
sail'less, *a.* See -LESS.
sailly. + SAIL, to dance.
sail'or-iz'ing (-īz'ĭng), *n.* The practice or act of sailing, esp. as a seaman; the work of a sailor.
Sailor King. William IV., king (1830-37) of England; — so called from his service in the navy.
sail'or-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sail'or-man, *n.* Sailor; seaman.
sailor plant Beefsteak saxifrage.
sailor's housewife. A ditty-bag.
sailour, *n.* [OF. *sailleor.*] A dancer. *Obs.* [SAIL.]
sail'-o'ver, *n. Arch.* = OVER-SAILRIFE, *a.* Full of sails or ships. *Obs. Scot.*
sail'y (*sāl'ĭ*), *a.* Like a sail. *R.*
sail'ye, *n. & v.* [See ASSAIL.] Assail; essay. *Obs. Scot.*
saim (*sām*; *sēm*), *n.* [OF. *sam, sam,* LL. (assumed) *sagimen,* for L. *sagina* a fattening.] Grease; fat. — *v. t.* To grease.
— **saim'y,** *a. All Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
sai'mi-ri (*sī'mĭ-rĭ*), *n.* [Tupi *sai-merim,* lit., little monkey.] A titi, or squirrel monkey. **b** [*cap.*] The genus consisting of the typical squirrel monkeys. *Chrysothrix* is a synonym.
sain. + SAY, *v.*
sain + *seen*, p. p. of SEE.
sain, *n.* [OF. *cent.*] Girdle. *Obs.*
sain (*sān*), *v. t.* [ME. *semen, saumen,* AS. *segnian,* fr L. *signare,* cf. OF. *seignier,* fr L. *signare.* See SIGN, *v* & *n.*] To cross (one's self); to sanctify; consecrate; to bless against evil influence. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
sain, *n.* Blessing. *Obs.*
sainct. + SAINT.
saind (*sēnd*). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SEND.
‖ **sain'doux'** (*sĕn'dōō'*), *n.* [F.] Hog's grease; lard.
sainer + SEINER.
saint. + CENT.
saint, *n.* = CENT, a game. *Obs.*
saint, *a.* [F.] Sanctified; holy; sacred. *Now Rare.* — **Saint Graal,** the Holy Grail. See 1st

Saint Agnes's Eve, the evening of January 20, esp. celebrated by women. On this night, according to popular superstition, a maiden might by fulfilling certain conditions have a revelation as to her future husband. — **St.-Agnes's-flower**, the snowflake. — **St. Andrew's cross.** **a** A cross shaped like the letter X. See CROSS, *Illust.*, 9. **b** Also *St.-Andrew's-cross.* A North American hypericaceous plant (*Ascyrum crux-andreæ*), the petals of which have the form of a Saint Andrew's cross. — **St. Anthony's cross**, a T-shaped cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*, 10. — **St. Anthony's fire**, erysipelas, which was popularly supposed to have been cured by the intercession of St. Anthony. — **St.-Anthony's-nut**, the groundnut *Conopodium denudatum*. It is so called because St. Anthony was once a swineherd. — **St.-Anthony's-rape**, *or* **St.-Anthony's-turnip**, the bulbous crowfoot. — **St. Au'gus-tine grass** (ô'gŭs-tēn). **a** A perennial much-branched creeping grass (*Stenotaphrum americanum*) of the southern United States, valuable as a sand binder and sod grass. **b** The somewhat similar grass *Manisuris rugosa*. — **St.-Barbara's-cress**, the herb Barbara. — **St.-Bar'na-by's-this'tle** (bär'nə-bĭz), a kind of knapweed (*Centaurea solstitialis*) flowering about St. Barnabas's Day. — **St. Bartholomew, Massacre of.** See under MASSACRE. — **St.-Benedict's-thistle**, the blessed thistle. — **St.-Ben'net's-herb'** (bĕn'ĕts; -ĭts), the herb bennet. — **St. Ber'nard's-li'y** (bûr'närdz), an Old World liliaceous plant (*Anthericum liliago*), with long recurved linear leaves and a raceme of greenish white flowers. — **St. Brandan's Island.** See ISLAND OF ST. BRANDAN. — **St.-Bru'no's-li'y** (broo'nōz), a European alpine liliaceous plant (*Paradisea liliastrum*) somewhat resembling the asphodel. — **St.-Catharine's-flower**, the love-in-a-mist. — **St.-Christopher's-herb**, the herb Christopher. — **St. Croix' sand'stone'** (kroi') [from the *St. Croix* River, between Minnesota and Wisconsin], *Geol.*, a Cambrian formation of Minnesota, the equivalent of a part of the Potsdam. — **St.-Cuthbert's-beads**, the fossil joints of crinoid stems. — **St. Cuthbert's duck**, the eider duck. — **St.-Dabeoc's-heath**, a European heatherlike plant (*Dabœcia polifolia*). — **St. Den'is red** (dĕn'ĭs; dē-nē'). See DYE. — **St. Dis'taff's Day** (dĭs'tăfs), Jan. 7, on which day women who have kept Christmastide until Twelfth-day (the 6th) return to their distaffs or ordinary occupation. — **St. El'mo's fire** *or* **light** (ĕl'mōz) [from the patron saint of sailors], a flamelike appearance sometimes seen in stormy weather at prominent points on a ship, particularly at the masthead and the yardarms, and also on land, as at the tops of trees or steeples. It is called also *corposant* (when double, a *double corposunt*, or *Castor and Pollux*), *Helena*, etc. It is of the nature of a brush discharge of electricity, reddish when positive, bluish when negative. Cf. CABIRI. — **St. Genevieve formation.** *Geol.* = GENEVIEVE. — **St. George's cross**, *Her.*, a Greek cross gules. — **St. George's duck**, the European sheldrake. *Local, Eng. & Scot.* — **St. George's ensign**, a red cross on a white field with a union jack in the upper corner next the mast; the distinguishing badge of ships of the royal navy of England. — **St. George's flag**, a smaller flag resembling the ensign, but without the union jack. It is used in the English navy as the sign of the presence and command of an admiral. — **St.-George's-herb**, the valerian. — **St.-George's-mushroom**, the horse mushroom (*Agaricus arvensis*); also, *A. gambosus*. — **St. Go'bain' glass** (săN gō'băN'), a fine variety of soda-lime plate glass, so called from St. Gobain in France, the place of its manufacture. — **St. Grouse's Day**, Aug. 12, on which day the season for grouse shooting opens in England; — facetiously so called. — **St. Guy's dance**, *Med.*, epidemic chorea. — **St. He-le'na black'-wood'** *or* **ebony** (hĕ-lē'nə), an extinct sterculiaceous tree of St. Helena (*Trochetia melanoxylon*) formerly much prized on account of its hard dark-colored wood. — **St. Helena pea**, a cultivated variety of the American wild bean *Phaseolus helicolus*. — **St. Helena tea**, a frankeniaceous shrub (*Beatsonia portulacifolia*), of St. Helena, its leaves being there used as a substitute for tea. — **St.-Ignatius's-bean**, the seed of a loganiaceous tree of the Philippines (*Strychnos ignatia*), resembling nux vomica. — **St.-James's-flower**, a perennial fabaceous plant (*Lotus jacobæus*) from the Cape Verde Islands, frequently cultivated for its dark purple and yellow flowers. — **St.-James's-lily**, the jacobæa lily. — **St. James's Palace**, the London residence of the British sovereigns from William III. to the accession of Victoria in 1837. It is now used for levees and drawing-rooms. The **Court of St. James's** continues to be the official designation of the British court. — **St. James's shell**, the pilgrim shell. — **St.-James's-wort**, the common ragwort (*Senecio jacobæa*). — **St.-John's-bread.** **a** See CAROB. **b** Ergot; — sometimes so called by children. — **St. John's dance**, *Med.*, epidemic chorea. — **St. John's evil**, *Med.*, epilepsy. — **St. John's fire**, *Teut. Folklore*, a fire lighted on the night of St. John Baptist's Day (June 24) to ward off sickness and ill luck. Cf. NEEDFIRE, 1. — **St.-John's-lilly**, the white-flowered plant *Crinum americanum* of the southern United States. See CRINUM. — **St.-John's-wort**, any plant of the genus *Hypericum*. The large-flowered species (*H. ascyron*) is often distinguished as the *great St.-John's-wort*. — **St.-Joseph's-lily**, the white garden lily (*Lilium candidum*). — **St. Julian plum** (jōōl'yăn), a French variety of plum often used as a stock for grafting. — **St. Lawrence skiff.** [From the *St. Lawrence* River.] See SKIFF, 3. — **St. Leger, the** (sānt lĕj'ēr; sĭl'ĭn-jĕr), a race for three-year-old colts and fillies run annually in September at Doncaster, England, over a course 1 mile 6 furlongs 132 yards long.



Saint-John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum*). Reduced.

It was instituted in 1776 by Col. St. Leger. — **Saint Lu-cie' cher'ry** (lū-sē'), the mahaleb cherry. — **St. Lu-cie' grass**, a cultural variety of Bermuda grass. — **St. Luke's summer.** See INDIAN SUMMER. — **St. Martin's bird**, the hen harrier. *Brit.* — **St. Martin's evil**, drunkenness. — **St.-Martin's-flower**, an ornamental amaryllidaceous plant (*Alstræmeria pulchra*) with an umbel of variegated flowers. — **St. Martin's fowl**, the hen harrier. *Brit.* — **St.-Martin's-herb**, a small tropical American ochnaceous herb (*Sauvagesia erecta*). It is very mucilaginous and has been used as a demulcent. — **St. Martin's summer.** See INDIAN SUMMER. — **St.-Mary's-flower.** **a** The rose of Jericho. **b** Any pittosporaceous plant of the genus *Marianthus*. *Australia.* — **St.-Mary's-grass.** See GRASS, *Table I.* — **St.-Mary's-herb**, costmary. *Obs.* — **St.-Mary's-seed**, the sow thistle. *Obs.* — **St.-Mary's-thistle**, the lady's-thistle. *Obs.* — **St.-Mi'chael's-or'ange** (mī'kĕlz), a thin-skinned, seedless variety of orange. — **St. Nicholas's clerk** *or* **clergyman**, a highwayman or thief, St. Nicholas being the patron saint of thieves. *Obs. Cant.* — **St. Partridge's Day**, Sept. 1, when the season for partridge shooting opens in England; — so called facetiously. — **St.-Patrick's-cabbage**, the London pride. — **St. Patrick's cross**, a St. Andrew's cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*, 9. — **St. Patrick's Purgatory**, according to legend, an earthly purgatory set up by St. Patrick, or a place where God granted to him that the punishment of sinners might be seen, to give ocular proof to the Irish of the truth of his teachings. This legend is said to have been first made known to Europe through a work written by Henry of Saltrey (fl. 1150), an English Cistercian monk, who related the adventures and punishments (similar to those depicted by Dante) of Sir Owain, or Owen, a knight of King Stephen's court who descended into this purgatory. Its supposed entrance was located on an islet in Lough Derg, County Donegal, Ireland, and there is a cave there now known by this name. At an early date a church and an artificial cavern were constructed on the island, and it became a great place of pilgrimage in the Middle Ages. — **St.-Paul's-speedwell**, the thyme-leaved speedwell (*Veronica serpyllifolia*). — **St. Pe'ters-burg Declaration** (pē'tĕrz-bûrg). = *Declaration of St. Petersburg*, under DECLARATION. — **St. Peter's Chains**, *R. C. Ch.*, a festival, August 1, to commemorate the imprisonment of the apostle Peter. — **St. Peter's Chair.** *R. C. Ch.* **a** At Antioch, a festival, Feb. 22, in honor of the founding of the see of Antioch by the apostle Peter. **b** At Rome, a festival, Jan. 18, in honor of the founding of the see of Rome by the apostle Peter. — **St.-Peter's-corn**, one-grained wheat or small spelt (*Triticum monococcum*). — **St. Peter's fish**, the John Dory. — **St. Peter's keys.** **a** *Theol.* The keys or power of the keys. **b** The crossed keys in the papal arms. — **St. Peter's sandstone** [from the river now called the Minnesota], *Geol.*, an early Ordovician formation of Wisconsin and adjacent States. — **St.-Peter's-wort**, any of several plants: **a** Any hypericaceous plant of the genus *Ascyrum*. **b** The European related herb *Hypericum quadrangulum*. **c** The snowberry. **d** The primrose. — **St.-Peter's-wreath**, a shrubby spiræa (*Spiræa hypericifolia*), having long, slender branches covered with clusters of small white blossoms in spring. — **St. Re'gis Indian** (rē'jĭs), an Iroquois of Catholic settlements on the lower St. Lawrence, Mohawk in speech and mostly of that descent. They are expert basket makers. — **St.-Robert's-herb**, the herb Robert. — **St.-Swith'un's-apple**, *or* **St.-Swith'in's-apple** (swĭth'ŭnz; -ĭnz), an apple prematurely ripened from being worm-eaten. — **St. Swithun's**, *or* **Swithin's, Day**, July 15, observed as a festival in honor of St. Swithun, bishop of Winchester, England (852–862). He was not canonized by the church, but only in popular tradition. — **St. Sylvester's Eve**, the night of Dec. 31, a day observed in many countries as a festival in honor of St. Sylvester, bishop of Rome (314–335). — **St. Ul'lo-a's bow** *or* **circle** (ŭl'ō-əz), a fog bow. — **St. Ul'mo's fire** (ŭl'mōz), St. Elmo's fire. — **St. Val'en-tine's Day** (văl'ĕn-tīnz), Feb. 14, observed as a festival in honor of St. Valentine, a Christian martyr of the 3d century. It was a very old notion that on this day birds begin to mate. The custom of sending love tokens at this time has no actual connection with the saint, whose name was probably introduced through some mistake. — **St. Vincent arrowroot.** [From the island of *St. Vincent.*] = TOUS-LES-MOIS. — **St. Vi'tus's dance** (vī'tŭs-ĭz), *Med.*, chorea, — so called from the supposed cures wrought on intercession to this saint.

saint (sānt), *v. t.*; SAINT'ED, SAINT'ING. **1.** To bless. *Obs.*

God *saint* thee, good monk, with all my heart. *Bale.*

2. To make a saint of; to enroll among the saints by an official act, as of the Pope; to canonize; to give the title or reputation of a saint to (some one).

3. To address or salute as saint. *Rare.*

saint, *v. i.* **1.** To play the hypocrite. *Obs. Towneley Pl.*

2. To act or live as a saint; — often with *it*. See IT, 6.

Saint Andrew. **1.** A Scottish gold coin first issued by Robert II. (1371–90) and then worth five shillings; — so called from the saint's effigy on the reverse.

2. See ORDER, *n.*, 1.

Saint Ber-nard' (bĕr-närd'). One of a breed of large, handsome dogs celebrated for strength and sagacity, formerly bred chiefly at the Hospice of St. Bernard in Switzerland, but now common in Europe and America. There are two races, smooth-coated and rough-coated, both of them mainly reddish or yellowish brown and white in color.



St. Bernard.

saint'ed (sān't'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Sacred; holy; consecrated.

2. Holy; pious; virtuous; consecrated. *Shak.*

3. Canonized; enrolled among the saints.

4. Entered into heaven; — a euphemism for *dead*.

saint'like' (sānt'līk'), *a.* **1.** Resembling a saint; saintly.

2. Suiting or befitting a saint; becoming to a saint.

saint'ly, *a.*; SAINT'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); SAINT'LI-EST. Like a saint; becoming to a holy person. "*Saintly* chastity." *Milton.*

Saint Nich'o-las (nĭk'ō-lăs). A bishop of Myra, Asia Minor (about 300 A. D.). He is the patron saint of Russia, and of seafaring men, thieves, virgins, and children. As the bearer of presents to children on Christmas Eve his name has been corrupted to *Santa Claus*.

Saint-pau'li-a (sānt-pô'lĭ-ə), *n.* [NL., after Baron Walter von *Saint Paul*, of Silesia, its discoverer.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of East African gesneraceous plants with nodding blue flowers having five or seven erect sepals, a nearly rotate bilabiate corolla, and two stamens. The species, *S. ionantha*, is the Usambara violet.

Saint'-Si-mo'ni-an (sānt'sī-mō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Count de St. Simon (1760–1825) or Saint-Simonianism. — *n.* A follower of St. Simon, or a believer in **Saint'-Si-mo'ni-an-ism** (-Iz'm), his socialistic system, in which the state owns all the property and the laborer is entitled to share according to the quality and amount of his work.

Sa'ite (sā'ĭt), **Sa-it'ic** (sā-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Saïticus*, Gr. Σαϊτικός, fr. Σάϊς Sais.] Of or pertaining to Sais, an ancient city of the Nile delta, which became the capital of Egypt under Psammetichus I., founder of the XXVIth Dynasty. It was the chief seat of the worship of Neith.

Sa'kai (sä'kī), *n.* An individual of a low race of the Malay Peninsula, probably representing an aboriginal population. They are of about Malay stature, but are of light color, and have fine wavy hair. Their language shows affinity to the Mon-Annam tongues. They have a rudimentary knowledge of agriculture and primitive manufactures. Cf. SEMANG.

sake (sāk), *n.* [ME. *sake* cause, also, lawsuit, fault, AS. *sacu* strife, a cause or suit at law; akin to D. *zaak* cause, thing, affair, G. *sache* thing, cause in law, OHG. *sahha*, Icel. *sök*, Sw. *sak*, Dan. *sag*, Goth. *sakjō* strife, AS. *sacan* to contend, strive, Goth. *sakan*, Icel. *saka* to contend, strive, blame, OHG. *sahhan*, MHG. *sachen* to contend, strive, defend one's right, accuse, charge in a lawsuit, and also to E. *seek*. Cf. SEEK.] **1.** *A.-S. Law.* A matter or cause in dispute between litigants; a cause in court; hence, the right to hold court and administer justice (in a given territory); — equiv. to the term *placitum* or *plea*, and chiefly used in **sake and soke.** See SOKE. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. Fault; blame; guilt. *Obs.*

3. Final cause; end; purpose of obtaining; cause; motive; concern; account; regard or respect; — used chiefly in such phrases as, *for the sake of*, *for his sake*, *for man's sake*, *for mercy's sake*, and the like; as, to commit crime for the *sake* of gain; to go abroad for the *sake* of one's health.

Moved with wrath and shame and ladies' *sake*. *Spenser.*
Knowledge is for the *sake* of man, and not man for the *sake* of knowledge *Sir W Hamilton.*

☞ The plural *sakes* is often used with a possessive plural. "For both our *sakes*." *Shak.*

sa'ke (sä'kĕ; -kĭ), *n.* [Jap. *sake.*] The chief alcoholic beverage of the Japanese, a kind of beer made by the fermentation of rice. It is usually drunk hot.

sa'ker (sā'kẽr), *n.* [F. *sacre* (cf. It. *sagro*, Sp. & Pg. *sacre*), fr. Ar. *çaqr* hawk.] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** A falcon (*Hierofalco cherrug*, syn. *Falco sacer*) used in falconry, native of southern Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. It resembles the Indian luggars and the American prairie falcon. Sometimes the female saker, which is larger than the male, is specif. called **sa'ker-et** (-ĕt). **b** The peregrine falcon. *Obs.*

2. *Mil.* A small piece of old-time artillery.

sa'ki (sä'kĭ, sä'kē'), *n.* [F., from *sakee winkee* in P. Browne's "Nat. Hist. of Jamaica," and this fr. Tupi *saguin.*] Any of several South American monkeys of the genus *Pithecia*, having a bushy nonprehensile tail and long hair which usually forms a beard on the chin and a ruff around the face.



sak'i-eh (säk'ĭ-ĕ) } *n.* [Ar. *sāqīah* **sak'i-yeh** (-ĭ-yĕ') } canal, trench.] A kind of water wheel used in Egypt for raising water from wells or pits in buckets attached to its periphery or to an endless rope.

Sak'ta (säk'tä; shäk'-), *n.* Also **Shak'ta** (shäk'tä). [Skr. *çākta.*] *Hinduism.* An adherent of Saktism; a worshiper of Sakti. The tastas are mere orgies of lust.

Sak'ti (säk'tē; *Skr.* shŭk'-), *n.* Also **Shak'ti** (shäk'tē; shŭk'tē). [Skr. *çakti.*] *Hinduism.* The female energy or principle. See SAKTISM; cf. DEVI, TANTRA.

White-headed Saki (*P. leucocephala*). (‡)

The rites of many of the Sak-

Cf. DEVI.

Sak'tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* Also **Shak'tism.** *Hinduism.* The worship of Sakti.

Saktism is based on the worship of the active producing principle (Prakriti) as manifested in one or other of the goddess wives of Siva (Durga, Kali, Parvati), the female energy, or Sakti, of the primordial male, Purusha or Siva. In this cult the various forces of nature are deified under separate personalities which are known as the divine mothers, or Matrigan. . . . The cult is supposed to have originated in East Bengal or Assam about the 5th century. *Census of India*, 1901.

GRAIL. *Obs.* — **Saint Monday**, Monday, on which day idle workmen spend their wages, received on Saturday, for liquor and amusements. *Colloq., Eng.*

Saint Befana. See BEFANA, LA.

St. Clare, Augustine (sānt klâr'). In Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the easy and good-natured father of Little Eva.

saint'dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

Saint É'mi'lion' (sĕN'-tā'mē'-yōN'). [From *Saint-Émilion*, near Libourne, France.] A kind of wine. See BORDEAUX, *n.*, 2.

saint'ess, *n.* Female saint. *R.*

Saint' Es'tèphe' (sĕN'-tĕs'tĕf'). [From *Saint-Estèphe*, France.] A kind of wine. See BORDEAUX, *n.*, 2.

saint'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

saint'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

saint'ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Character or quality of saints; also, pretense of holiness.

saintite. † SANCTITY.

Saint Jul'ien (sānt jōōl'yĕn; *F.* sĕN' zhü'lyĕN'). [From *Saint-Julien*, France.] A kind of wine. See BORDEAUX, *n.*, 2.

saint'li-ly (sānt'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SAINTLY.

saint'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Saint Louis [From *Saint Louis*, Missouri.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Mississippian system in the Mississippi River States. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

saint-ol'o-gist (sānt-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A writer of the lives of saints.

saint'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Saint'-Si'mon-ism (sĭ'mŭn-Iz'm), *n.* = SAINT-SIMONIANISM. [Simonian.]

Saint-Si'mon-ist. *n.* A Saint-simonian. † SANCTUARY.

saio. † SOY.

saip (sāp). Scot. var. of SOAP.

Sa-iph' (sä-ĭf'), *n.* [Ar. *saif al jabbār* sword of the giant.] See STAR.

saipheron. † SAFFRON.

sair, sairr. † SAYER. [of SAVOR.]

sair (*Scot.* sār). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SORE.

sair (sâr), *v. t.* & *i.* [See SERVE.] To serve; treat; provide; satisfy; suffice. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

saire. † SORE.

sairie. † SORRY

sair'ly (sâr'lĭ). Scot. var. of SORELY. [var. of SORRY.]

sair'y (sâr'Y). Scot. & dial Eng. var. of SYCE.

saise. † SEIZE.

saisen. † SEIZE.

saisine, saising. † SEIZIN.

Saisne, *n.* [OF.] A Saxon. *Obs.*

saison. † SEASON.

sait. † SEAT.

sait, *n.* [Cf. SEAT.] A court; also, an episcopal see. *Obs Scot.*

saith (sāth), 3d *pers. sing pres.* of SAY. *Archaic.*

saithe (sāth), *n.* [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *seiðr* a kind of fish; or cf. Gael. *saoidhean*] The coalfish, a. *Scot*

saitt. † SEAT.

Sai'va (sī'vä; shī'vä). *n.* Also **Shai'va.** [Skr. *Çaiva.*] *Hinduism.* A worshiper of Siva. The Saiva sects mostly represent decadent philosophies. — **Sai'vism** (-vĭz'm), *n*

saiyad. † SAYID.

sai'yid. Var. of SAYID.

saj, *n.* a (säj) [Ar. *sāj.*] The teak tree. *Arab.* **b** (sŭj) [Hind. *sa.*] An East Indian combretaceous tree (*Terminalia tomentosa*) or its wood.

sa-jene'. Var. of SAGENE. See MEASURE.

sa-jou (sä-jōō'; *F.* sä'zhōō'). [F., fr. Tupi *saó, saú, sahú.*] = SAPAJOU

sak. † SACK, SAKE.

Sa'ka-la'va (sä'kä-lä'vä), *n* See MALAGASY, *n.*, 1.

sake. † SACK, SHAKE.

sa'ke (sä'kē). Var. of SAKI

sakeber, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sakarāberi* plaintiff, accuser.] *O. Eng. Law* The prosecutor in an action of handhaving. [*Obs.*]

saked, *a.* [Cf. SAKE.] Guilty.

sa-keen' (sə-kēn'), *n.* [Hind. & Tibetan *skin, skyīn, sakin, tskin.*] An ibex (*Capra sibirica*) of the Himalayas.

sakelease, sakeles. † SACKLESS.

saker. † SACRE.

sakerfyse † SACRIFICE.

sakering. † SACRING

sak'ful, *a.* [Cf. SAKE.] Guilty; sinful. *Obs.*

sa'ki. Var. of SAKE.

‖ **sa'ki** (sä'kē; sō'kē), *n.* [Per., fr. Ar. *sāqī.*] Cupbearer.

sakke † SACK.

sakkeles. † SACKLESS.

sak'ket. † SACKET. [IEH.]

sak'ki-a (săk'ĭ-ä), *n.* = SAKsaklace, sakles. † SACKLESS.

Sak'ra (sŭk'rä; shŭk'rä), *n.* [Skr. *çakra*, lit., powerful.] *Hindu Myth.* A name of Indrasakre. † SACRE.

sakring. † SACRING.

sak'ti-ya (sŭk'tĭ-yä; sŭk'-), *n.* [Skr., of the same family and name.] *Hindu Law.* Any one of the three lineal ancestors (those standing in the 4th, 5th,

Sa-kun'ta-la (*sä-kōōn'tä-lä*; shä-), *or* **Sha-kun'ta-la** (shä-), *n.* [Skr. *Çakuntalā.*] The heroine and title of a famous Sanskrit drama by Kalidasa, translated into English by Sir William Jones (1789) and Sir Monier Monier-Williams (1853). Sakuntala, who has been married by a king, who met her while he was hunting in the forest, loses, while bathing in a pool, a ring which he has given her and by the sight of which he will remember her. It is found by a fisherman in a fish he has caught, and, when taken to the king, causes him to remember and go in search of Sakuntala, who has returned to the forest.

sal (săl), *n.* [L. See SALT.] *Chem. & Pharm.* Salt.

☞ For phrases see the *Vocabulary.*

sal (săl; sôl), *n., or* **sal tree.** [Hind. *sāl*, Skr. *çāla.*] An East Indian dipterocarpaceous timber tree (*Shorea robusta*); also, its light brown, close-grained hard wood, second only to teak in value.

sa-laam' (*sä-läm'*), *n.* Also **sa-lam'.** [Ar. *salām* peace, safety.] A salutation or compliment of ceremony in the East by word or act; an obeisance, performed by bowing very low and placing the right palm on the forehead.

sa-laam', *v. i. & t.* Also **sa-lam'.** To make or perform a salaam; to salute with a salaam.

sal'a-ble (săl'ä-b'l), *a.* [From SALE.] Capable of being sold; fit to be sold; marketable. — **sal'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **sal'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **sal'a-bly,** *adv.*

sal-ac'e-tol (săl-ăs'ē-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*salicylic* + *acet*one.] *Pharm.* A crystalline compound of salicylic acid and acetone, used as a substitute for salol.

sa-la'cious (*sä-lā'shŭs*), *a.* [L. *salax, -acis*, fond of leaping, lustful, fr. *salire* to leap. See SALIENT.] Having a propensity to venery; lustful; lecherous. — **sa-la'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **sa-la'cious-ness, sa-lac'i-ty** (-lăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sa-lac'tol (*sä-lăk'tōl*; -tŏl), *n.* [*salicylic* + *lactic* + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A mixture of the sodium salts of salicylic and lactic acids, used in diphtheria.

sal'ad (săl'ăd), *n.* [F. *salade*, prob. fr. Pr. *salada*; cf. OIt. *salata*, It. *insalata, salare* to salt; fr. L. *sal* salt. See SALT; cf. SLAW.] **1.** A preparation of herbs, vegetables, or fruit, as lettuce, celery, water cress, etc., usually dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, and pepper; as, tomato *salad.*

Leaves eaten raw are termed *salad.* *I. Watts.*

2. Herbs or vegetables for use as salad; — in the United States, used esp. of lettuce.

There sprouts a *salad* in the garden still. *Tennyson.*

3. A dish of chopped meat or fish, esp. chicken or lobster, mixed with lettuce or other vegetables, and seasoned with oil, vinegar, and other condiments; as, chicken *salad.*

salad burnet. The common garden burnet (*Sanguisorba sanguisorba*), sometimes eaten as a salad in Italy.

salad days. Days of youthful inexperience. *Shak.*

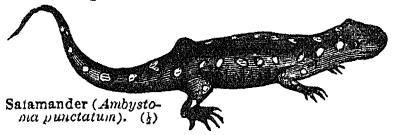
sal'ad-ing, *n.* Vegetables or herbs for salad. *Now Rare.*

salad rocket. A European yellow-flowered brassicaceous herb (*Eruca sativa*).

sal'ai tree (săl'ī). [Hind. & Bengali *salai.*] A balsameaceous tree (*Boswellia serrata*) of India, the resin of which is used as an incense and also medicinally. See BOSWELLIA, GUGAL **b.**

sal'al (săl'ăl), *n.* A small ericaceous shrub (*Gaultheria shallon*), of the Pacific coast of the United States. Its edible dark purple berry is about the size of a common grape.

sal'a-man'der (săl'ä-măn'dẽr), *n.* [ME. *salamandre*, F. *salamandre*, L. *salamandra*, Gr. σαλαμάνδρα; cf. Per. *samander, samandel.*] **1.** Any of numerous amphibians of the order Urodela, which superficially resemble lizards, but are scaleless, being covered with a soft, moist skin. Most of



Salamander (*Ambystoma punctatum*). (½)

them are small, and somewhat terrestrial when adult, living in moist, dark places, but the majority pass through an aquatic larval stage during which they breathe by gills. Certain chiefly aquatic forms are called *newts.* The salamanders are perfectly harmless and feed on aquatic worms, insects, and other small animals. The best-known European species is *Salamandra maculosa*, which is black with large yellow or orange blotches. Species of the genus *Amblystoma* are well-known American forms. Cf. HELLBENDER, 1, GIANT SALAMANDER. Salamanders were formerly believed by superstitious people to be able to live unharmed in fire.

2. In the theory of Paracelsus, a being inhabiting the element fire. Cf. 1st GNOME, SYLPH, UNDINE.

3. Any of various articles used in connection with the fire; as: **a** A culinary utensil of metal with a plate or disk, heated, and held over pastry, etc., to brown it. **b** A plasterer's stove. **c** A large poker. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*

4. *Metal.* A mass of unfused material in the hearth of a blast furnace, usually largely metallic iron, partially reduced ore, etc.; — called also *bear, sow,* or *shadruch.*

5 The pocket gopher (*Geomys tuza*) of the southeastern United States

sal'a-man'drine (săl'ä-măn'drĭn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a salamander; enduring fire. *Addison.*

sal am-mo'ni-ac (ă-mō'nĭ-ăk). *Chem. & Pharm.* Ammonium chloride, NH_4Cl, a white crystalline volatile substance having a sharp salty taste, obtained by neutralizing the ammoniacal liquor of gas works with hydrochloric acid, by subliming ammonium sulphate with common salt, etc. It is largely employed as a source of ammonia, as a reagent, and as an expectorant in bronchitis. It is so called because originally made from the soot from camel's dung at the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Africa.

sal'an-gane (săl'ăŋ-gān), *n.* [From *salamga, salangan,* name in Luzon, of Malay origin.] Any of several swifts producing the edible bird's nests (see under EDIBLE).

sal'a-ried (săl'ä-rĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of SALARY. Specif.: *a.* Receiving a salary; paid by a salary; having a salary attached; as, a *salaried* officer; a *salaried* office.

sal'a-ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *salarium* pension, stipend, orig., salt money, the money given to the Roman soldiers for salt, which was a part of their pay, fr. *salarius* belonging to salt, fr. *sal* salt: cf. F. *salaire.* See SALT.] The recompense or consideration paid, or stipulated to be paid, to a person at regular intervals for services; fixed regular wages, as by the year, quarter, or month; stipend.

O, this is hire and *salary,* not revenge. *Shak.*

Syn. — Stipend, pay, hire, allowance. See WAGES.

sal'a-ry, *v. t.*; -RIED (-rĭd); -RY-ING (-rĭ-ĭng). [Cf. F. *salarier.*] To pay, or agree to pay, a salary to; to attach a salary to; as, to *salary* a clerk or a position.

sale (săl), *n.* [AS. *sala*, akin to Icel. *sala* and E. *sell.* See SELL, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of selling; a contract whereby the absolute, or general, ownership of property is transferred from one person to another for a price, or sum of money, or, loosely, for any consideration; also, a contract for such transfer of ownership in the future or upon the future fulfillment of some condition (this latter being by some differentiated as an agreement to sell). The word *sale* is often specifically used of the sale of personal property, as usually in the phrase *the law of sales.* Cf. GIFT, *n.*, 3 **b.**

2. Opportunity of selling; demand; market.

They shall have a ready *sale* for them *Spenser*

3. Public disposal to the highest bidder; auction; also, exposure of goods in market. *Sir W. Temple.*

of sale, on s., for s., offered to be sold; in the market. — **on s. or return,** *Com.,* on approval. See under APPROVAL.

sa-le'ma (*sä-lā'mä*), *n.* [Pg. or Sp.] **a** A Florida and West Indian fish (*Archosargus unimaculatus*), similar to the sheepshead. **b** A food fish (*Kyphosus analogus*) of the west coast of Mexico, resembling the chopa blanca.

sal'ep (săl'ĕp), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *sahleb*, prob. a corruption of *tha'lab* fox, one Ar. name of the orchis signifying lit., fox's testicles; cf. Sp. *salep*, fr. Ar.] The dried tubers of any of various European species of *Orchis*, or of any of several East Indian orchids of the genus *Eulophia.* Salep contains a large proportion of bassorin, and some starch; it is used for food like tapioca, and also as a demulcent.

sal'e-ra'tus (săl'ē-rā'tŭs), *n.* [NL. *sal aëratus*; — because "fixed air" is evolved on treatment with acids. See SAL; AERATED.] Lit., aërated salt; potassium bicarbonate or sodium bicarbonate, now commonly the latter; cooking soda.

Sa-le'sian (*sä-lē'shăn*), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named after, St. Francis de Sales (1567–1622); as, *Salesian* Sisters, the nuns of the Order of the Visitation of Our Lady; *Salesian* Fathers, a Roman Catholic order of men founded by Don Bosco, a priest of Turin, in 1864, approved by Pius IX. in 1874. — *n.* A member of a Salesian order.

sales'man (sālz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*sale* + *man.*] One whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise. — **sales'man-ship,** *n.*

sales'room' (sālz'rōōm'), *n.* Also **sale'room'** (săl'-). A room in which sales are made; esp., an auction room.

sales'wom'an (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). A woman whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise.

sale'work' (săl'wûrk'), *n.* Work or things made for sale; hence, work done carelessly or slightingly. *Shak.*

Sa'li-an (sā'lĭ-ăn), *a. Rom. Relig.* Of or pert. to the Salii, or priests of Mars; as, *Salian* hymns; the *Salian* dance.

Sa'li-an, *a.* Denoting, or pert. to, a tribe of Franks who established themselves early in the 4th century on the river Sala (now Yssel); Salic. — *n.* A Salian Frank. See FRANK, *n.*, 1.

Sal'ic (săl'ĭk), *a.* [F. *salique*, fr. the *Salian* Franks, L. *Salii*, fr. the Germanic name, fr. the old name of the river Yssel in the Netherlands.] Of or pertaining to the Salian Franks, or the Salic law so called.

Salic law. **a** A code or compilation of the customary laws, chiefly relating to torts, crimes, and procedure, of the German tribes, including part of the laws of the Salian, or Merovingian, Franks. It was probably made near the end of the 5th century. **b** The provision of this law stating that "Of Salic land no portion shall come to a woman; but the whole of the inheritance of the land shall come to the male sex" (5th par., chap. 59); hence, the law or rule, consisting in an application of this law to succession to the crown, by which women were excluded from the throne in France in the contest for the French throne between Edward III. of England and Philip VI. of France in the 14th century and in Spain from 1714 to 1830.

Sal'i-ca'ce-æ (săl'ĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SALIX.] *Bot.* A family of dicœcious trees or shrubs (the willow family) constituting the order Salicales, and including only 2 genera, *Salix* and *Populus.* They have small apetalous flowers in aments. — **sal'i-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

sal'i-ce'tum (-sē'tŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -TUMS (-tŭmz), L. -TA (-tä). [L., fr. *salix* willow.] A collection or plantation of living willows; a willow arboretum.

sal'i-cin (săl'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *salix, -icis*, a willow: cf. F. *salicine.* See SALLOW the tree.] *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline glucoside, $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$, found in the bark and leaves of several species of willow (*Salix*) and poplar. On hydrolysis (by the enzyme emulsin or otherwise) it yields glucose and saligenin. It is used in medicine as an antipyretic, antirheumatic, and tonic.

sa-li'cion-al (*sä-lĭsh'ŭn-ăl*), *n.* [F., fr. L. *salix* willow.] *Music.* An organ reed stop of delicate stringlike tone.

Sal'i-cor'ni-a (săl'ĭ-kôr'nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *salicornia* kali, perh. fr. L. *sal* salt + *cornu* horn; cf. LL. *sal kali* alkali.] *Bot.* A small genus of fleshy maritime chenopodiaceous herbs having thick, jointed, leafless stems bearing the minute flowers immersed in the upper nodes, forming a spike. The utricle contains a single seed. The species, called *glasswort* or *marsh samphire*, are widely distributed.

sal'i-cyl (săl'ĭ-sĭl), *n.* [*salicin* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* The radical, $C_6H_4(OH)CO$, of salicylic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

sal'i-cyl'age (-sĭl'ăj), *n.* Treatment of articles of food or drink with salicylic acid in order to preserve them.

sal'i-cyl-al (săl'ĭ-sĭl-ăl) } *n.* [*salicylic* + *alde-*
sal'i-cyl-al'de-hyde(-ăl'dē-hīd) } *hyde.*] *Chem.* Salicylic aldehyde, $C_6H_4(OH)CHO$, a fragrant, colorless oil, reddening on exposure, found in the flowers of meadowsweet (*Spiræa*), and also got by oxidation of salicin, saligenin, etc.

sal'i-cyl-am'ide (-ăm'ĭd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* Salicylic amide, $C_6H_4(OH)CONH_2$, a colorless crystalline compound got by treating methyl salicylate with strong ammonia. It is used as a substitute for salicylic acid.

sal'i-cyl'ate (-sĭl'āt), *n.* A salt or ester of salicylic acid.

sal'i-cyl'ate (-āt), *v. t.* To treat with salicylic acid.

sal'i-cyl'ic (-sĭl'ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a white crystalline acid, $C_6H_4(OH)CO_2H$, formerly obtained by fusing salicin with potassium hydroxide, and now made in large quantities from phenol (carbolic acid) by action of carbon dioxide on heated sodium phenolate. It is used as an antiseptic, and in its salts in the treatment of rheumatism. Chemically, it is orthohydroxybenzoic acid. — **salicylic aldehyde.** See SALICYLAL.

sal'i-cyl'ide (săl'ĭ-sĭl'īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*salicylic* + anhydride.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $(OC_6H_4CO)_4$, got by condensation of four molecules of salicylic acid in presence of phosphorus trichloride; — called also *tetrasalicylide*, as disting. from the condensation products *disalicylide*, $(C_7H_4O_3)_2$, and *polysalicylide*, $(C_7H_4O_2)_x$.

sal'i-cyl'ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Med.* The condition produced by the excessive use of salicylic acid or salicylates.

sal'i-cy-lu'ric (-sĭ-lū'rĭk), *a.* [*salicyl* + *uric.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, an acid, $C_9H_9O_4N$, found in the urine after the administration of salicylic acid. It is a salicyl derivative of glycocoll. Cf. HIPPURIC.

sa'li-ence (sā'lĭ-ĕns) } *n.* [See SALIENT.] **1.** Quality or
sa'li-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } state of being salient.

2. That which is salient; a projection.

3. That which commands attention as prominent, striking, or noteworthy; as, lack of poetic *saliency.*

sa'li-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *saliens, -entis*, p. pr. of *salire* to leap: cf. F. *saillant.* See SALLY, *n. & v. i.*] **1.** Moving by leaps or springs; leaping; bounding; jumping.

2. Shooting out or up; springing; projecting.

He had in himself a *salient,* living spring of generous and manly action. *Burke.*

3. Hence, forcing itself on the attention; prominent; conspicuous; noticeable; as, one's *salient* traits.

4. Projecting outwardly; as, a *salient* angle; — opp. to *reëntering.* See BASTION, *Illust.*

5. *Her.* Represented in a leaping position, which is unlike *rampant* in having both hind feet on the ground.



Lion Salient.

Syn. — See PROMINENT.

and 6th degrees of remoteness) to whom is made the offering of the lepa, or the person who makes the offering.

Sak'ya-mu-ni (săk'yä-mōō-nĕ; shăk'-), *n.* Also **Shak'ya-mu-ni.** [Skr. *Çākyamuni.*] A name of Gautama Buddha.

sal. + SHALL.

Sal (săl). Var. of ZAL.

Sal. *Abbr.* Salomon.

‖ **sa'la** (sä'lä), *n.* [Sp.] The large room or hall in the front part of a house.

Sa'la (sā'lä). *Bib.*

‖ **sa-laam'** **a-lei'kum** (*sä-läm' ä-lā'kōōm*). [Ar. *salām 'aleikum* peace upon you.] Peace be unto or with you; — a Mohammedan salutation.

salaam convulsion. A form of convulsion in children in which the head and upper body are repeatedly bent forward.

sal'ab. Var. of SALEP. [*Bib.*]

Sal'a-bo'ni (*sä'lä-bō'nē*). *D.*

Sal'a-bo'nite (-nīt). *D. Bib.*

‖ **sal ab-sin'thi-i** (săl ăb-sĭn'thĭ-ĭ). [NL.] Salt of wormwood.

‖ **sal a'ce-to-sel'læ** (*sä'sē-tō-sĕl'ē*). [NL.] Salt of sorrel.

sa'la-co't' (*sä'lä-kō'tĕ*), *n.* [Tag.] A large native hat woven from strips of cane or from palm leaves. *Phil. I.*

sa-la'dang (*sä-lä'dăŋ*), *n.* [Native name on Limoen River, Sumatra, is *saladang*, in parts of Borneo, *seladang.*] **a** The gaur. *India.* **b** The Indian tapir. See TAPIR. *Sumatra.*

salade Var. of SALLET. [ad

‖ **sa'lade'** (*sä'lăd'*), *n.* [F.] Salad.

sa'la-de'ro (*sä'lä-thā'rō*; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A salting place; esp., an establishment for producing salted and jerked meats.

salad oil. Olive oil.

salad tree. The redbud. [TUS.]

sal'æ-ra'tus. Var. of SALERATUS.

sa'la-gra'ma (*sä'lä-grä'mä*), *n.* [Skr. *çālagrāma.*] In India, a fossil ammonite supposed by the Hindus to be a representative of Vishnu.

Sa'lah (sā'lä). *Bib.*

Sal'a-i (săl'ā-ī). *D. Bib.*

sal alembroth. *Old Chem.* = ALEMBROTH. [LAAM.

sa-lam' (*sä-läm'*). Var. of SALAAM (*sä'lăm*), *n.* [Ar., payment in advance.] *Moham. Law.* A form of sale in which the price is paid at once, but delivery is or may be deferred, used to secure loans with the interest.

sal'a-man'da-rin (*săl'ä-măn'dä-rĭn*), *n. Chem.* A leucomaine from a salamander.

sal'a-man'der's hair *or* **wool.** A species of asbestos. *Obs.*

sal'a-man'dra (-măn'drä), *n.* [L.] **1.** A salamander. *Obs.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of amphibians formerly including most salamanders, but now limited to *S. maculosa* of Europe, and a few other Old World species. It is the type of a family, Sal'a-man'dri-dæ (-drĭ-dē).

salamandre. + SALAMANDER.

sal'a-man'dri-form (-măn'drĭ-fôrm), *a. Zool.* Shaped like a salamander.

sal'a-man'droid (-droid), *a.* [*salamander* + *-oid.*] Like, or pert. to, the salamanders.

‖ **sal a-ma'rum** (*ă-mā'rŭm*; 115). [L., bitter salt.] Epsom salt.

‖ **sa-la'mat** (*sä-lä'mät*), *interj.* [Tag.] An exclamation of gratitude or welcome. *Phil. I.*

sa-lam'ba (*sä-lăm'bä*), *n.* [Tag. *salambao.*] In the Orient, a large net mounted on a raft for use in sea fishing.

‖ **sa-la'me** (*sä-lä'mē*), *n.; pl.* SALAMI (-mē). [It. Cf. SALMAGUNDI.] Salt meat; sausage.

salamich, *n.* Salamander. *Obs.*

Sa-la'mi-el (*sä-lā'mĭ-ĕl*). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*

Sal'a-mi'na (*săl'ä-mī'nä*). *D.*

Sal'a-min'i-an (*săl'ä-mĭn'ĭ-ăn*), *a.* Of Salamis, in Cyprus.

salamon. + SALOMON. [*Indian.*

salampore, *n. Chem.* A chintz. *Obs.*

saland. + SAILING.

Sa-lan'gi-dæ (*sä-lăn'jĭ-dē*), *n. pl.* [NL., fr Gr. σάλαγξ (Hesychius), name of a fish.] *Zool.* See ICHTHYA. **sa-lan'gid** (-jĭd), *n.*

‖ **sa'la-pi'** (*sä'la-pē'*), *n.* [Tag.] Money; coin. *Phil. I.*

sa-la'ri-an (*sä-lā'rĭ-ăn*; 115), *a.* [L. *salarius.*] Of or pertaining to salt. *Obs.*

sa-la'ri-at'ed, *a.* Salaried. *Obs.*

sal armoniak + SAL AMMONIAC

sal'a-ry, *a.* [L. *salarius.*] Saline. *Obs.* [*Bib.*

Sal'a-thi (*săl'ä-thī*). *D. Bib.*

sa-leb'ri-ty, *n.* Salebrosity. *Obs.*

sa'le-bros'i-ty (*sā'lē-brŏs'ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* Roughness; ruggedness. *Obs.*

sal'e-brous (*săl'ē-brŭs*), *a.* [L. *salebrosus*, fr. *salebra* a rugged road, fr. *salire* to leap.] Rough; rugged. *Obs.*

Sal'e-cha (*săl'ē-kä*). *D. Bib.*

sal'ee-man (*săl'ē-măn*). Var. of SALLEE-MAN.

sa'le-le (*sä'lē-lā*), *n.* A large swift fish (*Kuhlia rupestris*) of the Samoan rivers, resembling the black bass. Cf. KUHLIDÆ.

salem + SALAAM.

Sa'lem (*sā'lĕm*). *Bib.*

sa'lem-ase' (*sā'lĕm-ās'*). See PETROGRAPHY. [*D. Bib.*

Sa-le'moth (*sä-lē'mŏth*; -mŏth). **salempoory.** + SALAMPORE.

‖ **sal e-ni'x'um** (*ē-nī'ksŭm*). [NL.] a Acid potassium sulphate, used as an aperient. b Acid sodium sulphate.

salens. Prob., obs var. of SOLEN.

sale'-o'ver, *n. Arch.* = OVERSAIL. [glasswort.

saleratus weed. The common

sa-lere', *n.* [F. *salière.*] A saltcellar. *Obs.* [SALES.

sales account. = ACCOUNT

sales bill, *or* **sales bill of exchange.** *Com.* A bill drawn on the buyer of goods on account of their purchase price.

sales'la'dy, *n.* A saleswoman. *Cant, U. S.* [of SALAD.

sal'et. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

salet, salette. + SALLET.

salew. + SALLOW, willow; SALUE.

sale'wares', *n pl.* Merchandise. *Obs.* [live stock is sold.

sale'yard', *n.* A yard in which

salf, salfe. + SAFE, *a.*

salfe. + SALVE. [CONDUCT.

salfecundight. + SAFE

sal'fem-ane' (*săl'fĕm-ān'*), *n. Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY. —

sal-fem'ic (*săl-fĕm'ĭk*), *a.*

salge. + SAGE, *n.*, herb.

salge, salghe. + SALLOW, willow.

‖ **sal gem'ma** (*jĕm'mä*). [NL.] *Old Min.* Rock salt, esp. when quite pure. [*Obs or Her.*

sa'li-ant, *a.* Var. of SALIENT.

saliaunce, *n.* [See SALLY; cf. SALIENCE, ASSAIL.] Sally; onslaught. *Obs.* [RAPHY.

sal'ic (*săl'ĭk*), *a.* See PETROG-

sal'ic, *a.* Leaping; frisky. Cf. SALACIOUS. *Obs.*

Sal'i-ca'les (-ĭ-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] See SALICACEÆ.

sal'i-cet (*săl'ĭ-sĕt*), *n.* = SALICIONAL.

sal'i-cyl'ite (*săl'ĭ-sĭl'īt*), *n.* A salt of salicylous acid. *Obs.*

sal'i-cyl'ol (*-ō-l* + *-ōl*), *n.* [*salicylic* + 2d *-ol.*] Salicylal.

sal'i-cyl'ous (*săl'ĭ-sĭl'ŭs*), *a.* See SALICYLAL.

salient batrachian *or* **amphibian.** one of the Salientia; a frog or toad. — **s. point,** *Math.*, a point of a curve where the first derivative, $\frac{dy}{dx}$, becomes discontinuous, or where the direction of the tangent changes suddenly by a finite angle. — **s. poles.** *Elec.* See CONSEQUENT POINTS. — **s. polygon, s. polyhedron,** *Geom.*, one all of whose angles are salient.

sa'li-ent (sā'lĭ-ĕnt), *n.* *Fort.* A salient angle or part.

sa-lif'er-ous (sə-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sal* salt + *-ferous.*] Producing, or impregnated with, salt; salt-bearing.

sal'i-fi'a-ble (săl'ĭ-fī'ə-b'l), *a.* [See SALIFY.] *Chem.* Capable of being salified.

sal'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* *Chem.* Act, process, or result of salifying; the state of being salified.

sal'i-for'min (-fôr'mĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* Formine (urotropine) salicylate, a colorless crystalline antiseptic powder.

sal'i-fy (săl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; SAL'I-FIED (-fīd); SAL'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *sal* salt + *-fy:* cf. F. *salifier.*] *Chem.* **a** To combine or impregnate with a salt. **b** To form a salt with; to convert into a salt; as, to *salify* a base by treatment with an acid or an acid by treatment with a base.

sa-lig'e-nin (sə-lĭj'ē-nĭn), *n.* [*salicin* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_4(OH)CH_2OH$, obtained by decomposition of salicin, by reduction of salicylal, etc. It is the ortho hydroxy derivative of benzyl alcohol.

Sa'li-i (sā'lĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L., the Leapers.] *Rom. Relig.* A priesthood consisting originally of two bodies of twelve members each, the **Sa'li-i Pa'la-ti'ni** (pă'lə-tī'nī), war priests of Mars, and the **Sa'li-i Col-lī'ni** or **A'go-nen'ses** (kŏ-lī'nī, ăg'ō-nĕn'sēz), war priests of Quirinus, who were united in historical times in the service of Jupiter, Mars, and Quirinus. Their function was to secure the favor of the war god. The occasions of their chief ceremonials were the **Quinquatrus,** March 19, and the **Armilustrium,** October 19.

sal-im'e-ter (săl-ĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *sal* salt + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the amount of salt present in a solution; a hydrometer specially graduated so as to indicate directly the percentage of a particular salt (esp. common salt) present in a solution of the same; a salinometer.

sal-im'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Art or process of measuring the amount of salt in a substance; the use of the salimeter.

sal'in (săl'ĭn), *n.* A crude potash obtained from beetroot residues and other similar sources.

sa-li'na (sə-lī'nə), *n.* [Cf. L. *salinae*, pl., salt works, fr. *sal* salt, F. *saline*, It. & Sp. *salina*. See SALINE, *a.*] **1.** A salt marsh, or salt pond, inclosed from the sea.

2. Salt works.

sa'line (sā'līn; 277), *a.* [F. *salin*, fr. L. *sal* salt: cf. L. *salinae* salt works, *salinum* saltcellar. See SALT.] **1.** Consisting of salt, or containing salt; as, *saline* particles; *saline* substances; a *saline* cathartic.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, salt; salty.

sa'line (sā'līn; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *saline.* See SALINE, *a.*; cf. SALINA.] **1.** A salt spring; a salt garden.

2. *Chem.* a *Med.* A metallic salt; esp., a salt of potassium, sodium, lithium, or magnesium. **b** = SALIN.

sa-lin'i-form (sə-lĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form or the qualities of a salt, esp. of common salt.

sa-lin'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Saline ness; degree of saltness.

sal'i-py'rin } (săl'ĭ-pī'rĭn), *n.* [*salicylic* + *antipyrine.*]
sal'i-py'rine } *Pharm.* Antipyrine salicylate, a white crystalline substance used like antipyrine.

Sa'lish-an (sā'lĭsh-ăn; săl'ĭsh-), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians, of low native culture, who formerly held most of the southern half of British Columbia, part of Vancouver, and large territories in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, where they are now largely gathered on reservations. They are probably related to the Wakashan Indians.

sal'i-tral (săl'ĭ-trăl), *n.* [Sp., fr. *salitre* niter.] A place where saltpeter occurs.

sa-li'va (sə-lī'və), *n.* [L.; cf. OIr. *saile*, W. *haliw.*] The fluid secreted by the glands discharging into the mouth; spittle. In man it is a mixture of the secretions of the salivary glands proper, the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual (see SALIVARY GLAND), and the small glands of the mucous membrane. It is a somewhat turbid and viscid fluid, generally having a weakly alkaline reaction, and contains a few lymphoid corpuscles (**salivary corpuscles**) derived chiefly from the tonsils. Saliva serves to moisten the mucous membrane and the food, aiding in tasting, mastication, and especially in swallowing. It contains ptyalin.

sal'i-vant (săl'ĭ-vănt), *a.* [L. *salivans*, p. pr. of *salivare.* See SALIVATE.] Producing salivation.

sal'i-vant, *n.* That which produces salivation.

sal'i-va-ry (săl'ĭ-vă-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *salivaire*, L. *salivarius* slimy, clammy.] *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to saliva; producing or carrying saliva.

salivary corpuscles. See TONSIL, SALIVA. — **s. gland,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a gland which secretes saliva; in a broad sense, any of various glands discharging a fluid secretion into the mouth cavity; in man, esp., any of the large compound racemose glands known as the *parotid, sublingual,* and *submaxillary* glands. The poison glands of snakes are modified salivary glands.

sal'i-vate (săl'ĭ-vāt), *v. t.*; -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); -VAT'ING (-vāt'ĭng). [L. *salivatus*, p. p. of *salivare* to salivate. See SALIVA.] To produce an abnormal flow of saliva in; to produce salivation or ptyalism in, as by the use of mercury.

sal'i-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *salvatio:* cf. F. *salivation.*] *Physiol.* Act or process of salivating; an excessive secretion of saliva, often accompanied with soreness of the mouth and gums; ptyalism.

sa-li'vous (sə-lī'vŭs), *a.* [L. *salivosus* slavering: cf. F. *saliveux.*] Pertaining to saliva; of the nature of saliva.

Sa'lix (sā'lĭks), *n.* [L., the willow.] *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs and trees typifying the family Salicaceæ; the willows, osiers, and sallows. They are distinguished from *Populus* by having the bracts of the ament entire, and by the fewer stamens (2-10). The 200 or more species are widely distributed in temperate and cold regions. See WILLOW, OSIER, 1, SALLOW. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.

sal'len-ders (săl'ĕn-dẽrz), *n. pl.* Also *sellanders, sellenders.* [F. *solandres, solandre.*] *Far.* An eczematous eruption similar to malanders, occurring on the hind leg of a horse.

sal'let (săl'ĕt), *n.* [F. *salade*, or It. *celata*, fr. L (cassis) *caelata*, fr. *caelare, caelatum*, to engrave in relief; — from its engraved figures.] A light kind of helmet of simple form, with or without a visor, and with a projection over the neck, common during the 15th century. See HELMET, *Illust.* (3).

sal'low (săl'ō), *n.* [ME. *salwe*, AS. *sealh;* akin to OHG. *salaha*, G. *salweide*, Icel. *selja*, L. *salix*, Ir. *sail, saileach*, Gael. *seileach*, W. *helyg*, Gr. ἑλικη.] **1.** Any European broad-leaved species of willow, esp. *Salix caprea*, often distinguished as the *great sallow.* Its wood is used for charcoal and various implements, and its bark for tanning.

2. A willow twig or osier. *Emerson.*

3. = SALLEE.

sal'low, *a.;* SAL'LOW-ER (-ẽr); SAL'LOW-EST. [AS. *salu;* akin to D. *zaluw*, OHG. *salo*, Icel. *sölr* yellow.] Having a yellowish color; of a pale, sickly color, tinged with yellow; — usually said of the skin, complexion, etc. *Shak.*

sal'low, *v. t.;* -LOWED (-ōd); -LOW-ING. To make sallow.

sallow thorn. A European thorny elæagnaceous shrub (*Hippophaë rhamnoides*). The yellow berries are sometimes used for making jelly; the plant affords a yellow dye.

sal'ly (săl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-ĭz) [F. *saillie*, fr. *saillir* to gush out, to project, in OF. also to leap, dance, rush, L. *salire* to leap, spring; akin to Gr. ἅλλεσθαι. Cf. SALIENT, ASSAIL, EXULT, INSULT, SALTATION, SALTIER.] **1.** A leaping forth; a darting; a spring. *Obs.*

2. A rushing or bursting forth; specif., a sortie of troops from a place besieged to attack the besiegers.

3. An excursion, esp. one away from the usual track; also, a trip or jaunt; as, to make a *sally* into the country.

4. A flight of fancy, liveliness, wit, or the like; a flashing forth of a quick and active mind.

The . . . mirth with which she enjoyed his *sallies. Scott.*

5. Transgression of the limits of soberness or steadiness; act of levity; wild gayety; frolic; escapade.

The excursion was . . . but a *sally* of youth. *Sir H. Wotton.*

6. *Arch.* A projection, esp. of a rafter or the like notched to fit over a plate or horizontal beam so as to jut beyond it.

sal'ly (săl'ĭ), *v.i.;* SAL'LIED (-ĭd); SAL'LY-ING. [Cf. ME. *salien*, F. *saillir.* See SALLY, *n.*] **1** To leap or spring. *Obs.*

2. To leap or rush out; to burst forth; to issue suddenly, as troops from a fortified place to attack besiegers.

Sal'ly Lunn' (lŭn'). *[also l.c.]* [From a woman, *Sally Lunn*, who is said to have first made the cakes, and sold them in the streets of Bath, Eng.] A tea cake slightly sweetened and raised with yeast, or soda and cream of tartar, baked as biscuits or in a thin loaf, and eaten hot with butter.

sally port. a *Fort.* A postern gate, or a passage underground, from the inner to the outer works, for troops in a sortie. **b** *Nav.* Formerly, a large port on each quarter of a fire ship, for escape of the men when the train was fired; also, a large port in an old-fashioned three-decker.

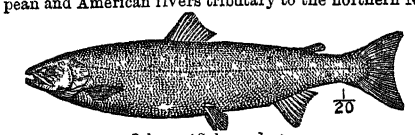
sal'ma-gun'di (săl'mə-gŭn'dĭ), *n.* [F. *salmigondis*, of uncert. orig.; perh. fr. an It. dial. form; cf. It. *salame* salt meat, F. *salmis* a ragout, and It. & L. *condire* to pickle.] **1.** A mixed dish, as of chopped meat and pickled herring, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions. *Johnson.*

2. Hence, a mixture of various ingredients; an olio or medley; a potpourri; a miscellany. *Irving.*

sal'mis (săl'mĭ; *F.* sàl'mē'), *n., sing. & pl.* [F.] *Cookery.* A ragout of partly roasted game stewed with sauce, wine, bread, and condiments.

Sal'mo (săl'mō), *n.* [L., salmon.] *Zoöl.* A genus of which the salmon of the Atlantic (*S. salar*) is the type. In its broader and older (though still frequent) sense it includes all the salmons and trouts. In its restricted sense it excludes the salmon of the Pacific, the chars, and other forms, but it still contains many forms of trout of Europe and western North America.

salm'on (săm'ŭn), *n.; pl.* SALMONS (-ŭnz) or SALMON (see PLURAL, *n.*). [ME. *saumoun, salmon*, F. *saumon*, fr. L. *salmo, salmonis;* perh. of Celtic origin.] **1.** A large soft-finned fish (*Salmo salar*) living in the sea near the coasts, and ascending, for the purpose of spawning, many European and American rivers tributary to the northern North



Salmon (*Salmo salar*).

Atlantic. Its size, gameness, and beauty, and the excellence of its rich and characteristically flavored flesh, which is of an orange-pink color when cooked, make it the most highly esteemed of game fishes. It attains an average weight of 15 pounds. Though the salmon enters the streams in the spring or summer, the eggs are laid in the fall, and the young remain for a year or two in fresh water before descending to the sea. It varies much in color and appearance according to age, locality, season, etc., and various names (cf. PARR, GRILSE, SMOLT) distinguish these conditions. It has been practically exterminated in many rivers. See LANDLOCKED SALMON, OUANANICHE.

2. In a broader sense (often with a qualifying term), any of certain fishes closely allied to the above; esp., those of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, which live in, and ascend the rivers tributary to, the northern North Pacific. Six species are known, of which the quinnat salmon (*O. tschawytscha*) and the blueback, or red salmon (*O. nerka*), are the most important as food fishes. The salmons of this genus spawn but once, and die without returning to the sea.

3. In local or popular usage (often with qualifying terms), any of various other fishes having some point of resemblance (in some cases flesh of a pink color) to a true salmon; as: **a** A spiny-finned fish (*Arripis trutta*) of the coasts of Australia and New Zealand, little valued. **b** The barramundi (see CERATODUS). **c** A weakfish (*Cynoscion nebulosus*). *Southern U. S.*

4. A yellowish red, like the color of the salmon's flesh.

salm'on, *a.* Of the color called salmon.

salmon brick, an underburned brick.

salm'on-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** A large red-flowered raspberry (*Rubus spectabilis*) native of the Pacific coast from Alaska to California; also, its salmon-colored edible berry. **b** The Rocky Mountain species *R. parviflorus* or its fruit, — the western representative of the thimbleberry.

Sal-mo'neus (săl-mō'nūs; -nē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σαλμωνεύς.] *Class. Myth.* A son of Æolus, killed by a thunderbolt for his presumption in deeming himself equal to Zeus and for his impiety in imitating lightning.

Sal-mon'i-dæ (săl-mŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SALMO.] *Zoöl* A family of isospondylous fishes containing the salmons and their allies, the trouts, chars, whitefishes, ciscoes, etc., and in some classifications the smelts, graylings, and other related forms. It is confined to the north temperate and Arctic regions. — **sal'mo-nid** (săl'mō-nĭd), *a. & n.*

salm'on-ing (săm'ŭn-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Salmon fishing.

2. The handling of salmon, as in canning them.

3. The habit of eating salmon, as in dogs, or sickness arising from the practice of the habit. *Oregon.*

sal'mon-oid (săl'mŏn-oid), *a.* [*salmon* + *-oid.*] Like, or pertaining to, the salmon family, or a superfamily or suborder, Salmonoidea, of which it is the type. — *n.* One of the Salmonoidea.

salmon trout. **a** The European sea trout (*Salmo trutta*). **b** The namaycush. **c** Locally, the cutthroat trout, the steelhead trout, or other large trout of western North America. **d** The Dolly Varden trout. *Alaska.* **e** In Australia, the young of the fish *Arripis trutta.* See SALMON, 3 **a.**

salmon wheel. A device for catching salmon in large quantities, consisting of a large revolving wheel suspended so as to dip in the water. Attached to it are scoop nets which catch the fish passing beneath.

sal'ol (săl'ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*salicylic* + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* Phenyl salicylate, $C_6H_4(OH)CO_2C_6H_5$, a white crystalline substance made by heating salicylic acid with phenol in presence of a dehydrating agent. It is antiseptic and antipyretic, and is used esp. as a remedy for rheumatism and neuralgia.

Sa-lo'me (sə-lō'mē), *n.* [L. *Salome* or Gr. Σαλώμη, fr. Heb.

Sa'li-en'ti-a (sā'lĭ-ĕn'shĭ-ə), *n. pl.* [NL. See SALIENT, *a.*] *Zoöl.* The Anura.

sa'li-ent-ly, *adv.* of SALIENT.

sal'i-fe'rin (săl'ĭ-fē'rĭn; -fĕb'rĭn), *n.* [*salicyl* + L. *febris* fever.] *Pharm.* An antiseptic, antifebrile powder of salicylic acid and acetanilide

sal'i-gal'lol (-găl'ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*salicylic* + *pyrogallol.*] *Pharm.* A resinous substance formed by the union of pyrogallol and salicylic acid, used externally.

sal'i-got (săl'ĭ-gŏt), *n.* [F.] The water chestnut.

sal'i-gram, sa'li-gra'ma. Vars. of SALAGRAMA.

salihe, *n.* A willow. Cf. SALLOW. *Obs.*

Sa'lim (sā'lĭm). *Bib.*

Sa-li'na (sə-lī'nə), *n.* [From *Salina*, New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The formation includes the most important saliferous beds of New York and adjacent States.

Sa-li'na (sā-lē'nə), *n.* An Indian of Salinan stock. They are nearly extinct.

Sa-li'nan (-năn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians comprising the Indians of the San Antonio and San Miguel missions in California.

sal'i-naph'thol (săl'ĭ-năf'thōl; -thŏl), *n.* [*salicylic* + *naphthol.*] *Pharm.* = BETOL.

sal'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of washing with salt water. *Obs.*

Sal'i-nel'la (-nĕl'ə), *n.* [NL.; so called because found in *salines* and raised in *saline* aquariums.] *Zoöl.* A genus of minute animals of doubtful relationship, having the body composed of a single layer of cells surrounding a central digestive cavity.

sa'line-ness (sā'lĭn-nĕs; sā-lĭn'nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

sal'i-nif'er-ous (săl'ĭ-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*saline* + *-ferous.*] = SALIFEROUS.

sa-lin'i-fi-ca'tion (sə-lĭn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*saline* + *-fication.*] Process of making salt. *Rare.*

sal'i-nom'e-ter (săl'ĭ-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* Salimeter. — **sal'i-nom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.* [line. *Obs.*

sa-li'nous (sə-lī'nŭs), *a.* Saline. Var. of SARIP.

Sa-lique' (sə-lēk'; săl'ĭk). Occasional var. of SALIC.

sal'i-re'tin (săl'ĭ-rē'tĭn), *n.* [*saligenin* + Gr. ῥητίνη resin.] *Chem.* An amorphous resinoid substance, $C_{14}H_{14}O_3$, got by action of dilute acids on saligenin.

Sal'i-sa (săl'ĭ-sə). *D. Bib.*

Sal'is-bu'ri-a (săl'ĭs-bū'rĭ-ə), *n.* [NL., after R. A. *Salisbury* (1761-1829), English botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of GINKGO.

Sa'lish (sā'lĭsh), *n.* An Indian of Salishan stock; esp., a Flathead.

sal'is-sa'tion (săl'ĭ-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *salis(s)atio.*] Palpitation. *Obs*

sa'lite, *v. t.* [L. *salitus*, p. p. of *salire* to salt.] To salt. *Obs.*

sa'lite (sā'līt; sā'-), *n.* [From *Sala*, a town in Sweden.] A variety of pyroxene.

sal'i-ture, *n.* [L. *saltura* a salting.] Salting; seasoning. *Obs.*

sa-liv'al (sə-lī'vəl), *a.* Salivary. *Rare.*

sal'i-va'ri-ous, *n.* [L. *salvarius* slimy.] Salivous. *Obs.*

sal'i-va'tor (săl'ĭ-vā'tẽr), *n.* *Med* A sialogogue.

‖ **sal Jo'vis.** [NL.] *Old Chem.* Salt of tin (called *Jove* in alchemy), or stannic chloride.

salk. † SAKE.

sall † SALE, hall; † SELF.

sall (*dial.* săl, sâl). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of SHALL.

sal'lad. † SALLET.

sal'lad-ing (*dial.* săl'ə-dĭng), *n.* Vegetables for a salad. *Obs. or Dial.*

Sal'la-i (săl'ă-ī ; săl'ī). *Bib.*

sallam. † SALAAM.

sal'lat. † SALAD.

salle. † SELF, SHALL.

‖ **salle** (săl). [F.] Hall; room. — **salle' à man'ger'** (ä mäN'zhā') [F.], a dining room. — **salle' d'armes'** (därm') [F.], lit., room of arms; specif., a fencing school or room. — **salle' d'attente'** (dä'täNt') [F.], a waiting room.

sal'lee (săl'ē), *n.* [Eng. dial. *sally*, var. of SALLOW, *n.*] In Australia: **a** Any of several wattles. **b** Acacia plum. **c** Black sally.

sal'lee-man (-măn), *n.* [From *Sale*, or *Sallee*, Morocco.] **1.** A Moorish pirate.

2. A velella.

sallendine. † CELANDINE.

sallery. † SALARY.

sal'let. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SALAD.

sal'let-ing. Var. of SALLADING. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sal'ley, sal'ly Dial. vars. of SALLOW.

sal'li-ance. † SALIENCE.

sall'ie (sŏl'ĭ). Var of SAULIE. *Scot.* [sallies.

sal'ly-er (săl'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who

sal'loo (săl'ōō), *n.* Also **sal'lo.** [Hind. *sālū.*] An East Indian red twilled cotton or calico or a similar cloth made in England.

sallotte. † SALAD.

sal'low-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

sal'low-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sallow willow. Common sallow, or goat willow. [sallows.

sal'low-y, *a.* Abounding in

Sal'lu (săl'ū). *Bib.*

Sal-lu'mus (sə-lŭ'mŭs). *Bib.*

sal'ly (săl'ĭ; săl'ī). a Dial. Eng. var. of SALLOW, willow. b = SALLEE. *Australia.*

sal'ly, *n.* **a** European house wren. *Ir.* **b** A stone fly *Brit. Ireland.* [low) wood.

sal'ly-wood', *n.* Willow (sal-

salm, salmody, etc. † PSALM, PSALMODY, etc.

Salm (sälm), *n.* See STAR.

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salm'on, *a.* Of the color called salmon.

salmon brick, an underburned brick.

salm'on-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** A large red-flowered raspberry (*Rubus spectabilis*) native of the Pacific coast from Alaska to California; also, its salmon-colored edible berry. **b** The Rocky Mountain species *R. parviflorus* or its fruit, — the western representative of the thimbleberry.

Sal-mo'neus (săl-mō'nūs; -nē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σαλμωνεύς.] *Class. Myth.* A son of Æolus, killed by a thunderbolt for his presumption in deeming himself equal to Zeus and for his impiety in imitating lightning.

Sal-mon'i-dæ (săl-mŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SALMO.] *Zoöl* A family of isospondylous fishes containing the salmons and their allies, the trouts, chars, whitefishes, ciscoes, etc., and in some classifications the smelts, graylings, and other related forms. It is confined to the north temperate and Arctic regions. — **sal'mo-nid** (săl'mō-nĭd), *a. & n.*

salm'on-ing (săm'ŭn-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Salmon fishing.

2. The handling of salmon, as in canning them.

3. The habit of eating salmon, as in dogs, or sickness arising from the practice of the habit. *Oregon.*

sal'mon-oid (săl'mŏn-oid), *a.* [*salmon* + *-oid.*] Like, or pertaining to, the salmon family, or a superfamily or suborder, Salmonoidea, of which it is the type. — *n.* One of the Salmonoidea.

salmon trout. **a** The European sea trout (*Salmo trutta*). **b** The namaycush. **c** Locally, the cutthroat trout, the steelhead trout, or other large trout of western North America. **d** The Dolly Varden trout. *Alaska.* **e** In Australia, the young of the fish *Arripis trutta.* See SALMON, 3 **a.**

salmon wheel. A device for catching salmon in large quantities, consisting of a large revolving wheel suspended so as to dip in the water. Attached to it are scoop nets which catch the fish passing beneath.

sal'ol (săl'ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*salicylic* + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* Phenyl salicylate, $C_6H_4(OH)CO_2C_6H_5$, a white crystalline substance made by heating salicylic acid with phenol in presence of a dehydrating agent. It is antiseptic and antipyretic, and is used esp. as a remedy for rheumatism and neuralgia.

Sa-lo'me (sə-lō'mē), *n.* [L. *Salome* or Gr. Σαλώμη, fr. Heb.

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sal'ma (săl'mə), **salm,** *n.* [It. *salma.*] A varying measure of capacity of Italy, Sicily, etc. See MEASURE. [*Bib.*

Sal'ma, Sal'mah (săl'mə), *n.*

Sal'ma-cis (săl'mə-sĭs), *n.* [L. *Salmacis*, Gr. Σαλμακίς.] A fountain in ancient Caria, fabled to effeminate all who drank of it; also, *Class. Myth.*, the nymph of this fountain. See HERMAPHRODITUS.

Sal'ma-na (săl'mə-nə). *D. Bib.*

Sal'ma-na'sar (-nā'sər) *Bib.*

sal Mar'tis (mär'tĭs). [NL.] *Old Chem.* Green vitriol, or copperas (ferrous sulphate), — iron being *Mars* in alchemy.

sal'ma-ry, *n.* [LL. *salmaria*, fr. L *sagmaria*, fem. sing. or neut. pl. of *sagmarius* of a packsaddle, fr. *sagma* packsaddle, Gr. σάγμα.] Baggage. *Obs.*

sal'mi (săl'mĭ), *n.* = SALMIS

sal'mi-ac (săl'mĭ-ăk), *n.* [Cf. F. *salmiac*, G. *salmiak.*] *Old Chem.* Sal ammoniac.

Sal-mi'as (săl-mī'ăs). *D. Bib.*

‖ **sal mi'cro-cos'mi-cum** (mĭ'krō-kŏz'mĭ-kŭm) [NL.] *Old Chem.* Microcosmic salt.

‖ **sal mi-ra'bi-le** (mĭ-răb'ĭ-lē). [NL.] *Old Chem.* Glauber's salt.

sal'moid (-moid), *a. & n.* = SALMONOID. *Rare.*

sal'mon. † SALOMON.

Sal'mon (săl'mŏn), *n.* [Heb. *Salmōn*, perh. through Gr. Σαλμών or L. *Salmon.*] Masc. prop. name.

Sal-mo'na (săl-mō'nə). *D. Bib.*

salmon cloud. See NOAH'S ARK **c.**

salmond. † SALMON.

Sal-mo'ne (-nē). *Bib.*

salm'on-et (săm'ŭn-ĕt), *n.* [Cf. SAMLET.] Samlet. [*tralia.*

salmon herring. Milkfish *Aus-*

sal-mon'i-form (săl-mŏn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a salmon.

salmon killer. A stickleback (*Gasterosteus cataphractus*) of western North America and northern Asia, which feeds largely on young salmon.

salmon ladder, leap, *or* **stair.** See FISH LADDER. [salmon.

salmon peal *or* **peel.** A young

salmon pike. The Chautauqua muskallunge. See MUSKALLUNGE. [*Alaska.*

salmon shark. The porbeagle.

salmwurhte. † PSALMWRIGHT.

sal-na'tron (săl-nā'trŏn), *n.* [L. *sal* salt + E. *natron.*] Crude sodium carbonate.

sal-ni'tre (-nī'tẽr), *n.* [L. *sal* salt + E. *nitre*, var. of *niter.*] Saltpeter. — **sal-ni'trous** (-trŭs), *a.* — **sal-ni'trous-ness,** *n.* *Alt Obs. or R.*

salob. † SALEP.

sal'o-coll (săl'ō-kŏl), *n.* [*salicylate* + *phenocoll.*] *Pharm.* Phenocoll salicylate, an antipyretic used esp. in rheumatic affections.

sal'o-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [L. *sal* salt + *-gen.*] *Chem.* A halogen. *Obs.*

Sa'lom (sā'lŏm). *Bib.*

sa-lom'e-ter (sə-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A salimeter.

sa-lom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Salimetry.

Sal'o-mi (săl'ō-mĭ). *D. Bib.*

shālōm peace.] **1.** Lit., peace; — fem. prop. name. F. *Salomé* (sȧ/lō′mā′); G. *Salome* (zä-lō′mĕ).
2. *Bib.* Daughter of Herodias, who, instructed by her mother, asked for the head of John the Baptist from Herod as a reward for her dancing. *Matt.* xiv. 8.
3. *Bib.* A woman who was present at the crucifixion and who visited the burial place of Jesus

Sal'o-mo'ni-a (săl′ō-mō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. sigillum *Salomonis* Solomon's seal.] *Bot.* A genus of convallariaceous herbs, the Solomon's-seals, native of the north temperate zone. They have thick scarred rootstocks and leafy stems with axillary nodding flowers having a 6-lobed perianth and six included stamens. The fruit is a dark berry.

‖ **sa/loon′** (sȧ/lōn′), *n.; pl.* SALONS (-lōnz′). [F. See SALOON.]
1. An apartment for the formal reception of company; a saloon; hence, a fashionable assemblage.
2. An apartment for the reception and exhibition of works of art; hence [*cap.*], an annual exhibition of paintings, sculptures, etc., held in Paris by the Society of French Artists; — sometimes called the Old Salon. New Salon is a popular name for an annual exhibition of paintings, sculptures, etc., held in Paris at the Champs de Mars, by the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts (National Society of Fine Arts), a body of artists who, in 1890, seceded from the Société des Artistes Français (Society of French Artists).

ya-loon′ (sȧ-lōōn′), *n.* [F. *salon*, fr. It. *salone*, aug. of *sala* hall, room, of G. orig.; cf. OHG. *sal* house, hall, G. *saal*; akin to AS. *sæl*, *sele*, D. *zaal*, Icel. *salr*, Goth. *saljan* to dwell, and prob. to L. *solum* ground.] **1.** A spacious and elegant apartment for the reception of company or for works of art; a hall of reception; a large room or parlor.
The gilden *saloons* in which the first magnates of the realm . . . gave banquets and balls. *Macaulay.*
2. A hall for public entertainment or amusement; also, a public room for specific uses; as, the *saloon* of a steamer (i. e, the main cabin); an eating *saloon.*
3. **a** A place where intoxicating liquors are sold and drunk; a grogshop; — used commonly of a place where there are no lodgings or regular service of meals as in a hotel. *U. S.* **b** In full **saloon bar.** The best of the three bars in an ordinary public house. *Brit.*

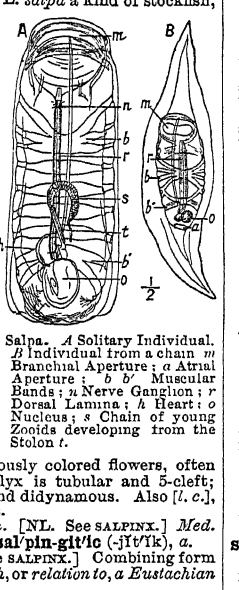
sa-loop′ (sȧ-lōōp′), *n.* [Cf. SALEP.] An aromatic drink prepared from sassafras bark and other ingredients, at one time much used in London. — **sa-lo'pi-an** (sȧ-lō′pĭ-ăn), *a.*

saloop bush. An Australian chenopodiaceous shrub (*Rhagodia hastata*), used for forage and fodder.

sal'o-phen (săl′ō-fĕn) } *n.* [*salol* + *phen*ol.] *Pharm.* A
sal'o-phene (-fēn) } white crystalline substance, a derivative of salol, used as an intestinal antiseptic and in rheumatism. Chemically, it is acetylparaminophenyl salicylate.

Sa-lo'pi-an (sȧ-lō′pĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Salop, or Shropshire, England. — *n.* An inhabitant of Salop.
Salopian ware. *Ceram.* **a** Roman pottery, usually of red or white clay, found in Shropshire. **b** A modern Shropshire ware, generally porcelanous, but rather coarse and opaque, first made towards the end of the 18th century.

Sal'pa (săl′pȧ), *n.* [NL.: cf. L. *salpa* a kind of stockfish, Gr. σάλπη.] *Zoöl.* A genus of transparent barrel-shaped or fusiform free-swimming oceanic tunicates abundant in all warmer latitudes. Each species exists in two forms, one of which lives solitary, and produces, by budding from an internal organ, a series of the other kind. These are united side by side in a chain or cluster. Each individual of the chain is hermaphroditic, usually carrying only a single egg, which develops into an individual of the solitary kind. Also [*l. c.*], any member of this genus.



Salpa. *A* Solitary Individual. *B* Individual from a chain *m* Branchial Aperture; *a* Atrial Aperture; *b b′* Muscular Bands; *n* Nerve Ganglion; *r* Dorsal Lamina; *h* Heart; *o* Nucleus; *s* Chain of young Zooids developing from the Stolon *t*.

sal'pi-con (săl′pĭ-kŏn), *n.* [F. *salpicon*, Sp. *salpicón.*] A ragout or rich compound of chopped meat or fish and vegetables with savory sauce, variously used.

Sal'pi-glos'sis (-glŏs′ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σάλπιγξ trumpet + γλῶσσα tongue; — in allusion to its tonguelike stigma.] *Bot.* A small genus of Chilean solanaceous herbs, having large funnel-shaped variously colored flowers, often beautifully marked. The calyx is tubular and 5-cleft; the stamens four in number and didynamous. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

sal'pin-gi'tis (săl′pĭn-jī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SALPINX.] *Med.* Inflammation of a salpinx. — **sal'pin-git'ic** (-jĭt′ĭk), *a.*

sal-pin'go- (săl-pĭn′gō-). [See SALPINX.] Combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *a Eustachian tube* or *a Fallopian tube.*

sal-pin'go-o'va-ri'tis, *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of the ovary and adjacent oviduct.

sal'pin-got'o-my (săl′pĭn-gŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*salpingo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision or excision of a Fallopian tube.

sal'pinx (săl′pĭnks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σάλπιγξ, -ιγγος, a trumpet.] *Anat.* **a** A Eustachian tube. **b** A Fallopian tube.

Sa-lo'mith (sȧ-lō′mĭth). *D. Bib.*

sal'o-men, *n.* The Mass; — used as an oath, esp. among beggars. *Obs. Cant*

Sal'o-mon (săl′ō-mŏn). *D. Bib*

Sal'o-mo'ni-an (săl′ō-mō′nĭ-ăn). **Sal'o-mon'ic** (mŏn′ĭk), *a.* = SOLOMONIC.

sa-loo′. Var. of SALLOO.

sa-loon'ist, *n.* A keeper, frequenter, or supporter of barrooms. *U. S.*

sa-loop′, sa-lop′. Vars. of SALEP.

salor. † SAILOR.

salowe † SALUE.

salp (sălp), *n.* A salpa. *Rare.*

sal-pee'try, *a.* [See SALTPETER.] Charnctcrized by the presence of saltpeter *Obs.*

salpetre † SALTPETER.

sal-phy'ric (săl-fĭ′rĭk), *a. Petrog.* Porphyritic, with salic phenocrysts

sal'pi-an (săl′pĭ-ăn), **sal'pid** (-pĭd), *n.* A salpa. *Rare.*

Sal'pi-dæ (săl′pĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the genus *Salpa.* Cf. HEMIMYARIA.

sal'pi-form (-fôrm), *a* [*Salpa* + *-form.*] Resembling a salpa

sal'pin-gec'to-my (săl′pĭn-jĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*salpingo-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a Fallopian tube.

sal-pin'ges (săl-pĭn′jēz), *n., pl.* of SALPINX.

sal-pin'gi-an (-jĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to a salpinx.

sal-pin'gi-on (-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σάλπιγξ, tube.] *Craniol.* The apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

sal-pin'go-cy-e'sis, *n.* [NL.; *salpingo-* + *cyesis.*] *Med.* Tubal pregnancy.

sal-pin'go-pal'a-tine, *a. Anat.* Pert. to the Eustachian tubes and palate.

sal-pin'go-pha-ryn'ge-al, *a. Anat.* Pert. to the Eustachian tubes and pharynx.

‖ **sal pium'bi** (plŭm′bī), *n.* [NL.] *Old Chem.* Sugar of lead

See LEAD ACETATE.

sal'poid (săl′poid), *a.* [*Salpa* + *-oid.*] Like, or pert. to, *Salpa.*

‖ **sal po'ly-chres'tum** (pŏl′ĭ-krĕs′tŭm). [NL.] *Old Chem.* Potassium sulphate.

‖ **sal pru-nelle′.** Also *sal prunella, sal prunellæ.* Saltpeter (potassium nitrate) fused and cast in balls, cakes, or sticks.

salptar. † PSALTER.

sals. † SAUCE.

sal'sa-fy (săl′sȧ-fĭ). Var. of **sal'sa-men-ta'ri-ous** (-mĕn-tā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *salsamentarius*, fr. *salsamentum* brine, pickled fish.] Salt; salted; saline. *Obs.*

salsaperilla. † SARSAPARILLA.

salsar, *n.* [LL. *salsarium.*] A saltcellar. *Obs. Scot.*

‖ **sal Sa-tur'ni** (sȧ-tûr′nĭ). [NL.] Salt of Saturn (lead).

‖ **sal se'da-ti'vum** (sē′dȧ-tī′vŭm). [NL.] *Old Chem.* Sedative salt; boric acid.

‖ **sal Sei'gnette'** (sĕn′yĕt′). [F. *Seignette, sel de Seignette.*] *Chem* Rochelle salt [Salsify.

‖ **sal'si'fis'** (săl′sē′fĕ′), *n* [F.]

sal-sip'o-tent (săl-sĭp′ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *salsipotens*, error for *salipotens.*] Ruling the sea. *Obs.*

salsister. Sausage. *Obs.*

sal'si-tude, *n.* [L. *salsitudo.*] Saltness. *Obs.*

sal'so-ac'id (săl′sō-ăs′ĭd), *a* [L. *salsus* salted, salt + *acidus* acid.] Both salt and acid. *Rare.*

sal'so-la'ceous (-lā′shŭs), *a.* [See SALSOLA.] *Bot.* Pert. to *Salsola* or related genera.

salss. † SAUCE.

‖ **sal suc'ci-ni** (sŭk′sĭ-nī). [L. *salsucini* salt of amber.] Amber.

sal-su'gi-nose (-sŭ′jĭ-nōs), **sal-su'gi-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *salsugo, -ginis*, saltness, fr. *salsus* salted, salt: cf. F. *salsugineux.*] *Bot.* Growing in brackish places; halophytic. [ing. *Obs.*

sal'sure, *n.* [L. *salsura.*] Saltness. † SAULT, assault.

salt'a-ble. † SAULTABLE.

salt acid. Hydrochloric acid.

sal'ta-rel'la (săl′tȧ-rĕl′ȧ), *n.* = SALTARELLO.

sal tartar. Salt of tartar.

sal'tate (săl′tāt), *n. i.* [See SALTANT.] To leap or dance. *Rare.*

Sal-ta'tor (săl-tā′tôr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *saltator* dancer.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of Neotropical birds of relatively large size and plain coloration, classified with either the finches or the tanagers. Also [*l. c.*], a bird of this genus.

sal'ta-to'ri-ous (săl′tȧ-tō′rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* Saltatorial *Rare.*

sal'ta-to-ry (săl′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Saltatorial. *Rare.*

salt block. A saltern.

salt'catch', *n.* A vessel for catching or collecting salt.

salt (sôlt), *v. t.*; SALT'ED; SALT'ING. **1.** To add salt to; to sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt; to preserve with salt or in brine; as, to *salt* fish, beef, or pork.
2. To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of the timber.
3. To supply with salt; to feed salt to; as, to *salt* cattle.
4. To force to drink salt water. *Obs.*
5. To precipitate (a dissolved substance) from a solution by the addition of some salt, as dyestuffs, by the use of common salt, sodium sulphate, etc.; — usually with *out.*
to salt a mine, secretly to place minerals in a mine so as to deceive purchasers regarding the minerals naturally in the mine. Also, to enrich accredited samples taken from a mine for test purposes. — **to s. away,** to s. down, to prepare with, or pack in, salt for preserving, as meat, eggs, etc.; hence, *Colloq.*, to save or invest safely, as money.

salt, *v. i.* Often with *out.* **1.** To deposit salt; — of saline solutions.
2. To be deposited from a solution; — said of salts.

salt, *a.* [fr. *assaut, adv.* & *a. Oxf. E. D.*] Of animals, in heat; hence, of persons, salacious; lustful. *Obs.*

sal'tant (săl′tănt), *a.* [L. *saltans*, p. pr. of *saltare* to dance, v. intens. fr. *salire:* cf. F. *sautant.* See SALLY, *v.*] Leaping; jumping; dancing. Hence: *Her.* In a leaping position; springing forward; — of the squirrel, weasel, and rat.

sal'ta-rel'lo (săl′tȧ-rĕl′ō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *saltare* to jump.]
1. **a** A popular Italian dance, running with a hop step at the beginning of each measure. **b** Music for this dance, or having its rhythm, which is triple and quick, and characterized by rhythmic breaks and skips and the salteretto figure. **c** The jack of a harpsichord.
in saltarello, in old counterpoint, designating a cantus firmus with a contrapuntal accompaniment in sextuplets.

sal-ta'tion (săl-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *saltatio:* cf. F. *saltation.*]
1. A leaping or jumping, a leap or jump. *Scott.*
2. Beating or palpitation; as, the *saltation* of an artery.
3. *Evolution.* Discontinuous variation; mutation. Cf. SALTATORY EVOLUTION.

‖ **sal-ta'to** (săl-tā′tō), *adv.* [It., p. p. of *saltare* to leap.] *Music.* In a springing, jumping manner: **a** Proceeding by skips. **b** See ARCO SALTANDO.

Sal'ta-to'ri-a (săl′tȧ-tō′rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of Orthoptera (including grasshoppers, locusts, and crickets), having limbs generally adapted for leaping.

sal'ta-to'ri-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to leaping or dancing; saltatory; as, *saltatorial* exercises.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** Capable of, or adapted for, leaping. **b** Pertaining to the Saltatoria.

sal'ta-tor'ic (-tŏr′ĭk), *a.* [See SALTATORY.] *Med.* Saltatory.

sal'ta-to-ry (săl′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *saltatorius.* See SALTANT; cf. SALTIER.] Leaping or dancing; saltatorial; having the power of, or used in, leaping or dancing.
saltatory evolution, *Biol.*, evolution by sudden variation, or by periods of active variation with intervening periods of reproduction with little change. Cf. MUTATION, 6. — **s. spasm,** *Med.*, an affection in which pressure of the foot on a floor produces a violent spasm of the muscles of the leg, causing the patient to spring into the air.

salt bottom. A flat piece of alkali ground. *Western U. S.*

salt'bush' (sôlt′bo͝osh′), *n.* **a** Any of various chenopodiaceous plants of the genus *Atriplex*, esp. any native Australian species, as *A. halimoides* and *A. nummularia*, cultivated for forage. **b** Any of several other plants of this family, as species of *Rhagodia*, *Kochia*, and *Chenopodium.*

salt cake. Sodium sulphate obtained as a white caked mass, usually by heating common salt with sulphuric acid, and used in the manufacture of soda by the Leblanc process, in glass making, etc.

salt'cat' (-kăt′), *n.* A mixture of salt, meal, lime, etc., attractive to pigeons; also, a lump of salt made at a salt works.

salt'cel-lar (sôlt′sĕl-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *salte seler; salt* + OF. *saliere* saltcellar, F. *salière*, fr. L. *sal* salt. See SALT; cf. SALARY.] Formerly a large vessel, now a small vessel of glass or other material, used for holding salt on the table.

salt'ed (sôl′tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of SALT. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Treated, seasoned, or filled with salt.
2. *Veter.* Immune against a contagious disease, because of having had it and recovered from it. *Cant.*

salt'er (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes, sells, or deals in, salt.
2. One who applies salt; specif., one who salts meat, fish, or hides; also, a drysalter.
3. A trout ascending a stream from salt water. *Local, U. S.*

‖ **sal'te-ret'to** (săl′tȧ-rĕt′tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* The rhythmic figure here shown.  or 

salt'ern (sôl′tẽrn), *n.* [AS. *sealtern, -ærn; sealt* salt + *ærn, ern*, place, house.] A building or place where salt is made by boiling or by evaporation; salt works.

salt fish. Salted fish, esp. cod, haddock, and similar fishes salted and dried for food.

salt flour. Potassium nitrate in the form of fine crystals.

salt garden. A saltern where sea water or brine is naturally evaporated in large shallow basins.

salt glaze. A glaze produced on pottery by volatilizing common salt in the kiln after partial firing.

salt grass. Any grass growing naturally in salt meadows or in other alkaline regions, esp. the stiff dicecious grass *Distichlis spicata* or any of various species of *Spartina.*

Saltier.

sal'tier, sal'tire (săl′tẽr), *n.* [F. *sautoir*, fr. LL. *saltatorium* a sort of stirrup, fr. L. *saltatorius* saltatory. See SALTATORY, SALLY, *v.*] *Her.* An ordinary consisting

salt cote. Salt pit. *Obs. or R.*

sal'tee (sôl′tē), *n.* [Cf It. *soldi*, pl. of *soldo* a cent. Cf. SOU.] A penny. *Slang, Eng.* [BELLO.

sal'te-rel'lo. Var. of SALTA-

sal'ter-wise', † SALTIERWISE.

salt'er-y (sôl′tẽr-ĭ), *n.* Salt works *Rare.*

salte seler. † SALTCELLAR.

salt'fat' (sôlt′făt′), *n.* [*salt* + *fat* vat.] A saltcellar. *Scot.*

salt'foot' (-fo͝ot′), *n.* See *above the salt*, under SALT.

salt former. A halogen.

salt gauge *or* **gage.** = SALIMETER.

salt grape. Common saltwort (*Salsola kali*).

salt'-green', *a.* Sea-green in color. *Obs. or R.* [*Slang.*

salt horse. Salted beef. *Sailors'*

salt'ie (sôl′tĭ), *n.* A European flatfish (*Limanda limanda*); also, any of various other species.

sal'tier, *n.* Humorous confusion of *satyr* with *sault*, leap. *Shak.*

of a cross formed by a bend dexter and a bend sinister crossing in the center.

sal'tier-wise', **sal'tire-wise'** (săl'tēr-wīz'), *adv. Her.* In the manner of a saltier; — said esp. of the blazoning of a shield divided by two lines drawn through the fess point in the direction of a bend and a bend sinister.

Sal'ti-gra'dæ (săl'tĭ-grā'dē; săl-tĭg'rā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SALTIGRADE.] *Zoöl.* A group of spiders approximately equivalent to the modern family Attidæ.



One of the Saltigradæ (*Attus*). × 2.

sal'ti-grade (săl'tĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *saltus* a leap + *gradi* to walk, go: cf. F. *saltigrade*.] *Zoöl.* **a** Having feet or legs formed for leaping. **b** Pertaining to the Saltigradæ. — *n.* One of the Saltigradæ.

salt'ing (sôl'tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SALT. Hence: *n.* **1.** A sprinkling, impregnating, filling, or furnishing, with salt; specif., the celebration of the Eton montem. **2.** Act or process of glazing with salt. See SALT GLAZE. **3.** A salt marsh.

salting box. *Gyn.* A small box with a perforated lid for sprinkling mealed powder upon the fuses of spherical shells that they may ignite after firing. *Obs. or Hist.*

salt marsh. Grass land subject to overflow by salt water. **salt-marsh caterpillar,** the hairy caterpillar of an American arctiid moth (*Estigmene acræa*) destructive to salt-marsh grasses and other crops. — **s. fleabane,** any asteraceous herb of the genus *Pluchea*, most species of which grow in salt marshes. — **s. grass.** = SALT GRASS. — **s. hen,** clapper rail. — **s. moth,** the moth of the salt-marsh caterpillar. — **s. terrapin,** a diamond-back terrapin. See TERRAPIN.

salt'-mouth' bot'tle. A wide-mouthed bottle with glass stopper for holding chemicals, esp. crystallized salts.

salt pan, *or* **salt'pan'**, *n.* **a** A large pan for making salt by evaporation; also, a shallow basin in the ground where salt water is naturally evaporated. **b** *pl.* Salt works.

salt'pe'ter } (-pē'tĕr), *n.* [F. *salpêtre*, LL. *sal petrae*, lit.,
salt'pe'tre } rock salt, or stone salt; — so called because it exudes from rocks. See SALT; PETRIFY.] **1.** A colorless or white crystalline substance with a cooling, saline taste, known chemically as *potassium nitrate* (KNO_3); niter; — called also, from its crystal form, *prismatic saltpeter*. Saltpeter occurs as a product of nitrification in most arable soils, esp. in warm countries, where it is extracted by leaching. It is also made by reaction between sodium nitrate (Chile saltpeter) and potassium chloride. It is a strong oxidizer, whence it is employed in making gunpowder and other explosives, fireworks, and matches. It is also used as a food preservative, flux, etc., and in medicine as a diaphoretic and antiseptic. **2.** Chile saltpeter (sodium nitrate). **3.** Wall saltpeter (calcium nitrate).

salt reed grass. A tall reedlike grass (*Spartina polystachya*), common in salt meadows.

salt rheum. *Med.* Any of various cutaneous eruptions, esp. those of eczema. *Colloq., esp. U. S.*

Salt River. An imaginary river up which defeated political parties or candidates are supposed to be sent to oblivion. *Political Cant, U. S.*

salt tree. A small fabaceous tree (*Halimodendron argenteum*) growing in the Caspian salt plains and in Siberia.

sal'tus (săl'tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., a leap.] A break of continuity; esp., *Logic*, omission of a necessary step in proof.

salt water. **1.** Water impregnated with salt, as that of the ocean and of certain seas and lakes; also, fig., tears. **2.** *Glass Making.* Fused sodium sulphate, a layer of which sometimes appears on top of the melt. **salt-water sheldrake,** the red-breasted merganser. *Local, U. S.* — **s. soap,** marine soap. — **s. swamp oak,** the Australian she-oak *Casuarina stricta*. — **s. tailor,** the bluefish. *Local, U. S.* — **s. teal,** the ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.* — **s. trout,** the spotted weakfish (*Cynoscion nebulosus*). See WEAKFISH.

salt works, *or* **salt'works'** (sôlt'wûrks'), *n. sing. or pl.* A place where salt is made on a commercial scale.

salt'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any chenopodiaceous plant of the genus *Salsola*, esp. *S. kali* and *S. soda*, used in the manufacture of soda ash. See BARILLA, SALSOLA. **b** Glasswort **a**. **c** The maritime shrub *Batis maritima*.

salt'y (sôl'tĭ), *a.* Somewhat salt; saltish.

sa-lu'bri-ous (să-lū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *salubris*, or *saluber*, fr. *salus* health; akin to *salvus* safe, sound, well. See SAFE.] Favorable to health; healthful; promoting health; as, *salubrious* air, water, or climate.

Syn. — Healthful, wholesome, salutary. See HEALTHY.

— **sa-lu'bri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **sa-lu'bri-ous-ness,** *n.*

sa-lu'bri-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *salubritas*; cf. F. *salubrité*. See SALUBRIOUS.] Quality of being salubrious; favorableness to the preservation of health; salubriousness; wholesomeness; healthfulness; as, the *salubrity* of the air.

sal'u-min (săl'ū-mĭn), *n.* [Prob. salicylate + *alum*inium + *-in*.] *Pharm.* Aluminium salicylate, obtained as a reddish precipitate by mixing solutions of sodium salicylate and an aluminium salt, and used as an astringent and antiseptic in rhinitis and pharyngitis.

sal'u-ta-ry (săl'ū-tă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *salutaris*, fr. *salus*, *-utis*, health, safety: cf. F. *salutaire*. See SALUBRIOUS.] **1.** Promoting health; wholesome; healthful; as, *salutary* exercise. **2.** Promotive of, or contributing to, some beneficial purpose; beneficial; advantageous; as, a *salutary* design. **3.** Leading to salvation; as, *salutary* truth.

Syn. — Wholesome, healthful, salubrious, beneficial, useful, advantageous, profitable. See HEALTHY.

sal'u-ta'tion (săl'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *salutatio*: cf. F. *salutation*. See SALUTE.] **1.** Act of saluting, as by expressing good will or courtesy; also, that which is uttered or done in saluting; specif.: **a** A liturgical greeting, esp. one between the officiating clergyman and the people. **b** The beginning words of a letter, as "Dear Sir." **2.** Excitation; stimulus; impulse. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — SALUTATION, SALUTE. SALUTATION is a somewhat formal word for *greeting*, esp. as spoken; SALUTE is now almost confined to naval and military usage, and denotes a ceremonious demonstration not expressed in words; as, to exchange *salutations*; a *salute* of twenty-one guns; cf. to stand at *salute*. See GREET.

sa-lu'ta-to'ri-an (să-lū'tă-tō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *n.* The student (commonly the one graduating second highest in rank) who pronounces the salutatory oration at commencement or the like in a college or school. Cf. VALEDICTORIAN. *U. S.*

sa-lu'ta-to-ry (să-lū'tă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *salutatorius*. See SALUTE.] Containing or expressing salutations; speaking a welcome; greeting; — applied especially to the oration which introduces the exercises of the commencements, or similar exhibitions, in some colleges and schools. *U. S.*

sa-lu'ta-to-ry, *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** A place for saluting or greeting; a vestibule; a porch; esp., in the medieval church, a portion of the sacristy where the clergy met the people and received their greetings. *Obs.* *Milton.* **2.** A salutatory oration. *U. S.*

sa-lute' (să-lūt'), *v. t.;* SA-LUT'ED (-lūt'ĕd); SA-LUT'ING (-lūt'ĭng). [L. *salutare*, *salutatum*, fr. *salus*, *-utis*, health, safety. See SALUBRIOUS.] **1.** To address with expressions of kind wishes and courtesy; to greet; hail.

I *salute* you with this kingly title. *Shak.*

2. Hence, to give a sign of good will; to compliment by an act or ceremony, esp. by some customary or conventional one, as a bow, esp a kiss, etc.

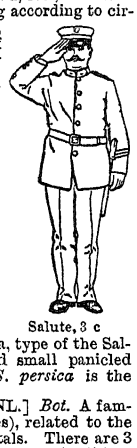
You have the prettiest tip of a finger. . . . I must take the freedom to *salute* it. *Addison.*

3. *Mil. & Nav.* **a** To honor, as some person, nation, festival, or event, by a discharge of cannon, by dipping colors, by cheers, etc. **b** To exhibit a mark of deference to a superior in the service by assuming a position with the hand, rifle, sword, etc., prescribed by drill regulations. **4.** To excite; affect; influence. *Obs.* "If this *salute* my blood a jot." *Shak.*

Syn. — See GREET.

sa-lute', *v. i.* To perform an act of salutation; to make a salute, esp. a military or naval salute.

sa-lute', *n.* [Cf. F. *salut*. See SALUTE, *v.*] **1.** Act of saluting or expressing kind wishes or respect; salutation; greeting. **2.** A sign, token, or ceremony, expressing good will, compliment, or respect, as a kiss, a bow, etc.; specif., *Fencing*, the formal greeting of contestants about to engage. **3.** *Mil. & Nav.* **a** A token of respect or honor for some distinguished or official personage, for a foreign vessel or flag, or for some festival or event, as by presenting arms, by a discharge of cannon, dipping the colors, etc. **b** A mark of deference paid to superiors in the service by their subordinates, made with the hand, rifle, sword, etc., in a manner prescribed by regulations and varying according to circumstances. **c** The position of the hand, rifle, sword, etc., or the entire attitude of a person saluting a superior; as, to bring the sword to the *salute*; to stand at *salute*. **4.** A gold coin struck by Charles VI. of France, and by Henry V. and Henry VI. of England in France; — from the figure of the Virgin receiving the salutation of the angel. *Obs. or Hist.*



Salute, 3 c

Syn. — See SALUTATION.

saluteto the nation. See NATIONAL SALUTE **b**.

sal'va-ble (săl'vă-b'l), *a.* [L. *salvare* to save, fr. *salvus* safe. Cf. SAVABLE.] Capable of being saved; admitting of salvation. *Dr. H. More.* — **sal'va-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **sal'va-ble-ness,** *n.* — **sal'va-bly,** *adv.*

Sal'va-do'ra (săl'vă-dō'rä; 201), *n.* [NL., after J. *Salvador* of Barcelona, botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of trees and shrubs, of Africa and southern Asia, type of the Salvadoraceæ, having opposite leaves and small paniced flowers with a bell-shaped corolla. *S. persica* is the toothbrush tree.

Sal'va-do-ra'ce-æ (-dŏ-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees (order Primulales), related to the Oleaceæ, but having 4 stamens and 4 petals. There are 3 genera and about 9 species. — **sal'va-do-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

sal'vage (săl'vāj), *n.* [F. *salvage*, OF. *salver* to save, F. *sauver*, fr L. *salvare*. See SAVE.] **1.** Act of saving a vessel, goods, or, rarely, life, from perils of the sea or other extraordinary danger; also, the property so saved, or recompense paid for the saving of it. **2** Specif.: *Maritime Law.* The act of one or more who voluntarily save a vessel, or her cargo, or wreck, or in some cases the lives of persons belonging to her, from peril (called specif. civil salvage) or retake and restore her or her cargo when captured in war (called military salvage); also, the compensation allowed to those who so save a ship or lives of those belonging to her from peril; also, that part of the property that survives the peril and is saved. Where there is a constructive total loss the difference between the amount of the proceeds of what is saved after salvage charges have been deducted and the total value of the property loss is called a salvage loss. **3.** *Fire Insurance.* Insured goods rescued from fire, or their value as allowed, or their proceeds on being sold.

sal'vage (săl'vāj), *v. t.;* -VAGED (-vājd); -VAG-ING (-vā-jĭng). To aid so as to have a claim upon or against for salvage; to salve.

sal-va'tion (săl-vā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *salvacioun, sauvacion*, F. *salvation*, OF. also *sauvacion*, fr. L. *salvatio*, fr. *salvare* to save. See SAVE.] **1.** Act of saving or delivering; deliverance; preservation from destruction or calamity.

Fear ye not; stand still, and see the *salvation* of the Lord, which he will show to you to-day. *Ex.* xiv. 13.

2. *Theol.* Liberation from the bondage and results of sin; deliverance from sin and eternal death; redemption.

Godly sorrow worketh repentance to *salvation*. 2 *Cor.* vii. 10.

3. That which saves or delivers; the source, cause, or means, of salvation or deliverance.

The Lord is . . . become my *salvation*. *Ex.* xv. 2.

Salvation Army. A religious and charitable organization on military lines, which has for its aim the evangelization of the poor and degraded not reached by the churches. It began with an evangelistic movement started in 1865 by William Booth, an English Methodist minister, in the East End of London, and the organization was called the "Christian Mission" from 1869 until 1878. At this time a quasi military character was given to the body. A distinctive feature is its daily open-air meetings, where conventionalities are thrown aside and all legitimate means of attracting popular attention are used. The Army's doctrines agree with those of the evangelical churches. The movement has spread to nearly all parts of the world.

Sal-va'tion-ism (săl-vā'shŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles and practice of the Salvation Army. — **Sal-va'tion-ist**, *n.*

salve (săv), *v. t. & i.;* SALVED (săvd); SALV'ING. [See SALVAGE.] To save, as a ship or goods, from the perils of the sea; to rescue or save by salvage services.

salve (săv), *n.* [AS. *sealf, sealfe*, ointment; akin to LG. *salue*, D. *zalve, zalf*, G. *salbe*, OHG. *salba*, Dan. *salve*, Sw. *salfva*, Goth. *salbōn* to anoint, and prob. to Gr. (Hesychius) ἔλαιος oil, ἔλφος butter, Skr. *sarpis* clarified butter.] An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; a healing ointment; — often fig.

Counsel or consolation we may bring,
Salve to thy sores. *Milton.*

salve, *v. t.;* SALVED (săvd); SALV'ING. [AS. *sealfian* to anoint.] **1.** To apply salve to; as, to *salve* a wound. *Shak.* **2.** To heal; cure; to soothe as with an ointment, esp. by some device, trick, or quibble; to gloss over.

But Ebranck *salved* both their infamies
With noble deeds *Spenser.*

sal've (săl'vĕ), *interj.* [L., hail, God save you, imperat. of *salvere* to be well. Cf. SALVO a volley.] Hail!

Sal've-li'nus (săl'vĕ-lī'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. G. *sälbling, salmling*, fr. L. *salmo* salmon.] *Zoöl.* The genus to which the chars, including the American brook trout and Dolly Varden trout, belong. See 6th CHAR. — **sal've-line** (-lĭn; -lĭn; 183), *a.*

sal'ver (săl'vĕr), *n.* [Sp. *salva* pregustation, the tasting of viands before they are served, salver, fr. *salvar* to save, to taste, to prove the food or drink of nobles, fr. L. *salvare* to save: cf. F. *salve*, fr. Sp. See SAVE.] A tray or waiter on which anything is presented.

sal'ver-form (săl'vĕr-fôrm), **sal'ver-shaped'** (-shāpt'), *a.* Tubular with a spreading limb; hypocraterimorphous; — said, *Bot.*, of a gamopetalous corolla, as that of phlox.

Sal'vi-a (săl'vĭ-ă), *n.* [L., sage.] *Bot.* A very large and widely distributed genus of menthaceous herbs or shrubs, the sages, varying greatly in habit, and in the size and color of the flowers. They have a 2-lipped open calyx and two



Salvia. Types of Inflorescence. 1 *S. carduacea*; 2 *S. lewcantha*; 3 *S. hians*; 4 *S sessei*. All × ½.

anthers, of which one is erect and perfect, the other spreading and sterile. *S. officinalis* is the garden sage. Many tropical species, as *S. splendens*, the scarlet sage, are cultivated for ornament. See 1st SAGE, 1 **a**. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

sal-tier'ra (săl-tyĕr'rä), *n.* [Sp. *sal* salt + *tierra* earth.] Salt left by evaporation of certain shallow inland lakes in Mexico.

sal'tier-ways' (săl'tĭer-wāz'). Var. of SALTIERWISE.

sal'tim-ban'co (săl'tĭm-băng'kō), *n.* [It., lit., one who leaps or mounts upon a bench.] A mountebank; a quack. *Obs.*

sal'tire, sal'tire-ways', sal'tire-wise'. Vars. of SALTIER, etc.

salt'ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **salt'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **salt'ish-ness,** *n.*

salt junk. Hard salt beef for use at sea. *Sealors' Slang.*

salt'less, *a.* See -LESS.

salt lick. = LICK, *n.*, 4.

salt'ly, *adv.* of SALT. See -LY.

salt'-mas'ter, *n.* Owner, lessor, or operator of salt works. [GRASS.]

salt-meadow grass. = SALT GRASS.

salt money. See MONTEM.

salt'mouth', *n.* A salt-mouth bottle.

salt'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sal'to (săl'tō; säl'tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A skip.

sal'to-rel (săl'tō-rĕl'), *n. Her.* A diminutive of the saltier.

saltpeter, *or* **saltpetre,** *acid. Chem.* Nitric acid; — because made from saltpeter.

saltpeter, *or* **saltpetre, bush.** A Siberian chenopodiaceous desert shrub (*Nitraria schoberi*).

saltpeter, *or* **saltpetre. rot.** Wall saltpeter (calcium nitrate); — because it disintegrates the mortar.

salt'pe'trous (sôlt'pē'trŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *salpêtreux*.] Pert. to saltpeter, or partaking of its qualities, or impregnated with it.

salt pye. A box for holding salt. *Obs.*

salt tree. See 2d SAL. [*n.*, 1.]

salt'-ris'ing bread. See BREAD, 1.

salt sedative. Boric acid. *Obs.*

salt'spoon', *n.* A small spoon for serving salt at table.

sal'tu-a-ry, *n.* [L. *saltuarius*, fr. *saltus* forest.] A forester, woodward, or ranger. *Obs.*

sal'ture, *n.* [L. *saltus* a leaping.] Leaping; dancing. *Obs.*

salt'weed', *n.* The toad rush.

salu. † SALUE.

salu. Var. of SALLOO.

Sa'lu (sā'lū). *Bib.*

saluberrime, *a.* [L. *saluberrimus*, superl. of *salubris* healthful.] Very salubrious. *Obs.*

sa-lu'bre, *a.* [L. *salubris*.] Salubrious. *Obs.*

sal'u-brol (săl'ū-brōl; -brŏl), *n.* [L. *saluber* healthful + 3d *-ol*.] *Pharm.* An odorless antiseptic powder, a derivative of antipyrine containing bromine.

salue, *v. t.* [F. *saluer* See SALUTE.] To salute; to greet. *Obs.*

sal'u-ter (săl'ū-tĕr), *n.* [L. *salus* health + *-ter*.] *Pharm.* Sodium fluosilicate, used, esp. in solution, as an antiseptic.

saluhe. † SALLOW, willow.

saluin. † SAVE, *v.*

saluing, *n.* Salutation. *Obs.*

saluiour. † SAVIOR.

Sa'lum (sā'lŭm). *Bib.*

Sa-lu'mith (sā-lū'mĭth). *D.Bib.*

sa-lung' (sā-lŭng'), *n.* [Siamese *sdlung*.] See WEIGHT.

sa-lung', *n.; pl.* E. SALUNGS, Siamese SALUNGO. See COIN.

salure. † SALERE.

sa'lus (sā'lŭs), *n.* [L., health, welfare, greeting.] **1** Salutation. *Obs.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess of welfare and health. She was associated with Æsculapius and more or less influenced by the Greek Hygeia. As *Salus publica* she was goddess of the public weal.

Sal'ŭ-sa (săl'ŭ-sä). *D. Bib.*

salusing, *n.* A salutation. *Obs. Scot.*

‖ **sa'lus po'pu-li su-pre'ma lex es'to** (pŏp'ū-lī). [L.] Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law; — the motto of Missouri, taken from the Twelve Tables, quoted by *Cicero* (*Legibus*, III. 3).

saluss, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *saluz*, pl. of *salu(t)* salutation.] To salute *Obs.*

salut, *n.* [OF. & F.] Health; welfare; safety. *Obs*

sal'u-ta-ri-ly (săl'ū-tă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SALUTARY.

sal'u-ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS

sa-lu'ta-to-ri-ly (să-lū'tă-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SALUTATORY.

sa-lu'ta-to'ri-um (-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [LL.] = SALUTATORY, *n.*, 1. [who salutes.

sa-lut'er (să-lūt'ĕr), *n.* One

sal'u-tif'er-ous (săl'ū-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *salutifer*; *salus*, *-utis*, health + *ferre* to bring.] Salutary. *Rare.* — **sal'u-tif'er-ous-ly,** *adv. Rare.*

sal'u-tig'er-ous (-tĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *salus*, *-utis*, health, greeting + *-gerous*.] Conveying or accompanying greetings. *Obs.*

saluwe. † SALUE.

saluz, *n.* Salutation. *Obs.*

salv. Salve. *Ref. Sp.*

Salv. *Abbr.* Salvator.

Sal'va (săl'vä), *n.* [L. *salva*, fem. of *salvus* safe.] Lit., safe; — fem. prop. name. L. *id.*

salvacioun. † SALVATION.

Sal'va-do're-an (săl'vă-dō'rē-ăn; 201), **Sal'va-do'ri-an,** *a.* Of or pert. to the Central American republic of Salvador or its inhabitants. — *n.* One of the people of Salvador, of whom a large part are of mixed blood.

sal'vage. † SAVAGE, *a. & n.*

sal'vag-ee' (săl'vă-jē'), *n.* The one to whom salvage services are rendered. [who salvages.

sal'vag-er (săl'vă-jĕr), *n.* One

sal'van-tine (săl'văn-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* [L. *salvare* to save.] *Medieval Armor.* Steel guards or coverings for the feet.

Sal-va'tor (săl-vā'tôr), *n.* [L.] The Savior; an image or picture of the Savior. *Obs. or Hist.*

sal'va-to-ry (săl'vă-tō-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *salvatorium*.] A repository. *Obs.*

salvd. Salved. *Ref. Sp.*

salve. † SAVE.

salve bug. A large, stout isopod crustacean (*Æga psora*), parasitic on the halibut and codfish, — used by fishermen in the preparation of a salve. [SALUED.

salved. Pseudo archaism for

sal've-dic'tion (săl'vē-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *salve*, imperative of *salvere* to be well + *dictio* a saying.] A greeting with the exclamation "Salve!" *Obs.*

salvely. † SAFELY.

salven. † SAVE.

salv'er (săv'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. QUACKSALVER.] One who salves, or cures.

salv'er (săl'vĕr), *n.* A salvor, as of a ship or goods.

sal-vif'ic (săl-vĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L

Sal-vin'i-a (săl-vĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after A. M. *Salvini* (1653-1729), an It. professor.] *Bot.* A small genus of fern allies, of wide distribution, type of the Salviniaceæ. They differ from *Azolla* in having distichous leaves, borne mostly on simple stems. *S. natans* is the only species found in North America.



Salvinia (*S. natans*), showing a cluster of Sporocarps under a pair of Fronds.

Sal-vin'i-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of floating pteridophytic plants, constituting with the Marsileaceæ the order **Sal-vin'i-a'les** (-lēz), and containing only the two genera *Salvinia* and *Azolla*, with about 18 species. They have branching stems bearing small leaves; the sporocarps are 1-celled, containing either macrosporangia or microsporangia. — **sal-vin'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

sal'vo (săl'vō), *n.*; *pl.* -vos (-vōz). [L. *salvo jure*, lit., right being reserved. See SAFE.] An exception; reservation; excuse. *Now Rare.*

sal'vo, *n.*; *pl.* -vos (-vōz). [F. *salve* a discharge of heavy cannon, a volley, or It. *salva*, L. *salve* hail, imperative of *salvere* to be well, akin to *salvus* well. See SAFE.] **1.** *Mil.* The simultaneous discharge of several pieces of artillery, corresponding to *volleys* of infantry fire It is fired either in action for increased effect, as in attempting to make a breach in a fortification, or with blank charges as a salute.

2. The combined shouts or cheers of a crowd or multitude; as, *salvos* of applause.

salvo point. *Coast Artillery.* A point whose range and azimuth have been accurately ascertained, on which the salvo fire of several batteries may be concentrated.

sal'vor (-vẽr), *n.* [See SALVAGE; cf. SAVIOR.] One who renders salvage services; esp., one who voluntarily saves or assists in saving a ship, or her cargo, or the lives of those belonging to her, from peril.

sam, samm (săm), *v. t.*; SAMMED (sămd); SAM'MING. [Cf. SAMMY.] *Leather Manuf.* To soften and become equally moist throughout; — said of leather butts damped and piled after scouring, etc.

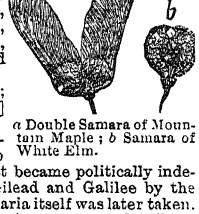
sa-ma'dhi (sä-mä'dē; -mädʹhē; 147), *n.* [Skr. *samādhi* a putting together, contemplation, burial.] *Hinduism.* The superconsciousness sought by practice of yoga (which see).

sa-maj' (sä-mäjʹ), *n.* [Hind. *samāj* meeting, assembly, fr. Skr. *samāja* a community.] A society or congregation; a church or religious body. Cf. BRAHMO SAMAJ. *India.*

Sa'mal, Sa'male (sä'mäl), *n.*; *pl.* SAMALES (sä-mä'lās). A member of a partly Christianized Malay tribe of the island of Samal, south of Mindanao; also, one of the **Sa'male Laut** (lout), or Moros of the islands between Basilan and Sulu, who live chiefly in their boats.

Sa-man'du-ra (sä-măn'dŭ-rä; sämʹăn-dū'rä), *n.* [NL., fr. Singhalese *samadarā*, *samandarā*.] *Bot.* A small genus of East Indian and African simaroubaceous trees having flowers with a 3-5-parted perianth and 6-10 included stamens, the fruit being a dry drupe. The trees afford the bitter bark known as *niepa*, or *samadera bark*.

sam'a-ra (sămʹä-rȧ; sä-mā'rȧ; 277), *n.* [L. *samara*, *samera*, the seed of the elm.] *Bot.* A dry, indehiscent, usually one-seeded, winged fruit, as that of the ash, maple, or elm;—commonly called a *key* or *key fruit*.



a Double Samara of Mountain Maple; *b* Samara of White Elm.

sa-mar'i-form (sä-măr'ĭ-fôrm; sămʹä-rĭ-), *a.* [*samara* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Of the form of a samara.

Sa-mar'i-tan (-tăn), *a.* [L. *Samaritanus.*] **1.** Of or pert. to Samaria in Palestine, which first became politically independent after the capture of Gilead and Galilee by the Assyrians, 734 B. C., by whom Samaria itself was later taken.

2. Of or befitting the good Samaritan mentioned in Luke x. 30-37; as, *Samaritan* kindness.

Samaritan Pentateuch. See VERSION. — **S. Targum.** See VERSION.

Sa-mar'i-tan, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Samaria, the people of which in ancient times comprised descendants not only of the Israelites, but also of Arabs, Babylonians, and Elamites, settled in Samaria by its Assyrian conquerors; also, the language of Samaria. See SEMITIC.

2. One active in relieving bodily suffering; — in allusion to Jesus' parable (*Luke* x. 30-37). Called also *good Samaritan.* — **Sa-mar'i-tan-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

sa-ma'ri-um (sä-mā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *samarskite.*] *Chem.* A rare metallic trivalent element found combined, in association with cerium, yttrium, etc., in certain minerals. It was discovered spectroscopically in samarskite in 1879. Symbol, *Sa* or *Sm*; at. wt., 150.4.

sam'a-roid (sămʹä-roid), *a.* [*samara* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a samara.

sa-mar'skite (sä-märʹskīt), *n.* [After *Samarski*, a Russian.] *Min.* A velvet-black orthorhombic mineral with splendent vitreous or resinous luster, a niobate and tantalate of iron, calcium, uranium, cerium, yttrium, thorium, etc., commonly occurring massive or in embedded grains. H., 5-6. Sp. gr., 5.6-5.8. It is a source of the thorium oxide in incandescent gas mantles.

sam'bar, *or* **sam'bur** (sămʹbŭr; sămʹ-), *n.* [Hind. *sāmbar, sābar.*] Any of several large Asiatic deer having a maned neck; esp., the Indian species (*Cervus*, or *Rusa, aristotelis*). It is dark brown, slightly lighter beneath, and the young are unspotted. The antlers are heavy, the brow tine is directed upward, and the beam is simply forked.

sam'bo (sămʹbō), *n.* [Sp. *zambo* bandy-legged, the child of a negro and an Indian; prob. of African origin.] **1.** A negro; sometimes, the offspring of a black person and a mulatto. *Colloq. or Humorous.*

2. In Central America, an Indian and negro half-breed, or mixed blood.

Sam-bu'cus (săm-bū'kŭs), *n.* [L., elder tree.] *Bot.* A genus of caprifoliaceous shrubs, trees, or rarely herbs, the elders, natives of temperate regions. They have pinnate leaves with serrate or incised leaflets and white or pink flowers in thyrsoid cymes, the corolla regular and rotate, 5-5-lobed, the stamens five. The fruit is a berrylike drupe.

sam'buke (sămʹbūk), *n.* [L. *sambuca*, Gr. σαμβύκη, of Semitic origin; cf. Aramaic *sabbkā.*] *Music.* An ancient stringed instrument, probably a sharp-toned triangular harp of four strings, of Syrian or late Egyptian origin.

same (sām), *a.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *samr*, Sw. *samme*, *samma*, Dan. *samme*, akin to AS. *same*, adv., OS. *sama*, *samo*, OHG. *sam*, a., *sama*, adv., Goth. *sama*, a., Russ. *samy*, Gr. ὁμός, Skr. *sama*, Gr. ὅμοιος like, L. *simul* at the same time, *similis* like, and E. *some*, a., *-some.* Cf. ANOMALOUS, ASSEMBLE, HOMEOPATHY, HOMILY, SEEM, *v. t.*, SIMILAR, SOME.] **1.** Being not another or other; identical; — applied to individuals, or to anything conceived as having individuality; as, this is the *same* book that I had; both died on the *same* day.

Thou art the *same*, and thy years shall have no end *Ps.* cii. 27.

2. Not differing in kind; like in quality or qualities; indistinguishably like; as, two books printed on the *same* paper; corresponding; as, on the *same* day every year; equal; as, poles the *same* in height.

The ethereal vigor is in all the *same*. *Dryden.*

3. Just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned.

Do but think how well the *same* he spends,
Who spends his blood his country to relieve *Daniel.*

☞ *Same* is commonly preceded by *the*, *this*, or *that*, and is often used substantively as in the citations above. In making comparisons it is followed by *as* or *with*.

Bees like the *same* odors as we do *Lubbock.*

[He] held the *same* political opinions with his illustrious friend. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See IDENTICAL.

same'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being the same; identity; absence of difference; near or essential resemblance; correspondence; similarity; as, a *sameness* of person, of manner, of sound, of terms, of appearance, and the like.

Now there are two ideas reached as conceptual limits to perceptual processes which have important bearings on the geometrical representation of space. These may be expressed by the words *sameness* and continuity *Karl Pearson.*

2. Hence, want of variety; tedious monotony

Syn. — Identity, identicalness, oneness; monotony.

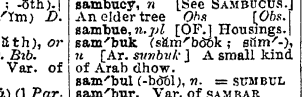
Sa'mhain (sä'vĭn), *n.* [Ir.] A Celtic feast of the departing sun or summer held Nov. 1, the beginning of the Celtic year. Omens were read for the future, and ghosts and bogies were believed to be abroad. Cf. BEALTINE, LUGNASAD.

Sa'mi-an (sā'mĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Samius.*] Of or pert. to the island of Samos, in the Ægean Sea. — **Samian earth,** a kind of clay from Samos, formerly used in medicine as an astringent. — **S. Sage,** Pythagoras; — from his birthplace. — **S. ware,** *Ceram.*, ancient Roman pottery, opaque, and soft dark red.

Sa'mi-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Samos.

sam'iel (sămʹyĕl), *n.* [Turk. *sam-yeli*; Ar. *samm* poison + Turk. *yel* wind. Cf. SIMOOM.] The simoom.

sam'i-sen (sămʹĭ-sĕn), *n.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *san*[1] *hsien*[4] three strings.] *Music.* A Japanese banjolike instrument of three strings.



Samisen. *a* Plectrum.

sa'mite (sā'mīt), *n.* [OF. *samit*, LL. *samitum*, *examitum*, fr. LGr. ἑξάμιτος, *ἑαμητος*, woven with six threads; Gr. ἕξ six + μίτος a thread. See SIX; cf. DIMITY.] A kind of heavy silk stuff, generally interwoven with gold.

sam'let (sămʹlĕt), *n.* [Cf. SALMONET.] A young or small salmon; a parr.

sam'mi-er (sămʹĭ-ẽr), *n.* [See SAMMY.] A machine for pressing the water from skins in tanning.

sam'my (sămʹĭ; sämʹĭ), *a.* [Cf. dial. *sam* moist, half-cooked, AS. *sāmsoden* half-cooked.] Clammy; sodden; watery. *Dial. or Cant.*

sam'my (sămʹĭ), *v. t.*; -MIED (-ĭd); -MY-ING. *Leather Manuf.* To moisten (skins or hides) with water in dressing.

Sa-mo'an (sa-mō'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Samoan (formerly, Navigators') Islands, or their inhabitants.

Sa-mo'an, *n.* One of the natives of Samoa, among the finest and purest in type of the Polynesians, known for their cleanliness, dignity, and intelligence; also, their language, the most archaic of the Polynesian languages.

Sam'o-lus (sămʹō-lŭs), *n.* [L., mentioned by Pliny as the Gallic name of a plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of primulaceous mainly tropical herbs having small white flowers with a perigynous corolla including five stamens and five staminodia. *S. floribundus* is the water pimpernel.

Sam'o-the'ri-um (-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *Samos*, island in the Ægean + *-therium.*] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct ungulates of the Miocene of Greece. They are allied to the giraffe, but have a shorter neck and no median frontal knob.

Sam'o-thra'cian (-thrā'shăn), *a.* [Gr. Σαμοθράκιος.] Of or pertaining to Samothrace, or designating, or pertaining to, the mysteries for which it was anciently famous. See CABIRI. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Samothrace.

sam'o-var (sămʹō-vär), *n.* [Russ., lit., self-boiler.] A metal urn used in Russia for making tea. The water is heated by charcoal placed in a pipe, which passes through the urn.

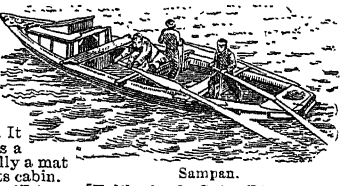
Sam'o-yed', **Sam'o-yede'** (sămʹō-yĕd'; sămʹō-yēd'), *n.* [Russ. *Samoyed.*] **1.** One of a Mongolian people, hunters and fishers, closely allied to the Lapps in type. Their camps are scattered along the Arctic coasts of Tobolsk and Yeniseisk.

2. One of a breed of dogs native of northeastern Russia and western Siberia, where they are extensively used for herding reindeer and as sledge dogs.

Sam'o-yed'ic (sămʹō-yĕdʹĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Samoyeds or their language. — *n.* The language of the Samoyeds. See URAL-ALTAIC.

samp (sămp), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *nasàump* unparched meal porridge.] An article of food consisting of maize broken or bruised, which is cooked by boiling, and usually eaten with milk; coarse hominy. *U. S.*

sam'pan (sămʹpăn), *n.* [Chinese *san*[1] *pan*[3], lit., three planks.] A skiff, used on the coasts of China, Japan, and neighboring islands, propelled usually with a scull. It sometimes has a sail, and usually a mat roofing over its cabin.



Sampan.

sam'phire (sămʹfīr), *n.* [F. l'herbe de *Saint Pierre.* See SAINT; PETER.] *Bot.* **a** A fleshy apiaceous European plant (*Crithmum maritimum*), growing along the seacoast. This and the next are sometimes pickled. **b** Common glasswort (*Salicornia herbacea*). **c** An asteraceous maritime shrub (*Borrichia arborescens*) of the West Indies.

sam'ple (sămʹp'l *or, esp. in British use,* sämʹp'l), *n.* [ME. *sample, asaumple*, OF. *essample, example*, fr. L. *exemplum.* See EXAMPLE; cf. ENSAMPLE, SAMPLER.] **1.** An example; a pattern; also, a parable. *Obs.* "A *sample* to the youngest." *Shak.*

Thus he concludes, and every hardy knight
His *sample* followed *Fanfax.*

2. A part of anything presented for inspection, or shown as evidence of the quality of the whole; a specimen.

I design this but for a *sample* of what I hope more fully to discuss. *Woodward.*

Syn. — Specimen. See EXAMPLE.

sam'ple, *v. t.*; SAM'PLED (-p'ld); SAM'PLING (-plĭng). **1.** To test by comparing. *Obs.*

2. To make or show something similar to; to match. *Obs.*

3. To take or to test a sample or samples of; as, to *sample* sugar, teas, wools, cloths.

4. To yield as a sample; as, the ore *samples* 8 per cent of tin.

sam'pler (-plẽr), *n.* [ME. *samplere* original, model, OF. *essamplaire.* Cf. SAMPLE, *n.*, EXEMPLAR.] **1.** = SAMPLE, 1. *Obs.*

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salvificus saving; *salvus* saved, safe + *facere* to make.] Tending to save or secure safety. *Obs.* — **sal-vif'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

Sal-vin'i-a'les (săl-vĭn'ĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] See SALVINIACEÆ.

Sal'vi-o gam'bit (săl'vĭ-ō). See 1st CHESS, 1.

sal'vi-ol (-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [L. *salvia* sage + *-ol.*] Thujone.

‖ **sal vi'tri-o'li** (vĭ'trĭ-ō'lī) [NL.] *Old Chem.* White vitriol

‖ **sal vo-la'til-e** (vō-lă'tĭ-lē). [NL.] Ammonium carbonate; also, an aromatic alcoholic solution of it.

‖ **sal'vo pu-do're** (săl'vō pū-dōʹrē). [L.] Without violation (or loss) of modesty *Ovid* (*Letters from Pontus*, I. ii. 68).

‖ **sal'vo sen'su** (sĕn'sŭ). [L.] Without violation of sense.

salv'y (salv'ĭ), *a.* Resembling salve; unctuous. [low.

salwe, saly. + SALLOW, willow.

Salz'burg vit'ri-ol (zälʹtsʹbûrk). [From *Salzburg*, Austria.] A mixture of copper sulphate and ferrous sulphate crystallized together about in the proportion 1 : 3.

sam + SAMEN, together.

sam. Var. of SAMN. *Obs. or Dial Eng.* [var. of SAME.

sam (*Scot* sām). Obs. or Scot. Half; — chiefly in combination. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Sam, *n.* The Know-Nothing, or Native American, party, or a member of it. The name involves an allusion to *Uncle Sam.* *Obs. Polit. Slang, U. S.*

Sam. *Abbr* Samaritan; Samuel

S Am. *Abbr* South America.

Sam, Dicky See DICKY SAM.

Sam, Uncle. See UNCLE SAM

‖ **sa'ma** (sä'mä), *n.* [Sp.] The mutton fish, b. *Porto Rico.*

Sam'a-a (sămʹä-ȧ). *D Bib.*

Sam'a-chi'as (sămʹä-kī'ȧs). *D Bib.*

Sa-mad'er-a (sä-mädʹĕr-ȧ; sămʹä-dē'rȧ), *n.* Syn of SAMANDURA.

samadera bark. = NIEPA.

sa-madh' (sä-mädʹ), *n.* [Hind. *samādh* profound meditation, self-immolation, fr. Skr. *samādhi* profound meditation.] A place of cremation, or self-immolation by being voluntarily buried or burned alive, as of a holy mendicant; also, a shrine or tomb built over the grave of a holy mendicant. *India.*

Sam'a-el (sămʹä-ĕl). *Bib.*

Sam'a-la (sămʹä-lȧ) *D. Bib.*

Sa-ma'las (sä-mā'lȧs) *D. Bib.*

sa'man (sä'măn; sä-mä'n).

Var. of SHAMAN. [tree.

sa'man (sä'män), *n.* The rain

Sa-mang'. Var. of SEMANG.

Sa-ma'ni (sä-mä'nē), **Sa-ma'nids** (-nĭdz), *n. pl.* [Ar. *Sāmāni*, name of the first one of the dynasty.] A dynasty which ruled Persia from 900 to 1004 A. D., encouraging literature and art. — **Sa-ma'nid,** *a.*

sa-ma'no da-ka, *or* **-da-ca** (sä-mä'nō dä-kȧ), *n.* [Skr *samānōdaka*; *samāna* equal + *udaka* water.] *Hindu Law.* Either of two persons, one living and one deceased, so related that the living is bound only to present a libation of water to the dead.

Sa-man'tha (sä-mănʹthȧ), *n.* Fem prop name [*D. Bib*

Sam'a-oth (sămʹä-ŏth; -ōth). *D. Bib.*

Sam'a-ra'im (sămʹä-rā'ĭm) *D. Bib.*

Sam'a-rath (sămʹä-răth), *or* **Sam'a-reth** (-rĕth). *D. Bib.*

sa-mare' (sä-mārʹ) Var. of SIMAR.

Sam'a-ri'a (sămʹä-rĭʹä) (1 *Par.* xxi. 5); *Common Version* **Shem'a-ri'ah.** *D. Bib.*

sa-ma'ri-a (sä-mā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n Chem.* Samarium sesquioxide, Sa_2O_3, a faintly yellow powder.

Sam'a-ri'as (sămʹä-rĭʹȧs). *D. Bib*

Sam'a-rite (sămʹä-rīt) *D. Bib.*

sa-mar'ra. + SIMARRE.

Samas. Var. of SHAMASH.

samatize, *v. t.* To excommunicate with sematha curse. *Obs.*

samatra. + SUMATRA.

Sam'a-tus (sămʹä-tŭs). *Bib*

Sa'ma-Ve'da (sä'mä-vā'dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Sāmaveda* the Veda of chanted stanzas.] See VEDA

sam'bal (sămʹbȧl), **sam'bel,** *n* [Malay *sambal.*] A curry sauce. *Malay Archipelago.*

sam-ba'qui (săm-bä'kē), *n.* A shell mound or kitchen midden *Sp Amer*

sam'be-ni'to. + SANBENITO

sam'bhar, sam'bhur Vars. of SAMBAR.

sam'book, sam'bouk, sam'bouka. Vars. of SAMBUK.

sambouse, *n.* [Tatar *somsa.*] A Tatar pasty of chopped meats and herbs. *Obs.*

sam'bre. Var. of SAMBAR

sam-bu'ca (săm-bū'kȧ) Var of SAMBUKE

sambucy, *n* [See SAMBUCUS.] An elder tree *Obs* [*Obs.*

sambue, *n. pl* [OF.] Housings. *Obs.*

sam'buk (sămʹbo͝ok; sŭmʹ-), *n* [Ar. *sumbuk*] A small kind of Arab dhow.

sam'bul (-bo͝ol), *n.* = SUMBUL

sam'bur. Var. of SAMBAR

sam'cloth (*dial* sămʹkloth), *n.* [Prob. for *sampler cloth.*] A sampler. *Obs. or Dial Eng* [*Obs.*

sam-crisp. *a* Somewhat curled.

samdede, *a.* [*sam*, a + *dede*, var. of *dead.*] Half dead *Obs.*

same + SHAME [var. of SAIM

same. Obs. or Scot & dial Eng.

samed, *adv.* Together; at the same time. *Obs*

Sa-me'ius (sä-mē'yŭs). *Bib.*

ss'mekh, sa'mech (sämʹĕk), *n.* [Heb. *samekh.*] The fifteenth letter [□] of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to Eng. *s* As a numeral = 60. [*Eng.*]

sam'el. Var. of SAMMEL. *Dial.*

Samele. + SEMELE

same'ly, *a* Monotonous. — **same'li-ness** (sāmʹlĭ-nĕs), *n. All Obs or Dial.*

sam'en. Short for EXAMINE.

samen, *a.* Same. *Obs. or Scot.*

samen, same, *adv.* [AS. *samen.* See SAME, *a.*] Together. *Obs*

samenly, *adv.* Together. *Obs*

samentale, *a.* [See SAMTAL.] Harmonious. *Obs.*

S Amer. *Abbr.* South America.

Samescretan. + SANSKRIT.

samet, sameamette. + SAMITE

samfayl. + SANFAIL.

sam'fire. Samphire. *Ref. Sp*

Sam'gar-ne'bo (sămʹgär-nē'bō). *Bib.*

samhale, *a.* [See SAM, *a.*] Half hale; weak; feeble. *Obs*

Sa'mi (sāʹmī). *Bib.*

Sa-mi'a (sä-mī'ä). *D Bib*

samine. + SAMEN.

Sa'mi-ot (sāʹmĭ-ŏt). **Sa'mi-ote** (-ōt), *a & n* [Cf. F. *samote.*] Samian.

Sa'mis (sāʹmĭs) *Bib.*

Sam'khya (sămʹkyä) Var of SANKHYA

Sam'lah (sămʹlȧ). *Bib.*

samm Var. of SAM, *v. t.*

Sam'ma-a (sămʹä-ȧ). *D Bib*

Sam'ma-i (-ī) *D. Bib*

sammas. + SALMON.

sam'mel (sămʹĕl; *dial* sămʹ-), *n.* Sandy or loamy gravel. *Cheffu Dial. Eng.*

sammel brick. = PLACE BRICK.

sammen + SAMN.

sammertale. + SAMENTALE.

sammon. + SALMON.

Sam-mu'a (sä-mūʹä). *D Bib.*

Sam'mus (sămʹŭs). *Bib.*

sam'my (sămʹĭ). Var. of SWAMI. *India* [SAMUEL.

Sam'my (sămʹĭ), *n.* 1. Dim of 2. [*usually l. c.*] Ninny; simpleton. *Colloq. & Dial. Eng.*

sammyn + SAMEN.

samn, *v. t.* [AS. *samnian.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 1. To collect; gather; assemble; unite.

2 To consort with; join. *Obs.*

3. To curdle (milk)

samne. + SAMEN.

samneward, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *setsamne, ætsomne*, together, and E -WARD.] Together *Obs.*

Sam'nite (sămʹnīt), *n.* **a** One of the people of ancient Samnium, a mountainous district of south central Italy. They were an offshoot of the Sabines, and spoke the Oscan language. **b** *Rom. Antiq* One of a class of gladiators so called because armed like the natives of Samnium. They bore a long shield. — **Sam'nite,** *a.* [*n.* = ZEMMID]

Sam'o-gi'tian (sămʹō-jĭshʹăn), **Sam'o-jed'.** Var of SAMOYED.

samon + SALMON

samony. + SIMONY.

samorin, samory. + ZAMORIN.

Sam'o-sa-te'ni-an (sămʹō-sȧ-tē'nĭ-ăn), *n* [L. *Samosatenus* pert. to Samosata, a city on the Euphrates, Gr Σαμόσατα.] *Eccl. Hist.* A Paulian.

samoun + SALMON.

sam'pa-gui'ta (sămʹpä-gē'tä), *n.* [Sp. (in the Philippines), dim. of Tag. *sampaga.*] The Arabian jasmine. *Phil. I.*

sam-pa'loc (sä-m-pä'lŏk). *n.* [Tag.] The tamarind. *Phil I.*

sampere. + SAMPHIRE

sam'pi (sămʹpĭ), *n.* See 3d SAN.

sam'pla-ry, *n.* [OF. *essamplaire, essamplaire.* Cf. SAMPLER.] Example; copy; pattern; hence, instructor. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

sam'ple-less, *a.* Unexampled.

sam'ple-ment, *n.* Example. *Obs.*

2. A piece of needlework; orig., one made to preserve a pattern, or patterns; later, one made as a sample of skill.
3. [From SAMPLE, *v.*] One who makes up samples for inspection; one who examines samples, or by samples; as, a wool *sampler*.
4. Any of various devices for extracting samples, as from a bag of grain, a tub of butter, a quantity of ore, etc.

sample room. **a** A room where samples are shown. **b** A barroom or saloon. *Local & Cant, U. S.*

Samp'son, *or* Samp'son's snake'root' (sămp'sŭn, -sŭnz; săm'-). **a** A fabaceous plant (*Psoralea pedunculata*) of the southern United States. Its root is said to have tonic properties. **b** Any of several American gentians.

sam'shu (săm'shōō), *n.* [Chin. *san*[1] three + *shao*[1] fire, i. e., thrice distilled.] An alcoholic liquor distilled in China from rice or large millet; also, in general, a spirituous drink.

Sam'son (săm'sŭn), *n.* [Gr. Σαμψών, fr. Heb. *Shimshōn.*]
1. Lit., splendid sun; — masc. prop. name. F. *Samson* (sän'sôn'); Sp. *Sansón* (sän-sōn'); Pg. *Sansão* (sän-soun'). Also **Samp'son** (sămp'sŭn; săm'-).
2. An Israelite of Bible record (see *Judges* xiii.), distinguished for his great strength; hence, a man of extraordinary physical strength.
3. [*often l. c.*] Short for SAMSON POST.

Samson post. [Cf. SAMSON, 2.] [*often l. c.*] Any of various posts used in positions where great strength is requisite. Specif.: **a** *Naut.* (1) A post resting on the keelson and supporting a deck beam. (2) A post for use in securing a cable, sometimes used instead of towing bitts, etc. **c** *Chiefly Naut.* A temporary or movable pillar carrying a leading block or pulley. **d** *Logging.* A post used, together with a chain and hook, for starting a log, etc. **e** The post that supports the walking beam in a well-boring apparatus.

Sam'u-el (săm'ū-ĕl), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σαμουήλ, fr. Heb. *Shemūēl.*] **1.** Lit., heard of God; asked for of God; — masc. prop. name. F. *Samuel* (sä'mwĕl'); It. *Samuele* (sä-mwā'lā); G. *Samuel* (zä'mōō-ĕl); D. *Samuel* (sä'mōō-ĕl). — Dim. *Sam, Sammy.*
2. A famous Hebrew judge and prophet. **b** Either of the Books of Samuel. See OLD TESTAMENT.

sa'mu-rai' (sä'mōō-rī'), *n. pl. & sing.* [Jap.] In the former feudal system of Japan, the class, or a member of the class, of military retainers of the daimios, constituting the gentry or lesser nobility. They possessed power of life and death over the commoners, and wore two swords as their distinguishing mark. Their special rights and privileges were abolished with the fall of feudalism in 1871.

san'a-ble (săn'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *sanabilis*, fr. *sanare* to heal, fr. *sanus* sound, healthy. See SANE.] Capable of being healed or cured; susceptible of remedy. — **san'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **san'a-ble-ness**, *n. All Rare.*

san'a-tive (săn'ă-tĭv), *a.* [LL. *sanativus.*] Having the power to cure or heal; curative; healing; tending to heal; sanatory. — **san'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

san'a-to-ri-um (-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *pl.* L. -RIA (-ă), E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz). [L., neut. of *sanatorius* giving health.]
1. A health resort; a locality selected as a retreat because of its salubrity; specif., a high-altitude summer station in a tropical country for European troops, officials, or residents, as Darjeeling in India.
2. An establishment for the treatment of the sick, esp. one that makes much use of natural therapeutic agents or local conditions, or that employs some specific treatment, or that treats particular diseases. See SANITARIUM.

san'a-to-ry (săn'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sanatorius*, fr. L. *sanare* to heal. See SANABLE.] Conducive to health; tending to cure; healing; curative; sanative.
Sanatory ordinances for the protection of public health, such as quarantine, fever hospitals, draining, etc. *De Quincey.*
Syn. — SANATORY and SANITARY should not be confounded. *Sanatory* signifies *conducive to health; sanitary* has the more general meaning of *pertaining to health*; as, the camp is not *sanatory*, its *sanitary* conditions are bad.

san'be-ni'to (săn'bĕ-nē'tō), *n.* [Sp. & Pg. *sambenito*; prop., Saint Benedict.] **1.** Anciently, a sackcloth coat worn by penitents on being reconciled to the church.
2. A garment or cap, or sometimes both, painted with flames, figures of devils, etc., and worn by persons who had been condemned by the Inquisition and were brought forth for punishment at the auto-da-fé.

san'cho pe'dro (săn'kō pē'drō). [Sp. *Pedro* Peter.] *Card Playing.* A variety of auction pitch in which the nine (*sancho*) and five (*pedro*) of trumps are added as counting cards at their pip value, and the ten of trumps counts game.

sanc'ti-fi-ca'tion (săŋk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sanctificatio*: cf. F. *sanctification.*] **1.** Act of sanctifying, or state of being sanctified; esp., *Theol.*, the act or process of God's grace by which the affections of men are purified, or alienated from sin and the world, and exalted to a supreme love to God; also, the state of being thus purified.
2. Act of consecrating; consecration. *Bp. Burnet.*

sanc'ti-fied (săŋk'tĭ-fīd), *pret. & p. p.* of SANCTIFY. Specif.: *p. a.* Made holy; also, made to have the air of sanctity; sanctimonious. — **sanc'ti-fi'ed-ly** (-fī'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

sanc'ti-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who sanctifies; specif. [*cap.*], *Theol.*, the Holy Spirit.

sanc'ti-fy (fī), *v. t.*; SANC'TI-FIED (-fīd); SANC'TI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *sanctifier*, or L. *sanctificare*; *sanctus* holy + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make: cf. ME. *seintefien*, OF. *saintefier.* See SAINT; -FY.] **1.** To make free from sin; to cleanse from moral corruption and pollution; to purify.
Sanctify them through thy truth. *John* xvii. 17.
2. To make sacred or holy; to set apart to a holy or religious use; to consecrate by appropriate rites; to hallow.
God blessed the seventh day and *sanctified* it. *Gen.* ii. 3.
3. To make efficient as the means of holiness; to render productive of holiness or piety.
A means which his mercy hath *sanctified* so to me as to make me repent of that unjust act. *Eikon Basilike.*
4. To impart or impute venerableness, inviolability, title to reverence, respect, or the like, to; to give sanction to.
Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous (săŋk'tĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [See SANCTIMONY.]
1. Possessing sanctity; holy; sacred; saintly. *Obs. Shak.*
2. Making a show of sanctity; affecting saintliness; hypocritically devout or pious.
—sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous-ly, *adv.* — **sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

sanc'ti-mo-ny (săŋk'tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [L. *sanctimonia*, fr. *sanctus* holy: cf. OF. *sanctimonie.* See SAINT.] **1.** Holiness; devoutness; sanctity. *Obs. Shak.*
2. Outward or artificial saintliness; assumed or pretended holiness; hypocritical devoutness.

sanc'tion (saŋk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sanctio*, fr. *sancire*, *sanctum*, to render sacred or inviolable, to fix unalterably: cf. F. *sanction.* See SAINT.] **1.** Solemn or ceremonious ratification; an official act of a superior by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body; establishment or furtherance of anything by giving authority to it; confirmation; approbation.
The strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony. *I. Watts*
2. That which induces the observance of law or custom; specif.: **a** *Law.* The detriment, loss of reward, or other coercive intervention annexed to a violation of a law as a means of enforcing the law. This may consist in the direct infliction of injury or inconvenience, as in the punishments of crime (**punitive sanctions**) or in mere coercion, restitution, or undoing of what was wrongly accomplished, as in the judgments of civil actions (**civil sanctions**). A sanction may take the form of a reward (**remunerator sanction**) that is withheld for failure to comply with the law. **b** *Ethics.* Any influence, as pleasure, pain, or the sense of duty, which impels to moral action. **c** *Psychol.* Any ground for action, whether clearly recognized or only instinctive. **d** See PRAGMATIC SANCTION.
Syn. — Ratification, authorization, authority, countenance, indorsement, support, approval.

sanc'tion, *v. t.*; SANC'TIONED (-shŭnd); SANC'TION-ING. **1.** To give sanction to; to ratify; confirm; approve.
2. To annex a sanction or penalty to the violation of (a right, obligation, or command).
Syn. — Confirm, authorize, countenance. See RATIFY.

sanc'tion, *v. i.* To enforce obedience by or as a sanction; — chiefly in *sanctioning* and *sanctioned rights* (see RIGHT, *n.*, 2 **b**).

sanc'tion-a-tive (săŋk'shŭn-ă-tĭv), *a.* Imposing, or enforcing obedience by, a sanction; as, *sanctionative* rights.

sanc'ti-ty (săŋk'tĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *sanctitas*, fr. *sanctus* holy. See SAINT.] **1.** State or quality of being sacred or holy; holiness; saintliness; godliness.
To *sanctity* she made no pretense, and, indeed, narrowly escaped the imputation of irreligion. *Macaulay.*
2. Sacredness; solemnity; inviolability; religious binding force; as, the *sanctity* of an oath.
3. A holy being or object. *Rare.* *Milton.*
Syn. — Godliness, piety, devotion, goodness, purity, religiousness, sacredness, solemnity. See HOLINESS.

sanc'tu-a-ry (săŋk'tŭ-ă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *seintuarie*, OF. *saintuaire*, F. *sanctuaire*, fr. L. *sanctuarium*, fr. *sanctus* sacred, holy. See SAINT.] **1.** A consecrated place, as one devoted to the keeping of sacred things. Specif.: **a** The temple at Jerusalem, or the most retired part of it, called the **Holy of Holies**, in which was kept the ark of the covenant, and into which no person was permitted to enter except the high priest, and he only once a year to intercede for the people; also, the most sacred part of the tabernacle. **b** The most sacred part of any religious building, esp. that part of a Christian church in which the altar is placed. **c** A house consecrated to the worship of God; a church, temple, or other building for worship. **d** *Classical Antiq.* A place consecrated to some god or gods, whether open or inclosed, sometimes a grove, sometimes an inclosure containing a temple, shrines, theater, etc.; as, the *sanctuary* of Pandion in Athens. **e** A portable shrine for sacred relics. *Obs.* **f** A churchyard or consecrated burying ground. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. A sacred and inviolable asylum; a place of refuge and protection; shelter; refuge; protection. See ASYLUM, *n.*, 1.

sanc'tum (săŋk'tŭm), *n.* [L., p. p. of *sancire* to consecrate.] A sacred place; hence, a place of retreat; a room reserved for personal use; as, an editor's *sanctum.*

sanc'tum sanc-to'rum (săŋk-tō'rŭm; 201). [L.] **a** The holy of holies; the most holy place. **b** A place, as a room, strictly private; — often used ironically or jocosely.

Sanc'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L. *sanctus*, p. p. of *sancire.*] **1.** *Eccl.* A part of the Mass, or a part of the Communion service, of which the first words in Latin are *Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus* [Holy, holy, holy]; — called also *Tersanctus.*
2. *Music.* A setting of the Sanctus.

Sanctus bell. A bell rung by the server at certain times during the Mass or Communion service, as at the Sanctus (whence the name), before the consecration of the elements, at the elevation of the Host and of the chalice, etc. In medieval churches the Sanctus bell was often hung in an exterior turret or bell cot over or near the chancel arch.

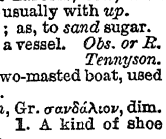
sand (sănd), *n.* [AS. *sand*; akin to D. *zand*, G. *sand*, OHG. *sant*, Icel. *sandr*, Dan. & Sw. *sand*, Gr. ἄμαθος.] **1.** A loose material consisting of small but easily distinguishable grains (most commonly of quartz), resulting from the disintegration of rocks. It is used for making mortar and glass, as an abrasive, for molds in founding, etc.
Most *sand* consists chiefly of quartz. *J. D. Dana.*
2. Also *pl.* A tract, region, or deposit, of sand; beach; shore. "Even as men wrecked upon a *sand*." *Shak.*
3. A sandstone; as, the oil *sands* of Pennsylvania. *U. S.*
4. The sand in the hourglass; hence, a moment or interval of time; *pl.*, the moments of one's life.
The *sands* are numbered that make up my life. *Shak.*
5. Courage; pluck; grit. *Slang.*

sand (sănd), *v. t.*; SAND'ED; SAND'ING. **1.** To sprinkle or powder with sand; as, to *sand* a freshly painted surface in imitation of stone; to *sand* ink to dry it.
2. To cover with sand; esp.: **a** To bury (oysters) beneath drifting sand or mud. **b** To fill, as harbors, etc., with sand, as by the action of currents; — usually with *up.*
3. To mix with sand; to add sand to; as, to *sand* sugar.
4. To drive upon the sand; — said of a vessel. *Obs. or R.*

san'dal (săn'dăl), *n.* Sandalwood. *Tennyson.*

san'dal, *n.* [Ar. *çandal.*] A narrow two-masted boat, used on the Barbary coast and on the Nile.

san'dal, *n.* [F. *sandale*, L. *sandalium*, Gr. σανδάλιον, dim. of σάνδαλον, prob. fr. Per. *sandal.*] **1.** A kind of shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot; a protection for the foot, covering its lower surface only. Sandals are much worn among Orientals, and are a part of the official dress of Roman Catholic bishops and abbots.


Sandals, showing two methods of fastening.

2. A fancy slipper or half-boot.
3. A strap or latchet to hold on a slipper or low shoe by passing across the foot or around the ankle, — in use during the first half of the 19th century.
4. A rubber overshoe cut very low, either with an entire sole and a strip across the instep or with a sole for the fore part of the foot only and a strip back of the heel.

san'daled, san'dalled (săn'dăld), *a.* **1.** Wearing sandals. "His *sandaled* feet." *Longfellow.*
2. Fastened with a sandal. See SANDAL, 3.

san-dal'i-form (săn-dăl'ĭ-fôrm; săn'dăl-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [*sandal* + *-form.*] Shaped like a sandal or slipper.

san'dal tree (săn'dăl). [Cf. SANTOL.] An East Indian meliaceous tree (*Sandoricum indicum*) often cultivated in the tropics for its fruit, used in preserves and pickles.

san'dal-wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* [F. *sandal, santal*, through LL., fr. Gr. σάνταλον; ultimately fr. Skr. *candana.* Cf. SANDERS.] **1.** **a** The compact, close-grained, fragrant, yellowish wood of an East Indian santalaceous tree (*Santalum album*), or the tree itself. The wood is much used in ornamental carving and cabinetwork; its odor drives away insects, and it is therefore of value for chests and boxes. **b** Any of various other species of *Santalum* or their wood, as the Polynesian and Hawaiian *S. freycinetianum*, often distinguished as *yellow sandalwood*; the Hawaiian *S. pyrularium*; the Australian *S. lanceolatum*, etc. **c** Either of two Australian santalaceous trees (*Fusanus spicatus* and *Exocarpus latifolius*), or their wood.
2. Any of various other trees or their fragrant wood, which in some respect resembles sandalwood: **a** The red sandalwood. **b** A Russian species of buckthorn (*Rhamnus dahuricus*) whose wood is used for dyeing leather. **c** In Australia, various species of *Myoporum* and *Eremophila* (see BASTARD SANDALWOOD). **d** In Tasmania, the apocynaceous tree *Alyxia buxifolia.*

san'da-rac (săn'dă-răk), *n.* [OF. *sandarac, sandaracha*, F. *sandaraque*, L. *sandaraca*, Gr. σανδαράκη; cf. Skr. *sindūra* minium.] **1.** Realgar. *Obs.*
2. The sandarac tree.
3. A brittle, faintly aromatic, and more or less transparent resin obtained from the sandarac tree, usually in the form of pale yellow grains or tears. It is used chiefly in making varnish and as incense. Cf. 1st POUNCE, 1. *Australian sandarac* is from various Australian species of *Callitris.*

sandarac tree. **a** A large pinaceous tree (*Callitris quadrivalvis*) of Morocco, with a hard, durable, fragrant wood much used in building, and as the source of the resin sandarac. **b** Any of several Australian species of *Callitris.*

sand badger. **a** A nocturnal musteline mammal (*Arctonyx collaris*) of India having a naked piglike snout. The color is dull grayish with black and white markings on the head. **b** A Japanese badger (*Meles anakuma*).

sand'bag' (sănd'băg'), *n.* **1.** A bag filled with sand or earth, variously used, as in fortification, for ballast, etc.

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sam'pling (săm'plĭng), *n.* White or colored paper used esp. to display textile samples.
samp'nen. † SAMN.
sampnolence. † SOMNOLENCE.
Samp-sæ'an (săm-sē'ăn; săm-), *n.* [Gr. Σαμψαῖος.] *Eccl.* One of an early Jewish Christian school said to have resembled the Essenes and to have had Gnostic tendencies.
Samp'sa-mes (sămp'să-mēz). *Bib.*
sampsoe. † SAMSHU.
Samp'son. Var. of SAMSON.
Samp'son, Dom'i-nie (dŏm'ĭ-nĭ sămp'sŭn). A schoolmaster in Scott's "Guy Mannering," "a poor, modest, humble scholar who had won his way through the classics, but fallen to the leeward in the voyage of life." His favorite exclamation is, "Prodigious!"
samp'su-chine, *n.* [LL. *sampsuchinum*, fr. L. *sampsuchum* marjoram, Gr. σάμψυχον.] Sweet marjoram. *Obs.*
samrede, *a.* Half-red; half-ripe. *Obs.*
samripe, *a.* Half-ripe. *Obs.*
Sam'sai (săm'sī). *D. Bib.*
Sam'sa-ri (-sā-rī). *D. Bib.*
Samscortam. † SANSKRIT.
samshew. † SAMSHU.
san'shoo. Var. of SANSHU.
Sam-ska'ra (sŭn-skä'rä), *n.* [Skr. *saṃskāra* preparation, ceremony.] *Hinduism.* The forty rites performed by the orthodox of the three upper castes. These rites mark every important event from birth to marriage.
sam'son, *v. t. Logging.* To direct the fall of (a tree) by means of a lever and pole.
Samson fish. In Australia: **a** A carangoid fish (*Seriola hippos*). **b** The young of the fish *Arripis trutta.* See SALMON, 3 a.
Sam'son's snake'root'. Var. of SAMPSON'S SNAKEROOT.
samsu. † SAMSHU.
samtal, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *samtal* a colloquy, interview, akin to E. *same*, and *tale* that which is told.] Agreed. *Obs.*
Sa-mu'a (sä-mū'ä). *D. Bib.*
samun. † SAMEN.
‖ **s'a'mu'ser' à la mou'tarde'** (sà'mü'zĕ' à là mōō'tärd'). [F.] Lit., to amuse one's self with the mustard; to trifle away time.
samyn. † SAMEN.
san, *prep.* = SANS, without. *Obs.*
san, *n.* Infamy; shame. *Obs.*
san (sän), *n.* [Gr. σάν.] A sibilant letter of the primitive Greek alphabet, later revived and used as a numeral to denote 900, with the modern name *sampi* (σάν + πῖ). [of SUNN.]
san'a (sŭn'ä; shŭn'ä). Var.
San'a-bas'sar (sä n'ä-b ä sär'). *Bib.*
San'a-bas'sa-rus (-ă-rŭs). *Bib.*
san'ad (sŭn'ăd). Var. of SUNNUD. [NAPPE.
sanappus. Obs. pl. of SAVE-
sanashy. † SANNYASIN.
San'a-sib (sän'ä-sĭb). *Bib.*
sa-na'tion (sā-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sanatio.* See SANABLE.] Act of healing or curing. *Obs.*
san'a-tiv. Sanative. *Ref. Sp.*
San-bal'lat (sän-bäl'ăt). *Bib.*
sance'-bell' (säns'bĕl'), *n.* The Sanctus bell. *Obs.*
san'cho (sän'kō), *n.* [Sp., prop. name.] *Card Playing.* The nine of trumps in sancho pedro.
san'cho, *n.* [Ashanti *o-sanku.*] A kind of rude guitar of hollowed wood with a long neck and strings of vegetable fiber, played by American negroes.
Sancho Panza. See PANZA, SANCHO.
san-cite', *v. t.* [L. *sancitus*, p. p. of *sancire* to sanction, ratify.] To ratify. *Obs.*
sanck'ing. † SANKING.
sanct. † SAINT.
sanc'ta-nim'i-ty (săŋk'tă-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sanctus* holy + *animus* mind.] Holiness of mind. *Rare.*
‖ **Sanc'ta Sanc'tis** (săŋk'tä săŋk'tĭs). [L.] Holy things for holy people; — an exclamation in the Mozarabic Liturgy at the elevation of the Host.
‖ **sanc'ta sim-pli'ci-tas** (sĭm-plĭs'ĭ-tăs). [L.] Sacred innocence; innocent simplicity.
sanc'te bell. Sanctus bell. *Obs.*
sanc'ti-fi-cate, *a.* Sanctified. *Obs.*
sanc'ti-fi-cate (săŋk'tĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *sanctificatus*, p. p. of *sanctificare.*] To sanctify. *Obs.*
sanc'ti-fy'ing-ly, *adv.* of *sanctifying*, p. pr.
sanc-til'o-quent (săŋ k-tĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *sanctus* holy + *loquens* speaking.] Discoursing on heavenly or holy things, or in a holy manner. *Rare.*
sanc'ti-mo'ni-al (săŋk'tĭ-mō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. LL. *sanctimonialis* pious.] Sanctimonious. *Obs.*
sanc'tion-a-ble (săŋk'shŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
sanc'tion-a-ry (-shŭn-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or giving, sanction. *R.*
sanc'tion-er, *n.* One that sanctions.
sanc'ti-tude (săŋk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *sanctitudo.*] *Rare.* **1.** Sanctity. **2.** Sanctimony.
sanc'tu-a-rize (săŋk'tŭ-ă-rīz), *v. t.* To shelter by a sanctuary or sacred privileges. *Obs.*
sanc'tu-a-ry, *v. t.* To provide with sanctuary. *Obs.*
sand, *n.* [AS.] *Obs.* **1.** A sending; mission; errand; embassy. **2.** A thing sent; message; order; decree; also, gift; present. **3.** A messenger. **4.** A mess (of food); victuals.
san'dal. Var. of SENDAL.
sandal brick. = PLACE BRICK.
san'dald. Sandaled. *Ref. Sp.*
San-dal'phon (săn-dăl'fŏn), *n.* [Heb *sandalphōn*, fr. Gr. συνάδελφος one that has a brother (the angel Metatron).] In Jewish angelology, an angel of fiercest fire placed over mankind. He receives the prayers of men, weaving them into crowns to present to God.
sandalwood oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
san'dal-wort' (săn'dăl-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the family Santalaceæ.
san'da-na' (sä n'dä-nä'), *n.* [Tag.] A dipterocarpaceous timber tree (*Anisoptera oblonga*) of the Philippine Islands, yielding an aromatic resin.
sandapile, *n.* [L. *sandapila.*] A coffin or bier. *Obs.*
san'da-rach. Var. of SANDARAC.
san-dar'a-cin (săn-dăr'ă-sĭn), *n. Chem.* A constituent of the resin sandarac insoluble in ordinary alcohol. It is a mixture.
san-das'tros (săn-dăs'trŏs), **san-das'tra** (-trä), *n.* [L. *sandas-*

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2. A bag filled with sand for use as a weapon; specif.: **a** Formerly, a bag of sand attached to the end of a staff. **b** A long cylindrical bag or tube of sand used as a club.

sand'bag' (sănd'băg'), *v. t.* To hit or stun with a sandbag.

sand'bag'ger (-băg'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who uses a sandbag; esp., a robber who stuns his victim with a sandbag.

2. A light-draft sailboat with sandbags for ballast. *Colloq.*

sand bath. **a** *Chem.* A vessel of hot sand in a laboratory, in which vessels to be heated are partly immersed. **b** A bath in which the body is immersed in hot sand. **c** Act of rolling in sand, as by a fowl.

sand binder. *Agric.* Any grass or other plant which grows in sand and holds it in place by its rootstocks.

sand blackberry. A blackberry (*Rubus cuneifolius*) common in sandy soil along the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is stiff and thorny, with leaves white-tomentose beneath, and with a sweet but rather hard fruit.

sand blast. A stream of sand forcibly projected by air or steam for engraving or cutting glass, stone, and other hard materials, cleaning and sharpening files, removing scale from metals, etc.; also, the apparatus used to apply it.

sand'-blast', *or* **sand'blast'**, *v. t.* To engrave, cut, clean, etc., with a sand blast.

sand'-box' tree. A tropical American euphorbiaceous tree (*Hura crepitans*), having a depressed many-celled woody capsule which, when completely dry, bursts with a loud report and scatters the seeds. See REGMA, *Illust.*

sand bur *or* **burr.** Any of several weeds of waste places, having burlike fruit; as: **a** A western American nightshade (*Solanum rostratum*) with prickly foliage. **b** An ambrosiaceous plant (*Gaertneria acanthicarpa*) of the same region, allied to the cocklebur. **c** The bur grass.



Sand Bur a. 1 Plant much reduced; 2 Flower; 3 Seed.

sand'-burned' (-bûrnd'), *a. Metal.* Of a casting, having a hard skin due to the silica of the sand combining with the surface of the metal when the latter is poured into the mold at too high a temperature. See BLACKING, 1 b.

sand cherry. A dwarf cherry (*Prunus pumila*), of the northern United States and Canada; also, the related *P. besseyi* of the western plains. They have small astringent scarcely edible fruit.

sand column. A phenomenon, suggestive of a waterspout, in which sand is drawn up in a swirling column. It is often seen in tropical deserts. Called also *dancing dervish*, *dust whirl*, *sand spout*.

sand cone. A low pinnacle of ice on a glacier, protected from melting by a layer of sand.

sand crab. **a** The lady crab. **b** A crab of the genus *Ocypode* or family Ocypodidæ.

sand crack. *Veter.* A fissure or lesion in the horn of the hoof wall, often causing lameness. When in the front wall, it is known as **toe crack**, and is most common in the hind feet; when in the lateral parts of the wall, as **quarter crack**, and is nearly always in the fore feet.

sand cricket. Any of several large clumsy terrestrial cricketlike grasshoppers (genus *Stenopelmatus* and family Locustidæ) of sandy plains of the western United States.

sand dab. Any of several flounders, esp.: **a** *Limanda ferruginea*, common on the New England coast, a small but good food fish. **b** *Hippoglossoides platessoides*, common on both shores of the North Atlantic.

sand darter. Any darter (fish of the subfamily Etheostominæ); esp., any small translucent species of the genus *Ammocrypta* of the central and southern United States.

sand diver. **a** A West Indian and tropical American lizard fish (*Synodus intermedius*). **b** = SAND DARTER.

sand dollar. Any of several small flat circular sea urchins, of the order Clypeastridea, which live on sandy bottoms; esp., *Echinarachnius parma* of the American coast.



Sand Dollar (*Echinarachnius parma*). (½)

sand'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of SAND. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Covered or sprinkled with sand; sandy.

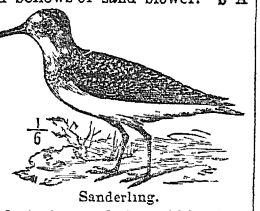
2. Marked with small spots; variegated with spots; speckled; of a sandy color, as a hound.

sand eel. **a** A sand launce. **b** A slender isospondylous fish of the genus *Gonorhynchus*, of the Pacific, having barbels about the mouth.

San'de-ma'ni-an (săn'dẽ-mā'nĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Robert Sandeman, a Scotch sectary of the 18th century. See GLASSITE.—**San'de-ma'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

sand'er (săn'dẽr), *n.* **a** One that sands; as: (1) A device on a locomotive, operated by a steam or air blast, for sanding the rails. (2) A sand bellows or sand blower. **b** A sandpapering machine.

sand'er-ling (săn'dẽr-lĭng), *n.* [Cf. SAND, *n.*; 1st -LING.] A small sandpiper (*Calidris leucophæa*) with largely gray and white plumage (the adults in summer plumage with a reddish breast), which breeds in the Arctic regions and migrates south along the coasts of most parts of the world.



Sanderling.

sand finish. A finish of plastering made by rubbing to a smooth surface the sand or mortar coat.

sand'fish' (sănd'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** Either of two small silvery, scaleless fishes of the North Pacific, constituting the Trichodontidæ. They burrow in the sand. **b** The squirrel fish *Diplectrum formosum*, which frequents sandy shores.

sand flag. Sandstone which splits up into flagstones.

sand flea. **a** Any flea living or breeding in sandy places, esp. the dog flea. **b** The chigoe. **c** A beach flea.

sand flounder. Any of certain flounders frequenting sandy bottom: a sand fluke; esp., the windowpane.

sand'glass' (-glăs'), *n.* An instrument for measuring time by the running of sand. See HOURGLASS.

sand grass. Any species of grass growing in sand; specif.: **a** A tufted grass (*Triplasis purpurea*) with stiff awl-shaped leaves, on the Atlantic coast of the United States. **b** The perennial *Calamovilfa longifolia*. See also GRASS, *Table I.*

sand grouse. Any of numerous birds of the family Pteroclidæ inhabiting arid parts of southern Europe, Asia, and Africa. They are most closely allied to the pigeons in structure, but the young are downy and able to run when hatched. They are strong fliers, having long pointed wings and tail. Well-known species are **Pallas's sand grouse** (*Syrrhaptes paradoxus*) of Asia, with feathered feet, which has appeared occasionally in large flocks in central Europe and even in England; the **pin-tailed sand grouse** (*Pterocturus alchatus*) of southern Europe, North Africa, southwest Africa, etc., having elongated middle tail feathers; and the **painted sand grouse** (*Pterocles fasciatus*) of India.



Pin-tailed Sand Grouse (*Pterocturus alchatus*).

sand'hi (sän'dē; 147), *n.* [Skr., a uniting.] *Phon.* The various assimilatory changes undergone by sounds in conjunction, esp. final and initial sounds, in consecutive speech in Sanskrit; hence, analogous phenomena in any language.

sand'-hill' crane. A large crane (*Grus mexicana*) of eastern and central North America, formerly abundant but now rare. It is chiefly bluish gray overcast with ochraceous. Also, the little brown crane, a smaller but otherwise similar species (*G. canadensis*), still rather common from Alaska to Hudson Bay and southward in migration.

sand'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SAND. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** A sprinkling, covering, or mixing with sand. **b** *Ceram.* The testing of gilding with fine sand and water after firing.

sanding machine, a sandpapering machine.

sand jack. *Engin.* A device, consisting essentially of a sand box and a series of plungers, for gradually lowering into position a heavy weight (as a bridge section), supported by the plungers, by running out the sand below.

sand lark. **a** Any of numerous Asiatic larks of the genus *Alaudula*, having short toes. **b** A small sandpiper, or plover, as a ring plover, the sanderling, and the common European sandpiper. *Brit.* **c** An Australian plover (*Ægialitis ruficapillus*).

sand launce. Any of several small, elongate, marine fishes of *Ammodytes* or allied genus, which do not exceed six or eight inches in length and associate in large schools. They remain buried in sandy beaches while the tide is out.



Sand Launce (*Ammodytes tobianus*). (¼)

sand lily. A white-flowered scapose liliaceous plant (*Leucocrinum montanum*) of the western United States.

sand'-lot', *a.* Lit., of or pert. to a lot or piece of sandy ground, —hence, pert. to, or characteristic of, the policy or practices of the socialistic or communistic followers of the Irish agitator Denis Kearney, who delivered many of his speeches in the open sand lots about San Francisco; as the **sand-lot constitution** of California, framed in 1879, under the influence of *sand-lot* agitation.

sand'man' (sănd'măn'), *n.* A mythical person who makes children sleepy; —prob. so called in allusion to the rubbing of their eyes as if there were sand in them.

sand monitor. A large Egyptian lizard (*Varanus arenarius*) which inhabits dry localities.

sand mullet. Either of two mullets: in Victoria, a sea mullet (*Mugil dobula*); in New South Wales, the tallegalane.

sand myrtle. A low, branching evergreen ericaceous shrub (*Dendrium buxifolium*), growing from New Jersey southward along the coast.

sand'pa'per (sănd'pā'pẽr), *n.* Paper covered on one side with sand glued fast, —used for smoothing and polishing. Cf. EMERY CLOTH, GLASS PAPER.

sand'pa'per, *v. t.* To smooth or polish with sandpaper.

sandpaper tree. Any of several dilleniaceous trees having tough or scabrous leaves, as *Curatella americana*, of Guiana, and *Dillenia scabrella*, of Asia.

sand partridge. Any of several small partridges of the genus *Ammoperdix*, allied to the red-legged partridge. They inhabit southern Asia and northeastern Africa, frequenting sandy wastes, with which their colors harmonize.

sand pear. **a** = SNOW PEAR. **b** A Chinese species of *Pyrus* (*P. sinensis*) cultivated as an ornamental tree, and as a stock for grafting. Its hard fruits are sometimes preserved.

sand pile. A filling of sand rammed hard in a deep round hole made by driving and withdrawing a wooden pile;—sometimes used in preparing foundations in soft soil.

sand pine. **a** A pine (*Pinus clausa*) common along the coast of Florida and Alabama. It has smooth bark, leaves in pairs, and spiny-tipped cones. **b** In Oregon, a somewhat similar species (*Pinus contorta*).

sand pipe. A tubular cavity, from a few inches to many feet in depth, occurring esp. in calcareous rocks, and often filled with gravel, sand, etc.;—called also *sand gall*.

sand'pip'er (-pīp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous small or very small limicoline birds distinguished from the plovers chiefly by the bill, which is moderately long, and often soft and sensitive at the tip, but not of the extreme length characteristic of the typical snipe. The legs and neck are moderately long, and the plumage usually streaked with brown, gray, or blackish above and more or less extensively white below. They chiefly frequent sandy and muddy shores, breeding mostly in the Arctic regions, but migrating extensively into temperate latitudes. Of the species frequenting small inland streams and ponds the common sandpiper of Europe (*Actitis hypoleuca*, syn. *Tringoides hypoleucus*), and the allied spotted sandpiper (which see) of America, are the most familiar. (See TATTLER, 2.) Along the American coasts and larger inland waters the least and semipalmated sandpipers (the latter replaced by the allied western sandpiper in the West) are most abundant. Allied but larger American species are Bonaparte's sandpiper (*Pisobia*, syn. *Actodromas*, *fuscicollis*) and Baird's sandpiper (*A. bairdii*). The knot, dunlin, sanderling, ruff, and pectoral sandpiper are well-known species.



Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*).

2. The sand pride.

sand pride. A small European fresh-water lamprey (*Petromyzon planeri*).

sand pump. A pump for removing wet sand, mud, silt, or the like; as: **a** A centrifugal pump used on a floating dredging machine. **b** A simple plunger pump with a nonreturn valve at the bottom used with a flush of water for cleaning out a borehole, well, etc.—**sand'-pump'**, *v. t.*

sand shark. Any of several small voracious sharks of the genus *Odontaspis* which live on sandy coasts; esp., *O. littoralis* of the Atlantic coast of North America.

sand snake. **a** Any of several harmless burrowing snakes of the genus *Eryx*, native of southern Europe, Africa, and Asia, esp. *E. jaculus* of India and *E. johnii*, used by snake charmers. **b** Any innocuous South African snake of the genus *Psammophis*, esp. *P. sibilans*.

sand spurry. Any silenaceous weed of the genus *Tissa*.

sand'stay' (sănd'stā'), *n.* A sand binder; specif., an Australian myrtaceous shrub or small tree (*Leptospermum lævigatum*), very effective as a sand binder.

sand'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A rock consisting of sand more or less firmly united by some cement, as silica, iron oxide, or calcium carbonate. Sandstones vary in color, being commonly red, yellow, brown, gray, or white. According to their composition, they are called granitic, quartzose, etc. See *Old Red Sandstone*, under OLD; *New Red Sandstone*, under NEW; BEREA GRIT; 1st GRIT, 2; ITACOLUMITE; MEDINA; ORISKANIAN; POCONO SANDSTONE.

sand sucker. **a** The sand dab **b.** **b** A whiting (*Menticirrhus undulatus*) of the southern California coast.

sand verbena. Any West American verbenaceous plant of the genus *Abronia*, having flowers somewhat resembling those of the verbena. See ABRONIA.

sand violet. Any of several species of violet found commonly in sandy soil; specif.: **a** In Europe, *Viola arenaria* and *V. hirta*. **b** In the United States, the bird's-foot violet.

sand viper. **a** A hognose snake. *Local, U. S.* **b** The horned viper (*Cerastes cornutus*). See CERASTES. Also, locally, any of various snakes which burrow into the sand.

sand wasp. Any of various solitary wasps which dig burrows in sand or earth. They belong to various families, as the Pompilidæ and Sphecidæ. See DIGGER WASP.

sand'weld' (sănd'wĕld'), *v. t.* To weld with a flux of fused sand (silica) which is hammered or squeezed out.

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tros.] A kind of precious stone containing glistening starlike specks, considered as male or female according to its greater or less brilliancy. *Obs.*

sand bear. The sand badger.

sand bird. A shore bird.

sand'-blind', *a. Archaic, Scot., or Dial.* Purblind; weak-sighted. — **sand'-blind'ness**, *n.*

sand'-box', *n.* Sand-box tree.

sand brier. The horse nettle.

sand bug. See HIPPA.

S. & C. *Abbr. Paper Making.* Sized and calendered.

sand canal. = STONE CANAL.

sand clam. The long clam.

sand clover. The kidney vetch.

sand'club'. = SANDBAG, 2 b.

sand cock. The redshank. *Eng.*

sand collar. *Zoöl.* Sand saucer.

sand cusk. Any ophidioid fish.

sande. Obs. pret. of SEND.

sandel. † SENDAL. [ZANDER.]

sand'er (săn'dẽr). Var. of **san'ders** (săn'dẽrz), **san'ders-wood'** (-wo͝od'), *n.* [OF. *sandre*. See SANDAL.] a Sandalwood. *Obs.* b Red sandalwood.

san'ders blue (săn'dẽrz). Var. of SAUNDERS BLUE.

sandes-man, *n.* Also **sander-man.** [Cf. SAND message.] A messenger. *Obs.*

san'de-ver. Var. of SANDIVER.

sand fluke. A flounder frequenting sandy bottom, as: a The smear dab. b The sand dab b. *Brit.*

sand fly. Any of certain small dipterous biting flies. *U. S.*

sand'-fly' bush. The Australian rutaceous tree *Zieria smithii*.

Sand'ford and Mer'ton (săn'fẽrd, mûr'tŭn). Harry Sandford and Tommy Merton, two schoolboys, heroes of Thomas Day's once popular tale for the young, the "History of Sandford and Merton" (1783–89), in which he attempted to reconcile Rousseau's naturalism with a sounder morality. Tommy, of wealthy parentage, is an unmitigated nuisance, while Harry, a poor boy, is replete with every virtue and is continually held up as an example to Tommy.

sand gall. A sand pipe.

sand'gi-ac. † SANJAK.

sand grape. A shrubby wild grape (*Vitis rupestris*) of the southeastern United States.

sand'-hill'er, *n.* One of the poor whites of the sandy tract between the coast and plateau regions in Georgia and South Carolina. *U. S.*

sand'-hill' fescue grass. See GRASS, *Table II.*

sand'-hill' rose. A small empetraceous shrub (*Ceratiola ericoides*). *Southern U. S.*

sand hopper. A beach flea.

sand hornet. A sand wasp.

‖ **san-di'a** (sän-dē'ä), *n.* [Sp.] A watermelon.

San'die. Var. of SANDY.

San Di-e'go palm (săn dĭ-ē'gō). The Washington palm.

san-dif'er-ous (săn-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*sand* + *-ferous.*] Sand-bearing; casting up sand. *Obs.*

sand'i-ly (săn'dĭ-lĭ), *a d v.* of SANDY (sense 3). *Colleg.*

sand'iness, *n.* See -NESS.

sand'ish, *a.* Like sand. *Obs.*

san'di-ver (săn'dĭ-vẽr), *n.* [ME. *saundiver*, prob. fr. OF. *sain de voirre*, fr. OF. *sain* grease, fat + *de* of + *voirre, verre*, glass, F. *verre* (cf. SAIM); cf. also F. *sel de verre* sandiver, *suint* sandiver, OF. also *suung.*] = GLASS GALL.

san'dix (săn'dĭks), *n.* [L. *sandix, sandyx*, vermilion, or a color like it, Gr. *σάνδυξ, σάνδυξ.*] A kind of minium, or red lead, made by calcining carbonate of lead. *Obs.*

sand jack. a Willow oak. b Bluejack (*Quercus brevifolia*).

sand'jak. Var. of SANJAK.

sand jet. = SAND BLAST.

sand lance. Var. of SAND LAUNCE.

san'dle. Var. of SANDAL.

sand leek. = ROCAMBOLE.

sand'less, *a.* See -LESS.

sand line. *Well Boring.* The rope attached to the sand pump.

sand'ling', *n.* = SAND EEL. *Obs.*

sand lizard. **a** A common and widely distributed European lizard (*Lacerta agilis*). **b** A small lizard (*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*) of the southern and central United States.

sand lob. A lugworm.

sandman. *n.* [See SAND message.] A messenger. *Obs.* [*Brit.*

sand martin. Bank swallow.

sand mole. The Cape mole rat.

sand mouse. The dunlin. *Eng.*

sand'nat'ter (sănd'năt'ẽr), *n.* [G. See SAND; 2d ADDER.] = SAND SNAKE a. [sand dab b.

sand'neck'er (-nĕk'ẽr), *n.* The sand nettle. The spurge nettle.

sand oat. Wild oat *Avena fatua*.

sandpaper fig. The rough fig (*Ficus aspera*). *Australia.*

sand'peep', *n.* Any very small sandpiper.

sand pigeon. A sand grouse.

sand pike. **a** The sauger. **b** A lizard fish.

sand pillar. A sand column.

sand plover. A ring plover.

sand plum. A western American subspecies (*Prunus angustifolia watsoni*) of Chickasaw plum.

sand prey. The sand pride.

sand rat. **a** A pocket gopher. **b** Either of two small African mole rats of the genus *Heterocephalus*. They have the skin nearly naked.

sand reed. The beach grass *Ammophila arenaria*.

sand reel. In a well-boring rig, the smaller of two windlasses, to lower and raise the sand pump.

sand'rock', *n.* Sandstone.

sand rocket. A European brassicaceous yellow-flowered plant (*Diplotaxis muralis*). [mold.]

sand roll. A roll cast in a sand

sand roller. The trout perch a.

sand runner. A sandpiper or small plover.

san'dry. † SUNDRY.

sand saucer. The mass of eggs, embedded in firm jellylike matter, of any gastropod of the genus *Natica* or allied genus. It has the shape of a bottomless saucer broken at one side, and is coated with fine sand.

S. & S. C. *Abbr. Paper Making.* Sized and supercalendered.

sand screw. An amphipod crustacean (*Lepidactylis arenarius*), which burrows in the sandy seabeaches of Europe and America.

sand sedge. A European maritime sedge (*Carex arenaria*), the rootstock of which has the properties of sarsaparilla.

sand'shoe', *n.* A shoe with canvas top and rubber sole, for use at the seaside. *Australia.*

sand sill. In a well-boring rig, a sill resting on the mudsill and forming the support for one end of the sand-reel shaft.

sand skink. Any of several Old World scincoid lizards, as *Chalcides ocellatus*.

sand skipper. A beach flea.

sand smelt. A silverside.

sand snipe. A sandpiper.

sand spout. = SAND COLUMN.

sand'spur', *n.* Common bur grass.

sand star. An ophiuran.

sand swallow. Bank swallow.

sand tube. A tube made of sand; specif., a fulgurite.

san-du'cha (sän-dōō'chä), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *santucha* a religious hypocrite.] The ladyfish a.

sand vetch. The hairy vetch.

sand'weed', *n. Dial. Eng.* a = SANDWORT. b Spurry.

sand wheel. *Mining.* A wheel with inside buckets for raising water and sand from the stamps.

sand whiting. A common sciænoid food fish (*Menticirrhus americanus*) of the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of America. It is grayish silvery in color with oblique dusky bars and a saddle-shaped dark patch on the nape.

sand'wich (sănd'wĭch), *n.* [After the Earl of *Sandwich*.] **1.** Two pieces of bread usually buttered and having a thin layer of meat, cheese, or the like, spread between them. **2.** Something resembling a sandwich in arrangement; a trio of objects, of which two like or similar ones inclose a different one; specif., a man with two advertising boards suspended one before and one behind him.

sand'wich, *v. t.;* SAND'WICHED (-wĭcht); SAND'WICH-ING. To make into a sandwich; also, to insert between dissimilar things; to form of alternate parts or things, or alternating layers of a different nature; to interlard.

sand'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* [*sand* + *wood*, a translation of the specific name.] A purple-flowered fabaceous tree or shrub (*Bremontiera ammoxylon*) native of the Mascarene Islands, sometimes cultivated.

sand'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* **a** Any of numerous annelids, as species of *Nereis*, which burrow in seashore sand. They are used as bait. **b** An annelid of the genus *Sabellaria* which constructs a tube of sand. **c** The chigoe.

sand'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Arenaria* (which see), most species of which grow in dry, sandy soil.

sand'y (sănd'ĭ), *a.;* SAND'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SAND'I-EST. [AS. *sandig*.] **1.** Consisting of, abounding in, or containing, sand; full of sand; covered or sprinkled with sand; as, a *sandy* desert, road, or soil. **2.** Resembling sand: **a** Unstable. **b** Dry; uninteresting. *E.* **c** Of the color of sand; yellowish red; as, *sandy* hair. **3.** Gritty; plucky. *Slang.*

sandy blight. *Med.* See BLIGHT, *n.*, 6. *Australia.* — **s. lavercock.** **a** A ring plover. *Scot.* **b** The common European sandpiper. — **s. loo,** a ring plover. *Scot.* — **s. mocking bird,** the brown thrasher. *Local, U. S.* — **s. oat,** a tall early oat with a small reddish tinged white grain. — **s. pear,** the snow pear. — **s. poker,** the common pochard. *Local, Eng.*

sane (sān), *a.;* SAN'ER (sān'ẽr); SAN'EST (sān'ĕst). [L. *sanus;* perh. akin to E. *sound*, a.] **1.** Mentally sound; possessing a rational mind; having the mental faculties in such condition as to be able to anticipate and judge of the effect of one's actions; as, a *sane* man. Of the mind, not deranged; acting rationally. **2.** Of the body, free from hurt or disease. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Proceeding from a sound mind; showing normal mental health; as, a *sane* proposal; a *sane* criticism.

Syn. — Sound, healthy, underaged, unbroken. See WISE.

san'ga (săŋ'gä), *or* **san'gu** (-gū), *n.* An Abyssinian breed of long-horned humped domestic cattle allied to the zebu.

san'ga-ree' (săŋ'gȧ-rē'), *n.* [Sp. *sangría*, lit., bleeding, fr. *sangre* blood, L. *sanguis*.] A West Indian drink composed of wine, brandy, and lime juice sweetened and spiced.

san'ga-ree', *v. t.* To make into a sangaree.

‖ **sang'-froid'** (sȧN'frwȧ'), *n.* [F., cold blood.] Freedom from agitation or excitement; coolness in trying circumstances; composure.

sang'li-er (săng'lĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *singularis* solitary.] *Her.* A wild boar.

san-guic'o-lous (săŋ-gwĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis, -inis*, blood + E. *-colous*.] Inhabiting the blood of living animals, as certain parasites.

san-guif'er-ous (săŋ-gwĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood + E. *-ferous*.] *Physiol.* Conveying blood; as, *sanguiferous* vessels, i. e., the arteries, veins, capillaries.

san'gui-fi-ca'tion (săŋ'gwĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *sanguification*. Cf. SANGUIFY.] *Physiol.* Blood production; conversion of the products of digestion into blood; hæmatosis.

San'gui-na'ri-a (săŋ'gwĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. (herba) *sanguinaria* an herb that stanches blood.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of scapose papaveraceous plants distinguished by the red juice and capsules dehiscent to the base. *S. canadensis*, the bloodroot, is the only species. See BLOODROOT. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The emetic rootstock of this plant.

san'gui-na-ry (săŋ'gwĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sanguinarius*, fr. *sanguis* blood: cf. F. *sanguinaire*.] **1.** Consisting of blood; as, a *sanguinary* stream. **2.** Attended with much bloodshed; bloody; as, a *sanguinary* war, contest, or battle. **3.** Bloodthirsty; eager to shed blood; murderous.

Syn. — Murderous, bloodthirsty, cruel. See BLOODY.

san'guine (săŋ'gwĭn), *a.* [F. *sanguin*, L. *sanguineus*, fr. *sanguis* blood. Cf. SANGUINEOUS.] **1.** Red, like blood. Of his complexion he was *sanguine*. *Chaucer.* **2.** Sanguinary; savage; bloodthirsty. *Obs. or R.* **3.** In early physiology, having blood as the dominant humor (which see); now, characterized by abundant and active circulation of blood; as, a *sanguine* bodily temperament, one typically marked by a ruddy complexion, and by cheerful and hopeful, though not always tenacious, spirits. **4.** Hence: Warm; ardent; disposed to be hopeful; anticipating the best; confident; as, *sanguine* of success.

Syn. — Warm, ardent, lively, confident. See HOPEFUL.

san'guine (săŋ'gwĭn), *n.* **1.** Blood color; red (represented in heraldic engraving by diagonally crossing lines). **2.** Anything blood-red; as: **a** Blood-red cloth. *Obs.* **b** Bloodstone, or red hematite. **c** A kind of red crayon, usually of red hematite. **d** A drawing in red crayon, red chalk, or the like.

san-guin'e-ous (săŋ-gwĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguineus*. See SANGUINE.] **1.** Abounding with blood; sanguine. **2.** Of or pertaining to blood; bloody; constituting blood. "*Sanguineous* histories of queens." *Thackeray.* *Keats.* **3.** Blood-red; crimson. **4.** Having blood; possessing a circulatory system. **5.** Having a sanguine temperament; confident; hopeful.

san'gui-nif'er-ous (săŋ'gwĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis, -inis*, blood + *-ferous*.] *Physiol.* Receiving blood; carrying blood; circulatory.

san-guin'o-lent (săŋ-gwĭn'ō-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *sanguinolentus*, fr. *sanguis* blood: cf. F. *sanguinolent*.] Tinged or mingled with blood; bloody; as, *sanguinolent* sputa. — **san-guin'olence** (-lĕns), **san-guin'o-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

San'gui-sor'ba (săŋ'gwĭ-sôr'bȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *sanguis* blood + *sorbere* to suck in; — from its styptic quality.] *Bot.* A genus of rosaceous herbs, formerly included in *Poterium*, but distinguished by the fewer stamens and single carpel. They have odd-pinnate stipulate leaves and small apetalous flowers in dense terminal spikes or clusters. They are natives of temperate regions. *S. sanguisorba* is the common, or garden, burnet.

san-guiv'o-rous (săŋ-gwĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood + E. *-vorous*.] Subsisting upon blood.

San'he-drin (săn'hē-drĭn) } *n.* [Heb. *sanhedrīn*, fr. Gr.
San'he-drim (săn'hē-drĭm) } *συνέδριον*; *σύν* with + *ἕδρα* a seat, fr. *ἑζεσθαι* to sit. See SIT.] *Jewish Antiq.* Assembly; council; — applied to two kinds of such bodies: **a** Esp., more fully **Great Sanhedrin,** the supreme council and tribunal of the Jews, developed out of the municipal council of Jerusalem and consisting of 71 members. It had jurisdiction over religious matters and more important civil and criminal cases. It met daily, except on Sabbaths and festivals. According to the rabbinical tradition, the council was presided over by a president, the *Nasi* (lit., prince), and a vice president, the *Abbetdin* or *Abbethdin* (lit., father of the court of justice). **b** More fully **Small,** or **Lesser, Sanhedrin,** one of the provincial councils of 23 members, which had jurisdiction over minor civil and criminal cases.

☞ Dryden in "Absalom and Achitophel" calls Parliament *Sanhedrin* and the Lord Chancellor *Abbethdin*.

san'i-cle (săn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sanare* to heal.] **a** Any plant of the genus *Sanicula*, formerly reputed to have healing powers. Some species are called *black snakeroot*. **b** Any of several other plants; — chiefly with a qualifying word. See AMERICAN SANICLE, etc.

Sa-nic'u-la (sȧ-nĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL. Cf. SANICLE.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly American apiaceous herbs having palmately compound leaves, and unisexual flowers in panicled umbels, the fruit covered with hooked bristles. The species are called *sanicle*. *S. marilandica*, of the eastern United States, is of local repute as a tonic.

san'i-dine (săn'ĭ-dĭn), *n.* [Gr. *σανίς, -ίδος*, a board;—in allusion to the tabular crystals.] *Min.* A variety of orthoclase in crystals, often transparent, in certain eruptive rocks, as trachyte; glassy feldspar. — **san'i-din'ic** (-dĭn'ĭk), *a.*

sa'ni-es (sā'nĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] *Med.* A thin, serous fluid commonly discharged from ulcers or foul wounds.

sa'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *saniosus*, fr. *sanies*.] **1.** *Med.* Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance; thin and serous, with a slightly bloody tinge; as, the *sanious* matter of an ulcer. **2.** *Med.* Discharging sanies; as, a *sanious* ulcer.

san'i-ta'ri-an (săn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to health or the laws of health; sanitary.

san'i-ta'ri-an, *n.* An advocate of sanitary measures; one especially interested or versed in sanitary measures.

san'i-ta'ri-um (săn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. **-RIUMS** (-ŭmz), L. **-RIA** (-ȧ). [NL. See SANITARY.] A health station or retreat; a sanatorium; — sometimes restricted to an establishment where the treatment is wholly, or almost wholly, prophylactic, and distinguished from a sanatorium.

san'i-ta-ry (săn'ĭ-tă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sanitas* health: cf. F. *sanitaire*. See SANITY.] Of or pertaining to health; designed to secure or preserve health; relating to the preservation or restoration of health; hygienic; as, *sanitary* regulations; *sanitary* science.

Syn. — See SANATORY.

san'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A rendering sanitary; science of sanitary conditions; use of sanitary measures; hygiene.

san'i-ty (săn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sanitas*, fr. *sanus* sound, healthy. See SANE.] State or quality of being sane. **a** Soundness or health of mind. **b** Health of body. *Obs. or R.*

san'jak' (sȧn'jăk'), *n.* [Turk. *sanjāq*, *sănjăq*, lit., flag.] **1.** In Turkey, a district or subdivision of a vilayet or of an eyalet. **2.** A sanjakbeg. *Obs.*

San Jo-sé' scale (săn hō-sā'). A scale insect (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) very destructive to apple, pear, and other fruit trees; — first introduced into the United States at San José, California.



San José Scale. *a* Adult Females; *d* Young in Various Stages. All much enlarged

San'khya (săn'kyȧ), *n.* [Skr. *sāṁkhya*.] One of the six orthodox systems of Hindu philosophy. It is probably the oldest of all and was originally atheistical, but received a mythological interpretation. It teaches that beatitude may be attained by knowledge of the twenty-five principles of existence, beginning with prakriti, nature or matter, and ending with Purusha, soul, or ego, the union of the two being creation. The Sankhya is thus a dualistic philosophy. Cf. VEDANTA.

san'nup (săn'ŭp), *n.* [Algonquian.] A male Indian; a man, specif., a brave; a warrior; — correlative of *squaw*.

san'o-form (săn'ō-fôrm), *n.* [L. *sanare* to cure + iodo*form*.] *Pharm.* A colorless, odorless, crystalline substance got by action of iodine on oil of wintergreen, and used instead of iodoform. Chemically, it is di-iodo-methyl-salicylate.

sans (sănz; *F.* sȧN), *prep.* [F., fr. L. *sine* without.] Without; deprived or destitute of. *Obsoles. in English.*

Sans teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* everything. *Shak.*

sans'-cu-lotte' (sănz'kū-lŏt'; *F.* sȧN'kü'lŏt'), *n.* [F., without breeches.] **1.** *Fr. Hist.* Lit., a fellow without breeches; — a name of reproach given by the aristocrats at the time of the first revolution to one belonging to the extreme republican party, the members of which had rejected short breeches, as an article of dress peculiar to the upper classes, and had adopted pantaloons. **2.** Hence, an extreme or radical republican; a violent revolutionist; a Jacobin.

sans'-cu-lot'tic (sănz'kū-lŏt'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or involving, sans-culottism; radical; revolutionary; Jacobinic.

sans'-cu-lot'tism (-lŏt'ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *sans-culottisme*.] Extreme republican principles; the principles or practice of the sans-culottes.

sans'-cu-lot'tist (-lŏt), *n.* A sans-culotte or one sympathizing with or supporting sans-culottism.

San'skrit (săn'skrĭt), *n.* [Skr. *Saṃskṛta* the Sanskrit language, lit., the perfect, polished, or classical language, fr. *saṃskṛta* prepared, wrought, made, excellent, perfect; *sam* together (akin to E. *same*) + *kṛta* made. See SAME; CREATE.] The ancient Aryan language of India, from which are derived the modern Aryan tongues of that country. **Old Sanskrit** is the language of the early Aryan invaders of India. It is most nearly represented by the language of the Veda, sometimes termed **Vedic Sanskrit.** This differs from **classical Sanskrit** about as much as Homeric from classical Greek. Classical Sanskrit is a purely literary language, developed from Old Sanskrit, given rigid form by early grammarians, and preserved as the sacred and learned tongue of India. It has an extensive epic and dramatic literature (cf. MAHABHARATA, RAMAYANA, SAKUNTALA). Sanskrit possesses especial interest to philology because it preserves a greater number of the supposed characteristics of the parent Indo-European language than any other language of the family. Cf. PALI, PRAKRIT. See INDO-EUROPEAN. — **San-skrit'ic** (săn-skrĭt'ĭk), *a.*

San'skrit, *a.* Of or pert. to, or written in, Sanskrit.

San'skrit-ist, *n.* A scholar learned in Sanskrit.

San'son's' im'ag-es (săn'sŏNZ'). [After L. J. *Sanson* (1792–1842), Fr. physician.] *Physiol. & Optics.* Reflected images observable on the front surface of the cornea and the front and back surfaces of the crystalline lens. Their changes show the changes of the lens in accommodation.

sandwich beam *or* **girder.** A beam or girder made with a flitch plate. [*n.*, 2.

sandwich man. See SANDWICH, I.

sandwich tern. A rather large European tern (*Sterna sandvichensis*) represented in North and Central America by an allied variety, *S. s. acuflavida*.

sand widgeon. Gadwall. *Eng.*

sand'y (sănd'ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* SANDIES (-dĭz). [From SAND, *n.*] A ring plover. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

Sand'y, *n.;* *pl.* SANDIES (-dĭz). **a** For ALEXANDER. *Chiefly Scot.* **b** A Scotchman. *Slang.*

san'dyx. Var. of SANDIX.

sane. † SAY.

sane. † SIN, *adv., prep., & conj.*

sane. Var. of SANE, *v.* [*Obs.*]

sane. *v. t.* [L. *sanare*.] To cure.

sane'ly, *adv.* of SANE.

sane'ness. *n.* See -NESS.

sanetie. † SANITY.

san-fail', *adv.* [Cf. SAN, *prep.*] Without fail. *Obs.*

sanfoin. Var. of SAINFOIN.

San Fran. *Abbr.* San Francisco.

sang (săng). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SONG.

sang (săng), *pret.* of SING.

sang (sŭng), *n.* [Chin.] *Music.* The cheng. [*U. S.*]

sang (säng), *n.* Ginseng. *Dial.*

sang (*dial.* sâng), *n.* [F.] Blood; — used vaguely as an oath or expletive; as, my *sang!* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [AR.

sang's, sang'sh. Vars. of SANGSANG'GA-IVY' (săn'gȧ-hē'), *n.;* *pl.* -GAIES (-hēz'). [Jav. *sangāji; sang*, an honorific prefix + *āji* king.] A chief. *Phil. I.*

San'ga-mon (săn'gȧ-mŏn), *a. & n.* [From *Sangamon* County, Illinois.] See GLACIAL PERIOD.

sang'ar (sŭng'ăr), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sang* stone.] In India: **a** A small breastwork or rifle pit to hold a few men, often constructed of bowlders round a natural hollow. **b** A primitive wooden bridge, with stone piers.

‖ **sang' de bœuf'** (sȧN' dẽ bûf'). [F.] Lit., ox blood; hence, a deep red color found in ancient Chinese pottery.

sang'-drag'on (săng'drăg'ŭn; *F.* sȧN'drȧ'gôN'), *n.* [F., lit., dragon's blood.] One of the East Indian kino trees (*Lyngoum indicum*). *Mauritius.*

sange. † SONG.

san'ge-ak † SANJAK.

sang'er (să ŋ'gẽr), *n.* [Cf. SANG ginseng.] One who digs ginseng. *Dial. U. S.*

san'gi-ac. † SANJAK.

san'glant (săŋ'glănt), *a.* [F.] Bloody; sanguinary. *Obs.*

san'gley (săn'glē), *n.; pl.* -GLEYES (săn-glā'ăs). [Chin. *shang lü*, lit., merchant traveler.] A Chinese trader in the Philippines.

San'graal' (săŋ'grūl'). **San'greal** (săŋ'grē-ăl'), *n.* [See SAINT; GRAIL.] The Holy Grail. See 1st GRAIL.

San-gra'do, Doctor (săn-grä'dō; 146). [Sp. *sangrar* to let blood.] A physician in Le Sage's "Gil Blas," whose panacea was copious bloodletting and drinking of hot water. [singer. *Obs.*

sangre. *n.* [AS. *sangere*.] A

san'grel (săŋ'grĕl), *n.* Virginia snakeroot. *U. S.*

sang'sue (săng'sū), *n.* [F.] A leech (animal).

sanguane, -guene. † SANGUINE.

sanguicel. *n.* [Pg. (in India); prob. as being built at *Sanguicer* or *Sangameshwar*, in the Bombay Presidency.] A light vessel formerly used in war on the Malabar coast. *India. Obs.*

san'gui-fi'er (săŋ'gwĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* A producer of blood.

san'gui-flu'ous (săŋ-gwĭf'lōō-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing with blood. *Obs.*

san'gui-fy (săŋ'gwĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *sanguis* blood + E. *-fy*: cf. F. *sanguifier*.] To produce blood from. *Obs. or R.*

san-guig'e-nous (sȧ ŋ-g wĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood + E. *-genous*.] Producing blood. *Obs.*

san'guin. Sanguine. *Ref. Sp.*

san'gui-na'ceous (săŋ'gwĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* Blood-red; sanguine.

san'gui-na-ri-ly (să ŋ'g w ĭ-n ă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SANGUINARY.

san'gui-na-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

san'gui-na'ri-ous (să ŋ'g w ĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguinarius*.] Sanguinary. *Obs.*

san'gui-na-ry, *n.* [See SANGUINARIA, SANGUINARY, *a.*] a Bloodroot. **b** Yarrow.

san'guine, *n. t.* To ensanguine. *Obs.* [blood; pale. *Rare.*

san'guine-less, *a.* Destitute of

san'guine-ly, *adv.* of SANGUINE.

san'guine-ness, *n* See -NESS.

san-guin'i-cal, *a.* Sanguine. *Obs.*

san'gui-nic'o-lous (să ŋ'g w ĭ-nĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* Sanguicolous.

san-guin'i-fi-ca'tion (săŋ-gwĭn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* = SANGUIFICATION. [guineness. *Rare.*

san'guin'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sanguinity.

san'gre (săn'grē), *n.* Virginia snakeroot. *U. S.*

sang'sue (săng'sū), *n.* [F.] A leech (animal).

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san-guin'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sanguinity.

san'gre (săn'grē), *n.* Virginia snakeroot. *U. S.*

san'gui-nuse (săŋ'gwĭ-nūs), *n.* [L. *sanguisuga; sanguis* blood + *sugere* to suck.] A bloodsucker, or leech. — **san'gui-su'gent** (-sū'jĕnt), *a.* — **san'gui-su'gous** (-gŭs), *a.* [GUINE.]

sangwane, sangwyn. † SAN-

San'he-drist (săn'hē-drĭst), *n.* A member of the Sanhedrin.

San'hi-ta (sŭn'hē-tȧ), *n.* [Skr. *saṃhita*, properly, combination.] That portion of a Veda which comprises the hymns.

sa-nif'er-ous, *a.* [L. *sanifer*.] Sanatory; curative. *Obs.*

san'i-fy (săn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *sanus* sound + E. *-fy*.] To make healthful. *Rare.*

san'i-ta-ri-ly (-tă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SANITARY. [tarian.

san'i-ta-rist (-rĭst), *n.* A sani-

san'i-ta-ry (-rĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A water-closet, urinal, or the like, fitted with sanitary plumbing; — usually *pl. Rare.*

san'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* To make sanitary; to provide with sanitary appliances.

san'jak'beg', *or* **-bey',** *n.* [See BEG.] The governor of a sanjak.

sank. † SANG, blood.

sank (sĕŋk), *pret.* of SINK.

sank, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *sanka, samka*, Dan. *sanke*.] To gather; assemble. *Obs.*

san'kha (sŭŋ'kȧ), *n.* [Skr. *çaṅkha* a shell.] A chank shell (*Turbinella pyrum*); also, a shell bracelet or necklace made in India from the chank shell.

san'k'ing, *n.* [See SANK to gather.] Assembly. *Obs.*

sank'work', *n.* The making of soldiers' uniforms. *Slang.*

san'na (sȧ n'nȧ). Contr. of *shall not. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

san'na, *n.* [L.] A kind of scornful gesture. *Obs.*

sannase. † SANNYASIN.

sannen, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *sanna*.] To prove; demonstrate. *Obs.*

san'ny (săn'ĭ), *n.* The common European sandpiper. *Scot.*

sann-ya'sin (sŭ n-y ä's ĕ n), *n.* [Skr. *saṃnyāsi*, lit., an abandoner.] *Hinduism.* One devoted to asceticism and meditation.

sanop. † SAVENAPPE.

sanourous, *a.* Erron. for *savourous*, savory. [SAMPAN.

san'pan (săn'păn). Var. of

San Pe'dro fish. [From *San Pedro* Point, Cal.] The opah.

San'poil (săn'poil), *n.* One of a small tribe of Salishan Indians upon the Colville reservation, Washington.

Sans. *Abbr.* Sanskrit.

San-san'nah (săn-săn'ȧ). *Bib.*

San'sar, *n.* See SARSAR.

‖ **sans chan'ger** (sȧN shăN'zhā'). [F.] Without change. [SKRIT.

Sanscreet, Sanscript. † SAN-

San'scrit. Var. of SANSKRIT.

‖ **sans'-cu'lotte'rie'** (sȧN'k ŭ'lŏt'rē'; sȧNz'kŭ-lŏt'rĭ), *n.* [F.] Sans-culottism.

Sans'-cu-lot'tide' (sȧN'kŭ'lŏ'tēd'; sănz'kŭ-lŏt'ĭd), *n.* See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

sans'-cu-lot'tish (sănz'kŭ-lŏt'ĭsh), *a.* Sans-culottic.

‖ **sans Dieu rien'** (sȧN dyŭ' ryĕN'). [F.] Nothing without God. [Without doubt.

‖ **sans doute'** (dōōt'). [F.]

‖ **sans é'gal'** (sȧN-zā'gȧl'). [F.] See BAGATELLE, 2.

San'se-ri-e'ri-a (să n'sē-r ĭ-ē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., orig. uncert.] *Bot.* Syn. of CORDYLINE.

‖ **sans fa'çon'** (sȧN fȧ'sôN'). [F.] Without ceremony; informally; familiarly.

‖ **sans gêne'** (sȧN zhăN'). [F.] Without constraint or embarrassment; easy.

Sans'-Gêne', Madame. Catherine, wife of Marshal Lefebvre, she having been the company washerwoman when he, then a sergeant, married her; — a nickname alluding to her simple and rough manners and free language.

Sansk. *Abbr.* Sanskrit.

San'skrit-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

‖ **sans pa'reil'** (sȧN pȧ'rĕ'y'). [F.] Without equal; matchless.

‖ **sans peine'** (pĕn'). [F.] Without trouble [or difficulty].

‖ **sans peur et sans re-proche'** (pûr ā sȧN rē-prōsh'). [F.] Without fear and without reproach; — said esp. of the Chevalier de Bayard.

‖ **sans phrase'** (frăz'). [F.] Without circumlocution.

‖ **sans re-cours'** (rē-kōōr'). [F.] *Com.* Without recourse.

‖ **sans rime' et sans rai'son'** (rēm' ā sȧN rĕ'zôN'), *or* **sans rime' ni rai'son'** (nē). [F.] Without rime or reason.

sans'-ser'if (sănz'sĕr'ĭf), *n.* [F. *sans* without + E. *serif*.] Printing type with no serifs; gothic; grotesque. *Eng.*

‖ **sans sou'ci'** (sōō'sē'). [F.] 1. Without care; freedom from care; an informal assembly. 2. [*caps.*] A famous royal palace at Potsdam, Prussia, built by Frederick the Great.

‖ **sans tache'** (tȧsh'). [F.] Without spot [or stain].

San'tal (săn'tăl), *n.* A member of one of the principal Munda-speaking peoples of India. They are industrious agriculturists and are partially Hinduized, although most retain their primitive animism. They are chiefly in the hill country of western Bengal, although many emigrate as laborers.

San'ta-la'ce-æ (săn'tă-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SANTALUM.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or rarely trees (order Santalales), comprising about 26 genera and 250 species, mostly tropical. They have clustered apetalous monœcious or dicœcious flowers, the ovary being partly inferior and the fruit a nut or drupe. Most of them are root parasites. *Comandra* (the bastard toadflax), *Pyrularia* (the buffalo nut), *Buckleya*, and *Nestronia* are genera occurring in the United States. — **san'ta-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

San'ta-la'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants comprising 7 families, among which are the Santalaceæ, Loranthaceæ, and Olacaceæ. They are distinguished by having a 1-celled inferior ovary; most of them are parasitic.

san'ta-lin (săn'tă-lĭn), *n.* [Cf F. *santaline.*] *Chem.* A red crystalline substance, the coloring matter of red sandalwood and perhaps also of other similar redwoods; — called also *santalic acid.* Its formula has been given variously as $C_{17}H_{14}O_5$, $C_{18}H_{16}O_5$, and $C_{17}H_{16}O_6$.

San'ta-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σάνταλον. See SANDALWOOD.] *Bot.* A small genus of trees typifying the family Santalaceæ; the sandalwoods. They have coriaceous leaves and small perfect flowers in terminal panicles, the perianth being 4-lobed, adnate at base to the ovary. They are found in tropical Asia and Australia. See SANDALWOOD.

San'to-li'na (săn'tō-lī'nă), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *santolina*, name of the plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of asteraceous undershrubs, natives of the Mediterranean region. They resemble the yarrow (*Achillea*) in their finely dissected leaves and clustered heads, but differ in the absence of rays. *S. chamæcyparissus* is the lavender cotton.

san'ton (săn'tŏn; săn-tōn'), *n.* [Sp. *santón*, augmented fr. *santo* holy, L. *sanctus.*] A Turkish saint; a kind of dervish, regarded by the people as a saint; also, a hermit.

san-ton'i-ca (săn-tŏn'ĭ-kă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *herba santonica*, a kind of plant, fr. *Santoni* a people of Aquitania.] **a** The European wormwood (*Artemisia pauciflora*). **b** *Pharm.* An anthelmintic drug consisting of dried flower heads of this plant; Levant wormseed. See SANTONIN.

san'to-nin (săn'tō-nĭn), *n.* Also *santonine.* [Cf. F. *santonine.* See SANTONICA.] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, slightly bitter substance, $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$, occurring in santonica and in corresponding parts of other species of *Artemisia*, and used as an anthelmintic. In overdose it produces poisoning, causing all objects to appear yellow, or less often green or blue. Chemically, santonin is a derivative of naphthalene and is a lactone, combining with alkalies to form salts of **santonic**, or **santoninic**, acid, $C_{15}H_{20}O_4$. This acid in turn, by heating with alkalies, is converted into the isomeric **santoic**, or **santonic**, acid. With hydriodic acid and phosphorus santonin yields **santonous acid**, $C_{15}H_{20}O_3$, of which three optically different varieties are known.

San'to-rin' earth, San'to-rin' (săn'tō-rēn'), *n.* A kind of tufa from the island of Thera (also called Santorin or Santorini), consisting principally of a fine, light gray, siliceous material, used for making cement.

San'vi-ta'li-a (săn'vĭ-tā'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., prob. after one of the Italian family *Sanvitali.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Mexican asteraceous herbs having small heads with yellow or white rays, a flat receptacle, and naked or awn-tipped achenes. *S. procumbens* is often cultivated for ornamental edgings. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

sap (săp), *n.* [AS. *sæp*; akin to OHG. *saf*, G. *saft*, Icel. *safi*; orig. uncert.; prob. fr. L. *sapa* must or new wine boiled thick.] **1.** The juices or fluid contents of a plant, esp. the watery solution which circulates through the vascular tissue in woody plants. The ascending current consists of the water of imbibition in which are dissolved various salts obtained from the earth. This so-called crude sap passes by diosmosis through the xylem portion of the vascular bundles to the chlorophyll-containing tissues (the leaves in most plants). Here it is subjected to photosynthesis (see PHOTOSYNTHESIS); the surplus water is transpired, and the newly formed carbohydrates and proteids are translocated through the phloëm or sieve tissue to the parts of the plant which may require them, the descending current being often called **elaborated sap.** In some plants, as the sugar cane, sugar maple, various palms, etc., the sap contains a high percentage of sugar. Popularly *sap* is sometimes applied to latex or to any fluid secretion. Botanists use it only as a convenient nontechnical term. See TRANSPIRATION; cf. CELL SAP **a.**

2. Any liquid or humor essential to life or health, or characteristic of a healthy, fresh, or vigorous condition; vitality; vigor; essential element; blood. *Shak.*

3. Sapwood, or alburnum.

4. *pl. Forestry.* Lumber containing much sapwood. It is inferior in quality to the grades called *firsts* and *seconds.*

5. *Quarrying.* Outside stone softened by weathering.

6. Any liquid taken with solid food. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

7. A saphead; a milksop; also (*Eng.*), an overzealous student. *Slang* (esp. in schools) *or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sap, *v. t.;* SAPPED (săpt); SAP'PING. [F. *saper* (cf. Sp. *zapar*, It. *zappare*), fr. *sape* a sort of scythe, LL. *sappa* a sort of mattock.] **1.** To subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine; undermine.

2. *Mil.* To operate against, or pierce, by saps.

3. To make unstable or infirm; to unsettle; weaken.

Ring out the grief that *saps* the mind. *Tennyson.*

sap (săp), *v. i. Mil.* To proceed by, or to execute, saps.

sap, *n. Mil.* An approach in the form of a narrow trench with its head protected by a parapet of earth thrown up from the trench, formerly by gabions filled with earth, pushed forward, usually in a zigzag direction to minimize enfilade fire, towards the works of a besieged place, to enable an assault to be delivered from close at hand, or mining to be done. When one side of the trench is protected by a parapet it is a full, or single, **sap**; when both, a **double sap.** Cf. *flying sap*, under FLYING.

sap'a-jou (săp'ă-jōō; *F.* să'pà'zhōō'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. Tupi *saó-guaçú*, lit., big monkey.] **a** A capuchin monkey (genus *Cebus*). **b** Formerly, sometimes, a spider monkey.

sa-pan' wood (sà-păn'). [Malay *sapang.*] A red dyewood obtained from the East Indian cæsalpiniaceous tree *Biancæa sappan*; also, the tree itself. The wood is a soluble redwood, and was the first of the so-called "brazilwoods" imported into Europe.

sap ball. Any large fungus of the genus *Polyporus.* They are sometimes used for razor strops. See POLYPORUS.

sa-pek' (sà-pĕk'), *n.* Also **sa-pec'.** [F. *sapèque*, prob. fr. Malay *sa-palu* a string (of cash).] **a** Any of the Oriental coins better known in English as *cash.* **b** A bronze coin worth $\frac{1}{100}$ piaster issued by France for Indo-China.

sap fagot. *Mil.* A short but very strong fascine, used to fill interstices between gabions at the head of a sap, when sandbags are not procurable.

sap'ful (săp'fo͝ol), *a.* Abounding in sap; sappy.

sap green. A dull olive-green coloring matter prepared from the juice of buckthorn berries; also, its color. It is now used chiefly in coloring food products.

Saph'a-ren'sian (săf'ă-rĕn'shăn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a method of chronology used in Spain from the 5th to the 12th century, by which the years were numbered from 38 B. C., the date of the conquest of Spain by Augustus.

sap'head' (săp'hĕd'), *n.* A weak-minded, stupid fellow; a milksop. *Colloq.* — **sap'-head'ed,** *a. Colloq.*

sa-phe'nous (sà-fē'nŭs), *a.* [OF. *saphene* a vein of the leg, F. *saphène*; cf. Sp. *safina*; fr. Ar. *safīn*, *sāfin*, prob. fr. Gr. σαφηνής manifest.] *Anat.* **a** Designating the two principal superficial veins of the legs. The **internal,** or **long, saphenous vein** begins at the foot and passes up the inside of the leg, going in front of the internal malleolus, and behind the internal femoral condyle, and, entering the saphenous opening, joins the femoral vein. The **external,** or **short, saphenous vein** passes behind the outer malleolus and up the back of the leg, joining the popliteal at the knee. **b** Pertaining to, or in the region of, the saphenous veins; as, the **internal,** or **long,** and **external,** or **short, saphenous nerves,** cutaneous branches of the anterior crural and the popliteal nerves, which accompany the above veins; the **saphenous opening,** an opening in the broad fascia of the thigh through which the internal saphenous vein passes.

sap'id (săp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *sapidus*, fr. *sapere* to taste: cf. F. *sapide.* See SAPIENT, SAVOR.] Having the power of affecting the organs of taste; possessing savor, or flavor. "*Sapid*, visible, audible objects." *J. Martineau.*

sa-pid'i-ty (sà-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sapidité.*] Quality or state of being sapid; taste; savor; savoriness.

sa'pi-ence (sā'pĭ-ĕns), *n.* [L. *sapientia:* cf. F. *sapience.* See SAPIENT.] **1.** Quality of being sapient; wisdom; sageness; profound knowledge; also, practical wisdom or common prudence; — often used ironically. *Chaucer.*

2. [*cap.*] The apocryphal Book of Wisdom. *Obs.*

3. The rational or intellectual powers. *Obs. or R.*

sa'pi-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sapiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sapere* to taste, to have sense, to know. See SAGE, *a.*] **1.** Wise; sage; discerning; — often in irony. "*Sapient* sir, sit here." *Shak.*

2. Affording knowledge or wisdom; as, a *sapient* plant. *R.*

Syn. — Sagacious, knowing, wise, discerning. See SHREWD.

sa'pi-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* [L. *sapientialis.*] Having, affording, or expounding, wisdom. — **sa'pi-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

Sapiential books, *Bib.*, the books of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Wisdom, and Ecclesiasticus. *Obs.*

Sap'in-da'ce-æ (săp'ĭn-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAPINDUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees, shrubs, or rarely herbaceous vines (order Sapindales), of about 118 genera and over 1,000 species, almost entirely of the tropics; the soapberry family. They have mostly pinnate or palmate exstipulate leaves, dicœciously polygamous flowers, and baccate or capsular, often edible, fruit. *Sapindus, Nephelium, Paullinia*, and *Cardiospermum* are prominent genera, including many ornamental plants. — **sap'in-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Sap'in-da'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** In Lindley's classification, an alliance including the soapworts and allies. **b** In modern taxonomy, an order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants comprising 20 families, including the Anacardiaceæ, Aquifoliaceæ, Celastraceæ, Aceraceæ, and Sapindaceæ. They have the stamens inserted on a disk, and the ovary with one or two ovules in each cell.

Sa-pin'dus (sà-pĭn'dŭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *sapo* soap + *Indicus* Indian.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical and subtropical trees, the soapberries, typifying the family Sapindaceæ, having abruptly pinnate or unitoliolate leaves and tetramerous flowers succeeded by a fleshy or leathery berry. Several species occur in the southern United States.

Sa'pi-um (sā'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sappium*, var. of *sap(p)inus* a kind of fir or pine tree.] *Bot.* A genus of euphorbiaceous trees and shrubs of wide distribution in warm regions. They have entire leaves and small spicate or racemose flowers with 2 stamens, succeeded by a loculicidal capsule. The acrid milky juice of *S. indicum* is used in staining rattan. The bark of some South American species is used for tanning. *S. sebiferum* is the tallow tree.

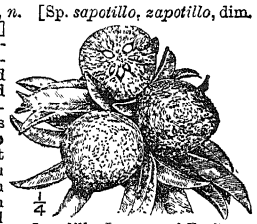
sap'ling (săp'lĭng), *n.* **1.** A young tree; specif., a young forest tree with a trunk not above four inches in diameter.

2. A youth. "You 're a young, foolish *sapling.*" *Shak.*

3. A greyhound whelped prior to a given running season but in the same calendar year.

sapling cup *or* **tankard.** A cask-shaped wooden ale tankard; a stave tankard.

sap'o-dil'la (săp'ō-dĭl'ä), *n.* [Sp. *sapotillo, zapotillo*, dim. of *zapote.* See SAPOTA.] **a** A large tropical American sapotaceous tree (*Sapota zapotilla*), with hard reddish durable wood and handsome evergreen foliage. It is one of the trees yielding chicle gum. **b** The fruit of this tree. It has a rough brownish skin and very sweet yellowish pulp. In the Spanish West Indies it is called *nispero*; in the British West Indies, *naseberry*; in the Philippines, *chico.*



Sapodilla, Leaves and Fruits. ¼

sap'o-na'ceous (săp'ō-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sapo, -onis*, soap, of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *soap.* See SOAP.] Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soapy. — **sap'o-nac'i-ty** (-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Sap'o-na'ri-a (-nā'rĭ-ă; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sapo* soap. See SAPONACEOUS.] *Bot.* A genus of silenaceous plants, natives of the Old World, with large flowers with a tubular or gibbous calyx, five clawed petals, and a 4-valved capsule. *S. officinalis* is the common soapwort, or bouncing Bet.

sa-pon'i-fi'a-ble (sà-pŏn'ĭ-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being saponified.

sa-pon'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *saponification.* See SAPONIFY.] Act, process, or result, of soap making; conversion into soap; chemically, the decomposition of a fat by alkali, with the formation of a soap, or salt of the fatty acid, and glycerin; hence, *Chem.*, the decomposition of any ester into the corresponding alcohol and acid (either free or in the form of a salt); also, the similar production of an acid from some other derivative.

saponification value *or* **number.** *Chem.* A value obtained in the analysis of oils, fats, etc., being the number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide neutralized, on saponification, by one gram of substance. The **saponification equivalent** is found by dividing the above number into the molecular weight of potassium hydroxide and multiplying by 1,000; it indicates the number of grams of the fat saponified by a gram molecule of any alkali.

sa-pon'i-fi'er (sà-pŏn'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* That which saponifies; specif., any reagent used to cause saponification.

sa-pon'i-fy (-fī), *v. t. & i.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *sapo, -onis*, soap + *-fy:* cf. F. *saponifier.*] To convert into soap: to subject to, or to undergo, saponification.

sap'o-nin (săp'ō-nĭn), *n.* [L. *sapo, -onis*, soap: cf. F. *saponine.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of glucosides occurring in many plants, as in soapwort, soapbark, etc., and characterized by their property of producing a soapy lather. Some, at least, appear to form a homologous series of the formula $C_nH_{2n-8}O_{10}$. Commercial saponin is extracted from soapbark as a white, amorphous, poisonous powder.

sap'o-nite (-nīt), *n.* [Sw. *saponit*, fr. L. *sapo, -onis*, soap.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of magnesium and aluminium, occurring in soft, soapy, amorphous masses, filling veins and cavities in serpentine, diabase, etc. Sp. gr., 2.24–2.30.

sap'o-rif'ic (-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sapor* taste + E. *-fic.*] Having the power to produce the sensation of taste; producing taste, flavor, or relish.

sap'o-ros'i-ty (-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality of a body by which it excites the sensation of taste.

sap'o-rous (săp'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *saporus, saporosus*, that relishes well, savory, fr. *sapor* taste.] Having flavor or taste.

Sa-po'ta (sà-pō'tä), *n.* [NL., fr. Mex. *tzapotl.* Cf. SAPODILLA.] **a** *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American trees typifying the family Sapotaceæ, restricted by some to *S. zapotilla.* See SAPODILLA. **b** [*l. c.*] The sapodilla plum.

Sap'o-ta'ce-æ (săp'ō-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAPOTA.] *Bot.* A family of trees or shrubs (order Ebenales), consisting of about 31 genera and 400 species, widely distributed in tropical regions; the sapodilla family. They have milky juice, coriaceous leaves, and axillary flowers succeeded by fleshy, often edible, fruits. The stamens are in two or three whorls, borne on the corolla, often alternating with staminodia; the ovary is superior, 2-many-celled. Many genera, esp. *Palaquium*, yield gutta-percha, various gums, etc. *Sapota* is the sapodilla, and *Achras* (syn. *Lucuma*) is the marmalade tree. *Bumelia, Mimusops, Chrysophyllum*, and *Illipe* are other genera. — **sap'o-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

sa-po'te (sä-pō'tä), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** In the West Indies: **a** The sapodilla. **b** The marmalade tree or its fruit.

2. In the Philippines, a date plum (*Diospyros ebenaster*).

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sant. + SAINT.

sant (sănt; sänt), *v. i.* To disappear; vanish. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

‖ **san'ta** (sän'tä), *fem.* of SANTO.

San'ta Ca'sa (kä'sä). [Sp., holy house.] See HOLY HOUSE.

San'ta Claus *or* **Klaus** (săn'tä klôz). See NICHOLAS, SAINT.

Santa Fé cinnamon. The ishpingo. [MEG, 2 **a.**]

Santa Fé nutmeg. See NUTMEG.

San'ta Her-man'dad (săn'tä ẽr-măn'dädth; 146) [Sp.] See HERMANDAD.

san'tal (săn'tăl), *n.* [F. *santal.* See SANDALWOOD.] **a** Red sandalwood. **b** *Chem* A colorless crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{14}O_3$, extracted from this wood.

San-ta'li (sän-tä'lē), *n.* See DRAVIDO-MUNDA LANGUAGES.

san-tal'ic (-tăl'ĭk), *a.* See SANTALIN.

san'tal-wood' (-tăl-wo͝od'). [= SANDALWOOD.]

San'ta Ma-rí'a tree (sän'tä mä-rē'ä). See CALABA.

San'ta Mar'tha wood (mär'tä). Nicaragua wood

san'tar, *n.* A confederate who passes by and receives stolen goods while the thief remains with the owner. *Obs. Cant.*

San-tee' (săn-tē'), *n.* See SIOUX.

san'ter (săn'tẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SAUNTER.

santfoyn. + SAINFOIN.

san-tir' (sän-tēr'), *n.* [Ar. *santīr.*] A kind of Oriental dulcimer played with two curved sticks.

san'tis. + SANCTUS.

‖ **san'to** (sän'tō), *a.* [It & Sp.] Holy; sacred. — *n.* A saint.

san-to'ic (sän-tō'ĭk), *a.*, **san'ton'ic** (sän-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*, **san'to-nin'ic** (sän'tō-nĭn'ĭk), *a.*, **san'to-nous** (sän'tō-nŭs), *a. Chem.* See SANTONIN.

‖ **san-tol'** (sän-tōl'), *n.* [Tag. *santol*, or Malay *santul.*] **a** The sandal tree. **b** Its fruit. *Phil. I.*

san-toon'. + SANTON.

santuare. + SANCTUARY.

san'ty, *n.* Prob., sanctity; — in *God's santy*, an oath. *Obs.*

sanz. + SANS.

sanzaque, sanziack. + SANJAK.

Sao'shyant (sou'shyänt), *n.* [Avestan.] The Iranian or Zoroastrian Messiah. There are to be three, each inaugurating a special period of human progress.

S. A. P *Abbr.* Semi-armor-piercing

sap, *v. i.* [See 1st SAP.] To act the sap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng. & School Slang.*

‖ **sa'pa'** (sä'pä'), *n.* [F.] Grape jelly.

sa'pa'di'lla (sä'pä'dē'yä). Var. of SAPODILLA.

sa-pak'u. Var. of SAPEK.

sap'bush', *n.* A grove or wood of sugar maples. *U. S.*

sap cavity. *Bot.* A vacuole.

sap chafer. A beetle of the subfamily Cetoniinæ.

sape. + SOAP.

sape, *n.* [L. *sapa.*] Must. *Obs.*

sape, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *sapa.*] A decoction of herbs. *Obs.*

sape, *v. t.* [L. *sapere*: cf. F. *saper* (16th cent.).] To be wise. *Obs.*

sapen. + *shapen*, p. p. of SHAPE.

‖ **sa'pe-re au'de** (sä'pē-rē ou'dē). [L.] Dare to be wise.

Horace (*Ep.* I. ii. 40).

Saph (săf). *Bib.*

Sa'phar. Var. of SAFAR.

Sa'phat (sā'făt). *Bib*

Saph'a-thi'a (săf'ă-thī'ä), **Saph'a-tī'a** (-tī'ä). *D. Bib.*

Saph'a-ti'as (-tī'ăs). *Bib.*

sapheir. + SAPPHIRE.

sa-phe'na (sà-fē'nä), *n.* [LL.] *Anat.* A saphenous vein or nerve. — **sa-phe'nal** (-năl), *a.*

Sa'pheth (sā'fĕth). *Bib*

Sa'phir (sā'fẽr). *Bib.*

‖ **sa'phir' d'eau'** (sà'fẽr' dō') [F.] = WATER SAPPHIRE.

Saph'ism (săf'ĭz'm), *n.*, **Saph'ist,** *n.*, etc. See SAPPHISM, etc.

saph'ron. + SAFFRON.

sap'id-less, *a.* Insipid. *Obs.*

sap'id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sa'pi-en-cy, *n.* Sapience.

sa'pi-ent, *n.* Sapience; a sapient person; a sage. *Obs.*

sa'pi-en'ter, *adv.* [L.] Wisely; correctly. *Obs.*

sa'pi-en'tious (sā'pĭ-ĕn'shŭs), *a.* Sapiential. *Obs.* [pient. *R.*

sa'pi-ent-ize, *v. t.* To make sa-

sa'pi-ent-ly, *adv.* of SAPIENT.

sapin, *n.* [F.] A fir tree. *Obs.*

sa-pin'da (sà-pĭn'dä), *n.* [Skr. *sapiṇḍa.*] *Hindu Law.* Any person considered in his relation to any of his three (or, rarely, six) nearest lineal (male) ancestors or (conversely) descendants; — so named because the pinda is offered to the three nearest ancestors, and the crumbs to the next three. Cf. SAKULYA. — **sa-pin'da-ship,** *n.*

sa-pin'dal (sà-pĭn'dăl), *a.* Pert. to the Sapindales (sense **a**).

sa'pit (sā'pĭt), *n.* A small Moro sailboat. *Phil. I.*

sa'pi-u'tan (sä'pē-o͞o'tän), *n.* [Malay *sāpi-ūtan* wild cow; *sāpi* cow + *ūtan* wild.] The anoa.

saple, *n.* A sapling. *Obs.*

sap'less, *a.* See -LESS.

‖ **sa'po** (sä'pō). *n.*; *pl.* SAPOS (-pōz; *Sp.* -pōs). [Sp., toad.] A toadfish, esp. *Opsanus pardus*, common on the Gulf coast.

sa'po (sä'pō), *n.* [L. See SAPONACEOUS.] Soap; specif., *U. S. Pharm.*, white castile soap.

sapocon. + SAPEK.

sapodilla plum. = SAPODILLA **b.**

sap-og'e-nin (sà-pŏj'ĕ-nĭn; săp'ō-jĕn'ĭn), *n.* [*saponin* + *-gen* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline product of the decomposition of saponin, of soapwort, etc.

sap'o-na-ry (săp'ō-nā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. L. *saponarius* a soap maker.] Saponaceous

sap'o-nul (săp'ō-nŭl), *n.* Also **saponule.** [F. *saponule*, fr. L. *sapo, -onis*, soap.] *Old Chem.* A soapy mixture obtained by treating an essential oil with an alkali; hence, any similar compound of an essential oil *Obs.*

sapon wood. + SAPAN WOOD.

sa'por, *n.* [L.] Savor; taste; flavor; also, juice; sap. *Obs.*

sap'o-tad (săp'ō-tăd), *n.* Any of the Saponaceæ. *Obs.*

sap'o-til'la (săp'ō-tĭl'ä). Var. of SAPODILLA.

sa-po-tox'in, *n.* [*saponin* + *toxin.*] *Chem.* A poisonous constituent of commercial saponin.

sapour, *n.* [Cf. L. *sapor.*] Drowsiness. *Obs.* [WOOD.]

sap-pan' wood. Var. of SAPAN

sap'per, *n.* A cutting tool to remove sapwood.

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sap'per (săp'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *sapeur.*] One who saps; specif., *Mil.*, a soldier employed on saps, as a member of an army corps of engineers; also, formerly, a soldier engaged in any digging or on field works.

Sap'phic (săf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Sapphicus*, Gr. Σαπφικός, fr. Σαπφώ Sappho.] **1.** Of or pert. to Sappho, a Greek poetess (c. 600 B. C.) of Lesbos, famous for beautiful love lyrics.

2. *Pros.* Designating, or pertaining to, any of certain verse forms used by Sappho, esp. a logaœdic pentapody with a dactyl in the third place (– ⏑ | – ⏑ | ⏑ – | ⏑ – | – ⏑).

Sapphic strophe, three such verses followed by an Adonic.

Sap'phic, *n. Pros.* A Sapphic verse.

sap'phire (săf'ĭr), *n.* [ME. *saphir, safir*, F. *saphir*, OF. also *safir*, L. *sapphirus*, Gr. σάπφειρος, of Oriental origin; cf. Heb. *sappīr.*] **1.** A pure variety of the mineral corundum, in transparent or translucent crystals; specif., the blue transparent stone, prized as a gem. See CORUNDUM. Those of other colors are sometimes called *white sapphire, purple sapphire* (Oriental amethyst), etc., except the red, the true ruby. In the trade, a fancy sapphire is any colored sapphire not blue, or any of certain other stones of similar appearance.

2. The color of the gem; bright blue.

3. *Her.* Azure, in blazoning by the precious stones.

4. Any humming bird of the genus *Hylocharis*, native of South America. The throat and breast are bright blue.

sap'phire, *a.* Of or resembling sapphire; sapphirine; of a deep, pure blue. — **sapphire quartz,** *Min.*, a rare blue variety of quartz. — **s. gurnard,** the sapphirine gurnard.

sap'phire-wing' (săf'ĭr-wĭng'), *n.* A South American humming bird (*Pterophanes temminckii*) with blue wings.

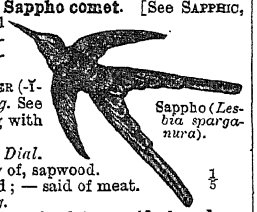
sap'phir-ine (săf'ẽr-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* [L. *sapphirinus*, Gr. σαπφείρινος.] **1.** Made of sapphire.

2. Resembling sapphire; having any quality of sapphire, esp. the color. "*Sapphirine* degree of hardness." *Boyle.*

sapphirine gurnard, a European gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*) having the pectoral fins much blotched with a rich blue.

sap'phir-ine, *n. Min.* **a** A pale blue or green silicate of magnesium and aluminium occurring usually in granular form. H., 7.5. Sp. gr., 3.42–3.48. **b** Sapphire quartz. **c** A blue variety of magnesia spinel. **d** Haüynite. *Obs.*

Sap'pho (săf'ō), *n.* Also **Sappho comet.** [See SAPPHIC, *a.*] A very beautiful fork-tailed South American humming bird (*Lesbia sparganura*).



Sappho (*Lesbia sparganura*).

sap'py (săp'ĭ), *a.*; SAP'PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SAP'PI-EST. [AS. *sæpig.* See 1st SAP.] **1.** Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent.

2. Sodden; rainy. *Scot. or Dial.*

3. Resembling, or largely of, sapwood.

4. Moist; flabby; tainted; — said of meat. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

5. Having a superabundance of suint; — said of wool.

6. *Steel Manuf.* Designating the best kind of steel, having a fine grain and finished blue with a silky sheen.

7. Young and weak; feeble; silly.

When he had passed this weak and *sappy* age. *Hayward.*

8. Addicted to drinking; cheerful or lively, as after drinking. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sapro-. Combining form from Greek σαπρός, *rotten.*

sap'ro-gen'ic (săp'rō-jĕn'ĭk) } *a.* [*sapro-* + *-genic, -genous*]
sa-prog'e-nous (să-prŏj'ẽ-nŭs) } *nous.*] **1.** Capable of producing decay or putrefaction, as many saprophytic bacteria. Cf. SAPROPHILOUS, ZYMOGENIC.

2. Of or pertaining to the production of putrefaction; occurring or produced in or upon putrefying matter.

Sap'ro-leg'ni-a (săp'rō-lĕg'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *sapro-* + Gr. λέγνον edge, border.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi, the fish molds, typifying the family Saprolegniaceæ. They attack living fish, *S. feraz* causing the salmon disease of Great Britain.

Sap'ro-leg'ni-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of mold fungi typifying the order Saprolegniales. — **sap'ro-leg'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Sap'ro-leg'ni-a'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of phycomycetous fungi containing several families. They are mostly aquatic molds, attacking living or dead fish or insects. Both sexual and asexual reproduction occur.

sap'ro-lite (săp'rō-līt), *n.* [*sapro-* + *-lite.*] *Petrog.* Disintegrated rock, usually more or less decomposed, which lies in its original place. — **sap'ro-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

sap roller. *Mil.* A large, stiffly made, filled gabion, which the sapper sometimes rolls before him for protection.

sa-proph'a-gous (sȧ-prŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [*sapro-* + *-phagous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding on decaying matter.

sap-roph'i-lous (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*sapro-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Saprophytic; specif., *Bacteriol.*, thriving in decaying matter, as many bacteria. Cf. SAPROGENIC, ZYMOGENIC.

sap'ro-phyte (săp'rō-fīt), *n.* [*sapro-* + *-phyte.*] *Biol.* Any organism living on dead or decaying organic matter; — contrasted with *autophyte.* Most of the higher fungi, as the mushrooms and toadstools, various orchids, as the Monocoralroot (*Corallorhiza*), and certain families, as the Monotropaceæ, are saprophytes. See MYCORHIZA; cf. PARASITE, 3.

sap'ro-phyt'ic (-fĭt'ĭk), *a. Bot.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, a saprophyte. — **sap'ro-phyt'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

sap'ro-phyt'ism (-fĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being saprophytic.

sap'sa-go (săp'sȧ-gō), *n.* [G. *schabzieger; schaben* to shave, to scrape + *zieger* a sort of whey.] A kind of Swiss cheese, of a greenish color, flavored with melilot.

sap shield. *Mil.* A steel plate used as a shield by a sapper or other advanced worker.

sap'suck'er (săp'sŭk'ẽr), *n.* Any of several small American woodpeckers of the genus *Sphyrapicus*, esp. the yellow-bellied sapsucker (*S. varius*) of the eastern United States, which feed partly on the sap of trees. The red-breasted sapsucker (*S. ruber*) inhabits western North America. Also, incorrectly, any of various other small woodpeckers.



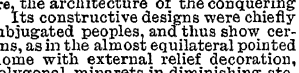
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*). Male.

sap'u-cai'a (săp'ōō-kī'ȧ), *n.* [F. *sapucaia*, fr. Tupi *sopiá* egg + *acaia*, name of the tree.] Any of several South American trees, species of *Lecythis.*

sapucaia nut. The oily edible seed of the sapucaia, esp. of several Brazilian species, as *Lecythis amazonum, L. lanceolata, L. zabucayo*, etc. They are used for food, and furnish an oil.

sap'wood' (săp'wo͝od'), *n. Bot.* Alburnum; — disting. from *heartwood.*

sar'a-band (săr'ȧ-bănd), *n.* [F. *sarabande*, Sp. *zarabanda*, fr. Per. *sarband* a fillet for a lady's headdress; *sar* head + *band* band.] **a** A slow Spanish dance of Saracenic origin. **b** Music for this dance or in its slow triple rhythm, having usually a marked accent on the second beat. The saraband was an essential movement in the classic suite of Handel, Bach, etc.



Saraband Rhythms

Sar'a-cen (-sĕn), *n.* [L. *Saracenus* one of a people of Arabia, LL., a Saracen, a Mohammedan; cf. Gr. Σαρακηνός; perh. of Ar. origin. Cf. SARCENET, SARRASIN.] **1.** Orig., a nomad of the deserts between Syria and Arabia; later, an Arab; hence, a Mohammedan or Mussulman, esp. as hostile to the Crusaders.

2. A pagan; a heathen; an infidel. *Obs.*

Saracen, *or* Saracen's, stone. A sarsen.

Sar'a-cen'ic (-sĕn'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sara-
Sar'a-cen'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } cens; as, *Saracenic* architecture.

Saracenic architecture, the architecture of the conquering Moslems generally. Its constructive designs were chiefly adopted from the subjugated peoples, and thus show certain typical variations, as in the almost equilateral pointed arch, the pointed dome with external relief decoration, and the square or polygonal minarets in diminishing stories of the Arabic or Egypto-Arabic style; in the horseshoe arch, often cusped, and the lack of domical or vaulted structure of the Moorish style; in the bulb domes, round minarets, large niche portals, and four-centered arch of the Persian style; in the bulb dome, round minaret, and ogee arch of the Indian style; in the Byzantine dome, half-dome, and pendentives, and conically spired minaret of the Turkish style. Constructive design appears usually subordinate to decoration, which is Oriental in spirit, characterized by arabesques, geometric patterns of interlacing lines, etc., usually done in tile mosaics or stamped plaster, in brilliant yet harmonious colors; by the absence of pictured or sculptured representation of animal life; by stalactite ornament and decorative inscriptions.

Sa'rah (sā'rȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Sārāh:* cf. L. *Sara*, fr. Heb.] **1.** Lit., a princess; — fem. prop. name. F. *Sara* (sȧ'rȧ'); It., Sp., & Pg. *Sara* (sä'rä); G. *Sara* (zä'rä). — Dim. *Sal, Sally* (*Sawkin*, obs.).

2. *Bib.* Also **Sa'rai** (sā'rī; săr'ă-ī). The wife of Abraham and the mother of Isaac. See *Gen.* xi. 31 and xvii. 15.

Sar'as-va-ti, Sar'as-wa-ti (săr'ȧs-wȧ-tē), *n.* [Skr. *Sarasvatī.*] *Hindu Myth.* The Sakti, or wife, of Brahma. She is the goddess of learning, music, and poetry.

sar'casm (sär'kăz'm), *n.* [F. *sarcasme*, L. *sarcasmos*, Gr. σαρκασμός, fr. σαρκάζειν to tear flesh like dogs, to bite the lips in rage, to speak bitterly, to sneer, fr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] **1.** A keen or bitter taunt; a satirical remark uttered with scorn or contempt; a cutting gibe; also, irony or the use of irony, esp. when contemptuous.

2. Quality of being keenly reproachful or satirically contemptuous; as, the essay is permeated with bitter *sarcasm.*

Syn. — Satire, ridicule, taunt, gibe. See IRONY.

sar-cas'tic (sär-kăs'tĭk), *a.* Expressing, or expressed by, sarcasm; characterized by, or of the nature of, sarcasm; given to the use of sarcasm; satirical.

What a fierce and *sarcastic* reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world! *South.*

Syn. — SARCASTIC, SARDONIC. One is SARCASTIC who is cuttingly or tauntingly reproachful; SARDONIC (see etym.) is used esp. of facial expression, and suggests derisive or sneering sarcasm; as, "Mr. Bennet was [an] odd . . . mixture of quick parts, *sarcastic* humor, reserve and caprice" (*Jane Austen*); a *sarcastic* remark; "a *sardonic* smile, such as Alexander von Humboldt used to have when he contemplated the late King of Prussia's missionary deaconesses" (*M. Arnold*); "He would sometimes, with ironic deference, send to borrow a rod of the Under Master, and then, with *sardonic* grin, observe to one of his upper boys 'how neat and fresh the twigs looked'" (*Lamb*). See IRONY, RIDICULE, MALICIOUS.

sarce'net, sarse'net (särs'nĕt), *n.* [Prob. a derivative fr. OF. & F. *Sarrasin* Saracen; cf. LL. *saracenicum* cloth made by Saracens. See SARACEN.] A species of fine thin silk fabric, used for linings, etc.

Sar-ci'na (sär-sī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sarcina* bundle.] *Bacteriol.* **a** A genus of nonciliated bacteria of the family Coccaceæ, distinguished by having cells which divide in three directions, resulting in cubical masses. The species are mostly harmless; many are chromogenic. **b** [*l. c.*] *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). A bacterium of this genus.

sar-cin'ic (-sĭn'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or caused by, sarcinæ.

sar'co- (sär'kō-). Combining form from Greek σάρξ, σαρκός, *flesh;* as, *sarcophagous*, flesh-eating; *sarcology.*

Sar-cob'a-tus (sär-kŏb'ȧ-tŭs), *n.* [NL.; *sarco-* + Gr. βάτος bramble bush.] *Bot.* A genus of branching spiny chenopodiaceous shrubs, the greasewoods, found on alkali plains and deserts of the western United States. They have monœcious flowers, the staminate borne in aments, the pistillate solitary. The winged fruit contains one seed.

sar'co-carp (sär'kō-kärp), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* **a** A fleshy mesocarp, as the pulpy part of a peach. **b** Improperly, any fleshy fruit.

sar'co-cele (-sēl), *n.* [Gr. σαρκοκήλη; σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + κήλη tumor.] *Med.* Any solid tumor of the testicle.

Sar'co-col'la (-kŏl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sarcocolla* a Persian gum, fr. Gr. σαρκοκόλλα; σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + κόλλα glue.] **a** *Bot.* A small genus of South African penæaceous shrubs having axillary or spicate yellow or red flowers, the long perianth tube with four reflexed lobes. **b** [*l. c.*] A gummy exudate supposed to be obtained from species of the above genus, although found chiefly in Arabia. It possesses an aromatic odor and a bitter, acrid taste. It was formerly thought to possess healing properties.

Sar'co-cys-tid'e-a (-sĭs-tĭd'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SARCO-; -CYST.] *Zoöl.* An order of elongate Sporozoa chiefly parasitic in the fibers of voluntary muscle of mammals. The best-known species is *Sarcocystis miescheri.* Its individuals, when in muscle fibers, are known as **Rainey's,** or **Miescher's, corpuscles.** — **sar'co-cys-tid'e-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **sar'co-cys-tid'i-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **sar'co-cys'toid** (-sĭs'toid), *n.*

sar'code (sär'kōd), *n.* [Gr. σαρκώδης fleshy; σάρξ flesh + εἶδος form. Cf. SARCOID.] *Biol.* The protoplasm of the body of a unicellular animal. *Du Jardin* (1835).

Sar-co'des (sär-kō'dēz), *n.* [NL. See SARCODE.] *Bot.* A genus of monotropaceous plants consisting of a single species, *Sarcodes sanguinea*, the snow plant of the Californian Sierra Nevada. See SNOW PLANT.

sar-cod'ic (sär-kŏd'ĭk) } *a. Biol.* Pertaining to, or re-
sar'co-dous (sär'kō-dŭs) } sembling, sarcode.

Sar'co-di'na (sär'kō-dī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SARCODE.] *Zoöl.* The Rhizopoda, in a broad sense (see RHIZOPODA **a**).

sar'co-lem'ma (-lĕm'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *sarco-* + Gr. λέμμα rind, skin.] *Anat.* The very thin transparent homogeneous sheath inclosing a striated muscular fiber. — **sar'co-lem'mic** (-ĭk), **sar'co-lem'mous** (-ŭs), *a.*

sar-col'o-gy (sär-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-logy.*] **a** That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts. **b** The ancient theory that a part of the animal body taken into the human system nourishes a corresponding part. Cf. ORGANOTHERAPY. — **sar'co-log'ic** (sär'kō-lŏj'ĭk), **sar'co-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **sar-col'o-gist** (sär-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n. All Rare.*

sar-co'ma (sär-kō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* L. SARCOMATA (-kō'mȧ-tȧ), E. SARCOMAS (-kō'mȧz). [NL., fr. Gr. σάρκωμα, fr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] **1.** *Med.* A tumor of fleshy consistence; now, a variety of malignant growth made up of a substance resembling embryonic connective tissue.

2. *Bot.* A fleshy disk. *Obs.*

sar-co'ma-to'sis (sär-kō'mȧ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See SARCOMA; -OSIS.] *Med.* A morbid condition characterized by the development of numerous sarcomata.

sar-com'a-tous (-kŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -kō'mȧ-tŭs), *a. Med.* Of or pertaining to sarcoma; resembling sarcoma.

Sap-phi'ra (sȧ-fī'rȧ). *Bib.* See ANANIAS, I a.

Sap'phism (săf'ĭz'm), *n.* [So named in allusion to the passionate lyrics of *Sappho.*] *Med.* Sensual desire of a woman for other women; Lesbianism. — **Sap'phist,** *n.*

sappica. † SAPEK.

sap'pi-ness (săp'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

sap'po-dil'la (sȧ-pō-dĭl'ȧ). Var. of SAPODILLA.

sappon. † SAPAN (WOOD).

sa-præ'mi-a, sa-pre'mi-a (sȧ-prē-mĭ'-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *sapro-* + *-æmia.*] = SEPTICÆMIA. — **sa-præ'mic, sa-pre'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

sap'rine (săp'rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** [Gr. σαπρός rotten.] *Chem.* A physiologically inactive ptomaine, found in putrid liver, spleen, etc.

sap'rol (-rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [Trade name fr. Gr. σαπρός rotten + E. cresol.] An oily inflammable mixture of crude cresols, etc., used as a disinfectant.

sap'ro-leg'ni-cus (-lĕg'nĭ-kŭs), *a. Bot.* Pert. to the order Saprolegniales. [*a.* Saprophilous.]

sap'ro-phile (săp'rō-fīl; -fĭl), **sa-pros'to-mous** (sȧ-prŏs'tō-mŭs), *a.* [*sapro-* + *-stomous.*] Having a foul breath.

sap rot. Dry rot.

sa'py (*dial.* sā'pĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SAPPY.

sar. † SOAR.

sar. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SERVE, SORE. [an.]

Sar. *Abbr.* Sardinia; Sardinian. **S. A. R.** *Abbr.* Sons of the American Revolution; South African Republic.

Sa'ra. Var. of SARAH.

Sar'a-a (sär'ă-ȧ). *D. Bib.*

sa-raad' (sȧ-rȧd'), *n.* [W. *sarâad*, lit., disgrace, insult.] *Cymric Tribal Law.* A fine payable to the wife and certain kin of a person wounded or killed.

sar'a-ba-can (sär'ȧ-bȧ-kăn), *n.* = SARBACANE.

Sar'a-ba'ite (sär'ȧ-bȧ-īt), *n.* [LL. *Sarabaïtæ*, pl.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of certain vagrant or heretical Oriental monks in the early church.

Sar'a-bi'as (sär'ȧ-bī'ȧs). *Bib.*

Sar'a-cen-ism (sär'ȧ-sĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

Sar'a-cen-ry, *n.* Saraceny. *Obs.*

Saracen's comfrey *or* **consound.** A ragwort (*Senecio saracenicus*) said to have been used by the Saracens to heal wounds.

Saracen's corn. Buckwheat; — in allusion to its origin.

Saracen's head. *Her.* A Moor's head, usually wreathed of two colors. [CORN.]

Saracen's wheat. = SARACEN'S CORN.

Saracen's woundwort. = SARACEN'S COMFREY.

Sar'a-cen-y, *n.* The domain of Saracens; pagandom. *Obs.*

Sa'ra-da (sä'rȧ-dä; shä'-), *n.* [After *Śāradā* Nandan, said to have first reduced the language to writing.] The older of the two alphabets of Kashmir, nearly identical with Devanagari.

sa-raf' Var. of SHROFF. [coin.]

sa-raf', sa-raf'fo. † SHERIFF, *a.*

sa-raï'. Var. of SERAI.

Sa-ra'la (sȧ-rā'lȧ; -rĭ'ȧ). *Bib.*

Sa-ra'lah (-rā'lȧ; -rĭ'ȧ). *Bib.*

Sa-ra'las (-rā'lăs; -rĭ'ăs). *Bib.*

Sa-ra'lites (sā'ră-līts). *D. Bib.*

Sar'a-mel (sär'ȧ-mĕl). *Bib.*

sarampura. † SALAMPORE.

sa'ran-gi (sä'rŭn-gē), *n.* [Hind *sāraṅg, sāraṅgī.*] *Music.* A kind of fiddle used by Hindus.

sar'an-gous'ty (sär'ăn-gōōs'tĭ), *n.* [Per. *sar-angushti* a thin paste for painting the tips of the fingers; *sar* tip + *angusht* finger.] Stucco made waterproof to protect against dampness.

sar'an-jam' (sŭr'ŭn-jăm'; -jŏm'), *n.* [Per. *saranjām* conclusion, ingredients, provision; *sar* end + *anjām* end; i. e., the final end.] = JAGHIRE, *India.*

sa-ra'pe (sȧ-rä'pē). Var. of SERAPE.

Sa'raph (sā'răf; sär'-). *Bib.*

saraphi. † XERAFIN.

Sa-ra'sar (sȧ-rȧ'sär). *D. Bib.*

sar'a-sen'ic-a (sär'ȧ-sĕn'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [LL. *Aristolochia sarracenica* the Saracen birthwort.] A kind of birthwort. *Obs.*

sar'a-sin. Var. of SARRASIN.

Sar'a-tha'sar (sär'ȧ-thā'sär). *D. Bib.*

Sa-ra'thi (sȧ-rä'thī). *D. Bib.*

Sar'a-to'ga chips (sär'ȧ-tō'gȧ) [From *Saratoga* Springs, New York.] Thin slices of raw potato fried crisp in deep fat.

Sar'a-to'gan (-găn), *a.* [See SARATOGA CHIPS.] *Geol.* Potsdam.

Saratoga trunk. [See SARATOGA CHIPS.] A very large traveling trunk.

Sa-ra'wa-kese' (sȧ-rä'wȧ-kēz'; -kēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Sarawak, northwest Borneo

Sa'ra-wan (sä'rȧ-wän), *n.* [Hind. *sārawan, sāwan.*] See HINDU CALENDAR.

sarawil, *n.* = SHULWAURS. *Obs.*

saray. † SERAI.

sar'ba-cane (sär'bȧ-kān), **sar'ba-cand** (-kănd), *n.* [F. *sarbacane, sarbatane* (cf. Sp *cerbatana*), fr. Ar. *zabaṭānah.*] A blowgun. Cf. SUMPITAN.

sar-cas'mous (sär-kăz'mŭs), *a.* Sarcastic. *Obs.*

sar-cas'ti-cal, *a.* Sarcastic.

sar-cas'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of SARCASTIC, SARCASTICAL.

sarce. † SEARCE.

sar'cel (sär'sĕl), *n.* [OF. *cercel*, F. *cerceau*, L. *circellus*, dim. of *circulus* circle.] *Falconry.* The outer joint of the wing of a hawk, or a quill on it. *Obs.*

sar-celle' (sär-sĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *querquedula.*] A teal. *Louisiana.*

sar'cel-lé' (sär'sĕ-lā'), *a.* [OF. *cercelé*, p. p., curly.] *Her.* = RECERCELÉ.

sarcen, sarche. † SEARCE.

Sar-ched'o-nus (sär-kĕd'ō-nŭs). *Bib.* Esarhaddon. *Tobit* i. 21.

sar'ci-lis (sär'sĭ-lĭs), *n.* [LL.] A coarse woolen cloth worn by beggars, etc. *Obs. or Hist.*

sar'ci-na'ri-ous (sär'sĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sarcinarius.*] Of, pert. to, or carrying, burdens. *Obs.*

sar'ci-nate, *v. t.* [L. *sarcinatus* laden.] To load; burden. *Obs.*

sar'ci-na'tor, *n. t.* [L. *sarcinator* a patcher.] To patch; sew. *Obs.*

sar'cine (sär'sĭn), *n.* Also **-sin.** [See SARKINE.] = HYPOXANTHINE.

sar-ci'tis (sär-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *sarco-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Myositis.

sar'cle (sär'k'l), *v. t.* [F. *sarcler* to weed, fr. L. *sarculare* to hoe.] To weed. *Obs.*

sar'co-ad'e-no'ma (-k ŏ-ăd'ē-nō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Sarcoma and adenoma combined.

sar'co-car'ci-no'ma, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Sarcoma containing carcinomatous elements.

sar'co-col'lin (-kŏl'ĭn), *n.* = SARCOCOLLA b.

sar'co-col'lin (-kŏl'ĭn), *n.* = SARCOCOLLA b.

sar'co-derm (sär'kō-dûrm), **-der'ma** (-dûr'mȧ), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-derm.*] *Bot.* **a** A fleshy layer in a seed's testa. **b** A sarcocarp.

sar'co-dyc'ti-um (-dĭk'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *sarco-* + Gr. δίκτυον net.] *Zoöl.* In radiolarians, a network of protoplasm on the surface of the calymna.

sar'co-en'chon-dro'ma, *n* [NL.] *Med.* Sarcoma combined with enchondroma.

sar'co-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), **sar-cog'e-nous** (sär-kŏj'ẽ-nŭs), *a.* [*sarco-* + *-genic, -genous.*] *Physiol.* Producing flesh.

sar'coid (sär'koid), *a.* [Gr. σαρκοειδής. See SARCODE.] *Biol.* Resembling flesh, as the soft tissue of a sponge.

sar'co-lac'tic (sär'kō-lăk'tĭk), *a.* [*sarco-* + *lactic.*] *Physiol. Chem.* See LACTIC ACID.

sar'co-line (-lĭn), *a.* [Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] Flesh-colored.

sar'co-lite (-līt), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A silicate of calcium, sodium, and aluminium, $(Ca,Na_2)_3Al_2(SiO_4)_3$, in small flesh-colored tetragonal crystals.

sar'co-mere (sär'kō-mēr), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-mere.*] *Anat.* A transverse segment of a sarcostyle.

Sar-coph'a-ga (sär-kŏf'ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. See SARCOPHAGUS.] A suborder of marsupials including the dasyures and the opossums. *Owen.*

Sar-coph'a-ga, *n.* [NL., fem. sing. See SARCOPHAGOUS.] *Zoöl.* Typical genus of flesh flies.

sar-coph'a-gal (-gȧl), *a.* Sarcophagous. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

sar'co-phage, *n.* Sarcophagus.

Sar'co-phag'i-dæ (sär'kō-făj'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; 2d *Sarcophaga* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the flesh flies. Some-

sar-coph'a-gus (sär-kŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *n.; pl.* L. -GI (-jī), E. -GUSES (-gŭs-ĕz, -ĭz; 151). [L., fr. Gr. *σαρκοφάγος*, properly, eating flesh; *σάρξ, σαρκός*, flesh + *φαγεῖν* to eat. Cf. SARCASM.] **1.** A limestone used among the Greeks for coffins, which disintegrated within a few weeks the flesh of bodies deposited in it; — called also **lapis Assius**, or **Assian stone**, and said to have been found at Assos, a city of Lycia.
2. A coffin or chest-shaped tomb of the kind of stone described above; hence, any stone coffin; also, any large coffin placed in the open air or in a tomb where it may be seen.
3. A gravestone shaped like a sarcophagus.
4. A kind of wine cooler, forming part of a sideboard, in use about the end of the 18th century.

sar-coph'a-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σαρκοφαγία*. See SARCOPHAGUS.] The practice of eating flesh. *Rare.*

Sar'co-phy'te (sär'kō-fī'tē), *n.* [NL.; *sarco-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A genus of balanophoraceous plants consisting of a single species, *S. sanguinea*, of South Africa. It is a bright red, leafless, fleshy herb with dicœcious trimerous flowers.

sar'co-plasm (sär'kō-plăz'm), *n.* [*sarco-* + *-plasm.*] *Anat.* The hyaline semifluid substance between the fibrillæ of striated muscular fibers. — **sar'co-plas'mic**(-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

sar-co'sis (sär-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σάρκωσις*, fr. *σάρξ, σαρκός*, flesh.] *Now Rare. Med.* **a** Abnormal formation of flesh. **b** Sarcoma.

sar'co-style (sär'kō-stīl), *n.* [*sarco-* + Gr. *στῦλος* pillar.] **1.** *Anat.* One of the fine longitudinal fibrillæ running from end to end of a striated muscular fiber; a muscle column.
2. *Zoöl.* The dactylozooid of a calyptoblastic hydroid.

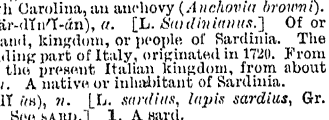
sar'cous (sär'kŭs), *a.* [Gr. *σάρξ, σαρκός*, flesh.] *Anat.* Pert. to flesh or muscle. — **sarcous elements**, the dark segments of the sarcostyles of a striated muscle fiber.

sard (särd), *n.* [L. *sarda*, Gr. *σάρδιον*, or *σάρδιος* (sc. *λίθος*), i. e., Sardian stone, fr. **Σάρδιος** Sardian, **Σάρδεις** Sardes, the capital of Lydia: cf. F. *sarde*. Cf. SARDIUS.] A brownish red variety of chalcedony, similar to, but darker than, carnelian, classed by some as a variety of carnelian.

sar'da-chate (sär'dȧ-kāt), *n* [L. *sardachates*. See SARD; AGATE.] A variety of agate containing sard.

Sar'da-na-pa'lus (sär'dȧ-nȧ-pā'lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. **Σαρδανάπαλος**.] The hero of Byron's tragedy of this name. He was a king of Assyria who (according to the classical myth, adopted by Byron) burned himself on a funeral pyre with his favorite concubine while the Medes were besieging his palace. He is the historical Ashurbanipal.

sar-dine' (sär-dēn'; sär'dēn; 277), *n.* [F. *sardine*, L. *sardina*, *sarda*; cf. Gr. *σαρδῆνη, σάρδα*; prob. so called from the island of *Sardinia*, Gr. Σαρδώ.] **1.** Any of several small clupeoid fishes of the genus *Sardinella* suitable for being preserved in olive oil for food. The true sardine, or pilchard (*Sardinella pilchardus*), occurs only in European waters, but species closely resembling it are found in America, as *S. carrulea* of the Pacific coast and *S. pseudohispanica* of West Indian waters.


European Sardine (*Sardinella pilchardus*).

2. Any of various fishes resembling the true sardines or similarly preserved for food; as: **a** In the eastern United States, the young of the common herring or of the menhaden. **b** In North Carolina, an anchovy (*Anchovia browni*).

Sar-din'i-an (sär-dĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Sardinianus*.] Of or pert. to the island, kingdom, or people of Sardinia. The kingdom, including part of Italy, originated in 1720. From it was formed the present Italian kingdom, from about 1850 to 1871. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sardinia.

sar'di-us (sär'dĭ ŭs), *n.* [L. *sardius, lapis sardius*, Gr. *σάρδιος λίθος*. See SARD.] **1.** A sard.
2. A precious stone in the Hebrew high priest's breastplate, which may have been a ruby. *Ex.* xxviii. 17.

sar-don'ic (sär-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* [F. *sardonique*, L. *sardonius*, Gr. *σαρδάνιος, σαρδόνιος*, perh. fr. *σαίρειν* to grin like a dog, or from a certain plant of *Sardinia*, Gr. Σαρδώ, said to screw up the face of the eater.] **1.** Apparently but not really proceeding from gayety; forced; as, *sardonic* laughter.

Where strained, *sardonic* smiles are glozing still,
And grief is forced to laugh against her will. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Derisive and malignant; sneering; bitterly sarcastic; — now the usual meaning. In this and the previous sense applied only to laughter, facial expression, humor, etc.

The scornful, . . . *sardonic* grin of a bloody ruffian. *Burke.*

Syn. — See SARCASTIC.

sardonic grin *or* **laugh**, *Old Med.*, a spasmodic affection of the muscles of the face, giving it an appearance of laughter.

sar'do-nyx (sär'dō-nĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σαρδονυξ*. See SARD; ONYX.] **1.** A kind of onyx having layers of sard.
2. *Her.* Sanguine, in blazoning by the precious stones.

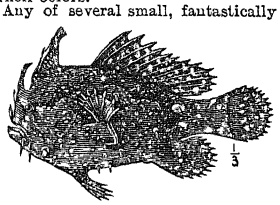
sar-gas'so (sär-găs'ō), *n.* [Sp. *sargazo* seaweed.] The gulfweed (*Sargassum*).

Sargasso Sea. The large tract of comparatively still water in the North Atlantic Ocean; — so named from the floating seaweed there. It may be considered to lie between the parallels 20°-35° N. and the meridians 30°-70° W.

Sar-gas'sum (sär-găs'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Pg. *sargaço* seaweed, or Sp. *sargazo*.] *Bot.* A genus of fucoid seaweeds, the gulfweeds, distinguished by the branching thallus with lateral outgrowths differentiated as leafy segments, as air bladders, or as spore-bearing structures, in *S. bacciferum* resembling berries. The genus is widely distributed in the warmer parts of the Atlantic, esp. in the Sargasso Sea. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus. See GULFWEED, *Illust.*

sar-gas'sum crab. A small crab (*Planes minutus*), large numbers of which live on floating algæ of the genus *Sargassum*, and imitate their colors.

sar-gas'sum fish. Any of several small, fantastically formed and colored tropical pediculate fishes of the genus *Pterophryne* which float about in the open ocean with the masses of sargassum. The common species of the Atlantic (*P. histrio*) has long been supposed to construct globular nests out of the seaweed, which are now known to be the work of certain flying fishes. A second species (*P. gibba*) occurs in the Atlantic, and two species (*P. histrio* and *P. rauina*) are found about the East Indies and in the Pacific Ocean.


Sargassum Fish (*Pterophryne histrio*).

sar-gas'sum pipe'fish'. A large pipefish (*Siphonostoma pelagicum*) that lives among gulfweed.

sar-gas'sum shell. Any of several pelagic gastropods of the genus *Litiopa* which float about with the sargassum seaweed. They have a small conical shell with a truncated columella and horny operculum.

sar'go (sär'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Sp. *sargo*, L. *sargus* a kind of fish, Gr. *σαργός*.] Any of several species of sparoid fishes belonging to *Diplodus* and related genera; specif., *D. sargus* and *D. annularis*, of the Mediterranean, large silvery fishes related to the sheepshead.

Sar'gon-id (sär'gŏn-ĭd), *n.* In Assyrian history, a member of a powerful dynasty, founded by Sargon II. (722-705 B. C.). It included Sennacherib, Esarhaddon, and Ashurbanipal, and lasted until the fall of the kingdom in 607 B. C.

sa'ri (sä'rē), *n.* [Hind. *sārī*.] The principal garment of a Hindu woman, a long piece of cloth wrapped round the waist. A portion hangs down in front, and the remainder covers the bosom, the left shoulder, and the head.

sark (särk), *n.* [AS. *serce, syrce*, a shirt, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *serkr*, Sw. *särk*.] A shirt; a body garment for either sex. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Sar-ma'tian (sär-mā'shŭn) } *a.* [L. *Sarmaticus*.] Of or
Sar-mat'ic (sär-măt'ĭk) } pertaining to Sarmatia, anciently the region north of the Black Sea, or its inhabitants, who were probably the ancestors of the Slavs. *Sarmatia* has been used poetically for Poland.

Sar-ma'tian, *n.* One of the ancient inhabitants of Sarmatia.

sar'ma-tier' (sär'mȧ-tēr'), *n.* [G.] A small spotted brown-and-white polecat (*Putorius sarmaticus*) of southeastern Europe and Asia.

sar-men'tose (sär-mĕn'tōs), *a.* [L. *sarmentosus*. See SARMENTUM.] *Bot.* Producing slender prostrate branches or runners; of the nature of, or resembling, a sarmentum.

sar-men'tum (-tŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., a twig, fr. *sarpere* to cut off, to trim.] *Bot.* A runner; a slender, prostrate, running stem.

sa'rong (sä'rŏng), *n.* [Malay *sārung*, orig., sheath, covering.] **a** The chief article of dress worn by both sexes in the Malay Archipelago, Ceylon, and some parts of India. It is a long strip of cloth, usually of cotton or silk, sewed together at the ends and worn as a petticoat, tucked round the waist. **b** Cloth for such garments; esp., a printed cotton imported from Europe. Cf. PATADION.

sa'ros (sā'rŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σάρος*.] *Astron.* **1.** Sixty sixties (3,600); — a Chaldean and Babylonian numeral used of a cycle of years and of a cycle of days
2. A Chaldean and Babylonian lunar cycle of 6,585.32 days (18 years, 11⅓ days = 223 lunations), at the end of which the centers of sun and moon return so nearly to their relative position at the beginning that all the eclipses of the period (about 29 lunar, and 41 solar, 10 of the latter being total) recur approximately as before, but in longitudes approximately 120° W. of the regions where they were visible in the saros immediately preceding.

Sar-pe'don (sär-pē'dŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. **Σαρπηδών**.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** A son of Zeus and Europa, who became king of the Lycians and to whom Zeus granted the privilege of living three generations. **b** A valiant Lycian prince, son of Zeus and Laodamia, or of Evander and Deidamia, and grandson of the preceding. He was an ally of the Trojans, slain by Patroclus. Zeus sent Apollo to cleanse and anoint his body, which Sleep and Death then carried to Lycia.

Sar'ra-ce'ni-a (săr'ȧ-sē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after a Dr. *Sarrazin* of Canada.] *Bot.* A genus of American bog herbs, the pitcher plants, typifying the Sarraceniaceæ. They have pitcher-shaped or tubular leaves with an arched or hooded flap at the apex, and solitary flowers with an umbrella-shaped style. *S. purpurea* is the huntsman's-cup; *S. flava, S. drummondii*, and *S. variolaris* are southern species. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.


Sarracenia (*S. purpurea*): Flower and two pitcher-like Leaves.

Sar'ra-ce'ni-a'ce-æ (-ā'shē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SARRACENIA.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Sarraceniales); the American pitcher-plant family. They have basal, pitcher-shaped leaves, the inner margin with a thin, winglike lamina, the apex with a hood or other appendage. The 5-merous flowers are large and conspicuous. There are 3 genera, *Sarracenia, Chrysamphora*, and *Heliamphora*. The pitchers contain water in which insects are digested. — **sar'ra-ce'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Sar'ra-ce'ni-a'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants consisting of three families, Sarraceniaceæ, Nepenthaceæ, and Droseraceæ, all having leaves modified to serve as insect traps.

sar'sa-pa-ril'la (sär'sȧ-pȧ-rĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *zarzaparrilla; zarza* a bramble (perh. fr. Bisc. *zartzia*) + *parra* a vine, or *Parillo*, a physician said to have discovered it.] **1.** **a** Any of various Mexican, Central American, or South American species of *Smilax*, as *S. officinalis, S. papyracea*, and *S. medica*. **b** *Pharm.* The dried cordlike roots of any of these. It is used in the form of a decoction, infusion, fluid extract, or sirup, as a mild tonic and alterative.
2. **a** Any plant of the family Smilacaceæ. *Rare.* **b** With attributive or qualifying adjective, any of various other plants resembling, or used as a substitute for, sarsaparilla; as, Indian *sarsaparilla*, wild *sarsaparilla*, etc.

Sar'sar (sär'sär), *n.* [Ar. *çarçar* cold and whistling.] In Oriental mythology, a whistling, violently cold, and deadly wind. Beckford, in "Vathek," spells it *Sansar*.

sar'sen (sär'sĕn), *n.* [Prob. for *Saracen stone*, i. e., a heathen or pagan stone or monument.] One of the large sandstone blocks scattered over the English chalk downs; — called also *sarsen stone* and *druid stone*. *Eng.*

sar-to'ri-al (sär-tō'rĭ-ăl; -zĭ), *a.* [See SARTORIUS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a tailor or his work.
2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the sartorius muscle.

sar-to'ri-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sartor* a patcher, tailor, fr. *sarcire, sartum*, to patch, mend.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the anterior end of the iliac crest, and crossing the front of the thigh obliquely, to be inserted into the upper part of the inner surface of the tibia. It is the longest muscle in man, and noticeably assists in rotating the leg to the position assumed in sitting like a tailor.

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times ranked as a subfamily of Muscidæ and called **Sar-coph'a-gi'næ** (sär-kŏf'ȧ-jī'nē).

sar-coph'a-gous (sär-kŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a. Zoöl.* [Gr. *σαρκοφάγος*.] Feeding on flesh.

sar-coph'i-lous (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*sarco-* + *-philous.*] Fond of flesh.

Sar-coph'i-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL. See SARCOPHILOUS.] The genus consisting of the Tasmanian devil. — **sar'co-phile** (sär'kō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.*

sar'co-plas'ma (sär'kō-plăz'mȧ; -plăs'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* Sarcoplasm.

sar'co-poi-et'ic (-poi-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*sarco-* + *-poietic.*] *Physiol* Producing flesh.

Sar-cop'tes (sär-kŏp'tēz), *n.* [NL.; *sarco-* + Gr. *κόπτειν* to cut.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical itch mites, the type of a family, **Sar-cop'ti-dæ** (-tĭ-dē). — **sar-cop'tid** (-tĭd), *n.*

sar-cop'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [See SARCOPTES.] *Zoöl.* & *Med.* Pertaining to, or caused by, itch mites.

Sar'co-rham'phus (sär'kō-răm'fŭs), *n.* [NL.; *sarco-* + Gr. *ῥάμφος* beak.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the true condors.

sar'co-sep'tum (-sĕp'tum), *n.; L. pl.* -SEPTA (-tȧ). [*sarco-* + *septum.*] *Zoöl.* — MESENTERY, 2.

sar'co-sine (sär'kō-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin.** *Chem.* A crystalline nitrogenous substance, $C_3H_7O_2N$, formed by the decomposition of creatine, and in other ways. It is a methyl derivative of glycocoll.

sar'co-so'ma (-sō'mȧ), **sar'co-some** (sär'kō-sōm), *n.* [NL. *sarcosoma*; *sarco-* + Gr. *σῶμα* body.] *Zoöl.* The fleshy portion of an anthozoan, as distinguished from the skeleton.

sar'co-sperm, *n.* [*sarco-* + *-sperm.*] *Bot.* = SARCODERM a.

Sar'co-spor'i-da (-spōr'ĭ-dȧ), **Sar'co-spo-rid'i-a** (-spō-rĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SARCO-; SPORE.] The Sarcocystidea.

sar'cos-to'sis (sär'kŏs-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See SARCO-; OSTOSIS.] *Med.* Ossification of flesh.

sar'co the'ca (sär'kō-thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL. See SARCO-; THECA.] *Zoöl.* The theca of a sarcostyle of a hydrozoan.

sar'co-ther'a-peu'tics, *n.* [*sarco-* + *therapeutics.*] *Med.* Organotherapy.

sar-cot'ic (sär-kŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σαρκωτικος.*] *Med* Producing, or promoting growth of, flesh. — *n.* A sarcotic medicine.

sar-cot'i-cal, *a.* Sarcotic. *Obs.*

sar'cu-late, *v. t.* [L. *sarculatus*, p. p. See SARCLE.] To weed. *Obs.* — **sar'cu-la'tion,** *n. Obs.*

sar'dan, *n.* [See SARDINE a fish.] A sardine. *Obs.*

sar'dar. Var. of SIRDAR.

sar'del, *n.* [It *sardella*: cf. OF. *sardelle*. See SARDINE a fish.] A sardine.

sardenyk. + SARDONYX.

Sar-de'us (sär-dē'ŭs). *Bib.*

Sar'di-an (sär'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Sardianus*, Gr. Σαρδιανός.] Of or pert. to the ancient city of Sardis. — **Sar'di-an,** *n.*

sar'din. Sardine. *Ref. Sp.*

sar'dine (sär'dĭn; -dēn), *n.* [L. *lapis sardinus*, Gr. *σαρδινος λίθος.*] = SARD.

sar'di-ner, *n.* [Cf. OF. *sardine, sardoine*, F. *sardoine*.] Sard. *Obs.*

sar-di'no (sär-dē'nō), *n.* [It. or Sp. *sardina*.] Sardine (fish). *Obs.*

sardis, *n.* A sard. *Obs.*

Sar'dites (sär'dīts). *Bib.*

sar'doin (sär'doin), *n.* [F. *sardoine*.] Sard. *Obs.* or *R.*

sar-do'ni-an, *a.* [Cf. F. *sardonien*.] Sardonic. *Obs.*

sar-don'ic (sär-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a kind of linen made at Colchis.

sar-don'i-cal-ly (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* of SARDONIC.

sar-don'i-can, *a.* Sardonic. *Obs.*

sare (sâr). Dial. Eng. var. of SEAR.

Sa-re'a (sȧ-rē'ȧ). *Bib.*

Sa-re'as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*

Sar'e-bi'a (sär'ē-bī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Sar'e-bi'as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*

Sar'e-da (sär'ē-dȧ). *D. Bib.*

saredame. + SARDINE. [*Bib.*]

Sa-red'a-tha (sȧ-rĕd'ȧ-thȧ). *D.*

sa'ree (sä'rē). Var. of SARI.

sar'ell (sär'ĕl). + SERAIL.

sare'ness. + SORENESS.

Sa-rep'ta (sȧ-rĕp'tȧ). *Bib.*

Sareson. + SARACEN.

sarge. + SERGE.

sargeand. + SERGEANT.

Sar'gent palm (sär'jĕnt). A palm (*Pseudophœnix sargentii*) of the Florida Keys and Bahamas.

sar'gon (sär'gŏn), *n.* Sargo.

sar'gus (-gŭs), *n.* [L. *sargus*, Gr. *σαργός*.] A kind of sea fish fabled to change its mate daily.

sarl. + SORRY.

Sa-ri'a (sȧ-rī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

sariand. + SERGEANT.

Sa'rid (sā'rĭd; 115). *Bib.*

sa-rif' (sȧ-rēf'; shȧ-rēf'). = SHEREEF.

sa-rigue' (sȧ-rēg'), *n.* [Tupi *sariguê, sarigué*.] The quica.

sar'in-jam'. Var. of SARANJAM.

Sa'ri-on (sā'rĭ-ŏn). *D. Bib.*

sa'rip (sā'rĭp), *n.* A Moro high priest. *Phil. I.*

Sa-ri'ra (sȧ-rē'rȧ; shȧ-), **Sha-ri'ra** (shȧ-rē'rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *çarira*.] *Theos.* Body; attributes.

sa-rish'ta-dar' (-rĭsh'tȧ-där'). Var. of SHERISTADAR.

sark (sürk), *v. t. Carp.* To cover with sarking. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sar-kar' (sŭr-kär'). Var. of SIRCAR.

sar'kine (sär'kĭn; -kēn; 184), *n.* Also **-kin.** [Gr. *σάρξ, σαρκός*, flesh.] = HYPOXANTHINE.

sark'ing (*dial.* sär'kĭn), *n.* [From SARK shirt.] *Carp.* Thin boards for sheathing, as under shingles or slates, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [with a shirt. *Scot.*

sark'it (sär'kĭt), *a.* Provided

sark'less (särk'lĕs; särk'-), *a.* Shirtless. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sar'lak (sär'lăk), **sar'lyk** (-lĭk), *n.* [Mongolian *sarlyk*.] The yak.

sar'ment (sär'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *sarmentum* a twig: cf. F. *sarment*.] *Obs. Bot.* a A cutting or scion. b = SARMENTUM.

sar-men'ta (sär-mĕn'tȧ), *n., L. pl.* of SARMENTUM.

sar'men-ta'ceous (sär'mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Sarmentose.

sar'men-ta'ri-ous, *a.* Sarmentose. *Obs.*

sar'men-tif'er-ous (-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Sarmentose.

sar'men-ti'tious (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Sarmentose, or pert. to sarmenta. *Obs.* [*Bot.* Sarmentose.

sar-men'tous (sär-mĕn'tŭs), *a.*

sar'mon (*dial.* sär'mŭn; sä'-). Obs. or dial. var. of SERMON.

sar'na. *n.* Among the Kols of India, a sacred grove.

sarnes. + SORENESS.

sar'od (sär'ŏd), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sarod*.] *Music.* An Indian instrument with three strings, played with a bow.

Sa-ro'hen (sȧ-rō'hĕn). *D. Bib.*

sar'on (sär'ŏn), *n.* [Jav.] *Music.* An East Indian xylophone.

Sa'ron (sā'rŏn; 115). *Bib.* Var. of SHARON [judge. *Obs.*

saronide, *n.* A Gallic priest and

Sa'ro-nite (sā'rō-nīt). *D. Bib.*

Sa-ro'thi-e (sȧ-rō'thĭ-ē). *Bib.*

sa-ro'thrum (sȧ-rō'thrŭm), *n.* [NL., for *sarotrum*, fr. Gr. *σάρωτρον* broom.] *Zoöl.* The pollen brush of a bee.

sarp, sarpe. + SHARP.

Sar'pa-nit' (sär'pȧ-nĕt'), **Sar'pa-ni'tum** (-nē'tŭm), *n.* [Assyrian *çarpânîtu* the bright one, fr. *çarapu* to be pure, to shine.] *Babylon. Myth.* goddess presiding over offspring and fertility in general, chiefly important as the consort of Marduk.

sarpe, *n.* [OF., F. *serpe*.] A pruning hook. *Obs.*

sarpe, *n.* Prob., a girdle. *Obs.*

sar'pler (sär'plẽr), *n.* [ME. *sarpelere, sarpler*, wool pack, bag, F. *serpillière*, OF. also *sarpilliere*; cf. Pr *sarpelheira*, LL. *serpelleria, serpleria*, Catalan *sarpallera*, Sp. *arpillera*.] *Obs.*

sar'rha-na (sär'rhȧ-nȧ). *D.*

sar'tor (sär'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A tailor or mender of garments.

sar'to-rite (sär'tō-rīt), *n.* [After *Sartorius* von Waltershausen.] *Min.* A dark, lead-gray crystalline compound of lead, arsenic, and sulphur, $PbAs_2S_4$.

‖ **sar'tor re-sar'tus** (sär'tẽr rē-sär'tŭs). [L.] The tailor retailored [made over, or restitched]; — used esp. [*cap.*] as the title of a famous work by Thomas Carlyle.

Sa-ru'a (*sā-rōō'ȧ*). *D. Bib.*

saruand + SERVANT.

Sa'ruch (sā'rŭk; 115). *Bib.*

Sa'rum Use (sā'rŭm; 115). See LITURGY, 1, V.

sa'rus (sā'rŭs; sä'-), *n.* [Hind. *sāras*.] Either of two cranes (*Antigone antigone* and *A. sharpii*) of the Indian and Malay region.

sar'vant (*dial.* sär'vănt; sä'-).

sarve (särv; säv). Obs. or dial. vars. of SERVANT, SERVE.

Sar-vi'a (sär-vī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

sarv'ice (*dial.* sär'vĭs; sä'-). Obs. or dial. var. of SERVICE.

sarse. + SEARCE. [SAUCE.

sarse (särs; säs). Dial. var. of

Sar'se-chim (sär'sē-kĭm; sär-sē'kĭm). *Bib.* [SARCENET.

sarse'net (särs'nĕt). Var. of

Sarsinesse, *a.* [OF. *sarrasinesche*, fem adj.] Saracenic. *Obs*

Sarson. Sarsyn. + SARACEN.

sart (särt). Dial. Eng. var. of SOFT

sart (särt). Aphetic for ASSART. — **sart'age** (sär'tĭj), *n. Both R.*

Sart (särt), *n. sing.* & *pl.* The town dwellers and traders of native race in Turkestan and parts of Persia and Afghanistan.

sar'tain (*dial.* sär'tĕn, sä'-, -tĭn). Obs. or dial. var. of CERTAIN. [*Bib.*

Sar'tha-na (sär'thȧ-nȧ). *D.*

sar'tor (sär'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A tailor or mender of garments.

sar-to'ri-ad (sär-tō'rĭ-ăd; 201), *n.* [*sartor* + 2d *-ad* c.] An epic of a tailor or mender.

sar'to-rite (sär'tō-rīt), *n.* [After *Sartorius* von Waltershausen.] *Min.* A dark, lead-gray crystalline compound of lead, arsenic, and sulphur, $PbAs_2S_4$.

‖ **sar'tor re-sar'tus** (sär'tẽr rē-sär'tŭs). [L.] The tailor retailored [made over, or restitched]; — used esp. [*cap.*] as the title of a famous work by Thomas Carlyle.

Sa-ru'a (*sā-rōō'ȧ*). *D. Bib.*

saruand + SERVANT.

Sa'ruch (sā'rŭk; 115). *Bib.*

Sa'rum Use (sā'rŭm; 115). See LITURGY, 1, V.

sa'rus (sā'rŭs; sä'-), *n.* [Hind. *sāras*.] Either of two cranes (*Antigone antigone* and *A. sharpii*) of the Indian and Malay region.

sar'vant (*dial.* sär'vănt; sä'-).

sarve (särv; säv). Obs. or dial. vars. of SERVANT, SERVE.

Sar-vi'a (sär-vī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

sarv'ice (*dial.* sär'vĭs; sä'-). Obs. or dial. var. of SERVICE.

sa-san'qua, *or* **sas-san'qua** (sȧ-săn'kwȧ), *n.* [Jap. *sasankua.*] A theaceous plant (*Thea sasanqua*) of China and Japan, often cultivated in English gardens. It has fragrant leaves and seeds that yield an oil.

sash (săsh), *n.*; *pl.* SASHES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151), *or, collectively,* SASH. [OF. *chasse* frame, F. *châsse* reliquary; cf. F. *châssis* a frame, sash. See 4th CHASE, CASE a box.] **1.** The framing in which panes of glass are set in a glazed window or door, including the narrow bars between panes.

2. A sawmill gate.

sash, *n.*; *pl.* SASHES. [Ar. *shash* muslin turban cloth.] **1.** In Oriental countries, and formerly in England, a long band of fine material, as silk, worn as a turban.

2. A scarf or band worn about the waist or over the shoulder; a belt; a girdle, — worn by women and children as an ornament; also worn as a badge of distinction by military officers, members of societies, etc.

sash, *v. t.*; SASHED (săsht); SASH'ING. To furnish with a sash or sashes; as, to *sash* a door or a window.

sash, *v. t.* To adorn with a sash or scarf. *Burke.*

sash cord *or* **line.** **1.** The cord, chain, etc., by which the sliding sash of a window is attached to its balance weights.

2. *pl.* Ropes used in erecting telegraph poles.

sa'sin (sā'sĭn), *n.* [Nepalese.] The common antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*) of India. It is of medium size, with long, spirally twisted, closely ringed horns, present only in males.



1/35

Sasin, or Indian Antelope.

sa'sine (sā'sĭn; -sīn), *n.* [See SEIZIN.] *Scots Law.* Seizin or possession of feudal property, or the formality by which it is acquired by the tenant; also, the instrument or deed by which the transfer is proved. Formerly it was acquired by a formal livery of seizin, now by registering the instrument or deed in the Register of Sasines.

sas'sa-by (sȧs'ȧ-bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [Sechuana *tsesebe.*] A large South African antelope (*Alcelaphus lunata*), similar to the hartebeest, but having its horns regularly curved without angulation. It is dark purplish red, with the back and face nearly black.

sas'sa-fras (-frȧs), *n.* [F. *sassafras* (cf. Sp. *sasafrás, saxifrás*); perh. of Amer. Indian origin, confused with NL. *saxifraga* saxifrage. Cf. SAXIFRAGE.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** [*cap.*] A genus of aromatic lauraceous trees with soft yellow wood, ovate entire or 1-3-lobed leaves, and dicecious yellow flowers in umbel-like racemes; the perianth is 6-lobed, and there are nine stamens in three rows. It contains the sassafras tree of the eastern United States (*S. sassafras*) and an obscure Chinese species. **b** The American tree of this genus.

2. The bark of the sassafras root. It yields an aromatic volatile oil used as a tonic and astringent, also for flavoring and perfumery.

3. In Australia, any of several monimiaceous trees, as *Atherosperma moschatum* or *Daphnandra micrantha*, or their bark, used for flavoring.



Sassafras (*S. sassafras*). Leaves and Berries.

Sas-sa'ni-an (sȧ-sā'nĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sassanidæ. — *n.* One of the Sassanidæ.

Sas-san'i-dæ (sȧ-săn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [From *Sassan*, whose grandson Ardshir became king.] A dynasty of Persian kings, successors of the Arsacidæ, of whom the first was Ardshir I., A. D. 226 or 227–240, and the last, Yezdegird III., overthrown by the Arabs in 641. Its rule was as a whole vigorous and beneficial; under it the Zoroastrian religion was restored to its ancient purity.

sas'so-lite (sȧs'ō-līt), *n.* Also *sassolin, sassoline.* [From *Sasso*, a town in Italy.] *Min.* Native boric acid, $B(OH)_3$, usually occurring in small pearly scales as an incrustation.

sas'sy bark (sȧs'ĭ). The bark of a West African cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Erythrophlœum guineense*), used by the natives as an ordeal poison and medicinally. Also, the tree.

sas'tra (sȧs'trȧ; shȧs'trȧ), *n.* Also **shas'tra.** [Skr. *çâstra* an order, a sacred book, fr. *çâs* to order, instruct.] A treatise for authoritative instruction among the Hindus; a book of institutes; esp., a treatise explaining the Vedas.

Sa'tan (sā'tăn; *formerly also* sāt'ăn), *n.* [Heb. *sâtân* an adversary, fr. *sâtan* to be adverse, to persecute: cf. Gr. Σατάν, Σαταν-ᾶς, L. *Satan, Satanas.*] **1.** The great adversary of man; the Devil, or Prince of Darkness; the archfiend. This is the name by which the Devil is commonly called in the Bible, in poetry, and in popular legends. According to the Talmud, he was once an archangel, but was cast out of heaven with his followers for disobedience and pride. Milton follows this tradition in "Paradise Lost."

2. [*l. c.*] A devil; a very wicked or cruel person; a fiend.

I shall see men and women, and know the signs by which they may be discerned from fools and *satans.* *Emerson*

sa-tan'ic (sȧ-tăn'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *satanique,* Gr. Σατανικός.]
sa-tan'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Of or pertaining to Satan; having the qualities of Satan; resembling Satan; extremely malicious or wicked; devilish; infernal. "*Satanic* strength." *Milton.*
"*Satanic* host." *Milton.*

Satanic school, the, a class of writers, including, in England, Byron and Shelley and their followers; — so called first by Southey in the preface to his "Vision of Judgment," as being in his opinion "especially characterized by a satanic spirit of pride and audacious impiety."

— sa-tan'i-cal-ly, *adv.* — **sa-tan'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

Sa'tan-ism (sā'tăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Worship of Satan; diabolism; specif., a cult, real or fictitious, which travesties Christian rites, esp. in the so-called Black Mass, both as a defiance to Christianity and as an incantation of black magic.

satch'el (săch'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *sachel,* OF. *sachel,* fr. L. *saccellus,* dim. of *saccus.* See SACK a bag.] A little sack or bag for carrying papers, books, or small articles; a hand bag.

The whining schoolboy with his *satchel.* *Shak.*

sate (sāt), *v. t.*; SAT'ED (sāt'ĕd); SAT'ING (sāt'ĭng). [Prob. shortened fr. *satiate:* cf. L. *satur* full, *sat* enough. See SATIATE.] To satisfy the desire or appetite of; to satiate; glut; surfeit. "Crowds of wanderers *sated* with the business and pleasure of great cities." *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See SATIATE.

sa-teen' (sȧ-tēn'), *n.* [Cf. SATIN.] A fabric made of cotton or woolen, with a glossy surface resembling satin, used for dresses, linings, and corsets.

sat'el-lite (săt'ĕ-līt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *satelles, -itis,* an attendant.] **1.** An attendant attached to a prince or other powerful person; hence, an obsequious dependent or follower.

2. *Astron.* An attendant body, revolving about a larger one, its primary; esp., in the solar system, a secondary planet; as, the moon is a *satellite.* See SOLAR SYSTEM.

Syn. — See FOLLOWER.

sat'el-loid (-loid), *a.* [See SATELLITE; -OID.] Resembling a satellite, as the particles composing the rings of Saturn.

sa'ti-a-ble (sā'shĭ-ȧ-bl), *a.* That may be satiated or satisfied. — **sa'ti-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **sa'ti-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

sa'ti-ate (sā'shĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *satiatus,* p. p. of *satiare* to satisfy, fr. *sat, satis,* enough. See SAD, *a.*; cf. SATE.] Filled to satiety; glutted; sated; — followed by *with* or *of.*

sa'ti-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; SA'TI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); SA'TI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To satisfy the appetite or desire of; to feed to the full; to furnish enjoyment to, to the extent of desire.

2. To fill beyond natural desire; to gratify to repletion or loathing; to surfeit; glut.

3. To saturate. *Obs.* *Sir I. Newton.*

Syn. — SATIATE, SATE, SURFEIT, CLOY, GLUT, GORGE. To SATIATE (lit. and fig.) is to feed to the full or to repletion; SATE is stronger, and is chiefly poetical or elevated; as, "Addison . . . had himself not above three or four notes in poetry, sweet enough, indeed, like those of a German flute, but such as soon tire and *satiate* the ear" (*Gray*); "So lust, though to a radiant angel linked, will *sate* itself in a celestial bed" (*Shak.*). SURFEIT signifies overeating, with consequent nausea or disgust, an implication which is heightened in CLOY to that of loathing; as, "A grown person *surfeiting* with honey, no sooner hears the name of it, but his fancy immediately carries sickness and qualms to his stomach" (*Locke*); "Their minds would be gorged and *surfeited* by the logical operation" (*J. H. Newman*); "*Cloy* thy lips with loathed satiety" (*Shak.*); "Is it [love] not . . . all oil, all sugar? Zounds! it is enough to *cloy* the sharp-set appetite of a parson" (*Fielding*). GLUT suggests greediness or (esp.) overloading; it sometimes implies that repletion is reached before greed is sated; to GORGE is to stuff, as it were, to the throat; as, "Is this your fate, to *glut* the dogs with gore?" (*Pope*); "seeming rather *glutted* than *sated*" (*Goldsmith*); "being with his presense *glutted, gorged,* and full" (*Shak.*); "How can we *gorge* the invisible serpent hidden at the bottom of our well — *gorge* it so that it may sleep?" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). See CONTENT, EPICURE.

sa'ti-ate, *v. i.* To satisfy or supply need, desire, or appetite to or beyond the limit.

sa'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Process of becoming satiated; state of being satiated; satiety.

sa-ti'e-ty (sȧ-tī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *satietas,* fr. *satis, sat,* enough: cf. F. *satiété.*] State of being satiated; as: **a** Fullness of gratification, either of the appetite or of any sensual desire. **b** Fullness beyond desire; an excess of gratification which excites wearisomeness or loathing.

In all pleasures there is *satiety.* *Hakewill.*

Syn. — Repletion, surfeit.

sat'in (săt'ĭn), *n.* [F. *satin,* fr. It. *setino,* fr. *seta* silk, L. *saeta, seta,* a thick, stiff hair, a bristle. Cf. SATEEN.] A silk fabric, of a thick, close texture, and overshot woof, having a glossy surface. "*Satins* rich of hue." *Chaucer.*

sat'in (săt'ĭn), *v. t.*; -INED (-ĭnd); -IN-ING. To impart a satin finish to; as, to *satin* wall paper, silver, etc.

sat'i-net' (săt'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *satin.* See SATIN.] **a** A kind of thin satin or imitation satin. *Obs.* **b** A kind of cloth of cotton warp and woolen filling, used chiefly for trousers.

sat'i-nette' (-nĕt'), *n.* One of a breed of fancy frilled pigeons allied to the owls and turbits, having the body white, the shoulders tricolored, and the tail bluish black with a large white spot on each feather.

satin glass. A kind of glass or glassware having a body of colored glass, striped in the molding, and covered with a colorless crystal glass, which does not penetrate into the depressions of the other, afterwards finished with a mat surface so as to present a satinlike appearance.

sat'in-leaf' (săt'ĭn-lēf'), *n.* **a** = ALUMROOT **a.** **b** A sapotaceous tree (*Chrysophyllum monopyrenum*) of Florida and the West Indies. The leaves are clothed on the under surface with a golden satiny pubescence.

sat'in-pod' (săt'ĭn-pŏd'), *n.* Any European brassicaceous plant of the genus *Lunaria,* esp. *L. biennis,* often cultivated for its large round pods of a satiny texture.

satin spar. *Min.* **a** A fine fibrous variety of calcite, having a satiny luster. **b** A similar variety of gypsum.

satin sparrow. A flycatcher (*Myiagra nitida*) of Tasmania and Australia. The male is iridescent greenish black above and white below, with greenish black throat.

satin stitch. *Embroidery.* A stitch worked in close parallel lines over a design, producing a satiny surface, nearly alike on both sides. Without padding, it is called *flat satin stitch,* or *long stitch;* and with padding, *raised satin stitch.*

satin weave. A style of weaving producing a smooth-faced fabric in which the warp interlaces with the filling at points distributed over the surface.

satin white. A white pigment consisting of calcium sulphate and alumina, much used in filling paper.

sat'in-wood' (săt'ĭn-wŏod'), *n.* **1.** An East Indian meliaceous tree (*Chloroxylon swietenia*); also, its very hard, yellowish brown wood, which has a satiny luster, and is used for fine cabinetwork, for farming tools, etc.

2. Any of various other trees or their hard light-colored wood: **a** In South Florida, the small rutaceous tree *Fagara flava,* with orange-colored wood, used locally for furniture and implements. **b** A rutaceous tree (*Murraya paniculata*) of India, frequently cultivated. **c** In Australia, the rutaceous tree *Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum,* or the monimiaceous tree *Daphnandra micrantha.*

sat'in-y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling, or composed of, satin; glossy; as, to have a *satiny* luster, a *satiny* texture.

sat'ire (săt'ĭr; 277), *n.* [L. *satira, satura,* fr. *satura* (sc. *lanx*) a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, food composed of various ingredients, a mixture, a medley, fr. *satur* full of food, sated, fr. *sat, satis,* enough: cf. F. *satire.* See SATE, SAD, *a.*; cf. SATURATE.] **1.** A literary composition, originally in verse and still generally so, holding up public or private abuses, errors, vice, or folly to reprobation or ridicule; as, the *Satires* of Juvenal.

2. Keenness and severity of remark; caustic exposure to reprobation; trenchant wit; sarcasm.

3. *Obs.* **a** Abusive raillery; calumniation. **b** A satirist.

Syn. — Lampoon, ridicule, pasquinade. See IRONY.

sa-tir'ic (sȧ-tĭr'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *satiricus:* cf. F. *satirique.*]
sa-tir'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } **1.** Of or pertaining to satire; of the nature of satire; as, a *satiric* style.

2. Ironically censorious; severe in ridiculing men, manners, or things; sarcastic. "*Satirical* rogue." *Shak.*

Syn. — Cutting, caustic, poignant, sarcastic, ironical, bitter, reproachful, abusive.

—sa-tir'i-cal-ly, *adv.* — **sa-tir'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

sat'i-rist (săt'ĭ-rĭst; -ēr-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *satiriste.*] One who satirizes; esp., one who writes satire.

sat'i-rize (-ĭ-rīz; -ēr-īz), *v. t.*; SAT'I-RIZED (-ĭ-rīzd; -ēr-īzd); SAT'I-RIZ'ING (-ĭ-rīz'ĭng; -ēr-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *satiriser.*] To make the object of satire; to attack with satire.

sat'is-fac'tion (săt'ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *satisfaccioun,* F. *satisfaction,* fr. L. *satisfactio,* fr. *satisfacere* to satisfy. See SATISFY.] **1.** Act of satisfying, or state of being satisfied; gratification of desire or repose of mind resulting from such gratification.

2. Settlement of a claim or demand; discharge of an obligation, whether by an actual render of what is due or by legal presumption; also, that which operates so to discharge an obligation; payment; adequate compensation.

3. That which satisfies or gratifies; *Obs.,* an atonement.

The rigid *satisfaction,* death for death. *Milton.*

4. Reparation for an insult, as by duel or apology; also, satisfactory answer or information; as, I gave him no *satisfaction.*

Syn. — Contentment, content, gratification, pleasure; recompense, compensation, amends, remuneration, indemnification, atonement. See PROPITIATION.

satisfaction piece. *Law.* A formal written acknowledg-

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sarvitor. † SERVITOR.

sar-wan' (sär-wän'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sārwān,* better *sārbān;* Per. *sār* camel + suffix *-bān* keeper, man.] A camel driver. *Anglo-Ind.*

sa'ry (*dial* sā'rĭ). Obs. or dial. } SARY. † SERAL.

S. A. S. *Abbr.* Societatis Antiquariorum Socius (L., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries).

sa'san (sā'sŭn; shā'-), *n.* [Hind. *sāsan, shāsan,* fr. Skr. *çāsana.*] A grant of land, varying in extent, conferred by the state or a village community upon a Brahman. *India.*

sa'sa-ni (sä'sȧ-nē; shä'-), *n.* That class of Brahmans beneficed by grants of sasans.

Sas'a-nid. Var. of SASSANID.

sas'a-ra'ra (sȧs'ȧ-rā'rȧ). † SISERARY.

sase. † SEIZE.

sa-shay' (sȧ-shā'). Colloq. var. of CHASSE.

sash bar. = BAR, *n.*, 8.

sash'er-y (săsh'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [From 2d SASH.] A collection of sashes; ornamentation by means of sashes. *Rare.*

sash fast *or* **holder.** A temporary fastening for two sashes, esp. of a window, at their meeting rails.

sash'less, *a.* See -LESS.

sash-oon', *n.* A pad worn on the leg under the boot. *Obs*

sash pocket. The hollow in a pulley stile for the weights; also, a removable section of the stile to give access to the weights and sash lines.

sasht. Sashed. *Ref. Sp.*

sass (sȧs, săs). Dial. var. of SAUCE. [*D. Bib.*]

Sas-sab'a-sar (sȧ-sȧb'ȧ-sär).

sas'sa-bi. Var. of SASSABY.

sassafras laurel. The California laurel. [BEAN.

sassafras nut. = PICHURIM.

sassafras oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

sas'sa gum (sȧs'ȧ). [Native name *sassa* in Abyssinia.] A reddish gum similar to tragacanth, yielded by an African tree (*Albizzia fastigiata*).

Sas'sak (-ăk), *n.* One of the aboriginal population of Lombok, Mohammedan Malays of Javanese affinity, who until 1894 were under Hindu Balinese rule; also, their language.

Sas'sa-nid, Sas'sa-nide (sȧs'ȧ-nĭd), *n.* One of the Sassanidæ.

sas-san'qua (sȧ-săn'kwȧ). Var. of SASANQUA.

sas'sa-ra'ra. † SISERARY.

sasse (sȧs), *n.* [D *sas,* or F. *sas.*] A sluice or lock, as in a river, to make it more navigable. *Obs.*

Sas'se-nach (sȧs'ē-năk), *n.* [Gael. *sasunnach.*] A Saxon; an Englishman; a Scottish Lowlander. *Scot. & Ir.*

sasserary. † SISERARY.

sassie. † SUSSY.

sas'si-nous, *a.* Rocky. *Obs.*

‖ **sas'so che ro'to-la non fa mus'chio** (sȧs'sō kā rō'tō-lä nōn fä mōōs'kyō), *or* **pie'tra mos'sa non fa mus'co** (pyā'trä mōs'sä nōn fä mōōs'kō). [It.] A rolling stone gathers no moss.

sass'y (sȧs'ĭ; sȧs'-). Dial. var. of SAUCY. *U. S.*

sassy tree. The sassy bark tree.

Sas'te-an (sȧs'tē-ăn), *a.* Designating a small linguistic family of Indians of California and Oregon. The few survivors are on reservations in Oregon.

sasteing. † SOESTANG. [of SALT.]

sat (săt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SIT.

sat, *n.* [AS. *sceatt.*] Treasure; money. *Obs.*

Sat. *Abbr.* Saturday; Saturn.

sa'tan-ist. *n.* **1.** A very wicked person. *Rare.*

2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* A Euchite.

sa'tan-ize, *v. t.* To possess with Satan. *Obs.*

sa'tan-oph'a-ny (sā'tăn-ŏf'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [*Satan* + Gr. *φαίνεσθαι* to appear.] An incarnation of Satan. *Rare.*

sa'tan-o-pho'bi-a (sā'tăn-ō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *Satan* + *-phobia.*] Fear of Satan. *Rare.*

sat'a-ra (sȧt'ȧ-rȧ; sȧ-tä'rȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Satara,* an English dependency in India, where a kind of coarse cloth is made.] A kind of woolen cloth, ribbed, highly dressed, and lustered.

satch'eled (săch'ĕld), *a.* Having or carrying a satchel. *Rare.*

‖ **sat el'lo, si sat be'ne.** [L.] Soon enough, if well enough; — a saying of Cato's quoted in St Jerome's Letters, 66, n. 9.

sate (sāt; sät). Archaic pret. of *satefy, v. t.* [OF. *satefier.*] To satisfy. *Obs.* [*Rare.*

sate'less (sāt'lĕs), *a.* Insatiate.

satelin. † SETTLE, *v.*

satellite sphinx. A large handsomely colored sphinx (*Pholus pandorus*) whose larva feeds on the grapevine.

sat'el-li'tious (săt'ĕ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, satellites. *Obs. or R.*

sat'el-lit'oid (săt'ĕ-lĭt'oid), *n.* [*satellite* + *-oid.*] *Astron.* A lesser, faint, outer satellite.

sa'tem speak'ers (sā'tĕm; sä'-). See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. [DAY

Saterdai, Saterdays. † SATURDAY.

Satern. † SATURN.

Sath'a-nas (sȧth'ȧ-nȧs), *n.* [L. *Satanas.* See SATAN.] Satan. *R.*

sathe. † SOOTH.

Sath'ra-bu'za-nes (sȧth'rȧ-bū'zȧ-nēz; -bū-zā'nēz) *Bib.*

sat'i (sŭt'ē). Var. of SUTTEE.

Sa'ti (sä'tē), *n.* [Egypt. *Sati.* or *Satet.*] *Egypt. Relig.* Queen of the gods, of heaven, and of Egypt, depicted with cow's horns and wearing the crown of Upper Egypt.

satille. † SETTLE, *v.*

satin bird, satin bower bird. See SATIN BIRD.

sa't'in-bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n.* A South African fabaceous shrub (*Podalyria sericea*) remarkable for its satiny pubescence.

satin cloth. A thin woolen dress fabric having a smooth and glossy face.

‖ **sa'tin'** de chine (*F.* sȧ'tăN' dē shēn'). [F., lit., satin of China.] A firm silk withdull satin finish.

‖ **sa'tin' de laine'** (lĕn'). Also *Anglicized,* **sat'in de-laine'** (dē-lān'). [F., lit., satin of wool.] a = SATIN CLOTH. b A kind of thin smooth cassimere.

‖ **sa'tin' de Ly'on'** (lē'ŏN'). [F., lit., satin of Lyon.] A satin which has a ribbed back.

sa'ti'né' (sä'tē'nā'), *n.* [F., p. p. satiny.] A hard reddish wood of French Guiana.

satin finish. A finish like satin, on silver, paper, etc.

sat'in-flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* a The satinpod. b Blue-eyed grass.

satin grass. Any of several American grasses of the genus *Muhlenbergia,* as *M. mexicana.*

sat'i-nis'co, *n.* An inferior kind of satin. *Obs.*

sa-tin'i-ty (sȧ-tĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Satinlike quality. *Obs or R.*

sat'in-ize, *v. t.* To make (something) to resemble satin.

‖ **sa'tin' lisse'** (*F.* sȧ'tăN' lēs'). [F. *lisse* smooth.] A cotton dress fabric with satiny surface and delicate patterns.

‖ **sa'tin' mer'veil'leux'** (mĕr'vĕ'yŭ'). [F. *merveilleux* marvelous.] A soft, all-silk, twilled fabric having a satin finish.

satin sheeting. A heavy twilled cotton and silk fabric with a satin surface, woven wide for use in upholstery, embroidery, etc.

satin stone. Satin spar.

satin sultan. A silk fabric with satiny surface, made in India and used for women's garments.

satin walnut. The sweet gum.

sa'tion (sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *satio,* fr. *serere, satum,* to sow.] A sowing or planting. *Obs.*

sat'ire, sa-tir'i-an, etc. † SATYR, SATYRIAN, etc.

sa-tir'i-al, *a.* Satirical. *Obs.*

sat'i-rism, *n.* Satire. *Obs.*

sat'is-da'tion (săt'ĭs-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *satisdatio.*] *Civil Law.* The giving of security, or the security itself.

‖ **sa'tis e'lo-quen'ti-æ, sa'pi-en'ti-æ pa'rum** (ē'lō-kwĕn'shĭ-ē sā'pĭ-ĕn'shĭ-ē). [L.] Enough eloquence, too little wisdom.

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ment by the holder of a mortgage or judgment of its satisfaction, with an authorization for its discharge of record.

sat'is-fac'to-ry (săt'ĭs-făk'tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *satisfactoire.*] **1.** Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; esp., relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty; sufficient; as, a *satisfactory* account or explanation.

2. Making amends, indemnification, or recompense; causing to cease from claims and to rest content; atoning; as, the *satisfactory* death of Jesus Christ. *Obs. or R.*

sat'is-fy (săt'ĭs-fī), *v. t.*; SAT'IS-FIED (-fīd); SAT'IS-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [OF. *satisfier*; L. *satis* enough + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make; cf. F. *satisfaire*, L. *satisfacere*. See SAD, *a.*; FACT.] **1.** In general, to fill up the measure of a want of (a person or a thing); hence, to gratify fully the desire of; to make content; to supply to the full, or so far as to give contentment, with what is sought or wished for.

Death shall . . . with us two
Be forced to *satisfy* his ravenous maw. *Milton.*

2. To pay to the extent of claims or deserts; to give what is due to; as, to *satisfy* a creditor.

3. a To answer or discharge, as a claim, debt, legal demand, or the like; to give compensation for; to pay off; to requite; as, to *satisfy* a claim or an execution. **b** To make reparation for; to expiate; as, to *satisfy* guilt.

4. To free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to give assurance to; to set at rest the mind of; to convince; as, to *satisfy* one's self by inquiry.

5. To fulfill the conditions of; as, to *satisfy* an equation; — said of numbers and values.

6. *Gilding.* To fill the pores of, as stone with a solution of shellac and gutta-percha in naphtha.

Syn. — Satiate, sate, gratify, compensate. See CONTENT.

sat'is-fy (săt'ĭs-ī), *v. i.* **1.** To give satisfaction; to afford gratification; to leave nothing to be desired.

2. To make payment or atonement; to atone. *Milton.*

sa'trap (sā'trăp; săt'răp; 277), *n.* [L. *satrapes*, Gr. σατράπης, fr. OPer. *khshathrapāvan* ruler: cf. F. *satrape.*]

1. The governor of a province in ancient Persia.

2. Hence, a petty prince acting under an autocratic superior; a despotic subordinate official.

3. A worldly prelate. *Obs. Wycliffe.*

sa'trap-al (sā'trə-păl; săt'rə-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy.

sa'trap-y (-pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRAPIES (-pĭz). [L. *satrapia, satrapea*, Gr. σατραπεία: cf. F. *satrapie.*] The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality. *Milton.*

Sat'su-ma ware (săt'sōō-mä; *commonly* săt-sōō'mä). A hard-glazed yellow pottery made in the former province of Satsuma, in Kiushu, one of the Japanese islands.

sat'u-ra-ble (săt'ū-rə-b'l), *a.* [L *saturabilis*: cf. F. *saturable.*] Capable of being saturated; admitting of saturation. — **sat'u-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sat'u-rant (-rănt), *a.* [L. *saturans*, p. pr. See SATURATE.] Impregnating to the full; saturating.

sat'u-rant, *n.* **a** *Chem.* A substance used to saturate another. **b** *Med.* An antacid, as magnesia, used to correct acidity of the stomach.

sat'u-rate (-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *saturatus*, p. p. of *saturare* to saturate, fr. *satur* full of food, sated. See SATIRE.] **1.** To cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked; to fill fully; to treat (with something) till no more can be taken up, as water with salt or iron with magnetism.

Fill and *saturate* each kind
With good according to its mind. *Emerson.*

2. *Chem.* To satisfy the affinity of; to cause to combine till there is no further tendency to combine; to neutralize; as, to *saturate* an acid with an alkali.

Syn. — SATURATE, SOAK, DRENCH, STEEP, IMPREGNATE are here compared esp. with reference to their fig. uses. That is SATURATED which is completely imbued with something, or which has absorbed all that it can hold; SOAK implies saturation esp. by immersion, DRENCH, esp. by pouring; but the words are somewhat freely interchangeable; as, to *saturate* a sponge, to *soak* dried fruit, to be *drenched* in a shower; "*Saturated* with experience of a particular class of materials, an expert intuitively feels whether a newly reported fact is probable or not" (*W. James*); "He is the man best qualified as a translator of Homer, who has *drenched*, and *steeped*, and *soaked* himself in the effusions of his genius, till he has imbibed their color to the bone" (*Cowper*); "The solid mountains shone . . . *drenched* in empyrean light" (*Wordsworth*); "the new life with which it *drenches* the spirits even to intoxication" (*Shelley*). STEEP and IMPREGNATE apply to that which is imbued, permeated, or infused with something; as, "*steeped* in dialectics" (*Hazlitt*); "To these homely subjects he communicated the rich commentary of his nature; they were all *steeped* in Burns" (*Stevenson*); "When my mind was, as it were, strongly *impregnated* with the Johnsonian æther" (*Boswell*); "this poem, everywhere *impregnated* with original excellence" (*Wordsworth*). See PERMEATE, DIP.

sat'u-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *saturatus*, p. p.] **1.** Filled to repletion; saturated; soaked.

2. Very deep or intense; — applied to colors.

sat'u-rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of SATURATE. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Filled to repletion; holding by absorption, solution, combination, or the like, all that is possible; as, *saturated* garments; a *saturated* solution of salt.

2. *Optics.* Not diluted with white; — said of pure colors like those of the spectrum.

saturated compound, *Chem.*, a compound which does not tend to form addition products; — applied esp. to such compounds as the paraffins and their derivatives, as distinguished from those of the ethylene series, etc. — **s. solution**, the most concentrated solution that can remain, under given conditions of temperature, etc., in presence of an excess of the dissolved substance. — **saturated steam**, steam in a saturated vapor: sometimes, wet steam. — **s. vapor** *or* **vapour**, *Physics*, vapor which, being at the temperature of the boiling point corresponding to its pressure, cannot be compressed or cooled without condensing.

sat'u-ra'tion (săt'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *saturatio*: cf. F. *saturation.*] **1.** Act or process of saturating, or state of being saturated; complete penetration or impregnation.

2. *Optics.* Freedom from mixture or dilution with white; purity; — said of colors.

3. *Steam Engin.* In relation to marine boilers, the degree of saturation of the water with salt, usually expressed as the ratio of parts of salt to 32 parts of water, ordinary sea water being assumed to contain $\frac{1}{32}$ of its weight of salt.

sat'u-ra'tor (săt'ū-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that saturates; a device for saturating; specif.: **a** In the destructive distillation of coal, a tank containing sulphuric acid through which the vapors are passed to remove ammonia. **b** An apparatus for supplying moist air to rooms, etc. **c** An apparatus for saturating oxygen with ether vapor, used in a modification of the limelight. **d** A device for injecting water spray into heated compressed air to cool the air. **e** *Manuf.* A tank or vat in which a saturated solution is made.

Sat'ur-day (săt'ẽr-dā), *n.* [ME. *Saterdai*, AS. *Sæterdæg, Sæterndæg, Sæternesdæg*, lit., Saturn's day, fr. L. *Saturnus* Saturn + AS. *dæg* day; cf. L. *dies Saturni.*] The seventh and last day of the week; the day following Friday and preceding Sunday; the day of the Jewish Sabbath.

Sat'urn (săt'ẽrn), *n.* [L. *Saturnus*, lit., the sower, fr. *serere, satum*, to sow. See SEASON; cf. SATURNINE.]

1. *Rom. Relig.* An ancient god of the seed sowing, whose temple in Rome, founded in 497 B. C., was used as a state treasury. In 217 B. C. the worship of Saturn was conformed to that of the Greek Cronus, with whom the Roman god was identified and in whose type his images were made. Thence arose the myth that Saturn in Italy, as Cronus in Greece, had been king during an ancient golden age and founder of Italian civilization. See SATURNALIA, OPS.

2. *Astron.* One of the planets, next in magnitude to Jupiter, and next more remote from the sun, remarkable for its engirdling system of thin rings. Symbol, ♄. It is the sixth major planet from the sun and the most remote planet known to the ancients. The surface on Saturn shows markings somewhat similar to those of Jupiter, but fainter. The planet's density is only about $\frac{1}{8}$ that of the earth. It rotates on its axis in about $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours. (For other elements, see PLANET, *Table.*) Spectroscopic observations have established the theory that the rings are composed of a dense swarm of small solid bodies. The eight well-known satellites of Saturn, beginning with the innermost, are: *Mimas, Enceladus, Tethys, Dione, Rhea, Titan, Hyperion*, and *Japetus*, the brightest being Titan. A ninth satellite, *Phœbe*, fainter and more distant than any of the others, was discovered by photography in 1899, and a tenth, *Themis*, in 1905, between Titan and Hyperion.


Saturn, 2.

3. *Alchem. & Old Chem.* The metal lead.

4. *Her.* Sable, in blazoning by the planets.

Sat'ur-na'li-a (săt'ẽr-nā'lĭ-ä), *n. pl.*; rarely, *n. sing.*, **Sat'ur-na'le** (-lē). [L., neut. pl. of *Saturnalis* of or belonging to Saturn. See SATURN.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* The festival of Saturn, beginning Dec. 17, on which day the official rites were celebrated. Unofficially it was a sort of carnival, in which masters served their slaves, while a king chosen by lot presided over the feast.

2. [*l. c.*] A period or occasion of general license, in which the passions or vices have riotous indulgence.

Sat'ur-na'li-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Saturnalia.

2. [*l. c.*] Of unrestrained and intemperate jollity; riotously merry; dissolute. "*Saturnalian* amusement." *Burke.*

sa-tur'ni-an (sə-tûr'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to the Saturniidæ. — *n.* One of the Saturniidæ.

Sa-tur'ni-an (sə-tûr'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Saturnius.*] **1.** Of or pert. to Saturn, whose age or reign is conceived to have been the golden age; hence, resembling the golden age; distinguished for peacefulness, happiness, contentment.

2. *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the planet Saturn.

Saturnian atom, *Physics*, an atom consisting of a group of negatively charged electrons inside a mass of positive electrification, and revolving about the center of the positive charge at such a rate as to be in stable equilibrium under their own repulsive forces and under an attraction to the center of the positive charge varying directly as the first power of the distance from this center. — **S. verse**, *Pros.*, an early Italian meter employed in Latin poetry before the adoption of Greek verse forms. Its exact nature is disputed, some taking it as quantitative —

Virûm mihi Camēna, ♯ insecĕ versûtum,

which has been compared with —

The queen | was in | the kitch|en ‖ eating | bread and | honey;

while others explain it as accentual; thus, —

Virum mihi, Caměna, ♯ insecé versútum.

Sat'ur-ni'i-dæ (săt'ẽr-nĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; fr. *Saturnia*, generic name; cf. L. *Saturnius* Saturnian.] *Zoöl.* An important and widely distributed family of moths having a stout hairy body, strong wide wings, and, in the males at least, antennæ which are bipectinate to the tip. They are mostly of large size, and some of the species are among the largest insects known. The larvæ spin silken cocoons. The Io, Polyphemus, luna, and Cecropia moths are handsome American species. Other species are the Pernyi and tussah silkworm moths and the Atlas moths. The type genus is *Saturnia.* — **sa-tur'ni-id** (sə-tûr'nĭ-ĭd), *a. & n.*

sat'ur-nine (săt'ẽr-nīn; 277), *a.* [F. *saturnin* of or pertaining to lead (Saturn, in old chemistry, meaning lead), saturnine, L. *Saturnus* the god Saturn, also the planet Saturn. See SATURN.] **1.** [*cap.*] Born under, or influenced by, the planet Saturn.

2. Heavy; grave; gloomy; dull; — the opposite of *mercurial*; as, a *saturnine* person or temper. *Addison.*

3. *Old Chem.* Of or pert. to Saturn, or lead; resembling lead; as, *saturnine* red (minium).

Syn. — See SULLEN.

saturnine colic, *Med.*, lead colic.

Saturn nebula. *Astron.* A small nebula whose shape resembles that of the ball and ring of Saturn.

sat'yr (săt'ẽr; sā'tẽr; 277), *n.* [L. *satyrus*, Gr. σάτυρος: cf. F. *satyre.*]

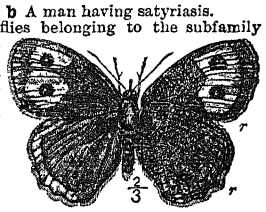
1. [*often cap.*] *Class. Myth.* A sylvan deity or demigod, represented as part man and part horse or goat, given to riotous merriment and lasciviousness. Satyrs are found especially in the train of Dionysus, and are considered by some to be a mythified form of a Thracian tribe — the *Satræ* — of Dionysus worshipers. Cf. CENTAUR, 1, SILENUS.


Satyr, 1 (from a Greek vase).

2. a A lecherous man. **b** A man having satyriasis.

3. Any of many butterflies belonging to the subfamily Satyrinæ. Their colors are commonly brown and gray, often with ocelli on the wings, and the veins of the fore wings are usually much swollen at the base.

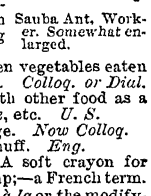
4. The orang-utan.


Satyr (*Cercyonis alope*). *r, r* Wings reversed to show under side.

sat'y-ri'a-sis (săt'ĭ-rī'ə-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σατυρίασις. See SATYR.] *Med.* Irresistible and almost insatiable venereal appetite in the male.

sa-tyr'ic (sə-tĭr'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *satyricus*, Gr. σατυρικός.] Of
sa-tyr'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or pert. to satyrs. — **satyric drama**, ancient Greek burlesque drama with a chorus of satyrs.

sau'ba ant (sô'bä). [Tupi *sauba, isauba.*] A South American ant (*Æcodoma cephalotes*) remarkable for having two large kinds of workers besides the ordinary ones, and for the immense size of its nests. It often does great damage by defoliating plants.


Sauba Ant, Worker. Somewhat enlarged.

sauce (sôs), *n.* [ME. *sauce, sause*, OF. *sausse*, F. *sauce*, LL. *salsa*, properly, salt pickle, fr. L. *salsus* salted, salt, p. p. of *salire* to salt, fr. *sal* salt. See SALT; cf. SAUCER, SOUSE pickle, SOUSE to plunge.]

1. A condiment or composition of condiments and appetizing ingredients eaten with food as a relish; esp., a dressing for meat, fish, puddings, etc.

2. (*dial. pron.* sôs, sâs, sás) Any garden vegetables eaten with meat; — often called *garden sauce. Colloq. or Dial.*

3. Stewed or preserved fruit eaten with other food as a relish; as, apple *sauce*, cranberry *sauce*, etc. *U. S.*

4. Sauciness; pert or insolent language. *Now Colloq.*

5. A mixture to flavor tobacco and snuff. *Eng.*

6. (*pron.* sōs.) Also *sauce-crayon.* A soft crayon for stump drawing or shading with the stump; — a French term.

☞ For the various sauces, see under *à la* or the modifying word; as, *à la Soubise, Italian sauce*, etc.

sauce, *v. t.*; SAUCED (sôst); SAUC'ING (sôs'ĭng). [Cf. F. *saucer.*] **1.** To accompany with something intended to give a higher relish; to season; flavor.

2. To tickle or gratify, as the palate; to stimulate. *Rare.*

3. To make poignant; to give zest, flavor, or interest to; to set off; to make pungent or sharp.

To *sauce* her desires with threatenings. *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. To treat with bitter, pert, or tart language; to be impudent or saucy to. *Now Colloq.* *Shak.*

5. To carve; serve, as a fowl. *Obs.*

sauce'pan' (-păn'), *n.* A small metallic vessel with a handle, for use in stewing, orig. for cooking sauce; a stewpan.

sau'cer (sô'sẽr), *n.* [ME. *sawser*, OF. *saussier*, or *saussière*, F. *saucière*, fr. OF. *sausse*, F. *sauce.* See SAUCE.] **1.** A small pan or vessel in which sauce was set on a table. *Obs.*

2. A small dish in which a cup is set at table.

3. Something resembling a saucer in shape. Specif.: **a** *Naut.* (1) A flat, shallow caisson for raising sunken ships. (2) A shallow socket for the pivot of a capstan. **b** *Sulphuric-acid Manuf.* The base of the usual form of chamber, turned up round the edges and partly filled with chamber acid, into which the dependent side dips to form a seal.

sau'cer-eye' por'gy. A porgy (*Calamus calamus*) of the West Indies and southern Florida having longitudinal golden yellow stripes. It reaches a length of one foot.

sau'cer-leaf' (sô'sẽr-lēf'), *n.* A Malayan araliaceous shrub (*Nothopanax cochleatum*), with simple concave, shell-like leaves. It is often cultivated in the tropics.

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sat'is-fac'tive, *a.* Satisfying. *Obs.* [ISFACTORY.]

sat'is fac'to-ri-ly, *adv.* of SATISFACTORY.

sat'is-fac'to-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [*a.* See -ABLE.]

sat'is-fi'a-ble (săt'ĭs-fī'ə-b'l), **sat'is-fice** (săt'ĭs-fīs; -fĭz), *v. t.* To satisfy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sat'is-fi'er (săt'ĭs-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that satisfies. [*imp.* & *p. pr.*]

sat'is-fy'ing-ly, *adv.* of *satisfying.*

‖ **sa'tis su-per'flu-e.** [L.] Enough and more than enough.

‖ **sa'tis ver-bo'rum.** [L.] Enough of words.

sa'tive (sā'tĭv), *a.* [L. *sativus*, fr. *serere, satum*, to sow.] Sown; propagated by seed. *Rare.*

sa'tle (*dial.* săt'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SETTLE.

sa-to'ri-ous, *a.* [L. *satorius*, fr. *sator* sower.] Pertaining to a sower. *Obs.*

‖ **sat pra'ta bi-be'runt** [L.] The meadows have drunk enough. See CLAUDITE JAM RIVOS.

‖ **sat pul'chra, si sat bo'na.** [L.] Handsome enough, if good enough.

sa'trap-er, *n.* A satrap. *Obs.*

sa'trap-ess, *n.* A female satrap. *Rare.*

sa-trap'i-cal (sā-trăp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Satrapal. *Rare.*

sat'ra-pon, *n.* [It. *satrapone.*] A chief satrap. *Obs.*

Sat'su-ma, *n.* A variety of mandarin orange often grown in Florida.

sat'tee. ✝ SUTTEE.

sat'ten, sat'tin. ✝ SATIN.

sattie, *n.* [Cf. It. *saettia* a small sailing vessel.] A kind of sailing vessel used for merchandise, esp. in the 17th century. *Obs.*

sat'tle (*dial.* săt'l). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SETTLE, *v.*

satt'va (sŭt'wä), *n.* [SKT., being.] *Hindu Philos.* Truth.

sat'u-rat'er (săt'ū-rā'tẽr), *n.* A saturator.

sa'ture, *n.* [L. *serere, satum*, to sow.] Sation; sowing. *Obs.*

satureie, *n.* [L. *saturei a.*] Savory. *Obs.*

sa-tu'ri-ty (sə-tŭ'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *saturitas*, fr. *satur* full of food, sated: cf. OF. *saturité.*] Saturation; repletion. *Obs.*

Sa-tur'nals (sə-tûr'nălz), *n. pl.* Saturnalia. *Obs. or R.*

Saturn cinnabar. Minium. *Obs.*

Sa-tur'ni-an, *n.* A supposed inhabitant of Saturn.

Sa-tur'ni-cen'tric (sə-tûr'nĭ-sĕn'trĭk; săt'ẽr-nĭ-), *a. Astron.* Relating to the center of Saturn; referred to Saturn as a center.

Sat'ur-night', *n.* [AS. *Sæterniht* Cf. SATURDAY.] The night before Saturday. *Obs.*

sat'ur-nism (săt'ẽr-nĭz'm), *n. Med.* Plumbism.

sat'ur-nist (-nĭst), *n.* A person of saturnine temperament. *Obs.*

Saturn red. Minium.

Saturn's tree. Arbor Saturni. See ARBOR DIANÆ.

Sa-tur'nus (sə-tûr'nŭs), *n.* [L.] Saturn.

sat'yr-al (săt'ĭr-ăl; sā'tĭr-), *n. Her.* A monster having a human head and the body and limbs of different animals.

Sat'yr-ane, Sir (-ān). In Spenser's "Faërie Queene," a knight, who, although a satyr's son, is brave and faithful to Una.

satyre. ✝ SATIRE, SATYRE.

sat'yr-ess, *n., fem.* of SATYR.

sa-tyr'i-an (sə-tĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Characterized by satyrs. *Obs.*

sa-tyr'i-an. ✝ SATYRION.

sa-tyr'i-as'mus (sə-tĭr'ĭ-ăz'mŭs; -ās'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σατυριασμός.] Satyriasis. *Obs.*

satyrien, *a.* [OF. *satirien.*] Satiric. *Obs.*

Sat'yr-i'næ (săt'ĭr-ĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *satyrus* satyr + *-inæ.*] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies comprising the satyrs. In some classifications made a family, the **Sa-tyr'i-dæ** (sə-tĭr'ĭ-dē). — **sat'y-rine** (săt'ĭ-rĭn; -rīn; 183), *a.*

sa-tyr'i-on (sə-tĭr'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σατύριον; cf. F. *satyrion.*] Any of various European orchids. *Obs.*

sat'yr-o-ma'ni-ac (săt'ĭr-rō-mā'nĭ-ăk; sā'tĭr-), *n.* [See SATYR; MANIAC.] One having satyriasis.

sau. ✝ SAW, *n. & pret.*; SOW.

sauce'-a-lone', *n.* Hedge garlic.

sauce'box', *n.* [See SAUCE, SAUCY.] A saucy, impudent person: esp., a pert child. *Colloq.*

‖ **sauce' col'lert'** (sōs'kŏl'bâr'). Brown sauce with meat glacé, lemon juice, parsley, and butter.

sauce'flem', sauce'fleume', *n.* [OF. *saus* salt (L. *salsus*) + *flemme* phlegm.] A red, pimply facial eruption. Cf. SALT RHEUM. *Obs.*

sauce'less, *a.* See -LESS.

‖ **sauce' pi'quante'** (sōs' pē'känt'). [F.] Espagnole sauce with vinegar and chopped shallots, gherkins, and capers.

‖ **sauce' poi'vrade'** (pwä'vrăd'). [F.] Espagnole sauce with a flavoring of herbs, vegetables, sherry, and vinegar.

‖ **sauce' ré'mou'lade'** (rā'mōō'lăd'). [F.] = REMOLADE.

sau'ci-ness (sô'sĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being saucy.

sau'cy (sô'sĭ), *a.*; SAU'CI-ER (-sĭ-ẽr); SAU'CI-EST. [From SAUCE.] **1.** Showing, or expressive of, impertinent boldness or forwardness; impudent; insolent, pert; as, a *saucy* fellow; a *saucy* eye; *saucy* looks.

We then have done you bold and *saucy* wrongs. *Shak.*

2. a Vain; proud; conceited. *Scot.* b Disdainful; scornful. c Overnice, esp. as to food. *Dial. Eng* d Indecent; wanton. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Impudent, insolent, rude, uncivil. See OFFICIOUS.

sauer'kraut' (sour'krout'), *n.* [G.; *sauer* sour + *kraut* herb, cabbage.] Cabbage cut fine and allowed to ferment in a brine made of its own juice with salt.

sau'ger (sô'gẽr), *n.* A pike perch (*Stizostedion canadense*) similar to the wall-eye, but smaller and less valued as food. It occurs from Montana to Arkansas and eastward.

Saul (sôl). *n.* [L. *Saül* (cf. Gr. Σαοὺλ), fr. Heb. *Shāūl.*]

1. Lit., asked for; — masc. prop. name.

2. *Bib.* a The son of Kish, and first king of Israel, who fought the Philistines, quarreled with Samuel, pursued David, and fell on his sword in defeat by the Philistines. b See PAUL, 2.

sault (sôlt), *n.* [OF., F. *saut*, fr. L. *saltus*, fr. *salire* to leap.] Act of leaping or jumping; a leap; a jump.

saun'ter (sän'tẽr; sôn'-; 277), *v. i.*; SAUN'TERED (-tẽrd); SAUN'TER-ING. [Prob. fr. OF. & F. il *s'aventure* he adventures (himself), through a shortened form *s'auntre* in AF. See ADVENTURE, *n.* & *v.*] **1.** In *Obs.* uses: a To adventure one's self. b To wonder; opine.

2. To wander or walk about idly and in a leisurely or lazy manner; to lounge; stroll; loiter.

3. Hence, to dawdle; idle. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — Wander, roam, rove, ramble, range, stray, loiter, linger. — SAUNTER, STROLL. SAUNTER suggests a leisurely pace, an idle and care-free mind, and aimlessness; STROLL also suggests leisurely rambling, but often implies more of purpose than *saunter*; as, "*sauntering* about the streets, loitering in a coffee house" (*Fielding*); "Then we *strolled* for half the day thro' stately theaters" (*Tennyson*); "*strolling* players" (*W. Paler*). See LINGER, RAMBLE, WANDER.

saun'ter, *n.* **1.** A sauntering; also, a strolling gait.

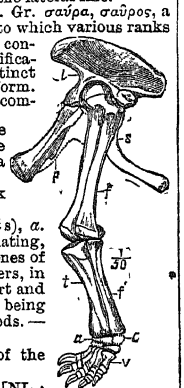
2. A sauntering place. *Obs.* *Young.*

sau'rel (sô'rĕl), *n.* [F.] Any carangoid fish of the genus *Trachurus*, esp. *T. trachurus* of Europe and America, and *T. symmetricus* of California, all very closely allied species. They are elongate, compressed fishes with a series of bony plates extending the full length of the lateral line.



Saurel (*Trachurus trachurus*).

Sau'ri-a (sô'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σαύρα, σαῦρος, a lizard.] *Zoöl.* A group of reptiles to which various ranks and limits have been assigned. It contains the lizards, and in older classifications the crocodiles and various extinct groups of more or less lizardlike form. If used in modern classifications, commonly equiv. to *Lacertilia*.



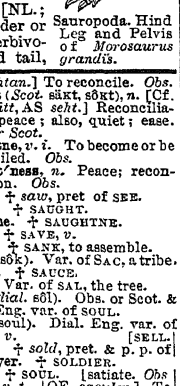
sau'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sauria; lizardlike. — *n.* One of the Sauria; any lizardlike reptile, as a dinosaur or ichthyosaur.

sauro-. Combining form from Greek σαῦρος, *lizard.*

sau-rog'na-thous (sô-rŏg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*sauro-* + *-gnathous.*] *Zoöl.* Designating, or having, an arrangement of the bones of the palate, as in certain woodpeckers, in which the maxillopalatines are short and the vomer is divided longitudinally, being represented by a pair of slender rods. — **sau-rog'na-thism** (-thĭz'm), *n.*

sau'ro-pod (sô'rō-pŏd), *n.* One of the Sauropoda. — *a.* Sauropodous.

Sau-rop'o-da (sô-rŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *sauro-* + *-poda.*] *Paleon.* A suborder or order of dinosaurs consisting of herbivorous forms with a long neck and tail, small head, and more or less plantigrade five-toed limbs, all four used in walking. The group contains the most gigantic of land animals of any period, as the *Atlantosaurus*, *Brontosaurus*, *Morosaurus*, and *Diplodocus*. They are found from the Middle Jurassic into the Cretaceous. See BRONTOSAURUS, *Illust.* — **sau-rop'o-dous** (sô-rŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.*



Sauropoda. Hind Leg and Pelvis of *Morosaurus grandis*.

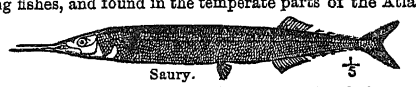
Sau-rop'si-da (sô-rŏp'sĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *sauro-* + Gr. ὄψις appearance.] *Zoöl.* A comprehensive group of amniote vertebrates, which includes the classes Aves, or birds, and Reptilia, or reptiles. The group was first proposed by Huxley. They are oviparous or ovoviviparous, and the embryo develops an amnion and allantois. There are no mammary glands, the body cavity is not divided by a complete diaphragm, and air is breathed by lungs, never by gills. The blood corpuscles are oval and nucleated. The skull hinges on the spinal column by one condyle. The lateral hemispheres of the brain are not connected by a transverse commissure or corpus callosum. Cf. ICHTHYOPSIDA. — **sau-rop'si-dan** (-dăn), *a.* & *n.*

Sau'ru-ra'ce-æ (sô'rōō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAURURUS.] *Bot.* A family of perennial herbs (order Piperales), generally regarded as the lowest of the dicotyledons. They have small flowers, destitute of perianth, in terminal spikes; the ovary consists of several separate carpels. There are 3 genera and 4 species, natives of North America and Asia. — **sau'ru-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Sau-ru'rus (sô-rōō'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *sauro-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Bot.* A genus of plants typifying the Saururaceæ. They are herbs with alternate cordate leaves and catkinlike racemes of white flowers having four to eight stamens and an ovary of four carpels coalescent into a capsule in fruit. There are two species, one Asiatic, the other (*S. cernuus*, the lizard's-tail) North American. See LIZARD'S-TAIL.

-sau'rus (-sô'rŭs). A modern Latin suffix from Greek σαῦρος, *lizard*, used chiefly in paleontology; as, Ichthyosaurus, Pliosaurus, Titanosaurus, etc.

sau'ry (sô'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Orig. uncert.] A slender long-beaked fish (*Scombresox saurus*) related to the flying fishes, and found in the temperate parts of the Atlantic north to Cape Cod and the French coast. It becomes about 18 inches long, and swims in large schools, often leaping from the water when pursued by larger fishes.



Saury. ⅓

sau'sage (sô'sĭj), *n.* [F. *saucisse*, LL. *salsicia*, fr. L. *salsus* salted. See SAUCE.] **1.** Meat (esp. pork) minced and highly seasoned, and, commonly, inclosed in a cylindrical case or skin, usually in one made of the prepared intestine of some animal and tied or constricted at short intervals. Also, a section of such a preparation between ligatures.

2. = SAUCISSON. *Obs. or R.*

saus-su'rite (sô-sū'rīt; sôs'ū-rīt), *n.* [F. After H. B. de *Saussure*, a Swiss.] *Min. & Petrog.* A tough, compact substance, white, greenish, or grayish, produced, in part at least, by alteration of feldspar, and consisting chiefly of zoisite or epidote. — **saus/su-rit'ic** (sôs'ū-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **sau'té'** (sô'tā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *sauter*, prop., to jump.] *Cookery.* Fried lightly and quickly in a little hot fat while being frequently turned over. Hence: **sau'té',** *v. t.*; SAU'TÉED' (sô'tād'); SAU'TÉ'ING.

sau'te-relle' (sô'tẽ-rĕl'), *n.* [F.] An instrument used by masons and others to trace and form angles.

sau'terne' (sô'tẽrn'; sô-tûrn'), *n.* [From *Sauternes*, Gironde, France.] A kind of white wine. See BORDEAUX, *n.*, 2.

Sau'va-ge'si-a (sô'vȧ-jē'zĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after F. B. de *Sauvages* de la Croix (1706-67), French botanist and physician.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical American ochnaceous herbs or undershrubs, having alternate leaves, fringed stipules, and small pentamerous flowers with two rows of staminodia, the outer filiform, the inner petaloid. *S. erecta* is the St.-Martin's-herb.

sav'age (săv'ăj), *a.* [OF. & F. *sauvage*, OF. also *salvage*, fr. L. *silvaticus* belonging to a wood, wild, fr. *silva* a wood. See SILVAN; cf. SYLVATIC.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the forest; remote from human abodes and cultivation; in a state of nature; wild; as, a *savage* wilderness.

2. Wild; untamed; uncultivated; as, *savage* beasts.

Cornels, and *savage* berries of the wood. *Dryden.*

3. Uncivilized; untaught; unpolished; as, *savage* manners.

4. Characterized by cruelty; barbarous; fierce; ferocious; inhuman; brutal; as, a *savage* spirit.

Syn. — Unpolished, rude, brutish, brutal, cruel, pitiless, merciless, atrocious. See FEROCIOUS, BARBARIAN, *a.*

sav'age (săv'ăj), *n.* **1.** A human being in his native state of rudeness; one untaught, uncivilized, or without cultivation.

2. A man of unfeeling, brutal cruelty; a barbarian.

3. A wild or ferocious animal. *Rare.*

sav'age, *v. t.* **1.** To make savage. *Rare.*

2. To attack savagely. *Rare.*

[Wind and rain] *savage* the helpless trees. *Henley.*

sav'age-ry (săv'ăj-rĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *sauvagerie.*] **1.** State of being savage, or uncivilized; savageness; savagism. "Primeval *savagery.*" *C. Kingsley.*

2. Savage disposition or action; an act of cruelty; barbarity.

3. Wild growth, as of plants; wildness, as of nature. *Shak.*

4. Savages collectively.

sav'ag-ism (-ăj-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being savage; utter barbarism; also, savages collectively.

sa-van'na (sȧ-văn'ȧ), *n.* Also *savannah.* [Of American Indian origin; cf. Sp. *sabana*, earlier *çavana.*] **1.** A tract of level land covered with ice or snow. *Obs.*

2. A treeless plain; an open, level region; — used chiefly with reference to the southern United States, esp. Florida.

3. *Phytogeog.* A tropical or subtropical grassland containing scattered trees, the undergrowth being chiefly of the xerophilous type, such as the campos of Brazil (see CAMPO, 1) or similar regions in Africa where the baobab is the dominant tree. They pass on the one hand into steppes, on the other into savanna woodland. See GRASSLAND, 2.

savanna flower. Any West Indian apocynaceous plant of the genus *Echites.*

savanna sparrow. A small streaked brown-and-white North American sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna* or related variety) inhabiting fields and meadows.

savanna woodland. *Phytogeog.* A parklike woodland in which the undergrowth is of the savanna type.

‖ **sa'vant'** (sȧ'vȧN'), *n.*; *pl.* SAVANTS (F. sȧ'vȧN'). [F., fr. *savoir* to know, L. *sapere.* See SAGE, *a.*] A man of learning; one versed in literature or science.

Sa'vart's' an'a-lyz'er (sȧ'vărz'). [After Félix *Savart*, French physicist.] A device made of two crossed plates of quartz cut obliquely to the crystalline axis, used in a polariscope or saccharimeter to enable a very slight rotation of the plane of polarization to be detected.

Sav'a-sta'na (săv'ȧ-stā'nȧ), *n.* [NL., after Francesco Eulalio *Savastano*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of aromatic perennial grasses, natives of temperate and cold regions, having 3-flowered spikelets, the terminal flower perfect, the others staminate. *S. odorata* is the holy grass.

save (sāv), *v. t.*; SAVED (sāvd); SAV'ING (sāv'ĭng). [ME. *saven*, *sauven*, *salven*, OF. *salver*, *sauver*, F. *sauver*, L. *salvare*, fr. *salvus* saved, safe. See SAFE, *a.*] **1.** To make safe or procure the safety of; to preserve from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind; to rescue or deliver from danger; as, to *save* a house from the flames.

God *save* all this fair company. *Chaucer.*

He cried, saying, Lord, *save* me. *Matt.* XIV. 30.

2. *Theol.* To deliver from sin; to rescue from condemnation and spiritual death, and bring into spiritual life.

Christ Jesus came into the world to *save* sinners. 1 *Tim.* I. 15.

3. To keep from being spent, wasted, or lost; to preserve; to lay up; hoard; as, to *save* one's time or strength.

Now save a nation, and now *save* a groat. *Pope.*

4. To obviate the necessity or occurrence of; spare; as, to *save* one labor. "A stitch in time *saves* nine." *Old Proverb.*

5. To avoid losing the use of; to escape loss of; to take advantage of; to catch; as, to *save* the mail. *Swift.*

Syn. — SAVE, RESCUE. SAVE, the more general term, implies preservation from evil of any kind; RESCUE more frequently suggests deliverance from immediate or impending danger or evil; but the words are often interchangeable; as, "To *save* the life despaired of" (*Tennyson*); "We are beset with thieves; *rescue* thy mistress" (*Shak.*). See CONSERVE, KEEP, RELEASE.

save, *or* **bless, the mark,** *or, more fully,* **God** (*or* **Heaven**) **save,** *or* **bless, the mark,** parenthetical exclamatory phrases, of uncertain original use and meaning, used: formerly apologetically when something unpleasant had been said or mentioned; now, after Shakespeare, etc., appended to the statement or mention of some fact or thing to express contempt of, or impatience with, it. — **s. your reverence,**

‖ **sauce' Ro'bert'** (sôs' rō'bâr'). [F.] Espagnole sauce flavored with onions, mustard, and lemon juice or vinegar.

sau'cer-y (sô'sẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *sausserie.*] A place for spices, salt, vinegar, etc. *Obs.*

‖ **sauce' su'prême'** (sôs' sū'prĕm'). [F.] Velouté sauce with cream, chicken stock, mushrooms, and lemon juice.

sauch (sôuk; sȧk; sôk), *n.* The sallow. *Scot.*

saucht. † SAUGHT, *a.*

sau'ci-ate, *v. t.* [L. *sauciatus*, p. p. of *sauciare.*] To wound; cut; trim; prune. *Obs.*

saucidge. † SAUSAGE. [CY.]

sau'cil-y (sô'sĭl-ĭ), *adv.* of SAUCIL.

‖ **sau'cis'son'** (sô'sē'sôN'), ‖ **sau'cisse'** (sô'sēs'), *n.* [F. *saucisson*, fr. *saucisse.* See SAUSAGE.] **1.** *Mil.* A slender canvas tube filled with powder, used as a fuse in emergency.

2. *Fort.* A long fascine.

sau'cy, *adv.* Saucily. *Obs.*

saucy bark. Var. of SASSY BARK.

saud. † SOUD.

saudant. † SOUDAN, sultan.

sau'der. † SOLDER, SOLDIER.

saue. † SAVE; SAW, *pret.*; SOW.

sauete, sauyte. † SAFETY.

sauf (sôf). Var. of SAUCH.

sauf. Obs. or Scot. var. of SAVE.

sauf, sauf'ly, saufte. † SAFE, *a.*, SAFELY, SAFETY.

saufir. † SAPPHIRE.

saufred, *a.* Saffron. *Obs.*

sauge. † SAGE.

saugeour. † SOLDIER.

saugh. Var. of SAUCH.

saugh (sou). Var. of SOUGH, a drain.

saugh (sou; souf). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOUGH, murmur.

saugh. † *saw*, pret. of SEE.

saught, *a.* [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *sáttr*, akin to AS. *seht.*] Reconciled; at ease. *Obs.*

saught, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *sætta*, AS. *sehtan.*] To reconcile. *Obs.*

saught (*Scot.* sȧkt, sôkt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sátt*, AS *seht.*] Reconciliation; peace; also, quiet; ease. *Obs. or Scot.*

saughtne, *v. i.* To become or be reconciled. *Obs.*

saught'ness, *n.* Peace; reconciliation. *Obs.*

sauh. † *saw*, pret of SEE.

sauht. † SAUGHT.

sauhtne. † SAUGHTNE.

saui. † SAVE, *v.*

sauk. † SANK, to assemble.

Sauk (sôk). Var. of SAC, a tribe.

sauke. † SAUCE.

saul. Var. of SAL, the tree.

saul (*dial.* sôl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOUL.

saul (soul). Dial. Eng. var. of SOWL, *v.*

sauld. † *sold*, pret. & p. p. of SELL.

sauldyer. † SOLDIER.

saule † SOUL. [satiate. *Obs.*

saule, *v. t.* [OF. *saouler.*] To

saulee. † SOWL, a relish.

saulee, *n.* Satiety. *Obs.*

saulfe, saulfy. † SAFE, SAFELY.

saulge. † SAGE.

saul heyle. † SOULHEAL.

saul'ie (sôl'ĭ), *n.* A hired mourner. *Scot.*

Saul'ites (sôl'ĭts). *D. Bib.*

saulm. † PSALM.

saulsage. † SAUSAGE.

sault, *v. i.* [F. *sauter*, L. *saltare.*] To leap; to tumble. *Obs.*

sault. Aphetic for ASSAULT. *Obs.*

sault'a-ble, *a.* [See ASSAULTABLE.] Assaultable. *Obs.*

Saul'teur' (sôl'tûr'), *n.* [F. also *Sauteur*, *Sauteux*, pl. *Saulteaux*, fr. the *Sault*(*t Sainte Marie*, near which these Indians lived in the 17th century.] = OJIBWA.

Sault whitefish. See WHITEFISH.

saumbue. † SAMBUE.

saumbury, *n.* [Cf. OF. *sambue* housing, saddle cloth, saddle.] A litter. *Obs.* [*on. Scot.*

sau'mont (sô'mŭnt), *n.* A salm-

saumoun. † SALMON.

saumplaria. † SAMPLARY.

saumple, saumpul. † SAMPLE.

Sau'mur' (sô'mūr'), *n.* A wine from Saumur, France, closely resembling champagne.

saun. † SOON.

saun. † *sown*, p. p. [SANS.

saunce. † SANCE, SANCTUS,

saun'ders (sȧn'dẽrz; sôn'-). Var. of SANDERS.

Saun'ders, Richard. Pseudonym of Benjamin Franklin, in his publication "Poor Richard's Almanac" (begun 1732), which contains a series of maxims of prudence and industry.

saun'ders blue. [Corrupted fr. F. *cendres bleues* blue ashes.] Ultramarine ash; also, a blue made from carbonate of copper.

saun'ders-wood' (-wŏod'). Sandalwood. [spice. *Obs.*

saunderys, *n. pl.* A kind of

saundyer. † SANDIVER.

saunez. † SANS.

saunke. † SANG, blood.

saunrede. † SAMREDE.

sauns. † SANS.

sauns'-bell'. † SANCE-BELL.

saunt (sänt; sônt). Obs. or Scot. var. of SAINT.

saun'terd. Sauntered. *Ref. Sp.*

saun'ter-er, *n.* One who saunters. [*tering*, p. pr.

saun'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of *saun-*

saup (sôp). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOPE.

saur'qui (sô'kē), *n.* [See SAWQUI.] Blueback salmon.

saur (sôr). Scot. var. of SAVOR.

saur (sôr), *n.* [Ct. Icel. *saurr* mud, excrements.] Cowhouse drainage; liquid manure; black soil; mud. *Dial. Eng.*

Sa'u-ra (sä'ū-rä). *D. Bib.*

Sau-ran'o-don (sô-răn'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *sauro-* + Gr. ἀνόδους toothless.] *Paleon.* Syn. of BAPTANODON.

Sau'ra-se'ni (sou'rȧ-sē'nē), *n.* [Skr. *Caurasēnī.*] A Prakrit dialect. See PRAKRIT. [Sauroid.

sau'ri-oid (sô'rĭ-oid), *a.* *Zoöl.*

sau'ri-o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σαῦρος lizard + *-osis.*] *Med.* Ichthyosis. [less. *Scot.*

saur'less (sôr'lĕs), *a.* Savor-

Sau-roc'to-nos (sô-rŏk'tō-nōs), *n.* [Gr. σαυροκτόνος, lit., lizard slayer.] An epithet of Apollo, as represented in a famous statue by Praxiteles.

Sau'ro-don'ti-dæ (sô'rō-dŏn'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *sauro-* + *-odont* + *-idæ.*] *Paleon.* A family of Cretaceous fishes; — as usually employed, a syn. of ICHTHYODECTIDÆ. — **sau'ro-don'tid** (sô'rō-dŏn'tĭd), *a.* & *n.*

Sau-rog'na-thæ (sô-rŏg'nȧ-thē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAUROGNATHOUS.] *Zoöl.* Celeomorphæ.

sau'roid (sô'roid), *a.* [Gr. σαῦρος a lizard + *-oid*: cf. Gr. σαυροειδής lizardlike.] *Zoöl.* a Lizardlike. b Pert. to the Sauroidei. *Obs.* — *n.* One of the Sauroidei. *Obs.*

Sau-roi'de-i (sô-roi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAUROID.] *Zoöl.* & *Paleon.* A group of ganoid fishes having flat rhomboidal scales, reptilelike teeth, and a bony skeleton. *Obs.*

Sau-rop'ter-yg'i-a (sô-rŏp'tẽr-ĭj'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *sauro-* + Gr. πτέρυξ, -υγος, a wing.] *Paleon.* Syn. of PLESIOSAURIA. — **sau-rop'ter-yg'i-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

Sau-ror'ni-thes (sô-rôr'nĭ-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAURO- + ORNITHO-.] Archæornithes. — **sau'ror-nith'ic** (sô'rôr-nĭth'ĭk), *a.*

saurry. † SARI.

Sau-ru'ræ (sô-rōō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAURURUS.] The Archæornithes. — **sau-ru'ran** (-răn), *a.* & *n.* — **sau-ru'rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

sausage poisoning. *Med.* See ALLANTIASIS. [SAUCER.

sause, saus'ser. † SAUCE,

Saus-su're-a (sô-sū'rē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after H. Bénédict (1740-99) and N. Théodore (1767-1845) de *Saussure*, Swiss naturalists.] Syn. of THEODOREA.

Saus'sure's' hy-grom'e-ter (sô'sūrz'). [After H. B. de *Saussure*, Swiss naturalist.] A hair hygrometer. [EUPHOTIDE.

saussurite gabbro. *Petrog.* = **saus-su'ri-tize** (sô-sū'rĭ-tīz), *v. t.* To convert (feldspar) into saussurite. — **saus-su'ri-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sauste. † *sauced*, p.p. of SAUCE.

saut. † SAULT, assault.

saut (sôt). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SALT.

saut'er. † PSALTER.

sau'ter (sô'tẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SALTER.

sau'ter', *v. t.* [F., prop., to jump.] *Cookery.* To sauté.

‖ **sau'te-reau'** (sô'tē-rō'), *n.* [F.] The jack of a harpsichord, etc.

sauterell, *n.* [OF. *sauterel* grasshopper.] Lawgiver; tumbler. *Obs.*

sau'teur' (sô'tûr'), *n.* [F., leaper.] The leather jack *Oligoplites saurus.*

sautir. † PSALTER.

‖ **saut'toir'** (sô'twär'), *n.* [F.] a A saltier. b A chain, ribbon, or the like, to be worn about the neck with the ends forming a St. Andrew's cross on the breast.

sautree, sautrie. † PSALTERY.

sautreour, *n.* [See PSALTERY.] *Music.* A psaltery. *Obs.*

sautrere. † PSALTERER.

sautrien. *v. i.* [See PSALTERY.] To play on the psaltery. *Obs.*

sau'try. † PSALTERY.

sautroure, *n.* [Cf. SALTIER.] A saltier. *Obs.*

saut'y (sôt'ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SALTY.

sau'va ant (sô'vȧ). Sauba ant.

sauvacion. † SALVATION.

sauvage. † SAVAGE.

sauve. † SAFE; SAVE.

sauve (sôv). Dial. Eng. var. of SALVE.

sauve'garde (sôv'gärd), *n.* [F.] A monitor (lizard).

sauve'ment. † SAVEMENT.

sauveour. † SAVIOR.

‖ **sauve' qui peut'** (sôv' kē pû'). [F.] Save himself who can; hence, a complete rout.

savf'a-ble, save'a-ble (sāv'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sav'a-ble-ness, save'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

savacion, *n.* [OF. *sauvacion.*] Salvation. *Obs.* [-DOM.

sav'age-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See

sav'age-ly, *adv.* of SAVAGE.

sav'age-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sav'ag-ess (săv'ă-jĕs), *n.* A female savage. *Rare.*

sav'a-nil'la (săv'ȧ-nĭl'ȧ), *n.* The tarpon. *Local, U. S.*

sav'a-nilla rhaf'a-ny. [Prob. fr. *Sabanilla* in Colombia, until 1876 the great export station for rhatany.] *Pharm.* The root of *Krameria ixina*, as distinguished from rhatany obtained from other species of *Krameria.*

savanna blackbird. An ani.

savanna forest. *Phytogeog.* = SAVANNA WOODLAND. [a.

savanna wattle. = FIDDLEWOOD

Sav'a-ra (săv'ȧ-rȧ; săv'-), *n.* One of a Munda-speaking people of western Bengal, said to be Buddhists; also, their language. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

Sav'a-ran (săv'ȧ-răn). *Bib.*

Sa'vart's', *or* **Sa'vart', wheel** (sȧ'värz', sȧ'vär'). [See SAVART'S ANALYZER.] *Acous.* An instrument consisting of a disk with teeth which are rotated against a tongue, the pitch of the tone produced varying with the speed of rotation.

sav'a-tion (săv'ă-shŭn; săv-ā'-shŭn), *n.* A saving. *Dial. Eng.*

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saving your reverence, an apologetical phrase for an unseemly expression made in the presence of a priest or clergyman. — to save appearances, to preserve a decent outside; to avoid exposure of a discreditable state of things. — to s. one's bacon, to save one's self or property from harm or loss. *Colloq.* — to s. one's face, to conceal one's defeat, discomfiture, or loss of prestige, by some pretense.

save (sāv), *v. i.* **1.** To avoid unnecessary expense or expenditure; to prevent waste; to be economical.
Brass ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material. *Bacon.*
2. To keep; last; as, food that will *save.*

save, *prep. or conj.* [F. *sauf,* properly adj., safe. See SAFE, *a.*] Except; excepting; not including; leaving out; deducting; reserving; saving.
Five times received I forty stripes *save* one. 2 *Cor.* xi. 24.
Syn. — See EXCEPT.

save, *conj.* Except; unless.

save'-all', *n.* [*save* + *all.*] Any of various things which prevent waste or loss or, rarely, damage. Specif.: **a** A device in a candlestick to hold the candle end, so that it may burn. **b** A trough to prevent waste in a paper-making machine. **c** *Sugar Boiling.* An overflow vessel connected with a vacuum pan. **d** *Naut.* A small sail sometimes set under the foot of another sail or between two sails. **e** A large pinafore with sleeves, to cover the dress. *Colloq.*

sav'in, sav'ine (săv'ĭn), *n.* Also *sabine.* [ME. *saveine,* AS. *safinæ, savine,* L. *sabina herba.* Cf. SABINE.] **a** A juniper (*Juniperus sabina*) of western Asia, Europe, and northern North America. It is a compact bush, with dark foliage, and small berries having a glaucous bloom. Its bitter, acrid tops are sometimes used in medicine for gout, amenorrhea, as an abortifacient, etc. **b** The North American red cedar (*J. virginiana*).

sav'ing (sāv'ĭng), *p. pr.* of SAVE. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** That saves; as: **a** Preserving; rescuing. **b** Economizing; frugal; economical; as, a *saving* cook. **c** Reimbursing expenses, though not gainful; as, a *saving* bargain. **d** Making reservation or exception; as, a *saving* clause.
saving arch. = SAFETY ARCH. — s. clause, *Law,* a clause in an instrument exempting something from its operation. — s. faith. See FAITH, 3 **b**. — s. grace, grace that leads to salvation.

sav'ing, *vb. n.* of SAVE. **1.** Act of saving: **a** Preservation from danger or loss; as, the *saving* of the soul. **b** Economy in outlay; prevention of waste; reduction in cost; as, a *saving* of 10 per cent in cost of mining.
2. That which is saved; something laid up or kept from being expended or lost; specif., *pl.,* sums saved from time to time, and kept unexpended; as, the *savings* of years.
3. Exception; reservation, as by a saving clause.
Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty. *L'Estrange.*

sav'ing (sāv'ĭng), *prep. or conj.,* but properly a *participle.* With the exception of; except; excepting. Also, without disrespect to (see *save your reverence,* under SAVE, *v. t.*).
"*Saving* your reverence." *Shak.*
None of us put off our clothes, *saving* that every one put them off for washing. *Neh.* iv. 23.

sav'ing-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality of being saving; frugality.
2. Tendency to promote salvation.

sa'vings bank (sā'vĭngz). A bank the business of which is to receive and invest small deposits, chiefly savings, and pay compound interest thereon, without deduction except for business expenses. A savings bank may be a trustee savings bank, or, briefly, a trustee bank, of which more or less of the officers are trustees acting without pay; a joint-stock savings bank, managed as a joint-stock company; a municipal savings bank, managed as a branch of the municipal government; a postal, or post-office, savings bank, conducted by a government through the local post offices; or a school savings bank, conducted to receive very small deposits from school children.

sav'ior, sav'iour (săv'yŏr), *n.* [ME. *saviour, saveour,* OF. *sa(u)veo(u)r, salveor,* F. *sauveur,* fr. L. *salvator,* fr. *salvare* to save. See SAVE, *v.*] **1.** One who saves, preserves, or delivers from destruction or danger. *Shelley.*
2. [*cap.*] Specif.: *The* (or *our, your,* etc.) *Savior,* he who brings salvation to men; Jesus Christ, the Redeemer; — in the New Testament sometimes also applied to God.
The Father sent the Son to be the *Savior* of the world.
1 *John* iv. 14.
Savior, *or* Saviour, of Rome, Marius (B. C. 157–86); — so called after his defeat of the Cimbri and Teutones.

Sa'vonne'rie' car'pet (sä'vŏn'rē'). A kind of fine hand-made one-piece carpet with a velvet pile, manufactured in Paris at the Gobelin establishment; — so called from the former establishment (where there had formerly been a soap factory, *savonnerie*) at Chaillot, near the Seine.

sa'vor, sa'vour (sā'vẽr), *n.* [ME. *savour, savor, savur,* OF. *savor, savour,* F. *saveur,* fr. L. *sapor,* fr. *sapere* to taste, savor. See SAGE, *a.*; cf. SAPID, INSIPID, SAPOR.] **1.** That property of a thing which affects the organs of taste or smell; taste and odor; flavor; relish; scent; as, the *savor* of an orange or a rose; an ill *savor.*
2. Hence, specific flavor or quality; characteristic property; distinctive temper, tinge, taint, and the like.
Why is not my life a continual joy, and the *savor* of heaven perpetually upon my spirit? *Baxter.*
3. Reputation; repute; character. *Archaic or Poetic.*
4. Inclination; liking; pleasure; delight; also, pleasantness; attractiveness. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
5. Sense of smell; power to scent, or trace by scent. *Rare.*
6. A prepared perfume. *Obs.*
Syn. — Flavor, relish, odor, scent, smell. See TASTE.

sa'vor, sa'vour (sā'vẽr), *v. i.;* SA'VORED, SA'VOURED (-vẽrd); SA'VOR-ING, SA'VOUR-ING. [ME. *savouren,* OF. *savorer,* F. *savourer.* See SAVOR, *n.*] **1.** To have a taste or smell, as of a certain kind or quality; to taste; smell; smack; — with *of;* as, food that *savors* of onions.
2. To have a bad smell. *Obs.*
3. To partake of the quality or nature; to indicate the presence or influence; to smack; — with *of.*
This *savors* not much of distraction. *Shak.*
I have rejected everything that *savors* of party. *Addison.*
4. To use the sense of taste. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
5. To be agreeable to one's taste; to be satisfactory. *Obs.*
to savor of the pan, to suggest the process of cooking or burning; in a theological sense, to be heretical. *Southey.*

sa'vor, sa'vour, *v. t.* **1. a** To perceive by the smell or the taste. **b** Hence, to perceive; learn; experience; understand; know. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
2. To have the flavor or quality of; to indicate presence of.
That cuts us off from hope, and *savors* only
Rancor and pride, impatience and despite *Milton.*
3. To taste or smell with pleasure; to delight in, to relish; like; also, fig., to taste critically or discriminatingly; to have critical appreciation of.
It is the sense and not the sentiment of the verse or prose that is *savored* by the actor and the audience *W. C. Brownell.*
4. To gratify; suit; please. *Obs.*
5. To impart flavor to; to season.

sa'vor-ous (sā'vẽr-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *savoros, saveros,* F. *savoureux,* L. *saporosus.* Cf. SAPOROUS; see SAVOR, *n.*] Having a savor; savory. *Holland.*

sa'vor-y, sa'vour-y (-ĭ), *a.* [From SAVOR.] **1.** Having a grateful savor (or, formerly, any savor); pleasing to taste or smell.
2. Hence, pleasing morally; reputable.

sa'vor-y (-ĭ), *n.* Also **sa'vour-y.** [F *savorée;* cf. L. *satureia;* also OF. *savoré,* a., savory.] **a** An aromatic European mint (*Satureia hortensis*), much used in cooking; — called also *summer savory.* **b** Any other species of *Satureia,* esp. *S. montana,* sometimes called *winter savory.*

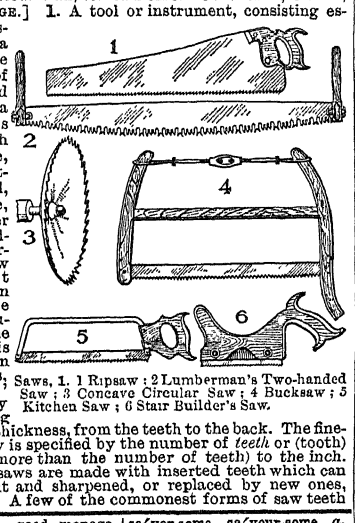
sa-voy' (sȧ-voi'), *n.* [F. *chou de Savoie* cabbage of Savoy.] A race of cabbage having a compact head with wrinkled and curled leaves.

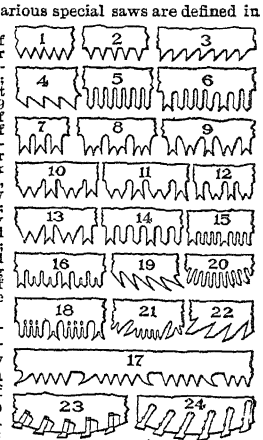
Sa-voy'ard (sȧ-voi'ärd; *F.* sȧ'vwȧ'yȧr'), *n.* [F.] A native or inhabitant of Savoy, which is peopled by typical representatives of Ripley's "Alpine race," speaking a dialect of the langue d'oc. — *a.* Of or pert. to Savoy.

Savoy Declaration *or* **Confession.** A declaration or confession of faith and order adopted in 1658 by the English Congregationalists at a meeting in the Savoy palace, London. Its doctrine was essentially that of the Westminster Confession. Slightly modified, it was adopted in America by the Boston synod of 1680 and the Saybrook synod of 1708. It is no longer regarded as authoritative.

saw (sô), *n.* [ME. *sawe,* AS. *sagu;* akin to *secgan* to say. See SAY, *v. t.*; cf. SAGA.] **1.** *Obs.* Utterance; something said; as: **a** A word, sentence, or statement. **b** Speech; talk; discourse. "To hearken all his *saw*." *Chaucer.* **c** A tale; a rumor. **d** A doctrine. **e** A dictate; command; decree
2. A saying; a proverb; a maxim.
His weapons holy *saws* of sacred writ. *Shak*

saw, *n.* [ME. *sawe,* AS. *sagu, sage;* akin to D. *zaag,* G. *säge,* OHG. *sega, saga,* Dan. *sav,* Sw. *såg,* Icel. *sög,* L. *secare* to cut, *securis* ax, *secula* sickle. Cf. SCYTHE, SICKLE, SECTION, SEDGE.] **1.** A tool or instrument, consisting essentially (usually) of a thin flat blade or plate of tempered steel with a continuous series of teeth on the edge, used for cutting wood, metal, bone, etc. In order to give sufficient clearance to a saw to prevent jamming in the kerf, the teeth are usually set. The same result is obtained in hack saws, surgeons' saws, etc., by decreasing the blade in thickness, from the teeth to the back. The fineness of a saw is specified by the number of *teeth* or (tooth) *points* (one more than the number of teeth) to the inch. Some large saws are made with inserted teeth which can be taken out and sharpened, or replaced by new ones, when worn. A few of the commonest forms of saw teeth are shown in the cut. Various special saws are defined in the *Vocabulary.*


Saws, 1. 1 Ripsaw; 2 Lumberman's Two-handed Saw; 3 Concave Circular Saw; 4 Bucksaw; 5 Kitchen Saw; 6 Stair Builder's Saw.


Saw Teeth 1, 2 Forms of Common, Peg, Plain, or Tenon Tooth; 3 Mill; 4 Ripsaw; 5, 6 Forms of Lance; 7 Lightning or M; 8 Great American, or American; 9 Champion; 10, 11 Forms of Electric; 12, 13 Forms of Tuttle; 14, 15 Forms of Diamond; 16 Fleam; 17, 18 Other special varieties with Hook Teeth and Perforations; 19, 20, 21 Forms of Circular Saw Teeth, the last with Rakers; 22 Teeth of Grooving Saw for wood; 23, 24 Inserted Teeth in Metal-milling Saw; 25, 26 Forms of Inserted Teeth for wood-cutting Circular Saw; 27 Manner of inserting or extracting the tooth in 26.

2. Any of various analogous tools or devices without teeth, which cut by wearing out a kerf; as: **a** A thin, smooth blade of soft iron, fed with sharp sand and water, for cutting stone. **b** A soft steel disk revolved at high speed to cut armor plate, etc. See HELICOIDAL SAW.
3. A tool or machine having a saw (defs. 1 and 2) for cutting; as, a circular, jig, or wood, *saw.*
4. = CROSSRUFF, 2.

saw (sô), *v. t.; pret.* SAWED (sôd), *p. p.* SAWED or SAWN (sôn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SAW'ING. **1.** To cut with a saw; to separate with a saw; as, to *saw* timber or marble.
2. To form by cutting with a saw; as, to *saw* boards or planks, that is, to saw logs or timber into boards or planks.
3. To make motions suggestive of those of a person using a saw; as, to *saw* the air with the arms.
4. *Bookbinding.* To cut grooves with a saw across the back of (the folded and gathered sheets of a book) to receive the cords to which the sheets are sewed and to which the covers are secured.

saw, *v. i.* **1.** To use a saw; as, a man *saws* well.
2. To cut, as a saw; as, the saw or mill *saws* fast.
3. To be cut with a saw; as, the timber *saws* smoothly.

sa'wa-ra cy'press (sä'wä-rä). [Jap. *sawara.*] A handsome Japanese pinaceous tree (*Chamæcyparis pisifera*).

saw'back' (sô'băk'), *n.* Something having a serrate dorsal outline; specif., a mountain range having sharp peaks of about equal height; a sierra.

saw'buck' (sô'bŭk'), *n.* [Cf. D. *zaagbok.*] A sawhorse. *U. S.*

saw'dust' (-dŭst'), *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood (or of stone, etc.) made by the cutting of a saw.

saw'er (sô'ẽr), *n.* One that saws; a sawyer.

saw'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several large elongated and sharklike rays of the genus *Pristis* having a flattened and much elongated snout with a row of stout, toothlike structures inserted along each edge. They live in warm shallow seas and about river mouths, principally in tropical America and Africa, but often stray to other parts. They reach a length of from ten to twenty feet. The common sawfish of the Gulf of Mexico and southward is *P. pectinatus.*


Sawfish (*Pristis pectinatus*). Ventral side

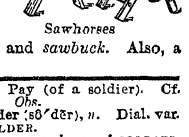
saw'fly' (-flī'), *n* Any of numerous hymenopterous insects of the Tenthredinidæ or Tenthredinoidea. The female usually has an ovipositor containing a pair of sawlike organs with which she makes incisions in leaves or stems of plants in which to lay her eggs. The larvæ resemble those of lepidopterа, but usually have more numerous prolegs.


Sawfly (*Lophyrus abietis*) of the Fir Tree

saw gin. The form of cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney, an American, in 1793, in which the fibers are drawn, by the teeth of a set of revolving circular saws, through a wire grating too fine for the seeds to pass. See COTTON GIN.

saw grass. Any of certain cyperaceous plants having the edges of the leaves set with minute sharp teeth, esp. any species of *Cladium,* as *C. mariscus* of Europe, or *C. effusum* of the southern United States. Cf. RAZOR GRASS.

saw'horse' (sô'hôrs'), *n.* A kind of rack (fig. 2 in *Illust.*), shaped like a double St. Andrew's cross, on which wood is laid for sawing by hand; — called also *buck,* and *sawbuck.* Also, a kind of trestle (fig. 1) so used.


Sawhorses

save. † SAFE.
save. † *saw,* pret. of SEE.
save, *n.* [L. *salvia sage* (the plant), confused with L. *salvare* to save, and E. *save,* v.] A decoction of various herbs. *Obs.*
save'a-ble. Var. of SAVABLE.
savegarde. † SAFEGUARD.
save' guard'. Var. of SAFEGUARD. *Now Rare.*
saveine. † SAVIN.
sa-velle', *n.* Sand; gravel. *Obs.*
sav'e-loy (săv'ē-loi), *n.* [F. *cervelas,* It. *cervellata,* fr. *cervello* brain, L. *cerebellum,* dim. of *cerebrum* brain. See CEREBRAL.] A kind of dried sausage, originally made of brains, but now usually of young salted pork.
save'ly † SAFELY.
save'ment, *n* [OF. *sauvement.*] Act of saving; salvation. *Obs.*
savenappe, *n.* [Cf F. *sauver* to save, and *nappe* cloth.] A napkin. *Obs.*
saveour, saveoure. † SAVIOR, SAVOR.
sa'ver. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SAVOR. [saves]
sav'er (sāv'ẽr), *n* One that
saveray. † SAVORY.
savercly, saverly. † SAVORLY.
saverie, savery. † SAVORY.
sav'er-ly, *adv.* Savingly; frugally. *Obs.*
savete, savetie. † SAFETY.
savetive, *n.* A safeguard. *Obs.*
sav'ey Var. of SAVVY *Slang.*
Sa-vi'as (sȧ-vī'ȧs). *Bib.*
sav'ing-ly, *adv.* of SAVING.
sav'in oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
sav'ior-ess, sav'iour-ess, *n.* A female savior. *Rare*
sav'ior-hood, sav'iour-hood, *n.* See -HOOD. *Rare.*
sav'ior-ship, sav'iour-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Rare.*
Sav'i-tar (sāv'ĭ-tär), *n.* [Skr.] *Vedic Myth.* The sun in its life-giving creative aspect, one of the most important Vedic gods. He is represented as golden, drawn in a golden car.
Sa'vi-tri (sä'vĭ-trē), *n.* [Skr. *sāvitrī.*] The most sacred verse of the Rig-Veda, a couplet addressed to Savitar.
sav'i-ty. † SAFETY.
‖ **sa'voir'-faire'** (sȧ'vwȧr'-fâr'), *n.* [F.] Lit., knowing how to do; ability; good management; tact; presence of mind.
‖ **sa'voir'-vi'vre** (-vē'vr'), *n.* [F.] Lit., knowing how to live; good breeding; refined manners.
sav'o-la (săv'ō-lȧ), *n.* [Cf. SABALO.] **a** The cutlass fish. **b** The milkfish.
sa-volle' (sȧ-vŏl'), *n.* [Cf. SABALO.] The tarpon.
Sav'o-na-ro'list (săv'ō-nȧ-rō'lĭst), *n.* A follower of Savonarola. *Rare.*
Savonnerie tapestry. Savonnerie carpet.
savor, *n.* [OF. & F. *savoir,* prop. infin., know.] Knowledge. *Obs.*
sa'vord. Savored. *Ref. Sp.*
sa'vor-er, sa'vour-er, *n.* One who savors (of something). *Obs.*
sa'vor-i-ly, sa'vour-i-ly (sā'vẽr-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SAVORY.
sa'vor-i-ness, sa'vour-i-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [Taste. *Obs.*]
sa'vor-ing, sa'vour-ing, *n.* See SAVOR-LESS. [vory. *Obs.*]
sa'vor-ly, sa'vour-ly, *a.* Savory. *Obs.*
sa'vor-ly, sa'vour-ly, *adv.* Savorily. *Obs.*
sa'vor-some, sa'vour-some, *a.* See -SOME.
sa'vour. Var. of SAVOR.
Sa-voy'e-an (sȧ-voi'ē-ăn; săv'oi-ē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Savoy.
sa-voyed' (sȧ-void'), *a.* Wrinkled, as savoy cabbage leaves.
Savoy medlar. The European shadbush (*Amelanchier vulgaris*).
savry. † SAVORY.
savur. † SAVOR.
sav'ver (săv'ẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of SAVOR.
sav'vy, sav'vey (săv'ĭ), *v. t. & i.* [Sp. *saber* to know, *sabe usted* do you know?] To understand; know. — *n.* Comprehension; knowledge of affairs; mental grasp. *Both Slang, U. S.*
savye. † SAVE.
saw. Scot. var of SALVE.
saw (sô). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOW, *v.*
saw (sô), *pret.* of SEE.
sawage. † SAVAGE.
Sa-wai'o-ri (sä-wī'ō-rĭ), *n.* [Samoa + Hawaii + Maori.] The eastern, or pure, Polynesians, or their language.
Sa'wan (sä'wȧn), *n.* [Hind. *sāwan, sāwan.*] See HINDU CALENDAR.
sa-war'ra nut (sȧ-wär'ȧ). Var. of SOUARI NUT.
Sa-war'ri fat. [F. *huile de noix de Sawarri,* where *Sawarri* is the Caryocar tomentosum, fr. the Carib name.] See OILS, *Table I.*
sa-war'ry. † SOWARRY
saw'bill' (sô'bĭl'), *n.* A bird with a serrate beak; esp., a merganser or a motmot.
saw'-billed' (-bĭld'), *a.* Having a serrated bill. — **saw-billed widgeon,** the red-breasted merganser. *Ireland.*
saw'bones', *n.* A surgeon. *Slang.*
saw'bwa (sô'bwä), *n.* [Shan *sau-hpa* prince, lit., lord of heaven; *sau* lord + *hpa* sky] The ruler of a Shan state. *Burma.*
sawce. † SAUCE.
sawceflem. † SAUSEFLEM.
sawcere. † SAUCER.
sawcister. † SAUSAGE.
sawd. † SOLD. [sultan]
sawdan, sawden. † SOUDAN,
saw'dee, *n.* [OF. *soudée, soldée.*] Pay (of a soldier). Cf. SOLD. *Obs.*
saw'der (sô'dẽr), *n.* Dial. var. of SOLDER.
sawdour, sawdoyer. † SOLDIER.
sawe. † SAVE, SAW, SOW, *v.*
sawe. † *saw,* pret of SEE.
sawer. † SAVOR
Sa'wer-thal's com'et (sä'wẽr-tälz). A small comet whose period is about 2,250 years, discovered by Sawerthal at Cape Town in 1888, and showing unexplained changes of brightness.
sawffly. † SAFELY.
saw file See 4th FILE, 1.
saw'-file' tem'per. See TEMPER, *n.*, 7.
saw frame. A saw gate. See 1st GATE, 6 **g.**
sawfte. † SAFETY.
sawge. † SAGE. [of SEEK.]
sawght. † *sought,* pret. & p. p.
sawht. † SAUGHT.
saw jointer. = JOINTER, 2 **e.**
sawl (sôl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng var of SOUL.
saw'lie. Var. of SAULIE *Scot.*
saw log. A log of suitable size for sawing into lumber.

saw'mill/ (sô'mĭl'), *n.* An establishment having power-driven machinery for sawing up logs; also, a sawing machine used in such a place or for such a purpose. — **saw'mill'er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **saw'mill'ing**, *n.*

saw palmetto. The common dwarf palmetto (*Serenoa serrulata*) of the southern United States; — so called from its spiny-toothed leafstalks. It covers dense areas, esp. in Florida, and is known locally as *palmetto scrub*. The olive-like fruit is edible, and the leaves are variously used.

saw set. An instrument used to give set to saw teeth. See SAW, *n.*, 1.

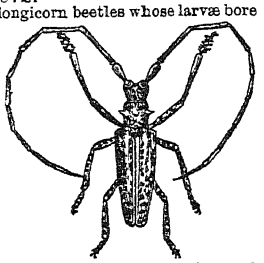
saw shark. Any of several small sharks of the genus *Pristiophorus* of the shores of eastern Asia and Australia. They have a snout like that of a sawfish, but smaller teeth, and the gill openings are lateral, not ventral, as in the sawfish.

saw'-toothed/ (sô'tōōtht'), *a.* Having a tooth or teeth like those of a saw; serrate.

saw'-whet/ (-hwĕt'), *n.* [From its cry.] The Acadian owl.

saw'wort/ (sô'wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any European asteraceous plant of the genus *Serratula*, esp. *S. tinctoria*, the serrate leaves of which yield a yellow dye. **b** Any allied plant of the genus *Theodorea*. **c** The button snakeroot. *U. S.*

saw'yer (sô'yẽr), *n.* [*saw* + *-yer*, as in *lawyer*. Cf. SAWER.] **1.** One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks or boards, or wood for fuel; a sawer; specif., either of the two men who work at sawing timber over a pit (a saw pit), one (the top sawyer) standing above the timber, the other (the bottom sawyer) below it. **2.** A tree which has fallen into a stream so that its branches project above the surface, rising and falling with a rocking or swaying motion. — disting. from *planter*. *U. S.* **3.** The bowfin. *Local, U. S.* **4.** Any of several large longicorn beetles whose larvæ bore large holes in timber, as the larger pine sawyer (*Monohammus confusor*) and the smaller pine sawyer (*M. scutellatus*), both of which bore in white pine, and the former also in fir, often killing the trees.

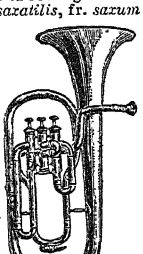


Sawyer (*Monohammus confusor*). (⅔)

sax (săks), **seax**, *n.* [AS. *seax* a knife. Cf. SAXON.] **1.** A short, broad, curved, one-edged sword or dagger used by the ancient Celts and Germans. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** *Her.* A scimitar with a semicircular notch in the back of the blade. **3.** A chopping instrument to trim edges of roofing slates.

sax'a-tile (săks'sā-tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *saxatilis*, fr. *saxum* a rock.] Pertaining to rocks; saxicoline.

sax'horn/ (săks'hôrn'), *n.* *Music.* One of a family of brass wind instruments with valves, invented about 1840 by Antoine Joseph Sax (known as Adolphe Sax) of Belgium and Paris, and much used in military bands and in orchestras. Saxhorns are characterized by fullness and evenness of tone, by their compass, and by simple manipulation. The sizes are named from their compass, *soprano*, *alto* (*althorn*), or from their fundamental key, B♭, E♭, etc.



Saxhorn.

sax'i-ca'vous (săks'sĭ-kā'vŭs), *a.* [L. *saxum* rock + *cavare* to make hollow, fr. *cavus* hollow.] *Zoöl.* Boring in rock, as certain mollusks. Cf. LITHODOMUS.

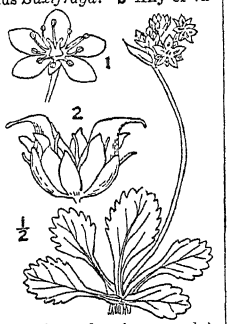
Sax-ic'o-la (săk-sĭk'ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *saxum* rock + *colere* to inhabit.] *Zoöl.* The genus of thrushlike birds including the wheatear. It is the type of a subfamily, **Sax'i-co-li'næ** (săk'sĭ-kō-lī'nē), sometimes ranked as a family, **Sax'i-col'i-dæ** (-kŏl'ĭ-dē).

sax-ic'o-line (săk-sĭk'ō-lĭn; -līn), *a.* Also **sax-ic'o-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Inhabiting or growing among rocks. **b** *Zoöl.* Pert. to the Saxicolinæ.

Sax-if'ra-ga (săk-sĭf'rȧ-gȧ), *n.* [NL., saxifrage. See SAXIFRAGE.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbaceous plants of diverse habit, typifying the family Saxifragaceæ of Arctic and temperate regions. They are usually perennials, often with basal, tufted leaves; the flowers are white or yellow, pentamerous, with a 2-celled ovary becoming a 2-beaked follicle. *S. umbrosa* is the Londonpride.

Sax'i-fra-ga'ce-æ (săk'sĭ-frȧ-gā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SAXIFRAGA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs of variable habit (order Rosales), comprising about 70 genera and 600 species, of wide distribution; the saxifrage family. They are distinguished usually by the free bicarpellary ovary, by having as many or twice as many stamens as petals, and by the absence of staminodia. *Saxifraga*, *Heuchera*, and *Mitella* are representative genera. The families Hydrangeaceæ, Grossulariaceæ, and Parnassiaceæ are commonly separated from this family. — **sax'i-fra-ga'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

sax'i-frage (săk'sĭ-frāj), *n.* [L. *saxifraga*, name of a plant, fr. *saxifragus* stone-breaking (perh. because supposed to break stones in the bladder); *saxum* rock + *frangere* to break: cf. F. *saxifrage*. See FRACTURE; cf. SASSAFRAS, SAXON.] **a** A plant of the genus *Saxifraga*. **b** Any of various plants, as the burnet *saxifrage*, golden *saxifraye*, etc.



Saxifrage (*Saxifraga umbralis*)
1 Flower; ½ Fruit

sax-if'ra-gine (săk-sĭ-fĭ'rȧ-jĭn), *n.* [L. *saxifragus* stone-breaking.] An explosive of the gunpowder class, chiefly barium nitrate and charcoal.

Sax'on (săk'sŭn; -sn), *n.* [L. *Saxo*, pl. *Saxones*, from the Saxon national name; cf. AS. pl. *Seaxe*, *Seaxan*, fr. *seax* a knife, a short sword, a dagger (akin to OHG. *saks*, and perh. to L. *saxum* rock, stone, knives being orig. made of stone); and cf. G. *Sachse*, pl. *Sachsen*. Cf. SAXIFRAGE.] **1. a** One of a Germanic people who dwelt in what is now Holstein as early as the 2d century A. D. By the 7th century they were masters of most of northwest Germany and with the Angles and Jutes had conquered and colonized most of England. In 804 the Saxons of Germany were finally conquered by Charlemagne. Later their country was formed into the old duchy of Saxony, which lasted until the 12th century. **b** One of the Saxon or Angle conquerors of England; an Anglo-Saxon (which see). **c** One of the people of the modern kingdom of Saxony, bordered by Bavaria, Prussia, and Bohemia. **2.** The language of the Saxons. *Old Saxon*, or the language of the original Saxon tribes of northwest Germany between the Rhine and the Elbe, and *Anglo-Saxon*, the language of the Saxons of England, are Low German tongues. The language of modern Saxony is High German.

Old Saxon, the ancestor of modern Plattdeutsch. *Kittredge*

Sax'on, *a.* **a** Of or pertaining to the Saxons, their country, or their language. **b** Anglo-Saxon.

Saxon blue. **a** = SAXONY BLUE. **b** Smalt. — **S. green**, *Dyeing*, a green produced by dyeing with yellow on a ground of Saxon blue. — **S. wheel**, a flax-spinning treadle machine in which the bobbin lags behind the fly, the spindle giving the twist to the yarn and the difference of speeds of the spindle and bobbin causing the bobbin to be wound. This device, said to have been invented in Nuremberg in 1530, embodies the vital principle of Arkwright's (1769) invention.

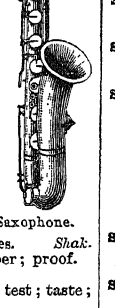
Sax'on-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* An idiom of Saxon or Anglo-Saxon.

Sax'on-ist, *n.* One versed in the Saxon language.

Sax'o-ny (săk'sō-nĭ), *n.* [LL. *Saxonia*. See SAXON.] **1.** A kingdom of the German Empire. **2.** Cloth made from fine wool produced in Saxony; specif.: **a** A kind of glossy woolen cloth formerly much used. **b** A kind of fine flannel. **c** A fine, closely twisted yarn used in knitting and crocheting; — called also *Saxony yarn*.

Saxony blue, indigo extract (sulphindigotic acid), esp. as a dye for wool. — **S. green**, cobalt green. — **S. lace.** See DRESDEN POINT LACE **b**. — **S. porcelain.** See DRESDEN WARE. — **S. rug**, a single-faced Wilton rug of fine quality, imitating Oriental rugs in pattern. — **S. wheel.** = SAXON WHEEL. — **S. yarn.** See SAXONY, *n.*, **c**.

sax'o-phone (-fōn), *n.* [Antoine Joseph *Sax*, the inventor (see SAXHORN) + Gr. *φωνή* tone.] *Music.* A wind instrument combining the reed mouthpiece of a clarinet with a bent conical tube of metal, equipped with finger keys. It is made in several sizes, and used esp. in military bands.



Saxophone.

sax'-tu'ba (săks'tū'bȧ), *n.* [See SAXHORN; TUBE.] *Music.* One of the larger saxhorns.

sax'-valve', *n.* *Music.* A rotatory valve for brass wind instruments, having a four-way cock, used for purity of intonation and evenness of tone throughout the compass.

say (sā), *n.* [ME. *saie*, F. *saie*, fr. L. *saga*, pl. of *sagum* a coarse woolen mantle. See SAGUM.] A fine, thin kind of serge, or woolen cloth. *Obs. or Dial Eng. Palsgrave.*

say, *n.* [OF. *seie* silk, F. *soie*.] A kind of silk or satin. *Obs. Langland.*

say (sā), *n.* [Aphetic form of *assay*.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Trial by sample; assay; a sample; specimen; smack. *Hooker.*

Thy tongue some *say* of breeding breathes. *Shak.*

2. Trial; attempt; also, tried quality; temper; proof. **3.** *Hunting.* The first cut of the deer.

say, *v. t.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To try; test; taste; assay; also, to essay; attempt.

say, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SAID (sĕd), contracted from *sayed*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SAY'ING. [ME. *seggen*, *seyen*, *siggen*, *sayen*, *sayn*, AS. *secgan*; akin to OS. *seggian*, D. *zeggen*, LG. *seggen*, OHG. *sagēn*, G. *sagen*, Icel. *segja*, Sw. *säga*, Dan. *sige*, Lith. *sakyti*; cf. OL. *insece* tell, relate, Gr. *ἔνεπε* (for *ἐν-σεπε*), *ἔσπετε*. Cf. SAGA, SAW a saying, SPELL a tale, a charm.] **1.** To utter in words; to express in words, either orally or in writing; to tell; speak; declare. **2.** To repeat; recite; pronounce; as, to *say* a lesson. **3.** To declare to be; to call; to style. *Obs.* **4.** To announce as a decision or opinion; to state positively; to assert; hence, to form an opinion upon; to be sure about; to be determined in mind as to.

But what it is, hard is to *say*. *Milton*

5. To mention or suggest as an estimate, hypothesis, or approximation; hence, to suppose; — in the imperative, as, he had, *say* fifty thousand dollars. **6.** To answer, advise, direct, or check. *Dial.*

it is said, *or* **they say**, it is commonly reported; it is rumored; people assert or maintain. — **it says**, it is said — **that is to say**, that is; in other words; otherwise. — **to say to**, to think of; to judge of; to say in regard to.

say (sā), *v. i.* **1.** To speak; to express an opinion.

Let me alone to *say*. *Milton.*

2. To make answer; to reply. *Obs.*

say, *n.* [From SAY, *v. t.*; cf. SAW a saying.] **1.** That which is said or to be said by one; a speech; an expression of opinion; an affirmation; a statement. *Obs.*, except in such phrases as *to say*, or *have*, *one's say*. **2.** A maxim or proverb. *Archaic.* **3.** One's turn to say or do something; right to speak, choose, or act; as, to have a *say* in an affair. *Colloq.*

Say'brook' Plat'form (sā'brŏōk'). *Eccl. Hist.* A platform of church polity and doctrine adopted by a synod of the Congregationalists of Connecticut at Saybrook in 1708. It was much the same as the Cambridge Platform.

sa-yette' (sā-yĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *saie*. See SAY a kind of serge.] A mixed stuff, of silk and cotton, or silk and wool; a kind of light wool serge used for linings, etc.

sa'yid (sī'ĭd; sä'yĭd), **sa'id** (sä'ĭd), *n.* Also **say'yid** (sī'-yĭd). [Hind. & Ar. *sayyid*, *seyid*.] Lord; chief; prince; — a Mohammedan title of honor applied esp. to: **a** A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and nephew Ali. **b** A member of Mohammed's tribe, Koreish. **c** One of a high caste of Mohammedans in India. Cf. CID, SIDI.

say'ing (sā'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SAY. Hence: *n.* That which is said; a declaration; a statement, esp. a proverbial one; an aphorism; proverb; saw.

Syn. — Adage, maxim, apothegm, byword. See AXIOM.

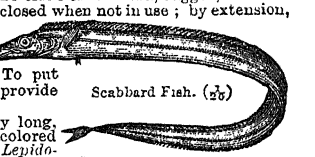
'sblood (z'blŭd), *interj.* An abbreviation of *God's blood*; — used as an oath. *Archaic. Shak.*

scab (skăb), *n.* [ME. *scab*, *scabbe*, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & Sw. *skab*; akin to ME. *shabbe*, fr. AS. *scerb*, *sceabb*, *scebb*, and to E. *shave*; cf. L. *scabies*, fr. *scabere* to scratch. See SHAVE; cf. SHAB, SHABBY.] **1.** An incrustation over a sore, wound, vesicle, or pustule, formed by the drying up of the discharge from the diseased part. **2.** The itch in man; also, the scurvy. *Colloq. or Obs.* **3.** The mange, esp. when it appears on sheep. *Chaucer.* **4.** *Hort.* Any one of various more or less destructive fungus diseases of cultivated plants, usually indicated by dark-colored crustlike spots. The apple scab is caused by *Fusicladium dendriticum*; the pear scab, by *F. pirinum*; the lemon and orange scab, by *Cladosporium citri*; the onion scab, by *Vermicularia circinans*; the plum scab, by *Cladosporium carpophilum*; the potato scab, by *Oöspora scabies*. See APPLE SCAB, etc.; also ANTHRACNOSE. **5.** *Founding.* A slight irregular protuberance on a casting, caused by a break in the mold. **6.** A dirty, paltry fellow. *Low.* "Out, *scab*." *Shak.* **7.** A workman who works for lower wages than, or under conditions contrary to, those prescribed by the trade union; also, one who takes the place of a workman on a strike; a rat; — used opprobriously by trade-unionists. *Cant.*

scab, *v. i.*; SCABBED (skăbd); SCAB'BING. **1.** To become covered with a scab; as, the wound *scabbed* over. **2.** To work as a so-called scab. *Cant.*

scab, *v. t.* To post or otherwise treat (a job or work) as such that any one working will be treated as a scab; also, to cause (a job or work) to be so posted or treated. *Cant.*

scab'bard (skăb'ȧrd), *n.* [ME. *scaubert*, *scauberk*, OF. *escaubers*, *escauberc*, pl., *escalbere*, sing., prob. of G. or Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *skálpr* scabbard, or OHG. *scala* husk, shell, G. *schale*, G. *bergen* to conceal. Cf. HAUBERK.] A sheath in which the blade of a sword, dagger, or other cutting weapon, is inclosed when not in use; by extension, a sheath for any long object, as a carbine.



Scabbard Fish. (1/20)

scab'bard, *v. t.* **a** To put in a scabbard. **b** To provide with a scabbard.

scabbard fish. Any long, compressed, silver-colored fish of the genus *Lepidopus*, esp. the widely distributed *L. caudatus*, found on the European coasts, and more abundantly about New Zea-

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saw'mon. Obs. or Scot. of SALMON.

sawm'pler. † SAMPLER, pattern.

sawn. † *sown*, p. p of SOW.

sawn, *p. p.* of SAW.

sawndevere. † SANDIVER.

saw'neb/ (sô'nĕb'), *n.* Merganser. *Scot.*

Saw'ney (sô'nĭ). [Corrupt. of *Sandie*, or *Sandy*, Scottish abbr. of *Alexander*.] A Scotsman, or the Scots collectively; — a sportive designation.

saw'ney. A zany. *Dial. Eng.*

sawntrelle, *n.* A saunterer. *Obs.*

sawour. † SAVOR.

saw pit. See SAWYER, 1.

sawpp. † SWAP, a blow.

sawrand, *a.* [From *savor* + *-and*, old ending of the p. pr.] Sweet; savory. *Obs. Scot.*

sawse, sawsage, sawser. † SAUCE, SAUSAGE, SAUCER.

sawsfleme. † SAUCEFLEM.

saw'sharp'er, *n.* The greater titmouse. *Local, Brit.*

sawsidge, sawsiege. † SAUSAGE.

sawsteme. † SAUCEFLEM.

sawsy. † SAUCY.

sawt. † SAULT, assault. [SALT.]

sawt (sôt). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SAWTENE. Obs. p. p. of SEEK.

saw'ter. † PSALTER.

saw'-tooth' roof. *Arch.* A roof composed of two or more parallel simple roofs and in section like the teeth of a saw, esp., one having a slope of each member very steep, to receive windows.

saw'tre, saw'trer, saw'trye. † PSALTER, -TERER, -TERY.

sawturoure. † SAUTUROURE.

saw wedge. = FALLING WEDGE.

saw'-wrest', *n.* A saw set operated by hand pressure.

Sawyer, Bob. An impecunious and rollicking medical student and practitioner in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," who adopts many ingenious devices for increasing his practice.

Sawyer, Tom. The amusing boy hero in S. L. Clemens's ("Mark Twain's") "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," a sketch of American boy life in a small Missouri town about the middle of the 19th century. His comrade in adventure is Huckleberry Finn. See HUCKLEBERRY FINN.

sax (săks). Scot. var. of SIX.

Sax. *Abbr.* Saxon; Saxony.

sax'a-fras. † SASSAFRAS.

sax'corn'net, *n.* A saxhorn.

saxeane. *a.* [L. *saxeus*.] Of stone. *Obs. Scot.*

Sax'i-ca'va (săk'sĭ-kā'vȧ), *n.* [NL. See SAXICAVOUS.] 1. *Zoöl.* A genus of marine bivalve mollusks having a gaping shell, long partly united siphons, and slender foot. Some of these bore holes in limestone rocks. 2. [*l. c.*] A mollusk of this genus.

sax'i-cole (săk'sĭ-kōl), *a.* Saxicolous.

sax-if'i-cal, *a.* [L. *saxum* + *facere* to make.] Petrific. *Obs.*

Sax'i-fra-ga'les (săk'sĭ-frȧ-gā'lēz) *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A Lindleyan alliance comprising the saxifrage family, etc.—**sax-if'ra-gal** (săk-sĭf'rȧ-gȧl), *a.*

sax-if'ra-gant (săk-sĭf'rȧ-gănt), *a.* Saxifragous. *Rare.*

sax-if'ra-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [L. *saxifragus*. See SAXIFRAGE.] Breaking or dissolving stone, esp. stone in the bladder.

sax'i-frax. Var. of SASSAFRAS.

sax-ig'e-nous (săk-sĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *saxum* rock + E. *-genous*.] *Bot.* Saxicoline.

Sax'ish, *a.* Saxon. *Rare.*

Sax'not (săks'nŏt), n. [OS. *Saxnôt*, name of a god.] *Teut. Myth.* Prob., Tyr, or Tiu.

sax'o-li'num (săk'sō-lī'nŭm), *n.* Also **-o-le'num**, **-o-line.** [L. *saxum* rock + 2d *-ol.*] A kind of petrolatum. [var. of SEXTON.]

sax'on (săk'sŭn; săk'-). Dial. **Sax'on-dom**, *n.* See -DOM.

Sax-o'ni-an (săk-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* *Geol.* Designating a division of the European Permian (see GEOLOGY, *Chart*), or the second glacial epoch of Europe.

Sax-on'ic (săk-sŏn'ĭk), **Sax-on'i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Relating to the Saxons or Anglo-Saxons.

Sax'on-ish, *a.* Saxon. *Obs.*

sax'on-ite (-īt), *n.* **a** *Petrog.* A peridotite, consisting of olivine and enstatite. Often altered to serpentine. **b** Mountain soap.

Sax'on-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

Sax'on-ly, *adv.* of SAXON.

sax'o-phon'ist (săk'sō-fōn'ĭst), *n.* A player on the saxophone.

sax'o-trom'ba (-trŏm'bȧ), *n.* [*sax*, as in *saxhorn* + It. *tromba* trumpet.] *Music.* A saxhorn combining the trumpet and the bugle quality of tone

saxt, saxte, sax'tie, sax'ten. † SIXTH, SIXTY, SIXTEEN.

say. Dial. Eng. var. of SIE.

say (sā). Dial. Eng. var. of SEA.

say. † so; obs. pret. of SEE.

saya. † CHAY.

sa'ya (sä'yä), *n.* [Sp.] A woman's outer skirt, tied at the waist with a tape and extending to the ankles. *Phil. I.*

say'a-ble (sā'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [-ABLE.] See

Sayarene. † SARACEN.

sayde. † SAD.

say'er (sā'ẽr), *n.* One who says

say'er, *n.* One who assays or tests; an inspector; also, one who attempts. *Obs.*

sa'yer (sā'yẽr), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *sāīr*, *sāyer*, remainder.] Inland imposts or revenues; esp., arbitrary levies by zemindars on goods in transit. *Obs. India.*

sayle. † SAIL, to dance.

say'man. *n.* [*say* sample + *man*.] One who assays. *Obs.*

say'mas'ter. *n.* [See SAY sample.] A master of assay; one who tries or proves. *Obs.*

saynd. † SAND, messenger.

sayne. † SAY, v., SEINE.

sayneț. Obs. p. p. of SAIN.

|| say'nète' (sē'nĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *sainete*.] Lit., tidbit; a form of entremès.

sayntewary. † SANCTUARY.

say'on (sā'ŏn), *n.* [OF.] A medieval sleeveless jacket worn by peasants and soldiers.

says (sĕz), *pres. indic. 3d pers. sing.* of SAY, to utter in words.

say'-so', *n.* *Colloq.* What one says or declares; esp.: **a** A dictum: command. **b** An affirmation; a report; rumor.

saystange. † SOESTANG.

say'yid. Var. of SAYID.

Sb. *Abbr.* Stibium (antimony) (*Chem.*, without period, *Sb*).

sb. *Abbr.* Substantive.

S. B., *or* **s. b.** *Abbr.* Small bonds (used on the tape of stock tickers); Bachelor of Science; Sales Book; single-breasted; South Britain (England and Wales).

sbud'di-kins (z'bŭd'ĭ-kĭnz), *interj.* God's blood. See ON.

Sc., *or* **sc.** *Abbr.* Scandium (*Chem.*, without period. *Sc*); scene; science; scilicet (L., to wit); Scotch; Scots; Scottish; scruple; sculpsit (L., he (or she) carved (or engraved) it).

Sc. *Abbr.* Senatus consultum.

S C. *Abbr.* Scrip; — used on the tape of stock tickers.

S. C. *Abbr.* South Carolina; Staff Corps; Supreme Court.

s.c. *Abbr.* Sharp, or prompt, cash (*Com.*); small capitals (*Print.*).

sc-. For words sometimes beginning *sc-*, see those in SH-, SK-.

s/c. *Abbr. Com.* Son compte (F., his, or her, account).

scab-ba'do, *n.* [Formed with Sp. ending fr. LL. *scabies hispanica* syphilis, lit., Spanish scurf.] Venereal disease. *Obs.*

scab'bard plane. = SCALEBOARD PLANE.

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land, where it is called *frostfish* and considered an excellent food fish.

scab'bed (skăb'ĕd; skăbd), *a.* **1.** Abounding with scabs; diseased with scab or scabies.
2. Mean; paltry; vile; worthless. *Obs. or R. Bacon.*

scab'ble (skăb''l), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *scabbings*, *scafflings*, clippings of stone, *scab* to break large stones, and E. *scapple*, *shave*.] **a** To work or shape roughly, as stone before leaving the quarry. **b** To dress in any way short of fine tooling or rubbing, as stone. — **scab'bler** (-lẽr), *n.*

scab'bling (skăb'lĭng), *n.* A fragment or chip of stone.

scab'by (-ĭ), *a.*; SCAB'BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SCAB'BI-EST. **1.** Affected with scabs; full of scabs; consisting of scabs.
2. Diseased with the scab, or mange; mangy. *Swift.*
3. *a Foaming.* Marred with scabs, as a casting. **b** Injured by the attachment of shellfish, as a tortoise shell. **c** *Print.* Of printed matter, spotty or blotched.
4. Mean; low; vile; as, a *scabby* trick.

scab fungus. Any fungus which causes scab. See SCAB, 4.

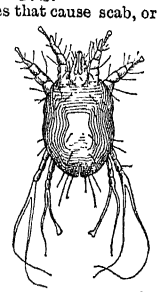
sca'bi-es (skā'bĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] The itch; mange.

Sca'bi-o'sa (-ō'sȧ), *n.* [NL. See SCABIOUS, *n.*] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World dipsacaceous herbs having terminal heads of flowers subtended by a leafy involucre. The corolla is 5-cleft, often bilabiate; there are four stamens. Several species are cultivated. See 2d SCABIOUS **a**.

sca'bi-ous (skā'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *scabiosus*, fr. *scabies* the scab: cf. F. *scabieux*.] Consisting of scabs; hence: rough; itchy; leprous; as, *scabious* eruptions.

sca'bi-ous, *n.* [F. *scabieuse*, or LL. *scabiosa* (sc. *herba*); — prob. so named because supposed to be a remedy for scabies. See SCABIOUS, *a.*] **a** Any plant of the genus *Scabiosa*, as the sweet *scabious* (*S. atropurpurea*), field *scabious* (*S. arvensis*), blue *scabious* (*S. succisa*), etc. **b** = HORSEWEED **a**. **c** The daisy fleabane. *U. S.*

scab mite. Any of several small mites that cause scab, or mange, esp. *Psoroptes communis*, that causes it in sheep, horses, and cattle, and *Chorioptes symbiotes*, var. *ovis*, that causes foot scab in sheep.


Scab Mite (*Psoroptes communis*). Much enlarged.

sca-bri'ti-es (skā-brĭsh'ĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Morbid condition of the skin in which it is rough or scabby.

sca'brous (skā'brŭs), *a.* [L. *scabrosus*, fr. *scaber* rough: cf. F. *scabreux*.] **1.** Rough to the touch, like a file; having small raised dots, scales, or points; scabby; scurfy; scaly, as a leaf.
2. Harsh; unmusical. *Now Rare.*
— **sca'brous-ness,** *n.*

scad (skăd), *n.* [Cf. SHAD.] **a** A saurel. **b** The goggler. **c** The friar skate. *Scot.* **d** The cigar fish.

scaf'fold (skăf'fōld), *n.* [OF. *escafaut* (var. of *eschafau(l)t*, *escadafaud*, F. *échafaud*; prob. orig. the same word as E. & F. *catafalque*, It. *catafalco*, but with a prefixed *es-*, L. *ex-*. See CATAFALQUE.] **1.** Any of various temporary structures of timber, boards, etc.; as: **a** A platform for exhibiting a spectacle or for seating spectators at a show. **b** A stage or platform, usually elevated, for the execution of a criminal; as, to die on the *scaffold*. **c** An elevated platform for supporting workmen and materials in building.
2. A theater gallery. *Obs.*
3. An elevated platform on which a corpse is placed. Among certain North American Indians it affords the means of disposing of the dead, instead of interment.
4. *Metal.* An accumulation of adherent, partly fused material forming a shelf, or dome-shaped obstruction, above the tuyères in a blast furnace.

scaf'fold, *v. t.*; -FOLD-ED (-fōld-ĕd); -FOLD-ING. To furnish or uphold with a scaffold; also, to place on a scaffold.

scaf'fold-age (-fōld-ăj), *n.* A scaffold; stage; scaffolding. *R.*

scaf'fold-ing, *n.* **1.** A scaffold or system of scaffolds; a supporting framework; also, materials for scaffolds.
2. *Metal.* Formation of a scaffold in a blast furnace, cupola, or the like; also, a scaffold so formed.

scagl-io'la (skăl-yō'lȧ), *n.* [It. *scagliuola*, dim. of *scaglia* a scale, a shell, a chip of marble.] An imitation of ornamental stone consisting of a substratum of finely ground gypsum mixed with glue, variegated on its surface while soft, with marble, spar, or granite dust, etc., and subsequently polished. It is used for floors, columns, and other ornamental interior work.

sca'la (skā'lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a ladder.] **1.** *Surg.* A machine which was formerly employed for reducing dislocations of the humerus.
2. *Anat.* Any of the three spiral canals of the cochlea.

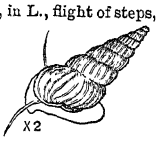
scal'a-ble (skāl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being scaled.

scal'age (skāl'ăj), *n.* **1.** An allowance or percentage by which anything is scaled down, as listed weights, bulks, or prices, of goods, to compensate for shrinkage, abrasion, etc.
2. Act of scaling in weight, quantity, or dimensions.

sca'lar (skā'lẽr), *a.* [L. *scalaris* (cf. SCALARY). See SCALE a ladder.] **1.** Scalary. *Obs.*
2. *Math.* Following the laws of arithmetical algebra; — applied to numbers both real and ideal.
scalar function, *Math.*, a real numerical magnitude, one- or many-valued for each point of a three-dimensioned extent.

sca'lar, *n. Math.* **a** In quaternions, an undirected quantity, a pure real number; — disting. from a *vector*. By some, *scalar* is used to include imaginaries. **b** A scalar number.

Sca-la'ri-a (skȧ-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., in L., flight of steps, neut. pl. of *scalaris*. See SCALAR.] *Zoöl.* The genus of ptenoglossate mollusks containing the typical wentletraps, the type of a family, **Scal'a-ri'i-dæ** (skăl'ȧ-rī'ĭ-dē). — **sca-la'ri-an** (skȧ-lā'rĭ-ăn), *a.*


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sca-lar'i-form (skȧ-lăr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See SCALARIA; -FORM.] **1.** Resembling a ladder; having transverse bars or markings like the rounds of a ladder; as, *scalariform* cells or pits in plants.
2. *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, *Scalaria* or the Scalariidæ.
scalariform duct *or* **vessel,** *Bot.*, a tracheal vessel provided with parallel transversely elongated pits or markings, arranged in rows like the steps of a ladder.

‖ **Sca'la San'ta** (skā'lȧ săn'tȧ). [It.] Lit., Holy Staircase; a flight of 28 stone steps in a part of the Lateran Palace. It is supposed to have been in Pilate's palace in Jerusalem and to have been brought to Rome by St. Helena.

scal'a-wag, scal'la-wag (skăl'ȧ-wăg), *n.* **1.** An animal of little value, because of poor feeding, smallness, etc.
2. A scamp; a scapegrace. *Colloq.*
3. *U. S. Hist.* A white Southerner who acted as a Republican in the time of reconstruction after the Civil War; — so called in contempt by Southern Democrats. *Slang.*

scald (skôld; skăld; 277), *n.* Also **skald.** [Icel. *skāld*.] One of the ancient Scandinavian poets and historiographers; a Norse reciter and singer of heroic poems, eulogies, etc.; rarely, a bard of any ancient Teutonic tribe.

scald (skôld), *v. t.*; SCALD'ED; SCALD'ING. [ME. *scalden*, OF. *escaulder*, var. of *eschalder*, *eschaulder*, F. *échauder*, fr. L. *excaldare*; *ex* + *caldus*, *calidus*, warm, hot. See EX-; CALDRON.] **1.** To burn with hot liquid or steam; to pain or injure by contact with any hot fluid, or, formerly, fire.
2. **a** To cause (a liquid) to come to a boil. **b** To cook slightly by the action of steam, boiling water, milk, or the like.
3. To subject to the action of boiling water, as for cleansing, for loosening hair or feathers on a slaughtered animal or bird, or for loosening the skin of certain fruits and vegetables.

scald, *n.* **1.** A burn, or injury to the skin or flesh, by some hot liquid, or by steam.
2. A diseased condition of plants due to hot, dry weather, causing withering or browniug of foliage, etc.; hence, any physiological discoloration, as of apples in storage.

scald, scalled (skôld), *a.* [See SCALL.] **1.** Scabby; scurfy. *Obs. or R. Cursor Mundi.*
2. Scurvy; shabby; contemptible; as, *scald* rimers. *Obs.*
scald crow, the hooded crow. *Ireland.* — **s. head,** *Med.*, any of several diseases of the scalp characterized by pustules (the dried discharge of which forms scales) and by falling out of the hair.

scald, *n.* **1.** Scurf on the head. See SCALL. *Spenser.*
2. A scabby or shabby fellow; — a term of abuse. *Obs.*

scald'fish' (skôld'fĭsh'), *n.* [Perh. fr. *scald*, a. + *fish*.] The lantern flounder.

scald'ic (skôl'dĭk; skăl'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the scalds of the Norsemen; as, *scaldic* poetry.

scald'ing (skôl'dĭng), *p. pr & vb. n.* of SCALD. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Act or process of burning by steam or hot liquid. **b** A quantity scalded or to be scalded. *Dial. Eng.* **c** *pl.* Things cooked or prepared by scalding. *Obs. or Dial.*

scale (skāl), *n.* [ME. *scale*, fr. OF. *escale* cup, of Teutonic origin; cf. D. *schaal* a scale, bowl, G. *schale*, OHG. *scāla*, Dan. *skaal* drinking cup, bowl, dish, Sw. *skål*, Icel. *skāl* balance, dish, akin to AS. *scāle*.] **1.** A drinking vessel; a bowl; a cup. *Aneren Riwle.*
2. The dish of a balance; hence, usually *pl.*, the balance itself; an instrument or machine for weighing; as, to turn the *scale*. Also used fig.; as, his fate was in the *scale*; the *scales* of Justice.
3. [*cap.*] *pl. Astron.* The sign or constellation Libra; the Balance.

scale, *v. t.*; SCALED (skāld); SCAL'ING (skāl'ĭng). **1.** To weigh in scales; also, to measure; compare.
Scaling his present bearing with his past. *Shak.*
2. To have a weight of; to weigh.
3. To make, or to lay out so as to be, of exact weight, quantity, or dimensions; specif., to divide into exact parts by weight; as, to *scale* dough into loaves. *Colloq.*

scale, *n.* [ME. *scale*, OF. *escale*, F. *écale*, of Teutonic origin; cf. D. *schaal*, G. *schale*, OHG. *scala*, Dan. & Sw. *skal* a shell, Dan. *skiæl* a fish scale, Goth. *skalja* tile, akin to AS. *scealu* husk, and E. *shale*, *shell*. Cf. SHALE, SHELL.]
1. In animals, a small, more or less flattened, rigid, and definitely circumscribed plate forming part of the external body covering. Scales of fishes consist of dermal bony tissue, and in recent forms are commonly in imbricated rows, their posterior edges partly overlapping. In some cases they are coated with ectodermic enamel. The chief types of fish scales are *placoid*, *ganoid*, *cycloid*, and *ctenoid*. The scales of reptiles, and of the legs of birds, are horny, and are simply circumscribed and slightly differentiated areas of the epidermis. Those of a few mammals (as certain anteaters) are epidermic outgrowths. Those of invertebrates, as on the wings of Lepidoptera, are commonly chitinous outgrowths.
2. Hence, any layer or leaf of metal suggestive of a fish scale; a flake; as, a *scale* of iron, bone, etc.; also, a scab.
3. Either of the pieces fastened one on each side of the tang of a knife, weapon, etc., to form the handle.
4. Short for SCALE INSECT.
5. *Bot.* **a** One of the cataphyllary leaves serving in most seed plants to protect a bud before expansion; a bud scale. See BUD, 1, BUD SCALE. **b** Any thin, membranaceous, chaffy, or woody bract; as, the *scale* of an alder catkin. **c** One of the chaffy paleæ clothing the stipe in some ferns. **d** The small appendage at the base of the petal in Silenaceæ, etc. **e** One of the disklike trichomes which make up the characteristic silvery or scurfy pubescence of the foliage in certain plants, as *Elæagnus*.
6. Crude paraffin, obtained in petroleum refining by filtering from the heavier oils.
7. A hard incrustation deposited on the inside of a vessel in which water is heated, as a steam boiler. The scale from sea water consists principally of calcium sulphate; from fresh water, of the carbonates of calcium, magnesium, and iron, calcium sulphate, etc. Being a nonconductor of heat, scale in any amount is very objectionable.
8. *Metal.* The black scaly coating of oxide (esp. magnetic oxide, Fe_3O_4) on the surface of heated iron, as in forging, rolling, etc.; — called specif. *hammer scale*, *forge scale*, *mill scale*, etc. Also, a similar coating upon other metals.
9. A film; a thin coating or covering; as, a *scale* of ice.

scale (skāl), *v. t.* **1.** To strip or clear of scales or scale.
2. To take off in thin layers or scales, as tartar from the teeth; to pare off, as a surface; to remove as if consisting of a scale or scales; also, to take off the surface of; to peel; husk, as chestnuts. "If all the mountains were *scaled*, and the earth made even." *T. Burnet.*
3. *Gun.* To clean, as the inside of an old-time cannon, by the explosion of a small quantity of powder. *Obs.*
4. To form into scales, or to form scale on; as, leprosy *scales* one's skin; lime water *scales* a boiler.
5. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To scatter; disperse; as, to *scale* a crowd. **b** To spread, as manure. **c** To spill.
6. **a** To cause to skip on a water surface by throwing, as a thin, flat stone. **b** To throw or project, as a thin, flat stone or a clam shell, so that the edge cuts the air.

scale, *v. i.* **1.** To separate and come off in thin layers or laminæ; as, some sandstone *scales* by exposure.
2. To separate; to scatter. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scale, *n.* [L. *scalæ*, pl., *scala*, staircase, ladder; akin to *scandere* to climb. See SCAN; cf. ESCALADE.] **1.** A ladder; a series of steps; a means of ascending. *Obs. or R.*
2. Hence, anything graduated, esp. when employed as a measure or rule, or marked by lines at regular intervals. Specif.: **a** A mathematical instrument, consisting of a slip of wood, ivory, or metal, with one or more sets of spaces graduated and numbered on its surface, for measuring or laying off distances, dimensions, etc., as in drawing, plotting, etc. See GUNTER'S SCALE. **b** A series of spaces marked by lines, representing proportionately larger distances; as, a *scale* of miles, feet, etc., for a map or plan. **c** A basis for a numeral system; as, the decimal or binary *scale*.
3. *Music.* **a** A graduated series of tones, ascending or descending in order of pitch according to a specified scheme of their intervals. The typical interval scheme of the ancient Greek scales was the tetrachord; of the medieval scales, the hexachord; and of the modern scales, the octave. According to the number of tones it has to the octave, a scale is *pentatonic*, *heptatonic*, etc. A modern **diatonic scale** is properly the gamut, or ascending or descending tone of any *key* (which see) in the major or minor mode, though *scale* is commonly synonymous with *mode*, its chief forms being classified as: (1) The **major scale**, having its tones in the following order of intervals from the keynote (C, for example), C-D-E-F-G-A-B-C, the sign - denoting a whole step, and a half step. The value of these intervals (when pure; see below), expressed in the vibration ratios of the successive tones, are as in this typical scale:

D to C, E to D, F to E, G to F, A to G, B to A, c to B.
9 : 8, 10 : 9, 16 : 15, 9 : 8, 10 : 9, 9 : 8, 16 : 15.

(2) The **minor scale**, having three forms: (*a*) the **original minor**, with the same tones as the relative major, but with its intervals in the following order (assuming A as keynote), A-B-C-D-E-F-G-a; (*b*) the **harmonic minor**, with its interval order as follows, A-B-C-D-E-F+G♯-a, the sign + denoting a step and a half; (*c*) the **melodic minor**, with interval order as in the following, A-B-C-D-E-F♯-G♯-a (ascending), a-G-F-E-D-C-B-A (descending). The **chromatic scale** consists of a diatonic scale, with the five intermediate semitones — in all thirteen tones to the octave. A scale is **pure** when its tones have exact harmonic relations to the keynote, as a major scale when its tones have the following vibration ratios to the keynote: k-$\frac{9}{8}k$-$\frac{5}{4}k$-$\frac{4}{3}k$-$\frac{3}{2}k$-$\frac{5}{3}k$-$\frac{15}{8}k$-$2k$; it is **tempered** when, as in modern keyboard instruments, slight alterations of these ratios are introduced. See TEMPERAMENT. **b** A scale on a given keynote; as, the *scale* of G. It is understood to be major, unless otherwise mentioned. **c** The compass of a voice or instrument. **d** The ratio between the width and the length of an organ pipe, breadth giving fullness and sonority of tone, narrowness giving thin and stringlike tones.
4. Gradation; succession of ascending and descending steps and degrees; progressive series; scheme of comparative rank or order; a graded system; as, a *scale* of being; a *scale* of wages; a *scale* of taxation; a *scale* of tints.
5. Relative dimensions, without difference in proportion of parts; size or degree of the parts or components in any complex thing, compared with other like things; esp., the relative proportion of the linear dimensions of the parts of a drawing, map, model, etc., to the dimensions of the corresponding parts of the object that is represented; as, a map on a *scale* of an inch to a mile.

scab'bed-ness (skăb'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

scab'ber, *n.* = SCAB, *n.*, 7. *Cant & Rare.* [SCABBY.]

scab'bi-ly (skăb'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SCAB'BI-NESS. See -NESS.

sca-bel'lum (skȧ-bĕl'ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BELLA (-ȧ). [L.] *Music.* An ancient percussion instrument of two metal plates joined by a hinge, and fastened to the foot.

scaberge ✝ SCABBARD.

sca-ber'u-lous (skȧ-bĕr'ŭ-lŭs), *a.* [Dim. fr. L. *scaber* rough.] *Bot.* Minutely scabrous.

scabine. ✝ ECHEVIN.

sca'brate (skā'brāt), *a.* [L. *scaber* rough + *-ate*.] *Bot.* Tending to be scabrous. [brous. *Obs.*]

sca'bre, *a.* [L. *scaber*.] Scabrous.

sca-bred'i-ty (skȧ-brĕd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. L. *scabredo*, fr. *scaber* rough; or L. *scabridus* rough.] Roughness; ruggedness. *Obs.*

sca-bres'cent (skȧ-brĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *scaber* rough + *-escent*.] Scabrous. [ulous.

sca'brid (skā'brĭd), *a.* Scabrous.

sca'bri-us-cu-lose (skā'brĭ-ŭs'kŭ-lōs), **sca'bri-us-cu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [Dim. fr. L. *scaber*. See SCABROUS.] Scabrous. *Rare.*

sca-bros'i-ty (skȧ-brŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Scabredity. *Obs.* [Elecampane

scab'wort' (scăb'wŭrt'), *n.*

scache. ✝ SCATCH, a crutch.

sca-cur'cule (skȧ-kŭr'kūl), *n.* Also **sca-cur'cu-la** (-kŭ-lȧ). *Alchemy.* A spirit derived from the os cordis of the hart.

scaddaw ✝ SHADOW.

scad'dle (*dial.* skăd''l, skăd''l), *a.* [Akin to E. *scathe*.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1** Noxious. *Obs.*
2 Fierce; cruel. *Obs.*
3. Mischievous; thievish.
4. Timid; nervous; skittish.

scad'dle, *n.* Injury; mischief; confusion. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

scad'dle, *v. t.* To run off in fright. *Colloq. & Dial.*

scade (skād). Scot. & dial Eng. of SCATHE; obs. pret. of SHED.

Scad'lock. See SCARLET, WILL.

scads (skădz), *n. pl. Slang, U. S.* a Money. **b** A large quantity

Scæ'an (sē'ăn), *a* [Gr. *σκαιός* left, western.] Western; — of a gate of ancient Troy.

scaef. Obs pret. of SHOVE.

scaeft. ✝ SHAFT.

scaerpe. ✝ SHARP.

scæt. *n.* See SCEATT.

scaethe. ✝ SHEATH.

scaevi-ty. *n.* [L. *scævitas*.] Unluckiness; left-handedness. *Obs.*

scaff (skăf), *v. t* [Cf. Norw. dial. *skaffa* to provide food, akin to *G. schaffen* to provide, to work. E. *shape*.] *Scot.* **a** To provide (food). **b** To sponge; to get dishonorably. — *v. i.* To wander about. — *n.* Food

scaff'er, *n.* A collector of provisions; a parasite. *Obs. Scot.*

scaff'er-y, *n.* [Cf dial. *scaff* anything collected by dishonorable begging, food Cf. SCAFF, *v. t.*] Extortion *Obs. Scot.*

scaff'ie (skăf'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. SCAVENGER, or Ir. *scuabadoir* sweeper, scavenger. Gael *sguabadoir*, fr. L. *scopa* broom.] A scavenger *Scot.*

scaf'fie (*dial.* skăf'l), *n.* [Cf. SHOVEL.] A kind of spade. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

scaff'ling (-lĭng; -lĭn), *n.* A young eel. *Eng.* [net. *U. S.*

scaff net. A kind of large scoop

scaf'fold-er, *n.* One sitting in the scaffold of a theater. *Obs.*

scaff'-raff' (skăf'răf'), *n.* Riffraff; rabble. *Scot.*

scaft. Obs. pret. of SHAVE.

scagl'ia (skăl'yȧ), *n.* [It See SCAGLIOLA.] A kind of Italian limestone, typically reddish.

scagl'io-la'ist (-yō-lā'ĭst), *n.* A workman in scagliola.

scail. Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng var. of SCALE, to disperse, etc.

scain. Obs. pret. of SHINE.

scaine ✝ SKEIN.

scaith (skāth; skăth). Scot. or dial. Eng. var. of SCATHE.

‖ **Sca'la, La** (lä skä'lä). [It.] A famous opera house at Milan, Italy, built in 1778.

‖ **sca'la cæ'li.** [LL.] A ladder to (of) heaven.

sca-lade' (skȧ-lād'), **sca-la'do** (-lā'dō), *n. Mil.* Obs. apheric forms of ESCALADE

sca'la-ry (skā'lȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *scalaris*.] Like a ladder *Obs.*

scald (*Scot.* skād, skôld). Obs. or Scot. var. of SCOLD.

scald (skôld), *n.* The European dodder. *Dial. Eng.*

scald, *a* Scorching *Obs Scot.*

‖ **scal'da-ban'co,** *n.* [It., lit., one who keeps a seat warm.] One who declaims with heat; — applied to the Puritans *Obs.*

scaldand, *n.* A torrent. *Obs.*

scald'ber-ry (skôld'bĕr-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. SCALD, *a.*] The European bla[illegible]ry (*Rubus fruticosus*), a[illegible]net[illegible] cure for scald head.

sc[illegible]p net (skôl'dẽr; skăl'-), *n.* A [illegible]pold [illegible] Scandinavian poet.

sca[illegible] + *-oic*. skā'dẽr, skôl'dẽr), [illegible]le (skā[illegible]. Vars. of [illegible]o scald; blister *Obs.* [illegible] *n.* — *n.* One that scalds; [illegible]sel for scalding.

‖ **scal-di-ñhbr.** Si[illegible]l-d ẽ'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nē). (skăl-) An earthenware brazier [illegible]t ẽ'ō. [dodder

scald'weed', SCALD, the

scale (skāl), *n.* Cf. Icel. *skāli*, Norw. dial. *skaale*.] A hut or shed. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

6. Assault by mounting ladders; escalade. *Obs.*

scale of chords, a graduated scale on which are given the lengths of the chords of arcs from 0° to 90° in a circle of given radius; — used in measuring and plotting angles. — **s. of fusibility, hardness,** etc. See FUSIBILITY, HARDNESS, 2, etc.

scale (skāl), *v. i.* [Cf. It. *scalare*, fr. L. *scalae, scala.* See SCALE a ladder.] **1.** To climb by a ladder, or as if by a ladder; to ascend by steps or by climbing; to clamber up; hence, to ascend; as, to *scale* the wall of a fort. *Shelley.* **2.** To make or pattern in regularly graded proportions; hence, to judge proportionately, as persons or things. **3.** To measure (logs) to ascertain the number of board feet in them; also, to estimate the yield of in board feet, as of standing timber. *U. S. & Canada.* **4.** To reduce according to a fixed ratio or scale; — sometimes with *down*; as, to *scale* down debts, wages, etc.

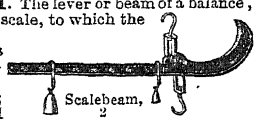
Syn. — See ASCEND.

scale, *v. i.* To afford an ascent, as by steps.

scale armor *or* **armour.** Armor made of small metallic scales overlapping, and fastened upon leather or cloth.

scale'back' (skāl'bāk'), *n.* Any of numerous chætopod worms of *Polynoë* and allied genera which have two rows of large scales, called *elytra*, along the back.

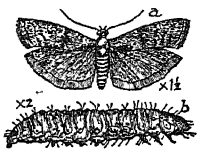
scale'beam' (-bēm'), *n.* **1.** The lever or beam of a balance, the lever of a platform scale, to which the poise is applied. **2.** A weighing apparatus with a sliding weight, resembling a steelyard.



Scalebeam, 2

scale'board' (skāl'bōrd'; *colloq.* skāb'ērd), *n.* [3d *scale* + *board.*] A very thin board; specif.: **a** *Print.* A very thin slip of wood for use in justifying. **b** A thin leaf of wood used for veneering, or for the back of a picture.

scale caterpillar. The larva of a small moth (*Lætilia coccidivora*) related to the pyralids, that feeds on scale insects.



Scale Caterpillar (*Lætilia coccidivora*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva.

scaled (skāld), *a.* **1.** Covered with scales or scalelike structure, as a fish, reptile, or moth. **2.** Without scales, or with the scales removed; as, *scaled* herring. **3.** *Zoöl.* Having feathers which in appearance or arrangement somewhat resemble scales; as, the **scaled doves** (genus *Scardafella*) of tropical America; the **scaled partridge,** or **scaled quail,** *Callipepla squamata*, of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico.

scale duck. **a** A sheldrake. **b** A merganser. *Local, Brit.*

scale fern. A small European polypodiaceous fern (*Ceterach ceterach*) with chaffy, coriaceous fronds.

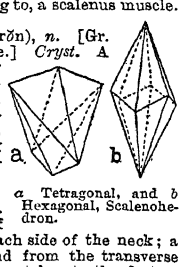
scale insect. Any of numerous small but very prolific homopterous insects of the family Coccidæ; a bark louse; in a broad sense, any member of that family. The young of both sexes suck the juices of plants. The adult males have one pair of wings, but no mouth parts, and cannot feed, while the adult female usually attaches herself permanently to the plant and degenerates into a degraded, often scalelike, form in which most of the external organs disappear. Many Coccidæ are remarkable for the secretions produced by the body, which may form a shieldlike covering for the female and her eggs or take the form of a waxy or powdery substance. Lac and Chinese wax are produced by insects of this family, while others, as the cochineal insect (which see), produce dyes. Many are pests of the garden and of fruit trees, as species of the genera *Aspidiotus* (see CIRCULAR SCALE), *Icerya*, *Lecanium*, and *Mytilaspis.* See ORANGE SCALE, *Illust.*

scale moss. Any foliose hepatic or liverwort; — so called from the small imbricated scalelike leaves of most of the species. See HEPATICÆ.

sca-lene' (skā-lēn'), *a.* [L. *scalenus*, Gr. σκαληνός: cf. F. *scalène.*] **1.** *Geom.* **a** Having the sides and angles unequal; — said of a triangle. See TRIANGLE, *Illust.* **b** Having the axis inclined to the base; as, a *scalene*, or oblique, cone. **2.** *Anat.* Designating, or pertaining to, a scalenus muscle.

sca-lene', *n.* A scalene triangle.

sca-le'no-he'dron (skā-lē'nō-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. σκαληνός uneven + ἕδρα seat, base.] *Cryst.* A hemihedral form bounded ideally by scalene triangles: **a** In the hexagonal system, one of twelve faces, resembling a double six-sided pyramid. **b** In the tetragonal system, one of eight faces, resembling somewhat the sphenoid. — **sca-le'no-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*



a Tetragonal, and *b* Hexagonal, Scalenohedron.

sca-le'nous (-lē'nŭs), *a.* Scalene.

sca-le'nus (-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκαληνός uneven.] *Anat.* Any of three deeply situated muscles of each side of the neck; a scalene muscle. They each extend from the transverse processes of two or more cervical vertebræ to the first or second rib (**scalenus anticus, s. medius, s. posticus**).

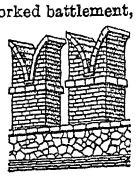
scale'pan' (skāl'păn'), *n.* A pan of a scale for weighing.

scal'er (skāl'ẽr), *n.* One that scales; specif.: **a** A dentist's instrument for removing tartar from the teeth. **b** *Logging.* A man who measures and determines the volume of logs and stamps each log with the owner's mark before driving.

scale rule. *Forestry & Logging.* A graduated stick having the number of board feet in logs of given diameters and lengths marked upon it, used in scaling logs or timber.

scale'work' (skāl'wûrk'), *n.* **a** Work made up of overlapping scales. **b** Imbricated ornament or pattern.

scal'i-ger (skăl'ĭ-jẽr), *a.* Designating a forked battlement, such as were built in Verona under the La Scala family.



Scaliger Battlements

scal'ing(skāl'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCALE. Hence: **1.** [See 4th SCALE.] **a** Act or process of removing scales or scale, as fish scales, tartar from the teeth, incrustations in boilers, etc. **b** Deposition of scale, as in steam condensers. **c** = SCUTELLATION. **2.** [See 7th SCALE, 1.] An ascent, as by a ladder.

scall (skôl), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *skalli* a bald head. Cf. SCALD, *a.*, SCALD scurf.] A scurf or scabby disease, esp. of the scalp.

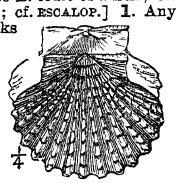
scal'lion (skăl'yŭn), *n.* [ME. *scalyon, scalon*, OF. *escalone*, var. of *eschalongne*, L. *caepa Ascalonia* onion of Ascalon; *caepa* onion + *Ascalonius* of Ascalon, fr. *Ascalo* Ascalon, a town in Palestine. Cf. SHALLOT.] **a** The shallot. **b** The leek. **c** Any onion which does not "bottom out," but remains with a thick stem like a leek.

scal'lion, *v. i. Hort.* To form scallions.

scal'lom (skăl'ŭm), *n.* [Ir. *scolb* a wooden pin or wattle used in thatching.] *Basketwork.* A straight rod like a stake but usually thinner, the ends of which are secured by being twisted round another rod or rods, usually to serve as a foundation for fetching, randing, or the like.

scal'lom, *v. t. Basketwork.* To plait, or join by twisting, as the end of a scallom to another rod.

scal'lop (skŏl'ŭp; skăl'-; 277), *n.* [OF. *escalope* a shell, prob. of G. or D. origin, and akin to E. *scale* of a fish; cf. D. *schelp* shell. See SCALE of a fish; cf. ESCALOP.] **1.** Any of numerous marine bivalve mollusks of the genus *Pecten* and allied genera of the family Pectinidæ. The shell is usually radially ribbed, and the edge is therefore often undulated in a characteristic manner. They generally do not attach themselves, but are able to swim by opening and closing the valves. The mantle edges bear well-developed ocelli, and there is a single large adductor muscle, which in some species is esteemed a great delicacy, but is the only part used as food. The edible scallop of the Atlantic coast south of Cape Cod is *P. irradians.* Farther north a larger species (*P. clintonius*, or *tenuicostatus*) replaces it. See PILGRIM SCALLOP.



Scallop (*Vola jacobæa*).

2. One of the valves of a scallop shell. **3.** A dish in which oysters, etc., are cooked (usually scalloped) or served. It was originally a large scallop shell. **4.** One of a series of segments or circles joined at their extremities, forming a border like the edge or surface of a scallop shell, as the edge of certain laces; formerly, a lace band or collar with a scalloped edge. **5.** A variety of summer squash shaped like a scallop.

scal'lop, *v. t.*; -LOPED (-ŭpt); -LOP-ING. **1.** To mark or cut the edge or border of into scallops. See SCALLOP, *n.*, 4. **2.** *Cookery.* To bake in scallop shells or dishes; to prepare with crumbs of bread or cracker, and bake.

scallop budding. *Hort.* A mode of budding by paring off a strip of bark from the stock and applying the bud with its wood directly to the surface thus formed.

scal'loped (skŏl'ŭpt; skăl'-), *pret. & p. p.* of SCALLOP. — **scalloped oysters,** *Cookery,* opened oysters baked in a deep dish in crumbs, seasoned with pepper, salt, and butter.

scal'lop-shell' moth. A yellow-and-brown moth (*Calocalpe*, or *Hydria, undulata*) whose larva ties together and kills the leaves of cherry trees.



Scallop-shell Moth Nat. size

scal'ma (skăl'mă), *n.* [NL., fr. OHG. *scalmo, scelmo*, pestilence, G. *schelm* rogue.] *Veter.* A mild contagious fever of the horse marked by inflammation of the pharynx, larynx, and bronchi, and a severe cough.

scalp (skălp), *v. t.*; SCALPED (skălpt); SCALP'ING. [Cf. SCALPEL.] *Surg.* To remove the skin of.

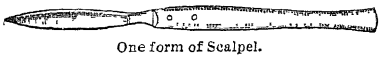
scalp, *n.* [Perh. akin to D. *schelp* shell. Cf. SCALLOP.] **1.** The skull; the head. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2. a** That part of the integument of the human head (in *Anat.* usually including the subcutaneous structures) usually covered with hair. **b** The corresponding part of many animals, esp. wolves, foxes, etc. **c** A part of the skin of the head, with the hair, which the Indian warriors of North America cut or tore from an enemy as a token of victory. **3.** *Whaling.* The whole upper part of the head of a whale. **4.** *Finance.* A small profit taken by a speculator in a quick transaction. *Colloq.* **5.** The top; the summit. *Macaulay.* **6.** A sand or mud bank uncovered by the sea at low tide, esp. a bed of oysters or other shellfish. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

scalp, *v. t.*; SCALPED (skălpt); SCALP'ING. **1.** To deprive of the scalp; to cut or tear the scalp from the head of; hence, to remove a top surface from, as vegetation from the top of a hill, or knobs from the logs of a corduroy road. **2.** *Milling.* To brush the hairs or fuzz from, as wheat grains, in the process of high milling. **3.** To buy and sell so as to make small quick profits; as, to *scalp* stocks, grain, etc.; specif., to buy (transportation tickets originally purchased by others) and sell them for less than the official or recognized rate. *Cant.* **4.** To deprive (esp. a politician or officeholder) of position or influence. *Political Slang, U. S.*

scalp (skălp), *v. i.* To make a small, quick profit by slight fluctuations of the market; — said esp. of brokers who operate in this way on their own account. *Colloq.*

scalp, *v. i.* [L. *scalpere* to cut.] To cut the coronary cushion or quarters, usually when at high speed; — said of a horse.

scal'pel (skăl'pĕl), *n.* [L. *scalpellum*, dim. of *scalprum* a knife, akin to *scalpere* to cut, carve, scrape: cf. F. *scalpel.*] *Surg.* A small, straight knife with a thin, keen blade.



One form of Scalpel.

scal-pel'lum (skăl-pĕl'ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [L., scalpel.] *Zoöl.* **a** Any of four slender piercing organs in the proboscis of Hemiptera. They probably correspond to mandibles and maxillæ. **b** In bloodsucking Diptera, a pair of organs prob. representing maxillæ. — **scal-pel'lar** (-ẽr), *a.*

scalp'er (skăl'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One that scalps; specif.: **a** *Milling.* Any of various machines or devices used in scalping grain. **b** *Finance.* A trader, usually a member of an exchange, who seeks to make small profits on quick transactions. *Colloq.* **c** A person who buys and sells railroad or other tickets at reduced prices. *Colloq.* **2.** *pl.* Also *scalping boots.* Light leather toe boots worn on the hind feet of a horse to prevent scalping.

scalp'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of either SCALP, *v.* — **scalping boots.** = SCALPER, 2. — **s. iron,** *Surg.*, an instrument used in scraping foul and carious bones; a raspatory. — **s. knife,** a knife used by North American Indians in scalping. — **s. tuft,** scalp lock.

scalp lock. A long tuft of hair left on the crown of the head by the warriors of some tribes of American Indians.

scal'y (skāl'ĭ), *a.*; SCAL'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SCAL'I-EST. **1.** Covered or abounding with scales or scale; as, a *scaly* fish. **2.** Resembling scales, laminæ, or layers. **3.** *Bot.* Composed of imbricated scales; as, a *scaly* bud; covered with scales; as, a *scaly* stem. **4.** Mean; low; stingy; as, a *scaly* fellow. *Slang.* **scaly anteater,** a pangolin. — **s. fern.** = SCALE FERN. — **s. leg,** a disease of poultry due to a mite (*Cnemidocoptes mutans*) which usually attacks the legs, causing a scaly appearance. — **s. skin disease,** pityriasis. — **s. tetter,** psoriasis.

scam'ble (skăm'b'l), *v. i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. OD. *schampelen* to deviate, to slip, *schampen* to go away, escape, slip, and E. *scamper, shamble.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To move awkwardly, to be shuffling, irregular, or unsteady; to sprawl; shamble. **2.** To move about pushing and jostling; to be rude and turbulent; to scramble. *Shak.*

scam'ble, *v. t. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To mangle; trample; maul; also, to scatter; squander; litter. **2.** To collect; scrape up. *Marlowe.*

‖ **sca-mil'lus** (skȧ-mĭl'ŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* SCAMILLI (-ī). [L., originally, a little bench, dim. of *scamnum* bench, stool.] *Arch.* A sort of second plinth or block, below the bases of Ionic and Corinthian columns, generally without moldings, and of smaller size horizontally than the pedestal.

scam-mo'ni-ate (skă-mō'nĭ-āt), *a.* Made with scammony.

scam'mo-ny (skăm'ō-nĭ), *n.* [OF. *escamonie*, F. *scammonée*, L. *scammonia, scammonea*, Gr. σκαμμωνία.] **1.** A twining species of convolvulus (*Convolvulus scammonia*), native of Asia Minor. It has a thick root two or three feet long, sagittate leaves, and white flowers. **2.** The dried gum resin obtained from the root of this plant. It is of a blackish color with an odor like that of old cheese, and a somewhat acrid taste, and is an energetic cathartic. The resin of scammony (jalapin), constituting 80-90 per cent of the gum resin, is also used.

scamp (skămp), *n.* [Cf. OF. *escamper* to run away, escape. Cf. SCAMPER.] **1.** A fugitive; vagabond. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A rascal; a rogue; a worthless fellow; sometimes, jocularly, a person given to escapades or tricks. **3.** The bacalao (*Mycteroperca falcata*); — so called from its ability to steal bait without being caught.

scamp, *v. t.*; SCAMPED (skămpt); SCAMP'ING. [Cf. SCANT, *a.*, SKIMP.] To perform in a hasty, neglectful, or imperfect manner; to do, or make, superficially; skimp; scant.

scam'pa-vi'a (skăm'pȧ-vē'ȧ), *n.* [It.; *scampare* to escape + *via* away.] A long, low war galley used by the Neapolitans and Sicilians in the early part of the 19th century.

scam'per (skăm'pẽr), *v. i.*; SCAM'PERED (-pẽrd); SCAM'PERING. [Prob. freq. fr. OF. *escamper* to escape, to save one's self; L. *ex* from + *campus* the field (sc. of battle). See CAMP; cf. DECAMP.] To run with speed; to run or move in a quick, hurried manner; to hasten away.

Scampering about the room after a mouse *S Sharpe.*

scam'per, *n.* A scampering; a hasty flight.

scamp'ish (skăm'pĭsh), *a.* Of or like a scamp; knavish; as, *scampish* conduct. — **scamp'ish-ness,** *n.*

scan (skăn), *v. t.*; SCANNED (skănd); SCAN'NING. [L. *scandere, scansum*, to climb, to scan, akin to Skr. *skand* to spring, leap: cf. F. *scander.* Cf. ASCEND, DESCEND, SCALE a ladder, SLANDER.] **1.** To mount by steps; to go through with step by step. *Obs.* *Spenser.* **2.** Specif., *Pros.*, to go through with (verse) foot by foot, distinguishing the metrical structure; to recite metrically. **3.** To go over and examine point by point; to examine with care; to look closely at or into; scrutinize. *Shelley.*

Syn. — SCAN, SCRUTINIZE, CONTEMPLATE. SCAN implies close examination, esp. such as passes from point to point; to SCRUTINIZE is to examine critically, minutely, or (esp.) with a fixed or steady gaze; CONTEMPLATE suggests more

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scale beetle. A tiger beetle.

scaleboard plane. A plane for cutting from a board a wide shaving forming a scaleboard.

scale dove. = SCALED DOVE.

scale'drake', *n.* The sheldrake. *Local, Eng.*

scale'fish', *n.* **1.** Scab[illegible]ish. **2.** *Com.* Any salted [illegible]ried fish inferior to cod, [illegible] pollack, hake, and had[illegible]

scale leaf. *Bot.* = , 5 a.

scale'less, *a.* Se[illegible]t.

scale louse. Sc[illegible]

scale micromet[illegible] minute and very delicate [illegible]uated scale of equal part[illegible]d in the field of a telesc[illegible] or microscope, for measurin[illegible] distances by direct comparison. [NUS.]

sca-le'no- *n., L. pl.* of SCALE-

sca-le'non (skā-lē'nŏn), **sca-le'num** (-nŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [Gr. σκαληνόν, neut. of σκαληνός.] A scalene.

scale quail. = SCALED QUAIL.

scale rate. A freight rate scaled down from listed rates. *Eng.*

scale stair *or* **staircase.** A stair common to several houses or apartments. *Local, Scot.*

scale'tail', *n.* Also **scale'-tailed' squir'rel** Any rodent of the genus *Anomalurus*, having horny scales under the base of the tail [ner of a scale. *Obs.*]

scale'wise', *adv.* In the manner of scales. [SCAFFOLD. [-NESS.]

scalfalde. †

scal'i-ness (skăl'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

scal-io'la (skăl-yō'lȧ), *n.* A kind of imitation stone; scagliola.

scall (skôl), *a.* Scabby; scurfy; also, mean. Cf. SCALD, *Obs.*

scal'lage (skal'ĭj). Var. of SCALLENGE. *Dial. Eng.*

scall'ard, *n.* [Cf. Icel *skalli* a bald head.] A bald person. *Obs.*

scall'a-wag. Var. of SCALAWAG.

scalled Var. of SCALD.

scal'lenge (skăl'ĭnj), *n.* [Cf. SCALE hut.] Lich gate. *Dial. Eng.*

scal'lion-faced', *a.* Of a mean or scurvy countenance *Obs.*

scal'lop-er, *n.* One who gathers scallops. [ing scallops.]

scal'lop-ing, *n.* Act of gather-

scal'lum. Var. of SCALLOM.

scall'y, *a.* Scalled. *Obs.*

scal'ly-wag. Var. of SCALAWAG.

scalon, scalone. † SCALLION.

scalour. † SQUALOR.

scalp'er, *n.* [Cf. SCALPEL.] *Surg.* A scalping iron. *Obs.*

scalp knife A scalping knife

scalp'less, *a.* Deprived of the scalp. **b** Bald

scal'pri-form (skăl'prĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scalprum* chisel, knife + E. *-form.*] *Zool.* Chisel-shaped

sculpt. Sculped. *Ref. Sp.*

scalp'tize, *v. t.* [L. *scalpere, scalptum*, to scrape + E. *-ize*] To cut or scrape. *Obs*

scalp'ture. *n.* [L. *scalptura.*] Act of scraping, scratching, or graving. *Obs.*

scalt. Obs. pret. & archaic or dial. p. p. of SCALD.

scal'y-winged' (skăl'ĭ-wĭngd'), *a.* Scale-winged.

scam (skăm), *n. & v.* [Prob. fr. Scand; cf Icel. *skömm, skaum,* a hurt, shame, Sw. dial. *skamm* evil, and E. *shame.*] Stain; spot; scorch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

Sca-man'dri-us (skā-măn'drĭ-ŭs), *n* [L., fr. Gr. Σκαμάνδριος.] See ANTYANAX.

scam'ble (*dial.* skăm'(b)l; skăm'-), *n.* Scramble; botch; mess. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

scam'bler. *n. Obs. or Scot.* **1.** One who scambles. **2.** An intruder on others' hospitality; a mealtime visitor.

scam'bling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCAMBLE. — **scambling days.** Lenten days when no regular meals were provided *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **scam'bling-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

scam'ell, scam'mel (skăm''l), *n* Bar-tailed godwit. *Local, Eng.*

scam'ler † SCAMBLER

scam-mo'ni-a (skă-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] Scammony. [ate *Obs.*]

scam-mo'ni-al, *a.* Scammoniate

scam'mo-nin (skăm'ō-nĭn), *n. Chem.* = JALAPIN b.

Sca-moz'zi (skȧ-mō'tsē), *a Arch.* Designating a capital distinctive of the work of Vicenzo Scamozzi (1552-1615), esp. an Ionic marked by four volutes projecting from fcaifage diagonally at the corners.

scamp'er, *n.* One who scamps work. [pers.]

scam'per-er. *n.* One who scam-

scamp'hood. *n.* See -HOOD.

scamp'ing-ly, *adv.* of *scamping*, p pr.

scan. Obs. pret. of SHINE.

scan, *n.* Range of vision. *Rare.*

deliberate or thoughtful observation; as, "a drowsy cabman, *scanning* the horizon for a fare" (*H. James*); "Gently *scan* your brother man" (*Burns*); "My Jewish friends *scrutinized* me keenly" (*De Quincey*); "*contemplating* with pleasure the results of his own industry" (*Goldsmith*); "When I am tired of looking at the ruins of the Abbey I sit among my own and pensively *contemplate* them" (*Lowell*). See SEE, GAZE, EXAMINATION.

scan (skăn), *v. i. Pros.* To conform to, or fall in with, metrical rules; as, the line will not *scan*.

scan'dal (skăn'dăl), *n.* [F. *scandale*, fr L. *scandalum* a stumbling block, a temptation, Gr. σκάνδαλον a snare laid for an enemy, a stumbling block, offense, scandal: cf. ME. *scandle*, OF. *escandle*, F. *esclandre*. See SLANDER.] **1.** Offense caused or experienced, or reproach or reprobation called forth, by what is regarded as wrong, criminal, heinous, or flagrant; opprobrium or disgrace.

O, what a *scandal* is it to our crown,
That two such noble peers as ye should jar! *Shak.*

2. Reproachful charges; opprobrious censure; esp., defamatory talk, uttered heedlessly or maliciously.

You must not put another *scandal* on him. *Shak*

3. That which causes censure, as being wrong or flagrant; a circumstance or action that offends public morals or disgraces the person or persons involved.

4. *Equity Pleading.* Anything alleged which is impertinent and is reproachful to any person or derogates from the dignity of the court or is contrary to good manners; any immaterial allegation that is slanderous.

Syn. — Defamation, detraction, slander, calumny, opprobrium, reproach, shame, disgrace.

scan'dal (skăn'dăl), *v. t.*; -DALED (-dăld) or -DALLED; -DAL-ING or -DAL-LING. To defame; asperse; traduce; slander; also, to scandalize; offend. *Now Rare.*

scan'dal-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of scandalizing, or that which is scandalous.

scan'dal-ize (skăn'dăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). [F. *scandaliser*, L. *scandalizare*, fr. Gr. σκανδαλίζειν.] **1.** To offend the feelings or the conscience of (a person) by some action considered immoral or criminal; to bring shame, disgrace, or reproach upon.

I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things. *Hooker.*

2. To disgrace; to bring into reproach or dishonor.

3. To reproach; libel; defame; slander. *Scott.*

4. *Naut.* **a** To lower the peak and haul up the tack or clew of (a fore-and-aft sail) in order to reduce its size or to spill the sail. **b** To reduce sail on (a mizzenmast) when before the wind, so that the sails on the mainmast may have the full force of the wind.

scan'dal-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf F. *scandaleux.*] **1.** Giving offense to the conscience or moral feelings; exciting reprobation; calling out condemnation; involving scandal.

Nothing *scandalous* or offensive unto any. *Hooker*

2. Disgraceful to reputation; bringing shame or infamy; opprobrious; as, a *scandalous* crime or vice.

3. Defamatory; libelous; as, a *scandalous* story.

scan'dent (skăn'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *scandens, -entis*, p. pr. of *scandere* to climb.] Climbing; as, a *scandent* plant.

scan'di-a (-dĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See SCANDIUM.] *Chem.* Scandium oxide, Sc_2O_3, obtained as a white infusible powder.

Scan'di-an (-ăn), *a* [L. *Scandia* an island of uncertain locality in northern Europe, also called *Scandinavia.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Scandia, anciently the southern part of the Scandinavian peninsula; hence, Scandinavian.

2. Designating, or pert. to, the languages of Scandinavia.

scan'dic (-dĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to scandium.

Scan'di-na'vi-a (-dĭ-nā'vĭ-ă), *n.* [L.] **a** The great peninsula of North Europe, consisting of Sweden and Norway. **b** Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, together with the adjacent islands, including Iceland.

Scan'di-na'vi-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Scandinavia. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Scandinavia; esp., a member of the tall, blond, dolichocephalic dominant race, often taken as the best representatives of the pure Teutonic type.

2. A kind of single-cylinder printing machine.

scan'di-nm (skăn'dĭ-nŭm), *n.* [NL.; *Scandi*navia + *-ium.*] *Chem.* A rare metallic trivalent element found combined in company with yttrium, cerium, etc., in certain rare Scandinavian minerals (euxenite and gadolinite). It was discovered spectroscopically by Nilson in 1879 and found to be identical with the *ekaboron* predicted by Mendelyeev. See EKA-. Symbol, *Sc*; at. wt., 44.1.

Scan'dix (skăn'dĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *scandix* the herb chervil, Gr. σκάνδιξ.] *Bot.* A small genus of European apiaceous herbs with finely dissected leaves and white flowers. The fruit is wingless, long-beaked, with obscure oil tubes. *S. pecten* is the lady's-comb.

Scan'do- (skăn'dŏ-). Combining form for *Scandian.*

scan'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *scansio*, fr. *scandere, scansum*, to climb. See SCAN.] *Pros.* Act of scanning; distinguishing the metrical feet of a verse by emphasis, pauses, or otherwise.

Scan-so'res (skăn-sō'rēz; 201), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *scandere, scansum*, to climb.] *Zoöl.* An abandoned order of birds having the toes two before and two behind, including the parrots, woodpeckers, cuckoos, trogons, toucans, etc.

scan-so'ri-al (-rĭ-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Pert. to, capable of, or adapted for, climbing. **b** Pert. to the Scansores.

scansorial barbets, the barbets of the family Capitonidæ.

scant (skănt), *a.*; SCANT'ER (skăn'tẽr); SCANT'EST. [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skant*, neut. of *skamr, skammr*, short; cf. *skamta* to dole out.] **1.** Not full, large, or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; scanty; meager; as, a *scant* allowance; a *scant* pattern. "His sermon was *scant.*" *Ridley.*

2. Sparing; parsimonious; chary. *Shak.*

3. Having a small or insufficient supply; — used with *of*; as, *scant* of money.

4. *Naut.* Of the wind, having such a direction or force that a vessel can barely hold her course even close-hauled.

scant (skănt), *v. t.*; SCANT'ED; SCANT'ING. [Cf. Icel. *skamta* to dole out. See SCANT, *a.*] **1.** To limit; to straighten; to treat illiberally; to stint; as, to *scant* one in leisure.

2. To cut short; to make small, narrow, or scanty; to curtail; to be niggardly of. "*Scant* not my cups." *Shak.*

scant, *v. i. Naut.* **a** To fail, or become less; to scantle; as, the wind *scants. Obs. or R.* **b** To haul, as the wind, so that a vessel can barely hold her course, even close-hauled.

scan'tle (skăn'tl), *n.* [Cf. SCANTLING, *n.*, 3.] A gauge for measuring slates.

scan'tle, *v. t.* [OF. *escanteler*, var. of *eschanteler*, to break into cantles; *es-* (L. *ex*) + *cantel, chantel*, corner, side, piece. Confused with E. *scant.* See CANTLE.] **1.** To scant; to be niggard of; to cut short or down. *Obs.*

2. To divide into small pieces; to partition.

scan'tle, *v. i.* [Dim. of *scant*, v.] To be deficient; to fail; to become less. — *v. t.* To make less. *Both Obs.*

scant'ling (skănt'lĭng), *n.* [OF. *escantillon*, var. of *eschantillon*, F. *échantillon* a sample, pattern, example. In some senses confused with *scant* insufficient. See SCANTLE, *v. t.*] **1.** A specimen; a sample. *Obs. or R. Milton.*

2. A rough draft; a rude sketch or outline.

3. A measuring rod; also, measurement; size; standard; grade. *Obs.*

4. A small quantity, amount, or number; a bit; a modicum. "A *scantling* of good claret." *Scott.*

5. a The measure or dimensions of anything, esp. of breadth and thickness of timber, stone, etc., in building, or the sizes of frames, strakes, or the like, in shipbuilding **b** A piece of timber of small cross-sectional area, as a stud less than five inches square, a small rafter, a rail, a purlin, or the like. **c** Miscellaneous cut stuff, as the rough irregular pieces cut off in squaring a log. *G. Ellis.*

6. A frame for casks to lie upon; a trestle.

scantling number *or* **numeral.** A number variously computed from a ship's dimensions, used in reference to a tabulated scheme specifying the size of structural material required to entitle a ship, according to type, to a certain classification, or grading with respect to seaworthiness.

scant'y (skăn'tĭ), *a.*; SCANT'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); SCANT'I-EST. [From SCANT, *a.*] **1.** Wanting amplitude or extent; narrow; small; not abundant.

His dominions were very narrow and *scanty. Locke*

2. Somewhat less than is needed; insufficient; scant; as, a *scanty* supply of words; a *scanty* supply of bread.

3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

Syn. — SCANTY, SPARSE. SCANTY applies esp. to quantity, and implies meagerness or insufficiency; SPARSE applies to number rather than quantity, and describes that which is thinly scattered or dispersed; as, "a starveling in a *scanty* vest" (*Wordsworth*); "the Sonnet's *scanty* plot of ground" (*id.*); a *sparse* population; "Now and then she scattered, with regretful *sparseness*, some seeds and crumbs from her parcels" (*Mary Wilkins*). See THIN, RARE, PARSIMONIOUS.

scape (skāp), *n.* [L. *scapus* shaft, stem, stalk, akin to or fr. Gr. σκάπος a staff: cf. F. *scape.* Cf. SCEPTER.] **1.** *Bot.* A peduncle arising at or beneath the surface of the ground in acaulescent plants, as the bloodroot, tulip, primrose, etc.

2. *Zoöl.* A stem or shaft; as: **a** The basal joint of an insect antenna when long and slender. **b** The shaft of a feather. **c** The peduncle of the balancer of a dipterous insect.

3. *Arch.* The shaft of a column; erroneously, an apophyge.

scape (skāp), *v. t. & i.* [Aphetic form of *escape.*] To escape; — now usually written *'scape. Archaic.*

scape, *n. Obs.* **1.** An escape or means of escape; evasion.

2. A freak; a slip, a fault; an escapade. *Milton.*

scape'gal'lows (-găl'ōz; -ŭs), *n.* [See SCAPE to escape.] One who has narrowly escaped the gallows for his crimes.

scape'goat' (-gōt'), *n.* [See SCAPE to escape.] **1.** *Jewish Antiq.* A goat upon whose head were symbolically placed the sins of the people, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness. *Lev.* xvi. 10.

2. Hence, a person or thing bearing blame for others.

scape'grace' (-grās'), *n.* [See SCAPE to escape.] A graceless, unprincipled person; one who is wild and reckless.

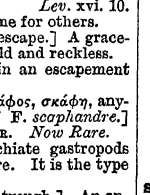
scape'-wheel', *n. Horol.* The wheel in an escapement into the teeth of which the pallets play.

sca-phan'der (skā-făn'dẽr), *n.* [Gr. σκάφος, σκάφη, anything hollowed + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man · cf. F. *scaphandre.*] **1.** A diving dress. See SUBMARINE ARMOR. *Now Rare.*

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of tectibranchiate gastropods having a large shell with a concealed spire. It is the type of a family, **Sca-phan'dri-dæ** (-drĭ-dē).

scaph'ism (skăf'ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. σκαφη a trough.] An ancient Persian mode of executing criminals by confining the victim in a trough, with his head and limbs smeared with honey or the like and exposed to the sun and to insects.

Sca-phi'tes (skā-fī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *scapha* a boat, fr. Gr. σκάφη a boat, anything dug or scooped out, fr. σκάπτειν to dig.] *Paleon.* A genus of Cretaceous ammonoid cephalopods, having the whorls closely coiled in an involute spiral, except the last, which is straight for a distance, then bent back toward the coiled part. It is the type of a family, **Scaphit'i-dæ** (skā-fĭt'ĭ-dē). — **scaph'i-toid** (skăf'ĭ-toid), *a.*



Scaphites (*S æquabilis*) Reduced.

scaph'o-ceph'a-ly (skăf'ŏ-sĕf'ă-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. σκάφη a boat + κεφαλή head.] A deformed condition of the skull, in which the vault is narrow, elongated, and more or less boat-shaped, due to premature ossification of the sagittal suture. — **scaph'o-ce-phal'ic** (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), **scaph'o-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a.* — **scaph'o-ceph'a-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.*

scaph'oid (skăf'oid), *a.* [Gr. σκάφη a boat + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Boat-shaped; navicular. — *n.* A scaphoid bone.

scaphoid bone. **a** The most preaxial of the proximal row of carpal bones, which articulates with the radius; the radiale. **b** One of the proximal tarsal bones situated between the astragalus and the cuneiform bones. Both these bones (esp. that in the tarsus) are called also *navicular.*

scaph'o-lu'nar (skăf'ŏ-lū'nẽr), *a. Zoöl.* Pert. to, or composed of, the scaphoid and lunar bones of the carpus. — *n.* A bone so composed in the carpus of many Carnivora.

Sca-phop'o-da (skā-fŏp'ŏ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σκάφη a boat + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* A small class of marine Mollusca having a tapering tubular shell, open at both ends, a pointed or spadelike foot for burrowing, and many long, slender, prehensile oral tentacles. There is no special respiratory apparatus or heart. The mouth contains a radula; the sexes are separate. The class consists of the toothshells (genus *Dentalium* and allied genera). — **scaph'o-pod** (skăf'ŏ-pŏd), *a. & n.* — **sca-phop'o-dous** (skā-fŏp'ŏ-dŭs), *a.*



Scaphopoda. *A Dentalium dentale* Nat size *B* Anterior end of *D. agile. f* Foot; *c* Tentacles, or Cirri; *m* Mantle; *s* Front End of Shell

Sca'pin' (skă'păN'), *n.* [See SCAPINO.] A tricky valet in Molière's comedy "Les Fourberies de Scapin." Employed by two lovers, he cleverly outwits by his ruses their fathers, who have other marriage plans for their sons.

scap'i-nade' (skăp'ĭ-nād'; -näd'), *n.* A ruse like Scapin's.

scap'o-lite (skăp'ŏ-līt), *n.* [Gr. σκᾶπος a staff, or L. *scapus* a stem, stalk + *-lite*: cf. F *scapolite.*] *Min.* **a** A mineral of the scapolite group, intermediate in composition between meionite and marialite and containing 46-54 per cent of silica; — called also *wernerite.* It resembles feldspar when massive, but has a fibrous appearance and higher sp. gr. (2.66-2.73). **b** Any member of the scapolite group.

scapolite group. *Min.* A group of minerals crystallizing in the pyramidal division of the tetragonal system, white or grayish white in color when pure, and consisting essentially of silicates of aluminium, calcium, and sodium. All the species, viz., meionite, wernerite (common scapolite), mizzonite (dipyre), marialite, and sarcolite, may be considered as isomorphous mixtures, in varying proportions, of the two fundamental compounds $Ca_4Al_6Si_6O_{25}$ (pure meionite) and $Na_4Al_3Si_9O_{24}Cl$ (pure marialite). The physical properties vary with the composition — the hardness from 5 to 6.5, the sp. gr. from 2.5 to 2.8, etc.

scap'o-lit'i-za'tion (skăp'ŏ-lĭt'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n. Petrog.* The process or state of alteration by which minerals, esp. feldspar, are converted into scapolite.

scap'ose (skăp'ōs; skă-pōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [1st *scape* + *-ose.*] *Bot.* Scape-bearing; resembling, or consisting of, a scape.

scap'u-la (skăp'ū-lă), *n.*; *pl.* L. SCAPULÆ (-lē), E. SCAPULAS (-lăz). [L.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The shoulder blade; the dorsal and in most mammals the principal, or sometimes the only, bone of the pectoral arch, or shoulder girdle. The human scapula is flat and triangular, situated in the upper lateral part of the back, and having at the outer angle a large shallow fossa (the glenoid cavity) for articulation with the head of the humerus. On its posterior surface, or dorsum, is a prominent, obliquely transverse ridge (the spine), ending in a process (the acromion process) which arches over the glenoid cavity and articulates with the clavicle, forming the point of the shoulder. The spine divides the dorsum into two fossæ (the suprascapular above, and the infrascapular below); the slightly concave anterior surface, or venter, forms one large fossa, the subscapular. A hooked process (the coracoid process), extending in front of the glenoid cavity, represents the coracoid bone of many vertebrates. In birds the scapula is long and narrow; in amphibians and some other animals its dorsal part may be an imperfectly ossified suprascapula. In teleost fishes both the hypercoracoid and supraclavicle have been regarded as representing, and called, the scapula.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** The tegula (appendage of the mesothorax) of a lepidopterous or hymenopterous insect. See TEGULA **a**. **b** A pleuron of the mesothorax of an insect, including the epimeron and episternum. **c** The trochanter of the fore leg of an insect. **d** A plate of the cup of a crinoid situated at the base of an arm. **e** The patagium (appendage of the prothorax) of a lepidopterous insect.

scap'u-lar (-lăr), *a.* Also **scap'u-la-ry** (-lă-rĭ). Of or pertaining to the shoulder, the scapula, or scapulars.

scapular arch, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the pectoral arch. — **s. index,** *Anat.*, the ratio of the length of the scapula (taken equal to 100) to its breadth.

scap'u-lar (skăp'ū-lăr), *n.* [F. *scapulaire*, or LL. *scapularium, scapulare*, fr. L. *scapula* shoulder blade.] **1.** *E. C. Ch.* **a** A loose sleeveless vestment falling in front and behind, worn by certain religious orders and devout persons. **b** An article consisting of two small square pieces of cloth connected by cords, worn over the shoulders under the ordinary garb as an act of devotion.

2. *Surg.* A bandage passing over the shoulder to support it, or to retain another bandage in place.

3. *Zoöl.* A scapular feather; — chiefly in *pl.*

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scance (skăns), *n. & v.* Glitter; shine; gleam; glance. *Scot.*

scand. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of SCANNED. [Scandinavian.]

Scand. *Abbr.* Scandinavia; Scandinavian.

‖scan'da-la mag-na'tum, *pl.* of SCANDALUM MAGNATUM.

scan'daled (skăn'dăld), *a.* Scandalous. *Obs.*

scan'dal-mon'ger, *n.* One who circulates scandal. [DALOUS.]

scan'dal-ous-ly, *adv.* of SCANDALOUS. [NESS.]

scan'dal-ous-ness, *n.* See

‖scan'da-lum mag-na'tum (skăn'dă-lŭm măg-nā'tŭm). [LL., scandal of magnates.] *Eng. Law.* A defamatory speech or writing published to the injury of a peer, judge, or other great officer of the realm. Under early statutes (repealed in 1887) this was an offense more serious than defamation of others.

scan'di-cus (skăn'dĭ-kŭs), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *scandere* to mount, ascend.] *Medieval Music.* See NEUME, *Illust.* [-ISM.]

Scan'di-na'vi-an-ism, *n* See

scan'du-lar, *a.* [L. *scandula* shingle.] Pert. to shingles. *Obs.*

Sca'ni-an (skā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating a compilation of Danish customary laws (called also *Lex Scania Antiqua*), of which two versions are extant made early in the 13th century.

scan. mag. *Abbr.* Scandalum magnatum. [p pr.]

scan'ning-ly, *adv.* of *scanning.*

scan'sive, *a.* [See SCANSION.] Scansorial; climbing. *Obs.*

scan-so'ri-ous (skăn-sō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* Scansorial. *Rare.*

scan'so-ry, *a.* Scansorial. *Obs.*

scant (*dial* skănt, skänt), *adv.* In a scant manner; scarcely; hardly. *Obs. or Scot & Dial.*

scant, *n.* Scantness; scarcity; need. *Rare.* [scarcely. *Obs.*

scant'ful-ly, *adv.* Narrowly;

scanth, *n.* [Cf. SCANT, *a.*] Scantness; scarcity. *Obs. Scot.*

scantilon, scantilone. † SCANTLING. [SCANTY.]

scant'i-ly (skăn'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

scant'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

scan'ti-ty, *n.* [*scant, a.* + *-ity.*] Scarceness; scantness. *Obs.*

scan'tle (skăn't'l), *v. t.* To measure by a standard.

scant'let, *n.* [Cf. OF. *eschantelet* corner.] A small pattern or quantity. *Obs* [Scanty. *Obs.*

scant'ling, *a.* [See SCANT, *a.*]

scant'linged (skănt'lĭngd), *a.* Having (specified) scantlings or dimensions; — in combination.

scant'ly, *adv.* of SCANT.

scant'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

S. C. A. F. A. *Abbr.* Society for Checking the Abuses of Public Advertising (London) Hence, **Sca'pa** (skā'pă), a nickname of the society. *Eng.*

scape (skāp), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] The cry or note of a flushed snipe; also, a snipe.

scap'el (skăp'ĕl), *n.* [NL. *scapellus*, dim. of L. *scapus* stem, stalk.] *Bot.* A caulicle.

scape'less, *a.* See -LESS.

scap'el-ry † SCAPULARY.

scape'ment, *n.* = ESCAPEMENT. 3. [person. *Obs.*

scape'thrift', *n.* A thriftless

scaphe. *n.* [L. *scapha*, Gr. σκαφη.] A skiff; a boat. *Obs.*

scaph'ite (skăf'ĭt), *n* [See SCAPHITES.] *Paleon.* A fossil of *Scaphites* or allied genus

scaph'o-ce'rite (skăf'ŏ-sē'rĭt), *n.* [Gr. σκάφη boat + κερατο- horn] *Zool.* A flattened plate or scale on the second joint of the antennæ of many Crustacea. — **scaph'o-ce-rit'ic** (-sē-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

sca-phog'na-thite (skā-fŏg'nă-thīt), *n.* [Gr. σκάφη boat + γνάθος jaw] *Zool.* A thin leaflike appendage of the second maxilla of decapod crustaceans — **sca-phog'na-thit'ic** (-thĭt'-ĭk), *a.*

sca'pi-form (skā'pĭ-fôrm), *a* [1st *scape* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Resembling a scape.

sca-pig'er-ous (skā-pĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [1st *scape* + *-gerous.*] *Bot.* Bearing scapes *Rare*

Sca-pi'no (ska-pē'nō), *n.* [From It. *scappino* a sock or short stocking.] In Italian masked comedy, a cunning and knavish servant of Gratiano

scap'ler † SCAPULAR.

scap net (skăp). A kind of scoop net for catching bait.

sca'poid (skā'poid), *a.* [1st *scape* + *-oid.*] *Bot* Scapiform.

scap'ple (skăp'l), **scap'pler** (-lẽr). Var. of SCABBLE, SCABBLER.

s. caps. *Abbr.* Small capitals.

scap'u-la-ry (skăp'ū-lă-rĭ), *a. & n* Scapular

scap'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a. Zoöl* Designating a small African crow (*Corvus scapulatus*) having white areas on the shoulders, and a white breast.

scap'u-lo- (skăp'ū-lō-). Combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the scapula* or *the shoulder;* as: scap'u-lo-cla-vic'u-lar, pert. to the scapula and clavicle; scap'u-lo-cor'a-coid; scap'u-lo-hu'mer-al; scap'u-lo-ver'te-bral, etc

sca'pus (skā'pŭs), *n.; L. pl.* SCAPI (-pī). [L.] A scape; a stem, shaft, or column; as, *Zool.*, the shaft of a feather, or the basal part of a polyp.

scar (skar), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *skar-hella* a flat stone with sharp edges, *skjer* soil with loose rocks.] **a** A hard cinder; furnace slag. *Dial. Eng.* **b** In roasting pyrites for sulphuric acid manufacture, a lump formed by fritting; a scour.

scar, *n.* [Scot. *scar, scaur,* of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *sker* a skerry, an isolated rock in the sea, akin to Dan. *skiær,* Sw. *skär.* Cf. SKERRY.] **a** An isolated or protruding rock. **b** A steep, rocky eminence; a bare place on the side of a mountain or steep bank of earth.

scar, *n.* [OF. *escare,* F. *eschare* an eschar, a dry slough (cf. It. & Sp. *escara*), L. *eschara,* fr. Gr. ἐσχάρα hearth, fireplace, scab, eschar. Cf. ESCHAR.] **1.** A mark in the skin or flesh, made by a wound or ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix; a mark left by a previous injury; a blemish; a disfigurement.

> This earth had the beauty of youth, . . . and not a wrinkle, *scar,* or fracture on all its body *T. Burnet.*

2. A mark left on a stem or branch by the fall of a leaf, or on a seed by separation of the funicle.

3. A chink; a crack. *Obs.*

4. A scarlike mark or indentation, as one made by long use or contact; specif., *Zoöl.,* a cicatrix.

scar, *v. t.;* SCARRED (skärd); SCAR'RING. To mark with a scar or scars; to mar; disfigure.

scar, *v. i.* To form a scar; to become scarred.

scar'ab (skăr'ăb), *n.* [F. *scarabée,* L. *scarabaeus.*] **1.** A dung beetle; esp., *Scarabæus sacer.* See SCARABÆUS, 1.

2. = SCARABÆUS, 2.

Scar'a-bæ'i-dæ (-ă-bē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCARAB.] *Zoöl.* A large family of stout-bodied beetles with lamellate antennæ. It is coextensive with Lamellicornia in its narrower sense, and contains many of the largest and most conspicuous beetles, comprising the subfamilies: Coprinæ (dung beetles), which feed chiefly on dung and decaying matter; and Melolonthinæ (chafers), Dynastinæ (rhinoceros beetles), Rutelinæ, and Cetoniinæ (flower beetles), the last four being vegetable feeders, having stout grublike larvæ which usually burrow in the ground or in plants. See SCARABÆUS. — **scar'a-bæ'id** (-id), *a. & n.*

scar'a-bæ'oid (-oid), *a.* [*scarabæus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Like, or pertaining to, the Scarabæidæ. **b** Scarabæidoid.

scar'a-bæ'us (skăr'ă-bē'ŭs), *n.* [L.] **1. a** A large black, or nearly black, dung beetle (*Scarabæus sacer*) of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, which (as perhaps also one or more allied species) was regarded by the ancient Egyptians as symbolic of resurrection and immortality. Like many related forms, it rolls large balls of dung for food for itself or young. **b** *Zoöl.* [*cap.*] A genus containing the above and allied species.



Egyptian Scarabæus (*S. sacer*). ½

2. *Egypt. Archæol.* A conventionalized representation of a beetle (of the family Scarabæidæ), commonly in stone or faience, usually having an inscription on the flat under side. It is the symbol of the sun god Chepera, and also signifies "the world," "man," "only begotten," "father," "generation," the Egyptians believing that there were no females of this beetle. The images were widely used as talismans and ornaments, and were placed on mummies as symbols of resurrection. They are now used as jewelry.

scar'ab-oid (skăr'ăb-oid), *a.* [*scarab* + *-oid.*] **a** *Zoöl.* Scarabæoid. **b** Of the nature of, or resembling, a scarabæus (image). — *n.* **a** *Zoöl.* A scarabæoid beetle. *Rare.* **b** *Archæol.* A scarab-shaped gem.

Scar'a-mouch' (skăr'ă-mouch'), *n.* [F. *Scaramouche,* It. *Scaramuccia,* originally the name of a celebrated Italian comedian; cf. It. *scaramuccia, scaramuccio,* skirmish, F. *scaramouche.* Cf. SKIRMISH.] A personage in the old Italian comedy (derived from Spain) characterized by boastfulness and poltroonery; hence, a cowardly buffoon.

Scar'borough lil'y (skär'b'rō; -bŭr-ō). An amaryllislike plant of South Africa (*Vallota purpurea*), also, its bright red flower. See VALLOTA.

scarce (skârs), *a.;* SCARC'ER (skâr'sẽr); SCARC'EST (skâr'sẽst). [ME. *scars,* OF. *escars,* perh. fr. LL. *scarpsus, excarpsus,* for L. *excerptus,* p. p. of *excerpere* to pick out, and hence to contract, to shorten; *ex* (see EX-) + *carpere* to pluck. Cf. EXCERPT.] **1.** Sparing; frugal; parsimonious; stingy. *Obs.* "Too *scarce* ne too sparing." *Chaucer.*

2. Scantily supplied or provided; meagerly furnished; — sometimes with *of. Obs. or Dial. Milton.*

3. Deficient in size, quality, or the like; meager; scant; as, a *scarce* measure. *Obs. Chaucer.*

4. Deficient in quantity; not plentiful or abundant; also, deficient in number compared with the demand; as, good locations are *scarce;* hence, infrequent; uncommon; rare.

> You tell him silver is *scarcer* now in England, and therefore risen one fifth in value. *Locke.*

5. Characterized by deficiency or want, as, a *scarce* living; *scarce* days. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — Infrequent, deficient. See RARE.

scarce (skârs), *adv.* Scarcely (see FLAT, *a.*, 12).

scarce'ly (skârs'lĭ), *adv.* In a scarce manner; specif., with difficulty; barely; hardly; but just.

> He had *scarcely* finished, when the laborer arrived. *Irving.*

Syn. — See HARDLY.

scarce'ment (skâs'mẽnt), *n. Arch. & Engin.* An offset, or retreat, in the thickness of a wall or bank of earth, etc.

scarce'ness, *n.* Scarcity.

scar'ci-ty (skâr'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *scarsete,* OF. *escarseté.*] Quality or condition of being scarce. Specif.: **a** Sparingness; niggardliness; parsimony. *Obs.* **b** Smallness of quantity or number in proportion to the wants or demands; deficiency; lack of plenty; short supply; hence, rareness; uncommonness; as, a *scarcity* of grain; the *scarcity* of radium; a great *scarcity* of beauties. *Chaucer.*

> Praise . . . owes its value to its *scarcity.* *Rambler*

Syn. — Want, penury, dearth, rareness, rarity, infrequency.

scare (skâr; *Scot. also* skār), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skara* to clinch (the planks of a boat). Cf. 3d SCARF.] **1.** A splice. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. *Golf.* The part of a wooden club where the beveled neck and shaft are glued together and wound.

scare (skâr), *v. t.;* SCARED (skârd); SCAR'ING (skâr'ĭng). [ME. *scarren, skerren, skeren,* fr. ME. *skar, sker,* scared, Icel. *skjarr;* perh. akin to E. *sheer* to turn.] To frighten; to strike with sudden fear; to alarm.

Syn. — Alarm, startle, affright, terrify. See FRIGHTEN.

to scare away, to drive away by frightening. — **to s. up,** to bring to light or into the open, as game by beating; hence, *Slang,* to discover for use; as, he could not *scare up* a dollar.

scare, *v. i.* To be scared; to take alarm.

scare, *n.* Fright or a fright, esp., a sudden fright produced by a trifling cause, or originating in mistake.

scare'crow' (-krō'), *n.* **1.** An object, usually suggesting a human figure, set up to frighten crows or other birds away from crops; hence, anything terrifying without danger.

> A *scarecrow* set to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

2. A person clad in rags and tatters.

scare head. A very large newspaper heading, usually sensational. *Cant or Slang, U. S.*

scarf (skärf), *n.; pl.* SCARFS (skärfs), sometimes SCARVES (skärvz). [OF. *escarpe, esquerpe,* var. of *escharpe* a pilgrim's scrip, or wallet, F. *écharpe* sash, scarf; prob. fr. OHG. *scharpe* pocket, and akin to E. *scrip* a wallet. The final *f* for *p* is perh. due to influence of some other word. Cf. SCARP a band.] **1.** A broad band of fabric worn loosely over the shoulders or about the neck, sometimes over the head or around the waist.

2. A cravat with falling ends, secured by a knot, through a ring, or with a pin.

3. *Eccl.* A broad band of black silk, passing over the back of the neck, with long ends pendent in front over the gown, worn by doctors of divinity and clerical, collegiate, or cathedral authorities.

scarf, *v. t.;* SCARFED (skärft); SCARF'ING. **1.** To throw on loosely; to put on like a scarf.

2. To decorate with scarfs, or as with scarfs.

3. To cover, esp. loosely. *Obs. or R. Shak.*

scarf, *v. t.* [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Sw. *skarfva* to eke out, to join together, *skarf* a seam, joint, Dan. *skarre* to joint, to unite timber, Icel. *skara* to clinch the planks of a boat, G. *scharben* to chop, to cut small.] **1.** To form a scarf on the end or edge of, as for a joint.

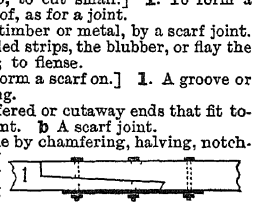
2. To unite, as pieces of timber or metal, by a scarf joint.

3. To cut out, in channeled strips, the blubber, or flay the skin, of (a whale or seal); to fiense.

scarf, *n.* [See SCARF to form a scarf on.] **1.** A groove or channel formed by cutting.

2. a Either of the chamfered or cutaway ends that fit together to form a scarf joint. **b** A scarf joint.

scarf joint. A joint made by chamfering, halving, notching, or otherwise cutting away two pieces to correspond to each other and securing them together after overlapping by bolting, riveting, welding, brazing, or the like.



1-3 Forms of Scarf Joint. *a* Coak or Cog; *b* Keys.

scarf'skin' (skärf'skĭn'), *n.* [Cf. SCURF.] *Anat.* The epidermis.

Scar'i-dæ (skăr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Scarus* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of pharyngognathous marine fishes, closely resembling the Labridæ, but having the teeth of the jaws more or less coalescent. It comprises the true parrot fishes. — **scar'id** (-id), *a. & n.*

scar'i-fi-ca'tor (skăr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *scarificateur.*] *Med.* An instrument for making slight incisions, as in cupping, containing several lancets moved by a spring.

scar'i-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that scarifies; specif.: **a** *Med.* The instrument used for scarifying. **b** *Agric.* A form of cultivator for stirring and loosening the soil, without bringing up a fresh surface. **c** An implement or machine to tear up the surface of a road prior to resurfacing.

scar'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *scarifier,* L. *scarificare, scarifare,* fr. Gr. σκαριφᾶσθαι to scratch up, fr. σκάριφος a pointed instrument. Cf. SCRIBE.]

1. To scratch or cut the skin of; esp., *Med.,* to make small incisions in with a lancet or scarificator, to draw blood from the smaller vessels without opening a large vein.

2. *Agric.* To stir the surface soil of with a scarifier.

3. Fig.: To lacerate, as the sensibilities.

sca'ri-ous (skā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [F. *scarieux,* or NL. *scariosus;* cf. L. *scaria* a thorny shrub or tree.] *Bot.* Thin and membranous in texture, as a bract.

scar'la-ti'na (skär'la-tē'nà), *n.* [NL. See SCARLET.] *Med.* Scarlet fever. — **scar'la-ti'nal** (-năl), *a.* — **scar'la-ti'nous** (skär'lă-tē'nŭs; skär-lăt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.*

scar'la-ti'noid (skar'lă-tē'noid; skär-lăt'ĭ-noid), *a.* [*scarlatina* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling scarlet fever or its eruption; scarlatiniform.

scar'let (skär'lĕt), *n.* [ME. *scarlat, scarlet,* prop., a stuff, later, a color, OF. *escarlate,* F. *écarlate* (cf. Pr. *escarlat, escarlata,* Sp. & Pg. *escarlata,* It. *scarlatto,* LL. *scarlatum*), fr. Ar. *siqillāṭ* a sort of silk stuff (cf. Ar. *siqlāṭūn,* in the same sense, whence E. *ciclatoun,* through F.), orig. a figured cloth, and through Greek fr. L. *sigillatus* adorned with little figures, fr. *sigilla* little figures, as on seal rings, pl. of *sigillum.* See SEAL a stamp.] **1.** A deep bright red tinged with orange or yellow, of many tints and shades; a vivid or bright red color. See DYE.

2. Cloth of a scarlet color.

> Clothed in fine linen, and purple, and *scarlet. Rev.* xviii. 16.

the scarlet, *R. C. Ch.,* the cardinalate; — so called from the scarlet vestments worn by cardinals. *J. A. Symonds.*

scar'let, *a.* Of the color called scarlet; as, a *scarlet* cloth.

scarlet admiral, the red admiral butterfly. — **s. bean.** = SCARLET RUNNER **a.** — **s. berry,** the bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara* or its fruit. — **s. clover,** crimson clover. — **s. cup,** any of various small cup-shaped red fungi of the genus *Peziza.* — **s. fever,** *Med.,* an acute contagious febrile disease characterized by inflammation of the fauces and a scarlet rash, appearing usually on the second day, and ending in desquamation about the sixth or seventh day; scarlatina. It is frequently complicated with disease of the kidneys. — **s. haw,** a common American hawthorn (*Crataegus coccinea*). — **s. ibis,** an ibis (*Guara rubra*) of South and Central America, very rarely occurring in the southern United States. It is intense scarlet with black-tipped wings. See IBIS, *Illust.* — **s. kowhai,** the glory pea of Australia. — **s. letter,** a scarlet A, once used as a badge of adultery. See A, 3 **a.** — **s. lightning.** **a** The scarlet lychnis. **b** The red valerian. — **s. lychnis,** a garden lychnis (*L. chalcedonica*), with scarlet or white flowers. — **s. mallow,** any malvaceous plant of the genus *Pavonia.* — **s. maple,** the red maple. — **s. mite,** any of numerous bright red carnivorous mites found among grass and moss, esp. *Trombidium holosericeum* or allied species. The young are parasitic on spiders and insects. — **s. oak,** an oak (*Quercus coccinea*) of the eastern United States. It has close-grained wood and leaves somewhat like those of red oak, but turning scarlet in autumn. — **s. pimpernel,** the common pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis,* with flowers prevailingly scarlet. — **s. plume,** a Mexican euphorbiaceous shrub (*Euphorbia fulgens*) with scarlet-bracted flowers. — **s. rash** *Med.* = ROSEOLA. — **s. runner.** **a** A tropical American high-climbing bean (*Phaseolus multiflorus*), with rather large bright red flowers and red and black seeds. A white-flowered variety, grown chiefly for the edible seeds, is called the *Dutch case knife bean.* **b** In Australia, any fabaceous plant of the genus *Kennedya.* — **s. sage,** a well-known garden bedding plant (*Salvia splendens*), with long racemes of intense scarlet flowers. Also, any of several other red-flowered species of *Salvia.* See 1st SAGE, 1 **a,** SALVIA. — **s. snake,** a bright-colored harmless American snake (*Osceola elapsoidea*), banded with red, black, and white, and thus imitating the poisonous coral snakes. — **s. strawberry,** the Virginia strawberry. — **s. sumac,** the smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*). — **s. tanager,** a common American tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*). The adult male is scarlet with black wings and tail, the female and young chiefly olive. — **s. thorn.** = SCARLET HAW. — **s. vetch,** a red-flowered vetch (*Vicia fulgens*) sometimes cultivated as a forage plant in warm climates. — **S. Woman,** the Church of Rome; — sometimes so called by Protestant controversialists in allusion to the description contained in Rev. xvii. 1-6, which is variously interpreted by commentators as referring to pagan Rome, papal Rome, or the spirit of worldliness and evil. Roman Catholics have applied the title to London.

scar'let, *v. t.* **1.** To dye or tinge with scarlet. *Rare.*

2. To clothe in scarlet. *Rare.*

scar'let-seed' (skär'lĕt-sēd'), *n.* [So named in allusion to the *scarlet seeds* they bear.] **a** A small West Indian theaceous tree (*Ternstræmia obovalis*). **b** A bixaceous shrub of Jamaica (*Lætia thamnia*).

sca'roid (skā'roid; 115), *a.* [*Scarus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, the Scaridæ. — *n.* A fish of that family.

scarp (skärp), *n.* [Aphetic for ESCARP.] **1.** *Fort.* = ESCARP.

2. A steep descent or declivity.

scarp, *v. t.;* SCARPED (skärpt); SCARP'ING. To cut down vertically, or nearly so; as, to *scarp* the face of a ditch.

scarp gallery. *Fort.* A bombproof, loopholed chamber in the rear of the scarp to defend the ditch, — now little used.

scar'pines (skär'pĭnz), *n. pl.* [F. *escarpins,* lit., light shoes, fr. It. *scarpino* a light shoe, dim. of *scarpa* shoe.] Instruments for torturing the lower legs, resembling the boot, used by the Inquisition.

scar'ring (skär'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCAR. Hence: *n.* **a** A marking resulting from being scarred. **b** The formation of scars or scours in roasting pyrites for sulphuric acid manufacturing.

sca'rus (skā'rŭs; 115), *n.* [L. See SCAR a kind of fish.] **1.** A parrot fish (*Sparisoma cretense*) of the Mediterranean, of excellent quality and highly esteemed by the Romans.

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of parrot fishes. The teeth are completely consolidated, giving the jaws the appearance of a bird's beak.

scar'y (skâr'ĭ), *a.* [From SCARE.] Easily scared; timid; also causing fright; alarming. *Colloq.*

scap'u-la'tion, *n.* [Prob fr. L. *scapula* shoulder blade, in LL. also, the flat of a sword, a spatula.] Beating or bruising in preparing medicaments. *Obs.*

scap'u-let, scap'u-lette (skăp'ū-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *scapula.*] *Zool.* A fold at the bases of the lobes of the manubrium of many rhizostomous medusæ.

scap'u-li-man'cy (-lĭ-măn'sĭ), *n.* [L. *scapulae* shoulder blades + E. *-mancy.*] Omoplatoscopy. — **scap'u-li-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a.*

scar (*dial.* skär, skăr, skā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SCARE.

scar (skär), *n.* [L. *scarus,* a kind of fish, Gr. σκάρος.] A parrot fish. [BÆUS.]

scar'a-bæ'i, *n., L.pl.* of SCARABÆUS.

scar'a-bæ'i-doid (skăr'ă-bē'ĭ-doid), *a.* [*scarabæid* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Designating the third instar in the development of blister beetles, resembling the larva of a scarabæoid beetle.

scar'a-bæ'oid (-bē'oid), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* One of the Scarabæidæ. **2.** A scarabæus (image) but little like the insect; sometimes, a counterfeit scarabæus.

scar'a-bee (skăr'ă-bē), *n.* [F. *scarabée.*] A scarab

scaramoche, *n. & v.* [See SKIRMISH.] Skirmish. *Obs.*

scarbabe, scarbugge. † SCARABÆ, SCAREBUG. [beetle. *Obs.*]

scarbot, *n.* [F. *escarbot.*] A

scarce, *v. t.* To make scarce. *Obs.*

scarcenet. † SARCENET.

scarcity root. The mangelwurzel; — from the false notion that *mangel* in *mangel-wurzel* is from German *mangel,* want, lack. [*Local, Eng.*]

scar crow. The black tern.

scard. Scarred. *Ref. Sp.*

scare, *n.* [Cf. OF *escarn.*] Mockery. *Obs.* [*Dial. Eng.*]

scare, *v. t.* To splice. *Scot. &*

scare, *a.* [ME. *skar.* See SCARE to alarm.] Timid; shy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

scare. Obs pret. of SHEAR.

scare'babe', *n.* A thing to scare a babe; a scarecrow. *Rare.*

scare'bug', *n.* A bugbear. *Obs.*

scare'fire', *n.* An alarm of fire; a fire; esp., an alarming fire. *Obs.*

scar end. The unfinished end of a breakwater or the like under construction.

scarf. † SCARP, slope.

scarf, scarfe (skärf), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skarfr.*] Cormorant. *Scot.*

scarf'pin', *n.* A pin for the neck scarf.

scarft. Scarfed. *Ref. Sp.*

scarf weld. A welded scarf joint in metal. [See -WISE.]

scarf'wise (skärf'wīz), *adv.*

scar'i-fi-ca'tion (skăr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *scarificatio:* cf. F *scarification.*] A scarifying.

scar'i-ly (skâr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SCARY.

sca'ri-ose (skā'rĭ-ōs; 115), *a. Bot.* Scarious.

scar'la-ti'ni-form (skär'lă-tē'nĭ-fôrm; -tĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*scarlatina* + *-form.*] *Med.* See SCARLATINOID.

scarle. † SKERREL.

scar'less, *a.* See -LESS.

Scarlet, Will. A companion of Robin Hood; — called in old ballads and plays *Scadlock, Scathelock,* or *Scathlock.* [DYE.

scarlet B. Biebrich scarlet. See

scarmage, scarmishe, scarmoge, scarmuche. † SKIRMISH.

scarn. † SCORN.

scarn (skärn), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skarn;* akin to AS. *scearn.* Cf. SHARN.] Dung *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

scarn bee. A dung beetle.

scarp, scarpe (skärp), *n.* [OF. *escarpe,* var. of *escharpe.* See SCARF a neckcloth.] *Her.* A diminutive of the bend sinister, half its width

Scar'pa's tri'an'gle. See TRIANGLE OF SCARPA.

scarren † SCARE.

scar'row (skăr'ō), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skæra* twilight, dawn, Dan. *dagskær.*] A faint light; a shadow. *Scot.* — *v. i.* To shine faintly, as through clouds *Scot.*

scar'ry (skär'ĭ), *a.* Bearing scars, or marks of wounds.

scar'ry (*dial.* skär'ĭ), *a. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a Rocky; cliffy; bare. **b** Lean; meager *Obs.*

scarse. Obs. or ref. sp. of SCARCE.

scar'si-ty. Scarcity. *Ref. Sp.*

scart (skärt; skĕrt). Dial. pret. & p. p. of SCAR.

scart (skärt), *v. t. & i.* [See SCRAT to scratch.] To scratch; scrape. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scart, *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1 Scratch; a mark, as in writing. 2. A puny or scrawny person; also, a niggard. [cloud.

3. *pl* A kind of streaked ragged

scart (skärt), **scarth,** *n.* [Cf. SCARF a cormorant.] The cormorant. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scar-toc'cio, *n.* [It.] A folded paper; cartridge; cover. *Obs.*

scarve (skärv). Var. of SCARF, cormorant. *Scot.*

scase'ly (skās'lĭ). Obs. or dial. var. of SCARCELY.

scat. Var. of SKAT.

scat, scatt (skăt), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skattr.*] A tax, tribute; in the Shetland and Orkney Islands, a crown tax for pasturage, etc., on commons.

scat (skăt), *interj.* Go away;

scathe (skāth), *or, Obs. or Dial.*, **scath** (skăth), *n.* [ME. *scathe*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skaði*, Dan. *skade*, Sw. *skada*, akin to AS. *sceaða*, *scaða*, foe, injurer, OS. *skaðo*, D. *schade* harm, injury, OHG. *scado*, G. *schade*, *schaden*; cf. Gr. *ἀσκηθής* unharmed. Cf. SCATHE, *v.*] Harm; damage; injury; hurt; misfortune.

scathe (skāth; 277), *or, Obs. or Dial.*, **scath** (skăth), *v. t.*; SCATHED (skāthd; skăthţ); SCATH'ING (skāth'ĭng; skăth'-). [ME. *scathen*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skaða*, akin to AS. *sceaðan*, *sceððan*, Dan. *skade*, Sw. *skada*, D. & G. *schaden*, OHG. *scadōn*, Goth. *skaþjan*. Cf. SCATHE, *n.*] To do harm to; to injure; damage, hurt.

Strokes of calamity that *scathe* and scorch the soul. *Irving*

scathe'ful (-fo͝ol), *or, Obs. or Dial.*, **scath'ful**, *a.* Harmful; hurtful; pernicious. *Shak.* — **scathe'ful-ness**, *or, Obs. or Dial.*, **scath'ful-ness**, *n.*

scathe'less (-lĕs), *or, Obs. or Dial.*, **scath'less**, *a.* Without scathe, injury, or damage; unharmed.

scath'ing (skāth'ĭng), *p. a.* Injuring, as by blasting or burning, hence, fig., blasting; scorching; wounding; bitterly severe; as, *scathing* contempt. — **scath'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See MORDANT.

sca-tol'o-gy (skă-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Also *skatology*. [Gr. *σκῶρ*, *σκατός*, dung + *-logy*.] Study of excrement; also, the superstitions relating to excrement. — **scat'o-log'ic** (skăt'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **scat'o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

scat'ter (skăt'ẽr), *v. t.*; SCAT'TERED (-ẽrd); SCAT'TER-ING. [ME. *scateren*, dial. form of *schateren*. See SHATTER.]

1. To strew; throw about loosely; to cast here and there.

Teach the glad hours to *scatter*, as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. *Prior.*

2. To strew things on; to strew, as a floor with toys. *E.*

3. To cause to separate; to dissipate; disperse; rout.

Scatter and disperse the giddy Goths. *Shak.*

4. Hence, to dispel in confusion; to break up and defeat; as, to *scatter* hopes, plans, or the like.

5. To let drop, as a glove, through carelessness. *Obs.*

Syn. — Disperse, dissipate, spread, strew. See DISPEL.

scat'ter, *v. i.* **1.** To disperse or separate in various directions; as, clouds *scatter* after a storm; also, rarely, to go in different directions; — said of a number of individuals.

2. Of a shotgun, to cause the shot to spread too widely when fired; also, of the shot, to spread too widely.

scat'ter-brain' (-brān'), **scat'ter-brains'** (-brānz'), *n.* A giddy or thoughtless person; one incapable of concentration or attention. *Colloq.* — **scat'ter-brained'** (-brānd'), *a.*

scat'tered (skăt'ẽrd), *p. a.* **1.** Dispersed; separated irregularly, esp in location; as, *scattered* houses; hence, separated by irregular intervals of time; as, *scattered* crimes.

2. Having the parts divided in some way; disrupted.

"This *scattered* kingdom." *Shak.*

3. Disconnected, rambling; as, *scattered* thoughts.

4. *Bot.* Irregular in position; having no definite arrangement in phyllotaxy; — applied to leaves or branches.



Scattered Leaves.

— **scat'tered-ly**, *adv.* — **scat'tered-ness**, *n.*

scat'ter-ing, *vb. n.* of SCATTER. Hence: *n.* **1.** A strewing or dispersing; act of sending, putting forth, going, etc., in different directions; as, *scattering* of thoughts.

2. Something scattered, strewed, or disconnected, as, the *scattrings* of bounty; *scatterings* of learning; — often in *pl.*

scat'ter-ing, *p. pr.* of SCATTER. Hence: *a.* **1.** Dispersing; going in various directions; as, a *scattering* flock of sheep.

2. Occurring at irregular intervals. *Rare.*

3. Divided among many or several, as votes, or the like.

scat'u-la (skăt'ū-lă), *n.* [NL.] *Math.* One of the ten equal cuboids into which a cube is cut by nine equidistant planes, each parallel to one of its faces.

sca-tu'ri-ent (skă-tū'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *scaturiens*, p. pr. of *scaturire* to gush out, fr. *scatere* to bubble, gush.] Gushing forth; full to overflowing; effusive. *Rare. Scott.*

scaup duck (skôp). [Cf. SCALP, *n.*, 5.] A duck of the genus *Aythya* and subgenus *Fuligula*; esp., *A. marila* of northern Europe, Asia, and America; — called also *blue bill*, *broad bill*, *black head*, and *greater scaup duck*. It is related to the canvasback and the redhead, but the males have the head and neck glossy black, the belly white, and the back vermiculated with black and white. The **lesser scaup duck** (*A. affinis*) of North America is similar, but smaller.



Greater Scaup Duck (*Aythya marila*).

scaup'er (skôp'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. SCALPER, or dial. *scalp* to pare off the surface of the soil.] A flat tool with a curved edge, used in wood engraving to clear away the spaces between the lines; also, a tool used in line engraving

scav'age (skăv'ĕj), *n.* [LL. *scavagium*, ultimately of Teutonic orig., akin to E. *show*: cf. OF. *escauwage* inspection, examination, *escauwer* to examine. See SHOW.] *O. Eng. Law.* A toll or duty formerly exacted of merchant strangers by mayors, sheriffs, etc., for goods shown or offered for sale. It was forbidden by Act of 19 Hen. VII. c. 8.

scav'enge (-ĕnj), *v. t.*; -ENGED (-ĕnj); -ENG-ING (-ĕn-jĭng). [See SCAVENGER.] To cleanse, as streets, from filth.

scav'en-ger (skăv'ĕn-jẽr), *n.* [ME. *scavager* an officer with various duties, originally attending to *scavage*, fr. *scavage*. See SCAVAGE, SHOW, *v.*] **1.** An official having to do with the collection of scavage. *Obs.*

2. A person employed to clean the streets, esp. by collecting the filth and carrying it off; also, any animal which devours refuse, carrion, or anything injurious to health.

scav'eng-ing (-ĕn-jĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCAVENGE. Hence, *n. Internal-combustion Engines.* Act or process of expelling the exhaust gases from the cylinder by some special means, as, in many four-cycle engines, by utilizing the momentum of the exhaust gases in a long exhaust pipe.

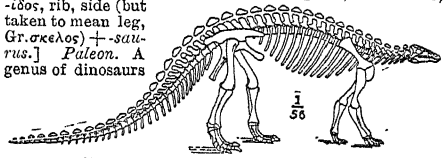
sca'zon (skā'zŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σκάζων*, fr. *σκαζειν* to limp.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* **a** A choliamb. **b** A trochaic tetrameter with protraction in the seventh foot, giving the verse a halting movement; — called also *Hipponactean*.



Anglo-Saxon Sceatt (gold), 600 A. D

sceatt (skăt), *n.*; *pl.* E. SCEATTS (-ăts), AS. SCEATTAS (skăt'tăs). [AS. *sceatt*.] A silver (rarely, gold) coin of the earlier Anglo-Saxon rulers, small and rather thick, of rude design, and weighing 9 to 21 grains troy.

Scel'i-do-sau'rus (sĕl'ĭ-dō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σκελις*, *-ίδος*, rib, side (but taken to mean leg, Gr. *σκελος*) + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of dinosaurs



Skeleton of Scelidosaurus (*S harrisoni*).

of the group Stegosauria, having dermal armor of longitudinal series of small tubercles and scutes on the back and tail. *S. harrisoni* was from the Lower Lias of England. — **scel'i-do-saur'** (sĕl'ĭ-dō-sôr'), *n.* — **scel'i-do-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **scel'i-do-sau'roid** (-roid), *a. & n.*

Scel'i-do-the'ri-um (-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See SCELIDOSAURUS; -THERIUM.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct four-toed edentates smaller than, and intermediate between, *Megatherium* and *Mylodon*. Remains have been found in the Pleistocene of Patagonia, Argentina, Chile, and Brazil.

scel'o-tyr'be (sĕl'ō-tûr'bē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σκελοτύρβη*.] *Med.* Weakness or indecision in taking steps; uncertainty of gait, as in chorea or palsy.

‖ **sce-na'ri-o** (shā-nä'rĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -NARI (-ē). [It.] An outline or synopsis of a play or of the book of an opera, showing the scenes and the entrances and exits of the actors.

scend (sĕnd), *n. Naut.* **1** The upward movement or displacement of a vessel in a seaway, the opposite of *pitch*.

2. = SEND, 4.

scend, *v. i. Naut.* To lift or heave upward in a seaway; — said of a vessel, and opposed to *pitch*.

scene (sēn), *n.* [L. *scaena*, *scena*, Gr. *σκηνή* a covered place, a tent, a stage: cf. F. *scène*.] **1.** The structure on which a spectacle or play is exhibited; the part of a theater in which the acting is done, with its adjuncts and decorations; the stage. *Rhet. or Poetic.*

2. One of the slides, or other devices, used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play; *pl.*, the decorations and fittings of a stage, representing the place in which the action is supposed to go on; the scenery; as, to paint *scenes*; to shift the *scenes*; to go behind the *scenes*.

3. A division of a drama, usually a division of an act, during which there is no change of place or time; also, after French usage, one in which there is no change of persons.

4. The place, circumstances, etc., in which anything occurs, or in which the action of a story, play, or the like, is laid; surroundings amid which anything is set before the imagination; place of occurrence or action.

The world is a vast *scene* of strife. *J. M. Mason*

5. One of a series of actions and events, esp. as represented in literature or art.

Through what new *scenes* and changes must we pass! *Addison.*

6. An episode in action, real or imagined, regarded as viewed; as, their parting was a sad *scene*.

7. An exhibition of passionate or strong feeling, esp. between persons; sometimes, an affected demonstration of feeling.

Probably no lover of *scenes* would have had very long to wait for some explosions between parties, both equally ready to take offense, and careless of giving it. *De Quincey.*

8. A landscape, or part of a landscape; a view; a prospect.

scen'er-y (sēn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. L. *scaenarius* belonging to the stage. Cf. SCENARIO.] **1.** The disposition of the scenes in which the action of a play, poem, etc., is laid. *Rare.*

2. The representation of the place of an action or occurrence; specif., the painted scenes or hangings of a stage, with their accessories; as, *scenery* for the first act.

3. The general aspect, as regards variety and beauty or the reverse, of a landscape; a combination of natural views.

scene'shift'er (sēn'shĭf'tẽr), *n. Theaters.* One who moves the scenes, which formerly were shifted from one groove to another; — now commonly called *grip* because the scenes are often gripped to the floor.

sce'nic (sē'nĭk; sĕn'ĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *scaenicus*, *scenicus*, Gr. *σκηνικος*: cf. F. *scénique*. See SCENE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the scene, or stage; dramatic; as, *scenic* writers; *scenic* conventions. *Now Rare.* "*Scenic* action." *Byron.*

2 Of or pertaining to scenery; as, *scenic* beauties; also, affording attractive scenery; as, a *scenic* resort.

3. Pictorial; as, *scenic* art. *Rare.*

scen'i-cal (sĕn'ĭ-kăl; sē'nĭ-), *a.* Of or pert. to the stage; scenic; dramatic; also, theatrical. — **scen'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

scen'o-graph (sĕn'ō-grăf; sē'nō-), *n.* [See SCENOGRAPHY.] A perspective representation of an object.

sce'no-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *scénographique*,
scen'o-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Gr. *σκηνογραφικός*.] Of or pert. or conforming to scenography. — **scen'o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sce-nog'ra-phy (sē-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [L. *scaenographia*, Gr. *σκηνογραφία*; *σκηνή* scene, stage + *γράφειν* to write: cf. F. *scénographie*.] Art or act of representing a body on a perspective plane; representation of an object from a point of view not on a principal axis.

scent (sĕnt), *v. t.*; SCENT'ED; SCENT'ING. [Originally *sent*, fr. F. *sentir* to feel, to smell. See SENSE.] **1.** To perceive by the olfactory organs; to smell; as, to *scent* game, as a hound does; hence, to get or have an inkling of; as, to *scent* a plot. "Methinks I *scent* the morning air." *Shak.*

2. To imbue or fill with odor, agreeable or disagreeable.

scent, *v. i.* **1.** To yield an odor (of some specified kind); as, to *scent* of sulphur. *Obs. or R.*

2. To hunt animals by means of the sense of smell.

scent, *n.* **1.** Odoriferous particles which, issuing from a body, pleasantly or unpleasantly affect the olfactory organs of animals; odor; smell; fragrance; as, the *scent* of fruits or flowers, of musk, of the skunk.

2. A class, or one of a class, of sweet-smelling, aromatic substances, in liquid or solid form, extracted from flowers or other vegetation, used for perfuming.

3. Specif., the odor left by an animal on the ground or surface passed over; as, dogs find or lose the *scent*; hence, course of pursuit; track of discovery.

He gained the observations of innumerable ages, and traveled upon the same *scent* into Ethiopia *Sir W. Temple.*

4 Bits of paper dropped by the hares in the game of hare and hounds, to mark their track.

5. Power of smelling; sense of smell; as, a keen *scent*.

6. An inkling; suspicion; intimation. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — See SMELL.

scent'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of SCENT. — **scented caper**, a kind of black Canton tea chiefly consumed in England. — **s. fern.** **a** The heath fern. **b** Tansy. — **s. grass.** See GRASS, *Table II.* — **s. tea**, tea scented by packing in layers with fragrant flowers, as those of the Cape jasmine, afterward separated by sifting. — **s. verbena**, the lemon verbena.

scent'ful (sĕnt'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of scent, or odor; odorous.

2. Of quick or keen smell.

scent gland. A gland secreting an odoriferous substance, as that of the beaver or that of the civet cat.

scent'wood' (sĕnt'wo͝od'), *n.* A fragrant Australian apocynaceous shrub (*Alyxia buxifolia*).

scep'ter } (sĕp'tẽr), *n.* [ME. also *ceptre*, *septre*, *sep-*
scep'tre } *ter*, F. *sceptre*, OF. also *ceptre*, L. *sceptrum*, fr. Gr. *σκῆπτρον* a staff to lean on, a scepter; prob. akin to E. *shaft*. See SHAFT; cf. SCAPE a stem.] A staff or baton borne by a sovereign as a ceremonial emblem of authority; a royal mace; also, royal or imperial power or authority; sovereignty



scep'ter } *v. t.*; -TERED or -TRED (-tẽrd); -TER-ING
scep'tre } (-tẽr-ĭng) or -TRING (-trĭng). To endow with the scepter; to invest with royal authority.

scep'tered, scep'tred (sĕp'tẽrd), *a.* Invested with a scepter or sovereign authority; hence, pert. to a sovereign or to royalty; royal; regal. A form of Scepter.

begone; away; — chiefly used in driving off a cat. — *v. t.* To drive off, as by crying "scat."

scat, *n.* A shower of rain, esp. one wind-driven. *Dial. Eng.*

scat (skăt; skāt), *v. t.* [Cf. SCATTER.] To scatter; to toss about; also, to break. *Dial. Eng.*

scatch (skăch), *n.* [F. *escache*.] A kind of bit for a bridle.

scatch, *n.* [OF. *escaches*, dial. form of *eschacs*, F. *échasses*.] A crutch. *Obs*

scatches, *n. pl.* Stilts. *Obs.*

scate. + -KATE.

scat'e-brous (skăt'ē-brŭs), *a* [L. *scatebra* a gushing of water.] Full of springs. *Obs.*

scathe. + SHEATH.

scath'el. + SCADDLE

Scathe'lock' (skāth'lŏk'). See SCARLET, WILL. [*Obs. & R.*]

scath'fire', *n.* A disastrous fire.

scat'hold', *n* Open land, used esp. for pasture, on which a scat is paid; also, the right of using such land. *Orkney & Shetland.*

scath'y (skā'thĭ; skăth'ĭ-; skăth'-), *a.* Doing scathe; dangerous. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scat'land, *n.* Land for which scat is paid. *Orkney & Shetland.*

scat'o-le'gi-a (skăt'ō-lē'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Scatology.

scat'o-man'cy (skăt'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σκῶρ*, *σκατός*, dung + *-mancy*.] Divination by observation of excrement.

Scat'o-phag'i-dæ (-făj'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* See DUNG FLY.

sca-toph'a-goid (skă-tŏf'ȧ-goid), *a.* [See SCATOPHAGOUS; -OID.] *Zool.* Pert. to the Scatophagidæ, or dung flies.

sca-toph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. *σκατοφάγος*; *σκῶρ*, *σκατός*, dung + *φαγεῖν* to eat] Eating dung.

sca-tos'co-py (skă-tŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σκῶρ*, *σκατός*, dung + *-scopy*.] Inspection of dung, as for divination or diagnosis.

scat'ter-a'tion (skăt'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n* A scattering. *Colloq.*

scat'terd. Scattered. *Ref. Sp.*

scat'ter-er, *n.* One that scatters.

scat'ter-good', *n.* One who wastes; a spendthrift.

scat'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of SCATTERING.

scat'ter-ling, *n.* [*scatter* + 1st *-ling*.] A vagrant; wastrel *Obs.*

scat'ter-y (skăt'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* = SCATTERED; scattering.

scavenger beetle. Any beetle which feeds on decaying substances, as a carrion beetle.

scav'en-ger-ism (skăv'ĕn-jẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

scav'en-ger's daugh'ter. [Corrupt of *Skevington's daughter*.] An instrument of torture invented by Sir W. Skevington, which so compressed the body as to force the blood to flow from the nostrils and ears, and sometimes from the hands and feet.

scav'en-ger-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

scav'en-ger-y (skăv'ĕn-jẽr-ĭ; -ĕnj-rĭ), *n.* Work of scavengers.

scaves. + *sheaves*, pl. of SHEAF

scav'i-lones. *n. pl.* Underdrawers *Obs.* [var. of SCALL.]

scaw (skô). Scot. & dial. Eng.

scawbart. + SCARBARD.

scawd (*dial.* skôd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SCALD, v.

scawp (skôp). Obs or Scot. & dial Eng var. of SCALP

scaymes. + SQUEAMOUS.

Sc B. *Abbr.* Scientiæ Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Science).

Sc. D. *Abbr.* Scientiæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Science).

sce. + SEE, seat.

sceafte. + SHAFT.

scean. Obs. pret of SHINE.

sceane. + SCENE.

sceap. + SHEEP.

scearpe. + SHARP.

sceawing. + SCEWING.

scebles, *a.* Rascally. *Obs. Scot.*

scede, *n.* [L. *schedula* a strip of papyrus. Cf. SCHEDULE.] A schedule; list. *Obs.*

sceild. + SHIELD.

sceki. + SHAKE

scel. + SHALL.

sceld, scelde. + SHIELD.

sceldtrume. + SHELTRON.

scele. + SKILL.

scelect. + SELECT

scel'er-at (sĕl'ẽr-ăt), *n.* [F *scélérat*, fr L. *sceleratus*, p. p. of *scelerare* to pollute, fr. *scelus*, *sceleris*, a crime.] A villain; a criminal *Archaic.*

scel'er-ate. *a.* [L. *sceleratus*] Wicked. *Obs.* [Sclerate. *Obs*]

scel'er-ous, *a.* [L. *scelerosus*.] **sce-les'tic** (sē-lĕs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *scelestus*] Evil; atrocious. *Obs.*

sceleterybe. + SCELOTYRBE.

Scel'i-phron (sĕl'ĭ-frŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σκελιφρός* dry, lean.] *Zool.* A genus of wasps containing many of the common mud daubers. They have the first segment of the abdomen usually narrowed into a long, smooth, round petiole.

scelvol. + SKILLFUL.

scelwis. + SKILLWISE.

‖ **sce'na** (shā'na; *E.* sē'nȧ), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** A scene in an opera. **b** An accompanied dramatic recitative, interspersed with passages of melody, or followed by a full aria.

scence, *n* [Cf. INCENSE, *n.*] Incense. *Obs.*

scenche. + SKINK.

scene, *v. t* To exhibit as a scene; to make a scene of. *Obs.*

scene, *v. t.* [AS. *scēnan*.] To break. *Obs.*

scene dock A space near the stage in a theater, where scenery is stored.

scene'ful, *a.* See -FUL *Rare.*

scene'man. *n.* A sceneshifter. *R*

sce'nite (sē'nīt). *a.* [Gr *σκηνή* a tent] Living in tents.

scenker. + SKINKER.

sce-nog'ra-pher (sē-nŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who makes a practice of scenography. [*D. Bib*]

Sce'no-pe'gi-a (sē'nō-pē'jĭ-ȧ) } *n.*
scenscip + SHENDSHIP.

scent'ing-ly, *adv.* As if scenting; passingly. *Obs.*

scent'less. *a.* See -LESS.

sceone. sceort, sceouh. + SHEEN, SHORT, SHY.

scep. + SHEEP. SKEP. SKIP.

scep'sis (skĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σκεψις* doubt, fr. *σκέπτεσθαι* to consider: cf. G *skepsis*. See SKEPTIC.] Skepticism; skeptical philosophy. *Rare.*

scep'terd. Sceptered. *Ref. Sp.*

scep'ter-dom, scep'tre-dom, *n.* Reign; sovereignty. *Obs. or R.*

Schæf-fe′ri-a (shĕ-fē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Jacob Christian *Schäffer* (1718–90), German naturalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of celastraceous shrubs having diœcious tetramerous flowers, coriaceous leaves, and dry drupaceous fruit containing two seeds without an aril. The species extend from Texas into tropical America. *S. frutescens* yields a valuable hard wood called yellowwood.

schap′pe (shäp′ē), *n.* [G. dial. (Swiss), waste, impurity.] A silk yarn or fabric made out of carded spun silk.

schap′ping (-ĭng), *n.* In the manufacture of waste silk, a European process of fermentation by which the silk is partially freed from the gum. — **schapped** (shäpt), *a.*

‖ **schap′ska** (shäp′skȧ), *n.* [Pol. *czapka;* cf. Russ. *shapka.*] *Mil.* A cavalry helmet of a peculiar flat-topped shape.

schat′chen (shät′shĕn), *n.* [Yiddish, fr. NHeb. *shadkhān,* fr. *shādakh* to bring about a marriage, orig., to persuade.] A marriage broker, esp. among certain Jews.

sche′di-asm (skē′dĭ-ăz′m), *n.* [Gr. σχεδίασμα an extempore, fr. σχεδιάζειν to do offhand, σχέδιος sudden, fr. σχεδόν near.] Extempore action; anything done offhand. *Rare.* — **sche′di-as′tic** (-ăs′tĭk), *a. Rare*

sched′ule (skĕd′ūl; *in British usage now commonly* shĕd′ūl; *see note below*), *n.* [Formerly also *cedule,* OF. *cedule, sedule, scedule,* F. *cédule,* formerly also spelt *schedule,* L. *schedula,* dim. of *scheda, scida,* a strip of papyrus bark, a leaf of paper, fr. Gr. σχεδη a tablet, leaf; perh. akin to L. *scindere* to cleave, Gr. σχίζειν. Cf. SCHISM, CEDULE.] **1.** A writing; document. *Obs.*
2. A written or printed formal list; often, a list, catalogue, or inventory, annexed to a larger document, as to a will, a lease, a statute, etc.; as, a *schedule* of a bankrupt's debts or creditors, a *schedule* of trains or steamers.
3. *Building Trades.* A bill of quantities. *Scot.*
Syn. — Catalogue, inventory. See LIST.
☞ Price (1668) gives skĕd′ūl; the "English Scholar" (1687), sĕd′ūl, sĕd′ōōl; Jones (1701), skĕd′ūl, sĕd′ūl; Walker (c. 1800), sĕd′ūl, skĕd′ūl; Smart (c. 1840), shĕd′ūl.

sched′ule, *v. t.;* -ULED (-ūld); -UL-ING (-ūl-ĭng). To form into, or place in, a schedule; as, to *schedule* a new train.

scheduled district, *East Indian,* orig. any of various deregulationized tracts specified and constituted by the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV. of 1874); later, also any of various other districts covered by the provisions of 33 Vict. c. 3. s. 1.

scheel′ite (shĕl′īt), *n.* [After K. W. *Scheele,* Swedish chemist.] *Min.* Native calcium tungstate, $CaWO_4$, a tetragonal mineral, white when pure, and also yellow, brownish, etc., occurring in octahedral, tabular, and massive forms. It usually contains some molybdenum. H., 4.5; sp. gr., 5.9–6.1. It is a source of tungsten and tungsten compounds.

schef′fer-ite (shĕf′ēr-īt), *n.* [After H. T. *Scheffer* (1710–59), Swedish chemist.] *Min.* A brown to black variety of pyroxene, containing manganese and frequently much iron.

Sche-he′ra-za′de, Queen (shĕ-hā′rȧ-zä′dĕ). The fictitious relater of the stories in the "Arabian Nights." The sultan of the Indies, exasperated by the infidelity of his wife, resolved to take a new sultana every evening and strangle her in the morning. At length Scheherazade, the vizier's daughter, offers herself, and, being awakened just before dawn, by her sister Dinarzade, so excites the sultan's curiosity by relating tales from night to night that he spares her life for a thousand and one nights, and finally recalls his vow.

Schel′ling-ism (shĕl′ĭng-ĭz′m), *n.* Also *Schellingianism.* *Philos.* The philosophy of Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph Schelling (1775–1854), founded on the philosophies of Kant and Fichte, and forming a system of idealism that makes the ego and the world two poles of the absolute.

schel′to-pu′sik (shĕl′tō-pōō′zĭk), *n.* [Russ. *zheltopuzik,* lit., yellow-bellied.] A serpentiform lizard (*Pseudopus pallasi*) of southeastern Europe, Asia Minor, etc., resembling the glass snake of America.

sche′ma (skē′mȧ), *n.* [L. See SCHEME.] **1.** Scheme, plan, outline or diagram; specif., in logic, a syllogistic figure.
2. [G.] *Kantianism.* A product of the transcendental imagination, or a mode of its operation, by which general thinking is enabled to adopt particular representations; thus, orderly succession is the *schema* of causality.

sche-mat′ic (skē-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. σχηματικός pretended.] Of or pertaining to a scheme or a schema.
So far then as the implicit idea or perception of a whole determines the successive emergence of its parts in consciousness, we may apply to it the term "*schematic* apprehension." This schematism is not without affinity to that of Kant. *G. F. Stout.*

sche′ma-tism (skē′mȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *schématisme* (cf. L. *schematismos* florid speech), fr. Gr. σχηματισμός, fr. σχηματίζειν to form. See SCHEME.] **1.** *Astrol.* Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.
2. Particular form or disposition of a thing; an exhibition in outline of any systematic arrangement. *Rare.*
3. *Kantianism.* The process of understanding by means of the a priori conditions of sensibility; the use of the transcendental imagination. See SCHEMA, 2.

sche′ma-tist (skē′mȧ-tĭst), *n.* One given to forming schemes; a projector; a schemer. *Swift.*

sche′ma-tize (-tīz), *v. i. & t.;* -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *schématiser,* Gr. σχηματίζειν.] To form, or to form into, a scheme or schemes; to make, or put into, a systematic arrangement. — **sche′ma-ti-za′tion** (-tĭ-zā′shŭn; -tī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

scheme (skēm), *n.* [L. *schema* a rhetorical figure, a shape, figure, manner, Gr. σχῆμα, σχήματος, form, shape, outline, plan, fr. σχεῖν, ἔχειν, to have or hold, to hold out, sustain, check, stop; cf. Skr. *sah* to be victorious, to endure, to hold out, AS. *sige* victory, G. *sieg.* Cf. EPOCH, HECTIC, SCHOOL.] **1.** A combination of thoughts, theories, or the like, connected and adjusted by design; a systematic plan; a system. "Changed his whole *scheme* of life." *Macaulay.*
A whole *scheme* of moral philosophy. *J. Edwards.*
2. A plan or theory of something to be done; a design; a project; as, a business *scheme;* an irrigation *scheme.*
3. Any lineal or mathematical diagram; an outline.
To draw an exact *scheme* of Constantinople. *South.*
4. *Astrol.* A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies for any moment or at a given event.
5. A figure of speech. *Obs.*
6. A plan reduced to a definite or tabulated form; also, the tabulated form of a plan; as, a new *scheme* for the mail service was distributed yesterday.
Syn. — Project, design, purpose, device, plot. See PLAN.

scheme, *v. t.;* SCHEMED (skēmd); SCHEM′ING (skēm′ĭng). To plan; design; project; plot; contrive.

scheme, *v. i.* To form plans or designs; to plan.

schem′er (skēm′ēr), *n.* One who forms schemes; a projector; esp., a plotter; an intriguer.

schem′ing (-ĭng), *p. a.* Given to forming schemes; artful; intriguing. — **schem′ing-ly,** *adv.*

schene (skēn), *n.* [L. *schoenus,* Gr. σχοῖνος a rush, a reed, a land measure: cf. F. *schène.*] *Antiq.* A road measure adopted by the Greeks from the Egyptians, varying from 30 to 60 or more stadia (about 3½ to 7 miles).

schenk beer (shĕŋk). [G. *schenkbier; schenken* to pour out + *bier* beer; — so called because put on draft soon after it is made.] A kind of beer brewed by the bottom fermentation process, but not stored like lager. See BREWING.

‖ **scher-zan′do** (skĕr-tsän′dō), *a. & adv.* [It., p. pr.] *Music.* Playful; in a playful or sportive manner.

‖ **scher-zo** (skĕr′tsō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A playful, humorous movement, commonly in 3–4 measure, which, since Beethoven, usually takes the place of the old minuet in a sonata or a symphony.

sche′sis (skē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σχέσις, fr. σχεῖν, ἔχειν, to have or hold. See SCHEME.] **1.** General state or disposition of the body or mind, or of one thing with regard to other things; habitude. *Obs. Norris.*
2. *Rhet.* A figure of speech whereby the mental habitude of another is feigned in order to argue against him.

Scheuch-ze′ri-a (shūk-zē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [After the brothers Johann and Johann Jakob *Scheuchzer,* Swiss botanists.] *Bot.* A genus of plants typifying the family Scheuchzeriaceæ. The only species, *S. palustris,* is a rushlike bog herb found throughout the north temperate zone. It has a leafy stem, with racemose flowers having a 6-parted persistent perianth, six stamens, and several carpels.

Scheuch-ze′ri-a′ce-æ (shūk-zē′rĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Naiadales) containing 4 genera and about 10 species, of wide distribution. They are marsh herbs having rushlike leaves and small perfect flowers with 3-6 stamens and 3-6 carpels, which are separate at maturity. *Triglochin* and *Scheuchzeria* are representative genera. — **scheuch-ze′ri-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Schiff's bases (shĭfs). *Chem.* Certain compounds formed by reaction of aldehydes with aniline, with elimination of water. The oils at first formed readily polymerize.

schil′ler (shĭl′ēr), *n.* [G., play of colors.] *Min.* A bronzelike luster in certain minerals, as hypersthene, schiller spar, etc., regarded as due to minute inclusions or cavities in parallel position. It sometimes results from alteration.

schil′ler-ize (-īz), *v. t. Min.* To impart a schiller to by the development of inclusions or cavities, as by solution and infiltration.— **schil′ler-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn, -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

schiller spar. *Min.* An altered variety of enstatite characterized by a schiller on its chief cleavage face and occurring as green or brown foliated masses in certain igneous rocks. Its composition is approximately that of serpentine. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 2.5–2.7.

schil′ling (shĭl′ĭng), *n.* [G.: cf. D. *schelling.* See SHILLING.] Any of several small German and Dutch coins formerly current, worth latterly about 1½–5 cents (¾–2½ d.).

schin′dy-le′sis (skĭn′dĭ-lē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σχινδύλησις a splitting into fragments.] *Anat.* A form of articulation in which one bone is received into a groove or slit in another. — **schin′dy-let′ic** (-lĕt′ĭk), *a.*

Schi′nus (skī′nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σχῖνος mastic tree.] *Bot.* A genus of anacardiaceous trees of tropical America and Australia. They have imparipinnate leaves and small panicled diœcious white flowers with ten stamens, three styles, and a 1-celled ovary becoming a small pealike drupe. *S. molle* is the pepper tree.

schip′per-ke (skĭp′ēr-kē), *n.* [Prop., little boatman, dim. of D. *schipper,* because used as a watchdog on boats.] One of a breed of small tailless, usually black, dogs related to and resembling the Pomeranians, but shorter-haired. The breed originated in Holland.

schism (sĭz′m), *n.* [ME. *scisme,* OF. *cisme, scisme,* F. *schisme,* L. *schisma,* Gr. σχισμα, fr. σχίζειν to split; akin to L. *scindere,* Skr. *chid,* and prob. to E. *shed,* v. t. (which see); cf. RESCIND, SCHEDULE.] **1.** Division or separation; specif., *Eccl.,* formal division or separation in the Christian church or from a church or religious body; breach of unity among people of the same religious faith; the offense of seeking to produce division in a church.
2. A schismatic body. *Tennyson.*

schis′ma (skĭz′mȧ; skĭs′mȧ), *n.* [L., a split, separation, Gr. σχισμα: cf. F. *schisma.* See SCHISM.] *Musical Acoustics.* The interval $\frac{32805}{32768}$, approximately that between a pure and an equally tempered fifth. The schisma and diaschisma together make a syntonic comma.

Schism Act. *Eng. Hist.* An act of Parliament passed in 1714, repealed in 1719, requiring all teachers to conform to the Established Church, and to refrain from attending dissenting places of worship.

schis-mat′ic (sĭz-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. L. *schismaticus,* Gr. σχισματικος, and F. *schismatique,* OF. *scismatique.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, schism, implying schism; of the nature of, or tending to, schism; as, *schismatic* opinions.

schis-mat′ic, *n.* One who creates or takes part in schism; one who separates from an established church or religious communion on account of a difference of opinion.
Syn. — See HERETIC.

schis-mat′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Schismatic. — **schis-mat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **schis-mat′i-cal-ness,** *n.*

schis′ma-tize (sĭz′mȧ-tīz), *v. i.;* -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *schismatiser.*] To take part in schism; to make a breach of communion in the church

schist (shĭst), *n.* [F. *schiste,* L. *schistos* that cleaves easily (of stone), Gr. σχιστός divided, divisible, fr. σχίζειν to divide. See SCHISM.] Any metamorphic crystalline rock having a closely foliated structure (see FOLIATION, 6) and hence admitting of division along approximately parallel planes. The common kinds are **mica schist** and **hornblende schist,**

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scep′ter-less, scep′tre-less, *a.* See -LESS.
scep′tet, *n.* A phantom. *Obs.*
scep′tic (skĕp′tĭk), **scep′ti-cal, scep′ti-cism,** etc. Vars. of SKEPTIC, etc.
‖ **scep′tice** (skĕp′tĭ-sē), *adv.* [NL.] Skeptically.
scep′tral (sĕp′trăl), *a.* Like, or pert. to, a scepter or royal authority. *Rare*
scep′tre, etc. Vars. of SCEPTER, etc.
scep-trif′er-ous, *a.* [*scepter* + *-ferous.*] Bearing a scepter *Obs.*
scep-troph′er-ous (skĕp-trŏf′ēr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. σκῆπτρον staff + φέρειν to bear.] Carrying a staff or stick. *Nonce Word.*
scep-tros′o-phy (skĕp-trŏs′ō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. σκῆπτρον + σοφία wisdom.] Wisdom as to the use of, or expressible by, a stick, or cane. *Nonce Word.* [*Rare.*
scep′try (sĕp′trĭ), *a.* Sceptered.
scere. † SCARE, SHEAR, SHEER.
scern, *v. t.* To discern. *Obs.*
scerte. † SHIRT.
scete. † SHEET.
sceththe. † SCATHE.
sceu. † SHOW
sceu′o-pho′ri-on (sū′ō-fō′rĭ-ŏn; 201), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NGr. σκευοφόριον; Gr σκεῦος a vessel + φέρειν to bear.] *East. Ch.* A receptacle corresponding to the pyx. See PYX, 1.
sceu′o-phy-la′ci-um (-fĭ-lā′shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NGr. σκευοφυλάκιον, in Gr. orig., storehouse.] In the early church and in the Eastern Church, a sacristy.
sceu-oph′y-lax (sū-ŏf′ĭ-lăks), *n.* [Gr. σκευοφύλαξ, σκεῦος a vessel + φύλαξ a watcher, guard.] In the early church and in the Eastern Church, a sacristan.
Sce′va (sē′vȧ). *Bib.*
scewe. † SHOW.
scewing, *n.* [AS. *scéawung* a looking at, tax for exposing goods for sale, fr. *scéawian* to look.] *Law.* Scavage. *Obs.*
scewre. † SURE.
sch *Abbr* Scholium; schooner.
sch-. For various words in *sch-*, see the forms in SH-, or SC-.
schaberk † SCABBARD.
‖ **Schab′zie′ger** (shäp′tsē′gēr), *n.* [G Cf SAPSAGO.] Sapsago
Schac′a-bac (shăk′ȧ-băk), *n.* See BARMECIDE.
schaeff. † SHEAF.
schaf. † CHAFF.
Schäf′fer's ac′id (shĕf′ērz). See NAPHTHOLSULPHONIC.
schaft. † CHAFT, SHAFT.
schaftmonde. † SHAFTMENT.
schaich. † SHEIK.
schaif. † SHAVE, *v.;* SHEAF.
schaifling. † SHAVELING.
schaip. † SHAPE.
schair. Obs pret of SHEAR.
schak, schakke. † SHOCK.
schakill. † SHACKLE. [SHAKO.
scha′ko Obs. or rare var. of
schal. † SCALE, to disperse; SHALL; SHAWL.
schald. † COLD, SCALD.
schalke. † CHALK.
schal′mei (shäl′mī), *n.* [G See SHAWM.] See OBOE, 1. [*Obs.*
schaltou. Contr. of *shalt thou.*
schamal. † SHAMBLE, *n.*
scha-mir′ (shȧ-mēr′), *n.* [Heb *shāmīr*] *Hebrew Folklore.* A tiny worm able to split the hardest substance. By the aid of these Solomon was fabled to have built his temple
schan. † SKEAN, a knife.
schan. Obs. pret of SHINE.
schance, *n.* Chance. *Obs.*
schane. † SHEEN.
schange, *n.* Change. *Obs.*
schantillun. † SCANTLING.
schanz (skäns), *n.* [Cape D, fr. D. *schans* a redoubt] A redoubt. *So. Africa.*
schap′bach-ite (shäp′bäk-īt), *n.* [From *Schapbach,* Baden, where found.] *Min* A lead-gray sulphide of lead, silver, and bismuth, $PbAg_2Bi_2S_5$ Sp gr., 6.43.
schape, *v. i.* [OF. *eschaper.* Cf. ESCAPE.] To escape *Obs.*
schapel, schapelle. † CHAPEL.
schapiter. † CHAPITER.
Schap′zi′ger (shäp′tsē′gēr). Var of SCHABZIEGER.
schar. † SCAR, a mark; SHARE.
schare. † SHEER, *a.;* SHARE.
schare Obs. pret of SHEAR, cut.
Schar′lach-ber′ger (shär′läk-bĕr′gēr), *n.* [G.] A kind of wine See RHINE WINE.
scharlette, *n.* [OF. *escharlate,* var. of *escarlate.* See SCARLET.] Scarlet *Obs.*
scharne. † CHURN, SCORN.
schast, *a. & v.* [Cf. CHASTEN.] Chaste. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
schastising, *n.* Chastisement.
schateren. † SCATTER.
schathill. † SCADDLE.
schatir. † SHATTER.
schau-. For words in *schau-,* see forms in SCHA-, SHA-, SCA-.
schau. † SHOW, SOW.
schavadry, *n.* Baseness. *Obs.*
schaveldour, *n.* [Cf. SCHAVADRY.] A vagabond. *Obs.*
schawbert. † SCABBARD.
schawe. † SHAVE, SHOW, SHAW.
schawle. † SHEWEL.
schayle † SHALE, *v.*
sche. † SHE.
sche-. For various words in *sche-*, see forms in SHA-.
schealde. † SHALD.
scheam. † SCHEME.
scheape. † SHAPE, SKIP.
Sche-at′ (shĕ-ăt′), *n.* [Prob. Ar. *sa'd* good fortune] See STAR.
scheawe † SHOW.
scheawle. † SHEWEL.
scheche. † SEEK.
schecht, *n.* Property. *Obs. Scot.*
Sched′ar (shĕd′ȧr), *n.* [Ar. *çadr* upper part] See STAR.
schede. † SHEATH.
scheden. † SHED.
sche′di-cal (skē′dĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. Gr. σχέδιος offhand.] Composed or done extempore. *Obs.*
scheel. † SCHOOL.
Scheele's green (shēlz; shā′lĕz). [See SCHEELITE.] A poisonous yellowish green pigment consisting essentially of an arsenite of copper. It is inferior to emerald green, and is now little used.
schee′lin (shē′lĭn), *n. Chem.* Tungsten. *Obs.*
schee′li-um (-lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., after K. W. *Scheele,* who discovered it.] *Chem.* Tungsten. *Obs*
scheel′ize (shēl′īz), *v. t.* [See SCHEELITE.] To add glycerin to (wine), to increase the sweetness without impairing the keeping qualities. — **scheel′i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.*
schef † CHEVE, CHIEF, SHEAF.
schef. Obs. pret. of SHOVE.
schef′fel (shĕf′ĕl), *n.* [G.] See MEASURE.
scheft. † SHAFT.
schei. † SHY
Schei′bler's pitch (shī′blērz). [After J. H. *Scheibler* (1777–1838), German physicist.] *Music.* See 5th PITCH, *n.,* 12.
Schei′bler's re-a′gent (shī′blērz). [After K. *Scheibler* (1827–99), Ger. chemist.] *Chem.* A solution of phosphotungstic acid, or its sodium salt, used as a precipitant for alkaloids.
scheik. Var. of SHEIK.
scheild. † SHIELD.
scheip. † SHEEP, SHIP.
scheir. † SHARE; SHEAR; SHEER, *a.*
scheit. † SHEET.
scheith. † SHEATH.
schek. † SHEIK.
scheke. † CHEEK, SHAKE.
scheker. † CHECKER.
schel. † CHILL, *v.;* SHALL; SHILL, shrill.
schelchene, *n.* [Fem. fr. AS. *scealc* slave, servant. Cf. MARSHAL.] A female servant. *Obs.*
scheld. † SHALD, SHIELD.
scheldtrome. † SHELTRON.
Schel′horn's Bi′ble (shĕl′hôrnz) [After J. G *Schelhorn* (1694–1773), German theologian.] See under BIBLE, 2.
schelle. † SHALL, SHELL.
Schel-lin′gi-an (shĕ-lĭŋ′gĭ-ăn; -lĭn′jĭ-), *a* Of or pert to the philosophy of F. W J. Schelling.
Schel-lin′gi-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* = SCHELLINGISM.
schellis, *n. pl* Targets. *Obs. Scot.*
schellum. † SKELLUM
schel′ly (shĕl′ĭ), *n.* The gwyniad *Dial. Eng.*
schelm (shĕlm), *n.* Also **shelm.** [Cf. F. *schelme,* fr. G. *schelm.* See SKELLUM.] A rogue; scoundrel. Cf. SKELLUM. *Obs. Scot.*
scheltrome, -trum † SHELTER.
sche-mat′i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SCHEMATIC.
scheme arch. [It. *scemo* diminished.] = DIMINISHED ARCH. Sometimes **skeen,** or **skene. arch.**
scheme′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
schemer † SHIMMER.
schem′ist (skēm′ĭst), *n.* **1.** A schemer *Rare.*
2 An astrologer. *Obs.*
schem′y (-ĭ), *a.* Scheming; plotting; artful. *Colloq*
schench. † SKINK.
schene † SHEEN, SHIN, SKIN.
schenship. † SHENDSHIP.
scheo. † SHE
scheome. † SHAME.
scheomel. † SHAMBLE, *n*
scheote, scheoten † SHOOT.
scheouh. † SHY. [of ESCHEW.
scheowen. Obs aphetic form
schep. † CHEAP, SHEEP.
schepe † SHIP
schepe. Obs pret of SHAPE.
sche′pel (skā′pĕl), *n.* [D.] See MEASURE.
sche′pen (-pĕn), *n.* [D.] In Holland and Dutch settlements, a municipal officer analogous to an English alderman.
schepmen † CHAPMEN.
scheppere † SHIPPER.
scherah. † SHIRAZ.
scherald. † SHIRREL.
scherat, *n.* Chariot. *Obs. Scot.*
scherded. † SHARDED.
schere. † CHEER, countenance; SHARE; SHIRE [SHEAR, SHEER.
schere (shēr). Obs or Scot. of
scherene. † SERENE.
scherewe. † SHREW, *a. & n.*
scherif. † SHERIFF, a coin.
scherm (skĕrm), *n.* [D., lit., screen] A stone breastwork. *So. Africa.*
scherp. † SHARP.
schert. † SHIRT, SHORT.
scheruitude. † SERVITUDE.
scherve. † SERVE. [*p. p.*
schet. † SKET, *a. & adv.;* SHET,
schete. † SHEET, SHOOT.
schethe † SHEATH.
schet′ic (skĕt′ĭk), **schet′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. Gr. σχετικός holding back. See SCHESIS.] Of or pertaining to the habit of the body; constitutional. *Obs*
schetor. † SHOOTER.
schetyl. † SHUTTLE.
scheu † SHOW.
scheve. † SHOVE. [*Obs.*
scheve, *v. i.* To prosper; thrive.
schevre. † SHIVER
schew † SHOW, SKY. [*Obs.*
schewe. Aphetic of ESCHEW.
schey. † SHY.
scheyne. † SHEEN.
Schiah. † SHIAH.
schiech. † SHEIK.
Schie-dam′ schnapps, *or* **Schie-dam′** (skē-dăm′), *n.* See 3d GIN.
Schiele's curve (shēlz) [After Christian *Schiele* of Manchester, England.] The tractrix
Schiele's pivot, *or* **antifriction pivot** *Mach.* A pivot the curved surface of which is generated by the revolution of a tractrix about its axis. It wears uniformly, but wastes 50% more energy than a flat pivot [TURBINE.
Schiele turbine (shēl). See
schiende. † SHEND.
schiep. † SHEEP [SKILL.
schil. † SHALL; SHILL, shrill;
schild. † SHIELD.
schill Scot. var. of CHILL.
schille. † SHILL, shrill.
schillin. † SKILL, *v.*
schiltroun. † SHELTRON.
schimnay. † CHIMNEY.
schin. † SHALL, SKIN.
schind. † SHEND.
schine. † SHIN, SHINE, SHUN.
schip † SHIP. [HERD.
schiperd, schippart. † SHEP-
schipster. † SHAPESTER.
schir † SHEER, SIR.
schirche. † CHURCH.
schire † SHEER, SHIRE.
schirk, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *scēran* to make clear.] To drive away; to dispel. *Obs.*
schirli. † SHEERLY.
schirrive † SHERIFF.
schirvand. † SERVANT.
schis′mic, *a.* Schismatic. *Obs.*
schism′less, *a.* See -LESS.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

consisting chiefly of quartz with mica or hornblende respectively, and often feldspar, sometimes with garnet.
"The crystalline *schists* have finer luminations than the gneisses, but in other respects the mineralogy is often much the same."
J. F. Kemp.

schis-ta'ceous (shĭs-tā'shŭs), *a.* Of a slate color.

schis'to- (skĭs'tō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *σχιστός*, *cleft.*

schis'to-cys'tis (-sĭs'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SCHISTO-; CYST.] *Med.* Fissure of the bladder.

schist'o-scope (shĭs'tō-skōp), *n.* [*schisto-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for the production of complementary colors, consisting essentially of a polariscope and of thin plates of selenite through which the polarized ray is caused to pass.

schist'ose (shĭs'tōs) } *a.* [Cf. F. *schisteux.*] Of or pert.
schist'ous (shĭs'tŭs) } to schist; having the character or structure of a schist. — **schis-tos'i-ty** (shĭs-tŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Schi-zæ'a (skī-zē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σχίζειν* to cleave. See SCHISM.] *Bot.* A small widely distributed genus of ferns typifying the Schizæaceæ, having filiform or linear fronds and the sporangia in close distichous spikes. *S. pusilla* is the curly grass.

Schiz/æ-a'ce-æ (skĭz'ē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of mainly tropical ferns of various habit, with simple or pinnate fronds, and ovoid sessile sporangia in spikes or panicles. *Schizæa*, *Anemia*, and *Lygodium* are the only North American genera. — **schiz'æ-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Schi-zan'thus (skī-zăn'thŭs; skĭ'-), *n.* [NL.; *schizo-* + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Chilean solanaceous herbs, the fringe flowers, having finely divided leaves and showy variegated flowers with an irregular laciniate corolla and two exserted stamens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

schiz'o- (skĭz'ō-). [Gr. *σχίζειν* to split, cleave.] Combining form denoting *division* or *cleavage;* as, *schizo*genesis.

schiz'o-carp (-kärp), *n.* [*schizo-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* A dry compound fruit which splits at maturity into several indehiscent 1-seeded carpels known as *cocci.* — **schiz'o-car'pous** (-kär'pŭs), *a.* — **schiz'o-car'pic** (-pĭk), *a.*

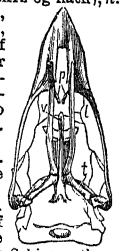
schiz'o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*schizo-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Reproduction by fission.

schiz'o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*schizo-* + *-genic.*] *Biol.* Schizogenous; schizogenetic.

schi-zog'e-nous (skĭ-zŏj'ē-nŭs; skĭ'-), *a.* [*schizo-* + *-genous.*] *Biol.* Pert. to, or formed by, schizogenesis, or fission; specif., *Bot.*, of intercellular spaces, formed by the splitting or delamination of adjacent cell walls. Cf. LYSIGENOUS.

Schi-zog'na-thæ (-zŏg'nȧ-thē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCHIZOGNATHOUS.] *Zoöl.* In Huxley's classification, a suborder of carinate birds consisting of those with a schizognathous palate, as the pigeons, gallinaceous birds, penguins, gulls, cranes, shore birds, etc.—**schiz'og-nath** (skĭz'ŏg-năth), *n.*

schi-zog'na-thous (skĭ-zŏg'nȧ-thŭs; skĭ'-), *a.* [*schizo-* + *-gnathous.*] *Zoöl.* In birds, designating, or having, an arrangement of the bones of the palate in which the vomer is narrow and pointed in front, and separated by a space on each side from the usually long narrow maxillopalatals, which do not unite with each other or with the vomer. — **schi-zog'na-thism** (-thĭz'm), *n.*



Schizognathous Palate of Capercaillie (×⅔). *v* Vomer; *l* Palatine; *p* Maxillopalatines; *t* Pterygoid.

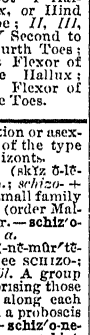
schiz'o-my-cete' (skĭz'ō-mī-sēt'), *n.*; *pl.* -MYCETES (-mī-sē'tēz). *Bot.* A plant of the class Schizomycetes; one of the bacteria.

Schiz'o-my-ce'tes (-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *schizo-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* One of the two classes of plants constituting the phylum Schizophyta; the fission fungi, or bacteria. See BACTERIA, SCHIZOPHYTA. — **schiz'o-my-ce'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

schiz'o-my-co'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Any disease caused by the presence of schizomycetes.

schi'zont (skī'zŏnt; skĭz'ŏnt), *n.* [Gr *σχιζων*, *-οντος*, p. pr., cleaving.] *Zoöl.* In certain Sporozoa, a cell formed by the growth of a sporozoite or merozoite (in a cell or corpuscle of the host) which segments by superficial cleavage, without encystment or conjugation, into merozoites.

schiz'o-pel'mous (skĭz'ō-pĕl'mŭs), *a.* [*schizo-* + Gr. *πελμα* the sole of the foot.] *Zoöl.* Having the two flexor tendons of the toes entirely separate, and the flexor of the hallux going to the first toe only.



Schizopelmous Foot. *I* Hallux, or Hind Toe; *II*, *III*, *IV* Second to Fourth Toes; *aa* Flexor of the Hallux; *bb* Flexor of the Toes.

Schiz'o-phy'ce-æ (-fī'sē-ē; -fĭs'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *schizo-* + Gr. *φῦκος* seaweed.] *Bot.* One of the two classes of plants constituting the phylum Schizophyta; the blue-green algæ, or fission algæ. They are unicellular or filamentous plants, of a bluish green color due to the presence of a pigment, *phycocyanin;* the individuals are often united in gelatinous masses, and are found on damp earth, rocks, trees, or in fresh or salt water. Reproduction is exclusively vegetative, by means of cell division. The blue-green algæ are often the source of pollution of drinking water in reservoirs. For representative genera, see ANABÆNA, NOSTOC, OSCILLARIA, CHROOCOCCUS. — **schiz'o-phy'ceous** (-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.*

Schi-zoph'y-ta (skĭ-zŏf'ĭ-tȧ; skĭ'-), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCHIZO-; -PHYTE.] *Bot.* A phylum of plants exhibiting the simplest type of structure; the so-called fission plants. They are either unicellular or filamentous, consisting of a chain of cells, or occasionally united into cell colonies. They multiply only by cell division or by asexual spores. The phylum includes two classes, the Schizophyceæ, or fission algæ, and the Schizomycetes, or fission fungi (bacteria), the latter differing by the absence of chlorophyll, the presence of cilia, and the mode of formation of resting spores. See BACTERIA. — **schiz'o-phyt'ic** (skĭz'ō-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

schiz'o-phyte (skĭz'ō-fīt), *n. Bot.* A plant of the Schizophyta. — *a.* Schizophytic.

Schi-zop'o-da (skī-zŏp'ō-dȧ; skĭ'-), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. Gr. *σχιζόπους* having parted toes. See SCHIZO-; -PODA.] *Zoöl.* An order or other division of Malacostraca, mostly marine, comprising the opossum shrimps and their allies. They



One of the Schizopoda (*Mysis mixta*). ×2

have a soft carapace covering more or less of the thorax, the eyes are stalked, and each thoracic appendage has a long fringed branch (exopodite) for swimming. They often occur in great swarms. Cf. MYSIDÆ. — **schiz'o-pod** (skĭz'ō-pŏd), *a. & n.* — **schi-zop'o-dous** (skī-zŏp'ō-dŭs; skĭ'-), *a.*

schiz'o-rhi'nal (skĭz'ō-rī'nŭl), *a.* [*schizo-* + *-rhinal.*] *Zoöl.* Having each of the nasal bones forming the posterior contour of the osseous external nares deeply cleft instead of rounded, as in most shore birds, gulls, certain waders, and all pigeons; — opposed to *holorhinal.*

schiz'o-ste'le (skĭz'ō-stē'lē), *n.* [*schizo-* + *stele.*] *Bot.* One of the vascular strands or partial steles to which the plerome gives rise in the stems of certain plants.

schiz'o-ste'ly (-stē'lĭ), *n. Bot.* Condition of forming schizosteles; — called also *astely.*

Schlei'cher-a (shlī'kĕr-ȧ; shlī-kē'rȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. C. *Schleicher*, Swiss botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of sapindaceous trees consisting of *S. trijuga*, of tropical Asia. It has pinnate leaves and small apetalous flowers succeeded by a dry fruit with a pulpy aril. The wood is hard and much prized, the oil expressed from the seeds is used as an illuminant, and the young branches furnish a kind of shellac.

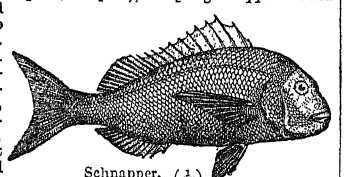
schlie'ren (shlē'rĕn), *n. pl.* [G.] *Petrog.* Small masses or streaks in igneous rocks which differ in mineral composition from the main body, but graduate insensibly into it. They are due to nonhomogeneity in the original molten magma. — **schlie'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

Schlip'pe's salt (shlĭp'ez). Sodium sulphantimonate.

Schmal-kal'dic (shmăl-kăl'dĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Schmalkalden. — **Schmalkaldic League**, the League of Schmalkalden. See 2d LEAGUE, *Table.*

schmelz } (shmĕlts), *n.* [G. *schmelz, schmelzglas.*] Lit.,
schmelze } enamel; — applied to several varieties of glass, as an imitation of chalcedony, the red glass used to flash white glass, etc.

schnap'per (shnăp'ĕr; snăp'ĕr), *n.* [Eng. *snapper* a kind of fish, altered in spelling to accord with G. *schnapper.*] A sparoid marine fish (*Pagrus unicolor*, syn. *Pagrosomus auratus*), one of the most important food fishes of Australia and New Zealand. It is usually pink or reddish, with dark bars when young, later with bluish spots. It is called **cock schnapper** while young; later, until it weighs about a pound and a half, **red bream**; when larger, **squire**, or **school, schnapper**; when full grown, **countfish**; when very old and large, **native, rock native**, or **old man, schnapper.**



Schnapper. (1/10)

schnapps (shnăps; shnäps), *n.* [G., a dram of spirits.] Holland gin. *U. S.*

Schnei-de'ri-an (shnī-dē'rĭ-ăn), *a. Anat.* Of or pert. to C. V. Schneider, a German anatomist of the 17th century. **Schneiderian membrane**, the nonciliated mucous membrane which lines the nasal fossæ; the pituitary membrane. It is the organ of smell, consisting of the olfactory cells (which see), and elongated supporting cells having an oval ucleus and produced at their base into a branching process.

schnor'rer (shnŏr'ĕr), *n.* [Yiddish, fr. G. *schnurrer*, fr. *schnurren* to hum, whir, hence, from the sound of the musical instrument used by strolling beggars, to beg.] Among the Jews, a beggar.

Schœ'nus (skē'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σχοῖνος* rush, reed.] *Bot.* A large genus of stout rushlike sedges (Cyperaceæ), natives principally of Australia and New Zealand, a few occurring in Europe and the United States. They have few-flowered spikelets in a spike or head; the flowers have a perianth of bristles, and the nutlet is without a beak.

schol'ar (skŏl'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *scoler*, fr. L. *scholaris* belonging to a school, fr. *schola* a school; prob. through OF.; cf. OF. *escoler, escolier*, F. *écolier*, also AS. *scōlere*, pr. L. See 3d SCHOOL.] **1.** One who attends a school; one who studies under a teacher; one under tuition; a student.

2. In English universities, an undergraduate who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives support in part from its revenues; one who holds a scholarship.

3. A learned person; one versed in any branch, or in many branches, of knowledge; a person of thorough literary or scientific attainments; a savant. *Shak. Locke.*

Syn. — Pupil, learner. See DISCIPLE.

schol'arch (skŏl'ärk), *n.* [Gr. *σχολάρχης*; *σχολή* school (see 3d SCHOOL) + *ἄρχειν* to rule.] The head of a school, esp. of an Athenian school of philosophy.

schol'ar-ly, *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a scholar, or learned person; exhibiting scholarship; learned; as, a *scholarly* essay or critique. — *adv.* In a scholarly manner.

Syn. — SCHOLARLY, SCHOLASTIC, ACADEMIC. SCHOLARLY implies accurate and well-disciplined learning, esp. in the liberal studies; SCHOLASTIC, as here compared, connotes oversubtlety or even pedantry; ACADEMIC, in the sense discriminated, implies conventionality or an undue emphasis upon the purely formal; it often suggests the point of view of the schools, esp. as opposed to the attitude of men of affairs; as, a *scholarly* man, a *scholarly* treatise; "*scholastic* subtleties and newfangled phrases" (*Hazlitt*); "He [Southey] is *scholastic* and professional in his ideas" (*id.*); "His [Landor's] earliest verses . . . have a stilted, *academic* flavor" (*Stedman*); "the reign of what is pedantic, conventional, and narrowly *academical* in art" (*W. Pater*); an *academic* attitude toward social problems.

schol'ar-ship, *n.* **1.** Character or qualities of a scholar; attainments in science or literature; learning.

2. Education; instruction. *Obs.* *Milton.*

3. Maintenance for a scholar; a foundation for the support of a student, as in a college; an allowance to an undergraduate or graduate, as of a university, to aid him in prosecuting his studies.

Syn. — Knowledge, erudition. See LEARNING.

scho-las'tic (skō-lăs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *scholasticus*, Gr. *σχολαστικός*, fr. *σχολάζειν* to have leisure, to give lectures, to keep a school, fr. *σχολή* leisure, a lecture, a school: cf. F. *scholastique, scolastique.* See SCHOOL.] **1.** Pertaining to or suiting a scholar, a school, or schools; scholarlike; as, *scholastic* manners or pride; *scholastic* learning.

2. Of or pert. to the schoolmen and divines of the Middle Ages; as, *scholastic* divinity, theology, or philosophy.

3. In the manner of the medieval schoolmen; hence, characterized by excessive subtilty; pedantic; formal.

Syn. — See SCHOLARLY.

scho-las'tic, *n.* **1.** [*usually cap.*] A Christian philosopher of the Middle Ages; a Schoolman.

2. One who deals with philosophical or theological problems in the spirit of Scholasticism; depreciatively, a pedant; a formalist.

3. *R. C. Ch.* A member of a grade in the Society of Jesus. See JESUIT, 1.

4. A scholar or student.

scho-las'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** [*usually cap.*] The methods and doctrines of the Christian philosophers of the Middle Ages. The sources of Scholasticism were the writings of the church fathers and those of Aristotle and his Arabian commentators; its main problem was the reconciliation of Christian faith with reason; and its method, stiff and formal, was characterized by excessive deference to authority and large reliance upon deduction. Scholastic philosophy is usually reckoned as beginning with Scotus Erigena (b. about 800 A. D.), who affirmed the essential identity of dogma and reason and the parallelism of thought and being. The latter doctrine gave rise to the problem of universals (see UNIVERSAL), which formed the center of controversy during the whole of the first period of Scholasticism. The second period was inaugurated early in the 13th century, by the acquisition of a large part of the writings of Aristotle and the translation of Arabian works. In this period Scholastic philosophy reached its fullest development in the great synthetic works, or *Summæ*, of Alexander of Hales, Albertus Magnus, and Thomas Aquinus (see THOMISM), and the critical opposition of John Duns Scotus (see SCOTISM). The third period, from about 1300 to 1450, marks the decline and fall of Scholasticism, the energies of the time, especially in the higher educational institutions, being devoted to futile and quibbling disputes to which are mainly due the later ill repute of Scholastic methods. Scholasticism did not, however, wholly cease, and in modern times it is being subjected to an energetic revival (see NEO-SCHOLASTICISM).

This doctrine of the continuity and independence of the natural with respect to the supernatural order of truth is the core of *Scholasticism.* It is by this that *Scholasticism* is distinguished from Greek philosophy, of which the chief defect, as well as the paramount merit, was its complete naturalness. *Wm. Turner.*

2. A scholastic point of view.

scho'li-ast (skō'lĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. *σχολιαστής*, fr. *σχόλιον* scholium: cf. F. *scoliaste.* See SCHOLIUM.] A maker of scholia; commentator; annotator. — **scho/li-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *a.*

scho'li-on (skō'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] A scholium.

scho'li-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. SCHOLIA (-ȧ), E. SCHOLIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. *σχόλιον*, fr. *σχολή*. See 3d SCHOOL.] **1.** A marginal annotation; an explanatory remark or comment, esp. on the text of a classic by an early grammarian.

2. A remark or observation subjoined, but not essential, to a demonstration or a train of reasoning; specif., *Math.*, any of the explanatory notes inserted by the editors in the text of Euclid's "Elements."

Schom-burg'k'i-a (shŏm-bûr'kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Sir Robert H. *Schomburgk*, German traveler.] *Bot.* A genus of South American epiphytic orchids, having handsome racemose flowers borne either on a scape from pseudobulbs or on a long fleshy stem.

schist'ic (shĭs'tĭk), *a.* Schistose. [bituminous schists.]
schist oil. Oil distilled from
schitch. ✝ SHUTTLE.
schitte. ✝ SHUT.
schive. ✝ SHOVE.
schiz'o-cœle (skĭz'ō-sēl), *n.* [*schizo-* + *-cœle.*] *Zoöl.* A perivisceral cavity which arises by the splitting of the mesoblast of the embryo. Cf. ENTEROCŒLE. — **schiz'o-cœ'lic** (-sē'lĭk), *a.* — **schiz'o-cœ'lous** (-lŭs), *a.*
schiz'o-din'ic (-dĭn'ĭk), *a.* [*schizo-* + Gr. *ὠδίνειν* to be in labor.] *Zoöl.* Discharging genital products by rupture.
schi-zog'a-my (skĭ-zŏg'ȧ-mĭ; skĭ'-), *n.* [*schizo-* + *-gamy.*] *Zoöl.* Reproduction by division of the body into a sexual and an asexual individual, as in certain chætopod worms.
schiz'o-ge-net'ic, *a.* [*schizo-* + *-genetic.*] Schizogenous.
schi-zog'o-ny (skĭ-zŏg'ō-nĭ; skĭ'-), *n.* [*schizo-* + *-gony.*] *Biol.* a Schizogenesis. b Specif., in Sporozoa, segmentation or asexual spore formation of the type characteristic of schizonts.
Schiz'o-læ-na'ce-æ (skĭz'ō-lē-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *schizo-* + L. *laena* cloak.] A small family of trees and shrubs (order Malvales) of Madagascar. — **schiz'o-læ-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Schiz'o-ne-mer'te-a (-nē-mûr'tē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCHIZO-; NEMERTINEA.] *Zoöl.* A group of nemerteans comprising those having a deep slit along each side of the head and a proboscis devoid of stylets. — **schiz'o-ne-mer'te-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **schiz'o-ne-mer'tine** (-tĭn; -tīn; 183), *a. & n.*
Schiz'o-neu'ra (-nū'rȧ), *n.* [NL. See SCHIZO-; NEURON.] *Zoöl.* A genus of plant lice that includes the blight of the apple tree. See BLIGHT, *Illust.*
schi-zop'o-dal (skĭ-zŏp'ō-dăl; skĭ'-), *a.* Schizopodous.
schiz'o-ste'lic (skĭz'ō-stē'lĭk), *a.* = ASTELIC. — **schiz'o-ste'ly** (skĭz'ō-stē'lĭ), *n.*
Schiz'o-tar'si-a (-tär'sĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCHIZO-; TARSUS.] *Zoöl.* A small order of Myriapoda including the house centipede and its allies.
schiz'o-the'cal (-thē'kăl), *a* [*schizo-* + *thecal.*] *Anat.* Having the horny envelope of the tarsus divided into scalelike plates, as most birds.
schiz'o-trich'i-a (-trĭk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL; *schizo-* + Gr. *θρίξ*, *τριχός*, a hair.] *Med.* Cleavage or splitting of the hair.
‖ **schiz'zo** (skĭz'zō), *n.*; *pl.* -ZI (-zē). [It.] A sketch.
‖ **Schlä'ger** (shlä'gẽr), *n*; *pl* -GER (-gẽr). [G.] A long, straight, basket-hilted, and blunt-ended sword, sharpened only near the end, used in duels by German university students.
Schle'mihl, Peter (shlā'mĭl). The fragrant grass *Andropogon schœnanthus.* *Obs.*
Schœ'no-cau'lon (skē'nō-kô'lŏn), *n.* [NL.] = SKOINOLON.
schœ'nus (skē'nŭs), *n.* [L.] = SCHENE. [SHOVE.]
schof. Obs. pret. of SHAVE.
Scho-har'ie (skō-hăr'ĭ), *n.* [From *Schoharie*, New York.] *Geol.* A minor subdivision of the American Devonian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
schoir. ✝ SHEER, SHORE.
schok. ✝ *shook*, pret. of SHAKE.
schokke, schokken. ✝ SHOCK.
schol. *Abbr.* Scholium.
schol'ard (skŏl'ärd, -ȧd). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SCHOLAR.
schol'ar-ism, *n.* Scholarship. *Obs.*
scho-lar'i-ty (skō-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *scholarité*, or LL. *scholaritas.*] Scholarship. *Obs.*
schol'ar-like', *a.* Scholarly.
schol'ar-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
schol'ar's mate (skŏl'ẽrz). *Chess.* Checkmate by white's moves: P-K4, B-B4, Q-R5, Q×KBP. Cf. FOOL'S MATE.
scho'lasm (skō'lăz'm), *n.* A word, expression, construction, etc., originated by, or confined to, schoolmen or pedants. *Rare.*
scho-las'ti-cal (skō-lăs'tĭ-kăl), *a. & n.* Scholastic. [LASTIC.]
scho-las'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of SCHOLASTIC.
scho-las'ti-cate (-kāt), *n. R. C. Ch.* A place where Jesuit scholastics, or students, pursue their studies.
schold. ✝ SHALD, SHOULD.
scholdur ✝ SHOULDER.
schole. ✝ SHALL.
schole (*dial.* shōl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SHOVEL.
scho'li-a (skō'lĭ-ȧ), *n., pl.* of SCHOLIUM.
scho'li-aze (-āz), *v. i.* [Cf. Gr. *σχολιάζειν.*] To write scholia. *Obs.*
scho'li-cal (skŏl'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *scholicus*, Gr. *σχολικός*, fr. *σχολή*. See 3d SCHOOL.] Scholastic. *Obs.*
scho'ly (skō'lĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *scholie, scolie.*] Scholium. *Obs.*
scho'ly, *v. i.* & *t.* To write scholia. *Obs.* [*Obs. Scot.*]
schom, a. Also **schomd.** Shorn.
schomache. ✝ SUMAC.

school (skōōl), *n.* [For *shoal* a crowd; cf. D. *school;* prob. confused with *school* for learning.] Of fish, or the like, a shoal: a company; as, a *school* of dolphins.

school, *v. i.* To swim together in shoals, or large numbers; as, the bluefish are *schooling.* — **to school up,** to collect at the surface of the water: — said of fishes.

school, *n.* [ME. *scole,* AS. *scōlu* (prob. influenced by OF. *escole,* F. *école,* or its source, L. *schola*), fr. L. *schola,* Gr. σχολή leisure, that in which leisure is employed, disputation, lecture, a school, prob. fr. same root as σχήμα, original sense being perh., a stopping, a resting. See SCHEME.]

1. A place for instruction in any branch or branches of knowledge; an establishment for imparting education; also, the institution or collective body of teachers and learners in such a place. When without qualification, *school* is now familiarly used of an institution for teaching children; as, he went through *school* and college. Schools (in this sense), conducting the twelve years of study between the ages of about 6 to 18, are in the United States commonly classified as: **primary s.,** covering the first four years; **grammar s.,** covering the second four; **high s.,** covering the third four. Primary and grammar schools are often distinguished as **elementary s.,** from **secondary s.,** which include high schools and private schools immediately preparatory to college.

2. A session of an institution of instruction.

How now, Sir Hugh! No *school* to-day? *Shak.*

3. A place for lectures, esp., in the Middle Ages, for lectures in logic, metaphysics, and theology; also, the body of masters and students in a university or college.

4. The room or hall in English universities where the examinations for degrees and honors are held.

5. The body of pupils in a school; as, a small *school.*

6. The disciples or followers of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine, or accept the same teachings, or follow the same intellectual methods; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, medicine, politics, etc.; as, the Socratic *school;* the homeopathic *school.*

7. *Fine Arts.* **a** A group, as of painters, sculptors, or musicians, under a common local or personal influence producing a general similarity in their work; as, the Wagnerian *school.* **b** The artists or art of a country or region.

8. The principles, canons, precepts, or body of opinion or practice, sanctioned by the authority of a particular class or age; as, he was a gentleman of the old *school.*

9. Any place or means of learning or discipline; as, the *school* of experience.

10. *Music.* A book of instruction in a particular system of execution.

11. *Mil. & Nav.* The regulations governing the drill of individuals or of a unit of a given size or kind; also, the exercises carried out in accordance with such regulations; as, the *school* of the soldier, company, or flotilla.

school of the prophets, *Anc. Jewish Hist.,* a school or college in which young men were educated and trained for public teachers or members of the prophetic order. They were called *sons of the prophets.* — **s. of the Stoics.** See *the Porch,* under PORCH.

school, *v. t.;* SCHOOLED (skōōld); SCHOOL'ING. **1.** To educate or train in an institution of learning; to teach; instruct.

So *schooled* the Gate [goat] her wanton son. *Spenser.*

2. To tutor; to subject to systematic discipline; to train; as, to *school* one's self in self-control.

3. To chide and admonish; to reprove. *Archaic.*

school, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a school; as, *school* traditions.

2. Of or pertaining to the schoolmen; as, *school* theology.

school board. A committee in charge of local educational matters; in England, such a body in every borough or parish, elected by the ratepayers, and incorporated.

school'book' (skōōl'bŏŏk'), *n.* A book for use in schools.

school'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A boy belonging to a school.

school committee. A body of citizens, usually elected, in charge of public schools, as in a district or town. *U. S.*

school'craft' (-kräft'), *n.* Learning.

school'fel'low (-fĕl'ō), *n.* An associate in school.

school'girl' (-gûrl'), *n.* A girl belonging to a school.

school'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** A building which is appropriated for the use of a school or schools, or as a place in which to give instruction.

2. A dwelling house appropriated to the use of the master of a school. *Gt. Brit.*

school'ing, *n.* **1.** Instruction in school; tuition; education in an institution of learning; act of teaching.

2. Discipline; reproof; reprimand; as, he gave his son a severe *schooling.* *Scott.*

3. Pay for instruction; as, to pay a boy's *schooling.*

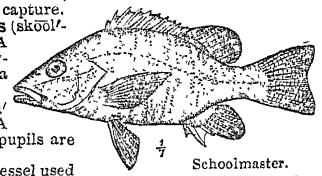
school'maid' (-mād'), *n.* A schoolgirl. *Shak.*

school'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*Cf.* AS. *scōlmann.*] One versed in the niceties of academical disputation or of school divinity; esp. [*usually cap.*], a philosopher or divine of the schools of the Middle Ages; a Scholastic.

school'mas'ter (-mäs'tẽr; *cf.* MASTER), *n.* **1.** A man who presides over and teaches a school.

2. One who, or that which, disciplines and directs.

3. A snapper (*Lutianus apodus*) of the West Indies and southern United States; — said to be so called from its skill in avoiding capture.



Schoolmaster. 1/7

school'mis'tress (skōōl'mĭs'trĕs), *n.* A woman who governs or teaches a school.

school'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room in which pupils are taught.

school ship. A vessel used as a nautical training-school for apprentices to be educated at the expense of the state.

school'-teach'er, *n.* A person who teaches in a school. — **school'-teach'ing,** *n.*

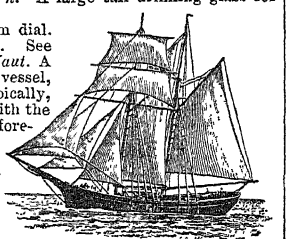
school'time' (skōōl'tim'), *n.* **1.** The time for beginning a session of school; the time during which school is held.

2. Time spent in school or in study.

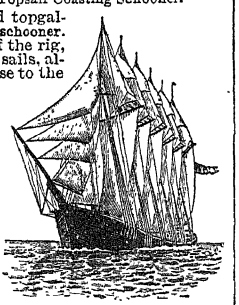
3. A period of training; as, this life is our *schooltime.*

schoon'er (skōōn'ẽr), *n.* A large tall drinking glass for beer or ale. *U. S.*

schoon'er, *n.* [From dial. *scoon,* of Scand. orig. See the Note below.] *Naut.* A fore-and-aft rigged vessel, orig., and still typically, having two masts, with the smaller sail on the foremast and the mainmast stepped nearly amidships. Sometimes, though very rarely in America, it carries square topsails on one or both masts or even a fore-course. When carrying a square fore-topsail and topgallant sail it is called a **topsail schooner.** The characteristic feature of the rig, however, is its fore-and-aft sails, allowing the vessel to sail close to the wind. About 1840, longer vessels with three masts, fore-and-aft rigged, came into use, and since that time vessels with four and even seven masts so rigged have been built. Schooners with more than two masts are designated *three-masted schooners, four-masted schooners,* etc., or, rarely and not in the United States, *terns, quarts, quints,* etc. See *Illust.*



Topsail Coasting Schooner.



Six-masted Schooner.

☞ The first *schooner* is said to have been built in Gloucester, Massachusetts, about 1713, by a Captain Andrew Robinson. When the vessel was launched, a bystander cried out, "O, how she *scoons!*" Robinson replied, "A *scooner* let her be;" whence the name (see SCOON, to skip or skim). In the New England records the word appears to have been originally written *scooner.*

Scho'pen-hau'er-i-an (shō'pĕn-hou'ẽr-ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or like, Schopenhauer or his doctrines.

Scho'pen-hau'er-ism (shō'pĕn-hou'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of the German pessimistic philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer (1788–1860), who taught that the essential or absolute reality is a blind and restless will manifesting itself as a will to live, and that life is an evil to be cured only by overcoming the will to live. See PALINGENESIS, 2.

schorl (shôrl), *n.* Also *shorl.* [G. *schörl;* cf. Sw. *skörl.*] *Min.* Tourmaline, esp. the common black variety; — formerly applied to several dark-colored minerals.

schor-la'ceous (shôr-lā'shŭs), *a.* Partaking of the nature and character of schorl; resembling schorl.

schorl'y (shôr'lĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, schorl or tourmaline; as, *schorly* granite.

Schot'ten-Bau'mann re-ac'tion (shŏt'ĕn-bou'măn). *Chem.* A reaction induced by treatment of a substance of alcoholic nature, or one containing an amino or imino group, with an acid chloride or anhydride (typically, with benzoyl chloride), in presence of sodium hydroxide or carbonate or the like. It causes separation of an ester or substituted amide, and is used in testing alcohols and amines.

schot'tish) (shŏt'ĭsh; 277), *n.* [G. *schottisch* Scottish,
schot'tische) Scotch: cf. F. *schottish, schotisch.*] A modern round dance in 2-4 time, similar to the polka, only slower; also, the music for such a dance; — not to be confounded with the *Écossaise.*

Schrei'ner fin'ish (shrī'nẽr). *Textiles.* A finish imparted to mercerized fabrics by passing under a hot roller covered with a network of fine lines which break up the surface of the material into minute reflecting surfaces.

schuit, schuyt (skoit), *n.* [D. *schuit.*] A Dutch vessel with bluff bows and usually rounded stern, used chiefly on canals and for coasting. While formerly sometimes square-rigged, it is now almost always a sloop.

Schwarz'i-an (shvärt'sĭ-ăn), *a. Math.* Pertaining to, or named from, the German mathematician H. A. Schwarz. Schwarzian derivative, a nonlinear differential expression of the third order, derived by the elimination of the ratios of the four arbitrary constants appearing in the quotient of any two linearly independent integrals of a linear differential equation of the second order. Its form is $\frac{s'''}{s'} - \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{s''}{s'}\right)^2$, denoted by $\{s, x\}$, where the accents indicate derivation as to x; — so named by Cayley.

‖ **Schweit'zer-kä'se** (shvīt'sẽr-kā'zē), **schweit'zer,** *n.* [G. *schweizerkäse.*] Literally, Swiss cheese; — applied in the United States both to Gruyère and to Emmenthaler.

Schweit'zer's re-a'gent (shvīt'sẽrz). [After Prof. Eduard *Schweizer,* the discoverer.] *Chem. & Micros.* A deep blue solution of cupric oxide or hydroxide in ammonia, much used as a solvent for cellulose.

Schwenck-fel'di-an, Schwenk-fel'di-an (shvĕŋk-fĕl'dĭ-ăn), *n., a.* A follower of Kaspar Schwenckfeld, or Schwenkfeld (d. 1561), a Silesian nobleman who, after the Reformation, advanced a mystical interpretation of Christianity. Some of his followers emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1734.

Schwen'de-ne'ri-an (shvĕn'dē-nē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to S. Schwendener (b. 1829), German botanist. — **Schwendenerian theory,** *Bot.,* the theory originally suggested by de Bary (1866), reasserted by Schwendener (1869), and ultimately established, that lichens are not distinct organisms, but are made up of a fungus and an alga growing in symbiotic relationship (see LICHEN, 2).

Sci'a-dop'i-tys (sī'ă-dŏp'ĭ-tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σκιάς, -άδος, shade + πίτυς pine tree.] *Bot.* A genus of pinaceous trees, consisting of *S. verticillata,* the umbrella pine, of Japan.

Sci-æn'i-dæ (sī-ĕn'ĭ-dē; sī-ē'nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *sciaena* a kind of fish (fr. Gr. σκίαινα) + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A large, important, and widely distributed family of carnivorous acanthopterygian fishes comprising the meagre, squeteagues, kingfishes, drumfishes, etc. Nearly all are marine, and live along the sandy shores of warm temperate seas. In most the air bladder is large and complicated, and with it the fish produces a peculiar sound (see CROAKER). Many are large and valued as food. The type genus is **Sci-æ'na** (sī-ē'nă). — **sci-æ'nid** (-ē'nĭd), *n.* — **sci-æn'i-form** (-ĕn'ĭ-fôrm; -ē'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **sci-æ'noid** (-ē'noid), *a. & n.*

sci-am'a-chy (sī-ăm'ă-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. σκιαμαχία, σκιομαλία; σκιά a shadow + μάχη battle.] A fighting with a shadow; a mock contest; an imaginary or futile combat. *Cowley.*

sci-at'ic (sī-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [F. *sciatique,* LL. *sciaticus,* fr. L. *ischiadicus,* Gr. ἰσχιαδικός. See ISCHIADIC.] Of or pert. to the hip; in the region of, or affecting, the hip; ischial.

sciatic artery, *Anat.,* the larger of the two terminal branches of the anterior trunk of the internal iliac artery, distributed to the muscles at the back of the pelvis and thigh. — **s. nerve,** *Anat.,* either of two nerves arising from the sacral plexus. The **great sciatic nerve** passes out of the pelvis through the great sacrosciatic foramen and thence down the back of the thigh to about its lower third, where it divides into the popliteal nerves. The **lesser sciatic nerve** leaves the pelvis with the great sciatic, and is distributed to the integument of the perineum and back of the thigh and leg. — **s. veins,** the veins accompanying the sciatic arteries.

sci-at'i-ca (-ĭ-kă), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve, an affection characterized by paroxysmal attacks of pain along the course of the branches of the sciatic nerve. Popularly, also, any of various painful affections of the hip and adjoining parts.

scib'i-le (sĭb'ĭ-lē), *n.* [L. *scibilis* knowable.] *Philos.* An object of knowledge.

sci'ence (sī'ĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *scientia,* fr. *sciens, -entis,* p. pr. of *scire* to know. Cf. CONSCIENCE, CONSCIOUS, NICE.]

1. Knowledge; knowledge of principles or facts.

While beyond the region of knowledge the modern philosopher places the region of nescience, St. Thomas taught that where *science ends faith begins.* *Wm Turner.*

2. Specif., accumulated and accepted knowledge which has been systematized and formulated with reference to the discovery of general truths or the operation of general laws; knowledge classified and made available in work, life, or the search for truth; comprehensive, profound, or philosophical knowledge.

All this new *science* that men lere [teach] *Chaucer.*

Science is . . . a complement of cognitions, having, in point of form, the character of logical perfection, and in point of matter, the character of real truth. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Science may be described as a classified index to the successive pages of sense impression, which enables us readily to find what we want, but it in no wise accounts for the peculiar contents of that strange book of life. *Karl Pearson.*

3. Esp., such knowledge when it relates to the physical world and its phenomena; — called also *natural science.*

Voltaire hardly left a single corner of the field entirely unexplored in *science,* poetry, history, philosophy. *J. Morley.*

4. Any branch or department of systematized knowledge considered as a distinct field of investigation or object of study; as, the *science* of astronomy or of mind.

Every *science,* as we read in Aristotle, assumes its subject matter, and does not give an account of it. *B. Bosanquet.*

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schome. † SHAME.
schomeuast. † SHAMEFAST.
Schonch's glass (shŏnks). = KALEIDOSCOPE.
schone. † SHALL, SHUN.
schone (*Scot.* shōn). Obs. or Scot. pl. of SHOE.
schonke. † SHANK.
Schoo'dic salm'on *or* **trout** (skōō'dĭk). The landlocked salmon (*Salmo salar sebago*) of the Schoodic Lakes of Maine.
schoof. Obs. pret. of SHAVE.
schook. † *shook,* pret. of SHAKE.
school (shōōl). Dial. Eng. var. of SHOVEL.
school'a-ble (skōōl'ă-b'l), *a.* Suitable for school, as in age.
school-a'tion (skōōl-ā'shŭn), *n.* Schooling. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
school'but'ter. *n.* A flogging. [tress.]
schoold. † SHALD.
school'dame', *n.* A schoolmis-
school'er-y, *n.* Thing taught; precepts; schooling. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
school'less, *a.* Unschooled.
school'ma'am, *n.* A schoolmistress. *Dial. or Illit., U. S.*
school'mas'ter-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
school'mate', *n.* A companion at school.
school'point', *n.* A point discussed by schoolmen. *Obs.*
school schnapper. See SCHNAPPER.
school shark. A shark (*Galeus australis*) of the South Pacific. *New South Wales.*
school'ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* Toward school.
schoot. Obs. pret. of SHIT.
schop. Obs. pret. of SHAPE.
Scho'pen-hau'er-e-an-ism (shō'pĕn-hou'ẽr-ē-ăn-ĭz'm). *n.* Equiv. of SCHOPENHAUERISM.
schoppe. † CHOP, to cut; SHOP.
schop'pen (shŏp'ĕn), *n.* [G.] An old and varying German liquid measure, equal to about a pint (legal, from 1868 to 1884, at half a liter); also, a glass or mug of such capacity. See MEASURE.
schor. † SHORE, SHOWER.
schorand. Obs. p. pr. of SOAR.
schorbuck. † SCORBUTE.
schore. † SHORE; SHEER, *a.*
schorge. † SCOURGE.
schorgon. † SURGEON.
schor'lo-mite (shôr'lō-mīt), *n* [*schorl* + Gr. ὁμός same.] *Min.* A titanate and silicate of iron and calcium, allied to garnet, occurring usually in black masses with vitreous luster. H., 7–7.5 Sp. gr., 3.81–3.88. [laceous.]
schorl'ous (shôr'lŭs), *a.* Schor-
schosin † *chosen,* p. p. of CHOOSE. [SHOT]
schot, schote. † SCOT, SHOOT,
Schott bath, treatment (shŏt), etc. = NAUHEIM BATH, etc.
schount. † SHUNT.
schour. † SHORE, conflict.
schour (*Scot.* shōōr). Obs or Scot. var. of SHOWER.
schout (skout), *n.* [D.] Among the Dutch, a bailiff or sheriff; in the former Dutch colonies of America, one vested with local judicial functions.
schout. † SCHUIT, SHOOT.
schow. † SHE, SHOVE.
schoyr. † SHORE.
schr. *Abbr.* Schooner.
Schra'der's brome grass (shrä'dẽrz). Rescue grass.
schraiff. Obs. pret. of SHRIVE.
schreapien. † SCRAPE.
Schre'be-ra (shrā'bẽr-ă; shrĕ-bē'rä), *n.* [NL., after J. C. D von *Schreber* (1739–1810), German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of South African eclastraceous plants, constituted by *S. capensis,* an evergreen shrub with yellow flowers. [ment.]
schrede. † SHRED; SHROUD, gar-
schrench. *v. t. & i.* [AS. *screncan* to cause to stumble.] To supplant; to deceive. *Obs.*
schreve. † SHERIFF.
‖ **schrik** (skrĭk), *n.* [D.] A sudden fright; panic. *So. Africa.*
schrike. † SHRIEK.
schrippe. † SCRIP.
schrobbe. † SHRUB.
schrode. † SHREWD.
schrof. Obs. pret. of SHRIVE.
schroff. † SCURF.
schrud. † SHROUD, a garment
schruk. † SHRIEK.
schtoff (shtôf). Var. of STOF. See MEASURE. [EON.]
schuchin, skuchin. † SCUTCH-
schuil. † SHOVEL.
schuit (shūt; shŭt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOOT.
schulde. † SHIELD, SHOULD.
schulder. † SHOULDER.
schule (skūl; skŭl). Scot. var. of SCHOOL. [SHOVEL.]
schule (shōōl). Scot. var. of
schule. † SCOWL, SHALL.
schulle. † SHALL; SHILL; SKULL.
schulle, *n.* [Cf. D. *schol,* G. *scholle.*] A plaice. *Obs.*
schunder. † SUNDER.
schun'gite (shōōn'gīt), *n.* [G *schungit,* from *Shunga,* in the government of Olonets, Russia.] *Min.* An amorphous form of carbon in certain schists.
schup, schupe. † SHIP.
schupe. Obs. pret. of SHAPE.
schuppent. † SHIPPEND.
schur. † SCOUR.
schur, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skurr,* Dan. *skur.*] A shed. *Obs.*
schurch. † CHURCH.
schure. Obs. pret. of SHEAR.
schurge † SCOURGE.
schurt. † SHIRT, SHORT.
schute (*dial.* shūt; shŭt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SHOOT.
schutten. † SHUT.
schuve. † SHOVE.
schuyt (skoit). Var. of SCHUIT.
‖ **Schwäch'ung** (shvĕk'ōŏng), *n.* [G.] *Philol.* Weakening of a full vowel into a thin vowel, as *a* (ä) to *ẏ* (ĭ). [= SUAN PAN.
schwan'pan' (shwän'pän'), *n.*
schwarz (shvärts), *n.* [G.] *Skat.* The taking of every trick by the player, in tournee, solo, or grand. To be *schwarz* is to fail to take a trick. Cf. SCHNEIDER
Schwein'furt, *or* **Schwein'furth, green** (shvīn'fûrt). [From *Schweinfurt,* Bavaria.] = PARIS GREEN.
Schwei-nit'zi-a (shwī-nĭt'sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Lewis D. von *Schweinitz,* Amer. botanist.] Syn. of MONOTROPSIS.
Schwen'de-ner-ism (shvĕn'dĕn-ẽr-ĭz'm), *n. Bot.* The Schwendenerian theory.
Schwenk'feld'er (shvĕŋk'fĕld-ẽr), **Schwenk-fel'di-an,** *n.* = SCHWENKFELDIAN.
schyldere. † SHOULDER.
schyne. † SHIN. [SHIRE.]
schyre. † SHEER, *a. & adv.;*
schyreue. † SHERIFF.
schyve. † SHOVE, *v.*
sci. *Abbr.* Science; scientific.
Sci-æn'i-for'mes (sī-ĕn'ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCIÆNIDÆ.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily coextensive with the Sciænidæ.
sci'a-gram, sci'a-graph, etc. Vars of SKIAGRAM, etc.
sci'a-ther'ic (sī'ă-thĕr'ĭk), *a.* Also **sci'a-ther'i-cal** (-ĭ-k'l). *Astron.* Of or pertaining to a sundial; as, a *sciatheric* telescope, for estimating time by the shadow of the sun or moon. *Rare.* — **sci'a-ther'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
sci-at'ic (sī-ăt'ĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *sciatique*] a Short for *sciatic nerve,* etc. b *pl.* Sciatica.
scibboleth. † SHIBBOLETH.
scidwall. *n.* [AS. *scidweall;* *scīd* shide, billet + *weall* wall.] A fence; palings. *Obs.*
science. † SILENCE.

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o. Art or skill regarded as the result of knowledge of laws and principles; as, a player of unusual *science*.
6. Trade; vocation. *Obs.*
Syn.—SCIENCE, ART are discriminated as in the quotations below. See KNOWLEDGE.
A science teaches us to know, and an *art* to do, and all the more perfect *sciences* lead to the creation of corresponding useful *arts*. Astronomy is the foundation of the *art* of navigation; . . . chemistry is the basis of many useful *arts*. *Jevons.*
Rhetoric, here called an *art*, is sometimes defined as a *science*. Both designations are true. . . . *Science* is systematized knowledge; if then the laws and principles of discourse are exhibited in an ordered and interrelated system, they appear in the character of a *science*. *Art* is knowledge made efficient by skill; it then rhetorical laws and principles are applied in the actual construction of discourse, they become the working rules of an *art*. *J. F. Genung.*

‖ **sci-en'ter** (sī-ĕn'tĕr), *adv.* [L.] *Law.* Knowingly; willfully. —*n.* *Law.* **a** Such knowledge as charges a man with the consequences of his acts (cf. MISTAKE, *n.*, 2). **b** In a pleading, the allegation of such knowledge on the part of the accused or defendant as is necessary to constitute his act a crime or tort.

sci-en'tial (sī-ĕn'shăl), *a.* [Cf. LL. *scientialis.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or producing, science. *Rare.*
2. Having efficient knowledge; capable.

sci'en-tif'ic (sī'ĕn-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* [F. *scientifique*, L. *scientificus.* See SCIENCE; -FIC.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or used in, science; as, *scientific* apparatus.
2. Agreeing with, or depending on, the rules or principles of science; as, a *scientific* classification.
3. Having a knowledge of science, or of a science; evincing science or systematic knowledge; as, a *scientific* chemist; a *scientific* reasoner; a *scientific* argument.
scientific skepticism, an impartial attitude of the mind previous to investigation.

sci'en-tif'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a scientific manner; according to the rules or principles of science.

sci'en-tism (sī'ĕn-tĭz'm), *n.* The methods, mental attitude, etc., regarded as characteristic of scientists.

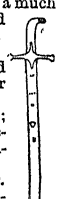
sci'en-tist (-tĭst), *n.* **1.** One learned in science, esp. natural science; a scientific investigator.
2. [*cap.*] *Christian Science.* A Christian Scientist.

scil'i-cet (sĭl'ĭ-sĕt), *adv.* [L.; *scire* to know + *licet* it is permitted.] To wit; namely; videlicet. Abbr. *scil.* or *sc.*

Scil'la (sĭl'ă), *n.* [L., the squill. See SQUILL.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of liliaceous bulbous herbs, natives of the Old World. They have narrow basal leaves and pink, blue, or white racemose flowers borne on a naked scape. The perianth segments are distinct and deciduous; the fruit is a globose 3-lobed capsule. Among the best-known are the Siberian squill (*S. sibirica*), the Cuban lily (*S. peruviana*), the Spanish jacinth (*S. hispanica*), sea onion (*S. verna*), and wood hyacinth (*S. nonscripta*). Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.
2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The sliced bulb of squill.

scil'li-tin (sĭl'ĭ-tĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *scillitine.*] A bitter extract from the bulbs of the squill, prob. a complex mixture.

scim'i-tar } (sĭm'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* [F. *cimeterre*, or It. *scimitarra*,
scim'i-ter } prob. fr. Per. *shimshīr.*] **1.** A saber with a much curved blade with the edge on the convex side, used chiefly by Mohammedans, esp. Arabs and Persians.
2. A long-handled billhook. See 4th BILL, 5.


Scimitar

scin'coid (sĭn'koid), *a.* [L. *scincus* a kind of lizard (fr. Gr. σκίγκος) + *-oid.* Cf. SKINK, *n.*] Like or pert. to the skinks. —**scin'coid**, *n.*

scin-til'la (sĭn-tĭl'ă), *n.* [L.] A spark; glimmer; gleam;—now rare exc., fig., in a negative construction of something regarded as affording light, or information; as, there is not a *scintilla* of evidence.

scin'til-lant (sĭn'tĭl-lănt), *a.* [L. *scintillans*, p. pr. of *scintillare* to sparkle. See SCINTILLATE.] Emitting sparks, or fine igneous particles; sparkling.

scin'til-late (-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *scintillare*, *-latum*, fr. *scintilla* a spark. Cf. STENCIL.] **1.** To emit sparks; to spark.
2. To sparkle or twinkle, as the fixed stars.
Syn.—Gleam, glitter, flash. — SCINTILLATE, CORUSCATE. To SCINTILLATE is properly to emit sparks, to CORUSCATE is to emit flashes, as, "The light being tremulous and twinkling, as well as brisk, they seemed to emulate so many little stars . . . and continued this *scintillation* longer than one would have expected" (*Boyle*); "*corusations* of the . . . aurora" (*Cowper*). Both words are used fig.; as, "*scintillations* of . . . genius" (*V. Knox*); "*coruscating* wit" (*Carlyle*). See FLASH, FLAME.

scin'til-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *scintillatio*: cf. F. *scintillation.*] **1.** Act of scintillating.
2. A spark or flash emitted in scintillating.
These *scintillations* are . . . the inflammable effluences discharged from the bodies collided. *Sir T. Browne.*
3. *Astron.* The twinkling of stars or the planet Mercury.

scin'til-les'cent (sĭn'tĭ-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *scintilla* spark + E. *-escent.*] Scintillating feebly.

scin'til-lom'e-ter (-lŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *scintilla* spark + E. *-meter.*] *Astron.* An attachment to a telescope by which the image of a star is made to revolve in a circle to measure the scintillation. This produces changes of color increasing in rapidity with the intensity of scintillation.

scin-til'lo-scope (sĭn-tĭl'ō-skōp), *n.* [L. *scintilla* spark + E. *-scope.*] A small instrument similar to the spintharioscope, for exhibiting the scintillations produced by radioactive substances upon a sensitive screen.

scin'tle (sĭn't'l), *v. t.*; SCIN'TLED (-t'ld); SCIN'TLING (-tlĭng). [Dial. also *skintle*, *skinkle*; cf. dial. *skinkle* to spill in small quantities, to sow thin.] *Brickmaking.* To stack (molded bricks) with spaces between to allow ventilation for drying. Cf. CLOSE BOLTING. —*n.* A course of scintled bricks.

sci'o-lism (sī'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* [See SCIOLIST.] Superficial knowledge; a show of learning, without substantial foundation.

sci'o-list (-lĭst), *n.* [See SCIOLOUS.] One whose knowledge or learning is superficial; a pretender to scholarship or learning; a smatterer.

sci'o-lis'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to sciolism or a sciolist; partaking of sciolism; resembling a sciolist.

sci'o-lous (sī'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sciolus*, dim. of *scius* knowing, fr. *scire* to know. See SCIENCE.] Knowing superficially or imperfectly. *Howell.*

sci'on (sī'ŭn), *n.* Also **ci'on.** The older spelling *cion* is now adopted by many American nurserymen and horticulturists. [ME. *sioun*, *syon*, *ciun*, OF. *cion*, F. *scion*; orig. uncert.; cf. MHG. *kíde*, akin to OS. *kīdh*, AS. *cīð*, and G. *keim* germ.] **1.** *Hort.* Any bud, shoot, or other portion of a plant capable of propagation; specif., such a part removed from its place of growth and prepared for grafting.
2. Hence, a descendant; as, a *scion* of a royal stock.

sci-op'tic (sī-ŏp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. σκιά shadow + ὀπτικός belonging to sight. See OPTIC.] *Optics.* Of or pert. to the formation of images in a darkened room (cf. CAMERA OBSCURA).

sci-op'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The art or process of exhibiting luminous images, esp. those of external objects, in a darkened room, by arrangements of lenses or mirrors.

sci-op'tric (-trĭk), *a.* *Optics.* Scioptic

sci'ous (sī'ŭs), *a.* [L. *scius.*] Knowing; having knowledge. *Rare.* "Brutes may be and are *scious*." *Coleridge.*

‖ **sci're fa'ci-as** (sī'rē fā'shĭ-ăs). [L., do you cause to know.] *Law.* A judicial writ founded upon some matter of record and requiring the party proceeded against to show cause why the record should not be enforced, annulled, or vacated; also, the proceeding so instituted. *Scire facias* is variously used, generally as supplemental to, or in continuation of, prior proceedings; but in some cases, as to repeal letters patent or a charter, it is in effect an original action. It was rendered obsolete in England by the Judicature Acts, and in some States of the United States has been superseded by writs of practice acts or codes.

Scir'o-pho'ri-a (skĭr'ō-fō'rĭ-ă; 201), *n. pl* [Gr. *τὰ Σκιροφόρια.*] *Gr. Antiq.* An Athenian festival celebrated on the 12th of the month Scirophorion (June–July). It was in honor of Athene, or, according to some, Demeter and Persephone, and was so called from the large sunshades under which the priestess of Athene, the priest of Erechtheus, and the priest of Helios went to the place of sacrifice.

Scir'pus (sûr'pŭs), *n.* [L., a rush.] *Bot.* A large genus of cyperaceous plants or sedges, commonly called *bulrushes* or *club-rushes*, of wide distribution. They are annuals or perennials, bearing solitary or much-clustered spikelets containing perfect flowers with a perianth of six bristles, the achene not being tuberculate. See BULRUSH, TULE.

scir'rhoid (skĭr'oid; *cf.* SCIRRHOUS), *a.* [*scirrhus* + *-oid.*] Resembling scirrhus.

scir-rhos'i-ty (skĭ-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). *Med.* A morbid induration, as of a gland; state of being scirrhous.

scir'rhous (skĭr'ŭs; 277), *a.* [NL. *scirrhosus.*] *Med.* Proceeding from scirrhus; of the nature of scirrhus; indurated; knotty; as, *scirrhous* affections; *scirrhous* disease.

scir'rhus (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -RHI (-ī), E. -RHUSES (-ŭs-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [NL., fr. L. *scirros*, Gr. *σκίρρος*, *σκίρος*, fr. *σκιρρός*, *σκιρός*, hard.] *Med.* **a** An indurated organ or part; esp., an indurated gland. *Obs.* **b** A hard cancerous tumor.

scis'sel (sĭs'ĕl), *n.* [F. *cisailles*, pl. Cf. SCISSORS.] **1.** The clippings of metals made in various mechanical operations.
2. The slips or plates of metal out of which circular blanks have been cut for the purpose of coinage.

scis'si-ble (sĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *scindere*, *scissum*, to split.] Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument.

scis'sile (-ĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *scissilis*, fr. *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut, to split: cf. F. *scissile.* See SCHISM.] Capable of being cut smoothly; scissible. *Arbuthnot.*

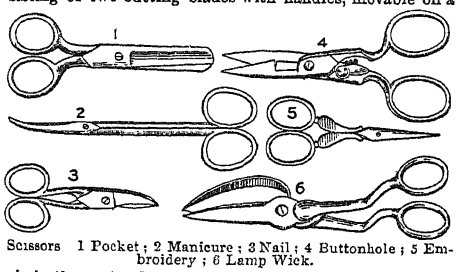
scis'sion (sĭzh'ŭn; sĭsh'ŭn; 277), *n.* [L. *scissio*, fr. *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut, to split: cf. F. *scission.*] Act of cutting, dividing, or splitting, or state of being cut, divided, or split; fission; division.

scis'sor (sĭz'ẽr), *v. t.*; SCIS'SORED (-ẽrd), SCIS'SOR-ING. To cut with scissors or shears; to prepare with scissors.

scis'sor-bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* A skimmer (bird). See SKIMMER, 2.

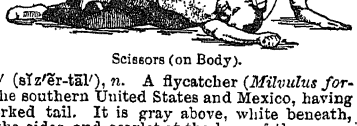
scis'sor-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCISSOR. Hence: *n.* A piece cut out or off with scissors.

scis'sors (sĭz'ẽrz), *n. pl.*, sometimes construed as *sing.* [ME. *cisoures*, *sisoures*, OF. & F. *cisoires* (cf. F. *ciseaux*), fr. L. *cisorium* a cutting instrument, pl. *cisoria*, fr. L. *caedere* to cut. Cf. CHISEL, CONCISE. The modern spelling is due to a mistaken derivation from L. *scissor* one who cleaves or divides, fr. *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut, split.] **1.** A cutting instrument working like shears but smaller, consisting of two cutting blades with handles, movable on a



Scissors 1 Pocket; 2 Manicure; 3 Nail; 4 Buttonhole; 5 Embroidery; 6 Lamp Wick.

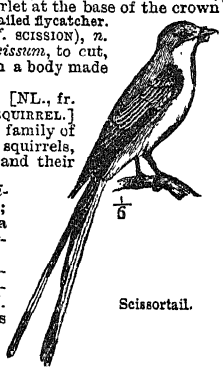
pin in the center, by which they are held together; —often called a *pair of scissors*. Cf. SHEARS.
2. *Wrestling.* A hold in which one contestant clasps the other's head or body with his legs.


Scissors (on Body).

scis'sor-tail' (sĭz'ẽr-tāl'), *n.* A flycatcher (*Milvulus forficatus*) of the southern United States and Mexico, having a deeply forked tail. It is gray above, white beneath, salmon on the sides, and scarlet at the base of the crown feathers. Called also **scissor-tailed flycatcher.**

scis'sure (sĭzh'ŭr; sĭsh'-; *cf.* SCISSION), *n.* [L. *scissura*, fr. *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut, split.] A cleft or opening in a body made by cutting; a fissure.

Sci-u'ri-dæ (sī-ū'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *sciurus* a squirrel. See SQUIRREL.] *Zoöl.* A nearly cosmopolitan family of rodents consisting of the true squirrels, ground squirrels, marmots, and their allies.


Scissortail.

sci'u-roid (sī'ū-roid), *a.* [*Sciurus* + *-oid.*] Squirrel-like; *Bot.*, resembling the tail of a squirrel, as the spikes of barley and certain other grasses.

Sci-u'ro-mor'pha (sī-ū'rō-môr'fă), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *sciurus* + Gr. *μορφή* form.] *Zoöl.* One of three primary divisions or superfamilies of rodents of the suborder Simplicidentata (cf. MYOMORPHA and HYSTRICOMORPHA). It contains the scaletails (Anomaluridæ), squirrels, beavers, and sewellels. —**sci-u'ro-morph** (sī-ū'rō-môrf), *n.* —**sci-u'ro-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.*

sclaff (sklăf), *v. i.*; SCLAFFED (sklăft); SCLAFF'ING. [Orig. uncert.] **1.** To scuff or shuffle along. *Scot.*
2. *Golf.* To scrape the ground with the sole of the club, before striking the ball, in making a stroke.

sclaff, *v. t.* **1.** To strike with something flat; to slap. *Scot.*
2. *Golf.* To scrape (the club) on the ground, in a stroke, before hitting the ball; also, to make (a stroke) in that way.

sclaff, *n.* *Scot.* **1.** A slight blow; a slap; a soft fall; also, the accompanying noise.
2. *Golf.* The stroke made by one who sclaffs.
3. A thin, solid substance, esp. a thin shoe or slipper.

scle'ra (sklē'rā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σκληρός* hard.] *Anat.* The sclerotic coat of the eyeball. See EYE, 1.

sclere (sklēr), *n.* [Gr. *σκληρός* hard.] *Zoöl.* Any small or minute skeletal element; a spicule, esp. of a sponge.

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sci'enced (sī'ĕnst), *a* Learned; versed; instructed *Obs.*

sci'ent (sī'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sciens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] Knowing; skillful. *Obs. or R.* [scientist. *R.*]

sci'ent, *n.* A man of science; a ‖ **sci-en'ti-a** (sī-ĕn'shĭ-ă), *n.* [L.] Knowledge; science.—**sci-en'ti-a sci-en'ti-a-rum** (-ă'-rĭm). [L.] The science of sciences. [*n.* A scientist. *Rare.*]

sci'en-ti'cian (sī'ĕn-tĭsh'ăn), ‖ **sci'en-tif'i-cal** (-tĭf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Scientific *Rare.*

sci'en-tif'ics (-tĭks), *n. pl.* Scientific matters or talk about them.

sci'en-tis'tic (-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* Attempting or pretending to be scientific.

scientive, *a.* Having knowledge; learned. *Obs.*—**sci'en-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*

sci-en'to-lism (sī-ĕn'tō-lĭz'm), *n.* [A dim., fr. L. *scions*, p. pr. of *scire* to know + *ism.*] False or superficial science

sci. fa. *Abbr.* Scire facias.

scifer. ✝ CIPHER.

scifren. Obs pl. of SHIVER.

scil. *Abbr.* Scilicet.

scild. ✝ SHIELD.

scilence. ✝ SILENCE.

scil'la-in (sĭl'ă-ĭn), *n.* [See SCILLA.] *Chem.* A glucoside extracted from squill.

scil'li-pic'rin (sĭl'ĭ-pĭk'rĭn; -pī'krĭn), **scil'li-pik'rin.** *n.* [See SCILLA; PICRIC.] A bitter substance extracted from squill and used as a diuretic.

Scil'li-tan (sĭl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the ancient town Scilla, or Scillium, in Numidia.—**Scillitan martyrs**, seven men and five women, martyred in Carthage July 17, 180 A. D.

scil'li-tox'in (sĭl'ĭ-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [See SCILLA; TOXIN.] Scillain

Scil-lo'ni-an (sĭ-lō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* A native of the Scilly Isles.

sciment. ✝ CEMENT.

scim'i-tared, scim'i-tered (sĭm'ĭ-tẽrd), *a.* Armed with, or shaped like, a scimitar.

scim'i-tar-pod', scim'i-ter-pod', *n.* The snuffbox bean or its pod.

Scin'ci-dæ (sĭn'sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCINCOID.] *Zoöl.* A family of lizards comprising the skinks. The type genus is **Scin'cus** (sĭn'kŭs). —**scin'cid** (sĭn'sĭd), *n.* —**scin'ci-form** (-sĭ-fôrm), *a.*

scinck'er ✝ SKINKER.

scind (sĭnd), *v. t.* [L. *scindere*: cf. F. *scinder.*] To cut off; to cleave off or apart. *Rare.*

scine ✝ SHIN, SHINE.

scin'iph (sĭn'ĭf), *n.* [L. *scinifes*, *cinifes*, or *cinifes*, pl., Gr. *σκνίψ.*] A stinging or biting insect. *Ex.* VIII. 17 (*Douay Ver.*).

scintenel. ✝ SENTINEL.

‖ **scin'til-lan'te** (shĕn'tĭl-lăn'tē), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Sparkling.

scin'til-lize, *v. i.* Scintillate. *Obs.*

scin'til-lose (sĭn'tĭ-lōs), **scin'til-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Scintillant.—**scin'til-lous-ly**, *adv.* *All R.*

sci'o-graph (sī'ō-grăf), **sci'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **sci-og'ra-phy** (sī-ŏg'rā-fĭ), etc Vars. of SKIAGRAPH, etc.

‖ **scio'to** (shō'tō), *a.* & *adv.* [It., free, p. p. of *sciogliere* to loosen.] *Music.* a Free; in lively motion. b Detached; not legato. [of SCIAMACHY.]

sci-om'a-chy (sī-ŏm'ā-kĭ). Var.

sci'o-man'cy (sī'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. σκιά a shadow + *-mancy.*] Divination by shadows.—**sci'o-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a.*

sci-op'ti-con (sī-ŏp'tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL. See SCIOPTIC.] A kind of magic lantern.

Sci'ot(sĭ'ŏt), *a.* Of or pert. to the island Scio (Chio or Chios).—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Scio

sci'o-the-ism (sī'ō-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. σκιά a shadow, shade + θεός god.] Belief in disembodied spirits or shades and their interference in human affairs.

sci'o-ther'ic (-thĕr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sciothericon* a sundial, Gr σκιοθηρικόν.] = SCIATHERIC.

sci'o-ther'i-cal. *a.* Sciatherical. —**sci'o-ther'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sci'o-ther'i-con, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σκιοθηρικόν.] A sundial. *Obs.*

Sci'o tur'pen-tine (sī'ō). Chian turpentine

scir. ✝ SHEER.

scir-, scire-. For various forms in *scir-*, *scire-*, see those in SHIRE-.

scire. ✝ SHEAR; SHEER, *a.*

sci-ren'ga (sĭ-rĕn'gă), *n.* A West Indian and European grouper (*Mycteroperca rubra*).

sci-roc'co. ✝ SIROCCO.

Scir'o-pho'ri-on (skĭr'ō-fō'rĭ-ŏn; 201), *n.* [Gr. Σκιροφοριών.] The twelfth Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.

scir'pe-an (sûr'pē-ăn), *a.* [L. *scirpeus.*] Of or pertaining to bulrushes. *Rare.*

scirreve. ✝ SHERIFF.

Scir-top'o-da (skĕr-tŏp'ō-dă), *n. pl* [NL.; Gr. *σκιρτᾶν* to leap + *-poda.*] *Zool.* A small order of rotifers in which the female has hollow, limblike muscular processes ending in branched setose fins. The principal genus is *Pedalion.* —**scir'to-pod** (skĭr'tō-pŏd), *a* & *n.*—**scir-top'o-dous** (skĕr-tŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.*

sci'ri-ta'tion (sĭ'rĭ-tā'shŭn), *n* [L. *sciscitatio*, fr *sciscitari* to inquire.] Inquiry; demand. *Obs*

scise. ✝ SYCE.

scise (sīz), *v. t.* [L *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut.] To cut. *Obs.*

scism, scismatic, etc ✝ SCHISM, etc [schism. *Obs.*]

scis'ma. *n.* [See SCHISM.] A

sciamacye, *n.* [Cf. OF. *scismat* schismatic.] Schism; division *Obs.*

scis'sil (sĭs'ĭl). Var of SCISSEL

scis'si-par'i-ty (sĭs'ĭ-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *scissus* (p. p. of *scindere* to split) + *parere* to bring forth.] = SCHIZOGENESIS.

scis'sor-bird', *n.* A scissortail.

scis'sor-er, *n.* One who scissors; hence, a compiler.

scis-so'ri-um (sĭ-sō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ă). [LL., fr. L *scindere* to cut, carve.] A medieval trencher, or wooden plate.

scis'sors-beam', *or* **scis'sor-beam'**, TRUSS, *n.*

scis'sors-bird', scis'sors-tail', etc. = SCISSORBIRD, etc

scissors grinder. The European goatsucker

scissors pipe *Hydraulics.* Either of a pair of pipes joined by a flexible connection permitting a scissorslike movement.

scissors, *or* **scissor, truss.** See TRUSS, *n.*

scis'sor-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a very deeply forked tail;—said of certain birds.

scissor tooth. A sectorial tooth.

scis'sor-wise', *adv* See -WISE.

Scis'su-rel'la (sĭs'ū-rĕl'ă), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *scissura* cleft, fissure.] *Zool.* A genus of small rhipidoglossate gastropods having several long ciliated tentacles on each side of the body, and a small spiral shell, the last whorl of which has a broad fissure or sinus. It is closely related to *Pleurotomaria*, but is often made the type of a family, **Scis'su-rel'li-dæ** (-ĭ-dē) — **scis'su-rel'lid** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

sci'ta-ment, *n.* [L. *scitamenta*, pl.] A dainty; a relish; a pretfiness of speech. *Obs.*

scitie ✝ CITY.

scitish. ✝ SKITTISH.

scituate. ✝ SITUATE.

sci'u-rine (sī'ū-rĭn; -rīn), *a.* [See SCIURUS.] Of or pertaining to the squirrels.

Sci'u-rop'ter-us (-rŏp'tẽr-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *sciurus* squirrel + Gr. *πτερόν* wing.] *Zool.* Genus including the American and many Old World flying squirrels.

Sci-u'rus (sī-ū'rŭs), *n.* [L., a squirrel. See SCIURIDÆ.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of squirrels.

scivren. Obs. pl. of SHIVER.

sckonfet. ✝ SCOMFIT.

scl-. For various words in *scl-*, see the forms in SL-.

S. C. L. *Abbr* Student of the Civil Law.

sclaff'er (sklăf'ẽr), **sclaff'ert** (-ẽrt), *v. t.* & *n.* Sclaff. *Scot.*

sclasp. ✝ CLASP, *n.* & *v.*

sclat. ✝ SLATE.

sclatch (sklăch), *v. t.* & *i.* & *n.* Daub; splash; botch. *Scot*

sclaun'dre, *n.* [OF. & F. *esclandre.* See SLANDER.] Slander. *Obs.*

Sclav'ic (sklăv'ĭk), **Sclav'ism** (-ĭz'm), etc Vars. of SLAVIC, etc.

sclaw (sklô). Dial Eng var. of CLAW

sclee. ✝ SLAY.

sclekke ✝ SLACK.

sclep. ✝ SLEEP.

scler'a-go'gy (sklĕr'ă-gō'jĭ; sklē'rā-), *n.* [Gr. *σκληραγωγία*; *σκληρός* hard + *ἀγωγή* a training] Severe discipline; mortification *Obs.*

scler'ec-ta'si-a (sklĕr'ĕk-tā'zhĭ-ă; sklē'rĕk-; -sĭ-ă), *n* [NL.; *sclero-* + *ectasia.*] *Med.* Protrusion of the sclera.

scle're-id (sklē′rē-ĭd), *n.* [Gr. σκληρος hard.] *Bot.* A sclerotic cell. See IDIOBLAST **b**.

scle-re′ma (sklē-rē′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκληρός hard.] *Med.* Induration of the cellular tissue. — ‖ scle-re′ma ne′o-na-to′rum (nē′ō-nȧ-tō′rŭm) [NL., of the new-born], an infantile induration of the cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues, usually fatal. — **s. of adults.** See SCLERODERMA.

scle-ren′chy-ma (sklē-rĕŋ′kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *sclero-* + *-enchyma.*] **1.** *Bot.* Tissue of cells whose walls are thickened and lignified. It may be modified parenchyma, as in palm stems, or may consist of elongated cells (**sclerenchyma fibers**) associated with the vascular bundles. See STEREOME. **2.** *Zoöl.* = SCLERODERM **b**. — **scle′ren-chym′a-tous** (sklē′rĕŋ-kĭm′ȧ-tŭs), *a.*

scle-ret′i-nite (-rĕt′ĭ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. σκληρος dry, hard + ῥητίνη resin.] A mineral resin found in the coal measures of Wigan, England, in the form of pellets having a reddish brown to black color.

Scle′ri-a (sklē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. σκληρία hardness.] *Bot.* A large genus of sedges (Cyperaceæ), of wide distribution. They have monœcious flowers, the pistillate solitary, the staminate numerous; the fruit is a hard, shining, bony nutlet. The American species are often called *nut grass.* See RAZOR GRASS.

scle-ri′a-sis (sklē-rī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκληριασις, fr. σκληρός hard.] *Med.* **a** A morbid induration of the edge of the eyelid. **b** Induration of any part.

scle′rite (sklē′rīt), *n.* [Gr. σκληρός hard.] *Zoöl.* A hard chitinous or calcareous plate, piece, or spicule. — **scle-rit′ic** (sklē-rĭt′ĭk), *a.*

scle′ro- (sklē′rō- ; sklēr′ō-), **scler-.** Combining form from Greek σκληρός, *hard*, specif. denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the sclerotic coat of the eye.*

scle′ro-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* One of the cells of a sponge by which a sclere is formed. — **scle′ro-blas′tic** (-blăs′tĭk), *a.*

scle′ro-cau′ly (-kô′lĭ), *n.* [*sclero-* + Gr. καυλός stalk.] *Bot.* An excessive development of sclerenchyma in a stem, in certain desert plants, as *Ephedra.* Cf. SCLEROPHYLLY.

scle′ro-dac-tyl′i-a (-dăk-tĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *sclero-* + *dactyl* + *-ia.*] *Med.* A circumscribed form of scleroderma affecting esp. the fingers and toes.

scle′ro-der′ma (-dûr′mȧ), *n.* [NL. Cf. SCLERODERM.] *Med.* A disease of adults, characterized by a diffuse rigidity and hardness of the skin.

scle′roid (sklē′roid), *a.* [Gr. σκληροειδής ; σκληρός hard + εἶδος form.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Hard ; indurated.

scle-ro′ma (sklē-rō′mȧ), *n.* ; *L. pl.* **-MATA** (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. σκλήρωμα, fr. σκληρός hard.] *Med.* Induration, or an induration, of tissues. See SCLEREMA, SCLERODERMA, SCLEROSIS. — ‖ **scle-ro′ma ne′o-na-to′rum**, sclerema neonatorum.

scle-rom′e-ter (-rŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-meter.*] *Min.* Any of various instruments for determining the relative hardnesses of materials, usually by measuring the pressure necessary to make a scratch or the amount of penetration of a stylus under a given pressure.

scle′ro-phyl′ly (sklē′rō-fĭl′ĭ ; sklēr′ō-), *n.* [*sclero-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* An excessive development of sclerenchyma in the leaves. It occurs in many desert plants. Cf. SCLEROCAULY. — **scle′ro-phyl′lous** (-fĭl′ŭs), *a.*

scle-ro′sal (sklē-rō′zăl), *a. Med.* Pertaining to, or producing, sclerosis.

scle′ro-scope (sklē′rō-skōp ; sklēr′ō-), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-scope.*] A sclerometer devised esp. for use with metals.

scle-rosed′ (sklē-rōst′ ; sklē′rōzd), *a.* Affected with sclerosis ; indurated.

scle-ro′sis (sklē-rō′sĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* **-ROSES** (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. σκλήρωσις, fr. σκληρός hard.] Induration; hardening; specif.: **a** *Med.* Esp., induration produced in an organ by increase of its interstitial connective tissue; also, a form of degeneration of the tissues of the spinal cord or of the brain, as in *cerebrospinal sclerosis.* **b** *Bot.* Hardening of the cell wall by lignification. **c** Indurated tissue.

scle′ro-ste-no′sis (sklē′rō-stē-nō′sĭs ; sklēr′ō-), *n.* [NL.; *sclero-* + *stenosis.*] *Med.* Hardening combined with contraction occurring in tissues.

scle-ro′tal (sklē-rō′tăl), *a. Zoöl.* Sclerotic ; — designating esp. the bony plates in the sclerotic of many animals. See SCLEROTIC, *a.*, **1 a**. — *n.* A sclerotal bony plate.

scle-rot′ic (sklē-rŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σκληρός hard : cf. F. *sclérotique.*] **1.** Hard ; indurated ; esp.: **a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, the dense, fibrous, opaque white outer coat inclosing the eyeball except the part covered by the cornea. In some animals it is partly cartilaginous, and it is sometimes (as in most birds, and in the extinct ichthyosaurs) reënforced in front by a ring of bony plates, the *sclerotals.* **b** *Bot., Med., etc.* Sclerosed. **2.** [See SCLEROTIUM.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid extracted as a yellowish brown substance from ergot and regarded as one of its active principles.

sclerotic cell, *Bot.*, a sclereid. See IDIOBLAST **b**. — **s. parenchyma,** *Bot.*, parenchymatous sclerenchyma.

scle-rot′ic (sklē-rŏt′ĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *sclérotique.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The sclerotic coat of the eye.

scle-ro′ti-oid (sklē-rō′shĭ-oid), *a.* [*sclerotium* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a sclerotium.

scle′ro-ti′tis (sklē′rō-tī′tĭs ; sklēr′ō-), *n.* [NL. See SCLEROTIC ; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the sclerotic coat. — **scle′ro-tit′ic** (-tĭt′ĭk), *a.*

scle-ro′ti-um (sklē-rō′shĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* **-TIA** (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. σκληρός hard.] *Bot.* **a** In certain higher fungi, a compact mass of hardened mycelium stored with reserve food material. It is usually dark-colored ; when mature it becomes detached and remains dormant until a favorable opportunity for growth, when it sends out sporogenous hyphæ. The ergot of rye is a sclerotium. **b** In the slime molds (Myxomycetes), the waxy mass of protoplasm into which the plasmodia are transformed during dry seasons.

scle-rot′o-my (-rŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the sclera, as in an operation for glaucoma.

scle′rous (sklē′rŭs), *a.* [Gr. σκληρός.] Hard; indurated.

scobs (skŏbz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L. *scobs*, or *scobis*, akin to *scabere* to scrape.] Raspings of ivory, hartshorn, metals, or other hard substance ; also, sawdust or shavings.

scoff (skŏf ; 205), *n.* [ME. *scof* ; cf. Sw. dial. *skoffs-ord* irritating words, *skoffsera* to abuse, Dan. *skuffe* to deceive, OFries. *schof* scoff, OHG. *scoph*, Icel. *skaup* ; perh. akin to E. *shove.*] **1.** A derisive or mocking expression of scorn, derision, or contempt ; a gibe.

With *scoffs* and scorns, and contumelious taunts. *Shak.*

2. An object of scorn, mockery, or derision.

The *scoff* of withered age and beardless youth *Cowper.*

scoff, *v. i.* ; SCOFFED (skŏft ; 205) ; SCOFF′ING. [Cf. Dan. *skuffe* to deceive, delude, Icel. *skopa* to scoff, OD. *schoppen.* See SCOFF, *n.*] To manifest contempt by derisive acts or language ; to speak contemptuously or with ridicule or mockery ; to jeer ; gibe ; — often with *at.*

God's better gift they *scoff* at and refuse. *Cowper.*

Syn. — Flout, mock, rail at, taunt, ridicule, deride. — SCOFF, JEER, GIBE, FLEER, GIRD, SNEER. SCOFF implies insolent or irreverent mockery or derision ; JEER and GIBE suggest taunting sarcasm or scornful raillery ; to FLEER is to laugh or grin with impudent mockery ; as, "It is an easy thing to *scoff* at any art or recreation ; a little wit mixed with ill nature, confidence, and malice, will do it" (*Walton*) ; "Fools, who came to *scoff*, remained to pray" (*Goldsmith*) ; "Dost thou *jeer* and flout me in the teeth ?" (*Shak.*) ; "Toland and Tindal, prompt at priests to *jeer*" (*Pope*) ; "You . . . with taunts did *gibe* my missive out of audience" (*Shak.*) ; "ready in *gibes*, quick-answered, saucy" (*id.*) ; "[They] look like two old maids of honor got into a circle of *fleering* girls and boys" (*Gray*) ; "the *fleering* rabble" (*Stevenson*). To GIRD at is to assail with (esp. scornful) jests ; SNEER implies the ill-natured or cynical expression, or suggestion, of (often covert) contempt, esp. in the face or tones of the voice ; as, "The subprior was bidden to sing . . . the 'Elegy of the Rose ;' the author *girding* cheerily at the clerkly man's assumed ignorance of such compositions" (*W. Pater*) ; "a *sneer* in which the highest malice was visible, under a thin covering of affected pleasantry" (*Fielding*) ; "a *sneering* laugh" (*Boswell*) ; "Sapping a solemn creed with solemn *sneer*" (*Byron*). See RIDICULE, DESPISE, IRONY, JEST, LAUGHABLE.

scoff, *v. t.* To treat or address with derision ; to mock at.

To *scoff* religion is ridiculously proud and immodest. *Glanvill.*

scoff′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who scoffs, esp. at religion.

scold (skōld), *v. i.* ; SCOLD′ED ; SCOLD′ING. [Cf. Icel. *skāldi* a poetaster, *skāldskapr* a libel in verse, D. *schelden* to scold, G. *schelten*, OHG. *sceltan*, Dan. *skielde* ; perh. orig., to push ; cf. OHG. *scaltan* to push.] To find fault, usually clamorously or rudely ; to utter harsh rebuke ; to chide sharply and severely ; sometimes, to rail ; — often with *at* ; as, to *scold* at a servant. "Always to *scold* and cavil." *Shelley.*

scold, *v. t.* To chide or rebuke with rudeness and clamor ; to rate ; also, to rebuke or reprove with severity.

Syn. — See REPROVE.

scold (skōld), *n.* **1.** One who scolds, esp. habitually ; specif., a common scold. "An irksome, brawling *scold*." *Shak.* **2.** A scolding. *Rare or Collog.*

scold′er (skōl′dẽr), *n.* **1.** One who scolds. **2. a** The oyster catcher ; — so called from its shrill cries. *Local, Eng.* **b** The old squaw. *Local, U. S.*

scold′ing, *vb. n.* Act of scolding ; esp., act of harshly or severely reproving or rebuking ; as, he deserved the *scolding.*

sco-lec′i-form (skō-lĕs′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*scolex* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a scolex.

scol′e-cite (skŏl′ē-sīt ; skō′lē-), *n.* [G. *scolezit*, fr. Gr. σκώληξ worm.] **1.** *Min.* A zeolite, of the natrolite group, in delicate radiating groups of white crystals and also in fibrous masses and in nodules ;—so called because some specimens show a wormlike motion when heated. It is a hydrous silicate of calcium and aluminium, $CaAl_2Si_3O_{10}{\cdot}3H_2O$. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 2.16–2.40. Called also *lime mesotype.* **2.** *Bot.* The vermiform archicarp in fungi of the genus *Ascobolus.* *Tulasne.*

sco-le′coid (skō-lē′koid ; skō′lē-), *a.* [*scolex* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a scolex.

sco′lex (skō′lĕks), *n.* ; *pl.* SCOLECES (skō-lē′sēz), often also SCOLICES (skŏl′ĭ-sēz ; skō′lĭ-). [NL., fr. Gr. σκώληξ worm, grub.] *Zoöl.* The head of a tapeworm either in the larva (bladder worm) or adult stage. From it the proglottides or segments are produced by budding.

sco′li-on (skō′lĭ-ŏn), *n.* ; *pl.* **-LIA** (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. σκόλιον, fr. σκολιός crooked.] *Gr. Antiq.* A kind of short poem, sung in turn by the guests at banquets.

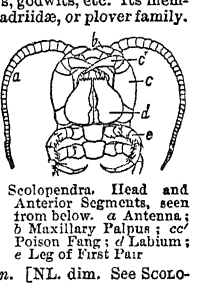
sco′li-o′sis (skō′lĭ-ō′sĭs ; skŏl′ĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκολίωσις crookedness, fr. σκολιος crooked.] *Med.* A lateral curvature of the spine. — **sco′li-ot′ic** (-ŏt′ĭk), *a.*

sco′lite (skō′līt), *n.* [Gr. σκώληξ a worm + λίθος a stone.] *Paleon.* Any of various tubular structures found in rocks and believed to be fossil burrows of marine worms.

Scol′o-pac′i-dæ (skŏl′ō-păs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCOLOPAX.] *Zoöl.* A family of birds including the woodcocks, snipe, sandpipers, tattlers, curlews, godwits, etc. Its members are often included in the Charadriidæ, or plover family.

scol′o-pa′cine (-pā′sĭn ; -sīn ; 183), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the snipe.

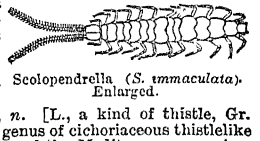
Scol′o-pax (skŏl′ō-păks), *n.* [L., Gr. σκολόπαξ.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the European woodcock and *S. saturata* of Java and New Guinea, — formerly including some other birds.



Scolopendra. Head and Anterior Segments, seen from below. *a* Antenna ; *b* Maxillary Palpus ; *cc* Poison Fang ; *d* Labium ; *e* Leg of First Pair

Scol′o-pen′dra (-pĕn′drȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of multiped, fr. Gr. σκολόπενδρα.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of chilopodous myriapods including some of the largest centipedes. See CENTIPEDE, *Illust.* **2.** [*l. c.*] A fabulous sea fish. *Obs.*

Scol′o-pen-drel′la (-pĕn-drĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. See SCOLOPENDRA.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small myriapods having 15 or 16 dorsal scutes and 12 pairs of short legs. The genus constitutes an order, Symphyla. — **scol′o-pen-drel′loid** (-oid), *a.*


Scolopendrella (*S. immaculata*). Enlarged.

Scol′y-mus (skŏl′ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of thistle, Gr. σκόλυμος.] *Bot.* A small genus of cichoriaceous thistlelike herbs, the golden thistles, of the Mediterranean region, having prickly foliage and heads of yellow flowers. *S. hispanicus* is called also *Spanish oyster plant.*

Sco-lyt′i-dæ (skō-lĭt′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκολύπτειν to cut short.] *Zoöl.* A large family of bark-boring or wood-boring rhynchophorous beetles having a very short beak and clubbed antennæ, as the pine bark beetle *Dendroctonus frontalis.* They are small or minute, but very destructive to forest trees and fruit trees. The type genus is **Scol′y-tus** (skŏl′ĭ-tŭs). — **sco-lyt′id** (skō-lĭt′ĭd), *a. & n.*

Scom′bri-dæ (skŏm′brĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; L. *scomber* mackerel + *-idæ.* Cf. SCOMBER.] *Zoöl.* A family of percomorphous acanthopterygian fishes of which *Scomber* (the genus containing the common mackerel) is the type ; the mackerel family. Its members have a fusiform body, two dorsal fins followed by a series of finlets, and the tail is slender and has long, falcate lobes. They are chiefly pelagic, and

scle-rec′to-my (sklē-rĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a part of the sclera.

scle-ren′chyme (sklē-rĕŋ′kĭm), *n.* Sclerenchyma.

scle-ri′tis (-rī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Sclerotitis. [Sclerosed.

scle′rized (sklē′rĭzd), *n. Bot.*

scle′ro-base (sklē′rō-bās ; sklēr′ō-), *n.* [*sclero-* + Gr. βάσις base.] *Zoöl.* The calcareous or hornlike central stem or axis of most compound alcyonarians.

scle′ro-bas′ic (-bās′ĭk), *a.*

scle′ro-cho′ri-oid-i′tis (-kō′rĭ-oi-dī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the sclera and the choroid coat of the eye.

scle′ro-cor′ne-al, *a. Anat.* Pert to the sclerotic and cornea.

scle′ro-derm (sklē′rō-dûrm ; sklēr′ō-), *n.* [*sclero-* + *-derm.*] *Zool.* **a** A hard integument. **b** The hard tissue of the skeleton of ordinary stony or madreporarian corals. **c** One of the Sclerodermata or Sclerodermi. — *a.* Sclerodermatous.

Scle′ro-der′ma-ta (-dûr′mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* a Syn. of REPTILIA in its modern sense. **b** Syn. of MADREPORARIA.

scle′ro-der′ma-tous (-tŭs). **1.** a Having a hard external covering, as of bony plates or horny scales. **b** Having a skeleton of scleroderm. **c** Pertaining to the Sclerodermata or Sclerodermi. **2.** *Med.* Having scleroderma.

Scle′ro-der′mi (-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A division of plectognath fishes comprising the trigger fishes and filefishes.

scle′ro-der′mi-a (-mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Scleroderma.

scle′ro-der′mic (-mĭk), **scle′ro-der′mous** (-mŭs), *a. Zool.* Sclerodermatous.

scle′ro-der′mite (-mīt), *n. Zoöl* The hard integument of a segment of an arthropod. — **scle′ro-der-mit′ic** (-dẽr-mĭt′ĭk), *a.*

scle′ro-gen (sklē′rō-jĕn ; sklēr′ō-), *n* [*sclero-* + *-gen.*] Lignin.

scle-rog′e-nous (sklē-rŏj′ē-nŭs), **scle′ro-gen′ic** (sklē′rō-jĕn′ĭk ; sklēr′ō-), *a.* [*sclero-* + *-genous, -genic.*] *Zoöl.* Making or secreting hard tissue.

scle-rog′e-nous (sklē-rŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*sclero-* + Gr. γένυς lower jaw, cheek.] *Zoöl.* Mail-cheeked

scle′ro-mu′cin, *n.* [*sclero-* + *mucin.*] *Chem.* A gummy nitrogenous substance contained in ergot, reputed to be an ecbolic.

scle′ro-nych′i-a (sklē′rō-nĭk′ĭ-ȧ ; sklēr′ō-), *n.* [NL. ; *sclero-* + Gr ὄνυξ, ὀνυχος, nail + *-ia.*] *Med.* Abnormal hardening and thickening of the nails.

scle′ro-nyx′is (-nĭk′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *sclero-* + Gr. νύξις a pricking.] Puncture of the sclera.

Scle′ro-pa′re-i (-pă′rē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *sclero-* + Gr. παρειά cheek.] *Zoöl.* = LORICATI b.

scle′roph-thal′mi-a (sklē′rŏf-thăl′mĭ-ȧ ; sklēr′ŏf-), *n.* Also, *Obs.*, **scle′roph-thal′my** (sklē′rŏf-thăl′mĭ ; sklēr′ŏf-). [NL. *sclerophthalmia ; sclero-* + *ophthalmo-* + *-ia.*] *Med.* A condition of the eye in which the sclerotic coat encroaches upon the cornea.

scle′ro-sep′tum, *n.* [NL. ; *sclero-* + *septum.*] *Zoöl.* A calcareous radial septum of a coral.

scle′ro-skel′e-ton, *n.* [*sclero-* + *skeleton.*] *Anat.* The part of the skeleton which ossifies in tendons, ligaments, and aponeuroses. — **scle′ro-skel′e-tal,** *a.*

Scle-ros′to-ma (sklē-rŏs′tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *sclero-* + *-stoma.*] *Zool.* A genus of nematode worms ; — prop. syn. of *Strongylus*, but still sometimes applied to certain worms, as the gapeworm of birds and the common hookworm. [*sclerotium.*

scle′rote (sklē′rōt), *n. Bot.* A

scle-ro′ti-a (sklē-rō′shĭ-ȧ), *n., pl.* of SCLEROTIUM.

scle-rot′i-al (sklē-rŏt′ĭ-ăl), *a. Anat* Sclerotic. *Rare.*

scle-rot′i-co-cho′roid-i′tis (-ĭ-kō-kō′roid-ī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Sclerochorioiditis.

Scle′ro-tin′i-a (sklē′rō-tĭn′ĭ-ȧ ; sklēr′ō-), *n.* [NL. See SCLEROTIUM.] *Bot.* A large genus of ascomycetous fungi having the ascocarps springing from a sclerotium. *S. fuckeliana* injures the vine. [SCLEROTIC, *a.*, 2.

scle′ro-tin′ic (-tĭn′ĭk), *a.* =

sclerotium disease. A disease of cultivated plants caused by the fungus *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum.* See SCLEROTINIA.

scle′ro-tized (sklē′rō-tīzd ; sklēr′ō-), *a. Bot., etc* Sclerosed.

scle′ro-tome, *n.* [*sclero-* + *-tome.*] 1. *Zoöl.* A fibrous partition separating two myotomes 2. *Surg.* An instrument used in sclerotomy.

— **scle′ro-tom′ic** (-tŏm′ĭk), *a.*

sclice. ✝ SLICE. [*Scot*

sclift (sklĭf). Var. of SCLAFF

sclim, sclimb (sklĭm). Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of CLIMB.

sclo. ✝ SLAY.

sclondre. ✝ SLANDER.

sclope. ✝ SLEEP.

sclowthe. ✝ SLOTH.

scluse. ✝ SLUICE.

scly, *n. & v.* [Prob dial. form for *slide.*] Slide. *Obs. Scot.*

sclyve. ✝ SLEEVE.

sco. ✝ SHE, SHOE.

scoale. ✝ SCALE. [SCOOT.]

scoat (skōt). Var. of SCOTE,

scob, *n.* [ME. *skobbe.*] A box, desk, or chest. *Obs.*

scob, *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *sgolb* a splinter, a wooden pin or wattle.] A rod or splint of wood ; a sapling; also, a gag. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To gag. *Scot.*

scob′by (skŏb′ĭ), *n.* Chaffinch. *Local, British.* [Scobiform]

sco-bic′u-lar (skō-bĭk′ū-lẽr), *a.*

scob′i-form (skŏb′ĭ-fôrm ; skō′bĭ-), *a.* [L. *scobs*, or *scobis*, sawdust, scrapings + E. *-form.*] Resembling sawdust or raspings.

scoc. Obs. pret. of SHAKE.

scoccche. ✝ SCOTCH.

scochen, scochon. ✝ SCUTCHEON.

scod. ✝ *shod*, pret. & p. p.

scodg′y (skŏj′ĭ), *n. & v.* Scrub ; drudge. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scof. Scoff. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

scoff, *n. t. & i.* [Cf. SCAFFLE.] *Naut.* To eat greedily. *Slang.*

scoff′er-y (skŏf′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A scoffing ; mockery. R. [pr.]

scoff′ing-ly, *adv.* of *scoffing*, p. pr. [*Obs.*]

scoft. Scoffed. *Ref Sp.*

scog (skŏg), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *skuggi* shadow, shade, Norw. *skugge*, *skygge*, shade.] Shelter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scog′an-ism (skŏg′ȧ-nĭz′m ; skŏ′gȧn-), *n.* [From John (or Thomas) *Scogan* or *Scogin*, who prob. lived in the time of Edward IV. (1461–83), and whose name was wrongly associated with a popular collection of jests in the 16th century.] Low jesting. Hence : — **scog′an-ist,** *n.* — **scog′an-ly,** *a. All Obs.*

scog′gin-ism, scog′gin-ist. Vars. of SCOGANISM, SCOGANIST. *Obs.*

scog′gins (skŏg′ĭnz), *n.* A butt for ridicule. *Dial. U. S.*

scogh. *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skōgr.*] Wood. *Obs.* [*Scot.*

scog′ie (skŏj′ĭ). Var. of SCODGY.

scoinson arch. [Cf. SCONCHEON.] An arch carrying a part of the thickness of a wall.

scoir. ✝ SCORE.

scoke (skōk), *n.* Poke.

scol. ✝ SKULL.

scol′ar, sco-las′tic. Scholar ; scholastic. *Ref. Sp.*

scolay. ✝ SCOLEY.

scolcarve. ✝ SKULKERY.

scolds. ✝ SCOLD, *v* ; SHOULD-.

scol′de-nore (skŏl′dē-nōr), *n.* [Cf. dial. (Orkney) *saloo, coal*, perh. with F. *nord* north.] The old squaw. *New Eng.*

scolding bridle. = BRANK, *n.*, 2.

scold′ing-ly, *adv.* of *scolding*, p pr. [*Obs.*]

scolding stool. Cucking stool.

scole. ✝ SCALE, SCHOOL.

sco-le′ces, *n., pl.* of SCOLEX

scol′e-ci′a-sis (skŏl′ē-sī′ȧ-sĭs ; skō′lē-), *n.* [NL, fr Gr. σκωληκίασις being worm-eaten. See SCOLEX ; -IASIS.] *Med.* Helminthiasis.

sco′le-cid (skō′lē-sĭd), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a scolex.

Sco-lec′i-da (skō-lĕs′ĭ-dȧ ; -lē′sĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCOLEX.] *Zool.* Syn. of HELMINTHES.

scol′e-coph′a-gous (skŏl′ē-kŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. σκωληκοφάγος. See SCOLEX ; -PHAGOUS.] *Zoöl.* Feeding on worms. *Rare.*

scolefere, *n.* [See SCHOOL ; FERE companion.] Schoolfellow. *Obs.*

scoler, scolere. ✝ SCHOLAR.

scoley, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *escoler* to teach. See SCHOOL.] To go to school ; to study. *Obs.*

Sco′li-a (skō′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of wasps which build or dig no nest, but lay their eggs on the bodies of the burrowing larvæ of various beetles. It is the type of a family, **Sco-lī′i-dæ** (skō-lī′ĭ-dē).

sco′li-ces, *n., pl.* of SCOLEX.

sco′li-om′e-ter (skō′lĭ-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*scoliosis* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An instrument for measuring the angle formed in scoliosis.

scolker. ✝ SKULKER.

scolle. ✝ SCHOLL.

scoller. ✝ SCHOLAR.

scol′lop (skŏl′ŭp), **scol′lop-er,** etc. Vars. of SCALLOP, etc.

scol′o-pa′ceous (skŏl′ō-pā′shŭs), *a.* [See SCOLOPAX.] Resembling a snipe.

Scol′o-pen′dri-dæ (-pĕn′drĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of centipedes of which *Scolopendra* is the type. — **scol′o-pen′drid** (-drĭd), *a. & n.* — **scol′o-pen′dri-form** (-drĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **scol′o-pen′drine** (-drĭn ; -drĭn ; 183), *a.* — **scol′o-pen′droid** (-droid), *a.*

Scol′o-pen′dri-um (-drĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκολοπένδριον a fern.] Syn. of PHYLLITIS.

scol′y-toid (skŏl′ĭ-toid), *a.* [See SCOLYTIDÆ ; -OID.] *Zool.* a Resembling, or pertaining to, the Scolytidæ. **b** Designating the stage next before the pupa of certain insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis.

Scom′ber (skŏm′bẽr), *n.* [L., a mackerel, Gr σκόμβρος.] *Zoöl.* Typical genus of mackerels

scom′ber-oid (-oid), *a & n. Zoöl.* Scombroid. *Rare.*

Scom′bre-soc′i-dæ (-brē-sŏs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; L. *scomber* mackerel + *esox* a kind of pike.] *Zoöl.* Family of synentognathous fishes of which **Scom′bresox** (skŏm′brē-sŏks), containing the saury, is the type. Usually it comprises also the halfbeaks and flying fishes, being then equiv. to *Exocœtidæ* in a broad sense.

scom′brid (skŏm′brĭd), *n. Zoöl.* One of the Scombridæ.

no fishes exceed them in swift and protracted swimming. The tunnies, albacores, and bonitos belong to the family.

scom'broid (skŏm'broid), *a.* [*Scomber* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, the Scombridæ or Scombroidea.—**scom'broid**, *n.*

Scom-broi'de-a (skŏm-broi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A large superfamily of percomorphous fishes containing the mackerels (Scombridæ) and cavallas (Carangidæ), and many related smaller families, as the swordfish (Xiphiidæ), bluefish (Cheilodipteridæ), and dolphins (Coryphænidæ).—**scom-broi'de-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

sconce (skŏns), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *esconse* a hiding place, fr. *esconser* to hide, or its source, L. *abscondere, absconsum:* cf. D. *schans* a fortification, OD. *schantse*, perh. fr. F. In some senses perh. a different word. See ABSCOND; cf. ENSCONCE.] **1.** A protection, cover, shelter, protecting cover or screen, or the like; a hut; a covered stall.

2. *Fort.* A detached or isolated defensive work; specif., a small fort or redoubt.

3. A piece of armor for the head; headpiece; helmet.

4. The head; skull; also, brains; sense. *Colloq.*

To knock him about the *sconce* with a dirty shovel. *Shak.*

5. A mulct or fine, as at Oxford University. See SCONCE, *v. t.*, 3.

6. [OF. *esconse* a dark lantern, prop., a hiding place. See etym. above.] A protection for a light; a lantern or cased support, as for a candle; a dark lantern.

7. a A bracket candlestick or group of candlesticks projecting or hanging from a plate or plaque, and usually forming an ornamental object, secured to a wall. **b** Erron., a similar wall plate from which projects an ornamental object, as a small shelf or cup to receive decorative objects. **c** In a candlestick, the circular socket, esp. when having a brim, into which the candle is inserted.

8. A fragment of a floe of ice. *Kane.*

9. A fixed seat or shelf, as a chimney seat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

10. A pretext; a trick; an excuse. *Dial. Eng.*

sconce, *v. t.;* SCONCED (skŏnst); SCONC'ING (skŏn'sĭng). **1.** To provide with a sconce, or fortified defense. *Now R.*

2. To ensconce; imprison. *Marston.*

3. To mulct; to fine; specif., at English universities, to fine, often in ale or the like, for a breach of the rules or customs.

scon'cheon (skŏn'chŭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. a dial. form of OF. *escoinson*, F. *écoinçon, écoinson.* Cf. ESCONSON, SQUINCH.] *Arch.* The part of the side of an opening from the back of the reveal to the inside face of the wall, usually forming in the masonry a rebate in which the wooden frame is set.

scone (skōn), *n.* A cake, thinner than a bannock, of barley, wheat, or oatmeal, usually baked on a griddle. *Scot.*

scoon (skōōn), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Icel. *skunda, skynda*, to hurry, Dan. *skynde*, Sw. *skynda.*] To skim or skip on the surface of the water. *Scot. & Dial.*

scoop (skōōp), *n.* [ME. *scope*, fr. OF. or Scand.; cf. OF. *escope*, F. *écope*, dial. F. *escoupe*, fr. Scand., and Sw. *skopa*, akin to D. *schop* a shovel, G. *schüppe*, and also to E. *shove.* See SHOVEL.] **1.** A large ladle; a vessel with a long handle, used for dipping liquids.

2. A deep shovel, or similar implement for digging out and dipping or shoveling; as, a flour *scoop;* the *scoop* of a dredge.

3. *Surg.* A spoon-shaped instrument, used in extracting certain substances or foreign bodies.

4. A place hollowed out; a basinlike cavity; a hollow.

5. Act of scooping, or taking with a scoop or ladle; a motion with, or like that made with, a scoop.

6. An amount of something obtained in large quantity, as if with a scoop, as large profits in speculation. *Colloq.*

7. = BEAT, *n.*, 12 **a.** *Newspaper Slang.*

scoop, *v. t.;* SCOOPED (skōōpt); SCOOP'ING. [ME. *scopen.* See SCOOP, *n.*] **1.** To take out or up with or as with a scoop; to lade out; hence, *Colloq.*, to gather in, as if taking with a scoop; as, to *scoop* in a good profit.

2. To empty by lading; as, to *scoop* a boat dry.

3. To make hollow, as a scoop or dish; to excavate; to dig out; to form by digging or excavation.

4. To get a scoop, or a beat, on (a rival). See BEAT, *n.*, 12 **a.** *Newspaper Slang.*

scoop'er (skōōp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that scoops; specif., a small chisel with a scooplike blade, used by wood engravers.

2. The European avocet. *Local, Eng.*

scoop net. A kind of hand net, used in fishing; also, a net for sweeping the bottom of a river.

scoop wheel. A wheel with scoops or buckets on its circumference, as for raising water. See PERSIAN WHEEL.

scoot (skōōt), *n.* [Prob. akin to *shoot.*] **1.** A sudden flow, as of water from a hose. *Scot.*

2. A squirter or shooter, as a syringe, a popgun, etc. *Scot.*

3. An act of scooting, or darting. *Colloq.*

4. A single logging sled; a dray. *Cant.*

scoot, *v. i. & t.;* SCOOT'ED; SCOOT'ING. **1.** To shoot or squirt forth, as water from a hose. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To go suddenly and swiftly; to dart; scud. *Colloq.*

scoot'er (-ẽr), *n.* A strongly built sailboat having a flat bottom shod with steel runners, and a sharply rising stem, for sailing through the water or over the ice as either is met with. *Local, U. S.* Hence: **scoot'er-ing,** *n.*

scope (skōp), *n.* [It. *scopo*, L. *scopos* a mark, aim, Gr. σκοπός a watcher, mark, aim; akin to σκέπτεσθαι, σκοπεῖν, to view, and perh. to E. *spy.* Cf. SKEPTIC, BISHOP.] **1.** A target, butt, or mark to be shot at. *Obs. Spenser.*

2. That at which one aims or to which the mind directs its view; ultimate design; intention; object. *Archaic.*

3. Range or extent of view, intent, action, or the like; as, nothing seemed outside the *scope* of Napoleon's activities.

Intellectual cultivation of no moderate . . . *scope. Hawthorne*

4. Room or opportunity for free outlook, aim, or action; amplitude of opportunity; free course or vent; liberty.

Excuse me if I have given too much *scope* to the reflections which have arisen in my mind *Burke.*

5. A tract of land, esp. a wide tract. *Obs. or Dial.*

6. Length; extent; sweep; as, *scope* of cable.

7. An act of license or excess. *Obs. Shak.*

Syn. —See RANGE.

-scope (-skōp). [Gr. σκοπός watcher, spy. See SCOPE.] Combining form usually signifying *an instrument for viewing* (with the eye) or *observing* (in any way), as in *microscope.*

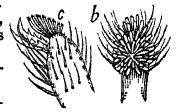
-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk). [Gr. σκοπεῖν to view.] A suffix signifying *examining, looking, pertaining to observation;* as, hydroscopic, microscopic, telescopic, etc.

sco'po-lam'ine (skŏ'pŏ-lăm'ĭn; -lă-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [G. *scopolamin*, fr. NL. *Scopolia* a genus of plants (after G. A. *Scopoli* (1723–88), of Pavia) + *amine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}O_4N$, of the nature of a tertiary base, occurring in the roots of *Scopolia* and other solanaceous plants, and yielding on hydrolysis scopoline and tropic acid. It is used as a mydriatic. The natural alkaloid is levorotatory and crystallizes with one molecule of water, but an inactive variety is also known, whose monohydrate is *isoscopolamine*, and its dihydrate, *atroscine.*

sco-po'le-ine (skŏ-pō'lē-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* Scopolamine; also, by extension, any ester of scopoline.

sco'po-line (skō'pō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** *Chem.* A crystalline tertiary base, $C_8H_{13}O_2N$, obtained by decomposition of scopolamine. It apparently contains a ketone group and a hydroxyl group, the latter reacting with organic acids to form esters, the scopoleines.

scop'u-la (skŏp'ū-lă), *n.; pl.* E. **-LAS** (-lăz), L. **-LÆ** (-lē). [L. *scopulae*, pl., a little broom.] *Zoöl.* A bushlike tuft of hairs, as a scopa, or that on a spider's foot that is used in making the web.



Scopula of a Spider (*Saltieus*) *b* Lower Side; *c* Side View, with Claws and Hairs of the Foot. Much enlarged.

scop'u-late (-lāt), *a. Zoöl.* Brushlike.

-scopy. [Gr. σκοπεῖν to view.] A suffix denoting *viewing, examination, scrutiny, observation;* as, microscopy, stethoscopy, etc.

scor'bute (skôr'būt), *n.* [LL. *scorbutus*, prob. fr. an early form of D. *scheurbuik:* cf. F. *scorbut.* See SCURVY, *n.*] Scurvy. *Rare.*

scor-bu'tic (skôr-bū'tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *scorbutique.*] *Med.*
scor-bu'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } Of or pert. to scurvy; of the nature of, or like, scurvy; diseased with scurvy; as, *scorbutic* persons' complaints. —**scor-bu'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

scorch (skôrch), *v. t.;* SCORCHED (skôrcht); SCORCH'ING. [ME. *scorchen*, prob. akin to *scorclen* to scorch; cf. Norw. *skrokken* shrunk up, *skrekka, skrökka*, to shrink, to wrinkle up, dial. Sw. *skräkkla* to wrinkle (cf. SHRINK); but influenced by OF. *escorchier* to strip off bark, to flay, to skin, F. *écorcher*, LL. *excorticare;* L. *ex* from + *cortex, -icis*, bark, because the skin falls off when scorched.] **1.** To burn superficially; to parch the surface of by heat; to heat so as to change color and texture without consuming; as, to *scorch* linen, paint, meat, etc.

2. To affect painfully with or as with heat; hence, fig., to assail with burning criticism, sarcasm, or the like.

3. To burn; to destroy by or as by fire. *Archaic.*

Power was given unto him to *scorch* men with fire. *Rev.* xvi 8.

Syn. —SCORCH, SINGE, PARCH, SEAR, CHAR agree in denoting the effect of heat, esp. upon surfaces. To SCORCH is to heat superficially so as to cause change of color or texture; to SINGE is to burn esp. the tips or ends of something; as, to *scorch* one's clothes before the fire, to *singe* one's hair or eyebrows by going through flames; cf. to *singe* a chicken. PARCH emphasizes the idea of drying or shriveling, SEAR, that of hardening of tissues, CHAR, that of reduction to cinder; as, to *parch* corn; cf. "my *parched* lips" (*Shak.*); to *sear* the flesh; cf. "having their conscience *seared* with a hot iron" (*1 Tim.* iv. 2); the *charred* rafters of a burned building, *charcoal.*

scorch, *v. i.* **1.** To be burnt on the surface; to be or become parched; to be dried up.

2. To burn or be burnt. *Rare.*

The scarlet letter, which forthwith seemed to *scorch* into Hester's breast, as if it had been red hot. *Hawthorne.*

3. To ride or drive at great, usually at excessive, speed; —applied chiefly to automobilists and bicyclists. *Colloq.*

scorch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCORCH. Specif.: *p. a.* Parching or shriveling with heat; hence, withering; caustic; stinging.—**scorch'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**scorch'ing-ness,** *n.*

‖ **scor-da'to** (skôr-dä'tō), *a.* [It., lit. made discordant.] *Music.* Out of tune; altered in tuning for particular effects.

‖ **scor'da-tu'ra** (skôr'dä-tōō'rä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* An unusual tuning of a stringed instrument for some special effect.

score (skôr), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skor* incision, twenty, akin to Dan. *skure* a notch, Sw. *skåra*, Dan. *skaar*, AS. *scor* twenty, *sceran, scieran*, to shear, cut. See SHEAR.] **1.** A notch or incision, esp. one made as a tally mark; hence, a mark or line made for the purpose of keeping account; also, formerly, a stick on which an account was so kept; a tally (which see).

2. An account or reckoning kept by making marks on a tally; hence, any account; also, amount due; indebtedness.

He parted well, and paid his *score. Shak.*

3. The number of points gained by contestants in a game or other contest; hence, an account of points made and other specific items in a game or contest.

4. Account; reason; motive; also, *Obs.*, behalf.

You act your kindness in Cydaria's *score. Dryden.*

5. A line or long mark, as a scratch; esp., a mark as a starting point or a goal; a taw.

6. *Music.* The original and entire draft, or its transcript, of a composition, with the parts for all the different instruments or voices written on staves one above another, so that they can be read at a glance; —so called from the bar, which, in its early use, was drawn through all the parts. A **full,** or **orchestral, score** has a separate staff for each kind of instrument. A **piano score** has the instrumental parts condensed upon two staffs. A **vocal score** usually has a staff for each voice part, or one staff for the two upper, and one for the two lower, voice parts.

7. The number twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally; hence, in *pl.*, a large number; as, a *score* of people; the disease killed men by *scores.*

8. Twenty yards; —a term used in ancient archery.

9. A weight of 20 or 21 pounds. *Dial. Eng.*

10. *Naut.* The groove cut at the ends and sides of a block to admit the strap.

in score, *Music,* having all the parts arranged and placed in juxtaposition.

score (skôr; 201), *v. t.;* SCORED (skôrd); SCOR'ING (skôr'ĭng). **1.** To mark with lines, scratches, or notches; to cut notches or furrows in; to notch; scratch; furrow; as, to *score* timber for hewing; to *score* the back with a lash.

2. Esp., to mark with significant lines or notches, as in keeping account of something; as, to *score* a tally.

3. To mark or signify by lines or notches; to keep record or account of; to set down; to record; charge.

Nor need I tallies thy dear love to *score. Shak.*

4. To engrave, as upon a shield. *Rare. Spenser.*

5. To gain for addition to the score, as points, runs, etc., in a game; hence, to win; as, to *score* a success.

6. *Music.* To write out in score, as an overture.

7. To decide the rating of (a bird) according to a standard.

8. To bring to the mark ready to start, as a horse in a race.

score (skôr), *v. i.* **1.** To keep the score in a game.

2. To make or count a point or points, as in a game; to tally; also, to win or have the advantage.

3. To run up a score, or account of indebtedness.

4. To appear at the mark for starting, as a horse in a race.

5. To mark lines, as by incision.

scor'er (skôr'ẽr; 201), *n.* One that scores.

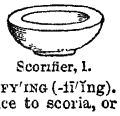
sco'ri-a (skō'rĭ-ă; 201), *n.; pl.* SCORIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. σκωρία, fr. σκῶρ dung, ordure.] The refuse from melting of metals, reduction of ores, etc.; dross; slag; also, cellular, slaggy lava or a fragment of it; —usually in *pl.*

sco'ri-a'ceous (-ā'shŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to scoria; consisting of, or of the nature of, scoria.

sco'ri-fi-ca'tion (skō'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; 201), *n.* [See SCORIFY.] Act, process, or result of scorifying; specif., in assaying, a process involving the use of a scorifier and consisting either in an oxidizing fusion of the ore or other product with lead, borax, etc., to produce a slag and leave the gold and silver in a lead button, or in such a fusion of the lead button (obtained either as above or by fusion in a crucible) to reduce its size or purify it for cupellation. In scorification the volatile materials (lead oxide) produced form a slag, in cupellation they are absorbed by the cupel.

sco'ri-fi'er (skō'rĭ-fī'ẽr; 201), *n.* **1.** One that scorifies, as a small bowl-shaped cup used in assaying. See SCORIFICATION.

2. A furnace in which sweepings containing waste gold or silver are burnt, preparatory to extracting the gold and silver.


Scorifier, 1.

sco'ri-form (-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of scoria.

sco'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* SCO'RI-FIED (-fīd); SCO'RI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*scoria* + *-fy:* cf. F. *scorifier.*] To reduce to scoria, or slag; to subject to scorification.

scorn (skôrn), *n.* [ME. *scorn* (cf. ME. *scarn*, fr. OF. *escarn*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *skern* mockery, *skernōn* to mock, from which this was perh. altered under influence of *scorn*, v.). See SCORN, *v.*] **1.** Extreme contempt; haughty disregard; disdain.

Scorn at first makes after love the more. *Shak.*

2. An expression of extreme contempt; gibe; flout. *Obs.*

Then, if sickly ears . . .
Will hear your idle *scorns*, continue then. *Shak.*

3. An object of extreme disdain, contempt, or derision.

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbors, a *scorn* and a derision to them that are round about us. *Ps* xliv. 13.

Syn. —Derision, contumely, despite, dishonor, mockery.

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scom'bri-form (skŏm'brĭ-fôrm), *a. Zoöl.* Mackerel-like.

Scom'bri-for'mes (-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] The Scombroidea.

scome. † SCUM, SHAME.

scomer † SCUMMER.

scomerfare, *n.* [See SCUMER; FARE, *n. & v.*] Piracy. *Obs.*

scomferture † SCOMFITURE.

scom'fish. Var. of SCUMFISH.

scom'fit, *n & v* Discomfit; defeat. *Obs.*—**scom'fi-ture,** *n. Obs.*

scomm (skŏm), *n.* [L. *scomma* a taunt, jeer, scoff, Gr. σκῶμμα, fr. σκώπτειν to mock, scoff at.] *Obs.* **1.** A flout; jeer; gibe

2. A buffoon.

scom-mat'ic, *a.* [Gr. σκωμματικός.] Derisive; scoffing. *Obs.*

scomme. † SCUM.

scomye. † SHAME, *v.*

scon. †SHUN. [SCONE. *Scot.*]

scon (skŏn; skŏn). Var. of **scone'i-ble** (skŏn'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Subject to a sconce, or fine.

scond'ful, *a.* [AS. *scandfull.*] Shameful; disgraceful. *Obs.*

scondliche, *a.* [AS. *scandlīc.*] Shameful; disgraceful. *Obs.*

sconfit. † SCOMFIT.

sconke † SHANK.

scon'ner. Var. of SCUNNER.

scooch (skōōch), *v. i.* To crouch *Dial. U. S.* [shade

scoog (skōōg). Var. of SCUG, **scool.** School. *Ref. Sp.*

scoole. † SCHOOL. [*Ref Sp.*

scoon'ey. Schooner. *Obs. &*

scoop (skōōp). Scot. & dial Eng. var. of SCOPE.

scoop bonnet. A bonnet with a front shaped somewhat like a scoop, formerly much worn by women.

scoopt. Scooped. *Ref. Sp.*

scoor (skōōr). Scot. & dial Eng. var. of SCOUR.

scoot. A scoter. *Local, U. S.*

scoot. Local Brit. of SCHUYT.

scoot'er. Var of SCOTER.

scoot'er, *n* One that scoots. *Colloq. & Dial.*

scop. Obs. pret. of SHAPE

scop, *n.* [AS. *scop, scoop.*] A bard; poet. *Obs. or Hist.*

sco'pa (skō'pä), *n.; pl.* SCOPÆ (-pē). [L., broom.] *Zoöl.* The pollen brush of a bee.

sco'pa-rin (skŏ'pă-rĭn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline substance obtained from the flowers of broom (*Cytisus scoparius*).

sco'pate (skō'pāt), *a.* [L. *scopae, scopa*, a broom.] *Zoöl.* Brushlike; scopiferous.

scope. † SCOUP, to run; SKIP.

scope (skōp). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of SCALP; SCOOP.

scope'ful, *a.* Extensive; inclusive. *Obs.*

scopelarie. † SCAPULARY.

scope'less, *a* See -LESS.

Sco-pel'i-dæ (skō-pĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCOPELUS.] *Zoöl* Syn. of MYCTOPHIDÆ. See LANTERN FISH. —**sco-pel'id** (-ĭd), *n.* —**sco-pel'i-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* —**scop'e-loid** (skŏp'ē-loid), *a. & n.*

scope'lism, *n.* [Gr. σκόπελος a high rock.] Rockiness *Obs.*

Scop'e-lus (skŏp'ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκόπελος a high rock.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MYCTOPHUM. See LANTERN FISH. *Illust.*

sco-pet' (skō-pĕt'). Dial. var of ESCOPETTE. *Southwestern U. S.*

scop'ic (skŏp'ĭk), *a.* [See -SCOPIC.] Visual; —said of a kind of telegraph.

scopid. Obs. pret. of SCAPE.

Scop'i-dæ (skŏp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCOPUS.] *Zoöl.* Family consisting of the umbrette.

sco-pif'er-ous (skō-pĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *scopae, scopa*, a broom + *-ferous.*] Bearing a tuft of brushlike hairs.

sco'pi-form (skō'pĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scopae, scopa*, a broom + E. *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Like a brush.

sco'pi-ous, *a.* [From SCOPE, *n.*] Spacious. *Obs.*

sco'pi-ped (skō'pĭ-pĕd), *a. & n.* [L. *scopae, scopa*, a broom + *pes, pedis*, a foot.] Scopuliped.

scoppe. † SKIP.

scop'per-il (skŏp'ẽr-ĭl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skopparaþringla* a top, *skoppa* to spin like a top.] *Obs. or Dial Eng.* **a** A teetotum; a spinning top. **b** A restless, active creature, esp. a squirrel or lively child. **c** A seton.

scop'pet, *v. t.* [Cf. SCOOP, *v. t.*] To lade or dip out. *Obs.*

scops owl. An owl of the genus *Scops*, esp. the European *S. scops.*

scop'tic, *n.* A jeer; a flout. *Obs.*

scop'tic (skŏp'tĭk), **scop'ti-cal** (skŏp'tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. σκωπτικός, fr. σκώπτειν to mock.] Jesting; jeering; scoffing. —**scop'ti-cal-ly,** *adv. All Obs. or R.*

Scop'u-la'ri-a (-ū-lā'rĭ-ă; 115), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCOPULA.] *Zoöl.* A group of hexactinellid sponges having scopulate spicules. —**scop'u-la'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

scop'u-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*scopula* + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing a scopula or scopulas.

scop'u-li-form' (skŏp'ū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [*scopula* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Like a small brush.

Scop'u-lip'e-des (skŏp'ū-lĭp'ē-dēz), *n. pl.* [L. *scopulae*, pl., a little broom (fr. *scopae* a broom) + *pes, pedis*, foot.] *Zoöl.* A group of solitary nonparasitic bees having a brush of hairs on the hind legs for collecting pollen. It includes the carpenter bees and various others.—**scop'u-li-ped'** (skŏp'ū-lĭ-pĕd'), *a. & n.*

scop'u-lous (skŏp'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *scopulosus*, fr. *scopulus* a rock, Gr σκόπελος.] Rocky. *Obs.*

scor † SCORE.

scorch (*dial.* skŏch), *v. t.* [Cf. SCOTCH to score.] To cut; score; scratch; flay. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

scorch'er (skôr'chẽr), *n.* One that scorches; specif.: **a** Anything very hot, as a day; hence, anything withering or caustic, as a rebuke or sarcasm. **b** One who rides or drives at an excessive rate or speed. *All Chiefly Slang.*

scorcne, *v. t.* [Cf. SCORCH to burn.] To scorch. *Obs.*

scor'di-um (skôr'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκόρδιον a plant smelling like garlic, fr. σκόρδον garlic.] The water germander (*Teucrium scordium*), having a fancied garlicklike odor. *Obs.*

score. † SCOUR.

scorel. † SQUIRREL.

score'less, *a.* See -LESS.

sco'rey (skō'rĭ; skôr'ĭ). Var. of SCAURIE. *Scot.*

scorf. † SCURF.

scorge. †SCOURGE. [ceous. *R.*

sco'ri-ac (skō'rĭ-ăk), *a.* Scori-

sco'rie (skō'rĭ; skôr'ĭ). Var. of SCAURIE. *Scot.* [riaceous.

sco'ri-ous (skō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Sco-

scor'kle, *v. t.* [Cf. SCORCH to burn.] To scorch. *Obs.*

scorn. † *shorn*, p. p. of SHEAR

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scorn (skôrn), *v. t.*; SCORNED (skôrnd); SCORN'ING. [ME. *scornen*, fr. OF. *escorner* to mock, prob. orig. to deprive of horns, F. *écorner*, fr. L. *ex* out, from + *cornu* horn; confused with ME. *scarnen* to scorn, fr. OF. *escarnir*, of G. origin (see SCORN, *n.*). Cf. HORN.] **1.** To hold in, or reject with, extreme contempt; to despise; contemn; disdain.

I *scorn* thy meat; 't would choke me. *Shak.*

2. To treat with extreme contempt; to make the object of insult; to mock; to scoff at; to deride. *Now Rare.*

To taunt and *scorn* you thus opprobriously. *Shak.*

Syn. — Contemn, disdain. See DESPISE.

scorn, *v. i.* To scoff; to mock; to show contumely or derision; to act disdainfully.

He said mine eyes were black and my hair black,
And, now I am remembered, *scorned* at me. *Shak.*

scorn'er (skôr'nẽr), *n.* One who scorns; a mocker.

scorn'ful (skôrn'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of scorn or contempt; contemptuous; disdainful; — often with *of*.

Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, . . nor sitteth in the seat of the *scornful*. *Ps* 1. 1.

2. Treated with scorn; exciting scorn. *Obs. or R.*

The *scornful* mark of every open eye *Shak.*

Syn. — Contumelious, insolent. See CONTEMPTUOUS.

—scorn'ful-ly, *adv.* **— scorn'ful-ness**, *n.*

scor'o-dite (skôr'ō-dit), *n.* [G. *scorodit*; — so called in allusion to its smell under the blowpipe, fr. Gr. σκόροδον garlic.] *Min.* A leek-green or brownish mineral in orthorhombic crystals and in earthy form. It is hydrous ferric arsenate, $FeAsO_4{\cdot}2H_2O$. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 3.1–3.3.

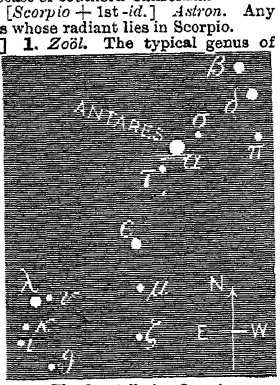
Scor-pæ'ni-dæ (skôr-pē'nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *scorpaena* a kind of fish, Gr. σκόρπαινα.] *Zoöl.* A large family of marine spiny-finned fishes, of the group Loricati. They have a large head with usually one or more pairs of spiniferous ridges above, wide gill openings, and are usually covered with ctenoid scales. The dorsal fin is usually supported by strong spines, which in some forms have poison glands and inflict severe wounds. They are most abundant in the temperate parts of the Pacific. Nearly all are used for food. The type genus is **Scor-pæ'na** (-nȧ), containing numerous species of warm and warm-temperate seas. **-scor-pæ'nid** (-nĭd), *n.* **-scor-pæ'noid** (-noid), *a. & n.*

scor'pene (skôr'pēn), *n.* [F. *scorpène*.] A fish of *Scorpæna* or allied genus, as the hogfish *S. scrofa* of Europe, and *S. guttata* of the coast of southern California.

Scor'pi-id (-pĭ-ĭd), *n.* [*Scorpio* + 1st *-id*.] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant lies in Scorpio.

Scor'pi-o (-ō), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The typical genus of scorpions.

2. *Astron.* **a** [*gen. Rare*, SCORPIONIS (-ō'nĭs); cf. SCORPIUS.] A southern constellation partly in the Milky Way, and adjoining Libra, pictorially represented as a scorpion; the Scorpion. It contains the bright star Antares. **b** The eighth sign of the zodiac, marked ♏ in almanacs. See SIGN.



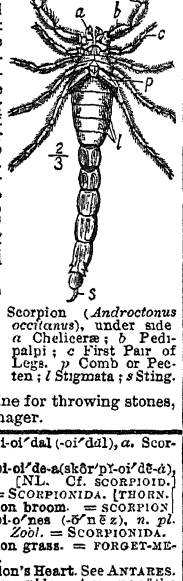
The Constellation Scorpio.

scor'pi-oid (-oid), *a.* [Gr. σκορπιοειδής; σκορπίος a scorpion + εἶδος form.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Like a scorpion; pert. to the Scorpioidea.

2. Curved at the end, like a scorpion's tail; cincinate; — chiefly *Bot.*, and applied chiefly to inflorescence.

scorpioid cyme, *Bot.*, any type of cymose inflorescence which is circinate when young; specif., a cincinnus.

scor'pi-on (skôr'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *scorpio*, *scorpius*, Gr. σκορπίος.] **1.** Any of numerous arachnids, of most warm and tropical regions, constituting the order Scorpionida, having an elongated body divided into a cephalothorax and a segmented abdomen, the posterior part of the latter forming a narrow segmented tail (generally carried curled up over the back) bearing a venomous sting at the tip. There are four pairs of walking legs and in front a pair of limbs (pedipalpi) bearing large pinchers, and a pair of mandibles. They breathe by lungs and are viviparous. Scorpions are nocturnal, and prey on insects, spiders, etc., and sometimes enter houses. Some become four or five inches long, a few even eight or more. Their sting is very severe, though rarely fatal to man. Cf. WHIP SCORPION.



Scorpion (*Androctonus occitanus*), under side. *a* Cheliceræ; *b* Pedipalpi; *c* First Pair of Legs. *p* Comb or Pecten; *l* Stigmata; *s* Sting.

2. Any of various lizards, esp. the pine lizard. *Local, U. S.*

3. Short for SCORPION FISH.

4. *Bib.* A kind of scourge, prob. one armed with metal points.

1 *Kings* xii. 11.

5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = SCORPIO, 2.

6. *Antiq.* An ancient military engine for throwing stones, etc.; orig., a catapult; later, an onager.

scorpion bug. A water scorpion.

scorpion fish. Any fish of the family Scorpænidæ.

scorpion fly. Any species of *Panorpa*. See MECOPTERA.

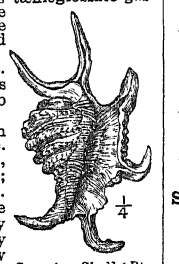
Scor'pi-on-i-da (skôr'pĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The order of Arachnida constituted by the true scorpions.

scorpion lobster. Any slender burrowing crustacean of the family Thalassinidæ.

scorpion plant. **a** A Javanese orchid (*Renanthera arachnitis*) having white flowers somewhat resembling a large spider. **b** The scorpion thorn.

scorpion senna. A yellow-flowered fabaceous shrub (*Coronilla emerus*) having a slender jointed pod, like a scorpion's tail. The leaves are said to yield a dye like indigo, and to be used sometimes to adulterate senna.

scorpion shell. Any of numerous tæniogłossate gastropods of the genus *Pterocera* of the family Strombidæ, which have the outer lip of the aperture produced into a series of long, curved spines.


Scorpion Shell (*Pteroceras chiragra*). 1/4

scor'pi-on's-tail' (skôr'pĭ-ŭnz-), *n.* Any fabaceous plant of the genus *Scorpiurus*; — so called in allusion to the circinately coiled pod.

scorpion thorn. A thorny broom (*Genista scorpius*) of southern Europe.

Scor'pi-u'rus (skôr'pĭ-ū'rŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, fr. Gr. σκορπιουρος; σκορπιος scorpion + οὐρά tail.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous herbs of the Mediterranean region and the Canary Islands, having contorted pods. They have simple leaves and small yellow flowers on naked peduncles.

Scor'zo-ne'ra (skôr'zō-nē'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *escorzonera* snakeweed, prob. fr. *escuerzo* a kind of toad formerly thought to be venomous; —used against venomous bites.] *Bot.* A large genus of cichoriaceous herbs of middle and southern Europe. They have narrow leaves and solitary heads of yellow flowers on long peduncles, with plumose pappus and ribbed, beakless achenes. *S. hispanica* is the black salsify.

scot (skŏt), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skot*; or OF. *escot*, F. *écot*, LL. *scottum*, *scotum*, from a kindred German word; akin to AS. *scot*, and E. *shot*, *shoot*; cf. AS. *scēotan* to shoot, to contribute. See SHOOT; cf. SHOT.] A portion of money assessed or paid; a tax or contribution; mulct; fine. — **scot and lot.** **a** A parish assessment formerly laid on subjects in Great Britain according to their ability. **b** Fig., obligations of every kind regarded collectively.

Experienced men of the world know very well that it is best to pay *scot and lot* as they go along. *Emerson*

Scot, *n.* [L. *Scoti*, *Scotti*, pl.; cf. AS. *Scotta*, pl. *Scottas*, *Sceottas*.] **1.** One of a Gaelic people of northern Ireland who settled in Scotland about the 5th century.

2. A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scotchman.

scotch (skŏch), *v. t.*; SCOTCHED (skŏcht); SCOTCH'ING. [Cf. E. dial. *scote* a prop, and Walloon *ascot* a prop, *ascoter* to prop.] To prop or bolster up; esp., to block with a wedge, chock, etc., as a wheel, to prevent rolling or slipping.

scotch, *n.* A chock, wedge, prop, or other support, to prevent slipping or rolling; as, a *scotch* for a wheel or a log.

scotch, *v. t.* [Earlier *scorch*, prob. fr. *score*, v., influenced by *scorch*; or OF. *escorchier*. See SCORCH.] **1.** To cut superficially; to wound; score; scratch.

We have *scotched* the snake, not killed it. *Shak.*

2. To dry (the air), as a steam radiator.

scotched collops (skŏcht), *Cookery*, a dish of beef or veal cut thin, or minced, beaten flat, and stewed with onion, etc.

scotch, *n.* **1.** A slight cut or incision; a notch; a score.

2. A ground line marked for a game, as hopscotch.

Scotch (skŏch), *a.* [From SCOTTISH.] Of or pertaining to Scotland, its language, or its inhabitants; Scottish.

Scotch asphodel, a melanthaceous herb (*Tofieldia palustris*) of the north temperate zone, having a dense raceme of small greenish flowers. — **S. attorney**, any tropical plant of the genus *Cassia*, in allusion to their habit of squeezing the life out of the trees which they envelop. — **S. barley**, hulled barley. — **S. blessing**, a vigorous rebuke; a scolding. *Dial.* — **S. bluebell**, the harebell. — **S. boiler.** See BOILER, 3. — **S. bonnets.** **a** The fairy-ring mushroom. **b** The garden capsicum. — **S. boot**, an instrument of torture by which the legs were crushed. — **S. bowl**, a somewhat shallow cooking bowl or kettle (see *Illust.*). — **S. broom**, the common broom. *U. S.* — **S. broth**, a rich soup made from beef or mutton and vegetables, and thickened with cooked barley. — **S. cambric**, a fine cotton fabric resembling linen cambric. — **S. cap.** *U. S.* **a** The wild black raspberry. **b** The salmonberry. — **S. carpet**, ingrain carpet; — so called from being much made in Scotland. — **S. catch** *or* **snap**, *Music*, the rhythmic division of a beat into a short tone followed by a longer, the reverse of the common dotted-note rhythm: —as in ♫. — **S. crocus**, a lilac-flowered species of crocus (*Crocus biflorus*). — **S. curl'ies** (kûr'lĭz), a variety of kale. — **S. deerhound**, the true deerhound (see DEERHOUND). — **S. dipper**, **S. duck**, the bufflehead duck. *Local, U. S.* — **S. dumpling**, a codfish stomach stuffed with chopped cod liver and meal and boiled. — **S. elder**, a kind of tobacco. — **S. fiddle**, the itch. *Low.* — **S. fingering**, a loose woolen yarn much used in knitting. — **S. fir**, the Scotch pine. — **S. foursome**, *Golf*, a four-ball match; — incorrectly so called. — **S. gambit.** See 1st CHESS, 1. — **S. grass.** = PARÁ GRASS **a**. — **S. hands**, a pair of small paddles for cutting and handling butter. — **S. hearth.** = ORE HEARTH. — **S. heath.** **a** The common heather; — so called in the United States. **b** The European heath *Erica cinerea*. — **S. Justinian**, King David I. (1124–53) of Scotland. — **S. kale**, a kind of kale or borecole with light green, tightly curled leaves. — **S. lovage**, the apiaceous plant *Ligusticum scoticum*. — **S. marriage**, *Law*, a common-law marriage. — **S. mercury**, the common foxglove. — **Scotch mile.** See MILE. — **S. mist**, a dense mist, like fine rain. — **S. nightingale**, sedge warbler. *Eng.* — **S. oath**, an oath taken merely with adjuration by invocation of the deity with uplifted hand. *Eng.* — **S. pebble**, cryptocrystalline quartz (agate, chalcedony, etc.) of various colors, occurring abundantly in parts of Scotland in the form of pebbles, which are cut, polished, and used for ornament. — **S. pine**, a valuable pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) of northern Europe, with spreading or pendulous branches and short, rigid, twisted leaves. Its hard yellow wood is one of the most valuable of European timbers, being known in carpentry as *northern pine*, *yellow fir*, *red fir*, *Scotch fir*, and *red deal*. — **S. pink**, the pheasant's-eye pink. — **S. reel.** See 1st REEL, 1 **a**. — **S. rose**, a very thorny species of rose (*Rosa spinosissima*), of Europe and Asia, with usually nine small leaflets, pink or white flowers, and globose black fruit. — **S. snap.** *Music.* See SCOTCH CATCH. — **S. stone.** = AYR STONE. — **S. teal**, the bufflehead duck. *Local, U. S.* — **S. terrier**, the Scottish terrier. — **S. thistle**, any of several European thistles, as the cotton thistle, the musk thistle, or the spear thistle, used as national emblems of Scotland. — **S. topaz**, a kind of cairngorm resembling yellow topaz. — **S. trowel**, a square trowel. — **S. troy weight.** See TROY WEIGHT. — **S. whisky**, whisky having a certain smoky flavor. See WHISKY. — **S. whist**, a game, played with a pack of 36 cards, in which the jack (the best trump) counts 11, ace 4, king 3, queen 2, and ten 10. There is an additional count for cards. Forty-one points make a game. — **S. woodcock**, scrambled eggs on buttered toast spread with anchovy paste.

Scotch (skŏch), *n.* **1.** Collectively, the people of Scotland; the Scots. According to Ripley, the Scotch comprise three ethnic types: a tall, red-blond, heavily built type, indicating Teutonic descent; a tall, dark type, also heavy, derived from the Gaelic-speaking Celts; and a short, dark, curly-haired type representing an original Iberian population. The Lowlanders represent a predominant strain of the Teutonic, the Highlanders of the Celtic, blood.

2. The dialect or dialects of English spoken by the people of Scotland. Cf. GAELIC, *n.*

3. Short for SCOTCH WHISKY. *Cant.*

scotch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCOTCH. Specif.: *n. Masonry.* Act of dressing stone with a pick or pointed instrument.

Scotch'man (skŏch'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scot; a Scotsman.

2. [*l. c.*] *Naut.* **a** A piece of metal or wood, or a cover of canvas or stiff hide, placed on shrouds and other rigging to prevent chafing; chafing gear. **b** A ring in an eye on a piece of metal seized to a stay or shroud, used to hook a tackle into or to lead a rope through.

3. The bufflehead duck. *Local, U. S.*

sco'ter (skō'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. dial. *scote*, *scoot*, to run away, to hurry off.] Any of several sea ducks constituting the genus *Oidemia*, inhabiting the northern coasts of the Old and New World and occurring also on some larger inland waters; a surf duck. The species, usually called *coots* in America, but not to be confounded with the true coots (genus *Fulica*), have the plumage chiefly black in the adult male and dusky brown in the female and young, with or without white markings. They feed mostly on marine animals, and their flesh is tough and rank. The commonest American species are the white-winged and surf scoters (see these terms). On the British coasts *O. nigra*, without white markings, is the common scoter.


Scoter (*Oidemia americana*). 1/14

scot'-free' (87), *a.* Without payment of *scot*; untaxed; hence, unhurt; clear; safe.

sco'ti-a (skō'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σκοτία darkness, a sunken molding in the base of a pillar, so called from the dark shadow it casts, fr. σκότος darkness.] *Arch.* A concave molding used especially in classical architecture, as in the base of a column. Cf. CAVETTO. See MOLDING, *Illust.*

Sco'tism (skō'tĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of (Joannes) Duns Scotus, a Franciscan Scholastic (d. 1308), called the *Subtle Doctor*. The chief significance of Scotism is its emphasis of individual will and efficiency, as opposed to *Thomism*. **— Sco'tist** (-tĭst), *n.* **— Sco-tis'tic** (skō-tĭs'tĭk), **Sco-tis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

Scot'land Yard' (skŏt'lănd). A short street off Whitehall in London, for a long time (until 1890) the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, now located at New Scotland Yard on the Thames Embankment. Hence, figuratively, the Metropolitan Police force at headquarters, esp. the detective department. — **Scot'land Yard'er** (yär'dẽr).

scot'o-graph (skŏt'ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. σκότος darkness + *-graph*.] **a** An instrument for writing in the dark, or without seeing. **b** *Physics.* A radiograph.

scot'o-my (skŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [NL. *scotomia*, fr. Gr. σκότωμα dizziness, fr. σκοτοῦν to darken, fr. σκότος darkness.] **1.** Dizziness with dimness of sight. *Obs. Lanfranc.*

2. *Med.* Obscuration of the field of vision due to the appearance of a dark spot before the eye.

Scots (skŏts), *a.* [For older *Scottis* Scottish. See SCOTTISH.] Of or pertaining to the Scotch; Scottish; Scotch; as, *Scots* law; a pound *Scots* (1s. 8d.).

Scots Greys, a famous regiment of dragoons in the British army, raised in Scotland about 1683; — so called from the gray chargers ridden by all the members. It is now the Second Dragoons, or Royal Scots Greys. — **S. Guards.** *Mil.* See GUARD, *n.*, 6 **b**. — **S. money**, the money of Scotland previous to its union with England. See 3d POUND, 3 **b**; SHILLING, 2 **a**; PENNY, 2 **b**. — **S. pine.** Var. of SCOTCH PINE.

Scots (skŏts), *n.* The Scottish language or dialect.

Scot'ti-cism (skŏt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *Scot(t)icus* Scottish.] An idiom, or mode of expression, peculiar to Scottish people.

Scot'ti-cize (-sīz), *v. t.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To cause to be or become like the Scotch; to make Scottish.

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scornd. Scorned. *Ref. Sp.*

scorn'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCORN.

scorn'ly, *adv.* Scornfully. *Obs.*

scorn'y, *a.* **a** Deserving scorn; paltry. *Obs.* **b** Scornful. *Dial.*

scorp. + SKRIP. [SCAUPER.

scor'per (skôr'pẽr). Var. of **scor'pi-ac** (skôr'pĭ-ăk), *a.* [Cf. SCORPION.] Scorpionlike. *Obs.*

Scor-pid'i-dæ (skôr-pĭd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Scorpis*, name of a genus.] *Zoöl.* A small family of squamipinnate fishes of the Pacific Ocean having a deep, compressed body, well-developed teeth, and single dorsal fin.

scor-pid'i-on, *n.* [Gr. σκορπίδιον.] *Mil.* A scorpion. *Obs.*

Scor'pi-i, *n.* See SCORPIUS.

scor'pi-oi'dal (-oi'dăl), *a.* Scorpioid.

Scor'pi-oi'de-a (skôr'pĭ-oi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. Cf. SCORPIOID.] *Zoöl.* = SCORPIONIDA. [THORN.

scorpion broom. = SCORPION

Scor'pi-o'nes (-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = SCORPIONIDA.

scorpion grass. = FORGET-ME-NOT **a**.

Scorpion's Heart. See ANTARES.

scorpion spider. Any one of the Pedipalpida.

scorpion weed. The tropical heliotrope *Heliotropium indicum*.

scor'pi-on-wort' (skôr'pĭ-ŭn-wûrt'), *n* **a** A fabaceous plant (*Ornithopus scorpioides*) of southern Europe, having slender curved pods. **b** Scorpion grass.

Scor'pi-us (skôr'pĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *gen.* SCORPII (-ī). [L., a scorpion.] *Astron.* The constellation Scorpio. In designating stars *Scorpii*, instead of *Scorpionis*, is usually used as the genitive.

scorse (skôrs; skōrs), *n. & v.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. COSS a bargain.] Barter; exchange; trade. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

scorse, *v. t.* To chase. *Obs.*

scors'er, *n.* A (horse) dealer. *Obs.* [monger. *Obs.*

scor-ta'tor, *n.* [L.] A whoremonger. **scor'ta-to-ry** (skôr'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *scortator* a fornicator, deriv. of *scortum* a prostitute.] Lewd.

scor'vy. + SCURVY.

scot, *v. i.* **1** To pay scot. **2.** To participate; share. *Obs.*

Scot. *Abbr.* Scotch; Scotland; Scottish.

scot'ale (skŏt'āl), **scot'al** (-ăl), *n. O. Eng. Law.* A local contribution formerly levied by the sheriff for his own emolument

sco'tare' (skō'târ'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY

scotch'er-y (skŏch'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Scottish character

scotch'-hop'per, *n.* Hopscotch.

Scotch'-I'rish, *a.* Of both Scottish and Irish extraction. — *n. pl.* Persons of Scottish and Irish extraction; often, specif., Orangemen.

scote (skōt), *n. & v* [Cf. SCOTCH to prop.] Prop; scotch. *Dial. Eng.*

scoth, *v. t.* To shroud in darkness. *Obs.* [Scotland *Poetic.*]

Sco'ti-a (skō'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] **Sco'tic** (skŏt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Scots, esp. the original Scots of Ireland.

‖ **Scot'i-ce** (skŏt'ĭ-sē), *adv.* [NL.] In Scotch fashion or language.

sco-ti'no (skō-tē'nō), *n.* [It. *scotano*, *cotino*.] The Venetian sumac; also, its dried leaves.

Scot'ize (skŏt'īz), *v. i.* To imitate the Scottish: *Eccl. Hist.*, to follow the Scottish Presbyterians in opposing prelacy.

scot'o-din'i-a (skŏt'ō-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dĭ'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σκότος darkness + δῖνος whirling.] *Med.* Dizziness with headache and impairment of sight.

sco-to'ma (skō-tō'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σκότωμα.] *Med.* Scotomy. [with scotomy. *Obs.*]

scot'o-mat'i-cal, *a.* Affected

scot'o-scope (skŏt'ō-skōp; skŏ'tō-), *n.* [Gr. σκότος darkness + *-scope*.] An instrument for disclosing objects in the dark or in a faint light. [Scotchman.

Scots'man (skŏts'mȧn), *n.* A

scott (skŏt). *n. Lumber Trade.* A very defective piece of lumber, the lowest grade.

Scott'-con-nect'ed, *a. Elec.* = T-CONNECTED.

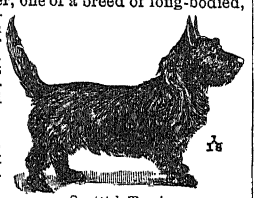
scot'ter-ing (skŏt'ẽr-ĭng), *n.* The burning of a wad of pease straw at the end of harvest *Obs.*

‖ **Scot'ti-ce** (skŏt'ĭ-sē). Var. of SCOTICE.

Scot'ti-fy (skŏt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (fī'ĭng). [L. *Scot(t)icus* Scottish + E. *-fy.*] To Scotticize. — **Scot'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

Scot'tish (-tĭsh), *a.* [From SCOT a Scotchman: cf. AS. *Scyttisc*, and E. SCOTCH, *a.*, SCOTS, *a.*] Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of Scotland, their country, their language, or their literature; Scotch; as, *Scottish* industry or economy; a *Scottish* chief; a *Scottish* dialect.

Scottish Episcopal Church. See *Episcopal Church in Scotland, the*, under EPISCOPAL, *a.* — **S. Ho'garth** (hō'gärth), David Allan (1744–96); — so called because of his sketches, bordering on caricature, of Italian manners, esp. at Rome during the carnival. — **S. rite**, *Freemasonry*, the ceremonial observed by one of the masonic systems, called in full the Ancient and Accepted Scottish rite; also, the system itself, which confers thirty-three degrees, of which the first three are nearly *identical with those of the York rite.* — **S. school**, *Philos.*, a group of Scottish philosophers including Thomas Reid (1710–96), James Oswald (1727–93), James Beattie (1735–1803), Dugald Stewart (1753–1828), Thomas Brown (1778–1820), Sir James Mackintosh (1765–1832), Sir Wm. Hamilton (1788–1856), Henry Longueville Mansel (1820–71), and James McCosh (1811–94). The characteristic doctrine of the school was *natural realism* (which see). — **S. Solomon, the**, James VI. of Scotland and I. of England; — so called in jest. — **S. terrier**, one of a breed of long-bodied, short-legged terriers originating in the Scottish Highlands, and noted for intelligence and courage. Their very rough wiry coat is usually iron gray, grizzled, or black; they should carry the tail erect.



Scottish Terrier.

scoun'drel (skoun'drĕl), *n.* [Prob. fr. E. dial. *scunner, scouner*, to loathe, shrink with fear, akin to AS. *scunian* to shun. See SHUN.] A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a villain; a man without honor or virtue.

scoun'drel, *a.* Low; base; mean; scoundrelly.

scoun'drel-ly, *a.* Characteristic of a scoundrel; rascally.

scour (skour), *v. i.;* SCOURED (skourd); SCOUR'ING. [OF. *escorre, escourre*, to run out or forth, fr. L. *excurrere* to run forth. Cf. EXCURSION.] To run swiftly; to rove or range in pursuit or search of something; to scamper.

scour, *v. t.* To pass over, or traverse, swiftly (the ground, a region, etc.); also, to go over or through carefully and thoroughly in or as if in search of something; as, to *scour* the coast in search of a vessel; to *scour* a book for quotations.

Not so when swift Camilla *scours* the plain. *Pope.*

scour, *v. t.* [Akin to LG. *schüren*, D. *schuren, schueren*, G. *scheuern*, Dan. *skure*, Sw. *skura;* all possibly fr. LL. *escurare*, fr. L. *ex* + *curare* to take care: cf. OF. *escurer* to clean. Cf CURE.] **1.** To rub hard, esp. with something rough, for the purpose of cleansing; to make clean and bright by friction; as, to *scour* knives.

2. To cleanse from grease, dirt, etc., by rubbing or scrubbing in some liquid; as, to *scour* wool, articles of dress, etc.

3. To cleanse or clear, as by a powerful current of water; to flush; as, to *scour* a ditch.

4. Fig.: To remove as if by rubbing or cleaning; esp., to carry off or sweep away, as by a flood; as, to *scour* the invaders from the land.

5. To purge; as, to *scour* a horse; also, fig., to cause the evacuation of, as by purging.

6. To free (wheat) from dust, etc., before milling.

7. *Leather.* To take the flesh from (a hide) by rubbing, etc. to scour the cramp ring, to wear fetters; to lie in chains. *Thieves' Cant.*

scour, *v. i.* **1.** To clean anything by rubbing. *Shak.*

2. To cleanse anything, esp. in a liquid.

Warm water is softer than cold, for it *scoureth* better. *Bacon.*

3. To become clean and smooth or bright by rubbing.

4. To be purged freely; to have a diarrhea.

scour, *n.* [See SCOUR to rub, purge.] **1.** Act of scouring; specif., scouring action of a current of water.

2. Diarrhea or dysentery, as in cattle; — usually in *pl.*

3. A place scoured, specif. one scoured by running water.

4. *Sulphuric Acid Manuf* A scar.

5. The cleansing agent used in scouring wool, or the like.

6. A large draft, as of liquor. *Scot.*

scour'age (skour'ăj), *n.* Refuse liquid after scouring.

scourge (skûrj), *v. t. & i.;* SCOURGED (skûrjd); SCOURG'ING (skûr'jĭng). [ME. *sco(u)rge*, OF. *escorgier*, L. *excoriare* to excoriate. See EXCORIATE.] **1.** To whip; lash; flog.

2. To punish or afflict with severity; to chastise; to afflict, esp. for sins or faults and with the purpose of correction.

Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and *scourgeth* every son whom he receiveth. *Heb* xii. 6.

To *scourge* and impoverish the people *Brougham*

scourge, *n.* [ME. *sco(u)rge, scurge*, OF. *escorge*, fr. *escorgier* to scourge; cf. OF. *escorgiée* a scourge, F. *écourgée, escourgée.* See SCOURGE, *v.*] **1.** A lash, switch, or whip, esp. one used to inflict pain or punishment.

2. A means of inflicting punishment, vengeance, or suffering; hence, a punishment; also, an infliction or affliction; as, a *scourge* of mosquitoes or of adversity.

What *scourge* for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence? *Shak.*

Scourge of God, Attila, king of the Huns. — **S. of Princes,** Aretino (1492–1557), the Italian satirist.

scour'ing (skour'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCOUR. — **scouring ball,** a ball composed of detergents for removing stains from cloth. — **s. barrel,** a tumbling barrel (which see). — **s. cinder,** basic slag produced in the iron blast furnace, rich in ferrous oxide, which attacks the furnace lining by taking silica from it. — **s. rush,** the common horsetail *Equisetum hyemale*, used, esp. in Europe, as a scouring material; the Dutch rush. — **s. stock,** *Woolen Manuf.*, a kind of fulling mill.

scour'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Refuse removed in scouring; specif., refuse removed in scouring grain.

scour'way' (-wā'), *n. Geol.* A channel formed by a strong current; esp., one of the channels of temporary streams associated with margins of Pleistocene ice sheets.

scouse (skous), *n.* [Cf. LOBSCOUSE.] *Naut.* A sailor's baked dish. Bread *scouse* contains no meat. See LOBSCOUSE.

scout (skout), *v. t.;* SCOUT'ED; SCOUT'ING. [Cf. Icel. *skūta* a taunt, *skūta* to jut out, *skota* to shove, *skjōta* to shoot, to shove. See SHOOT.] To reject with contempt, as something absurd; to treat with ridicule; to flout; as, to *scout* an idea or a person. "Flout 'em and *scout* 'em." *Shak.*

scout, *v. i.* To scoff; — with *at;* as, to *scout* at religion.

scout, *n.* [ME. *scoute*, OF. *escoute* scout, spy, fr. *escouter, escolter*, to listen, to hear, F. *écouter*, fr. L. *auscultare*, to hear with attention, to listen to. See AUSCULTATION.] **1.** A person sent out to gain and bring in tidings; esp., *Mil. & Nav.*, a soldier or vessel sent out in war to reconnoiter, and gain information of the whereabouts, movements, and condition of the enemy, or one intended for use on such service.

2. *Mil.* A member of an organization composed of Filipinos, with officers detailed from the officers and enlisted men of the regular army, which serves as an auxiliary military force of the United States in the Philippine Islands; — commonly called the *Philippine scouts.*

3. Act of scouting, reconnoitering, or keeping a lookout.

While the rat is on the *scout.* *Cowper.*

4. A reconnoitering party. *Obs.*

5. A watchman or constable. *Obs.*

6. A college student's or undergraduate's servant; — so called at Oxford, England; — at Cambridge called a *gyp;* and at Dublin, a *skip. Cant.*

7. In cricket, rounders, etc., a fielder who plays at a considerable distance from the batsman. *Local, Eng.*

Syn. — See EMISSARY.

scout, *v. i.* [ME. *scouten;* cf. OF. *escouter* to hear. See SCOUT, *n.*] **1.** To look or search. *Obs.*, exc., specif., *Chiefly Mil.*, to go about to explore a region or country or to obtain information of the movements of an enemy; to act as a scout; also, rarely, to keep watch.

Scout far and wide into the realm of night *Milton*

2. To go out seeking or watching for something; — with *for;* as, he spent the day *scouting* for work. *Colloq.*

scout, *v. t.* **1.** To observe, watch, look for, or follow, as a scout; as, to *scout* the enemy.

2. To pass over or through as a scout; to reconnoiter; as, to *scout* a country.

scove (skōv), *v. t.;* SCOVED (skōvd); SCOV'ING (skōv'ĭng). [Cf. Icel. *skōf* the crust at the bottom of a pan, Norw. dial. *skova* the crust at the bottom of a vat.] *Brickmaking.* To cover the outside exposed surfaces of (bricks in a kiln) with a mask of clay so as to economize heat in burning.

scow (skou), *n.* [D. *schouw.*] *Naut.* **a** A large flat-bottomed boat, having broad, square ends, — chiefly used as a lighter or for transporting refuse to its place of disposal. **b** A yacht of very light draft, broad beam, blunt bow, and long overhangs, designed chiefly for racing. *Colloq*

scowl (skoul), *v. i.;* SCOWLED (skould); SCOWL'ING. [ME. *scoulen*, prob. fr. Dan. *skule;* cf. LG. *schulen* to hide one's self, D. *schuilen.*] **1.** To draw down or wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure; to put on a frowning look; to look sour, sullen, severe, or angry.

She *scowled* and frowned with frowned countenance *Spenser.*

2. Hence, to look gloomy or threatening; to lower.

scowl, *v. t.* To affect, influence, bring, express, send, drive, etc., by or as if by scowling; as, to *scowl* one into silence.

Syn. — See FROWN.

scowl, *n.* **1.** A pulling down or wrinkling of the brows, as in frowning; an expression of displeasure, sullenness, or discontent in the countenance; a frown.

2. Hence, a gloomy, dark, or threatening aspect. *Burns.*

scrab'ble (skrăb''l), *v. i.;* SCRAB'BLED (-ld); SCRAB'BLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of dial. *scrab* to scrape, scratch, akin to E. *scrape.* Cf. SCRAMBLE, SCRAWL, *v. t.*] **1.** To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands; to scramble.

He fell *scrabbling* in the dirt .. crying "Have mercy!" *Kipling.*

2. To clamber with hands and feet or knees; to scramble.

Now after a while Little-faith came to himself, and getting up made shift to *scrabble* on his way. *Bunyan*

3. To scribble; scrawl.

David . . *scrabbled* on the doors of the gate 1 *Sam* xxi. 13.

scrab'ble (skrăb''l), *v. t.* **1.** To gather hastily as by scraping or clutching; to scramble; — with *up, together*, etc.; as, the beggar *scrabbled* the pennies together.

2. To mark with irregular lines or letters; to scribble.

scrab'ble, *n.* A scrabbling; a scramble; also, a scribble.

scrag (skrăg), *n.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *skraka* a great dry tree, a long, lean man, *skragg* something haggard, old, or torn.] Any of various objects that are thin or lean and tough; specif.: **a** A ragged or rough crooked tree or branch. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A rawboned or scrawny person or animal. *Colloq.* **c** The back or nape of the neck, esp. in a sheep. **d** A scrag whale.

scrag, *v. t.;* SCRAGGED (skrăgd); SCRAG'GING (skrăg'ĭng). [Cf. SCRAG neck.] **1.** To seize, pull, or twist the neck of; specif., to hang by the neck; to kill by hanging. *Colloq.*

2. *Mech.* To bend, as spring steel to test it.

scrag'ged (skrăg'ĕd), *a.* Scraggy (in either sense). — **scrag'ged-ness,** *n.*

scrag'gly (-lĭ), *a.* Irregular; jagged; ragged; scraggy, as a rock; unkempt, as a beard

scrag'gy (-ĭ), *a.;* SCRAG'GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SCRAG'GI-EST. **1.** Rough with irregular points; scragged. *J. Philips.*

2. Lean and rough; scragged; scrawny. "His sinewy, *scraggy* neck." *Scott.*

scram'ble (skrăm'b'l), *v. i.;* SCRAM'BLED (-bl'd); SCRAM'BLING (-blĭng). [Nasalized form of *scrabble;* cf. dial. *scramb* to rake together with the hands, *scramp* to snatch at. See SCRABBLE.] **1.** To move or clamber with or on hands and feet or knees; to progress clumsily or with difficulty, as if on all fours; to scrabble; as, to *scramble* up a cliff or over rocks; to *scramble* through difficulties.

2. To struggle eagerly with others for something thrown or being on the ground; hence, to struggle or strive unceremoniously for something; as, to *scramble* for a seat; to *scramble* for spoils; to *scramble* for money in the street.

scram'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To collect by scrambling; — usually with *up* or *together;* as, to *scramble* up wealth. "The *scrambled* dinners in the small cabin." *W. Black.*

2 To toss or mix together confusedly, as cards

3. To scale or traverse by scrambling, as a cliff. *Colloq.*

scrambled eggs, eggs of which the whites and yolks are stirred together while cooking, or eggs beaten slightly, often with a little milk, and stirred while cooking.

scram'ble, *n.* A scrambling; specif.: **a** A climbing or moving on all fours; a clambering. **b** A jostling and pushing for something desired; eager and unceremonious struggle for possession; a scrabble; as, a *scramble* for office.

scram'bling (-blĭng), *p. a.* Characterized by, or suggesting, the awkwardness, struggle, or irregular progression of one who scrambles; as, a *scrambling* frontier town; *scrambling* streets. — **scram'bling-ly,** *adv.*

scran'nel (skrăn''l), *a.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *skran* weak, Norw. dial. *skran* thin, lean, dry. Cf. SCRAWNY.] Slight; thin; lean; weak; poor. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw *Milton.*

scrap (skrăp), *n.* [ME. *scrappe*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skrap* trifle, cracking. See SCRAPE, *v. t.*] **1.** Something scraped off; hence, a small detached piece; a bit; fragment, as, *scraps* of food; *scraps* of news, of learning.

I have no materials — not a *scrap.* *De Quincey.*

2. Specif., a fragment of something written or printed; a brief excerpt; an extract; as, to read *scraps* of a letter. Also, something, esp. a picture, cut out or detached from a book or the like for use in a scrapbook or the like.

3. *pl.* The crisp substance that remains after trying out animal fat; cracklings; as, pork *scraps.*

4. *sing. or pl.* Scrap metal.

scrap, *v. t.;* SCRAPPED (skrăpt); SCRAP'PING. To make into scrap or scraps; to discard as refuse; to put on the scrap heap; as, to *scrap* machinery. *Cant.*

scrap, *a.* In the form of scraps or fragments, valuable only as raw material; as, *scrap* metal, *scrap* steel.

scrap'book' (-bŏŏk'), *n.* A blank book in which extracts or pictures cut from books and papers may be pasted.

scrape (skrāp), *v. t.;* SCRAPED (skrāpt); SCRAP'ING (skrāp'ĭng). [ME. *scrapen, scrapien*, prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel *skrapa*, Sw. *skrapa*, Dan. *skrabe;* akin to D. *schrapen, schrabben*, G. *schrappen*, and prob. to E. *sharp:* cf. OF. *escraper* to scrape, of D. or LG. origin.] **1.** To rub over the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument that removes portions of the surface; to make smooth or clean by or as by superficial rasping; as, to *scrape* a bone; also, to grate harshly over; as, to *scrape* a slate with a finger nail.

2. To remove by rubbing or scraping (as above).

I will also *scrape* her dust from her. *Ezek.* xxvi. 4.

3. To collect by or as by a process of scraping; to gather in small portions by laborious effort; — often followed by *together* or *up;* as, to *scrape* money together.

4. To draw harshly or roughly over; to rub so as to make a scrape or grating; as, do not *scrape* your feet on the floor.

5. To express disapprobation of, as a play, or to silence,

Scot'tish-man, *n.* = SCOTCHMAN.

scoutlle. ✝ SCUTTLE, a basket.

scou. ✝ SHOVE.

scouch (skouch), *v. i.* [Cf. dial *scouk* to lie hid, or OF. *escoucher* to lie down.] To crouch. *Dial.*

scoug. ✝ SCUG, shade. [SKULK.]

scouk (skoŏk). Scot. var. of **scoumfyt.** ✝ SCOMFIT.

scoun'drel-dom (skoun'drĕl-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [-ISM.]

scoun'drel-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See **scouner.** ✝ SCUNNER.

scoup, *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *skopa, skåpa*, to dance, to hop.] To run; scamper; skip; leap. *Obs.*

scoupe. ✝ SCOOPE.

scoup'er. *n.* A dancer; a jumper; a restless creature. *Obs. Scot.*

scourd. Scoured. *Ref. Sp.*

scourer. Aphetic of DISCOVERER. [*Obs.* **1.** A runner.]

scour'er, *n.* [See SCOUR to run.] **2.** One who scours the streets, esp. by night; a vagabond, roisterer, or night thief.

scour'er. *n.* [See SCOUR to purge.] One that scours, cleanses, or purges, as a device for cleaning wheat.

scourey. Var of SCAURIE.

scour'fish', *n.* [*scour* to rub + *fish.* Its rough skin is used for scouring.] The escolar.

scourg'er (skûr'jẽr), *n.* One that scourges; specif., *Obs. or Hist.*, a flagellant.

scourgy. ✝ SCROGGY.

scourse (skōrs). Var. of SCORSE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

scour'wort' (skour'wûrt'; *dial. also* skōōr'wûrt'), *n.* The common soapwort. *Dial. Eng.*

scour'y (skou'rĭ), *a.* [Cf SCOUR diarrhea.] Shabby; mean; ragged *Scot.*

scout. ✝ SCHUIT. [SCOOT.]

scout (skout). Scot. var. of **scout** (skout; skŏŏt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skūta* to jut out, *skūti* a cave formed by jutting rocks. Cf. SCOUT to reject.] A high rock, or projecting ridge. *Obs. or Dial.*

scout, *n.* [Eng. dial., also *scoot.* Cf. SCOTER.] **a** The common guillemot. **b** The razor-billed auk. *Local, Brit.*

scout'er (skout'ẽr), *n* **1.** *Quarrying.* A workman who splits off large flakes of stone from projecting masses with the plug and feather or other tools.

2. *Cricket, etc.* A scout. *Eng.*

scouth (skouth), *n.* Room; range; scope; also, plenty. *Scot.*

scouth'er (skŏŏth'ẽr; skŏŏth'-). Var. of SCOWDER, *n. & v.*, burn.

scouth'er (sk ŏŏ th'ẽr), *n.* A slight shower or fall of snow. *Scot.* — *v. i.* To drizzle or snow slightly *Scot.*

scout'-al'lan, scout'i-al'len (skoŏt'ĭ-ăl'ĭn), **scout'i-au'lin** (-ô'lĭn; -ŏ'lĭn), **scout'i-nal'len** (-năl'ĭn), *n.* [Cf. Icel *skūt-aule*, lit., a muting gull.] The parasitic jaeger. *Scot.*

scout'ing-ly, *adv.* of SCOUTING.

scout'y-al'len, scout'y-au'lin. Vars. of SCOUTIALLAN.

sco'van lode (skō'văn). [Cf. SCOVE.] A lode of tin, esp. one showing no gossan. *Cornwall.*

scove (skōv), *n.* Rich, clean tin ore. *Cornwall.*

scov'el (skŭv'l), *n.* [W. *ysgubell*, dim. of *ysgub* a broom, fr. L. *scopae.*] A mop for sweeping ovens; a malkin. *Dial. Eng.*

scoverour. ✝ DISCOVERER.

sco'vil-lite (skō'vĭl-īt), *n.* [From the *Scoville* mine in Salisbury, Conn.] *Min.* Rhabdophanite.

scow'y (skou'ĭ), *a* [Cf. SCOVE, *n.*] Blotchy; streaky; smeared. *Dial. Eng.*

scow, *v. t.* To convey in a scow.

scow'bank', scow'bank'er, *n.* A worthless, idle fellow; a member of a scow's crew; a lubberly sailor. *Dial. Eng. & Naut.*

scow'der (skou'dẽr). Var. of SCOUTHER, a shower.

scow'der (skō'dẽr; skŏŏ'-), *n. & v.* [Cf. SCALD, *v.*] Burn; scorch; singe. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scow'der (skō'dẽr; skŏŏ'-), *n.* Confusion; bustle. *Dial Eng*

scowl'ing-ly, *adv.* of *scowling*, p. pr.

scowp. ✝ SCOUP, to run.

scowth'er (skŏŏth'ẽr). Var. of SCOUTHER, a shower.

scoymous. ✝ SQUEAMOUS.

scp. *Abbr.* Script.

scr. *Abbr.* Scruple.

scra (skrā). Scot var. of SCRAW.

scraa (skrā). Dial. var of SCRAW. *Isle of Man.*

scrab (skrăb), *n. & v.* [Cf. D. *schrabben* to scrape, Dan. *skrabe*] Scratch. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng*

scrab (skrăb), *n Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A stunted tree or shrub; a stump. **b** A crab apple.

scrab'er (skrăb'ẽr), *n.* [Cf Dan. *skrabe* a scraper, the shearwater.] **a** The black guillemot. **b** The Manx shearwater. *Local, Eng.*

scrab'l Scrabble. *Ref. Sp.*

scrabroun, *n.* [LL. *scrabro, -onis;* prob. fr. confusion of L. *crabro* hornet with L. *scarabaeus* beetle.] A hornet. *Obs.*

scrach. Scratch. *Ref. Sp.*

scracht. Scratched. *Ref. Sp.*

scrae (skrā), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skrā* dry skin, Norw. dial. *skræa* a tough wrinkled leather, a scrap of leather.] A shoe, esp. when worn and shriveled; also, a skinny person or animal. *Scot.*

scraf. Obs. pret. of SHRIVE.

scraf'fle (skrăf''l), *v. i.* [See SCRAMBLE; cf. OD. *schraeffelen* to scrape.] To scramble or struggle; to wrangle; also, to be industrious. — *n.* A scramble; wrangle. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

scragen, *a.* Scraggy; lean. *Obs.*

scrag'gi-ly (skrăg'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SCRAGGY.

scrag'gi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

scrag'ging (-ĭng), *a.* Scraggy. **scrag whale.** Any of various small whales with no dorsal fin, but having protuberances on the dorsal ridge near the tail, usually regarded as young or abnormal examples of the right whale, though sometimes considered distinct under the name *Balæna* (or *Aæpehalus*) *gibbosa.*

scraich, scraigh (skrāk). Scot. vars. of SCREECH.

scram (skrăm), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *scrim* to benumb, AS. *scrimman* to shrink, contract.] To benumb; paralyze. — *a.* Benumbed; withered; puny; also, clumsy. *Both Dial Eng.*

scram'bl. Scramble. *Ref. Sp.*

scram'bld. Scrambled *Ref. Sp.*

scram'bler (skrăm'blẽr), *n.* One that scrambles. Specif.: *Bot.* See HOOK CLIMBER.

scran (skrăn; skrăn), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skran* rubbish, marine stores.] Broken victuals; scraps; food; hence, a scrap; morsel; refuse. *Dial. & Slang.*

scranch (skrănch), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *schransen* to eat greedily, G. *schranzen.* Cf. CRAUNCH, CRUNCH, SCRUNCH.] To craunch; crunch. *Colloq. & Dial.*

scrank (skrăngk), **scrank'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Thin; scrawny *Scot. & Dial.*

scran'ning (skrăn'ĭng; skrăn'-), *n.* Begging for food. *Slang.*

scran'ny (-ĭ), *a.* [See SCRANNEL.] Scrawny; scanty; meager. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scran'ny, *a.* Distracted; crazy. *Dial. Eng.*

scrap (skrăp), *n. & v. i.* [Cf. SCRAPE.] Fight; quarrel; scuffle. *Slang.*

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as a speaker, by drawing the feet back and forth upon the floor; — usually with *down*. *Eng.* *Macaulay.*
6. To play, as a fiddle, by drawing a bow across. *Derogatory.*
7. To scrape acquaintance, to make acquaintance by an effort, esp. without an introduction. *Farquhar.*
He tried *to scrape acquaintance* with her *G. W. Cable.*
— **to s. cotton,** to hoe the growing plants. *Southern U. S.*

scrape (skrāp), *v. i.* **1.** To scrape anything; also, to rub harshly or gratingly along.
2. To occupy one's self with getting goods, esp. money, laboriously; as, he *scraped* and saved until rich.
3. To play on a violin or like instrument. *Derogatory.*
4. To draw back the foot along the ground or floor when making a bow; as, bowing and *scraping.*

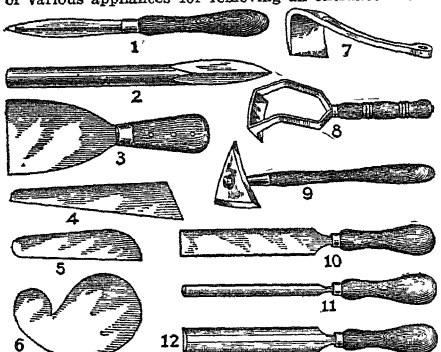
scrape, *n.* **1.** Act of scraping; also, the effect of scraping, as a scratching, harsh sound; a hole, heap, etc., made by scraping; as, a *scrape* of a pen.
2. A drawing back of the foot when bowing; also, a bow made with that accompaniment. *H. Spencer.*
3. A disagreeable predicament; a perplexity; a difficulty, esp. one due to one's own fault.
The too eager pursuit of this his old enemy through thick and thin has led him into many of these *scrapes* *By Warburton.*
4. A hard resin or turpentine from incisions in pine trees.
5. A scraper. *Colloq.*
6. A dredge, esp. for taking crabs or oysters. See DREDGE, 3.

scrape'-fin'ished (-fĭn'ĭsht), *a. Mech.* Finished to a smooth, level surface with the scraper, as a lathe bed after being milled.


Scraper, 1 a.

scrap'er (skrāp'ẽr). *n.* **1.** One that scrapes; an instrument with which something is scraped. Specif.: **a** A metal device fixed near an entrance, used to scrape dirt, etc., from shoes. **b** Any of various instruments, tools, or machines used esp. in the different trades for scraping metal, wood, leather, etc., to produce a clean or a smooth finished surface, or for cutting grooves, shaping objects, or the like, by scraping away superfluous material. **c** Any of various appliances for removing an extraneous coat-


Boiler Flue Scraper.


Scrapers. 1 b and c. 1 Scraper for removing burr in line engraving; 2 Scraper used in Mezzotint; 3 Wall Scraper; 4, 5, 6 Molding Scrapers; 7 Butcher Block, 8 Box, and 9 Deck, Scraper; 10, 11, 12 Machinists' Scrapers.

ing or layer from something, as a broad hoe for cleaning roads, stables, etc., a device for scraping up snow from ice, a hoelike implement for raking out ashes, a small dredge for gathering shellfish, etc. **d** An apparatus, drawn by horses or oxen, for scraping up earth in making roads, digging canals, etc. **e** A device, armed with curved knives, forced through a pipe line to clear out obstructions. **f** *Mining.* A contrivance for cleaning out the detritus (bore meal) from a borehole. **g** *Lithography.* In the old form of press, a board or blade the edge of which rubs over the tympan sheet to make the impression.
2. One who scrapes. Specif.: **a** A fiddler; — usually contemptuous. **b** One who acquires avariciously and saves penuriously.


Scraper, 1 d

scrap'ing (skrāp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCRAPE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that scrapes.
2. Something scraped off, up, or together; — usually in the *pl.*; as, the *scrapings* of the street.
3. *pl.* Hard earnings; savings collected in small portions.

scrap'ple (skrăp'l), *n.* [Dim. of *scrap.*] An article of food made by boiling together bits or scraps of meat, usually pork, with chopped herbs and flour or Indian meal. It is sliced and fried before serving.

scrap'py (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of scraps; fragmentary; lacking unity or consistency; as, a *scrappy* lecture or dinner.

scratch (skrăch), *v. t.;* SCRATCHED (skrăcht); SCRATCH'ING. [ME. *cracchen,* influenced by ME. *scratten* to scratch, both prob. of Scand. orig.: cf. Sw. *kratsa* to scrape, *kratta* to rake, to scratch, Dan. *kradse* to scratch, to scrape, Icel. *krota* to engrave, akin to D. *krassen* to scratch, G. *kratzen,* OHG. *krazzōn.* Cf. GRATE to rub.] **1.** To rub and tear or mark the surface of with something sharp or ragged; to scrape, roughen, or wound slightly by drawing something pointed or rough across, as claws, or a nail.
Small sand-colored stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass. *Grew*
2. To scrape or rub with something rough, pointed, or edged without abrasion, to allay irritation, cause a pleasant sensation, or the like; as, to *scratch* a dog's neck.
3. To write or draw hastily or roughly; as, to *scratch* a note. *Colloq.* "*Scratch* out a pamphlet." *Swift.*
4. To cancel or expunge as by drawing a line through; as, to *scratch* an item from an account; hence: **a** To refrain from voting for (a candidate), as by obliterating or drawing a line through his name on a ballot, esp. when the candidate is one of a group for most of whom the voter casts a ballot. *U. S.* **b** To withdraw (a horse) from the entries in a race, as by crossing its name off from the list of entries.
5. To dig or excavate with the claws.
to scratch a ticket, to cancel one or more names of candidates on a party or factional ballot; to refuse to vote the party or factional ticket in its entirety. *U. S.*

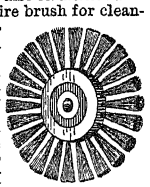
scratch (skrăch), *v. i.* **1.** To use the claws or nails in tearing, wounding, digging, etc.; to make scratches.
2. To rub one's head, back, etc., with something rough.
3. To gather money by hard work and hoarding.
4. To scratch the ticket of one's party or faction.
5. *Billiards.* To score by some fortunate chance.
6. *Pool.* To make a scratch. See SCRATCH, *n.*, 9.

scratch, *n.* **1.** A break in the surface of a thing made by rubbing or rasping with anything pointed, hard, or rough; a mark, furrow, or incision so made.
The coarse file . . . makes deep *scratches* in the work. *Moxon.*
2. A slight, superficial wound.
3 *pl. Veter.* See SCRATCHES.
4. A kind of wig covering only a portion of the head.
5. The line from which contestants start in a race.
6. A line formerly drawn across a prize ring, up to which boxers were brought to join fight; hence, test, trial, or proof of courage; as, to come up to the *scratch.*
7. In a game or contest where handicaps are allowed, the starting time, station, or other regulated circumstances, of a competitor who neither is allowed odds nor receives a penalty; also, rarely, a competitor who receives neither a handicap nor a penalty in a handicap contest.
8. In billiards, a shot which scores by chance and not as intended by the player; a fluke; hence, in general, a fluke.
9. In pool, a shot which fails to comply with some requirement of the game and involves a penalty of loss of one or more balls or points.
10. A written scrawl; a scribble. *Colloq.*

scratch, *a.* **1.** Made or done by chance and not in the way intended; as, a *scratch* hit or shot. *Colloq.*
2. Arranged or put together with little selection of material; haphazard; as, a *scratch* crew, dinner. *Colloq.*
3. In sports, without handicap or allowance, — said of a contest or of a contestant.

scratch'board' (-bōrd'; 201), *n.* A kind of smooth-surfaced chalk-covered cardboard with line or stipple tint, for drawing on with crayon, pen and ink, etc., the lights being scratched out with a penknife. Called also *scratchcard.*

scratch'brush' (-brŭsh'), *n.* A stiff wire brush for cleaning iron castings and other metal. — *v. t.* To brush or mark with or as with a scratchbrush.


A Revolvable Scratchbrush.

scratch coat. The first coat in plastering, roughened by scratching or scoring so that the next coat may firmly adhere to it; — called also *scratchwork.*

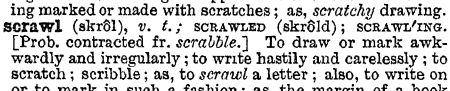
scratch division. *Math.* An old Arabian form of division supplanted since the 17th century by long division; — so called because, since the partial products were not set down at all, but only the remainders, it was necessary to scratch out each figure of the dividend from which subtraction was made and place the remainder each time after it.

scratch'er (skrăch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that scratches; as: **a** An implement for scratching. **b** One who scratches a ticket. *Colloq., U. S.* **c** A rasorial bird; — chiefly in *pl.*
2. A cider mill in which the fruit is disintegrated or torn to pieces, a method said to be better than crushing.
3. *Bookkeeping.* A daybook *Colloq.*
4. = BARK BLAZER.

scratch'es (skrăch'ĕz; -ĭz; 151), *n.* Sometimes construed as a *pl. Veter.* An affection of the skin of the hollow of the fetlock of horses, accompanied with swelling, heat, and tenderness, the formation of transverse fissures in the skin, and in severe cases leading to suppuration. It usually causes lameness Called also *clay fever.*

scratch figure. *Print.* A cast type of a figure crossed by a line, (thus 8), to denote canceling, or, in mathematical symbols, negation (as, ≠, meaning *not equal to*).

scratch gauge *or* **gage.** A metal worker's scriber or gauge resembling the carpenter's marking gauge.


Adjustable Scratch Gauge

scratch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Characterized by scratches or scratching; specif.: **a** Making, or accompanied with, a scratching noise. **b** Having the appearance of scratches or of being marked or made with scratches; as, *scratchy* drawing.

scrawl (skrôl), *v. t.;* SCRAWLED (skrôld); SCRAWL'ING. [Prob. contracted fr. *scrabble.*] To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly; to write hastily and carelessly; to scratch; scribble; as, to *scrawl* a letter; also, to write on or to mark in such a fashion; as, the margin of a book *scrawled* with pencil notes.

scrawl, *v. i.* To write awkwardly or carelessly.

scrawl, *n.* Unskillful, inelegant, or carelessly hasty writing; that which is so written.

scraw'ny (skrô'nĭ), *a.* [Cf. SCRANNEL.] Meager; thin; rawboned; bony; scranny. *Chiefly U. S.* — **scraw'niness** (-nĭ-nĕs), *n.*

screak (skrēk), *v. i.;* SCREAKED (skrēkt); SCREAK'ING. [Cf. Icel. *skrækja* to screech. Cf. SCREECH.] To emit suddenly a sharp, shrill sound; to screech; to creak, as a hinge.

screak, *n.* A creaking; a screech; a shriek. *Bp. Bull.*

screak of day, daybreak; dawn. *Scot.*

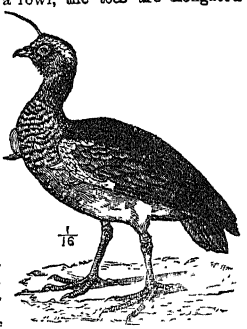
scream (skrēm), *v. i.;* SCREAMED (skrēmd); SCREAM'ING. [ME. *scremen,* of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skræma* to scare, terrify; akin to Sw. *skräma,* Dan. *skræmme.* Cf. SCREECH.] To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden, sharp outcry, or shrill, loud cry, as in fright, extreme pain, hysterical anger or joy, etc.; also, fig., of inanimate things, to emit a similar sound.

scream, *v. t.* To utter as or with a scream; as, to *scream* an alarm.

scream, *n.* A sharp, shrill cry, uttered suddenly, as in terror, extreme pain, anger, etc.; also, a similar sound made by an inanimate object. "*Screams* of horror." *Pope.*


Crested Screamer (*Chauna chavaria*).

scream'er (skrēm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that screams; specif., *Zoöl.:* **a** Any of a small group of South American birds of uncertain affinities constituting a family, Palamedeidæ, and a suborder, Palamedea. They show some relationship to the Anseres, but the bill is short and stout, suggesting that of a fowl, the toes are elongated and scarcely webbed, and each wing bears two spurs. The ribs do not have uncinate processes. The crested screamers (genus *Chauna*) and the horned screamer or kamichi (*Palamedea cornuta*) are the only members of the group. The seriema also is called *crested screamer.* **b** The swift. *Local, British.*
2. Something so remarkable as to provoke a scream, as of joy. *Slang.*
3. An exclamation mark. *Printers' Slang.*


Horned Screamer (*Palamedea cornuta*).

scream'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Uttering or emitting screams.
2. Having the nature of a scream; like a scream.
3. Evoking screams, as of mirth; as, a *screaming* farce.

scree (skrē), *n.* [Prob. fr. the pl. *screes,* for *screethes,* of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skriða* a landslip on a hillside.] A pebble; a stone; also, a heap of stones or rocky débris; a talus. *Great Britain.* *Southey.*

screech (skrēch), *v. i.;* SCREECHED (skrēcht); SCREECH'ING. [Also, formerly, *scritch,* ME. *skrichen,* of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skrækja* to shriek, to screech, *skrikja* to titter, Sw. *skrika* to shriek, Dan. *skrige;* also ME. *skriken, schriken,* dial. forms of the same original word. Cf. SHRIEK, *v.,* SCREAM, *v.*] To utter a harsh, shrill cry or sound; to make a sharp outcry, as in terror or acute pain; to shriek.
"The screech owl, *screeching* loud." *Shak.*

screech, *v. t.* To utter as or with a screech.

screech, *n.* A harsh, shrill cry, as of acute pain or terror; also, a similar sound made by or with inanimate objects.


American Screech Owl.

screech'er (skrēch'ẽr), *n.* One that screeches.

screech owl. **a** Any of numerous small owls of the genus *Megascops,* ranging from southern Canada to Brazil. They are closely related to the Old World scops owls, and have erectile ear tufts and plumage streaked and vermiculated with blackish. The species of eastern North America is *M. asio,* which has many geographical varieties in the west and southwest. It exhibits two distinct phases of coloration, a reddish brown and a gray. **b** The barn owl. *Brit.*

screech'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Like a screech; shrill and harsh; also, given to screeching; as, a *screechy* child.

screed (skrēd), *n.* [E. dial., a shred, a long thin strip. See SHRED.] **1.** A fragment, esp. one torn off; a shred. *Scot.*
2. A long strip or band, as around the border of a cap, around a piece of goods, or the like. *Chiefly Dial. or Cant.*
3. A tearing; rent; breach. *Chiefly Scot.*
4. A long tirade on any subject, oral, written, or printed
The old carl gae them a *screed* of doctrine. *Scott.*
5. Drink or a drinking bout. *Scot.*
6. *Plastering.* A strip of plaster, or sometimes of wood, of the thickness proposed for the coat, applied to the wall at intervals of four or five feet, as a guide.

screed (skrēd), *v. t. Scot.* **1.** To rend; tear.
2. To say glibly; to reel off. *Burns.*

screen (skrēn), *n.* [ME. *scren,* OF. *escren, escran,* F. *écran,*

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scrape'-good', *a.* Miserly; grasping. *Obs or R.*
scrape'pen'ny, *n.* One greedy for money; a miser.
scrape'-scall', *n.* A miser. *Obs.*
scrap'ing-ly, *adv.* of *scraping*, p. pr.
scrappage, *n.* [Cf. SCRAP a bit.] Snappage. *Obs.* [of SCRAP
scrapped (skrăpt), *pret & p. p.*
scrap'per, *n.* One that scraps; esp., a pugilist. *Slang, U. S.*
scrap'pi-ly (skrăp'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SCRAPPY.
scrap'pi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
scrap'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCRAP.
scrap'py, *a.* Quarrelsome *Slang, U. S.*
scrap rubber. = BURUCHA.
scrat (*dial.* skrăt, skrât), *n. & v.* [ME. *scratten,* v. Cf. SCRATCH.] *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.* **a** Scratch. **b** Toil; drudge. **c** Anything puny, mean, or insignificant. — *v. i. & t.* To scratch; also, to drudge.
scrat, *n.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skratti* a goblin, a wizard] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** A devil; a hobgoblin.
2. A hermaphrodite. [BOARD.]
scratch'card', *n.* = SCRATCH-
scratch comma. A mark (/)
formerly used as a comma.
scratch cradle. Cat's cradle.
scratch grass. **a** The common tearthumb (*Polygonum sagittatum*) **b** Cleavers.
scratch'in, scratch'ing (*dial.* skrăch'ĭn, skrach'ĭn), *n.* [For earlier *cratchin(g)s*; cf. ME. *crakan* brushwood, LG *krack,* Sw dial. *krake.*] In *pl.*, refuse strained from melted grease *Obs or Dial. Eng.* [ing, p. pr.]
scratch'ing-ly, *adv.* of *scratching*
scratch'weed', *n.* Cleavers.
scratch wig. = SCRATCH, *n.*, 4.
scratch'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* = SCRATCH COAT, GRAFFITO, 2.
scrat'tle (skrăt'l; skrât'l), *n. & v.* [Freq. of *scrat* to scratch.] Scratch; scramble. *Dial. Eng*
scrau'chle (skrâ'k'l), *n. & v.* Clamber. *Scot.* [SCREIGH. *Scot.*]
scraugh (skrâk). Var. of
scraunch (skrânch; *dial.* skrônsh, skrônsh). Dial. Eng. & colloq. var. of SCRANCH.
scraw (skrô), *n.* [Ir. *scraith* or Gael. *sgrath, sgroth.*] A turf. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng*
scrawk (skrôk), *n. & v.* [Cf. ME *skrauken,* v., E. *screech.*] Scratch; squeak; screech. *Dial. Eng.*
scrawl (skrôl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CRAWL.
scrawld. Scrawled *Ref Sp*
scrawl'er, *n.* One who scrawls
scrawl'y, *a.* Ill-formed; carelessly irregular. *Colloq.*
scrawm (skrôm), *n. & v.* [Cf. SCRAMB.] Scramble; climb; scratch; scrawl *Dial. Eng.*
scray, scraye (skrā), *n.* [Cf. W. *ysgraen, ysgraell,* a tern, Bret. *skrav.*] The common tern. *Local, Brit.*
scre'a-ble (skrē'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *screare* to hawk, spit out.] Capable of being spit out. *Obs.*
screade. † SHRED.
screak (skrēk) † SCRIKE.
screamd. Screamed. *Ref. Sp.*
scream'y (skrēm'ĭ), *a.* Like a scream; screaming. — **scream'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n. Both Rare.*
screape. † SCRAPE.
scree (skrē), *n.* [From dial. *screer* a sieve; cf. Gael & Ir. *criathar*] A sieve or strainer. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
screech bird, screech cock The fieldfare; — from its cry.
screech hawk. The European goatsucker. *Local, Eng.*
screech martin. The common European swift. *Local, Eng.*
screecht. Screeched. *Ref. Sp.*
screek (skrēk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCREECH.

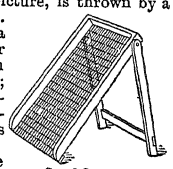
orig. uncert.] **1.** Anything in the nature of a partition or curtain, as a portable covered framework, that cuts off inconvenience, injury, or danger; that which shelters or conceals from view; a shield or protection; as, a fire *screen;* a window *screen*.

Some ambitious men seem as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon.*

2. *Arch.* A dwarf wall or partition of stone, metal, or wood, — solid or pierced and often ornamental, — carried up to a certain height for separation and protection, as in a church. See CHOIR SCREEN, ROOD SCREEN.

3. A surface, as that afforded by a curtain, sheet, wall, etc., upon which an image, as a picture, is thrown by a magic lantern, solar microscope, etc.

4. A long, coarse riddle or sieve, a revolving perforated cylinder, or the like, for separating coarser from finer parts, as of coal, sand, or gravel; also, any of various somewhat similar devices intended to allow the passage of smaller portions or objects and prevent that of larger.



Sand Screen.

5. *Cricket.* An erection of white canvas or wood placed on the boundary opposite a batsman to enable him to see the ball better.

6. A large scarf worn on the head. *Scot.*

7. A sheet of glass ruled with fine lines, used in photographing for half-tone reproduction. See HALF-TONE, *a.*

screen (skrēn), *v. t.;* SCREENED (skrēnd); SCREEN'ING. **1.** To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger; to shelter; to protect; to protect by hiding; to conceal; as, fruits *screened* from cold winds by a forest or a hill.

They were encouraged and *screened* by some who were in high commands. *Macaulay.*

2. To pass, as coal, gravel, ashes, etc., through a screen in order to separate one part from another; to sift.

Syn. — See SHELTER, SIFT.

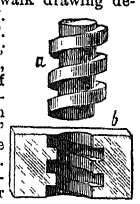
screen'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Refuse after screening; specif., weeds, seeds, straw, etc., removed when wheat is screened.

screen plate. *Photog.* A plate in which the color filters necessary for taking and projecting a color image are incorporated in the plate itself.

screeve (skrēv), *v. t. & i.;* SCREEVED (skrēvd); SCREEV'ING (skrēv'ĭng). [Cf. Dan. *skrive* to write, and E. *scrivener.*] To write (as begging letters); to draw (designs or appeals) upon a sidewalk, in order to attract passers and elicit charity. *Slang or Cant.* — **screev'er** (-ēr), *n.*

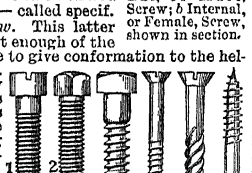
screeve, *n.* A begging letter; a sidewalk drawing designed to elicit charity. *Slang or Cant.*

screw (skrōō), *n.* [Formerly *scrue,* OF. *escroue, escroe,* female screw, F. *écrou;* orig. uncert.; cf. D. *schroef* a screw, G. *schraube,* Icel. *skrūfa.*] **1.** Any of several varieties of a common mechanical device consisting in its simplest form of a continuous helical rib or "thread" with the cylindrical shank or spindle from which it projects; — called specif. *external,* or *male, screw.* Also, the corresponding part into which this external, or male, screw advances and fits when the end of it is inserted and the screw turned in the proper direction; — called specif. *internal,* or *female, screw.* This latter may be considered as just enough of the material around the hole to give conformation to the helical rib and depression.



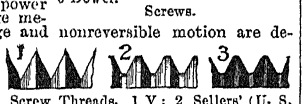
Screw, 1. *a* External, or Male, Screw; *b* Internal, or Female, Screw, shown in section.

Cf. NUT, *n.*, 8. The screw is used in its various forms to unite parts, as of wood or metal, to give an accurate traversing movement (as in changing the rotary motion of machine wheels into a slow traverse for a feed motion or the like), to give the final adjustments to delicate instruments, to transmit power (esp. when a large mechanical advantage and nonreversible motion are desired), etc. There are many special shapes of threads for machine screws, the common standards being shown in the *Illust.* See ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW, DIFFERENTIAL SCREW, HINDLEY'S SCREW, INTERRUPTED SCREW, LEFT-HANDED SCREW, MACHINE SCREW, RIGHT-HAND SCREW, WOOD SCREW, WORM, etc.



1 Cap; 2 Set; 3 Coach; 4 Flathead; 5 Drive; 6 Dowel.

Screws.



Screw Threads. 1 V; 2 Sellers' (U. S. Standard); 3 Whitworth (British Standard). 1 and 2 Angle of 60°; 3 Angle of 55°.

2. A screw propeller, or, rarely, a vessel propelled by one.

3. A turn of a screw; also, any twist like the turn of a screw; a screwing motion or movement.

4. A small packet of tobacco, snuff, or the like; — so called because often wrapped in paper with the ends twisted. *Slang, Chiefly Eng.*

5. An amphipod crustacean. Cf. SAND SCREW.

6. [Cf. Dan. *skrog* a carcass.] A worn-out, broken-down, or otherwise unsound horse. *Colloq.*

7. An extortioner; a sharp bargainer; a skinflint.

8. Salary; pay; esp., small pay; as, a clerk's weekly *screw. Slang, Chiefly Brit.*

9. An instructor who examines with great or unnecessary severity; also, a searching or strict examination of a student by an instructor. *Cant, American Colleges.*

10. **a** *Billiards, etc.* The spin of a cue ball due to screwing it; also, a shot made by screwing the cue ball; a screw shot. *Eng.* **b** A similar spin imparted to the ball in various other games, as in ping-pong.

11. *Math.* An axis in space associated with a fixed length termed *pitch;* — used to express the displacement of a rigid body, which may always be conceived as a translation parallel to an axis simultaneously with a rotation about it.

12. A prison guard or keeper. *Slang.*

a screw loose, something out of order, so that things do not go smoothly; as, there is *a screw loose* somewhere either with the man, his business, or his methods. — **to put the screws on,** to torture by or as by an instrument of torture tightened by screws. Also fig.

screw (skrōō), *v. t.;* SCREWED (skrōōd); SCREW'ING. **1.** To turn, as a screw; to apply a screw to; to press, fasten, make firm, move, or the like, by means of a screw or screws; as, to *screw* a lock on a door; to *screw* a press.

2. To turn as if by a screw; as, to *screw* the body around.

3. To force as if by the pressure of screws.

But *screw* your courage to the sticking place,
And we 'll not fail. *Shak.*

4. Hence: To practice extortion upon; to oppress by unreasonable or extortionate exactions or conditions; as, to *screw* one's tenants.

5. To twist; to distort; as, *screwed* with rheumatism.

He *screwed* his face into a hardened smile. *Dryden.*

6. To examine rigidly, as a student; to subject to a severe examination. *Cant, American Colleges.*

7. *Billiards, etc.* To hit (the cue ball) low down so that it will be deflected through a right angle, more or less, after striking an object ball. *Eng.*

to screw back. *Billiards, etc.* = DRAW, *v. t.*, 16 c. *Eng.*

screw, *v. i.* **1.** To turn as or like a screw.

2. To practice extortion, oppression, or exactions.

3. To turn with a twisting motion; as, he *screwed* around uneasily in his chair.

screw anchor. An anchor in the form of a sharp-pointed screw with broad flanges. It is used principally for moorings. See ANCHOR, *Illust.*

screw bean. **a** The curious spirally twisted pod of a mimosaceous tree (*Prosopis pubescens*) growing from Texas to California. It is used for fodder, and ground into meal by the Indians. **b** The tree itself. Its heavy hard wood is used for fuel, for fencing, and for railroad ties.

screw bell. An internally threaded, bell-shaped device for recovering tools dropped down a borehole.

screw driver, *or* **screw'driv'er** (-drīv'ēr), *n.* A tool for turning screws so as to drive them into their place; a turnscrew. It has a thin wedge-shaped end which enters the nick in the head of the screw.

screwed (skrōōd), *a.* **1.** Having threads like those of a screw, or a pattern resembling such threads.

2. Intoxicated; drunk. *Slang.*

screw gear. *Mach.* A screw wheel; also, a gear composed of, or having as a chief essential, a worm and worm wheel. — **screw gearing.**

screw'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCREW. Hence: *p. a.* Exacting, oppressive, or extortionate; also, excessively economical; parsimonious.

screwing machine, *Mach.,* a screw machine.

screw machine. *Mach.* Any of various machines for making machine, wood, or other screws; specif., a capstan lathe with a hollow mandrel through which a bar can be fed to be cut into bolts, studs, and other screws, or any small repetition work, as handles, spindles, or the like.



Bottom of Screw Pile.

screw pile. A kind of pile, commonly made of cast iron and hollow, having a broad screwlike flange of usually from one to two turns.

screw pine. Any monocotyledonous plant of the genus *Pandanus,* esp. *P. tectorius,* the textile screw pine of Polynesia, and *P. utilis* and *P. veitchii,* common in cultivation. They have spirally arranged leaves and aërial roots. See PANDANUS.

screw plate. *Mech.* **a** A screw stock. *Chiefly U. S.* **b** A hardened steel plate with a series of threaded holes, slit longitudinally on opposite sides, and graded in size, for cutting small external screw threads.

screw propeller. A device consisting of a central hub with 2, 3, or 4 similar radiating blades symmetrically placed and twisted so that each forms part of a helical surface (like that of a screw thread) or having a shape approximating this, used to propel steamships, motor-boats, airships, etc.



Screw Pine. 2 0 0

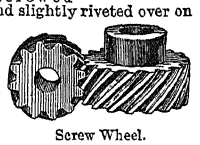
screw rivet. A short bolt screwed throughout its entire length and slightly riveted over on the ends when in place.

Screw Rivet.

screw stock. *Mech.* **a** A die-stock. See STOCK, *n.* **b** = SCREW PLATE **b**.

screw tree. Any sterculiaceous plant of the genus *Helicteres;* — in allusion to the spirally twisted capsules.

screw wheel. A gear wheel with teeth intersecting the pitch surface in helical lines, and thus being parts of the threads of a many-threaded screw.



Screw Wheel.

screw worm. The larva of a fly (*Lucilia macellaria*), allied to the blowflies, which occurs in the warmer parts of North and South America and sometimes lays its eggs in sores or wounds or in the nostrils of animals, including man. The larvæ, which are armed with rings of small spines, bore into the flesh, causing serious and often fatal results.

screw'y (skrōō'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Resembling a screw or its action

2. Inclined to oppress; oppressive; also, niggardly; mean.

3. Intoxicated. *Slang.*

4. Useless; worn out, as a horse. *Colloq.*

scrib'al (skrīb'ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a scribe, or clerk.

2. Of or pertaining to a Jewish scribe or scribes.

scrib'ble (skrĭb'l), *v. t.;* SCRIB'BLED (-'ld); SCRIB'BLING (-lĭng). [Cf. Sw. *skrubbla* to card wool.] *Woolen Manuf., etc.* To card coarsely; to perform the preliminary operation of tearing apart (the more or less felted fibers) so as to mix them thoroughly, but without attempting to lay the fibers in parallel lines as in carding proper.

scrib'ble, *v. t.* [Freq. fr. *scribe.*] **1.** To write hastily or carelessly, without regard to correctness or elegance; as, to *scribble* a letter.

2. To fill or cover with careless or worthless writing, or with meaningless marks.

scrib'ble, *v. i.* To write without care, elegance, or value; to scrawl; to make meaningless marks.

scrib'ble, *n.* Hasty or careless writing; a writing of little value; a scrawl; as, a hasty *scribble.* *Boyle.*

scrib'bler (-lẽr), *n.* One who scribbles; a writer of worthless or inferior matter; an author of small reputation.

scrib'bler, *n.* One that scribbles (wool fibers); a scribbling machine.

scribe (skrīb), *n.* [L. *scriba,* fr. *scribere* to write; cf. Gr. σκάριφος a splinter, pencil, style (for writing), E. *scarify.* Cf. ASCRIBE, DESCRIBE, SCRIPT, SCRIVENER, SCRUTOIRE, SHRIVE.] **1.** One who writes; a penman; a writer; esp., an official or public writer; an amanuensis; a copyist.

2. *Jewish Religion & Hist.* One of a class of men (*sopherim*) devoted to the study and exposition of the law; a doctor or teacher of the law; a lawyer. The earlier scribes were men of sacred letters — copyists, editors, students, and interpreters of Scripture and esp. of the law; the scribes of the New Testament were mainly jurists.

3. *Mech.* Any of various pointed instruments for marking wood, metal, brick, etc.; a scriber.

scribe (skrīb), *v. t.;* SCRIBED (skrībd); SCRIB'ING (skrīb'ĭng). [Cf. L. *scribere.* See SCRIBE, *n.*] **1.** To write, engrave, or mark upon; to inscribe; also, *Rare,* to write or inscribe (something). *Spenser.*

2. Specif., to mark (wood, metal, brick, etc.) by cutting or scratching a line or lines with a pointed instrument, as a scriber or a pair of compasses; also, to make (a line or the like) by such means.

3. *Carp.* To cut (anything) in such a way as to fit closely to a somewhat irregular surface, as a baseboard to a floor which is out of level, a board to the curves of a molding, or the like; — so called because the workman marks, or *scribes,* with compasses the line that he later cuts.

scribe, *v. i.* To make a mark; to write.

scrib'er (skrīb'ẽr), *n.* One that scribes; specif., a sharp-pointed tool for marking off wood, metal, etc., to be cut.

scrib'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCRIBE. — **scribing block,** *Mech.,* a scriber mounted in an adjustable stand for marking off castings, etc. It is used with a surface plate. — **s. compass.** See COMPASS, *n.*, 8. — **s. gouge.** = PARING GOUGE. — **s. iron,** an iron-pointed instrument for scribing casks, logs, etc. — **s. machine,** a machine for cutting squelettes, or veneers of wood, for making match boxes.

scrib'ism (skrīb'ĭz'm), *n.* The characteristics, teachings, writings, etc., of the Jewish scribes in the time of Christ.

scrim (skrĭm), *n.* **1.** A light, coarse cotton or linen fabric, sometimes woven in openwork patterns, used in embroidery, for window curtains, for temporary windows and doors in an erection nearing completion, etc.; — called also *India scrim.*

2. *pl.* Thin canvas glued on the inside of panels to prevent shrinking, checking, etc.

scrim'mage (skrĭm'ăj), *n.* [An alteration of *skirmish.*] **1.** Formerly, a skirmish; now, a general row or confused fight or struggle.

2. **a** *Rugby Football.* = SCRUMMAGE. **b** *American Football.* The play following the putting in play of the ball by the snapper-back when the teams are on their lines of scrimmage. It does not end until the ball is dead. See *line of scrimmage,* under LINE.

scrimp (skrĭmp), *v. t.;* SCRIMPED (skrĭmpt); SCRIMP'ING. [Cf. Dan. *skrumpe,* G. *schrumpfen,* D. *krimpen.* Cf. SHRIMP, SHRINK.] **1.** To make too small, short, scanty, or the like; to be sparing or niggardly in or with; to limit too closely; as, to *scrimp* the pattern of a coat; to *scrimp* food.

2. To provide insufficiently with something; to be niggardly in providing for; to put on short allowance; as, to *scrimp* a son for money; to *scrimp* one's household.

scrimp, *v. i.* To be niggardly.

scrimp, *a.* Short; scanty; deficient; as, a *scrimp* wind.

scrimp, *n.* A pinching miser; a niggard. *Colloq.*

scrimp, *v. i. Cloth Manufacturing.* To wrinkle or double on account of strain caused by tension; — said of cloth.

scrimp, *n. Cloth Manufacturing.* A wrinkle lengthwise of a fabric, caused by excessive tension.

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screend. Screened. *Ref. Sp.*
screen'er, *n.* One that screens.
screen'man, *n.* A man who screens something, esp. coal.
screet (skrēt). Dial. Eng. var. of SCREECH.
screeve (skrēv). Var. of SCRIVE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
screffe. ✝ SHERIFF.
screffe. Obs. p. p. of SHRIVE.
screigh (skrēĸ; skrāĸ), **screik** (skrūk; skrēk). Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of SCREECH.
screik. ✝ SHRIEK.
screme. ✝ SCREAM.
scren. ✝ SCREEN.
screpe. ✝ SCRAPE.
screve, screv'er. Obs. or dial. of SCRIVE, SCRIVER. [-ABLE.]
screw'a-ble (skrōō'ă-b'l), *a.* See
screw alley. = SHAFT TUNNEL.
screw auger. See AUGER, 1.
screw bolt. A bolt having a screw thread on it.
screw box. **a** A socket for a screw, as of a screw vise or an interrupted-screw breechblock. See INTERRUPTED SCREW. **b** A kind of screw stock for cutting wooden screws.
screwd. Screwed. *Ref. Sp.*
screw'er, *n.* One that screws.
screw eye. A screw, usually a wood screw, with a head in the form of a loop or eye. [wort.]
screw fern. The ebony spleenwort.
screw hammer. A kind of monkey wrench having a hammer head. [threaded shank.]
screw hook. A hook with a
screw jack. A jackscrew.
screw key. A wrench or spanner for turning a screw or nut.
screw'less. *a.* Having no screw.
screw nail. A wood screw.
screw peg. A small screw without a head, used esp. for fastening boot and shoe soles.
screw pod, *or* **screw-pod mesquite.** The screw bean.
screw shell. A long, slender, spiral gastropod shell, as those of *Turritella* and allied genera. See TURRITELLA.
screw stair. A spiral stair, esp. one with steps radiating from a vertical newel.
screw stake. = SCREW PILE.
screw stay. = STAY BOLT.
screw'stem', *n.* [*screw* + *stem*] Any gentianaceous plant of the genus *Bartonia,* having slender and occasionally twisted stems.
screw stone. The fossil stem of a crinoid.
screw tool. = 2d CHASER, 2.
scrib. *n.* [Cf. SCRIMP, SCRUB.] A miser. *Obs.*
scrib'a-ble (skrīb'ă-b'l), *a.* [See SCRIBE.] Fit to write on. *Obs.*
scri-ba'cious, scri-ba'tious (skrī-bā'shŭs), *a.* [See SCRIBE.] Fond of, or addicted to, writing. *Rare.* — **scri-ba'cious-ness, scriba'tious-ness,** *n. Obs. or R.*
scrib'bet, *n.* A painter's pencil. *Obs.*
scrib'blage (skrĭb'lĭj), *n.* Writings, collectively. *Rare.*
scrib'bla-tive (-blā-tĭv), *a.* Given to scribbling. *Rare.* [*Rare.*]
scrib'ble-ment, *n.* A scribble.
scrib'bling (skrĭb'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of lst or 2d SCRIBBLE. — **scrib'bling-ly,** *adv.* — **scribbling lark,** the flicker. *Local, U. S.*
scrib'en-der, *n.* [Cf. SCRIVENER, SCRIBE.] A scribe. *Obs.*
‖**scri-ben'di rec'te ta sa'pe-re est et prin-ci'pi-um et fons** (skĭr'-ē-bĕn'dī rĕk'tē tä sä'pē-rā ĕst ĕt prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ŭm ĕt fōns). [L.] The beginning and source of writing well or correctly is to be wise. (*Horace, Ars Poetica,* 309).
‖**scri'bi-mus in-doc'ti doc-ti'que.** [L.] Learned and unlearned we (all) write. Adapted from *Horace* (*Epistles,* II. 1. 117).
scrib'l, scrib'ld. Scribble; scribbled. *Ref. Sp.*
Scri-ble'rus, Mar-ti'nus (mär-tī'nŭs). An imaginary personage in the satirical "Memoirs of the Extraordinary Life, Works, and Discoveries of Martinus Scriblerus," written chiefly by Arbuthnot, as stated by Pope, to ridicule all the false tastes in learning, under the character of a man of capacity, who had dipped, injudiciously, into every art and science.
Scri-ble'rus Club (skrĭ-blē'rŭs). An authors' club, founded by Swift in 1714, its object being to satirize literary incompetence. Pope, Arbuthnot, Gay, and Bolingbroke were members.
scrich. ✝ SCREECH. [*Rare.*]
scrid (skrĭd), *n.* Screed; shred.
scrieve (skrēv), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *skrefa* to stride, Dan. *skrævе,* Norw. dial. *skreva.*] To glide along. — *v. t.* To reel off (a story or song). *Scot.*
scrieve (*dial.* skrēv), **scrive'er.** Vars. of SCRIVE, SCRIVER. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
scrift, *n.* [Cf. SCRIEVE.] A made-up story; a yarn. *Obs. Scot.*
scrift. ✝ SCRIT.
scrike. ✝ SHRIEK.
scrike (*dial.* skrīk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SCREECH.
scrime (skrīm), *v. i.* [F. *escrimer.*] To fence (with swords). *Archaic.* — **scrim'er** (skrĭm'ẽr), *n. Archaic.*
scrim'mage, *v. i. & t. Football.* To take part in, or to throw into, a scrimmage. *Colloq.*
scrim'ming, *n.* [Cf. SCRIMMAGE.] Skirmishing. *Obs.*
scrim'mish. ✝ SCRIMMAGE.

scrimp'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCRIMP. — **scrimping bar**, a device used in calico printing to stretch the fabric breadthwise so that it may be smooth for printing.

scrim'shaw' (skrĭm'shô'), *v. i. & t. Naut.* To do any neat small mechanical job; specif., to ornament, as shells, ivory, etc., by engraving, and (often) rubbing ink or pigments into the incised lines. *Sailors' Cant, U. S.*

scrim'shaw', *n. Naut.* A neat piece of mechanical work; esp., a shell, a whale's tooth, or the like, that is scrimshawed. *Sailors' Cant, U. S.*

scrim'shaw', *a. Naut.* Made by scrimshawing.

scrip (skrĭp), *n.* [ME. *scrippe*, LL. *scrippum*, perh. of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *scharpe* a wallet, Icel. & OSw. *skreppa*, also OF. *escrepe*, *esquerpe*, F. *écharpe* scarf. Cf 1st SCARF.] A small bag; a wallet. *Archaic.*

> And in requital ope his leathern *scrip*. *Milton.*

scrip, *n.* [From SCRIPT.] **1.** A writing, as a certificate, memorandum, schedule, or list.

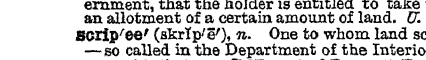
> Call them generally, man by man, according to the *scrip*. *Shak.*
> Bills of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad, till *scrips* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke.*

2. A small piece or scrap of paper or parchment. **3.** Any of various documents used as evidence that the holder or bearer is entitled to receive something either absolutely or conditionally; also, such documents collectively; specif.: **a** A preliminary certificate (often called a **scrip certificate**) issued after the allotment, usually on payment of the first installment, to one who has subscribed for stock of a bank, railroad, or other company, or for a share of other joint property, or a loan, stating the amount subscribed for, the amount already paid, and the dates when the installments are due; as, insurance *scrip*, consol *scrip*, etc. When all installments are paid, the scrip is exchanged for a bond or share certificate. *Scrip* carries no right to vote or receive dividends, but often bears interest. **b** A certificate for a fractional part of a share of stock or of a bond, usually convertible into a share or bond when presented in an amount equal to the face value of a share or bond, as those issued to bondholders for sums less than the full value of a bond upon reorganization or to stockholders in lieu of a cash dividend. **c** A piece of the fractional paper currency formerly issued in the United States by the State or Federal governments or by banks; a "shinplaster;" also, such currency collectively. *Colloq., U. S.* **d** A certificate of indebtedness in the form of a promise to pay or a certification that a person is entitled to receive a sum of money or goods issued by a business concern, as one issued to circulate in lieu of government currency, or an order for money or goods issued in payment of debt by a business concern in need of funds or by a corporation that pays wages partly in orders on a company store, a warrant on a city treasury, etc. **e** A certificate, usually one issued by the Federal or a State government, that the holder is entitled to take up or receive an allotment of a certain amount of land. *U. S.*

scrip'ee' (skrĭp'ē'), *n.* One to whom land scrip is issued; — so called in the Department of the Interior. *U. S.*

script (skrĭpt), *n.* [ME. *scrit*, OF. *escrit*, F. *écrit*, L. *scriptum* something written, fr. *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write. See SCRIBE; cf SCRIP a writing.] **1.** A writing. *Obs.*

2. *Law.* An original or principal instrument or document. **3.** Written characters; style of writing. **4.** *Print.* Type made in imitation of handwriting.



scrip'tion (skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *scriptio, -onis.* Cf. SCRIPT.] Handwriting; style of writing, as of a certain period. *Now R.*

scrip-to'ri-um (skrĭp-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.; L. pl.* -RIA (-ä). [LL. See SCRIPTORY.] In an abbey or monastery, the room set apart for writing or copying manuscripts; in general, a room devoted to writing.

scrip'to-ry (skrĭp'tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *scriptorius*, fr. *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] Of or pert. to writing; expressed in, or used in, writing; as, *scriptory* wills. *Rare.*

scrip'tur-al (skrĭp'tŭr-ăl), *a.* **1.** Written, or pertaining to writing. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, contained in, or according to, the Scriptures; Biblical; as, a *Scriptural* doctrine.

Scrip'tur-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being Scriptural; also, literal adherence to the Scriptures.

Scrip'tur-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who adheres literally to the Scriptures as the foundation of his religion or philosophy; also, one learned in, or a student of, the Scriptures. **2.** *Moham. Law.* A kitabi. See KITAB.

scrip'ture (skrĭp'tŭr), *n.* [L. *scriptura*, fr. *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write: cf. OF. *escripture*, *escriture*, F. *écriture*. See SCRIBE.] **1.** Anything written; a writing or a passage from a writing; a document; a manuscript; an inscription. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Chaucer.*

> The *scripture* on the tomb . . . was in Latin. *Ld. Berners.*

2. [*cap.*] The books of the Old and the New Testament, or of either of them; the Bible; — used by way of eminence or distinction, and chiefly in *pl.* **3.** [*cap.*] A passage from the Bible; a text. *Obs. or R.*

> Twined thread of one doubtful *Scripture*. *Milton.*

4. Any sacred writing; as, Buddhist *scripture*.

Scrip'tur-ist (skrĭp'tŭr-ĭst), *n.* One deeply versed in the Scriptures, or who endeavors to regulate his life by them.

scrive (skrīv), *v. t.*; SCRIVED (skrīvd); SCRIV'ING (skrīv'-ĭng). [OF. *escrivre* to write, L. *scribere*. See SCRIBE.] To scribe; write; score; specif., *Shipbuilding*, to cut (a line) on a scrive board.

scrive board. *Shipbuilding.* A large wooden platform on which copies of parts of the body plan showing the frames, floors, etc., are made for the smiths to work by.

scri-vel'lo (skrĭ-vĕl'ō), **scri'vaille'** (skrē'vâl'y'; -vä'y'), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] An elephant's tusk, esp. one weighing less than twenty pounds.

scrive'ner (skrĭv'nĕr; skrĭv'n-ēr), *n.* [From older *scrivein*, OF. *escrivain*, F. *écrivain*, LL. *scribanus*, fr. L. *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1.** A professional or public writer; one whose occupation is to draw contracts or prepare writings. *Shak.*

2. A money broker. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

scro-bic'u-late (skrō-bĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *scrobiculus*, dim. of *scrobis* a ditch or trench.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having numerous small, shallow depressions or hollows; pitted.

scro-bic'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -ULI (-lī). [L., a small ditch, dim. of *scrobis* ditch.] *Anat. & Med.* A small pit, furrow, or depression. — ‖ **scro-bi'cu-lus cor'dis** (skrō-bĭk'ū-lŭs kôr'dĭs) [L. *cordis*, gen. of *cor* heart], *Anat.*, the pit of the stomach.

scrod (skrŏd) } *n.* [Cf. OD. *schrode* a strip, shred.] A
scrode (skrōd) } young codfish split and prepared for cooking. *Local, U. S.*

scrod'gill' (skrŏd'gĭl'), *n.* [*scrod* + *gill.*] A group of hooks fastened back to back for fishing; a pulldevil. — **scrod'gill'**, *v. t. & i.*

scrof'u-la (skrŏf'ū-lä), *n.* [L. *scrofulae*, dim. fr. *scrofa* a breeding sow, perh. by a fanciful comparison of the glandular swellings to little pigs; perh. akin. to Gr. γρομφάς an old sow: cf. F. *scrofules*. Cf. SCROYLE.] *Med.* A morbid condition of a tuberculous nature, manifesting itself especially in a chronic enlargement and cheesy degeneration of the lymphatic glands, particularly those of the neck, with a tendency to the development of chronic intractable inflammations of the skin, mucous membrane, bones, joints, and other parts; tuberculous lymphadenitis; king's evil. It is most common in childhood.

scrof'u-lism (-lĭz'm), *n. Med.* State of being scrofulous.

scrof'u-lo-derm' (-lō-dûrm'), **scrof'u-lo-der'ma** (-dûr'mä), *n.* [NL. *scrofuloderma*. See SCROFULA; -DERM.] *Med.* Any affection of the skin dependent on scrofula.

scrof'u-lo'sis (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL; *scrofula* + *-osis.*] *Med.* State of being scrofulous; scrofulous diathesis.

scrof'u-lous (skrŏf'ū-lŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *scrofuleux.*] **1.** Pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature; as, *scrofulous* tumors; a *scrofulous* habit of body.

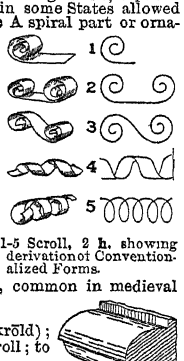
2. Diseased or affected with scrofula.

— **scrof'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **scrof'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

scroll (skrōl), *n.* [A dim. of ME. *scroue*, *scrowe* (whence E. *escrow*), OF. *escroe*, *escroue*, F. *écrou* entry in the jail book, LL. *scroa* scroll, prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. OD. *schroode* a strip, shred, slip of paper, akin to E. *shred.* Cf. SHRED, ESCROW.] **1.** A roll of paper or parchment; a writing formed into a roll; a schedule; a list; also, a draft; an outline; as, to preserve the *scroll* of a letter.

> Here is the *scroll* of every man's name. *Shak.*

2. Something, usually an ornament, in form resembling a roll of paper, esp. one loosely or only partly rolled. Specif.: **a** The curved head of viol instruments. **b** A scrollhead. **c** *Shipbuilding.* A curved timber, ornamented with fancy scrolls, bolted to the knee of the head. **d** A mark or flourish added to a person's signature, esp. one intended to represent a seal, and in some States allowed as a substitute for a seal. *U. S.* **e** A spiral part or ornament of furniture, etc. **f** *Mach.* Any of various parts shaped more or less like a scroll; as: (1) A spirally shaped rib or slot for gearing with a slot or projecting fin so as to cause it to move in towards, or out from, a center. See CHUCK, *n.*, *Illust.*, 2. (2) A casing for a turbine wheel, having a spiral waterway of converging aperture. **g** *Her.* A ribbon with a motto inscribed. **h** In ornamental design, any of various spiral or convoluted forms, whether self-contained or continuous, based on the curves taken by a scroll of parchment; also, any ornament of such a form. **i** A somewhat scroll-like molding, common in medieval work.



1-5 Scroll, 2 **h**, showing derivation of Conventionalized Forms.

3. *Geom.* = SKEW SURFACE.

scroll (skrōl), *v. t.*; SCROLLED (skrōld); SCROLL'ING. **1.** To write upon a scroll; to inscribe; record; also, to draft. **2.** To form into or like a scroll; to adorn with scrolls or scrollwork.

Scroll, 2 i.

scroll, *v. i.* To take the form of a scroll or scrolls; to roll or curl up like a scroll, as a photographic film-negative.

scrolled (skrōld), *p. a.* Formed like a scroll; contained in a scroll; adorned with scrolls; as, *scrolled* work.

scroll gear. *Mach.* A device consisting of a gear rack curved in the form of a flat scroll so as to have the teeth showing on one face; — called also *scroll wheel.*

scroll saw. A ribbonlike saw stretched in a frame, adapted for sawing curved outlines; also, a machine in which such a saw is worked by foot or power.

scroll'work' (skrōl'wûrk'), *n.* Decorative or ornamental work having a scroll or scrolls as the essential feature; also, thin woodwork cut into designs with a scroll saw.

Scrooge, Ebenezer (skrōōj). In Dickens's "Christmas Carol," an exceedingly hard, avaricious man represented as visited by spirits on Christmas Eve and made kindly by what they show him of human life.

scroop (skrōōp), *v. i.*; SCROOPED (skrōōpt); SCROOP'ING. [Imitative.] To make a sound as of crunching, squeaking, or grating; to creak; squeak; grate. *Chiefly Dial.*

scroop, *n.* A harsh sound, as of creaking, crunching, or grating; sometimes, specif., the crisp rustle of silk.

Scroph'u-la'ri-a (skrŏf'ū-lā'rĭ-ä; 116), *n.* [NL. So called because it was reputed to be a remedy for *scrofula*, or from its knotty root.] *Bot.* A large genus of plants typifying the family Scrophulariaceæ, natives of temperate regions. They are chiefly coarse herbs, with small flowers borne in a terminal thyrsus. The corolla is gibbous, with four erect lobes and one spreading lobe, or lip; there are four anthers and one staminode. The species are known as *figwort.*

Scroph'u-la'ri-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCROPHULARIA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or rarely trees (order Polemoniales), comprising about 190 genera and over 2,000 species of very wide distribution; the figwort family. They have exstipulate leaves, a more or less irregular bilabiate corolla with four didynamous stamens, and a 2-celled ovary. The species of some genera possess medicinal properties. Among the important genera are *Pentstemon*, *Veronica*, *Gerardia*, *Antirrhinum*, *Paulownia*, *Digitalis*, *Mimulus*, etc. — **scroph'u-la'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

scro'tal (skrō'tăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pert. to the scrotum.

scro'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*scrotum* + *-form.*] Pursc-shaped; pouch-shaped.

scro'to-cele (-tō-sēl), *n.* [*scrotum* + Gr. κήλη a tumor.] *Med.* A rupture or hernia in the scrotum; scrotal hernia.

scro'tum (skrō'tŭm), *n.* [L.] The external bag or pouch which in most mammals contains the testicles; the cod.

scrub (skrŭb), *v. t.*; SCRUBBED (skrŭbd); SCRUB'BING. [ME. *scrobben*, prob. of D. or Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *skrubbe*, Sw. *skrubba*, D. *schrobben*, LG. *schrubben*; perh. akin to *scrape.*] **1.** To rub hard in washing; to wash with rubbing; esp., to rub with something wet, coarse, or rough, so as to clean or brighten; as, to *scrub* a floor.

2. To wash (a gas). Cf. SCRUBBER, 2.

scrub, *v. i.* **1.** To rub something hard, or to cleanse or brighten something by rubbing, as with a wet brush. **2.** To work hard and steadily and, usually, to live savingly; to drudge. *Chiefly Dial.*

scrub, *n.* [See SCRUB to rub.] **1.** Act or process of scrubbing; a washing and rubbing; as, to give one's self a *scrub.* **2.** One who labors hard and lives meanly; a mean fellow. **3.** [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Norw. *skrubba* the dwarf cornel tree, and E. SHRUB.] Vegetation consisting chiefly of dwarf or stunted shrubs, which are often thick and impenetrable, growing in poor soil or in sand; — applied esp. to the palmetto barrens of the southern United States, and to the "bush" of Australia and South Africa. **4.** *Forestry.* A low, straggling tree of inferior quality. **5.** *Stock Breeding.* A domestic animal not of good or pure breed, esp. when inferior in size, etc. *U. S.* **6.** A worn-out brush or broom. *Ainsworth.* **7.** *Sports.* A player not belonging to the regular or first nine, eleven, crew, etc.; a member of a scrub nine, eleven, crew, etc.; a participant in a scrub game or race; also, sometimes, a scrub team, crew, or the like. **8.** *pl.* A class of fullers' teasels. **9.** Anything undersized, mean, or inferior. *Colloq.*

scrub, *a.* **1.** Undersized; mean; inferior; paltry.

> How solitary, how *scrub*, does this town look! *Walpole.*

2. *Sports.* Of a crew, nine, eleven, or other team, composed of "scrubs" without previous training or practice together. Hence, hastily got together without careful selection; as, a *scrub* team of coach horses. Also, of a game or other contest, participated in by scrub teams.

scrub'ber (skrŭb'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that scrubs; esp., a brush used in scrubbing. **2.** Any of various apparatus for washing (scrubbing) coal gas or other gases, as: (1) a tower containing coke (**coke tower**) or other material down which water or a watery solution trickles and through which the gas ascends; or, often called *washer*, (2) a vessel in which the gas is forced through the liquid, or a tank in which the gas passes over rotating blades or brushes that dip into the liquid. **3.** *Australia.* **a** A domestic animal run wild in the scrub. **b** A mean, vulgar, or underbred person; a scrub. *Slang.*

scrub bird. A small bird of the abnormal passerine genus *Atrichornis*, inhabiting bushy scrub in Australia. Two spe-

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scrimp'i-ness (skrĭm'pĭ-nĕs). *n.* See -NESS.
scrimp'ing-ly, *adv.* of *scrimp-*|**ly**, *adv.* of SCRIMP.
scrimp'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
scrimp rail. = SCRIMPING BAR.
scrimp'tion (skrĭmp'shŭn), *n.* A pittance; a little bit. *Dial.*
scrim'pum scram'pum. Hodge-podge. *Obs.* [scrimp. *Colloq.*]
scrimp'y (skrĭm'pĭ), *a.* Scanty; [*Colloq.*]
scrim'shan'der (skrĭm'shăn'dẽr), **scrim'shan'dy** (-dĭ). Vars. of SCRIMSHAW.
scrim'shon (-shŏn), **scrim'shorn** (-shôrn). Vars. of SCRIMSHAW.
scrin (skrĭn), *n. Mining.* A small ore vein. *Local, Eng.*
scrine (skrĭn), *n.* [L. *scrinium* a case for books, letters, etc.: cf. OF. *escrin*, F. *écrin.* See SHRINE.] A chest, bookcase, or the like, for writings or curios. *Obs.*
scringe (skrĭnj). Scot. & dial. var. of CRINGE.
scringe (skrĭnj; skrĭnzh), *v. i. Dial. Eng.* **1.** To squeeze or rub with force. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Also, to pry; search; glean
‖ **scri'ni-um** (skrĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* SCRINIA (-ä). [L.] A chest or box for books, papers, etc.
scrip, *n.* A mocking gesture. *Obs.*
scrip company. A company having shares which pass by delivery; — inaccurately so used, as scrip may be either inscribed or pass by delivery. *Eng.*
scripid, scripple. † SCRUPLE.
scrip'page, *n.* Contents of a scrip, or wallet. *Obs.* [tural.]
Script. *Abbr.* Scripture; Scrip-
‖ **scrip'ti-o con-ti'nu-a** (skrĭp'shĭ-ō kŏn-tĭn'ū-ä). [L.] Continuous writing.
scrip'tor (skrĭp'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who writes; a scribe.
scrip-to'ri-al (skrĭp-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to script or writing.
scrip-to'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or serving for, writing. *Obs.*
Scrip'tur-al'i-ty (skrĭp'tŭr-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being Scriptural. *Rare.* [TURAL.]
Scrip'tur-al-ly, *adv.* of SCRIP-
Scrip'tur-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
scrip'tured (skrĭp'tŭrd), *a.* Written upon; inscribed. *Rare.*
Scrip-tu'ri-an (skrĭp-tū'rĭ-ăn), *n.* A Scripturist. *Obs.*
scrip-tu'ri-ent, *a.* [L. *scripturiens*, p. pr. of *scripturire* to desire to write.] Having a desire or passion for writing. *Obs.*
scrip'u-lum (skrĭp'ū-lŭm), *n.* [L.] A scrupulus. See WEIGHT.
scrit, scrite, *n.* [See SCRIPT.] Writing; document; scroll. *Obs.*
scritch (skrĭch), *n. & v.* Screech. *Dial. or R.*
scrithe, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *skriða* to glide, to slide, AS. *scrīðan* to go.] To go; glide; escape; to turn aside; to err. *Obs.*
scri-toire' (skrĭ-twar'). Var. of ESCRITOIRE.
scrivaille Var. of SCRIVELLO.
scrivan, *n.* [Pg. *escrivão*, or Sp. *escribano.*] A scribe. *Obs.*
scrive (skrīv; skrēv), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skrīfa* to write, Dan. *skrive*, fr. L. *scribere.* Cf. SCRIBE.] *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **a** A writing; also, handwriting. **b** A scratch; a scribing tool. **c** A carving. [A scrivener. *Obs.*
scrivein, scriv'en, *n.* A writer;
scriv'en (skrĭv'n), *v. t. & i.* [See SCRIVENER.] To write; to act as scrivener. *Archaic.*
scrive'ner-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
scrive'ner's pal'sy. See WRITER'S CRAMP.
scriv'en-ish, scriv'en-ish-ly, *adv.* Like a scrivener. *Obs.*
scriv'en-ry (skrĭv'n-rĭ), *n.* Scrivenership.
scriv'er (skrĭv'ẽr; skrēv'ẽr), *n. Dial. Eng. & Scot.* One that scrives; specif.: **a** An inferior writer. **b** A scriber, for marking. **c** *Wood Turning.* A parting tool.
scrobben. † SCRUB.
scrob'ble (skrŏb'l), *n. & v.* [Cf. SCRABBLE to scrape.] Scratch; scramble; tangle; scrawl. *Dial. Eng.*
scrobe (skrōb), *n.* [L. *scrobis* ditch.] *Zoöl* a A groove, specif. that to receive the base of the antenna of a weevil, or one on the outer surface of a mandible.
scro-bic'u-la (skrō-bĭk'ū-lä), *n.* [NL. See SCROBICULATE.] *Zoöl.* One of the smooth areas surrounding the tubercles of a sea urchin. — **scro-bic'u-lar** (-lẽr), *a.*
scro-bic'u-lat'ed (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Scrobiculate. [A scrobicula.
scrob'i-cule (skrŏb'ĭ-kūl), *n.*
scro'bis (skrō'bĭs), *n.* [L.] See ALTAR. [fish. *Local, U. S.*
scrod (skrŏd), *v. t.* To shred, as
scroff (skrŏf). Dial. var. of SCURF, SCRUFF.
scroff, *n.* [Cf. SCURF.] Refuse; scraps, as of fuel, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
scrofula plant. a Frostweed. b Figwort. [violet. *U. S.*]
scrof'u-la-root', *n.* Dog's-tooth
scrof'u-la-weed', *n.* Rattlesnake plantain. [swelling. *Obs.*]
scrofule, *n.* [F.] A scrofulous
scrof'u-lide (skrŏf'ū-līd; -lĭd), *n. Med.* Scrofuloderm. [ulous.]
scrof'u-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Scrofulous
scrog (skrŏg), *n.* [ME. *scrog* scrub, brushwood; orig. uncert.] A stunted shrub, bush, or branch; scrub; also, usually *pl.*, scrubby land. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
scrog'gy (skrŏg'ĭ), *a.* Stunted; thorny; † dull of underbrush. *Scot.* [vars of CORONACH.]
scroinoch, scroinogh. Obs. Scot.
scroll chuck. See 5th CHUCK, *n.*, 4.
scroll'head', *n.* A scroll-like ornament at the bow of a vessel.
scroll lathe. A wood-turning lathe devised esp. for cutting scrolls and spiral work.
scroll step. *Arch.* A curtail step. See CURTAIL, *n.*, 2.
scroll wheel. = SCROLL GEAR.
scron'ach (skrŏn'ăk). Scot. var. of CORONACH.
scroo (skrōō), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *skrúfr* haycock, Norw. dial. *skrur*, *skru.*] Stack. *Scot.*
scrooch (skrōōch), *n. & v.* Crouch. *Dial.*
scroodge, scrooge (skrōōj). Dial. vars. of SCROUGE.
scroof (skrōōf). Scot. & dial. Eng var. of SCURF. [*Slang.*]
scrope, *n.* A farthing. *Obs.*
scropholary, *n.* [Cf. SCROPHULARIA.] Water betony. *Obs.*
scro-tu'tis (skrō-tĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *scrotum* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the scrotum.
scrouge (skrouj; skrōōj), *v. t.* To crowd; press; squeeze.
scroug'er (-ẽr), *n. Dial. Eng. & Colloq., U. S.*
scrow, scrowe. † SCROLL.
scrow (skrou; skrō), *n.* [Cf. ESCROW, SCROLL.] A clipping from skins; currier's cuttings, used for making glue.
scrow, *n.* A mess; litter; quarrel. *Dial. Eng.*
scroyle (a-kroil), *n.* [Cf. OF. *escrouelles, escroteles*, pl., scrofula, F. *écrouelles*, fr. (assumed) LL. *scrofellae*, for L *scrofulae* See SCROFULA.] Fellow; wretch. *Obs.*
Scrub, *n.* In the "Beaux' Stratagem," by Farquhar, Lady Bountiful's witty man of all work.
scrub-ba'do, *n.* [Formed fr. *scrub*, like *scabbado* fr. L. *scabies.*] Scabies. *Obs. Cant.*
scrub'bed (skrŭb'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Stunted; scrubby. *Archaic.*

ăle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, ĕvent, ẽnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;
‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

cies (*A. clamosa* and *A. rufescens*) are known. They are peculiar, possessing only two pairs of syringeal muscles and only rudimentary clavicles.

scrub'by (skrŭb'ĭ), *a.*; SCRUB'BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SCRUB'BI-EST. **1.** Of the nature of scrub; small and mean; stunted in growth; shabby; as a *scrubby* cur.

2. Having much scrub, or underbrush; as, *scrubby* woods.

scrub oak. Any of several American dwarf oaks. The scrub oaks of New England and the Middle States are *Quercus nana* and *Q. marilandica*; of the Southern States, *Q. catesbæi*, *Q. pumila*, and *Q. myrtifolia*; of California, *Q. dumosa*; of the Rocky Mountain region, *Q. gambelii*. See BEAR OAK, TURKEY OAK **b**, BLACKJACK, 7 **a**.

scrub palmetto. The saw palmetto.

scrub pine. **a** Any of many dwarf American pines, as *P. virginiana*, *P. rigida*, *P. clausa*, etc. The common scrub pine, or Jersey pine, of the eastern United States is *P. virginiana*. **b** The Australian cypress pine *Callitris calcarata*.

scrub vine. A lauraceous climbing shrub (esp. *Cassytha melantha*), destitute of leaves, found commonly among bushes in the scrub. *Australia.*

scruff (skrŭf), *n.* [Cf. SCUFF.] The nape of the neck; the loose skin of the back of the neck or the back.

scrum'mage (skrŭm'ĕj; *dial. also* skrōōm'-), *n.* Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCRIMMAGE. Specif., *Rugby Football*, a certain play or formation (usually in a rough circle about the ball, which the sides then try to kick or heel out in order that it may be run with) made when the man holding the ball is tackled, or for some other reason; — called also *scrimmage*, *pack*, or *scrum*. Cf. SCRIMMAGE, 2 **b**; BULLY, *n.*, 1.

scrum'mage, *v. i.* & *i.*; -MAGED (-ĕjd); -MAG-ING (-ĕ-jĭng). *Rugby Football.* To play or place (the ball) in a scrummage; to engage in a scrummage.

scrunch (skrŭnch; 140), *v. t.* & *i.*; SCRUNCHED (skrŭncht); SCRUNCH'ING. [Cf. SCRANCH, CRUNCH.] To crunch; crunch; crush; squeeze. *Colloq. & Dial.* *Dickens.*

scrunch, *n.* Act or sound of scrunching. *Colloq. & Dial.*

scru'ple (skrōō'p'l), *n.* [L. *scrupulus* a small sharp or pointed stone, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce, a scruple, uneasiness, doubt, dim. of *scrupus* a rough or sharp stone, anxiety, uneasiness: cf. F. *scrupule*.] **1.** A minute portion; a small part; esp., a small part considered as a unit. Specif.: **a** *Rom. Antiq.* (1) The smallest unit of weight, $\frac{1}{288}$ of an *as* or $\frac{1}{24}$ of an ounce. (2) $\frac{1}{288}$ of a juger or $\frac{1}{24}$ of an uncia. (3) A coin, worth during the Republic about $0.75 and under the early emperors about $1.00 **b** A unit of weight, 20 grains or $\frac{1}{3}$ of a dram, — now used only by apothecaries. The symbol ℈ denotes this weight. See WEIGHT. **c** A small portion of time; esp., among the Chaldeans and other Eastern peoples, $\frac{1}{1080}$ of an hour. *Obs.* **d** As a measure of latitude and longitude, a minute. *Obs.* **e** *Astron.* = DIGIT, 5.

2. Hesitation as to action or decision from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; unwillingness, doubt, or hesitation, proceeding from conscientiousness.

The conflict between his tastes and his *scruples*. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See QUALM.

scru'ple, *v. i.*; SCRU'PLED (-p'ld); SCRU'PLING (-plĭng). To have scruples, esp. conscientious ones; to be reluctant or to hesitate, as regards action or decision, on account of considerations of conscience or the difficulty of determining rightfulness, propriety, or expediency.

We are often overprecise, *scrupling* to say or do those things which lawfully we may. *Fuller.*

scru'ple, *v. t.* **1.** To have scruples, esp. conscientious ones, about; to hesitate at; to question; doubt. *Milton.*

2. To excite scruples in; to cause to scruple. *Obs. & R.*

scru'pu-los'i-ty (skrōō'pŭ-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *scrupulositas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being scrupulous; doubt, caution, or hesitancy arising from fear of doing wrong; nice regard to exactness and propriety; punctiliousness; — often implying more or less excess of the quality.

Careful, even to *scrupulosity*, .. to keep their Sabbath. *South.*

2. A scruple. *Obs.* *Lithgow.*

scru'pu-lous (skrōō'pŭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *scrupulosus*: cf. F. *scrupuleux.*] **1.** Full of or having scruples; inclined to scruple; marked by scrupulosity; hence, careful; cautious; exact; punctilious; as, *scrupulous* performance of duties.

2. Given to making objections; captious. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. Liable to be doubted; doubtful; nice. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

Syn. — SCRUPULOUS, PUNCTILIOUS, CONSCIENTIOUS. SCRUPULOUS, as here compared, implies the utmost nicety or exactness; PUNCTILIOUS suggests particularity or preciseness, esp. in the observance of forms and ceremonies; as, "a *scrupulous* correctness of statement" (*Hazlitt*); "Mr. James, so precise of outline, so cunning of fence, so *scrupulous* of finish" (*Stevenson*); "I will neither torment you nor myself with *punctilious* ceremonies" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "I am sorry . . . to see you so *punctilious* as to stand upon answers, and never to come near me till I have regularly left my name at your door" (*Gray*). CONSCIENTIOUS implies scrupulous, often painstaking, observance of duty; as, "His [Ben Jonson's] whole character . . . was far too sturdily *conscientious* to allow of any suspicion being cast upon his rectitude" (*A. W. Ward*); a *conscientious* workman; the *conscientious* performance of a task. See CEREMONIAL, RIGID, CORRECT, STRICT.

— scru'pu-lous-ly, *adv.* **— scru'pu-lous-ness,** *n.*

‖ **scru'tin' de liste'** (skrü'tăN' dẽ lēst'). [F., voting by list.] Voting for a group of candidates for the same kind of office on one ticket or ballot, containing a list of them; — the method, used in France, as from June, 1885, to Feb., 1889, in elections for the Chamber of Deputies, each elector voting for the candidates for the whole department in which he lived, as distinguished from scrutin d'arrondissement, or voting by each elector for the candidate or candidates for his own arrondissement only.

scru'ti-neer' (skrōō'tĭ-nēr'), *n.* A scrutinizer; examiner; investigator; specif., an examiner of votes, as at an election.

scru'ti-nize (skrōō'tĭ-nīz), *v. t.* & *i.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nĭz'ĭng). [From SCRUTINY.] To examine closely; to inspect or observe with critical attention; to regard narrowly; as, to *scrutinize* one's conduct or motives.

Syn. — See SCAN.

scru'ti-nous (skrōō'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* Closely examining; scrutinizing; critical; censorious. **— scru'ti-nous-ly,** *adv.*

scru'ti-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [L. *scrutinium*, fr. *scrutari* to search carefully, prob. orig., to search even to the rags, fr. *scruta* trash, trumpery; perh. akin to E. *shred*; cf. AS. *scrudnian* to make scrutiny.] **1.** Close examination; minute inspection; critical observation and investigation.

2. *Anc. Church.* An examination, in Lent, of catechumens who were to receive baptism on Easter Day.

3. *Canon Law.* A ticket, or little paper billet, on which a vote is written.

4. *R. C. Ch.* In the ordinary mode of electing a pope, a solemn casting by each cardinal at the conclave of a specially prepared secret ballot, a two-thirds majority (plus one) resulting in election.

5. *Parliamentary Practice.* An official examination, as by a committee, of the votes or ballots given at an election.

Syn. — See EXAMINATION.

scud (skŭd), *v. i.*; SCUD'DED; SCUD'DING. [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Dan. *skyde* to shoot, shove, push, akin to *stud* shot, gunshot, a shoot, young bough, and to E. *shoot*. See SHOOT.] **1.** To move or run swiftly; esp., to move as if driven forward by something.

Clouds *scudded* over the blue heaven *Beaconsfield.*

2. To throw a thin flat stone so as to make it skim or skip along the surface of calm water. *Scot.*

3. *Naut.* To be driven swiftly, or to run, before a gale.

Syn. — See SKIM.

scud, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over quickly.

2. To slap; spank; beat. *Scot. & Ir.* *Shenstone.*

3. *Tanning.* To scrape (a depilated and trimmed hide or skin) in order to remove remaining hairs, lime, etc.

scud, *n.* **1.** Act of scudding; a driving along; a rushing.

2. Loose, vapory clouds driven swiftly by the wind; hence, something likened to such clouds; as: **a** A slight, sudden shower, or a driving mist. *Scot. & Dial.* **b** Foam; scum. *Colloq.* **c** *pl.* Beer or ale; esp., foaming ale. *Scot.*

3. A blow; slap; spank. *Scot.*

4. A runner. *School Slang.*

5. A small flight of birds, less than a flock. *Local, Eng.*

6. Any amphipod crustacean, as a beach flea.

7. *Leather Manuf.* The matter that is worked out of hides or skins in scudding. See SCUD, *v. t.*, 3.

scu'do (skōō'dō), *n.*; *pl.* SCUDI (-dē). [It., a crown, a dollar, a shield, fr. L. *scutum* a shield. Cf. SCUTE.] A silver coin, and money of account, used (in the 18th and 19th centuries) in Italy and Sicily, formerly varying in value in different localities, but usually approximating 4 shillings or 97 cents; also, a gold coin worth about the same.

scuff (skŭf), *v. i.*; SCUFFED (skŭft); SCUFF'ING. [See SCUFFLE.] To walk without lifting the feet; to proceed with a scraping or dragging movement; to shuffle.

scuff (skŭf), *v. t.* **1.** To drag while moving; to shuffle; as, to *scuff* the feet.

2. To injure or make shabby by wear. *Colloq. or Dial.*

3. To touch lightly in passing; to graze. *Scot.*

scuf'fle (skŭf'l), *v. i.*; SCUF'FLED (-ld); SCUF'FLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *scuff*, v. i.; cf. Sw. *skuffa* to push, shove, *skuff* a push, Dan. *skuffe* a drawer, a shovel, and E. *shuffle*, *shove*. See SHOVE; cf. SHUFFLE.] **1.** To strive or struggle with a close grapple; to wrestle in a rough fashion.

2. To scuff; to shuffle.

scuf'fle, *n.* A rough, haphazard struggle, or trial of strength; a rough-and-tumble fight.

scull (skŭl), *n.* [Cf. SKULL of the head.] **1.** Sometimes in *pl.* A skin of metal, slag, etc., that forms on the inside of a receptacle, as a converter, foundry ladle, etc., esp. when the contained metal cools somewhat.

2. Turnings from the outsides of wooden bowls. *Local, U. S.*

scull, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Naut.* **a** A small rowboat for passengers. **b** One of a pair of short oars for one person. **c** An oar used at the stern to propel a boat, with a motion of the blade essentially like that of a fish's tail. **d** A boat, usually for racing, for one person, or sometimes two persons, using sculls or short oars.

scull, *v. t.*; SCULLED (skŭld); SCULL'ING. *Naut.* To propel (a boat) with a scull or sculls.

scull, *v. i.* **1.** To scull a boat.

2. To skate without raising the feet from the ice.

scull'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sculls.

2. A boat rowed by one man with two sculls. *Rare.*

scul'ler-y (skŭl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SCULLERIES (-ĭz). [OF. *escuelerie* the office of keeping dishes, fr. *escuele* a dish, F. *écuelle*, fr. L. *scutella* a salver, waiter (cf. SCUTTLE a basket); cf. ME *squyllare* a dishwasher, OF. *escuelier* keeper of dishes.] **1.** A place where culinary utensils are cleaned and kept, also, a room near the kitchen, for the coarse work.

2. Hence, refuse; filth; offal. *Obs.* *Gauden.*

scul'lion (skŭl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *escouillon* (Cotgrave) a dishclout, apparently for *escouvillon*, F. *écouvillon*, a swab, which is fr. *escouve* a broom, L. *scopa*, *scopae*.] A servant who cleans pots and kettles, or does other menial services in the kitchen; also, in contempt, fellow; wretch.

The meanest *scullion* that followed his camp *South.*

sculp (skŭlp), *v. t.* [L. *sculpere*. See SCULPTOR.] **1.** To sculpture; carve; engrave. *Obs. or Colloq or Humorous.*

2. [Orig. uncert.] To skin or to remove the skin and blubber of (a seal). *Cant.*

3. To break (slate) into slabs, suitable for splitting.

scul'pin (skŭl'pĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *scorpène* scorpene. Cf. SCORPENE, SCORPION.] **a** Any of numerous spiny, large-headed, broad-mouthed fishes which constitute the family Cottidæ of the group Loricati (see COTTIDÆ). The flesh of most of them is scanty and bony. The cranomonest species of the North Atlantic belong to the genus *Myoxocephalus* (cf. FATHER-LASHER), *M. grœnlandicus* and the smaller *M. æneus* being common on the New England coasts. The genus *Hemilepidotus* includes large species of Bering Sea. **b** The dragonet (*Callionymus draco*). **c** A scorpænoid fish (*Scorpæna guttata*) of the southern California coast.



Sculpin (*Myoxocephalus grœnlandicus*). (⅛)

sculp'tor (skŭlp'tẽr), *n.* [L. *sculptor*, fr. *sculpere*, *sculptum*, to carve, akin to *scalpere* to cut, to carve, scratch: cf. F. *sculpteur*.] **1** One who sculptures.

2. Hence, an artist who designs works of sculpture, his model being usually in a plastic material, from which model the marble is cut or the bronze is cast.

3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Cetus and Phœnix; Apparatus Sculptoris, or Officina Sculptoria.

sculp'tur-al (skŭlp'tŭr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to sculpture. **— sculp'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

sculp'ture (skŭlp'tŭr), *n.* [L. *sculptura*: cf. F. *sculpture*.] **1.** Act or art of carving, cutting, or hewing wood, stone, metal, etc., into statues, ornaments, etc., or into figures; hence, the act or art of producing figures and groups, whether in plastic or hard materials.

2. Carved work in wood, stone, metal, etc.

3. An engraving or illustration. *Obs.*

4. *Phys. Geog.* The modification of the forms of the earth's surface by sculpturing. See SCULPTURE, *v. t.*, 2.

5. *Bot. & Zoöl.* The impressed or raised markings, or the pattern of such markings, on the surface of any part.

sculp'ture (skŭlp'tŭr), *v. t.*; SCULP'TURED (-tŭrd); SCULP'TUR-ING. **1.** To form with the chisel or other tool on, in, or from, wood, stone, or metal; to adorn or cover with sculpture or carved work; to carve; engrave.

2. *Phys. Geog.* To change (the forms of the earth's surface) by erosion or by erosion and deposition; as, the *sculpturing* of a cañon or a valley by a river.

sculp'tured (-tŭrd), *p. a.* Carved; engraved; also, *Nat. Hist.*, appearing as if engraved by reason of having raised or impressed markings on the surface. — **sculptured glass.** = CAMEO GLASS. — **s. tortoise** or **turtle,** the wood tortoise.

scrub'board', *n.* A baseboard.

scrub cattle. Bush cattle which have become half wild from living in the scrub. *Australia.*

scrubd. Scrubbed. *Ref. Sp.*

scrub dangler. Any head of a number of scrub cattle. *Australia.*

scrub fowl *or* **hen.** A megapode.

scrub'grass', *n.* [*scrub*, v. + *grass.*] The scouring rush.

scrub hickory. The rutaceous tree *Pentaceras australis*. *Australia, Eng.*

scrub'land', *n.* Land covered with scrub.

scrub myrtle. = NATIVE MYRTLE.

scrub rider. One who rides through the scrub to find stray cattle. *Australia*

scrub robin. Any Australian singing bird of the genus *Drymœdus*.

scrub sandalwood. One of the so-called native cherries of Australia (*Exocarpus latifolius*).

scrub shrub. = GUMWOOD **b**.

scrub turkey. A megapode; esp., the leipoa.

scrub'wood', *n.* = GUMWOOD **b**

scrub wren. Any small Australian singing bird of the genus *Sericornis*.

scrud, *v. t.* To rub. *Obs.*

scrud. + SHROUD.

scrudge (skrŭj; skrŏj). Dial. Eng. var. of SCROUGE.

scrue. + SCREW.

scruf, scruff (*dial.* skrŭf, skrŏf). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of SCURF.

scruf'fle (skrŭf'l). Dial. Eng. var. of SCUFFLE.

scruft (skrŭft). Dial. Eng. var. of SCRUFF.

scruge. + SCOUROE.

scrum, *n. Rugby Football.* Colloq abbr. of SCRUMMAGE.

scrump (skrŭmp; skrŭmp). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CRUMP.

scrump, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. Norw. & Dan. *skrumpe* to shrivel, to shrink, E. *scrimp*.] To shrivel; squeeze. *Dial. Eng.*

scrun'ple (skrŭn'p'l; skrŭm'p'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CRUMPLE.

scrump'tion (skrŭmp'shŭn), *n.* A particle; a grain. *Irish.*

scrump'tious (skrŭmp'shŭs), *a. Slang.* **1.** Nice; particular; fastidious. *Rare.* [ning."]

2 Very fine; capital; "stun-

scrunge (skrŭnj), *v. i.* To live on others; to sponge. *Dial., U. S.* — **scrung'er** (skrŭn'jẽr), *n.*

scrunge (skrŭnj; skrŏnj), *v. t.* & *i.* To crush; squeeze; press. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scrunt (skrŭnt; skrŏnt), *n. Scot.& Dial Eng.* **a** A stunted or worn-down thing; a stump. **b** A stunted person; also, a niggard.

scru'ple-ness, *n.* Scrupulousness. *Obs.* [who scruples.]

scru'pler (skrōō'plẽr), *n.* One

scru'pu-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a scruple; small. *Obs.*

scru'pu-list (skrōō'pŭ-lĭst). A scrupler. *Obs. or R.*

scru'pu-lize (-lĭz), *v. t.* & *i.* To scruple. *Rare.*

scru'pu-lus (-lŭs), **scru'pu-lum** (-lŭm), *n.* [L.] See WEIGHT, MEASURE.

scrush (skrŏsh; skrŭsh). Dial. Eng. var. of CRUSH.

scru'ta-ble (skrōō'tă-b'l), *a.* Susceptible of being scrutinized; discoverable by scrutiny. *Rare.*

scru-ta'tion (skrōō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *scrutatio.*] Scrutiny. *R.*

scru-ta'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that scrutinizes.

scru'ti-nant (skrōō'tĭ-nănt), *a.* Scrutinizing. *Rare.*

scru'ti-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *scrutinare.*] = SCRUTINIZE. *R.*

‖ **scru'tin' d'ar'ron'disse'ment'** (skrü'tăN' dă'rôN'dēs'maN'), [F., voting by arrondissement.] See SCRUTIN DE LISTE.

scrutine, *v. t.* [OE *scrutiner*, *escrutiner*, or LL. *scrutinare.*] To scrutinize; investigate. *Obs.*

scru'ti-niz'er (skrōō'tĭ-nīz'ẽr), *n.* One that scrutinizes.

scru'ti-niz'ing-ly, *adv.* of *scrutinizing*, p. pr.

scru-tore' (skrōō-tōr'; 201), **scru-toire'** (-twär'), *n.* [OF. *escritoire.* See ESCRITOIRE.] An escritoire. *Obs. or R.*

scrut'tle (skrŭt'l), *n. Her.* A winnowing basket.

scruyde. + SHROUD.

scruze (skrōōz), *v. t.* To squeeze; crush. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

scry (skrī), *v. t.* [Cf. DESCRY.] To descry. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

scry, *n.* A flock of wild fowl. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

scry, *n.* & *v.* [ME. *ascry*, fr. *ascrien*, *escrien*, to cry out, OF. *escrier*, F. *s'écrier.* See EX-; CRY.] Cry; shout. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scryne + SHRINE.

scryvayne SCRIVEIN.

S.-Cu. *Abbr.* Strato-cumulus.

scuchon + SCUTCHEON.

scud-dawn' (skŭ-dôn'), *n.* [Ir. *sgadlan.*] A young herring. *Local, Ireland.*

scud'der, *n.* One that scuds.

scud'dick (skŭd'ĭk; skŏd'ĭk), *n.* A bit; a particle: a shilling. *Dial. or Slang, Eng.*

scud'dle (skŭd'l), *n. t.* [Freq. of *scud*: cf SCUTTLE to hurry.] To hurry; scuttle. *Obs. or Scot.*

scu-del'la, *n.* [It.] Porringer. *Obs.*

scud'lar, scud'ler (skŭd'lẽr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *scutellarius* one in charge of dishes.] A scullion. *Obs. Scot.*

scue. + SCUW : SKEW, *v. i.*

scuff (skŭf; skŏf), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skopt*, *skot*, hair, Goth. *skuft*. Cf. SCRUFF.] The scruff of the neck. *Dial. Eng.*

scuf'fle (skŭf'l), *n.* Short for SCUFFLE HOE, SCUFFLEHARROW

scuf'fle, *v. i.* To use a scuffle hoe or harrow.

scuffle harrow. A harrow or horse hoe having cutting blades.

scuffle hoe. *Agric.* A Dutch hoe; a thrust hoe.

scuf'fler (skŭf'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who scuffles (with the feet).

2. An agricultural implement resembling a scarifier.

scuff'y (skŭf'ĭ; *Scot. also* skŏf'ĭ), *a.* Shabby; shabby-looking; seedy. *Scot. or Colloq.*

scuf'l. Scuffle. *Ref. Sp.*

scuf'ld. Scuffled. *Ref. Sp.*

scuft (*dial.* skōōft, skŭft). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SCUFF, nape.

scuft (skŏft), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *skuva* to push, Sw. *skuffa* to nudge Cf. SHOVE.] Cuff; buffet *Dial. Eng.*

scufften. + SHIFT, *v.*

scuf'ter (skŏf'tẽr), *n.* & *v.* Bustle; hurry. *Dial. Eng.*

scug (skŭg; skŏg), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skuggi* shade, shadow.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Shade or shadow; shelter. **b** A place of shelter or protection, esp. the side of a hill. **— scug,** *v. t.* & *i.*

scug'ger-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Secrecy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scug'gy (-ĭ), *a.* Shady; dark; obscure. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

scuil, scuill + SCHOOL.

scul. Scull. *Ref. Sp.*

sculch (skŭlch; skŭch). Dial. Eng. var. of CULCH. See CULTCH.

sculd. + SHOULD.

sculd. Sculled. *Ref. Sp.*

sculd. *n.* Dispersion. *Obs.*

sculde. + SHIELD.

sculder. + SHOULDER.

scule. + SCHOOL.

sculen. + SHALL.

sculk (skŭlk), **sculk'er.** Vars. of SKULK, etc.

scull (*Scot.* skŭl, skŏol). Obs. or Scot. of SKULL; (*dial.* skōōl) obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SCHOOL, a shoal.

scull, *n.* [Cf. dial. *scoll*, Icel. *skâl*, Dan. *skaal*. Cf. SCALE of a balance.] A bowl. *Obs.*

scull, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *sgulan* a large wicker basket, Icel. *skjôla* a bucket.] A shallow wicker basket. *Obs. or Obsolete. Scot.*

sculle. + SCHOOL, SKULL.

scullen. + SHALL.

scull'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Obs.*

scul'lion (skŭl'yŭn), *n.* L. Dial. var of SCALLION.

2. An imperfect or stunted fruit; — said chiefly of apples.

scul'lion-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.

scul'lion-ly, *a.* Like a scullion; base. *Obs.* [work. *Obs.*

scul'lion-ry, *n.* A scullion's

scul-logue', *n.* [Ir. *scológ*; cf. Gael. *sgolag*, Icel. *skâlkr* servant.] A farmer; a rustic. *Obs.*

sculp, *n.* A cut, print, or engraved picture. *Obs.*

sculp. *Abbr.* Sculpsit; sculptor; sculptural; sculpture.

sculp (skŭlp), *n.* [Cf SCULP, *v.*, 2.] The skin or pelt of a seal with the adherent blubber.

sculp'er, *n.* = SCULPTOR.

‖ **sculp'sit** (skŭlp'sĭt), *v.* [L., 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *sculpere*.] (He or she) carved or engraved (it); — usually following a sculptor's or engraver's name.

sculpt (skŭlpt), *v. t.* [L. *sculptum*, p. p. of *sculpere*.] To carve; sculpture. [ture.

sculpt. *Abbr.* Sculpsit; sculp-

sculp'tile (skŭlp'tĭl), *a.* [L. *sculptilis.* See SCULPTOR.] Formed by carving; graven. — *n.* A graven image. *Both Obs.*

Sculptor's Tool. *Astron.* = CÆLUM.

Sculptor's Workshop. *Astron.* = SCULPTOR, 3. [sculptor.]

sculp'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female

sculp'tur-esque' (skŭlp'tŭr-ĕsk'), *a.* After the manner of, resembling, or relating to, sculpture; statuelike; majestic.

scum (skŭm), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & Sw. *skum*, Icel. *skūm*, LG. *schum*, D. *schuim*, OHG. *scūm*, G. *schaum*; prob. from a root meaning, to cover. Cf. MEERSCHAUM, SKIM, *v.*, SKY.] **1.** Foam; froth.
2. Extraneous matter or impurities risen to, or formed on, the surface of liquids; any foul filmy covering floating on a liquid, as on a stagnant pool; also, the scoria of metals in a molten state; dross.
3. Refuse; offscourings; anything vile or worthless; hence, vile or worthless persons; low people.

scum, *v. t.*; SCUMMED (skŭmd); SCUM'MING. **1.** To take the scum from; to skim.
2. To sweep or range over; to skim. *Obs.* *Milton.*

scum, *v. i.* **1.** To form a scum; to rise as scum; to become covered with scum.
2. To skim or pass lightly; — with *over*. *Obs.*

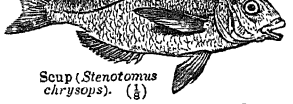
scum'ble (skŭm'b'l), *v. t.*; SCUM'BLED (-b'ld); SCUM'BLING (-blĭng). [Freq. of *scum*.] *Fine Arts.* To cover lightly, as a painting, or a drawing, with a thin wash of opaque color, or with color-crayon dust rubbed on with the stump, or similarly to add to (the work), to soften the effect; to paint, draw, or produce by this process.

I'll *scumble* in a sunset effect, lighting up the dust, and striking across the backs of team and driver. *Clarence King.*

scum'ble, *n.* Act or result of scumbling; a softened effect produced by scumbling; also, that put on in scumbling; the quantity, as of paint, used for scumbling.

scum'bling (-blĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCUMBLE. Hence: *n. Fine Arts.* The effect produced by, or the color applied in or as in, a scumble.

scup (skŭp), *n.* [Contr. fr. Amer. Indian *mishcùp*, fr. *mishe-kuppi* large, thick-scaled. Cf. PAUGIE, SCUPPAUG.] A marine sparoid fish (*Stenotomus chrysops*), common on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and esteemed as a pan fish; — called also *porgy*. Also, the allied more southern species *S. aculeatus*.



Scup (*Stenotomus chrysops*). (⅛)

scup'per (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *escopir*, *escupir*, to spit, fr. (assumed) LL. *scuppire*; perh. of imitative origin.] *Naut.* An opening cut through the waterway and bulwarks of a ship, so that water falling on deck may flow overboard.

scup'per-nong (skŭp'ẽr-nŏng), *n.* [From *Scuppernong* lake and river in North Carolina, prob. of Amer. Indian origin.] **1.** An American grape, a form of *Vitis rotundifolia*, of the southern Atlantic States, often cultivated. It is large, yellowish green in color, and of plumlike flavor.
2. An aromatic wine, golden in color and usually sweet, made from this grape.

scurf (skûrf), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Sw. *skorf*, Dan. *skurv*, Icel. *skurfur*, pl., D. *schurft*, G. *schorf*; all akin to AS. *scurf*, *sceorf*, and to AS. *sceorfan* to scrape, to gnaw, G. *schürfen* to scrape, and prob. also to E. *scrape*. Cf. SCURVY.] **1.** Thin dry scales or scabs on the body, esp. on the scalp; dandruff.
2. = SCURVY. *Obs.*
3. Hence, the foul remains of anything adherent.

The *scurf* is worn away of each committed crime. *Dryden.*

4. Anything like flakes or scales adhering to a surface.
5. *Bot.* The scaly pubescence found on certain leaves.
6. *A mean shabby fellow.* Cf. SCAB, *n.*, 6. *Slang, Eng.*
7. Refuse material, as chips, for fuel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

scurf'y (skûrf'ĭ), *a.*; SCURF'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SCURF'I-EST. [Cf. SCURVY, *a.*] Having or producing scurf; covered with scurf; resembling, or consisting of, scurf.

scurfy bark louse, *or* **s. scale,** a scale insect (*Chionaspis furfurus*) injurious to apple and pear trees. — **s. pea,** any fabaceous plant of the genus *Psoralea*.

scur'rile (skŭr'ĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* Also **scur'ril.** [L. *scurrilis*, fr. *scurra* a buffoon, jester: cf. F. *scurrile*.] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; scurrilous.

The wretched affectation of *scurrile* laughter. *Cowley.*

scur-ril'i-ty (skŭ-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *scurrilitas*: cf. F. *scurrilité*.] Quality or state of being scurrile; also, that which is scurrile; a scurrilous remark or act.

Interrupting prayers with clamor and *scurrility*. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Scurrilousness, abuse, insolence, ribaldry.

scur'ril-ous (skûr'ĭl-ŭs), *a.* [See SCURRILE.] **1.** Using, or given to using, scurrile language; marked by scurrility; as, a *scurrilous* fellow.
2. Containing low indecency or abuse; foul; vile; obscenely jocular; as, *scurrilous* language.

Syn. — Abusive, reproachful, insulting, gross, vile, vulgar, low, foul-mouthed, indecent, scurrile. See OPPROBRIOUS.

— scur'ril-ous-ly, *adv.* — **scur'ril-ous-ness,** *n.*

scur'ry (skŭr'ĭ), *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. SCOUR to run, SCUR, SKIRR.] To hasten away or along; to scamper.

scur'ry, *n.* **1** Act of scurrying; hurried movement.
2. A flurry, as of snow.

scur'vy (skûr'vĭ), *a.*; SCUR'VI-ER (-vĭ-ẽr); SCUR'VI-EST. [From SCURF; cf. SCURVY, *n.*] **1.** Covered or affected with scurf or scabs; scurfy. *Obs.*
2. Mean; low; vulgar; contemptible; as, a *scurvy* trick. That *scurvy* custom of taking tobacco. *Swift.*

— scur'vi-ly (skûr'vĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **scur'vi-ness,** *n.*

scur'vy, *n.* [Prob. from the same source as *scorbute*, but influenced by *scurf*, *scurfy*, *scurvy*, adj.; cf. D. *scheurbuik* scurvy, G. *scharbock*, LL. *scorbutus*. Cf. SCORBUTE.] *Med.* A disease characterized by livid spots, esp. about the thighs and legs, due to extravasation of blood, and by spongy gums, and bleeding from almost all the mucous membranes. It is accompanied by general debility, and is due to confinement, innutritious food, and hard labor, but esp. to lack of fresh vegetable food, or to long restriction to a limited range of food incapable of repairing the waste of the system, as among sailors, soldiers, miners.

scurvy grass. **a** Any of several cresses, esp. one (*Cochlearia officinalis*) found on the coast in arctic regions. It is a remedy for scurvy. **b** In Australia, the dayflower (*Commelina*).

scut (skŭt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skott* a fox's tail.] A hare; also, the tail of an animal, esp. of a hare or rabbit; also, rabbit's fur.

scu'tage (skū'tăj), *n.* [LL. *scutagium*, fr. L. *scutum* a shield.] *Feud. Law.* An impost tax, or fine levied upon a tenant of a knight's fee in commutation for, or for default in, the render of the military service thereto attached.

scu'tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *scutatus* armed with a shield, fr. *scutum* a shield.] **1.** Buckler-shaped; peltate.
2. *Zoöl.* Covered by bony or horny plates, or large scales.

scutch (skŭch), *v. t.*; SCUTCHED (skŭcht); SCUTCH'ING. [Prob. fr. OF. *escouche* scutch, swingle; cf. Norw. *skoka*, *skoko*, a flax swingle.] **1.** To whip; switch. *Scot. & Dial.*
2. To separate the woody fiber from (flax, hemp, etc.) by beating; to swingle.
3. To loosen and dress the fiber of (cotton or silk) by beating; to free (fiber, etc.) from dust by beating and blowing.

scutch, *n.* **1.** An instrument or machine used in scutching flax and hemp; a scutcher.
2. The woody fiber of flax; the refuse of scutched flax.
3. A bricklayer's hammer for cutting bricks, etc.

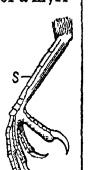


Scutch, 3.

scutch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that scutches; specif., an implement or machine for scutching hemp, flax, etc.; a scutch.

scute (skūt), *n.* [L. *scutum* a shield, a buckler: cf. OF. *escu*, F. *écu*. See SCUDO.] **1.** A small shield or buckler. *Obs.*
2. An old French gold coin. Cf. ÉCU.
3. *Zoöl.* Any external bony or horny plate; a large scale; a scutum; as: **a** One of the large scales on the head of a snake or other reptile. **b** One of the broad transverse scales on the belly of a snake. **c** One of the tergal plates of a myriapod. **d** An elytron of a scaly annelid, etc.

Scu'tel-la'ri-a (skū'tĕl'ā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *scutella* salver, tray; — in allusion to the appendage of the calyx.] *Bot.* A very large genus of menthaceous herbs having purple, blue, pink, or even red, yellow, or white flowers, either axillary or in a terminal raceme. The calyx is bilabiate, with a scale or a helmetlike appendage above, whence the species are called *skullcap* or *helmet flower*.



Scutellate Tarsus. *s* Scutella.

scu-tel'late (skū-tĕl'ăt; skū'tĕ-lāt), *a.* [NL. *scutellum*, dim. of L. *scutum*.] *Zoöl.* **a** Covered with scales, small plates, or scutella; specif., of the tarsus (or a part of the tarsus) of a bird, covered with a series of broad more or less imbricated plates. **b** Like a scutellum, or small plate.

scu'tel-la'tion (skū'tĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* The state of being scutellate; the entire covering, or mode of arrangement, of scales, as on the legs of a bird.

scu-tel'lum (skū-tĕl'ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LA** (-ȧ). [NL., neut. dim. of L. *scutum* a shield.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** In lichens, a rounded apothecium having an elevated rim formed of the proper thallus. **b** A specially differentiated portion of the hypocotyl in grasses. It is a shield-shaped organ through which the embryo absorbs food from the endosperm. **c** The conical cap of the endosperm in cycads.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** The third of the four pieces forming the upper part of a thoracic segment of an insect, situated between the scutum and the postscutellum; often, specif., that of the mesothorax. **b** One of the transverse scales on the tarsi and toes of birds.

scut'tle (skŭt'''l), *n.* [ME. *scotile*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *skutill*, akin to AS. *scutel*; both fr. L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, *scuta*, a dish or platter. Cf. SCULLERY, SKILLET.] **1.** A broad, shallow dish or basket. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A utensil for holding or carrying coal; a coal hod.
3. A kind of sugar bowl. *Dial.*

scut'tle, *v. i.*; SCUT'TLED (skŭt'''ld); SCUT'TLING (-lĭng). [Cf. *scuddle*, fr. *scud*.] To run swiftly or with affected precipitation; to scurry.

scut'tle, *n.* A quick pace; a short swift run; also, a mincing or affected gait.

scut'tle, *n.* [OF. *escoutille*, F. *écoutille*, fr. Sp. *escotilla*; perh. of Teutonic orig. and akin to E. *shut*.] **1.** A small opening in an outside wall or covering, furnished with a lid. Specif.: **a** *Naut.* A small opening or hatchway in the deck of a ship, large enough to admit a man, and with a lid for covering it; also, a like hole in the side or bottom of a ship. **b** An opening in the roof of a house, with a lid.
2. The lid or door which covers or closes such an opening.

scut'tle, *v. t.* To cut a hole or holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of (a vessel) for any purpose; specif., to sink, or attempt to sink, by making holes through the bottom of.

scu'tum (skū'tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.*-TA (-tȧ). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An oblong leather-covered shield, sometimes with an iron rim, carried esp. by heavy-armed infantry. See SHIELD.
2. *Zoöl.* A bony, horny, or chitinous plate; a scute; specif.: **a** The second and largest of the four parts forming the upper surface of a thoracic segment of an insect, between the prescutum and the scutellum. **b** One of the two lower valves of the operculum of a barnacle.
3 *O. Eng. Law.* A penthouse or awning. *Obs.*
4. [*cap.*] *gen.* SCUTI. *Astron.* A small constellation in the Milky Way, adjoining Sagittarius on the north, pictorially represented by a shield. Also, ‖ **Scu'tum So-bies'ki-i** (sō-byĕs'kĭ-ī), *or* ‖ **Scu'tum So-bies'ci-a'num** (sō-byĕs'-ĭ-ā'nŭm). [After John *Sobieski*, King of Poland.]

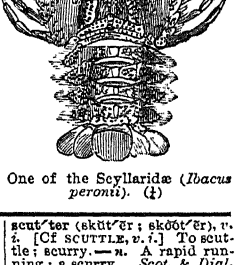
scye (sī), *n.* [Eng. dial. *sey*.] The armhole, or opening in a garment for the attachment of the sleeve. *Cant.*

Scyl'la (sĭl'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σκύλλα.] **1.** A rock on the Italian coast opposite the whirlpool Charybdis on the Sicilian coast, personified in classical literature as a ravenous female monster. Hence: **between Scylla and Charybdis,** between two perils; — alluding to the danger of the passage.
2. *Class. Myth.* **a** The monster inhabiting Scylla. She was a sea nymph beloved by Glaucus, and from jealousy changed by Circe into a monster encircled by barking dogs. **b** A daughter of Nisus, king of Megara. She fell in love with Minos, who was besieging the town, and to give him the victory cut from her father's head a golden or purple lock on which his life depended. Minos, repelled by the act, drowned her.



Scyllæa (*S. edwardsii*).

Scyl-læ'a (sĭ-lē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SCYLLA.] *Zoöl.* A genus of oceanic nudibranchiate gastropods having the small branched gills situated on the upper side of four fleshy lateral lobes, and on a median crest on the posterior part of the back. The species live among and mimic the sargassum and other floating seaweeds. The genus constitutes a family **Scyl-læ'i-dæ** (-ĭ-dē).



One of the Scyllaridæ (*Ibacus peronii*). (⅓)

scyl-la'ri-an (sĭ-lā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pert. to the Scyllaridæ. — *n.* One of the Scyllaridæ.

Scyl-lar'i-dæ (sĭ-lăr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Scyllarus*, generic name, fr. Gr. σκύλλαρος the hermit crab.] *Zoöl.* A family of macruran crustaceans having the body

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sculsh. Var. of SCULCH.
scum. † SKIM.
scum'ber (*dial.* skŭm'bẽr, -ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *escombrer* to clean out, and E. DISCUMBER.] To void excrement. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
scum'ber, *n.* Dung, esp. of foxes. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
scumd. Scummed. *Ref. Sp.*
scumer, *n.* [OF. *escumeur*, F. *écumeur*.] Rover; pirate. *Obs.*
scum'fish (skŏŏm'fĭsh), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. SCOMFIT, DISCOMFIT.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To suffocate; choke. **b** To discomfit; defeat.
scumi. † SHAME, *v.*
scum'mer. † SCUMBER.
scum'mer, *n.* [See SCUM; cf. SKIMMER.] A skimmer. *Rare.*
scum'ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCUM. Specif.: **a** Skimmings; scum; — chiefly in *pl. Rare.*
scum'my (skŭm'ĭ), *a.* **a** Covered with scum. **b** Of the nature of scum.
scun (skŭn), *v. t.* [Cf. SHUN.] To scold or reproach. *Dial. Eng.*
scun (skŏŏn), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. fr. Scand. Cf. SCHOONER.] = SCOON. *Scot. or Dial.*
scun'cheon (skŭn'chŭn). Var. of SCONCHEON.
scun'ner (*dial.* skŏŏn'ẽr; -ē), *v. t. & i.* [See SCUN to scold.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To loathe; to sicken with disgust or loathing.
2. To shrink or flinch from.
scun'ner, *n.* Disgust or loathing. *Scot. & Dial. or Colloq.*
scup (skŭp), *n. & v. i.* [D. *schop*.] Swing. *Local, U. S.*
scup'paug (skŭp'ôg; skŭ-pôg'), *n.* [Contr. fr. Amer. Indian *mishcuppauog*, pl. of *mishcùp*.] The scup (fish).
scup'per (skŭp'ẽr), *v. t.* Lit., prob., of a vessel, to throw on the scuppers; hence, to put or leave in danger or difficulty.
scupper pipe *or* **shoot.** *Naut.* A drain pipe from a deckhouse roof to the scuppers or from the deck to an opening in the side.
scup'pit (skŭp'ĭt), *n.* [Dim. of *scoop*.] Spade; shovel. *Dial. Eng.*
scur. † SHOWER. [of SKIER.
scur (skûr). Obs. or dial. Eng.
scur (skûr), *n.* A small stunted horn not firmly attached to the skull, as in some cattle.
scure. † SKEWER.
scurel. † SQUIRREL.
scurf (skŏŏf; skŭf). Dial. Eng. of SCRUFF.
scurf (skûrf), *n.* A bull trout. *Dial. Eng.*
scurf, *v. t.* To whiten or cover like scurf.
scurf, *v. t.* To remove scurf, or roughnesses and irregularities, from. — **scurf'er,** *n.*
scurf'i-ness (skûr'fĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
scurge. Scourge. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
scurn. † SCORN.
scurne, *v. i.* To withdraw; retire. — *v. t.* To shun. *Both Obs.*
scurr. Var. of SKIER, whir.
scurreour, scur'rer, *n.* [Cf. SCOUR to run, run over.] A scout; an avant courier. *Obs.*
scur'ri-er (skŭr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One that scurries.
scur'ril. Scurrile. *Ref. Sp.*
scurrour. † SCURREOUR.
scurryvaig, *n.* [Cf. OF. *escarqueite*, *escarwaite*, a watching, watch, F. *échauguette* watch-tower, of Teutonic origin.] A vagabond; a dissipated fellow. *Obs. Scot.*
scurte. † SHIRT.
scu'sa-tion (*dial.* skū'sā-shŭn), *n.* [See EXCUSATION.] Excuse *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
scuse (skūz). Aphetic form of EXCUSE.
scut (*dial.* skŭt; skŏŏt), *n.* [Cf. SCUT short.] A short coat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
scut, *a.* [Cf. SCUTTY, *a.*, SCUT a hare.] Short. *Obs.*
scu'ta (skū'tȧ), *n., pl.* of SCUTUM.
scu'tal (-tăl), *a.* Pertaining to a shield, scute, or scutum.
scu-ta'ti-form (skū-tā'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*scutate* + *-form*.] Scutiform.
scutch (skŭch), *n.* Scutch grass.
scutchanel. † COCHINEAL.
scutch cane. The small cane (*Arundinaria tecta*) of the southern United States.
scutch'eon (skŭch'ŭn). Var. of ESCUTCHEON.
scutch'eoned (-ŭnd), *a.* Escutcheoned.
scutch'er-y, *n.* Knavery. *Obs.*
scutch grass (skŭch). [See QUITCH GRASS.] **a** Couch grass. **b** Bermuda grass.
scutch'ing, *n.* = SCOTCHING.
scute. † SCOUT, a vessel; SHOOT, a sprout.
scu-tel'la, *n., pl.* of SCUTELLUM.
scu-tel'la (skū-tĕl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **-LÆ** (-ē). [NL., fem. dim. of L. *scutum*.] = SCUTELLUM, *n.*, 2 **b**. **b** [*cap.*] See SCUTELLIDÆ.
scu-tel'lar (-ẽr), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Pert. to a scutellum; having scutella.
scu-tel'la-rin (skū-tĕl'ȧ-rĭn), *n.* [See SCUTELLARIA.] The precipitate of a tincture of the mad-dog skullcap (*Scutellaria lateriflora*), used as a tonic, diuretic, etc.
scu'tel-lat'ed (skū'tĕ-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Scutellate.
scutelle. † SCUTTLE, a basket.
Scu-tel'li-dæ (skū-tĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *scutella* tray, salver + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* The family of clypeastroid sea urchins containing the sand dollars. *Scutella* is the type genus. — **scu-tel'loid** (-oid), *a.*
scu-tel'li-form (skū-tĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scutella* a dish + *E. -form*.] Shaped like a scutellum.
scu'tel-lig'er-ous (skū'tĕ-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*scutella* + *-gerous*.] Having scutella; scutellate.
scu-tel'li-plan'tar (skū-tĕl'ĭ-plăn'tăr), *a.* [See SCUTELLATE; PLANTAR.] Having the tarsi scutellate in front and behind, as certain birds: — opp to *lamiplantar*. — **scu-tel'li-plan-ta'tion** (-plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.*
Scu'ti-a (skū'shĭ-ȧ; -tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A small genus of rhamnaceous tropical shrubs. The leaves are used as an ointment in India and for medicine.
Scu'tib-ran'chi-a (-tĭ-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), **Scu'ti-bran'chi-a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SCUTUM; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* In older classifications, a heterogeneous division of gastropods having a simple, shield-shaped shell. In later use nearly equivalent to *Diotocardia*. — **scu'ti-branch** (skū'tĭ-brăŋk), **scu'ti-bran'chi-an** (-brăŋ'kĭ-ăn), **scu'ti-bran'chiate** (-ĭt), *a. & n.*
scu'ti-fer (skū'tĭ-fẽr), *n.* [L. *scutum* shield + *ferre* to carry.] A shield-bearer. *Obs. or R.*
scu-tif'er-ous (skū-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *scutum* shield + E. *-ferous*.] Carrying a shield or buckler.
scu'ti-form (skū'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scutum* shield + E. *-form*.] Shield-shaped; scutate. — **scutiform leaf,** *Bot.*, the peculiar cotyledon of *Salvinia*.
Scu-tig'er-a (skū-tĭj'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *scutum* shield + *gerere* to bear.] The genus containing the house centipede. It is the type of a family, **Scu'ti-ger'i-dæ** (skū'tĭ-jĕr'ĭ-dē).
scu-tig'er-ous (skū-tĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*scute* + *-gerous*.] *Zoöl.* Bearing a scute or scutes.
scu'ti-ped (skū'tĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *scutum* a shield + *pes, pedis*, a foot: cf. F. *scutipède*.] *Zoöl.* Having scutellate tarsi.
scut'id. Scuttled. *Ref. Sp.*
scut'ten. *n. pl.* [AS. *scytta* a shooter. Cf. SHOOT.] Archers. *Obs.*
scut'ter (skŭt'ẽr; skŏŏt'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf SCUTTLE, *v. i.*] To scuttle; scurry. — *n.* A rapid running; a scurry. *Scot. & Dial. or Colloq.*
scut'tle, *n.* A cuttlefish or octopus. *Obs. or Local.*
scuttle butt *or* **cask.** A butt or cask to contain the fresh water for the day's use in a vessel.
scuttle dish. A large flat dish, usually of wood. *Obs.*
scut'tling, *n.* **a** A beating; flogging. *Obs.* **b** Fighting; esp., in the public streets. *Dial. Eng.*
scut'tock (skŭt'ŭk; skŏŏt'-), *n.* The common guillemot. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
scut'ty (skŭt'ĭ; skŏŏt'ĭ), *a.* Short-tailed; stumpy. *Dial.*
scut'ty, *n.* [Cf. SCUT short.] The common wren. *Local, Eng.*
scu'tu-lum (skū'tŭ-lŭm), *n.* [L., a small shield.] *Med.* One of the cup-shaped crusts common over hair follicles in favus. *Scow.* † SHOVE.
scuw, *n.* [Cf. AS. *scūwa*, *scūa*, Icel. *skuggi*.] Shadow. *Obs.*
scyb'a-la (sĭb'ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκίβαλον dung.] *Med.* Hardened masses of feces.
— **scyb'a-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*
Scyl'i-o-rhin'i-da (sĭl'ĭ-ō-rĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σκύλλιον dogfish + ῥίνη kind of shark.] *Zoöl.* A family of sharks including the spotted dogfishes. The type genus is **Scyl'i-o-rhi'nus** (-rī'nŭs). **scyl'i-o-rhi'noid** (-noid), *a. & n.*

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broad and flat, the antennæ short and scalelike, and the eyes in sockets in the carapace. The species are all marine and live in shallow water, buried in mud or sand. **Scyl'larus** (sĭl'ă-rŭs) is the type genus. — **scyl'la-roid** (-roid), *a.*

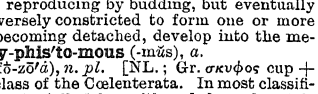
scy'phi-form (sī'fĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *scyphus* a cup + E. *-form.*] *Bot.* Cup-shaped.

scy-phis'to-ma (sī-fĭs'tō-mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TOMÆ (-mē). [NL.; Gr. σκύφος a cup + στόμα the mouth.] *Zoöl.* An attached polyplike stage of many Scyphozoa which develops from the fertilized egg. It may remain in this condition for some time, often reproducing by budding, but eventually it becomes transversely constricted to form one or more ephyras which, becoming detached, develop into the medusa form. — **scy-phis'to-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

Scy'pho-zo'a (sī'fō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σκυφος cup + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* A class of the Cœlenterata. In most classifications it includes the jellyfishes with endodermal gastric tentacles, endodermal gonads discharging their products into the digestive cavity, and, usually, tentaculocysts. There is usually no velum. — **scy'pho-zo'an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

scy'phus (sī'fŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PHI (-fī). [L., a cup, Gr. σκύφος.] **1.** *Class. Archæol.* A cup or bowl resembling the kotyle, but more tapering and with handles lower on the sides. **2.** *Bot.* **a** The corona. **b** A cup-shaped enlargement of the podetium in lichens; — also called *scypha.*

scythe (sīth), *n.* [ME. *sithe*, AS. *sīðe, sigðe;* akin to Icel. *sigðr* a sickle, LG. *segd, seged, seed, seid*, OHG. *segansa* sickle, scythe, G. *sense* scythe, and to E. *saw* a cutting instrument. See SAW.] **1.** An instrument for mowing grass, grain, or the like, by hand, composed of a long, curving blade, with a sharp edge, made fast to a long, bent handle, called a *snath.*



Scythe, l. *a* Blade; *b* Tang.

2. *Antiq.* A scythe-shaped blade attached to war chariots.

scythe (sīth), *v. t.* To cut with or as with a scythe; to mow.

Scyth'i-an (sĭth'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Scythia, the regions anciently inhabited by the Scythians, or its language or inhabitants. — **Scythian lamb**, the shaggy rootstock of an Asiatic cyatheaceous fern (*Cibotium baromets*), sometimes used as a styptic; — called also *barometz.*

Scyth'i-an, *n.* **1.** One of an ancient people (mentioned by Hesiod, Herodotus, etc.), of nomadic habits and famed for their savagery, who dwelt in two separate regions, the steppes north of the Black Sea and the region east of the Aral Sea. In the 7th century B. C. they overran much of western Asia, but were finally driven back. They are last heard of about 100 B. C. The race of the Scythians is unknown; but it is certain that the European Scythians of antiquity were of Indo-European speech. **2.** The language of the Scythians, known only as preserved by classical authors. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

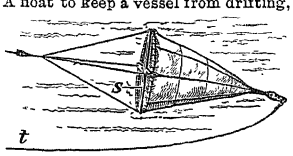
scy'to- (sī'tō-). Combining form from Greek σκῦτος, *skin.*

sea (sē; *the older* sā (*cf. ea in great*) *was the accepted pron. until about 1750*), *n.* [ME. *see*, AS. *sǣ;* akin to D. *zee*, OS. & OHG. *sēo*, G. *see*, OFries. *se*, Dan. *sø*, Sw. *sjö*, Icel. *sær*, Goth. *saiws*, and perh. to Skr. *sic* to pour, and E. *sink*, v.] **1.** One of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean, on the earth; a body of salt water of second rank, more or less landlocked and generally forming part of, or connecting with, an ocean or a larger sea; as, the Mediterranean *Sea.* **2.** An inland body of water, esp. if large or if salt or brackish; as, the Caspian *Sea;* the *Sea* of Aral; sometimes, a small fresh-water lake; as, the *Sea* of Galilee. **3.** The ocean; the body of salt water covering a large part of the globe. See TERRITORIAL WATERS; HIGH SEAS. **4.** The swell of the ocean or other body of water in or following a high wind; also, a single wave; a billow; as, there was a high *sea;* the vessel shipped a *sea.* **5.** *Jewish Antiq.* = BRAZEN SEA. **6.** Anything resembling the sea in vastness; a great quantity or number; a flood. "A *sea* of troubles." *Shak.*

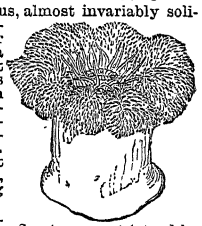
All the space . . . was one *sea* of heads. *Macaulay.*

at sea. **a** On the sea; on a sea voyage, including the time from the beginning of the voyage till the arrival of the vessel at her port of destination, or until the intention of proceeding on the voyage is abandoned. Thus, a vessel is *at sea* when she has been forced to anchor by head winds after leaving port but before she has reached the sea (3 *Hill* 118, 123); a sailor may be *at sea* for the purpose of making a nuncupative will when ashore on leave of absence while on a voyage (4 *Bradf. Surr. (N. Y.)* 154, 158). **b** Fig.: Without landmarks for guidance; lost; bewildered. — **beyond seas** *or* **sea,** *or* **beyond the sea** *or* **the seas,** *Law*, on the farther side of, or over, the sea; hence, out of the territory, realm, or jurisdiction of a state. In the construction of statutes of limitation of actions in the United States the term is held in some States to mean out of the United States, in other States to mean out of the State.

sea anchor. *Naut.* A float to keep a vessel from drifting, or to keep her head to the wind. *Sea anchors* are usually of canvas stretched on a frame, and so hung as to resist motion in the water as a parachute or kite does in the air. Called also *drift,* or *floating, anchor.*


Sea Anchor. *s* Spreader; *t* Tripping Line.

sea anemone. Any of numerous, almost invariably solitary, and often large and beautifully colored, polyps of the order Actiniaria of the class Actinozoa (cf. POLYP **b**). Their form, bright and varied colors, and numerous tentacles surrounding the mouth often give them a superficial resemblance to a flower. They develop no skeleton, and rarely reproduce by budding or fission. They prey on small animals that they catch with their tentacles, which are armed with stinging cells.


Sea Anemone (*Actinoloba dianthus*) of Europe. (½)

sea bass (bȧs). **a** Any of numerous marine fishes of the family Serranidæ (which see); — often used as a general name for the fishes of that family. Specif., on the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Centropristes striatus,* an abundant and important food fish of that family. It is dark bluish, with black bands, and more or less varied with small white spots and blotches. Often called *black sea bass.* **b** A Californian sciænoid food fish (*Cynoscion nobilis*), often called *white sea bass.*


Sea Bass (*Centropristes striatus*). 1/10

sea'beach' (sē'bēch'), *n.* A beach lying along the sea.

sea bean. **1.** *Bot.* Any of various beans or beanlike seeds of tropical origin, often carried by ocean currents to remote shores, and often used as ornaments; also, any plant producing such seeds. Specif.: **a** The snuffbox bean (*Lens phaseoloides*). **b** The oxeye bean (*Stizolobium giganteum*). **c** The nicker nut (see GUILANDINA). **2.** The hard rounded calcareous operculum of any of various mollusks, as those of the family Turbinidæ, which are usually flat on one side and convex on the other.

sea'board' (sē'bōrd'; 201), *n.* [*sea* + *board*, F. *bord* side.] The seacoast; the country bordering a seacoast.

sea'board', *a.* Bordering on, or being near, the sea.

sea boat. [AS. *sǣbāt.*] A boat or vessel adapted to the open sea; hence, a vessel considered with reference to her power of maintaining herself in a heavy sea; as, a good *sea boat.*

sea breach. A breaking or overflow of a bank, dike, etc., by the sea; also, *Rare*, seabeach; strand.

sea bream. **a** Any of various marine fishes of the family Sparidæ, esp. the common European *Pagellus centrodontus,* and allied species, of which a number occur in the Mediterranean; also the Australian species of *Chrysophrys,* of which *C. australis,* called *black bream,* is the most important. Often, any of the Sparidæ. **b** The pomfret **a.**

sea breeze. A cooling breeze blowing, generally in the daytime, from the sea.

sea catfish. Any of numerous marine siluroid fishes, mostly of little value as food, belonging to *Felichthys, Galeichthys, Tachysurus,* and related genera. They are chiefly tropical, but the gaff-topsail catfish (*Felichthys marinus*) and *Galeichthys milberti* occur on the eastern coast of the United States.

sea clam. A large clam (*Mactra,* or *Spisula, solidissima*) common on the American Atlantic coast on ocean beaches.

sea'coast' (sē'kōst'), *n.* The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean.

sea cock. **1.** A cock or valve close to a vessel's side, to open or close a pipe which communicates with the sea. **2.** The black-bellied plover. *Local, U. S.*

sea coconut. **1.** **a** A lofty fan palm (*Lodoicea callipyge*) found only in the Seychelles. The leaves are used for hats, thatching, etc. **b** The seed of this palm, an immense bilobed nut with a smooth rind; the fruit, containing three or four of these nuts, often weighs 50 pounds and requires 10 years to ripen. Also called *double coconut.* **2.** = SEA APPLE **a.**

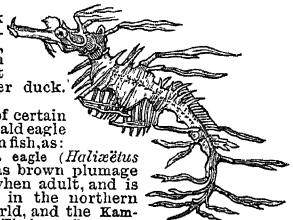
sea cow. **1.** Any sirenian, as a manatee or dugong; esp. the Steller's sea cow, or rytina. See STELLER'S SEA COW. **2.** **a** A walrus. **b** A hippopotamus.

sea cucumber. A holothurian, esp. one of those of the genus *Pentacta,* or *Cucumaria,* as the common American and European species (*P. frondosa*).


Sea Cucumber (*Pentacta frondosa*).

sea dog. **1.** **a** A dogfish. **b** The harbor seal. **2.** *Her.* A seal depicted with a beaver's tail, a long back fin, web feet, and scaly legs and body. **3.** An old sailor. *Colloq.* **4.** See FOGDOG.

sea dragon. **a** A dragonet, fish. **b** A fish of the genus *Pegasus;* a sea moth. **c** Any of several beautifully colored Australian pipefishes of the genus *Phyllopteryx,* esp. *P. eques,* having leaflike appendages on the plates of their body which imitate the seaweed among which they live.


Sea Dragon (*Phyllopteryx eques*). (½)

sea duck. **a** A duck of the subfamily Fuligulinæ (which see), most of which chiefly frequent salt water. **b** An eider duck. *New Eng.*

sea eagle. **a** Any of certain eagles allied to the bald eagle which feed largely on fish, as: the **white-tailed sea eagle** (*Haliæëtus albicilla*), which has brown plumage with a white tail when adult, and is widely distributed in the northern parts of the Old World, and the **Kamchatkan sea eagle** (*Thalassoaëtus pelagicus*), having when adult white shoulders, rump, and tail, found on the coasts of the western North Pacific. **b** The fishing eagle of India. **c** The osprey. *Local, U. S.* **d** An eagle ray.

sea elephant. A very large seal (*Mirounga leonina*) of the coasts of parts of the Southern Hemisphere, which has been hunted almost to extermination for its oil. The old males, which develop a somewhat elongated proboscis, become about 20 feet long. The female is much smaller. A very similar smaller form (*M. angustirostris*) occurred on the coast of Lower California, but is probably extinct.

sea fan. Any gorgonian which branches in a fanlike form, esp. *Gorgonia flabellum* of Florida and the West Indies.

sea'far'er (sē'fâr'ẽr), *n.* [*sea* + *fare.*] A mariner.

Scyl'li-dæ (sĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of SCYLIORHINIDÆ. — **scyl'li-oid** (-oid), *a.*

scyment. †CEMENT. [ITAR.]

scym'e-tar, scym'i-tar. †SCIMITAR.

scy'pha (sī'fȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHÆ (-fē). [NL.] = SCYPHUS, 2 **b.**

scy'phate (sī'fāt), *a.* [L. *scyphus* a cup.] Cup-shaped.

scy'pher. † CIPHER.

scy-phif'er-ous (sī-fĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*scyphus* + *ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing scyphi, as certain lichens.

Scy'pho-bran'chi-i (sī'fō-brăng'kĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σκύφος a cup + βράγχιον a gill.] *Zoöl.* An order of fishes including the blennioid and gobioid fishes, and related families. — **scy'pho-branch** (sī'fō-brăngk), *a.* & *n.*

scy'pho-man'cy (sī'fō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. σκύφος cup + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of a cup.

Scy'pho-me-du'sæ (-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σκύφος cup + NL. *medusa.*] *Zoöl.* A division, generally a class or subclass, of Cœlenterata, which includes most of the large jellyfishes; — equiv. in its broadest and usual sense to Scyphozoa of most modern classifications, but in a restricted sense to Stauromedusæ. — **scy'pho-me-du'san** (-săn), *a.* & *n.* — **scy'pho-me-du'soid** (-soid), *a.* & *n.*

Scy'phoph'o-ri (sī-fŏf'ō-rī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σκύφος a cup + φέρειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* An order of fishes consisting of the families Mormyridæ and Gymnarchidæ. — **scy'pho-phore** (sī'fō-fōr; 201), *a.* & *n.* — **scy-phoph'o-rous** (sī-fŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.*

scy'phose (sī'fōs; sĭ-fōs'; *cf.* -OSE), *a.* [L. *scyphus* cup, Gr. σκύφος.] Cup-shaped; scyphiform.

scyph'u-la (sĭf'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *scyphus* cup, Gr. σκύφος.] *Zoöl.* **a** A scyphistoma. **b** The hypothetical ancestral form of Scyphozoa

scyph'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī) [L., dim. of *scyphus* cup.] *Bot.* In liverworts, the vaginula.

scysene † SCHISM.

scyt'a-le (sĭt'ȧ-lē), *n.* [L., fr. (Gr. σκυτάλη.] A method of cipher writing, used by the Spartans, in which a narrow strip of parchment was wound on a rod and the message written across the adjoining edges. Also, the parchment or message.

Scyth (sĭth), *n.* A Scythian.

scythed (sĭthd), *a.* Armed with a scythe.

scythe'man (sĭth'măn), *n.* One who uses a scythe; a mower.

scythe'stone', *n.* A whetstone for sharpening scythes.

Scyth'ic (sĭth'ĭk), *a.* Scythian.

Scyth'o-Dra-vid'i-an (sĭth'ō-drȧ-vĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating a mixed racial type chiefly of Bombay, India, characterized by brachycephaly, medium stature, fair complexion, scanty beard, and well-formed nose.

Scy-thop'o-lis (sĭ-thŏp'ō-lĭs; sĭ-), *Bib.* [Y-tdnz). *Bib.*

Scyth'o-pol'i-tans (sĭth'ō-pŏl'ĭ-tănz), *Bib.*

scy'to-dep'sic (sī'tō-dĕp'sĭk), *a.* [Gr. σκυτοδεψικός; σκῦτος leather + δέψειν to knead.] Of or pert. to a tanner or tanning.

Scy'to-der'ma-ta (-dûr'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *scyto-* + Gr. δέρμα a skin.] = HOLOTHUROIDEA. — **scy'to-der'ma-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

scy'to-ne-ma'ce-æ (-nē-mā'sē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of blue-green algæ (Schizophyceæ). They differ from the Rivulariaceæ in having no differentiation in the tips of the filaments. **Scy'to-ne'ma** (-nē'mȧ) is the type and most important genus. — **scy'to-ne-ma'ceous** (-nē-mā'shŭs), *a.*

scy'to-nem'a-toid (sī'tō-nĕm'ȧ-toid), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Scytonema* or the family Scytonemaceæ.

scy'to-nem'a-tous (-tŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Scytonematoid.

scy'to-ne'moid (-nē'moid), *a.* *Bot.* Scytonematoid.

Scy'to-pet'a-la'ce-æ (-pĕt'ȧ-lā'sē), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees (order Malvales) having coriaceous leaves and small clustered flowers with numerous stamens. There are two monotypic genera, **Scy'to-pet'a-lum** (-pĕt'ȧ-lŭm), the type, of West Africa, and *Rhaptopetalum,* of Fernando Po. — **scy'to-pet'a-la'ceous** (-pĕt'ȧ-lā'shŭs), *a.*

scytyl. † SHUTTLE.

sd. *Abbr.* Sewed. [day).

s d. *Abbr* Sine die (L., without

S. D. *Abbr.* Salutem dicit (L., he (or she) sends greeting).

S. Do. *Abbr.* Senior Deacon; solid-drawn; South Dakota.

S/D *Abbr. Grain Trade.* Seadamaged.

sdain, sdeign, *v.* & *n.* [Cf. It. *sdegno*, n., *sdegnare*, v.] Disdain. *Obs.*

S. Dak. *Abbr.* South Dakota.

'sdeath (z'dĕth), *interj.* Corrupted form of *God's death,* used as an expletive. *Obs. or Archaic.*

‖ **sde-gno'so** (zdā-nyō'sō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Disdainful; passionate; wrathful.

sdeignful, *a.* [See SDAIN.] Disdainful. *Obs.*

sdruc-cio'la (z'drŭ-chō'lä), *a.* & *n.* [It.] Designating triple rime, the last accent falling on the antepenultimate syllable, as in *femina, semina.*

S. D. U. K. *Abbr.* Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

se. † SEA, SEE, SHE, SO.

se (sē; *s'*). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHALL.

se, *demonstrative pron.* & *def. art.* [AS *sē, sæ.* Cf. THE, article.] The; that. *Obs.*

se (sē), *n.* [Jap.] See MEASURE.

Se. *Abbr. Chem.* (no period, *Se*). Selenium.

S. E., *or* **s. e.** *Abbr.* Second entrance (*Theat.*); Society of Engineers; Southeast; South-eastern (Postal District, London).

sea. † SEE, a seat.

sea acorn. = ACORN SHELL, 2.

sea adder. **a** The European fifteen-spined stickleback (*Spinachia spinachia*). **b** A European pipefish (*Syngnathus acus*).

sea angel. The angel fish **a.**

sea ape. **a** The thresher shark. **b** The sea otter.

sea apple. **a** The fruit of a West Indian palm (*Manicaria saccifera*), often found floating in the sea. **b** The double coconut.

sea apron. Any kelp or seaweed of the genus *Laminaria* having a broad, flat thallus.

sea ash. The prickly ash *Zanthoxylum clava-herculis.*

sea bank. **1.** The seashore. **2.** A bank or mole to defend against the sea.

sea basket. A basket fish.

sea bat. A batfish **a.** [bear.]

sea bear. **a** Fur seal. **b** Polar

sea'beard' (sē'bērd'), *n.* A marine seaweed (*Cladophora rupestris*) growing in dense tufts.

sea beet. Wild beet (*Beta maritima*) of Europe. [THE SEA.]

Sea Beggars. = BEGGARS OF

sea bells. A convolvulaceous plant (*Convolvulus soldanella*) having pink campanulate flowers. It grows on the seacoasts of Europe and in California.

sea belt **1.** A large seaweed (*Laminaria saccharina*) growing on rocks, and having a beltlike frond often thirty feet long. **2.** = SEA GIRDLE. *Obs.*

sea'ber'ry, *n.* **a** = REDBERRY. **b** Either of two Australasian species of *Halorrhagis* (*H. alata* and *H. tetragyna*).

sea bindweed. Sea bells.

sea biscuit. Ship biscuit.

sea bladder. The Portuguese man-of-war.

sea blite. The plant *Dondia maritima,* growing in salt marshes. It has pale green linear leaves. See DONDIA.

sea blubber. A jellyfish.

sea'board', *adv.* Toward the sea. *Rare.* [map. *Obs.*]

sea book. *Naut.* A nautical

sea boots. Very high waterproof boots, used by sailors, etc.

sea'-born', *a.* Born of the sea; also, born at sea. — **Sea-Born City, the,** Venice.

sea bottle. A marine seaweed (*Valonia ventricosa*), whose thallus is a single inflated flasklike cell, — the largest known isodiametric cell.

sea'bound', *a.* **1.** Bounded by the sea. **2.** Bound for the sea. [BOW.]

sea bow (bō). = MARINE RAIN-

sea boy. A sailor boy. *Obs.*

sea brant. a Common brant. **b** White-winged scoter. *Local, U. S.*

sea bread. **1.** Ship biscuit. **2.** A porous siliceous sponge (*Halichondria panicea*) of Europe and America.

sea, brief = SEA LETTER.

sea buckthorn. A European and Asiatic maritime elæagnaceous shrub (*Hippophaë rhamnoides*) with silvery leaves and bright orange-red persistent berries.

sea bugloss. The sea lungwort.

sea'bull', *n.* A sea calf. *Obs.*

sea burdock. Common clotbur.

sea cabbage. **a** Sea kale. **b** A European maritime plant (*Brassica oleracea*), from which the cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, etc., were derived by cultivation.

sea calf. The harbor seal.

sea campion. A European maritime herb (*Silene maritima*).

sea card. *Obs.* a Card of a mariner's compass. **b** Sea chart.

sea carp. The red morwong.

sea cat. **a** Fur seal. **b** Harbor seal. **c** A chimera. **d** Greater weever. See WEEVER. **e** Squid. **f** Sea hare **g** Wolf fish.

sea catgut. = SEA LACE.

sea cauliflower A multilobed alcyonarian (*Alcyonium multiflorum*) of the North Atlantic fishing banks. *Local, U. S.*

seace. † CEASE.

sea chestnut. A sea urchin.

sea chickweed. A fleshy silenaceous plant (*Ammodenia peploides*) growing in tufts on the northern Atlantic seacoast.

sea club-rush. The common club-rush *Scirpus maritimus.*

sea coal. Mineral coal; — formerly so called in distinction from charcoal, because orig. brought to London by sea. *Eng.*

seacoast laburnum. The golden chain. *Australia.*

sea cob. Sea gull. *Obs.* [NUT, 1 a.]

sea coco *or* **cocoa.** = SEA COCO-

sea colander. A large olive-green blackish seaweed (*Agarum turneri*) the frond of which is punctured with numerous holes.

sea colewort. Sea kale. [pass.]

sea compass. Mariner's com-

sea coot. A scoter.

sea corn. The mass of yellow egg capsules of certain whelks (*Buccinum*), suggestive of maize.

sea crawfish *or* **crayfish.** A marine macruran crustacean of *Palinurus* or allied genus; a spiny lobster. See LOBSTER, 1.

sea crow. a Chough (*Pyrrhocorax graculus*). **b** Cormorant. **c** Black-headed gull **d** The skua *Megalestris skua.* **e** Razor-billed auk. *Eng.* **f** The coot *Fulica americana.* **g** Black skimmer (see SKIMMER, 2). **h** Oyster catcher. *U. S.*

sea cudweed. A hoary asteraceous perennial herb (*Diotis maritima*) of Europe.

sea'cun'ny (sē'kŭn'ĭ), *n.* [Per. *sakkānī,* fr. Ar. *sakkān* helm.] A steersman or quartermaster. *Anglo-Ind.*

sead. † SEED.

sea dace. The European bass *Dicentrarchus labrax.*

sea daffodil. **a** A white-flowered amaryllidaceous plant (*Pancratium maritimum*) common along the Mediterranean. **b** A similar plant (*Hymenocallis calathina*), of Peru and Bolivia.

sea dahlia. Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Leptosyne,* of the Pacific coast of the United States, with flowers resembling yellow dahlias.

sea daisy. The plant thrift *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sea day. *Navig.* A period of 24 mean solar hours beginning at local mean noon.

seade. † SEED.

sea devil. **a** = DEVIL FISH, 1, 2, or 3. **b** The angel fish **a.**

sea dotterel. **a** The turnstone. **b** The ring plover (*Ægialitis hiaticula*). *Both Local, Brit.*

sea dove. **a** The rotche **b** A black guillemot (see GUILLEMOT). [*nias chromis.*]

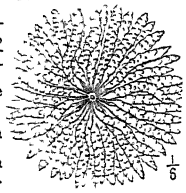
sea drum. The drumfish *Pogonias chromis.*

sea'-ear', *n.* An abalone.

sea eel. [*AS. sǣæl.*] Conger eel.

sea egg. **1.** A sea urchin.

sea'far'ing (sē'fâr'ĭng), *a.* Following the calling of a mariner.
sea fight. An engagement between vessels at sea.
sea foam. **1.** Foam of sea water.
2. Meerschaum, or sepiolite: — called also *sea froth.*
3. A shampooing preparation mainly composed of alcohol, ammonia, and water. *Cant.*
sea'folk' (-fōk'), *n.* Seafaring people; mariners.
sea god. A deity supposed to live in or rule the sea, or a part of the sea, as Neptune. — **sea goddess.**
sea'go'ing (sē'gō'ĭng), *a.* **a** Designed or adapted for sailing the open sea in distinction from rivers or harbors; as, a *seagoing* tug. **b** Fitted to be used on a seagoing vessel; as, a *seagoing* chronometer. **c** Seafaring.
sea grape. **1.** *Bot.* **a** Gulfweed. **b** A polygonaceous tree or shrub (*Coccoloba uvifera*) of the sandy shores of Florida and tropical America. It has large cordate leaves and clusters of grapelike berries. **c** A gnetaceous shrub (*Ephedra distachya*) of southeastern Europe. **d** Glasswort.
2. *pl.* The clusters of gelatinous egg capsules of squids (as those of the genus *Loligo*).
sea grass. **1.** Any of various maritime plants, as eelgrass, thrift, glasswort, etc.; also, any of various glasslike seaweeds, as gulfweed, etc.
2. A cirrus cloud of wavy hairlike elements. *Colloq.*


Sea Grapes (2), or Egg Cases of Squid (*Loligo*)

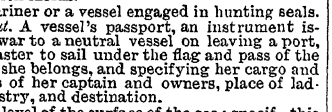
sea green. **1.** Sea-green color.
2. Land overflowed by the sea in spring tides.
sea'-green', *a.* Of a bluish green color, like sea water on soundings.
sea horse. **1.** A fabulous creature, half horse and half fish, represented in classic mythology as driven by sea gods or ridden by the Nereids. Cf. HIPPOCAMPUS, 1.
2. **a** A walrus. **b** Any of a number of small lophobranch fishes, mostly of the genus *Hippocampus*, related to the pipefishes, having the head and fore part of the body suggestive of the head and neck of a horse. They are covered with rough bony plates, and the tail is prehensile. The male has an abdominal pouch in which it hatches the eggs. They occur in most warm and warm-temperate seas. The common species of the American Atlantic coast (*Hippocampus hudsonius*) reaches a length of about three inches. **c** The sea panther. *South Africa.*
3. *Her.* A monster represented with the fore part of a horse joined to the tail of a fish, and with web feet.


Sea Horse (*Hippocampus hudsonius*).

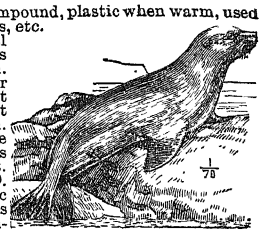
sea'-is'land, *a.* Of certain islands along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia.
sea-island cotton, a variety of long-staple cotton cultivated along the coast region of the southern United States and also under irrigation in Europe, used as one of the parents in producing improved hybrids. See COTTON, 1.
sea king. [Cf. AS. *sǣcyning.*] A Norse pirate chief of royal blood. See VIKING.
seal (sēl), *n.* [ME. *sele*, AS. *seolh*; akin to OHG. *selah*,


Harbor Seal (*Phoca vitulina*). ($\frac{1}{30}$)

Dan. *sæl*, Sw. *själ*, Icel. *selr.*] Any marine aquatic carnivorous mammal of the group Pinnipedia and family Phocidæ or Otariidæ, including, respectively, the true seals and the eared seals; any pinniped except the walrus. They mostly inhabit seacoasts and floating ice of the colder regions, but a few occur in warm regions. They feed on fish and marine animals, and have webbed flipperlike limbs with which they swim and dive well, but they crawl out on land more or less and always have their young there. In the true seals the hind limbs are partly fused with the tail and of little use except for swimming, external ears are not present, and the nostrils are somewhat dorsal. The eared seals (including sea lions, fur seals, etc.) are less modified from land animals (see EARED SEAL for characters). Seals are hunted for fur, hides, and oil, and, as they are often highly gregarious, many species have been nearly exterminated. Hair seals, so called in distinction from fur seals, have the hair short, coarse, and without soft under fur. See FUR SEAL, SEA LION, SEA ELEPHANT.
seal, *v. i.* To hunt seals; — chiefly used in *p. pr.*
seal, *n.* [ME. *seel*, OF. *seel*, F. *sceau*, fr. L. *sigillum* a little figure or image, a seal, dim. of *signum* a mark, sign, figure, or image. See SIGN, *n.*; cf. SCARLET, SIGIL.] **1.** An impression made on wax, wafer, or some other tenacious substance capable of being impressed; also, the piece of wax, wafer, or other substance bearing the impression. This is the traditional common-law definition, and is in some jurisdictions construed to include an impression made in the substance of the paper or parchment of a document. Originally, in English law, seals were used in lieu of signatures to authenticate documents, being annexed directly or by ribbons, cords, strips of parchment, or the like; later, the seal was made by judicial decision to import conclusively a consideration for the promise or agreement made under seal (cf. CONTRACT, 1, CONSIDERATION, 7, DEED, 4). By statute in some of the United States the distinction between sealed and unsealed instruments has been abolished.
2. *Law.* Any impression, device, sign, or mark given by statute law the effect of a common-law seal, as the word "seal" or the letters "L. S." written or printed, or a scroll made with the pen, or any device made as a seal.
3. The engraved or inscribed stamp used for making an impression in wax or other tenacious substance capable of being impressed for use upon documents.
4. That which confirms, ratifies, or makes stable; ratification; confirmation; pledge; guaranty; assurance.
5. A sealed instrument, as a writ or warrant. *Obs.*
6. The office of an official sealer or authenticator. *Obs.*
7. That which seals, firmly closes, or secures, lit. or fig.; security; esp., the wax or wafer placed on a letter, envelope, etc.; also, a fastening, as on a door, for security.
Under the *seal* of silence. *Milton.*
8. A device to prevent entrance or return of gas or air into a pipe, in which the open end of the pipe dips beneath the surface of water or other liquid, or a deep bend or sag in the pipe is filled with liquid.
seal of the fisherman *or* **fisher,** the papal privy seal impressed on wax, representing St. Peter fishing.
seal (sēl), *v. t.*; SEALED (sēld); SEAL'ING. [ME. *selen*; cf. OF. *seeler, seieler*, F. *sceller*, LL. *sigillare.* See SEAL a stamp.] **1.** To set or affix a seal to; hence, to authenticate; to confirm; to ratify; as, to *seal* a deed.
2. To mark with a stamp, esp. as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality.
3. To give under, or as under, seal; to grant authentically.
Now must your conscience my acquittance *seal.* *Shak.*
4. To fasten with a seal or a fastening impressed with a seal, to guarantee security; as, to *seal* a letter; to *seal* a door.
5. Hence, to shut close; to keep close; to confine; imprison; make fast; to keep secure or secret.
Seal up your lips, and give no words but "mum." *Shak.*
6. To determine irrevocably; as, this *sealed* his fate.
7. Among the Mormons, to confirm or set apart as a wife; to give in marriage.
8. To close (a pipe) by a seal. See 3d SEAL, 8.
9. To fix, as a piece of iron in a wall, with cement, plaster, or the like, hence, to close up the chinks, crevices, holes, etc., of, as with plaster or clay.
seal, *v. i.* To affix one's seal, or a seal. *Obs.* *Shak.*
to seal under, to become surety. *Obs.*
sea ladder. A rope ladder or set of steps to be lowered over a vessel's side for use in coming aboard, as at sea.
sea lamprey. A lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) of the Atlantic coasts of America and Europe, which ascends the streams to spawn. It becomes about three feet long and is esteemed as food in some places. Smaller landlocked varieties occur in some inland waters. See LAMPREY, *Illust.*
sea lawyer. **1.** **a** The gray snapper. **b** A shark.
2. *Naut.* An argumentative, captious sailor. *Colloq.*
seal brown. The rich dark-brown color of the fur of the fur seal after it is dyed. — **seal'-brown'**, *a.*
sealed (sēld), *p. p.* of SEAL, *v.* — **sealed book,** a book the contents of which are unknown or unknowable; hence, an unknown or unknowable thing. — **S. Books of Common Prayer,** certain copies of the English Prayer Book of 1662, certified under the Great Seal as standard and ordered by Parliament in that year to be deposited in cathedrals and collegiate churches for insuring the preservation of the text. — **s. orders,** orders sealed, and not to be opened until a certain time, or arrival at a certain place, as after a ship is at sea. — **s. verdict.** See VERDICT.
sea legs. Legs enabling their owner to keep his balance at sea; hence, freedom from seasickness. *Sailors' Cant.*
sea leopard. **a** Either of two spotted antarctic seals (*Hydrurga leptonyx* and *Leptonychotes weddellii*) of the family Phocidæ. **b** The harbor seal.


Sea Leopard (*Hydrurga leptonyx*).

seal'er (sēl'ẽr), *n.* One who stamps with or affixes a seal; esp., *U. S.*, an officer whose duty is to test and certify weights and measures; also, an inspector and certifier of leather, or of brick molds.
seal'er, *n.* A mariner or a vessel engaged in hunting seals.
sea letter. *Naut.* A vessel's passport, an instrument issued in time of war to a neutral vessel on leaving a port, entitling the master to sail under the flag and pass of the nation to which she belongs, and specifying her cargo and crew, the names of her captain and owners, place of lading, port of registry, and destination.
sea level. The level of the surface of the sea; specif., this level at its mean position, midway between mean high and low water, adopted as a standard for the measurement of heights, etc., and called also *mean sea level.*
seal fishery. The occupation of capturing seals for their oil or skins; also, the place where the seals are hunted.
seal'ing, *n.* Act or occupation of killing seals for gain.
seal'ing (sēl'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SEAL, to stamp with a seal.
sealing wax, a resinous compound, plastic when warm, used to seal letters, documents, etc.
sea lion. **1.** Any of several large, eared seals, natives of the Pacific Ocean. Though related to the fur seals, their coat is not valuable. The largest (*Eumetopias jubata*, syn. *E. stelleri*) inhabits the North Pacific and reaches a length of about 12 feet. *Otaria byronia*, syn. *O. jubata*, of the Pacific coast of South America, is smaller, and has lengthened hair on the neck forming a slight mane. The California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*), is still smaller. A related species (*Z. lobatus*) inhabits Australian waters.


California Sea Lion (*Zalophus californianus*).

2. *Her.* A monster represented as the fore part of a lion with the tail of a fish and web feet.
seal press. Any of various presses having an engraved die in one jaw, for embossing crests, making seals, etc.
seal ring. A ring engraved with a seal or similar device or containing an engraved stone; a signet ring.
seal'skin' (sēl'skĭn'), *n.* The skin of a seal, esp. of a fur seal after the removal of the coarse outer hair; also, a jacket, coat, cape, etc., of this material.


Sea Lion, 2.

sealskin cloth. A mohair cloth with a long nap dyed to resemble sealskin.
sea lungwort. A fleshy boraginaceous plant (*Pneumaria maritima*) of the northern coasts of both hemispheres.
seam (sēm), *n.* [ME. *seem, seam*, AS. *sēam*; akin to D. *zoom*, OHG. *soum*, G. *saum*, LG. *soom*, Icel. *saumr*, Sw. & Dan. *söm*, and E. *sew.* See SEW to fasten with thread.]
1. The fold or line formed by sewing together two pieces or edges of cloth, leather, or the like.
2. Art of sewing; also, that which is being, or is to be, sewed; hence, cloth; clothing. *Obs. & Chiefly Scot.*
3. A line of junction; a joint; a suture, as on a floor; the line of union, or joint, of two planks, metal plates, etc.
4. *Geol. & Mining.* A thin layer or stratum. Of coal or other valuable mineral, a bed, not necessarily thin.
5. A line left by a cut or wound; a scar; also, a wrinkle.
6. *Iron & Steel Manuf.* A surface defect of limited length caused by a blowhole which working has made visible.
seam, *v. t.*; SEAMED (sēmd); SEAM'ING. **1.** To form a seam upon or of; to join by sewing together; to unite.
2. To mark with a seam or something resembling a seam; to line; scar; as, his face was *seamed* with saber cuts.
3 To make an apparent seam in, as in knitting a stocking; hence, to knit in such manner; to purl.
seam, *v. i.* **1.** To become fissured or ridgy; to crack open.
2. *Knitting.* To do seaming. See SEAM, *v. t.*, 3.
sea'man (sē'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn) [AS. *sǣman.*] One whose occupation is to assist in the management of ships at sea; a mariner; a sailor; — applied to officers and esp. to common sailors. Opposed to *landsman.* Specif.: **a** In the English Merchant Shipping Act, s. 742 (1894), any person (except masters, pilots, and apprentices duly indentured and registered) employed or engaged in any capacity on board any ship. **b** In the United States Revised Statutes (§ 4612), any person (apprentices excepted) employed or engaged to serve in any capacity on board a vessel.
Syn. — See SAILOR.
seaman gunner. *Nav.* In the United States navy, an enlisted man who has passed through courses of instruction in construction and handling of ordnance, torpedoes, explosives, electricity, etc. He receives extra pay and is usually soon promoted to the rating of gunner's mate.
sea'man-like' (-līk'), *a.* Characteristic of, befitting, or showing the skill of, a practical seaman.
sea'man-ship, *n.* The skill of a good seaman; the art, or skill in the art, of working, and navigating, a vessel.
sea'mark' (sē'mark'), *n.* Any elevated object on land serving to guide mariners; a beacon; a landmark.
seamed (sēmd), *a.* *Falconry.* Out of condition; not in good condition; — said of a hawk
seam'er (sēm'ẽr), *n.* One that seams; esp.: **a** A sewing machine for seaming fabrics together. **b** A machine for making seams or joints in sheet metal.
sea mew. A sea gull; esp., the European *Larus canus.*
sea mile. A nautical mile. See MILE.
seam'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SEAM. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or process of forming a seam; specif., overhand sewing.
2. A kind of lace insertion formerly used to join two lengths of linen where a seam would occur; also, a similar lace, gimp, or braid to ornament seams, as in upholstery, and for edging; — called also *seam lace* and *seaming lace.*
3. *Mungo & Shoddy Manuf.* Act or process of removing the threads from the seams of woolen garments, etc.
4. *Fishing.* The cord or rope which is attached to the edge of a net.

2. A European medic, or bur clover (*Medicago echinus*), with an ovoid, bristly pod.
sea feather. Any gorgonian which branches in a plumelike form, esp. a sea pen.
sea fennel. = SAMPHIRE **a.**
sea fern. Any gorgonian which branches like a fern.
sea fig. A Californian fig marigold (*Mesembryanthemum æquilaterale*).
sea fir. A sertularian hydroid, esp. *Sertularia abietina*, common on the British coast, which branches like a miniature fir.
sea fire. Phosphorescence of the sea. See NOCTILUCA, 2.
sea flea. A beach flea.
sea flower (flou'ẽr). A sea anemone or other related actinozoan.
sea foalfoot. Sea bells.
sea'-form', *n.* Seat on the sea; — in *Europa's sea-form*, alluding to the horns of the bull on which she sat. *Obs.*
Sea-for'thi-a (sē-fôr'thĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Francis, Lord *Seaforth.*] *Bot.* See PTYCHOSPERMA.
sea fowl, *sing. & pl.* [AS. *sǣfugol.*] Any bird which habitually frequents the sea, as an auk, gannet, gull, tern, or petrel.
sea fox. The thresher shark.
sea fret. *Dial. Eng* **a** A sea fog. **b** A temporary thaw due to salt vapor during a rising tide.
sea froth. **1.** = SEA FOAM, 1 & 2.
2. Seaweed. *Obs.*
sea furbelow. Sea tangle.
sea gaiket. *Naut.* A fixed furling line, such as is used at sea.
sea'-gate', sea'-gait', *n.* A long, rolling swell of the sea. *Rare.*
seage. † SIEGE.
sea gillyflower. The plant thrift.
sea girdle. A Venus's-girdle.
sea girdles. A kind of kelp (*Laminaria digitata*) with palmately cleft fronds.
sea'girt' (sē'gûrt'), *a.* Surrounded by the sea. *Chaffin Poet.*
sea goose. **a** A phalarope. **b** A dolphin; — from its beak.
sea goosefoot. The sea blite.
sea gown. A short-sleeved gown or frock, formerly worn by mariners. *Obs.*
sea gudgeon. Any of various gobies.
se'ah (sē'ȧ), *n* [Heb. *sᵉâh.*] A Hebrew dry measure. See MEASURE.
sea hanger. A Venus's-girdle.
sea hare. Any mollusk of *Aplysia* or related genus.
sea hawk. A jaeger gull or skua.
sea heath. Any heathlike plant of the genus *Frankenia*, esp. the European *F. laevis.*
sea hedgehog. **a** Sea urchin. **b** Porcupine fish.
sea hen. Any of several sea birds; esp., in parts of England, the common guillemot.
sea herdsman. The great northern loon. *Local, Eng.*
sea hog. A porpoise.
sea holly. A European evergreen apiaceous plant (*Eryngium maritimum*), formerly used as an aphrodisiac. [a. *U. S.*]
sea hollyhock. = ROSE MALLOW
sea holm. Sea holly.
sea hound. A dogfish.
sea hulver. Sea holly.
sea kale. A European fleshy brassicaceous plant (*Crambe maritima*), used as a pot herb.
sea'-kale' beet. = CHARD, 2.
sea kidney. An alcyonarian of the genus *Renilla.*
sea kittie. A kittiwake. *Eng.*
seal. † SAIL, *v.*
seal (*dial.* sēl). Obs. or dial Eng. var. of SALLOW, a willow.
seal (sēl), *n.* [AS. *sǣlm*, *v.*, fr. *sāl* rope.] A rope or chain used to bind cattle by the neck. *Scot & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To fasten with a seal. *Scot. & Dial Eng*
sea lace. An olive-brown seaweed (*Chorda filum*) having blackish cordlike fronds.
sea language. Sailors' cant.
sea lark. **a** The rock pipit. **b** Any of several small shore birds, as a ringed plover turnstone, dunlin, or sanderling. *Local, Brit.*
sea lavender. Any plant of the genus *Limonium.* See LIMONIUM, 2.
sea laverock *or* **lavrock.** A ringplover. *Scot*
sealch, sealgh (sēlk, sēlk), *n.* [AS. *seolh* a seal.] A sea calf; a seal. *Scot. & Ir.* [*n.*, 4.]
seal cylinder. See CYLINDER, 2.
sea d Sealed. *Ref. Sp.*
sea lemon. Any of several nudibranchiate mollusks of the family Doridide (see *Doris*) having a smooth, convex yellow body
sea lentil. Gulfweed.
seal'er-y (sēl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A seal rookery.
sea'let. *n* A little sea.
sea lettuce Any seaweed of the genus *Ulva*, the green fronds of which are sometimes eaten.
seal flower (flou'ẽr). = BLEEDING HEART **a.** [SEALCH.
sealgh (sēlk). Scot. var. of
sea'like'. *a.* Fit or likely to keep the sea. *Obs.*
sea lily. A crinoid.
sea line. **1.** The sea horizon.
2. A line for deep-water fishing.
sea'-little. The rock pipit. *Scot.*
sea liquor. Brine. *Obs.*
sea m = PSALM.
sea loach. A rockling.
seal oil. See OIL, *Table II.*
sealt. † SALT.
sea luce. The European hake, 1.
sea lungs. A jellyfish, esp. a ctenophore.
sealve. † SALVE.
seal wax Sealing wax. *Obs.*
seal'-wort' (sēl'wûrt'), *n.* Solomon's-seal.
sea lyme grass. A grass of the Pacific seacoast (*Elymus arenarius*) useful as a sand binder.
seam (sēm). Var. of SAIM.
seam. *n.* [AS. *sēam.* LL. *sauma.* L. *sagma* a packsaddle, fr. Gr. σάγμα. See SUMPTER.] A horseload; a load; hence, a varying weight or measure; specif., of grain. 8 bushels. *New Dial. Eng.*
sea magpie. An oystercatcher. *Local, U. S.*
sea'-maid'. *n Obs or Scot.* **1** A mermaid.] **2** A seanymph. *Obs.*
sea mallow. = TREE MALLOW.
sea'man' (sē'măn'), *n.* A merman. *Rare.*
sea'man-ly, *a.* Seamanlike.
sea mantis A squilla.
sea marigold = SEA OYEYE.
sea mat. A polyzoan of *Flustra* (which see) or an allied genus.
sea matweed. Beach grass.
sea maw. The sea mew. *Scot*
seam bit'er. *n* Tailor *Obs. Scot.*
seamd Seamed. *Ref. Sp.*
sea milkwort. A small fleshy primulaceous herb (*Glaux maritima*) of northern seashores.
seaming lace. See SEAMING, *n.*, 2.
sea mink. The kingfish *Menticirrhus saxatilis.*
seam lace. See SEAMING, *n.*, 2.
seam'less, *a.* See -LESS.

sea monster. **1.** Any large or extraordinary sea animal; specif., a cetacean (fish). **2.** [*caps.*] *Astron.* = CETUS.

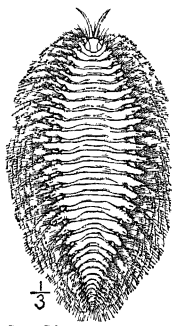
sea moss. **1.** a Carrageen. **b** = SEA WRACK. **2.** Any branched marine polyzoan resembling moss.

sea mouse. **a** A large broad marine polychætous annelid of *Aphrodite* or allied genus, covered with long, slender, hairlike setæ. **b** The dunlin. *Local, Eng.*

seam'stress (sēm'strĕs; *also, obsoles.*, sēm'-), *n.* [From older *seamster*, properly fem., AS. *séamestre.* See SEAM.] A woman whose occupation is sewing; a needlewoman.

sea mud. Mud from the sea; specif., a slimy deposit along the seashore sometimes used as a manure; — called also *sea ooze.*

sea mullet. Any of certain mullets; esp.: **a** *Mugil dobula*, an important food fish on the Australian coasts. The young, which frequent fresh water, are known as *hard-gut mullet, mangrove mullet*, etc. **b** In Victoria, *Agonostomus forsteri.*



Sea Mouse (*Aphrodite aculeata*), lower surface. (½)

seam'y (sēm'ĭ), *a.* Having a seam or seams; containing or showing seams, esp. in the rough; hence, not pleasing or presentable; dubious; more or less disreputable; "shady."

Everything has its fair, as well as its *seamy*, side. *Scott.*

sé'ance (sā'ăns; sā'ăNs'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sedens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] **1.** A session, as of some public body

2. A meeting of spiritualists for the purpose of receiving spirit communications.

sea oat. A tall grass (*Uniola paniculata*) with oatlike panicles, growing on the coast of the southern United States.

sea otter. An otter (*Lutax lutris*) of the North Pacific coasts. It grows about four feet long, and has short legs, a blunt cylindrical tail, and large webbed hind feet. It feeds largely on shellfish. Its pelt furnishes the most valuable of all fur, and consists of rich dark brown under fur with an outer coat of gray-tipped coarser hairs. It is now near extinction.

sea pass. A sea letter or passport. See PASSPORT, 6.

sea pen. Any of numerous alcyonarians, belonging to *Pennatula* and allied genera, in which the colony has a featherlike form. The stem or shaft of the colony contains a calcareous or horny axis, and is embedded at the lower end in the mud of the sea bottom. Some are over three feet long, and many are brilliantly phosphorescent.

sea perch. Any of various marine spiny-finned fishes more or less resembling the true perch; as: the European bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*); the American sea bass (*Centropristes striatus*); the rosefish; and in Australia the morwong *Dactylosparus carponemus*, and fishes of the genus *Hypoplectrodes.*

sea pouncher. Any of the slender, angular, mailed ashes constituting the family Agonidæ, closely allied to the sculpins; esp., the pogge (*Agonus cataphractus*) or *Aspidophoroides monopterygius* of the North Atlantic.

Sea Pen.



Sea Poacher (*Aspidophoroides monopterygius*). (½)

sea'port' (sē'pōrt'; 201), *n.* A port, harbor, or town, on the seashore, or accessible to seagoing vessels.

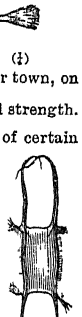
sea power. **a** A nation having formidable naval strength. **b** Naval strength.

sea purse. The horny egg case of a skate, and of certain sharks. They are usually of quadrangular outline, with the angles produced into filaments by which they become attached to seaweeds, etc., and commonly contain but one egg or embryo.

sea puss (pŭs). A dangerous, whirlpool-like form of undertow, due to the combined effect of several breakers; also, an undertow setting along shore; — called also *sea purse.*

sear (sēr), *n* [F. *serre* a grasp, fr. L. *sera.* See SERRY.] **a** The catch in a gunlock holding the hammer at cock or half cock. **b** A saw.

sear, sere (sēr), *a.* [ME. *seer*, AS. *séar*, cf. *séarian* to wither; akin to D. *zoor* dry, LG. *soor*, OHG. *sōrēn* to wither, Lith. *sausas* dry, Gr. *αὕειν* to parch, to dry, Skr. *çush* (for *sush*) to dry, to wither, Avestan *hush* to dry. Cf. AUSTERE, SORREL, *a.*] Dried up, withered; — used esp. of vegetation. *Milton.*



Sea Purse.

sear (sēr), *v. t.*; SEARED (sērd); SEAR'ING. [ME. *seeren*, AS. *séarian.* See SEAR, *a.*] **1.** To wither; to dry up.

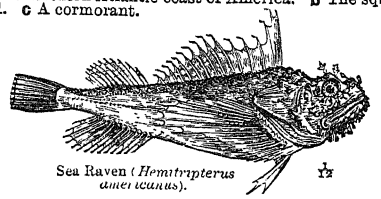
2. To burn (the surface of) to dryness and hardness; to expose to heat such as changes the color or hardness and texture of the surface, scorch; as, to *sear* the flesh.

3. To deprive of feeling by or as by heat; to make callous or unfeeling; as, vice *sears* the conscience.

Syn. — See SCORCH.

to sear up, to close by or as by searing. "Cherish veins of good humor, and *sear up* those of ill." *Sir W. Temple.*

sea raven. **a** A cottoid fish (*Hemitripterus americanus*), of the northern Atlantic coast of America. **b** The squaretail. **c** A cormorant.



Sea Raven (*Hemitripterus americanus*). ½

search (sûrch), *v. t.*; SEARCHED (sûrcht); SEARCH'ING. [ME *serchen, cerchen*, OF. *cerchier*, F. *chercher*, L. *circare* to go about, fr. L. *circum, circa*, around. See CIRCLE.]

1. To look over or through, for the purpose of finding something; to examine; to explore. "*Search* the Scriptures." *John* v. 39. "To *search* the house." *Shak.*

2. To dig; turn up, as earth. *Obs. & R.*

3. To look through for plunder; hence, to plunder. *Obs.*

4. To inquire or ask after; to look or make search for.

To *search* the secret treasons of the world. *Shak.*

5. To examine or explore with an instrument; to probe; tent; hence, to pierce or penetrate.

6. To examine for measuring; hence, to measure. *Obs.*

7. To examine; to try; to put to the test.

Search me, O God, and know my heart. *Ps.* cxxxix. 23.

Syn. — Scrutinize, seek, investigate, ransack, inquire.

to search out, to seek till found; to find by seeking.

search, *v. i.* To seek; to look (for something); to make inquiry, exploration, or examination; to investigate.

It sufficeth that they have once with care sifted the matter, and *searched* into all the particulars. *Locke*

search, *n.* [Cf. OF. *cerche.* See SEARCH, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of searching, or of seeking for something; quest, inquiry; as, a *search* for treasure; a *search* after health.

2. Hence, careful scrutiny or examination; investigation.

3. A searching party. *Obs. Shak.*

4. *Mar. Law.* Act of boarding and inspecting a vessel, on the high seas, in exercise of right of search (which see).

Syn. — Scrutiny, examination, exploration, research.

search'er (sûr'chẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *cercheor* inspector.] One that searches; a seeker; an inquirer; an examiner; a trier. Specif.: **a** Formerly, an officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead and report the cause of death. **b** An officer of the customs who searches ships, merchandise, luggage, etc. **c** Formerly, in Glasgow, a civil officer appointed to apprehend idlers on the street during church time on Sunday. *Scott.* **d** *Gun.* An instrument for examining the bore of a cannon, to detect defects. **e** An implement for sampling butter; a butter trier. **f** *Med.* An instrument for feeling after calculi in the bladder, etc.; a sound. **g** A person employed to search public records, as by a title insurance company.

search'ing, *p. a.* Exploring thoroughly; scrutinizing; penetrating; keen; as, a *searching* discourse; a *searching* eye. "Pier ing, *searching*, biting, cold." *Dickens.* — **search'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **search'ing-ness,** *n.*

search'light' (sûrch'līt'), *n.* **a** An apparatus for projecting a powerful beam of light of approximately parallel rays, usually devised so that it can be swiveled about. **b** The beam of light projected by this apparatus.



Acetylene Searchlight

search warrant. *Law.* A warrant legally issued, authorizing an examination or search of a house, or other place, originally chiefly for stolen goods, but in modern practice under statutory provisions for intoxicating liquors, gambling implements, counterfeiters' or burglars' tools, obscene literature, smuggled goods, or other articles kept or concealed in violation of the law, and in some instances for the discovery of persons. A general search warrant is either one which does not describe or name the person to be apprehended, or one which gives to the officer the right to search such places as he shall see fit. Such warrants were made illegal in England by the decision in John Wilkes's case (1763), and are forbidden in the United States by the Constitution (Amend. Art. IV).

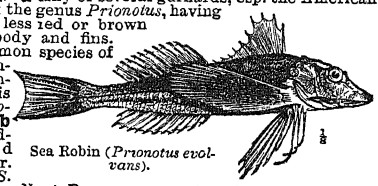
seared (sērd), *p. a.* Scorched; cauterized; hence, fig., callous; insensible; not susceptible to moral influences.

A *seared* conscience and a remorseless heart. *Macaulay.*

— sear'ed-ness (sēr'ĕd-nĕs; sēr'd'nĕs), *n.*

sea risk. Risk of injury or loss by the sea, or while at sea.

sea robin. **a** Any of several gurnards, esp. the American species of the genus *Prionotus*, having more or less red or brown on the body and fins. The common species of the northern Atlantic coast is *P. carolinus.* **b** The red-breasted merganser. *Local, U. S.*



Sea Robin (*Prionotus evolvans*). ⅛

sea room. *Naut.* Room or space at sea to maneuver without peril of running aground or of collision.

sea rover. One that roves the sea for plunder, a pirate. Hence: **sea'-rov'ing** (-rōv'ĭng), *a. & n.*

sea salmon. **a** A young pollack. **b** Either of two weakfishes, *Cynoscion nebulosus* and *C. nobilis.* See WEAKFISH.

sea salt. Salt obtained from sea water by evaporation.

sea'scape (sē'skāp), *n.* [Cf. LANDSCAPE.] A picture representing a scene at sea.

sea serpent. **1.** A large marine animal more or less resembling a serpent, often reported to have been seen at sea. There is no known animal which answers to the popular conception of the sea serpent, and the accounts which appear from time to time are either fictitious or probably based on incomplete and deceptive views of schools of porpoises, various cetaceans, or other large marine animals.

2. A sea snake.

3. [*caps.*] *Astron.* = HYDRA, 4.

sea service. Service at sea or aboard a seagoing vessel; sometimes, naval, as distinguished from military, service.

sea'shore' (sē'shōr'; 201), *n.* **1.** The coast of the sea; the land that lies adjacent to the sea or ocean.

2. *Law.* All the ground between the ordinary high-water and low-water marks; the foreshore (which see).

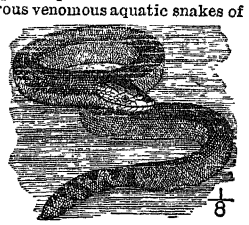
sea'sick' (-sĭk'), *a.* Affected with seasickness.

sea'sick'ness, *n.* Nausea, prostration, etc., affecting persons on the water, as from pitching or rolling of the vessel.

sea'side' (sē'sīd'), *n.* The land bordering on, or adjacent to, the sea; the seashore.

sea snail. [AS. *sǣsnæġl.*] **a** Any small creeping marine gastropod with a spiral shell, as the species of *Littorina, Natica*, etc. **b** Any of numerous small, tadpole-shaped, mail-cheeked fishes of the family Liparididæ, found in cold seas. They are covered with very lax skin and usually have a ventral sucker. The common species of the North Atlantic coasts is *Liparis liparis.*

sea snake. Any of numerous venomous aquatic snakes of the subfamily Hydrophinæ. They have a flattened tail, and small scales on the under side, and with one known exception live entirely in the sea, esp. in the warmer parts of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. They feed on fishes. They are mostly of moderate size, but some species become eight or ten feet long.



Yellow-Bellied Sea Snake (*Pelamys bicolor*). ⅛

sea'son (sē'z'n), *n.* [ME. *sesoun*, F. *saison*, properly, the sowing time, fr. L. *satio* a sowing, a planting, fr. *serere, satum*, to sow, plant; akin to E *sow*, v., to scatter, as seed.] **1.** One of the divisions of the year, marked by alterations in the length of day and night, or by distinct conditions of temperature, moisture, etc., caused mainly by the relative position of the earth's axis with respect to the sun. In the north temperate zone four seasons, namely, spring, summer, autumn, and winter, are generally recognized. Some parts of the world have three seasons, — the dry, the rainy, and the cold; other parts have but two, — the dry and the rainy.

2. Any period of the year set off, or conceived of as set off, by increased activity in any special line, as by social or business activity, by increased production or marketing of a certain commodity, etc.; as, the London *season*, or "the *season*;" the theatrical *season;* the strawberry *season.*

sea monk. The monk seal.

sea moth Any fish of the family Pegasidæ. See PEGASUS, fish

seam'rend', *v. t.* Also **seam'rent'.** [*seam* + *rend.*] To rend or rip at the seams. *Obs.*

seam set. Any of various sets for flattening the seams of metal sheets leather work, etc.

seam'ster (sēm'stẽr; sĕm'-), *n.* [See SEAMSTRESS.] A seamstress. — *v. i.* To do sewing as an employment. *Both Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.* [PURL, 3.]

seam stitch. *Knitting.* = 3d.

seam'stress-y. *n.* Sewing. *Obs.*

seam strip. = EDGE STRIP.

sea mugwort. The mugwort *Artemisia maritima.*

sea mulberry. The button tree (*Conocarpus erectus*) *Bermuda.*

sean (*dial.* sēn, sān). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of SEINE.

seand. † SAND, message, etc.

seand Obs. p. pr of SEE.

seand, *a.* [F *séant* fitting, lit., sitting.] Fitting. *Obs. Scot.*

seane. † SEENE.

sea necklace. The string of disk-shaped egg capsules of the large whelks of the genus *Fulgur. Local, U. S.*

sea nettle. A jellyfish; — so called from their nematocysts.

sean'na-chie (shăn'a-kĭ; shān'-), *n* [Gael. *seanachaidh.*] A bard; a story teller. *Obs. Scot & Ir.*

sea oak. Any of various fucoid seaweeds, as *Fucus vesiculosus.*

sea onion. **a** The officinal squill (*Urginea maritima*). **b** See SCILLA.

sea ooze. See SEA MUD.

sea orach *or* **orache.** A European maritime chenopodiaceous plant (*Atriplex littoralis*), used as a substitute for spinach.

sea orange A large American holothurian (*Lophothuria fabricii*) having an orange-colored convex body. Its expanded tentacles are bright red. [*Eng.*]

sea ore Seaweed. *Obs. or Dial.*

sea' otter's-cab'bage, *n.* A gigantic kelp of the Pacific Ocean (*Nereocystis lutkeana*). See NEREOCYSTIS.

sea owl. The lumpfish

sea oxeye. Any yellow-flowered asteraceous species of *Borrichia.*

sea pad. A starfish

sea palm. An olive-brown seaweed of the Pacific coast (*Postelsia palmæformis*) with an erect, trunklike stalk and palmately divided fronds at the apex.

sea panther A black-spotted South African fish (*Agriopus torvus*) of, or related to, the family Scorpænidæ.

sea parrot. A puffin

sea pars ey. Lovage; also, Scotch lovage

sea parsnip. Any European plant of the genus *Echinophora.*

sea partridge. The European gunnel (*Crystallurus metops*)

sea pea. The beach pea.

sea peach. An ascidian (*Halocynthia pyriformis*) of the coasts of northeastern North America, having the velvety surface and color of a ripe peach.

sea pear. A stalked ascidian of *Boltenia* or allied genus.

sea peat. See PEAT.

seapiah. † SEPOY.

sea pie. Oyster catcher. *Brit.*

sea piece', *n* A seascape.

sea piet Var. of SEA PIE.

sea pig. **a** A porpoise or dolphin. **b** A dugong.

sea pigeon **a** A small guillemot of the genus *Cepphus*; a black guillemot or pigeon guillemot (see GUILLEMOT). **b** The rock dove. *Ireland, Scotland* **c** The dowitcher. *New Jersey*

sea pike. **a** Any of various marine fishes resembling the true pike in their elongate form and voracity, as garfish, robalo, barracuda, or hake (*Merluccius*).

sea pimpernel. Sea chickweed.

sea pincushion **a** A sea purse. **b** A short-armed, stout-bodied starfish.

sea pink. The plant thrift

sea plantain A European beach plantain (*Plantago maritima*).

sea plume Any gorgonian of plumose form, esp. *Gorgonia acerosa* or *G. setosa.*

sea poker Var. of SEA POACHER

sea poppy. The horn poppy.

sea porcupine Porcupine fish

sea'-poy † SEPOY.

sea pumpkin. A sea cucumber.

sea purse = SEA PUSS

sea purslane. A Sea chickweed. **b** Sea orach **c** The aizoaceous plant *Sesuvium portulacastrum.*

seapy. † SEPOY.

sea pyot. Var. of SEA PIE.

sea quail Turnstone. *New Eng.*

sea'quake', *n.* A quaking of the sea

sear. † SEER, weight.

sear. Var. of CERE. *Obs. or R.*

sea radish. A European wild radish (*Raphanus maritimus*).

sea ragweed. European ragweed *Ambrosia maritima.* [(1).]

sea ragwort. = DUSTY MILLER **a**.

sea rat. **1.** A pirate. *Rare.* **2** A chimæra (fish). *Local, Eng.*

searce, *n.* [ME *sars, sarce*, F. *sas*, OF. *saas, saaz*, LL. *setasum*, fr. L. *seta* a stiff hair.] A fine sieve; a strainer. *Obs. or R*

searce (sûrs), *n. t.* [ME. *sarsen, sarcen*, OF. *saacier.* See SEARCE, *n.*] To sift; bolt. *Obs. or R*

searc'er (sûr'sẽr), *n. Obs.* **1** One who sifts or bolts. **2.** A searce, or sieve.

searce'-wise', *adv.* In the manner of a searce, or sieve. *Obs.*

search. † SEARCE. [See -ABLE.]

search'a-ble (sûr'chā-b'l), *a.*

search'a-ble-ness, *n* See -NESS.

search'ant (sûr'chănt), *a.* Searching; — after heraldic adjective in *-ant. Humorous.*

search'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

search'ful, *a.* Full of searching; inquiring. *Obs. or R.*

search lamp. = SEARCHLIGHT **a**.

search'less, *a.* Impossible to be searched; inscrutable.

sear'cloth'. † CERECLOTH.

seard Seared. *Ref. Sp.*

seare. † SEER.

seared, *a.* [Cf. OF. *seré.*] Defended; protected. *Obs.*

sea reed. Beach grass.

sear'er, *n.* One that sears.

sea'rim', *n.* Seashore. *Obs.*

sear'ing, *n.* A dry or dried-up place or tract.

sear'ment (sēr'mĕnt), *n.* Prob. a var. of CEREMENT. *Rare.*

sear'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sea robber. A pirate.

sea rocket. Any of the fleshy white-flowered brassicaceous plants of the genus *Cakile.*

sea rod. **a** Any gorgonian with long round branches. **b** A virgularian

sea rosemary. **a** = SEA LAVENDER. **b** = SEA BLITE.

searse. † SEARCE.

sea ruff. A sea bream, esp. one of the genus *Pagellus.*

sea ruffle. A sea necklace.

sea'-run', *p.a.* Having ascended a river from the sea, as a salmon or sea trout — **sea'-run'ning,** *a.*

sear'y (sēr'ĭ), *a.* Somewhat sear. [Beach grass.]

sea sandgrass *or* **sandreed.**

sea sandpiper. Purple sandpiper.

sea sandwort. Sea chickweed.

sea'san'guine, *n.* [*sea* + *sanguine.*] A dark red color. *Obs.*

sea scorpion. A scorpion fish.

sease † CEASE, SEIZE.

sea sedge Any of several maritime sedges, esp *Carex arenaria* of Europe. [gonian.]

sea shrub. Any bushlike gor-

seaside aster. The sea starwort.

seaside balsam. The West Indian euphorbiaceous *Croton humilis*; also, its balsamic juice.

seaside bean. The jackbean *Canavali obtusifolium.*

seaside finch. A salt-marsh sparrow (*Ammodramus maritimus*) of the Atlantic coast. *U S.*

seaside goldenrod. Beach goldenrod.

seaside grape. = SEA GRAPE.

seaside laurel. A West Indian euphorbiaceous evergreen plant (*Phyllanthus latifolius.*

seaside millet. A creeping tropical grass (*Paspalum distichum*), used for forage. *Australia.*

seaside morning-glory. The goatsfoot convolvulus (*Ipomœa pes-capri.*

seaside oat. = SEA OAT.

seaside oxeye. = SEA OXEYE.

seaside pea. The beach pea.

seaside pine. The pinaster.

seaside plum a Hog plum *Ximenia americana.* **b** Sea grape.

seaside poppy. = SEA POPPY.

seaside radish. = SEA RADISH.

sea silk. The silky fibers of the byssus of species of the *Pinna*, sometimes woven into a fabric.

sea slug. **a** A sea cucumber. **b** A nudibranch mollusk.

sea snipe. **a** A phalarope; also, any of various shore birds. **b** A bellows fish **a.**

sea soldier. A marine. *Rare.*

3. The suitable, fitting, or natural time or occasion; the proper conjuncture; as, the *season* for rest.
4. An occasion; opportunity; chance. *Obs.*
5. A period of time; a while; esp., a relatively short period.
Blind, not seeing the sun for a *season*. *Acts* xiii. 11.
6. *Eccl.* Any of certain periods in the Christian year commemorative chiefly of Christ's life. The church seasons in order are Advent, Christmastide, Epiphany, Lent, Eastertide, Ascensiontide, Whitsuntide, and the Trinity season.
7. [From SEASON, *v.*] That which gives relish; seasoning. *Obs.* "The *season* of all natures, sleep." *Shak.*
in season. **a** In good time, or sufficiently early; seasonably; opportunely. **b** In keeping with the season; normally or suitably to be eaten, had, etc., in (the particular) season; as, strawberries are now *in season*. **c** Lawfully to be killed or taken, as game or fish. — **in s. and out of s.**, at all times; always. — **out of s.**, not in season. See IN SEASON.

sea'son (sē'z'n), *v. t.*; SEA'SONED (sē'z'nd); SEA'SON-ING.
1. To render suitable or appropriate; to prepare; fit. *Obs.*
He is fit and *seasoned* for his passage. *Shak*
2. To fit for any use by time or habit; to habituate; inure; as, to *season* one to a climate.
3. Hence, to treat by such process as will put in the best condition for use; to mature; as, to *season* timber by exposure to the air, or a tobacco pipe by frequent smoking.
4. To fit for taste, to render palatable; to give zest or relish to; to spice; as, to *season* food.
5. Hence, to render more agreeable; to give a zest to.
The proper use of wit is to *season* conversation. *Tillotson.*
6. To qualify by admixture; to moderate; to temper. "When mercy *seasons* justice." *Shak.*
7. To gratify; to tickle, as the palate. *Rare.* *Shak.*
8. To imbue; to tinge or taint. "Who by his tutor being *seasoned* with the love of the truth." *Fuller.*
9. To copulate with; to impregnate. *Obs.* *Holland.*

sea'son, *v. i.* **1.** To become mature; to grow fit for use; to become adapted to a climate.
2. To become dry and hard by escape of the natural juices, or by being penetrated with other substance; as, timber *seasons* in the sun.
3. To give token; to savor. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*

sea'son-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [AF.] Occurring in good or proper time; suitable to, or in keeping with, the season or circumstances; timely; as, *seasonable* cold.
Mercy is *seasonable* in the time of affliction. *Ecclus.* XXXV. 20.
— **sea'son-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **sea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*

sea'son-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a season or the seasons.

sea'son-er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One that seasons; that which gives a relish; a seasoning.
2. A seaman or fisherman who hires for the season; by extension, a loafer; a beach comber. *U. S.* *Cent. Dict.*

sea'son-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SEASON. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or process by which anything is seasoned.
2. That which is used to season; hence: **a** That which is added to food to give it a higher relish, as salt, spices, etc.; a condiment. **b** Something added to enhance enjoyment or relieve dullness; as, wit is the *seasoning* of conversation. **c** *Diamond Cutting.* The diamond dust with which a lapidary's mill is charged.

sea spear grass. A grass (*Puccinellia maritima*) found on seabeaches and in salt marshes in the north temperate zone.

sea steps. *Naut.* Projecting metal plates or bars attached to the side of a vessel by which it may be boarded; — called *sea ladder* in United States navy.

seat (sēt), *n.* [ME. *sete*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *sæti*, Sw. *säte*, Dan. *sæde*; akin to MHG. *sāze*, AS. *set*, *sell*, and E. *sit*. See SIT.] **1.** The place or thing on which one sits; hence, anything made to sit in or on, as a chair.
2. The particular part of a thing on which one sits; as, the *seat* of a chair; the *seat* of a pair of trousers.
3. The part of the body which bears the weight when sitting; the buttocks; the gluteal region.
4. The place occupied by anything, or where any person or thing is situated, resides, or abides; a site; abode; residence; location; station; post; as, the *seat* of a disease; a country *seat*; a *seat* of learning; the *seat* of war.
5. A right to sit; a sitting; also, place of sitting; room or space to sit in; as, a *seat* in a church or theater.
6. Specif.: **a** *Stock Exchange.* A right to the privileges of membership; a membership. **b** *Shoemaking Trade.* A place, situation, or engagement to work in a shop. *Obs. Eng.*
7. Posture or way of sitting, as on horseback; as, a rider has a good or bad *seat*.
8. A sitting; a session. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
9. *Mech.* A part or surface on which another part or surface rests; a seating; as, a valve *seat*; an engine *seat*.

seat, *v. t.*; SEAT'ED; SEAT'ING. **1.** To place on a seat; to cause to sit down; as, to *seat* one's guests.
2. To cause to occupy a post, site, situation, or the like; to station; establish; fix; settle; locate.
They had *seated* themselves in New Guiana. *Ralegh.*
3. To provide *seats* or sittings for; to furnish with seats; to accommodate with sittings; as, the hall *seats* two thousand; to *seat* a church, or persons in a church.
4. To set firm; to fix on, or as on, a firm seat or base.
5. To settle; to plant with inhabitants. *Obs. or Archaic.*
6. To put a seat in; to repair the seat of.
7. *Mech.* To adjust on a seat; to fit to a seat.

seat (sēt), *v. i.* **1.** To take one's seat; to settle *Obs.*
2. To rest; to lie down. *Obs.*
3. *Mach.* To fit correctly on its seat; — said esp. of a valve.

sea term. A seaman's term; a nautical word or phrase.

sea thong. **a** A fucoid seaweed (*Himanthalia lorea*) found on the northern coasts of the Atlantic. It has a thonglike thallus rising from a top-shaped base or holdfast. **b** Any of several other seaweeds having cordlike fronds, as sea lace (*Chorda filum*), species of *Laminaria*, etc.

seat'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SEAT. Hence. *n.* **1.** **a** Act of providing with a seat or seats. **b** Act of making seats.
2. That which is used for, or for making, a seat or seats, as: **a** A textile fabric made of hair, used for upholstering purposes, such as seats and backs of chairs. **b** *Mech.* A seat; also, a part or surface that beds on a seat.

sea trout. **1.** Any of certain true trout which inhabit the sea, but ascend rivers to spawn; esp., the European species *Salmo trutta*, often called *salmon trout*. It resembles the salmon, but is smaller, weaker, and has smaller scales. A number of varieties of it, or closely allied species, some of them landlocked, occur in different regions.
2. **a** Any of several weakfishes (*Cynoscion regalis* and *C. nebulosus* on the Atlantic, and *C. nobilis* on the Pacific coast). **b** A rock trout, esp. *Hexagrammos decagrammus.*

sea trumpet. **1.** A gigantic olive-brown seaweed (*Ecklonia buccinalis*) of the South Atlantic. Its thallus consists of an elongated hollow stalk expanding into a cluster of fronds. The dried stem is used as a trumpet and as a siphon.
2. Any large marine univalve shell of the genus *Triton.*
3. *Music.* = TRUMPET MARINE.

sea turtle. Any of certain large turtles inhabiting the sea and having the feet modified into paddles. The existing species are the hawksbill, loggerhead, leatherback, and green turtles. They are widely distributed in warm seas.

sea urchin. Any echinoderm of the class Echinoidea (which see), esp. one of somewhat flattened globular form having a thin brittle shell or test of calcareous plates covered with well-developed (and often very sharp) movable spines, as distinguished from the disk-shaped sand dollars or cake urchins, which also belong to the Echinoidea. The typical sea urchins have the mouth situated at the middle of the lower surface, with five converging chisel-like jaws adapted for scraping small organisms from the surface of rocks or shells. They live on the sea bottom or among rocks, or bury themselves in the sand, and crawl about by means of tube feet which protrude through pores in the shell, assisted by movements of the spines. They feed on small organisms, dead animals, offal, etc., and are found in all seas. Some are esteemed as food. Cf. SPATANGOIDEA.

sea valve. *Naut.* A valve in the bottom or side of a ship communicating with the sea.

sea wall. [AS. *sæweall.*] A wall, or embankment, to resist encroachments of the sea.

sea'wan (sē'wŏn) } *n.* [Prob. fr. misunderstanding of Al-
sea'want (-wănt) } gonquian (Natick) *oseawunnompacheg* money changers, or *ôseawunum* he changed (cf. E. CHANGE, *n.*).] Among the Eastern Algonquian Indians, the shell beads which passed as money. Cf. WAMPUM.

sea'way' (sē'wā'), *n.* *Naut.* **a** A moderate or rough sea; — chiefly in *in a seaway.* **b** A vessel's headway.

sea'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any plant or plants growing in the sea; specif., any marine thallophytic plant of the class Algæ; an alga. Seaweeds are widely distributed in the ocean, and occur from tide level to considerable depths. They may float free or be anchored by specialized portions of the thallus (haptera). Sometimes, loosely, any of the freshwater algæ. See ALGA, ALGÆ, THALLOPHYTA.

sea'wor'thy (sē'wûr'thĭ), *a.* Fit for a sea voyage; able to stand stormy weather in safety; as, a *seaworthy* ship.

Seb (sĕb), *n.* [Egyptian.] *Egypt. Myth.* The earth deified. The consort of Seb was Nut, the sky, and their children include Osiris, Isis, Nephthys, and Set.

se-ba'ceous (sē-bā'shŭs), *a.* [NL. *sebaceus*, fr. L. *sebum* tallow, grease: cf. L. *sebaceus* a tallow candle.] *Physiol.* Pertaining to, secreting, or composed of, fat; of the appearance of fat; as, the *sebaceous* secretions of some plants.
sebaceous cyst, *Med.*, a cyst formed by distention of a sebaceous gland, due to obstruction of its excretory duct. — **s. glands,** *Anat.*, small sacculated glands, lodged in the substance of the corium, and usually opening into the hair follicles, which secrete an unctuous material, composed in great part of fat, which softens and lubricates the hair and skin. They are especially abundant in the scalp and face.

se-bac'ic (sē-băs'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sebum* tallow: cf. F. *sébacique.*] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline, dibasic acid, $C_8H_{16}(CO_2H)_2$, of normal structure, variously got, as by dry distillation of oleic acid and fats.

se'-bap'tist (sē'băp'tĭst), *n.* [L. *se* one's self + *baptista* a baptizer.] *Eccl. Hist.* One who baptizes himself, as is the practice of a small Russian sect. The name has been given to John Smyth (or Smith), founder of the sect of the General Baptists, who was alleged by his opponents to have baptized himself in Amsterdam in 1608.

se-bes'ten (sē-bĕs'tĕn), *n.* [Ar., fr. Per. *sipistān*, fr. *sapista* having a fetid smell.] **a** An East Indian boraginaceous tree (*Cordia myxa*). **b** The fruit of this tree, the **sebesten plum**, used in India for pickles, and dried as a demulcent. **c** In the West Indies, the related *C. sebestena* or its fruit.

se-bif'er-ous (sē-bĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sebum* tallow + E. *-ferous.*] **1.** *Bot.* Producing vegetable wax or tallow.
2. *Physiol.* Producing fat; sebaceous, as certain glands.

seb'ka } (sĕb'kä), *n.* [Ar. *sabkha* saline infiltration,
seb'kha } shallow lagoon.] In northern Africa, a smooth, flat, often saline, plain, sometimes occupied after a rain by a shallow lake; a playa; an alkali flat.

seb'or-rhe'a, seb'or-rhœ'a (sĕb'ŏ-rē'ä), *n.* [NL.; L. *sebum* tallow + Gr. ῥεῖν to flow.] *Med.* A morbidly increased discharge of sebaceous matter on the skin; steatrhea. — **seb'-or-rhe'al, seb'or-rhœ'al** (-ăl), *a.*

Se'bright (sē'brĭt), *n.* [After Sir John S. *Sebright* (1767–1846), English agriculturist.] One of a breed of bantam fowls having a rose comb and the feathers laced or narrowly edged with black.

se'bum (sē'bŭm), *n.* [L., tallow, grease.] *Anat.* The fatty matter secreted by the sebaceous glands.

sec (sĕk), *a.* [F.] Dry; — used of wines and opposed to *brut.*

Se-ca'le (sē-kā'lē), *n.* [L., a kind of grain.] *Bot.* A genus of cereal grasses having the 2-flowered spikelets in a dense spike, the flowering glume tipped with a long awn, the empty glumes 1-nerved. There are two Old World species; *S. cereale* is the cultivated rye. See RYE.

Sec'a-mo'ne (sĕk'ä-mō'nē), *n.* [NL., fr. OIt. *secamone* for *scammonia.* Cf. SCAMMONY.] *Bot.* A genus of asclepiadaceous plants of the Old World tropics, chiefly climbing shrubs, bearing flowers with rotate corollas, the scales of the crown having distinct tips. The roots of *S. emetica* are used in India as an emetic and purgative.

se'can-cy (sē'kăn-sĭ), *n.* [See SECANT.] Intersection. *Rare.*

se'cant (sē'kănt), *a.* [L. *secans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *secare* to cut. See SECTION.] Cutting; as, a *secant* line.

se'cant, *n.* [Cf. F. *sécante.* See SECANT, *a.*] **1.** *Geom.* A line that cuts another; esp., a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points. See CIRCLE, *Illust.*
2. *Trig.* A right line drawn from the center of a circle through one end of a circular arc to a tangent drawn from the other end; the ratio of this line to the radius of the circle; the reciprocal of the cosine. Abbr. *sec.* See TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTION.

se-cede' (sē-sēd'), *v. i.*; SE-CED'ED (-sēd'ĕd); SE-CED'ING (-sēd'ĭng). [L. *secedere, secessum*; *se-* aside + *cedere* to go, move. See CEDE.] To withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; to separate one's self by a solemn act; esp., to withdraw from a political or religious body.

se-ced'er (sē-sēd'ēr), *n.* **1.** One that secedes.
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a numerous body of Presbyterians originated in Scotland by the secession in 1733 of four ministers from the Established Church, who formed the Secession Church, so called. The United Presbyterian Church in North America and the United Free Church of Scotland contain the bulk of the descendants of the Seceders, but there still remain as separate divisions the United Original Seceders in Scotland, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and, in the United States, the Associate Church of North America.

se-cern' (sē-sûrn'), *v. t.*; SE-CERNED' (-sûrnd'); SE-CERN'ING. [L. *secernere.* See SECRETE.] **1.** To separate; to distinguish.
2. *Physiol.* To secrete; as, mucus *secerned* in the nose.

se-cern', *v. i.* To distinguish; discriminate.

se-cern'ent (-sûr'nĕnt), *a.* [L. *secernens*, p. pr.] Separating; secreting. — *n.* That which secretes, or promotes secretion.

se-cern'ment (sē-sûrn'mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of secerning.

se-ces'sion (sē-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *secessio*: cf. F. *sécession.* See SECEDE.] **1.** Act of seceding; withdrawal.
2. Specif.: **a** [*often cap.*] *U. S.* The withdrawal of a State from the national Union, as that of eleven States in 1860–61. **b** [*cap.*] *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* The withdrawal of four ministers and their followers from the Church of Scotland in 1733; hence, the Seceders collectively. See SECEDER, 2.

se-ces'sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or policy of secession; the tenets of secessionists.

se-ces'sion-ist, *n.* One who upholds secession or secession-

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sea'son-a-bl. Seasonable. *R. Sp.*
sea'son-age, *n.* Seasoning. *Obs.*
sea'son-al-ly, *adv.* Of SEASONAL.
season cracks. Longitudinal cracks developed in brass and bronze tubes or rods during service. — **sea'son-crack'ing,** *n.*
sea'son-less, *a.* See -LESS.
seasoun. † SEASON, SEIZIN.
sea spider. **a** A spider crab. **b** Any pycnogonid.
sea spleenwort. A European spleenwort (*Asplenum marinum*).
sea squirt. A simple ascidian.
sea star. A starfish, or ophiuran.
sea starwort A common European aster (*Aster tripolium*).
sea stickleback. The fifteen-spined stickleback.
sea'strand', *n.* Seashore. *Obs.*
sea'stream', *n.* The sea. *Obs.*
seasure. † SEIZURE.
sea surgeon. A surgeon fish.
sea swallow. **1.** a A tern; esp., the common tern. **b** The stormy petrel. *Local, Eng.*
2. *Her.* = CORNISH CHOUGH.
sea swine. **a** A porpoise. **b** The ballan wrasse.
seat. † SETH.
seat (sēt; sĕt), *n.* A kind of chisel used to cut hot iron. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
sea tang. Sea tangle.
sea tangle Any of various seaweeds or kelps, esp. of the genus *Laminaria.*
seat bone. The ischium.
seat'ed, *p. a.* Situated; located; settled or established in or as in a seat. [SAITHE. *Scot.*]
seath (sēth; säth). Var. of **seath,** *n.* [AS. *séap.*] A pit. *Obs.*
seathe. † SEETHE, SHEATH.
sea thief. A = THRIFT. **b** The sea lavender. [*cal, Eng.*]
sea titling. The rock pipit. *Local.*
seat'less, *a.* See -LESS.
sea toad. **a** A sculpin. **b** A toadfish. **c** The angler.
sea turn. A breeze or gale from the sea, often bringing mist.
sea twine. = SEA LACE.
seat worm. The pinworm.
seau. † SEW, pottage.
sea unicorn. The narwhal.
sea vampire. = DEVIL FISH, 1.
seave (sēv), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *siv*, Sw. *säf*, Icel. *sef.*] A rush; also, a rushlight. *Dial. Eng.*
sea'veal', *n.* A sea calf. *Obs.*
seaven. † SEVEN. [*Eng.*
seav'y (sēv'ĭ), *a.* Rushy. *Dial.*
Seaw. † SHIAH.
sea wand. = SEA GIRDLES.
sea'ward (-wērd), *a.* Directed or situated toward the sea.
sea'ward, sea'wards (-wērdz), *adv.* Toward the sea.
sea'ward', *n.* *O. Eng. Feud. Law.* A service consisting in certain guarding or watching against enemies from the sea.
sea'ware' (sē'wâr'), *n* [Cf. AS. *sæwār* seaweed.] Seaweed.
sea wax. A kind of ozocerite or mineral wax; maltha.
seawe. † SHOW. [tongue fern.]
seaweed fern. The hart's-tongue fern.
sea whip. A gorgonian having a long, flexible, little branched, or branchless, stem. [SEA LACE.]
sea whipcord or **whiplash.** = **sea whistle.** A rockweed (*Ascophyllum nodosum*) with bladders used by children as whistles.
sea widgeon. a A scaup duck. b Pintail duck. *Local, U. S.*
sea'wife' (sē'wīf'), *n.*; *pl.* -WIVES' (-wīvz'). Either of two European wrasses (*Labrus vetula* and *Acantholabrus yarrelli*) related to the tautog.
sea willow. A gorgonian coral with long flexible branches.
sea withwind. = SEA BELLS.
sea wolf. a Wolf fish. b The European bass *Dicentrarchus labrax.* c Sea elephant. d Sea lion
sea. woodcock. The bar-tailed godwit. *Local, Eng.*
sea wormwood. A European wormwood (*Artemisia maritima*) growing on the coast.
sea'wor'thi-ness (sē'wûr'thĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
sea wrack. = WRACK, 4. [knife.]
seax. Obs. or archaic of SAX,
seaye. † SEE.
seaze. † SEIZE.
Se'ba (sē'bä), *n.* [Heb. *Sebā.*] *Bib.* Probably, a people of central or eastern Africa.
seb'a-cate (sĕb'ä-kāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of sebacic acid.
se-ba'cean, *n.* Sebaceous. *Obs.*
Se-ba'go salm'on (sē-bā'gō). [From *Sebago* Lake, Maine.] The landlocked salmon *Salmo salar sebago.*
se-ba'it (sē-bā'ĭt; -bīt'), *n.* [Bengali *sebāit, sebāīt*, fr. Skr. *sēva* service, worship.] *Hindu Law.* A person appointed to manage the endowment of a temple or idol; also, a devisee of a share in an ancestral estate.
Seb'ak, Seb'ek (sĕb'ăk; -ĕk), *n.* [Egyptian *Sebek.*] *Egypt. Myth.* A deity of evil, with a crocodile head, typifying the destroying power of the sun.
Se-bas'tian (sē-băs'chăn), *n.* [Gr. Σεβαστιανός; cf. σεβαστός reverenced, σέβας reverence.] Masc. proper name. L. *Sebastianus* (-chĭ-ā'n*ŭ*s); F. *Sébastien* (sā'bàs'tyĔN'); It. *Sebastiano* (sā-bäs-tyä'nō); Sp. *Sebastián* (sā-bäs-tyän'); Pg. *Sebastião* (sā-bäs-tyoun'); G. *Sebastian* (zā-bäs'tē-än').
Se-bas'to-pol goose (sē-bàs'tō-pōl; sĕb'ăs-tō-pōl). [From *Sebastopol*, Russia.] A variety of domestic geese having many of its feathers fantastically curled and twisted.
Se-bat', *n.* Var. of SHEBAT. See JEWISH CALENDAR. [sebacate.]
se'bate (sē'bāt), *n.* *Chem.* A|
seb'el, *n.* [Ultimately fr. Ar. *sabal* cataract (of the eye): cf. OF. *sebel.*] Inflammation of the veins of the eye. *Obs.*
Se'be-ni'a (sē'bē-nī'ä), **Se'be-ni'as** (-ăs). **Se'be-on** (sē'bē-ŏn), **Se-beth'a-i** (sē-bē'thä-ī), **Se-bi'a** (sē-bī'ä). *D. Bib.*
se'bic (sē'bĭk), *a.* Sebacic. *Obs.*
se-bil'la (sē-bĭl'ä), *n.* [Cf. F. *sébille* a wooden bowl.] A wooden receptacle to hold sand and water for a stone saw, etc
se-bip'a-rous (sē-bĭp'ä-rŭs), *a.* [L. *sebum* tallow + E. *-parous.*] *Physiol.* = SEBIFEROUS.
Seb-ni'a (sĕb-nī'ä). *D. Bib.*
Se-bo'im (sē-bō'ĭm) *D. Bib.*
seb'o-lith (sĕb'ō-lĭth), *n.* [*sebum* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A concretion formed in a sebaceous gland
seb'or-rha'gi-a (sĕb'ō-rā'jĭ-ä), *n.* [NL. See SEBUM; -RHAGIA.] *Med.* Seborrhea.
seb'or-rhœ'a. -rhœ'al, etc. Var. of SEBORRHEA, etc. [*Scot.*
se'bow (sē'bō). Var. of SYBO.
se'bra. † ZEBRA.
se-bun'dy (sē-bŭn'dĭ), *n.* *sing. & pl.*; *pl.* also -DIES (-dĭz). Also **se-bun'dee.** [Hind. & Per. *sibandī*; Per. *si-* three + *bandī* settlement. — orig. paid every three months.] Irregular native soldiery of the British in India.
sec. † SICK.
sec. *Abbr.* Secant; secondt; secretary; section; secundum (L., according to).
sec'a-bil'i-ty (sĕk'ä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *secabilitas.*] Divisibility.
Se-ca'can (sē-kā'kă; sĕk'ä-kă) *Bib.*
sec'a-line (sĕk'ä-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* *Chem.* Trimethylamine.
sec'a-lose (-lōs), *n.* [*secale* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A trisaccharide sugar which is obtained from
se-ba'ri-a (sē-bā'rĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σεβαρός proud.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian trees of the family Rutaceæ, having small white flowers in panicles.
se'bum (sē'bŭm), *n.* [L., tallow, grease.] *Anat.* The fatty matter secreted by the sebaceous glands.
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se'cant, *n.* [Cf. F. *sécante.* See SECANT, *a.*] **1.** *Geom.* A line that cuts another; esp., a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points. See CIRCLE, *Illust.*
2. *Trig.* A right line drawn from the center of a circle through one end of a circular arc to a tangent drawn from the other end; the ratio of this line to the radius of the circle; the reciprocal of the cosine. Abbr. *sec.* See TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTION.
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se-cern' (sē-sûrn'), *v. t.*; SE-CERNED' (-sûrnd'); SE-CERN'ING. [L. *secernere.* See SECRETE.] **1.** To separate; to distinguish.
2. *Physiol.* To secrete; as, mucus *secerned* in the nose.
se-cern', *v. i.* To distinguish; discriminate.
se-cern'ent (-sûr'nĕnt), *a.* [L. *secernens*, p. pr.] Separating; secreting. — *n.* That which secretes, or promotes secretion.
se-cern'ment (sē-sûrn'mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of secerning.
se-ces'sion (sē-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *secessio*: cf. F. *sécession.* See SECEDE.] **1.** Act of seceding; withdrawal.
2. Specif.: **a** [*often cap.*] *U. S.* The withdrawal of a State from the national Union, as that of eleven States in 1860–61. **b** [*cap.*] *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* The withdrawal of four ministers and their followers from the Church of Scotland in 1733; hence, the Seceders collectively. See SECEDER, 2.
se-ces'sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or policy of secession; the tenets of secessionists.
se-ces'sion-ist, *n.* One who upholds secession or secession-
se-cer'a-ment, *n.* [L. *secare* to cut + *cerumen* waxy matter.] A wooden receptacle to hold sand and water for a stone saw, etc
sec'a-meni (sĕk'ä-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *secare* to cut: cf. L. *secamenta* carved work.] That which is cut from a log or block, as chips. *Obs.*
sec'a-teur' (sĕk'ä-tûr'), *n.* [F. *sécateur.*] Pruning shears.
se-ca'tion, *n.* [L. *secare* to cut.] Act of cutting or dividing. *Obs.*
secatour. † SECUTOR.
sec'chio (sĕk'kyō), *n.* [It.] A northern Italian liquid measure, containing somewhat more than ten liters. *Obs.*
‖ **sec'co,** *n.*, **secco painting,** *or* **painting in secco.** Painting on dry plaster; — opposed to *fresco painting*, on wet or fresh plaster.
sec-coon'. Obs. corrupt. of SECONDE.
se-cease'. † CEASE.
se-cesh'. *n.* Secessionist; also, secessionists collectively. *Obs. or Hist., Colloq. or Slang, U. S.*
se-ces'er, *n.* A secessionist. *Obs. or Hist. Slang, U. S.*
se-ces'si, *n.* [L. *secessus.*] Retirement; retreat. *Obs.*
Se-ces'si-a (sē-sĕsh'ĭ-ä), *n.* [In imitation of L. nouns. See SECESSION, SECEDE.] Secessiondom; — a popular name. *Obs. or Hist., U. S.*
Secession Church See SECEDER, 2; PRESBYTERIAN, *a.*
Se-ces'sion-dom (-dŭm), *n.* The eleven States which seceded from the United States in 1860–61. *Obs. Colloq., U. S.*
se-ces'sion-er, *n.* A secessionist.

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ism ; specif. [*often cap.*], *U. S. Hist.*, one who held that a State has the right to separate from the Union at its will ; esp., one who participated in, or sympathized with, the secession of the eleven Southern States in 1860-61.

se-ces'sion-ist (sĕ-sĕsh'ŭn-ĭst), *a.* Of or pert. to secession or secessionists.

Sech'et (sĕk'ĕt), *n.* [Egypt. *Sekhet.*] *Egypt. Relig.* The wife of Ptah, represented as lion-headed. She typifies the destructive heat of the sun ; she destroys the souls of the wicked in the underworld. She is called the "eye of Ra."

Se'chi-um (sē'kĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. : cf. F. *séchion ;* perh. formed fr. Gr. *σίκυος* cucumber.] *Bot.* A genus of West Indian cucurbitaceous vines constituted by *S. edule.* It has racemose yellow flowers ; its fruit is the *chayote.*

seck (sĕk), *a.* [F. *sec*, properly, dry, L. *siccus.*] Barren; unprofitable ; i. e., without seignory, reversion, or power of distress ; — said of rents. See RENT SECK.

seck'el (sĕk'l), *n.* A small reddish brown sweet and juicy pear. It originated on a farm near Philadelphia, afterwards owned by a Mr. Seckel.

se-clude' (sē-klōōd' ; 243), *v. t. ;* SE-CLUD'ED (-klōōd'ĕd) ; SE-CLUD'ING (-ĭng). [L. *secludere, seclusum ; se-* aside + *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To shut up apart from others ; to withdraw into, or place in, solitude ; to withdraw, as from intercourse with others.

> Let Eastern tyrants from the light of heaven
> *Seclude* their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*

2. To put in a place difficult of access; to sequester; secrete.

3. To shut or keep out ; to exclude. *Obs. or Scots Law.*

se-clud'ed (sē-klōōd'ĕd ; 243), *p. a.* Separated or withdrawn, as from society ; solitary ; retired. — **se-clud'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **se-clud'ed-ness**, *n.*

se-clu'sion (sē-klōō'zhŭn ; 243), *n.* [See SECLUDE.] **1.** Act of secluding, or state of being secluded ; separation, as from society ; a withdrawing ; as, to live in *seclusion.*

> O blest *seclusion* from a jarring world. *Cowper.*

2. Act of keeping out ; exclusion. *Obs. or Scots Law.*

3. A retired or solitary place.

Syn. — Solitude, separation, retirement, privacy.

se-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to seclude ; keeping in seclusion ; secluding ; sequestering.

sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *a.* [F., fr. L. *secundus* second, properly, following, fr. *sequi* to follow. See SUE to follow ; cf. SECUND.] **1.** Immediately following the first ; next to the first in order of place or time ; hence, occurring again ; another ; other.

> And he slept and dreamed the *second* time. *Gen.* xli. 5

2. Next to the first in value, power, excellence, dignity, or rank ; secondary ; subordinate, inferior.

> May the day when we become the *second* people upon earth . . be the day of our utter extirpation *Landor.*

3. Of the same kind as another ; another, like a prototype ; as, a *second* Cato ; a *second* deluge.

4. Helpful ; assisting. *Rare. Shak.*

5. *Music.* Lower in pitch ; rendering a part of lower pitch. **at second hand**, through or by an intermediary ; as, news obtained *at second hand.* — **Second Advent**, *Theol.*, the second coming of Christ to judge both the quick and the dead. — **s. Adventist.** See ADVENTIST. — **s. baseman.** See BASEBALL. — **s. board**, *Finance*, the second call on exchanges where there are calls of securities or grain, cotton, etc. ; on the New York Stock Exchange, the second printed list of sales, for the period from 12 M. to 2 P. M. — **s. brass**, *Numis.*, the dupondius of Imperial Rome. — **s. breath**, second wind. — **s. cause**, a cause caused by something else ; *Theol.*, a cause through which God works, God being the first cause. — **S. Chamber.** See LEGISLATURE, *Netherlands* and *Sweden.* — **s. childhood**, the state or time of being weak or feeble in mind from old age. — **S. Coming.** *Theol.* = SECOND ADVENT. — **S. Confession of Basel.** See HELVETIC CONFESSION **a.** — **s. cousin.** See COUSIN, *n.*, 2. — **s. curvature**, *Math.*, torsion. — **s.-cut file.** See 4th FILE, 1. — **S. day**, Monday ; — so called by the Friends, or Quakers. — **s. death**, *Theol.*, condemnation to eternal separation from God ; the punishment or destruction of the souls of the lost after bodily death. *Rev.* xxi. 8. — **s. distance.** *Art.* = MIDDLE DISTANCE. *Rare.* — **s. double corner.** See 4th CHECKER, 2. — **S. Empire**, the French empire (1852-70) under Napoleon III. — **s. estate. a** In England, orig. the barons and knights, later the lords temporal. **b** In the kingdom of Scotland, orig. the tenants in chief, after 1428 the commissioners of shires. **c** In the kingdom of France, the nobles. — **s. fiddle**, in phrase, *to be* or *to play second fiddle*, to act in a subordinate capacity ; to take a secondary place. — **s. fluxion**, *Math.*, the second derivative as to the time ; — denoted by two dots above ; as, $\ddot{s}$ (read, *s* two dot), which is $\frac{d^2s}{dt^2}$. — **s. girl**, a female house servant who does the lighter work, as chamber work and waiting on table. — **s. growth**, the growth of trees which follows the removal or destruction of the primitive forest. — **s. intention.** See INTENTION, *n.*, 6 & 7. — **S. Isaiah.** = DEUTERO-ISAIAH. — **s. lieutenant**, *Mil.*, a commissioned officer ranking next below a first lieutenant. See LIEUTENANT, 2 **a.** — **s. mean line.** *Opt. Min.* See BISECTRIX. — **s. moment**, *Mech.*, a quantity, esp. of inertia, whose dimensions are those of a directed quantity multiplied into the square of another quantity at right angles to it. — **s. nerves**, *Anat.*, the optic (second cranial) nerves. — **s. number.** See LLOYD'S NUMBERS. — **s. order reaction**, *Phys. Chem.*, a reaction whose rate is expressed by the general equation, $\frac{dx}{dt} = k(A-x)$ $(B-x)$; a bimolecular reaction. See REACTION, 3. — **s. pedal**, *Geom.*, the pedal of a first pedal. — **S. Republic**, the French republic of 1848-52. — **s. story, s. floor**, in America, the second range of rooms from the street level. This in England is called the *first floor*, which accords with European usage generally. — **s. tap.** See TAP, *n.*, 5. — **s. thought** *or* **thoughts**, consideration of a matter following a first impulse or impression ; reconsideration or opinion resulting from it.

> *Second thoughts* are best. *Old Proverb.*

— **s. twilight.** = ANTI-TWILIGHT. — **s. wind**, recovered full breath or power of respiration after the first exhaustion during exertion. Hence, recovered courage ; renewed heart or determination. *Colloq.*

sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *n.* **1.** One that follows, or comes after; one next and inferior in place, time, rank, merit, etc.

2. One who follows or attends another for his support and aid ; a backer ; an assistant ; specif., one who acts as another's aid in a duel or prize fight.

3. Aid ; assistance ; help. *Obs. J. Fletcher.*

4. An article of merchandise of a grade inferior to the best ; — usually in the *pl. ;* esp., *pl.*, a coarse or inferior kind of flour or bread made from it.

5. One twelfth of an inch, or prime ; a line. See INCH, 1.

6. *Music.* **a** The interval embracing two diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, 6 **b** A tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a second apart. **d** The second tone of a scale, reckoning up from the tonic. **e** The second part in a concerted piece, popularly, the alto.

7. *Baseball.* Short for *second base.*

second of exchange. See EXCHANGE, *n.*, 2 **a.**

sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *v. t. ;* SEC'OND-ED ; SEC'OND-ING. [Cf. F. *seconder*, L. *secundare*, fr. *secundus.* See SECOND, *a.*] **1.** To follow in the next place; to succeed; to supplement. *Rare.*

> Sin is *seconded* with sin *South.*

2. To follow or attend so as to assist ; to act as the second of, to assist, support. "To *second* our attempt." *Shak.*

3. *Parl. Practice.* To support, as a motion or nomination, by adding one's voice to that of the mover or proposer, esp. as a preliminary to further debate or a vote.

4. To encourage ; further ; forward ; advance.

5. (*pron. usually* sē-kŏnd' *or* sē-kŭnd') *Mil.* In Great Britain, to retire temporarily from the service, as an officer who accepts a civil appointment under the government. He retains his rank and seniority, but forgoes his pay.

sec'ond, *n.* [F. *seconde.* See SECOND, *a.*] The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of angular measure, that is, the *second* regular subdivision of the hour — as, 1 minute and 15 *seconds* of time (1 m. 15 s.) — or the degree (symbol $1''$); as, 5 minutes and 10 *seconds* ($5'\ 10''$) north of this place.

☞ *Second* is sometimes used in the names of derived units ; as, ampere *second*, centimeter-gram-*second*, etc.

sec'ond-a-ri-ly (sĕk'ŭn-dā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a secondary manner or degree.

2. Secondly ; in the second place. *Obs.*

3. A second time ; again. *Obs.*

sec'ond-a-ry (-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *secondaire*, L. *secundarius.* See SECOND, *a.*] **1.** Next below the first in importance ; of second place, origin, rank, etc. ; performing a similar but inferior function to what is primary.

> Wheresoever there is moral right on the one hand, no *secondary* right can discharge it. *L'Estrange*

2. In technical uses : **a** (1) *Chem.* Having some quality, or subjected to some operation, in the second degree ; as, a *secondary* salt, etc. Cf. PRIMARY, *a.*, 5 **a.** (2) *Org. Chem.* Designating a radical in which the combining carbon atom is united with two other carbon atoms ; as, *secondary* butyl, $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH{\cdot}CH_3$; also, designating compounds formed by such radicals. See SECONDARY ALCOHOL. **b** *Min. & Petrog.* Subsequent in origin ; — said of rocks or minerals derived from other rocks or minerals, or of minerals deposited in a previously formed rock, or of characters (as cleavage, etc.), developed by pressure or other causes. **c** [*cap.*] *Geol.* Mesozoic. *Obs.* **d** *Elec.* In an induction coil or transformer, pertaining to or designating the induced current or its circuit ; as, the *secondary* coil ; *secondary* winding. See INDUCTION, 6. **e** *Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, the second joint of the wing (the forearm) of a bird, or its quills. See BIRD, *Illust.* **f** *Bot.* Produced by the activity of formative tissue other than that at the growing point ; developed subsequently ; as, *secondary* cortex, etc. **g** *Med.* **a** Dependent or consequent on another disease ; as, Bright's disease is often *secondary* to scarlet fever. **b** Occurring or being in the second stage ; as, *secondary* symptoms of syphilis. **h** *Phon.* = WIDE.

Syn. — Second, second-rate, subordinate, inferior.

secondary alcohol, *Chem.*, any alcohol which contains the radical CH·OH united with two hydrocarbon radicals. On oxidation the secondary alcohols first form ketones and afterward acids of a smaller number of carbon atoms than the original alcohol. Cf. PRIMARY ALCOHOL. — **s. amine.** *Chem.* See AMINE. — **s. amputation**, *Surg.*, an amputation for injury performed after the constitutional effects of the injury have subsided. — **s. axis**, *Optics*, any line through the optical center of a lens but not through the centers of curvature, or, in the case of a mirror, through the center of curvature but not through the center of the mirror. — **s. battery. a** *Elec.* A storage battery. **b** *Nav.* All of a vessel's guns of a caliber less than four inches, unless the vessel has no four-inch or larger guns, in which case all her guns compose what is called merely the *battery.* — **s. bud**, *Bot.*, an accessory bud. — **s. capitulum**, *Bot.*, one of the six small cells surmounting each of the head cells, or capitula, in the antheridium of Characeæ. — **s. cell.** = STORAGE BATTERY. — **s. circle**, *Geom. & Astron.*, a great circle through the poles of another great circle and therefore perpendicular to its plane. — **s. clay**, clay found deposited away from its place of formation. — **s. color** *or* **colour**, a color formed by mixing any two primary colors in equal or equivalent quantities. See COLOR, *n.*, 1. — **s. conveyance.** *Law.* See CONVEYANCE, 2. — **s. coverts.** *Zoöl.* See COVERT, *n.*, 3; BIRD, *Illust.* — **s. evidence.** See PRIMARY EVIDENCE. — **s. fever**, *Med.*, a fever coming on after the subsidence of the initial fever, as that at the outbreak of the eruption in smallpox. — **s. growth**, *Bot.*, growth by the activity of the cambium or other secondary meristem, as in the stems of all woody dicotyledonous plants ; — opposed to *primary growth.* — **s. hemorrhage**, *Med.*, hemorrhage occurring from a wounded blood vessel some considerable time after the original bleeding has ceased. — **s. linkage.** See LINKAGE, *n.*, 3 **a.** — **s. meristem**, *Bot.*, any meristematic tissue other than that at the growing point. — **s. personality.** See MULTIPLE PERSONALITY. — **s. planet.** *Astron.* See PLANET, 1. — **s. prothallium**, *Bot.*, a tissue developed by the megaspore of *Selaginella* subsequent to the formation of the true prothallium. — **s. qualities.** See QUALITY, 2. — **s. rays**, *Physics*, rays emitted by bodies as the result of being exposed to Röntgen rays or certain other forms of radiation. — **s. right.** *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*, 2 **b.** — **s. roots.** *Bot.* **a** The lateral branches of the primary root or roots. **b** Adventitious roots. — **s. school.** See SCHOOL, 1. — **s. spore**, *Bot.*, a sporidium. — **s. syphilis.** See SYPHILIS. — **s. tense.** *Gram.* **a** A historical tense. See HISTORICAL, *a.*, 3. **b** See PRIMARY TENSE **b.** — **s. tint**, *Paint.*, any tint, as gray, made by the mixing of the primary hues and not having strong coloration. — **s. tissue**, *Bot.*, tissue formed by the activity of a secondary meristem. — **secondary twinning.** See TWINNING. — **s. union**, *Surg.*, the union of wounds after suppuration ; union by the second intention. — **s. wood**, *Bot.*, wood formed by the cambium in dicotyledonous stems.

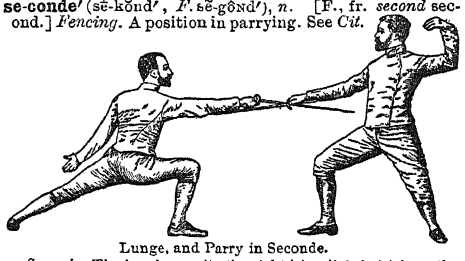
sec'ond-a-ry (sĕk'ŭn-dā-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One in a subordinate, inferior, or auxiliary place ; specif., a delegate or deputy ; one second or next to the chief officer.

2. In technical uses : **a** *Astron.* (1) A secondary circle. (2) A satellite. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) Any of the quill feathers arising from the forearm of a bird. See BIRD, *Illust.* (2) One of the hind wings of an insect, esp. of a butterfly or moth. **c** *Elec.* A secondary circuit or coil.

sec'ond-class', *a.* Belonging to a class next below the first, best, or highest ; inferior ; second-rate.

second-class mail. See 6th MAIL, 3.

se-conde' (sē-kŏnd', *F.* sē-gôNd'), *n.* [F., fr. *second* second.] *Fencing.* A position in parrying. See *Cit.*



Lunge, and Parry in Seconde.

Seconde : The hand opposite the right hip (slightly higher), the finger nails turned downwards, the arm straight without stiffness, the point very little lower than the hand. *Encyc. of Sport.*

sec'ond-er (sĕk'ŭn-dĕr), *n.* One who seconds or supports what another attempts, affirms, moves, or proposes.

sec'ond-hand' (sĕk'ŭnd-hănd' ; 87), *a.* **1.** Not original or primary ; received from another ; not new ; as, a *second-hand* book ; *secondhand* knowledge.

2. Of, pertaining to, or dealing in, secondhand merchandise ; as, a *secondhand* store.

se-con'do (sē-kŏn'dō ; -kōn'dō), *n. ; It. pl.* -DI (-dē). [It.] *Music.* The second part in a concerted piece, esp. the lower part in a pianoforte duet, or its performer.

sec'ond-rate', *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality, value, etc. — *n.* A second-rate thing or person.

sec'ond-sight', *n.* The power of discerning what is not visible or of foreseeing events ; capacity of a seer ; clairvoyance. "A fit of *second-sight.*" *Addison.*

sec'ond-sight'ed, *a.* Having second-sight. *Rare.*

sec'onds pen'du-lum (sĕk'ŭndz). A pendulum requiring exactly one second for each swing. In latitude 45° at the level of the sea its length is 99.353 cm.

se'cre-cy (sē'krē-sĭ), *n. ; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From SECRET.] **1.** Quality or state of being hidden ; seclusion ; privacy. "The pensive *secrecy* of desert cell." *Milton.*

2. That which is concealed ; a secret. *Obs. Shak.*

3. Quality of being secretive ; closeness ; fidelity to a secret ; forbearance of disclosure or discovery. *Hooker.*

se'cret (sē'krĕt ; -krĭt ; 151), *a.* [F. *secret* (cf. Sp. & Pg. *secreto*, It. *secreto, segreto*, OF. *secré*), fr. L. *secretus*, p. p. of *secernere* to put apart, to separate, *se-* aside + *cernere.* See CERTAIN ; cf. SECRETE, SECERN.] **1.** Hidden; concealed; not revealed, private ; as, *secret* plans ; a *secret* vow.

2. Hence : **a** Inscrutable ; occult ; as, the *secret* workings of Nature. **b** Withdrawn from general intercourse or notice ; in retirement or secrecy ; secluded ; retired.

> There, *secret* in her sapphire cell,
> He with the Nais wont to dwell *Fenton.*

3. Faithful to a secret ; not inclined to divulge confidence; secretive ; close. *Rare.* "*Secret* Romans." *Shak.*

4. Separate ; distinct. *Obs.*

5. *Mech.* Designating, or pertaining to, a construction in which the method of construction is not visible or apparent from the outside ; as, *secret* nailing, dovetailing, etc.

6. *Liturgics.* Low ; inaudible ; as, the *secret* prayers.

Syn. — Hidden, concealed, disguised, unknown, private, privy ; insidious, stealthy, furtive, sly, fraudulent. — SECRET, COVERT, CLANDESTINE, SURREPTITIOUS, UNDERHAND. SECRET is the general term for that which is hidden or concealed ; that is COVERT which is not open or avowed ; as, "These . . . virtues are the hidden beauties of a soul, the *secret* graces which cannot be discovered by a mortal eye" (*Spectator*) ; "She seized a lamp . . . and hurried towards the *secret* passage" (*Walpole*) ; "a *covert* glance at her face, as he walked beside her" (*Dickens*) ; "a mischievous child, with an eye on the face of a *covertly* watching elder" (*H. James*) ; "How was she, who was as innocent as a child, to know what was the meaning of the *covert* addresses of a villain ?" (*Thackeray*). That is CLANDESTINE which is secretly conducted, usually with evil intent ; SURREPTITIOUS emphasizes the idea of stealth or craft, an implication which is heightened in UNDERHAND ; as, "the *clandestine*, insidious, treacherous admirer of Maria Bertram" (*Jane Austen*) ; a *clandestine* marriage, "There he kept his *surreptitious* quids of tobacco, his pipe, and his small hoards" (*Mary Wilkins*) ; "Over the paling of the garden we might obtain an oblique and *surreptitious* view" (*H. James*) ; "He had suspected his agent of some *underhand* dealings" (*Jane Austen*), "I say all this to them as to you. . . . I will have nothing *underhand*" (*Byron*). See STEALTHY, LATENT, MYSTERIOUS, SIMULATION.

secret block, a block with the sheave entirely inclosed except for a hole just large enough to admit the rope, — used where there is danger of fouling. — **s. conveyance.** *Law.* See CONVEYANCE, 2. — **s. ink**, sympathetic ink. — **s. partner.** See PARTNER, 3. — **s. service. a** A secret political work, for the expense of which no account is given to Parliament. *Eng.* **b** The detective service of a government. In the United States, a division under the Treasury Department, chiefly charged with the detection and arrest of counterfeiters.

se'cret, *n.* [F. *secret* (cf. Pr. *secret*, Sp. & Pg. *secreto*, It. *secreto, segreto*), fr. L. *secretum.* See SECRET, *a.*] **1.** Something studiously concealed ; a thing kept from general knowledge ; what is not, or is not to be, revealed.

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se-ces'sive. *a.* [L. *secessus*, p. p.] Set apart ; isolated. *Obs.*

sech. † SEEK, SICK.

sech. [*secant* + *-h.* See HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS.] *Abbr. Math.* Hyperbolic secant.

seche. † SEEK, SUCH.

Sech'e-ní'as (sĕk'ē-nĭ'ăs). *Bib.*

Se'chi-a (sē'kĭ-ă). *D. Bib.*

Se-chro'na (sē-krō'nă). *D. Bib.*

Se'chu (sē'kŭ). *Bib.*

Sech'u-á'na (sĕch'ōō-ä'nă), *n.* A group of Bantu dialects spoken southwest of the central course of the Zambezi.

seck (sĕk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SEEK. [var. of SACK

seck. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.

seckatour. † SECUTOR.

seckcloth. † SACKCLOTH

secke. † SACK, SUCK.

secle, *n.* [L. *saeculum, saeclum*: cf. F. *siècle.* See SECULAR.] A century. *Obs.* [legem.

sec. leg *Abbr.* Secundum

Sec. Leg. *Abbr.* Secretary of Legation.

secler. † SECULAR.

seclien, *v. i.* [AS. *sĕclian* See SICK.] To be ill. *Obs.*

se-cluse' (sē-klōōs' ; 243), *n.* [See SECLUDE.] Seclusion. *Rare.*

se-cluse'ness, *n.* Secludedness. *Obs.*

se-clu'sion-ist, *n.* One who favors seclusion.

se-clu'siv. Seclusive. *Ref. Sp.*

se-clu'so-ry. *n.* A place of seclusion. *Obs.*

secne. † SICKEN.

sec'o-dont (sĕk'ō-dŏnt), *n.* [L. *secare* to cut + E. *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having, or designating, teeth adapted for cutting.

sec'ohm' (sĕk'ōm'), *n.* [*second* (of time) + *ohm.*] *Elec.* = HENRY.

sec-ohm'me-ter (sĕk-ōm'ē-tẽr ; sĕk-ōm'-), *n.* [*secohm* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* A revolving circuit interrupter, due to Ayrton and Perry, used with a Wheatstone's bridge for inductance measurement.

secomoure. † SYCAMORE.

sec'ond-a-ri-ness (sĕk'ŭn-dā-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

sec'ond-first', *a. Eccl.* Designating the Sabbath second between Passover and Pentecost and first after the beginning of the Paschal week ; — translating *δευτεόπρωτος*, in the received Greek text of Luke vi. 1. [& b.

second foot. = FOOT SECOND **a**

second hand. The hand marking seconds on a timepiece.

secondine † SECUNDINE.

sec'ond-ly, *adv.* of SECOND.

secos. = SEKOS. [*Obs.*

secre. *a* [OF *secré.*] Secret.

secre, *n.* [OF. *secré.*] A secret. Also : = SECRET, *n.*, 6.

secre. *adv.* Secretly. *Obs.*

sec. reg. *Abbr.* Secundum regulam (L., according to rule).

secrely, *adv.* Secretly. *Obs.*

secreness, *n.* Secrecy. *Obs.*

se'cre-sy. Var. of SECRECY.

2. A thing not discovered, or not explained; a mystery.
All *secrets* of the deep, all nature's works. *Milton.*
3. *pl.* The genital organs.
4. The key to the solution or explanation of something difficult, mysterious, puzzling, or the like; hidden cause or explanation; as, the *secret* of his success.
5. Secrecy. *Rare* except in *in secret* (see below).
6. *Liturgics.* A secret or silent prayer; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, *pl.*, prayers said in a low or inaudible voice by the celebrant just before the preface in the Mass.
7. *Medieval Armor.* **a** A concealed coat or piece of armor. **b** A steel skullcap worn with the camail.
8. *Theat.* A secret mechanical contrivance.
in secret, in a private place; in privacy or secrecy.
Bread eaten *in secret* is pleasant. *Prov.* ix. 17
Secrets of Enoch. See APOCRYPHA.

sec're-ta'ri-al (sĕk'rē-tā'rĭ-ăl; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to a secretary; befitting a secretary. *Carlyle.*
sec're-ta'ri-at (-ăt) | *n.* [F. *secrétariat.*] The office of
sec're-ta'ri-ate (-āt) | a secretary.
sec're-ta-ry (sĕk'rē-tĕ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TARIES (-rĭz). [LL. *secretarius*, orig., a confidant, one intrusted with secrets, fr. L. *secretum* a secret: cf. F. *secrétaire.* See SECRET, *a.* & *n.*] **1.** One who is intrusted with secrets, a confidant. *Obs.*
2. A person employed to attend to orders, letters, public or private papers, and the like, and to have oversight in a general way of the business connected with the office, for an association, a public body, or an individual.
3. An officer of state whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government, and who is usually a member of the cabinet or advisory council of the chief executive; as, in the United States, the *Secretary* of State, of War, etc. (see DEPARTMENT, 4); in Great Britain, the Secretary of State for India, for War, etc., or the Chief *Secretary* for Ireland.
4. A piece of furniture, with conveniences for writing and for the arrangement of papers; an escritoire.
5. Short for SECRETARY BIRD.
Secretary of State, an official having charge of some department of business of state. In Great Britain there are five Secretaries of State, viz., for home affairs, for foreign affairs, for the colonies, for India, and for war. In the United States national government the term is restricted to the cabinet officer at the head of the Department of State, which has charge of all foreign relations. The Federal *Secretary of State* in the United States and the five principal *Secretaries of State* in England are now primarily executive heads of departments. . . . The *Secretaries of State* in States of the United States have as their chief duty the making and keeping of records.

sec're-ta-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to a secretary; specif., designating a style of handwriting used in engrossing, etc.
secretary bird. [From its crest, which suggests a bunch of pens stuck behind the ear.] A large long-legged raptorial bird (*Serpentarius serpentarius*) of Africa (chiefly South Africa). It has a powerful hooked beak, a crest of long feathers, and a long tail. Its general color is blue-gray, with black wing quills, thighs, abdomen, and bars on the tail. It feeds largely upon reptiles, and is often tamed to rid premises of them.


Secretary Bird.

se-crete' (sē-krēt'), *v. t.* -CRET'ED (-krēt'ĕd); -CRET'ING (-krēt'ĭng). [L. *secretus* separated, secret, hidden, p. p. of *secernere.* See SECRET; cf. DISCRETE, DISCREET.] **1.** To keep secret or hidden; to keep from general knowledge; esp., to deposit in a place of hiding; to hide; conceal; as, to *secrete* stolen goods; to *secrete* one's self.
2. *Physiol. & Biol.* To separate, elaborate, and emit as a secretion. See SECRETION, 2.
Syn. — See HIDE.

se-cre'tin (sē-krē'tĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A substance extracted from the mucous membrane of the intestine and characterized by its power of stimulating the pancreas to secrete its juice. It is said to be formed from *prosecretin.*
se-cre'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *secretio*: cf. F. *sécrétion.*] **1.** A secreting or concealing; as, the *secretion* of dutiable goods.
2. *Physiol. & Biol.* **a** Act or process of secreting. **b** That which is secreted; material separated, elaborated, and discharged by a cell or cells, esp. (in animals) by the epithelial cells of glands (see GLAND, 1). A secretion is usually produced to perform some special function, but may consist of waste matter, as urine (cf. EXCRETION, 2). The immediate source is usually the blood in animals, and the protoplasts in plants. The process of elaboration is gradual, often resulting in the storing up of the products, or of some intermediate compound (cf. ZYMOGEN). By many the cell wall in plants is regarded as a secretory product.

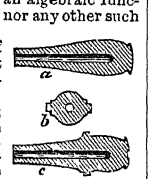
se-cre'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to keep secret or private; characterized by, or disposed to, secrecy.
2. *Physiol. & Biol.* Secretory.
se-cre'tive-ness, *n.* Quality of being secretive; disposition, propensity, or tendency to conceal.
se'cret-ly, *adv.* of SECRET, *a.* Specif.: **a** In secret; not openly. **b** In secrecy or retirement. **c** *Liturgics.* Low or inaudibly.
se-cre'to-ry (sē-krē'tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *sécrétoire.* See SECRETE.] *Physiol.* Secreting; connected with, or promoting, secretion. — *n.* A secretory organ or gland.
sect (sĕkt), *n.* [L. *secta*, fr. *sequi* to follow; often confused with L. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut: cf. F. *secte.* See SUE to follow; cf. SEPT, SUIT, *n.*] **1.** A way or mode of life; hence, a faith in certain precepts for the guidance of life; a religion; a faith. *Obs. & R.* *Chaucer.*
2. Those attached to a certain opinion or set of opinions, or those following a particular leader or authority; a following. Specif.: **a** A suite; train; retinue. *Obs.* **b** A company or set having a common allegiance distinct from others; a party; faction. **c** In religion, the believers in a particular creed, or upholders of a particular practice; esp., now, a party dissenting from an established church; a religious denomination; a separate religious organization. **d** In philosophy, the disciples of a master; a school. **e** In society and the state, an order, rank, class, or party.
3. Suit; dress; apparel; likeness. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*
4. A class; a kind; — confused with *sex.* *Obs. or Dial.*

-sect (-sĕkt), **-sected.** [L. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut. See SECTION.] Suffixes used to signify *cut*, *divided*; as in multi*sect.*

sec'tant (sĕk'tănt), *n.* [L. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] Any of the eight portions into which space is cut by three coordinate planes.
sec-ta'ri-an (sĕk-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pert. to a sect or sects; devoted to, or promotive of, the tenets and interests of a denomination; of, pert. to, or characteristic of, one devotedly or bigotedly attached to a sect or denomination; as, *sectarian* principles, prejudices, education.
sec-ta'ri-an, *n.* One of a sect; a member or adherent of a special school, denomination, or the like.
Syn. — See HERETIC.
sec-ta'ri-an-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To imbue with sectarian principles or feelings, to subject to the control of a sect.
sec'ta-ry (sĕk'tă-rĭ). *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *sectaire.* See SECT.] **1.** A sectarian; a member or adherent of a sect; esp., one who separates from an established church.
I never knew that time in England when men of truest religion were not counted *sectaries.* *Milton.*
2. Specif.: [*cap.*] *Mohammedanism.* A Shiite.

sec'tile (sĕk'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *sectilis*, fr. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut: cf. F. *sectile.* See SECTION.] **1.** Capable of being cut; specif.: **a** *Min.* Capable of being severed by the knife with a smooth cut, but yet pulverizable; — disting. from *brittle* and *malleable.* **b** *Bot.* Cut into small divisions.
2. Designating a type of mosaic formed of relatively large pieces of marble, shaped to fit one another.
— sec-til'i-ty (sĕk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sec'tion (sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sectio*, fr. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut; akin to E. *saw* a cutting instrument: cf. F. *section* See SAW; cf. DISSECT, INSECT, SECANT, SEGMENT.] **1.** Act of cutting; separation by cutting; as, the *section* of bodies.
2. A part cut off or separated, or so conceived of; a division; portion; slice. Specif.: **a** A distinct part or portion of a writing; a subdivision of a chapter; a division of a law; a paragraph; hence, the character §, often used to mark a division or to indicate a footnote. **b** *Music.* A division of a period (which see).
A tone succession which, extending beyond the limits of one measure, renders the meter recognizable by the ear, is called . . specifically a *section*, when its usual extent is that of two measures. The *section*, in this sense, constitutes the fundamental element of our classical instrument forms. *J. H. Cornell.*
c A distinct part of a country or people, community, class, or the like; a part of a territory separated by geographical lines, or of a people, considered as distinct. **d** One of the portions, of one square mile each, into which the public lands of the United States are divided; one thirty-sixth part of a township. See QUARTER SECTION; MEASURE. **e** *Railroads.* (1) In a sleeping car, a division including both an upper and a lower berth or, when these are not made up, two double seats facing each other. (2) A portion of the permanent way under the care of a particular set of men. (3) One of two or more trains running on the same schedule and for which special signals are shown. **f** *Bookbinding* (1) A folded sheet or set of sheets sewed together. (2) An offcut. **g** In certain branches of the United States government, as the Department of Agriculture, the National Museum, etc., a small organization of employees carrying on special work, and forming usually part of a *division.* See BUREAU, 3. **h** *Mil. & Nav.* A subdivision of a tactical unit or part of a unit; *Mil.*, a subdivision of a platoon. **i** *Microscopy.* A very thin slice. Cf. MICROTOME.
3. *Biol.* A natural subdivision of a classificatory group, esp. of a genus, but often of a family or other group. It does not imply a fixed rank, but is variously used.
4. *Apiculture.* One of the frames, about four inches square, placed in a hive for the bees to build their surplus honeycombs in. A filled section weighs about a pound.
5. *Fort.* A profile on a plane perpendicular to the plane of the principal line or trace.
6. *Math.* **a** The assemblage of all the elements common to two assemblages; as, the *section* of two curves (which is a point), of two surfaces (a curve), etc. **b** Any cut made through a plane from a branch point of an algebraic function to infinity and crossing neither itself nor any other such section. Called also *conpure.*
7. The description or representation of anything as it would appear if cut through by any intersecting plane; depiction of what is beyond a plane passing, or supposed to pass, through an object; profile. In mechanical drawing, as in these illustrations of a cannon, a **longitudinal section** (*a*) usually represents the object as cut through its center lengthwise and vertically; a **cross**, or **transverse**, section (*b*), as cut crosswise and vertically; and a **horizontal section** (*c*), as cut through its center horizontally. **Oblique sections** are made at various angles. In architecture, a **vertical section** is a drawing showing the interior, the thickness of the walls, etc., as if made on a vertical plane passed through a building.


Section, 7

Syn. — Portion, division. See PART.

sec'tion (sĕk'shŭn), *v. t.* **1.** To cut or separate into sections; to make a section of.
2. To shade, as a part of a mechanical drawing, with crosshatching to indicate a section; to represent in sections.

sec'tion-al (sĕk'shŭn-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a section, or distinct part, of a larger body or territory; local.
2. Consisting of, or divided into, sections; capable of being divided into sections; as, a *sectional* (electric) trolley wire.
sectional boiler, a water-tube boiler. *Now Rare.*

sec'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion, esp disproportionate, to the interests peculiar to a section of the country; sectional feeling, spirit, prejudice, etc. *U. S.*

sec'tion-al-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To make sectional: **a** To divide according to geographical sections or local interests. *U. S.* **b** To make in, or divide into, sections. **—sec'tion-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn, -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sec'tor (sĕk'tĕr; -tôr), *n.* [L., properly, a cutter, fr. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut. See SECTION.] **1.** *Geom.* The figure bounded by two radii and the included arc of a circle, ellipse, or other central curve. See CIRCLE, *Illust.*
2. A mathematical instrument, consisting of two rulers connected at one end by a joint, and marked with several scales, as of equal parts, chords, sines, tangents, etc.
3. An astronomical instrument the limb of which embraces only a portion of a circle, used for measuring differences of declination too great for the compass of a micrometer. When used for measuring zenith distances of stars, it is called a **zenith sector.** **b** An arc-shaped attachment to an equatorial mounting, often used for communicating the motion of the driving clock to the polar axis.
4. *Mach.* A sector gear.
sector of a sphere, *or* **spherical sector,** the solid generated by the revolution of the sector of a circle about one of its radii, or, more rarely, about any straight line drawn in the plane of the sector through its vertex.
sector gear. *Mach.* **a** A toothed device resembling a portion of a gear wheel containing the center bearing and a part of the rim with its teeth. **b** A gear having such a device as its chief essential feature.

sec'u-lar (sĕk'ū-lar), *a.* [ME. *seculer*, OF. *seculer*, F. *séculier*, L. *saecularis*, fr. *saeculum* a race, generation, age, the times, the world.] **1.** Coming or observed once in an age or a century; as, a *secular* year.
2. Of or pertaining to the progress of ages or a long period of time; living, occurring in, or lasting through, a long process or period; aged; centuried; as, *secular* oaks.
3. Of or pert. to this present world or things not religious, spiritual, or holy; relating to, or concerned with, temporal, as distinguished from eternal, interests.
Threatening to bind our souls with *secular* chains. *Milton.*
4. *Eccl.* Not bound by monastic vows or rules; not confined to a monastery or subject to the rules of a religious community; as, a *secular* priest; the *secular* clergy.
5. Belonging to the laity; lay; not clerical. *Obs. Chaucer.*
Syn. — Temporal; worldly; profane. See EARTHLY.
secular acceleration (of the moon's motion), *Astron.*, a slow and apparent diminution in length of the lunar month, due to decreasing eccentricity of the earth's orbit, and amounting to about 6″ per century by mathematical theory, but rather more than this by actual observation. — **s. equation,** *Astron.*, the algebraic or numerical expression for the inequalities in the moon's or a planet's motion that remain after the inequalities of a short period have been allowed for. — **s. games,** *Rom. Antiq.*, games in honor of gods, celebrated at long irregular intervals, for three days and nights, with sacrifices, theatrical shows, feasting, and singing of **secular hymns**, hymns composed for, or appropriate to, the occasion. — **s. perturbation** *or* **variation,** *Astron.* See PERTURBATION, 2. — **s. vicar.** See CLERK VICAR.

sec'u-lar, *n.* *Eccl.* **a** A secular ecclesiastic, as a parish priest. **b** An unordained official whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir. **c** A layman.

sec'u-lar-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being secular; a secular spirit; secularity.
2. The tenets or principles of secularists.

sec'u-lar-ist, *n.* One who theoretically rejects every form of religious faith and worship, and accepts only the facts and influences derived from the present life; also, one who believes that education and other civil matters should be managed without introducing any religious element.

sec'u-lar-ist, *a.* Advocating, or attached to, secularism.

sec'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sécularité*, LL. *saecularitas.*] State or quality of being secular; supreme attention to things of the present life; worldliness; secularism.

sec'u-lar-ize (sĕk'ū-lăr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *séculariser.*] To render secular; specif.: **a** To free or absolve from monastic vows or rules; as, to *secularize* a priest. **b** To transfer from ecclesiastical to temporal use, rule, or sovereignty. **c** To make worldly or unspiritual; to exclude religious, ecclesiastical, or sacred matters from; as, to *secularize* Sunday. **d** To convert to, or imbue with, secularism. —


Second Raceme of *Chamædaphne calyculata.*

sec'u-lar-i-za'tion (-lăr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

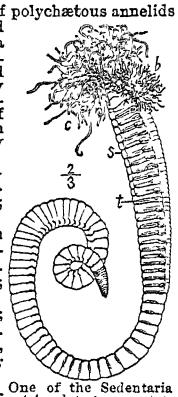
se'cund (sē'kŭnd; sĕk'ŭnd; 277), *a* [L. *secundus* following the current of wind or water. See SECOND, *a.*] *Bot.* Arranged on one side only; unilateral, as flowers in some racemes, spikes, etc.

se-cre'ta (sē-krē'tă), *n.pl.* [NL.] *Physiol.* Products of secretion.
‖ **se-cre'ta** (sē-krē'tă), *n.*; *pl.* SECRETÆ (-tē). [LL. See SECRET, *a.*] *Liturgics.* = SECRET, 6.
se'cret-age (sē'krĕt-ĕj), *n.* [F. *secrétage.*] *Furnery.* The process of carroting.
‖ **se-cré'taire'** (sē-krā'târ'), *n.* [F.] A secretary.
sec're-tar, *n.* A secretary; also, a keeper of secrets. *Obs. or Scot.*
sec're-ta'ri-an (sĕk'rĕ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Secretarial. *Obs.*
sec're ta-ry-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
secrete. † SECRET. [rate. *Obs.*]
se-crete'. *a* Secreted; separate. *Rare.*
se'cret false', *a.* Secretly faithless. *Rare.*
se-cre'tion-al. *a* Secretory.
se'cret-ist. *n.* A dealer in secrets. *Obs.*
se'cre-ti'tious (sĕ'krē-tĭsh'ŭs), *a* Produced by secretion.
se-cre'tiv Secretive. *Ref. Sp*
se-cre'tive-ly, *adv.* of SECRETIVE. See -LY.
se'cret-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
se-cre'to (sĕ'krē'tō), *adv.* [L.] *Liturgics.* Secretly.
se-cre'to-in-hib'i-to-ry, *a. Physiol.* Checking secretion
se-cre'to-mo'tor, se-cre'to-mo'to-ry, *a. Physiol.* Designating nerves which, when stimulated, influence the velocity and pressure of blood in the vessels of a gland and at the same time influence secretion. [that secretes.]
se-cre'tor (sē-krē'tĕr). *n.* One
secretory † SECRETORY.
se-cre'tum (sē-krē'tŭm), *n* [LL.] A private seal.
secristane † SACRISTAN.
sect. *Abbr.* Section.
sect, *n.* [L. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] **1.** A cutting; a scion. *Obs*
2. *Math.* A finite part of a straight line.
sec-ta'ri-al (sĕk-tā'rĭ-ăl, 115), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or denoting, a sect; sectarian.
sec-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [also, a sect *Obs.*]
sec'ta-rism. *n.* Sectarianism; **sec'ta-rist,** *n.* A sectary. *Rare.*
sec'ta-ry (sĕk'tă-rĭ), *a.* Sectarian. *Obs. or R.*
sec-ta'tor, *n.* [L., fr. *sectari*, v. intens. fr. *sequi* to follow.] A follower; a disciple. *Obs.*
sec'tion-al'i-ty (sĕk'shŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sectionalism. [AL.
sec'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of SECTIONAL.
section bar A bar of iron or steel rolled so as to have a definite cross section. [rotome.
section cutter. *Micros.* A mi-
sec'tion-ize, *v. t.* To divide or form into sections.
section modulus. = *modulus of a section*, under MODULUS.
section paper. = PLOTTING PAPER. *Engin.*
sec'ti-o-pla-nog'ra-phy (sĕk'shĭ-ō-plā-nŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* = SHADOW SECTIONING.
sect'ism (sĕk't'ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to a sect. *Rare.*
sect'ist. *n.* A sectarian. *Obs. or R.*
sec'ti-un'cle (sĕk'tĭ-ŭn'k'l), *n.* [After L. dim. words in *-uncula* or *-uncula.*] A petty sect. *R*
sec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Sectile
sect'-mas'ter, *n.* The leader of a sect. *Obs.*
sector, sectour. † SECUTOR.
sec'tor-al (sĕk'tŏr-ăl), *a* Of or pertaining to a sector.
sec'tored (-tĕrd), *a.* See -ED.
sec-to'ri-al (sĕk-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a. Zool.* Adapted for cutting; carnassial. — *n.* A carnassial tooth.
sector wheel. = SECTOR GEAR a
sec'troid (sĕk'troid), *n. Math.* See CROID. *n.*, 2 b
secture. † SECUTOR.
sect'wise' (sĕkt'wīz'), *a.* According to sects.
sec'u-bate, *v. i.* [L., *secubare.*] To lie by one's self. *Obs.*
sec'u-lar-ly. *adv.* of SECULAR.
sec'u-lar-ness. *n.* See NESS.
secularty, *n* [LL. *saecularitas*] Lay rule. *Obs.*
sec'u-lum Var. of SÆCULUM.
sec'un-da'ri-us (sĕk'ŭn-dā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [LL., an ecclesiastic next below the abbot] A lay vicar.
secundary † SECONDARY.
se-cun'date (sē-kŭn'dāt), *v. t.* [L. *secundatus*, p. p. of *secundare* to direct favorably.] To make prosperous *R.* — **sec'un-da'tion** (sĕk'ŭn-dā'shŭn), *n. R.*
secunde. † SECOND.
Se-cun'di-an (sē-kŭn'dĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Secundus, a dualistic Gnostic of the 2d century.

sec'un-dine (sĕk'ŭn-dīn ; -dĭn ; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *secondine.*] **1.** *Bot.* The second coat, or integument, of an ovule, within the primine, and investing the nucellus.
2. [Cf. F. *secondines.*] The afterbirth ; — chiefly in *pl.*
se-cun'do-gen'i-ture (sē-kŭn'dō-jĕn'ĭ-tūr), *n.* [L. *secundus* second + *genitura* a begetting, generation.] **1.** State of being the second born, esp. among sons.
2. The right or system by which inheritance belongs to the second son ; also, a property or possession so inherited.
se-cure' (sē-kūr'), *a.* [L. *securus ; se-* without + *cura* care. See CURE care ; cf. SURE, *a.*] **1.** Free from fear, care, or anxiety ; easy in mind ; not feeling suspicion or distrust ; confident. "*Secure* of soul." *Dryden.*
2. Overconfident ; incautious ; careless.
3. Confident in opinion ; not feeling, or without reason to feel, doubt ; certain ; sure ; as, *secure* of a welcome.
4. Not exposed to danger ; safe ; as, *secure* from foes.
5. Free from uncertainty of occurrence, result, execution, etc. ; assured ; sure ; certain ; as, a *secure* victory.
6. In safe keeping or possession ; secured.
7. So strong, stable, or firm as to insure safety ; safe.
Syn. — Undisturbed, easy ; confident. See SAFE.
se-cure', *v. t.* ; SE-CURED' (sē-kūrd'); SE-CUR'ING (-kūr'ĭng).
1. To free from care, fear, or anxiety. *Obs.*
2. To relieve from apprehensions of, or exposure to, danger ; to guard ; protect ; make safe.
3. To put beyond hazard of losing or of not receiving ; to assure ; insure ; as, to *secure* a debt by a mortgage.
It *secures* its possessor of eternal happiness. *T. Dick.*
4. To make fast ; to close or confine effectually ; as, to *secure* a prisoner, a door, the hatches of a ship.
5. To get possession of ; to make one's self secure of ; to acquire certainly ; as, to *secure* an estate.
6. To pledge ; to assure. *Obs.*
Syn. — See INSURE.
secure arms, *Mil.*, a command and a position in the manual of arms, used in wet weather to guard the firearm from becoming wet. In the United States service the piece is held in the right, sometimes the left, hand at the balance, barrel down (or up in the cavalry), sloping downward and to the front. The right hand is supported against the right hip, the upper arm against the stock.
se-cure', *v. i.* To be fastened or secured ; to fasten.
se-cu'ri-ty (sē-kū'rĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *securitas :* cf. F. *sécurité.* See SECURE ; cf. SURETY.] **1.** Condition or quality of being secure ; secureness. Specif. : **a** Freedom from fear, anxiety, or care ; confidence of power or safety ; hence, assurance ; certainty. **b** Freedom from risk, danger, harm, or the like ; safety
We should have no *security* for our trade. *Swift.*
2. That which secures or makes safe ; protection ; guard ; defense. Specif. : **a** Something given, deposited, or pledged, to make secure, or certain, the fulfillment of an obligation, the payment of a debt, etc. ; property given or serving to render secure the enjoyment or enforcement of a right ; surety ; pledge ; as, the *security* is poor. **b** One who becomes surety for another, or engages himself for the performance of another's obligation ; a surety.
3. Specif. : An evidence of debt or of property, as a bond, stock certificate, or other instrument, etc. ; a document giving the holder the right to demand and receive property not in his possession. *Securities* are : **personal**, giving a claim against a particular person ; **on property**, giving a lien or claim on property, which may be specified, the security then being termed **specific**, or may be designated in a general way so that the identity of the property is subject to change, the security then being **shifting** or **floating** ; and of various other kinds disclosed by their names, as **corporation, trustee,** or **government securities,** etc.
Syn. — Protection, defense, guard, shelter, safety ; certainty, ease, confidence ; surety, pledge, bail.
se-dan' (sē-dăn'), *n., or* **sedan chair.** [Said to be named from *Sedan*, in France, where first made or used.] A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person, usually borne on poles by two men. They were formerly much used in England. They are still used at the bathing places of Bath in England and Ischl in Austria ; and similar chairs, carried on the shoulders of two or more bearers, are used in China.


Sedan.

se-date' (sē-dāt'), *a.* [L. *sedatus*, p. p. of *sedare, sedatum*, to allay, calm, causative of *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] Undisturbed by passion or caprice ; calm ; composed ; staid ; as, a *sedate* mind.
Syn. — Settled, quiet, tranquil, still, serene, unruffled, contemplative, sober, serious. See DECOROUS.
— se-date'ly, *adv.* **— se-date'ness**, *n.*
sed'a-tive (sĕd'ă-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *sédatif.*] Tending to calm, moderate, or tranquilize ; specif., *Med.*, allaying irritability and irritation ; assuaging pain.
sedative salt, *Old Med. Chem.*, boric acid.
sed'a-tive, *n.* A sedative agent ; *Med.*, a remedy which allays irritability, irritation, and irritative activity or pain.
Sed'en-ta'ri-a (sĕd'ĕn-tā'rĭ-ă ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL. See SEDENTARY.] *Zoöl.* **a** An order of polychætous annelids devoid of a protrusible pharynx and of jaws and teeth. The parapodia are reduced on the posterior segments and usually without cirri, and branchiæ, if present, are usually confined to the anterior end. Distinguishing from Errantia. **b** A group of spiders containing those which spin a web and lie in wait for their prey to become entangled.


One of the Sedentaria (*Amphitrite ornata*) *b* Branchiæ ; *c* Cirri ; *s* Ventral Shields ; *t* Tori.

sed'en-ta-ry (sĕd'ĕn-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sedentarius*, fr. *sedere* to sit : cf. F. *sédentaire.* See SEDENT.] **1.** Sitting ; as, a *sedentary* posture. *Rare.*
2. Stationary ; settled ; staying in one or the same place ; not migratory ; as, *sedentary* birds or Indians.
3. Accustomed to sit much or long ; as, a *sedentary* man.
4. Inactive ; motionless ; sluggish ; also, calm ; tranquil. *Rare. Milton.*
5. Characterized by, or requiring, much sitting ; — opposed to *active ;* as, a *sedentary* employment or life.
6. Caused by long sitting or inactivity. *Obs.*
7. *Zoöl.* Permanently attached, as an oyster or barnacle.
sedentary soil, soil remaining on the rock by whose decay it was formed. — **s. spider**, a spider of the Sedentaria.
sedge (sĕj), *n.* A flock of herons.
sedge, *n.* [ME. *segge*, AS. *secg ;* akin to LG. *segge ;* — prob. named from its bladelike appearance, and akin to L. *secare* to cut, E. *saw* a cutting instrument ; cf. Ir. *seisg*, W. *hesg.* Cf. SAW the instrument.] **1. a** Any cyperaceous plant of the genus *Carex*, the species of which are grasslike herbs, often growing in dense tufts in marshy places. See CAREX. **b** Hence, by extension, any other cyperaceous plant.
2. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly.
sedge warbler. A small warbler (*Acrocephalus phragmitis*) which breeds among reeds and sedges in Europe and Asia and winters in Africa. It is rusty brownish above, with dark centers to the feathers, and buffy white below. Its song is loud and sweet and often uttered at night.
sedg'y (sĕj'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to sedge. *Rare.*
2. Overgrown or fringed with sedge.
se-dil'i-a (sē-dĭl'ĭ-ă), *n. pl. ; sing.* SEDILE (-dīl). [L., pl. of *sedile* seat.] *Eccl.* Seats in the chancel near the altar for the officiating clergy during intervals of service, usually three in number and in English churches almost always niches or recesses, in the south wall.
sed'i-ment (sĕd'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *sédiment*, L. *sedimentum* a settling, fr. *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] **1.** The matter which settles to the bottom from a liquid ; settlings ; lees ; dregs.
2. *Geol.* Material, or a mass of it, deposited, as by water.
— sed'i-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.*
sed'i-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *sédimentaire.*] Of, pert. to, formed by, or containing, sediment.
sedimentary rocks, *Geol.*, rocks formed of sediment, mechanical or chemical ; as, esp. : (1) Clastic rocks, as conglomerate, sandstone, and shale, formed of fragments of other rock transported from their sources and deposited. (2) Rocks formed by simple precipitation from solution, as rock salt, or of secretions of organisms, as most limestone.
sed'i-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of depositing sediment.
se-di'tion (sē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *sedicioun*, OF. *sedition*, F. *sédition*, fr. L. *seditio*, originally, a going aside ; hence, an insurrectionary separation ; *se-, sed-*, aside + *itio* a going, fr. *ire, itum*, to go. Cf. ISSUE.] **1.** A commotion, or the raising of a commotion, in a state, not amounting to an insurrection ; conduct tending to treason, but without an overt act ; excitement of discontent against the government, or of resistance to lawful authority.
2. Dissension ; division ; schism. *Obs.*
Syn. — SEDITION, TREASON. SEDITION is conduct which tends to TREASON, but which falls short of it for want of an overt act. See REBELLION, FACTIOUS.
se-di'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to sedition ; seditious. — *n.* An inciter or promoter of sedition.
se-di'tious (sē-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *seditiosus :* cf. F. *séditieux.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or tending to excite, sedition ; as, *seditious* strife ; *seditious* words.
2. Disposed to arouse, or take part in, sedition ; turbulent ; factious ; guilty of sedition ; as, *seditious* citizens.
Syn. — See FACTIOUS.
— se-di'tious-ly, *adv.* **— se-di'tious-ness**, *n.*
se-duce' (sē-dūs'), *v. t.* ; SE-DUCED' (sē-dūst'); SE-DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *seducere, seductum ; se-* aside + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE.] **1.** To lead aside or astray, esp. from the path of rectitude or duty ; to entice to evil ; to corrupt.
For me, the gold of France did not *seduce* *Shak.*
2. Specif., to induce to surrender chastity.
Syn. — Tempt, mislead, decoy, inveigle. See ALLURE.
se-duce'ment (sē-dūs'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A seducing ; seduction.
2. The means employed to seduce, as flattery or promises.
se-duc'er (sē-dūs'ĕr), *n.* One that seduces ; specif., one who induces a woman to surrender her chastity.
se-duc'tion (sē-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *seductio :* cf. F. *séduction.* See SEDUCE.] **1.** Act of seducing ; enticement, esp. to wrongdoing ; specif., the offense of inducing a woman to surrender her chastity.
2. That which seduces, or is adapted to seduce ; means of corrupting ; now, also, without evil implication, allurement ; attraction ; as, the *seductions* of wealth or art.
se-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to seduce ; alluring ; tempting ; attractive ; as, a *seductive* offer.
How *seductive* is the influence of example *Sir W. Hamilton.*
— se-duc'tive-ly, *adv.* **— se-duc'tive-ness**, *n.*
se-du'li-ty (sē-dū'lĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sedulitas.* See SEDULOUS.] Quality or state of being sedulous. *Now Rare.*
sed'u-lous (sĕd'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sedulus*, fr. *sedulo* busily, zealously, prop., in good earnest ; *se-* without, aside from + *dolo*, abl. of *dolus* guile, fraud.] Diligent in application or pursuit ; constant, steady, and persevering in endeavors to effect an object ; persistent ; busy ; steadily industrious.
Syn. — Assiduous, diligent, industrious, laborious, unremitting, untiring, unwearied, persevering. See BUSY.
— sed'u-lous-ly, *adv.* **— sed'u-lous-ness**, *n.*
Se'dum (sē'dŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sedum* houseleek.] *Bot.* An immense genus of crassulaceous herbs, widely distributed in temperate and northern regions. They have fleshy, often tufted stems, and cymose yellow, white, or pink tetramerous or pentamerous flowers, the stamens twice as many as the petals. *S. acre* is the English wall pepper ; *S. telephium*, the orpine. Most of them are called *stonecrop.* Also *[l.c.]*, a plant of this genus.

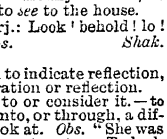

Sedum (*S acre*).

see (sē), *n.* [ME *se, see*, OF. *sié, sied*, fr. L. *sedere* to sit. See SIT.] **1.** A seat ; esp., a seat of power ; a throne. *Obs.*
2. *Eccl.* **a** The official chair or throne of a bishop ; cathedra. *Obs.* **b** The church containing the cathedra ; cathedral. *Obs.* **c** The seat or center of the power or authority of a bishop, whether of ordinary or of higher rank (archbishop, pope, etc.) ; the diocesan center ; hence, the rank, office, power, authority, etc., of a bishop (in the case of Rome, the Pope or papal court) ; the jurisdiction (diocese, province, etc.) of a bishop.
see (sē), *v. t. ; pret.* **saw** (sô) ; *p. p.* **seen** (sēn) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **see'ing**. [ME. *seen, sen, seon*, AS. *séon*, akin to OFries. *sīa*, D. *zien*, OS. & OHG. *sehan*, G. *sehen*, Icel. *sjā*, Sw. *se*, Dan. *see*, Goth. *saihwan*, and prob. to L. *sequi* to follow (and so originally meaning, to follow with the eyes), Gr. ἕπεσθαι, Skr. *sac.* Cf. SIGHT, SUE to follow.] **1.** To perceive by the eye ; to have knowledge of the existence and apparent qualities of by the organs of sight ; to examine with the eyes ; to behold ; descry ; view ; observe ; inspect.
2. To perceive by mental vision ; to form an idea or conception of ; to note with the mind ; to observe ; discern ; distinguish ; understand ; comprehend.
Jesus *saw* that he answered discreetly. *Mark* xii 34.
3. To take care or heed ; to bring about ; effect ; provide ; make sure ; — followed by a clause introduced by *that* (expressed or implied). Cf. LOOK, *v. t.*, 6.
See thou say nothing to any man *Mark* i. 44.
4. To watch over ; to guard ; as, God you *see. Obs.*
5. To accompany in person ; to escort ; to wait upon ; as, to *see* one home ; to *see* one aboard the cars.
6. To have an interview with ; esp., to make a call upon ; to visit ; as, to go to *see* a friend.
7. To meet or associate with ; to receive a call from ; to receive ; hence, to have knowledge or experience of ; as, he refused to *see* anybody ; to *see* service.
Verily, verily, I say unto you, if a man keep my saying, he shall never *see* death. *John* viii. 51.
8. To interview or consult in order to influence, esp. improperly, as in order to bribe. *Colloq.*
9. To learn or discover by observation or experience ; to ascertain ; as, he wished to *see* if it were so.
10. In poker and similar games at cards, to meet (a bet), or to equal the bet of (a player), by staking the same sum.
Syn. — SEE, LOOK. To SEE is to perceive with the eyes, whether with or without voluntary attention ; to LOOK, which always implies volition, is to direct the eyes in order to see. See GAZE, SCAN, SEEM.
to have seen one's, *or* **its, best days,** to have passed one's or its acme, to be now on the decline or wane. — **to see a wolf,** to lose one's voice, permanently or temporarily ; — from an ancient belief that for a man to see a wolf before the wolf saw him caused dumbness. — **to s. out. a** To see, hear, participate in, etc., to the end ; to fill out ; complete.
They are all in for it together, and must *see* it *out. T. Hughes.*
b To outdo or surpass. *Colloq.* **c** To outlive. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **to s. service,** *Mil.*, to serve as a soldier or sailor in time of war ; hence, to be put to hard use or wear. — **to s. stars,** to see flashes of light, like stars, as from concussion of the head. *Colloq.* — **to s. the back of,** to get rid of. — **to s. the elephant,** to see the chief sights, esp. those of dubious or disreputable character ; — from the elephant's being the chief exhibit of a circus, menagerie, or the like. *Slang, U. S.* — **to s. the light,** to come into the light ; hence, to come into the world or into public notice ; to be made public or published ; as, his book never *saw the light.* — **to s.** (one) **through,** to help, watch, or guard (one) to the end.

se-cun'di-flo'rous (-flō'rŭs), *a. Bot.* Having the flowers second
se'cund-ly, *adv. Bot.* In a second manner ; unilaterally.
‖ **se-cun'do** (sē-kŭn'dō), *adv.* [L.] Secondly.
se-cun'do-pri'ma-ry, *a* Between primary and secondary.
‖ **se cun'dum** (-dŭm), *prep.* [L.] According to. — **se-cun'dum ar'tem**, according to art, rule, or science. — **s. le'gem** (lē'jĕm), according to law. — **s. ma'jus** (*or* **ma'gis**) **et mi'nus** [LL.], according to more and less ; quantitatively. — **s. na-tu'ram**, according to nature ; naturally. — **s. or'di-nem**, according to, or in, order ; orderly. — **s. quid**, lit., according to something ; in some (one) respect only. — **s. re'gu-lam** (rĕg'ū-lăm), according to rule. — **s. ve'ri ta'tem** (vē'rĭ-tā'tĕm), according to truth.
Se-cun'dus (sē-kŭn'dŭs) *Bib.*
secunni + SEACUNNY.
se-cur'a-ble (sē-kūr'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
se-cur'ance (-ăns), *n.* [*secure* + *-ance.*] Assurance. *Obs.*
se-cure'ful, *a.* Protecting. *Obs.*
se cure'ly, *adv.* of SECURE.
se-cure'ment, *n* a Security. *Obs* b Act of securing. *Rare.*
se-cure'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
se-cur'er (sē-kūr'ĕr), *n.* One that secures.
Sec'u-rif'er-a (sĕk'ū-rĭf'ĕr-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. ; L. *securis* ax + *ferre* to bear.] Syn. of SERRIFERA.
se-cu'ri-fer (sē-kū'rĭ-fĕr), *n.* — **sec'u-rif'er-ous** (sĕk'ū-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.*
se-cu'ri-form (sē-kū'rĭ-fôrm), *a* [L. *securis ax*, hatchet.] Shaped like an ax or hatchet.
se-cu'ri-tan, *n.* One who believes himself secure. *Obs.*
Se-cu'ri ties Bill (sē-kū'rĭ-tĭz). *Eng. Hist.* A bill proposed by Charles II in 1679 to preserve the rights of the Duke of York while restraining his powers as prospective sovereign.
se-cu'ri-ties com'pa-ny (sē-kū'rĭ-tĭz). A holding company.
securly. + SICKERLY.
‖ **se-cu'rus ju'di-cat or'bis ter'rum.** [L.] The sure world judges or decides. *St. Augustine.*
secutor, *n.* [See EXECUTOR.] An executor. *Obs.*
‖ **se-cu'tor** (sē-kū'tôr), *n.* [L.] A kind of light-armed gladiator who fought with the retiarius.
secy. *Abbr.* Secretary.
sed. + SAD, SEED.
sed. Obs pret. of SEE.
Sed'a-da (sĕd'ă-dă). *D. Bib.*
Se-dan' black (sē-dăn'). A black pigment formed on fabric by action of ferrous sulphate on woad, logwood, and sumac.
sedan chair. = SEDAN.
Se-da'rim (sē-dā'rĭm), *n. pl.* [NHeb. *sedārim*, pl. of *sidūr* order.] See MISHNA d.
sed'a-ta, *v. t.* To compose. *R.* — **se-da'tion** (sē-dā'shŭn), *n. R.*
sed'a-tiv. Sedative. *Ref. Sp.*
sede. + SEED.
sede. + *said*, pret. & p.p. of SAY.
sede. Aphetic for PROCEED. *Obs.*
sedeane. + SUBDEAN.
Sed'e ci'as (sĕd'ē-sī'ăs). *Bib.*
‖ **se de'fen-den'do** (dē'fĕn-dĕn'dō). [L.] Defending himself.
sedeful. + SIDEFUL.
Se'de-i (sē'dē-ī). *D Bib.*
se'dent (sē'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *sedens, -entis*, p. pr.] Sitting ; quiet.
sed'en-ta-ri-ly (sĕd'ĕn-tā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SEDENTARY.
sed'en-ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS
sed'en-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* The pursuit or attainment of a sedentary mode of life.
seder. + CEDAR
Se'der (sā'dĕr), *n.* [Heb *sēder*, lit., order, division.] The Jewish home festival or service on the first night of the Passover (repeated by some on the second).
se-de'runt (sē-dē'rŭnt), *n.* [L., they sat.] A sitting, session, or meeting. *Chiefly Scots Law.*
‖ **se'des im-pe'di-ta** (sē'dēz ĭm-pĕd'ĭ-tă). [LL.] *Eccl.* A see with an incumbent who cannot exercise his functions.
‖ **se'des va'cans** (vā'kănz). [LL.] A vacant see.
Sed'e-ur (sĕd'ē-ûr). *D. Bib.*
‖ **se'de va-can'te.** [LL.] The seat, or see, being vacant.
sedewale. + SETWALL.
sedge bird. The sedge warbler.
sedged (sĕjd), *a.* Made of, or covered with, sedge. [*U.S.*]
sedge hen Clapper rail. *Local,*
Sedgely curse. An old imprecation, usually recorded as : "The fiend ride through him booted and spurred, with a scythe at his back." *Obs.* [VER.
sedge'sil'ver, *n.* See FISH SILVER.
sedge wren. The sedge warbler. *Local, Eng.* [so much for this.
‖ **sed haec hac'te-nus.** [L.] But
sed'ia (sĕd'yă), *n.* [It, chair.] A sedan chair. *Obs.*
sedicioun. + SEDITION.
se-dig'i-tate, se-dig'i-tat'ed (sē-dĭj'ĭ-tāt, -tāt'ĕd), *a.* = SEDIGITATE. [SEDILIA.
se-di'le (sē-dī'lē), *n*, *sing.* of
sed'i-ment'ed, *a.* Deposited as sediment. [AND SEDITION ACTS.
Sedition Act *or* **Law.** See ALIEN
se-di'tion-ist, *n.* A seditionary.
se-di'ti-ose', *a.* [L. *seditiosus.*] Seditious. *Obs.*
Sed'ley, Amelia (sĕd'lĭ). One of the two heroines of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." She is a good, but rather weak and commonplace, woman, a marked contrast to Becky Sharp. Her first husband is George Osborne, her second is Major Dobbin. Her brother, **Jos Sedley**, is a fat, vain, lazy, epicurean India official who falls a victim to Becky Sharp's wiles. [SEIDLITZ.
Sed'litz (sĕd'lĭts). Var. of
sedociously, *adv* Sedulously. *Obs.*
sedrisse. Obs. pl. of CEDAR.
se-duce'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
se-duc'i-ble (sē-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [p. pr.
se-duc'ing-ly, *adv.* of *seducing,*
seducioun. + SEDITION, strife.
se-du'cive (sē-dū'sĭv), *a.* = SEDUCTIVE. *Rare.*
se-duct', *v. t.* To seduce. *Obs.*
se-duc'tiv. Seductive. *Ref Sp.*
se-duc'tor (sē-dŭk'tĕr), *n.* [L.] A seducer. [who seduces.
se-duc'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A woman
sedull. + SCHEDULE.
sedur. + CEDAR.
sedyr. + CIDER.
see. + SEA. [one is to see *R.*
see, *n.* That which is seen ; what

see (sē), *v. i.* **1.** To have the power of sight; to possess or employ the sense of vision; as, he *sees* distinctly.
Whereas I was blind, now I *see*. *John* ix. 25.
2. To have intellectual sight or understanding; to know; discern; — often followed by a preposition; as, to *see through* or *into*, to comprehend thoroughly; to penetrate.
Many sagacious persons will find us out, . . . and *see* through all our fine pretensions. *Tillotson.*
3. To be attentive; to take care; — usually with *to*, to take care about; to look after; as, to *see* to the house.
4. To look. *Obs.*, exc. imper. or interj.: Look! behold! lo!
5. To see each other; to meet. *Obs.* *Shak.*
6. To appear; seem. *Obs.*
☞ *Let me see* and *let us see* are used to indicate reflection, or to introduce some act of consideration or reflection.
to see about a thing, to pay attention to or consider it. — **to s. into**, *or* **through**, **a millstone**, to see into, or through, a difficult matter. *Colloq.* — **to s. on**, to look at. *Obs.* "She was full more blissful *on to see*." *Chaucer.* — **to s. to**, **a** To look at; behold; view. *Obs.* *Josh.* xxii. 10. **b** See def. 3, above.

seed (sēd), *n.*; *pl.* SEED or SEEDS (sēdz). [ME. *seed*, *sed*, AS. *sǣd*, fr. *sāwan* to sow; akin to D. *zaad* seed, G. *saat*, Icel. *sāð*, *sæði*, Goth. *manasēps* seed of men, world. See sow to scatter seed; cf. COLZA.] **1.** *a Bot.* A fertilized and ripened ovule. It is primarily the embryo sporophyte in a resting stage, which may develop by germination. Most seeds have a single integument (*testa*), some two (*testa* and *endopleura*), derived from the outer coating of the ovule, thus being morphologically a remnant of the megasporangium. The embryo is usually well developed when the seed ripens. It is often surrounded by a nutritive tissue (*endosperm*) representing the gametophyte of the parent plant. Sometimes part of the nucellus may persist as *perisperm*. The seed may also develop subsidiary appendages (*aril*, *arillode*, *caruncle*, etc.). The position and mode of attachment of the seed in the fruit are often of classificatory importance (see ANATROPOUS, ORTHOTROPOUS, CAMPYLOTROPOUS). The development of the megaspores into seed structures characterizes the highest plants, which are on this account grouped as the phylum Spermatophyta. See OVULE, 1, GERMINATION, 1, EMBRYO, 2. **b** Popularly, any small seedlike fruit, as a dandelion *seed* (achene); grass *seed* (caryopsis); beet *seed* (utricle), etc.



Seed. *A* Anatropous Seed of Violet, enlarged. *B* Same in Vertical Section; *c* Cotyledons, *ca* Hypocotyl; *e* Endosperm; *h* Hilum; *r* Raphe

2. *Agric.* Any propagative portion of a plant, whether of true seeds and seedlike fruits, or of tubers, bulbs, etc.
3. *Physiol.* Semen; sperm; milt; spat.
4. Progeny; descendants; as, the *seed* of David.
5. Race; generation; birth.
Of mortal *seed* they were not held. *Waller.*
6. That from which anything springs; first principle; original; source; as, the *seeds* of virtue or vice.
7. a The eggs of an insect, as of the silkworm moth. **b** Young oysters suitable for transplanting.
8. *Her.* Any of the stamens of a rose.
9. A small bubble in glass.

seed, *v. t.*; SEED'ED; SEED'ING. [AS. *sǣdian*.] **1.** To sprinkle with or as with seed; to plant seeds in; to sow.
2. To ornament with seedlike decorations. *B. Jonson.*
3. To graft. *Obs. & R.*
4. To extract the seeds from (stone fruit, as raisins).
to seed down, to sow with grass seed. — **to s. the draw**, *Sports*, in arranging a tournament, to manipulate the drawing so that the superior contestants will not meet in the early rounds.

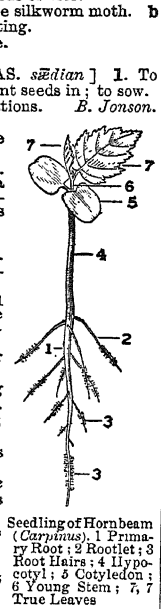
seed, *v. i.* **1.** To sow seed; to plant.
2. To shed the seed. *Mortimer.*
3. To go to seed; to grow to maturity and produce seed.
Many interests have grown up, and *seeded*, and twisted their roots in the crevices of many wrongs *Landor.*
4. To beget offspring. *Obs. & R.*

seed'cake' (sēd'kāk'), *n.* A cake or cooky containing aromatic seeds.

seed'ed, *a.* **1.** Producing, or running to, seed; hence, matured; full-grown.
2. Supplied or sprinkled with seed; sown.
3. *Her.* Having seeds or seed vessels of specified tincture.

seed'er (sēd'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sǣdere* a sower.] **1.** One that sows or plants seeds; a device for sowing seeds.
2. An apparatus for seeding stone fruit; as, a raisin *seeder*.
3. A seed fish.

seed'ling (-lĭng), *n.* **1.** *Hort.* A plant grown from seed; — distinguished from one propagated by layers, buds, etc.
2. *Forestry.* Any young tree under three feet in height.



Seedling of Hornbeam (*Carpinus*). 1 Primary Root; 2 Rootlet; 3 Root Hairs; 4 Hypocotyl; 5 Cotyledon; 6 Young Stem; 7, 7 True Leaves

seed oyster. A young oyster, esp. of a size suitable for transplantation.
seed pearl. A small pearl.
seed plant. A plant that bears seeds; any plant of the Spermatophyta.
seeds'man (sēdz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A sower; one who sows or scatters seed. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. A person who deals in seeds.
seed snipe. Any of several South American charadriiform birds of the genera *Attagis* and *Thinocorus* constituting a family, Thinocoridæ. They are related to the sheathbill, but are quail-like in general appearance and frequent dry inland regions.
seed'time' (sēd'tīm'), *n.* [AS. *sēdtīma*.] The season proper for sowing.
seed vessel. Any dry hollow fruit which contains the seeds, as a capsule or pod; a pericarp.
seed weevil. Any of numerous small weevils, esp. of the genus *Apion*, which live in seeds.


Seed Weevil (*Apion Sayi*). ×5

seed'y (sēd'ĭ), *a.*; SEED'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SEED'I-EST. **1. a** Abounding with seeds; bearing seeds; having run to seed. **b** Full of spawn; — said of a fish.
2. Having a peculiar flavor supposedly due to weeds growing among the vines; — said of certain French brandies.
3. Worn out; shabby; shabbily clothed; also, spiritless; feeling or looking miserable or wretched; as, a *seedy* coat. *Colloq.*
4. Of glass, containing small bubbles.
seedy toe, *Veter.*, an affection of the horse's foot in which there is a separation of the wall from the sole in the white line.

see'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SEE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of using one's sense of sight; sight; vision or power of vision.
2. *pl.* Eyes. *Obs.*
3. *Astron.* The condition of telescopic vision, as influenced chiefly by the state of steadiness of the atmosphere.

see'ing, *conj.*, but orig. a *p. pr.* In view of the fact (that); considering; taking into account (that); inasmuch as; since; because; — followed by a dependent clause.
Wherefore come ye to me, *seeing* ye hate me? *Gen.* xxvi. 27.

seek (sēk), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SOUGHT (sôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEEK'ING. [ME. *seken*, AS. *sēcan*, *sēcean*; akin to OS. *sōkian*, LG. *sōken*, D. *zoeken*, OHG. *suohhan*, G. *suchen*, Icel. *sækja*, Sw. *söka*, Dan. *söge*, Goth. *sōkjan*, and E. *sake*; also to OIr. *saigim*, I seek, L. *sagire* to perceive keenly, Gr. *ἡγεῖσθαι* to lead. The *k* instead of *ch* (ME. *sechen*) may be due to Scand. influence, or to some analogy. Cf. BESEECH, EXEGESIS, RANSACK, SAGACIOUS, SAKE, SOKE.] **1.** To go in search of; to look for; to search for; as, to *seek* a wise man; to *seek* out an enemy.
The man asked him, saying, What *seekest* thou? And he said, I *seek* my brethren. *Gen.* xxxvii 15, 16
2. To inquire for; to ask for; also, to beseech; entreat.
Others, tempting him, *sought* of him a sign. *Luke* xi. 16.
3. To try to acquire or gain; to strive after; to aim at, as, to *seek* wealth or fame; to *seek* one's life.
4. To try to reach or come to; to go to; to resort to.
Seek not Bethel, nor enter into Gilgal *Amos* v. 5.
5. To try; attempt; — followed by an infinitive; as, he *sought* to bring it about; he *sought* to cry out.
6. To agitate; disturb, as with grief. *Obs.*
7. To attack; assault; also, to follow; pursue. *Obs.*
8. To search; look through; explore.
Have I *sought* every country far and near? *Shak.*
9. To observe; notice; discern; look at; consult. *Obs.*

seek (sēk), *v. i.* **1.** To make search or inquiry; to endeavor to make discovery.
Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. *Is.* xxxiv. 16.
2. To go or resort; to apply; — with *to* or *unto*. *Obs.*
My counselors and my lords *sought* unto me. *Dan* iv. 36
3. To go on a pilgrimage. *Obs. & R.*
to seek. a To be sought; wanting. "The occasion was not long to seek." *Hawthorne.* **b** Needing to seek or search; hence, ignorant, inexperienced, or unprepared; at a loss. "Unpracticed, unprepared, and still *to seek*." *Milton.* — **to s. after**, to attempt to find or take; to pursue; court. "How men of merit are *sought after*." *Shak.* — **to s. out**, to go out; leave; retire. *Obs.* — **to s. upon**, to make trial of; to follow up; persecute. *Obs.*

seek'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that seeks or searches; an inquirer; a searcher, that which is used in seeking; a tracer.
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* One of a small 17th-century English sect professing to seek the true church, ministry, and sacraments.
3. A slender instrument having a smooth rounded end, used in dissecting to follow up delicate tubular structures; a slender probe or tracer.

seel (sēl), *v. t.*; SEELED (sēld); SEEL'ING. Also *seal*. [F. *siller*, *ciller*, fr. *cil* an eyelash, L. *cilium*.] **1.** *Falconry.* To close the eyes of, as a hawk, by drawing through the lids threads which were fastened over the head.
2. Hence, to shut or close, as the eyes; to blind.
All conscience is *sealed* at Athens. *Lyly.*
3. To adorn with inlaid work. *Obs.*

seem (sēm), *v. i.*; SEEMED (sēmd); SEEM'ING. [ME. *semen* to seem, to become, befit, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *sæma* to honor, to bear with, conform to, *sæmr* becoming, fit, *sōma* to beseem, to befit, *sama* to beseem, *semja* to arrange, settle, put right, akin to AS. *sēman* to satisfy, pacify, Goth. *samjan* to please, and to E. *same*. See SAME, *a.*, cf. SEEMLY.] **1.** To be fitting or suitable. *Obs.*
2. To manifest one's self or itself; to show. *Obs.*
The man doth fear God, howsoever it *seems* not in him. *Shak.*
3. To be in appearance (with or without implication of truth); to strike one's apprehension or fancy as being; to look to be; to appear.
All *seemed* well pleased; all *seemed*, but were not all. *Milton.*
4. To make pretense; to assume an appearance.
5. To appear to one's own mind or opinion; as, I *seem* to feel no pain; I *seem* to hear strange voices.
Syn. — SEEM, LOOK, APPEAR are often used without marked distinction. They may imply opposition to what *is*, or may merely emphasize without further implication the idea of show or semblance. SEEM is the most general; that APPEARS which is thought of as presenting itself to view; LOOK suggests most definitely appearance to the eye; as, "He . . . made intricate *seem* straight" (*Milton*); "His tongue . . . could make the worse *appear* the better reason" (*id.*); "The blasted stars *looked* wan" (*id.*). See SEE, APPEARANCE.
it seems, it appears; it is understood as true; it is said.

seem'er (sēm'ẽr), *n.* One that seems; one that carries or assumes an appearance or semblance.

seem'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Befitting; suitable; proper. *Obs.*
2. Having a semblance, whether with or without reality; apparent; ostensible; as, *seeming* friendship, truth.

seem'ing, *n.* Appearance; semblance; specif.: **a** In bad sense, false appearance; speciousness; hypocrisy. **b** In good sense, fair appearance. *Obs.*

seem'ly (sēm'lĭ), *a.*; SEEM'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); SEEM'LI-EST. [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *sæmiligr*, fr. *sæmr* becoming, fit. See SEEM, *v. i.*] **1.** Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character. "To make a *seemly* answer." *Shak.*
2. Comely; handsome; beautiful. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
Syn. — Becoming, fit, fitting, suitable, proper, appropriate, congruous, meet, decent, decorous.

seem'ly, *adv.* In a decent or suitable manner; becomingly.
Not rustic as before, but *seemlier* clad. *Milton.*

seep (sēp), *v. i.* [AS. *sīpian* to take in moisture.] *Scot., Dial. Eng., & U. S.* **1.** To run or leak through fine pores and interstices; to ooze; to percolate slowly.
Water *seeps* up through the sidewalks. *G. W. Cable.*
2. To become free from moisture by its gradual trickling away; to drain off; as, a wet garment is hung up to *seep*.

seep, *n.* [See SEEP, *v. i.*] A spot where water or petroleum oozes out slowly; a small spring. *U. S. & Scot.*

seep'age (sēp'ĕj), *n.* Act or process of seeping; slow percolation; oozing; a fluid, or the quantity of it, that has seeped or oozed through porous soil. *U. S., Dial. Eng., & Scot.*

seep'y (-ĭ), *a.* Oozy; full of moisture, as ill-drained land.

se'er (sē'ẽr; sēr), *n.* **1.** One that sees.
2. (*pron.* sēr, sē'ẽr) One who foresees events; a prophet.
3. One gifted with second-sight; specif., a crystal gazer.

seer'suck'er (sēr'sŭk'ẽr), *n.* [Per. *shīr o shakkar* (Oxf. E. D.) a kind of silk cloth, lit., milk and sugar, through Hind. *shīr-shakar*.] A light linen fabric, orig. made in the East Indies, usually with alternating stripes and slightly craped or puckered; a similar cotton fabric.

see'saw' (sē'sô'), *n.* [A reduplication of *saw*, to express the alternate motion to and fro, as in the act of sawing.]
1. A children's pastime in which one or more sit upon each end of a plank balanced in the middle and move alternately up and down; also, the plank so used.
2. Any action likened to the motion of a seesaw, as a race in which two contestants frequently alternate in the lead, or as a circular definition or proof; a reciprocating motion.
A *seesaw* between the hypothesis and fact *Sir W. Hamilton.*
3. *Whist.* A crossruff.

see'saw', *a.* Moving up and down, or to and fro; having a reciprocating motion; reciprocal.

see'saw', *v. i.*; SEE'SAWED' (-sôd'); SEE'SAW'ING. To move with a reciprocating motion; to move back and forth, or up and down; to alternate in the lead.

see'saw', *v. t.* To cause to move in seesaw fashion.

seethe (sēth), *v. t.*; *pret.* SEETHED (sēthd), *Obs.* SOD (sŏd); *p. p.* SEETHED, SOD'DEN (sŏd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEETH'ING (sēth'ĭng). [ME. *sethen*, AS. *sēoðan*; akin to D. *zieden*, OHG. *siodan*, G. *sieden*, Icel. *sjōða*, Sw. *sjuda*, Dan. *syde*, Goth. *saups* a burnt offering. Cf. SOD, *n.*, SODDEN, SUDS.]
1. To decoct or prepare for food in hot liquid; to boil.
2. To digest; as, to *seethe* food. *Obs.*
3. To soak or saturate, as in liquor.

seethe, *v. i.* **1.** To be in a state of ebullition or violent commotion; to boil; as, the rapids *seethed*.
2. To cook food by boiling. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. To undergo digestion; to digest. *Obs.*

seethe, *n.* Act of seething, or state of being seethed.
"A *seethe* of patriotic ferment." *Pall Mall Mag.*

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see'a-ble, *a* See -ABLE.
See'beck ef-fect' (zē'bĕk). *Physics.* The development of an electric current by heating the junction of two dissimilar metals in a circuit, — discovered by J. T. Seebeck in 1822.
see'-bright' (sē'brīt'), *n.* [*see*, v. + *bright*; a name said to be suggested by *clary* explained as *clear-eye*.] The clary.
seebule. † SEABULL.
seeburde. † SEABOARD.
see'catch' (sē'kăch'), **see'-catch'ie** (-ĭ), *n.* [Russ. *sykach*.] A grown male fur seal. *Alaska.*
seece. † CEASE. [of SEEK.]
seech (sēch). Obs. or dial. Eng.
see'coost'. † SEACOAST.
seed (sēd). Dial. & illit. pret. & p. p. of SEE.
seed'age (sēd'ĭj), *n.* [*seed* + *-age*.] *Hort.* Propagation of plants by seeds. [*Local, Eng.*]
seed'bird', *n.* The mew gull.
seed'box', *n* **a** A capsule. **b** An onagraceous plant (*Ludwigia alternifolia*) with somewhat box-shaped capsules. [plumule.]
seed bud. a The ovule. **b** The
seed coat. *Bot.* The integument of a seed. See TESTA.
seed'cod' (-kŏd'), *or* **seed'cot'** (-kŏt'), *n.* A seedlip. *Dial. Eng.*
seed coral. Small irregular bits of coral used in ornaments.
seed eater. **a** Any of numerous small South and Central American finches of the genus *Sporophila*. **b** Any of several African finches of the genus *Poliospiza*.
see'ded (sē'dĕd). Var. of SIDI.
seed fish. A fish full of ripe spawn.
seed'ful, *a.* Full of seed; teeming with promise; generative.
seed gall Any gall which resembles a seed, esp. one caused by a phylloxera. [SEEDY.]
seed'i-ly (sē'dĭ-lĭ), *a d v.* of
seed'i-ness, *n.* See NESS.
seed'kin, *n.* A little seed.
seed'-lac', *n.* A species of lac. See 2d LAC, 1. [for wrappers.]
seed leaf. A kind of tobacco used
seed'leap'. Var. of SEEDLIP *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [less-ness. *n.*]
seed'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **seed'-**
seed'let, *n.* See -LET.
seed'lip' (-lĭp'), *n.* [AS. *sǣdleap*; *sǣd* seed + *leap* basket] A basket or vessel in which a sower carries his seed. *Dial. Eng.*
seed lobe. *Bot.* A cotyledon.
seed'man, *n.* = SEEDSMAN.
seed'ness, *n.* Seedtime. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
see'dow (sē'dŏ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SIDDER, ripe.
seed stalk. *Bot.* A funicle.
seed'ster, *n.* A sower. *Obs.*
seed tick. A small or young tick; esp., a young cattle tick.
seed tree Any tree bearing seed; specif., a tree providing the seed for natural reproduction.
seed wool Cotton wool not yet cleansed of its seeds.
see'dy. Var. of SIDI.
seege. † SIEGE.
seegh. Obs. pret. of SEE.
seeing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SEE. — **seeing stone.** A piece of crystal used in crystallomancy. *Obs.*
seek (sēk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SICK.
seek, *n. Hunting.* The notes sounded on the hunting horn on discovering the deer's lair.
Seek. Seekh. † SIKH.
seek'a-ble (sēk'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.*
seeke. † SICK.
seek'-no-fur'ther, *n.* A choice reddish subacid winter apple.
seel. † SEAL, CEIL. [of SELE.]
seel. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
seel, *n.* The rolling or tossing of a ship in a storm. *Obs.*
seel, *v. i.* [Orig uncert.; cf. F. *siller* to run ahead.] To keel over or roll, as a ship. *Obs.*
Se-el'a-da (sē-ĕl'ă-dă). *D. Bib.*
seeld. † SELD, seldom.
seelde. Obs. pret. of SELL.
seeldome. † SELDOM.
seele. † SEAL, SELE.
seel'ful, *a.* [*seel*, var. of *sele* + *ful*.] Blessed; happy; also, of good import. *Scot*
see'ly (sē'lĭ). Var. of SELY. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*
seem. † SEME, load. [SAIM.]
seem (sēm; sĕm). Scot var. of
seem. Obs or dial. Eng. of SEAM.
seem, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *sæmr*. Cf. SEEMLY.] Seemly *Obs.*
seem, *n. t.* **1.** To beseem. *Obs.*
2. To judge. *Obs.*
seemd. Seemed. *Ref. Sp.*
seem'ing, *adv.* Seemingly (see FLAT, *a.*, 12). *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
seem'ing-ly, *adv.* of SEEMING.
seem'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS
seem'less, *a.* Unseemly. *Obs.*
seem'li-head (sē'm'lĭ-hĕd), *n.* [See -HEAD.] Seemliness *Archaic.* [LY. *R.*]
seem'li-ly (-lĭ), *adv* of SEEM-
seem'li-ness, *n.* See NESS.
seem'li-ty, *n.* [See SEEMLY; 1st -TY.] Seemliness. *Obs.*
seem'ly, *n.* A person of courteous address; a lady or gentleman. *Obs. or R.*
seen. † SOON.
seen. † SIN, *adv., prep., & conj.*
seen (sēn). Dial. & illit. pret. of SEE. [*Eng. Obs.*]
seen, *n.* A cow's teat. *Dial.*
seen, *n.* [AS. *sīen*, *sēon*.] Sight; seeing; ability to see. *Obs.*
seen, *prep.* Seeing; in view of; considering. *Obs.*
seen, *a. Obs. or Dial* a Visible; manifest. **b** Versed; skilled.
seende. † SEND.
seene. † SENNA.
seene, sene, *n.* [OF. *sene*, fr L. *synodus*. See SYNOD.] A synod; a congregation of clerks. *Obs.*
seenil. † SINDLE.
seeped (sēpt), *a.* Seepy, as land.
seer. † SEAR, SERE.
seer (*dial.* sēr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SURE.
seer (sēr; sĭr), *n.* = SER, a weight.
Seerath. † AL SIRAT.
seer'band (sēr'bănd), *n.* [Hind. *sirband* turban, lit., headband.] A turban. *India.*
seere. † SEAR, SERE. [etes.]
seer'ess, *n* Female seer; prophseer'fish' (sēr'fĭsh'), *n.* [Pg. *serra*, lit., saw, L. *serra*.] A large scombroid fish of the East Indies (*Scomberomorus guttatus*).
seer'hand' (sēr'hănd'), *n.* [An error for *seerband*.] A kind of muslin of a texture between nainsook and mull.
seer'ing, *a.* Of or pert. to a seer or his art. *Obs.*
seer'ing, *n.* The chiro (*Elops saurus*).
seer'ky. Var. of SIRKY.
seer'paw (sēr'pô), *n.* [Hind. & Per *sar-o-pā* head and feet, the whole, an honorary dress] A complete suit presented as a dress of honor by the sovereign. *Anglo-Ind.*
seer'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
seerty. † SERETY.
sees. † CEASE.
see'sawd' Seesawed. *Ref. Sp.*
see'see (sē'sē), *n.*, *or* **seesee partridge.** A small sand partridge (*Ammoperdix bonhami*). *India.*
see'sum (sē'sŭm). Var. of SISSOO.
seet (sēt). Dial Eng. var. of SIGHT; obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SET; obs. or dial pret. of SIT.
seete. † SEAT.
seeth (*dial.* sēth). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SEETHE.
seethe (sēth; sāth). Var. of SAITH. *Scot.*
seethe, n. Restoration. *Obs.*
seeth'er (sēth'ẽr), *n.* One that seethes, esp. a pot.
see'tul-put'ty (sē'tŭl-pŭt'ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *sītāl-patī* or *-pāṭī*, lit.,

seg'ment (sĕg'mĕnt), *n.* [*L. segmentum*, fr. *secare* to cut, cut off: cf. F. *segment*. See SAW a cutting instrument.] **1.** Any of the parts into which a body naturally separates or is divided; any part divided or cut off; a section; a portion; as, a *segment* of an orange or of a compound leaf. **2.** *Geom.* **a** A part cut off from a figure by a line or plane; esp., that part of a circular area bounded by a chord and an arc of that circle, or so much of the area as is cut off by the chord. See CIRCLE, *Illust.* **b** The part of a sphere cut off by a plane, or included between two parallel planes. **3.** *Mach.* **a** A piece in the form of the segment, or sometimes the sector, of a circle, or part of a ring; as, the *segment* of a sectional flywheel. **b** A segment gear. **4.** *Biol. & Embryol.* Specif.: **a** A somite or metamere. **b** A division of a jointed appendage or limb of an arthropod. **c** A cell formed by segmentation or cleavage, as of a developing egg. **d** See CRANIAL SEGMENTS. **5.** *Geom.* The finite part of a line between two points in it; any of the finite parts of a divided line.
Syn. — See PART.

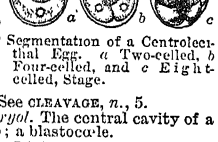
seg'ment (sĕg'mĕnt), *v. t.* To separate into segments.

seg'ment, *v. i.* To divide or separate into parts; to undergo segmentation, or cleavage. See CLEAVAGE, *n.*, 5.

seg-men'tal (sĕg-mĕn't'l; sĕg'mĕn-tăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a segment. **2.** *Zoöl. & Embryol.* **a** Specif., of or pertaining to the body segments (somites or metameres) of a segmented animal; repeated in successive segments of such an animal. **b** Of or pertaining to the segmental organs.
segmental arch, *Arch.*, an arch of which the intrados forms the segment of a circle, meeting the jambs or imposts at an angle. The extrados is usually parallel, or nearly so, to the intrados, and the archivolt thus forms part of a circular band, with its center below the springing line. Also, loosely, a pointed arch of two centers, both below the springing line. See ARCH, *Illust.* — **s. duct,** *Embryol.*, the duct of a segmental organ of a vertebrate embryo, esp. that of the pronephros, which persists after the degeneration of the pronephros, receiving the tubules of the mesonephros and becoming the mesonephric or Wolffian duct, and in lower vertebrates also giving rise to the Müllerian duct. — **s. organ.** **a** *Zoöl.* A nephridium (which see). **b** *Embryol.* An embryonic excretory organ of a vertebrate (the pronephros, mesonephros, or metanephros). See KIDNEY. — **s. saw.** = SEGMENT SAW.

seg'men-ta-ry (sĕg'mĕn-tā-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or indicating, segments; segmental.

seg'men-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of dividing into segments, or state of being so divided; esp., *Biol. & Embryol.*, the formation of many cells from a single cell; cleavage, as in a developing egg. See CLEAVAGE, *n.*, 5.


Segmentation of a Centrolecithal Egg. *a* Two-celled, *b* Four-celled, and *c* Eight-celled, Stage.

segmentation cavity. *Embryol.* The central cavity of a blastula (see BLASTULA, *Illust.*); a blastocœle.

seg'ment-ed (sĕg'mĕn-tĕd), *a.* Divided or marked off into segments or joints; articulated.

segment saw. **a** A saw more or less segmental in shape. **b** A veneer-cutting saw made of segmental-shaped fine-toothed pieces fastened to a central disk or hub. **c** Any of various saws for cutting stuff into segmental-shaped pieces.

segment shell. *Ordnance.* A shell having an outer case filled with small cast-iron segments of concentric cylinders, designed to combine the functions of solid shot, shell, and shrapnel.

‖ **se'gno** (sā'nyō), *n.* [It. See SIGN.] *Music.* A sign; specif., the sign that marks the beginning or end of a repeat, 𝄋 or :𝄋:. See AL SEGNO, DAL SEGNO.

seg're-gate (sĕg'rē-gāt), *a.* [L. *segregatus*, p. p. of *segregare* to separate; *se-* aside + *grex, gregis*, a flock or herd. See GREGARIOUS.] Apart, or separated, from others of the same kind; set apart; separate; select.

seg're-gate, *n.* *Math.* Any of an asyzygetic set of covariants of one degorder, through linear functions of which with numeral coefficients may be expressed all other covariants of the same degorder.

seg're-gate (-gāt), *v. t.*; SEG'RE-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); SEG'RE-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). **1.** To separate or cut off from others or from the general mass or main body; to set apart.
They are still *segregated*, Christians from Christians, under odious designations. *I. Taylor*
2. *Chem., Geol., etc.* To cause to segregate.

seg're-gate, *v. i.* *Chem., Geol., etc.* To separate from the general mass, and collect together or become concentrated at a particular place or in a certain region, as in the process of crystallization or solidification.

seg're-ga'tion (sĕg'rē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *segregatio*: cf. F. *ségrégation*.] Act of segregating, or state of being segregated; separation from others or from the general mass or main body; also, a segregated portion or mass.

seg're-ga-tive (sĕg'rē-gā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to segregate; characterized by segregation.

‖ **se'gui-dil'la** (sā'gē-dēl'yä; 194), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A Spanish stanza of four or seven short verses partly assonant. **2.** A lively air to which such a stanza is sung; a dance to this air; music for such a dance or in its triple rhythm.

seiche (sāsh), *n.* [F.] An oscillation of the surface of a lake or landlocked sea, varying in period from a few minutes to several hours. It is thought to be initiated chiefly by local variations in atmospheric pressure, and perpetuated by the oscillations of the water surface, after the inequalities of atmospheric pressure have disappeared.

Seid'litz (sĕd'lĭts), *a.* Also *Sedlitz.* Of or pertaining to Seidlitz, a village in Bohemia.
Seidlitz powders, effervescing salts consisting of two separate powders, one of forty grains of sodium bicarbonate mixed with two drachms of Rochelle salt and the other of thirty-five grains of tartaric acid. The powders are mixed in water, and drunk while effervescing, as a mild cathartic; — so called from the resemblance to the natural water of Seidlitz. Called also *Rochelle powders.* — **S. water,** a natural water from Seidlitz, containing magnesium, sodium, calcium, and potassium sulphates, with calcium carbonate and a little magnesium chloride. It is used as an aperient.

seign'ior (sēn'yĕr), *n.* [OF. *seignor*, F. *seigneur*, cf. L. *senior* elder. See SENIOR.] **1.** A lord; a gentleman; esp., the lord of a manor. **2.** A title of honor or of address in the south of Europe, corresponding to *Sir* or *Mr.* in English.

seign'ior-age (-ăj), *n.* [OF. *seignorage.*] **1.** Something claimed or taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative. **2.** Specif.: A charge or toll (over and above the brassage) deducted from bullion brought to a mint to be coined; the difference between the cost of a mass of bullion and the value as money of the pieces coined from it. Sometimes, less properly, brassage (which see). **3.** A share of the receipts of a business taken in payment for the use of a right, as a copyright or a patent.

seign'ior-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a seignior; seigniorial.

seign'ior-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.* The territory or authority of a seignior, or lord of the manor.

seign-io'ri-al (sē-nyō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [F. *seigneurial*, fr. *seigneur.* See SEIGNIOR.] **1.** Of or pert. to a seignior; manorial. **2.** Hence, vested with large powers; independent. *Now R.*

seign'ior-y (sēn'yĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [ME. *seignorie*, OF. *seignorie*, F. *seigneurie.*] **1.** The power or authority of a seignior; lordship; dominion. **2.** The territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction; a principality, province, or manor; a domain. **3.** The chief executive body of a medieval Italian city. **4.** A right of feudal superiority, with the rent or services thereto attached, annexed to land apart from its ownership; — sometimes called a **seigniory in gross.**

seine (sān; sēn; 277), *n.* [AS. *segne*, fr. L. *sagena*, Gr. σαγηνη: cf. OF. *seine*, F. *seine*, fr. L. *sagena.*] *Fishing.* A large net, one edge provided with sinkers and the other with floats. It hangs vertically in the water, and when its ends are brought together or drawn ashore incloses the fish.

seine, *v. t. & i.* To catch (fish) with a seine.

seine boat. A boat specially constructed for seining.

seine gang. *Fisheries.* A crew detailed from a fishing vessel for seining, together with their boats and gear.

seise (sēz), *v. t.* To put in possession, to take possession of. Var. of SEIZE. *Obs. or Archaic*, exc. in legal use.

sei'sin (sē'zĭn), *n.* Possession. Var. of SEIZIN.

seis'mal (sīs'măl; sīz'-), *a.* Seismic.

seis'mic (sīs'mĭk; sīz'-) } *a.* [Gr. σεισμός an earthquake,
seis'mi-cal (-mĭ-kăl) } fr. σείειν to shake.] Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or caused or affected by, an earthquake.
seismic vertical, the point on the earth's surface vertically over the focal point whence the earthquake's impulse proceeds, or the vertical line joining these two points.

seis-mic'i-ty (sīs-mĭs'ĭ-tĭ; sīz-), *n.* State, quality, or degree of being seismic.

seis'mism (sīs'mĭz'm; sīz'mĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. σεισμός earthquake.] Earthquake phenomena, collectively considered.

seis'mo- (sīs'mō-; sīz'mō-). Combining form from Greek σεισμός, *earthquake.*

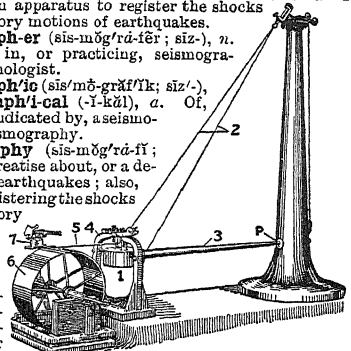
seis'mo-gram (-grăm), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-gram.*] *Physics.* The record of an earth tremor made by a seismograph.

seis'mo-graph (sīs'mō-grăf'; sīz'-), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* An apparatus to register the shocks and undulatory motions of earthquakes.

seis-mog'raph-er (sīs-mŏg'rà-fẽr; sīz-), *n.* One versed in, or practicing, seismography; a seismologist.

seis'mo-graph'ic (sīs'mō-grăf'ĭk; sīz'-), **seis'mo-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or indicated by, a seismograph or seismography.

seis-mog'ra-phy (sīs-mŏg'rà-fĭ; sīz-), *n.* A treatise about, or a description of, earthquakes; also, the art of registering the shocks and undulatory movements of earthquakes; also, seismology.


Seismograph of the U. S Weather Bureau. The lead Weight (1) is hung by the Wires (2) and the horizontal Strut (3) so as to have a free lateral swing on *p* as a pivot. The Yoke Piece (4) has pivoted to it a needlelike Lever (5), of which the short end rests against a projection of 1, and the long end bears a stylus. During an earthquake 1 remains steady, so that the movements of 4 cause oscillations of 5, which are recorded on the smoked surface of a Drum (6). A Magnet (7) connected with a clock marks off minutes on the record sheet.

seis'mo-log'i-cal (sīs'mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl; sīz'-mō-), *a.* Of or pert. to seismology. — **seis'mo-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

seis-mol'o-gist (sīs-mŏl'ō-jĭst; sīz-), *n.* A specialist in seismology.

seis-mol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-logy.*] The science of earthquakes and attendant phenomena.

seis-mom'e-ter (-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the direction, duration, and force of earthquakes and like concussions.

seis'mo-met'ric (sīs'mō-mĕt'rĭk; sīz'-) } *a.* Of or pertain-
seis'mo-met'ri-cal (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl) } ing to seismometry or a seismometer.

seis-mom'e-try (sīs-mŏm'ē-trĭ; sīz-), *n.* The art or process of using the seismometer.

seis'mo-scope (sīs'mō-skōp; sīz'mō-), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-scope.*] A contrivance for detecting earthquake shocks and in some cases indicating roughly their intensity, direction, etc., as a small body on an unstable platform, or a row of bodies easily overturned. — **seis'mo-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

seize (sēz), *v. t.*; SEIZED (sēzd); SEIZ'ING (sēz'ĭng). [ME. *seisen, saisen*, OF. *seisir, saisir*, F. *saisir*, LL. *sacire*; prob. of Teutonic origin.] **1.** *Law.* Orig., to put in possession; later, to put into seizin (of); — usually with *of* and in the passive; as, A B was *seized* and possessed of the manor of Dale. In this sense **seise** is the commoner spelling.
Whom age might see *seized* of what youth made prize. *Chapman.*
2. *Law.* To take possession of, or appropriate, in order to subject to the force or operation of a warrant, order of court, or other legal process; — said of an officer of law. **3.** To take possession of by force; as, to *seize* the throne. **4.** To lay hold of suddenly or forcibly; to take hold of; to reach and grasp; to clutch; as, to *seize* one's arm. **5.** To fasten; to fix. *Obs.* *Spenser.* **6.** To grasp with the mind; to comprehend fully and distinctly; as, to *seize* an idea. **7.** *Naut.* To bind or fasten together with a lashing of small stuff, as yarn or marline; as, to *seize* ropes.
Syn. — Catch, snatch, apprehend, arrest, take, capture.

seize, *v. i.* **1.** To take or lay hold, or take possession, suddenly or forcibly; to grasp; clutch; — with *on* or *upon.* **2.** *Mech.* To cohere or stick fast to a relatively moving part, as a bearing, a gas-engine piston, a slide valve, etc., through excessive pressure, temperature, or friction.

sei'zin, *or, more commonly,* **sei'sin** (sē'zĭn), *n.* [F. *saisine.* See SEIZE.] *Law.* **1.** Orig., in early English law, possession, whether of land or chattels; possession with quiet enjoyment; later, that possession of, or status with relation to, land that arose from the completion of feudal investiture by livery of seizin. Hence, in the later common law, possession of a freehold estate in land by one having title thereto, this being **seizin in deed** when consisting in actual possession, and **seizin in law** when consisting in a mere right of present possession. Now, where delivery of a deed is equivalent to livery of seizin, the term *seizin* is often construed in some jurisdictions as equivalent to actual possession, in others as equivalent to ownership. **2.** The thing possessed; property. *Obs.*

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cool mat.] A kind of grass or reed mat for resting or sleeping upon. *Anglo-Ind.*
See'va. Var. of SIVA.
seeve (sēv). Dial. Eng. var. of SEAVE.
seew. † SEW, pottage; SUE.
seeyburde. † SEABOARD.
sef. † SEVEN.
sef. Obs. pret. of SHOVE.
sefe. † SIEVE.
sef, seffe. † SEVEN, SEVENTH.
sef'i-ra. *sef'i-roth'ic,* etc Vars. of SEPHIRA, SEPHIROTHIC, etc.
sefne. † SEVEN.
sefoul. † SEA FOWL.
sefte. † SHAFT.
sefth. † SEVENTH.
seg (sĕg). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SAG.
seg. *n.* [Cf. Icel. (modern) *sigg*, also Icel. *seigr* tough, Norw. dial. *seig.*] A callosity. *Dial. Eng.*
seg, *n.* [See SEDGE.] a Sedge *Obs.* b The gladden, or other species of iris. *Dial. Eng.*
seg. *n.* [AS. *secg*, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel *seggr.*] A man; esp., a nobleman; a knight; also, a follower; retainer; servant. *Obs*
seg, *or* **segg,** *n.* [Cf. Dan. dial. *seeg, sæg, sæg*, a boar castrated at maturity.] A boar, bull, or ram castrated when full-grown. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
se'ga-dor', *n.* [Sp.] A reaper; a harvester. *Obs.*
se-gar' (sē-gär'). Var. of CIGAR.
sege. † SAGE, herb; SEDGE; SAY; SEE; SEG; SIR; SIEGE.
sege, seghe, *v.* [AS. *sigan* to fall, move.] To sink; to go *Obs.*
sege, *n.* Happiness; peace; rest; ease. *Obs. Scot.*
se'geant (sē'jĕnt). Var. of SERJANT.
segerstane. † SACRISTAN.
seg'e-ta-ry (sĕj'ē-tĕ-rĭ), *a.* Characterized by the presence of segetives. *Obs.*
seg'e-tive, *n.* Prob., darnel. *Obs.*
segg Var of SEG, boar.
segg'gar (sĕg'gẽr), *n.* & *v.* = SAGGER. [SIEGE.]
seggo. † SAY, SEDGE, SEG,
seggs, *n.* [F. *seiche, seiche*, fr. L. *sepia*, Gr. σηπία.] Cuttlefish. *Obs.*
seg'ger. † SAYER, a story teller.
‖ **seg'gio** (sĕd'jō), *n.* [It.] *Fine Art.* A seat; esp., a throne.
‖ **seg'gio-la** (-jō-lä), *n.* [It.] *Fine Art.* Dim. of SEGGIO.
seggon, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *seggr* man, Norw. dial. *seegg* fellow, laborer.] An inferior laborer. *Obs.*
seg'grom, seg'grum (sĕg'rŭm), *n.* European ragwort. *Dial. Eng.*
segh. Obs. pret of SEE.
se-ghol' (sē-gōl'), *n.* [Heb. *sĕgôl.*] *Heb. Gram.* The vowel sign (◌ֶ), written below its consonant and nearly equivalent to English short *e* as in *set*, but sometimes long as *e* in *there.*
se-gho'late (sē-gō'lāt), *n.* *Heb. Gram.* A noun or noun equivalent typically of a developed disyllabic form, with a long tone vowel in the first syllable, and a short seghol in the second.
seg-men'tal-ly, *adv.* of SEGMENTAL. [Segmented.]
seg'men-tate (sĕg'mĕn-tāt), *a.*
segmentation nucleus = CLEAVAGE NUCLEUS.
segmentation sphere. a = BLASTULA. b = BLASTOMERE.
segment gear. *Mach.* a = SEGMENT RACK. b = SECTOR GEAR.
segment rack *Mach.* A curved rack.
segnior. † SEIGNIOR.
seg'ni-tude. *n.* [LL. *segnitudo.*] Sluggishness; inactivity. *Obs.*
seg'ni-ty, *n* [L *segnitas.*] Segnitude. *Obs.*
se'go (sē'gō), *n.* [Native name among the Utah Indians.] A liliaceous plant (*Calochortus nuttallii*) of western North America; also, its edible bulb.
se-goon'. † SECONDE.
seg're-ant (sē'grē-ănt), *a. Her.* Rampant with expanded wings; — of griffins and viverns.
seg're-gant. *a.* [L. *segregans, -antis*, p. pr.] Segregative. *Obs*
segrund. *n.* [AS. *sægrund.*] The bottom of the sea. *Obs.*
segt. † SIGHT.
Se'gub (sē'gŭb). *Bib.*
‖ **se'gue** (sā'gwā), *v. i.* [It.] *Music.* Lit., it follows; — a direction generally used to denote that what follows is to be played immediately; cf. ATTACCA.
seh. Obs. pret. of SEE.
sehel. † SEAL.
seheliche, *a.* [Cf. AS. *gesewenlîc.*] Visible. *Obs.* [*Bib.*]
Se-hes'i-ma (sē-hĕs'ĭ-mà). *D.*
sehtnesse. † SAUGHTNESS.
sei. † SAY.
sei. Obs. pret. of SEE.
‖ **sei-cen'to** (sā-chĕn'tō), *n.* [It.] The 17th century; — referring to Italian art or literature.
seiche, seick. † SEEK.
se'id (sē'ĭd). Var. of SAYID.
seide. † SEED. [SAY.
seide. † *said*, pret. & p. p. of
sei'del (zī'dĕl), *n.* [G.] An Austrian liquid measure. See MEASURE.
seie. † SAY, SEE.
seife, seiffe. † SIEVE.
seige. † SIEGE.
seigen. † SAY. [Eng. of SEE.
seigh (*dial.* sē). Obs. or dial.
seigh (*dial.* sē, sī). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of SIGH.
seign. † SEVEN, SIGN.
Sei'gnette' salt. Sei'gnette's' salt (sān'yĕt', -yĕts'). [See SALT OF SEIGNETTE.] = ROCHELLE SALT.
sei'gneur' (*F.* sĕn'yûr') [F.] = SEIGNIOR, *n.*, 1. *Now Chiefly Alien.*
seign'eur-age. = SEIGNIORAGE.
seign-eu'ri-al (sē-nyū'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Seigniorial.
seigneurie. = SEIGNIORY. *Obs.*
seign'eur-y (sē'nyĕr-ĭ). = SEIGNIORY.
seign'ior-a-ble, *a.* Lordly; seigniorial. *Obs. Scot.*
seign'ior-ize (sēn'yĕr-īz), *v. t.* To lord it over. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To act the part of a seignior.
seigniorously, *a.* [OF. *seignoureus* + *-ly.*] Magnificent. *Obs.* [lord or seignior. *Obs.*]
seign'ior-y, *v. t.* To rule as
sei-gno'ri-al (sē-nyō'rĭ-ăl), *a.*, = SEIGNIORAL, SEIGNIORY, etc.
seigtnesse. † SAUGHTNESS.
seih † SAW.
seihte. † SAUGHT, *n.*
seihtni. † SAUGHTNE.
seik. † SICK.
seik (sēk). Scot. var. of SEEK.
Seik, Seikh. Var. of SIKH.
seil. † SAIL. [of SILE, strain.
seil (sīl) Scot. & dial. Eng. var
seil, seile (sēl). Scot. vars. of SEEL. happiness. [SINDLE.
seildin † SELDEN, seldom;
seile. † SAIL, SEAL.
seile (*Scot.* sēl). Obs. or Scot. var. of SELE.
sei-le'nos (sī-lē'nŏs), *pl.* SEILENOI (-noi) Var. of SILENUS.
seily. † SAIL, *v.*
seim. † SEAM, SEEM.
seim (sīm; sēm). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SAIM.
sein. † SAINT, SAY.
sein. Obs. or Scot. p. p. of SEE
seind. † SEND.
seind. Obs. p. p. of SINGE.
seindill. † SINDLE.
seine. † SIN, since.
seinen. † SAIN.
sein'er, *n.* One that seines.
sein'ing, *p. pr & vb. n.* of SEINE.
seinorl. † SEIGNIORY.
seint. seinte. † SAINT.
seintefie. † SANCTIFY.
seintuarie. † SANCTUARY.
seinye, *n.* [Cf. ENSIGN.] A war cry. *Obs.*
seip (sēp). Var of SEEP.
seir. † SERE; SORE, *n.* [*Bib.*
Se-i'ra (sē-ī'rà; sē'ĭ-rà). *D.*
Se-i'rath (sē-ī'răth; sē'ĭ-răth) *Bib.*
seirche. † SEARCH.
seire. † SEAR. [SEERFISH.
seir'fish' (sēr'fĭsh'). Var. of
sei'ro-spore (sī'rō-spōr), *n* [Gr. σειρά a cord + *spore.*] *Bot.* One of several spores arranged in a chain, as in certain algæ. *Obs.*
sei'ro-spor'ic (-spŏr'ĭk), *a.*
seis. Obs. pl of SEA.
seis'mo-logue (sīs'mō-lŏg; sīz'mō-), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-logue*, as in *catalogue.*] A seismic description or catalogue.
seis'mo-met'ro-graph (-mĕt'rō-grăf'), *n* [*seismometer* + *-graph.*] A seismograph.
seis'mo-tec-ton'ic, *a.* [*seismo-* + *tectonic.*] Designating lines on the earth's surface which reveal dislocations in the rock beneath due to earthquake shock.
seis-mot'ic (sīs-mŏt'ĭk ; sīz-), *a.* Seismic.
seisse. † CEASE. [*Obs.*
seistow. Contr. of *sayest thou.*
seit. † SEAT, SET, SIT.
seite. † SAUGHT, *v.*
seith. † SEETHE.
seith. † *saith*, form of SAY, *v.*
seith. † *seeth*, form of SEE.
seithin. † SITHEN.
sei'-ty (sē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *se* one's self.] A quality peculiar to one's self; an individuality. *Rare.*
seiz. Seize. *Ref. Sp.*
seiz'a-ble (sēz'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
seizd. Seized. *R. Sp.* [*seizes.*]
seiz'er (sēz'ẽr), *n.* One that

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seiz'ing (sēz'ĭng). *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SEIZE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of taking or grasping suddenly or forcibly.
2. State of being seized or in possession; possession.
3. *Naut.* **a** The operation of fastening together or lashing with small stuff, generally tarred; also, the cord or lashing so used. **b** The fastening so made. If the parts of the ropes to be seized cross each other the seizing is called a **throat seizing**. If the ropes are parallel the seizing is called a **round seizing** where two layers of marline are used; it is called a **flat seizing** if only one layer is used.

sei'zor (sē'zẽr; -zôr), *n.* *Law.* One who seizes, or takes possession.

sei'zure (sē'zhŭr), *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *saisir*, inf. as n. (cf. PLEASURE). See SEIZE.] **1.** Act of seizing, or state of being seized, sudden and forcible grasp or clutch; a taking into possession; as, the *seizure* of a thief, a throne, etc.
2. Retention within one's grasp or power; hold; possession; ownership.

Make o'er thy honor by a deed of trust,
And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth.
Dryden.


Lion Sejant

3. That which is seized, or taken possession of; a thing laid hold of, or possessed.
4. A sudden attack, as of a disease; a fit.

se'jant } (sē'jănt), *a.* [F. *séant*, p. pr.
se'jeant } of *seoir* to sit, L. *sedere*.] *Her.* Sitting, as a lion or other beast.

se-la'chi-an (sē-lā'kĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to the Selachii. — *n.* One of the Selachii; a shark or ray.

Se-la'chi-i (-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. σέλαχος a fish having cartilages instead of bones.] *Zool.* A group of elasmobranch fishes to which various limits and ranks have been assigned. In the broadest senses it comprises either all the elasmobranchs (being thus equiv. to *Elasmobranchii* in the usual sense) or all except the chimæras, and ranks as a subclass. In restricted senses, it ranks as an order comprising the existing sharks and rays as disting. from the extinct Pleuropterygii, Acanthodii, and Ichthyotomi (*Plagiostomi* is a common equiv. in this sense), or as a suborder containing the existing sharks as dist. from the rays.

Sel'a-gi-nel'la (sĕl'a-jĭ-nĕl'ä), *n.* [NL, dim. of L. *selago, -ginis*, name of a plant.] *Bot.* A genus of fern allies (pteridophytes) constituting the family Selaginellaceæ. See RESURRECTION PLANT. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Se-lag'i-nel-la'ce-æ (sē-lăj'ĭ-nĕ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SELAGINELLA.] *Bot.* A family of terrestrial mosslike plants of the order Lycopodiales. They have branching stems and scalelike leaves which are many-ranked and uniform, or 4-ranked and of two kinds spreading in two planes. The 1-celled sporangia contain both megaspores and microspores. The only genus (*Selaginella*) includes over 350 species, chiefly tropical. Many are cultivated as ornamental foliage plants. — **se-lag'i-nel-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Se-la'go (sē-lā'gō), *n.* [L., a kind of shrublike plant.] *Bot.* A genus of low, heathlike South African scrophulariaceous shrubs having spicate flowers with an early regular corolla, four didynamous stamens, and a two-celled ovary.

se'lah (sē'lä), *n.* [Heb. *selāh*, orig. unknown.] *Bib.* A word of unknown meaning, occurring often in the Psalms and three times in Hab. iii. It is usually thought to be a musical or liturgical sign of some kind.

sel'dom (sĕl'dŭm), *adv.* [AS. *seldan, seldon, seldum*; akin to OFries. *sielden*, D. *zelden*, G. *selten*, OHG. *seltan*, Icel. *sjaldan*, Dan. *sielden*, Sw. *sällan*, Goth. *sildaleiks* marvelous.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one *Hooker.*

sel'dom, a. Rare; infrequent. *Obs. or Archaic.*

sel' d'or' (sĕl' dôr'). [F., salt of gold.] *Photog.* A white crystalline salt, apparently sodium aurothiosulphate, $Na_3AuS_4O_6.2H_2O$, made by treating gold chloride with sodium thiosulphate in solution. It was used in the daguerreotype process, and is now used in toning certain prints.

se-lect' (sē-lĕkt'), *a.* [L. *selectus*, p. pr. of *seligere* to select; *se-* aside + *legere* to gather. See LEGEND.] **1.** Taken from a number of the same or an analogous kind by preference; hence, of special value or excellence; selected; choice; exclusive; as, *select* poems; a *select* club.

A few *select* spirits had separated from the crowd. *Macaulay*

2. Characterized by fastidiousness or special care in selecting; nice in choosing; as, to be *select* in making friends.

Syn. — SELECT, ELECT, EXCLUSIVE. That is SELECT which is the result of discriminating choice; ELECT often implies admission to some select or inner circle; EXCLUSIVE suggests the fastidiousness or (often) snobbishness of a clique or coterie; as, a *select* audience; "that delicious phantom of being an *elect* spirit . . . unlike the crowd" (*Kingsley*); "the *exclusive* in fashionable life" (*Emerson*).

select committee, *Eng. Parliamentary Practice*, a committee appointed to acquire information with a view to legislation and to examine into the constitution and management of an administrative department. Select committees have members from both parties. — **s. life**, *Life Insurance*, a life, or risk (which see), secured by selection by the company, and therefore of less than the normal mortality.

se-lect', *v. t.*; SE-LECT'ED; SE-LECT'ING. **1.** To take by preference from among others; to pick out; to cull; as, to *select* the best books for reading.

2. *Australian Land Law.* To take up crown land under the Land Acts. Formerly the term *free-select* (and hence *free-selection, free-selector*) was usual, probably orig. in allusion to the opening for selection by Sir John Robertson's Land Act (1861) of large areas previously withheld.

Syn. — See CHOOSE.

se-lect'ed (sē-lĕk'tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Select; choice.
2. Specially devoted. *Obs.*

se-lec'tion (sē-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *selectio*: cf. F. *sélection*.]
1. Act of selecting, or state of being selected.
2. That which is selected; a collection of things chosen; as, a choice *selection* of books.
3. *Australian Land Law.* Act of selecting land (see SELECT, *v. t.*, 2); also, a piece of land thus taken up.
4. *Biol.* Specif., any process, natural (see NATURAL SELECTION) or artificial, which results or tends to result in preventing certain individuals or groups of organisms from surviving and propagating, and in allowing others to do so. See NATURAL SELECTION, SEXUAL SELECTION, DARWINISM.
5. *Life Insurance.* The action by which the lives insured by a company are secured or retained, called **selection by the company** when it is the action of the company in aiming to secure healthy lives, and **selection against the company** when it consists in the action of policyholders in withdrawing or allowing their policies to lapse.

selection forest. *Forestry.* A forest in which trees of all age classes are represented.

se-lec'tion-ist. *Biol.* One who considers natural selection as an especially important factor in evolution.

se-lec'tive (sē-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or characterized by, selection; selecting or tending to select; as, *selective* action or breeding; a *selective* screen, stain, or mind.

This *selective* providence of the Almighty *Bp. Hall.*

2. *Wireless Teleg.* Designating a system by which two or more messages can be sent or received simultaneously without interference.

selective absorption, *Physics*, absorption in which waves of any kind, as of light, pass through substances not equally pervious to all wave lengths. — **s. radiation**, radiation in which waves of certain lengths are intense compared with the other waves. — **s. reflection**, reflection in which waves of certain lengths are reflected with little loss of intensity compared with the loss in case of other waves. — **s. transmission**, *Mach.*, a transmission for automobiles, etc., by which the gear can be changed directly from one speed to another by a single lever.

se-lect'man (sē-lĕkt'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A person chosen to exercise special powers in a system of government; esp., one of a board of officers chosen annually in towns in the New England States, except Rhode Island, to transact the general public business of the town. The number is usually from three to seven or nine in each town. The office seems to have been derived from that of the English select vestryman. By statute in some of these States the term is made to include the mayor and aldermen of a city.

se-lec'tor (sē-lĕk'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that selects. Specif.: **a** *Australian Land Law.* A person who selects land; less exactly, a small farmer. See SELECT, *v. t.*, 2. Cf. SQUATTER, 3. **b** *Railroading.* An apparatus for operating either or any of two or more signals by a single lever, devised so as automatically to connect the particular signal controlling the route for which a switch has been set. **c** A thermomagnetic device for determining temperatures for rolling rails. **d** *Copper Smelting.* A kind of converter with horizontal tuyères, to produce bottoms (see BOTTOM, *n.*, 11) and a purified copper in one operation.

Se-le'ne, Se-le'na (sē-lē'nē; -nä), *n.* [Gr. Σελήνη, fr. σελήνη moon.] *Gr. Relig.* The goddess of the moon, merged in Artemis and Hecate. See ENDYMION.

se-len'ic (-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, selenium; specif., designating those compounds in which the element has a higher valence as contrasted with *selenious* compounds. — **selenic acid**, an acid, H_2SeO_4, resembling sulphuric acid but less stable, got by energetic oxidation of selenium. By reduction it yields selenious acid.

se-le'ni-o- (sē-lē'nĭ-ō-). *Chem.* Combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the *presence of selenium* or *its compounds*; as, *selenio*-phosphate, a phosphate having selenium in place of all, or a part, of the oxygen.

se-le'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, selenium; specif., designating those compounds in which the element has a lower valence as contrasted with *selenic* compounds. — **selenious acid**, a white crystalline poisonous acid, H_2SeO_3, got by oxidation of selenium and easily yielding the element by reduction.

Se-le'ni-pe'di-um (sē-lē'nĭ-pē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. Σελήνη Selene + (prob.) L. *pes, pedis*, foot.] *Bot.* A genus of South American orchids closely related to *Cypripedium*, containing only two species. The pods are sometimes used as a substitute for vanilla.

sel'e-nite (sĕl'ē-nīt), *n.* [L. *selenites*, Gr. σεληνιτης (sc. λιθος), fr. σελήνη the moon. So called from a fancied resemblance to the moon.] **1.** *Chem.* A salt of selenious acid.
2. *Min.* A variety of gypsum, occurring in transparent crystals or crystalline masses.

— **sel'e-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), **-nit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

se-le'ni-um (sē-lē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σελήνη the moon. So called because of its chemical analogy to *tellurium* (fr. L. *tellus* the earth), being, as it were, a companion to it.] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element, resembling sulphur and tellurium chemically, found to a small extent in native sulphur and (combined) in native sulphides, also in a few selenides, as clausthalite. Symbol, *Se*; at. wt., 79.2. It was discovered in 1817 by Berzelius in the deposit from sulphuric acid chambers, which is still its commercial source. Like sulphur, selenium occurs in several allotropic forms, being obtained as a brick-red or dark red amorphous powder (sp. gr., 4.26), as a brownish black, glassy mass (sp. gr., 4.28), as red monoclinic crystals (sp. gr., 4.47), or as a bluish gray, metal-like, crystalline mass (sp. gr., 4.8). Metallic selenium conducts electricity, and its resistance is decreased by exposure to light. Selenium burns in air with a bluish flame and a disagreeable odor.

se-le'no-dont (sē-lē'nō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. σελήνη moon + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having, or designating, molar teeth with crescentic ridges on the crown, as in the majority of artiodactyls. — *n.* A mammal with selenodont teeth.

se-le'no-graph (-grăf), *n.* A picture or delineation of the moon's surface, or of any part of it.

sel'e-nog'ra-pher (sĕl'ē-nŏg'rä-fẽr), *n.* A specialist in selenography.

se-le'no-graph'ic (sē-lē'nō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *sélénoge-*
se-le'no-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl) } *graphique.*] Of or pert. to selenography. — **selenographic chart**, a map representing the surface of the moon.

— **se-le'no-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv*

sel'e-nog'ra-phist (sĕl'ē-nŏg'rä-fĭst), *n.* A selenographer.

sel'e-nog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. σελήνη the moon + *-graphy.*] The science of the physical features of the moon; the physical geography of the moon.

sel'e-nol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σελήνη the moon + *-logy.*] That branch of astronomy which treats of the moon; loosely, selenography. — **se-le'no-log'i-cal** (sē-lē'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **sel'e-nol'o-gist** (-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

Se-leu'ci-an (sē-lū'shĭ-ăn; -sĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Seleucus, a Galatian of the 3d century said to have taught heresies as to the reality of Christ's body, divine agency in creation, and use of water in baptism.

Se-leu'cid (sē-lū'sĭd), *n.* One of the Seleucidæ.

Se-leu'cid, *a.* Seleucidan.

Se-leu'ci-dæ (-sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* A dynasty (c. 312–65 B. C.) which, at the height of its power, ruled over Bactria, Persia, Babylonia, Syria, and part of Asia Minor. It was founded about 312 B. C. by Seleucus Nicator, one of the generals of Alexander the Great.

Se-leu'ci-dan (sē-lū'sĭ-dăn) } *a.* Of, pert. to, or named
Sel'eu-cid'ic (sĕl'ŭ-sĭd'ĭk) } from, the Seleucidæ; as, the
Sel'eu-cid'i-an (-ŭ-sĭd'ĭ-ăn) } *Seleucidan* Era (see ERA, *n.*).

self (sĕlf), *a.* [AS. *self, seolf, sylf*; akin to OS. *self*, OFries. *self*, D. *zelf*, G. *selb, selber, selbst*, Dan. *selv*, Sw. *själf*, Icel. *sjálfr*, Goth. *silba*. Cf. SELVAGE.] **1.** Same; particular; very; identical. *Archaic*, exc. in *selfsame*. *Raleigh.*
2. Of or pertaining to one's self; one's own. *Obs.*
3. Having its own or a single nature or character, as in color, composition, etc., without addition or change; unmixed; as, a *self* bow, one made of a single piece (see 6th BOW, 2); *self* flower, one all of one color; *self*-colored.
self blue, a bluish paper derived from blue rag pulp made from indigo-dyed rags. The color is fast to light.

self, *n.*; *pl.* SELVES (sĕlvz). **1.** An individual considered as an identical person; a being regarded as having personality; a being in its relations to its own identity; the subject of consciousness, or a consciousness considered as subjective and individual; in a narrower sense, the individual as the object of his own reflective consciousness; the man viewed by his own cognition as the subject of all his mental phenomena, the agent in his activities, the subject of his feelings, and the possessor of capacities and character.

A man's *self* may be the worst fellow to converse with *Pope.*
The *self*, the I, is recognized in every act of intelligence as the subject to which that act belongs *Sir W. Hamilton.*
The *self* is the general subject or capacity for feeling, willing, knowing; but it is at a given moment self-determined as one of these, if not exclusively, at least predominantly *W. T. Harris.*

2. Hence, personal interest or advantage, or love of private interest; selfishness; as, *self* is his whole concern.
3. The identity of anything considered abstractly.

She was beauty's *self.* *Thomson.*

4. A self-colored, or self, flower. See SELF, *a.*, 3.
5. A self bow or arrow. See SELF, *a.*, 3.
to be one's self, to be in full possession of one's powers.

self-. The noun *self* used as a prefix in many compounds, usually of obvious meaning, in most of which it denotes: **a** The *agent* that of itself acts in a manner denoted or implied by the word with which it is joined, or that which of itself has or embodies a quality or state implied by the word to which the prefix is joined; the *subject* of the action; as in *self*-assumed, assumed by one's self; *self*-begotten: *self*-inflicted; *self*-uniform, uniform in or of itself. **b** The *object* of the action, quality, or state of being denoted by the word with which it is joined; the *person or*

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se-join', *v. t.* [L. *sejungere*; *se-* aside + *jungere* to join. See JOIN.] To separate. *Obs.*
se-joint', *a.* Sejoined. *Obs*
sej'u-gate (sĕj'ōō-gāt; sē-jōō'gāt), *v. t.* [L. *sejugatus*, p. p. of *sejugare*.] To separate. *Obs.*
sej'u-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [L. *sex* six + *jugum* yoke; cf. L. *sejugis* a team of six horses.] *Bot.* Having six pairs of leaflets. *R.*
se-junc'tion. *n.* [L. *sejunctio* See SEJOIN.] Act of disjoining, or state of being disjoined. *Obs.*
se-jun'gi-ble (sē-jŭn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being disjoined. *Obs.*
sek. † SEEK, SICK
sek (sĕk) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SACK.
se-ka'kul (sē-kä'kōōl). *n.* [Per. *shaqāqul magri*, lit., the wild carrot of Egypt.] An East Indian parsnip (*Pastinaca sekakul*).
sekatour. † SECUTOR.
seke. † SEEK, SICK.
sekeler † SECULAR.
sekelew. † SICKLEW.
sekelle. † SICKLE.
seker † SICKER.
Seker. Var. of SOKARIS.
sekestour, seketur. † SECUTOR.
sekil † SECLE, SICKLE.
sekir † SICKER
sekkatour † SECUTOR.
sekke † SACK.
sekkul, *a.* [Cf. SICKLY, and AS. *sēcllan* to grow sick.] Sickly. *Obs.*
seklly. † SICKLY.
seknace, seknes. † SICKNESS.
se'kos (sē'kŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σηκός a pen, a shrine] *Gr. Antiq.* A sacred inclosure.
sektour. † SECUTOR.
sekur. † SICKER.
sel † SEAL, *n.*; SELE, time; SELL; SHALL
sel Sell. *Ref. Sp.*
sel. Scot. & dial. Eng var. of SELF — **the sel**, *or* **sell, of it**, etc., itself, himself, etc.
sel. *Abbr* Selected; selections.
Sel'a-choi'de-i (sĕl'ā-koi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See SELACHII; -OID.] *Zoöl.* A suborder (of the order Salachii, syn. *Plagiostomi*) consisting of the sharks as distinguished from the rays. — **sel'a-choid** (sĕl'ā-koid), *a.* & *n*
Sel'a-chos'to-mi (-kŏs'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL. See SELACHII; -STOMA.] *Zoöl.* An order of ganoids constituted by the paddlefishes *Cope.* — **sel'a-cho-stome'** (sĕl'ā-kō-stōm'), *n.* — **sel'a-chos'to-mous** (-kŏs'tō-mŭs), *a.*
se-la'dang. Var. of SALADANG.
seladyne. † CELIDONY, stone.
Se'la-ham-mah'le-koth (sē'lā-hăm-mä'lē-kŏth; -kōth). *n.* *Bib Sel'a-hi** (sĕl'ā-hī) *D. Bib.*
Se'la-ites (sē'lā-īts) *D. Bib.*
sel'a-min' (sĕl'ā-mĭn'), *n.* [Pg.] The sixteenth part of an alqueire. See ALQUEIRE, MEASURE.
selander, *n.* [Cf. SALLENDERS.] A disease in the bend of a horse's hind leg. *Obs.*
selc. † SILK
selch (sĕlk; sĕlĸ), **selch'le** (sĕl'kĭ), **selcht** (sĕlkt). Scot. vars. of SEALCH.
sel'couth (sĕl'kōōth), *a.* [AS *selcūð, seldcūð.* See SELDOM; UNCOUTH.] Unusual; strange; marvelous. — *n.* A wonder; a marvel. *Both Obs or Archaic.*
sel'couth, *n. t* To make wonderful. *Obs.* [*Obs*
sel'couth-ly, *adv.* of SELCOUTH.
seld † SHIELD.
seld (sĕld). Dial. Eng pret. & p. p. of SELL.
seld, *n.* [AS.] A seat. *Obs.*
seld, *a.* [See SELDOM.] Rare; uncommon; unusual. *Both Obs. or Archaic.* — *adv.* Seldom.
seldcene. † SELDSEEN.
selde. † SHIELD.
selde. Obs pret. of SELL.
sel'den. *adv.* Seldom. *Obs.*
seldewanne, *adv.* [See SELDWHEN.] Seldom *Obs.*
seldin. † SINDLE.
sel'dom-cy (sĕl'dŭm-sĭ), *n.* Infrequency. *Rare*
sel'dom-ly, *adv.* Rarely. *R.*
sel'dom ness, *n.* See -NESS.
seld'seen', *a.* [AS. *seldsiene*, akin to OHG. *seltsām*, Icel. *sjaldsēnn.*] Seldom seen; rare. *Obs or Archaic.*
seld'shown', *a.* [*seld* + *shown.*] Rarely shown or exhibited. *Obs.*
seld'speech', *n.* [*seld* + *speech.*] Taciturnity. *Obs.*
seldwhen, *adv.* [AS *seldhwanne.* Cf. WHEN.] Seldom. *Obs.*
sele. † CEIL, to roof: SEAL; ZEAL.
sele (sēl), *n.* [AS. *sæl.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.* a Time; season; opportunity; occasion. **b** Happiness; welfare. *Obsoles.*
sele. *a.* Good; happy; opportune; fortunate. *Obs.*
Sel'e-bin (sĕl'ē-bĭn). *D Bib.*
se-le't'. *n.* 1. That which is select or choice. *Colloq or Com*
2. Selection. *Obs.*
se-lect'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
se-lect'ed-ly, *adv.* of SELECTED.
se-lec'tive-ly, *adv.* of SELECTIVE.
se'lec-tiv'i-ty (sē'lĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n* Quality or state of being selective.
se-le't'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Se'led (sē'lĕd). *Bib.*
selehthe. † SELTH.
Sel'e-mi'a (sĕl'ē-mī'ä) *Bib*
Se'e-mi-a'n (-mī-ā'n) *D. Bib.*
Se-le'mith (sē-lē'mĭth). *D. Bib.*
sel'e-nate (sĕl'ē-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of selenic acid.
selendine † CELANDINE.
selenes. † SELINESS.
sel'en-hy'dric (sĕl'ĕn-hī'drĭk). *a.* *Chem.* Designating a weak acid, better known as *hydrogen selenide*, H_2Se. [selenate.
se-le'ni-ate (sē-lē'nĭ-āt), *n.* A
sel'e-nide (sĕl'ē-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-nid** A compound of selenium and an element or a radical acting as an element
Sel'e-nid'er-a (sĕl'ē-nĭd'ēr-ä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σελήνη moon + δέρη neck; — so called from the crescent-shaped markings below the neck.] *Zoöl.* See TOUCANET.
sel'e-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* *selenium* + *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding selenium.
se-le'ni-on (sē-lē'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] Selenium.
se-len'i-scope, *n.* [Gr. σελήνη moon + *-scope*] An instrument for observing the moon. *Obs.*
sel'e-ni'u-ret (sĕl'ē-nī'ū-rĕt; -lē'nū-rĕt). *n.* A selenide *Obs.*
sel'e-ni'u-ret'ed, -u-ret'ted (-ū-rĕt'ĕd), *a.* Combined with selenium as in a selenide. *Obsoles.*
se-le'no-cen'tric (sē-lē'nō-sĕn'trĭk), *a* [Gr. σελήνη the moon + *centric.*] *Astron* Relating to the center of the moon; referred to the moon as a center.
Se-le'no-don'ta (sē-lē'nō-dŏn'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A group of artiodactyls having selenodont teeth. It includes the Tylopoda and Pecora
se-le'no-dont'y (sē-lē'nō-dŏn'tĭ), *n.* State of being selenodont.
sel'e-nol'a-try (sĕl'ē-nŏl'ä-trĭ), *n.* [Gr σελήνη moon + *-latry.*] Worship of the moon.
sel'e-not'ro-pism (sĕl'ē-nŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [Gr σελήνη moon + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* A rare form of phototropism induced by moonlight. — **se-le'no-trop'ic** (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **sel'e-not'ro-py** (-pĭ), *n.* [nious.
se-le'nous (sē-lē'nŭs), *a.* Seleseler. selere. † CELLAR, SOLER.
seleriti'e. † CELERITY.
selestyall. † CELESTIAL
Sel'e-thai (sĕl'ē-thī). *D Bib.*

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thing affected by the action; as in *self*-approving, approving one's self; *self*-abnegation, abnegation of self; *self*-consistent, consistent with itself.

☞ The reference "See SELF-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *self-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

self'-a-ban'doned, *a.* Given up to one's or its own impulses.

self'–ac-quired', *a. Law.* Acquired by one's self; — said of property so acquired as not to become a part of some common fund or stock, as that of the joint family in Hindu law (where it includes the gains derived from learning, valor, or gifts, and earnings not closely dependent upon the joint-family stock), or, sometimes, that of the community property in the Civil law (cf. CONQUEST, 5).

self'–act'ing, *a* Acting or capable of acting of or by itself; automatic in action. — **self'–ac'tion**, *n.*

self'–ac'tive, *a.* Possessing or exercising self-activity.

self'–ac-tiv'i-ty, *n.* Inherent action or power of action; immanent change; self-determination with reference to development or alternation; the primal or originating causal action of a self. See ACTIVITY, 1 c, *Cit.*

self'–as-sert'ing, *a.* Asserting one's self, or one's own rights or claims; hence, putting one's self forward in a confident or assuming manner.

self'–as-ser'tion, *n.* Act of asserting one's self, or one's own rights or claims; the quality of being self-asserting.

self'–as-ser'tive, *a.* Disposed to self-assertion; self-asserting. — **self'–as-ser'tive-ness**, *n.*

self'–cen'tered, self'–cen'tred, *a.* Centered in itself, or in one's self.

self'–cen'ter-ing, self'–cen'tring, *a.* Centering in or of one's self; specif., *Mach.*, of a chuck or the like, having jaws or dogs that can be made to move towards or from the center simultaneously and at the same rate so as to center the object held by a single adjustment.

self'–cock'ing, *a.* Having an arrangement by which the hammer can be raised and released by simply pulling the trigger; — said of a firearm.

self'–col-lect'ed, *a.* Self-possessed; self-contained, calm.

self'–col'ored, *or* **-col'oured**, *a.* Of a single color; — applied to flowers, animals, textile fabrics, etc. See SELF, *a.*, 3.

self'–com-mand', *n.* Self-control.

self'–com-mun'ion, *n.* Communion with one's self.

self'–com-pla'cent, *a.* Satisfied with one's own character and acts; self-satisfied. — **self'–com-pla'cen-cy**, *n.*

self'–con-ceit', *n.* An overweening opinion of one's own powers, endowments, merits, or the like; vanity. — **self'–con-ceit'ed**, *a.* — **self'–con-ceit'ed-ness**, *n.*

self'–con-cern', *n.* Concern for one's self.

self'–con'fi-dence, *n.* Quality or state of being self-confident; self-reliance.

Syn. — SELF-CONFIDENCE, SELF-RELIANCE. SELF-CONFIDENCE may be used in either a good or a bad sense; SELF-RELIANCE in a good sense only; as, "a feeling of *self-confidence* which . . . sustained him" (*Beaconsfield*); "Her natural temper . . . tended to a rash *self-confidence* rather than to self-distrust" (*J. R. Green*); "Johnson first taught literary men the lesson of *self-reliance* and independence" (*Jowett*).

self'–con'fi-dent, *a.* Confident of one's own strength or powers; self-reliant. — **self'–con'fi-dent-ly**, *adv.*

self'–con'ju-gate, *a. Geom.* Conjugate to itself; uniting in itself two conjugate figures, as a pentagon or triangle, each side of which is the polar (as to some conic) of the opposite vertex.

self'–con'scious, *a.* **1.** Conscious of one's acts or states as belonging to, or originating in, one's self. *Dryden.*
2. Conscious of one's self as an object of the observation of others; as, the speaker was too *self-conscious.*
3. *Psychol.* Conscious of one's self, or ego, as the subject, or subjective element, of experience; aware of being the subject of any given alteration in experience.
— **self'–con'scious-ly**, *adv.* — **self'–con'scious-ness**, *n.*

self'–con-sist'ent, *a.* Consistent with one's self or with itself; logically consistent throughout; having each part consistent with the rest. — **self'–con-sist'en-cy**, *n.*

self'–con-tained', *a.* **1.** Reserved; uncommunicative.
2. Showing self-control or self-command; self-controlled.
3. *Mach.* Having all the essential working parts connected by a bedplate or framework, or contained in a case, etc., so that the mutual relations of the parts do not depend upon fastenings outside of the machine itself.
self-contained engine. **a** An engine having both bearings for the crank shaft attached to the frame of the engine, esp. such an engine with a double-web crank. **b** A steam engine and boiler combined and fastened together; a portable steam engine. — **s. ornament**, ornament in which the design is a single complete whole, intended to fill a space without being repeated.


Self-contained Ornament.

self'–con'tra-dic'tion, *n.* Contradiction of one's self or itself; specif., a statement, proposition, etc., consisting of two members or parts, one of which contradicts the other; as, to be and not to be at the same time is a *self-contradiction.*

self'–con-trol', *n.* Control of one's self; restraint exercised over one's self; self-command.

self'–cou'pler, *n.* An automatic coupling for railroad cars, etc.

self'–cul'ture, *n.* Culture of one's self by one's own efforts.

self'–de-ceit', *n.* Act of deceiving one's self, or state of being self-deceived; self-deception.

self'–de-ceived', *a.* Deceived or misled respecting one's self by one's own mistake or error.

self'–de-fense', *or* **-de-fence'**, *n.* Act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation.

self'–de-fen'sive, *a.* Defending, or tending to defend, one's own person, property, or reputation.

self'–de-lu'sion, *n.* Act of deluding one's self, or state of being thus deluded; self-deception.

self'–de-ni'al, *n.* Denial of one's self; forbearing to gratify one's own desires.

self'–de-ny'ing, *a.* Refusing to gratify one's self; showing self-denial. — **self'–de-ny'ing-ly**, *adv.*
Self-denying Ordinance, *Eng. Hist.*, an act or ordinance of the Long Parliament, passed April 3, 1645, by which the members bound themselves not to accept certain executive offices, particularly commands in the army.

self'–de-spair', *n.* Despair of one's self; a despairing view of one's character, prospects, etc.

self'–de-struc'tion, *n.* The destruction of one's self or itself; esp., self-murder; suicide.

self'–de-struc'tive, *a.* Destroying, or tending to destroy, one's self or itself; suicidal.

self'–de-ter'mi-na'tion, *n.* Determination by one's own self or itself; or, determination of one's acts or states without external compulsion. — **self'–de-ter'min-ing**, *a.*

self'–de-ter'mined, *a.* Determined by itself; — applied specif. in philosophy, esp. that of Hegel, to life, intellect, will, and feeling, all being forms of self-activity. Cf. Plato's "self-moved" (*Laws*, tenth book) and Aristotle's "entelechy" (*De Anima*, I).

self'–de-vot'ed (-dē-vōt'ĕd), *a.* Characterized by self-devotion. — **self'–de-vot'ed-ness**, *n.*

self'–de-vo'tion, *n.* Act of devoting one's self, or state of being self-devoted; specif., willingness to sacrifice one's own interests for others; self-sacrifice.

self'–dis'ci-pline, *n.* Correction or government of one's self for the sake of improvement.

self'–dis-trust', *n.* Want of confidence in one's self; diffidence. — **self'–dis-trust'ful**, *a.*

self'dom (sĕlf'dŭm), *n.* The domain of self or dominion over self.

self'–ed'u-cat'ed, *a.* Educated by one's own efforts, without instruction, or without pecuniary assistance.

self'–e-lec'tive, *a.* Having, or of or pert. to, the right of electing one's self, or, of a body, its own members.

self'–en-joy'ment, *n.* Enjoyment for one's self; self-gratification.

self'–es-teem', *n.* The holding a good opinion of one's self; self-respect; also, self-conceit.

self'–es-trange'ment, *n.* The practice in the culture stage of a people of studying or affecting foreign or ancient habits or modes of view and breaking with the prevailing habits and usages current in the home life, as the use by moderns of Latin in conversation, etc.; — an expression borrowed from Hegel's "Phenomenology of Mind."

self'–ev'i-dence, *n.* Quality or state of being self-evident.

self'–ev'i-dent, *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning; producing conviction on a bare presentation; as, a *self-evident* proposition. — **self'–ev'i-dent-ly**, *adv.*

self'–ev'o-lu'tion, *n.* Evolution of one's self; development by inherent quality or power.

self'–ex-am'i-nant, *n.* One who examines himself; one given to self-examination.

self'–ex-am'i-na'tion, *n.* Examination into one's own state, conduct, and motives, esp. in regard to religious feelings and duties; introspection.

self'–ex-cite', *v. t. Elec.* To energize or excite (the field magnets of a dynamo) by a current produced by the dynamo itself. — **self'–ex'ci-ta'tion**, *n.*

self'–ex'e-cut'ing, *a.* Providing for its own execution; containing a clause or clauses giving effect to its provisions by operation of law upon the happening of a contemplated event or contingency; — said of laws, treaties, etc.

self'–ex-ist'ent, *a.* Existing, as God, of or by himself, independent of any other being or cause. — **self'–ex-ist'ence**, *n.*

self'–ex-plain'ing, *a.* Explaining itself; capable of being understood without explanation.

self'–feed'er, *n.* One that feeds itself automatically. — **self'–fed'ing**, *a.*

self'–fer'tile, *a. Bot.* Fertile by means of its own pollen; — said of certain flowers. Opposed to *self-sterile.* — **self'–fer'ti-lize**, *v. t.* — **self'–fer-til'i-ty**, *n.* — **self'–fer'ti-li-za'tion**, *n.* — **self'–fer'ti-liz'er**, *n.*

self'–for-get'ful, *a.* Unselfish. — **self'–for-get'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **self'–for-get'ful-ness**, *n.*

self'–gov'ern-ment, *n.* **1.** Self-control; self-command.
2 Hence, government by the joint action of the mass of people constituting a civil body; also, the state of being so governed; specif., democratic government; democracy.

self'–hard'en-ing, *a. Metal.* Designating, or pert. to, any of various steels that harden when heated to above a red heat and cooled in air, usually in a blast of cold air with moderate rapidity, without quenching. Such steels are alloys of iron and carbon with manganese, tungsten and manganese (**Mushet steel**), chromium, molybdenum and manganese, etc. They are chiefly used as high-speed steels. See TAYLOR-WHITE PROCESS. — **self'–hard'ened**, *a.*

self'–heal', *n.* **a** A blue-flowered European mint (*Prunella vulgaris*) naturalized as a weed in lawns. It was supposed to possess healing properties. **b** Any of several plants with like reputation, as the sanicle, burnet saxifrage, etc.

self'–help', *n.* Act of aiding one's self, without depending on the aid of others. Specif., *Law*, the right or fact of redressing or preventing wrongs by one's own action without recourse to legal proceedings, as in self-defense, distress, abatement of a nuisance, etc. Cf. FIST LAW.

self'hood (sĕlf'hŏŏd), *n.* Existence as a separate self, or independent person; conscious personality.

self'–i-den'ti-ty, *n.* The identity of a thing with itself; substantial sameness; identity of subject and object in life and consciousness. — **self'–i-den'ti-cal**, *a.*

self'–im-por'tance, *n.* An exaggerated estimate of one's own importance or merit, esp. as manifested; self-conceit.

self'–im-por'tant, *a.* Having or manifesting an exaggerated idea of one's own importance or merit.

self'–in-duced' (-ĭn-dūst'), *a.* Produced by self-induction.

self'–in-duc'tance, *n.* The coefficient of self-induction.

self'–in-duc'tion, *n. Elec.* The inducing of an electromotive force in a circuit by a varying current in the same circuit. See INDUCTANCE. — **self'–in-duc'tive**, *a.*

self'–in-dul'gence, *n.* Indulgence of one's appetites, desires, etc.; — opposed to *self-restraint; self-denial.*

self'–in-dul'gent, *a.* Indulging one's appetites, desires, etc.

self'–in-sur'ance, *n.* Insurance of one's self or one's own interests, actually or virtually, as by laying aside a fund to recoup losses. — **self'–in-sur'er**, *n.*

self'–in'ter-est, *n.* Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self; selfishness. — **self'–in'ter-est-ed**, *a.*

self'ish (sĕl'fĭsh), *a.* **1.** Caring unduly or supremely for one's self; regarding one's own comfort, advantage, etc., in disregard, or at the expense, of that of others; of, pert.

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self'-a ban'don ing, *a.*, **self'-a ban'don ment**, *n.* See SELF b
self'-a based', *a.* See SELI- a.
self'-a base'ment, *n.*, **self'-a bas'ing**, *a*, **self' ab-hor'rence**, *n.*, **self' ab-hor'ring**, *a*, **self'-ab'ne-ga tion**, *n.* See SELF b
self'-ab-sorbed', *a* See SELF- a.
self'-a buse', *n.* **1.** Abuse of one's self, powers, faculties.
2. Self-deception. *Obs.*
3. Masturbation; onanism
self' ac'cu-sa'tion, *n.*, **self'-ac-cu'sa to-ry**. *a.* See SELF- b.
self' ac-cused', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-ac-cus'ing (-ă-kū'zĭng), *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-ac'tor, *n.* A self acting machine, device, or apparatus; esp., a self-acting mule. [a.]
self' ad just'a-ble, *a.* See SELF-
self' ad-just'ing, *a.* See SELI-
self' ad'mi ra'tion, *n.*, **self' ad-mir'er**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-ad-mis'sion, *n.* Self-approbation (*Dyce*). *Shak.*
self' a-dorn'ment, *n*, **self'-ad-ver'tise-ment**, *n.* See SELF b.
self'-af-fairs', *n. pl.* One's own affairs. *Obs.* [love; self-loving
self'-af fect'ed, *a.* Having self
self'-af fir-ma'tion, *n.* Recognition and judgment of the existence of the conscious self
self'-af-fright'ed, *a.* See SELF-a.
self'-ag-gran'dize-ment, *n.*, **self' a-lign'ing** (-ă-līn'ĭng), *a.*, **self'-a nal'y-sis**, *n.* See SELF-b
self'-a nat'o-my, *n.* Self-analysis.
self'-an-ni'hi-lat'ed (-ă-nī'hĭ-lāt'ĕd), *a* See SELF-a. [SELF b.]
self' an-ni'hi la'tion, *n.* See
self'-an-tith'e-sis, *n.* Antithesis of a thing to itself.
self' ap-par'ent, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-ap-plause', *n.* Applause of one's self.
self'-ap-plied', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-ap-ply'ing, *a.* See SELF-.
self'-ap-point'ed, *a* See SELF- a.
self'-ap'pro-ba'tion, *n*, **self'-ap prov'al** (-ă-prōōv'ăl), *n*, **self'-ap-prov'ing**, *a.* See SELF- b
self'-as-sumed', *a.* See SELF a.
self'-as-sump'tion, *n.* Self-conceit. [complacent.
self'-as-sured', *a.* Self-reliant;
self' bal'anced, *a.*, **self'-ban'ished**, *a.* See SELI- a.
self'-bap-tiz'er (-bāp-tīz'ẽr), *n.* A self-baptist.
self'-be-got'ten. *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-ben'e-fit, *n.*, **self'-be-tray'al**. *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-be-trayed', *a.* See SELF a.
self'-bind'ing, *a.* Having a binder attachment (see BINDER, 4 a); — said of a reaper. — **self'-bind'er**, *n.*
self'-blind'ed, *a.* See SELF- a
self'-b'ood', *n. Obs.* a Direct descendants. **b** Suicide
self'-board'ing, *a.* **self'-boast'ing**, *a* See SELF- b.
self'-born', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'boun'ty, *n.* Inherent kindness and benevolence. *Obs.*
self'-breath', *n* One's own breath. *Obs.*
self'-can'celed. *a* See SELF- a
self'-cant'ing, *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-care', *n* Care of one's self.
self'-ca-tal'y-sis, *n* See SELF- b.
self'-caused', *a.* & *n.* See SELF-a
self'-cen-tra'tion, *n.* Quality or state of being self-centered.
self'-char'i-ty, *n.* Charity towards one's self *Obs.*
self'-clean'ing, *a.* See SELF-
self'-cleav'ance, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-clos'ing (-klōz'ĭng), *a.* See SELF-
self' com'bat-ing, *a* **self'-com-bus'tion**, *n.*, **self'-com'men-da'tion**. *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-com-mune', *n.* Self-communion. *Rare.* [SELF- a.]
self'-com-mu'ni-ca-tive, *a.* See
self'-con-cen'tered, self'-con'tred (-kŏn-sĕn'tẽrd), *a.* Concentrated in one's self or itself.
self'-con'dem-na'tion, *n* See SELF- b.
self' con-demned', *a.* See SELF-
self' con-demn'ing, *a.*, **self'-con-di'tion-ing**, *a.* See SELF b.
self'-con'duct, *n.* Regulation and control of one's self.
self'-con-fid'ing (-kŏn-fīd'ĭng), *a.* Self-confident
self' con fine'ment, *n*, **self'-con'fined**, *a.* See SELI- a.
self'-con-grat'u-la'tion, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-con'ju-gate-ly, *adv.* of SELF-CONJUGATE.
self'-con'quest, *n.*, **self'-con'ser-va'tion**, *n*, **self'-con-serv'ing**, *a.*, **self'-con-sid'er-a'tion**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-con-sid'er-ing, *a.* Considering in one's own mind.
self'-con-sumed', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-con-sum'ing (kŏn-sūm'ĭng), *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-con-sump'tion, *n.* Consumption of one's self; specif., *Med.*, autophagy.
self'-con-tempt', *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-con-tent', *n.* Self-satisfaction: self-complacency.
self'-con-tent'ment, *n.* Self-satisfaction. [SELF- b.]
self'-con'tra-dict'o-ry. *a.* See
self'-con-trolled', *a.*, **self'-con-trol'led**. *a* See SELF- a.
self'-con-vic'tion, *n* See SELF- b.
self'-cook'ing, *a.* See SELF a.
self'-cor-rec'tive, *a.*, **self'-cor're-spond'ent**. *a.*, **self'-cor're-spond'ing**, *a.* See SELF b
self'-cov'ered, *a.* Prob. misprint for "self-discovered," i.e., self-revealed. *Shak.*
self'-cre-at'ed (-krē-āt'ĕd), *a.* See SELF a.
self'-crit'i-cism *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-dan'ger, *n.* Danger to one's self. *Obs.*
self'-de-ceiv'er. *n.*, **self'-de-ceiv'ing**. *a* See SELF- b.
self'-de-cep'tion, *n.* Self-deceit.
self'-de-feat'ing, *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-de-fence'. Var of SELF-DEFENSE [SELF- b.]
self'-deg'ra-da'tion, *n.* See
self'-de-la'tion, *n.* Accusation of one's self. *Rare*
self'-de-mag'net-iz'ing, *a.*, **self'-de-ni'er**. *n.* See SELI- b.
self'-de-pend'ent, *a.* Self-reliant. — **pend'ence**, *n* [pendent.
self'-de-pend'ing, *a.* Self-de
self'-de-praved', *a.* See SELF a.
self'-ex-am'ple, *n.* One's own example. *Rare.*
self'-ex-cit'er (-ĕk-sīt'ẽr), *n. Elec.* A dynamo whose field magnets are self-excited
self'-ex cul-pa'tion, *n.*, **self'-ex-cuse'**, *n.*, **self'-ex-cus'ing**, *a*, **se f'-ex'hi-bi'tion**, *n.*, **self'-ex'ile**, *n.*, **se'f'-ex-pa tri-a'tion**. *n.* See SELF- b. [explaining.
self'-ex-plan'a-to-ry, *a.* Self-
self'-ex'pli-ca'tion, *n.*, **self'-ex-po'sure**, *n.*, **self'-ex-pres'sion**, *n.* See SELF- b. [tion.
self'-faced' (sĕlf'fāst'), *a.* Having a natural, broken, or undressed face: — said of stone
self'-farm'ing, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-fed', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-feel'ing, *n.* Self-consciousness. *Obs.* [one's self. *Obs.*
self'-fig'ured, *a.* Designed by
self'-fit'ting. *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-flag'el-la'tion, *n.*, **self'-flat'ter-y**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-fo'cus-ing. *a.* See SELF-
self'-for-bid'den, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-for-ma'tion, *n.*, **self'-ful-fill'ment**. *n.* See SELF b.
self'-gath'ered, *a.* Engrossed in one's self or itself.
self'-gang'ing, self'-gag'ing (-găj'ĭng). *a.* See SELF-.
self'-gen'er-at'ed, *a.* See SELF- a. [SELF- b.]
self'-g'en'er-a'tion, *n.* See
self'-glazed', *a.* See SELF, *a.*, 3
self'-glo'ri-fi-ca'tion, *n.* See SELF- b. [ful.
self'-g o'ri-ous. *a.* Vain; boast-
self'-gov'erned. *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-gov'ern-ing. *a.*, **self'-grat'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n* See SELI- b.
self'-grat'u-la'tion. *n.* Gratulation of one's self; self-congratulation.
self'-harm'ing, *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-head'y, *a.* Headstrong. *Obs.* [a. See SELF- b.]
self'-heal'ing, *a.*, **self'-help'less**, *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-hom'i-cide. *n.* Suicide.
self'-hu-mil i-a'tion, *n.* See SELF- b
self'-hyp'no-tism, *or* **self'-hyp'no-ti-za'tion**. *n* See HYPNOTISM.
self -i'dol-ized. *a.*, **self'-ig-ni'tion**. *n.* See SELF- a
self'-ig'no-rance. *n.*, **self'-ig'no-rant**. *a.*, **self -im'mo-la'tion**. *n.*, **self'-im-mure'ment**. *n.* See SELF- b
se f'-im-part'ing. *a.*, **self'-im-posed'**, *a* See SELF a
self'-im pos'ture *n* Self-deceit.
self'-im'po tent. *a* Self-sterile
self'-im'preg-na'tion. *n.*, **self'-im prove'ment**. *n* See SELF- b
self'-in closed', *a.* See SELF- a.
self -in clu'sive. *a.* See SELF b.
se f'-in-curred'. *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-in'dig-na'tion. See SELF- b [Auto-infection.
self'-in-fec'tion, *n. Physiol.*
self'-in-flict'ed. *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-in-struc'tion. *n.* See SELF- b. [SERVE, *n.*, 3 c.]
self'-in-sur'ance fund. See RE-
self'-in-ter'ro-ga'tion. *n.*, **self'-in'ter-sect'ing** *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-in-tox'i-ca'tion, *n.* Auto-intoxication. [See SELF- a.]
self'-in-vit'ed (-ĭn vīt'ĕd), *a.*, **self'-in'vo-lu'tion**. *n.* Involution in one's self; hence, abstraction of thought; reverie.
self'-in-volved', *a.* Having involved, or entangled, one's self; also, self-centered. [b.]
self'-i'son-i-za'tion. *n.* See SELF-

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to, or characteristic of, one who cares unduly or supremely for his own interests, etc.; arising from selfishness.
2. *Ethics.* Believing or teaching that the chief motives of human action are derived from love of self.
Hobbes and the *selfish* school of philosophers. *Fleming*

self'ish-ness (sĕl'fĭsh-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being selfish; exclusive regard to one's own interest or happiness.
self'-know'ing, *a.* **1.** Knowing one's self, or one's own character, powers, and limitations.
2. Knowing without outside aid.
self'-knowl'edge, *n.* Knowledge of one's self, or of one's own character, powers, limitations, etc.
self'-life', *n.* Life for or in one's self.
self'-lim'it-ed, *a.* Limited by one's or its own nature; — specif., *Med.*, said of diseases having a definite course in a limited period, as typhoid fever.
self'-love', *n.* Love of one's self; tendency to seek one's own happiness, benefit, or advantage.
self'-made', *a.* **1.** Made by one's self or itself.
2. Having risen from poverty or obscurity unaided, esp. without pecuniary aid; as, a *self-made* man.
self'-mo'tion, *n.* Spontaneous or voluntary motion.
self'-moved' (-mōōvd'), *a.* Moved by inherent power.
self'-mov'ing (-mōōv'ĭng), *a.* Moving by inherent power.
— **self'-move'ment** (-mōōv'mĕnt), *n.*
self'-o-pin'ion, *n.* **1.** One's own opinion.
2. Opinion, esp. high opinion, of one's self; an overweening estimate of one's self or of one's own opinion.
self'-o-pin'ion-at'ed, *a.* **1.** Having a high opinion of one's self; estimating one's own views too highly; conceited.
2. Opinionated; stubborn; headstrong.
self'-op'po-si'tion, *n.* Opposition of a self to itself.
According to Hegel in his "Phenomenology," electricity as simple power manifests itself as *self-opposition* or polarity of positive and negative. *W. T. Harris*
self'-o-rig'i-nat'ing, *a.* Beginning with, or springing from, one's self or itself.
self'-per-cep'tion, *n.* Perception of the soul by itself; introspection.
self'-per-plexed', *a.* Perplexed by doubts originating in one's own mind.
self'-pol'li-nat'ed, *a. Bot.* Pollinated by the anthers of the same flower; — said of self-fertile flowers. Cf. CROSS-POLLINATED. — **self'-pol'li-na'tion**, *n.*
self'-pos-sessed', *a.* Having or exhibiting self-possession; composed in mind, manner, etc.; calm.
self'-pos-ses'sion, *n.* Control or command over one's powers; self-command; presence of mind; composure.
self'-pres'er-va'tion, *n.* The preservation of one's self from destruction, injury, loss, etc. — **self'-pre-serv'a-tive**, *a.* — **self'-pre-serv'ing**, *a.*
self'-pro-pel'ling, *a.* Containing within itself the means for its own propulsion. — **self'-pro-pelled'**, *a.* — **self'-pro-pel'ler**, *n.*
self'-re'al-i-za'tion, *n.* Realization of the possibilities of one's character or personality; — sometimes set forth as the proper end of ethical action.
self'-re-flec'tion, *n.* **a** Reflection of the self, as by objectifying one's feelings, etc. **b** Reflection upon one's self or one's own nature or feelings.
self'-re-gard', *n.* Regard for, or consideration of, one's own self or interests.
self'-reg'is-ter-ing, *a.* Registering itself; — said of any instrument so contrived as to record its own indications of phenomena; as, a *self-registering* barometer (see REGISTER THERMOMETER). — **self'-reg'is-tra'tion**, *n.*
self'-re-li'ance, *n.* Reliance on one's own powers or judgment.
Syn. — See SELF-CONFIDENCE.
self'-re-li'ant, *a.* Reliant upon one's self; trusting to one's own powers or judgment.
self'-re-nun'ci-a'tion, *n.* Act of renouncing one's own wishes, etc.; self-sacrifice. — **self'-re-nounc'ing**, *a.*
self'-re-pel'lent, *a.* Self-repelling. — **self'-re-pel'len-cy**, *n.*
self'-re-pel'ling, *a.* Repelling by its own inherent power; esp., made up of parts, as molecules or atoms, which mutually repel each other; as, gases are *self-repelling.*
self'-re-proach', *n.* Act of reproaching one's self; censure by one's own conscience.
self'-re-proach'ful, *a.* Reproachful of one's self.
self'-re-proach'ing, *a.* Reproaching one's self. — **self'-re-proach'ing-ly**, *adv.*
self'-re-proof', *n.* Act of reproving one's self; censure of one's conduct by one's own judgment.
self'-re-proved' (-rē-prōōvd'), *a.* Reproved by one's own conscience or one's own sense of guilt.
self'-re-pug'nant, *a.* Inconsistent.
self'-re-spect', *n.* Respect for one's self; regard for one's character; laudable self-esteem.
self'-re-straint', *n.* Restraint over self; self-control.
self'-right'eous (-rī'chŭs), *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem; pharisaical. — **self'-right'eous-ness**, *n.*
self'-sac'ri-fice, *n.* Act of sacrificing one's self, or one's interest, for others.
self'-sac'ri-fic'ing, *a.* Yielding up one's own interest, feelings, etc.; sacrificing one's self for others.
self'same' (sĕlf'sām'), *a.* [*self*, a. + *same.*] Precisely the same; identical. Cf. SELF, *a.*, 1. — **self'-same'ness**, *n.*
self'-sat'is-fied, *a.* Satisfied with one's self or one's actions, etc.; self-complacent. — **self'-sat'is-fac'tion**, *n.*
self'-sat'is-fy'ing, *a.* Giving satisfaction to one's self.
self'-seek'er, *n.* One who seeks only or unduly his own interest, advantage, or pleasure.
self'-seek'ing, *a.* Seeking one's own interest or happiness; selfish. — *n.* Act or habit of seeking one's own interest or happiness; selfishness.
self'-sown', *a.* Sown or disseminated autonomically, or by inanimate agencies, as by wind, water currents, etc.
self'-start'er, *n. Internal-combustion Engines.* Any of various more or less automatic attachments, other than the simple starting crank or an auxiliary turning engine.
self'-ster'ile, *a. Bot.* Sterile to its own pollen; — said of certain flowers. — **self'-ste-ril'i-ty**, *n.* Cf. SELF-FERTILE.
self'-stow'ing, *a. Naut.* Of an anchor, having no stock, so that the shank may be pulled into the hawse pipe.
self'-styled', *a.* Styled or called by one's self; soi-disant.
self'-suf-fi'cient (-sŭ-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Able to accomplish one's own aims or ends, or to gratify one's own desires, without external aid or coöperation.
2. Having an overweening confidence in one's own abilities or worth; hence, haughty; overbearing. "A rash and *self-sufficient* manner." *I. Watts.*
— **self'-suf-fi'cience** (-ĕns), *n.* — **self'-suf-fi'cien-cy**, *n.*
self'-suf-fic'ing, *a.* Sufficing for one's self or for itself; self-sufficient. — **self'-suf-fic'ing-ness**, *n.*
self'-sup-port'ed, *a.* Supported by one's self or itself.
self'-sup-port'ing, *a.* Supporting one's self or itself.
self'-sur-ren'der, *n.* Surrender of one's self; the yielding up of one's self, one's will, etc., to another.
self'-sus-pi'cious (sŭs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Suspicious or distrustful of one's self.
self'-think'ing, *a.* Thinking for one's self.
self'-will', *n.* [AS. *selfwill.*] One's own will, esp. when opposed to that of others; obstinacy.
self'-willed', *a.* Governed by one's own will; not yielding to the wishes of others; obstinate.
self'-wind'ing (-wīn'dĭng), *a. Horol.* Of a clock or dial, wound automatically at short intervals by an electric motor.
Se-li'num (sē-lī'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σέλινον a kind of parsley.] *Bot.* A genus of apiaceous perennial herbs, natives chiefly of the Northern Hemisphere. They have pinnately compound leaves and white flowers; the fruit has prominent ridges and solitary oil tubes.
sel'ion (sĕl'yŏn), *n.* [OF. *seillon* a measure of land, F. *sillon* a ridge, furrow, LL. *selio* a measure of land.] *O. Eng. Hist.* One of the strips or beds (often four to an acre) in which land was plowed in the open-field system.
Sel-juk' (sĕl-jōōk'), *n.* A member of a Turkish dynasty which ruled over the greater part of western Asia in the 11th and 12th centuries, establishing a number of sultanates, notably that which succeeded to the dominions of the Caliph of Bagdad. — **Sel-juk'**, **Sel-juk'i-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *a.*
sell (sĕl), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SOLD (sōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SELL'ING. [ME. *sellen, sillen, sullen*, AS. *sellan, syllan*, to give, to deliver; akin to OS. *sellian*, OFries. *sella*, OHG. *sellen*, Icel. *selja* to hand over, to sell, Sw. *sälja* to sell, Dan. *sælge*, Goth. *saljan* to offer a sacrifice; all from a noun akin to E. *sale.* Cf. SALE.] **1.** To give; provide. *Obs.*
2. To transfer (property) for a consideration; to transfer the absolute or general title to (anything, as lands, goods, choses in action) to another for a price, or sum of money; to give up for a valuable consideration; to dispose of in return for something; to convey. See SALE, *n.*
Go and *sell* that thou hast, and give to the poor. *Matt.* xix 21.
3. To make a matter of bargain and sale, esp. in breach of duty, trust, or the like; to betray.
You would have *sold* your king to slaughter. *Shak.*
4. To impose upon; to trick; deceive; gull; cheat. *Slang.*
Syn. — SELL, BARTER, VEND, TRADE, BARGAIN. To SELL is to transfer to another for a price, usually to be paid in money; BARTER implies an exchange of commodities; VEND applies chiefly to the selling (sometimes the hawking) of wares, merchandise, or other small articles; the word is not used of lands or tenements (but see VENDOR); TRADE is often synonymous with *barter*, and suggests esp. the exchange of one particular object for another; it also applies to trafficking in general. To BARGAIN, as here compared, is to treat regarding terms with a view to sale or barter. See BUY, COMMERCE.
to sell a bargain, to draw out innocent questions in order to make ridiculous, impertinent, or indelicate answers; to hoax one in this fashion.
To sell a bargain well is as cunning as fast and loose. *Shak.*
— **to s. by bulk**, to sell goods as they are, without weight or measure. — **to s. forward**, to sell for future delivery. *Eng.* — **to s. one's life** dearly, to cause much loss to those who take one's life, as by killing a number. — **to s. out. a** To dispose of wholly or entirely; as, he had *sold out* his corn. **b** To sell up. (See below.) **c** To sell in open market (stocks or commodities carried for one who fails to make good his margin, purchase, or obligations in respect of them), charging him with any deficit; also, to sell the stocks or goods of (a person) in this way. **d** To betray; as, *to sell out* a friend. *Slang.* — **to s. up**, to sell the goods of (a debtor) in order to pay his debts from the proceeds.
sell, *v. i.* **1.** To dispose of commodities or property; to practice selling commodities.
2. To be sold; to find buyers; as, corn *sells* high.
to sell out. a To sell one's whole stock in trade or one's entire interest. **b** Formerly, to sell one's commission in the army. *Eng.* **c** To betray for a compensation the cause or associates with whom one is identified. *Slang.*
sell, *n.* **1.** An imposition; cheat; hoax. *Colloq.*
2. A stock that should be sold. *Stock Exchange Cant.*
sell'er (sĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who sells, furnishes, or deals; a dealer; a tradesman.
sell'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SELL. — **selling race**, *Horse Racing*, a race in which each horse is entered to be sold at a certain price, the weights imposed varying as these prices. Any one may claim the right to purchase the winner at the price named unless there is a higher bid. Any money received in excess of the stated price is usually divided between the racing club and the owner of the second horse.
Selt'zer (sĕlt'sẽr), *n.*, *or* **Seltzer water.** A mineral water from Nieder Selters, in the district of Wiesbaden, Germany, containing much free carbonic acid; also, an artificially prepared water of similar composition.
sel'vage } (sĕl'vĕj), *n.* [*self* + *edge*, i. e., its own proper
sel'vedge } edge; cf. OD. *selfegge.*] **1.** The edge or an edge of a woven fabric, so formed as to prevent raveling, often finished differently from the surface of the material.
2. The edge plate of a lock.
3. *Mining.* A layer of clay or decomposed rock along the wall of a vein; gouge; dig; pug.
4. Selvagee, either rope or wire.

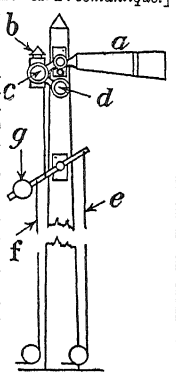
self'ish-ly, *adv.* of SELFISH.
self'ism (sĕl'fĭz'm), *n.* Self-love; selfishness; egoism. [*R.*]
self'ist, *n.* A selfish person.
self-judg'ing, *a.*, **self'-jus'ti-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*, **self'-jus'ti-fi'er**, *n.* See SELF-, b. [*a.* See SELF-, a.]
self-killed', *a.*, **self'-kin'dled**, **self-lau-da'tion**, *n.* Self-praise.
self-left', *a.* Left to one's self or itself.
self'less, *a.* Having no regard to self; unselfish. — **self'less-ly**, *adv.* — **self'less-ness**, *n.*
self'like', *a.* Similar. *Obs.*
self-lim'it-ing, *a.* Limiting one's self or itself; specif., *Med.*, self-limited.
self-load'ing, *a.* See SELF-, b.
self-loading dam, rafter dam.
self-loath'ing, *a.*, **self-lo'cat-ing**, *a.*, **self-lock'ing**, *a.*, **self-lov'ing**, *a.* See SELF- b.
self-lu'mi-nous, *a.* See SELF- a. — **self-lu'mi-nos'i-ty**, *n.*
self'ly, *a.* = SELF in combinations. *Obs.* [or itself. *Rare.*]
self'ly, *adv.* Of or by one's self.
self'-main'te-nance, *n.*, **self'-mak'ing** (-māk'ĭng), *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-mas'tered, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-mas'ter-y, *n.* Self-command; self-control.
self'-mate', *n. Chess.* Checkmate forced by the side that is mated. [SELF- b.]
self'-meas'ure-ment, *n.* See **self'-met'tle**, *n.* Inborn mettle; one's own temper. *Obs*
self'-mor'ti-fi-ca'tion, *n.* See SELF- b. [*Obs.*]
self'-mov'ent, *a.* Self-moving.
self'-mur'der, *n.* Suicide.
self'-mur'der-er, *n.* A suicide.
self'-neg-lect'ing, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'ness, *n.* **1.** See -NESS.
2. Selfishness. *Obs.*
self'-nour'ish-ment, *n.*, **self'-ob-jec'ti-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*, **self'-ob-serva'tion**, *n.* See SELF- b [fense.
self'-of-fense', *n.* One's own of-
self'-oil'ing, *a.* See SELF-.
self'-one', *n.* Secret. *Obs.*
self'-o-pin'i-at'ed, *a.* Self-opinionated. *Obs. or R.* [ionated.
self'-o-pin'ioned, *a.* Self-opin-
self'-o-rig'i-nat'ed, *a.* See SELF- a.
self-pam'per-ing, *a.* See SELF- b.
self-par'ti-al'i-ty, *n.* That partiality to himself by which a man overrates his own worth when compared with others.
self-pay'ing, *a.*, **self'-per-ceiv'ing**, *a.*, **self'-per'fect**, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-per-fec'tion-ment, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-per-pet'u-at-ing, *a.* See SELF-. [SELF- b.]
self'-per-pet'u-a'tion, *n.* See
self'-pi'ous, *a.* Hypocritical. *R.*
self'-pity', *n.* See SELF- b
self'-pleached', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-pleas'ing, *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-poised', *a.* Poised by self-control.
self'-pol'li-nat'ing, *a.* See SELF- b. [turbation.
self'-pol-lu'tion, *n. Med.* Mas-
self'-pos'it-ed, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-pos'it-ing, *a.*, **self'-praise'**, *n.*, **self'-prais'ing**, *a.*, **self'-precip'i-ta'tion**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-pride', *n.* Self-esteem.
self'-prof'it, *n.* One's own profit; self-interest.
self-prop'a-gat'ing (-prŏp'ā-gāt'ĭng), *a.* See SELF-. [fense.
self'-pro-tec'tion, *n.* Self-de-
self'-ques'tioned, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-rais'ing, *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-rake', *n.* A reaper with a rake attachment for sweeping off gavels from the platform.
self'-read'ing, *a.* Capable of being easily read. [ROD
self-reading rod See LEVELING
self'-re-cip'ro-cal, *a.* Self-conjugate.
self'-reck'on-ing, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-re-cord'ing, *a.* Autographic.
self'-re-duc'tion, *n.*, **self'-re-fin'ing** (-rē-fīn'ĭng), *a.*, **self'-ref'or-ma'tion**, *n.*, **self'-re-gard'ant**, **self'-re-gard'ing**, *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-reg'u-lat'ed (-rĕg'ū-lāt'ĕd), *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-reg'u-lat'ing, *a.* See SELF-.
self'-reg'u-la'tion, *n.*, **self'-reg'u-la-tive**, *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-re-la'tion, *n.* See *Citation. Self-relation* or self-identity is immediateness because the same is related to the same without mediation of a different. Hegel calls it the form of being and makes it the chief subject in the second part of his Logic.
W. T. Harris.
self'-re-li'ant, *a.* Self-reliant.
self'-rep'e-ti'tion (-rĕp'ē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Repetition of one's words or acts.
self'-re-pres'sion, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-re-proached', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-re-prov'ing (-rē-prōōv'ĭng), *n.* Self-reproach.
self'-re-prov'ing, *a.* See SELF- b. — **self'-re-prov'ing-ly**, *adv.*
self'-re-pul'sive, *a.* Self-repelling.
self'-re-spect'ful, *a.*, **self'-re-spect'ing**, *a.* See SELF- b
self'-re-strained', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-re-strain'ing, *a.*, **self'-re-stric'tion**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-re-vealed', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-re-veal'ing, *a*, **self'-rev'e-la'tion**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-rev'er-ence, *n.*, **self'-rev'er-ent**, *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-rolled', *a.* Rolled or coiled upon itself.
self'-ru'ined, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-scorn', *n.*, **self'-scru'ti-ny**, *n.* See SELF- b [Self-luminous.
self'-shin'ing (-shīn'ĭng), *a.*
self'-sim'i-lar, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-slaugh'ter, *n.* Suicide
self'-slaugh'tered, *a.* Killed by one's self.
self'so-ci'e-ty, *n.* Communion with one's self. [*Obs.* See SELF.]
self'-spac'ing (-spās'ĭng), *a.*
self'-sub-dued', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-sub-sist'ence, **self'-sub-sist'en-cy**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-sub-sist'ent, *a.*, **self'-sub-sist'ing**, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-sub-stan'tial, *a.* Composed of one's own substance.
self'-sug-gest'ed, *a.* Due to self-suggestion. [gestion.
self'-sug-ges'tion, *n.* Autosug-
self'-sup'ple-tive, *n.* Supplying, or capable of supplying, itself.
self'-sup-port', *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-sus-pend'ed, *a.* Suspended by one's self or itself; balanced.
self'-sus-tained', *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-sus-tain'ing, *a.* See SELF- b. [port.]
self'-sus'te-nance, *n.* See SELF-sup-
self'-taught' (-tôt'; 87), *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-test'ing, *a.*, **self'-tor-ment'ing**, *a.*, **self'-tor-men'tor**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-tor'ture, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-trou'bling, *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-trust', *n.* Self-reliance.
self'-tu-i'tion (-tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* See SELF- b. [of one's self.]
self'-un-cer'tain, *a.* Uncertain
self'-un'der-stand', *v. t.* To understand for or by one's self.
self'-uned' (-ūnd'), *a.* [*self* + L. *unus* one.] One with itself; separate from others. *Obs.*
self'-u'ni-form, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-un'ion (-ūn'yŭn), *n.*, **self'-up-braid'ing**, *a.*, **self'-val'u-a'tion**, *n.*, **self'-val'u-ing**, *a.*, **self'-va'ri-ance**, *n.* See SELF- b.
self'-view', *n.* A view of one's self; specif., regard for one's own interests. *Rare.*
self'-vi'o-lence, *n.*, **self'-vul'can-iz'ing**, *a.* See SELF- b.
self'-weight'ed, *a.* See SELF- a.
self'-willed'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
self'-wor'ship (-wûr'shĭp), *n.* See SELF- b. — **self'-wor'ship-er**, *n* — **self'-wor'ship-ing**, *a.*
self'-wrong', *n.* Wrong done to one's self.
selfthe. † SELTH.
seli, selie. † SELY.
seliander, *n.* [Cf. SALLENDERS.] A dry scab growing in the ham of a horse's hind leg. *Obs.*
sel'ic-tar' (sĕl'ĭk-tär'), *n.* [Turk. *silihdar*, fr. Per. *silāḥdār*, fr. Ar *silāḥ* arms + Per. *-dār* hold ing.] A sword bearer. *Turkey*
selidone. † CELIDONY.
seliche. † SALIHE.
sellily, *adv.* [From SELF.] Happily. *Obs.* [prop. name.]
Se-lī'na (sē-lī'nă), *n.* Fem.
seliness. *n.* [*self* + *-ness.*] Happiness; good fortune. *Obs.*
sel'i-ni-tif'er-ous (sĕl'ĭ-nĭ-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*selinite* + *-ferous.*] Containing selenite. [Seljuk.]
Sel-juk'i-an (sĕl-jōōk'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A
selk. † SILK.
selk'en † SILKEN.
selkethe. † SELCOUTH.
Sel'kirk ban'nock. [From *Selkirk* county, Scotland.] A sweet cake containing currants. *Scot.*
selkouth. † SELCOUTH.
selk'werk'. † SILKWORK.
sell. † CELL, SEAL, SILL.
sell. Obs. or Scot. var. of SELE.
sell. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SELF. [*Obs.*]
sell, *n.* [AS. *sele.*] Hall; place.
sell, *n.* [F. *selle*, L. *sella*, akin to *sedere* to sit.] *Obs. or Archaic.* 1. Seat; throne.
2. A saddle for a horse.
sel'la (sĕl'ă), *n.*; *pl.* SELLÆ (-ē) [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A seat.
sell'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
sell'a-bly, *adv.* By sale. *Obs.*
‖ **sel'la cu-ru'lis.** [L.] A curule chair.
Sel'la-i (sĕl'ă-ī). *D. Bib.*
sellair. sel'lar. † CELLAR.
sel'lan-ders (sĕl'ăn-dẽrz). VARS. OF SALLENDERS.
sellary. † CELERY.
sel'la-ry. *n.* [L. *sellaria* a room furnished with seats.] A place furnished with benches. *Obs.*
‖ **sel'la tur'ci-ca** (tûr'sĭ-kă). [NL., lit., Turkish saddle; from its shape.] The pituitary fossa.
selle. † CELL, SELLY, SILL.
selle. † SELL, *n.* & *v.*
selleir. † CELLAR. [DERS.]
sel'len-ders. Var. of SALLEN-
sel'len-ger's round. [Corrupt. of *St. Leger.*] An old country dance. *Obs.* [LER]
sel'ler. † CELLAR, CELURE, SO-
sel'ler, *n.* [OF. *saliere*, or *salier*, F. *salière*. Saltcellar.
seller four. *Finance.* Used to characterize a sale on an exchange in which the seller has the right to deliver the property bought within four days on one day's notice to the buyer, but must otherwise deliver the stock on the final day. Similar terms are **seller ten, seller twenty, seller thirty, seller sixty, seller the year.** Cf. *buyer four*, under BUYER'S OPTION.
Sel'lers, Col. Mulberry (sĕl'ẽrz). A visionary, optimistic speculator in "The Gilded Age," a novel by S. L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") and C. D. Warner. He often uses the expression "There's millions in it!"
sel'ler's op'tion. An option of a seller analogous to a buyer's option (which see). [*Illust.*]
Sel'lers' thread. See SCREW,
sel'let. † SALADE.
sel'li-bub. † SILLABUB.
sel'li-form (sĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *sella* saddle.] Saddle-shaped.
sel'li-ly, *adv.* [From SELLY.] Strangely; wondrously. *Obs.*
sell'ing-plat'er (-plāt'ẽr), *n.* A horse that runs in selling races.
sellokest. Obs. superl of SELLY.
sellour. † CELLAR.
sell out. = AUCTION PITCH.
sell't, or sellt (sĕlt). Scot. pret. of SELL.
sel'ly (sĕl'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of SELF. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sel'ly, *a.* [AS. *sellīc*, *seldlīc.*] Strange; mysterious; wonderful; marvelous. *Obs.*
sel'ly, *adv.* [AS. *sellīce*, *seldlīce.*] Strangely; marvelously; also, extremely. *Obs.*
sel'ly-n. A marvel; wonder. *Obs.*
Sel'ma-i (sĕl'mă-ī). *D Bib.*
Se-lo'mith (sē-lō'mĭth). *D. Bib.*
selour † CELURE.
selsecle. † SOLSECLE.
selte. Obs. pret. of SALT. [ZER.]
sel'ter (sĕl'tẽr). Var of SELT-
selth, n. [AS. *sælþ.*] Bliss; benefit; good fortune; success. *Obs.*
selt'zo-gene (sĕlt'sō-jēn), *n.* [*Seltzer* water + *-gene.*] A gazogene.
seluhthe. † SELTH.
Se-lung' (sē-lŭng'), *n.* One of a tribe of sea gypsies, Indonesians, inhabiting the Mergui Archipelago and parts of the Malay Peninsula, also, their Malayo-Polynesian language.
selure. † CELURE.

sel'vaged, sel'vedged (sĕl'vĕjd), *a.* Having a selvage.

sel'va-gee' (sĕl'vă-jē'), *n.* **a** *Naut.* A skein or hank of rope yarns wound round with yarns or marline, for stoppers, straps, etc. **b** A number of parallel wires bound together with a fine wire serving.

se-man'tics (sē-măn'tĭks), *n.* [Gr. σημαντικός significant, fr. σημαίνειν to signify, σῆμα sign: cf. F. *sémantique.*] Semasiology.—**se-man'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

sem'a-phore (sĕm'ă-fōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. σῆμα a sign + *-phore:* cf. F. *sémaphore.*] A signal telegraph, as an apparatus used esp. on railroads for giving signals by the disposition of lanterns, flags, oscillating arms, etc., or a floating device displaying signals showing the depth of water in a waterway.



a Semaphore Arm (horizontal for "stop;" inclined downwards for "go ahead"); *b* Lantern for night signaling; *c d* Iron Spectacle, with Red (*c*) and Green (*d*) Glasses (red, occurring with *a* horizontal, is for "stop;" green, with *a* down, is for "go ahead"); *e* Front, and *f* Back, Wire, pulled by signalman; *g* Counterweight to bring *a* to "stop" position, in case a wire breaks.

sem'a-phore, *v. t. & i.;* -PHORED (-fōrd; 201); -PHOR'ING (-fōr'ĭng). To signal by semaphore.

sem'a-phor'ic (-fôr'ĭk) } *a.* Of or
sem'a-phor'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to a semaphore or semaphores; telegraphic. — **sem'a-phor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sem'a-phor'ist (sĕm'ă-fōr'ĭst; sē-măf'ŏ-rĭst; 201), *n.* One who manages or operates a semaphore.

se-ma'si-ol'o-gy (sē-mā'sĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σημασία signification + *-logy.*] *Philol.* The science of meanings or sense development (of words); the explanation of the development and changes of the meanings of words. — **se-ma'si-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

se-mat'ic (sē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σῆμα, σήματος, sign, token.] *Biol.* Serving as a warning of danger, as the conspicuous colors of certain poisonous or dangerous animals.

sem'a-tol'o-gy (sĕm'ă-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σῆμα, σήματος, sign + *-logy.*] The study or science of indicating thought by signs. *Rare.*

sem'ble-blie (sĕm'blĭ-bl'ĭ), *a.* [F., fr. *sembler* to seem, resemble, L. *similare, simulare.* See SIMULATE.] *Archaic.* **1.** Like; alike; similar; resembling. *Chaucer.* **2.** Apparent; ostensible; seeming.

—*n.* Likeness; representation; resemblance. *Archaic.*

sem'blance (-blăns), *n.* [F. See SEMBLABLE, *a.*] **1.** Image; likeness; form; figure; as, in the *semblance* of a man. **2.** Countenance; face; aspect. *Obs.* **3.** Seeming; appearance; esp., specious appearance or seeming; outward show; as, the *semblance* of virtue or worth. Their *semblance* kind, and mild their gestures were. *Fairfax.* **4.** Likeness; resemblance, actual or apparent; similarity.

Syn.—See RESEMBLANCE.

sem'ble (sĕm'b'l), *v. i.* [F. *sembler.* See SEMBLABLE, *a.*] **1.** [F.] *Law.* It seems; — chiefly used impersonally in reports and judgments to express an obiter dictum. **2.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** To seem. **b** To dissemble. **c** To make a representation or likeness; to imitate.

se-mé' (sē-mā'), *a.* [F., sown.] Sown. —*n.* In art, a sprinkling or strewing; ornamentation or a pattern consisting of separate objects or groups of small figures, as flowers or stars. In heraldry these are generally disposed regularly; in Oriental art they sometimes appear sprinkled at random.

Sem'e-car'pus (sĕm'ĕ-kär'pŭs; sē'mĕ-), *n.* [NL., said to be fr. Gr. σημεῖον mark + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of East Indian anacardiaceous trees having coriaceous leaves and small panicled flowers with five petals, five stamens, and three styles. The fruit is a hard nut with a thick rind containing an acrid juice which stains black. *S. anacardium* is the marking nut.

se'mei-og'ra-phy, *or* **se'mi-og'ra-phy** (sē'mĭ-ŏg'rā-fĭ; sē'mĭ-), *n.* [Gr. σημεῖον sign + *-graphy.*] A scientific description of *signs*; specif., *Med.*, a description of the signs or symptoms of disease.

se'mei-ol'o-gy, *or* **se'mi-ol'o-gy** (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σημεῖον a mark, a sign + *-logy.*] Science or art of signs. Specif.: **a** *Med.* Symptomatology. **b** Art of using signs in signaling or in expressing thought. — **se'mei-o-log'i-cal** (sē'mĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *or* **se'mi-o-log'i-cal** (sē'mĭ-), *a.* — **se'mei-ol'o-gist,** *or* **se'mi-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

se-mei'on (sē-mī'ŏn), *n.; pl.* SEMEIA (-ă). [Gr. σημεῖον sign.] **1.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* **a** = MORA. **b** Either of the two divisions (thesis and arsis) of a foot; also, a corresponding division of a measure or colon. **2.** *Paleog.* A mark indicating a metrical or other division.

se'mei-ot'ic (sē'mĭ-ŏt'ĭk), *or* **se'mi-ot'ic** (sē'mĭ-), *a.* [Gr. σημειωτικός, fr. σημεῖον a mark, a sign.] **1.** Relating to signs or indications; pertaining to the language of signs, or to language generally as indicating thought. **2.** *Med.* Of or pert. to signs or symptoms of diseases.

Sem'e-le (sĕm'ĕ-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σεμέλη.] *Gr. Myth.* An earth goddess, daughter of Cadmus and mother of Dionysus (which see) by Zeus. Zeus having promised her whatsoever she should ask, she begged to behold him in his splendor, and was destroyed by his lightnings. Hence, she was called **Keraunia,** "the thunder-smitten."

se'men (sē'mĕn), *n.; L. pl.* SEMINA (sĕm'ĭ-nă). [L., from the root of *serere, satum,* to sow. See sow to scatter seed.] **1.** A seed. *Obs.* **2.** *Physiol.* The viscid whitish fluid produced in the male reproductive organs, which contains the spermatozoa and hence serves to fertilize the eggs. See SPERMATOZOÖN.

se-mes'ter (sē-mĕs'tĕr), *n.* [G., fr. L. *semestris* half-yearly; *sex* six + *mensis* a month.] A period of six months; esp., either of the two terms into which the period of instruction is divided in many colleges, universities, etc. — **se-mes'tral** (-trăl), **se-mes'tri-al** (-trĭ-ăl), *a.*

sem'i- (sĕm'ĭ-). [L. *semi-;* akin to Gr. ἡμι-, Skr. *sāmi-,* AS. *sām-.* Cf. HEMI-.] A prefix signifying *half,* and sometimes *partly* or *imperfectly;* as, *semi*annual, half-yearly; *semi*transparent, imperfectly transparent.

sem'i-an'nu-al (-ăn'ŭ-ăl), *a.* Half-yearly. — **sem'i-an'nu-al-ly,** *adv.*

sem'i-an'thra-cite (-ăn'thră-sīt), *n.* A variety of coal intermediate between anthracite and bituminous coal, esp. when approaching anthracite in nonvolatile character.

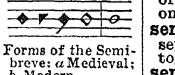
Sem'i-A'ri-an, *n. Eccl. Hist.* A member of a party in the church of the 4th century, which held views partly Arian, pronouncing the Son to be in his essence like, but not identical with, the Father. — **Sem'i-A'ri-an,** *a.* — **Sem'i-A'ri-an-ism,** *n.*

sem'i-au'to-mat'ic (sĕm'ĭ-ô'tō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Not wholly automatic; operated partly automatically and partly by hand. —*n.* A semiautomatic gun, lathe, etc.

sem'i-bas'tion (-băs'chŭn), *n. Fort.* Either half of a bastion as divided by a line bisecting the salient angle.

sem'i-bi-tu'mi-nous (-bĭ-tū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Half or somewhat bituminous; — applied to a variety of coal intermediate between bituminous coal and anthracite, averaging from 15 to 20 per cent of volatile matter.

sem'i-breve' (sĕm'ĭ-brēv'), *n.* [*semi-* + *breve:* cf. F. *semibrève,* It. *semibreve.*] *Music.* A note having half the time value of the breve and twice that of the minim; — now usually called a *whole note.* It is the longest note in general use. See NOTE, **1 a,** MENSURABLE MUSIC.



Forms of the Semibreve; *a* Medieval; *b* Modern

sem'i-cen-ten'ni-al (-sĕn-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or occurring at the completion of, half of a century. — *n.* A fiftieth anniversary or its celebration.

sem'i-cho'ric (-kō'rĭk; -kŏr'ĭk; *cf.* CHORIC), *a.* **a** Of or pertaining to a semichorus. **b** Half choral in character, as utterance half sung and half spoken.

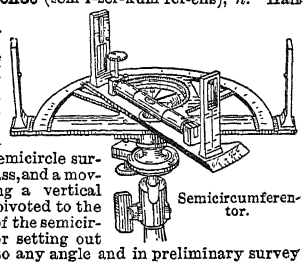
sem'i-cho'rus (sĕm'ĭ-kō'rŭs; 201), *n. Music.* A half chorus; a passage to be sung by a selected portion of the voices, as by a few voices from each part, or by either the male or female voices only, in contrast with the full chorus. Also, the portion of voices or singers so selected.

sem'i-cir'cle (-sûr'k'l), *n.* **1.** **a** The half of a circle, from one end of a diameter to the other; a semicircumference. **b** Either half of a circular area divided diametrically. **2.** A body or arrangement of objects in the form of half of a circle, or half of a circumference. **3.** An instrument for measuring angles.

sem'i-cir'cu-lar (-sûr'kŭ-lăr), *a.* Having the form of, or pertaining to, a semicircle. — **semicircular canals,** *Anat. & Zoöl.,* loop-shaped tubular portions of the membranous labyrinth of the ear of vertebrates, communicating at each end with the utriculus and having near one end an expansion (*ampulla*) containing an area of sensory epithelium. They are contained in corresponding canals of the bony labyrinth and are filled with endolymph. In all vertebrates above cyclostomes the canals are three in number and are usually in planes nearly at right angles to each other. They are supposed to function as a balancing organ.

sem'i-cir-cum'fer-ence (sĕm'ĭ-sẽr-kŭm'fẽr-ĕns), *n.* Half of a circumference.

sem'i-cir-cum'fer-en'tor (-ĕn'tẽr), *n. Surv.* A kind of circumferentor or dial with two fixed vertical sights, one at each end of the base of the horizontal graduated semicircle surrounding the compass, and a movable arm, carrying a vertical sight at each end, pivoted to the center of the base of the semicircle. It is used for setting out land or buildings to any angle and in preliminary survey work generally.


Semicircumferentor.

sem'i-civ'i-lized (-sĭv'ĭ-līzd), *a.* Partially civilized; approaching civilization; — usually applied to peoples emerging from low culture under the tutelage of a civilized race. Cf. BARBAROUS. — **sem'i-civ'i-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sem'i-co'lon (sĕm'ĭ-kō'lŏn), *n. Punctuation.* The mark [;] indicating a separation between parts or members of a sentence more distinct than that marked by a comma. It is generally used: (1) To separate clauses of a compound sentence when especially distinct, as when the conjunction is adversative, is omitted, or — as also *viz., i. e., e. g.,* etc. —introduces an illustration; as (note the present instance), "His answer was brief; but his manner, courteous." (2) To separate phrases or clauses dependent on a common proposition; as, "There is tears for his love, joy for his fortune; honor for his valor; and death for his ambition." (3) To separate phrases and clauses containing commas; as, "As Cæsar loved me, I weep for him; as he was fortunate, I rejoice at it;" etc.

sem'i-com-bined' (-kŏm-bīnd'), *a. Chem.* Partially or loosely combined.

sem'i-con-duc'tor (-kŏn-dŭk'tẽr), *n. Elec.* A substance intermediate between good conductors and nonconductors.

sem'i-con'scious (-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* Half conscious; imperfectly conscious. *De Quincey.*

sem'i-con'so-nant (-kŏn'sŏ-nănt), *n. Phon.* A letter or sound which may serve either as a consonant or as a vowel; as, in Eng., *l* or *n.* See *Guide to Pron.,* § 50. — **sem'i-con'so-nan'tal** (-năn'tăl), *a.*

sem'i-con-ver'gent (-kŏn-vûr'jĕnt), *a. Math.* **a** Not unconditionally convergent; — said of a series convergent by virtue of the signs of the terms, but not when the moduli of the terms are put for the terms themselves. **b** Having one or more principal values; — said of a divergent integral.

sem'i-de-tached' (-dē-tăcht'), *a.* Half detached; partly separate. — **semidetached house,** either of two houses built together with a party wall.

sem'i-di-am'e-ter (-dĭ-ăm'ē-tẽr), *n. Math.* A radius.

sem'i-dine (sĕm'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [*semi-* + benz*idine.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a group of bases which are amino derivatives of diphenylamine ($C_6H_5NHC_6H_5$) and are distinguished as *orthosemidines* and *parasemidines* according as the amino group is in the ortho or para position. Their most noteworthy formation is by a molecular rearrangement of hydrazo compounds, called the **semidine rearrangement,** in distinction from the benzidine rearrangement, because only one NH group becomes an amino group. See DIPHENYL REARRANGEMENT.

sem'i-di-ur'nal (-dī-ûr'năl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or accomplished in, half a day; also, occurring twice a day. **2.** Pertaining to the arc (or traversed in the time) between the meridian and a heavenly body's rising or setting. **3.** *Zoöl.* Crepuscular. *Rare.*

sem'i-dome' (sĕm'ĭ-dōm'), *n. Arch.* A roof or ceiling covering a semicircular room or recess.

sem'i-dou'ble (-dŭb''l), *n. Eccl.* A feast of less solemnity than a double, half the antiphon being repeated before and the whole after the psalms. See DOUBLE, *n.*, 7 **a.**

sem'i-dry'ing (-drī'ĭng), *a.* Imperfectly drying; — applied to oils, as cottonseed oil, intermediate between drying oils of the linseed-oil group and nondrying oils.

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sel'vas. Var. of SILVAS.
selve. † SALVE, SELF.
sel'vedge. Var. of SELVAGE
sel'ver. † SILVER.
selverne, selvrene. † SILVERN.
selves (sĕlvz), *n., pl.* of SELF.
selvs. Selves *Ref. Sp.*
selwylly, *a.* [AS. *selfwille* voluntary.] Self-willed. *Obs.*
se'ly, see'ly (sē'lĭ), *a.* [AS. *sēlig.* Cf. SILLY.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Blessed; happy; blissful. **b** Good; kind. **c** Innocent; harmless. **d** Weak; feeble; poor; wretched. **e** Simple; timid; foolish; silly.
sem. † SEAM. [SEEM.]
sem Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SIM.
Sem (sĕm). *Bib.* Var. of SHEM.
Sem., or sem. *Abbr.* Semicolon; Seminary; Semitic.
Sem'a ath (sĕm'ā-ăth) *D. Bib.*
Sem'a-chi'ah (sĕm'ă-kī'ă). *Bib.*
se'mæ-ol'o-gy, *n.* Semeiology. *Obs.*
Se-mæ'o-sto'ma-ta (sē-mē'ō-stŏ'mă-tă; -stō'mă-tă), *n. pl.* [NL; Gr. σημαία a military standard + στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* A division of Discophora having a large mouth with four long grooved and often tuberculated free lips, and long tentacles at the margin of the umbrella. [*D. Bib.*]
Se-ma'ia (sē-mā'yă; sē-mī'ă). *Bib.*
Se-ma'iah (-yă). *Bib.*
semaise, *n.* A kind of large pot for liquor. *Obs.*
Se-mang' (sē-măng'), *n.* A Negrito of a low-culture group of nearly extinct tribes of the interior of the Malay Peninsula. Cf. SAKAI. [graph plant.]
semaphore plant. The telegraph plant.
Sem'a-rith (sĕm'ă-rĭth), *and* **Sem'a-thites** (-thīts). *D. Bib.*
sem'a-tha (sĕm'ă-thā; sĕm'ă-thä'), *n* [Aramaic *shammathā.*] = MARANATHA, a curse. *Obs.*
sem'a-trope (sĕm'ă-trōp), *n.* [Gr. σῆμα sign + τρέπειν to turn.] An instrument for signaling by reflecting the sun's rays.
semawe. † SEA MEW.
semb. *Abbr.* Semble.
sem'ball. Var. of SAMBAL.
sem'ble-bly, *adv. Obs.* a Similarly. **b** Apparently.
sem'blant, *n.* [F.] *Obs.* **a** Show; figure; semblance; also, pomp; pretense. **b** Face; mien; air.
sem'blant (sĕm'blĕnt). *a.* [F *semblant,* p. pr.] **1.** Like; resembling. *Obs.* **2** Seeming; apparent. *Rare.*
sem'ble-tive (-blă-tĭv), *a.* Resembling. *Obs.*
sem'ble, *a.* [Cf OF. *semble.*] Like; resembling. *Obs.*
sem'ble, *v. t.* To resemble; also, to liken; compare. *Obs.*
sem'ble (sĕ m'b'l), *v. t. & i.* [See ASSEMBLE.] *Obs.* **1** To assemble; gather; collect. **2.** To meet; to cope (with).
sem'ble, sem'bly, *n.* [See ASSEMBLE, ASSEMBLY.] *Obs.* **1.** Assembly; company; gathering. **2.** Meeting; encounter.
sem'ble-ty, *n.* Semblance; appearance. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
sem'ble-wise', *adv.* Likewise.
sem'bly. † SEEMLY.
seme. † SEEM. [SEAM.]
seme. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SEAM, *n.* load.]
seme, *n. & v.* [See SEAM, a load.] Load; burden. *Obs.*
Sem'e-ber (sĕm'ĕ-bẽr), **Sem'e-gar'ma-ba** (-gär'mă-bă). *D. Bib.*
Sem'e-i (sĕm'ĕ-ī). *Bib.*
Se'me-i'a (sē'mē-ī'ă), **Se'me-i'as** (-ī'ăs). *D. Bib.*
se'mei-ot'ics (sē'mī-ŏt'ĭks) *or* **se'mi-ot'ics** (sē'mĭ-), *n.* Semeiology.
semelant. † SEMBLANT.
sem'el et sĭ'mul. [L.] Once and together.
sem'el-in'ci-dent (sĕm'ĕl-ĭn'sĭ-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *semel* once + E. *incident.*] *Med.* Occurring only once in one person.
Se-mel'li-us (sē-mĕl'ĭ-ŭs) *Bib.*
sem'el pro sem'per. [L.] Once for all.
seme'ly. † SEEMLY.
se'men-cine (sē'mĕn-sĭn; -sēn), *n.* [LL. *sementina, semen zinae,* corrupted fr. Ar. *afsintin* wormwood, Gr. ἀψίνθιον Cf. ABSINTH.] = SANTONICA.
se'men-con'tra, *n., or* **se'men ci'næ.** *Pharm.* Santonica, or Levant wormseed.
seme'nif'er-ous (sē'mē-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs). Var. of SEMINIFEROUS.
sement. † CEMENT.
se'men-te'ra (sē'mĕn-tā'rā), *n.* [Sp.] A cultivated field.
Sem'e-os'to-ma (sĕm'ē-ŏs'tō-mă), *n. pl.* = SEMÆOSTOMATA.
Sem'e-ri'a (sĕm'ē-rĭ'ă). *D. Bib.*
Sem'e-ron (sĕm'ē-rŏn). *D. Bib.*
se-mese' (sē-mēs'), *a.* [L. *semesus.*] Half-eaten. *Rare.*
semetory. † CEMETERY.
sem'i-ac'id (sĕ m'ĭ-ăs'ĭd), *a.* Subacid. [*Obs.*
sem'i-a-cid'i-fied (-ă-sĭd'ĭ-fīd), **sem'i-ad-her'ent,** *a.,* **sem'i-a-ĕ'ri-al,** *a.,* **sem'i-am-plex'i-caul,** *a.* See SEMI-. [JANAH.
semian, semianna. † SHAM-
sem'i-a-nat'ro-pal (-ă-năt'rō-păl), **Sem'e-gar'na-ba** (-gär'nă-bă). *D. Bib.*
Sem'e-i (sĕm'ĕ-ī). *Bib.*
Se'me-i'a (sē'mē-ī'ă), **Se'me-i'as** (-ī'ăs). *D. Bib.*
se'mei-ot'ics (sē'mī-ŏt'ĭks) *or* **se'mi-ot'ics** (sē'mĭ-), *n.* Semeiology.
semelant. † SEMBLANT.
sem'el et sĭ'mul. [L.] Once and together.
sem'el-in'ci-dent (sĕm'ĕl-ĭn'sĭ-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *semel* once + E. *incident.*] *Med.* Occurring only once in one person.
Se-mel'li-us (sē-mĕl'ĭ-ŭs) *Bib.*
sem'el pro sem'per. [L.] Once for all.
seme'ly. † SEEMLY.
se'men-cine (sē'mĕn-sĭn; -sēn), *n.* [LL. *sementina, semen zinae,* corrupted fr. Ar. *afsintin* wormwood, Gr. ἀψίνθιον Cf. ABSINTH.] = SANTONICA.
se'men-con'tra, *n., or* **se'men ci'næ.** *Pharm.* Santonica, or Levant wormseed.
seme'nif'er-ous (sē'mē-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs). Var. of SEMINIFEROUS.
sement. † CEMENT.
se'men-te'ra (sē'mĕn-tā'rā), *n.* [Sp.] A cultivated field.
Sem'e-os'to-ma (sĕm'ē-ŏs'tō-mă), *n. pl.* = SEMÆOSTOMATA.
Sem'e-ri'a (sĕm'ē-rĭ'ă). *D. Bib.*
Sem'e-ron (sĕm'ē-rŏn). *D. Bib.*
se-mese' (sē-mēs'), *a.* [L. *semesus.*] Half-eaten. *Rare.*
semetory. † CEMETERY.
sem'i-ac'id (sĕ m'ĭ-ăs'ĭd), *a.* Subacid. [*Obs.*
sem'i-a-cid'i-fied (-ă-sĭd'ĭ-fīd), **sem'i-ad-her'ent,** *a.,* **sem'i-a-ĕ'ri-al,** *a.,* **sem'i-am-plex'i-caul,** *a.* See SEMI-. [JANAH.
semian, semianna. † SHAM-
sem'i-a-nat'ro-pal (-ă-năt'rō-păl), **sem'i-a-nat'ro-pous** (-pŭs), *a. Bot.* Amphitropous.
sem'i-an'gle, *n.* See SEMI-. —
sem'i-an'gu-lar, *a.* [lar.
sem'i-an'nu-lar, *a.* Semicircular.
sem'i-ape', *n.* A lemur.
sem'i-a-quat'ic, *n.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-arch', *n.* An arch having only one springer and terminating at its highest point.
sem'i-ar'chi-tec'tur-al, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-ar'id (-ăr'ĭd), *a.* See SEMI-. — **sem'i-a-rid'i-ty,** *n*
sem'i-ar'mor-piere'ing, sem'i-ar'mour-piere'ing, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-ar-tic'u-late, *a.* Loosejointed.
sem'i-at-tached', *a.* See SEMI-.
Sem'i-Au'gus-tin'i-an, *a. Theol* Semi-Pelagian. — **Sem'i-Au'gustin'i-an-ism,** *n.* [See SEMI-.
sem'i-ax'is, *n.,* **sem'i-band',** *n.*
sem'i-bar-ba'ri-an, *a. & n.* **sem'i-bar-bar'ic,** *a.,* **sem'i-bar'barism,** *n.,* **sem'i-bar'ba-rous,** *a.,* **sem'i-ba-ro'ni-al,** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-beam', *n.* A cantilever.
sem'i-be'jan, *n.* At Scotch universities, a second-year student.
semibref. † SEMIBREVE.
sem'i-brief', *n. Music.* A semibreve. *Obs. or Archaic.*
sem'i-bull', *n. R. C. Ch.* A bull issued by a pope between his election and coronation.
sem'i-ca'dence, *n. Music.* A half cadence. See CADENCE, 3.
sem'i-cal-ca're-ous, *a.,* **sem'i-cal-cined'** (-kăl-sīnd'; -kăl'sĭnd), *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-car'ba-zide, *n.* Also **-zid.** *Chem.* See CARBAZIDE.
sem'i-car'di-nal, *a. & n. Naut.* = INTERCARDINAL. *Rare.*
semi'i-car'ti-lag'i-nous (-kär'tĭ-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-cas'trate, *v. t.* To deprive of one testicle. — **sem'i-cas-tra'tion,** *n.*
sem'i-cau'date, *a.* Having a rudimentary tail.
sem'i-cell', *n. Bot.* Either of the halves of a desmid cell.
sem'i-cha-ot'ic (-kā-ŏt'ĭk), *a.,* **sem'i-Chris'tian-ized,** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-cir'cle, *v. t.* To form or throw into a semicircle.
sem'i-cir'cled. *a.* Semicircular.
sem'i-cir'cu-lar-ly, *a & v.* of SEMICIRCULAR.
sem'i-cirque (sĕm'ĭ-sûrk'), *n.* A semicircle; semicircular hollow or opening among trees or hills.
sem'i-clas'si-cal, *a.* Half or partly classical; — applied esp. to schools in which Latin, but not Greek, is taught.
sem'i-cler'i-cal, *a.,* **sem'i-close',** *a.,* **sem'i-closed',** *a.,* **sem'i-clo'sure,** *n.,* **sem'i-col-laps'i-ble,** *a.* See SEMI-. [tip butterfly.
semicolon butterfly. The violet-
sem'i-col'umn, *n.* A half column; a column bisected longitudinally, or along its axis. — **sem'i-co-lum'nar,** *a.* [*Obs.*
sem'i-com-bust', *a.* Half burnt.
sem'i-com-pact', *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-com-plete', *a. Zoöl.* Incomplete (as applied to the metamorphosis of some insects).
sem'i-con'ju-gate, *a. Math.* Being the half of something conjugate.
sem'i-con-spic'u-ous, *a.* Partly visible. *Obs.*
sem'i-con-trac'tion, *n.* See SEMI-. [terior cope. *Obs.*
sem'i-cope', *n.* A short or in-
sem'i-cor'ne-ous, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-cro'ma, sem'i-crome. *n.* [It. *semicroma.*] *Medieval Music.* A semiquaver, or 16th note.
sem'i-crotch'et, *n.* A semicroma. *Obs.*
sem'i-crus-ta'ceous, *a.,* **sem'i-crys'tal-line.** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-cu'bi-cal. *a. Math.* Characterized by the square root of the cube of a quantity. See PARABOLA.
sem'i-cu'bi-um (-kū'bĭ-ŭm), **sem'i-cu'pi-um** (-pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL. *semicupium;* L. *semi-* half + *cupa* tub.] A sitz bath.
semicupe, *n.* Semicubium. *Obs.*
sem'i-cur'sive, *a.,* **sem'i-cy'lin'der,** *n.,* **sem'i-cy-lin'dric, sem'i-cy-lin'dri-cal,** *a.* See SEMI-.
Se-mi'da (sē-mī'dă). *D. Bib.*
sem'i-dai'ly, *a.* See SEMI-.
Se-mi'da-ites (sē-mī'dā-ĭts). *D. Bib.* [ti-cal, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-def'i-nite, *a.,* **sem'i-de-is'-**
sem'i-dem'i-qua'ver, *n. Music.* A demisemiquaver; a 32d note.
sem'i-de-pend'ent, *a.,* **sem'i-des'ert,** *a.,* **sem'i-di'a-gram-mat'ic,** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-di'a-pa'son. (-dĭ'ă-pā'zŏn), *n. Medieval Music.* A diminished octave.
sem'i-di'a-pen'te (-pĕn'tē), *n. Medieval Music.* An imperfect or diminished fifth.
sem'i-di-aph'a-nous (-dĭ-ăf'ă-nŭs), *a.* Translucent. — **sem'i-di'a-pha-ne'i-ty** (-dĭ'ă-fă-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
sem'i-di'a-tes'sa-ron (-dĭ'ă-tĕs'ă-rŏn), *n. Medieval Music.* A diminished fourth.
sem'i-di-gest'ed, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-di'tone', *n.* [*semi-* + *ditone:* cf. It. *semiditono.*] *Medieval Music.* A hemiditone.
sem'i-di-vine', *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-dole', *n.* [L. *semi-* semi- + *dolium* a large jar.] A vessel holding half a tun; a pipe. *Obs.*
sem i-do-mes'ti-cat'ed. *a.,* **sem'i-dor'mant,** *a.,* **sem'i-dou'ble,** *a.*
sem'i-dra-mat'ic, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem'i–Eu-clid'e-an, sem'i–Eu-clid'i-an (sĕm'Ĭ-ū-klĭd'ē-ăn), *a. Math.* Midway between Euclidean and Lobachevskian; — said of a geometry that admits of more than one parallel through a point, but in which the sum of the angles in a triangle is still a straight angle.

sem'i-fa'ience' (-fā'yăns'), *n.* Pottery with a glaze very thin, or transparent. Cf. FAIENCE.

sem'i-fi'nal (-fī'năl), *a. Sports.* Half final; — used in tournaments of the round, or matches in it, before the final or last round. — *n.* A semifinal round or match.

sem'i-flex' (sĕm'Ĭ-flĕks'), *v. t.* To flex or bend halfway.

sem'i-flex'ion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* A bending or flexion halfway.

sem'i-flu'id (-flōō'ĭd; 243), *a.* Imperfectly fluid; very viscous, but not solid. — *n.* A semifluid substance. — **sem'i-flu-id'ic** (-flōō-ĭd'Ĭk), *a.* — **sem i-flu-id'i-ty** (-ĭ-tĭ), *n*

sem'i-lens' (sĕm'Ĭ-lĕnz'), *n. Optics.* A half of a lens divided along a plane passing through its axis.

sem'i-len-tic'u-lar (-lĕn-tĭk'ū-lar), *a.* Half lenticular or convex; imperfectly resembling a lens.

sem'i-lu'nar (-lū'nar), *a.* Shaped like a half moon.

semilunar bone, *Anat.*, a bone of the carpus (which see). — **s. fascia,** *Anat.*, the bicipital fascia. — **s. fibrocartilages,** *Anat.*, crescentic lamellæ of fibrocartilage which border and partially cover the articulating surfaces on the head of the tibia. — **s. ganglion.** *Anat.* a Either of two (right and left) aggregations of smaller ganglia forming part of the solar plexus. They are close to the suprarenal bodies. **b** The Gasserian ganglion. — **s. lobe** (inferior, of cerebellum). *Anat.* See POSTGRACILE. — **s. valves,** *Anat.*, three strong, semicircular pocketlike folds of the lining of each ventricle of the heart which prevent the blood from flowing back from the pulmonary artery or aorta.

sem'i-mem'ber (sĕm'Ĭ-mĕm'bĕr), *n. Engin.* A tie or strut in a frame or truss that ceases to act as such when the stress in it tends to be reversed by variation in the load.

sem'i-mem'bra-no'sus (-mĕm'brā-nō'sŭs), *n.* [NL. See SEMI-; MEMBRANOUS.] *Anat.* A large muscle of the inner part and back of the thigh arising by a thick tendon from the back part of the tuberosity of the ischium and inserted (by a tendon which forms part of the inner hamstring) into the inner tuberosity of the tibia.

sem'i-month'ly (-mŭnth'lĭ), *a.* Coming or made twice in a month. — *n.* Something done or made every half month, esp. such a periodical. — **sem'i-month'ly,** *adv.*

sem'i-mute' (sĕm'Ĭ-mūt'), *a.* Having the faculty of speech but imperfectly developed or partially lost.

sem'i-nal (sĕm'Ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *seminalis*, fr. *semen, seminis*, seed, akin to *serere* to sow: cf. F. *séminal*. See sow to scatter seed.] **1.** Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, seed or semen; as, the *seminal* fluid.

2. Contained in seed; holding the relation of seed, source, or first principle; holding the first place in a series of developed results or consequents; germinal; radical; primary; original; rudimentary; as, *seminal* virtue.

seminal animalcule *or* **filament,** *Biol.*, a spermatozoön. — **s. duct,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a tube or passage serving especially or exclusively as an efferent duct of the testis. In man successive parts of it are represented by the tubules of the epididymis, the vas deferens, and ejaculatory duct. — **s. leaf,** *Bot.*, a cotyledon. — **s. receptacle,** *Zoöl.*, a spermatheca. — **s. vesicle,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a vesicle or sac, variously formed in different animals, connected with the seminal duct, and serving for temporary storage of the semen.

sem'i-nal'i-ty (sĕm'Ĭ-năl'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being seminal. *Sir T. Browne.*

sem'i-nar' (sĕm'Ĭ-när'), *n.* [G. See SEMINARY, *n.*] A group of students engaged, under an instructor, in original research in a particular line, and in exposition of the results by theses, lectures, etc.; — called also *seminary.*

sem'i-na'ri-an (sĕm'Ĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A member of, or one educated in, a seminary, specif. an ecclesiastic so educated for the priesthood. — **sem'i-na'ri-an-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

sem'i-na-ry (sĕm'Ĭ-nā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *seminarium*, fr. *seminarius* belonging to seed, fr. *semen, seminis*, seed. See SEMINAL.] **1.** A plot where seed is sown to raise plants for transplantation; a nursery. *Obs.*

2. Hence, a seed bed, source, or origin; the place or original stock whence anything is brought or produced.

3. A place of education, as a school of a high grade, an academy, college, or university.

4. [See SEMINARY, *a.*] A Roman Catholic priest educated in a seminary, esp. a foreign one; a seminarian. *Obs.*

5. = SEMINAR.

sem'i-nate (sĕm'Ĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'Ĭng). [L. *seminatus*, p. p. of *seminare* to sow, fr. *semen, seminis*, seed.] To sow; spread; disseminate. *Rare.*

sem'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *seminatio*: cf. F. *sémination.*] **1.** **a** Act of sowing or spreading; dissemination. *Rare.* **b** *Bot.* The natural dispersal of seeds. *Obs.*

2. Propagation. *Obs.*

sem'i-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *semen, seminis*, seed + *-ferous.*] **a** *Bot.* Seed-bearing; producing seed. **b** *Zoöl. & Anat.* Bearing or producing semen; as, the seminiferous tubules in the testis. The spermatozoa develop from the epithelial cells which line these tubules.

Sem'i-nole (sĕm'Ĭ-nōl), *n.* One of a tribe of Muskhogean Indians, orig. a part of the Creeks who settled in Florida after the native tribes had been destroyed by the whites. In 1843, after a seven years' war, the majority were removed to the Indian Territory (see FIVE CIVILIZED NATIONS). Those in Florida still adhere to tribal customs. Both branches contain Negro admixture. — **Sem'i-nole,** *a.*

sem'in-va'ri-ant (sĕm'ĭn-vā'rĭ-ănt; 115), *n.* [*semi-* + *invariant.*] *Math.* A function (of the coefficients of a binary quantic) that is unchanged, except for a constant factor, by the substitution of either $x + \lambda$ for x or $y + \lambda$ for y, but not necessarily unchanged by both substitutions. — **sem'in-va'ri-an-tive** (-ăn-tĭv), *a.*

sem'i-nymph' (sĕm'Ĭ-nĭmf'), *n. Zoöl.* The pupa of an insect which undergoes only a slight change in becoming an imago.

sem'i-of-fi'cial (-ō-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* Half official; having some official authority or importance. — **sem'i-of-fi'cial-ly,** *adv.*

sem'i-o'pal (sĕm'Ĭ-ō'păl), *n.* An opal without opalescence.

sem'i-pal'mate (-păl'māt) } *a. Zoöl.* Having
sem'i-pal'mat-ed (-māt-ĕd) } the anterior toes joined only part way down with a web.



Semipalmate Foot of Lapwing

semipalmated plover, a small ring plover (*Ægialitis semipalmata*) breeding in Arctic America and migrating to South America. It is similar to the common ring plover of Europe, but has semipalmate feet. See RING PLOVER, *Illust.* — **s. sandpiper,** a small, widely distributed American sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*) slightly larger than the least sandpiper and having semipalmate feet. — **s. snipe,** s. tattler, the willet.

sem'i-pal-ma'tion (-păl-mā'shŭn), *n.* State of being semipalmate; partial webbing.

Sem'i–Pe-la'gi-an, *n. Eccl. Hist.* One who held doctrines that were, on the one hand, modifications of the Pelagian doctrine of the absolutely free will of man and his ability to save himself and, on the other hand, of the Augustinian doctrines of predestination and of sin and its consequence: viz., that divine grace was necessary to complete salvation. A conspicuous early Semi-Pelagian was John Cassianus, a French monk (died about 448), who held to a proclivity of the heart to sin and to the necessity of the Spirit's influences, while he rejected the Augustinian doctrines of unconditional predestination, the inability of man of himself to do good, and the certain perseverance of the saints. — **Sem'i–Pe-la'gi-an-ism,** *n.*

Sem'i–Pe-la'gi-an, *a.* Half Pelagian; of or pertaining to the Semi-Pelagians or their tenets.

sem'i-per'me-a-ble (-pûr'mē-ā-b'l), *a.* Half or partially permeable; — said specif. of membranes such as are used in studying osmosis. See OSMOTIC PRESSURE.

sem'i-por'ce-lain (sĕm'Ĭ-pôr'sẽ-lăn; -pôrs'lăn), *n.* **a** A kind of porcelain resembling earthenware in its lack of translucency or inferior finish. **b** Less correctly, a kind of earthenware thought to resemble porcelain.

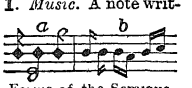
sem'i-port'a-ble (-pōr'tă-b'l; 201), *a.* Capable of being comparatively easily moved, but not designed for ready transportation; specif., *Mach.*, designating a steam engine with an attached boiler, but not mounted on wheels.

sem'i-pre'cious (-prĕsh'ŭs), *a.* Precious in an inferior degree; — applied specif. to such stones as amethyst, garnet, tourmaline. See PRECIOUS STONE.

sem'i-pu'pa (sĕm'Ĭ-pū'pă), *n. Zoöl.* **a** A stage in the development of certain insects (as bees) between the larva and pupa. **b** A pseudopupa. — **sem'i-pu'pal** (-păl), *a.*

sem'i-quad'rate (-kwŏd'rāt) } *n. Astrol.* An aspect of
sem'i-quar'tile (-kwôr'tĭl) } heavenly bodies when distant from each other the half of a quadrant, or forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half. — **sem'i-quar'tile,** *a.*

sem'i-qua'ver (sĕm'Ĭ-kwā'vẽr), *n.* **1.** *Music.* A note written with a stem and two pennants, and having the time value of half the quaver and one sixteenth of the semibreve,—now usually called a *sixteenth note.* See NOTE, 1 a.



Forms of the Semiquaver: *a* Medieval; *b* Modern.

2. Fig. A very brief time, or something lasting for a very brief time.

sem'i-quin'tile (-kwĭn'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *n. Astrol.* An aspect of heavenly bodies when distant from each other half a quintile, or thirty-six degrees. — **sem'i-quin'tile,** *a.*

Se-mir'a-mis (sẽ-mĭr'ă-mĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σεμίραμις.] A mythical Assyrian queen, wife of Ninus and ruler after him, noted for great beauty, wisdom, and voluptuousness. She was reputed to have built many cities, including Babylon, conquered Egypt and much of Asia and Ethiopia, and unsuccessfully attacked India.

Semiramis of the North. **a** Margaret (1353-1412), daughter of Waldemar IV., king of Denmark. On the death of her son, Olaf (d. 1387) who had succeeded his grandfather in Denmark and his father, Haco, in Norway, she was made queen of Denmark and of Norway. After defeating Albert, king of Sweden, who had supplanted Haco's father in that country, she was acknowledged queen of Sweden. **b** Catherine II. (1729-96), empress of Russia, who forcefully administered the internal affairs of the empire, and waged important wars.

sem'i-reg'u-lar (sĕm'Ĭ-rĕg'ū-lar), *a. Geom.* Designating a solid whose edges are all equal, and dihedral angles equal, and faces equal but not regular polygons.

sem'i-ring' (sĕm'Ĭ-rĭng'), *n. Zoöl.* One of the incomplete cartilaginous rings of the upper part of the bronchial tubes of most birds. They form a part of the syrinx, or musical organ, of singing birds.

sem'i-ro'ta-ry (-rō'tă-rĭ), *a.* Capable of turning or rocking about halfway round; as, a *semirotary* valve.

sem'i-round' (sĕm'Ĭ-round'; 87), *a.* Round on one side and flat on the other. — *n.* A semiround object.

Sem'i–Sax'on, *a.* Half Saxon; — esp. applied to the English language of the period 1150-1250. — **Sem'i–Sax'on,** *n.*

sem'i-sex'tile (sĕm'Ĭ-sĕks'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *n. Astrol.* That aspect of two heavenly bodies when distant from each other the half of a sixth, or one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. — **sem'i-sex'tile,** *a.*

sem'i-spi-na'lis (-spĭ-nā'lĭs), *n.* [NL. (sc. *musculus*); L. *semi-* half + *spinalis* spinal.] *Anat.* A deep layer of muscle of the back on each side of the spinal column extending from the lower dorsal region to the axis vertebra. It consists of a number of long, slender fasciculi, each arising from the transverse process of one of the lower vertebræ, passing obliquely upward across several vertebræ to be inserted into the spinous process of a vertebra farther up. It is divided into two parts, the lower called **sem'i spina'lis dor'si** (dôr'sĭ), the upper **sem'i-spi-na'lis col'li** (kŏl'ĭ).

Sem'ite (sĕm'ĭt), *n.* **1.** One of the descendants of Shem.

2. A member of a Caucasian race now chiefly represented by the Jews and Arabs, but in ancient times including also the Babylonians, Assyrians, Aramæans, Phœnicians, and various other peoples of southwestern Asia. Cf. SEMITIC.

The term *Semite* is used both in an ethnological and in a linguistic sense. As originally employed by J. G. Eichhorn at the close of the 18th century, it embraced the peoples grouped in Gen. x. as the "sons of Shem." Since, however, it has been ascertained that the peoples thus grouped do not belong to one or even to allied races, the ethnological application of the term race has been modified to designate a race distinguished by the following features: dolichocephalic skulls; curly and abundant hair; slightly wavy or straight strong beard, the color predominantly black; prominent nose, straight or aquiline; oval face. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

sem'i-ten'di-no'sus (sĕm'Ĭ-tĕn'dĭ-nō'sŭs), *n.* [NL. (sc. *musculus*). See SEMI-; TENDINOUS.] *Anat.* A fusiform muscle of the posterior and inner part of the thigh. It

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sem'i-ef'fi-gy, *n.* A half-length effigy. [= SEMIHIATUS.]
sem'i-e-li'sion (-ē-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.*
sem'i-el-lip'tic, sem'i-el-lip'ti-cal, *a.*, **sem'i-eq'ui-tant,** *a.*, *Bot.*, **sem'i-ex-ec'u-tive,** *a.*, **sem'i-ex-pand'ed,** *a.*, **sem'i-ex-tinct',** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-fa'ble, *n.* That which is part fable and part truth.
sem'i-fe'ral, *a.*, **sem'i-fe'rous,** *a.*, **sem'i-feu'dal,** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-fig'ure, *n. Decorative Art.* A half or partial human figure.
sem'i-fin'ished, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-flo'ret, *n. Bot.* A ray flower in composites.
sem'i-flos'cule (-flŏs'kūl), *n. Bot.* = SEMIFLORET.
sem'i-flos'cu-lar (-flŏs'kŭ-lär), **sem'i-flos'cu-lose** (flŏs'kŭ-lōs), **sem'i-flos'cu lous** (-lŭs), *a. Bot.* Ligulate, as the ray flowers in composites. [*Obs.*]
sem'i-form', *a.* Semiformed.
sem'i-form', *n.* A half or imperfect form. [*a.* See SEMI-.]
sem'i-formed' (sĕm'Ĭ-fôrmd'), **sem'i-for'sil-ized,** *a.* See SEMI-.
‖ **sem'i-fra'ter** (-frā'tẽr), *n.*; *L. pl.* -FRATRES (-frā'trēz). [LL., lit., half brother.] *Monasticism.* A lay person who for his benefactions to some religious house is considered as belonging to it.
sem'i-fused' (-fūzd'), *a.* See SEMI-. — **sem'i-fu'sion** (-fū'zhŭn), *n.*
sem'i-fy (sĕm'Ĭ-fĭ), *v. t.* [*semi-* + *-fy.*] To make half or partial. *Colloq.*
sem'i-gird'er, *n.* A cantilever.
sem'i-glazed', *a.* Partly vitrified so as to be slightly glossy.
sem'i-glo'bose (-glō'bōs), **sem'i-glob'u-lar,** *a* See SEMI-.— **sem'i-glob'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*
sem'i god', *n.* A demigod. *Rare.*
sem'i-hard'en, *v. t.*, **sem'i-hexag'o-nal,** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-hi-a'tus, *n. Gram.* The shortening of a long final vowel before another vowel.
sem'i-his-tor'i-cal, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-ho'ral (-hō'răl), *a.* Half-hourly.
semihore, *n.* [*semi-* + L. *hora* hour.] A half hour. *Obs*
sem'i-hu'man-ized, *a.*, **sem'i-hu'mor-ous,** *a.*, **sem'i-hu'mor-ous-ly,** *adv.* See SEMI-.
sem'i hy-per'bo-la, *n.* See SEMI-.
— **sem'i-hy'per-bol'ic,** *a.*— **sem'i-hy'per-bol'i-cal,** *a.*
sem'i-in'can-des'cent, *a. Elec* Designating an early form of electric lamp in which incandescence is due to heat from resistance of a poor contact; — called also *incandescent arc lamp.*
sem'i-in'de-pend'ence, *n.*, **sem'i-in'de-pend'ent,** *a.*, **sem'i-in'du-rat'ed** (-ĭn'dū-rāt'ĕd), *a.*, **sem'i-in-ert'ness,** *n.*, **sem'i-in'fi-nite,** *a.* **sem'i-in'hi-bi'tion,** *n.*, **sem'i-i-ron'i-cal,** *a.* See SEMI-.
semijane. † SHAMIANAH.
sem'i-ju'bi-lee, *n.* The twenty-fifth anniversary of an event.
sem'i-ju-di'cial, *a.*, **sem'i-lapid'i-fied** (-lă-pĭd'Ĭ-fīd), *a.*, **sem'i-lig'ne-ous,** *a.*, **sem'i-liq'uid,** *a.*, **sem'i-li-quid'i-ty,** *n.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-loo'u-lar, *a. Bot.* Having incomplete dissepiments; — applied to an ovary.
sem'i-log'i-cal, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-lor (sĕm'Ĭ-lôr). Var. of SIMILOR.
sem'i-lu'cent, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-lu'nar, *n. Anat.* The semilunar bone.
sem'i-lu'na-ry (-lū'nă-rĭ), **sem'i-lu'nate** (-lū'nāt), *a.* Semilunar.
sem'i-lu-na'tion (-lū-nā'shŭn), *n.* Half a lunation. [lune.]
sem'i-lune', *n. Geom.* Half a
sem'i-mag'i-cal, *a.*, **sem'i-malig'nant,** *a.*, **sem'i-math'e-mat'i-cal,** *a.*, **sem'i-ma-ture',** *a.*, **sem'i-mem'bra-nous,** *a.* See SEMI-. [monthly.]
sem'i-men'stru-al, *a.* **Semi-sem'i-met'al,** *n. Chem.* An element possessing metallic properties in an inferior degree and not malleable, as arsenic, antimony, bismuth, etc. *Obs.* — **sem'i-me-tal'lic,** *a.*
sem'i-met'a-mor'pho-sis, *n.* In complete metamorphosis.
sem'i-mil'i-ta-ry, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-min'im, *n. Medieval Music.* A crotchet. [molecule.]
sem'i-mo-le'cule, *n.* A half
sem'i-mute', *n.* A semimute person.
sem'i-mys'ti-cal, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-nal, *n.* A seed. *Obs.*
sem'i-nal-ly, *adv.* of SEMINAL.
sem'i-na-rist (sĕm'Ĭ-nā-rĭst), *n.* [F. *séminariste.*] A seminarian
‖ **se'mi-na'ri-um** (sē'mĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL.] Seminar.
sem'i-na-rize (sĕm'Ĭ-nā-rĭz), *v. t.* [L. *seminare* to sow + E. *-ize.*] To implant as seed. *Obs.*
sem'i-na-ry, *n.* [L. *seminarius.*] = SEMINAL. 1. *Obs. or R*
sem'i-na'tant, *a.*, **sem'i-neb'u-lous,** *a.* See SEMI-.
semined, *a.* [See SEMEN.] Thickly covered or sown. *Obs.*
sem'i-nif'ic (sĕ m'Ĭ-nĭf'Ĭk), **sem'i-nif'i-cal** (-Ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *semen, seminis*, seed + *facere* to make.] *Biol.* Forming or producing seed or semen.
sem'i-nif'i-ca'tion (-nĭf'Ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Propagation by seed.
sem'i-nist (sĕm'Ĭ-nĭst), *n. Biol.* A believer in the old theory, essentially in accord with the facts of fertilization, that the offspring is formed by admixture of the seed of the male with the supposed seed of the female. Cf. OVULIST, SPERMIST.
sem'i-no-mad'ic, *a.*, **sem'i-non-sen'si-cal,** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-nor'mal, *a. Chem.* Half normal. See NORMAL.
sem'i-nose (sĕm'Ĭ-nōs), *n.* [L. *semen* seed + glucose.] *Chem* Dextro-mannose. See MANNOSE.
sem'i-nude', *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-oc-ca'sion-al, *a.* Rather rare; occurring once in a while. — **sem'i-oc-ca'sion-al-ly,** *adv. Both Colloq., U. S.*
se'mi-og'ra-phy, se'mi-o-log'i-cal, se'mi-ol'o-gy. Vars. of SEMEIOGRAPHY, etc.
Se'mi-o-no'tus (sē'mĭ-ō-nō'tŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σημεῖον sign + νῶτον back.] *Paleon.* A genus, type of the **Se'mi-o-not'i-dæ** (-nŏt'Ĭ-dē), of ganoid fishes from the Triassic of America, Europe, and Africa, having a deep body and rhomboidal scales.
sem'i-o-pac'i-ty (sĕm'Ĭ-ō-păs'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.* See SEMI-. [paque. *Obs.*]
sem'i-o-pa'cous, *a.* Semi-opaque', *a.*, **sem'i-or-bic'u-lar,** *a* See SEMI-. [oscillation.]
sem'i-os'cil-la'tion, *n* A half
sem'i-os'se-us, *a.* See SEMI-.
se'mi-ot'ic (sē'mĭ-ŏt'Ĭk), **se'mi-ot'ics** (-Ĭks). Vars. of SEMEIOTIC, SEMEIOTICS. [See SEMI-.]
sem'i-o'val, *a.*, **sem'i-o'vate,** *a.*
sem'i-o-vip'a-rous (-ō-vĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* Bearing imperfectly developed young, as a marsupial.
sem'i-o'void, *a.*, **sem'i-ox'i-dized, sem'i-ox'y-gen-at'ed,** *a.*, **sem'i-pa'gan,** *a.*, **sem'i-par'al-lel,** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-par'a-site, *n. Bot.* = HEMIPARASITE.
sem'i-par'a-sit'ic, *a.*, **sem'i-par'a-sit-ism,** *n.*, **sem'i-pec'ti-nate,** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-ped (sĕm'Ĭ-pĕd), *n.* [L. *semipes, semipedis*; *semi-* half + *pes, pedis*, a foot.] *Pros.* A half foot — **se-mip'e-dal** (sĕ-mĭp'ē-dăl; sĕm'Ĭ-pē'dăl), *a.*, **sem'i-pel-lu'cid,** *a.*, **sem'i-pel'lu-cid'i-ty,** *n.*, **sem'i-pen'ni-form,** *a.* See SEMI-. [riod.]
sem'i-pe'ri-od. *n.* A half pe-
sem'i-per'ma-nent, *a.*, **sem'i-per-spic'u-ous,** *a.*, **sem'i-per'vious,** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-phlo-gis'ti-cat'ed (sĕm'Ĭ-flō-jĭs'tĭ-kāt'ĕd), *a. Old Chem.* Half or partially phlogisticated.
sem'i-phos'phor-es'cent, *a.*, **sem'i-pis'cine,** *a.*, **sem'i-plan'ti-grade,** *a.*, **sem'i-plas'tic,** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-plume', *n.* A feather having a plumelike or downy web, with the shaft of an ordinary feather. — **sem'i-plu-ma'ceous,** *a.*
sem'i-pop'u-lar, *a.*, **sem'i-po'rous,** *a.*, **sem'i-por'phy-rit'ic,** *a.*, **sem'i-pres'er-va'tion,** *n.*, **sem'i-pri'va-cy,** *n.*, **sem'i-pri'vate,** *a.*, **sem'i-pro-fes'sion-al.** *a. & n.*, **sem'i-pro-na'tion.** *n.*, **sem'i-pro'ne',** *a.*, **sem'i-pro-nom'i-nal,** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-proof', *n* Half proof; evidence from the testimony of a single witness. *Obs.*
sem'i-pub'lic, *a.* See SEMI-.
Sem'i-Qui'et-ism, *n.* A form of Quietism which holds that the most perfect state of the soul is in passive contemplation, but that any external sinful or sensual action is incompatible therewith. — **Sem'i-Qui'et-ist,** *n.*
sem'i-quote', *n. Print.* A single mark of quotation [*'or'*]; — usually in *pl.*
Se-mir'a-mize (sĕ-mĭr'ă-mīz), *v. t. & i.* To treat or act as Semiramis. *R.*
Se-mir'a-moth (-mŏth; -mōth). *D. Bib.*
sem'i-rec'on-dite, *a. Zoöl.* Half covered, as an insect's head half covered by the thorax.
sem'i-re'flex, *a.*, **sem'i-re-lĭ'gious** (-rē-lĭj'ŭs), *a.*, **sem'i-re-srac'tile,** *a.* See SEMI-. [CON.]
se'mis (sē'mĭs), *n.* [L.] See **Se'mis.** *Bib.*
sem'i-sa'cred, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-sag'it-tate (-săj'Ĭ-tāt), *a.* Shaped like half of a barbed arrowhead
sem'i-sap'ro-phyte, *n. Bot.* = HEMISAPROPHYTE.— **sem'i-sap'ro-phyt'ic,** *a.*
sem'i-sat'u-ra'tion, *n.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-sav'age, *a.* See SEMI-. —*n.* One who is half savage.
sem'i-say'age-ry, *n.*
sem'i-sce'nic, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-sec'tion, *n.* = HEMISECTION.
sem'i-sen'ti-ent. *a.*, **sem'i-sep'tate,** *a.*, **sem'i-serf',** *n.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-ser'vile, *a.* Half servile; esp., designating certain classes of men, as the Roman colonus or the Welsh ailtt. having many rights of freemen, but not free in other respects.
sem'i-shrub', *n.* A subshrub.
sem'i-smile', *n.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-sol'id, *a.* Partially solid, semiquo. *n.* A half sound; a low tone. *Obs.*
sem'i-sov'er-eign-ty, *n.* See SEMI- (cf QUASI SOVEREIGN).
sem'i-spec'u-lum, *n. Surg.* A blunt gorget used for dilating the incision made into the neck of the bladder in lithotomy.
sem'i-sphere, *n.* A hemisphere.
sem'i-spher'ic (sĕ'mĭ-sfĕr'Ĭk), **sem'i-spher'i-cal** (-Ĭ-kăl), *a.* = HEMISPHERIC.
sem'i-sphe'roid, sem'i-spheroi'dal, *a.*, **sem'i-square',** *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-square', *n. Astrol.* An aspect of two planets or other heavenly bodies 45 degrees from each other. [*U. S.*]
sem'i-steel', *n.* Puddled steel.
sem'i-strat'i-fied, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-su'per-nat'u-ral, *a.* Half supernatural; — said esp. of the demigods of Greek mythology.
sem'i-ta (sĕ m'Ĭ-t*ä*), *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L., a path.] *Zoöl.* A fasciole. — **sem'i-tal** (-tăl) *a.*
sem'i-tan'dem. *a. Mach.* Having some, but not all, of the cylinders, etc., arranged tandem; — said of an expansion engine.
sem'i-tan'gent, *n. Math* The tangent of half an arc or angle.
semitary. † SCIMITAR
sem'i-Ta'tar, *a.* See SEMI-.
sem'i-tate, *v. t.* [L. *semita* path.] To make paths in; to divide into paths or ways. *Obs.*
sem'i-taur (sĕm'Ĭ-tôr). *n* [L. *semi-* + *taurus* bull.] A fabulous animal half bull, half man.
semite. † SAMITE.

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arises from the tuberosity of the ischium, along with the biceps femoris, and is inserted by a remarkably long, round tendon, which forms part of the inner hamstring, into the inner surface of the upper part of the shaft of the tibia.

Sem-it'ic (sĕ-mĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, the Semites or the family of languages spoken by them.

Semitic languages, a family of inflectional languages, possessing records of extreme antiquity, now spoken mainly in Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, and North Africa. With exception of Egyptian (and the hypothetical Akkadian), the Semitic languages have the longest recorded history (cf. BABYLONIAN, 2), and are also the least diversified of the great linguistic families, the various groups presenting a close and compact relationship. They are not known to be related to any other family, but connection with the Hamitic is not impossible. Their striking traits are: triliteral stems; constant character of the consonants in these stems, inflections being determined by vowel changes; agreement of noun and verb formation; restriction of verbal tense to completed and incompleted action. (See INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES.) These languages are supposed to have been the first to evolve a true alphabet (see ALPHABET, I; cf. CUNEIFORM, 1). The languages may be grouped as follows:

TABLE OF SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

Br'nch	Group.	Subgroup.	Languages and Dialects.*	Chief Locality
Arabic or Southern	Northern.	North Arabic.	*Old* or *Classical Arabic*, Modern Arabic (Syrian, Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Tunisian, Maltese, Oman, Zanzibar).	Arabia, Turkey in Asia, North, East, & Central Africa, Malaysia, etc.
	Southern.	South Arabic	*Minæan, Sabæan* or *Himyaritic, Hadramautian, Katabanian, Lihyanite, Sokotri.*	Southern Arabia, Sokotra.
		Ethiopic	*Ethiopic, Geez*, Amharic, Tigré, Tigrina.	Abyssinia.
Aramean or Northern	Babylonian-Assyrian.		*Babylonian (Chaldean), Assyrian.*	Ancient Babylonia and Assyria.
	Aramaic.	East.	*Babylonian, Aramaic, Syriac, Mandaic*, Modern Aramaic.	AncientBabylonia, Mesopotamia, Syria. Armenia, etc.
		West.	*Biblical* and *Palestinian Aramaic, Samaritan, Palmyrene, Nabatæan.*	Palestine, Northern Arabia.
	Hebraic.	Hebrew.	*Hebrew (Biblical, Mishnaic, Neo-Hebrew), Moabitish*	Palestine.
		Canaanitic.	*Canaanitish.*	
		Phœnician.	*Phœnician, Punic.*	Phœnicia, Carthage, etc.

* Parentheses denote dialects, *italics* dead languages.

Sem-it'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The scientific study of the language, literature, or history of the Semitic peoples.

Sem'i-tism (sĕm'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* Semitic character or qualities; also, a Semitic idiom or expression.

Sem'i-tist (-tĭst), *n.* A specialist in Semitics.

Sem'i-to- (sĕm'ĭ-tō-). Combining form for *Semite.*

sem'i-tone' (-tōn'), *n.* [*semi-* + *tone*: cf. F. *semi-ton*, L. *semitonium.* Cf. HEMITONE.] **1.** *Music.* Lit., half a tone; the tone at a half step; — also, less properly, the half step itself. The diatonic semitone has the ratio $\frac{16}{15}$. See 6th SCALE, 3 **a.** **a** chromatic semitone, or that between any tone and its flat or sharp, is either $\frac{25}{24}$ (called the less semitone); or $1\frac{2}{3}\frac{5}{4}$ (called the greater semitone). **A** tempered, or mean, semitone has the ratio $1 . 2^{\frac{1}{12}}$. See TEMPERAMENT and TONE.

2. *Elocution.* A variation of pitch in which the voice moves up or down over about one musical semitone, producing a mournful or plaintive expression.

sem'i-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a semitone or semitones.

sem'i-ton'tine (-tŏn'tēn; -tŏn-tēn'), *a. Life Insurance.* Designating a form of tontine life insurance. See TONTINE INSURANCE. — **sem'i-ton'tine,** *n.*

sem'i-trans-par'ent (-trănz-pâr'ĕnt), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent. — **sem'i-trans-par'en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

sem'i-un'ci-al (-ŭn'shĭ-ăl; -shăl; 7), *a.* Pertaining to or designating a style of writing intermediate between uncial and cursive, used in ancient manuscripts, — called also *half-uncial.* — *n.* A semiuncial letter.

sem'i-vit'ri-fi-ca'tion (sĕm'ĭ-vĭt'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Half or imperfect vitrification; also, a semivitrified substance.

sem'i-vit'ri-fied (-vĭt'rĭ-fīd), *a.* Half or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

sem'i-vo'cal (sĕm'ĭ-vō'kăl) } *a. Phon.* Of or pertaining
sem'i-vo-cal'ic (-vō-kăl'ĭk) } to a semivowel; half vocal or voiced; imperfectly sounding.

sem'i-vow'el (sĕm'ĭ-vou'ĕl), *n. Phon* **a** A sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, or partaking of the nature of both, as that of Eng. *w* or *y.* **b** A letter or character representing such a sound. The liquids *l, r,* and nasals *m, n, ng,* are classed as semivowels by some.

sem'i-wa'ter gas. A fuel gas intermediate in composition between water gas and producer gas, made by blowing a mixture of steam and air into a producer.

sem'i-week'ly (sĕm'ĭ-wēk'lĭ), *a.* Coming, or made, or done, once every half week. — *n.* That which comes or happens once every half week, esp. a periodical. — *adv.* At intervals of half a week.

sem'o-li'na (sĕm'ō-lē'nă), *n.* [It. *semolino*, fr. *semola* bran, L. *simila* the finest wheat flour. Cf. SEMOULE, SIMNEL.] Coarsely ground and carefully purified milling products of wheat, esp. hard wheat, used for macaroni and in cookery.

Sem'per-vi'vum (-vī'vŭm), *n.* [NL. See SEMPERVIVE.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World crassulaceous herbs, often acaulescent, and with extremely fleshy leaves. They have cymose, variously colored flowers with numerous sepals and petals. *S. tectorum* is the common houseleek.

sem'pi-ter'nal (sĕm'pĭ-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *sempiternus*, fr. *semper* always: cf. F. *sempiternel.*] Of never-ending duration, everlasting; endless; eternal; perpetual.

To lose our *sempiternal* memory. *Emerson*

sem'pi-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ'tĭ), *n.* [L. *sempiternitas.*] Quality or state of being sempiternal; duration without end.

se-mun'ci-a (sē-mŭn'shĭ-ă), *n.* [L.; *semi* + *uncia* ounce.] *Rom. Antiq.* Half an uncia; also, a bronze coin of this weight (in the semuncial system the same as the *as*). See *uncia*, under WEIGHT and under MEASURE.

se-mun'ci-al (-shĭ-ăl; -shăl; 7), *a. Rom. Antiq.* Designating, or pert. to, a standard of coinage set by the *lex Papiria* in 89 B. C., fixing the weight of the as at a half ounce.

sen'ate (sĕn'ăt), *n.* [ME. *senat*, F. *sénat*, fr. L. *senatus*, fr. *senex*, gen. *senis*, old, an old man. See SENIOR, SIR.] **1.** Lit., an assembly of old men or elders; hence, an assembly or council with the highest deliberative and legislative functions. Specif.: **a** *Ancient Rome.* The supreme council of the state, orig. of 100 nobles. Later the number was 200, then 300. Sulla increased it to 600, Julius Cæsar to 900 Augustus reduced it to 600. At first it was wholly patrician, but at an early date plebeians were appointed. Its powers were originally only advisory, but gradually extended, esp. to administrative legislation. **b** [*cap.*] The upper and less numerous branch of various legislatures, as of France, of the United States, of most of the States of the United States, of the Dominion of Canada and its provinces, and of some Swiss cantons. See LEGISLATURE, EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. In the United States the Senate is composed of two senators from each State elected for six years by the legislature thereof; they must have been citizens of the United States for at least nine years, must be citizens of the State they represent, and must be at least thirty years of age. The members of the Senate of the Dominion of Canada are appointed by the crown for life. **c** In general, a legislative body; a state council; the legislative department of a government.

2. In the universities of Cambridge, London, Liverpool, and in some other universities, a body which regulates and superintends the education and discipline.

3. In some American colleges, a council composed of members of the faculty and elected students, presided over by the president, to which are referred matters of discipline and of general concern affecting the students.

sen'a-tor (sĕn'ă-tẽr), *n.* [ME. *senatour*, OF. *senatour*, F. *sénateur*, fr. L. *senator.*] **1.** A member of a senate.

2. *a Early Eng. Hist.* A member of the Curia Regis. **b** *Scots Law.* One of the Lords of Session, or members of the College of Justice.

sen'a-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [F. *sénatorial*, or L. *senatorius.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or befitting, a senator or a senate; composed of senators; as, *senatorial* duties, dignity.

2. Entitled to elect a senator; as, *senatorial* districts. *U. S.*

se-na'tus-con-sult' (sē-nā'tŭs-kŏn-sŭlt'; -kŏn'sŭlt), *n.* [L. *senatus consultum.*] A senatus consultum.

‖ **se-na'tus con-sul'tum** (sē-nā'tŭs kŏn-sŭl'tŭm); *pl.* SENATUS CONSULTA (-*tă*). [L.] *Anc. Rome.* A decree of the senate. During the republic such decrees were restricted to sporadic cases of action in cases of public necessity; but about the end of 100 A. D., the popular assemblies were superseded by the senate as the lawmaking power, the leges or plebiscita being replaced by senatus consulta, which were superseded by the emperors' constitutions about 300 A. D.

send (sĕnd), *v. t.*; SENT (sĕnt); SEND'ING. [AS. *sendan*; akin to OS. *sendian*, D. *zenden*, G. *senden*, OHG. *senten*, Icel. *senda*, Sw. *sända*, Dan. *sende*, Goth. *sandjan*, and to Goth. *sinþ* a time (properly, a going), *gasinþa* companion, OHG. *sind* journey, AS. *sīð*, Icel. *sinni* a walk, journey, a time, W. *hynt* a way, journey, Olr. *sēt.* Cf. SENSE.] **1.** To cause to go in any manner. Specif.: **a** To commission or direct to go; to dispatch; as, to *send* a messenger. **b** To cause to be borne or carried; to procure the going, transmission, or delivery, of; as, to *send* a message.

O *send* out thy light and thy truth: let them lead me *Ps.* xliii. 3.

c To impel; throw; hurl; as, to *send* a ball, an arrow.

2. To cause to come, happen, be, etc.; to bestow; grant; inflict. "God *send* him well." *Shak.*

And *sendeth* rain on the just and on the unjust. *Matt.* v. 45.

3. To cause to become; to make; as, to *send* one mad.

to send about one's business, to dismiss summarily or peremptorily. — **to s. a boy to mill,** *or* **to send a boy,** to employ an inefficient agent or inadequate means and thus invite failure. *Colloq.* — **to s. down** *or* **away.** *University Slang, Eng.* **a** To expel. **b** To rusticate. — **to s. in one's papers,** to resign. — **to s. packing,** to send off roughly or in disgrace; to dismiss, esp. unceremoniously. — **to s. to Coventry.** See under COVENTRY. — **to s. up.** **a** *Naut.* To hoist into place. **b** To sentence to imprisonment. *Slang, U. S.*

send (sĕnd), *v. i.* **1.** To dispatch an agent or messenger to convey a message or to do an errand; to dispatch a message or missive; as, to *send* to one to come.

2. *Naut.* **a** To be carried forward by the impulse of a wave; as, the ship *sends* violently. **b** = SCEND, *v. i.*

to send for, to request or require by message to come or be brought.

send, *n.* **1.** A message. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A messenger, esp. one sent on in advance of a bridegroom to summon the bride; also, a bridal party. *Scot.*

3. That which is bestowed; a gift.

4. *Naut.* The impulse of a wave by which a vessel is carried bodily. "The *send* of the sea." *Longfellow.*

5. = SCEND, *n.*, 1.

sen'dal (sĕn'dăl), *n.* [OF. *cendal* (cf. Pr. & Sp. *cendal*, It. *zendale*), LL. *cendalum*; cf. Gr. σινδών a fine Indian cloth.] Any of various silk fabrics used in the Middle Ages, esp. a light thin kind; also, a piece of this or an article of dress made of it.

send'er (sĕn'dẽr), *n.* One that sends; specif., a telegraphic or telephonic transmitter.

send'-off', *n.* **1.** A sending off; initiatory impulse; start.

2. A demonstration of good will to one starting on an ocean trip, or to one starting in a new business, etc. *Colloq.*

Sen'e-ca (sĕn'ĕ-kă), *n.* One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians, formerly of western New York, the most numerous and warlike of the Five Nations. They still number over three thousand, the greater portion being in New York and smaller bands in Ontario and Oklahoma.

Se-ne'ci-o (sē-nē'shĭ-ō), *n.* [L., groundsel, lit., an old man, alluding either to the white hairs of the pappus or to the naked receptacle.] *Bot.* An immense genus of asteraceous herbs or shrubs (probably the largest genus among seed plants), embracing about 1,000 species of very wide distribution. They have alternate or basal leaves and heads composed of both tubular and radiate, or only tubular flowers, the rays mostly yellow, pistillate; the achenes are terete, crowned by a pappus of soft white hairs. Some species are important in cultivation (see CINERARIA, 2); those of the United States are chiefly common weeds. See 2d GROUNDSEL **a.**

Sen'e-gal' (sĕn'ĕ-gôl'), *n.* A river in western Africa.

Senegal gum, a variety of gum arabic occurring in large, usually yellowish or reddish, lumps. — **S. mahogany.** = JURIBALI. — **S. root,** the root of an African menispermaceous plant (*Tinospora bakis*), used as a febrifuge.

Sen'e-ga root *or* **snakeroot** (sĕn'ĕ-gă). The root of a milkwort (*Polygala senega*), of the eastern United States, used as an expectorant and diuretic. Also, the plant, which has tufted leafy stems terminated by spikes of small white flowers.

sem'i-ten'di-nous, *a. Anat.* See SEMI-.

semiter. † SCIMITAR.

sem'i-te-rete', *a.* See SEMI-.

sem'i-ter'tian, *a. Med* Having the characteristics of both a tertian and a quotidian intermittent. — **sem'i-ter'tian,** *n.*

sem'i-ter'ser-al, *a. Cryst.* Noting hemihedral forms or crystals of the isometric (tesseral) system. [SEMI-.]

sem i-the'o-log'i-cal, *a.* See **Se-mit'i-cize** (sē-mĭt'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* See -IZE. — **Sem'i-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sem'i-tran'sept, *n. Arch.* The half of a transept

sem'i trans-lu'cent, *a.*, **sem'i-trop'i cal,** *a.* See SEMI-.

semitry † SYMMETRY.

sem'i-tu'ber-ous, *a. Bot.* See SEMI-. — **semituberous begonia** See BEGONIA, 2.

sem'i tu'bu-lar, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem'i-Ty-chon'ic, *a.* Deviating but slightly from Tycho Brahe's astronomical system; — said of the ancient Egyptian system

semiustulate, *a* Also **semiustulated** Half burnt *Obs.*

sem'i-ver-tic'il-late (-vẽr-tĭs'ĭ-lĭt), *a* See SEMI-.

semivif, *a.* [L. *semivirus*] Only half alive. *Obs.*

sem'i-vis'cid, *a.* See SEMI-.

sem i vi'tal, *a.* Of low vitality.

sem'i-vit're-ous, *a* See SEMI-.

sem i vol-can'ic, *a* , **sem'i-vul'can-ized,** *a.*, **sem'i-wild'** (-wĭld'; 87), *a.* See SEMI-.

Sem'la-i (sĕm'lā-ĭ). *D. Bib.*

somle, semly. † SEEMLY.

semly. † SEMBLE.

sem'mant, sem'ment (sĕm'ănt; -ĕnt). Vars of SEMMIT. *Dial. Eng.* [sieve. *Dial. Eng.*]

sem'met (sĕm'ĕt), *n.* A kind of

sem'mit, *a* [Cf. Ir *séimh* mild, gentle, tender] *Dial. Eng.* **a** Active: lively **b** Pliable; limber. **c** Weak; slender; feeble.

sem'mit, *n.* An undershirt. *Scot*

sem'na-ble, *a* Semblable *Obs.*

Sem'næ (sĕm'nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. Σεμναι.] See ERINYS.

Sem'no-pith'e-ci'næ (-pĭth'ē-sī'nē), *n pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of PRESBYTINÆ. — **sem'no-pith'e-cine** (-sĭn; -sīn), *a.*

Sem'no-pi-the'cus (sĕm'nō-pĭ-thē'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σεμνός revered, sacred + πίθηκος ape.] *Zool.* Syn. of PRESBYTIS.

sem'o-la (sĕm'ō-lă), *or* **sem'o-na** (-nă), *n.* [It. *semola* bran.] Semolina.

sem'o-lel'la (-lĕl'ă), **sem'o-li'no** (-lē'nō), *n.* [It] Semolina.

se-mo'ted, *a.* [L. *semotus*, p p of *semovere* to move apart.] Removed; remote. *Obs*

‖ **se-moule'** (sē-mōōl'), *n.* [F.] Semolina.

se-mov'ed-ly, *adv.* [See SEMOVED.] Remotely *Obs.*

‖ **sem'per** (sĕm'pẽr), *adv.* [L.] Always — **sem'per a-va'rus** e'get, the avaricious is always needy. *Horace* (*Epistles*, I ii 56). — **s. e'a-dem.** always the same; — motto of Queen Elizabeth. — **s. et u-bi'que,** always and everywhere. — **s fe'lix,** always fortunate. — **s. fi-de'lis,** always faithful. — **s i'dem,** always the same. — **s. pa-ra'tus,** always ready. — **s. ti'mi-dum sce'lus** (tĭm'ĭ-dŭm), guilt is always timid. — **s vi' tis in ar'mis,** he ever lives in arms.

sem'per-vi'rent (sĕm'pẽr-vī'rĕnt), *a* [L. *semper* always + *virens*, p pr. of *virere* to be green.] Evergreen. *Obs. or R.*

sem'per-vi'rid (-rĭd), *a.* [L. *semper* always + *viridis* green] Sempervirent. *Obs or R*

sem'per-vive (sĕm'pẽr-vīv), *n.* [L. *sempervivra, sempervivum*, fr. *sempervivus* ever-living; *semper* always + *vivus* living.] The common houseleek.

sempilnes. † SIMPLENESS.

sempitan. † SUMPITAN.

sem'pi-terne. *a.* [L. *sempiternus*] Sempiternal. *Obs.*

sem'pi-ter'nize, *v. t.* To perpetuate. *Obs or R.*

sem'pi-ter'nous, *a.* [L *sempiternus.*] Sempiternal. *Obs.*

sem'pi-ter'num, *n* [Cf SEMPITERNAL.] A durable English stuff, said to have been a twilled woolen cloth *Obs*

sem'ple (sĕm'p'l) Obs or Scot. & dial Eng. var of SIMPLE.

‖ **sem'pli-ce** (sĕm'plĭ-chā), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Simple; to be rendered without embellishments.

‖ **sem'pre** (sĕm'prā), *adv* [It., fr. L. *semper.*] *Music.* Always; throughout; as, *sempre* piano.

sem'pre-som'e-ter (sĕm'prē-sŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A sympiesometer

semp'ster. *n.* A seamster *Obs*

semp'stress (sĕmp'strĕs; sĕm'-). Var. of SEAMSTRESS

semp'stress-y. † SEAMSTRESSY

semp'stry-work', *n* The work of a seamstress; sewing. *Obs.*

sem'ster. † SEAMSTER.

semulacre, semylacre. † SIMULACRE.

semy, *a.* Subtle. *Obs.*

sen (sĕn) Dial Eng var.of SELF.

sen. Obs. or dial Eng pret. & p p. of SEE [*prep., & conj*

sen (sĕn, sēn). Var. of SIN, *adv*, **sen** (sĕn), *n* See MEASURE.

sen (sĕn), *n.* [Jap., fr. Chin *ch'ien*] coin] See COIN.

sen' (sĕn) Scot var of SEND.

Sen, *or* **sen** *Abbr.* Senate; senator; senior

sena. † SENNA.

Sen'a-a (sĕn'ă-ă). *D. Bib.*

Se-na'ah (sē-nā'ă; sēn'ā-ă), *n. Bib* An Israelitish contribe or clan. [CHIE. *Scot.*]

sen'a-chie. Var. of SEANNACHIE.

senage. *n.* [OF, a kind of tax paid the seigneur] A tax paid to the bishop by clergy coming to the yearly synod. *Obs.*

‖ **se-nāl'** (sē-nyāl'), *n.* [Sp.] A landmark.

senapar. † CINNABAR.

senaria. *n.* A senarius *Obs.*

se-na'ri-us (sē-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl* SENARII (-ĭ). [L. See SENARY] *Lat. Pros* A verse of six feet; esp., the iambic trimeter.

sen'ar-mon'tite (sĕn'ăr-mŏn'tīt), *n.* [After H. H. de *Senarmont* (1808-62), a Frenchman.] *Min* Native antimony trioxide, Sb_2O_3, a colorless or grayish mineral in octahedral crystals, in crusts, or in masses.

sen'a-ry (sĕn'ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *senarius*, fr. *seni* six each, fr *sex* six. See SIX] **a** Of, pert to, or containing, six. **b** *Math.* Having six as radix or base.

senassy † SANNASY.

senat † SENATE. [TORIAL]

sen'a-to'ri-al ly, *adv* Of SENATORIAL. *R.*

sen'a-to'ri-ous, *a.* Senatorial. *R.*

sen'a-to'ri-ous, *a.* Senatorial. *Obs*

sen'a-tor-ship', *n* See -SHIP.

sen'a-to-ry, *n.* A senate. *Obs.*

senatour. † SENATOR.

se-na'trix (sē-nā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] A female senator; — as a title [*cap.*] self-applied, in *Rom. Hist.*, to Theodora, who, for some years early in the 10th century, had a controlling influence in Rome and over the papacy.

se-na'tus (-tŭs). *n.* [L.] A senate.

senaw † SINEW.

sence † CENSE, incense; SENSE.

sencer † CENSER.

sench, *v. t.* [AS. *sencan*] To cause to sink. *Obs.*

senchion. *n.* [OF. *senechon*, var. of *seneçon*, F *seneçon*, L *senecio*] Groundsel. *Obs.*

Sen'ci (sĕn'sē), *n* One of a tribe of Panoan Indians, agricultural and warlike, of north eastern Peru. [TIAL. *Obs.*]

sencyall. Aphetic for ESSENCYALL.

send'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

sendal. † SANDAL.

sende. † *simil.* form of BE.

sende Aphetic for DESCEND *Obs.*

send'ee' (sĕn-dē'). *n.* See -EE.

sendeo Obs ind. pres. pl of BE.

sendes-man. † SANDES-MAN.

sendge † SINGE

sendill. † SINDLE

sendmen. Obs. pl. of SANDMAN, a messenger. [ment.]

Sen. Doc. *Abbr.* Senate Document.

sendonly. † SANDION.

sendwollich † SANDWOLLICH

sene † SAY; SEE; SEEN; SEENE; SIGN; SIN, since; SOON; SUN.

sene, *a* Seen *Obs.*

sene. *a.* [OF. *sené* wise, sensible.] Wise: discreet. *Obs*

Seneca grass. Holy grass.

Sen'e-can (sĕn'ĕ-kăn), *a.* [From *Seneca* County and Lake, New York.] *Geol* Designating a subdivision of the Upper Devonian of America. See GEOLOGY.

Seneca oil Petroleum, early used as a remedy among the Senecas and other Indians *U S.*

Seneca root, Seneca snakeroot. VARS of SENEGA ROOT, SENEGA SNAKEROOT

se-ne'ci-oid (sē-nē'shĭ-oid), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Senecio.*

se-ne'ci-o-nine (-ō-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid. $C_{18}H_{29}O_6N$, in groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*).

se-nec'ti-tude (sē-nĕk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *senectus* aged, old age, *senex* old] Old age. *Rare.*

se-nec'tude. *n.* Senectitude. *Obs.*

senefee. † SENVY.

Sen'e-ga. *n.* = SENEGA ROOT.

Sen'e-gal-ese' (sĕn'ĕ-gō-lēz'; -ēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Senegal, French Sudan, inhabited chiefly by Moors and Negroes

Sen'e-gam'bi-an (-găm'bĭ-ăn) *a.* Of or pert to Senegambia.

se-nes'cent (sĕ-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *senescens*, p. pr. of *senescere* to grow old, incho. fr. *senere* to be old.] Growing old; aging. — **se-nes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

sen'es-chal (sĕn'ĕ-shăl), *n.* [OF. *seneschal*, F. *sénéchal*, LL. *seniscalcus*, of Teutonic origin; cf. Goth. *sineigs* old, *skalks* servant, OHG. *scalch*, AS. *scealc*. Cf. SENIOR; MARSHAL.] The bailiff, steward, or major-domo of a great medieval lord, representing the lord in the feudal courts, in the management of his estate, in the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies, etc. The royal seneschals became high officers of state, and often were given high military commands. Cf. BAILIFF, STEWARD, MAJOR-DOMO.

se'nile (sē'nīl; -nĭl: 277), *a.* [L. *senilis*, fr. *senex*, gen. *senis*, old, an old man: cf. F. *sénile*. See SENIOR.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, or characteristic of, old age or the infirmities of old age; as, *senile* weakness.

2. *Phys. Geog.* Approaching the end of a cycle of erosion; as, a *senile* topography; a *senile* river. See RIVER, 1.

senile dementia *or* **insanity**, a form of dementia or insanity occurring in old age, characterized by hopeless decay or loss of the mental faculties. True senile dementia has for its chief symptom loss of memory, esp. for recent events, with bodily decrepitude. — **s. gangrene.** See GANGRENE.

se-nil'i-ty (sē-nĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being senile, old age or its infirmity.

sen'ior (sēn'yẽr), *a.* [L. *senior*, compar. of *senex*, gen. *senis*, old. See SIR.] **1.** Elder; — often used (abbr. *Sr.*) after a personal name to indicate the older of two in the family or community bearing the name.

2. More advanced in dignity, rank, or office; superior; as, *senior* member; *senior* counsel.

3. Belonging or pertaining to the final year of the course in American colleges, universities, high schools, etc.

senior factor, one of a grade or class of employees of the East India Company. See FACTOR, *n.*, 5. — **s. optime.** See OPTIME. — **s. wrangler.** See WRANGLER.

sen'ior, *n.* **1.** A person who is older than another.

2. One older in office, or whose entrance upon office was anterior to that of another; one prior in grade.

3. An aged person; an elder; as, the village *seniors*.

4. One who has taken holy orders or vows; a monk or priest. *Obs.*

5. One in the final year of his collegiate course at an American college or university; — orig. called *senior sophister*; also, one in the last year of the course at a professional school, seminary, high school, etc.

6. At an English university, a senior fellow.

sen-ior'i-ty (sēn-yŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being senior; priority of birth, office, or service.

2. A body or company of seniors; at an English university, a court or assembly of senior fellows of a college.

sen'na (sĕn'ȧ), *n.* [Cf. It. & Sp. *sena*, Pg. *sene*, F. *séné*; all fr. Ar. *sanā* or *senā*.] **1.** Any of various cæsalpiniaceous herbs belonging to the subgenus *Senna* of the genus *Cassia*, esp. one of the official species (see def. 2).

2. *Pharm.* An important drug consisting of the dried leaves of certain African and Arabian species of *Cassia*, as *C. senna*, *C. acutifolia*, *C. obovata*, *C. angustifolia*. The most important commercial varieties are *Alexandria senna*, *India senna*, *Mecca senna*, and *Tripoli senna*. The drug is used in medicine as a powerful cathartic.

3. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A subgenus of *Cassia* including herbaceous species with mostly basic glandular leaves, having bitter purgative properties. It has been separated as a genus.

sen'net (-ĕt), *n.* [Properly, a sign given for the entrance or exit of actors; cf. OF. *sinet*, *signet*, a signet, dim. of *signe*. See SIGN; cf. SIGNET.] A signal call on a trumpet or cornet for entrance or exit on the stage. *Obs. Shak.*

sen'night (sĕn'ĭt; -ĭt; 277: *cf.* FORTNIGHT), *n.* Also **se'n'night.** [Contr. fr. *sevennight*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week. *Archaic.*

sen'nit (sĕn'ĭt), *n.* [*seven* + *knit*.] **1.** *Naut.* A braided cord or fabric of plaited rope yarns or other small stuff.

2. Plaited straw, grass, or palm leaves, for making hats.

sen'sate (sĕn'sāt), *a.* [L. *sensatus* gifted with sense, intelligent, fr. *sensus* sense. See SENSE.] Felt or apprehended through a sense or the senses.

sen'sate (sĕn'sāt), *v. t.*; -SAT-ED (-sāt-ĕd); -SAT-ING (-sāt-ĭng). [See SENSATE, *a.*] To feel or apprehend through a sense or the senses; as, to *sensate* light, or an odor.

sen-sa'tion (sĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *sensation*, or LL. *sensatio*. See SENSATE, *a.*] **1.** A feeling or state of consciousness produced either by an external object (stimulus), or by some change in the internal state of the body; in a general sense, that mode of mental functioning referred to some immediate stimulation of the bodily organism; the power or process of receiving sense impressions. *Sensation* is mere feeling, without the idea of an object, and by some psychologists is held to be only an abstraction from perceptual experience, at least in adult life; while the *perception* is the mind's apprehension of some external object as occasioning the sensory feeling. *If I have a simple smell apart from all recognition or association, I have a sensation; if I refer that smell to the external object, say, a rose, which occasioned it, I have a perception.*

Perception is only a special kind of knowledge, and *sensation* a special kind of feeling. . . . Knowledge and feeling, perception and *sensation*, though always coexistent, are always in the inverse ratio of each other. *Sir W Hamilton.*

Aristotle . . . defines *sensation* as a congenital critical power. *Thos. Case (Encyc. Brit.).*

St. Thomas does not discuss in detail the nature of *sensation*. . . . *Sensation*, he teaches, is the act by which the object produces a modification in the animated organism. *Wm. Turner.*

Perception always involves *sensation* as a portion of itself; and *sensation* in turn never takes place in adult life without perception also being there. They are therefore names for different cognitive functions, not for different sorts of mental facts. *Wm. James.*

2. Any feeling; esp., a more or less indefinite bodily feeling; as, a *sensation* of buoyancy.

3. A state of excited interest or feeling, or its cause; as, the crime was, and caused, a great *sensation*.

Syn. — See SENSE.

sen-sa'tion-al (sĕn-sā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to sensation; having, or characterized by, sensation; involving or inducing sensation; as, *sensational* states of mind.

2. *Philos.* Of or pertaining to sensationalism.

3. Suited or intended to excite temporarily great interest or emotion, melodramatic; emotional; as, *sensational* plays, novels, preaching; a *sensational* report.

sen-sa'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine that all our knowledge originates in sensation or sense perceptions, or, in a narrower meaning, that all knowledge is made up of sense elements. *Sensationalism* is traced back to the Sophists and Cyrenaics, while it also found expression both with the Epicureans and the Stoics. The latter, though they did not restrict knowledge to sensation except in origin, held that the mind is at first a *tabula rasa* (blank tablet) on which the outer world gradually imprints its image by means of sense impressions. This is substantially the view of Hobbes, the founder of modern *sensationalism*, and of Locke, who, however, placed considerable emphasis upon ideas which are the result of reflection upon ideas of sense, and so only indirectly derived from sensation. Condillac, the most characteristic modern sensationalist, considers all consciousness transformed sensation.

2 *Ethics.* The doctrine that feeling is the sole criterion of good; sensualism.

3. The practice or methods of sensational writing or speaking; as, the *sensationalism* of a certain novel.

sen-sa'tion-al-ist, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* An advocate of, or believer in, sensationalism.

2. One who practices sensational writing or speaking.

sen-sa'tion-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to sensationalists or sensationalism.

sense (sĕns), *n.* [L. *sensus*, fr. *sentire*, *sensum*, to perceive, to feel, prob. fr. the same root as E. *send*; cf. OHG. *sin* sense, mind, *sinnan* to go, to journey, G. *sinnen* to meditate, to think: cf. F. *sens*. For the change of meaning cf. SEE, *v. t.* See SEND; cf. ASSENT, CONSENT, SCENT, *v. t.*, SENTENCE, SENTIENT.] **1.** Meaning; import; signification; as, the true *sense* of words; the *sense* of a remark.

So they read in the book . . . and gave the *sense*. *Neh.* viii. 8.

There is indeed a *sense* in which life has no need of the philosopher. *Josiah Royce.*

2. Mind; sentience; consciousness; intelligence.

As if the steel had *sense*. *Spenser.*

3. Perception through the intellect; apprehension; recognition; understanding; discernment; appreciation.

This Basilius, having the quick *sense* of a lover *Sir P Sidney.*

4. Sound perception and reasoning; correct judgment; good mental capacity; also, that which is sound, or reasonable; rational meaning. "He speaks *sense*." *Shak.*

Good *sense*, which only is the gift of Heaven. *Pope.*

5. Moral perception or appreciation

Some are so hardened in wickedness as to have no *sense* of the most friendly offices. *L'Estrange.*

6. The faculty, possessed by animals, of receiving mental impressions through the action of certain organs (sensory or sense organs) of the body, or of perceiving changes in the condition of the body; also, any special faculty of sensation. Aristotle distinguished the *five senses* of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Other senses have been or are added, as the muscular *sense*, temperature *sense*, sexual *sense*, etc. Various occult and spiritual *senses* have also been postulated, as the "*sense* of the heart" of Jonathan Edwards, immediately perceiving spiritual worth or truth. Imagination and memory have been distinguished as *internal senses* from the perceptive as *external senses*. *Sense discriminations* are distinguished by psychologists as qualitative, intensive, extensive, and temporal, while feeling tone attaches to any sensation as its affective element.

He really accepted, like Kant, the hypothesis of a *sense* of sensations which led to the Kantian conclusion that the nature we know in time and space is mere sensible appearances in us *Thos. Case (Encyc. Brit.).*

7. Sense perception; sensation; sensibility; feeling.

The *sense* and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a transcursion through the whole. *Bacon.*

The very character and essence of *sense* is isolation, and therefore in apprehending variety, series. *B. Bosanquet.*

8. That which is felt or is held as a sentiment, view, or opinion; judgment; opinion; as, the *sense* of the meeting.

9. *Geom.* One of two opposite directions in which a line, surface, or volume, may be supposed to be described by the motion of a point, line, or surface, or to be reckoned; — opposite senses being denoted by opposite signs, + and —.

10. Hence, direction; trend; course.

Equilibrium is then dynamic, not static, the condition which must be fulfilled being that the same number of transformations must take place in one *sense*, in a given time, as take place in the opposite *sense*. *H. C. Jones.*

Syn. — SENSE, SENSATION, SENSIBILITY, SENSITIVENESS, SUSCEPTIBILITY are here compared in their nontechnical uses; for technical senses see defs. SENSE, as here discriminated (see REASON, MEANING), denotes a feeling or consciousness which is vaguer or less corporeal or objective than that denoted by SENSATION; as, "He would not observe her, but he had a *sense* of an elastic walk" (*G. Eliot*); "a general *sensation* of drowsy warmth and vast light and exotic vegetation" (*Lafcadio Hearn*); "a *sense* sublime of something far more deeply interfused" (*Wordsworth*); "*sensations* sweet, felt in the blood, and felt along the heart" (*id.*). SENSIBILITY is capacity, esp. keen or delicate, of emotion or feeling; SENSITIVENESS is acute, sometimes morbid, sensibility; as, "His *sensibility* and nervous exaltation gave [his poetry] the gift of rendering with wonderful felicity the magical charm of nature" (*M. Arnold*); "the nerveless sentimentalist and dreamer, who spends his life in a weltering sea of *sensibility*" (*W. James*); "Women [have] greater irritability (or, as it is perhaps better called, affectability), men deeper *sensibility*" (*Havelock Ellis*); "She had . . . wounded the *sensibilities* of the footmen" (*Thackeray*); "Tact, after all, is only a *sensitiveness* of nerve" (*Lowell*); "Propose to yourself the necessity . . . of not being unduly affected or hurt at what they say or do. *Sensitiveness* is a weakness most paralyzing . . . to the mind" (*Jowett*); "that proud, narrow *sensitiveness* . . . which quivers threadlike in small currents of self-preoccupation" (*G. Eliot*). SUSCEPTIBILITY, though often equivalent to *sensibility*, commonly emphasizes more strongly quickness of response to impressions from without; as, "He would not allow her to read to him, . . . alleging nervous *susceptibility* to sounds and movements" (*G. Eliot*); "The poetic faculty always has for its basis a peculiar temperament, an extraordinary delicacy of organization, and *susceptibility* to impressions" (*M. Arnold*). See FEELING, SENSIBLE, INSENSIBLE, REASON.

sense (sĕns), *v. t.*; SENSED (sĕnst); SENS'ING. **1.** To perceive by the senses. *Obs.* *Glanvill.*

2. To give the sense or meaning of; to expound. *Obs.*

3. To get the meaning of; to perceive; grasp; comprehend; understand; realize. *Collog., U. S.*

She had not seemed to "*sense*" this interiority *C.E Craddock.*

sense impression. *Psychol.* A psychical event due to the excitation of an organ of sense or of a sense center; a sensation; also, the physiological effect of sense excitation on the nervous system, esp. on the brain.

sense'less, *a.* Destitute of, deficient in, or contrary to, sense. Specif.: **a** Without sensibility or feeling; insensible; unconscious. **b** Deficient in knowledge, appreciation, or reasoning power; stupid; foolish. **c** Lacking good sense; unwise; unreasonable; nonsensical. — **sense'less-ly,** *adv.* — **sense'less-ness,** *n.*

sense organ. *Physiol. & Psychol.* An organ whose function is to respond to stimulation of a particular kind by occasioning a special kind of a sensation, as the eye or ear.

sense perception. Perception by the senses, as distinguished from intellectual perception.

Sense perception is the crudest and least conscious form of knowing . . . that form which knows least about itself and understands the least about its presuppositions. *W. T. Harris.*

It is the character and quality of being directly in contact with *sense perception*, not any fixed datum of content, that forms the constantly shifting center of the individual's real world, and spreads from that center. *B. Bosanquet.*

sen'si-bil'i-ty (sĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *sensibilité*, LL. *sensibilitas*.] **1.** Sense perception; sense image. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. Mental receptivity; ready discernment.

Of truth have they scant *sensibility*. *Hoccleve.*

3. Capacity of emotion or feeling, as distinguished from the intellect and the will; peculiar susceptibility or manifestation of impression, pleasurable or painful; delicacy of feeling; quick emotion or sympathy; as, *sensibility* to pleasure or pain; *sensibility* to shame or praise; exquisite *sensibility*; — often in *pl.* "*Sensibilities* so fine!" *Cowper.*

My father, too, who had attended Dr. Hutchinson's lectures, never spoke of them without much *sensibility*. *J. Martineau*

4. State or quality of being sensible, or capable of sensation; capacity to feel or perceive.

It is true, no doubt, that what the psychologist calls *sensibility* has as its invariable concomitant what physiologists call *sensibility*, or what the more careful of them call irritability; and, true again, that this irritability is invariably preceded by a physical process called stimulation. *James Ward (Encyc. Brit.).*

5. Experience of sensations; actual feeling.

This adds greatly to my *sensibility*. *Burke.*

6. That quality of an instrument which makes it indicate very slight changes of condition; delicacy.

7. *Photog.* Sensitiveness.

Syn. — Taste, susceptibility, feeling. See SENSE, JUDGMENT.

sen'si-ble (sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *sensibilis*, fr. *sentire*, *sensum*, to feel. See SENSE, *n.*] **1.** Capable of being perceived by the senses; apprehensible through the bodily organs; hence, also, perceptible to the mind; making an impression upon the sense, reason, or understanding.

The disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain. *Sir W. Temple.*

There is not the slightest reason for believing that what we call the *sensible* qualities of the object are a type of anything inherent in itself, or bear any affinity to its own nature. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Capable of receiving impressions from external objects by means of the proper organs; liable to be affected physically or mentally; impressible.

Would your cambric were *sensible* as your finger. *Shak.*

3. Hence: Liable to impression from without; easily affected; having or exhibiting nice perception or acute feeling; sensitive.

They are always *sensible* to kindness. *North Amer. Rev.*

4. Also, readily moved or affected by natural agents; delicate; as, a *sensible* thermometer, photographic plate, etc. "With affection wondrous *sensible*." *Shak.*

5. Perceiving, or having perception, either by the senses or the mind; cognizant; aware; perceiving so clearly as to be convinced; satisfied; persuaded; as, *sensible* of being cold or of having made a mistake.

senege. † SIN, *v.*

sen'e-gin (sĕn'ĕ-jĭn), *n. Chem.* Saponin; — so called from its occurrence in Senega root.

Se'neh (sē'nĕ). *Bib.*

Sen'e-ka root (sĕ'n'ĕ-kȧ), **Seneka snakeroot.** Vars. of SENEGA ROOT, SENEGA SNAKEROOT.

sensour. † SEIGNIOR.

se-nesce' (sĕ-nĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *senescere*.] To grow old. *Rare.*

sen'es-chal, *v. t.* To be or act as the seneschal of.

sen'es-chal-ly, *n.* The district under a seneschal. *Obs or Hist.*

sen'es-chal-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

se-nes'cha-sy (sĕ-nĕs'kȧ-sĭ), *n.* A seneschally. *Rare.*

seneschausse, *n.* [OF. *seneschaucie* office or dignity of a seneschal.] = SENESCHALLY. *Obs.*

senester † SINISTER.

seneuey. † SENVY.

senew, senewe † SINEW.

‖ **se'nex bis pu'er.** [L.] An old man (is) twice a boy.

senge. † SIGN, SINGE.

sengeley, sengilly. † SINGLY.

senger. † SINGE.

sengerabill. † SEIGNIORABLE.

sen'gle. † CINGLE, SINGLE.

senglere. † SINGULAR.

sen'green (sĕn'grēn), *n.* [AS. *singrēne*, prop., evergreen, fr. *sin* (in comp.) always + *grēne* green; akin to OHG. *sin-ever*, L. *semper*.] The houseleek.

‖ **se-nhor'** (sā-nyōr'), *n.* [Pg. Cf. SEÑOR, SENIOR.] A Portuguese title of courtesy corresponding to the Spanish *señor* or the English *Mr.* or *sir*; also, a gentleman.

‖ **se-nho'ra** (sā-nyō'rā), *n.* [Pg. Cf. SEÑORA.] A Portuguese title of courtesy given to a lady; Mrs.; madam; also, a lady.

‖ **se'nho-ri'ta** (sā'nyō-rē'tä), *n.* [Pg.] A Portuguese courtesy title for a young lady; miss; also, a young lady. [erwards *Obs.*

senin. *adv.* [Cf. SIN since.] Afterwards. *Obs.*

senior. † SEIGNIOR.

sen'ior-ize. † SEIGNIORIZE.

sen'ior-y, *n.* [Cf. SEIGNORY.] Seniority. *Obs.*

seniour. † SEIGNIOR.

Se'nir (sē'nĭr). *Bib.*

Sen'na-ab (sĕn'ȧ-ăb). *D. Bib.*

Sen'na-ar (-ăr). *D. Bib.*

sen'na-chie, sen'na-chy. Vars of SEANNACHIE.

senna tree. A West Indian cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Cassia emarginata*). [wrth senna.

senna wine. A wine medicated

senne. † SEENE, SIN.

sennes. † SINCE.

Sen'ne-ser (sĕn'ĕ-sẽr) *D. Bib.*

sen'nest. Obs. superl. of SOON.

sen'net (sĕn'ĭt; -ĕt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SENNIGHT.

sen'net (-ĕt), *n.* The barracuda *Sphyræna sphyræna*.

sen'nite (sĕn'ĭt), *n. Chem.* Pinite, — which occurs in senna.

sennown. † SINEW.

sen'ny (sĕn'ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SENNA.

senon. † SINEW.

‖ **se non' è ve'ro, è ben tro-va'to** (sā nōn' ā vā'rō, ā bĕn trō-vä'tō). [It.] If it is not true, it is well feigned or imagined.

Se-no'ni-an (sē-nō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [F. *sénonien*, from the district of *Sénonais*, in France.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the European Upper Cretaceous. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

senople. † SINOPLE.

‖ **se-ñor'** (sā-nyōr'), *n.*; *pl.* -ÑORES (-nyō'rās). [Sp. Cf. SENIOR.] A Spanish title of courtesy corresponding to the English *Mr.* or *sir*; also, a gentleman.

‖ **se-ño'ra** (sā-nyō'rä), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish title of courtesy to a lady; Mrs.; madam; also, a lady.

‖ **se'ño-ri'ta** (sā'nyō-rē'tä), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A Spanish title of courtesy given to a young lady; miss; also, a young lady.

2. Any of several handsomely colored kelpfishes of the Californian coast; as: **a** *Halichœres semicinctus*, with a bright blue transverse band. **b** The cream-colored *Oxyjulis californica*. **c** The blenny *Gibbonsia elegans*.

senory. † SEIGNIORY.

Se-nou'si (sē-nōō'sē), **Se-nou'si-an,** etc. Var. of SENUSSI, etc.

senowe. † SINEW.

senowrye † SEIGNIORY.

senowy. † SINEWY.

‖ **se no'yer' dans un verre' d'eau'** (sē nwä'yĕ' dȧN-sûN vĕr'dō'). [F.] To drown one's self in a glass of water; to be foiled by very slight obstacles.

sen'ple. † SIMPLE.

sens. † SINCE.

sens'a-ble (sĕn'sȧ-b'l), *a.* Knowable; comprehensible. *R.*

sens'al (-sȧl), *a.* Sensuous. *R.*

sen-sa'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of SENSATIONAL. See -LY.

sen-sa'tion-a-ry (sĕn-sā'shŭn-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Sensational.

sen-sa'tion-ism, *n.* = SENSATIONALISM. [TIONALIST.

sen-sa'tion-ist, *n.* = SENSA-

sen'sa-tive (sĕn'sȧ-tĭv), **sen'sa-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Sensational; sensatory. *Rare.*

sen'sa-to-ry (sĕn'sȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to sensation.

senschepe. † SHENDSHIP.

sense. † CENSE, incense.

sensed (sĕnst), *a.* Adapted to the meaning to be conveyed. *Obs.*

sense faculty The general faculty of sensation through which the sense organs function; — so called in the philosophy of Scotus Erigena and others.

sense form. *Kantianism.* One of the pure or a priori forms (time and space) of sensibility.

sense'ful, *a.* Sentient; perceptive; also, full of sense or reason; reasonable; judicious. *Obs.*

sense'ment, *n* Sentiment; judgment; opinion. *Obs. Scot.*

sen'ser. † CENSER.

sen'si-bil-ize (sĕn'sĭ-bĭ-līz), *v. t. Phot.* To sensitize. — **sen'si-bil'i-za'tion** (-bĭl'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sens'i-bl. Sensible. *Ref. Sp.*

6. Having moral perception; capable of being affected by moral good or evil.
7. Having or containing sense or reason; characterized by good or common sense; intelligent; understanding; wise.
Now a *sensible* man, by and by a fool. *Shak.*
Syn. — SENSIBLE, COGNIZANT, PRIVY. SENSIBLE emphasizes the element of feeling or consciousness in one's knowledge; COGNIZANT, that of information or observation; as, "He became *sensible* that he was entirely forgiven" (*Hawthorne*); "acutely *cognizant* of men and things through a medium of reminiscence and recollection" (*A. Symons*). PRIVY implies secret cognizance; as, "[She] was *privy* to these maneuvers" (*Thackeray*). See SENSE.
sensible heat, *Physics*, heat applied so as to cause a rise of temperature; — opposed to *latent heat*. Both terms are survivals of the old caloric theory of the nature of heat and are less used than formerly. — **s. horizon.** = HORIZON, *n.*, 2 **a.** — **s. note** *or* **tone,** *Music*, the leading note or tone; — so called because, naturally leading up to the keynote, it makes the ear *sensible* of its approach. — **s. species.** See SPECIES. — **s. temperature,** the temperature as felt, being essentially that of the wet-bulb thermometer.

sen'si-ble (sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *n.* **1.** Sensation; sensibility. *Obs.*
2. That which impresses the senses, anything perceptible.
3. That which has sensibility; a sensitive being. *Rare.*
This melancholy extends itself not to men only, but even to vegetals and *sensibles* *Burton.*
— **sen'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **sen'si-bly,** *adv.*

sen-sif'er-ous (sĕn-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sensifer; sensus* sense + *ferre* to bear.] Exciting or conveying sensation; serving as a sense organ.

sen-sif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *sensificus; sensus* sense + *facere* to make.] Exciting or producing sensation.

sens'ism (sĕn'sĭz'm), *n. Philos.* The doctrine that sense perceptions furnish the sole data of knowledge; sensationalism. — **sens'ist,** *n.* — **sen-sis'tic** (sĕn-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*
The denial of the universal means *sensism*. *Wm. Turner.*

sen'si-tive (sĕn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *sensitif*. See SENSE.]
1. Sensible; sagacious; wise. *Obs.*
2. Having sense or feeling; possessing the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects.
3. Having quick and acute sensibility, either to the action of external objects or to impressions upon the mind and feelings; highly susceptible; easily and acutely affected.
She was too *sensitive* to abuse and calumny. *Macaulay.*
4. Hence: **a** Excessively susceptible to hypnotism, magnetism, suggestion, etc. **b** Uncertain; fluctuating or liable to fluctuation; as, a *sensitive* market. **c** *Mech.* Having a capacity of being easily affected or moved; delicate; as, a *sensitive* thermometer; *sensitive* scales. **d** *Chem. & Photog.* Readily affected or changed by certain appropriate agents; as, photographic paper is *sensitive* to actinic rays.
5. Serving to affect the senses; sensible. *Obs. or R.*
A sensitive love of some *sensitive* objects. *Hammond.*
6. Of or pert. to sensation; depending on, or affecting, sensation; as, *sensitive* muscular motions excited by irritation.
7. In nautical surveying, indicating by a relatively large angular change any slight movement of the observer towards or away from its center; — said of a circle passing through two fixed objects and the observer's station, the angle being subtended by the chord joining the objects.
8. *Econ* Of a commodity, of such a nature that a rise or fall in its price causes a relatively large fall or rise in the demand for it, as is the case with luxuries.
sensitive brier, any trailing prickly mimosaceous plant of the genus *Morongia*. *U. S.* — **s. fern,** an American polypodiaceous fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), the leaves of which, when plucked, show a slight tendency to fold together. — **s. flame,** *Physics*, a gas flame so arranged that under a suitable adjustment of pressure it is exceedingly sensitive to sounds, being caused to roar, flare, or become suddenly shortened or extinguished, by slight sounds of the proper pitch. — **s. frog,** *Fur.*, the plantar cushion. — **s. joint vetch,** an annual fabaceous herb (*Æschynomene hispida*), with sensitive foliage and jointed pods. — **s. knowledge.** See KNOWLEDGE, 6. — **s. laminæ.** See LAMINA, 1 **b**. — **s. paper,** paper prepared for photographic purposes by coating or impregnating it with some substance sensitive to light. — **s. pea,** any of several cassalpiniaceous herbs of the genus *Chamæcrista*, having leaflets somewhat sensitive to the touch, esp. *C. fasciculata* and *C. nictitans*, of the eastern United States. — **s. plant. a** A well-known mimosaceous plant (*Mimosa pudica*) often cultivated in greenhouses. It has palmate leaves, the divisions of which are pinnate with many small leaflets. At a touch the leafstalk droops, and the pinnæ and leaflets close tightly. Also, any of several related species of *Mimosa*. **b** Any plant showing motions after irritation, as the sensitive brier, the sensitive pea, species of *Oxalis*, etc. — **s. plate.** = PLATE, *n.*, 4 **b**. — **s. rose,** the sensitive brier.

sen'si-tive, *n.* **1.** Perception through the senses. *Obs. & R.*
2. A person having an unusual susceptibility to psychic influences, esp. as displayed in sensory phenomena such as crystal vision, clairvoyance, clairaudience, etc.

sen'si-tive-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sensitive.
Syn. — See SENSE.
sensitiveness of a balance. See BALANCE, 1 **a**.

sen'si-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being sensitive; sensitiveness; — chiefly in technical use; as, the *sensitivity* of silver iodide.
2. *Psychol.* The capacity of experiencing, conveying, or occasioning sensation; — sometimes with specific implication of sense discrimination.

sen'si-ti-za'tion (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or result of rendering sensitive.

sen'si-tize (sĕn'sĭ-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). *Chem. & Photog.* To render sensitive.

sen'si-tiz'er (-tīz'ẽr), *n.* A sensitizing agent.

sen'si-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [See SENSITIVE; -METER.] *Photog.* An instrument or apparatus for comparing and grading the sensitiveness of plates, films, etc., as a screen divided into squares of different shades or colors, from which a picture is made on the plate to be tested.

sen'si-tom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Measurement by, or the use of, the sensitometer.

sen'so-ri- (sĕn'sō-rĭ-; sĕn-sō'rĭ-). Combining form for *sensory*; as in **sen'so-ri-mo'tor** (-mō'tẽr), sensory and motor; pertaining to action following sensation; **sen'so-ri-vo-li'tional** (-vō-lĭsh'ŭn-ăl), pert. to sensation and volition.

sen-so'ri-um (sĕn-sō'rĭ-ŭm, 201), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ă). [L., fr. *sentire, sensum*. See SENSE, *n.*] *Physiol. Psychol.* **a** The gray matter of the cerebral cortex, supposed to be the physical basis of sensation. **b** The nervous system with its appendages, the organs of sense.

sen'so-ry (sĕn'sō-rĭ), *a.* **a** Of or pert. to the sensorium or sensation; as, *sensory* impulses; — esp. applied to nerves and nerve fibers carrying to a nerve center impulses resulting in sensation: also sometimes loosely used in the sense of *afferent*, to indicate nerve fibers conveying any impressions to a nerve center. **b** Of the nature of sensation; pert. to sense.
sensory circle, *Psychol.*, an area in which it is impossible to discriminate two points of stimulation, as, for example, the two points of an æsthesiometer applied to the skin.

sen'su-al (sĕn'shōō-ăl), *a.* [L. *sensualis*, fr. *sensus* sense: cf. F. *sensuel*.] **1.** Pert. to, consisting in, or affecting, the senses, or sense organs; relating to sense; sensuous.
2. Hence, not spiritual or intellectual; carnal, fleshly; pertaining to, or consisting in, the gratification of the senses, or the indulgence of appetite, worldly.
The greatest part of men are such as prefer . . . that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine. *Hooker.*
3. Devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite; voluptuous; sometimes, specif., lewd.
No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that wherein *sensual* men place their felicity. *Atterbury.*
4. Pertaining to the doctrine of sensualism.
Syn. — See SENSUOUS.

sen'su-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *sensualisme*.] **1.** Condition or character of one who is sensual; subjection to sensual feelings and appetite; sensuality.
2. *Philos.* Sensationalism; sensism.
3. *Ethics.* The regarding of the gratification of the senses as the highest good.
4. *Æsthetics.* Stress on the sensuous qualities of an object or on the sensuous as the chief element of beauty, as distinguished from ideal and formal qualities and elements.

sen'su-al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *sensualiste*.] **1.** One who is sensual; one given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses as a means of happiness.
2. One who holds to a doctrine of sensualism.

sen'su-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Sensual.
2. Adopting or teaching the doctrines of sensualism.

sen'su-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sensualité*, L. *sensualitas* sensibility, capacity for sensation.] **1.** Worldliness; natural instincts or desires. *Obs.*
2. A sense or the senses; esp., the power of the senses. *Obs.*
3. Quality or state of being sensual; devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures; voluptuousness.
They avoid dress, lest they should have affections tainted by any *sensuality* *Addison.*

sen'su-al-i-za'tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of sensualizing, or state of being sensualized.

sen'su-al-ize (sĕn'shōō-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make sensual; to subject to the love of sensual pleasure; to debase by carnal gratifications.

sen'su-al-ize, *v. i.* To indulge the lower appetites. *Obs.*

sen'su-ous (sĕn'shōō-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the senses or sensible objects; addressing the senses; suggesting pictures or images of sense.
To this poetry would be made precedent, as being less subtle and fine, but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate. *Milton.*
2. Highly susceptible to influence through the senses.
3. Of the nature of sensation or of sense imagery; formed of sense elements; as, the *sensuous* fancy.
Syn. — SENSUOUS, SENSUAL, VOLUPTUOUS. SENSUOUS is now used in a favorable or neutral, SENSUAL in a derogatory sense; as, "I have adopted from our elder classics the word *sensuous*, because *sensual* is not at present used, except in a bad sense" (*Coleridge*); "A poet is innocently *sensuous* when his mind permeates and illumines his senses; when they, on the other hand, muddy the mind, he becomes *sensual*" (*Lowell*); "the *sensuous*, self-indulgent nature she [Elizabeth] derived from Anne Boleyn" (*J. R. Green*); "Arise and fly the reeling Faun, the *sensual* feast" (*Tennyson*). VOLUPTUOUS implies luxurious abandonment to the pleasures of the senses; it may suggest either sensuous or (more frequently) sensual enjoyment; as, "Music arose with its *voluptuous* swell" (*Byron*); "Into the snare I fell of fair fallacious looks, venereal train, softened with pleasure and *voluptuous* life" (*Milton*)
— **sen'su-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **sen'su-ous-ness,** *n.*

sen'tence (sĕn'tĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sententia*, for *sentientia*, fr. *sentire* to discern by the senses and mind, to feel, think. See SENSE, *n.*; cf. SENTIENCE.] **1.** That which is thought or opined; an opinion; hence, a decision; determination; judgment; as, to pass *sentence* on a man's doctrines.
My *sentence* is for open war. *Milton.*
2. Specif.: **a** A philosophical or theological opinion; a dogma; as, Book of the *Sentences*. **b** A wise or sensible thought or act; also, wise thinking or acting. *Obs.*
3. A short saying, usually containing moral instruction; a maxim; axiom; saw.
4. *Law.* In its broadest sense, a judicial determination, judgment, or decree; doom; chiefly: **a** In Civil and admiralty law, the judgment of a court pronounced in a cause. **b** In criminal and ecclesiastical courts, a judgment passed by a court or judge on a person on trial as a criminal or offender; as commonly used, the decree or order by which the court imposes punishment or penalty upon a person found guilty, or the punishment or penalty so imposed.
5. *Gram.* A combination of words which is complete as expressing a thought, and in writing is marked at the close by a period, or full point; a sense unit comprising a subject and predicate, esp. one with both subject and finite verb expressed. A single word is sometimes called a sentence, or a sentence word, when it is expressive of a complete thought, as may happen where the subject is sufficiently expressed by a verbal suffix, as in Latin *ibam*, I was going; or where subject or predicate is supplied by the context or situation, as in an exclamation or command; as in *Away!* Sentences are classed by the kind of thought expressed as *assertive* or *declarative*, *interrogative*, *imperative;* sometimes also as *exclamative* (emphatic assertive) and *optative*. By their structure sentences are classed as *simple*, *complex*, and *compound*. They are also distinguished as *independent* and *dependent* or *subordinate*, the latter being commonly called *clauses*. See these terms.
6. That which is spoken or proposed in, or as in, the form of a sentence (sense 5); speech; proposition; proposal.
7. Significance; meaning; also, subject; contents. *Obs.*
Tales of best *sentence* and most solace. *Chaucer.*
in sentence, lit., in sense or meaning, often used, esp. in verse to fill out a line, with the force of *in sooth*, or *in truth*. *Obs.* — **under s.,** subject to the penalties pronounced by sentence.

sen'tence (sĕn'tĕns), *v. t.*; SEN'TENCED (sĕn'tĕnst), SEN'TENC-ING (-tĕn-sĭng). [Cf. F. *sentencier*, LL. *sententiare*.]
1. To pass or pronounce judgment on; to doom, to condemn to punishment; to prescribe the punishment of.
2. To decree or announce as a sentence. *Obs.*
3. To utter sententiously. *Obs.*

sentence method. *Education.* A method of teaching reading by giving first attention to phrases and sentences and later analyzing these into their verbal and alphabetic components; — contrasted with *alphabet* and *word methods*.

sen'tenc-er (-tĕn-sẽr), *n.* One who pronounces a sentence or condemnation.

sen-ten'tial (sĕn-tĕn'shăl), *a.* [Cf. L. *sententialis* sententious.] **1.** Of the nature of a decision or judgment, authoritative; decisive.
2. According to the meaning of sentences; made by sentences; as, a *sentential* translation. *Obs. or R.*
3. Pert. to a (grammatical) sentence; as, a *sentential* pause.
— **sen-ten'tial-ly,** *adv.*

sen-ten'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *sententiosus*: cf. F. *sentencieux*.] **1.** Full of meaning; terse and energetic in expression; pithy; as, a *sententious* style or discourse.
2. Abounding in sayings, axioms, or maxims; — sometimes with derogatory implication.
3. Pert. to or representing sentences; sentential. *Obs.*
Syn. — See CONCISE.
— **sen-ten'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **sen-ten'tious-ness,** *n.*

sen'ti-ence (sĕn'shĭ-ĕns; -shĕns; 7) } *n.* [From SENTIENT; **sen'ti-en-cy** (-shĭ-ĕn-sĭ; -shĕn-sĭ) } cf. SENTENCE.]
1. Sentient being or state; consciousness; mental life of whatever sort.
2. Elementary or inchoate consciousness; mere feeling or sensation as distinguished from intelligence and thought.
An example of harmonious action between the intelligence and the *sentiency* of the mind. *Earle.*
Presentation considered as having an existence relatively independent of thought, may be called *sentience*, or anoetic consciousness. Thought and *sentience* are fundamentally distinct mental functions. *G. F. Stout.*
3. The physical basis of sensibility. *J. M. Baldwin.*

sen'ti-ent (sĕn'shĭ-ĕnt; -shĕnt; 7), *a.* [L. *sentiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sentire* to discern or perceive by the senses. See SENSE.] **1.** Having a faculty, or faculties, of sensation and perception; possessing consciousness or feeling; endowed with psychical life.
2. Subject to the play of sensation; experiencing sensation and feeling. "A *sentient* . . . life." *G. T. Ladd.*
3. *Physiol.* Serving as the physical correlative of consciousness; sensitive; as, *sentient* cells of the brain.

sen'ti-ent, *n.* One who has sentience; a sentient being; also, that which is sentient; the mind; consciousness.

sen'ti-ment (sĕn'tĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *sentement*, OF. *sentement*, F. *sentiment*, fr. L. *sentire* to perceive by the senses and the mind, to feel, to think. See SENTIENT, *a.*] **1.** Feeling; life; sentience. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. Feeling; sensibility; tender susceptibility.
Less of *sentiment* than sense. *Tennyson.*
3. A mental attitude, thought, or judgment permeated or prompted by feeling; a more or less constant predilection determined by conception and feeling intermingled; as, religious *sentiment;* the *sentiment* of rationality; in general, an emotional disposition, sometimes excessively emotional, with reference to some object or class of objects.
Alike to council or the assembly came,
With equal souls and *sentiments* the same. *Pope.*
4 Refined feeling; keen or delicate sensibility, esp. as expressed in a work of art or evinced in conduct; as, a style characterized by *sentiment*.
5. A decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reasoning; thought; opinion; notion; judgment; as, to express one's *sentiments* on a subject.
6. The significance of an expression as distinguished from the verbal form; a sentence or passage considered as the expression of a thought, as a maxim, saying, or toast.
7. *Phrenol.* Faculties such as self-esteem, veneration, etc., ascribed to the upper portion of the cranium.
8. Sensory quality. *Obs.* *Mandeville.*
Syn. — SENTIMENT, SENTIMENTALITY. SENTIMENT (see FEELING) is commonly used in a good sense; SENTIMENTALITY often suggests exaggerated or affected sentiment; as, "Without *sentiment* there would be no flavor in life at all" (*Thackeray*); "His very pity will be cowardly, egotistic, — *sentimentality*, or little better" (*Carlyle*). See SENTIMENTAL, OPINION.

sen'ti-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of sentiment; characterized or dominated by sentiment; pertaining to feeling, tender susceptibilities, or moral intellectual conviction or dispositions.
Not that the Professor inspired, or sought to inspire, *sentimental* emotions; but he expanded in the warm atmosphere of personal *interest*. *Scribner's Mag.*
2. Having an excess of sentiment or sensibility; indulging the sensibilities for their own sake; artificially or affectedly tender; mawkishly or superficially emotional.
3. Characterized by the expression of sentiment or sentiments; addressed to easily swayed emotions and predilections; as, *sentimental* music; impelled by, or giving rise to, sentiment; as, a *sentimental* act or situation.
Syn. — SENTIMENTAL, ROMANTIC, LACKADAISICAL. SENTIMENTAL implies excess of sensibility, or (sometimes) an affectation of sentiment; one is ROMANTIC who lives imagi-

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sen'si-fa'cient (sĕn'sĭ-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *sensus* sense + *facere* to make], **sen-sif'i-ca-to-ry** (sĕn-sĭf'ĭ-kă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Sensific.
sen-sig'e-nous (sĕn-sĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *sensus* sense + E. *-genous*.] Causing sensation
sen-sig'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sensus* + *-gerous*.] Sensiferous.
sen'sile (sĕn'sĭl; -sīl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *sensilis*.] Capable of occasioning sensation.
sen-sil'i-ty, *n.* Sensibility. *Obs.*
sen'sion (sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [NL. *sensio*, fr. L. *sentire, sensum*, to feel.] Experience of sensation.
sen'si-tiv. Sensitive. *Ref. Sp.*
sen'si-tive-ly, *adv.* of SENSITIVE. See -LY.
sen'si-to-ry (sĕn'sĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* A sensitizing agent.
sen'so-ri-al (sĕn-sō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a* [See SENSORIUM.] Sensory
sen'so-ry (sĕn'sō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). = SENSORIUM.
sensour. † CENSER.
senst Sensed. *Ref. Sp.*
sen'su-al-ly, *adv.* of SENSUAL.
sen'su-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖sen'su bo'no. [L.] In a good sense.
sen'su-ism (sĕn'shōō-ĭz'm), *n.* Sensualism; sensationalism. I.
sen'su-ist (-ĭst), *n.* Sensualist.
‖ sen'su ma'lo. [L.] In a bad sense.
sen'su-ous [suousness. *Rare.*
sen'su-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sensuousness. † CENSER, CENSURE.
sensure. † CENSER, CENSURE.
sen'sus com-mu'nis. [L.] = COMMON SENSE **a**.
sensyne. VAR. of SINSYNE.
sent. † CENT, SAINT.
sent. Obs. or ref. sp. of SCENT.
sent, *n. & v.* Assent. *Obs.*
sent, *pret. & p. p.* of SEND.
sentawre. † CENTAUR.
sentence accent *or* **stress.** See EMPHASIS, 2.
sen-ten'ti-a'ri-an (sĕn-tĕn'shĭ-ā'rĭ-ăn; 115). = SENTENTIARY.
sen-ten'ti-a-rist (sĕn-tĕn'shĭ-ă-rĭst), *n.* A sententiary.
sen-ten'ti-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *sententiarius*.] One who reads lectures, or commented, on the Sentences of Peter Lombard (1100-64), Italian theologian and bishop of Paris.
sen-ten'ti-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sententiousness. *Obs.*
sen'ter-y. † SENTRY.
senteur, *n.* [F.] Scent. *Obs.*
senthe. † SEVENTH.
senthis, *adv.* [Cf. SINCE.] Hence. *Obs. Scot.*
senthury. † SEIGNIORY.
sen'ti-cose' (sĕn'tĭ-kōs'; *cf.* -OSE), **sen'ti-cous,** *a.* [L. *senticosus*.] Full of briers. *Obs.*
sen'ti-ent-ly, *adv.* of SENTIENT.

natively in a world of romance or unreality; as, "excellent in broad comedy, as well as in the *sentimental* pathetic" (*Byron*); "Mr. Sterne becomes *sentimental* over a cab, and weeps generous tears over a donkey" (*Thackeray*); "a *sentimental* person, interested in pathetic novels and all unhappy attachments" (*id.*); "We are all for tootling on the *sentimental* flute in literature" (*Stevenson*); "a pretty little *romantic* girl . . . who possessed a laudable zeal to know a live poet" (*Scott*); "The process of growing from *romantic* boyhood into cynical maturity" (*Bernard Shaw*); "Every ship is a *romantic* object except that we sail in" (*Emerson*). One is LACKADAISICAL who is languishingly sentimental; as, "I cannot sympathize with a *lackadaisical* lover" (*Trollope*). See SENTIMENT.

sen/ti-men/tal-ism (sĕn/tĭ-mĕn/tăl-ĭz/m), *n.* [Cf. F. *sentimentalisme.*] Quality or state of being sentimental; the character or behavior of a sentimentalist; sentimentality.

sen/ti-men/tal-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *sentimentaliste.*] One who has, or affects, sentiment or fine feeling.

sen/ti-men-tal/i-ty (-mĕn-tăl/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being sentimental.
Syn. — See SENTIMENT.

sen/ti-men/tal-ize (-mĕn/tăl-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ/ING (-iz/ĭng). To regard in a sentimental manner; to imbue with sentiment; as, *to sentimentalize* nature.

sen/ti-men/tal-ize, *v. i.* To think or act sentimentally, or like a sentimentalist; to affect exquisite sensibility.
"That's the way with you fellows," . . . "*sentimentalizing* about your immortal souls, and afraid to die!" *Century Mag*

sen/ti-nel (sĕn/tĭ-nĕl), *n.* [F. *sentinelle*, fr. It. *sentinella*, prob. orig. a dim. of an abstract noun, perh. meaning watching, listening, fr. L. *sentire* to perceive by the senses. Cf. SENSE.] **1.** One who watches or guards; specif., *Mil.*, a soldier set to guard an army, camp, or the like, from surprise, to observe and give notice of danger; a sentry.
2. Watch; guard; as, to keep *sentinel*. *Obs. or R.*

sen/ti-nel, *v. t.*; -NELED (-nĕld) or -NELLED; -NEL-ING or -NEL-LING. **1.** To watch over as a sentinel.
2. To furnish with a sentinel; to place under the guard of a sentinel or sentinels.

sen/try (sĕn/trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [Prob. fr. OF. *senteret* a little path, in reference to the sentry's beat, dim. of OF. & F. *sentier* path, L. *semitarius*, fr. L. *semita* path, whence OF. *sente.*] **1.** One, esp. a soldier, placed on guard.
2. Guard; watch as by a sentinel. *Dryden.*
3. A watching place; a watchtower. *Obs. & R.*
4. *Naut.* A kite. See 1st KITE, 6 **a**.

sentry board. *Nav.* **a** A platform for a sentry, outside the gangway. *Obs. & R.* **b** A board hung near a sentry post, upon which are affixed instructions and orders.

sentry box. A hut or box to shelter a sentinel at his post.

se/pal (sē/păl; sĕp/ăl; 277), *n.* [NL. *sepalum*, proposed by Necker and defined by him as "tegmen, tegmentum quo sexus uterque tegitur at circumdatur;" derived by him fr. Gr. σκεπη covering. *Sepal* is now associated with *petal*, and with L. *separare* to separate: cf. F. *sépale.*] *Bot.* A leaf or division of the calyx. Cf. PETAL; see CALYX, 1.

se/paled (sē/păld; sĕp/ăld), *a. Bot.* Having sepals.

sep/al-oid (sĕp/ăl-oid), *a.* [*sepal* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a sepal.

sep/al-ous (-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Having (so many) sepals.

sep/a-ra-ble (sĕp/ā-rā-b'l), *a.* [L. *separabilis*: cf. F. *séparable.*] **1.** Capable of being separated, disjoined, disunited, or divided; as, the *separable* parts of plants.
2. Separating; separative. *Obs. & R. Shak.*
—sep/a-ra-bil/i-ty (-bĭl/ĭ-tĭ), **sep/a-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **separable accident.** *Logic.* See ACCIDENT, 4.

sep/a-ra-bly, *adv.*

sep/a-rate (sĕp/ā-rāt), *v. t.*; SEP/A-RAT/ED (-rāt/ĕd); SEP/A-RAT/ING (-rāt/ĭng). [L. *separatus*, p. p. of *separare* to separate; *se-* aside + *parare* to make ready, prepare. See PARADE; cf. SEVER.] **1.** To disunite; divide; disconnect; sever; to part in any manner.
Who shall *separate* us from the love of Christ? *Rom.* viii. 35.
2. To intervene; to keep apart by occupying the space between; to lie between; as, the Mediterranean Sea *separates* Europe and Africa.
3 To set apart from others, as for a special use.
Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work. *Acts* xiii. 2.
Syn. — See DIVIDE.

sep/a-rate, *v. i.* **1.** To part; to become disunited; to withdraw from one another; as, the family *separated.*
2. To come apart; to cleave; divide.
3. To form as a separate body; as, crystals or a precipitate may *separate* from a solution.

sep/a-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *separatus*, p. p.] **1.** Divided from another or others; disjoined; disconnected; separated; — said of things once connected.
Him that was *separate* from his brethren. *Gen* xlix 26
2. Disunited from the body; disembodied; as, a *separate* spirit; the *separate* state of souls.
3. Unconnected; not united or associated; distinct; — said of things that have not been connected.
For such an high priest became us, who *is* holy, harmless, undefiled, *separate* from sinners. *Heb* vii. 26.
4. Being apart from others; alone; solitary; secluded.
5. Particular; several; single; as, every *separate* item.
Syn. — See DISTINCT.
separate ammunition. *Ordnance.* See AMMUNITION, 2, *Cit.* — **S. Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.* — **s. company.** *Mil.*, an independent company of the National Guard of a State of the United States. See INDEPENDENT COMPANY. — **s. estate.** *Law*, an estate the ownership and control of which is enjoyed by a person free from any rights or control of others; esp., an estate enjoyed by a married woman independent of her husband. — **s. maintenance.** *Law*, an allowance made to a wife by her husband under deed of separation. — **s. system.** *Prison Discipline*, a system of imprisonment in which each prisoner is kept entirely from intercourse with any other prisoner. — **s. touch.** *Magnetism*, a method of magnetizing in which two opposite poles are applied simultaneously near the middle of the bar to be magnetized and are drawn in opposite directions towards its ends.

sep/a-rate (sĕp/ā-rāt), *n.* **1.** One who *is* separate or has separated, esp. from a religious body; a separatist. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] Specif.: *Eccl. Hist.* See NEW LIGHT **a**.
3. A separate article, document, or the like; specif., *Bibliog.*, a separately issued copy of an article, essay, monograph, or the like, from a volume, society's proceedings, or the like.
4. *Math.* In the theory of partitions, any set (of parts of a multipartite number) considered as a component partition.

sep/a-rate-ly, *adv.* In a separate manner.
Syn. — See DISTRIBUTIVELY.
separately excited, *Elec.*, excited by a current from a separate source. Cf. SELF-EXCITE.

sep/a-rat/ing (-rāt/ĭng), *p. a.* Designed or used to separate.
separating funnel, *Chem.*, a funnel (often globe-shaped) provided with a stopcock, used to draw off separate layers of immiscible liquids. — **s. power**, *Astron.*, the measure of efficiency, as of a telescope objective, in showing two close stars as separate objects; resolving power.

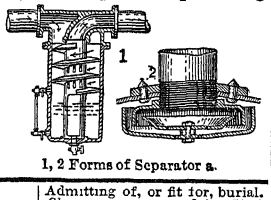
sep/a-ra/tion (-rā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *separatio*: cf. F. *séparation.*] **1.** Act of separating, or state of being separated or separate. Specif.: **a** *Chem.* Analysis (2 **a**). **b** *Math.* The division or grouping of a partition into component partitions, or separates. **c** *Astrol.* Departure of two planets from their position in conjunction or other aspect.
2. A body of persons who are separate or have separated, esp. from their church or from an established church; the separatists or dissenters collectively. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* **a** Divorce. **b** A cessation of cohabitation between husband and wife by mutual agreement, esp. where this is in pursuance of a contract between the husband and wife (the latter often acting through trustees) providing for her support, an allowance in lieu of dower, etc.

sep/a-ra-tism (sĕp/ā-rā-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *séparatisme.*] The character, act, principles, or practices of a separatist; disposition to withdraw from a body, esp. from a church; the practice of so withdrawing.

sep/a-ra-tist, *n.* **1.** One that disunites or divides.
Science has and will long have to be a divider and a *separatist*, breaking arbitrary and fanciful connections *M. Arnold.*
2. Specif., one who withdraws or separates himself, esp. from a body or organization; one who favors separation; esp.: **a** One who withdraws from a church; a seceder from an established church; a dissenter; nonconformist; schismatic; sectary; — applied esp. to those who separated from the Church of England in the 16th and 17th centuries. **b** *pl.* [*cap.*] A communistic religious society (disbanded in 1898) of German Protestant peasants, who separated from the state church of Germany, emigrated, and settled at Zoar, Ohio, in 1817. They were also known as *Zoarites* and the *Zoar Community.* **c** [*cap.*] *pl. British Politics.* The Liberals; — charged with favoring separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom in advocating home rule. *Cant.*

sep/a-ra-tive (sĕp/ā-rā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *separativus.*] Tending to cause separation.

sep/a-ra/tor (-rā/tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that separates; any of various machines, devices, or apparatus for separating a mixture into its constituent parts, or any device for spacing things apart from each other. Specif.: **a** A device for drying steam before it enters a steam engine. **b** Any of various apparatus for separating liquids of different specific gravities, esp. one acting by centrifugal force, for separating cream from milk. **c** Any of various machines for freeing wheat from foreign admixtures and dust. **d** A revolving screen or a machine containing a revolving perforated cylinder with beater arms, for separating cottonseed meats from the hulls. **e** Any of various mechanical apparatus for dressing ore, removing slate from coal, etc. **f** An electromagnetic apparatus to separate magnetic ores from rock, sand, etc. **g** *Spinning.* Either of two guards placed one on each side of a spindle to limit the distance that the yarn flies outward through centrifugal action; — called in England *antiballooner.* *U. S.* **h** *Weaving.* A ravel. **i** Any of various things used as distance pieces, as a casting for separating the sections of a built-up girder, or a glass tube, vulcanite fork, or the like, for spacing evenly apart the plates of a storage battery.



1, 2 Forms of Separator **a**.

sep/a-ra-to-ry (sĕp/ā-rā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Causing or effecting separation; used in separating; separative.
separatory funnel, a separating funnel.

sep/a-ra-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An apparatus used in separating, as, *Chem.*, a separating funnel, or, *Surg.*, an instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium.

Se-phar/dic (sē-fär/dĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sephardim.

Se-phar/dim (-dĭm), *n. pl.* [NHeb.; orig. uncert.] Jews who are descendants of the former Jews of Spain and Portugal. They are as a rule darker than the Ashkenazim, or northern Jews, and have more delicate features.

se/pi-a (sē/pĭ-ă), *n.*; *pl.* E. SEPIAS (-ăz), L. SEPIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. σηπία the cuttlefish, or squid.] **1.** A cuttlefish of *Sepia* or allied genus, having a broad body with long lateral fins, and an internal calcareous shell. (See CUTTLEFISH, and CUTTLE BONE, *Illust.*). The best-known species is *S. officinalis* of the Mediterranean, which, as well as those of Eastern seas, is caught for its black pigment. See INK SAC.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of cuttlefishes.
3. A pigment of rich brown color prepared from the ink, or black secretion, of various cuttlefishes, and used esp in water-color painting. Genuine sepia is not used as an oil color. Also, the color of, or prepared from, this pigment.
4. Loosely, = CUTTLE BONE.

se/pi-a, *a.* Of the color of sepia; dark reddish brown; also, made of, or done in, sepia.

se/poy (sē/poi), *n.* [Per. *sipāhī*, fr. *sipāh* an army. Cf. SPAHI.] A native of India employed as a soldier in the service of a European power, esp. of Great Britain.

Sepoy Mutiny *or* **Rebellion.** A revolt against British authority in India in 1857–58, due to the annexation policy, the rapid introduction of European improvements, etc., which roused the fears and superstitions of the natives. The chief centers were Delhi, Cawnpur (massacres of Europeans, June and July, 1857), and Lucknow (reliesf by Havelock, Sept., 1857, and Campbell, Nov., 1857).

seps (sĕps), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σήψ, fr. σήπειν to make putrid.] **1.** A venomous serpent mentioned by ancient Greek writers. "The Numidian *seps*." *Shelley.*
2. *Zoöl.* A lizard of an Old World genus (*Chalcides*, syn. *Seps*) of the family Scincidæ, having a serpentiform body, very small legs, and smooth, imbricated scales.

sep/sine (sĕp/sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **sep/sin.** [See SEPSIS.] *Physiol. Chem.* A soluble poison (ptomaine) present in putrid blood and formed in the putrefaction of proteins.

sep/sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σήψις putrefaction.] *Med.* Poisoning of the system by the introduction of putrescent material or pathogenic organisms into the blood.

sept (sĕpt), *n.* [A corruption of *sect*, n.] **1.** In the ancient and medieval civil organization of Ireland, a family or group of familes under a head or chief owing allegiance to a king or superior chief. See CLAN, 1, 2, and cf. GENS, 1.
2. Hence, a similar group or social unit elsewhere.

sep/tal (sĕp/tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a septum or septa.
septal neck, *Zoöl. & Paleon.*, in a cephalopod shell, a short tubular prolongation of a septum where it is perforated by the siphuncle; — called also *funnel* and *collar.*

sep/tan (sĕp/tăn), *a.* [L. *septem* seven: cf. F. *septane*, in *fièvre septane* a septan fever.] Of or pertaining to the seventh; recurring on the seventh day; as, a *septan* fever.
— *n. Med.* An intermittent fever which returns every seventh day, reckoning inclusively.

sep-ta/ri-um (-tā/rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n*; *pl.* -RIA (-ă). [NL., fr. L. *septum*, *saeptum*, an inclosure, a partition, fr. *sepire*, *saepire*, to inclose.] *Geol.* A concretionary nodule, usually of limestone or clay ironstone, intersected within by cracks filled with calcite, barite, etc. — **sep-ta/ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

sep/tate (sĕp/tāt), *a.* [L. *septum*, *saeptum*, partition.] Divided by, or having, a partition or partitions.

sep-ta/tion (sĕp-tā/shŭn), *n.* **a** Division into parts by a septum or septa; condition of being septate. **b** A septum.

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sen/ti-men/tal-ize/r, *n.* One who sentimentalizes. [TIMENTAL-]
sen/ti-men/tal-ly, *adv.* of SEN-
sen/tine (sĕn/tĭn), *n.* [L. *sentina* bilge water, hold of a ship, dregs: cf. F. *sentine.*] A place for dregs; a sink; sewer. *Obs.*
sentinel crab. A crab (*Podophthalmus vigil*) of the Indian Ocean, with very long eyestalks.
sentire, *n. Her.* A pile. *Obs.*
sen/ti-sec/tion (sĕn/tĭ-sĕk/shŭn), *n* [L. *sentire* to feel + E. *section.*] Painful vivisection; — opposed to *callisection*
sen/to-ree (sĕn/tō-rē), *n.* The sundowse.
sentory. ✝ CENTAURY.
sen/tre ✝ CENTER.
Sentry, Captain A courageous, intelligent, and modest gentleman, one of the members of the fictitious Spectator Club
sentry go. *Mil.* Formerly, the call for changing the guard; hence, duty as a sentinel; guard duty; rarely, any active duty.
sentuarle. ✝ SANCTUARY.
sentur. ✝ CENTER.
senture. ✝ CINCTURE. [*Bib.*]
Se-nu/a (sē-nū/ă; sĕn/ū-ă). *D.*
Se-nu/ah (-ä). *Bib.*
senurre. ✝ SEIGNIORY.
Se-nus/si (sē-nōōs/sē), *or* **Senus/si-yeh** (-yē), *n. pl.* A Mohammedan sect of North Africa, esp. of the eastern Sahara They are organized with the aim of securing the political independence of the Moslem world. — **Senus/si-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **Se-nus/si-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
senuwe ✝ SINEW.
senvulle ✝ SINFUL.
sen/vy, *n.* [ME. *senvey*, OF. *seneveé*, F. *sénevé.*] Mustard; mustard seed. *Obs.*
senye ✝ SIGN.
senyour. ✝ SEIGNIOR.
senyth. ✝ ZENITH.
‖ **sen/za** (sĕn/tsä), *prep.* [It.] *Music.* Without. — **senza stromenti**, without instruments.
Sen/zie Day (sĕn/yĭ; -ĭ). Ascension Day. *Scot.*
seo. ✝ SEA; SEE, *v.*
seoc. ✝ SICK.
seod. ✝ SEED.
seofen. ✝ SEVEN.
seoke. ✝ SICK.
seolf. ✝ SELF
seolk ✝ SILK.
seollen. ✝ SELL, *v.*
seollich. ✝ SELLY.
seolver. ✝ SILVER.
seoly. ✝ SELY.
seon. ✝ SEE.
seondeth. ✝ *send*, form of BE.
seonewe. ✝ SINEW.
seonne. ✝ SIN.
seopheorde. ✝ SHEPHERD.
seorhe. ✝ SORROW.
Se-o'rim (sē-ō'rĭm; 201). *Bib.*
seoruwe. ✝ SORROW.
seosynne. ✝ SFASON
seotel. ✝ SETTLE, *n.*
seoth. ✝ *seeth*, form of SEE.
seothe. ✝ SEETHE.
seoththe. ✝ SITH, since.
seoththen. ✝ SITHEN
S. E. ou O. *Abbr. Com.* Sauf erreur ou omission (F., errors and omissions excepted).
seouwe. ✝ SEW.
seove, seoven. ✝ SEVEN.
seow. Obs. pret. of SOW.
seox. ✝ SIX.
sep. ✝ SHEEP.
Sep., *or* **sep** *Abbr* Sepal; separate; September; Septuagint.
sep/al-ine (sĕp/ăl-ĭn; -ĭn), *a. Bot.* Sepaloid
se-pal/o-dy (sē-păl/ō-dĭ; sĕp/ăl-ō-dĭ), *n.* [*sepal* + Gr. εἶδος form.] *Bot.* Metamorphosis of other floral organs into sepals.
sepa/ra-bl. Separable. *Ref. Sp.*
sep/a-ra/ta (sĕp/ā-rā/tä), *n., pl.* of SEPARATUM.
sep/a-rat/ed (-rāt/ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of SEPARATE. — **Separated Gospels.** See VERSION.
sep/a-rate-ness, *n.* See -NESS
sep/a-rat/i-cal (-rāt/ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to separatism in religion; schismatical. *Rare*
sep/a-ra/tion-ist. *n.* One who advocates separation or schism.
separation layer. *Bot.* The absciss-layer.
sep/a-ra-tis/tic (sĕp/ā-rā-tĭs/tĭk), *a* Of or pert. to separatists; schismatical.
sep/a-ra-tĭv. Separative. *Ref. Sp.*
se-pa/ra/tum (sĕp/ā-rā/tŭm), *n.*; *pl* -TA (-tă). = SEPARATE, *n.*
separe, *v.* [F. *séparer.*] Separate. *Obs.* [Separate. *Obs.*]
separe, *a.* [Cf. F. *séparé*, p. p.]
sep/a-rist, *n.* A separatist. *Obs.*
se-pawn' (sē-pôn'). Var. of SUPAWN.
sepayr ✝ SEPARE.
sep/e-li-ble (sĕp/ē-lĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *sepelibilis*, fr *sepelire* to bury.] Admitting of, or fit for, burial. *Obs.* [nl. *Obs.*]
sep/e-li/tion (-lĭsh/ŭn), *n.* Burial
Seph/a-ath (sĕf/ā-ăth). *D. Bib*
Seph/a-ma (sĕf/ā-mä). *D. Bib.*
Seph/a-moth (-mŏth; -mōth). *D. Bib.*
Se/phar (sē/fär). *Bib.*
Se-pha/rad (sē-fā/răd; sĕf/ā-răd; 115). *Bib.* [sē/fär-) *Bib*]
Seph/ar-va/im (sĕf/är-vā/ĭm; Se/phar-vites (sē/fär-vīts; sĕfär/vīts). *n. pl. Bib.* Prob., people of the Babylonian city of Sippar, some of whom were settled as colonists in Samaria.
Seph/a-ta (sĕf/ā-tä). *D. Bib.*
Seph/a-ti/a (sĕf/ā-tī/ä). *D. Bib.*
Seph/a-ti/as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*
Se/phe-i (sē/fē-ĭ). *D. Bib.*
Se-phe/la (sē-fē/lä). *Bib.*
se/phen (sē/fĕn; sĕf/ĕn), *n.* [Ar. *sufan.*] A large sting ray of the genus *Dasyatis*, esp. *D. sephen* of the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. The skin is an article of commerce.
Se/phi-on (sē/fĭ-ŏn). *D. Bib.*
‖ **seph/i-ra, seph/i-rah** (sĕf/ĭ-rä), *n.*; *pl.* SEPHIROTH (-rŏth; -rōth). In the cabala, any of ten potencies or agencies through which God manifested his existence in the production of the universe. They are successive emanations, the first from the Infinite Light of Deity. Some are masculine and some feminine. — **se-phir/ic** (sē-fĭr/ĭk), **seph/i-roth/ic** (sĕf/ĭ-rŏth/ĭk), *a*
Se-pho'ra (sē-fō'rä). *D. Bib.*
Se-phu'phan (sē-fū'făn) *D. Bib.*
se/pi-a'ceous (sē/pĭ-ā'shŭs), **se/pi-a'cean** (-ā'shŭn), *a.* Sepiary. *Rare.* [Sepiary. *Rare.*]
se/pi-a'ri-an (-rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*
se/pi-a-ry (sē/pĭ-ă-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to the sepias or family Sepiidæ. *Rare* — *n.* A sepia; a cuttlefish. *Rare.*
se/pic (sē/pĭk; sĕp/ĭk), *a* Of or pert to sepia; done in sepia.
se-pic/o-lous (sē-pĭk/ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *saepes*, *saepis*, hedge + E. *-colous.*] *Bot.* Inhabiting hedges or hedgerows
Se-pi/i-dæ (sē-pĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of cuttlefishes of which *Sepia* is the type.
sep/i-ment (sĕp/ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *sepimentum*, *saepi-*, fr. *sepire*, *saepire*, to hedge in.] A thing that protects, as a hedge; hence, a defense or support. *Rare.*
Se/pi-oi/de-a (sē/pĭ-oi/dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See SEPIA; -OID.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of dibranchiate cephalopods consisting of the cuttlefishes and squids as contrasted with the Octopoda and Belemnoidea. — **se/pi-oid** (sē/pĭ-oid), *a.* & *n.*
se/pi-o-lite/ (sē/pĭ-ō-līt/), *n.* [*sepia* + *-lite.*] = MEERSCHAUM, 1.
se/pi-ost (-ŏst), **se/pi-o-staire/** (-stâr/), *n.* [F. *sépiostaire.*] Cuttle bone.
se/pi-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σήπιον.] = SEPIOST.
se-pla/si-a-ry. *n.* [L. *seplasiarius.*] A dealer in unguents; an apothecary. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
se-pla/si-a/tor, *n.* A seplasiary.
sepoltur ✝ SEPULTURE [PAWN.
se-pon' (sē-pŏn'). Var. of SUPONE, *v. t.* [L. *se-* + E *pone*; or fr. L. *seponere*, influenced by E. *pose.*] To set apart. *Obs.*
se-pos/it (sē-pŏz/ĭt), *v. t* [L. *sepositus*, p. p. of *seponere.*] To set aside: to give up. *Obs.* —
sep/o-si/tion (sĕp/ō-zĭsh/ŭn), *n.* [L. *sepositio.*] *Obs.*
seppande ✝ SHIPPEND
sep'pu/ku (sĕp'pōō'kōō), *n* [Jap., fr. Chin. *chʻieh*⁴ cut + *fu*² belly] = HARA-KIRI.
sept, *n.* [See SEPTUM.] Inclosure; fence. *Obs.*
sept (sĕpt), *a.* [L. *septem*: cf. F. *sept.*] Seven.
Sept (sĕpt), **Sept'i** (sĕp'tĭ), *n.* [Egypt *Sept*] *Egypt. Relig.* An Arabian form of Horus
Sept. *Abbr.* September; Septuagint.
sep'ta (sĕp'tä), *n.*, *pl* of SEPTUM. [rect for SEPTA.]
sep'tæ (sĕp'tē), *n. pl.* Incor
sep-tæ'mi-a, sep-te'mi-a (sĕp-tē'mĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; Gr σηπτός putrid + *-æmia.*] *Med.* Septicæmia. [seven verses *Obs.*
sep'tain, *n* [F.] A stanza of
sept'al (sĕp'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a sept, or clan.
sep'tane (sĕp'tān), *n.* [L. *septem* seven] Heptane. *Rare*
sep'tan'gle (sĕp'tăn'g'l), *n.* [L *septem* seven + E. *angle.*] *Geom.* A heptagon. — **sep-tan'gu-lar** (sĕp-tăn'gū-lär), *a.* — **sep-tan'gu-lar-ness.** *n. All Rare.*
sep'tat-ed (-tāt-ĕd), *a.* Septate.

Sep-tem'ber (sĕp-tĕm'bĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *septem* seven, as being the seventh month of the Roman year, which began with March: cf. F. *septembre*. See SEVEN.] The ninth month of the year, containing thirty days.

Sep-tem'ber-ism (-bĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles or practices of Septembrists.

Sep-tem'brist (-brĭst), *n.* [F. *septembriste.*] **1.** An agent in the massacres (September Massacres) of royalists in Paris, committed from the 2d to the 6th of September, 1792.
2. Hence, a bloodthirsty person; a butcher.

sep-tem'vir (-vẽr), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VIRS (-vẽrz), L. -VIRI (-vĭ-rī). [L. *septemviri*, pl.; *septem* seven + *viri*, pl. of *vir* man.] *Rom. Hist.* One of seven associated in authority; specif., one of the septemviri epulones (see EPULO).

sep-tem'vi-rate (-vĭ-rāt), *n.* [L. *septemviratus.*] Office, government, or function, of septemvirs.

sep'te-na-ry (sĕp'tē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *septenarius*, fr. *septeni* seven each, *septem* seven. See SEVEN.] **1.** Consisting of, or relating to, seven; as, a *septenary* number.
2. Lasting or continuing seven years; happening once in seven years. "*Septenary* penance." *Fuller.*
3. *Math.* Having 7 as radix or base.

sep'te-na-ry (sĕp'tē-nā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** The number seven; also, a group of seven.
2. *Pros.* A verse of seven feet; a septenarius.

sep-ten'nate (sĕp-tĕn'āt), *n.* [F. *septennat.*] A period of seven years; also, an agreement or arrangement for such a period; as, the *septennate* during which the President of the French Republic holds office.

sep-ten'ni-al (sĕp-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *septennium* a period of seven years, fr. *septennis* of seven years; *septem* seven + *annus* year. See SEVEN; ANNUAL.] Lasting seven years; as, *septennial* parliaments; also, happening or returning once in every seven years; as, *septennial* elections.
Septennial Act, *Eng. Hist.*, an act of Parliament passed in 1716, which provided that a Parliament might last not longer than seven years. It superseded the Triennial Act.
—**sep-ten'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **Sep-ten'tri-o** (sĕp-tĕn'trĭ-ō), *n.* [L. See SEPTENTRION.] *Astron.* The constellation Ursa Major.

Sep-ten'tri-on (-ŏn), *n.* [ME. *septemtrioun*, F. *septentrion*, L. *septentrio* the northern regions, the north, fr. *septentriones* the seven stars near the north pole, called Charles's Wain, or the Great Bear, also those called the Little Bear; properly, the seven plow oxen; *septem* even + *trio*, orig., a plow ox.] *Obs.* **1.** *Astron.* = SEPTENTRIO.
2. The north or northern regions. *Shak.*

sep-ten'tri-on-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *septentrionalis*: cf. F. *septentrional.*] Of or pert. to the north; boreal. —**sep-ten'tri-on-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* —**sep-ten'tri-on-al-ly**, *adv.*

Sep-ten'tri-o'nes (sĕp-tĕn'trĭ-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] The seven bright stars near the north pole; the Dipper; also, the Little Dipper; by extension, either of the constellations (Ursa Major, Ursa Minor) to which these belong.

sep-tet' (sĕp-tĕt'), *n.* [From L. *septem* seven, like *duet*, from L. *duo*.] **a** A set of seven persons or objects; as, a *septet* of singers. **b** *Music.* A composition for seven instruments or voices; — called also *septuor.*

sept'foil (sĕpt'foil), *n.* [F. *sept* seven (L. *septem*) + E. *foil* leaf: cf. L. *septifolium*.] **1.** The tormentil.
2. *Arch.* An ornamental foliation having seven lobes.
3. *Eccl. Art.* A typical figure, of seven equal segments of a circle, used to denote the gifts of the Holy Ghost, the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church, etc. *Rare.*

sep'ti- (sĕp'tĭ-). [L. *septem* seven.] Combining form meaning *seven*; as, *septi*folious, seven-leaved.

sep'tic (sĕp'tĭk), *a.* [*septi-* + *-ic.*] *Math.* Of the 7th degree or order. —*n.* *Alg.* A quantic of the 7th degree.

sep'tic (sĕp'tĭk), *a.* [L. *septicus*, Gr. σηπτικός, fr. σήπειν to make putrid: cf. F. *septique.*] Of or pertaining to sepsis; produced by putrefaction or morbid germs; as, *septic* poisoning.
septic tank, a tank in which sewage is kept to effect disintegration of organic matter by anaërobic bacteria.

sep'tic, *n.* A substance that promotes putrefaction.

sep'ti-cæ'mi-a (sĕp'tĭ-sē'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σηπτικός putrefactive + *-æmia.*] *Med.* A poisoned condition of the blood due to pathogenic bacteria; blood poisoning. It is marked by chills, fever, prostration, and inflammation of the serous membranes and of the lungs, kidneys, and other organs. —**sep'ti-cæ'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

sep'ti-cid'al (sĕp'tĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* [*septum* + L. *caedere* to cut.] *Bot.* Dividing the partitions; — said of a method of dehiscence in which a capsule or other fruit splits at the lines of union of the carpels. — **sep'ti-cid'al-ly** (-sīd'ăl-ĭ), *adv.*



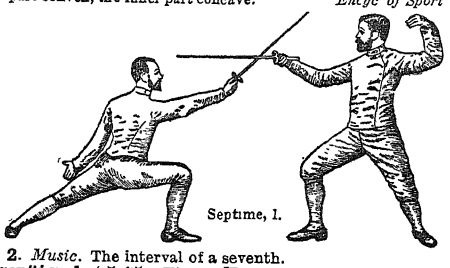
Septicidal Capsule of *Triadenum.*

sep-tif'ra-gal (sĕp-tĭf'rā-găl), *a.* [*septum* + L. *frangere*, *fractum*, to break.] *Bot.* Breaking from the partitions; — said of dehiscence (**septifragal dehiscence**) in which the valves of a capsule or pod break away from the dissepiments.

sep-til'lion (sĕp-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *septillion*, formed fr. L. *septem* seven, in imitation of *million.*] The number denoted by a unit with 24 zeros (French-American) or with 42 zeros (English). See NUMERATION, 2.
—**sep-til'lion,** *a.* —**sep-til'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n.*

sep'time (sĕp'tēm), *n.* [L. *septima*, fem. of *septimus* seventh.] **1.** *Fencing.* The seventh position. See *Cit.*

Septime. The hand opposite the right shoulder, the finger nails turned upwards, the arm half extended, elbow down, the blade horizontal, the point opposite the left shoulder. In the position of *septime*, the wrist must be slightly bent; the upper part convex, the inner part concave. *Encyc of Sport*



Septime, 1.

2. *Music.* The interval of a seventh.

sep'ti-mole (sĕp'tĭ-mōl), *n.* [L. *septem* seven.] *Music.* A group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six; — indicated by the sign 7 placed over the group.

sep'to-max'il-la-ry (sĕp'tō-măk'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* *Zoöl* Pert. to, or in the region of, the nasal septum and maxilla. —*n.* *A small bone* between the nasal septum and the maxilla in many reptiles and amphibians, and some birds.

sep'tu-a-ge-na'ri-an (sĕp'tū-*a*-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A person who is seventy years of age; a septuagenary.

sep'tu-ag'e-na-ry (-ăj'ē-nă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *septuagenarius*, fr. *septuageni* seventy each; akin to *septuaginta* seventy, *septem* seven. See SEVEN.] Consisting of seventy; also, seventy years old; pertaining to one seventy years old. —*n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A septuagenarian.

sep'tu-a-ges'i-ma (-*ă*-jĕs'ĭ-ma), *n.* [L., fem. of *septuagesimus* the seventieth, fr. *septuaginta* seventy.] **1.** A period of seventy days.
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* In full *Septuagesima Sunday.* The third Sunday before Lent. It is uncertain why this Sunday, 63 days before Easter, is so called. See QUINQUAGESIMA.

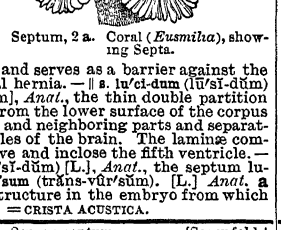
Sep'tu-a-gint (sĕp'tū-*ă*-jĭnt), *n.* [From L. *septuaginta* seventy.] The important Greek version of the Old Testament still in use in the Eastern Church. See 1st CANON, 4. The Septuagint is so called from a discarded tradition, apparently referring originally only to the Pentateuch, that it was the work of seventy (or rather seventy-two) inspired writers, translating independently or in pairs at the behest of Ptolemy II., as suggested by Demetrius Phalareus (about 285 B. C.), but miraculously attaining identical results. It probably was begun about that time, and was completed about the beginning of the Christian Era. It differs from the Masoretic text chiefly in Samuel, Kings, Proverbs, and in Jeremiah, where it lacks about 2,700 words present in the Hebrew. The Septuagint is the version cited by Philo, Josephus, and in the New Testament.

Septuagint chronology. The chronology founded upon the dates of the Septuagint, which makes about 1,500 years more from the creation to Abraham than the Hebrew Bible, and about 1,150 more than the Samaritan Pentateuch.

Sep'tu-a-gin'tal (-jĭn'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the Septuagint.

sep'tum (sĕp'tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tă). [L. *septum*, *saeptum*, an inclosure, hedge, fence, fr. *sepire*, *saepire*, to hedge in, inclose.] **1.** Any dividing wall, partition, or the like. Specif.: **a** *Biol.* A wall separating two cavities or masses of softer substance or tissue; a partition. **b** *Bot.* Any dividing wall or partition. **c** *Physics.* The membrane separating two liquids in osmosis. **d** *Eccl.* An altar rail; in Byzantine churches, a balustrade separating the choir from the nave.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** One of the radial calcareous plates projecting into the calyces of a coral. **b** One of the transverse partitions dividing the shell of a cephalopod, or of a rhizopod, into chambers. **c** One of the transverse partitions between the segments of an annelid.



Septum, 2 a. Coral (*Eusmilia*), showing Septa.

‖ **sep'tum cru-ra'le** (krōō-rā'lē) [L., crural septum], *Anat.*, the thin fascia which closes the femoral ring. It is perforated by numerous lymphatic vessels and serves as a barrier against the protrusion of a femoral hernia. — ‖ **s. lu'ci-dum** (lū'sĭ-dŭm) [L., translucent septum], *Anat.*, the thin double partition extending vertically from the lower surface of the corpus callosum to the fornix and neighboring parts and separating the lateral ventricles of the brain. The laminæ composing it separate above and inclose the fifth ventricle. — ‖ **s. pel-lu'ci-dum** (pĕ-lū'sĭ-dŭm) [L.], *Anat.*, the septum lucidum. — ‖ **s. trans-ver'sum** (trăns-vûr'sŭm). [L.] *Anat.* **a** The diaphragm, or a structure in the embryo from which it in part develops. **b** = CRISTA ACUSTICA.

sep'tu-ple (sĕp'tŭ-p'l), *a.* [LL. *septuplus*; cf. Gr. ἑπτάπλους: cf. F. *septuple.* Cf. DOUBLE, QUADRUPLE.] Seven times as much; multiplied by seven; sevenfold.

sep'tu-ple, *v. t.*; SEP'TU-PLED (-p'ld); SEP'TU-PLING (-plĭng). To multiply by seven; to make sevenfold.

sep'ul-cher, sep'ul-chre (sĕp'ŭl-kẽr), *n.* [ME. *sepulcre*, OF. *sepulcre*, F. *sépulcre*, fr. L. *sepulcrum*, *sepulchrum*, fr. *sepelire* to bury.] **1.** The place in which the dead body of a human being is interred, or a place set apart for that purpose; a grave; tomb; burial vault.
2. *Eccl. Arch.* **a** A receptacle or repository for relics, as, esp., in an altar. **b** = EASTER SEPULCHER.

sep'ul-cher, sep'ul-chre (sĕp'ŭl-kẽr; *formerly* sẽ-pŭl'kẽr, *as in Shakespeare and Milton*), *v. t.*; -CHERED (-kẽrd) or -CHRED (-kẽrd); -CHER-ING (-kẽr-ĭng) or -CHRING (-krĭng). To bury; inter; entomb; as obscurely *sepulchered.*

se-pul'chral (sẽ-pŭl'krăl), *a.* [L. *sepulcralis*: cf. F. *sépulcral.*] **1.** Of or pert. to burial, the grave, or monuments in memory of the dead; as, a *sepulchral* stone.
2. Suggestive of, or befitting, a sepulcher: **a** Unnaturally low and grave; —said of sound, esp. of the voice.
This exaggerated dulling of the voice . . . giving what is commonly called a *sepulchral* tone. *H Sweet.*
b Gloomy; funereal.

sep'ul-ture (sĕp'ŭl-tūr; *formerly also* sẽ-pŭl'tūr), *n.* [F. *sépulture*, L. *sepultura*, fr. *sepelire*, *sepultum*, to bury.] **1.** Act of burying the dead body of a human being; burial; interment.
2. A sepulcher; a grave; a place of burial. *Obs.*

se-qua'cious (sẽ-kwā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sequax*, *-acis*, fr. *sequi* to follow. See SUE to follow.] **1.** Inclined to follow a leader; following; attendant. *Archaic.* *Dryden.*
2. Hence, ductile; malleable; pliant; manageable. *Obs.*
3. Having or observing logical sequence; logically consistent and rigorous; consecutive in development or transition of thought. *De Quincey*
—**se-qua'cious-ly,** *adv.* —**se-qua'cious-ness,** *n.*

se-quac'i-ty (sẽ-kwăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sequacitas.*] Quality or state of being sequacious; sequaciousness.

se'quel (sē'kwĕl), *n.* [L. *sequela*, fr. *sequi* to follow: cf. F. *séquelle* a following. See SUE to follow.] **1.** That which follows; a succeeding part; continuation.
Gather the *sequel* by that went before. *Shak.*
2. Hence, consequence; event; effect; result; as, let the sun cease, fail, or swerve, and the *sequel* would be ruin.
3. Conclusion; inference. *Rare.*
4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Sequence; succession; order. **b** Those who come after; posterity. **c** A body of followers; a following. **d** One in an inferior position; an underling.
5. *pl. Scots Law.* In thirlage, the allowances of meal or other small perquisite made to the servants of the dominant mill for actual or nominal services in grinding.

se-que'la (sẽ-kwē'lă), *n.*; *pl.* SEQUELÆ (-lē). [L., a follower, a result, fr. *sequi* to follow.] One that follows. Specif.: **a** An adherent, or a band or sect of adherents. "Coleridge and his *sequela*." *G. P. Marsh.* **b** An inference; conclusion; suggested thought. **c** *Med.* A disease or morbid condition left as the result of a disease.

se'quence (sē'kwĕns), *n.* [F. *séquence*, L. *sequentia*, fr. *sequens.* See SEQUENT.] **1.** State of being sequent; a following or coming after; succession. *Bacon.*
2. That which follows or succeeds as an effect; result.
The inevitable *sequences* of sin and punishment *Ep Hall*
3. The order in which events are connected or related in time; simple succession; esp., the connection of antecedent and consequent in a temporal series, apart from any causal necessity; as, the reactions of chemical agents may be conceived as merely invariable *sequences.*
4. *Music.* A succession of repeated harmonic or melodic phrases rising or falling usually by the regular diatonic degrees in the same scale. Cf. ROSALIA. An *exact* or *chromatic* sequence is repeated precisely, interval for interval; a *diatonic* sequence uses only the tones of the key.
5. *R. C. Ch.* A hymn or rhythm introduced in the Mass on some occasions, as certain festival days, and sung after the epistle and gradual, whence the name; — called also a *prose*, because not in any regular meter.
6. *Math.* A succession (determined by law) of elements unconnected by algebraic signs.
7. *Card Playing.* **a** Three or more cards of the same suit in immediately consecutive order of value, as knave, ten, nine, and eight. **b** *Poker.* = STRAIGHT.
Syn. — See SUCCESSION.
sequence of tenses, *Gram.*, the rule or practice governing the choice of tenses in a subordinate clause relatively to the principal clause, as that "principal tenses depend upon principal tenses; historical upon historical (see HISTORIC, *a.*, 3);" as in, *I think* it *is* here; he *thought* it *was* here.

se'quent (sē'kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *sequens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *sequi* to follow. See SUE to follow.] **1.** Following; succeeding.
What to this was *sequent*
Thou knowest already. *Shak.*
2. Following as an effect; consequent.

se'quent, *n.* **1.** A follower. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
2. That which follows in a regular order, series, or the like; esp., that which follows as a result; a sequence or sequel.

se-quen'tial (sẽ-kwĕn'shăl), *a.* Succeeding or following

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sept'-chord', *n* A seventh chord.

Sep-tem'ber-bi'bel (zĕ p-tĕ m'-bĕr-bē'bĕl), *n.* [G.] See BIBLE, 2.

Sep-tem'ber-er, *n* Septembrist.

Sep-tem'bral (sĕp-tĕm'brăl), *a.* Of or pert. to September.

Sep'tem-briz'er (sĕp'tĕm-brĭz'-ẽr), *n.* = SEPTEMBRIST, 1.

sep-tem'flu-ous (sĕp-tĕm'flōō-ŭs), *a.* [L. *septemfluus*; *septem* seven + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing sevenfold; divided into seven streams. *Rare.*

sep-tem-par'tite (sĕp'tĕm-pär'-tīt), *a.* [L. *septem* seven + E. *partite.*] *Bot.* Divided nearly to the base into seven parts.

Sep tem'tri-on. † SEPTENTRION.

sep-tem'vi-ous (sĕp-tĕm'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *septem* seven + *via* way.] Going in seven or several different ways. *R.* [SEPTEMVIR.]

sep-tem'vi-ri (-rī), *L. pl.* of **sep'te-na'ri-us** (sĕp'tē-nā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RII (-ĭ) [L.] *Lat. Pros.* A verse of seven feet; esp., the trochaic tetrameter catalectic, or the iambic verse of seven and a half feet.

sep'te-nate (sĕp'tē-nāt), *a.* [L. *septem* seven each.] *Bot.* Divided into seven parts; — used of leaves.

sep'ten-dec'i-mal (sĕp'tĕn-dĕs'-ĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *septendecim* seventeen: cf. E. DECIMAL.] Of or pertaining to seventeen; occurring once in seventeen years.

sep-ten'ni-um (sĕp-tĕn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-ă) [L.] A period of seven years.

sep-ten'tri-al (-trĭ-ăl), *a.* Septentrional. *Obs.*

sep-ten'tri-on-ate (-ŏn-āt), *v. i.* To tend or point north. *Rare.*

sep-ten'tri-on'i-cal, *a.* Septentrional. *Obs.*

sep'ter. † SCEPTER.

sep-te'ri-um (sĕ p-tē'rĭ-ŭm). Var. of SEPTARIUM.

Sep'tha-i (sĕp'thē-ī). *D. Bib.*

Sep'ti-bran'chi-a (sĕ p'tĭ-brăŋ'kĭ-*ă*), **Sep'ti-bran'chi-a'ta** (-kĭ-ā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See SEPTI-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A small order of lamellibranchiate mollusks with gills reduced to a horizontal symmetrically fenestrated muscular partition.

sep'ti-cal (sĕp'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Septic. — **sep'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sep'ti-ce'mic, *a.* = SEPTICÆMIC.

sep'tic-i'ty (sĕ p-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See 2d SEPTIC.] Tendency to putrefaction: septic quality.

sep'ti-co-py-æ'mi-a, *or* **-py-e'-mi-a** (sĕp'tĭ-kō-pī-ē'mĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pyæmia combined with septicæmia. — **sep'ti-co-py-æ'mic,** *or* **-py-e'mic** (-ē'mĭk), *a.*

sep-tier' (sĕ-tyẽr'), *n.* = SETIER. See MEASURE.

sep'ti-fa'ri-ous (sĕp'tĭ-fā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *septifariam* sevenfold.] Turned in seven ways.

sep-tif'er-ous (sĕp-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*septum* + *-ferous.*] Bearing septa: septate.

sep-tif'er-ous, *a.* [Gr. σηπτός putrefied + *-ferous.*] Conveying putrid poison.

sep-tif'lu-ous (-flōō-ŭs), *a.* = SEPTEMFLUOUS.

sep'tĭ-fo'lĭ-ous (sĕp'tĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Having seven leaves. *R.*

sep'ti-form (sĕ p'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*septum* + *-form.*] Resembling a septum. [Sevenfold.]

sep'ti-form. *a.* [L. *septiformis.*]

sep'ti-lat'er-al. *a.* Seven-sided.

sep'tile (sĕp'tĭl; -tīl; *see* -ILE), *a.* Relating to septa.

sep'ti-mal (-tĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *septimus* seventh.] Pert. to, or characterized by, seven.

sep'ti-ma-na'ri-an (-mă-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115). *n.* [LL. *septimanarius*, fr. L. *septimana* a week.] In a monastery, a monk who served in certain capacities for a week.

sep'ti-ma'ri-an (-mā'rĭ-ă n; 115). *n.* = SEPTIMANARIAN.

sep-tin'su-lar (sĕp-tĭn'sŭ-lăr), *a.* Consisting of seven islands. *Rare.* [seven syllables.

sep'ti-syl'la-ble. *n.* A word of

sep'ti-va'lent (sĕp'tĭ-vā'lĕnt; sĕp-tĭv'ă-lĕnt), *a.* [*septi-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* = HEPTAD.

sep'to-cos'ta (sĕp'tō-kŏs'tă), *n.* [NL. See SEPTUM; COSTA.] *Zoöl.* An external costa on the calyx of a coral, marking the position of, or continuing, a radial septum.

sep-to'ic (sĕ p-tō'ĭk), *a.* [L. *septem* seven.] Heptoic. *Rare.*

sep'to-na'sal (sĕp'tō-nā'zăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to the nasal septum.

Sep-to'ri-a (sĕp-tō'rĭ-*ă*; 201), *n.* [NL., fr L. *septum.* See SEPTUM.] *Bot.* A genus of hyphomycetous parasitic fungi, which produce certain leaf-spot diseases on cultivated plants.

sep'tre. † SCEPTER.

sep'tu-a-ges'i-mal (sĕ p'tū-*ă*-jĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* Consisting of seventy days, years, etc.; reckoned by seventies.

sep'tu-a-ry (sĕp'tū-ă-rĭ), *n.* [L. *septem* seven.] Something composed of seven; a week. *Obs.*

sep'tu-late (-lāt), *a.* [See SEPTULUM.] *Bot.* Having imperfect or spurious septa.

sep'tu-lum (-lŭm). *n.*; *pl.* -TULA (-lă). [NL., dim. of L. *septum* septum.] A small septum.

sep-tun'cial (sĕp-tŭn'shăl), *a.* [L. *septunx*, *-uncis*, lit., seven twelfths.] Of or pert. to seven ounces. *R.* [*Music.* A septet.]

sep'tu-or (sĕp'tū-ôr), *n.* [F.] **sep'tu-plet** (-tŭ-plĕt), *n.* [Dim fr *septuple.*] *Music* A septimole.

septure † SCEPTER [*Sp.*]

sep'ul-cherd. Sepulchered. *R.*

se-pul'chral-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

se-pul'chrize, *v. t.* To cover as a sepulcher. *Obs.*

sep'u-lize, *v. t.* [L. *sepelire*, *sepultum*, to bury.] To bury. *Obs.*

se-pult', *v. t.* To bury. *Obs.*

se-pul'tur-al (sē-pŭl'tūr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to sepulture or burial.

sep'ul-ture (sĕp'ŭl-tūr; *cf the n.*), *v. t* To bury. *Rare.*

seq. *Abbr.* Sequentes, or sequentia (L., the following).

sequacies, *n. pl.* [L. *sequaces*] Followers. *Obs.*

Se'quan (sē'kwăn; sẽk'wăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the river Seine (L. *Sequana*).

Seq'ua-ni (sĕ k'w*ā*-nĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] A tribe of ancient Gaul, probably Celts, dwelling about the sources of the Seine.

se-quen'ci-a-ry, *n.* [L. *sequentiarius.*] *Eccl.* A book or codex of liturgical sequences. *Obs.*

se'quen-cy (sē'kwĕn-sĭ), *n* = SEQUENCE, 1.

‖ **se-quen'ti-a** (sē-kwĕn'shĭ-*ă*), *n.* [L.] *Music.* = SEQUENCE, 4.

in order or as a result. — **se-quen/ti-al/i-ty** (sē-kwĕn/shĭ-ăl/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **se-quen/tial-ly**, *adv.*

se-ques/ter (sē-kwĕs/tẽr), *v. t.*; SE-QUES/TERED (-tẽrd); SEQUES/TER-ING. [F. *séquestrer*, L. *sequestrare* to give up for safe keeping, from *sequester* a depositary or trustee in whose hands the thing contested was placed until the dispute was settled, fr. *sequi* to follow. See SUE; cf. SEQUESTRATE.] **1.** *Law.* To separate from the owner for a time; to take or remove from the possession of one or more parties to a controversy and put into the possession of an indifferent person; specif.: **a** To seize or take possession of, as property belonging to another, and hold it till the profits have paid the demand for which it is taken, or till the owner has performed the decree of court, or clears himself of contempt. **b** *Internat. Law.* To confiscate or seize and appropriate under the right of preëmption.

2. To cause (one) to have his property sequestered.

3. To cause to retire or withdraw into obscurity; to seclude; withdraw; — often used reflexively.

When men most *sequester* themselves from action. *Hooker.*

4. To set apart; to put aside; to remove; separate.

I had wholly *sequestered* my civil affairs *Bacon.*

se-ques/ter, *v. i.* **1.** To withdraw; to retire. *Obs.*

2. *Civil & Eccl. Law.* To renounce or disclaim (as a widow may) having anything to do with or intermeddling with the estate of her deceased husband.

se-ques/ter, *n.* **1.** Sequestration; separation. *Rare.*

2. *Rom. & Civil Law.* A depositary of property pending the settlement of a dispute as to its ownership; later, also, a mediator; umpire; referee.

3. *Med.* = SEQUESTRUM.

se-ques/tered (-tẽrd), *p. a.* Withdrawn; separated (from others); specif.: **a** Retired; secluded.

Along the cool, *sequestered* vale of life. *Gray*

b Being or left alone or solitary; isolated. "A poor *sequester'd* stag." *Shak.* **c** Withdrawn from business or professional life; retired. *Obs or R.*

Syn. — Secluded, retired, private.

se-ques/trate (-trāt), *v. t.*; SE-QUES/TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); SE-QUES/TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). [L. *sequestratus*, p. p. of *sequestrare*. See SEQUESTER.] **1.** To sequester; to seize, appropriate, or set apart, by sequestration.

2. To separate; keep apart; put away. *Obs.*

se/ques-tra/tion (sē/kwĕs-trā/shŭn; sĕk/wĕs-; 277), *n.* [L. *sequestratio*: cf. F. *séquestration.*] **1.** Act of separating, or state of being separated; specif.: **a** Separation; disjunction; a putting or setting aside. **b** A withdrawing; retirement; seclusion, as from society. *Shak.*

2. *Law.* The separation or removal of property from the person in possession of it, esp. pending some further action or proceeding affecting it, as in order that the property or the proceeds thereof may be dealt with as a court or other competent authority may direct. Specif.: *Internat. Law.* The seizure of the property of an individual for the use of the state; esp., the seizure, by a belligerent power, of debts due from its subjects to the enemy or of property subject to the right of preëmption.



Sequoia (*S. washingtoniana*).

se/ques-tra/tor (sē/kwĕs-trā/tẽr; sĕk/wĕs-), *n.* [Cf. L. *sequestrator* one that hinders.] *Law.* One who is appointed to receive property in sequestration.

se/ques-trot/o-my (-trŏt/ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*sequestrum* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a sequestrum.

se-ques/trum (sē-kwĕs/trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trā). [NL. See SEQUESTER.] *Med.* A portion of dead bone which becomes separated from the sound portion, as in necrosis.

se/quin (sē/kwĭn; sĕk/ĭn), *n.* Also *chequin, zequin,* etc. [F. *sequin,* It. *zecchino,* fr. *zecca* the mint, fr. Ar. *sekkah, sikkah,* a die, a stamp. Cf. ZECCHIN, SICCA a seal.] **1.** A gold coin of Italy and Turkey. It was first struck at Venice about the end of the 13th century, afterward in the other Italian cities, and was introduced into Turkey. The different kinds vary somewhat in value, approximating $2.25 or 9s. 3d.

2. A metal disk or spangle used for ornamentation in costume, drapery, etc.

Se-quoi/a (sē-kwoi/ȧ), *n.* [NL., in honor of *Sequoyah,* who invented the Cherokee alphabet.] *Bot.* A genus of pinaceous trees, consisting of two species, *S. washingtoniana,* the "big tree" of California, and *S. sempervirens,* the redwood, both of which attain an immense height. They are distinguished by the acute, decurrent leaves and small oval cones with persistent woody scales. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus. See REDWOOD, 3.

ser (sẽr; sȧr), *n.* Also *seer.* [Hind. *sēr.*] A weight of India, varying from about eight ounces to over three pounds. It is usually the fortieth part of a *maund.* The government *ser* contains 80 tolas of 180 grains = 14,400 grains (2.057 lbs. or 0.933 kg.).

‖ **sé/rac'** (sā/rȧk'), *n.* [F. (in the Alps), orig., a kind of solid cheese.] A pinnacle of ice among the crevasses of a glacier; also, one of the blocks into which a glacier breaks on a steep grade

se-ragl'io (sē-rȧl'yō; sĕ-rȧl'yō), *n.*; *pl.* It. SERAGLI (-yē); E. SERAGLIOS (-yōz). [It. *serraglio,* orig., an inclosure of palisades, afterwards also, a palace, seraglio (by confusion with Per. *serāy* a palace, an entirely different word), fr. *serrare* to shut, fr. LL. *serra* a bar for fastening doors, L. *sera.* Cf. SERRY.] **1.** An inclosure; a place of separation or segregation. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] The former chief or official palace of the sultan of Turkey at Constantinople. It consists of a large group of buildings in two inclosures, and contains the sultan's former official residence, quarters for his officers and dependents, his harem, the government offices, the divan, etc. Also [*l. c.*], any residence of the sultan.

3. Hence, a harem; a place for keeping wives or concubines; — sometimes, loosely, a place of licentious pleasure.

se-ra'i (sĕ-rā'ē; -rī'), *n.* [Per. *sarāy, serāy,* a palace, a house, an inn. Cf. CARAVANSARY.] **1.** In the East, a place for the accommodation of travelers; a caravansary, or rest house.

2. A seraglio, or harem.

se-ra'pe (sē-rā'pē), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *sarape.*] A blanket or shawl worn as an outer garment by Spanish Americans.

Ser'a-pe'um (sĕr'ȧ-pē'ŭm), **Ser'a-pe'ium** (-pē'yŭm), *n.* [L. *Serapeum,* fr. Gr. Σεραπεῖον, Σαραπεῖον.] A temple of Serapis, as that at Alexandria or that near Memphis, Egypt.

ser'aph (sĕr'ȧf), *n.*; *pl.* E. -APHS (-ȧfs), Heb. -APHIM (-ȧ-fĭm). [Heb. *serāphīm,* pl.] **1.** One of an order of celestial beings, conceived as fiery and purifying ministers of Jehovah. In Isaiah vi. 2 they are described as having three pairs of wings, in later lore they are represented as constituting one of the angelic orders. See ANGEL, 1, and CHERUB, 3.

2. Hence, a representation of a seraph, often in red as symbolizing sacred ardor. Specif.: *Her.* A child's head between three pairs of wings (as in the *Illust.*).



Seraph, 2.

Syn. — See CHERUB.

se-raph'ic (sē-rȧf'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *séra-*
se-raph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *phique.*] Of, pertaining to, or befitting, a seraph; angelic; sublime; pure; refined. "*Seraphic* arms and trophies." *Milton.* — **se-raph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **se-raph'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

Seraphic Doctor [L. *Doctor Seraphicus*], St. Bonaventura (1221-74); — so called on account of the religious fervor of his style.

ser'a-phim (sĕr'ȧ-fĭm), *n.* The Hebrew plural of SERAPH; — sometimes erroneously used as a *sing.* with *pl. seraphims,* as in the King James Bible, Is. vi. 2, 6. Cf. CHERUB.

ser'a-phine (sĕr'ȧ-fēn), *n.* [From SERAPH.] *Music.* An early keyboard reed instrument, of which the present melodeon is a portable variety.

Se-ra'pis (sē-rā'pĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr Σάραπις, Σεραπις. Cf. APIS.] *Mythol.* An Egyptian deity. See APIS. — **Se-rap'ic** (-rȧp'ĭk; -rā-pĭk), *a.*

ser'as-kier' (sĕr'ȧs-kēr'; sĕ-rȧs'kēr), *n.* [Turk., fr. Per. *ser* head, chief + Ar. *'asker* an army: cf. F. *sérasquier, séraskier.*] A commander of land forces in the Turkish empire; esp., the commander in chief or minister of war.

Serb (sûrb), *n.* [Servian *Srp, Srb.*] A member of a Slavic tribe settled at the invitation of the Emperor Heraclius in the Roman province of Mœsia, in what is now Servia; hence, a Servian. Also, the Servian language. — *a.* Servian.

Ser-bo'ni-an (sẽr-bō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. Σερβωνις, Σιρβωνίς, Σερβωνὶς ἠ λίμνη, the Serbonian marsh or lake: cf. L. *Sirbonis lacus.*] Relating to Lake Serbonis.

Serbonian bog. Lake Serbonis, an asphaltic lake near the coast of Lower Egypt and border of Palestine, in which, according to Herodotus, whole armies were swallowed up. Hence, a position from which it is almost impossible to extricate one's self; a perplexing state of affairs.

ser'dab (sûr'dăb; sẽr-dăb'), *n.* [Ar. *sirdāb* ice cellar, fr. Per. *sard* cold + *āb* water.] *Archæol.* A narrow chamber of the mastaba — either concealed, or accessible only by a narrow passage — in which was kept a statue of the deceased.

sere (sēr), *a.* Dry; withered. Var. of SEAR.

sere, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *sēr* to one's self, dat. pron.] *Obs.* **1.** Several; many. *Cursor Mundi.*

2. Separate; different; also, various; diverse.

‖ **se-rein'** (sē-răn'), *n.* [F. Cf. SERENADE, *n.*] *Meteorol.* A mist, or very fine rain, which sometimes falls from a clear sky a few moments after sunset Cf. 1st SERENE.

ser'e-nade' (sĕr'ē-nād'), *n.* [F. *sérénade,* It. *serenata,* prob. fr. L. *serenus* serene (cf. SERENE), misunderstood as a derivative fr. L. *serus* late. Cf. SOIRÉE.] *Music.* **a** Music as sung or played in the open air at night, esp. for gallantry, under the windows of ladies. **b** A piece of music suitable for such performance. **c** A serenata.

ser'e-nade' (sĕr'ē-nād'), *v. t. & i.*; -NAD'ED (-nād'ĕd); -NAD'ING (-nād'ĭng). To entertain with or perform a serenade.

ser'e-na'ta (sĕr'ē-nä'tȧ), *n.* [It. See SERENADE.] **a** A cantata of a pastoral or dramatic character; a secular ode, etc.; — so called by Handel and his Italian contemporaries. **b** An orchestral composition, in several movements, midway between the suite of an earlier period and the modern symphony; — so called by Mozart and others.

se-rene' (sē-rēn'; sẽr'ēn), *n.* [F. *serein,* OF. *serain.* See SEREIN.] The cool or damp of evening air; serein. *Obs.*

se-rene' (sē-rēn'; *formerly also accented* se'rene), *a.* [L. *serenus*; cf. *serescere* to grow dry, Gr. ξηρός dry, Skr. *ksharas* burning, biting.] **1.** Bright; clear; unobscured; as, a *serene* sky

The moon *serene* in glory mounts the sky *Pope.*

2. Calm; placid; undisturbed; unruffled; as, a *serene* aspect; a *serene* soul. *Milton.*

☞ In several countries of Europe, *Serene* is given as a title to princes and certain members of their families; as, His *Serene* Highness. Cf. SERENITY.

Syn. — See CALM.

se-rene', *n.* **1.** Clearness; a serene expanse. *Southey.*

2. Serenity; tranquillity; calmness. *Rare. Young.*

se-rene', *v. t.*; SE-RENED' (-rēnd'); SE-REN'ING (-rēn'ĭng). [L. *serenare.*] **1.** To make serene.

2. To clarify; as, to *serene* a liquor. *Rare.*

se-ren'i-ty (sē-rĕn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *serenitas*: cf. F. *sérénité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being serene; clearness and calmness; quietness; peace; as, the *serenity* of the sky.

2. Calmness of mind; evenness of temper; undisturbed state; coolness; composure.

I cannot see how any men should ever transgress those moral rules with confidence and *serenity* *Locke.*

☞ *Serenity* is given as a title to certain of the members of some princely families in Europe; as, Your *Serenity.*

Ser'e-no'a (sĕr'ē-nō'ȧ; sĕ-rē'nō-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. *Sereno* Watson, American botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of palms consisting of a single species, the saw palmetto (*S. serrulata*) of the southern United States.

serf (sûrf), *n.* [F., fr. L. *servus* servant, slave; akin to *servare* to protect, preserve, observe, and perh. orig., a man under one's protection. Cf. SERVE, *v. t.*] A slave, as the Anglo-Saxon theow, the lowest of the classes of persons mentioned in Domesday Book, ranking below the cotarii, or cotters. Hence, later and now usually, a person belonging to any of various grades of persons, esp. in different feudal systems, bound, or adscript, to the soil and more or less subject to the will of the owner of the soil, as the English villein of the 12th or 13th century or (except in cases of unlawful reduction to slavery) the Russian serfs. In England, with the gradual merging of the slave class and the lowest peasant classes (cf. COTTER, 2, VILLEIN), *serf* came to be synonymous with *villein,* and has been much used to designate similar classes in other countries.

Syn. — SERF, SLAVE, THRALL. SERF denotes, strictly, one who is attached to the soil and sold with it into the service of any and every purchaser; a SLAVE is the absolute property of his master, and may be sold at will; THRALL is now chiefly poetical or elevated for *slave. Slave* and *thrall* are often used in fig. senses. See SERVITUDE.

serf'age (sûr'fĕj), **serf'dom** (sûrf'dŭm), *n.* State, quality, or fact of being a serf.

serge (sûrj), *n.* [F. *serge, sarge,* orig., a silken stuff, fr. L. *serica,* f. or neut. pl. of *sericus* silken. See SERICEOUS, SILK.] **1.** A twilled woolen fabric, much used as material for clothing for both sexes.

2. A twilled silk lining material.

ser'gean-cy (sär'jĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Also **ser'jean-cy.** [From SERGEANT.] Office or function of a sergeant.

ser'geant, ser'jeant (sär'jĕnt), *n.* In England *serjeant* is usually preferred, except for military officers. [F. *sergent,* fr. L. *serviens, -entis,* p. pr. of *servire* to serve. See SERVE; cf. SERVANT.] **1.** *O. Eng. Feudal Law.* Any tenant holding by sergeanty, esp. one holding of the king, as the king's chamberlain, the king's surgeon, etc.; hence, specif.: **a** An esquire or personal attendant upon a soldier on the field of war. **b** One who acted for the king in assisting him in the hearing and deciding of cases in his courts; a sergeant at law. **c** = SERGEANT AT ARMS **a**.

2. = SERGEANT AT ARMS **b**.

3. *Mil.* In a company, battery, or troop in the army or marine corps, a noncommissioned officer next in rank above a corporal, whose duty is to instruct recruits in discipline, to form the ranks, to command detachments in the absence of commissioned officers, etc. In the United States service, besides the *sergeants* belonging to the companies there are, in each regiment, a **sergeant major,** who is the chief noncommissioned officer; a **quartermaster sergeant,**

se-quest' (sē-kwĕst'), *n.* Sequestration; seclusion. *Poetic.*

se-quest', *v. t.* To sequester *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

se-ques'terd. Sequestered.

se-ques'tra-ble (sē-k w ē s'tr ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

se-ques'tral (-trȧl), *a. Med.* Of or pert. to a sequestrum.

se-ques'trate, *a.* Sequestered; sequestrated. *Obs.*

‖ **se/ques-tra'ti-o** (sĕk/wĕs-trā'shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Law* = SEQUESTRATION, 2.

se/ques-tra'trix (sē/kwĕs-trā'trĭks; sĕk/wĕs-), *n.*; *pl.* -TRATRICES (sē-k w ĕs-trā-trī's ē z). Fem. of SEQUESTRATOR.

sequestree, *n.* Sequestrator. *Obs*

‖ **se/qui-tur** (sĕk'wĭ-tûr), *n.* [L., lit., it follows.] A logical inference; a natural sequent.

‖ **se/qui-tur' que pa'trem, haud pas'si-bus ae'quis** (sĕk'wĭ-tûr'-kwē). [L.] And he follows his father, but not with equal steps. *Vergil (Æ.,* II. 724, said of Ascanius following Æneas).

ser. †SERE, SORE. [of SERVE.]

ser (sȧr; sĭr). Scot. & dial. Eng.

ser (sȧr), *n.* [It.] Formerly, an Italian title of courtesy; sir; also, a gentleman.

ser. *Abbr.* Series; sermon.

se'ra, *n., L. pl.* of SERUM.

Serabite. † SARABAITE.

ser'a-del'la. Var. of SERRADELLA.

ser'af. Seraph. *Ref. Sp.*

ser'af-ag'i-o, *n.* [Cf. SHROFF.] The agio of an Oriental money changer. *Obs.*

seraffin. † XERAFIN.

se-raf'ic. Seraphic. *Ref. Sp.*

ser'a-fim. Seraphim. *Ref. Sp.*

Se'rah (sē'rȧ). *Bib.* [RAHI.]

se-rai' (sē-rā'ē). Var. of SU-ahi-ō), *n.* [L.] *Law* = SEQUESTRATION, 2.

se-rai' (sē-rā'ē). Var. of SERAI.

se-rai'ah (sē-rā'yȧ; -rī'ȧ). *Bib*

serail. *n.* [F. *sérail.*] Seraglio; harem. *Obs.*

serain. † SERENE.

se/ral-bu'min (sē/rȧl-bū'mĭn), *n. Chem.* = SERUM ALBUMIN.

se/ral-bu'mi-nous (-mĭ-nŭs), *a.*

se-rang' (sē-rȧng'), *n.* [Per. *sarkang* commander.] The boatswain of a Lascar or East Indian crew; also, the skipper of a small native boat. *Anglo-Ind.*

seraph. † SERAPH.

seraph † SHERIFF, a coin.

se-raph'ic, *n.* An extremely enthusiastic, fervid, or zealous person; a zealot. *Obs.*

se-raph'i-cism (sē-rȧf'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Seraphicalness. *Obs.*

se-raph'ic-ness, *n.* State of being seraphic. *Rare.*

ser'a-phin (sĕr'ȧ-fĭn), *n.* **1.** *pl.* Var. of SERAPHIM.

2. Erroneously (construed as a *sing.*), a seraph. *Obs. or Archaic.* Cf. CHERUB.

ser'a-phin. † XERAFIN.

ser'a-phi'na (sĕr'ȧ-fē'nȧ), *n.* [NL.] = SERAPHINE.

ser'a-phins. Obs. erroneous pl. of SERAPH.

seropho. *n.* The serif. *Obs.*

Ser'a-pid'i-an, *a.* Designating the Egyptian god Serapis. *Obs*

se-ras'ker (sē-rȧs'kẽr). Var. of SERASKIER. [SERASKIERAT.

se-ras'ker-ate (-rĭt). Var. of **ser'as-kier'at** (sẽr'ȧs-kēr'ĭt), *n.* The central office of the Turkish ministry of war. [SERASKIER.]

ser'as-quier' (-kēr'). Var. of **ser'as-quier'ate.** Var. of SERASKIERAT.

seraue. † SERAI [Servian

Ser'bi-an (sûr'bĭ-ăn), *a & n.*

Ser'bo- (sûr'bō-). = SERVO-.

serce. † SEARCH. [CELLE.

sercel. Var. of SARCEL, SAR-

serch. Obs. var. or ret. sp. of SEARCH.

sercht. Searched. *Ref. Sp.*

ser'cial' (sẽr'syȧl'), *n.* [Cf. F. *sercial.*] A kind of wine. See MADEIRA.

ser'cle. † CIRCLE.

serclelichc, *a.* [See CIRCLE; -LY.] Circular. *Obs.*

sercote. † SURCOAT.

sercute † CIRCUIT.

serdar. Var. of SIRDAR.

serdyn, *v. t* [Cf. AS. *seorðan,* Icel. *serða.*] To ravish. *Obs*

sere. † SIR, SIRE, SORE.

sere. Var of CERE [*Obs.*]

sere, *n.* [F. *serre.*] Claw; talon

sere, *adv.* [Cf. SERE several.] Separately; one by one. *Obs.*

sere (sēr), *n.* = SERE, *a.* To become sere.

Serean. † SYRIAN.

Ser'e-bi'a (sẽr'ē-bĭ'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

sere'cloth'. † CERECLOTH.

Se'red (sē'rĕd). *Bib.*

serefe. † SHERIFF.

serekin, *a.* [Cf. SERE several; KIN, KIND, *n.*] Different; various; diverse. *Obs.*

serelepes, *adv.* [See SERELEPY.] Separately. *Obs.*

serelepy, *a.* [Cf. SERE several; ONLEPY.] Separate; distinct; different; diverse; various. *Obs.*

serely, *adv.* Severally; separately; diversely. *Obs.*

serement, *n.* [OF., F. *serment.*] Oath. Cf. SACRAMENT. *Obs.*

seremony. † CEREMONY.

se-re'na, *n.* = 1st SERENE. *Obs.*

Se-re'na (sē-rē'n ȧ), *n.* [L., perh. through It. See SERENO.] Feminine of *Serenus* or *Sereno.* See SERENO; — fem prop. name. L. id.; It. *Serena* (sā-rā'nä).

ser'e-nad'er (sĕr'ē-nād'ẽr), *n.* One who serenades.

ser'e-nate'. † SERENADE.

Ser'en-dib' (sĕr'ē n-dē b'), *n.* [Ar. *Sarandīb*; cf Skr *simhala* Ceylon, and *dvīpa* island. Cf. SINGHALESE.] Ceylon. *Obs*

ser'en-dip'i-ty (-dĭp'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See SERENDIB.] The gift of finding valuable or agreeable things not sought for; — a word coined by Walpole, in allusion, as he says in a letter of Jan. 28, 1754 ("Letters of Horace Walpole"), to a tale, "The Three Princes of Serendip," who in their travels were always discovering, by chance or by sagacity, things they did not seek

serene. † SIREN.

se-rene'ly, *adv.* of SERENE.

se-rene'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sere'ness. Var. of SEARNESS.

sereness, *n.* [From SERE several.] Difference; diversity; variety. *Obs.* [rene. *Obs.*]

se-ren'i-fy, *v. i.* To become se-

‖ **ser'en-is'si-mo** (sē r'ē n-ĭ s'ĭ-mō; *It.* sā'rā-nēs'sē-mō), *n.* [It., most serene.] A title of honor given to certain persons of royal rank or to sovereign states.

se-ren'i-tude (sē-rĕn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Serenity. *Obs.*

se-ren'ize (sē-rēn'ĭz), *v. t.* To make serene; hence, to make bright; to make illustrious.

Se-re'no (-rē'n ō), **Se-re'nus** (-nŭs), *n.* [L. *Serenus*, cf *serenus* serene, and It *sereno.*] Masc. prop. name. L *Serenus.* — Fem. *Serena.*

‖ **se-re'no** (sā-r ā'n ō), *a.* [Sp.] Serene — *n.*; *pl* -NOS (-nōs) A night watchman.

se-re'nous, *a.* [L. *serenus*] Serene. *Obs.*

Se-rer' (sē-rĕr'), *n.* A Negro of a tribe dwelling about Cape Verde They are the tallest Negro race, many over six feet four inches, and are of proportional physique and strength

Se'res (sē'rēz), *n. pl.* [L., Gr. Σῆ es.] See SERIC.

Se-re'ser (sē-rē'sẽr). *D. Bib.*

serety, *n.* [Cf. SERE various] Variety. *Obs.*

serewe. † SORROW.

serf. † SERVE

serf'hood (sûrf'hŏŏd), **serf'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Serfage.

serfulliche. † SORROWFULLY.

serg. *Abbr.* Sergeant

sergant. † SERGEANT.

serge. † CIERGE, SEARCH.

serge, *v. t.* To sift *Obs.*

ser'geant, *v. i.* To act as sergeant. *Obs.*

who assists the quartermaster; a **color sergeant**, who carries the colors; and a **commissary sergeant**, who assists in the care and distribution of the stores. **Ordnance sergeants** have charge of the ammunition at military posts. **Electrician sergeants** have charge of the electric appliances.

4. An officer in a police force, in the United States ranking next below captain (sometimes lieutenant), in England next below inspector.

5. Short for SERGEANT FISH.

sergeant, *or* **serjeant, at arms. a** *Eng. Feudal Law.* A tenant holding by the sergeanty of service as an armed personal attendant for protection of the lord and enforcement of his commands; such an attendant upon the king, or on the king's lord high steward in court, to arrest traitors and other offenders. The title is preserved for the two officers who, nominally by allowance of the sovereign, attend on the houses of Parliament (one for each house) to execute their commands, and for the officer similarly attending on the Court of Chancery. Hence: **b** An officer of any legislative body, or of a deliberative or judicial assembly, who attends upon it to execute its commands in preserving order, arresting offenders, or the like. — **s. at law,** *Eng. Law,* a barrister of the highest rank, answering to the *doctor* of the Civil law, outranking king's counsel socially, but in professional rank inferior to them. Serjeants had for centuries the exclusive right to be heard in the Court of Common Pleas until that privilege was taken away, chiefly by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 54 (1846). Until the Judicature Acts of 1873, they alone could be justices of the Supreme Court.

Sergeant, *or* **Serjeant, Baker.** A brightly colored fish (*Aulopus purpurissatus*) allied to the Myctophidæ of the Australian coasts. It becomes about two feet long.

sergeant, *or* **serjeant, fish. a** A striped, pelagic, somewhat mackerel-like fish (*Rachycentron canadum*), of the coasts of America and the East Indies. **b** A robalo.



Sergeant Fish a.

ser'geant-ry, ser'jeant-ry (sär'jĕnt-rĭ), *n.* [OF. *sergenterie, serjanterie.* See SERGEANT.] Sergeanty.

ser'geant-y, ser'jeant-y (-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *sergentie, serjantie.*] *Eng. Feudal Law.* Any of a great variety of feudal services of a more or less personal or menial (household) nature, by which estates were held of the king or other lord; also, the tenure by which land was so held, or a piece of land held by such tenure. The tenure of sergeanty was distinct from the knight's, or military, tenure (though it might involve service in war) and from socage tenure. The nature of the service varied greatly with different holdings, common forms being service as the lord's steward, marshal, constable, chamberlain, usher, cook, forester, falconer, dog keeper, messenger, esquire or attendant in war, etc. Sergeanties were early divided into **grand** and **petty**, the distinction originally depending on pecuniary value, grand sergeanty giving the lord the rights of wardship and marriage. Later a **grand sergeanty** required personal performance and not a mere render. Finally in Littleton's time the term *sergeanty* was limited to tenures of the king, grand sergeanty requiring some special personal service to the king (as the carrying of his banner, his sword at coronation, serving as his marshal, or the like), and **petty sergeanty** the rendering annually of some implement of war, as a bow, arrow, sword, flag, etc.

se'ri-al (sē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, consisting of, or arranged in, a series, rank, or row; appearing in successive parts or numbers; as, a *serial* work or publication.

2. Designating bonds, notes, etc., in a series of which different parts are redeemable at different specified dates.

serial homology, *Biol.,* homology between the segments or metameres of the same organism. *Owen.*

se'ri-al, *n.* **a** A publication appearing in a series or succession of parts. **b** A tale, or other writing, published in successive numbers of a periodical.

se'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of succession in a series; sequence. *H. Spencer.*

se'ri-ate (sē'rĭ-āt), *a.* Arranged in a series or succession; pertaining to a series. — **se'ri-ate-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **se'ri-a'tim** (ā'tĭm), *adv.* [NL.] In a series; serially.

se'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Formation, arrangement, or position in a series or orderly sequence.

Ser'ic (sĕr'ĭk), *a.* [L *Serius,* Gr. Σηρικος. See SERICEOUS.] Of or pert. to the Seres, a people of eastern Asia mentioned by Greeks and Romans as making silken fabrics, now generally identified with the Chinese; Serian.

se-ri'ceous (sē-rĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *sericeus* silken, *sericum* Seric stuff, silk, fr. *Sericus* belonging to the *Seres,* Gr. Σῆρες, a people of eastern Asia, the modern Chinese, celebrated for their silken fabrics. Cf. SILK, SERGE a woolen stuff.] **1.** Of or pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky.

2. *Bot.* Covered with very soft silky hairs appressed closely to the surface; as, a *sericeous* leaf.

3. *Zoöl.* Having a silklike or satiny luster. *Rare.*

ser'i-cin (sĕr'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *sericus* silken.] *Physiol. Chem.* A gelatinous albumoid, one of the chief constituents of raw silk, extracted from this and other similar fiber by boiling water; — called also *silk gelatin, silk glue.*

ser'i-cite (-sīt), *n.* [L. *sericus* silken.] *Min.* A scaly variety of muscovite having a silky luster. It occurs in various metamorphic rocks (**sericite schist, sericite gneiss,** etc.). — **ser'i-cit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ser'i-cit'i-za'tion (sĕr'ĭ-sĭt'ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'-), *n.* [*sericite* + *-ization.*] *Petrog.* The process or state of alteration by which minerals, esp. feldspar, are converted into sericite.

Ser'i-co-car'pus (-kō-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. σηρικός silken + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A small genus of asteraceous plants (*white-topped asters*) of the eastern United States, having corymbose white-rayed flower heads with an ovoid involucre, squamous bracts, and silky achenes.

ser'i-cul'ture (sĕr'ĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [See SERICEOUS ; CULTURE.] The raising of silkworms. — **ser'i-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tūr-ăl), *a.* — **ser'i-cul'tur-ist** (-tūr-ĭst), *n.*

ser'i-e'ma (sĕr'ĭ-ē'mȧ ; -ā'mȧ), *n.* [Tupi *siriema.*] A large, long-legged, crested bird (*Cariama cristata*) of the campos of southern Brazil. It is probably related to the cranes and the bustards, but has sometimes been included with the birds of prey. It is yellowish gray vermiculated with dark brown on the back and somewhat striped below. The bill and legs are red; the end of the tail is white.



Seriema.

se'ries (sē'rēz ; sē'rĭ-ēz ; 277), *n. sing. & pl.* [L. *series,* fr. *serere, serium,* to join or bind together; cf. Gr. εἴρειν to fasten, Skr. *sarit* thread. Cf. ASSERT, DESERT a solitude, EXERT, INSERT.] **1.** A number of things or events standing or succeeding in order, and connected by a like relation; sequence; order; course; a succession of things; as, a *series* of calamities or of triumphs.

2. In technical uses: **a** *Biol.* A category of classification to which various taxonomic ranks have been assigned by different authors. **b** *Math.* A succession of terms each derived from one or more of the precedingby a fixed law; hence, any simply ordered class or assemblage. **c** *Geol.* A group of formations, usually smaller than a system. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* **d** *Elec.* A mode of arranging the separate parts of a circuit by connecting them successively end to end to form a single path for the current; — opposed to *parallel.* The parts so arranged are said to be **in series.** **e** *Com.* A parcel of rough diamonds of assorted qualities.

Syn. — See SUCCESSION.

series dynamo. *Elec.* **a** A series-wound dynamo. **b** A dynamo running in series with another or others.

series motor. *Elec.* **a** A series-wound motor. **b** A motor capable of being used in a series circuit.

series turns. *Elec.* The turns in a series circuit.

series winding. *Elec.* A winding in which the armature coil and the field-magnet coil are in series with the external circuit; — opposed to *shunt winding.* — **se'ries-wound',** *a.*

ser'if (sĕr'ĭf), *n.* [Perh. fr. D. *schreef* a stroke or line.] *Typog.* One of the fine lines of a letter, esp. one of the fine cross strokes at the top or bottom. See TYPE, *Illust.*

ser'i-graph (sĕr'ĭ-gráf), *n.* [L. *sericum* silk + E. *-graph.*] An autographic device to test the strength of raw silk.

ser'in (sĕr'ĭn), *n.* [F. *serin.*] A small greenish yellow finch (*Serinus hortulanus*), closely related to the canary, inhabiting chiefly central and southern Europe.

ser'in (sē'rĭn, -ēn ; sē'rĭn, -rēn ; 184), *n.* [L. *sericus* **ser'ine**) silken.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $CH_2OHCH\,(NH_2)CO_2H$, obtained as a cleavage product of sericin, gelatin, etc., and also synthetically. It is an amino derivative of hydracrylic acid, and combines both with acids and with bases.

se-rin'ga (sē-rĭn'gȧ), *n.* [Pg. See SYRINGA.] **a** The syringa. **b** Any of several Brazilian trees yielding caoutchouc, esp. species of *Hevea* and *Siphonia.*

se'ri-o-com'ic (sē'rĭ-ō-kŏm'ĭk), *a.* Having a mixture of seriousness and sport; serious and comic.

se'ri-ous (sē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *serius:* cf. F. *sérieux,* LL. *seriosus.*] **1.** Grave in manner or disposition; earnest; thoughtful; solemn, not light, gay, or volatile.

2. Being in earnest; not jesting or deceiving.

3. Important; weighty; not trifling; grave.

The holy Scriptures bring to our ears the most *serious* things in the world. *Young.*

4. Hence, giving rise to apprehension; attended with danger; as, a *serious* injury.

Syn. — Grave, solemn, sedate, important. See EARNEST. — **se'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **se'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Ser-ja'ni-a (sĕr-jā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Philippe *Sergeant* of Calais, French botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of South American sapindaceous climbing shrubs having compound leaves and yellow racemose flowers, the irregular corolla consisting of four petals, and the calyx of five concave sepals. The fruit is wing-margined. Some species are narcotic and poisonous. *S. polyphylla* is the basketwood.

ser-moc'i-na'tion (sĕr-mŏs'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sermocinatio.* See SERMON.] **1.** Sermonizing. *Obs. or R. Peacham.*

2. A form of prosopopœia in which the speaker answers his own question or remark immediately.

ser'mon (sûr'mŭn), *n.* [ME. *sermoun, sermun,* F. *sermon,* fr. L. *sermo, -onis,* a speaking, discourse; perh. akin to E. SWEAR, ANSWER.] **1.** A discourse or address; a speech; a talk; a writing. *Obs.*

2. Specif., a discourse delivered in public, usually by a clergyman, for the purpose of religious instruction, and grounded on some text or passage of Scripture.

A living *sermon* of the truths he taught *Dryden.*

3. Hence, a serious address; a lecture on one's conduct or duty; a homily; — often in a depreciatory sense.

Sermon on the Mount, the discourse of Christ recorded in Matt. v., vi., and vii., and Luke vi. 20–49.

ser'mon-et' (-ĕt'), *n.* Also **ser'mon-ette'.** A short sermon.

ser-mon'ic (sĕr-mŏn'ĭk)) *a.* Like, or appropriate to, a
ser-mon'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl)) sermon; grave and didactic.

ser'mon-ize (-īz), *v. i.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng) **1.** To compose, write, or deliver, a sermon or sermons; to preach; esp., to discourse at length didactically or dogmatically.

2. To inculcate rigid rules; to lecture; admonish. *Rare.*

ser'mon-ize, *v. t.* To preach or discourse to; to affect or influence by means of a sermon; esp., to address at length in a didactic and solemn manner.

se'ro- (sē'rō-), **ser-.** Combining form used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, serum.*

se-roon' (sĕ-rōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *zurrón.*] A bale or package, as of indigo, covered with hide, or wood bound with hide.

se-ro'sa (sē-rō'sȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *serum* serum.] *Embryol.* **a** The false amnion See AMNION. **b** A similar outer membrane inclosing the embryo of many insects and other Arthropoda. **c** *Anat.* A serous membrane.

se-ros'i-ty (sē-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *sérosité.* See SEROUS.] **1.** Quality or state of being serous.

2. *Physiol.* A thin watery animal fluid, as synovial fluid.

ser'o-tine (sĕr'ō-tĭn ; -tīn), *n.* [F. *sérotine,* fr. L. *serotinus* that comes or happens late.] A common European brown bat (*Eptesicus serotinus*).

ser'o-tine (-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [Cf. It. *serotino.* Cf. SEROTINOUS.] Late in the day or season; tardy; late. *Rare. Longfellow.*

se'rous (sē'rŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *séreux.* See SERUM.] *Physiol.* **a** Thin, watery; like serum; as, the *serous* fluids. **b** Of or pert. to serum; as, the *serous* glands. See SERUM.

serous fluid, *Physiol. & Med.,* any of various thin watery fluids in cavities of the body, esp. those lined by serous membranes. They contain salts, extractives, proteids in variable quantity, and a few colorless corpuscles, and, though largely formed by the transudation of blood plasma and lymph, are probably in part secreted by the lining membranes. — **s. gland,** *Physiol.,* a gland secreting a thin watery fluid. — **s. membrane,** *Anat.,* any of certain thin membranes (the peritoneum, pericardium, pleuræ, and the tunicæ vaginales) which form a sac lining some closed, or practically closed, cavity, and are reflected over the organs in the cavity. Also, any of various other lining membranes. True serous membranes consist of a single layer of thin flat epithelial cells resting on a connective tissue stroma.

ser'ow (sĕr'ō), *n.* [Lepcha *să-ro* the long-haired goat of Tibet.] Any of several Asiatic goat antelopes of the genus *Næmorhedus,* esp. *N. thar* (syn. *N. bubalinus*) of the Himalayas. It has short slightly curved horns, coarse hair, and a short mane. It is grizzled brown, with head and neck black. *N. crispus* is found in Japan.

Ser'pens (sûr'pĕnz), *n. ; gen.* SERPENTIS (sĕr-pĕn'tĭs). [L. See SERPENT.] *Astronomy.* A constellation adjoining Ophiuchus and pictorially represented as a serpent borne by him.

ser'pent (sûr'pĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *serpens, -entis* (sc. *bestia*), fr. *serpens,* p. pr. of *serpere* to creep; akin to Gr. ἕρπειν, Skr. *sarp,* and perh. to L. *repere,* E. *reptile.* Cf. HERPES.] **1.** A snake, esp. a large snake.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Serpens.

3. a A subtle, treacherous, malicious person. **b** Specif., Satan; — often called **old serpent. c** A subtle and dangerously fascinating person. *Rare.*

4. *Music.* **a** A bass wind instrument, of the trumpet type, with cupped mouthpiece, and a conical curved wooden tube pierced with finger holes. It had a strong but coarse tone It is superseded by the double bassoon. **b** An organ reed stop with a trombonelike tone.



Serpent, 4 a

5. A species of firework having a serpentine motion through the air or along the ground.

6. *Ordnance.* A serpentine, esp. a large one.

ser'pent, *v. i.* ; SER'PENT-ED , SER'PENT-ING. To wind or turn like a serpent; to meander. *Rare.*

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ser'geant-cy, ser'jeant-cy (sär'jĕnt-sĭ), *n.* = SERGEANCY.

ser'geant-ess, ser'jeant-ess, *n.* A female sergeant *Ware.*

sergeant, *or* **serjeant, major. 1.** *Mil.* See SERGEANT, 3.

2. The cow-pilot.

ser'geant-ship, ser'jeant-ship, *n.* Sergeancy.

serge'du-soy, serge'de-soy (sûrj'dē-soi), *n.* [F *serge de soie* silk serge.] A fabric of silk or silk and wool much used in the 18th century for men's coats, waistcoats, etc. *Obs.*

serg-ette' (sûrj-ĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *serge.*] A thin serge.

Ser'gi-us (sûr'jĭ-ŭs). *Bib.*

ser-glob'u-lin (sēr-glŏb'ū-lĭn), *n. Chem.* Serum globulin.

sergt. *Abbr.* Sergeant.

Se-ri' (sā-rē'), *n.* One of a low-culture Indian tribe dwelling in the coastal regions of Sonora (Mexico) and the adjacent island of Tiburon.

se'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of SERIAL.

se'ri-al-ize, *v. t.* To publish as a serial. *Rare.*

Se'ri-an (sē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* = SERIC.

se'ri-a-ry (sē'rĭ-ă-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to series. *R.* [in a series.]

se'ri-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To arrange| **seriatim.** † SERGEANT.

ser'i-cate (sĕr'ĭ-kāt), *a.* Sericeous.

ser'i-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd), *a.* [See SERICEOUS.] a Clad in silk. *Obs* b Covered with a silky down.

ser'i-ci-cul'ture (sĕr'ĭ-sĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* Sericulture. — **ser'i-ci-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tūr-ăl), *a.* — **ser'i-ci-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*

ser'i-con, *n.* [LGr. σηρικόν, σιρικόν, through LL. or OF.; cf. Skr. *surabhja* red sanders, vermilion, lit., good color.] *Alchemy.* Minium. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

serie, *n.* [Cf. F. *série.*] Series. *Obs.*

serie, *v. t.* To dispense. *Obs.*

series multiple. *Elec.* a Several groups of multiple circuits connected in series. b = MULTIPLE SERIES a.

se-rif'fe. † SHEREEF.

se-rif'ic (sē-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sericum* silk + E. *-ic.*] *Zoöl.* Producing silk.

se-rim'e-ter (sē-rĭm'ē-tēr), *n.* [L. *sericum* silk + E. *-meter*] An instrument for testing silk thread. Cf. SERIGRAPH.

ser'i-nette' (sĕr'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F.] A bird organ; a small hand organ used in training song birds.

ser'in finch (sĕr'ĭn). A finch of the Old World genus **Se-ri'nus** (sē-rī'nŭs), which includes the canary, the serin, and some others.

se-ring', *n.* [F. *seringue.* Cf. SYRINGE.] A syringe. *Obs.*

se-rin'gal (sē-rĭn'găl'), *n.* [Hind. & Skr. *sāraṅga.*] *Music.* An instrument of the viol class, used in India. [SARANJAM.]

scrinjam, serinjaumy. Vars of

se'ri-o-com'i-cal, *a.* Serio-comic. — **se'ri-o-com'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

Se-ri'o-la (sē-rĭ'ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL. ; — said to be fr. an Italian vernacular name.] *Zool* The genus of carangoid fishes containing the amber fishes. — **se-ri'o-line** (-lĭn ; -līn ; 183), *a.* [*Obs.*]

se'ri-os'i-ty, *n.* Seriousness.

‖ **se-rio'so** (sā-ryō'sō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Serious or grave in style.

se'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* Serially. *Obs.*

seriosity, *n.* Seriousness. *Obs.*

ser'iph (sĕr'ĭf). Var of SERIF.

ser'i-pos'i-tor (sĕr'ĭ-pŏz'ĭ-tēr), *n.* [L. *sericum* silk + E. *positor.*] The spinneret of a silkworm. *Rare.*

se-rish'ta-dar' (sē-rĭsh'tȧ-där'). Var of SHERISTADAR.

serj. *Abbr.* Serjeant.

serjeant (sär'jĕnt), **ser'jeant-cy,** etc. Vars. of SERGEANT, SERGEANTCY, etc.

Serjeants' Inn. A building in Chancery Lane near Fleet St., London, formerly set apart for serjeants-at-law.

serjt. *Abbr.* Serjeant.

serk, serke † SARK. [CLE.]

serkel, serkil, serkle. † CIRCLE.

serkyn. † SERRKIN.

ser'ly. † SERELY.

serlype. † SERELEPY.

ser'ment. † SERMENT.

ser-moc'i-nate (sĕr-mŏs'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *sermocinari.*] To discourse; talk. *Obs.* — **ser-moc'i-na'tor** (-nā'tēr). *n.* [L.] *Obs.*

ser-mol'o-gy (sĕr-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *sermo* discourse + E. *-logy.*] a Knowledge or study of sermons. b A treatise on sermons; esp., a history of sermons or preaching. c Sermons.

ser'mon, *v. t.&i.* [Cf. OF. *sermoner,* F. *sermonner* to lecture one.] = SERMONIZE. *Obs. Chaucer*

ser'mon-eer' (sûr'mŭn-ēr'), *n.* A sermonizer. *Rare.*

ser'mon-er (sûr'mŭn-ēr), *n.* A preacher; a sermonizer. *Derogative or Jocose.*

ser'mon-ish, *a.* See -ISH. *Rare.*

ser'mon-ism (Iz'm), *n.* The conceptualism of Abelard.

ser'mon-ist, *n.* One who writes or delivers sermons.

ser'mon-iz'er (-ĭz'ēr), *n.* One who sermonizes.

sermonyal. † CEREMONIAL.

sermountain, *n.* [OF. *sermontain, L. ster montanum.*] The laserwort. *Obs.*

ser'mun'cle (sûr'mŭn'k'l), *n.* [L. *sermunculus.*] A little sermon. *Rare.*

ser-nam'by (sēr-năm'bĭ), *n.* [Name in Brazil.] Caoutchouc that has coagulated by itself.

sernes. † SERENESS.

se'ro-cyst, *n.* [*sero-* + *-cyst.*] *Med.* A cyst containing serum. — **se'ro-cys'tic** (sē'rō-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*

se'ro-der'ma-to'sis (-dûr'mă-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See SERO-, DERMATO-, -OSIS.] *Med.* Effusion of serum into the skin.

se'ro-di'ag-no'sis, *n.* [NL. ; *sero-* + *diagnosis.*] *Med.* Diagnosis based on reactions of blood serum, as in Widal's test.

se'ro-fi'brin-ous, *n. Med.* Consisting of both serum and fibrin.

ser'o-lin (sēr'ō-lĭn ; sē'rō-), *n.* [F *sérolme.* See SERUM, 1st -OL, 2d -INE.] *Physiol. Chem.* a A substance found in blood serum, prob. a mixture of fats, cholesterin, etc b Koprosterin.

se'ro-mu'cous, *a. Med* Containing both serum and mucus.

‖ **se-rón'** (sā-rōn'), *n.* [Sp., aug. of *sera* a large pannier or basket.] A pannier, hamper, or crate for packing fruits, etc., esp. figs, raisins, or almonds from the Mediterranean region

Se'ron (sē'rŏn). *Bib.*

serop. † SIRUP.

se'ro-pu'ru-lent, *a.* [*sero-* + *purulent.*] *Med.* Consisting of a mixture of pus and serum

se'ro-pus', *n. Med.* A mixture of serum and pus.

se'ro-san-guin'o-lent, *a* [*sero-* + *sanguinolent.*] Pert. to, or consisting of, bloody serum.

se-rose', *a.* Serous. *Obs.*

se'ro-ther'a-py (sē'rō-thĕr'ă-pĭ), *n. Med.* a Serum therapy. b The whey cure.

serotina, *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* Short for DECIDUA SEROTINA.

se-rot'i-nous (sē-rŏt'ĭ-nŭs), *a* [L. *serotinus,* fr. *serus* late.] *Biol.* Appearing or blossoming later in the season than is customary with allied species.

se'rous-ness, *n.* Serosity. *Rare.*

‖ **se'ro ve'ni-en'ti-bus os'sa.** [L.] The bones (i. e., leavings) for those who come late.

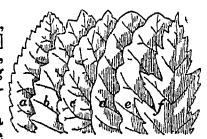
serpaw. † SERPAW.

ser-ped'i-nous (sēr-pĕd'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [LL. *serpedo,* for *serpigo.* See SERPIGO.] Serpiginous. *Rare.*

ser'pent (sûr'pĕnt), *v. t.* To entwine; to encircle. *Rare.*
ser'pen-ta'ri-a (sûr'pĕn-tā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [L. (sc. *herba*), fr. *serpens* serpent.] *Pharm.* The fibrous aromatic root of the Virginia snakeroot (*Aristolochia serpentaria*).
serpent eagle. **a** Any of several raptorial birds of the genus *Spilornis*, which prey on serpents. They inhabit southern Asia, the East Indies, Philippines, etc. **b** A harrier eagle.
serpent eater. **a** The secretary bird. **b** A markhor.
ser'pen-teau' (sûr'pĕn-tō'), *n.* [F., dim. of *serpent* serpent.] An iron wheel with spikes having squibs attached used in fighting in a breach. *Obs. or Hist.*
ser-pen'ti-form (sẽr-pĕn'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *serpens, -entis*, serpent + E. *-form*.] Snakelike in form.
ser'pen-tine (sûr'pĕn-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [L. *serpentinus*: cf. F. *serpentin*.] Resembling, or characteristic of, a serpent; subtle; winding or turning one way and the other, like a moving serpent; meandering; sinuous; as, *serpentine* braid.
serpentine verse, a verse beginning and ending with the same word.
ser'pen-tine, *n.* [F. *serpentine* (for sense 1), OF. *serpentin, serpentine* (for sense 2).] **1.** A mineral or rock consisting essentially of a hydrous magnesium silicate, $H_4Mg_3Si_2O_9$, and having usually a dull green color, often with a spotted or mottled appearance resembling a serpent's skin. It occurs usually in masses, which are sometimes foliated, sometimes fibrous. (See ASBESTOS.) Presence of iron may give it a red or brownish hue. *Precious*, or *noble*, serpentine is translucent and of a rich oil-green color. Serpentine results from the alteration of other magnesian minerals, esp. chrysolite, amphibole, and pyroxene, and is frequently found in large masses. It is used as an ornamental stone and, when fibrous, as asbestos.
2. *Ordnance.* A kind of cannon of various calibers, usually longer and lighter than a bombard. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. *Firearms.* A serpentine attachment of a harquebus lock to hold the match. *Obs. or Hist.*
4. [Cf. F. *serpentin*.] A kind of still; a worm. *Obs.*
ser'pen-tine, *v. i.* To serpent. *Rare.* *R. Browning.*
serpentine marble. Serpentine rock used, in the form of polished slabs, etc., as an ornamental stone. It often contains more or less calcite, dolomite, etc.
serpentine powder. Powder used with the serpentine; gunpowder in fine meal, distinguished from granulated, or corned, powder, after its replacement by which it for a time was still used for priming.
ser'pen-tin-oid (sûr'pĕn-tĭn-oid), *a.* [*serpentine* + *-oid*.] Of the nature of serpentine; resembling serpentine.
ser'pen-tĭ'nous (-tĭ'nŭs; -tĭn-ŭs), *a.* Relating to, or like, serpentine.
ser'pent-ry (sûr'pĕnt-rĭ), *n.* **1.** A winding like a serpent's.
2. A place inhabited or infested by serpents.
3. Serpents collectively.
serpent star. An ophiuran; a brittle star; — so called from its flexible snakelike arms.
ser'pent-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* An East Indian apocynaceous shrub (*Rauwolfia serpentina*), the root of which is used in India as a febrifuge, etc.
ser-pĭ'go (sẽr-pī'gō), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *serpere* to creep.] *Med.* A dry, scaly eruption on the skin; esp., a ringworm.
Ser'pu-la (sûr'pū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-læ** (-lē), E. **-las** (-lăz). [L., a little snake. See SERPENT.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of marine polychætous annelids which form irregularly contorted calcareous tubes. The animal has plumelike, often bright-colored, gills and a horny operculum.
2. [*l. c.*] Any worm of this genus or of the family Serpulidæ.


Serpula. Three Tubes, from one of which the Worm is extended.

ser'pu-line (sûr'pū-lĭn; -līn; 183), *a.* [See SERPULA.] *Zoöl.* Pert. to the Serpulidæ; formed by, or composed of the tubes of, Serpulæ.
ser'ra (sĕr'ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-ræ** (-ē). [L., a saw.] *Nat. Hist.* **a** A sawlike organ or part, as the saw of a sawfish or of a sawfly. **b** A serration.
ser'ra-del'la (sĕr'ȧ-dĕl'ȧ), *n.* [Cf. F. *serradelle*, Sp. *serradilla*, and Pg. *serradela* a kind of leguminous plant.] A European annual fabaceous plant (*Ornithopus sativus*) with pinnate leaves and long-stalked flowers. It is used for forage and green manure, also for bee pasturage. Called also *bird's-foot* or *bird-foot*.
ser'rage (sĕr'ăj), *n.* [F.] The reciprocal strains set up between the component parts of a built-up cannon.
ser-ran' (sẽr-răn'), *n.* [Prob. Amer. Sp.] **a** A brightly colored serranoid fish (*Serranellus scriba*) of the southern European coasts. **b** A serrana. **c** A bright red deep-water scorpænoid fish (*Helicolenus dactylopterus*) which occurs in the Mediterranean, in the Gulf Stream, and in Japanese waters; — more fully called **serran imperial.**
ser-ra'na (sẽ-rä'nȧ), *n.* [NL. See SERRANIDÆ.] Any of several sciænoid fishes of the genus *Eques*, as the guapena.
Ser-ran'i-dæ (sẽ-răn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; NL. *Serranus*, the type genus (fr. L. *serra* a saw) + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed family of carnivorous percoid fishes which includes the striped bass, the black sea bass, the true groupers and jewfishes, etc.; the sea bass family. Their body is oblong and more or less compressed. Their scales are usually ctenoid, the first dorsal has spinous rays and is as long as, or longer than, the second dorsal, and the anal fin never has more than three spines. They are mostly marine, and are most abundant in warm seas. — **ser'ra-nid** (sĕr'ȧ-nĭd), *n.* — **ser'ra-noid** (-noid), *a. & n.*
ser-ra'no (sẽr-rä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* **-nos** (-nōz; *Sp.* -nōs). [Cuban Sp.] Any of certain small bright serranoid fishes of warm seas; as: **a** Those of the genus *Prionodes*. **b** *Diplectrum fasciculare* of the West Indies and southern United States.
ser'rate (sĕr'āt), *a.* [L. *serratus*, fr. *serra* a saw. Cf. SIERRA.] Notched or toothed on the edge, like a saw; specif., *Bot.*, having marginal teeth pointing forward or toward the apex.


a Serrate; *b* Dentate; *c* Crenate; *d* Repand; *e* Sinuate; *f* Incised.

ser'rate-cil'i-ate, *a. Bot.* Of a leaf, having fine hairs, like the eyelashes, on the serrations.
ser'rat-ed (sĕr'āt-ĕd), *a.* Serrate.
ser'rate-den'tate, *a.* Having the margins of the serrations toothed; doubly serrate.
ser-ra'tion (sĕ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **a** Condition of being serrate. **b** A formation resembling the toothed edge of a saw; specif., the fine teeth or scales which project from the surface of wool fiber. **c** One of the teeth in a serrate margin.
ser'ra-ti-ros'tral (sĕr'ȧ-tĭ-rŏs'trăl; sẽ-rā'tĭ-), *a.* [*serrate* + *rostral*.] Having the tomia, or cutting edges of the bill, serrated, as in the motmots, etc.; saw-billed.
ser'ra-ture (sĕr'ȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *serratura* a sawing, fr. *serrare* to saw.] A serration.
‖ **ser-ra'tus** (sẽ-rā'tŭs), *n.* [NL. (sc. *musculus*). See SERRATE.] *Anat.* Any of several muscles which arise from the ribs or vertebræ by separate slips or digitations; specif.: **a** The **ser-ra'tus mag'nus,** arising chiefly from the eight upper ribs, and inserted into the vertebral border of the scapula. **b** The **ser-ra'tus pos-ti'cus in-fe'ri-or,** arising chiefly from the spinous processes of the last two dorsal and two or three upper lumbar vertebræ, and inserted into the four lower ribs. **c** The **ser-ra'tus pos-ti'cus su-pe'ri-or,** arising chiefly from the spinous processes of the last cervical and first and two or three dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs.
Ser'ri-cor'ni-a (sĕr'ĭ-kôr'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *serra* saw + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* A division of beetles in which the antennæ are usually serrate along their inner margin. All the tarsi are usually pentamerous, and the first ventral abdominal segment is exposed for its entire breadth. The division includes the Elateridæ, Buprestidæ, Lampyridæ, etc. — **ser'ri-corn** (sĕr'ĭ-kôrn), *a. & n.*
ser'ried (sĕr'ĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of SERRY. Specif.: *p. a.* Crowded; compact; dense; pressed together. *Milton.*
ser'ru-late (sĕr'o͞o-lāt) } *a.* [L. *serrula* a little saw, dim.
ser'ru-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } of *serra* a saw.] Finely serrate; having very minute teeth. Cf. DENTICULATE.
ser'ru-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **a** State of being serrulate. **b** One of the teeth in a serrulate margin.
ser'ry (sĕr'ĭ), *v. t.*; SER'RIED (-ĭd); SER'RY-ING. [F. *serré*, p. p. of *serrer*, LL. *serrare, serare*, fr. L. *sera* a bar, bolt. Cf. SERAGLIO.] To crowd; to press together; — chiefly in *pret.* or *p. p.* "Angels *serried* before him their battalions." *C. Brontë.*
ser'ta (sûr'tȧ), *n.* [Syrian *sertō*, orig., line, writing.] The modern Syriac cursive script, often, but less properly, called *peshito*. It is characterized by horizontal lines or ligatures uniting the lower portions of the letters. Cf. ESTRANGELO ALPHABET.
Ser'tu-la'ri-a (sûr'tū-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., dim. from L. *serta* garlands, a garland.] *Zoöl.* A genus of delicate branching calyptoblastic hydroids having small sessile hydrothecæ arranged bilaterally along the sides of the branches. It is the type of a family, **Ser'tu-la-ri'i-dæ** (-lȧ-rĭ'ĭ-dē). — **ser'tu-la'ri-an** (-lā'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*


Sertularia (*S. pumila*). Natural size.

se'rum (sē'rŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. **serums** (-rŭmz); L. **sera** (-rȧ). [L., prob. akin to Gr. ὀρός, Skr. *sara* flowing, liquid.] **1.** The watery portion of any animal fluid remaining after coagulation; esp.: **a** Blood serum, as antitoxic *serums* are blood serums from animals rendered immune to a particular disease by inoculations. See ANTITOXIN. **b** The whey of milk.
2. Any serous fluid, normal or pathological.
serum albumin. *Physiol. Chem.* An albumin occurring in blood serum, blood plasma, and other serous fluids. (See ALBUMIN.) It appears that there are several serum albumins, and that the substance as ordinarily obtained from blood serum is a mixture of at least two compounds.
serum globulin. *Physiol. Chem.* A globulin occurring in blood serum, blood plasma, and other serous fluids. Ordinary serum globulin is a mixture of compounds.
serum therapy. *Med.* The treatment of disease by the injection of blood serum from immune animals.
serv'a-ble (sûr'vȧ-b'l), *a.* [See SERVE.] That can be served.
ser'val (sûr'văl), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *lobo cerval* lynx, *cerval* being fr. L. *cervus* stag, and *lobo* fr. L. *lupus* wolf.] A wild cat (*Felis serval*) common in Africa, having long legs and large untufted ears. It is tawny with black spots and rings.


Serval.

ser'val-ine (sûr'văl-ĭn; -īn; 183), *a.* Pert. to or resembling the serval; specif., designating a cat (*Felis servalina*) of western Africa, more thickly spotted than the serval.
serv'ant (sûr'vănt), *n.* [ME. *servant, servaunt*, F. *servant*, a. & p. pr. of *servir* to serve, L. *servire*. See SERVE; cf. SERGEANT.] **1.** *Early Feudal Law.* A sergeant, or tenant by household or menial service. See SERGEANT, 1. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* Any person employed by another and subject in his employment to his employer's directions and control; an agent who is subject to the direction and control of his principal. *Servant* is defined in the codes of some States of the United States as "one who is employed to render personal service to his employer, otherwise than in the pursuit of an independent calling, and who in such service remains entirely under the control and direction of the latter, who is called his *master*." Cf. AGENT, 2.
3. One who serves, or does services, voluntarily or on compulsion; a person who is employed by another for menial offices, or for other labor, and is subject to his command; a person who labors or exerts himself for the benefit of another, his master or employer; a subordinate helper. "A yearly hired *servant*." *Lev.* xxv. 53.
Men in office have begun to think themselves mere agents and *servants* of the appointing power, and not agents of the government or the country *D. Webster.*
4. One in a state of subjection or bondage.
Thou wast a *servant* in the land of Egypt. *Deut.* v. 15.
5. A lover or suitor; — correlative of *mistress*. *Obs.*
servant of servants. one debased to the lowest condition of servitude. — **S. of the Servants of God,** a style or appellation assumed by Gregory the Great, Pope (590–604), in his letters, and retained by his successors. By "the servants of God" the bishops are intended. **s. out of livery,** a servant of high grade who does not wear his employer's livery. — **your humble s.,** *or* **your obedient s.,** phrases of civility often used, esp. formerly, in closing a letter.
serv'ant-ry (-rĭ), *n.* A body of servants; servants. *Rare.*
serve (sûrv), *v. t.*; SERVED (sûrvd); SERV'ING (sûr'vĭng). [ME. *serven, servien*, OF. & F. *servir*, fr. L. *servire*; akin to *servus* a servant or slave, *servare* to protect, preserve, observe; cf. Avestan *har* to protect, *haurva* protecting. Cf. CONSERVE, DESERT merit, DESSERT, OBSERVE, SERF, SERGEANT.] **1.** To work for; to labor in behalf of; to exert one's self continuously or statedly for; to do service for; to be in the employment of, as an inferior, domestic, serf, slave, hired assistant, official helper, etc.; specif., in a religious sense, to obey and worship.
God is my witness, whom I *serve* with my spirit. *Rom.* i. 9
No man can *serve* two masters. *Matt.* vi. 24.
2. To be subordinate to; to act a secondary part under; to appear as the inferior of; to minister to. *Now Rare.*
3. To wait upon; to supply the wants of; to attend; specif., to wait upon at table; as, to *serve* customers.
4. Hence, to bring forward, arrange, deal, or distribute, as a portion of anything, esp. of food prepared for eating; — often with *up*; formerly with *in* or *forth*.
Bid them cover the table, *serve* in the meat. *Shak.*
5. To perform the duties belonging to, or required in or for; hence, to be of use to; to benefit, as, a curate may *serve* two churches; to *serve* one's country.
6. To contribute or conduce to; to promote; to be sufficient for; to satisfy; as, to *serve* one's turn.
Turn it into some advantage, by observing where it can *serve* another end. *Jer. Taylor*
7. a To answer or be (in the place of something) to; — with *for*; as, a sofa *serves* one for a seat and a couch. **b** To avail; to be of use to; as, this book will *serve* my purpose.
8. To suffice; content; satisfy. *Scott.*
9. To treat; to behave one's self to; to requite; to act toward; as, he *served* me very ill.
10. To be suitor to; to profess love to. *Obs. Chaucer.*
11. To work; to operate; as, to *serve* the guns.
12. *Law.* **a** To bring to notice, deliver, or execute, actually or constructively, in such manner as the law requires; to put into effect; as, to *serve* a summons or process is to deliver it, or to read it so as to give due notice, or both, as required by law; to *serve* an attachment or execution is to levy it by seizure or taking possession. **b** To make legal service upon (a person named in a writ, etc.).

Ser'pen-ta'ri-an (sûr'pĕn-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* = SERPENTINIAN
Ser'pen-ta'ri-us (-ŭs), *n.*; *gen.* **-RII** (-ĭ). [NL., fr. L. *serpens* serpent.] *Astron.* = OPHIUCHUS.
ser'pen-te-ry (sûr'pĕn-tē-rĭ), *n.* a *caus.*] Serpentarius. *Obs.* **b** A kind of still; a worm. *Obs* **c** Also **serpentary root.** The Virginia snakeroot. [uchus.
Serpent Bearer. *Astron.* Ophi-
ser'pent-cleide (sûr'pĕnt-klīd), *n.* [*serpent* + *cleide*, as in *ophicleide*.] *Music.* A kind of large ophicleide with wooden tube.
serpent cucumber. The snake cucumber.
Ser-pen'tes (sẽr-pĕn'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL See SERPENT.] *Zoöl.* The Ophidia. [pent. *Rare.*
ser'pent-ess, *n.* A female ser-
serpent fish. A ribbon fish.
serpent gourd. Snake gourd.
serpent grass. The alpine bistort (*Polygonum viviparum*).
Ser-pen'ti-an (sẽr-pĕn'tĭ-ăn). Var. of SERPENTINIAN.
ser-pen'tĭ-cal, *a.* Serpentlike; hence, devilish. *Obs.*
Ser-pen'tid (sẽr-pĕn'tĭd), *n.* [L. *serpens, -entis*, serpent + 1st *-id*.] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Serpens.
ser'pen-tig'e-nous (sûr'pĕn-tĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *serpens* serpent + E. *-genous*: cf. L. *serpentigena*.] Bred of a serpent. *Rare.*
ser'pen-tig'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *serpens* serpent + E. *-gerous*.] Bearing serpents. *Obs.* [TINE.
ser'pen-tine-ly, *adv.* of SERPEN-
serpentine ware. *Ceram.* A hard green-spotted or green-veined pottery suggestive of serpentine.
Ser'pen-tĭn'i-an (-tĭn'Y-ăn), *n.* = OPHITE. [pentinous.
ser'pen-tin'ic (-tĭn'Ik), *a.* Ser-
ser'pen-tin'ing-ly (-tĭn'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *serpentining*, p. pr.
ser'pen-tin-ize (sûr'pĕn-tĭn-īz), *v. t.* To convert (a magnesian silicate) into serpentine. — **ser'pen-tĭn'i-za'tion** (-tĭn'Y-zā'shŭn; -I-zā'shŭn), *n.* [PENS.
Ser-pen'tis, *n. Astron.* See SER-
ser'pen-tive, *a.* Serpentine; snakelike. *Obs.* [To serpent. *R.*
ser'pent-ize (sûr'pĕn-tīz), *v. i.*
ser'pent-ly, *a.* Serpentlike. *Obs.*
serpent moss. A cultivated moss like selaginella (*Selaginella serpens*).
serpent radish. A radish (*Raphanus sativus caudatus*) with very long pods, which are eaten.
serpent stone. = ADDER BEAD.
ser'pent's-tongue', *n.* **a** The fossil tooth of a shark. **b** The adder's-tongue. **c** A kind of two-pointed dagger.
serpent withe. A West Indian climbing plant (*Aristolochia odoratissima*), said to have tonic and diaphoretic properties.
ser'pet, *n.* [Cf. L. *sirpus, scirpus*, a rush.] A kind of rush; a basket made of serpet. *Obs.*
ser-pette' (sẽr-pĕt'), *n.* [F.] A pruning knife with a curved blade.
ser-pig'i-nous (sẽr-pĭj'Y-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *serpigineux*.] *Med.* Creeping; — said of lesions which heal over one portion while continuing to advance.
serpleth. † SARPLER.
serpoil, *n.* [Cf. Pr. & Sp. *serpol*, It. *serpillo*, L. *serpillum*.] Serpolet. *Obs.* [Wild thyme.
ser'po-let (sûr'pō-lĕt). *n.* [F.] **Ser'pol-let'** (sẽr'pō'lĕ') type (of boiler). [After Léon *Serpollet*, of Paris, its inventor.] The type exemplified by the flash boiler (see BOILER, *n.*, 3).
serpow. † SERPAW.
ser'pu-lan (sûr'pū-lăn), *n.* *Zoöl.* A serpula.
Ser-pu'lĭ-dæ (sẽr-pū'lY-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of which *Serpula* is the type. — **ser-pu'lid** (-lĭd), *n.* — **ser-pu'lid-an** (-lĭ-dăn), *a. & n.*
ser'pu-lite (sûr'pū-līt), *n.* A fossil worm tube — **ser'pu-lit'ic** (-lĭt'Ik), *a.*
ser'pu-loid (-loid), *a.* [*serpula* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, the family Serpulidæ.
serr (sûr), *v. t.* [F. *serrer*. See SERRY.] To crowd, press, or drive together. *Obs.* [erra.
‖ **ser'ra** (sĕr'rä), *n.* [Pg.] Si-
ser'ra-dil'la. Var. of SERRADELLA.
Ser-ra'nus (sẽ-rā'nŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The type genus of the Serranidæ.
Ser'ra-sal'mo (sĕr'ȧ-săl'mō), *n.* [NL.; L. *serra* a saw + *salmo* a salmon.] *Zoöl.* A genus of South American characinoid fishes comprising the caribes.
ser'ra-ti-form' (sĕr'ȧ-tĭ-fôrm'; sẽ-rā'-), *a.* [*serrate* + *-form*.] Sawlike; serrated.
ser'ra-to-den-tic'u-late, *a. Zoöl.* Having the margins of the serrations denticulate.
serray. † SERAL
serrel. † SERELY.
ser'rha. † SIRRAH.
Ser-rĭf'er-a (sẽ-rĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *serra* saw + *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* A division of Hymenoptera comprising the sawflies, horntails, and allied forms.
ser-rĭf'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*serra* + *-ferous*.] *Zoöl. & Bot.* Having a sawlike organ, as a sawfly.
ser'ri-form (sĕr'Y-fôrm), *a.* [*serra* + *-form*.] Resembling a saw.
ser'ri-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* [See SERRY.] Closely. *Obs.*
ser'ri-ped (-pĕd), *a.* [*serra* + L. *pes, pedis*, foot.] *Zoöl.* Having serrations on the feet.
ser'ri-ros'trate (-rŏs'trāt), *a.* Serratirostral.
serris. Obs. pl. of SEER.
ser'ro-mo'tor, *n.* Erron. for SERVO-MOTOR.
ser'tous (sẽr'tŭs), *a.* [L. *serra* a saw.] Like the teeth of a saw; jagged. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **ser-ru're-rie'** (sẽ-rü'rē-rē'), *n.* [F.] *Art.* Work in wrought iron, esp. highly finished work.
ser'ry, *a.* [F. *serré*, p. p. See SERRY, *v.*] Close. *Obs.* — *adv.* Closely. *Obs.*
sers, serse. † SEARCH.
sert. Aphetic for DESERT, *n.*
sertain, sertane. † CERTAIN.
serte. Aphetic for DESERT, *n.*
sertefied. † CERTIFIED.
serten. † CERTAIN.
sertes, sertis. † CERTES.
sertificat. † CERTIFICATE.
ser'tu-la'ri-oid (sûr'tū-lā'rĭ-oid; 115), *a.* [*Sertularia* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, the sertularians.
sertus. † CERTES
Se'rug (sē'rŭg). *Bib.*
‖ **se'rus in cæ'lum re'de-as** (rē'dē-ăs). [L.] Late may you return to heaven; may you live long. *Horace (Odes,* I. ii. 45).
serv. Serve. *Ref. Sp.*
serv. *Abbr. Pharm.* Serva (L., keep, preserve); servant; [*cap.*] Servian.
serv'a-ble (sûr'vȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *servabilis*.] Capable of being preserved. *Rare.*
‖ **ser-va'be fi'dem.** [L.] I will keep faith.
serv'age, *n.* [F.] Serfage; bondage; service. *Obs.*
serv'age-ry, *n.* Service. *Obs.*
serv'al, *a.* Servile. *Obs.*
serv'ant, *v. t. Obs.* **a** To subject. **b** To furnish with a servant or servants. [*Obs.*
serv'ant-ess, *n.* A maidservant.
serv'ant-less, *a.* See -LESS.
serv'ant-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **ser-va're mo'dum.** [L.] To keep within bounds.
serv'a-to-ry, *n.* [L. *servatorium*.] That which preserves. *Obs.*
servd. Served. *Ref. Sp.*

13. To pass or spend, as time, esp. time of punishment; as, to *serve* a term in prison.
14. To furnish; supply; as, the gas wells *serve* the town with light and heat.
15. To copulate with; to cover; — said of male animals.
16. In various games, as tennis, rackets, etc., to put (the ball) in play by delivering it by a stroke to one's opponent.
17. *Chiefly Naut.* To wind spun yarn, canvas, wire, etc., tightly around (a rope or stay, etc.) to protect it from chafing or from the weather. See SERVING MALLET, *Illust.*
18. *Falconry.* To put up, or flush, game before (a hawk).
19. To deserve. *Obs.* *Havelok.*
Syn. — Obey, minister to, subserve, promote, further, aid, help, assist, benefit, succor.
to serve an office, to discharge a public duty. — **to s. one out,** to retaliate upon one; to requite one. "I 'll *serve you out* for this." *C. Kingsley.* — **to s. one right,** to treat one, or cause to befall one, according to his deserts; — used commonly of ill deserts; as, it *serves* the scoundrel *right.* — **to s. one's self of,** to avail one's self of; to make use of. *A Gallicism.* — **to s. one the same sauce,** to retaliate in the same kind. *Colloq.* — **to s. out,** to distribute; as, *to serve out* rations. — **to s. tables,** *Bib.,* to distribute food as alms. *Acts* vi. 2. — **to s. the time** *or* **the hour,** to be a timeserver. *Obs.* — **to s. the vent,** *Gun.,* to close the vent of an old-time muzzle-loading cannon while it is being sponged and loaded.

serve (sûrv), *v. i.* **1.** To be a servant or a slave; to be employed in labor or other business for another; to be in subjection or bondage; to render menial service.
2. To perform domestic offices; to be occupied with household affairs; to prepare and dish up food, etc.
3. To be in service; to do duty; to discharge the requirements of an office or employment; specif.: **a** To act in the public service, as a soldier, seaman, etc. **b** To perform the duties of server. See SERVER, 1.
4. To be of use; to answer a purpose; to suit; to be convenient or favorable; as, when occasion *serves.*
This little brand will *serve* to light your fire. *Dryden.*
5. To play the lover; to be a suitor. *Obs.*
6. *Tennis.* To deliver the service; — used similarly in certain other ball games.

serve, *n. Tennis, etc.* Act of serving; the ball as served.

serv'er (sûr'vẽr), *n.* **1.** One who serves; specif., *Eccl.,* one who assists the officiating priest.
2. That which serves; specif.: **a** A tray for dishes; a salver. **b** A utensil, other than an ordinary fork or spoon, for portioning food at table. **c** A small long-handled spade variously used by plasterers.

serv'er-y (sûr'vẽr-ĭ), *n. Arch.* In modern dwellings: **a** A room used for keeping utensils and conducting the service of the family. **b** A service room between the kitchen and dining room; — in the United States usually called a *butler's pantry.*

Ser-ve'tian (sẽr-vē'shăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Michael Servetus, who was burned at the stake in Geneva, in 1553, for his opposition to the doctrine of the Trinity.

Ser'vi-an (sûr'vĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Servia, an important state from about 1050 till 1389, when it was conquered by the Turks. The modern kingdom grew out of struggles for independence early in the 19th century.
2. Belonging or relating to the language of the Servians.
Servian Church. See EASTERN CHURCH.

Ser'vi-an, *n.* One of the people of Servia, or of the race dominant in Servia (found also in Hungary and the Balkans), who are typical members of the Adriatic race; also, their language, the alphabet of which is a form of the Cyrillic, with four added letters. See SERVO-CROATIAN.

serv'ice (sûr'vĭs), *n., or* **serv'ice tree.** [Properly the tree which bears *serves* (orig. in two syllables), ME. *serves,* pl., service trees or (prob.) service berries, AS. *syrfe* service tree, fr. (assumed) LL. *sorbea,* fr. L. *sorbus.* Cf. SORB.] Any of several malaceous trees having small berrylike fruits; esp.: **a** In Europe, the tree *Sorbus domestica,* which resembles the mountain ash (*S. aucuparia*), but has larger flowers and larger fruit, containing grit cells. The related *S. torminalis,* with simple instead of pinnate leaves, is often distinguished as *wild service tree.* The fruit of both species is edible. **b** The whitebeam. *Scot.* **c** Any species of shadbush (*Amelanchier*). *U. S.*

serv'ice, *n.* [ME. *service, servise,* OF. *servise, service,* F. *service,* fr. L. *servitium.* See SERVE.] **1.** Act of serving; the occupation of a servant; the performance of labor for the benefit of another, or at another's command; attendance of an inferior, hired helper, slave, etc.; also, spiritual obedience and love "O God, . . . whose *service* is perfect freedom." *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
2. The deed of one who serves; labor performed for another; duty done or required; office.
The last piece of *service* I did for . . . King Charles. *Dryden.*
3. *Feudal Law.* The render or due owed by a tenant to his lord for the enjoyment of his tenancy; any render made for the enjoyment of land.
4. An office of devotion; official religious duty performed; religious rites appropriate to any event or ceremonial; as, a burial *service*; a marriage *service.*
5. A liturgical office set to music; a set of such settings, esp. of the choral canticles, chants, etc.
6. Duty performed in, or appropriate to, any office or charge; official function; specif., military or naval duty; performance of the duties of a soldier; as, to see *service;* hence, a branch of employment with an organization of its own, esp. under a government; as, the diplomatic *service.*
7. Useful office; advantage conferred; that which promotes interest or happiness; benefit; avail.
The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was the *service* she did in picking up venomous creatures. *L'Estrange.*
8. Profession of respect; acknowledgment of duty owed. "Pray, do my *service* to His Majesty." *Shak.*
9. That which is served, as a course at table or the portion served to a single person.
10. A set or number of articles for a particular use, considered collectively, as the vessels ordinarily used at table.
11. *Law.* **a** Act of bringing to notice, either actually or constructively, *in such manner as is prescribed by law;* in a broader sense, the carrying into effect, or execution, of any writ or process, as of an attachment by seizing the goods or person attached, an execution by levying it upon the goods or person of the defendant. Service of a writ or process may be: **personal,** in which case a copy of it must be delivered, or offered to and left with, the person to be served, and often its contents made known or read to him; or **substituted,** where service is made in any other way, as by making it by publication and mailing, by making it upon an authorized representative with the effect of constructive service on the real party in interest, or where the party in interest in certain proceedings may be personally served without the jurisdiction of the court. **b** A servitude.
12. Suit or attention paid by a lover to his lady. *Archaic.*
13. Act or means of supplying some general demand; as, railway *service,* telephone *service,* etc.
14. Act of serving or covering. See SERVE, *v. t.,* 15.
15. In tennis, rackets, and various other games: **a** Act of serving the ball. **b** The ball served.
16. *Naut.* The materials used for serving a rope, etc., as spun yarn, small lines, etc.; serving.
17. Scrimmage; engagement. *Obs.*
18. Short for SERVICE PIPE.
service of an heir, *Scots Law,* a former proceeding by inquest to determine the heir of a person deceased; now (by acts passed in 1847 and 1860 and repeated in the Consolidation Act of 1868), a proceeding for this purpose by publication and proof before a competent officer without a jury.

serv'ice-a-ble (sûr'vĭs-ă-b'l), *a.* [ME. *servisable,* OF. *servisable, serviçable.* See SERVICE.] **1.** Willing to be of service; helpful; obliging; kind. *Archaic.*
Curteys he was, lowly, and *servisable.* *Chaucer.*
2. a Doing service; useful to any end; adapted to any good end or use; beneficial; advantageous. "*Serviceable* to religion and learning." *Atterbury.* "A *serviceable* villain." *Shak.* **b** Prepared for rendering service; capable of, or fit for, the performance of duty.
3. Pertaining to service. *Obs.*
4. Lasting or wearing well in use; as, *serviceable* shoes.
— **serv'ice-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **serv'ice-a-bly,** *adv.*

service berry. The fruit of any kind of service tree.

service call. *Mil.* A signal given by trumpets, bugles, etc., calling for the immediate performance, or relinquishment, of some duty.

service cap *or* **hat.** *Mil.* A cap or hat worn by officers or enlisted men when full-dress uniform, or dress uniform, is not worn. In the United States army the *service cap* is round, about 3½ inches high, flat-topped, with a visor. The *service hat* is of soft felt of khaki color, with broad brim and high crown, creased down the middle.

service uniform. *Mil. & Nav.* The uniform prescribed in regulations for active or routine service, in distinction from dress, full dress, etc. In the United States army it is of olive-drab woolen or khaki-colored cotton, with all metal attachments of dull-finish bronze, with the exception of insignia of rank, which are of gold or silver finish.

ser'vi-ent (sûr'vĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *serviens, -entis,* p. pr. See SERVE.] Subordinate. *Obs.,* except as used in law of an estate on which a servitude or an easement is imposed.

ser'vi-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a. Early Eng. Feudal Law.* Of or pertaining to, or involving the rendering of, services, esp. such as constituted sergeanty.

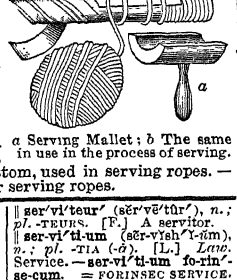
ser'vi-ette' (sûr'vĭ-ĕt'; *F.* sẽr'vyĕt'), *n.; pl.* **-ETTES** (-ĕts'; *F.* -vyĕt'). [F.] A table napkin.

ser'vile (sûr'vĭl *or, esp. in British usage,* sûr'vīl; 277), *a.* [L. *servilis,* fr. *servus* a servant or slave: cf. F. *servile.* See SERF, SERVE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a slave or servant; consisting of slaves; as, a *servile* revolt; the *servile* class.
2. a Held in subjection; dependent; enslaved.
Even fortune rules no more, O *servile* land. *Pope.*
b Specif., *Eng. Feudal Law,* held by, or pertaining to, a tenure of lands not called *free.* What constituted the test of *servile* and *free* tenures varied with different periods, as whether the tenant could withdraw with his land from his lord, whether the tenant could withdraw without his land from his lord, whether the land owed labor, as distinct from rent, or whether the land was held by uncertain as distinguished from certain tenure. See FREE, *a.,* 2 **d,** FREEHOLD.
3. Befitting a slave or servant; as, *servile* labors.
4. Characteristic of a slave; proceeding from dependence; slavish; hence, meanly submissive; cringing; fawning; mean; as, *servile* flattery; *servile* fear; *servile* obedience.
5. Obedient; — with *to;* as, *servile* to good influences.
6. *R. C. Ch.* Pert. to physical labor; — used esp. in *servile works,* those requiring bodily rather than mental effort.
7. *Philol.* **a** Not belonging to the original root; as, a *servile* letter. **b** Not itself sounded, but serving to indicate a long preceding vowel, as *e* in *stone.*
Syn. — See MENIAL.
— **ser'vile-ly,** *adv.* — **ser'vile-ness,** *n.*

ser'vile, *n. Philol.* An element which forms no part of the original root; — opposed to *radical.*

ser-vil'i-ty (sẽr-vĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being servile; specif.: **a** Slavery. **b** Mean or cringing submissiveness; obsequiousness.

serv'ing (sûr'vĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SERVE. Specif.: *vb. n. Naut.* = SERVICE, 16.
serving mallet, *Naut.,* a wooden instrument shaped like a mallet, grooved on the bottom, used in serving ropes.
s. stuff, *Naut.,* small lines for serving ropes.



a Serving Mallet; *b* The same in use in the process of serving.

Ser'vite (sûr'vīt), *n.* [It. *servita,* or LL. *servitae,* pl.] *R. C. Ch.* One of the mendicant order of the Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin, founded in Florence in 1233.

ser'vi-tor (-vĭ-tẽr), *n.* [ME. *servitour,* OF. *servitor,* F. *serviteur,* L. *servitor,* fr. *servire* to serve.] One who serves; an attendant; one who acts under another; a follower or adherent; specif.: **a** A serving man; a menial. **b** A soldier. *Obs.* **c** *Univ. of Oxford, Eng.* Formerly, an undergraduate, partly supported by the college funds, whose duty it was to wait at table. Cf. SIZAR. **d** *Glassmaking.* A worker who fashions the body of articles finished by the "workman."

ser'vi-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *servitudo:* cf. F. *servitude.*]
1. Condition of a slave; slavery; bondage; state of compulsory subjection to a master.
2. Service required as a punishment for crime. See PENAL SERVITUDE.
3. Condition of being bound to service; specif.: **a** In French and English colonies of the 17th and 18th centuries, the condition of transported or colonial laborers who, under contract or by custom, rendered service with temporary and limited loss of political and personal liberty. Servitude existed in America from 1619 to 1819. **b** A similar condition of enforced service which, in various phases, has existed in South America, South Africa, Java, etc.
4. State of slavish dependence; mental or moral bondage; social compulsion.
5. Condition of a servant or servitor; menial service.
6. Servants, collectively. *Obs.* *Milton.*
7. *Law.* A right in respect of an object, usually land, owned by one person in virtue of which the object is subject to a certain use or enjoyment by another person or for the benefit of another thing, as in the case of the common-law easement (which is a species of servitude). A servitude is **affirmative** when it permits an otherwise unpermitted act by the owner of it; **negative** when it imposes on the owner of the servient tenement forbearance of an otherwise permissible action. *Servitude* is esp. common in the Roman and Civil law, and is defined in the Pandects (§ 934) as "a right in virtue of which the thing of another renders service to a person or thing." In Roman law servitudes were classified as: **a Personal servitudes,** including usufruct, (mere) use (see USUFRUCT and USE), and habitation, or **habitatio,** right of residing in a house. **b Prædial,** or **real, servitudes,** or rights over land (called **prædium,** or **res, serviens**) vested in a person by virtue of his ownership of other land (called **prædium,** or **res, dominans**), and including **rural,** or **rustic, servitudes,** affecting chiefly or only the soil; and **urban servitudes,** affecting chiefly or solely a building or buildings on land. The more important rural servitudes were: **iter,** or a right of way on foot or horseback; **actus,** a right of way for a carriage or cattle; **via,** a right of way in general; **pecoris ad aquam appulsus,** or right of way for watering cattle; **aquæhaustus,** or simply **haustus,** right of conducting water; **aquæductus,** right of drawing water; **jus pascendi,** right of pasture; and **calcis coquendæ,** or right of digging chalk. The chief urban servitudes were: **operis ferendi,** right of support; **tigni immittendi,** right of inserting (the end of) a beam (in another's wall); **altius non tollendi,** right to have another not build higher (than a certain limit); **ne luminibus officiatur,** right to have the windows not shut off from light; **stillicidii recipiendi,** right of receiving the drip from a neighbor's roof; **aquæ immittendæ,** right to throw water from one's windows on a neighbor's buildings or soil; **oneris ferendi,** or right of support. The Civil law as to servitudes is essentially the same as the Roman law, but the Civil law includes under this head a rent charge.
Syn. — SERVITUDE, SLAVERY, BONDAGE. SERVITUDE may apply to either voluntary or (more frequently) compulsory subjection to a master; SLAVERY and BONDAGE (the stronger term) imply absolute and enforced subjugation to another's will. See SERF, MENIAL, PRISONER.

Ser'vo- (sûr'vō-). Combining form for *Servian.*

Ser'vo-Cro-a'tian (sûr'vō-krō-ā'shăn), *n.* **1.** The Slavic language of Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, Slavonia, parts of Hungary, Istria, and Dalmatia. It possesses varying dialects, and employs either the Roman or the Servian alphabets according as the prevailing religion is either Roman Catholic or Orthodox Greek. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
2. One whose native language is Servo-Croatian.

ser'vo-mo'tor, *n.* Sometimes erroneously spelt *servomotor.* [F. *servo-moteur.* See SERF; MOTOR.] *Mach.* A relay apparatus; specif.: **a** An auxiliary motor, regulated by a hand lever, for quickly and easily moving the reversing gear of a large marine engine into any desired position indicated by that of the hand lever, which controls the valve of the motor. **b** In a Whitehead torpedo, a compressed-air motor, actuated by the Obry gear, for moving the rudders so as to correct deviations from the course.

ses'a-me (sĕs'ă-mē), *n.* [ME. *sysame,* OF. *sisame, sesame,* or LL. *sisamum,* fr. L. *sesamum, sesama,* Gr. *σήσαμον, σησάμη.*] An East Indian annual pedaliaceous plant (*Sesamum indicum*); also, its small obovate, flattish seeds, which yield an oil and are used as food See BENNE.

ses'a-moid (-moid), *a.* [Gr. *σησαμοειδής* like sesame; *σήσαμον* sesame + *εἶδος* form.] Of or pertaining to or designating a nodular mass of bone or cartilage in a tendon, esp. where the tendon passes over a joint or some bony prominence. The patella and pisiform bone and the navicular bone of a horse's foot are examples. — *n.* A sesamoid bone or cartilage.

ses'a-moid-i'tis (-ĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SESAMOID; -ITIS.] *Veter.* Inflammation of a sesamoid bone and the adjacent ligaments and tissue.

Ses'a-mum (sĕs'ă-mŭm), *n.* [L., sesame. See SESAME.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of pedaliaceous plants, natives of tropical Africa and India. They are herbs with entire or divided leaves and irregular campanulate flowers, the curved tube dilated above the base; the capsule is 4-angled, and unarmed. See SESAME. **b** [*l. c.*] Sesame.

Ses'ban (sĕs'băn), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *saisabān, seisebān,* a kind of tree, fr. Per. *sīsabān* seed of cinquefoil.] **1.** *Bot.*

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servee, *n.* Service. *Obs.*
ser-ven'te, *n.* = SIRVENTE.
serve'-out', *n.* Something served, or dealt, out.
serves. † SERVICE. [*Scot.*]
ser'vet (sẽr'vĭt),*n.* A serviette.
Ser've-tist, *n.* A Servetian. *Obs.*
serve tube. *Steam Boilers.* A flue tube having ribs inside.
‖ **ser'vi,** *n., pl.* of SERVUS.
serviable, *a.* [F.] Serviceable; ready to serve; diligent. *Obs.*
ser'vi-al, *a.* Servile. *Obs. Scot.*
serv'ice, *v. t.* To serve. *Rare.*
serv'ice-a-bil'i-ty (sûr'vĭs-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Serviceableness.
serv'ice-a-bl. Serviceable. *R.Sp.*
serv'ice-age, *n.* Servitude. *Obs.*
service bolt. Any of a number of bolts used to draw together parts to be riveted. [missal.]
service book. A prayer book or
service box. A casing or box let in flush with the pavement for access to a corporation cock.
service charge. The full charge of a gun, as used in battle.
service court. *Lawn Tennis.* The part of the court into which the ball must be served.
serv'ice-less. *a.* Without a (religious) service. *Obs.*
service line. *Tennis.* A certain line 21 feet from, and parallel to, the net. See LAWN TENNIS.
service magazine. *Mil. & Nav.* A magazine containing the ammunition for immediate use or for a particular gun.
service pipe. A pipe connecting a main pipe with a building.
service tree. See 1st SERVICE.
ser-vi'cious, *a.* = SERVIOUS. *Obs.*
servie. † SERVE.
ser'vil. Servile. *Ref. Sp.* [-ISM.]
ser'vil-ism (sûr'vĭ-lĭz'm),*n.* See
ser'vil-ize (-lĭz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
servilly. † SERVILELY.
ser'vi-ous, *a.* Serviable. *Obs.*
servise. † SERVICE.
ser-vis'i-a. Var. of CERVISIA.
‖ **ser'vi'teur'** (sẽr'vē'tûr'), *n.; pl.* -TEURS. [F.] A servitor.
‖ **ser-vi'ti-um** (sẽr-vĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -TIA (-ă). [L.] *Law.* Service. — **ser-vi'ti-um fo-rin'se-cum.** = FORINSEC SERVICE.
ser'vi-to'ri-al (sûr'vĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a servitor. *Rare.*
ser'vi-tor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
ser'vi-trix, *n.* [See -TRIX.] A female servant. *Rare.*
ser'vi-ture, *n. Obs.* a Servitude. b Servants. c A servitor.
‖ **ser'vi-tus** (sûr'vĭ-tŭs), *n.; pl.* -TUTES (-tŭ'tēz). [L.] *Law.* A servitude; erron., an easement.
ser'vi-tute (-tūt), *n.* [L. *servitus:* cf. OF. *servitute.*] Servitude. *Obs.* [CROATIAN, 2.]
Ser'vo-Cro'at, *n.* = SERVO-
servt. *Abbr.* Servant.
ser'vu-late, *v. i.* [L. *servulus* a young slave, dim. of *servus* slave + *-ate.*] To act as a servitor. *Obs.*
‖ **ser'vus** (sûr'vŭs), *n.; pl.* SERVI (-vī). [L.] A serf. — **Ser'vus Ser-vo'rum De'i.** [L.] Servant of the Servants of God See under SERVANT.
servy. † SERVE.
serwand, serwant. † SERVANT.
serwe. † SERVE, SORROW.
serye. † SERIE.
se-rye'. Var of SERAI.
ses. † CEASE.
Se'sai (sē'sī; sē'sā-ī). *D. Bib.*
ses'am, ses'a-me, *n.* [L. *sesama.* See SESAME.] The castor oil bean. *Obs.* [*Gama grass.*]
ses'a-me grass (sĕs'ă-mē)
ses'a-me oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
Ses'a-mine, *a.* [L. *sesaminus,* Gr. *σησάμινος*] Pert. to, or obtained from, sesame. *Obs.*
ses'a-moi'dal (sĕs'ă-moi'dăl),*a.* Sesamoid. [*Obs.*]
sesarin, *n.* A kind of ointment.
Ses-ba'ni-a (sĕs-bā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of SESBAN, 1.

A genus of tropical fabaceous herbs, shrubs, or trees, with abruptly pinnate leaves and showy flowers in axillary racemes. The style is smooth, the pod narrowly linear and transversely septate. *S. macrocalpa* occurs in the United States. Most species yield a useful hemplike fiber.
2. [*l. c.*] Either of two East Indian species (*S. aculeata* and *S. ægyptiaca*) of this genus. See DHUNCHEE.

Ses'e-li (sĕs'ē-lī), *n.* [NL. See CICELY.] *Bot.* A large genus of apiaceous plants, natives of temperate regions of the Old World. They are smooth perennials having ternately compound leaves, white flowers, and fruit with solitary oil tubes. The species are commonly called *meadow saxifrage*. *S. hippomarathrum* is the horse fennel. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Se'sha (sā'shȧ; shā'shȧ), **She'sha** (shā'shȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Çêsha.*] *Hindu Myth.* The king of the serpent race. He has a thousand heads, which serve as a canopy for Vishnu, who sleeps upon him as he floats upon the primeval waters. The earth rests upon one of his heads, and is destroyed at the end of each Kalpa by the fire which he vomits forth.

se'si (sā'sē), *n.* [Prob. Amer. Sp.] The black-fin snapper (*Lutianus buccanella*), a common West Indian market fish.

‖ **ses'qui-** (sĕs'kwĭ-). [L., one half more, one and a half.] A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *one and a half times*; specif.: *Chem.* In forming the names of compounds of *three* atoms or equivalents of one element or radical with *two* of another; as, iron *sesqui*oxide, Fe_2O_3.

ses'qui-al'ter (sĕs'kwĭ-ăl'tẽr) } *n.* [L. *sesquialter*, fem.
ses'qui-al'ter-a (-ăl'tẽr-ȧ) } *-tera*, sesquialteral.] *Music.* **a** The interval of a perfect fifth, having the ratio $\frac{3}{2}$. **b** A triplet of three minims in the time of two preceding. Cf. HEMIOLIA. **c** A mixture organ stop, containing several ranks of pipes which reënforce some high harmonics of the ground tone, and make the sound more brilliant.

ses'qui-al'ter-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *sesquialter* once and a half; *sesqui-* + *alter* other.] Once and a half times as great as another; having the ratio of one and a half to one.

ses'qui-car'bon-ate (-kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* [*sesqui-* + *carbonate.*] *Chem.* A carbonate intermediate in composition between the normal salt and the usual acid salt; as, *sesquicarbonate* of ammonia, $2(NH_4)_2CO_3{\cdot}H_2CO_3$.

ses'qui-cen-ten'ni-al (-sĕn-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [*sesqui-* + *centennial.*] Of or pertaining to a century and a half. — *n.* The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, or its celebration.

ses'qui-hy'drate (-hī'drāt), *n.* [*sesqui-* + *hydrate.*] *Chem.* A hydrate containing one and a half molecules of water to one of the substance forming the hydrate.

ses'qui-ox'ide (-ŏk'sĭd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*sesqui-* + *oxide.*] *Chem.* An oxide containing three atoms of oxygen and two of another element, or two radicals, as alumina (Al_2O_3).

ses-quip'e-dal (sĕs-kwĭp'ē-dăl; sĕs'kwĭ-pē'dăl; 277), **ses'qui-pe-da'li-an** (sĕs'kwĭ-pē-dā'lĭ-ăn), *a* [L. *sesquipedalis.* See SESQUI-; PEDAL.] **a** Measuring or containing a foot and a half; — sometimes humorously applied to long words. **b** Given to the use of long words. — *n.* **a** One that is a foot and a half in height. **b** A very long word.

ses-quip'e-dal-ism } (-ĭz'm), *n.* Sesquipedality.
ses'qui-pe-da'li-an-ism }

ses'qui-pe-dal'i-ty (sĕs'kwĭ-pē-dăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being sesquipedal. *Sterne.*
2. The use of, or style marked by, sesquipedalian words.

ses'qui-salt (sĕs'kwĭ-sôlt), *n.* [*sesqui-* + *salt.*] *Chem.* **a** A salt derived from a sesquioxide or analogous compound. **b** A salt made up on the proportions of a sesqui compound.

ses'qui-sul'phide (sĕs'kwĭ-sŭl'fīd ; -fĭd), *n.* Also **-phid.** [*sesqui* + *sulphide.*] *Chem.* A sulphide, analogous to a sesquioxide, containing three atoms of sulphur to two of the other ingredient; — formerly called also *sesquisulphuret*; as, orpiment, As_2S_3, is arsenic *sesquisulphide.*

ses'sile (sĕs'ĭl ; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *sessilis* low, dwarf, fr. *sedere, sessum*, to sit: cf. F. *sessile.* See SIT.] **1.** Attached directly by the base; not raised upon a stalk or peduncle; as, a *sessile* leaf (one resting directly on the main stem or branch without a petiole). In *Zoöl.*, often implying attachment by a broad base.
2. *Zoöl.* Permanently attached; not free to move about.
sessile gonophores, *Zoöl.*, gonophores which never become detached. — **s. hydatid.** *Anat.* = HYDATID OF MORGAGNI **b.**

ses'sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *sessio*, fr. *sedere, sessum*: cf. F. *session.* See SIT.] **1.** A sitting, or being seated. *Archaic.*

Leapt from her *session* on his lap, and stood. *Tennyson.*

2. The actual or constructive sitting of a court, council, legislature, etc., or the actual or constructive assembly of the members of such a body, for the transaction of business; thus, a body is said to be in *session* when the members are in fact assembled and (constructively) during the time between adjourned meetings, during which time the body is for some purposes considered as legally in session.

It's fit this royal *session* do proceed. *Shak.*

3. The time, period, or term during which a court, council, legislature, etc., meets regularly for business; or, the space of time between the first meeting and the prorogation or final adjournment. The *session* of a court usually coincides with or includes the term, and is often called a *term.*
4. *pl.* a *Eng. Law.* The sittings or a sitting of justices of the peace in execution of the powers conferred by their commissions, being called: petty-sessions, when held by one or more justices, without a jury, for trial of minor offences, admitting prisoners to bail etc.; special sessions, when held by two or more justices for the exercise of some special branch of their authority, due notice being given; general sessions, when held by two or more justices, one of whom is of the quorum, for the general exercise of their authority to try criminal cases, etc. Hence, the sittings or any sitting of any of several other courts of similar criminal jurisdiction. **b** In various States of the United States, any of various courts answering more or less to the English courts above named, as of a justice's court to grant innkeepers' licenses, to lay out highways, etc., or of courts of general criminal jurisdiction. **c** Any of these courts, themselves.
5. [*cap.*] *Scots Law.* The Court of Session.
6. *Presbyterian Ch.* The lowest court, composed of the pastor and a body of elders elected by the members of a particular church, and having the care of matters pertaining to the religious interests of that church.
sessions of the peace, sittings by justices of the peace. *Eng.*

ses'sion-al (sĕsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a session or sessions.
sessional order *or* **rule,** *British Parl. Practice*, an order or rule and expressed to continue only during the session.

ses'terce (sĕs'tẽrs), *n.* [L. *sestertius* (sc. *nummus*), fr. *sestertius* two and a half; prob. fr. *sesqui-* + *tertius* third: cf. F. *sesterce.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A coin and money of account equal to one fourth of a denarius. It was first issued as a silver coin equal to 2½ asses, from 268 B. C. to about 241 B. C. Under Augustus and his successors it was a brass coin (called by numismatists *first brass*) equal to 4 asses.

ses-ter'ti-um (sĕs-tûr'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **SESTERTIA** (-ȧ). [L. See SESTERCE.] *Rom. Antiq.* A money of account equal to one thousand sesterces.

ses-tet' (sĕs-tĕt'; sĕs'tĕt ; *cf.* SEXTET), *n.* [It. *sestetto*, fr. *sesto* sixth, L. *sextus*, fr. *sex* six.] **1.** *Music.* A sextet.
2. *Pros.* The last six lines of a sonnet, also, any stanza of six lines.

ses-ti'na (sĕs-tē'nȧ), *n.* [It. Cf. SESTINE, SEXTAIN.] A poem consisting of six stanzas (originally unrimed) of six lines each, ending with the same words arranged in different order for each stanza, and concluding with a stanza of three lines which contain all the final words, three occurring in the middle of the lines, and three at the end. The form was invented by Arnaut Daniel, a Provençal troubadour, at the end of the 13th century.

Se-su'vi-um (sē-sū'vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; orig. unknown.] *Bot.* A small genus of fleshy maritime aizoaceous herbs, of wide distribution in tropical regions. They have opposite leaves and reddish flowers with a five-lobed calyx and five stamens. *S. portulacastrum* is the sea purslane.

Set (sĕt), *n.* [Egypt.] *Egypt. Myth.* An evil divinity, the brother and enemy of Osiris, represented with the head of a beast with high square ears and pointed snout. Before the XIXth dynasty Set was popular, especially favored by the Hyksos, and probably regarded as a war god and giver of victories. About the XXIId dynasty a reaction set in, the god's images were destroyed or defaced, and he became the personification of evil. His consort was *Ta-urt.*

set (sĕt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SET; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SET'TING. [ME. *setten*, AS. *settan*; akin to OS. *settian*, OFries. *setta*, D. *zetten*, OHG. *sezzen*, G. *setzen*, Icel. *setja*, Sw. *sätta*, Dan. *sætte*, Goth. *satjan*; causative from the root of E. *sit.* See SIT.] **1.** To cause to sit; to make to assume a specified position or attitude; to give a site or place to; to place; put; fix, as, to *set* a house on a rock, a book on a shelf, a chest or trunk on its bottom or on end.
2. To make to assume a specified place, condition, occupation, relation, etc.; to place; put; establish.

I do *set* my bow in the cloud. *Gen.* ix. 13.

3. Specif., to put (a fowl) on eggs to hatch them, or to put (eggs) into a nest for a fowl to sit on or into an incubator.
4. To cause to be or to do, etc.; to dispose; start; begin; as, to *set* houses afire; to *set* ships afloat; to *set* one at ease; to *set* men at variance.

Every incident *sets* him thinking. *Coleridge.*

5. To fix firmly; to make fast, permanent, or stable; to render motionless; to give an unchanging place, form, or condition to. Specif.: **a** To cause to stop or stick; to fasten; hence, to occasion difficulty to; to embarrass; perplex; as, to *set* a coach in the mud.

They show how hard they are *set* in this particular. *Addison.*

b To fix beforehand; to determine; hence, to make unyielding or obstinate; to render stiff, unpliant, or rigid.

On these three objects his heart was *set*. *Macaulay.*

Make my heart as a millstone, *set* my face as a flint. *Tennyson.*

c To fix in the ground, as a post or a tree; to plant; as, to *set* pear trees in an orchard; — often with *out.* **d** To fix, as a precious stone, in a border of metal; to place in a setting; hence, to place in or amid something which serves as a setting; as, to *set* glass in a sash. **e** To render stiff or solid; esp., to convert into curd; to curdle; as, to *set* milk for cheese. **f** *Zoöl.* To arrange (the parts of an insect) in position for drying. See SETTING BLOCK.
6. To put into a desired position or condition; to adjust; to regulate; to adapt. Specif.: **a** To put in order in a particular manner; to prepare for immediate use; as, to *set* a table by laying the tablecloth, putting on the dishes, etc.; to *set* a lithographic stone ready for printing; to *set* a lathe for screw cutting by putting in the requisite change wheels; specif.: (1) To fix the iron of (a carpenter's plane) in position so as to take off the desired thickness of shaving. (2) To put a smooth edge on (a razor) with a hone, as after grinding. (3) To bend slightly the tooth points of (a saw) alternately in opposite directions to widen the kerf and so prevent sticking. (4) To adjust (a measuring instrument) to a desired position; as, to *set* a pair of calipers to size on a rule. **b** To extend and bring into position; to spread to the wind; as, to *set* the sails of a ship. **c** To give a pitch to, as a tune; to start by fixing the keynote; as, to *set* a psalm. **d** To reduce from a dislocated or fractured state; to replace; as, to *set* a broken bone. **e** To make to agree with some standard; as, to *set* a watch or a clock. **f** *Masonry.* To lower into place and fix solidly, as cut stone.
7. To stake at play; to wager; to risk.
8. To fit with music; to adapt, as words to music, or music to words; to prepare for performance, as for a particular voice or instrument.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute. *Dryden.*

9. To determine; to appoint; to assign; to fix; as, to *set* a time for a meeting; to *set* a price on a horse.
10. To adorn with something infixed or affixed; to stud; to variegate with objects placed here and there.

Pastoral dales thin *set* with modern farms. *Wordsworth.*

11. To value; to rate; — with *at.*

I do not *set* my life at a pin's fee. *Shak.*

12. To point out the seat or position of, as birds, or other game; — said of hunting dogs.
13. To establish as a rule; to furnish; to prescribe; to assign; as, to *set* an example; to *set* lessons to be learned.
14. [Cf. SET, *v. i.*, 11.] To suit; to become; as, it *sets* him ill. *Scot.*
15. To propel, as a boat, by poling. *Obs. or Dial.*
16. *Print.* To compose; to arrange in words, lines, etc.; as, to *set* type; to *set* a page.
17. *Scots Law.* To lease.

to set abroach. See ABROACH. *Obs.* — **to s. against,** to oppose; to set in comparison with, or to oppose to, as an equivalent in exchange. — **to s. agoing,** to cause to move. — **to s. apart,** to separate to a particular use; to separate from the rest; to reserve. — **to s. aside.** **a** To leave out of account; to pass by, to omit, neglect; reject, annul. **b** To set apart, reserve; as, *to set aside* part of one's income. — **to s. a sponge,** *Cookery*, to leaven a small mass of flour, to be used in leavening a larger quantity. — **to s. at defiance,** to defy. — **to s. at ease,** to quiet; to tranquilize; as, *to set* the heart *at ease.* — **to s. at naught** *or* **nought,** to treat as of no account; to disregard; to despise, defy; to treat with ignominy. Formerly also *to set naught by.* — **to s. a trap, snare,** *or* **gin,** to put it in a proper condition or position to catch prey; hence, to lay a plan to deceive and draw another into one's power. — **to s. at work** *or* **to work.** **a** To cause to enter on work or action, or to direct how to enter on work. **b** To apply one's self; — used reflexively. — **to s. before.** **a** To bring out to view before; to exhibit. **b** To propose for choice to; to offer to. — **to s. by.** **a** To set apart or on one side; reject. **b** To attach the value of (anything) to. — **to s. by the compass,** to observe and note the bearing or situation of by the compass. — **to s. by the ears,** to cause to quarrel or be at strife. — **to s. case,** to suppose; to assume. Cf. *put case*, under PUT, *v. t.* *Obs. Chaucer.* — **to s. cock a hoop.** See COCK-A-HOOP. — **to s. down.** **a** To enter in writing; to register. **b** To fix; to establish; to ordain. **c** To humiliate. — **to s. eyes** *on*, to see; to behold; to fasten the eyes on. — **to s. fire to,** *or* **to set on fire,** to communicate fire to; fig., to inflame; to enkindle the passions of; to irritate. — **to s. flying,** *Naut.*, to hoist by a halyard until the luff is taut; — said of a sail when it is not connected to any spar or stay. — **to s. forth.** **a** To manifest; to offer or present to view, to exhibit; to display. **b** To publish; to promulgate; to make appear. *Waller.* **c** To send out; to prepare and send. *Obs.* — **to s. forward.** **a** To cause to advance. **b** To promote. — **to s. free,** to release from confinement, imprisonment, or bondage; to liberate; to emancipate. — **to s. in,** to put in the way; to begin, to give a start to. *Obs.* — **to s. in order,** to adjust or arrange, to reduce to method. — **to s. light by,** to undervalue; to slight; to treat as of no importance; despise. — **to s. milk.** **a** To expose milk in open dishes in order that the cream may rise to the surface. **b** To cause milk to become curdled, as by rennet. — **to s. much,** *or* **little, by,** to care much, or little, for. — **to s. of,** to value; to set by. *Obs.* — **to s. off.** **a** To separate from a whole; to assign to a particular purpose; to portion off; as, *to set off* a portion of an estate. **b** To adorn; decorate; embellish; also, to intensify (a characteristic) by contrast. **c** To give a flattering description of. **d** To explode; as, *to set off* a charge of powder. **e** *Law.* To make a set-off of; to plead as a set-off. — **to s. off against,** to place against as an equivalent; as, *to set off* one man's services *against* another's. — **to s. on** *or* **upon.** **a** To incite; to instigate. "Thou, traitor, hast *set on* thy wife to this." *Shak.* **b** To employ, as in a task. **c** To fix upon; to attach strongly to; as, *to set* one's heart or affections *on* some object. — **to s. one's cap,** to make a fool of one. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **to s. one's cap for** *or* **at,** to try to win the favor of with a view to marriage. *Colloq.* — **to s. one's face** (against, to, etc.), to determine to assume a certain attitude or pursue a certain course of action for or against, to or from, anything. — **to s., or to s. up, one's rest.** *Obs.* **a** To have a settled determination; to stake one's fortunes; — from an old game of cards, when one so expressed his intention to stand or rest upon his hand. *Bacon.* **b** To stop for rest; to halt. — **to s. one's self against,** to place one's self in a state of enmity or opposition to. — **to s. one's teeth,** to press them together tightly, as in determination. — **to s. on work,** to cause to begin laboring; to set to work. *Obs. Hooker.* — **to s. out.** **a** To assign; allot; mark off; limit; as, *to set out* the share of each heir; *to set out* the widow's thirds. **b** To publish, as a proclamation. *Obs.* **c** To adorn; embellish. **d** To raise, equip, and send forth; to furnish. *Rare.* **e** To show; display; set off. **f** To show; prove. *Rare.* **g** To mark out, as a design to be executed. **h** To recite; to state at large; as, facts carefully *set out.* — **to s. over.** **a** To appoint or constitute as supervisor, inspector, ruler, or commander. **b** To assign;

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ses'cu-ple (sĕs'kŭ-p'l), *a. Class. Pros.* = HEMIOLIC.
sese. † CEASE, SEIZE.
se'se-le (sā'sē-lē), *n.* [Samoan.] A silvery food fish of Samoan rivers (*Kuhlia marginata*), of the family Kuhliidæ.
Se'si-a (sē'zhĭ-ȧ ; -shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σής a moth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small or medium-sized clearwing moths It is the type of a family, **Se-si'i-dæ** (sē-sī'ĭ-dē). See CLEARWING. — **se'si-id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*
sesin. † SEIZIN.
Se'sis (sē'sĭs). *Bib.*
ses'kin, *n.* [OD. *seskeu, sisken.*] A small coin current in England early in the 15th century. *Obs.*
seson. † SEASON, SEIZIN.
sesours. † SCISSORS.
sesperal. † SUSPIRAL.
ses'qui-al'ter (sĕs'kwĭ-ăl'tẽr), *a.* [L.] Sesquialteral. *Obs.*
ses'qui-al'ter-ate (-āt), **ses'qui al'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Sesquialteral.
ses'qui-bas'ic (-bā'sĭk), *a. Chem.* Containing three equivalents of base to two of acid; — said of salts.
ses'qui-di'tone, *n.* A ratio of five to six. *Obs.*
ses-quid'u-ple (sĕs-kwĭd'ū-p'l), *a.* Of three and a half times.
ses'qui-du'pli-cate, *a.* Having the ratio of 2½ to 1, or of 5 to 2.
sesquih. *Abbr. Pharm.* Sesquihora (L., an hour and a half).
ses'qui-no'na (sĕs'kwĭ-nō'nȧ), *n.* [*sesqui-* + L. *nonus* ninth.] *Music.* A vibration interval of the ratio 10 : 9; a lesser major second. — **ses'qui-no'nal** (-năl), *a.*
ses'qui-oc-ta'va (-ŏk-tā'vȧ), *n.* [LL.] *Music.* An interval of the ratio 1⅛ : 1, or 9 : 8; a greater major second. — **ses'qui-oc-ta'val** (-văl), *a.*
‖ **ses'qui-pe-da'li-a** (-pē-dā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* Short for *sesquipedalia verba* (L., words a foot and a half long; very long words). *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 97).
ses-quip'li-cate (sĕs-kwĭp'lĭ-kāt). *a.* [*sesqui-* + L. *plicatus*, p. p of *plicare* to fold.] Having the ratio of the square roots of the cubes of the terms of a given ratio; noting the ratio of a cube to a square.
ses'qui-quad'rate (-kwŏd'rāt), *n. Astrol.* Aspect of two heavenly bodies when separated by 1½ quadrants (135°) *Rare.*
ses'qui-quar'ta (-kwŏr'tȧ), *n.* [LL. Cf. SESQUI-; QUARTER.] *Music.* An interval of the ratio 1⅓ : 1, or 5 : 4; a major third. — **ses'qui-quar'tal** (-tăl), *a.*
ses'qui-quin'ta (-kwĭn'tȧ), *n.* [*sesqui-* + *L. quinta*, fem. of *quintus* fifth.] *Music.* An interval of the ratio 1⅕ to 1, or 6 : 5; a minor third. — **ses'qui-quin'tal** (-tăl), *a.*
ses'qui-quin'tile (-tĭl ; *see* -ILE), *a.* Having a zodiacal distance of about 108°. *Rare.*
ses'qui-sep'ti-mal (-sĕp'tĭ-măl), *a.* [*sesqui-* + L. *septimus* seventh.] Of the ratio of 8 to 7.
ses'qui-sex'tal (-sĕks'tăl), *a.* [*sesqui-* + L. *sextus* sixth.] Of the ratio of 7 to 6.
ses'qui-sul'phate, *n.* A sulphate derived from a sesquioxide.
ses'qui-sul'phu-ret (-sŭl'fŭ-rĕt), *n.* See SESQUISULPHIDE.
ses'qui-ter'pene, *n.* See TERPENE.
ses'qui-ter'ti-a (-tûr'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *sesquitertius* containing one and one third.] *Music.* An interval of the ratio 1⅓ : 1, or 4 : 3; a perfect fourth. — **ses'qui-ter'tial** (-shăl), *a.*
ses'qui-ter'tian (-shăn), *a.* Of the ratio of 4 to 3.
ses'qui-ter'tian-al (-ăl), *a.* = SESQUITERTIAN.
ses'qui-tone, *n. Music.* = SESQUIQUINTA. *Rare.*
sess. † SEIZE.
sess (sĕs), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. & Norw. dial. *sess* a seat.] Pile; heap, esp. of sheaves. *Dial. Eng.*
sess (sĕs), *n.* [Cf. dial. *sess, cess*, to pile up, and SESS a pile.] *Soap Making.* Any of the bars or plates of a knockdown soap frame. See FRAME, *n.*, 41.
sess, *v. t.* Aphetic for ASSESS. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sess, *n.* A tax. See CESS. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sess. *Abbr.* Session.
ses'sa (sĕs'ȧ), *interj.* Hurry; run. *Obs.* [SEE.
sesse. † CEASE; *sees*, form of
ses'sil. Sessile. *Ref. Sp.*
Ses'si-li-ven'tres (sĕs'ĭ-lĭ-vĕn'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *sessilis* belonging to sitting + *venter* belly.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of SERRIPEDA.
sesson, sessoun. † SEASON.
sess'pool. † CESSPOOL.
sessy. † SESSA. [SIONS. *Obs.*]
sessyons. Aphetic for POSSES-
sest. †*seest*, form of SEE; SIXTH.
sest. Obs. p. p. of CEASE.
ses'ter. † SEXTER.
sesterne. † CISTERN.
‖ **ses-ter'ti-us** (sĕs-tûr'shĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TII (-shĭ-ī). [L.] = SESTERCE. [*Music.* A sestet.
‖ **ses-tet'to** (sĕs-tĕt'tō), *n.* [It.]
Ses'thel (sĕs'thĕl). *Bib.*
ses'ti (sĕs'tĭ), *n.* [Siamese, a grain measure.] See MEASURE.
ses'tine (sĕs'tīn), *n.* Sestina.
ses'tole (sĕs'tōl), **ses'to-let** (-tō-lĕt), *n.* [Cf. G. *sextol*, fr. L. *sextus* sixth.] *Music.* A sextuplet.
sestou, sestow. Contractions of *seest thou.* *Obs.*
ses'tu-or (sĕs'tū-ôr), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A sestet.
sestuplo, *n.* The sextuple. *Obs.*
sesun. † SEASON, SEIZIN.
sesunc. *Abbr. Pharm.* An ounce and a half.
Se-su'to (sē-sōō'tō), *n.* The language of the Basutos.
sesyne. † SEIZIN.

transfer; convey. **c** To put a little to one side or the other; to fix out of line; as, *to set over* the tailstock or headstock to prepare a lathe for boring taper holes. — **to set right,** to correct; to put in order. — **to s. sail,** *Naut.*, to unfurl or spread the sails; to begin a voyage. — **to s. steven,** to make an appointment. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **to s. store by,** to consider valuable. — **to s. the fashion,** to determine what shall be the fashion; to establish the mode. — **to s. the hand to,** to engage in; to undertake. — **to s. the heart at rest,** to put one's self at ease. — **to s. the land,** *Naut.*, to see by the compass how the land bears from the ship. — **to s. the palette,** *Paint.*, to lay on the palette the required pigments in a certain order, according to the intended use of them. — **to s. the teeth on edge,** to affect the teeth with a disagreeable sensation, as when acids are brought in contact with them. — **to s. the temperament,** *Music*, to tune a single octave of a keyboard instrument according to a desired temperament, as a standard by which to tune the remaining octaves. — **to s. to,** to attach to; to affix to. "He . . . hath *set to* his seal that God is true." *John* iii. 33. — **to s. to sale,** to offer for sale; to put up for purchase; to make merchandise of. *Obs. Milton.* — **to s. to work,** to employ; to cause to engage in any business or labor. — **to s. up. a** To erect; to raise; to elevate; as, *to set up* a building, or a machine; *to set up* a post, a wall, a pillar. **b** Hence, to exalt; to put in power "I will . . . *set up* the throne of David over Israel." 2 *Sam.* iii. 10. **c** To begin, as a new institution; to institute; to establish; to found; as, *to set up* a manufactory; *to set up* a school. **d** To enable to commence a new business; as, *to set up* a son in trade. **e** To place in view; as, *to set up* a mark. **f** To raise; to utter loudly; as, *to set up* a shout. **g** To advance; to propose as truth or for reception; as, *to set up* a new opinion. **h** To raise from depression, or to a sufficient fortune; as, this good fortune quite *set* him *up*. **i** To intoxicate. *Slang.* **j** To treat to; as, *to set up* the drinks. *Slang.* **k** *Print.* To put in type; as, *to set up* copy; to arrange in words, lines, etc., ready for printing, as, *to set up* type. **l** To drill, or train to hold one's body, so as to present a soldierly appearance; as, *to set up* recruits; *setting-up* exercises. **m** *Railroading.* To clear (a certain route) for the free passage of a train. **n** *Naut.* To make taut or to hoist into position by hauling on a halyard or tackle; as, *to set up* the rigging. **o** *Card Playing.* = ESTABLISH, 7. — **to s. up a rest,** *Primero*, to venture the final stakes (see 5th REST, 6); hence, to set one's final hope or trust; — with *in*, *on*, or *upon*. *Obs.*

set (sĕt), *v. i.* [Partly absolute uses of *set*, v. t., without object expressed, partly due to confusion with *sit.*] **1.** To pass below the horizon; to go down; to decline; — said of a heavenly body; hence, fig., to sink out of sight; to come to an end; to pass away.

Thus this century *sets* with little mirth. *Fuller.*
Shak.

2. To fit music to words. *Obs.*
3. To place plants or shoots in the ground; to plant. "To sow dry, and *set* wet." *Old Proverb.*
4. *Hort.* To be fixed for growth; to develop as the result of fertilization; — applied to fruits.
5. To become fixed or rigid; specif., to become hardened, as by chemical action or cooling. See SET, *n.*, 7.

A gathering and serring of the spirits together to resist, maketh the teeth to *set* hard one against another. *Bacon.*

6. To gamble; to play for a stake; to bet. *Obs.*
7. To have a certain direction in motion; to flow; to move on; to tend; as, the current *sets* to the north.
8. To begin to move; to start; — followed by *out*, *on*, *forth*, or *forward*; as, to *set* out for London.
9. To indicate the position of game; — said of a dog; as, to *set* well; also, *Obs.*, to hunt game by the aid of a setter.
10. To apply one's self; to undertake earnestly; as, to *set* to work; — often followed by *out*.
11. To fit or suit one; to sit; as, the coat *sets* well; — colloquially used, but improperly, for *sit*.
12. In dancing, to face one's partner.

☞ The use of the verb *set* for *sit* in such expressions as, the hen is *setting* on thirteen eggs; a *setting* hen, etc., although colloquially common, and sometimes tolerated in serious writing, is not to be approved.

to set about, to begin. — **to s. by,** to value; to esteem. *Obs.* — **to s. in. a** To begin; to enter upon a particular state; as, winter *set in* early. **b** To flow toward the shore; — said of the tide. — **to s. off. a** To enter upon a journey; to start. **b** *Print.* To deface or soil the next sheet; — said of the ink on a freshly printed sheet. — **to s. on** *or* **upon. a** To begin, as a journey or enterprise; to set about. **b** To assault; to make an attack. *Bacon.* — **to s. to,** to apply one's self to. — **to s. up. a** To begin business or a scheme of life; as, *to set up* in trade; *to set up* for one's self. **b** To begin; to supervene; — used chiefly of diseases. *Colloq.* **c** To profess openly; to make pretensions. **d** To be placed or secured; — said of shrouds, stays, etc.

set, *pret. & p. p.* of SET. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Fixed in position; immovable; rigid; as, a *set* line; a *set* countenance.
2. Firm; unchanging; obstinate; as, *set* opinions.
3. Regular; uniform; formal; as, a *set* discourse; a *set* battle. Hence, prescribed; as, *set* forms of prayer.
4. Formed; made; built; — in combination or with qualifying adverb; as, a heavy-*set* man; well *set*.

set up. a Formed; built; as, he is strong and well *set up*. **b** Trained or drilled to assume an erect or commanding carriage, as an athlete or soldier. **c** Conceited; pretentious; unduly and vainly elated. *Colloq.*

set, *n.* **1.** Act of setting, as of a heavenly body; descent; hence, close; termination. "The *set* of day." *Tennyson.*
2. *Hort.* **a** A young plant or rooted cutting ready for setting out; as, a *set* of white thorn. **b** A small tuber, bulb, corm, or the like; as, an onion *set*.
3. A wager; venture; stake; a game at venture. *Obs.*
4. [Perh. due to confusion with *sept* or *sect*, LL. *secta.*] A number of things of the same kind ordinarily used or classed together; a collection of articles which naturally complement each other, and usually go together; an assortment; a suit; as, a *set* of chairs, of china, of books, etc. In this sense sometimes, incorrectly, *sett.* Hence: **a** A number of persons associated by custom, office, opinion, or the like; a group; clique. "Others of our *set*." *Tennyson.*

Different divisions, or *sets*, of nations. *R. P. Ward.*

b In dancing, the number of persons necessary to execute a quadrille or other square dance; also, the series of figures or movements executed. **c** A series of games, as in lawn tennis (which see). **d** The eggs laid by a bird for a single incubation or brood; a clutch. **e** *Math.* See CLASS, 11.
5. Direction or course; as, the *set* of the wind, or of a current, or of public opinion.
6. Form; build; also, carriage; pose; — said esp. of the body and parts thereof; as, the *set* of one's shoulders.
7. The hardening of a plastic or liquid substance, as by chemical action (in case of mortar, cement, etc.) or by cooling, as in case of glue.
8. Various technical senses: **a** A nail set. = 6th PUNCH, *n.*, 2. **b** *Shipbuilding.* = SET IRON. **c** = SET CHISEL **a**. **d** = HOOK WRENCH. **e** Sidewise deflection of a saw-tooth point. See SET, *v. t.*, 6 **a** (3). **f** Any of various devices for setting saw teeth. **g** *Mining.* (1) A timber frame, as for a door; specif., one for supporting the sides of a shaft or other excavation. Sometimes written *sett.* (2) A group of pumps for lifting water from one level to another; a lift. (3) A group of mines put together under one lease. *Local, U. S.* (4) A flat steel bar, a kind of crowbar. **h** *Type Founding.* Width (of a type). **i** *Pile Driving.* A piece placed temporarily upon the head of a pile when the latter cannot be reached directly by the weight, or hammer. Often written *sett.* **j** *Textiles.* Any of various standards of measurement of the fineness of cloth; specif., the number of reeds in one inch and the number of threads in each reed. The exact meaning varies according to location. Sometimes written *sett.* **k** A stone, commonly of granite, shaped like a short brick and usually somewhat larger than one, used for street paving. Commonly written *sett.* **l** Camber of a curved roofing tile. **m** *Mech.* Permanent change of form due to repeated or excessive stress, as from compression, tension, bending, twisting, etc. Also fig. Cf. FATIGUE, *n.*, 4.
9. Collectively, the crop of young oysters in any locality.
10. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A settled condition, as of weather. **b** A plait or plaited work; a ruff. **c** Traps; snares for game.
11. A particular spot in a river, etc., where nets are set. *Scot. & Local, Eng.*
12. A pattern, esp. that of a tartan. Also *sett. Scot.*
13. *Scots Law.* = SETT.
14. Manner or state of fitting; fit; adaptation; as, the *set* of a coat. *Colloq.* See SET, *v. i.*, 11.

Syn. — Collection, series, group. See COTERIE.

sets and eyes, *Agric.*, slices, as of potatoes, cut so that each contains at least one eye, for use in planting.

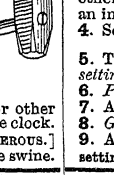
se'ta (sē'tȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* SETÆ (-tē). [L. *seta, saeta*, a bristle.] *Biol.* Any slender, more or less rigid, bristlelike organ or part, as the hairs of a caterpillar, the slender spines of a crustacean, the hairlike processes of a protozoan, etc. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* (1) In bryophytes, the slender bristlelike stalk of the sporogonium. See MOSS, *Illust.* (2) Any slender prickle or bristle. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) One of the chitinous bristles or spines borne by annelids of the class Chætopoda; a chæta. They usually project in groups from the sides of some or many of the segments, or are borne on the parapodia. Many different forms occur, some of them curved, hooked, or serrated. (2) One of the spinelike feathers at the base of the bill of certain birds; a rictal bristle. (3) The bristlelike mandible or maxilla of a hemipter.

se-ta'ceous (sē-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *seta* a bristle.] **a** Set with, or consisting of, bristles; bristly. **b** Bristlelike in form or texture. — **se-ta'ceous-ly,** *adv.*

se'tal (sē'tȧl), *a.* Pertaining to a seta or setæ.

set'back' (sĕt'bȧk'), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* = OFFSET, *n.*, 2 **g**.
2. = BACKSET, 1 & 2. *U. S.*
3. A device for moving over a needle or needles in an annunciator to the normal position after a call.

set'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n. Shipbuilding.* **a** An iron pin, or bolt, for fitting planks closely together. **b** A bolt or drift for forcing a bolt out of its hole.



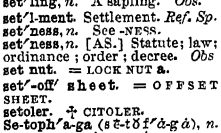
a Set Chisel **a**.

set chisel. a *Mech.* A kind of chisel or punch, variously shaped, with a broad flat end, used for stripping off rivet heads, etc. **b** *Stonecutting.* = PITCHING CHISEL.

Set'e-bos (sĕt'ē-bŏs), *n.* The supposed deity of Sycorax in Shakespeare's "Tempest" and Browning's "Caliban upon Setebos." He is mentioned in Eden's "History of Travayle" as a god of the Patagonians.

set'-fair' (-fâr'), *n.* In plastering, a good troweled surface; esp., the coat after roughing-in, leveled with the float.

set hammer. a = CALKING HAMMER. **b** A hammer used as a swage or flatter in blacksmithing. **c** A hammerlike tool with a hollowed-out face, used as a swage in nap riveting, etc.


Set Hammer b.

set'-hands', *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a contrivance for setting the hands of a timepiece.

set-hands dial, a small auxiliary dial of a turret or other large clock, observable by a person when setting the clock.

Se-tif'er-a (sē-tĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL See SETIFEROUS.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of ungulates, consisting of the swine.

se-tif'er-ous (sē-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*seta* + *-ferous.*] Producing, or having one or more, bristles.

se'ti-form (sē'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*seta* + *-form.*] Like a seta.

set iron. *Shipbuilding.* A flat plate bar of soft iron, usually from about 1¼ inches by ⅝ to 2 inches by ⅝ in cross section, used to transfer the curvature of the frames, etc., from the scrive board to the bending slab.

set'-off', *n.* [*set* + *off.*] **1.** That which is set off against another thing; an offset.

I do not contemplate such a heroine as a *set-off* to the many sins imputed to me as committed against woman. *D Jerrold.*

2. That which is used to improve the appearance of anything; a decoration; an ornament.
3. *Law.* The discharge of a debt by setting against it a distinct claim in favor of the debtor; also, the claim itself. In English law set-off originated in equity practice, but the Act of 2 Geo. II. c. 22 introduced it in the common-law courts, and its provisions have been generally reënacted in the United States. In most jurisdictions, as at common law, set-off can be had only on a liquidated claim between the same parties in the same capacities, and must be pleaded and answered with the same formality as in an independent action. A set-off may give rise to a judgment in favor of the original defendant. In the common law the debts do not extinguish each other until judgment is had to that effect, but in the civil-law systems generally, as the French and Roman Dutch, the opposing debts extinguish each other ratably by operation of law. *Set-off* differs from *recoupment*, as the latter generally grows out of the same matter or contract with the plaintiff's claim. Sometimes improperly called *offset*. See RECOUPMENT, COUNTERCLAIM.
4. = OFFSET, *n.*, 2 **g** & **k**.

se'ton (sē'tŭn), *n.* [F. *séton* (cf. It. *setone*), fr. L. *seta* a bristle.] *Med. & Far.* A few silk threads or horsehairs, or a strip of linen, or the like, introduced beneath the skin by a knife or needle to form an issue; also, the issue.

se'tose (sē'tōs; sē-tōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *setosus, saetosus*, fr. *seta, saeta*, bristle.] Bristly; setaceous

set'-out', *n. Colloq.* An arrangement, grouping, display, accumulation, or the like, or that arranged, grouped, or the like; specif.: **a** A display or "spread," as of refreshments. **b** A coterie or any group of persons.

set'-o'ver, *n.* **1.** Distance or amount set over.
2. *Mach.* A device by which a lathe headstock or tailstock can be set over for taper turning without unclamping.

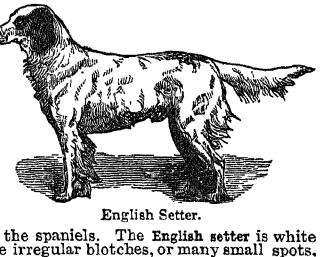
set screw, *or* **set'screw'**, *n.* A machine screw, sometimes cupped or pointed at one end, screwed through one part tightly upon or slightly into another part, to prevent relative movement. — **set'-screw'**, *or* **set'screw'**, *v. t.*

set square. A flat right-angled triangular piece of wood, vulcanite, or the like, used in drawing.

set-tee' (sĕ-tē'), *n.* [From SET; cf. SETTLE a seat.] A long seat with a back, made to accommodate several at once; specif., a medium-sized sofa with arms and a back.

set-tee', *n.* Also *setee.* [F. *scétie, scitie.*] *Naut.* A vessel with a long, sharp prow, and single deck, carrying two or three masts with lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean.

set'ter (sĕt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sets, — used mostly in composition with a noun, as type*setter*; or·in combination with an adverb, as a *setter* on (or inciter), a *setter* up, a *setter* forth, etc.
2. One who sets words to music.
3 Any of various tools or devices used in setting, as an implement for driving home a fuse, a shallow seggar for porcelain, a cement rod used in gem cutting, or a saw set.
4. One of a breed of hunting dogs which formerly crouched on scenting game, but are now trained to stand rigidly and point with the nose. In action they resemble the pointer, but they have long wavy coats like the spaniels. The **English setter** is white with a few large irregular blotches, or many small spots, of black or liver brown; the **Irish setter,** entirely rich chestnut brown; and the **Gordon setter,** black with tan markings on the feet, legs, neck, and muzzle.


English Setter.

5. One who hunts victims for sharpers. *Shak.*
6. *Scots Law.* A lessor.

set'ting (sĕt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SET. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act of one that sets; as, the *setting* of type, or of gems; the *setting* of the sun; the *setting* (solidifying) of moist plaster of Paris; the *setting* (set) of a current.
2. *Hunting.* Act of marking the position of game, as a setter does; also, *Obs.*, hunting with a setter.
3. *Astron.* The numerical reading of a graduated circle or other scale, as in right ascension or declination, by which an instrument is pointed at a heavenly body.
4. Something set in, or inserted.

Thou shalt set in it *settings* of stones. *Ex.* xxviii 17

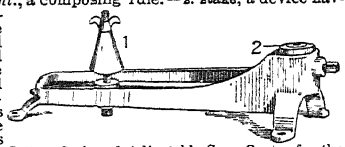
5. That in which something, as a gem, is set; as, the gold *setting* of a jeweled pin; hence, environment.
6. *Poultry.* The eggs incubated by a fowl at one time.
7. A trap; a snare. *Obs.*
8. *Gas Manuf.* A group of retorts.
9. A station, bed, or resting place for a machine, etc.

setting block *or* **board,** a grooved block or board used by en-

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set. † SETH.
set. Var. of SEAT, a chisel.
set (sĕt). Dial. var. of SIT.
set, *conj.* [Cf. SITH.] Though; although. *Obs.*
Se-ta'ri-a (sē-tā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *seta* bristle; — in allusion to the long bristles (setæ) of the flower spikes.] Syn. of CHÆTOCHLOA.
se-ta'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *seta* bristle.] Bristlelike; aristate.
set bar. = SET IRON.
set'-down', *n.* Act of humbling one, esp. by retort or reproof; the retort or reproof. *Colloq.*
sete. † CITY, SEAT, SET, SITE, SOOT; obs. pret. of SIT.
sete, *a.* Suitable; fit. *Obs.*
set-ee' (sĕt-ē'). Var. of SETTEE.
setel. † SETTLE, *n.*
setelgang, *n.* [AS. *setlgang* a setting, as of the sun.] A setting; specif., sunset. *Obs.*
setenes. † SETNESS.
Seterday. † SATURDAY.
setewale. † SETWALL.
set'foil' (sĕt'foil'). Var. of SEPTFOIL.
set gun. A spring gun.
seth. † ASSETH, SEED, SEETHE.
seth. † *seeth*, form of SEE.
seth. † SITH, since.
seth (sĕth; sāth), *n.* [Hind *sēth.*] A merchant or banker. *India.*
Seth. *Egypt. Myth.* Var. of SET.
Seth (sĕth), *n.* [Heb *Shēth*, prob. through L. *Seth* or Gr. Σήθ.] **1.** Lit., appointed; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* A son of Adam.
sethe. † ASSETH, SEETHE, SHEATH, SITH.
seth'en. † SITHEN. [ite.
Seth'i-an (sĕth'ĭ-ȧn), *n.* A Seth-
Seth'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Sothic.
Seth'ite (-īt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of an obscure sect of Gnostics of the second century who regarded Seth, the son of Adam, as the father of a pure seed.
seththe. † SITH, since.
seththen. † SITHEN.
Se'thur (sē'thŭr). *Bib.*
se-tier' (sē-tyā'), *n.* Also *septier.* An old French measure of capacity varying greatly with the locality and commodity. *Obs. exc Hist.*
se-tig'er-ous (sē-tĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*seta* + *-gerous.*] Setiferous.
setil, setille. † SETTLE, *n.*
Set'im. Var. of SHITTIM. *D. Bib.*
set'-in', *n.* A beginning. *Rare.*
se-tip'a-rous (sē-tĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*seta* + *-parous.*] *Zoöl.* Producing setæ.
Setirday. † SATURDAY.
se'ti-ros'tral (sē'tĭ-rŏs'trȧl), *a.* [*seta* + *rostral.*] *Zool.* Having bristles along the gape of the beak, as certain birds.
set'l, set'ld. Settle; settled. *Ref. Sp.*
setle. † SETTLE, *n.* & *v.*
set'ling, *n.* A sapling. *Obs.*
set'l-ment. Settlement. *Ref. Sp.*
set'ness, *n.* [AS.] Statute; law; ordinance; order; decree. *Obs*
set nut. = LOCK NUT **a**.
set'-off' sheet. = OFFSET SHEET.
setoler. † CITOLER.
Se-toph'a-ga (sē-tŏf'ȧ-gȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σής, σητός, moth + φαγεῖν to eat.] *Zool.* The genus of fly-catching warblers consisting of the American redstart and numerous related species of Central and South America like the type of a subfamily, **Setoph'a-gi'næ** (-jĭ'nē). — **se-toph'a-gine** (-jĭn; -jīn; 183), *a*
se'tous, *a.* Setose. *Rare.*
set pin. A dowel pin.
set pot. A copper pot, heated by an outside spiral flue pipe, used in varnish making.
Set'ra-i (sĕt'rā-ī). *D. Bib.*
Setreday. † SATURDAY.
set'-stitched' (-stĭcht'), *a.* Stitched after a formal pattern.
sett (sĕt), *n.* [See SET, *n.* & *v.*] *Scots Law.* The constitution of a burgh.
sett. † SIT.
sett. Var. of SETH.
sett. Aphetic for BESET. *Obs.*
sett. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SET.
sett, *n.* See SET, *n.*, 4, 8 **g**, **i**, **j**, **k**.
set'ta-ble (sĕt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE; SET.
settaine. † SEPTAIN [Cases.
Sett. Cas. *Abbr.* Settlement
sette. † CITY, SEAT, SET.
set temper See TEMPER, *n.*, 7.
set'ter, *v. t.* To cut the dewlap of (a cow or an ox), and to insert a seton, so as to cause an issue. *Dial. Eng.*
set'ter-el (sĕt'ẽr'l; -rĭl), *a.* Thickset; dwarfish. *Scot.*
set'ter-grass', *n.* Setterwort.
set'ter-wort' (sĕt'ẽr-wŭrt'), *n.* Bear's-foot (*Helleborus fœtidus*); — so called because the root was used in settering cattle.
setthe. † SITH, since.
‖ **set'ti-ma** (sĕt'tĕ-mä). ‖ **set'timo** (-mō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* The interval of a seventh.
‖ **set'ti-met'to** (-mĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A septet.

tomologists in setting the wings and other parts of insects in the position in which it is desired they shall dry.—**setting circle**, *Astron.*, a graduated circle used as an aid in setting a telescope.—**s. coat**, *Plastering*, the finishing, or last, coat.—**s. dog**, a setter. *Obs. or R.*—**s. node**, *Astron.*, descending node. See NODE, 5.—**s. pole**, a pole, often iron-pomted, used for pushing boats along in shallow water; a punt pole. *Now Chiefly U. S.*—**s. punch**, a kind of punch or set used esp. for closing a rivet in leather work, etc., over a washer.—**s. rule**, *Print.*, a composing rule.—**s. stake**, a device having an adjustable cone center and a hardened revolvable steel anvil beveled at various angles around the edge of its face, used for setting circular saws.—**s. stick**. **a** *Print.* A composing stick. **b** A stick used to shape the folds of a ruff. *Obs.*—**s. sun**, a tellinoid bivalve mollusk (*Psammobia vespertina*) whose white shell has raylike pinkish or purplish markings.—**s.-up exercise**, any of a series of gymnastic exercises used to give an erect carriage, supple muscles, and easy control of the limbs.



Setting Stake 1 Adjustable Cone Center for the spindle hole in a circular saw; 2 Movable Anvil with varying tapers around its edge.

set'tle (sĕt'l), *n.* [ME. *setel, setil*, a seat, AS. *setl;* akin to OHG. *sezzal*, G. *sessel*, Goth. *sitls*, L. *sella* (for *sedla*), and E. *sit;* cf. also AS. *seðel*, OHG. *sedal*, G. *siedeln* to settle (as colonists). See SIT; cf. SELL saddle.] **1.** A seat of any kind. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Hampole.*

2. A bench; esp., a bench with a high back.

3. A place made lower than the rest; a wide step or platform lower than some other part.

And from the bottom upon the ground, even to the lower *settle*, shall be two cubits, and the breadth one cubit. *Ezek.* xliii. 14.

4. A block with a projecting core to fit a paper case which is placed over it to be filled with the various ingredients, in making Roman candles and similar fireworks.

set'tle, *v. t.*; SET'TLED (-'ld); SET'TLING (-lĭng). [ME. *setlen*, AS. *setlan*. See SETTLE, *n.* In senses 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 perhaps confused with ME. *sahtlen* to reconcile, AS. *sahtlian, sehtan, sæhtan*, settlement, agreement; cf. Icel. *sætta, sætta*.] **1.** To place in a fixed or permanent condition; to make firm, steady, or stable; to establish; to fix; esp., to establish in life, in business, in a home, or the like; specif., to establish in the pastoral office, as a minister.

And he *settled* his countenance stedfastly upon him, until he was ashamed. 2 *Kings* viii. 11 (*Rev. Ver.*).

The father thought the time drew on
Of *settling* in the world his only son. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to be no longer in a disturbed condition; to render quiet; to still; to calm; to compose.

God *settled* then the huge whale-bearing lake. *Chapman.*
Hoping that sleep might *settle* his brains. *Bunyan.*

3. To determine, as something exposed to doubt or question; to free from uncertainty or wavering; to make sure, firm, or constant; to establish; quiet; as, to *settle* the mind when agitated; to *settle* questions of law; to *settle* the succession to a throne; also, to appoint, as an event or date; as, to *settle* a day for the meeting.

It will *settle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*

4. To adjust, as something in discussion; to make up; to compose; to pacify; as, to *settle* a quarrel.

5. To adjust, as accounts; to liquidate; to balance.

6. Hence, to pay; as, to *settle* a bill. *Colloq.*

7. a To put in order; to arrange; to dispose of; as, to *settle* a room or an estate. **b** To reduce to order or good behavior; to put in one's place; as, the rebuke *settled* him. *Colloq.*

8. To clear of dregs and impurities by causing them to sink; to render pure or clear;—said of liquids, as coffee.

9. To restore or bring to a smooth, dry, or passable condition;—said of the ground, of roads, and the like.

10. To cause to sink; to lower; to depress; hence, also, to render close or compact; as, to *settle* the contents of a barrel or bag by shaking it.

11. To plant with inhabitants; to colonize; to people.

Syn.—Fix, establish, regulate, arrange, compose, decide.

to settle halyards, *Naut.*, to slack away on halyards to lower a yard;—often with *away*, esp. when the yard is to be lowered to the cap.—**to s. on** *or* **upon**, to confer upon by permanent grant; to assure to; to make a settlement of upon. See SETTLEMENT, 3 **b.**—**to s. one's hash**, to defeat one's intentions; to subdue or silence one. *Slang.*—**to s. the land**, *Naut.*, to cause the land to appear to sink, or appear lower, by receding from it.

set'tle, *v. i.* **1.** To become fixed or permanent; to become stationary; to establish one's self or itself; to assume a lasting form, condition, direction, or the like, in place of a temporary or changing state.

The wind came about and *settled* in the west. *Bacon.*

2. To fix one's residence; to establish a dwelling place or home, as in a new city or country.

3. To be or become established in some manner of life, as an employment or profession; to leave an irregular, and take up a methodical, way of life; esp., to assume the duties of a householder; as, to *settle* in the practice of law.

4. To become clear after being turbid or obscure; to clarify by depositing matter held in suspension; as, wine *settles* by standing.

5. To sink; to descend gradually; specif.: **a** To fall to the bottom, as dregs of a liquid, or the sediment of a reservoir. **b** To alight, as a bird; as, the robin *settled* on the ground. **c** To sink gradually to a lower level; to subside, as the foundation of a house, etc. **d** To become firm, dry, and hard, as the ground after the effects of rain or frost have disappeared.

6. To become calm; to cease from agitation.

Till the fury of his highness *settle*,
Come not before him. *Shak.*

7. To decide; determine; resolve; as, to *settle* upon a plan. "He had *settled* to take shipping for London." *Dickens.*

8. To make a jointure for a wife.

He sighs with most success that *settles* well. *Garth*

9. To adjust differences or accounts; to come to an agreement; as, he has *settled* with his creditors.

settle bed. a A bed convertible into a seat. *Eng.* **b** A small canopied bed.

set'tled (sĕt'ld), *pret. & p. p.* of SETTLE.

Settled Estates Act, *Eng. Law*, the Act of 40 & 41 Vict. c. 18, enabling the life tenant of settled estates to exercise large powers of disposition of the estate with the consent of court and certain parties in interest. It was superseded by the Settled Land Acts.—**S. Land Acts**, *Eng. Law*, certain acts (45 & 46 Vict. c. 38; 47 & 48 Vict. c. 18; 50 & 51 Vict. c. 30; 52 & 53 Vict. c. 36; 53 & 54 Vict. c. 69) passed to promote the free purchase and sale of land. They invest the tenant for life of settled land with powers of sale, lease, etc., almost as large as those of an absolute owner, subject, except in a few specified cases, to his giving general notice of any intended act to the trustees of the settlement. Funds so arising are called **capital money**, and invested as a trust fund or used for purposes prescribed by the acts.

set'tle-ment (sĕt'l-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of settling, or state of being settled. Specif.: **a** Establishment in life, in business, condition, etc.; ordination or installation as pastor. **b** Act of peopling, or state of being peopled; act of planting, as a colony; colonization; occupation by settlers; as, the *settlement* of a new country. **c** Act or process of adjusting or determining; composure of doubts or differences; arrangement; adjustment; as, *settlement* of a controversy, of accounts, etc.; also, condition of affairs thus adjusted. **d** Bestowal, or giving possession, under legal sanction; act of giving or conferring anything formally and permanently. **e** *Arch.* (1) The gradual sinking of a structure, whether by the yielding of the ground under the foundation, or by the compression of the joints or the material. (2) *pl.* Fractures or dislocations caused by settlement.

2. That which settles, or is settled, established, or fixed. Specif.: **a** Matter that subsides; settlings; sediment; lees; dregs. *Obs.* **b** A colony newly established; a place or region newly settled; also, in a sparsely peopled region, a small village. **c** That which is bestowed formally and permanently; the sum, estate, or the like, secured to one by a settlement (in sense 3 **b**). **d** A sum of money or other property formerly granted to a pastor in addition to his salary. *U. S.*

3. *Law.* **a** A settled place of abode; residence; a right growing out of residence; legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish or town, which entitles him to maintenance if a pauper, and subjects the parish or town to his support. In general, a minor's settlement is that of his parent; a married woman's, that of her husband. **b** A disposition of property for the benefit of some person or persons, usually through the medium of trustees, and for the benefit of a wife or husband (as in case of jointure), children, or other relatives. A marriage settlement may be made in contemplation of marriage (**antenuptial settlement**), the marriage being in law a valuable consideration, or after marriage (**postnuptial settlement**), in which case it is voluntary.

4. *London Stock Exchange.* Act or process by, or the period during, which transactions for the account are settled by arranging to carry them over or by completing the bargains by payment and delivery. Settlement includes contango day, ticket (or name) day, and settlement, settling, or pay, day.

5. In India, the act of arranging the terms and incidence of the land revenue demand over specific areas, between the government and the cultivators.

settlement day. The day of settling an account; *London Stock Exchange*, the last day of the settlement.

settlement lease. A lease or leasehold tenure authorized or created by the Crown Lands Act of 1895, under which areas up to 1,280 acres for agricultural purposes, and 10,240 for grazing, can be leased, subject to conditions of rent, residence, and improvement prescribed. The term has been extended from 28 to 40 years by the Act of 1903. *Australia.*

set'tler (sĕt'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who settles, becomes fixed, established, etc., esp. in a new region or a colony; a colonist; planter; as, the first *settlers* of New England.

2. A vessel, as a tub, in which something, as pulverized ore suspended in a liquid, is allowed to settle.

3. That which settles or finishes; hence, a blow, argument, etc., which settles or decides a contest or dispute. *Colloq.*

set'tling (sĕt'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SETTLE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that settles.

2. *pl.* That which settles at the bottom of a liquid; lees; dregs; sediment; precipitate.

settling clerk, the clerk who conducts a bank's business in the bank clearing house. *New York City.*—**s. day**, a day for settling accounts; settlement day.—**s. reservoir**, a reservoir consisting of a series of shallow basins, arranged in steps with long weirs between, so that only the clear upper layer of each will be drawn off.

set'tlor (sĕt'lẽr), *n. Law.* One who makes a settlement of property; specif., one who makes a marriage settlement.

set'-to' (sĕt'tōō'), *n.* A contest in boxing, in an argument, or the like, usually vigorous and brief. *Colloq.*

set'-up', *n.* **1.** Carriage of the body; esp., erect and soldierly bearing, as of a soldier.

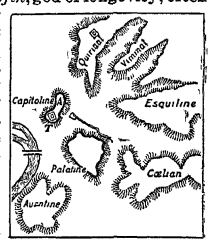
2. a *Iron & Steel Manuf.* A machine for upsetting a bloom that has been lengthened by the squeezer. **b** An iron bolt or rod upset at one end.

3. *Billiards, Pool, etc.* A position of the balls from which it is easy to score. *U. S.*

4. A treat, esp. of drinks. *Slang, U. S.*

sev'en (sĕv'n), *a.* [ME. *seven, seoven, seofen*, AS. *seofon, seofan, seofen;* akin to D. *zeven*, OS., Goth., & OHG. *sibun*, G. *sieben*, Icel. *sjau, sjö*, Sw. *sju*, Dan. *syv*, Lith. *septyni*, Russ. *sem'*, W. *saith*, Gael. *seachd*, Ir. *seacht*, L. *septem*, Gr. *ἑπτά*, Skr. *saptan*. Cf. HEBDOMAD, HEPTAGON, SEPTEMBER.] One more than six; six and one added;—a cardinal numeral used attributively; often with ellipsis of the noun; as, there are *seven* here.

Seven Bishops, *Eng. Hist.*, seven English bishops (Archbishop Sancroft, and Bishops Ken, Lake, White, Turner, Lloyd, and Trelawney), who were tried, June 2 and June 30, 1688, on a charge of libel for signing a protest to King James II., in which they declined to publish his Declaration of Indulgence. Public indignation forced their acquittal.—**Seven Champions of Christendom**, St. George, the patron saint of England; St. Denis, of France; St. James, of Spain; St. Anthony, of Italy; St. Andrew, of Scotland; St. Patrick, of Ireland; and St. David, of Wales.—**S. Cities' Island of the.** See ISLAND OF THE SEVEN CITIES.—**S. Days' Battles**, a series of battles fought June 25 to July 1, 1862, in the Peninsular Campaign in the American Civil War, the Army of the Potomac, under McClellan, being opposed by the Confederates under Lee. The chief engagements were those of Mechanicsville (June 26), Gaines's Mill (27), Savage Station (29), Frazier's Farm (30), and Malvern Hill (July 1).—**s. deadly sins.** See under DEADLY.—**S. Dials**, a region in London, about halfway between Trafalgar Square and the British Museum;—so called from a Doric pillar bearing a seven-faced dial, and formerly standing in a circular area where seven streets converge.—**S. Gods of Happiness** *or* **Luck**, seven deities in Japanese popularized Buddhism: *Fukurokuju*, the god of longevity, distinguished by a long high head; *Daikoku*, patron of wealth, seated upon bales of rice; *Ebisu*, the fisherman, god of disinterestedness; *Hotei*, bearing a bag and fan, god of magnanimity; *Bishamon*, god of war; *Jurōjin*, god of longevity, often accompanied by a stag; and *Benten*, goddess of love.—**S.-hilled City, Rome.**—**s. hills**, a group of seven hills; esp. [*cap.*], the seven hills upon and about which was built the city of Rome. According to tradition, the original city of Romulus was built upon the *Palatine* hill (later the site of the palaces of the Cæsars), though later he united with his settlement those upon the *Capitoline* and *Quirinal*. The *Cælian* was said to have been added by Tullus Hostilius; the *Aventine*, by Ancus Martius; the *Esquiline* and *Viminal*, by Servius Tullius, who built a wall around the whole group. The Capitoline hill (originally called the *Saturnian*) anciently comprised two peaks, the *Capitolium*, which was earlier known as the *Tarpeian rock*, and the *Arx*. In early times the hills, which are of volcanic origin, were very abrupt.—**s. liberal arts**, the seven subjects constituted by the quadrivium and trivium;—called also, less properly, *seven sciences*. See TRIVIUM.—**s.-point circle.** = BROCARD CIRCLE.—**S. Sages.** **a** See SEVEN WISE MEN OF GREECE. **b** See SEVEN WISE MASTERS.—**s. sciences.** See SEVEN LIBERAL ARTS, above.—**S. Sleepers**, in early Christian legend, seven noble youths of Ephesus, in the time of the Decian persecution, who, having fled to a cavern and been pursued and walled in, were made to fall asleep, and so kept for almost two centuries. A similar story is told in the Koran, the dog Al Rakim being said to have guarded the sleepers. See AL RAKIM.—**s. stars, the. a** The seven planets of the ancients. *Obs.* See PLANET, 1. **b** The seven stars forming the Dipper; also, the entire constellation (Ursa Major). **c** The Pleiades.—**s. virtues.** See *cardinal virtues*, under CARDINAL, *a.*—**S. Weeks' War**, the brief war (1866) between Prussia and Austria, which resulted in the defeat of Austria and her exclusion from Germany.—**S. Wise Masters**, *or* **S. Sages**, characters in an old collection of tales of this name, of Eastern origin, with versions in many languages. A young prince having rejected improper advances of his stepmother, she falsely accuses him to her husband, who orders his death; the prince's instructors, seven sages, each tells the king on successive days, a story which induces him to delay the execution, the queen each night counteracting the effect they have produced. At the end of the seven days, the prince, who has hitherto abstained from speaking, in obedience to the stars, tells a story which leads his father to put the queen to death.—**S. Wise Men of Greece**, seven men among the Greeks of the 6th century B. C., distinguished for their practical sagacity. Those generally so called are Solon, Chilo, Pittacus, Bias, Periander (in place of whom some give Epimenides), Cleobulus, and Thales. They were the reputed authors of certain maxims, as: Know thyself; Consider the end; Know thy opportunity; Most men are bad; Nothing is impossible to industry; Avoid excess; Suretyship is the precursor of ruin. They are also called the *Seven Sages* and the *Philosophical Pleiad*.—**S. Wonders of the World**, seven remarkable objects of the ancient world, usually enumerated as: 1. The pyramids of Egypt. 2. The Pharos of Alexandria. 3. The walls and hanging gardens of Babylon. 4. The temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus. 5. The statue of the Olympian Zeus (Jupiter) by Phidias. 6. The mausoleum erected by Artemisia at Halicarnassus. 7. The Colossus of Rhodes.—**s.-year apple**, a West Indian rubiaceous shrub (*Genipa clusiifolia*), with coriaceous leaves and fragrant white flowers; also, its large applelike fruit. See GENIPA.—**S. Years' War**, a great war (1756-63) which was primarily a contest between Prussia under Frederick the Great and Austria under Maria Theresa for the possession of Silesia. Austria had as allies Russia, France, Sweden, and Saxony, while Prussia had England until 1762 and after that Russia. It became a general war of European powers, the struggle between France and England (1754-63) for the possession of India and America (the American phase is called the French and Indian War) being closely connected with it. Prussia retained Silesia and became one of the great powers of Europe. The war, which was concluded by the treaty of Paris, gave America to England, and prepared the way for her empire in India, while it marked the downfall of France as a colonial power.—**s.-year vine**, the arbor vine.



The Seven Hills of Rome
A Arx; *T* Tarpeian Rock.

sev'en (sĕv'n), *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than six; seven units or objects.

2. A symbol representing seven units, as 7 or vii.

3. Something having as an essential feature seven units or members, as a playing card marked with seven pips, or an ice-hockey team.

4. *pl. Hymnol.* An English trochaic meter, with seven syllables to the line and typically four lines to the stanza.

Seven against Thebes, the, in Greek legend, the expedition of seven heroes, Adrastus, Amphiaraüs, Capaneus, Hippomedon (in some versions, Eteoclus), Polynices, Parthenopæus, and Tydeus, against Thebes. It was undertaken, under Adrastus, to aid Polynices to recover a share in the kingship, which his brother Eteocles had usurped for himself. An oracle promised success to whichever brother their father Œdipus, should favor, but he cursed both, and the

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set'tled-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
set'tle-down', *n.* That which settles down. *Nonce Word.*
set'ter's-clock', *n.* The laughing jackass. *Australia.*
settler's matches. Strips of dried bark from certain Australian trees, used to light fires.
settler's twine. An Australian aroid (*Gymnostachys anceps*); also, its coarse fiber. *Australia.*
setuale † SETWALL.
set'u-la (sĕt'ū-lä), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [L. *sĕtula, saetula*, dim. of *seta, saeta*, bristle.] A small, short hair, seta, or bristle.
set'ule (-ūl), *n.* A setula.
se-tu'li-form (sē-tū'lĭ-fôrm), *a. Bot. & Zool.* Like a setula.
set'u-lose (sĕt'ū-lōs), *a. Bot. & Zool.* Having setulæ.
setuni. † SATIN.
Saturday. † SATURDAY.
set'wall (sĕt'wôl), *n.* [ME. *setewale, cetewale, sedewale*, ced-oary, OF. *citoual, citoal, citouar*, of the same Ar. origin as *zedoary.* See ZEDOARY.] The common valerian. *Now Rare.*
set'work', *n.* a Two-coat plastering on lath. **b** A method of boat building in which abutting strakes are battened inside. **c** A device for feeding transversely a piece of stuff being sawed.
sety. † SETE. [of SOW.]
seu. † SEW, *n.*; SUE. Obs. pret.
seuch, *v. t.* To plow through; divide. *Obs. Scot.*
seugh (shūK), *n.* [Cf. AS. *seohtre* a drain, *seohhe* a strainer, *séon* to strain, to filter.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A furrow. *Obs.* **b** A ditch; drain; dirt; mire.
seuir. † SEVER, SURE.
seur, seure (*dial.* sū'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of SURE.
seurte, seurtee. † SURETY.
seute. † SUIT.
seuthable. † SOOTHABLE.
seuwe. † SUE.
sevant, *a.* [OF. *solvent* solvent, able to pay.] Well; excellent. *Obs.*—**sevantly**, *adv. Obs.*
seve. † SAVE, SEVEN, SIEVE.
seve. Dial. Eng. var. of SEAVE.
sève (sāv), *n.* [F.] Strength; vigor (of wine). [Rea. *U. S.*]
sev'en-bark', *n.* Wild hydrangea-tree, *Hydrangea arborescens*.
sev'en-bit-ble (sĕ-vĕn'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Thorough; severe. *Ir.*—**seven'di-bly**, *adv. Ir.*
sev'en-eyes', sev'en-holes', *n.* The lampern;—from the seven round gill openings on each side of the neck. *Dial. Eng.*

brothers slew each other (cf. Œdipus). The expedition ended in defeat and the death of all the heroes except Adrastus. See Eteocles, Epigonus, 1.

sev'en-fold' (sĕv'n-fōld'), *a.* **a** Repeated seven times. **b** Having seven folds or thicknesses; increased to seven times the size or amount. *Milton.* **c** Consisting of seven parts.

sev'en-fold', *adv.* **a** Seven times as much or as often. **b** In seven folds. *Rare.*

sev'en-shoot'er, *n.* A firearm, esp. a pistol, with seven barrels or chambers for cartridges, or one capable of firing seven shots without reloading. *Colloq.*

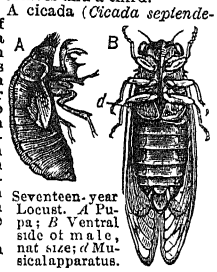
sev'en-teen' (sĕv'n-tēn'; sĕv'n-tēn'; 84), *a.* [ME. *seventene*, AS. *seofontiene*, *-īŋne*, *-tēne*, i. e., *seven-ten*. Cf. seventy.] One more than sixteen; ten and seven added; as, *seventeen* years; — a cardinal numeral used attributively; often with ellipsis of the noun; as, *seventeen* arrived.

sev'en-teen', *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than sixteen; the sum of ten and seven; seventeen units or objects. **2.** A symbol denoting seventeen units, as 17 or xvii.

sev'en-teenth' (sĕv'n-tēnth'; sĕv'n-tēnth'; 84), *a.* [From seventeen: cf. AS. *seofontéoða*, *seofonteogeða*.] **1.** Next after the sixteenth; — the ordinal of *seventeen*. **2.** Constituting or being one of seventeen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

sev'en-teenth', *n.* **1.** The next in order after the sixteenth; one coming after sixteen others. **2.** One of seventeen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided; the quotient of a unit divided by seventeen. **3.** The unit or object next after the sixteenth in any series. **4.** *Music.* An interval of two octaves and a third.

sev'en-teen'-year' lo'cust. A cicada (*Cicada septendecim*), of the eastern parts of the United States, which has a life of seventeen or thirteen years. Nearly the whole of this time is spent under ground in the larval condition. After emerging it quickly changes to the adult condition, in which it lives only a few weeks, laying its eggs in slits made in the twigs of trees. In the north its life is believed to be seventeen years, but in the south the broods mature in thirteen years. In one locality there may be two or more broods.



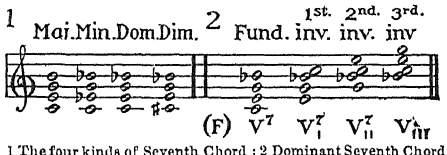
Seventeen-year Locust. *A* Pupa; *B* Ventral side of male, nat. size; *d* Musical apparatus.

sev'enth (sĕv'nth), *a.* [From seven: cf. AS. *seofoða*.] **1.** Next after the sixth; — the ordinal of *seven*. **2.** Constituting or being one of seven equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

seventh day, the seventh day of the week; Saturday. — **S.-day Adventists.** See Adventist. — **S.-day Baptists.** See Baptist, *n.* — **S.-day Dunkers.** See Dunker. — **S.-day German Baptists.** See Dunker. — **seventh nerve**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, one of the seventh pair of cranial nerves; a facial nerve.

sev'enth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by seven; one of seven equal parts into which a whole may be divided. **2.** The unit or object coming next after the sixth. **3.** *Music.* **a** An interval embracing seven diatonic degrees. See interval, 6. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a seventh apart. **d** The seventh tone of a scale, counting upwards; the leading tone.

seventh chord. *Music.* A chord comprising a fundamental tone with its third, fifth, and seventh; a chord of



1 The four kinds of Seventh Chord; 2 Dominant Seventh Chord (key of F) and its Inversions.

the seventh. A **major seventh chord** comprises a major triad and major seventh; a **minor seventh chord**, a minor triad and minor seventh; a **dominant seventh chord**, the most important of the seventh chords, a major triad and minor seventh, occurring on the dominant or fifth of either major or minor scale; a **diminished seventh chord**, a diminished triad and diminished seventh (occurring on the seventh of the minor scale). In text-books of harmony, seventh chords are designated by adding a small "7" to the numerals for triads, and their inversions are noted as in the *Illust.* See also thorough bass.

sev'en-thir'ties (sĕv'n-thûr'tĭz), *n. pl.* Certain United States Treasury notes which belonged to three several issues made during the Civil War. They were in denominations of $50 and over, and were popularly so called from their rate of interest (7.30 per cent). Hence: **sev'en-thir'ty**, *a.*

sev'en-ti-eth (-tĭ-ĕth; -ĭth), *a.* [AS. hund-*seofontigoða*.] **1.** Next after the sixty-ninth; — the ordinal of *seventy*. **2.** Constituting or being one of seventy equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

sev'en-ti-eth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by seventy; one of seventy equal parts or fractions. **2.** The unit or object coming next after the sixty-ninth.

sev'en-ty (-tĭ), *a.* [AS. hund-*seofontig*, *seofontig*. See seven, ten; cf. seventeen, sixty.] Seven times ten; one more than sixty-nine; — a cardinal numeral used attributively; often with ellipsis of the noun; as, *fifty* were chosen.

sev'en-ty, *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of seven tens; seventy units or objects. **2.** A symbol representing seventy units, as 70 or lxx. **3.** *Mormon Ch.* Any of the bodies composed of seventy elders which form the missionary agencies.

the Seventy. **a** *Jewish Antiq.* The Great Sanhedrin. **b** The seventy disciples sent out two and two by Jesus to preach and heal as recorded in Luke x. **c** The reputed translators of the Greek version of the Old Testament called the Septuagint. See Septuagint. **d** Short for the Council of the Seventy, the self-renewing governing body instituted in Florence by Lorenzo de' Medici in 1480.

sev'en-ty-four' (sĕv'n-tĭ-fōr'), *n. Naut.* An old-time ship of war rated as carrying seventy-four guns.

sev'en-up', *n. Card Playing.* A game for two, three, or four players in which six cards are dealt to each player, and a trump is turned. If the eldest hand is not satisfied he *begs*, and the dealer must give each other player one point, or deal each player three more cards, and turn up another trump. A point is scored (by the dealer) for a jack turned for trump. Holding the highest trump, the lowest trump, taking the jack of trumps and winning *game* (for which tens count 10, aces 4, kings 3, queens 2, jacks 1), count each one point. Seven points constitute a game. Called also *all fours*, *old sledge*, and *high, low, jack (and the game)*.

sev'er (sĕv'ẽr), *v. t.*; sev'ered (-ẽrd); sev'er-ing. [OF. *sevrer* to separate, F. *sevrer* to wean, fr. L. *separare*. See separate; cf. several.] **1.** To separate, as one from another; to cut off from something; to divide; to part in any way, esp. by violence, as by cutting, rending, etc.; as, to *sever* the head from the body; to *sever* friends.

2. To cut or break *open* or *apart*; *to divide into parts*; to cut through; to disjoin; as, to *sever* the arm or leg.

Our state cannot be *severed*; we are one. *Milton*

3. To keep distinct or apart; to distinguish, except; exempt. *Obs. or R.*

I will *sever* in that day the land of Goshen, in which my people dwell, that no swarms of flies shall be there *Ex.* viii. 22.

4. *Law.* To disunite; to disconnect; to divide into independent parts, rights, liabilities, or provisions; as, to *sever* an estate in joint tenancy; to *sever* a contract or a statute.

Syn. — See divide.

sev'er, *v. i.* **1.** To suffer disjunction; to be parted, or rent asunder; to be separated; to part; to separate. *Shak.* **2. a** To make a separation or distinction. *Obs. or R.*

The Lord shall *sever* between the cattle of Israel and the cattle of Egypt. *Ex.* ix. 4.

b To act independently or separately. *Now Rare.*

They claimed the right of *severing* in their challenge. *Macaulay.*

sev'er-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being severed; specif., *Law*, capable of being divided into legally independent rights or obligations, — said esp. of a contract of which the part to be performed by one party consists of distinct items to which the consideration may be apportioned so that the invalidity, failure of performance, or the like, as to one item does not necessarily affect the others.

sev'er-al (-ăl), *a.* [AF., fr. LL. *separalis*, fr. L. *separ* separate, different. See separate.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Separated. **b** Separate; distinct; apart from others.

And Uzziah . . . dwelt in a *several* house. 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 21.

2. a Individual; particular; single; distinct.

Each *several* ship a victory did gain. *Dryden.*

b Separable; capable of separate treatment; as, a joint and *several* obligation.

3. Diverse; different; various; as, two *several* items.

Habits and faculties, *several*, and to be distinguished. *Bacon.*

4. Consisting of a number more than two, but not very many; divers; sundry; as, *several* persons were present.

Syn. — See distinct.

several fishery. *Law.* See fishery, 3.

sev'er-al, *adv.* By itself; severally; separately. *Obs.*

sev'er-al, *n.* **1.** Something separate: each particular taken singly; an item; an individual. *Obs. Shak.* **2.** An inclosed or separate place; inclosure. *Obs.*

They had their *several* for heathen nations. *Hooker.*

3. Persons or objects, more than two, but not very many. **4.** A woman's outer garment, introduced about 1860; — so called because it could be used in several ways. *Obs.*

in several. in a state of separation; in severalty. *Obs. or R.*

sev'er-al-ly, *adv.* Separately; apart from others; individually; as, the defendants were tried severally.

Syn. — See distributively.

sev'er-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [AF. *severauté*.] **1.** A holding by individual right. **2.** State of separation from the rest, or from all others; character of being several, individual, distinct.

in severalty, *Law*, in or by a sole, separate, and exclusive dominion or ownership; in or of one's own right; without a joint interest in any other person; as, an estate *in severalty* (as distinguished from *joint tenancy*, *coparcenary*, *estate in common*), or tenants *in severalty*.

sev'er-ance (-ăns), *n.* [AF., fr. OF. *sevrance*.] **1.** Act of severing, or state of being severed; partition; separation. **2.** *Law.* Act of severing; division of the provisions, rights, liabilities, or the like, arising under or in something; specif.: **a** Destruction of the unity of interest in a joint estate. **b** Separation of two or more parties joined in an action so that one may proceed on the other being nonsuited. **3.** Distinction; difference. *Obs.*

se-vere' (sē-vēr'), *a.*; se-ver'er (-vēr'ẽr); se-ver'est (-vēr'ĕst). [L. *severus*; orig. uncert.: cf. F. *sévère*. Cf. asseverate, persevere.] **1.** Serious in feeling or manner; sedate; grave, austere; not light, lively, or cheerful.

Your looks must alter, as your subject does,
From kind to fierce, from wanton to *severe*. *Waller*

2. Very strict in judgment, discipline, or government; harsh; rigorous. "Custody *severe*." *Milton.*

Come! you are too *severe* a moraler *Shak.*

3. Rigidly methodical, or adherent to rule or principle; exactly conformed to a standard; not allowing or employing unnecessary ornament, amplification, etc.; strict; — said esp. of style, as in literature and art.

The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language. *Dryden.*

4. Sharp; afflictive; distressing; violent; extreme; as, *severe* pain, anguish, torture; *severe* cold.

5. Difficult to be endured; rigorous; as, a *severe* test

Syn. — Stern, rigid, exact, rigorous, hard, rough, harsh, censorious, tart, acrimonious, sarcastic, satirical, cutting, biting, keen, bitter, cruel. See strict, condign.

— se-vere'ly, *adv.* — **se-vere'ness,** *n.*

se-ver'i-ty (sē-vĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tĭz). [L. *severitas*: cf. F. *sévérité*.] Quality or state of being severe; specif.: **a** Gravity or austerity; seriousness. **b** Extreme strictness; rigor; harshness; as, the *severity* of a reproof; *severity* of government. *Milton.* **c** Quality or power of distressing or paining; extremity or intensity of something unpleasant; inclemency; as, the *severity* of the winter. **d** Harshness; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment; as, *severity* practiced on prisoners of war. **e** Exactness; rigorousness; strictness; as, the *severity* of a test.

Confining myself to the *severity* of truth. *Dryden.*

f Austerity or chasteness of style, as in art.

sev'er-y (sĕv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Prob. for *cibory*, or OF. *civoyre*, *cyvoire*, ciborium. Cf. ciborium.] *Arch.* A bay or compartment of a vaulted ceiling, esp. in Gothic construction.

Sè'vres blue (sā'vr'). *Ceram.* **a** The lighter blue of the Sèvres porcelain, esp. of pieces antedating the Revolution (1789), distinctively called *bleu céleste*. **b** The darker blue of Sevres porcelain, distinctively called *bleu-du-roi*.

Sèvres ware, *or* **Sèvres,** *n.* A costly porcelain manufactured at Sèvres, France, esp. in the national factory.

sew (sō), *v. t.*; *pret.* sewed (sōd); *p. p.* sewed or sewn (sōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* sew'ing. [ME. *sewen*, *sowen*, AS. *siowian*, *siwian*; akin to OHG. *siuwan*, Icel. *sýja*, Sw. *sy*, Dan. *sye*, Goth. *siujan*, Lith. *siuti*, Russ. *shit'*, L. *suere*, Gr. κασ-συειν, Skr. *siv*. Cf. seam a suture, suture.] **1.** To unite or fasten by stitches made with a flexible thread or filament, as of cotton, linen, wire, etc.

2. To affect or bring by sewing; — often with *up*; specif.: **a** To close by sewing; as, to *sew* up a rip. **b** To inclose by sewing; as, to *sew* money in a bag. **c** *Bookbinding.* To fasten together (the sections) by passing the thread or wire through the central fold of each section in such wise as to secure it to the bands; — disting. from *stitch*.

to be sewed *or* **sewed up,** *Naut.*, to be aground; — also *sued*. — **to be sewed,** *or* **sewn, up. a** To be balked, or brought to a standstill. *Slang. Thackeray.* **b** To be drunk. *Slang.*

sew, *v. i.* To practice sewing, esp. as an occupation; to work with needle and thread.

sew'age (sū'ăj), *n.* **1.** The contents of a sewer or drain; refuse liquids or matter carried off by sewers. **2.** = sewerage, *n.*, 2.

sew'age, *v. t.* **1.** To fertilize with sewage as manure. **2.** To furnish, as a municipality, with sewers.

se-wel'lel (sē-wĕl'ĕl), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] Any of several peculiar rodents of the genus *Aplodontia* of California, Oregon, and Washington. They live in burrows in wooded regions and feed on roots and herbs. Although somewhat like marmots, they have only a rudimentary tail, and a skull without postorbital processes. *A. rufa*, of the Columbia River region, is about a foot long and dark brown in color. *A. major*, of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, is larger and more grayish.

sew'en (sū'ĕn), *n.* A British trout regarded as a variety (*cambricus*) of the sea trout (*Salmo trutta*) or as a distinct species (*S. cambricus*).

sew'er (sō'ẽr), *n.* One that sews, or stitches; specif.: **a** A person who sews, as a seamstress, tailor, cobbler, etc. **b** A sewing machine. **c** *Zoöl.* A leaf sewer.

sew'er (sū'ẽr), *n.* [Perh. shortened fr. *assewer*; cf. *asseour*, OF. *asseour* one who sets (as a table), fr. OF & F. *asseoir* to seat, to set, L. *assidere* to sit by; *ad* + *sedere* to sit (cf. sit); but influenced, if this is the source, by ME. *sew* pottage, sauce, boiled meat, AS. *séaw* juice, akin to OHG. *sou*, Skr. *su* to press out.] In medieval Europe, a servant, or household officer, often of high rank, in charge of serving the dishes or water for the hands at table.

Slow be the *sewers* in serving in alway,
But swift be they after, in taking meat away. *Barclay.*

sew'er (sū'ẽr; *commonly* shōr *in the 18th and early 19th centuries*), *n.* [OF. *sewiere*, *seuwiere*, a sluice or channel for draining a pond, ultimately fr. L. *ex* out + a derivative of *aqua* water; cf. OF. *esseouer* a drain, *essever*, *esseuwer*, to cause to flow, to drain, to flow, LL. *exaquatorium* a channel through which water runs off. Cf. ewer, aquarium.] **1.** A ditch or drain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. Now, an artificial, usually subterranean, conduit to carry off water and certain waste matter, as: (1) surface water due to rainfall; (2) household waste, as slops, waste water from sinks, baths, etc., and excreta consisting of urine and fæces: (3) waste water from industrial works.

sew'er (sū'ẽr), *v. t.*; sew'ered (-ẽrd); sew'er-ing. To furnish with a system of sewers; to drain by sewers.

sew'er-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** The systematic removal and disposal of sewage and general surface water by sewers. **2.** The system of sewers in a city, town, etc. **3.** = sewage, *n.*, 1.

sew'ing (sō'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of sew, to stitch. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or occupation of one who sews. **2.** Material that has been, or is to be, sewed; needlework.

sewing bench. = sewing press. — **s. bird,** a clamp that can be fastened to a table edge, having a birdlike beak to hold work to be sewed by hand. — **s. circle,** an association or gathering of women meeting to sew, usually for charity. — **s. machine,** any of numerous machines for sewing or stitching. See chain stitch, lock stitch, shuttle, etc. — **s. press,** *Bookbinding*, a device consisting of a table with a vertical frame from which hang cords to which the edges of the signatures of a book are sewed.

sex (sĕks), *n.* [L. *sexus*, prob. akin to *secare* to cut: cf. F. *sexe*. Cf. section.] **1.** The sum of the peculiarities of structure and function that distinguish a male from a female organism; the character of being male or female,

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sev'en-holes', *n.* = seveneyes.

seven'night (sĕv'n'nĭt; -nt; *formally* sĕv'n-nĭt', *a recent pron.*). Var. of sennight.

sev'en-score', *n. & a.* Seven times twenty, i. e., 140.

sev'en-sith, *adv.* [See sithe time.] Seven times. *Obs.*

sev'en-some, *a.* Approximately seven. *Obs.* [seventeen.]

sev'en+teenth'ly, *adv.* of sev'enth-ly, *adv.* of seventh.

sever. † sure. [separate *Obs.*]

sev'er-al, *v. t.* To make several.

sev'er-al'i-ty (sĕv'ẽr-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being several: each particular taken singly; distinction. *Obs.*

sev'er-al-ize. *v. t* To distinguish. *Obs.*

severane. † sovereign. [*Obs.*]

sev'er-als-ly, *adv.* Severally.

severendely, *adv.* [From old p. pr. of *sever*.] Separately. *Obs.*

sev'er-er, *n.* One that severs.

Se-ve'ri-an (sē-vē'rĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* **a** One of a sect of Encratite Gnostics of the 2d century; — said to be named from a leader Severus **b** A follower of Severus, the Monophysite patriarch of Antioch of the 6th century, who taught that the body of Christ, prior to his resurrection, was subject to corruption.

severithe. † sevensith.

se-vid'i-cal, *a* [L. *saevidicus*.] Cruel or fierce in speech. *Obs.*

sevillous. † civilian.

sevin. † seven.

sev'o-ca'tion (sĕv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sevocare*, *sevocatum*, to call aside.] A calling aside; withdrawing. *Obs. or R*

‖ **se'vum** (sē'vŭm), *n.* [L. *sebum*, *sevum*, suet.] Suet, as, *Pharm.*, of sheep.

sew. † show, sue.

sew (*dial.* sū, sōō). Obs. pret. of sow; dial Eng. var. of sow, a female hog. [*Dial. Eng.*]

sew (sū), *v. i.* To ooze out.

sew, *n.* [ME. *sew*, *sewe*, AS. *séaw* juice.] Juice; gravy; pottage; broth; a stew; a seasoned dish; a delicacy. *Obs.*

sewan, *n.* The plaice. *Obs.*

sewarree, sewary. † sowarry.

sewch. † slough.

sewd (sōd). Sewed. *Ref Sp.*

sewe. † sew, sow, sue.

sew'el (sū'ĕl), *n* A scarecrow, generally of feathers tied to a string, hung up to prevent deer from passing. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sewen. † sue. [*Eng.*]

sew'ent. Var. of suant *Dial.*

sew'er (*dial.* sū'ẽr) Obs. or dial. Eng. of sure. [surely.]

sew'er-ly Obs. or dial. Eng. of

sewer rat. The Norway rat

sewerte, -tie. † surety.

sew'et. † suet.

sew'in. Var. of sewen.

sewn (sōn), *p. p.* of sew.

sewre. † sure.

sew'round' (sō'round'), *n. Shoemaking.* A method of sewing the upper directly to the sole, used in some coarse grades of shoes, by turning outwardly the lower edge of the upper and stitching the out-turned edge directly down on the sole, sometimes with a welt added over the edge; also, a shoe so made.

sew'ster (sō'stẽr), *n* A seamstress. *Obs.*

sewte. † suit

sewyn. † seven.

sex. † six. [of sax, a knife.]

sex (sĕks). Obs. or dial. Eng.

or of pertaining to the distinctive function of the male or female in reproduction. *Conjugation*, or *fertilization* (union of germ plasm of two individuals), a process evidently of great but not readily explainable importance in the perpetuation of most organisms, seems to be the purpose of differentiation of sex, which occurs in nearly all organisms at least at some stage in their life history. Sex is manifested in the conjugating cells by the larger size, abundant food material, and immobility of the female cell (*egg, egg cell*, or *ovum*), and the small size and locomotive power of the male cell (*spermatozoön* or *spermatozoid*), and in the adult organisms often by many structural, physiological, and (in higher forms) psychological characters, aside from the necessary modification of the reproductive apparatus. Cf. HERMAPHRODITE, 1. In botany, by a false analogy, the term *sex* is often extended to the distinguishing peculiarities of staminate and pistillate flowers, and hence in dœcious plants to the individuals bearing them.

☞ In certain insects and other arthropods the body and germ cells have been shown to contain sometimes one or more chromosomes of a special kind (called **idiochromosomes**) in addition to the ordinary chromosomes, and these have a relation to sex. In the simplest and most typical cases, two kinds of spermatozoa are produced, differing in having or not having one idiochromosome, which in such cases is commonly called **accessory chromosome, heterotropic chromosome,** *or* **monosome.** *A spermatozoön having the accessory chromosome produces (on fertilizing an egg) a female, a spermatozoon lacking it produces a male.*

2. One of the two divisions of organisms formed on the distinction of male and female; males or females collectively.

Syn. — SEX, GENDER. SEX refers to physiological distinctions; GENDER, to distinctions in grammar.

the sex, the female sex; women, in general.

sex- (sĕks-). [L. *sex* six. See SIX.] A combining form meaning *six*; as, *sexdigitism*; *sexennial*.

sex'a-dec'i-mal (sĕk'sə-dĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [Irreg. fr. L. *sex* six + *decimus* tenth.] Pertaining to, designating, or founded on, the number sixteen; sixteenth.

sex'a-ge-na'ri-an (-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Sixty years of age; of or pertaining to a person sixty years old.

sex'a-ge-na'ri-an, *n.* A person sixty years old.

sex-ag'e-na-ry (sĕk-săj'ē-nŭ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sexagenarius*, fr. *sexageni* sixty each, akin to *sexaginta* sixty, *sex* six. See SIX.] Pertaining to or designating the number sixty; proceeding by sixties; specif., sixty years old. — **sexagenary arithmetic.** = SEXAGESIMAL ARITHMETIC. — **s. scale,** *Math.*, a scale of numbers, or method of computation, that proceeds by sixties, as in degrees (or hours), minutes, and seconds. See 1st MINUTE, 1.

sex-ag'e-na-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Something composed of sixty parts or divisions; also, a sexagenarian.

Sex'a-ges'i-ma (sĕk'sə-jĕs'ĭ-mə), *n.* More fully, **Sexagesima Sunday.** [L., fem. of *sexagesimus* sixtieth, fr. *sexaginta* sixty.] *Eccl.* The second Sunday before Lent. See QUINQUAGESIMA, 2.

sex'a-ges'i-mal (-măl), *a.* [Cf. F. *sexagésimal*.] Pertaining to, or founded on, the number sixty.

sexagesimal arithmetic, the method of computing by the sexagenary scale, or by sixties. — **s. fractions** *or* **numbers,** *Arith. & Alg.*, those fractions whose denominators are some power of sixty; as, $\frac{5}{60}$, $\frac{25}{3600}$, $\frac{51}{216000}$; — called also **astronomical fractions,** as formerly used in astronomy exclusively. — **s. scale,** *Math.*, the sexagenary scale.

sex'a-ges'i-mal, *n.* A sexagesimal fraction.

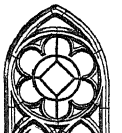
sex-cen'te-na-ry (sĕks-sĕn'tē-nā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to six hundred, esp. six hundred years. — *n.* A sexcentenary division, period, celebration, etc.

sexed (sĕkst), *a.* Belonging to sex; having sex; distinctively male or female; as, the *sexed* condition.

sex-en'ni-al (sĕks-ĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *sexennium* a period of six years, *sexennis* of six years; *sex* six + *annus* a year. See SIX; ANNUAL.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years. — *n.* A sexennial event.

sex'fid (sĕks'fĭd), *a.* [*sex-* + *-fid:* cf. F. *sexfide*.] *Bot.* Six-cleft; as, a *sexfid* calyx.

sex'foil' (sĕks'foil'), *n.* [*sex-* + *foil.*] A flower with six leaves, or a leaf with six leaflets; a group of six leaves; specif.: **a** *Arch.* An ornamental foliation having six lobes, or foils. **b** *Her.* A more or less conventional representation of a flower with six leaves.


Sexfoil in Gothic Window.

sex'ly (sĕks'lĭ), *a.* Pertaining to sex. *Rare.*

sex-par'tite (sĕks-pär'tīt), *a.* [*sex-* + *partite.*] Divided into six parts; made up of a combination of six parts; hexapartite; esp., *Arch.*, belonging to that system, as in the earliest Gothic, in which a vaulting square has two arched subdivisions on each side and one at each end. See VAULT, *Illust.*

sext (sĕkst), *n.* [L. *sexta*, fem. of *sextus* sixth, fr. *sex* six: cf. F. *sexte*.] **1.** *Eccl.* One of the canonical hours, being the sixth hour (according to the ancient Roman reckoning), or 12 M.; hence, an office recited at this time, or now in the Roman Catholic Church often somewhat earlier. Sext is the fifth of the seven canonical hours.

2. *Music.* **a** A sixth. **b** An organ mixture stop with two ranks of pipes, a twelfth and a seventeenth, sounding a sixth apart.

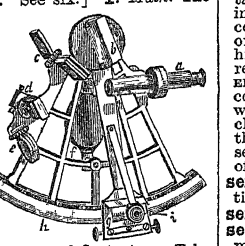
sex'tan (sĕks'tăn), *a.* [L. *sextus* sixth: cf. F. *sextane*. Cf. SEXTAIN.] Of or pert. to the sixth day; recurring every sixth day. — *n. Med.* An intermittent fever that recurs every sixth day, that is, with four days' interval.

sex'tans (-tănz), *n.* [L. See SEXTANT.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A bronze coin of the Republic, the sixth part of an as.

2. [*cap.*] *gen.* SEXTANTIS. *Astron.* A constellation on the equator south of Leo; the Sextant.

sex'tant (-tănt), *n.* [L. *sextans, -antis*, the sixth part of an as, fr. *sextus* sixth, *sex* six. See SIX.] **1.** *Math.* The sixth part of a circle.

2. An instrument for measuring angular distances, used esp. at sea, to observe altitudes so as to ascertain latitude and longitude. It consists of a frame bearing a graduated arc of (usually) 60°, and an index arm, or alidade, pivoted at its apex, or center. The index mirror, or index glass, is attached to the alidade; the horizon mirror, or horizon glass, has one half transparent, the other half a mirror, and is fastened rigidly to the frame of the sextant. The line of sight is usually through a telescope. If the observer, by moving the alidade, brings in coincidence the direct image of one object (seen through the unsilvered part of the horizon glass) and the image of another object (as reflected by both mirrors), the angle between the objects is twice the angle between the mirrors.


One form of Sextant. *a* Telescope; *b* Index Mirror on upper end of Alidade; *c* Back Shades or Screens of colored glass; *d* Horizon Glass; *e* Fore Shades or Screens of colored glass; *f* Handle; *g* Lower part of Alidade with Vernier; *h* Graduated Arc or Limb; *i* Microscope.

3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Sextans.

sex-tan'tal (sĕks-tăn'tăl), *a. Rom. Antiq.* Relating to the sextans; designating, or pertaining to, the system (dating from about 268 B. C.) in which the as had the weight of the original sextans, i. e., two ounces.

sex-tet' } (sĕks-tĕt'; 277), *n.* [L. *sextus* sixth + E. *-et.*
sex-tette' } Cf. SESTET.] *Music.* A composition in six voice parts, or for six voices or instruments; a sextuor; also, the company of six performers of such a piece.

sex'tic (sĕks'tĭk), *a.* [L. *sextus* sixth.] *Math.* Of the sixth degree or order. — *n. Alg.* An equation or quantic of the sixth degree.

sex'tile (sĕks'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *sextilis.*] Designating the month called *Sextilis*. See ROMAN CALENDAR.

sex'tile, *a.* [L. *sextus* the sixth, fr. *sex* six: cf. F. *sextil.* See SIX.] *Astrol.* Measured by sixty degrees; fixed or indicated by a distance of sixty degrees. See ASPECT, 2.

sex'tile, *n. Astrol.* The aspect or position of two heavenly bodies when distant from each other sixty degrees, or two signs. This position is marked thus: ⚺. See ASPECT, 2.

sex-til'lion (sĕks-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Formed (in imitation of *million*) fr. L. *sextus* sixth, *sex* six: cf. F. *sextillion.*] The number denoted by a unit with 21 zeros annexed (in French-American notation) or with 36 zeros annexed (in English notation). See NUMERATION, 2 **a**, *Note.* — **sex-til'lion,** *a.* — **sex-til'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n.* & *a.*

sex'to (sĕks'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [L., abl. of *sextus* sixth.] A book of sheets each of which is folded into six leaves; hence, a more or less definite size of book so made.

sex'to-dec'i-mo (-dĕs'ĭ-mō), *a.* [L., abl. of *sextusdecimus* the sixteenth; *sextus* the sixth (fr. *sex* six) + *decimus* the tenth (fr. *decem* ten). See -MO.] Having sixteen leaves to a sheet; as, a *sextodecimo* book.

sex'to-dec'i-mo, *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A book of sheets each of which is folded into sixteen leaves; hence, a more or less definite size of book so made; — usually written 16mo, or 16°, and called also *sixteenmo*.

sex'ton (sĕks'tŭn), *n.* [ME. *sextein*, contr. fr. *sacristan.*] An under officer of a church, who takes care of the church building and the vessels, vestments, etc., attends on the officiating clergyman, rings the bell, attends to burials, etc., and who sometimes digs graves.

sex'tu-ple (-tŭ-p'l), *a.* [Formed (in imitation of *quadruple*) fr. L. *sextus* sixth: cf. F. *sextuple.*] Six times as much; sixfold; specif., *Teleg.*, sextuplex. — **sextuple time.** *Music.* See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a**.

sex'tu-ple (sĕks'tū-p'l), *v. t.*; SEX'TU-PLED (-p'ld), SEX'TU-PLING (-plĭng). To multiply by six.

sex'tu-plet (-plĕt), *n.* **1.** A group or set of six of a kind.

2. *Music.* A double triplet; a group of six equal notes played in the time of four.

sex'tu-plex (-plĕks), *a. Elec.* Designating a system of telegraphy in which six messages, three each way, can be sent simultaneously over one wire. — *v. t.* To make sextuplex.

sex'u-al (sĕk'shū-ăl; 250), *a.* [L. *sexualis*, fr. *sexus* sex.] **a** Pertaining to sex or the sexes, peculiar to, or relating to, either the male or female or their distinctive organs or functions. **b** *Biol.* Having sex; — opposed to *asexual.*

sexual cell, an egg or sperm cell. — **s. cords,** *Embryol.*, in the developing ovaries and testes of vertebrate embryos, cylindrical or bandlike masses of mesothelial cells which contain the primitive sexual cells. In the male they develop into the seminiferous tubules. — **s. dimorphism,** *Biol.*, the condition of having one of the sexes existing in two forms or varieties. — **s. generation,** *Biol.*, in animals or plants exhibiting alternation of generations, that generation which reproduces by a sexual process. See ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS, GAMETOPHYTE. — **s. intercourse,** sexual, or carnal, connection; coition. — **s. selection,** *Biol.*, natural selection which results in the survival and development of certain characteristics, as bright colors or qualities of notes in birds, through the advantages for mating obtained by their possession. — **s. spore,** *Bot.*, a spore produced by the conjugation of gametes. — **s. system.** *Bot.* See LINNÆAN CLASSIFICATION.

sex'u-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being distinguished by sex.

sex'u-al-ly, *adv.* In a sexual manner or relation.

sey'bert-ite (sī'bĕrt-īt), *n.* [After H. *Seybert*, American mineralogist.] *Min.* A mineral of the brittle mica group, occurring in monoclinic crystals and foliated masses, and having a reddish brown, copper-red, or yellowish color and submetallic luster. H., 4–5. Sp. gr., 3–3.1.

‖ **sfor-zan'do** (sfôr-tsän'dō) } *a.* [It. *sforzando*, p. pr., and
‖ **sfor-za'to** (sfôr-tsä'tō) } *sforzato*, p. p. of *sforzare* to force.] *Music.* Forcing or forced; — a direction placed over a tone or chord to be given a sudden special emphasis and force; — marked *fz* (abbr. of *forzando*), *sf*, *sfz*, or >.

‖ **sfu-ma'to** (sfōō-mä'tō), *a.* [It., lit., smoked.] *Paint.* Having vague outlines, and colors and shades so blended as to give a misty appearance; — said of a painting.

shab'by (shăb'ĭ), *a.*; SHAB'BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHAB'BI-EST. [See SHAB, *n.*, SCABBY, SCAB.] **1.** Torn or much worn; seedy. Wearing *shabby* coats and dirty shirts. *Macaulay.*

2. Clothed with worn or seedy garments. *Swift.*

3. Mean; paltry; despicable; as, *shabby* treatment.

shack (shăk), *v. i.* [Dial., to shake, shed. See SHAKE.] **1.** To shed or fall, as corn or grain at harvest. *Dial. Eng.*

2. To feed in stubble, or upon waste corn. *Dial. Eng.*

3. To wander as a vagabond; to tramp. *Dial.*

4. To go into winter quarters, as a man; hence, of an animal, to hibernate. *Dial. U. S. & Canada.*

5. To go sluggishly or with a lumbering gait; as, the old horse *shacked* along. *Dial. or Colloq., U. S.*

shack, *n.* **1.** The grain and stubble left after harvest or gleaning; also, nuts fallen to the ground. *Dial. Eng.*

2. Liberty or right of turning pigs or poultry into fields after harvest to feed on the shack (in sense 1); also, short for **shack land,** the land so used.

3. A shiftless fellow; a vagabond; tramp. *Dial.*
All the poor old *shacks* about the town. *H. W. Beecher.*

4. A worthless horse; a plug.

5. Refuse fish or flesh of aquatic animals used as bait.

6. The husk of a nut. *Dial. U. S.*

7. [Cf. SHACK, *v. i.*] A hut; shanty; a small roughly built house, as on a frontier. *Colloq.*

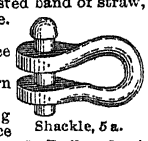
shack'le (shăk'l), *n.* Generally used in the *pl.* [ME. *schakkyll, schakle*, AS. *scacul, sceacul*, a shackle, fr. *scacan* to shake; cf. D. *schakel* a link of a chain, a mesh, Icel. *skökull* the pole of a cart. See SHAKE.] **1.** Something that confines the legs or arms so as to prevent their free motion; specif.: **a** A ring or band inclosing ankle or wrist, and fastened to something else, as its mate, by a chain or a strap; a manacle; a fetter. **b** A twisted band of straw, withes, or the like, used to hobble cattle.

2. The pillory; the stocks. *Obs.*

3. That which checks or prevents free action, as if by fetters.

4. A fetterlike band, as an anklet, worn as an ornament.

5. Any of various devices for making something fast; as: **a** A U-shaped piece with a pin through the ends; a clevis. **b** *Railroads.* A


Shackle, 5 **a**.

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sex'a-ges'i-mal-ly, *adv.* of SEXAGESIMAL. [= SEXAGENARY.]

sex-ag'o-nal (sĕk-săg'ō-năl), *a.* [L. *sexangulus* sexangular; *sex* six + *angulus* angle. Cf. HEXAGONAL.] *Geom.* A hexagon. *Rare.*

sex'an'gled (-ăng'gld), **sex-an'gular** (-ăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Hexagonal. — **sex-an'gu-lar-ly,** *adv.*

sex'a-va'lent (sĕk'sə-vā'lĕnt; sĕk-săv'ə-lĕnt). Rare var. of SEXIVALENT. [sperm cell.

sex cell. *Biol.* An egg cell or

sex-dig'i-tal (sĕks-dĭj'ĭ-tăl),

sex-dig'i-tate (-tāt), *a.* Having six fingers or six toes. — **sex-dig'i-tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

sexe. † SIX.

sex'e-na-ry (sĕk'sē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sex* six; for ending cf. *centenary, binary*, etc.] = SENARY.

sex-en'ni-al-ly, *adv.* of SEXENNIAL. [SEXFID.

sex'i-fid (sĕk'sĭ-fĭd). Var. of

sex-il'i-on (sĕk-sĭl'yŭn), *n.* = SEXTILLION.

sex'i-syl-lab'ic (sĕk'sĭ-sĭ-lăb'-ĭk), *a.* Having six syllables.

sex'i-syl'la-ble (sĕk's ĭ-sĭl'ə-b'l), *n.* A word of six syllables.

sex'i-va'lent (sĕk-sĭ-vā'lĕnt; sĕk-sĭv'ə-), *a.* [*sex-* + L. *valens*, p. pr.] *Chem* Hexavalent. — **sex'i-va'lence** (-lĕns), *n.*

sex'less, *a.* Without sex; neuter. — **sex'less-ness,** *n.* [*a.* See SEX-.]

sex-loc'u-lar (sĕks-lŏk'ū-lẽr), **sex-ra'di-ate** (-rā'dĭ-āt), *a.* See SEX-. [SCORE, SIXSOME.

sex'score', **sex'sum.** † SIX-

sext. † SIXTH.

sex'tain (sĕks'tān), *n.* [L. *sextus* sixth, fr. *sex* six: cf. It. *sestina.*] *Pros.* **a** A sestina. **b** A stanza of six lines.

sex'tan, *n.* A sextarius. *Obs.*

sex-ta'ri-us (sĕk s-tā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.* [L., the sixth part of a measure, weight, etc.] *Rom. Antiq.* See MEASURE.

sex'ta-ry (sĕks'tə-rĭ), *n. Rom. Antiq.* = SEXTARIUS.

sex'ta-ry, *n.* [See SACRISTY.] A sacristy. *Obs.* [SIXTH, etc.

sexte, sextene, sextenthe. †

sex-ten'ni-al (sĕks-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *sextus* sixth + *annus* year.] Taking place every sixth year.

sex'ter, *n.* [L. *sextarius:* cf. OF. *sestier*, F. *setier.*] A measure of capacity. *Obs.*

sex'tern (sĕks'tẽrn), *n.* [LL. *sexternus*, fr. L. *sex* six.] A quire of six sheets.

sex-tet'to (sĕk s-tĕt't'tō), *n. Music.* = SEXTET.

sex'tey. † SEXTON.

sex'ti. † SIXTY.

Sex'ti-an (sĕks'tĭ-ăn), *n. Philos.* A follower of Quintus Sextius (born about 70 B. C.), who founded an eclectic school, mainly Pythagorean and Stoic.

sextier. † SEXTER.

sex'til. Sextile. *Ref. Sp.*

Sex-ti'lis (sĕks-tī'lĭs), *n.* [L.] See ROMAN CALENDAR.

sex'to (sĕks'tō). The double decimo.

seye. † SEA; SAY; SEE, *v.*

Sey'fried, *n.* See SIEGFRIED.

seyid. Var. of SAYID.

seyld. † SELD.

sex'ti-ply, *v. t.* [L. *sex* SIX + E. multiply.] To multiply sixfold.

sex'ti-po'lar (sĕks'tĭ-pō'lẽr), *a* [L. *sextus* sixth + E. *polar.*] Having six poles.

sex'tole (sĕks'tōl), *n. Music.* A sextuplet.

sexton beetle. A burying beetle.

sex'ton-ess, *n.* A female sexton; a sexton's wife.

sex'ton-ry, *n.* Sextonship. *Obs.*

sex'ton-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

sex'ton-y, *n.* A sacristy. *Obs.*

sex-tum'vi-rate (sĕks-tŭm'vĭ-rĭt), *n.* [L. *sex* six + prob. E. *centumvirate.*] A group of six men jointly holding office or governing; also, the position thus held. [= SEXTET.

sex'tu-or (sĕks'tū-ẽr), *n. Music.*

sex'ty. † SIXTY.

sex'u-al-ist, *n. Bot.* One who follows the sexual, or artificial, system of Linnæus.

sex'u-al-ize (sĕk'shū-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To attribute sex to. — **sex'u-al-i-za'tion** (-ə-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*

sey. † SAW, SEA, SEE.

sey (*Scot.* sā). Obs. or Scot. var. of SAY, ASSAY; SAY, serge; (*dial.* sĭ) obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SIE; (sĭ) dial. Eng. of SCYE.

sey, v. i. To sink; fall; pass; go; advance; arrive. *Obs.* [*Scot.* sey'bo (sĭ'bō). Var. of SYBO.

Sey'chelles' co'co-nut' (sā-shĕl'). The double coconut.

seye. † SEA; SAY; SEE, *v.*

Sey'fried, *n.* See SIEGFRIED.

seyid. Var. of SAYID.

seyld. † SELD.

seyle. † SAIL, *n.*; SELE.

seymar. † SIMARRE.

seymy. † SAIMY.

seynd. † SEND. [& *conj.*

seyne. † SIGN; SIN, *adv.*, *prep.*,

seyne. † SAY; SEEN, *p. p.*

seynt. † SAINT, CEINT.

seyntewarie. † SANCTUARY.

seynture. † CEINTURE.

seyr † SERE.

seyson. † SEASON.

seyyid. Var. of SAYID.

sf. *Abbr. Music.* Storzando.

SF. *Abbr.* Sinking fund (bonds); — on the tape of stock tickers.

sfe'noid, sfere, sfer'i-cal, sfer'ics, sfe'roid, sfer'ule, sfinx Ref. sp. for SPHENOID, SPHERE, etc.

‖ **sfo-ga'to** (sfō-gä'tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Lit., exhaled; light and airy in style (of rendition).

'sfoot (sfōōt), *interj.* Euphemistic for *God's foot*, as an oath.

sfor-za'to, *n.* [It. See SFORZANDO.] A galley slave. *Obs.*

sfz. *Abbr. Music.* Sforzando.

S. G., *or* **s. g.** *Abbr.* Solicitor-general; specific gravity.

Sga'na'relle' (z'gä'nə'rĕl'), *n.* [F.] A comic character, usually a dupe, in Molière's plays.

sgd. *Abbr.* Signed.

sgraf-fi'to (z'grä f-fē'tō), *or, Rare,* **sgraf-fia'to** (-fyä'tō), *n.* [It.] = GRAFFITO, 2.

sh. A consonantal digraph. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 232.

Sh., *or* **sh.** *Abbr.* Shilling, shillings; share (*Stock Exchange*).

sha. † SHAH. [SHE.

sha (shä). Dial. Eng. var. of

sha (shä), *n.* [Shortened fr. *shapoo, shapao*, fr. Tibetan *shabo* sheep.] The oorial.

Shaa-ban'. Var. of SHABAN.

shaal. † SAL, the tree. [*Bib.*

Sha'a-lab'bin (shä'ə-lăb'ĭn).

Sha-al'bim (shā-ăl'bĭm). *Bib.*

Sha'al-bo'nite (shā'ăl-bō'nīt; shā-ăl'bō-nīt). *Bib.*

Sha'aph (shā'ăf). *Bib.*

shaar. † SHARE.

Sha'a-ra'im (shā'ə-rā'ĭm). *Bib.*

Sha-ash'gaz (shā-ăsh'găz). *Bib.*

shab (*dial.* shăb, shāb), *n.* [ME. *shabbe*, AS. *scæb, sceabb.* See SCAB.] The itch in animals; also, a scab. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shab, *v. i.* [See SHAB, *n.*] **1.** To play mean tricks; to act shabbily; to sneak off. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Eng.*

2. To become shabby. *Dial.*

shab, *v. t.* To get rid of; also, to palm off on; — chiefly with *off. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Sha-ban' (shä-bän'), *n.* [Ar. *sha'bān.*] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR. [DER.

sha-ban'dar. Var. of SHABUNDAR.

shabbed, *a. Obs.* = Scabbed; scabby. **b** Shabby; mean.

Shab'be-thai (shăb'ē-thī). *Bib.*

Shab'be-tha'ian (-thā'ĭ-ăn). Var. of SABBATHAIAN.

shab'bi-ly (shăb'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SHABBY.

shab'bi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

shabeque. Obs. corrupt. of XEBEC.

sha'ble. *n.* [Cf. D. *sabel.* See SABER.] *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** A short, crooked sword, cutlass, or hanger, esp. an old rusty one. [thing.

2. A petty or inferior person or

shab'rack (shăb'răk), *n.* [Turk. *shābrāq* or *chābrāq*: cf. F. *cabraque, schabraque*, G. *schabracke.*] *Mil.* A saddlecloth, often of goatskin, used by European light cavalry.

shab-roon', *n.* A shabby fellow; a ragamuffin. *Obs.*

sha-bun'der, sha-ban'dar (shä-bŭn'dẽr), *n.* [Per. *shāhbandar.*] A In the East Indies, a harbor master, the chief official to deal with foreign traders. *Obs.* **b** A chief or provost of merchants, etc. [*Bib.*

Sha-chi'a (shā-kī'ə; shăk'ĭ-ə)

shach'le (shăk'l; shāk'l), *v. t.* To distort by or as by excessive use; to wear out *Scot.*

shach'le, *v. i.* To walk with a shuffling gait; to shamble. *Scot.*

shach'le, *n.* Anything distorted by or as by excessive use. *Scot.*

shack (shăk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHAKE.

shack, *v. t.* **1.** To chase; to retrieve *Colloq., U. S.*

2. To take off the shacks, or shucks, as of nuts. *Dial. U. S.*

shack'a-to-ry, *n.* A kind of hound. *Obs.*

shack bait. = SHACK, *n.*, 5.

shack'bolt', *n. Her.* A shackle or fetter.

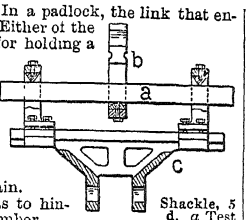
shack'l. Shackle. *Ref. Sp.*

shack land. = SHACK, *n.*, 2.

shack'led. Shackled. *Ref. Sp.*

shack'le, *n.* Stubble. *Obs. Dial.*

drawbar; a drawlink. **c** In a padlock, the link that engages with the staple. **d** Either of the pivoted gripping devices for holding a test piece in a testing machine. **e** See STRAIN INSULATOR.



Shackle, 5 d. *a* Test Piece; *b*, *c* Bending Shackles.

shack'le (shăk'l), *v. t.*; SHACK'LED (-ld); SHACK'LING. **1.** To confine the limbs of, so as to prevent free motion; to bind with shackles; to fetter; to chain.

2. To bind or confine so as to hinder action; to impede; cumber. *Shackled* by her devotion to the king. *Walpole.*

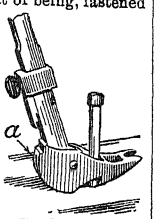
3. To secure, or to make fast, with a shackle. *U. S.*

Syn. — See HAMPER.

shack'le (shăk'l), *v. i.* To be, or admit of being, fastened with a shackle.

shackle bar. **1.** The coupling between a locomotive and its tender. *U.S.* **2.** A device consisting of an ordinary pinch bar with a hinged shackle (*a* in *Illust.*) near the point, for pulling out driftbolts, railroad spikes, etc.

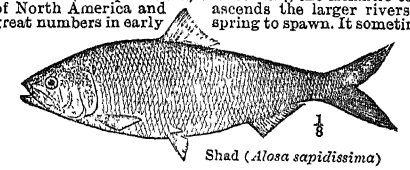
shackle bolt. **a** The bolt of a shackle, or clevis. **b** A bolt with a shackle. **c** A shackle.



Shackle Bar, 2.

shackle joint. *Zoöl.* A joint formed by a bony ring passing through a hole in a bone, as at the bases of spines in some fishes.

shad (shăd), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *sceadd* a kind of fish, akin to G.dial. *schade;* cf. Ir. & Gael. *sgadan* a herring, W. *ysgadan* herrings.] **1.** Any of several clupeoid fishes of the genus *Alosa*, differing from the herrings in having the body relatively deep. The common shad (*A. sapidissima*) occurs along the Atlantic coast of North America and ascends the larger rivers in great numbers in early spring to spawn. It sometimes


Shad (*Alosa sapidissima*)

reaches a length of 30 inches, and is one of the most valuable of American food fishes, its flesh, although very bony, being, when fresh, delicious. Introduced on the Pacific coast, it is now abundant there. The **Alabama shad** (*A. alabamæ*) of the Gulf States, **Ohio River shad** (*A. ohiensis*), **allice shad** (*A. alosa*), and **Thwaite shad** (*A. finta*) of Europe, are less important.

2. **a** With qualifying terms, any of various related fishes. Cf. GIZZARD SHAD, HICKORY SHAD. **b** Any fish of the family Gerridæ; a mojarra. **c** The crappie. *Local, U. S.*

shad'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The fruit of the shadbush; also, the plant.

shad'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **a** The Wilson's snipe. *Local, U. S.* **b** The common sandpiper. *Local, Eng.*

shad'bush' (-bo͝osh'), *n.* **a** Any American malaceous plant of the genus *Amelanchier*. They are small shrublike trees producing numerous racemose white flowers in early spring, followed by small edible berrylike pomes, often called *June berries*, ripening in June or July. **b** Improperly, the flowering dogwood.

shadd (shăd), *n.* [Cf. SHOAD, SHODE.] *Mining.* Rounded stones containing tin ore, lying at the surface, and indicating a vein.

shad'dock (shăd'ŭk), *n.* [Said to be so called from a Captain *Shaddock*, who first brought this fruit from the East Indies.] The citrous fruit of *Citrus decumana*. It is globose or somewhat pear-shaped, with a very bitter thin rind, tough white inner skin, and finely flavored though somewhat acid pulp. Strictly, the word *shaddock* should be applied to the pear-shaped varieties, and *grapefruit* or *pomelo* to the round ones. See GRAPEFRUIT. Also, the tree which bears this fruit. It has leaves with a broadly winged petiole, and large white flowers.

shade (shād), *n.* [ME. *schade*, AS. *sceadu* (cf. also *scead*), nom. case; akin to OS. *skadu*, D. *schaduw*, OHG. *scato* (gen. *scatawes*), G. *schatten*, Goth. *skadus*, Ir. & Gael. *sgath*, and prob. to Gr. σκότος darkness. Cf. SHADOW, SHED a hut.] **1.** Comparative obscurity owing to interception of the rays of light; partial or relative darkness due to intervention of something between the space contemplated and the source of light.

2. Darkness; obscurity; — often in *pl.*

The *shades* of night were falling fast. *Longfellow*

3. A spot not exposed to light; an obscure place; hence, a secluded retreat. "Some desolate *shade*." *Shak.*

4. That which intercepts, or shelters from, light or the direct rays of the sun; hence, also, that which protects from heat or currents of air; a screen; shelter. Also fig.

The Lord is thy *shade* upon thy right hand. *Ps.* cxxi. 5

5. Specif.: **a** A globe, bell, or other form of more or less translucent material, as glass, porcelain, silk, paper, etc., to protect an artificial light from air currents or to soften its glare; as, a lamp *shade*, gas *shade*, etc. **b** A hanging screen of cotton or linen cloth, paper, or the like, now usually mounted on a spring roller for raising or lowering, placed at a window to regulate the light; a window shade. **c** A protective colored or smoked glass interposed between the eye and a bright light, as of the sun.

6. Shadow; form without substance. *Poetic.*

Envy will merit, as its *shade*, pursue. *Pope.*

7. The soul after its separation from the body; — so called because the ancients supposed it to be perceptible to the sight, though not to the touch; spirit; ghost. See SOUL, *n.*, 1.

8. *Painting, Drawing, etc.* The reproduction of the effect of shade (sense 1), as by closely repeated lines, or by adding a darker or lighter pigment to a given hue or tint.

9. Degree of luminosity of a color, as darker or lighter, as produced by mixture of black or white with pure color.

10. A minute difference or variation, as of thought, belief, expression, etc.; also, the quality or degree of anything which is distinguished from others similar by slight differences; as, the *shades* of meaning in synonyms.

Every *shade* of religious and political opinion. *Macaulay.*

11. A minute degree; a faint adumbration; as, a *shade* of doubt or suspicion.

12. A shutter in the swell box of a pipe organ.

13. *Med. Armor.* = UMBRERE.

14. A shed. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — SHADE, SHADOW. SHADE, as here compared (see COLOR, GHOST), differs from *shadow* in implying no particular form or definite limit; a SHADOW represents or preserves something of the form of the object which intercepts the light; as, "the forest, one vast mass of mingling *shade*" (*Shelley*); "He saw . . . the *shadow* of some piece of pointed lace, in the queen's *shadow*, vibrate on the walls" (*Tennyson*); "It [the garden] . . . has neither arbor, nor alcove, nor other *shade*, except the *shadow* of the house" (*Cowper*). Fig., *shade* implies darkness or obscurity; *shadow* (so also *shadowy*), insubstantiality or unreality; as, "There no *shade* can last in that deep dawn behind the tomb" (*Tennyson*); "'I am half sick of *shadows*,' said the Lady of Shalott" (*id.*). *Shade* is also used in the sense of a minute difference, variation, or degree; *shadow* is often equivalent to the slightest trace or vestige; as, "so nice a . . . *shade* of meaning" (*Lowell*); there is not a *shadow* of doubt.

the shades, the nether world; Hades, supposed by the ancients to be the abode of disembodied spirits.

shade (shād), *v. t.*; SHAD'ED (shād'ĕd, -ĭd; 151); SHAD'ING (shād'ĭng). **1.** To shelter or screen by intercepting radiated light or heat; to keep off illumination from.

2. To hide; to shelter; to cover from injury; to screen.

Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head *Shak.*

3. To obscure; to dim the brightness of. *Milton.*

4. To paint in obscure colors; to darken.

5. To mark with gradations of light or color.

6. *Com.* To lessen slightly; as, to *shade* the price of anything; — often with *off*. *Cant.*

7. To shadow forth; to represent. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

8. To part, or divide, as the hair. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*

9. *Music.* To raise the pitch of (an open organ pipe) by setting something near its top.

shade (shād), *v. i.* [See SHADE, *n.*] To undergo or exhibit minute difference or variation, as of color, value, meaning, expression, etc.; to pass by slight changes; — used chiefly with a preposition, as *into*, *away*, *off*.

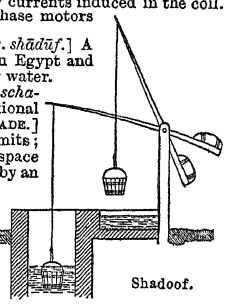
shad'ing (shād'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHADE. Hence: *n.*

1. Act or process of making a shade.

2. That filling up within outlines which represents the effect of more or less darkness in a picture or a drawing.

shading coil. A short-circuited coil surrounding part of the pole of an alternating-current magnet, to reduce the magnetic flux in that part by currents induced in the coil. It is used to make single-phase motors self-starting.

sha-doof' (shä-do͞of'), *n.* [Ar. *shādūf.*] A counterpoised sweep used in Egypt and near-by countries for raising water.


Shadoof.

shad'ow (shăd'ō), *n.* [ME. *schadewe, shadowe*, fr. an inflexional form of AS. *sceadu*. See SHADE.]

1. Shade within defined limits; obscurity within a part of space from which rays are cut off by an interposed body; as, the cone-shaped *shadow* of the moon; also, the image made by such an obscured space on a surface that cuts across it, usually representing in silhouette the form of the interposed body; as, the *shadow* of a man or a tree. See SHADE, *n.*, 1.

2. Darkness; shade; obscurity.

Night's sable *shadows* from the ocean rise. *Denham.*

3. A shaded place; shelter; security. *Obs. or R.*

In secret *shadow* from the sunny ray. *Spenser.*

4. A shaded or darker portion of a picture.

5. A reflected image, as in a mirror or in water. *Shak.*

6. That which affords shade or protection from light, heat, observation, etc., as a veil, a wide-brimmed hat, etc. *Obs.*

7. A picture; painting; portrait. *Obs.* *Lyly.*

8. That which follows or attends like a shadow; an inseparable companion or follower.

Sin and her *shadow* Death. *Milton.*

9. An unreal appearance or image; an imaginary vision.

10. A spiritual apparition; a ghost; a shade. *Bryant.*

11. An imperfect and faint representation; adumbration; indistinct image; dim or mystical bodying forth.

The *shadow* of a Pompeian Senate sat once more *Froude.*
The law having a *shadow* of good things to come. *Heb.* x. 1.

12. A small degree; a shade. "No variableness, neither *shadow* of turning." *James* i. 17.

13. An uninvited guest coming with one who is invited. *A Latinism.* *Massinger.*

14. *Acoustics.* By extension, a phenomenon similar to the optical shadow, produced by an obstructing of sound waves, electric waves, or the like; as, an acoustic *shadow*.

15. *Naut.* A four-cornered light sail sometimes suspended from a gaff on the foremast of a fore-and-after.

Syn. — See SHADE

shadow of death. *Bib.* **a** Sheol; — a title used in Job and perhaps elsewhere. **b** Deep darkness; gloom. *Ps.* xxiii. 4

shad'ow (shăd'ō), *v. t.*; SHAD'OWED (-ōd); SHAD'OW-ING [ME. *schadowen, schadewen*, AS. *sceadwian*. See SHADOW, *n.*] **1.** To cut off light from; to put in shade; to shade; to throw a shadow upon; to overspread with obscurity.

2. To conceal; to hide; to screen. *Rare.*

3. To protect; to shelter; to shroud. *Obs or R.*

Shadowing their right under your wings of war. *Shak.*

4. To mark with gradations of light or color; to shade.

5. To depict; to portray. *Obs.* *Lyly*

6. To represent faintly, mystically, figuratively, etc.; to adumbrate; betoken; — sometimes with *forth* or *out*.

Justice without temperance *shadows* revenging ire. *Thynne*
Augustus is *shadowed* in the person of Æneas *Dryden*
The theory . . . which these pages *shadow* forth. *H Spencer*

7 To cloud; to dim; darken; to cast a gloom over.

8. To attend or follow and watch closely, esp. in a secret manner; as, a detective *shadows* a criminal.

shadow bands. *Astron.* Darkish, narrow, parallel bands seen to rush swiftly across the landscape just before or after totality, in a solar eclipse, doubtless due to optical unsteadiness of the atmosphere.

shad'ow-ing, *p. pr & vb. n.* of SHADOW. Hence *n.* [Cf. AS. *sceadwung.*] **1.** Shadow; shade. *Obs.*

2. Shade, or gradation of light and color; shading. *Feltham.*

3. A faint or mystical representation. = SHADOW, *n.*, 11.

There are . . . in savage theology *shadowings*, quaint or mastic, of the conception of a Supreme Deity. *Tylor.*

shad'ow-less, *a.* Having no shadow; hence, unnatural, supernatural, as fairies, witches, and the like.

shadow line. *Mech. Drawing.* A thickened line, in a linear drawing of an object supposed to be illuminated by parallel rays of light, indicating any of the edges farthest from the source of light. Hence, **shad'ow-line'**, *v. t.*

shadow stitch. **a** A kind of close-set backstitch which forms interlacing lines on the back. **b** = HALF STITCH **b**.

shad'ow-y (shăd'ō-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of, or causing, shade or shadow. "*Shadowy* verdure." *Fenton.*

2. Hence, obscure; dim; vague; as, the *shadowy* past.

The *shadowy* boundaries of a complex government. *Burke*

3. Not brightly luminous; faintly light.

4. Faintly representative; hence, dimly embodying, representing, foreboding, or the like.

From *shadowy* types to truth, from flesh to spirit. *Milton.*

5. Unsubstantial; unreal; as, *shadowy* honor.

Sha'drach (shā'drăk), *n.* [Heb. *Shadrak.*] **1.** *Bib.* One of the three Hebrew youths, the others being Meshach and Abednego, who came forth unharmed from the fiery furnace into which they were thrown by Nebuchadrezzar for not worshiping the image he had set up. *Daniel* iii.

2. [*l. c.*] *Metal.* = SALAMANDER, 4.

shad'y (shād'ĭ), *a.*; SHAD'I-ER(-ĭ-ẽr), SHAD'I-EST. **1** Abounding in shade or shades; overspread with or causing shade.

2. Sheltered from the glare or heat of the sun's rays.

3. Clouded, as with anger. *Rare.* *R. Browning.*

4 Of or pertaining to shade or darkness; hence, unfit to be seen or known; equivocal; of doubtful morality; corrupt. *Colloq.* "A *shady* business." *London Sat. Rev.*

on the shady side of, on the afternoon side of, as, *on the shady side of* fifty — more than fifty. *Colloq.* — **to keep s.,** to keep out of sight, quiet, or hidden. *Slang.*

shaft (shăft), *n.* [ME. *shaft, schaft*, AS. *sceaft;* akin to D. *schacht*, OHG. *scaft*, G. *schaft*, Dan. & Sw. *skaft* handle, haft, Icel. *skapt*, and prob. to L. *scapus*, Gr. σκᾶπος, σκῆπτρον, a staff. Perh. originally, a shaven or smoothed rod. Cf. SCAPE, SCEPTER, SHAVE.] **1.** The slender, smooth stem of an arrow, an arrow, esp. for the long bow. Cf. 1st BOLT, 1.

2. The long handle of a spear or similar weapon; hence, the weapon itself; fig., anything regarded as a shaft to be thrown or darted; as, *shafts* of light, of ridicule.

3. A thing suggestive of the stem or handle of an arrow or a spear; a long, slender part, esp. when cylindrical. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* The trunk, stem, or stalk of a plant. **b** *Zoöl.* The stem or midrib of a feather. See FEATHER, 1. **c** *Anat.* The cylindrical part of a limb bone between the enlarged ends. **d** The pole, or tongue, of a vehicle; also, a thill. **e** The part of a candlestick which supports its branches. *Ex.* xxv. 31. **f** The handle or helve of certain tools, instruments, etc., as of a hammer, whip, pick, golf club, etc. **g** A pole, esp. a Maypole. *Obs.* **h** *Arch.* The body of a column; the cylindrical pillar between the capital and the base (see ORDER, *Illust.*). Also, the part of a chimney above the roof. Also, *Obs. or R.*, the spire of a steeple. **i** A column, an obelisk, or other spire-shaped or columnar monument. **j** *Weaving.* A rod at the end of the heddle of a loom. **k** *Mach.* A bar, now usually of steel, commonly cylindrical and solid, but sometimes hollow, esp. when of large diameter, used to support rotating pieces, as pulleys, flywheels, etc., or to transmit power or motion by rotation. Cf. AXLE, FLEXIBLE SHAFT, SPINDLE.

4. [Cf. G. *schacht*, prop., the LG. form of G. *schaft.*] *Mining.* An excavation of limited area compared with its depth, made for finding or mining ore, raising water, or ventilating underground workings. The term is often specifically applied to approximately vertical shafts as distinguished from inclines. See MINE, *Illust.*

5. An air shaft.

6. The chamber of a blast furnace above the bosh.

shaft horse power, horse power transmitted by the engine shaft; — usually the same as *brake horse power*.

shaft'ed, *a.* Furnished with or having a shaft or shafts, or with a shaft of a particular color or kind; — often in combination.

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shack'le (shăk'l; shăk'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *shake.*] To shuffle in walking; to loiter; to shirk. — **shack'ler,** *n. Both Dial. Eng.*

shack'le-bone' (sh ă k'l-b ō n'; shăk'-), *n.* The wrist; also, the knucklebone as of a sheep. *Scot*

shackle crow. = SHACKLE BAR, 2

shackle insulator. *Elec.* = STRAIN INSULATOR.

shack'ling (shăk'lĭn; shăk'-), *p. a. Dial.* 1. Shaky; rickety. 2. Idle; lazy; vagrant.

shack'lock', *n.* A sort of shackle. *Obs.* [*Dial.*

shack'ly, *a.* Shaky; rickety. **shad.** Obs. p. p. of SHED.

shad'-bel'lied, *a.* Slender and sloping away in the abdomen; as, a *shad-bellied* coat. *Colloq.*

shad blossom. The blossom of the shadbush; also, the tree.

Shad'da-i (shăd'ă-ĭ; shăd'ī), *n. Bib.* A Hebrew name, probably an epithet, applied to God.

shadde Obs. pret of SHED.

shade (shād). Dial. Eng. of SHEATH; Scot. & dial. Eng. of SHED.

shade'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

shade'less, *a.* See -LESS.

shad'er (shād'ẽr), *n.* One that shades.

shade'tail', *n* [*shade* + *tail;* cf. (for the sense) Gr. σκίουρος (see SQUIRREL).] A squirrel. *Local, Southern U. S.*

shad'-flow'er (shăd'flou'ẽr), *n.* a Whitlow grass. **b** Shadbush.

shad fly. Any of several insects, esp. Mayflies, that appear when shad enter the rivers.

shad frog. Leopard frog.

shad'-ly (shăd'-lĭ), *adv.* of SHADY.

shad'ine (shăd'ēn; shăd-ēn'), *n.* [*shad* + *-ine*, as in *sardine*, n.] a *Com.* A young menhaden when preserved like sardines. b The round herring (*Etrumeus sardina*). [-NESS.]

shad'i-ness (shăd'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See SHADY.

shad'ock. Var. of SHADDOCK.

shadow bird The umbrette.

shadow box. A dark-colored open box into which the gilt frame of a painting is set.

shadow cone. *Optics.* A cone formed by the shadow behind any obstacle of circular or elliptical cross section illuminated by convergent or divergent light, as in case of a solar eclipse.

shad'owd. Shadowed. *Ref. Sp.*

shadow dance. A dance shown by throwing the shadows of invisible performers on a screen.

shad'ow-er, *n.* One who shadows, or follows, another.

shad'ow-gram, shad'ow-graph, *n.* [*shadow* + *-gram, -graph.*] *Physics.* See SKIAGRAPH. — **shad'ow-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **shad'ow-graph'ist** (shăd'ō-grăf'ĭst), *n.* — **shad'ow-graph'y** (-ĭ), *n.* [of SHADOWY.]

shad'ow-i-ly (shăd'ō-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

shad'ow-i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

shad'ow-ish, *a.* Shadowy; vague. *Obs.* [PLAY.

shadow pantomime. = SHADOW

shadow play. A drama exhibited by throwing the shadows of invisible puppets, sometimes of living actors, on a screen.

shad porgy. The grass porgy.

shad salmon. The common whitefish. *Local, U. S.*

shad spirit. The Wilson's snipe. *Local, U. S.*

shad tree. The shadbush.

sha-duf'. Var. of SHADOOF.

shad'wait'er, *n.* The Menominee whitefish. *Local, U. S.*

shaet. † SHAHI.

shaethe. † SHEATH.

shaewe. † SHOW.

shaf'fle (*dial.* shăf'l), *v. i.* [Cf. SHUFFLE.] a To hobble; limp; shuffle. **b** To vacillate; shirk; loiter. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shaffron. † CHAFFRON.

Sha'fi-ite (shä'fĭ-īt; shăf'ĭ-), *n. Moham.* A member of one of the four orthodox sects or schools of law of the Sunnites; — so called from the founder, Mohammed ibn Idris el-Shafi. The Shafiites are chiefly in Egypt and Arabia

shafnet. † SHAFTMENT.

shaft, *n.* [AS. *sceaft* creation, creature.] *Obs.* **1.** A thing created; creature; product. **2.** Make; figure; form. Cf. SHAPE. [the sun. *Obs.*

shaft, *v. i.* To sink or set; — of

shaft alley. = SHAFT TUNNEL.

shaft'er, *n.* A shaft horse, following a leader. *Dial. Eng.*

shaft furnace. *Metal.* A furnace of upright form, which is charged at the top and tapped at the bottom.

shaft'ing (shăf'tĭng), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* Shafts or material for shafts; a system of connected shafts for communicating motion.
2. *Poultry.* The condition of the shaft of a feather in which it is different in color from the surrounding web.

shag (shăg), *n.* [AS. *sceaega* a bush of hair; akin to Icel. *skegg* the beard, Sw. *skägg*, Dan. *skjæg.*] **1.** Coarse, rough, woolly hair; as, the *shag* of a woolly dog.
2. An unkempt, untended, wild growth; as, a *shag* of weeds. "Ability to smooth the *shag* of nature." *Cowper.*
3. Long, coarse nap of cloth; also, a cloth having such a nap.
4. *Com.* A strong, coarse tobacco cut fine.
5. Refuse barley, poorly filled out, fed to animals. *Scot.*

shag, *v. t.;* SHAGGED (shăgd); SHAG'GING (shăg'ĭng). **1.** To make hairy or shaggy; hence, to make rough. *Pope.*
2. = SHACK, *v. t.*, 1.

shag, *v. i.* To fall or hang in shaggy masses, as hair.

shag'bark' (shăg'bark'), *n.* **a** A rough-barked hickory (*Hicoria ovata*) yielding the best of the commercial hickory nuts. Also, any of several closely related species. See HICORIA. **b** The West Indian mimosaceous tree *Pithecolobium micradenium*, having a contorted pod.

shag'ged (shăg'ĕd), *a.* Shaggy. — **shag'ged-ness,** *n.*

shag'gi-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being shaggy.

shag'gy (-ĭ), *a.;* SHAG'GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHAG'GI-EST. [From SHAG, *n.*] **1** Rough with or as if with long hair or wool.
About his shoulders hangs the *shaggy* skin. *Dryden.*
2. Thick and rough, tangled, or irregular in surface; as, *shaggy* hair or fur. "Plush with *shaggy* pile." *Cowper.*
3. *Bot.* Villous or hirsute, with long hairs.

shaggy-mane mushroom. = HORSETAIL MUSHROOM.

sha-green' (shă-grēn'), *n.* [F. *chagrin* (cf. It. *zigrino*), fr. Turk. *çāghrī, çaghrī*, the rump of a horse or other beast of burden, shagreen. Cf. CHAGRIN.] **1.** A kind of untanned leather prepared in Russia and the East, from the skins of horses, asses, camels, etc., and covered with small round granulations by pressing small seeds into the grain or hair side when moist, and when dry scraping off the roughness. Soaking then causes the compressed or indented portions of the skin to swell up into relief. It is dyed various bright colors, chiefly green.
2. The rough skin of certain sharks and rays when covered with small, close-set tubercles, suggesting shagreen leather.

sha-green' (shă-grēn') } *a.* Made of or covered with, or
sha-greened' (-grēnd') } resembling in its surface, the leather called shagreen.

shah (shä), *n.* [Per. *shāh* a king, sovereign, prince. Cf. CHECKMATE, CHESS, PASHA.] The title of the supreme ruler in certain Eastern countries, esp. Persia. Cf. PADISHAH, PASHA.

Sha-hap'ti-an (shä-hăp'tĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians of Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, enterprising traders as well as skillful warriors. The Nez Percés are the leading tribe. —*n.* An Indian of this stock.

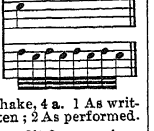
sha-hin', sha-heen' (shä-hēn'), *n.* [Ar. *shāhīn.*] An Indian falcon (*Falco peregrinator*) related to the peregrine falcon but having the under parts of a plain, unbarred ferruginous color. It is used in falconry.

shai-tan', shei-tan' (shī-tăn'), *n.* [Ar. *shaiṭān* Satan.] **1.** Among Mohammedans: **a** [*also cap.*] An evil spirit; the Evil One; the Devil. **b** One of bad disposition; a fiend. *Colloq.*
2. A dust storm. *India.*

shake (shāk), *v. t.; pret.* SHOOK (sho͝ok), *Obs. or Dial.* SHAKED (shākt); *p. p.* SHAK'EN (shāk'n), *Obs. or Dial.* SHOOK or SHAKED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAK'ING (shāk'ĭng). [ME. *shaken, schaken*, AS. *scacan, sceacan;* akin to Icel. & Sw. *skaka*, OS. *skakan* to depart, to flee.] **1.** To cause to move with quick or violent vibrations; to move abruptly one way and the other; to make to tremble or shiver; as, to *shake* a tree for nuts; the wheels *shook* the ground.
2. To move from firmness, to weaken the stability of; to cause to waver or to be infirm; to impair the resolution of; as, nerves *shaken* by fear; to *shake* one's faith.
When his doctrines grew too strong to be *shook* by his enemies, they persecuted his reputation *Atterbury.*
3. *Music.* To give a tremulous tone to; to trill; as, to *shake* a note in music. See SHAKE, *n.*, 4 **a.**
4. To cause to be, become, go, move, or the like, by agitating; specif., to throw off by a jolting or vibrating motion; to rid one's self of; — generally with an adverb, as *off, out*, etc.; as, to *shake* fruit down from a tree.
Shake off the golden slumber of repose. *Shak.*
5. In technical senses: **a** To cause a shake in (lumber). See SHAKE, *n.*, 4 **c.** **b** To shingle with shakes See SHAKE, *n.*, 4 **d.** **c** To steal. *Slang, Australia.* **d** To knock (a cask or barrel) to pieces and pack the staves of.
to shake a vessel in the wind, *Naut.*, to bring a vessel's head so close to the wind that the sails shiver. — **to s. hands,** to clasp one another's hands, in greeting, farewell, good will, agreement, etc. Hence, fig., **to shake hands with,** to bid farewell to; to part with. — **to s. out a reef,** *Naut.*, to untie the reef points and spread more canvas. — **to s. the elbow,** to gamble with dice. *Slang or Cant.* — **to shake the sails,** *Naut.*, to luff until the sails shiver. — **to s. up,** to chide; scold; berate. *Slang.*

shake (shāk), *v. i.* **1.** To be agitated with a vibratory motion; to tremble; shiver; quake; as, to *shake* with fear.
2. To move; go; advance; hasten. *Obs.*
3. a To splinter, as a spear. *Obs.* **b** To crack or split, as lumber. *Dial. Eng. or Cant.*
4. *Music.* To make a trill or shake. See SHAKE, *n.*, 4 **a.**
5. To steal. *Slang, Australia.*
6. To idle; to loaf; to tramp as a vagabond. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — SHAKE, ROCK, SWING, SWAY agree in the idea of motion from side to side. ROCK differs from SHAKE in implying a slower, less violent, and more uniform motion; SWING denotes the oscillation or vibratory movement of something suspended; SWAY, as here compared, suggests a heavier or more unsteady oscillation than *swing;* it may apply to suspended objects or to those which are attached at the base; as, "those boughs which *shake* against the cold" (*Shak.*); "when *pocked* the mountains, and when groaned the ground" (*Pope*); "I hear the far-off curfew sound, . . . *swinging* slow with sullen roar" (*Milton*); "Here will I lie while these long branches *sway*" (*Tennyson*). See SHIVER, THROB, FLUCTUATE, BRANDISH.
to shake down, to make an improvised bed for a night.

shake (shāk), *n.* **1.** Act or result of shaking; a vacillating or wavering motion; a quivering or alternating motion due to a sudden shock; a rapid motion one way and the other, as in trembling, quaking, shivering, jerking, etc.
Now lap dogs give themselves the rousing *shake.* *Pope.*
2. A weakening attack, as a long illness. *Dial. Eng.*
3. Promptness; haste; hurry. *Obs.*
4. In miscellaneous, chiefly technical, slang, or dial., senses: **a** *Music.* A rapid alternation of a principal tone with another represented on the next degree of the staff above or below it; a trill. **b** A fissure in rock or earth. *Dial. Eng.* **c** A fissure or crack in timber, caused by frost, wind, quick drying, etc.; also, fissured or cracked places or parts, collectively. **d** A shingle split from a piece of log from about three to four feet long. **e** *Mach.* Backlash. **f** An earthquake. *Colloq.* **g** *Print.* A blur on a printed sheet due to a shaking, wavering, or the like, in making the impression. *Eng.* **h** The redshank; — so called from its nodding motions. *Local, Eng.* **i** = SHOCK, *n. Dial. Eng.* **j** A shaking off or dismissal; as, to get, or to give a person, the *shake. Slang.* **k** Short for *milk shake* or *egg shake*, etc., beverages of milk, or milk and egg, flavored and shaken thoroughly. *Colloq., U. S.*
a fair shake, a fair chance. *Colloq.* — **the shakes,** the fever and ague. *Colloq., U. S.*


Shake, 4 a. 1 As written; 2 As performed.

shake'down' (shāk'doun'), *n.* **1.** An improvised bed, as one made on the floor by spreading bedclothes over straw.
2. A breakdown; a boisterous dance. *Slang.*

shak'er (shāk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that shakes, or by means of which something is shaken.
2. Specif.: **a** *Weaving.* A device for lifting those threads that are depressed every pick, so that those lifted may pass beneath, and dropping them again during the formation of each gauze shed. **b** *pl.* Things that hang, shaking, as drops of moisture or thin decorative metal plates. *Obs.*
3. A beggar. See SHAKE, *v. i.*, 6. *Obs.*
4. [*cap.*] One of a religious celibate sect, popularly named from movements in dancing, which forms a part of their worship. The sect originated in England in 1747, and came to the United States in 1774, under the leadership of Mother Ann Lee. The Shakers are sometimes nicknamed **Shaking Quakers,** but they differ from the Quakers in doctrine and practice. They style themselves the **Millennial Church,** or the **United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing.** The sect is now confined to the United States, their principal location being at New Lebanon, N. Y.
5. A fantail pigeon; — in full, **broad-tailed shaker.** *Obs.*
6. *pl.* Quaking grass.

Shak'er-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Doctrines of the Shakers.

Shake-spear'e-an (shāk-spēr'ē-ăn), *a.* Also **Shak-sper'e-an** (shāk-spēr'ĭ-ăn). Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, Shakespeare or his works.
Shakespearean, *or* **Shaksperean, sonnet.** See SONNET.

Shake-spear'e-an-ism, Shak-sper'e-an-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Devotion to Shakespeare or his works; anything specifically connected with Shakespeare or his works; esp., a word or expression peculiar to Shakespeare.

shak'i-ness (shāk'ĭ-nĕs), *n* Quality or state of being shaky.

shak'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHAKE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one who shakes.
2. *pl. Naut.* Odds and ends of cordage or canvas.
shaking barrel *or* **mill.** = TUMBLING BARREL. — **s. palsy.** = PARALYSIS AGITANS. — **s. piece,** a name given by butchers to the piece of beef cut from the under side of the neck. — **s. prairie,** a plain of delta land, esp. in Louisiana, with a soil of matted vegetable mold resting upon water, peat, or quicksands, and vibrating to the tread; — called also *trembling prairie.* — **S. Quaker.** See SHAKER, 4. — **s. table,** *Mining,* a percussion table or other device acting on a similar principle for washing or sorting ore.

shak'o (shăk'ō), *n.* [Cf. F. *shako, schako*, Hung. *csákó.*] A kind of stiff military cap or headdress formerly of fur with a metal plate in front, resembling the modern bearskin caps of the British foot guards, now usually as in the *Illust.*


Shako.

shak'u-do' (shăk'o͞o-dō'), *n.* [Jap. *shakudō*, fr. Chin. *ch'ih*[4] *t'ung*[2] red copper.] A Japanese alloy of copper with a little gold, assuming, when treated with the proper solutions, a beautiful blue-black patina.

shak'y (shāk'ĭ), *a.;* SHAK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHAK'I-EST (shāk'ĭ-ĕst). **1.** Liable to shake or tremble; as, a *shaky* hand. *Thackeray.*
2. Easily shaken; tottering; unsound; as, a *shaky* fence; a *shaky* constitution.
3. Questionable; uncertain; unreliable; as, a *shaky* business credit; a *shaky* story. *Colloq.*
4. Containing shakes, cracks, or splits; as, *shaky* timber.

shale (shāl), *n.* [AS. *scealu, scalu.* See SCALE, of a fish; cf. SHALE a kind of rock.] A shell or husk; a cod. *Now R.*

shale, *v. t.* To take off the shell or coat of; to shell. *Now R.*

shale, *n.* **1.** [Cf. SHALE a shell.] A scale or flake of loose stone from a mine or quarry. *Dial. Eng.*
2. [G. *schale*, prop., shell, akin to E. *shell, scale.*] A rock formed by the consolidation of clay, mud, or silt, having a finely stratified or laminated structure.
Shales present almost endless varieties of texture and composition, passing, on the one hand, into clays, or, where much indurated, into slates and argillaceous schists; on the other, into flagstones and sandstones; or again, through calcareous gradations into limestone, or through ferruginous varieties into clay ironstone, and through bituminous kinds into coal. *A. Geikie.*

shall (shăl), *v. t. & auxiliary; pres., sing.* 1st & 3d pers. SHALL, 2d SHALT, *pl.* SHALL; *pret.* SHOULD. Infinitive and participles lacking. [ME. *shal, schal*, pret. *sholde, scholde*, AS. *scal, sceal*, I am obliged (orig. a pret. ind.), pret. *scolde, sceolde*, inf. *sculan;* akin to OS. *skulan*, pres. *skal*, pret. *skolda*, D. *zullen*, pres. *zal*, pret. *zoude, zou*, OHG. *solan, scolan*, pres. *scal, sol*, pret. *scolla, solta*, G. *sollen*, pres. *soll*, pret. *sollte*, Icel. *skulu*, pres. *skal*, pret. *skyldi*, Sw. *skola*, pres. *skall*, pret. *skulle*, Dan. *skulle*, pres. *skal*, pret. *skulde*, Goth. *skulan*, pres. *skal*, pret. *skulda*, and to AS. *scyld* guilt, G. *schuld* guilt, fault, debt.] **1.** [*v. t.*] Owe; be under obligation for. *Obs.* "By the faith I *shall* to God." *Court of Love.*
2. [*auxil.*, followed by the infinitive without *to.*] Am (is, are, etc.) obliged; must. Hence, am (is, are, etc.) to; — forming future-tense phrases. See also SHOULD. *Shall* and *will* are both used as future auxiliaries, the choice between them arising from their respective special implications of necessity and intention. Thus *shall*, when used in the 2d or 3d person, has a special force from the fact that the speaker predicts or promises some one else's action, and hence is expressive of some authority or compulsion on the speaker's part; as in, you *shall* go; thou *shalt* not kill; he *shall* rue it. In the 1st person *shall* has no special force, since one can predict or promise his own future action as a matter of course. Hence *shall* is here weakened into expressing mere futurity, as in, I *shall* be glad to see you; we *shall* go, although by emphasis or context its futurity may take on the weightier sense of necessitation or destiny; as in, I *shall* suffer; we *shall* see. *Will*, on the other hand, when used in the 1st person, has its primary force of *volition* or *willingness;* as in, I *will* go; that is, I am willing, or, emphatically, I am determined, to go. In the 2d and 3d person the idea of volition is weakened or lost, the speaker not readily being thought of as asserting an intention in another's mind. Hence in you *will* go, they *will* go, *will* denotes simple futurity, though again the futurity may be emphasized as certain. The forms for expressing simple futurity are thus: I (we) *shall;* you (he, etc.) *will;* those for implying volition, authority, or compulsion in the speaker are: I (we) *will;* you (he, etc.) *shall.* In a question the form is used that is expected in the answer; thus, *shall* I? *shall* he? *will* he? *Will* I? is of course rarely proper, as implying that the questioner asks for his own intention. The context and the expressive intention of the writer may, of course, often set aside the application of the rules here given. Thus *shall* is used for simple futurity in all persons: (1) after conditionals, as in, whether I (you, he) *shall* go; (2) in such clauses of indirect discourse as, you think you *shall* go; he says he *shall* go; (3) in such questions as, how *shall* he cut without any knife? the context here excluding the implication that the speaker asserts authority or necessity. In commands, also, *will* is often used by way of courtesy; as in, you *will* report to the colonel.
☞ *Shall* and *will, should* and *would*, are often misused, as in the following examples: —
I am able to devote as much time and attention to other subjects as I *will* [shall] be under the necessity of doing next winter. *Chalmers.*
A countryman, telling us what he had seen, remarked that if the conflagration went on, as it was doing, we *would* [should] have . . . the Old Town of Edinburgh to rebuild. *H. Miller.*
I feel assured that I *will* [shall] not have the misfortune to find conflicting views held by one so enlightened. *J. Y. Mason.*
☞ *Shall* and *will* may be used elliptically for *shall* or *will go.* "*I'll* to her lodgings." *Marlowe.*
He to England *shall* along with you. *Shak.*
Syn. — See WILL.

shalder. *adv.* Surely. *Obs.*

shale, shall, *v. i.* To walk sidewise or awkwardly; to shamble; shuffle. — *n.* Shuffle; shamble. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shaled, *a.* Furnished with a shell. *Obs.*

shal'ee (shăl'ē). Var. of SHELA.

Sha'lem (shä'lĕm). *Bib.*

shale naphtha. = PHOTOGEN.

shale oil Any oil got by distillation of bituminous shale, similar to petroleum products.

shal'er, *n.* One who shales or splays fowls; a cripple. *Obs.*

shal-gra'mu (shăl'grä'mo͞o). Var. of SALAGRAMA.

Sha'lim (shä'lĭm). *Bib.*

Sha-li'sha, *or* **Sha-li'shah** (shä-lī'shä; shăl'ĭ-shä). *Bib.*

shalk, *n.* [AS. *scealc.*] A man; servant; attendant; man at arms. *Obs.*

shalke. † CHALK.

shall. † SHALE.

Shal'le-cheth (shăl'ē-kĕth; shä-lē'kĕth). *Bib.* One of the temple gates.

shal'li (shăl'ĭ). Var. of CHAL-

shal'lon (shăl'ŏn), *n.* [AMER. Indian of the northwest] The salal or salal berry.

shaft governor. See GOVERNOR, 5.

shaft'man. Var. of SHAFTMENT.

shaft'ment (shăft'mĕnt), *n.* [AS. *sceaftmund.*] A measure, the distance from the tip of the extended thumb across the breadth of the palm, about six inches. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.* [part of an arrow.]

shaft'ment, *n.* The feathered

Shaf'ton, Sir Piercie (pēr'sĭ shăf'tŭn). A fantastical character in Scott's "Monastery," whose language is an imperfect imitation of euphuism.

shaft'y (shăf'tĭ), *a. Wool Sorting.* Having a close, compact, free, long, and strong staple.

shag (shăg), *n.* A cormorant, esp., in England, *Phalacrocorax graculus*, which is smaller than the common cormorant.

shag, *a.* Hairy; shaggy.

shag'a-nap'py (shăg'ä-năp'ĭ), *n.* [Name in one of the western dialects of Ojibwa; cf. Ojibwa *pishkwēgin* leather, Montagnais *pishāgan.*] Thread, cord, or thong made from rawhide. *Western U. S.* Cf. BABICHE. [*Obs.*

shag'bush', *n.* A hand gun.

Sha'ge (shä'gē). *Bib.*

shage'bush', *n.* A sackbut. *Obs.*

shag'gi-ly (shăg'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SHAGGY. [= SHAGANAPPY.]

shag'gi-nap'pi, shag'gi-nep'pi.

shag'-haired' (-hārd'), *a.* Having shaggy hair. [weak. *Obs.*

shag'ling, *a.* Shackling; shaky; weak.

shag'poke'. Var. of SHITEPOKE.

shag'rag', shake'rag', *n.* **1.** A beggarly fellow; tatterdemalion
2. The unkempt ragged part of the community. *Slang.*

shag'reen. † CHAGRIN.

sha-green' RAY (shä-grēn'). A European skate (*Raia fullonica*) that yields shagreen

‖ sha-ha'jog (shä-hä'jŏg), *a.* [Marathi *shāhājog.*] Lit., creditable; trustworthy; — used on a hundi or bill of exchange to denote that the bearer may be trusted with the money. *India.* — *n.* Locally, a check or note to bearer. *India.* [*Bib.*

Sha'ha-ra'im (shä'hä-rā'ĭm).

Sha'ha-zi'mah (shä'hä-zī'mä; shä-hāz'ĭ-mä). *Bib.*

Sha'ha-zi'math (-măth). *Bib.*

shah-ban'dar. † SHABUNDER.

sha-heen'. Var. of SHAHIN.

sha'hi, sha'hee (shä'hē; shä-hē'), *n.* [Per. *shāhī.*] **a** A former small Persian silver coin variously worth from 4 pence to 10 pence. **b** A current Persian copper coin. See COIN.

Shah Na'meh (nä'mē). [Per, *shāh nāmah*, Book of Kings.] A celebrated historical poem written by Firdousi, being the most ancient in modern Persian.

shah-za'da (shä-zä'dä), *n* [Hind & Per *shāh-zāda* son of a king.] A son of a prince; — used as a title *India.*

shail. † CHAY.

shaik. † SHEIK.

shaikh (shĭk), *n.* **1.** Var. of
2. [Hind., fr. Ar. See SHEIK.] In India, a Mohammedan convert, or his descendant, of one of the native castes, usually cultivators; also, a title of a Sufi teacher or of the head of a tribe.

shail, etc Var of SHALE, *v.*, etc.

shail, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skella* a rattle to scare horses with, Norw. dial *skjella* a rattle to frighten deer and birds from the fields.] A kind of scarecrow. *Obs.*

shaird (shārd). Scot. var. of SHARD, a fragment.

shairn (shārn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHARN. [SHARNY.

shairn'ey (shār'nĭ). Var. of

Shai'va (shī'vä). Var of SAIVA.

Shai'vite (shī'vīt). Var. of SIVAITE.

Shak. *Abbr.* Shakespeare.

shak'a-ble (shāk'ä-b'l), **shake'a-ble,** *a.* See -ABLE.

shakal. † JACKAL.

shake'fork', *n.* A fork for shaking hay or straw; a pitchfork; in *Her.*, a pale, couped, forked, and pointed. [SHAKE.]

shak'en (shā'k'n), *p. p.* of **shake'proof',** *a.* Designed to withstand earthquakes *Colloq.*

shake'rag'. † SHAGRAG.

Shak'er-ess, *n* A female Shaker.

shake'scene', *n.* A scene shifter; — a contemptuous punning allusion to Shakespeare as a play writer *Nonce Word.*

Shake-spear'e-a'na (shāk-spēr'ē-ā'nä; ăn'ä), **Shak-sper'e-a'na,** *or* **-ri-a'na,** *n. pl.* See -ANA.

Shake'speare-Ba'con, *or* **Shak'spere-Ba'con,** Controversy. A discussion arising from the attempt of Miss Delia Bacon (1811-59) to show that Lord Bacon was the author of the dramas attributed to Shakespeare.

Shakespeare, *or* **Shakspere,** of Divines. Jeremy Taylor (1613-67); — so called on account of the beauty of his style.

Shake-spear'i-an. Var. of SHAKEPEAREAN

Shake'spear-ize, Shak'sper-ize, *v. t.* To bring into resemblance or relation to Shakespeare's mode of thought or expression. — *v. i.* To imitate Shakespeare in thought or expression.

shake'-up', *n.* An agitation or disturbance. *Colloq.* [SHAKY

shak'i-ly (shāk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **shak'sheer'** (shāk'shēr'). *n.* [Turk. *chāqshīr.*] A kind of long Oriental trousers worn by women outdoors.

Shak-spear'e-an, Shak-spear'i-an, Shak-sper'e-an, Shak-sper'i-an. Vars. of SHAKESPEAREAN.

Shak'ta, Shak'ti, etc. Vars. of SAKTA, SAKTI, etc [MEASURE

sha'ku (shä'kō͞o), *n* [Jap.] See

Sha-kun'ta-la. Var of SAKUNTALA. [MUNI.

Shak'ya-mu-ni. Var. of SAKYA-

shal. Shall. *Ref. Sp.*

shald (*dial.* shăd), *a.* Shallow. — *n.* A shallow place; a shoal. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

shal-loon′ (shă-lōōn′), *n.* [F. *chalon*, fr. *Châlons*, in France, where it was first made.] A thin, loosely woven, twilled worsted stuff. *Swift.*

shal′lop (shăl′ŭp), *n.* [F. *chaloupe*, prob. same word as OF. *chaloupe* shell; orig. uncert. Cf. SLOOP.] **a** A light open boat, used chiefly on rivers, propelled by oars or sails or by both. **b** A small vessel, usually with two masts carrying fore-and-aft sails or lugsails. *Obs. or R.*

shal-lot′ (shă-lŏt′), *n.* [OF. *eschalote* (for *eschalogne*), F. *échalote*. See SCALLION; cf. ESCHALOT.] **a** *Bot.* An onion-like plant (*Allium ascalonicum*) producing small clustered bulbs used like garlic for flavoring. **b** A small onion.

shal′low (shăl′ō), *a.*; SHAL′LOW-ER (-ēr); SHAL′LOW-EST. [ME. *schalowe*, perh. akin. to G. *schal* insipid, stale. Cf. SHOAL shallow.] **1.** Not deep; having little depth; shoal; as, *shallow* water; a *shallow* pan.

2. Not deep in tone. *Rare.* *Bacon.*

3. Not deep intellectually; not profound; superficial.

Deep versed in books, and *shallow* in himself. *Milton.*

shal′low, *n.* **1.** A shallow place in a body of water; a shoal.

2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** The rudd (a fish). **b** A peddler's or costermonger's tray, basket, or barrow.

shal′low, *v. i.*; SHAL′LOWED (-ōd); SHAL′LOW-ING. To decrease in depth, as water or as alluvial deposits.

Shal′low, *n.* A braggart and foolish country justice in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," and the Second Part of "King Henry the Fourth."

shal′y (shāl′ĭ), *a.* Containing or resembling shale.

sham (shăm), *n.* [Originally the same word as *shame*, hence, a disgrace, a trick. See SHAME, *n.*] **1.** That which deceives expectation; any trick or fraudulent device that disappoints; a make-believe; imposture; humbug.

Believe who will the solemn *sham*, not I. *Addison.*

2. A removable ornamental covering, part, or the like, which gives a finish to an article or makes it imitate something; as, a pillow *sham*, or, formerly, a shirt *sham*.

sham, *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended; feigned; unreal.

sham, *v. t.*; SHAMMED (shămd); SHAM′MING. **1.** To deceive or delude with false pretenses; to trick; cheat; also, *Rare*, to affect in some specified manner by shamming.

Fooled and *shammed* into a conviction. *L'Estrange*

2. To obtrude or pass off by fraud or imposition. *Rare.*

3. To assume the manner and character, or the effects, of; to ape; feign; as, to *sham* the scholar; to *sham* illness.

to sham Abram *or* **Abraham,** to feign sickness (cf. ABRAHAM-MAN); to malinger. Hence a malingerer is called, in sailors' cant, a *sham Abram*, or *sham Abraham*.

sham, *v. i.* To make false pretenses; to deceive; feign.

sha′ma (shā′mä), *n.* [Hind. *shāmā.*] An Indian song bird (*Kittacincla*, or *Cyllocincla, macrura*) of the thrush family noted for its song, and often kept as a cage bird. The male is black with a white breast and chestnut abdomen.

sha′man (shä′măn; shăm′ăn; 277), *n.* [Orig. same as Skr. *çramaṇa* beggar monk, a name transferred to priests of the Ural-Altaic race.] A priest or conjurer of shamanism; loosely, a medicine man.

sha-man′ic (shă-măn′ĭk), *a.* Also **sha′man.** Of or pertaining to, or believing in, shamanism.

sha′man-ism (shä′măn-ĭz′m; shăm′ăn-), *n.* Primarily, the primitive religion of the Ural-Altaic peoples of northern Asia and Europe, in which the unseen world of gods, demons, and ancestral spirits is conceived to be responsive only to the shamans, mediumistic magicians. Hence, any similar religion, esp. that of some American Indians, where the medicine man performs much the same function. — **sha′man-ist,** *n. & a.* — **sha′man-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

Sha′mash (shä′măsh), *n.* [Assyrian.] *Babylon. & Assyr. Myth.* The chief sun god, a beneficent power which drives away winter and storms and brightens the earth with verdure. He drives away also evil or the demons that cause disease, and is the god of righteousness and order. The two main centers of Shamash worship were Sippar and Larsa.

sham′ble (shăm′b'l), *n.* [ME. *schamel* a bench, stool, AS. *scamel*, *sceamol*, a bench, form, stool, fr. L. *scamellum*, dim. of *scamnum* a bench, stool.] **1.** A stool; footstool; bench. *Obs.*

2. A bench, table, or stall for marketing merchandise, esp. meats; hence, *pl.*, any place where butcher's meat is sold.

As summer flies are in the *shambles*. *Shak.*

3. A place for slaughtering animals for meat; an abattoir; — used in *pl.*, but sometimes construed as singular.

To make a *shambles* of the parliament house. *Shak.*

4. *Mining.* = SHAMMEL. *Cornwall.*

sham′ble, *v. i.*; SHAM′BLED (-b'ld); SHAM′BLING (-blĭng). [Cf. OD. *schampelen* to slip, *schampen* to slip away, escape. Cf. SCAMBLE, SCAMPER.] **1.** To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle along

M. Caveiu.

2. To rove, wander; meander.

sham′bling (shăm′blĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHAMBLE. Specif.: *p. a.* Characterized by an awkward, irregular pace; as, a *shambling* trot; *shambling* legs; *shambling* cows.

shame (shām), *n.* [ME. *shame*, *schame*, AS. *scamu*, *sceamu*; akin to OS. & OHG. *scama*, G. *scham*, Icel. *skömm*, *shamm*, Sw. & Dan. *skam*, D. & G. *schande*, Goth. *skanda* shame, *skaman sik* to be ashamed; perh. from a root *skam* meaning to cover, and akin to the root (*kam*) of G. *hemd* shirt, E. *chemise*. Cf. SHAM.] **1.** Painful feeling or emotion excited by a consciousness of guilt or impropriety, or of having done something unworthy, or of the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts to conceal; also, susceptibility to such feeling or emotion.

Have you no modesty, no maiden *shame*? *Shak.*

2. Reproach incurred or suffered; shameful or ignominious treatment; dishonor; ignominy; scorn; contempt.

Ye have borne the *shame* of the heathen. *Ezek.* xxxvi. 6.

Honor and *shame* from no condition rise. *Pope.*

3. Cause or reason of shame; a disgrace.

Guides who are the *shame* of religion. *South.*

4. The private parts.

for **shame!** you should be ashamed; shame on you!

shame, *v. t.*; SHAMED (shāmd); SHAM′ING (shām′ĭng).

1. To cover with reproach or ignominy; to bring into contempt; to put to shame; to dishonor; disgrace.

And with foul cowardice his carcass *shame*. *Spenser.*

2. To make ashamed; to excite in (a person) a consciousness of guilt, impropriety, or unworthy conduct.

Were there but one righteous man in the world, he would . . . *shame* the world, and not the world him. *South.*

3. To mock at; to deride. *Obs. or R.* *Ps.* xiv. 6.

4. To be ashamed of, or unwilling to acknowledge. *Obs.*

5. To bring or drive (a person) by shame.

Syn. — Mortify, humiliate.

shame, *v. i.* [AS. *scamian*, *sceamian*. See SHAME, *n.*] To be ashamed; to feel shame. *Rare.* *Shak.*

shame′faced′ (shām′fāst′), *a.* [For *shamefast*; AS. *scamfæst*. See SHAME, *n.*; FAST firm.] Easily confused or put out of countenance; diffident; bashful; modest.

Your *shamefaced* virtue shunned the people's praise. *Dryden.*

— **shame′faced′ly** (-fāst′lĭ; -fās′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **shame′faced′ness** (-fāst′nĕs; -fās′ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

shame′fast (-fāst), *a.* [AS. *scamfæst*.] Shamefaced. — **shame′fast-ly,** *adv.* — **shame′fast-ness,** *n. All Archaic.*

shame′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Modest; bashful. *Obs. Spenser.*

2. Full of the feeling of shame. *Obs.*

3. Bringing shame or disgrace; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; as, a *shameful* retreat.

4. Exciting the feeling of shame; indecent; as, a *shameful* picture; a *shameful* sight. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Disgraceful, reproachful, indecent, unbecoming, degrading, scandalous, ignominious, infamous.

— **shame′ful-ly,** *adv.* — **shame′ful-ness,** *n.*

shame′less, *a.* [AS. *scamléas*.] **1.** Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; brazen-faced; insensible to disgrace.

2. Indicating want of sensibility to shame or disgrace; indecent; as, a *shameless* picture; a *shameless* swindle.

Syn. — Impudent, unblushing, audacious, immodest.

— **shame′less-ly,** *adv.* — **shame′less-ness,** *n.*

sham′mer (shăm′ẽr), *n.* One who shams; impostor.

sham′my (-ĭ), *n.* [F. *chamois* a chamois, shammy leather. See CHAMOIS.] **a** *Zoöl.* The chamois. **b** = CHAMOIS, 2.

sham-poo′ (shăm-po͞o′), *v. t.*; SHAM-POOED′ (-po͞od′); SHAM-POO′ING. [Hind. *chāmpnā* to press, to squeeze.] **1.** To massage. *Orig. Oriental. Rare.*

2. To subject (the scalp) to washing and rubbing with some cleansing agent, as soap and water or alcohol, white of egg, etc.; to shampoo the scalp of (a person).

sham-poo′, *n.* Act or process or fact of shampooing.

sham′rock (shăm′rŏk), *n.* [Ir. *seamrog*, *seamar*, trefoil, white clover, white honeysuckle; akin to Gael. *seamrag*.] A trifoliate plant used as a national emblem by the Irish. The legend is that St. Patrick used it to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity. The original shamrock is variously considered to have been the wood sorrel, the white clover, or the black medic.



Shamrock. *a* Wood Sorrel; *b* White Clover; *c* Black Medic.

shamrock pea. A trailing fabaceous herb (*Parochetus communis*) native of Asia and Africa, having trifoliolate leaves and pale purple flowers.

Shan (shän; shăn), *n. Ethnol.* A member of a group of Mongoloid tribes of the Tai stock, found throughout Indo-China, esp. in the Shan States. The Shans vary in civilization from mere savagery to a Buddhistic culture equal to that of the Siamese, to whom they are both physically and linguistically allied. The Shan States flourished from the 12th century to the 16th. Also, the language of the Shans, of which the alphabets are borrowed from the Burmese. See INDO-CHINESE.

The word "*Shan*" is the Burmese pronunciation of "Sham," which is the correct form. *Census of India*, 1901.

Shan (shän; shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Shans, their language, or the states named for them in central Indo-China.

shan′dry-dan (shăn′drĭ-dan), *n.* An old-fashioned chaise or gig; a rickety vehicle. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*

Shan′dy, Tris′tram (trĭs′trăm shăn′dĭ). Nominal hero of Sterne's novel, "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent." He is the son of Walter **Shandy**, who is "a man of an active and metaphysical, but at the same time a whimsical, cast of mind, whom too much and too miscellaneous learning had brought within a step or two of madness, and who acted . . . upon the absurd theories adopted by the pedants of past ages" (*Scott*). Tristram's mother, Mrs. **Shandy**, is the ideal of nonentity of character.

shang-hai′ (shăng-hī′), *n.* [From *Shanghai*, city in China.] **1.** One of a long-legged, long-necked breed of domestic fowls of Asiatic origin, now replaced among poultry raisers by the brahmas and cochins.

2. A tall, lanky dandy. *Obs. Slang, U. S.*

shang-hai′, *v. t.* [From *Shanghai*, city in China.] To drug, intoxicate, or render insensible and ship as a sailor, — usually to secure advance money or a premium.

shang′-ti′ (shăng′tē′), *n.* [Chin. *shang*[4] supreme + *ti*[4] ruler.] A native Chinese name for God, occurring in the ancient classics, and somewhat commonly adopted — originally by Roman Catholic missionaries — among Christians in China. Chiefly because of its popular application to a god of the Taoist pantheon, *shang-ti* has been opposed as a rendering of *God* by many Protestants who prefer for this sense the name *t'ien*[2] *chu*[3], "Lord of heaven."

shank (shăŋk), *n.* [ME. *shanke*, *schanke*, *schonke*, AS. *scanca*, *sceanca*, *sconca*, *sceonca*; akin to D. *schonk* a bone, G. *schenkel* thigh, shank, *schinken* ham, OHG. *scincha* shank, Dan. & Sw. *skank*.] **1. a** The lower part of the leg; in man, the part between the knee and the ankle; the shin; in various animals, the part apparently corresponding thereto: as, in the horse, the part (the metacarpus or metatarsus) between the fetlock and the joint above; in birds, the part (the tarsometatarsus, commonly called the *tarsus* by ornithologists, between the so-called *knee* and the digits. **b** Specif., in beef cattle, the lower part of the hind leg (that of the fore leg being called *shin*; see SHIN); in sheep, sometimes, the fore leg.

2. The entire leg; as, to rest one's weary *shanks*.

3. Hence, that part of an instrument, tool, or other thing, which connects the acting part with a handle or other part, by which it is held or moved. Specif.: **a** That part of a key which is between the bow or handle and the bit or wing. **b** The middle part of an anchor, or that part which is between the ring and the crown. See ANCHOR, *Illust.* **c** The tang of a hoe, rake, knife, etc. **d** A loop forming an eye to a button. **e** The projecting part of a knob handle containing the spindle socket. **f** = 1st CANON, 12.

4. In technical uses: **a** *Arch.* (1) The shaft of a column. *Obs.* (2) The space between two channels of the Doric triglyph. **b** *Metal.* A ladle for molten metal, with long handles, for use by two or more men. **c** *Type Founding.* The body of a type. See TYPE, *Illust.* **d** *Shoemaking.* The narrow part of the sole beneath the instep. **e** *pl. Lens Making.* See SHANK, *v. t.*, 2.

to ride Shanks' mare *or* **Shanks' pony,** to go on foot; to walk.

shank, *v. i.*; SHANKED (shăŋkt); SHANK′ING. **1.** To fall off, as a leaf, flower, or capsule, on account of disease affecting the supporting footstalk; — usually with *off*. *Scot.*

2. To travel on foot; — sometimes with *it*. *Scot.*

shank, *v. t.* **1.** To send away abruptly; to pack off. *Scot.*

2. *Lens Making.* To nibble the rough edges of (the glass) with flat-nosed pliers (called *shanks*) before grinding.

shank′ings, *n. pl. Wool Trade.* The short coarse wool trimmed from the legs of sheep. *Australia.*

shan′ty (shăn′tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Prob. shortened fr. *chantier*.] **1.** A small, mean dwelling; a rough, slight building for temporary use; a hut.

2. A small inn in the Australian bush; a public house; esp., an unlicensed groggery. *Slang.*

shan′ty, *v. i.* **1.** To live in a shanty. *S. H. Hammond.*

2. To drink habitually at a shanty. *Australian Bush Slang.*

shan′ty-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One that lives in a shanty, as a Canadian lumberman.

2. = CHANTEYMAN.

shape (shāp), *n.* [ME. *shap*, *schap*, AS. *sceap* in *gesceap* creation, creature, fr. the root of *scieppan*, *scyppan*, *scyppan*, to shape, to do, to effect; akin to OS. *giskeppian*, OFries. *skeppa*, D. *scheppen*, G. *schaffen*, OHG. *scaffan*, *scepfen*, *skeffen*, Icel. *skapa*, *skepja*, Dan. *skabe*, *skaffe*, Sw. *skapa*, *skaffa*, Goth. *gaskapjan*, and perh. to E. *shave*, v. Cf. -SHIP.] **1.** The external appearance of a thing; outward aspect; make; figure; form; guise; as, the *shape* of a tree; the *shape* of the head; a graceful *shape*.

He beat me grievously, in the *shape* of a woman. *Shak.*

2. That which has form or figure; a figure; an appearance; a being; an apparition.

[There sat], on either side, a formidable *shape*. *Milton.*

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shal′low, *v. t.* To make shallow. *Rare.*

shal′low-brained′ (-brānd′), *a.* Weak in intellect; foolish.

shal′low-heart′ed, *a.* Incapable of deep feeling.

shal′low-ling, *n.* [*shallow* + 1st *-ling*.] A foolish, shallow person. *Obs*

shal′low-ly, *adv* of SHALLOW.

shal′low-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

shal′low-pat′ed (-pā′tĕd), *a.* Shallow-brained.

shal′low-waist′ed, *a. Naut.* Having only a moderate depression amidships.

shal′low-wit′ted, *a.* Shallow-brained. *Rare.* [(-ăn). *Bib.*]

Shal′lum (shăl′ŭm), **Shal′lun** (-ŭn). *Bib.*

shally-shally. † SHILLY-SHALLY.

Shal′mai (shăl′mī; -mā-ī). *Bib.*

Shal′man (shăl′măn). *Bib.*

Shal′man-e′ser (-ē′zẽr). *Bib.*

shalme, shalmy. † SHAWM.

sha-loon′. Var. of SHALLOON.

shalot. † SHALLOT.

shalop. † SHALLOP. [SHALL.]

shalt (shălt), *2d pers. sing.* of

shaltow. For *shalt thou*. *Obs.*

shaltu. Short for *shalt thou*. *Obs.*

shalt′y, shalt′le (shôl′tĭ). Vars. of SHELTY. *Scot.*

shalwars. † SHULWAURS.

sham (shăm) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHAME.

Sham (shăm; *Burmese pron.* shän). *Ethnol.* Var. of SHAN.

Sha′ma (shä′mä). *Bib.*

shamade. † CHAMADE.

sham′a-lo grass (shăm′ä-lō). [Telugu *shamalu*.] Jungle grass.

sham′a mil′let (shăm′ä) [Bengali and other Indian languages *shama*.] A grass (*Panicum colonum*) of the Old World, whose seeds are used as food, esp. in India.

Sham′a-rī′ah (shă*m*′ä-rī′ä; shä-mär′yä). *Bib.* [legs. *Obs.*]

sham′ble, *a.* Bandy; — said of

sham′ble, *v. t.* To send to the shambles; slaughter. *Rare.*

sham′ble, *n.* Act of shambling; a shambling gait.

sham′bling, *n.* An awkward, irregular, or unsteady, gait.

sham′bles: Shambles *Ref Sp.*

shambrogue. † SHAMROCK.

shamec. *a.* Shameful. *Obs.*

Sha′med (shā′mĕd). *Bib.*

sha′mee-a′na (shä′mē-ä′nä). Var. of SHAMIANAH.

shame′flow′er (shām′flou′ẽr), *n* The blushwort.

shamell. † SHAMBLE, *n.*

shame′ly, *a.* Shameful. *Obs.*

shame′ness, *n.* Shame. *Obs.*

shame′-proof′, *a.* Shameless.

sham′er (shām′ẽr), *n.* One that shames.

Sha′mer (shā′mẽr). *Bib.*

shame′ship, *n.* Shame. *Obs.*

shamesly, *adv.* Shamefully. *Obs.*

shamevous, *a.* [See SHAME; cf. ME. *bountevous*.] Shameful. *Obs.* [shame.]

Sham′ghar (shăm′gär), *n. Bib.* A judge of Israel who slew six hundred Philistines with an ox goad. *Judges* iii. 31.

Sham′huth (shăm′hŭth). *Bib.*

sha′mi-a′nah (shä′mē-ä′nä), *n.* [Hind. & Per *shāmiyānah*, fr. Per. *shāma* veil, darkness, *shāmī* evening.] An awning or canopy. *India.*

sha′mi-lat′ (shä′mē-lät′; -lŭt′), *n. pl.* [Hind. *shāmilāt*, pl. of *shāmil* extending to, comprehending.] *Hindu Law.* Lands held and cultivated in common or partnership by a community.

shamill. † SHAMBLE, *n.*

Sha′mir (shā′mẽr). *Bib.*

sham′i-sen (shăm′ĭ-sĕn). Var. of SAMISEN.

Sham′ma (shăm′ä). *Bib.*

Sham′mah. *n. Bib.* One of David's men who brought him water from Bethlehem at the risk of his life. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 16.

Sham′ma-i (shăm′ä-ī; shăm′ī). *Bib.* [of SHAM.

shammed (shămd), *pret. & p. p.*

sham′mel (shăm′'l), *n.* [See SHAMBLE a stool.] A platform on which ore or refuse is shoveled; esp., formerly, one of an ascending series for raising ore by shoveling it from one to another. *Cornwall.* [SHAM.

sham′ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of

sham′mish, *a.* [From SHAM.] Deceptive; deceitful. *Obs.*

sham′mock (*dial.* shă*m*′ŭk; shăm′ŭk), *v. i.* To shamble; dawdle; also, to bungle, shirk, or cheat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sham′mock, *n. Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 1. One who shammocks. 2. *pl.* Shoes, esp. old shoes; also, feet; legs. [*Bib.*

Sham′moth (shăm′ŏth; -ŏth). *Bib.*

shammoy. † CHAMOIS.

Sham-mu′a, or **-ah** (shă-mū′ä; shăm′ū-ä). *Bib.*

shamois, shamoy (*pron.*, see CHAMOIS, *Note*), *n. & v.* Vars. of CHAMOIS.

sham′oo-la grass (shăm′o͞o-lä). Var. of SHAMALO GRASS.

sha′mous-ly, *adv.* Shamefully *Obs.*

sham-poo′er, *n.* One that shampoos. [SHAMROCK.

sham′root′. Obs. corrupt. of

sham-sheer′, *n.* [Pers. *shimshīr*.] Scimitar; sword. *Obs.*

Sham′she-rai (shă*m*′shē-rī; shăm′shē-rā′ī). *Bib.*

shan (shän), *a.* Shy; timid; bashful. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

shan (shän), *n.* [Cf. Norw dial *skaan* a hard crust, dried scraps, Sw. dial. *skan*, *skån*, crust, bark, *skant* a knotty stem.] *Naut.* A knotty or fibrous defect in a spar or timber. *Rare.*

shan′a-cus (shän′ä-kŭs), *n. & v.* [Ir. *seanachas*, *seanchus*, tale, history.] Also **shan′agh** (-ăk). Gossip. *Ir.*

sha′nan (shä′năn), *or* **sha-nar′** (shä-när′), *n.* One of a Dravidian trading caste or tribe of southern India.

shan-baff′, *n* [Per. *shānah-bāf*, fr. *shānah* a weaver's comb + *bāf* weaving.] A coarse white cloth. *Obs. India.*

shand (shănd), *a.* [Cf. AS *scearn* dung, manure.] Worthless. *Scot.*

shande. † SHONDE.

shan′dra-dan (shän′drä-dän). Var. of SHANDRYDAN. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*

shan′dry (-drĭ), *n.* Short for SHANDRYDAN. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*

shane (*dial.* shān). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of SHINE.

Shang (shäng), *n.* [Chin. *shang*] merchant.] A dynasty in Chinese history, from B. C. 1766 to 1122, marked by growth of feudal government. [CHANGA.

shan′ga (shăn′gä). Var. of

shan′gan, *n.* [Gael. *seangan*.] A cleft stick to fasten to the tail of a dog. *Obs. Scot.*

shang′hai′ (shăng′hī′), *n.* [See SHANGAN.] A forked stick with elastic band for throwing small stones, etc. — *v. t.* To shoot with a shanghai. *Australasia*

shank′ beer′ (shăŋk′ bēr′), *n.* = SCHENK BEER.

shank cutter. 1. = END MILL 2. *Shoemaking.* A device for cutting out shanks.

shanked (shăŋkt), *a.* Having a shank or shanks: as, long-*shanked*. [CHANCRE.

shank′er (shăŋ′kẽr). Var. of

shank mill. *Mech.* = END MILL.

shank painter. *Naut.* A short rope or chain which holds the shank of an anchor near the flukes against the vessel.

shank shell. A shank shell.

shan′na (shän′nä). Contr. of *shall not*. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

shan′ny (shăn′ĭ; shän′ĭ), *n.* A European blenny (*Blennius pholis*), olive-green with dark spots.

shan′ny (shăn′ĭ; shän′ĭ), *a.* Foolish; silly; giddy. *Dial. Eng.*

Shan′scrit. † SANSKRIT.

shan′t (shänt; shănt). A contr. of *shall not*. *Colloq.*

shan′ty (shăn′tĭ; shän′tĭ), *a.* Jaunty; showy. *Dial. Eng.*

shant′y (shă*n*′tĭ). Var. of CHANTEY, a sailor's chorus.

shanty boat = WANIGAN.

shap′a-ble, shape′a-ble (shāp′ä-b'l), *a.* 1. That may be shaped. 2 Shapely. *Rare.*

3. Form of embodiment, as in words; form, as of thought; concrete embodiment or example, as of some quality.
4. Condition or state of being; as, the market is in good *shape;* the patient is in bad *shape. Colloq.*
5. Way; combination of circumstances; fashion; manner; as in the phrase, in any way, *shape*, or manner.
6. A model; a pattern; a mold.
7. *Millinery.* An untrimmed bonnet or hat body or frame.
8. Dress for disguise; costume. *Obs. Massinger.*
9. *Iron Manuf.* **a** A rolled or hammered piece, as a bar, beam, angle iron, etc., having a cross section different from merchant bar. **b** A piece roughly forged nearly to the form it is to receive when completely forged or fitted.
10. *Nav.* A cone, ball, or drum of light metal or canvas hoisted, usually in combination, in making code signals.
Syn. — See FORM.

shape (shāp), *v. t.; pret.* SHAPED (shāpt); *p. p.* SHAPED, *Archaic* SHAP'EN (shāp'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAP'ING (-ĭng). [ME. *shapen, schapen,* fr. the n. *schap* shape. The p. p. *shapen* is from the kindred strong verb with a weak pres. AS. *scieppan, scyppan, sceppan,* p. p. *sceapen.* See SHAPE, *n.*] **1.** To form or create; esp., to mold or make into a particular form; to give proper form or figure to.

I was *shapen* in iniquity. *Ps* li. 5.

Grace *shaped* her limbs, and beauty decked her face. *Prior.*

2. To adapt, as to a purpose; to regulate; adjust; direct; as, to *shape* the course of a vessel.

[I] *shape* my foolishness to their desire. *Prior.*

3. To image; to conceive; to body forth. *Shak.*
4. To design; devise; plan; ordain; arrange. "When *shapen* was all this conspiracy." *Chaucer.*
5. To costume; dress. *Obs.*
to shape one's self, to prepare, make ready. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shape, *v. i.* **1.** To suit; to be adjusted or conformable. *R.*
2. To happen; befall. *Obs.*
3. a To make a start; to begin operations. *Colloq., Brit.* **b** To perform (well or badly), as in a contest. *Slang.*

shape'less, *a.* Destitute of shape or regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions; misshapen; — opposed to *shapely.* — **shape'less-ly,** *adv.* — **shape'less-ness,** *n.*

shape'ly (shāp'lĭ), *a.;* SHAPE'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); SHAPE'LI-EST. **1.** Well-formed; having a regular shape; symmetrical.

Where the *shapely* column stood. *Cowper.*

2. Fit; suitable. *Obs. Chaucer.*

shap'er (shāp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** The Creator; the Deity. *Obs.*
2. One who shapes; as, the *shaper* of one's fortunes.

The secret of those old *shapers* died with them. *Lowell.*

3. Any of various devices or machines for giving a particular shape or contour to an object; specif.: **a** *Metal Working.* A comparatively small machine tool in which the work is held stationary and the tool is given a straight-line reciprocating motion. **b** *Wood Working.* A machine with a cutter mounted on a vertical revolving spindle and projecting above a flat table, for cutting irregular outlines, moldings, etc. **c** Any of various tools or machines for stamping or pressing sheet metal, as a swage for shaping saw teeth.

shard (shärd), *n.* [Cf. AS. *scearn* dung.] Dung; ordure.

shard, *n.* Also *sheard, sherd.* [AS. *sceard,* properly a p. p. from the root of *sceran* to shear, to cut; akin to D. *schaard* a fragment, G. *scharte* a notch, Icel. *skarð.* See SHEAR; cf. SHERD.] **1.** A piece or fragment of a brittle substance, as of an earthen vessel; also, a shell, scale, or the like.

The splintered *shards* [of hemp] were piled high against his brake. *Jas. Lane Allen.*

2. The hard wing cover, or elytrum, of a beetle.

They are his *shards,* and he their beetle. *Shak.*

shard beetle. A dung beetle of the Old World genus *Geotrupes;* — so called from the hard elytra.

shard'-borne', *a.* Borne on shards, or scaly wing cases.

shard'y (shär'dĭ), *a.* Having, or consisting of, or resembling, shards; as, *shardy* wings of an insect.

share (shâr), *n.* [ME. *schar,* AS. *scear;* akin to OHG. *scaro,* G. *schar,* pflug*schar,* and E. *shear,* v. See SHEAR.] *Agric.* **a** The part of a plow which cuts the ground at the bottom of a furrow; a plowshare. See PLOW, *Illust.* **b** The analogous part of a seed drill.

share, *v. t.* [See SHARE (of a plow), SHEAR, *v.*] To cut; shear; cleave; divide; to form by cutting. *Obs.*

share, *n.* [ME. *schare,* AS. *scearu, scaru,* fr. *sceran* to shear, cut. See SHEAR, *v.*] **1.** A piece or part shorn or cut off; a cut or section; specif., a slice. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A certain quantity; a portion; a part; a division; as, a small *share* of prudence.
3. Specif.: **a** The part allotted or belonging to one of a number owning together any property or interest; the undivided interest of any one of a number owning jointly or in common; an apportioned lot; allotment; dividend. "My *share* of fame." *Dryden.* **b** Any of a certain number of equal portions into which any property or invested capital is divided; as, a ship owned in ten *shares.* Specif., any of the equal interests or rights into which the entire capital stock of a corporation is divided; any of a number of equal indivisible rights or interests in the management, profits, and ultimate assets of a corporation constituting the property of those who own it, the ownership of shares being regularly evidenced by one or more certificates. See also STOCK, ORDINARY, COMMON, PREFERRED, PREFERENCE STOCK, etc.
4. [AS. *scearu.*] The pubis, or sharebone; also, the pubic region; the groin; the fork of the body; the privates. *Obs.*
share and share alike, in equal shares.

share, *v. t.;* SHARED (shârd); SHAR'ING (shâr'ĭng). **1.** To divide and distribute in portions; to apportion; to divide; as, to *share* one's estate between one's heirs.
2. To partake of, use, experience, or enjoy, with others; to have a portion of; to take and possess in common; as, to *share* a shelter with another; they *shared* the bread.
Syn. — See PARTAKE.

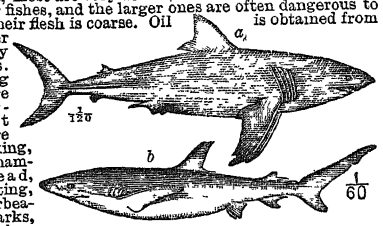
share, *v. i.* To have part; to receive a portion; to partake.

share'beam' (shâr'bēm'), *n.* The part of the plow to which the share is attached.

share'hold'er (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* One who holds or owns a share or shares in a joint fund or property.

shar'er (shâr'ẽr), *n.* One who shares; as: **a** A shareholder. *Obs.* **b** A participator; partaker; specif., *Moham. Law,* one of those to whom a specific share in the estate of an intestate decedent is assigned by the Koran, and who take prior to the residuaries. **c** A divider; distributer.

shark (shärk), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; prob. named from its rapacity (cf. SHARK, *v. t.,* SHARK petty rapine, SHARK a sharper); or possibly fr. OF. *cherquier,* dial. form of *cercher* to search, F. *chercher* (cf. SEARCH).] Any of numerous elasmobranch fishes which conform more or less nearly to the ordinary fishes in the fusiform (not flattened) shape of the body and lateral position of the gill clefts, as distinguished from the greatly flattened rays and the grotesquely shaped chimæras (see 2d RAY, HOLOCEPHALI), and from some of the more primitive extinct elasmobranchs. The sharks are mostly marine and, though widely distributed, most abundant in warm seas. They are usually of medium or large size, the largest existing fishes (30 to 40 feet long) being of this group. Still larger extinct sharks are known. Sharks have a tough, usually dull gray, sometimes conspicuously spotted, skin, which is roughened by minute tubercles. The tail is strongly heterocercal and the snout is produced beyond the mouth, which generally has formidable teeth. Though some feed chiefly on shellfish, most are very active, voracious, and destructive of other fishes, and the larger ones are often dangerous to man. Their flesh is coarse. Oil is obtained from the liver of many species. Among the more important kinds are the basking, blue, hammer-head, man-eating, and porbeagle sharks, and the dogfishes. See these terms; also ELASMOBRANCHII, SELACHII.



a The Man-eating Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*). *b* The Dusky Shark (*Carcharias obscurus*).

shark, *v. t.;* SHARKED (sharkt); SHARK'ING. [Of uncertain origin; perh. related to E. *shear* and orig. meaning, to clip off. Cf. SHIRK, also SHARK the fish, SHARK a sharper.] To get or gather together rapaciously or by fraud, trickery, or the like; to get by playing the shark. *Obs. or R. Shak.*

shark, *v. i.* **1.** To play the sharper; to practice fraud or trickery; to swindle.
2. To live by shifts and stratagems. *Beau. & Fl.*

shark, *n.* [Cf. SHARK, *v. t.*] **1.** A rapacious, crafty person; a sharper. *Colloq.*
2. Trickery; fraud; petty thieving or swindling. *Obs.*
3. One who excels greatly, esp. in a particular line; an exceptionally capable or brilliant person. *Slang.*

shark'er (shar'kẽr), *n.* One who lives by sharking; a sharper; a crafty swindler; a shark.

shark moth. Any of certain noctuid moths of the genus *Cucullia,* as *C. lactucæ,* which feeds on lettuce.

shark's mouth (shärks). *Naut.* An opening in an awning in the wake of a mast, stay, or the like.

shark sucker. Any remora that adheres to sharks.

sharp (shärp), *a.;* SHARP'ER (shär'pẽr); SHARP'EST. [ME. *sharp, scharp,* AS. *scearp;* akin to OS. *skarp,* LG *scharp,* D. *scherp,* G. *scharf,* Dan. & Sw. *skarp,* Icel. *skarpr.* Cf. ESCARP, SCRAPE.] **1.** Having a very thin edge or fine point; of a nature to cut or pierce easily; not blunt or dull; keen.

He dies upon my scimitar's *sharp* point. *Shak.*

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse or rounded; somewhat pointed or edged; peaked or ridged; angular; as, a *sharp* hill; *sharp* features.
3. Appearing as if cut off clean; well-defined; sharp-cut; distinct; as, the hill stands out *sharp* against the sky; a *sharp* star; a *sharp* negative in photography.
4. Affecting the senses or sensory nerves as if pointed or cutting; specif.: to the taste or smell, pungent, acid, sour; to the hearing, piercing, shrill; to the eye, instantaneously brilliant, dazzling; as, a *sharp* flash.
5. Very trying to the feelings; piercing; keen; severe; painful; distressing; as, *sharp* pain, weather; a *sharp* and frosty air. "*Sharpest* perils." *Keble.*
6. *Music.* **a** High in pitch; acute; as, a *sharp* note or tone. **b** Raised a semitone in pitch; as, C *sharp* (C♯), which is a half step higher than C. **c** So high as to be out of tune, or above true pitch; as, the tone is *sharp;* that instrument is *sharp.* **d** Of an interval, major or augmented; as, a *sharp* fifth, an augmented fifth. **e** Of a key or tonality, having a signature in sharps. Opposed in all these senses to *flat.*
7. Cutting in language or import; biting; severe; stern; as, a *sharp* rebuke. "That *sharp* look." *Tennyson.*
8. Of keen perception; quick to discern or distinguish; having nice discrimination; acute; penetrating; shrewd; as, a *sharp* eye; *sharp* sight, hearing, or judgment.

Nothing makes men *sharper* . . . than want. *Addison.*

9. Very attentive; vigilant; as, to keep a *sharp* watch.
10. Eager in pursuit; keen in quest; impatient for gratification; keen; as, a *sharp* appetite.
11. Fierce; ardent; fiery; violent; impetuous. "In *sharp* contest of battle." *Milton.*
12. Keenly or unduly attentive to one's own interest; close in dealing; as, a *sharp* dealer, customer.
13. Brisk; quick; closely or keenly contested; as, a *sharp* run or race; a *sharp* game.

"What 's to do? be *sharp,* and tell me." *C. Brontë.*

14. Composed of hard, angular grains; gritty, as sand.
15. Steep; abrupt; as, a *sharp* ascent or curve.
16. *Phon.* Voiceless; surd.

Voiceless consonants are, as a rule, pronounced more forcibly than voiced ones; so the former are commonly called "*sharp,*" and the latter "flat." *W. Victor.*

Syn. — Piercing, penetrating; pungent, poignant, acid, tart, acrid, harsh; biting, bitter, acrimonious, sarcastic, caustic; fierce, ardent, fiery; shrewd, sagacious, astute. — SHARP, KEEN, ACUTE, CUTTING, TRENCHANT, INCISIVE, CRISP. As used of things, SHARP (the common word) applies to either an edge or a point; KEEN (now somewhat rhetorical) esp. to an edge, rarely to a point; ACUTE (commonly more or less technical) applies to a point regarded as angular, but not to an edge; as, *sharp* (or *keen*) as a razor, *sharp* (not *keen*) as a needle, an *acute* leaf. As applied to that which affects the senses, SHARP is of much wider application than KEEN, which is chiefly used of cold, wind, etc., ACUTE, in this application, is rare; as, *sharp* as vinegar, a *sharp* voice, a *sharp* flash, a *sharp* (or *keen*) wind. As applied to the senses themselves, SHARP is used esp. of sight and hearing, KEEN, of sight and smell, ACUTE, of hearing; as, *sharp*-sighted, *keen*-sighted, *sharp* ears, his hearing was still *acute,* dogs *keen* of scent. As characterizing pleasures and pains, SHARP suggests most definitely that which cuts or pierces, KEEN implies intensity, ACUTE, poignancy; as, a *sharp* pain, *keen* zest, *acute* anguish. With reference to persons or personal qualities, SHARP often implies overcleverness or trickiness, KEEN suggests shrewdness or quickness, ACUTE, penetration or nicety of discrimination; as, *sharp* practice, a *sharp* customer; a *keen* intellect, "his *keen,* worldly face" (*Dr. J. Brown*); "He is . . . rather . . . an *acute* thinker than a subtle one" (*De Quincey*); "His criticisms are always sensible, never *acute*" (*Landor*). *Sharp* comes into comparison with *cutting, trenchant, incisive,* and *crisp* with reference to language. SHARP implies esp acrimony or sarcasm; that is CUTTING which is designed to wound the feelings; as, a *sharp* retort, a *sharp* rebuke; "Eloquence, smooth and *cutting,* is like a razor whetted with oil" (*Swift*); "[He] ridiculed [her] . . . with all the *cutting* words that his wit could find" (*Tollope*). TRENCHANT implies sharp definition or forthright energy; INCISIVE, clean-cut directness; CRISP, terse or racy vigor; as, "The right word, bold and *trenchant,* is thrust into its place" (*Stevenson*); "When roused by indignation or moral enthusiasm, how *trenchant* are our reflections!" (*W. James*); *incisive* commands, an *incisive* tone; "There was about [him] . . . a something hard and crystalline, a positiveness, an *incisiveness* of view" (*M. Ilen'eff*); "compact in form, *crisp* and nervous in style" (*Trevelyan*); "the blithe, *crisp* sentence, decisive as a child's expression of its needs" (*W. Pater*). See PUNGENT, MORDANT, CONCISE, BLUNT.
sharp cash. *Finance,* prompt cash. — **s. cedar,** *Juniperus oxycedrus,* of southern Europe, or *Acacia oxycedrus,* of Australia, each having cedarlike foliage. — **s. dock,** sour dock. — **s. iron,** *Naut.,* a tool for opening seams into which oakum is to be thrust in calking. — **s. sauce.** = RÉMOLADE.

sharp (sharp), *adv.* (See FLAT, *a.,* 12.) In a sharp manner; as: **a** To a point or edge; piercingly; eagerly; sharply. **b** Precisely; exactly; as, at ten o'clock *sharp. Colloq.* **c** Briskly; quickly. **d** *Music.* Higher than the true pitch.

sharp, *n.* **1.** A pointed weapon, as a dueling sword. *Obs.*
2. *Music.* **a** A tone or note one half step above a tone or note named; as, C *sharp,* the *sharp* of C. **b** A character [♯] on a degree of the staff, indicating a pitch a half step higher than the degree would indicate without it.
3. A place where a stream runs very rapidly. *Obs. or R.*
4. A sewing needle having a very slender point; a needle of the most pointed of the three grades, *blunts, betweens,* and *sharps;* — usually in the *pl.*
5. *pl.* Wheat middlings. See MIDDLING, *n.,* 2 **b.**
6. *Slang.* **a** An expert. **b** A sharper.
7. A sharp or shrill sound.
8. A thin sharp piece of diamond, used esp. for cutting gems for cleaving.
9. *Naut.* = SHARPIE. *Rare.*
at (the) sharp, with sharp weapons, as rapiers. *Obs.* — **sharps and flats,** the black keys of a piano or organ keyboard; — so named by reference to the adjoining white keys.

sharp, *v. t.;* SHARPED (shärpt); SHARP'ING. [AS. *scerpan, scyrpan.* See SHARP, *a.*] **1.** To sharpen. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. *Music.* To raise in pitch; specif., to raise above the proper pitch; to elevate the tone of; esp., to raise a half step, as is indicated by the character called a sharp.
to sharp up. *Naut.* = *to brace sharp,* under BRACE.

sharp, *v. i.* **1.** To act the sharper, or cheat; to cheat.
2. *Music.* To sing above the true pitch.

Sharp, Beck'y (bĕk'ĭ). A prominent character in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," distinguished by her intriguing disposition, her selfishness, good humor, energy, perseverance, cleverness, and utter want of heart and moral principle. See STEYNE, MARQUIS OF. Cf. SEDLEY, AMELIA.

sharp'-cut', *a.* Cut sharply or definitely, or so as to make a clear, well-defined impression, as the lines of an engraved plate; clear-cut; hence, very distinct; well-defined; clear.

sharp'en (shär'p'n), *v. t.;* SHARP'ENED (-p'nd), SHARP'EN-ING. [See SHARP, *v. & a.*] **1.** To make sharp. Specif.: **a** To give a keen edge or fine point to; to make sharper, as an ax; also, to provide, as a horse, with sharp shoes. **b** To render quicker or more acute in perception, or ready in action.

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and *sharpens* our skill. *Burke.*

c To make more eager; as, to *sharpen* men's desires. **d** To make more pungent and intense; as, to *sharpen* a pain or disease. **e** To make biting, sarcastic, or severe, as one's speech. **f** To render shriller or more piercing. **g** To make more tart or acid; to make sour; as, the rays of the sun *sharpen* vinegar.
2. *Music.* To sharp.

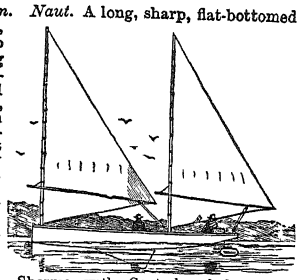
sharp'en, *v. i.* **1.** To grow or become sharp.
2. *Music.* To sharp.

sharp'er (shär'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One who bargains closely; esp., a cheater in bargains; a swindler; a cheating gamester.
2. A sharpener.
Syn. — Swindler, cheat, deceiver, trickster, rogue.

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shape. † SCAPE, SCHAPE.
shape'a-ble. Var of SHAPABLE.
sha-peau'. † CHAPEAU.
shape'ful, *a.* Shapely. *Obs.*
shape'li-ness (shāp'lĭ-nĕs), *n* See -NESS. [SHAPE. *Obs.*]
shap'en (shāp'n), *p. p.* of **shaper center** *or* **centre.** See CENTER, *n.*, 7 **b.**
shape'ster, *n.* [ME. *shepster,* fr *scheppen, sheppen,* to form, make ready, AS. *sceppan.* See SHAPE, *v.*] Tailor; tailoress; a tailor's cutter. *Obs.* [*n.*, 4.]
shape target. See TARGET.
Sha'pham (shā'făm). *Bib.*
Sha'phan (shā'făn). *Bib.*
Sha'phat (-făt). *Bib.*
Sha'pher (-fẽr). *Bib.*
shap'ing (shāp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb n* of SHAPE. [creature. *Obs.*
shap'ing, *n.* Shape; form; a
shap'ly. † SHAPELY.
shap'our-net', -net'ted, etc. Vars. of CHAPOURNET, etc. *Obs.*
shappar † CHAPPAR.
shappe. † SHAPE.
shappester. † SHAPESTER
shaps (shăps), *n. pl.* Short for CHAPARAJOS. *Western U. S.*
Sha-ra'i (shä-rä'ĭ; shä'rĭ). *Bib.*
Sha-ra'im (shä-rā'ĭm). *Bib.*
Sha'rar (shā'rär; 115). *Bib.*
shard (shard). † CHARD.
shard, *n.* [Cf. G. *scharte* a notch, an embrasure, D *schaard,* Icel. *skarð* a notch, chink, an open place in a rank or row.] *Obs.* **1.** A notch or gap.
2. A boundary, division.
shard'ed, *a.* Having shards, as elytra or scales.
share (*dial.* shâr). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of SHEAR.
share'bone', *n.* The pubic bone.
share'bro'ker, *n.* A broker who deals in railway or other shares or securities.
share'hog'. † SHEARHOG.
share'man (shâr'măn), *n.* = SHARESMAN.
share'pen'ny, *n.* A miser. *Obs.*
shares'man (shârz'măn), *n.* In a fishing crew, one who shares the risk and profits of a voyage or season.
share'wort' (shâr'wûrt'), *n.* [Supposed to cure diseases of the *share,* or groin.] A European asteraceous plant, by some referred to *Pallen's synœca,* by others thought to be the sea starwort (*Aster tripolium*). *Obs.*
Sha-re'zer (shä-rē'zẽr). *Bib.*
shar'gar (shär'gẽr), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *seang* to wither, to dry up.] A lean or stunted person; a starveling. *Scot.* [SHERLEF
sha-rif' (sh a-rēf'). Var of
sha-riffe'. † SHERIFF, a coin.
Sha-ri'ra. Var. of SARIRA.
shark, *n. i.* To fish for sharks.
shark barrow. A sea purse.
shark'gull', *n.* A preyer on fools. *Obs.*
shark oil. See OIL, *Table II.*
shark pilot, *or* **shark's-pilot,** *n.* The pilot fish **a.**
shark ray. = ANGEL FISH **a.**
sharn (sharn), *n.* [AS. *scearn.* Cf SCARN.] Dung, esp. of cows. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sharn'bug', **sharnbude,** *n.* A dung beetle. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
sharn'y (shär'nĭ), *a.* Befouled with sharn. *Scot.*
Shar'on-ite (shăr'ŏn-īt). *Bib.* Inhabitant of Sharon.
sha'ro-va'ry (shä'rō-va'rĭ), *n.* Corrupt of SHULWAURS.
sharp'end. Sharpened. *Ref. Sp.*
sharp'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that sharpens.
Shar'pey's fi'bers *or* **fi'bres** (shär'pĭz). = FIBERS OF SHARPEY.

sharp'ie (shär'pĭ), *n.* *Naut.* A long, sharp, flat-bottomed boat, with one or, commonly, two masts each carrying a triangular sail; — sometimes called **Fair Haven sharpie**, after the place on the coast of Connecticut where, it is claimed, they originated. *Local, U. S.*



Sharpie, with Centerboard down, and Leg-of-mutton Sails extended by Sprits

sharp'-set', *a.* Eager in appetite or desire of gratification; very hungry; keen; ravenous; as, an eagle or a lion *sharp-set.* *Pope.*

sharp'-shinned' (-shĭnd'), *a.* Designating a species of hawk (*Accipiter velox*), common and widely distributed in North America. The adult has the upper parts ashy gray, the under parts white barred with rufous, and the rather long tail barred with blackish and tipped with white. Though scarcely larger than the sparrow hawk, it is noted for its dash and spirit, and often attacks poultry.

sharp'shoot'er (shärp'shōōt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One skilled in shooting; a good marksman; specif., *Mil. & Nav.*, one ranked in a certain grade. See MARKSMANSHIP.

2. a A leaf hopper (*Homalodisca coagulata*) which punctures young cotton bolls. **b** The boll weevil.

sharp'shoot'ing, *n.* A shooting with great precision; specif., the shooting of a sharpshooter. See MARKSMANSHIP.

sharp'-sight'ed, *a.* Having quick or acute sight. — **sharp'-sight'ed-ness**, *n.*

sharp'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* **a** Having a pointed tail. **b** Having acuminate tail feathers.

sharp-tailed duck. **a** The old squaw. *Local, Brit.* **b** The pintail duck. *Local, U. S.* — **s. finch, s. sparrow**, a North American sparrow (*Ammodramus caudacutus*) having narrow pointed tail feathers. It inhabits salt marshes. — **s. grouse**, a large grouse (*Pediœcetes phasianellus*) of the western United States and Canada. It inhabits open prairies and foothills mostly farther west than the true prairie chicken, with which it is often confused. Its color is light buff, barred and mottled with blackish. The head is slightly crested, and the middle tail feathers are somewhat elongated. — **s. sandpiper**, a sandpiper (*Pisobia aurita*) similar to the pectoral sandpiper. It is found from Siberia to New Zealand and in Alaska.



Sharp-tailed Grouse. 1/12

sharp'-wit'ted, *a.* Having an acute, or a quickly or nicely discerning, mind.

Shas'ta (shăs'tȧ), *n.* A mountain peak, etc., in California. **Shasta daisy**, a large-flowered garden variety of the oxeye daisy. — **S. fir**, a Californian fir (*Abies shastensis*). — **S. Sam**, *Card Playing*, a game like California Jack, except that the pack drawn from is turned face down.

shat'ter (shăt'ẽr), *v. t.*; -TERED (-ẽrd); -TER-ING. [ME. *schateren* to scatter, to dash, AS. *scūtrian;* cf. D. *schateren* to crack, to make a great noise, OD. *schetteren* to scatter, to burst, to crack. Cf. SCATTER.] **1.** To scatter. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. To break at once into pieces; to dash, burst, or part violently into fragments; to rend into splinters, as, an explosion *shatters* a rock; an oak *shattered* by lightning.

A monarchy was *shattered* to pieces. *Locke*

3. To render unsound, to disorder; derange; impair; as, *shattered* in intellect; his hopes were *shattered.*

shat'ter, *v. i.* To burst or break into fragments; to come, fall, dash, etc., violently apart.

shat'ter, *n.* **1.** A fragment of anything shattered; — used chiefly in *into shatters;* as, to break a glass into *shatters.*

2. State of being shattered.

shave (shāv), *v. t.; pret.* SHAVED (shāvd); *p. p.* SHAVED or SHAV'EN (shāv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAV'ING (shāv'ĭng). [ME. *shaven, schaven,* AS. *scafan, sceafan;* akin to D. *schaven,* G. *schaben,* OHG. *scaban,* Icel. *skafa,* Sw. *skafva,* Dan. *skave,* Goth. *skaban,* Gr. σκάπτειν to dig, and prob. to L. *scabere* to scratch, to scrape. Cf. SCAB, SHAFT, SHAPE.]

1. To cut or pare by the sliding or drawing movement of a razor or other edged instrument; to cut off or remove (hair, as the beard) close to the skin by means of a razor.

2. To make bare or smooth by cutting off closely the surface, or surface covering, of; esp., to remove the beard or hair from with a razor or other sharp instrument; as, to *shave* the face or the crown; he *shaved* himself.

3. Specif.: *Leather Manuf.* To scrape (a skin or hide) on the flesh side by working the knife straight downwards; — distinguished from *skive*

4. To cut off thin slices from; to cut in thin slices.

Plants bruised or *shaven* in leaf or root *Bacon.*

5. To skim along or near the surface of; to pass close to, or touch lightly in passing.

Now *shaves* with level wing the deep *Milton.*

6. To strip; plunder, fleece. *Colloq.*

to shave a note *or* **security**, to buy it at a discount greater than the legal rate of interest or to deduct in discounting it more than the legal rate allows. *Cant, U. S.*

shave (shāv), *v. i.* **1.** To use a razor for removing the beard or hair, to cut closely; hence, to be hard and severe in a bargain; to practice extortion; to cheat.

2. To shave a note or security. *Cant, U. S.*

shave, *n.* [From SHAVE, *v. t.*] **1.** A thin slice; a shaving.

2. Act or operation of shaving, esp. the beard.

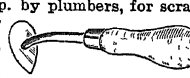
3. Act of passing very near to, so as almost to graze; usually with *close*, etc., a very small distance or interval; also, a narrow escape; as, the bullet missed by a close *shave;* he had a close *shave. Colloq.*

4. [AS. *sceafa* a plane. See SHAVE, *v. t.*] Any of various tools for shaving or cutting thin slices; as, an ice *shave;* specif.: **a** A spokeshave. **b** A drawing knife. **c** A tool through which splits for basketwork are drawn to remove the pith and make uniform the width.

5. a An exorbitant discount on a note. *Cant, U. S.* **b** A premium for an extension of the time of delivery or payment, or for the right to vary a stock contract. *Eng.*

6. A false report or story; a hoax; a "sell." *Slang, Eng.*

shave hook. A tool, used esp. by plumbers, for scraping metals, consisting of a sharp-edged steel plate set transversely at the end of a shank fixed in a handle.



One form of Bent Shave Hook.

shave'ling (shāv'lĭng), *n.* A man shaved; in contempt, a monk, or other religious.

shav'er (shāv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who shaves; specif., a barber.

2. One who is close, sharp at bargains, or shrewd in dealing, or who fleeces people, as a miser, extortioner, or cheat.

By these *shavers* the Turks were stripped *Knolles.*

3 A fellow; chap; lad; boy; youngster. *Colloq.* "These unlucky little *shavers.*" *Salmagundi.*

4. *Mech.* A tool or machine for shaving.

shav'ing (shāv'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHAVE. Hence: *n.* That which is shaved off; a thin slice or strip pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument.

shaw (shô), *n.* [ME. *schawe, schaze,* thicket, grove, AS. *scaga;* akin to Dan. *skov,* Sw. *skog,* Icel. *skōgr.*] **1.** A thicket; small wood or grove. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

2. The leaves or tops of vegetables, as of potatoes, turnips, etc.; — usually in the *pl. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

shawl (shôl), *n.* [Per. or Hind. (fr. Per.) *shāl.*] A square or oblong outer garment made of wool, cotton, silk, or other textile or netted fabric, used, esp. by women, as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.

shawl, *v. t.* To wrap in a shawl; to put a shawl on.

shawm (shôm), *n.* [ME. *shalme,* OF. *chalemie;* cf. F. *chalumeau* shawm, *chaume* haulm, stalk; all fr. L. *calamus* a reed, reed pipe. See HAULM; cf. CALUMET.] *Music.* A wind instrument of the oboe class formerly in use, having a globular mouthpiece inclosing a double reed. Cf. CHALUMEAU. In the Prayer-book version of Psalm xcviii. *shawm* is used inaccurately for *cornet* or *horn.*

Shaw-nee' (shô-nē'), *n.* One of an important tribe of Algonquin Indians, originally dwelling along the Savannah River Later they lived successively in most of the central States of the Union, being especially prominent in Ohio under Tecumseh, until removed to the Indian Territory

shay (shā), *n.* [From CHAISE, mistaken as pl.] A chaise. Cf. CHAY. *Dial. or Colloq.*

Shays's Re-bel'lion (shāz'ĭz). *U. S. Hist.* An insurrection in 1786–87 in western Massachusetts against the State government, — so called from one of its leaders, Capt. Daniel Shays. It was due to discontent arising from economic distress. The leaders were sentenced to death, but were pardoned.

she (shē), *pron.; sing. nom.* SHE, *poss.* HER (hûr) or HERS (hûrz); *obj.* HER; *pl. nom.* THEY (thā); *poss.* THEIR (thãr) or THEIRS (thãrz); *obj.* THEM (thĕm; 270). [ME. *she, sche, scheo, scho,* AS. *sēo, sīo,* fem. of the definite article, originally a demonstrative pronoun, prob. confused with a fem. demonstrative pron.; cf. Icel. *sjā* this, that (AS. had *héo, hío,* she); cf. OS *siu* she, D. *zij,* G. *sie,* OHG. *siu, sī, si,* Icel. *sū,* fem. of *sā* this, that, the, *sjā* this, that, Goth. *si* she, *sō,* fem. article, Russ. *siya,* fem., this, Gr. ἡ, fem. article, Skr. *sā, syā,* this, that. The possessive *her* or *hers,* and the objective *her,* are from a different root. Cf. HE.]

1. This or that female; the woman understood or referred to; the female animal, or object personified as feminine, in question; — the pronoun of the 3d person sing. feminine.

She loved her children best in every wise *Chaucer.*

☞ The early use of *she* as applied to things grammatically feminine without personification survives in the English dialect use of *she* for certain birds and many inanimate objects. In the old ballad style, and in present dialect and illiterate speech, *she* is used redundantly with its noun; as, "His mither *she* cam." Other dial. uses are: (1) Emphatically for *her.* (2) Designating a wife or the mother of a household without previous reference.

She. — Spurious Highland dialect, representing *I, you, he, then,* and even *Highlander,* for which *she, her, hernanesell* have become a nickname. (The Gaelic having no word for the neuter it, the masc. *e* and fem. *i* do duty for the absent form. In some Highland districts is largely used in speaking of sexless objects.) *Child's Ballads, Glossary.*

2. A woman; any female person; — used: (1) Rarely, as a substantive. "You are the cruelest *she* alive." *Shak.* (2) Indefinitely and followed usually by a relative pronoun; as, *she* that is coming; sometimes by a defining prepositional phrase; as, *she* of the golden hair.

3. A female; — used attrib. or in comb.; as, a *she*-bear, *she*-oak; *she*-balsam.

shea (shē; shē'ȧ), *n.* [Mandingo *si* palm nut, written *shea* by Mungo Park, or *shi* in the dialect of the Bambaras, a Wolof dialect.] The shea tree. See SHEA BUTTER.

shea butter. A solid yellowish fat obtained from the seeds of the **shea tree**, an African sapotaceous tree (*Butyrospermum parkii*). See OIL, *Table I.*

shead'ing (shĕd'ĭng), *n.* [From AS. *scādan, scéadan,* to separate, divide. See SHED, *v. t.*] Any of the six divisions into which the Isle of Man is divided for the purposes of civil jurisdiction and over which there is a coroner, or chief constable, appointed by the governor.

sheaf (shēf), *n.; pl.* SHEAVES (shēvz). [ME. *sheef, shef, schef,* AS. *scéaf;* akin to D. *schoof,* OHG. *scoub,* G. *schaub,* Icel. *skauf* a fox's brush, and prob. to E. *shove.* See SHOVE.]

1. A quantity of the stalks and ears of wheat, rye, or other grain, bound together; a bundle of grain or straw.

2 Something resembling or likened to a sheaf of grain; specif.: **a** Any collection of things bound together; a bundle, as of arrows sufficient to fill a quiver, or the allowance (usually 24) of each archer. **b** *Geom.* A hyperpencil.

sheaf, *v. t.* To gather and bind into a sheaf; to make into sheaves; as, to *sheaf* wheat.

sheaf, *v. i.* To make sheaves; as, to *sheaf* and bind.

sheaf'y (shēf'ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a sheaf or sheaves; resembling a sheaf.

shear (shēr), *v. t.; pret.* SHEARED (shērd) or, *Archaic,* SHORE (shōr; 201); *p. p.* SHEARED or SHORN (shōrn; 201); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHEAR'ING. [ME. *sheren, scheren,* to shear, cut, shave, AS. *sceran, scieran, scyran;* akin to D. & G. *scheren,* Icel. *skera,* Dan. *skiære,* Gr. κείρειν. Cf. SCORE, SHARD, SHARE, SHEER to turn aside.] **1.** To cut; divide; pierce; cleave; carve; specif., to circumcise. *Obs.*

2. To cut, clip, or sever something from, esp. wool from sheep or nap from cloth, with shears or the like; as, to *shear* sheep; to *shear* cloth.

3. To separate or sever with shears or a similar instrument; to cut off, to clip; as, to *shear* a fleece.

4. Fig.: To defraud; to deprive by swindling; to fleece.

5. To cut off the hair from; to shave. *Obs.*

6. To reap or cut with a sickle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

7. *Mech.* To subject to a shear. See SHEAR, *n.*, 5 **b.**

shear, *v. i.* **1.** To cut, as with a sword. *Rare.*

2. *Mining.* To cut a vertical groove in a face of coal.

3. *Mech.* To become more or less completely divided, as a body under the action of a shear. See SHEAR, *n.*, 6.

shear, *n.* [AS. *sceara.* See SHEAR, *v. t.*] **1.** A pair of shears; — now always used in the plural or attributively, but formerly also in the singular. See SHEARS, 1.

2. *Mach.* **a** Any of various machines for shearing or cutting metal, esp. sheet metal. **b** See SHEARS, *n. pl.*, 3.

3. A cutting; a cleaving, specif., the parting or fork (of the human body). *Obs.*

4. A shearing; — used in designating the age of sheep.

After the second shearing, he is a two-*shear* ram *Youatt.*

5. *Mech.* **a** A strain, or change of shape, of an elastic body, consisting of an extension in one direction, an equal compression in a perpendicular direction, with an unchanged magnitude in the third direction. **b** An action or stress, resulting from applied forces, which causes or tends to cause two contiguous parts of a body to slide relatively to each other in a direction parallel to their plane of contact; — called also *shearing stress* and *tangential stress.*

6. *Math.* Transformation (of a figure) effected by motion in which all points describe paths parallel to a fixed axis and proportional in length to their distances from it; — so called by Kelvin, because produced by a shearing stress in any plane section of an elastic homogeneous solid.

shear'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* The black skimmer. See SKIMMER.

shear'er (shēr'ẽr), *n.* One that shears.

shear'grass' (-grȧs'), *n.* Any of various grasses or sedges with sharp-edged leaves, as the saw grass (*Cladium*), species of *Homalocenchrus*, etc.

shear'hog' (-hŏg'), *n.* A sheep after the first shearing; a yearling sheep or shearling.

shear'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHEAR. Hence *n.* Act or operation of one that shears, or the result, etc., of it; specif.: **a** Cutting; piercing. *Obs.* **b** Clipping with shears or a shearing machine. **c** The product of clipping with shears or a shearing machine; as, the whole *shearing* of a flock; the *shearings* from cloth. **d** = SHEARLING. **e** Reaping; harvest. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **f** Dividing with shears; as, the *shearing* of metal plates. **g** Preparing of shear steel; tilting. **h** *Mech.* Production of a shear. **i** Movement along planes of shear, as in rocks.

shearing force, *Mech.*, either of a pair of equal opposed forces causing shear. — **s. machine. a** A machine with blades, or rotary disks, for dividing plates or bars of metal. **b** A machine for shearing cloth. **c** A machine for shearing sheep. — **s. punch**, *Mech.*, any punch designed to act by shearing with little or no crushing. Shearing punches are best used for comparatively shallow holes. See PUNCH, *Illust.* — **s. stress.** *Mech.* = SHEAR, *n.*, 5 **b.**

shear'man (shēr'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **a** A barber. *Obs.* **b** One whose occupation is to shear cloth.

sharp'ish, *a.* Somewhat sharp.

shar'ple, *n. t.* [Cf. OF *escharpiller* to cut in pieces; prob. confused with OF. *esparpeillier* to scatter, F *éparpiller.*] To disperse; distribute. *Obs.*

sharr'ling, *n.* A stickleback. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sharp'ly, *adv.* Of SHARP.

sharp'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sharp'saw', *n.* The great titmouse. *Local, Eng.*

sharp'ship, *n.* Sharpness. *Obs.*

Sharps rifle (shärps). A single-shot, breech-loading rifle, or carbine, whose barrel was closed by a sliding breech piece.

sharp'tail', *n* A sharp-tailed grouse, duck, or sparrow.

Shar'ra (shär'ȧ), *n.* See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES.

shar'rag (shär'ăg). **shar'rig** (-ĭg). **shar'rog** (-ŏg) Dial. vars. of SHEARHOG.

Sha-ru'hen (shȧ-rōō'hĕn). *Bib.*

shash + SASH

Sha'shai (shā'shī). *Bib.*

Sha'shak (shā'shăk). *Bib.*

Shas'tan (shăs'tȧn), *a. & n* = COMANCHEAN [SASTRA.

shas'ter, shas'tra Vars of

shat'chen (shät'shĕn). Var. of SCHATCHEN.

shath'mont (shăth'mŏnt), *n* A shaitmont. *Scot.*

shat'ter-brain', *n* A scatterbrain.

shat'ter-brained' (-brānd'),

shat'ter-pat'ed (-pāt'ĕd), *a.* Scatter-brained; heedless wild.

shat'ter-ment, *n.* See -MENT

shat'ter-pate', **shat'ter-wit'**, *n.* Shatterbrain — **shat'ter-wit'ted**, *a. All Obs.*

shat'ter-y (shät'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Easily breaking; not compact; brittle

shatur + CHATTER

shauch'le. Var. of SHACHLE.

shaugh. + SHAH, SHAHI.

shaug'le. Var. of SHACHLE

Sha'ul (shā'ŭl). *Bib.*

shaul (shôl). Scot. var. of SHOAL; dial. Eng. var. of SHALE, *n.* & *n.*

Shau'la (shô'lȧ; shou'lȧ). [Ar. *al shaulah* the sting.] See STAR.

Sha'ul-ites (shā'ŭl-īts). *Bib.*

shault (shôlt). Var. of SHALT. *Scot.*

shaum (shôm). *n* [Cf. F *jambe* leg.] Leg; limb. *Obs. Scot.*

shaup (shôp; shap), *n.* [Cf. Icel *skālpr* a leather sheath, Dan. *skalp* pea pod.] Shell; pod; husk *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

shauwe. + SHOW.

shave grass. The scouring rush.

Sha'veh (shā'vē). *Bib*

Sha'veh Kir'ia-tha'im (kĭr'yȧ-thā'ĭm). *Bib.*

shavel. *n.* Shaveling *Obs Scot*

shaveldor. Var. of SCHAVELDOUR. [SHAVE.

shav'en (shā'vn), *p. p.* of

shave'weed', *n.* = SHAVE GRASS

Sha'vi-an (shā'vĭ-ăn). *a.* [As if fr. a NL. form *Shavianus*] Of or pert to George Bernard Shaw, Irish dramatist.

shav'ie (shāv'ĭ), *n.* A trick; prank; practical joke. *Scot.*

Shav'sha (shāv'shȧ). *Bib.*

shaw. + SHAH.

shaw (*dial.* shô, shā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOW.

Sha-wall' Var. of SHAWWAL

Sha-wa'no (sha-wa'nō) Var. of SHAWNEE.

shawbandaar + SHABUNDER.

shawel. + SHEWEL.

shawen + SHOWN.

shaw'fowl' (shô'foul'). *n* [Scot. *schaw, shaw,* show + *fowl*] The representation or image of a fowl made by fowlers to shoot at.

shawhee + SHAHI.

shawl (shôl). Scot. var of SHOAL

shawl, shawle (shôl; shal) Dial Eng. vars. of SHOVEL.

shawled (shôld), *a* Provided with a shawl — often in comb

shawl goat. The Cashmere goat.

shawl'less. *a.* See -LESS.

shawl loom A figure-weaving loom.

shawl material. A soft dress fabric of silk and wool, usually having Oriental designs.

shawl pattern Any pattern characteristic of Oriental shawls, as the **palm-leaf pattern** of Cashmere shawls, or generally any rich or bright pattern

shawl waistcoat. A shawl-pattern waistcoat, or vest

shaw-nee' wood' (shô-nē'-wŏōd'), *n.* The catalpa.

Shaw-wal' (shô-wôl'), *n* [Ar. *shawwāl*] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

sha'ya Var. of CHAYA.

shay'-brained', *a.* Silly; foolish. *Obs*

shaykh. Var of SHEIK.

Shays'ite (shāz'īt), *n. U. S. Hist.* A follower of Daniel Shays (1747-1825); a participator in Shays's Rebellion

Shda'nov's el-lips'oid (zhdä'-nŏfs). See under ELLIPSOID.

shead (*dial.* shĕd, shēd). Obs. or dial. Eng var of SHED, *n* & *v.*

sheaf. Var. of SHEAVE.

She'al (shē'ăl). *Bib.*

sheal (shēl), *n. & v. t. & i.* [See SHELL.] Shell; husk; peel. *Obs or Scot & Dial. Eng*

sheal, *n.* A shealing (temporary shelter). — *v. t.* To put under a sheal. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng*

sheal'ing (shēl'ĭng), *n.* Also **sheel'ing. sheil'ing. shiel'ing,** etc. [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skjōl* a shelter, a cover, Dan. & Sw. *skjul.*] A hut or small cottage, as that of shepherds during summer, fishermen, sportsmen, etc. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

She-al'ti-el (shē-ăl'tĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

shear Var. of SHEER.

sheard. Sheared. *Ref. Sp*

sheard (*dial* shûrd, shûd) Obs. or dial. Eng. var of SHARD.

She'a-ri'ah (shē'ȧ-rī'ȧ; shē-ar'yȧ). *Bib.*

shear'ing-hook', *n.* = SHEER HOOK. *Obs*

She'ar-ja'shub (shē'är-jā'shŭb; -jăsh'ŭb). *Bib.*

shear legs. = SHEARS, *n pl*, 2 **b.**

shear'less. *a* See -LESS *Rare.*

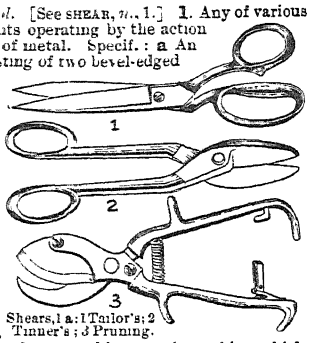
shear'ling. *n* A shearhog.

shear modulus = COEFFICIENT OF RIGIDITY

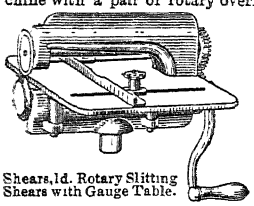
shear'mouse' (shēr'mous'; -mōōs'), *n* The field mouse. *Scot. & Dial Eng* [SHARN.

shearn. Obs. or Scot. var. of

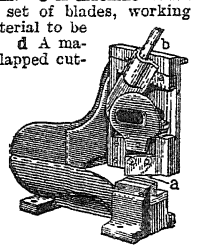
shears, (shērz), *n. pl.* [See SHEAR, *n.*, 1.] **1.** Any of various cutting instruments operating by the action of opposed edges of metal. Specif.: **a** An instrument consisting of two bevel-edged blades pivoted together so that the edges slide one by the other, used for cutting or shearing cloth or other material by the bladesas they close together, — in effect large or powerful scissors. **b** A similar instrument the blades of which are connected at the top by a curved spring, used for shearing sheep or skins. **c** A machine which cuts by means of a blade or a set of blades, working against a resisting edge, the material to be sheared being between the two. **d** A machine with a pair of rotary overlapped cutters for shearing sheet metal. **e** A cutting tool used in glass-making. *U. S.*



Shears, 1 a: 1 Tailor's; 2 Tinner's; 3 Pruning.

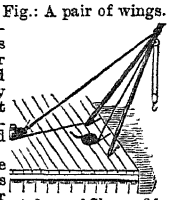


Shears, 1 d. Rotary Slitting Shears with Gauge Table.



Shears, 1 c Compound Lever and Pinion Slitting Shears for cutting sheet metal. *a* Cutting Edges; *b* Handle.

2. Something resembling or likened to a pair of shears. Specif.: **a** Fig.: A pair of wings. *Obs. Spenser.* **b** A hoisting appaiatus consisting of two (sometimes more) spars fastened together at their upper ends, resting on their spread heels, secured or steadied by a guy or guys, and provided with tackle. It is used esp. for masting or dismasting ships, lifting guns, etc. Called also *sheers*, *shear* (or *sheer*) *legs*. **3.** *Mach.* The bedpiece of a machine tool on which a table or slide rest is secured; as, the *shears* of a lathe or planer; — sometimes written *shear*.



A form of Shears, 2 b.

The term *shear* is generally applied when the lathe is provided with legs, while the term *bed* is used when there are no legs; ... by some ... *shear* and *bed* are used indiscriminately. *J. Rose.*

shear steel. *Metal.* A steel produced by heating blister steel (sheared into short lengths) to a high heat, welding by hammering or rolling, or both, and finally finishing under the hammer at the same or a slightly greater heat; — called also *single-shear steel*. Cf. DOUBLE-SHEAR STEEL.

shear structure. *Geol.* A local structure resulting from the shearing of rocks, as in crushing, crumpling, etc.

shear'tail' (shēr'tāl'), *n.* **a** The common tern. *Orkneys.* **b** A humming bird having a long forked tail, as the cora humming bird.

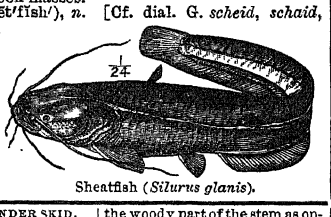
shear'wa'ter (-wô'tẽr), *n.* [*shear* + *water*; cf. G. *wasserscherer*.] Any of numerous oceanic birds chiefly of the genus *Puffinus*, varying in size from that of a pigeon to that of a large gull. Like their allies, the petrels and albatrosses, they have tubular nostrils and long wings, and in their flight they usually skim close to the waves. The greater shearwater (*P. gravis*) and sooty shearwater (*P. fuliginosus*) are widely distributed Atlantic species. The Manx shearwater (which see) and the Audubon's shearwater (*P. lherminieri*), common about the West Indies, Florida coasts, etc., are small species. Many others live in the Pacific and in southern seas, especially about Australia and New Zealand, where some are called *mutton birds* because the young become very fat and are eaten by the natives.



Shearwater.

shear zone. *Geol.* A zone of shear structure traversing or separating rock masses.

sheat'fish' (shēt'fĭsh'), *n.* [Cf. dial. G. *scheid*, *schaid*, *schaiden*.] A large catfish (*Silurus glanis*) of central and eastern Europe. It has an elongated body, lacks the adipose fin, and the long anal fin is nearly confluent with the caudal. It is most abundant in the Danube, where it has been known to reach a length of ten feet and a weight of 400 pounds. The name is extended to other catfishes.

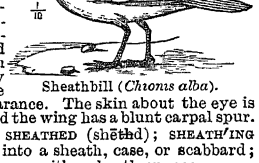


Sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*).

sheath (shēth), *n.*; *pl.* SHEATHS (shēthz). [ME. *schethe*, AS. *scæð*, *scéað*, *scēð*; akin to OS. *skēdia*, D. *scheede*, G. *scheide*, OHG. *sceida*, Sw. *skida*, Dan. *skede*, Icel. *skeiðr*, pl., and to E. *shed*, v. t., orig. meaning, to separate, part; — perh. orig. so called as separating or opening. See SHED.] **1.** A case for a sword, hunting knife, or other instrument, to which it conforms in general shape; a scabbard. **2.** A sheathing or covering structure or part; a theca; a vagina. Specif.: **a** *Bot* The base of a leaf when sheathing or investing a stem or branch, as in grasses, any sheath-like spathe; an ocrea, or sheathing stipule, etc. **b** *Zoöl.* An elytrum of an insect. **c** *Zoöl.* The tubular fold of skin into which the penis of various animals, as the horse, is retracted. **d** *Anat.* The connective tissue covering of an elongated organ or part, which binds together its parts and holds it in place. **e** *Zoöl.* The lorica of certain protozoans.

sheath of Hen'le (hĕn'lē), *Anat.*, the attenuated, extremely delicate, prolongation of the perineurium at the peripheral ends of nerve fibers; — named from the German anatomist F. G. Henle. — **s. of Schwann** (shvan) [after T. *Schwann*, German physiologist], *Anat.*, the neurilemma.

sheath'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* Any of several sea birds constituting the family Chionididæ, confined to the colder parts of the Southern Hemisphere; — so called from a saddle-shaped horny sheath over the base of the upper mandible. In many characters they are intermediate between the gulls and plovers, but, although the plumage is entirely white, they suggest the pigeons in general appearance. The skin about the eye is naked and roughened, and the wing has a blunt carpal spur.



Sheathbill (*Chionis alba*).

sheathe (shēth), *v. t.*; SHEATHED (shēthd); SHEATH'ING (shēth'ĭng). **1.** To put into a sheath, case, or scabbard; to inclose or cover with or as with a sheath or case.

'T is in my breast she *sheathes* her dagger now. *Dryden.*

2. To fit or furnish with or as with a sheath. *Shak.* **3.** To case or cover with something which protects, as thin boards, sheets of metal, and the like; as, to *sheathe* a ship with copper; to *sheathe* a house frame. **4.** To render less sharp or pungent; to blunt. *Obs. or R.* **to sheathe the sword**, fig., to make peace.

sheathed (shēthd), *a.* **1.** Provided or invested with, inclosed in, or put into, a sheath; vaginate; invaginated. **2.** Covered or protected with sheathing.

sheath'er (shēth'ẽr), *n.* One who sheathes.

sheath'ing (shēth'ĭng), *p. pr.* of SHEATHE. Hence: *p. a.* Inclosing or investing with a sheath; vaginant; invaginating; as, the *sheathing* leaves of grasses.

sheath'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who sheathes. **2.** That which sheathes. Specif.: **a** The casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides, esp. such as to prevent corrosion, worm attacks, etc.; also, the materials used; as, copper *sheathing*. **b** *Arch.* The first covering of boards, or of waterproof material, on the outside wall of a frame house or on a timber roof; also, the material so used.

sheath knife (shēth). A knife, with a fixed blade, carried in a sheath.

sheath'–winged' (shēth'wĭngd'), *a.* Having elytra, or wing cases, as a beetle; coleopterous.

sheave (shēv), *n.* [Var. of *shive*, ME. *schive*; akin to OD. *schijve* orb, disk, wheel, D. *schijf*, G. *scheibe*, Icel. *skífa* a shaving, slice; cf. Gr. σκιπων a staff. Cf. SHIFT, *v.*, SHIVE, SHIVER a fragment.] **1.** A slice. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **2. a** The grooved wheel or pulley, or any of several such wheels, of a pulley block. **b** Any grooved wheel or pulley. **c** The eccentric disk of an eccentric. See ECCENTRIC, *n.*, 4.

sheave, *v. t.*; SHEAVED (shēvd); SHEAV'ING (shēv'ĭng). [See SHEAF of straw.] To gather and bind into a sheaf or sheaves; hence, to collect. *Ashmole.*

sheaved (shēvd), *a.* Of a pulley block, having (a specified number of) sheaves; as, a double-*sheaved* block.

sheaved, *a.* **1.** Made of straw. *Obs. Shak.* **2.** Made with a flaring top like a sheaf, as a wineglass.

she'–bal'sam, *n.* The Fraser fir (*Abies fraseri*), of the southeastern United States.

shed (shĕd), *n.* [Same word as *shade*. See SHADE, *n.*] **1.** Shade; a shady place; shelter. *Obs. Scot.* **2.** A slight structure built for shelter or storage, as a penthouse, lean-to, or separate building open in front; an outbuilding; a hut; as, a wagon *shed*; a wood*shed*. **3.** A woolshed. See WOOLSHED. *Australasia.*

shed, *v. t.*; SHED'DED; SHED'DING. **1.** To shade. *Obs. Scot.* **2.** To put or confine in a shed; also, to cover with sheds.

shed, *v. t.*; SHED; SHED'DING. [ME. *scheden*, *schæden*, to pour, to part, AS. *scādan*, *scéadan*, to part, to separate; akin to OS. *skēdan*, OFries. *skētha*, G. *scheiden*, OHG. *sceidan*, Goth. *skaidan*, and prob. to Lith. *skëdu* I part, separate, L. *scindere* to cleave, to split, Gr. σχιζειν, Skr. *chid*, and perh. also to L. *caedere* to cut. Cf. SCHISM, SHEADING, SHEATH, SHIDE.] **1.** To separate; to divide; to part, as the hair; also, to depart or die. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** To throw off or give forth from one's self or itself; to emit; to cause to, or let, emanate, flow, fall, drop, flow off without penetrating, etc.; to pour forth or out; as, the sun *sheds* light; she *shed* tears; the clouds *shed* rain.

Did Romeo's hand *shed* Tybalt's blood? *Shak*

3. To cast or throw off, as a natural covering of hair, feathers, shell; to cast; to let fall; as, fowls *shed* their feathers; serpents *shed* their skins; trees *shed* leaves. **4.** To scatter; disperse; spill. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **5.** To sprinkle; to intersperse. *Rare.* "Her hair . . . is *shed* with gray." *B. Jonson.* **6.** *Weaving.* To divide (the warp) so as to form a shed.

shed (shĕd), *v. i.* **1.** To fall or drop; to descend; to pour or be poured or spilled. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. Chaucer.* **2.** To part with, or let fall, some covering, integument, growth, etc., as a skin, seeds, fruit, or leaves, that is designed by nature to be parted with; to throw off or cast a covering or envelope.

White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie. *Mortimer.*

3. To scatter; to be dispersed. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shed, *n.* [Cf. AS. *scéada* the top of the head, the parting of the hair. See SHED, *v. t.*] **1.** A parting, as of the hair; a separation; a division; hence, distinction; difference. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. Chaucer.* **2.** *Weaving.* The passageway between the threads of the warp through which the shuttle is thrown, made by raising and lowering the alternate threads so as to form an aperture of a narrow lozenge section. See LOOM, *Illust.* **3.** That which parts, divides, or sheds; — used chiefly in composition, as in water*shed*. **4.** A shedding or spilling; —only in comb., as in blood*shed*. **5.** That which is or has been shed, as the molted shell of a crab or other crustacean. *Colloq.*

shed'der (shĕd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sheds; as, a *shedder* of blood; a *shedder* of tears. **2. a** A crab or lobster about to begin to molt its shell; a peeler. **b** A female salmon after spawning. **3.** A spring device to eject a blank from a compound die.

shed'ding, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHED. Hence: *n.* **a** A parting; division; separation; also, usually *pl.*, the intersection of two or more roads; a crossroads. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** That which is shed, or cast off; — usually *pl.*

sheen (shēn), *a.* [ME. *schene*, AS. *sciene*, *scēne*, *scȳne*, splendid, beautiful; akin to OFries. *shēne*, *skōne*, OS. *scōni*, D. *schoon*, G. *schön*, OHG. *scōni*, Goth. *skauns*, and E. *show*; the original meaning being probably, visible, worth seeing. It is not akin to E. *shine*. See SHOW, *v. t.*] Beautiful; splendid; resplendent; bright; glittering; radiant; fair; also, illustrious; exalted. *Obs., Dial., or Poetic.*

This holy maiden, that is so bright and *sheen*. *Chaucer.*

sheen, *v. i.* To be bright, as that which shines, glistens, glitters, or gleams. *Obs., Dial., or Poetic. Byron.*

sheen, *n.* [See SHEEN, *a.*] Brightness; splendor; glitter. "Throned in celestial *sheen*." *Milton.*

Syn. — See LUSTER.

sheen'y (-ĭ), *a.* Beautiful; bright; shining; radiant. "A *sheeny* summer morn." *Tennyson.*

sheep (shēp), *n. sing. & pl.* [ME. *shep*, *scheep*, AS. *scēp*, *scéap*; akin to OFries. *skēp*, LG. & D. *schaap*, G. *schaf*, OHG. *scāf*, and perh. to Skr. *chāga* goat. Cf. SHEPHERD.] **1.** Any ruminant of the genus *Ovis* allied to the goats, esp. any of numerous domesticated varieties (usually regarded as forming a species, *O. aries*) kept for their flesh (called *mutton*), wool, and skin. The ordinary varieties of domestic sheep differ conspicuously from the goats in having a stouter, less agile build, no beard in the male, more divergent horns (often in old males curled in a somewhat flattened spiral), longer tail, and fine, thick, woolly coat. The wild sheep, however, are covered with crisp hair and have a short tail. Well-known breeds, of British origin, are the Cheviot, Cotswold, Leicester, Lincoln, Southdown, etc. The merino is a very fine-wooled breed of Spanish origin. Wild sheep of different species inhabit most of the higher mountain ranges of the Northern Hemisphere. See ARGALI, MOUFLON, MOUNTAIN SHEEP, OORIAL, etc. The adult male sheep is called a *ram* (if castrated a *wether*), the adult female a *ewe*, the young of either sex a *lamb*.

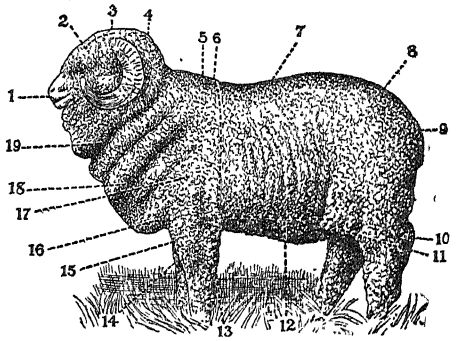


Diagram of Sheep, showing parts. 1 Muzzle; 2 Forehead; 3 Poll; 4 Scragg; 5 Withers; 6 Girth; 7 Loin; 8 Rump; 9 Tail; 10 Hock; 11 Stifle; 12 Underline; 13 Elbow; 14 Knee; 15 Arm; 16 Brisket; 17 Shoulder; 18 Apron; 19 Throat.

2. A weak, bashful, or silly fellow. *Ainsworth.* **3.** Leather of sheepskin, as for bookbinding; sheepskin.

sheep, *v. t.*; SHEEPED (shēpt); SHEEP'ING. To graze or pasture (land) by sheep. *Cant, U. S.*

sheep'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* **a** A North American viburnum (*Viburnum lentago*) having white flowers in flat cymes; also, its black, edible, berrylike drupe. **b** = BLACK HAW **a**.

sheep bur. An asteraceous weed (*Acanthospermum australe*) of the southern United States. It has a prickly fruit shaped like a starfish.

shear skid. = FENDER SKID.

shear'wa'ters (shēr'wô'tẽrz), *n. Logging.* A line of chained logs across the entrance of a pokelogan, etc., to keep logs out. *Maine.*

sheat. † SHEET; dial. Eng. var. of SHOTE, a young hog.

sheath, *v. t.* = SHEATHE.

sheath gown. A close-fitting, clinging dress made in princesse style and opening on the side.

sheathing paper. Building paper for sheathing. [-LESS.]

sheath'less (shēth'lĕs), *a.* See **sheath'y** (shēth'ĭ; shēth'ĭ), *a.* Forming or resembling a sheath.

shea tree. [See SHEA.] See SHEA BUTTER.

sheave (shēv), *n.* In flax retting, the woody part of the stem as opposed to the fiber. [& SHEAVE.]

sheaves (shēvz), *n., pl.* of SHEAF

sheavs. Sheaves. *Ref. Sp.*

She'ba (shē'bà), *n.* Biblical name for *Saba*. See SABEAN.

She'bam (shē'bĭm). *Bib.*

she-ban'der (shē-bŭn'dẽr). Var. of SHABUNDER.

she-bang' (shē-băng'), *n.* [Cf SHEBEEN.] A dwelling or shop; institution; concern; — depreciative, often jocose. *Slang.*

Sheb'a-ni'ah (shĕb'à-nī'à; shĕ-bā'nĭ-à). *Bib.* [BAR. *India.*]

she-bar' (shē-bär'). Var. of SHI-

Sheb'a-rim (shĕb'à-rĭm; shē-bā'rĭm; 115). *Bib.*

She-bat' (shē-bat'), *n.* [Heb *shĕbāt.*] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

she'-beech', *n.* The Australian tree *Cryptocarya obovata*.

she-been' (shē-bēn'), *n.* [Of Irish origin; cf. Ir. *seapa* a shop.] An illicit liquor shop. — *v. i.* To keep a shebeen. — **she-been'er,** *n. All Ir. & Scot.*

She'ber (shē'bẽr). *Bib.*

She Bible. See under BIBLE, 2.

Sheb'na (shĕb'nà). *Bib.*

She-bu'el (shē-bū'ĕl; shĕb'ū-ĕl). *Bib.* [of SHABUNDER.]

she-bun'der (shē-bŭn'dẽr). Var. of SHABUNDER.

Shec'a-ni'ah, Shech'a- (shĕk'-à-nī'à; shē-kān'yà). *Bib.*

sheche. † SEEK.

She'chem (shē'kĕm). *Bib.*

She'chem-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* Members of a Hebrew clan of Manasseh [of SHEKINAH.]

She-chi'nah (shē-kī'nà). Var of sheck. † SHEIK.

checklaton. † CICLATOUN.

shed, *v. t.* To surpass; to surprise. *Obs. Scot. or Dial. Eng*

shed (shĕd). Dial. Eng. of SHEATH.

shed'a-ble (-à-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

shed'der (-ẽr). Var. of SHEDER.

shed'ding, *n.* Sheds collectively.

shede. † SHEATH, SHODE.

shede (*dial.* shēd). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of SHED, *n. & v.*

she'der (shē'dẽr; shĕd'ẽr), *n.* [See SHE; DEER.] A female animal; esp., a young female sheep. *Dial. Eng.* [dē'-). *Bib.*

Shed'e-ur (shĕd'ē-ûr; shĕ-

shed roof. Pentroof. [of SHOE.]

shee (*Scot.* shē). Obs. or Scot.

Shee'ah. Var. of SHIAH.

sheed (*dial.* shēd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHED, *n. & v.*

sheef. † SHEAF.

sheek. † SHEIK.

sheel. Var. of SHEAL. [*Scot.*]

sheel (shēl), *n. & v.* Shovel.

sheeld. † SHIELD. [SHILFA.]

sheel'fa (shē'l'fĭ-à). Var. of

sheel'ing Var. of SHEALING, a hut. [*Scot. & Dial. Eng.*]

sheel'y (shēl'ĭ), *n.* = SHILFA.

sheen (shēn). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pl. of SHOE.

sheen. Short for MACHINE *Dial.*

sheen, *adv.* Beautifully; brightly. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

sheen, v. t. To cause to shine.

sheen'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

sheen'ly, *adv* Brightly. *Rare.*

sheen'weed', *n.* Fine clothes. *Obs.*

sheen'y (shēn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SHEENIES (-ĭz). A Jew; — a term of opprobrium. *Slang.*

sheep, *n.* A shepherd. *Obs.*

sheep'back', *n.* = ROCHE MOUTONNEE.

sheep'bit'er (-bĭt'ẽr), *n.* One who practices petty thefts; prob., orig., a sheep dog that bites the sheep. — **sheep'bit'ing** (-bĭt'ĭng), *a. Both Obs.*

sheep dog. A dog used to tend sheep; esp.; **a** A collie. **b** A large tailless dog, usually bluish gray and white, having shaggy hair, esp. about the head, where it often covers the eyes. More fully called *old English sheep dog*. **c** A Chinese dog resembling the Pomeranian.

sheep'fold' (shēp'fōld'), *n.* A fold or pen for sheep.

sheep'–head'ed, *a.* Silly; simple-minded; stupid.

sheep'hook' (-ho͝ok'), *n.* A shepherd's crook. *Milton.*

sheep'ish, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to sheep. *Obs. or R.*
2. Like a sheep; bashful; meanly or foolishly diffident; timorous to excess; stupid; silly. *Locke.*
— **sheep'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **sheep'ish-ness,** *n.*

sheep'–kneed' (-nēd'), *a.* Having knees like those of a sheep; — said of a horse when the foreleg below the knee deviates slightly forward.

sheep laurel. A North American dwarf ericaceous shrub (*Kalmia angustifolia*), resembling the mountain laurel, but with narrower leaves and smaller, bright red flowers. It is poisonous to young stock.



Sheep Laurel. Sprigs bearing Flowers and Fruit.

sheep louse. **a** A mallophagan louse (*Trichodectes sphærocephalus*) that infests sheep, eating the wool. **b** The sheep tick.

sheep'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr; *cf.* MASTER), *n.* An owner of sheep; a sheep farmer.

sheep pest. An Australian rosaceous plant (*Acæna ovina*) related to the burnet. Its barbed spines, covering the fruit, adhere to the wool of sheep.

sheep plant. Either of two asteraceous plants of New Zealand (*Raoulia eximia* and *R. mammillaris*), whose white woolly tufted foliage when viewed from a distance somewhat resembles a sheep.

sheep pox. **a** Formerly, erysipelas of sheep; wildfire. **b** A contagious febrile disease of sheep, characterized by vesicles or pocks upon the skin.

sheep run. An extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze.

sheep's'–bit' (shēps'-), *n.* A European campanulaceous herb (*Jasione montana*), with blue flowers somewhat resembling scabious.

sheep scab. *Veter.* **a** A mangelike disease of sheep caused by a mite (*Psoroptes communis*, var. *ovis*). **b** = HEAD SCAB.

sheep's eye, *or* **sheep's'–eye',** *n.* A shy, diffident look; also, a wishful or amorous glance; — commonly in *pl.*

I saw her just now give him the languishing eye . . of old called the *sheep's eye*. *Wycherley.*

sheep's fescue. A European fescue grass (*Festuca ovina*), frequently cultivated for sheep pasturage in upland situations, and also used as a lawn grass.

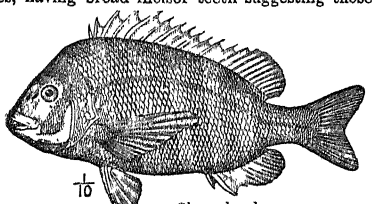
sheep's'–foot', *n.* *Printing.* A metal bar formed into a hammer head at one end and a claw at the other, used as a lever and hammer.

sheep'shank' (shēp'shăŋk'), *n.* **1.** Lit., the shank of a sheep; hence, something thin and slender, weak, or the like; — applied contemptuously to persons and things.
2. See 2d KNOT, 1.



Sheep's Fescue.

sheeps'head' (shēps'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A silly or stupid person; blockhead; dolt. *Obs.*
2. **a** A sparoid food fish (*Archosargus probatocephalus*) of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, having broad incisor teeth suggesting those of a sheep, and a compressed black-banded body. Also, an allied species, as the salema. **b** The fresh-water drumfish.



Sheepshead a.

sheep'shear'er (shēp'shēr'ẽr), *n.* One who shears, or cuts off the wool from, sheep.

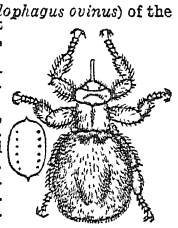
sheep'shear'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of shearing sheep.
2. The time, or a feast at the time, of shearing sheep.

sheep'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a sheep; also, leather prepared from it. Hence, formerly, parchment.
2. [From being written or printed on parchment of sheepskin.] **a** A bond. *Obs.* **b** A diploma. *Student Cant.*

sheep sorrel. A small polygonaceous herb (*Rumex acetosella*) growing on poor, dry, gravelly soil. Its leaves have a pleasant acid taste like sorrel.

sheep'split' (-splĭt'), *n.* A split of a sheepskin; a thin section made by splitting a sheepskin with a cutting knife or machine.

sheep tick. A wingless insect (*Melophagus ovinus*) of the family Hippoboscidæ (which see). It lives on, and sucks the blood of, sheep.



Sheep Tick. × 2.

sheep'walk' (shēp'wȯk'), *n.* **1.** A pasture for sheep; a small sheep run.
2. A prison. *Obs. Cant.*

sheer (shēr), *a.* [ME. *schere*, pure, bright, prob. of Scand. orig. (cf. ME. *skere*, fr. Scand.), but influenced also by the kindred AS. *scīr;* cf. Icel. *skærr*, akin to Dan. *skær*, Sw. *slar*, also to Icel. *skīrr*, AS. *scīr*, OS. *skīri*, MHG. *schīr*, G. *schier*, Goth. *skeirs* clear, and E. *shine*. See SHINE, *v. i.*] **1.** Bright; fair; shining; handsome; clear; clean; also, pure; unmixed. *Obs. or R.*

"*Sheer* ale." *Shak.*

Thou *sheer*, immaculate, and silver fountain. *Shak.*

2. Clear; free. *Obs.* *Old Eng. Miscellany.*
3. Very thin or transparent; diaphanous; — said of fabrics; as, *sheer* muslin.
4. Being what it seems to be; obvious; simple; mere; downright; absolute; utter; as, *sheer* folly. *M Arnold.*
5. Straight up and down; vertical; perpendicular.

Nine roods of *sheer* ascent. *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — See PURE.

sheer, *adv.* **1.** Brightly; fairly; clearly. *Obs.*
2. Clean; quite; straight; perpendicularly. *Milton.*

sheer, *v. t.* To make bright or pure; to purge; clear; free; acquit; excuse. *Obs.* *Ancren Riwle.*

sheer, *v. i.;* SHEERED (shērd); SHEER'ING. [D. *scheren* to shear, cut, withdraw, warp. See SHEAR.] To decline or deviate from the proper course; to turn aside, as to avoid a collision; to swerve; as, a ship *sheers* from her course.
to sheer off, to turn or move aside to a distance; to move away. — **to s. up,** to approach obliquely.

sheer, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** The longitudinal upward curvature of the deck, gunwale, and lines of a vessel, when viewed from the side. **b** The position of a vessel riding to a single anchor and heading towards it.
2. A turn, deviation, or change in a course; a swerve.

Give the canoe a *sheer* and get nearer to the shore *Cooper.*

sheer batten. *Shipbuilding.* A long strip of wood to guide carpenters in following the sheer plan; also, a sheer pole.

sheer leg. **a** *Naut.* One of two spars secured together at the head to form sheers. **b** *pl.* = SHEARS, *n. pl.*, 2 **b.**

sheer plan. *Shipbuilding.* A projection of the lines of a vessel on a vertical longitudinal plane passing through the median line of the vessel.

sheer strake. *Shipbuilding.* The uppermost strake of a vessel's side plating or planking.

sheet (shēt), *n.* [ME. *shete, schete*, AS. *scēte, scȳte*, a sheet, piece of linen cloth, fr. *scēat* a projecting corner, a fold in a garment, a cloth, akin to *scēata* a corner, the lower corner of a sail, a cloth, D. *schoot* sheet, bosom, lap, G. *schoss* bosom, lap, flap of a coat, Icel. *skaut*, Goth. *skauts* the hem of a garment; originally, that which shoots out, fr. the root of AS. *scēotan* to shoot. See SHOOT, *v. t.;* cf. SHEET a rope.] In general, a large, broad piece of anything comparatively thin, as paper, cloth, etc.; a broad, thin portion of any substance. Specif.: **a** A broad piece of cloth, usually linen or cotton, used for wrapping the body or for a covering; esp., one used as an article of bedding next to the body. **b** A broad piece of paper, whether folded or unfolded, blank or written or printed on; esp., a single one of the separate pieces of any of the sizes of paper (which see) prepared for writing on (24 of which make a quire) or printing on (in bookbinding both size and fold, as folio or quarto, is specified); hence, a letter; a newspaper, etc.; also, in *pl.*, the unbound leaves and pages of a book; hence, *Rare*, the book itself.

To this the following *sheets* are intended for a full and distinct answer. *Waterland.*

c A broad, thinly expanded portion of metal or other substance; *Iron & Steel Manuf.*, a portion less than about a quarter of an inch (sometimes one eighth) in thickness, a portion having above this thickness being designated a *plate*. Cf. LEAF, 5 *d*, PLATE, 1. **d** A broad expanse or surface, as of water or flame. **e** A sail. *Obs. Dryden.* **f** *Geol.* An extensive bed of an eruptive rock intruded between, or overlying, other strata. **g** *Geom.* A nappe. **h** *Cookery.* A flat thin shape or form in which cake, biscuit, etc., is baked.
in sheets, in the form of unbound sheets; — said of a book or the like.

sheet, *v. t.;* SHEET'ED; SHEET'ING. **1.** To furnish with a sheet or sheets; to wrap in, or cover with, a sheet, or as with a sheet; to shroud; *Obs.*, to guard or protect. "The *sheeted* dead." "When snow the pasture *sheets*." *Shak.*
2. To expand as a sheet; to form, gather, or dispose in sheets. *Rare.* "The *sheeted* sky." *J. R. Drake.*
3. To place between sheets, as newly printed sheets of paper for drying.

sheet, *n.* [AS. *scēatline, scēata* the lower corner of a sail, akin to D. *schoot* sheet, G. *schote*. See SHEET a large piece of cloth or paper.] **1.** *Naut.* Often in *pl.* A rope or chain which regulates the angle at which a sail is set in relation to the wind. In fore-and-aft sails the sheet leads to the clew of the sail or to the boom near the end. In square sails other than courses a rope or chain leads to each clew, reeving through a sheave in the yardarm next below the sail, that which extends the windward corner being called the *weather sheet* (or, for a course, *tack*) and that used for hauling aft the lee clew being called the *lee sheet* (or, for a course, merely *sheet*). Courses have a tack and a sheet at each clew, the windward tack leading forward and the lee sheet leading aft, or both tacks leading forward and both sheets aft when sailing before the wind. On studding sails the sheet is attached to the inner clew, the tack leading to the outer boom end and then in to the deck or the top.
2. *Naut. pl.* The spaces at either end of an open boat not occupied by thwarts, called *fore sheets* and *stern sheets*.
to be, *or* **have, a sheet in the wind,** to be somewhat drunk. *Sailors' Slang.* — **to be,** *or* **have, both** (*or* **three**) **sheets in the** wind, to be very drunk. *Sailors' Slang.*

sheet (shēt), *v. t.* *Naut.* To haul upon by means of a sheet; — used only in phrase, **to sheet home,** to extend (a square sail) by hauling upon the sheets until it is set as flat as possible.

sheet, *v. i.* *Naut.* To have its sheets leading to or in a specified point or direction; — said of a sail.

sheet anchor. [ME. *scheten* to shoot, AS. *scēotan*. See SHOOT, *v. t.*] **1.** *Naut.* A large anchor, formerly the heaviest carried, stowed on shores outside the waist just abaft the fore-sheet; — called also *waist anchor*. See ANCHOR, 1.
2. Anything regarded as a sure support or dependence in danger; the best or main hope, reliance, or refuge.

sheet bend. *Naut.* A bend or hitch used for temporarily fastening a rope to the bight of another rope or to an eye; — called also *becket bend, weaver's knot, mesh knot, netting knot*, etc. See 2d KNOT, 1.

sheet deposit. A mineral deposit extended in length and breadth and having relatively small thickness, thus including both lodes and beds as distinguished from irregular masses. The term has been sometimes applied in a more limited sense to deposits (called also **blanket veins**) occurring in an approximately horizontal plane.

sheet'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of forming into or disposing in sheets; also, material made into sheets.
2. Cotton or linen cloth suitable for bed sheets.
3. A lining of planks or boards (rarely of metal) for protecting an embankment.

sheet lightning. Lightning in diffused or sheetlike form, due frequently to reflection by the clouds.

sheet pile. Any of a number of thick boards or planks wedge-shaped at the lower end and sometimes tongued on one edge and grooved on the other, driven into the ground close together between gauged piles to form the walls of a cofferdam or the like; also, a sheet-steel device, usually corrugated longitudinally, used for the same purpose. Hence: **sheet'–pile',** *v. i.* — **sheet piling.**

sheet'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* *Print.* Work done by printing all the sheets first on one side and then from another form on the other side.

sheik, sheikh (shēk; shāk; 277), *n.* [Ar. *shaikh* a venerable old man, a chief.] Lit., elder; senior; chief; — a title of respect among the Arabs and other Mohammedans; esp.: the head of an Arab family, or of a clan or a tribe; an Arab chief; the chief magistrate of an Arab village; a Mohammedan ecclesiastic of a high grade.

sheik, *or* **sheikh, ul Is-lam'** (o͞ol ĭs-lȧm'). [Ar. *shaikh-ul-Islām.*] The chief judge of the Mohammedans of any of various larger cities and towns; esp., the grand mufti of Constantinople, who is the real head of the Mohammedan religion in the Turkish Empire.

shek'el (shĕk'l; 277), *n.* [Heb. *sheqel*, fr. *shāqal* to weigh.]
1. An ancient weight and money unit of Babylonia, hence also of the Phœnicians, Hebrews, etc.; also, a coin having this weight. The probable value in grains troy of the principal varieties is as follows: (1) *Babylonian:* ordinary, for merchandise and gold, 252½ (heavy) and 126¼ (light); ordinary, for silver, 336 and 168; royal (cf. 2 *Sam.* xiv. 26), for gold, 260 and 130; royal, for silver, 346 and 173. (2) *Syrian* or *Hittite*, 320 and 160. (3) *Phœnician*, for silver, 224½ and 112¼. The ordinary Hebrew shekel of gold, if of 252½ grains, would be equivalent to $10.88 or £2 4*s.* 8½*d.* The Hebrew silver shekel was probably that of 224½ grains, which at the then ratio of 13½ : 1 would correspond to ¹⁄₅ shekel of gold (72½ cents or nearly 3*s.*); the term **shekel of the sanctuary** appears to have been merely a postexilic name for the same. As a *coin*, the shekel is not older than 139 B. C., all payments in earlier times being made by weighing out the metal.





Jewish Shekel (silver, 220 grs) of about 66 A. D.

2. *pl.* Money; coins; cash. *Slang.*

She-ki'nah (shē-kī'nä), *n.* [Heb. Talmud *shekinah*, lit., the dwelling, fr. *shākan* to inhabit.] The Divine Presence or Manifestation, a divine agency through which God rules the world, or divine intermediary between Him and the world of nature and man; — a conception of the Jewish theologians developed in the Targums, the Midrash, the Talmud, etc., and adopted by Christians. It is the Shekinah only, not God, that can be localized, even in heaven, that is the central cause of the radiance and glory of God manifested in the storm cloud, the cloud and fire over and in the tabernacle, the cloud on Sinai's summit, etc., that was in the Temple of Solomon, and that, in the Midrash and the Talmud, is the active and personal agent of God.

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sheep'–bush', *n.* Wilga. *Australia.*

sheep'cote' (shēp'kōt'; -kŏt), *or, Rare,* **sheep'cot'** (-kŏt'), *n.* A sheepfold. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sheep'crook', *n.* Sheephook. *Obs.*

sheep'–faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Bashful; shy; sheepish.

sheep flake. A rack or open wicker cage for carrying fodder to sheep in winter. *Dial. Eng.*

sheep'head', *n.* = SHEEPSHEAD.

sheep'kill', *n.* The sheep laurel.

sheep'let, *n.* See –LET.

sheep'man, *n.* A raiser or owner of sheep. [*Table II.*]

sheep oat grass. See GRASS.

sheep poison. **a** The sheep laurel. **b** A Californian lupine (*Lupinus densiflorus*).

sheep rot. **a** Sheep's-bane. **b** Butterwort.

sheep's'–bane', *n.* The marsh pennywort, supposed to produce rot in sheep.

sheep's'–beard', *n.* A cichoreaceous herb (*Urospermum dalechampii*) of southern Europe, with a conspicuous pappus on the achenes.

sheep scabious. Sheep's-bit.

sheeps'head', *v. t.* To fish for sheepsheads. *U. S.*

sheepshead porgy. A small sparoid fish (*Calamus pema*) found from Florida to Brazil [1 b.

sheep shears. = SHEARS, *n. pl.*,

sheep'–sick', *a.* Incapable of supporting, or productive of sickness in, sheep; — said of pasture land. *Australasia.*

sheep silver. 1. Mica. *Scot.*
2. A yearly allowance in commutation of the ancient right of pasturing sheep. *Scot.*
3. A toll formerly paid by tenants for release from the service of washing the lord's sheep. *Eng.*

sheep's'–pars'ley, *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** The wild chervil. **b** The related plant *Chærophyllum temulum.*

sheep's'–sca'bi-ous, *n.* Sheep's-bit.

sheep's'–sor'rel, *n.* Sheep sorrel.

sheep's'–wool' sponge. A fine and durable commercial sponge (*Spongia equina*, var. *gossypina*) found in Florida and the West Indies [a sheepwalk.

sheep'walk'er, *n.* One who owns

sheep'y (shēp'ĭ), *a.* Resembling sheep; sheepish.

sheer. ✝ SHARE.

sheer (shēr). Dial. Eng. var. of

sheer (*dial.* shēr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHEAR.

Sheeraz. Var. of SHIRAZ.

sheer drawing. *Shipbuilding.* = SHEER PLAN. *Rare.*

sheer hook. *Chiefly Nav.* An arrangement of heavy hooks on a pole or the like, usually with the inner surfaces sharpened, formerly used to seize and cut an enemy's rigging. [dicular.

sheer'ing, *a.* Vertical; perpen-

sheer'ly, *adv.* Purely; solely; also, absolutely; quite. *Obs.*

sheer'ness, *n.* Purity. *Obs.*

sheer pole. *Naut.* An iron rod seized to the shrouds just above the deadeyes and parallel to the sheer of the ship.

sheer ratline. *Naut.* Every fifth ratline, which extends to the swifters, after shrouds, and backstays. [slice.

Sheer, *or* **Shere, Thursday** [ME. *shere Thursdai*. See SHEER, *a.*] Maundy Thursday. *Obs.*

sheer'wa'ter. ✝ SHEARWATER.

sheet. ✝ SHOOT.

sheet. Short for SHEET ANCHOR.

sheet cable *or* **chain.** The cable or chain of the sheet anchor.

sheet'ed, *p. a.* **a** Furnished with, or covered with, a sheet or sheets. **b** Having a band of white around the body; — said of certain cattle.

sheet'er. ✝ SHOOTER.

sheet'ful, *n.* See –FUL.

sheet glass. = CYLINDER GLASS.

sheeth. ✝ SHEATH.

sheeting pile. = SHEET PILE.

sheet pavement. An asphalt pavement. [SHAITAN.

sheit'an (shī't'ăn). Var. of

sheive. ✝ SHEAF.

she-kar'. Var. of SHIKAR.

she-kar'ry. Var. of SHIKAREE.

shekh (shĕk). Var. of SHAIKH.

shekko. Var. of SHIKKO.

shel. ✝ SHIELD.

shel. Shell. *Ref. Sp.*

she'la, she'lah (shē'lä), *n.* [Telugu, Tamil, Kanarese, Malayalam *shalya* muslin.] A fine muslin or silk. *Anglo-Ind.*

She'lah (shē'lä). *Bib.* a Prob. var. of SILOAM. **b** A clan name.

She'lan-ites (shē'lăn-īts; shē-lā'nīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

sheld. ✝ SHIELD.

sheld (shĕld), *a.* Variegated; speckled; pied. *Dial. Eng.*

shel'der (shĕl'dẽr), *n.* [Dial. also *shalder;* cf. dial. *scolder.*] *Local, Eng.* **a** The oyster catcher. **b** Sheldrake.

she ironbark. Any of several Australian eucalypts, esp. *Eucalyptus boormani*.

she'kar'. Var. of SHIKAR.

she-kar'ry. Var. of SHIKAREE.

she-kee'. Var. of SHIKKEE.

shekh (shĕk). Var. of SHAIKH.

shekko. Var. of SHIKKO.

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Shel'drake' (shĕl'drāk'), *n.* [*Sheld* + DRAKE.] **1.** Any of various species of mergansers, esp. the red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*) of Europe and America.
2. Any of various species of ducks, esp. the ruddy sheldrake (*Tadorna casarca*) of Europe and Asia.

shel'duck' (shĕl'dŭk'), *n.* [*Sheld* + DUCK.] Any of various species of ducks, esp. the ruddy sheldrake (*Tadorna casarca*) of Europe and Asia.

shelf (shĕlf), *n.* [ME. *shelf, schelf*, AS. *scelf* a shelf, a ledge, a rock, a reef; akin to D. *schelf* a shelf, a rock, a reef, G. *schelf* a rock, a reef, Icel. *skelfir* a rock, a reef, Goth. *skilfs* a table, and perh. to AS. *scylfe* a scale, G. *schilfern* to scale off, Icel. *skelfa* to shake, Goth. *skilfa* a scale.]
1. A ledge, or a projecting part, on which to lay things; a board or plank fixed to a wall, or to the like, for supporting articles.
2. A ledge, or a projecting part, on which to lay things; a board or plank fixed to a wall, or to the like, for supporting articles.
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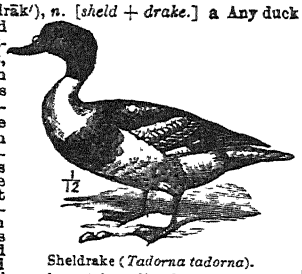
shelf'ful, *n.* See –FUL.

shelf'y, *a.* Full of shelves or ledges; ledgy.

shell (shĕl), *n.* [ME. *shelle*, AS. *scell*, akin to D. *schel* shell, husk, G. *schale* shell, husk, Icel. *skel* shell, Goth. *skalja* a tile, and perh. to AS. *scylfe* a scale, G. *schilfern* to scale off, Icel. *skelfa* to shake, Goth. *skilfa* a scale.]
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shel'drake' (shĕl'drāk'), *n.* [*sheld* + *drake.*] **a** Any duck of one of the Old World genera *Tadorna* and *Casarca*, esp. the common European species (*T. tadorna*), slightly larger than the mallard. Though somewhat resembling the geese, its nearest allies are the tree ducks. It frequents coast regions and nests in burrows. It is chiefly black and white, the head and neck greenish, the lower breast broadly chestnut, and the speculum green. The bill with its frontal knob is red. The ruddy sheldrake (*C. casarca*), of southern Europe, Asia, and northern Africa, is chiefly orange brown with the quills of the wings and tail blackish and the speculum bronzy green. The male in summer has a black collar. It is abundant in India, where it is called *Brahmany duck*. Other species of *Casarca* inhabit South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia. **b** Any merganser; also, locally, any of various other ducks.



Sheldrake (*Tadorna tadorna*).

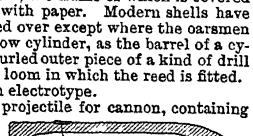
shelf (shĕlf), *n.*; *pl.* SHELVES (shĕlvz). [ME. *shelfe, schelfe*, AS. *scylfe;* akin to G. *schelfe*, Icel. *skjālf*. Cf. SHELVE, *v. i.*] **1.** A thin, flat, usually long and narrow, piece of any material set horizontally at a distance from the floor, as on a wall, to hold objects of use or ornament; a ledge; a long narrow surface, horizontal or nearly so, above a larger one. **2.** Something resembling a shelf or ledge in form or position; as: **a** A sand bank in a river or the sea, or a rock, or ledge of rocks; a reef or shoal. *Stow.*

On the secret *shelves* with fury cast. *Dryden.*

b A flat, projecting layer of rock. **c** *Mining.* A stratum with a shelflike surface; bedrock under alluvial soil. **3.** Pieces of timber running the whole length of a vessel inside the timberheads under the deck beams.

shelf'y (shĕl'fĭ), *a.* Abounding in shelves; shelvy: **a** Full of dangerous shallows. "A *shelfy* coast." *Dryden.* **b** Full of ledges, or flat projecting layers, of rock. *Obs.*

shell (shĕl), *n.*; *pl.* SHELLS or, in sense 6, usually collectively, SHELL. [ME. *shelle, schelle*, AS. *scell, scyll;* akin to D. *schel*, Icel. *skel*, Goth. *skalja* a tile, and E. *skill*. Cf. SCALE of fishes, SHALE, SKILL.] **1.** A hard outside covering, as of a fruit or an animal. Specif.: **a** The covering, or outside part, of a nut; as, a hazelnut *shell*. **b** A pod. **c** The hard or tough covering of an egg. **d** A hard rigid covering of an animal, commonly largely calcareous, in other cases chiefly or partly chitinous, horny, or even siliceous. The shell of a mollusk consists of one or more calcareous pieces secreted by a modified portion of the surface of the body called the *mantle*, and in typical cases is large enough to cover the animal, but it may be reduced or rudimentary and buried in the soft tissues. A mollusk's shell is enlarged by the deposition of new material, esp. around the edges, to provide for the animal's growth. The shell of a crustacean is the outer chitinous cuticle, often stiffened with calcareous matter. It is molted at intervals to provide for growth, the soft underlying cuticle hardening into a new shell. In the vertebrates having a shell, it is composed of bony plates often covered with horny epidermal shields. **2.** By extension, a shell-bearing mollusk. **3.** Short for TORTOISE SHELL (which see). **4.** Something resembling, or suggesting, or likened to, a shell in some way, as in shape, position, or fragility. Specif.: **a** Any slight hollow structure; a framework or exterior structure that is frail in construction or that has had its interior removed or destroyed, or that is regarded as not complete or filled in; as, the *shell* of a house. **b** Outside covering, lit. or fig.; husk; as, the *shell* of a ship; the *shell* of religion. **c** The outer frame or case of a pulley block. **d** A coarse kind of coffin; also, a thin interior coffin inclosed in a more substantial one. *Knight.* **e** A light racing boat, long and only wide enough to accommodate one oarsman on a seat, the frame of which is covered with very thin wood or with paper. Modern shells have outriggers and are decked over except where the oarsmen sit. **f** *Mech.* A thin hollow cylinder, as the barrel of a cylindrical boiler or the knurled outer piece of a kind of drill chuck. **g** The part in a loom in which the reed is fitted. **5.** The copper face of an electrotype. **6.** *Ordnance.* A hollow projectile for cannon, containing an explosive bursting charge which is ignited by a fuse at some point of its flight, upon impact, or after penetration, the effect being produced by the force of explosion or by the impact of its scattered fragments. Shells are classified according to special design and purpose into ARMOR-PIERCING, BLIND-LOADED, COMMON SHELL, DECK-PIERCING SHELL, and TORPEDO SHELL (see these terms). Cf. SHRAPNEL.



Common Shell for Breech-loading Rifled Ordnance. *a* Forged Steel Body; *b* Copper Band to engage in rifle grooves; *c* Opening for percussion fuse; *d* Powder Chamber.

7. A metal or paper case which holds the charge of powder and shot or bullet used with breech-loading small arms. **8.** Something similar in form or action to an ordnance shell; specif.: **a** *Fireworks.* A case or cartridge containing a charge of explosive material, as a garniture, which bursts after having been thrown high into the air. It is often elevated through the agency of a larger firework in which it is contained. **b** *Oil Wells.* A torpedo. **9.** An engraved copper roller used in print works. **10.** In a European sword of the 15th century and later, etc., a guard plate, semicircular or nearly so, and sometimes of openwork, attached to the cross guard on either side; a coquille. **11.** A concave rough cast-iron tool in which a convex lens is ground to shape. **12.** A gouge bit or shell bit. **13.** A stringed instrument of music, as a lyre, — the first lyre having been made, it is fabled, by using a tortoise shell. **14.** *Mil.* Short for SHELL JACKET. **15.** *pl.* Coins; money. *Old Slang.* **16.** *pl.* The husks of cacao seeds, a decoction of which is often used as a weak cocoalike beverage. **17.** *pl. Med.* Tinted glasses for protection of the eyes. **18.** At several English public schools, an intermediate form or class between the fourth and fifth; — said to have originated at Westminster School from this form having been taught in a kind of semicircular apse.

shell (shĕl), *v. t.;* SHELLED (shĕld); SHELL'ING. **1.** To strip, break off, or remove the shell of; to take out of the shell, pod, etc.; as, to *shell* nuts or peas; to *shell* oysters. **2.** To separate the kernels of (an ear of Indian corn, wheat, oats, etc.) from the cob, ear, or husk. **3.** To cover or incase in a shell, lit. or fig. **4.** To throw shells or bombs at, upon, or into; to bombard; as, to *shell* a town or a body of troops. **5.** To cover with shells (a surface, as an oyster bed for the spat to adhere to them, or a piece of ground to fertilize it). **to shell out,** *or, rarely,* **down,** to hand out or over; to pay over (money). *Slang.*

shell, *v. i.* **1.** To fall off, as a shell, crust, etc. **2.** To cast the shell, or exterior covering; to fall out of the pod or husk; as, nuts *shell* in falling; to be disengaged from the ear or husk; as, wheat or rye *shells* in reaping. **3.** To use oyster shells, as for culture or fertilizing. *U. S.* **to shell out,** to hand out or over something demanded, as money. *Slang.* *T. Hughes.*

shell, *a. Mach.* Of a tool, having a through longitudinal hole to receive a bar which is pushed through it and fastened in position; as, a *shell* end mill, reamer, etc.

shel-lac' (shĕ-lăk'; shĕl'ăk; 277), *n.* Also **shel-lack', shell'-lac'.** [*shell* + *lac* a resinous substance; cf. D. *schellak*, G. *schellack.*] A purified form of lac largely used in the preparation of varnishes. See 2d LAC, 1.

shel-lac', *v. t.;* SHEL-LACKED' (shĕ-lăkt'; shĕl'ăkt); SHEL-LACK'ING (shĕ-lăk'ĭng; shĕl'ăk-ĭng). To coat or otherwise treat with shellac.

shell'bark' (shĕl'bärk'), *n.* The shagbark.

shell bit. A gougelike boring tool used with a brace.

Shel'ley's case (shĕl'ĭz). *Law.* A celebrated case of Lord Coke's time (about 1591) which discussed and enunciated the common-law rule (now called the **rule in Shelley's case**) the effect of which is that when a person receives by conveyance an estate of freehold with a limitation, either mediately or immediately, to his heirs in fee or in tail, the grantee takes an estate in fee simple or fee tail respectively, the words "the heirs," or "the heirs of his body," having the effect only of limiting the quantity of the estate conveyed. The rule is part of the common law, but in the United States has been very generally abolished or modified by statute so as to give effect to an express limitation of a remainder to heirs.

shell'fish' (shĕl'fĭsh'), *n.* [AS. *scylfisc.*] **a** Any aquatic invertebrate animal having a shell, esp. a mollusk, as an oyster or clam, or a crustacean, as a lobster. **b** A trunkfish.

shell flower. **a** Any cultivated menthaceous plant of the genus *Moluccella*, esp. *M. lævis.* **b** The turtlehead. **c** The zinziberaceous plant *Alpinia nutans.*

shell gland. *Zoöl. & Embryol.* **a** In entomostracans and the young of many other crustaceans, a looped tubular excretory organ ending blindly at one extremity and opening to the exterior on or near the second maxilla. **b** In the embryo of many mollusks, a glandular organ which secretes the embryonic shell. **c** A specialized glandular part of the oviduct of many animals which forms the egg's shell.

shell hooks. *Ordnance.* An implement consisting of two arms, for hoisting or moving heavy projectiles.

shell ice. Ice originally formed on a sheet of water, but no longer resting on it, because the water has been withdrawn.

shell'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHELL. Hence: *n.* **1.** Removal of a shell or shells. **2.** Bombardment with shells. **3.** Groats; hulled oats; — a commercial name. **4.** A disease of the grape, of uncertain origin, causing the immature fruit to drop; — called also *rattling.*

shell jacket. *Mil.* An undress military jacket, tight-fitting, and short in the back, such as is worn in the British army.

shell'-leaf', *n.* An ornamental Malayan araliaceous shrub (*Nothopanax cochleatum*), with long-petioled, rounded, concave leaves.

shell'man (shĕl'măn), *n.* **1.** *Nav.* A man stationed at a gun to bring a shell and place it in the gun when loading. **2.** A swindler who plays the shell game.

shell'proof' (shĕl'prōōf'), *a.* Capable of resisting shells or bombs; bombproof.

shell pump. A simple form of sand pump or sludger consisting of a hollow cylinder with a ball or clack valve at the bottom, used with a flush of water to remove detritus.

shell'y (shĕl'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in, or covered with, shells; consisting of shells, or of a shell. "The *shelly* shore." *Prior.* "His *shelly* cave." *Shak.* **2.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a shell; testaceous, chitinous, siliceous, or the like.

Shel'ta (shĕl'tă), *n.* [Cf. CELTIC.] A secret jargon of Celtic tinkers, and many other, esp. Irish, vagabonds.

shel'ter (shĕl'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *scheltrun, shiltroun, scheltrome, scheldtrome*, a guard, squadron, AS. *scildtruma* a troop of men with shields; *scild* shield + *truma* a band of men. See SHIELD, *n.*] **1.** That which covers or defends from injury, exposure, annoyance, or the like; a protection or place of protection; a screen; a refuge.

Thou [God] hast been a *shelter* for me. *Ps.* lxi. 3.

2. State of being covered and protected; protection.

Who into *shelter* takes their tender bloom. *Young.*

Syn. — Asylum, refuge, retreat, covert, sanctuary, protection, defense, security.

shel'ter (shĕl'tẽr), *v. t.;* SHEL'TERED (-tẽrd); SHEL'TER-ING. **1.** To be a shelter for; to provide with a shelter; to cover from injury or annoyance; to shield; protect; harbor.

Those ruins *sheltered* once his sacred head. *Dryden.*

2. To screen or cover from notice; to disguise.

In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
Or *shelter* passion under friendship's name. *Prior.*

3. To place under shelter or protection; to take or betake to cover, or to a safe place.

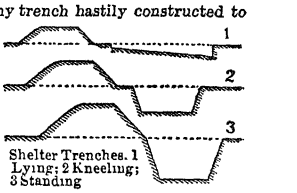
They *sheltered* themselves under a rock. *Abp Abbot.*

Syn. — SHELTER, SHIELD, SCREEN. *Shelter* and *shield* are often interchangeable; but SHELTER suggests esp. protection from exposure, SHIELD, from assault; SCREEN, which is often used with little distinction from *shelter*, frequently implies masking or concealment; as, to *shelter* from stormy weather, to *shield* from impending danger, to *screen* an accomplice. See DEFEND.

shel'ter, *v. i.* To take shelter. *Milton.*

shelter deck. *Shipbuilding.* A continuous deck of lighter construction than an awning deck, extending fore and aft on the upper deck.

shelter trench. *Mil.* Any trench hastily constructed to secure shelter from direct fire, — usually first a shallow excavation with the dirt thrown up as a parapet in front, to shelter a man lying down, and deepened as rapidly as possible until it will shelter a man standing, if time permits.



Shelter Trenches. 1 Lying; 2 Kneeling; 3 Standing

shel'ty, shel'tie (shĕl'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SHELTIES (-tĭz). A Shetland pony.

shelve (shĕlv), *v. i.;* SHELVED (shĕlvd); SHELV'ING (shĕlv'ĭng). [Prob. fr. *shelf* a ledge, a platform; perh. influenced in sense by some other word.] To incline; to be sloping; as, the bottom *shelves* from the shore.

shelve, *v. t.* [See SHELF.] **1.** To furnish with shelves; as, to *shelve* a closet or a library. **2.** To place on a shelf; hence, to lay on the shelf; to put aside; to dismiss from service; to put off indefinitely; as, to *shelve* an officer; to *shelve* a claim. **3.** To shield; protect. *Obs.*

shelv'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHELVE, *v. t.* Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of fitting up shelves. **2.** Act of laying on a shelf, or on the shelf; putting off or aside; as, the *shelving* of a claim. **3.** Material for shelves; shelves, collectively. **4.** A detachable rack or framework of boards attached to a farm wagon or cart to increase its capacity for hay or grain; — usually in the *pl. Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

shelv'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHELVE, to slope. Hence: *n.* A sloping or shelvy place. *Rare.*

shelv'y (shĕl'vĭ), *a.* Sloping; shelving.

She-ma' (shĕ-mä'), *n.* [From the first word of the selection, Heb. *shĕma'* hear.] A selection of short passages from the Pentateuch (*Deut.* vi. 4–9, xi. 13–21; *Num.* xv. 37–41) recited, together with certain benedictions, as a creed or statement of the Jewish faith.

She-mo'neh Es'reh (shĕ-mō'nĕ ĕz'rĕ). [Heb. *shĕmōneh 'esreh*, lit., eighteen.] *Jewish Religion.* The collection of 19, orig. 18, benedictions, from which are taken those recited together with the Shema at the daily services and at the additional service on Sabbaths and holy days. The first three and the last three are used at all services, while the middle group varies on Sabbaths, new moons, and holy days from the formula prescribed for week days. The collection as the prayer par excellence is called the *T'fillah* (prayer), and each benediction is called among the Sephardic Jews an *Amidah* (i. e., benediction recited standing).

shend (shĕnd), *v. t.;* SHENT (shĕnt); SHEND'ING. [AS. *scendan* to disgrace, bring to shame, from *sceand, sceond*, disgrace, dishonor, shame; akin to G. *schande*, Goth. *skanda*, and E. *shame*. See SHAME, *n.*] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** To blame, reproach, or revile; to punish, degrade, disgrace, or put to shame or confusion, as by defeat or superiority; to confound. *R. Browning.*

The famous name of knighthood foully *shend* *Spenser.*

2. To injure, mar, spoil, or harm; to ruin; to destroy. **3.** To protect; to defend.

shend, *v. i. Obs.* **1.** To be or become injured, spoiled, ruined, or destroyed. **2.** To defend; to answer in defense. *Destruction of Troy.*

sheld'fowl' (shĕld'foul'), *n.* A sheldrake. *Local, Eng.*

shel'duck', *n.* [*sheld* variegated + *duck.*] A sheldrake.

shelelagh, ✝ SHILLALAH

Shel'e-mi'ah (shĕl'ē-mī'ä; shĕ-lĕm'yä). *Bib.*

She'leph (shē'lĕf). *Bib.*

She'lesh (shē'lĕsh). *n. Bib.*

shelf, *v. t.* To shelve.

shelf'ful, *n.* See -FUL, 2.

shelf fungus. = BRACKET FUNGUS. [SHELF, 3.]

shelf piece. *Shipbuilding.* = SHELF PLATE. = ARMOR SHELF.

shel'lain, *n.* A rogue. *Obs.*

shell'ap-ple (shĕl'ăp-l), *n.* [Perh. for *sheld dapple.* Cf. SHELDRAKE.] *Local, Brit.* **a** The chaffinch. **b** A crossbill.

shell auger. An auger with an internal space for borings.

shell'back', *n.* An old sailor; an old salt. *Slang.*

shell boiler. Any boiler incased in a cylindrical shell, as a fire-tube or flue boiler.

shell button. **a** A button of shell. **b** A hollow button of two pieces, one for the front and the other for the back, and often covered with fabric.

shell chuck See CHUCK, *n.*, 4.

shell cracker. A fresh-water sunfish (*Eupomotis holbrooki*) of the southern United States.

shell crest. A rounded crest on the head, as that of certain pigeons; — dist. from a *peak crest*

shell dove. A scaled dove.

shell'drake', shell'duck'. Vars. of SHELDRAKE, SHELDUCK.

shell eater. An openbill.

shelled (shĕld), *a.* Having a shell.

shell'er, *n.* One that shells; as, an oyster *sheller.*

shell feed. = DISH FEED.

shell fire. Phosphorescence, esp. from decaying matter. *Dial. Eng.*

shell game. A sleight-of-hand swindling game in which a small pellet, as a pea, and a number (usually three) of walnut shells, or the like, are used, and the victim bets as to which shell conceals the object. Cf. THIMBLERIG.

shell'head' (shĕl'hĕd'), *n.* Hellgramite. *Southern U. S.* [DEN.]

shell hog. See KITCHEN MIDDEN.

shell ibis. An openbill.

shell'i-ness (shĕl'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

shell'-lac'. Var. of SHELLAC.

shell'-less, *a.* Having no shell.

shell meat. Shellfish as food. *Obs.*

shell money Shells used as money. Cf. COWRIE, SEAWAN.

shell mound. See KITCHEN MIDDEN.

shell parrakeet *or* **parakeet, shell parrot.** A zebra parrakeet

shell pear. The avocado.

shell quail. The scaled quail.

shell ruching. = COQUILLE c.

shell sac. = SHELL GLAND b.

shell transformer. See TRANSFORMER.

Shel-luh'. Var. of SHILLUH.

shel'lum (shĕl'ŭm). = SCHELM.

shell work' (shĕl'wûrk'), *n.* Work composed of shells, or adorned with them. [2 *Slang.*]

shell'work'er, *n.* = SHELLMAN, **shel'ly** (shĕl'ĭ). Var. of SHILLA.

shel'ly (shĕl'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. SHELFA, SHEELY.] Chaffinch. *Scot.*

shel'ly-coat' (-kōt'), *n.* A water sprite. *Scot.*

shelm. Var. of SCHELM.

She-lo'mi (shĕ-lō'mĭ; shĕl'ō-mī). *Bib.* [shĕl'ō-mīth). *Bib.*

She-lo'mith (shĕ-lō'mĭth; **She-lo'moth** (-mōth; -mŏth) *Bib.*

shelp. *n.* A tapeworm. *Obs.*

shelpad. *n.* A tortoise *Obs.*

shel'ter-age, *n.* State of being sheltered; shelter. *Obs. or R.*

shel'terd. Sheltered. *Ref. Sp.*

shel'ter-er. *n.* One that shelters.

shel'ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.

shelter tent. See TENT.

shel'ter-y (shĕl'tẽr-ĭ), *a.* Affording shelter. *Rare.*

shelt'ie (shĕl'tĭ). Var. of SHELTY. [TOPUSIK.]

shel'to-pu'sick. Var. of SCHELTOPUSIK.

shel'tron, *n.* [See SHELTER, *n.*] *Obs.* **1.** Shelter; defense. **2.** Band; army; battalion; squadron. [*Scot.*]

shelt'y (shĕl'tĭ), *n.* A shealing.

She-lu'mi-el (shē-lōō'mĭ-ĕl). *Bib.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

shelv, shelvd. Shelve; shelved.

shelve, *n.* Shelf; ledge *Rare.*

shelves, *n., pl.* of SHELF.

Shel'yak (shĕl'yăk; shĕl-yäk'), *n.* [Ar. *al shaliyāq* the constellation Lyra.] See STAR.

shelyng. ✝ SHILLING. [of Nosh.]

Shem (shĕm). *Bib.* Eldest son

She'ma (shē'mä). *Bib.*

She-ma'ah (shē-mā'ä; shĕm'ä-ä). *Bib.* [ä). *Bib.*

She-ma'iah (shē-mā'yä; -mī'ä; **Shem'a-ri'ah** (shĕm'ä-rī'ä; shĕ-mā'rī'ä). *Bib.*

Shem-e'ber (shĕm-ē'bẽr). *Bib.*

shemer. ✝ SHIMMER. [*Bib.*]

She-mi'da *or* **-dah** (shē-mī'dä). **She-mi'da-ites** (-ĭts). *Bib.*

shem'i-nith (shĕm'ĭ-nĭth), *n.* [Heb *sheminīth.*] *Bib.* A term relating to music, in the heading of Ps. vi. and xii., prob. meaning the eighth, or the octave.

She-mir'a-moth (shē-mĭr'ä-mŏth; shē-mĭr'ä-mōth; shĕm'ĭ-rä'mŏth). *Bib.*

Shem'ite (shĕm'ĭt). **Shem-it'ic,** etc. Vars. of SEMITE, etc.

Shem'it-ish (shĕm'ĭt-ĭsh), *a.* Semitic. [ŭ-ĕl) *Bib.*

She-mu'el (shē-mū'ĕl; shĕm'-ĕl). *Bib.*

Shen (shĕn). *Bib.*

shen'a-chie (shĕn'ä-kĭ). Var. of SEANNACHIE.

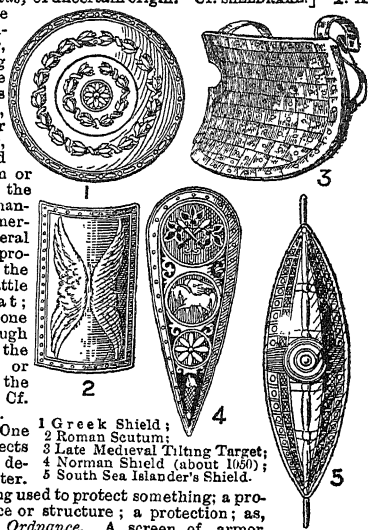
she-nan'i-gan (shē-năn'ĭ-gən), *n.* Fooling; tricks. *Slang, U. S.*

She-na'zar (shē-nā'zär). *Bib.*

shend'er, *v. t.* To slay; cut to pieces. *Obs.*

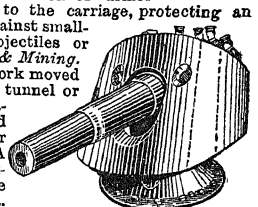
shend'ful (shĕnd'fo͝ol), *a.* De-

she'-oak', *n.* **1.** Any of several Australian trees of the genus *Casuarina*, specif. *C. stricta* and *C. suberosa*. Their hard wood is variously used; the leaves and aments are used for forage. See BEEFWOOD **a**, CASUARINA.
2. A kind of coarse beer. *Slang, Australasia.*
she-oak nets. Nets slung at the sides of a gangway plank between the wharf and ship to prevent drunken sailors from falling into the water. *Slang, Australasia.*
She'ol (shē'ōl), *n.* [Heb. *shĕōl.*] The underworld; the abode of the dead, conceived by the Hebrews as a subterranean region clothed in thick darkness, return from which is impossible; the place of departed spirits; hell; Hades; also, the grave; — used esp. in the Revised Version of the Old Testament. Cf. HADES, 1 **b** & 2; ARALU; HELL, 1.
For thou wilt not leave my soul to *Sheol. Ps.* xvi. 10 (*R. V.*).
shep'en (shĕp'ĕn), *n.* [See SHIPPEN.] A stable; a shippen. *Obs.*
shep'herd (shĕp'ĕrd), *n.* [ME. *schepherde, schephirde*, AS. *scéaphyrde; scéap* sheep + *hyrde, hirde*, a herd, a guardian. See SHEEP; HERD a herder.] **1.** A man employed in tending, feeding, and guarding sheep, esp. a flock grazing at large; fig., one charged with the religious guidance of others, as a priest; a pastor.
2. One who holds a mining claim but does not work it. *Slang, Australia.*
Shepherd Lord, the, Lord Henry de Clifford, 14th Baron Clifford (d. 1523), who, in consequence of his father's attainder, was brought up as a shepherd. On accession of Henry VII. he was restored to his birthright and possessions. He is the hero, under this title, of various legends. His story is told in Wordsworth's "Song for the Feast at Brougham Castle," and "White Doe of Rylstone." — **S. of Her'mas** (hûr'măs). See APOCRYPHA, 2. — **S. of Salis'bur-y Plain** (sôlz'bĕr-ĭ), the hero and title of a tract by Hannah More. He is a model of homely wisdom and pious contentment.
shep'herd, *v. t.;* SHEP'HERD-ED; SHEP'HERD-ING. **1.** To tend as a shepherd; to guard, herd, lead, or drive as a shepherd.
White, fleecy clouds . . .
Shepherded by the slow, unwilling wind. *Shelley.*
2. To attend or escort (a lady). *Humorous.*
3. *Mining.* To retain (a claim) by working it only to the extent required by law. *Australia.*
4. To shadow; to follow and watch secretly. *Slang.*
shepherd dog, shepherd's dog. A sheep dog; a collie.
shep'herd-ess, *n.* A woman who tends sheep; hence, a rural lass. *Sir P. Sidney.*
shep'herd's-com-pan'ion (shĕp'ĕrdz-), *n.* The wagtail flycatcher (*Rhipidura tricolor*).
shepherd's plaid. A kind of woolen cloth of a checkered black and white pattern; also, the pattern itself.
shep'herd's-purse', *n.* A white-flowered annual brassicaceous weed (*Bursa bursa-pastoris*) bearing pouchlike pods.
she'-pine', *n.* **a** The Australian white pine *Podocarpus elata.* **b** A true pine of Florida (*Pinus heterophylla*).
sher'ard-ize (shĕr'ărd-dīz), *v. t.;* SHER'ARD-IZED (-dīzd); SHER'ARD-IZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). [After *Sherard* Cowper-Coles, inventor of the process.] To galvanize by inclosing the articles to be treated, covered with commercial zinc dust, in a tightly closed retort, heating, and allowing to cool.
Sher'a-ton (shĕr'ă-tŭn), *n. Furniture.* A style developed in England toward the end of the 18th century, chiefly by Thomas Sheraton. Straight lines and Louis-Seize details are characteristic of it. — **Sher'a-to'ni-an** (-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.*
sher'bet (shûr'bĕt), *n.* [Ar. *sharbah* a drink, fr. *shariba* to drink. Cf. SORBET, SIRUP, SHRUB a drink.] **1.** A refreshing drink, common in the East, made of fruit juice, diluted, sweetened, and flavored variously; as, lemon *sherbet.*
2. A flavored water ice.
3. A preparation of bicarbonate of soda, tartaric acid, sugar, etc., variously flavored, for making an effervescing drink; — called also *sherbet powder.*
she-reef' } (shĕ-rēf'), *n.* [Ar. *sherīf* noble, holy, n., a
she-rif' } prince; cf. F. *chérif*, Sp. *jerife.*] **1.** An Arab prince or chief.
2. A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima; — used as a title. Hence, a high dignitary among Mohammedans, as in the Philippines; specif., the local governor of Mecca, usually called the Grand Shereef.
she-ri'at (shĕ-rē'ät), *n.* [Turk. *sherī'at*, fr. Ar. *sharī'ah*, lit., the way.] The sacred law of the Moslems of the Turkish Empire, including the teaching of the Koran and the traditional sayings of Mohammed.
she-riff' (shĕ-rēf'), *n.* [Turk & Ar. *sherīfī*, fr. Ar. *sherīf* noble, illustrious.] Any of various Oriental coins; as: **a** A former Turkish gold coin; a gold dinar. **b** A mohur. **c** A silver xerafin.
sher'iff (shĕr'ĭf), *n.* [ME. *shereve*, AS. *scīr-gerēfa; scīr* a shire + *gerēfa* a reeve. See SHIRE, REEVE; cf. SHRIEVALTY.] The chief executive officer of a shire or county, charged with the execution of the laws, the serving of judicial writs and processes, and the preservation of the peace, and in some cases having judicial powers. In England the sheriff was the king's reeve or steward over a shire or county, and originally was "the governor of the shire, the captain of its forces, the president of its court,— a distinctively royal officer, appointed by the king, dismissible at a moment's notice, strictly accountable to the Exchequer" for the taxes or revenues which it was his duty to levy from the shire. He never was, as has been erroneously supposed, the vicegerent of the earl (L. *comes*). The office is now appointive, by the king, though formerly in some counties it became hereditary, and it was for a time in the 13th century made elective. The sheriff originally in both England and Scotland had large judicial powers, and twice a year made his circuit (*tour* or *turn*) of the counties to hold the view of frankpledge, to hold his courts, and to collect fines. In the United States sheriffs are commonly elected, but in some States appointed and commissioned by the executive of the State. The office in both England and the United States is now mainly ministerial. The term in England is one year or until the successor is appointed.
sher'iff-dom (-dŭm), *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or territory of a sheriff; shrievalty.
Sher'man Act (shûr'măn). An act of Congress approved July 14, 1890, by which the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to purchase each month 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion and to issue Treasury notes in payment; — so called from Senator John Sherman, who advocated it as a compromise measure. It was believed by many to be one of the chief causes of the business depression of 1893, and a bill for its repeal became a law Nov. 1, 1893, a special session of Congress having been called for the purpose.
sher'ry (shĕr'ĭ), *n.* [From *Xeres*, now *Jerez* de la Frontera, a Spanish town near Cadiz, *x* in Spanish having been formerly pronounced like *sh* in English.] A still white wine made in the vicinity of Jerez; also, any wine resembling it in its properties. Sherry is naturally light-colored, darkening with age. There are two main varieties, *amontillado* and *manzanilla.* The former is made of various degrees of strength, sweetness, and color, by the addition of spirit, etc. It contains 17-21 per cent of alcohol by volume. Manzanilla is much lighter and drier, being usually *untreated. It has a pronounced bouquet.* Montilla, made in the province of Córdoba, is similar to manzanilla.
sherry cobbler. A beverage prepared with sherry wine, water, lemon or orange, sugar, ice, etc., and usually drunk through a straw or a glass tube.
sheth (shĕth), *n.* [Cf. SHEATH.] The part of a plow which projects downward below the beam, to hold the share and other working parts; — called also *standard*, or *post.*
Shet'land po'ny (shĕt'lănd). One of a small, stocky, hardy breed of horses, with a long rough coat and long mane and tail, which originated in the Shetland Islands.
sheugh (shūk), *v. t. Scot.* **1.** To make ditches or drains in; to dig, as peat, by making ditches.
2. To cover over; specif., *Hort.*, to heel in.
shew'bread' (shō'brĕd'), **show'bread'**, *n. Jewish Antiq.* Bread of exhibition; — the term used in Biblical translations to render the various phrases used in the Hebrew and Greek to designate the unleavened bread which the priests placed before Yahweh in the sanctuary (*Ex.* xxv. 30). The loaves, twelve in number, arranged upon the table in two piles of six, were later taken to represent the twelve tribes of Israel. The ritual exhibition of the bread was an expression of the belief that Yahweh is the source of every material blessing, and an expression of gratitude.
shib'bo-leth (shĭb'bō-lĕth), *n.* [Heb. *shibbōleth* an ear of corn, or a stream, a flood.] **1.** *Bib.* The word by which the Gileadites distinguished the fugitive Ephraimites at the Jordan fords. The Ephraimites, not being able to pronounce *sh*, called the word *sibboleth. Judges* xii.
2. Hence, the criterion, test, or watchword of something, as a party, specif., a party cry or pet phrase.
The *th*, with its twofold value, is . . . the *shibboleth* of foreigners. *Earle.*
shi'bu-i'chi (shē'bōō-ē'chē), *n.* [Jap. *shi-bu-ichi*, fr. Chin. *ssŭ*[4] *fen*[1] *i*[1], lit., four parts one, silver forming one fourth of the alloy.] An alloy of silver (one part) and copper (three parts), invented by the Japanese, which on proper treatment assumes a beautiful silvery gray patina. Cf. SHAKUDO.
shi'cer (shĭ'sĕr), *n.* [Prob. fr. G. *scheisser* one who dungs.] **1.** *Mining.* An unproductive mine; a duffer. *Australia.*
2. A worthless, mean, or contemptible person, as a man who does not pay debts of honor, or a cheat. *Slang, Brit.*
shield (shēld), *n.* [ME. *sheld, scheld*, AS. *scield, scild, sceld, scyld;* akin to OS. *scild*, OFries. *skeld*, D. & G. *schild*, OHG. *scilt*, Icel. *skjöldr*, Sw. *sköld*, Dan. *skiold*, Goth. *skildus;* of uncertain origin. Cf. SHELDRAKE.] **1.** A broad piece of defensive armor, consisting of a plate or frame as of metal, wood, or leather, and carried on the arm or held in the hand by a handle, — formerly in general use for the protection of the body in battle or combat; more esp., one large enough to protect the whole of, or one side of, the body. Cf. BUCKLER, 1.



1 Greek Shield; 2 Roman Scutum; 3 Late Medieval Tilting Target; 4 Norman Shield (about 1050); 5 South Sea Islander's Shield.

2. Fig.: One that protects or defends; defense; shelter.
3. Anything used to protect something; a protecting piece or structure; a protection; as, specif.: **a** *Ordnance.* A screen of armor plate, usually attached to the carriage, protecting an otherwise exposed gun against small-arm, or light-caliber, projectiles or shrapnel. **b** *Tunneling & Mining.* An iron or steel framework moved forward at the end of a tunnel or adit in process of excavation to support the ground ahead of the brickwork or other lining. **c** *Zoöl.* A protective structure likened to a shield, as a large scale, a carapace, or lorica.

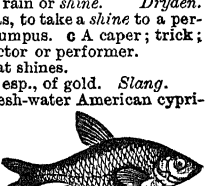

6-inch Gun on Pedestal Mount with Shield (sense 3 a).

d The expanding attachment of an expansion bolt. **e** An adjunct of dress, as a piece of moisture-proof fabric or a padded article, serving as a protection, as, esp., to a part of the clothing liable to be soiled.
4. Something resembling, or having the form of, a shield. "Bespotted as with *shields* of red and black." *Spenser.*
5. Specif.: **a** *Her.* The escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms. Cf. LOZENGE, 2 **a**. See ESCUTCHEON, *Illust.* **b** *Bot.* (1) In lichens, an apothecium. (2) In Characeæ, one of the eight wall cells of the antheridium. **c** *Zoöl.* A marking or otherwise differentiated area.
6. A coin, the old French *écu;* — so called from the figure of a shield on one side. *Obs. Chaucer.*
7. The hard horny part of a boar's neck, regarded as the choicest part for brawn; as, a *shield* of brawn. *Obs.*
Shield of So-bies'ki (sō-byĕs'kē). *Astron.* = SCUTUM, 4.
shield (shēld), *v. t.;* SHIELD'ED; SHIELD'ING. [AS. *scildan, scyldan.* See SHIELD, *n.*] **1.** To cover with or as with a shield; to cover from danger or the like; to defend; to protect from distress, assault, injury, or the like.
A woman's shape doth *shield* thee. *Shak.*
2. To ward off; to keep off or out. *Obs. Spenser.*
3. To avert, as a misfortune; forbid. *Obs. or Archaic.*
God *shield* that it should so befall. *Chaucer.*
shield, *v. i.* To serve as a shield, protection, or defense.
Syn. — See SHELTER.
shield budding. The ordinary method of bud grafting.

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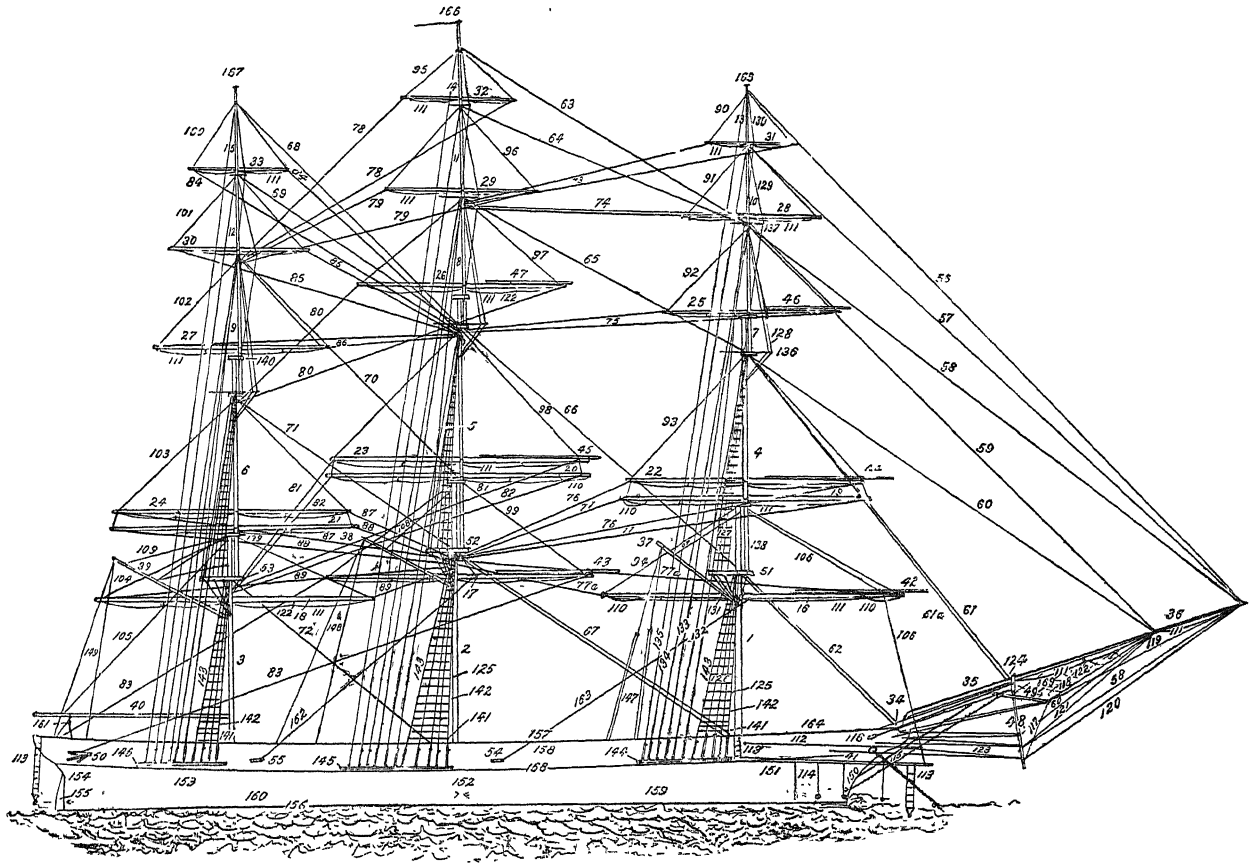
structive; ruinous; fatal; miserable; disgraceful. — **shend'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **shend'ful-ness,** *n. All Obs.* [disgrace. *Obs.*]
shend'ing, *n.* Shame; dishonor; [Cf. AS *sceand* shame, and, for the ending, E. WEDLOCK.] Shame; infamy; ignominy; derision. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
shend'ness, *n.* Shame; disgrace.
shend'ship, *n.* **1.** Harm; ruin. **2.** Ignominy; shame; reproach; punishment; disgrace.
shend'ship-ful, *a.* Disgraceful. *Obs.* — **shend'ship-ful-ly,** *adv. Obs.* [SHEEN.]
shene. † *seen*, p. p. of SEE, shening (shēn'ĭng), *n.* [Chin. *shêngi.*] See MEASURE.
She'nir (shā'nēr). *Bib.*
Shen-shai' (shĕn-shī'), *or* **Shen-sha'hi** (-shä'hē; -shä'ē), *n.* One of the Parsi sect which uses the Hindu calendar.
shenship. † SHENDSHIP.
shent, shente, *pret. & p. p.* of SHEND. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
shent, *v. i.* To shrink; avoid.
she-o'lic (shē-ŏ'lĭk; -ōl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Sheol; infernal. *R.*
shep. † SHEEP, SHIP
shepparling. † SHEPHERDLING.
shepe. *n. & v.* Reward; pay. *Obs.*
shepe. † SHEEP, SHIP, SKIP.
She'pham (shē'făm), **Sheph'a-thi'ah** (shĕf'ă-thī'ă; shē-fäth'-yä), **Sheph'a-ti'ah** (shĕf'ă-tī'ă; shē-fät'yä). *Bib.*
shepheardize. † SHEPHERDESS.
shepherd god. Pan.
Shep-her'di-a (shĕ-pûr'dĭ-ă; shēp-hûr'dĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after John *Shepherd*, Eng. botanist.] Syn. of LEPARGYREA. [*Obs.*]
shep'herd-ing, *n.* Shepherdling.
shep'herd-ish, *a.* See -ISH **b**.
shep'herd-ism (shĕp'ĕr-dĭz'm), *n.* Pastoral life or occupation.
shep'herd-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
Shepherd kings. = HYKSOS.
shep'herd-ling, *n.* A little or young shepherd.
shep'herd-ly, *a.* Like that of shepherds *Obs.* [herd's-purse.
shep'herd's-b a g', *n.* Shepherd's-purse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shep'herd's-clock', *n.* Common pimpernel.
shep'herd's-club', *n.* Mullein
shep'herd's-cress', *n.* A small European brassicaceous herb (*Teesdalia nudicaulis*). [DOG.
shepherd's dog. See SHEPHERD
shepherd's flute. A flageolet or the like. [*Obs.*]
shep'herd-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
shep'herd's-joy', *n.* An Australian climbing liliaceous plant (genus *Geitonoplesium*), with greenish purple flowers.
shep'herd's-knot', *n.* Tormentil.
shep'herd's-myr'tle, *n.* Butcher's-broom. [comb.
shep'herd's-nee'dle, *n.* Lady's-
shepherd spider. A daddy longlegs, or harvestman.
shep'herd's-pouch', *n.* Shepherd's-purse.
shep'herd's-rod', *n.* The small teasel (*Dipsacus pilosus*).
shep'herd's-sca'bi-ous, *n* Sheep's-bit. [HERD'S-ROD.
shep'herd's-staff', *n.* = SHEP-
shep'herd-y, *n.* Position or occupation of a shepherd. *Obs.*
She'phi (shē'fī), *or* **She'pho** (-fō). *Bib.* [-phan (-făn). *Bib.*
She-phu'pham (shē-fū'făm), *or*
shepne. † SHIPPEN.
shep'peck (shĕp'ăk), **shep'pick,** *n.* A pitchfork. *Dial. Eng.*
shepper. † SHAPER.
shep'pey (shĕp'ĭ), *n.* [AS. *scēapwīc.*] A sheepcote. *Dial. Eng.*
shep'stare (shĕp'stâr; -stēr), **shep'star'ling** (-stär'lĭng), **shep'ster** (-stēr). [Cf. SHEEP; STARE starling.] The common starling. *Local, Eng.*
shep'ster † SHAPESTER.
shep'ster (shĕp'stēr), *n.* [*sheep* + *-ster.*] A shepherd. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
She'rah (shē'rä). *Bib.*
Sherash † SHIRAZ.
Sher'a-tan' (shĕr'ă-tăn'), *n.* [Ar. *al sharatān*, two stars in the horns of Aries, dual of *sharat* sign, notch.] See STAR.
Sheraz. † SHIRAZ.
sher'bet-lee (shûr'bĕt-lē), *n.* [Error for *sherbetjee*, Turk. *sherbetjī* a maker of sherbet.] In the East, a sherbet seller
sherbet powder. = SHERBET, 3.
sher'bet-zide, *n.* [Turk. *sherbetjī* a maker of sherbet.] In the East, a sherbetlee.
sherd (shûrd). Var. of SHARD.
shere. † SHEAR, *v.*
shere Obs. or dial. Eng. of SHEER. [SHIRE.
shere (shēr). Dial. Eng. of shere, *n. Comage.* Tolerance; remedy. *Obs.* [rĕh'yä). *Bib.*
Sher'e-bi'ah (shĕr'ē-bī'ä; shē-), **she-reef'i-an** (shē-rēf'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a shereef.
shereful. † CHEREFUL.
She'resh (shē'rĕsh). *Bib.*
Shere Thursday. Var. of SHEER THURSDAY.
shereve. † SHERIFF.
She-re'zer (shē-rē'zēr). *Bib.*
she-rif'. Var. of SHEREEF.
sher'if. Sheriff. *Ref. Sp.*
sher'iff-al-ty (shĕr'ĭf-ăl-tĭ), *n.* = SHRIEVALTY.
sher'iff-hood, *n.* Shrievalty
sher'iff-ry, *n.* Shrievalty.
sher'iff's court. *Scots Law.* Either of several courts presided over or held by the sheriff, including, besides a criminal court, the ordinary (and historically original) court, the small debt court, established in 1837, and the debts recovery court, constituted in 1867, for recovery of debts between £12 and £50.
sher'iff-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sher'iff-wick, *n.* Shrievalty.
she-rif'i-an. Var. of SHEREEFIAN.
sherish. Obs. pl. of SHIRE.
she-ris'ta-dar' (shē-rĭs'tă-där'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sarishtadār*, for *sarrishtadār*; *sarrishta* record + Per *dār* keeping, holding.] A recorder, registrar, or secretary. *India.*
sherk. † SHIRK.
sher'man. † SHEARMAN.
shern. sherne. † SHARN, dung.
sherp (shĕrp). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of SHARP. [SHERIFF.
sher'ra (shĭr'ä). Scot. var. of
Sher'ra-moor', Sher'ry-moor', *n.* The rebellion in Scotland in 1715; — from Sheriffmuir in Perthshire, where the advance of the Scottish Jacobites was checked; hence, tumult; turmoil; row. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sherrant, *n.* Sherry. *Obs.*
sherriffe. † SHEREEF.
sher'ris (shĕr'ĭs), *n.* Sherry. *Obs or Archaic.*
sher'rug (shĕr'ŭg). Dial. Eng. var. of SHEARHOG.
sher'ry-val'lies (shĕr'ĭ-văl'ĭz), *n. pl* [Cf. Sp. *zarraqüelles* wide breeches or overalls.] A kind of overalls or protective leggings of thick cloth or leather, worn when riding on horseback. *Obs. or Local, U. S.*
sherte. † SHIRT, SHORT.
Shesha. Var. of SESHA.
She'shach (shē'shăk). *Bib.*
She'shai (-shī). *Bib.*
She'shan (-shăn). *Bib.* [*Bib.*
Shesh-baz'zar (shĕsh-băz'zär).
shet. *shete.* † SHEET.
shet (shĕt). Obs. or dial. var. of SHUT.
shet. Dial. var. of SHOOT.
Sheth (shĕth) *Bib.*
sheth (*dial.* shēth). Obs. or Scot. & dial var. of SHEATH.
She'thar (shē'thär). *Bib.*
She'thar-boz'nai (-bŏz'nī; -nā-ī). *Bib.*
Shet'land-er (shĕt'lănd-dĕr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Shetland: also, a Shetland pony.
Shetland lace. An openwork needle-made lace of Shetland wool, used for shawls, etc.
Shetland wool. A fine, thin, loosely twisted worsted, spun from wool of Shetland sheep.
shette. † SHUT.
shet'tle (shĕt'l). † SHUTTLE.
sheu. † SHOW.
sheugh. sheuch (shūk), *n.* [Cf. SCUGH.] A ditch; trench; furrow; gully. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sheuk (shûk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOOK.
sheule. † SEWELL.
she-va' (shē-vä'), *n.* [Heb. *shĕvā.*] *Hebrew Gram.* A vowel point (:) written under its consonant and indicating either a slight vowel sound (simple sheva or vocal sheva) or simply the limit of a syllable (silent sheva or sheva quiescens).
She'va (shē'vä). *Bib.*
she'vel (shē'vl; shĕv'-), *v. t. & i.* To distort or be distorted. *Scot.*
shever. † SHIVER.
shew. † SHOW.
shew. † SEW, *v. i.*, to serve.
shew (shō; *in early 18th c.*, shū), *v. t. & i.* Var. of SHOW. *Archaic or R.* [var of SHOO.
shew (shōō). Scot. & dial. Eng.
she-wa' (shē-wä'). Var. of SHEVA. [Eng. var. of SHOOD.
shewd (shōōd; shē'ōōd). Dial.
shew'ell, shew'el (shōō'ĕl). Var. of SEWELL. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shew'er (shō'ĕr). Var of SHOWER, one who shows. *Archaic or R.* [of SHOW.
shewn (shōn), *p. p.* of *shew*, var.
shewre. † SHOWER, *n.*
shey. † SHY.
sheyk. sheykh. Vars of SHEIK.
sheyle (shīl), *n. & v.* [AS. *sceol, sceolh*, oblique, wry.] Grimace; squint. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sheyne. † SHEEN.
Shi'ah (shē'ä), *n.* = SHIITE.
shi-bar' (shē-bär'), *n.* [Marathi *gibār.*] A large coasting vessel of western India.
Shib'mah (shĭb'mä). *Bib.*
schick'-shack', *n.* An oak apple; a sprig of oak, esp. with an oak apple, worn before noon on Oak-apple Day: also, in contempt, a person not then wearing it. *Dial. Eng.*
Shic'ron (shĭk'rŏn). *Bib.*
shidder. † SHEDER.
shide (shīd), *n.* [ME, *shide, schide*, AS *scīd;* akin to OHG. *scīt*, G. *scheit*, Icel. *skīð*, and E. *shed*, v. t.] A thin board; billet; splinter; plank. *Obs or Dial.*
shied (shīd), *pret & p. p.* of SHY.
shiel (shēl). Scot var. of SHEAL.
shield (shēld). Var. of SHEAL, a shealing or hut.
shield'-bear'er, *n.* Any small moth of the genus *Coptodisca*, whose larva makes a covering of bits of leaves.
shield'-bone', *n.* A shoulder blade. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

shield fern. The buckler fern.
shield'-shaped (shēld'shāpt'), *a.* Having the shape of a shield; specif., *Bot.*, peltate.
shield'tail, *n. Zool.* Any small burrowing snake of the family Uropeltidæ, having a large scute on the tail.
shift (shĭft), *v. t.*; SHIFT'ED; SHIFT'ING. [ME. *shiften*, *schiften*, to divide, change, remove, AS. *scīftan* to divide; akin to LG. & D. *schiften* to divide, distinguish, part, Icel. *skipta* to divide, part, shift, change, Dan. *skifte*, Sw. *skifta*, and prob. to Icel. *skīfa* to cut into slices, as n., a slice, and to E. *shire*, *sheave*, n., *shiver*, n.] **1.** To divide; distribute; apportion; assign; arrange. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To change the place or position of, to move or remove, as from one place or person to another; to transfer; to turn; as, to *shift* a burden; to *shift* the blame.
Carrying the oar loose, [they] *shyt* it hither and thither at pleasure. *Raleigh.*
3. To put off; to get rid of; avoid; evade. *Obs. Spenser.*
4. To exchange for or replace by another or others of the same kind or class; to change; as, to *shift* the clothes; to *shift* the scenes or scene.
5. To change the clothing of; — used reflexively. *Obs.*
Not to have patience to *shift* me. *Shak.*
6. To change in form, character, etc.; to alter.
to shift off. **a** To delay; to defer; to put off. **b** To put away; to lay aside; to get rid of. — **to s. the helm**, *Naut.*, to put the tiller from starboard to port or vice versa, usually from hard over one way to hard over the other.
shift, *v. i.* **1.** To make division or apportionment; to distribute; to dispose; to order. *Obs. Cursor Mundi.*
2. To deal; to act; to do. *Obs. Caxton.*
3. To make a change or changes; to change position, place, form, character, clothing, etc.; to move; veer; to substitute one thing for another; as, the cargo *shifted*.
The sixth age *shifts*
Into the lean and slippered pantaloon. *Shak.*
Here the Baillie *shifted* and fidgeted about in his seat. *Scott.*
4. To resort to or use expedients; to provide, look out, or do, for one's self; to contrive; to manage; to manage to live or get along; as, to *shift* for one's self.
5. To practice indirect or evasive methods.
6. *Music.* To make a shift. See SHIFT, *n.*, 3.
Syn. — See CHANGE.
to shift for one's self, to provide or care for one's self.
shift (shĭft), *n.* [See SHIFT, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of shifting. Specif.: **a** A putting one thing in place of another, or changing the place of a thing; change; alteration, substitution.
My going ... was not merely for *shift* of air. *Sir H. Wotton.*
b A turning from one thing to another; a turn; hence, an expedient or scheme tried in difficulty; often, an expedient that is petty, mean, underhand, or the like; a trick; a dodge; a fraud. "Reduced to pitiable *shifts*." *Macaulay.*
I 'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away *Shak.*
2. Something changed or used in alternation; esp.: **a** A change of clothes. **b** A woman's chemise. **c** A shirt. *Dial.*
3. *Music.* A change of the position of the hand on the finger board, in playing the violin or a similar instrument. The **first position** of the hand is close to the nut, so that the first finger produces the tone next above that of the open string; at **half shift**, or **second position**, the hand is so moved that the first finger falls in the original place of the second; at **whole shift**, or **third position**, the first finger covers the original place of the third; and at **double shift**, or **fourth position**, it covers that of the little finger.
4. *Mining.* A dislocation of a vein or seam; a fault.
5. The change of one set of workmen for another; hence, a spell, or turn, of work; also, a set of workmen who work in turn with other sets; as, a night *shift*.
6. In building, shipbuilding, etc., disposition of work overlapped so as to break joint.
Syn. — See EXPEDIENT.
shift of crops, change or rotation of crops.
shift'er (shĭft'ẽr), *n.* One that shifts; specif.: **a** One that changes the place or position of something; as, a scene *shifter*. **b** One given to resorting to shifts or expedients, esp. those of a petty or crafty nature; a cheat.
'T was such a *shifter* that, if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Milton.*
c *Naut.* An assistant to the ship's cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions. *Rare.* **d** *Mach.* Any of various devices for shifting something; as: (1) A belt shifter. (2) *Knitting Mach.* A wire for changing a loop from one needle to another, as in narrowing, etc.
shift'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHIFT. Hence: *n. Philol.* Lautverschiebung. — **shift'ing-ly**, *adv.*
shifting accent *or* **stress**, *Phon.*, variable word accent, or stress, due to unsettled or varying usage, to the position of the word with reference to other words, or to the exigencies of verse. Thus, Eng. *farm'yard'*, Amer. *farm'yard'*; an *outl'side'* passenger, the passenger *outl'side'*, etc. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 87. — **s. backstays**, *Naut.*, temporary stays to be let go when the vessel tacks or jibes. — **s. center** *or* **centre.** = METACENTER. — **s. stress.** See SHIFTING ACCENT. — **s.**, *or* **secondary, use**, *Law*, a use which takes effect in derogation of some other estate and is expressly limited by the deed or may be created on a certain contingency by a person or persons named in the deed. By the shifting use it was possible to evade the common-law rule that a fee could not be limited upon a fee. Some States of the United States have expressly abolished shifting uses, as such.
shift'less (shĭft'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Lacking in expedients, or not capable of successful expedients, esp. in providing for one's own support, as because of laziness, lack of skill, etc.; hence, lazy; inefficient; thriftless; as, a *shiftless* fellow.
2. Manifesting, or characteristic of, lack of efficiency or thrift in work, or the like; as, *shiftless* management.
— **shift'less-ly**, *adv.* — **shift'less-ness**, *n.*
shift'y (shĭf'tĭ), *a.* **1.** Changeful; changeable, fickle. *Rare.*
2. Full of, or ready with, shifts; fertile in, or given to, expedients or contrivances, esp. those of a doubtful character; fertile in, or full of, tricks or dodges; tricky.
Shifty and thrifty as old Greek or modern Scot. *C. Kingsley*
Shi'ism (shē'ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or principles held to by the Shiites, or Shiahs.
Shi'ite (shē'ĭt), **Shi'ah** (-ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *shī'aī* a follower of the sect of Ali, fr. *shī'ah* a multitude following one another in pursuit of the same object, the sect of Ali, fr. *shā'a* to follow.] One of that branch of the Mohammedans who reject the first three caliphs, and consider Ali, Mohammed's son-in-law, as the first rightful successor of Mohammed, and who do not acknowledge the Sunna, or body of traditions respecting Mohammed, as any part of the law. Persia is the chief center of Shiism. — **Shi-it'ic** (shē-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*
shi-kim'ic (shĭ-kĭm'ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_6H_6(OH)_3CO_2H$, obtained from the fruit of star anise (called *shikimi* by the Japanese). Its name in the official nomenclature is cyclohexene(1)-triol(3.4.6)-carboxylic acid(1).
shik'ra (shĭk'rȧ), *n.* [Cf. SHIKAR.] A small Indian hawk (*Astur badius*) sometimes used in falconry.
shil-la'lah, shil-le'lagh (shĭ-lā'lȧ), *n.* Also **shil-le'lah, shil-la'la**, etc. A sapling, as of oak or blackthorn, used as a cudgel; hence, any cudgel; — so called from Shillelagh, in Ireland, famous for its oaks. *Irish.*
shil'ling (shĭl'ĭng), *n.* [ME. *shilling, schilling*, AS. *scilling*; akin to D. *schelling*, OS. & OHG. *scilling*, G. *schilling*, Sw. & Dan. *skilling*, Icel. *skillingr*, Goth. *skilliggs*, and perh. to OHG. *scellan* to sound, G. *schallen*.] **1.** A silver coin and money of account of Great Britain and many of its dependencies, equal to twelve pence (24⅓ cents U. S.), or the twentieth part of a pound. It is legal tender to the number of forty. Abbr., *s.* For several centuries the shilling was a money of account only, after the Norman Conquest always equal to twelve pence. It first appeared as a modern coin under Henry VII. By a series of changes its weight of fine silver has fallen from the initial value of 133.2 gr. to the present one of 80.73 gr.
2. **a** A coin and money of account of Scotland in use previous to 1707. It was originally identical in value with the English shilling, but depreciated during the wars with England until, in the 17th century, worth only one English penny. **b** Any of several related moneys of the Continent, as the German schilling or the Danish skilling.
3. In the United States, a denomination of money, differing in value in different States, now practically obsolete. This difference in value was due to the fact that the colonial bills of credit had depreciated in different degrees. In New England (as also in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida), when the decimal system of reckoning money was adopted, the pound in paper money was worth only $3.333, and the shilling 16⅔ cts., or 6s. to $1; in New York (as also in North Carolina, Ohio, and Michigan), this pound was worth $2.50, and the shilling 12½ cts. or 8s. to $1; in Pennsylvania (as also in New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland), this pound was worth $2.67, and the shilling 13⅓ cts., or 7s. 6d. to $1; and in Georgia (as also in South Carolina), this pound was worth $4.20⅘, and the shilling 21⅗ cts., or 4s. 8d. to $1
4. The Spanish or Mexican real, of the value of one eighth of a dollar, or 12½ cents; — formerly so called in New York and some other States. Called also *Mexican shilling*.
king's, *or* **queen's shilling**, a shilling given by a recruiting officer to a recruit, the taking of which, until 1879, constituted a binding enlistment in the British army.
shil'ly-shal'i-er, shil'i-shal'i-er (shĭl'ĭ-shăl'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* An irresolute or hesitating person.
shil'ly-shal'ly (shĭl'ĭ-shăl'ĭ), *adv.* Formerly also **shill-I-shall-I.** [A reduplication of *shall I.*] In an irresolute, undecided, or hesitating manner.
I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when I make it, I keep it; I don't stand *shill-I-shall-I* then. *Congreve.*
shil'ly-shal'ly, *v. i.* To hesitate; to act irresolutely; to be undecided; hence, to occupy one's self with trifles.
shil'ly-shal'ly, *n.* Irresolution; hesitation; indecision; also, occupation with trifles.
She lost not one of her forty-five minutes in picking and choosing, — no *shilly-shally* in Kate. *De Quincey.*
shil'ly-shal'ly, *a.* Hesitating; irresolute; indecisive; also, rarely, foolish; trivial.
shim (shĭm), *n.* **1.** A thin piece or slip of wood, metal, stone, etc., often tapered, used to fill in, as to level a stone in building, or a railroad tie or rail, etc., or designed to be removed to take up wear, as in a bearing.
2. More fully **shim plow** *or* **plough.** A kind of shallow plow used to scrape or break ground and clear it of weeds.
shim (shĭm), *v. t.*; SHIMMED (shĭmd); SHIM'MING. **1.** To weed with a shim. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To fill out, or level up, to a desired height or a true surface by the use of a shim or shims. See SHIM, *n.*, 1. Also, to fill up (cracks or joints) as with putty.
shim'mer (-ẽr), *v. i.*; SHIM'MERED (-ẽrd); SHIM'MER-ING. [ME. *schimeren*, AS. *scimrian*; akin to *scīmian*, *scīman*, to glitter, D. *schemeren*, G. *schimmern*, Dan. *skimre*, Sw. *skimra*, AS. *scīma* a light, brightness, Icel. *skīma*, Goth. *skeima* a torch, a lantern, and E. *shine*. See SHINE, *v. i.*] To shine with a tremulous or intermittent light; to shine faintly; to gleam; glisten; glimmer.
The *shimmering* glimpses of a stream. *Tennyson.*
Syn. — See FLASH.
shim'mer, *v. t.* To cause to shimmer.
shim'mer, *n.* A faint, tremulous light; a glimmer.
Shim'o-se pow'der (shĭm'ō-sē). [For *shimonose*, after the Japanese inventor, Masashika *Shimonose* Kogakubachi.] A preparation of picric acid used by the Japanese in the war with Russia, 1904-05, to charge high explosive shells.
shin (shĭn), *n.* [ME. *shine, schine*, AS. *scinu*; akin to D. *scheen*, OHG. *scina*, G. *schiene*, *schienbein*, Dan. *skinnebeen*, Sw. *skenben*, and AS. *scīa* shin. Cf. CHINE.] **a** The front part of the leg below the knee; the front edge of the shin bone; the lower part of the leg. **b** Specif., in beef cattle, the lower part of the fore leg; — disting. from *shank*.
shin, *v. i.*; SHINNED (shĭnd); SHIN'NING. **1.** To use the shins in climbing; to climb, esp. as a mast, tree, rope, or the like, by embracing it alternately with the arms or hands and legs, without help of steps, spurs, or the like; — often used with *up*; as, to *shin* up a mast. *Colloq.*
2. To use the shins in locomotion; to walk or run. *Slang.*
3. To go about borrowing money hurriedly, as for the payment of one's notes. *Slang, U. S.*
shin, *v. t. Colloq.* **1.** To shin up (a tree, pole, etc.).
2. To kick or strike on the shins.
shin bone. The tibia.
shine (shīn), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SHONE (shōn; shŏn; *in British use usually* shŏn; *cf.* GONE), *Archaic or R.* SHINED (shīnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHIN'ING (shīn'ĭng). [ME. *shinen, schinen*, AS. *scīnan*; akin to D. *schijnen*, OFries. *skīna*, OS. & OHG. *scīnan*, G. *scheinen*, Icel. *skīna*, Sw. *skina*, Dan. *skinne*, Goth. *skeinan*, and perh. to Gr. σκιά shadow. Cf. SHEER pure; SHIMMER.] **1.** To emit rays of light; to give light; to beam with steady radiance; to exhibit brightness or splendor; as, the sun *shines*.
God, who commanded the light to *shine* out of darkness, hath *shined* in our hearts. *2 Cor.* IV. 6.
Let thine eyes *shine* forth in their full luster. *Denham.*
2. To be bright by reflection of light; to gleam; to be glossy; as, to *shine* like polished silver.
3. To be effulgent in splendor, beauty, or brilliance. *Obs.*
"So proud she *shined* in her princely state." *Spenser.*
4. To be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished; to exhibit brilliant intellectual powers; as, to *shine* in conversation.
to shine up to *or* **round**, to pay attentions to, as to a girl; to endeavor to gain the liking of. *Colloq. or Dial., U. S.*
shine, *v. t.* To cause to shine; specif.: **a** To cause to emit light. **b** To send forth like light. *Obs.*
He [God] doth not rain wealth, nor *shine* honor and virtues, upon men equally. *Bacon.*
c To throw or flash the light of upon or into something to illuminate it. **d** [In this and the next sense the pret. *shined* is common.] To make bright; to cause to shine by reflected light; to polish; as, to *shine* shoes. *Colloq.* **e** In hunting deer by night, to throw light into (the eyes of the animal), for the purpose of attracting attention temporarily and thus getting an opportunity to shoot it. *U. S.*
shine, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of shining, or emitting light; light; illumination. "Taper's holy *shine*." *Milton.*
The distant *shine* of the celestial city. *Hawthorne.*
2. Quality or state of shining, or exhibiting brightness because of reflected light; splendor; luster; gloss; sheen.
3. An instance of shining by reflected light; a polish; a gloss; specif., *Colloq.*, a polish or gloss given to the shoes.
4. Sunshine; fair weather; as, rain or *shine*. *Dryden.*
5. *Slang.* **a** A liking; fancy; as, to take a *shine* to a person. *U. S.* **b** A disturbance; rumpus. **c** A caper; trick; prank. *U. S.* **d** An inferior actor or performer.
shin'er (shĭn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that shines.
2. A bright piece of money, as, esp., of gold. *Slang.*
3. **a** Any of numerous small fresh-water American cyprinoid fishes, belonging to *Notropis* and allied genera, as the redfin (*Notropis cornutus*) and the golden *shiner* (*Abramis chrysoleucus*) of the eastern United States; also, loosely, any of various other silvery fishes, as the dollarfish, menhaden, etc. **b** A silverfish (insect).



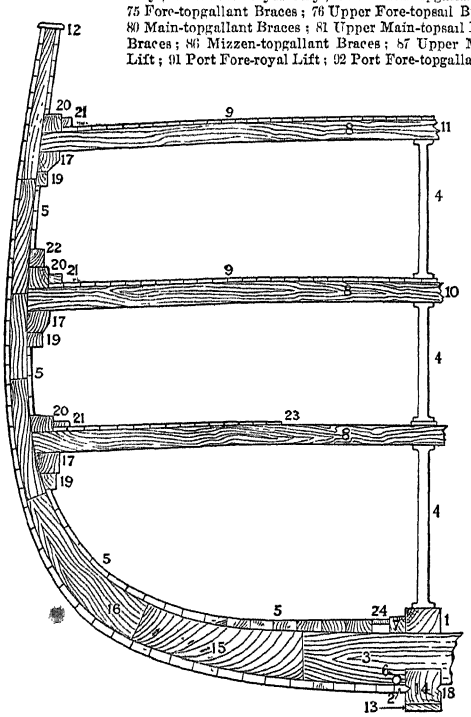
Golden Shiner (*Abramis chrysoleucus*). ⅛

shield'drake' (shēld'drāk'). Var. of SHELDRAKE. *Scot.*
shield'ed, *a.* Having, bearing, or provided with, a shield.
shield'er, *n.* One who shields.
shield'less, *a.* See -LESS, — **shield'less-ly,** *adv.* — **shield'less-ness,** *n.*
shiel'drake' (shēl'drāk'). Var. of SHELDRAKE. *Scot.* [hut.]
shiel'ing. Var. of SHEALING,
shiepe. † SHEEP. [SHY]
shi'er (shī'ẽr), *a., compar.* of **shi'er** (shī'ẽr), *n.* Also **shy'er.** A horse given to shying.
shiere. † SHIRE.
shies (shīz), *n., pl.* of SHY.
shi'est. *a., superl* of SHY.
shift'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
shift'ful, *a.* Full of resource. *Obs.* [SHIFTY.]
shift'i-ly (shĭf'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **shift'i-ness.** See -NESS.
shift marriage. Smock marriage.
shig-ga'lon (shĭg-gä'lŏn; -gĭ'lŏn), *n.*; *pl.* SHIGIONOTH (shĭg'ĭ-ō'nŏth; -nŏth). [Heb. *shiggāīōn*.] *Bib.* A term of uncertain meaning in the title of Ps. xii. and, in the *pl.*, in Hab. iii. 1.
shi'gram (shē'grȧm), *n.* [Marathi *çīghr*, fr. Skr. *çīghra* quick.] In Bombay, a kind of **hack gharri.**
Shih Ching (shĭ jĭng). [Chin. *shih* ode + *ching* classic.] See FIVE CLASSICS.
Shi'hon (shĭ'hŏn). *Bib.*
Shi'hor (shī'hôr). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
Shi'hor-lib'nath (-lĭb'năth).
shi-kar' (shē-kär'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *shikār*.] Hunting; sport. *India.* — *v. t.* To hunt. *India.*
shi-kar'gah (shē-kär'gȧ), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *shikārgāh*, fr. Per. *shikār* hunting + *gāh* place.] A game preserve. *India.*
shi-ka'ri, shi-ka'ree (shē-kä'rē), *n.* [Hind. *shikārī*.] A sportsman; esp., a native hunter or guide. *India.* [POKE.]
shike'poke. Var. of SHITE-
shi-kho' (shĭ-kō'), *n.* A kneeling with joined hands and bowed head before a superior. Cf. KOTOW. *Burma.* — *v. i.* To perform the shikho. *Burma.*
shik'i-mol (shĭk'ĭ-mōl; -mŏl), *n. Chem.* = SAFROL.
Shi King. See SHIH CHING.
shild, shilde. † SHIELD.
shi-le'lah. Var. of SHILLALAH.
shilf, *n.* [Cf. G. *schilf* sedge.] Straw. *Obs.*
shilf, *n.* [Cf. Ir. *sealp* splinter, fragment, Gael. *sgealb*.] Soft slaty rock, esp. when broken up into road metal. *Local, Eng.*
shil'fa (shĭl'fȧ), *n.* The chaffinch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Shil-ha' (shĭl-hä'; shĭ-lä'), *or* **Shil-luh'** (shĭ-lŭ'), *n.* [Berber *shelluh, shellaha, shleuh*.] A member of a chief division of the Berbers, on the northern slopes of the Atlas Mountains; also, their language. See BERBER, HAMITIC.
Shil'hi (shĭl'hī). *Bib.*
Shil'him (shĭl'hĭm). *Bib.*
shill (shĭl). Var. of SHEAL, shell, husk. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shill, *a. & adv.* [AS. *scyl* sonorous, sounding.] Shrill. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shill, *v. t. & i.* To sound; clang; shrill. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shilla. † SHELA.
shill'a (shĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *sgilleag* pebble, dim. of *sgit* grain.] Pebble; gravel; a beach; — chiefly *pl. Dial. Eng.*
shil-le'lagh, shil-le'lah, shil-le'ly. Vars. of SHILLALAH.
Shil'lem (shĭl'ĕm). *Bib.*
Shil'lem-ites (-ĭts), *n. pl. Bib.*
shil'li-beer, *n.* An omnibus; — after its English inventor. *Obs.*
shil'lings-worth' (shĭl'ĭngz-wûrth'), *n.* The worth or value of a shilling.
Shil-luh', *n.* See SHILHA.
Shil'luk (shĭl'ŏŏk), *n.* A Negro of a very tall, jet-black people dwelling on the White Nile, neighbors of the Dinka. They were formerly noted warriors.
shil'ly (shĭl'ĭ). Var. of SHILLA.
shilly, *adv* Shrilly; loudly. *Obs.*
Shi'lo (shī'lō). *Bib.* [SILOAM.]
Shi-lo'ah (shĭ-lō'ȧ). Var. of **Shi'loh** (shī'lō), *n. Bib.* [Heb. *shiloh*.] *Bib.* A word, of uncertain meaning, used in Jacob's deathbed speech. *Gen.* xlix 10
Shi'loh, *n. Bib.* A town of the Ephraimites, where the sanctuary of the ark was kept during the period of the judges. It is identified with modern Seilun.
Shi-lo'ni (shĭ-lō'nī). *Bib.*
Shi'lo-nite (shī'lō-nīt). *Bib.*
shilp'it (shĭl'pĭt), *a. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Weak; feeble; sickly; puny. **b** Thin; flat; washy; insipid, as drink.
Shil'shah (shĭl'shȧ). *Bib.*
shil'tre. † SHELTER. [TER.]
shiltroun. † SHELTRON, SHEL-
shi'ly (shī'lĭ). Var. of SHYLY
shim (shĭm), *a.* [AS. *scīma* brightness.] Bright. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shim, *v. i.* [AS. *scīman*.] To shimmer; glitter; gleam. *Obs.*
shim, *n.* [AS *scīma* shadow.] *Dial. Eng.* **1.** Shadow or indistinct image due to a fleeting view or glimpse [face.
2. A white streak on a horse's
Shim'e-a (shĭm'ē-ȧ). *Bib.*
Shim'e-ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*
Shim'e-am (-ăm). *Bib.*
Shim'e-ath (-ăth). *Bib.*
Shim'e-ath-ites (-ĭts), *n. pl. Bib.*
Shim'e-i (-ī), *n. Bib.* Any of various persons; esp., the son of Gera, a Benjamite, who cursed and stoned David when fleeing from Jerusalem in Absalom's rebellion. See 2 *Sam.* XVI. & XIX.; 1 *Kings* ii.
Shim'e-on (-ŏn). *Bib.*
Shim'hi (shĭm'hī). *Bib.*
Shim'i (shĭm'ĭ; shĭ'mĭ). *Bib.*
shimitarie. † SCIMITAR.
Shim'ites (shĭm'ĭts), *n. pl. Bib.*
Shim'ma (shĭm'ȧ) *Bib.*
shim'mer (shĭm'ẽr), *n.* One who shims; also, a shim.
shim'mer-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHIMMER.
shim'mer-y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of shimmer; shimmering.
shim'mey, -my (shĭm'ĭ), *n.* [From *chemise*, taken as pl.] A chemise. *Scot. & Dial. or Colloq.*
Shi'mon (shī'mŏn). *Bib.*
shim'per, *v. i.* [Cf. SHIMMER.] To shine. *Obs.*
shim plow *or* **plough.** See SHIM, a thin piece.
Shim'rath (shĭm'rĭth). *Bib.*
Shim'ri (-rī). *Bib.*
Shim'rith (-rĭth). *Bib.*
Shim'rom (-rŏm). *Bib.*
Shim'ron (-rŏn). *Bib.*
Shim'ron-ites (-ĭts), *n. pl. Bib.*
Shim'ron-me'ron (-mē'rŏn). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
Shim'shai (shĭm'shĭ; -shā-ĭ) **shin** (shĭn). See SIN.
Shi'na (shē'nä), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. "*Shina* is the language of the Gilgit Valley, and of the Indus Valley from Balistan to the River Tangir." *Census of India*, 1901.
Shi'nab (shī'năb) *Bib.*
shinbald, shinbawde, *n.* [For the first part cf. SHIN.] Leg armor; greaves. *Obs*
shin'dig (shĭn'dĭg), *n.* [Cf. SHINDY.] A festive occasion with dancing. *Slang, U. S.*
shin'dle (shĭn'd'l), *n.* [See 2d SHINGLE.] A shingle; also, a slate roofing. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shin'dle, *v. t.* To cover or roof with shindles. *Obs.*
shin'dre, *v. t.* To shiver to pieces. *Obs.*
shin'dy (shĭn'dĭ), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. SHINNY, SHINTY.] **1.** The game of shinny. *Dial.*
2. Uproar or disturbance; rumpus; row. *Slang.* [*U. S.*
3. A fancy or liking *Local.*
shine + SHIN [*Obs.*
shine(shĭn), *a.* Shining; sheen.



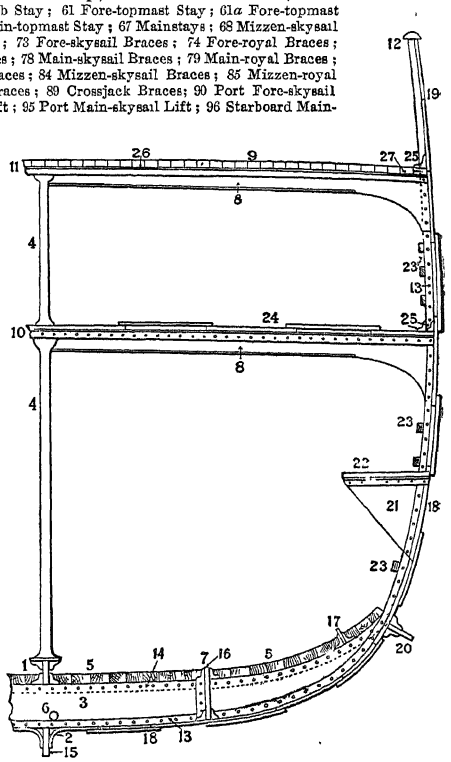
SHIP: PRINCIPAL ROPES, SPARS, ETC.

1 Foremast; 2 Mainmast; 3 Mizzenmast; 4 Fore Topmast; 5 Main Topmast: 6 Mizzen Topmast; 7 Fore-topgallant Mast (at the Doubling); 8 Main-topgallant Mast; 9 Mizzen-topgallant Mast; 10 Fore-royal Mast (sometimes not a part of the Topgallant Mast); 11 Main-royal Mast; 12 Mizzen-royal Mast; 13 Fore-skysail Mast; 14 Main-skysail Mast; 15 Mizzen-skysail Mast; 16 Fore Yard (at the Quarter); 17 Main Yard (at the Slings); 18 Crossjack Yard; 19 Lower Fore-topsail Yard (at Yardarm); 20 Lower Main-topsail Yard; 21 Lower Mizzen-topsail Yard; 22 Upper Fore-topsail Yard; 23 Upper Main-topsail Yard; 24 Upper Mizzen-topsail Yard; 25 Fore-topgallant Yard; 26 Main-topgallant Yard; 27 Mizzen-topgallant Yard; 28 Fore-royal Yard; 29 Main-royal Yard; 30 Mizzen-royal Yard; 31 Fore-skysail Yard; 32 Main-skysail Yard; 33 Mizzen-skysail Yard; 34 Bowsprit; 35 Jib Boom; 36 Flying Jib Boom (sometimes in a separate piece); 37 Fore-trysail Gaff; 38 Main-trysail Gaff; 39 Spanker Gaff; 40 Spanker Boom; 41 Lower Boom; 42 Fore-topmast-studding-sail Boom; 43 Main-topmast-studding-sail Boom; 44 Fore-topgallant-studding-sail Boom; 45 Main-topgallant-studding-sail Boom; 46 Fore-royal-studding-sail Boom; 47 Main-royal-studding-sail Boom; 48 Dolphin Striker or Martingale Boom; 49 Whisker Boom; 50 Main-brace Bumkin; 51 Foretop; 52 Maintop; 53 Mizzen Top; 54 Fore-sheet Sheave Hole; 55 Main-sheet Sheave Hole; 56 Fore-skysail Stay; 57 Fore-royal Stay; 58 Flying-jib Stay; 59 Fore-topgallant Stay; 60 Jib Stay; 61 Fore-topmast Stay; 61a Fore-topmast Staysail-Stay; 62 Forestays; 63 Main-skysail Stay; 64 Main-royal Stay; 65 Main-topgallant Stay; 66 Main-topmast Stay; 67 Mainstays; 68 Mizzen-skysail Stay; 69 Mizzen-royal Stay; 70 Mizzen-topgallant Stay; 71 Mizzen-topmast Stay; 72 Mizzen Stay; 73 Fore-skysail Braces; 74 Fore-royal Braces; 75 Fore-topgallant Braces; 76 Upper Fore-topsail Braces; 77 Lower Fore-topsail Braces; 77a Forebraces; 78 Main-skysail Braces; 79 Main-royal Braces; 80 Main-topgallant Braces; 81 Upper Main-topsail Braces; 82 Lower Main-topsail Braces; 83 Main Braces; 84 Mizzen-skysail Braces; 85 Mizzen-royal Braces; 86 Mizzen-topgallant Braces; 87 Upper Mizzen-topsail Braces; 88 Lower Mizzen-topsail Braces; 89 Crossjack Braces; 90 Port Fore-skysail Lift; 91 Port Fore-royal Lift; 92 Port Fore-topgallant Lift; 93 Port Fore-topsail Lift; 94 Port Fore Lift; 95 Port Main-skysail Lift; 96 Starboard Main-royal Lift; 97 Starboard Main-topgallant Lift; 98 Starboard Main-topsail Lift; 99 Starboard Main Lift; 100 Port Mizzen-skysail Lift; 101 Port Mizzen-royal Lift; 102 Port Mizzen topgallant Lift; 103 Port Mizzen-topsail Lift; 104 Port Crossjack Lift; 105 Spanker-boom Topping Lift; 106 Lower-boom Topping Lift; 107 Fore-trysail Peak Halyards; 108 Main-trysail Peak Halyards; 109 Spanker Peak Halyards; 110 Flemish Horse; 111 Foot Ropes; 112 Life Line; 113 Jacob's Ladders; 114 Mooring Pendants; 115 Bobstays; 116 Bowsprit Shrouds; 117 Whisker Jumper; 118 Jib Guy; 119 Flying Jib Guy; 120 Flying Jib Martingale; 121 Jib Martingale; 122 Stirrups; 123 Back Ropes; 124 Bowsprit Cap; 125 Ratlines; 126 Fore Rigging; 127 Fore-topmast Rigging; 128 Fore-topgallant Shrouds; 129 Fore-royal Shroud; 130 Fore-skysail Shroud; 131 Futtock Shrouds; 132 Fore-topmast Backstays; 133 Fore-topgallant Backstays; 134 Fore-royal Backstay; 135 Fore-skysail Backstay; 136 Fore-topmast Crosstrees; 137 Fore Jack; 138 Doubling of the Masts; 139 Mizzen Cap (lower); 140 Mizzen-topmast Cap; 141 Sheer Poles; 142 Swifters; 143 After Shrouds; 144 Fore Chains; 145 Main Chains; 146 Mizzen Chains; 147 Fore-trysail Vangs; 148 Main-trysail Vangs; 149 Spanker Vangs; 150 Cutwater; 151 Starboard Bow; 152 Starboard Beam; 153 Starboard Quarter; 154 Starboard Counter; 155 Rudder; 156 Water Line; 157 Rail; 158 Bulwarks; 159 Entrance; 160 Run; 161 Spanker Sheets; 162 Starboard Main Sheet; 163 Starboard Fore Sheet; 164 Nameboard; 165 Fore Truck; 166 Main Truck and Pennant; 167 Mizzen Truck; 168 Sheer Strake; 169 Jib Netting.



WOODEN SHIP: PRINCIPAL PARTS OF THE HULL.

1 Keelson; 2 Garboard Strake; 3 Floor or Floor Timber; 4 Pillar or Stanchion; 5 Ceiling; 6 Limber Hole; 7 Sister, or Side, Keelson; 8 Beam; 9 Deck Planking; 10 Main Deck; 11 Upper Deck; 12 Rail; 13 False Keel; 14 Keel; 15, 16 First and Second Futtock, etc., forming the frame; 17 Shelf Piece; 18 Rabbet of the Keel; 19 Beam Clamp; 20 Waterway; 21 Inner Waterway; 22 Spirketing; 23 Partial Hold Deck the planking extending as far as the figure, 23; 24 Limber Board.



IRON SHIP: PRINCIPAL PARTS OF THE HULL.

1 Keelson; 2 Garboard Strake; 3 Floor or Floor Plate; 4 Pillar or Stanchion; 5 Ceiling; 6 Limber Hole or Watercourse; 7 Sister, or Side, Keelson; 8 Beam; 9 Deck Planking; 10 Main Deck; 11 Upper Deck; 12 Rail; 13 Frame Angle Iron; 14 Reverse-frame Angle Iron; 15 Bar Keel; 16 Intercostal Plate of First Longitudinal, or Side, Keelson; 17 Bilge Keelson, or Hold Stringer; 18, 19 Plating; 20 Bilge Keel; 21 Bracket Plate; 22 Stringer; 23 Batten; 24 Iron Deck; 25 Stringer Angle Irons; 26 Tie Plate; 27 Stringer Plate.

SHIP: Fig. 1. Principal Ropes, Spars, etc. Fig. 2. Amidships Cross-section of the Hull of a Wooden Ship, showing Principal Timbers, Planking, etc. Fig. 3. Amidships Cross-section of the Hull of an Iron Ship, showing Principal Frames, etc.

4. *Optics.* A sharply convex polished button, or reflector, often of dark glass, which, under bright light, gives the appearance of an artificial star. It is used in optical tests.

shin'gle (shĭn'g'l), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Norw. *singl, singling*, small round stones.] **1.** Coarse, rounded detritus or alluvial material, as on the seashore, differing from ordinary gravel only in the size of the stones, which are often as large as a man's head. *Chiefly Brit.*

2. A piece or single part of such material; — used also in the singular form as a plural. *Rare.*

A few flying *shingle* only coming down upon us. *Tyndall.*

3. A place, as a beach, strewn with shingle.

shin'gle, *n.* [ME. *shingle*, for *shindle*, fr. L. *scindula, scandula*; cf. Gr. σκεδαννύναι to scatter, disperse, σχεδή a leaf, tablet (cf. SCHEDULE), σχινδαλμός shingle.] **1.** A piece of wood sawed or rived thin and small, with one end thinner than the other, for covering roofs, etc., the thick ends of one row overlapping the thin ends of the next.

2. A sign or signboard, as of a lawyer's or doctor's office; as, to hang out one's *shingle*. *Humorous & Colloq.*

shin'gle, *v. t.*; SHIN'GLED (shĭn'g'ld); SHIN'GLING (-glĭng). **1.** To cover with shingles, as a roof; to cover the roof or sides of, as a house, with shingles.

2. To cut (the hair) so that the ends are exposed all over the head as shingles are on a roof; to cut (the hair) short.

3. To whip; chastise, as with a shingle. *Colloq., U. S.*

4. To subject to the process of expelling cinder and impurities by hammering and squeezing, as a mass of iron from the puddling furnace.

5. To lay or dispose, as logs, so as to overlap.

shin'gled (shĭn'g'ld), *a.* Covered with shingle, or coarse, rounded detritus.

shin'gled, *a.* **1.** Covered, roofed, or sheathed with shingles.

2. Clinker-built; — said of a ship. *Obs. Piers Plowman.*

shingle oak. **a** An American oak (*Quercus imbricaria*), whose wood is used in western States for shingles. It has shining laurel-like leaves. **b** In Australia, the she-oak.

shin'gler (shĭn'g'lẽr), *n.* One that shingles; specif.: **a** One who shingles roofs, etc. **b** A man or a machine that makes shingles. **c** A workman who tends a shingling machine or hammer. **d** A machine for shingling puddled iron.

shin'gles (-g'lz), *n.* [OF. *cengle*, or the dial. form *chengle*, shingles, orig., a girth, F. *sangle*, fr. L. *cingulum* a girdle, fr. *cingere* to gird. Cf. CINCTURE, CINGLE, SURCINGLE.] *Med.* Herpes zoster. See HERPES.

shingle tree. An East Indian cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*), with hard durable wood.

shin'gle-wood' (shĭn'g'l-wo͝od'), *n.* A West Indian lauraceous tree (*Nectandra leucantha*).

shin'gly (-glĭ), *a.* Composed of, or abounding in, shingle, or coarse detritus.

shin'ing (shīn'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHINE. Specif.: *p. a.*: **a** Emitting or reflecting light, esp. steadily; radiant; as, *shining* lamps. **b** Splendid; illustrious; brilliant; as, a *shining* example of charity.

Syn. — Glistening, lustrous, effulgent, refulgent; brilliant, sparkling, gleaming, flashing. See BRIGHT.

shining flycatcher. **a** The satin sparrow. **b** The phainopepla. — **s. willow,** a common North American willow (*Salix lucida*) with smooth shining leaves.

— **shin'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **shin'ing-ness,** *n.*

shin'leaf' (shĭn'lēf'), *n.* An American pyrolaceous herb (*Pyrola elliptica*), having thin oblong-elliptical leaves and greenish white flowers.

shin'ny, shin'ney (shĭn'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. SHINDY, SHIN.] The game of hockey as informally played with a curved stick and a ball, block of wood, or the like, by schoolboys, etc.; also, the curved stick used in the game.

shin'ny, *v. i.* To play shinny.

to shinny on one's own side, to keep where one belongs or confine one's actions to their proper sphere. *Colloq.*

shin'plas'ter (shĭn'plăs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A plaster of paper saturated with tar, vinegar, etc., applied to sore shins.

2. Formerly, a piece of unsecured or poorly secured paper money, esp. one greatly depreciated in value; also, a piece of government paper money of a denomination less than a dollar. *Slang, U. S.*

Shin Shu (shĭn shō͞). [Jap., lit., true sect.] The leading and most progressive Buddhist sect of Japan, resting its faith rather upon Amida than Gautama Buddha. Rites and ceremonies are held useless without uprightness.

shin'ti-yan (shĭn'tĭ-yăn) } *n.* [Ar. *shintiān.*] A kind of
shin'ty-an (shĭn'tĭ-ăn) } wide loose drawers or trousers worn by women in Mohammedan countries.

Shin'to' (shĭn'tō'), *n.* [Chin. *shên*[2] god + *tao*[4] way, doctrine.] The ethnic cult of the Japanese, consisting primarily in the worship of the spirits of tribal ancestors and of dead heroes; also, the religion based upon this. The cult is not considered incompatible with other religions. *Shinto* as a religion is under the charge of the Bureau of Religions, and is considered on a par with Buddhism, Christianity, etc. As the national cult embodied in the temples and historic rituals, it is in charge of the Bureau of Shinto Temples, and is not regarded as a religion. The cult includes the tradition on which is founded the political power of the imperial family, and its central deities are the ancestral deities of the imperial family. *Shinto* in this sense is respected by every Japanese, Buddhist or Christian.

Shin'to-ist, *n.* An adherent of Shinto.

shin'y (shīn'ĭ), *a.*; SHIN'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHIN'I-EST. **1.** Bright; luminous; clear; unclouded. "A *shiny* day." *Dryden.*

2. Polished; glossy; as, *shiny* shoes; a *shiny* coat.

ship (shĭp), *n.* [ME. *ship, schip*, AS. *scip*; akin to OFries. *skip*, OS. *scip*, D. *schip*, G. *schiff*, OHG. *scif*, Dan. *skib*, Sw. *skepp*, Icel. & Goth. *skip*; of unknown origin. Cf. EQUIP, SKIFF, SKIPPER.] **1.** Any large seagoing vessel.

2. Specif., *Naut.*, a vessel with a bowsprit and three masts (mainmast, foremast, and mizzenmast), with, rarely, a fourth mast, each composed of a lower mast, a topmast, and a top-gallant mast, and, sometimes, higher masts.

3. In general, any vessel intended or used for navigation, or such a vessel not of the kind propelled by oars, paddles, or the like; a water craft or vessel. In popular usage, and more esp. in various legal uses, the term *ship* has a very broad meaning, varying more or less with the context in which it is used. Thus in various matters of maritime and international law, as with reference to salvage, *ship* may mean: any vessel used for purposes of navigation; any locomotive machine or structure intended or used for transportation on rivers, seas, oceans, or other navigable waters, without regard to its form or means of locomotion; any structure or vessel fitted for navigation. For the purposes of some statutes it has even a broader definition, as in the English Foreign Enlistment Act, where it is defined as including "any description of boat, vessel, floating battery, or floating craft; also, any description of boat, vessel, or other craft or battery, made to move either on the surface of or under water, or sometimes on the surface of, and sometimes under, water" (*33 & 34 Vict. c. 90, s. 30*). For definitions of principal classes of sailing vessels, other than *ship* (in the specific sense), see BARK, BARKENTINE, BRIG, BRIGANTINE, DAHABEAH, DHOW, FRIGATE, GALLEON, 2d JUNK, 2d KETCH, LUGGER, SAMPAN, 2d SCHOONER, SLOOP, YAWL, etc. For definitions of classes of war vessels see NAVY, 2. Merchant steamships are generally classified according to their motive power, peculiarities of construction, etc. See TURBINE, WHALEBACK, etc.

4. A dish or utensil (originally fashioned like the hull of a ship) used to hold incense. *Obs.* *Tyndale.*

ship of countenance, a ship of (great) burden. *Obs.* — **s. of post.** = POSTSHIP. *Obs.* — **s. of the line,** *Nav.*, formerly, a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle; a vessel superior to a frigate; usually, a seventy-four-gun, or three-decker, ship; — called also *line-of-battle ship.*

ship (shĭp), *v. t.*; SHIPPED (shĭpt); SHIP'PING. [Cf. AS. *scipian* to take ship, *gescipian* to provide with ships.] **1.** To put or receive on board of a ship, or other vessel, for transportation; to send by water.

2. To commit to any conveyance for transportation.

3. Hence, to send away; to get rid of. *Colloq.*

4. To engage or secure for service on a ship, as seamen.

5. To put in place for use; as, to *ship* the tiller or oars.

to ship a sea, *Naut.*, to have a wave come over the side.

ship, *v. i.* **1.** To engage to serve on board of a vessel.

2. To embark on a ship. *Wyclif*e (*Acts* xxviii. 11).

3. *Naut.* To rest or have its position when ready for use; — with *in*; as, the lower end of a sprit *ships* in a grommet.

-ship (-shĭp). [ME. *-schipe*, AS. *-scipe*; akin to OFries. *-skipe*, OLG. *-skepi*, D. *-schap*, OHG. *-scaf*, G. *-schaft.* Cf. SHAPE, *n.*; LANDSCAPE.] A noun-forming suffix added chiefly to nouns denoting persons, but sometimes to adjectives and even verbs. It denotes: (1) *state, condition*, or *quality*, as in son*ship*, friend*ship*, scholar*ship*; (2) *office, dignity*, or *profession*, as in clerk*ship*, chancellor*ship*, lord*ship*, author*ship*; (3) *art* or *skill*, as in horseman*ship*, marks-man*ship*; (4) a *concrete instance* or *example of the quality* or *state*, or *something showing, exhibiting, or embodying it*; as in, they endured hard*ships*; His Lord*ship*; fellow*ship*, a total of those united as fellows; court*ship*, act of paying court, etc. See *Introd., Rules for Spelling.*

☞ The reference "See -SHIP" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ship*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the suffix and the root word.

ship auger. An auger with a simple spiral (helical) bit without a solid body through it, and with or without a screw on the end of it. See BIT, *Illust.*, 6.

ship biscuit. Also **ship bread.** Hard biscuit prepared for use on shipboard; hard-tack; pilot bread.

ship'board' (shĭp'bōrd'; 201), *n.* [*ship* + *board.* See BOARD, *n.*, 8.] A ship's side; by extension, *Obs. or R.*, a ship; — used chiefly in adverbial phrases; as, on *ship-board.* Cf. *over the side*, under 1st OVER.

ship boy. A boy who serves in a ship, usually as a cabin attendant; — called also *ship's boy.* *Shak.*

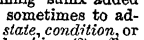
ship breaker. One who breaks up vessels when unfit for further use and deals in their materials.

ship broker. A mercantile agent employed in buying and selling ships, procuring cargoes, etc., and generally in transacting the business of a ship or ships when in port, as in effecting insurance, issuing bills of lading, etc.

ship'build'er (shĭp'bĭl'dẽr), *n.* One who constructs ships and other vessels; a naval architect or a shipwright.

ship'build'ing, *n.* Naval architecture or construction; the art of constructing ships and other vessels.

ship'-lap', *a.* *Carp.* Cut away for a portion of the width on both edges, but on opposite sides, so as to make a flush joint with similar pieces. — Hence **ship'-lap',** *n. & adv.*



Section of Shiplap Siding.

ship letter. A letter conveyed by a vessel not a mail vessel.

ship'load' (shĭp'lōd'), *n.* The load or cargo of a ship; as much or as many as constitutes a load of a ship.

ship'mate' (-māt'), *n.* One who serves on board of the same ship with another; a fellow sailor.

ship'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of shipping; act or process of dispatching goods by a vessel or other means of transportation; delivery of goods to a carrier for transportation; also, the goods or commodities shipped.

ship money. *Eng. Hist.* An impost levied at various times on the ports, towns, etc., of England, to provide ships for the national defense. The tax had been levied only in time of war until imposed by Charles I. in 1634 and again in 1635, when it was resisted by John Hampden. It was finally abolished by statute in 1640.

ship'own'er (shĭp'ōn'ẽr), *n.* An owner of a ship or ships or of a share or shares in a ship.

ship'page (shĭp'ăj), *n.* [*ship* + *-age.*] Act, process, or privilege of shipping, or a fee or levy made for it.

ship'per (shĭp'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *scipere* sailor. See SHIP, *n.*; cf. SKIPPER.] **1** One who ships goods.

2. *Mach.* A device for shipping, or shifting, something, as a rod in some kinds of lathes for changing the feed.

3. A sound, hard-burnt, but misshapen, brick. *Cant.*

ship'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHIP. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or business of one who ships goods.

2. The collective body of ships in one place, or belonging to one port, country, etc.; vessels, generally; tonnage.

3. Fig.: A voyage. "God send 'em good *shipping.*" *Shak.*

4. A ship's company. *Obs.*

shipping articles. Articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen, in respect to wages, length of time for which they are shipped, etc.

shipping commissioner. In the United States, a public official appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to supervise and facilitate the engagement, employment, and payment of seamen on foreign, or deep-sea, voyages.

shipping master. A public official before whom the shipping articles must be signed and in whose presence sailors are paid off at the end of a voyage. *Eng.*

shipping note. *Com.* A document used in shipping goods by sea. In the case of free goods the shipping notes are the receiving note, addressed by the shipper to the chief officer of the vessel, requesting him to receive on board specified goods, and a receipt for the mate to sign, on receiving whose signature it is called the mate's receipt, and is surrendered by the shipper for the bills of lading.

ship-po' (shĭp-pō'), *n.* [Jap. *shippō* seven precious things; Chin. *ch'i*[1] seven + *pao*[3] gem.] *Japanese Art.* Cloisonné enamel on a background of metal or porcelain.

ship railway. **a** An inclined railway running into the water with a cradlelike car on which a vessel may be drawn out on land, as for repairs. **b** A railway on which to transport vessels overland between bodies of water.

ship'-rigged' (-rĭgd'), *a.* *Naut.* Rigged like a ship, that is, with three masts, and square sails; also, square-rigged.

ship's favor *or* **favour** (shĭps). The advantage or consideration given to a ship; — used esp. with reference to sending freight, and meaning that a cubic ton is measured from the extreme points outside, regardless of the bulk.

ship'shape' (shĭp'shāp'), *a.* Arranged in a manner befitting a ship; hence, trim; tidy; orderly.

ship'shape', *adv.* In a shipshape or seamanlike manner.

ship's husband. *Naut.* An agent on land, representing the owners of a ship, who manages its expenses and receipts.

ship's papers. *Mar. Law.* The papers with which a vessel is required to be provided for due inspection under the law. The ordinary papers include the certificate of enrollment or registry, the license, crew list, shipping articles, clearance, etc., required by the country to which the ship belongs, and the sea letter, proofs of ownership, bills of lading, invoices, muster roll, log book, and bill of health, required of neutral vessels by the law of nations.

ship's time. *Naut.* The local mean time of the meridian where the vessel is. In practice, the time kept on shipboard is regulated each day at noon to agree with this.

ship'way' (shĭp'wā'), *n.* **a** *Shipbuilding.* The ways on which a vessel is built. See WAY, *n.*, 16. **b** The supports used under a vessel in dry dock.

ship'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Any of certain peculiar marine lamellibranch mollusks which burrow in submerged wood and are very destructive to piles of wharves, wooden ships, etc. Their body is long and wormlike, because of the great development of the united siphons, which are protected by a calcareous tube, the valves of the shell and the foot being very small. Two small calcareous plates (*pallets*) are borne on the siphons. The best-known and most destructive is *Teredo navalis*, found in most parts of the world.



Shipworm (*Teredo navalis*) and Section of Wood containing its Burrows *p* Pallets; *t* Siphon Tubes; *v* Shell of Foot.

ship'wreck' (-rĕk'), *n.* **1.** The destruction or loss, total or partial, of a vessel, as by sinking or by being cast ashore or driven against rocks or shoals.

2. A wrecked ship, or its parts; wreckage.

3. Fig.: Ruin; irretrievable loss or failure.

Holding faith and a good conscience, which some having put away have made *shipwreck* concerning the faith. 1 *Tim.* i 19.

ship'wreck', *v. t.*; -WRECKED' (-rĕkt'); -WRECK'ING. **1.** To destroy, as a ship at sea, by driving ashore or upon rocks or sand banks, or causing to founder by the force of wind and waves. "*Shipwrecking* storms." *Shak.*

2. To cause to experience shipwreck, as sailors or passengers. Hence, to inflict with disaster or loss; to ruin, as if by shipwreck; to wreck; as, to *shipwreck* a business.

ship'wreck'y (-rĕk'ĭ), *a.* Weak or shaky like a wrecked ship. "*Shipwrecky* about the knees." *T. Hughes.*

ship'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *scipwyrhta.*] One whose occupation is to build or repair vessels.

ship'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard, place, or inclosure where ships are built or repaired.

Shi-raz' (shē-räz'; shē'räz), *n.* A rich, sweet wine, either red or white, from the district of Shiraz, Persia.

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shi'ness. + SHYNESS.

shing (shĭng). Var. of SHENG. See MEASURE.

shin'gl, shin'gld. Shingle; shingled *Ref. Sp.*

shin'gle. *n.* [OF. *cengle* girdle, girth, as of a saddle, F. *sangle.*] Girth; girdle. *Obs.*

shin'gling (shĭn'glĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHINGLE.

shin'gls Shingles. *Ref. Sp.*

shin'gly, *a.* Covered with, or resembling, shingles. [-NESS.]

shin'i-ness (shĭn'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See SHIN'NE-COCK (shĭn'ĕ-kŏk), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe of southeastern Long Island, having some Negro blood.

shin'ner, *n.* **1.** One who shins. **2.** A stocking. *Obs.* [tine. *Obs.*]

shin'ner, *n.* A large boot; a bot-

shin'ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHIN.

shin'ny (shĭn'ĭ), *v. i.* To climb by use of the shins; to shin; — chiefly with *up. Colloq.* [lock.]

shin'-tan'gle, *n.* Ground hem-

Shin'to-ism (shĭn'tō-ĭz'm), *n.* Shinto; — a common but erroneous equivalent.

shin'ty (shĭn'tĭ), *n.* Shinny. *Chiefly Scot & Dial. Eng.*

shin'y (shĭn'ĭ), *n.* That which shines; money; gold. *Slang.*

shio'gun. Var. of SHOGUN.

Shi'on (shĭ'ŏn). *Bib.* [SHEEP.]

ship (shĭp). Dial. Eng. var. of

ship'a-ble, *a.* Navigable. *Obs.*

ship boat. A boat carried on, or towed as a tender to, a vessel.

ship borer. A shipworm.

ship'bound', *a.* Confined to a ship or other vessel.

ship'break'ing, *n.* **1.** Shipwreck *Obs.* **2.** *Scots Law.* The offense of breaking into a ship to commit there a criminal offense.

shipbreche, *n.* [See BREACH a breaking.] Shipwreck. *Obs.*

ship'bro'ken, *a.* Shipwrecked. *Obs.*

shipbruche, *n.* [AS. *bryce* a breaking.] Shipwreck. *Obs.*

ship carpenter A carpenter who works at shipbuilding; a shipwright. [ing. *Obs.*

ship'craft', *n.* Art of shipbuild-

shipe. + SHEEP.

ship'en-tine (shĭp'ĕn-tēn), *n.* [From SHIP, after *barkentine.*] *Naut.* See FOUR-MASTED BARK.

ship'fare', *n.* [*ship* + *fare*, n.] Voyaging in a ship. *Obs.*

shipferd, *n.* [AS. *scipfyrd, scipferd.*] A navy. *Obs.*

ship fever. *Med.* Typhus fever.

ship'ful (shĭp'fo͝ol), *n*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). See -FUL.

shipgome, *n.* [AS. *guma* man.] A sailor. *Obs.*

Shi'phi (shī'fī). *Bib.* [*Obs.*]

ship'hire', *n.* Passage money.

Shiph'mite (shĭf'mīt). *Bib.*

ship'hold'er, *n.* Shipowner. *R.*

Shiph'rah (shĭf'rä). *Bib.*

Shiph'tan (-tăn). *Bib.* [STITCH.]

ship ladder. See LADDER]

ship'less, *a.* Destitute of ships.

ship'let, *n.* A little ship. *Rare.*

ship'man, *n.* [AS. *scipmann.*] A seaman; a sailor. *Obs. or Poet*

ship'man's card. = 1st CARD, 4.

ship'man's hose. Seamen's wide trousers or breeches. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

ship'man's stone. A loadstone.

ship'mas'ter, *n.* The master or commander of a vessel other than a war vessel. [SHIP.]

shipped (shĭpt), *pret. & p. p.* of

ship'pen (shĭp'ĕn), *n.* [AS. *scypen.* Cf. SHOP.] Stable; cow-house. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

shippend, *n.* [AS. *sceppend, scyppend*, from *sceppan* to create.] Creator. *Obs.*

ship pendulum. A pendulum hung amidships to show the extents of the rolling or pitching.

ship'per, *n.* [AS. *sceppan* to create.] Creator. *Obs.*

shipping ton. See TON, 2.

ship'pon. Var. of SHIPPEN.

ship pound. A weight of northern Europe, varying usually between 300 and 400 pounds avoirdupois (136–181 kg.) and commonly containing twenty libra pounds. See LISPOUND

ship'py, *a.* Of or pert. to, or full of, ships; as, a *shippy* odor.

ship'rade, *n.* [See SHIP; 1st ROAD.] Harbor. *Obs.* [ticles.]

ship's articles. Shipping ar-

ship's days. The days allowed a vessel for loading or unloading.

ship'shap'en, *a.* Shipshape *Obs.*

ship's passport. = SEA LETTER.

ship's protest. A declaration under oath made by the master and crew of a ship setting forth the particular circumstances under which damage to the ship or her cargo took place. *Eng.*

ship'ster. + SHAPESTER.

ship stuff. A low-grade wheat flour, got after separating the higher grade. [SHIPPED.]

shipt. Rare or ref. sp. of

ship time = SHIP'S TIME.

ship'ward, *adv.* To or toward a ship. *Obs.*

ship writ. *Eng. Hist.* A writ for collection of ship money.

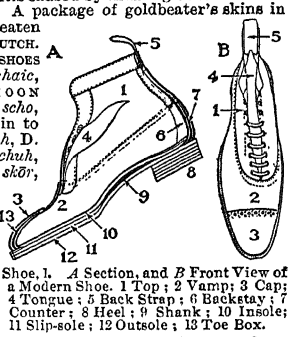
shir. + SHEER, SIR.

shir Var. of SHIRR.

shir'al-lee (shĭr'ăl-lē), *n.* A swag of blankets. *Slang, Australia.*

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shire (shīr; shēr; 277. *as suffix* -shĭr *or, esp. in British use,* -shēr), *n.* [AS. *scīr* a division, province, county. Cf. 2d SHERIFF.] **1.** A district under some one's care or charge; a province; a region.
2. A portion of Great Britain originally under the supervision of an earl, or alderman, later under the king's officer, the sheriff, who in course of time became secondary to the justice of the peace, who was later subordinated to the county council; a territorial division, usually identical with a county; sometimes, a smaller district. Such expressions as *the county of Yorkshire,* which are strictly tautological, are used in England. In the United States *shire* is little used, but some of the composite words have been used as names of counties, as *Berkshire County,* Massachusetts (instead of *Berks County,* as in Pennsylvania).
3. A country area incorporated for local government, and embracing a tract of agricultural or grazing territory including one or more small towns and villages. *Australia.*
4. A shire moot. *Obs.*
5. Short for SHIRE HORSE.
the shires, certain of the English midland counties, with names ending in *-shire,* esp. Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Northamptonshire, famous for fox hunting.
shire horse. One of an English breed of heavy draft horses believed to be descended largely from the horses used in war in the days of heavy armor. They are the largest of the British draft breeds, and have long hair on the back of the cannons and fetlocks. Brown or bay with white on the face and legs is now the commonest color.
shirk (shûrk), *v. i.;* SHIRKED (shûrkt); SHIRK'ING. [Prob. the same word as *shark;* cf. E. dial. *sherk, shirk,* to shirk, to prowl about with dishonest intention. See SHARK, *v. i.;* cf. SHARK, the fish.] **1.** To procure by petty fraud and trickery; to obtain by mean solicitation. *Obs.*
2. To avoid; evade; — implying meanness, unfaithfulness, or fraud; as, to *shirk* duty, danger, the question.
shirk, *v. i.* **1.** To live by shifts and fraud; to shark. *Obs.*
2. To evade an obligation; to avoid the performance of duty, as by running away; — sometimes with *out.*
One of the cities *shirked* from the league. *Byron*
to shirk off, to sneak or slink off or away. *Colloq. or Dial.*
shirk, *n.* **1.** One who lives by shifts and tricks; a shark. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. One who evades duty, labor, or the like.
shirr (shûr), *v. t.;* SHIRRED (shûrd); SHIRR'ING. **1.** *Sewing.* To make a shirr or shirrs in; as, to *shirr* a skirt.
2. *Cookery.* To break (eggs) into a dish with cream or crumbs and bake in the oven or cook in hot water on the fire.
shirr, *n. Sewing.* A series of close parallel runnings which are drawn up (sometimes on cords) so as to make the material between them set full by gathers.
shirr'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHIRR. Hence: *n.* The work done by making a shirr or shirrs.
shirt (shûrt), *n.* [ME. *schirte, sherte, schurte,* AS. *scyrte* a short garment, skirt, kirtle, akin to Icel. *skyrta,* Dan. *skiorte,* Sw. *skjorta,* Dan. *skiört* a petticoat, D. *schort* a petticoat, an apron, G. *schurz, schürze,* an apron; all prob. fr. the source of E. *short,* in AS. *scort,* as being originally a short garment. See SHORT; cf. SKIRT.] **1.** A loose undergarment for the upper part of the body, of cotton, linen, or other material, now commonly one worn by men, boys, or infants, formerly such an undergarment of either sex.
2. A covering resembling or likened to a shirt, as, in Australia, a calico covering in which carcasses are shipped.
shirt, *v. t.;* SHIRT'ED; SHIRT'ING. To cover or clothe with a shirt, or as with a shirt. *Dryden.*
shirt'ing, *n.* Cloth suitable for making shirts.
shirt waist. A belted waist resembling a shirt in plainness of cut and style, worn by women or children; — in England called a *blouse.* — **shirt-waist suit,** a costume consisting of a plain belted waist and skirt of the same material.
shit'tah (shĭt'ȧ), *n., or* **shittah tree.** [Heb. *shittāh,* pl. *shittīm.*] A tree of the wood of which the ark, tables, altars, boards, etc., of the Jewish tabernacle were made. The tree was probably *Acacia seyal,* the wood of which is hard, fine-grained, and yellowish brown.
shit'tim (shĭt'ĭm), *n., or* **shittim wood.** Also **shit'tim-wood'.** **a** The wood of the shittah tree. **b** The cascara buckthorn. *U. S.* **c** A sapotaceous tree (*Bumelia lanuginosa*) of the southern United States.
shive (shīv), *n.* [See SHEAVE, *n.*] **1.** A slice. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. [Cf. SHIV.] A thin piece or fragment; a cake; a splinter; specif., one of the scales or pieces of the outside of a cornstalk or of the woody part of flax removed in breaking; also, these pieces collectively; — called also *shove.*
3. *Paper Making.* A splinter or cluster of splinters of raw fiber, not thoroughly reduced in cooking and bleaching.
4. A thin, flat cork used for stopping a wide-mouthed bottle; also, a thin wooden bung for casks.
shiv'er (shĭv'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *schivere, shever,* fr. *shive;* cf. G. *schiefer* a splinter, slate, OHG. *scivero* a splinter, Dan. & Sw. *skifer* a slate. See SHEAVE, *n.;* cf. SKEWER.] **1.** One of the small pieces, fragments, or splinters, into which a brittle thing is broken by sudden violence; — generally in *pl.* "All to *shivers* dashed." *Milton.*
2. A thin slice; a shive, esp. of bread. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. A slaty flake of hard stone. *Dial. Eng.*
4. *Naut.* A sheave, or wheel, of a pulley. *Obs.*
5. A small wedge, as for fastening a window bolt.
6. A spindle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shiv'er (shĭv'ẽr), *v. t.;* -ERED (shĭv'ẽrd); -ER-ING. [ME. *schiveren, scheveren;* cf. OD. *scheveren.* See SHIVER fragment.] To break or rend into many small pieces, or splinters; to shatter; to dash to pieces; as, to *shiver* a goblet.
shiv'er, *v. i.* To fly apart into many small pieces or parts; to splinter; to be shattered.
shiv'er, *v. i.* [ME. *chiveren, cheveren;* of uncert. orig. Seemingly confused with *shiver* to shatter.] To tremble; vibrate; quiver; to shake, as from cold or fear.
The man that *shivered* on the brink of sin. *Creech.*
Syn. — SHIVER, SHUDDER, QUAKE. SHIVER suggests esp. the effect of cold, SHUDDER, that of horror or aversion, QUAKE, that of fear; as, "a puny insect, *shivering* at a breeze" (*Pope*); "When she saw the haggard father's face . . . all dabbled with the blood of his own son, [she] *shuddered*" (*Tennyson*). "A great *quaking* fell upon them, so that they fled to hide themselves" (*Dan.* x. 7). But the words are often interchangeable. See THROB; cf. SHRINK.
shiv'er, *v. t. Naut.* To cause (a sail) to shake or tremble by steering close to the wind.
shiv'er, *n.* Act of shivering or trembling.
the shivers, a fit of shivering. *Colloq.*
shiv'er-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHIVER. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that shivers; esp.: **a** A peculiar spasmodic contraction or twitching of the muscles or certain groups of muscles, occurring normally when the body is exposed to cold or under certain other conditions, as of fear or certain diseases. **b** *Veter.* A constant abnormal twitching of certain muscles in the horse, probably the result of sensory nerve derangement. It is somewhat allied to stringhalt.
2. *Pottery.* The cracking and scaling off of surface glaze and portions of the body, caused by unequal contraction between the materials, in cooling.
shiv'er-ing, *n.* A small fragment or splint; a shiver; a sliver; — usually in *pl.*
shiv'er-spar', *n.* [Cf. G. *schiefer-spath.*] *Min.* A variety of calcite, of slaty structure; slate spar; argentine.
shiv'er-y (shĭv'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Inclined to, characterized by, or causing, shivering or trembling; tremulous; shivering.
shi-zo'ku (shē-zō'kōō), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap. *shi-zoku,* fr. Chin. *ch' (chi)* branch, posterity + *tsu* kindred, class.] The Japanese warrior gentry or middle class, formerly called *samurai;* also, any member of this class.
shoad (shōd), *n.* [Cf. SHODE.] Also *shode. Mining.* A fragment of vein-material removed by natural agencies from the outcrop, and lying in the surface soil or débris; also, a series of such pieces, by following which the original outcrop may be discovered; also, such material generally; float. *Eng.* — *v. i.* To search for ore by tracing the shoad. *Eng.*
shoad'er (shōd'ẽr), *n.* One who shroads. *Eng.*
shoal (shōl), *n.* [AS. *scolu, sceolu,* a company, multitude, crowd, akin to OS. *skola;* prob. orig., a division, and akin to Icel. *skilja* to part. See SKILL; cf. SCHOOL of fishes.] A great multitude assembled; a crowd; throng; — said esp. of fish; as, a *shoal* of bass. "Great *shoals* of people." *Bacon.*
Syn. — See FLOCK.
shoal, *v. i.;* SHOALED (shōld); SHOAL'ING. To assemble in a multitude; to throng; to school, as fish.
shoal, *a.* [Cf. ME. *schold, scheald, scheld,* and E. SHALLOW.] Having little depth; shallow; as, *shoal* water.
shoal, *n.* **1.** A place where a sea, river, etc., is shallow; a shallow. "All the depths and *shoals* of honor." *Shak.*
2. A sand bank or bar which makes the water shoal. In recent geographical usage the term *shoal* is applied only to elevations or knolls (not rocky) on which there is a depth of water of 6 fathoms (11 meters) or less; *bank* is used for elevations or knolls on which there is a greater depth of water (between 11 and 200 meters); the term *reef* is applied to a rocky elevation or knoll on which there is a depth of water of 6 fathoms or less at low water.
shoal, *v. i.;* SHOALED (shōld); SHOAL'ING. To become shallow gradually; to shallow; as, the water *shoals* here.
shoal, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to become shallow or less deep; to come to a shallow or less deep part of; as, a ship *shoals* her water by advancing into that which is less deep.
2. *Otter Hunting.* To drive (the otter) to the shallows.
shoal'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of shoals or shallows.
shock (shŏk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** A thick, bushy mass; as, a head covered with a *shock* of sandy hair.
2. Short for SHOCK-DOG.
shock, *a.* Bushy; shaggy; as, *shock* hair
shock, *n.* [ME. *schokke;* cf. OD. *schocke,* G. *schock* a heap, quantity, threescore, MHG. *schoc,* Sw. *skock,* Dan. *skok,* and also G. *hocke* a heap of hay, Lith. *kugis.*] **1.** A pile or assemblage of sheaves of grain, as wheat, rye, or the like, set up in the field, in conical form, with the butt ends down, the sheaves usually varying in number from ten to sixteen; — called also, in England, a *shook* or *stook.*
2. **a** A similar conical stack of separate stalks of Indian corn. *U. S.* **b** A cock, as of hay. *Dial. U. S.*
shock, *v. t.;* SHOCKED (shŏkt); SHOCK'ING. To collect, or make up, into a shock or shocks; to stook.
shock, *v. i.* To make shocks after the reapers.
shock, *v. t.* [ME. *schokken;* D. *schokken, schok* a bounce, jolt, or leap, OHG. *scoc* a swing, MHG. *schoc;* prob. influenced by F. *choquer* to shock, OF. *chuquier,* of uncert. orig. Cf. JOG, SHOCK a striking, SHOG, *n. & v.*] **1.** To give a shock to; to cause to shake or waver; hence, to strike against suddenly; to encounter with violence.
2. To strike with surprise, terror, horror, or disgust; to cause to recoil; as, his violence *shocked* his associates.
3. *Physiol.* To subject to the action of an electrical discharge so as to cause a more or less violent depression or commotion of the nervous system.
shock (shŏk), *v. i.* **1.** To meet with a shock; to meet in violent encounter. "They saw the moment approach when the two parties would *shock* together." *De Quincey.*
2. To hasten impetuously or eagerly. *Obs.*
The Frenchmen *shocked* to their standards *E Hall.*
shock, *n.* [Prob. fr. *shock,* v.; perh. influenced by F. *choc,* fr. *choquer* to shock. See SHOCK to shake.] **1.** A blow, impact, collision, concussion, or violent shake or jar; an abrupt, forcible onset; the effect of such violence; as, the *shock* of arms; an earthquake *shock.*
He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes. *Addison.*
2. A sudden agitation of the physical or mental sensibilities; also, a sudden agitating or overpowering event; as, his death was a great *shock* to his friends. "A *shock* of pleasure." *Talfourd.*
3. *Med.* A sudden depression of the vital forces of the entire body, or of a part of it, marking some profound impression produced upon the nervous system, as by severe injury, a surgical operation, overpowering emotion, or the like.
4. A stroke of paralysis. *Colloq.*
5. *Elec.* The sudden stimulation of the nerves, or convulsion or contraction of the muscles, with the feeling of a concussion, caused by the discharge, through the animal system, of electricity from a charged body.
Syn. — SHOCK, CONCUSSION agree in denoting a sudden and violent shaking or agitation due to impact or collision. SHOCK is the general word, and is used of both material and immaterial things; CONCUSSION belongs rather to learned or technical usage, and is applied to material things only; as, "The *shock* of cataract seas that snap the three-decker's oaken spine" (*Tennyson*); "that electric *shock* which thrills through every fiber of the soul" (*Lowell*); the *concussion* of an explosion, *concussion* of the brain.
shock of the glottis. = COUP DE GLOTTE.
shock action. *Mil.* A method of attack, esp. by cavalry, in close formation, involving personal contact with the enemy, in which the force of the impact is very largely relied upon; — in distinction from *fire action.*
shock'-dog', *n.* A long-haired dog; esp., a poodle.
shock'-head'ed, *a.* Also **shock'-head'.** Having a thick and bushy head of hair.
shock'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHOCK. Specif.: *p.a.* Causing to shake or tremble, as by a blow; esp., causing to recoil with horror or disgust; extremely offensive.
The grossest and most *shocking* villainies. *Secker.*
— **shock'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **shock'ing-ness,** *n.*
shock tactics. *Mil.* Tactics, esp. of cavalry, in which shock action (which see) is employed.
shod'dy (shŏd'ĭ), *n.* [Perh. akin to SHED, *v. t.;* as meaning originally, waste stuff *shed* or thrown off; cf. dial. *shod* to shed, and E. SHED a parting, separation, SHODE a parting.] **1.** Fluffy, fibrous waste from wool carding, worsted spinning, or weaving of woolens.
2. **a** A fibrous material obtained by deviling, or tearing into fibers, refuse woolen goods, old stockings, rags, druggets, etc., and felting them. Cf. MUNGO. **b** A similar material obtained from refuse cotton goods.
3. A cloth of inferior quality made of, or containing a large proportion of, shoddy; hence, from the great quantity of shoddy goods furnished as army supplies in the Civil War in the United States, and the resultant undue profits, sudden wealth, and unfit social ambitions, an inferior person or thing claiming superiority; also, pretentious vulgarity, as in society, art, manufactures, etc.
4. Refuse or inferior articles or matter of any kind.
shod'dy, *v. t.;* SHOD'DIED (-ĭd); SHOD'DY-ING To convert into shoddy.
shod'dy, *a.;* SHOD'DI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHOD'DI-EST. Made wholly or in part of shoddy; containing shoddy; as, *shoddy* cloth; *shoddy* blankets; hence, *Colloq.*, not genuine; sham; pretentious; as, *shoddy* aristocracy.
shoddy fever. *Med.* A febrile disease characterized by dyspnœa and bronchitis caused by inhaling dust.
shod'er (shŏd'ẽr), *n.* A package of goldbeater's skins in which gold leaf is beaten the second time. Cf. CUTCH.
shoe (shōō), *n.; pl.* SHOES (shōōz), or, *Obs., Archaic,* or *Dial. Eng.,* SHOON (shōōn). [ME. *sho, scho,* AS. *scōh, scēoh;* akin to OFries. *skō,* OS. *skōh,* D. *schoe, schoen,* G. *schuh,* OHG. *scuoh,* Icel. *skōr,* Dan. & Sw. *sko,* Goth. *skōhs;* orig. uncert.]
1. A covering for the human foot, having a thick and somewhat stiff sole and a lighter top, now usually of leather. The upper was often formerly, and sometimes still, made of cloth or other fabric. It differs from a boot (which see) in not extending so far up the leg. See



Shoe, 1. *A* Section, and *B* Front View of a Modern Shoe. 1 Top; 2 Vamp; 3 Cap; 4 Tongue; 5 Back Strap; 6 Backstay; 7 Counter; 8 Heel; 9 Shank; 10 Insole; 11 Slip-sole; 12 Outsole; 13 Toe Box.

shire. † SHEER, *a.*
shire borough. *O. Eng. Hist.* A borough which was the seat, or capital, of a shire.
shire city *or* **town.** One that is the seat, or capital, of a shire or county. *Rare in U. S.*
shire day. *Early Eng. Law.* The day on which the shire moot, or sheriff's court, was held.
shire'house', *n.* Meeting house of the shire moot Cf. MOOT HALL. *Obs.* [shire. *Obs.*]
shire knight. A knight of the
shire'man (shīr'măn; shēr'-), *n.* [AS. *scīrmann, scīrman.*] **1.** A sheriff. *Obs. or Hist.*
2 One belonging to a shire; specif., one belonging to *the shires,* or midland counties.
shire moot *or* **mote.** *O. Eng. Hist.* County court; sheriff's court.
shireness. † SHEERNESS, purity.
shire reeve, *or* **shire'-reeve',** *n.* Obs. or hist. var. of SHERIFF.
shire town. See SHIRE CITY.
shire'wick, *n.* A shire. *Obs.*
shirk'er (shûr'kẽr), *n.* One who shirks.
shirkt. Shirked. *Ref. Sp.*
shirk'y (shûr'kĭ), *a.* Disposed to shirk. *Colloq. or Dial.*
shirl (shûrl). Var. of SCHORL.
shirl (*dial.* shērl, shûl), *n.* [Cf SHRILL, *a.*] The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*
shirl, *v. t.* [Cf. SHEAR, *v.*] To shear off or trim the ends of, as hair. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shirl, *v. i & t. Dial. Eng.* **a** To slide or glide; slip. **b** To romp
shirl.shirl'y Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. vars. of SHRILL, SHRILLY.
Shir'ley (shûr'lĭ), *n.* The bright, impulsive, unspoiled heroine of Charlotte Brontë's novel of this name.
shirp, *v. i.* To shrink; wither. *Obs., Scot.* [of SHERIFF.
shir'ra (shĭr'ȧ), *n.* Scot. var.
shir-reef'. † SHEREEF.
shir'rel, *n.* A piece of turf for fuel. *Obs. Scot.*
shirreve. † SHERIFF.
shirt frame. A knitting machine for shirts, guernseys, etc.
shirt'less, *a.* Not having or wearing a shirt: hence, poverty-stricken. — **shirt'less-ness,** *n.*
Shi'sha (shī'sȧ). *Bib.*
shi'sham (shē'shăm), *n.* = SISSOO. [SCHIST, SCHISTOSE.
shist, shist'ose. Vars. of
shirl, *v. t.* [Cf. SHEAR, *v.*] To shear off or trim the ends of, as hair. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
shitan. † SHAITAN. [*U. S.*]
shite'poke', *n.* The green heron.
shith'er (shĭth'ẽr), *n. & v.* Shiver. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Shit'rai (shĭt'rī; shĭt-rā'ĭ; shĭt'rā-ĭ). *Bib*
shitte. † SHUT.
Shit'tim (shĭt'ĭm). *Bib.*
shit'tle (shĭt''l), **shit'tle-cock',** Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of SHUTTLE, SHUTTLECOCK.
shiv (shĭv), *n.* Chaff; husk of oats; a bit of straw, or the like. *Dial. Eng.*
Shi'va (shē'vȧ). **Shi'va-ite** (-ĭt). Vars of SIVA, SIVAITE.
shiv'a-ree' (shĭv'ȧ-rē'), *n* Corrupt of CHARIVARI. *Dial. U S* — *v. t.* To greet or serenade with a charivari. *Dial. U. S.*
shive (*Scot.* shīv). Obs or Scot & dial. Eng. of SHOVE. *n. & v.*; dial. Eng. of CHIVE, a plant.
shiver (shĭv), *v. i.* [Cf. SHY.] Of a horse, to shy. *Dial. Eng.*
shiv'erd. Shivered. *Ref. Sp.*
shiv'er-eens' (shĭv'ẽr-ēnz'), *n. pl.* Dial. corrupt. of SHIVERINGS, fragments. [ING, *p. pr.*
shiv'er-ing-ly. *adv.* of SHIVER
shiv'er-y (shĭv'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Easily shivered; brittle; shattery.
shiv'ey (shĭv'ĭ), **shiv'vy** (shĭv'ĭ), *a.* Containing shivs. *Dial. Eng. or Wool Sorting.*
shi-voo' (shĭ-vōō'), *n.* A social gathering, entertainment, banquet, etc. *Slang, Australia.*
Shi'za (shī'zȧ). *Bib.*
Shluh (schlh). Var. of SHILHA.
S. H. M. *Abbr.* Simple harmonic motion. [dial. Eng. of SHE.
sho (*dial.* shō; shō). Obs. or
sho (*Scot.* shō). Obs. or Scot. var. of SHOE
sho (shō), *interj.* Pshaw! *Dial.*
sho (shō), *n* [Jap. *shō.*] See MEASURE. [heart. *Obs. Scot.*
sho. *n* [Cf JO.] Jo; sweet-
Sho'ah (shō'ȧ). *Bib.*
shoaldarree. † SHOOLDARRY.
shoal duck. The eider duck. *New Eng.*
shoal'er. *n. Naut* A sailor or vessel in the coasting trade. *R.*
shoal'i-ness (shō'lĭ-nĕs), *n.*, **shoal'ness.** *n.* See -NESS.
shoal'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
shoar.shoare † SHORE.
shoat (shōt). Var. of SHOTE, hog.
Sho'bab (shō'băb), **Sho'bach** (-băk), **Sho'bai** (shō'bī: shō-bā'ĭ; shō'bā-ī), **Sho'bal** (shō'băl), **Sho'bek** (-bĕk), **Sho'bi** (-bī). *Bib.*
shoc. Obs. pret. of SHAKE.
sho'chet (shō'kĕt), *n.*; *pl.* SHOCHTIM (shōk'tĭm) A Jewish ritual butcher Cf. KOSHER.
Sho'cho. **-choh** (shō'kō). *Bib.*
shock (shŏk), *v. t.* To shuck, as oysters or maize. *Dial U S*
shock'er, *n.* One that shocks, or startles; esp., a sensational tale; as, a shilling *shocker.* Cf. DREADFUL, *n Slang, Eng.*
shock'er (shŏk'ẽr), *n.* A machine for shocking, or for cutting and shocking, grain, etc.
shockt Shocked. *Ref. Sp.*
Sho'co (shō'kō). *Bib.* [SHOE.
shod (shŏd), *pret & p. p.* of
shod (shŏd). Obs. or dial Eng. pret & p. p. of SHED.
shod'dy-ism (-ĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being shoddy. *Colloq.* See SHODDY, *n.*, 2.
shode (shōd), *n.* [AS *sceāda* the parting of the hair, fr *sceādan.* See SHED, *v. t.*] *Obs.* **a** Division; separation. **b** A chasm. **c** The parting of the hair on the head; top of the head; head.
shode (shōd) Var. of SHOOD. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*
shode. *v. t.* To part (the hair).
shodo. Var. of SHOAD.
shoder. † SHUDDER.

5th BOOT, 1; SLIPPER; MOCCASIN, 1; SABOT, 1; GALOSH; ARCTIC, *n.*, 2; CRAKOW, etc.

2. Specif., a foot covering with a leather sole and an upper covering at least the instep and often the ankle, in its more usual forms fitted for at least limited wear out of doors, — disting. esp. from *slipper* and *overshoe*.

3. Anything suggestive of, or likened to, a shoe; specif.: **a** A metal plate or rim, usually iron, nailed to the hoof of an animal to defend it from injury. **b** A band of iron or steel, or a slip of wood, fastened to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh, or any vehicle which slides on the snow or ice. **c** A drag, or sliding piece of wood or iron, placed under a wheel of a loaded vehicle to retard its motion in going down a hill. **d** The part of a brake which presses on a vehicle wheel to retard its motion. **e** *Arch.* A trough-shaped or spout-shaped member, as at the foot of a water leader, serving to throw the water off. **f** *Milling.* The trough or spout for conveying the grain from the hopper to the eye of the millstone. **g** An inclined trough in an ore-crushing or other mill, to secure steady feeding. **h** A socket or plate, usually of iron, to take the thrust of a strut, rafter, jack, etc. **i** A socket or ferrule, as of iron, to protect the point of a wooden pile, pole, cane, staff, or the like. **j** *Mach.* A plate, or notched piece, interposed between a moving part and the stationary part on which it bears, to take the wear and afford means of adjustment;— called also *slipper* or *gib*. **k** The iron or steel extremity of a stamp in a set of stamps for crushing ore. **l** An ingot of gold or silver, suggestive of a Chinese shoe in shape, still used in China and elsewhere as a medium of exchange. See SYCEE. **m** *Far.* = 5th BOOT, 3. **n** A small block of wood, convex on the back, with a hole to receive the point of the anchor fluke, used, now rarely, on an anchor when raised or lowered; also, a broad, triangular piece of plank placed upon the fluke to make it hold in soft ground. **o** The outer cover or tread of a pneumatic tire, esp. for an automobile.

4. *Cylinder-glass Making.* A small opening into the furnace through which the blower passes his rod to heat it.

to be in another's shoes, to be in his place. — **to tread the shoe awry,** to leave the path of virtue. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **to win one's shoes,** to win one's spurs; — said of a knight. *Obs.*

shoe (shōō), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SHOD (shŏd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOE'ING. [AS. *scōian, scēogan.* See SHOE, *n.*] **1.** To furnish with a shoe or shoes; to put a shoe or shoes on; as, to *shoe* a horse, a sled, an anchor.

2. To add for protection, strength, or ornament a point or working face of harder or handsomer material to; as, to *shoe* a staff or a sleigh runner with steel.

3. To fit a tire to (a wheel of a vehicle).

shoe'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* A large wading bird (*Balæniceps rex*) allied to the storks and herons. It inhabits the valley of the White Nile. It is chiefly ashy gray with blackish wings and tail.



Shoebill.

shoe'black' (-blăk'), *n.* A bootblack.

shoe block. *Naut.* A block with two sheaves, one above the other, at right angles to each other.

shoe'horn' } (-hôrn'), *n.* **1.** A curved
shoe'ing-horn' } piece, as of horn, wood, or metal, to aid in slipping on a shoe.

2. Usually *shoeing-horn. Archaic.* Fig.: **a** Anything by which a transaction is facilitated, as, a hired bidder at an auction; a medium; — by way of contempt. **b** Anything which incites or allures, as salt fish, which causes thirst when eaten.

shoe lace, *or* **shoe'lace'**, *n.* A shoe string.

shoe'mak'er (shōō'māk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One whose occupation it is to make shoes (of any kind).

2. *Zoöl.* **a** The cobbler fish. **b** = RUNNER, 4 **a**.

shoe'pack' (-păk'), *n.* A kind of moccasin. See PAC.

sho'er (shōō'ẽr), *n.* One that furnishes or fits on shoes.

shoe string, *or* **shoe'string'**, *n.* A string or lace for fastening together opposite sides of a shoe. — **Shoe-string District,** formerly, in Mississippi, a flagrantly gerrymandered district, the 6th Congressional. It was about 300 miles long and of an average breadth of about 20 miles.

shoe tie. a A braid or ribbon for lacing a shoe, formerly ornate. **b** Humorously, a traveler (such ties having been brought from France by Englishmen). *Obs.*

sho'gun' (shō'gōōn'), *n.* [Jap. *sho-gūn,* fr. Chin. *chiang*[1] *chün*[1] leader of an army.] A title of military governors of Japan, contended for by rival families until 1192, when it was monopolized by the family Minamoto, in 1225 passing to the Fujiwara, and in 1603 to the Tokugawa. By usurpation the *shoguns* became the virtual rulers, until by the revolution of 1867-69, the office was abolished and the power of the Emperor restored. Called also by foreigners *Tycoon.*

sho'gun'ate (-āt), *n.* The office, dignity, or government of a shogun.

shole (shōl), *n.* A plank or plate placed beneath an object, as under the end of a shore, to give increased bearing surface, to act as a protection, or the like.

shon'kin-ite (shŏn'kĭn-īt), *n.* [From *Shonkin,* Indian name of Highwood Mts., Montana, where first found.] A dark, granular, igneous rock, chiefly of augite with subordinate orthoclase and smaller amounts of olivine, biotite, nephelite, sodalite, and plagioclase.

shoo (shōō), *interj.* Begone! away! — an expression used in frightening away animals, esp. fowls.

shoo (shōō), *v. t.;* SHOOED (shōōd); SHOO'ING. To scare away, esp. fowls, by crying "shoo!" — *v. i.* To cry "shoo!"

shood (shōōd), *n.* [Cf. OLG. *schode* pod, akin to G. *schote.*] **a** The husk of oats after threshing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** Rice husks or similar refuse, used in adulterating linseed cake.

shoo'fly' (shōō'flī'), *n.* **1.** *Railroading.* A contrivance for throwing the track temporarily to one side so as to fill in washouts or to effect other repairs. *Cant, U. S.*

2. *Print.* In some cylinder presses, a device with long fingers for freeing the sheet from the cylinder.

shook (shŏŏk), *n.* [Cf. SHOCK a bundle of sheaves.] *Com.* **a** A set of staves and headings sufficient in number for one hogshead, cask, barrel, or the like, trimmed, and bound together compactly. **b** A bundle or set of parts of boxes, tops, bottoms, sides, and ends, ready to be put together. **c** The parts of a piece of house furniture, as a bedstead, packed together. **d** A shock of sheaves.

shook, *v. t.;* SHOOKED (shŏŏkt); SHOOK'ING. To pack, as staves, in a shook.

shoot (shōōt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SHOT (shŏt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOOT'ING. The old participle SHOTTEN is obsolete. See SHOTTEN. [ME. *shotien, schotien, scheten, scheoten,* AS. *scēotan;* akin to D. *schieten,* G. *schiessen,* OHG. *sciozan,* Icel. *skjōta,* Sw. *skjuta,* Dan. *skyde;* cf. Skr. *skund* to jump. The vowel sound *o, oo,* is perh. due to the secondary verb AS. *scotian.* Cf. SCOT a contribution, SCOUT to reject, SCUD, SHOT, SHEET a broad piece, SHEET a rope, SHUTTLE.] **1.** To send out or forth, esp. with a rapid or sudden motion; to cast; throw; emit; dart, as a ray of light; also, in certain specific uses, to discharge, dump, put overboard, or the like, esp. into some desired place; as, to *shoot* nets in drift fishing; to *shoot* a load of dirt.

> An honest weaver as ever *shot* shuttle. *Beau. & Fl.*
> Beam by which, whether waking or asleep,
> *Shot* forth peculiar graces. *Milton.*

2. To push or thrust forward; to stick out; to project; protrude; — often with *out* or *forth;* as, a plant *shoots* out a bud. "The secret snake that *shoots* a sting." *Dryden.*

> They *shoot* out the lip, they shake the head. *Ps.* xxii. 7.

3 To let fly, or cause to be driven, with force, as an arrow, bullet, or other missile, from a bow, sling, gun, or the like; to discharge.

4. To cause the missile to be driven forth from (a bow, sling, gun, or the like); to discharge; — often with *off.*

5. To strike with anything shot; to hit with a missile; often, to kill or wound with a missile discharged from a firearm; as, to *shoot* a deer, man, traitor.

6. *Mining, Logging, etc.* To open, loosen up, dislodge, or the like, by exploding a charge of some explosive; as, to *shoot* an oil well; to *shoot* a jam of logs in a stream, etc.

7. To pass rapidly along, through, over, or under; as, to *shoot* a rapid or a bridge; to *shoot* a sand bar.

> She . . . *shoots* the Stygian sound. *Dryden.*

8. *Carp.* To plane straight or true; to fit by planing.

9. To variegate as if by sprinkling or intermingling; to color in streaks or patches; — generally used in the *p. p.;* as, silk *shot* with silver.

10. To kill game in or on, by shooting; as, to *shoot* a covert.

to shoot the chutes, to slide on a kind of toboggan or flat-bottomed boat down an inclined plane ending in a body of water, — a popular sport. — **to s. the moon,** to remove household goods by night, to avoid seizure for rent. *Slang, Eng.* — **to s. the sun,** *Naut.,* to take the sun's altitude. *Slang.* — **to s. up,** to shoot or shoot at, esp. promiscuously or lawlessly; specif., of a town or the like, to pass through it shooting recklessly in all directions. *Slang, U. S.*

shoot, *v. i.* **1.** To move, drive, or rush swiftly; to dart.

> The beams of that one star did *shoot* and quiver *Shelley.*

2. To dart with a piercing sensation; as, *shooting* pains.

3. To feel a quick, darting pain; to throb in pain.

4. To germinate; bud; sprout.

5. To spring up or grow rapidly; hence, to advance to maturity; — often with *up.*

> Well *shot* in years he seemed. *Spenser.*
> Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
> To teach the young idea how to *shoot.* *Thomson.*

6. To protrude; jut; project; extend; as, the land *shoots* into a promontory; a tree *shot* up against the sky.

7. To solidify so as to form spicules or crystals.

> If the menstruum be overcharged, metals will *shoot* into crystals. *Bacon.*

8. To cause an engine or weapon to discharge a missile; — said of a person or an agent; as, they *shot* at a target; he *shoots* better than he rides. Specif., to practice the sport of hunting, or of target firing, with a gun.

9. To discharge a missile; — said of an engine or instrument; as, the gun *shoots* well.

10. *Sports.* To play by propelling the ball, marble, or the like (in a certain way); as: **a** *Association Football.* To kick the ball at goal. **b** *Hockey & Lacrosse.* To drive the ball at goal. **c** *Craps.* To throw the dice.

11. *Cricket.* To gain speed by contact with the turf after receiving a top twist in bowling; — said of a ball.

12. *Naut.* To move ahead by force of momentum, as a sailing vessel when the helm is put hard alee.

to shoot compass, *Archery,* to shoot with allowance for the compass of the arrow. *Obs.* — **to s. over,** to shoot game birds with the aid of (a dog or dogs). *Cant.*

shoot, *n.* **1.** Act of shooting; the discharge of a missile; as, the *shoot* of an arrow from a bow; a shot. *Obs. or Colloq.*

2. a A shooting match. **b** A hunt. **c** = SHOOTING, *n.,* 3.

3. The reach of a shot, distance to be shot over; range.

4. *Weaving.* A throw of the shuttle; a weft thread thus shot through the shed; a pick; also, *Dial. Eng.,* an imperfection in the weave.

5. A sending out of new growth; a sprouting or germinating; also, the new growth; as: **a** A stem with its leaves, esp. one newly developed from a bud; a lateral branch from the main axis. **b** A budding horn or antler. **c** The space between the yearly rings on an oyster shell. *Cant.*

6. [See SHOTE a hog.] A shote; a young hog, a puny young animal (*Dial. Eng.*); in contempt, a young person.

7. The thrust of an arch.

shoot (shōōt), *n.* [From SHOOT, *v.,* confused with *chute.* Cf. CHUTE.] A chute, in senses 1, 2, 3. See CHUTE.

shoot'er (shōōt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who shoots as an archer, a gunner, or a sharpshooter.

2. That which shoots. Specif.: **a** A firearm; usually, a repeating pistol; as, a *six-shooter. Colloq., U. S.* **b** A shooting star. *Rare.*

3. *Cricket.* A fast sneak.

shoot'ing, *vb. n.* of SHOOT. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that shoots; as, the *shooting* of an archer.

2. A wounding or killing with a firearm; specif., *Sporting,* the killing of game with a gun; — as, a week of *shooting.*

3. The right to shoot game in a given area; also, the area.

4. A sensation of darting pain, as in the head.

shoot'ing, *p. pr.* of SHOOT. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Darting; piercing, lit. or fig.; as, *shooting* pains.

2. [From SHOOTING, *vb. n.*] Of or pertaining to, or used in or for the action of, shooting.

shooting board, a fixture used as a guide in planing or shooting the edge of a board, a stereotype plate, etc. — **s. box. a** A small house in the country for use in the shooting season. **b** *Carp., etc.* = SHOOTING BOARD. — **s. coat** *or* **jacket,** a short coat of strong material for sportsmen. — **s. gallery,** a range, usually covered, with targets for practice with firearms. — **s. iron.** a firearm. *Slang, U. S.* — **s. star. a** A meteor. **b** *Bot.* The American cowslip. See DODECATHEON. — **s. stick,** *Print.,* an implement of wood or iron, usually notched at one end, used by printers to drive up the quoins in a chase.

shop (shŏp), *n.* [ME. *shoppe, schoppe,* AS. *sceoppa* a treasury, a storehouse, stall, booth; akin to *scypen* a shed, LG. *schup* a shed, G. *schoppen, schuppen,* a shed, a coach house, OHG. *scopf.*] **1.** A building or an apartment in which goods, wares, things, etc., are sold by retail.

☞ In the United States *shop* means esp. a place of manufacture or repair, *store* denoting a place of sale; but the English usage of *shop* for both meanings is increasing.

2. A small establishment, or a room, department, or building devoted to a particular line in a factory or large establishment, in which mechanics or artisans work; as, a shoe *shop;* a car *shop;* a machine *shop.*

3. Often in *pl.* A factory or manufacturing establishment of any size, whether consisting of one or more departments; as, a man who works in the *shops.*

4. Fig.: A place of making, repair, or the like.

> The liver, which is the *shop* and source of the blood. *Howell.*

5. A person's occupation, business, profession, or the like, as a subject of attention, interest, conversation, etc.; — generally in deprecation. Cf. *to talk shop,* under TALK, *v. t.*

6. A place where any industry is carried on; as, a plumber's *shop;* also, *Slang,* any of the various places of business which are commonly called offices, as of a lawyer, doctor, broker, etc.

7. Any place of resort, as one's house, a restaurant, etc. *Slang, Chiefly Eng.*

8. *London Stock Exchange.* The inside interests controlling a company and having special information about it; also, those representing such interests. *Cant.*

9. A prison. *Dial. Eng.*

shop, *v. i.;* SHOPPED (shŏpt); SHOP'PING. To visit shops for the purpose of purchasing or inspecting goods.

shop, *v. t.* **1.** To imprison; to shut up. *Dial. Eng.*

2. *Mil.* To put under arrest. *Slang.*

3. To send (a car, or the like) to the repair shops.

shop'board' (shŏp'bōrd'; 201), *n.* A bench or board on which work is done; a workbench, esp. of a tailor.

sho'phar (shō'fär), *n.* Also **sho'far.** [Heb. *shōphar.*] A horn, as of a ram or an ox, used as a trumpet by the ancient Hebrews, as in battle or upon sacred festivals, or still used in Jewish synagogues, as on the Day of Atonement.

☞ The word is usually translated *trumpet* in the Authorized Version, but in a few cases *cornet.*

shop'keep'er (shŏp'kēp'ẽr), *n.* A trader who sells goods in a shop, or by retail; — often in distinction from a merchant, who traffics on a large scale.

shop'lift'er (-lĭf'tẽr), *n.* [*shop* + *lift.* See LIFT to steal.] One who steals from a shop goods exposed for sale, esp. one who does so under pretense of buying.

shop'lift'ing, *n.* Act or practice of a shoplifter.

shop'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A shopkeeper; a retailer; a shop salesman; also, a workman in a shop.

shop'per (-ẽr), *n.* One who shops; one who visits shops for purchasing or inspecting wares.

shop'py (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Characteristic of the shop, or of the small trader; showing petty commercialism.

2. Abounding in shops; as, a *shoppy* part of town. *Colloq.*

shoe'bird', *n.* The shoebill.

shoeblack plant See CHINA ROSE b.

shoe boil. *Veter* Capped elbow.

shoe bolt. A bolt with a countersunk head, as for fastening shoes on sleigh runners.

shoe flower. Shoeblack plant.

shoe'horn', *v. t.* To horn; to cuckold. *Obs.*

shoe'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHOE. Hence: *n.* Covering for the feet; shoes. *Obs., Colloq., or Cant.*

shoe'less, *a.* Destitute of shoes.

shoemake. † SUMAC.

shoe'mak'ers' wax (shōō'māk'ẽrz). See WAX. [shoemaker.

shoe'mak'ing, *n.* Business of a

shoen. † SHONE.

shoe stone. A whetstone used by shoemakers and other workers in leather; also, the sharp-gritted sandstone used esp. for making these stones.

shoe'-tree', *n.* See BOOT-TREE.

shof Obs. pret. of SHOVE.

sho'far. Var. of SHOPHAR.

shog (shŏg), *n.* [Cf. SHOCK a striking.] A shock; a jog *Obs or R., or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

shog, *v. t. & i.* [ME *schoggen.* Cf. SHOCK to shake, JOG.] To shake; to shock; jog; jostle. *Obs. or R., or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

shog'gie (shŏg'ĭ), *n. & v.* Sway; swing *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

shog'gle (-l), *v. t. & i.* [See SHOG; cf. JOGGLE.] To joggle; dangle. Hence: **shog'gly,** *a. Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Sho'ham (shō'hăm). *Bib.*

shokke † SHOCK (of grain).

sho'la (shō'lä). Var. of SOLA.

sho'la (shō'lä), *n.* [Tamil *cōlai.*] A thicket or jungle. *Southern India.*

shold. † SHOULD. [low.

shold. sholde. † SHALD, shal-

sholdre. † SHOULDER.

shole † SHOAL.

sholen. † SHALL.

sholl (shŭl). Dial. Eng. var. of SHIRL, to slide.

shome. † SHAME.

Sho'mer (shō'mẽr). *Bib.*

sho'mio (shō'myō), *n.* [Jap. *shō-minō,* fr. Chin *hsiao*[3] small + *ming*[2] name, person, title.] *Jap.* One of a low grade of warrior nobles.

shom'mock (shŏm'ŭk). Dial Eng var. of SHAMMOCK.

shon. † *shone,* pret. of SHINE.

shonde. *n* [AS. *scond.* Cf. SHAND.] Harm; injury; disgrace; infamy; shame. *Obs.*

shond'ly, *a.* Shameful. *Obs.*

shone. † SHUN.

shone (shōn; shŏn; *cf.* SHINE), *pret & p. p.* of SHINE.

shone (*Scot.* shōn) Obs. or Scot. pl. of SHOE.

shongable, *n.* [See SHOON; GAVEL, GABEL, tribute, tax.] A tax on shoes. *Obs.*

shonk. † SHANK.

shonne, shonye. † SHUN.

sho'ó (shō'ō). Var. of SHO See MEASURE.

shoof Obs. pret. of SHOVE.

shoo'fa (shōō'fä), *n.* [Ar. *shufa'ah.*] *Moham. Law.* The right of preemption.

sho'oi (shō'oi), *n.* The parasitic jaeger. *Shetland I.*

shook (shŏŏk), *pret.* of SHAKE.

shool (shōōl), *n.* Var. of SHOVEL. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

shool, *v. t. & i. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1 To shovel

2 To drag or scrape along like a shovel; hence, to scuffle; shuffle; shamble; also, to loiter; saunter; idle about, begging

shool-dar'ry (shōōl-dăr'ĭ), *n.* [Ct. Hind. *chhōldārī* (a borrowed word).] *Anglo-Ind.* A small tent, having two uprights and a ridgepole, low sides, and steep roof. [shools. *Dial. Eng.*

shoo'er (shōō'ẽr).*n.* One who

shoon. Obs. pret. of SHINE.

shoon (shōōn), *n., pl.* of SHOE. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

shoop (*Scot.* shōōp). Obs. or Scot. pret. of SHAPE.

shoop'il-tie (shōōp'ĭl-tī), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sjōr* sea, *piltr* boy.] A water sprite; a water kelpie; a Triton. *Scot.* [of SHORE.

shoor (shōōr). Dial. Eng. var.

shoot (shōōt). Dial. Eng. var. of SHOUT, call.

shoot'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

shoot anchor. † SHEET ANCHOR. [BOARD.

shoot'board', *n.* = SHOOTING

shoo'ther (shōō'thẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of SHOULDER.

shoot'ist. *n.* One who shoots; esp., a marksman. *Slang.*

shoot'man (shōōt'măn), *n. Timber Working.* A workman who stacks the sawn timber, commonly on a trolley, so that the shoot or slip is always clear for the saw to work *Australia.*

shoot pole. *Bot.* The vegetative point or apex of a shoot or cutting. Cf ROOT POLE.

shoot'ress. *n.* A woman shooter or archer. *Obs.*

shoot'y (shōōt'ĭ), *a.* Sprouting or coming up freely and regularly, as vegetables. *Dial. Eng.*

shoove. Obs. pret. of SHAVE.

shop. † CHOP, to cut, strike.

shop. Obs. pret of SHAPE, *v.*

shop'book', *n.* A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

shop'boy', *n.* A boy employed in a shop

shope. Obs. pret. of SHAPE.

shop'ful. *n.* See -FUL. [in a shop

shop'girl', *n.* A girl employed

Sho'phach (shō'făk). *Bib*

Sho'phan (-făn). *Bib.*

shop'lift', *n.* A shoplifter. *Obs.*

shop'like', *a.* After the fashion of a shop; vulgarly shrewd.

shop'maid', *n.* A shopgirl.

shop'mate', *n.* A fellow workman or attendant in a shop.

shop-oc'ra-cy (shŏp-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*shop* + *-cracy.*] Rule or supremacy of shopkeepers; shopkeepers collectively. [paper.

shop paper. Thin wrapping

shop'ping, *p. pr & vb. n.* of SHOP, *v. i.*

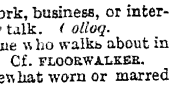
shoppini. Obs pl. of CHOPINE.

shop'pish (shŏp'Yish), *a.* Hav.

3. Of or pertaining to one's own work, business, or interests; smacking of shop; as, *shoppy* talk. *Colloq.*

shop'walk'er (shŏp'wôk'ẽr), *n.* One who walks about in a shop as an overseer and director. Cf. FLOORWALKER.

shop'worn' (-wûrn'; 201), *a.* Somewhat worn or marred by having been kept in a shop.



Ship on the Stocks, supported by Shores

shore, (shōr; 201), *n.* [ME. *schore;* akin to LG. *schöre,* D. *schoor,* OD. *schoore,* Icel. *skorða,* and perh. to E. *shear,* as being cut off.] A prop, as a timber, placed against the side of a structure; a prop placed beneath anything, as a beam, to prevent sinking or sagging. See SHORING, *Illust.*

shore, *v. t.;* SHORED (shōrd); SHOR'ING (shōr'ĭng). [ME. *schoren.* See SHORE a prop.] To support by a shore or shores; to prop; — usually with *up.*

shore, *n.* [ME. *schore,* AS. (assumed) *score,* prob. fr. *scieran,* and so meaning properly, that which is shorn off, edge; akin to OD. *schoore, schoor.* See SHEAR, *v. t.*] **1.** The land bordering a body of water, esp. a large body; often, specif., the land bordering the sea; the coast.

The fruitful *shore* of muddy Nile. *Spenser.*

2. *Law.* Short for FORESHORE.

Syn. — SHORE, COAST, BEACH, STRAND, BANK. SHORE is the general word for the land immediately bordering on the sea, a lake, or a large stream; COAST denotes the land along the sea only, regarded esp. as a boundary; BEACH applies to the pebbly or sandy shore washed by the sea or a lake; STRAND is elevated or poetical for *shore* or *beach;* BANK denotes the steep or sloping margin of a stream. See BORDER.

in shore, near the shore. — **on s.,** to or on the shore; ashore.

Sho're-a (shō'rē-ȧ; 201), *n.* [NL., after John *Shore,* Lord Teignmouth (1751–1834), governor general of India.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic dipterocarpaceous trees. They have flowers with twisted petals and a very short calyx tube, the sepals becoming enlarged and winglike in fruit. All are rich in resin, and some yield fine timber. See SAL.

shore bird. **a** A bird of the group Limicolæ, most of which frequent the seashore; a plover, snipe, sandpiper, or allied bird. **b** The bank swallow. *Local, Brit.*

shore lark. The horned lark; — so called because it frequents beaches.



Shore Lark, Male.

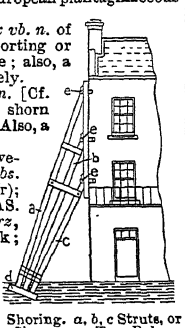
shore'less, *a.* Having no shore, or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent.

shore line. The outline of the shore; the line of contact of a body of water with the shore.

shor'er (shōr'ẽr; 201), *n.* One that shores or props; a prop; shore.

shore terrace. *Geol.* A terrace made along a coast by the action of waves and shore currents; it may become land by the uplifting of the shore or the lowering of the water.

shore'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* A small European plantaginaceous marsh herb (*Littorella lacustris*).



Shoring. *a, b, c* Struts, or Shores. *a* Top Raker; *b* Middle Raker; *c* Bottom Shore; *d* Footing Block; *e, e, e* Needles.

shor'ing (shōr'ĭng; 201), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHORE. Hence: *n.* Act of supporting or strengthening with a prop or shore; also, a system of shores; shores collectively.

shor'ling (shōr'lĭng, shōr'-; 201), *n.* [Cf. SHEAR, *v. t.*] **1.** The skin of a shorn sheep; — disting. from *mortling.* Also, a shearhog. *Dial. Eng.*

2. A person who is shorn; a shaveling; hence, a monk or priest. *Obs.*

short (shôrt), *a.;* SHORT'ER (shôr'tẽr); SHORT'EST. [ME. *short, schort,* AS. *scort, sceort;* akin to OHG. *scurz,* Icel *skorta* to be short of, to lack; orig. uncert. Cf. SHIRT.] **1.** Not long; of brief length; as, a *short* distance, stick, flight; not tall; as, a *short* mast; specif., of a human being, low in stature.

2. Not extended in time; brief; not protracted; as, a *short* breath. "The life so *short.*" *Chaucer.*

3. Brief; not lengthy; concise; succinct; as, a *short* address, account, poem; — now rarely used of a speaker or writer; as, be *short* in your remarks.

The *short* and simple annals of the poor. *Gray.*

4. Too brief; curt; abrupt; uncivil; as, a *short* answer.

I will be bitter with him and passing *short.* *Shak.*

5. *Phon.* Not prolonged, or relatively less prolonged, in utterance; — opposed to *long,* and applied chiefly to vowels (sometimes to consonants) or to syllables. See LONG, *a.,* 7.

6. Not distant in time; near at hand. *Obs. or Archaic.*

7. Not coming up to a measure, standard, requirement, or the like, or to something regarded as such, as, an account which is *short* of the truth; *short* weight; the money in the cashier's hands was *short,* that is, less than what the accounts called for; *short* allowance; a *short* diet.

8. With *of,* less than; not equal or equivalent to; not commensurate with; inadequate to; as, action *short* of the emergency; nothing *short* of war could avail.

9. Not reaching to or as far as some mark, bound, place, or the like; also, situated or being nearer than some place or thing; — sometimes with *of;* as, his arrow fell *short;* the house is a mile *short* of the church.

10. Deficient in reach, power, grasp, or the like; as, a *short* memory; specif., *Obs.,* intellectually deficient or defective; unwise. "My wit is *short.*" *Chaucer.*

Their own *short* understandings. *Rowe.*

11. Insufficiently provided or supplied; scantily furnished; not having a reasonable, or the ordinary, amount; — usually with *of* or *in;* as, to be *short* of money. Also, *Colloq.,* totally lacking; as, a book *short* of the title page.

We shall be *short* in our provision. *Shak.*

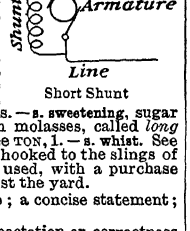
12. *Finance & Com.* **a** Not having goods or property that one has sold; — usually with *of* or *in* and applied to brokers or speculators in securities or produce; as, to be *short* of wheat; the *short* interest (i. e., the bears) profits by a fall in prices. Cf. LONG, 8. **b** Of the nature of, involving, or pertaining to, a sale of securities or commodities which the seller does not possess, or has not contracted for, at the time of the sale; as, a *short* sale; *short* pork; *short* contracts.

13. [Cf. Sw. *shor* brittle, E. COLD-SHORT.] Easily broken, friable, crisp, crumbling readily, as pastry; defective in tenacity or plasticity, as lean clay; brittle under certain conditions, as metal (see COLD-SHORT, HOT-SHORT); lacking tensile strength, as desiccated timber.

14. **a** Of liquor, undiluted with water; strong. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Not mixed with other material; as, *short* manure.

Syn. — See BRIEF.

at short, *or* **at the short,** shortly; in short; soon; briefly. *Obs.* — **at s. notice,** in a brief time; promptly. — **at s. words,** in brief. *Obs.* — **s. and,** the character "&," standing for *and;* ampersand. *Printers' Cant.* — **s. and long stitch,** an embroidery stitch used in half-solid work, made by following the outline of a design with stitches of uneven length, placed side by side to form an even outer edge and an irregular inner edge. Called also *long and short stitch.* — **s. appoggiatura.** *Music.* See APPOGGIATURA. — **s. bill,** a bill or draft payable in less than ten days. — **s. circuit.** See SHORT CIRCUIT. — **s. column,** *Arch. & Engin.,* a column less than twenty (or, according to some, thirty) diameters in length, so that it fails, if overstrained, by crushing rather than by bending. — **s. cross,** *Print.,* the shorter and thicker of any two crossbars in a chase. — **s. cut.** **a** See CUT, *n.,* 3. **b** Tobacco cut in short bits instead of in long shreds. *Cant.* — **s. division,** *Math.,* division when the operations are performed mentally and only the results written. — **s. end** (of a bet), the side receiving odds — **s. exchange,** exchange having a short time, commonly thirty days or less, to run; also, the rate for collecting short bills. See EXCHANGE, 2. — **s. game,** *Golf,* approach play and putting. — **s. gown,** a bedgown. *Obs. or R.* — **s. hopper.** = WASHDOWN CLOSET. — **s. jenny.** *Eng. Billiards.* See JENNY, 3 **d.** — **s. lay.** *Naut.* See 7th LAY, 6 **b.** — **s. leg.** *Cricket.* See CRICKET, game. — **s. line.** **a** *Naut.* See LINE, 1 **e.** **b** *Rackets.* The line across the floor of the court, usually about 39 feet from the front wall. — **s. meter, metre,** *Hymnol.,* iambic verses, the first, second, and fourth having each three feet, and the third four feet. The stanza usually consists of four lines, but is sometimes doubled. Abbr., *S. M.* Also, *Colloq.,* **in short meter** *or* **metre,** instantly, in short order. — **s. money,** *Finance,* money borrowed or to lend on short-time loans, esp. for a day or so. — **s. oats,** a distinct species of oats (*Avena brevis*) cultivated in mountainous parts of Europe for the grain, and occasionally elsewhere as a foliage plant. — **s. order,** an order for food to be specially prepared; an à-la-carte order; as, *short orders at all hours. Local, U. S.* — **S. Parliament,** *Eng. Hist.,* the Parliament next preceding the Long Parliament. It sat from April 13 to May 5, 1640. — **s. particular meter, metre,** *Hymnol.,* iambic meter of six lines to the stanza, the number of feet in the lines being as follows: 3, 3, 4, 4, 3, 4. — **s.-period comet,** *Astron.,* a periodic comet whose time of revolution about the sun is less than the average, as Encke's comet, whose period is 3.3 years. — **s.-period variable,** *Astron.,* a star the period of whose light variation is less than the average. — **s.-reed register.** *Phon.* See 2d REGISTER, 7 **a.** — **s. rib,** one of the false ribs. — **s. run,** *Cricket,* a run in making which the batsman fails to touch the ground inside the popping crease. It does not count in the score. — **s. sea,** a sea in which the waves are short, broken, and irregular, so as to produce a tumbling or jerking motion. — **s. sheet,** *Naut.,* the sheet leading from the inner clew of a topmast studding sail into the top. — **s. shipped,** *Com.,* of goods: **a** Cleared for exportation, but relanded or not shipped. **b** Shipped in too small quantity. — **s. shunt,** *Elec.,* the method of connecting a compound dynamo or motor so that the shunt coil is in parallel with the armature only, the series coil being in series with the two. Cf. LONG SHUNT. — **s. sight,** *Bills of Exchange,* a little time after sight, or presentation to the payer. — **s. sixes,** candles about 4 inches long, six to the pound. — **s. slip.** See CRICKET, game. — **s. splice.** *Naut.* See SPLICE. — **s. stay.** *Naut.* See ASTAY. — **s. step,** *Nav.,* a half step; — formerly so called in the United States navy. — **s. suit,** *Whist,* any suit having less than four cards. — **s. sweetening,** sugar used in coffee or tea, disting. from molasses, called *long sweetening. Dial. U. S.* — **s. ton.** See TON, 1. — **s. whist.** See WHIST. — **s. yard rope,** *Naut.,* a rope hooked to the slings of a topgallant, or royal, yard, and used, with a purchase whose fall leads to the deck, to hoist the yard.



Short Shunt

short (shôrt), *n.* **1.** A summing up; a concise statement; as, the long and *short* of it.

2. *pl.* Things that fall short of expectation or correctness in value, quantity, and the like; as, deficiencies, or *shorts,* in the count of a money package; in *Print.,* the copies of different sheets needed to complete an imperfect edition.

3. *pl. Exchange Speculation.* Securities or other commodities that have been sold short; also, specif., *the shorts,* dealers who have sold short. See SHORT, *adv.*

4. *pl.* **a** Refuse, clippings, or trimmings, thrown off in various manufacturing processes, and used for inferior products, as tobacco cuttings, hemp tappings, fleece clippings in wool sorting, and the like. **b** Also specif., *Ropemaking,* short, inferior hemp, used in boltropes and some lines.

5. *pl.* The part of milled grain next finer than the bran; sometimes, middlings; rarely, reground bran, practically free from floury particles, and containing mill sweepings.

6. *pl.* Breeches; shortclothes; smalls. *Slang. Dickens.*

7. As a shortened form of certain phrases: **a** *Phon. & Pros.* A short sound, or its symbol; also, a short syllable. **b** *Elec.* A short circuit. **c** *Baseball.* = SHORTSTOP. *Colloq.* **for short,** for brevity; as, Abraham, called Abe *for short.* — **in s.,** in few words; in brief; briefly. — **the s. and the long,** the whole story; the sum total.

He loves your wife; there's *the short and the long.* *Shak.*

short (shôrt), *adv.* **1.** In a short manner; briefly; limitedly; abruptly; curtly; harshly; as, to stop *short* in one's course; to turn *short;* to take one up *short* in talk.

2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** But little; lightly; as, to tell or set (i. e., account or think) *short* of any one. **b** Snugly; tightly.

3. *Exchanges.* In the character or condition of one who is short; as, to sell stocks *short;* to go *short* of wheat.

short up, *Naut.,* of an anchor, with its cable up and down.

short, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *sceortian.*] *Obs.* **1.** To make or become short; to shorten; abridge; curtail; wane. *Chaucer.*

2. To divert or amuse (one's self). *Douglas.*

short'age (shôr'tăj), *n.* A deficiency, shortcoming, or deficit; as, a *shortage* in money accounts.

short'-armed', *a.* Having short arms; hence, fig., not reaching far; as, *short-armed* ignorance. *Shak.*

short'bread' (shôrt'brĕd'), *n.* A crisp, sweet cake sometimes containing chopped nuts or fruit.

short'-breathed' (-brĕth'), *a.* **a** Having short breath, or quick respiration. **b** Having short life.

short'cake' (-kāk'), *n.* **a** A crisp breakfast or tea cake shortened with butter, lard, or the like, and baked. **b** A similar, thicker cake split, buttered, and spread with sweetened fruit, usually served hot; also, a sweetened layer cake spread with fruit and served cold. **c** A cake of pastry.

short circuit. *Elec.* A circuit, purposely or accidentally made, through a small resistance, esp. one which acts as a shunt to a circuit of comparatively large resistance. — **short'-cir'cuit,** *v. t. & i.*

short'com'ing (shôrt'kŭm'ĭng; shôrt'kŭm'ĭng), *n.* A failing or coming short; as: **a** The failure of a crop, or the like. **b** Neglect of, or failure in, performance of duty.

short'-eared' (-ērd'), *a.* Having short ears or short earlike tufts of feathers, as the **short-eared owl,** a medium-sized owl (*Asio accipitrinus*) of almost cosmopolitan distribution. It is dark brown above and buff below streaked with brown and has very short ear tufts. It frequents seacoasts and grassy marshes, and commonly nests on the ground.

short'en (shôr't'n), *v. t.;* SHORT'ENED (-t'nd); SHORT'EN-ING. [See SHORT, *v. t. & a.*] **1.** To make short or shorter in measure or time; as, to *shorten* a road, an illness.

2. To reduce or diminish in amount, quantity, or extent; to lessen; abridge; curtail; contract; as, to *shorten* work.

Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chain. *Dryden.*

3. To cause to seem short; as, a book *shortened* the day.

4. To reduce in power or efficiency.

Is my hand *shortened* at all, that I cannot redeem? *Is.* l. 2.

5. To make deficient (as to); to deprive; — with *of.*

Spoiled of his nose, and *shortened* of his ears. *Dryden.*

6. To lessen the reach of (a weapon or implement), esp. by drawing back the arm and the hand holding it, in order to stab or the like at close quarters; as, to *shorten* a sword.

7. To make friable, as pastry, with butter, lard, or the like.

8. *Phon.* To make "short" (see LONG, *a.,* 7), as a vowel.

9. To put (an infant) into shortclothes. *Dial. Eng.*

to shorten in. **a** *Naut.* To take in the slack of (a rope); as, *to shorten in* a sheet in tacking. **b** *Hort.* To prune. — **to s. sail,** *Naut.,* to reduce the extent of sail, as by reefing.

short'en, *v. i.* To become short or shorter; as, the day *shortens* in autumn, a metallic rod *shortens* by cold.

short'en-ing (shôr't'n-ĭng; shôrt'nĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of making or becoming short or shorter.

2. That which renders pastry short or friable, as lard.

short'hand' (shôrt'hănd'), *n.* A compendious and rapid method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols, for letters, words, etc.; short writing; stenography. See PHONOGRAPHY, *Illust.*

short'hand', *a.* Stenographic: **a** Using shorthand; as, a *shorthand* reporter. **b** Written in shorthand.

short'-hand'ed (-hăn'dĕd; -dĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Short of the regular number of servants, helpers, or "hands." *Colloq.*

short'horn' (shôrt'hôrn'), *n.* **1.** One of an important breed of large, heavy beef cattle originating in the north of England, but now widely distributed. See DURHAM.

2. A tenderfoot. *Slang, Western U. S.*

short'-horned' (-hôrnd'), *a.* Having short horns. — **short-horned buffalo,** a West African buffalo, smaller than the Cape buffalo, having short upwardly curved horns and fringed ears. The color is usually reddish. — **s. grasshopper,** any grasshopper of the family Acrididæ. See GRASSHOPPER, 1.

Shor'ti-a (shôr'tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Charles W. *Short* (1794–1863), American botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of diapensiaceous perennial herbs comprising only 2 species, *S. uniflora* of Japan and *S. galacifolia* of the mountains of North and South Carolina. They have smooth, coriaceous basal leaves and solitary, long-peduncled, white flowers, with a campanulate corolla, five stamens, and five staminodia. The American species is one of the rarest of plants.

short'leaf' pine. A pine of the southern United States (*Pinus echinata*), with short flexible leaves, cinnamon-colored bark, and valuable hard yellow wood. **b** The loblolly.

short'-leaved' (-lēvd'), *a.* Having short leaves. — **short-leaved pine.** = SHORTLEAF PINE. — **s. yew,** a yew (*Taxus brevifolia*) of the Pacific coast of North America.

short'-lived' (-līvd'), *a.* Not living or lasting long; as, a *short-lived* race of beings; *short-lived* pleasure.

short'ly, *adv.* [AS. *sceortlīce.*] **1.** In a short or brief time or manner; soon; presently; quickly. *Chaucer.*

I shall grow jealous of you *shortly* *Shak.*

2. In few words; briefly; as, to express ideas *shortly.*

3. Abruptly; curtly; harshly; as, she answered me *shortly.*

short'ness, *n.* [AS. *sceortness.*] The quality or state of being short.

short'-nosed' (-nōzd'), *a.* Having a short nose.

short-nosed garfish. See GARFISH.

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ing the look or ways of a shopkeeper; more or less shoppy

shop'rid', *a.* Shopworn. *Obs.*

shop'shift', *n.* A shopkeeper's trick; deception. *Obs.*

shop'ster, *n.* A shopkeeper. *Obs.*

shopt. Shopped. *Ref. Sp.*

shop'wom'an (wŏom'ăn), *n.;* *pl* -WOMEN (wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). A woman employed in a shop.

shor'age (shōr'ăj; 201), *n.* Duty paid for goods brought on shore.

shord (*dial.* shûd) Obs. or dial Eng. var. of SHARD.

shore. † SCORE.

shore (shōr; cf SEWER) Scot. & dial Eng. var. of SEWER.

shore (shōr). Archaic or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret & p. p. of SHEAR.

shore, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *skora* to challenge] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To offer **b** To threaten, frighten. **c** To scold; blame; also, to hound on. — *n.* Threat; menace; clamor; conflict. *Obs.*

shore, *v. t.* To set ashore. *Obs.*

shore cod. See 3d COD.

shored (shōrd; 201), *pret. & p. p.* of SHORE, *v.*

shored, *a.* Having a shore; — chiefly in combination. [food.]

shore dinner. A dinner of seafood.

shore grape. The sea grape.

shore leave. *Naut.* Leave of absence to go on shore.

shore'ling (shōr'lĭng; 201). Var of SHORLING. [cod-liver oil.]

shore oil A pure variety of

shore pipit. The rock pipit.

shores'man (shōrz'măn; 201), *n. Fisheries.* **a** One whose employment is on shore, as a vessel's owner, or one in a packing house. **b** A longshoreman.

shore snipe. **a** The sandpiper. *Scot.* **b** A shore bird.

shore'ward (shōr'wẽrd; 201), *adv.* See -WARD.

shoriere, *n.* [See SHORE to prop.] A prop. *Obs.*

shorl (shôrl), **shor-la'ceous** (shôr-lā'shŭs) Vars. of SCHORL, SCHORLACEOUS.

shorn (shôrn). Dial. Eng. var. of SHARN. [gold. *Obs.*

shorn, *a.* Purified; refined, as

shorn (shôrn; 201), *p. p.* of SHEAR. [CIRCUIT.

short, *v. t.* Short for SHORT-

short'-arm', *a.* **1.** Having a short arm. (Cf. BALANCE, *n.,* 1 a.) **2.** *Boxing.* Having, or delivered with, the arm or reach shortened; as, a *short-arm* blow.

short'clothes' (shôrt'klōthz'), *n.* = SMALLCLOTHES.

short'coat, *v. t.* To put (a child) into its first shortclothes.

short'-cou'pled (kŭp'ld), *a.* See COUPLED.

short'-dat'ed (dāt'ĕd), *a.* Having little time to run after date.

short'end. Shortened. *Ref Sp*

short'en-er, *n.* One that shortens.

Shorter Catechism. See CATECHISM, 2.

short'hand'er, *a.* A stenographer. *Colloq.*

short'head' (hĕd'), *n.* A sucking whale less than one year old; — so called by sailors.

shorthede, *n.* Shortness; brevity. *Obs.* [chaste. *Obs.*

short'-heeled' (-hēld'), *a.* Unshort'heels', *n.* An unchaste person. *Obs.*

short'-joint'ed, *a.* Having short intervals between the joints, as a horse whose pastern is too short.

short'-laid', *a. Ropemaking.* Short-twisted. [*Obs.*

shortlaik, *adv.* Shortly; briefly.

short'-land'ed, *a. Com.* Of cargo, landed short of the quantity declared in the manifest. *Brit.*

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short'sight'ed (shôrt'sīt'ĕd ; 87), *a.* **1.** Not able to see far ; nearsighted ; myopic. See MYOPIC, MYOPIA.
2. Fig. : Not able to see far into futurity ; not appreciative or mindful of results or future needs ; lacking foresight ; also, characterized by lack of foresight.
— **short'sight'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **short'sight'ed-ness**, *n.*

short'-spo'ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* Speaking in a quick or short manner ; hence, gruff ; curt. *Colloq.*

short'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a short tail
short-tailed albatross, a North Pacific albatross (*Diomedea albatrus*). The adult is white (yellowish on the nape and head) with dusky quills. The young are entirely dusky.
— **s. shrew**, any shrew of the American genus *Blarina*, esp. *B. brevicauda*, of eastern North America.

short'-toed' (-tōd'), *a.* Having short toes.
short-toed eagle, the harrier eagle *Circaëtus gallicus*.

short'-waist'ed (-wās'tĕd ; -tĭd ; 87, 151), *a.* Having a short waist ; — said of persons and of garments.

short'-wind'ed (-wĭn'dĕd ; -dĭd ; 87, 151), *a.* Affected with, or characterized by, shortness of breath ; having a quick, difficult respiration, as in asthma or panting. — **short'-wind'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **short'-wind'ed-ness**, *n.*

short'-winged' (-wĭngd'), *a.* Having short wings ; specif., *Falconry*, designating a class of hawks, including goshawks (genus *Astur*) and the European sparrow hawks (genus *Accipiter*), with wings short, broad, and somewhat rounded at the end. Cf. LONG-WINGED.

short'-wooled' (-wo͝old'), *a.* Designating a class of domestic sheep of English origin having short fine wool, as the Southdown, Shropshire, and Suffolk breeds. Some of the breeds are widely distributed. — **short'-wool'**, *n.*

Sho-sho'ne, Sho-sho'ni (shō-shō'nē), *n.* **1.** One of a tribe of Indians, from which the Shoshonean stock is named, of the mountain regions of western Wyoming and Colorado, and of portions of Idaho, Utah, and Nevada, where they are now gathered on agencies. With the Bannocks and Piutes they are also called *Snakes*, or *Snake Indians*.
2. Hence, any Indian of the Shoshonean stock.

Sho-sho'ne-an (shō-shō'nē-ăn ; shō'shō-nē'ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, one of the most widespread of the North American Indian linguistic stocks, occupying most of the United States from the Rocky Mountains to the Sierras and reaching the Pacific in southern California. Excepting the Hopi Indians, all the Shoshonean tribes are, or were, migratory savages deriving their subsistence from the chase and the few natural foods of the arid region. The Utes, Bannocks, and Comanches are the most warlike. The stock is considered to be related to the Tanoan, Piman, and Nahuatlan.

shot (shŏt), *pret. & p. p.* of SHOOT. Hence : *p. a.* **a** Woven with warp and weft threads of different colors, causing the fabric to change in tint according to the point from which it is viewed ; variegated ; as, *shot* silk. See SHOOT, *v. t.*, 9. **b** Dyed, when the textile is of cotton mixed with silk, in different colors, some of which affect the silk only, and some the cotton only, thus producing the variegated, or *shot*, effect.

shot, *n.* [AS. *scot*, *sceot*, fr. *scéotan* to shoot ; akin to D. *schot*, Icel. *skot*. See SCOT a share, SHOOT, *v. t.* ; cf. SHOT a shooting.] **1.** A share ; contribution ; reckoning ; scot.
Here no *shots* are where all sharers be. *Chapman.*
2. A portion or certain amount of drink, as of ale. *Obs.*

shot, *n.* ; *pl.* SHOT or SHOTS (shŏts). [ME. *shot*, *schot*, AS. *scot* a shooting, *gesceot* a missile ; akin to D. *schot* a shot, shoot, G. *schuss*, *geschoss* a missile, Icel. *skot* a throwing, a javelin, and E. *shoot*, v. t. See SHOOT ; cf. SHOT a share.]
1. A missile weapon, now only a projectile designed to be discharged from a firearm or cannon by the force of an explosive ; specif., *Mil. & Nav.*, a solid, or almost solid, projectile for artillery ; — in distinction from *shell*. Also, projectiles collectively, the plural form not being used in this sense ; as, a hail of *shot* ; a supply of *shot*.
2. A small globular mass, or pellet, of lead, of any of various sizes, a number of which are discharged from a firearm together, used chiefly for killing game ; as, bird *shot* ; buck*shot*. Also, such pellets collectively, the plural form not being used in this sense ; as, a charge of *shot*. The chief standard sizes of shot, with their diameter in inches, are : **a** Buckshot : **3**, .25 ; **2**, .27 ; **1**, .3 ; **0**, .32 ; **00**, .34 ; **000**, .36. **b** Both chilled and drop shot : **12**, .05 ; **11**, .06 ; **10**, .07 ; **9**, .08 ; **8**, .09 ; **7**, .1 ; **6**, .11 ; **5**, .12 ; **4**, .13 ; **3**, .14 ; **2**, .15 ; **1**, .16 ; **B**, .17 ; **BB**, .18 ; **BBB**, .19. **c** Larger sizes of drop shot : **T**, .2 ; **TT**, .21 ; **F**, .22 ; **FF**, .23.
☞ The name of each is given first in heavy-faced type ; the diameter follows in light-faced type.
3. Anything thrown, cast forth, emitted, or let fly, with force. See SHOOT, *v. t. & n.*
I shall here abide the hourly *shot* of angry eyes. *Shak.*
4. a The flight of a missile, or the distance which it is, or can be, thrown ; as, they were a bow*shot*, or a cannon *shot*, apart. **b** Hence, fig., reach ; range ; as, within ear*shot*.
5. [Cf. AS. *scyttа*.] One who shoots, esp. with a firearm ; specif. : **a** A soldier with a firearm ; hence, such soldiers, usually foot soldiers, collectively. *Obs.* **b** A marksman ; as, an excellent *shot*.
6. Act of shooting ; discharge of a firearm or other weapon which throws a missile.
7. *Mining, Quarrying, etc.* A charge in blasting ; a blast.
8. *Fisheries.* **a** A cast of a net. **b** The entire throw of nets at one time. **c** A place or spot for setting nets. **d** A single draft or catch of fish made.
9. *Athletics* A spherical weight, to be put, or thrown, in competition for distance.
10. A stroke or propulsive action in certain games, as in billiards, hockey, curling, etc. ; also, a move, as in chess.
11. *Weaving.* = SHOOT, *n.*, 4. *Chiefly Scot.*
12. An angle, corner, or plot of land ; specif., in the open-field system, a plot of land comprising a set of contiguous and parallel acre strips, and having normally the shape of a rude parallelogram with two opposite sides a furlong in length and the other dimension varying in different cases.
13. *Naut.* Of a cable : **a** The splicing, or shackling, of two or more cables together, or the whole length of the cables thus united. *Obs. or R.* **b** A length of cable or chain without, or between, shackles, usually 15 fathoms.
14. Spermaceti ; whale shot.
15. A creature of little value, as a rejected animal out of a herd, a young or ill-grown animal ; also, a worthless young person. Cf. SHOOT, *n.*, 6. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
16. A guess ; conjecture ; also, an attempt. *Colloq.*
a shot in the locker, a shot left in a war vessel's shot locker ; hence, fig., a remnant, or reserve, of money or supplies ; a last resource ; as, never despair while there 's *a shot in the locker*. *Colloq.* — **like a s.**, quickly ; instantaneously ; *Colloq.*, willingly. — **not by a long s.**, not by a great deal. *Slang.*

shot (shŏt), *v. t.* ; SHOT'TED ; SHOT'TING. To load with shot or shell, as a gun.

shot cartridge. A cartridge containing powder and shot, forming a charge for a shotgun. See CARTRIDGE, *Illust.*

shote (shōt), *n.* [Cf. dial. *shot*, *shoot*, *sheat*, in this sense, and E. *shoot*, n. & v.] **1.** A young hog ; a shoat. See SHOT, 15.
2. A shiftless person. *Dial.*

shot'gun' (shŏt'gŭn'), *n.* A smooth-bore gun, often double-barreled, and now almost universally breech-loading, designed for firing shot at short range, and killing small game, esp. birds. See PISTOL GRIP, *Illust.*

shot locker. *Nav.* A strong compartment in the hold of a vessel, for containing shot and shell ; — now called *shell room*, or *magazine*, the former when the powder is separate, the latter when projectile and powder are in one case.

shot'ted (shŏt'ĕd ; -ĭd ; 151), *a.* **1.** Loaded with a shot or projectile ; — said of a cannon not loaded with a blank charge, as for saluting, giving warning, or the like.
2. *Surg.* Having a shot attached ; as, a *shotted* suture, that is, one the thread ends of which are fastened in split shot.
3. Weighted down with shot ; as, a *shotted* tennis skirt.

shot'ten (shŏt'n), *a.* [Properly p. p. of *shoot* ; AS. *scoten*, *sceoten*, p. p. of *scéotan*.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** Having ejected the spawn and so of inferior food value ; as, a *shotten* herring ; hence, good-for-nothing.
2. Shot out of its socket ; dislocated, as a bone.

shot tower. A lofty tower for making shot, by dropping from its summit melted shot metal in slender streams. The metal forms spherical drops in the descent, which are received in water or other liquid. See SHOT, *n.*, 2.

shot window. A kind of window or aperture, usually or often in a projection of a wall, sometimes on a staircase, the exact form of which is uncertain. *Obs. or Archaic.*

shou (shou), *n.* [Due to a misprint for *shon*, the word for stag in Sikkim.] A deer (*Cervus affinis*) of southeastern Tibet, similar to the Kashmir stag, but larger, and having the beam of the antlers bent forward above the tres-tine.

should (sho͝od), *pret.* of SHALL. [ME. *sholde*, *shulde*, *scholde*, *schulde*, AS. *scolde*, *sceolde*. See SHALL.] As auxiliaries *should* and *would* are used : **1.** To form the "preterit future" tense, expressive of action, etc., as impending in the past ; as in, I said that I *should* go.
2. To form the conditional mood (as, I *should* go, I *should* have gone), used esp. : **a** In the conclusion in sentences of rejected condition (see under IF, 1). **b** In conditional clauses expressive of uncertainty or reserve ; as in, *should* you come, I shall meet you. **c** In statements, requests, etc., which it softens by giving a tone of reserve, modesty, and the like ; as in, so it *should* seem ; *should* you like tea ? In these uses the choice between *should* and *would* is based on the distinctions between *shall* and *will* (see under SHALL). Thus, "[Cæsar said] he *should* order the advance on the next evening, and it *would* then be seen whether sense of duty or cowardice was the stronger. If others declined, . . . he *should* go forward alone with the legion which he knew *would* follow him" (*Froude*).
3. *Should*, esp. when stressed, is also used to express moral obligation. "That you *should* be sorry for." *Shak.*
Syn. — See OUGHT.

shoul'der (shōl'dĕr), *n.* [ME. *shulder*, *shuldre*, *schulder*, AS. *sculdor* ; akin to D. *schouder*, G. *schulter*, OHG *scultarra*, Dan. *skulder*, Sw. *skuldra* ; cf. also OHG. *skertī*.]
1. In man, the laterally projecting part of the body, each side of the base of the neck, formed by the bones and joints by which the arm is connected with the trunk and by the muscles covering them. The most prominent part of the shoulder is formed by the acromion process of the scapula covered by the deltoid muscle. In animals, the corresponding (but usually less projecting) region of the body ; the structures connecting the fore limb with the trunk. In birds, as often loosely used, the bend of the wing.
2. Chiefly in *pl.* The shoulders, together with the upper part of the back, being that part of the human frame on which it is most easy to carry a heavy burden.
3. Fig. : That which supports or sustains, or on which a weight or burden rests ; as, the blame rests on my *shoulders*.
In thy *shoulder* do I build my seat. *Shak.*
4. That which resembles a human shoulder ; a more or less abrupt protuberance or projection from the body of a thing, as the bulge of a vase or bottle, or the like.
The northwestern *shoulder* of the mountain. *Scott.*
5. An abrupt projection which forms an abutment on an object, or limits motion, etc., as the projection around a tenon, the ring next to the wheel on an axle, etc. ; specif., *Print.*, the part of the top of a type which projects beyond the base of the raised character, or the like. See TYPE, *Illust.*
6. The upper joint of the fore leg and adjacent parts, including more or less of the neck and chest, of an animal, dressed for market ; as, a *shoulder* of mutton.
7. *Leather Manuf.* A part of a hide. See HIDE, *Illust.*
8. *Fort.* The angle of a bastion between the face and flank ; — called also **shoulder angle**. See BASTION, *Illust.*
9. *Photo-engraving.* A rough edge or ridge on a plate.
shoulder to shoulder, with mutual and common action ; in cooperation. — **to put, set,** *etc.*, **one's s. to the wheel**, to do earnest and effective work, esp. by way of assistance.

shoul'der (shōl'dĕr), *v. t.* ; SHOUL'DERED (-dĕrd) ; SHOUL'DER-ING. **1.** To push or thrust with the shoulder ; to jostle ; as, the crowd *shouldered* each other.
As they the earth would *shoulder* from her seat. *Spenser*
2. To take upon the shoulder or shoulders ; as, to *shoulder* a basket ; hence, to assume the burden or responsibility of ; as, to *shoulder* blame ; to *shoulder* a debt.
3. To fill or pad out like a shoulder, as ballast on the sides of a railroad track, or mortar under the edge of a roofing slate ; to form a shoulder on, as a casting.
shoulder arms, *Nav.*, in the United States navy, a position in the manual of arms identical with that of *right shoulder arms* (which see) in the army.

shoul'der, *v. i.* To push with the shoulder ; to make one's way, as through a crowd, by using the shoulders.


Shoulder Block.

shoulder blade. The scapula.
shoulder block. *Naut.* A block with a projection, or shoulder, near the upper end, so that it can rest against a spar without jamming the rope.

shoul'dered (shōl'dĕrd), *a.* Having shoulders ; — often used in comb. ; as, a broad-*shouldered* man.
shouldered arch, a structure spanning an opening, not a true arch, but consisting of a straight lintel carried on corbels projecting into the opening and usually cut into hollow curves under their projecting ends. See ARCH, *Illust.* (11).

shoulder girdle. *Anat. & Zöol.* The pectoral arch.

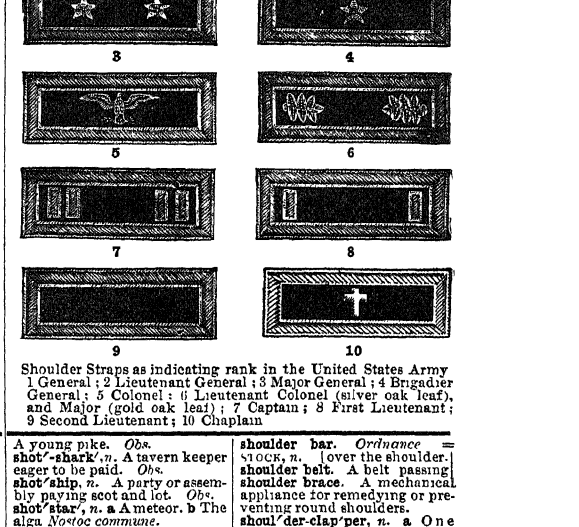
shoul'der-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHOULDER. Hence : *n.*
1. Act of one who shoulders, as through a crowd.
2. The earth filling along a railroad, or mortar under the edge of roofing slates.
3. Act of pocketing by coach drivers of the fares of way passengers not originally booked. *Obs. Slang, Eng.*

shoulder knot. **1.** An ornamental knot, as of ribbon or lace, worn on the shoulder, as by servants in livery.
2. *Mil. & Nav.* A detachable ornament worn on the shoulders of certain uniforms of ceremony by certain commissioned officers when neither epaulets nor shoulder straps are worn. In the United States army it is worn by all officers, except chaplains, below general officers, and consists of braided gold wire cord without insignia. In the United States navy it is now worn only by midshipmen, and consists of gold braid on cloth bearing a gold foul anchor.

shoulder loop. *Mil.* In the United States army, a narrow loop reaching from the sleeve seam to the edge of the collar worn by commissioned officers on each shoulder of the service coat (see SERVICE UNIFORM), of the same material, bearing the insignia of the wearer's rank in metal of gold or silver finish. Cf. SHOULDER STRAP.

shoulder plane. A kind of rabbet plane with an acutely set cutting iron, used in finishing off tenon shoulders.

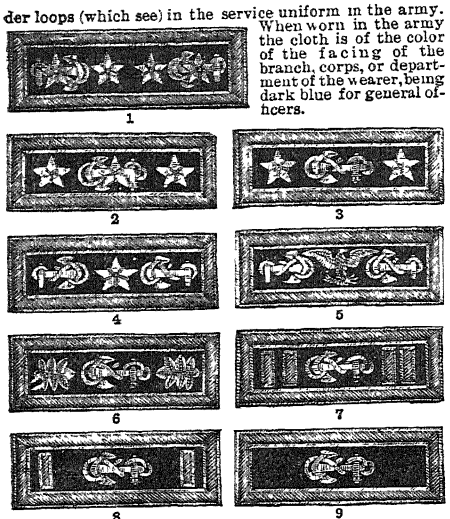
shoulder strap. A strap worn on or over the shoulder. Specif. : *Mil. & Nav.* A narrow strap worn with certain uniforms across each shoulder of a commissioned officer as a badge of rank. In the United States army and navy it is made of cloth with a border of gold bullion, and bears the insignia of the wearer's rank in gold or silver embroidery (see *Illust.*). These insignia are placed on the shoul-



Shoulder Straps as indicating rank in the United States Army
1 General ; 2 Lieutenant General ; 3 Major General ; 4 Brigadier General ; 5 Colonel ; 6 Lieutenant Colonel (silver oak leaf), and Major (gold oak leaf) ; 7 Captain ; 8 First Lieutenant ; 9 Second Lieutenant ; 10 Chaplain

short'-or'der, *a.* Designating food served as a short order, or a restaurant or the like where short orders are served. *U. S.*
short'-run', *a. Founding.* Only partially filled with molten metal ; — said of a mold or casting.
short'-shucks', *n.* The scrub pine *Pinus virginiana*. *U. S.*
short'some (shôrt'sŭm), *a.* [*short* + -*some*.] Making the time seem short ; amusing ; cheery ; blithe. *Scot.*
short'stop', *n.* See BASEBALL.
short'-tem'pered, *a.* Having a quick temper ; easily angered.
short'-wit'ted, *a.* Having little wit ; not wise [shore. *Obs.*
shor'y (shōr'ĭ ; 201), *a.* Near
Sho-shan'nim (shō-shăn'ĭm), *n. Bib.* A term used in the heading of Ps. xlv. and LXIX. Cf. SHOSHANNIM.
Sho-shan'nim-e'duth (-ē'dŭth), *n. Bib.* Part of the heading of Ps. LXXX. Cf. SHOSHANNIM.
sho-sho'nite (shō-shō'nīt), *n* [From *Shoshone*, in Yellowstone Park.] *Petrog.* A basaltic rock of phenocrysts of labradorite, augite, and olivine in a glassy or crystalline ground mass.
shot. Var. of SHOTT.
shot Var. of *shut*, pret. & p. p. of SHUT. *Obs. or Dial.*, exc. in *to be shot of* See SHUT, *pret. & pp.*, 2.
shot (shŏt), *n* [AS. *scéota* a trout.] A trout ; specif., a small variety of trout. *Dial. Eng.*
shot, *v. i. Ore Roasting.* To form into granules ; — of ore.
shot, *pret. & p. p.* of SHOOT. Specif. : *p. a. Carp.* Having edges planed straight and true.
shot anchor ✣ SHEET ANCHOR.
shot'bush' (shŏt'bo͝osh'), *n.* **a** = HERCULES'-CLUB c. **b** = WILD SARSAPARILLA.
shot'-clog', *or* **shot'-log'.** *n.* A bore tolerated only because he pays the shot. *Obs.*
shot corn. A pellet of shot.
shot crossbow. A crossbow with a barrel, through which bullets could be shot.
shote. ✣ SHOOT ; obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SHOT.
shote, *n.* [Cf. SHOT a shooting.] A clump ; a group. *Obs.*
shoter. ✣ SHUDDER.
shot'-free', *a* [AS *scotfréo*. Cf. SCOT-FREE.] Scot-free. *Obs.*
shot garland. *Mil & Nav.* A wooden or metal frame to hold shot or shell ; in old-time war vessels, sometimes, a rope grommet used to hold shot in place in a smoothbore, muzzle-loading gun. *Obs. or Hist.*
shotgun prescription. *Med* A prescription containing many different drugs. *Humorous.*
shot hole. A hole made in wood by a boring insect.
shot'-hole' dis-ease'. *Hort.* A leaf disease of cultivated fruits due to fungi of the genera *Septoria*, *Cercospora*, etc., which produce pustules and ultimately perforations. [SHELL HOOKS.]
shot hooks. *Ordnance.* =
shot'-ice', *n.* A surface of ice. *Dial. Eng.*
shotien. ✣ SHOOT.
shot line. A light line attached to a life-saving projectile, by means of which a cable can be drawn to a wrecked vessel.
shot'-log'. Var. of SHOT-CLOG.
shot metal. An alloy of 98 per cent lead and 2 per cent arsenic, for making small shot.
shot'man, *n.* A shooter. *Obs.*
shot'-proof', *a.* Impenetrable by shot.
shot'rel, *n.* [Cf. dial. *shot* a kind of small trout, AS. *scéota*.] A young pike. *Obs.*
shot'-shark', *n.* A tavern keeper eager to be paid. *Obs.*
shot'ship, *n.* A party or assembly paying scot and lot. *Obs.*
shot'star', *n.* **a** A meteor. **b** The alga *Nostoc commune*.
shott, shot (shŏt), *n.* [Ar. *shatt* river bank, shore.] A shallow saline lake in one of the closed basins of northern Africa, often drying away in summer.
shot'ter (shŏt'ĕr), *n.* A net-fishing boat. *Obs. or R. Eng.*
shot'tle (shŏt''l ; shŭt''l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHUTTLE.
shot tongs. = SHELL HOOKS.
shot'ty (shŏt'ĭ), *a.* Shotlike ; hard and round.
shough. ✣ SHOO, *n. & interj.*
shough (shŏk). Var. of SHOCK, a dog. [of SHOVEL.
shoul (shōol). Dial. Eng. var.
shoulder bar. *Ordnance* = STOCK, *n.* [over the shoulder.
shoulder belt. A belt passing
shoulder brace. A mechanical appliance for remedying or preventing round shoulders.
shoul'der-clap'per, *n.* **a** One who familiarly claps a person on the shoulder. **b** A bailiff *Obs.*
shoul'der-er, *n.* One who pushes with the shoulders.
shoul'der-head', *n.* A kind of arrow. *Obs.*
shoulder lappet. *Zoöl.* A tegula.
shoulder note. *Print.* A note at the top outer corner of a page.
shoul'der-of-mut'ton sail. *Naut.* See LEG-OF-MUTTON SAIL.
shoulder pitch. The acromion ; the corner of the shoulder. *Obs.*
shoul'der-shot'ten, *a.* Sprained in the shoulder, as a horse.
shoulder slip. Dislocation of the shoulder, or of the humerus.

der loops (which see) in the service uniform in the army. When worn in the army the cloth is of the color of the facing of the branch, corps, or department of the wearer, being dark blue for general officers.



Shoulder Straps as indicating rank in the United States Navy. 1 Admiral; 2 Vice Admiral; 3 Rear Admiral; 4 Commodore; 5 Captain; 6 Commander (silver oak leaf); and Lieutenant Commander (gold oak leaf); 7 Lieutenant; 8 Lieutenant (junior grade); 9 Ensign. Staff Officers wear the insignia of their corps, etc. (see INSIGNIA, *Illust.*), in place of the anchor or anchors

shout (shout; shōōt), *n.* [ME. *shoute*; cf. D. *schuit*. Cf. SCHUIT.] **1.** A flat-bottomed, light-draft boat used on drains and narrow waterways for transporting produce, for gunning, etc. It varies in size. *Local, Eng.*
2. A Dutch sailing vessel. See SCHUIT. *Obs. & R.*

shout (shout), *v. i.*; SHOUT'ED; SHOUT'ING. [ME. *shouten*, of unknown origin.] **1.** To utter a sudden and loud cry, either without or with words, as in joy, triumph, or exultation, or to attract attention, summon, animate, etc.
2. To entertain with drink, refreshments, or the like, gratuitously; to treat. *Slang, Australia & U. S.*
3. Of a woman, to be in labor of childbirth. *Dial. Eng.*
4. Of a bird, to utter a cry or, rarely, to sing. *Obs.*
to shout at, to utter shouts at; to deride or revile with hoots.

shout, *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a shout, or cry; — sometimes with *out*; as, to *shout*, or to *shout* out, a man's name.
2. To treat with shouts, clamor, or hooting
3. To treat (one) to drink, or the like; also, to give (something) by way of treating. *Slang, Australia & U. S.*
4. To summon; to call. *Dial. Eng.*

shout, *n.* **1.** A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry, as to attract attention; esp., the outcry of a multitude expressing joy, triumph, rage, or other strong emotion. "Another general *shout*." *Shak.*
2. A treat, as to drink. *Slang, Australia & U. S.*

shove (shŭv), *v. t.*; SHOVED (shŭvd); SHOV'ING (shŭv'ĭng). [ME. *shouven*, AS. *scūfan*; akin to OFries. *skūva*, D. *schuiven*, G. *schieben*, OHG. *scioban*, Icel. *skūfa*, *skȳfa*, Sw. *skuffa*, Dan. *skuffe*, Goth. af*skiuban* to put away, cast away; cf. Skr. *kshubh* to become agitated, to quake, Lith. *skubrus* quick, *skubinti* to hasten: cf. also ME. *shoven*, fr. AS. *scofian*, fr. AS. *scūfan*. Cf. SHEAF a bundle of stalks, SCOOP, SCUFFLE.] **1.** To drive along by the direct and continuous application of strength; to push; as, to *shove* a boat into the water; to *shove* a table across the floor.
2. To push along, aside, or away, carelessly or rudely.
He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow servants. *Arbuthnot*
3. In *Obs.* uses: **a** To thrust, as a sword. **b** To shore up; prop; support. **c** To put forward; to make prominent.
Syn. — See PUSH.
to shove the queer, to pass counterfeit money. *Cant.*

shove, *v. i.* **1.** To push or drive forward; to move onward by pushing or jostling.
2. To move off or along by pushing, as with an oar or a pole used by one in a boat; — sometimes with *from* or *off*.

shove (shŭv), *n.* **1.** Act of shoving; a forcible push.
2. The slow, ponderous movement of the ice in an ice jam as the jam breaks up. *Canada.*

shov'el (shŭv'l), *n.* [ME. *shovele*, *schovele*, AS. *scofl*, *sceofl*; akin to D. *schoffel*, G. *schaufel*, OHG. *scūvala*, Dan. *skovl*, Sw. *skofvel*, *skyffel*, and to E. *shove*. See SHOVE, *v. t.*]
1. A broad scoop or a more or less hollow blade, with a handle, used to lift and throw earth, coal, grain, etc.



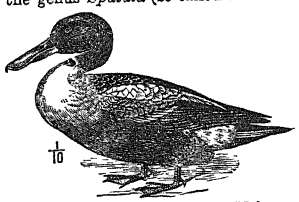
1 Common Coal Shovel; 2 Miner's Sampling Shovel; 3 Irrigating Shovel.

2. A working part in an agricultural implement or machine, etc., resembling a shovel in shape or use, as a working point in some cultivators (see CULTIVATOR, *Illust.*) or the share of a shovel plow (see PLOW, *Illust.*, 3). Cf. STEAM SHOVEL.
3. A shovel hat. *Colloq.* *A. Trollope.*

shov'el (shŭv'l), *v. t.*; SHOV'ELED (-'ld) or SHOV'ELLED; SHOV'EL-ING or SHOV'EL-LING. **1.** To take up and throw with a shovel.
2. To clear or clean out with a shovel, as a ditch.
3. To throw or convey roughly or in the mass, as if with a shovel; as, to *shovel* food into the mouth.

shov'el-board' (-bōrd'; 201), *n.* [Cf. SHUFFLE, SHOVE.]
1. Any early form of shuffleboard, or the board used.
2. A coin, as a shilling, penny, or groat, used in playing shovelboard.

shov'el-er, shov'el-ler (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that shovels.
2. A river duck of the genus *Spatula* (so called from the large and very broad bill), esp. *S. clypeata*, which is widely distributed, esp. in the Northern Hemisphere, and has, in the male, the head and neck blackish green, and the abdomen chestnut. Related species are *S. rhynchotis* of Australia and New Zealand, *S. platalea* of South America, and *S. capensis* of South Africa.



Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*). Male

shovel hat. A broad-brimmed hat, turned up at the sides, and projecting in front like a shovel, worn by some clergy of the English Church.

shov'el-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **a** A shark (*Sphryna tiburo*) allied to the hammer-head, but with the head narrower and less hammer-shaped, of the warmer parts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. **b** The shovel-nosed sturgeon.

shov'el-nosed' (-nōzd'), *a.* Having a broad, flat head, nose, or beak. — **shovel-nosed duck,** a shoveler duck. — **s. shark.** a Either of two sharks (*Hexanchus corinus* and *Heptranchias maculatus*), both of the family Hexanchidæ, occurring on the California coast. **b** A sand shark. — **s. sturgeon,** a small sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus*) of the Mississippi Valley and parts of the southern United States, which has a broad flattened snout.

show (shō), *v. t.*; *pret.* SHOWED (shōd); *p. p.* SHOWN (shōn) or SHOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOW'ING. Also, now *Rare*, *shew*, *shewed*, *shewn*, *shewing*. [ME. *schowen*, *shewen*, *schewen*, *shawen*, AS. *scéawian* to look, see, view; akin to OS. *scawōn*, OFries. *skawia*, D. *schouwen*, OHG. *scouwōn*, G. *schauen*, Dan. *skue*, Goth. *usskawjan* to waken, *skuggwa* a mirror, Icel. *skuggi* shade, shadow, L. *cavere* to be on one's guard, Gr. κοεῖν to mark, perceive, hear, Skr. *kavi* wise. Cf. CAUTION, SCAVENGER, SHEEN.] **1.** To exhibit or present to view; to place in sight; to display; as, to *show* a house; *show* your colors; shopkeepers *show* customers goods (show goods to customers).
2. To exhibit to the mental view; to tell; disclose; reveal; make known; as, to *show* one's designs.
Shew them the way wherein they must walk. *Ex* xviii. 20
3. Specif., to make known the way to (a person); hence, to direct; guide; usher; conduct; as, to *show* a person into a parlor; to *show* one to the door.
4. To make apparent or clear, as by evidence, testimony, or reasoning; to prove; explain; also, to manifest; evince; as, to *show* the truth of a statement.
I'll *show* my duty by my timely care. *Dryden*
5. To explain something to; to teach; inform; instruct; convince; as, he *showed* me how to solve the problem.
6. To bestow; confer; afford; as, to *show* favor.
Shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me. *Ex.* xx. 6.
to show a clean pair of heels, *or* **to s. the heels,** to escape by superior speed; to outstrip or distance. — **to s. fight,** to manifest a readiness or disposition to resist or fight. — **to s. forth,** to manifest; publish; proclaim. — **to s. off,** to exhibit ostentatiously. — **to s. one's cards,** *or* **hand,** to expose one's plans to rivals or foes. — **to s. one's colors** *or* **colours,** to show one's real disposition, opinions, intentions, character, etc. — **to s. one's face,** to appear. — **to s. one's hand.** = TO SHOW ONE'S CARDS. — **to s. one's head,** to appear. *Shak.* — **to s. one's paces,** to exhibit one's gait, speed, or the like; — said esp. of a horse. — **to s. one the door,** to dismiss one from the room or house, often with ignominy. — **to s. the teeth,** to threaten. — **to s. up,** to expose; esp., to expose to animadversion, ridicule, etc.; as, *to show up* a corruptionist. *Colloq.* — **to s. water,** to produce a fee. *Obs., Colloq., or Slang.*

show, *v. i.* Also, now *Rare*, *shew*. **1.** To exhibit or manifest one's self or itself; to appear; to look; to seem.
Just such she *shows* before a rising storm. *Dryden.*
2. To be noticeable; as, does the spot *show*?
3. To have a certain appearance, as of being well or ill, fit or unfit; to become or suit; to appear.
My lord of York, it better *showed* with you. *Shak.*
4. To make one's or its appearance; to be present; as, pheasants *showed* in large numbers. *Now Colloq.*
5. To give a performance or exhibit. *Theatrical Cant.*
6. *Racing.* To win a place in a race; — said of a horse. *Cant.*
to show down, *Cards*, to lay one's cards down with the faces exposed. — **to s. off,** to make a show; to make a more or less ostentatious display. — **to s. up,** to appear; to be present, as at an appointed time or place. *Colloq.*

show (shō), *n.* Also, now *Rare*, *shew*. **1.** Act of showing, or bringing to view; exposure to sight; exhibition.
2. That which is shown, or brought to view; that which is arranged to be seen; a display; a spectacle; an exhibition; as, a *show* of goods; a traveling *show*; a cattle *show*.
As for triumphs, masks, feasts, and such *shows*. *Bacon.*
3. Proud or ostentatious display; parade; pomp.
4. Semblance; likeness; appearance. *Milton.*
5. False semblance; deceitful appearance; pretense.
Beware of the scribes, . . . which devour widows' houses, and for a *shew* make long prayers. *Luke* xx. 46, 47.
6. That which shows; an indication; a sign; as: **a** An indication of metal in a mine, gas or oil in a well, etc.; as, a *show* of gold. **b** *Mining.* A pale blue flame, at the top of a candle flame, indicating the presence of fire damp. **c** *Med.* A discharge, from the vagina, of mucus streaked with blood, occurring a short time before labor.
7 Opportunity; chance; as, he has n't a *show* of winning; give him a *show*. *Colloq., U. S.*
show of hands, a raising of hands to indicate judgment, as, the vote was taken by a *show of hands*.

show bill. A broad sheet containing an advertisement in large letters.

show case. A glazed case, box, or cabinet to display and protect shopkeepers' wares, articles in museums, etc.

show'-down' (shō'doun'), *n.* **1.** *Card Playing.* **a** Act of laying down one's cards face up. **b** A game, similar to poker, in which cards are drawn or not, as arranged, and the highest hand takes the pot without further betting.
2. An open disclosure of plans, means, etc.

show'er (shō'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *scéawere* an observer, a mirror. See SHOW, *v.*] **1.** One that shows or exhibits, an indicator; revealer; specif., *Obs.*: **a** A mirror. **b** An example.
2. An observer. *Obs.*

show'er (shou'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *shour*, *schour*, AS. *scūr*; akin to D. *schoer*, G. *schauer*, OHG. *scūr*, Icel. *skūr*, Sw. *skur*, Goth. *skūra windis* a storm of wind; of uncert. orig.]
1. A fall of rain of short duration; sometimes, a like fall of sleet or hail or, rarely, snow. *Chaucer.*
2. That which resembles a shower in falling or going through the air copiously and rapidly; as, a *shower* of sparks.
3. A copious supply bestowed; specif., a party given to a prospective bride, where gifts are presented; as, a linen *shower*. "The great *shower* of your gifts." *Shak.*
4. *Pyrotechny.* A device for producing a shower of slow-burning stars.
5. Short for SHOWER BATH.
6. A storm; a tempest. *Obs.*
7. Conflict; combat; battle; an attack. *Obs. Chaucer.*
8. Painful labor; hardship; pain. *Obs.*

show'er (shou'ẽr), *v. t.*; SHOW'ERED (-ẽrd); SHOW'ER-ING.
1. To water with a shower: **a** To wet copiously with rain. **b** To wet copiously with water or other liquid in the form of spray, fine streams, or drops; as, to *shower* plants.
2. To bestow liberally; to distribute or scatter in abundance; to rain; as, to *shower* favors. *Shak.*

show'er, *v. i.* To rain or fall in or as in a shower or showers.

show'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Raining in showers; abounding with frequent showers of rain.
2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a shower or showers.

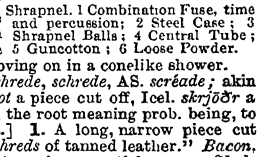
show'ing, *n.* [Cf. AS. *scéawung* a looking at, show.]
1. Revelation; apocalypse; also, prophecy; warning. *Obs.*
2. Appearance; coming into view; manifestation; specif.: **a** A vision. *Obs.* **b** Aspect; cast of countenance. *Obs.* **c** A display or exhibition of something; as, a *showing* of millinery; also, a display or presentation of some fact, condition, contention, or the like; as, a good or bad *showing* made in a bank statement, by an orator in debate, etc.

show'man (shō'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who exhibits, or aids in exhibiting, a show; a proprietor of a show.

show'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room or apartment where a show is exhibited; also, a room where merchandise is exposed for sale, or where samples are displayed.

show'y (shō'ĭ), *a.*; SHOW'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHOW'I-EST. Making a show; attracting attention; ostentatious; gaudy.
A present of everything that was rich and *showy*. *Addison.*
Syn. — Splendid, gaudy, gorgeous, sumptuous, pompous. **showy lady's-slipper,** an American orchid (*Cypripedium reginæ*) having pink-and-white flowers of great beauty. — **s. orchis,** an American orchid (*Orchis spectabilis*) having a spike of handsome pink-and-white flowers.

shrap'nel (shrăp'nĕl), *n.*, *sing. & pl.* [After Gen. Henry *Shrapnel* (1761-1842) of the British army.] A shell with comparatively thin walls, containing a quantity of small round projectiles, a bursting charge, and a time fuse for producing explosion at a given point, the bullets and fragments moving on in a conelike shower.



Shrapnel. 1 Combination Fuse, time and percussion; 2 Steel Case; 3 Shrapnel Balls; 4 Central Tube; 5 Guncotton; 6 Loose Powder.

shred (shrĕd), *n.* [ME. *shrede*, *schrede*, AS. *scréade*; akin to OD. *schroode*, G. *schrot* a piece cut off, Icel. *skrjōðr* a shred, and to E. *shroud*, the root meaning prob. being, to cut. Cf. SCREED, SCROLL.] **1.** A long, narrow piece cut or torn off; a strip. "*Shreds* of tanned leather." *Bacon.*
2. In general, a fragment; a piece; particle. *Shak.*

shred, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SHRED or SHRED'DED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRED'DING. [ME. *shreden*, *schreden*, AS. *scréadian*; akin to OD *schrooden*, OHG. *scrōtan*, G. *schroten*. See SHRED, *n.*] **1.** To cut; hew. *Obs. Morte Arthure.*
2. To cut or tear into small pieces, esp. narrow and long pieces, as of cloth or leather. *Chaucer.*
3. To lop; prune, trim. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shred'der (shrĕd'ẽr), *n.* One that shreds; any of various utensils, implements, or machines for cutting, scraping, or tearing something into shreds.

shred'ding, *n.* **1.** Act of cutting or tearing into shreds; also, that which is cut or torn off; a piece. *Hooker.*
2. Prob., a kind of trimming for dresses. *Obs.*
3. *Arch.* Light furring secured to the under side of rafters to give a hold to sheathing or laths; — written also *shreading*.

shred'dy (shrĕd'ĭ), *a.*; SHRED'DI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHRED'DI-EST. Consisting of shreds; ragged.

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shoulder tuft *Zoöl.* A tegula.
shoulerd † SHOVELER
shoup (shōōp; shōp). Var. of SHOOP *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shour (*Scot.* shōōr) Obs. or Scot var. of SHOWER.
shoure. † SHOWER.
shoure, *v. i.* [ME. *schouren*; orig. uncert., cf. SCOUR to run over.] To hasten. *Obs.*
shout'er, *n.* One who shouts.
shou'ther (shōō'thẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOULDER
shout'man, *n.* A boatman who uses a shout. *Obs*
shouven. † SHOVE.
shove (shōv), *n.* = SHIVE, *n.*, 2.
shove'board' (shŭv'-), **shove'-groat',** *n.* See SHOVELBOARD, 2. *Obs.*
shov'el † SHUFFLE.
shov'el-ard, *n.* Shoveler *Rare*
shov'el-bill', *n.* Shoveler duck.
shov'el-fish', *n.* a = SHOVEL-HEAD. b The paddlefish. *U. S.*
shov'el-ful. *n.* See -FUL.
shov'el-ing, shov'el-ling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHOVEL, *v.*
shov'el-nose', *n.* A shovel-nosed animal [BOARD, 2.
shov'el-pen'ny, *n* See SHOVEL-BOARD, 2.
shovel plow *or* **plough.** *Agric.* A kind of plow with a shovel or triangular share, used esp. in cultivating. See PLOW, *Illust.*, 3.
shov'er (shŭv'ẽr), *n.* One that shoves: **a** A forward person; a pusher. *Obs.* **b** One who poles a boat along. **c** A pole for regulating the opening of a fish-pound tunnel. *Local, U. S.*
show Var. of SHOW
show Dial. Eng. var. of SHOVE.
show box. A box containing some object of curiosity carried round as a show, as for a Punch-and-Judy show [BREAD
show'bread'. Var. of SHEW-BREAD.
show card Advertising placard; display card for samples.
showd. Showed. *R. Sp.* [SHOE.
showe. Obs. or dial. Eng. of SHOWER. † SCOUR.
shower bath. A bath in which water is showered on the person
shower bouquet. A large bouquet from which many small bouquets depend by ribbons of various lengths.
show'er-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
show'er-i-ness (shou'ẽr-Y-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
show'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
show'ful-ly, *adv* Gaudily. *Obs.*
show glass. a A glass which displays objects; a mirror; esp., a magic mirror, in which objects not present are made to appear. b A show case. [SHOWY.
show'i-ly (shō'Y-lY), *adv.* of **show'i-ness,** *n.* See -NESS.
show'ish. *a.* Showy; ostentatious *Rare.* [SHOVEL.
showl (shōl). Dial. Eng. var. of **show'mack.** † SUMAC.
shown (shōn), *p. p.* of SHOW.
show place. a A place for shows or public exhibitions. b A gymnasium. *Obs or R.*
show stone. A piece of glass or crystal used in crystal vision.
show Sunday. At Oxford University, the Sunday before the encænia.
showre. † SHOUT
show'-up', *n.* Exposure, esp. to ridicule, etc *Colloq*
sho'ya (shō'yà), *n.* = SOY.
shr. *Abbr.* Share.
shrab (shrab; shrŏb), *n.* [Hind. *sharāb*.] In India, any wine, spirit, or prepared drink.
shradd, *n.* A coppice. *Obs.*
shradh (shrȧd), **shrad'dha** (-ȧ; 147). Vars. of SRADDHA.
shraf. Obs. pret. of SHRIVE.
Shraftyde. † SHROVETIDE.
shrag, *v. t. & i.* To trim, as trees; to lop. — *n.* A twig or branch cut off; a jagged end. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shrag'ger, *n.* One who lops; one who trims trees. *Obs.*
shram (shrăm). *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *shrim* to shrivel, E. SHRIMP to shrink.] To shrink or shrivel with cold; to benumb. — *n.* A shrinking with cold. *Both Dial. Eng.* [SHRINK
shrank (shrĸŋk), *pret.* of **shrap** (shrăp), **shrape** (shrāp), *n.* [Cf. SCRAP, SCRAPE.] A bait or place baited to entice birds. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shrape. † SCRAPE.
shraub (shrôb). Var. of SHRAB.
shread head. = JERKINHEAD.
shread'ing. Var. SHREDDING, 3.
shred'cock' (shrĕd'kŏk'), *n.* The fieldfare. *Local. Eng.*

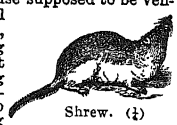
shrend (shrĕnd), *v. i.* [Cf. G. *schrinden* to crack.] To break into shivers on account of molecular instability; — said of glass not properly tempered or annealed.

shrew (shrōō; *formerly* shrō; *cf.* SHEW, *v.*), *a.* [ME. *shrewe, schrewe.* Cf. SHREWD.] Wicked; malicious. *Obs.*

shrew, *n.* [See SHREW, *a.*] **1.** A wicked or evil person, a scoundrel; villain; outcast; specif. [*cap.*], Satan. *Obs.* **2.** An evil or dangerous thing, as a maleficent planet. *Obs.* **3.** A vexatious, perverse, or turbulent woman; a scolding or brawling woman; a termagant.

A man had got a *shrew* to his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house for her. *L'Estrange.*

4. [AS. *scréawa;* — so called because supposed to be venomous.] Any of numerous small mammals of the family Soricidæ, mouselike in form, but belonging to the order Insectivora and most closely related to the moles. Among them are the smallest of all mammals, some being scarcely two inches in length. They have a long pointed snout, very small eyes, and velvety fur. They are chiefly nocturnal, feeding mostly on worms and insects. American shrews are chiefly of the genera *Sorex* (long-tailed shrews) and *Blarina* (short-tailed shrews), the common United States species being *S. personatus* and *B. brevicauda.* The common European species is *S. vulgaris;* species of *Crocidura* inhabit Europe, Asia, and Africa. See ELEPHANT SHREW, SQUIRREL SHREW, WATER SHREW.


Shrew. (½)

shrew, *v. t.* [See SHREW, *a.;* cf. BESHREW.] To beshrew; to curse. *Archaic.* "I *shrew* myself." *Chaucer.*

shrewd (shrōōd), *a.;* SHREWD'ER (-ĕr); SHREWD'EST. [Originally the p. p. of *shrew,* v. t.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Evil; wicked; depraved. **b** Mischievous; vexatious; malicious; troublesome. **c** Disposed to curse or scold; shrewish; as, a *shrewd* wench. **d** Dangerous; beset with hardships.

Shrewd days and nights. *Shak.*

2. Biting; sharp; keen; harsh. "*Shrewd* steel." *Shak.* "*Shrewdest* pain." *Tennyson.*

3. Artful; wily; cunning; arch.

These women are *shrewd* tempters with their tongues. *Shak*

4. Able or clever in practical affairs; astute; sharp-witted; sagacious; keen; displaying shrewdness or sagacity; as, a *shrewd* observer; a *shrewd* design; a *shrewd* reply.

Professing to despise the ill opinion of mankind creates a *shrewd* suspicion that we have deserved it *Scker.*

Syn. — SHREWD, SAGACIOUS, SAGE, SAPIENT, PERSPICACIOUS, ASTUTE, SUBTLE, KNOWING. SHREWD implies native cleverness, or sharpness of wit or judgment, in practical affairs; SAGACIOUS, a word of more dignity, retains the implied contrast with deep wisdom or mere learning, but often suggests greater discernment or more farsighted judgment than *shrewd;* as, "[He] is . . . sensible and *shrewd,* with a considerable fund of humor" (*Smollett*); "a very *shrewd,* clever, coarse, entertaining man" (*Sydney Smith*); "the *shrewd* wisdom of an unlettered old woman" (*W. Pater*); "a *shrewd* bargain" (*Stevenson*); "the kindly, earnest, brave, foreseeing man, *sagacious,* patient, dreading praise, not blame" (*Lowell*); "He does not . . . with all his wisdom have *sagacity* enough to see [what] it contains" (*Cowper*); "If they have not the same fund of acquired knowledge, [they] are obliged to rely more on individual *sagacity*" (*Hazlitt*). SAGE often connotes age or deep wisdom; as, "Vane, young in years, but in *sage* counsel old" (*Milton*); "One must distinguish Keats, Shelley, and Byron from the great *sage* poets of all . . . like Æschylus, Shakespeare, Dante, and Goethe" (*Tennyson*). SAPIENT, in present usage, is commonly ironical; as, "a *sapient,* instructed, shrewdly ascertaining ignorance" (*W. Pater*). PERSPICACIOUS implies acute discernment; ASTUTE heightens the suggestion, often present in *perspicacious,* of artfulness, diplomacy, or craft; as, "It [conscience] is altogether as nice, delicate, and tender in feeling, as it can be *perspicacious* and quick in seeing" (*South*); "keen philosophic *perspicacity*" (*Carlyle*); "the true innkeeper's *perspicacity* — a sort of happy medium between the instinct of the detective, the cunning of the spy, and the craft of the trader" (*G. B. Ives*); "Savages . . . are often as . . . *astute* socially as trained diplomatists" (*W. James*); "The victim of *astuter* sharpers" (*Thackeray*). SUBTLE implies delicate and penetrating discernment; it often suggests excessive refinement or nicety; as, "the acute and *subtle* Cotton . . . quick in the nice perception of distinctions, and pliant in dialectics" (*Bancroft*); "a *subtle* lynx-eyed intellect" (*Carlyle*); "He is a little too *subtle* and analytical, too ingenious and finespun" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). KNOWING suggests either sophisticated shrewdness or an air of possessing knowledge which one is keeping to one's self; as, "It is only in the hulks . . . that you ever see a face so mean, so *knowing*" (*Thackeray*); "I don't quite like this chit. She looks *knowing*" (*Goldsmith*). See WISE, CUNNING, DISCERNMENT.

shrew'ish (shrōō'ĭsh), *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; having a scolding disposition; froward; peevish.

My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours. *Shak.*

— shrew'ish-ly, *adv.* **— shrew'ish-ness,** *n.*

shrew'mouse' (-mous'), *n.; pl.* -MICE (-mīs'). A shrew.

shriek (shrēk), *v. i.;* SHRIEKED (shrēkt); SHRIEK'ING. [ME. *schriken,* originally the same word as E. *screech.* See SCREECH; cf. SCREAK.] To utter a sharp, shrill sound or cry, as do some birds and beasts; to scream, as in a sudden fright, in horror or anguish.

It was the owl that *shrieked.* *Shak.*

shriek, *v. t.* To utter sharply and shrilly; to utter in or with a shriek or shrieks; as, to *shriek* an alarm. *Moore.*

shriek (shrēk), *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry or scream; a shrill, wild cry, usually involuntary, such as is uttered in sudden or extreme terror or pain, or in violent laughter; also, a sound suggestive of such a cry.

shriev'al (shrēv'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sheriff.

shriev'al-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From SHRIEVE. See SHRIEVE, *n.*, SHERIFF; cf. SHERIFFALTY.] The office, term of office, or sphere of jurisdiction, of a sheriff.

shrift (shrĭft), *n.* [ME. *shrift, schrift,* AS. *scrift,* fr. *scrīfan* to shrive. See SHRIVE.] **1.** Act of shriving.

In *shrift* and preaching is my diligence. *Chaucer.*

2. Confession made to a priest, esp. that of a dying penitent, and the absolution consequent upon it. *Chaucer.*

Have you got leave to go to *shrift* to-day? *Shak.*

in shrift. **a** In confession. **b** In strict confidence. *Obs.*

shrike (shrīk), *n.* [AS. *scric* a kind of thrush; cf. dial. *shrike* the missel thrush; akin to Icel. *skrīkja* a shrieker, the shrike, and E. *shriek.* See SHRIEK, *v. i.*] Any of numerous oscine birds of the family Laniidæ, esp. of the genus *Lanius,* which is characterized by a strong notched bill hooked at the tip. Its members feed chiefly on insects, and often impale their prey on thorns. The larger species, often called *butcher birds* (which see), sometimes kill small birds and mammals. The typical shrikes generally have the plumage chiefly gray or brownish, with the wings and tail black marked with white. Widely varying limits have been assigned to the family Laniidæ, and the name *shrike* with a qualifying word is applied to many birds now placed in other families, and to some of the ant birds. Cf. ANT SHRIKE, CUCKOO SHRIKE, DRONGO, WOOD SHRIKE, etc.


Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*).

shrike thrush. **a** Either of two Indian timaliine birds of the genus *Gampsorhynchus.* **b** Any of several shrikelike Australian singing birds of the genus *Colluricincla.*

shrike tit. **a** Either of two species of Australian birds of the genus *Falcunculus,* having a strong toothed bill and sharp claws. They creep over the bark of trees, like titmice, in search of insects. **b** A hill tit.

shrill (shrĭl), *a.;* SHRILL'ER (-ĕr); SHRILL'EST. [ME. *shril, schril;* akin to LG. *schrell,* G. *schrill.* See SHRILL, *v. i.*] **1.** Having or emitting a sharp, piercing tone or sound; acute; sharp; piercing; as, a *shrill* whistle.

Let winds be *shrill,* let waves roll high. *Byron.*

2. Sharp to a sense other than hearing, keen; bright; clear. *Archaic.*

shrill, *n.* A shrill sound. *Now Rare.* *Spenser.*

shrill, *v. i.;* SHRILLED (shrĭld); SHRILL'ING. [ME. *schrillen,* akin to G. *schrillen;* cf. AS. *scrilletan* to resound loudly, Icel. *skrölta* to jolt, Sw. *skrälla* to shrill, Norw. *skryla, skrøla.* Cf. SKIRL.] To utter or emit an acute, piercing sound; also, to sound with a sharp, shrill tone.

The ghost of him *shrilled* at night. *Lafcadio Hearn.*
His voice *shrilled* with passion. *L. Wallace.*

shrill, *v. t.* **1.** To utter or express in a shrill tone.

How poor Andromache *shrills* her dolors forth. *Shak.*

2. To cause to make a shrill sound. *Tennyson.*

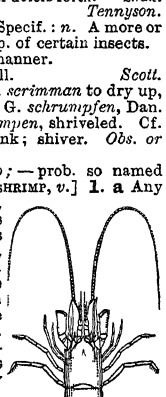
shrill'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHRILL. Specif.: *n.* A more or less continued shrill noise or cry, esp. of certain insects.

shrill'ly (shrĭl'lĭ), *adv.* In a shrill manner.

shrill'y (shrĭl'ĭ), *a.* Somewhat shrill. *Scott.*

shrimp (shrĭmp), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *scrimman* to dry up, wither, MHG. *schrimpfen* to shrink, G. *schrumpfen,* Dan. *skrumpe, skrumpes,* Dan. & Sw. *skrumpen,* shriveled. Cf. SCRIMP, SHRINK.] To contract; shrink; shiver. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shrimp (shrĭmp), *n.* [ME. *shrimp;* — prob. so named from its shriveled appearance. See SHRIMP, *v.*] **1.** **a** Any of numerous small or rather small, mostly marine, macruran crustaceans belonging to *Crangon* and various allied genera, having a slender body, long legs, and a depressed abdomen. Many of them are used as food. **b** Also, any species of the macruran group Caridea, or any species of the order Schizopoda, of a similar form. **c** Loosely, any of various small crustaceans, including some amphipods and certain entomostracans; as, fairy *shrimp,* brine *shrimp.* Cf. PRAWN.


Shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*).

2. A monster, as a dragon. *Obs.*

3 A little wrinkled man; a dwarf; — in contempt.

This weak and writhled *shrimp.* *Shak.*

shrine (shrīn), *n.* [ME. *schrin,* AS. *scrīn,* fr. L. *scrinium* a case, chest, box.] **1.** A case, box, or receptacle, esp. one in which are deposited sacred relics, as the bones of a saint.

2. The tomb of a saint, or other sacred person, or one of hallowed memory.

3. An object or place, as an altar, chapel, or temple, consecrated to, and supposed to be hallowed by, some deity or other sacred personage; — sometimes used fig.; as, to lay one's life on the *shrine* of patriotism.

4. A place or object hallowed from its history or associations; as, a *shrine* of art.

5. An image; — an erroneous use. *Obs.* *Shak.*

6. A charnel house. *Obs.*

7. [*cap.*] Short for Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, a secret order professedly originated by one Kalif Alu, a son-in-law of Mohammed, at Mecca, in the year of the Hegira 25 (about 646 A. D.). In the modern order, established in the United States in 1872, only Knights Templars or thirty-second degree Masons are eligible for admission, though the order itself is not Masonic.

shrine, *v. t.* **1.** To enshrine; to place in a shrine.

2. To canonize; deify. *Obs.*

shrink (shrĭŋk), *v. i.; pret.* SHRANK (shrăŋk) or SHRUNK (shrŭŋk); *p. p.* SHRUNK or SHRUNK'EN (shrŭŋk'n), but the latter is now seldom used except as a participial adjective; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRINK'ING. [ME. *shrinken, schrinken,* AS. *scrincan;* akin to OD. *schrincken,* and prob. to Sw. *skrynka* a wrinkle, *skrynkla* to wrinkle, to rumple, and E. *shrimp,* n. & v., *scrimp.* Cf. SHRIMP.] **1.** To wrinkle, bend, or curl; to shrivel; hence, to contract into a less extent or compass; to gather together; to become compacted.

I have not found that water, by mixture of ashes, will *shrink* or draw into less room. *Bacon.*

2. To withdraw or retire, as from danger; to decline action from fear; to recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress.

They assisted us against the Thebans when you *shrank* from the task. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

3. To contract the body or part of it in expression of fear, horror, or pain; to wince. *Shak.*

Syn. — SHRINK, FLINCH, WINCE, BLENCH, QUAIL. SHRINK implies an instinctive recoil, as from something painful or unpleasant; to FLINCH is to swerve or draw back, esp. by reason of lack of firmness or resolution; the word implies esp. an involuntary shrinking under pain; to WINCE is to flinch slightly; as, "Guilt and misery *shrink,* by a natural instinct, from public notice" (*De Quincey*); "She *shrank* from the words which would have expressed their mutual consciousness, as she would have *shrunk* from flakes of fire" (*G. Eliot*); *unflinching* adherence to duty; "He is as tender as a man without a skin, who cannot bear the slightest touch without *flinching*" (*Smollett*); "His horse stands *wincing* at the flies, giving sharp shivers of his skin" (*Leigh Hunt*); "Old Lady Kew's tongue was a dreadful thong which made numbers of people *wince*" (*Thackeray*). BLENCH is often equivalent to *flinch;* it is sometimes used of the glance; as, "This painful, heroic task he undertook, and never *blenched* from its fulfillment" (*Jeffrey*); "that glaring and dazzling influence at which the eyes of eagles have *blenched*" (*Burke*). To QUAIL is to shrink coweringly, as from something which strikes terror; as, "There *quails* Count Guido, armed to the chattering teeth, cowers at the steadfast eye and quiet word of the Canon" (*R. Browning*); "*quailing* before his . . . adversary" (*Shelley*). See REBOUND; cf. THROB, SHIVER.

shrink, *v. t.* **1.** **a** To cause to contract or shrink; as, to *shrink* flannel by immersing it in boiling water. **b** To make smaller, or to cause to appear smaller.

2. To draw back; to withdraw. *Obs.*

The Libyc Hammon *shrinks* his horn. *Milton.*

3. To shrug (the shoulders). *Obs.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

to shrink on, to allow or cause (a heated piece slipped over an object which it is made to fit over) to become cool so as to contract on and thus grip tightly (the object); as, *to shrink* a tire *on* a wheel, or a hoop *on* a cannon; *to shrink on* a tire.

shrink, *n.* Act of shrinking; shrinkage; contraction; also, recoil; withdrawal.

shrink'age (shrĭŋk'ăj), *n.* **1.** Act of shrinking; contraction into less bulk or measurement.

2. A reduction in other respects than in size; loss of weight; decrease in value; depreciation.

3. The amount of such contraction, reduction, depreciation, etc., as of grain, castings, wool after scouring, prices.

4. In shrinking on cannon hoops or tubes, the difference between the internal diameter of a hoop or tube and the external diameter of that on which the former is shrunk.

shrinkage fit. *Mech.* A fit made by shrinking one piece on another (cylindrical) piece.

shrink'er (shrĭŋk'ĕr), *n.* One that shrinks; specif.: **a** One who withdraws from danger. **b** A device for reducing the diameter of a metal tire while hot.

shrive (shrīv), *v. t.; pret.* SHRIVED (shrīvd) or SHROVE (shrōv), *p. p.* SHRIV'EN (shrĭv'n) or SHRIVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRIV'ING (shrĭv'ĭng). [ME. *shriven, schriven,* AS. *scrīfan* to shrive, to impose penance or punishment; akin to OFries. *skrīwa* to impose punishment, cf. OS. *biskrīƀhan* to be troubled, *skribhan* to write, D. *schrijven,* G. *schreiben,* OHG. *scrīban;* all prob. fr. L. *scribere* to write. Cf. SCRIBE, SHRIFT, SHROVETIDE.] **1.** To hear or receive the confession of; to administer confession and absolution to; — said of a priest as the agent.

Till my guilty soul be *shriven.* *Longfellow.*

2. To confess, and receive absolution; — used reflexively.

Get you to the church and *shrive* yourself. *Beau. & Fl.*

shrive, *v. i.* **1.** To receive confessions, as a priest; to administer confession and absolution. *Spenser.*

2. To make confession. *Scott.*

shriv'el (shrĭv'l), *v. i.;* SHRIV'ELED (-'ld) or SHRIV'ELLED; SHRIV'EL-ING or SHRIV'EL-LING. [Cf. Sw. dial. *skryvla* to shrivel.] To draw, or be drawn, into wrinkles; to shrink, and form corrugations; as, a leaf *shrivels* in the hot sun; the skin *shrivels* with age; — often with *up.*

Syn. — See WITHER.

shriv'el (shrĭv'l), *v. t.* To cause to shrivel or contract; to cause to shrink into corrugations; to wither; as, the heat *shrivels* the leaves. "*Shriveled* souls." *G. H. Lewes.*

shriv'ing (shrīv'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHRIVE. Specif.: *n.* Act of one who (as a priest) hears confession; shrift.

shroff (shrŏf), *n.* [Ar. *çarrāf.*] A banker, or changer of money; also, a bank expert who tests silver coins, and fixes their value in standard coin. *East Indies, China, etc.*

shroff (shrŏf), *v. t. & i.;* SHROFFED (shrŏft); SHROFF'ING. [See SHROFF, *n.*] To inspect and separate (coin) into spurious, debased, and standard pieces, as in the Orient; to assort good coins from bad.

shroff'age (-ăj), *n.* A money dealer's commission; also, more commonly, the examination of coins, and the separation of the good from the debased.

Shrop'shire (shrŏp'shĕr), *n.* [From *Shropshire,* county of England.] An English breed of black-faced hornless sheep similar to the Southdown, but larger, now extensively raised in many parts of the world.

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shrede. † SHROUD.
shred'less, *a.* See -LESS.
shred pie Mince pie. *Dial. Eng*
shreeve. † SHERIFF.
shref. Obs. pret. of SHRIVE.
shreg, *v. t.* = SHRAG, to cut; to trim. *Obs* — **shreg'ger.** *n. Obs*
shrenk, *v. t.* [AS. *screncan* to trip up, insnare.] To cheat *Obs.*
shreve. † SHRIEVE, a sheriff
shreward, *n.* A villain. *Obs.*
shrewd'ly, *adv* of SHREWD.
shrewd'ness. See -NESS.
shrew'dom (shrōō'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
shrewd'ship, *n.* Wickedness *Obs.*
shrewed, shrewedness. † SHREWD, SHREWDNESS.
shrewhede, *n* Also **shrewdhede** [See SHREW, *a.*, SHREWD; -HEAD.] Wickedness. *Obs.*
shrew mole. Any mole of the genus *Scalopus* or of *Scapanus.*
shrew'ness, *n.* Depravity; wickedness. *Obs.*
shrew'struck', *a.* Poisoned by a shrewmouse
shri. Var of SRI.
shrich. † SHRIEK.
shride. † SHROUD, to clothe.
shriefe. † SHERIFF.
shriek'er, *n.* **a** One that shrieks. **b** Black-tailed godwit.
shriek'er-y (shrēk'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Shrieking. *Rare.*
shrick owl *Local, Eng.* **a** The barn owl. **b** The swift.
shrieket. Shrieked. *Rej. Sp.*
shrieve. † SHRIVE
shrieve (shrēv), *n.* [Contr. fr. ME. *shirreve.* See SHERIFF.] A sheriff. *Obs.*
shrift, *v. t.* To shrive; to confess and absolve. *Obs.*
shrift'fa'ther, *n.* A father confessor *Obs*
shrift silver. Money paid as a due for confession. *Obs.*
shrig (shrĭg), *v. t.* = SHRAG, to trim or lop. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
shright. *n.* [See SHRIEK.] A shriek; shrieking *Obs.*
shrike. † SHRIEK. [SHRILL.
shril Obs. or ref. sp. var. of
shrill, *adv.* a Intensely. *Obs.* b Shrilly.
shrill'-edged', *a* Acute or piercing in sound. *Rare.*
shrill'-gorged' (-gôrjd'), *a.* Having a throat which produces a shrill note. *Obs. or R.*
shrill'ness. *n.* See -NESS
shrill'-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* Having a shrill voice.
shrimp, *v. i.* To catch, or fish for, shrimps.
shrimp'er. *n.* One who fishes for shrimps
shrimp'fish', *n.* A fish of the genus *Centriscus.* See CENTRISCUS b [*Obs*
shrimp'ish, *a.* Small: dwarfish.
shrin'al (shrīn'ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, a shrine. *Rare.*
Shrin'er (shrīn'ĕr), *n.* A member of the Order of the Mystic Shrine See SHRINE, 7
shrink'a-ble, *a* See -ABLE.
shrinkage rule. = CONTRACTION RULE.
shrink head. = FEEDHEAD, 2
shrink'ing. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHRINK. — **shrink'ing-ly,** *adv*
shrinking fit. = SHRINKAGE FIT
shrinking head. = FEEDHEAD, 2.
shrink rule. = CONTRACTION RULE. *U. S*
shrippe. † SCRIP.
shrite (shrīt), *n.* [Cf. SHRIKE.] The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*
shriv'al-ty. *n.* † SHRIEVALTY.
shrive (shrīv), *v. t.* [Cf. Sw. dial *skryp* to foreshorten, Norw. dial. *skrype, skrure.* to destroy, to make short] To prune (trees). *Dial. Eng* [*Rare.*]
shriv'el. *n.* A shriveled object.
shriv'en (shrĭv'n), *p p* of SHRIVE.
shriv'er (shrīv'ĕr), *n.* One who shrives; confessor
shrob. † SHRUB.
shrodge. † SHRUG.
shroe † SHREW.
shrog (shrŏg), *n.* A shrub; a twig; brushwood; — chiefly *pl.* Cf SCROG. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
shronche. Obs pret. of SHRINK.
shrood. Var of SHROUD, to trim.
shroof. Obs pret. of SHRIVE.
shroud (shrōud; shrōōd), *v. t.* To trim; lop. *Dial Eng.*

shroud (shroud), *n.* [ME. *shroud, shrud, . chrud*, garment, AS. *scrūd* a garment, clothing; akin to Icel. *skruð* the shrouds of a ship, furniture of a church, a kind of stuff, Sw. *skrud* dress, attire, and E. *shred*. See SHRED.] **1.** That which clothes; a garment. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*
2. Esp., the dress for the dead; a winding sheet. "A dead man in his *shroud*." *Shak.*
3. A covered place used as a retreat or shelter, as a cave or den; also, a vault or crypt. *Obs.* *Chapman.*
4. **a** A cutting from a tree or plant. **b** A branch or bough; the branching top of a tree; foliage. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
5. That which covers or shelters like a shroud.
Jura answers through her misty *shroud*. *Byron.*
6. *Naut.* One of the ropes of hemp or wire leading, usually in pairs, from a vessel's mastheads to give lateral support to the masts; — usually in *pl.* The shrouds of an upper mast lead from the head of the mast to the edge of the top.
7. *Mach.* **a** Either of the two annular plates, one at each side at the periphery of a water wheel, which form the sides of the buckets; a shroud plate. **b** Either of two similarly placed flanges, forming part of the wheel casting, to strengthen the teeth of a gear wheel. If both of a pair of geared wheels are provided with shrouds the latter are formed from the roots to the pitch circle in each wheel and so roll one on the other. If the shrouds are continued to the points only one wheel is shrouded.

shroud, *v. t.*; SHROUD'ED; SHROUD'ING. [Cf. AS. *scrȳdan*. See SHROUD, *n.*] **1.** To clothe; dress; array. *Obs.*
With armes he him *schredde*. *King Horn*
2. To cover with a shroud; esp., to inclose in a winding sheet; to dress for the grave.
3. To cover as if with a shroud; to protect completely; to shelter; to cover so as to conceal; to hide; to veil.
One of these trees, with all his young ones, may *shroud* four hundred horsemen. *Raleigh.*

shroud, *v. i.* To take shelter or harbor; also, to gather together, as beasts do for warmth. *Obs.*

shroud'ed, *a.* Provided with a shroud or shrouds.

shroud'-laid', *a.* Composed of four strands, and laid right-handed with a heart, or core; — said of rope. See CORDAGE, *Illust.*

shrove (shrōv), *n.* [Akin to SHRIVE, *v.*] Shrift; — only in combination and in phrases.

Shrove Sunday. Quinquagesima Sunday.

Shrove'tide' (shrōv'tīd'), *n.* [From *shrive* to take a confession (ME. pret. *shrof*, AS. *scrāf*) + *tide.*] The days immediately before Ash Wednesday, esp. the period between the evening before Quinquagesima Sunday and the morning of Ash Wednesday; — so called as being the time for confession preparatory to Lent. Sometimes, Shrove Tuesday.

Shrove Tuesday. The Tuesday before Ash Wednesday. It was formerly customary in England, on this day, for the people to confess their sins to the priest, and afterwards to dine on pancakes and make merry. The customs of eating pancakes and of ringing a bell are still kept up in parts of England. Cf. PANCAKE BELL, PANCAKE DAY.

shrub (shrŭb), *n.* [Ar. *sharāb*. Cf. SIRUP, SHERBET.] A liquor composed of vegetable acid, esp. lemon juice and sugar, usually with spirit to preserve it. Cf. SHRAB.

shrub, *n.* [ME. *schrob*; cf. AS. *scrybb* shrubbery; akin to Norw. *skrubba* the dwarf cornel tree. Cf. SCRUB a thicket.] A woody-stemmed perennial plant distinguished from a tree chiefly by its low stature and by having several or many primary stems arising from a point at or near the ground.
Shrubs retain their lateral shoots, so that their branches are formed near the ground; trees, on the contrary, soon lose their lower lateral branches, and have a main stem or trunk, which bears a crown of branches and twigs. *Porter (Strasburger).*

shrub'ber-y (shrŭb'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A growth or group of shrubs; shrubs collectively.
2. A plantation or collection of shrubs.

shrub'by (-ĭ), *a.*; SHRUB'BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHRUB'BI-EST. Full of shrubs; also, of the nature of a shrub; resembling a shrub.
shrubby althæa, the garden althæa. See ALTHÆA, 2. — **s. bitter-sweet,** the false bittersweet. — **s. fern,** sweet fern. — **s. horsetail,** the joint fir. — **s. trefoil,** the hop tree.

shrub'wood' (shrŭb'wŏod'), *n. Phytogeog.* A woodland in which shrubs predominate. Cf. FOREST, BUSHWOOD.

shrub yellowroot. A half-shrubby ranunculaceous plant (*Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*) of the southeastern United States, with large pinnate or bipinnate leaves and small brownish racemose flowers. The yellow root affords a tonic.

shrug (shrŭg), *v. t.*; SHRUGGED (shrŭgd); SHRUG'GING (shrŭg'ĭng). [Prob. akin to *shrink*, p. p. *shrunk*; cf. Dan. *skrugge*, *skrukke*, to stoop, dial. Sw. *skrukka*, *skruga*, to crouch.] **1.** To draw up or contract (the shoulders), esp. by way of expressing dislike, dread, doubt, or the like.
He *shrugs* his shoulders when you talk of securities. *Addison.*
2. To draw up the shoulders of; — used reflexively. *Obs.*
3. To reject, as with a shrug; — with *off*. *Rare.*
Delgardo had rather *shrugged* off an intimacy with the elder brother *Atlantic Monthly.*

shrug, *v. i.* **1.** To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing dislike, doubt, or the like.
2. To shiver, as with cold or nervousness; to shrink.

shrug (shrŭg), *n.* **1.** A drawing up of the shoulders, — a motion usually expressing dislike, doubt, or the like.
The Spaniards talk in dialogues
Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs*. *Hudibras.*
2. Quiver; convulsion; as, *shrugs* of death. *Obs.*
3. A hitching up of one's garments. *Obs.*

shrunk'en (shrŭŋk'n), *p. p.* of SHRINK. Specif.: *p. a.* Shriveled; atrophied, as, a *shrunken* hand.

Shu (shōō), *n.* [Egypt.; cf. Egypt. *shu* dry, parched, withered.] *Egypt. Relig.* A solar deity, typifying the sunlight. In this aspect he is regarded as son of Ra and Hathor. In some cosmogenic myths Shu and his consort Tefnut are created by Tum and become the parents of Seb (the earth) and Nut (the sky), whom Shu is represented as separating (although Bes sometimes takes his place).

shuck (shŭk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** A shell, husk, or pod; esp., the outer covering of such nuts as the hickory nut, butternut, peanut, and chestnut, or the husk of Indian corn.
2. The shell of an oyster or clam. *U. S.*
3. Something of little or no value; — used in various colloq. phrases, as, *not to care shucks, not worth shucks*, etc. *U. S.*

shuck, *v. t.*; SHUCKED (shŭkt); SHUCK'ING. **1.** To deprive of the shucks, or husks; as, to *shuck* nuts, corn, etc.
2. To lay aside or discard; — usually with *off*. *Colloq.*

shud'der (shŭd'ẽr), *v. i.*; SHUD'DERED (-ẽrd); SHUD'DER-ING. [ME. *shoderen, schuderen*; akin to LG. *schuddern*, D. *schudden* to shake, OS. *skuddian*, G. *schaudern* to shudder, *schütteln* to shake, *schütten* to pour, to shed, OHG. *scutten, scuten*, to shake.] To tremble; shake; quiver; esp., to tremble or shake with fear, horror, or aversion; to shiver with cold; to quake. "With *shuddering* horror pale." *Milton.*
Syn. — See SHIVER.

shud'der, *n.* Act of shuddering; a quiver; esp., an involuntary tremor of the body, as from fear, horror, or cold.

shude (shūd), *n.* The husks and other refuse of rice mills, used to adulterate oil cake, or linseed cake.

shuf'fle (shŭf'l), *v. t.*; SHUF'FLED (-ld); SHUF'FLING (-lĭng). [Originally the same word as *scuffle*, and a freq. of *shove*; cf. LG. *schuffeln*. See SHOVE; SCUFFLE.] **1.** To shove one way and the other; to push from one to another; as, to *shuffle* money from hand to hand.
2. To mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; to throw into disorder; esp., to change the relative positions of, as of the cards in a pack.
3. To remove or introduce by artificial confusion.
It was contrived by your enemies, and *shuffled* into the papers that were seized. *Dryden.*
4. To move or perform with a shuffle, or dragging gait; as, to *shuffle* the feet. "A *shuffled* step." *Tennyson.*
to shuffle off, to push off; to rid one's self of. — **to s. up,** to throw together in haste; to make up or form in confusion.

shuf'fle, *v. i.* **1.** To thrust one's self forward; to shove.
2. To change the relative position of cards in a pack; as, to *shuffle* and cut.
3. To change one's position; to shift ground; hence, to evade questions; to resort to equivocation; to prevaricate.
4. To use arts or expedients; to make shift; to proceed awkwardly or with difficulty. "Your life, good master, must *shuffle* for itself." *Shak.*
5. To move in a slovenly, dragging manner; to scuffle.
Syn. — Equivocate, quibble, cavil, shift, juggle.

shuf'fle, *n.* **1.** Act of shuffling; a mixing confusedly; a thrusting out of order; specif., the mixing up of cards in a pack before dealing; also, the right of shuffling, or one's turn to shuffle, the cards.
The unguided agitation and rude *shuffles* of matter. *Bentley.*
2. A trick; an artifice; an evasion; equivocation.
3. A slovenly, dragging motion; a slow, awkward, dragging gait; a scuffle; specif., a rapid scraping step in dancing; also, a dance characterized by such a step.

shuf'fle-board' (-bōrd'; 201), *n.* [Cf. SHUFFLE, SHOVE.] **1.** A board on which a game is played by pushing or driving with the hand or fingers pieces of metal or money to reach certain marks; also, the game itself. In the modern game, called only *shuffleboard*, the board is from twenty to thirty feet long and about two feet wide. Each side has four iron disks, called *weights*, which are slid alternately by each side to the farther end of the board.
2. A game played on board ship in which the aim is to shove or drive with a cue wooden disks into divisions chalked on the deck; — called also *shovelboard*.

Shu'lam-ite (shōō'lăm-īt), **Shu'lam-mite,** *n.* [Heb. *hashulammîth.*] *Bib.* The bride in the Song of Solomon, Song of Songs, or Canticles; — a term usually explained as meaning the woman of Shulem (? Shunem). *S. of Sol.* vi.13.

shun (shŭn), *v. t.*; SHUNNED (shŭnd); SHUN'NING. [ME. *shunien, schunien, schonien*, AS. *scunian*; cf. Icel. *skunda, skynda*, to hasten, Dan. *skynde*. Cf. SCHOONER, SCOUNDREL, SHUNT.] To avoid; to keep clear of; to escape from; to eschew; as, to *shun* rocks, shoals, vice.
I am pure from the blood of all men. For I have not *shunned* to declare unto you all the counsel of God. *Acts* xx. 26, 27.
Syn. — See AVOID.

shun (shŭn), *v. i.* To avoid danger; refrain. *Obs.*

shunt (shŭnt), *v. t.*; SHUNT'ED; SHUNT'ING. [E. dial; to move, push, stand aside, fr. ME. *shunten, schunten, schounten*, to avoid; perh. akin to E. SHUN.] **1.** To shun; to move from; also, to cause to move suddenly; to give a sudden start to; to shove. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Ash.*
2. To turn off to one side; to shift; as, to *shunt* a bunch of cattle into a corral; to *shunt* an electric current; specif., *Chiefly Eng.*, to turn off, as a car or train, from one track to another; to switch, as, the train was *shunted* to a siding.
3. *Elec.* To provide with, or place upon, a shunt.

shunt, *v. i.* **1.** To start or shrink back; to flinch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To go aside; to turn off; to shift one's thought, course of action, etc., to a new direction.
3. *Obs.* **a** To escape. **b** To hesitate; delay.

shunt, *n.* [See SHUNT, *v. t.*] A turning, or thrusting, aside; specif.: **a** *Gunnery.* The shifting of the studs on a projectile from the deep to the shallow sides of the grooves. *Obs.* **b** *Railroads.* A turning off from one track to another; a switch. *Chiefly Eng.* **c** *Elec.* A conductor joining two points in a circuit so as to form a parallel or derived circuit through which a portion of the current may pass, as for the purpose of regulating the amount passing in the main circuit. (Cf. PARALLEL, *n.*, 9.) Hence: *shunt circuit, shunt field, shunt lamp*, etc. A piece of apparatus on one branch of such a circuit is said to be *in shunt*, and receives a portion of the whole current dependent on the ratio of the resistance of its own branch to that of the other branch.

shunt dynamo. *Elec.* A shunt-wound dynamo.

shunt'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHUNT. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** *Railroads.* Switching; as, *shunting* engine, yard, etc. *British.* **b** *Finance.* Arbitrage conducted between certain local markets without the necessity of the exchange involved in foreign arbitrage. *Great Britain.*

shunt rifling. *Ordnance.* A rifling used in some old-time muzzle-loading cannon, in which one side of the grooves was made deeper than the other, to facilitate loading with shot having projections which enter by the deeper part and are shunted to follow the shallow parts.

shunt valve. *Mach.* A valve permitting a fluid under pressure an easier avenue of escape than normally; specif., a valve, actuated by the governor, used in one system of marine-engine governing to connect both ends of the low-pressure cylinder as a supplementary control.

shunt winding. *Elec.* A winding so arranged as to divide the armature current and lead a portion of it around the field-magnet coils; — opposed to *series winding*. — **shunt'-wound'** (shŭnt'wound'), *a.*

Shu'shwap (shōō'swŏp), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe of southern British Columbia, now civilized and progressive and members of the Roman Catholic Church.

shut (shŭt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SHUT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHUT'TING. [ME. *shutten, schutten, shetten, schitten*, AS. *scyttan* to shut or lock up; cf. D. *schutten* to shut in, to hinder, G. *schützen* to protect, MHG. *schützen* to protect, to dam (water).] **1.** To shoot or adjust, as a bolt, so as to fasten.
2. To fasten with a bolt or the like; to close so as to hinder ingress or egress; as, to *shut* a door or one's eyes.
3. To forbid entrance into; to prohibit passage of; to bar; as, to *shut* the ports of a country by a blockade.
Shall that be *shut* to man which to the beast
Is open? *Milton.*
4. To preclude; to exclude; to bar out. "*Shut* from every shore." *Dryden.*
5. To fold together; to close over, as the fingers; to close by bringing the parts together; as, to *shut* a book.
Syn. — SHUT, CLOSE. To CLOSE, as here compared (see CLOSE), is strictly to stop an opening; to SHUT is to close esp. in such a way as to bar ingress or egress. *Close* is the more general, *shut*, the more direct, emphatic, and (often) strongly visualizing word; as, to *close* one's eyes, to *shut* one's eyes; to *close* a book, to *shut* a book.
to shut in. **a** To inclose, to confine. "The Lord *shut* him *in*." *Gen.* vii. 16. **b** To cover or intercept the view of; as, one point *shuts in* another. — **to s. in the land,** to hide the land, as fog, or an intervening island, which obstructs the view. — **to s. off.** **a** To exclude. **b** To prevent the passage of, as steam through a pipe, or water through a flume, by closing a cock, valve, or gate. — **to s. out.** **a** To preclude from entering; to deny admission to; to exclude; as, *to shut out* rain by a tight roof. **b** In games, as baseball, to prevent from scoring. — **to s. together,** to unite; to close, esp. to close by welding. — **to s. up.** **a** To close; to make fast the entrances into; as, *to shut up* a house. **b** To obstruct. "Dangerous rocks *shut up* the passage." *Raleigh.* **c** To inclose; confine; imprison; to fasten in; as, *to shut up* a prisoner. **d** To end; terminate; conclude.
When the scene of life is *shut up*, the slave will be above his master if he has acted better. *Collier*
e To unite, as two pieces of metal by welding. **f** To cause to become silent; to silence. — **to s. up shop,** to discontinue business, temporarily, as for the night, or permanently.

shut, *v. i.* To close itself; to become closed; as, the door *shuts*; it *shuts* hard. — **to shut down,** to stop work; —

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shroud'ing, *n.* **a** Clothing; shroud. *Obs.* **b** *Mach.* The shrouds on a water wheel, gear wheel, etc. See SHROUD, *n.* 7.
shroud knot. *Naut.* A knot to fasten together a parted shroud. See 2d KNOT, 1.
shroud'less, *a.* See -LESS.
shroud'ly. † SHREWDLY.
shroud plate. **a** *Naut* A chain plate to which the shrouds are fastened. **b** A water-wheel shroud.
shroud'y (shroud'ĭ), *a.* Affording shelter. *Rare.*
shrove (shrōv), *pret.* of SHRIVE.
shrove, *v. i.* To join in the festivities of Shrovetide; hence, to make merry. *Obs.*
Shrove cake. **a** A pancake made for Shrovetide. **b** A small cake given to children at Shrovetide. [day. *Obs.*]
Shrove'day, *n.* Shrove Tuesday.
Shrove prentice. One of the youth who, in the guise of London apprentices, rioted at Shrovetide. *Obs.*
shrov'er (shrōv'ẽr), *n.* One who goes shroving; one of the children who go about at Shrovetide singing for cakes. *Dial. Eng.*
shrov'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHROVE. Specif.: *n.* Shrovetide festivity; merrymaking. *Obs.*
shroving time. Shrovetide.
shrow. † SHREW.
shrowd. † SHREWD.
shrowd (shroud). Var. of SHROUD, to trim. [*Obs.*]
shrub, *v. t.* **1.** To lop; prune. **2.** *Games.* To win from (one) his whole stock. *Dial. Eng.*
shrubbed (shrŭbd), *pret. & p. p.* of SHRUB. Specif.: *p. a.* Shrubby. [See -NESS.
shrub'bi-ness (shrŭb'ĭ-nĕs), *n.*
shrub'less, *a.* See -LESS.
shrub mallow. The althæa.
shrub willow. The river willow.
shrud. † SHROUD, a garment.
shruff (shrŭf; shrōōf), *n.* [Cf. SCRUFF, SCURF.] Rubbish; as: a Dross of metals. *Obs.* **b** Dry stuff for fuel. *Dial. Eng.*
shruft. † SHRIFT.
shrugd. Shrugged. *Ref. Sp.*
shrump (shrŭmp), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Dan *skrumpe*, Sw. dial. *skrumma*, G. *schrumpfen*, and E. SHRIMP.] To shrink; to shiver with cold; to shrug. *Dial. Eng.*
shrunk (shrŭŋk), *pret. & p. p.* of SHRINK.
shrups (shrŭps), *n.* The American woodcock. *Local, U. S.*
S. H. S. *Abbr.* Societatis Historiæ Socius (L., Fellow of the Historical Society). [SHOO.
shu. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHE (shōō, shū). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHE.
Shu'a (shōō'ȧ), **Shu'ah** (-ȧ). *Bib.*
Shu'al (-ăl). *Bib.*
shu'ba (shōō'bȧ), *n.* [Russ., fr. It. *guba, giuppa*. Cf JUPON, JUBBAH.] In Russia, a fur overcoat or cloak. [bā'ẽl). *Bib.*]
Shu'ba-el (shōō'bā-ĕl; shōō-
shu-ba'shie. † SUBBASSA.
Shu Ching (shōō jĭng). [Chin. *shu* record + *ching*' classic.] See FIVE CLASSICS.
shuck (shŭk; shōōk). Dial. var. of SHOCK. [of SHAKE.]
shuck. Scot. & dial. pret. & p. p.
shuck, *n.* [AS. *scucca, sceucca.*] The Devil; a spectral hound. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
shuck'-bot'tom (shŭk'-), *a.* Having a seat of maize husks. — *n.* A shuck-bottom chair — **shuck'-bot'tomed** (-bŏt'ŭmd), *a. All Local, U. S.*
shuck'er, *n* One that shucks.
shuck'ing, *p. pr. & vb n.* of SHUCK. Hence: *n.* A husking bee. *Local, U. S.*
shucks (shŭks), *interj.* Pshaw! pish! — expressing contempt or disappointment. *Slang, U. S.*
shud, *n.* A husk. *Obs.*
shud (*dial.* shŭd, shōōd), *n.* A shed. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
shud'der. † CHUDDAR.
shud'der-ing-ly, *adv.* of *shuddering*, p. pr.
shuddero. † CHUDDAR.
Shud'der-y † SUDRA.
shude. Dial. Eng. of SHOOD.
shue. Scot. & dial. Eng. of SHOO.
shufe. † SHOVE.
shuff (shŭf; shōōf), *n.* A badly burnt brick, or a brick from the outside of a clamp that is full of fissures or cracks. *Eng.*
shuf'fl Shuffle. *Ref. Sp.*
shuf'fle-cap' (-kăp'), *n.* A game performed by shaking money in a hat or a cap. *Rare.*
shuf'fler (shŭf'lẽr), *n.* **a** One who shuffles. **b** A scaup duck.
shuffle scale. A tailor's measuring scale, graduated and adjustable at both ends.
shuf'fle-wing', *n.* Hedge sparrow. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
shuf'fling (-lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n* of SHUFFLE. — **shuf'fling-ly,** *adv.* of SHUFFLING.
shuf'ld. Shuffled. *Ref. Sp.*
shufte. † SHIFT.
shug (shŭg; shōōg). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOG.
shug (shŭg; *dial. also* shōōg), *v. i.* [Cf. SHOG to shake, or SHRUG.] **a** To writhe so as to produce friction against one's clothes, as when itching. *Dial. Eng.* **b** To crawl; sneak. *Obs.*
Shu'ham (shōō'hăm). *Bib.*
Shu'ham-ites (-ĭts), *n. pl. Bib.*
Shu'hite (-hīt). *Bib.*
shu'i-sin-fa' (shōō'ē-sĭn-fä'), *n.* [Corrupt. of Chinese *shui*3 *hsien*2 *hua*1] Chinese sacred lily.
shuld. Obs. or dial. of SHOULD.
shulde † SHIELD, SHOULD.
shuldre. † SHOULDER.
shule. † SHALL
shule (*dial.* shōōl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOVEL.
shul'fie (shŭl'fĭ), *n.* Chaffinch *Scot.* [SHEAL, shell, etc.]
shull (shŭl; shōōl). Dial. of
shulle. † SHILL.
shullenge. † SHILLING.
shultrom. † SHELTRON.
shul'waurs (shŭl'wŏrz; shŭl-wŏrz'), *n. pl.* [Per. *shalwār.*] Oriental trousers or drawers; pyjamas.
shu'mach † SUMAC.
Shu'math-ites (shōō'măth-īts; -mā-thīts), *n. pl. Bib.*
shumsheer. † SHAMSHEER.
shun. † SOON.
shun (*dial.* shōōn). Obs. or dial. Eng. pl. of SHOE. [*Bib.*]
Shu'nam-mite (shōō'nă-mīt). *Bib.*
Shu'ni (shōō'nī). *Bib.*
shunien. † SHUN.
Shu'nites (shōō'nīts), *n. pl. Bib.*
shun'less, *a.* Not to be shunned; inevitable; unavoidable. *Rare.*
shun'na-ble, *a.* That can be shunned. *Obs.* [that shuns.
shun'ner (shŭn'ẽr), *n.* One
shun'-pike', *n.* A byway; side road. *Rare.*
shunt'er, *n. Railroading.* One that shunts; specif., a switchman. *Chiefly Brit.*
shunt excitation. *Elec.* Excitation by shunt winding.
shupe † SHIP.
Shu'pham (shōō'făm). *Bib.*
Shu'pham-ites (-ĭts), *n pl. Bib.*
shupman. † SHIPMAN.
shuppare. † SHAPER, SHIPPER.
shup'pick (shŭp'ĭk). Var. of SHEPPECK. *Dial. Eng.*
Shup'pim (shŭp'ĭm). *Bib.*
shupte Obs. pret. of SHAPE.
Shur (shōōr). *Bib.*
shure. † SHOWER. [SHEAR.
shure (shūr). Scot. pret. of
shurf (shŭrf; shōōrf), *n.* An insignificant or dwarfish person; — used in contempt *Scot.*
shurl. Dial. Eng. var. of SHIRL, to slide. [*Obs.*
shurt, *v. t* To divert; amuse.
shurt. shurte. † SHIRT [*Obs.*
shurt'ing, *n.* Sport; pastime.
Shu'shan-e'duth (shōō'shăn-ē'dŭth). *Bib.* Part of the heading of Ps. lx. Cf. SHOSHANNIM.
shust. † *shouldest*. See SHOULD.

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usually said of a factory, etc. — **to shut up.** **a** To cease speaking. *Colloq. T. Hughes.* **b** To fail to respond to rider or driver, or to refuse a jump; give out; — of a horse.

shut (shŭt), *pret. & p. p.* of SHUT. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Closed or fastened; as, a *shut* door.

2. Rid; clear; free; — with *of*; as, to get *shut* of a person. *Now Dial. Eng. & U. S.* *L'Estrange.*

3. *Phon.* Formed with complete closure of the mouth passage, the nose passage remaining closed, as are the stopped consonants, *p*, *t*, *k*, *b*, *d*, and hard *g*. *H. Sweet.*

4. *Orthoëpy.* Cut off abruptly by a following consonant in the same syllable, as *a* in *cal*, *i* in *bit*, etc.

shut, *n.* **1.** Act or time of shutting; close; as, the *shut* of a door. "At *shut* of evening flowers." *Milton.*

2. A door or cover; a shutter. *Obs.* *Sir I. Newton.*

3. The line or place of union of two pieces of welded metal.

4. A riddance; as, good *shut* of bad rubbish. *Dial.*

5. *pl. Mining.* Keps to hold up a cage. *Scot.*

shut'down'(-doun'), *n.* A shutting down; discontinuance, esp. of work in a factory or the like.

shut'ter (shŭt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that shuts or closes.

2. A movable cover or screen for a window, to shut out the light, obstruct the view, or be a defense; a blind.

3. *Photog.* A mechanical device of various forms, attached to a camera for opening and closing to expose the plate.

4. A removable cover, lid, or gate, for closing an aperture of any kind, as the passageway for molten iron from a ladle.

shut'ter (shŭt'ẽr), *v. t.*; SHUT'TERED (-ẽrd); SHUT'TER-ING. **1.** To cover or furnish with a shutter or shutters.

2. To hide or divide off by shutters. *Rare.* *Stevenson.*

shutter dam. *Civil Engin.* Orig., a dam consisting of one or more simple shutters or gates turning on a horizontal axis near the top; now, a dam consisting of a series of short-length pieces, revolvable on their horizontal axis, and lowered to rest flatwise on the sill.

shut'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SHUT. — **shutting post.** = GATE-POST **b.** — **s. stile,** the stile of a hinged door, that strikes the rabbet of the jamb when the door is shut, and on which the fastenings are secured. Cf. HANGING STILE **a.**

shut'tle (shŭt'l), *n.* [Also *shittle*, ME. *schitel*, *scytyl*, *schetyl*; cf. ME. *schitel* a bolt of a door, AS. *scyttels*; all fr. AS. *sceotan* to shoot; akin to Dan. *skyttel*, *skytte*, shuttle, dial. Sw. *skyttel*, *sköttel*. See SHOOT; cf. SKITTLES.] **1.** An instrument used in weaving for passing or shooting the thread of the woof from one edge of the cloth to the other between the threads of the warp. See 5th LOOM, 3.

2. The sliding thread holder in a sewing machine, which carries the lower thread through a loop of the upper thread, to make a lock stitch; hence, any of various rotary, vibrating, or oscillating devices, moving on an axis or in a circular race, used for the same purpose.

3. In some typewriters, a curved type bar guided into position by a race.

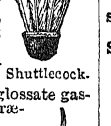
4. A sliding shutter, as for a sluiceway.

shut'tle (shŭt'l; *dial. also* shŏŏt'l), *a.* **1.** Wavering; unsettled; inconstant. *Obs.*

2. Lithe; quick; nimble; also, slippery. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

shut'tle (shŭt'l), *v. t. & i.*; SHUT'TLED (-ld); SHUT'TLING (-lĭng). To move backwards and forwards, like a shuttle.

shuttle box. *Weaving.* A case at the end of a shuttle race, to receive the shuttle after it has passed the thread of the warp; also, any of a set of compartments containing shuttles with different-colored threads, which are passed back and forth in a certain order, according to the pattern of the cloth woven.



Shuttlecock.

shut'tle-cock' (shŭt'l-kŏk'), *n.* [*shuttle* + *cock*, the bird.] A cork stuck with feathers, which is to be struck by a battledore for sport; also, the sport itself.

shut'tle-cock', *v. t.*; -COCKED' (-kŏkt'); -COCK'-ING. To send or toss to and fro; to bandy.

shuttle shell. Any of certain marine tænioglossate gastropods of the genus *Radius* and family Cypræidæ, having a smooth, spindle-shaped shell.



Shuttle (*Radius volva*).

shuttle train. A train running back and forth over a short route, as to an outlying town.

shut'tle-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Back and forth, like the movement of a shuttle.

shy (shī), *v. t. & i.*; SHIED (shīd); SHY'ING (shī'ĭng). [Orig. uncert.] To throw sidewise with a jerk; to fling; as, to *shy* a stone. *T. Hughes.*

shy, *n.*; *pl.* SHIES (shīz). **1.** A side throw; a throw; a fling.

> If Lord Brougham gets a stone in his hand, he must, it seems, have a *shy* at somebody. *Punch.*

2. A fling; a sneer. *Slang or Colloq.* *Thackeray.*

3. An experiment; a trial; a try; as, to have a *shy* at roulette. *Slang or Colloq.*

shy (shī), *a.*; SHY'ER (shī'ẽr) or SHY'ER; SHY'EST or SHY'EST. [ME. *schey*, *sceouh*, AS. *scéoh*, akin to Dan. *sky*, Sw. *skygg*, D. *schuw*, MHG. *schiech*, G. *scheu*, OHG. *sciuhen* to be or make timid. Cf. ES-CHEW.] **1.** Easily frightened; skittish; timid; as, a *shy* bird.

> The horses of the army . . . were no longer *shy*, but would come up to my very feet without starting. *Swift.*

2. Reserved; coy; disinclined to familiar approach.

> The embarrassed look of *shy* distress
> And maidenly shamefacedness. *Wordsworth.*

3. **a** Disposed to avoid a person or thing through caution or timidity; watchful; as, the boatmen were *shy* of the rapids. **b** Cautious; wary; suspicious.

> I am very *shy* of using corrosive liquors. *Boyle.*

4. **a** Elusive; difficult to obtain or accomplish. **b** Scant; very light; as, that tree is a *shy* bearer; — in sailing, often said of the wind. **c** Lacking; inadequately supplied; short; — sometimes with *on*. *Slang.* **d** Short; not having paid; — used esp. in poker. *Cant.*

5. Sly; cunning. *Obs.*

Syn. — Reserved, retiring, timid, shrinking, shamefaced, sheepish, unobtrusive, unassuming, unostentatious, demure. — SHY, BASHFUL, DIFFIDENT, MODEST, COY agree in the idea of sensitiveness to the notice or society of others. SHY implies a shrinking, whether constitutional or the result of inexperience, from familiarity or contact with others; shyness usually manifests itself in a certain reserve of manner; BASHFUL implies an instinctive or constitutional shrinking from public notice, usually expressing itself in greater or less awkwardness of demeanor, and primarily characteristic of childhood; as applied to mature persons, it connotes abnormal or excessive shyness; as, "He is a sweet lad, but as *shy* as a bird" (*Cowper*); "that *shyness* or principle of reserve which is inseparable from self-respect" (*De Quincey*); "I have a *shyness* of disposition, which looks like pride, but is not" (*Scott*); "What a curious thing *shyness* is, . . . never knowing what to say, and yet sometimes pouring out its feeling like a flood" (*Jowett*); "My sudden appearance frightened [the children] into *bashfulness*. They remained for a moment playing on their lips with their fingers, and now and then stealing a *shy* glance from under their eyebrows" (*Irving*). DIFFIDENT implies a distrust, which may or may not be warranted, of one's own ability, opinion, or powers; it gives rise to hesitation in their exercise; MODEST, without implying (like *diffident*) self-distrust, denotes an absence of all undue confidence in one's self or one's powers; as, "She was always quick and assured; Isabella slow and *diffident*" (*Jane Austen*); "Unfeigned *diffidence* of my own comparative talent" (*Coleridge*); "The *modest* men who are by *diffidence* restrained from such an enterprise" (*Cowper*); "I still shrunk from the press with the terrors of virgin *modesty*" (*Gibbon*). COY suggests assumed or affected shyness, often with the further implication of coquetry; as, "'Tis but a kiss I beg; why art thou *coy*?" (*Shak.*); "so near and yet so far — so willing and yet so *coy*" (*Frederick Harrison*); "the *coy* reticences . . . of little people" (*A. Dobson*). See EMBARRASS.

shy (shī), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* SHIED (shīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHY'ING. [From SHY, *a.*] To start suddenly aside through fright or suspicion; — said esp. of horses.

shy, *v. t.* To avoid; shun; to fight shy of. *Dial. Eng.*

shy, *n.*; *pl.* SHIES (shīz). A sudden start aside, as from fright; esp., one made by a horse.

Shy'lock (shī'lŏk), *n.* A revengeful, merciless Jewish money lender in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," who attempts to exact the forfeit of a pound of flesh from Antonio's body. See ANTONIO, PORTIA.

shy'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being shy.

Syn. — Bashfulness, reserve, coyness, timidity, diffidence.

shy'ster (shī'stẽr), *n.* [E. dial., fr. Gael.. *siostair* barrator.] A trickish knave; one who carries on any business, esp. legal business, in a mean and dishonest way; one without professional honor. *U. S.*

si (sē). [It.] *Music.* **a** A syllable applied, in *solmization* (which see), to the seventh tone of any major diatonic scale. **b** The tone B (as seventh in the scale of C); — so called esp. in the French and Italian systems.

si'a-la-gog'ic (sī'ā-lā-gŏj'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Promoting the flow of saliva. — *n.* A sialagogue.

si-al'a-gogue (sī-ăl'ā-gŏg), *n.* [*sialo-* + *-agogue*: cf. F. *sialagogue*.] An agent which promotes the flow of saliva.

Si-al'i-dæ (sī-ăl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σιαλίς a kind of bird + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A family of neuropterous insects including the hellgramite, alder flies, and allies. They are mostly large; the hind wings are broad at the base and their anal angle folds in plaits. The type genus is **Si'a-lis** (sī'ā-lĭs). — **si'a-lid** (-lĭd), **si-al'i-dan** (sī-ăl'ĭ-dăn), *a. & n.*

si'a-lo- (sī'ā-lō-), **sial-**. Combining form from Greek σίαλον, *saliva*; as, *sialo*lith, *sialoid*, etc.

si'a-loid (-loid), *a.* [*sialo-* + *-oid*.] Resembling saliva.

si'a-lo-lith' (sī'ā-lō-lĭth'; sī-ăl'ō-lĭth), *n.* [*sialo-* + *-lith*.] *Med.* A salivary concretion.

si'a-lor-rhe'a } (sī'ā-lō-rē'ā), *n.* [NL. See SIALO-; -RHEA.]
si'a-lor-rhœ'a } *Med.* Salivation.

si'a-mang (sē'ā-măng; syā'măng), *n.* [Malay *siāmang*.] A black gibbon (*Hylobates syndactylus*), of Sumatra, the largest of the gibbons. It has the second and third toes partially united by a web.

Si'a-mese' (sī'ā-mēz'; -mēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Siam, its native people, or their language.

> Siamese connection *or* joint, a joint by which two or more pipes are caused to discharge through a single, usually larger, pipe. It is used esp. in fire-extinction apparatus. — **S. twins,** an instance of double monstrosity, Chang and Eng (1811–74), born in Siam of Chinese extraction. They were united, between the xiphoid cartilages, by a thick fleshy ligament having the navel on its lower border.

Si'a-mese', *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* One of the people of Siam; specif., a member of the dominant race of Siam, the most progressive representative of the Tai stock. They are almost all Buddhists. The higher families have some knowledge of European culture. See TAI.

2. The language of the Siamese, an Indo-Chinese tongue employing a square Pali character for sacred use, and for ordinary use an elegant cursive. See INDO-CHINESE.

sib (sĭb), *n.* [AS. *sibb*, *gesib*. See GOSSIP.] *Now Rare exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Kindred; relatives.

2. A blood relation; a kinsman. *R. Browning.*

sib, *a.* [AS. *sibb*.] *Now Rare exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Related by blood; akin. **b** Intimate; friendly.

Si-be'ri-an (sī-bē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Siberia*, Russ. *Sibir'*] Of or pertaining to Siberia, a region comprising all northern Asia and belonging to Russia; as, a *Siberian* winter. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Siberia.

> Siberian cedar, the stone pine. — **S. coral lily,** a Siberian lily (*Lilium tenuifolium*), with handsome coral-red flowers. — **S. crab,** an Asiatic wild crab apple (*Malus baccata*), one of the ancestors of the cultivated forms. It has small yellow or red very hard fruits. — **S. dog,** one of a Siberian breed of dogs similar to the Eskimo dog, but more docile. It is used for drawing sleds and light carts. — **S. oat.** = TARTARIAN OAT. — **S. oilseed.** = OILSEED, 2. — **S. pea tree,** a small Asiatic fabaceous tree (*Caragana arborescens*) with yellow flowers. — **S. pine,** the stone pine. — **S. rabbit,** a variety of the domestic rabbit having long fleecy fur, pure white, with blackish nose and ears. — **S. redwood,** a Siberian species of buckthorn (*Rhamnus erythroxylon*). — **S. sable,** *or* **Russian sable,** the Old World sable or its fur, in distinction from the American sable, or marten. *Trade Name.* — **S. squill,** a Siberian blue-flowered liliaceous plant (*Scilla sibirica*) cultivated as a spring-blooming bulb. See SCILLA. — **S. squirrel,** any of several northern and eastern varieties of the common Old World squirrel. The soft fur is used for linings and trimmings. — **S. tea,** an Asiatic crassulaceous plant (*Berginia crassifolia*) bearing a tall panicle of lilac flowers.

sib'i-lance (sĭb'ĭ-lăns) } *n.* Quality or character of being
sib'i-lan-cy (-lăn-sĭ) } sibilant; sibilation.

sib'i-lant (-lănt), *a.* [L. *sibilans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *sibilare* to hiss.] Making a hissing sound; uttered with a hissing sound; hissing; as, *s*, *z*, *sh*, and *zh* represent *sibilant* sounds. — *n.* A letter or symbol representing a sibilant sound.

sib'i-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; SIB'I-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); SIB'I-LAT'-ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *sibilare* to hiss.] To pronounce with a hissing sound, like that of the letter *s*; to mark with a character indicating such pronunciation.

sib'i-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sibilatio*.] Utterance with a hissing sound; a sound itself; a hiss.

sib'i-la-to-ry (sĭb'ĭ-là-tō-rĭ), *a.* Hissing; sibilant. *Rare.*

sib'i-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L *sibilus*.] Sibilant. *Rare.*

sib'i-lus (sĭb'ĭ-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL., fr. L.] **1.** Lit., a hissing; hence: *Med.* A sibilant râle. See RÂLE.

2. A small flute or flageolet, used in teaching song birds.

sib'yl (sĭb'ĭl), *n.* [L. *sibylla*, Gr. σίβυλλα.] A prophetess; a seeress, esp., *Class. Myth.*, any of a number of prophetesses credited to widely separate parts of the ancient world (Babylonia, Egypt, Greece, Italy, etc.), the generally accepted number being ten. The most famous was the Cumæan sibyl, who was consulted by Æneas before his descent into Hades and who sold the Sibylline Books to Tarquin. See SIBYLLINE BOOKS.

si-byl'ic, si-byl'lic (sĭ-bĭl'ĭk), *a.* Sibylline.

sib'yl-ist, sib'yl-list (sĭb'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* One who believes in a sibyl or sibylline prophecies; esp., one of those who wrote or accepted the Sibylline Oracles. *Cudworth.*

sib'yl-line (sĭb'ĭ-lĭn; -līn; 277), *a.* [L. *sibyllinus*.] **1.** Pertaining to the sibyls; uttered, written, or composed by sibyls; pertaining to, or like, the productions of sibyls.

2. Prophetical; mysterious; occult; cabalistic.

> Sibylline Books, *Rom. Relig.*, a collection of Grecian oracles, said to have been brought from Cumæ in the time of Tarquinius Superbus. They were put in charge of the duoviri (see QUINDECEMVIR), and in time wrought an almost complete transformation of the Roman religion, through oracles advising the introduction of foreign gods. They became corrupted by alterations and additions, and under Tiberius the portions considered doubtful were burned. According to legend, the Cumæan sibyl appeared to Tarquin and offered to sell him nine books. On his refusal, she burned three and offered the remaining six at the same price. Again he refused, whereupon she destroyed three more and offered the remaining three at the original price. This time he accepted. — **S. Oracles.** See APOCRYPHA, 2.

‖ **sic** (sĭk), *adv.* [L.] Thus; — sometimes inserted in a quotation or passage [*sic*], to note that an expression, misspelling, or the like, is just as it is given.

si-ca'ri-us (sĭ-kā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.*; *L. pl.* SICARII (-ī). [L.] An assassin; specif. [*cap.*], one of those Jewish Zealots who resorted to murder in attempting to expel the Romans from Palestine. See ZEALOT.

sic'ca (sĭk'à), *n.* [Hind. *sikka*, fr. Ar. *sikkah* a die, stamp, stamped coin. Cf. SEQUIN.] **a** A seal; a coining die. **b** A newly coined rupee; hence, any silver (coin) of superior fineness. **c** = SICCA RUPEE. See RUPEE, 1.

sic'cate (sĭk'ăt), *v. t.*; -CAT-ED (-ăt-ĕd); -CAT-ING (-ăt-ĭng). [L. *siccatus*, p. p. of *siccare* to dry, fr. *siccus* dry.] To dry, esp. gradually, as a specimen for preservation. *Rare.*

sic-ca'tion (sĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *siccatio*.] Act or process of drying; esp., gradual expulsion of moisture. *Bailey.*

sic'ca-tive (sĭk'à-tĭv), *a.* [L. *siccativus*.] Drying; causing to dry. — *n.* That which promotes drying.

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shut (*dial.* shŏŏt, shūt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SHOOT.

shut'-eye' (shŭt'-), *a.* Very puckery or acidulous. *Dial. U. S.*

Shu-thal'hites (shōō-thăl'hīts; shōō'thăl-hīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

Shu-the'la-h (shōō-thē'là; shōō'thē-là). *Bib.*

shuth'er (shŏŏth'ẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of SHUDDER.

shut'-in', *n.* A person confined to the house, esp. a confirmed invalid. *Colloq.*

shut'l. Shuttle. *Ref. Sp.*

shut'-off', *n.* That which shuts off; a stopper or stoppage; specif., the closed season for game.

shut'-out', *n.* Act of shutting out; specif., *Sports*, a preventing from scoring; hence, a game, or part of a game, in which one side fails to score.

shut'tance (shŏŏt'ăns), *n.* = SHUT, *n.*, 4. *Dial. Eng.*

shuttee. † SUTTEE.

shut'ten (shŏŏt'n; shŭt'-). Scot. & dial. Eng. p. p. of SHUT.

shut'ter-ing, *n.* Shutters collectively; material for making, or made into, shutters.

shut'ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.

shuttle armature. *Elec.* H ARMATURE See under H, *a.*

shuttle bone. The navicular bone of a horse's foot. [*Obs.*]

shuttle'cock', *n.* Shuttlecock. [*Obs.*]

shuttle fly. = FLY SHUTTLE.

shut'tle-head'. A flighty, heedless person. — **shut'tle-head'ed,** *a. Both Obs. or R.*

shut'tle-ness, *n.* Instability; flightiness; inconstancy. *Obs.*

shuttle winding. *Elec.* The winding used for the shuttle armature. — **shut'tle-wound',** *a.*

shu'tur so-war' (shōō'tŭr sō-wär'), [Per. *shutur-suwār*.] A camel rider; a sowar who rides a dromedary or swift camel. *India.*

shuv, shuvd, shuv'el, shuv'eld, shuv'ing. Shove; shoved; shovel; shoveled; shoving. *Ref. Sp.*

shuyd. Obs. p. p. of SHOW.

shwan pan (shwän pän). Var. of SUAN PAN.

shwuche. † SUCH.

shy'ish, *a.* Rather shy. *Rare.*

shy'ly, *adv.* of SHY. See -LY.

shyre. † SHEER, *a.*

si. † SE, the.

si. Obs. pret. of SEE.

Si. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, Si]. Silicon.

S. I. *Abbr.* Sandwich Islands; Staten Island (N. Y.).

Si'a (sī'ā). *Bib.*

Si'a-a (sī'ā-ā). *D. Bib.*

siacalle. † JACKAL.

Si'a-ha (sī'ā-hà). *Bib.*

Si'ah-Posh' (sē'ä-pŏsh'), *n.* See KAFIR, *n.*, 2.

sial. See SIALO-.

si-al'i-a (sī-ăl'ĭ-à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σιαλίς a kind of bird.] *Zoöl.* The genus of American bluebirds. [GOGUE.]

si-al'o-gogue. Var. of SIALAGOGUE, *a.*

si-al'o-quent, *a.* [*sialo-* + L *loqui* to speak.] Given to spitting much while speaking. *Obs.*

Si'a-mese', *v. t.* To unite (two or more pipes) by a Siamese joint so as to discharge through a single, usually larger, pipe.

Siam ruby. See RUBY, *n.*, 1.

sib, *v. t.* To make sib; to bring into friendly relations. *Obs.*

Sib. *Abbr.* Siberia.

Sib-bal'di-us (sĭ-băl'dĭ-ŭs), **Sib-bal'dus** (-dŭs), *n.* [NL., after Robert *Sibbald* (1641–1722), Scottish scientist.] *Zoöl.* = BALÆNOPTERA.

Sib'bald's ror'qual (sĭb'ăldz). [See SIBBALDIUS.] The sulphur-bottom whale.

sibbe. † SIB.

Sib'be-cai, Sib'be-chai (sĭb'ē-kī; sĭb'ē-kā'ī). *Bib.*

sib-ben'dy. Var. of SEBUNDY.

sib'bens (sĭb'ĕnz), *n.* Also *sivvens*. *Med.* A disease, formerly endemic in Scotland, resembling frambœsia and syphilis. *Obs. Scot.* [SHIBBOLETH, *n.*, 1.]

sib'bo-leth (sĭb'ō-lĕth), *n.* See SHIBBOLETH, *n.*, 1.

si-be'rite (sī-bē'rīt), *n.* Rubellite, or red tourmaline, from Siberia. [HARLUNGEN.]

Si-bil'cho (sē-bēl'kō), *n* See SIBYLLÆ (-ē). [L.] Sibyl.

sib'i-con'u-gate, *a. & n.* [L. *sibi* to itself + E. *conjugate*.] = SELF-CONJUGATE.

sib'i-re-cip'ro-cal, *a. Math.* Reciprocal to itself.

Si-bir'iak (sĭ-bĭr'yăk), *n.* [Russ. *Sibiryak* a Siberian] A descendant of the first Russian settlers in western Siberia.

Si-bir'ic (-ĭk), *a.* = URAL-ALTAIC.

sibilatour, *n.* [L. *sibilare* to hiss, whistle.] Whistler; hisser. *Obs.*

sib'ling, *n* [*sib* + 1st *-ling*.] One of two or more children of the same parents but not of the same birth; — usually in *pl.*

sib'lings, *adv.* [*sib* + 2d *-ling*.] With relatives. *Obs.*

Sib'mah (sĭb'mà). *Bib.*

sib'ness, *n.* [AS *gesibness*.] Kinship; relationship; connection. *Obs. or Scot.* [IM). *Bib.*

Sib-ra'im (sĭb-rā'ĭm; sĭb'rà-ĭm). Relationship; kindred. *Obs.*

sibrede, -redin. *n.* [AS. *sibræden*.] Relationship; kindred. *Obs.*

sib'ship. *n* See -SHIP.

sib'some-ness, *n.* Peace. *Obs.*

si'bu-ca'o (sē'bōō-kā'ō), *n.* [Tag.] Sapan wood. *Phil. I.*

sib'yl-esque' (sĭb'ĭ-lĕsk'), *a.* Sibylline. *Rare.*

si-byl'la (sĭ-bĭl'à), *n.*; *L. pl.* SIBYLLÆ (-ē). [L.] Sibyl.

sic (sĭk). Var. of SICK.

sic (sĭk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SUCH.

Si-cam'bri (sĭ-kăm'brĭ), *n. pl.* [L, also *Sigambri*, *Sugambri*.] See ISTVÆONES.

Si-cam'bri-an (-brĭ-ăn), *n.* One of the Sicambri, an ancient Teutonic tribe. — **Si-cam'bri-an,** *a.*

sic'a-more. Var. of SYCAMORE.

sicamour. † SYCAMORE.

Si-ca'ni (sĭ-kā'nĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] The aboriginal inhabitants of Sicily, prob. of Iberian affinities and non-Aryan speech. — **Si-ca'ni-an** (-nĭ-ăn), *a.*

si-ca'ri-ous (sĭ-kā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* Murderous. *Rare.*

sic'can (sĭk'ăn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SUCHAN.

Si-ca'ne-ous (sĭ-kā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *siccaneus*.] Dry; unwatered; — of soil. *Obs.*

sic'cant (sĭk'ănt), *a.* [L. *siccans*, p. pr.] Siccative. *Rare.*

sic'car. Var. of SICKER.

sic'cate, *a.* [L. *siccatus*, p. p.] Dry. *Obs.*

sic'ca-tive. Siccative. *Ref. Sp.*

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sic-cif'ic (sĭk-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [*L. siccificus; siccus* dry + *facere* to make. See -FY.] Causing dryness.

sic'ci-ty (sĭk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*L. siccitas*, fr. *siccus* dry.] Dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture. *Now Rare.*

Si-cil'i-an (sĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ăn; -yăn; 7), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sicily or its inhabitants or their language.

Sicilian Bull. See 1st CHESS.

— **S. safron**, an autumn-blooming European crocus (*Crocus longiflorus*); also, a kind of saffron which it yields. — **S. sumac.** = TANNER'S SUMAC. — **S. Vespers**, the great massacre of the French in Sicily by the natives, in 1282, which began at Palermo on Easter Monday, at the hour of vespers. It was in revenge for the cruelties of the French under Charles of Anjou, and resulted in the expulsion of the king from Sicily, and the introduction of Spanish rule.

Si-cil'i-an, *n.* **a** A native or inhabitant of Sicily, successively peopled by the Sicani, Siculi, Greeks, Carthaginians, Italians, Vandals, Saracens, Normans, etc. The modern Sicilians are of the pure type of the Mediterranean race.

si-cil'i-a'na, si-cil'i-a'no (sĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ä'nă, -nō; *It.* sē-chē-lya'na, -nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NAS (-năz), -NOS (-nōz). [It., Sicilian.] A Sicilian dance, resembling the pastorale, set to a rather slow and graceful melody in 12-8 or 6-8 measure, also, the music to the dance, or a piece or movement having its rhythm and character, commonly in a minor key.

si-cil'i-enne' (sĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ĕn'; *F.* sē-sē'lyĕn'), *n.* [F., fem. of *sicilien* Sicilian.] **a** A kind of rich poplin. **b** A heavy mohair dress fabric of double width.

sick (sĭk), *v. t.*; SICKED (sĭkt); SICK'ING. [Cf. SEEK, *v. t.*] **1.** To seek; chase; attack; — used chiefly of or to a dog. **2.** To incite or urge to an attack, as a dog; to instigate to pursuit or harassment; — chiefly used with *on.*

A civilized nation *sicked on* the Barbary whelps to tear the peaceful passer-by *J. R. Spears.*

sick (sĭk), *a.*; SICK'ER (-ĕr); SICK'EST. [ME. *sek, sik*, ill, AS. *sēoc*; akin to OS. *siok, seoc*, OFries. *siak, D. ziek*, G. *siech*, OHG. *sioh*, Icel. *sjūkr*, Sw. *sjuk*, Dan. *syg*, Goth. *siuks* ill, *siukan* to be ill, and perh. to G. *schwach* weak, MHG. *swach.*] **1.** Affected with disease; ill; indisposed.

Simon's wife's mother lay *sick* of a fever. *Mark* i. 30.

2. Affected with, or attended by, nausea; inclined to vomit; as, *sick* at the stomach; a *sick* headache.

3. Disordered; impaired; imperfect; esp.: **a** Perturbed; distempered; — used of ideas, mental states, etc.; as, to be *sick* at heart. "*Sick* fancies." *Shelley.* **b** Unsound; weakened; corrupted; — used of material things. "*Sick* air." *Shak.* Specif.: (1) Impaired in liquidity and amalgamating property through impurities; — said of mercury. (2) Muddy; — said of wine, etc. (3) Stale; — said of fish. (4) Defective; out of repair; as, a boat *sick* of paint. (5) Spawning; poor and watery; — said of an oyster.

4. Depressed and longing for something; languishing; — with *for*; as, to be *sick* for one's home.

5. Having a strong dislike; disgusted; surfeited; — with *of*; as, to be *sick* of flattery; *sick* of a task.

6. Confined in childbed; — an affectation.

7. Pertaining to illness, unsoundness, etc. **a** Indicating, or suggestive of, sickness; sickly; as, a *sick* smile. *Now Colloq.* **b** Causing sickness; tending to make one sick; as, a *sick* voyage. *Rare.* **c** Designed for, or put to, the use or service of a sick person; as, a *sick* bed.

Syn. — SICK, ILL have been employed, in the best English usage, with little distinction. There is at present a strong tendency in Great Britain to confine *sick* to the sense of "nauseated." See DISEASE.

sick bay, *Naut.*, an apartment in a vessel, esp. a war vessel or transport, used as a dispensary and hospital. — **s. bed**, the bed upon which a person lies sick. — **s. berth.** = SICK BAY. *Rare.* — **s. call.** **a** *Mil. & Nav.* A signal on a bugle, trumpet, drum, or the like, to summon sick soldiers or sailors to report to the medical officer. **b** A summons to a clergyman to minister to a sick person. — **s. flag**, a yellow flag flown to indicate infectious disease on board ship; a quarantine flag. — **s. headache,** *Med.*, a variety of headache attended with, or due to, disorder of the stomach and nausea. — **s. leave**, leave of absence from duty granted on account of sickness, injury, or disability. — **s. list**, a list containing the names of the sick. — **S. Man of the East** *or* **of Europe**, the Turkish empire; — often so called. The expression originated with the Emperor Nicholas I. of Russia, who is represented to have said to Sir George Seymour, British *chargé d'affaires* (11th Jan. 1844): "We have on our hands a sick man, a very sick man. It will be a great misfortune, I tell you frankly, if, one of these days, he should happen to die before the necessary arrangements are all made." Sometimes shortened to **Sick Man.** — **s. market**, a market in which brokers generally dislike to buy stocks, as sometimes after excessive speculation. *U. S.* — **s. room**, a room in which a person is confined by sickness.

sick, *v. i.* To fall sick; to sicken. *Obs. or R. Shak.*

sick'en (sĭk'n), *v. t.*; SICK'ENED (-'nd); SICK'EN-ING **1.** To make sick; to disease; esp., to affect with some temporary disorder, as vertigo; specif., to make qualmish; to nauseate; disgust; as, the scenes of battle *sickened* him.

2. To cause to feel contempt or disgust; to depress or weary; as, his obsequiousness *sickened* me.

3. To impair; weaken; impoverish. *Obs. Shak.*

sick'en, *v. i.* **1.** To become sick; to fall into disease.

2. To be disgusted or nauseated; to be filled with abhorrence or aversion; to be surfeited or satiated.

Mine eyes did *sicken* at the sight. *Shak*

3. a To become weak; to decay; languish; specif., to lose its amalgamating property; to flour; — said of mercury. See SICK, *a.*, 3 **b.** **b** To become disgusting or tedious.

The toiling pleasure *sickens* into pain *Goldsmith.*

sick'en-er (sĭk'n-ĕr), *n.* Something that tends to sicken, nauseate, or disgust; a cause of aversion. *R. Stevenson.*

sick'en-ing (sĭk''n-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SICKEN. Hence: *p. a.* Causing sickness; specif., causing surfeit or disgust; nauseating. — **sick'en-ing-ly,** *adv.*

sick'er, sik'er (sĭk'ĕr), *a.* [ME. *siker*, AS. *sicor*; cf. OS. *sikur*, LG. *seker*, D. *zeker*, Dan *sikker*, OHG. *sihhur*, G. *sicher*; all fr. L. *securus.* See SECURE, SURE.] Sure; certain; safe; secure; cautious; trusty; fixed. *Obs. or Scot.*

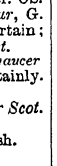
When he is *siker* of his good name *Chaucer*

sick'er, sik'er, *adv. Obs. or Scot.* **1.** Surely; certainly. **2.** Safely; securely.

sick'er-ly, sik'er-ly, *adv.* Sicker; surely. *Obs. or Scot.*

sick'ish, *a.* **1.** Somewhat sick; sickly. *Archaic.* **2.** Somewhat sick, or nauseated; somewhat qualmish. **3.** Somewhat sickening; as, a *sickish* taste. — **sick'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **sick'ish-ness,** *n.*

sick'le (sĭk''l), *n.* [ME. *sikel*, AS. *sicol*, fr. L. *secula*, fr. *secare* to cut. See SAW the tool.] **1.** An agricultural implement consisting of a curved metal blade with a handle fitted on a tang. The sickle blade was formerly often notched or made with sharp sloping teeth, but is now usually made smooth



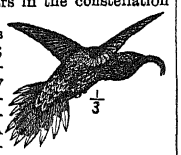
Sickle.

2. Any of various things in shape or use suggestive of a sickle (def. 1), as any of a series of sickle-shaped arms in a spinning mule to guide the thread, or a kind of spur formerly used in cockfighting.

3. A sickle feather.

4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A group of stars in the constellation Leo. See LEO, *Illust.*

sickle-bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* Any of various birds with a strongly curved bill; as: **a** A curlew; specif., in America, the long-billed curlew. **b** Any of certain thrashers; esp., the California thrasher. **c** A bird of paradise of the genus *Drepanornis.* **d** A saberbill of the genus *Xiphorhynchus.* **e** A Hawaiian bird of the genus *Drepanis.* **f** A South and Central American humming bird of the genus *Eutoxeres.*



Sicklebill (*Eutoxeres aquila*).

sickle-billed' (-bĭld'), *a.* Having a bill curved like a sickle; designating various birds (as **sickle-billed curlew, sickle-billed thrasher**), called also *sicklebills.*

sickle feather. *Poultry.* One of the long, curved, tail feathers of a cock, esp. of the middle or upper pair.

sickle-pod' (-pŏd'), *n.* A kind of rock cress (*Arabis canadensis*) having very long curved pods.

sick'ler (sĭk'lĕr), *n.* One who uses a sickle; a sickleman.

sickle-wort' (sĭk''l-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A crown vetch (*Coronilla scorpioides*) with curved pods. **b** Self-heal.

sick'ly (-lĭ), *a.*; SICK'LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); SICK'LI-EST. **1.** Somewhat sick; disposed to illness; habitually ailing; attended with disease; as, a *sickly* body. "*Sickly* days." *Shak.* **2. a** Characteristic of sickness; as, a *sickly* complexion **b** Pertaining to a sick person; as, a *sickly* couch. *Obs.* **3.** Producing, or tending to, disease; as, a *sickly* climate. **4. a** Tending to produce nausea; sickening; as, a *sickly* smell. **b** Hence, mawkish; disgusting; manifesting silliness or mental weakness; as, *sickly* sentimentality. **5.** Appearing as if sick; weak; languid; pale.

The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Diseased, infirm, weakly, unhealthy, feeble, faint.

sick'ly, *adv.* In a sick manner or condition; ill.

sick'ly, *v. t.*; SICK'LIED (-lĭd); SICK'LY-ING. To make sick or sickly; — usually in *p. p. Rare.*

Sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought. *Shak.*

sick'ness, *n.* [AS. *sēocness.*] **1.** Diseased condition; illness. **2. a** A malady; a form of disease. **b** Catamenia. **3.** Nausea; qualmishness; as, *sickness* of stomach. **4.** A disordered or weakened condition in general. "A great *sickness* in his judgment." *Shak.*

Syn. — Illness, disease, malady, ailment.

Sic'y-o'ni-an (sĭs'ĭ-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Sicyonius*, Gr. Σικυώνιος, fr. Σικυών Sicyon.] Of or pert. to Sicyon, an ancient city in the Peloponnesus, long the chief seat of Grecian art, or Sicyonia, the surrounding district. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sicyon or Sicyonia.

Si'da (sī'dă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σίδη a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A very large genus of tropical malvaceous herbs or shrubs with usually small white or yellow flowers. The ovary consists of a ring of five or more separate carpels with solitary pendulous ovules. Some species yield useful fibers, as Queensland hemp; most are mucilaginous, and afford demulcents. *S. spinosa, S. carpinifolia*, etc., are common tropical weeds. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.

side (sīd), *a.* [AS. *sīd.* Cf. SIDE, *n.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Wide; long; large; spacious. **b** Long and flowing; ample; hanging low, as a sleeve. **c** Distant; far.

side (sīd), *n.* **1.** Space; width. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** Swagger; conceit; pretentiousness. *Slang.*

side, *n.* [AS. *sīde*; akin to D. *zijde*, G. *seite*, OHG. *sīta*, Icel. *sīða*, Dan. *side*, Sw. *sida*; cf. AS. *sīd* large, spacious, Icel. *sīðr* long, hanging.] **1.** The margin, edge, verge, or border of a surface; esp., one of the longer edges of a thing as distinguished from shorter edges (called *ends*); a bounding line of a geometrical figure; as, the *side* of a field, square, river, road, etc.

2. One of the surfaces that define or limit a solid, esp. one of the longer surfaces; a part (as a wall of a room) connecting the extremities of the top and bottom; a face; as, the *side* of a box, a plank, a lens, a prism, etc.

3. Any outer portion of a thing considered apart from, and yet in relation to, the rest; as, the upper *side* of a sphere; also, any part or position viewed as opposite to or contrasted with another; as, this or that *side.*

That part of English legal history which lies on the other *side* of the accession of Edward I. *Pollock & Matt.*

4. a One of the halves of the body, of an animal or man, on either side of the mesial plane; or that which pertains to such a half; as, a *side* of beef.

b The right or left part of the wall or trunk of the body; as, a pain in the *side.*

5. A slope or declivity, as of a hill, considered as opposed to another slope over the ridge.

Along the *side* of yon small hill. *Milton.*

6 The position of a person or party regarded as opposed to another person or party, whether as a rival or a foe; a body of advocates or partisans; a party; hence, the interest or cause which one maintains against another; a doctrine or view opposed to another.

God on our *side*, doubt not of victory. *Shak.*

7. A line of descent traced through one parent; as, the grandfather on one's mother's *side.*

8. Fig.: An aspect or part regarded as contrasted with some other; as, the bright *side* of poverty.

9. *Naut.* The outer surface of a ship on either side above the water line; sometimes, the portion below the main deck, the portion above being called the *topside.*

10. *Billiards.* Sidewise spin imparted to a ball. See ENGLISH, *n.*, 6. *Brit.*

11. A page; one surface of one fold of a paper.

by the side of, close at hand; near to. — **off s.** *Football, etc.* See under OFF, *prep.* — **on s. a** Aside. *Obs.* **b** *Football, etc.* Not off side. — **on the s.,** in addition to the regular or main portion, occupation, or the like. *Slang.* — **s. by side,** close together and abreast. — **this,** *or* **the other, s.,** short for this, or the other, side of the Atlantic. *Colloq.* — **to one s.,** having a lateral inclination; hence, out of reach; out of sight, etc.

side (sīd), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a side, or the sides being on the side, or toward the side; lateral.

One mighty squadron with a *side* wind sped *Dryden.*

2. Hence, indirect; oblique; collateral; incidental; as, a *side* issue; a *side* view or remark.

3. *Phon.* Lateral, divided.

☞ The phrases beginning with *side*, **a.**, are for facility of reference distributed in the main *Vocabulary.*

side, *v. i.*; SID'ED (sīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); SID'ING (sīd'ĭng). **1.** To lean on one side. *Obs. Bacon.* **2.** To embrace the opinions of one party, or engage in its interest, in opposition to another party; to put one's self on the side, or to take the part, of another or others; — usually with *with*; as, to *side* with the ministerial party. **3.** To separate in parties; to take sides. *Obs. or R.*

All *side* in parties, and begin th' attack. *Pope.*

4. *Shipbuilding.* To measure as to siding (see SIDING, *n.*, 4). **5.** To present a side, as to view.

Some [diamonds] face up blue, and *side* yellow. *W.R.Cattelle.*

side, *v. t.* **1.** To be or stand at, or come to, the side of. *Obs.* **2.** *Obs.* **a** To be on the side with or toward. **b** Hence, to agree with; support. **3.** To suit; pair; match; rival. *Obs. Clarendon* **4.** To assign to a side or sides; — usually reflexive; as, they *side* themselves against the populace. *Obs. Bacon.* **5. a** To cut into sides, as a slaughtered animal. **b** To carve for the table. *Obs.* **6. a** *Shipbuilding.* To work (a timber or rib) to a certain thickness by trimming the sides. **b** To plane the sides of. **7.** To furnish with a siding; as, to *side* a house. **8. a** To push or thrust aside; to put aside. *Lamb.* **b** To place at one side; to set aside, as dishes. *Colloq.* **c** To put in order, as a room; — with *up Colloq.*

side action. In breech-loading firearms, chiefly shotguns, a mechanism by which the barrels are opened by swinging to the right about a vertical joint pin.

side arms. *Mil. & Nav.* Weapons worn at the side or in the belt, as sword, revolver, bayonet, etc.

side bar. A bar or other piece on the side of something, or forming part of or supporting such side; as: **a** Either of the two longitudinal side pieces of a portable forge or a battery wagon. **b** Either of a pair of longitudinal elastic wooden bars on which the bodies of buggies and other light vehicles are sometimes suspended. **c** *Shipbuilding.* Either of the outside plates one on each side of the lower part of a kind of vertical keel (called a *side-bar keel*) thus formed in three thicknesses. **d** *Harness.* Either of two plates, uniting the pommel and cantle of a saddle.

side'-bar' rule. *Eng Law.* A rule authorized by the court to be granted by the clerk of the rules upon a præcipe as a matter of course, without formal application being made to the court; — so called because anciently moved for by the attorneys at the *side bar* of the court.

side'board' (sīd'bōrd'; 201), *n.* **1.** A side table. *Obs.* **2.** A piece of dining-room furniture having compartments and shelves for holding articles of table service.

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sic-cif'i-cal (sĭk-sĭf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Siccific. *Rare.*

sice (sīs; sĭz). Var. of SISE, SIX.

sice. Var. of SYCE.

sice, *n.* [Cf. SIX.] Sixpence *Cant, Eng.* [Siculi]

Sic'el (sĭk'ĕl), *n.* One of the

Sic'e-leg (sĭk'ē-lĕg). *D. Bib*

Si-cel'i-ot (sĭ-sĕl'ĭ-ŏt), *a.* [Gr. Σικελιώτης.] One of the ancient Greeks colonized in Sicily

sicer, *n.* [L. *sicera.* See CIDER.] A strong drink; cider. *Obs.*

‖ **sic e'unt fa'ta ho'mi-num** (hŏm'ĭ-nŭm). [L.] Thus go the fates of men.

sich † SIGH. [Eng. of SUCH.

sich, siche (sĭch). Obs. or dial.

Si-chæ'us (sĭ-kē'ŭs), *n.* [L. *Sychæus, Sichæus.*] See PYGMALION b.

siche. † SEEK, SIKE, a stream.

Si'chem (sī'kĕm). *Bib.*

sicher. † SICKER.

siching. † CHICKEN.

sichling, *n.* [Cf. SICK to set (a dog on).] Incitement. *Obs.*

sichomure. † SYCAMORE.

sichst. † *seest*, form of SEE.

sicht (*Scot.* sĭkt). Obs or Scot var. of SIGHT.

Si-cil'i-an-ism (sĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ăn-ĭz'm; -yăn-), *n* A word or phrase peculiar to Sicily *Rare.*

si-cin'ni-an (sĭ-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [From Gr. σίκιννις a dance.] Of or pert. to the *sicinnis*, the dance of the chorus in the Attic satyrical drama. *Rare*

‖ **sic t'tur ad a'stra** (ăs'trä). [L.] Thus one goes to the stars; such is the way to immortality *Vergil (Æneid*, IX. 641).

sick (sĭk). Dial. Eng. of SIKE, a stream.

sick, *v. t.* To make sick. *Rare*

sick, *n.* Sickness *Obs.*

sick'en (sĭk'ĕn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SYCAMORE.

sick'end. Sickened. *Ref. Sp.*

sick'er, *v. t.* [AS. *sicerian.*] To trickle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sick'er, *v. t.* Also **sick'er-en.** [See SICKER sure.] To make sure; insure; assure; pledge. *Obs.*

sickerhede. *n.* Also **sicker'ec** [See SICKER, *a.*] Sickerness. *Obs.*

sick'er-ness, sik'er-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs. or Scot.*

sick'er-ty, *n.* [*sicker*, a. + 1st *-ty.*] Security. *Obs.*

sick'le. † SHEKEL

sick'e (sĭk'ĭ). Var. of SECKEL

sick'led (-'ld), *a.* Furnished with a sickle.

sick'le-hocked' (-hŏkt'). *a. Far.* Having the hock joint too much flexed, the foot being too far under the body; — of a horse.

sick'le-man (sĭk''l-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who uses a sickle; a reaper.

sickle senna. A tropical species of *Cassia* (*C. tora*) with long slender curved pods *[Obs.]*

sick'less, *a.* Free from sickness.

sicklew. *a.* [See SICK, *a.*; cf. DRUNKELEW.] Unhealthy; unwholesome. *Obs.*

sic'kle-weed', *n.* Sicklewort.

sick'lied (sĭk'lĭd). *p. a.* Made sickly. See SICKLY, *a.* [*Rare.*]

sick'li-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of SICKLY.

sick'li-ness, *n.* See NESS.

sick'ling. Erron for SICKLYING

sick'-thought'ed, *a.* Lovesick. *Obs. or R.*

siclatoun. † CICLATOUN.

sicle. † SHEKEL, SICKLE.

sic'like' (*dial.* sĭk'lĭk'). Var. of SUCHLIKE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.*

sicness. † SICKNESS

sic'o-more. † SYCAMORE.

siconye † CICONE. [where.

‖ **sic pas'sim.** [L.] So everySicque. † SIKH.

sic'sac (sĭk'săk), *n.* A crocodile bird. *Egypt.*

‖ **sic sem'per ty-ran'nis.** [L.] Ever thus to tyrants; — the motto of Virginia.

‖ **sic tran'sit glo'ri-a mun'di** (mŭn'dī), *or, ellipsically,* ‖ **sic tran'sit.** [L.] So passes away the glory of the world (Earth).

Sic'u-li (sĭk'ŭ-lĭ), *n pl.* [L.] An ancient Italian race, possibly of Ligurian origin, who colonized Sicily before the advent of the Greeks. — **Si-cu'li-an** (sĭ-kū'lĭ-ăn), *a.* [*Siculi*]

Sic'u-lo-. Combining form for SICURLY. † SICKERLY.

‖ **sic'ut an'te.** [L.] As before.

‖ **sic'ut pa'tri-bus, sit De'us no'bis** (pā'trĭ-bŭs). [L.] As with our fathers, may God be with us; — motto of Boston, Mass.

‖ **sic vo'lo, sic ju'be-o.** [L.] Thus I will, thus I command; — a variant of NOC VOLO, etc

‖ **sic vos non vo'bis.** [L.] Thus (do) ye, (but) not for yourselves; — said to have been written and posted by Vergil as the beginning of each of four verses with a tacit challenge to Bathyllus, an inferior poet who had claimed some verses of Vergil's in compliment to Augustus, to complete the lines. Bathyllus proved unable to do so. [of SEED.

sid (sĭd). Scot. & dial. Eng. var.

Sid. Var. of CID.

sidbord. † SIDEBOARD.

sid'dee. Var. of SIDI.

sid'der, *v. t.* To sunder; to separate *Obs. Scot.*

sid'der (*dial* sĭd'ĕr; sĭd'ĕr), **sid'dow** (-ō), *a.* Soft; ripe; pulpy, as vegetables which boil well, or soil likely to produce them. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Sid'dha (sĭd'dä; 147), *n.* [Skr.] *Theos.* One who has attained perfection, esp. as shown by occult powers, or *Siddhi.*

Sid-dhar'tha (sĭ-dhär'tä, 147), *n.* [Skr. *Siddhārtha.*] Lit., he who has attained his aim; — epithet of Gautama Buddha [SIDDHA.

Sid'dhi (sĭd'ē), *n.* [Skr.] See **sid'die, sid'dy.** Vars. of SIDI.

Sid'dim (sĭd'ĭm). *Bib.* [SEED.

side (*Scot.* sēd). Obs. or Scot. of

side. † SITHE, time. [*Obs.*

side, *adv* Wide; widely; far.

Si'de (sī'dē) *Bib.*

side ax *or* **axe.** An ax having the handle bent to one side.

side beam. = SIDE LEVER.

side'-beam' en'gine = SIDE-LEVER ENGINE. [*Obs.*

side'bench', *n.* A side table.

āle, senāte, cāre, ăm, ăccount, ārm, àsk, sofà; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

3. A board which forms a side, or a part of a side.
4. *Slang.* a A kind of standing shirt collar. *Obs.* b *pl.* Side whiskers.

side'bone' (sīd'bōn'), *n.* 1. The hip bone.
2. *Far.* a Also **side'bones'.** Abnormal ossification of the cartilages in the lateral posterior part of a horse's hoof, usually of a fore foot, often causing lameness. b One of the bony structures so caused.

side chain. *Chem.* In a molecule, a branch "chain" of atoms attached to the principal chain, or to a ring.

side'-chain' the'o-ry. *Physiol. Chem.* A theory proposed by Ehrlich as a chemical explanation of immunity phenomena. In brief outline it is as follows: Animal cells and bacteria are complex aggregations of molecules, which are themselves complex. Complex molecules react with one another through certain of their side chains, but only when these side chains have a definite correspondence in structure (this accounts for the specific action of antitoxins). A **receptor** is an outlying part of the cell which is able to combine, by means of a so-called **haptophorous group,** with foreign molecules, as with a food molecule (thus helping to nourish the cell) or with a toxin molecule. Such combination stimulates the cell to produce other receptors and may at last result in overproduction, the superfluous receptors becoming detached from the cell. The so-called **immune bodies** formed in immunizing processes are detached receptors and are called also **intermediary bodies,** or **amboceptors,** because they have two haptophorous groups and act as links to bind invading cells to the **complements** (also called **addiments, alexins, cytases**) which are normally present and which when so united to the foreign cells are able to destroy them by means of a **zymotoxic group** or **toxophore group.** The amboceptor with its complement constitutes a **cytotoxin, hæmolysin,** or **bacteriolysin.** Other detached receptors act as **antitoxins,** as **agglutinins,** or as **precipitins.** Toxins have a **haptophorous group** (by which they combine with antitoxins) and a **toxophorous group** to which their injurious effects are due. A toxin which has lost its toxophorous group, as by heating, is called a **toxoid.** Similarly, a **complementoid** is a complement which has lost its zymotoxic group, and an **amboceptoid** is an amboceptor which has lost one of its haptophorous groups. The presence of a foreign cytotoxin leads to the production of an **anticytotoxin,** which may act on the amboceptor (**antiamboceptor**) or on the complement (**anticomplement**).

sid'ed (sīd'ĕd ; -ĭd ; 151), *a.* Having (such or so many) sides ; — used in composition ; as, one-*sided ;* many-*sided.*

side'flash' (sīd'flăsh'), *n. Elec.* A disruptive discharge between a conductor traversed by an oscillatory current of high frequency (as lightning), and neighboring masses of metal, or between different parts of the same conductor.

side grafting *or* **graftage.** *Hort.* A mode of grafting in which a scion, cut obliquely, to form a slender wedge, is inserted within the bark of the stock, the cut side being next the wood. See GRAFTAGE, *Illust.*

side'hill' (sīd'hĭl'), *n.* The side or slope of a hill. *U. S.*

side keelson. *Shipbuilding.* A keelson fitted on the inside of a ship about midway between the middle-line keelson and the commencement of the bilge curvature.

side lever. A working beam of a side-lever engine.

side'-le'ver en'gine. A marine steam engine having, near the bottom, a working beam on each side of the cylinder, communicating motion to a crank above them.

side light. a Light from the side; hence, an incidental illustration. b *Naut.* The red light on the port bow or the green light on the starboard bow carried by vessels under way at night.

side line. 1. a A line pert. or attached to the side of a thing. b Specif., a line for hobbling an animal by connecting the fore and the hind feet of the same side.
2. a A line of goods sold in addition to one's principal articles of trade ; a course of business pursued aside from one's regular occupation. b A secondary road ; esp., a by-road running at right angles to a main road. *Canada.*

side'ling (sīd'lĭng), *adv.* [*side* + 2d *-ling.* Cf. SIDELONG.] Sidelong ; on the side ; laterally ; also, obliquely ; askew.

side'ling, *a.* Inclining to one side ; directed toward one side; sloping; inclined; as, *sideling* ground; a *sideling* road.

side'long' (-lŏng' ; 205), *adv.* [See SIDELING, *adv.*] 1. Laterally ; obliquely ; in the direction of the side.
2. On the side ; as, to lay a thing *sidelong.* *Evelyn.*

side'long', *a.* Lateral ; oblique ; indirect, as a glance.

side oats. A forage grass (*Bouteloua curtipendula*) having loosely flowered, somewhat secund racemes.

side'piece' (sīd'pēs'), *n.* A piece forming, or contained in, the side of something; specif., *Joinery,* the jamb, or cheek, of an opening in a wall, as of a door or window.

side rake. *Mech.* The angle that the top surface, or front surface, respectively, of the point of a horizontal, or vertical, cutting tool makes with a plane through the axis of the tool and the direction of its traversing motion. Tools with side rake cut more easily than those without it.

sid'er-al (sĭd'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [L. *sideralis.* See SIDEREAL.] *Rare.* Relating to the stars ; sidereal ; specif., *Astrol.,* affecting unfavorably by the supposed influence of the stars ; baleful.

sid'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sideratio.*] 1. State of being planet-struck ; blast in plants ; a sudden and apparently causeless stroke of disease, as in apoplexy or paralysis. *Obs.*
2. *Agric.* Use of green manure.

si-de're-al (sī-dē'rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *sidereus,* fr. *sidus, sideris,* a constellation, a star. Cf. CONSIDER, DESIRE.] 1. Relating to the stars or constellations ; starry ; astral.
2. *Astron.* Measured by the apparent motion of fixed stars ; designated, marked out, or accompanied, by a return to the same position in respect to the stars ; as, a *sidereal* day.
sidereal clock, an astronomical clock regulated to sidereal time. — **s. day,** the interval between two successive transits of the first point of Aries over the upper meridian of any place. The *sidereal day* is equal to 23 h. 56 m. 4.09 s. of mean solar time, and it has 24 **sidereal hours,** each of 60 **sidereal minutes,** each minute of 60 **sidereal seconds.** — **s. midnight,** the instant when the vernal equinox crosses the lower meridian. — **s. month.** See MONTH, 1 b. — **s. noon,** the instant when the vernal equinox crosses the upper meridian. — **s. period,** the time in which a planet or satellite completes one revolution round its primary, as referred to a star seen from the primary. — **s. revolution,** sidereal period. — **s. time,** time measured uniformly by the axial rotation of the earth, as referred to a star (or, more exactly, to the vernal equinox). One complete rotation measures off the period called the **sidereal day.** — **s. year,** the time in which the sun's center, departing eastward from the ecliptic meridian of a given star, returns to the same ; an astral year. Its length is 365 d., 6 h., 9 m., and 8.97 s. It is about 20 minutes longer than the tropical year.

sid'er-ism (sĭd'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *sidus, sideris,* star + *-ism.*] Belief or doctrine that stars influence terrestrial affairs.

sid'er-ite (sĭd'ĕr-īt ; 277), *n.* [L. *sideritis* loadstone, Gr. σιδηρίτης, σιδηρίτις, of iron, fr. σίδηρος iron : cf. F. *sidérite.*] 1. *Min.* a Formerly, loadstone. b Native ferrous carbonate, $FeCO_3$, occurring in rhombohedral crystals (often with curved faces), in cleavable or granular masses, and in botryoidal and globular forms. It may contain also manganese, magnesium, and calcium. It is usually light yellowish brown, but is sometimes white, gray, etc. It contains 48.2 per cent of iron when pure, and is a valuable iron ore. H., 3.5-4. Sp. gr., 3.83-3.88. Called also *sparry iron, spathic iron, chalybite,* etc. c Sapphire quartz. d Meteoric iron, or holosiderite. See METEORITE.
2. Ironwort.

sid'er-it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, siderite.

sid'er-o- (sĭd'ĕr-ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. σίδηρος, *iron.*

sid'er-og-nost' (sĭd'ĕr-ŏg-nŏst' ; -nōst'), *n.* [*sidero-* + Gr. γνωστός known. See GNOSTIC.] An instrument for determining intensity of magnetization, in which the test piece closes the circuit of a massive U-shaped yoke of iron.

sid'er-o-lite' (sĭd'ĕr-ō-līt'), *n.* [*sidero-* + *-lite.*] A kind of meteorite. See METEORITE.

sid'er-o'sis (sĭd'ĕr-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σιδηρος iron.] *Med.* A sort of pneumonia occurring in iron workers, produced by the inhalation of particles of iron.

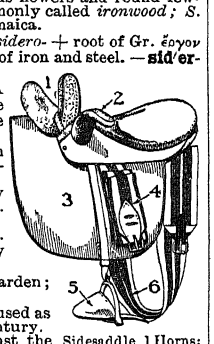
sid'er-o-stat' (sĭd'ĕr-ō-stăt'), *n.* [L *sidus, sideris,* a star + Gr. στατός standing, fixed, fr. ἱστάναι to place.] *Astron.* An axially mounted mirror moved by clockwork to reflect the rays of the body observed in a constant (usually horizontal) direction. Cf. HELIOSTAT. — **sid'er-o-stat'ic** (-stăt'ĭk), *a.*

sid'er-o-tech'ny (-tĕk'nĭ), *n.* [*sidero-* + Gr. τεχνη art.] *Metal.* The art of working iron and steel ; siderurgy.

Sid'er-ox'y-lon (-ŏk'sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL. ; *sidero-* + Gr. ξύλον wood.] A large genus of Old World tropical sapotaceous trees noted for their very hard wood. They have somewhat bell-shaped regular pentamerous flowers and round few-seeded berries. They are commonly called *ironwood ; S. rugosum* is the beef apple of Jamaica.

sid'er-ur'gy (sĭd'ĕr-ûr'jĭ), *n.* [*sidero-* + root of Gr. ἔργον work.] *Metal.* The metallurgy of iron and steel. — **sid'er-ur'gi-cal** (-ûr'jĭ-kăl), *a.*

side'sad'dle (sīd'săd'l), *n.* A saddle for women, in which the rider sits with both feet on the same side of the horse.



Sidesaddle 1 Horns; 2 Leaping Head ; 3 Impression Skirt ; 4 Surcingle ; 5 Stirrup ; 6 Girth.

sidesaddle flower. The common pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*) or its flower.

side show. a A small show near or with a main exhibition. b An incidental diversion.

sides'man (sīdz'măn), *n. ; pl.* SIDESMEN (sīdz'mĕn). 1. a Party man ; a partisan. *Obs. or R.*
2. An assistant to the churchwarden ; a questman.

side table. 1. A kind of table used as a sideboard till near the 19th century.
2. A table placed either against the wall or aside from the principal table.

side'track' (sīd'trăk') *n. t. ;* -TRACKED' (-trăkt'); -TRACK'ING. 1. *Railroads.* To transfer to a siding from a main line.
2. Hence, to divert or reduce to a position or condition that is relatively secondary or subordinate in activity, importance, effectiveness, or the like ; to switch off ; to turn aside, as from a purpose. *Colloq.*

side'track' (sīd'trăk'), *n. Railroads.* A siding.

side'walk' (-wôk'), *n.* A walk for foot passengers at the side of a street or road ; a foot pavement. In Great Britain, usually called *pavement ;* in Australia, *footpath.*

side'ways' (-wāz'), **side'way'** (-wā'), *adv.* Sidewise.

side'-wheel', *a.* Designating a form of steamer having a paddle wheel on each side.

side'wind'er (sīd'wīn'dĕr), *n.* 1. Any of several rattlesnakes, esp. the horned rattlesnake or the massasauga.
2. A heavy swinging blow from the side, which disables an adversary. *Slang.*

side'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* On or toward one side ; laterally ; sideways; as, to glance *sidewise.*

side'wise', *a.* Lateral ; sideward ; sideway.

sid'ing (sīd'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SIDE, *v. t. & i.* Specif., *n.*
1. Attaching one's self to a party ; taking sides.
2. a *Railroads.* A short track connected by switches or points at one or more places with the main track ; — called also *sidetrack.* b A passing place for vessels in a canal.
3. *Carp.* The covering of the outside wall of a frame house, whether made of weatherboards, vertical boarding with cleats, shingles, or the like ; also, in general, dressed lumber for this purpose. See DROP SIDING. *U. S.*
4. *Shipbuilding.* The thickness of a rib or timber taken in a direction sidewise (at right angles) to the plane of the frame, etc., in which it lies. Thus the *siding* of a frame rib is measured fore and aft, that of the stem, athwartships.
5. *Conveyancing.* See *butts and bounds,* under 3d BUTT.

si'dle (sī'd'l), *v. i. ;* SI'DLED (-d'ld) ; SI'DLING (-dlĭng). [From SIDE ; cf. SIDELING.] 1. To go or move with one side foremost ; to move sidewise ; as, to *sidle* through a crowd.
> He . . then *sidled* close to the astonished girl. *Scott.*

2. To saunter idly ; to loiter. *Dial. Eng.*

si'dle, *v. t.* 1. To cause to move sidewise. *Rare.*
2. To traverse in sidling courses. *Colloq.*

Si-do'ni-an (sī-dō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Sidonius.*] Of or pertaining to Sidon, an ancient seaport of Phœnicia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sidon.

siege (sēj), *n.* [ME. *sege,* OF. *siege,* F. *siège* a seat, a siege, fr. (assumed) LL. *sedicum* a seat, a sitting, *sedicare* to sit, fr. L. *sedere* to sit. See SIT ; cf. SEE, *n.*] 1. A seat ; esp., a royal seat ; a throne. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Shak.*
> In our great hall there stood a vacant chair . . .
> And Merlin call'd it "The *siege* perilous." *Tennyson.*

2. *Obs.* Place or situation ; seat. Specif. : a (1) Seat, as an abode, place, town. (2) *Astrol.* A mansion. (3) A camp ; esp., the encampment of a besieging army. (4) A privy. (5) A station, esp. that of the heron on the lookout for prey. b Seat, as source or origin. c Rank, grade ; station ; estimation. "Men of royal *siege.*" *Shak.*
3. a The sitting down of an army around or before a fortified place for the purpose of compelling its surrender or of reducing it by assault after systematic offensive operations and approaches ; the act of besieging, or the state of being besieged. b Hence, a continued attempt to gain possession.
> Love stood the *siege,* and would not yield his breast *Dryden.*

4. Passage of excrements ; stool ; fecal matter. *Obs.*
5. A flock, as of herons or bitterns. *Obs. or Archaic.*
6. The floor of a glass furnace.
7. A workman's bench.

siege, *v. t. ;* SIEGED (sējd) ; SIEG'ING (sēj'ĭng). [From SIEGE, *n. ;* cf. F. *assiéger.*] To besiege ; to beset. *Now Rare.*

siege artillery. *Mil.* Artillery of medium caliber, mounted on carriages which serve for both transportation and firing, capable of being moved with an army, but in general used only in sieges or stationary operations.

Siege Perilous. [See SIEGE, *n.*, 1.] The seat of danger at King Arthur's Round Table, reserved for the knight destined to achieve the quest of the Holy Grail and fatal to all others who should occupy it.

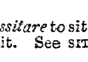
siege'work' (sēj'wûrk'), *n. Mil.* Any of the works erected for offense or defense by a besieging force ; — usually in *pl.*

Sieg'fried (sēg'frēd ; *G.* zēk'frēt), *n.* [G.] The hero of various German legends, particularly of the Nibelungenlied. Brought up in the forest by the demonic smith Mimer, in his youth he accomplished wonderful deeds, winning the hoard of the Nibelungs, the sword Balmung and the Tarnkappe (a cap or cloak that renders the wearer invisible), slaying a dragon and making himself invulnerable by bathing in its blood. He aids Gunther to win Brunhild, and himself weds the beautiful Kriemhild, Gunther's sister. He is treacherously killed by the fierce Hagen, who learns from Kriemhild the secret that Siegfried is vulnerable between his shoulders, and later gets the hoard, which he buries in the Rhine. Siegfried is the hero of two operas in Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelung." Wagner makes Siegfried a son of Siegmund, and has him release from enchantment and wed the Valkyrie Brünnehilde previous to his falling in love with Gutrune (cf. SIGURD). See BRUNHILD, BRÜNNEHILDE, GUNTHER, GUTRUNE, HAGEN, KRIEMHILD, NIBELUNGS.

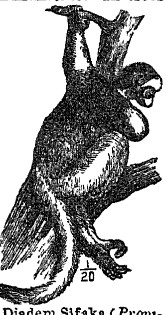
Sie-glin'gi-a (sē-glĭn'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Prof. *Siegling,* of Erfurt.] *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed perennial grasses, distinguished by the 2-many-flowered spikelets, with mostly perfect flowers.

side boy. *Nav.* One of the members of the crew, from two to eight in number, who are detailed to stand at the gangway as a mark of respect to one arriving or departing. [*n.*, 5 b.]
side clearance. See CLEARANCE.
side coat. a *pl.* The long clothes worn by young infants. b A greatcoat ; also, a waistcoat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
side dish. One of the dishes subordinate to the main course.
side drum. A snare drum.
side'ful, *a.* Of good morals or manners. *Obs.*
side glance. A glance to one side.
side hatchet. A hatchet with its cutting edge beveled on one side only.
side hook. *Carp.* A notched piece of wood for clamping a board to a bench, etc.
side jointer. *Cooperm.* = OVERSHAVE. [a side line. *U.S.*]
side'-line', *v. t.* To hobble with
side'lin'er (sīd'līn'ĕr), *n.* A sidewinder.
side'lings (sīd'lĭngz), *adv. Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* a Sideling. b Furtively ; stealthily
side'long, *v.t.* To side-line. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
side'man, *n.* = SIDESMAN, 2.
side'ness. *n.* Length. *Obs.*
sidenhand, *adv* Aside. *Obs.*
side opera glass. Polemoscope.
side pipe. In a compound steam engine, a pipe affording a passage for live or exhaust steam between two steam chests.
side plane. A plane in which the cutting edge of the iron is at the side of the stock.
sider. + CIDER.
sid'er (sīd'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who takes a side. *Obs. or R.*
2. One who lives in a particular section, or side, as of a city.
side rabbet, *or* **rebate, plane** A side plane used for enlarging grooves ; — called also simply **side rabbet** *or* **rebate.**
Si'de-ra Lo'do-i'ce-a (sĭd'ĕ-rā lō'dō-ĭ'sē-ā). [NL., pl., fr. L. *sidus* star + NL. *Lodoicus,* fr. the proper name *Louis.* See LOUIS.] The Saturnian satellites discovered by the elder Cassini and so named by him in honor of Louis XIV.
sid'er-at'ed (sĭ'dĕr-āt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *sideratus,* p. p. of *siderare* to be blasted by a constellation, fr. *sidus, sideris,* a constellation.] Planet-struck ; blasted. *Obs.*
si-de're-al-ize, *v. t.* To elevate to the stars ; to etherealize. *Rare.*
si-de're-an, *a.* Sidereal. *Obs.*
si-de're-ous, *a.* [L. *sidereus.*] Sidereal. *Obs.* [bar.
side rib. *Firearms* A swivel
si-de'rism (sī-dē'rĭz'm), **sid'er-is'mus** (sĭd'ĕr-ĭz'mŭs ; -ĭs'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σίδηρος iron.] A phenomenon similar to animal magnetism formerly supposed to result from the bringing of iron or other magnetic bodies into connection with the human body.
Sid'er-i'tis (sĭd'ĕr-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σιδηρίτις (in Dioscorides), name of a weed, fr. σίδηρος iron.] *Bot.* A genus of European woolly menthaceous plants having small flowers with the corolla included in the calyx. They are called *ironworts.*
side rod a *Mach.* Either of the rods connecting the piston-rod crosshead with the side levers, in a side-lever engine. b A locomotive coupling rod.
sid'er-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*sidero-* + *-graphy.*] Art of engraving steel ; esp., a process of multiplying facsimiles of an engraved steel plate by rolling over it, when hardened, a soft steel cylinder, and then rolling the cylinder, when hardened, over a soft steel plate. — **sid'er-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **sid'er-o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **sid'er-og'ra-phist** (-ŏg'rā-fĭst), *n.*
sid'er-o'lo-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*sidero-* + *-logy.*] The science of iron. *Rare.*
sid'er-o-mag-net'ic (sĭ'dĕr-ō-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* = FERROMAGNETIC.
sid'er-o-man'cy (sĭd'ĕr-ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*sidero-* + *mancy.*] Divination by observing straws burning on red-hot iron.
sid'er-o-mel'ane (sĭd'ĕr-ō-mĕl'ān), *n.* [*sidero-* + Gr. μέλαν, neut. of μέλας black.] *Petrog.* A kind of basaltic glass.
sid'er-o-scope' (sĭd'ĕr-ō-skōp'), *n.* An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron by the magnetic needle.
sid'e-ro'sous, *a.* [LL. *siderosus.*] Siderated ; also, full of stars. *Obs.*
side'shake', *n.* Shake or play from side to side.
side'-slip', *v. i.* See SKID.
side slip. See SKID, *n*
side slip. a A slip taken from the side of a plant. b An illegitimate child.
side'-split'ting, *a.* Affecting the sides convulsively, as laughter. *Colloq.*
side sprigs. *Poultry.* Well-defined lateral growths on the comb of a fowl. — considered defects in exhibition birds.
side step. A step aside, as, in boxing, to avoid a blow.
side'-step', *n. i.* To take a side step. — *v. t.* To avoid, as a blow. Both *Colloq.,* and often fig.
side stitch. See STITCH, *n.*, 6.
side'-tak'ing (-tāk'ĭng), *n.* A taking sides, as with a party, sect, or faction.
side tool *Mech.* Any tool with its cutting edge on one side, or sometimes, in wood-cutting tools, on one side and the end.
side'ward (-wĕrd), **side'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Sidewise.
side'ward, *a.* Lateral. *Rare.*
side'way', *n.* Lateral space for passage ; a roadside path ; a sidewalk. *R.* [lateral. *R.*]
side'way', *a.* Moving sidewise ; **side'-wheel'er,** *n.* 1. A side-wheel steamer. *Colloq.*
2. A pacing horse. *Slang.*
side wind. A wind from one side ; hence, an indirect attack, or indirect means.
side'wipe', *n.* a A covert blow ; an indirect censure. *Dial. Eng.* b A swinging blow ; a sidewinder. *U. S.* [sidewinder.]
side'wip'er (-wī'pĕr), *n.* A
si'di (sē'dē), *n.* [Hind. *sīdī,* fr. *sayyid* my lord.] A title of respect given to an African Mohammedan, usually to one in authority ; also, a negro. *Western India & East Africa.*
‖ **si Dieu n'ex'is'tait' pas, il fau'drait' l'in'ven'ter'** (sē dyû nĕg'zēs'tē' pä, ēl fō'drĕ' lăN-vän'tā'). [F.] If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him. *Voltaire.*
‖ **si di'is pla'cet.** [L.] If it pleases the gods.
sidings. *adv.* Sidewise. *Obs.*
siding tool. = SIDE TOOL.
sidir. + CIDER.
si'dler (sī'dlĕr), *n.* One who acts with indirectness. *Colloq.*
sid'lins (sĭd'lĭnz) Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SIDELINGS. [*Obs.*]
Si-don'ian, *a.* Sidonian.
Sid'ro-phel (sĭd'rō-fĕl), *n.* In Butler's "Hudibras," an astrologer, supposed to represent William Lilly (1602-81).
sie. + SEA. [SIGH.]
sie (sī ; sē). Dial Eng var of **sie.** *v. i.* [AS. *sīgan.*] a To sink ; fall, descend. *Obs.* b To drip ; trickle. — *v. t.* To strain, as milk ; to sift. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sieche. + SEEK. [tury ; age.]
‖ **siè'cle** (syĕ'kl), *n.* [F.] Cen-
‖ **siè'cle d'or'** (dôr'). [F.] Golden age. [*Obs.*]
siege, *v. i.* To void excrement.
Sieg'linde (sēg'lĭnd ; *G.* zēk'lĭn-dĕ), *n.* In the "Ring of the Nibelung," a daughter of Wotan (Woden), sister of Siegmund, and mother of Siegfried.

Sieg′mund (sēg′mŭnd; *G.* zēk′mo͞ont), *n.* [G.] In the "Ring of the Nibelung," the son of Wotan (Woden) and father of Siegfried by Sieglinde, his sister. For aiding him in fight with Hunding, Sieglinde's husband, Brünnehilde is punished by Wotan. See BRÜNNEHILDE; cf. SIGMUND.
Sie′mens's law (zē′mĕn-zĭz). [After E. Werner von *Siemens*, German inventor.] *Elec.* The law that the greater the ratio of counter electromotive force to impressed electromotive force in a motor, the greater is its efficiency.
si-en′na (sĭ-ĕn′ȧ), *n.* [It. *terra di Siena*, fr. *Siena* in Italy.] An earthy substance, brownish yellow when raw and orange-red or reddish brown when burnt, much used as a pigment. It owes its color to oxides of iron and, usually, of manganese.
si-er′ra (sĭ-ĕr′ȧ), *n.* [Sp., properly, a saw, fr. L. *serra* a saw. See SERRATE.] **1.** A ridge of mountains and craggy rocks, with a serrated or irregular outline; as, the *Sierra Nevada*.
2. The pintado (fish).
3. *Astron.* The chromosphere.
si-es′ta (sĭ-ĕs′tȧ), *n.* [Sp., prob. fr. L. *sessitare* to sit much or long, v. freq. of *sedere*, *sessum*, to sit. See SIT.] A short sleep at midday or after dinner.
Sie′va bean, or **Sie′va** (sē′vȧ), *n.* A tropical American bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*) of erect or slightly climbing habit; also, its flat seed, which resembles, but is smaller than, the Lima bean (which see).
sieve (sĭv), *n.* [ME. *sive*, AS. *sife*; akin to D. *zeef*, *zift*, OHG. *sib*, G. *sieb*; cf. also AS. *sēon* (for *sīhan*) to strain, filter, *sīgan* to fall, sink, strain, filter, E. dial. *sie* to sift, strain. Cf. SIFT.] **1.** A utensil with meshes through which the finer particles of a pulverized or granulated substance are passed to separate them from the coarser particles.


One form of Sieve

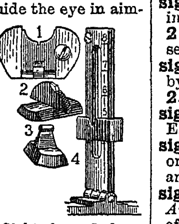
2. *Dial Eng.* **a** A kind of coarse basket. **b** A measure of about a bushel.
sieve and shears, a mode of divination, in regard to theft or marriage, by the use of a sieve suspended from the points of an open pair of shears; coscinomancy. Called also **riddle and shears**.
sieve, *v. t. & i.*; SIEVED (sĭvd); SIEV′ING (sĭv′ĭng). To sift.
sieve cell (sĭv). *Bot.* One of the thin-walled cells constituting a sieve tube.
sieve pit. *Bot.* One of the fine perforations in a sieve plate.
sieve plate. *Bot.* The thin perforated wall between the adjacent cells of a sieve tube; also, a similar perforated area in the lateral walls of these cells, as in ferns.
sieve tissue. *Bot.* A form of conducting tissue usually associated with tracheal tissue in the vascular bundles, but occasionally found in the pith or cortex. It consists of sieve tubes, together with a certain number of companion cells in the higher plants. See PHLOËM.
sieve tube. *Bot.* A tube or vessel consisting of sieve cells placed end to end in rows, and separated by sieve plates through which the cell contents communicate. In trees and shrubs the sieve plate is blocked up in winter by a deposit of callose. See COMPANION CELL.
si-fak′a (sĭ-făk′ȧ), *n.* [Malagasy.] Any of several diurnal lemurs of the genus *Propithecus*. They have a long tail, silky, rather than woolly, fur, and are usually black and white. The diadem sifaka (*P. diadema*), which is the best known, has a white bar across the forehead.



Diadem Sifaka (*Propithecus diadema*).

sif′fle (sĭf′'l), *n.* [F. *siffler* to whistle.] *Med.* A sibilant râle.
sift (sĭft), *v. t.*; SIFT′ED; SIFT′ING. [AS. *siftan*, akin to *sife* sieve. See SIEVE.] **1.** To separate with a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse; as, to *sift* meal or flour.
2. To pass or cause to pass through or as through a sieve; to dredge.
3. To separate as if with a sieve.
4. To examine critically or minutely.
Let him but narrowly *sift* his ideas. *I. Taylor.*
Syn. — SIFT, SCREEN, BOLT, WINNOW agree in denoting separation of coarser from finer parts. SIFT, SCREEN, and BOLT imply the use of a sieve or sievelike instrument; WINNOW, the use of a fan. *Sift* and *winnow* are frequently used in fig. senses; as, "documents, carefully *sifted* . . . from other papers of less moment" (*J. A. Symonds*); "*Winnow* from the coming step of time all chaff of custom" (*Keats*).
to sift out, to search out with care, as if by sifting.
sift, *v. i.* **1.** To pass through or as through a sieve.
2. To practice scrutiny or critical analysis.
sift′er (sĭf′tẽr), *n.* One that sifts; a sieve or any sifting device; as, an ash *sifter*.
sift′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SIFT. Hence: *n.* **1.** A searching out; an examination with close scrutiny.
2. *pl.* Screenings.

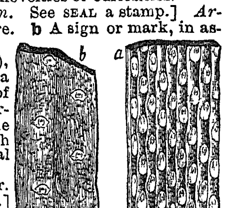
sigh (sī; *a former pronunciation* sīth *was common in England as late as* 1800), *v. i.*; SIGHED (sīd); SIGH′ING. [ME. *sighen*, *sizen*; cf. also ME. *siken*, AS. *sīcan*, and ME. *sighten*, *sizten*, *sihten*, AS. *siccettan*; all, perh., of imitative origin.] **1.** To inhale a larger quantity of air than usual, and immediately expel it; to make a deep single audible respiration, esp. as the involuntary expression of fatigue, exhaustion, grief, sorrow, or the like.
2. Hence, to lament; grieve; yearn; often with *for*; as, to *sigh* for past joys.
3. To make a sound like sighing, as a wind.
sigh, *v. t.* **1.** To exhale (the breath) in sighs. *Shak.*
2. To utter sighs over; to lament or mourn over.
Ages to come, and men unborn,
Shall bless her name, and *sigh* her fate. *Prior*
3. To express by sighs; to utter in or with sighs; — sometimes with *out*; as, to *sigh* out one's grief.
sigh, *n.* [ME. *sigh*; cf. ME. *sik*. See SIGH, *v. i.*] Act of sighing; a deep and prolonged audible inspiration or respiration of air, esp. when involuntary and expressing some emotion or feeling, as grief, pleasure, relief.
I could drive the boat with my *sighs*. *Shak*
sigh′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SIGH. Hence: *p. a.* Uttering sighs; grieving; lamenting. "*Sighing* millions." *Cowper.* — *n.* **a** Sighs, collectively. **b** Lamentation. *Obs. or R.* — **sigh′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **sigh′ing-ness**, *n. Rare.*
sight (sīt), *n.* [ME. *sight*, *sizt*, *siht*, AS. *gesiht*, *gesihð*, *gesiehð*, *gesyhð*; akin to D *gezicht*, G. *sicht*, *gesicht*, Dan. *sigte*, Sw. *sigt*, fr. the root of E. *see*. See SEE, *v. t.*] **1.** The power of seeing; the faculty of vision, or of perceiving objects by the instrumentality of the eyes. See VISION.
O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain! *Milton.*
2. Act of seeing; perception of objects by the eye; view.
A cloud received him out of their *sight*. *Acts* i. 9.
3. That which is seen; specif.: **a** A view; esp., a spectacle; a show; something worth seeing; — often in *pl.*; as, the *sights* of a great city; a beautiful *sight*. **b** Something odd, ludicrous, or the like, as, her hat was a *sight*. *Colloq.*
4. Look; aspect; expression; appearance. *Obs Spenser.*
5. State of admitting unobstructed vision; visibility; open view; region which the eye at one time surveys; space through which the power of vision extends; as, an object within *sight*.
6. **a** Inspection; as, a letter intended for your *sight* only. **b** Insight; opportunity for investigation; as, he gave him a *sight* into the business. **c** Hence, an opportunity, in general; a chance; a "show." *Colloq.*
7. Mental view; opinion; judgment; point of view.
That which is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the *sight* of God *Luke* xvi. 15.
8. An aid to seeing, or to seeing how to do something; specif.: **a** *pl. Obs. or Dial. Eng.* (1) The eyes. (2) Spectacles. **b** In a helmet, a perforation for the eye. *Shak.* **c** A small aperture through which objects are to be seen, and by which their direction is settled or ascertained; as, the *sight* of a quadrant. **d** Any of various devices for showing the progress of an operation or the like; as: (1) A glass pane through which the color of gases in the flues of a sulphuric acid plant can be observed. (2) *Mach.* A glass vessel or tube for exhibiting the flow of oil in a lubricating arrangement. **e** A device to guide the eye in aiming a firearm, usually consisting of a small piece of metal placed along the middle line of the top of the barrel. There are usually two sights, one fixed near the muzzle, the other near the breech, the latter usually having a groove or other opening through which the first can be seen. The rear sight is often so arranged that it can be raised or lowered according to the range, so that the sights may be held in line with the target even when the muzzle must be elevated to allow for the curve in the trajectory of the projectile. See OPEN SIGHT, PEEP SIGHT, TELESCOPE SIGHT, etc.



Sight, 8 e. 1 Open Rear Sight, with adjustable Slide; 2 Ivory Bead Front Sight; 3 Open Front Sight; 4 Leaf Sight.

9 An aim or observation taken by means of a sight or sights.
10. A straight, uninterrupted stretch, as of a road or river. *Western U. S.*
11. In a drawing, picture, etc., that part of the surface, as of paper or canvas, which is within the frame or the border or margin. In a frame or the like, the opening.
12. A great number, quantity, or sum; as, a *sight* of money. *Now Colloq.* "A *sight* of lawyers." *Latimer.*
Syn. — Vision; view, show, spectacle, exhibition.
at sight, as soon as seen, or presented to sight; as, a draft payable *at sight*, that is, on demand or presentation (formerly days of grace were allowed); to read Greek *at sight*, to shoot a person *at sight*. — **on s.**, at sight.

sight (sīt), *v. t.*; SIGHT′ED; SIGHT′ING. **1.** To get sight of; to see; as, to *sight* land; to *sight* a wreck.
2. To look at through or as through a sight; to see or take a look at with care; as, to *sight* an object, as a star.
3. To give the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight or sights; as, to *sight* a rifle or a cannon.
4. To equip with sights; also, to adjust the sights of.
to sight the anchor, *Naut.*, to haul up the anchor until it can be seen whether it is fouled or clear.
sight, *v. i.* **1.** *Mil.* To take aim by a sight.
2. To look carefully in a given direction.
Sighting along we see more of them on other trees. *Filibert Roth.*
sight bill, draft (or the like). One directing payment at sight, that is, on demand or presentation. Formerly grace days were allowed upon it.
sight′ed, *a.* **1.** **a** Having sight. *R.* **b** Having sight, or seeing, in a particular manner, as, short-*sighted*, quick-*sighted*.
2. **a** Having sights, as a rifle **b** Having the sights adjusted for a specified range; as, *sighted* for 1,000 yards.
sight′en (sīt′'n), *v. t.*; SIGHT′ENED (-'nd); SIGHT′EN-ING. *Calico Printing.* To add sightening to (a paste).
sight′en-ing (-ĭng), *n.* *Calico Printing.* A fugitive color used to enable the printer to judge of the pattern.
sight′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SIGHT.
sighting hood, *Nav.*, a raised hood with slits or peepholes in the sides, as on top of a turret, on a submarine, etc. — **s. shot**, a shot to ascertain the range, the quality of the firearm, to test the adjustment of the sights, etc.; a trial shot.
sight′less, *a.* **1.** Wanting sight; without sight, blind.
2. **a** Invisible. *Rare. Shak.* **b** Unsightly. *Obs.*
— **sight′less-ly**, *adv.* — **sight′less-ness**, *n.*
sight′ly, *a.* **1.** Pleasing to the sight; comely. *L'Estrange.*
2. *Colloq.* **a** Conspicuous, open to sight; as, a *sightly* hill. **b** Affording a fine view, as, a *sightly* eminence.
sight reader. One who reads at sight, esp. something that ordinarily requires previous study. Specif., a musician who can read or perform music at first sight of the score. — **sight reading.**
sight′-see′ing, *a.* Engaged in, or devoted to, seeing sights; eager to see novelties or curiosities. — *n.* Act of seeing sights.
sight′-se′er (-sē′ẽr), *n.* One devoted to seeing sights or noted things, or eager to see novelties or curiosities.
sig′il (sĭj′ĭl), *n.* [L. *sigillum*. See SEAL a stamp.] *Archaic.* **a** A seal; a signature. **b** A sign or mark, in astrology or magic.
Sig′il-la′ri-a (-ĭ-lā′rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sigillum* a seal.] *Paleobot.* A genus of fossil trees of the Middle Carboniferous, constituting the family Sigillariaceæ, with trunks marked with vertical rows of seal-like leaf scars.



Sigillaria. *a S græseri*; *b S. reticulata*. Much reduced.

Sig′il-la′ri-a, *n. pl.* [L., fr. *sigillum* a seal. See SIGIL.] *Rom. Antiq.* The last two, or the sixth and seventh, days of the Saturnalia, on which little images or figures of earthenware were exposed for sale and given as presents; hence, the little images themselves.
sig′il-late (sĭj′ĭ-lāt), *a.* [L. *sigillatus* adorned with little images.] **1.** Decorated by means of stamps, as pottery.
2 [L. *sigillum* a seal.] *Bot.* Decorated or marked with seals or seal-like markings; as, a *sigillate* rootstock.
sig′il-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Decoration, as of pottery, by means of stamps.
2. The mark of a cicatrix.
sig′il-log′ra-phy (-lŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [L. *sigillum* seal + E. *-graphy*] The study of seals.
sig′la (sĭg′lȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] Signs, abbreviations, letters, or characters standing for words, shorthand, etc., in ancient manuscripts, or on coins, medals, etc.
sig′los (sĭg′lŏs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [Gr. σιγλος, σίκλος.] *Antiq* **a** A Persian silver coin worth (at the ancient ratio of 13.3 : 1) about 28 cents in gold. **b** The Hebrew shekel.
sig′ma (sĭg′mȧ), *n.* [Gr. σιγμα.] **1.** The 18th letter (Σ, σ, ς, and, rarely used, C) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to Eng. *S*, *s*, and representing the sound of *s* in *sun*.
2. *Zoöl.* A C-shaped sponge spicule.
sig′mate (-māt), *a.* [From SIGMA.] Having the shape or form of the Greek sigma or the letter S; specif.: *Zoöl.* Designating C-shaped sponge spicules.
sig′ma-tism (sĭg′mȧ-tĭz'm), **sig′ma-tis′mus** (-tĭz′mŭs; -tĭs′mŭs), *n.* [NL. *sigmatismus*. See SIGMA; -ISM.] Repetition or frequent occurrence of the letter *s* or its sound; also, defective or difficult utterance of *s*.
sig′mo-dont (-mō-dŏnt), *n.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Sigmodontes. — *n.* One of the Sigmodontes.
Sig′mo-don′tes (-dŏn′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σιγμα sigma

siek, **sieke.** † SICK, SEEK.
sielde. † SELD.
siele. † CEIL.
sieme. † SEEM.
Sie′mens's ar′ma-ture. [See SIEMENS'S LAW.] *Elec.* = H ARMATURE.
Siemens's coil. [See SIEMENS'S LAW.] *Elec.* The longitudinally wound coil on a Siemens's, or H, armature.
Siemens's electrodynamometer. [See SIEMENS'S LAW] *Elec* An electrodynamometer consisting of a fixed coil and a movable coil which is restored to its initial position by turning a torsion head, the torsion thus indicated being proportional to the square of the current in the coils.
Siemens's gas. Producer gas.
Sie′mens Mar′tin proc′ess, **Siemens process.** [After Sir William *Siemens*, German inventor in London, and E. & P. *Martin*, French inventors] *Steel Manuf* See OPEN-HEARTH. — **Siemens Martin steel.**
Siemens's winding [See SIEMENS'S LAW.] *Elec.* Drum winding; also, the winding on a Siemens's (H) armature.
sien. † SEE, *v.*
sience. † SCIENCE, SCION.
Si′en-ese′ (sē′ĕn-ēz′; -ēs′; sĭ′ĕn-), *a* Of or pert. to Siena in Italy, the Roman *Sæna Julia*. — **Si′en ese′**, *n. sing. & pl.*
si′e-nite (sĭ′ē-nīt), **si′e-nit′ic** Vars. of SYENITE, SYENITIC.
Si′en-nese′. Var. of SIENESE.
si′ent, *n.* A scion *Obs.*
Si-er′ra Le-o′ne peach (sĭ-ĕr′ȧ lē-ō′nē). The Guinea peach.
si-er′ran (sĭ-ĕr′ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sierra. *Rare.*
sierra plum A Californian wild plum (*Prunus subcordata*), with somewhat spinescent branches and small red insipid fruit.
sierse. † SEARCE.
siet. † SIT.
sieth. † SCYTHE.
siethe. Obs. corrupt. of CHIVE.
sieu. Obs. pret. of SOW.
‖ **sieur** (syûr), *n.* [F., abbr. fr. *seigneur*. Cf. MONSIEUR, SEIGNIOR.] Sir; — a title of respect used, esp. formerly, by the French.
sieve † CHIVE. [SEAVE.]
sieve (sēv). Dial. Eng. var. of
sieve disk. *Bot.* A sieve plate.
sieve pore. *Bot.* A sieve pit.
sieve vessel. *Bot.* A sieve tube.
sieve′yer, *n.* One who makes sieves. *Obs.*
siev′ings (sĭv′ĭngz), *n. pl.* Siftings *Rare.*
siew. † SUE; obs. pret of SOW.
siewet. † SUET.
siewte. † SUITE.
siex. † SIX.
Sif (sēf), *n* [Icel] *Norse Myth.* The wife of Thor, perhaps a fertility goddess
Si-fat′ite (sē-făt′īt), *n.* One of an early Mohammedan sect, or school, holding to a literal interpretation of the Koran and to the idea of God's attributes being eternally inherent in his essence. Through their insistence on taking literally such expressions as "hands," "face," "sitting," etc., they fell into gross anthropomorphism.
sife † SIEVE.
sife (sĭf), **siff** (sĭf), *n. & v.* [Cf. SIGH.] Sigh. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs*]
sifethe, *n.* [AS. *sifeða*.] Bran.
sif′fle, *v. t.* [F. *siffler*.] To blow; whistle; — used reflexively. *Obs.* — **sif′fle-ment**, *n.* *Obs*
sif′flet (sĭf′lĕt; *F.* sē′flĕ′), *n.* [F] *Theat.* Whistling.
‖ **sif′fleur′** (sē′flûr′), *n.*, *masc.*; **sif′fleuse′** (-flûz′), *n.*, *fem.*; *pl.*, *masc.*, -FLEURS (-flûr′); *fem.*, -FLEUSES (-flûz′). [F] Whistler.
sif′flöt′ (sē′flût′), *n.* [G. *sifflöte*, prob. fr. F. *sifflet* whistle, influenced by G. *flöte* flute.] *Music.* **a** A whistle flute. **b** A small flute stop of a whistling tone.
si′fon. Siphon. *Ref. Sp.*
sift, *n.* *Rare.* **a** That which is sifted. **b** Action of sifting.
sig. † SIGH.
sig (sĭg), *n.* [Akin to AS. *sīgan* to fall, ooze, filter.] Urine. *Dial.*
sig. *Abbr.* Signature.
‖ **Sig.**, or ‖ **sig.** *Abbr.* Signor; Signore; Signori.
sigaldren, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *sigegealdor* a charm that gives victory.] To enchant. *Obs.*
sigaldry, *n.* Enchantment; sorcery. *Obs.*
Sig′a-nus (sĭg′ȧ-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *sijān*.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fishes related to the tangs, found in the western Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. It constitutes a family, **Si-gan′i-dæ** (sĭ-găn′ĭ-dē).
Si-gaul′ti-an (sĭ-gôl′shĭ-ăn; -tĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Sigault, a French physician. See SYMPHYSEOTOMY.
sige. † SAY, SIEGE.
sigeniery. † SEIGNIORY.
sigge. † SAY, *v.*
siggen. † SAY.
sig′ger (sĭg′ẽr), *v. i.* To trickle; to leak. Cf. SICKER. *Dial. Eng.*
sigh. † SAW, *n. & pret.*
sigh (sī). Dial Eng. var. of SIE.
sigh′-born′, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful. *Rare.*
sighd. Sighed. *Ref Sp*
sighe, *n.* [AS. *sige*.] Victory; success. *Obs.*
sighecraft, *n.* [AS. *sige* victory + *cræft* power, art, craft.] Magic. *Obs.*
sighefast, *a.* [AS. *sigefæst*.] Victorious. *Obs.* [sighs.]
sigh′er (sī′ẽr), *n.* One who
sigh′ful, *a.* See -FUL.
sight, *n & v.* Sigh. *Obs.*
sight edge. *Shipbuilding.* The edge of an overlapping or outer strake of the shell plating.
sight elevation. *Gun.* See ANGLE OF ELEVATION **b** (1).
sight′ful, *a.* Easily or clearly seen; perspicuous. *Obs.* — **sight′ful-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
sight′hole′, *n.* A peephole.
sight′li-ness (sīt′lĭ-nĕs), *n* See -NESS.
sight′mak′er, *n.* The creator of sight; God. *Obs.* [*Illust.*]
sight point See PERSPECTIVE,
sight′proof′, *a.* Undiscoverable to sight; invisible. [*R.*]
sight′shot′, *n.* Range of vision.
sights′man (sīts′măn), *n.* **a** A cicerone. *Obs.* **b** *Music.* One who reads or performs music readily at first sight. *Rare.*
sight′some, *a.* Sightly. *Obs.*
sight′wor′thy (sīt′wûr′thĭ), *a.* Worth seeing
sight′y (sīt′ĭ; *Scot.* sĭk′tĭ), *a.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial* **a** Sharp-sighted; farsighted. **b** Visible. *Obs.* **c** Splendid; grand.
sighye. † SIGH, *v.* [mark. *Obs.*]
si-gil′lar, *a.* Pert. to a seal or
Sig′il-la′ri-a′ce-æ (sĭj′ĭ-lā′rĭ-ā′sē-ē; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleobot* See SIGILLARIA. — **sig′il-la′ri-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
sig′il-la′ri an (-lā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* *Paleobot.* Pert to *Sigillaria.*
sig′il-la′rid (-lā′rĭd), *n.* *Paleobot* One of the Sigillariaceæ.
sig′il-la′ri-oid (-rĭ-oid), or **sig′il-la′roid** (-roid), *a.* *Paleobot.* Resembling *Sigillaria.*
sig′il-la-ry (sĭj′ĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sigillum* seal.] Pert. to, or of the nature of, a seal or sealing.
sig′il-late, *v. t.* To seal. *Obs.*
sig′il-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Sigillate.
sig′il-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *sigillum* a seal: cf. OF. *sigillatif*.] *Obs* **1.** Fit to seal; belonging to a seal; composed of wax. **2.** Tending to cicatrization; consolidative.
si-gil′lum (sĭ-jĭl′ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [L.] *Law.* A seal.
Sig′i-o′noth (sĭg′ĭ-ō′nŏth; -nŏth). *Bib.*
Sig′is-mon′da (sĭj′ĭs-mŏn′dȧ), *n.* See GUISCARDO.
Sig′is-mund (sĭj′ĭs-mŭnd), *n.* [G.; cf Goth. *sigis* victory, G. *sieg*, and OHG. *munt* hand, protection: cf. also F. *Sigismond*, fr. G.] Lit., conquering protection; — masc. prop. name. F. *Sigismond* (sē′zhēs′môɴ′); It. *Sigismondo* (sē′jēs-mōn′dō), *Sismondo* (sēs-mōn′dō); Sp. *Sigismundo* (sē′hēs-mo͞on′dō; 172); Pg. *Sigismundo* (sē′zhēs-mo͞on′do͞o); G. *Sigismund* (zē′gĭs-mo͞ont), *Sigmund* (zēk′mo͞ont). [See TANCRED, 3.]
Sig′is-mun′da (-mŭn′dȧ), *n.*
siglaton. † CICLATOUN.
sig′mate, *v. t.* To change (the termination of a syllable) by adding a sigma or *s*.
sig-mat′ic (sĭg-măt′ĭk), *a.* *Gram.* Characterized by the use or addition of sigma or *s*, as certain tenses.
sig-ma′tion (sĭg-mā′shŭn), *n.*

(Σ) + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Zoöl.* A supergeneric group of rodents having biserially tuberculate molars and including all indigenous American murine rodents except the wood rats, voles, and lemmings.

sig'moid (sĭg'moid), *a.* [Gr. σιγμοειδής; σίγμα sigma + εἶδος form, likeness: cf. F. *sigmoïde.*] **1.** Curved in two directions, like the letter S, or the Greek ς.

2. *Anat.* Pertaining to the sigmoid flexure of the intestine, as the **sigmoid artery**, a branch of the inferior mesenteric.

sigmoid cavity. *Anat.* **a** Either of two articular surfaces on the ulna: the *greater*, between the olecranon and coronoid processes for articulation with the humerus; the *lesser*, on the outer side of the coronoid process for articulation with the radius. **b** An articular surface on the inner side of the distal end of the radius for articulation with the ulna. — **s. flexure**, an **S**-shaped curve, as in the neck of a bird or turtle; specif., *Anat.*, the contracted and crooked part of the intestine between the descending colon and the rectum, terminating in the latter at the brim of the true pelvis. — **s. notch**, *Anat.*, the notch between the coronoid and condyloid processes of each side of the lower jaw. — **s. valves**, *Anat.*, the semilunar valves of the heart.

sig'moid-i'tis (-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *sigmoid* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the sigmoid flexure.

Sig'mund (sĭg'mŭnd; *G.* zēk'mōōnt), *n.* [Icel. *Sigmundr.*] In the Volsunga Saga, a Volsung, father of Sigurd, the counterpart of Siegmund in the "Ring of the Nibelung."

sign (sīn), *n.* [F. *signe*, L. *signum*; cf. AS. *segen*, *segn*, a sign, standard, banner, also fr. L. *signum*. Cf. ENSIGN, RESIGN, SEAL a stamp, SIGNAL, SIGNET.] **1.** That by which anything is made known or represented; that which furnishes evidence; a mark; a token; an indication; a proof.

2 A remarkable event, considered by the ancients as indicating the will of some deity; a prodigy; an omen; specif., an event considered by the Jews as indicating the divine will, or as manifesting an interposition of the divine power for some special end; a miracle; a wonder.

Through *mighty signs* and wonders. *Rom.* xv. 19

3. Something serving to indicate the existence, or preserve the memory, of a thing; a token; a memorial.

What time the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a *sign*. *Num.* xxvi. 10.

4. Any symbol or emblem which prefigures, typifies, or represents an idea; a type; as, the *sign* of the cross.

Saint George of Merry England, the *sign* of victory. *Spenser.*

5. a A word or a character regarded as the outward manifestation of thought; as, words are the *signs* of ideas. **b** A motion, an action, or a gesture by which a thought is expressed, or a command or a wish made known. **c** Hence, one of the gestures of pantomime, or of a language of signs such as those used by the savages, or those used by the deaf and dumb. Educators of the deaf distinguish between **natural signs**, which serve for communicating ideas, and **methodical**, or **systematic, signs**, adapted for the dictation, or the rendering, of written language, word by word; and thus the *signs* are to be distinguished from the **manual alphabet**, by which words are spelled on the fingers.

6. A military emblem carried on a banner or a standard; also, *Obs.*, a banner. *Milton.*

7. A lettered board, or other conspicuous notice, placed on or before a building, room, shop, or office to advertise the business there transacted, or the name of the person or firm conducting it; a publicly displayed token or notice.

8. *Astron.* A division of the ecliptic or zodiac. The twelve *signs* are reckoned eastward from the point of intersection of ecliptic and equator (at the first point of Aries), in the order given below. Their names were originally the names of the constellations occupying severally the divisions of the zodiac; but, by precession of the equinoxes, the signs have separated about 30 degrees from these constellations, and each of the latter now lies in the sign next in advance, or to the east, of the one bearing its name, as the constellation Aries in the sign Taurus, etc. See also ZODIAC.

NO.	NAME & SYMBOL	SUN ENTERS C.	NO.	NAME & SYMBOL	SUN ENTERS C.
1	**Aries**, Ram ♈	Mar. 20	8	**Scorpio**, Scorpion ♏	Oct. 23
2	**Taurus**, Bull ♉	Apr. 20	9	**Sagittarius**, Archer ♐	Nov. 23
3	**Gemini**, Twins ♊	May 20	10	**Capricornus**, Goat ♑	Dec. 21
4	**Cancer**, Crab ♋	June 21	11	**Aquarius**, Water Bearer ♒	Jan. 20
5	**Leo**, Lion ♌	July 22	12	**Pisces**, Fishes ♓	Feb. 19
6	**Virgo**, Virgin ♍	Aug. 22			
7	**Libra**, Balance ♎	Sept. 22			

9. *Math.* A character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed on them; as, the *signs* + (plus); − (minus), ÷ (of division), etc.; also, any abbreviation or conventional mark having a meaning fixed by usage or prescription; as, the integral *sign* $\int$, the radical *sign* $\surd$, the combinant *sign* [ ], the vector sign *U*, etc.

10. *Med.* An objective evidence of disease; that is, one appreciable by some one other than the patient. The terms *symptom* and *sign* are often used synonymously, but properly they differ in that the former is perceived only by the patient. The term *sign* is often further restricted to the purely local evidences of disease afforded by direct examination of the organs involved, as distinguished from evidences of general disturbance afforded by the temperature, pulse, etc., and is then often called *physical sign.*

11. *Music.* Any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, etc.

12. *Theol.* That which, being external, stands for, or signifies, something spiritual. Cf. SACRAMENT, 3

13. A watchword; a signal cry. *Obs.*

14. *Hunting.* A trace; a spoor; as, a bear *sign.* *U. S.*

Syn. — SIGN, SIGNAL. SIGN is the general term; a SIGNAL is esp. a prearranged sign, or one that is markedly significant or conspicuous. See EMBLEM.

sign manual, an autograph signature; specif., the official signature of a sovereign, chief magistrate, or the like, to an official document, as letters patent, to give validity.

☞ See the Table of ARBITRARY SIGNS.

— s. of summation, *Math.*, the Greek capital Σ placed before a general term to indicate the sum of all terms of which it is the type. Commonly this term has an index that takes a series of integral values; *this* is then written above and below the Σ with its greatest and least values; thus, $\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty}(-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{\lfloor 2n+1} = x - \frac{x^3}{\lfloor 3} + \frac{x^5}{\lfloor 5} - \frac{x^7}{\lfloor 7} + \ldots$. When no index is used, but only different letters, the Latin *S* is sometimes used, esp. by the French; thus, $\sum ab$ or *Sab* means $ab + ac + bc$. — **sign of the cross.** **a** A badge representing the cross of Christ. **b** The motion of the right hand forming a cross, as made by a Roman Catholic priest or worshiper, esp. such a motion from the forehead to the breast, and from the left to the right shoulder.

sign (sīn), *v. t.*; SIGNED (sīnd); SIGN'ING. [From SIGN, *n.*; cf. F. *signer*, L. *signare* to mark, set a mark upon, fr. *signum.* See SIGN, *n.* ME. had also *seinen* to cross (one's self), bless, either fr. AS. *segnian*, v. (*segn*, n.), or OF. *seignier*; both fr. L.] **1.** To make a sign upon; to mark with a sign, esp. with the sign of the cross. *Archaic.*

We receive this child into the congregation of Christ's flock, and do *sign* him with the sign of the cross *Bk. of Com Prayer.*

2. To represent by a sign; to make known in a typical or emblematic manner, in distinction from speech; to signify.

I *signed* to Browne to make his retreat. *Scott*

3. To mark; to betoken; to symbolize. *Now Rare. Shak*

4. a To affix a signature to; to ratify by hand or seal; to subscribe in one's own handwriting. **b** To write (a signature); as, to *sign* one's name.

5. To assign or convey formally; — used with *away* and sometimes with *off.*

6. To engage or hire by securing the signature of; as, the baseball manager has *signed* a new player.

7. To signify by, or express in, a sign language.

sign (sīn), *v. i.* **1.** To be a sign or omen. *Obs. Shak.*

2. To make a sign or signal, to communicate directions or intelligence by a sign or signs.

3. To write one's name, esp. as a token of assent, responsibility, or obligation; — often, *Colloq.*, with *off*; as, to *sign off*, i. e., to relinquish one's claims.

4. To communicate or converse in a sign language.

sign'a-ble (sīn'ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Suitable to be signed; requiring signature; as, a document *signable* by a certain person.

2. Having the ability to sign. *Rare.*

sig'nal (sĭg'năl), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *signale*, fr. L. *signum.* See SIGN, *n.*] **1.** A token; foreshadowing; sign. *Obs.*

The weary sun . . .
Gives *signal* of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shak*

2. A sign made to give notice of something, as of a command or danger, as, a *signal* to fire.

3. a A sign, event, or watchword which has been agreed upon as the occasion of concerted action. **b** That which incites to action; an initial cause or impulse.

Syn. — See SIGN.

sig'nal, *a.* [Cf. F. *signalé*, p. p. *signaler* to signalize. See SIGNAL, *n.*] Noticeable; distinguished from what is ordinary; as, a *signal* exploit; a *signal* failure.

Syn. — Eminent, remarkable, memorable, extraordinary, notable, striking, conspicuous. See PROMINENT.

sig'nal, *v. t.*; SIG'NALED (-năld) or SIG'NALLED; SIG'NALING or SIG'NAL-LING. [From SIGNAL, *n.*] **1.** To communicate by signals; as, to *signal* orders.

2. To notify by a signal or signals; to make a signal or signals to; as, to *signal* a fleet to anchor. *M. Arnold.*

sig'nal, *v. i.* To make a signal or signals; to communicate by a signal or signals.

signal corps. *Mil.* In the United States army, the staff corps, organized under Act of Oct. 1, 1890, which has charge of military signaling, of telegraph, telephone, and balloon work, etc. It is commanded by the Chief Signal Officer, of the rank of brigadier general, and is under the supervision of the Chief of Staff. **b** = SIGNAL SERVICE **b.** *Obs.*

sig'nal-ize (sĭg'năl-īz), *v. t.*; SIG'NAL-IZED (-īzd); SIG'NAL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [From SIGNAL, *a.*] **1. a** To make signal. It is this passion which drives men to all the ways we see in use of *signalizing* themselves *Burke.*

b To point out carefully or distinctly.

2. To signal; to indicate by a signal, as a ship's arrival. *R.*

3. To make a signalment of; to describe as in signaletics.

sig'nal-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN A man whose business is to manage or display signals; esp.: **a** A man who sets the signals by which railroad trains are run or warned. **b** A man who transmits orders from the foreman of a gang of men to the engineer who runs the hoisting or hauling engine, as in logging, excavating, building, etc.

sig'nal-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *signalement.*] Description by peculiar, appropriate, or characteristic marks; specif., the systematic description of a person for purposes of identification. The Bertillon signaletic system comprises: the **anthropometrical signalment**, consisting of exact measurements of height, reach of the outstretched arms, height of trunk (of a man sitting), curvature of the vertebral column, length and width of head, length and width of right ear, length of left foot, of left middle and little fingers, and of left forearm; besides which measurement of the *bizygomatic diameter* and *impression* showing the skin convolutions of the ball of the thumb and first three fingers of the right hand may also be given: the **descriptive signalment**, including precise observations of the color and peculiarities of the iris of the left eye and of the hair and complexion, of the peculiarities of the nose and right ear, and of general traits of the features; the signalment by peculiar marks, or **pathological signalment**, including localization and description of peculiarities of the bodily surface, such as deformities, scars, tattooings, moles, warts, etc. Statistical observations as to age, name, nationality, education, and record, etc., are added.

signal service. **a** The system or occupation of communicating by signals, as in military operations. **b** An organization or body charged with operating such a system; specif., formerly in the United States, [*caps.*] a bureau in the War Department composed of a Chief Signal Officer and officers and men detailed from the Corps of Engineers of the army. See WEATHER BUREAU.

sig'na-ry (sĭg'nā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *signum* sign.] **1.** A sign; seal; mark. *Obs.*

2. A series or arrangement of signs, as hieroglyphs or syllabic or alphabetic signs. *W. M. Flinders Petrie.*

sig'nate (sĭg'nāt), *a.* [L. *signatus*, p. p. See SIGN, *v. t.*] **a** Designate. **b** *Zoöl.* Having markings like letters.

signate matter, *Schol.*, matter distinct in fact but not different in character in two or more individuals. — **signate** predication. See EXERCISED PREDICATION.

sig'na-to-ry (sĭg'nā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *signatorius.*] **1.** Relating to a seal, as of a document, used in sealing. *Obs.*

2. Signing; joining or sharing in a signature; bound by the terms of a signed agreement, esp. an international convention; as, *signatory* powers.

sig'na-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A signer; one who signs or subscribes; specif., a government bound jointly with others to the terms of a signed convention.

sig'na-ture (-tūr), *n.* [F. *signature*, or LL. *signatura*, fr. L. *signare*, *signatum.* See SIGN, *v. t.*] **1.** A sign, stamp, or mark impressed, as by a seal. *Now Rare.*

The brain, being well furnished with various traces, *signatures*, and images. *I Watts.*

2. The name of any person, written with his own hand to signify that the writing which precedes accords with his wishes or intentions; a sign manual; an autograph.

3. In technical senses: **a** *Old Physiol.* An outward mark by which internal characteristics were supposed to be indicated. **b** *Old Med.* A resemblance between the external characters of a disease and those of some physical agent (as that between the red skin of scarlet fever and a red cloth); supposed to indicate this agent in the treatment of the disease. **c** *Music.* Short for KEY SIGNATURE, TIME SIGNATURE. **d** *Print.* (1) A letter or figure placed at the bottom of the first page of each sheet of a book or pamphlet, as a direction to the binder in arranging and folding the sheets. (2) The printed sheet so marked, or the form from which it is printed; as, to reprint one or more *signatures.* *Star signatures* (as A*, 1*) are the same characters, with the addition of asterisks, used on the first pages of offcuts, as in 12mo sheets. **e** *Pharm.* That part of a prescription which contains the directions to the patient, usually prefaced by *S* or *Sig.* (an abbrev. of Latin *signa*, imperative of *signare*, to sign or mark) **f** *Scots Law.* A writing prepared to be signed or sealed as the ground or warrant for a proposed royal grant or charter, — abolished by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 51 (1847). **g** *R. C. Ch.* A rescript used in granting a papal pardon. **h** Act of signing. *Dial. or Rare*

sign'board' (sīn'bōrd'; 201), *n.* A board for or bearing a notice or sign.

sig'net (sĭg'nĕt), *n.* [OF. *signet* a signet, F., a bookmark, dim. of *signe*; cf. OF. *seignel* signet, dim. of *sein* a mark, a seal, F. *seing* signature, L. *signum.* See SIGN, *n.*; cf. SENNET.] A seal; esp.: **a** In England, the seal used by the sovereign in sealing private letters and grants that pass by bill under the sign manual; — called also *privy signet.* **b** The impression made by or as by a seal or signet.

sig'net, *v. t.*; SIG'NET-ED; SIG'NET-ING. To mark or authenticate with the official signet or seal.

signet ring. A ring containing a signet, or private seal.

sign factor. *Math.* The expression $(-1)^n$, which is alternately +1 and −1 according as *n* is even or odd.

sig-nif'i-cance (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kăns), *n.* [L. *significantia.*] **1.** Quality or state of being significant; expressiveness.

2. That which is signified; meaning; import; as, the *significance* of a nod, gesture, word, look, etc.

3. Quality of being important; importance; moment; weight; consequence; as, a matter of *significance.*

Syn. — See MEANING.

sig-nif'i-cant (-kănt), *a.* [L. *significans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *significare.* See SIGNIFY.] **1.** Fitted or designed to signify or make known something; having a meaning.

It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were *significant*, but not efficient *Raleigh.*

2. Suggesting or containing some covert or special meaning; standing as a sign or token; expressive or suggestive; as, a *significant* look, circumstance.

3. Deserving to be considered; important; momentous.

Syn. — SIGNIFICANT, EXPRESSIVE. That is SIGNIFICANT which has meaning, or (esp.) which hints or suggests some special import; that is EXPRESSIVE which is full of, or characterized by, (often vivid) expression; as, all sounds are not *significant*, a forcible and *expressive* word; a *significant* look, an *expressive* face. See MEANING.

significant figures, *Arith.*, figures that remain to a number or decimal after the ciphers at the right or left are canceled. Thus, the *significant figures* of 25,000, or of .0025, are 25.

sig-nif'i-cant, *n.* That which has significance; a sign; a token; a symbol. *Rare. Wordsworth.*

sig-nif'i-cate (-kāt), *n.* [L. *significatum*, neut. p. p. of *significare.* See SIGNIFY.] *Logic.* One of several characters or instances signified by a common term. *Whately.*

sig'ni-fi-ca'tion (sĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *significatio*: cf. F. *signification.*] **1.** Act of signifying; a making known by signs or other means; specif., *Civil Law*, a formal notification, as of a judicial decree or sentence. *Rare.*

A *signification* of being pleased *Landor.*

2. That which is signified or made known; that meaning which a sign, character, or token is intended to convey; as, the *signification* of words.

3. Specif., *Logic*, the connotation or comprehension of a term or the implications of a proposition.

4. Importance; significance. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See MEANING.

sig-nif'i-ca-tive (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kā-tĭv; -kă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *significativus*: cf. F. *significatif.*] **1.** Betokening or representing by an external sign.

2. Having signification or meaning; expressive of a meaning, esp. a covert one; significant.

Destitute of *significative* words *Camden*

3. *Logic.* Expressing or naming an object without implication of any other; categorematic; — said of terms.

— **sig-nif'i-ca-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **sig-nif'i-ca-tive-ness,** *n.*

sig-nif'i-ca'tor (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *significateur.*] One that signifies; specif., *Astrol.*, a planet that rules a house; the apheta.

sig-nif'i-ca-to-ry (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *significatorius.*] Significant. — *n.* That which is significatory.

sig'ni-fi-ca'vit (sĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'vĭt), *n.* [L., (he) has signified, perf. ind. of *significare* to signify.] *Eng. Eccl. Law.*

sig-nif'i-cant-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *R.*

sig-nif'i-cate, *a.* Signified. *R.*

significate form *Schol.* A form specified by a name

Sig-nif'i-ca-tist *n.* = SACRAMENTARIAN **a.** *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

sig-nif'i-ca-tiv Significative.

sig-nif'i-ca-ture (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kā-tūr), *n.* An individual peculiarity or mark. *Rare.*

sig-nif'ics (sĭg-nĭf'ĭks), *n.* The

The addition of a sigma or *s* to the end of a syllable.

sig-moi'dal (sĭg-moi'dăl), *a* Sigmoid. — **sig-moi'dal-ly,** *adv*

sign. Aphetic for ASSIGN. *Obs.*

sig'na, *n.*, *L. pl.* of SIGNUM.

sig'na-cle, *n.* [L. *sigmaculum.*] A sign or seal: a token. *Obs.*

sig'nal-er, sig'nal-ler, *n.* One that signals.

sig'na-let'ic (sĭg'nā-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* See SIGN, SIGNAL.] **a** *Math.* Of or pert to the signs plus (+) and minus (−). **b** Of or pert. to signalments or signaletics.

sig'na-let'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science or process of making and using signalments. [SIGNALETICS.]

sig'nal-ism(sĭg'năl-ĭz'm),*n.* = **sig'nal ist,** *n.* One who signals.

sig-nal'i-ty (sĭg-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n* Quality or state of being signal, or remarkable. *Obs.*

sig'nal-ler. Var. of SIGNALER.

sig'nal-ly, *adv.* of SIGNAL.

signal tower A tower from which signals are displayed or controlled; specif., *Railroads*, a switch tower for a block system.

signance, *n.* Sign; token. *Obs.*

sig'na-ta-ry (sĭg'nā-tā-rĭ), *a.* & *n.* = SIGNATORY.

signate. † SENNET.

sig-na'tion (sĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *signatio.* See SIGN, *v. t.*] Sign given; marking.

sig'na-ture, *v. t.* To mark with or as with a signature. *Obs.*

sig'na-tur'ist (sĭg'nā-tūr'ĭst), *n. Obs.* 1. One who holds to belief in signatures. See SIGNATURE, 3 **a** & **b.** [signature.]

2. One who makes a mark or signd. Signed. *Ref. Sp.*

signefiance. † SIGNIFIANCE.

signefie. † SIGNIFY [signs.

sign'er (sīn'ẽr), *n.* One who

sig'net. † CYGNET, SENNET.

a The bishop's certificate of a man's having stood excommunicate for forty days, formerly used for obtaining from chancery the (obsolete) writ *de excommunicato capiendo*, for imprisoning him till he submit himself to the authority of the church. **b** The writ itself.

sig'ni-fy (sĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.*; SIG'NI-FIED (-fīd); SIG'NI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *signifier*, L. *significare*; *signum* a sign + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See SIGN, *n.*; *-FY.*] **1.** To show by a sign; to communicate by any conventional token, as words, gestures, signals, or the like; to make known; express; as, he *signified* his desire to be present.

I 'll to the king; and *signify* to him
That thus I have resign'd my charge to you. *Shak*

2. To mean; import; denote; betoken; — often used impersonally; as, it *signifies* little.

He bade her tell him what it *signified*. *Chaucer.*

3. To make a similitude of; to represent. *Obs.*

Syn. — Express, manifest, declare, utter, intimate, betoken, denote, imply, mean.

sig'ni-fy, *v. i.* To have meaning or significance; to matter; to be of consequence; — often used impersonally; as, it does not *signify*, i. e., it is of no importance.

si'gnior (sēn'yẽr), *n.* [Cf. SEIGNIOR.] Sir; Mr.; — English form of the Italian *signor* and the Spanish *señor*.

sign'less (sīn'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no sign; esp., *Math.*, having no algebraic sign; also, essentially positive, as the modulus of an imaginary.

2. Making no sign; passive. *Rare.*

‖ **si'gnor** (sē'nyôr), *n.* [It.] **1.** See SIGNORE.

2. A lord or gentleman, esp. an Italian of distinction or rank. "Two most worshipful *signors*." *R. D. Blackmore.*

‖ **si-gno'ra** (sē-nyō'rä), *n.*; *pl.* -RE (-rā). [It.] Madam; Mrs.; — a title of address or respect among Italians.

‖ **si-gno're** (sē-nyō'rā), *n.*; *pl.* -RI (-rē). [It. See SEIGNIOR.] Sir; Mr.; — a title of address or respect among Italians. When used before a person's name the form is **signor**.

‖ **si'gno-ri'na** (sē'nyō-rē'nä), *n.*; *pl.* SIGNORINE (-nā). [It.] Miss; — a diminutive of *signora*.

‖ **si'gno-ri'no** (-nō), *n.*; *pl.* SIGNORINI (-nē). [It.] Young gentleman; master; — a diminutive of *signore*.

sign'post' (sīn'pōst'), *n.* A post for or bearing a sign or signs; specif., a guidepost.

sig'num (sĭg'nŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [L.] A sign, as a cross or mark made in lieu of signature.

Si'gurd (zē'gôort), *n.* [Icel. *Sigurðr*.] The hero of the Volsunga Saga. He is reared by Reginn, slays Fafnir, delivers and plights troth with Brynhild, then, after drinking a magic potion, marries Gunnar's sister Gudrun and aids Gunnar to win Brynhild, and at the latter's instigation is treacherously slain by Gunnar's brother. Cf. SIEGFRIED; see BRYNHILD, GUNNAR, GUDRUN, FAFNIR.

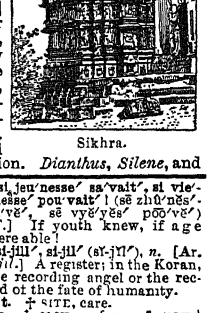
Si'gyn (sē'gün), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* The wife of Loki. After he is bound beneath the venom-dripping serpent, she catches the venom in a bowl and saves him from all the drops save those which fall when the bowl is being emptied.

Sikes, Bill (sīks). A brutal thief and housebreaker in Dickens's "Oliver Twist." He persecutes Oliver, murders his own mistress, Nancy, and unintentionally kills himself.

Sikh (sēk), *n.* [Hind. *Sikh*, properly, a disciple.] An adherent of Sikhism Many of the Sikhs are soldiers in the native British-Indian army. — **Sikh**, *a.*

Sikh'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The tenets and practices of a Hindu sect founded about 1500 A. D. in the Punjab in a religious reform movement and later developed into a powerful military organization. It involves belief in one god, prohibits idolatry, pilgrimages, use of charms, faith in witchcraft, etc. It abolishes caste distinctions and refuses to recognize Brahmanical supremacy. Cf. ADIGRANTH.

si'khra (sē'krȧ; shē'-), *n.* Also **si'kra** (-krȧ), **si'kar** (-kär). [Skr. *çikhara* point, peak, spire.] A pyramidal tower; generally, a vimana (which see); sometimes, a tower with convexly curved sides, or a convexly pyramidal part of such a tower.



Sikhra.

si'lage (sī'lāj), *n.* [Cf. SILO, ENSILAGE.] *Agric.* Fodder, usually finely cut, preserved by compressing it while green in a silo, pit, or stack, where it is kept covered from the air. Physical, chemical, and bacterial changes commonly occur in silage. To these causes its peculiar odor and flavor are due.

Si'le-na'ce-æ (sĭ'lē-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Silene*. See SILENE.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Chenopodiales), the pink family, characterized by stems usually swollen at the joints, opposite leaves, and perfect, regular, mostly obdiplostemonous flowers, with a superior ovary having a free central placenta. There are about 70 genera and 1,500 species, of wide distribution. *Dianthus*, *Silene*, and *Lychnis* include many handsome garden species. *Scleranthus*, *Paronychia*, etc., have very small apetalous flowers, and include some common weeds. The family is often called *Caryophyllaceæ*. — **si'le-na'ceous** (sĭ'lē-nā'shŭs), *a.*

si'lence (sī'lens), *n.* [F., fr. L. *silentium*. See SILENT.] **1.** State of keeping or being silent; forbearance from speech or other noise; muteness; as, his *silence* caused anxiety. "*Silence* which doth follow talk." *Shelley.*

2. Absence of mention: **a** Oblivion; obscurity.

And what most merits fame, in *silence* hid. *Milton.*

b Secrecy; failure to make something known; as, there is much *silence* in his letters on that point.

3. Absence of sound or noise, absolute or general stillness; as, the *silence* of night.

4. In distilled spirits, flatness; lack of flavor or odor. *Rare.*

si'lence, *interj.* Be silent, — used elliptically for *let there be silence*, or *keep silence*. *Shak.*

si'lence, *v. t.*; SI'LENCED (sī'lĕnst); SI'LENC-ING (-lĕn-sĭng). **1.** To compel to silence; to cause to be still; to stop the noise of; as, to *silence* a crying child.

Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the isle. *Shak.*

2. *Mil.* Specif., to cause to cease hostile firing, esp. by return fire; as, to *silence* the batteries of an enemy.

3. To restrain from the exercise of any function, privilege of instruction, or the like, esp. from the act of preaching.

The Rev. Thomas Hooker of Chelmsford, in Essex, was *silenced* for nonconformity. *B. Trumbull.*

4. To put to rest; to put into abeyance; to quiet.

This would *silence* all further opposition. *Clarendon*

si'lenc-er (-lĕn-sẽr), *n.* One that silences; specif.: **a** The muffler of an internal-combustion engine. **b** Any of various devices to silence the humming noise of telegraph wires. **c** A device for silencing the report of a firearm shooting its projectiles singly, as a tubular attachment for the muzzle having circular plates that permit the passage of the projectile but impart a rotary motion to, and thus retard, the exploding gases.

Si-le'ne (sī-lē'nē), *n.* [NL.; orig. uncert.] *Bot.* A very large and widely distributed genus of plants typifying the Silenaceæ. They have mostly showy flowers of various colors, with a 10-nerved, 5-toothed calyx and 3 styles. Many species are cultivated under the names *catchfly* and *campion*. See BLADDER CAMPION, MOSS CAMPION, WILD PINK.

si'lent (sī'lĕnt), *a.* [L. *silens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *silere* to be silent; akin to Goth. ana-*silan*.] **1.** Making no utterance: **a** Speechless; mute. **b** Indisposed to talk; taciturn; not loquacious. **c** Making no mention; uncommunicative.

2. Free from sound or noise; making no sound or noise; perfectly quiet; still; as, a *silent* room; the wind is *silent*.

3. a Unuttered; unspoken; unexpressed; as, *silent* grief, amazement, or agony. **b** *Pron.* Not pronounced; having no sound; quiescent; as, *e* is *silent* in "fable."

4. Flavorless; flat; — said of spirit, esp. rectified spirit used in the arts, in making factitious brandy, etc.

Syn. — SILENT, TACITURN, RETICENT, RESERVED. SILENT, as here compared (see NOISELESS), may imply either a transient state or a characterizing quality; TACITURN suggests habitual disinclination to speech; as, "We paused . . . and . . . hand in hand, sat *silent*" (*Tennyson*); "Genoa, where men were brave and *silent* and maidens frank like the sea" (*M. Hewlett*); "a man rather *taciturn* in speech; *silent* when there was nothing to be said; but pertinent, wise, sincere when he did speak" (*Carlyle*). "The secrets of nature have not more gift in *taciturnity*" (*Shak.*). One is RETICENT who is disposed to keep one's own counsel; RESERVED often adds to *reticent* the implication of coldness or restraint of manner; as, "He was new, and therefore immediately aroused her curiosity; he was *reticent*, and kept it awake" (*Stevenson*); "the power of holding one's tongue, which is called *reticence*" (*Jowett*); a *reserved* and distant demeanor; cf. "wrapping a cloak of *reserve* about my internal hopes and aims" (*J. A. Symonds*); "that delicate and honorable *reserve* which, for the most part, restrains us from the public exposure of our own errors and infirmities" (*De Quincey*). See DUMB, STILL, SHY.

silent discharge. *Elec.* **a** A discharge accompanied by little or no noise, as the brush discharge. **b** See ELECTRIC EFFLUVIUM. — **s. partner.** See PARTNER, 3. — **S. Sister**, the University of Dublin, or Trinity College; — so called formerly on account of its former literary unproductiveness. — **s. system**, a system of penal discipline which forbids conversation among prisoners.

si'lent, *n.* **1.** That which is silent; a time of silence. *Obs. or R.* "The *silent* of the night." *Shak.*

2. *Elec.* A switch for cutting out an alarm by a short circuit without interfering with other alarms on the same circuit

si-len'ti-a-ry (sī-lĕn'shĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *silentiarius*. See SILENCE.] **1.** One appointed to keep silence and order, as in a court of law or a public assembly.

2. One sworn not to divulge secrets of state; a kind of state officer or privy councilor; — used esp. of certain court officials of the later Roman Empire. "Served ten years a *silentiary* of the Byzantine palace." *Gibbon.*

si-len'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *silentiosus*: cf. F. *silencieux*.] Habitually silent; taciturn; reticent. *Rare.*

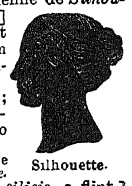
si-le'nus (sī-lē'nŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NI (-nī). Also **sei-le'nos** (sī-lē'nŏs). [L. *Silenus*, fr. Gr. Σειληνός.] *Gr. Myth.* One of a type of woodland deities or godlings, related to the satyrs and centaurs, and represented as part man and part horse or part goat. In the horse form they are usually more humanized than the centaurs. Like the satyrs, they are companions of Dionysus. In myth the principal *silenus* (or Silenus viewed as an individual) is sometimes described as the oldest of the Satyrs, son of Hermes, or of Pan, and fosterer of the infant, and companion of the adult, Bacchus. He is represented as a short, stout, bald-headed old goat-man, or horse-man, with full beard and flat nose, and commonly tipsy. He is sometimes said to be the inventor of Pan's pipes (see PAN), and again of the double flute, being identified with Marsyas (which see). The sileni are probably of Anatolian origin. Cf. CENTAUR, 1, FAUNUS, SATYR, 1, SILVANUS, 2.

si-le'si-a (sĭ-lē'shĭ-ȧ; -shä; 7), *n.* **1.** A kind of linen cloth, originally made in Silesia, a province of Prussia.

2. A twilled cotton fabric, used for dress linings.

si'lex (sī'lĕks), *n.* [L., a flint, a pebblestone.] Silica, SiO_2, esp in the form of quartz, etc. See SILICA, SILICIC.

sil'hou-ette' (sĭl'ōō-ĕt'), *n.* [F., after Étienne de *Silhouette*, French minister of finance in 1759.] A representation of the outlines of an object filled in with black or some other uniform color; a profile of this kind, such as a shadow appears to be.



Silhouette.

sil'hou-ette', *v. t.*; SIL'HOU-ET'TED (-ĕt'ĕd); SIL'HOU-ET'TING. To represent by a silhouette; to project upon a background, so as to be like a silhouette; — chiefly in *p. p.*

A flock of roosting vultures, *silhouetted* on the sky. *G. W. Cable.*

sil'i-ca (sĭl'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *silex*, *silicis*, a flint.] *Chem.* Silicon dioxide, or silicic anhydride, SiO_2, occurring naturally in crystalline form as quartz and tridymite and in amorphous form as opal, and also prepared artificially as a fine, white, tasteless, inodorous powder which fusion converts into a colorless glassy form. It is soluble in hydrofluoric acid and in fused alkaline carbonates.

sil'i-cam (sĭl'ĭ-kăm), *n.* [G., shortened fr. *siliciumstickstoffimid*; the ending *-am* is due to its analogy with *phosphame*.] *Chem.* A compound of silicon, nitrogen, and hydrogen, Si_2N_3H, obtained as an inert powder by heating silicon imide in nitrogen; — called also *silicon nitrimide*.

sil'i-cate (-kāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *silicate*.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of any of the silicic acids, — called specif. *monosilicate* (*orthosilicate*, *metasilicate*) or *polysilicate* (*di-*, *tri-*, *tetrasilicate*, etc.) according to the particular acid from which it is derived. In mineralogical chemistry the silicates are of great importance, forming by far the largest class of minerals. Their complexity and occurrence as isomorphous mixtures renders them difficult to classify. Dana recognizes the following divisions: (1) **disilicates**, derived from $H_2Si_2O_5$, oxygen ratio 4 : 1 : and **polysilicates**, from $H_4Si_3O_8$, oxygen ratio 3 : 1; (2) **metasilicates**, or **bisilicates**, from H_2SiO_3, oxygen ratio 2 : 1; (3) **orthosilicates**, or **unisilicates**, from H_4SiO_4, oxygen ratio 1 : 1; (4) **subsilicates**, having an oxygen ratio of less than 1 : 1 and regarded in most cases as basic salts of acids mentioned above There are also many **hydrous silicates**, as zeolites and hydrated decomposition products.

sil'i-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Combined with silicon or silica; coated or impregnated with silica or silicates. — **silicated soap**, a cheap hard soap containing sodium silicate.

silicate paint. A paint the vehicle of which consists chiefly of water glass, used esp. for painting on mortar.

si-li'ceous (sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Also *silicious* [L. *siliceus*, fr. *silex*, *silicis*, a flint.] **1.** Of or pertaining to silica; containing silica, or partaking of its nature.

2. *Phytogeog.* Growing in a soil composed largely of silica.

silliceous sinter. = GEYSERITE.

si-lic'ic (sĭ-lĭs'ĭk), *a.* [L. *silex*, *silicis*, a flint: cf. F. *silicique*.] *Chem.* Pert. to, derived from, or resembling, silica; specif., designating compounds of silicon; as, *silicic* acid. — **silicic acid**, any of various acids, all of which may be regarded as hydrated forms of silica, SiO_2. The normal acid, $Si(OH)_4$, usually called *orthosilicic acid*, can be obtained in solution by treating a solution of potassium or sodium silicate (water glass) with hydrochloric acid. It readily assumes a gelatinous form, but on drying loses water, yielding *metasilicic acid*, H_2SiO_3, which is prepared in glassy form by drying over sulphuric acid. From the above *monosilicic acids* are derived many *polysilicic acids*, by loss of water from two or more molecules. They are called *di-*, *tri-*, *tetrasilicic acids*, etc., according to the number of silicon atoms in the molecular formula. Thus, $H_2Si_2O_5$ is derived from the meta acid. All silicic acids yield silica on heating. See SILICATE. — **s. oxide**, silica.

sil'i-cide (sĭl'ĭ-sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* *Chem.* A compound of silicon with another element or with an equivalent radical.

sil'i-cif'er-ous (sĭl'ĭ-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *silex*, *silicis*, a flint + E. *-ferous*.] Producing, containing, or united with, silica.

si-lic'i-fi-ca'tion (sĭ-lĭs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See SILICIFY.] *Chem.* Act or process of silicifying; state of being silicified.

si-lic'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; SI-LIC'I-FIED (-fīd); SI-LIC'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *silex*, *silicis*, a flint + E. *-fy*: cf. F. *silicifier*.] To convert into, or to impregnate with, silica. — **silicified wood**, wood the material of which has been replaced by some variety of quartz.

si-lic'i-fy, *v. i.* To become silicified.

sil'i-ci'u-ret'ed (sĭl'ĭ-sĭ'ū-rĕt'ĕd), *a.* Also **sil'i-ci'u-ret'ted**. [See SILICON; -URET.] Combined or impregnated with silicon. *Obsoles.* — **siliciureted hydrogen**, hydrogen silicide. — **Silesian furnace, S. process.** See ZINC. ✝ SELF. ✝ SILVER. **sil'green** (sĭl'grēn), *n.* Sengreen. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* **silicate cotton.** Mineral wool. **sil'i-ca'tion** (sĭl'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* State of being silicated **sil'i-ca-ti-za'tion** (-k ĭ-t Y-z ā'shŭn; -tĭ-zā'-), *n.* Silicification **Si-li'ce-a** (sĭ-lĭsh'ē-ȧ; sĭ-lĭs'-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl* = SILICISPONGIÆ. — **si-li'cean** (-lĭsh'ăn; -lĭs'ē-ăn), *a.* & *n.* **sil'i-ci-cal-ca're-ous** (sĭ Y-sĭ kăl-kā'rē-ŭs; sĭ-lĭs'Y), *a* Consisting of silica and calcareous matter. [ceous. **si-li'cious** (sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Sili- **Sil'i-ci-spon'gi-æ** (sĭl'ĭ-sĭ-spŏn'jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SILEX; SPONGE.] *Zoöl.* A division of sponges including in its broadest sense all except the Calcarea. Its members usually have a skeleton of siliceous spicules or spongin fibers or both. **si-li'ci-um** (sĭ-lĭsh'Y-ŭm; sĭ Y-lē'-), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Silicon. **silicium bronze.** Silicon bronze. **sil'i-ci'u-ret**, *n.* Silicide. *Obs.*

sik'er-ly, *adv.* — **sik'er-ness**, *n.* **sikir.** ✝ SICKER. **Sik'kim-e-se'** (sĭk'Y-mē-z', -mēs'), *n. sing.* & *pl.* A native of Sikkim, India, the population of which is Mongoloid. **sikkin.** ✝ SUCHAN. **siklatoun.** ✝ CICLATOUN. **siklewe.** ✝ SICKLEW. **sik'like'** (*dial.* sĭk'lĭk'). = SUCHLIKE. *Obs. & Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **sikonye.** ✝ CICONE. **si'kra.** Var of SIKHRA. **Sik'si-ka** (sĭk'sĭ-kä), *n.* See BLACKFEET. **sikul.** ✝ SICKLE [NIAN. **Sik-yo'ni-an.** Var. of SICYO- **sil** (sĭl), *n.* [L.; cf. F. *sil.*] Yellow ocher. — ‖ **sil at'ti-cum** (ăt'Y-kŭm). See ALMAGRA. **SIL.** *Abbr.* Silver; — used on the tape of stock tickers. **sil'a-dar'.** Var. of SILLADAR. **si'lage** (sĭ'lāj), *v. t.* Ensile. ‖ **si-lan'g'a** (sē-l ä n g'ä), *n.* [Name in various Philippine languages.] A channel or bay formed by two or more islands **Si'las** (sī'lăs), *n.* [L. *Silas* or Gr. Σιλᾶς.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. **2** *Bib.* A prophet of the early church at Jerusalem, companion of Paul on his second missionary journey. He is generally held to be identical with Silvanus. **Silas Marner.** See MARNER, SILAS **sildam, sildome.** ✝ SELDOM. **silde.** ✝ SHIELD. **silde, n.** A shed. *Obs.* **silder.** Obs compar. of SELD. **sile** ✝ SEAL. **sile** (sīl). Dial. Eng. var. of SOIL, mud. **sile** (*dial.* sīl). Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of SILL. **sile** (*dial.* sīl), *n.* A strainer; a sieve. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **sile, n** [Cf AS. *sýl* a pillar.] A beam or rafter. *Dial Eng.* **sile** (sīl; sĭl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *síl* a kind of herring, *síld* herring, Sw. *sill*, Dan. *sild*.] Spawn or fry of fish, esp. herring; a young herring. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **sile,** *v. t.* To deceive; cheat; betray *Obs. Scot.* **sile,** *v. t.* [Cf. Sw. *sila* to strain, *sil* sieve. See SILT.] To strain; filter; skim. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **sile** (sīl), *v. i.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* To flow or pour down; to drop; drip; stream. **b** To sink; fall; subside. **c** To glide; pass; move; go. *Obs.* **d** To compose one's self *Obs.* **e** To simmer. *Obs* ‖ **si'le. et phi-lo'so-phus es'to** (tĭ-lō'sō-fŭs). [L.] Keep silence, and be a philosopher. **Si'le-na'les** (sĭ'lē-nā'lēz), *n pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the pink family, etc — **si-le'nal** (sĭ-lē'năl), *a. Obs.* [*Obs.*] **si'lence,** *n.* To become silent. **Si'lence,** *n.* A foolish country justice in Shakespeare's "King Henry IV," Part Second. **silence cloth.** = HUSH CLOTH. **si'len-cy,** *n.* Silence. *Obs.* ‖ **si-len'ti-um al'tum.** [L.] Deep silence. ‖ **si'lent le'ges in'ter ar'ma** (lē'jēz). [L.] The laws are silent in time of war Adapted from *Cicero* (*Milo*, IV. 10). **si'lent-ly,** *adv.* of SILENT. **si'lent-ness,** *n.* See -NESS. **silery.** ✝ CILERY. **Si-le'si-an** (-shĭ-ăn; -shăn), *a.* Of or pert to Silesia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Silesia.

theory of significations with reference to both the primary and ultimate values of every form of study. *Dict. of Philos* **sig'ni-fi'er** (sĭg'nĭ-fī'ẽr), *n* One that signifies. **signifure,** *n* [See SIGNIFY.] Signification. *Obs.* **si-gnior'i-ty** (sē-nyôr'Y-tĭ), *n.* Lordship. *Obs.* [ize. *Obs.* **si'gnior-ize,** *v. t. & i.* Seignior- **sig'nior-ship,** *n.* See -SHIP. **sig'nior-y.** Var. of SEIGNIORY. **sig-ni'tor,** *n.* [Cf. L. *insignire* to put a mark upon, *insignitor* an engraver. See SIGN.] A pointer. *Obs.* [LANGUAGE. **sign language** See GESTURE] ‖ **si'gno-ri'a.** (sē'nyō-rē'ä), *n.* [It.] Lordship; dominion; esp. = SEIGNORY, 3. [to signoria.] **si'gno-ri'al**(-ăl), *a* Of or pert. **si'gno-ry.** Var. of SEIGNIORY. **sigt.** ✝ SIGHT. **sih, sihe.** Obs. pret. of SEE. **sihen.** ✝ SIE. **sihin.** ✝ SIGH, *v.* **Si'hon** (sī'hŏn). *Bib.* [SHIHOR. **Si'hor** (sī'hôr). *Bib.* Var. of **siht.** ✝ SIGHT. [If I can. ‖ **si je puis** (sē zhē pwē'). [F.] ‖ **si, jeu'nesse' sa'vait', si vieillesse' pou'vait'** ! (sē zhŭ'nĕs'-sä'vĕ', sē vyĕ'yĕs' pōō'vĕ') [F.] If youth knew, if age were able!

‖ **si-jill', si-jil'** (sĭ-jĭl'), *n.* [Ar. *sijil*.] A register; in the Koran, the recording angel or the record of the fate of humanity. **sijt.** ✝ SITE, care. **sik.** ✝ SICK. [var. of SUCH. **sik** (sĭk). Obs. or dial. Eng. **si'ka** (sē'kȧ), *n.* [Jap *shika*.] The Japanese deer. **sikamour.** ✝ SYCAMORE. **sikar.** ✝ SHIKAR. **si'kar.** Var of SIKHRA. **sike** (*dial.* sīk, sēk). Obs. or dial. Eng of SICK, SUCH; obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SIGH. **sike** (sīk; sĭk), *n.* [AS. *sīc*.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.* a A small stream, esp. one that dries up in summer; a brook; a rill. b A ditch; trench; drain. c A gulley; a ravine. **sikel.** ✝ SICKLE. [lan, *n. & a.* **Sikel.** Var. of SICEL. — **Sikel-Sikeliot.** Var. of SICELIOT. **sikeness.** ✝ SICKNESS. **sik'er** (*dial.* sĭk'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SICKER. —

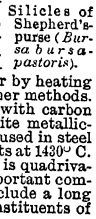
sil'i-cle (sĭl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *silicula*, dim. of *siliqua* a pod or husk: cf. F. *silicule.*] *Bot.* A silique broader than it is long. See SILIQUE.



sil'i-co- (-kō-). *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *the presence of silicon* or *its compounds;* as, *silico*fluoride; — used specif. in naming organic compounds in which silicon partially or wholly replaces carbon; as in *silico*acetic acid, CH_3SiO_2H.

sil'i-co-chlo'ro-form (-klō'rō-fôrm), *n. Chem.* A colorless, fuming, inflammable liquid, $SiHCl_3$, obtained by heating silicon in hydrochloric acid gas; — so called from its analogy in structure to chloroform.

sil'i-con (sĭl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [See SILICA.] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element occurring abundantly (always in combined form) in nature, being, next to oxygen, the chief elementary constituent of the earth's crust; — called also *silicium.* Symbol, *Si;* at. wt., 28.3. Free silicon is prepared as an amorphous reddish brown powder by heating powdered quartz with magnesium, and by other methods. Crystalline silicon is made by heating silica with carbon in an electric furnace. It forms grayish white metallic-looking masses having a sp. gr. of 2.34, and is used in steel making as a deoxidizer and hardener. It melts at 1420° C. and can be cast like iron. Chemically, silicon is quadrivalent, and analogous to carbon. Its most important compounds are silica and the silicates, which include a long series of rock-forming minerals, and also constituents of glass, porcelain, Portland cement, etc.



Silicles of Shepherd's-purse (*Bursa bursa-pastoris*).

silicon bronze. A very strong, practically noncorrosive alloy of copper, tin, and silicon.

silicon copper. *Metal.* An alloy of copper (80–70 per cent) and silicon (20–30 per cent) used as an ingredient to free molten copper or brass from oxygen.

silicon detector. *Wireless Telegr.* A thermoelectric detector consisting essentially of two electrodes of pure silicon held in contact with a metallic element, or of a fragment of silicon squeezed between two metallic elements.

silicon ethyl. *Chem.* A colorless oily liquid, $Si(C_2H_5)_4$, formed by reaction between silicon tetrachloride and zinc ethyl; — called also *silicononane* (see SILICO-).

sil'i-con-ize (-kŏn-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz'ĭng). [*silicon* + *-ize.*] To cause to combine with silicon.

sil'i-con spie'gel. A spiegeleisen containing 15–20 per cent of manganese and 8–15 per cent of silicon, used in making certain special steels. Cf. SPIEGELEISEN.

silicon steel. A variety of steel containing considerable silicon, usually two to three per cent. It is very hard, but brittle and difficult to work.

sil'i-co'sis (sĭl'ĭ-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *silico-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* An affection of the lungs occurring in stonecutters, caused by the inhalation of quartz dust.

sil'i-co-ti'tan-ate (-kō-tī'tăn-āt), *n. Min. Chem.* A combined silicate and titanate.

sil'i-co-tung'stic (sĭl'ĭ-kō-tŭng'stĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any one of a series of double acids of silicon and tungsten, known in the free state, and also in their salts (called **sil'i-co-tung'states** [-stāts]).

si-lic'u-lar (sĭ-lĭk'ū-lär), *a. Bot.* Having the form or appearance of a silicle.

si-lic'u-lose (-lōs), *a.* [NL. *siliculosus*, fr. L. *silicula:* cf. F. *siliculeux.* See SILICLE.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Bearing siliicles. **b** Of the form or appearance of a silicle; silicular. **2.** Full of, or consisting of, husks; husky. *Obs.*

sil'i-qua (sĭl'ĭ-kwä), *n.;* *pl.* -QUÆ (-kwē). [L. See SILIQUE.] **1.** *Bot.* A silique. **2.** A carat weight. See CARAT, 2.



si-lique' (sĭ-lēk'; sĭl'ĭk), *n.* [F. *silique*, fr. L. *siliqua* a pod or husk, a very small weight or measure.] *Bot.* A narrow elongated many-seeded fruit, characteristic of the mustard or cress family, consisting of two valves with a false dissepiment, and opening by sutures at either margin. The seeds are attached to two parietal placentas.

Silique of *Cardamine*

silk (sĭlk), *n.* [ME *silk, selk*, AS. *seolc, seoloc;* akin to Icel. *silki*, Sw. & Dan. *silke;* perh through Slavic from an Oriental source; cf. Lith. *szilkai*, Russ. *shelk;* or fr. L. *sericum* silk. Cf. SERIC, SERICEOUS, SERGE a woolen stuff.] **1.** The fine, strong, lustrous fiber produced by various insect larvæ, generally to form their nest or cocoon; esp., that produced by certain caterpillars (the silkworms) and used for weaving into fabrics. The caterpillars secrete the silk as a viscous fluid in two large glands in the lateral parts of the body. These communicate by ducts with the spinneret on the labium (under lip). The silk from the two glands is united in a single thread, which quickly hardens. The caterpillar spins or produces this thread and winds it about itself so as to form a covering or cocoon in which it passes the pupa stage. In the case of the domesticated silkworm much of the thread may often (after softening and loosening the cocoon by immersion in warm water) be reeled off in a single piece (see also 1st FLOSS, 1). Raw silk contains 20–30 per cent of sericin, or silk glue, and is harsh and stiff. Boiled, or boiled-off, silk, is fine, soft, and white, with all glue removed by steeping and boiling in soap baths; écru silk is harsher, and has not over 5 per cent of its original weight removed. See also SOUPLE SILK, etc.

2. Thread or cloth made of the above material.

3. A thread or filament resembling silk, produced by some other animal. The threads of some spiders' webs are almost as strong as those produced by the silkworms and have been similarly used, though such use has not been made commercially successful. The byssal threads of a mollusk (the pinna) have also been woven into cloth.

4. Something silklike; as: **a** The silky styles on an ear of Indian corn. **b** *Jewelry.* A silky luster shown by some rubies in certain positions, and accounted a defect.

silk (sĭlk), *v. i.* To blossom; — said of maize. *Colloq.*

silk'a-line' } (sĭl'ka-lēn'), *n.* A soft, thin cotton fabric,
silk'a-lene' } plain or figured, having a smooth finish resembling silk, used for curtains, sofa pillows, bed covers, etc.

silk cotton. A cottony substance enveloping the seeds of any of various bombacaceous trees (the **silk-cotton trees**), specif. that of the ceiba (see CEIBA **b**) or the West Indian corkwood (see OCHROMA).

silk'en (sĭl'k'n), *a.* [AS. *seolcen, seolocen.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to silk; made of silk; as, *silken* cloth; a *silken* veil. **2. a** Resembling silk; hence, soft; delicate; tender; smooth. "*Silken* terms precise." *Shak.* **b** Suggesting silk; caused by or as by silk; as, a *silken* sound. **3.** Dressed in silk; hence, luxurious.

silk'en, *v. t.* To render silken or silklike. *Rare. Dyer.*

silk flower. a The silk tree. **b** A similar mimosaceous tree (*Calliandra trinervia*) of Peru.

silk gown. The distinctive robe of a king's or queen's counsel; hence, the counsel himself. He has precedence over mere barristers, who wear *stuff gowns. Eng.*

silk grass. a A grass (*Stipa comata*) of the western United States, having long silky awns. Also, the similar *Oryzopsis cuspidata.* **b** The bear grass. **c** Any of various fiber plants, esp. species of *Agave.* **d** In Australia, the rough bent grass (*Agrostis scabra*). **e** See KARATAS **a.**

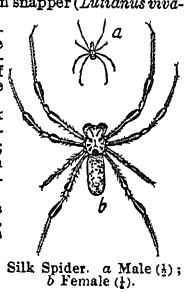
silk hat. A hat having a silk finish; specif., a high, cylindrical hat with a silk-plush finish, worn by men as a dress hat and sometimes by women as a riding hat.

silk'man (sĭlk'măn), *n.; pl.* SILKMEN (-mĕn). A dealer in silks; a silk mercer; also, one who is an operative in, or an owner or director of, a silk mill.

silk oak. Any Australian plant of the genus *Grevillea.*

silk snapper. A large West Indian snapper (*Lutianus vivanus*) similar to the red snapper.

silk spider. A large spider (*Nephila plumipes*), native of the southern United States, remarkable for its large webs composed of strong silk, and for the difference in size of the sexes.



Silk Spider. *a* Male (½); *b* Female (½).

silk'-stock'ing, *a.* Wearing silk stockings; hence, elegantly or richly dressed; aristocratic; luxurious; — chiefly applied to men, often by way of reproach. — *n.* A silk-stocking or luxurious person.

> [They] will find their levees crowded with *silk-stocking* gentry, but no yeomanry; an army of officers without soldiers. *Jefferson*

silk'-tas'sel tree. A California cornaceous tree (*Garrya elliptica*), having silky aments.

silk tree. An Asiatic mimosaceous tree (*Albizzia julibrissin*) with bipinnate leaves, flowers with long silky stamens, and large flat pods.

silk'worm' (sĭlk'wûrm'), *n.* [AS. *seolcwyrm.*] The larva of any of certain moths, which spins a large amount of strong silk in constructing its cocoon before changing to a pupa. The common domesticated silkworm is the larva of a bombycid moth (*Bombyx mori*) which is yellow and measures about an inch and a half across the extended wings. It is supposed to be a native of China, but has been domesticated for many centuries, and is no longer known in the wild state. Its cultivation was introduced into western Asia and Europe early in the Christian Era, and into America during the colonial period. It feeds on the leaves of the white and certain other species of mulberry and of the Osage orange. Many varieties or races of the worm have been developed by Asiatic and European breeders, which may differ in the number of annual generations (cf. BIVOLTINE, TRIVOLTINE). A comparatively small amount of silk is furnished by the larvæ of various moths of the family Saturniidæ, as the tussah silkworm (*Antheræa mylitta*) of India, the yamamai silkworm (*A. yamamai*) of Japan, and the pernyi silkworm (*A. pernyi*) and the ailanthus silkworm (*Philosamia cynthia*) of China. The last named has been introduced into Europe and North America. In America unsuccessful efforts have been made to use commercially the silk of various native species.



Silkworm (*Bombyx mori*). *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Female; *d* Adult Male.

silk'y (sĭl'kĭ), *a.;* SILK'I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); SILK'I-EST. **1.** Of, pert. to, or having the properties or appearance of, silk. **2.** Hence, soft and smooth; as, *silky* wine. **3.** Made of silk; silken. *Rare.* **4.** Covered with soft hairs pressed close to the surface, as a leaf; sericeous.

silky cornel, a species of *Cornus* (*C. amomum*), with leaves usually finely pubescent; kinnikinnick. — **s. grass.** = SILK GRASS. — **s. oak.** = SILK OAK. — **s. tamarin,** a golden yellow South American tamarin (*Leontocebus rosalia*) having long soft hair forming a mane. — **silky willow. a** The white willow. **b** A North American willow (*Salix sericea*) with silky-pubescent leaves, which usually blacken in drying.

silk'y, silk'ie (sĭl'kĭ), *n.; pl.* SILKIES (-kĭz). Also **silky fowl.** One of a breed of small five-toed crested domestic fowls having soft fluffy plumage. The plumage is white, and the ear lobes and the lumpy rose comb are purple.

sill (sĭl), *n.* [ME. *sille, sylle*, AS. *syl, syll;* cf. Icel. *syll, svill*, Sw. *syll*, Dan. *syld*, Goth. *gasuljan* to lay a foundation, to found; all prob. fr. L. *solea* sill, sole of the foot, sandal, akin to L. *solum* ground, bottom, G. *schwelle* threshold, OHG. *swelli.* Cf. SOLE of the foot.] **1.** The basis or foundation of a thing; esp., a horizontal piece, as a timber, which forms the lowest member of a frame, or supports a structure; as, the *sill* or *sills* of a house, of a bridge, of a loom, a mine set, and the like. Cf. MUDSILL, etc. Hence: **a** The timber or stone at the foot of a door; the threshold. **b** The timber or stone on which a window frame stands; or, the lowest piece in a window frame. **c** *Fort.* The inner lower edge of an embrasure. **d** *Mining.* The floor of a coal seam. *Dial. Eng.* **e** A piece of timber across the bottom of a canal lock for the gates to shut against. **2.** *Geol.* A broad sheet of igneous rock intruded between strata or beds of older rocks; an intrusive sheet.

sil'la-bub (sĭl'a-bŭb), *n.* [Cf. SILLY, *a.;* MERRIBAUKS, also E. dial. *sillibauk, bub* liquor.] A dish made by mixing wine or cider with milk, forming a soft curd; also, sweetened cream, flavored with wine and beaten to a stiff froth.

sil'lo-graph (sĭl'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. σιλλογράφος.] A writer of satirical poems; a satirist; — applied esp. to Timon of Phlius (fl. c. 280 B. c.), a skeptic, author of satirical poems (called σίλλοι, silloi) against the dogmatic philosophers.

sil-lom'e-ter (sĭ-lŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *sillomètre*, fr. *siller* to go through the water + *-mètre.* See -METER.] A speed-measuring device for a ship, esp. one operating without a log.

sil'ly (sĭl'ĭ), *a.;* SIL'LI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SIL'LI-EST. [ME. *seely, sely*, AS. *sælig, gesælig*, happy, good, fr. *sæl* good fortune, happiness; akin to OS. *sālig*, a., good, happy, D. *zalig* blessed, G. *selig*, OHG. *sālig*, Icel. *sæll*, Sw. *säll*, Dan. *salig*, Goth. *sēls* good, kind, and perh. also to L. *sollus* whole, entire, Gr. ὅλος, Skr. *sarva* (cf. SOLEMN) Cf. SEEL good fortune.] **1.** Happy, fortunate; blessed. *Obs.* **2.** Harmless; innocent; inoffensive. *Obs. Chaucer.*

> The *silly* virgin strove him to withstand. *Spenser.*

3. a Weak; helpless; frail. *Obs. or R.*

> My *silly* bark was tossed sore. *Spenser.*

b Weak; sickly; feeble. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **4.** Mean; paltry; wretched; poor. *Obs.* **5.** Rustic; plain; simple; humble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

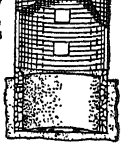
> A fourth man, in a *silly* habit. *Shak.*

6. a Weak in intellect; destitute of ordinary strength of mind; foolish; witless; simple; fatuous; as, a *silly* woman. **b** Imbecile; senile. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **7.** Proceeding from want of understanding or common judgment; characterized by weakness or folly; unwise; absurd; stupid; as, *silly* conduct; a *silly* question.

Syn. — Brainless, shallow, indiscreet. See FOOLISH.

Silly Billy, William IV., King (1830–37) of England. — **s. leg, s. mid-off, s. mid-on, s. point, s. slip.** See 4th CRICKET.

si'lo (sī'lō), *n.; pl.* SILOS (-lōz). [Sp. (perh. through F. *silo*), fr. L. *sirus:* cf. Gr. σιρός, σειρός.] A pit or vat for packing away green fodder to convert it into silage. See SILAGE.



One form of Silo partly in section.

si-lox'i-con (sĭ-lŏk'sĭ-kŏn), *n. Chem.* A compound of silicon, oxygen, and carbon, Si_2C_2O, got as a grayish green refractory substance by heating mixed sand, coke, and sawdust in the electric furnace. It is used for furnace linings, crucibles, etc.

sil'phi-um (sĭl'fĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a kind of umbelliferous plant, Gr. σίλφιον.] **1.** An apiaceous plant, perh. the laserwort, whose juice the Greeks used medicinally. *Obs.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of tall perennial asteraceous herbs, having coarse heads of yellow flowers, with fertile rays and broad, flat, winged achenes. The species are all natives of the United States, esp. of the Mississippi Valley. *S. laciniatum* is one of the compass plants.

silt (sĭlt), *n.* [ME. *cylte* gravel, prob. akin to *silen* to strain, E. *sile;* prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *sila*, perh. akin to AS. *séon* to filter, *sīgan* to fall, sink, ooze, filter, G. *seihen* to strain, to filter, OHG. *sīhan*, Icel. *sīa*, Skr. *sic* to pour; cf. Gr. ἰκμάς moisture. Cf. SILE to strain, SIEVE.] **a** Mud or fine earth suspended in running or standing water. **b** A deposit of such mud or fine earth.

silt, *v. t.,* SILT'ED; SILT'ING. To choke, fill, or obstruct with silt or mud; — generally with *up.*

silt, *v. i.* **1.** To flow through crevices; to percolate. **2.** To become choked or obstructed with silt; — generally with *up;* as, the channel *silted* up.

silt'y (sĭl'tĭ), *a.* Full of silt; resembling silt.

Sil'u-res (sĭl'ū-rēz), *n. pl.* [L.] A people of Britain, de-

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sil'i-co-cal-ca're-ous (sĭ l'ĭ-k ō-kăl-kā'rē-ŭs), *a.* Siliciicalcareous. **sil'i-co-flu-or'ic** (sĭl'ĭ-kō-flō-ŏr'ĭk), *a.* = FLUOSILICIC. **sil'i-co-flu'or-ide** (-flō'ŏr-īd; -ĭd), *n.* = FLUOSILICATE. **Sil'i-coi'de-a** (sĭl'ĭ-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See SILEX; -OID.] = SILICISPONGIÆ. **silicon carbide.** Carbon silicide. See CARBORUNDUM. **silicon dioxide.** Silica. **Sil'i-co-spon'gi-æ** (sĭ l'ĭ-k ō-spŏn'jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of SILICISPONGIÆ. [A silicle.] **si-lic'u-la** (sĭ-lĭk'ū-lä), *n.* [L.] **sil'i-cule** (sĭl'ĭ-kūl), *n. Bot.* A silicle. [Siliculose.] **si-lic'u-lous** (sĭ-lĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* **sil'i-cyl** (sĭl'ĭ-sĭl), *n. Chem.* The bivalent radical SiO. **silie.** + SILLY. **sil'i-gin'e-ous,** *a.* Siliginose. *Obs.* **si-lig'i-nose** (sĭ-lĭj'ĭ-nōs), **si-lig'i-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* L. *siligo, siliginis,* fine and very white wheat.] Made of fine wheat. *Obs.* **Si'li-pan'** (sē'lē-pän'), *n.* An Igorrote tribe. See IGORROTE. **silipp.** + SYLLAB, syllable.

sil'i-qua'ri-a (sĭl'ĭ-kwā'rĭ-ä; 115), *n.* [NL. See SILIQUE.] *Zool* A genus of gastropods of the family Vermetidæ differing from *Vermetus* in having a continuous slit or row of clefts or pores throughout the whorls of the shell. It is sometimes separated as a family, **Sil'i-qua-ri'i-dæ** (-kwā-rĭ'ĭ-dē). **sil'i-qui-form** (sĭl'ĭ-kwĭ-fôrm'; sĭ-lĭk'wĭ-), *a.* [Cf. F. *siliquiforme.*] Shaped like a silique. **sil'i-quose** (sĭl'ĭ-kwōs), **sil'i-quous** (-kwŭs), *a.* [NL. *siliquosus:* cf. F. *siliqueux.*] *Bot.* Bearing siliques. **silk,** *a.* Silky. *Obs.* **silk'a-lene',** Var. of SILKALINE. **silk'a-teen',** *n.* A twisted mercerized spool cotton of various colors. *Trade Name.* **silk'-bark' oak.** The silk oak. **silk fowl.** The silky. *Brit.* **silk gelatin, gelatine,** *or* **glue.** Sericin. [*Unabl.*] **silk'ie** (sĭl'kĭ), *n.* A seal. *Shetland.* **silk'ie.** Var. of SILKY, a fowl. **silk'i-ness** (-kĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. **silking machine.** A machine for removing the silk, cob fragments, etc., from maize. [SOIE.] **silk muslin.** = MOUSSELINE DE SOIE. **silk'ness,** *n.* Silkiness. *Obs.* **silk'o-line',** Var. of SILKALINE. **silk serge.** A twilled silk fabric used esp. for lining men's coats. **silk shag.** A coarse, rough-woven silk, like plush, but with a stiffer nap. *Obs. or R.* **silk'tail',** *n.* The Bohemian waxwing. *Local, Eng. & Scot.* **silk tartan.** A silk fabric woven in tartan patterns. **silk vine.** A European asclepiadaceous vine (*Periploca græca*) with silky seeds. **silk'weed',** *n.* **a** = MILKWEED. **b** Any confervoid alga, in allusion to the slender filaments **silk'wood',** *n.* The calabur tree. **silk'work',** *n.* Embroidery of silk. *Obs.* **silkworm gut.** See GUT, 3. **silkworm rot** Calcino. **sill.** + SELL. [*Eng.*] **sill** (sĭl), *n.* = SILE, herring. **sill,** *n.* [Cf. THILL.] The shaft or thill of a carriage. *Dial.* **‖ sil'la** (sē'l'yä; 194), *interj.* [Sp., lit., saddle.] To the left; — a direction in driving. Cf. MANO. *Phil. I.* **Sil'la** (sĭl'ä). *Bib.* **sil'lab.** + SYLLAB. **sillabe.** + SYLLABLE. **sillable** + SELLABLE; SYLLABLE. **sil'la-dar'** (sĭl'ä-där'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *silāḥdār* arms bearer; *silāh* weapon (fr. Ar. *silāh*) + Per. *dār* holding, keeping.] A soldier of irregular cavalry who provides his own horse and equipments *Anglo-Ind.* **Sil'la-gin'i-dæ** (sĭl'ä-jĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. NL. *Sillago*, generic name.] *Zoöl.* A small family of coast fishes of Asia, related to the Sciænidæ. — **sil-lag'i-noid** (sĭ-lăj'ĭ-noid), *a.* & *n.* **sil'lan-dar'** (sĭ l'ä n-d är'), *n. Hindu Law.* A chakdar. **sill course** *Arch.* A course at the level of a window sill. **sille.** + SELL, *a.;* SHILL, shrill. **sillen.** + SELL. [ER. **siller.** + CELLAR, CELURE, SELLION. **sil'ler** (sĭl'ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SILVER. **sil'ler-y** (sĭl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **a** Orig., a champagne made at Sillery; — now chiefly a trade name. **b** Also **Sillery sec.** A still white wine made near Rheims. **sil'li-bub.** Var. of SILLABUB. **sil'li-ly** (sĭl'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SILLY. **sil'lim** (sĭl'ĭm). *Moham. Law.* Var. of SALAM, sale. **sil'li-man-ite** (sĭl'ĭ-măn-īt), *n.* [After B. *Silliman*, Am physicist.] = FIBROLITE. **sil'li-ness** (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. **sil'lock** (sĭl'ŭk), *n.* [Pc. SILL a young herring.] A young coalfish. *Scot.* **sil'lo-gis'mus** (-ō-jĭz'mŭs), *n.* [L. *syllogismus.*] A syllogism. *Obs.* **sil-log'ra-pher** (sĭ-lŏg'rä-fẽr), *n.* A sillograph. *Obs.* **sil-log'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.* = SILLOGRAPH. **sil'lon** (sĭl'ŏn), *n.* [F., a furrow.] A defensive work in the middle of a wide ditch. *Rare.* **silloure.** + CELURE. **sil'lub,** *n.* A potion; a posset. Cf. SILLABUB. *Obs.* **sil'ly,** *n.* One who is silly or fatuous. *Colloq.* **sil'ly-boy.** + SILLABUB. **sil'ly-how** (*dial.* sĭ l'ĭ-h o n; -hō), *n.* [*silly* + dial. *how* headdress, caul, AS. *hūfe* a cap, hood. See SILLY, *a.*] A caul. See 1st CAUL, *n.*, 3 **b.** *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **silm** (sĭlm). *Moham. Law.* Var. of SALAM, sale. **Si-lo'ah** (sĭ-lō'ä; sĭ-). *Bib.* Var. of SILOAM. **Si-lo'am** (-ăm). *Bib.* A spring and pool of water near Jerusalem. *John* IX. 7. **Si-lo'e** (-ē). *D. Bib.* **silogime.** + SYLLOGISM **Si-lo'ni** (sĭ-lō'nĭ; sĭ-). *D. Bib.* **si-lo'nite** (-nīt). *D. Bib.* **silour.** + CELURE. **Sil'phi-dæ** (sĭl'fĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σίλφη beetle, book-worm + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed family of clavicorn beetles comprising the burying beetles, carrion beetles, and allies. The type genus, **Sil'pha** (*-fä*), comprises beetles having a very flat body. — **sil'phid** (-fĭd), *a.* & *n.* **silt grass.** See GRASS, *Table II.*

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scribed by Tacitus as occupying chiefly southern Wales, short and dark with curly hair, and probably of Iberian origin; hence, the members of a supposed Iberian race forming the pre-Celtic population of Great Britain.

Si-lu'ri-an (sī-lū'rĭ-ăn; sī-), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Silures. **2.** *Geol.* Designating, or pert. to, the Paleozoic period between the Ordovician and Devonian. The known Silurian formations are chiefly of shallow-water origin, as the salt beds of New York and Ohio. Most types of invertebrate marine life flourished. Coral-reef building began. In the latter part some great crustaceans appeared. The Silurian system, as named by Murchison, included all Paleozoic beds earlier than the Devonian, and was divided into the Upper Silurian and Lower Silurian. The lower part of the Lower Silurian, with some underlying beds, was later separated as the *Cambrian*. The term *Ordovician* has now largely replaced *Lower Silurian*, leaving *Silurian* to apply only to the former Upper Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.

Silurian paper, a light gray, mottled paper streaked with a deeper bluish gray, used for stationery.

Si-lu'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One of the Silures.

2. The Silurian period or system.

Si-lu'ri-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *silurus* a sort of river fish, Gr. σίλουρος.] *Zoöl.* A large family of fishes of the order Nematognathi; the catfishes. In older classifications *Siluridæ* is coextensive with Nematognathi; in recent ones it is restricted by removal of aberrant genera to form other families. Common or universal characters of the restricted family are: the scaleless body covered with smooth skin or in part by bony plates, several pairs of long soft tapering barbels, an adipose posterior dorsal fin, and the anterior rays of the dorsal and pectoral fins more or less spinous. The members are mostly voracious freshwater carnivores generally lurking on or near the bottom. See CATFISH, BULLHEAD, 1 a, SHEATFISH. — **si-lu'rid** (-rĭd), *a. & n.*

Si-lu'ro- (-rō). Combining form for *Silures* or *Silurian*.

si-lu'roid (-roid), *a.* [See SILURIDÆ; -OID.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining or related to the Siluridæ or catfishes; nematognathous. — *n.* A siluroid fish.

sil'va, syl'va (sĭl'vȧ), *n. ; pl.* E. -VAS (-văz), L. -VÆ (-vē). [L., properly, a wood, forest.] **a** The forest trees of a region or country, considered collectively. **b** A description of, or treatise on, the trees of a given region.

sil'van, syl'van (-văn), *a.* [L. *silva*, less correctly *sylva*, a wood or grove, perh. akin to Gr. ὕλη; cf. L. *Silvanus* Silvanus the god of woods: cf. F. *sylvain* silvan. Cf. SAVAGE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to woods; composed of woods or groves; abounding in woods or trees; forestlike; woody; hence, rural; rustic; as, a *silvan* scene.

2. Of or pertaining to a silva.

Sil-va'nus (sĭl-vā'nŭs), *n.* [L. See SILVAN.] **1. a** Lit., living in a wood; — masc. prop. name. F. *Silvain* (sēl'văN'); It. *Silvano* (sēl-vä'nō), *Silvio* (sēl'vyō); G. *Silvanus* (zēl-vä'nōōs), *Silvan* (zēl-vän'). **b** *Bib.* See SILAS, 2.

2. *Rom. Relig.* A rural deity, a genius of the woods, fields, flocks, and homes of herdsmen, and guardian of rural boundaries and country villas. He is represented as a cheerful old man often holding a shepherd's pipe, pine-crowned, and carrying either a branch or a gardener's knife. His worship was wholly private. He was probably a late form of Faunus, perhaps the "wood-dwelling Faun" (*silvicola Faunus*) of Vergil's Æneid (Bk. X. 551).

sil'vas (sĭl'vȧz), *or* **sel'vas** (sĕl'vȧz), *n. pl.* [Sp. *selva*, L. *silva* a forest.] Vast woodland plains of South America.

sil'ver (sĭl'vẽr), *n.* [ME. *silver, selver, seolver*, AS. *seolfor, siolfur, siolufr, silofr, silofr;* akin to OS. *silubar*, OFries. *selover*, D. *zilver*, LG. *sulver*, OHG. *silabar, silbar*, G. *silber*, Icel. *silfr*, Sw. *silfver*, Dan. *sölv*, Goth. *silubr*, Russ. *serebro*, Lith. *sidabras;* of unknown origin.] **1.** A white metallic element, sonorous, ductile, very malleable, and capable of a high degree of polish. It also has a high electric conductivity. Symbol, *Ag* (*argentum*); at. wt., 107.880. Silver is found native, and also combined with sulphur, arsenic, antimony, chlorine, etc., in the minerals argentite, proustite, pyrargyrite, cerargyrite, etc. The metal is obtained as a main product (see PARKS PROCESS, WASHOE PROCESS), and as a by-product in copper and lead smelting. It is one of the "noble" metals, not being easily oxidized, and is used for coin, jewelry, plate, and a great variety of articles. It is usually alloyed with copper to increase its hardness. British coin silver (sterling silver) having a fineness of 925. United States coin silver of 900. Pure silver melts at 962° C. (1764° F.) and has a sp. gr., when cast, of about 10.5. Chemically, silver is chiefly univalent, forming a series of salts, some being used in photography.

2. Coin made of silver; silver money; money (in general).

3. Silverware; an article, or articles collectively, of domestic use, as tableware, made of or plated with silver.

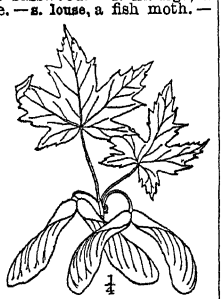
4. a Anything having the luster or appearance of silver. **b** The color of silver.

sil'ver, *a.* **1.** Made of silver; silvern; as, a *silver* cup.

2. Resembling silver; silvery; specif.: **a** Bright, resplendent; pale; lustrous; white. "*Silver* hair." *Shak.* **b** Precious; costly. **c** Giving a clear, ringing sound; soft and clear. "*Silver* voices." *Spenser.* **d** Sweet; gentle; peaceful. "*Silver* slumber." *Spenser.*

3. Of or pertaining to silver; relating to silver; as, the *silver* legislation of 1873.

on a silver basis, having prices adjusted to the silver (monetary) standard. — **s. age.** See LATIN, *n.*, 1; *ages in mythology* a, under AGE, *n.* — **s.-bar fish,** the dorab. — **silver bass,** the moon-eye *Hiodon tergisus.* — **s. bath,** a bath of dissolved silver salt. — **s.-bell tree,** the snowdrop tree. — **silver birch. a** The paper birch. **b** The yellow birch. **c** See BIRCH, *n.*, 1 c. — **s. bromide,** *Chem.*, a compound, AgBr, obtained as a yellowish precipitate when aqueous solutions of a silver salt and a bromide are mixed. It is extremely sensitive to light, and is much used in photography, esp. for ordinary dry plates and for bromide paper. It also occurs naturally as bromyrite. — **s. bush,** a European fabaceous shrub (*Anthyllis barba-jovis*) having silvery foliage and yellow flowers. — **s. Cape,** *Com.*, a diamond having only a very slight yellow tint. Cf. CAPE DIAMOND. — **s. chain,** the common locust, which has pendent clusters of white flowers. — **s. chickweed,** a small silvery-leaved silenaceous herb (*Paronychia argyrocoma*). — **s. china grass,** ramie. — **s. chloride,** *Chem.*, a compound, AgCl, obtained as a white curdy precipitate when aqueous solutions of a silver salt and a chloride are mixed. It is sensitive to light, becoming violet and finally black, and is largely used in photography, esp. for printing-out papers. It also occurs in nature as cerargyrite. — **silver chub,** a fallfish. — **s. citrate,** a white crystalline salt, $Ag_3C_6H_5O_7$, used in medicine under the name of *itrol* as an external antiseptic, and sometimes in photography. — **s.-copper glance,** stromeyerite. — **silver cyanide,** *Chem.*, a compound, AgCN or $AgNC$, obtained as a white precipitate when a soluble cyanide is added to an aqueous solution of a silver salt. — **s. doctor.** See DOCTOR, 11. — **s. duckwing,** one of a handsome breed of game fowls, in which the cock's wings are marked with a metallic blue-black bar and a silvery bow. The head and back are white, and the breast and under parts black. In the *golden duckwing* the white is replaced with golden yellow. — **s. eel. a** A cutlass fish. **b** A pale variety of the common eel. — **s. fern,** any of various polypodiaceous ferns of the genera *Nothoclæna* and *Gymnopteris*, having the under surface of the fronds covered with a silvery white powder. — **s. fir,** any of various true firs having leaves white or silvery white beneath; as: **a** In Europe, *Abies picea*, a valuable timber tree yielding Burgundy pitch and Strasburg turpentine. **b** In the western United States, *A. grandis, A. concolor*, or *A. venusta*. **c** The balsam fir. — **s. fish.** See FISH MOTH. — **s. fox,** a phase of the American red fox, in which the fur is nearly black with silvery white tips. The silvery white sometimes covers the whole body. The fox occurs chiefly in Canada and Alaska; its fur is very valuable. — **s. fulminate,** fulminate of silver. — **s. gar,** a garfish of the Belonidæ. See GARFISH. — **s. gibbon,** the wou-wou. — **s. glance.** = ARGENTITE. — **s. grain. a** The lines or figures of the medullary ray on certain woods, as the oak, curly maple, etc., in longitudinal or tangential sections. **b** *Forestry.* Any fine-grained wood. — **s. grass. a** Ribbon grass. **b** In Australia and New Zealand, one of the meadow grasses (*Poa cæspitosa*). **c** In the southern United States, a species of golden aster (*Chrysopsis graminifolia*), with silvery, grasslike foliage. — **s. hake.** See HAKE, 1. — **s. iodide,** *Chem.*, a compound, AgI, obtained as a yellowish precipitate when aqueous solutions of a silver salt and an iodide are mixed. It is used in photography, and in medicine as an antisyphilitic. It occurs in nature as iodyrite. — **s. jenny,** a small mojarra (*Eucinostomus gula*) of the Atlantic coast from Cape Cod to Rio Janeiro. — **s. jewfish,** the teraglin. — **s. jubilee,** the twenty-fifth anniversary of a wedding. — **s. king,** the tarpon. — **s. lace.** See GOLD LACE. — **s. leaf,** very thin silver foil. — **s. linden,** the white basswood. — **s. litharge,** a pale yellow variety of litharge. — **s. louse,** a fish moth. — **s. lunge,** the namaycush. — **s. maple. a** A common American maple (*Acer saccharinum*) with deeply cut leaves, light green above and silvery white beneath. **b** Its hard, close-grained but brittle, light brown wood. — **s. moonfish,** the moonfish *Selene vomer*. — **s. moth,** a fish moth. — **s. nitrate,** *Chem.*, a salt, $AgNO_3$, obtained in the form of colorless crystals by dissolving silver in nitric acid, and evaporating. In contact with organic matter it turns black owing to the separation of silver, staining skin, cloth, etc.; hence its use for indelible ink. When fused and molded it constitutes **lunar caustic** or, when fused with twice its weight of saltpeter, **mitigated caustic**. It is also used internally in diseases of the stomach and the intestines, typhoid fever, epilepsy, and tabes. — **s. oak,** the Californian sterculiaceous tree *Fremontodendron californicum*. — **s. owl,** the barn owl. — **s. oxide,** *Chem.*, specif., a compound, Ag_2O, obtained as a dark brown amorphous precipitate when an aqueous solution of a silver salt is treated with a caustic alkali. When moist it reacts like a hydroxide. — **s. paper.** a Paper coated with silver or a silverlike substance. **b** *Photog.* Paper sensitized with silver salts. **c** A kind of fine white tissue paper, free from acids or sulphur, used as a wrapping for silverware. — **s. perch. a** See GRUNTER, *n.*, 2. **b** The jackass fish. *Tasmania.* **c** The mademoiselle (*Bairdiella chrysura*). *U. S.* — **s. pheasant. a** A large long-tailed pheasant (*Gennæus nycthemerus*), of southern China, largely reared in Europe and America. The male has a naked red face, a flowing bluish black crest, white tail, upper parts lightly penciled with black, and bluish black under parts. The female is chiefly mottled brownish. **b** One of certain other species of the same genus, or any of certain of the eared pheasants. — **s. pine. a** A western American pine (*Pinus monticola*) chiefly in the mountains from Vancouver to California, often cultivated in Europe. Its wood is soft. **b** = BULL PINE a. **c** The balsam fir. **d** In New Zealand, the taxaceous tree *Dacrydium westlandicum*. — **s. plate. a** Domestic utensils made of silver. **b** A plating of silver. — **s. plover,** the knot. *Scot.* — **s. poplar,** the white poplar. — **s. powder,** a powdered alloy of tin, bismuth, and mercury used in japanning. — **s. print,** *Photog.*, a print on a surface sensitized with silver salts. — **s. printing. a** *Photog.* The operation of making silver prints. **b** Printing in silver, as by using size instead of ink, and dusting over with silver bronze. — **s. rabbit,** any of several varieties of domestic rabbits with silver-tipped fur, distinguished by the under fur as *silver gray, silver fawn, silver brown*, and *silver blue*. — **s. salmon,** a rather small salmon (*Oncorhynchus milktschitsch*) native of both coasts of the North Pacific. Its flesh is very light-colored, but of good flavor. — **s. sand,** a silver-colored sand which is used by lithographers for rubbing stones to a level surface. — **s. solder,** *Metal.*, any of various solders containing silver. — **s. spruce.** *Bot.* = BLUE SPRUCE a. — **s. stain,** a kind of transparent yellow enamel used upon the glass of decorative windows, etc. It is the most valuable part of the coloring in windows of the sixteenth century. — **s. standard.** See STANDARD. — **S. State,** Nevada; — so called because of its silver mines. — **s. steel,** an alloy of steel with a very small proportion of silver. — **s. stick,** a title given to a field officer of the Life Guards when on duty at the palace; — so called from his badge of a silvered wand. *Eng.* — **s. string,** *Music,* a string wound with silver wire, as of a violin or guitar. — **s. thatch,** any of several silvery-leaved palmettos of the genus *Thrinax*. — **s. thistle,** the acanthus. — **s. tissue.** = SILVER PAPER C. — **s. tree. a** A South African proteaceous tree (*Leucadendron argenteum*) with long, silvery, silky leaves. **b** In Australia, the sterculiaceous tree *Tarrietia argyrodendron*. — **s. trout,** a large trout (*Salmo henshawi*) of Lake Tahoe and other waters of that region, having silvery sides with small black spots evenly scattered over the whole surface of the body. — **silver wattle.** *Australia.* **a** A species of *Acacia* (*A. dealbata*), the bark and young foliage of which are white or silvery. **b** The lightwood *Acacia melanoxylon*. — **s. wedding.** See under WEDDING. — **s. white. a** A pure variety of white lead. **b** Zinc white. **c** Silica, used as a white pigment. — **s. whiting,** a marine sciænoid food fish (*Menticirrhus littoralis*) of the southern United States. — **s. witch,** a fish moth. — **s. wyandotte.** See WYANDOTTE.



Silver Maple, Leaves and Fruit. 1/4

sil'ver (sĭl'vẽr), *v. t.;* SIL'VERED (-vẽrd); SIL'VER-ING. **1.** To cover or coat with silver as by electroplating.

2. To coat with a substance, as a metal, resembling silver; as, to *silver* a glass with an amalgam of tin and mercury.

3. a To polish like silver; to impart a brightness to, like that of silver. **b** To give a whitish gray luster to, like that of silver. **c** To make hoary, or white, like silver.

4. *Photog.* To cover with a sensitive layer of a silver salt.

sil'ver, *v. i.* To acquire a silvery color. *L. Wallace.*

sil'ver-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-Iz). A western American elæagnaceous tree or shrub (*Elæagnus argentea*) having silvery foliage and silvery, edible berries.

silver certificate. A certificate issued by a government that there has been deposited with it silver to a specified amount, payable to the bearer on demand. In the United States and its possessions, it is issued against the deposit of silver coin, and is not legal tender, but is receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues.

sil'ver-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that silvers; esp., a person who silvers looking-glasses, or a device used for silvering.

sil'ver-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** Any of various silvery fishes; as: **a** The tarpon. **b** A white or silvery variety of the goldfish. **c** A silversides. **d** A North American cyprinoid fish (*Abramis chrysoleucus*). **e** A fresh-water characinoid fish, as *Curimatus argenteus* of Trinidad. **f** A cutlass fish.

2. A fish moth (insect of the genus *Lepisma*).

sil'ver-gray', *or* **-grey'**, *a.* Having a gray color with a silvery luster; as, *silver-gray* hair.—**silver-gray fox,** a silver fox.

sil'ver-gray,' *or* **-grey',** *n.* **1.** A silver-gray color.

2. [*caps.*] *U. S. Hist.* A member of the conservative wing of the Whig party, which supported the Compromise of 1850; — so called from a remark alluding to the gray hair of many members, made when they were withdrawing from a convention of the Whig party in New York State.

sil'ver-haired' (-hârd'), *a.* Having hair of a silvery color or with silvery tips. — **silver-haired bat,** a North American vespertilionine bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*), chocolate brown with the hairs tipped with silvery white.

sil'ver-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SILVER. Hence: *n.* Act or process of covering with silver; also, the silver or silverlike film on a silvered object, or a silvery appearance.

sil'ver-ize (-Iz), *v. t.;* SIL'VER-IZED (-Izd); SIL'VER-IZ'ING. (-Iz'ĭng). To cover with silver.

sil'ver-leaf', *a.* Silver-leaved. — **silver-leaf borer.** See BOREE. — **s. linden,** white basswood. — **s. maple,** silver maple. — **s. poplar,** white basswood. — **s. redwood,** in California, a pale-leaved variety of the common redwood.

sil'ver-leaf', *n.* **1.** A plant having silvery leaves; as: **a** The buffalo berry. **b** The silvery hydrangea (*Hydrangea radiata*). **c** The queenroot. **d** White poplar. **e** The pale-leaved plant *Senecio kaempferi*.

2. *Hort.* An obscure disease of plums.

sil'ver-leaved' (-lēvd'), *a.* Having silvery leaves. **silver-leaved linden,** etc. See SILVER-LEAF LINDEN, etc.

sil'ver-ling, *n.* A small silver coin. *Is.* vii. 23.

sil'ver-ly, *adv.* Like silver in appearance or in sound.

sil'vern (sĭl'vẽrn), *a.* [AS. *seolfren sylfren.*] Made of silver; resembling, or characteristic of, silver. *Poetic.*

Speech is *silvern;* silence is golden. *Old Proverb.*

sil'ver-rod', *n.* **a** A European asphodel (*Asphodelus ramosus*). **b** Any white-rayed goldenrod, as *Solidago bicolor*.

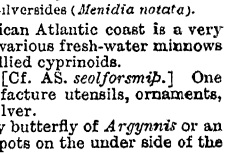
sil'ver-sides' (sĭl'vẽr-sīdz'), *or* **sil'ver-side'** (-sīd'), *n.* **a** Any of certain small fishes of the family Atherinæ, related to the gray mullets, having a silvery stripe along each side of the body; also, any fish of that family. *Menidia notata* of the American Atlantic coast is a very abundant species. **b** Any of various fresh-water minnows of *Notropis, Leuciscus*, and allied cyprinoids.



Silversides (*Menidia notata*). 1/4

sil'ver-smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *seolforsmiþ.*] One whose occupation is to manufacture utensils, ornaments, etc., of silver; a worker in silver.

sil'ver-spot' (-spŏt'), *n.* Any butterfly of *Argynnis* or an allied genus, having silvery spots on the under side of the hind wings.



Silverspot (*Speyeria idalia*). Wings reversed to show Markings of Under Side. 1/3

sil'ver-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** A fish moth.

2. One belonging to the upper classes of society; — distinguished from *coppertail. Australian Bush Cant.*

sil'ver-tip' (-tĭp'), *n.* A grizzly bear having the hairs whitish at the tips.

sil'ver-top' (-tŏp'), *n.* **1.** A diseased condition of grasses caused by various insects.

2. An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus goniocalyx*).

sil'ver-vine' (-vīn'), *n.* A climbing araceous plant (*Scindapsus argyræa*) of the Philippine Islands, often cultivated for its white-mottled foliage.

sil'ver-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Dishes, vases, ornaments, and utensils of various sorts, made of silver.

sil'ver-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **a** A perennial rosaceous herb (*Potentilla anserina*) with pinnate leaves silvery white beneath. **b** Any East Indian convolvulaceous shrub of the genus *Argyreia*.

sil'ver-wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** Any melastomaceous tree of the genus *Mouriria*. **b** The rubiaceous *Guettarda argentea* or the flacourtiaceous *Casearia lætioides*. *West Indies.*

sil'ver-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Any work in silver, or piece or

Si-lu'ric (sĭ-lū'rĭk; sī-), *n.* Silurian.

Sil'u-rist, the (sĭl'ū-rĭst). Henry Vaughan (1622-95), a British poet of some note; — so called because born in Brecknockshire, in South Wales, the supposed ancient inhabitants of which were the Silures.

Sil'u-roi'de-i (-roi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of NEMATOGNATHI.

Si-lu'rus (sĭ-lū'rŭs; sī-), *n.* [L. See SILURIDÆ.] **a** *Zoöl.* The typical genus of catfishes, containing the European sheatfish. **b** *[l. c.]* A fish of this genus.

sil'van-ite, sil-va'ni-um. Var. of SYLVANITE, SYLVANIUM.

sil'vate. Var. of SYLVATE.

silve. † SELF.

sil'ven-dy, *a.* [OF. *solvent.*] Solvent: dependable. *Scot.*

sil'ven-er, *n.* Silver; plate. *Obs.*

Silver, John. A treacherous one-legged buccaneer in R. L. Stevenson's "Treasure Island."

sil'ver-back', *n.* The knot (bird). *Massachusetts.*

sil'ver-beat'er, *n.* One who beats silver into leaf or foil.

sil'ver-bel'ly, sil'ver-bid'dy, *n.* A small silvery Australian fish (*Xystæma ovatum*) of the family Gerridæ.

sil'ver-bill', *n.* A weaver bird of the genus *Munia*.

sil'ver-black', *a.* Having black hair with silvery tips. — **silver-black fox,** a silver fox.

sil'ver-boom' (sĭl'vẽr-bōōm'; *D.* -bōm'), *n.* [D. *zilver* silver + *boom* tree.] = SILVERTREE a.

sil'verd. Silvered. *Ref. Sp.*

sil'ver-en. † SILVERN.

sil'ver-eye', *n.* = WHITE-EYE.

sil'ver-fin', *n.* A small North American fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Notropis whipplei*).

sil'ver-i-ness (sĭl'vẽr-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

sil'ver-ite (-It), *n.* One favoring use or establishment of silver as a monetary standard. *Colloq.*

sil'ver-less, *a.* See -LESS.

sil'ver-ous, *a.* Of, or of the nature of, silver; silvern. *Obs.*

silvertop palmetto. = SILVER THATCH.

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pieces of work made of silver, esp. when ornamental or decorative; the work of the silversmith.

sil'ver-y (sĭl'vẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Resembling, or having the luster of, silver; grayish white and lustrous; of a mild luster. **2.** Besprinkled or covered with silver. **3.** Having the clear, musical tone of silver; soft and clear in sound; as, *silvery* voices; a *silvery* laugh.

silvery anchovy, any of numerous small herringlike fishes of the genus *Stolephorus*, having a silvery stripe along the side. — **s. gibbon**, the wou-wou. — **S. Gray.** *U. S. Hist.* See SILVER-GRAY, *n.*, 2. — **s. gull**, the herring gull. *Local, Eng.* — **s. hair grass**, a hair grass (*Aira caryophyllea*) with silvery, shining panicle. — **s. iron**, *Metal.*, a peculiar, light gray, fine-grained variety of cast iron. — **s. minnow**, a cyprinoid fish (*Hybognathus nuchalis*) common in the rivers of the eastern, central, and southern United States.

Sil-ves'ter (sĭl-vĕs'tẽr), *n.* [L.; fr. *silvester, silvestris*, of or belonging to a wood or forest.] Lit., bred in the country; rustic; — masc. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Silvestre* (sĕl'vĕs'tr'); Pg. *Sylvestre* (sĕl-vĕs'trə); G. *Silvester* (zĕl-vĕs'tẽr). — Dim. *Vester, Vest.*

Sil'vi-a (sĭl'vĭ-ə), *n.* **1.** A "holy, fair, and wise" lady beloved by Valentine in Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona." See PROTEUS, 2. **2.** The vivacious and witty heroine of Farquhar's "The Recruiting Officer," who disguises herself and serves in the company of Captain Plume, with whom she is in love.

sil'vi-cal (sĭl'vĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to silvics.

sil'vics (-vĭks), *n.* **a** The science treating of the life of trees in the forest. **b** Habit or behavior of a forest tree.

sil'vi-cul'ture (sĭl'vĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *silva* forest + E. *culture.*] The branch of arboriculture dealing with forests or forest trees. — **sil'vi-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *a.* — **sil'vi-cul'tur-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

Si-ma'ba (sĭ-mā'bə), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. a native name in Guiana.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical South American simaroubaceous trees, having pinnate leaves and panicles of small flowers, with five imbricated sepals, five petals, and ten stamens. See CEDRON.

si-mar' (sĭ-mär'), *n.* [F. *simarre.* See CHIMER.] A loose garment or robe for women; a light outer garment; sometimes, an undergarment or chemise. *Archaic or Rare.*

Sim'a-rou'ba (sĭm'ə-rōō'bə), *n.* [NL., fr. Galibi *simaruba.*] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American trees, type of the Simaroubaceæ, and distinguished from *Ailanthus* mainly by the drupaceous fruit. The bark of most species is a bitter tonic. *S. amara* is the mountain damson.

Si'ma-rou-ba'ce-æ (-rōō-bā'sĕ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIMAROUBA.] *Bot.* A family of chiefly tropical trees and shrubs (order Geraniales), having bitter bark, mainly pinnate leaves, and small 3-5-merous flowers with a prominent disk. The fruit is a drupe, a samara, or a berry. The most important genera are *Ailanthus, Simarouba, Quassia*, and *Simaba.* — **si'ma-rou-ba'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

sim'blot (sĭm'blŏt), *n.* [F. *simblot, simbleau.*] The harness of a drawloom.

Sim'i-a (sĭm'ĭ-ə), *n.* [L., an ape; cf. *simus* flat-nosed, snub-nosed, Gr. σιμός.] A Linnæan genus originally including most of the apes and monkeys, later restricted to the orang, and still later to the chimpanzees.

sim'i-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *simia* an ape.] Resembling, or pertaining to, the apes and monkeys; apelike. — *n.* Any monkey or ape, esp. an anthropoid ape.

Si-mi'i-dæ (sĭ-mĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIMIA.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the anthropoid apes, the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, and gibbons. The typical subfamily, **Sim'i-i'næ** (sĭm'ĭ-ĭ'nē), includes all except the gibbons.

sim'i-lar (sĭm'ĭ-lẽr), *a.* [F. *similaire*, fr. L. *similis* like, similar. See SAME, *a.*; cf. SIMULATE.] **1.** Nearly corresponding; resembling in many respects; somewhat like; having a general likeness.

2. Homogeneous; uniform. *Obs.* *Boyle.*

3. *Geom.* Having the same shape, differing only in size and position; — said of two figures in Euclidean space made up of pairs of corresponding points P and P', Q and Q', etc., such that for any triangle ABC in one set there is a corresponding triangle $A'B'C'$ in the other, having the angles A', B', C' equal to the angles A, B, C and the ratio $A'B' : AB = B'C' : BC = C'A' : CA = P'Q' : PQ$. The ratio of any two corresponding lengths is this fixed *ratio* of *similitude*; the ratio of corresponding areas is its *square*; the ratio of corresponding volumes is its *cube*. Such similarity is found only in Euclidean space.

similar depiction, *Math.*, a one-to-one correspondence between the elements of two assemblages. — **s. motion.** *Music.* See MOTION, II b. — **s. whole.** See WHOLE.

sim'i-lar, *n.* That which is similar to, or resembles, something else, as in quality, form, etc.

sim'i-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *similarité.*] Quality or state of being similar; likeness; resemblance; as, a *similarity* of features or facts; hence, a point in which things are similar.

Syn. — See RESEMBLANCE.

law of similarity. See ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.

sim'i-le (sĭm'ĭ-lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LES (-lēz). [L., fr. *similis.* See SIMILAR.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech which likens, or draws an explicit comparison between, two different things in one or more of their aspects; an imaginative comparison, as, "Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow."

Syn. — See COMPARISON.

‖ **sim'i-le** (sĭm'ĭ-lē; *It.* sē'mē-lā), *adv.* [It., similar.] *Music.* Similarly; — a direction to continue in a like manner, as the phrasing, the use of pedals in piano music, etc.

simile mark. *Music.* A symbol indicating that the contents of the last measure written out are to be repeated.



Simile Mark.

si-mil'i-tude (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *similitude*, L. *similitudo*, fr. *similis* similar. See SIMILAR.] **1.** Quality or state of being similar or like; resemblance; likeness; similarity; as, *similitude* of substance. *Chaucer.*

Let us make now man in our image, man
In our *similitude.* *Milton*

2. That which likens one thing to another; fanciful or imaginative comparison; a simile. *Rare.* *Dryden.*

3. That which is like or similar; a representation, semblance, or copy; a facsimile.

Man should wed his *similitude.* *Chaucer.*

sim'i-lize (sĭm'ĭ-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-lĭz'-ĭng). **1.** To liken; compare. *Rare.* *Lowell.*

2. To imitate; copy; counterfeit. *Obs. or R.*

sim'i-lize, *v. i.* To use a simile or similes. *Obs. or R.*

sim'i-ous (sĭm'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *simia* an ape.] Simian.

sim'mer (sĭm'ẽr), *v. i.*; SIM'MERED (-ẽrd); SIM'MER-ING. [E. dial. also *simper*; — an onomatopœic word.] To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing; to begin to boil; to be on the point of boiling; as, the water *simmers*; the kettle *simmers*; — often used fig.; as, *simmering* anger.

to simmer down. *Colloq.* **a** To condense; as, his story *simmered down* to a single fact. **b** To moderate in heat; to "cool off," as anger or one angry.

sim'mer, *v. t.* To cause to boil gently; to cook in liquid heated almost or just to the boiling point.

sim'nel (sĭm'nĕl), *n.* [OF. *simenel, seminel*, cake or bread of wheat flour, LL. *simenellus* wheat bread, fr. L. *simila* the finest wheat flour. Cf. SEMOLINA.] **1.** A kind of bread made of fine flour; a kind of biscuit or cracknel. *Obs.*

2. A kind of rich plum cake, esp. for Mid-Lent Sunday. *Eng.*

3. A cymling. *Now Rare. Southern U. S.*

si-mo'ni-ac (sĭ-mō'nĭ-ăk), *n.* [LL. *simoniacus.* See SIMONY.] One who practices simony.

sim'o-ni'a-cal (sĭm'ō-nī'ə-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, guilty of, or consisting of, simony. — **sim'o-ni'a-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Si-mo'ni-an (sĭ-mō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [See SIMONY.] *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Simon Magus; as: **a** A member of any of certain early heretical sects, esp. Gnostics, reputed to follow his teachings. **b** A Nestorian; — so called opprobriously. — **Si-mo'ni-an** (-ā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* — **Si-mo'ni-a'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

sim'o-nist (sĭm'ō-nĭst), *n.* One who practices simony; also, one who defends simony.

Si'mon Ma'gus (sī'mŏn mā'gŭs). [L. *magus* magician.] *Bib.* A Samaritan sorcerer, converted by Philip (*Acts* viii. 9-24) and severely rebuked by Peter for offering money to purchase the power of giving the Holy Ghost.

sim'o-ny (sĭm'ō-nĭ), *n.* [F. *simonie*, LL. *simonia*, fr. *Simon.* See SIMON MAGUS.] Traffic in that which is sacred; specif., the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward. *Cursor Mundi.*

si-moom' (sĭ-mōōm'), *n.* Also **si-moon'.** [Ar. *samūm*, fr. *samma* to poison. Cf. SAMIEL.] A hot, dry, violent wind laden with dust, that blows occasionally in Arabia, Syria, etc., generated by the heat of the deserts or sandy plains.

si'mous (sī'mŭs), *a.* [L. *simus*, Gr. σιμός.] **1.** Having a very flat or snub nose, with the end turned up.

2. Concave. *Obs.*

sim'pai (sĭm'pī), *n.* [Malay *simpei.*] A highly colored Sumatran langur (*Presbytis melalophus*) having a narrow blackish crest. The forehead and cheeks and under parts are yellowish, the upper parts brown and reddish.

sim'per (sĭm'pẽr), *v. i.*; SIM'PERED (-pẽrd); SIM'PER-ING. [Cf. Norw. *semper* fine, smart, Dan. dial. *semper, simper*, affected, coy, prudish, OSw. *semper* one who affectedly refrains from eating, Sw. *sipp* finical, prim, LG. *sipp.*] **1.** To smile in a silly, affected, or fatuous manner.

Behold yond *simpering* dame. *Shak.*

2. To glimmer; to twinkle. *Obs.* *Herbert.*

Syn. — SIMPER, SMIRK, BRIDLE. To SIMPER is to smile in an affected or languishing manner; SMIRK implies esp. self-complacency or conceit; to BRIDLE is to toss the head, esp. with an air of pique or offended dignity; as, "*simpering* angels, palms, and harps divine" (*Pope*); "Forming his features into a set smile, and affectedly softening his voice, he added with a *simpering* air" (*Jane Austen*); "a row of *smirking* chambermaids" (*Thackeray*); "Amilcare talked profusely, *smirked*, grimaced, . . . writhed his hands" (*M. Hewlett*); "The faintest *smirk* of self-satisfaction alienates the hearer" (*T. E. Brown*); "She hesitated a moment; then she *simpered* the least bit and *bridled*" (*H. James*); "everything that poses, prances, *bridles*, struts, bedizens, and plumes itself" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*).

sim'per, *n.* A constrained, self-conscious smile; an affected, silly smile; a smirk.

sim'ple (-p'l), *a.*; SIM'PLER (-plẽr); SIM'PLEST. [F., fr. L. *simplus*, or *simpler*, gen. *simplicis.* The first part of the Latin words is prob. akin to E. *same*, and the sense, one, one and the same; cf. L. *semel* once, *singuli* one to each, single. Cf. SINGLE, *a.*, SAME, *a.*, and for the last part of the word cf. DOUBLE, DUPLEX.] **1.** Single; uncompounded; uncombined; not blended with something else; elementary; as, a *simple* substance, idea, or sound; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Without subdivision or branches, as a stem; having only one blade, or not compound, as a leaf; consisting of a single carpel, as an ovary. **b** *Chem.* Elementary. **c** *Zoöl.* Consisting of a single individual; — opposed to *compound.* Cf. COMPOUND ANIMAL. **d** *Min.* Homogeneous.

2. Free from complexity or intricacy, not infolded, entangled, or complicated; not elaborate; uninvolved; as, a *simple* machine; *simple* tasks; specif.: **a** Direct; clear; intelligible; not abstruse or enigmatical; easy to understand or solve; as, a *simple* problem; *simple* language. **b** Plain; unadorned; as, *simple* dress. "*Simple* truth." *Spenser.* **c** Not luxurious; without much variety; plain; as, a *simple* diet; a *simple* way of living.

3. Of humble birth; of low degree; humble; lowly; poor; undistinguished.

Clergy and laity, male and female, gentle and *simple.* *Fuller.*

4. **a** Not given to artifice, stratagem, or duplicity; undesigning; sincere; true; innocent.

To be *simple* is to be great. *Emerson.*

b Artless in manner; unaffected; unconstrained; natural; inartificial; straightforward.

In *simple* manners all the secret lies. *Young.*

5. **a** Ignorant; not wise or sagacious; of but moderate understanding or attainments; hence, weak in intellect; foolish; silly. "You have *simple* wits." *Shak.* **b** Proceeding from ignorance, weakness of mind, etc.

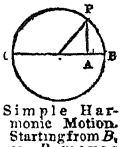
6. Insignificant; of small value; trifling; unimportant.

7. Mere; not other than; being only.

A medicine . . . whose *simple* touch
Is powerful to araise King Pepin. *Shak.*

Syn. — SIMPLE, INNOCENT, ARTLESS, NAÏVE, UNSOPHISTICATED. SIMPLE, as here compared, implies esp. lack of art or affectation; it may also suggest such inexperience as renders one liable to be duped; as, "We seem almost to obtain our innocent sweet *simple* years again" (*Cowper*); "schools in which plebeian minds, once *simple*, are initiated in [such] arts" (*id.*); "The secret mischiefs that I set abroach . . . I do beweep to many *simple* gulls" (*Shak.*). INNOCENT implies a guileless or unsuspecting nature or demeanor; ARTLESS heightens the implication of ingenuousness; as, "She blushed with the *innocent* consciousness of a child" (*Stevenson*); "How was she, who was as *innocent* as a child, to know what was the meaning of the covert addresses of a villain?" (*Thackeray*); "She was pleased with the girl's *artless* looks, and gay, *innocent* manner" (*id.*); "overflowing with . . . *artless* maternal gratitude" (*Jane Austen*). NAÏVE (see FRANK) commonly suggests engaging or refreshing artlessness; UNSOPHISTICATED, the stronger word, sometimes (but not always) implies a touch of contempt; as, "that earlier Florentine style, with its *naïve* . . . sensuousness" (*W. Pater*); a *naïve* question; "I wish that all English readers had your *unsophisticated* . . . taste" (*Cowper*); a raw and *unsophisticated* youth.

simple arbitration of exchange. See under ARBITRATION. — **s. chain.** See CHAIN, *n.*, 8. — **s. concept,** *Logic*, a concept of which no other can be directly predicated and which cannot therefore logically be defined; as, "being" is a *simple concept.* — **s. consequence,** *Logic*, a conclusion drawn from a single premise. Cf. ENTHYMEME. — **s. contract.** See CONTRACT, 1. — **s. conversion,** *Logic*, an immediate inference formed by transposition of subject and predicate. See CONVERSION, *n.*, 4. — **s. curve,** *Railroads*, a circular arc used in joining two tangents. Cf. COMPOUND CURVE. — **s. engine,** an engine, esp. a steam engine, in which the expansion is completed in a single cylinder. Cf. COMPOUND ENGINE. — **s. enumeration.** See INDUCTION, 4. — **s. enunciation.** *Logic.* = SIMPLE PROPOSITION. — **s. equation,** *Alg.*, an equation containing but one unknown quantity, and that only in first degree. — **s. eye,** *Zoöl.*, an eye having a single lens; — opposed to *compound eye.* — **s. form,** *Schol.*, pure form; form apart from matter. — **s. governor.** See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5. — **s. group,** *Math.*, one that has no self-conjugate subgroup besides the identical substitution, 1. — **s. harmonic function,** *Math.*, a function represented algebraically by the sine or cosine of a variable angle, as $y = a\cos(nx - c)$, geometrically by a sinusoid, and mechanically by a simple harmonic motion. — **s. harmonic motion,** the projection of uniform circular motion on any diameter of the circle in which the motion occurs. The combination, in any way, of two or more simple harmonic motions, makes *compound harmonic motion.* The motion of the pendulum bob of a clock is approximately simple harmonic motion. — **s. honors** or **honours,** *Bridge*, three honors held by a player and his partner. — **s. idea,** *Psychol.*, an unanalyzable idea; an elementary experience. — **s. interest.** See INTEREST, *n.*, 8. — **s. larceny.** See LARCENY. — **s. machine,** *Mech.*, any of six (or more) elementary mechanisms, formerly considered as the elements of which all machines were composed, including (1) the *lever* (with its fulcrum), (2) the *wheel and axle* (equivalent to a continuous lever, as is the next), (3) the *pulley*, (4) the *inclined plane* (making forced closure with a relatively sliding piece on its inclined face), (5) the *wedge* (equivalent to a double inclined plane),



Simple Harmonic Motion. Starting from *B*, as *P* moves round the Circle with uniform velocity, *A* (the Projection of *P* on the Diameter *BC*) moves along the Diameter from *B* to *C* and back with Simple Harmonic Motion.

Sil'vi-us, *n.* See PHŒBE, 2.

‖ **s'il' vous plaît** (sēl' vōō plĕ'). [F.] Lit., if it pleases you; if you please.

sim, *a.* & *v.* To simmer. *Obs.*

Sim, *n.* A Simeonite. *Slang, Eng.*

Sim. *Abbr.* Simeon; Simon.

si'ma Var of CYMA.

sim'a-gree, *n.* [F. *simagrée.*] A grimace. *Obs.*

si'mal (sē'măl), *n.* [Hind. *semal.*] The East Indian silk-cotton tree *Bombax malabarica.*

Si'mal-cu'a (sĭ'măl-kŭ'ə). *Bib.*

simball + CYMBAL.

sim'ball, *n.* A kind of doughnut. *Dial., New England.*

sim'bil (sĭm'bĭl), *n.* An African stork (*Abdimia abdimii*), bronzy black with white under parts.

simb'lin (sĭm'lĭn), **simb'ling** (sĭm'lĭng). Vars. of CYMLING.

simb'lin cake. [See SIMNEL, 2.] A simnel cake. *Dial. Eng.*

sim'bo-lee oil. [Prob. due to an error for earlier *limbolee*, a name used on the Coromandel coast; orig. uncert.] See OIL, *Table I.*

sime (sīm), *n.* [AS. *sīma* rope, cord, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *sīmi* rope, cord.] A rope or irame of straw. *Dial. Eng.*

simenel. + SIMNEL.

siment. + CEMENT.

Sim'e-on (sĭm'ē-ŭn), *n.* [L. *Simeon* (cf. Gr. Συμεών), fr. Heb. *Shim'ōn.*] **1.** Lit., hearing; — masc. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Siméon* (sē'mā'ôN'); Pg. *Simeão* (sē'mē-ou̯N'); G. *Simeon* (zē'mē-ōn). — Dim *Sim.*

2. *Bib.* a Second son of Jacob and Leah. **b** A devout man of Jerusalem, who saw the infant Jesus in the temple and uttered the song known as the Nunc Dimittis. *Luke* ii. 25–35.

Sim'e-on-ite (-ĭt), *n.* A follower of Charles Simeon (1759–1836), a clergyman of the Church of England, at Cambridge, who founded a trust for purchasing advowsons for Low-Churchmen; hence, a Low-Churchman.

Sim'e-on-ites (-ĭts), *n pl* *Bib.*

Sim'e-ron (sĭm'ē-rŏn). *D. Bib*

sim'e-ter. + SCIMITAR.

simetery. + SYMMETRY.

simfan. + SYMPHONY.

Si-mi'i-dæ. + SIMIIDÆ.

sim'i-al (sĭm'ĭ-əl), *a.* Simian. *R.*

si-mil'a-ble, *a.* Similar. *Obs.*

similacre. + SIMULACRE.

sim'i-lar-ly, *adv.* Of SIMILAR. — **similarly placed.** *Geom.*, having the corresponding sides parallel and directed in the same sense. [geneous. *Obs.*

sim'i-la-ry, *a.* Similar; homo-

sim'i-late, *a.* [L. *similatus* and *simulatus*, p. p.] *Obs.* a Simulated; feigned. **b** Cozening.

sim'i-la-tive (sĭm'ĭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Implying or indicating likeness or resemblance. *Rare.*

‖ **si-mi'li-a** (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-ə), *n. pl.* [L.] Things alike or similar.

si-mil'i-an-cy, *n.* Similitude. *Obs.*

si-mil'i-a-ry, *a.* Similary. *Obs.*

‖ **si-mi'li-a si-mi'li-bus cu-ran'-tur** (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-ə sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-bŭs). [L.] Like cures like; — esp. the principle of homeopathy.

‖ **si-mi'li-a si-mi'li-bus per-ci'-pi-un'tur** (pẽr-sĭp'ĭ-ŭn'tŭr). [L.] Similars are perceived by similars; — the assumption of ancient doctrines of perception as depending upon effluvia, etc.

‖ **si'mi-lis si'mi-li gau'dent** (sĭm'ĭ-lĭs sĭm'ĭ-lī). [L.] Like takes pleasure in like.

‖ **si-mil'li-ter** (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tẽr), *adv.* [L.] In like manner.

si-mil'i-ter (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* *Common-law Pleading.* The reply by which either party concludes to the country upon the issue tendered by his opponent; — so called from *similiter*, the effective word in the Latin form.

si-mil'i-tive, *a.* Expressing similitude. *Obs.*

si-mil'i-tu'di-na-ry (-tū'dĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* Involving or expressing similitude. *Obs.*

sim'i-lor (sĭm'ĭ-lôr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *similis* similar + F. *or* gold, L. *aurum.* Cf. SEMILOR.] An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold in color.

sim'i-ly, *n.* [See SIMILE.] A likeness; a counterpart. *Obs.*

sim'i-oid (sĭm'ĭ-oid), *a.* [*Simia* + *-oid.*] Simian. *Rare.*

‖ **sim'ir** (sĭm'ẽr), *n.* Hyena dog.

sim'i-tar, sim'i-ter. Vars. of SCIMITAR.

sim'kin (sĭm'kĭn), *n.* Hind. corrupt. of CHAMPAGNE.

sim'le, *adv.* [AS.] Always; continuously. *Obs.*

sim'lin (sĭm'lĭn), *n.* = SIMNEL, a cake. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sim'lin, -ling. Vars. of CYMLING.

Sim'ma-a (sĭm'ā-ə). *D. Bib.*

sim'mer (sĭm'ẽr). Scot. var. of CYMBER. [log., *U. S.*]

sim'mon, *n.* A persimmon. *Colloq.*

sim'mon (sĭm'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. SIME.] A rope of straw, rush, etc. *Scot.*

sim'mon, *n.* [ME. *ciment, siment*, cement. See CEMENT, *n.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* a Cement. **b** A reddish powder or sediment.

si-mo'le-on (sĭ-mō'lē-ŭn), *n.* A dollar. *Slang, U. S.*

Si'mon (sī'mŏn), *n.* [L. *Simon*, Gr. Σίμων, which was confounded with Heb. *Shim'ōn.* Cf. SIMEON.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Simon* (sē'môN'); It. *Simone* (sē-mō'nā); Sp. *Simón* (sē-mōn'); Pg. *Simão* (sē-mou̯N'); G. *Simon* (zē'mōn). — Dim. *Sim* (*Simp'kins*, obs.).

2. *Bib.* See PETER, 2.

simonde. + SIMMON, CEMENT.

si-mo'ni-al, *n.* A simonist.

si-mon'i-cal, *a.* Simoniacal. *Obs.*

si-mo'ni-ent, *n.* One guilty of simony. *Obs.*

si-mo'ni-us, *a.* Simoniacal. *Obs.*

Si'mon-ist, *a.* & *n.* Simonian.

Si'mon-ite, *n.* A Simonian. *Obs.*

Si'mon-pure', *a.* [See PURE, SIMON.] Genuine; true; real; authentic. *Colloq.*

‖ **si mo'nu-men'tum re-qui'ris, cir-cum'spi-ce** (mŏn'ū-mĕn'tŭm). [L.] If you seek [his] monument, look around; — the epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's, London.

simorg, simorgh. + SIMURGH.

si-mos'i-ty (sĭ-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being simous. *Obs. or R.*

sim'per (sĭm'pẽr), *v. t.* To simmer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sim'per-de-cock'et, sim'per-the-cock'et, *n.* An affected girl; — orig. an adverbial phrase. *Obs.*

sim'per-er, *n.* One who simpers.

sim'per-ing-ly, *adv.* of *simpering*, p. pr.

simp'kin, var. of SIMNEL.

sim'pl. Simple. *Ref. Sp.*

(6) the *screw*, combining a male and a female screw (equivalent to an inclined plane wrapped around a cylinder so as to convert rotation into straight-line motion, or vice versa). Some writers include the *jointed link*, or *toggle joint*, and the *hydraulic press*. The so-called *funicular machine*, although not a machine at all, is also sometimes included. Often called *mechanical power*. — **simple microscope.** See MICROSCOPE, 1. — **s. motion,** *Mech.*, a motion in a straight line, circle or circular arc, or helix. Simple motion in a circle, when reciprocating, is called *oscillating*. — **s. necessity,** *Logic*, the necessity of that whose contradicting involves a contradiction. — **s. ore,** *Metal.*, an ore containing only one metal. — **s. pendulum.** See PENDULUM, 1. — **s. prebend,** *Eng. Eccl. Law*, one with no jurisdiction annexed to it. — **s. probation,** *Logic*, a proof comprised in a single syllogism. — **s. proposition.** *Logic.* **a** A categorical proposition. **b** A proposition not resolvable into separate statements. — **s. ratio,** *Math.*, ratio between first powers of the terms. — **s. reaction time.** See REACTION TIME. — **s. sentence,** *Gram.*, a sentence having no subordinate clauses; one having but one subject and one predicate. — **S. Simon,** the subject of a well-known popular nursery rime, of early and unknown authorship. — **s. sweep.** *Physics.* See SWEEP, *n.*, 10. — **s. syllogism,** *Logic*, a syllogism not resolvable into other syllogisms. — **s. time.** *Music.* See TIME, *n.*, 13 a. — **s. vault,** *Arch.*, a vault whose intrados consists of an unbroken surface.

sim'ple (sĭm'p'l), *adv. Mach.* As a simple (single-cylinder) engine.

sim'ple, *n.* [F. See SIMPLE, *a.*] **1.** Something not mixed or compounded. "Compounded of many *simples*." *Shak.* **2.** *Med.* A medicinal plant; — each vegetable being supposed to possess a virtue, and constitute a simple remedy. **3.** A person of humble birth or condition; — commonly used in contrast with *gentle*. **4.** *pl.* Foolish behavior; silliness; as, a fit of the *simples*. **5.** *Weaving.* **a** A drawloom. *Now Rare.* **b** A part of the apparatus for raising the heddles of a drawloom. **6.** *R. C. Ch.* A feast which is not a double or a semidouble.

sim'ple, *v. i.*; SIM'PLED (sĭm'p'ld); SIM'PLING (-plĭng). To gather simples, or medicinal plants.

sim'ple-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd; -tĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Devoid of duplicity; guileless; ingenuous; artless.

sim'ple-mind'ed, *a.* Devoid of subtlety; undesigning; unsuspecting. — **sim'ple-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

sim'pler (sĭm'plẽr), *n.* One who collects simples, or medicinal plants; a herbalist; a simplist.

sim'ple-ton (sĭm'p'l-tŭn), *n.* [F. *simplet*, prop. dim. of *simple* simple.] A person of weak intellect; a silly person. **Syn.** — See IDIOT.

sim'plex (sĭm'plĕks), *a.* [L. Cf. SIMPLE, *a.*] More or less simple. Cf. DUPLEX. Specif.: *Teleg.* Pert. to a system in which only one message is sent over a line at a time.

Sim'pli-ci-den-ta'ta (sĭm'plĭ-sĭ-dĕn-tā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *simplex, -icis*, simple + *dens, dentis*, tooth.] *Zoöl.* The principal suborder of rodents, containing all but the hares, rabbits, and pikas. It is characterized by a single pair of upper incisors. — **sim-plic'i-dent** (sĭm-plĭs'ĭ-dĕnt), *a. & n.* — **sim'pli-ci-den'tate** (sĭm'plĭ-sĭ-dĕn'tāt), *a.*

sim-plic'i-ty (sĭm-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *simplicité*, L. *simplicitas*, fr. *simplex*. See SIMPLE.] **1.** Quality or state of being simple; quality or state of being unmixed or uncompounded; as, the *simplicity* of metals or of earths. **2.** Quality or state of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts; freedom from complexity, intricacy, or elaborateness; as, the *simplicity* of a machine; specif.: **a** Freedom from subtlety or abstruseness; clearness; as, the *simplicity* of a doctrine, an explanation, a demonstration. **b** Freedom from artificial ornament, pretentious style, or luxury; plainness; as, *simplicity* of dress, style. **3.** Artlessness of mind; lack of cunning or duplicity.

> In wit a man; *simplicity* a child. *Pope.*

4. Weakness of intellect; silliness; folly. *Prov.* i. 22.

sim'pli-fi-ca'tion (sĭm'plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *simplification*.] **1.** Act or process of simplifying. *A. Smith.* **2.** Specif., *Philol.*, a linguistic change consisting in the substitution of a single consonant for a doubled one; as, Lat. *vacilo* beside *vacillo*. Cf. CONTRACTION, *n.*, 2 **c.**

sim'pli-fi-ca-tive (-kă-tĭv), *a.* That simplifies; tending to simplify.

sim'pli-fy (sĭm'plĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [Cf. F. *simplifier*, LL. *simplificare*. See SIMPLE; -FY.] To make simple or simpler; to make less complex; to make clear or clearer by explaining; to show an easier or shorter process for doing, making, etc.

> It is important, in scientific pursuits, to be cautious in *simplifying* our deductions. *W. Nicholson*

sim'plism (sĭm'plĭz'm), *n.* The striving for, or the advocacy of, simplicity; also, affected or assumed simplicity.

sim'plist (-plĭst), *n. Old Med.* One skilled in simples.

sim-plis'tic (sĭm-plĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to simples or a simplist. *Rare.* *Wilkinson.*

2. Attempting to explain too much by a single principle or by inadequate principles.

sim'ply (sĭm'plĭ), *adv.* [*simple* + *-ly.*] **1.** In a simple manner or state; considered in or by itself; without addition; alone; merely; solely; barely.

> [They] make that now good or evil, . . . which otherwise of itself were not *simply* the one or the other. *Hooker.*

2. Plainly; without art or subtlety. **3.** Weakly, foolishly. *Johnson.*

Simp'son's rule (sĭmp'sŭnz; sĭm'-). [After Thomas *Simpson* (1710-61), English mathematician.] Either of two rules for computing more or less approximately the area of a figure bounded by a straight base line, two terminal straight lines at right angles to it, and any irregular curve. The more common rule is: Area = one third the product of the common distance between the ordinates times the aggregate sum of the two extreme (bounding) ordinates, twice the sum of the intermediate odd ordinates, and four times the sum of the even ones, the figure being divided up into an even number of strips by equidistant ordinates parallel to the end lines. The rule is sufficiently accurate if the bounding curve is parabolic.

sim'u-la'crum (sĭm'ū-lā'krŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LACRA (-kră). [L. See SIMULATE.] **1.** An image; something which is formed in the likeness of a being or thing. **2.** A phantom or shadowy likeness of something; esp., a vague, unreal semblance; a mock appearance; a sham.

sim'u-lance (sĭm'ū-lăns), *n.* State of being simulant; a deceptive resemblance. *Rare.*

sim'u-lant (-lănt), *a.* [L. *simulans, -antis*, p. pr. of *simulare* to simulate.] Simulating (something which it is not); having a deceptive appearance or resemblance; — with *of*; used esp. in *Biol.*; as, a stamen *simulant* of a petal, etc. — *n.* One that simulates something else.

sim'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *simulatus*, p. p. of *simulare* to simulate; akin to *simul* at the same time, together, *similis* like. See SIMILAR; cf. DISSEMBLE, SEMBLANCE.] Feigned; pretended; specif., *Civil Law*, feigned; fictitious, as a conveyance made in fraud of one's creditors, or a bond executed by a minor (as in certain proceedings in Scots law).

sim'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; SIM'U-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); SIM'U-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). To assume the mere appearance of, without the reality; to assume the signs or indications of, falsely; to counterfeit; feign; imitate; as, to *simulate* insanity or loyalty; some moths *simulate* leaves.

Syn. — See ASSUME.

sim'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *simulation*, L. *simulatio*.] **1.** Act of simulating, or assuming an appearance which is feigned, or not true; counterfeiting. **2.** Similarity. *Obs.* **3.** *Civil Law.* A feigned or fictitious transaction, as one to effect a fraud, or one done as a matter of form.

Syn. — SIMULATION, DISSIMULATION, HYPOCRISY, SANCTIMONY. SIMULATION is positive, and implies the assumption of a false appearance; DISSIMULATION is negative, and suggests the concealment of one's true nature or purpose; as, "*Dissimulation*, in the negative; when a man lets fall signs and arguments, that he is not what he is . . . *Simulation*, in the affirmative; when a man industriously and expressly feigns and pretends to be that he is not" (*Bacon*); "*Simulation* is a pretense of what is not, and *dissimulation* a concealment of what is" (*Taller*). HYPOCRISY is a stronger word, and denotes esp. a false or insincere profession of goodness by one whose aims are selfish or whose life is corrupt; SANCTIMONY implies a pharisaical or canting assumption of piety; as, "I thought where all thy circling wiles would end — in feigned religion, smooth *hypocrisy*" (*Milton*); "men attired in greasy black suits, with dingy black neckties — all gifted with a *sanctimonious* snuffle, all blessed by nature with shiny foreheads and clammy hands, all avid for buttered toast and muffins" (*J. A. Symonds*). See ASSUME, DISSEMBLE, IMPOSTOR.

sim'u-la'tor (sĭm'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who simulates something or some one, or who feigns something.

sim'u-la-to-ry (-lă-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Simulated, or capable of being simulated; serving or tending to simulate or deceive; characterized by simulation. *Bp. Hall.*

Si-mu'li-um (sĭ-mū'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *simulare* to simulate.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small biting dipterous flies, including the black fly and buffalo gnats. The larvæ are aquatic. It constitutes a family, **Sim'u-li'i-dæ** (sĭm'ū-lĭ'ĭ-dē). — **si-mu'li-id** (sĭ-mū'lĭ-ĭd; sĭm'ū-lĭ'ĭd), *a. & n.* — **si-mu'li-oid** (sĭ-mū'lĭ-oid), *a. & n.*



Simulium. *a* Adult of Buffalo Gnat (*S. invenustum*), × 4; *b* Larva of another Species, × 5.

si'mul-ta-ne'i-ty (sī'mŭl-tă-nē'ĭ-tĭ; sĭm'ŭl-), *n.* Quality or state of being simultaneous; simultaneousness.

si'mul-ta'ne-ous (-tā'nē-ŭs; 277), *a.* [LL. *simultaneus*, fr. L. *simultim* at the same time, fr. L. *simul*. See SIMULATE.] Existing, happening, or done, at the same time; as, *simultaneous* events. **Syn.** — See CONTEMPORARY.

simultaneous concomitants, *Math.*, invariants and covariants of two or more quantics. — **s. congruences,** *Math.*, those satisfied by the same values (or sets of values) of the unknown quantity or quantities. — **s. equations,** *Alg.*, two or more equations satisfied by the same sets of values of the unknown quantities.

— **si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

si-murgh' ‖ (sē-mōōrg'), *n.* [Per. *sīmurg.*] In Eastern **si-murg'** ‖ mythology, a gigantic bird, the "all-knowing bird of ages," who dwells in Kaf and has seen the world thrice destroyed. It is probably the same as the roc.

sin (sĭn), *adv., prep., & conj.* Since. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

sin, *n.* [ME. *sinne*, AS. *synn, syn*; akin to D. *zonde*, OS. *sundia*, OHG. *sunta*, G. *sünde*, Icel., Dan., & Sw. *synd*, L. *sons, sontis*, guilty, perh. originally from the p. pr. of the verb signifying, to be, and meaning, the one who it is; or cf. L. *sonticus* dangerous, serious, Gr. ἄτη guilt, bane, ruin.] **1.** Transgression of the law of God; disobedience of the divine will; any violation of, or lack of conformity to, God's law, either in purpose or in conduct; moral deficiency in the character; iniquity; as, *sins* of omission and commission. See under ACTUAL, DEADLY, ORIGINAL, VENIAL.

> *Sin* is the transgression of the law. 1 *John* iii. 4.

2. An offense, in general; a violation of propriety; a misdemeanor; as, a *sin* against good manners. **3.** An embodiment of sin; a very wicked person. *Rare.*

Syn. — Iniquity, wickedness, wrong. See CRIME.

sin, *v. i.*; SINNED (sĭnd); SIN'NING. [ME. *sinnen, singen, sinegen*, AS. *syngian*. See SIN, *n.*] **1.** To depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man; to violate the divine law in any particular, by actual transgression or by the neglect or nonobservance of its injunctions; to violate any known rule of duty; — often with *against*.

> For want of experience we may blunder, but not *sin*. *J. Martineau.*

2. To violate human rights, law, or propriety; to commit an offense; to transgress; — often followed by *against*.

> [A man] more *sinned* against than *sinning*. *Shak.*

sin (sĭn), *v. t.* **1.** To do or commit wrongly, as a sin.

> If any man see his brother *sin* a sin. 1 *John* v. 16.

2. To consummate, effect, influence, drive, bring about, put, or the like, by, or in the act of committing, a sin or sins; as, to *sin* away one's happiness.

> This trifle [book] . . . was *sinned* into English. *Loveday*

Sin, *n.* [Assyrian.] *Babylon. & Assyr. Myth.* The moon god, variously conceived as lord of wisdom, dispeller of darkness and its evils, giver of dreams and oracles. The chief seats of moon worship in Babylonia were Ur and Harran. In the former place he was also known as **Nannar.**

Si'na-it'ic (sī'nă-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Also **Si-na'ic** (sī-nā'ĭk). [From Mount *Sinai*: cf. NL. *Sinaiticus*.] Of, pert. to, or given at, Mount Sinai. — **Sinaitic codex,** the codex Sinaiticus. See CODEX, *Table*.

sin-al'bin (sĭn-ăl'bĭn), *n.* [From L. *Sinapis* + *alba*, fem. a., white.] *Chem.* A white crystalline basic glucoside, $C_{30}H_{42}O_{15}N_2S_2$, in white-mustard seeds. On decomposition it yields glucose, sinapine sulphate, and **sinalbin mustard oil,** $SCN{\cdot}C_6H_2C_6H_4{\cdot}OH\,(p)$, a yellow, irritant liquid.

sin'a-pine (sĭn'ă-pĭn; -pēn; 184), *n.* Also **sin'a-pin.** [L., *sinapi(s)* mustard.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{25}O_5N$, in the seeds of black mustard. The free alkaloid is known only in solution, since it readily decomposes into choline and sinapic acid, $C_{11}H_{12}O_5$, a crystalline derivative of cinnamic acid.

Si-na'pis (sĭ-nā'pĭs), *n.* [L., mustard.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World brassicaceous herbs distinguished from *Brassica* by the long, flat, sword-shaped beak of the pod. *S. alba* is the white mustard.

sin'a-pism (sĭn'ă-pĭz'm), *n.* [L. *sinapismus*, Gr. σιναπισμός, the use of a mustard blister, fr. σιναπίζειν to apply a mustard blister, fr. σίναπι mustard.] *Med.* A plaster or poultice principally of powdered mustard seed, or containing its volatile oil. It is a powerful irritant.

since (sĭns), *adv.* [For *sins*, contr. fr. ME. *sithens, sithenes*, formed by an adverbial ending (cf. BESIDES) fr. ME. *sithen*, also shortened into *sithe, sin*, AS. *sīððan, syððan, seoððan*, afterward, then, since, after; properly, after that; fr. *sīð* after, later, adv. and prep. (originally a comparative adv., akin to OS. *sīð* afterward, since, OHG. *sīd*, G. *seit* since, Goth *seiþus* late, ni panaseiþs no longer) + ðon instrumental of the demonstrative and article. See THAT.] **1. a** From a definite past time until now; continually afterward up to the present; as, he returned a month ago and has *since* been in town. **b** In or during a part of the interval between a specified past time and the present; subsequent to a certain past time and before the present; as, appointed last year, and *since* reappointed. **2.** In the time past, counting backward from the present; before this or now; ago. Some critics object to this usage.

> How many ages *since* has Vergil writ? *Roscommon.*
>
> And with the morn those angel faces smile
> Which I have lov'd long *since*, and lost awhile. *J. H. Newman.*

Syn. — SINCE, AGO. AGO refers to a point in past time, SINCE, in strict usage, to the period intervening between such a point and the present; in *ago* the mind is carried back from the present; in *since*, forward from a starting point in the past; as, I met him ten years *ago*, but have not seen him *since*.

since, *prep.* From the time of; in or during the time subsequent to; subsequently to; after.

> The Lord hath blessed thee, *since* my coming. *Gen.* xxx. 30.

since, *conj.* **1.** From and after the time when; as, the building has been razed *since* I visited the city. **2.** When; — after verbs of knowing, remembering, forgetting, etc.; as, do you remember *since* we came? *Obs.* **3.** Seeing that; because; — formerly with *that*.

> *Since* that my penitence comes after all. *Shak.*
>
> *Since* truth and constancy are vain. *Granville.*

Syn. — For, as, inasmuch as, considering. See BECAUSE.

sin-cere' (sĭn-sēr'), *a.*; SIN-CER'ER (-sēr'ẽr); SIN-CER'EST (-sēr'ĕst). [L. *sincerus*, of uncert. orig.: cf. F. *sincère*.] **1.** Pure; unmixed; unadulterated; as, *sincere* milk; — sometimes followed by *of*; as, *sincere* of doubt. *Archaic.*

> There is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Whole; sound; perfect; unhurt; uninjured. *Obs.*

> The inviolable body stood *sincere*. *Dryden.*

3. Being in reality what it appears to be; not falsely assumed; genuine; true; real; as, a *sincere* desire for knowledge; a *sincere* contempt for meanness. **4.** Honest, free from hypocrisy or dissimulation; straightforward; as, a *sincere* friend; a *sincere* person. **5.** Virtuous; morally blameless. *Obs.*

Syn. — Honest, unfeigned, unvarnished, real, true, unaffected, frank, upright. See HONEST, CORDIAL.

— **sin-cere'ly,** *adv.* — **sin-cere'ness,** *n.*

sin-cer'i-ty (sĭn-sĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sinceritas*: cf. F. *sincérité*.] Quality or state of being sincere; sincereness; esp., honesty of mind or intention; freedom from simulation, hypocrisy, disguise, or false pretense.

> I protest, in the *sincerity* of love. *Shak.*

sin-cip'i-tal (sĭn-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the sinciput.

sin'ci-put (sĭn'sĭ-pŭt), *n.* [L., half a head; *semi-* half + *caput* the head.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** The forehead. **b** The whole upper half of the skull; the calvarium. **2. a** In birds, the fore part of the head from the base of the bill to the crown. **b** In insects, the part of the head between the vertex and the clypeus.

Sim'ple. *n.* A servant to Slender in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

sim'ple-faced' (-fāst'), *a. Zoöl.* Having no nasal appendages; — said of vespertilionine bats.

sim'ple-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

sim'pler's-joy (sĭm'plẽrz-), *n.* Vervain.

simplesse, *n.* [F. *simplesse*.] Simplicity; humility; simpleness; lack of skill; silliness. *Obs.*

simplety, *n.* [OF. *simplete*.] Simplicity. *Obs.*

‖ **sim'plex mun-di'ti-is** (mŭn-dĭsh'ĭ-ĭs). [L.] Plain in (thy) neatness; of simple elegance.

> *Horace* (*Odes*, I. v. 5).

sim-pli'ci-an (sĭm-plĭsh'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *simplicien*.] A simpleton. *Obs.*

Sim'pli-cis'si-mus (sĭm'plĭ-sĭs'ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L., superl. of *simplex* simple.] The hero of a German picaresque novel (1669) of this title by von Grimmelshausen, relating the adventures in Europe and the Orient of a simple-minded youth, who becomes soldier, jester, bourgeois, robber, pilgrim, slave, and hermit

sim-pli'ci-ter (sĭm-plĭs'ĭ-tẽr), *adv.* [L.] Absolutely; wholly.

sim'pli-fi-ca'tor (sĭm'plĭ-fĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One that simplifies or favors simplification.

sim'pli-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that simplifies.

simplite. † SIMPLETY.

sim'pli tude, *n.* Simplicity. *Obs.*

sim'plo-ce. *n.* See SYMPLOCE.

‖ **sim'plum** (sĭm'plŭm), *n.* [L., that which is single.] See LOTTERY, 1.

simp'son (sĭm'sŭn), *n.* Ground-sel. *Dial. Eng.*

sim'pu-lum (sĭm'pū-lŭm), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq* A small ladle, esp. one used in libating.

Sim'ri (sĭm'rĭ) *Bib.*

sim'son (sĭm'sŭn), *n.* Groundsel. *Dial. Eng.*

simulachre. † SIMULACRE.

sim'u-la'cre (sĭm'ū-lā'kẽr), *n.* [F.] Image; likeness. *Obs. or R.*

sim'u-lar (sĭm'ū-lăr), *n.* [Cf. L. *simulator*, F. *simulateur*. See SIMULATE.] One who simulates or counterfeits; a pretender. *Obs.*

sim'u-lar. *a.* False; specious; counterfeit; also, dissembling; pretending. *Obs. or Archaic.*

sim'u-late-ly, *adv.* Dissemblingly; hypocritically. *Obs.*

Scot. [feigned. *Obs.*

sim'u-la-tive, *a.* Simulated; feigned. *Obs.*

sim'u-lize, *v. t.* [See SIMULATE.] To dissemble. *Obs.*

sim'ul-ty (sĭm'ŭl-tĭ), *n.* [L. *simultas* a hostile encounter, grudge, orig., a (hostile) coming together, fr. *simul* together.] Grudge; quarrel; broil. *Obs.*

sin (sĭn; sĕn). Scot. of SUN.

sin [without period, *sin*]. *Abbr* Sine.

Sin *Bib.*

sin (sēn), **shin** (shēn), *n.* [Heb.] The twenty-first letter [שׁ, שׂ] of the Hebrew alphabet, a sibilant having the sounds *s* and *sh*. As a numeral = 300. [SINAI.]

Si'na (sī'nă). *Bib.* Var. of **sinabaff.-baph.** † SHANAFF.

sin'a-cle, *n.* A sign; a vestige; a particle. *Obs. Scot.*

Si-næ'an (sī-nē'ăn), *a.* [See SINOLOGUE.] Of or pert. to the Sinæ, or ancient Chinese.

sinagogue. † SYNAGOGUE.

si'na-may' (sē'nă-mī'; sĭn'ă-mī'), *n.* [Tag.] A coarse cloth woven from abacá fiber. *Phil. I.*

sin-am'ine (sĭn-ăm'ĭn; sĭn'ă-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-min** [*Sinapis* + *amine*.] *Chem.* A bitter white substance $CN_2HC_3H_5$, the allyl derivative of cyanamide, related to mustard oil.

sin'a-mome, -mon. † CINNAMON.

sin'a-pate (sĭn'ă-pāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of sinapic acid.

sin'a-pic(-plĭk), *a.* See SINAPINE.

sin'a-pize (-pīz), *v. t.* [F. *sinapiser*.] To sprinkle or powder as with grains of mustard.

si-nap'o-line (sĭ-năp'ō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*Sinapis* + L. *oleum* oil.] *Chem.* A white base, $CO{\cdot}(NH_2C_6H_4)_2$, got indirectly from mustard oil. It is a diallyl derivative of urea.

sinassy. † SANNYASIN.

sinath † SYNOD.

sinc. † SINK.

sinc'a-line (sĭn'kă-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **sinkaline.** [Because got by action of alkalies on *sinapine*.] *Chem.* Choline.

sincauanter. † CINQUANTER

sinch. Erron. for CINCH.

sincke. † CINQ.

sincope. † SYNCOPE.

sind. Obs. pres. pl. indic. or BE.

sind, *v. t.* [Cf. SHEND.] To spoil or plunder. *Obs*

Sind'bad the Sail'or (sĭnd'băd ; sĭn'-). A character whose strange voyages and wonderful adventures are told in the "Arabian Nights." See *Old Man of the Sea*, under OLD.

Sin'dhi (sĭn'dē; 147), *n.* [Ar. *Sindī*, fr. *Sind* India, Skr. *sindhu* river, sea, the Indus, or the country along it. Cf. INDIAN; HINDU.] **1.** One of the people of Sind, India, mostly Mohammedans of Scytho-Dravidian race.

2. The Prakritic language spoken in Sind. It has many loan words from Persian, and is written in characters adapted from Arabic and Persian. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

sine (sīn), *n.* [LL. *sinus* a sine, L. *sinus* bosom, used in translating the Ar. *jaib* bosom of a garment, sine, but in this sense due to a form *jība* (misread as *jaib*), fr. Skr. *jīva* bowstring, chord of an arc, sine, itself a translation of the Greek χορδή chord of an arc. The Hindus introduced the improvement of considering the half chord of the arc. *Munk.*] **1.** A gulf. *Obs.*

2. *Math.* **a** Formerly, the perpendicular drawn from one extremity of an arc of a circle to the diameter drawn through the other extremity. **b** Now, the ratio of the length of this perpendicular (reckoned from the diameter to the circle) to that of the radius of the circle, taken + or − according as the perpendicular is drawn upward or downward from the diameter (in positive or in negative sense). The sine of a plane angle is the sine of the arc subtending that angle at the center of a circle of unit radius; or it is the ratio of the side opposite the angle, in a right-angled triangle, to the hypotenuse, or of the area of a parallelogram having such an angle to that of a rectangle having adjacent sides equal to the sides bounding the angle. Hence, the sine of a solid angle is taken as the ratio of the volume of a parallelepiped having such an angle to that of a cuboid with three concurrent edges equal to the edges bounding the angle; and so on for higher spaces and angles. Algebraically, the sine is defined by the infinite series $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \ldots$. See TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTION.

sin eater. A man who (according to a former practice) for a small gratuity ate a piece of bread laid on the chest of a dead person, whereby he was supposed to take the sins of the dead person on himself. — **sin eating.**

si'ne-cur'al (sī'nē-kūr'ăl ; sī'nē-kū'răl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sinecure ; being in the nature of a sinecure.

si'ne-cure (sī'nē-kūr), *n.* [L. *sine* without + *cura* care, LL., a cure. See CURE.] **1.** An ecclesiastical benefice without the care of souls. *Ayliffe.*

2. Any office or position which requires or involves little or no responsibility, labor, or active service.

si'ne-cure, *v. t.* ; SI'NE-CURED (-kūrd) ; SI'NE-CUR'ING (-kūr'-ĭng). To put or place in a sinecure.

si'ne-cur-ism (-kūr-Iz'm), *n.* State of having a sinecure ; state, as of society, in which sinecures are common.

si'ne-cur-ist (-kūr-Ist), *n.* One who has a sinecure.

si'ne di'e (sī'nē dī'ē). [L.] Without day; without appointing a day on which to appear or assemble again; finally ; as, Congress adjourned *sine die.*

sine galvanometer (sīn). A galvanometer in which the sine of the angle through which the needle is deflected is proportional to the strength of the current measured.

sin'ew (sĭn'ū), *n.* [ME. *sinewe, senewe*, AS. *sinu, seonu ;* akin to D. *zenuw*, OHG. *senawa*, G. *sehne*, Icel. *sin*, Sw. *sena*, Dan. *sene ;* cf. Skr. *snāva.*] **1.** A tendon.

2. a A nerve ; also, a muscle. *Obs.* b Hence, strength ; nervous energy ; muscular power.

3. That which supplies strength or power, or in which strength, power, or support subsists.

The bodies of men, munition, and money, may justly be called the *sinews* of war. *Raleigh.*

4. A string, as of a musical instrument. *Obs.*

sin'ew, *v. t.* ; SIN'EWED (-ūd) ; SIN'EW-ING. To knit together, or make strong, with or as with sinews; to supply with sinews or strength. *Shak.*

Wretches, now stuck up for long tortures, . . . might, if properly treated, serve to *sinew* the state in time of danger *Goldsmith.*

sine wave. A wave, as of an alternating current, varying according to the law of sines.

sin'ew-shrunk', *a. Far.* Having the sinews under the belly shrunk by excessive fatigue.

sin'ew-y (sĭn'ū-I), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, a sinew or sinews.

2. Well braced with or as if with sinews ; nervous ; vigorous ; strong ; firm ; tough ; as, the *sinewy* Ajax.

A man whose words . . . were so close and *sinewy. Hare.*

‖ **sin'fo-ni'a** (sĭn'fō-nē'ă ; *It.* sēn'fō-nē'ä), *n.* ; *It. pl.* SINFONIE (-nē'ä). [It.] *Music.* **a** In early operas, the overture. **b** = SYMPHONY.

sin'ful (sĭn'fo͝ol), *a.* [AS. *synfull.*] Tainted with, or full of, sin ; wicked ; iniquitous ; criminal ; unholy ; as, *sinful* men ; *sinful* thoughts.—**sin'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**sin'ful-ness**, *n.*

sing (sĭng), *v. i.* ; *pret.* SANG (săng) or SUNG (sŭng) ; *p. p.* SUNG ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SING'ING. [AS. *singan ;* akin to D. *zingen*, OS. & OHG. *singan*, G. *singen*, Icel. *syngja*, Sw. *sjunga*, Dan. *synge*, Goth. *siggwan*, and perh. to Gr. ὀμφή voice. Cf. SINGE, SONG.] **1.** To utter sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations of voice, according to fancy or the notes of a song or tune, or of a given part (as alto, tenor, etc.) in a chorus or concerted piece.

2. To produce harmonious sounds, as those made by birds, brooks, etc. "*Singing* birds, in silver cages." *Dryden.*

3. To chant ; intone. *Obs.*

4. To be fitted for rendition in song ; to be singable.

5. To make a small, shrill sound ; as, the air *sings* in passing through a crevice. *Pope.*

6. To be filled or affected with a continued buzzing; to ring.

7. To tell or relate something in numbers or verse ; to celebrate something in poetry. *Prior.*

8. To cry out ; to complain. *Obs. Chaucer.*

to sing dumb, to be or become silent. *Obs.* — **to s. on the wrong side of one's mouth**, to express the opposite feeling to that then being experienced, esp. as a result of being outdone or defeated. — **to sing out**, to call loudly ; to shout. — **to s. small**, to adopt a humble tone or attitude.

sing (sĭng), *v. t.* **1.** To utter with musical inflections or modulations of voice. "*Sing* your carol of high praise." *Keble.*

2. To chant ; intone ; as, to *sing* Mass.

3. To celebrate in song or in verse ; to relate in numbers, verse, or poetry. "Arms and the man I *sing*." *Dryden.*

4. To express enthusiastically ; as, to *sing* one's praises.

5. To dispatch, force, influence, or the like, by or as by song ; as, to *sing* a child to sleep.

6. To accompany, or attend on, with singing.

I heard them *singing* home the bride *Longfellow*

to sing another song *or* **tune**, to alter one's attitude or tone, esp. to a humbler or less pretentious one. — **to s. out**, to shout or call out. — **to s. sorrow**, to complain ; despond.

sing, *n.* **1.** Act of singing ; a singing, esp. in company ; a gathering for singing. *Slang or Colloq.*

2. A small shrill sound, as that of a bullet in flight ; a whiz.

singe (sĭnj), *v. t.* ; SINGED (sĭnjd) ; SINGE'ING (sĭn'jĭng). [ME. *sengen*, AS. *sengan* (akin to D. *zengen*, G. *sengen*), originally, to cause to sing, fr. AS. *singan* to sing ; from the *singing* or hissing sound often produced when a substance is singed. See SING.] **1.** To burn superficially ; to burn the ends or outside of; to scorch; as, to *singe* the hair or the skin.

2. a To remove the nap of (cloth), by passing it rapidly over a red-hot bar, under a hot roller, or over a flame, before dyeing. b = GAS, *v. t.*, a. c To remove the hair or down from (a plucked fowl, etc.) by passing over a flame.

3. To dry or parch by or as by extreme heat ; to shrivel.

4. To burn with extreme heat ; to consume with fire. *Obs.*

Syn. — See SCORCH.

singe, *n.* **1.** A heat so intense as to scorch or singe.

2. A burning of the surface ; a slight burn.

sing'er (sĭng'ẽr), *n.* [From SING.] One that sings ; specif. : **a** One whose profession is to sing. **b** A bird with a natural or acquired ability to sing. **c** In the early Christian church, one of a minor order of clergy managing, and taking part in, the psalmody. **d** A poet.

sing'er (sĭn'jẽr), *n.* [From SINGE.] One that singes, as one who singes cloth, or a machine for singeing cloth.

singh (sĭng), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *simha* lion.] A title borne by several of the warrior castes of northern India.

Sin'gha-lese' (sĭn'gȧ-lēz' ; -lēs') *or* **Sin'ha-lese'** (sĭn'hȧ-), *a.* [Skr. *Simhala* Ceylon.] Lit., of or pert. to Ceylon ; hence, designating, or pert. to, the principal race of Ceylon, occupying chiefly the southern half of the island, or their language. They are of Aryo-Dravidian stock, and mostly Buddhists. — **Singhalese lacquer.** = INDIAN LACQUER.

Sin'gha-lese', *or* **Sin'ha-lese',** *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A member of the Singhalese race.

2. The language of the Singhalese, an Aryan tongue with many Dravidian words. Its records date from the last centuries B.C., and it has a poetic and historical literature. The alphabet is of the Pali class. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

sing'ing (sĭng'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SING. Hence : *n.* Act of, or sound made by, one that sings.

singing arc, *Elec.*, a direct-current arc, in parallel with which is a local circuit containing a condenser and inductance in series. Oscillations take place in this local circuit, according to its tuning, and cause the arc to emit a musical note. Called also *musical arc.* See POULSON ARC. — **s. bird.** a Popularly, any bird that sings ; a song bird. b Specif., *Zoöl.*, any bird of the group Oscines (which see). — **s. book**, a book containing music for singing ; a book of tunes. — **s. bread**, the larger kind of altar bread, used for the sacrifice and the priest's communion. *Obs.* — **s. cake.** *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A cake or wafer of singing bread. *Obs.* **b** A hogmanay cake. **c** A wafer for sealing papers. *Obs.* — **s. falcon**, a chanting falcon.—**s. fish**, the midshipman (*Porichthys notatus*) or related species of toadfish, so called because it is able to make a humming sound. — **s. flame**, *Acoustics*, a flame, as of hydrogen or coal gas, burning within a tube and causing a musical sound. See PYROPHONE. — **s. gibbon**, the wou-wou. — **s. hawk**, a chanting falcon. — **s. hinny** *or* **honey**, a cake containing butter and currants, baked on a griddle. *Dial. Eng.* — **s. master**, a man who teaches vocal music. — **s. muscle**, in birds, an intrinsic syringeal muscle.

sin'gle (sĭn'g'l), *a.* [ME. also *sengle*, OF. *sengle, single*, L. *singulus*, a dim. from the root in *simplex* simple. See SIMPLE ; cf. SINGULAR.] **1.** One only, as distinguished from more than one ; consisting of one alone ; individual ; separate ; as, a *single* star ; a *single* thread.

No *single* man is born with a right of controlling the opinions of all the rest. *Pope.*

2. Alone ; without company or aid. *Milton.*

3. Hence, unmarried ; as, a *single* man or woman.

4. Peculiar to, or characteristic of, one person or thing ; concerning one only ; hence, private ; not public.

The death of Antony is not a *single* doom. *Shak.*

5. Such and no more ; nothing more than ; mere. *Obs.*

That of a *single* damsel thou wert met
On equal plain, and there so hard beset *Spenser.*

6. Without equal or like ; unusual ; unique ; singular.

7. Performed by one person, or one on each side.

Who now defies thee thrice to *single* fight. *Milton.*

8. Uncompounded ; pure ; unmixed. *I. Watts.*

9. Free from defect; perfect in condition ; sound ; healthy; —usually applied to the eye or vision.

When thine eye is *single*, thy whole body also is full of light. *Luke* xi. 34

10. Not deceitful or artful ; simple ; honest ; sincere.

11. Foolish ; not wise ; weak ; silly. *Obs. Beau. & Fl.*

12. Of comparatively low strength or richness; —disting. from *double*, etc. ; as, *single* aqua fortis , *single* juice.

13. *Hort.* Having only the normal number of petals or rays ; not double ; as, a *single* rose.

14. Having one principal working part ; as, a *single* plow, having one share ; a *single* block, with one sheave.

15. = SIMPLEX.

Syn. — SINGLE, SOLE, UNIQUE. That is SINGLE of which there is only one ; that is SOLE which is thought of as not only single, but alone; that is UNIQUE which cannot be matched of its kind ; as, there was but a *single* survivor ; the *sole* survivor; the book is *unique*. See SOLITARY ; cf. RARE. **single ale, beer,** *or* **drink.** See SINGLE, *a.*, 12. — **s.-beat escapement.** *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3. — **single bill** *or* **bond.** *Law.* **a** A bill or bond for the future payment of money, with no annexed condition. **b** *Scots Law.* In judicial procedure, a bill on which a single party is to be heard, as in an ex-parte motion. — **s. billet**, singlestick. *Obs.* — **s. blessedness**, the unmarried state. — **s. bowknot.** See 2d KNOT, 1. — **s. comb.** See COMB, *n.*, 3. — **s. combat**, combat between two persons. — **s. corner.** See 4th CHECKER, 2. — **s. counterpoint**, *Music*, that in which the added part lies uniformly above or below the cantus firmus. — **s. court**, *Lawn Tennis*, a court laid out for only two players. — **s.-cut file.** See FILE, tool. — **s.-deck vessel.** See DECK, *n.*, 2. — **single entry**, the method of keeping books by carrying the record of each transaction to the debit or credit of a single account. See DOUBLE ENTRY. — **s. escheat**, *Scots Law*, escheat to the crown of one's movable estate. — **s. file**, a line of men marching one behind another ; a single row. Cf. INDIAN FILE. — **s.-framed roof**, *Arch.*, a roof in which opposite rafters are tied together by the upper floor frame or by boards nailed across horizontally. — **s.-geared lathe**, a lathe without back gear. — **single knot**, an overhand knot. — **s. lath.** See LATH, *n.*, 1. — **s.-measure door**, *Arch.*, a door with no molding on either side. — **single money**, small currency; small change. *Obs.* — **s. mordent.** *Music.* See MORDENT. — **s. position**, *Arith.*, the method of solving problems in which the result obtained by operating with an assumed number is to the true result as the number assumed is to the number required. See POSITION, 1 b. — **s. premium.** See PREMIUM, 3. — **s.-rail crane.** *Mach.* = WALKING CRANE. — **single recovery.** See *common recovery*, under COMMON, *a.* — **s. sailor**, a common sailor ; a foremast hand. *Archaic. Scot.* — **s. sap.** See 4th SAP. — **s. shear**, *Mech.*, shear along one surface only. — **s.-shear steel.** = SHEAR STEEL. — **single soldier**, a private. *Archaic. Scot.* — **s. Spanish burton.** See TACKLE. — **S.-speech Ham'il-ton** (hăm'ĭl-tŭn), William Gerard Hamilton, an English statesman (1729–96); — so nicknamed because on Nov. 13, 1755, he delivered a *single speech* which "threw into the shade every orator except PITT." *Macaulay.* — **single spruce.** **a** The white spruce. **b** The balsam fir. — **s. standard**, *Money*, a standard of monetary value based on a single metal, as gold or silver. — **s. stitch.** See STITCH, *n.* — **s. tackle.** See TACKLE. — **s. tax**, *Econ.*, a tax to be levied on a single object as the sole source of public revenue, esp. by taking the entire economic rent of land. The theory of a single tax on land was brought into prominence about 1750 by the physiocrats ; its present popularity is due to Henry George. Cf. IMPÔT UNIQUE. — **s. touch**, *Magnetism*, a method of magnetizing in which one pole of the magnet is drawn repeatedly in the same direction from end to end of the bar to be magnetized. — **s. transfer.** See CARBON PROCESS. — **s.-twist drill**, a twist drill with only one helical groove. — **single whip.** *Naut.* See WHIP. — **s.-whip tackle.** See TACKLE. — **single wicket.** See CRICKET, game.

sin'gle (sĭn'g'l), *v. t.* ; SIN'GLED (-g'ld) ; SIN'GLING (-glĭng).

1. To select, as an individual person or thing, from among a number ; to choose out from others ; — usually with *out* or *from ;* as, to *single* one out for favor.

2. To lead aside ; to sequester ; withdraw. *Obs.*

3. To take alone, or one by one , to treat separately.

Men . . . commendable when they are *singled Hooker.*

4. *Naut.* To reduce from a number of parts to one ; — said of a previously doubled rope.

sin'gle, *v. i.* **1.** To proceed or issue forth alone. *Obs.*

2. To withdraw or retire from company. *Rare.*

3. To take the gait called single-foot ; — said of horses.

sin'gle, *n.* **1.** A unit ; one ; as, to score a *single.*

2. *pl.*, construed as *sing.* A reeled thread twisted to give it firmness.

3. A handful of gleaned grain. *Dial Eng. & Scot.*

4. *Sports.* **a** *Lawn Tennis.* A game with but one player on each side ; — usually in *pl.* **b** *Golf.* A match between two players, as distinguished from a *foursome.* **c** *Baseball.* A base hit. **d** *Cricket.* A hit for one run. **e** *Falconry.* A claw or talon. **f** *Hunting.* The tail of a beast, esp. of the red deer. *Eng.*

5. See under CHANGE RINGING.

6. *pl.* Sheet metal over $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch in thickness. *Eng.*

sin'gle-act'ing, *a.* **a** Acting in one direction only ; as, a *single-acting* plunger; a *single-acting* engine (admitting the working fluid on one side of the piston only). **b** Having simplicity of action ; — said esp. of a firearm in which the trigger has to be cocked by hand. — **sin'gle-ac'tion,** *n.*

sin'gle-banked' (-băngkt'), *a.* Having a single bank or row, as of oars or keys ; specif. : *Naut.* **a** Having a single row of oarsmen, or one on each thwart, the oars alternating on each side. **b** Of vessels of former times, having but one tier of oarsmen ; unireme. Cf. BIREME, TRIREME, etc.

sin'gle-breast'ed (87), *a.* Designating a coat, waistcoat, or the like, which laps over the breast only enough for buttoning, and has buttons on one edge only.

sin'gle-end'ed, *a.* Having the principal or working portion at one end only ; as, a *single-ended* boiler.

sin'gle-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* **1.** Having but one eye ; one-eyed.

2. Having a sound clear eye or sight ; free from guile ; also, devoted ; self-sacrificing ; unselfish.

sin'gle-foot', *n.* A gait of the horse in which each foot strikes singly, and there are alternately one and two feet on the ground; —called also *amble*, or *rack.* See GAIT, *n.*, 3.

Single-foot is distinguished by the posterior extremities moving in the order of a fast walk, and the anterior extremities in that of a slow trot *Stillman (The Horse in Motion).*

sin'gle-foot', *v. i.* To proceed by means of the single-foot, as a horse or other quadruped. — **sin'gle-foot'er,** *n.*

sin'gle-hand'ed (87), *a.* **1.** Having but one hand.

2. Unassisted ; alone ; as, a *single-handed* rower. *Obs.*

3. Having one principal working part ; as, a *single-handed* plow.

4. Having no assistant ; as, a *single-handed* teacher.

5. Having no partner ; as, a *single-handed* game.

6. Having one hand larger than the other ; as, a *single-handed* glove.

sin'gle-hand'ed, *adv.* **1.** Alone ; unaided ; as, to row *single-handed.*

2. With one hand.

sin'gle-hand'ed-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being single-handed.

sin'gle-heart'ed (87), *a.* Having a single heart ; sincere ; honest ; hearty ; unfeigned ; as, *single-hearted* devotion. — **sin'gle-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

sin'gle-mind'ed (87), *a.* Having a single mind ; single-hearted. — **sin'gle-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

sin'gle-ness, *n.* [From SINGLE, *a.*] **1.** The state or quality of being single ; as, *singleness* of heart.

2. Sincerity ; honesty ; freedom from guile ; as, *singleness* of heart.

sin'gle-ness, *n.* [From SINGLE, *v. t.*] The act of singling.

sin'gler (sĭn'g'lẽr), *n.* [From SINGLE, *v. t.*] One who singles.

sin'gle-stick' (sĭn'g'l-stĭk'), *n.* **1.** A cudgel with a guard for the hand, used in fencing.

2. Fencing with such cudgels.

sin'gle-stick'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who plays at single-stick.

sin'gle-ton (sĭn'g'l-tŭn), *n.* [From SINGLE, *a.*] **1.** *Cards.* The only card of a suit in a player's hand.

2. Anything single, as a single flower on a stalk.

sin'gly (sĭn'glĭ), *adv.* [From SINGLE, *a.*] **1.** Alone ; unaccompanied ; unassisted ; as, to go *singly.*

2. Individually ; one by one ; as, to be taken *singly.*

3. Sincerely ; honestly ; as, to act *singly.*

sing-ha'ra nut (sĭng-hä'rä). [Bengali & Hind. *singhāṛā.*] The water chestnut.

sin'gil-la'tim (sĭn'jĭ-lä'tĭm), *adv.* [L.] One by one ; singly.

sing'ing-ly, *adv.* of SINGING.

sin'gle, Single. *Ref Sp.*

sin'gled. Singled. *Ref. Sp.*

sin'gle, *v. i* [OF *singler, sigler*, F. *cingler ;* cf Teutonic origin.] To sail. *Obs.*

sin'gle (sĭn'g'l ; sĭng''l), *adv. Scot. or Dial* **1.** Singly.

2. Seldom. [of SINGLE.]

sin'gle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

sin'gle-bar', *n.* A singletree.

sin'gled (sĭn'g'ld), *a.* Having a single, or tail. [MOTIVE, *n.*]

sin'gle-driv'er, *n.* See LOCO-

sind (*dial.* sĭnd, sĭn ; *Scot. also* sĭn), *v. t. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To rinse ; to wash out. **b** To wash down (food). **c** To quench ; to drench. *Obs.*

sind, *n.* A rinsing ; also, a drink to wash down solid food. *Scot & Dial. Eng.* [CINDER.]

sin'der. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of **sin'der** (sĭn'dẽr ; -dē ; sĭn'ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SUNDER.

Sin'di. Var. of SINDHI.

Sind ibex (sĭnd). The wild goat (*Capra ægagrus*) of Persia.

sin'dir. + CINDER.

sin'dle (sĭn'd'l ; -''l), *adv. Scot. & Dial. Eng. Obsoles.* Seldom. — *a.* Rare ; singular. [TOC.]

sin'doc (sĭn'dŏk). Var. of SINDON (sĭn'dŭn), *n.* [L., a kind of fine Indian stuff, Gr. σινδών.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** A kind of fabric, esp. of linen : also, a piece of it.

2. A wrapper; specif.: **a** A winding sheet, esp. a liturgical winding sheet. **b** A tippet.

3. A kind of altar frontal.

sin'dry (sĭn'drĭ). Obs or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of SUNDRY.

sine. + SHINE, SIN.

sine (*dial* sĭn). Obs. or dial. Eng var. of SIGN.

‖ **si'ne** (sī'nē), *prep.* [L.] Without. — **si'ne cu're** [L.], without charge or care. — **si'ne di'e.** See in the Vocabulary. — **si'ne du'bi-o** [L.], without doubt. — **si'ne hoc** [L.], lit., without this ; — formerly used in pleading as equiv. of *absque hoc.* — **si'ne in-vi'di-a** (ĭn-vĭd'ĭ-ȧ) [L.], without envy. — **si'ne i're et stu'di-o** [L.], without anger or partiality. *Tacitus (Annals*, I. 1). — **si'ne lo'co et an'no** [L.], without place and date ; — said of books without imprints. — **si'ne mas'cu-la pro'le** [L.], *Law*, without male issue. — **si'ne mo'ra** [L.], without delay. — **si'ne o'di-o** [L.], without hatred. — **si'ne præ'ju-di'ci-o** (prē'jo͞o-dĭsh'ĭ-ō) [L.], without prejudice. — **si'ne pro'le** [L.], *Law*, without issue. — **si'ne pul've-re pal'mæ** [L.], palms (won) without toil (lit., dust, i. e., of the race course). *Horace (Ep.*, I. i. 51). — **si'ne qua non** [L.], an indispensable thing or condition ; a necessity. Cf. CONDITIO SINE QUA NON.

sine curve (sīn). = SINUSOID.

sinegen. + SIN.

sine law. See LAW OF SINES.

sinet. + SIGNET, SENNET.

sineiw. + SIN, *v.*

sin'ew-less (sĭn'ū-lĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

sin'ew-ish. *a.* Sinewy. *Obs.*

sin'ew-ize. *v. t.* To sinew. *Obs.*

sin'ew-less. *a.* See -LESS.

sin'ew-ous, *a.* Sinewy. *Obs.*

sin'ful. *n.* A sinner. *Obs.*

sinfulhed, *n.* [See -HOOD.] Sinfulness. *Obs*

sing. + SIGN. [*Scot.*]

sing (sĭng, sĭngzh), *v. t.* To singe.

sing. *Abbr.* Singular.

sing'a-ble (sĭng'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE — **sing'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Sin'ga-lese'. Var. of SINGHALESE.

sin-gal'ly, *n.* [Of Bengali origin.] The sound of a kind of fish, exported from Calcutta. *India.*

singe, singen. + SIGN, SIN.

singe'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SINGE. — **singe'ing-ly,** *adv.*

sing'er-ess. *n.* A songstress. *Obs.*

singerie, *n.* [F.] An apish trick *Obs.* [SINGE.]

sing'et (sĭn'jĭt) Scot. p. p. of

2. Working alone; unassisted; without the help of others. **3.** To be, or capable of being, managed or done by one person or with one hand.

sin'gle-heart'ed (sĭ'), *a.* Having an honest heart; free from duplicity. — **sin'gle-heart'ed-ly**, *adv.*

sin'gle-mind'ed (sĭ'), *a.* Having a single purpose; hence, artless; guileless; single-hearted. — **sin'gle-mind'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **sin'gle-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

sin'gle-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being single; — opposed to *doubleness*, *complication*, or *multiplicity*. Specif., freedom from duplicity; purity of mind or purpose; sincerity; as *singleness* of purpose; *singleness* of heart.

sin'gle-phase', *a. Elec.* Relating to or employing an alternating current of one phase. See PHASE, *n.*, 3.

sin'gle-phas'er (-fāz'ẽr), *n.* A single-phase machine.

sin'gle-stick' (sĭŋ'g'l-stĭk'), *n.* Formerly, a stout cudgel; now, a stick about 40 inches long, usually with a basket guard near the handle, used for hitting and fencing; also, the game or sport of fencing with these sticks.

sin'gle-ton (-tŭn), *n.* **1.** In certain card games, as whist, a card which is the only one of its suit held at the deal. **2.** Hence, by extension, an individual member or thing distinct from others grouped with it; as, a quatrain consisting of a triplet and a *singleton*.

sin'gle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* [Cf. SWINGLETREE.] **1.** The pivoted or swinging bar to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fixed; a whippletree. When two horses draw abreast, a *singletree* is fixed at each end of another crosspiece, called the *doubletree*. **2.** A heavy horizontal bar sometimes used to spread the loop of a hoisting chain to prevent crushing the load. *U. S.*

sin'gle-val'ued, *a. Math.* Having only one value (as a function) for any one value of the argument; assuming always the same value at any particular point of a region for all continuations within that region.

sin'gly (sĭŋ'gl̆ĭ), *adv.* **1.** Individually; particularly; severally; as, to make men *singly* and personally good. **2.** Only; peculiarly; uniquely; singularly. *Obs.*

Look thee, 't is so! Thou *singly* honest man. *Shak.*

3. As or by a single individual or unit; in or by taking but one. "The man . . . cannot be *singly* counterpoised." *Shak.* **4.** Simply or scantily clad. *Obs. & R.* **5.** Without partners, companions, or associates; single-handed; as, to attack another *singly*. **6.** Honestly; sincerely; simply. *Rare.*

singly connected region, *Math.*, a region bounded by a single curve; one that is cut in two by every crosscut or loop cut. — **s. ordered**, *Math.*, having any two elements, *a* and *b*, such that either $a<b$ or $a>b$, and if $a<b$, and $b<c$, then $a<c$.

sing'-sing' (sĭŋg'sĭŋg'), *n.* A kob antelope (*Kobus unctuosus*) of central and western Africa, having softer hair and more brownish coloration than the true waterbuck.

sing'song' (-sông'; 205), *n.* **1.** Verse marked by monotonous cadence; inferior poetry; doggerel. **2.** A drawling or monotonously rhythmical tone. **3.** An impromptu social gathering for singing. *Colloq., Eng.*

sing'song', *a.* Having a monotonous cadence or rhythm; tediously rhythmical.

‖ **Sing'spiel'** (sĭŋg'spēl'; *G.* zĭŋg'shpēl'), *n.* [G.; *singen* to sing + *spiel* a play.] *Music.* A semidramatic work, partly in dialogue and partly in song, of a kind popular in Germany in the latter part of the 18th century. It was often comic, had modern characters, and patterned its music on folk song with strictly subordinated accompaniment.

sin'gu-lar (sĭŋ'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* [ME. *singuler*, F. *singulier*, OF. also *singuler*, fr. L. *singularius*, *singularis*, fr. *singulus* single. See SINGLE, *a.*] **1.** Being a single unit; individual; single; separate. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. Of or pertaining to a single unit or individual; hence, private; peculiar to one's self or itself; not public. *Obs. or Archaic.*

3. = SINGLE, 7. *Obs.* "A *singular* combat." *Holinshed.*

4. *Logic.* Considered by itself or as a single instance; individual; as, a *singular* term; — opposed to *general*.

The idea which represents one . . . determinate thing, is called a *singular* idea, whether simple, complex, or compound. *I. Watts.*

5. *Law.* **a** Each; individual; as, to convey several parcels of land, all and *singular*. **b** *Civil Law.* Affecting, or relating to, one or more separate interests or rights in property, as distinguished from the university, or entire body, of a decedent's estate; as, *singular* succession; hence, loosely, affecting, or designating, any interest or right in property acquired otherwise than by inheritance.

6. *Gram.* Denoting one person or thing; as, the *singular* number; — opposed to *dual* and *plural*.

7. Separate from others; alone; removed apart; unaccompanied. Specif.: **a** Belonging to or being that of which there is but one; unique; unparalleled.

These busts of the emperors and empresses are all very scarce, and some of them almost *singular* in their kind. *Addison.*

b Separate as being out of the ordinary course; unusual; uncommon; strange; as, a *singular* phenomenon. **c** Distinguished as existing in a very high degree; excelling others; rarely equaled; eminent; exceptional; as, a man of *singular* gravity or attainments. **d** Separate as departing from general usage or expectations; odd; whimsical.

To be *singular* in anything that is wise and worthy, is not a disparagement, but a praise. *Tillotson*

e *Math.* Possessing certain unique properties (not shared with its neighbors); as, a *singular* point.

Syn. — Unexampled, unprecedented, eminent, extraordinary, remarkable, uncommon, unique, rare, unusual, peculiar, odd, eccentric, fantastic. See STRANGE.

singular integral (of a differential equation), *Math.*, a relation between the variables that satisfies the equation but contains no arbitrary constant and is not a particular integral, which is obtained by giving particular values to some or all of the arbitrary constants in the general (or complete) integral. — **singular judgment.** = SINGULAR PROPOSITION. — **s. line**, *Math.*, a line at every point of which a function ceases to exist; a linear aggregate of essential singularities. — **s. name.** See NAME, *n.*, 1. — **s. number.** *Gram.* See NUMBER, *n.*, 15. — **s. plane**, a plane in which the envelope of the lines of the complex) in it has a double tangent. — **s. point.** **a** *Math.* (1) Any other than an *ordinary point* (which see). (2) In line geometry, the vertex of a cone (composed of lines of the complex under consideration) that has a double line. (3) A point at which a function loses its definition; a point on the circle C of convergence of a series $F(z)$, for which the radius of convergence of the derived series $f(z)$ in $(z-c)$ approaches 0 indefinitely as c is taken nearer and nearer the singular point. **b** *Elec.* A point at which a finite quantity (e) of electricity is supposed to be condensed. — **s. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition having as its subject a singular term, or a common term limited to an individual by means of a singular sign. — **s. root.** *Alg.* **a** Of an equation in one unknown, a root representing two equal coalescent roots. **b** Of an equation in more than one unknown, a root corresponding to a double point on the curve or surface representing the equation. — **s. solution.** See SOLUTION. — **s. surface**, *Math.*, the locus of the singular points, which is also the envelope of the singular planes, of a complex. — **s. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism whose middle term is a singular term. — **s. term**, *Logic*, a term standing for a single individual.

sin'gu-lar (sĭŋ'gŭ-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One that is singular, in any sense; as: **a** One that is alone or separate; an individual instance; a particular; also, a single unit; an individual *Obs.* **b** *Gram.* The singular number, the inflectional form denoting it, or a word in that form. **c** *Logic.* That which is considered by itself or as a single term.

2. *Hunting.* A pack (of boars). *Old Cant.*

sin'gu-lar-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Philos.* Any philosophy which derives the universe from a single principle; — contrasted with *pluralism*. See MONISM, 1 **a**.

sin'gu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *singularitas*: cf. F. *singularité*.] **1.** Quality or state of being singular; specif.: **a** State of being one or of singular number; oneness. **b** Quality or state of being separate or alone; specif., *Obs.*, celibacy. **c** Quality or state of being peculiar to, or characteristic of, one person or thing; an individual quality, trait, or the like; also, quality or state of being without equal or superior; uniqueness. **d** State or quality of being unusual; rareness; esp.: (1) Superior excellence or worth. (2) Odd or strange variation from the ordinary; eccentricity; oddness.

2. That which is singular; a singular person, thing, act, mood, etc.; esp., a character or quality distinguishing a thing from all or most others; peculiarity.

3. One's own advantage; self-interest. *Obs. & R. Ashby.*

4. Possession of a particular or exclusive privilege, prerogative, or distinction.

Catholicism . . . must be understood in opposition to the legal *singularity* of the Jewish nation. *Bp. Pearson.*

5. *Math.* **a** Of a geometric form, any exceptional projective property of any of its elements (points, lines, or planes); a singular point, etc. **b** The number of such properties of a function or locus.

sin'gu-lar-ize (sĭŋ'gŭ-lẽr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *singulariser*.] **1.** To make singular or single.

2. To distinguish; signalize. *Rare.*

— **sin'gu-lar-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sin'gu-lar-ly, *adv.* In a singular manner; specif.: **a** By itself or himself; singly; separately; individually. **b** In a manner, or to a degree, not common to others; unusually; uniquely; exceptionally; as, to be *singularly* ugly. **c** Strangely; oddly; as, to behave *singularly*. **d** So as to express one, or the singular number.

Sin'i-cism (sĭn'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *Sinae* the Chinese.] Anything, esp., a manner or custom, peculiar to the Chinese.

Sin'i-co- (sĭn'ĭ-kŏ-). Combining form for *Sinic*, meaning *Chinese*; as in *Sinico*-Japanese.

sin'i-grin (sĭn'ĭ-grĭn), *n.* [From NL. *Sinapis nigra* a synonymic name.] *Chem.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{10}H_{18}O_{10}NS_2K$, found in the seeds of black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) and other Cruciferæ. It is a potassium salt of myronic acid.

sin'is-ter (sĭn'ĭs-tẽr; *formerly also* sĭ-nĭs'tẽr, *esp. in poetry, as in Shakespeare, Milton, & Dryden*), *a.* [L. *sinister*: cf. F. *sinistre*.] **1.** On the left hand, or the side of the left hand; left. Cf. DEXTER. "On his *sinister* cheek." *Shak.*

2. *Her.* See ESCUTCHEON, 1.

3. Appearing or observed on the left, and hence (from that side being regarded as unlucky), inauspicious; disastrous; injurious; evil; as, *sinister* influences.

4. Wrong, as springing from indirection or obliquity; perverse; dishonest; corrupt; as, *sinister* aims.

Nimble and *sinister* tricks and shifts. *Bacon.*

5. Indicative of lurking evil or harm; boding covert danger; as, a *sinister* countenance; a *sinister* glance.

Syn. — See OMINOUS.

sinister aspect, *Astrol.*, an appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs, as Saturn in Aries, and Mars in the same degree of Gemini. — **s. base, s. chief.** See ESCUTCHEON, 1.

‖ **si-nis'tra** (sĭ-nĭs'trä), *a.* [It.] *Music.* The left (hand); — a direction to play a note or passage with this hand. In full, **sinistra mano**.

sin'is-tral (sĭn'ĭs-trăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the left; inclining to the left; sinistrous; — opposed to *dextral*.

2. Baneful; inauspicious; sinister. *Obs.*

sinistral shell, *Zoöl.*, a spiral shell whose turns are in the reverse of the usual (dextral) direction. When held spire uppermost, with the aperture toward the observer, the aperture is to the left of the axis of the spire.



Sinistral Shell of *Physa heterostropha*. Nat size.

— **sin'is-tral'i-ty** (sĭn'ĭs-trăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **sin'is-tral-ly**, *adv.*

sin'is-tra'tion (sĭn'ĭ-strā'shŭn), *n.* State of being sinistral, or inclining to the left.

sin'is-tro- (sĭn'ĭs-trŏ-). Combining form from Latin *sinister*, meaning *of or pertaining to*, or *toward, the left*.

sin'is-trorse' (sĭn'ĭs-trôrs'; sĭn'ĭs-trôrs'), *a.* [L. *sinistrorsus*, *sinistroversus*, turned toward the left side; *sinister* left + *vertere*, *vortere*, *versum*, *vorsum*, to turn.] *Bot.* Twining in a spiral from right to left, as the stem of the hop; opposed to *dextrorse* (which see).

sin'is-trous (sĭn'ĭs-trŭs), *a.* [See SINISTER.]

1. Being on the left side; inclined to the left; sinistral.

2. Unlucky; unfortunate; ill-omened.

3. Baneful; evil; malignant. *Obs.*

— **sin'is-trous-ly**, *adv.*

Si-nit'ic (sĭ-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Sinae* the Chinese.] Of or pertaining to the Chinese or their language. See CHINESE.

sink (sĭŋk), *v. i.*; *pret.* SANK (săŋk), or SUNK (sŭŋk); *p. p.* SUNK (*Obs.* SUNK'EN, — now used as *adj.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SINK'ING. [ME. *sinken*, AS. *sincan*; akin to D. *zinken*, OS. *sincan*, OHG. *sinchan*, G. *sinken*, Icel. *sökkva*, Dan. *synke*, Sw. *sjunka*, Goth. *siggan*, and perh. to Skr. *sic* to pour, and E. *sea*, *silt*.] **1.** To fall by or as by the force of gravity; to descend lower and lower; to decline gradually; to subside; as, a stone *sinks* in water; waves rise and *sink*; the sun *sinks* in the west.

I *sank* in deep mire *Ps* lxix. 2.

2. Specif.: **a** To fall slowly, as to the ground from weakness or fromanover burden; to fail in strength.

I think our country *sinks* beneath the yoke. *Shak.*

b To fall to a lower level, as a river; to subside; to diminish in volume or in apparent height; as, the ground *sinks* away toward the horizon. **c** To decline, fall, or pass to a state considered as lower, inferior, weaker, or the like; specif., to degenerate; to become debased; as, to *sink* into sleep; to *sink* into oblivion or poverty. **d** To fall to a lower pitch or tone; as, his voice *sank* to a whisper.

3. To enter or penetrate deeply or below the surface.

The stone *sunk* into his forehead. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 49.

4. Hence, to enter so as to impress lastingly.

Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears. *Luke* ix. 44.

5. To perish; to suffer destruction. *Archaic.*

6. To become or appear hollow or depressed; as, *sunken* cheeks.

7. To extend a shaft or a well; as, to *sink* for water.

Syn. — Fall, subside, drop, droop, lower, decrease.

sink, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sink or fall by or as by the force of gravity. Specif.: **a** To immerse or submerge in a fluid; as, to *sink* a ship. **b** To cause to subside; to reduce in level, pitch, quantity, value, etc.; to lower; as, to *sink* one's voice to a whisper. "You *sunk* the river with repeated drafts." *Addison.* **c** To cause to degenerate in character, quality, or the like; to degrade; debase. **d** To cause to perish; to ruin irretrievably; to destroy. **e** To cause to appear to sink below the horizon by moving away from; as, the ship *sank* the coast. **f** *Print.* To place (a heading, etc.), or to begin (a page), below the top of the full page; as, to *sink* a chapter heading.

2. To reduce or extinguish by payment, as, a national debt.

3. To keep out of sight; to suppress; ignore.

A courtly willingness to *sink* obnoxious truths. *Robertson.*

4. To make (a depression) by digging, delving, or cutting, etc.; to excavate from above downwards; as, to *sink* a pit or a well; to *sink* a die; also, to place or fix in a depression thus made; as, to *sink* a post or a potted plant.

5. To conceal and appropriate. *Slang.*

If sent with ready money to buy anything, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account *Swift.*

sink, *n.* **1.** A drain to carry off filthy water; a cesspool.

2. A shallow basin or vessel connected with a drain and usually with a water supply, as for kitchen drainage.

3. Quality or act of absorbing or engulfing; engulfment.

4. A depression at the base of a tree, for rain water.

5. *Geol.* Any slight depression in the land surface, esp. one having no outlet; specif., one of the hollows in limestone regions (**limestone sink**), often communicating with a cavern or subterranean passage, so that waters running into it are lost; — called also *sink hole*, *swallow hole*, etc.

6. The lowest part of a natural hollow or closed basin whence the water of one or more streams escapes by evaporation; as, the *sink* of the Humboldt River. *Western U. S.*

The term "*sink*" has been given to all that portion of the Colorado desert which lies below sea level. *Sci. Amer.*

7. *Mining.* A preliminary excavation or pit, to be enlarged in working till it is a full-sized shaft; a sump. *Cornwall, Eng.*

8. *Physics.* In hydromechanics, an orifice of exit; — contrasted with *source*. Also, by extension, an analogue of such an orifice, as in the case of electric flow.

sink'age (sĭŋk'āj), *n.* Act, process, or degree, of sinking.

sink'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* A device used in hunting wild fowl, consisting of a raft, or broad low boat, having a rectangular depression in which a hunter may conceal himself.

sink'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sinks. Specif.: **a** A weight on something, as on a fish line, to sink it. **b** In knitting machines, one of the thin plates, blades, or other devices, that depress the loops upon or between the needles. **c** = BURR, *n.*, 11 **d**. **d** One that sinks shafts, as in mining.

2. *Logging.* = DEADHEAD, 5.

sin'gle-load'er, *n* A firearm in which each charge is inserted separately [LAR, etc.]

sin'gler, sin'gler-ly. † SINGULAR, SINGULARLY.

sin'gle-riv'et-ed, *a. Mech.* Secured by a single row of rivets on each side of a joint or seam.

sin'gles (sĭŋ'g'lz), *n. pl.* See SINGLE, *n.*, 2 & 4

sin'gle-stick'er, *n. Naut.* A sloop or cutter; — used chiefly of yachts. *Colloq.*

sing'let (sĭŋg'lĭt), *n. Dial. Eng.* An unlined or undyed waistcoat; an undershirt; a jersey.

sin'gle-thread'ed, *a.* Consisting of, or having, but one thread; as, a *single-threaded* screw.

sin'glings (sĭŋ'glĭngz), *n. pl.* [*single* + *-ing.*] The crude spirits that pass over first in distilling.

sin'glo (sĭŋ'glō), *n.* [From *Singlo*, a mountain in Nganhui, China.] A tea consisting of large loosely rolled leaves.

singlure, *n.* [See SINGLE.] Uniqueness. *Obs.*

singnet. † SIGNET. [KACHIN.]

Sing'pho (sĭŋg'fō), *n.* = **singrene** † SENGREEN.

sing'song', *v. t.* To speak, chant, or declaim in singsong.

sing'song', *v. i.* To write poor or monotonous verse; also, to speak or declaim in singsong.

sing'ster, *n.* Female singer. *Obs.*

‖ **sin'gu-la're pre'ti-um** [L., single payment.] = ANGILD.

sin'gu-lar-ist, *n.* One who affects singularity. *Obs.*

sin'gu-lar-ness. See -NESS.

sin'gu-ler. † SINGULAR.

‖ **sin'gu-li in so'li-dum** (sŏl'ĭ-dŭm). [L.] *Law.* Singly for the whole (amount).

sin'gult (sĭŋ'gŭlt), *n.* [L. *singultus*.] A sigh or sobbing; also, a hiccup. *Obs.*

sin-gul'tate, *v. t.* [L. *singultare* to sob.] To sob often. *Obs.*

sin-gul'ti-ent, *a.* [L. *singultiens*, p. pr. of *singultire*.] Sobbing; sighing. *Obs.*

sin-gul'tion, *n.* Hiccup. *Obs.*

sin-gul'tous (sĭ ŋg ŭl'tŭs), *a. Med.* Relating to, or affected with, hiccup.

sin-gul'ture, *n.* Hiccup. *Obs.*

sin-gul-tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Hiccup.

sinh. *Abbr.* Hyperbolic sine.

Sin'ha-lese'. Var. of SINGHALESE.

Sin'i-an (sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* = SINIC.

Sin'ic (sĭn'ĭk), *a.* [See SINOLOGUE.] Chinese; Sinitic.

sin'i-cal (sĭn'ĭ-kăl; sĭn'-), *a.* [From SINE.] *Trig.* Of or pertaining to a sine.

Sin'i-cize (sĭn'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To modify by Chinese influence

sinifie. † SIGNIFY.

Sin'i-fy (sĭn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To Sinicize.

sinile. † SINDLE.

Si'nim (sī'nĭm). *Bib.*

Si-ni'sian (sĭ-nĭsh'ăn; -nĭs'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Sinae* the Chinese.] Of, pert. to, or occurring in, China; — applied to a great succession of strata, partly, at least, Cambrian. [handed. *Obs.*]

sin'is-ter-hand'ed. *a.* Left-

sin'is-ter-i-ty, *n.* Left-handedness; awkwardness. *Obs.*

sin'is-ter-ly, *adv.* of SINISTER.

sin'is-ter-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sin'is-trad (sĭn'ĭs-trăd), *adv.* [L. *sinistra* the left hand + let-*ad.*] Toward the left; sinistrally.

sin'is-trin (-trĭn), *n.* [L. *sinister* left.] *Chem.* A levorotatory carbohydrate from squill.

sin'is-tro-cer'e-bral. *a.* Pert. to, or in, the left cerebral hemisphere.

sin'is-tro-dex'tral (sĭn'ĭs-trō-dĕks'trăl), *a.* Dextrosinistral.

sin'is-tro-gy'rate, sin'is-tro-gy'ric (-jī'rāt; -jĭ'rĭk), *a.* Inclined or moving toward the left.

sin'is-tror'sal (-trôr'săl), *a.* Sinistrorse. — **sin'is-tror'sal-ly**, *adv.*

Si'nite (sī'nīt), *n. Bib.* One of a Canaanite people

sin-jer' (sĭn-jẽr'), *n.* [Abyssinian (Amharic) *sinizzăr*.] See MEASURE.

sink. † CINQUE.

sink'a-line. Var. of SINCALINE

sink'a-pace. † CINQUEPACE.

sink boat. = SINKBOX.

sinker boat. = CATAMARAN, 4.

sink'field', *n.* Corruption of CINQUEFOIL. *Dial. Eng.*

sink head. = FEEDHEAD, 2.

sink hole. **a** The opening to a sink drain. **b** A cesspool. **c** = SINK, *n.*, 5.

3. A trough to drain foul water; also, a cesspool. *Dial. Eng.*
4. One employed to cut dies. *Scot.*
5. **a** Coin; esp., base coin; specif., *U. S.*, a silver dollar. *Slang* **b** A kind of doughy muffin. *Colloq., U. S.*
6. *Bot.* One of the roots of a mistletoe, in allusion to its penetration into the woody tissue of the host.

sink'ing (sĭŋk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SINK. Specif.: *n.* Act of one that sinks; as: **a** Act or process of excavating, as in mining, for a well, etc **b** Act of caving in, as earth. **c** *Arch., Sculp., Joinery, etc.* A recessed part; depression. **sinking ballast,** *Naut.*, ballast heavier than water. — **s. fund,** the aggregate of sums of money set apart and invested, usually at fixed intervals, for the extinguishment of the debt of a government, or of a corporation, by the accumulation of interest. — **s. head.** *Founding.* = FEEDHEAD, 2. — **s. paper,** blotting paper.

sin'less (sĭn'lĕs), *a.* [AS. *synléas.*] Free from sin. — **sin'less ly,** *adv.* — **sin'less-ness,** *n.*

sin'ner (-ẽr), *n.* One that sins; esp., one that sins without repenting; hence, a persistent and incorrigible transgressor; one condemned by the law of God.

Sin-nin'gi-a (sĭ-nĭn'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Wilhelm *Sinning*, gardener of the University of Bonn about 1825.] *Bot.* A genus of Brazilian gesneriaceous herbs having tuberous rhizomes, large petioled leaves, and large flowers with a turbinate calyx and irregular bell-shaped 5-lobed corolla. *S. speciosa* is cultivated under the name *gloxinia.*

sin offering. A sacrifice for sin; something offered as an expiation for sin. Specif.: *Jew. Antiq.* See OFFERING, 3.

Sin'o-log'i-cal (sĭn'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See SINOLOGUE.] Relating to the Chinese language or literature.

Si-nol'o-gist (sĭ-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A specialist in Sinology.

Sin'o-logue (sĭn'ō-lŏg), *n.* [L. *Sinae*, an Oriental people mentioned by Ptolemy, Gr. Σῖναι + Gr. λόγος discourse; formed like *theologue:* cf. F. *sinologue.*] A student of, or one versed in, the Chinese language, literature, or history.

Si-nol'o-gy (sĭ-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sinologie.*] That branch of systematized knowledge which treats of the Chinese, their language, literature, etc.

sin'o-ple (sĭn'ō-p'l), *n.* [OF., red, green, also *sinopre*, F. *sinople* green, the mineral.] **1.** *Min.* Ferruginous quartz, blood red or brownish red, sometimes with a tinge of yellow.
2. Blood red or brownish red.
3. *Her.* Vert. *Obs.*

sin'ter (sĭn'tẽr), *n.* [G. Cf. CINDER.] Lit., dross of iron; cinder; — applied in geology to certain deposits (substances), distinguished as *siliceous sinter, calc-sinter,* etc.

sin'ter, *v. t. & i.* To become or cause to become a coherent solid mass by heating without thoroughly melting; — said of powdered or earthy substances.

sin'u-ate (sĭn'ū-ăt), *a.* [L. *sinuatus*, p. p. of *sinuare* to wind, bend, fr. *sinus* a bend.] Sinuous; wavy; tortuous; specif., *Bot.*, having the margin wavy with strong indentations; — said of leaves. Cf UNDULATE, and see SERRATE, *Illust.* — **sin'u-ate-ly,** *adv.*

sin'u-ate (-ăt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-ăt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-ăt'ĭng). To bend or curve in and out; to wind; to be sinuous.

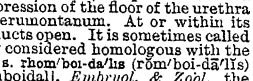
sin'u-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *sinuosité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being sinuous.
2. That which is sinuous; a bend or winding; a wave line.

sin'u-ous (sĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sinuosus*, fr. *sinus* a bent surface, a curve: cf. F. *sinueux.* See SINUS.] **1.** Bending in and out; of a serpentine or wavy form; winding.
2. Specif., *Bot.*, sinuate.
Syn. — See CIRCUITOUS.
— **sin'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **sin'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

Sin'u-pal'li-a'ta (-păl'ĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The lamellibranch mollusks having a pallial sinus, which indicates the development of long siphons. The long clam, razor shells, and shipworms are examples. Cf. INTEGROPALLIATA. — **sin'u-pal'li-ate** (păl'ĭ-ăt), **sin'u-pal'li-al** (-ăl), *a.*

si'nus (sī'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. SINUS, E. SINUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [L., a bent surface, a curve, the folds or bosom of a garment, etc., a bay. Cf. SINE, *n.*] **1.** An opening or hollow; a bending in or down; specif., a bay of the sea.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A cavity; a recess or depression. Esp.: **a** A cavity in the substance of a bone of the skull which communicates with the nostrils and contains air, as the frontal *sinus*, ethmoidal *sinus*, etc. **b** A channel for venous blood. The sinuses of the brain are broad channels whose outer coats are formed by the dura mater. The sinuses of various invertebrates are merely spaces among the muscles and other viscera. **c** A dilatation in a canal or vessel, as at the commencement of the internal jugular vein. **d** Cf. PALLIAL SINUS.
3. *Med.* A narrow, elongated cavity, in which pus is collected; an elongated abscess with only a small orifice.
4. *Bot.* A depression between adjoining lobes, as of a leaf, corolla, etc. A sinus may be rounded, as in the leaf of the white oak, or acute, as in that of the red maple.
si'nus-es of Val-sal'va (văl-săl'vȧ) [after A. M. *Valsalva* (1666–1723), Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, pouches behind the flaps of the semilunar valves of the heart. The blood in its regurgitation toward the heart enters these sinuses and closes the valves. — **si'nus of Mor-ga'gni** (môr-gän'yē) [after G. B. *Morgagni*, Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, a space at the upper back part of each side of the pharynx where the walls are deficient in muscular fibers and closed by the aponeurosis only. — **s. of the aorta,** *Anat.*, an expansion at the junction of the ascending and transverse portions of the aorta. — **‖ s. po'cu-la'ris** (pŏk'ū-lā'rĭs; 115) [NL. *pocularis* like a cup], *Anat.*, a median depression of the floor of the urethra at the fore part of the verumontanum. At or within its margins the ejaculatory ducts open. It is sometimes called *uterus masculinus*, being considered homologous with the uterus of the female. — **‖ s. rhom'boi-da'lis** (rŏm'boi-dā'lĭs) [NL. *rhomboidalis* rhomboidal], *Embryol. & Zoöl.*, the posterior expanded (and for a long time incompletely closed) part of the medullary canal of vertebrate embryos; also, an expansion of the central canal in the sacral region derived from it. — **‖ s. ve-no'sus** (vē-nō'sŭs). [L. *venosus* venous.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** In the lower vertebrates and in the embryos of higher forms, a distinct chamber of the heart formed by the union of the large systemic veins and opening into the auricle. **b** *Anat.* The atrium, or main cavity, of either auricle of the heart.

si'nus-oid (sī'nŭs-oid), *n.* [*sinus* + *-oid.*] *Geom.* **1.** The curve whose ordinates are proportional to the sines of the abscissas, the equation being $y = a \sin x$; the curve of sines. The *cosinusoid*, or curve of cosines, $y = a \cos x$, is the same curve but with the *y*-axis through the point $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ on the diagram illustrated.



Sinusoid
x Abscissa; *y* Ordinate.

2. *Anat.* A minute endothelium-lined space or passage for blood in the tissues of an organ. *Minot.*

si'nus-oi'dal (-oi'dăl), *a.* Pertaining to a sinusoid; specif., *Physics & Math.*, capable of being graphically represented by a sinusoid; as, a *sinusoidal* current, function, wave, etc.

Si'on-ite (sī'ŏn-īt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* **a** One of a Norwegian 18th-century sect claiming to be children of the King of Sion, whose coming they thought near. **b** = RONSDORFER.

Siou'an (sōō'ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, one of the great linguistic stocks of North American Indians, originally dwelling in Virginia and the Carolinas, but within historic times holding extensive portions of the great plains of the Middle West. The eastern tribes were of agricultural habit; those of the plains were chiefly buffalo hunters. Besides the Sioux, the stock includes the Assiniboin, Crow, Mandan, Omaha, Osage, Quapaw, Winnebago, and minor tribes, as the Biloxi and Catawba.

Sioux (sōō), *n. sing. & pl.* An Indian of one of the most important tribes of North America. The Sioux were driven by the Ojibwas and French westward from Lake Superior and the headwaters of the Mississippi, to Dakota and Nebraska, where they still dwell. They are warlike, of fine physique and haughty bearing. They comprise, as chief divisions, the *Teton* (the Ogalala, Brûlé, Hunkpapa, and other bands), *Santee* (the Wahpetons, Sissetons, Mdewakantons and others), *Yankton*, and *Yanktonnais*, Sioux. The native name of the Sioux is *Dakota.*

sip (sĭp), *v. t.; pret.* (sĭpt), or, *Obs.* or *Ref. Sp.*, SIPT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIP'PING. [ME. *sippen*; cf. AS. *sypian* to take in moisture, *sype* a drinking, akin to AS. *sūpan* to sip, suck up, drink (see SUP, *v. t.*); or OD. *sippen* to sip.] **1.** To drink in small quantities or little by little; to take into the mouth in small drafts, as a liquid; as, to *sip* tea.

Every herb that *sips* the dew. *Milton.*

2. To drink out of by sips. *Poetic.*

sip, *v. i.* To drink a small quantity; to take a fluid with the lips; to take a sip or sips of something.

sip, *n.* **1.** The act of sipping.
2. A small draft taken with the lips; a slight taste.

si'phon (sī'fŏn), *n.* [F. *siphon*, L. *sipho, -onis*, fr. Gr. *σίφων* a siphon, tube, pipe.] **1** A pipe or tube bent to form two branches or legs of unequal effective length, by which a liquid can be transferred to a lower level, over an intermediate elevation, by the pressure of the atmosphere in forcing the liquid up the shorter branch of the pipe immersed in it, while the excess of weight of the liquid in the longer branch (when once filled) causes a continuous flow. The flow takes place only when the discharging extremity is lower than the liquid surface, and when no part of the pipe is higher above that surface than the same liquid will rise by atmospheric pressure (about 33 feet for water, 30 inches for mercury, near sea level).



a Siphon, through which water flows from the Dish *b*

2. Short for INVERTED SIPHON.
3. A siphon bottle.
4. *Zoöl.* **a** In many bivalve mollusks, either of a pair of posteriorly extending tubes formed by the coalescence and extension of the edges of the mantle lobes of each side of the body. The ventral tube (inhalant, or incurrent, siphon) conducts water to the mouth, gills, etc.; the dorsal tube (exhalant, or excurrent, siphon) carries away the waste water. The tubes are commonly more or less united externally, though their passages are separate. In the long clam they form the so-called *neck.* See LAMELLIBRANCHIATA, *Illust.* **b** In many gastropods, an anterior channel-like prolongation of the mantle serving to conduct water to the gills. It is often protected by a grooved extension of the margin of the shell usually called the *canal*, but sometimes also *siphon.* **c** The swimming funnel of a cephalopod. See under SWIMMING. **d** The siphuncle of a cephalopod shell. **e** The sucking proboscis of various arthropods. **f** In certain gephyreans, sea urchins, and polychætous annelids, an accessory tube which branches from the alimentary canal near its anterior end and reënters it farther back. **g** A honey tube of an aphid. **h** A tubular anal organ of bugs of the genus *Ranatra*, believed to be connected with aquatic respiration. **i** In Siphonophora, a feeding zooid or hydranth. **j** In ascidians, the branchial or atrial orifice, esp. when borne on a more or less produced tube.
5. *Bot.* In certain of the red algæ, one of the elongated cells surrounding the large central axial cell.
6. *Gas Manuf.* Any of several small reservoirs placed at certain points in a gas main to drain off condensed water.

si'phon (sī'fŏn), *v. t.*; SI'PHONED (-fŏnd); SI'PHON-ING. To convey, or draw off, by a siphon, as a liquid from one vessel to another at a lower level; — often with *off.*

si'phon, *v. i.* To pass or be conveyed by means of a siphon; — usually with *over*; — said of liquids.

si'phon-age (sī'fŏn-ăj), *n.* The action of a siphon.

si'phon-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, a siphon.

Si'pho-na'ri-a (sī'fō-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See SIPHON.] *Zoöl.* A genus of limpet-shaped monœcious opisthobranch gastropods, living between tides and usually having both lunglike organs and gills. It is the type of a family, **Si'pho-na-ri'i-dæ** (-nȧ-rĭ'ĭ-dē), formerly regarded as belonging to the Pulmonata. — **si'pho-na'ri-id** (-nā'rĭ-ĭd), *a. & n.*

siphon barometer. A J-shaped mercury barometer having the longer leg closed at the top, and the other communicating with the air. See BAROMETER, *Illust.*

siphon bottle. A bottle for holding aërated water, which is driven out through a bent tube in the neck by the gas within the bottle when a valve in the tube is opened.

siphon condenser. *Steam Engines.* A form of condenser in which the vacuum is maintained by the downward flow of water through a long vertical pipe.

siphon gauge *or* **gage.** A kind of vacuum or pressure gauge consisting of a glass tube closed at one end and partly filled with mercury.

si'pho-no- (sī'fō-nō-). Combining form from Greek *σίφων, siphon, tube, pipe.*

si'pho-nog'a-mous (-nŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*siphono-* + *-gamous.*] *Bot.* Accomplishing fertilization by means of a pollen tube, as most seed plants. — **si'pho-nog'a-my** (-mĭ), *n.*

Si'pho-noph'o-ra (-nŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *siphono-* + Gr. *φέρειν* to bear.] *Zoöl.* An order of Hydrozoa consisting of certain free-swimming or floating pelagic forms, mostly delicate, transparent, and often beautifully colored. According to one view, the Siphonophora are compound animals, composed of zooids modified to perform various functions for the colony, as feeding, defense, locomotion, etc. In some forms two or more zooids (called *nectocalyces*) have the form of a bell, and by their contractions the colony swims. In some there is a hollow *pneumatocyst* or *pneumatophore*, or float (often regarded as an enlarged and modified zooid), which keeps the colony afloat. Many regard the Siphonophora, or some of them, as single individuals, and the zooids as merely organs. See PORTUGUESE MAN-OF-WAR, VELELLA, PORPITA, DIPHYES. — **si'pho-noph'o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **si'pho-no-phore'** (sī'fŏ-nō-fōr'; sī-fŏn'ō-; 201), *n.* — **si'pho-noph'o-rous** (sī'fŏ-nŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.*

si'pho-no-ste'le (sī'fŏ-nō-stē'lē), *n.* [*siphono-* + *stele.*] *Bot.* A hollow cylindrical stele, with or without pith. In its typical form it is characteristic of the stems of ferns, but with modifications it is found in most dicotyledonous stems. Cf. PROTOSTELE. — **si'pho-no-ste'lic** (-stē'lĭk), *a.*

Si'pho-no-sto'ma-ta (sī'fŏ-nō-stō'mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIPHON; -STOMA.] *Zoöl.* **a** A tribe of parasitic copepod Crustacea including many parasites of fishes, as the lernæans. They have a mouth adapted to suck blood. **b** An artificial group of gastropods characterized by a siphonostomatous shell. — **si'pho-no-stome'** (sī'fŏ-nō-stōm'), *n.*

si'pho-no-stom'a-tous (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Having the front edge of the aperture of the shell prolonged in the shape of a channel for the protection of the siphon; — said of certain gastropods. **b** Having a tubular mouth. **c** Pert. to the Siphonostomata.

si'pho-no-zo'oid (-zō'oid), *n.* [*siphono-* + *zooid.*] *Zoöl.* One of certain degenerate zooids of some Alcyonaria, supposed to serve to regulate the water supply of the colony.

siphon recorder. *Elec.* A sensitive recorder used in submarine telegraphy, the record of which is an irregular line made by ink discharged from a small siphon.

siphon separator. *Mining.* An apparatus for the sizing of pulverized ores in an upward current of water.

siphon slide. *Micros.* A slide containing a cell through which water is made to circulate by means of siphons.

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sink'room', *n.* A room with a sink; specif., a scullery.

sinksanker. † CINQUANTER.

sink'stone', *n. Archæol.* A stone sinker used in fishing.

sin'na-gog. † SYNAGOGUE.

sinnasse † SANNYASIN.

sinne. † SIN, *n.* & *v.* [of SINEW.]

sin'ner (sĭn'ẽr; -ẽr) Dial. var.

sin'ner (sĭn'ẽr), *v. i.* To act as a sinner; — with *it. Humorous*

sin'ner-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

sin'net. Var. SENNIT, SENNET

Sinn Fein (shĭn fān). [Ir., we ourselves.] An Irish society devoted to the advancement of "Irish Ireland" and to the opposition of British control or influence.

sin'now, *n.* A richly dressed woman. *Obs.*

sinnowe. † SINEW.

sin'nowed, *a.* Finely ornamented. *Obs.* [var. of SUNNY.]

sin'ny (sĭn'ĭ). Obs. or Scot.

sin'ny, *a.* Sinful. *Obs.*

si'no (sē'nō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *sino*, *signo*, sign.] See MEASURE.

sinod. † SYNOD. [SINUSOIDAL.]

si-nol'dal (sĭ-nol'dăl), *a.* =

Sin'o-log. = SINOLOGUE.

Si'non (sī'nŏn), *n.* [L., fr Gr. Σίνων.] In Vergil's "Æneid," the Greek who, by a false tale, induced the Trojans to drag the wooden horse into Troy

sin'o-per, *n.* [See SINOPLE.] Sinople. *Obs.*

si-no'pi-a (sĭ-nō'pĭ-ȧ), **si-no'pis** (-pĭs), *n.* A red pigment made from sinopite.

si-nop'ic-al. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, sinople. *Obs*

sin'o-pite (sĭn'ō-pīt), *n.* [F. fr. L. *sinopis* (sc. *terra*), a red earth found in *Sinope*, a town in Paphlagonia, on the Black Sea, Gr *συνωπίς.*] *Min.* A brick-red ferruginous clay used by the ancients as a paint.

sinow. † SINEW.

sin'qua-pace. † CINQUEPACE.

sinque. † CINQUE.

sinse. Since. *Ref. Sp.*

sins'ring (sĭns'rĭng), *n.* [Jav.] = BANXRING.

sin'syne (sĭn'sĭn), *adv.* [Cf SINCE, SYNE.] Since that time; ago. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sinth'ful, *a.* Sinful. *Obs.*

sintille. † SCINTILLA.

Sin'to (sĭn'tō), *or* **Sin'tu** (-tōō), **Sin'to-ism** (-ĭz'm), **Sin'to-ist** Vars. of SHINTO, etc.

sin'toc (sĭn'tŏk), *n.* [Malay *sintog.*] The Malayan tree *Cinnamomum sintok*; also, its aromatic bark, used as a spice.

sinu. † SINEW. [Sinuate.]

sin'u-at'ed (sĭn'ū-ā'tĕd), *a.* *Bot.* Varying between sinuate and dentate, as a leaf margin.

sin'u-a'tion (sĭn'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sinuatio.*] A winding or bending in and out.

sin'u-ose (sĭn'ū-ōs), *a.* Sinuous. — **sin'u-ose-ly,** *adv.*

Si'nu-pal'li-a (sī'nū-păl'ĭ-ȧ; sĭn'ū-), **Sin'u-pal'li-a** (-ăl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = SINUPALLIATA.

si'nu-si'tis (-sī'tĭs), *n* [NL.; *sinus* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a sinus.

sin'ward, *adv.* In the way of, or toward, sin. *Obs.* [SUNWARD.]

sin'wart (sĭn'ẽrt). Scot. of

sio'goon (shyō'gōōn), **sio'goonate** (-ăt). Vars. of SHOGUN, SHOGUNATE. [SHOMIO.]

sio'mio (shyō'myō) Var. of

Si'on (sī'ŭn), *n.* = ZION.

sion, sioun. † SCION.

Sioux quartzite. *Geol.* A Proterozoic formation of South Dakota and adjacent States.

sip'age (sĭp'ăj). Var. of SEEPAGE. *Scot. & U. S.*

si-pa'hee, si-pa'hi (sē-pä'hē). Vars. of SEPOY.

‖ si par'va li'cet com-po'ne-re mag'nis. [L.] Ifit is allowable to compare small things with great ones. *Vergil* (*Georgics*, IV. 176).

sipe † SHIP.

sipe (sīp). Var. of SEEP.

sipers † CYPRESS.

si'phac (sī'făk), *n.* [LL., prob. fr Ar *ṣifāq*: cf. OF. *siphach, syphat.*] The peritoneum. *Obs.*

si'pher. † CIPHER.

siph'i-lis (sĭf'ĭ-lĭs). Var of SYPHILIS. [*Bib.*]

Siph'moth (sĭf'mŏth; -mōth).

si'phoid (sī'foid), *n.* [L. *sipho* a siphon + E. *-oid.* cf. F vase *siphoïde.*] A siphon bottle.

si'phon-a'ceous (sī'fŏn-ā'shŭs), *a.* Characterized by a siphon.

Si'pho-na'les (sī'fŏ-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of CODIALES.

Si'pho-nap'ter-a (-năp'tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIPHON; APTERA.] *Zoöl.* An order of insects consisting of the fleas. — **si'pho-nap'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Si'pho-na'ta (sī'fŏ-nā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl* An extensive division of bivalve mollusks including all having siphons. It corresponds to Siphoniata with a few of the Integropalliata.

si'phon-ate (sī'fŏn-āt), **si'phonat'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Having a siphon or siphons.

siphon cup. *Mach.* An oil cup from which oil is siphoned to the part to be lubricated by a wick contained in a central tube, and bent over to dip in the oil.

si-pho'ne-ous (sī-fō'nē-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Siphonaceous

si'phon-et (sī'fŏn-ĕt), *n. Zool.* A honey tube of an aphid.

si-pho'ni-al (sī-fō'nĭ-ăl), *a. Zool* Pert. to a siphuncle.

Si-pho'ni-a'ta (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The Siphonata.

si-phon'ic (sī-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a siphon.

Si'pho-nif'er-a (sī'fō-nĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIPHONIFEROUS.] *Zool* The Tetrabranchiata.

si'pho-nif'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*siphon* + *ferous.*] a Siphonate. b Pert. to the Siphonifera.

si'phon-i-form' (sī'fŏn-ĭ-fôrm'; sī-fŏn'-), *a.* Shaped like a siphon.

si-pho'ni-um (sī-fō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σιφώνιον*, dim. of *σίφων.* See SIPHON.] *Zoöl.* A bony tube in some birds, connecting the tympanum with the air chambers of the articular piece of the mandible.

si'phon-less, *a.* See -LESS.

si'pho-no-bran'chi-a'ta (sī'fō-nō-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIPHON; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* An abandoned group of gastropods having the margin of the mantle produced into a siphon — **si'pho-no-bran'chi-ate,** *a. & n.*

si'pho-no-gam' (sī'fō-nō-găm'; sī-fŏn'-), *n. Bot* A seed plant. See SPERMATOPHYTA.

si'pho-no-gam'ic (-găm'ĭk), *a.* Siphonogamous

si'pho-no-glyph' (sī'fō-nō-glĭf'; sī-fŏn'-), *n.* [*siphono-* + Gr. γλύφειν to engrave] *Zoöl* A special groove leading down into the gullet from a corner of the mouth in many actinozoans.

si-phon'o-plax (sī-fŏn'ō-plăks), *n* [NL; *siphono-* + Gr. πλάξ tablet] *Zoöl.* One of the calcareous plates that protect the siphon of certain tunicates.

si'pho-no-pore' (sī'fō-nō-pōr'; sī-fŏn'- 201), *n.* [*siphono-* + *pore.*] *Zool.* See HELIOPORIDÆ.

si'pho-no-rhi'nal (-rī'năl), **si-phon'o-rhine** (sī-fŏn'ō-rĭn; -rĭn; 183), *a.* = SIPHORHINAL

si'pho-no-some' (sī'fō-nō-sōm'; sī-fŏn'-), *n.* [*siphono-* + 2d *-some.*] *Zoöl.* The part of the stock of a siphonophore bearing the nutritive and reproductive zooids.

Si'pho-nos'to-ma (sī'fō-nŏs'tō-mȧ), *n. pl.* Siphonostomata a.

si'pho-nos'to-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [*siphono-* + *stomous*] *Zoöl.* Siphonostomatous.

si-phon'u-la (sī-fŏn'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. See SIPHON.] *Zoöl.* A bilaterally symmetrical larva of certain siphonophores.

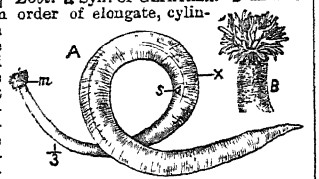
si'pho-rhi'nal (sī'fō-rī'năl), *a.*

si'phun-cle (sī'fŭŋ-k'l), *n.* [L. *siphunculus, sipunculus,* dim. of *sipho.* See SIPHON.] *Zoöl.* **a** A membranous tube which runs through the partitions of chambered cephalopod shells. Also, by extension, the shelly structures (usually funnel-like or tubular processes of the septa) which insheathe and support it. **b** A honey tube of an aphid.

si-phun'cu-late (sī-fŭŋ'kŭ-lāt) | *a. Zool.* Having a si-
si-phun'cu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) | phuncle.

sip'pet (-ĕt; -It; 151), *n.* [See SIP, SOP.] **1.** A small sip. *Obs.* **2.** A small bit or piece, esp. of toast, soaked in milk, broth, etc.; a small piece of toasted or fried bread for garnishing.

Si-pun'cu-loi'de-a (sī-pŭŋ'kŭ-loi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SIPHUNCLE; -OID.] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of GEPHYREA. **b** In a restricted sense, an order of elongate, cylindrical gephyrean worms having the anus dorsal and anterior, and the mouth situated at the end of a proboscislike introvert. The type genus is **Si-pun'cu-lus** (sī-pŭŋ'kŭ-lŭs). — **si-pun'cu-loid** (-loid), *a. & n.*



One of the Sipunculoidea (*Phascolosoma gouldii*). *A* Side View while expanded: *m* Oral Tentacles; *s* Nephridial Opening; *x* Anus. *B* Tentacles, enlarged.

sir (sûr), *n.* [ME. *sir, ser,* shortened fr. *sire,* F. *sire,* contr. from the nominative L. *senior* an elder, elderly person, compar. of *senex, senis,* an aged person; akin to Gr. ἕνος old, Skr. *sana,* Goth. *sineigs* old, *sinista* eldest, Ir. & Gael. *seanˊ* old, W. *hen.* Cf SEIGNIOR, SENATE, SENESCHAL, SENIOR, SEÑOR, SIGNORE, SIRE, SIRRAH.] **1.** A man of social authority and dignity; a gentleman; esp., a man of rank; a lord; master; sovereign; — in this sense usually spelt *sire. Obs.*

> In the election of a *sir* so rare. *Shak*

2. A title prefixed [*cap.*] to the Christian name of a knight or a baronet, formerly to that of one of higher rank; also, sometimes prefixed [*l.c.*] to his title of rank; as, *sir* knight. **3.** A rendering of the Latin *dominus,* academic title of a bachelor of arts, formerly prefixed [*cap.*] to the name of a clergyman and sometimes [*l. c.*] to his professional title; as, *sir* priest. **4.** A respectful title used in addressing a man without using his name; — used esp. in speaking to elders or superiors; sometimes, also, used to imply emphatic formality. "What 's that to you, *sir*?" *Sheridan.* Anciently, *sir* was often used in addressing one as having a certain office or profession. "*Sir* man of law." *Chaucer.* Sir Robert Peel's Act. = PEEL ACT. — S. William Bovill's Act. = BOVILL'S ACT.

sir-car' (sēr-kär'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sarkār* a superintendent, overseer, chief; Per. *sar* the head + *kār* action, work.] *India.* **a** The government; the supreme authority; also, as a title, master. **b** In Bengal, a domestic servant; esp., a house steward or accountant. **c** = CIRCAR.

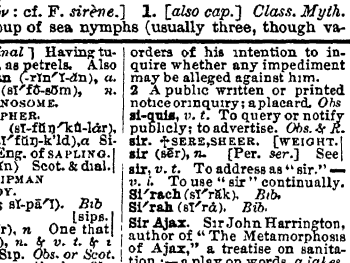
sir-dar' (-där'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sardār;* Per. *sar* the head, top + *dār* holding, possessing.] **1.** In India: **a** A native chief; also, a high military officer. **b** A head palanquin bearer or a body servant; — called also *sirdar bearer.* **2.** In Turkey, Egypt, etc., a commander in chief, esp. the commander in chief of the Anglo-Egyptian army.

sire (sīr), *n.* [F. *sire,* orig., an older person. See SIR.] **1.** A person of authority; a lord; master. See SIR, 1. *Obs.* **2.** A title of respect formerly used in speaking to elders and superiors, but now only in addressing a sovereign. **3.** The head of a family; the husband. *Obs. Chaucer.* **4.** A male progenitor or ancestor; father; — often used in composition; as in grand*sire,* grandfather. Also fig.

[He] was the *sire* of an immortal strain *Shelley*

5. The male parent of a beast, esp. of a horse.

sire, *v. t.;* SIRED (sīrd); SIR'ING (sīr'Ing). To beget; procreate; — used of beasts, esp. of stallions.


Odysseus and the Sirens. (From a Greek vase.)

si'ren (sī'rĕn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σειρήν: cf. F. *sirène.*] **1.** [*also cap.*] *Class. Myth.* One of a group of sea nymphs (usually three, though variously named) who were said to frequent an island near the coast of Italy, and by their singing to lure mariners to destruction. Odysseus escaped them by filling his sailors' ears with wax and lashing himself to the mast of his ship. Cf. PARTHENOPE

2. Hence, something insidious or deceptive; esp., a woman of such character; an enticing, dangerous woman.

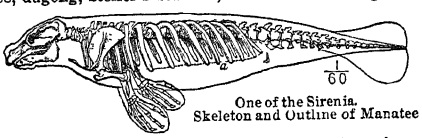
3. A woman who sings sweetly. **4.** A mermaid.

5. *a Zoöl.* [*cap.*] A genus of eel-shaped amphibians having small fore limbs, but destitute of hind legs and pelvis, and having permanent external gills as well as lungs. The only species (*S. lacertina*) inhabits the swamps and ditches of the southern United States. It is lead-gray in color and becomes two feet long. With a similar but smaller animal (*Pseudobranchus striatus*), found in Georgia, it constitutes the family Sirenidæ. **b** [*l. c.*] An animal of the above family. **6.** [F. *sirène,* properly, a siren in sense 1.] Also *sirene,* and *syren. Acoustics.* An apparatus producing musical tones by the rapid interruption of a current of air, steam, or other fluid by a perforated rotating disk or disks, used in acoustical investigations and, in a large form, as a fog signal. The frequency of the interruptions determines the pitch of the tone.


Siren (*S. lacertina*).

si'ren (sī'rĕn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a siren; bewitching, like a siren; fascinating; alluring; as, a *siren* song.

Si-re'ni-a (sī-rē'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An order of large aquatic herbivorous mammals, including the manatee, dugong, Steller's sea cow, and several fossil genera.


One of the Sirenia.
Skeleton and Outline of Manatee

The tail is horizontally flattened and expanded into a broad rounded or bilobed fin, the hind limbs rudimentary or wanting, and the front ones paddle-shaped. They have horny plates on the front part of the jaws, and usually numerous flat-crowned molar teeth. The stomach is complex.

si re'ni-an (-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Sirenia. — *n.* One of the Sirenia.

sir'gang (sûr'găng), *n.* An Asiatic long-tailed, crested corvine bird; *Cissa chinensis.* When freshly molted it is pale green with reddish brown wings and black markings on the head and tail, but later the green changes to blue. The bill and feet are red. Called also *Chinese roller.*


Sirgang (*Cissa chinensis*). (1/6)

si-ri'a-sis (sĭ-rī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σειρ ασις, fr. σειριος the Dog Star, properly, scorching.] *Med.* **a** A sunstroke. **b** Exposure to a sun bath. *Obs.* Cf. INSOLATION.

si-ris' (sē-rēs'; *as Lat.* sī'rĭs), *n.* [Hind. *sirīs,* prop., a species of *Acacia.*] Any of several mimosaceous trees of the genus *Albizzia,* esp. *A. lebbek* and *A. julibrissin.*

Sir'i-us (sĭr'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σειριος, prop. scorching.] A star of the constellation Canis Major, or the Greater Dog, the brightest star in the heavens; — called also the *Dog Star, Canicula,* and, in charts, *α Canis Majoris.* See DOG DAYS, STAR. In antiquity Sirius was often called red. It is now of a brilliant white color, and is the best type of those stars whose spectra are rich in hydrogen lines. It is comparatively near the solar system.

sir'loin' (sûr'loin'), *n.* [OF. (assumed) *sorlogne, surlogne,* var. of OF. & F. *surlonge; sur* upon + *longe* loin. See LOIN.] A loin of beef, or a part of a loin; esp., in the United States, the part next behind the porterhouse.

Sir'mi-an (sûr'mĭ-ăn), *a. Eccl. Hist.* Of or pert. to Sirmium, a city of ancient Pannonia (now Hungary), or the councils there (349-359), which formulated creeds, rejecting Arian, but not quite accepting Nicæan, formulas.

Sir'mu-el'ler-a (sûr'mŭ-ĕl'ĕr-ȧ), *n.* [After Baron (formerly *Sir*) F von *Mueller,* Australian botanist.] *Bot.* An important genus of Australian proteaceous trees. They are characterized by the coriaceous leaves, 4-merous apetalous flowers, and large woody follicles containing winged seeds. The flowers are borne in heads which are often showy. Some species are cultivated under the name *Banksia. S. integrifolia* is the so-called *honeysuckle* of Australia.

si-roc'co (sĭ-rŏk'ō), *n.; pl.* -cos (-ōz). [It. *sirocco, scirocco,* Ar. *shoruq,* fr. *sharq* the rising of the sun, the east, fr. *sharaqa* to rise as the sun. Cf. SARACEN.] **1.** **a** A hot, oppressive, dust-laden wind from the Libyan deserts, experienced on the northern Mediterranean coast, chiefly in Italy, Malta, and Sicily. **b** A warm, moist, oppressive, southeast wind, in the same regions.

2. In general, any hot or warm wind of cyclonic origin, blowing from arid or heated regions, including the harmattan of the west coast of Africa, the hot winds of Kansas and Texas, the khamsin of Egypt, the leste of the Madeira Islands, the leveche of Spain, etc.

sir'rah (sĭr'ȧ; *formerly also* săr'ȧ (*preferred by Walker, c. 1800*) *and* sĕr'ȧ), *n.* [F. *sire,* perh. through Icel. *sīra* or Pr. *sire.* See SIRE.] A term of address implying inferiority and used in anger, contempt, reproach, or disrespectful familiarity, addressed to a man, a boy, or, rarely, a woman.

Sir-sa'lis cleft (sĕr-sä'lĭs). *Astron.* A lunar crack, or cleft, about 300 miles long, in the moon's third quadrant, near the eastern limb. It is probably the longest rill on the moon.

sir'up, syr'up (sĭr'ŭp), *n.* [F. *sirop* (cf. It. *siroppo,* Sp. *jarabe, jarope,* LL. *siruppus, syrupus*), fr. Ar. *sharāb* a drink, wine, coffee, sirup. Cf. SHERBET.] Orig., a thick, viscid liquid made from the juice of fruits, herbs, etc., boiled with sugar; hence, any concentrated, more or less viscid, aqueous solution of sugar, either without admixture, as the *simple sirup* of pharmacy, or variously flavored or medicated, or obtained in an incompletely refined state, as in the manufacture of cane sugar or of glucose; — applied specif. in cane-sugar manufacture to the concentrated juice before the separation of sugar, and to molasses refined and decolored for table use. Cf. MOLASSES, 1.

sir'uped, syr'uped (-ŭpt), *a.* Moistened, covered, or sweetened with sirup, or sweet juice.

sir'up-y, syr'up-y (-ŭp-ĭ), *a.* Like sirup.

‖ **sir'vente'** (sĕr'vänt'), *n.* [F. *sirvente,* fr. Pr. *sirventes, sirventesc,* orig., the poem of, or concerning, a *sirvent,* fr. *sirvent,* properly, serving, n., one who serves (e. g., as a soldier), fr. *servir* to serve, L. *servire.*] A species of Provençal song devoted chiefly to moral and religious topics, and satirizing the vices of society. It was often used by the troubadours of the 12th and 13th centuries.

si-sal' hemp (sē-säl'; sĭs'ăl, sī'săl). [From *Sisal,* a port of Yucatan.] Any of several Mexican and Central American agaves, esp. the henequen (*Agave rigida sisalana*), cultivated in Florida and the West Indies. Also, their white fiber, next to manila hemp in strength and durability. A similar fiber (**false sisal hemp**) is got from *A. decipiens.* See IXTLE.

sise (sīs), *n* [OF. *sis,* F. *six,* fr. L. *sex* six. See SIX.] Six, the highest number on a die; also, the cast of six in dicing.

sis'kin (sĭs'kĭn), *n.* [Cf. LG. *sieske, ziseke,* D. *sijsje,* Dan. *sisgen,* Sw. *siska,* G. *zeisig;* cf. Slav. origin; cf. Pol. *czyż.*] A small, sharp-billed, chiefly greenish and yellowish finch (*Spinus spinus*) of temperate Europe and Asia, allied to the goldfinch. The pine finch is often called *pine siskin.*

siss (sĭs), *v. i.* [Of imitative origin; cf. D. *sissen,* G. *zischen.*] To make a hissing sound; as, a hot flatiron will *siss* when wet. *Obs., Dial., or Colloq.*

siss, *v. t.* To hiss. *Obs., Dial., or Colloq.*

siss, *n.* A hissing noise. *Colloq., U. S.*

sis'soo (sĭs'ōō), *n.* Also **sis'su.** [Hind. *sīsū.*] An East Indian fabaceous tree (*Amerimnon sissoo*); also, its dark brown compact and durable timber, used in shipbuilding and for gun carriages, railway ties, etc.; hence, by extension, any of several other trees of this genus, or their wood.

sist (sĭst), *v. t.* [L. *sistere* to bring to a stand, to stop.] **1.** To cause to take a place, as at the bar of a court; hence, to cite; to summon; to bring into court. *Scot.*

2. To stay, as judicial proceedings; to delay or suspend; to stop. *Obs., except Scots Law.*

sist, *n. Scots Law.* A stay or suspension of proceedings; an order for a stay of proceedings.

sis'ter (sĭs'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *sister, suster,* fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *systir,* Dan. *söster,* Sw. *syster,* akin to AS. *sweostor, sweoster, swuster,* OFries. *swester, suster,* LG. *süster, suster,* D. *zuster,* OS. & OHG. *swestar,* G. *schwester,* Goth. *swistar,* Lith. *sesů,* Russ. *sestra,* Pol. *siostra,* L. *soror,* Skr. *svasṛ.* Cf. COUSIN.] **1.** A female person, or, by extension, animal, considered in her relation to another person, or animal, having the same parents (**whole sister**), or one parent in common (**half sister**); also, a female who by marriage or adoption is in a relation corresponding to this, — correlative of *brother.*

2. A woman closely associated with another person, as in the same faith, society, order, or community.

3. One of the same kind, or of the same condition; one nearly related; — often attrib.; as, *sister* fruits.

4. A member of a sisterhood, esp. of a religious sisterhood; — used in the *pl.* as the title of many religious orders composed of women engaged in charitable work; as, *Sisters* of Charity; *Sisters* of Loretto (see LORETTINE).

[*siphon* + *-rhinal*] Having tubular nostrils, as petrels. Also **si'pho-rhin'i-an** (-rĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.*

si'pho-some (sī'fō-sōm), *n. Zoöl.* = SIPHONOSOME.

si'phre. † CIPHER.

si-phun'cu-lar (sĭ-fŭŋ'kŭ-lär), **si'phun-cled** (sī'fŭŋ-k'ld), *a.* Siphunculate. [Eng. of SAPLING.]

sip'ling (sĭp'lĭn) Scot. & dial.

sipman. † SHIPMAN

sipoy. † SEPOY.

Sip'pai (sĭp'ī; sĭ-pā'ī). *Bib*

sippe. † SIP. [sips.]

sip'per (sĭp'ĕr), *n* One that sip'ple (sĭp'l), *n. & v. t. & i.* [Freq. of *sip.*] Sip. *Obs. or Scot.*

sip'pler, *n.* Sipper; tippler. *Obs.*

si'pres, -pris, -prous. † CYPRESS

sipt Sipped *Ref. Sp.*

Si-pun'cu-la'ce-a (sī-pŭŋ'kŭ-lā'shē-ȧ), *n pl* [NL., fr *Sipunculus,* type genus. See SIPHUNCLE.] = SIPUNCULOIDEA. — **si-pun'cu-la'cean** (-shăn), *a. & n.*

‖ **si quæ'ris pen-in'su-lam a-mœ'nam, cir-cum'spi-ce** [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, look around; — the motto of Michigan.

siquar, *n.* [Cf. SITHE time, and Scot. *quar,* dial. form of ME. *hwar,* E. *where.*] Time. *Obs.*

‖ **si quis** (sī kwĭs). [L., if any one (the first words of the notice in Latin).] 1. *Ch. of Eng.* A notification by a candidate for orders of his intention to inquire whether any impediment may be alleged against him. 2 A public written or printed notice or inquiry; a placard. *Obs*

si-quis, *v. t.* To query or notify publicly; to advertise. *Obs. & R.*

sir (sĕr), *n.* [Per. *ser.*] See SIR, *v. t.* To address as "sir." — *v. i.* To use "sir" continually.

Si'rach (sī'răk). *Bib.*

Si'rah (sī'rȧ). *Bib.*

Sir Ajax. Sir John Harrington, author of "The Metamorphosis of Ajax," a treatise on sanitation; — a play on words, *a jakes.*

sir'a-jī'yah (sĭr'ȧ-jē'yȧ), *n.* [Ar. *sirājiyah.*] One of the main Arabic treatises on Mohammedan law used by the judges in India. Its date is unknown. [-AT.]

siraskier, -ate † SERASKIER, SIRAT, Al. See AL SIRAT.

sirband. Var. of SEERBAND.

Sirbonian Var. of SERBONIAN.

sircue. † CIRCUE.

sirculit. † CIRCLED, encircled.

Si-re'don (sī-rē'dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σειρηδών a siren.] *Zoöl.* See AXOLOTL. [sire. *Rare.*]

sire'-found', *a.* Chosen by one's

sirekin. † SEREKIN.

sire'less, *a.* Fatherless.

sirename. † SURNAME.

si-rene' (sī-rēn'; sĭ'rēn), *n.* = SIREN, 6. [ren *Obs*

si-re'ni-an (sī-rē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Si-

si-ren'i-cal (sī-rĕn'ĭ-kăl), *a* Like, or appropriate to, a siren; fascinating; deceptive

Si-ren'i-dæ (sī-rĕn'ĭ-dē), *n pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl* a See SIREN, 5 a b A family of dipnoan fishes including *Lepidosiren* and *Ceratodus. Obs.* [as a siren *Obs.*]

si'ren-ize, *v. t. & i.* To fascinate

Si're-noi'de-i (sī'rē-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* Also **Si're-noi'de-a** (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl* A group of dipnoan fishes containing the existing and many extinct forms. — **si'ren-oid,** *a. & n.* [wiles. *Obs.*

si'ren-y, *n.* Siren charms or

sirep. † SIRUP.

sirfeitnes. † SURFEITNESS.

sirgirie. † SURGERY.

‖ **si'ri,** *or* **si'rih** (sē'rĭ), *n.* [Jav., or Malay *sireh.*] Betel pepper.

Sir'i-an (sĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a. Astron.* Of, pert. to, or like, Sirius as to spectrum; as, *Sirian* stars.

Si-ric'i-dæ (sī-rĭs'ĭ-dē; sĭ-). *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Sirex,* a genus name.] See HORNTAIL.

Sir'i-coi'de-a (sĭr'ĭ-koi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] See HORNTAIL.

si'rih. Var. of SIRI.

si-rin'ga. Var. of SERINGA b.

si-rin'ga oil, si'ri oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

sirip, sirippe. † SIRUP.

Sir John. 1. A priest; loosely, a simpleton; — in contempt. *Obs.* 2. A close-stool. *Scot.*

sir-kar'. Var. of SIRCAR.

sir'keer (sûr'kĕr), *n* The cuckoo *Taccocua leschenaulti. India.*

sir'ki. sir'ky (sĭr'kē; sûr'kē), *n* [Hind. *sirkī.*] A matting to lay under a thatch, to cover palanquins, carts, etc. *India.*

sir'mark'. Var. of SURMARK

sir'name. † SURNAME. [*Poetic.*]

si'roc (sī'rŏk), *n.* = SIROCCO.

sir'op (sĭr'ŭp). † SIRUP.

sir'ple (sĭr'p'l; sĕr'-), *n. & v. t. & i.* Sipple. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

sir-poon' (sĭr-pōōn'), *n.* [Malayalam *tsiru-ponne;* cf. Tamil *cheru-punne.*] The poon tree.

sirquytrie. † SURQUIDRY.

sir'ra. Var. of SIRRAH.

sir'-rev'er-ence, *n.* [L. *salva reverentia,* where *salva* is adj.] An equivalent of *save reverence,* used apologetically before any unseemly expression. *Obs.*

sir-roon'. Var of SEROON.

sirt. † SYRT

sirurgian. † CIRURGIAN.

sirvand. † SERVANT.

sirwan. † SARWAN.

Sir-ya'ni-an, Sir-ye'ni-an (sĭr-yā'nĭ-ăn), *n.* See FINNO-UGRIC, ZYRIAN.

sis. † SISE, SIX. [*Colloq.*]

sis (sĭs), *n.* 1. Abbr. of SISTER. 2. A girl; sweetheart. *Colloq*

Sis'a-i (sĭs'ā-ī). *D. Bib.*

si'sal, *n.* **sisal grass.** Sisal hemp.

Sis'a-mai (sĭs'ȧ-mī). *Bib.*

Si-sam'o-i (sī-săm'ō-ī). *D Bib.*

Sis'a-ra (sĭs'ȧ-rȧ). *D. Bib.*

sis'co. Var. of CISCO.

sis'co-wet (sĭs'kō-wĕt), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] A large, fat variety (*Coregonus nanaycush sisckawitz*) of the namaycush found in the deeper parts of Lake Superior.

sise. † SEIZE, SITHE, SIZE.

sise. Aphetic for ASSIZE

sisee. † SYCEE. [FOIL. *Obs.*

sise'foil (sīz'foil), *n.* = SEX-

sis'el (sĭs'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. G. *zwesel.* Cf. ZIZEL.] The suslik.

si'ser. † SICER, cider.

Sis'er-a (sĭs'ĕr-ȧ), *n. Bib.* A Canaanite who led an army against the Israelites and was killed by Jael with a tent pin or with a mallet. *Judges* iv.-v.

sis'er-a-ra (sĭs'ĕr-ā-rȧ), **sis'er-a-ry** (-rĭ), *n.* [Corruption of *certiorari.*] 1 A certiorari. *Obs* 2. A severe blow; an onslaught; a violent scolding *Dial. Eng.* with a siserary, with a vengeance. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

si-serskite (sĭ-sûr'skīt), *n.* [From the *Sysersk* mines in Perm, Russia.] *Min.* A variety of iridosmine containing at the most thirty per cent of iridium.

si'sham (sē'shăm). Var. of SHISHAM.

‖ **si'si** (sē'sē), *n.* The porkfish. *Porto Rico.* [had been) thus.]

‖ **si sic om'ni-a.** [L.] If all

Si-sin'nes (sĭ-sĭn'ēz). *Bib.*

si'sith (zē'zĭth). Var. of ZIZITH.

‖ **si sit pru-den'ti-a.** [L.] If there be but prudence.

Journal (X. 365).

siskin green. A delicate shade of yellow green, as in torbernite.

siskin parrot. A pygmy parrot.

sis'ki-wit, sis'ko wet, sis'ko-wit. Vars. of SISCOWET.

sisme. † SCHISM.

sis'mo-graph (sĭs'mō-grȧf), **sis'mo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **sis'mom'e-ter** (sĭs-mŏm'ē-tĕr), etc. Vars. of SEISMOGRAPH, etc.

sisour. Aphetic for ASSIZER. *Obs.*

sisoures, sisours. † SCISSORS.

siss. Var. of SIS, girl.

siss. Obs. pl. of SITHE, time.

siss. Aphetic for ASSIZE. *Obs.*

Sis-se'ton (sĭ-sē'tŏn), *n* [Dakota Indian *sisitonwan*] See SIOUX.

sis'si-fy (sĭs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*sissy* + *-fy.*] To effeminate. *Colloq.*

sis'sle (sĭs'l). Dial var. of SIZZLE. *n & v.* [*Obs. Scot.*

sis'sock. *n.* A loose woman

sis'su, sis'sum. Vars of SISSOO.

sis'sy (sĭs'ĭ), *n.; pl.* SISSIES (-ĭz). *Colloq.* 1. Dim. of SIS, girl. 2. An effeminate boy or man.

sist. † *seest,* form of SEE.

sis'tence. *n.* [*sist* + *-ence.*] Stay; respite. *Obs.*

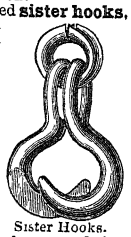
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sis'ter (sĭs'tẽr), *v. t.* To be sister to; resemble much. *Obs*

sister block. *Naut.* A tackle block having two sheaves, one above the other.

sis'ter-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* [*sister* + *-hood.*] **1.** State or relation of being a sister; the office or duty of a sister. **2** Sisters, collectively; in religious use, a society of women united in one faith or order, or bound by religious vows, and devoted to works of charity and religion.

sister hook. Either of a pair of hooks, called **sister hooks**, fitted together so that the shank of each forms a mousing for the other; — called also *match hook, clip hook,* or *clove hook.* Also, a pair of such hooks.


Sister Hooks.

sis'ter-in-law', *n.; pl.* SISTERS-IN-LAW (sĭs'tẽr-z). The sister of one's husband or wife; also, the wife of one's brother; sometimes, the wife of one's husband's or wife's brother.

sis'ter-ly, *a.* Like or becoming a sister; affectionate.—**sis'ter-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Sis'tine (sĭs'tẽn; -tĭn; 277), **Six'tine** (sĭks'tĭn), *a.* [*It. sistino.*] Of or pertaining to any of the popes named Sixtus; specif. [usually *Sixtine*]: **a** Designating a famous edition of the Vulgate, originally issued by Pope Sixtus V. in 1590 and revised under Pope Clement VIII. (cf. CLEMENTINE, *a.*) in 1592, which is now the standard Bible text of the Roman Catholic Church. **b** Designating an edition of the Septuagint issued in 1587 under the authority of Sixtus V.

Sistine Chapel, the Pope's private chapel in the Vatican at Rome, built by Pope Sixtus IV., and decorated with frescoes by Michelangelo and others. — **S. Madonna**, a famous Madonna painted by Raphael near the end of his life for the Church of St. Sixtus (San Sisto) at Piacenza and now in the Royal Gallery at Dresden. It represents the Virgin holding the Child and advancing in clouds composed of cherubs' faces, with St. Sixtus kneeling at her right, St. Barbara at her left, and two cherubs below.

sis'trum (sĭs'trŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σείειν*, fr. *σειειν* to shake.] An instrument consisting of a thin metal frame, through which passed a number of metal rods, and furnished with a handle by which it was shaken and made to jingle. It was peculiarly Egyptian, and used especially in the worship of Isis. It is still used in Nubia.


Sistrum, ornamented with the sacred cat.

Si-sym'bri-um (sĭ-sĭm'brĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a kind of fragrant herb, Gr. *σισύμβριον.*] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of annual or biennial brassicaceous herbs of erect habit; the hedge mustards. They have variously shaped leaves and mostly yellow or white flowers, succeeded by linear pods with numerous seeds.

Sis'y-phe'an (sĭs'ĭ-fē'ăn), *a.* Relating to Sisyphus, or resembling the labors of Sisyphus; requiring continual redoing; as, *Sisyphean* labors.

Sis'y-phus (sĭs'ĭ-fŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σισυφος.] *Gr. Myth.* A crafty and avaricious king of Corinth, son of Æolus. In the lower world he was condemned to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which constantly rolled back again, making his task incessant. Late legend makes him a son of Autolycus and the father of Odysseus.

Sis'y-rin'chi-um (sĭs'ĭ-rĭn'kĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σισυρυγχιον* a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A large genus of iridaceous herbs having narrow, erect, mostly basal leaves, and several flowers usually from a single spathe. The perianth is spreading and 6-parted. Most species are North American. Those of the eastern United States are the blue-flowered BLUE-EYED GRASS. Also *l. c.*, a plant of this genus.

sit (sĭt), *v. i.; pret.* SAT (săt), *Archaic* SATE (sāt, *rarely* săt); *p. p.* SAT, *Obs.* SIT'TEN (sĭt'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIT'TING. [ME. *sitten*, AS. *sittan;* akin to OS. *sittian*, OFries. *sitta*, D. *zitten*, G. *sitzen*, OHG. *sizzan*, Icel. *sitja*, Sw. *sitta*, Dan. *sidde*, Goth. *sitan*, Russ. *sidyet'*, L. *sedere*, Gr. ἕζεσθαι, Skr. *sad.* Cf. ASSESS, ASSIZE, CATHEDRAL, CHAIR, DISSIDENT, INSIDIOUS, POSSESS, RESIDE, SANHEDRIN, SÉANCE, SEAT, *n.*, SEDATE, SEE, *n.*, SELL, saddle, SIEGE, SESSION, SET, *v. t.*, SIZAR, SIZE, SUBSIDY.] **1.** To rest upon the haunches, or the lower or posterior extremity of the trunk.

2. To perch; to rest with the feet drawn up, as birds.

3. To remain in a state of repose; to remain inactive or quiescent; to rest in any position or condition.

> And Moses said to . . . the children of Reuben, Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here? *Num.* xxxii 6.

4. To abide; stay; remain; dwell. *Obs.*

5. To be located or situated; to lie, rest, or bear; — with *on;* as, a weight or burden *sits* lightly upon him.

6. To be effectual; to be of avail; to prosper. *Obs.*

7. To be adjusted; to fit; as, a coat *sits* well or ill.

> This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,
> *Sits* not so easy on me as you think. *Shak*

8. To suit one well or ill; to become; befit. *Obs. Chaucer.*

9. To be the concern or function (of); to appertain(to). *Obs.*

10. To cover and warm eggs for hatching, as a fowl; to brood; to incubate, as, a *sitting* hen.

11. To hold a relative position; to have direction.

> *Sits* the wind in that quarter? *Scott.*

12. To occupy a place or seat as a member of an official body; as, to *sit* in Congress.

13. To hold a session; to be in session for official business; — said of legislative assemblies, courts, etc.

14. To take a position for a certain purpose, as for one's picture or bust; as, to *sit* to or for a painter.

to sit at, to rest under; to be subject to. *Obs.* "*To sit at* a great rent." *Bacon.* — **to s. at meat** *or* **at table**, to be at table for eating. — **to s. down. a** To place one's self on a chair or other seat; as, *to sit down* when tired. **b** To begin a siege; as, the enemy *sat down* before the town. **c** To settle; to fix a permanent abode. *Spenser.* **d** To rest; to cease as satisfied. "Here we cannot *sit down*, but still proceed in our search." *Rogers.* — **to s. down on** *or* **upon**, to sit on; to repress. *Slang.* — **to s. evil** *or* **sore**, to be hard (on); to be unfortunate (for). *Archaic.* — **to s. loose**, to be heedless or indifferent. *Colloq.* — **to s. on** *or* **upon**, to repress; squelch. *Slang.* — **to s. on brood**, to ponder. *Poetic. Shak.* — **to s. on, upon, one's knee**, to kneel. *Obs.* — **to s. out. a** To be without engagement or employment. *Obs.* **b** To remain to the conclusion of; as, *to sit out* a stupid play. **c** To outstay in a social call; as, he *sat out* his rival. **d** To remain seated with one's partner during the progress of (a dance). — **to s. tight.** *Colloq.* **a** To hold fast. **b** To remain quiet in or as in hiding. — **to s. under**, to be under the instruction or ministrations of. — **to s. up**, to rise from a recumbent posture; to sit with the body upright; also, to stay up after the accustomed hour of retiring; as, *to sit up* with a sick person. "He that was dead *sat up.*" *Luke* vii. 15.

sit (sĭt), *v. t.* **1.** To keep one's seat upon; to sit upon.

> Hardly the muse can *sit* the headstrong horse. *Prior.*

2. To cause to be seated; to furnish a seat to; to seat.

> They *sat* them down to weep. *Milton.*

3. To suit (well or ill); to become; befit. *Obs. or R.*

4. To fit; to be adjusted to or fitted for. *Rare.*

5. To pay no heed to; to disregard; disobey. *Obs.*

6. To weigh or press upon; to oppress; beset; also, to stand (as an expense); to cost. *Obs.*

7. To endure; stand. *Rare or Jocular.*

8. *Rowing.* To trim by the poise of the body.

si-tar' (sē-tär'), *n.* [Hind. *sitār.*] *Music.* A kind of Oriental guitar, having typically one steel and two brass strings.

sit'a-tun'ga (sĭt'ă-tŭn'gă), *n.* Any antelope of the genus *Limnotragus* inhabiting swamps of eastern and central Africa. The sitatungas are allied to the harnessed antelopes, but not striped with white except when young. Three species are known, *L. spekei, L. selousi,* and *L. gratus.*

site (sit), *n.* [L. *situs,* fr. *sinere, situm,* to let, p. p. *situs* placed, lying, situate: cf. F. *site.* Cf. POSITION.] **1.** The place where anything is, or is to be, fixed; situation; local position; as, the *site* of a city or for a church.

2. Posture or position; pose. *Rare. Thomson.*

sit'fast (sĭt'făst'), *a* [*sit* + *fast.*] Fixed; immovable. *R.*

sit'fast', *n. Far.* A callosity with inflamed edges, on the back of a horse, under the saddle.

sith (sĭth), *prep., adv., & conj.* [See SINCE.] Since; afterwards; seeing that. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> We need not fear them, *sith* Christ is with us *Latimer.*

Sit'ka (sĭt'kă), *n.* A town in Alaska. Also see TLINKIT.

Sitka cypress, the yellow cypress. — **S. spruce**, a spruce of the northern Pacific coast (*Picea sitchensis*). It is the tallest of the spruces. — **s. willow**, the *Salix sitchensis.*

si-tol'o-gy (sī-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σῖτος* food + *-logy.*] A treatise on the diet; dietetics.

si'to-pho'bi-a (sī'tō-fō'bĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σῖτος* + *φόβος* fear.] *Med.* Aversion to food; refusal to take nourishment.

sit'ter (sĭt'ẽr), *n.* One that sits; as: **a** One that sits for a portrait or a bust. **b** A bird that sits or incubates. **c** One who has a sitting with a psychic. See SITTING, *n.*, 4.

sit'ting, *vb. n.* of SIT. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or posture of one that sits, esp. for a special purpose, as for a portrait or bust; — often implying an interval or duration of time.

2. A seat, or the space occupied by or allotted for a person, in a church, theater, etc.; as, the hall has 800 *sittings.*

3. The actual presence or meeting of any body of persons in their seats with authority to transact business; a session; as, a *sitting* of a court or its judges or of a commission.

4. Specif., a session with a medium, clairvoyant, or psychic.

5. A brooding over, or time or season for brooding over, eggs for hatching, as by fowls, also, the number of eggs covered by a fowl in a single brooding.

6. Dwelling place; abode. *Obs.*

sit'ting, *p. pr.* of SIT. Hence: *a.* **1.** Being in the state, or the position, of one that sits.

2. That becomes or befits; suitable. *Obs.*

3. [From SITTING, *n.*] Pert. to, or used in or for sitting.

sitting room, an apartment where the members of a family usually sit; a living room. Cf. DRAWING-ROOM, 2, PARLOR.

sit'u-at'ed (sĭt'ū-āt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *situatus,* fr. *situare* to place, fr. *situs* situation, site. See SITE.] Having a site, situation, or location; being in a relative position; permanently fixed; located; as, a town *situated* on a hill.

sit'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *situatio:* cf. F. *situation.*]

1. Act of situating or locating; settlement. *Obs. & R.*

2. Manner in which an object is placed; location, esp. as related to something else; locality; site.

3. State of being situated or located; position, as regards conditions and circumstances; state; condition.

> A *situation* of the greatest ease and tranquillity. *Rogers*

4. Relative position or combination of circumstances; temporary state or relation of affairs at a moment of action, as in a dramatic scene.

> There's a *situation* for you! there's an heroic group! *Sheridan.*

5. Position or place of employment; place; office; as, a *situation* in a store; a *situation* under government.

Syn. — Seat, station, post, case, plight. See STATE, OFFICE.

sit'u-la (sĭt'ū-lă), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] *Class. Archæol.* A bucketlike vessel. See HALLSTATT CIVILIZATION.

si'tus (sī'tŭs), *n.* [L., situation.] Situation or location; position; locality; esp., the fitting or natural position, as of a part of a plant, organ of a body, or the like.

sitz bath (sĭts). [G. *sitzbad.*] A tub in which one bathes in a sitting posture; also, a bath so taken; a hip bath.

Si'um (sī'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σιον* a marsh plant, perh. the water parsnip or marshwort.] *Bot.* A small genus of apiaceous plants, the water parsnips, natives of the north temperate zone and of South Africa. They have pinnate leaves with toothed leaflets, white flowers, and fruit with prominent ribs, bearing oil tubes in the intervals.

Si'va (sē'vä; shē'vä), **Shi'va** (shē'vä), *n.* [Skr. *Çiva,* properly, kind, gracious.] One of the gods of the supreme Hindu triad (see TRIMURTI), representing the principle of destruction. He also represents the reproductive or restoring power, since destruction in Hindu thought involves restoration as a consequence, and in this aspect his symbol is the linga. In a third aspect he is the great ascetic, the worker of miracles by virtue of penance and meditation. He is also god of the arts, esp. dancing. Under his many aspects he is variously named, having upwards of 1,000 titles.


Siva Bhairava

Si'va-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The worship, by many Hindu sects, of Siva as the supreme god. — **Si'va-ist**, *n.* — **Si'va-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a* Also **Shi'va-ism**, etc.

Siv'a-the'ri-um (sĭv'ă-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; E. *Siva* + Gr. *θηρίον* a beast, an animal.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct mammals from the Tertiary of India, sometimes regarded as forming a distinct family, **Siv'a-the-ri'i-dæ** (-thē-rĭ'ĭ-dē), but more often included in the Giraffidæ. They had two pairs of horns, the posterior ones being large and somewhat palmated. The muzzle probably was fleshy or dilated as in the saiga antelope. They were of immense size, almost equaling the elephants. — **siv'a-there** (sĭv'ă-thẽr), *n.* — **siv'a-the'ri-oid** (-thē'rĭ-oid), *a.*


Skull of Sivatherium (*S. ganeum*) much reduced.

Si-wa'lik group *or* **formation** (sē-wä'lĭk). [From *Siwalik* Hills, India.] *Geol.* A group of fossiliferous clays, sandstones, etc., of late Tertiary age, found in India at the foot of the Himalayas.

six (sĭks), *a.* [AS. *six, seox, siex;* akin to OFries. *sex,* D. *zes,* OS. & OHG. *sehs,* G. *sechs,* Icel., Sw., & Dan. *sex,* Goth. *saihs,* Lith. *szeszi,* Russ. *shest',* Gael. & Ir. *se,* W. *chwech,* L. *sex,* Gr. *ἕξ,* Per. *shesh,* Skr. *shash.* Cf. HEXAGON, HEXAMETER, SAMITE, SENARY, SEXTANT, SISE.] One more than five; twice three; as, *six* yards; — often used elliptically; as, *six* were present.

six ale, ale of a quality costing six shillings a barrel; **hence**, small beer. *Eng.* — **S. Articles, Act of the**, an act of Parliament passed in 1539, which reasserted the doctrine of transubstantiation, and sanctioned communion in one kind, the celibacy of the clergy, monastic vows, private masses, and auricular confession. — **s.-canted file.** See FILE, tool. — **S. Companies**, six mutual-aid associations for Chinese emigrants, partly benevolent and partly commercial, representing six districts of the province of Kwangtung. They originated in the times of contract coolie labor in the United States (about 1850), and have become especially influential in San Francisco. Their names are: Ning Yeung, Hop Wo, Kong Chow, Yung Yo, Sam Yup, and Yang Ying. — **s.-foot way**, in English railway practice, the strip of ground, six feet in width, between two parallel sets of lines. *Eng.* — **s.-hour circle**, *Astron.*, that hour circle whose plane is at right angles to the meridian. — **S. Months' War**, the Franco-Prussian War (July, 1870-January, 1871). — **S. Nations**, a confederation of North American Indians formed by the union of the Tuscaroras and the Five Nations. — *a.* **o'clock hour circle.** = SIX-HOUR CIRCLE. — **s.-part time.** See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a.** — **s. point**, *Backgammon*, the point sixth from the outer end on each player's home table. — **s.-point circle.** = NINE-POINT CIRCLE. — **s. points of ritual.** See RITUALISM, *n.*, 2. — **S.-Principle Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.* — **s.-rowed barley**, a race of barley (*Hordeum sativum hexastichon*) having the grains in six rows. — **s.-stringed whip**, the Six Articles. *Slang.* — **the S. Acts**, *Eng.*, a series of laws passed in 1819, to suppress seditious meetings and publications.

six, *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than five; the sum of three and three; six units or objects.

2. A symbol representing six units, as 6, vi., or VI.

Sister Anne. See ANNE, SISTER

sis'ter-ger'man, *n.* An own sister. See GERMAN, 1 **a.** [*Obs.*]

sis'ter-head', *n.* Sisterhood. [*Obs.*]

sis'ter-ing, *a.* Contiguous *Obs*

sis'ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.

sis-ter'ni-ty (sĭs-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*sister* + *-nity,* as in *fraternity.*] Sisterhood. *Obs.*

‖ **sis'te, vi-a'tor** [L.] Stop, traveler. [ACH.]

sis'tra Obs. corrupt. of CETER-

sis'tren (sĭs'trĕn). Obs. or Scot & dial pl. of SISTER.

sis'troid (sĭs'troid), *a.* [Prob Gr. *σείστρον* a rattle + *oid.*] *Math.* Lying between the convex sides of two intersecting curves.

Sis-tru'rus (sĭs-trōō'rŭs). *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σείστρον* rattle + *οὐρά* tail.] See RATTLESNAKE.

Si-syph'i-des (sĭ-sĭf'ĭ-dēz), *n.* [Gr. Σισυφίδης.] A son or descendant of Sisyphus; — sometimes applied to Odysseus (Ulysses).

sit. † SITE, SORROW.

sit. *n.* or **sits.** *Coal Mining.* A settling or falling of the roof.

sital. † CITOLE

si'tal-pat'i, si'tal-pat'ti. Vars of SETARULPUTTY

si'tarch, *n.* [Gr. *σιταρχος* ; *σῖτος* food + *ἀρχός* chief] A purveyor. *Obs.*

site. † CITY, SIT.

sith (sĭth; sēth), form of SEE.

sith'cund', *n.* = GESITHCUND

sithe. † SITH, since.

sithe (sīth). Obs., Scot., dial. Eng., and ref sp of SCYTHE

sithe. *v. i.* [AS. *sīðian*] To journey; travel. *Obs.*

sithe (sīth), *n ; pl.* SITHES (sīthz), also SITHE. [AS. *sīð* a path, way, time, occasion] *Obs.* **1.** Journey; course; conduct.

2. Chance; lot.

3 Way; manner; time; occasion.

sithe (*dial.* sĭth, sīth), *n. & v. t.* [Cf. SIGH.] Sigh; sob. *Obs. or Dial*

sithe'ment. Aphetic for ASSITHMENT. [ASSITHMENT.]

sith'en (*dial.* sĭth'ĕn). *adv. & conj* [See SINCE.] Since; ago. See SITH. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

sith'ence, sith'ens, *adv. & conj.* Since; as; therefore. See SITH, and SITHEN. *Obs.*

sithere † CIDER. [*Obs.*]

sith'ly, *adv.* Sith; afterwards.

Si-tho'ni-an (sĭ-thō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert to the Macedonian peninsula, Sithonia *Obs.*

siththe. † SITH, since.

sith'then. † SITHEN.

sithtware. *n.* [Cf. SIQUAR.] Time; occasion. *Obs. Scot.*

sithur. † CIDER.

sit'i-bund. *a.* [L. *sitibundus.*] Very thirsty. *Obs.*

si'ti-ent (sĭsh'ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sitiens, -entis,* p. pr. of *sitire* to thirst] Thirsting; coveting. *Obs.*

Si'ti-en'tes Sun'day. *or* **Si'ti-en'tes** (sĭsh'ĭ-ĕn'tēz), *n.* [L. *sitientes,* p. pr.] Passion Sunday; — from the first word in Latin of the introit (see *Is.* lv. 1) for the day.

sitiles. † CITYLESS.

si'ti-ol'o-gy (sĭt'ĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ). Var. of SITOLOGY.

si'ti-o-pho'bi-a (-ō-fō'bĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Sitophobia.

Sit'kan (sĭt'kăn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sitka, Alaska.

Sit'nah (sĭt'nä). *Bib.*

sitol, sitole. † CITOLE.

si'to-ma'ni-a (sī'tō-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. *σῖτος* food + *mania.*] *Med.* a Sitophobia. b Bulimia occurring periodically.

Sit'ta (sĭt'ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σίττη* the nuthatch] *Zool.* The typical genus of nuthatches.

sit'tand, *p. a.* [Old p. pr. of *sit.*] Sitting; also, becoming; suitable. *Obs.* — **sit'tand-ly,** *adv. Obs*

sit'ten (sĭt'n). Archaic or dial Eng. p. p. of SIT.

sit'ter-ing. † CITRINE.

‖ **sit ti'bi ter'ra le'vis** (tĭb'ĭ). [L.] May the earth lie lightly on thee.

Sit'ti-dæ (sĭt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SITTA.] *Zool.* A family consisting of the nuthatches; — often regarded as a subfamily, Sit-ti'næ (sĭ-tī'nē), of Paridæ or Certhiidæ. — **sit'tine** (sĭt'ĭn ; -īn ; 183), *a.*

sit'til. † SUBTLE.

sittinde. † SITTING.

sit'ting-ly, *adv.* Suitably *Obs.*

sittingstede. *n* [See SIT; STEAD, *n.*] Abiding place; abode. *Obs*

sit'tle-ness. † SUBTLENESS.

sit-trin'gy (sĭ-trĭn'jĭ). *n.* Also **sit-trin'gee.** [Hind. & Per *shatranj* chess, a sort of carpet; cf. Skr. *caturanga* the four members (of an army), chess] A carpet of striped cotton, prob. originally checkered. *India.*

‖ **si'tu.** See IN SITU.

si'tu-ate (sĭt'ū-āt), *a.* = SITUATED. [locate. *Rare.*]

si'tu-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To place or; situngee. † SITTRINGY.

‖ **sit ut est, aut non sit.** [L.] Let it be as it is, or let it not be siute. † SUIT.

siv. Sieve. *Ref. Sp.*

Si'va-ite, Shi'va-ite, *n.* A worshiper of Siva; a Saiva.

Si-van' (sē-vän'), *n.* [Heb. *sīvān.*] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

si'va snake (sē'vä). The king cobra

sive † SIEVE; (*dial.* sĭv); obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of CHIVE; (sīv) dial Eng. var. of SCYTHE; (*dial* sīv; sēv) obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SIEVE.

si'ver (sī'vẽr), *n.* An open drain; a gutter. *Scot.*

sivver. *v. i.* To simmer. *Obs.*

sivet. † CIVET.

‖ **si vis me fle're, do-len'dum est pri'mum ip'si ti'bi** (tĭb'ĭ). [L.] If you wish me to weep, first you yourself must lament. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica,* 102).

‖ **si vis pa'cem, pa'ra bel'lum.** [L.] If you wish for peace, prepare for war

siv'vens, *n. pl.* Sibbens. *Scot.*

sivyle † CIVIL

Si-wan' (sē-wän'), *n.* Var. of SIVAN. See JEWISH CALENDAR

si'wash (sī'wŏsh), *n.* Corrupt. of SALISH. *Northwestern U. S.*

siwe. siwen. † SUE.

si'win (sē'wĭn). Var. of SEWEN.

siwte † SUITE.

six'ain (sĭk'sān), *n.* [F., fr. *six* SIX. Cf. SEXTAIN.] *Pros.* A stanza of six lines; a sextain.

3. Something having as an essential feature six units or members; specif.: **a** A playing card, domino, etc., bearing six spots or pips. **b** Of a dice, the face which bears six spots. **c** A bond bearing interest at SIX per cent per annum. **d** A boat rowed by SIX oars, or a crew of SIX oarsmen; also, *pl.*, races for six-oared boats. **e** A set of six persons or things. **f** *Cricket.* A sixer. **g** = SIX ALE. *Eng.*
4. Short for *six o'clock*, etc.

to be at six and seven *or* **at sixes and sevens**, to be in disorder.

six'er (sĭk'sẽr), *n.* **1.** *Math.* A combination of six elements. **2.** *Cricket.* A hit from which six runs are scored. *Colloq.*

six'fold' (sĭks'fōld'), *a.* [AS. *sixfeald.*] Six times repeated; six times as much or as many.

six'pence (sĭks'pĕns), *n.*; *pl.* -PENCES (-sĕz; -sĭz; 151). The sum of six pence; also, an English silver coin of this value, half a shilling, about 12 cents. See FIPPENNY BIT.

six'pen'ny (-pĕn'ĭ), *a.* Of the value of, or costing, sixpence; hence, of trifling worth; cheap; trashy.

six'score' (-skōr'; 201), *a. & n.* [*six* + *score*, n.] Six times twenty; one hundred and twenty.

sixte (sĭkst), *n.* [F., fr. *six* six.] *Fencing.* The sixth parry, the same as *tierce* with the finger nails turned up.

six'teen' (sĭks'tēn'; sĭks'tēn'; 84), *a.* [AS. *sixtēne, sixtȳne.* See SIX, TEN; cf. SIXTY.] Consisting of, or being the sum of, six and ten; fifteen and one more; — often used elliptically; as, only *sixteen* survived.

six'teen', *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than fifteen; the sum of ten and six; sixteen units or objects.
2. A symbol representing sixteen units, as 16, or xvi.

sixteen to one, a rallying cry of the Democratic party in 1896, alluding to their advocacy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a legalized value ratio to gold of 16 to 1.

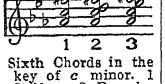
six-teen'mo (sĭks-tēn'mō), *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A book of sheets folded each into sixteen leaves. = SEXTODECIMO.

six'teenth' (sĭks'tēnth'; sĭks'tēnth'; 84), *a.* [From SIXTEEN: cf. AS. *sixtēoða.*] **1.** Sixth after the tenth; next in order after the fifteenth.
2. Constituting or being one of sixteen equal parts into which any whole is divided.

six'teenth', *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by sixteen; one of sixteen equal parts of one whole.
2. The next in order after the fifteenth.
3. *Music.* **a** An interval comprising two octaves and a second. See INTERVAL, 6. **b** A sixteenth note.

sixteenth note, *Music*, a semiquaver. — **s. rest.** See REST, *n.*

sixth (sĭksth), *a.* [From SIX: cf. AS. *sixta, siexta.*] **1.** First after the fifth; next in order after the fifth.
2. Being one of six equal parts into which any whole is divided.



Sixth Chords in the key of *c* minor. 1 Italian; 2 French; 3 German.

sixth chord, *Music*, a chord made up of a tone with its third and its sixth, usually regarded as the first inversion of a triad: — also called chord of the **sixth**. Three important sixth chords, called **chords of the extreme sixth**, from having, in normal position, the interval of an augmented sixth between their outer tones, are: (1) the **Italian sixth**, consisting of the first, sixth, and sharped fourth tone of a minor scale; (2) the **French sixth**, consisting of its first, second, sixth, and sharped fourth; (3) the **German sixth**, consisting of its first, third, sixth, and sharped fourth. See also NEAPOLITAN SIXTH. — **S. day**, Friday; — so called by the Friends, or Quakers. — **s. nerve**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a nerve of the sixth cranial pair, supplying the external rectus muscles of the eyes; an abducent nerve.

sixth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by six; one of six equal parts which form a whole.
2. The next in order after the fifth.
3. *Music.* **a** An interval embracing six diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, 6. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a sixth apart. **d** The sixth tone of a scale, counting upwards.

six'ti-eth (sĭks'tĭ-ĕth; 151), *a.* [AS. *sixtigoða, sixtigoða.*] **1.** Next in order after the fifty-ninth.
2. Being one of sixty equal parts into which any whole is divided.

six'ti-eth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by sixty; one of sixty equal parts forming a whole.
2. The next in order after the fifty-ninth.

Six'tine (sĭks'tĭn), *a.* Sistine.

six'ty (sĭks'tĭ), *a.* [AS. *siextig, sixtig*, akin to G. *sechzig*, Goth. *saths tigjus.* See SIX, TEN; cf. SIXTEEN.] Six times ten; fifty-nine and one more; threescore; — often used elliptically; as, *sixty* were killed.

six'ty, *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of six times ten; sixty units or objects.
2. A symbol representing sixty units, as 60, lx., or LX.
3. *Com.* A bill of exchange payable in sixty days. *Cant.*

like sixty, with great speed, ease, force, or the like; as, to go, run, etc., *like sixty*; to ache *like sixty. Slang, U. S.*

six'ty-four'mo (-fōr'mō; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A book composed of sheets each of which is folded into sixty-four leaves; — usually written 64mo, or 64°.

six'ty-fourth' (-fōrth'; 201), *a.* Constituting or being one of sixty-four equal parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* A sixty-fourth part.


Sixty-fourth Notes

sixty-fourth note, *Music*, a note written with stem and four pennants, and having the time value of one sixty-fourth of a whole note; a hemidemisemiquaver. See NOTE, *n.*, 1 a. — **s. rest.** *Music.* See 2d REST, 7 **b**.

six'ty-six' (sĭks'tĭ-sĭks), *n. Card Playing.* A form of bézique in which no groups but marriages are declared, and a score of sixty-six counts one toward game.

siz'a-ble (sīz'a-b'l), *a.* Of reasonable or suitable size or bulk; usually, somewhat large; massive; as, *sizable* timber. — **siz'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **siz'a-bly**, *adv.*

siz'ar (sīz'ẽr), *n.* [Also *sizer*, from SIZE a settled allowance.] A student in the universities of Cambridge (Eng.) and Dublin, who, having passed a certain examination, is exempted from college fees and charges. He formerly waited on the table. The name was prob. applied from his employment in distributing the *size*, or provisions. Cf. SERVITOR, **C**.

si'zar-ship, *n.* **1.** The position or standing of a sizar.
2. A foundation for the support of a sizar. *Brit.*

size (sīz), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. & F. *assise*, prop., a setting, fixing; or fr. OIt. *sisa* glue used by painters, shortened fr. *assisa*, fr. *assidere*, p. p. *assiso*, to make to sit, to seat, to place, L. *assidere* to sit down; *ad* + *sidere* to sit down, akin to *sedere* to sit. See ASSIZE, SIT, *v. i.*; cf. SIZE bulk.] Any of various glutinous materials, as preparations of glue or flour, used for glazing the surface of paper, fiber, plaster, etc. Ordinary painters' size is a glue containing too much water to become hard.

size, *v. t.*; SIZED (sīzd); SIZ'ING (sīz'ĭng). To cover, stiffen, or glaze, with size; to prepare with size.

size, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *assize.* See ASSIZE; cf. SIZE glue.] **1.** A settled quantity or allowance; an allotment. *Obs.*
2. An allowance of food and drink from the buttery, aside from the regular dinner at commons; hence, a charge incurred for such extra allowance; also, more broadly, any extra charges. *Univ. of Cambridge, Eng* Cf. BATTEL.
3. Extent of superficies or volume; relative proportions or magnitude; — commonly referring to relative mass or bulk.
4. Figurative bulk; condition as to rank, ability, character, etc.; as, the office demands a man of larger *size.*

The middling or lower *size* of people. *Swft.*

5. State (of affairs); fact; actual truth. *Slang.*
6. Formerly, in some cases, a rate, arbitrarily or legally fixed, regulating the dimensions, as the weight, measure, quantity, or the like, of a commodity; now, a conventional relative measure of dimension, as for shoes, gloves, and other articles made up for sale.
7. A kind of gauge for grading pearls according to size.
8. = ASSIZE, 7 **a**; — usually in *pl. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — SIZE, MAGNITUDE. The SIZE of an object (commonly material) is the measure or extent of its dimensions, whether great or small; MAGNITUDE strictly denotes greatness of extent, bulk, intensity, power, etc., and applies to both material and immaterial objects; but the words are frequently interchangeable; as, the *size* of a grain of sand, of a house, the *magnitude* of a mountain, the *magnitude* of one's designs, angular *magnitude.* See BULK.

size, *v. t.* **1** To fix the weight, measure, capacity, etc., of; to conform to standard. *B.* "To *size* weights." *Bacon.*
2. To procure extra portions of; also, to pay for extra portions of; more broadly, to buy; purchase. *Univ. of Cambridge, Eng., and other universities.*
3. To swell out with or as with sizes. *Obs.*
4. To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk. Specif.: **a** *Mil.* To arrange men in (a squad or company) according to their stature. **b** To grade or classify, according to size.
5. *Mech.* To bring or adjust (a thing) to size, as by cutting.

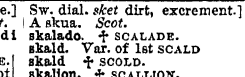
to size down, to gradate (diminish) as to size (the members of a series); as, *to size down* roofing slates from the eaves to the ridge. — **to s. up**, to estimate or ascertain the character and ability of. See 3d SIZE, 4. *Slang, U. S.*

size, *v. i.* **1.** To take greater size; to increase in size.
2. To order food or drink from the buttery; hence, to enter a score, as on the buttery book. *Univ. of Cambridge, Eng.*

sized (sīzd), *a.* **1.** Having a special size or bulk; — chiefly in compounds; as, large-*sized*; common-*sized.*
2. Arranged or adjusted according to size.

siz'er (sīz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** = SIZAR.
2. An instrument or contrivance with which to size articles.
3. Something big; a whopper. *Colloq., Eng.*

siz'ing (sīz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of (either) SIZE, *v.* Hence: *n.* **1.** [From 3d or 4th SIZE.] Food and drink ordered from the buttery by a student; also, the act of procuring, or paying the charge for, such provisions. *Univ. of Cambridge, Eng.*
2. [From 1st or 2d SIZE.] Size (the glutinous material), or a preparation of it.


Sizing Tool.

sizing tool. *Wood Turning.* A cutting tool with a gauge clamped to it to determine the size of the wood turned; — called also *sizing chisel.*

siz'y (sīz'ĭ), *a.* [From 1st SIZE.] Viscous; glutinous.

siz'zard (sĭz'ẽrd), *n.* [*sizzle* + *blizzard.*] A period of weather marked by heat with high humidity. *Colloq., U. S.*

siz'zle (sĭz''l), *v. i.*; SIZ'ZLED (-'ld); SIZ'ZLING (-lĭng). [See SISS.] To make a hissing sound; to fry, or to shrivel up, with a hissing sound. *Dial. Eng., & Colloq., U. S.*

siz'zle, *n.* A hissing sound, as of something frying over a fire. *Dial. Eng., & Colloq., U. S.*

siz'zling (-lĭng), *p. pr & vb. n.* of SIZZLE. — **sizzling heat**, *Metal.*, a degree of heat (about 400-450° F.) which is approximately that of iron just hot enough to hiss when touched with a moistened finger.

skaff'ie (skăf'ĭ), *n.* Also *scaffy.* [Cf. Gael. *sgoth* a skiff, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *skūta* a small craft.] *Naut.* A Scottish fishing boat having the stem raked and rounding and the stern raked, usually with main and mizzen dipping lug sails.

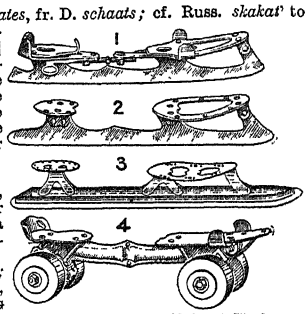
skat (skăt), *n.* [G., fr. It. *scarture* to discard.] **1.** A three-handed card game played with 32 cards, of which two constitute the skat (sense 2), or widow. The players bid for the privilege of attempting any of several games or tasks, in most of which the player undertaking the game must take tricks counting in aggregate at least 61 (the counting cards being ace 11, ten 10, king 4, queen 3, jack 2) The four jacks are the best trumps, ranking club, spade, heart, diamond, and a ten outranks king or queen (but in nullo cards rank as in whist). The value of hands depends upon the game played, trump suit, points taken, and number of matadores.
2. *Skat.* A widow of two cards, which count for the player.

skate (skāt), *n.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *skata;* also L. *squatus, squatina.*] Any of numerous rays of the genus *Raja* and allied genera of family Rajidæ. Their pectoral fins are greatly developed and give the animal a rhomboidal shape, but they are not confluent around the front of the snout. Among the best-known species are the common European skate (*Raja batis*), which sometimes weighs over 100 pounds and is extensively used as food; the smooth, or barn-door, skate (*R. lævis*) of the American Atlantic coast, and *R. binoculata*, a large species of the Pacific coast; and the thornback. The tobacco-box skate (*R. erinacea*) is a small species, brown above mottled with black spots, and is very common on the American Atlantic coast.



Smooth, or Barn-door, Skate (*Raja lævis*).

skate, *n.* [For *skates*, fr. D. *schaats;* cf. Russ. *skakat'* to spring, skip, gallop. Cf. SCATCH.]
1. A metallic runner with a frame shaped to fit the sole of a shoe, to be fastened under the foot, and used for gliding on ice.
2. A roller skate.
3. A skid or shoe, made to fit over the rail, used as a brake under a railroad car wheel.



Skates 1 American Club; 2 Hockey; 3 Tubular Racing; 4 Roller

skate, *v. i*; SKAT'ED (skāt'ĕd, -ĭd; 151); SKAT'ING (skāt'ĭng). **1.** To glide on skates.
2. Hence, to move quickly; to go in a hurry. *Slang, U. S.*

skat'er (skāt'ẽr), *n.* **a** One that skates. **b** A water strider.

Ska'thi (skä'thē), *n.* [Icel. *Skaði.*] *Norse Myth.* A goddess of Finnish origin, wife of Njorth. It is she who fastens the venom-dripping snake above Loki.

skat'ole (skăt'ōl), **skat'ol** (-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [Gr. σκῶρ, σκατός, dung + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A compound, C_9H_9N, which is formed by putrefaction of albuminous matter and hence found in the human intestine and in excrement, from which it is obtained in white shining intensely fetid leaflets. It is also formed by reducing indigo, etc. Chemically it is β-methyl-indole.

skean (skēn), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *sgian;* akin to W. *ysgien* a large knife, a scimitar.] A dagger; dirk; specif.: **a** A bronze double-edged dagger anciently used in Ireland. **b** A skean dhu. — **skean dhu** (dōō), a form of knife or dagger used by Scottish Highlanders.

skeat'ta (skăt'ä), *n.* [AS. *sceatt.*] A small silver coin of very early Anglo-Saxon coinage. Its design was sometimes of Roman origin and sometimes original.

ske-dad'dle (skē-dăd''l), *v. i.*; SKE-DAD'DLED (-'ld); SKE-DAD'DLING (-lĭng). [E. dial. also to spill, scatter.] To betake one's self to flight in or as in a panic; to flee; to run away; to scurry; to scamper. *Colloq.*

ske-dad'dle, *n.* Act of skedaddling. *Colloq.*

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six'-cut', *a.* Having six blades; — said of a kind of stone-dressing ax; also, designating a surface produced by such an ax.

six'foil', *n.* = SEXFOIL.

six'-foot'er, *n.* A person six feet tall. *Colloq., U. S*

six'hand man. Pseudo-archaic for SIXHYNDE MAN.

sixhynde man. See HYNDE, *a.*

six'-shoot'er, *n.* A firearm which can be fired six times without reloading; esp., a six-chambered revolver. *Colloq.*

six'some, *a.* [*six* + 1st *-some.*] Six together. *Obs. Scot.*

sixt. † *sexst*, form of SEE.

six'teenth'ly, *adv.* of SIXTEENTH. [TEENTH]

sixteothe, sixtethe. † SIXTEENTH.

sixth'ly, *adv.* of SIXTH.

siz (sĭz). Dial. Eng. of SISS, *v.*

siz'a-bl. Sizable. *Ref. Sp.*

si-zal' (sĭ-zăl'), *n.* Sisal hemp.

sizars. † SCISSORS [SIX.]

size (sĭz), *n.* [See SISE, SICE.]

size'a-ble. Var. of SIZABLE.

size'a-ble-ness, *n.* — **size'a-bly**, *adv.*

sizeine. † SIXAIN.

si'zel (sĭ'zĕl). Var. of SCISSEL.

size'ly, *a.* [Cf. SIZE bulk.] Nice; proud; coy. *Obs*

siz'er die, tap (sĭz'ẽr), etc. *Mech.* A die, tap, etc., to finish threaded work to standard size

siz'iness (sĭz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being sizy; viscousness.

sizing chisel. = SIZING TOOL.

si-zyg'i-um (sĭ-zĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ä). [NL.] Syzygy

siz'y-gy Var. of SYZYGY.

sizz (sĭz), *n. & v. i.* Hiss.

sizzars † SCISSORS.

sizz'ing (*dial.* sĭz'ĭn), *n.* Yeast. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

S. J. *Abbr.* Society of Jesus.

sjam'bok (shăm'bŏk), *n.* [S Af D., fr. Malay *chamboq* whip, fr. Per. *chābuk.*] A heavy leather or hide whip. *S. Africa.*

sjam'bok, *v. t.* To use the sjambok on; to flog. *S Africa.*

S. J. C. *Abbr.* Supreme Judicial Court. *U. S.*

sk. *Abbr.* Sack.

sk-. For words in *sk-*, see forms in SC-, or, more rarely, SH-.

skabe. † SCAB.

skace † SCARCE.

skach. † SCATCH.

skad'dle (skăd''l). Obs. or dial. Eng of SCADDLE, *a. & n.*

skad'dle, *v. i.* To skedaddle. *Dial. U. S.* [*Dial. Eng.*

skad'don (-ŭn), *n.* A bee larva.

skade, *n.* [Cf. SKATE, old horse.] A wizened creature. *Obs. Scot.*

Ska'dhi (skä'thē), **Ska'di** (-dē). Vars. of SKATHI.

skadylle. † SCADDLE. [SCATHE.]

skaed (skād). Sct. var. of SCATHE.

skaffaut. † SCAFFOLD.

skaffay † SCAFFIE.

skaffe. † SKIFF.

skag (skăg), *n.* A low, strongly built, decked boat for duck shooting. *Local, Great Lakes.* — *v. i.* To shoot from a skag.

skag. Var. of SKEG.

skag, *n. & v.* Tear; split; wound *Dial. Eng.*

skall (skäl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCALE, disperse; scatter.

skaille. † SKEEL. [*Basketwork.*]

skain (skān). Var of SKEIN,

skain, skaine. Vars. of SKEAN

skains'mate', *n.* A nonce word, in "Romeo and Juliet," conjectured to mean messmate or companion (from *skean*, a dagger) or a scapegrace.

skaip † SCAPE.

skaiplarie. † SCAPULARY.

skair (skār). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCARE.

skair, skaire. † SHARE.

skairthtie. † SCARCITY.

skait'bird' (skāt'bûrd'), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *sket* dirt, excrement.] A skua. *Scot.*

skalado. † SCALADE.

skald. Var. of 1st SCALD

skald † SCOLD.

skallon. † SCALLION.

skalke, *n.* [Cf. Dan., Norw., Sw. dial. *skalk* the top cut off, the heel of a loaf] Scalp. *Obs*

skall. † SCALE, to mount; SCALL.

skallade † SCALADE

skăl'pund' (skŏl'pŏnd'; skŏl'-), *n.* [Sw., fr. OSw. *skåla* scale of a balance + *pund* pound.] See WEIGHT.

skamblis. † SHAMBLES, *n. pl.*

skamelar. † SCAMBLER

skamyll. † SHAMBLE, *n.* [place.]

skance † SCONCE, a fortified

skan'dhas (skŭn'dăz; 147), *n. pl.* [Skr. *skandha* body.] *Theos.* The impermanent elements which enter into man's constitution, assumed in incarnation.

Skan'di-na'vi-an Var. of SCANDINAVIAN.

skap, skape, *n.* [Cf SCALP.] The head; the scalp. *Obs. Scot.*

skapellarye. † SCAPULARY.

skar (skär), **skare** (skār). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of SCARE.

skaramouche. † SKIRMISH

skarlote. † SCARLET. [MISH.]

skarmoch, skarmoche. † SKIR-

skarn. † SCORN.

skarre † SCAR, SCARE.

skarsete. † SCARCITY.

skart. † SCRAT.

skarth. † SCART, cormorant.

skarth, *n.* [Cf. SHARD.] A fragment. *Obs.*

skase'ly (skās'lĭ), *adv.* Scarcely; hardly. *Obs. or Dial. U. S.*

Skat, *n.* See STAR.

skat Var. of SCAT.

skate (skāt), *n.* An old decrepit horse; a plug. *Slang, U. S.*

skate barrow. A sea purse

skater. † SCATTER.

skathill. † SCADDLE.

ska-tol'o-gy, skat'o-log'ic, etc. Vars. of SCATOLOGY, etc.

ska'to-sine (skā'tō-sĭn; skăt'ō-; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin.** [*skatole* + *-ose* + *-ine.*] *Physiol. Chem* A base, $C_{10}H_{11}O_2N_2$, formed in the autodigestion of pancreas, and probably related to skatole.

skat-ox'yl (skăt-ŏk's'ĭl), *n.* [*skatole* + *oxygen.*] An oxidation product of skatole combined with sulphuric acid as a potassium salt in diabetic urine.

skaunce, skawnce, *n.* Jest; make-believe. *Obs.*

skavel † SCAFFLE, a spade.

skaw (skŏ), *n* [Cf. Icel. *skagi.*] Headland; promontory

skaw'bard, -bert. † SCABBARD.

skawde. † SCOLD.

skawer, n. A jurat. *Obs* [*Obs.*]

skawte, *n.* A blow; a thrust.

skayles, n. Kayles. *Obs.*

skayre. † SCARE.

skean'ock-le (skē n'ŭ k-'l), *n.* [Gael. *sgian-achlais; sgian* knife + *achlais* the armpit, bosom.] A small dirk. *Scot.*

skear (skār; skâr). Scot. & dial. var of SCARE. [*Dial.*]

skeart (skērt; skârt), *a.* Scared.

skear'y (skēr'ĭ; skâr'ĭ), *a.* Scary. *Dial.*

skeat. † SKATE.

skeate. † SKATE. [SKYBAL, *n.*]

skeb'el (skĕb'l) Scot. var. of **skec,** *n.* [OF. *eschec, eschiec*, var of *eschiec, eschec.*] Plundering. *Obs.*

skech. Sketch. *Ref. Sp.*

skecht. Sketched. *Ref Sp.*

skee. † SKEO.

skee. *n* = SKI.

skeed (skēd) Var of SKID.

skeeg (skēg), *v. t & n.* [From Scot *skeegers* whip; cf. Gael. *sgiors* whip, fr. E. *scourge.* Lash; flog; slap. *Scot.*

skeel'ing (skēl'ĭng), *n.* [From Scand. Cf. SHEALING.] **1.** A shed, outhouse, or penthouse. *Eng.* **2.** A bay of a barn. *Obs.* **3.** The side of an attic under a slope of a roof. *Local, Eng.*

skeet (skēt), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *skeet* to squirt.] *Naut.* A scoop with a long handle, as for washing the sides of a vessel.

skeg (skĕg), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skaga* to jut out, project.] **1.** The after part of the keel of a vessel near the sternpost, or a part in extension of the keel, upon which the rudder rests; now, esp., the part connecting the keel with the bottom of the rudder post in a single-screw vessel. **2.** In a flat-bottomed boat, the vertical triangular piece taking the place of the after part of a keel.

skein (skān), *n.* [ME. *skeyne*, OF. *escaigne*, F. *écagne*, perh. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *sgainne*, Gael. *sgeinnidh* thread, small twine; or perh. the English word is immediately from Celtic.] **1.** A quantity of yarn, thread, silk, or the like, put up after it is taken from the reel, usually in a sort of knot. A *skein* of cotton yarn is formed by eighty turns of the thread round a fifty-four-inch reel. **2.** A metal thimble on the wooden arm of a wagon axle. **3.** *Biol.* A spireme. **4.** *Basketwork.* A trimmed strip of osier made from splits.

skein, *v. t.* To wind into skeins or hanks.

skel'e-tal (skĕl'ē-tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a skeleton. — **skeletal muscles,** *Anat.*, the muscles attached to the parts of the skeleton, as distinguished from those of the intestine, heart, etc.

skel'e-tin (-tĭn), *n.* [*skeleton* + *-in.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of almost insoluble nitrogenous substances, as spongin, conchiolin, etc., in the skeletal tissues of invertebrates.

skel'e-tog'e-nous (-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*skeleton* + *-genous.*] Producing parts of the skeleton. — **skel'e-tog'e-ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

skel'e-ton (skĕl'ē-tŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σκελετόν (sc. σῶμα) a dried body, a mummy, fr. σκελετός dried up, parched, σκέλλειν to dry, dry up, parch.] **1.** The bones of a human being or other vertebrate collectively; the bony or more or less cartilaginous framework supporting the soft tissues and protecting the internal organs. In *Zoöl. & Biol.*, in a broader sense, the whole of the more or less hard and rigid parts, esp. the supporting and protective structures, of any animal, or of any particular part of its body, or even of certain vegetable organisms, as diatoms. The spicules of a sponge, the stony framework of a coral, the shell of a mollusk, and the hard cuticle of a beetle, are examples. In invertebrates these structures are more often external to the soft parts (*exoskeletal*), in vertebrates chiefly internal (*endoskeletal*), supplemented by exoskeletal structures. See EXOSKELETON, ENDOSKELETON. In vertebrates most parts of the skeleton are formed in the embryo out of cartilage, which, except in primitive forms, is mostly replaced by bony tissue in the adult. The skeleton of a typical vertebrate consists chiefly of an **axial portion** (comprising the *skull*, *spinal column*, *ribs*, etc.) and an **appendicular portion** (the bones of the limbs, including also the *pectoral* and *pelvic arches*, by which they are supported). In man the number of bones is reckoned at about 200 (not counting the teeth), but many bones separate in young individuals afterward become united. See MAN, *Illust.* **2.** Hence, fig.: **a** A very thin or lean person. **b** The framework of anything; the principal parts that support the rest, but without the appendages. **c** The heads and outline of a literary work. **d** The cage of a high building. **3.** Short for SKELETON AT THE FEAST, etc. See below. **4.** Short for SKELETON SUIT.

skeleton at the feast, something which in a time of pleasure recalls some disagreeable truth or unavoidable sorrow or fate; — from the Egyptian custom of having a death's head at a feast as a memento mori. — **s. in the closet, cupboard, house,** etc., a private hidden source of shame or grief.

skel'e-ton, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, a skeleton; having only certain leading features of anything; as, a *skeleton* sermon; a *skeleton* crystal. (For phrases see *Vocab.*)

skeleton company, regiment, *etc. Mil.* A company or other organization which has most or all of its complement of officers, but many vacancies in the ranks.

skeleton construction. A method of constructing high buildings in which the chief horizontal and vertical members are of rolled steel, and the walls are for the most part supported at the floor levels by the steel frame itself.

skeleton drill. *Mil.* A drill with skeleton organizations, as companies or regiments, the flanks only of subdivisions being marked by men, for the instruction of officers only.

skel'e-ton-ize (skĕl'ē-tŭn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To prepare a skeleton of; also, to reduce to its skeleton. — **skel'e-ton-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

skel'e-ton-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* Any small moth whose larva eats the parenchyma of leaves, leaving the skeleton.

skeleton key. *Locks.* A key with a large part of the bit filed away so as to avoid the wards, and thus enable it to open a number of locks as a master key.

skelp (skĕlp), *n.* **1.** A smart blow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** A squall; also, a heavy fall of rain. *Scot.*

skelp (skĕlp), *v. t.*; SKELPED (skĕlpt); SKELP'ING. To strike; slap; beat; also, to kick. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skelp, *v. i. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To beat, as a clock. **2.** To walk with a brisk tripping step; to move rapidly.

skelp, *n.* A strip of wrought iron, steel, etc., for making a hollow cylindrical piece or tube by bending it round longitudinally or helically and welding.

skelp, *v. t.* To form into skelp, as a plate or bar of iron by rolling; also, to bend round (a skelp) in tube making.

skel'ter (skĕl'tẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. HELTER-SKELTER.] To run helter-skelter, to scurry; — with *away* or *off*. *Colloq.*

Skel-ton'i-cal (skĕl-tŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, John Skelton (1460?–1529) or his poetry.

"That headlong voluble breathless doggerel which . . . has taken from the name of its author the title of *Skeltonical* verse." . . . The number of accents, as well as the number of syllables, is irregular, being quite as often . . . three as two. *R. M. Alden*

skep (skĕp), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skeppa* a measure, bushel.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A kind of coarse round farm basket. **2.** The quantity held by a skep (sense 1); hence, formerly, a measure of capacity, varying with place and commodity. **3.** A beehive, esp. one of twisted straw. **4.** A bowl-shaped utensil used in ladling or skimming.

skep'tic, scep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. σκεπτικός thoughtful, reflective, fr. σκέπτεσθαι to look carefully or about, to view, consider: cf. L. *scepticus*, F. *sceptique*. See SCOPE.] **1.** One who carries a critical or incredulous attitude into his inquiries, or who is characterized by doubt or suspended judgment, esp. to an excessive degree. **2.** *Philos.* One who believes in skepticism as a doctrine or employs skepticism as a method; specif. (usually capitalized), a member of one of the ancient skeptical schools.

He [Hume] was a *skeptic;* that is, he accepted the principles asserted by the prevailing dogmatism; and only showed that such and such conclusions were, on these principles, inevitable. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. Specif., one who doubts, or disbelieves in, Christianity. **Syn.** — Unbeliever, doubter. See INFIDEL.

skep'tic (skĕp'tĭk) } *a.* Also **scep'tic, scep'ti-cal. 1.** Of
skep'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } or pertaining to a skeptic or skepticism; characterized by skepticism

This negative, this cautious, *skeptical* attitude, is the one most observable in the philosophy of our period. *Josiah Royce.*

2. *Theol.* Doubting or denying the truth of revelation, or of the sacred Scriptures.

The *skeptical* system subverts the whole foundation of morals *R Hall.*

— **skep'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **skep'ti-cal-ness,** *n.*

skep'ti-cism, scep'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *scepticisme.*] **1.** An incredulous or doubting state of mind; the mental attitude of the skeptic. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that no fact or principle can be certainly known, or that all knowledge is uncertain; the position that no fact or truth can be established on philosophical grounds; also, the method of suspended judgment, destructive criticism, or systematic doubt characteristic of skeptics. *Skepticism* as a point of view is opposed to *dogmatism*, and appears as a reaction from it. The earliest skeptics were the Greek Sophists, who made "the worse appear the better reason," and the Pyrrhonists, who formed the first systematic school of Skepticism (see PYRRHONISM, SOPHIST). The Middle Academy (see ACADEMY, I), and later writers of antiquity, esp. Sextus Empiricus (2d century A. D.), also represented skeptical thought. In the main, ancient skepticism was based upon the doctrines of the relativity of sense, knowledge, and human belief (cf. RELATIVITY OF KNOWLEDGE). The skeptical arguments were made use of by many Christian writers to prove the unreliability of human reason and the necessity for revelation for any valid knowledge. Skepticism as an element or stage in philosophic method was used both by St. Augustine and Descartes, who derived the necessity of individual existence from the mere attempt to doubt it (cf. COGITO ERGO SUM), while Hegel maintained that the skeptical is a necessary stage of every philosophic evolution. Modern skepticism, other than religious, finds its chief exponents in David Hume (see HUMISM) and Montaigne; but the skeptical attitude enters largely into all scientific method. Cf. ECLECTICISM **3.** Specif., doubt of, or unbelief in, Christianity.

skep'ti-cize, scep'ti-cize (-sīz), *v. i.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To doubt; also, to pretend to skepticism.

sker'ry (skĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *sker*, Sw. *skär*, Dan. *skjær*. Cf. SCAR a bank.] A rocky isle; an insulated rock or reef. *Scot.*

sketch (skĕch), *n.* [D. *schets*, fr. It. *schizzo* a sketch, a splash (whence also F. *esquisse*; cf. ESQUISSE); cf. It. *schizzare* to splash, to sketch.] **1.** An outline or general delineation; a rough or incomplete draft or plan of any design; esp., in the fine arts, such a representation of an object or scene as records its chief features; a slight or tentative draft made as a preliminary study. **2.** A brief simply constructed literary composition, as a short story; specif., *Theat. Cant*, a short theatrical piece, a single scene, or the like, esp. in vaudeville. **Syn.** — Outline, delineation, draft, plan, design.

sketch (skĕch), *v. t.*; SKETCHED (skĕcht); SKETCH'ING. [Cf. D. *schetsen*, It. *schizzare*. See SKETCH, *n.*] To draw the outline or chief features of; to make a rough draft of; hence, to plan or describe by the chief points or ideas.

Syn. — SKETCH, DELINEATE. One SKETCHES by outlining roughly or with broad touches; one DELINEATES with more attention to detail; as, he *sketched* rapidly his plan; he *delineated* with much minuteness the results sure to follow.

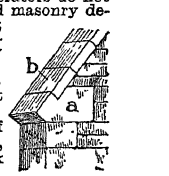
sketch, *v. i.* **1.** To make a sketch or sketches. **2.** To act in or as in a sketch. *Theat. Cant.*

sketch'book', *n.* A book of sketches or for sketches.

sketch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Depicting or describing in outline with little detail; of the nature of a sketch; roughly outlined.

skew (skū), *a.* [Cf. D. *scheef*, Dan. *skiæv*, Sw. *skef*, Icel. *skeifr*, G. *schief*; or D. *schuw* timid, shy, *schuwen* to avoid, E. *shy*, a. & v. i.] **1.** Turned or twisted to one side; situated obliquely; skewed; — chiefly in technical phrases. **2.** Not symmetrical; more developed on one side or in one direction than another. **3.** Hence, distorted; strained; perverted. **4.** Skewbald. *Dial. Eng.*

skew arch, an arch whose jambs are not at right angles with the face. — **s. bevel gearing.** *Mach.* = SKEW GEARING. — **s. bevel wheel.** *Mach.* See BEVEL WHEEL. — **s. binomial,** *Math.*, a binomial with terms unlike in sign. — **s. bridge,** a bridge built obliquely from bank to bank. — **s. but.** = SKEW CORBEL. — **s. chisel,** a chisel with its cutting edge at an oblique angle. — **s. corbel,** *Arch.*, a kneeler for a gable slope; a kneestone. Cf. SKEW TABLE. — **s. curve,** *Geom.*, a twisted or tortuous curve. — **s. cutter,** *Mech.*, a cutter fixed obliquely on the shaft that drives it. — **s. determinant,** *Math.*, a determinant not zeroaxial in which the sum of any two conjugates is 0. — **s. facet,** *Jewelry*, one of the broad triangular facets which adjut in pairs on the girdle of a brilliant between each pair of skill facets; — called also *cross facet.* — **s. flashing,** *Arch.*, lead flashing along the side of a gable. — **s. gear,** *Mach.*, a skew bevel wheel; also, skew gearing. — **s. gearing,** *Mach.*, gearing consisting of skew bevel wheels. See BEVEL WHEEL. — **s. helicoid,** *Geom.*, a screw surface. — **s. hinge,** a hinge with oblique knuckle joints, as in a common form of rising hinge. — **s. invariant,** *Math.*, an invariant whose weight is odd. — **s. pantograph.** = PLAGIOGRAPH. — **s. put.** = SKEW CORBEL. — **s. surface,** *Geom.*, a ruled surface such that in general two consecutive generators do not intersect. — **s. table,** *Arch.*, any piece of solid masonry designed to take a diagonal thrust or pressure; in a gable wall, the skew at the top of the vertical corner. Cf. KNEELER. — **s. wheel,** a skew bevel wheel. See BEVEL WHEEL.



a Skew Table or Skew, 2; *b* Coping.

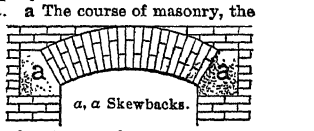
skew (skū), *adv.* Awry; obliquely; askew.

skew, *n.* **1.** A twist or turn; a movement aside; distortion; hence, a blunder. **2.** *Arch.* A stone at the foot of the slope of a gable, the offset of a buttress, or the like, cut with a sloping surface and with a check to hold the coping stones. **3.** A sudden gusty drizzle of rain. *Dial. Eng.* **4.** A skewbald animal. *Dial. Eng.* **5.** = SKEW SURFACE.

skew, *v. i.*; SKEWED (skūd); SKEW'ING. [ME. *skewen.* See SKEW, *a.*] **1.** To turn or start aside; to swerve; shy; also, to escape. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** To walk or move obliquely; to go sidling. **3.** To look obliquely; to squint; hence, to look slightingly or suspiciously. *Beau. & Fl.*

skew, *v. t.* [See SKEW, *a.*] **1.** To cause to take an oblique position or direction; hence, to distort; pervert. **2.** To shape or form in an oblique way. **3.** To throw or hurl obliquely.

skew'back' (skū'băk'), *n.* **a** The course of masonry, the stone, or the iron plate, having an inclined face, against which the voussoirs of a segmental arch abut. **b** A plate, cap, or shoe, with an inclined face to receive the nut of a diagonal brace, rod, etc., in a truss or frame.



a, a Skewbacks.

skew'bald' (-bôld'), *a.* [ME. *skewed* piebald; cf. ME. *skewes* clouds (cf. SKY). Cf. PIEBALD.] Of horses, etc., marked with spots and patches of white and some other color; — sometimes distinguished from *piebald*, then restricted to cases in which the colors are white and black.

skew'er (skū'ẽr), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. E. dial. *skiver* a skewer, Sw. & Dan. *skifer* slate. Cf. SHIVER a fragment.] **1.** A pin of wood or metal for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting. **2.** Any of various things shaped or used like the above; as: **a** A round rod pointed at both ends, as in a creel. See CREEL, *n.*, 3. **b** *Pattern Making & Founding.* A pointed rod formed with a loop for a handle, used to secure a loose piece while ramming a mold. See LOOSE PIECE.

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skeel (skēl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SKILL.

skeel (skēl), *n.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *skjóla* a pail, bucket.] A pail, bucket, or tub. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skeel duck, skeel goose, skeeling, *n., or* **skeeling goose** The common sheldrake. *Brit.*

skeel'y (skēl'ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SKILLY, *a.*, skillful.

skeen. Obs. or Scot. of SKEAN.

skeen arch [Cf. SCHEME ARCH.] A diminished arch.

skeen'yie (skēn'yĭ; -ĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *speimnidh*, and E. SKEIN.] Twine; packthread. *Scot.*

skeer (skēr). Dial. Eng. var. of SCAR, a rock; SKIRR.

skeer, *n. & v.* Scare. *Dial.*

skeer'y, *a.* Scary. *Dial.*

skee'sicks (skē'zĭks), *n.* A rascal; skinflint: good-for-nothing; — often used playfully. *Colloq., U. S*

skeet. + SKET, *a. & adv.*

skeet (skēt), *n.* [Perh. of Scand. origin and akin to E. *shoot*, v. t.] A pollack. *Local, Eng.*

skeet'er, *n.* Mosquito. *Dial.*

skee'zix. Var. of SKEESICKS.

skeg (skĕg), *n. & v.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *skjaag*, *skjegl*, squinting.] Glance; peep. *Dial. Eng.*

skeg, *n.* **a** A sort of wild plum. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* A kind of oats. **c** Yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*).

skeg'ger (skĕg'ẽr), *n.* A parr.

skei. + SHY.

skeich (skēk). Var of SKEIGH

skeif (skĭf; skāf), *n.* [D. *schijf*.] A laundary's polishing wheel

skeigh (skēk), *a.* [Cf. Icel *skeikr* to swerve, and E. SHY, *a.*] Shy; mettlesome; proud *Scot*

skeil (skēl). Scot var. of SKEEL

skeil'y. Var. of SKEELY.

skein (skēn). Obs. or Scot. & Ir. var. of SKEAN.

skein (skān; skēn), *n.* A flight of wild fowl, as ducks or geese

skein (skēn). Var. of SKEAN.

skein screw (skān). A screw with an open shallow thread.

skeipp. + SKEP. [ROPHORION

skei'ro-pho'ri-on. Var. of SCIROPHORION.

skekk, skekke, *n.* [See SKEC.] Plundering. *Obs.*

skek'king, *n.* Battle. *Obs.*

skel. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCALE, to disperse, etc.

skelb (skĕlb), *n. & v.* [Cf. Gael. *sgealb.*] Splinter; slice. *Scot.*

skel'der, *v. t. & i.* To deceive; cheat; trick. — *n.* A vagrant; a cheat. *Both Obs.* [DRAKE b.]

skel'der-drake', *n.* = SHELDRAKE.

skel'dock (skĕl'dŏk), *n* [Gael. *sgeallag*, *sgeallaguch.*] Charlock; also, jointed charlock. *Scot.*

skel'drake' (skĕl'drāk'), *n.* [Cf. SHELDRAKE.] *Local, Eng.* The common sheldrake. **b** The oyster catcher.

skele. + SKEEL, SKILL.

skel'et (*dial.* skĕl'ĭt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *scelete*, F. *squelette*, L. *sceletus* See SKELETON.] *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A skeleton. **b** Mummy.

skel'e-tol'o-gy (-ĕ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*skeleton* + *-logy.*] Study of the skeleton; osteology. *Rare.*

skel'e-ton, *v. t.* To skeletonize.

skeleton leaf. A leat with the parenchyma removed.

skeleton movement. = BAR MOVEMENT. [TERN.

skeleton pattern = OPEN PATTERN.

skeleton proof. A proof of a print or engraving, with the inscription in hair strokes only.

skeleton shrimp. An amphipod crustacean of *Caprella* or allied genus. See CAPRELLA.

skeleton suit. A boy's tight-fitting suit of clothes, the trousers being buttoned to the jacket.

skeleton weed. = GUM SUCCORY a.

skelf (skĕlf) Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHELF. [ter; chip. *Scot.*

skelf, *n. & v.* [Cf. SKELB.] Splinter; splinter, as of wood. *Scot.*

skelf'goose' (skĕlf'gōōs'), *n.* The common sheldrake. *Scot.*

skell + SKEEL.

skell, *n. & v. t. & i.* [Cf. Icel. *skæla* to make a wry face, *skjálgr* wry, oblique.] Squint; upset; twist. *Dial. Eng.*

skel'lat (skĕl'ăt), *n.* [OF. *escalate*, var of *eschelete*, a small bell.] A small bell; a hand bell; an iron rattle. *Scot.*

skellie. Var. of SKELLY.

Skel'lig list (skĕl'ĭg). A rimed catalogue of bachelors and old maids formerly published at Cork, Ireland, counseling a pilgrimage to the Skellig Islands for prayer and penance.

skelliton. + SKELETON. [DOCK.

skel'loch (skĕl'ŭk), *n. & v. t.* [Cf. Icel *skjalla* to swagger, talk loud, or *skjalla* to clash, clatter, *skalla* to cause to clash, to scold.] Screech; scream *Scot*

skel'lum (*Scot.* skĕl'ŭm), *n.* [Icel *skelmir*, or Dan. *schelm*, fr. G. *schelm.*] A rogue; a scamp. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skel'ly (skĕl'ĭ), *n.* **a** Chaffinch. **b** The ouzel. *Local, Brit.*

skel'ly, *v. i. & n.* [Cf. Dan. *skele*, Sw. *skela.*] Squint *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skelp (skĕlp), *n. & v.* [Cf SKELB.] Splinter. *Scot.*

skelp'er (skĕl'pẽr), *n.* One that strikes or beats. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skelp'in. **skelp'ing** (-pĭn), *a. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Striking or beating, as of feet on the ground. **2.** Unusually large or full.

skelt, *n. a.* Scattered *Obs.*

Skel-to'ni-an (skĕl-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Skeltonical. — *n.* Skeltonical verse.

skelvol. skelvolliche. + SKILFUL, SKILLFULLY. [*Scot.*

skelv'y (skĕl'vĭ), *a.* Splintery.

skeme. + SKIM.

skem'mel (skĕm'ĕl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCAMBLE. [SCAMP.

skemp (skĕmp). Scot. var. of SKEMTE. + SKENTE

sken (skĕn), *n. & v. t. & i.* Squint; stare. *Dial. Eng.* [of SKEAN.

skene (skēn) Obs. or Scot. & Ir.

skene (skēn). Var of SKEIN, axle band or thimble.

skene arch. [Cf. SCHEME ARCH.] A diminished arch.

skeneoccle. + SKEANOCKLE.

skenis. See SKYNNES. *Obs.*

skente, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *skemta.*] To amuse; to delight. *Obs.*

skeo, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *skjaa* hut.] A fisherman's hut or outhouse. *Obs. Shet. & Ork.*

ske ough (skē'ō; -ŏuk), *n.* [Ir. *sciath* a basket in the form of a shield.] A kind of wicker basket. *Irish.*

skepe. Obs. pret. of SCAPE.

skep'ful (skĕp'fōōl), *n.* See -FUL. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng*

skep'pund' (skĕp'pŏond'), *n.* [Sw.] See WEIGHT

skep'sis (skĕp'sĭs). *n.* [Gr. σκέψις doubt.] Skepticism.

sker. + SCAR, SHEER.

sker (skēr). Dial. Eng. var. of SKERRY.

skerche. + SCARCE.

skere. + SHEER, *a. & v. t.*

skeren. + SCARE.

skerl'ing, *n.* = SKIRLING. [*Obs.*

sker'rel, *n.* = LARVA, a specter.

sker'ret. + SKIRRET, a plant.

sker'ry (skĕr'ĭ), *n.* A kind of potato. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skerss. + SCARCE.

sket, skete, *a.* Swift; sudden; headlong; fierce. Also *adv* *Obs.*

sketch (skĕch; skăch), *n. & v.* [Cf. SCATCH, SKATE (for the foot).] Skate. *Scot.*

sketch'a-ble (skĕch'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sketch'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sketch'er, *n.* One that sketches.

sketch'er, *n.* A skater; also, a skate. *Scot.* [SKETCHY.

sketch'i-ly (skĕch'ĭ-lĭ). *adv* of

sketch'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sketh, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skeið* a race, a course, space of time.] Extent; breadth *Obs. Scot.*

skethill. + SCADDLE.

sket'ly, *adv.* Suddenly; swiftly. *Obs.*

skeu'o-morph (skū'ō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. σκεῦος vessel, implement + *-morph.*] An ornament or design representing an implement or vessel. — **skeu'o-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.*

skeut. + SCHUIT. [VIN. *Obs.*

skevayne Aphetic for ESCHEWAYNE, *n.* A cup *Obs. Cant.*

skewe. + SKY. [escape. *Obs.*

skewe. Aphetic for ESCHEW, to escape.

skewed (skūd), *a. Obs. or Dial.* **1.** Twisted or distorted; askew. **2.** Skewbald; piebald.

skew'er (skū'ĕr), *v. t.*; SKEW'ERED (-ĕrd); SKEW'ER-ING. To fasten with or as with skewers.

skew'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SKEW. Hence: *n.* **a** Act or process of dressing up gilded work by removing superfluous leaf and affixing needed leaf. **b** *pl.* Waste portions of gold leaf for remelting, or remnants of gold or Dutch metal leaf available for reusing.

ski (skē), *n.*; *pl.* SKI (skē) or SKIS (skēz). [Dan. *ski*; cf. Icel. *skíð* a billet of wood, a snow shoe. See SKID.] One of a pair of strips of hard wood bound one on each foot and used for gliding over a snow-covered surface. It is five to eight feet long, four or more inches wide, and pointed and curved upwards in front and sometimes also in back.

ski, *v. i.*; SKIED (skēd); SKI'ING. To use skis.

ski'a-graph (skī'*a*-grăf), **sci'a-graph** (sī'*ă*-), *n.* [See SKIAGRAPHY.] **1.** *Arch.* A vertical section, or geometrical profile of the interior, of a building. *Obs.*
2. A shadowlike image or picture made on a sensitive surface, esp. by the Rontgen rays; — called also *sciagram*, *shadowgram*, *shadowgraph*, etc. Cf. RADIOGRAPH.

ski'a-graph, sci'a-graph, *v. t.*; -GRAPHED (-grăft); -GRAPH'-ING. To make a skiagraph of. — **ski-ag'ra-pher** (skī-ăg'-ra-fẽr), **sci-ag'ra-pher** (sī-ăg'-), *n.*

ski-ag'ra-phy (skī-ăg'ra-fī), **sci-ag'ra-phy** (sī-ăg'-), *n.* [Gr. σκιαγραφία, fr. σκιαγράφος drawing in light and shade; σκιά shadow + γράφειν to delineate, describe: cf. F. *sciagraphie*.] **1.** The art or science of projecting or delineating shadows.
2. *Arch.* = SKIAGRAPH, *n.*, 1. *Obs.*
3. *Astron.* The science of graduating dials; determination of time by the shadows of heavenly bodies.
4. The art or process of making skiagraphs.
— **ski'a-graph'ic** (skī'*ă*-grăf'ĭk), **sci'a-graph'ic** (sī'*ă*-), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ski'a-graph'i-cal-ly, sci'a-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ski-am'e-try (skī-ăm'ẽ-trĭ), **sci-am'e-try** (sī-ăm'-), *n.* [Gr. σκιά a shadow + *-metry*.] **1.** Art of getting precise numerical results from measuring skiagraphs.
2. *Astron.* Correction of the parallax and semidiameter of heavenly bodies, from observing their eclipses.

ski'a-scope (skī'*ă*-skōp), **sci'a-scope** (sī'*ă*-), *n.* [Gr. σκιά a shadow + *-scope*.] *Med.* A device for determining the refractive state of the eye by observing the movements of the retinal lights and shadows. — **ski-as'co-py** (skī-ăs'-kŏ-pī; skī'*ă*-skŏ'pĭ), **sci-as'co-py** (sī-ăs'-; sī'*ă*-), *n*

skid (skĭd), *n.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *skíð* a billet of wood. See SHIDE.] **1.** A shoe or clog, as of iron, attached to a chain, and placed under a wheel to prevent its turning when descending a steep hill; a drag; a skidpan; by extension, a hook attached to a chain, and used, by catching round a spoke, for the same purpose.
2. A brake for a crane, etc.
3. A timber, bar, rail, or the like, used in pairs or sets to form a slideway or rollway, as for an incline from a truck to the sidewalk. Specif.: *Logging*. See SKID ROAD **b**.
4. *Naut.* Usually *pl.* A wooden fender hung over a vessel's side to protect it in handling cargo, etc.
5. [From the *v.*] Act of skidding; — called also *side slip*.

skid, *v. t.*; SKID'DED; SKID'DING. **1.** To protect, support, check, drag, etc., with or on a skid or skids.
2. To construct or repair with skids, as a skid road.

skid, *v. i.* **a** To slide without rotating; — said of a wheel held from turning while the vehicle moves onward. **b** To fail to grip the roadway; specif., to slip sideways on the road; to side-slip; — said esp. of a cycle or automobile.

skid'der (skĭd'ẽr), *n.* One that skids; one that uses a skid; specif.: *Logging*. **a** One that skids logs. **b** An engine for hauling the cable used in skidding logs. **c** = BUMMER, 2. **d** The foreman of a construction gang making a skid road.

skid road. *Logging*. **a** A road along which logs are dragged to the skidway or landing; — called also *travois*, or *travoy*, *road*. **b** A road having partly sunken transverse logs (called *skids*) at intervals of about five feet.

skid'way (skĭd'wā'), *n.* **1.** *Logging*. A kind of platform made of skids on which logs are piled for loading.
2. A way or road formed of skids.

skiff (skĭf), *n.* [F. *esquif*, fr. It. *schifo*, fr. OHG. *skif*, G. *schiff*. See SHIP.] **1.** Any small, light sailing vessel. *Obs.*
2. A light rowboat.
3. A boat with centerboard and spritsail, light enough to be rowed, and sometimes steered by an occupant's shifting his weight; — called in full *St. Lawrence skiff*.

skill (skĭl), *n.* [ME. *skil*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skil* a distinction, discernment; akin to *skilja* to separate, divide, distinguish, Sw. *skilja*, Dan. *skille* to separate, *skiel* reason, right, justice, Sw. *skäl* reason, Lith. *skelti* to cleave. Cf. SHELL.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Understanding; discernment; judgment "Nor want we *skill* or art." *Milton*. **b** Significance; meaning. **c** Rightness; propriety; also, just claim or interest; right. **d** Command; law; ordinance. **e** Argument; proof; also, reason; motive; cause.
2. Knowledge of, and expertness in, execution or performance; practical ability in art, science, or the like; power to perceive and perform; expertness; aptitude; as, the *skill* of a surgeon, mechanic, etc.
Phocion, . . by his great wisdom and *skill* at negotiations, diverted Alexander from the conquest of Athens *Swift*.
3. Any particular art, accomplishment, or the like; also, display of art; exercise of ability; address. *Now Rare*.
An expert in some special *skill*. *J. Martineau*.
4. Those engaged in a certain profession or occupation, considered collectively; a guild or craft. *Obs.*
Syn. — Dexterity, adroitness, expertness, aptitude.

skill (skĭl), *v. t.* **1.** To set aside; to remove. *Obs.*
2. To know; discern; understand. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

skill, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *skilja* to part, separate, impers. it differs. See SKILL, *n.*] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** To be knowing; to have understanding, — with *of* or *on*.
2. To have practical skill; to be dexterous.
3. To make a difference; to signify; to matter; — used impersonally; as, what *skills* it how we die?

skilled (skĭld), *a.* **1.** Having skill; expert; skillful; — often with *in*; as, a person *skilled* in drawing.
2. Often, of workmen or labor, having or requiring such training in a particular occupation as would involve a material industrial loss in a transference to other occupations; — opposed to the general mass of rude, or unskilled, labor or workmen, the transference of whom from one occupation to another involves no material industrial loss.
Syn. — See SKILLFUL.

skil'let (skĭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Cf. OF. *escuellette*, dim. of *escuelle* a porringer, F. *écuelle*, fr. L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, *scuta*, a dish. Cf. SCUTTLE a basket.] **1.** A small metal vessel with a handle, used for culinary purposes. Specif.: **a** A small kettle or pot with three or four legs **b** A shallow pan, as a stewpan or saucepan.
2. A kind of flat mold in which a precious metal is cast for sale as bullion.

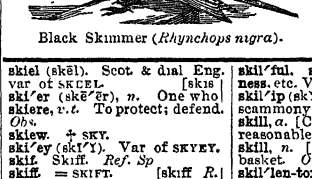
skill'ful, skil'ful (skĭl'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Having mental power; reasoning; discerning; judicious. *Obs. Chaucer.*
2. Proper; reasonable; just. *Obs.*
3. Possessed of, or displaying, skill; knowing and ready; expert; well-versed; as, a *skillful* mechanic.
Syn. — Well-versed, dexterous, adroit, deft, clever, apt, proficient. — SKILLFUL, SKILLED, EXPERT agree in the idea of proficiency. SKILLFUL, the most general term, implies a union of knowledge and readiness, as possessed by a person or manifested in an object; as, a *skillful* operator, contrivance; "a *skillful* economy of means" (*Paley*). SKILLED implies the mastery of the details of an art, trade, or handicraft through practice; as, a *skilled* mechanic, *skilled* labor. EXPERT (see EXPERT) suggests extraordinary proficiency achieved in some special field; as, an *expert* accountant, *expert* testimony, *expert* at chess. See DEXTEROUS, INGENIOUS, CONVERSANT, TACT.
By long practice, he was *skilled* in the arts of teaching *Gibbon*
An *expert* practitioner with the small sword *Thackeray*
— **skill'ful-ly, skil'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **skill'ful-ness, skil'-ful-ness**, *n.*

skim (skĭm), *v. t.*; SKIMMED (skĭmd); SKIM'MING [Apparently from *scum*. See SCUM.] **1.** To clear (a liquid) from floating scum or substance; as, to *skim* milk; also, to take off or remove by or as by skimming; as, to *skim* cream.
2. To cause a scum to form on the surface of (a liquid).
3. To pass swiftly or lightly over; to brush the surface of; to glide along the surface of
Homer describes Mercury as flinging himself from the top of Olympus, and *skimming* the surface of the ocean. *Hazlitt*.
4. Hence, to read or examine superficially and rapidly; to glance through for the chief ideas of; as, to *skim* a book.
5. To skip or ricochet; as, to *skim* stones on the water.

skim, *v. i.* **1.** To pass lightly or hastily; to glide along in an even, smooth course, esp. near the surface.
They *skim* over a science in a very superficial survey. *I. Watts*.
2. To become coated with a film or scum.
3. To put on the finishing coat of plaster.
4. To skip or ricochet over a surface, as on water.
Syn. — SKIM, SCUD. SKIM implies light or darting movement over a surface or (esp.) just above it; to SCUD is to move lightly or swiftly, esp. as if driven by something; as, "Some lightly o'er the current *skim*" (*Gray*); "Down the road *skims* an eave swallow, swift as an arrow" (*Richard Jefferies*); "I . . . am pleased to *skim* along the surfaces of things" (*Wordsworth*); "Crisp foam-flakes *scud* along the level sand" (*Tennyson*); "the *scudding* rain which drives in gusts over the . . . great shining river" (*Thackeray*); the boat *scuds* before the wind.

skim, *n.* **1.** Act of skimming.
2. That which is skimmed; hence, scum; film; also, refuse.

skim'mer (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that skims; esp., a utensil for skimming liquids.
2. Any of several long-winged marine birds of the genus *Rhynchops*, allied to the terns, but having the lower mandible compressed like a knife blade and much longer than the upper. These birds fly rapidly along the surface of the water, with the lower mandible immersed, thus skimming out small marine animals. The American black skimmer (*R. nigra*), common on the southern coasts of the United States, is about 18 inches long, and chiefly black above and white below. The bill is red and black.
3. *Salt Manuf.* A perforated shovel used in lifting salt out of the pan.
4. *Founding*. An implement to prevent slag from running over with the molten metal from a ladle to the mold.


Black Skimmer (*Rhynchops nigra*).

Skim'mi-a (skĭm'ĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL., fr. Jap. *skimmi* name of one species.] *Bot.* A genus of rutaceous shrubs of Japan and the Himalayan region, with dark green coriaceous foliage and small tetramerous flowers with a 2–5-celled ovary. *S. japonica* is a dwarf species resembling the holly.

skim milk. Milk from which the cream has been taken.

skim'ming (skĭm'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SKIM. Hence: *n.* That which is skimmed from a liquid; — chiefly in *pl.*

skimming dish. **a** A one-masted, broad, very light draft boat used on the coast of Florida. **b** A centerboard yacht of very light draft and broad beam.

skim'ming-ton (skĭm'ĭng-tŭn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** A word chiefly used in the phrases *to ride skimmington*, *skimmington ride*, etc., a mock ceremony for shaming conjugal offenders, seducers, etc., once common in parts of England. Usually effigies of the persons are carried on a pole, in a cart, on a donkey, etc., attended by jeering neighbors making mock music. Hence, a charivari.
2. A disturbance; a quarrel.

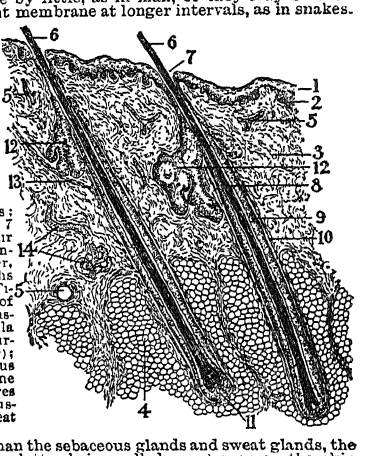
skimp (skĭmp), *v. t.*; SKIMPED (skĭmpt); SKIMP'ING. [Cf. SCAMP, *v. t.*] *Dial. & Colloq.* To slight; to do carelessly, to scamp; also, to scrimp; scant.

skimp, *v. i.* To save or economize unduly; to be parsimonious or niggardly. *Dial. & Colloq.*

skimp, *a.* Scanty; meager; hardly enough. *Dial. & Colloq.*

skimp'y (skĭm'pĭ), *a. Dial. & Colloq.* **a** Spare, scanty; skimp. **b** Stingy; parsimonious; niggardly.

skin (skĭn), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skinn*, Sw. *skinn*, Dan. *skind*, AS. *scinn* (fr. Scand.), akin to G. *schinden* to skin.] **1.** The external integument of an animal, esp. when of a tough but flexible character, as in most vertebrates. In vertebrates it is composed of two layers. The outer, the *epidermis* (which see), or *cuticle*, is composed of stratified ectodermal epithelium, and is without nerves or blood vessels. Only the deeper layers of cells of the epidermis are capable of growth. The more superficial layers usually change into horny material and wear away, or are cast off little by little, as in man, or they may be shed as a coherent membrane at longer intervals, as in snakes.


Section of Skin of Human Scalp showing Roots of two Hairs 1 Stratum Corneum of Epidermis; 2 Malpighian Layer of Epidermis; 3 Derma; 4 Subcutaneous Fat; 5, 5 Blood Vessels; 6, 6 Hairs; 7 Mouth of Hair Follicle; 8 Inner, & 9 Outer, Root Sheaths of Hair; 10 Fibrous Sheath of Follicle; 11 Vascular Papilla (which nourishes the hair); 12, 12 Sebaceous Glands; 13 One of Arrectores Pilorum Muscles; 14 Sweat Gland

Glands (in man the sebaceous glands and sweat glands, the orifices of the latter being called *pores*) open on the skin in most vertebrates, but are almost wanting in reptiles. The inner layer of the skin, the *derma*, *dermis*, or *corium*, is mesoblastic in origin and composed mainly of connective tissue. It contains abundant blood vessels and nerves. In many animals (armadillos, many reptiles, most fishes) bony plates or calcified scales develop in the dermis. In invertebrates the commonest type of skin consists of a single layer (the *hypodermis*) of columnar ectodermal cells, which rest on an underlying basement membrane, and secrete an external noncellular cuticle.
2. The integument of an animal, separated from the body, whether green, dry, or tanned; esp., in commercial usage, that of a small animal, as a calf, sheep, or goat, as distinguished from the *hide* of a large animal.
3. *Zoöl.* Specif., the skin, esp. of a bird or mammal, with its covering of fur or feathers and other external parts (as the bill, feet, etc.), stuffed to a convenient form for preservation and study, but not mounted in imitation of life.
4. A vessel of skin, used for liquids. Cf. 1st BOTTLE, 1.
5. The outermost layer, or surface, of anything, likened to a skin; as, the *skin* of a casting, a mold, or an electrical conductor. Specif.: **a** The epidermis of a plant. **b** The

skew'er-wood', *n* [*skewer* + *wood*.] *Dial. Eng.* a The European spindle tree (*Evonymus europæus*). b The European dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*.

skew'-gee' (skū'jē'), *v. t.*, *n.*, & *adv.* Skew. *Slang, U. S.*

skewl (skūl), *n. & v.* [Cf. SKELL.] Twist. *Scot*

skew'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

skew'whiff' (skū'wĭf'), *a.* & *adv.* Askew. *Dial. Eng.*

skew'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In a skew manner.

skew'y (-ĭ), *a.* Askew. *Dial.*

skey (skā), *n.* [D *schei* (in Cape D. pronunciation).] One of the slightly wedge-shaped, notched bars passing through the yoke for a span of oxen. The neck of one ox is placed between a pair of skeys, and a leather strap (*riem* or *riempie*) is passed underneath from notch to notch. *South Africa.* [*Obs. Scot*

skey, *v. t.* To escape; to get off

skeyne. ✝ SKEIN.

skey'ting (skā'tĭng), *n.* [Icel.] *Scand. Tribal Custom.* A solemnity used in making agreements or sales, involving taking of earth from the four corners of the hearth, and certain other places, and witnesses at the thing, or popular assembly.

skhent. Var. of PSCHENT.

skhi'an (skĕ'*ă*n). Var. of SKEAN.

ski'a-gram, sci'a-gram, *n.* = SKIAGRAPH, *n.*, 2. [ot SKEAN.]

ski'an (skĕ'*ă*n). Scot. & Ir.var. SKIBB, *n.* Prob., a squib. *Obs.*

skice, *v. t.* To slash; cut. *Obs.*

skice (skīs), *v. i.* [Ct. Corn. *skeese*, *skeyze*, *skeyce*. to frisk about, *skewy*, *skusy*, to escape.] To go swiftly; frisk. *Dial. Eng.*

skid'ding, *p. pr & vb. n.* of SKID. — **skidding hooks** *or* **tongs**. *Logging*, a kind of tongs used for skidding logs See TONGS, *Illust.* — **s. trail** = GUTTER ROAD.

skid'dy (skĭd'ĭ), **skid'dy-cock'**, *n.* = SKITTY. *Local, Eng.*

skid engine. = SKIDDER b.

ski-doo' (skĭ-do͞o'), *v. i.* To go away, to vamose. *Slang, U. S.*

skid'pan', *n.* See SKID, *n.*, 1. *Eng.*

skidd'proof', *a.* Proof against skidding, as an automobile tire.

skie ✝ SKY. [*n. t.*]

skied (skīd), *pret. & p. p.* of SKY, |

skiegh (skēg). Var. of SKEIGH.

skiel (skēl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of SKEEL [skis

ski'er (skē'ẽr), *n.* One who

skiere, *v. t.* To protect; defend. *Obs.*

skiew. ✝ SKY.

ski'ey (skī'Y). Var of SKYEY.

skif. Skiff. *Ref. Sp*

skiff. = SKIFT. [skiff *R.*]

skiff, *v. t & i.* To navigate in a

skiff, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *skeifr* askew, Dan & Norw. *skjæv*] Askew; hence, awkward. *Dial. Eng.*

skif'fing (skĭf'ĭng), *n. Quarrying.* Rough dressing by knocking off projections. [SKELLAT.

skift (skĭft). Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng var. of SHIFT.

skift, *n.* [Cf. Icel *skipta* to divide, to shift.] A flurry or light fall, as of snow *Scot. & Dial.*

skift, *v. i.* To fall lightly, as snow or rain. *Scot. & Dial.*

skifte. ✝ SHIFT.

skig, *a.* [Cf. Norw. dial. & Sw. *skygg* shy.] Careful. *Obs.*

skil. Skill. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

skil (skĭl), *or* **skil'fish'**, *n.* a Candlefish. *Alaska.* b Coalfish a.

skild. Skilled. *Ref. Sp.*

skil'der (skĭl'dẽr; skĕl'-), *v. i.* = SKELDER. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skil'ful, skil'ful-ly, skil'ful-ness. etc. Vars of SKILLFUL, etc.

skil'ip (skĭl'ĭp), *n.* An inferior seamonny prepared at Angora.

skill, *a.* [Cf SKILL, *n.*] Proper; reasonable. — *adv. Both Obs.*

skill, *n.* [Cf. SKEEL.] Wicker basket. *Obs. Scot.*

skil'len-ton (skĭl'ĕn-tŭn). Corrupt. of SKELETON.

skil'less (skĭl'lĕs). Var. of SKILL-LESS.

skil'let (-ĕt; 151), *n.* [Cf. F. *squelette* skeleton.] A thin veneer of wood used in making match boxes, etc. [SKELLAT.

skil'let, *n.*, *or* **skillet bell.** = **skull facet.** *Jewelry.* One of the narrow triangular facets which abut in pairs on the girdle of a brilliant at the corners of the stone; — so called from the skill required in placing them correctly. Called also *half facet*.

skil'li-ga-lee' (skĭl'ĭ-*g*ä-lē'; skĭl'ĭ-gä-lē), *n* A thin broth or porridge; gruel; also, a drink of oatmeal, sugar, and water, formerly used in the English navy or army. *Dial. & Slang.*

skil'lin (-ĭn), **-ling** (-ĭng; -ĭn). Vars. of SKEELING. *Dial Eng.*

skil'ling (skĭl'ĭng), *n* [Sw. & Dan. See SHILLING.] A former money of account in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc, and also a coin. It was worth from half a cent to a cent (½–¼ d.).

skil'lion (skĭl'yŭn), *n.* = SKEELING. *Australia.*

skill'-less. *a.* See -LESS.

skill'wise', *a* Reasonable; also, rational; endowed with reason. — **skill'wise'ly**, *adv.* — **skill'-wise'ness**, *n.* All Obs.

skil'ly (skĭl'ĭ), *a* Skillful; skilled. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skil'ly (-ĭ), *n.* = SKILLIGALEE, gruel. *Dial Eng & Slang.*

skil'pot (skĭl'pŏt), *n.* The red-bellied terrapin.

skilts (skĭlts), *n. pl.* A kind of large, coarse, short trousers formerly worn. *Local, U. S.*

skilv'ings (skĭl'vĭngz), *n. pl.* = SHELVING, *n.*, 4. *Dial. Eng.*

skim, *a.* = SKIMMING, SKIMMED

skim'back', *n.* The quillback. *Local, U. S.*

skim'ble-scam'ble (skĭm'b'l-skăm'b'l; skĭm'ĭ-skăm'ĭ), *a.* [Redupl of *scamble*.] Rambling; unconnected. *Colloq.*

skim coat The final, or finishing, coat of plaster.

skim coulter. A coulter for paring off the surface of land.

skimd. Skimmed. *Ref Sp.*

skime (skīm), *n & v* [Cf. Icel. *skīma* a gleam, *skīma* a shimmer] Gleam; glance; leer; scowl *Scot & Dial Eng* [*U. S.*]

skim'fish', *n* Quillback. *Local,*

skim gate. *Founding.* A gate or runner having a bridge to arrest the skim or slag.

skim'i-try, skim'mer-ton, -mi-ty = SKIMMINGTON

skim'ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SKIM — **skim'ming-ly**, *adv.*

skimming gate. = SKIM GATE.

skimp'i-ly (skĭm'pĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SKIMPY See -LY.

skimp'ing, *a.* Scrimping; sparing; scanty. — **skimp'ing-ly**, *adv. Both Dial. & Colloq.*

skimp'ings (skĭmp'ĭngz), *n. pl. Mining.* The poorest part of ore, skimmed off the surface of a jig.

Skim'pole, Harold (skĭm'pōl') A fascinating but selfish and unprincipled sentimentalist in Dickens's "Bleak House." He cultivates his artistic tastes and affects to be a mere child in

outer covering of a fruit or seed; a rind, husk, peel, etc. **c** *Naut.* That part of a sail, when furled, which is on the outside and covers the whole. **d** *Shipbuilding.* The covering, of planking or iron plates, outside the framing, forming the sides and bottom of a vessel; the shell. **e** The outermost layer of nacreous matter composing a pearl. **6.** *Slang.* **a** = SKINFLINT. **b** A cheat or fraud; also, a sharper. **c** Formerly, a purse or pocketbook.

Syn. — SKIN, HIDE, PELT, FELL, RIND, BARK, PEEL. SKIN, the most general term, applies esp. to the integument of animals, but is also used of certain fruits or plants; HIDE applies esp. to the skins (commonly undressed) of the larger animals; PELT denotes the skin (often of smaller animals) with the hair, wool, or (esp.) fur on it; FELL is now chiefly elevated or poetical for *skin*, *hide*, or *pelt*. RIND applies to the thick or hard skin esp. of plants, fruits, cheeses, and the like; BARK is the rind of trees; PEEL (see PEEL) applies esp. to (vegetable) skins or rinds which may be readily removed or drawn off; as, orange *peel*.

by *or* **with the skin of one's teeth,** by a very narrow margin; very closely; barely. *Job* xix. 20. — **in** *or* **with a whole s.,** without bodily harm; hence, unpunished; with impunity. — **s. and bum,** the whole of a sheep, accounted for by bringing the skin with the tar mark, and the head with the brand on the nose; hence, the whole of anything.

skin (skĭn), *v. t.;* SKINNED (skĭnd); SKIN'NING. **1.** To strip the skin from; to flay; hence, to strip off; to peel. **2.** To cover with or as with skin. *Shak.* **3.** To strip of money or property; to fleece. *Slang.* **4** To gain credit for (a lesson, examination, etc.) by underhand or forbidden methods. *Students' Cant.*

to skin a, *or* **the, cat,** *Gymnastics,* to raise the feet and legs between the hands while hanging from a horizontal bar and draw the body, with back to the bar, up and over the bar. — **to s. a flint,** to resort to any expedient or any meanness for gain. *Colloq.* — **to s. up a sail,** *Naut.,* to smooth the outer folds of a sail when furled; sometimes, to furl a sail in such a fashion.

skin, *v. i.* **1.** To become covered with or as with skin. **2.** To use underhand or forbidden methods in recitation, examination, etc. *College Cant, U. S.*

to skin out. a To range widely; — said of a hunting dog. **b** To hasten; hurry; to run away secretly. *Slang.*

skin'bound' (-bound'), *a.* Having the skin adhering closely to the flesh; hidebound, affected with scleroderma.

skinbound disease, *Med.,* scleroderma or sclerema.

skin'-deep', *a.* As deep as the skin; hence, superficial. — **skin'-deep',** *adv.*

skin effect. *Elec.* The flow of an alternating or oscillating current near the surface, or "skin," of a conductor very marked at high frequencies, and due to eddy currents.

skin'flint' (skĭn'flĭnt'), *n.* [*skin* + *flint.*] A penurious person; a miser; niggard. *Scott.*

skin friction. Friction between a fluid and the surface of a solid moving through it.

skink (skĭŋk), *n.* Also *scink.* [L. *scincus,* Gr. *σκίγκος.*] Any lizard of the family Scincidæ, a large group of pleurodont lizards, mostly small, with stout scales, and a slightly notched tongue covered with scalelike papillæ. They usually prefer dry sandy places, and many burrow in the sand. Though most have well-developed limbs, in some the limbs are reduced or wanting. *Scincus officinalis,* of Egypt and other parts of northern Africa, was formerly supposed to be a specific for various diseases; *Chalcides,* syn. *Seps, tridactylus,* is a slender short-limbed species of parts of southern Europe and northern Africa. *Eumeces* is an American genus with many species. *E. quinquelineatus* is common in many parts of the eastern United States; *Liolepisma laterale,* in the southern United States.



Skink (*Scincus officinalis*).

skink, *v. t.;* SKINKED (skĭŋkt); SKINK'ING. [ME. *skinken,* of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skenkja,* Sw. *skänka,* Dan. *skienke;* akin to AS. *scencan,* D. & G. *schenken;* orig. uncert. Cf. NUNCHEON.] To draw, pour out, or serve, as drink; also, to furnish or fill with liquor. *Obs.*

skink, *v. i.* To serve, pour out, or draw, liquor. *Obs.*

skin'ner (skĭn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that skins or flays. **2.** One that deals in skins, pelts, or hides. **3.** [*cap.*] *pl. U. S. History.* A predatory band in the Revolution, professing allegiance to the American cause, and roaming over the Neutral Ground.

skin'ny (skĭn'ĭ), *a.;* SKIN'NI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SKIN'NI-EST. **1.** Of the nature of, or like, skin. **2.** Consisting chiefly of skin; hence, thin; emaciated.

skin wool. An inferior grade of wool obtained from sheep after death. In commercial use, *skin wool* designates such wool which has been scoured, as distinguished from *slipe.*

skip (skĭp), *n.* [See SKEP.] **1.** = SKEP, 1 & 3. **2.** A basket on wheels, used in cotton factories. **3.** *Mining.* An iron hoisting bucket, which slides between guides; also, an open iron vehicle on four wheels, running on rails and used esp. on inclines; a corf. Cf. KIBBLE. **4.** *Sugar Manuf.* A charge of sirup in the pans. **5.** *pl.* Thin brown paper for lining packing crates for cotton goods. *Eng.*

skip, *v. i.;* SKIPPED (skĭpt); SKIP'PING. [ME. *skippen,* of uncert. orig.; cf. Icel. *skopa* to run, *skoppa* to spin like a top, Sw. dial. *skopa* to skip, leap, dance, OSw. *skoppa, skyppa.*] **1.** To move with leaps and bounds; esp., to move with a skip; also, to move with light dancing motion; to caper; — usually implying sportiveness. **2.** To pass from point to point omitting or disregarding the intervals, as in reading, writing, speaking, etc.; to pass without notice or attention; — often with *over.* **3.** To ricochet. **4.** To leave hurriedly; to make one's escape. *Slang.*

Syn. — Trip, hop, jump, leap, spring, vault. — SKIP, BOUND. To SKIP is to move by leaping lightly and gracefully; to BOUND is to proceed by longer and more vigorous leaps. *Skip* often implies joy or sportiveness; *bound,* elasticity or buoyancy of spirit; as, "He cometh leaping upon the mountains, *skipping* upon the hills" (*S. of Sol.* ii. 8); "Like a roe I *bounded* o'er the mountains" (*Wordsworth*).

skip (skĭp), *v. t.* **1.** To leap lightly over; as, to *skip* rope. **2.** To pass over or by without notice; to omit; miss; as, to *skip* a line in reading; to *skip* a lesson. **3.** To cause to ricochet; as, to *skip* a stone. *Colloq.* **4.** To leave, esp. in order to escape; as, to *skip* town. *Slang.*

to skip (one's) bail. = TO JUMP ONE'S BAIL. *Slang.*

skip, *n.* **1.** A light leap or bound; esp., a gait, often adopted by children, made up of alternating hops and steps. Also, a step, in *hop, skip, and jump.* **2.** A passing over or neglecting; omission; specif., *Music,* a melodic progression by more than a degree at once. **3.** That which is, or is to be, disregarded. *Colloq.* **4.** *Curling, Bowls, etc.* The captain of a side, who advises his men as to the play and controls the sweeping. **5.** A college servant; a sweep. *Slang, Univ. of Dublin.*

skip'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* [*skip* + *jack.*] **1.** An upstart; a young cad. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. Ford.* **2.** A kind of jumping jack made from a wishbone. **3.** *Naut.* A shallow sailboat with a broad bow and a cross section either rectilinear or of a very flat V shape. **4.** A snapping beetle. See ELATERIDÆ. **5.** Any of various fishes that jump above, or play at, the surface of the water, as the bonito (*Sarda sarda*), saury, runner (*Carangus chrysos*), bluefish (1), cutlass fish, saurel, leather jack, butterfish (*Poronotus triacanthus*), etc.

skip'per (skĭp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that skips. **2.** A young, thoughtless person; a skipjack. *Obs. Shak.* **3.** *Sugar Manuf.* = SKIP, 4. **4.** The saury (*Scombresox saurus*) or other allied fish; — so called from the habit of jumping above the water. **5.** A locust. *Obs.* **6.** The larva of the cheese fly. **7.** Any of numerous small, stout-bodied lepidopterous insects of the family Hesperiidæ or superfamily Hesperiinæ. From their diurnal or, rarely, crepuscular habits, they are commonly regarded as butterflies, but in structure they are more like the moths. Their color is usually somber, the wings are comparatively small, their antennæ are thickened and usually hooked at the tip, and the larva generally makes a rudimentary cocoon. They have a short, swift flight.



Skipper, 7 (*Polites peckius*) Nat size.

skip'per, *n.* [D. *schipper:* cf. Dan. *skipper.* See SHIPPER, SHIP.] *Naut.* The master of a fishing or small trading vessel; hence, *Colloq.,* the master of any vessel.

skipper's daughters, whitecaps, esp. on high waves. *Slang.*

skip'per-ship (-shĭp), *n.* **a** Position, duties, or skill of a skipper. **b** An extra share of the profits of a codfishing voyage, or an extra fee allowed the skipper. *Local, U. S.*

skip'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SKIP. Specif.: *n.* The temporary transferring of goods from one package or container to another in order to estimate tare, etc. *Eng. Customhouse.*

skir'mish (skûr'mĭsh), *v. i.;* SKIR'MISHED (-mĭsht); SKIR'MISH-ING. [ME. *skirmishen, scarmishen,* OF. *escremir, eskermir,* to fence, fight (cf. also OF. *escarmuchier,* F. *escarmoucher;* see SKIRMISH, *n.*), of G. origin; cf. OHG. *scirmen* to protect, defend, G. *schirmen,* OHG. *scirm, scerm,* protection, shield, G. *schirm;* perh. akin to Gr. *σκίρον* a sunshade. Cf. SCARAMOUCH, SCRIMMAGE.] **1.** To fight as skirmishers; to engage in a skirmish. **2.** To thrust or strike out, as in swordplay. *Obs.*

skir'mish, *n.* [ME. *scarmishe, skarmoch,* OF. *escarmuche,* F. *escarmouche,* fr. It. *scaramuccia;* of G. origin (see SKIRMISH, *v.*). The E. noun is prob. in part fr. the v.] **1.** A slight fight in war, usually incidental to larger movements; combat between detachments from armies, or between detached and small bodies of troops. **2.** A slight contest; a brisk preliminary conflict.

They never meet but there 's a *skirmish* of wit. *Shak.*

Syn. — See ENCOUNTER.

skirmish drill. *Mil.* The evolutions of a body of troops in open or extended order, as employed in battle.

skir'mish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who skirmishes. Specif.: *Mil.* One of the soldiers deployed, in extended order, to cover the front or flanks of advancing or marching troops.

skirmish line. *Mil.* A line of skirmishers; esp., the skirmishers in advance of a line of battle.

skirr (skûr), *v. t.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. SCUR, SCURRY.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To scour, as for clearing of enemies. **2.** To skim over; also, to cause to glide or skim. *Blackmore.*

skirr (skûr), *v. i.* To move hastily; to scurry; scour. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

skirr, *n.* A whirr, as of birds in flight.

skir'reh (skĭr'ẽ), *n.* A cord used by masons in keeping brickwork or foundations straight, and by surveyors and excavators in marking out sites.

skir'ret (skĭr'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *skyrwyt, skirwhit* (cf. Icel. *skirr* clear, bright, pure, and E. *sheer,* a., *white*), perh. an alteration of OF. *eschervis,* F. *chervis.*] An Asiatic apiaceous plant (*Sium sisarum*) cultivated in Europe for its sweet, edible, clustered tuberous roots.

skirt (skûrt), *n.* [ME. *skyrt,* of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *skyrta* a shirt, a kind of kirtle, Sw. *skört* a skirt, *skjorta* a shirt. See SHIRT.] **1.** The lower and hanging part of a coat, dress, or like garment; the part below the waist; as, the *skirt* of a coat, a dress, etc. Specif., a separate outer garment for women or girls covering the body from the waist line down; also, a petticoat or underskirt. **2.** A loose edging or frill to any part of a dress. *Obs.* **3.** On a saddle, the flaps, commonly of leather, covering the bars on which the stirrups are hung to the saddle; formerly, horse trappings in general. **4.** Border; margin. "The *skirts* of the forest." *Shak.* **5.** *pl.* = SKIRTINGS. **6.** *Arch* An apron piece or border, as a baseboard or the molded piece under a window stool. **7.** *Butchering.* The diaphragm or midriff. **8.** A girl or woman; — sometimes used collectively. *Slang.*

skirt, *v. t.;* SKIRT'ED; SKIRT'ING. **1.** To cover with or as with a skirt; to surround.

Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold *Milton.*

2. To border; to form the border or edge of; to run along the edge of; as, the plain was *skirted* by trees. **3.** *Wool Trade.* To remove the skirtings from (wool).

skirt, *v. i.* **1** To be or live on the border or margin; to move along the edge; as, to *skirt* along a coast. **2.** *Wool Trade.* To remove skirtings.

skirt dance. A form of ballet dance in which the dancer accompanies the steps with graceful manipulation of long flowing skirts or drapery.

skirt'ed, *a.* **1.** Provided with a skirt or skirts. **2.** *Wool Trade.* Having the skirtings removed.

skirt'er (skûr'tẽr), *n.* One that skirts. Specif.: **a** *Wool Trade.* One that skirts wool. **b** *Hunting Cant.* A hunter, hound, etc., that tends to skirt, or go around rather than over obstacles; also, a dog that runs wide of the pack.

skirt'ing, *n.* **1.** Skirts, collectively; material for skirts. **2.** *pl.* Trimmings or loose pieces taken from a carcass after being dressed. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** *pl. Wool Trade.* Wool of an inferior quality, esp. that taken from the breech, the belly, and the legs. **4.** = BASEBOARD. *Eng.*

skirt'y (skûr'tĭ), *a. Wool Trade.* Characterized by the presence of inferior wool, or skirtings.

skit (skĭt), *v. t.* [Prob. of Scand. orig; cf. Icel. *skyti, skytja, skytta,* a marksman, shooter, *skjóta* to shoot, *skúta* a taunt. Cf. SHOOT.] To asperse; taunt. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skit, *v. i.* [Cf. SKITTISH.] **1.** To leap or start aside or away; to shy. **2.** To fling or jump about; to caper; flounce. *Scot.*

skit, *n.* **1.** A wanton girl; a light wench. *Obs.* **2.** A sharp shower or gust of rain. *Dial. Eng.*

skit, *n.* [Cf. SKIT to asperse.] **1.** A reflection; a jeer or gibe; a taunt; also, a jest, trick or hoax. *Scot. & Dial.* **2.** A short slightly constructed literary composition, esp. one somewhat satirical or humorous; a sketch (sense 2).

Skit'ta-ge'tan (skĭt'ä-gē'tăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians comprising the Haida Indians.

skit'ter (skĭt'ẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To pass or glide lightly or with quick touches at intervals; to skip; skim. **2.** *Angling.* To draw the hook through, or along the surface of, the water with a twitching or quivering motion.

skit'ter, *v. t.* [E. dial. Cf. SKITTISH.] To cause to skitter; specif., *Angling,* to impart a twitching motion to.

skit'tish (-ĭsh), *a.* [E. dial. *skit* to caper as a restive horse, to skip; perh. of Scand. orig. and akin to E. *shoot.*] **1.** Easily frightened; timorous; shy; as, a *skittish* colt. **2.** Hence, restive; volatile; capricious; also, fickle; tricky; deceptive. "*Skittish* Fortune's hall." *Shak.* — **skit'tish-ly,** *adv.* — **skit'tish-ness,** *n.*

skit'tles (skĭt'lz), *n. pl.* [Of Scand. origin. See SHUTTLE, SHOOT, *v. t.;* cf. SKIT, *v. t.*] An English game resembling ninepins, but played by throwing wooden disks, instead of rolling balls, at the pins. The *sing.* form, **skit'tle** (-l), is used attributively, as in **skittle alley,** also to designate a pin.

skive (skīv), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skífa* a shaving, slice, E. *shive, sheave.*] A diamond wheel.

skive (skīv), *v. t.;* SKIVED (skīvd); SKIV'ING (skīv'ĭng). To cut off, as leather, rubber, etc., in thin layers or pieces; to shave or pare, as hides.

skiv'er (skīv'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. SKIVE, *v.* & *n.*, SKEWER, SHIVER a fragment.] **1.** A cheap, strong leather, made of the grain side of a split sheepskin, tanned in sumac, and dyed, — used for hat linings, pocketbooks, bookbinding, etc.

money matters, being continually arrested for debt and ransomed by his friends. He is in some respects a caricature of Leigh Hunt.

skin beetle. A hide beetle.

skinch (skĭnch; 140), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. SKIMP.] To skimp. *Dial. & Colloq.* [miserly. *Dial.*]

skinch'y (skĭn'chĭ), *a.* Stingy; skinned. *Scott. Ref. Sp.*

skin'ful (skĭn'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a skin can hold; also, *Slang,* a bellyful (of food or drink).

skin game. A swindling game, trick, etc.; a fraud. *Slang, U. S.*

skin graft. *Surg.* A small portion of skin used in the process of grafting. See GRAFT, *v. t.,* 5.

ski'nie (skē'nĭ). Var. of SKEENYIE. *Scot.*

skink (skĭŋk), *n.* **1.** A cup. *Obs.* **2.** Drink; liquor

skink, *n.* [Cf. Dan. & Norw. *skinke* ham.] A shin or hock of beef; also, a soup of it. *Scot.*

skink'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that serves liquor; a tapster. *Obs* [*Scot.*]

skink'ing, *a.* Watery; thin.

skink'le (skĭŋ'k'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of dial. *skink* to pour, to scatter; cf. SKINK, *v. t.*] To strew or scatter in bits; to sprinkle. *Scot.*

skin'kle, *n. & v.* [Dial. v., freq. of dial. *skink* to glimmer, to peer about, perh. akin to E. *shine*] Sparkle; glitter. *Scot.*

skin'less, *a.* See -LESS.

skin'let, *n.* Thin skin. *Obs.*

skinned (skĭnd), *a.* Having a skin; — chiefly in composition.

skin'ner-y, *n.* Skins; furs; a peltry. *Obs.*

skin'ni-ness (skĭn'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

skin'ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SKINN. *Founding.* A fine loam used for the last coating, and hence forming the skin of a swept or strickled mold.

skin powder. Hide powder.

skin'tle (skĭn't'l), *v. t.* To place (bricks) edgewise in the kiln to facilitate drying. *Eng.*

skio. + SKEO. [skiagraph.]

ski'o-gram (skĭ'ō-grăm), *n.* A skip (skĭp). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SKEP.

skip, *v. t. Bowls, Curling, etc.* To direct as skip. [-ABLE.]

skip'a-ble (skĭp'ä-b'l), *a.* See

skip'brain', *a.* Flighty. *Obs.*

skip'e-tar (skĭp'ē-tär), *n.* = ALBANIAN.

skipjack pike. An Australian marine percoid food fish (*Dinolestes lewini*).

skip'ken'nel, *n.* [boy. *Slang.*] A lackey; footboy. *Slang.*

skip mackerel. The bluefish, 1.

skip'per (skĭp'ẽr), *n.* A barn or shed, esp. for a lodging. — *v. t.* To find shelter in or as in a barn or shed. *Both Slang.*

skip'per, *v. i.* To skip; hop. *R.*

skip'per, *v. t.* To act as skipper or master of (a boat). *Rare.*

skipper bird. One who lodges in barns, outhouses, etc.; a tramp. [*Obs.*]

skip'per-boy', *n.* A ship boy.

skip'per-y (skĭp'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Containing skippers, or cheese-fly larvæ; — said of cheese. *Commercial Cant.*

skip'pet, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skip,* E. *skipper.* See SHIP.] A small boat; a skiff. *Obs.*

skip'pet, *n.* [Cf. dial. *skippet, skibbet, skivet,* a small box in a larger one.] A small box for covering and preserving a seal, as on a document.

skip'ping-ly, *adv.* of SKIPPING.

skip'pund' (skĭp'pŭn'), *n.* [Dan.] See WEIGHT. [p. p.]

skipt. Obs. or ref. sp. of *skipped,* SHEER.

skir. Var. of SKIRR, *v. t.*

skire, *a.* Fierce; cruel. *Obs.*

skirgalliard, *n.* = GALLIARD, a gay fellow. *Obs.*

skirk (*dial.* skŭk), *n. & v.* Shriek. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

skirl (skĭrl; skẽrl; skûl), *v. t. & i.* [Of Scand origin, and orig. the same word as E. *shrill.*] To utter in a shrill tone; to scream. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skirl, *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A shriek; a scream; a shrill cry. **b** A blast of wind. **c** A stroke. — **a skirl in the pan,** the sizzling noise made by fat in a hot frying pan. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

skirl'cock', *n.* [*skirl* + *cock.*] The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*

skirle. + SKRILL.

skirl'ing, *n.* A small trout or salmon. *Dial. Eng.*

skirl'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SKIRL. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skirm. + SCREAM.

skirm, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. SKIRMISH, *v.*] To fight; fence; skirmish. *Obs.*

skir'mage (*dial.* skûrn'kĭj). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SCRIMMAGE.

skir'mer-y, *n.* [Cf. OF *escremie, escrimerie,* and E. *skirmish,* v. & n.] Skirmishing. *Obs.*

skirp. + SKRIP.

skirp, *v. t.* [Cf Icel. *skirpa* to spit.] To spit out; reject. *Obs.*

skirr (skûr; skẽr; skŭ), *n.* A tern *Jr.* [of SCIRRHUS.]

skir'rhus (skĭr'ŭs). *Med.* Var. of SCIRRHUS.

skirt, *v. t.* To skip; hop. *R.*

skirt, *v. i.* To act as skipper or master of a boat. *Rare.*

skirt'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SKIRT. *Founding.* A fine loam used for the last coating, and hence forming the skin of a swept or strickled mold.

skirt'less. See -LESS.

skirtwhit. skirwit. + SKIRRET.

skir'wort', *n.* [See SKIRRET.] A skirret. *Obs.* [*Brit.*]

skit. Var. of SKITTY. *Local,*

skite (skīt), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A dash; a sudden shower. **b** A smart blow; a slap. **c** A squirting or squirt; a jet. **d** A trick.

skite, *v. t.* To squirt *Scot.*

skite, *v. i.* To move quickly or hurriedly; to run; — often with *out. Scot., Dial. & Colloq.*

skite, *n.* A disagreeable or offensive person. *Contemptuous.*

skite, *n.* The yellow-hammer. *Local, Brit.*

skit'ly, + SKETLY. [HAIDA.]

Skit'ta-get (skĭt'ä-gĕt), *n.* = **skit'ter-boot'** (skĭt'ẽr-bo͝ot'), *n.* A heavy half-boot laced in front. *Dial. Eng.*

skit'tle-dog', *n.* Piked dogfish.

skittle pot. A jewelers' crucible.

skit'ty (skĭt'ĭ), *n.* Also **skitty cock, skitty coot.** A rail or gallinule. *Local, Brit.*

skit'ty-boot'. Var. of SKITTER-BOOT.

skiv'er (skīv'ẽr), *v. t & t.* [Cf. SHIVER, *v. t.*, SKIVER, *n.*] To scatter, or dart about in flight; to disperse. *Dial. or Colloq.*

skiv'er (skīv'ẽr; skĭv'ẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. SKEWER, *n.*, SKIVER, *n.*] To skewer; impale.

2. The cutting tool or machine used in splitting leather or skins, as sheepskins.
3. A skewer. *Dial.*

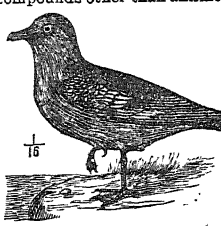
skiv'ing (skīv'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SKIVE. Hence: *n.* A piece made in paring or splitting leather, esp. from the inner, or flesh, side.

Sko-da'ic (skō-dā'ĭk), *a* Of or pert. to the Austrian physician Joseph Skoda (1805–81). — Skodaic resonance, a tympanitic sound heard on percussion of the upper part of the chest in pleural effusion;—called also Sko'da's sign (skō'dāz).

sko'li-on (skō'lĭ-ŏn), *n.; pl.* SKOLIA (-*a*). [NL., fr. Gr. σκόλιον, fr. σκολιός crooked.] *Gr. Antiq.* A convivial song, often impromptu, sung to the lyre, which the guests at banquets were called upon in turn to furnish.

Skraup's synthesis (skroups). *Chem.* Production of quinoline by heating aniline, glycerin, and sulphuric acid with nitrobenzene; also, any of various similar syntheses performed with amino compounds other than aniline.

skua (skū'ȧ), *n., or* **skua gull.** [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *skūfr, skūmr.*] Any jaeger, esp. of the genus *Megalestris.* The great skua (*M. skua*) is a dark brown species of the North Atlantic, esp. of European coasts. Allied species occur in the Southern Hemisphere.



Skua (*Megalestris skua*)

skulk (skŭlk), *v. i.;* SKULKED (skŭlkt); SKULK'ING. [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Dan. *skulke* to spare one's self, to play truant, Sw. *skolka* to be at leisure, to shirk.] To hide, or get out of the way, in a sneaking manner; to lie close, or to move in a furtive way; to lurk.

> You *skulked* behind the fence, and sneaked away. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See LURK.

skulk, *v. t.* To avoid furtively; to sneak from avowing, doing, etc.; also, to bring forward furtively. *Rare.*

skulk (skŭlk) } *n.* One that skulks; hence, an idle, good-
skulk'er (-ẽr) } for-nothing fellow.

skull (skŭl), *n.* [ME. *skulle, sculle, scolle;* cf. Norw. *skolt,* Sw. dial. *skulle, skollt.*] **1.** The skeleton of the head of a vertebrate; the bony or cartilaginous case or framework which incloses and protects the brain and chief sense organs, and supports the jaws. It is cartilaginous in primitive forms (cyclostomes and elasmobranchs) and in the embryos of all, but in most vertebrates the cartilage is mostly replaced by bones and the structure made more complete by the union with it of other bones developed in membrane. Some of the bones always become firmly sutured or ankylosed together to form a case (the *cranium*) for the brain. The ossification of the cartilaginous cranium of the embryo forms the elements of the sides, base, and rear of the bony cranium, but its roof is formed chiefly of membrane bones (the *frontal* and *parietal* bones). The bony elements forming the capsules of the nose and ear are united with the cranium, but the capsule of the eye (the *sclerotic*) remains movable and usually entirely unossified, although the adjacent bones of the skull form a socket (the orbit) to contain it. The jawbones are derived from the first visceral arch (see VISCERAL ARCHES) of the embryo, usually supplemented by membrane bones. The upper jaw may be firmly (as in mammals) or movably (as in most fishes) connected with the cranium; the lower jaw is always movable. *Skull* often denotes only those parts immovably united with the cranium. See CRANIAL BONES, CRANIAL SEGMENTS, FACIAL BONES, CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*
2. The head or brain; the seat of intelligence; mind.

> *Skulls* that cannot teach, and will not learn. *Cowper.*

3. Short for SKULLCAP, 1. *Obs. & R. Beau. & Fl.*
4. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A drinking cup or goblet; a bowl for liquor. **b** A wicker basket.
5. = 1st SCULL, 1.
skull and crossbones, a depiction of a human skull over crossbones. It is a symbol of death.

skull'cap' (skŭl'kăp'), *n.* **1.** A close-fitting cap; esp., a light brimless cap for indoor wear; also, formerly, a headpiece of iron sewed inside a cap for protection.
2. Any menthaceous plant of the genus *Scutellaria,* the calyx of whose flower appears, when inverted, like a helmet with the visor raised. See SCUTELLARIA
3. The calvarium.

skunk (skŭŋk), *n.* [Contr. from the Abnaki (American Indian) *seganku.*] **1. a** A common musteline mammal (*Mephitis mephitis*) of temperate North America, well known for its power of ejecting an offensively odorous secretion produced in two muscular-walled perineal glands. The color is black with white markings, usually with a white frontal stripe and two broad stripes of white on the sides of the back. Its fur is sold as *Alaska sable.* It feeds on mice, frogs, insects, etc., though occasionally catching birds and poultry. **b** Any of certain American animals of the genus *Spilogale* (little spotted skunks) or the genus *Conepatus,* closely allied to the common skunk. Also, any of various ill-smelling animals of other countries, as the zorils.



Common Skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). ($\frac{1}{12}$)

2. A low contemptible person. *Vulgar.*

skunk, *v. t.* To defeat, as in cards or other games, so completely that one's opponent fails to score *Slang, U. S.*

skunk cabbage. a An araceous plant of the eastern United States (*Spathyema fœtida*) which sends up in early spring a cowl-shaped brownish purple spathe having a disgusting odor, and followed in summer by a tuft of broad leaves. **b** In the Pacific coast States, the somewhat similar plant *Lysichiton camstschatcense.*

Skup'shti-na (skōōp'shtĭ-nä), *n.* [Servian, fr. *skupiti* to assemble.] **1.** The unicameral national assembly of Servia, three fourths elective and one fourth nominated by the crown. A new Skupshtina is elected every three years. An extraordinary Skupshtina, entirely elective and four times as large as the ordinary, may be convoked.
2. In Montenegro, formerly, a popular assembly summoned on rare occasions of national importance; now, the national assembly, composed of a single house elected by universal suffrage for a period of four years, and including 12 ex-officio members, part of whom are nominated by the king. The Skupshtina is convoked yearly on Oct. 31st.

sky (skī), *n.; pl.* SKIES (skīz). [ME. *skie* a cloud, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skȳ,* Sw. & Dan. *sky;* akin to AS. *scēo* cloud, OS. *skio* a covering; cf. also AS. *scūa, scūwa,* shadow, Icel. *skuggi;* prob. fr. a root meaning to cover. Cf. OBSCURE, SCUM.] **1** A cloud. *Obs. Chaucer.*
2. The upper atmosphere, esp. when regarded meteorologically; the region of clouds, storms, etc.; hence, weather conditions or weather; — often in *pl.*

> Thou wert better in thy grave than to answer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the *skies. Shak.*

3. The apparent arch, or vault, of heaven, which on a clear day is of a blue color; the heavens; the firmament; — sometimes in *pl.;* as, a starry *sky.*
4. The dwelling place of the Deity. Cf. HEAVEN, 2.
5. The upper row or rows of pictures in a gallery. *Colloq.*
6. The red glow of sunrise or sunset; dawn. *Scot.*
to the sky *or* **skies,** very highly or enthusiastically; — said of praising, honoring, or the like.

sky, *v. t.;* SKIED (skīd) or SKYED; SKY'ING (skī'ĭng). **1.** To hang (a picture on exhibition) in the top row. *Colloq.*
2. To throw, bat, etc., towards the sky, as a ball. *Colloq.*

sky'-blue' (skī'blōō'; 87, 243), *a.* Having the blue color of the sky; azure. —*n.* A sky-blue or azure color.

Skye terrier (skī). [From Isle of *Skye,* Inner Hebrides, Scotland.] One of a Scottish breed of short-legged long-bodied terriers having a short woolly under coat, and an outer coat of long straight hair which hangs down along the sides and over the eyes. The ears and tail are feathered with long hair. They are of medium size (about 20 pounds weight) and usually of some shade of gray or fawn.

sky'lark' (skī'lärk'), *n.* The common Old World lark (*Alauda arvensis*), noted for its song, uttered as it rises in almost perpendicular flight toward the sky. Its upper parts are dark brown, the throat and breast buff, streaked with brown, and the abdomen creamy white. Though scarcely larger than a sparrow, it is valued as food, and great numbers are netted for the markets. It frequents open country and sometimes damages crops. Also, any of certain other birds, esp. certain pipits, as the *Missouri skylark* (*Anthus spragueï*) and *Cinclorampus cantillans* of Australia. See 1st LARK, I.



Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*)

sky'lark', *v. i.;* -LARKED' (-lärkt'); -LARK'ING. [Cf. LARK to sport.] To run about the rigging of a vessel in sport; hence, to frolic boisterously.

sky'light' (-līt'), *n.* A window in a roof, ceiling, or the like, for admitting light from above.

sky line. The line in the landscape separating earth and sky; the visible horizon; the outline or silhouette of an object or objects against the sky; also, *Colloq.,* the line of the top row of pictures in an exhibition.

sky'rock'et (skī'rŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* A rocket that ascends, and explodes high in the air, — a species of fireworks.

sky'sail' (skī'sāl'; *naut.* skī's'l), *n. Naut.* The sail set next above the royal. See SHIP, *Illust.*

sky'scape (-skāp), *n.* A portion of the sky which can be comprehended in a single view; also, a representation of such portion. Cf. LANDSCAPE, 1 & 2.

sky'scrap'er (-skrāp'ẽr), *n.* **a** *Naut.* (1) A skysail of a triangular form. *Rare.* (2) A name for one of the fancy sails alleged to have been sometimes set above the skysail. *Obs.* **b** A very tall building. **c** Hence, anything unusually large, high, or excessive. *Slang or Colloq.*

slab (slăb), *n.* [ME. *slab, slabbe, sclabbe;* orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *esclape* fragment, broken piece, Pr. *esclapar* (modern *esclapa* to split) to cut into shape, It. *schiappare* to split.] **1.** A comparatively thick plate or slice of anything; as, a *slab* of bread, marble, metal, wood, beef, etc.
2. Specif.: **a** The outside piece, with or without the bark, taken from a log in sawing it into boards. **b** The mass of iron run from a Catalan forge.
3. *pl.* A footway paved with stone slabs. *Local, Eng.*
4. *Baseball.* The pitcher's plate. *Slang, U. S.*
5. *Naut.* The slack part of a sail. *Rare. W. C. Russell.*

slab, *v. t.* **1.** To saw, or otherwise form, into slabs; also, to saw the outside slab or slabs from (a log, as in squaring it).
2. To cover with slabs, as in roofing or paving.
3. To make plane the surface of; as, to *slab* a nut.

slab'ber (slăb'ẽr; slŏb'-), *v. i. & t.;* -BERED (-ẽrd); -BER-ING. [ME. *slaberen;* akin to LG. & D. *slabbern,* G. *schlabbern,* LG. & D. *slabben,* G. *schlabben,* Icel. *slafra.* Cf. SLAVER, SLOBBER, SLUBBER.] To slobber.

slab'ber, *n.* Slobber.

slab'ber (slăb'ẽr), *n.* [See 1st SLAB.] **1.** One that slabs; as: **a** A saw for slabbing logs. **b** A machine for cutting soap into slabs.
2. *Mach.* A slabbing machine or milling machine; specif., a planomiller.

slab'by (slăb'ĭ), *a.;* -BI-ER (-Ĭ-ẽr); -BI-EST. [See SLAB, *a.*] Thick; viscous; also, wet; sloppy; muddy; miry. Cf. SLOPPY.

slab line. *Naut.* A line or small rope by which seamen haul up the body of a course or topsail.

slack (slăk), *a.;* SLACK'ER (-ẽr); SLACK'EST. [ME. *slak,* AS. *slæc, sleac;* akin to OS. *slak,* OHG. *slah,* G. dial. whence it is obtained.] *Min.* Native cobalt arsenide, $CoAs_2$. 11. 6. Sp. gr., 6.72–6.86.

skuss, *n., pl.* of SCUW. *Obs.*

skuyere. † SQUIRE.

skwyncy. † SQUINCY.

sky'bal, sky'bald (skī'bâl), *a.* Mean; low; worthless; good-for-nothing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sky'-clad', *a.* Nude. *Colloq.*

sky drain. A drain open to the sky, or one covered or filled with loose stones.

sky'er (skī'ẽr), *n. Sports.* A ball hit high in the air. *Cant.*

skyers. † SQUIRE.

sky'ey (skī'ĭ), *a.* In, of, or like, the sky; ethereal. *Chiefly Poet.*

sky flower. Any verbenaceous plant of the genus *Duranta.*

sky'-gaz'er (-gāz'ẽr), *n.* 1. *Naut.* A skysail. *Rare.*
2. = STARGAZER, 1.
3. See AKASA.

sky'-high', *adv. & a.* Very high. *Colloq.* [*Slang, U. S.*]

sky hooker = TOP LOADER.

sky'ish, *a.* Like, or near, the sky; lofty; ethereal. *Rare.*

sky'less, *a.* With no visible sky or vault of heaven; cloudy.

sky'light', *v. t.* To light by a skylight.

skyly, *n.* Excuse; device. *Obs.*

skynnes. In phrases, as *any skynnes, no skynnes,* corrupted from *anis, or nones, kunnes,* any or no kind. *Obs.*

sky parlor *or* **parlour.** A room near the top of a house; a garret; attic. *Humorous.* [PHUS, 1.]

sky'phos (skī'fŏs), *n.* = SCYPHUS.

sky pilot. A ship's chaplain or other clergyman. *Slang.*

sky pipit. Missouri skylark.

sky'-plant'ed, *a.* Placed in the sky.

skyre, *n.* A scirrhus; a hard knot on the body. *Obs. Scot.*

skyre (skīr), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *skirr* bright, clear, E. SHEER, *a.*] To glitter; shine; to make a gaudy show. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skyrke. † SCREECH.

sky'rock'et, *v. i.* To rise like a skyrocket; to rise quickly, burst, and vanish. *Colloq.*

skyrt. † SKIRT.

skyrwyt. † SKIRRET, a plant.

sky'set', *n.* Sunset. *Obs.*

sky sign. A display advertisement, notice, etc., above the sky line of a building. *Chiefly Brit.*

skyt. † SKET.

skyt, skyte (skīt), *v. i.* To slide rapidly off; to shoot away. *Scot.*

sky-u'gle (skī-ŭ'g'l), *v. t.* To steal. *Slang.*

sky'ward (skī'wẽrd), **sky'wards** (-wẽrdz), *a. & adv.* Toward the sky.

S. L., *or* **s. l.** *Abbr.* Seditious libeler; sergeant at law; settlement lease (*Australia*); sine loco (L., without place); solicitor at law; south latitude; special lease (*Queensland*); sine loco (L., in its proper place).

sla (*dial.* slā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SLOE.

sla, slaa. † SLAY. [besmear

slaak. Dial. Eng. var. of SLAKE,

slaare. † SLAYER. [*eal, Eng.*

slab (slăb), *n.* Wryneck. *Local.*

slab, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. D. *slabben* eat like a dog.] To eat greedily. *Obs.*

slab (*dial.* slŏb, slăb), *a.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *slaib* mud, mire left on a river strand.] Thick; viscous. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slab, *n.* That which is slimy or viscous; slime; mud; also, a puddle. *Archaic or Dial.*

slab'bard, *a.* [Cf. D. *slaphartig* faint-hearted.] Slow; tardy. *Obs.*

slabbe. † SLAB.

slabber-de-gul'lion. † SLUBBERDEGULLION.

slab'ber-er, *n.* One who slabbers, or drools; hence, an idiot.

slab'ber-y (-ĭ), *a.* Like, or covered with, slabber or slab; slippery; sloppy. [-NESS.]

slab'bi-ness (slăb'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See slabbing machine. Planomiller.

slaberen. † SLABBER.

slab mill. *Mech.* = END MILL.

slab'-sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd), *a.* Having flat sides; hence, tall or long and lank. *Colloq. & Dial.*

slab'stone', *n.* Flagstone.

slab tie. See TIE, *n.* [valley

slac. † SLACK, *a.*; SLACK, *a.*

slack (slăk; slăk), *n.* [Cf. SLACK small coal.] Chaff; impudence. *Dial. or Slang.*

skiv'er-wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* [Cf. SKEWERWOOD.] = SKEWERWOOD b

ski'vie (skī'vĭ), *a.* Silly. *Scot.*

skiwe. † SKY.

skl. For various words in *skl-,* see the forms in SL-.

sklatch (sklăch), *n.* A large clot, esp. of mud. *Scot*

sklaunder. † SLANDER.

sklayre, skleire, *n.* [Cf. D. *sluier,* MHG. *sleier,* G. *schleier.*] A veil. *Obs.*

sklent (sklĕnt), *v. & n.* [Cf. SLANT.] Slant. *Scot.*

sklere, *v. t.* [Cf. SKLEIRE.] To veil; shelter; cover. *Obs.*

skle-rom'e-ter. Var. of SCLEROMETER.

sklint (sklĕnt). Scot. var. of **sklin'ter** (sklĭn'tẽr; sklĕn'-), *n. & v.* Splinter. *Scot*

sklither. † SLIDDER.

skoal (skōl), *interj.* [From Scand.; cf. Norw. & Dan. *skaal* cup, health, toast, Sw. *skål,* Icel. *skāl* bowl.] Hail! — *n.* Salutation or toasting by crying "Skoal!" *Both Archaic.*

skoche. † SCOTCH.

skochen. † SCUTCHEON.

skoe. † SKEO.

skog'bo-lite (skŏg'bō-līt), *n.* [Fr. *Skogbole,* Finland.] *Min.* A mineral essentially the same in composition as normal tantalite, but of different crystal form.

skogy. † SCUGGY.

Skol-no'lon (skōl-nō'lŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of bulbous American liliaceous herbs with linear basal leaves and white flowers with exserted stamens. *S. officinale* is the subadilla.

Sko-ko'mish (skō-kō'mĭsh), *n.* An Indian of a nearly extinct Salishan tribe gathered on a reservation in their ancient territory on Puget Sound. They practiced slavery, potlatch, human sacrifice, and head-flattening.

skol. † SKULL.

skol'der. † SCALDER, to scald.

skole. † SCHOOL. [SCOLECITE.]

skol'e-cite, skol'e-zite. Vars. of SKO'LI-O'SIS. Var. of SCOLIOSIS.

skolkerye. † SKULKERY.

skoller. † SCULLER.

skolyon. † SCULLION.

skomer. † SCUMBER.

skom'fet. † SCOMFIT.

skomme. † SCUM. [of SCONE.]

skon (skŏn). Scot. & dial. Eng.

skones. † SCONCE.

skoog. Var. of SCUG, shade.

skoole. † SCHOOL.

skope. † SCOOP.

skope. Obs. pret. of SCAPE.

‖**Skop-tsy'** (skŏp-tsĭ'), *n. pl.* [Russ., mutilators.] See RASKOLNIK.

skorcer. † SCORSER.

skorche, *n.* [OF. *escorche,* var. of *escorce,* F. *écorce.*] Bark; skin. *Obs.*

skorfs. † SCURF.

skorge. † SCOURGE.

skorser, skoser. † SCORSER.

skotifer. † SCUTIFER. [GRAPH.]

skot'o-graph Var. of SCOTOSKOUE.

skoulkery. † SKULKERY.

skoumfit. † SCOMFIT. [NER.]

skounrand. Obs. p. pr. of SCUNNER, to loathe.

skowp'er. † SCOUPER.

skowre. † SCORE, SCOUR.

skowte. † SCOUT. [*Obs.*

skowte. *n.* Enterprise; scheme.

skoymose. † SQUEAMISH.

skoymus. † SQUEAMOUS.

Skr. *Abbr.* Sanskrit.

skrael'ling (skrĕl'ĭng), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *skrælling* a poor wretch.] Any aboriginal American; an Eskimo or Indian; — in accounts of early Norse visits to America.

skragge. † SCROG.

skraik (skrīk). Var of SHRIEK.

skraik (skrīk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCREECH.

skraip. † SCRAPE, SKRIP.

skraw. † SCROLL.

skreak, skreek. † SCRIKE.

skreak, skreek (*dial.* skrēk), **skreich** (skrēk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SCREECH.

skreet. Aphetic for DISCREET. *Obs.*

skreid. † SCREED.

skreigh (skrēk; skrāk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCREECH, SCREAK, SHRIEK.

skreme. † SCREAM.

skreptour. † SCRIPTURE.

skriegh (skrēg), **skriek** (skrēk). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SCREECH.

skrieve, skriev'er. Vars. of SCREVE, SCRIEVER.

skrig. † SCREECH.

skrike (*dial.* skrīk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SCREECH. [shriek.]

skrike (skrīk). Var. of SCRIKE,

skrike, *n.* [From Scand. See SHRIKE.] Missel thrush. *Eng.*

skrim'schont (skrĭm'shŏnt), **skrim'shand'er** (-shănd'ẽr), **skrim'shon** (-shŏn). Vars of SCRIMSHAW. [*Obs. Scot.*

skrip, *n. t. & i.* To deride. [

skrite (skrīt) Var. of SKRIKE, *n. Local, Eng*

skrogge. † SCROG, a bush.

skroule, skrow. † SCROLL.

skrue. † SCREW [*Obs. Scot.*

skrufe, *n.* Savings; wealth.

skrumpillit. Obs. p. p. of SCRUMPLE.

skrum'ple. † CRUMPLE.

skrym. † SCREAM.

skrymme. † SKIMM.

sks. *Abbr.* Sacks.

Skt. *Abbr.* Sanskrit.

skue (skū). Var. of SKEW.

skuft (*dial.* skōōft). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SCUFF, scruff.

skug. Var. of SCUG, shade.

skŭ'ing. Var. of SKEWING.

skul, skuld. Skull; skulled. *Ref. Sp.* [NORN.]

Skuld (skōōld), *n.* [Icel.] See *skul-dud'der-y* (skŭl-dŭd'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Grossness; obscenity. *Scot.*

skulk'er-y, *n.* A lurking or hiding; an ambush. *Obs.*

skulk'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SKULK. — **skulk'ing-ly,** *adv.*

skull. † SCHOOL, a shoal.

skull'bank'er, *n.* A vagabond; tramp. *Slang, Australia.*

skull-dug'ger-y (skŭl-dŭg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Trickery. *Dial. or Colloq.*

skull'fish', *n. Whaling.* A whale more than two years old.

skullyeone. † SCULLION

skum'fish. Var. of SCOMFISH.

skun (skŭn). Dial. & slang pret. & p. p. of SKIN.

skunfite. † SCOMFIT.

skunk, *n.* Act of skunking; a bad defeat. *Colloq., U. S.*

skunk'bill', *n.* The surf scoter.

skunk bird, skunk blackbird. The bobolink; — so-called from the coloring of the male.

skunk bush. The bear brush.

skunk currant. Fetid currant.

skunk'er-y (skŭnk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place where skunks are bred and reared for their fur. *U. S.*

skunk grape. The fox grape.

skunk'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* a Formerly, the Labrador duck. **b** The surf scoter; — from the color of the male, and also called **skunkhead coot.**

skunk'ish, *a.* Like the skunk, esp in odor.

skunk mushroom. Death cup.

skunk porpoise. A streaked black-and-white porpoise, esp. of the genus *Lagenorhynchus.*

skunk's'-cab'bage. Var. of SKUNK CABBAGE.

skunk spruce. The white spruce. *Local, U. S.* [*Local, U. S.*]

skunk'top', *n.* The surf scoter.

skunk turtle. A musk turtle.

skunk'weed', *n.* a Skunk cabbage. **b** The polemoniaceous plant *Navarretia squarrosa* of California. [*Obs.*]

skuppat, *n.* A kind of spade.

skur. † SCOUR.

skurge. † SCOURGE.

skurne. † SCORN. [SKIRR.]

skurr. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of

skuryvage. † SCURRYVAIG.

skuse. Obs., dial., or colloq. aphetic form of EXCUSE.

skut, skute. † SCHUIT, a vessel.

skute, *n.* [E. dial., also a squirt, to squirt; cf. dial. *scoot* to squirt.] A glance or peep. *Dial. Eng.* [SCUTTER.]

skut'ter. Dial. Eng. var. of

skut'ter-ud-ite (skŭt'ẽr-ŭd-īt), *n.* [From *Skutterud,* in Norway,

schlack, Icel. *slakr*, Sw. *slak;* cf. Skr. *srj* to let loose, to throw. Cf. SLAKE.] **1.** Not rapid in movement; slow. *Obs.* "With *slack* pace." *Chaucer.*
2. Sluggish; specif., designating the condition of the sea at slack water (see below).
3. Not using due diligence or care; remiss; backward; inattentive; as, *slack* in duty or service.
The Lord is not *slack* concerning his promise. 2 *Pet.* iii. 9.
4. Wanting in activity; dull; as, a *slack* season.
5. Lax; not tense; loose; without strain; as, a *slack* rope.
6. Weak; unnerved; unstrung; as, a *slack* hand.
7. Underdone; insufficiently treated; — said of objects being subjected to some process, as cooking, drying, etc.
8. Present only in small amount; scarce. *Dial. or Colloq.*
9. *Phon.* Wide; secondary; — said of vowels.
10. Moist; damp; wet. *Dial. or Colloq.*
Syn. — Loose, relaxed, weak, remiss, backward, abated, diminished, inactive, slow, tardy, dull. See LAX.
slack hand, idleness; carelessness; inefficiency; sloth. — **s. in stays**, *Naut.*, slow in going about, as a ship. — **s. water. a** Of tidal waters, the period when there is no horizontal motion of water at the surface. **b** In a stream, a stretch of water where there is very little current, as above a dam.

slack (slăk), *n.* **1.** The part of anything that hangs loose without strain; as, the *slack* of a rope, a sail, one's trousers.
2. Specif., *Mach.*, looseness in fitting; backlash.
3. Cessation; relief from movement, stop; specif., slack water. See under SLACK, *a.*

slack (slăk) } *v. i.;* SLACKED (slăkt), SLACK'ENED (-'nd);
slack'en (-'n) } SLACK'ING, SLACK'EN-ING. [See SLACK, *a.;* cf. SLAKE.] **1.** To become slack or slow; to slow down.
2. To become loose or lax, or less tense, firm, or rigid.
3. To be or become remiss or backward; to be negligent.
4. To become less active or violent; to abate; languish; fail.
Whence these raging fires
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames. *Milton*
5. To end; cease; desist; slake. *Obs.*
6. = SLAKE, *v. i.*, 5.
to slack off, to ease off. — **to s. up**, to slow up; to go slower; also, to ease off.

slack } *v. t.* **1.** To render slack; as: **a** To slow or
slack'en } retard. **b** To loose, relax, etc. **c** To repress; dull; abate. "Rancor for to *slack*." *Chaucer.* **d** To neglect; to be remiss in or inattentive to.
2. = SLAKE, *v. t*, 5.

slag (slăg), *n.* [Sw. *slagg*, or LG. *slacke*, whence G. *schlacke.*] **1.** The dross, scoria, or recrement, of a metal; specif., a product of smelting, containing, mostly as silicates, the substances not sought to be produced as matte or metal, and having a lower specific gravity than the latter; — called also, esp. in iron smelting, *cinder*. The slag of iron blast furnaces is essentially silicate of calcium, magnesium, and aluminium; that of lead and copper smelting furnaces contains iron.
2. The scoria of a volcano.

slag, *v. i. & t.;* SLAGGED (slăgd); SLAG'GING (slăg'ĭng). *Metal.* To form, or form into, a slag; to agglomerate when heated below the fusion point.

slag'gy (slăg'ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or resembling, slag; as, *slaggy* cobalt.

slake (slāk; *see note below*), *v. t.;* SLAKED (slākt); SLAK'ING (slāk'ĭng). [ME. *slaken* to render slack, to slake, to grow slack, AS. *slacian*, *sleacian*, to grow slack, fr. *slæc*, *sleac*, slack. See SLACK.] **1.** To slacken the speed of; to retard.
2. To make loose or relaxed; to render less tense; also, to render less active or severe; to assuage; mitigate.
3. To let go of; to give up; to release; relax. *Obs.*
4. To allay; quench; cool; extinguish; as, to *slake* thirst.
5. To mix with water, so that a true chemical combination shall take place; as, to *slake* lime.
slaked lime. See 1st LIME, 2.
☞ The pron. slāk (reflecting the spelling *slack*), as in to *slake* lime, *slaked* lime, noted by Walker (c. 1800) as a corrupt pronunciation of *slake*, is common in current usage, both British and American, even among careful speakers, without regard to spelling.

slake, *v. i.* **1.** To become slack or loose; to be or become relaxed; to give way; to yield. *Sir J. Davies.*
2. To become less active, intense, or violent; to abate; lessen; flag. "No flood by raining *slaketh*." *Shak.*
3. To be or become remiss or neglectful; to be negligent.
4. To become extinct; to cease; stop. *Obs.*
5. To become mixed with water, so that a true chemical combination takes place; as, the lime *slakes.*

slam (slăm), *v. t.;* SLAMMED (slămd); SLAM'MING. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *slamra*, *slambra*, *slæma*, Norw. *slemba*, *slemma*, Sw. dial. *slamma.*] **1.** To shut forcibly and noisily; to bang.
2. To put in or on some place forcibly and noisily; — often with *down;* as, to *slam* a trunk down.
3. To strike violently; to beat or cuff. *Colloq. or Slang.*
4. *Card Playing.* To defeat by a slam.
to slam to, to slam; as, *to slam to* the door.

slam (slăm), *v. i.* To strike forcibly and noisily against something; to bang: as, a door or shutter *slams.*

slam, *n.* **1.** Act of one that slams.
2. The shock and noise produced in slamming.
3. An old card game.
4. *Card Playing.* Winning all the tricks of a deal (called, in bridge, grand slam, the winning of all but one of the thirteen tricks being called a little slam).
5. The refuse of alum works. *Dial. Eng.*
6. An uncomplimentary personal remark. *Slang.*

slam'-bang', *adv.* Violently and noisily; also, recklessly; without due thought or care. *Colloq.*

slan'der (slăn'dẽr), *n.* [ME. *sclaund)e* slander, scandal, OF. *esclandre*, *esclande*, *escandle*, *escandre*, scandal, F. *esclandre*, fr. L. *scandalum* a stumbling-block, a temptation, Gr. σκάνδαλον a snare, stumbling-block, offense, scandal; prob. originally, the spring of a strap, and akin to Skr. *skand* to spring, leap. See SCAN; cf. SCANDAL.] **1.** Defamation, whether oral or written; specif., *Law*, a false tale or report maliciously orally uttered and tending to injure the reputation of another; the malicious oral utterance of false defamatory reports; the malicious publication by speech of false tales or suggestions to the injury of another. Except in certain classes of defamatory statements, only special damages are recoverable, which must be specified in the complaint and supported by proof, *slander* differing in this respect from *libel* (which see). Proof of the truth of the alleged slanderous words, or that they formed part of a privileged communication, is a defense at common law; the malice may be actual or constructive.
2. Disgrace; shame; reproach; dishonor. *Obs.*
Thou *slander* of thy mother's heavy womb *Shak*
3. Evil fame or report; ill repute. *Obs.*
slander of title, a false and malicious statement disparaging a person's title to property to his special damage; hence, loosely, any disparagement of the property of a person by false and malicious statements to his special damage.

slan'der, *v. t.;* SLAN'DERED (-dẽrd); SLAN'DER-ING. [OF. *esclandrer.* See SLANDER, *n.*] **1.** To utter slander against; to defame; to injure by malicious false report.
2. To discredit or shame; to disgrace. *Archaïc.*
3. To be offensive to; to annoy; offend; scandalize. *Obs.*
4. To censure; blame. *Obs.*
Syn. — Defame, calumniate, vilify, malign, belie, reproach. See ASPERSE.

slan'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who utters or spreads slander.

slan'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *esclandreuz.*] **1.** Shameful; disgraceful. *Obs.*
2. Given to, or uttering, slander; as, a *slanderous* tongue.
3. Containing, or of the nature of, slander; calumnious.
— **slan'der-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **slan'der-ous-ness,** *n.*

slang (slăng), *n. Old Cant.* **1.** A false weight or measure.
2. A traveling show; also, a performance.
3. A peddler's license; hence, any official instrument.

slang, *n.* [Perh. fr. Scand., and akin to E. *sling;* cf. Norw. *sleng* a slinging, an invention, device, *slengja* to *sling*, to cast, *slengja kjeften* (*lit.*, to *sling* the jaw) to use abusive language, to use slang, *slengjeord* (*ord* = word) an insulting word, a new word that has no just reason for being.] Orig., cant of thieves, gypsies, beggars, etc.; now, language or words consisting either of new words or phrases, often of the vagrant or illiterate classes, or of ordinary words or phrases in arbitrary senses, and having a conventional but vulgar or inelegant use; also, the jargon of a particular calling or class of society, popular cant.
Syn. — See 5th CANT.

slang, *v. t. & i.;* SLANGED (slăngd); SLANG'ING (slăng'ĭng). To address with slang or ribaldry; to insult with vulgar language; to use slang or vulgar abuse. *Colloq.*

slang'y (slăng'ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, slang; disposed to use slang.

slant (slănt), *v. i.;* SLANT'ED; SLANT'ING. [ME. *slenten* to slope, slide; cf. Sw. *slinta* to slide, Norw. dial. *slenta* to slope.] To turn or incline from a right line or a level; to lie obliquely to a horizontal or perpendicular line; to slope; as, a *slanting* roof. Also fig.

Syn. — SLANT, SLOPE are often used without distinction. But SLANT emphasizes esp. the idea of (commonly sharp) divergence from a right line; SLOPE suggests rather the resulting, often gradual, inclination; as, "One side of his body seemed to *slant* towards the other, he settled so much more heavily upon one foot" (*Mary Wilkins*); "the path that *sloped* from the door" (*id.*). See TIP, CROOKED.

slant (slănt), *v. t.* To turn from a direct line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to; as, to *slant* a line.

slant, *n.* **1.** A slanting direction or plane; a slope.
2. An oblique reflection; gibe; taunt. *Dial. or Colloq.*
3. A slab with slanting depressions for artists' colors.
4. An opportunity, occasion. *Dial. & Slang.*
slant of wind, a local or passing variation of the wind from its general direction, esp. one favoring a sailing vessel.

slant, *a.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *slant* slippery. See SLANT, *v. i.*] Inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular; *sloping*; oblique. "The *slant* lightning." *Milton.*
slant, smear, *or* **streak, culture,** *Bacteriol.*, a culture made by inoculating the surface of a nutrient medium, as gelatin, solidified so as to yield a slanting surface.

slant'ing, *p. a.* Oblique; sloping. — **slant'ing-ly,** *adv.*

slap (slăp), *n.* [ME. *slappe;* akin to LG. *slappe*, G. *schlappe;* prob. of imitative origin] A blow, esp. one from or as from the open hand; also, a rebuff; insult.

slap, *v. t.;* SLAPPED (slăpt); SLAP'PING. **1.** To strike with or as with the open hand; also, to rebuff; insult.
2. To put or place with force or violence; as, to *slap* one into jail; he *slapped* it on the table. *Colloq.*

slap, *adv.* [Cf. LG. *slap*, G. *schlapp.* See SLAP, *n.*] With a sudden and violent blow; hence, suddenly; instantly, directly; plump. *Colloq.*

slap'dash', *a.* [*slap* + *dash.*] Carelessly violent or sudden; heedlessly impetuous. — **slap'dash',** *adv.*

slap'dash', *n.* **1.** Something done in a slapdash manner; also, a slapdash person. *Colloq.*
2. Billingsgate; vituperative abuse. *Obs.*
3. = ROUGHCAST, 2. *Dial. or Colloq.*

slap'dash', *v. t.* To apply, or apply something to, in a slapdash manner; specif., to roughcast. *Colloq.*

slash (slăsh), *v. t.;* SLASHED (slăsht); SLASH'ING. [ME. *slaschen*, of uncert. orig.; cf. OF. *esclachier* to break, orig. uncert.; cf. It. *schiacciare* to crush.] **1.** To cut by sweeping strokes, esp. when made without exact aim or at random; specif., to cut in long slits; to gash.
2. Specif., to cut slashes in (a garment).
3. To lash; to ply the whip on.
4. To crack or snap, as a whip. *Rare. Dr. H. More.*

slash, *v. i.* To strike violently and at random, esp. with or as with an edged instrument; to lay about one indiscriminately with blows; to cut hastily and carelessly.
Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades. *Spenser.*

slash, *n.* **1.** Act of slashing or cutting; also, a long cut made by or as by slashing; a gash; a slashing stroke; a cut.
2. A slit in the material of a garment to show the cloth beneath, for ornamentation; — formerly called *pane.*
3. In a forest, an open tract strewn with débris, as from logging, wind, fire, or the like; also, such débris.
4. *Mil.* A stripe of tape or worsted lace worn on the arm of a noncommissioned officer. *Obs.*

slash, *n.* [Cf. SLASHY.] Swampy bottom land; a wet swale; — usually in *pl. Local, U. S.*

slash'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that slashes; specif.: **a** A machine fitted with one or more coarse circular saws for sawing lumber out of slabs. **b** *Brickmaking.* An implement having an iron blade, used to prod or slash the clay to detect stones. **c** A billhook. *Local, Eng.* **d** A woodchopper. *Cant.* **e** A knife or dagger. *Cant.*
2. *Textile Manuf.* A machine to apply size to warp yarns.
3. A fop or dude; a "heavy swell." *Slang, Eng.*

slash'ing, *vb. n.* of SLASH. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that slashes.
2. The result of the act of one who slashes; something made by slashing. Specif.: **a** = SLASH, *n.*, 2. **b** *Mil.* A military obstacle formed by cutting down a belt of trees so that they lie with interlaced tops, toward the enemy. **c** The débris left in a forest after logging, or from wind, fire, etc.; also, a tract covered with such débris.

slash'ing, *p. pr.* of SLASH. Hence: *a.* **1.** That cuts violently or at random; hence, merciless and forcible; as, a *slashing* editorial.
2. Dashing; impetuous; hasty; as, a *slashing* pace. *Colloq.*
3. Huge; immense; as, a *slashing* dinner. *Dial. or Slang.*

slash pine. **a** A pine of the coast region of the southern

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slack (slăk), *n.* [Cf. SLAG.] Small coal; also, culm.
slack, *adv* = SLACKLY.
slack (slăk; slăk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *slakki* a mountain slope.] **1.** A pass between hills; a valley; glen; dell; also, a hole, as in the ground; a pit. *Dial. Eng.*
2. A pool of water; also, a morass; a marsh. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
slack barrel (slăk). A barrel for dry stuff, as sugar, lime, etc.
slack'en (-'n), *n.* [Cf. G. *schlacken*, pl.] *Metall.* Slag mixed with ores in smelting to promote their fusion.
slack'end. Slackened. *Ref. Sp.*
slack'en-er, *n.* One that slackens.
slack'er, *n.* One that slacks; as: **a** A person who shirks work. *Eng.* **b** A drawgate in a sluice.
slack'ie (slăk'ĭ), *n.* A kind of sling. *Scot.*
slack'ly, *adv.* of SLACK.
slack'ness, *n.* [AS. *sleacness.*] Quality or state of being slack.
slack'-salt'ed, *a.* Insufficiently salted; — said esp. of fish.
slackt. Slacked. *Ref. Sp.*
slack'-wa'ter (slăk'wŏ'tẽr), *n. t. Hydraulic Eng.* To produce slack water in (a river), as by dams, locks, jetties, etc.
slad. Var. of SLADE, a valley.
sla'dang. Var. of SALADANG.
slade (*dial.* slād). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of SLIDE.
slade, *n.* [AS. *sled.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A little valley; ravine; glen. **b** = GLADE, 1. **c** A hillside. **d** A cave; den. **e** A flat piece of bog land.
slade, *n.* **1.** The sole of a plow. **2.** = PEAT SPADE.
slae (slē). Scot. var. of SLOE.
slaede. ✝ SLADE.
slaeht. ✝ SLAUGHT.
slaep. ✝ SLEEP.
slaf'ter (slăf'tẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of SLAUGHTER.
slag (*dial.* slāg, slăg), *a.* [Cf. Icel *slag*, n., wet.] Miry; moist; wet. *Obs. or Scot.*
slag cement. A hydraulic cement made by grinding granulated blast-furnace slag with slaked lime.
slagen. Obs. p. p. of SLAY.
slag furnace. *Metal.* A furnace in which lead ore is roasted and slagged for further treatment.
slag'ga-ble (slăg'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **slag'ga-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
slag'ging (slăg'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLAG! — **slagging furnace.** = SLAG FURNACE. — **s. hole.** = CINDER NOTCH.
slag hearth. = SLAG FURNACE
slaght. ✝ SLAUGHT.
slaght'boom', *n* [Cf. D. *slagboom*, OD. *slachboom*, akin to G *schlagbaum.*] Bar; barrier. *Obs*
slagh'ter. ✝ SLAUGHTER.
slag'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **slag'less-ness,** *n.*
slag wool Mineral wool.
slaht. ✝ SLAUGHT. [SLIDE.]
slaid (slād). Scot. pret. of
slaid (slād). Scot. var. of SLADE.
slaie. ✝ SLEY.
slaif. ✝ SLAVE.
slaik. ✝ SLAKE.
slain, *p. p.* of SLAY.
slair. Var. of SLARE. *Dial. Eng.*
slaire. ✝ SKLAYRE.
slais'ter (slās'tẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. Gael. *sleasd* to smear, bedaub, *sleasdaireachd* a smearing.] **1.** To smear; bedaub. *Scot.* **2.** To beat; flog. *Dial. Eng.*
slais'ter, *v. i.* To work with or on soft materials; hence, to be engaged in dirty or sloppy work; also, to do anything clumsily or untidily. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slai'ter-y (-tĭ), *a.* Sloppy; miry; dirty. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Work of a sloppy or dirty nature; also, kitchen refuse. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [level.]
slait (slāt), *v. t. Scot.* **1.** To
2. To whet (a sword). *Obs.*
slait, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *slātta*, *slāttr* (modern), meadow, Norw. dial. *slaatta*, E. SLADE.] A sheepwalk; hence, a familiar haunt, as of a person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slait'tit, *p. a.* Exhausted; fatigued. *Obs. Scot*
slak. ✝ SLACK.
slak, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *slac* a beating, Icel. *slagr* a blow, defeat.] Slaughter. *Obs.*
slake. ✝ SLACK.
slake, *n.* = SLACK, small coal.
slake, *n.* [Cf. SLACK, *a.*] An intermission; cessation. *Rare.*
slake (slāk), *n.* **1.** Mud or mire; slime; also, a smear or daub. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A miry basin or flat overflowed by the sea at high tide. *Dial. Eng., & Local, U. S.*
3. A hollow or channel which is the bed of a stream.
slake, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *sleikja* to lick.] *Scot & Dial. Eng* **a** To bedaub; besmear. **b** To kiss.
slake, *n.* Also **slake kale.** Any of various marine algæ, as the sea lettuce or the laver: also, any of various confervoid fresh-water algæ. *Dial. Eng.*
slake'less, *a.* Not capable of being slaked.
slake trough. A blacksmith's water tank for cooling forgings or tools. See FORGE, *Illust.*, 3.
slakien. ✝ SLAKE. [SLACKEN.]
slak'in (slāk'ĭn). Var. of **slakke.** ✝ SLACK, a valley.
slam. *n.* An awkward, ungainly fellow. *Old Slang.* [*Scot.*]
slamb (slăm), *v. t.* To smear.
slam'-bang', *v. t.* To move slam-bang. *Colloq.*
slamd. Slammed. *Ref. Sp.*
slam'mock (slăm'ŭk), **slum'mock** (slŭm'ŭk), *n.* [Cf. dial. *slam*, *slem*, a sloven, as v., to work in a slovenly manner.] A slovenly or awkward person; a slattern. *Dial. — n. v.* To be ungainly or slipshod; to loiter or dawdle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slam'mock-y, slum'mock-y, *a.* Slovenly; slipshod. *Dial.*
slampp (slămp), *a.* Supple; pliant; limp. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slampamb, slampamp, *n. Obs.* **1.** *pl.* The coat tails.
2. A medley; rigmarole, esp. in **to give one the slampamb,** to give one the slip.
slan. ✝ SLAY. [*Dial. Eng.*]
slan (slăn). Var. of SLONE.]
s. l. a. n. *Abbr.* Sine loco, anno, vel nomine (L., without place, date, or name).
s. l. & a *Abbr* Sine loco et anno (L., without place and date).
slan'der, *v. t.* To utter or spread slander. [ously. *Obs.*]
slan'der-ful-ly, *adv.* Slanderslane (slān), *n.* [Ir. *sleaghan*, fr. *sleagh* a spear.] A kind of long-handled spade. *Obs. or Dial.*
slang (*dial.* slăng). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of SLING.
slang, *n.* [Cf. dial. *sling.*] A narrow strip of land. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
slang, *n.* [D.] A kind of cannon corresponding to the culverine. *Obs. Scot.*
slang, *n.* [Cf. SLING.] A convict's heavy leg chain. *Old Slang, Eng.*
slangam, *n.* A simpleton. *Obs.*
slang'i-ly (slăng'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SLANGY. See -LY.
slang'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
slang'ism (slăng'ĭz'm), *n.* Slangy language or talk.
slang'ous (slăng'ŭs; slăn'gŭs), *a.* Slangy. *Rare.* [abuse. *Obs.*]
slangrell, *n.* Lout; — a term of
slan'gu-lar (slăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* Slangy. *Humorous.*
slang'-whang', *v. t.* [*slang* + *whang* to beat.] To use abusive slang; to rant or rail. — **slang'-whang'er** (slăng'hwăng'ẽr), *n. Both Slang.* [SLINK]
slank (slăngk), *pret. & p. p.* of
slank (slăngk; slănk), *n.* [Cf. dial. *slonk*, *slunk*, G. dial. *schlunk.*] A basin or depression, as, *U. S.*, one sometimes overflowed at very high water. *Dial*
slant dam. = RAFTER DAM.
slan'ten-dic'u-lar (slăn'tĕn-dĭk'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* [After *perpendicular.*] Slanting. — **slan'ten-dic'u-lar-ly,** *adv. Both Humorous.*
slant'ly, slant'wise' (slănt'wīz'), *adv.* Slantingly; obliquely; slopingly. [*Slang.*]
slap (slăp), *a.* Fine; excellent.
slap (slăp; slăp), *v. t.* To make a breach or gap in, as in a wall. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slap, *n.* A pass; a breach; a notch or nick. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
slap'-bang', *adv.* Suddenly and violently; precipitately. *Colloq.*
slap'-bang', *a.* Forcible; violent; also, impetuous. *Colloq.*
slap'-bang', *n.* A second-rate restaurant or eating house. *Colloq. or Slang.* [var. of SLEEP.]
slape (slāp). Obs or dial. Eng.
slape (slāp), *a.* [Cf Icel. *sleipr* slippery; akin to E. *slip.*] Slippery; smooth; hence, crafty; deceitful *Dial. Eng.* **slape'ness,** *n. Dial. Eng.* — **slape ale,** plain ale, as opposed to *medicated* or *mixed ale. Dial Eng.*
slape'shod', *a.* Having the *shoes* worn flat and slippery; — said of horses. *Dial. Eng*
slap'jack', *n.* A flapjack; a griddlecake. *Dial. U. S.*
slappe. ✝ SLAP.
slap'per, *n.* 1. One that slaps. 2. A whopper *Slang.*
slap'per. slap'ping, *a.* Very large; monstrous; big. *Slang.*
slap'sauce', *n.* [*slap*, v. + *sauce*, n.] A parasite; a sponger *Obs.*
slap'-sid'ed, *a.* = SLAB-SIDED.
slapt. Slapped. *Ref. Sp.*
slap'-up', *a.* First-rate; fine; excellent; "bang-up." *Slang.*
slare (slār), *n. & v. Dial. Eng.* a Smear. **b** Glide. **c** Slur.
slar. d Sneer; taunt.
‖ slar-gan'do (slär-gän'dō), **slar-gan'do-si** (-dō-sē), *a.* [It., p. pr. of *slargare* to widen.] = RALLENTANDO.
slart (*dial.* slärt), *n. & v.* Splash; spatter *Dial.* [= SLATH.]
slarth (slärth), *n. Basketwork.*
slash (slăsh), *n.* A large quantity of soup, broth, or the like. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slash, *v. i.* To dabble or work in slush or wet. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
slash'-grain', *a.* Having the grain or yearly-growth rings parallel with the surface; — said of shingles, boards, etc.

United States (*Pinus heterophylla*), so called because growing in "slashes" in Florida. It has very hard wood, used for general construction. **b** The loblolly. **c** The yellow pine (*P. echinata*). See CUBAN PINE.

slat (slăt), *n.* [Cf. SLATE, *n.*] **1.** A slate or piece of slate; hence, a thin flat piece of stone, as for veneering masonry. **2.** A tombstone. **3.** A thin, narrow bar of wood or metal; a lath; as, the *slats* of a Venetian blind, or of a bedstead. **4.** *Dial. Eng.* **a** *pl.* Rubbish or refuse of coal, etc. **b** A chip or small piece of wood. **5.** A sheep's hide from which the wool has been pulled, before it is otherwise treated. *Local, U. S.*

slat, *v. t.;* SLAT'TED; SLAT'TING. [Cf. Icel. *sletta* to slap, to dab.] To strike; beat; also, to hurl or throw smartly against something else. *Obs. or Dial. Eng., & Colloq., U. S.*

slat, *v. i.* To flap violently, as a loose sail; esp., to flap smartly against something, as halyards against a mast.

slat, *n. Dial. or Colloq.* **a** A smart blow or slap. **b** A stain.

slate (slāt), *v. t.;* SLAT'ED (slāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); SLAT'ING (slāt'ĭng). [AS. *slǽtan.*] **1.** To set a dog on; to bait. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** To criticize; censure; reprimand. *Colloq.*

slate, *n.* [ME. *slat, sclat,* OF. *esclat* a shiver, splinter, F. *éclat,* fr. OF. *esclater* to shiver, to chip, F. *éclater;* orig. uncert. Cf. ÉCLAT.] **1.** A dense, fine-grained rock produced by the compression of clays, shales, and certain other rocks, so as to develop a characteristic cleavage (**slaty cleavage**), which may lie at any angle with the bedding plane; loosely, any cleavable rock resembling true slate. Cf. 3d SHALE, 2. The common color of slate is dull bluish or gray, but it may be of other colors. **2.** A color like that of common slate; a dark bluish gray. **3.** A prepared piece of slate, or an artificial material like slate, used for various purposes; esp.: **a** A thin, flat piece, for roofing houses, etc.; a tile. **b** A tablet used for writing. In Great Britain roofing slates have been sold in the following arbitrarily named sizes:

NAME.	SIZE IN INCHES	NAME.	SIZE IN INCHES.
Countess...	20 × 10 or 12	Queen.....	36 × 24
Duchess.....	24 × 12	Rag.....	36 × 24
Princess.....	24 × 14	Imperial.....	30 × 24
Marchioness.	22 × 11 or 12	Empress...	26 × 16, 15, or 14
Viscountess..	18 × 9 or 10	Double....	13 × 10 or 7
Lady.....	16 × 10 or 14 × 12	Small Doub.	11 × 6 or 10 × 5
"	16 × 8 or 14 × 8	Plantation .	12 or 13 × 10 or 11
"	15 × 8 or 12 × 8		

4. Thin cardboard covered with a composition suitable for writing on with a slate pencil. **5.** A thin plate of any material; a flake. *Obs.* **6.** *Politics.* A list of candidates, prepared for nomination or for election; a list of candidates, officers, or the like, devised beforehand. *Cant, U. S.* **7.** *Horse Racing.* A list of entrants in a race with the betting odds offered posted by a bookmaker.

slate, *v. t.* **1.** To cover with slate or a slatelike substance. **2.** To register (as on a slate and subject to revision) for an appointment. *Polit. Cant.* **3.** To flesh (hides) with a slater.

slate ax *or* **axe.** A mattock with an ax end, used in shaping slates for roofs, and making holes in them for nails.

slate cement. A cement made with slate; specif.: **a** A kind of hydraulic cement. **b** A mixture of broken slate and tar, asphalt, or the like, used as a roofing material.

slate pencil. A pencil of slate, or of soapstone, used for writing on a slate.

slat'er (slāt'ĕr), *n* **1.** One who lays slates; also, sometimes, one who makes slates. **2.** A tool, having a slate blade, used for fleshing hides. **3.** A severe critic; one who censures sweepingly and violently. *Colloq.*

slat'er (slăt'ĕr), *n.* Any of various isopod crustaceans; esp., a sow bug or wood louse.


Slath.

slath (slăth), *n.* Also **slarth.** [Cf. Norw. dial. *slöda* a kind of basket used in fishing.] *Basketwork.* The foundation, comprising the middle of the bottom, formed by crossing sticks at right angles and binding them.

slat'ing (slāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLATE. Hence: *n.* **1.** [From 3d SLATE.] **a** Act of one who slates; the work of a slater. **b** Slates, collectively; also, material for slating. **2.** [From 1st SLATE.] Severe censure or criticism. *Colloq.*

slat'ter (slăt'ĕr), *v. i.* [Cf. SLAT to throw or dash about.] To be careless or negligent, esp. with regard to dress and neatness; to be slovenly; also, to be wasteful.

slat'tern (-ĕrn), *n.* [Cf. SLATTER, and E. dial. *slatter* to slop, to splash.] A woman who is negligent of her dress or house; an untidy, slovenly woman; a slut.

slat'tern-ly, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a slattern; sluttish. — *adv.* In a slatternly manner.
Syn. — See SLOVENLY.

slat'y (slāt'ĭ), *a.* [From 2d SLATE.] Of the nature of, or resembling, slate. — **slaty cleavage.** = CLEAVAGE, *n.*, 3. See also 2d SLATE, 1. — **s. gneiss,** *Min.,* an easily cleavable variety of gneiss. — **s. gum,** any of several Australian eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus polyanthemos,* from the color of their bark.

slaugh'ter (slô'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *slautir, slaughter, slaghter,* fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *slátr* slain flesh; but modified by ME. *slaught, slaht,* slaughter, fr. AS. *sleaht, slíht,* a stroke, blow; both from the root of E. *slay.* See SLAY, *v. t.;* cf. ONSLAUGHT.] **1.** Act of killing; specif.: **a** Violent, ruthless, or wanton destruction of life; carnage. **b** Act of butchering cattle or other beasts for market. **2.** Act of reducing, or a great reduction in, the prices of goods offered for sale. *Tradesmen's Cant.*
Syn. — Carnage, massacre, butchery, murder, havoc.

slaugh'ter (slô'tĕr), *v. t.;* SLAUGH'TERED (-tĕrd); SLAUGH'TER-ING. **1.** To visit with great destruction of life; to kill; esp., to kill violently and ruthlessly or in large numbers. **2.** To butcher; to kill for the market, as beasts. **3.** To sell ruinously cheap. *Tradesmen's Cant.* **4.** *Exchanges.* To transact or execute at a sacrifice by buying high or, more usually, selling low.
Syn. — See KILL.

slaugh'ter-er (-ĕr), *n.* One that slaughters.

slaugh'ter-house' (-hous'), *n.* A building where beasts are butchered for the market; an abattoir. Also fig.

Slaughterhouse Cases. *Law.* A group of cases decided (Dec., 1872) by the Supreme Court of the United States, in which it was decided that the police power (which see) of the States was not impaired by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. The cases (reported in 16 Wallace) arose in connection with stringent laws of the city of New Orleans imposing far-reaching restrictions upon the carrying on of the butchering industry in that city.

slaugh'ter-ous (slô'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* Destructive; murderous. — **slaugh'ter-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Slav (slăv; slāv), *n.* [G., of Slavic origin; cf. Russ. *Slavyanin* Slav. Cf. SLAVE.] A person speaking a Slavic language as his native tongue; hence, a person of the prevailing type or race among the Slavic-speaking peoples. The great majority of the Slavs (among whom are included the Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Moravians, Bulgarians, Servians, Croatians, Sorbs, Wends, Slovaks, and others) are of medium stature, brachycephalic, with moderately dark hair and gray or hazel eyes, thus conforming closely to the Alpine race of Ripley. In the south, however, they are represented by the tall Adriatic race of Deniker, and in other regions approach more or less to the Finnic, Teutonic, and Tatar types. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

slave (slāv), *n.* [F. *esclave;* cf. D. *slaaf,* Dan. *slave, sclave,* Sw. *slaf,* G. *sklave,* MHG. also *slave;* all fr. LL. *Slavi* or *Sclavi,* prob. fr. a Byzantine appellation of some Slavic people. Cf. SLOVENE, SLAV.] **1.** A person held in bondage to another; one held as a chattel; one whose person and services are under the control of another as owner or master; a thrall; bondsman. Cf. SERF, SLAVERY. **2.** One who has lost, or who surrenders, the control of himself, as to vice, lust, etc.; as, a *slave* to ambition. **3.** A drudge; one who labors as in bondage **4.** An abject person; a wretch.
Syn. — Bond servant, bondman, bondslave, captive, thrall, henchman, vassal, dependent, drudge. See SERF.

slave, *v. i.;* SLAVED (slāvd); SLAV'ING (slāv'ĭng). To labor as a slave; to drudge; toil.

slave, *v. t.* To reduce to slavery; to enslave.

slave ant. Any ant made a slave of by ants of other species (called **slave'-mak'ing ants**), which attack nests or colonies and carry off the nymphs and larvæ. Among the slave-making ants are the Amazon ant (*Polyergus rufescens*), *Formica sanguinea,* and *Strongylognathus huberi;* among the species enslaved are *Formica fusca, F. cunicularia,* and *Tetramorium cæspitum.*

slave driver. One who superintends slaves at their work; hence, figuratively, a cruel taskmaster.

slave'hold'er (slāv'hōl'dĕr), *n.* One who holds slaves.

slave'hold'ing, *a.* Holding persons in slavery.

slav'er (slāv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A slave ship. **2.** A person dealing in slaves; a slave trader.

slav'er (slăv'ĕr), *v. i.;* SLAV'ERED (-ĕrd); SLAV'ER-ING. [Cf. Icel. *slafra.* See SLABBER.] **1.** To suffer spittle, etc., to run from the mouth. **2.** To be besmeared with saliva. *Shak.*

slav'er, *v. t.* To smear with saliva; to slabber.

slav'er, *n.* Saliva driveling from the mouth.

slav'er-er (-ĕr), *n.* One that slavers or drivels; hence: **a** An idiot. **b** A servile flatterer or parasite.

slav'er-y (slāv'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [See SLAVE a bondman.] **1.** The condition of a slave; bondage; thralldom. **2.** The institution of slaveholding. Slavery has existed in all parts of the world from the earliest times. The slaves were chiefly prisoners of war. Slavery lasted in Europe throughout the Middle Ages, but was ameliorated by the influence of the Christian religion, keeping in the main the character of serfdom. Negro slavery was practiced by the ancient Egyptians, but the Portuguese were the first to introduce it into Christian countries on a large scale. The status of slaves has varied from that of a mere chattel, as in barbarous societies, to that of a partially recognized legal person (cf. POSTLIMINIUM; DRED SCOTT CASE). **3.** A condition like or suggesting that of a slave.
There is a *slavery* that no legislation can abolish, — the *slavery* of caste. *G. W. Cable.*
4. Continued and wearisome labor, as of a slave; drudgery. **5.** Act of reducing to slavery. *Obs.*
Syn. — Bondage, inthrallment, enslavement, captivity, bond service, vassalage. See SERVITUDE.

slave ship. A vessel employed in the slave trade or used for transporting slaves; a slaver.

slave States. *U. S. Hist.* Those States in which slaves were held; — formerly so called. They were Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky (which four did not join in the attempt to secede), and Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

slave trade. The business of dealing in slaves, esp. of buying them to transport them from their homes for sale.

slave trader. One who traffics in slaves.

Slav'ic (slăv'ĭk; slāv'ĭk; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slavs or their languages; Slavonic. — *n.* The group of allied languages spoken by the Slavs. Various alphabets are employed by the Slavic-speaking nations. In the 9th century A. D. two alphabets were introduced, the Glagolitic alphabet, or Glagolitsa, and the Cyrillic alphabet, or Kirillitsa. The first is now little used, but the Cyrillic (in a modified form) is the present alphabet of the Russians, Servians, and Bulgarians. Those nationalities that adopted Roman Catholicism use chiefly the letters of the Latin alphabet. See CYRILLIC, GLAGOLITIC INDO-EUROPEAN.

slav'ish (slāv'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, characterizing, or befitting, a slave or slaves; servile. **2.** Serving or suffering servitude; enslaved. *Obs.*
Syn. — See MENIAL.
— **slav'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **slav'ish-ness,** *n.*

Slav'ism (slāv'ĭz'm; slăv'ĭz'm), *n.* The common feeling and interest of the Slavonic race.

Slav'o- (slăv'ō-; slăv'ō-). Combining form for *Slav.*

slav-oc'ra-cy (slāv-ŏk'rā-sĭ), *n.* [*slave* + *-cracy.*] *U. S. Politics.* Formerly, the persons or interests representing slavery, or using influence to preserve or advance slavery.

slav'o-crat (slāv'ō-krăt), *n. U. S. Politics.* A member or partisan of a slavocracy. — **slav'o-crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), *a.*

Sla-von'ic (slȧ-vŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Slavonia or its inhabitants; Slavonian; also, of or pert. to the Slavs or their language.
Slavonic version (of the Bible). See VERSION.

Slav'o-phile (slāv'ō-fīl; slăv'ō-; -fĭl), **slav'o-phil** (-fĭl), *n.* [*Slavo-* + Gr. φίλος loving.] One who greatly admires the Slavs, their institutions, art, etc. — **Sla-voph'i-lism** (slȧ-vŏf'ĭ-lĭz'm; slăv'ō-fĭ-lĭz'm; slăv'-), *n.*

Sla-voph'o-bist (slȧ-vŏf'ō-bĭst), *n.* [*slavo-* + Gr. φόβος fear.] One who fears or dislikes the Slavs.

slaw (slô), *n.* [D. *sla,* contr. fr. *salade,* OD. *salaet* salad. See SALAD.] Sliced cabbage served as a salad.

slay (slā), *v. t.; pret.* SLEW (slōō; 243); *p. p.* SLAIN (slān); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLAY'ING. [ME. *slan, slæn, sleen,* AS. *slēan* to strike, beat, slay; akin to OFries. *slā,* D. *slaan,* OS. & OHG. *slahan,* G. *schlagen,* Icel. *slā,* Dan. *slaae,* Sw. *slå,* Goth. *slahan,* OIr. *sligim* I strike; perh. akin to L. *lacerare* to tear to pieces, Gr. λακίζειν, E. *lacerate.* Cf. SLAUGHTER, SLEDGE a hammer, SLEY.] **1.** To smite; strike. *Obs.* **2.** To put to death with a weapon, or by violence; hence, to kill; to put an end to; to destroy; ruin.
Syn. — Murder, slaughter, butcher. See KILL.

slay'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who slays; a killer; a murderer.

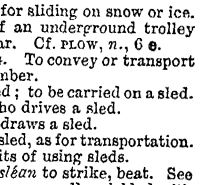
sleave (slēv), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *slöjf,* a knot, loop, Sw. *sleif,* G. *schleife* a knot, sliding knot, akin to AS. *slūpan* to glide, slip.] **a** The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread. **b** Silk not yet twisted; floss; — called also *sleave silk.*
Sleep that knits up the ravel'd *sleave* of care *Shak.*

sleave, *v. t.;* SLEAVED (slēvd); SLEAV'ING (slēv'ĭng). *Weaving.* To separate or divide, as a collection of threads; sley.

sleaved (slēvd), *a.* Raw, as silk, not spun or wrought.

slea'zy (slē'zĭ; slā'zĭ; 277), *a.* [E. dial.; cf. dial. *sleeze, slease,* to part asunder, said of badly woven cloth.] Wanting firmness of texture or substance, flimsy.

sled (slĕd), *n.* [ME. *slede,* D. *slede,* akin to G. *schlitten,* OHG. *slito,* Icel. *sleði,* Sw. *släde,* Dan. *slæde,* and prob. E. *slide,* v. See SLIDE; cf. SLEDGE vehicle, SLEIGH.] **1.** A vehicle on runners used for conveying loads, esp. over snow or ice; a sledge; — in English usage *Chiefly Dial.*


1, 2 Common Forms of Hand Sled, 3.

2. A pair of runners, or either of a set of two pairs, used like a wheel truck or trucks, to carry the body of a vehicle. **3.** A small vehicle with runners for sliding on snow or ice. **4.** *Elec.* The sliding contact of an underground trolley system, when drawn after the car. Cf. PLOW, *n.*, 6 **e.**

sled, *v. t.;* SLED'DED, SLED'DING. To convey or transport on a sled; as, to *sled* wood or timber.

sled, *v. i.* To go or travel in a sled; to be carried on a sled.

sled'der (slĕd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who drives a sled. **2.** A horse or other animal that draws a sled.

sled'ding (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Use of a sled, as for transportation. **2.** State of the snow which admits of using sleds.

sledge (slĕj), *n.* [AS. *slecge,* fr. *slēan* to strike, beat. See SLAY, *v. t.*] A large, heavy hammer, usually wielded with both hands, esp. the heavy hammer used by a blacksmith, or a heavy smooth-faced hammer used for driving wedges in splitting stone, etc.; — called also *sledge hammer.*

sledge, *v. t. & i.* To beat or strike, as with a sledge.

sledge, *n.* [Perhaps from *sleds,* pl. of *sled,* confused with *sledge* a hammer. See SLED, *n.*] **1.** A strong vehicle with low runners, or one made of plank slightly turned up at

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slash'y (-ĭ), *a.* [Cf. Sw. *slaska* to dabble in water.] Wet and dirty; slushy. *Dial.* [*Scot.*]
slasy, *a.* Fat; greasy. *Obs.*
slat. † SLATE. [*Dial. Eng.*]
slat (slăt), *n.* A spent salmon.
slat (slăt; slāt), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *esclater* to break (see SLATE, *n.*).] To split; crack. *Dial Eng.*
S. Lat. *Abbr.* South latitude.
slatch (slăch), *v. t.* To dabble or travel in mud or mire. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slatch (slăch), *n.* [Cf. SLACK.] *Obs. or R. Naut.* **a** A transitory breeze or its duration. **b** An interval of fair weather. **c** The loose or slack part of a rope.
slate (slāt), *v. t.* To pursue in or as in a hunt; hence, to hasten. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slate, *n.* A sheet. *Obs.*
slate clay. Clay more or less transformed into slate; specif., one in the English coal measures, used for making fire brick.
slate'-col'or, *or* **-col'our** (-kŭl'ẽr), *n.* = SLATE, *n.*, 2. — **slate'-col'ored,** *or* **-col'oured,** *a.* — **slate-colored junco** *or* **snowbird,** the snowbird (*Junco hyemalis*) of eastern North America.
slater. † SLAUGHTER.
slate span = ARGENTINE.
slath'er (slăth'ĕr), *n* **1.** A large quantity. *Slang, U. S.*
slat'i-fy (slăt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To render slaty in character.
slat'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
slatt Var. of SLAT, a slate, etc.
slat'ted, *a.* Having, or made of, slats; like a slat.
slat'tern, *a.* = SLATTERNLY, *a*
slat'tern, *n. t.* To consume carelessly or wastefully; to waste; — with *away. Rare.*
slat'tern-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [dance or game *Obs.*]
slat'ter-pouch', *n.* An old
slat'ter-y (slăt'ẽr-ĭ; slăt'-), *a.* Rainy; wet; sloppy; also, disorderly; untidy. *Dial. Eng*
slat'ting (slăt'ĭng), *n.* Slats collectively.
slau. † SLOW.
slaught, *n.* [See SLAUGHTER.] *Obs.* **1.** Slaughter; death. **2.** A stroke; a dart. [*Obs.*]
slaugh'ter-dom, *n.* Slaughter.
slaugh'ter-man, *n.* Slaughterer; executioner. *Obs.*
slaught'ful-ly, *adv.* Slaughterously. *Obs.*
slaulice. † SLOWLY.
slaum (slôm), *n. & v.* Smear; daub. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slaunes. † SLOWNESS.
slaunge Obs. pret. of SLING.
slaunt. † SLAUGHT.
slau'ter. Slaughter. *Ref. Sp.*
slau'terd. Slaughtered. *Ref. Sp.*
slauthe. † SLOTH.
Slav. *Abbr* Slavic; Slavonian; Slavonic. [See -DOM.]
Slav'dom (slāv'dŭm; slăv'-), *n.*
Slave (slāv; slăv) Var. of SLAV.
Slave (slāv), *n.* One of a tribe of Athapascan Indians west of the Great Slave Lake and Mackenzie River, Canada.
slave'born', *a.* Born in slavery.
slave'-grown', *a.* Grown or produced by slave labor.
slave hunt. **a** A hunt for persons to reduce them to slavery. **b** A search after fugitive slaves, often with bloodhounds. Hence, slave hunter.
slavein. † SLAVING.
slave-oc'ra-cy (slāv-ŏk'rā-sĭ). Var. of SLAVOCRACY.
slav'er-ing (slāv'ẽr-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLAVER. — **slav'er-ing-ly,** *adv.*
slav'er-y-ish (slāv'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Slabbery.
slav'ey (slāv'ĭ). *n.* A maidservant *Colloq. & Jocose.*
Sla'vi (slā'vī), *n. pl.* Slavs.
Slav'i-an (slāv'ĭ-ăn; slăv'-), *n. & a.* Slavic.
Slav'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
sla'vin, sla'vein, *n.* [ME also *sclavin,* OF. *esclavine,* prop., a garment of Slavic fashion.] A pilgrim's cloak or mantle. *Obs.*
Sla-vo'ni-an (slȧ-vō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* = SLAVONIC. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Slavonia; loosely, a Slav. — **Slavonian grebe,** the horned grebe.
Sla-vo'ni-an-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
Sla-von'i-cize (slȧ-vŏn'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
Sla-von'i-za'tion (-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* Process of rendering Slavonic, as in language.
slaw (*dial.* slô). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng of SLOW. [to slay
slaw. slaw'en. Obs. p. p of SLLE, **slawe.** Obs. p. p. of SLAY.
slawhte. † SLAUGHT.
Slaw'ken-ber'gi-us (slô'kĕn-bûr'jĭ-ŭs), *n* An imaginary author quoted and referred to in Sterne's "Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent." He has an extremely long nose and is an authority on noses.
slawnes. † SLOWNESS.
slaworme. † SLOWWORM.
slawth. † SLOTH.
slawyne. † SLAVIN. [SLEY.]
slay, *n. & v. Weaving.* Var. of *slay'er-ess, n.* Also **slay'ster.** A female slayer. *Obs.*
slayt † SLEIGHT.
sla'zy (slā'zĭ). Var. of SLEAZY.
sld. *Abbr.* Sailed.
SLD. *Abbr.* Sold; — used on *the tape of stock tickers.*
sle. † SLAY, SLY.
slea (*dial.* slā). Obs. or dial Eng var. of SLOE, SLAY. [of SLAKE.]
sleak (slāk). Scot. & dial. Eng.
sleap. † SLELP.
slear. Obs. compar. of SLY.
slea'sy. † SLEAZY. **slea'zi-ness** (slē'zĭ-nĕs; slā'-), *n.* See -NESS.
slec. † SLEECH, silt.
sleck (slĕk). Dial. Eng. var of SLAKE, *a.*
sleck. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SLAKE.
sleck, *n.* [Cf. SLACK small coal] A kind of reddish sandstone. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
slecke † SLEEK.
sleck trough. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of SLAKE TROUGH.
sledde. † SLIDE.
sledded. † SLEIDED.
sledder, sledery. † SLIDDER, SLIDDERY.

one end without runners, used for transporting loads, esp. upon snow or ice; a sled.
2. A hurdle on which, formerly, traitors were drawn to the place of execution. *Eng.*
3. A sleigh. *Eng.*
4. A game at cards; — called also *old sledge*, and *all fours*.

sledge (slĕj), *v. i. & t.;* SLEDGED (slĕjd); SLEDG'ING (slĕj'ĭng). To travel or convey in a sledge or sledges.

sleek (slēk), *a.;* SLEEK'ER (-ẽr); SLEEK'EST. [Prob. a var. of ME. *slike;* cf. ME. *slikien* to polish, make smooth, also ME. *sliken* to glide, slide (akin to G. *schleichen*, OHG. *slîhhan*), D. *slik*, *slijk*, mud, slime, and E. *slink*. Cf. SLICK, SLINK.] **1.** Having an even, smooth surface; smooth; not rough or harsh; hence, glossy; as, *sleek* hair.
2. Slick; effective; first-rate. *Now Colloq. or Dial.*
Syn. — See SMOOTH.

sleek, *v. t.;* SLEEKED (slēkt); SLEEK'ING. To make even and smooth; to render smooth, soft, and glossy; to smooth over; also, to allay; to soothe; to calm; specif.: **a** To smooth and stretch (hides, skins, leather) with a sleeker; also, to remove (grease, etc.) by this process; — sometimes with *out*. **b** *Founding.* To dress (a mold) with a sleeker. **c** *Hat Making.* To attach (fur) to felt by hand.

sleek, *v. i.* **1.** To move smoothly; to glide.
2. To flatter. *Rare.*

sleek'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that sleeks; any of various tools or implements used in sleeking or smoothing; a slicker; specif., any of various flat, cylindrical, or wedge-shaped tools for smoothing or working skins, leather, molds, textile goods, etc.


Founder's Sleekers.

sleek'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of a sleek appearance; smooth.
2. Fawning and deceitful; sly. *Scot.*

sleep (slēp), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SLEPT (slĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLEEP'ING. [ME. *slepen*, AS. *slǣpan;* akin to OFries. *slēpa*, OS. *slāpan*, D *slapen*, OHG. *slâfan*, G. *schlafen*, Goth. *slēpan*, and G. *schlaff* slack, loose, and L. *labi* to glide, slide, *labare* to totter. Cf. LAPSE.] **1.** To take rest by suspension of the voluntary exercise of bodily and mental powers, and apathy of the organs of sense; to slumber.
2. a To lie dormant; to be unused or unagitated; as, his anger *sleeps*. **b** To be dead; to lie buried in or as if in the grave. **c** To be careless or inattentive; to be negligent.

We *sleep* over our happiness *Atterbury.*

d *Law.* To lie over without being insisted in or prosecuted for such a period as to become abeyant, as in Scots law.
3. *Plant Physiol.* To take sleep. See SLEEP, *n.*, 2.

sleep, *v. t.* **1.** To be slumbering in; — followed by a cognate object; as, to *sleep* a dreamless sleep.
2. To furnish sleeping accommodations for. *Colloq.*
3. To spend, use up, or get rid of in or by sleep; — with *away, off;* as, to *sleep* away the hours; to *sleep* off a spree.

sleep, *n.* [AS. *slǣp;* akin to OFries. *slēp*, OS. *slāp*, D. *slaap*, OHG. *slâf*, G. *schlaf*, Goth. *slēps*. See SLEEP, *v. i.*]
1. A natural and healthy, but temporary and periodical, diminution of sensation, feeling, and thought, amounting in heavy slumber to an almost complete cessation of conscious life; that state of the animal marked by diminution of sensation, feeling, and thought.
2. *Plant Physiol.* Nyctitropism.
3. Rest or repose, or a period of rest or repose; often, fig., the quiet or rest of the grave; hence, death.
Syn. — Slumber, repose, rest, nap, doze, drowse.

sleep'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Ct. Norw. *sleip* a sleeper (a timber), as adj., slippery, smooth, or, more likely, E. *sleeper* one who sleeps.] **a** Any of the pieces of timber, stone, iron, or steel, on or near the ground level, to support some superstructure, to steady framework, to keep in place the rails of a railroad, to receive floor joists, to carry the feet of shores in building, etc.; a stringpiece. Cf. POT SLEEPER, TIE, etc. **b** One of the joists, or roughly shaped timbers, laid directly upon the ground, to receive the flooring of a ground story. *U. S.* **c** *Shipbuilding.* One of the knees which connect the transoms to the after timbers on the ship's quarter.

sleep'er (-ẽr), *n.* [AS. *slǣpere.*] **1.** One who sleeps; a slumberer; a drone, or lazy person; one who is dead.
2. That which lies dormant, as a law. *Obs.*
3. A railroad sleeping car. *Colloq., U. S.*
4. a The Greenland shark. **b** See GUAVINA.

sleep'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLEEP. — **sleeping account,** an an unsettled account of long standing. *Colloq.* — **S. Beauty** [cf. F. *La Belle au Bois dormant*, G. *Dornröschen*], in a nursery tale, a princess, who by enchantment is shut up in a castle to sleep a hundred years. She is then awakened by the kiss of a gallant young prince, who marries her. Cf. NORN. — **s. car,** a railroad car or carriage arranged with compartments and berths for sleeping. — **s. partner.** See PARTNER, 3. — **s. rent,** *Law,* a fixed rent, as distinguished from one depending on the amount of profits. — **s. sickness,** a generally fatal disease very common among the natives of certain parts of tropical West Africa. The disease often lasts many years, and affects especially the brain and spinal cord. Drowsiness, headache, tremors of the tongue and hands, and, in the later stages, convulsions and long periods of lethargy, with great weakness, are among the chief symptoms. It is believed to be due to a trypanosomal parasite introduced by the bite of a fly (*Glossina palpalis*) of the same genus as the tsetse fly. — **sleeping table,** *Ore Dressing,* a stationary buddle, neither rotated nor shaken during operation.

sleep'less (slēp'lĕs), *a.* [Cf. AS. *slǣpléas.*] Having no sleep or rest. — **sleep'less-ly,** *adv.* — **sleep'less-ness,** *n.* **sleepless monks,** the Acœmeti.

sleep'walk'er (-wôk'ẽr), *n.* A somnambulist.

sleep'walk'ing, *n.* Walking in one's sleep.

sleep'y (slēp'ĭ), *a.;* SLEEP'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SLEEP'I-EST. [AS. *slǣpig.* See SLEEP, *n.*] **1.** Drowsy; inclined to sleep; hence, dull; lazy; heavy; sluggish.
2. Overcome by sleep; sleeping. *Obs.*
3. Tending to induce sleep; soporiferous.
4. Designating lumber overdried by the desiccating process.
Syn. — SLEEPY, DROWSY, SLUMBEROUS, SOMNOLENT, LETHARGIC. One is SLEEPY who is inclined to sleep; DROWSY, the more strongly connotative word, suggests one who is heavy with sleep; as, "Away, you rogue, away! I am *sleepy*" (*Shak.*); "buried paths, where *sleepy* twilight dreams the summer time away" (*Keats*); "And *drowsy* tinklings lull the distant folds" (*Gray*); "not poppy, nor mandragora, nor all the *drowsy* syrups of the world" (*Shak.*). That is SLUMBEROUS which is slumberlike; the word often suggests the repose of latent powers; SOMNOLENT connotes esp. the sluggishness of one who is asleep or sleepy; as, "A *slumberous* veil diffused itself over his countenance" (*Hawthorne*); "I heard the mountain's *slumberous* voices at intervals" (*Shelley*); "a *somnolent* want of interest" (*De Quincey*). LETHARGIC (see LETHARGY) implies torpor or apathy; as, "all the company . . . sitting in *lethargic* silence round the table" (*Goldsmith*); "the opaque, *lethargic*, chaotic state of mind which . . . so securely passes for sanity" (*J. M. Robertson*). See INERT, LIFELESS.

sleepy broadbill, s. brother, s. coot, s. duck, the ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.* — **s. catchfly,** an American catchfly (*Silene antirrhina*), with small pink flowers which open only in the sunshine. — **s. disease of tomatoes,** a destructive wilt disease of tomatoes caused by the fungus *Fusarium lycopersici.* — **s. grass,** a grass (*Stipa robusta*) of Arizona and New Mexico, producing a narcotic effect on stock. — **s. staggers.** *Veter.* **a** Chronic hydrocephalus of the horse, an incurable disease. **b** A form of indigestion accompanied with drying and impaction of food in the stomach of the horse or the third stomach of the ox; — called also *stomach staggers.*

sleep'y-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A sleepy person.
2. The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*

sleet (slēt), *n.* [ME. *sleet;* akin to MHG. *slōz*, *slōze*, hailstone, G. *schlosse;* orig. uncert.] Fine driving icy particles, often with rain.

sleet, *v. i.;* SLEET'ED; SLEET'ING. To shower sleet.

sleet'y (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or characterized by, sleet.

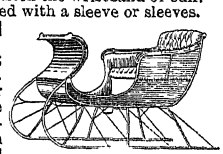
sleeve (slēv), *n.* [ME. *sleeve, sleve,* AS. *slief, slēf, slīf;* akin to *slēfan* to put on, to clothe; cf. OD. *sloove* the turning up of anything, *slooven* to turn up one's sleeves, *sleve* a sleeve, D. *sloof* an apron, G. *schlaube* a husk, pod.] **1.** The part of a garment covering an arm only.
2. A channel of water, esp. [*cap.*] the British channel. *R.*
3. *Mach.* A tubular part designed to fit over another part; as: **a** A hollow axle or quill having relative movement to a shaft inside it. **b** A long bushing or thimble. **c** A piece of pipe or a thimble for covering a joint, or for coupling two lengths of piping. **d** A longitudinally split quill or hollow mandrel for temporarily gripping a part. **e** *Elec.* A double tube of copper, in section like the figure 8, into which the ends of bare wires are pushed so that when the tube is twisted an electrical connection is made. The joint thus made is called a **McIntire joint.**
4. *Ordnance.* A tubular piece in which a trunnionless gun recoils against pistons moving in hydraulic cylinders.
to have up one's sleeve, to conceal in one's sleeve, etc., to have prepared for instant use or for emergency. — **to pin,** *or* **hang, on the s. of,** to be, or make, dependent upon.

sleeve, *v. t.;* SLEEVED (slēvd); SLEEV'ING (slēv'ĭng). **1.** To furnish with sleeves; as, to *sleeve* a coat.
2. *Mach.* To place (one part) as a sleeve upon another.

sleeve button. A stud to fasten the wristband or cuff.

sleeved (slēvd), *a.* Furnished with a sleeve or sleeves.

sleeve'less, *a.* [AS. *slēfléas.*]
1. Having no sleeves.
2. Unreasonable; profitless; bootless. *Obs. Warburton.*


Sleigh.

sleigh (slā), *n.* [D. *slee,* for *slede.* See SLED.] A vehicle on runners, used for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice; — in England commonly called a *sledge.*

sleigh bell. A small bell, or round metal ball inclosing a loose pellet of metal, attached to a horse when drawing a sleigh, or to the sleigh itself.

sleigh'er (slā'ẽr), *n.* One who rides in a sleigh.

sleigh'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of riding in a sleigh.
2. State of the snow or ice enabling the use of sleighs.

sleight (slīt), *n.* [ME. *sleighte, sleihte, sleghþe, sleithe,* fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *slægð* (for *slœgð*) slyness, cunning, fr. *slœgr* (for *slœgr*) sly, cunning, akin to Sw. *slöjd* dexterity. See SLY; cf. SLOYD.] **1.** Cunning; craft; art; also, wisdom; prudence. *Obs.* "His *sleight* and his covin." *Chaucer.*
2. A sly artifice; a scheme; trick; esp., a feat or trick so dexterous that the way it is executed is not perceived.

The world hath many subtle *sleights.* *Latimer.*

3. Dexterous practice; dexterity; skill; knack.
4. Something skillfully made, esp. an ornament. *Obs.*
sleight of hand, a trick or tricks requiring skillful manual manipulation; legerdemain; also, expertness in such tricks; hence, any extraordinary tending to trick or hoodwink.

slen'der (slĕn'dẽr), *a.;* SLEN'DER-ER (-ẽr); SLEN'DER-EST. [ME. *slendre, selendre,* fr. OD. *slinder* thin, slender, perh. through a French form; cf. OD. *slinderen, slidderen,* to creep; perh. akin to E. *slide.*] **1.** Small or narrow in circumference or width in proportion to the length or height; not thick; slim; as, a *slender* stem, man, waist.
2. Weak; feeble; not strong; slight; as, *slender* hope.

The *slender* utterance of the consonants. *J. Byrne.*

3. Moderate; inconsiderable; meager; small; slight; trivial; as, a *slender* income; a *slender* degree of patience.

Frequent begging makes *slender* alms. *Fuller.*

4. Spare; abstemious; frugal; as, a *slender* diet, table.
5. *Phon.* Uttered with a thin tone; of a quality suggesting slenderness; thin; as, the *slender* vowels *e* and *i.*
Syn. — SLENDER, SLIM. As applied to material objects, *slender* and *slim* are frequently interchangeable. But SLIM often carries a stronger implication of slightness or (sometimes) of fragility than SLENDER; as, "the tall, *slender* . . . young gentleman" (*Stevenson*); "some slight, *slim,* draped antique" (*H. James*); a *slender* column; "the *slim* delicacy of the flute" (*Lowell*). Both words may imply meager or unsubstantial quality; as, "this *slender* regimen" (*De Quincey*); "a *slim* excuse" (*Barrow*). See THIN, FRUGAL.

slender bent grass, the foxtail, a European grass (*Alopecurus agrestis*), often a weed. — **s. grass,** any grass of the genus *Leptochloa,* having the spikes borne in a long raceme, with spikelets in two rows on a slender rachis. — **s. lobe** (of the cerebellum). *Anat.* See POSTGRACILE. — **s. loris.** See LORIS. — **s. panic grass.** See GRASS, *Table II.* — **slen'der-ly,** *adv.* — **slen'der-ness,** *n.*

sleuth (slōōth; 243), *n.* [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *slōð.*] The track of man or beast, esp. as followed by scent. *Obs.*

sleuth, *n.* [Cf. SLEUTHHOUND, 1st SLEUTH.] A detective. *Colloq.* — *v. t. & i.* To follow or act as a detective. *Colloq.*

sleuth'hound' (-hound'), *n.* [See 1st SLEUTH.] A hound that tracks animals by the scent; specif., a bloodhound.

slew (slōō; 243), *n.* [See SLOUGH a wet place.] A wet or marshy place; a river inlet. See 4th SLOUGH, 2.

The prairie round about is wet, at times almost marshy, especially at the borders of the great reedy *slews.* *T. Roosevelt.*

slew, *n. Basketwork.* Filling consisting of two or more (usually three) rods worked together. See BASKET, *Illust.*

slewed (slōōd; 243), *a. Basketwork.* Filled in with slews woven around the stakes and by-stakes. See BASKET, *Illust.*

slew'ing, *n. Basketwork.* Act of filling with two or more rods worked together; also, a slew, or slews collectively.

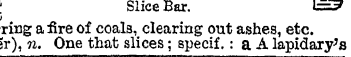
sley (slā), *n.* [AS. *slege;* cf. AS. *slæ, slahæ,* ir. *sléan* to strike. See SLAY, *v. t.*] **1.** A weaver's reed.
2. A guideway in a knitting machine.
3. *Weaving.* The number of ends per inch in the cloth, provided each dent in the reed in which it was made contained an equal number of ends. *E. Whitworth.*
4. The lay, lathe, or batten of a loom.

sley, *v. t.;* SLEYED (slād); SLEY'ING. *Weaving.* To separate or part the threads of, and arrange them in a reed.

slice (slīs), *n.* [ME. *slice, sclice,* OF. *esclice,* fr. *esclicier, esclichier,* to break to pieces, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *slîzan* to split, slit, tear, G. *schleissen* to slit. See SLIT, *v. t.*] **1. A** thin, broad piece cut off; as, a *slice* of bacon or bread.
2. That which is thin and broad, like a slice cut off; specif.: **a** A broad, thin piece of plaster. **b** A salver, platter, or tray. *Obs.* **c** A knife with a thin, broad blade for taking up or serving fish; also, a spatula for spreading anything, as paint or ink. **d** A plate of iron with a handle used for various purposes, as for stripping the planking from a vessel's side, for cutting blubber from a whale, or for stirring a fire (see SLICE BAR), etc. **e** *Shipbuilding.* One of the wedges by which the cradle and the ship are lifted clear of the building blocks. **f** *Print.* A removable sliding bottom of a slice galley. **g** A trowel-like implement for turning meat, etc., when cooking in a pan.

slice, *v. t.;* SLICED (slīst); SLIC'ING (slīs'ĭng). **1.** To cut into slices, or thin pieces, or to cut off a slice from.
2. To cut into parts; to divide.
3. To clear by means of a slice bar, as a fire, or grate bars.
4. To remove as a slice; to cut off from something; — usually with *off;* as, to *slice* off a piece of meat.
5. *Golf.* To strike (the ball) so that the face of the club draws across the face of the ball and deflects it, — with a right-handed player, to the right.

slice bar. A kind of fire iron with a broad, flat end, for stirring a fire of coals, clearing out ashes, etc.


Slice Bar.

slic'er (slīs'ẽr), *n.* One that slices; specif.: **a** A lapidary's

sledge chair. A chair on runners, to push on snow or ice.
sledge hammer. = 1st SLEDGE.
slee. † SLAY.
slee (*dial.* slē). Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. of SLY.
slee, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *slee* sledge, D. *slee.*] A cradle for a ship. *Obs.*
sleech (slēch), *n.* [ME *slich;* cf. D. *slik, slijk.*] Silt, slime, or ooze from rivers or the sea, esp. as used for manure. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*
sleegh. † SLY.
sleek, *n.* A slick.
Sleek, Aminadab. A hypocrite in "The Serious Family," comedy by Morris Barnett (1800-56)
sleek'en, *v. t.* To make smooth or gentle; to sleek. *R.* [SLEEK.]
sleek'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **sleek'it** (slēk'ĭt), *a.* [Scot., p. p. of *sleek,* v. t.] Sleek; smooth; also, crafty; deceitful. *Scot.*
sleek'ly, *adv.* of SLEEK. See -LY.
sleek'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sleek stone. A sleeking stone.
sleely. † SLYLY.
sleen. † SLAY. [BEARD a.]
sleep'-at-noon', *n.* = GOAT'S-BEARD a.
sleeper shark. Greenland shark.
sleep'er-y (slēp'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Sleepy. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
sleep'ful, *a.* See -FUL — **sleep'ful-ness,** *n.* [sleepy.]
sleep'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make
sleep'i-ly, *adv.* of SLEEPY.
sleep'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sleep'ing-ly, *adv.* Sleepily. *Obs.*
sleep'ish, *a.* Sleepy. *Obs.*
sleep'mark'en (slēp'mar'kĕn), *n.* A hagfish.
sleep movements. *Plant Physiol.* Nyctitropic movements.
sleep'wak'er (-wāk'ẽr), *n.* One in a magnetic or mesmeric sleep. Hence, **sleep'wak'ing,** *n.*
sleep'wort' (slēp'wûrt), *n.* The European narcotic lettuce *Lactuca virosa.*
sleer. † SLAYER.
sleer (slēr), *n. & v.* ? Mock; sneer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
sleetch. Scot. var. of SLEECH.
sleeth, *n.* [Cf. SLOTH.] A sloven. *Obs. Scot.* [-NESS.]
sleet'-l-ness (slēt'-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
sleet wheel. *Elec. Railways.* A trolley wheel with ridges to cut sleet off the wire
sleev. Sleeve. *Ref. Sp.*
sleevd Sleeved. *Ref. Sp.*
sleeve. Var of SLEAVE, thread.
sleeve axle. = SLEEVE, *n.*, 3 a.
sleeve'fish'. *n.* A squid.
sleeve'hand', *n.* A cuff or wristband. *Obs.*
sleeve links. Two bars or buttons linked together, and used to fasten a cuff or wristband.
sleeve nut. A right-and-left nut.
sleez'y (slēz'ĭ) Var. of SLEAZY.
slege, sleghe, *n.* [AS. *slege, slægge.* Cf. SLAY, *v.*] A stroke; slaughter. *Obs.*
slegge. † SLEDGE.
sleigh. † SLY. [SLIGHT.]
sleight. † SLEEK, SLEIGHT, **sleghte** † SLAUGHT.
slegly, slehliche † SLYLY.
sleid, sleid'ed, *a.* [Cf. SLEY] Untwisted; — said of silk. *Obs.*
sleigh. † SLY.
sleight † SLAUGHT. [SLAIT.
sleight (slīt). Dial. Eng. var of **sleight'ful** (slīt'fo͝ol), *a.* Cunning; dexterous; crafty. *Obs.*
sleight'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Cunningly. *Obs.* [ningly. *Obs.*
sleight'ly, *adv.* Artfully; cun-
sleighthye. † SLIGHTLY.
sleight'y (-ĭ), *a.* Cunning; sly; crafty; dexterous. *Obs.*
sleih. † SLY.
sleik (slēk). Scot. var. of SLEECH.
sleikit. † SLEEKIT.
sleip (*dial.* slēp). Obs. or dial. Eng var. of SLEEP.
Sleip'nir (slāp'nĭr), *n.* Also **Sleip'ner** (-nẽr). [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* Odin's eight-footed steed
sleipryfe, *a.* [Cf. SLEEP; RIFE.] Causing sleep. *Obs. Scot.*
sleit. † SLEET.
sleithe † SLIGHT.
slek, sleke, slekyn. † SLAKE.
slely. † SLYLY.
sleme, *n.* Weariness. *Obs.*
slen † SLAY.
slend, *v. t.* = SLENT to tear. *Obs.*
Slen'der, *n.* A silly youth in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," an unsuccessful suitor of "Sweet Anne Page."
slen'dre. † SLENDER.
slenge, *v. t.* [Cf. Norw. dial *slenga* to sling, and E. SLING.] To sling; to cast out. *Obs.*
sleng'er. † SLINGER.
slent (slĕnt), *n. & v.* Tear; split. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
slent, *n.* [Cf. SLANT] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1** A slope; a declivity. **2** A glance or movement sideways; hence, a witticism (*Obs.*).
slent, *v. t. Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To slant; to slope.
2. To move or glance sideways; hence, to jest or rail spitefully.
slen-tan'do (slĕn tan'dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* = LENTANDO.
slenten. † SLANT.
sleope † SLEEP.
slep (slĕp) Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of SLEEP.
sle-pez' (slē-pĕz'), *n.* [Russ. *slyepets':* cf. G. *slepetz.*] The great mole rat. See MOLE RAT a.
slepie. † SLEEPY.
sleppe † SLAY.
sleppe. Obs pret. of SLEEP.
sleprie. † SLIPPERY. [SLEEP.]
slept (slĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of **slepwurt.** † SLEEPWORT.
slepyr. † SLIPPER, *a.*
sles'ter (slĕs'tẽr). Scot. var. of SLAISTER.
slet, slete. † SLEET.
slete (*dial.* slēt). Obs. or dial. Eng var. of SLATE, to censure.
sleu. Obs. pret. of SLAY.
sleuch. † *slew,* pret. of SLAY.
sleuch'er. *n.* [Cf. SLOUCHER] A lounger. *Obs. Scot.*
sleuth, sleuthful, sleuthfull, -ness. † SLOTH, etc. [*Obs.*]
sleuth'-dog', *n.* Sleuthhound.
sleuvol. † SLOTHFUL.
sleuyth. † SLOTH.
slevene. Obs. p. p. of SLIVE.
sleving, *n.* [Cf. AS. *slīfan* (in comp.) to cut, cleave] A slip or sprout of a vine. *Obs.*
slevit, *pret* Thrust; slipped. *Obs. Scot.*
slew (slōō), *pret.* of SLAY.
slew. Var. of SLUE.
slew, slue, *n.* A large quantity; a lot; as, a *slew* of people. *Slang.*
slewed (slōōd), *a.* Tipsy. *Slang.*
slewth. † SLOTH.
slewthe, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kynslōð* progeny, *slōð* a track, Norw. dial & Sw. dial. *slod* a flock, a mass. and E. SLEUTH a track] A company of bears. *Obs.*
sley. † SLAY, SLY
sleyre. † SKLAYRE.
sleyt, sleythe. † SLEIGHT.
sli. † SLY.
slib'ber. † SLIPPER, *a.*
slib'ber-sauc'es, *n. pl.* Slops; mean food or drink. *Obs.*
slib'ber-slab'bers, *n pl.* Washes or salves. *Obs.*
slibbri. † SLIPPERY.
slic. † SLIK, such.
slice galley. *Print.* A galley with a sliding bottom.

slitter. **b** A slice for stripping planking from a vessel's side. **c** A machine for slicing beetroot for sugar making.

slick (slĭk), *a.*; SLICK'ER (-ẽr); SLICK'EST. [See SLEEK.] **1.** Sleek; smooth.. *Now Chiefly Dial. or Colloq.* **2.** Pleasant; good; first-rate; effective; smart. *Slang.*

slĭck, *adv.* Smoothly; plausibly; smartly. *Colloq.*

slick, *v. t.*; SLICKED (slĭkt); SLICK'ING. To make sleek or smooth, to sleek; *Slang*, to make trim or put in order, — often with *up*. *Now Chiefly Dial. or Colloq.*

slick, *n.* **1.** **a** *Joinery.* A wide paring chisel. **b** = LOY **b**. **2.** A slick, or smooth and slippery, surface or place; esp., a smooth area on the surface of the water, usually caused by the presence of oil, as from a school of fish.

Slick, Sam. The hero of various humorous narratives written by Judge T. C. Haliburton (1796-1865), of Nova Scotia. Sam Slick is a Yankee clockmaker and peddler, full of quaint drollery, unsophisticated wit, knowledge of human nature, and an adept in "soft sawder," i. e., flattery.

slick'en (slĭk'n), *n.* [Cf. SLICH, SLICK, schlich.] *Mining.* The pulverized material (pulp) from a quartz mill, or the lighter soil of hydraulic mines.

slick'en-side' (slĭk'n-sīd'), *v. t.*; -SID'ED (-sīd'ĕd; -Id; 151), -SID'ING (-sīd'Ing). To form slickensides upon.

slick'en-side', *n.* [*slicken* smooth + *side*, n.] *Geol. & Mining.* A smooth, striated, polished surface of rock, produced by the sliding of one body on another; — usually in *pl.*

slick'er (slĭk'ẽr), *n.* A long, loose waterproof coat. *U. S.*

slick'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that slicks or sleeks; a sleeker; specif.: **a** = SLEEKER. **b** = FLOAT, *n.*, 5 **j**.

slick'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLICK. Hence: *n.* **a** Act or process of smoothing. **b** *pl.* Narrow veins of ore.

slide (slīd), *v. i.*; *pret.* SLID (slĭd); *p. p.* SLID'DEN (slĭd'n), SLID; *p. pr & vb. n.* SLID'ING (slīd'Ing). [ME. *sliden*, AS. *slīdan*; akin to MHG. *slīten*, also to AS. *slidor* slippery, E. *sled*, Lith. *slidus* slippery. Cf. SLED.] **1.** To move along the surface of any body by slipping, or without walking, rolling, or intermission of contact; to slip; glide.

2. Esp., to move over snow or ice with a smooth, uninterrupted motion, as on a sled, on the feet, or on skates.

> They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide*. *Waller.*

3. To pass without observing or being observed or heeded; to go, proceed, etc., without attention or consideration, often, *Now Colloq.*, with *let*. "Let the world *slide*." *Shak.*

> Beware thou *slide* not by it. *Ecclus.* xxviii 26.

4. To pass smoothly or gradually; to move gently onward without hindrance; as, a boat *slides* through the water.

5. To slip in walking or standing. *Obs. Deut.* xxxii. 35.

6. To make a moral slip; to backslide. *Now Rare.*

7. To go quietly, quickly, or secretly; — with *out*, *away*, etc.; as, he *slid* out of the room. Also, *Slang*, to decamp.

Syn. — SLIDE, SLIP, GLIDE. SLIDE commonly suggests, more definitely than *slip* or *glide*, contact with the surface over which one moves; SLIP, as here compared, suggests entire absence of friction or obstruction; GLIDE emphasizes the smoothness or ease of the movement itself; as, "The fool *slides* o'er the ice that you should break" (*Shak.*); "Ungrateful man, with . . . morsels unctuous, greases his pure mind, that from it all consideration *slips*" (*id.*); "the silent water *slipping* from the hills" (*Tennyson*); "where yon broad water sweetly, slowly *glides*" (*id.*); "They *glide*, like phantoms, into the wide hall" (*Keats*). See FLOAT.

slide, *v. t.* **1.** To thrust, or cause to slide, along a surface; as, to *slide* one piece of timber along another.

2. To pass or put quietly, gently, or imperceptibly; to slip; as, the pickpocket *slid* his hand into the bag; to *slide* in a word to vary the sense of a question.

slide, *n.* **1.** Act of sliding; as, a *slide* on the ice.

2. Smooth, even passage, progress, or course. *Now R.*

> A better *slide* into their business *Bacon.*

3. A slip from rectitude, accuracy, or the like. *Rare.*

4. That on which anything moves by sliding. Specif.: **a** An inclined plane on which heavy bodies slide by the force of gravity, as on a mountain side for logs. **b** A surface of ice or snow on which children slide for amusement. **c** *Mach.* A guiding piece or surface along which something slides; specif., a guide bar, or the surface of two or more guide bars in the same plane. Cf. 4th RACE, 6.

5. That which operates by sliding. Specif.: **a** A cover which opens or closes an aperture by sliding over it. **b** *Mach.* A moving piece which is guided by a part or parts along which it slides, as a slide valve. **c** A tongueless clasp or brooch for a belt, or the like, or a sliding catch or ornament. **d** A sliding seat, as in a racing shell.

6. The descent of a mass of earth, rock, or snow down a hill or mountain side; as, a landslide; a snowslide; also, the track of bare rock left by a landslide.

7. *Geol. & Mining.* A dislocation of rocks, in which one portion has slidden on the other.

8. A plate of glass on which is a picture to be projected by a magic lantern, stereopticon, or the like; also, a plate on which is an object to be examined with a microscope.

9. *Phon.* **a** A sound which, by a gradual change in the position of the vocal organs, passes imperceptibly into another sound; a glide. **b** A smooth change of tone or pitch in speech.

10. *Music.* **a** A grace consisting of two or more small notes moving by conjoint degrees and leading to a principal note either above or below. **b** A portamento. **c** In the trumpet and trombone, a U-shaped section of tube, pushed out and in to produce the tones between the fundamental and its harmonics. A *tuning slide* is used in most metal wind instruments to adjust the pitch. **d** A slider.

11. *Naval Ordnance.* = SLEEVE, *n.*, 4.

12. *Mech.* = SHEAR, *n.*, 5 **b**.

13. A sled. *Local, Southwestern U. S.*

slide bar. **a** A bar serving as a slide or guideway for something; specif., an engine guide bar. See CROSSHEAD, *Illust.* **b** A bar that can be slid into, or out of, position, as a bar for sliding over the draft opening in a furnace.

slide lathe. *Mach.* **a** A lathe with a slide rest; an engine lathe. **b** A lathe constructed so that a part on the bed, supporting the slide rest, can be pulled forward in transverse T slots so as to make the machine into a gap lathe.

slid'er (slīd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that slides, as a sliding lock tumbler, a scarf ring, a connecting bar or rod sliding beneath the coupling pole of a vehicle, etc.; specif., a sliding part of an instrument or machine.

2. *Shipbuilding.* = SLIDING BALK.

3. *Music.* A strip of wood passing under a row of pipes in an organ, and having holes corresponding to their openings. By moving a stop knob the slider is made to admit or shut off air from the pallets to the pipes. See STOP, *Illust.*

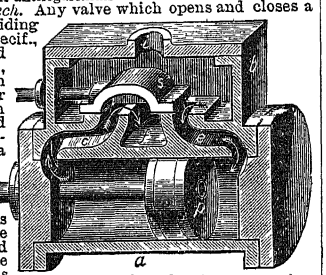
4. A turtle, esp. the red-bellied terrapin. *Local, U. S.*

slid'er-crank' chain. *or* **slider crank.** *Kinematics.* A chain, as the direct-acting engine, with three links, three turning pairs, and one sliding pair, variously connected.

slide rest. *Mach.* An attachment for a lathe, planing machine, or other machine tool, designed to hold the tool or cutter firmly and to give it a definite and predetermined motion, by the movement of sliding pieces, usually actuated by screws. See LATHE, FEED SCREW, etc.

slide rule. An instrument consisting, in its simple form, of a ruler with a medial slide, ruler and slide being graduated with similar logarithmic scales, which are labeled with the corresponding antilogarithms. The graphic addition, upon slide and rule, of two divisions of the scale gives the product of their antilogarithms

slide valve. *Mech.* Any valve which opens and closes a passageway by sliding over a port; specif., a particular kind of sliding valve, often used in steam engines for admitting steam to the piston and releasing it, alternately, having a duplex cavity in its face, through which the exhaust passes. It is situated in the steam chest, and moved by the valve gear. It is sometimes called a D valve, — a name which is also applied to a semicylindrical pipe used as a sliding valve.



Slide Valve. *a* Cylinder of a steam engine, in which moves the Piston *p*; *b* Steam Chest, receiving its supply from the Pipe *e*, and containing the Slide Valve *s*, shown admitting steam through the Port *c*, and opening communication between the Exhaust Passage *f* and the Port *c*, for the release of steam from the opposite end of the cylinder. See 4th LAP, 2 b; 6th LEAD, 5 e (1).

slide'way' (slīd'-wā'), *n.* A way along which something slides; a guideway.

slide'-wire', *n.* *Elec.* A resistance-measuring device used as part of a Wheatstone's bridge (called slide-wire, or slide, bridge). It consists essentially of a straight or spiral wire divided by a sliding contact into two parts forming the whole or known portions of adjacent arms of the bridge.

slid'ing (slīd'Ing), *vb. n.* of SLIDE. Hence: *n.* Act of one that slides; specif.: **a** Act of gliding over a frozen surface, esp. on a sled or toboggan; coasting. Also, formerly, skating. **b** A backsliding; lapse; fault. *Obs. or R.* **c** *Mach.* The traversing of the carriage of a slide rest, as distinguished from *surfacing*. **d** *Mech.* Shearing displacement.

slid'ing (slīd'Ing), *p. pr.* of SLIDE. Hence: *a.* **1.** That slides or slips; gliding; moving smoothly.

2. Slippery; unstable; elusory. *Obs.*

> That *sliding* science hath me made so bare. *Chaucer*

3. Having a part that slides on another part; as, a *sliding* rule (a slide rule); specif., having an adjustable sliding jaw or jaws; as, *sliding* calipers, compasses, gauge, etc.

4. [From SLIDING, *vb. n.*] Of, pertaining to, or used in, the act of sliding.

sliding balk, *Shipbuilding*, one of the bottom timbers in sliding or launching ways. — **s. friction.** See FRICTION, *n.*, 2 **b**. — **s. gear**, *Mach.*, a change gear in which speed changes are made by sliding gear wheels into or out of mesh. See CHANGE GEAR, *Illust.* — **s. gunter.** = GUNTER. — **s. keel**, *Naut.*, a centerboard. — **s. limb**, the moving arm of a sextant carrying the index mirror. — **s. pair.** See PAIR, *n.*, 7. — **s. scale.** **a** A scale for raising or lowering imposts in proportion to the fall or rise of prices. **b** A slide rule. **c** *Econ.* A scale of workmen's wages under which the wages depend, more or less, upon the selling price of the product, the rate of pay rising and falling with the price according to a certain scale. — **s. seat**, *Rowing*, in racing shells, a seat that may move forward and back to lengthen the stroke. — **s. valve**, *Mach.*, a slide valve. — **s. ways**, *Shipbuilding*, the cradle on which a vessel rests and which slides down the standing ways when the vessel is launched.

slid-om'e-ter (slĭd-ŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*slide* + *-meter*.] An instrument for indicating and recording shocks to railroad cars occasioned by sudden stopping.

slight (slīt), *a.*; SLIGHT'ER (-ẽr); SLIGHT'EST. [ME. *sliȝt*, *sleght*, orig., level, smooth, flat, prob. fr. OD. *slicht*, *slecht*, simple, plain, D. *slecht*; akin to OFries. *sliuht*, G. *schlecht*, *schlicht*, OHG. *sleht* smooth, simple, Icel. *sléttr* smooth, Sw. *slät*, Goth. *slaihts*; orig. uncert.] **1.** Sleek; smooth *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. Not stout; slender; slim; hence, not massive or strong; frail; as, a *slight* framework; a *slight* figure.

3. Not strong in intellect, character, or the like; foolish; silly. "Away, *slight* man." *Shak.*

4. Not of weight, gravity, or importance; unimportant; insignificant; trivial; paltry; meager; mild; weak; feeble; scant, — applied in a great variety of circumstances; as, a *slight* (i. e., feeble) effort; a *slight* (i. e., not deep) impression; a *slight* (i. e., not convincing) argument; a *slight* (i. e., not thorough) examination; *slight* (i. e., not severe) pain, and the like. "At one *slight* bound." *Milton.*

> *Slight* is the subject, but not so the praise. *Pope.*

5. Slighting; disdainful; contemptuous. *Rare.*

slight falcon, *Falconry*, a peregrine falcon caught after leaving the nest but before migration.

slight (slīt), *adv.* Slightly; lightly; scantly. *Archaic.*

slight, *v. t.*; SLIGHT'ED; SLIGHT'ING. To treat, disregard, or neglect, as of little value or unworthy of notice; to make light of; as, to *slight* divine commands. Specif.: **a** To treat (a person) with intentional neglect or lack of courtesy. **b** To perform or attend to carelessly and inadequately; as, to *slight* one's work or one's duties.

Syn. — Neglect, disregard, disdain, scorn. See NEGLECT. — to slight off, to dismiss or dispose of slightingly. *Rare.* — to s. over, to run over in haste; to perform superficially; to treat carelessly; as, *to slight over* a theme.

slight, *n.* A slighting; esp., an intentional neglect of some courtesy due; a somewhat contemptuous disregard of one, or an action manifesting such an attitude.

Syn. — Disregard, neglect, negligence, inattention, contempt, disdain, scorn, disgrace, indignity, disparagement.

slight'ing, *p. a.* Characterized by disregard or disrespect; disparaging; as, a *slighting* remark. — **slight'ing-ly**, *adv.*

slight'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a slight manner or degree; as, a *slightly* formed girl; bread *slightly* scorched.

2. Slightingly; negligently; disparagingly. *Obs. Shak.*

slight'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being slight, inconsiderable, slender, or the like; also, formerly, negligence.

slim (slĭm), *a.*; SLIM'MER (-ẽr); SLIM'MEST. [Formerly, bad, worthless, weak, slight, awry, fr. D. *slim*; akin to G. *schlimm*, MHG. *slimp* oblique, awry; orig. uncert.] **1.** Of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height or length; slender; as, a *slim* person, tree, figure.

2. Frail; weak; slight; unsubstantial; poor; as, a *slim* structure; a *slim* chance; also, *Colloq.*, of health, delicate; as, in *slim* health. "A *slim* excuse." *Burrow.*

3. Bad; worthless; mean. *Scot. & Dial. Lowell.*

4. Small in numbers, amount, or the like; as, a *slim* meal

Syn. — See SLENDER.

slim file. See FILE, tool.

slime (slīm), *n.* [ME. *slim*, AS. *slīm*; akin to D. *slijm*, G. *schleim*, MHG. *slīm*, OHG. *slīmen* to make smooth, Icel. *slīm* slime, Dan. *slim*; cf. L. *limare* to file, polish, *levis* smooth, Gr. λεῖος; or cf. L. *limus* mud.] **1.** Soft, moist earth or clay; viscous mud; also, *Obs.*, clay; earth. "Had she [a nymph] not been devoid of mortal *slime*." *Spenser.*

2. Any dirty substance that is moist, soft, and adhesive.

3. *Bib.* Bitumen. *Archaic. Gen.* xi. 3.

4. *Ore Dressing.* A product of wet crushing containing valuable ore in particles so fine as to be carried in suspension by water; — chiefly in *pl.*

5. The mucous or mucuslike secretion of the skin of various animals, as slugs, land snails, and hagfishes.

slime (slīm), *v. t.*; SLIMED (slīmd); SLIM'ING (slīm'Ing). **1.** To smear or cover with slime; to make slimy. *Tennyson.*

2. To remove slime from, as fish for canning.

slime mold *or* **mould.** A plant of the phylum Myxophyta. See MYXOPHYTA, MYXOMYCETES.

slim'ly (slĭm'lĭ), *adv.* In a slim manner; slenderly; thinly; sparsely; scantily; meagerly.

slim'sy (slĭm'zĭ; -sĭ), *a.* Flimsy; frail; — applied esp. to cloth. *Colloq., U. S.*

slim'y (slīm'ĭ), *a.*; SLIM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SLIM'I-EST (-ĭ-ĕst). Of or pert. to slime; resembling slime; of the nature of slime; viscous; glutinous; also, covered with, or yielding, slime.

sling (slĭng), *n.* [Cf. G. *schlingen* to swallow.] A drink composed of spirit (usually gin) and water sweetened.

sling, *v. t.*; *pret.* SLUNG (slŭng), *Archaic* SLANG (slăng); *p. p.* SLUNG, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLING'ING. [AS. *slingan* to wind, twist; akin to D. *slingeren*, G. *schlingen*, to wind, to twist, to creep, OHG. *slingan* to wind, to twist, to move to and fro, Icel. *slyngva*, *slöngva*, to sling, Sw. *slunga*, Dan. *slynge*, Lith. *slinkti* to creep.] **1.** To throw with a sling; as, to *sling* stones.

2. To throw; to hurl; to cast. *Addison.*

3. To place in a sling or slings for hoisting or lowering; also, to move, hoist, or the like, by slings by which the object is suspended; as, to *sling* a cannon, a safe, a cask.

4. To suspend by or as by a sling; as, to *sling* a rifle.

5. *Ceramics.* To cut (clay) with a sling. See 4th SLING, 4. **to sling a yard**, *Nav.*, to suspend a yard from the masthead by extra chains on going into action, on old-time war vessels. — to s. ink, to write, esp. for publication. *Slang.*

sling, *v. i.* To be slung, or to move as if slung; also, to run with a swinging gait; as, a *slinging* trot.

sling (slĭng), *n.* [ME. *slinge*; akin to OD. *slinge*, OHG. *slinga*; cf. OF. *eslingue*, of G. origin. See SLING, *v. t.*] **1.** An instrument, for throwing stones or other missiles, consisting of a short strap with two strings fastened to its ends, or with a string fastened to one end and a light stick to the other. The strap is whirled round until, by loosing one end, the missile is let fly with centrifugal force. Also, *Colloq.*, a sling shot, or boy's catapult.

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slich (slĭch), **slick** (slĭk), *n.* = SCHLICH.

slicht (slĭkt). Scot. var. of SLEIGHT, SLIGHT.

slichty + SLEIGHTY.

slick'en (slĭk'n), *a.* & *v. t.* = SLICK, smooth. *Dial. Eng.*

slick'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

slick stone. = SLEEK STONE.

slid (slĭd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of SLIDE.

'slid (zlĭd), *interj.* God's slid; — used as an oath. *Obs or Archaic*

slid (slĭd), *a.* [Cf. SLIDDER, SLIDE.] Slippery; smooth; slv. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slid, *v. t.* To slip. *Obs. Scot.*

slid'a-ble, **slide'a-ble** (slīd'a-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **slid'a-bly**, **slide'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

slid'den, *p. p.* of SLIDE.

slid'der, *v. i.* [AS. *sliderian*. See SLIDE, *v. i.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To slide; slip; slip, to slip, or to go, away. **b** To slouch; to dally.

slid'der (slĭd'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *slidor* See SLIDE, *v. i.*] Slippery; unstable; deceitful. — *n.* Slipperiness; instability. — **slid'derness** *All Obs.*

slid'der-ly, *a.* Sliddery. *Obs.*

slid'der-y (-ĭ), *a* [Cf. SLIDDER, SLIDE.] *Obs., Scot., or Dial* **1.** Slippery; smooth; unstable. **2.** Untrustworthy; treacherous.

slide block. = GUIDE BLOCK.

slide box. **1.** *Steam Engine.* = STEAM CHEST. *Rare.* **2.** *Elec.* A resistance box using a slide-wire instead of a coil

slide bridge See SLIDE-WIRE.

slide'groat, *n.* Shovegroat. See SHOVELBOARD, 2. *Obs.*

slide head *Mech.* = SLIDE REST

slide knot. A kind of slipknot See 2d KNOT, 1.

slide modulus. *Mech.* = COEFFICIENT OF RIGIDITY.

slider. + SLIDDER.

slide rail. A rail that slides; specif.: *Railroads* **a** A switch rail. **b** A traverse table.

slide rod. *Mach* **a** = SLIDE BAR **a**. **b** A slide-valve rod or spindle.

slide shaft A slide-valve rod.

slide'thrift', *n.* Shovegroat. *Obs.*

slide'-wire' bridge. See SLIDE-WIRE [*Scot.*]

slid'ling, *adv.* Secretly. *Obs.*

slid'n Slidden. *Ref. Sp.*

slid'ness, *n.* Slipperiness; smoothness; glibness. *Obs. Scot.*

slidre. + SLIDDER.

slie. + SLY.

slieke. + SLEEK.

slieve. + SLEEVE.

slie-veen' (slē-vēn'), *n.* [Ir. *sleamhain* slippery, treacherous.] A rascal; rogue. *Ir.*

'slife (zlīf), *interj.* God's life; — used as an oath. *Obs. or Archaic.*

slift'er (slĭf'tẽr), *n.* & *v. t.* Crack; crevice; cleft. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sligh, slighe. + SLY.

'slight (zlīt), *interj.* God's light; — used as an oath. *Obs. or Archaic.*

slight (slīt), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *slechten* level, demolish.] **1** To level; demolish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To throw heedlessly. *Obs.*

slight (*Scot.* slĭkt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of SLEIGHT.

slight'en (slīt'n), *v. t.* To slight. *Obs.* [slights.]

slight'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who

slight'ful + SLEIGHTFUL.

slight'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

slight'y (-ĭ), *a.* Slight. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

slig'ly + SLYLY.

slih + SLY.

slik (slĭk). Scot. var. of SLEECH.

slik, slike, *a* [Cf. Icel. *slíkr*. Cf. SUCH.] Such. *Obs* [*Obs.*]

slike, *a.* & *v. t.* = SLEEK, smooth.

slike, *v. t.* [ME. *slīken*. Cf. SLEEK, *a.*] To slide; slip. *Obs.*

slik'en-side. Var. of SLICKENSIDE. [SUCHAN. *Obs.*]

slikin, *a.* Such kind of. Cf. SLIKON, *n.* [Cf. SICCAN.] Such a one. *Obs.*

sli'ly (slĭ'lĭ). Var. of SLYLY.

slim. + SLIME.

slim (slĭm), *v. t.* & *i.* Also **slime**. [Cf. Norw. dial. *slima* to tarry, and E. SLIM, *a.*] To botch; to scamp; slur. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng* [wily. *So Africa.*

slim, *a.* [D.] Cunning; crafty; **slimand, a.** Slimy. *Obs.*

slimed, *a.* Slimy; dirty. *Obs.*

slime eel. A hagfish.

slime flux. The slimy exudate from wounds in fruit trees, etc.

slime fungus. A slime mold.

slim'er (slĭm'ẽr), *n.* [From SLIME, *n.*] A toadfish.

slim'er, n., slime table. *Ore Dressing.* A buddle having an inclined table on which slimes are concentrated [SLIMY]

slim'i-ly (slĭm'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

slim'i-ness, n. See -NESS.

slim'mer, *a.* [Cf. Gael *slumaire* a weakling, a craven, E. *slim*, *a.*] Slender; delicate. *Scot.*

slim'mish, *a.* Rather slim.

slim'ness, *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs.*]

slim'ous (slĭm'ŭs), *a.* Slimy.

slinch. + SLINK.

sline (slīn), *n* [Orig. uncert.] *Mining.* A joint. *Eng.* [NFNS.]

sli'ness (slī'nĕs). Var. of SLYNESS.

sling, *v. t.* To slink (miscarry).

sling, *n.* A cloth of fine goat's wool. *India.*

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2. Act or motion of hurling with or as with a sling; a throw; fig., a stroke.
The *slings* and arrows of outrageous fortune *Shak.*
3. A contrivance for suspending anything; as: **a** A hanging bandage put around the neck to support the arm or hand. **b** A loop of rope or chain, or sling dogs, to suspend articles for hoisting or lowering. **c** A strap attached to a firearm, pack, or the like, to suspend it from the shoulder. **d** *Naut.* Usually *pl.* (1) A chain or rope attached to a lower yard at the middle, and passing around a mast, near the masthead, to support a yard. (2) A chain hooked at the bow and stern of a boat to hook the tackles to when it is lowered or hoisted aboard. (3) The middle part of a yard; — always in *pl.*
4. *Ceramics.* A piece of wire with a handle at each end, for cutting the clay.

sling cart. A kind of cart to transport cannon and their carriages, large stones, machines, etc., the load being slung, or suspended by a chain attached to the axletree.

sling dog. **a** = DOG, *n.*, 7 **b**. **b** *pl.* A pair of such dogs or crampons with the attached chain or rope; — called also *sling.* See CRAMPON, *Illust.*

sling'er (slĭng'ẽr), *n.* One who slings, or uses a sling; specif.: **a** A soldier armed with a sling. **b** *Ceramics.* One who cuts clay with a sling. **c** A man whose special work it is to attach slings or sling dogs to articles for hoisting.

sling stay. *Steam Boilers.* Any of the stay rods from which a crown bar is suspended.

sling thermometer *or* **psychrometer.** A thermometer or psychrometer fastened to a cord so that it may be whirled about until the reading remains unchanged.

slink (slĭŋk), *v. i.*; SLINKED (slĭŋkt); SLINK'ING. [Cf. dial. *sling*, in the same sense. Cf. SLING, *v. t.*] To cast prematurely; — said of beasts; as, a cow that *slinks* her calf.

slink, *a.* **1.** Produced prematurely; as, a *slink* calf.
2. Thin; lean; meager; worthless. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slink, *n.* **1.** The young of a beast brought forth prematurely; esp., a calf brought forth before its time; also, *Dial. or Cant*, the flesh of such a calf; bob veal.
2. A poor or bony fish, esp. such a mackerel.
3. [Cf. SLINK, *v. i.*] Any person or thing that is thin, meager, poor, weak, or the like; specif., a coward, sneak, or rascal. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slink (slĭŋk), *v. i.; pret.* SLUNK (slŭŋk), *Archaic* SLANK (slăŋk); *p. p.* SLUNK; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLINK'ING. [AS. *slincan;* prob. akin to G. *schleichen*, E. *sleek.* See SLEEK, *a.*] To creep away meanly; to steal away; to sneak.
"To *slink* away and hide." *Tale of Beryn.*
Syn. — See LURK.

slip (slĭp), *v. i.*; SLIPPED (slĭpt); SLIP'PING. [ME. *slippen;* akin to LG. & D. *slippen*, MHG. *slipfen* (cf. Dan. *slippe*, Sw. *slippa*, Icel. *sleppa*), and fr. ME. *slipen*, AS. *slīpan* (assumed), akin to G. *schleifen* to slide, glide, drag, whet, OHG. *slīfan* to slide, glide, make smooth, Icel. *slipa* to whet; cf. also AS. *slūpan*, Goth. *sliupan*, OS. *slopian*, OHG. *sliefan*, G. *schliefen, schlüpfen*, which seem to come from a somewhat different root. Cf. SLOPE, *n.*] **1.** To slide; hence, to move smoothly and with little friction; to glide; as, a fish *slips* through the water; a greasy substance *slips* from one's grasp; a bone may *slip* out of its place.
2. To slide involuntarily and suddenly; to lose one's footing or one's hold by reason of sliding; as, his foot *slipped* on an orange peel; he *slipped* and almost fell.
3. To err; to fall into error or fault.
There is one that *slippeth* in his speech *Ecclus* XIX. 16.
4. To move or start with a sliding motion out of place; — often with *out, off*, etc.; as, the tool *slipped* and cut me.
5. To go, come, pass, move, or the like, in a quiet, furtive, or imperceptible manner; to steal, — used with an adverb or preposition of direction or motion; as, he *slipped* off by night; some errors *slipped* into the work; time *slipped* by.
Thrice the flitting shadow *slipped* away. *Dryden.*
6. To pass away or escape without notice or through inattention, neglect, or the like; as, his name has *slipped* from my mind; he let his opportunities *slip.*
Syn. — See SLIDE.

to slip up, to lose one's footing by slipping; hence, *Colloq.*, to make a mistake or failure.

slip (slĭp), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to slip; to cause to move smoothly; to slide; to put, pass, or the like, quickly, quietly, or secretly; as, he *slipped* a cartridge into his gun.
2. To omit to seize or utilize; to let pass or lose by negligence or oversight; to pass over; miss; omit. "*Slip* no advantage." *B. Jonson.*
3. To cause to slip or slide off, or out of place; as, a horse *slips* his bridle; a dog *slips* his collar.
4. To let loose, as in pursuit of game; as, to *slip* a hound.
5. To bring forth (young) prematurely; to slink.
6. *Hort.* To take cuttings from; as, to *slip* a geranium.
7. *Railroads.* To detach (a slip coach) en route. *Eng.*
8. *Ceramics.* To convert into slip.

to slip off, to take off, esp. quickly; as, *to slip off* a coat. — **to s. on,** to put on, esp. in haste or loosely; as, *to slip on* a gown or coat. — **to s. one's breath** *or* **wind,** to die. *Slang.* — **to s. the cable,** to let go the end on board and let it all go overboard, as when there is not time to weigh anchor. Hence, in sailors' parlance, to die. — **to s. the collar,** to get free; to disentangle one's self, as from difficulty or labor.

slip, *n.* **1.** Act of slipping; as, a *slip* on ice; hence, fig., a sudden mishap, as in carrying out a plan. "There's many a *slip* 'twixt the cup and the lip." *Old Proverb.*
2. An inadvertent fault; an error; blunder; as, a *slip* of the tongue or pen; a *slip* of memory.
3. A slight transgression or offense; a false step.
This good man's *slip* mended his pace to martyrdom. *Fuller.*
4. *Geol. & Mining.* Any slight movement dislocating the parts of a rock mass; the result of such a movement, or a joint plane on which such a movement has taken place.
5. *Hort.* **a** A cutting or scion. **b** In pineapple culture, a plant developing from a bud at the base of the fruit.
6. Hence, a descendant; scion.
7. A long and narrow piece, a strip; as, a *slip* of paper; a slender or slim person, esp. such a boy or girl.
Moonlit *slips* of silver cloud *Tennyson*
8. A leash or string by which a dog is held; — so called because made so as to be quickly slipped.
9. Any covering easily slipped on. Specif.: **a** An underwaist or dress lining, often of contrasting color, worn under a thin waist or dress. **b** A child's pinafore or frock. **c** A covering or case for a pillow, bolster, or the like.
10. *Print.* A portion of the columns of a newspaper or other work struck off by itself; a proof from a column of type when set up and in the galley.
11. A strip of material, esp. wood, laid in a wall to secure woodwork to, or fastened to another part to form a smooth wearing surface, etc., as in a stern tube; also, such a piece slipped in between two parts, as for a distance piece.
12. *Mach.* **a** = CREEP, *n.*, 6. **b** In a link motion, the undesirable sliding movement of the link relatively to the link block, due to swinging of the link.
13. A narrow passage between structures. *Eng.*
14. *Logging.* **a** A chute or slide. **b** = GANGWAY, 2 **d**.
15. A long seat or narrow pew in churches; sometimes, a similar seat or compartment elsewhere. *U. S.*
16. **a** An inclined plane on which a vessel is built, or upon which it is hauled for repair. **b** = MARINE RAILWAY.
17. An opening or space for vessels to lie in between wharves or in a dock; as, Peck *slip. U. S.*
18. An iron bar on which run the grooved wheels of a mule or spinning jenny.
19. *Naut.* The motion of the center of resistance of the float of a paddle wheel, or the blade of an oar, through the water horizontally, or the difference between a vessel's actual speed and the speed which she would have if the propelling instrument acted upon a solid; also, the velocity, relative to still water, of the backward current of water produced by the propeller.
20. *Elec.* The difference between the actual and synchronous speed of an induction motor. See SYNCHRONOUS SPEED.
21. A cylindrical iron case in which wood is placed to be charred in making charcoal for gunpowder manufacture.
22. Potters' clay in a very liquid state, used for the decoration of ceramic ware, or as a cement for handles and other applied parts. When used for decoration it is often poured slowly from a spouted pot.
23. Matter found in troughs of grindstones after the grinding of edged tools.
24. = SKINNING LOAM.
25. A whetstone having a cross-section in general like that of a wedge or of two wedges back to back, usually with one or both edges rounded.
26. A horse-drawn scraper. See SCRAPER, 1 **d**, *Illust.*
27. A counterfeit coin of brass covered with silver. *Obs.*
28. A hank of yarn or silk. *Dial. Eng., & Scot.*
29. *pl. Bookbinding.* The ends of the bands, cords, or tapes that are fastened to the boards.
30. A sole (the fish).
31. *Marine Insurance.* A memorandum of the particulars of a risk for which a policy is to be executed. It usually bears the broker's name and is initialed by the underwriters.
32. *Cricket.* The position of a fielder, or the fielder himself, stationed on the off side of the wicket, in a narrow strip of the field, called the *slips*, between the wicket keeper and point, but usually farther from the wicket. When there are two slips they are called **short slip** and **long slip**, respectively, according to position (see 4th CRICKET, *Illust.*).
33. *Theat. pl.* The portions of the wings from which the scenes are slipped, or slid, into place and where the actors stand just before their entrances. *Obs. or R.*
34. *Upholstery.* A hem in which a wire or cord may be run.

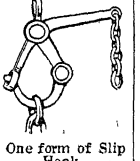
slip of the shoulder, *Veter.*, lameness of the shoulder in horses, as from sprain; — popularly so called.

slip carriage *or* **coach.** *Eng. Railroads.* A coach or carriage designed to be detached, or "slipped," at an intermediate station where the train does not stop.

slip dock. A dock with a slip, or marine railway.

slip hook. A hook so arranged as to be automatically or easily unhooked; — called also *trip hook.*

slip'knot' (slĭp'nŏt'), *n., or* **slip knot.** A knot which slips along the rope or line around which it is made, esp. one made by tying an overhand knot around the standing part of a rope. See 2d KNOT, 1.


One form of Slip Hook

slip'page (slĭp'ăj), *n.* Act or amount of slipping; specif., *Mach.*, loss in working, as in transmission of power; difference between theoretical and actual output.

slip panel. A movable rail in a fence, pointed and arranged to slip into slots in the side posts; — called also *slip rail.*

slipped (slĭpt), *pret. & p. p.* of SLIP. Specif.: *p. a. Her.* Depicted with an attached slip or stalk torn off from the stem; — said of a leaf or flower. — **slipped wing,** *Poultry*, a wing not held properly and closely folded.

slip'per (slĭp'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *slipur.* See SLIP, *v.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Slippery. **b** Pliant; willowy.

slip'per (slĭp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that slips.
2. A kind of light shoe, often and typically one which may be slipped on with ease and worn in undress, but often an elaborate one worn with evening dress. Cf. 1st PUMP.
3. A kind of apron or pinafore for children.
4. A kind of brake or shoe for a wagon wheel.
5. *Mach.* A piece, usually a plate, applied to a sliding piece, to afford a means of adjustment; also, a guide block.
6. Anything slipped on or over something; as, a pedal *slipper*, a covering of felt or flannel to protect a piano pedal.

slipper block. *Mach.* The block, or either of two blocks, of an engine crosshead, guided by the slide bar or bars; hence, a crosshead, esp. one guided on one side only.

slipper plant. **a** Any tropical American euphorbiaceous plant of the genus *Pedilanthus;* — so called on account of its slipper-shaped involucres. **b** The lady's-slipper. *U. S.*

slip'per-wort' (slĭp'ẽr-wûrt'), *n.* Any scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Fagelia.* See CALCEOLARIA, 2.

slip'per-y (-ĭ), *a.* [See SLIPPER, *a.*] **1.** Having the quality opposite to adhesiveness; allowing or causing anything to slip or move smoothly, rapidly, and easily upon the surface; smooth; as, oily substances render things *slippery.*
2. Not affording ground for confidence or trust; as: **a** Not to be relied upon; untrustworthy; tricky; sly; as, a *slippery* person. **b** Unstable; uncertain; mutable; not to be counted upon. "The *slippery* tops of human state."
Cowley.
3. Not easily held; liable or apt to slip away.
The *slippery* god will try to loose his hold. *Dryden.*
4. Liable to slip; not standing firm. *Rare.* *Shak.*
5. Wanton; unchaste. *Shak.*

slippery elm. **a** An American elm (*Ulmus fulva*), with roughish leaves, short-pediceled flowers, and very hard wood, largely used for various implements. Also, the fragrant, mucilaginous inner bark of this tree, used as a demulcent. **b** The Californian stereuliaceous tree *Fremontodendron californicum.* — **s. iron.** = CYLINDER METAL.

slip'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLIP. — **slipping piece,** an adapter, or drawtube, for convenient attachment of a piece of apparatus to a telescope. — **s. plane,** *Cryst.*, a gliding plane.

slip'py (slĭp'ĭ), *a* [AS. *slipig.*] Slippery.
to look, *or, ravely,* **be, slippy,** to be quick; to act or move smartly; to "look alive." *Colloq., Chiefly Brit.*

slip rail. A rail slipped into slots in side posts, a slip panel; also, *pl.*, the space between these posts; a gateway. *Australasia.*

slip ring. *Elec.* Either of two (in single-phase machines) or more (in polyphase machines) continuous conducting rings from which the brushes take, or to which they give up, current in an alternating-current machine. Cf. COMMUTATOR **b**.

slip rope. *Naut.* **a** A rope by which a cable is secured preparatory to clearing hawse. **b** A rope so fastened that it can easily and quickly be unfastened.

slip sheet. *Print.* An offset sheet.

slip'-sheet', *v. t. Print.* To use slip sheets between.

slip'shod' (slĭp'shŏd'), *a.* **1.** Wearing shoes or slippers that are down at the heel.
2. Careless in dress, manners, style, etc.; slovenly; shuffling; as, *slipshod* manners; a *slipshod* writing.
Thy wit shall ne'er go *slipshod.* *Shak*

slip'slop' (-slŏp'), *n.* Also **slip'slap'** (-slăp'). [A reduplication of *slop.*] *Colloq.* **1.** Weak, poor, or flat liquor or food; slops.
2. Weak, profitless talk; twaddle; gabble. *Thackeray.*

slip'slop', *v.i.* Also **slip'slap'.** To have or make a slapping motion or sound, as that of one walking in loose slippers.

slip stitch. **a** *Sewing.* A blind stitch. **b** *Crocheting.* A joining stitch. **c** *Knitting.* A stitch slipped over the following stitch without knitting.

slip stopper. *Naut.* A cable stopper consisting of a short length of chain with a pelican hook at the end, used when the cable may have to be let go suddenly.

slip switch. *Railroading.* An arrangement of two sets of switch points, one in each of two crossing tracks, together with the connecting curve, the points facing in opposite directions and the whole contained between the two end frogs of the crossing. It is used for switching from one track to the other. Called also *combination crossing.*

slip'way' (slĭp'wā'), *n.* **a** One of the ways on which the cradle of a marine railway travels; — usually in *pl.* **b** A berth, or space allotted to a vessel, in a shipbuilding yard. *Rare.*

slit (slĭt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SLIT or SLIT'TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLIT'TING. [ME. *slitten*, fr. *sliten*, AS. *slītan* to tear; akin to D. *slijten* to wear out, G. *schleissen* to slit, split, OHG. *slīzan* to split, tear, wear out, Icel. *slīta* to break, tear, wear out, Sw. *slita*, Dan. *slide.* Cf. SLICE.] **1.** To cut; sever; cleave. *Obs.* *Chaucer*
2. To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips; as, to *slit* iron bars into nail rods; to *slit* leather into straps.
3. To make a long fissure in or upon; as, to *slit* the ear.

slit, *n.* [AS. *slite.*] **1.** A long cut; a narrow opening resembling a cut; as, a *slit* in the ear.
2. A pocket; also, a placket hole. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. *Optics.* A narrow opening through which the light is admitted, as to the eye or prisms or a spectroscope.

slith'er (slĭth'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. SLIDDER, *v. & a.*] **1.** To slide; glide; slip away. *Obs.*
2. To shuffle; dawdle; idle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slit'ter (slĭt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that slits; as: **a** A soft-iron disk rotated at high speed and used, with diamond or emery powder and oil, for slitting precious stones. **b** A rapidly revolving sharpened disk for trimming or cutting paper.
2. The soft elastic ball used in the Irish game of hurling.

slit'ting (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLIT. — **slitting file.** See **slinge** (slĭnj), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *sling* to slink about. E. SLING, *v.*] To slink or lounge about. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sling'er (slĭng'ẽr), *n.* A piece of bread or toast put into tea. *Brit. Slang.*

sling'man, *n.* A slinger. *Obs.*

sling shot. A boy's catapult.

sling'stone', *n.* A stone to be thrown from a sling.

sling trot. A slinging trot.

slink butcher. A butcher who kills, or deals in, slinks or, esp., diseased animals or meat

slink'er. *n.* **a** A pickerel. *Local, U. S.* **b** = SLINK.

slink skin. Leather made from the skin of a slink (calf).

slink'y (slĭŋk'ĭ), *a. Dial. or Colloq.* **1.** Thin; meager; slink.
2. Sneaky; sly; shirking.

slintte. Obs. pret. of SLANT.

slip, *n.* [Cf. OLG. *slip* dross from metal in grinding, G. *schlipp, schlapp, schlipper, schlapper*, curds and whey.] **1** Slime *Obs.*
2. Curds and whey.

slip, *n.* A stroke; a blow. *Obs.*

slip'-a-long', *a.* Slipshod *Obs*

slipar. †SLIPPER. [in grooves.]

slip'board', *n.* A board sliding

slip'coin', *n.* Counterfeit coin. Cf. SLIP, 27. *Obs.*

slipe. † SLEEP. [strip *Dial.*]

slipe (slīp), *n.* A slip; shoe; **slipe,** *v. t.* [Cf. AS *slīpan, slēpan*, to slip, put anything on or off, akin to Goth. *afslaupjan* to put off; also Icel. *slipa* to whet, and E. SLIP, *v.*] *Scot & Dial* **1.** To strip; peel; pare; slice; split. **2.** To sweep off; remove.

slipe, *n.* Unscoured skin wool. See SKIN WOOL.

slipe, *v. t.* [ME. *slipen.* See SLIP, *v. t.*] To glide; to slip or sneak away. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

slipe (slīp), *n.* [Cf SLIPE, *v.*] a *pl.* Sledge runners. **b** A sleigh or sledge. *Local, Eng.*

sliper. SLIPPER, *a.*

slip friction, *or, in full,* **slip friction clutch.** *Mach.* A friction clutch permitting slip when excessive power is transmitted. See FRICTION CLUTCH, *Illust.*

slip'gib'bet (slĭp'jĭb'ĕt), *n.* A shiphalter. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

slip grab. *Logging* A pear-shaped link attachment, for a whippletree or evener, which grips the skidding chain when the link is straight, but otherwise permits the chain to slip.

slip'hal'ter, *n.* One who has cheated the gallows. *Obs.*

slipir. † SLIPPER

slip'less, *a.* See -LESS.

slip'man, *n.* = SHOOTMAN. *Australia.*

slip mortise. A mortise cut through to the end of the piece

slip noose A noose with a running knot, as on a lariat

slip'-on *n.* An overcoat, often worn like a cloak. *Scot*

slippen. † SLIP

slip'per, *v. t.* To beat or spank with a slipper

slipper animalcule See PARAMECIUM.

slipper drag. = SLIPPER, *n.*, 4.

slip'pered (slĭp'ẽrd), *a.* Wearing, or provided with, slippers.

slipper flower. **a** Slipperwort. **b** The slipper plant.

slip'per-i-ly (slĭp'ẽr-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SLIPPERY.

slip'per-i-ness. *n.* See -NESS

slipper limpet *or* **shell.** A boat shell.

slip'per-ly, *adv.* Slipperily. *Obs.*

slip'per-ness, *n.* Slipperiness. *Obs.*

slipper weed. The jewelweed, **slip'per-y-back',** *n.* A skink. *West Indies.* [Slipperiness. *R.*]

slip'pi-ness (slĭp'ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

slip seed. In sweet-potato culture, the small tubers raised from summer-grown cuttings, and used the following spring for propagation. Cf. CROP SEED.

slip share. A plowshare readily detachable from the moldboard, landside, etc. [slipper. *Obs.*]

slip'shoe', *n.* A loose shoe or

slip sill. *Arch., etc.* A sill that can be slipped into position between the jambs of an opening.

slip'skin', *a.* Evasive. *Obs.*

slip'slop', *a.* Slovenly; slipshod. *Colloq*

slip'string', *n.* A shiphalter; knave; truant; prodigal. *Obs.*

slipt. Slipped. *Obs., Archaic, or Ref. Sp.* [*Obs.*]

slip'thrift', *n.* A spendthrift. *Obs.*

slirt (slûrt; slĕrt), *v. t. & n.* Flip; flirt; squirt. *Dial.*

slish (slĭsh), *v. t. & i. & n.* [Cf. SLASH.] Cut; slash; slice. *Colloq. or Dial.*

slit, *pret. & p. p.* of SLIT, *v. t* — **slit deal** See 5th DEAL, 1.

slit. Obs. contr. of *slideth*, 3d pers. sing. pres. of SLIDE, *v.*

slitch (slĭch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SLEECH. [narrow eyes.]

slit'-eyed' (slĭt'īd'), *a* Having

slithe. † SLEIGHT.

slith'er-ing (slĭth'ẽr-ĭŋ), *a.* Indolent; deceitful. *Dial. Eng.*

slith'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* [See SLITHER; cf. SLIDDER.] Slippery; slidery. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial*

slith'y (slīth'ĭ), *a.* See PORTMANTEAU WORD.

slit'less, *a.* See -LESS.

slit'shell', *n.* A shell of *Pleurotomaria* or other allied genus.

slit'ten. † SLIT.

slit'ter, *v. t.* To slash; specif.,

file, tool. — **slitting saw**, a circular saw, with smaller teeth than the milling saw, for cutting metal. — **s. shears**, a shearing machine for cutting sheet metal; esp., rotary shears with overlapping circular blades. See SHEARS, *Illust.*

slive (*dial.* sliv), *v. t.* [ME. *sliven* to split, cleave, AS. *slīfan.*] To cut; split; slice; cleave. — *n.* A slice. *Both O.s. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sliv'er (slĭv'ẽr; *now seldom, except in Eng. dial.*, slīv'ẽr), *v. t.;* SLIV'ERED (-ẽrd); SLIV'ER-ING. [See SLIVE to split.] 1. To cut or divide into long, thin pieces or very small pieces; to cut or rend lengthwise; to slit; as, to *sliver* wood. "They 'll *sliver* thee like a turnip." *Scott.* 2. To cut slivers from (a fish).

sliv'er, *v. i.* To split into long pieces; to have slivers break or split off; as, the plank had *slivered* badly.

sliv'er, *n.* **1.** A long slender piece cut or, esp., rent off; a sharp, slender fragment; a splinter. 2. A strand or slender roll of cotton or other fiber in a loose, untwisted state, produced by a carding machine and ready for the roving or slubbing which precedes spinning; also, wool, in a ribbonlike form, from the combing machine. 3. As a garment: **a** A workman's or navvy's short jacket. *Dial. Eng.* **b** *pl.* Trousers; slops.

Sloan'e-a (slōn'ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Sir Hans *Sloane* (1660–1753), physician and botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American elæocarpaceous trees having alternate leaves, small apetalous flowers with numerous stamens, and a spiny or hairy 4-valved capsule. Most of the species have very hard wood, whence the names *breakax* and *ironwood*, applied in Jamaica to *S. jamaicensis.*

slob'ber (slŏb'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. SLABBER, SLUEBBER.] **1.** To let saliva fall or dribble from the mouth; to slaver; slabber; drool; esp., to let liquid spill or dribble from the mouth, as a child or idiot in eating or drinking. 2. To let speech, esp. emotional speech, fall from the lips without restraint or decency; to gush; drool. *Colloq.*

slob'ber, *v. t.* **1.** To wet and foul with or as with dribbling saliva or with a liquid spilled in eating or drinking. 2. To smear or foul with a liquid. *Obs. or R.*

slob'ber, *n.* **1.** Saliva dribbling from the mouth; slabber; slaver; also, any liquid spilled as if slobbered. 2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** A jellyfish. **b** Mud; slush; slob. 3. *pl. Veter.* Salivation.

slob'ber-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Wet; sloppy, as land. *Shak.* 2. Slobbering; driveling. *Rare.*

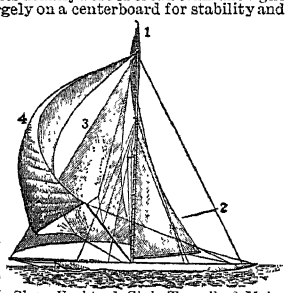
sloe (slō), *n.* [ME. *slo*, AS. *slā*; akin to D. *slee*, G. *schlehe*, OHG. *slēha*, Dan. *slaaen*, Sw. *slån.*] **a** The fruit of the blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), or the tree itself. **b** Any of various American wild plums, as *P. americana*, *P. alleghieniensis*, or *P. umbellata*. **c** = BLACK HAW **a**.

slog (slŏg), *v. t. & i.;* SLOGGED (slŏgd); SLOG'GING (slŏg'ĭng). [Cf. SLUG, *v. t.*] To hit hard, esp. with little attention to aim or the like, as in cricket or boxing: to slug. *Cant.*

slo'gan (slō'gȧn), *n.* [Gael. *sluagh-ghairm*, i. e., an army cry; *sluagh* army + *gairm* a call, calling.] The war cry, or gathering word, of a Highland clan in Scotland; hence, any rallying or battle cry. *Scott.*

slog'ger (slŏg'ẽr), *n.* One who slogs, or hits hard. *Cant.*

sloop (slōōp), *n.* [D. *sloep*, prob. fr. F. *chaloupe*. Cf. SHALLOP.] *Naut.* **1.** A vessel having one mast and a fore-and-aft rig, consisting of a boom-and-gaff mainsail, a jib or jibs, often a staysail, and usually a gaff topsail. The typical sloop has a fixed bowsprit, topmast, and standing rigging; those of the cutter type may be readily shifted. The early American sloop yachts usually were of broad beam and light draft, depending largely on a centerboard for stability and ability to sail close to the wind. The two types have rapidly approximated since 1880. One radical distinction remaining is that a sloop may carry a centerboard. See CUTTER. 2. A sloop of war. *Now Only Eng.* 3. *Logging.* A kind of single sled or dray for supporting the front end of a log in hauling.



Sloop Yacht. 1 Club Topsail; 2 Mainsail; 3 Balloon Jib; 4 Spinnaker

sloop of war, *Nav.*, formerly, a vessel rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and mounting from ten to thirty-two guns; later, any war vessel larger than a gunboat, carrying guns on one deck only; now, a small armed vessel, equipped with sails as well as steam: *Now Only Eng.*

sloop'-rigged' (slōōp'rĭgd'), *a. Naut.* Rigged like a sloop, at least to the extent of having one mast, a fore-and-aft gaff mainsail, a jib, and, usually, a fixed bowsprit.

slop (slŏp), *n.* [AS. *slop* (in comp.) a frock or overgarment, fr. *slūpan* to slip, to slide, akin to Icel. *sloppr* a thin garment; cf. OHG. *slouf* a garment. Cf. SLIP, *v. t.*] **1.** Any kind of outer or loose garment, usually made of linen or cotton, as a cassock, smock, or nightdress. *Obs.* 2. A garment for the lower body and legs; loose breeches; — chiefly in *pl.* "A pair of *slops*." *Sir P. Sidney.* 3. *Obs.* **a** A shoe, esp. a loosely fitting shoe. *Obs.* **b** A bag. 4. *pl.* Cheap ready-made clothes; also, often, among seamen, clothing, bedding, and the like; small stores.

slop, *n.* [ME. *sloppe* a pool; akin to AS. *sloppe*, *slyppe* (in comp.), the sloppy droppings of a cow; cf. AS. *slūpan* to slip, and E. *slip*, v.i. Cf. COWSLIP.] **1.** A pool; puddle. *Obs.* 2. Water or other liquid spilled or thrown about, as on a table or a floor; a spot soiled or wet with spilled liquid. 3. Mean, esp. weak, drink or liquid food; — usually in *pl.* 4. *pl.* Dirty refuse water; water in which anything has been washed or rinsed; water from washbowls, etc. 5. *Ceramics.* Slip. 6. *pl. Distilling.* Mash after removal of the alcohol. 7. A watery food for animals, or watery waste, esp. containing nutritive matter; as, distillery *slop.*

slop, *v. t.;* SLOPPED (slŏpt); SLOP'PING. **1.** To spill, as a liquid, esp. by the motion of the vessel containing it; as, to *slop* water from a pitcher or pail. 2. To spill liquid upon; to soil with a liquid spilled.

slop, *v. i.* To be spilled, as a liquid, esp. by the motion of the vessel containing it; — often with *over.*

to slop over, to speak or act with an absence of restraint or self-control; to be unduly emotional, to talk extravagantly; to gush. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.*

slope (slōp), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *slūpan* to slip, p. p. *slopen*; cf. SLOPE, *a.*, SLIP, *v. i.*] **1.** An oblique direction; a line or direction inclining from a horizontal; slant, also, sometimes, an inclination, as of one line or surface to another. 2. A valley; vale. *Obs. & R. Morte Arthure.* 3. Any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon; an incline, as the side of a cutting; an acclivity or declivity.

Under the *slopes* of Pisgah. *Deut.* IV 49 (*Rev. Ver.*).

4. The part of a continent descending toward, and draining to, a particular ocean; as, the Pacific *slope.* 5. *Mining.* An inclined shaft; commonly, the main incline in a colliery. See MINE, *Illust.* 6. *Math.* The trigonometric tangent of the angle made by a straight line with the axis of x; thus, if (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) be any two points on the line, the *slope* is the ratio of $y_1 - y_2$ to $x_1 - x_2$. The **slope form** of the equation of a straight line is $y = sx + b$, where s is the *slope* and b is the intercept on the axis of y. 7. *Bacteriol.* A sloped culture.

slope, *a.* Sloping; slanting. *Obs. or Archaic. Milton.*

slope, *v. t.;* SLOPED (slōpt); SLOP'ING (slōp'ĭng). To form with a slope; to give an oblique or slanting direction to; also, to direct obliquely; to incline; slant; as, to *slope* a lawn; to *slope* a piece of cloth in cutting a garment.

Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*
Their heads to their foundations. *Shak*

slope arms, a command and position in the manual of arms; — used in the United States navy, but not in the army. The piece is carried as in *left shoulder arms* except that the muzzle is turned a little to the right or left. — **to s. the standard**, *Mil.*, to dip the standard; as in salute. *Eng.*

slope, *v. i.* **1.** To take an oblique direction; to incline; slant; as, the ground *slopes.* 2. To depart suddenly; to run away. *Slang.*

Syn. — See SLANT.

sloped (slōpt), *a. Bacteriol.* Solidified in an oblique vessel, so as to present a broad surface; — said of a culture, etc.

slop'er (slōp'ẽr), *n.* One that slopes; specif., a device for shaping the slopes of a railroad embankment.

slop'ing (slōp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLOPE. Hence: *a.* Inclining or inclined; oblique; declivous; slanting. — **slop'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **slop'ing-ness**, *n.*

sloping fractions, *Math.*, fractions written with the solidus [/] instead of the horizontal stroke between the terms.

slop'py (slŏp'ĭ), *a.;* SLOP'PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SLOP'PI-EST. [From SLOP.] **1.** Wet so as to spatter easily; wet as with something slopped over; plashy; as, a *sloppy* walk, road. 2. Slovenly; careless; as, a *sloppy* piece of work. *Colloq.* — **slop'pi-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **slop'pi-ness**, *n.*

slop'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* A shop where slops, or cheap ready-made clothes, are sold.

slop'work' (-wŭrk'), *n.* The manufacture of slops, or cheap ready-made clothing; also, such clothing; hence, hasty, slovenly work of any kind.

No *slopwork* ever dropped from his [Carlyle's] pen. *Froude.*

slosh (slŏsh), *v. i.;* SLOSHED (slŏsht); SLOSH'ING. [Cf. SLUSH.] **1.** To wallow, flounder, or move with splashing or dripping, through water, mire, or a wet place; as, the derelict lay *sloshing* about in the waves. 2. To wander or move about in a purposeless, reckless, or disorderly manner; as, a tramp *sloshes* around. *Slang, U. S.*

slosh, *v. t.* **1.** To move about or wash vigorously in liquid. 2. To hit, esp. with something soft or liquid. *Dial. or Slang.* 3. To splash; spill. *Dial.*

slot (slŏt), *n.* [LG. & D. *slot* a lock, fr. a verb meaning to close, to shut, D. *sluiten;* akin to G. *schliessen*, OHG. *sliozan*, OFries. *slūta*, and prob. to L. *claudere.* Cf. CLOSE, SLUICE.] **1.** A broad, flat, wooden bar, esp. one forming a connection; a slat. *Now Dial. or Rare.* 2. A bolt or bar for fastening a door. *Dial. Eng.*

slot, *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *escliot*, due to confusion of words: cf. OF. *esclop*, *esclot*, wooden shoe, hoof, and OF. *esclo* track.] The track of a deer; hence, any track or trail.

slot, *v. t.* To follow the slot, or trail, of; to track.

slot, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** A hollow or depression; specif.: **a** The hollow in the throat above the breastbone. *Obs.* **b** The pit of the stomach. *Obs.* 2. An aperture, now esp. one comparatively long and narrow, as a seating for a key or feather, the narrow opening through which passes the connection for the grip of a cable car or the plow of a conduit railway car, a narrow opening through which a coin can be pushed (cf. SLOT MACHINE), etc. 3. *Theaters.* A trapdoor opening in a stage. *Obs. or R.*

slot, *v. t.* **1.** To cut; stab. *Obs.* 2. To cut a slot in; to cut or shape by means of a slotting machine; — sometimes with *out;* as, to *slot* out a keyway.

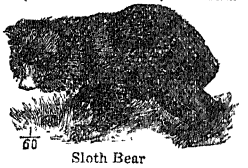
slot'-drill', *v. t. Mach.* To cut out with a traverse drill.

slot-drilling machine. = TRAVERSE DRILL.

sloth (slōth, slŏth; 205, 277), *n.* [ME. *slouthe*, fr. *slow* See SLOW. ME. had also *slouthe*, fr. AS. *slāw ð*, fr. *slāw* slow.] **1.** Slowness; tardiness. *Archaic. Shak.* 2. Disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; laziness; idleness; indolence. 3. Any of several slow-moving exclusively arboreal edentate mammals inhabiting tropical forests of South and Central America. Their limbs, esp. the front pair, are very long and provided with long curved claws. The external ears and the tail are rudimentary. The hair is long, coarse, and crisp, greenish brown or gray in color, closely harmonizing with the moss and foliage in the trees. They habitually hang from the branches back downward and feed entirely on leaves, shoots, and fruits. The species are divided into two groups, the **three-toed sloths** (genus *Bradypus*), having three claws on each front foot, and the **two-toed sloths** (genus *Cholœpus*), having the front feet two-clawed. The best-known are *B. tridactylus* and *C. didactylus*, of South America, and *C. hoffmanni* of Central America. Also, any of certain allied extinct edentates. See GROUND SLOTH


Two-toed Sloth (*Cholœpus hoffmanni*)

sloth bear. A common bear (*Melursus labiatus*) of India and Ceylon having long black hair and very large claws. The muzzle is brownish; the breast has a white V-shaped mark. It differs from ordinary bears in having very small molars and 4 instead of 6 upper incisors. Its snout is long, and the tongue and lips are very mobile; it feeds on fruit, insects, and honey.


Sloth Bear

sloth'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Addicted to sloth; inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent. — **sloth'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **sloth'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See IDLE.

slot machine. A machine the operation of which is started by dropping a coin into a slot, as for delivering small articles of merchandise, showing one's weight, etc.

slot'-spike', *v. t.* To secure by a spike or spikes driven through an elongated hole (slot) or holes so as to allow of a certain amount of relative endwise motion of the parts.

slot'ter (slŏt'ẽr), *n.* One that slots; a slotting machine.

slot'ting (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLOT, to cut. — **slotting auger**, a screw auger having a series of cutting lips on its helical edge, used, after penetrating to the desired depth, with a traversing movement to cut channels, mortises, etc. — **s. drill.** = TRAVERSE DRILL. — **s. file.** See FILE, tool. — **s. machine**, *Mach.*, a machine tool with a vertically reciprocating planing tool, used for making a mortise or shaping the sides of an aperture, etc.; a kind of vertical shaper.

to cut in tags or even strips with square ends.

slive (slīv), *v. i. Dial Eng.* **a** To sneak; to idle; loaf. **b** To slip; slide. — *v. t.* To thrust hastily or slyly; slip. *Dial. Eng.*

sliver box. *Woolen Manuf.* A kind of drawing frame in which slivers of long-stapled wool made by hand cards are lapped on one another and elongated.

sliv'ered. Slivered. *Ref. Sp.*

sliv'er-er, *n.* One that slivers; specif., one who slivers fish.

sliv'ing (slīv'ĭng; slĭv'ĭn), *a.* [From SLIVE, *v. t.*] Lazy; slovenly; sneaking. *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A sliving fellow. *Dial. Eng.*

slo. + SLAY, SLOE, SLOUGH, SLOW.

sloak (slōk) Scot. var. of SLOCK.

sloak (slōk), **sloak'an** (slōk'ȧn). Vars of SLOKE. *Scot.*

sloam (slōm), *n. Mining.* Clay between coal seams. *Dial. Eng.*

sloan (slōn), *a.* Lazy; worthless; slovenly; sly — *n* A sloan person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sloap. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SLOPE.

sloat. Var. of SLOTE.

slob (slŏb), *n.* [Cf SLOP spilled water.] **a** Marsh; mire; mud. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Soft or mushy ice or snow. *Newfoundland.*

slob, *n.* A clumsy slovenly, or worthless person. *Vulgar.*

slob'ber (slŏb'ẽr). Var. of SLUBBER. [bers.]

slob'ber-er, *n.* 1. One who slobbers. 2. **a** A slovenly farmer. **b** A jobbing tailor. *Dial. Eng.*

slock (slŏk), *v. t.* To lure; entice; pilfer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

slock, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial *sloka*, E. dial. *slack* a hollow in a hillside.] A hollow between hills; also, a bog. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slock, *v. t. & i.* [See SLOCKEN, *v. t.*] To quench; stop; cease; go out, as a fire. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

slock, *n.* A drink; a draft. *Scot*

slock'en (*dial.* slŏk'n), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel *slokna* to be extinguished.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1. To slake; quench. 2. To suffocate; to saturate

slock'er, *n* A pilferer. *Obs.*

slocking stone. [Cf. SLOCK to entice.] A rich piece of ore used to tempt persons into a mining enterprise *Dial. Eng.*

slock'ster, *n.* A pilferer. *Obs.*

slod Obs. or dial Eng pret. of SLIDE.

slod'der (slŏd'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. SLUD, or D *slodder* a sloven, *slodderbroek* slops, Norw dial. *sloda* to drag, trail, Icel. *slæða.*] Puddle: mud; slush. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

sloe. Obs. pret. of SLAY.

sloe thorn. The blackthorn.

sloff (slŏf), *v. t.* [Cf D. *slof* carcless, Norw. dial. *slufsa*, *slafsa*, to eat noisily, Sw. dial. *slaffsa* to eat like a dog.] To gormandize. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

slog. Obs. pret. of SLAY.

slogardy + SLUGGARDY.

slog'gy + SLUGGY.

slogh. + SLEUTH, SLOUGH.

slogh. Obs. pret. of SLAY.

sloghe + SLOW.

slogorne. + SLOGAN.

slogth + SLEUTH.

sloid. Var of SLOYD.

sloik. + SLOCK, to quench.

sloithhund. + SLEUTHHOUND

sloid. Var. of SLOYD

slok. Scot. of SLOCK, quench

slo'ka (slō'kȧ). *n.* [Skr *ślōka*] A development of the Vedic so-called anushtubh stanza of four octosyllabic lines It is the chief meter of the Mahabharata and Ramayana.

sloke (slōk), *n. Scot.* 1. Laver. 2. Slime or scum in water.

slok'en (slŏk'ĕn), **slok'in.** Scot. vars of SLOCKEN.

slokke. + SLOCK, to quench.

slom'bre, slom'bry. + SLUMBER, SLUMBERY

slomer, slom'mer. + SLUMBER.

slom'mock (slŏm'ŭk; slŭm'-). Dial. Eng of SLAMMOCK.

slomowre, slomyre + SLUMBER.

slon. + SLAY.

slon (slŏn), *n. & v.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *slan* a defiance, challenge.] Sneer; chaff *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

slone Obs. p. p of SLAY.

slone (slōn), *n.* [AS. *slān*, pl. See SLOE.] A sloe. *Dial. Eng.*

slong. Obs. pret. of SLING.

slongene. Obs. p. p. of SLING.

slonk (slŏŋk), *n.* [Cf. SLANK, in this sense.] A ditch; a hollow in the ground; a mountain slope. *Scot. & Dial. Eng* — *v. i* To wade or splash along. *Obs Scot.*

sloo (slōō). Dial. var. of SLOUGH

sloo Obs. or dial. Eng. of SLOE

sloo, sloogh. Obs. pret. of SLAY.

slood. Obs. pret. of SLIDE

sloom Var. of SLOUM, slumber

sloom'y (-ĭ), *a.* Sluggish; slow; loutish *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

sloop, *v. t. Logging.* To haul (a log) with a sloop [HOUND.]

slooth'hound'. + SLEUTH-

slop, *n* A policeman; constable *Thieves' Cant or Slang, Eng.*

slop, *n* [Cf D. *slop* an alley, a hiding place, LG *slupp* a breach in a fence, Fries. *slōp, slop.*] A gap; a breach — *v. t.* To breach; pierce; hew down. *Both Obs Scot*

Slop, Dr A choleric and uncharitable physician in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," said to caricature a Dr. Burton of York.

slop book. In the British navy, a record of clothing and supplies furnished to the crew.

slop'-built, *a Chiefly Naut.* Built or made in a cheap and inferior manner [SLOP.]

slop'dash', *n. & a.* = SLIPSLOP, *adv.* In a sloping manner; aslant; obliquely. *Obs.*

slope. + SLEEP.

slope'ly, *adv.* Slopingly. *Obs. or R.* [slope; slant. *Rare*]

slope'ness, *n.* State of being

slope'wise', *adv* Obliquely; aslant. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

slop hose. Slops; loose breeches.

slop merchant. A dealer in slops, or cheap ready-made clothing.

slop molding *or* **moulding** A method of molding bricks (called **slop'-mold'ed** *or* **-mould'ed bricks**) in which the mold is kept wet to prevent adhesion.

sloppe. + SLOP.

slop'ping, *n. Pottery.* Act of mixing clay by repeatedly dividing it and conglomerating it.

slop'sell'er, *n* A seller of slops, or cheap ready-made clothes.

slop'work'er, *n.* One who works on slops

slop'y (slōp'ĭ), *a.* Sloping

slorp (slôrp; slōp), *n & v.* [Cf. Norw dial. *slurpa* to eat noisily, D *slorpen, slurpen*, to sip.] Gulp; the noise made in eating or drinking noisily *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*]

slor'ry (slŏr'ĭ) Var. of SLURRY.

slosh (slŏsh). **slosh'y** (-ĭ). Dial. vars of SLUSH, SLUSHY.

slosh wheel. A trammel wheel.

slot, *v. t.* [See SLOT a bar.] To shut with haste or violence. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slot burner. A batswing burner.

slote (slōt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SLOT.

slote, *n.* = SLOT a bar. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Slote, Hon. Bardwell (slōt) An unprincipled American politician in B. E. Woolf's play "The Mighty Dollar."

slot'ed (slŏt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Having slotes, or bars. *Dial Eng*

sloter, *v. t.* [ME. *sloteren.* Cf SLOTTER.] To bespatter. *Obs.*

slot file See FILE, tool.

sloth + SLEUTH, track.

sloth. *a. Obs.* 1. Slow 2. Slothful; lazy.

sloth, *v. i. & t.* To be idle; to delay; to waste in sloth. *Obs.*

sloth animalcule. A tardigrade.

slothe. + SLOUGH, bog.

sloth monkey. A loris.

slot'hound' (slŏt'hound'). *n* Obs. or Scot. of SLEUTHHOUND.

slot mortise = SLIP MORTISE.

slot rail. Either of the Z bars forming the slot of a conduit railway. See CONDUIT SYSTEM, *Illust.*

slot'staff', *n.* A kind of pike. *Obs. Scot.*

slot'ted (slŏt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of SLOT. — **slotted screw.** See INTERRUPTED SCREW.

slot'ter (slŏt'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. dial. *slatter* to slop, splash, and E. SLATTERN.] A dirty mess, esp. a liquid mess; filth. — *v. i.* **a** To make a mess, esp. by splashing. **b** To eat in an untidy, noisy manner. — *v. t.* To dirty; mess. *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slot'ter-y (slŏt'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Sluggish; dull. *Obs. Scot.* 2. Dirty; foul; wet. *Dial. Eng.*

slou. + SLOW.

slouch (slouch), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *slōkr* a slouching fellow, Sw. *sloka* to hang down, to droop.] **1.** A hanging down of the head; a drooping attitude; an ungainly, clownish gait. **2.** An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow. **3.** A hanging down or drooping, as of a hat brim; a droop. **4.** Short for SLOUCH HAT. **5.** Lazy carelessness, shiftlessness, or indifference. "*Slouch* seems ubiquitous." *Eliot Gregory.*

slouch, *v. i.;* SLOUCHED (sloucht); SLOUCH'ING. **1.** To hang down; to droop, as the head. **2.** To walk, stand, or sit in a careless, ungainly, loose-jointed manner; to have a clownishly careless attitude. "*Slouching* around in . . . overalls." *Hamlin Garland.*

slouch, *v. t.* To cause to hang down or droop; as, to *slouch* the hat over the eyes.

slouch hat. A soft hat with a wide and flexible brim.

slouch'ing, *p. a.* Characterized by a slouch; as: **a** Hanging down; drooping. **b** Clownishly or carelessly relaxed or loose-jointed, as in gait or attitude. — **slouch'ing-ly,** *adv.*

slouch'y (slouch'ĭ), *a.* Slouching, esp. in gait or attitude; also, fig., clumsily or indifferently inefficient.

slough (slŭf), *n.* [ME. *slughe, slouh;* cf. MHG. *slûch* the skin of a serpent, G. *schlauch* a skin, a leather bag or bottle.] **1.** The skin, commonly the cast-off skin, of a serpent or other animal that sheds its skin. **2.** *Med.* The dead mass separating from a foul sore; the dead part separating from living tissues in mortification. **3.** (*dial. pron.* slōōf.) A husk; an outer skin, as of some berries. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slough, *v. i.;* SLOUGHED (slŭft); SLOUGH'ING. **1.** *Med.* To form a slough; to separate in the form of dead matter from the living tissues; — often used with *off*, or *away;* as, a *sloughing* ulcer; the dead tissues *slough* off slowly. **2.** To be shed or cast off, as the skin of a serpent or other animal; also, of the animal, to shed or cast off its skin.

slough, *v. t.* To cast off, as the skin, or slough, or dead tissue; hence, fig., to discard as refuse.

slough (slou; *in sense 2,* slōō), *n.* [ME. *slogh, slough,* AS. *slōh, slōg,* a hollow; orig. uncert.; cf. Gael. & Ir. *sloc* pit, pool, ditch, Ir. *slug* to swallow, Gr. *λύζειν* to hiccup, sob, akin to G. *schlucken* swallow, MHG. *slücke* abyss, gullet.] **1.** A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire.

He 's here stuck in a *slough.* *Milton.*

2. (*pron.* slōō) Also *slew, sloo, slue.* A wet or marshy place; specif., a side channel or inlet from a river. *Local.*

Slough of Despond (slou), in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a deep bog into which Christian falls at the outset of his journey, and from which Help extricates him.

slough grass. **a** A stout perennial grass (*Beckmannia cruciformis*) having narrow panicles with spikelike branches. It yields good forage in low pasture lands. **b** Dropseed grass (*Muhlenbergia*).

slough'y (slou'ĭ), *a.* Full of sloughs; miry.

slough'y (slŭf'ĭ), *a.* Resembling, or of the nature of, a slough, or the dead matter which separates from living flesh.

Slo-vak' (slō-văk'; slō'văk), *or* **Slo-vak'i-an** (slō-văk'ĭ-ăn; -vä'kĭ-ăn), *n.* [Bohem. *Slowák,* orig., a Slav: cf. G. *Slowak.*] One of a Slavic people of the mountainous region of northwestern Hungary; also, their language, which has a small native literature, mostly recent. See INDO-EUROPEAN. — **Slo-vak'i-an** (slō-văk'ĭ-ăn; -vä'kĭ-ăn), *a.*

slov'en (slŭv'n), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *slof* careless, negligent, a sloven; akin to LG. *stuf* slovenly.] **1.** One habitually negligent of neatness or cleanliness, esp. in dress or person; one of extremely untidy habits; also, one who is exceedingly lazy and slipshod in any way.

☞ *Sloven* is more commonly applied to men, the correlative term for women being *slattern.* The distinction is little observed, however, in the derivatives.

2. A low truck, or dray. *Canada.*

Slo-vene' (slō-vēn'), *n.* [G. *Slowene,* fr. the Slovenian name. Cf. SLAV.] One of a Slavic people of Carinthia, Carniola, and Styria in Austria-Hungary. — **Slo-vene',** *a.*

Slo-ve'ni-an (slō-vē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Slovenes or their language. — *n.* A Slovene; also, the Slovenian language. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

slov'en-ly, *a.* **1.** Having the habits of a sloven; negligent of neatness and order, esp. in dress or person; slipshod; also, lazy and slipshod in any way; as, *slovenly* in thinking. **2.** Characteristic of a sloven; lacking neatness and order; slipshod; as, *slovenly* dress; *slovenly* thinking.

Syn. — Untidy, disorderly, frumpish. — SLOVENLY, SLATTERNLY, DOWDY, FROWZY, BLOWZY. SLOVENLY implies lack of neatness or order, strictly as displayed by a man; SLATTERNLY, the correlative word, applies esp. to a woman; but the distinction often does not hold; as, "All these *slovenly* particularities were forgotten the moment that he began to talk" (*Boswell*); "It often grieved her to the heart to think . . . that her mother . . . should have an appearance . . . so comfortless, so *slatternly,* so shabby" (*Jane Austen*); cf. "Our liturgy . . . has beauties which not even a careless, *slovenly* style of reading can destroy" (*id.*). DOWDY (commonly applied to women) suggests lack of taste, style, or smartness in dress; FROWZY implies utter unkemptness, BLOWZY, a coarse and red complexion; but *frowzy* and *blowzy* are sometimes interchanged; as, a *dowdy* bonnet; "There had . . . fallen upon her in these her married days a certain fixed, dreary *dowdiness*" (*Trollope*); "a *frowzy* fringe about his forehead" (*Dickens*); "that blazing, *blowzy* penitent [of Rubens], in yellow satin and glittering hair" (*Thackeray*). See NEGLIGENCE, CARELESS.

slov'en-ly, *adv.* In a slovenly manner.

slow (slō), *a.;* SLOW'ER (-ẽr); SLOW'EST. [ME. *slow, slaw,* AS. *slāw;* akin to OS. *slēu* blunt, dull, D. *sleeuw, slee,* sour, OHG. *slēo* blunt, dull, Icel. *sljōr, slær,* Dan. *slör,* Sw. *slö.* Cf. SLOTH.] **1.** Moving a short space in a relatively long time; not swift; not quick in motion; not rapid; as, a *slow* stream; a *slow* steamer; a *slow* motion. **2.** Not happening in a short time; gradual; as, *slow* growth or development; *slow* convalescence. **3.** Not ready; not prompt or quick; tardy; sluggish; as, *slow* to believe; *slow* of speech. "*Slow* of study." *Shak.* **4.** Not hasty or precipitate; acting deliberately.

He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding. *Prov.* xiv. 29.

5. Behind in time; indicating a time earlier than the true time; as, the clock or watch is *slow.* **6.** Stupid; dull; not alert, brisk, or spirited; as, a *slow* evening or gathering; he was *slow* in company. *Dickens.* **7.** Of such a nature or in such a condition as to hinder or prohibit fast or rapid progress, movement, play, or the like; as, it proved a *slow* task; a *slow* track. Cf. FAST, *a.,* 11.

Syn. — Lingering, sluggish, dull, inactive, inert. — SLOW, LATE, TARDY, DILATORY. SLOW (opposed to *fast*), the general term, may denote either inertness or lack of rapidity; that is LATE (opposed to *early*) which comes after the due or proper time (see NEW); as, a *slow* train, a *slow* intellect; the train was *late* (cf. my watch was *slow*), a *late* spring. That is TARDY (opposed to *prompt, punctual*) which is sluggish or (often habitually) late or behindhand; one is DILATORY who is a habitual laggard, or inclined to procrastinate; as, "a *tardy* sluggard" (*Shak.*); "Too swift arrives as *tardy* as too slow" (*id.*); a *tardy* pupil; "women of *dilatory* temper, who are for spinning out the time of courtship . . . without being able either to close with their lovers or to dismiss them" (*Spectator*). See IDLE, DEFER, TRIFLE, LINGER; cf. IRKSOME.

slow bind. *Music.* See BIND, *n.,* 4. — **s.-burning construction.** *Building.* = MILL CONSTRUCTION. — **slow coach,** a person slow in movements or in mental or other activities; also, an unprogressive person; a fogy. *Colloq.* — **s. lemur, s. loris.** See LORIS. — **s. match,** a match, or fuse, made so as to burn slowly and evenly at a known rate, used for firing blasting charges, fireworks, etc. — **s. speed.** See STANDARD SPEED.

slow (slō), *adv.* Slowly. "How *slow* time goes." *Shak.*

slow, *v. t.;* SLOWED (slōd); SLOW'ING. [Cf. AS. *slāwian* to be or become slow.] To render slow; to slacken the speed of; also, to retard; delay; as, to *slow* a steamer. *Shak.*

slow, *v. i.* To go slower; — often with *up;* as, the train *slowed* up before crossing the bridge.

slow'ly, *adv.* [AS. *slāwlīce.*] In a slow manner, as not quickly, fast, rapidly, early, rashly, or readily; tardily.

slows (slōz), *n. pl. Med.* Milk sickness.

slow'worm' (slō'wûrm'), *n.* [AS. *slāwyrm; slā-* is prob. akin to *slēan* to strike, the reptile being considered venomous. See SLAY, *v. t.;* WORM.] The blind-worm *Anguis fragilis,* resembling the glass snake of America. It becomes about a foot long and has shiny scales. It feeds chiefly on worms and snails, and is perfectly harmless.

sloyd (sloid), *n.* Also *slojd, sloid.* [Sw. *slöjd* skill, dexterity, esp. skilled labor, hence, manufacture, wood carving. Cf. SLEIGHT.] Lit., skilled mechanical work, such as that required in wood carving; trade work; hence, a system (usually called the **sloyd system**) of manual training in the practical use of tools and materials, and in the making and use of plans and specifications connected with trade work. It was adopted or largely developed from a similar Swedish system, in which wood carving was a chief feature. Its purpose is to develop the pupils mentally and physically, as well as to afford skill in some trade.

slub (slŭb), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** A roll of wool, cotton, or silk, that is slightly twisted; roving; slubbing. **2.** *pl.* Thick places in cotton rovings, slivers, and yarns.

slub, *v. t.;* SLUBBED (slŭbd); SLUB'BING. To draw out and twist slightly (slivers of wool).

slub'ber (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that slubs, as a slubbing machine. **2.** Half-twined or badly twined woolen thread. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slub'ber, *v. t.;* SLUB'BERED (-ẽrd); SLUB'BER-ING. [Cf. Dan. *slubbre* to swallow, to sup up, D. *slobberen* to lap, to slabber. Cf. SLOBBER, SLABBER.] *Obs. or R. or Dial.* **1.** To do in a slovenly way; to botch; slur; scamp.

Slubber not business for my sake. *Shak.*

2. To daub; stain; darken; obscure. *Milton.*

slub'bing (slŭb'ĭng), *n.* Slightly twisted wool, cotton, or silk slivers, slub.

slub'bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLUB. — **slubbing billy** *or* **machine,** a machine for forming slubbing or slubs of wool or cotton.

sludge (slŭj), *n.* [Cf. SLUTCH.] **1.** Mud; mire; soft mud; slush; wet snow; sleet. *Tennyson.* **2.** Anything gresembling mud or slush; as: **a** A muddy or slimy deposit from sewage. **b** Mud from a drill hole in boring. **c** Muddy sediment in a steam boiler. **d** *Mining.* Slimes. **e** Settlings of cottonseed oil, used in making soap, etc. **f** A residuum of crude paraffin-oil distillation.

3. (*pron. also* slōōj) **a** Small floating pieces of ice. *Kane.* **b** Ground ice. *Scot.*

sludge, *v. t.* **1.** (*pron. also* slōōj) To bemire (one's self), as by slovenly walking. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **2.** To cover or fill in with sludge, or soft mud. **3.** To clean out, as a drain, by removing sludge.

sludge acid. Impure and dark-colored sulphuric acid that has been used in the refining of petroleum.

sludg'er (slŭj'ẽr), *n.* One that sludges; specif.: **a** A sand pump or shell pump. Cf. WIMBLE. **b** A shovel for sludging out drains, etc.

sludg'y (slŭj'ĭ), *a.* Miry; slushy; consisting of sludge.

slue (slōō; 243), *v. t.;* SLUED (slōōd); SLU'ING (slōō'ĭng). Also **slew.** [E. dial. *slew* to turn round; orig. uncert; cf. Icel. *snūa* to turn, bend.] **1.** *Naut.* To turn about a fixed point, usually the center or axis, as a spar or timber. **2.** In general, to turn about; to twist. *Colloq.*

They laughed, and *slued* themselves round. *Dickens.*

slue, *v. i.* Also **slew.** To turn or twist about; to slip or slide and turn out of the course; — often with *round;* as, the wagon *slued* at the corner; he *slued* round in his chair.

slue, *n.* Also **slew.** Act or process of sluing a body; also, the position of a body when slued.

When nearly stepped, a stout strap and heaver may be used to get the mast on the right *slue.* *Luce*

slug (slŭg), *n.* [ME. *slugge* sluggard, *sluggen* to be slothful; cf. LG. *slukk* low-spirited, sad; perh. akin to E. *slouch.*] **1.** A drone; a sluggard. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Shak.* **2.** A slow thing; esp.: **a** A slow vessel. *Obs.* **b** A sluggish horse. **3.** A hindrance; an obstruction. *Obs.* *Bacon.* **4. a** Any of numerous terrestrial pulmonate gastropods closely related to the ordinary land snails, but having the shell rudimentary and often buried in the mantle, or wanting entirely, and the body when extended of an elongated



Slug, 4 a (*Limax agrestis*). Nat. size.

fusiform shape, the whole lower surface constituting the foot upon which the animal crawls. The slugs are not now regarded as a natural group, but are considered to have descended from shelled snails of several different families Some are destructive to garden crops and greenhouse plants. They secrete abundant mucus from the skin. The typical slugs belong to the genus *Limax,* which includes several troublesome European species now naturalized in parts of the United States, as *L. maximus,* a species with dark markings which becomes four inches long, and the smaller *L. flavus* and *L. agrestis. Arion ater* is a large European species often almost entirely black. **b** A sea slug; a shell-less marine gastropod, or a holothurian. **5.** Any smooth, soft larva of a sawfly or moth which creeps like a mollusk; as, the pear *slug;* rose *slug.* **6.** [Perh. a different word.] An unshaped or roughly shaped piece of metal, specif. one used as a missile for a gun, as in old-time muskets; hence, a small bullet for air-guns, boys' rifles, etc. **7.** *Print.* **a** A thick strip of metal less than type-high. **b** A type-high strip, as one with a figure, letter, or word, for temporary identifying use, or a line of type in one piece. **8.** *Mining.* **a** A mass of half-roasted ore. **b** = SLING, *n.,* 3 **b.** **9.** A hatter's heating iron. **10.** Any of various large gold coins, often octagonal in shape, privately issued in California in 1849 or soon thereafter. The largest value was fifty dollars. **11** A small portion of liquid in compact form; specif., *Slang,* a dram (of liquor). **12.** A rudimentary horn of an ox or cow. *Rare.* **13.** [Prob. a different word. See SLUG, *v. t.,* 3.] A heavy blow, esp. with the fist. *Slang.*

slug, *v. t.;* SLUGGED (slŭgd); SLUG'GING (-ĭng). **1.** *Obs.* & *R.* To make sluggish. **b** To delay; hinder. **2.** To load with a slug or slugs; as, to *slug* a gun. *Obs. & R.* **3.** [Prob. a different word; cf. SLOG, *v.,* and G. *schlagen.*] To strike heavily, esp. with the fist. *Cant or Slang.*

slug, *v. i.* **1.** To lie idle; laze; drowse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

To *slug* in sloth and sensual delight. *Spenser.*

2. To become changed in shape by passing through the bore; — said of the projectile of a firearm.

slug'gard (slŭg'ärd), *n.* [*slug* + *-ard.*] A person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone.

slug'gard, *a.* Sluggish; lazy. *Dryden.*

slug'ger (-ẽr), *n.* One who strikes hard or with heavy blows; hence, a boxer; a prize fighter. *Slang.*

slug'ging (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLUG. — **slugging match.** **a** A boxing match or prize fight marked rather by heavy hitting than skill. *Cant or Slang.* **b** A ball game, esp. a baseball game, in which there is much hard hitting of the ball. *Slang, U. S.*

slug'gish (slŭg'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Idle and lazy, esp. habitually; slothful; dull; as, a *sluggish* man, mind, etc. **2.** Slow; having little motion; as, a *sluggish* stream. **3.** Having no power to move one's self or itself; inert.

Matter, being impotent, *sluggish,* and inactive, hath no power to stir or move itself. *Woodward.*

4. Characteristic of a sluggard; dull; stupid; tame. "So *sluggish* a conceit." *Milton.*

Syn. — Indolent, dronish, dull, drowsy, inactive. See INERT. — **slug'gish-ly,** *adv.* — **slug'gish-ness,** *n.*

sluice (slōōs; 243; *in British colloq. or technical use often* slūsh, slōōsh), *n.* [OF. *escluse,* F. *écluse,* LL. *exclusa, sclusa,* prop., a shutting out, fr. L. *excludere, exclusum,* to shut out: cf. D. *sluis* sluice, fr. OF. See EXCLUDE.] **1.** An artificial passage for water, fitted with a valve or gate, as in a mill stream, for stopping or regulating the flow; also, a water gate or floodgate; a dock gate or lock gate. **2.** Hence, an opening or channel through which anything flows; a source of supply.

Home familiarity . . opens the *sluices* of sensibility. *I. Taylor.*

3. The stream flowing through a floodgate; also, a body of water pent up behind a floodgate or water gate.

slouch'i-ly (slouch'Y-lĭ), *adv.* of SLOUCHY.

slouch'i-ness, *a.* See -NESS.

slouch'y. Slouched. *Ref. Sp.*

slough. + SLOTH, SLOW.

slough. Obs. pret. of SLAY.

slough, *v. t.* To cover with mire or filth; make like a slough. *R.*

slough bass (slŏō bās). Large-mouthed black bass. *Local, U. S.*

slough'-dog'. + SLEUTH-DOG.

slough'-hound'. + SLEUTH-HOUND. [ness. *Obs.*

slough'ish-ness, *n.* Sluggish-

slought, *n.* [Cf. SLEWTHE, or Ir. & Gael. *sliochd* multitude, rout.] A company of bears. *Obs.*

slought'ful-ly. + SLAUGHTFULLY.

slougthe. + SLOTH.

slouh. + SLOUGH.

slouh. Obs. pret. of SLAY.

sloum (slōōm), *n.* [AS. *sluma.*] Slumber; doze. — *v. i.* **a** To slumber; doze. **b** To become weak and flaccid; to waste; decay. **c** To move slowly and silently; to drift. **d** To swoon. *All Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slounge (slounj), *v. i.* To lounge; loaf. — *n.* Also **slounge'er** (slounj'ẽr). A lounger; idler; sneak. *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [SLORP.]

sloup (slōp) Dial Eng. var. of

sloute, *v. t.* To slit. *Obs.*

slouthe. + SLOTH.

slouwe. + SLOW. [SLOVAK.]

Slo-vac', **Slo-vack'.** Vars. of

Slo-vak'ish (slō-văk'ĭsh), *n. & a.* = SLOVAKIAN [SLIVE, to slice.]

slov'en. Dial. Eng. p. p. of

slov'en-ish, *a.* Slovenly. *Obs.*

Slo-ven'ish (slō-vēn'ĭsh), *n & a.* = SLOVENIAN.

slov'en-li-ness (slŭv'n-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

slov'en-ness, *n* Slovenliness. *Obs* [ish. *Obs.*

slov'en-ous, *a.* Scurvy; knavish. *Obs.*

slov'en-ry, *n.* Slovenliness. *Obs.*

slovinglie. + SLOVENLY

slow, *n.* 1. Slowness; sloth. *Obs.* 2. A sluggard. *Obs.*

slow. + SLEW, *pret.* + SLOUGH.

slow, *n.* A moth *Obs.*

slowde. + SLUDGE.

slow'-down', *n.* A slowing down. *Colloq.*

slowe. + SLEW, *pret.;* SLOUGH.

slow'ful, *a.* Slothful; idle; hence, unmindful. *Obs.* — **slow'ful-ness,** *n. Obs.* [SLAY.

slowgh, slowh. Obs. pret. of

slowghe. + SLOUGH

slow'hound', *n.* [Cf SLEUTHHOUND.] A sleuthhound. *Obs. or Archaic.* [*Rare.*]

slow'ish, *a.* Somewhat slow.

slow'ly, *a.* Slow. *Obs.*

slow'ness, *n* See -NESS [SLORP.]

slowp (slōp). Dial. Eng var. of

slow'rie (slō'rĭ), *n.* [Manx *slowree;* cf. Gael *slabhruidh* a chain, a pothook.] A hook over the hearth fire. *Isle of Man.*

slow'-wit'ted, *a.* Not having a ready wit; dull.

sloy (sloi), *n.* A slide *Scot.*

sloy, *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *slöja, slöe,* Dan. dial. *sloie,* Icel. *slōð a*] A slovenly person. *Obs.*

slub (slŭb; slōōb), *n.* [Cf. SLOB mud.] A muddy or slushy mess *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slub'ber (slŭb'ẽr; *dial.* slōōb'-), *v. t.* To act or perform something in a slovenly, lazy manner *Rare or Dial.*

slub'ber-de-gul'lion (slŭb'ẽr-dē-gŭl'yŭn), *n.* [*slubber* + dial. *gullion* a wretch.] A mean wretch; a base, slovenly boor. *Obs. or Dial.*

slub'ber-ing-ly, *adv.* In a slovenly manner. *Obs. or R.*

sluce. + SLUICE.

sluchched. + SLUTCHED.

sluche + SLEECH.

slud (slŏōd; slŭd), *n.* Also **slud'der.** Mire; mud. — **slud'der-y,** *a. Both Dial. Eng.*

sludg'ing (slŭj'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLUDGE, *v.* Also, = SLUDGE, *n.,* 1, 2.

slue. Obs. pret. of SLAY.

slue. Var. of SLEW, a large quantity. [*cal, U. S.*]

slue. *n.* = 4th SLOUGH, 2. *Local, U. S.*

slu'er (slōō'ẽr; 243), *n.* Also **slew'er.** One who slues; specif., *Naut.,* one who steers a whaleboat *Rare.*

slue rope. Also **slew rope.** *Naut.* A rope used in sluing a spar, etc.

sluf Slough. *Ref. Sp.*

sluff (slŏōf). Dial. Eng var. of SLOUGH, skin.

sluft (slŭft). Sloughed. *Ref. Sp.*

slug. Obs. pret of SLAY.

slug, a. Sluggish; slow. *Obs.*

slug'a-bed', *n.* One who indulges in lying abed; a sluggard. *Obs. or R.*

slugardie. + SLUGGARDY.

slug caterpillar. A slug worm.

slug fly. Any sawfly that has a slug-like larva [lazy. *Rare.*

slug'gard-ize, *v. t* To make

slug'gard-ly, *a.* Of or like a sluggard; lazy. *R.* [*Obs. Scot.*

slug'gard-ry, *n.* Sluggardy.

slug'gard-y. *n.* Condition of a sluggard; sloth. *Obs.*

slugge. + SLUG.

slugged, *a.* Sluggish; slothful. *Obs.* — **slug'ged-ness,** *n. Obs.*

slug'ging, *a.* Sluggish. — **slug'ging-ly,** *adv. Both Obs.*

slug'gy, *a.* Sluggish. *Obs.*

slughe. + SLOUGH.

slug'-horn', *n.* **1.** A slogan. *Obs. Scot.* [*Archaic.*

2. A horn or trumpet *Pseudo*

slug horn. A short down-turned horn of a cow or ox. *Eng.*

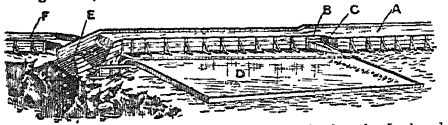
slught. + SLOUGH, skin.

slug'ly, *adv.* Sluggishly. *Obs.*

slug snail. A slug.

slug worm. = SLUG, *n*, 5.

4. A long, inclined trough, launder, or flume, usually on the ground, for washing auriferous earth, floating down



Sluice, 4. *A* Main Sluice; *B* Steel Grating, leading by Inclined Channel *C* to Undercurrent *D*, where finer gold is deposited; *E* Grizzly to screen off larger stones; *F* Continuation of *A*.

logs, etc.; specif., *Gold Mining*, such a contrivance paved with riffles, etc., to hold the quicksilver for catching the gold. Cf. UNDERCURRENT.

5. Act of washing the face or the body. *Colloq.*

sluice (slōōs; cf. SLUICE, *n.*), *v. t.*; SLUICED (slōōst); SLUIC'ING (slōōs'ĭng). **1.** To emit, or cause to flow out, by or as by floodgates to draw off by or through a sluice or sluiceway.

By this fresh blood, that from thy manly breast
I cowardly *sluiced* out. *Marston*

2. To let water upon through a sluice; to wet copiously.

He dried his neck and face, which he had been *sluicing* with cold water. *De Quincey.*

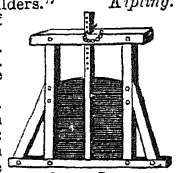
3. To wash with or in a stream of water running through a sluice; as, to *sluice* earth in mining.

4. To transport in a sluice, or float through a sluiceway, as logs; also, to drive (logs) by releasing a sluice of water.

5. To scour out, as a channel, by means of a flood of water.

sluice, *v. i.* To pour, as from a sluice. "Mowgli, with the rain *sluicing* over his bare shoulders." *Kipling.*

sluice gate. The sliding gate of a sluice.



Sluice Gate.

sluice valve. **a** A sluice gate. **b** A gate valve. **c** *Shipbuilding.* A water-tight sliding door in the water-tight floors of a frame.

sluice'way' (slōōs'wā'; 243), *n.* **a** An artificial channel into which water is let by a sluice. Specif.: = SLUICE, *n.*, 4. **b** The opening in a splash dam through which the logs pass.

sluic'y (slōōs'ĭ; 243), *a.* Falling copiously or in streams, as from a sluice; also, running with or in streams.

sluit (slōōt), *n.* [D. *sloot.*] A depression resembling a cañon on a very small scale, produced by the washing out by heavy rains of a large natural fissure formed by a crack in sun-baked soil. *South Africa.*

slum (slŭm), *n.* [Cf. SLUMP a boggy place.] **1.** A foul back street of a city, esp. one with a slovenly and often vicious population; any low neighborhood or dark retreat; — usually in *pl.*

2. *pl. Mining.* = SLIME, 4.

slum, *v. i.*; SLUMMED (slŭmd); SLUM'MING. To visit or frequent slums, esp. out of curiosity, for study, etc. *Colloq.*

slum'ber (slŭm'bẽr), *v. i.*; SLUM'BERED (-bẽrd); SLUM'BER-ING. [ME. *slombren, slumberen, slumeren,* AS. *slumerian,* fr. *sluma* slumber; akin to D. *sluimeren* to slumber, MHG. *slummern, slumen,* G. *schlummern,* Dan. *slumre,* Sw. *slumra,* Goth. *slawan* to be silent.] **1.** To sleep; sometimes, specif., to sleep very lightly; to doze; drowse.

He that keepeth Israel shall neither *slumber* nor sleep. *Ps.* CXXI. 4.

2. To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness, or inactivity; as, the public conscience seemed to *slumber.*

slum'ber, *v. t.* **1** To lay to sleep; — lit. or fig. *Obs.*

2. To stun; stupefy. *Obs. Spenser.*

slum'ber, *n.* Sleep; specif., very light sleep; a doze.

He at last fell into a *slumber,* and thence into a fast sleep, which detained him in that place *Bunyan.*

slum'ber-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Inviting slumber; soporiferous.

2. Having the repose of slumber; sleepy; drowsy.

His quiet and almost *slumberous* countenance. *Hawthorne.*

Syn. — See SLEEPY.

— slum'ber-ous-ly, *adv.* **— slum'ber-ous-ness,** *n.*

slum'ber-y (-ĭ), *a.* Inducing, or inclined, to sleep; sleepy; also, occurring in sleep.

slum'brous (-brŭs), *a.* Slumberous. *Keats.*

slum-gul'lion (slŭm-gŭl'yŭn), *n.* **1.** *Whaling.* The mixed blood, oil, and salt water which collects on the decks of a ship while the valuable parts of a whale are being handled.

2. *Mining.* A muddy, usually red, deposit in the sluices.

3. An insipid drink, as weak tea. *Slang, Local, U. S.*

4. A menial; servant. *Slang. Rare.*

slum'ming (slŭm'ĭng), *vb. n.* The visiting of slums.

slump (slŭmp), *n.* [Cf. D. *slomp* a mass, heap, Dan. *slump* a quantity, and E. *slump,* v. t.] A, or the, gross amount; the mass; lump. *Scot. & Dial.*

Marriages and baptisms are performed . . . by the *slump.* *Scott.*

slump, *v. t.* [Cf. SLUMP gross amount, LUMP; also Sw. *slumpa* to bargain for the lump.] To lump; to throw into, or group in, a mass. *Scot. & Dial.*

These different groups . . . are exclusively *slumped* together under that sense. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

slump, *n.* **1.** [Cf. dial. *slamp* wet, moist, or E. *slump* to fall through.] A boggy place. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. [Prob. imitative.] The noise made by anything falling into a hole, or into a soft, miry place. *Scot.*

3. Act of slumping, or falling or sinking through a surface.

4. Act of sliding or slipping on a declivity so rapidly that the motion is perceptible; — said of earth, rock, etc.

5. A falling or declining, esp. suddenly and markedly; a falling off; as, a *slump* in trade, in prices, etc. *Colloq.*

slump (slŭmp), *v. i.*; SLUMPED (slŭmpt); SLUMP'ING. [Dial. *slump* a dull noise produced by something falling into a hole, a marsh, a swamp; prob. imitative.] **1.** To fall or sink suddenly through or in, when walking on a surface, as on thawing snow or ice, partly frozen ground, a bog, etc.

The latter walk on a bottomless quag, into which unawares they may *slump.* *Barrow.*

2. To slide or slip on a declivity, so that the motion is perceptible; — said of masses of earth or rock.

3. To undergo a slump, or sudden decline or falling off; as, the stock *slumped* ten points. *Colloq.*

slung shot (slŭng). A small mass of metal or stone fixed on a flexible handle, strap, or the like, used as a weapon.

slur (slûr), *v. t.*; SLURRED (slûrd); SLUR'RING (-ĭng). [Cf. ME. *sloor* mud, clay, Icel. *slōra, slōðra,* to trail or drag one's self along, D. *sleuren, sloren,* to train, to drag, to do negligently and slovenly, D. *sloor, sloerie,* a sluttish girl.]

1. To soil, as by smearing; to sully; contaminate; pollute.

2. To disparage; traduce; asperse. *Tennyson.*

3. To pass over lightly or with little notice; to make little or light of; to slight; also, to make vague, obscure, or indefinite by light or careless treatment.

With periods, points, and tropes, he *slurs* his crimes *Dryden*

4. To slide (a die) so as to cheat; to cheat, as by sliding a die; to trick. *Obs. or R.*

5. To pass over in pronunciation so lightly or quickly as to obscure or nearly or quite to suppress, as a syllable.

6. *Music.* **a** To perform (two or more successive tones of different pitch) in a legato manner. See SLUR, *n.*, 4 **b**. **b** To mark with a slur, to indicate such performance.

7. *Print.* To blur or double, as an impression; to macule.

slur, *v. i.* **1.** To slip; to drag, as the feet. *Chiefly Dial.*

2. To slur a die; hence, to cheat. *Obs.*

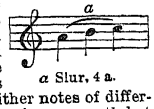
3. *Print.* To slip so as to blur, or make slurs.

slur, *n.* **1.** A mark or stain; hence, a slight reproach or disgrace; a stigma; as, a *slur* on one's name.

2. A slighting intimation; an innuendo; as, the cowardly *slurs* of scandalmongers.

3. A trick; cheat; imposition. *Obs. or R.*

4. *Music.* **a** A curved line [‿ or ⁀], connecting notes that are to be sung to the same syllable, or performed without a break, as when made in one continued breath of a wind instrument, or with one stroke of a bow. It resembles the legato mark or phrase mark, but is used for smaller groups, connecting either notes of different pitch, or notes of the same pitch having a smooth but distinct repercussion. Cf. TIE. **b** The combination of two or more slurred tones; a legato effect.



a Slur, 4 a.

5. *Phon.* A weak or very light glide.

6. *Print.* A blurred spot or part in print.

7. In knitting machines, a contrivance for depressing the sinkers successively by passing over them.

slur'ry (slŭr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Cf. SLUR.] **1.** Thin, watery mud, or any substance resembling it; slip; specif.: **a** A thin cement or mortar used to repair furnace linings. **b** A watery mixture of the powdered raw materials of hydraulic cement. **c** The watery grindings from a grindstone. **d** Wash used by molders.

2. *Metal.* A kind of regulus or matte containing sulphur, arsenic, copper, lead, silver, etc.

slush (slŭsh), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *slaska* to paddle in water, *slask* wet, filth.] **1.** Soft mud or mire. *Now Rare.*

2. A mixture of snow and water; half-melted snow.

3. A soft mixture of grease and other materials for lubrication and protection of wood, esp. of masts and spars.

4. Refuse grease and fat from cooking, esp. on shipboard.

5. *Mach.* A mixture of white lead and lime with which the bright parts of machines, such as the connecting rods of steamboats, are painted to be preserved from oxidation.

6. Confused and emotional, but unsubstantial, talk or writing; gush.

slush (slŭsh), *v. t.*; SLUSHED (slŭsht); SLUSH'ING. **1.** To cover with slush, as a mast, or a connecting rod.

2. To fill in with mortar, cement, or the like, as the joints of a wall; — commonly with *up.*

3. To wash roughly or wet copiously; to sluice. *Colloq.*

slush'y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in, characterized by, or resembling, slush; as, *slushy* streets; *slushy* snow; a *slushy* speech. "A dark, drizzling, *slushy* day." *Blackw. Mag.*

slut (slŭt), *n.* [ME. *slutte;* cf. Icel. *slöttr* a heavy, loglike fellow, *slota* to droop.] **1.** An untidy woman; a slattern.

Sluts are good enough to make a sloven's porridge. *Old Proverb.*

2 A woman; esp., a young woman; — of inferiors. *Obs.*

Our little girl Susan is a most admirable *slut.* *Pepys.*

3. A clumsy or inefficient person or thing. *Now Rare.*

4. A female dog; a bitch.

slut'tish (-tĭsh), *a.* Like a slut; untidy; indecently negligent of cleanliness; disorderly; as, a *sluttish* woman.

An air of liberal, though *sluttish,* plenty. *Scott.*

— slut'tish-ly, *adv.* **— slut'tish-ness,** *n.*

sly (slī), *a.*; SLY'ER (slī'ẽr) or SLY'ER; SLY'EST or SLY'EST. [ME. *sli, slegh, sleth,* fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *slægr,* for *slœgr;* also Sw. *slug,* Dan. *slu,* LG. *slou,* G. *schlau;* prob. akin to E. *slay,* v. t.; cf. G. *verschlagen* sly. See SLAY, *v. t.*; cf. SLEIGHT.] **1.** Wily; cunning; skillful; shrewd; ingenious; — in a good sense. *Obs.*

Be ye *sly* as serpents, and simple as doves. *Wycliffe (Matt* x. 16)

2. Artfully or meanly cunning; crafty; also, done with, or marked by, artful and dexterous secrecy; subtle; as, a *sly* trick. *Craig.* "*Sly* wiles." *Spenser.*

3. Lightly artful or mischievous; roguish; as, *sly* jests.

4. Light or delicate; slight; thin. *Obs.*

5. Carried on secretly, as smuggling; hence, illicit. *Cant.*

Syn. — Crafty, subtle, wily. See CUNNING.

by the sly, *or, more often,* **on the sly,** in a sly or secret manner. *Colloq.* — **s. goose,** the common sheldrake. *Local, Eng.*

sly'boots' (slī'bōōts'), *n.* A sly, cunning, or waggish person or animal. *Humorous.*

sly'ly, sli'ly (slī'lĭ), *adv.* In a sly manner.

slype (slīp), *n.* [Cf. ME. *slupen* to glide. See SLIP, *v. i.*] *Arch.* A narrow passage between the transept and chapter house or deanery in certain English cathedrals.

smack (smăk), *n.* [D. *smak;* akin to LG. *smack, smak,* Dan. *smakke,* G. *schmacke.*] *Naut.* A sailing vessel, commonly a sloop or cutter, used chiefly in coasting and fishing; in England, any large fishing vessel strictly fore-and-aft-rigged (cf. LUGGER); in the United States, often specif., a fore-and-aft-rigged fishing boat having a well in which fish are kept alive, called more fully **well smack.**

smack, *n.* [ME. *smak.* AS. *smæc* taste, savor; akin to D. *smaak,* G. *geschmack,* OHG. *smac.* Cf. SMACK, *v. i.*]

1. Taste or flavor, esp. a slight one; savor; tincture; as, a *smack* of bitter; a *smack* of the Puritan about him.

They felt the *smack* of this world. *Latimer.*

2. A smell; odor *Obs.*

3. A small quantity; a taste; smattering; as, a *smack* of knowledge or wit.

4. [Perh. a different word in this sense and in senses 5 & 6; cf. D. *smak.* Cf. SMACK to kiss.] A loud kiss; a buss. "A clamorous *smack.*" *Shak.*

5. A quick, sharp noise, as of the lips when suddenly separated, as in gusto, or of a whip.

6. A quick, smart blow; a slap.

Syn. — See TASTE.

smack, *v. i.*; SMACKED (smăkt); SMACK'ING. [ME. *smaken* to taste, have a taste, — from the noun; cf. AS. *smeccan* to taste; akin to D. *smaken,* G. *schmecken,* OHG. *smecchen* to taste, *smacchên* to have a taste (and, perhaps from the same source, G. *schmatzen* to smack the lips, to kiss with a sharp noise, MHG. *smatzen, smackezen*), Icel. *smakka* to taste, Sw. *smaka,* Dan. *smage.* See 2d SMACK, *n.*] **1.** To have a smack; to be tinctured with any particular taste.

2. To have a smell or odor. *Obs. Piers Plowman.*

3. To have or exhibit indications of the presence of any character or quality; to suggest by its quality; — usually with *of;* as, his talk *smacked* of the sea.

All sects, all ages, *smack* of this vice. *Shak.*

4. [Perh. a different word in this sense and the following one; cf. D. *smakken.*] To kiss with a close compression of the lips so as to make a sound when they separate; to kiss with a sharp noise; to buss.

5. To make a noise by the separation of the lips, as after tasting anything good.

smack, *v. t.* **1.** To kiss with a sharp noise; to buss.

2. To make an inarticulate sound by a quick compression and separation of (parts of the mouth).

Smacking his lips with an air of ineffable relish. *Scott.*

3. To make a sharp noise by striking; as, he pounded and *smacked* the desk; also, to crack, as a whip. *Young.*

4. To strike smartly, as with the open palm; to slap. *Now Chiefly Colloq. or Vulgar.*

smack, *adv.* As if with a smack or slap; squarely and sharply; as, he ran *smack* into him. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*

smack'ing, *n.* A sharp, quick noise, a smack.

smack'ing, *p. a.* Making a sharp, brisk sound; hence, brisk; lively; as, a *smacking* breeze.

small (smôl), *a.*; SMALL'ER (-ẽr); SMALL'EST. [ME. *smal,* AS. *smæl;* akin to D. *smal* narrow, OS. & OHG. *smal* small, G. *schmal* narrow, Dan. & Sw. *smal,* Goth. *smals* small, Icel. *smali* small cattle, sheep, or goats; cf. Gr. μῆλον a sheep or goat, OIr. *mil* a beast.] **1.** Having little size, compared with other things of the same kind; diminutive; not large or extended in dimensions; as, a *small* man; a *small* river; a *small* house; a *small* fortune.

2. Little, or not large, in quality, number, degree, duration, value, or the like; as, a *small* army; a *small* space of time. "*Small* thoughts have I of sleep." *Coleridge.*

3. Of little consequence, weight, significance, importance, or the like; trivial; insignificant; as, a *small* fault; a *small* cause for such a quarrel; it is a *small* matter.

4. Of little ability or importance in one's sphere; not of marked talent or distinction in any line; lesser; as, *small* poets; also, carrying on a small business, or the like; as, *small* tradesmen. "*Small* harpers." *Chaucer.*

A true delineation of the *smallest* man is capable of interesting the greatest man. *Carlyle.*

5. Of little strength; specif.: **a** Of the voice, gentle; soft; also, thin and clear. "A still, *small* voice." 1 *Kings* xix. 12. **b** Diluted or weak; thin; as, *small* beer. **c** Of food, light; — contrasted with *gross. Obs.*

6. Not large-minded; petty; ungenerous; mean; as, a *small* revenge; a *small* nature.

7. Of a stream, low; shallow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — SMALL, LITTLE, DIMINUTIVE, TINY, MINUTE, MINIATURE. *Small* (opposed to *large*) and *little* (opposed to *big, great*) are often used without distinction. But SMALL (which is more frequently than *little* applied to number, quantity, amount, and the like) often suggests that which is less than the ordinary or the expected; LITTLE is more absolute; it may also (cf. GREAT) connote tenderness or pathos, which *small* rarely does; as, a *small* house; cf. a *little* house; a *small* (not *little*) attendance; a *little* boy; cf. the *small* boy; "Sleep, my *little* one" (*Tennyson*); her pathetic *little* smile. Both *small* and *little* may connote in-

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sluic'ing (slōōs'ĭng; *cf.* SLUICE), *n.* The material for or of a sluiceway or mining sluice. [bers.]

slum'ber-er, *n.* One who slumbers.

slum'ber-ful, *a.* See -FUL.

slum'ber-ing-ly, *adv.* of *slumbering,* p. pr

slum'ber-land, *n.* The region of slumber or sleep.

slum'ber-less, *a.* See -LESS.

slume. † SLOUM.

slumeren. † SLUMBER.

slum'mer, *n.* One who slums.

slummir. † SLUMBER.

slum'mock (slŭm'ŭk), **slum'mock-y.** Vars. of SLAMMOCK, SLAMMOCKY.

slum'my, *a.* [Cf. SLOUM.] Sleepy. *Obs.* [in the lump]

slump'work', *n.* Work done

slump'y (slŭm'pĭ; slōōm'pĭ), *a.* Easily broken through; marshy; swampy. *Scot. & Dial.*

slung. † SLING, *n.* [SLING.]

slung (slŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of **slung'bod'y,** *n.* A truck or dray with crank axles. *Local, U. S.*

slunge (slōŏnj; slōnj). Var. of SLOUNGE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slunge (slŭnj), *n. & v.* Plunge. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [of SLING.]

slungen Obs. pret. pl. & p. p. of SLINK. [*Obs.*]

slunk (slŭnk), *pret. & p. p.* of SLINK. [*Obs.*]

slup. *v. t.* To slop or slobber.

slur'bow', *n.* A form of crossbow, said by some writers to have had a barrel. *Obs. or Hist.*

slurd. Slurred. *Ref. Sp.*

slur'ry (slēr'ĭ), *v. t.* To smear; soil; dirty. *Dial. Eng.*

slush'er, *n.* = SLUSH'Y b. *Slang, Australia.*

slush fund *Mil. & Nav.* A fund derived from the sale of slush and other refuse and used, as formerly on war vessels, to obtain small luxuries or pleasures for the men.

slush'y (slŭsh'ĭ), *n. Slang.* **a** *Naut.* A ship's cook. **b** A cook's assistant at a shearing station. *Australia.*

slut, *v. t.* To befoul. *Obs.*

slutch (*dial.* slŭch; slōōch), *n.* [Cf. ME. *slich,* and E. SLUDGE.] Mire; slush. — **slutched** (slŭcht; slōōcht), *a.* — **slutch'y** (-ĭ), *a. All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

slute. † SLUT, *n.*

slute, *a.* Slovenly. *Obs. Scot*

slute (slūt), *n.* A greedy or slovenly fellow *Scot.*

sluth. † SLOTH.

sluthe. † SLEUTH.

sluth'er (slōō*th*'ẽr; slŭ*th*'ẽr; -ẽ), *v. i. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1. To slip: slide; shuffle; idle. 2. To coax; cajole.

sluth'er, *n.* Mud; slime — **sluth'er-y,** *a Both Dial Eng.*

slutte. † SLUT. [*or R.*]

slut'ter-y, *n.* Sluttishness. *Obs.*

slutto † SLUT

slut'ty, *a.* Sluttish. *Obs.*

sluye. Obs. pret. of SLAY.

sly. Obs pret. of SLAY.

Sly, Christopher. A drunken tinker in the "Induction" to Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," who is made to believe he is a lord and before whom the play is given.

slyche. † SLEECH.

slyder † SLIDDER.

slye. Obs pret. of SLAY.

slyese. † SLICE.

slyk. † SLEECH.

slyne. Var. of SLINE.

sly'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

slype. Dial. var. of SLIPE, *v. t.*

sly'ship, *n.* Slyness. *Obs.*

sly'ster. Scot. var. of SLAISTER.

Sm. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Sm*]. Samarium.

S. M., *or* **s. m.** *Abbr.* Sa Majesté (F., Her or His Majesty); Sergeant Major; short meter; Society of Mary (the Marists); Sons of Malta; State Militia; Stipendiary Magistrate.

smache. smach. † SMATCH.

smach'rie (smăk'rĭ), *n.* A jumble; trash. *Scot.*

smack boat. An open fishing boat with a fish well. *U. S.*

smack'ee (smăk'ē), *n.* A small fishing smack. *Florida.* [*Obs.*]

smack'er-ing, *n.* A smattering.

smack'less, *a.* Tasteless. *Obs.*

smack'ly, *adv.* With smacking. *Obs.*

smack'man (smăk'măn), **smacks'man** (smăks'-), *n. Naut.* Owner or sailor of a smack.

smack smooth. *Naut.* Quite smooth.

smackt. Smacked. *Ref. Sp.*

smad (smād), *n. & v.* [Cf. Gael. *smad* smut, *smod* dirt, dust, fr. E. *smut.*] Stain; smear. *Scot.*

smalk (smăk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *smyrkinn* insinuating, cringing, sleek.] Scoundrel; rascal; puny or contemptible fellow. *Scot.*

smaik'rie (smāk'rĭ), *n.* Roguery; poltroonery. *Scot.*

smak. † SMATCH, SMACK, SMAIK.

smal. † SMALL.

smalach. † SMALLAGE.

Smal-cal'dic, *a.* = SCHMALKALDIC.

Smal'cald League. The League of Schmalkalden. See 2d LEAGUE.

smale. † SMALL. [KALDIC.]

Smal-mal'dic, *a.* = SCHMAL-

small. *v. t. & i.* To make or become less; to lessen. *Obs.*

ãle, senãte, cãre, ãm, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofá; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

significance or pettiness; as, a matter of *small* (or *little*) moment; "Laugh at *small* fools and lash *small* knaves" (*Churchill*); "A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of *little* minds" (*Emerson*). DIMINUTIVE is stronger than *small*, and commonly implies comparison; as, "the snug fireside in our own *diminutive* parlor" (*Cowper*); "The horses are so *diminutive* that they might be, with propriety, said to be Lilliputian" (*id.*). TINY is the familiar and colloquial, MINUTE, the exact, word for that which is extremely small; as, "a little *tiny* boy" (*Shak.*); "The new moon put forth a little diamond peak, no bigger than . . . [the] *tiny* point of fairy scimitar" (*Keats*); a *minute* animalcule; "innumerable granules of extreme *minuteness*" (*Huxley*). That is MINIATURE which is on a very small scale, as, "a *miniature* creation" (*Gay*). See PETTY, DWARF, CIRCUMSTANTIAL.

in a small way, with small capital or resources; unpretentiously; as, to live or do business *in a small way*. — **s. ale**, ale brewed with little malt and little or no hops, as a mild and cheap drink. — **s. arms**, *Mil. & Nav.*, arms carried on the person and used in the hands, such as a war club, grenade, bow, sword, lance, rifle, carbine, pistol, etc.; now, generally, only portable firearms. — **s. atlas**. See PAPER, *Table*. — **s. beer**, weak beer; fig., something of little importance; insignificant matters. "To suckle fools, and chronicle *small beer*." *Shak.* — **s. cap**. See PAPER, *Table*. — **s. capital**, *Print.*, a letter in the form of, but about two-thirds the size of, a capital. *Abbr.* **s. c.** or **sm. cap.** — **s. cards**. See PAPER, *Table*. — **s. celandine**, the pilewort. — **s. circle**. See *circle of the sphere*, under CIRCLE, *n.* — **s. cranberry**. See CRANBERRY, 2. — **s. debt**, a debt of small amount; specif., a debt not over a certain small amount, within the jurisdiction of a court of more or less expeditious or summary procedure for facilitating recovery of such debts. *Rare in the U. S.* — **s. deer**, petty game, not worth pursuing; — chiefly fig. — **s. double**, a size of roofing slate. See SLATE. — **s. double cap, s. double post**. See PAPER, *Table*. — **s. fruits**, *Hort.*, fruits produced by herbaceous plants, as the strawberry, or by small shrubs, as the raspberry, in distinction from those borne on trees, usually of larger size. — **s. fry**, small fish; hence, persons or things of little importance. — **s. goods**, smalls. See SMALL, *n.*, 7. *Brit. Trade Cant.* — **s. helm**, *Naut.*, a helm at only a small angle to the keel. — **s. holding**, *Eng. Law*, specif., a piece of land detached from a cottage, and hired or owned by a laboring man and cultivated to supplement his main income; — so called with reference to certain statutes intended to promote the acquisition of such holdings. In this sense the term does not include any farm, however small, from which the occupier derives his main support. — **s. hours, the**, the early hours of the morning, as one o'clock, two o'clock, etc. — **s. intestine**. See INTESTINE. — **s. letter**, a minuscule. — **s. line**. See 3d LINE, 1 **e**. — **s. magnolia**, the evergreen magnolia. — **s. matweed**, matgrass (*Nardus stricta*). — **s. mean**. See MEAN, *n.*, 3 **c**. — **s. money**, small change. *Obs. or R.* — **s.-mouthed black bass**. See BLACK BASS. — **s. octave**. *Music.* See 5th PITCH, 12. *Illust.* — **s. people**. **a** The common people. *Obs.* **b** The fairies. *Dial. Eng.* — **s. pica**, *Print.*, a size of type.

This line is printed in *small pica.*

Double s. pica is a size intermediate between paragon and double pica. See TYPE. — **s. piece**, specif., a Scotch coin worth about 2½d. sterling, or about 4½ cents. — **s. planet**, *Astron.*, any of the hundreds (about 700 in 1909) of asteroids, or planetoids, whose orbits lie chiefly between Mars and Jupiter. — **s. pole**, *Forestry*, any tree with a diameter of from four to eight inches. — **s. post**. See PAPER, *Table*. — **s. potatoes**, something trivial in value or importance; hence, something ungeneerous or meanly petty. — **s. reed**, *or* **s. reed grass**, the reed bent grass. — **s. register**. See REGISTER, *n.*, 7. — **s. sapling**, *Forestry*, any tree from three to ten feet high. — **s. spelt**, one-grained wheat. — **s. spikenard**, the American spikenard (*Aralia racemosa*). — **s. stores**, *Nav.*, small articles like tobacco, soap, sewing materials, etc., issued monthly by the paymaster of a war vessel to members of the crew and charged to their accounts. — **s. stuff**, *Naut.*, spun yarn, marline, and other small rope, designated usually by the number of threads or yarns which it contains. — **s. sword**. See SMALLSWORD. — **s. talk**, light or trifling conversation; chitchat. — **s. tithes**. See TITHE. — **s. wares**, *Com.*, **small** textile articles, as tapes, braid, fringe, and the like; **also**, small accessories for dressmaking, etc., as buttons, hooks, or the like. — **s. world**. = MICROCOSM, 1 **a**. *Obs.*

small (smôl), *adv.* **1.** In or to small extent, quantity, or degree; slightly. *Obs.* "I wept but *small*." *Chaucer.*
2. Not loudly; faintly; timidly.
You may speak as *small* as you will. *Shak.*

small, *n.* **1.** A small or little thing; — now only in *pl.*
Yet have ye won ther-on but a *small*. *Chaucer*
2. The small or slender part of a thing; as, the *small* of the leg or of the back; specif., *Whaling*, the posterior part of a whale between the vent and the flukes of the tail.
3. *pl.* Smallclothes. *Colloq. & Obs. or Archaic.*
4. *pl.* See RESPONSION, 3.
5. *pl. Mining.* The coal, ore, or ore-bearing rock which passes through small meshes of a certain size.
6. *pl. Railroads.* Articles of freight under a certain weight, formerly 500 lbs., now 300 lbs., for carriage of which an extra charge, or surtax, is made. *Eng.*
7. *pl.* In any trade, or business, the smaller kinds of the articles dealt in; small goods. *Cant, Brit.*
in s., in little; in miniature. *Obs. or R.*

small'age (smôl'ĭj), *n.* [*small* + F. *ache* smallage. See ACHE parsley.] The wild form of celery. See CELERY.

small'clothes' (-klōthz'; *colloq.* -klōz'), *n. pl.* Knee breeches; esp., the tight-fitting knee breeches of the 18th and early 19th centuries. *Archaic.*

small'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being small.

small'pox' (smôl'pŏks'), *n.* [*small* + *pox, pocks.*] *Med.* A contagious, constitutional, febrile disease characterized by vomiting, intense lumbar pains, and a peculiar pustular eruption; variola. The cutaneous eruption is at first a collection of papules which become vesicles (first flat, subsequently umbilicated) and then pustules, and finally thick crusts which slough, often leaving a pit, or scar.

small'coal', *n.* Charcoal. *Obs.*
small'-case', *n.* Little-case. *Obs.*
smaller catechism. See CATECHISM, 2.
small'fish', *n.* = CANDLEFISH **a**.
small'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
smalls (smôlz), *n. pl.* See SMALL, *n.*
small'y (smôl'ĭ; smäl'ĭ), *a.* Rather small; little. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
smare. + SMERE.
smare, *adv.* In mockery. *Obs.*
smart, *adv.* Smartly. (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.)
smart'ful, *a.* Smarting. *Obs.*
smart grass. Smartweed.
smart'ish, *a.* See -ISH. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
smart'less, *a.* Without smart.
smart ticket. *Mil.* A certificate for one entitled to smart money.
smart'y (smär'tĭ), *n.* A person who, in a callow fashion, tries to be witty or jocose. *Slang.*
smasher hammer. A light hammer with a narrow peen, used by photo-engravers in beating up zinc, etc.
smash'er-y (smăsh'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A smashing; destruction. *Scot.*
smasht. Smashed. *Ref. Sp.*
smash'-up', *n.* A smash; esp., a disastrous collision. *Colloq.*
smat. Obs. pret. of SMITE.
smatch (*dial.* smăch, smŏch), *n.* [ME. *smach, smak.* See SMACK.] Taste; smack *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
smatch, *v. t.* To smack; to give a flavor or taste to. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [Smatchet. *Scot.*]
smatch'er (smăch'ẽr), *n.*
smatch'et (-tĭt; -ĕt), *n.* A scurvy, contemptible fellow; also, an unmannerly child. *Scot.*
smate. Obs. pret. of SMITE.
smateren. + SMATTER.
smatte. Obs. p. p. of SMOT.
smauhte. Obs. pret. of SMATCH.
smaw (*dial.* smô). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SMALL.
sm. c. *Abbr.* Small capitals.
sm. caps. *Abbr.* Small capitals
S. M. E. *Abbr.* Sancta Mater Ecclesia (L., Holy Mother Church).
smeal. + SMELL.
smear'case' (smēr'kās'), *n.* [G. *schmierkase; schmier* grease (or *schmieren* to smear) + *käse* cheese.] Cottage cheese. *U. S.*
smear culture. See SLANT CULTURE.
smeard. Smeared. *Ref. Sp.*
smear'i-ness (smēr'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
smeat, *a.* [Cf. AS. *smǣte.*] Refined; pure. *Obs.* [of SMOOTH.]
smeath (smēth). Dial. Eng. var. of SMECH.
smech. + SMATCH, SMEECH.
Smec-tym'nu-an, *n.* Supporter of the opinions of Smectymnuus.
smed'dum (smĕd'ŭm), *n.* [AS. *smedema, smedma, smeodema*, fine flour, meal.] **1.** The flour or powder of ground malt; hence, powder; dust. *Scot.*
2. Sagacity; liveliness. *Scot.*
3. *Mining.* Ore in fine particles, from sifting; slack; also, clay or shale separating coal seams. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
smede. *n.* [Ct. SMEDDUM.] Flour. [*Obs.*]
smedy, smedye. + SMITHY.
smee (smē), *n.* [Cf. SMEW.] **a** Pintail duck. *U. S.* **b** Widgeon. **c** Pochard. **d** Smew. *Eng.*
smeech (*dial.* smēch). *n.* & *v. i.* [AS. *smēcan*, v., *smēc*, n. Cf. SMOKE.] Smoke; smell; stink; dust. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
smeek (*Scot.* smēk), *n.* & *v. i.* [Cf. SMEECH, SMOKE.] Smoke. *Obs. or Scot.* — **smeek'y**, *a. Scot.*
smeeth (smēth), *a.* [AS. *smēðian*, v., *smēðe*, a.] Smooth. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
smeeth (smēth), *v. t.* To smoke or blacken with smoke. *Obs.*
smegh, *a.* [AS. *smēah*; cf. AS. *smūgan* to creep, and E. SMUGGLE.] Subtle; cunning. *Obs.*
smeir (smēr). Var. of SMEAR, potter's slip glaze.
smelth. + SMOOTH.
smek, smeke. + SMEEK.
smel, smele. + SMALL
smel. Obs. or ref. sp. of SMELL.
smeld, smelt. Smelled. *Ref. Sp.*
Smel-fun'gus (smĕl-fŭn'gŭs), *n.* Smollett, who, in 1766, published a volume of "Travels through

smart'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being smart.
smart'weed' (smärt'wēd'), *n.* The water pepper (*Polygonum hydropiper*); also, any of several other species of *Polygonum* having acrid juice.
smash (smăsh), *v. t.*; SMASHED (smăsht); SMASH'ING. [Prob. imitative, with influence of *mash.*] **1.** To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush.
2. To destroy utterly; to break up completely; to shatter; as, to *smash* a theory; to *smash* a corner in stocks.
3. To propel violently; to dash, esp. so as to shatter something; as, to *smash* a stone through glass. *Colloq. or Dial.*
4. *Lawn Tennis.* To hit (the ball) from above the level of the net with a very hard overhand stroke.
5. To hit violently; as, to *smash* one with the fist. *Slang.*

smash, *v. i.* **1.** To break up, or go to pieces suddenly, as the result of collision or pressure.
2. To move or be propelled with great violence against something; as, the ship *smashed* on the rocks.
3. To be utterly disrupted, broken up, wrecked, or the like; as, the business *smashed* in the panic. *Colloq.*
4. To utter counterfeit coin. *Cant. Now Rare.*

smash, *n.* **1.** A breaking or dashing to pieces; also, *Colloq.*, a severe collision.
2. Utter or serious disaster; ruin; wreck; as, the *smash* of an enterprise or business. *Colloq.*
3. A drink of spirits, with ice, water, sugar, and mint, or the like; as, a brandy *smash*; a whisky *smash.*

smash'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that smashes things.
2. Anything very large or extraordinary of its kind. *Slang.*
3. One who utters counterfeit coin. *Cant, Eng.*
4. A small raised pie of meat or fruit. *Dial. Eng.*
5. = SMASHING MACHINE.

smash'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SMASH. Hence: *a.* **1.** Crushing or breaking; hence, having great force or violence; as, a *smashing* blow.
2. Forceful; vigorous; as, a *smashing* review. *Colloq.*
3. Large and strong; also, extraordinary. *Cant or Slang.*
smashing machine, a press used by bookbinders to flatten book folds before sewing.

smat'ter (smăt'ẽr), *v. i.*; SMAT'TERED (-ẽrd); SMAT'TER-ING. [ME. *smateren* to chatter, prate; cf. Sw. *smattra* to clatter, to crackle; perh. imitative.] **1.** To talk superficially or ignorantly; to babble; to chatter.
Of state affairs you cannot *smatter*. *Sir W. Scott.*
2. To have a slight, superficial knowledge; — usually with *of*. *Now Rare.*
3. To break in pieces; to shatter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

smat'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To get a slight taste of. *Obs. Chaucer.*
2. To talk superficially about.
3. To gain a slight superficial knowledge of. *Chaucer.*

smat'ter, *n.* Superficial knowledge; a smattering.

smat'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who has only slight, superficial knowledge; a sciolist.

smat'ter-ing, *n.* A slight, superficial knowledge.
I had a great desire, not able to attain to a superficial skill in any, to have some *smattering* in all. *Burton.*

smat'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* Superficially; with slight knowledge.

smear (smēr), *n.* [ME. *smere*, AS. *smeoru* fat, grease; akin to D. *smeer*, G. *schmeer*, OHG. *smero*, Icel. *smjör*, Sw. & Dan. *smör* butter, Goth. *smaiþr* fatness, *smarna* dung; cf. Olr. *smir* marrow, Gr. *μύρον* an unguent. Cf. SMIRCH.]
1. A fat, oily substance; ointment; grease. *Johnson.*
2. Hence, a spot made by or as by an unctuous or adhesive substance; a blot or blotch; a daub; a stain.
3. *Pottery Manuf.* Slip glaze.
4. *Card Playing.* A play of a counting card on one's partner's trick. *Colloq.*

smear, *v. t.*; SMEARED (smērd); SMEAR'ING. [ME. *smeren, smerien*, AS. *smierwan, smyrwan*, fr. *smeoru* fat, grease; akin to D. *smeren*, OHG. *smirwen*, G. *schmieren*, Icel. *smyrja* to anoint. See SMEAR, *n.*] **1.** To overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to daub; specif., *Obs.*, to anoint; as, to *smear* anything with oil. "*Smear* the sleepy grooms with blood." *Shak.*
2. To soil in any way; to contaminate; to pollute; to stain morally; as, to be *smeared* with infamy. *Shak.*
3. To treat with a salve of tar and butter, milk, etc., as young sheep, or hoggets, to destroy vermin and mat the fleece.
4. *Pottery Manuf.* To cover with smear, or slip glaze.
5. *Card Playing.* To play (a counting card) on one's partner's trick. *Slang.*

smear dab. A flatfish (*Microcephalus kitt*) having a slimy skin, found on the European coasts.

smeared (smērd), *a. Zoöl.* Having color markings which are ill defined, as if rubbed.

smear'y (smēr'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Tending to smear or soil; adhesive; viscous. *Rowe.*
2. Smeared; soiled, sticky, or greasy, as if smeared.

Smec-tym'nu-us (smĕk-tĭm'nŭ-ŭs), *n.* The professed author of a pamphlet containing an attack on episcopacy, published in 1641. This work was written by five Presbyterian divines, and the title was formed from the initial letters of their names: Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, and William Spurstow.

Smee's battery *or* **cell** (smēz). [After Alfred *Smee* (1818-1877), an Englishman.] *Elec.* A simple battery having a silver plate, covered with finely divided platinum to reduce polarization, suspended between two zinc plates in dilute sulphuric acid.

smeg'ma (smĕg'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σμῆγμα* soap, fr. *σμήχειν* to wash off.] **1.** A soapy medicament. *Obs.*
2. *Physiol.* The matter secreted by any of the sebaceous glands; specif., the cheesy, sebaceous matter which collects between the glans penis and the foreskin.

smeg-mat'ic (smĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of soap; cleansing; detersive. — *n.* A smegmatic agent. *Obs.*

smell (smĕl), *v. t.;* SMELLED (smĕld) or SMELT (smĕlt); SMELL'ING. [ME. *smellen, smillen, smullen;* cf. LG. *smillen, smelen, smölen, schmelen,* to smoke, to reek, D. *smeulen* to smolder, and E. *smolder.* Cf. SMELL, *n.*] **1.** To perceive by the olfactory nerves, or organs of smell; to have a sensation of, excited through the nasal organs when affected by the appropriate materials or qualities; to obtain the scent of; as, to *smell* a rose; to *smell* fire.

2. To detect, perceive, or investigate, as if by the sense of smell; to scent out; — often with *out.* *Shak.*

From that time forward I began to *smell* the Word of God, and forsook the school doctors. *Latimer.*

3. To savor of. *Obs.*

to smell a rat, to have a sense of something wrong, not clearly evident; to have suspicion aroused. *Colloq.* — **to s. out,** specif., to detect (a witch or one who causes disease or misfortune) by wizardly powers; — a function of the Kafir "witch doctor" in South Africa.

smell, *v. i.* **1.** To affect the olfactory nerves; to have an odor or scent; to have a particular odor; — often followed by *of;* as, to *smell* good; to *smell* of smoke, or of musk.

2. To savor or smack of any quality.

Praises in an enemy are superfluous, or *smell* of craft. *Milton.*

3. To exercise the sense of smell; to inhale an odor; — once with *to,* now, *Colloq.,* with *at.* *Ex.* xxx. 38.

4. To pry into, or investigate, something; to go about as if on the scent of something; — usually with *about.* "Brereton's been *smelling* about this town." *P. L. Ford.*

to smell of the lamp, to bear marks of great study and labor; — said of a literary composition. Cf. ARS EST CELARE ARTEM. — **to s. of the shop,** to suggest too strongly one's occupation or profession; as, his talk *smells of the shop.*

smell, *n.* [ME. *smel, smil, smul, smeol.* See SMELL, *v. t.*] **1.** The sense or faculty by which certain qualities of substances are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves. The end organ of the sense of smell consists of the olfactory mucous membrane in the nasal cavities, its stimulation being normally occasioned by the inhalation of volatile substances mixed with minute particles suspended in the air. See OLFACTORY NERVES **a.**

2. Any sensation of odor, scent, perfume, etc.; also, the quality of a thing which affects the olfactory organs.

Breathing the *smell* of field and grove. *Milton.*

3. An act or instance of smelling.

4. A representation or suggestion of a smell, esp. a subtle suggestion; as, a song with the *smell* of the sea.

Syn. — SMELL, ODOR, SCENT, FRAGRANCE, PERFUME, AROMA. SMELL, the most general word, and ODOR (with which it is often interchangeable) may suggest either a pleasant or an unpleasant impression; but *smell* often conveys the more direct or concrete suggestion; as, "the damp earthy *smell* that was everywhere interminglèd with the *scents*" (*Stevenson*); "The salt *odor* mingled with the wild garden *scents*" (*W. Pater*); "Then subtle influences of *odor,* the sense of something very foreign . . . came up with the *smell* of the boat" (*John La Farge*); "The flower, which, by the spell peculiar to remembered *odors,* brought innumerable associations along with the *fragrance* that it exhaled" (*Hawthorne*). SCENT often implies less strength than *smell* or *odor;* FRAGRANCE is a fresh and pleasant odor; as, "the *scent* of the first wood fire upon the keen October air" (*W. Pater*); "the warm summer *scent* of a flower" (*H. James*); "not with a wild-flower *scent,* . . . but with the *perfume* of garden roses" (*Hawthorne*); "*fragrance* after showers" (*Milton*); "Flowers laugh before thee on their beds and *fragrance* in thy footing treads" (*Wordsworth*). PERFUME belongs either to natural or prepared objects, and may be either light or heavy; as, "filling the chilly room with *perfume* light" (*Keats*); "A soft and solemn-breathing sound rose like a steam of rich distilled *perfumes*" (*Milton*). AROMA suggests a distinctive, often delicately spicy, odor; it is frequently used in a fig. sense; as, the *aroma* of coffee; "to enrich the air as with some choice *aroma*" (*W. Pater*); "the delicate *aroma* of his nature" (*Carlyle*). See REDOLENT.

smell'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who smells, or perceives, traces, tests, or the like, by the sense of smell.

2. One that gives out a smell or has an odor.

3. *Slang.* **a** The nose. **b** A prying or inquisitive person.

4. A tactile bristle, as one of a cat's whiskers; a feeler.

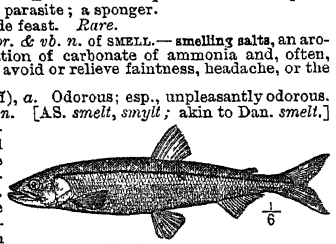
smell'-feast', *n.* **1.** One who is apt to find and frequent good tables; a parasite; a sponger.

2. A Barmecide feast. *Rare.*

smell'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SMELL. — **smelling salts,** an aromatic preparation of carbonate of ammonia and, often, some scent, to avoid or relieve faintness, headache, or the like.

smell'y (smĕl'ĭ), *a.* Odorous; esp., unpleasantly odorous.

smelt (smĕlt), *n.* [AS. *smelt, smylt;* akin to Dan. *smelt.*] **1.** Any of certain small fishes of the family Argentinidæ, esp. those of the genus *Osmerus,* which closely resemble the trout (Salmonidæ) in general structure. They are translucent greenish above, silvery on the sides, and silvery or white beneath. They live along the coasts and ascend the rivers to spawn, or are landlocked in lakes. Their flesh is delicate, tender, and oily, and has a peculiar odor and taste. Among the important species are: the European smelt, or sparling (*Osmerus eperlanus*); the common smelt (*O. mordax*) of eastern North America, found from Virginia northward; *O. thaleichthys,* of the Pacific coast from San Francisco northward; and *Retropinna retropinna,* of New Zealand. The pond smelt (*Mesopus olidus*) of Alaska, Kamchatka, and northern Japan spawns in fresh-water ponds. See also SURF SMELT.



Smelt (*Osmerus mordax*). 1/6

2. Any of various other small fishes resembling the smelt; as: **a** Any of certain silversides, esp. *Atherinopsis californiensis* (an important food fish) or *Atherinops affinis. California.* **b** The tomcod (*Microgadus proximus*) of the Pacific coast. **c** A sand launce. **d** Any of certain fresh-water cyprinoid fishes. **e** A smolt. *Brit.*

3. A gull; a simpleton. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*

smelt (smĕlt), *v. t.;* SMELT'ED; SMELT'ING. [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Sw. *smälta,* Dan. *smelte,* Icel. *smelta,* akin to D. *smelten,* G. *schmelzen,* v. t., OHG. *smelzan,* v. i., *smelzen,* v. t. (from the v. i.), and prob. to Gr. *μέλδειν.* Cf. ENAMEL, MELT, SMALT.] *Metal.* To melt or fuse, as ore, to separate and refine the metal; hence, to reduce; to refine; to flux or scorify; as, to *smelt* tin. See BLAST FURNACE.

smelt, *v. i.* To smelt a metal; to be smelted or fused.

smelt'er (smĕl'tẽr), *n.* One that smelts; a smelting furnace or establishment, or a man who owns or runs one.

smelt'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* A smelting establishment.

smer'lin (smûr'lĭn), *n.* A small loach.

smew (smū), *n.* [Perh. fr. a lost word meaning small; cf. D. *smiend* smew, Fries. *smēnt,* prob. orig. meaning small duck; cf. OHG. *smāhi* small, Icel. *smār,* and D. *eend* duck, G. *ente,* AS. *ened.* Cf. SMEE, SMEATH.] A merganser (*Mergus albellus*) of northern Europe and Asia. It is the smallest of mergansers and one of the most expert divers of all ducks. The male is white and black with a large white crest. The name is sometimes extended to the hooded merganser.



Smew (*Mergus albellus*) (1/6)

smick'er (smĭk'ẽr), *v. i.;* SMICK'ERED (-ẽrd); SMICK'ER-ING. [Cf. Sw. *smickra* to flatter, Dan. *smigre,* and E. *smile.* Cf SMICKER, *a.*] To smirk or smile affectedly; to look amorously or wantonly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

smick'er, *a.* [AS. *smicere* tasteful, beautiful. Cf. SMICKER, *v.*] *Obs.* **1.** Elegant; gay; spruce. *T. Lodge.*

2. Smug; smirking; finical. *Ford.*

Smi'la-ca'ce-æ (smī'lā-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SMILAX.] *Bot.* A family of herbs or somewhat woody vines (order Liliales), having leaves with one to five prominent parallel veins, and dicœcious flowers with six perianth segments, succeeded by globose berries. There are three genera, *Smilax* being much the largest. — **smi'la-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

smi'lax (smī'lăks), *n.* [L., bindweed, Gr. *σμίλαξ.*] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of plants typifying the family Smilacaceæ; the greenbriers or cat briers. They have the stems erect or more often climbing by means of petiolar tendrils, and frequently covered with sharp prickles. The flowers are small, greenish, in axillary umbels. Several tropical species yield sarsaparilla (which see); the pliant stems of some, as *S. pseudo-china,* are used for basketry. *S. rotundifolia* and *S. glauca* are the common American greenbriers. See GREENBRIER, *Illust.*

2. A delicate greenhouse twining plant (*Asparagus asparagoides*) with ovate, bright green false leaves (cladophylls)

smile (smīl), *v. i.;* SMILED (smīld); SMIL'ING (smīl'ĭng) [ME. *smilen;* akin to Dan. *smile,* Sw. *smila,* MHG. *smielen, smieren,* L. *mirari* to wonder at, Skr. *smi* to smile; and prob. to E. *smicker.* Cf. ADMIRE, MARVEL.] **1.** To have, produce, or exhibit a smile. See SMILE, *n.*, 1.

When last I saw thy young blue eyes, they *smiled* *Byron*

2. To look joyous; to have an appearance suggesting joy or good will; as, *smiling* spring; *smiling* plenty.

3. To be propitious; to favor; as, fortune *smiled* on him.

4. To drink, esp. with others. *Slang, U. S.*

smile, *v. t.* **1.** To express by a smile; as, to *smile* consent.

2. To affect in a certain way with a smile or by smiling.

And sharply *smile* prevailing folly dead. *Young.*

3. To greet or receive with a smile. *Obs. & R. Shak.*

smile, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *smil,* Sw. *smil.* See SMILE, *v. i.*] **1.** A change of facial expression, the most notable components of which are a brightening of the eyes and an upward curving of the corners of the mouth. It involves no sound and less muscular distortion of the features than a laugh. It may express amusement, pleasure, tender affection, approval, restrained mirth, irony, derision, or any of various other emotions. It is contrasted esp. with *frown.*

They could not see the bitter *smile*
Behind the painted grin he wore. *E. R. Sill.*

2. Favor; countenance; propitiousness; as, the *smiles* of Providence. "The *smile* of heaven." *Shak.*

3. Gay or joyous appearance; as, the *smiles* of spring.

smirch (smûrch), *v. t.;* SMIRCHED (smûrchd); SMIRCH'ING. [Derivative fr. ME. *smeren* to smear. See SMEAR.] To smear with that which stains, or makes dirty; to smutch; begrime; soil; sully; — often fig., of reputation, honor, etc.

smirch, *n.* A smutch; smear; stain.

smirk (smûrk), *v. i.;* SMIRKED (smûrkt); SMIRK'ING. [ME. *smirken,* AS. *smercian, smeagan,* to smile; cf. MHG. *smieren, smielen,* to smile. See SMILE, *v. i.*] To smile in an affected or conceited manner; to smile with affected complaisance; to simper.

Syn. — See SIMPER.

smirk, *n.* An affected smile; a simper.

smit (smĭt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *smitta* a smear, stain, *smittian* to stain, defile. See SMITE, *v. t.*] **1.** A spot; stain; smut; a dark mark, as on the skin. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

2. An owner's mark put on sheep; also, the fine clay or ruddle used for marking sheep. *Dial. Eng.*

smite (smīt), *v. t.; pret.* SMOTE (smōt), rarely SMIT (smĭt); *p. p.* SMIT'TEN (smĭt'n), SMIT, or SMOTE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SMIT'ING (smīt'ĭng). [AS. *smītan* to smear, to soil, pollute; akin to OFries. *smīta* to smite, LG. *smiten,* D. *smijten,* G. *schmeissen,* OHG. *smīzan* to smear, stroke, OSw. & Sw. dial. *smita* to smite, Dan. *smide* to throw, Goth. *bismeitan, gasmeitan,* to anoint, besmear. The original sense was, perhaps, to daub on, to smear.] **1.** To strike; to inflict a heavy blow upon with the hand, an instrument held in the hand, or a missile thrown by the hand; — often in the Old Testament, and hence sometimes archaically, involving the idea of putting to death.

He had *smitten* every male in Edom. 1 *Kings* xi 15.

Whosoever shall *smite* thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. *Matt.* v. 39.

2. To cause to strike; to use as an instrument in striking or hurling. "*Smite* thine hands together." *Ezek.* xxi. 14.

Saul . . . *smote* the javelin into the wall. 1 *Sam.* xix. 10.

3. To blast; to destroy the life or vigor of, as by a stroke; to affect disastrously; hence, to afflict; chasten; chastise.

The flax and the barley was *smitten.* *Ex.* ix. 31.

Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Wake.*

4. To strike or affect with passion or emotion.

Satan, *smitten* with amazement, fell. *Milton.*

5. To bring distress or grief to; to trouble; as, his conscience *smote* him.

6. To affect with the force and abruptness of a blow; as, a cry *smote* his ears.

Syn. — See STRIKE.

to smite hip and thigh, to overthrow completely; to defeat utterly. *Judg.* xv. 8. — **to s. off,** to cut off at one blow.

smite, *v. i.* **1.** To strike; collide; knock. *Archaic.*

The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together *Nah* ii 10.

2. To act like a sudden blow upon something; as, grief *smote* into his heart; a glare of light *smote* on his eyes.

smit'er (smīt'ẽr), *n.* One that smites; specif., *Obs.,* a scimitar. "I gave my back to the *smiters.*" *Is.* l. 6.

smith (smĭth), *n.* [AS. *smiđ;* akin to D. *smid,* G. *schmied,* OHG. *smid,* Icel. *smiđr,* Dan. & Sw. *smed,* Goth. *smiþa* (in comp.); cf. Gr. *σμίλη* a sort of knife, *σμινύη* a hoe.]

1. One who forges with the hammer; a worker in metals; as, a black*smith,* gold*smith,* tin*smith,* white*smith,* etc.

2. One who makes or effects anything. *Rare.* *Dryden.*

smith, *v. t.* [AS. *smiđian.* See SMITH, *n.*] To beat into shape; to forge on the anvil after heating. See SMITHING.

smith'er-eens' (smĭth'ẽr-ēnz'), **smith'ers** (smĭth'ẽrz), *n. pl.* Fragments; atoms; flinders. *Colloq. or Dial.*

Smash the bottle to *smithers* *Tennyson.*

smith'er-y (smĭth'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). **1.** The workshop of a smith, a smithy or stithy.

2. Work done by a smith; smithing.

smith'ing, *vb. n.* Act or art of making forgings, esp. by heating metal in a smith's fire and working on the anvil.

Smith-so'ni-an (smĭth-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Englishman J. L. M. Smithson, or the national institution of learning which he endowed at Washington, D. C. — *n.* The Smithsonian Institution.

smith'son-ite (smĭth'sŭn-īt), *n.* [See SMITHSONIAN.] *Min.* **a** Native zinc carbonate, $ZnCO_3$, usually white or nearly so (but sometimes green, blue, or brown), and commonly reniform, botryoidal, stalactitic, granular, etc. It may be distinguished from calamine (the silicate) by its effervescence with acids. H., 5. Sp. gr., 4.30-4.45. Called also *calamine.* See CALAMINE, 1 **b,** *Note.* **b** = CALAMINE, 1 **a.**

smith'y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* SMITH'IES (-Iz). [AS. *smiđđe,* fr. *smiđ;* akin to D. *smidse, smids,* OHG. *smitta,* G. *schmiede,* Icel. *smiđja.* See SMITH, *n.*] The workshop of a smith, esp. a blacksmith; a smithery; a stithy.

smit'ten (smĭt'n), *p. p.* of SMITE. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Struck sharply, deeply, or hard; hence, grievously afflicted. **b** Deeply or powerfully affected.

smock (smŏk), *n.* [AS. *smocc;* akin to OHG. *smocchо,* Icel. *smokkr,* and from the root of AS. *smūgan* to creep, akin to G. *schmiegen* to cling to, press close, MHG. *smiegen,* Icel. *smjūga* to creep through, to put on a garment which has a hole to put the head through; cf. Lith. *smukti* to glide Cf. SMUG, SMUGGLE.] **a** A woman's chemise or similar undergarment; shift. **b** A smock frock. *Carlyle.*

France and Italy," filled with splenetic observations on the institutions and customs of those countries; — so called by Sterne in his "Sentimental Journey."

smeliche. † SMOOTHLY.

smell'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

smell'ful, *a.* Abounding in smells; odorous. *Colloq.*

smell'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SMELL. Hence: *n.* Sense of smell.

smelling bottle. A bottle filled with smelling salts or some scent

smell'ing-cheat', *n. Obs. Cant.* **a** A nose. **b** A garden or orchard. **c** A nosegay.

smell'-less, *a.* See -LESS.

smell'-smock', *n.* 1. **a** A lady's man; a libertine. *Obs.* 2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** = CUCKOO-FLOWER **a.** **b** Wood anemone.

smelt (smĕlt), *pret. & p. p.* of SMELL. [*Cant*

smelt, *n.* A half guinea. *Obs.*

smelt. *a.* Smelted; shining; polished. *Obs.*

smelt'er-man, *n.* A man in charge of a smelting furnace.

smelt'ie (-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. SMELT fish] The bib (fish). *Dial. Eng*

smeol. † SMELL.

smeorta. † SMART.

smeothien. † SMITH, *v.*

smer. † SMEAR.

Smer'al-di'na (smĕr'ăl-dē'nă), *n.* [It.] See MASKED COMEDY.

smere. † SMEAR.

smergh, *n.* Marrow; pith; vigor. *Obs. Scot.* — **smergh'less,** *a. Obs. Scot.*

smerien. † SMEAR. [SMIRKY.]

smerk, smerk'y. † SMIRK, SMIRKY.

smerl, *n.* [See SMERLES.] Anointing; ointment. — *v. t.* To anoint. *Both Obs.*

smerles, *n.* [AS. *smirels.* Cf. SMEAR, *v.*] *Obs. Scot.*

smert, smerte † SMART.

smervy, *a.* Savory. *Obs. Scot.*

smete. † SMITE.

smeth (smēth), *a.* [AS. *smēđe.*] = SMOOTH. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A depilatory ointment. *Obs.*

smethe. † SMITH, SMOOTH.

smetha (smĕth), *n.* [Cf. SMEW.] **a** The smew. *Local, Eng.* **b** The pintail duck. *Local, U. S.*

smethous. Obs. pl. of SMITHY.

smeu (smū), **smeuth** (smūth), *n.* The willow warbler. *Scot.*

smeuk. † SMOKE.

S. M. I. *Abbr* Sa Majesté Impériale (F., His (or Her) Imperial Majesty).

smich (smĭch), *n.* The stonechat. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

smiche. † SMEECH

smick'ering, *n.* An amorous inclination. *Obs.*

smick'et (smĭk'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Dim. of dial. *smick* a smock. Cf. SMOCK.] A woman's smock. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [cally. *Obs.*]

smick'ly, *adv.* Smugly; finically. *Obs.*

smid'dum (smĭd'ŭm) Var. of SMEDDUM. [Eng of SMITHY.]

smid'dy (smĭd'ĭ). Scot. & dial. **smift** (smĭft), *n.* A rude match for firing a blasting charge.

smight (smīt), *v. t.* To smite *Pseudo Archaic.*

smig'ma. † SMEGMA.

smike. † SMEEK, smoke.

Smike (smīk), *n.* A broken-spirited protégé of Nicholas Nickleby in Dickens's novel "Nicholas Nickleby."

smil. † SMELL.

Smi-la'ce-æ (smī-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl. Bot.* Var. of SMILACACEÆ. — **smi-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

smi'la-cin (smī'lă-sĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *smilacine.* See SMILAX.] *Chem.* Parillin.

Smi'la-ci'na (smī'lă-sī'nă), *n.* [NL. See SMILAX.] *Bot.* Syn. of VAGNERA

smile'ful, *a.* Smiling *Rare.*

smile'less, *a.* See -LESS.

smil'er (smīl'ẽr), *n.* One who smiles.

smil'et (-ĕt), *n* Little smile. *R.*

smil'ing (smīl'ĭng), *n. pr. & vb. n.* of SMILE. — **smil'ing-ly** (-lĭ), *adv* — **smil'ing-ness,** *n.*

smille, smillen. † SMELL.

Smi'lo-don (smī'lō-dŏn), *n* [Gr. *σμίλη* a carving knife + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος,* tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct, chiefly Brazilian, saber-toothed tigers, having very long canines.

smilt. † SMELT.

‖ **smi-nuen'do** (smē-nwĕn'dō), *a. & adv.* [It.] = DIMINUENDO

smirch'less, *a.* See -LESS.

smire. † SMEAR. [*Obs. or R.*

smirk, *a.* Smart; trim; spruce.

smirk'ing-ly, *adv.* of *smirking,* p. pr. [Smile; smirk. *Scot.*

smir'kle (smĕr'k'l), *n. & v.* Var. of SMEDDUM.

smirk'ling, *a.* Smirking. *Obs*

smirk'ly, *adv.* Smirkingly *Obs*

smirkt. Smirked. *Rej. Sp.*

smirk'y (smûr'kĭ), *a.* Smirk; smirking. *Rare or Scot.*

smirl, *n. & v.* [Cf. SMIRK.] Mock; sneer; trick. *Obs. Scot.*

smirles. † SMERLES.

smirr (smĕr; smû). Var. of SMEER. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

smir'tle (smĕr't'l), *n. & v.* Smirkle *Scot.*

smit (smĭt), *p. p. & rarely, pret.* of SMITE; also, *obs. 3d pers. sing. pres* of SMITE.

smit (smĭt), *n.* [Cf. OLG. *smit* a blow. E. SMITE.] A stroke; blow; cut; also, a jingling or clashing sound. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

smit. *v. t.* [See SMIT a spot.] To inject. *Scot. & Dial.* [*Scot.*

smit'a-ble, *a.* Infectious *Obs.*

smitch (smĭch), *n.* Also, *Rare,* **smitch'el** A very small quantity: a bit; particle. *Colloq. or Dial.*

smite (smīt), *n.* A smiting; a mite. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*

smite. *n.* A smiting; a blow. *Dial.*

smith'am (smĭth'ăm). *Mining.* Var. of SMEDDUM.

smith'craft', *n.* Art or work of a smith; smithing. *Rare.*

smith'i-an (smĭth'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Smith, esp. the Scottish economist Adam Smith.

smith'ker, *n.* [*smith* + *-ker,* equiv. to *-ster* in *songster.*] A smith. *Obs.*

smith'um (smĭth'ŭm). Var. of SMEDDUM.

smith'y (smĭth'ĭ), *v. t.* To forge in a smithy; smith.

smith'y-dan'der (smĭth'ĭ-dăn'dẽr), *n* A cinder. *Scot.*

smit'ing line (smīt'ĭng). *Naut.* A line by which a sail stoppered with yarns is broken out, or released, from the deck. *Eng.*

smitt. Var of SMIT, a spot.

smit'tle (smĭt't'l), *v. t* [Freq. fr. ME. *smitten* to befoul, AS *smittian.* See SMITE, *v. t.*] To infect; fig., to possess; seize — *a.* Contagious; infectious, venomous. Hence: **smit'tle-ish, smit'tlish** (smĭt'lĭsh), *a. All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

S. M. M. *Abbr* Sancta Mater Maria (L., Holy Mother Mary).

smoak. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SMOKE.

smoc. † SMOCK.

ālē, senāte, cârē, ăm, ȧccount, ärm, àsk, sofȧ; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

smock (smŏk), *a.* Of or pert. to a smock; hence, of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a woman or women. *Obs. or Archaic.*

smock, *v. t.;* SMOCKED (smŏkt); SMOCK'ING. **1.** To provide with, or clothe in, a smock.
2. To gather in lines joined at regular intervals, so as to produce a honeycombed effect. See SMOCKING.

smock frock. A coarse frock, or long shirt, worn over the other dress, as by farm laborers, esp. in Europe.

smock'ing (smŏk'ĭng), *n.* [See SMOCK, *n.*] *Needlework.* Ornamental shirred work which produces a honeycombed effect; — called also, *honeycomb stitch.*

smock marriage. A marriage in which the woman wore nothing more than a smock or shift, in the erroneous belief that thus, in England the man, in New England the woman, was freed from liability for her past debts.

smock mill *or* **windmill.** A windmill of which only the cap turns round to meet the wind. Cf. POST MILL.

smoke (smōk), *n.* [AS. *smoca*, akin to *smēocan* to smoke, and to the derivatives *smēcan* to smoke, *smēc*, *smȳc*, smoke, also to LG. & D. *smook* smoke, Dan. *smög*, G. *schmauch*, and perh. to Gr. σμύχειν to burn in a smoldering fire; cf. Lith. *smaugti* to choke.] **1.** The gaseous products of burning organic materials, as wood, coal, peat, tobacco, etc., when rendered visible by the presence of small particles of carbon, which finally settle as *soot.* Cf. FLAME, 1. Smoke is thus always the result of imperfect combustion. Hence, sometimes, technically, any such incompletely burned volatilized product, whether visible or not.
2 Any substance having the appearance of smoke proper, as the fumes from burning metals, aqueous vapor, etc.
3. Anything unsubstantial or ephemeral, as idle talk; as, his plans ended in *smoke.* *Shak*
4. Act or fact of smoking, esp. tobacco.
5. *pl.* A dense haze and dust cloud often noticed off the west coast of Africa on the approach of the harmattan.
Syn. — Fume, reek, vapor, smother.

smoke, *v. i.;* SMOKED (smōkt); SMOK'ING (smōk'ĭng). [AS. *smocian;* akin to D. *smoken*, G. *schmauchen*, Dan. *smöge.* See SMOKE, *n.*] **1.** To emit or exhale smoke; to reek.
Hard by a cottage chimney *smokes.* *Milton.*
2. To emit smoke offensively, unduly, or improperly.
3. Fig.: To burn; to be kindled; to rage.
His jealousy shall *smoke* against that man. *Deut* xxix. 20.
4. To raise a dust like smoke by rapid motion; hence, to move very fast; as, the car *smoked* past.
5. To smoke a pipe, cigar, cigarette, etc.; to use tobacco in this manner.
6. To suffer severely; to be punished. *Colloq.*
Some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome. *Shak.*

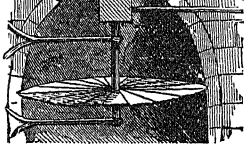
smoke, *v. t.* **1.** To apply smoke to; to hang in smoke; to disinfect, to cure, etc., by smoke; as, to *smoke* or fumigate infected clothing; to *smoke* beef or hams.
2. To fill or scent with smoke; hence, to fill with incense; to perfume. "*Smoking* the temple." *Chaucer.*
3. To subject to the action of smoke, as for annoying, driving out, or stupefying; as, to *smoke* out a woodchuck.
4. To hunt out; find out; detect; suspect.
He was first *smoked* by the old Lord Lafeu. *Shak.*
5. To ridicule; quiz. *Old Slang.*
6. To inhale and puff out the smoke of, as tobacco; to use or burn in smoking; as, to *smoke* a cigar or a pipe.
to smoke one's coat, jacket, *or the like,* to beat one until the dust rises like smoke. *Obs. Colloq.*

smoke board. A board suspended before a fireplace to prevent the smoke from coming out into the room.

smoke box, *or* **smoke'box',** *n.* A chamber in a steam boiler between the flues or flue tubes and the chimney, or smokestack. See *Illust.* of *locomotive boiler,* under BOILER.

smoke'house' (smōk'hous'), *n.* **1.** A building where meat or fish is cured by subjecting it to a dense smoke.
2. *Leather Manuf.* A room in which hides are softened, to facilitate subsequent unhairing, by the action of smoke from a smoldering fire of spent tan.

smoke'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* **1.** A contrivance for turning a spit by a fly or wheel moved by the ascending gases in a chimney.
2. A movable stack over the smokestack of a locomotive engine in a roundhouse stall.


Smokejack, 1.

smoke'less, *a.* Making or having little or no smoke; as, *smokeless* cartridges.
smokeless powder, one of a class of powders (usually composed of guncotton with or without other substances) producing little or no smoke on explosion. See GUNCOTTON.
— **smoke'less-ly,** *adv.* — **smoke'less-ness,** *n.*

smok'er (smōk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that smokes; as: **a** One who dries or preserves by smoke. **b** One who smokes tobacco or the like. **c** An apparatus for making and directing a stream of smoke upon bees to quiet them.
2. A smoking car or compartment.
3. A gathering for smoking and social intercourse. *Colloq.*
4. The long-billed curlew. *Local, U. S.*

smoke sail. *Naut.* A small sail hoisted close to the galley stovepipe in a head wind, to carry the smoke from the deck.

smoke'stack' (smōk'stăk'), *n.* A chimney; esp., a pipe serving as a chimney, as of a locomotive, shop, or factory.

smoke tree. Any anacardiaceous tree or shrub of the genus *Cotinus.* The two species are · *C. cotinus,* the European smoke tree, or Venetian sumac; and *C. cotinoides,* the American smoke tree. Both have entire oblong leaves and large panicles of minute flowers on plumose pedicels, resembling a cloud of smoke.

smok'ing (smōk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SMOKE.
smoking bean, the long pod of the catalpa, or Indian bean, sometimes smoked by boys. — **s. car,** a railroad car or carriage in which tobacco smoking is permitted. — **s. duck,** the American widgeon. *Local, N. Amer.* — **s. lamp,** *Navy.,* formerly, a lamp kept lighted during the hours when smoking was allowed, that the men might light their pipes at it; — now only in the phrases *to light,* or *put out, the smoking lamp,* to allow smoking to begin or to cause it to cease.

smok'y (smōk'ĭ), *a.;* SMOK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SMOK'I-EST.
1. Emitting smoke, esp. in large quantities or in an offensive manner; fumid; as, *smoky* fires.
2. Like, or of the nature of, smoke; as, a *smoky* fog.
3. Filled with smoke; thick; as, a *smoky* atmosphere.
4. Subject to be filled with smoke from chimneys or fireplaces; as, a *smoky* house.
5. Tarnished with smoke; also, of the color of smoke.
6. Ready to detect or suspect something; suspicious; also, open to suspicion. *Obs.* Cf. SMOKE, *v. i.*, 4. *Foote.*
Smoky City, the, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; — a nickname. — **s. quartz,** cairngorm stone. — **s. topaz,** smoky quartz, esp. when used for jewelry.

smol'der } (smōl'dẽr), *v. i.;* -DERED (-dẽrd); -DER-ING.
smoul'der } [ME. *smolderen*, cf. G. dial. *smölen*, *smelen*, D. *smeulen.* Cf. SMELL.] **1.** To burn and smoke without flame; to waste away by a slow and suppressed combustion.
2. To exist in a state of suppressed or smothered activity; to burn inwardly; as, a *smoldering* feud.

smol'der } *v. t.* To smother; suffocate; choke; also, to
smoul'der } darken with smolder. *Obs.*

smol'der, smoul'der, *n.* Smoke; smother.

smolt (smōlt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *smolt* serene, quiet.] A salmon between the *parr* and *grilse* stages, when it is about two years old, and first descends to the sea. It is then silvery.

smooth (smōōth), *a.;* SMOOTH'ER (-ẽr); SMOOTH'EST. [ME. *smothe*, AS. *smōð*; cf. LG. *smōde*, *smöe*, *smödig;* of uncert. orig. ME. had also *smethe*, fr. AS. *smēðe*, *smæðe*, derivative forms fr. the same root.] **1.** Having an even surface, or a surface so even that no roughness or points can be perceived by the touch; not rough.
2. Evenly spread or arranged; sleek; as, *smooth* hair.
3. *Cookery, etc.* Without lumps or with perfect blending of the elements; as, a *smooth* batter or salad dressing.
4. Without hair, either naturally or as a result of shaving.
Esau . . is a hairy man, and I am a *smooth* man. *Gen.* xxvii. 11.
5. *Bot.* Not rough or scabrous; not pubescent; glabrous.
6. Gently flowing; moving equably; not ruffled or obstructed; as, a *smooth* stream; hence, fig., unruffled, calm; equable; as, a *smooth* disposition.
7. Flowing, uttered, or giving utterance, without check, obstruction, or hesitation; not harsh; even; fluent.
Waller was *smooth;* but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line. *Pope.*
8. Bland; mild; soothing; hence: **a** Not harsh or acrid to the taste; as, a *smooth* wine. **b** Flattering; free from what is unpleasant; as, *smooth* tidings; *smooth* words.
9. Without jarring, jolting, or the like; — said of motion.
10. a *Greek Gram.* Sounded without the aspirate; as, the *smooth* breathing; a *smooth* mute. **b** *Phon.* Characterized in utterance by continuity and musical quality; liquid; vowel-like; as the consonants *l*, *m*, *n*, *ng*, *r.*
11. *Mech. & Physics.* Causing no resistance to a body sliding along its surface; frictionless.
Syn. — SMOOTH, SLEEK, GLOSSY. SMOOTH implies evenness or uniformity of surface; that which is SLEEK is smooth (or smoothed) and soft; that which is GLOSSY is smooth and shining; as, "that whiter skin of hers than snow, and *smooth* as monumental alabaster" (*Shak.*); "a *smooth* spot of glassy quiet 'mid those battling tides" (*Shelley*); "a beautiful panther . . so bright of eye, so *sleek* of coat" (*Thackeray*); "hair *sleekly* brushed" (*G. Eliot*); cf. "the *sleek* favorites of fortune" (*Coleridge*); "[the] beech, the most lovely of forest trees, whether we consider its *smooth* rind or bark, [or] its *glossy* foliage" (*Gilbert White*); "[The rafters] . . were as *glossy* as black rocks on a sunny day cased in ice" (*D. Wordsworth*); cf. "*smoothed* hair that had the *gloss* of black briony leaves" (*G. Meredith*). All three words are used fig. with the implication of speciousness or plausibility; as, "most smiling, *smooth*, detested parasites" (*Shak.*); "with *sleek*, adulterous smile" (*Mickle*); "*glossy* duplicity" (*Bosvell*). See LEVEL, SUAVE, LUSTER.

smooth alder, the common alder of the eastern United States (*Alnus rugosa*), with smooth bark, and leaves green on both sides. — **s. blenny,** a European blenny (*Blennius pholis*), olive-green with irregular black spots, and without appendages on the head. — **s. breathing,** the spiritus lenis. — **s. dogfish.** See DOGFISH, 1. — **s. file.** See FILE, tool. — **s. holly,** an Australian monimiaceous tree (*Hedycarya angustifolia*). — **s. log,** a clean copy of a ship's log; specif., *Navy.,* in the United States navy, a large book into which are copied the entries in the deck log and which is sent periodically to the Navy Department. — **s. lungwort,** a plant of the genus *Mertensia;* esp., the Virginia cowslip. — **smooth meadow grass.** See KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. — **s muscle,** *Anat.,* nonstriated muscle. See MUSCLE, 1 **b**. — **s. skate.** See SKATE, fish. — **s. sole,** the lantern flounder. — **s. sumac,** a common American sumac (*Rhus glabra*) with glaucous stems and leaves. Also, sometimes, the dwarf sumac (*R. copallina*). — **s. taper drift.** See DRIFT, *n.*, 13 **b**. — **s. tare,** a slender European vetch (*Vicia tetrasperma*), with smooth stems, six to twelve leaflets, and pale blue flowers. It is often a weed in meadows. — **s. winterberry.** See WINTERBERRY.

smooth (smōōth), *adv.* Smoothly (see FLAT, *a.*, 12). *Chaucer.*
Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep *Shak.*

smooth, *n.* **1.** Act of making smooth; a stroke which smooths; also, *Rare,* condition of smoothness.
2. That which is smooth; the smooth part of anything.
"The *smooth* of his neck." *Gen.* xxvii. 16.

smooth, *v. t.;* SMOOTHED (smōōthd); SMOOTH'ING. [ME. *smothen* (cf. ME. *smethen*, AS. *smēðian*). See SMOOTH, *a.*]
1. To make smooth; to make even on the surface; as, to *smooth* a board with a plane; to *smooth* cloth with an iron.
2. To free from obstruction; to make easy.
And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day *Pope.*
3. To free from harshness; to make flowing; as, to *smooth* the voice or one's words.
4. To palliate; to gloze; as, to *smooth* over a fault.
5. To make calm; to quiet; to soften, esp. with blandishments; also, to make pleasant or agreeable or bland.
"*Smooth* not thy tongue with filed talk." *Shak.*
Each perturbation *smoothed* with outward calm *Milton.*
6. To remove or reduce (anything regarded as an obstruction); — usually with *away;* as, to *smooth* away a hillock.
The difficulty *smooth'd,* the danger shar'd *Dryden.*
7. *Phon.* To change into a simple sound by "smoothing."

smooth, *v. i.* **1.** To flatter; to use blandishment. *Obs. or R.*
Smile in men's faces, *smooth,* deceive and coy. *Shak.*
2. To become smooth, in any sense.

smooth'bore', *or* **smooth'-bore'** (smōōth'bōr'; 201), *a. Firearms.* Having a bore of smooth surface; — disting. from *rifled.* — *n.* A smoothbore firearm.

smooth'en (smōōth'n), *v. t.* To make smooth.

smooth'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that smooths; a sleeker or slicker, esp. in founding. Specif.: *pl. Paper Making.* A pair of highly polished heated rollers between the two sets of large drying cylinders in one kind of Fourdrinier machine.

smooth'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SMOOTH. Hence: *n. Phon.* A sound change consisting in the conversion of a diphthong or a consonantal combination into a simple sound; as, seven from AS. *seofan*; Ger. *pfeffer* from *pfeffar* *H. Sweet.*
smoothing box. = BOX IRON. — **s. iron. a** An iron instrument with a polished face, for smoothing clothes; a sadiron; a flatiron. **b** An iron slicker used in leather manufacture. — **s. mill,** a revolvable sandstone wheel used with a stream of water for cutting and beveling glass, etc. — **s. plane,** a short, finely set plane, for smoothing and finishing work.

smore (smōr), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *smorian;* akin to D. & LG. *smoren*, G. *schmoren* to stew. Cf. SMOTHER.] To smother; suffocate; extinguish. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

smoth'er (smŭth'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *smorther*, fr AS. *smorian.* See SMORE.] **1.** That which smothers or causes a sensation or suggestion of smothering, as smoke, fog, sea foam in great quantity, a confused multitude of things, etc.
Then they vanished, swallowed up in the grayness of the evening and the smoke and *smother* of the storm. *Century Mag.*
2. A state of smoldering or of suppression.
Not to keep their suspicions in *smother.* *Bacon.*

smoth'er (smŭth'ẽr), *v. t.;* SMOTH'ERED (-ẽrd); SMOTH'ERING. [ME. *smortheren.* See SMOTHER, *n.*] **1.** To deprive of the air necessary for life; to prevent from breathing by; to destroy the life of by suffocation; to suffocate.
2. To affect as by suffocation; to stifle; to deprive of air by a thick covering, as of ashes; as, to *smother* a fire.
3. Hence, to repress the action of; to suppress; to conceal; as, to *smother* one's displeasure; to *smother* a scandal.
4. To cook in a covered pan or dish, or cover thickly with something; as, beefsteak *smothered* with onions.
5. To spot or cover with smuts; to daub. *Dial. Eng.*
smothered mate, *Chess,* checkmate given when movement of the king is completely obstructed by his own men.

smoth'er, *v. i.* **1.** To be suffocated or stifled.
2. To burn slowly, without sufficient air; to smolder.
3. To be suppressed or deprived of vent, as wrath.

smoth'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Tending to smother; stifling. — **smoth'er-i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

smudge (smŭj), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *smuds* smut, E. *smutch.*] **1.** A thick or suffocating smoke.
2. A smoldering mass of combustibles placed on the windward side of a house, tent, etc., to keep off insects. *U. S.*
3. A stain; smutch; smear.
4. *Plumbing.* = PLUMBER'S SOIL.

smudge, *v. t.;* SMUDGED (smŭjd); SMUDG'ING (smŭj'ĭng).
1. To smoke by means of a smudge.
2. To smutch; smear; soil; to blacken with smoke.

smudg'y (smŭj'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Blackened or discolored with or as with smudge or smoke; also, smeared; blurred.
2. (*pron. also* smŏdj'ĭ.) Smoky; stifling; sultry. *Dial. Eng.*

smug (smŭg), *a.;* SMUG'GER (-ẽr); SMUG'GEST. [Of Scand. or LG. origin; cf. LG. *smuck*, G. *schmuck*, Dan. *smuk*, OSw. *smuck*, *smöck*, and E. *smock*, *smuggle;* cf. G. *schmuck* ornament. See SMOCK.] Primly neat, nice, or proper, softer; dying away; morendo.

smut (smŭt), *n.* & *v.* Stain; brand; mark. *Scot.* [*p.*) of SMITE.

smote (smōt), *pret* (& *rare p*

smoterlich, *a.* [Cf. SMUT.] Dirty; smutched; foul. *Obs.*

smotery, *a.* Dirty. *Obs.*

smothe. + SMOOTH.

smothe. Obs. pret. of SMITE.

smoth'er-a'tion (smŭth'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* A smothering or state of being smothered. *Colloq.*

smother fly. An aphid.

smoth'er-ing-ly, *adv* of *smothering,* p. pr.

smoth'er-kiln', *n.* A kiln in which pottery is blackened by admitting smoke in firing.

smot'ter, *v. t.* To besmear. *Scot.*

smouch (smōōch; smouch). Var of SMUTCH, *v.* & *n.*

smouch, *n* [See SMOUS.] A Jew *Obs. Slang, Eng.*

smouch (smouch; smōōch), *v. t.* & *i.* To kiss, esp. loudly or slobberingly. *Obs. or Dial.*

smouch, *n.* A loud buss or kiss; a smack. *Obs. or Dial.*

smouch'er (-ẽr), *n* A smouch; kiss *Dial. Eng.*

smoul'der. Var of SMOLDER.

smoul'dry + SMOLDERY.

smour'ock (smōr'ŭk) Var of SMOORICH. *Scot.*

smous, smouse (smous), *n* [D. *smous, smousse.*] A Jew *Slang, Obs., or South Africa.*

smoutch (smouch). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SMOUCH. [SMUTTY.

smout'ie (smōōt'ĭ). Scot. of **smut'ing,** *n.* Temporary work when out of regular work *Obs.*

smowk. + SMOKE.

smowrte, *pret.* of SMORT. *Obs.*

smowt. + SMOLT. [prole

s. m. p. *Abbr.* Sine masculâ Smrĭ'tĭ (smrĭt'ē), *n.* [Skr. *smṛti.*] *Hinduism.* The ceremonial and legal institutes as preserved in record or tradition. Cf. SRUTI.

smudge (smŭj; smŏdj), *v. t.* To laugh, chuckle, or smile slyly or quietly. — *n.* A sly or quiet laugh or smile. *Both Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.* [that smudges.

smudg'er (smŭj'ẽr), *n.* One

smudg'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

smock'-a/gent, *n.* A pander. *Obs*

smock'face', *n.* An effeminate person. *Obs.*

smock'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a feminine countenance or complexion; girlish.

smock'less, *a.* Naked. [*Obs.*

smock'pecked', *a.* Henpecked.

smock'-sa/tyr, *n.* Woman hater. *Obs.* [Wencher. *Obs.*]

smock'ster, *n.* [*smock* + *-ster.*]

smod. + SMOT.

smoder. + SMOTHER.

smoge + SMUDGE.

smoit. + SMOT.

smok. + SMOCK.

smok'a-ble, smoke'-a-ble (smōk'ā-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

smoke arch. A locomotive smoke box.

smoke ball. 1. A puffball. **2.** A ball or case containing a composition which, when it burns, emits thick smoke.

smoke black. Lampblack.

smoke bush. The smoke tree.

smoke condenser. = SMOKE WASHER. [smoke.

smoke'-dry', *v. t.* To dry in

smoke'far'things, *n. pl. Obs.* a Pentecostals. b Hearth money.

smoke'loft', *n.* Chimney. *Obs.*

smoke'-oh', *n.* Among certain classes of laborers in Australia, one of several periods of rest, usually of half an hour each, between meal times, for which payment is made; — so called as giving time for a smoke.

smoke pipe. A smokestack.

smoke plant. The smoke tree.

smoke proof. A test impression of a type founder's punch obtained by blackening it in a flame and stamping it on paper.

smoke quartz. Smoky quartz.

smoke rocket. *Plumbing.* A smoke-generating device for testing for leaks in drains.

smoke'stone', *n.* Smoky quartz.

smoke'-tight', *a.* Impervious to smoke.

smoke washer. A device in which smoke is exhausted upwards against a downward spray of water to remove the solid particles of the smoke.

smoke'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* The virgin's-bower *Clematis vitalba.* Its porous stems are sometimes smoked by boys. [SMOKY.

smok'i-ly (smōk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

smok'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

smokke + SMOCK, SMOKE.

smolde. Obs pret. of SMELL.

smol'der-ing-ness, smoul'der-ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

smol'der-y, *a.* Suffocating. *Obs.*

smolt (smōlt), *a.* [AS., serene, quiet.] Smooth; calm; clear *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

smooch (smōōch). Var. of SMUTCH. [smother.

smoor (smōr). Var. of SMORE.

smoor (smōr). Dial. Eng. var. of SMEAR. [& *Dial. Eng.*

smoor. Var. of SMURR. *Scot.*

smoor'ich (smōr'ĭch), *n.* & *v.* Kiss; smack. *Scot.*

smoot. + *smote,* pret. of SMITE.

smoot (smōōt), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *smutt, smot,* a passageway, Dan. *smutte* an alley, Icel. *smātta* a narrow lane.] A narrow passage-way. — *v. i.* To creep through a smoot; to move stealthily. *Both Dial. Eng.*

smooth'-bored' (smōōth'bōrd'), *a. Firearms.* Smoothbore.

smooth'-chinned' (-chĭnd'), *a.* Beardless.

smoothd. Smoothed. *Ref. Sp.*

smoother. + SMOTHER.

smooth'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Beardless. b Having a smooth surface. c Smooth, or bland, in countenance or expression.

smooth'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

smooth'ly, *adv.* of SMOOTH.

smooth'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

smooth'-spo'ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* Speaking smoothly; plausible.

smooth'-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* Having a smooth tongue; plausible; flattering.

smop'ple (smŏp''l), *a.* Brittle; crisp. *Dial. Eng.*

smore (smōr), *n.* Smother; dense smoke; stifling air. *Obs. or Scot.*

smo-ren'do (smō-rĕn'dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* = MORENDO.

smort, *v. t.* Prob., to smart. *Obs.*

smorther. + SMOTHER.

smor-zan'do (smōr-tsän'dō), **smor-za'to** (smōr-tsä'tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Growing fainter and

smut'-a/gent, *n.* A fungicide.

smut'ch (smŭch), *n.* & *v.* Smutch.

smut'ch-y (smŭch'ĭ), *a.* Smutchy.

smut'-ear' (smŭt'-ēr'), *n.* A fungus (*Ustilago maydis*) which causes a disease of Indian corn.

smut'ed, *a.* Smutted.

smut'ter (smŭt'ẽr), *n.* One that smuts.

smut'ti-ness (smŭt'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

smut'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SMUT.

smut'ty (smŭt'ĭ), *a.;* SMUT'TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SMUT'TI-EST. **1.** Soiled with smut; blackened; dirty; foul.
2. Obscene; indecent; as, a *smutty* story.
3. Affected with smut, as grain.
4. Black, as if burnt.
5. Sooty; as, a *smutty* face.
6. Sullen; surly; ill-natured. *Obs.*

smy. Obs. pret. of SMILE.

smyc (smĭk), *n.* [AS. *smȳc.*] Smoke; smoky vapor. *Obs.*

smyc'ing, *n.* [AS. *smȳcing.*] Smoking; fumigation. *Obs.*

smyc'ing-house' (-hous'), *n.* [AS. *smȳcing-hūs.*] A smokehouse. *Obs.*

smyd. Obs. pret. of SMITE.

smyl. Obs. pret. of SMILE.

smyr. Obs. pret. of SMIRE.

smyrch (smĭrch), *n.* [Cf. SMIRCH.] Smoke; soot. *Obs.*

smyrch, *v. t.* To smirch. *Obs.*

smyrch'y (smĭrch'ĭ), *a.* Smirchy. *Obs.*

smyrn. Obs. pret. of SMIRN.

smyrt (smĭrt), *n.* [Cf. SMIRT.] Myrtle. *Obs.*

smyrt, *v. t.* To smirt. *Obs.*

smyrt'le (smĭrt''l), *n.* [Cf. SMIRTLE.] Myrtle. *Obs.*

smyrt'le-ber'ry (smĭrt''l-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* Myrtleberry. *Obs.*

smyrt'le-wax' (smĭrt''l-wăks'), *n.* Myrtle wax. *Obs.*

smyrt'y (smĭrt'ĭ), *a.* Myrtle-like. *Obs.*

smyth. Obs. pret. of SMITE.

smyt. Obs. pret. of SMITE.

smyte (smīt), *n.* [Cf. SMIT.] Smut; soot. *Obs.*

smyte, *v. t.* To smit. *Obs.*

smyth'y (smĭth'ĭ), *a.* Smithy. *Obs.*

smyt'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SMITE. *Obs.*

smyt'y (smĭt'ĭ), *a.* Smutty. *Obs.*

smyve (smīv), *n.* [Cf. SMIVE.] Smoke; soot. *Obs.*

smyve, *v. t.* To smive. *Obs.*

smyve'y (smīv'ĭ), *a.* Smivy. *Obs.*

smyvy (smĭv'ĭ), *a.* Smivy. *Obs.*

smyw. Obs. pret. of SMEW.

smyx (smĭks), *n.* [Cf. SMIX.] Smoke; soot. *Obs.*

smyx, *v. t.* To smix. *Obs.*

smyx'y (smĭks'ĭ), *a.* Smixy. *Obs.*

esp. in dress; spruce; sleek; as, a *smug*, self-satisfied, countenance; *smug* respectability.
They be so *smug* and smooth *Robinson* (*More's Utopia*)
Syn. — See SUAVE.

smug (smŭg), *n.* [See SMUG, *a.*] **1.** A student devoted to study to the exclusion of ordinary pleasures. Cf. DIG, *n.*, 2, GRIND, *n.*, 3 **b**. *Eng. School and College Slang.*
2. A person of self-complacent propriety. *Slang.*

smug, *v. t.* To make smug, or spruce *Obs. Drayton.*

smug'gle (smŭg″l), *v. t.*; SMUG'GLED (-ld); SMUG'GLING (-lĭng). [Of LG. or Scand. origin: cf. LG. *smuggeln*, D. *smokkelen*, G. *schmuggeln*, Dan. *smugle*, Sw. *smyga* to introduce or convey secretly, Dan. *i smug* secretly, D. *smuigen* to eat in secret, AS. *smūgan* to creep. See SMOCK.] **1.** To import or export secretly, contrary to the law; to bring into, or take out of, a country (merchandise) contrary to law and with a fraudulent intent; specif., to import or export without paying the duties imposed by law; as, to *smuggle* lace; to *smuggle* Chinese laborers.
2. To convey or introduce clandestinely.

smug'gle, *v. i.* To import or export anything in violation of the customs laws.

smug'gler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who smuggles.
2. A vessel employed in smuggling.

smut (smŭt), *n.* [Akin to Sw. *smuts*, Dan. *smuds*, MHG. *smuz*, G. *schmutz*, D. *smet* a spot or stain, *smoddig*, *smodsig*, *smodderig*, dirty, *smodderen* to smut. Cf. SMUTCH.]
1. Foul matter, like soot or coal dust; also, a spot or soil made by such matter.
2. *Mining.* Bad, soft coal, containing much earthy matter, found esp. at the outcrop.
3. a A destructive disease of various plants, especially of the cereal grasses, caused by parasitic fungi of the order Ustilaginales; also, any fungus producing such disease. The *stinking smuts* (Tilletiaceæ) attack wheat only, the loose smuts (Ustilaginaceæ) other cereals. The former (see 2d BUNT **b**) have a disagreeable odor and destroy only the kernel; the latter destroy the whole spikelet. On account of the mass of dusty spores a loose smut is also called *dust brand*. The chief loose smuts of grain are: *Ustilago tritici*, of wheat; *U. avenæ*, of oats, *U. hordei* and *U. nuda*, of barley; *U. maydis*, of Indian corn; and *Urocystis occulta*, of rye. See USTILAGINALES. **b** Any of several similar diseases caused by fungi of other groups, as species of *Cercospora*.
4. Obscene language; ribaldry; obscenity. *Addison.*

smut (smŭt), *v. t.*; SMUT'TED; SMUT'TING. **1.** To stain or mark with smut; to blacken with coal, soot, or the like.
2. To taint with smut or mildew, as grain. *Bacon.*
3. Fig.: To blacken; to sully or taint; tarnish.
4. To clear of smut; as, to *smut* grain for the mill.

smut, *v. i.* **1.** To gather smut; to be converted into, or affected by, smut; to become smutted. *Mortimer.*
2. To give off smut; to crock.

smutch (smŭch), *n.* [Perh. fr. Scand., and for *smuts*. See SMUT, *n.*] A dark stain; a smudge; a dirty spot.

smutch, *v. t.*; SMUTCHED (smŭcht); SMUTCH'ING. To blacken, as with smoke, soot, coal, or the like; to smudge.

smut fungus. Any fungus of the order Ustilaginales.

smut grass. A grass (*Sporobolus indicus*), of West Indian origin, common in the southern United States. It has tufted wiry stems and narrow panicles usually infested with a black smut of the genus *Cercospora*. See SMUT, 3 **b**.

smut'ty (smŭt'ĭ), *a.*; SMUT'TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SMUT'TI-EST.
1. Soiled or tainted with smut; smutted.
2. Obscene; indecent; as, a *smutty* joke.
—smut'ti-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* **—smut'ti-ness,** *n.*

snack (snăk), *n.* [See SNATCH, *v. t.*] **1.** A share; part; portion. *Obs. exc., Colloq.*, to go **snacks**, i. e., to share.
At last he whispers, "Do, and we go *snacks*." *Pope.*
2. A slight, hasty repast. *Dial. & Colloq.*
3. A snap, snatch, or bite, as of a dog. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

snac'ot (snăk'ŏt), *n.* A pipefish of the genus *Syngnathus*.

snaf'fle (snăf″l), *n.* [D. *snavel* a beak, bill, snout; akin to G. *schnabel*, OHG. *snabul*, D. *sneb*, *snebbe*, OFries. *snavel* mouth, Dan. & Sw. *snabel* beak, bill, Lith. *snapas*, and to E. *snap*, v. See SNAP; cf. NEB.] A bridle bit the mouthpiece of which has one or more joints or links, consisting in its simplest form of two bars tapering to where they are joined by a single ring, sometimes of a chain or chains, or strands of twisted metal. Called also *snaffle bit*. See 1st BIT, 2d *Illust.*

snaf'fle, *v. t.*; SNAF'FLED (-ld); SNAF'FLING (-lĭng). **1.** To put a snaffle in the mouth of; to subject to the snaffle.
2. To steal; pilfer; loot. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*

snag (snăg), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *snagi* a clothes peg, Norw. *snage* projecting point or tongue of land.] **1.** A stump or base of a branch that has been lopped off; a knot; protuberance; also, a rough branch broken off.
2. A tooth projecting beyond the rest; contemptuously, a broken or decayed tooth. *Prior.*
3. A tree or branch fixed in the bottom of a river or other navigable water, and rising nearly or quite to the surface, very dangerous to boats. *U. S. & Australia.*
4. Fig.: A concealed difficulty, obstacle, or the like; as, he ran against a *snag* in his enterprise. *Colloq.*
5. One of the secondary branches of an antler; a small tine or a branch of a tine.

snag, *v. t.*; SNAGGED (snăgd); SNAG'GING (snăg'ĭng). **1.** To cut snags or branches from, as the stem of a tree; to hew or trim roughly. *Dial. Eng.*
2. To run upon, or entangle with, a snag, or projecting part of a sunken tree, as a vessel. *U. S. & Australia.*
3. To clear (a river) of snags. *U. S. & Australia.*

snag'gy (snăg'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of snags; as: **a** Full of short, rough stumps, protuberances, or knots. **b** Abounding in snags; — said of a river or the like. *U. S. & Australia.*
2. Snappish; cross; ill-tempered. *Dial. Eng.*

snail (snāl), *n.* [ME. *snaile*, AS. *snægel*, *snegel*, *snægl*; akin to G. *schnecke*, OHG. *snecko*, Dan. *snegl*, Icel *snigill*.]
1. Any of numerous gastropod mollusks; esp., when used without a qualifying term, one of terrestrial habits having a well-developed spiral shell into which the animal can withdraw for protection. Though not abundant in most parts of the United States, snails are very numerous in Europe and in most warm countries, and are often very destructive to vegetation. The larger and most abundant European forms belong to the Helicidæ (see HELIX, 3). Some are used as food (esp. in France), generally after feeding and fattening. Also, *often with a qualifying term*, any of various other gastropods, esp. fresh-water kinds, particularly if having a spiral shell (see POND SNAIL, SEA SNAIL).



Snail (*Macrocyclis concava*).

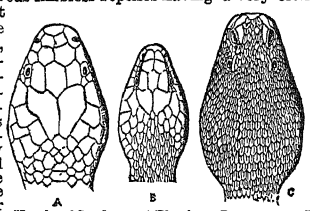
2. Hence, a drone; a slow-moving person or thing.
3. *Mach. & Horol.* A spiral or volute-shaped cam.
4. *Mil.* A kind of testudo. *Obs.*
5. The snail clover or its pod. Also *snails*.

snail clover. Any of several species of medic, as *Medicago scutellata*, having helicoid or spirally coiled pods.

snail'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* An Asiatic fabaceous vine (*Phaseolus caracalla*) sometimes grown for its fragrant flowers, the corolla keel being coiled like a snail shell.

'snails (z'nālz), *interj.* God's nails, or His nails, — the nails with which the Savior was fastened to the cross. *Obs.*

snake (snāk), *n.* [AS. *snaca*; akin to LG. *snake*, *schnake*, Icel. *snākr*, *snōkr*, Dan. *snog*, Sw. *snok*; of uncert. origin.]
1. Any of numerous limbless reptiles having a very elongate body, that constitute the group Ophidia, ranking as an order, or as a suborder of the Squamata. Geologically, the snakes are of rather recent origin. They are distinguished by the complete absence of the limbs and their supporting arches, except for traces of the hind limbs or pelvic girdle in a few forms; by certain peculiarities of the cranial bones; and especially by the structure of the jaws, the branches of the mandible being generally connected in front by an elastic ligament, and the upper jawbones so connected that the mouth is usually very distensible. Snakes have the tympanum of the ear wanting and the eye permanently covered with a transparent membrane representing the nictitating membrane, but no movable eyelids. One of the lungs is usually reduced or wanting. Reproduction is ovoviviparous or oviparous. The bite of most snakes is not poisonous, but some have certain of the salivary glands modified into poison glands and some of the upper teeth developed into grooved or even tubular fangs, and are among the most dangerous of animals. Snakes are almost exclusively predaceous, generally refusing all but living prey, which consists of large insects, small mammals, birds, and lizards, etc. These they swallow whole, in some cases alive, in others after poisoning them, or strangling them in coils of the body. Though most snakes live on the ground, or in holes or crevices, some are burrowers, some arboreal, and others aquatic or even truly marine in habits. Most of them have the belly covered with broad transverse plates to each of which the ends of a pair of ribs are attached, and movements of the ribs and plates help in locomotion, which is, however, performed chiefly by lateral undulations of the body (pressing against inequalities on the surface, stems of plants, etc.). Most snakes are not only harmless to man, but often useful. None of them can sting with the tail or with the tongue. The name is popularly extended to snakelike limbless lizards, as the *glass snake*. See also CONGO SNAKE, SERPENT, 1.



Heads of Snakes. *A* Elapine (*Bungarus*); *B* Colubrine (*Natrix*); *C* Viperine (*Daboia*).

2. [*cap.*] See SHOSHONE.

snake, *v. t.*; SNAKED (snākt); SNAK'ING (snāk'ĭng). **1.** To drag or draw, as a snake from a hole; hence, to drag at full length, as a log; to drag forcibly; to jerk; yank, — often with *out*. *Colloq. or Slang, U. S.*
2. To take slyly; to steal; filch. *Dial.*
3. *Naut.* **a** To worm. **b** To bind together with small stuff, as backstays, to prevent one falling if shot in two.
4. To skid (logs).

snake, *v. i.* To crawl or move like a snake; to progress in a spiral; also, to move warily or stealthily; to sneak.

snake'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* [So named from its snakelike neck.] **1.** Any fish-eating bird of the genus *Anhinga* (syn. *Plotus*), allied to the cormorants but having a very long slender neck, small head, and sharp-pointed bill. The color is mostly blackish brown varied on the upper parts with silvery gray or metallic greenish. They chiefly frequent inland streams, lakes, and swamps and are very expert swimmers and divers. Four species are known, *A. anhinga* of the southern United States and tropical America, *A. rufus* of Africa, *A. melanogaster* of southern Asia, and *A. novæ-hollandiæ* of Australia and New Zealand.
2. The wryneck. *Local, Eng.*



American Snakebird (*Anhinga anhinga*).

snake blenny. Any elongated blenny of the genus *Lumpenus*, esp. *L. lampetræformis* of the North Atlantic.

snake cane. A tropical South American palm (*Kunthia montana*) having a ringed, snakelike stem. Its juice is used by the natives as a cure for snake bites.

snake cucumber. A gourd (*Cucumis melo flexuosus*) cultivated as a curiosity for its long, sinuous fruits; also, the fruit itself. Botanically it is a form of the muskmelon.

snake dance. A religious dance in which the handling of snakes is a part of the ceremonial; esp., the dance given by the Hopi Indians every second year as the culmination of a nine days' ritual, to petition the nature deities for rain, the snakes probably representing underworld powers.

snake eel. Any of numerous scaleless eels of the family Ophichthyidæ, having no caudal fin, and the end of the tail projecting beyond the dorsal and anal fins. They abound in tropical seas, and are often spotted like some snakes.

snake fence. A worm fence (which see). *U. S.*

snake'fish' (snāk'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** = RIBBON FISH **b**. **b** A lizard fish.

snake fly. Any of several neuropterous insects of the family *Raphidiidæ*; — so called because of their large head and elongated neck and prothorax.

snake gourd. a The snake cucumber. **b** The gourd *Trichosanthes anguina*, with long contorted fruit; also, a form of the bottle gourd (*Lagenaria lagenaria*).

snake'head' (snāk'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A loose, bent-up end of one of the strap rails, or flat rails, formerly used on railroads.
2. a The turtlehead. **b** The guinea-hen flower.

snake'head', *or* **snake'-head', mul'let.** Any of several Asiatic and East Indian fresh-water fishes constituting the Ophicephalidæ, having a pikelike head, large mouth, cylindrical body, and long dorsal and anal fins. They are carnivorous, voracious, and extremely tenacious of life. In Hawaii and California, they are known as **China fishes**.

snake mackerel. A long, silvery deep-sea fish (*Gempylus serpens*), related to, but slenderer than, the escolar.

snake'mouth' (snāk'mouth'), *n.* A handsome bog orchid (*Pogonia ophioglossoides*) of the eastern United States, having pink flowers suggestive of the open mouth of a snake; — also called *snakemouth pogonia*.

snake nut. The fruit of a sabiaceous tree (*Ophiocaryon paradoxum*) of Guiana. Its embryo resembles a coiled snake.

snake palm. An Asiatic aroid (*Amorphophallus rivieri*) with reddish and speckled spathes and palmlike leaves.

snake'piece' (snāk'pēs'), *n. Shipbuilding.* A diagonal timber connecting the afterbody and the stern frame.

snake'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* Any of numerous plants, most of which have had repute as remedies for snake bites; also, the roots of any of these. Among the more important are: **Virginia snakeroot**, *Aristolochia serpentaria*; **black snakeroot**, *Cimicifuga racemosa* and species of *Sanicula*; **Senega snakeroot**, *Polygala senega*; **button snakeroot**, *Eryngium* and species of *Lacinaria*; **white snakeroot**, *Eupatorium ageratoides*; **Canada snakeroot**, species of *Asarum*.

snake's'-beard' (snāks'bērd'), *n.* Any Asiatic hæmodoraceous plant of the genus *Ophiopogon*. They have showy white or purple flowers.

snake's'-head', *n.* **a** The guinea-hen flower, having checkered petals. **b** In California, the cichoriaceous plant *Malacothrix coulteri*, which has a spotted involucre.

snake's-head iris. An iridaceous plant (*Hermodactylus tuberosus*) of the Mediterranean region. The flowers slightly resemble a serpent's open mouth.

snake'stone' (snāk'stōn'), *n.* **1.** Ayr stone.
2. An ammonite; — so called from its form.
3. A stone, or stonelike substance as some preparation, popularly thought efficacious when applied to a snake bite.

snake'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* **a** An East Indian loganiaceous vine (*Strychnos colubrina*) supposed to be a remedy for the bite of the cobra. **b** An East Indian apocynaceous climbing shrub (*Rauwolfia serpentina*) whose twisted roots and stems resemble serpents. **c** Trumpetwood. **d** A tropical apocynaceous American shrub (*Plumieria rubra*) with very fragrant red blossoms. **e** The leopardwood.

snak'y (snāk'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a snake or snakes; like a snake; serpentine.
2. Sly; cunning; deceitful. "*Snaky* wiles." *Milton.*
3. Covered with, or having, serpents; as, a *snaky* rod.
That *snaky*-headed, Gorgon shield. *Milton.*
4. Abounding in snakes.

snap (snăp), *v. t.*; SNAPPED (snăpt); SNAP'PING. [LG. or D. *snappen* to snap up, to snatch; akin to G. *schnappen*, MHG. *snaben*, Dan. *snappe*, and to D. *snavel* beak, bill. Cf. SNAFFLE, *n.*] **1.** To grasp, snatch, or seize suddenly, esp. with the teeth; hence, to bite.
2. To break sharply and suddenly; to break short, as substances that are brittle; as, to *snap* a knife blade.
3. To break upon suddenly with sharp, angry words; to treat snappishly; — usually with *up*. *Granville.*

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smugge. † SMUG.
smugh, *v. i.* [AS. *smūgan*] To creep; crawl. *Obs.*
smug'l, smug'ld. Smuggle; smuggled. *Ref. Sp.*
smug'ly, *adv* of SMUG.
smug'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
smug'-skinned', *a.* Sleek. *Obs.*
smuir (smur). Scot. var. of SMORE.
smuis'ty (smüs'tĭ), *a.* Smoky; [hazy. *Scot.*]
smuke. † SMOKE.
smul, smulle. † SMELL.
smur. Var. of SMURR.
smure (smōōr; smūr). Scot. var. of SMORE, smother.
smurien. † SMEAR.
smuriles. † SMERLES.
smurk (smẽrk; smŭk) Dial. Eng. var of SMIRK.
smurr, smur (smẽr), *n.* & *v. i.* [Cf. OD. & Flemish *smoor* mist.] Drizzle; mizzle. — **smur'ry,** *a. Both Scot & Dial. Eng.*
smurthre. † SMORTHER.
smur'tle. Var. of SMIRTLE. *Scot.*
smush (smōōsh), *a.* Smug; smart. — *adv. Both Dial. Eng.*
smush (smŭsh; smōōsh), *n.* & *v.* Mash. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
smush (smŭsh; smōōsh), *n.* & *v.* Smoke; smolder. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [A puffball.
smut ball. a Stinking smut. **b**
smutch'in, *n.* Snuff. *Obs.*
smutch'y (smŭch'ĭ), *a.* Dirtied; stained; smudged.
smut mill. A machine to rid grain of smut. [MILL.
smut'ter (smŭt'ẽr), *n.* = SMUT
smyche. † SMEECH, smoke.
smyke. † SMEEK, smoke.
Smyr'na fig (smŭr'nä) A superior fig cultivated in Smyrna.
Smyr'na-ite (-ĭt), *or* **Smyr'ne-an** (-nē-ăn), *a.* & *n.* = SMYRNIOT.
Smyr'ni-ot (-ŏt), **Smyr'ni-ote** (-ōt), *a.* [NGr Σμυρνιώτης.] Of or pert. to Smyrna. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Smyrna.
smyth (smĭth), *n.* The European coot *Orkney Isl.*
smy'trie (smĭ'trĭ; smĭt'rĭ), *n.* A numerous collection of small individuals. *Scot.*

Sn *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Sn*]. Stannum (tin)
s. n. *Abbr.* Secundum naturam (L., according to nature).
snab. † SNOB.
snab (snăb), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *snabb* edge, stump.] Projecting part of a hill or rock; brow of a steep ascent. *Scot.& Dial.Eng.*
snab'bie, snab'by (snăb'ĭ), *n.* The chaffinch. *Scot.*
snacche, snacchen † SNATCH.
snach, snacht. Snatch; snatched. *Ref. Sp.*
snack (snăk), *a.* Alert; quick; adroit; acute. *Scot.*
snack'et, *n.* Snecket. *Obs.*
snack'y (snăk'ĭ), *a.* Snack. *Scot.*
snade, *n.* [AS. *snæd*. Cf. SNATHE, *n.*] A piece; bit. *Obs.*
snaf'fle (snăf'ĭ; snăf'l), *v. t.* To snuffle. *Dial. Eng.*
snaf'l Snaffle. *Ref Sp.*
snag (*dial.* snăg; snāg), *n.* [Cf. ME. *sneyge*, OLG. *snigge*.] A snail; slug. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
snag boat. A steamboat with an apparatus for removing snags, etc., in rivers, etc. *U. S.*
snag'bush' (snăg'bōōsh'), *n.* = BLACKTHORN, 1.
snag'ged (-ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Full of snags; snaggy.
snag'ger (snăg'ẽr), *n.* One that snags, as a kind of billhook.
snag'gle-tooth' (snăg'″l-tōōth'), *n.* An irregular, broken, or projecting tooth. — **a snag'gle-toothed'** (-tōōthd'), *a. Both Dial.*
snag tooth. = SNAG, 2.
snail, *v. i.* To move, act, or go very slowly or lazily.
snail bore *or* **borer.** A boring univalve mollusk; a drill.
snail cloud. The cumulo-stratus.
snail eater. An openbill.
snail'er-y (snāl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place where edible snails are kept and fattened for market.
snail'fish', *n.* = SEA SNAIL **b**.
snail'ish. *a.* Snaily. *Obs.*
snail medic. The snail clover.
snail'-paced' (-pāst'), *a.* Slow-moving, like a snail. [clover.
snail plant *or* **trefoil.** Snail
snail wheel. = SNAIL, *n.*, 3.
snail'y (snāl'ĭ), *a.* Like a snail; also, infested with snails.
snaip. † SNAPE.
snair † SNARE.
snaith (snāth; snăth). Dial. Eng of SNEAD.
snake † SNACK, *n.*
snake'ber-ry (snāk'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* a The bryony or its fruit. *Eng.* b *U. S.* (1) The red baneberry. (2) The bitter-sweet or its berry.
snake boat. = PANAMANIAN.
snake buzzard. A serpent eagle.
snake crane. The seriema.
snake doctor. *Local, U. S.* a The hellgramite. b Any dragon fly.
snake eater. a A markhor. b The secretary bird.
snake feeder. = SNAKE DOCTOR.
snake fern. = HART'S-TONGUE **a**.
snake hag. The slowworm.
snake killer. a The secretary bird. **b** The chaparral cock.
snake leaf. = HART'S-TONGUE **a**.
snake lily. The blue flag.
snake line. *Naut.* A small line passed around or between two ropes in a spiral or zigzag.
snake melon. Snake cucumber.
snake moss. Common club moss.
snake'neck', *n.* A snakebird, **1**.
snake pipe. The *horsetail*.
snake'proof', *a.* Impervious to envy. *Obs.* [mouth.
snake's'-mouth', *n.* Snake-
snake star. = SERPENT STAR.
snake's'-tongue', *n.* **a** = ADDER'S-TONGUE **a**. **b** = MOONWORT **a**. **c** Spearwort.
snake turtle. A box tortoise, reputed to feed on snakes. *Southern Maryland & Virginia.*
snake'weed', *n.* **a** The bistort. **b** The Virginia snakeroot.
snake wire. = FISH WIRE.
snake'worm' (snāk'wûrm'), *n.* A traveling mass of army worms of the genus *Sciara*. [bistort.
snake'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The
snak'ey (snāk'ĭ). Var. of SNAKY. [GUTTER ROAD.
snak'ing trail (snāk'ĭng). =
snak'ish (snāk'ĭsh), *a.* Snaky.
snak'y-lock' (snāk'ĭ-), *a.* Snaky-headed. *Obs.*
Sna'na-ya'tra (snä'nä-yä'trä).

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4. To crack; to cause to make a sharp, cracking noise; as, to *snap* a whip; to *snap* one's fingers.
5. To shut, or cause (a thing or one of its parts) to impinge on something, with a sharp sound; as, to *snap* open or shut the lid of a box or the box; to *snap* the hammer of a gun
6. To project or throw with a quick, jerky motion; as, to *snap* a baseball across the diamond.
7. *Cricket.* To catch out sharply (a batsman who has just snicked a bowled ball).
8. To take an instantaneous photograph of; to snapshot.
snapped work, masonry laid with considerable use of snap headers. — **to snap back,** *American Football,* of the center rush, to pass (the ball) back with the hand or foot to the quarter back on his own side, thus putting it in play. — **to s. off.** **a** To break suddenly. **b** To bite off suddenly.

snap (snăp), *v. i.* **1.** To grasp or catch eagerly or sharply (at anything); to try to seize something, as with the teeth, — usually with *at;* as, a dog *snaps* at a passer-by; a fish *snaps* at the bait; he *snapped* at the invitation.
2. To break short, or suddenly; to part asunder suddenly; as, a mast *snaps;* a needle *snaps.*
3. To give forth, or produce, a sharp, cracking noise, to crack; as, blazing firewood *snaps.*
4. To utter sharp, harsh, angry words; — often with *at;* as, to *snap* at a child; he *snapped* and snarled.
5. Of a firearm, to make a sharp sound by the falling of the hammer; hence, to miss fire, the sound of the falling of the hammer being inaudible when a discharge follows.
6. Of the eyes, to emit sudden, brief sparkles like those of a snapping fire, as sometimes in anger.
to snap back, *American Football,* to snap the ball back.

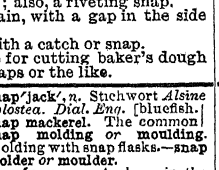
snap, *n.* [Cf. D. *snap* a snatching. See SNAP, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of grasping, snatching, or seizing suddenly, as with the teeth; as, the *snap* of a dog or of the jaws of a trap.
2. A sudden breaking or rupture of any substance, esp. of anything brittle; also, the crisp sound of such breaking.
3. A sudden, sharp motion or blow, as with the finger sprung from the thumb, or the thumb from the finger.
4. A sharp, abrupt sound, as that made by the crack of a whip; as, the *snap* of the hammer of a gun.
5. That which is, or may be, seized or obtained quickly; hence, a bite, morsel, or scrap; also, a snack, or light meal.
6. A small catch or fastening held or closed by means of a spring, or one which closes with a snapping sound, as the catch of a bracelet, necklace, clasp of a book, etc.; a device having such a catch, as a snap hook.
7. Briskness; crispness; vigor; energy; life; as, his style of speaking lacks *snap. Colloq.*
8. A sudden severe interval or spell of (cold) weather.
9. A thin, crisp cake, usually small, and flavored with ginger; — used chiefly in *pl.*
10. Any task, labor, set of circumstances, or the like, that yields satisfactory results or gives pleasure with little trouble or effort, as an easy course of study, a job where work is light, a bargain, etc. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.*
11. *Obs. or R. Cant or Slang.* **a** A cheat; cozener; sharper. **b** A cloyer.
12. In technical uses: **a** A cup-headed tool used in forming rivet heads in riveting. See RIVET, *Illust.* **b** *Engraving.* A figured stamp or puncheon. **c** *Glass Blowing.* An iron rod used in finishing the shapes of bottles, etc. **d** *Molding.* A snap flask.
13. A snap shot with a firearm.
14. *Photog.* A snapshot.
15. Something of no value; as, not worth a *snap. Colloq.*

snap, *a.* Done, performed, made, executed, carried through, or the like, quickly and without deliberation; as, a *snap* judgment or decision; a *snap* political convention. *Colloq.*
snap shot. See SNAPSHOT.

snap'drag'on (snăp'drăg'ŭn), *n.* **1.** **a** Any garden plant of the genus *Antirrhinum,* esp. *A. majus,* whose showy white, crimson, or yellow bilabiate flowers are fancifully likened to the face of a dragon. **b** Toadflax. **c** A West Indian acanthaceous herb (*Ruellia tuberosa*).
2. A game in which raisins are snatched from a vessel containing burning brandy, and eaten; also, that which is so eaten. See FLAPDRAGON, 1. *Swift.*
3. A kind of tongs used by glassmakers.

snape (snāp), *v. t. Shipbuilding.* To bevel the end of (a timber) to fit against an inclined surface.

snap flask. *Molding.* A flask for small work, having its sides separable and held together by latches, so that the flask may be removed from around the sand mold.


Snap Flask

snap gauge *or* **gage.** *Mech.* A gauge ground or lapped down to its exact permanent size.

snap'hance' (snăp'hăns'), *n.* [D. *snaphaan* a gun, orig., the snapping cock of a gun. See SNAP; HEN.] **1.** A spring lock carrying a flint; also, an old-time musket having such a lock. Cf. FIRELOCK.
2. A curt retort or speech. *Obs.*

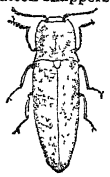
snap head, *or* **snap'head'** (-hĕd'), *n.* A hemispherical or rounded head to a rivet or bolt; also, a riveting snap.

snap link. A link, as of a chain, with a gap in the side closed by a spring.

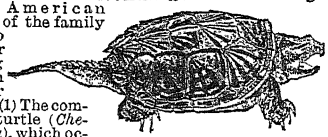
snap lock. A lock shutting with a catch or snap.

snap machine. **1.** A machine for cutting baker's dough into sizes suitable for gingersnaps or the like.
2. A kind of seed drill in which the feed is effected by a jerking motion, usually by a spring.

snap'per (snăp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that snaps, in any sense; as, a *snapper* up of trifles; the *snapper* of a whip.
2. **a** Any of numerous active carnivorous basslike marine fishes constituting the family Lutianidæ, esp those of the large genus *Lutianus,* found in all warm seas. Most snappers are esteemed as food, and to some extent as game fishes. The species inhabiting deep water are often largely bright red or rose color; the shore species are often greenish above with various markings. Some attain a length of two feet or more. Among the important species are the red, gray, or mangrove, snapper, the dog, lane, and mutton snappers (see these terms). **b** In local or popular usage, any of various other fishes, as the young of the bluefish, the rosefish, and the red grouper. **c** The schnapper.
3. **a** A snapping turtle. **b** The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.* **c** A snapping beetle. **d** The phainopepla.
4. An assistant or helper in a glass factory.
5. *Teleg.* A device with a flexible metal tongue for producing clicks like those of the sounder.
6. A string bean. *Colloq., U. S.*


Snapping Beetle (*Adelocera obtecta*) slightly enlarged.

snap'ping (snăp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNAP, *v.* — **snapping beetle,** any of numerous beetles of the family Elateridæ (which see). — **s. hazel,** the witch-hazel. — **s. turtle.** **a** Either of two large and voracious American aquatic turtles of the family Chelydridæ, so called from their habit of seizing their prey with a snap of their jaws. They are: (1) The common snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), which occurs east of the Rocky Mountains from Canada southward to Ecuador, reaching a length of over two feet and a weight of from 20 to 50 pounds; and (2) the alligator turtle. Both have a strong, musky odor, but are extensively used as food. **b** A soft-shelled turtle.


Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*)

snap'pish (-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Apt to snap at persons or things; eager to bite; as, a *snappish* cur.
2. Apt to speak sharply or testily; also, tart; peevish; as, *snappish* manners; a *snappish* vixen.
— **snap'pish-ly,** *adv.* — **snap'pish-ness,** *n.*

snap'py (-ĭ), *a.*; SNAP'PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SNAP'PI-EST. **1.** Snappish. *Colloq.*
2. Emitting, or accompanied by, sharp sounds or "snaps;" as, a *snappy* spark, in electricity.
3. Full of, or characterized by, snap, or life and briskness; as, a *snappy* game. *Colloq., U. S.*

snap riveting. Riveting in which the rivets have snap heads formed by a die or swaging tool.

snap'shot' (snăp'shŏt'), *n.* **1.** Commonly **snap shot.** **a** A quick offhand shot, made without deliberately taking aim over the sights. **b** *Photog.* Act of taking a snapshot (in sense 2).
2. An instantaneous photograph made, usually with a hand camera, without formal posing of, and often without the foreknowledge of, the subject.

snap'shot', *v. t. & i.* To photograph by a snap shot.

snap switch. An electric switch having a revolving contact working against a spring, turning on or off either way with a snap, usually in a quarter turn.

snare (snār), *n.* [AS. *sneare* string, snare, noose; akin to D. *snaar* a string, Dan. *snare* a snare, Sw. & Icel. *snara,* D. *snoer* a string, cord, G. *schnur,* OHG. *snuor* a cord, *snarahha* a noose, and prob. to E. *needle.* See NEEDLE; cf. SNARL to entangle.] **1.** A contrivance, often consisting of a noose of cord or the like, by which a bird or other animal may be entangled and caught; a trap; a gin. Cf. TRAP.
2. Hence, anything by which one is entangled and brought into trouble; as, the *snare* of speculation.
3. One of the gut strings of a snare drum.
4. *Med.* An instrument, consisting usually of a wire loop or noose, for removing tumors, etc., by avulsion.
Syn. — SNARE, TRAP. In their lit. senses, SNARE commonly suggests a noose, TRAP, a spring or other mechanical device. Fig., *snare* implies entanglement or inveiglement, *trap,* ambush or surprise. See ALLURE.

snare, *v. t.;* SNARED (snârd); SNAR'ING (snâr'ĭng). To catch with a snare; hence, to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger; to insnare; entangle.
Lest that too heavenly form . . *snare* them. *Milton.*

snare drum. The smaller common military double-headed drum, sounded by means of wooden sticks; — so called because (for greater resonance) a catgut string or strings is stretched across its lower head. Called also *side drum.*

snar'er (snār'ẽr), *n.* One who lays snares, or entraps.

snarl (snärl), *v. i.;* SNARLED (snärld); SNARL'ING. [Cf. SNARL to entangle.] To form raised work upon the outer surface of (thin metal ware) by the repercussion of a snarling iron.

snarl, *v. t.* [From SNARE, *v. t.*] **1.** To entangle; to complicate; to involve in knots. "Her *snarled* hair." *Spenser.*
2. To embarrass; insnare; entangle.
[The] question that they would have *snarled* him with. *Latimer.*

snarl, *v. i.* To become tangled or snarled.

snarl, *n.* A knot or complication of hair, thread, or the like, difficult to disentangle; entanglement; hence, an intricate complication or difficulty.

snarl (snärl), *v. i.* [From SNAR.] **1.** To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to gnarl; to utter grumbling sounds.
2. To speak crossly; to talk in rude, surly terms.
It is malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little lapses of a pen, from which Vergil himself stands not exempted *Dryden.*

snarl, *v. t.* To utter or express with a snarl or by snarling

snarl, *n.* Act of snarling; a growl; a surly or peevish expression; also, an angry contention.

snarl'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNARL. — **snarling iron,** a tool with a long beak, used in making raised work. One end is held in a vise, and the shank is struck with a hammer, the repercussion of the beak within the article worked upon giving the requisite blow for producing the raised work.

snarl'y (snar'lĭ), *a.* Snarling; ill-natured; surly; peevish.

snar'y (snār'ĭ), *a.* [From SNARE.] Resembling, or consisting of, snares; entangling; insidious.

snatch (snăch), *v. t.;* SNATCHED (snăcht); SNATCH'ING. [ME. *snacchen, snecchen;* akin to D. *snakken* to gasp, to long (for), to desire. Cf. SNACK, *n.,* SNECK.] **1.** To take or seize hastily, abruptly, or without permission or ceremony; as, to *snatch* a loaf or a kiss; to *snatch* an opportunity.
2. To seize and transport away.
3. *Naut.* To insert (a rope) in a snatch block.
Syn. — Twitch, pluck, grab, catch, grasp, gripe.

snatch, *v. i.* To attempt to seize something suddenly; to catch; — often with *at;* as, to *snatch* at a rope.

snatch, *n.* **1.** A hasty catching or seizing; a grab; a catching at, or attempt to seize, suddenly.
2. A short period of vigorous action; as, a *snatch* at weeding after a shower; to work by fits and *snatches.*
3. A small piece, fragment, or quantity; a broken part; a scrap; as, a *snatch* of song; a *snatch* of pleasure.
We have often little *snatches* of sunshine *Spectator.*
4 A snack; a light or hasty meal. *Dial.*
5. A strokehall.

snatch block. *Naut.* A block which can be opened on one side to receive the bight of a rope. See BLOCK, *Illust.*

snatch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who snatches, or takes abruptly; also, formerly, a plunderer; raider.

snatch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNATCH. — **snatching roller,** *Print.,* in a press using a roll of paper, either of a pair of rollers that revolve faster than the paper is fed to them, so that the paper is torn along perforated lines.

snatch'y (snăch'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Characterized by breaks in continuity; interrupted; spasmodic.
2. Irritable; peevish; snappish. *Dial. Eng.*

snath (snăth), *n.* [See SNEAD, SNATHE, *v.*] The handle of a scythe; a snead.

snead (snēd; snĕd), *n.* [AS. *snēd,* fr. *snīðan* to cut. See SNATHE.] A scythe handle or shaft; a snath. *Scot. & Dial.*

sneak (snēk), *v. i.;* SNEAKED (snēkt); SNEAK'ING. [ME. *sniken,* AS. *snīcan* to creep; akin to Dan. *snige sig;* cf. Icel. *snīkja* to hanker after.] **1.** To creep or steal (away or about) furtively; to come or go meanly, as a person afraid or ashamed to be seen; as, to *sneak* away from company.
2. To act in a furtive and cowardly manner; to behave with pusillanimity; as, to *sneak* out of a difficulty.
Syn. — See LURK.

sneak, *n.* **1.** A mean, sneaking fellow.
A set of simpletons and superstitious *sneaks. Glanvill.*
2. A sneaking; a furtive move.
3. *Cricket.* A ball bowled so as to roll along the ground.
4. *pl.* = SNEAKERS, shoes. *Slang.*
5. *Whist.* A singleton.

sneak boat. A flat-bottomed decked boat with a small cockpit amidships used by wild-fowl shooters. It is often masked with rushes or the like and stationed among the sedges in a bay or inlet.


Sneak Boat.

sneak current. *Elec.* A current which, though too feeble to blow the usual fuse or to injure at once telegraph or telephone instruments, will in time burn them out.

sneak'er (snēk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sneaks; specif., in *Cricket,* a sneak.
2. *pl.* Shoes with rubber or other soft soles which give no warning of one's approach, esp. such shoes as are worn in games, as tennis. *Slang, U. S.*
3. A punch bowl. *Obs.* *Spectator.*

sneak'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNEAK. Hence: *a.* **1.** Cowardly; furtive; deficient in openness and courage; underhand.
2. Of feelings, tastes, etc., concealed, as if something to be ashamed of; shamefaced; as, a *sneaking* sympathy for a rascal; a *sneaking* fondness for homely food.
— **sneak'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **sneak'ing-ness,** *n.*

sneak thief. A thief who steals whatever he can reach without using violence or forcibly breaking into buildings.

sneak'y (snēk'ĭ), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a sneak.

sneck (snĕk), *v. t.;* SNECKED (snĕkt); SNECK'ING. [Cf. Icel. *snikka* to nick, cut.] *Masonry.* To lay (rubblework) with spalls and fragments to fill the interstices.

sneck, *v. t.* [See SNACK, SNATCH.] To fasten by a latch; to latch, as a door. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

[Skr. *snāna* bathing + *yātrā* procession.] See JAGANNATH.

snap'-back', *n. Football.* Act of snapping back the ball; also, sometimes, the center rush.

snap beans. String beans.

snap beetle, *or* **snap bug** = SNAPPING BEETLE.

snap dog. Whippet. *Local, Eng.*

snape (snēp), *n.* A marshy place. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

snape, *a.* Sharp; severe. *Obs.*

snape (*dial.* snāp), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *sneypa* to disgrace.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng* **1.** To chide; blame.
2. To check; repress; stint.
3. To nip; pinch; starve.

snaper † SNAPPER. [OER.]

snap'-fin'ger, *n.* = SPRING-FINGER.

snap header. *Masonry.* A half-brick appearing like a header, but not extending in beyond the facework; hence, a bond stone not extending through the wall.

snap hook. = SPRING HOOK &c.

snapir. † SNAPPER, to stumble.

snap'jack', *n.* Stichwort *Alsine holostea. Dial. Eng.* [bluefish.]

snap mackerel. The common

snap molding *or* **moulding.** Molding with snap flasks. — **snap molder** *or* **moulder.**

snap'page, *n.* A share in the profits of sharping. *Obs.*

snap'per, *n. & v. t.* Stumble; trap; jerk. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

snap'per-back', *n. American Football.* The player who snaps back the ball; the center rush.

snap'pers (snăp'ẽrz), *n.* a = SNAPJACK. **b** Snap or string beans. *Colloq., U. S.*

snapping tool. A stamp for forcing a metal plate into a die to make the impression.

snap point. A snap head, of a rivet, bolt, etc.

snappe. † SNAPPER, to stumble.

snaps (snăps), *n. pl.* Kidney beans *Dial. Eng.*

snap'sack', *n.* [Cf. Sw. *snappsäck* knapsack, G. *schnappsack.*] A knapsack. *Obs.*

snap'-shoot'er, *n.* A gunner skilled in making snap shots. — **snap'-shoot'ing,** *n.*

snapt. Snapped. *Ref. Sp.*

snap'-the-whip', *n.* See CRACK-THE-WHIP.

snap tool. A riveting snap.

snap turtle. A snapping turtle

snap'weed', *n.* Jewelweed.

snap willow. The crack willow.

snap'work', *n.* The firing device of a snaphance. *Obs. Scot.*

snap'wort' (snăp'wûrt'), *n.* Snapjack.

snar (snär), *v. i.* [Akin to LG. & OD. *snarren,* G *schnarren,* and E. *snort.* See SNORT; cf. SNARL to growl.] To snarl. *Obs.*

snare. *a.* Snared. *Obs. Scot.*

snare'ful, *a.* Full of snares. *Obs.*

snare'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* The lower head of a side drum, across which the "snares" are stretched.

snark (snärk). Var of SNORK. *Rare or Dial. Eng.*

snarid. Snarled. *Ref Sp.*

snarl'er, *n* One that snarls.

snarl'er, *n.* One who makes use of a snarling iron.

snarl'ey ow (snär'lĭ-ou), *n.* A dog. *Jocose.* [p. pr., growling.]

snarl'ing-ly, *adv.* of *snarling,* **snart,** *a.* [Cf Icel. *snarr* keen, swift, Dan. & Sw *snart* quick.] Keen; severe. *Obs.*

snase. † SNAST.

snash (snăsh), *n.* [Cf. Sw *snäsa* to snub, talk insolently.] Abuse; insolence; gibing. *Scot.*
— *v. t.* To talk insolently or abusively. *Scot.*

snast, snaste (*dial.* snāst). *n.* [Cf. GNAST a spark, or SNITE, *v. t.*] The snuff of a candle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [var. of SNOT.]

snat (snăt). Obs or dial. Eng

snatch'ing-ly, *adv.* of *snatching,* p. pr.

snatch team. = TOW TEAM.

snath, *v. t.* To snatch. *Obs*

snathe (snāth). Var. of SNATH.

snathe (snāth), *v. t.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *sneiða* to cut into slices, fr. *snīða* to cut; akin to AS *snīdan* to snathe, *snīdan* to cut, G. *schneiden,* OHG. *snīdan,* Goth. *sneiþan* to cut, to reap, and E. *snath.*] To lop; prune. *Obs.* [stumble. *Obs.*]

snatir, *v. i.* To stagger; to

snat'ted, *a.* Snub-nosed. *Obs.*

snat'tock, *n.* [Cf. SNATHE.] A fragment; remnant. *Obs.*

snau † SNOW.

snaught Obs. pret. & p. p. of

snauwhit. † SNOW-WHITE.

snav'el (snăv'l), *n. & v.* Snuffle. *Dial. Eng.*

snaw (*dial.* snô, snä). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SNOW.

snawile. † SNAIL. [WHITE

snawith, snawhwite. † SNOW-

Sneak, Jerry. A pitiful henpecked husband in Foote's farce "The Mayor of Garratt."

sneak box. A sneak boat.

sneak'-cup', *n.* One who sneaks from his cups; one who balks his glass. *Obs.*

sneakebill. † SNEAKSBILL.

sneak'i-ness (snēk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs. Cant.*]

sneak'ing-budge', *n.* Pilfering.

sneaks'bill', *n.* Sneaksby. *Obs.*

sneaks'by (snēks'bĭ), *n.* A mean fellow; a sneak. *Obs*

sneak shooting. Act or practice of shooting from a sneak boat.

sneakt. Sneaked. *Ref Sp.*

sneap (snēp). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SNAPE, chide. [SNEER.]

snear (snēr). Scot var of

sneath (snēth), **sneathe** (snēth). Vars. of SNATH.

sneb (snĕb), *v. t.* [See SNIB.] To reprimand; rebuke; snub. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.*

snecchen. † SNATCH.

sneck (snĕk). Dial. Eng var. of SNACK, bite. [SNICK.]

sneck. Scot & dial. Eng. var. of

sneck (snĕk), *n. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** The latch or catch of a door. **b** A projecting part, as a tongue of land.

sneer (snēr), *v. i.;* SNEERED (snērd); SNEER'ING. [ME. *sneren;* cf. E. dial. *sneer* to grin, to grimace, to snort, *snert* to sneer, Dan. *snærre* to snarl or grin (like a dog). Cf. SNARL to growl.] **1.** To grin, grimace, or manifest mirth or the like with awkward facial contortions. *Obs. Tatler.*

2. To show contempt by change of facial expression, as by curling the lip, turning up the nose, or the like.

3. To insinuate contempt by a covert expression; to speak in a manner suggesting derision.

I could be content to be a little *sneered* at. *Pope.*

Syn. — Gibe, jeer, fleer. See SCOFF.

sneer, *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a sneer; to say sneeringly; as, to *sneer* ironical praise at a person. *Congreve.*

2. To treat with sneers; to sneer at. *Obs. or R.*

3. To affect in some specified way by sneering.

Nor *sneered* nor bribed from virtue into shame. *Savage*

sneer, *n.* **1.** Act of sneering.

2. A change of countenance indicative of contempt.

3. A verbal indirect expression or insinuation of contempt.

sneeze (snēz), *v. i.;* SNEEZED (snēzd); SNEEZ'ING (snēz'ĭng). [ME. *snesen;* cf. ME. *fnesen*, AS. *gefnēsan*, *fnéosan* (akin to D. *fniezen*), and cf. E. NEESE.] To make a sudden, violent, spasmodic, and audible expiration of breath, chiefly or wholly through the nose. It is usually a reflex act due to irritation of the nasal branches of the fifth pair of cranial nerves. — **to sneeze at,** to despise or contemn; to treat lightly; — usually in *not to be sneezed at. Colloq.*

sneeze, *n.* **1.** Act or fact of sneezing; a sudden, violent, audible, spasmodic expiration, chiefly through the nose.

2. Snuff. *Dial. Eng.*

sneeze'weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* **a** A yellow-flowered asteraceous plant of the eastern United States (*Helenium autumnale*) the odor of which is said to cause sneezing. Also, any of several other species of *Helenium.* **b** An asteraceous weed (*Centipeda orbicularis*), of Australia and Tasmania, a specific for a prurient ophthalmia called *blight* or *sandy blight.*

sneeze'wood′ (-wo͝od′), *n.* [Cf. *nieshout.*] A South African sapindaceous tree (*Pteroxylon utile*); also, its hard, valuable timber. The sawdust of this wood causes sneezing.

sneeze'wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* **a** White hellebore. *Obs.* **b** The strong-scented European *Achillea ptarmica*, resembling yarrow, but having simple leaves and large flower heads.

sneez'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNEEZE. Hence: Formerly, a substance used to induce sneezing.

snell (snĕl), *a.* [AS. *snell;* akin to D. *snel*, G. *schnell*, OHG. *snel*, Icel. *snjallr* valiant.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Quick; swift; active; eager. *Obs. Morte Arthure.*

2. Keen; sharp; piercing. Hence: **a** Painful; severe; cruel. **b** Loud; shrill. *Obs.* **c** Cold. **d** Pungent; biting. **e** Severe or sarcastic in speech; acrimonious.

snell, *adv.* Quickly; swiftly; energetically; immediately; exceedingly. *Obs. Cursor Mundi.*

snell, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A short line of horsehair, gut, etc., by which a fishhook is attached to a longer line.

Snell's law (snĕlz). [After Willebrord *Snell*, or *Snellius*, Dutch mathematician.] *Optics.* The law that the ratio of the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction is constant for all incidences in any given pair of media.

snick (snĭk), *v. t.;* SNICKED (snĭkt); SNICK'ING. [E. dial. *snick* notch, cut; cf. Icel. *snikka* to nick, cut.] **1.** To cut slightly; to strike, or strike off, as by cutting.

2. *Cricket.* **a** To hit (a ball) a light glancing blow. **b** To take (a bowled ball) sharply for the purpose of stumping; — said of a wicket keeper.

snick, *n.* **1.** A small cut or snip; a nick.

2. *Cricket.* A light glancing blow given to a bowled ball.

3. A knot or irregularity in yarn.

snick and snee [cf. D. *snee*, *snede*, a cut]. **a** A combat with knives. *Obs.* **b** Hence, jocosely, a knife, as a bowie knife; — corrupted into *snick-a-snee*, *snickersnee*, etc.

snick'er (snĭk'ẽr), *v. i.;* SNICK'ERED (-ẽrd); SNICK'ER-ING. [Cf. D. *snikken* to sob, to sigh, or E. dial. *nicker* to neigh, to snicker.] To laugh in a partially suppressed manner, with audible catches of voice; to giggle.

snick'er, *n.* A half suppressed, broken laugh; giggle.

Snī'der ri'fle, *or* **Snī'der** (snī'dẽr), *n.* [After Jacob *Snider* (d. 1866), American inventor.] The first breechloader used in the British service (1866-76), being a simple conversion of the muzzle-loading rifle.

sniff (snĭf), *v. i.;* SNIFFED (snĭft) or SNIFT; SNIFF'ING. [ME. *sneven;* akin to *snivel*, *snuff;* cf. Dan. *snive* to sniff. Cf. SNUFF, *v. t.*] To draw air audibly up the nose; to snuff, as in suspicion, offense, or contempt.

So ye grow squeamish, gods, and *sniff* at heaven. *M. Arnold*

sniff (snĭf), *v. t.* **1.** To draw in with the breath through the nose; as, to *sniff* the air of the country.

2. To perceive as by sniffing; to snuff; scent; smell; as, to *sniff* danger.

sniff, *n.* [See SNIFF, *v.*] Act or sound of sniffing; perception by sniffing; that which is sniffed; as, a *sniff* of air.

snif'fle (snĭf'f'l), *v. i.;* -FLED (-'ld); -FLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *sniff*. Cf. SNIVEL.] **1.** To snuffle, as one with catarrh.

2. To snivel; whine; whimper. *Dial. Eng.*

sniff'y (snĭf'ĭ), *a.* Inclined to sniff, or manifest contempt or disdain; evincing such an inclination; supercilious; as, a *sniffy* person or manner. *Colloq. & Dial.*

snift (snĭft), *v. i.;* SNIFT'ED; SNIFT'ING. [Cf. SNIFF.] To sniff, sniffle; snivel; whimper. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

snift'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNIFT. — **snifting valve. a** *Steam Engin.* A valve opening into the atmosphere from a cylinder or condenser to allow the escape of air or water when the piston makes a stroke; — so called from the noise made by its action. **b** A similar valve in other machinery.

snig'ger (snĭg'ẽr), *v. i.* To snicker. — *n.* A snicker.

snig'gle (snĭg''l), *v. i.;* SNIG'GLED (-'ld); SNIG'GLING (-lĭng). [See SNIG an eel.] To fish for eels by thrusting the baited hook into their holes or hiding places.

snig'gle (snĭg''l), *v. t.* [Cf. SNIG an eel.] To catch, as an eel, by sniggling; hence, to hook; to insnare. *Beau. & Fl.*

snip (snĭp), *v. t.;* SNIPPED (snĭpt); SNIP'PING. [D. *snippen;* akin to G. *schnippen.*] **1.** To cut off at one stroke with shears or scissors; to clip off suddenly; to nip.

2. To break off or snatch away; hence, to filch. *Obs. or R.*

The captain seldom ordered anything out of the ship's stores, . . but I *snipped* some of it for my own share *De Foe.*

3. To cut (a hole) by or as if by a snip.

snip, *v. i.* **1.** To make a snip or quick cut.

2. To break off as if snipped; — usually with *off.*

snip, *n.* **1.** A single cut, as with shears; a clip. *Shak.*

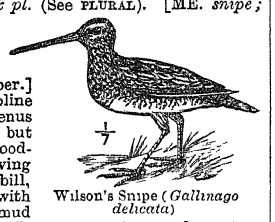
2. A small shred; a bit cut off; hence: **a** Any small or insignificant person or thing. *Colloq.* **b** A tailor. *Slang.*

3. A share; a snack; as, to go *snips. Slang.*

4. Usually *pl.* Small hand shears for cutting sheet metal.

5. A small stripe or spot of white on a horse's face. *Dial*

snipe (snīp), *n. sing. & pl.* (See PLURAL). [ME. *snipe;* akin to D. *snep*, *snip*, LG. *sneppe*, *snippe*, G. *schnepfe*, Icel. *snīpa* (in comp.), Dan. *sneppe;* cf. Sw. *snäppa* a sandpiper.]



Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*)

1. a Any of certain limicoline birds constituting the genus *Gallinago*, related to, but slenderer than, the woodcocks, and like them having a very long straight bill, sensitive at the tip, with which they probe in the mud after worms and larvæ. They frequent bogs and marshes, and are highly valued as game birds on account of their swift irregular flight. Most species have plumage handsomely variegated with blackish brown, buff, and chestnut above, and barred on the tail and sides. The **common,** or **whole, snipe** (*G. gallinago*), of Europe and parts of Asia and Africa, is smaller than the **great,** or **double, snipe** (*G. major*) of the same region, and about equal to the **American,** or **Wilson's, snipe** (*G. delicata*), of North and South America, from which it differs chiefly in having only 14 tail feathers instead of 16. Among sportsmen the Wilson's snipe is often called **English snipe.** The Old World **jacksnipe,** or **half snipe,** is still smaller, and is often placed in the genus *Limnocryptes.* Other species are known, including no less than eight inhabiting South America, among them the largest of snipe (*G. gigantea*). **b** In a broader sense (usually with a qualifying term), any of various other limicoline birds, esp. slender-billed forms, as the dowitchers (or red-breasted snipe), certain sandpipers, and tattlers. Often, any member of the family Scolopacidæ of some authorities. See SCOLOPACIDÆ.

2. A fool; blockhead; goose. *Now Rare. Shak.*

3. A butt of a smoked cigar or cigarette. *Slang.*

4. The Tahoe trout. *Local, U. S.*

snipe (snīp), *v. i.;* SNIPED (snīpt); SNIP'ING (snīp'ĭng). **1.** To shoot or hunt snipe.

2. To shoot at detached men of an enemy's forces at long range, esp. when not in action; — often with *at.*

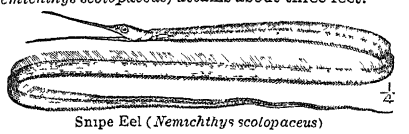
snipe (snīp), *v. t.* **1.** To shoot at (detached men of an enemy's force) at long range, esp. when not in action.

2. To nose (a log) to make it drag or slip easily in skidding.

snipe'bill′ (snīp'bĭl′), *n.* **1.** A plane for cutting deep grooves in moldings.

2. a A bolt to fasten the body of a cart to the axle. *U. S.* **b** A hinge beneath the body of a dumping cart, consisting of two interlinked eyebolts.

snipe eel. Any of certain long, very slender, deep-sea eels of the family Nemichthyidæ, having long, sometimes recurved, beaks; a thread eel. The best-known species (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*) attains about three feet.



Snipe Eel (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*)

snipe'fish′ (snīp'fĭsh′), *n.* **a** = BELLOWS FISH **a** **b** A snipe eel. **c** A garfish of the family Belonidæ.

snip'er (snĭp'ẽr), *n.* One who snipes; specif.: **a** One who snipes at detached men of an enemy's force. **b** One who snipes, or noses, logs.

snip'pet (snĭp'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* A small part or piece. To be cut into *snippets* and shreds. *F. Harrison.*

snip'pet-y (-ĭ), *a.* Ridiculously small; petty.

snip'ping (snĭp'ĭng), *n.* Something snipped or cut off or out; a clipping; — usually in *pl.*

snip'py (-ĭ), *a.;* SNIP'PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SNIP'PI-EST. **1.** Fragmentary; cut short; as, *snippy* paragraphs or remarks.

2. Short-tempered; tart; pettish. *Colloq., Scot., & Dial.*

3. Mean; stingy; close-fisted. *Dial. Eng.*

4. Putting on airs; sniffy. *Slang.*

sniv'el (snĭv''l), *v. i. & t.;* -ELED (-'ld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. [ME. *snivelen, snevelen, snuvelen;* cf. AS. *snofl* mucus. Cf. SNUFFLE.] **1.** To run at the nose.

2. To snuff mucus up the nose audibly; to snuffle.

3. To cry or whine with snuffling, as children; hence, to express sorrow or repentance, esp. when affected, in a whining manner. "Put a stop to thy *sniveling* ditty." *Scott.*

sniv'el, *n.* **1.** Mucus from the nose.

2. *pl. Veter.* The sound produced in the nostrils of animals as a result of a collection of thick mucus.

3. Act of crying, whining, or the like, with sniveling; weak or affected expression of sorrow, repentance, etc.

sniv'el-er, sniv'el-ler (-ẽr), *n.* One who snivels, esp. one who habitually snivels, or whines affectedly or weakly.

snob (snŏb), *n.* [E. dial. *snob*, *snab*, a cobbler, shoemaker's apprentice, a term of contempt for a tailor.] **1.** One who places a false and vulgar overestimate on material possessions and fashionable standing, esp. such a one who modifies his mental or outward attitude towards persons or matters because of wealth, station, etc., or the lack of them.

Essentially vulgar, a *snob,* — a gilded *snob,* but none the less a *snob. R. G. White.*

He who meanly admires mean things is a *snob. Thackeray.*

2. *Eng. Univ.* A townsman. *Cant.*

3. A journeyman shoemaker. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

4. A scab; rat; knobstick. *Trade Union Cant, Eng.*

Those who work for lower wages during a strike are called *snobs,* the men who stand out being "nobs." *De Quincey.*

snob'ber-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* The quality of being snobbish; snobbish conduct; snobbishness.

snob'bish (-ĭsh), *a.* Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or befitting, a snob. — **snob'bish-ly,** *adv.* — **snob'bish-ness,** *n.*

snob'bism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Snobbery.

snood (snōōd), *n.* [AS. *snōd*, akin to D. *snoer* cord, G. *schnur.* Cf. SNARE.] **1.** A fillet worn around the hair of a young woman, formerly strictly emblematic of maidenhood.

2. A snell for a fishing line.

snood, *v. t.* **1.** To bind or braid up, as the hair, with a snood.

2. To fasten (a hook) with a snood, or snell.

snook (snōōk), *n.* [D. *snoek.*] **a** A robalo, esp. *Oxylabrax undecimalis.* **b** The barracouta *Thyrsites atun. S. Africa.* **c** The sergeant fish. **d** Any of certain garfishes.

snook (snōōk), *v. i.* [E. dial. *snook* to search out, to follow by the scent, ME. *snoken* to sniff, smell; cf. Sw. *snoka* to search, LG. *snöggen, snuckern, snökern,* to snuffle, smell about, search for.] **1.** To lurk; to lie in ambush. *Obs. or R.*

2. To sniff; smell; to pry about; to search. *Scot. & Dial.*

sneck band. A latchstring. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sneck'draw', *n., or* **sneck drawer.** A sly person; a cozener; a cheat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sneck'draw'ing, *a.* Sly; crafty *Scot* — *n.* Craftiness. *Scot.*

sneck'drawn', *a.* Mean; stingy; narrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sneck'et (snĕk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [See SNECK.] A latch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [latch. *Scot.*]

sneck head. The catch of a

sneck posset. The treatment of one who has the door shut in his face; a rebuff. *Dial. Eng.*

sneck up. An exclamation of contemptuous dismissal from consideration. *Obs or Archaic.*

sned (snĕd). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SNEAD.

sned (snĕd), *v. t* [See SNEAD a snath.] To lop; prune; snathe. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*

snede. † SNADE.

snee (snē), **sny** (snĭ), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *snew* to abound, to snow, AS *snīwan* to snow.] To abound; swarm. *Dial. Eng.*

sneek'bill'. † SNEAKSBILL.

sneel (snēl). Dial. of SNAIL.

Sneer, *n.* A carping character in Sheridan's "Critic," with just wit enough to be mischievous.

sneerd. Sneered. *Ref. Sp.*

sneer'er, *n.* One who sneers

sneer'ful, *a.* Given to sneering. *Obs.* [pr.

sneer'ing-ly, *adv.* of *sneering,* p.

Sneer'well', Lady (snēr'wĕl'). A character in Sheridan's "School for Scandal," given to gossip and slander

sneesh (snēsh), *n.* Snuff; a pinch of snuff. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To take snuff. *Scot.*

sneesh'ing (-ĭng), *n.* Snuff; also, a pinch of snuff. *Scot.*

sneeshing box, mill, *or* **mull.** A snuffbox. *Scot.*

sneeat, *n. & v.* Taunt; sneer. *Obs. Scot.* Hence: **sneer'ty** (snēr'tĭ), *a. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sneeth (snēth). Var. of SNATH.

sneez. sneezd. Sneeze; sneezed. *Ref. Sp.*

sneez'er, *n.* One who sneezes.

sneg (snĕg), *n & v.* Neigh. *Scot.*

sneg, *n. & v.* Cut. *Obs. Scot.*

snegge. † SNAG, a snail.

sneith, *a.* Comely. *Obs Scot.*

snek. † SNEAK.

snek. Var. of SNECK, latch

snele. † SNAIL. [incite. *Obs.*

snell, *v. t.* [Cf. SNELL, *a.*] To snell, *v. t.* To fasten to or with a snell, as a hook.

snel'ly (snĕl'lĭ), *adv* Quickly; bitterly; keenly; severely. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

snell'y (snĕl'ĭ), *a.* Chill; — of the night air. *Scot.*

snepe, *a.* Foolish. *Obs.*

snere. † SNEER. [of SNURP

snerp (snẽrp; snŭp). Dial. Eng.

snese. † SNEEZE.

snese, *v. t* [AS. *snēsan*, fr. *snōs* a spit.] To pierce. *Obs.*

snet. † SNITE, *v.* [*Obs.*

snet, snete. *n.* The fat of a deer.

sneve. † SNIFF, *v. i.*

snevel, snevil. † SNIVEL.

snew (*dial.* snū, snōō), *v. i.* To snow; fig., to swarm; to abound. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

snew. Obs or dial. pret. of SNOW.

sneyd (snād). Dial. Eng. var. of SNEAD.

snib (snĭb), *v. t.* [ME. *snibben;* cf. Dan. *snibbe*, and E. SNUB, *v. t.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To check; restrain; rebuke; snub. **2.** To fasten; bolt; bar. [of. **3.** To cut short; to make an end

snib, *n* **1** A reprimand; a rebuff; a snub. *Obs.* [*Scot.*] **2.** A fastening; a bolt; catch.

sni'bel (snĭ'bĕl), *n.* Corrupt. of SNIPEBILL. [latch.

snick (snĭk). Var. of SNECK, *n.*

snick (snĭk; snĕk), *v. t.* To take hastily and sneakingly. Cf. SNAKE, *v. t.*, 2. *Scot.*

snick'er, *v. t.* To utter with, or express by, a snicker. *Colloq.*

snick'er-snee' (snĭk'ẽr-snē'), *n* See *sneck and snee* b, under SNICK, *n.*

snickfail. † CINQUEFOIL.

snick'le (snĭk''l), *n. & v.* Snare; noose. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

snid'dle (snĭd''l), *n.* Coarse grass or sedges. *Dial. Eng.*

snide (snīd), *a.* Spurious; deceptively inferior; tricky; mean; base — *n.* A snide person or thing. *Both Slang.*

snif. Snuff. *Ref. Sp.*

snif'fle (snĭf'f'l), *n.* A snuffle.

sniffle valve = SNIFTING VALVE. *Rare.*

snift. Snuff. *Ref. Sp.*

snift'er (snĭf'tẽr), *n. Chiefly Scot. & Dial.* 1. A sniff; a snort; also, *pl* a cold in the head. **2.** A sharp or severe blow, storm, or the like.

3. A reverse or dilemma.

4. A dram of liquor. *Slang.*

snift'er (snĭf'tẽr), *v. i.* To sniff; snort; snivel *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [VALVE.

snifter valve. = SNIFTING

snif'ty (-tĭ), *a.* Having a pleasant smell. *Slang, U. S.*

snig (snĭg), *n.* [Cf. SNEAK.] A small eel. *Slang & Dial. Eng.*

snig, *v. t.* [See SNICK to cut.] To chop off; lop; also, to jerk; drag. *Scot & Dial. Eng*

snig, *v. t. & i.* [See SNEAK.] To sneak; pilfer. *Slang & Dial*

snig'ger-er, *n.* One who sniggers. [oath. *Obs.*

snigs, *interj.* An old popular

sniken. † SNEAK.

snile. † SNELL.

snip, *a.* Of a dazzling whiteness. *Obs. Scot.*

snipe fly. See LEPTIDÆ.

snipe hawk. Marsh harrier. *Ir.*

snipe'-nosed' (-nōzd'), *a.* Having a slender, elongate, straight nose; — said of some dogs.

snipe's'-bill', *n* = SNIPEBILL.

snip'-nose' mul'let. The rudder fish b. [snips.

snip'per (snĭp'ẽr), *n.* One that

snip'per-a'do, *n.* [As if a Sp. word See -ADE.] One who works with scissors. *Obs.*

snip'per-snap'per, *n.* A whippersnapper. *Colloq.*

snip'-snap', *n.* [Reduplication of *snap.*] A smart dialogue with quick replies. *Rare.*

snip'snap'sno'rum (snĭp'snăp'snō'rŭm; 201), *n. Cards.* A round game of matching sequences; — so called from words said in turn by the players

snip'y (snĭp'ĭ), *a.* Resembling a snipe's bill; snipe-nosed.

snirl (snẽrl; snŭl), *n. & v.* [Cf. SNARL to tangle.] Tangle; gnarl; snare. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

snirp (snẽrp; snŭp). Dial. Eng. var. of SNURP.

snirt (snẽrt; snŭt), *n & v. i* [Cf. SNORT.] Snort; sneer; snicker. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

snir'tle (snẽr't'l), *n. & v.* Snirt. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

snish'ing (snĭsh'ĭng). Var. of SNELSHING. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

snitch (snĭch), *n.* A smitch *Colloq or Dial.*

snitch (snĭch), *v. i.* To inform; betray. — **snitch'er,** *n. Both Dial Eng & Slang.*

snite (snīt), *n.* [AS. *snīte.*] A snipe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

snite (*dial.* snīt, snoit), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *snȳta.* See SNOUT.] To blow or pull (the nose); to snuff (a candle). — *v. i* To blow or pull the nose. *Both Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.* [ers. *Obs.*

snitel. *n.* Also **sniter.** *pl.* Snuffsnithe (snīth), *v. t.* [AS *snīðan*] To cut. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

snithe (snīth), **snith'y** (snĭth'ĭ), *a.* [AS. *snīðan* to cut. See SNATHE.] Sharp; piercing; — of the wind or weather. *Dial. Eng*

sniv'el (snĭv''l), *v. t.* To utter or express with or by sniveling.

sniv'el-ard. *n. snivel* + *-ard.*] A sniveler. *Obs.*

sniv'eld. Sniveled. *Ref. Sp.*

sniv'eled, sniv'elled (snĭv''ld), *a.* Covered or stained with snivel. *Obs. or R.*

sniv'el-y, sniv'el-ly (-'l-ĭ), *a.* Sniveling; pitiful; whining.

snoa. † SNOW. [of SNOOK.

snoak (snōk). Scot & dial. Eng.

snob (snŏb), *v. i.* [ME. *snobben*, prob. of D. or LG. origin; cf. D. *snuiven, snoeven,* to snort, G. *schnaufen, schnauben.* Cf. SNUFF to sniff.] To sob violently. — *n.* A violent sob. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng*

snob'by (snŏb'ĭ), *a.* Snobbish. *Rare* [*Jocose.*

snob'ling, *n.* A little snob.

snob-oc'ra-cy (snŏb-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*snob* + *-cracy.*] Snobs taken collectively. *Jocose.*

snob-og'ra-pher (snŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [*snob* + *-grapher.*] One who writes of snobs. — **snob-og'ra-phy** (-fĭ), *n. Both Humorous.*

snock (snŏk), *n.* [Cf SNOOK, *n.*] = BARRACOUTA, 2. *Australia.*

snock'er (snŏk'ẽr), *n & v.* Snort; snore *Scot* [of SNOOD.]

snod (snŏd). Obs or dial. Eng.

snod (snŏd), *a* [E. dial. ; cf. Icel *snoðinn* bald.] Trimmed; smooth; neat; trim; snug; cunning; demure. — *v. t.* To make snod. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

snode. † SNADE.

Snod'grass, Augustus (snŏd'grăs). One of the Pickwick Club in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," — a poetic nonentity.

snoff (snŏf). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SNUFF (of a candle).

snof'fle (snŏf''l). Dial. Eng. var. of SNUFFLE.

snog (snŏg) Scot. & dial Eng. var. of SNUG. [*Obs. Scot.*

snoif, *v. t.* To whirl (a spindle).

snoke (snōk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of SNOOK.

snoke'horn', *n.* A sneak. *Obs.*

snood'ed, *a.* Having a snood.

snood'ing, *n Angling* The material for the snood, or snell.

snook (*dial.* snōōk), *n.* A peak or promontory *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

snook'ered (snōōk'ẽrd), *a.* In snooker pool, in a position inaccessible for a direct shot. *Eng.*

snook'er pool, *or* **snook'er** (snōōk'ẽr), *n.* A modification of the game of pyramids, played with the fifteen red balls and various colored balls.

snool (snōōl), *v. t & i* To cow; snub; cringe. *Both Scot.*

snoop (snōōp), *v. i.* [Cf. SNOOK, *v. i.*] To look or pry about or into others' affairs in a sneaking way. — *n.* One who snoops; a prying sneak. — **snoop'er** (-ẽr), *n. All U. S.*

snooze (snōōz), *n.* [E. dial.; orig. uncert.] A short sleep; a nap. *Colloq. & Dial.*

snooze, *v. i.*; SNOOZED (snōōzd); SNOOZ'ING (snōōz'ĭng). To doze; to drowse; to take a nap. *Colloq. & Dial.*

snore (snōr; 201), *v. i.*; SNORED (snōrd); SNOR'ING (snōr'ĭng). [ME. *snoren;* cf. AS. *fnora* a sneezing, and E. *sneeze,* or LG. *snoren, snorken, snurken,* to snore, D. *snorken,* G. *schnarchen* to snore, *schnarren* to rattle, MHG. *snarren,* Sw. *snarka* to snore, Icel. *snarka* to sputter, fizzle, and E. *snarl* to growl.] To breathe during sleep with a rough, hoarse noise, due to vibration of the uvula and the soft palate.

snore, *n.* **1.** Act or noise of snoring.
2. *pl. Veter.* The snivels.

snore piece. In a mine pump, a cylinder, usually of cast iron, terminating in a flat or conoidal bottom and having suction holes (snore holes) in the bottom or side.

snort (snôrt), *v. i.*; SNORT'ED; SNORT'ING. [ME. *snorten, snurten,* to snort, snore; prob. akin to E. *snarl* to growl, or *snore.*] **1.** To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as do high-spirited horses.
2. To snore. *Obs.* "The *snorting* citizens." *Shak.*
3. To laugh loudly. *Colloq. & Dial.*

snort, *v. t.* **1.** To expel with or as with a snort.
2 To utter with, or express by, a snort.

snort, *n.* Act of snorting, or the sound produced.

snort'er (snôr'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who snorts or snores loudly.
2 The wheatear, — so called from its cry. *Local, Eng.*
3. Anything big, noisy, exciting, or the like, as a storm, a fight, a large harvest, etc. *Slang, U. S.*

snot'ter (snŏt'ẽr), *n.* Also **snort'er.** [Orig uncert.] *Naut.* **a** A flat rope, usually of sennit, secured to a yardarm, to which a tripping line is bent, used to strip the lower lift and brace from the yardarm in sending down topgallant and royal yards in vessels of war. **b** A loop or ring of rope or metal for receiving the lower end of a sprit.

snout (snout), *n.* [ME. *snoute,* perh. of Scand. or LG. origin; cf. LG. *snute,* D. *snuit,* G. *schnauze,* Sw. *snut,* Dan. *snude,* Icel. *snȳta* to blow the nose. Cf. SNITE, *v.*, SNOT.] **1.** The long, projecting nose of a beast, as of swine; also, the anterior prolongation of the head of various animals, as of a weevil; a rostrum.
2. The nose of a person; also, formerly, a worthless man.
3 The nozzle of a pipe, hose, etc.
4. The face, or front, of a glacier.

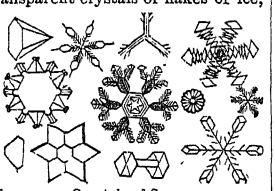
snout beetle. Any beetle of the group Rhynchophora; — so called because the head is usually produced into a rostrum bearing the mouth at its end and the antennæ on its sides; a weevil. See WEEVIL.

snout moth. **a** Any pyralid moth. **b** Any of various moths (mostly of the Pyralidæ or allied families) having labial palpi held out forward like a snout.

snout'y (snout'ĭ), *a.* Resembling a beast's snout.

snow (snō), *n.* [LG. *snaue,* or D. *snaauw.*] *Naut.* A square-rigged vessel, now rare, differing from a brig only in having a trysail mast close abaft the mainmast.

snow, *n.* [ME. *snow, snaw,* AS. *snāw;* akin to D. *sneeuw,* OS. & OHG. *snēo,* G. *schnee,* Icel. *snær,* Sw. *snö,* Dan. *snee,* Goth. *snaiws,* Lith. *sniẽgas,* Russ. *snyeg,* Ir. & Gael. *sneachd,* W. *nyf,* L. *nix, nivis,* Gr. acc. *νιφα,* also AS. *snīwan* to snow, G. *schneien,* OHG. *snīwan,* Lith. *snigti,* L. *ningit, ninguit,* it snows, Gr. *νίφει,* Avestan *snizh* to snow.] **1.** White or transparent crystals or flakes of ice, congealed in the air from particles of water, and falling to the earth; also, the fallen material. Snow crystals exhibit beautiful and perfect hexagonal forms, whose whiteness is due to the reflection of light from their many facets. By continued pressure snow is converted into ice, as in glaciers (cf. REGELATION).


Crystals of Snow.

2. Any of various congealed substances of snowlike appearance; as, carbon dioxide *snow;* acetylene *snow.*
3. A fall of snow or of something resembling snow.
4. *Her.* Argent. *Obs. & R.* *Chaucer.*
5. Whiteness, as of snow. *Poetic.*
6. Those admitted to a theater on passes. *Theat. Slang.*

snow (snō), *v. i.*; SNOWED (snōd); SNOW'ING. To fall in or as snow; — chiefly used impersonally; as, it *snows.*

snow, *v. t.* **1.** To scatter or shower down like snow.
2. To cover, or shut in, with snow; — used with adverbs; as, the train was *snowed* under.
3. To make white like snow. *Obs.*
to snow under, fig., to defeat by an overwhelming aggregate of votes, tallies, or the like. *Colloq.*

snow'ball' (snō'bôl'), *n.* **1.** A round mass of snow pressed or rolled together, or anything resembling such a mass.
2. Any of certain cultivated white-flowered species of *Viburnum.* The common snowball is the cultivated cranberry tree, or guelder-rose. See JAPANESE SNOWBALL.

snow'ball', *v. t.*; SNOW'BALLED' (-bôld'); SNOW'BALL'ING. To pelt with snowballs; to throw snowballs at.

snow'ball', *v. i.* To throw snowballs.

snow'ber-ry (snō'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** A North American caprifoliaceous shrub (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*), with white berries. **b** A rubiaceous shrub (*Chiococca racemosa*) of Florida and the West Indies, with evergreen leaves, racemes of white flowers, and white berries. **c** See CREEPING SNOWBERRY. **d** In Australia, the ericaceous shrub *Gaultheria hispida.*

snow'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **a** The snowflake. **b** Any finch of the genus *Junco;* a junco. The common form of eastern North America is *J. hyemalis,* often called *slate-colored,* or *black, snowbird.* **c** The fieldfare. *Eng.* **d** The ivory gull.

snow'-blind' (-blīnd'), *a.* Affected with snow blindness.

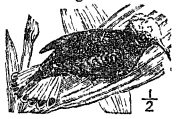
snow blindness. *Med.* Defective vision caused by the glare of the sunlight reflected from snow; niphablepsia.

snow'-bound', *a.* Shut in, or blockaded, by snow.

snow'break' (-brāk'), *n.* **1.** A melting of snow; a thaw.
2. A breaking of trees by snow; also, an area over which there has been such breakage.
3. Anything to prevent the piling up or drifting of snow, as a fence, a row of bushes or trees, or the like.

snow'bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n.* **1.** Any of several white-flowered ornamental shrubs; as: **a** Any Californian species of *Ceanothus* having white flowers, as *C. velutinus.* **b** The Australian asteraceous shrub *Olearia stellulata.*
2. A Polynesian euphorbiaceous shrub (*Phyllanthus nivosus*), cultivated for its white and green mottled foliage.

snow'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* A very small humming bird of the genus *Microchera* having a shining white crown. There are two species, *M. albocoronata,* inhabiting Panama, and *M. parvirostris,* of Costa Rica and Panama.


Snowcap (*Microchera albocoronata*). ½

snow cock. Any of several large gallinaceous birds (genus *Tetraogallus*) living almost exclusively above timber line in the mountains of central and western Asia. The Himalayan snow cock (*T. himalayensis*) has a chestnut pectoral band and a white chest with black bars.

snow'drift' (snō'drĭft'), *n.* A bank of drifted snow; also, rarely, drifting snow.

snow'drop' (-drŏp'), *n.* **a** Any species of *Galanthus;* esp., a bulbous amaryllidaceous plant (*G. nivalis*) bearing nodding white flowers, which often appear while the snow is on the ground. **b** A flower or bulb of this plant.


Snowdrop

snowdrop tree. **a** Any species of *Mohrodendron,* esp. *M. diptenum* or *M. carolinum.* **b** Any of several West Indian oleaceous trees or shrubs of the genus *Mayepea.* **c** See AFRICAN SNOWDROP TREE.

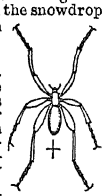
snow'fall' (snō'fôl'), *n.* A fall of snow, specif., the amount of snow that falls *in a single storm or in a given period.* It is usually expressed in terms of inches of water, the number being obtained roughly by dividing the number of inches of snow by 10.

snow'flake' (-flāk'), *n.* **1.** A flake or crystal of snow.
2. A finch (*Passerina,* or *Plectrophenax, nivalis*) of northern regions, allied to the longspurs. It breeds in the Arctic regions and in winter often appears in large flocks both in Europe and the United States, frequently during snowstorms. Much of the plumage (notably large areas on the wings very conspicuous in flight) is white, the upper parts being overcast with brown and rufous in ordinary winter plumage. The male in summer is entirely white and black. Called also *snow bunting.*


Snowflake, 2. Summer plumage. ⅙

3. A any bulbous amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Leucojum,* esp. *L. vernum,* which differs from the snowdrop in having larger flowers with equal perianth segments. **b** A flower or bulb of this plant.
4. *Weaving.* = BOURETTE.

snow fly *or* **insect.** **a** Any of several mecopterous insects of the genus *Boreus.* The male has rudimentary wings; the female is wingless. These insects sometimes appear on the snow in great numbers in the northern United States. **b** Any of certain small American stone flies, as *Perla nivicola* and *Capnia pygmæa,* often seen on snow. **c** A snow gnat.


Snow Gnat (*Chionea valga*). Enlarged.

snow gnat. **a** A wingless dipterous insect (genus *Chionea*) chiefly found on snow. **b** Any species of gnats of the family Chironomidæ, often seen on snow in spring.

snow goose. Any of several geese of the genus *Chen,* most of which are white with blackish primaries and a yellowish bill. They breed chiefly in Arctic America and migrate south. The **greater snow goose** (*C. hyperborea nivalis*) occurs chiefly on the Atlantic coast; the **lesser snow goose** (*C. hyperborea*) on the Pacific coast and in the Mississippi Valley. See Ross's SNOW GOOSE. The blue goose is often called *blue snow goose.*


Lesser Snow Goose. 1/20

snow grass **a** Any of several tall New Zealand grasses of the genus *Danthonia,* as *D. flavescens* and *D. raoulii.* **b** New Zealand tussock grass (*Poa cæspitosa*).

snow ice. **a** Ice formed by the compacting of snow, as in glaciers. **b** Whitish, porous ice formed by the freezing of half-melted snow or ice.

snow line *or* **limit.** **a** The lowest limit of perpetual snow. In the Alps this is at an altitude of about 9,000 feet; in the Andes, at the equator, about 16,000 feet, above the sea. **b** The extreme limit from the equator within which no snow falls unmelted, varying according to elevation, nearness to the sea, and other physical conditions. Canton, China, 23° N., and Brownsville, Texas, 26° N., represent extreme points at sea level in the Northern Hemisphere.

snow mouse. **a** A European vole (*Microtus nivalis*) of the Alps and other high mountains. **b** A pied lemming.

snow'-on-the-moun'tain, *n.* **a** = SNOW-IN-HARVEST. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A spurge (*Euphorbia marginata*) of the western United States, having showy white bracts.

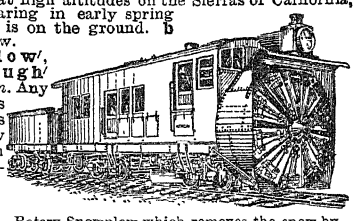
snow partridge. **a** A Himalayan gallinaceous bird (*Lerwa lerica*) having the upper half of the legs feathered and the reddish shanks spurred. Its upper parts are blackish, narrowly barred with white and rufous, the under parts chestnut. **b** A snow cock. **c** A ptarmigan, or snow grouse.

snow pheasant. **a** A snow cock. **b** An eared pheasant.

snow pigeon. A pigeon (*Columba leuconota*) of Tibet and the Himalayas. Its back, neck, and rump are white; the top of the head, ear coverts, and tail are blackish.

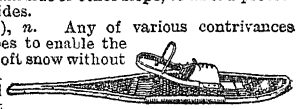
snow plant. **a** A fleshy, bright red monotropaceous herb (*Sarcodes sanguinea*) growing as a saprophyte in coniferous woods at high altitudes on the Sierras of California, often appearing in early spring while snow is on the ground. **b** The red snow.

snow'plow', snow' plough' (snō'plou'), *n.* Any of various contrivances to clear away snow from roads, railroads, etc.


Rotary Snowplow which removes the snow by a rotary fanlike device.

snow'shed' (-shĕd'), *n.* A shelter to protect from snow, as a long structure over an exposed part of a railroad, esp. one on a mountain side or other slope, to afford protection against snowslides.

snow'shoe' (-shōō'), *n.* Any of various contrivances worn under the shoes to enable the wearer to walk on soft snow without sinking; esp.: **a** A slight frame of wood three or four feet long and about one third as wide, strung like a tennis racket, and having a support and holder for the foot. **b** A ski. *Rare or Local.*


Snowshoe a.

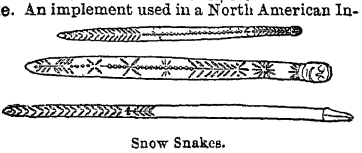
snow'shoe', *v. i.* To travel on snowshoes.

snowshoe rabbit. An American varying hare (*Lepus bairdi*) of the central Rocky Mountain region, which in winter is white and in summer brownish with white feet.

snow'slide' (-slīd'), *n.* A snow avalanche; snowslip.

snow'slip' (-slĭp'), *n* A large mass or avalanche of snow which slips down the side of a mountain, etc.

snow snake. An implement used in a North American Indian game in the form of a staff, or "snake," several feet long, to be hurled along ice or snowy ground.


Snow Snakes.

snow'storm' (snō'stôrm'), *n.* A storm with falling snow.

snow'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with snow; covered with snow. "The *snowy* top of cold Olympus." *Milton.*
2. White like snow; as, *snowy* hair. *Shak.*
3. Fig. Pure; unblemished; unstained; spotless.
There did he lose his *snowy* innocence. *J Hall* (1646).
snowy heron, a small white heron or egret (*Egretta candidissima*) about two feet long, formerly abundant in the southern United States, and southward to Chile, but now very rare on account of its pursuit for its plumes or aigrettes. — **s. lemming,** a pied lemming. See LEMMING. — **s. owl,** a large diurnal arctic owl (*Nyctea nyctea*) which enters the northern parts of the United States and Europe in winter. Its plumage is sometimes nearly pure white, but usually has dark brownish spots. It has no ear tufts. — **s. plover,** a small plover (*Ægialitis nivosa*) of the western parts of the United States and Mexico. It is light gray above, with a dark patch on the crown, sides of the head, and each side of the breast, and with the under parts and portions of the head white. — **s. tree cricket.** See TREE CRICKET.


Snowy Owl. 1/16

snub (snŭb), *v. t.*; SNUBBED (snŭbd); SNUB'BING. [ME. *snubben* to reprove; cf. Icel. *snubba* to snub, chide, Sw. *snubba,* Icel. *snubbōttr* snubbed, nipped, and E. *snib.*]
1. To check, stop, or rebuke, with a tart, sarcastic reply or remark; to reprimand; check.
2. To treat with contempt or neglect, as a forward or pretentious person; to slight designedly; also, to affect in a specified way by such treatment; as, *snubbed* into silence.
3. To check the motion of suddenly by a tautened rope,

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snool (snōōl), *n.* A cringing person: a craven. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

snoop'y (snōōp'ĭ), *a.* Prying; sneaking. *Colloq. & Dial. U. S.*

snoot (snōōt), *n.* Scot. & dial. var. of SNOUT. — **to make a snoot** (*snoot* here is either influenced by, or is a phonetic English spelling of, D. *snuit,* lit., snout; hence, face), to look sulky. *Colloq or Slang, South Africa.* [*Scot.*]

snoove (snōōv), *v. i.* To glide.

snooz, snoozd Snooze; snoozed. *Ref. Sp.*

snoo'zle (snōō'z'l), *v. i. Dial.* **1.** To cuddle; snuggle
2. To nuzzle, as a dog.
3. To snooze; doze; sleep.

snore, *v. t.* To pass in, or effect by, snoring; — often with *away.*

snore hole. See SNORE PIECE.

snor'er (snōr'ẽr), *n.* One who snores.

snor'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNORE.

snork (*dial.* snôrk; snŏk), *n. & v. i.* [Cf. D. & OLG. *snorken,* v.. Dan. *snorke.*] Snore; snort. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

snort'er. Var. of SNOTTER.

snor'tle (snôr'tl), *v. t.* [Freq. of *snort.*] To grunt; snort. *Obs.*

snort'y, *a.* Characterized by snorting. *Obs. or Colloq.*

snot (snŏt), *n.* [AS. *gesnot;* akin to D. *snot,* LG. *snotte,* Dan. *snot,* and to E. *snout.* See SNOUT.] Nasal mucus.—*v. t.* To blow, wipe, or clear (the nose). *Both Obs., Dial., or Vulgar.*

snoter, *a.* [AS. *snotor.*] Prudent; wise. — **snoterly,** *adv.* — **snoterness,** *n. All Obs.*

snot'ter (snŏt'ẽr), *v. t.* [From SNOT.] To snivel; sob; cry; whine. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

snot'ter-y, *n.* Snot; filth. *Obs.*

snot'ty (snŏt'ĭ), *a.* Foul with snot; mean; dirty. — **snot'ti-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **snot'ti-ness,** *n. All Obs., Dial., or Vulgar.*

snouh. ✝ SNOW.

snout, *v. t.* To furnish with a nozzle or point [NÆ.]

snout butterfly. See LIBYTHEI-

snout'er (snout'ẽr), *n.* Shears to remove cartilage from a hog's snout, to prevent rooting.

snout'fair', *a.* Having a fair face; handsome. *Obs.*

snow apple. = FAMEUSE.

snowball bush, *or* **snowball tree** = SNOWBALL, 2.

snow bear. The isabelline bear.

snow blink. Reflection of sunlight from a field of snow or ice.

snow'-broth', *n.* Snow and water mixed, or snow just melted; hence, very cold liquor.

snow bunting. = SNOWFLAKE, 2.

snow chukor. A snow cock.

snow'craft', *n.* Skill and experience in traveling over snow.

snowed Snowed. *Ref. Sp.*

Snow-do'ni-an (snō-dō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the mountain of Snowdon, in Wales. [*n.*, 2.

Snow'down', *n.* See HERALD, **snow eater.** A chinook wind, which melts the snow rapidly *Colloq., Western U. S.*

snow eyes. A kind of Eskimo snow goggles. [*Eng.*

snow finch. The brambling.

snow flange. = FLANGER, 2.

snow flea. A small black leaping poduran insect (*Achorutes nivicola*) often found in early spring on the snow in vast numbers in the eastern States. *U. S.*

snow'fight' (-fīt'), *n.* The snowflake (bird). *Local, Brit.*

snow'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* a The snowdrop. b A cultivated shrub of the genus *Deutzia* (*D. gracilis*). **c** The fringe tree.

snowflower tree. Fringe tree.

snow'fowl', *n.* The snowflake. (bird). *Local, Brit.*

snow gem *or* **glory.** The glory-of-the-snow. See CHIONODOXA.

snow grouse A ptarmigan.

snow gum. A scrubby eucalypt (*Eucalyptus coriacea*). *Australia.* [SNOWY,

snow'i-ly (snō'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **snow'i-ness,** *n.* See -NESS.

snow'-in-har'vest, *or* **snow'-in-sum'mer,** *n.* Any of several white-flowered plants blossoming at harvest time, as the mouse-ear chickweed and the English virgin's-bower. *Dial. Eng.*

snow'ish. *a.* See -ISH.

snowk (snouk; snōk; snŏk). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SNOOK, *v.*

Snow King. Gustavus Adolphus, king (1611-32) of Sweden; — so called by Austrians.

snow knife. A scraper used by Eskimos to clear ice from furs

snowl (snoul), *n.* The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.*

snow leopard. The ounce.

snow'less, *a.* See -LESS.

snow owl. The snowy owl.

snow panther. The ounce.

snow pear. A European pear which ripens after snowfall.

snow pudding. A cold pudding, resembling snow, made of gelatin, lemon juice, water, sugar, and whipped whites of eggs.

snow'scape', *n.* A landscape of a snow-covered scene.

snow'sho'er (-shōō'ẽr), *n.* One who uses snowshoes.

snowte. ✝ SNOUT.

snow tree. Snow-pear tree.

snow'-white', *a.* [AS. *snāw-hwīt.*] White as snow.

snow white. Zinc white.

snow wreath. The rosaceous shrub *Neviusia alabamensis.*

chain, or the like; as, a boat is *snubbed* as she comes to a wharf by taking a turn with a bowline around a post; a horse is *snubbed* by running to the limit of a picket rope.
4. To fasten, usually with a turn about a post, as a rope.
5. To clip or break off the end of; to check the growth of; to nip. *Obs. or R.*

snub (snŭb), *n.* **1.** A knot; protuberance in wood. *Obs.*
2. A check or rebuke; an intended slight. *J. Foster.*
3. A snub nose. *Colloq.*
4. Act or result of snubbing, as a vessel with the bowline.
5. A snubbing post. *Local.*

snub, *a.* Short, somewhat flat, and a little turned up at the end; — said of the nose.
snub cube, *Geom.*, a solid bounded by 32 triangles and 6 squares, and having at each vertex 4 triangles and a square. — **s. dodecahedron,** *Geom.*, a solid having at each vertex a pentagon and 4 triangles, and bounded by 12 pentagons, which belong to the regular dodecahedron, and 80 triangles, of which 20 are faces of the regular icosahedron.

snub'bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNUB. — **snubbing post,** a post around which a line is thrown to snub, or check, anything.

snub'-nosed' (-nōzd'), *a.* Having a snub nose.
snub-nosed cachalot, a pygmy sperm whale.

snuff (snŭf), *n.* [Cf. SNUFF, *v. t.*, to sniff, SNUFF, *v.* (of a candle).] **1.** The charred part of a candle wick.
2. *Mining.* A candle end used to ignite a fuse.

snuff, *v. t.*; SNUFFED (snŭft); SNUFF'ING. [ME. *snuffen.* See SNUFF to sniff.] To crop the snuff of, as a candle; to take off the end of the snuff of.
to snuff out, to extinguish by or as by snuffing.

snuff (snŭf), *v. t.* [Akin to D. *snuffen*, G. *schnupfen*, *schnuppen*, to snuff, *schnupfen* a cold in the head, *schnuppen* to snuff (air), also, to snuff (a candle). Cf. SNIFF, SNUFFLE, SNUB, *v. i.*] **1.** To draw in, or to inhale, forcibly through the nose; to sniff.
He *snuffs* the wind, his heels the sand excite. *Dryden.*
2. To perceive by smelling; to scent; smell.
3. To sniff in order to examine; — said of dogs, horses, etc.
to snuff pepper, to get angry. *Obs.*

snuff, *v. i.* **1.** To inhale through the nose noisily and forcibly; to sniff or smell inquiringly, as a horse, dog, etc.
2. To sniff in or as in disgust; hence, to chafe. *Obs.*
Do the enemies of the church rage and *snuff? Bp. Hall.*
3. To take snuff; esp., to take snuff habitually.

snuff, *n.* **1.** Act of snuffing; a sniff.
2. Tobacco pulverized and prepared to be taken into the nose; also, the amount taken at once; a pinch.
3. Resentment or contempt expressed by a sniff. *Obs.*
4. Scent; smell; aroma; odor. *Obs.*
to take it in snuff, to be angry or offended. — **up to s.,** not easily deceived; worldly-wise. *Slang.*

snuff'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* **1.** A small box for holding snuff, usually carried about the person.
2. A puffball.
snuffbox bean. a The large seed of a tropical mimosaceous liana (*Lens phaseoloides*). It is one of the sea beans. It is used medicinally. **b** The plant which bears this seed. It has tough, ropelike stems, pinnate leaves ending in a tendril, small spicate flowers, and gigantic sword-shaped woody pods divided into boxlike compartments.

snuff'er (snŭf'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who snuffs.
2. The common porpoise.

snuff'ers (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* An instrument for cropping and holding the snuff of a candle. The *sing.* form, **snuff'er,** is used attributively, as in *snuffer* dish, *snuffer* tray, etc.

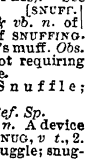
snuf'fle (snŭf''l), *v. i.*; SNUF'FLED (-ld); SNUF'FLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *snuff*, v. i.; akin to LG. *snuffeln*, G. *schnüffeln*, D. *snuffelen*, Dan. *snövle*, AS. *snoft* mucus. Cf. SNIFFLE.]
1. To breathe through the nose when it is obstructed, making a broken sound; to inhale through the nose noisily, as if the nose were partially stopped up; also, to speak through or as through the nose; to speak nasally; — often used of hypocritical, canting persons
2. To chaff; fret; fume. *Rare.*

snuf'fle, *n.* [See SNUFFLE, *v.*] **1.** Act or fact of snuffling; the sound made in snuffling.
2. An affected nasal twang; hence, cant; hypocrisy.
3. *pl.* Nasal catarrh of infants or children. *Colloq.*

snuf'fler (-lẽr), *n.* One who snuffles; esp., a canter.

snuff'y (snŭf'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Like snuff, as in color, nature, etc.
2. Soiled with snuff.
3. Sulky; angry; vexed. *Obs. or Scot.*

snug (snŭg), *a.*; SNUG'GER (-ẽr); SNUG'GEST (-ĕst). [E. dial. *snug* compact, close, secret, private, handsome; cf. Icel. *snöggr* smooth, ODan. *snög* neat, Sw. *snygg.*] **1.** Trim; tidy; compact; as, a *snug* little farm; make all things *snug;* by extension, sheltered or protected in any way, as against poverty by a fortune, or against intrusion by natural privacy; cozy; as, a *snug* life; a *snug* corner.
Right and proper for a *snug* man like him. *Lover.*
2. Close; concealed; not exposed to notice.
Lie *snug*, and hear what critics say. *Swift.*
3. Fitting closely, but not too tight, as a garment.
Syn. — Close, compact, neat, trim; comfortable. — SNUG, COZY. SNUG implies trimness, closeness, or security; COZY suggests warmth, shelter, and ease; as, a *snug*-fitting coat, a *cozy* armchair; "There is hardly to be found upon the earth, I suppose, so *snug* a creature as an Englishman by his fireside in the winter" (*Cowper*); "I kept myself *snug* and silent, watching" (*Boswell*); "the *cozy* talk by the fireside" (*J. R. Green*); "'*Snug* little crib,' said Mr. Pynsent, 'pretty *cozy* little lawn'" (*Thackeray*). See NEAT.


Bolt Head with Snug.

snug ft. See 5th FIT, 2 a.

snug, *n.* **1.** A small private room in an inn or public house. *Dial. Eng.*
2. *Mach.* A projecting piece or lug, as one forged under a cup head of a bolt in order to prevent rotation in screwing up the nut; also, a stop or catch of a loose eccentric. Cf. 4th GAB.

snug (snŭg), *v. t.*; SNUGGED (snŭgd); SNUG'GING (-ĭng). To lie close; to snuggle; — often with *up*, or *together.*

snug, *v. t.* **1.** To place in a snug position. *R.*
2. To rub, as twine or rope, so as to make it smooth and improve the finish; to finish; slick.
3. To arrange neatly and smoothly.
to snug down, *Naut.*, to reduce sail, lower topmasts, lash movables, etc., to prepare for a gale.

snug'ger-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SNUGGERIES (-ĭz). A snug, cozy place, esp. a small room or den. *Colloq.*

snug'gle (snŭg''l), *v. i.*; SNUG'GLED (-'ld); SNUG'GLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *snug.*] To move one way and the other so as to get close; to cuddle; nestle.

snug'gle, *v. t.* To draw close, as for comfort; to cuddle.

so (sō), *adv.* [ME. *so, sa, swa*, AS. *swā*; akin to OFries. *sā, sō*, D. *zoo*, OS. & OHG. *sō*, G. *so*, Icel. *svā, sī ō, svo, sō*, Sw. *så*, Dan. *saa*, Goth. *swa* so, *swē* as; cf. L. *suus* one's own, Skr. *sva* one's own, one's self. Cf. AS, CUSTOM, ETHIC, SUCH.] **1.** In that manner or degree; in this or that condition or state; as has been stated or suggested; as indicated (in any way), or as implied, or as supposed to be known; as, why did he come *so* late? "*So* spake the apostate angel." *Milton.* *So* formerly sometimes meant, in or to the degree, manner, etc., following. It sometimes indicates an amount as indeterminate or as regarded distributively; as in, to work for *so* much an hour; one can walk only *so* far. It is often used with a pronominal force, esp. to avoid repetition; as in, he said they would come, and I thought *so* too. After the verb *be* it is often equivalent to a predicate adjective with the sense of *true, accordant with fact;* as, what he says is sure to be *so.*
It concerns every man, with the greatest seriousness, to inquire into those matters, whether they be *so* or not. *Tillotson.*
2. In like manner or degree; in such manner; to such degree; — used esp. with *as.* See under AS, 1.
So clear as to leave no hope of acquittal. *Froude.*
3. Very; in a high degree; i. e., in such a degree as cannot well be expressed; as, he is *so* good. *Chiefly Colloq.*
4. For that reason; for like reason; by this or that means; thus; as, obey the laws; *so* shalt thou prosper
As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, *so* a prince ought to consider the condition he is in *Swift.*
5. The case being such, therefore; on this account; on these terms; — used both as an adverb and a conjunction.
God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and *so* capable of dominion *Locke.*
6. (Abbr. from *so be it.*) It is well; let it be as it is, or let it come to pass; — used to express assent.
And if it please you, *so;* if not, why, *so* *Shak.*
7. Well; the fact being as stated; — used as an expletive; as, *so* the work is done, is it?
8. (Abbr. from *is it so?*) Is it thus? do you mean what you say? — with an upward inflection; as, "Do you say he refuses? *So?*" *Colloq.*
9. About the number, time, or quantity specified; thereabouts; more or less; — after *or;* as, I will spend a week or *so* in the country; I have read only a page or *so.*
10. In strong asseveration; as, *so* help me God, I deny it.
11. Ever; — now only in composition; as, *whatso, whatsoever, whichsoever,* etc.
Syn. — See THEREFORE.
and so on, and so forth. See under AND. — **so as. a** Such as. *Obs.* "*So as* thou art." *Shak.* **b** Provided that. **c** So that. — **so . . . as.** *So* is now commonly used as a demonstrative correlative of *as* in emphasizing the equality or comparison suggested, esp. in negative assertions, and questions implying a negative answer, where it is preferred to *as.* Formerly *so . . . as* was much used where *as . . . as* is now common. See under AS, 1.
As a flower of the field, *so* he flourisheth *Ps.* ciii. 15.
Had women been *so* strong *as* men *Shak.*
No country suffered *so* much *as* England. *Macaulay.*
— **so far forth,** as far; to such a degree. — **so fashion,** in that way; so. *Dial. U. S.* — **so forth.** See *and so forth,* under AND. — **so,** so, well, well. "*So, so,* it works." *Dryden.* — **so** so. See soso, in the *Vocab.* — **so that. a** To the end that; in order that; with the effect or result that. **b** Provided that. — **so then,** thus then it is; therefore; the consequence is. — **so to say, so to speak,** to use such an expression.

so (sō), *conj.* **1.** As; thus, soon *so*, i. e., soon as. *Obs.*
2. Provided that; on condition that; in case that; if; as, I am content *so* you are satisfied.
3. So that; in such a way that; — with clause of purpose or result; as, he was sick, *so* they were quiet.

so, *interj.* Be as you are; stand still; stop; that will do.

soak (sōk), *v. t.*; SOAKED (sōkt); SOAK'ING. [ME. *soken*, AS. *socian* to soak, steep, fr. *sūcan* to suck. See SUCK.]
1. To cause to lie in a fluid till saturated; to steep.
2. To drench; to wet thoroughly.
3. To draw in by the pores, or through small passages; as, a sponge *soaks* up water; the skin *soaks* in moisture.
4. To penetrate by percolating through pores or interstices.
5. To absorb; drain; exhaust. *Obs.*
6. To subject (a metal) to prolonged heat treatment.
7. *Slang Uses.* **a** To damage by or as by striking; to strike; punch. **b** To send or throw swiftly, as a baseball. **c** To charge, esp. exorbitantly. **d** To pawn. **e** *College.* To assign as a lesson; also, to assign a difficult lesson to.
8. To bake thoroughly, as bread. *Dial.*
Syn. — See SATURATE.

soak, *v. i.* **1.** To lie steeping in water or other liquid; to become saturated; as, let the cloth lie and *soak.*
2. To enter (into something) by pores or interstices; as, water *soaks* into the earth or other porous material.
3. To drink intemperately or gluttonously. *Slang.*
4. To remain for a considerable time under heat treatment; — said esp. of a metal, as in annealing.

soak (sōk), *n.* **1.** Act or process of soaking; also, state of being soaked.
2. The liquid in which anything is soaked; a steep; specif., *Tanning,* a bath for softening dry hides.
3. **a** A piece of boggy land about a spring. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Wet land, as at the foot of a hill; a temporary swamp due to overflow of water usually near the surface of damp soil; also, the water in such a marsh. *Australia.*
4. *Slang Uses.* **a** A hard blow; a punch. **b** A sot; a drunkard; also, a spree. **c** *College.* An instructor who assigns hard lessons; also, a difficult lesson. **d** Pawn; as, to put in *soak.* **e** Cost; charge; esp., overcharge.

soak'age (-ăj), *n.* Act of soaking, or state of being soaked; also, the amount entering or issuing by soaking.

soak'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that soaks, in any sense of the verb.
2. *Plumbing.* A sheet of lead used as a covering from the weather, as at the angle of a wall and roof.

soak'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOAK. — **soak'ing-ly,** *adv.*
soaking pit, *Metal.*, a heated upright chamber in which a steel ingot, the interior of which is still molten, is allowed to stand until completely solid and equalized in temperature throughout. A number of such chambers connected with a heating apparatus constitute a **soaking furnace.**

so'-and-so', *n.* An indefinite or imaginary person or thing. "Number *so-and-so.*" *Freeman.*

soap (sōp), *n.* [ME. *sope*, AS. *sāpe;* akin to D. *zeep*, G. *seife*, OHG. *seifa*, Icel. *sāpa*, Sw. *såpa*, Dan. *sæbe*, and perh. to AS. *sīpan* to drip, MHG. *sīfen*, and L. *sebum* tallow; cf. AS. *sāp* resin, pomade. Cf. SAPONACEOUS, SEBACEOUS, SUET.] **1.** A cleansing agent, made usually by action of alkali on fat, and consisting essentially of sodium or potassium salts of fatty acids; by extension, any salt of such an acid. Cf. SAPONIFICATION. Solid or **hard soap** is usually made with soda only, and the best semifluid or **soft,** or **potash, soap** with potash. The fats are treated with lye either at a heat short of boiling (**cold process**), or by boiling in open vessels, or by heating under pressure. In the common yellow or **rosin soap,** rosin is substituted for the fat in part. Many other substances, as glycerin, are often added to soap, some to assist in cleansing or forming a lather, to give color or perfume, etc., and others to add weight. The cleansing power of *soap* is largely due to its power of emulsifying oily substances; of wetting and penetrating into oily textures; and of lubricating. Cf. CASTILE SOAP, MARINE SOAP.
2. Flattery; — short for SOFT SOAP.

soap (sōp), *v. t.*; SOAPED (sōpt); SOAP'ING. **1.** To rub or wash over with soap.
2. To flatter; to wheedle. *Slang.*

soap'bark' (-bärk'), *n.*, *or* **soapbark tree. a** A Chilean rosaceous tree (*Quillaja saponaria*), with shining leaves and terminal white flowers. See QUILLAI. **b** Any of several tropical American mimosaceous shrubs of the genus *Pithecolobium*, as *P. bigeminum*, having saponaceous bark.

soap'ber-ry (sōp'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*, *or* **soapberry tree.** Any tree of the genus *Sapindus*, esp. *S. saponaria;* also, its saponaceous fruit, used in the West Indies for cleaning clothes.

soap bubble. A hollow iridescent globe formed by blowing a film of soap suds from a pipe; hence, something attractive, but unsubstantial.
This *soap bubble* of the metaphysicians. *J. C. Shairp.*

soap fat. Refuse fat used in making soap.

soap film. The film composing the wall of a soap bubble.

soap'fish' (sōp'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** Any of several serranoid fishes constituting the genus *Rhypticus* of the warmer coasts of America, whose scales are smooth and feel soapy. The best-known species (*R. saponaceus*) occurs as far north as Long Island. **b** A lizard fish of the genus *Synodus.*

soap glue. *Soap Making.* The gelatinous mass formed by boiling tallow and strong lye together.

soap liniment. *Med.* A liniment containing soap, camphor, and alcohol.

soap nut. a The seed of the soapberry, used for making beads, buttons, etc. **b** The flat saponaceous pod of an East Indian mimosaceous climbing shrub (*Acacia concinna*); also, the shrub itself.

soap plant. Any plant some part of which may be used in place of soap; specif., the Californian liliaceous plant *Chlorogalum pomeridianum.* See AMOLE.

soap'root' (sōp'rōōt'), *n.* **a** Any of several South European silenaceous herbs of the genus *Gypsophila*, the roots of which are used as a substitute for soap. *G. struthium* is often distinguished as *Egyptian*, and *G. vaccaria* as *Spanish, soaproot.* **b** The sand lily. *U. S.*

soap'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A kind of soft stone with a soapy feel. See STEATITE.

soap'suds' (-sŭdz'), *n. pl.* Suds made with soap.

soap test. A rapid test for estimating the hardness of water by determining the amount of a standard soap solution required to produce a persistent lather.

soap'wort' (sōp'wŭrt'), *n.* A silenaceous plant (*Saponaria officinalis*) native of Europe and widely naturalized or escaped in the United States. It has coarse pink or white flowers; the bruised leaves are detergent. Also called *bouncing Bet.* Also, any of the Sapindaceæ. *Lindley.*

soapwort gentian. An eastern North American gentian (*Gentiana saponaria*), whose leaves and unexpanded flower buds resemble those of soapwort.

soap'y (-ĭ), *a.*; SOAP'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SOAP'I-EST. **1.** Like, or having the qualities of, soap; soft and smooth.
2. Smeared with soap; covered with soap.
3. Unctuous, oily; — said of a person. *Slang.*

soar (sōr; 201), *v. i.*; SOARED (sōrd); SOAR'ING. [ME. *soren*, OF. *essorer*, F. *s'essorer* to soar, *essorer* to expose to the air (for drying), fr. L. *ex* out + *aura* the air, a breeze; akin to Gr. *αὔρα.*] **1.** To fly aloft, as a bird; to mount on or as on wings. *Chaucer.*

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snub'ber (snŭb'ẽr), *n.* One that snubs; esp., *Naut.*, a device for enubbing a cable.
snub'bish (-ĭsh), *a.* Inclined to snub, or rebuff. *Rare.*
snub'by (-ĭ), *a.* a Snub; as, a *snubby* nose. b Snubbish.
snubd. Snubbed. *Ref. Sp.*
snub post. = SNUBBING POST.
snucks (snŭks), *n. pl.* Dial. var. of *snacks*, pl. of SNACK, share, portion. *U. S.*
snude (snōōd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SNOOD.
snudge (snŭj; *dial. also* snōōj), *n.* A miser; a sneaking fellow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
snudge, *v. i.* [Cf. SNUG.] To sneak; sulk; also, to lie snug or quiet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
snudg'er-y, *n.* Miserliness. *Obs.*
snuf. Snuff. *Ref. Sp.*
snuff dipping = DIPPING, *n.*, 1 b.
snuff'i-ness (snŭf'ĭ-nĕs). See -NESS. [SNUFF.]
snuff'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNUFF.
snuff'ing-ly, *adv.* of SNUFFING.
snuff'kin, *n.* A lady's muff. *Obs.*
snuff'less, *a.* Not requiring snuffing, as a candle.
snuff'l, snuff'le. Snuffle; snuffled. *Ref. Sp.*
snuft. Snuffed. *Ref. Sp.*
snug'ger (snŭg'ẽr), *n.* A device for snugging. See SNUG, *v. t.*, 2.
snug'l, snug'le. Snuggle; snuggled. *Ref. Sp.*
snug'ly, *adv.* of SNUG.
snug'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
snuk, snuke. † SNOOK, peak.
snurl (*dial* snẽrl, snŭl), *n. & v. i.* Snarl. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
snurp (*dial.* snẽrp, snŭp), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *snärpa*, Norw. dial. *snerpa.*] To shrivel; pine away. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
snurr (snẽr), *v. i.* To make a whirring noise. *Obs. or Scot.*
snurten. † SNORT.
snush, *n. & v.* Snuff. *Obs.*
snute. † SNOUT.
snuvelen † SNIVEL.
snuz'zle (snŏōz''l; snōōz''l). Dial. var. of SNOOZLE.
snwl, scale. † SOLE (of the foot).
soam, *n.* [LL. *sauma*, through OF. *some*, F. *somme*, or OLG. *sōm.* See SEAM a measure.] A horseload; a burden. *Obs.*
soam, *n.* A draft rope or chain *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
soap. Dial. Eng. var. of SOPE.
soap apple *or* **bulb.** The bulb of the soap plant; also, the plant.
soap'bush' (sōp'bŏŏsh'), *n.* A California rhamnaceous shrub (*Ceanothus integerrimus*).
soap cerate. A cerate of soap, olive oil, white wax, and subacetate of lead, used to allay inflammation.
soap earth. Steatite.
soap engine. A machine for cutting soap slabs into bars.
soap'er, *n.* A maker or dealer in soap. *Obs.* [factory.]
soap'er-y (sōp'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A soap
soap'-fast, *a.* Resisting, or able to resist, the action of soap
soap'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
soap'less, *a.* Without soap; hence, unwashed.
soap orange. A wild orange (*Citrus aurantium saponacea*) of Guam and other Pacific islands. The pulp of its inedible fruit is saponaceous.
soap paste. A washing paste of soda lye and farinaceous matter
soap pod. a Saponaceous pod of any of several Chinese species of *Cæsalpinia.* b = SOAPNUT b
soap'rack', *n.* Soap earth. *Rare.*
soapt. Soaped. *Ref. Sp.*
soap tree. The soapberry.
soap weed. = SOAP PLANT.
soap'wood' (sōp'wŏŏd'), *n.* The wild pear of tropical America (*Clethra tinifolia*).
soar, soare. † SORE.

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2. To be exalted in thought, spirits, or imagination; to rise or elevate one's self in any way, as mentally or morally.

Valor *soars* above
What the world calls misfortune. *Addison.*

Syn. — See FLOAT.

soar (sōr), *n.* Act of soaring; upward flight.

sob (sŏb), *v. i.*; SOBBED (sŏbd); SOB'BING. [ME. *sobben*; prob. akin to AS. *sēofian*, *siofian*, to complain, bewail, *sēofung*, *siofung*, sobbing, lamentation; cf. OHG. *sūftōn*, *sūftjōn*, to sigh, MHG. *siuften*, *siufzen*, G. *seufzen*, MHG. *sūft* a sigh, properly, a drawing in of breath, prob. fr. *sūfen* to drink, OHG. *sūfan* (cf. SUP).] **1.** To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast, or with a kind of convulsive motion; to weep with a convulsive catching of the breath.

Sobbing is the same thing [as sighing], stronger. *Bacon.*

2. To make a sound suggestive of a sob or sigh, as the wind or waves or green wood when burning.

sob, *v. t.* To utter with sobs; as, to *sob* out a pitiful tale; also, usually reflexive, to bring to a certain state by sobbing; as, to *sob* one's self to sleep.

sob, *n.* Act or sound of sobbing.

sob'bing (-ĭng), *n.* Act of one that sobs.

so-be'it (sō-bē'ĭt), *conj.* [*so* + *be* + *it.*] Provided; if it be so that.

so'ber (sō'bẽr), *a.*; SO'BER-ER (-ẽr); SO'BER-EST. [ME. *sobre*, F. *sobre*, fr. L. *sobrius*, prob. from a prefix *so-* expressing separation (cf. *se-*, as in L. *securus*, E. *secure*) + *ebrius* drunken. Cf. EBRIETY.] **1.** Not so influenced by alcoholic liquors as to have one's faculties materially impaired; not drunk; also, habitually temperate in the use of liquor.

2. Temperate or moderate in thought or action; exercising cool, dispassionate reason; self-controlled.

3. Characterized by dispassionate reason or judgment; rational; as, *sober* judgment.

4. Serious or subdued in demeanor, habit, appearance, color, etc.; solemn; grave; sedate; as, *sober* garments.

5. Unpretentious; humble; also, poor; feeble; weakly. *Obs. or Scot.*

Syn. — Abstinent, abstemious; moderate, regular, steady, calm, quiet, cool, collected, unimpassioned, staid, serious, solemn, somber, grave. See EARNEST.

so'ber (sō'bẽr), *v. t. & i.*; SO'BERED (sō'bẽrd); SO'BER-ING. To make or become sober; also, *Obs.*, to cleanse.

so'ber-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd; 87), *a.* Of a sober disposition. — **so'ber-mind'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **so'ber-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

So-bran'je (sō-brän'yĕ), *n.* [Bulgarian, lit., assembly.] The unicameral national assembly of Bulgaria, elected for a term of five years by universal suffrage of adult males.

so-bri'e-ty (sō-brī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sobrietas*: cf. F. *sobriété*. See SOBER.] The state or quality of being sober; specif.: **a** Habitual temperance in the use of spirituous liquors. **b** Habitual moderation in thought and action. **c** Soundness; reasonableness. **d** Sedateness; seriousness, gravity.

Syn. — See ABSTINENCE.

so'bri'quet' (sō'brē'kā'; *Angl.* sō'brĭ'kā), *n.* [F. *sobriquet*, OF. *soubriquet*, *sotbriquet*, perh. fr. OF. *soubriquet*, a chuck under the chin, hence, an affront, a nickname; of uncertain origin.] An assumed name; a fanciful epithet or appellation; a nickname.

soc (sŏk; sōk), *n.* [See SOKE.] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* A seeking; an investigating or pursuing; hence, jurisdiction; duty of submitting to, or right of exercising, jurisdiction. See SOKE, 1.

soc and sac, soke and sake. *Rare.* See 1st SAKE, 1; SOKE, 1.

soc'age (sŏk'ĕj), *n.* [From SOC; cf. LL. *socagium*.] *Law.* Orig., in medieval England, the status, tenure, or holding of a sokeman; later, any tenure having the main incidents of such tenure, which were fealty, relief, suit of court, and escheat, with freedom from scutage, wardship, and marriage. Orig. the tenure was by service fixed in amount and kind, generally agricultural; but, with later commutation, *socage* came to include also any such tenure paying a money rent only and not burdened with any military service. **Villein socage** (by services not of an honorable nature) included copyhold tenures and tenures by ancient demesne; **free,** or **free and common, socage** (by services of an honorable nature) came to include any free tenure not spiritual, military, nor servientiel.

soc'ag-er (-ĕ-jẽr), *n.* A tenant by socage; a socman.

so'-called' (sō'kôld'; 87), *a.* Commonly named; thus termed; — implying a doubtful propriety in thus designating the object; as, the *so-called* king was a tyrant.

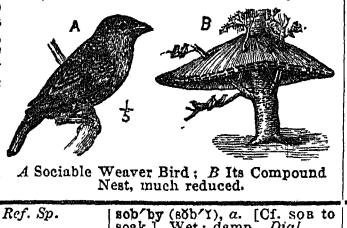
so'cia-ble (sō'shă-b'l; 277), *a.* [L. *sociabilis*, fr. *sociare* to associate, fr. *socius* a companion: cf. F. *sociable*. See SOCIAL.] **1.** Capable of being, or fit to be, united in one body or company; associable; also, friendly. *Obs.*

2. Inclined to, or adapted for, society; fond of, or in a mood for, companions; companionable; social.

3. Affording opportunities for, or characterized by, friendly and, esp., informal meeting and conversation; as, a *sociable* house party; a *sociable* spirit.

Syn. — Companionable, conversible, friendly, familiar, affable, communicative, accessible. See SOCIAL.

sociable weaver bird, a South African weaver bird (*Philetærus socius*) which breeds in colonies, nesting in one great umbrella-shaped structure of grass placed in a tree. — **so'cia-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **so'cia-ble-ness,** *n.* — **so'cia-bly,** *adv.*



A Sociable Weaver Bird; *B* Its Compound Nest, much reduced.

so'cia-ble (sō'shă-b'l; 277), *n.* **1.** An open four-wheeled carriage having two double seats facing each other, and a box for the driver.

2. A gathering of people for social purposes; an informal reception; as, a church *sociable*. *Colloq., U. S.*

so'cial (sō'shăl), *a.* [L. *socialis*, fr. *socius* a companion; akin to *sequi* to follow: cf. F. *social*. See SUE to follow.] **1.** Of or pertaining to companionship or mutual relationship of more or less like and equal individuals; relating to the natural understanding and intercourse of individuals whose lives are distinctively shaped with reference to one another.

2. Hence, disposed to friendliness or the society of one's kind; companionable; sociable; as, a *social* person; also, leading to, or characteristic of, sociable actions; adapted to society; as, *social* tastes; *social* graces.

3. Of or pertaining to society, esp. human society or a social organism; relating to a society (in sense 3) of living beings, or to the individual in his group relations.

Of all effects, none depend on so great a complication of causes as *social* phenomena *J. S. Mill.*

4. In technical uses: **a** *Bot.* Naturally growing in groups or masses; — said of individual plants of certain species. **b** *Zoöl.* Living together and breeding in more or less organized communities; as, *social* birds, ants, bees, etc. **c** *Civil Law.* Of or pert. to a society, partnership, or corporation.

Syn. — SOCIAL, SOCIABLE, CONVIVIAL. That is SOCIAL (the general term) which pertains to society in general, or which has to do with human intercourse; one is SOCIABLE who is companionable, or fond of mingling or talking with others; as, "the desire for removing human error, clearing human confusion, and diminishing human misery . . . — motives eminently such as are called *social*" (*M. Arnold*); *social* instincts; "Preserve him *social*, cheerful, and serene" (*Pope*); "You can always either find something to say, or can amuse me and yourself with a *sociable* and friendly way of saying nothing" (*Cowper*); cf. "Forester seemed to have relapsed into his former *unsociable* humor" (*Miss Edgeworth*). CONVIVIAL implies festive or jovial fellowship; as, "the plump *convivial* parson" (*Cowper*); "dinners *convivial* and political" (*Shelley*).

social ascidian, any of certain ascidians that reproduce by budding like the *ordinary compound ascidians*, the zooids so produced, however, each being surrounded by a separate test, though remaining connected by stolons. — **s. bee,** any of numerous bees belonging to the group Sociales of the family Apidæ which live together in colonies, as the honeybees, bumblebees, etc. — **s. contract** *or* **compact,** *Polit. Sci.*, an agreement, expressed or implied, existing between the members of a political society for the regulation of their relations with each other and with the government. The theory of the existence of such a contract (called an **original contract**) as the basis of modern organized human society was propounded by Hobbes and Locke, who assumed that men voluntarily made an agreement limiting their individual liberty so far as was necessary for the common good; and J. J. Rousseau (1712–78) and other later writers assumed such an agreement as the basis of the organization of all political societies. The doctrine is now very generally rejected. — **s. democracy,** the socialism advocated by the social democrats of Germany (see SOCIALISM, 1); also, the social-democratic movement. — **s. democrat.** **a** A member of the socialist party founded in Germany in 1863 by Ferdinand Lassalle, and in 1875 united with the followers of Karl Marx, aiming to secure the ultimate adoption of state socialism and the immediate betterment of the living conditions of workingmen and the grant of equal suffrage rights for all. **b** A member of any party styled Social Democratic. — **S. Democratic party.** **a** *U. S. Politics.* A socialistic party organized in 1897 and later merged in the Socialist party. **b** *Brit. Politics.* A radical socialist party. — **S. Democratic Workingmen's party.** See SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. — **s. dividend theory of taxation.** *Economics.* See *benefit theory of taxation*, under BENEFIT. — **s. dynamics,** the branch of sociology treating of disturbances in the social order; — a term proposed by Auguste Comte. — **s. evil,** prostitution. — **s. organism,** *Sociol.*, society considered as an organization, or organic unit, analogous to a physiological organism. — **s. psychology.** See PSYCHOLOGY. — **s. sanction.** See SANCTION, 2 **c.** — **s. science** *or* **sciences,** the science or sciences of all that relates to the social condition, the relations and institutions which are involved in man's existence and his well-being as a member of an organized community; sociology. *Social science* has been used to designate what in ancient philosophy passed as *politics* and what in more recent years has received the name of *sociology*. It is also used under the form *social sciences* to designate the special departments or sciences into which *sociology* tends to divide. — **s. selection,** the conscious selection of an individual under the influence of social forces or instincts and as a factor in social evolution. — **s. self.** *Psychol.* = SOCIUS, 2. — **s. settlement,** a house or settlement, esp. in the poorer districts of a large city, where men and women of education reside to better, by example and aid, the lives of those about them. — **s. statics,** the study of conditions as they exist under a given or assumed social order, by treating the essential factors, such as sociability, benevolence, labor, family life, coöperative activity, etc., in analogy with the conceptions of physical statics; — opp. to *social dynamics*. — **s. unit,** the unit essential to, or employed in the consideration of, a social organism, as an individual, a family, or a group. — **s. wasp,** any wasp of the family Vespidæ, whose members live in communities. — **s. weaver bird,** the sociable weaver bird. — **s. whale.** = BLACKFISH, 1 **a.**

so'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *socialisme*.] **1.** A political and economic theory of social reorganization, the essential feature of which is governmental control of economic activities, to the end that competition shall give way to coöperation and that the opportunities of life and the rewards of labor shall be equitably apportioned. Its various theories and various programs have received many distinctive names. Such are *Christian socialism*, promulgated in England by Thomas Hughes, Charles Kingsley, F. D. Maurice, and others; *Owenism* and *Fabianism* in the same country; *collectivism*, *Saint-Simonianism*, and *Fourierism* in France; the *communism* of the Brook Farm and the *nationalism* of the followers of Edward Bellamy in America; the *socialism of the chair*, *state socialism*, and the *social democracy* of Germany. Often, however, *socialism* is used to denote specifically the economic theories developed especially by Ferdinand Lassalle and Karl Marx, advocating the annulment of private ownership of capital and land, and maintaining that all values are the creation and just due of labor. *Socialism* of a more idealistic sort appears in the antiutilitarian and æsthetic theories of production of Ruskin and William Morris, which have also found some following in America. In questions of policy, opportunist or conservative socialists are distinguished from revolutionists or radicals. The latter have been more or less associated with anarchists, and *socialism* is often confounded with *anarchism* (which see). *Socialism*, however, advocates a powerful central government, *anarchism* opposes all government as evil; both, however, are forms of *communism*, sharing the ideal of a cooperative society.

The word *socialism* dates from about 1835, and seems to have originated in several quarters simultaneously. Leroux claims to have invented it as an antithesis to individualism.
A. T. Hadley (*Dict. of Philos.*).

For the purposes of modern discussion, *socialism* may be described as that policy which aims at a more equal distribution and, in subordination thereto, a better production of wealth by means of the direct action of the central authority.
James Bonar (*Encyc. Brit.*).

2. Policy and practice accordant with socialistic theory; as, the municipal *socialism* of England; the aggressions of *socialism* in German politics.

3. The ideal state or system resulting from the practice of socialistic principles; as, *socialism* is a Utopian conception.

4. The disposition to seek social reform through political activities or agencies; the trait or character shown in this disposition; — opposed to *individualism*.

socialism of the chair [G. *kathedersocialismus*], a term applied about 1872, at first in ridicule, to a group of German political economists who advocated state aid for the betterment of the working classes.

so'cial-ist (sō'shăl-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. *socialiste*.] One who advocates or practices the doctrines of socialism.

Syn. — SOCIALIST, COMMUNIST. A SOCIALIST has a definite economic theory or political program indicating what will be the results of the action which he advocates. A COMMUNIST, as a rule, has no such theory. He is content to accept the principles of common or communal ownership and let the future take care of itself. Hence *communist* may apply to men whose ideas are cruder or whose measures are more revolutionary than those of *socialism*.

socialist of the chair, an advocate of socialism of the chair.

so'cial-ist (sō'shăl-ĭst) } *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of,
so'cial-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) } socialism; relating to socialists.

Socialist Labor party. *U. S. Politics.* **a** A socialistic party formed in 1874, orig. called the Social Democratic Workingmen's party, but changing the name in 1877. **b** A party organized by Pennsylvania socialists which aims to unite all socialist parties. — **S. party,** *U. S. Politics*, a socialistic party formed by fusion, after 1899, of the Social Democratic party and seceders from the Socialist Labor party.

so'ci-al'i-ty (sō'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *socialité*, L. *socialitas*.] **1.** Quality or state of being social; sociability; also, the state or occurrence of social intercourse; association.

Cheerful human *sociality* and friendliness *T. Carlyle.*

2. The social instinct or impulse; the tendencies in human nature which make for advantageous social organization.

so'cial-i-za'tion (sō'shăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A becoming social; state of being social or socialized.

so'cial-ize (sō'shăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To render social; to incorporate in, or make subject to, the uses or influences of society.

2. To render socialistic in nature; to conform to, or regulate by, the theories or practices of socialism.

so-ci'e-ty (sō-sī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *societas*, fr. *socius* a companion: cf. F. *société*. See SOCIAL.] **1.** The relationship of men associated in any way to one another; companionship; fellowship; company.

2. Association; connection; participation *Obs.*

3. *Sociol.* A group of individuals united by some form of common interest and having some organization; also, in an abstract sense, the union or sum of relations by which the individuals of a group are associated. Cf. SOCIAL ORGANISM.

Without this intersubjective intercourse mankind would remain a herd; with it they become a *society*. *James Ward.*

4. A number of persons associated for any temporary or permanent object; an association for mutual or joint usefulness, pleasure, or profit; as, a missionary *society*.

5. Specif., the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences; people of social standing collectively.

6. *Eccl.* In congregational churches in the United States, esp. in New England, a corporation connected with a local church, having control of the ownership of the church buildings and the determination and payment of the minister's salary; — called also *parish*. Besides church members, it includes pewholders and adult regular attendants, admission being secured by election, etc. The institution is falling into disuse in many places, the church itself becoming incorporated and assuming the rights of the society.

7. *Rom. & Civil Law.* A relation or contract answering in general to English common-law law partnership, including the community of goods between husband and wife as well as ordinary business partnership relations.

8. *Phytogeog.* See PLANT SOCIETY.

Syn. — See ASSOCIATION.

Society for Ethical Culture, a society aiming to teach the supremacy of moral ends above all others, to teach the immediate authority of the moral law, and to advance the science and art of right living. The first society was formed in New York by Prof. Felix Adler in 1876. — **S. of Friends,** the sect of Friends, or "Quakers;" — their proper designation. See FRIEND, 6. — **S. of Jesus.** See JESUIT, 1. — **S. of Separatists.**

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soard. Soared. *Ref. Sp.*
soare. † SORE.
soar'er. *n.* One that soars.
soar falcon *or* **hawk.** A sore falcon. [— **soar'ing-ly,** *adv.*]
soar'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOAR.
soary. † SORRY.
‖ **so-a've** (sō-ä'vā), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Sweet; gently.
‖ **so-a've-men'te** (-mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Sweetly.
sob (sŏb), *v. t.* [Cf. SOP.] To soak. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
sob, *v. t.* To frighten. *Obs.*
Sob'a-i (sŏb'ă-ĭ). *D. Bib.*
sob'ben. † SOB.
sob'bing, *p. pr.* of SOB. — **sob'-bing-ly,** *adv.*
Sob'bo-chaj (-ō-kăj; -kāj). *D.Bib.*
sob'by (sŏb'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. SOB to soak.] Wet; damp *Dial.*
sob'by, *a.* [From SOB to sigh.] Tending to cause tears. *Colloq.*
sobd. Sobbed. *Ref. Sp.*
so'ber. Sobered *Ref. Sp.*
so'ber-ize, *v. t. & i.* To sober. *R.*
so'ber-ly, *adv.* of SOBER.
so'ber-ly, *a.* Grave; sad. *Obs.*
so'ber-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
so'ber-sides' (-sīdz'), *n.* A grave or serious person. *Colloq.*
So-bies'ki's Shield (sō-b'y ĕs'kĭz), *Astron.* The constellation Scutum Sobieskii.
sobirte, sobirtee. † SOBRIETY.
Sob'k. Var. of SEBAK.
So-bo'ba (sō-bō'bä). *D. Bib.*
Sob'o-chai (sŏ b'ō-kĭ; sŏ b'ō-kā'ĭ). *D. Bib.*
sob'o-les (sŏb'ō-lēz), *n.* [L., a shoot.] *Bot.* A sucker or stolon; also, a shoot. *Obs.*
sob'o-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a* [L. *soboles* a shoot + E. *-ferous*.] Producing shoots or suckers.
so'bre. † SOBER. [*Obs.*]
sobressault, *n.* = SOMERSAULT.
soc. *Abbr* Society.
so-cal'e-in (sō-k ă l'ē-ĭn), *n. Chem.* See ALOIN.
soc'cage, soc'cag-er. Vars. of SOCAGE, SOCAGER. [SOCKETED.]
soc'cat-ed. Obs. corrupt. of SOC'CER (sŏk'ẽr), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *association*.] Association football. See FOOTBALL, 2. *Slang.*
soc-dol'a-ger. Var. of SOCK-DOLAGER.
soce (sōs; sŏs), *n. pl.* [Cf. L. *socii*, pl. of *socius* companion.] Comrades; friends; — used in address. *Dial. Eng.*
socery. † SORCERY.
soche. † SUCH.
So'cho. So'choh (sō'kō). *Bib.*
So'choth-be'noth (sō'kŏth-bē'nŏth; sō'kŏth-bē'nŏth). *D. Bib.*
socht (sŏkt). Scot. pret. & p. p. of SEEK.
So'ci-a'les (sō'shĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The social bees.
so'cial-ly, *adv.* of SOCIAL.
so'cial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
so'ci-ate. *a.* [L. *sociatus*, p. p. of *sociare* to associate.] Associated. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
so'ci-ate. *n. & v. t.* Associate.
so'ci-a'tion. *n.* Association. *Obs.*
so'ci-a-tive (sō'shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *sociatif*. See SOCIATE.] Expressing association or accompaniment. *Rare.*
socie, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *socier*.] To associate. *Obs.*
so'cié'té' (sō'syĕ'tā'), *n.* [F.] Society; company. — **so'cié'té en com'man'dite'** (ĕN kō'mäN'dēt'). = COMMANDITE, *n.*
‖ **so'cie-tät'** (sō'syĕ-tät'), *n.* [D.] *Rom. Dutch Law.* A society or partnership.
so-ci'e-tal'o-gy (sō-sī'ĕ-tăl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*society* + *-logy*.] The sci-

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See SEPARATIST, 2 b. — **Society of the Cincinnati**, a hereditary order founded in 1783 by officers of the War of the American Revolution. The membership includes (usually) only the oldest living male descendants, in the direct line, of the original members. — **S. of the Sacred Heart**, *R. C. Ch.*, a religious order of women, founded in France in 1800, and approved in 1826. The members devote themselves to the higher branches of female education. — the **Societies**, *Eccl.*, the Cameronians; — their earliest name.

society verse. [F. *vers de société.*] A light, finished kind of lyrical poetry, suited to amuse polite society.

So-cin'i-an (sō-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Socinus, the Socinians, or Socinianism.

So-cin'i-an, *n.* An adherent of Socinus or Socinianism.

So-cin'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Eccl. Hist.* The tenets or doctrines of Faustus Socinus, an Italian theologian (1539–1604), originated by him *on the basis of hints and suggestions* found in the papers left by his uncle Lælius Socinus (1525–1562). Socinus denied the Trinity, the divinity of Christ, the personality of the Devil, the native and total depravity of man, the vicarious atonement, and the eternity of future punishment. His tenets were that Christ was a man miraculously conceived by the Virgin Mary; that the Holy Spirit is a power or influence exerted by God; that human sin was the imitation of Adam's sin, and salvation the imitation and adoption of Christ's virtue; that the Bible is to be interpreted by human reason.

So-cin'i-an-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; So-CIN'I-AN-IZED (-īzd); So-CIN'I-AN-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To cause to conform to, or to imbue with, the principles of Socinianism.

so'ci-ol'o-gy (sō'shĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *socius* a companion + E. *-logy.*] The science of the constitution, phenomena, and development of society. Both the term *sociology* and the science, in its modern acceptation, date from Comte's discrimination of it in 1838 as the science of the associated life of humanity. After Comte, Herbert Spencer was the chief founder of the science, his application of the doctrine of evolution to social development and his view of society as a "social organism" contributing the main impetus and trend to its modern development. Cf. SOCIAL SCIENCE. — **so'ci-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **so'ci-o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **so'ci-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **so'ci-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

so'ci-o-nom'ic (-ō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to socionomy.

socionomic forces, forces which influence or determine the organization and development of social groups, while not intrinsically of a social nature, as physical environment.

so'ci-o-nom'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Theory of socionomic forces.

so'ci-on'o-my (sō'shĭ-ŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [L. *socius* a companion + Gr. *νόμος* law.] Theory or formulation of the organic laws exemplified in the organization and development of society, esp. of socionomic forces.

so'ci-us (sō'shĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *socius* companion.] **1.** Member; fellow; associate. *Archaic.*

2. *Psychol.* The social self, or the individual's consciousness of his relations and duties to other individuals; also, the other individual, or alter ego, with which the social self feels relationship.

The impulse to pray is a necessary consequence of the fact that whilst the innermost of the empirical selves of a man is a self of the social sort, it yet can find its only adequate *socius* in an ideal world. *Wm James*

3. A social group conceived as the primitive social unit.

sock (sŏk), *n.* [ME. *sock*, AS. *socc* a sock, kind of shoe, fr. L. *soccus* a kind of low-heeled, light shoe.] **1.** The shoe worn by actors of comedy in ancient Greece and Rome; — used as a symbol of comedy. Cf. BUSKIN, 2.

2. A knit or woven covering for the foot and lower leg; a stocking with a short leg.

3. A warm inner sole or pad to be inserted in a shoe.

sock-dol'a-ger (sŏk-dŏl'ă-jĕr), *n.* [Corrupt. of *dozology.*]

1. That which ends or settles a matter, as a decisive blow, answer, or the like. *Slang, U. S.*

2. *Angling.* A combination of two hooks which close upon each other by a spring as the fish bites. *U. S.*

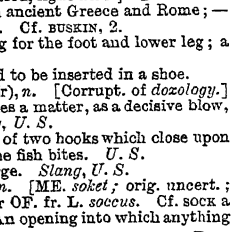
3. Something unusually large. *Slang, U. S.*

sock'et (sŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *soket*; orig. uncert.; perh. a dim. through AF. or OF. fr. L. *soccus.* Cf. SOCK a covering for the foot.] **1.** An opening into which anything is fitted; any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else.

His eyeballs in their hollow *sockets* sink. *Dryden*

2. Specif., the hollow for the candle in a candlestick.

3. Any of various devices to receive or to grip the end of some object, as of a timber, a rope, a tool, an incandescent lamp, etc.



Sockets (3) for the end of a rope. 1 Common Form; 2 Step Socket.

sock'et, *v. t.* To provide with, or support in or by, a socket.

sock'le (sŏk'l; sō'k'l; 277), *n.* [F., fr. It. *zoccolo*, also, wooden shoe. Cf. zocco.] *Arch.* A projecting member, usually molded, at the foot of a wall or pier, or beneath the base of a column, pedestal, or the like. It is distinguished from the base proper, or plinth.

So-crat'ic (sō-krăt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *Socraticus*, Gr. *Σωκρατικός.*]
So-crat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }
Of or pert. to Socrates, the Grecian sage and teacher (B. C. 469–399), or Socratism.

Socratic induction. See SOCRATIC METHOD. — **S. irony,** pretended humility or willingness to learn from others assumed for the sake of making their errors conspicuous by means of adroit questioning. Socrates is represented by Plato as employing this method in his tilts with the Sophists. Cf. SOCRATIC METHOD. — **S. method,** the method of inquiry and instruction employed by Socrates, esp. as represented in the dialogues of Plato. It consists of a series of questionings the object of which is to elicit point by point concessions or expressions of opinion eventually establishing the general truth which is the object of the inquiry. — **S. philosophy,** the philosophy of Socrates and his followers; — often used to denote, esp., the teachings of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, which form a consistent development, and sometimes to denote the teachings of all Greek schools directly influenced by Socrates, particularly the Academy, and the Cynic, Cyrenaic, Megarian, and Elian schools, which were founded by his immediate disciples. To Socrates himself are usually ascribed, besides an intense ethical devotion which influenced all later Greek philosophy, the development of the inductive method and the conception of knowledge or insight as the foundation of virtue.

So-crat'ic, *n.* A follower of Socrates; esp., any of the Greek philosophers directly influenced by him.

Soc'ra-tism (sŏk'rȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy or the method of Socrates.

sod (sŏd), *n.* [Akin to LG. *sode*, D. *zode*, OD. *sode, soode*, OFries. *satha*, and E. *seethe.* So named from its *sodden* state in wet weather. See SEETHE.] **1.** That stratum of the soil filled with the roots of grass, herbs, etc.; turf; sward; also, a piece of such surface cut or pulled off; a turf.

2. A kind of saddle stuffed with straw. *Obs.*

sod, *v. t.*; SOD'DED; SOD'DING. To cover with sod.

so'da (sō'dȧ), *n.* [It., soda, in OIt., ashes used in making glass; orig. uncert.] **1.** Sodium carbonate, esp. the decahydrate, $Na_2CO_3{\cdot}10H_2O$, called specif. *washing soda, sal soda, soda crystals.*

2. Sodium bicarbonate, called specif. *baking soda, cooking soda, soda saleratus.*

3. Sodium hydroxide, usually called *caustic soda.*

4. Sodium oxide, Na_2O; — equiv., in *carbonate of soda, soda alum, soda salts*, etc., *to sodium.* Cf. 1st LIME, 2.

5. Short for SODA WATER.

soda alum. *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline salt, $NaAl(SO_4)_2{\cdot}12H_2O$, differing from ordinary alum in containing sodium in place of potassium.

soda ash. Commercial anhydrous sodium carbonate. Its value is usually expressed in *degrees*, which in England are supposed to denote parts per 100 of available sodium oxide (Na_2O), while on the Continent they represent the parts per 100 of sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3), or, again, the weight of sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) required to neutralize 100 parts of soda ash. A pure sodium carbonate should have a strength of 58.5°, 100°, and 92.5° by the three systems, respectively.

soda fountain. An apparatus with delivery tube, faucets, etc., for drawing soda water. *U. S.*

soda lime. A mixture of caustic soda and quicklime.

so'da-lite (sō'dȧ-līt), *n.* [*soda* + *-lite:* cf. F. *sodalithe.*] *Min.* A transparent to translucent mineral of vitreous or greasy luster, in color white, greenish, gray, blue, etc., found in certain igneous rocks. It is a silicate of sodium and aluminium with some chlorine, $Na_4(AlCl)Al_2(SO_4)_3$, and occurs commonly in dodecahedrons, also massive. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 2.14–2.30.

so-dal'i-ty (sō-dăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *sodalitas*, fr. *sodalis* a comrade.] A fellowship or fraternity; a brotherhood; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, a lay association for devotion or for charitable purposes.

soda lye. A lye consisting essentially of a solution of sodium hydroxide, used in soap making.

sod-am'ide (sŏd-ăm'ĭd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*sodium* + *amide.*] *Chem.* A white, waxy, crystalline substance, $NaNH_2$, obtained by passing ammonia over heated sodium. At 155°C. (311° F.) it melts to a greenish liquid and partially sublimes.

soda pulp. A wood pulp for paper making prepared by boiling crushed wood under pressure with a caustic soda solution. Cf. SULPHITE PULP.

soda water. Orig., a beverage consisting of a weak solution of sodium bicarbonate, with some acid to cause effervescence; now, in common usage, a beverage consisting of water highly charged with carbon dioxide (carbonic acid). Fruit sirups, cream, etc., are usually added to give flavor.

so'den (sō'dĕn), *a.* [*P. p.* of SEETHE.] **1.** Boiled; seethed.

2. Soaked; heavy with moisture; saturated.

3. Not well cooked; heavy, as bread.

4 Appearing as if soaked or seethed; esp., showing the effects of habitual intemperance; as, *sodden* features.

sod'den, *v. i.* To be seethed; to become sodden.

sod'den, *v. t.* To soak; to make heavy with water.

so'dic (sō'dĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, sodium.

so'di-o- (sō'dĭ-ō-). Combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *the presence of sodium* or *one of its compounds.*

so'di-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *soda.*] *Chem.* A soft, waxy, silver-white metallic element of the alkali group, occurring abundantly (always combined), as in common salt, soda niter (Chile saltpeter), trona, borax, glauberite, albite, etc. Salts of it are found in the animal body, esp. in the fluids, and in most plants. Symbol, *Na* (*natrium*). At. wt., 23. Metallic sodium was first obtained by Davy in 1807 by electrolysis. It is prepared commercially by heating the carbonate with carbon, and also by electrolysis of fused caustic soda. Sp. gr., 0.97. Melting point, 95.6° C. Sodium oxidizes readily in air; it also reacts violently with water, producing caustic soda and hydrogen; hence it is kept under kerosene or other hydrocarbon liquid. Chemically, sodium is univalent, forming a large and important series of soluble salts. It and its compounds impart an intense yellow color to flames.

sodium bicarbonate. A white crystalline substance, $HNaCO_3$, less soluble than sodium carbonate and having only a slight alkaline taste. It is found in many mineral springs, and is produced artificially by treating the neutral carbonate with carbon dioxide, and, in the Solvay process, as an intermediate product. It is used in cookery, in baking powders, in medicine, etc. Called also *baking soda, cooking soda, saleratus*, and technically, *acid sodium carbonate, primary sodium carbonate*, etc.

sodium carbonate. A salt of strong alkaline taste, found to some extent in nature, as in soda lakes, but for the most part made artificially, as by the burning of sea plants, by the Leblanc and the Solvay processes (which see), and electrolytically. It is obtained in the anhydrous state (as in soda ash) and with various proportions of water of crystallization. In its ordinary state, that of a decahydrate, $Na_2CO_3{\cdot}10H_2O$, it forms transparent crystals easily whitening by efflorescence. It is used in making soap, glass, paper, etc., and as an alkaline agent in various industries, in medicine, photography, etc. See SODA, 1.

sodium ethylate *or* **ethoxide.** *Chem.* An alcoholate, C_2H_5ONa, obtained as a white, voluminous powder by dissolving sodium in ethyl alcohol and removing the excess of alcohol. It is used as a synthetic agent in organic chemistry and as a caustic in surgery.

sodium hydroxide. A white, brittle, deliquescent solid, NaOH, prepared chiefly by the electrolysis of common salt and by treating sodium carbonate with slaked lime; caustic soda. It is a strong alkali and caustic. It is used in making soap, in bleaching, dyeing, etc.

sodium light. *Physics.* The yellow light of glowing sodium vapor. It consists chiefly of two monochromatic portions of wave length 5890 and 5896 respectively.

sodium peroxide. A white or yellowish substance, Na_2O_2, obtained by passing heated air over metallic sodium. It reacts with water to form sodium hydroxide and hydrogen peroxide, which latter, when heated, is decomposed into water and oxygen. It is used as an oxidizing and bleaching agent.

sodium phosphate. Specif., disodium hydrogen phosphate, Na_2HPO_4, obtained in the form of colorless prisms containing twelve molecules of water, part of which they lose on exposure to the air. It is used in dyeing as a fixing agent, in medicine as a purgative and cholagogue, etc.

sodium salicylate. A white amorphous salt with a sweetish saline taste, used in medicine as an antirheumatic.

sodium sulphate. A salt well known as a cathartic under the name of *Glauber's salt*, which term is properly applied to the decahydrate, $Na_2SO_4{\cdot}10H_2O$. This forms colorless prisms with a cooling, slightly bitter taste, which whiten in the air by loss of water. It occurs abundantly in some mineral springs and in many salt deposits. It is used in the Leblanc process for making soda, and in glass making.

sodium sulphite. A salt (Na_2SO_3) crystallizing, with seven molecules of water, in transparent prisms, which have a cooling, saline taste and decompose slowly in air. It is a reducing agent, and is used in photography (chiefly to prevent "pyro" from becoming discolored), in medicine, and in bleaching as an antichlor.

sodium thiosulphate. A salt ($Na_2S_2O_3$) crystallizing, with five molecules of water, in transparent prisms having a cooling and afterward bitter taste, less correctly called *sodium hyposulphite.* It is the "hypo" of the photographer, and is extensively used as a fixing agent. It is also used in bleaching as an antichlor.

sodium tungstate. Specif., a colorless crystalline salt, $Na_2WO_4{\cdot}2H_2O$, used in preparing uninflammable fabrics, in weighting silk, in photographic toning, etc.

sod oil (sŏd). A substance of the nature of *dégras* but of inferior grade, made by treating with acid the lyes in which oiled skins have been washed. See DÉGRAS.

Sod'om-ite (sŏd'ŏm-īt), *n.* [F. *Sodomite*, or L. *Sodomita.*]

1. An inhabitant of Sodom.

2. [*l. c.*] One guilty of sodomy.

sod'om-it'i-cal (-ĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, sodomy. — **sod'om-it'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sod'om-y (sŏd'ŏm-ĭ), *n.* [F. *sodomie*, fr. *Sodome* Sodom, a country mentioned in the Bible.] Carnal copulation in an unnatural manner; buggery. *Gen.* xix. 5.

so-ev'er (sō-ĕv'ĕr). [*so* + *ever.*] A word used in composition with *who, what, where, when, how*, etc., and indicating any out of all possible or supposable persons, things, places, times, ways, etc. It is sometimes used separate from the pronominal adjective or adverb.

For unto whom*soever* much is given, of him shall be much required *Luke* xii. 48.

so'fa (sō'fȧ), *n.* [Ar. *çuffah:* cf. F. *sofa*, It. *sofà.*] A long seat, usually upholstered and having a back and arms.

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ence of society; — a term philologically more correct than *sociology*, but rare in use.

society goods. *Roman & Civil Law* Goods of a society, or partnership; specif., the community property of husband and wife.

so-ci'e-ty-less, *a.* See -LESS.

society screw *Microscopy.* A standard screw thread adopted by the Royal Microscopical Society for objectives and nose pieces.

so'ci-oc'ra-cy (sō'shĭ-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [L. *socius* companion + E. *-cracy.*] Government by society or the social group; the sovereign rights of society.

so'ci-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [L. *socius* companion + E. *-graphy.*] Descriptive sociology. *R*

so'ci-o-po-lit'i-cal (sō'shĭ-ō-), *a.* Pert. to sociology and politics.

‖ **so'ci-us cri'mi-nis** (sō'shĭ-ŭs krĭm'ĭ-nĭs) [L.] An associate or accomplice in crime.

sock. † SOAK, SOKE.

sock (sŏk), *n.* [F. *soc*, LL. *soccus*, perh. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. & Gael. *soc*, Bret. *souch*, *souc'h.*] A plowshare. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*lege Slang, Eng.*]

sock, *n.* Food, esp. pastry. *Colsock, v. t.* [Perh. shortened fr. *sockdolager.*] To hurl, drive, or strike violently; — often with it as an object. *Dial. or Vulgar.*

sock'er. Var. of SOCCER.

sock'et-ed, *a.* Having a socket

socket pole. A pole armed with iron fixed on by a socket. *U. S.*

socket punch. A die or punch with a cutting edge forming a closed curve.

socket screw. A screw used as a socket bolt; also, a screw having a recess or socket to fit a wrench for turning.

socket spanner = BOX WRENCH.

socket washer. A washer countersunk to receive a bolt head.

socket wrench. = BOX WRENCH.

sock'eye', *n.*, **sockeye salmon.** The blueback salmon.

sockle, socle † SUCKLE.

sock'less, *a.* See -LESS. [MAN.]

sock'man. † SOCMAN, SOKE-

sock'y (sŏk'ĭ), *a.* Soaky. *Dial.*

soc'man (sŏk'măn; sŏk'-), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [See SOCAGE.] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* **a** Earlier form of SOKEMAN. **b** Specif., a tenant by socage; a socager.

soc'man-ry (-rĭ), *n.* *A.-S. & Early Eng Law.* **a** Earlier form of SOKEMANRY. **b** Specif., tenure by socage.

so'co (sō'kō), *n.* [Tupi.] Any of several Brazilian herons; esp., any of certain night herons and bitterns. [SOCHO.]

So'coh (sō'kō). *Bib* Var. of SOCOH.

socome, *n.* [See SOKEN.] *A.-S. & Early Eng Law.* Soke. *Obs.*

soconde † SECOND.

socord. *n.* [L. *socordia*, n., *socors, socordis*, a.] Slothfulness; idleness. *Obs.* — *a.* Idle. *Obs.*

So-co'tran, So-co'trine. Vars. of SOKOTRAN, etc.

socoure. † SUCCOR.

So-crat'i-cal-ly. *adv.* In the Socratic method.

So-crat'i-cism (sō-krăt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A Socratic trait.

Soc'ra-tist (sŏk'rȧ-tĭst), *n.* [Gr. *Σωκρατιστής.*] A Socratic.

Soc'ra-tize (-tīz), *v. i.* To practice the Socratic method.

socur. † SUCCOR.

socy. *Abbr.* Society.

sod. Obs. pret. & p. p. of SEETHE.

sod (sŏd), *n.* The rock dove. *Local, Scot.* [ESS

soda ball. See LEBLANC PROCESS.

soda crystals. See SODA, 1.

so-da'ic (sō-dā'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or containing, soda.

sodain, sodaine. † SUDDEN.

soda lake. A lake containing dissolved soda (sodium carbonate).

so'da-list (sō'dȧ-lĭst), *n.* A member of a sodality.

so'da-li'tious (-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to sodality.

sodan. † SOUDAN, sultan.

sodand. † SUDDEN.

soda niter *or* **nitre.** Sodium nitrate. [*sola soda*).

soda plant The saltwort (*Salsoda saleratus.* Sodium bicarbonate. [DENLY.

soddainely, soddenly. † SUD-

sod'den-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

sod'den-wit'ted, *a.* Dull-witted.

sod'ding, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SOD.

sod'dy (sŏd'ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or covered with, sod; turfy.

sode. Obs. pret. & p. p. of SEETHE.

sodein, sodeine † SUDDEN.

sodekne. † SUBDEACON.

soden. † SODDEN, SUDDEN.

sodene. † SUBDEAN.

soder. † SOLDER.

sodeuwe, sodewe. † SUBDUE.

sod'ger (sŏ'jĕr). Dial. & slang var. of SOLDIER.

So'di (sō'dĭ). *Bib.*

sodiak. † ZODIAC.

sodiour. † SOLDIER.

so'di-po-tas'sic (sō'dĭ-pō-tăs'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

sodium alum. = SODA ALUM.

sodium aluminate. *Chem.* A substance, $Na_2Al_2O_3$, used as a mordant in dyeing cotton, etc.

sodium benzoate. An antiseptic salt, $C_6H_5CO_2Na$, got by neutralizing benzoic acid with sodium carbonate.

sodium biborate. = BORAX.

sodium bichromate. = SODIUM DICHROMATE.

sodium borate. Specif., borax.

sodium chloride. Common salt

sodium dicarbonate. Sodium bicarbonate.

sodium dichromate. A salt resembling potassium dichromate, but cheaper and more soluble.

sodium dioxide. = SODIUM PEROXIDE. [droxide.

sodium hydrate. Sodium hy-

sodium hyposulphite. a See SODIUM THIOSULPHATE. b The sodium salt of hyposulphurous acid proper. [SALTPETER

sodium nitrate. See CHILE]

sodium nitrite. *Chem.* A colorless, white, or yellowish salt, $NaNO_2$, used for diazotizing.

sodium nitroprusside. A red crystalline salt, $Na_2Fe(CN)_5NO{\cdot}2H_2O$, used in testing for alkaline sulphides, giving a purple color.

sodium tetraborate. = BORAX.

sod'n. Sodden. *Ref. Sp.*

Sod'om (sŏd'ŭm), *n. Bib* A city or country the account of whose wickedness and consequent destruction, with the neighboring city or country of **Gomorrah**, is given in Genesis xviii. and xix. They are thought to have been situated in the plain north of the Dead Sea.

Sod'o-ma (sŏd'ō-mȧ). *Bib* Var. of SODOM. [SODOM

Sodom apples. = APPLES OF

Sod'om-ist, *n.* A Sodomite.

Sod'om-it'ish (sŏd'ŏm-ĭt'ĭsh), *a. Bib.* Of or pert. to Sodom.

sod'om-it'ry, *n.* Sodomy. *Obs.*

sod plow *or* **plough.** A plow with a long share and moldboard, to cut and turn sods.

sodue soduwe † SUBDUE.

sod webworm Grass webworm.

soe (sō), *n.* [AS. *sū*, akin to Icel. *sær* a large cask, Sw. *så* a tub, Dan *saa*] A large wooden tub; a milk pail; a cowl. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

soeffre. † SUFFER.

soer. † SOAR.

soe'stang' (sō'stăng'; -stăng'), *n.* The stang or pole used in carrying a soe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

so'fane (sō'fān), *a.* Of or pert. to a sofa. *Nonce Word. Dickens.*

soferand. † SOVEREIGN.

soffit (sŏf'ĭt), *n.* [It. *soffitta, soffitto*, fr. *soffiggere* to hide, prop., to fix or fasten under, L. *suffigere* to fasten beneath or below; *sub* under, beneath + *figere* to fix, fasten: cf. F. *soffite.*] *Arch.* The under side of the subordinate parts and members of buildings, such as staircases, entablatures, archways, cornices, or the like. See EXTRADOS, *Illust.*

soft (sŏft; 205), *a.*; SOFT'ER (sŏf'tẽr); SOFT'EST. [ME. *softe*, a. & adv., AS. *sōfte*, a. & adv., orig. adv., the a. being *sēfte*; akin to OS. *sāfto*, adv., D. *zacht*, a. & adv., OHG. *samfto*, adv., *semfti*, a., G. *sanft*, LG. *sacht*; orig. uncert.] **1.** Easily yielding to pressure; easily impressed, molded, or cut; not firm in resisting; impressible; yielding; also, malleable; — opposed to *hard*; as, a *soft* road, i. e., a miry or sandy road; *soft* wood or metal.

2 Susceptible to influence; easily affected; esp., gentle; kind; tender; mild; as, a *soft* heart.

3. Affecting the senses in a gentle or soothing way; specif.: **a** Not rough, rugged, or harsh in texture or quality; smooth; delicate; fine; not irritating; as, *soft* silk; a *soft* skin; *soft* wines. "The *soft* delicious air." *Milton.* They that wear *soft* clothing are in kings' houses. *Matt.* xi. 8. **b** Not harsh or offensive to the sight; not glaring; pleasing to the eye; not exciting by intensity of color or violent contrast; as, *soft* hues or tints. **c** Not harsh or rough in sound; gentle and pleasing to the ear, flowing.

Her voice was ever *soft*,
Gentle, and low, — an excellent thing in woman. *Shak.*

4. Expressing gentleness, tenderness, or the like; mild; conciliatory; courteous; kind; as, *soft* eyes.

A *soft* answer turneth away wrath. *Prov.* xv. 1.

5. Gentle in action or motion; easy; also, of the weather, damp; wet; drizzly; more rarely, mild; warm.

6. Yielding to tears; weeping; tearful. *Archaic or Slang.*

7. Having, or consisting of, a gentle curve or curves; not angular or abrupt; as, *soft* outlines.

8. Quiet; undisturbed; peaceful; as, *soft* slumbers.

9. Too gentle or too easily affected; hence, lacking strength; weak; feeble; specif.: **a** Lacking strength of character; weak; impressible; esp., *Slang*, amorous; spoony; also, effeminate; not courageous or manly. **b** Lacking in intellect; simple; foolish. *Colloq.* **c** With muscles not hardened by exercise; undertrained for or as for a contest. *Colloq. or Sporting Cant.* **d** *Physics.* Designating, or pertaining to, rays of low penetrating power. **e** *Metal. & Founding.* Of a blast, feeble; lacking force or pressure. **f** Of beverages, not spirituous or alcoholic. *Colloq.*

10. Characterized by the practical absence of substances, as calcium and magnesium salts, which prevent formation of lather with soap; — said of water and water solutions.

11. *Pron.* Of consonants: **a** Sibilant or spirant (as *g* in *gem*, *c* in *cent*, etc.), as disting. from stopped or explosive (as *g* in *go*, *c* in *cone*, etc.); — opposed to *hard*. **b** Sonant or voiced, as disting. from surd or voiceless; flat; as, *b*, *d*, *g*, *z*, *v*, etc., in contrast with *p*, *t*, *k*, *s*, *f*, etc. — opposed to *sharp* or *hard*.

soft bast, *Bot.*, the sieve-tube portion of the bast or phloëm. — **s. brome**, *or* **s. brome grass.** = SOFT CHESS. — **s. cement**, a cement of beeswax and turpentine in equal parts. — **s. chancre.** = CHANCROID. — **s. chess**, a European brome grass (*Bromus hordeaceus*, syn. *B. mollis*), with pubescent leaves and spikelets, naturalized as a weed in the United States. — **s. clam**, the long clam (*Mya arenaria*). See 9th CLAM, 1. — **s. coal**, bituminous coal. — **s. commissure**, *Anat.*, the middle commissure of the brain. See COMMISSURE, 2 *c*. — **s. core**, the animal and vegetable matter in town refuse. *Eng.* — **s. crab**, a soft-shelled crab. — **s. drink.** See SOFT, *a.*, 9 **f**. — **s. goods**, woolen or cotton goods. *Brit.* — **s. grass**, velvet grass. — **s. maple.** A the silver maple. **b** The red maple. **c** The Rocky Mountain maple. — **s. money**, paper money. *Colloq., U. S.* — **s. mute.** *Phon.* See MEDIA, 1. — **s. palate.** See PALATE, 1. — **s. paste.** See PASTE, *n.*, 5 *a*. — **s.-paste porcelain.** See PORCELAIN. — **s. patch**, a patch for a crack in a metallic vessel, as a steam boiler, consisting of soft material, as putty, covered and held in place by a plate bolted or riveted fast. — **s. pedal.** *Music.* See PEDAL, 1 **b** (2). — **s. pine**, any soft-wooded pine; specif., the American white pine. — **s. poplar**, the large-toothed poplar (*Populus grandidentata*), used in the manufacture of wood pulp. — **s. porcelain.** = SOFT-PASTE PORCELAIN. — **s. ray**, *Zoöl.*, a fin ray made up of numerous short, slightly movable joints, giving it some flexibility. Such rays usually divide into two or more slightly diverging branches. Opposed to *spine* or *spiny ray*. — **s. roe**, the sperm or testes of a fish; the milt. — **s. rot**, a destructive rot of sweet potatoes, caused by the fungus *Rhizopus nigricans*. — **s. sawder**, lit., soft solder; fig., seductive praise; flattery; blarney. *Slang.* — **s. scale.** See LECANIUM. — **s. silk**, silk with the natural gum removed by scouring, distinguished from *hard silk*. — **s. snap** (**thing, place**, etc.), a sinecure yielding large returns. *Slang.* — **s. soap.** See SOAP. Fig., flattery; wheedling; blarney. *Colloq.* — **s. solder.** See SOLDER, *n.*, 1. — **s. steel.** See STEEL, *n.*, 1. — **s. tommy**, bread, as distinguished from hard-tack. *Slang, Now Rare.* — **s. turtle** *or* tortoise, a soft-shelled turtle. — **s. ware.** = SOFT GOODS. — **s. wheat**, any variety of wheat with kernels especially rich in starch.

soft, *n.* **1.** A weak-minded person; an idiot. *Colloq.*

2. [*cap.*] = BARNBURNER; — a later name. Cf. HARD, *n.*, **d**.

soft, *adv.* [See SOFT, *a.*] Softly; gently; quietly.

soft (sŏft; 205), *interj.* Be quiet; hold; stop; not so fast.

soft'a (sŏf'tȧ), *n.* [From a Turkish pronunciation of Per. *sōkhtah* burnt, inflamed, a student.] Any one attached to a Mohammedan mosque; esp., a student of the higher branches of theology in a mosque school.

soft'en (sŏf'n; 205: *cf.* OFTEN), *v. t.*; SOF'TENED (-nd); SOF'TEN-ING (sŏf'n-ĭng). To make soft or softer. Specif.: **a** To render less hard; — said of matter. **b** To mollify; to make less harsh, rude, violent, offensive, etc.; to render mild and gentle. **c** To make less glaring; to tone down; as, to *soften* coloring. **d** To make less harsh or rough in sound; to render less loud. **e** To make effeminate; to enervate; as, *softened* by luxury. **f** To palliate; to represent as less enormous; as, to *soften* a fault.

soft'en, *v. i.* To become soft or softened.

soft'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that softens; as: **a** An apparatus in which water is softened. **b** Any of various constituents added to molten iron to soften it. **c** *Lithographic Printing.* A long-haired brush to remove gold. **d** *Ceram.* A similar brush to spread color on biscuit before firing.

soft'en-ing (sŏf'n-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOFTEN. Specif.: *n.* **a** *Phon.* (1) Vocalizing of a consonantal *i* or *u* before a vowel; as, Lat. *silĭæ* for *silvæ*. (2) Modification of a vowel sound, as through the influence of a neighboring vowel, as in umlaut. **b** In the graphic arts, the rendering of a part soft as to light and shade; hence, attrib., in *softening* hammer, *softening* punch, tools used for the softening of parts of worn half-tone plates.

softening of the brain, *Med.*, a localized softening of the brain substance due to hemorrhage or inflammation. There are three stages, known as *red*, *yellow*, and *white*, *softening*.

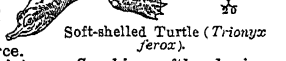
soft'ly, *adv.* In a soft manner.

soft'ness, *n.* [AS. *sōftness, sēftnyss*, ease, repose.] Quality or state of being soft; — opposed to *hardness*.

soft'-rayed' (-rād'), *a. Zoöl.* Having soft or articulated fin rays; — said of some fishes or of their fins. Cf. MALACOPTERYGII. Opposed to *spiny-rayed*.

soft'-shell' (sŏft'shĕl') } *a.* Having a soft or fragile
soft'-shelled' (-shĕld') } shell.

soft-shell, *or* **soft-shelled clam**, the long clam. See 9th CLAM, 1. — **s. crab.** See BLUE CRAB. — **s. democrats**, the Barnburners. — **s. turtle**, any of numerous aquatic turtles of the family Trionychidæ having a flat, oval or nearly round shell covered with soft leathery skin instead of with horny plates. The head is narrow, the nostrils are at the end of a fleshy proboscis, and the feet are broadly webbed and have but three claws. They live in parts of Africa, Asia, and North America, including the whole Mississippi Valley, the Great Lakes, and many southern rivers, and are voracious and fierce.



Soft-shelled Turtle (*Trionyx ferox*).

soft'-spo'ken (-spō'k'n), *a.* Speaking softly; having a mild or gentle voice; hence, mild; affable.

soft wood, *or* **soft'wood'** (sŏft'wŏŏd'; 205), *n.* **1.** Any wood light in texture, nonresistant, and easily worked.

2. *Forestry.* The wood of a coniferous tree; also, the tree itself. Cf. HARD WOOD, 2.

soft'wood', *a.* Having soft wood, or made of soft wood.

sog'gy (sŏg'ĭ), *a.*; SOG'GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SOG'GI-EST. [Cf. Icel. *söggr* damp, wet, or E. *soak*.] Saturated with moisture; heavy and wet; sodden; soaked.

so-ho' (sō-hō'), *interj.* Ho; — a word used in calling from a distance or to express surprise; a sportsman's halloo.

‖ **soi'-di'sant'** (swȧ'dē'zäN'), *a.* [F.; *soi* one's self + *disant*, p. pr. of *dire* to say.] Self-named; self-styled; — used disparagingly; hence, pretended; would-be.

soil (soil), *v. t.*; SOILED (soild); SOIL'ING. [OF. *saoler, saouler*, to satiate, F. *soûler*, L. *satullare*, fr. *satullus*, dim. of *satur* sated. See SATIRE.] To feed, as stock, in the barn or an inclosure, with fresh grass or green food cut for them; to fatten; also, to purge by feeding on green food.

soil, *n.* [ME. *soile*, prob. fr. OF. *soil, souil*, a miry place, soil of a boar (see SOIL a miry place), confused with L. *solum* bottom, ground, earth (cf. SOLE of the foot), or LL. *solium* a threshing floor.] **1.** The loose surface material of the earth in which plants grow, in most cases consisting of disintegrated rock with an admixture of organic matter. Soil may be formed *in situ*, in which case a gradual transition may be traced downward through the *subsoil* and rotten rock to the solid rock, or be derived from sediment transported and deposited by water, ice, or wind. See HUMUS, NITRIFICATION.

2. Firm land; earth; ground; also, land; country.

3. Dung; feces; compost; manure; as, night *soil*.

4. *Brickmaking.* Sifted ashes.

5. *Plumbing.* = PLUMBERS' SOIL.

soil, *n.* [See SOIL to make dirty, SOIL a miry place.] That which soils or pollutes; also, a soiled place; a stain.

soil, *v. t.* **1.** To enrich with soil or muck; to manure.

2. *Plumbing.* To paint, as a pipe, with plumbers' soil.

3. *Brickmaking.* To cover with soil (sifted ashes).

soil (soil), *n.* [OF. *soil, souil, F. souille*, fr. OF. *soillier*, F. *souiller*. See SOIL to make dirty.] A miry place to which a hunted boar flees; hence, a marshy place, or a tract of water, sought by other game, as deer.

soil, *v. i.* To take soil. See SOIL, a miry place.

soil, *v. t.* [ME. *soilen*, OF. *soillier*, F. *souiller*, orig. uncert.; perh. fr. (assumed) LL. *suculare*, fr. L. *sucula* a little pig, dim. of *sus* a swine. See SOW, *n.*] **1** To make dirty or unclean on the surface; to foul; dirty; defile.

2. To stain or mar, as with disgrace; to sully.

Syn. — Foul, dirty, begrime, bemire, bespatter, besmear, daub, bedaub, stain, tarnish, sully, defile, pollute. Cf. CONTAMINATE.

soil, *v. i.* To become soiled or dirty.

soil cap. The mantle of disintegrated rock, or earth, usually covering the firm and unaltered rocks.

soil'ing, *n.* Act of one that soils an animal (see 1st SOIL); also, any green food used to soil cattle, horses, etc.

soil pipe. A pipe or drain for carrying off night soil.

soil'ure (soil'ûr), *n.* [OF. *soilleüre*, F. *souillure*. See SOIL to make dirty.] Act of soiling; also, a stain; pollution.

‖ **soi'rée'** (swȧ'rā'; *also* swä-rā', swŏ-rā'), *n.* [F., fr. *soir* evening, fr. L. *serus* late, *serum* late time.] An evening party. Cf. 3d LEVEE, 1, MATINÉE.

so'journ (sō'jûrn; sŏ-jûrn'; 277: *in British usage often* sŭj'ẽrn, sŭj'ẽrn), *v. i.*; SO'JOURNED (-jûrnd; -jûrnd'); SO'JOURN-ING. [ME. *sojornen, sojournen*, OF. *sojorner, sejorner*, F. *séjourner*, fr. L. *sub* under, about + *diurnus* belonging to the day. See JOURNAL, DIURNAL.] To dwell in a place as a temporary resident or as a stranger; to delay; tarry.

Abram went down into Egypt to *sojourn* there. *Gen.* xii. 10.

Syn. — See RESIDE.

so'journ, *n.* [Cf. OF. *sojorn, sojor, sejor*, F. *séjour*. See SOJOURN, *v. i.*] **1.** A temporary residence, as of a traveler in a foreign land; hence, a delay; stay.

2. A sojourner. *Obs. & R.* *Lyly.*

soke (sōk), *n.* [LL. *soca*, fr. AS. *sōcn*, prop., a seeking, attendance, resort; akin to E. *sake, seek*. See SAKE, SEEK; cf. SAC (the legal term).] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* Lit., a seeking; hence, either a right of inquiry or hearing and determining, or a duty of seeking or suing in a certain court or the right of exacting such suit. Hence, as commonly used: **a** The right to hold court and do justice, with the franchise to receive certain fees or fines arising from it; jurisdiction (more or less wide) over a certain territory or over certain men, or the right to exercise such jurisdiction or receive certain fees or fines belonging to that right, or the territory over which the jurisdiction exists. **b** The duty of submitting to such jurisdiction, or fact of being subject to it; also, a district or territory subject to it. **c** A jurisdiction or franchise of any of other sorts; esp., fold soke or mill soke. **d** The district over which such jurisdiction or franchise extended. Such districts are retained, in some cases, as modern administrative divisions.

soke'man (sōk'mȧn), *n.* [See SOCAGE.] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* A man who is under the soke of another. Cf. SOCMAN.

soke'man-ry (-rĭ), *n.* State of being a sokeman; the relation of a sokeman to the one having soke over him; tenure of land subject to the soke of another. Cf. SOCAGE.

sok'en (sōk'n), *n.* [AS. *sōcn* searching, or the right of searching, the lord's court. See SOKE.] **1.** A toll. *Obs.*

2. A district held by socage.

So-ko'tran (sŏ-kō'trȧn; sŏk'ō-trȧn), *or* **So-ko'trine** (-trĭn; -trīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sokotra, an island in the Indian Ocean, off Cape Guardafui, Africa. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sokotra, the people of which are mostly Arabs and Negroes, the latter being largely fugitive slaves.

Sokotrine aloes, *Pharm.*, aloes yielded by the plant *Aloe perryi*, of the island of Sokotra. See ALOE, 3.

sol (sŏl), *n.* [L.] **1.** The sun.

2. [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* The sun god, represented as driving four horses and hence patron of the races in which teams of four participated. Cf. LUNA, 1.

3. *Alchem.* Gold.

sol (sōl; 277), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** A syllable applied in *solmization* (which see) to the fifth tone of any diatonic scale. **b** The tone G (as fifth in the scale of C); — so called esp. in the French and Italian systems.

sol (sōl), *n.*; *pl.* E. SOLS (sōlz), Sp. SOLES (sō'lās). [Sp.] A silver coin and money of account of Peru; also, a former gold coin. The silver *sol*, containing about 347 grains of fine silver, was the standard coin until 1897, when its value was fixed at one tenth of the gold pound (48.7 cents or 2s.).

sol } (sŏl), *n.* [From *hydrosol*, confused with G. *sole, soole*,
sole } salt water from which salt is obtained.] *Chem.* A fluid mixture of a colloid and a liquid; a liquid colloidal solution or suspension.

so'la (sō'lȧ), *n.* [Hind. *sōlā.*] The East Indian plant *Æschynomene aspera*. See ÆSCHYNOMENE. Its pithlike stem is used for making hats, swimming jackets, etc.

sol'ace (sŏl'ĭs), *n.* [ME. also *solas*, OF. *solas, soulaz*, L. *solacium, solatium*, fr. *solari* to comfort, console. Cf. CON-

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soferforth, *conj.* So far forth; to such a degree *Obs.*

Sof-fa'rid. = SAFFARID.

soffem. ✝ SOPHISM.

soffer. ✝ SUFFER.

sofferayne. ✝ SOVEREIGN.

‖ **sof-fi'o-ne** (sŏf-fyō'nā), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nē). [It.] A jet of steam, charged with other vapors, issuing from the ground in a volcanic region. [soffit. *Obs.*]

soff-i'to, *n.* [It. *soffitto.*] A

soffrage, soffrance, soffren. ✝ SUFFRAGE, SUFFERANCE, etc.

soffy. ✝ SOPHY.

So'fi (sō'fĭ). Var. of SUFI.

sofice. ✝ SUFFICE. [*Ref. Sp.*]

sof'ism (sŏf'ĭz'm). Sophism.

So'fism (sō'fĭz'm). Var. of SUFISM.

sof'ist (sŏf'ĭst), **so-fis'ti-cate.** Sophist; sophisticate. *Ref. Sp.*

sofistre. ✝ SOPHISTER.

sof'is-try, sof'o-more, sof'o-mor'ic. Sophistry; sophomore; sophomoric. *Ref. Sp.*

So-fro'ni-a (sō-frō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* A young Christian heroine of Jerusalem, in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." She and her lover Olindo, condemned to death for rescuing an image of the Virgin from a mosque, are saved by the entreaties of Clorinda.

S. of Sol. *Abbr* Song of Solomon.

S. of T. Sons of Temperance.

soft, *v. t.* To soften. *Obs.*

soft'-bone', *n. Veter.* Osteomalacia or osteoporosis. *Colloq.*

soft'ened (sŏf'nd). Softened. *Ref. Sp.*

soft'-finned' (sŏft'-fĭnd'), *a. Zoöl.* Having the fins almost entirely or entirely soft-rayed.

soft'-head'ed, *a.* Weak in intellect.

soft'-heart'ed, *a.* Tender-hearted — **soft'-heart'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **soft'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

softhede, *n.* [See SOFT; -HEAD.] Softness; delicacy. *Obs.*

soft'horn', *n.* Greenhorn *Slang.*

soft'ish, *a.* Somewhat soft.

soft'ling, *n.* [*soft* + 1st *-ling.*] An effeminate or silly person. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

soft'ly, *a.* Soft; gentle. *Obs.*

soft'ner (sŏf'nẽr), *n.* Less correct spelling of SOFTENER.

soft'-shell', *n.* **1.** A soft-shelled crab.

2 [*cap.*] = SOFT, *n.*, 2.

soft'-tack', *n.* Leavened bread, in distinction from *hard-tack*.

soft'y (sŏf'tĭ), *n.* A silly, foolish person; also, an effeminate man or boy. *Colloq. or Slang.*

sofyme. ✝ SOPHISM.

sog (sŏg), *n.* & *v. t.* Drowse. *Dial.*

sog, *v. i.* [Cf. SOGGY.] To soak; saturate. — *n.* Boggy or muddy ground. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

so'gate, *adv.* Also **so'gates.** [Cf. GATE a way.] In such a manner; thus. *Obs.*

soge. Obs. pret. of SEE.

sogeer. ✝ SOJOURN.

so'ger (sō'jẽr). Var. of SOLDIER. *Dial. or Slang.*

soget. ✝ SUBJECT.

sog'garth (sŏg'ȧrt), *n.* [Ir. *sagart.*] A priest. *Ir.*

‖ **sog-get'to** (sŏd-jĕt'tō), *n.* [It. See SUBJECT, *n.*] *Music.* Subject; theme. [-NESS.]

sog'gi-ness (sŏg'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See SOGGY.

sogh. ✝ SAW, *pret.*; SOW.

soghe. ✝ SIGH, SOUGH.

soght. ✝ SOUGHT, *pret.*

soght, *n.* [Cf. AS. *suht.* See SICK.] Sickness. *Obs.*

soh. Var of SO, *interj.*

soh-maj'. Var. of SAMAJ.

So'ho-ri'a (sō'hō-rī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Soh-rab' (sō-rŭb'), *n.* [Per. *Suhrāb.*] See RUSTAM.

soht. ✝ SOOTH.

sohte. Obs. pret. of SEEK.

soidge. ✝ SIEGE, stool.

soiet. ✝ SUBJECT.

soigne. ✝ SOIN. [of SILE.]

soil (soil; sĭl). Dial. Eng. var.

soil (soil, *dial.*: sĭl, *obs.*), *v. t. Hunting.* To take soil; to take refuge. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

soil, soile, *v. t.* To absolve; also, to refute. Cf. ASSOIL. *Obs.*

soil'age, *n.* Sewage. *Obs.*

soild. Soiled. *Ref. Sp.*

soiled (soild), *pret. & p. p.* of SOIL, to make dirty. — **soiled dove**, a prostitute. *Euphemistic.*

soil'i-fy, *v. t.* [*soil* + *-fy.*] To pollute; sully. *Obs.*

soil'i-ness, *n.* State of being soiled; stain; foulness. *Obs.*

soil'less, *a.* See -LESS.

soil rot. A rot affecting sweet potatoes, caused by the fungus *Acrocystis batatas.*

soil'y, *a.* Dirty; soiled *Obs.*

soin. soine, *n.* [F. *soin*, cf. ESSOIN.] *Obs.* a Care. b Remedy; exculpation; excuse.

soin, soine, *v. t.* To excuse; to absolve. *Obs.* — *n. t.* To care or be anxious; also, to be diligent. *Obs. or Scot.*

soine. ✝ SOON.

soin'ous, *a.* Busy; careful. *Obs.* — **soin'ous-ly**, *adv. Obs.*

So-iot'. Var. of SOYOT.

soir. ✝ SOAR, SORE.

soit. ✝ SUIT.

soithede. ✝ SOTHED.

so'ja (sō'jȧ; sō'yȧ), *n.*, *or* **soja bean.** [NL. See SOY.] Soy bean.

so'ja-bean' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

so'jer (sō'jẽr). Dial. or slang var. of SOLDIER.

sojournant, *n.* [OF. *sojornant*, p. pr.] A sojourner. *Obs.*

so'journ-er (sō'jûr-nẽr; sō-jûr'nẽr; *in British usage commonly* sŭj'ẽr-nẽr, sŭj'ẽr-nẽr), *n.* One who sojourns. [*n.* of SOJOURN.]

so'journ-ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb.*

so'journ-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *sojornement.*] Sojourn.

so'jurn, so'jurnd, so'jurn-er. Sojourn; sojourned; sojourner. *Ref. Sp.*

sok. ✝ SUCK, *n.*

sok, *n.* [Siamese.] See MEASURE.

so'ka (sō'kȧ), *n.* [Hind. *sōkā.*] *India.* A blight of drought.

So-ka'ris (sō-kā'rĭs), **so-ka'ri** (-rĭ), *n.* [Egypt. *Sokar.*] *Egypt. Myth.* A hawk-headed sun god, representing the night sun, whose chief festival was at the winter solstice. He was worshiped esp. in the western suburb of Memphis. Cf. RA.

soke Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SOAK; obs pret. of SUCK.

soke'ma-ne-mot' (sōk'mȧ-n-ē-mōt'), *n.* [See SOKEMAN; MOOT, *n.*] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* A court (of uncertain character) attended by free sokemen.

soker. ✝ SUCCOR.

soke reeve. *O. Eng. Law.* The reeve of a soken.

sokerel, n. [Cf. SUCK.] An unweaned child. *Obs.*

sokerless. ✝ SUCCORLESS.

sokesessor. ✝ SUCCESSOR.

soket, sokett. ✝ SOCKET.

sokkat. ✝ SOCKET.

Sokk'va-bekk (sŏk'vä-bĕk), **Sokk'va-bek'kr** (sŭk'vä-bĕk'kr), *n.* [Icel. *Sokkvabekkr.*] See ÆGARD.

so'ko (sō'kō), *n.* The opah.

sokor. ✝ SUCCOR.

So-ko'trĭ (sō-kō'trĭ). *n.* The Arab dialect of the Sokotrans. See SEMITIC.

sol, n. [See SOU.] A sou. *Obs.*

sol. *a.* [Cf. AS. *sol* mire.] Soiled; foul; dirty. *Obs.*

sol, *n.* Solution. Cf. OB. *Obs.*

Sol., or sol. *Abbr.* Solomon; solution.

‖ **so'la** (sō'lȧ), *a.* [L., fem. of *solus.*] See SOLUS.

so'la (sō'lȧ), *n.* *Com.* A foreign

SOLE, *v. t.*] **1.** Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; also, that which relieves or consoles; relief. **2.** Relaxation; diversion; recreation. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Comfort, consolation, alleviation, relief.

sol'ace (sŏl'ăs), *v. t.*; SOL'ACED (-ăst); SOL'AC-ING (-ă-sĭng). [OF. *solacier, soulacier*, F. *solacier*, L. *sōlātiare*. See SOLACE, *n.*] **1.** To cheer in grief or calamity; to console. **2.** To allay; assuage; soothe; as, to *solace* grief.

3. To divert; cheer; please; — sometimes reflexive.

Syn. — See COMFORT.

sol'ace, *v. i. Obs.* **1.** To take comfort; to be cheered. **2.** To indulge in diversion or pleasure.

sol'ace-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *soulacement.*] Act of solacing, or state of being solaced; also, that which solaces.

Sol'a-na'ce-æ (sŏl'ā-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SOLANUM.] *Bot.* A family of strong-scented, often narcotic herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Polemoniales), comprising about 75 genera and 1,800 species, of wide distribution; the nightshade family. They have alternate leaves and often showy flowers with five stamens and a 2-celled ovary, the cells containing many ovules. The most important genera are *Solanum, Capsicum, Hyoscyamus, Lycopersicon, Nicotiana, Physalis, Petunia,* and *Atropa.* — **sol'a-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

so'lan goose (sō'lăn). [Icel. *sūla;* akin to Norw. *sula.*] The common gannet.

so-lan'i-dine (sō-lăn'ĭ-dĭn, -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [See SOLANINE.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid produced by hydrolysis of solanine, and also occurring with it naturally.

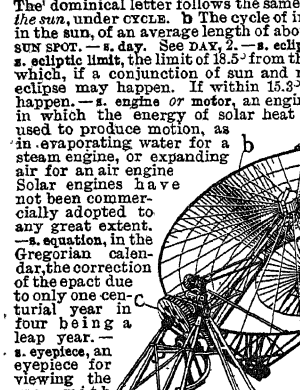
sol'a-nine (sŏl'ā-nĭn; sō'lā-; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **so-la'ni-a, sol'a-nin, sol'a-ni'na.** [L. *solanum* nightshade.] *Chem.* A somewhat poisonous alkaloidal glucoside, extracted from the berries of common nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*), and of bittersweet, and from potato sprouts, as a white crystalline substance having an acrid, burning taste.

‖ **so-la'no** (sō-lä'nō), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *solanus* (sc. *ventus*), fr. *sol* the sun.] A hot, oppressive east wind of the Mediterranean, esp. on the eastern coast of Spain; also, a cloudy, rain-bringing wind of the same locality and direction.

So-la'num (sō-lā'nŭm), *n.* [L, nightshade.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs, shrubs, or trees typifying the family Solanaceæ, and embracing probably over 1,000 species, widely distributed in temperate and tropical regions; the nightshades. They have alternate leaves and cymose white, purple, or yellow flowers with a rotate corolla, five stamens with long connivent anthers, and a 2-celled ovary ripening into a berry. A few species, as *S. tuberosum*, the potato, and *S. melongena*, the eggplant, are important food plants. *S. pseudocapsicum*, the Jerusalem cherry, *S. jasminoides*, the potato vine, *S. seaforthianum*, and some others, are ornamental. Many species, as *S. carolinense*, the horse nettle, are troublesome weeds. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See POTATO, 2 & 3; NIGHTSHADE, 1 **a**; BITTERSWEET, 3 **a**.

so'lar (sō'lär), *a.* [L. *solaris*, fr. *sol* the sun; akin to AS. *sōl, sigel*, Icel. *sōl*, Goth. *sauil*, Lith. *saule*, W. *haul*, Ir. *sul*, Skr. *svar*, and perh. to E. *sun:* cf. F. *solaire.* Cf. PARASOL, SUN.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from, the sun; measured by the sun; as, the *solar* system; the *solar* year. **2.** *Astrol.* Born under the predominance of the sun. *Obs.* **3.** Produced, or affected, by the action of the sun.

solar apex, *Astron.*, that point of the celestial sphere toward which the sun and the solar system are moving. It is near the bright star Vega, or α (Alpha) Lyræ. — **s. attachment,** an attachment to a surveyor's transit or compass for determining the true meridian directly from the sun. — **s. City.** = CITY OF THE SUN. — **s. compass,** a surveyor's compass having a solar attachment. — **s. consonant,** *Arabic Gram.*, any lingual or dental consonant (equivalent to Eng. *t, d, r, l, n, s, sh, ç*, etc.); — so called because the word for *sun* begins with one of this group of letters (*sh*). All the other consonants are *lunar consonants;* — so called because the word for *moon* begins with one of them (*q*). — **s. constant,** the number expressing the quantity of radiant solar heat received at the outer layers of the earth's atmosphere on a unit of surface in a unit of time, which is, according to a conservative estimate, about three small calories per square centimeter of the surface in a minute. Expressed in energy it is about 2½ horse power continuously exerted on every square meter of surface. — **s. corona.** *Astron.* = CORONA, 3. — **s. cycle. a** A period of 28 years, at the end of which the days of the month according to the Julian calendar return to the same days of the week. The dominical letter follows the same order. See *cycle of the sun*, under CYCLE. **b** The cycle of interior disturbances in the sun, of an average length of about eleven years. See SUN SPOT. — **s. day.** See DAY, 2. — **s. eclipse.** See ECLIPSE, 1. — **s. ecliptic limit,** the limit of 18.5° from the lunar node, within which, if a conjunction of sun and moon occur, a solar eclipse may happen. If within 15.3°, one will certainly happen. — **s. engine** *or* **motor,** an engine in which the energy of solar heat is used to produce motion, as in evaporating water for a steam engine, or expanding air for an air engine. Solar engines have not been commercially adopted to any great extent. — **s. equation,** in the Gregorian calendar, the correction of the epact due to only one centurial year in four being a leap year. — **s. eyepiece,** an eyepiece for viewing the sun, with means for diminishing



Solar Engine *a* Boiler; *b* Reflecting Device, with several thousand Mirrors focusing sun's rays on it; *c* Appliances to keep *b* turned toward the sun.

as by reflection, polarization, etc. — **solar flower,** a flower which opens and closes daily at certain hours. — **s. focus.** See PRINCIPAL FOCUS. — **s. hour,** the twenty-fourth part of a solar day. — **s. lamp,** an Argand lamp. — **s. microscope,** a projecting microscope using sunlight. See MICROSCOPE, 1. — **s. month.** See MONTH, 1 **b.** — **s. motion,** *Astron.*, the motion of the solar system toward the constellation Lyra. It is estimated to be at the rate of about 11 miles per second. — **s. motor.** = SOLAR ENGINE. — **s. myth,** a myth based upon the sun's course, motion, influence, etc. — **s. parallax,** the parallax of the sun, that is, the angle subtended at the sun by the semidiameter of the earth. Its accepted value is 8.80″, and is the fundamental datum for the dimensions of the solar system. — **s. phosphori,** phosphorescent substances (as the sulphides of barium and calcium) which shine in the dark after exposure to the sunlight or other intense light. — **s. plexus,** *Anat.*, a nervous plexus situated in the abdomen behind the stomach and in front of the aorta and the crura of the diaphragm; surrounding the cœliac axis and the root of the superior mesenteric artery. It contains several ganglia, the most important of which are the semilunar ganglia, and it distributes filaments to all the abdominal viscera. — **s. prominences** *or* **protuberances,** *Astron.*, irregular projecting portions of the chromosphere. See *Illust.* in Appendix. — **s. regulars,** certain fixed numbers attached to the months of the Julian and Gregorian years. — **s. rice grain,** a unit of the photospheric surface of the sun, which is largely composed of distinct elliptic granulations, suggestive of rice. — **s. salt,** salt from brine evaporated in the sun. — **s. spectrum,** the discontinuous spectrum of the sun, crossed by a multitude of Fraunhofer lines due to absorption by (1) the sun's own atmosphere, and (2) the earth's atmosphere. The lines due to the latter cause are called *telluric lines.* — **s. spots,** sun spots. — **s. star,** a star of the same general spectroscopic nature as the sun. — **s. system,** *Astron.*, the sun, with the group of celestial bodies which, held by its attraction, revolve round it. This group comprises, so far as is known, 8 major planets attended by 26 satellites, about 700 minor planets or asteroids, also comets and meteors. See NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS. — **s. telegraph,** a telegraph for signaling by flashes of reflected sunlight. Cf. HELIOGRAPH, *n.*, 3. — **s. time.** = APPARENT TIME. — **s. year.** See YEAR.

so'lar-ism (sō'lär-ĭz'm), *n.* [*solar* + *-ism.*] An excessive tendency to interpret myths as primitive explanations of the nature and action of the sun. — **so'lar-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

so-la'ri-um (sō-lā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIA** (-ä). [L. See SOLER.] **1.** A water clock erected at Rome for the public by Scipio Nasica, B. C. 159.

2. An apartment exposed to the sun; anciently, an apartment or inclosure on the roof of a house; now, an apartment in a hospital, used for convalescents.

3. *Zoöl.* [*cap.*] A genus of tænioglossate gastropods of tropical seas having a depressed conical shell the umbilicus of which is wide, so that the upper whorls can be seen in it.

4. Any gastropod of *Solarium* or a related genus.



Solarium (*S. perspectivum*). *a* Basal View; *b* Side View.

so-lar-i-za'tion (sō'lär-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of solarizing.

2. *Photog.* The action of sunlight (or any light) on a sensitive surface exposed too long to give a good ordinary negative image. The first effect is a neutralizing one, obscuring the image; further exposure produces a succession of reversals making the image positive, then negative, etc.

so'lar-ize (sō'lär-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Photog.* To become affected by solarization; to burn.

so'lar-ize, *v. t.* **1.** To expose to sunlight; to affect in some way by the action of the sun's rays.

2. *Photog.* To subject to solarization; to burn.

so-la'ti-um (sō-lā'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SOLATIA (-ä). [L. See SOLACE, *n.*] Anything that alleviates or compensates for suffering or loss; compensation; esp., an additional allowance, as for injured feelings.

Sol'da-nel'la (sŏl'dä-nĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *soldanella.*] *Bot.* A small genus of European primulaceous alpine herbs. They have basal fleshy leaves and nodding scapose blue or pink flowers, the corolla lobes often fringed. They are among the most characteristic of alpine flowers.

sol'der (sŏd'ẽr; 277: *in British usage often* sō'dẽr), *n.* [Formerly *soder;* F. *soudure*, OF. *soudeüre*, prop., a soldering, fr. OF. & F. *souder* to solder, L. *solidare* to fasten, to make solid. See SOLID; cf. SAWDER.] **1.** A metal or metallic alloy used when melted to join metallic surfaces. It is commonly applied by means of a soldering iron or a blowpipe, with a flux (as resin, borax, or zinc chloride) to cleanse the surfaces. Solders which melt readily are **soft solders;** others fusing at a red heat are **hard solders.**

2. Hence, anything which unites or cements.

sol'der, *v. t.*; SOL'DERED (-ẽrd); SOL'DER-ING. [Formerly *soder.* See SOLDER, *n.*] **1.** To unite or join by means of solder. Cf. 1st BRAZE, 1.

2. Hence, to mend; to patch up.

sol'der-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOLDER.

soldering bolt. a = SOLDERING IRON. **b** = 1st BIT, 3 **a**. — **s. copper** *or* **iron,** a bit or bolt of copper having a pointed or wedge-shaped end, and furnished with a handle, used for soldering; also, a plumber's grozing iron. — **s. nipple** *or* **union,** a brass nipple for soldering into the end of a lead pipe.

sol'dier (sōl'jẽr; *in the senses noted as slang or dial. the pron.* sō'jẽr, *not recognized in good usage, is common*), *n.* [ME. *souldier, soudiour, soudeür*, OF. *soldeiér, soldoier, soudoier, soudier* (cf. also OF. *soldoior, soudeior*), fr. L. *solidus* a piece of money (hence applied to the pay of a soldier), fr. *solidus* solid; cf. Pr. *soldadier*, LL. *solidatarius, soldarius.* See SOLID; cf. SOU.] **1.** One who is engaged in military service as an officer or a private; one who serves in an army; one of an organized body of combatants.

2. An enlisted man in military service, as distinguished from a commissioned officer; also, sometimes, a private.

3. A man of military experience and skill, or of noted valor; — used in emphasis or distinction.

He shall appear to the envious a scholar, a statesman, and a *soldier* *Shak.*

4. a The red gurnard. *Local, Eng.* **b** A red herring. *Dial. & Slang.* **c** Short for SOLDIER BEETLE, SOLDIER CRAB, etc.

5. a In most termites or white ants, one of a caste of wingless individuals differing more or less from the workers in their larger size, very large head, and long jaws. They perform a share in the work of the colonies, and are said by some to be less effective fighters than the workers. **b** In certain true ants, one of a type of worker distinguished by the large head and jaws.

6. Any of various plants, as the ribwort, red campion, corn poppy, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

7. *Veter.* Hog cholera. *Dial. Eng.*

8. *Wool Trade.* A skeepskin that sweats unevenly, so that only part of the wool can be pulled off.

9. *Orig. Naut.* A shirk. Cf. SOLDIER, *v. i.*, 2. *Slang.*

soldier of fortune, one who follows a military career, usually in foreign countries, wherever there is promise of profit, adventure, or pleasure.

sol'dier (sōl'jẽr; *see the noun*), *v. i.*; SOL'DIERED (-jẽrd); SOL'DIER-ING. **1.** To serve as a soldier.

2. To make a pretense of working, while doing only enough to escape punishment or discharge. *Colloq. or Slang.*

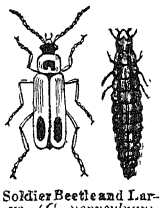
3. *Mil.* To work at putting one's belongings in order in barracks, as by pipe-claying, polishing, etc.

4. To swagger; bully. *Dial. Eng.*

soldier beetle. Any of several pugnacious brightly colored lampyrid beetles of the genus *Chauliognathus.*

soldier crab. a A hermit crab. **b** A fiddler crab.

soldier fish. a Any of many brilliantly colored, pugnacious marine fishes of the family Holocentridæ, having hard rough scales, prickly head, and strong fin spines. They abound about coral reefs, and are prized for food. **b** The rainbowdarter. **c** A small Australian cardinal fish (*Apogon fasciatus*).

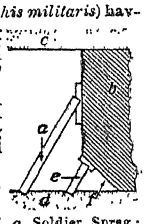


Soldier Beetle and Larva (*C. pennsylvanicum*). Both enlarged.

sol'dier-ly, *a.* Like or befitting a soldier; brave; martial; heroic.

soldier orchis. A European orchis (*Orchis militaris*) having a dense erect spike of purple flowers.

soldier sprag. *Coal Mining.* A long sprag used to support the seam between the top of the holing and the roof. *New South Wales.*



a Soldier Sprag; *b* Seam; *c* Root; *d* Floor; *e* Sprag; *f* Holing.

sol'dier-wood' (sōl'jẽr-wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** A West Indian mimosaceous shrub (*Calliandra purpurea*) having flowers with long tassels of purple stamens. **b** The naked wood of Florida (*Colubrina reclinata*).

sol'dier-y (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A body of soldiers; soldiers, collectively; the military.

2. Military service. *Obs. Sir P. Sidney.*

sol'do (sŏl'dō; *It.* sōl'dō), *n.*; *pl.* **-DI** (-dē). [It. See SOU.] A small Italian coin and money of account worth $\frac{1}{20}$ libra; a sou. Its value is now about a cent or a halfpenny; formerly it varied, being as low as $\frac{2}{3}$ cent in Venice.

sole (sōl), *n.* [F. *sole*, LL. *sola*, L. *solea;* — so named from its flat shape. See SOLE of the foot.] **1.** Any of certain flatfishes distinguished by the small mouth (beyond which the snout projects more or less), reduced or rudimentary ventral (and often also pectoral and caudal) fins, small gill openings, and small eyes placed close together. They constitute a family, Soleidæ, in some classifications. The common sole (*Solea solea*) of Europe is one of the finest food fishes. The American species, mostly of the genera *Achirus* (see HOGCHOKER) and *Symphurus* (see TONGUEFISH), are too small to be of food value.



Sole (*Solea solea*). ($\frac{1}{2}$)

2. In popular or local usage, any of certain other flatfishes, as *Eopsetta jordani* and *Psettichthys melanostictus* of the Pacific coast of the United States, excellent food fishes.

sole, *n.* [AS. *sole*, fr. LL. *sola*, L. *solea*, akin to *solum* ground, soil, sole of the foot. Cf. SILL foundation, SOIL earth, SOLE, the fish.] **1.** The bottom or under surface of the foot, or that part of it which is placed on the ground in walking or standing. In quadrupeds the term applies to such a part of either the fore or hind limb; in the horse it designates specifically the somewhat concave plate of moderately dense horn which covers the lower surface of the coffin bone, partly surrounding the frog, and bounded externally by the wall. See HOOF, *Illust.*

2. Hence, the foot. *Rare.*

3. The part of a shoe, boot, or the like, on which the sole of the foot rests in standing, walking, etc., or the material constituting it; sometimes, specif., the outsole.

4. The bottom or lower part of anything, or that on which anything rests; specif.: **a** *Agric.* The bottom of the body of a plow; — called also *slade;* also, the bottom of a furrow. **b** *Fort.* The bottom of an embrasure. **c** *Shipbuilding.* (1) = SOLE PIECE, 2. (2) Either of two planks, one on each side, resting on the sliding ways and forming the foundation of the cradle. The vessel is launched by sawing through these soles. **d** = SOLE PIECE, 1. **e** *Mining.* The floor or bottom of a mine; — applied esp. to horizontal lodes. **f** A hearth; *Metal*, the hearth of a metallurgical furnace; also, the bottom of the inside of a gas retort. **g** The metal dish or plate in or on which is the disk of resin, vulcanite, or the like, of an electrophorus. **h** A threshold; a window sill. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bill of exchange drawn singly, or without duplicates. *Slang.*

so-la'cious (sō-lā'shŭs), *a.* [OF. *solacieus.*] Affording solace; comforting; diverting. — **so-la'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **so-la'cious-ness,** *n. All Obs.*

so-la'ci-um. † SOLATIUM.

solain. † SULLEN.

so'lan. *n.* The solan goose.

So-la-na'les (sō'lā-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the nightshade family, etc. — **so-la'nal** (sō-lā'năl), *a.*

solance, *n.* [Cf. CONSOLE, SOLACE.] Solace; comfort; amusement; diversion. *Obs.*

so'land (sō'lănd; -lănd). Var. of SOLAN. [SALLENDERS.]

so-lan'der (sō-lăn'dẽr), *n.* = **so-la'ne-ous** (sō-lā'nē-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Solanaceous. [Solanine.]

so-la'ni-a (-nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.]

‖ **so'la no-bi'li-tas vir'tus** (nō-bĭl'ĭ-tās). [L.] Virtue the only nobility.

sol'a-noid (sŏl'ä-noid), *a.* [*Solanum* + *-oid.*] *Med.* (Of a cancer) like a potato in texture.

so'lar. Var. of SOLER.

So'lar. Erron. var. of SOLA.

So'la-ri'i-dæ (sō'lä-rī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of which *Solarium* is the type. — **so-la'ri-id** (sō-lā'rĭ-ĭd), *n.* — **so-la'ri-oid** (-oid), *a.*

sol'a-rom'e-ter (sŏl'ä-rŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n. Nav.* An instrument for finding a ship's position.

so'la-ry (sō'lä-rĭ), *a.* Solar. *Obs.*

so'la-ry, *n.* [L. *solarium.*] A sundial. *Obs.*

solas. † SOLACE. [cious. *Obs.*]

sol'a-to-ry (sŏl'ä-tō-rĭ), *a.* Solacious. *Obs.*

solature. † SOLACE.

sold (sōld), *pret. & p. p.* of SELL. — **sold note** See CONTRACT NOTE.

sold, *n.* & *v.* [F. *solde.* See SOLDIER; cf. SOU.] Pay. *Obs.*

‖ **sol-da'do** (sōl-dä'thō; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A soldier.

sol'dan, *n.* [ME. *soudan*, F. *soudan* See SULTAN.] A sultan. *Obs.*

sol'da-nel (sŏl'dä-nĕl), **sol'da-nelle** (sŏl'dä-nĕl; sŏl'dä-nĕl'), *n.* [Cf. F. *soldanelle.*] A plant of the genus *Soldanella.*

soldanesse. *n.* A sultaness. *Obs.*

sol'dan-rie (sŏl'dăn-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *soudanerie.*] The realm of a soldan, or sultan. *Archaic.*

‖ **sol'da'tesque'** (sŏl'dȧ'tĕsk'), *a.* [F.] Soldierlike. *Rare.*

sol'der'd. Soldered. *Ref. Sp.*

sol'der-er. *n.* One who solders.

solder nipple. = SOLDERING NIPPLE.

sol'di, *n., pl.* of SOLDO.

soldier ant. = SOLDIER, 5.

soldier bird. An Australian honey eater (*Myzomela sanguinolenta*).

soldier bug. Any hemipterous insect of the genus *Podisus* or an allied genus. They suck the blood of other insects.

soldier bush. = SOLDIERWOOD.

sol'dier-ess, *n.* Female soldier.

soldier fly. Any of numerous small dipterous flies (genus *Stratiomys* and allies); — from the colored stripes of some species. Their larvæ live in water or in earth or decaying wood.

sol'dier-hood. See -HOOD.

sol'dier-ize, *v.* See -IZE. *Rare.*

sol'dier-like', *a.* Soldierly.

soldier's herb. = MATICO

sol'dier-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

sol'dier's wind (sō'l'jẽrz). *Naut.* A beam wind, which is favorable either coming or going; — so called because little skill in sailing is then required.

soldiers' woundwort. YARROW.

soldre. † SHOULDER.

sole. *Chem.* Var. of SOAR.

sole (sōl), *n.* [AS. *sāl* rope.] A halter or yoke to fasten cattle in a stall. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

sole, *v. t.* See SOWL, to pull.

sole (sōl), *v. t.;* SOLED (sōld), SOL'ING (sōl'ĭng). To furnish with a sole; as, to *sole* a shoe.

sole, *a.* [L. *solus,* or OF. *sol,* F. *seul* (fr. L. *solus*). Cf. DESOLATE, SOLO, SULLEN.] **1.** Being or acting without another; single; individual; only; as, a *sole* heir.
2. Alone; isolated; without company; solitary. *Archaic.*
3. Such, and no more; mere. *Obs. Shak.*
4. Perfect; complete; unmixed. *Obs. Spenser.*
5. *Law.* Single; unmarried; as, a feme *sole.*
Syn. — Individual, only, alone, solitary. See SINGLE.
sole corporation. A corporation sole. See CORPORATION, 3.

sol'e-cism (sŏl'ē-sĭz'm; sō'lē-; 277), *n.* [F. *solécisme,* L. *soloecismus,* Gr. σολοικισμός, fr. σολοικίζειν to speak or write incorrectly, fr. σόλοικος speaking incorrectly, from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of Σόλοι in Cilicia.] **1.** An ungrammatical combination of words in a sentence; a deviation from the idiom of a language or from the rules of syntax, as in, he was independent *on* (of) any patron; he *don't* (does n't). Also, loosely, any minor blunder in speech.
2. Hence, any impropriety, absurdity, or unfitness, as in deeds or manners; also, *Obs. or R.,* an unnatural act, person, or thing, or one out of the right or normal course.
Syn. — SOLECISM, BARBARISM, IMPROPRIETY. A SOLECISM is a construction which violates the idiom of a language; a BARBARISM is a word or phrase not in accepted use; an IMPROPRIETY is a word or phrase employed in a sense contrary to good usage; thus, "between you and I" is a *solecism;* "to electrocute" is a *barbarism;* the use of "transpire" in the sense of "happen" is an *impropriety.*

sol'e-cist (-sĭst), *n.* [Gr. σολοικιστής.] One who commits a solecism.

sol'e-cis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to, or involving, a solecism; incorrect or incongruous. — **sol'e-cis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sole leather. A thick, strong leather, esp. for shoe soles.

sole'ly (sōl'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Without another; singly; alone.
2. Entirely; wholly. *Obs.*

sol'emn (sŏl'ĕm), *a.* [ME. *solempne,* OF. *solempne,* L. *solemnis, solennis, sollemnis, sollennis, sollus* all, entire + (prob.) a word meaning revolution, circuit, akin to *amb-* (cf. AMBI-), or perh. *annus* a year; properly, that takes place every year; — used especially of religious solemnities. Cf. SAFE, SOLID, SILLY.] **1.** Marked with religious rites and pomps; enjoined by, or connected with, religion; sacred.
2. Pertaining to a festival; festive; festal. *Obs.*
3. Stately; ceremonious; grand; also, of great importance or dignity; important. *Archaic.*
4. Fitted to awaken or express serious reflections; marked by seriousness; serious; grave, as, a *solemn* promise.
There reigned a *solemn* silence over all *Spenser.*
5. Dark, as expressive of melancholy; sad; mournful; as, a suit of *solemn* black.
6. Affectedly grave or serious; as, a *solemn* face.
7. *Law.* Made in form; ceremonious; conforming with all legal requirements. Cf. *solemn war,* under WAR.
Syn. — Grave, formal, ritual, ceremonial, sober, serious, reverential, devotional, devout. See EARNEST.
solemn form. See PROBATE, *n.,* 2. — **S. League and Covenant.** See COVENANT, 4. — **s. war.** See WAR.

so-lem'ni-ty (sō-lĕm'nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *solempnitee,* OF. *solempnité,* F. *solennité,* L. *solemnitas, solennitas.* See SOLEMN.] **1.** A rite or ceremony performed with religious reverence; religious or ritual ceremony; hence, any ceremony, celebration, or formal festivity.
The forms and *solemnities* of the last judgment *Atterbury.*
2. Joyousness; festivity. *Obs. Chaucer.*
3. Quality of being solemn, or formal and ceremonious; impressiveness; seriousness; formal dignity; gravity.
4. Solemn state or feeling; awe or reverence; also, the quality of producing such a feeling; as, the *solemnity* of an audience; the *solemnity* of Westminster Abbey.
5. *Law.* An observance or proceeding according to due form; the formality necessary to render valid a thing done.

sol'em-ni-za'tion (sŏl'ĕm-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *solemnisation, solennisation.*] Act of solemnizing; celebration; as, the *solemnization* of a marriage.

sol'em-nize (sŏl'ĕm-nīz), *v. t.;* SOL'EM-NIZED (-nīzd); SOL'EM-NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *solemniser, solenniser.*] **1.** To perform with solemn or ritual ceremonies, or according to legal forms; as, to *solemnize* a marriage.
2. To dignify or honor by ceremonies; to celebrate.
3. To make grave, serious, and reverential.
Wordsworth was *solemnized* and elevated by this his first look on Yarrow. *J. C. Shairp.*
Syn. — See CELEBRATE.

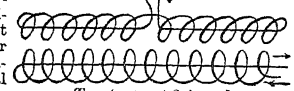
so'len (sō'lĕn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σωλήν channel, a shellfish.] **1.** *Med.* = CRADLE, 2 **e.**
2. [*cap.*] **a** The typical genus of razor clams. It is the type of the family Solenidæ. **b** [*l. c.*] A razor clam.

So'len-ho'fen stone (zō'lĕn-hō'fĕn). A limestone found at Solenhofen, Bavaria, valued for lithographic purposes.

so-le'no- (sō-lē'nō-). Combining form from Greek σωλήν, *channel, pipe.*

So-le'no-don (-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *soleno-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of peculiar and very rare insectivorous mammals including two species, *S. cubanus* (native name *almique*) of Cuba and *S. paradoxus* (native name *agouta*) of Haiti. They are nearly two feet long, and have a long snout, short round ears, hard fur, and a long scaly tail. The teeth number 40; the skull has no zygomatic arch. The genus constitutes a family, **So-le'no-don'-ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē). Also *[l. c.],* an animal of this genus. — **so-le'no-dont** (sō-lē'nō-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

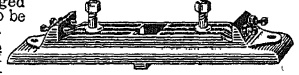
so'le-noid (sō'lē-noid; sō-lē'noid; 277), *n.* [*soleno-* + *-oid.*] *Elec.* Ideally, a system of equal circular currents flowing in uniform direction about a single straight or curved axis; practically, a cylindrical wire helix having one or both ends of the wire turned back along the axis so as to neutralize that component of the effect of the current which is due to the length of the spiral; less strictly, a helix in which the longitudinal component is not so neutralized. When traversed by a current the solenoid, or helix, acts in general like a magnet, with the south pole at the end at which the current flows clockwise to an observer facing it.


Two forms of Solenoid.

sol'e-noi'dal (sŏl'ē-noi'dăl; sō'lē-), *a.* **a** *Elec.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a solenoid. **b** *Math.* Tube-like; — said of a vector whose divergence is 0, whose flux therefore across any cap or section bounded by a given tube is everywhere the same. — **sol'e-noi'dal-ly,** *adv.*

sole piece. **1.** A timber or girder laid on the ground to take and distribute the thrust of an upright or strut; the floor member of a frame.
2. *Shipbuilding.* **a** In wooden ships, a piece on the bottom of the rudder to bring it down to the false keel. **b** In iron ships, the piece joining rudderpost and sternpost. **c** The projection from the keel to support a balanced rudder.

sole'plate', *n.* **1.** *Mach.* **a** Abedplate. **b** The plate forming the back of a water-wheel bucket. **c** A plate to which a bearing can be wedged and bolted so as to be slightly adjustable.
2. *Anat.* A flattened, nucleated mass of soft, granular protoplasm surrounding the end of a motor nerve in a striated muscle fiber.


Soleplate, 1 c.

so'ler (sō'lẽr), *n.* [AS. *solor, soler,* or OF. *solier;* both fr. L. *solarium,* fr. *sol* the sun. See SOLAR, *a.*] A loft or upper chamber; a garret room; also, rarely, a floor or story. *Obs.*

so'le-us (sō'lē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *solea* sole of the foot.] *Anat.* A broad, flat muscle of the calf of the leg, lying immediately below the gastrocnemius. It arises from the back and upper part of the tibia and fibula and from a tendinous arch between them. Its tendon unites with that of the gastrocnemius to form the tendo Achillis.

sol'-fa' (sōl'fä'), *v. i.;* SOL'FAED' (-fädˊ); SOL'FA'ING. [It. *solfa* the gamut, from the syllables *fa, sol.*] To sing the notes of the gamut; to solmizate.

sol'-fa' (sōl'fä'), *v. t.* To sing to solmization syllables.

sol'-fa', *n.* *Music.* **a** The syllables used in sol-faing. **b** Solmization. **c** The gamut. **d** See TONIC SOL-FA. **e** A roll or baton used by Italian choir leaders.

sol'-fa'ist, *n.* *Music.* One who practices or advocates the tonic sol-fa system.

‖ **sol'fa-ta'ra** (sŏl'fä-tä'rä), *n.* [It., fr. *solfo* brimstone, sulphur, L. *sulfur.*] *Geol.* A volcanic area or vent which yields only vapors and gases, and the like. It represents in some cases the last stages of volcanic activity.

sol'fa-ta'ric (-tăr'ĭk), *a.* *Geol.* Of or pertaining to a solfatara or its action; hence, pertaining to, caused by, or denoting, the transfer of mineral substances within the earth by sublimation, or the chemical and transporting action of steam; as, the *solfataric* theory of vein formation.

‖ **sol-feg'gio** (sōl-fĕdˊjō), *n.; pl.* -GI (-jē). [It., fr. *solfa* the gamut.] *Music.* **a** The arrangement or singing of tones in the scale by the names *do, re, mi,* etc. **b** A singing exercise upon such syllables.

sol'fe-ri'no (sŏl'fē-rē'nō), *n.* Fuchsine, or the color produced by it; magenta; — so called from Solferino in Italy, the scene of a battle (1859), about the time of its discovery.

so-lic'it (sō-lĭs'ĭt), *v. t.;* -IT-ED; -IT-ING. [F. *solliciter,* L. *sollicitare, solicitare, -atum,* fr. *sollicitus* wholly (i. e., violently) moved; *sollus* whole + *citus,* p. p. of *ciere* to move. See SOLEMN, CITE.] **1.** To ask earnestly; to make petition to; to apply to (for something); as, to *solicit* a man for alms.
2. To endeavor to obtain by asking or pleading; to plead for; as, to *solicit* an office, a favor, alms.
3. To awake or excite to action; to rouse desire in; to summon; to appeal to; to invite; allure.
That fruit . . *solicited* her longing eye *Milton.*
4. To urge the claims of; to advocate; plead; to act as solicitor for or with reference to. *Obs Ford.*
5. To disturb; to disquiet; — a Latinism. *Chapman.*
Syn. — Beseech, ask, request, crave, supplicate, entreat, beg, implore, importune. See INVITE.

so-lic'it, *v. i.* To make solicitation; to importune.

so-lic'i-ta'tion (-ĭ-tāˊshŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *sollicitation,* L. *sollicitatio.*] **1.** Act of soliciting; importunity.
2. Excitement; allurement; enticement. *Locke.*
3. Support; defense; advocacy. *Obs.*

so-lic'i-tor (sō-lĭs'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *solliciteur,* L. *sollicitator.*]
1. One who solicits.
2. *Law.* **a** Formerly, in English practice, a person admitted to practice law in a court of chancery or equity; now, under the Judicature Acts 1873–1875 and various other acts, any person admitted to practice law and conduct litigation in any court, including the officers formerly called attorney at law and proctor (see ATTORNEY, 2). The solicitor is distinguished from the barrister in not having the right of audience (the right to plead in open court), except in a few minor courts. The admission of solicitors is in charge of "The Incorporated Law Society," subject to the Supreme Court. **b** The law officer of a city, town, department, or government; as, the city *solicitor;* the *solicitor* of the treasury.

so-lic'i-tor-gen'er-al (sō-lĭs'ĭ-tẽr-jĕn'ẽr-ăl), *n.* The second law officer in the government of Great Britain, appointed to assist the attorney-general; also, a similar officer under the United States government, appointed by the President to assist the attorney-general; also, the chief law officer in some States.

so-lic'it-ous (-ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *sollicitus, solicitus.* See SOLICIT, *v. t.*] Eager to obtain something desirable, or to avoid anything evil; concerned; anxious; careful; apprehensive. "*Solicitous* of my reputation." *Dryden.*
Enjoy the present, whatsoever it be, and be not *solicitous* about the future *Jer. Taylor.*
— **so-lic'it-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **so-lic'it-ous-ness,** *n.*

so-lic'i-tude (-ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *sollicitude,* or L. *sollicitudo.*]
1. State of being solicitous; uneasiness of mind due to fear of evil or desire of good; anxiety.
2. A cause of care or uneasiness. *Rare.*
Syn. — Carefulness, concern, anxiety. See CARE.

sol'id (sŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *solidus,* prob. akin to *sollus* whole, entire, Gr. ὅλος, and L. *salvus* safe: cf. F *solide.* Cf. CONSOLIDATE, SAFE, *a.,* SOLDER, SOLDIER, SOLEMN.] **1.** Capable of resisting, up to a certain limit, forces tending to deform; capable of retaining a definite size and shape; rigid; — opposed to *gaseous* and *liquid,* or *fluid.*
2. Not hollow; full of matter; as, a *solid* globe; not spongy; dense; hence, sometimes, heavy.
3. Cubic; as, a *solid* foot contains 1,728 *solid* inches.
4. Compact; hard; firm; stable.
5. Entirely of one substance, formation, kind, or character; specif.: **a** Even or unbroken in surface; flush; as, a *solid* panel; a *solid* wall. **b** *Print.* Not having the lines separated by leads; not open. **c** Designating a color, background, or the like, all of one tone. **d** Unbroken; joined together without a hyphen; — said of a compound word. **e** *Polit. Cant, U. S.* Of one feeling or opinion; united; unanimous; as, a *solid* delegation; the *solid* South.
6. Sound; not weakly; strong.
7. Vestibuled; — said of a train. *Local, U. S.*
8. *Carp.* Having the moldings, etc., worked on the solid material; as, a *solid* frame.
9. Giving an impression of, or representing, solidity or substance; as, the *solid* parts of a drawing.
10. Worthy of credit or esteem; trustworthy; reliable; substantial, as opposed to *frivolous* or *fallacious;* not empty, worthless, or shallow; profound; weighty; valid; as, *solid* reasons; also, giving satisfaction; satisfactory; as, *solid* comfort.
The *solid* purpose of a sincere and virtuous answer. *Milton.*
11. Complete; entire; as, a *solid* hour. *Colloq.*
Syn. — Hard, compact, strong, substantial, stable, sound; real, valid, true; just; grave, important. See FIRM.
solid angle: **a** See 4th ANGLE, 2 **a.** **b** The angular spread at the vertex of a cone, measured by the area intercepted on a unit sphere (about the vertex as center) by the cone surface. — **s. bulb,** *Bot.,* a corm. — **s. end** (of a connecting rod). *Mach.* See OPEN END. — **s. for,** unanimously in favor of. — **s. geometry,** geometry of three dimensions. — **s. green.** See DYE. — **s. linkage.** See LINKAGE, *n.,* 3 **a.** — **s. measure,** a measure for volumes; cubic measure. — **s. newel,** *Arch.,* a newel into which the ends of winding stairs are built; — disting. from *hollow newel.* — **s. problem,** *Geom.,* a problem requiring in its geometric solution the use of a conic section or higher curve. — **s. spherical harmonic.** See SPHERICAL HARMONIC. — **s. square,** *Mil.,* a square formation or body of troops in which the ranks and files are equal. — **s. sulphuric acid.** See SULPHURIC ACID. — **s. violet,** gallocyanin DH. See DYE. — **s. zonal harmonic,** *Math.,* particular solutions of Laplace's equation, in spherical coördinates. — **to be, get, or make one's self s. with.** *Colloq. or Slang.* **a** To have or gain the favor of. **b** To have or get revenge upon.

sol'id, *n.* **1.** A solid substance or body. All substances which do not perceptibly flow are called *solids,* but between typical solids and typical liquids there are all gradations, hence the terms *viscous solid, semisolid, viscous liquid.* See LIQUID, *n.,* 1.
2. A magnitude that has three dimensions (length, breadth, and thickness); a part of space bounded on all sides, as a cube, a sphere.
solid of revolution, a solid conceived as formed by the revolution of a figure. See REVOLUTION, 1 **b.**

Sol-i-da'go (sŏl'ĭ-dā'gō), *n.* [NL., from L. *solidare* to strengthen, unite, in allusion to its reputed healing qualities.] *Bot.* A very large genus of chiefly North American asteraceous plants; the goldenrods. They are distinguished from *Aster* by no definite characters, but may usually be known by the wandlike stems, and small heads with yellow rays (white in one species). The inflorescence varies from a thyrsoid panicle in the typical goldenrods (as *S. canadensis*) to axillary capitate clusters in *S. cæsia* and its allies. Also *[l. c.; pl.* -GOES (-gōz)], a plant of this genus.

sol'i-dar'i-ty (-dăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *solidarité,* fr. *solidaire* solidary, *solide* solid. See SOLID.] **1.** An entire union or consolidation of interests and responsibilities; community.
2. *Roman & Civil Law* Quality of being solidary, or characterized by several obligations on the part of the debtors

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sole. Obs or dial. of SOAL.
sole, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *solian* to make or become foul.] To soil *Obs.*
so'le-a (sō'lē-ă), *n.* [L., sill, sole; cf. LL. *solia* a place in a church.] *East. Ch.* The raised part of the floor of a church before the inner sanctuary.
So'le-a, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of soles. See SOLE.
so'le-æ-form' (sō'lē-ē-fôrm'; sō-lē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *solea* sole + E. *-form.*] *Bot.* Calceiform.
so'le-at'ed (sō'lē-āt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *soleatus* sandaled.] Having sandals or shoes; shod *Obs.*
sol'e-cis'mal (sŏ lĭ'ē-sĭ z'm ăl), **sol'e-cis'mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a.* Solecistic. *Obs.* [cistical.]
sol'e-cis'tic (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.* Solecistical.
sol'e-cize (sŏl'ē-sīz), *v. i.* [Gr. σολοικίζειν.] To commit a solecism.
So-le'i-dæ (sō-lē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See SOLE, fish.
so-le'i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *solea* sole + E. *-form.*] Slipper-shaped.
sol'eil' (sŏl'lĕ'y'), *n.* = OTTOMAN RIB
solein. ✝ SULLEN.
solement, *adv.* [OF, F. *seulement.*] Solely; only. *Obs.*
sol'emn, *v. t.* To solemnize. *Obs.*
sol'emned, *a.* Solemn. *Obs.*
solemnel, *n.* [OF., F. *solennel.*] Solemn. *Obs.*
so-lem'ni-zate (sō-lĕm'nĭ-zāt), *v. t.* To solemnize. *R.* [*Obs.*]
sol'em-nize, *n.* Solemnization. [*Obs.*]
sol'em-niz'er (sŏl'ĕm-nīz'ẽr), *n.* One who solemnizes.
sol'emn-ly, *adv.* of SOLEMN.
sol'emn-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sol'emn-y, *n.* A solemnity. *Obs.*
solempne. ✝ SOLEMN.
solempte, *n.* [Cf. OF. *solempnité,* F. *solennité.*] Solemnity. *Obs.*
solen. ✝ SOLEMN
sol'e-na'cean (sŏl'ē-nā'shĭ/n; sō'lē-), **sol'e-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, the Solenidæ. — **sol'e-na'cean,** *n.*
sole'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sole-nette' (sō'lē-nĕt'), *n.* A small European sole (*Microchirus lutens*).
So-len'i-dæ (sō-lĕn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SOLEN.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the razor clams and certain allies.
so-le'nite (sō-lē'nīt), *n.* A powder used in the Italian service, similar to ballistite but containing vaseline. [LENLY.
solenliche. ✝ SOLEMNLY, SULLENLY.
solennell. ✝ SOLEMNEL.
‖ **so-len'ne-men'te** (sō-lĕn'n ĕ-mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Solemnly.
so-len'ni-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to an annual solemnity. *Obs.*
So-le'no-con'cha (sō-lē'nō-kŏng'kō), *n. pl.* [NL. See SOLEN; CONCH.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of SCAPHOPODA. — **so-le'no-conch** (sō-lē'nō-kŏnk), *n.*
So-le'no-gas'tres (-găs'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *soleno-* + Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, stomach.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of APLACOPHORA.
So'le-nog'ly-pha (sō'lē-nŏg'lĭ-fă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *soleno-* + Gr. γλύφειν to engrave.] *Zoöl.* A division of serpents including those with tubular erectile fangs, as the vipers and rattlesnakes. — **so-le'no-glyph** (sō-lē'nō-glĭf), *a. & n.* — **so-le'no-glyph'ic** (-glĭf'ĭk). *a.*
sol'e-noi'dal-ly, *adv.* of SOLENOIDAL.
Sol'e-nos'to-mus (sŏl'ē-nŏs'tō-mŭs), *n.* [NL.; *soleno-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small lophobranch fishes of East Indian seas having a rather short body and a long, tubular snout. It constitutes a family, **So-le'no-stom'i-dæ** (sō-lē'nō-stŏm'ĭ-dē). — **sol'e-nos'to-mid** (sŏl'ē-nŏs'tō-mĭd), **sol'e-nos'to-moid** (-moid), *a. & n.* — **sol'e-nos'to-mous** (-mŭs), *a.* [GOOSE.
so'lent goose. Var. of SOLAN GOOSE.
solere. ✝ SOLER.
sol'er-et. Var. of SOLLERET.
sol'ert (sŏl'ẽrt; sō-lûrtˊ), **so-ler'tic** (sō-lûr'tĭk), *a.* [L. *solers, sollers, -ertis,* clever, skillful.] Skillful; crafty. — **so-ler'tious-ness** (-shŭs-nĕs), *n. All Obs.*
so'les, *n., pl.* of SOL.
soles. ✝ SOLACE.
sole'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
soletare. ✝ SOLITARE.
sole tile. A tile with a concave top, used to pave sewers, etc.
sole tree. *Mining.* A sole piece for timbering headings, etc.
soley. ✝ SOLELY.
soleyn. ✝ SULLEN.
sol-fa'mi-za'tion (sōl-fä'mĭ-zāˊshŭn; -mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [*sol-fa* + *mi* + *-ize.*] = SOLMIZATION.
‖ **sol'feg-gia're** (sōl'fĕd-jä're), *v. i.* [It.] *Music:* To sol-fa.
solfye. ✝ SOL-FA, *v.* [eral.
Sol. Gen. *Abbr.* Solicitor-gen-
‖ **sol'll** (sŏ'lē), *n., pl.* of SOLO.
so-lic'it (sō-lĭs'ĭt), *a.* Solicitous. *Scot.* — *n.* Solicitation. *Obs.*
so-lic'it-an-cy (-ĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* Solicitation. *Obs.*
so-lic'it-ant (-ĭ-tănt), *n.* [L. *solicitans,* p. pr.] One who solicits. — *a.* Solicitous.
so-lic'it-ate (-tāt), *v. t.* To solicit. *Obs.*
so-lic'it-ate, *a.* [L. *sollicitatus,* p. p.] Solicitous. *Rare.*
so-lic'i-tor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
so-lic'it-ress (sō-lĭs'ĭ-trĕs), *or* **so-lic'i-trix** (-trĭks), *n.* A female solicitor or petitioner.
so-lic'i-tu'di-na-ry (-ĭ-tūˊdĭ-nā-rĭ), **so-lic'i-tu'di-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Solicitous. *Rare.*
sol'i-dare (sŏl'ĭ-dăr; sŏl'ĭ-dārˊ), *n.* [LL. *solidus.* Cf. SOU.] A small piece of money. *Obs.*
sol'i-dar'ic (sŏl'ĭ-dăr'ĭk), *a.* Having solidarity. *Rare.*
‖ **sol'i-da'ri-té'** (sŏ'lē-dà'rē-tāˊ), *n.* [F.] Solidarity.

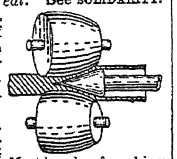
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and separate rights in the creditors in a single subject matter; — distinguished from *correality*, in which there is a single obligation and corresponding right. Solidarity gives a right of contribution among the parties. See CORREAL.

sol'i-da-ry (sŏl'ĭ-dā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *solidaire.*] **1.** Having community of interests and responsibilities.

2. *Roman & Civil Law.* Constituting, or pertaining to, a contract in which there are several obligations in the debtors with corresponding rights in the creditors in a single subject matter; — disting. from *correal.* See SOLIDARITY.

sol'id-drawn', *a.* Drawn out from a heated solid bar, as by a process of spiral rolling which first hollows the bar and then expands the cavity by forcing the bar over a pointed mandrel fixed in front of the rolls; — said of a weldless tube.



Method of making Solid-drawn Tubing (shown in section).

sol'id-hoofed' (-hōōft'), *a.* **a** Solidungulate. **b** Specif.: Designating certain hogs with entire instead of cleft hoofs, that occasionally appear as variations or sports of domestic hogs. In some cases they have been bred for several generations and regarded as distinct breeds.

sol'id-horned' (-hôrnd'; 81), *a.* Having horns or antlers of solid bone, as deer; — opposed to *hollow-horned.* Cf. HORN, 1.

so-lid'i-fi-ca'tion (sŏ-lĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *solidification.*] Act of solidifying, or state of being solidified.

so-lid'i-fy (sŏ-lĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*solid* + *-fy:* cf. F. *solidifier.*] To make solid or compact; hence, to embody in concrete form.

Every machine is a *solidified* mechanical theorem. *H. Spencer.*

so-lid'i-fy, *v. i.* To become solid; to harden.

so-lid'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *soliditas:* cf. F. *solidité.*] **1.** State or quality of being solid; specif.: **a** Density; consistency; — opposed to *fluidity.* **b** Compactness; fullness of matter; — opposed to *openness* or *hollowness.* **c** Strength; soundness; — opposed to *weakness* or *instability.* **d** The primary quality of matter by which its particles exclude or resist all others; hardness; massiveness.

2. Moral firmness; validity; truth; — as opposed to *weakness* or *fallaciousness;* as, the *solidity* of an argument.

3. *Geom.* Volume; space within a closed area.

4. A solid body. *Obs.*

Syn. — Firmness, solidness, hardness, density, strength.

sol'id-un'gu-late (sŏl'ĭd-ŭn'gū-lāt), *a.* [*solid* + *ungulate.*] *Zoöl.* Having a single hoof on each foot, as the horse; soliped. — *n.* A solidungulate animal.

sol'i-dus (sŏl'ĭ-dŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SOLIDI (-dī). **1.** [L.] **a** *Rom. Antiq.* A gold coin which under Constantine succeeded the aureus and continued to the fall of the Empire. Its normal value is about $3.02 or 12s. 5d. It was later called *bezant.* **b** [LL.] A medieval money of account equal to twelve denarii.

2. The oblique stroke /, orig. a long *f* (*s*), abbrev. for *shilling;* — sometimes used instead of a horizontal line (—) in fractions, as 5/8 for 5/8, or in separating denominations in expressing a sum of money, as £3/12/0 (= £3 12s. 6d.).

3. See LIQUIDUS CURVE.

sol'i-fid'i-an (sŏl'ĭ-fĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *solus* alone + *fides* faith.] *Eccl.* One who maintains that faith alone is sufficient for justification; — opposed to *nullifidian.* — **sol'i-fid'i-an,** *a.* — **sol'i-fid'i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

so-lil'o-quize (sŏ-lĭl'ō-kwīz), *v. i.*; -QUIZED (-kwīzd); -QUIZ'ING (-kwīz'ĭng). To utter a soliloquy; to talk to one's self. — **so-lil'o-quiz'er** (-kwīz'ẽr), *n.*

so-lil'o-quy (-kwĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). [L. *soliloquium; solus* alone + *loqui* to speak. See SOLE only; LOQUACIOUS.] **1.** Act of talking to one's self; a discourse made by one in solitude to one's self; monologue.

2. A written composition representing a monologue.

sol'ip-sism (sŏl'ĭp-sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *solus* alone + *ipse* self.] *Metaph.* The theory, assumption, or belief: **a** That the self knows and can know nothing but its own modifications and states. **b** That the self is the only existent thing, or, inaccurately, that all reality is subjective. Except as inaccurately applied by opponents to certain forms of idealism, *solipsism* represents only a hypothetical position incidentally used in metaphysical reasonings Kant used the term ethically, to denote pure self-seeking; but this usage is rare in English.

sol'ip-sist (-sĭst), *n. Metaph.* One who adopts, or is deemed to adopt, the theory of solipsism; the hypothetical individual who asserts his self to be the sole reality or the necessity that he must be skeptical of all else. — **sol'ip-sis'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*

sol'i-taire' (sŏl'ĭ-târ'), *n.* [F. See SOLITARY.] **1.** A person who lives in solitude, a recluse; a hermit.

2. A single diamond or (sometimes) other gem set alone; hence, in England, an ornamented stud in two parts.

3. A game which one person can play alone; — applied to many games of cards, etc.; also, to a game played on a board with pegs or balls, in which the object is, beginning with all the places filled except one, to remove all but one of the pieces by "jumping," as in draughts.

4. A flightless bird (*Pezophaps solitaria*) related to the dodo, but less clumsy, and with a smaller bill with a hard caruncular ridge at its base. It inhabited the island of Rodriguez, but was exterminated about 1750.

5. Any of several American fly-catching birds of the thrush family and genus *Myadestes,* noted for their sweet song and shyness. The best known is **Townsend's solitaire** (*M. townsendi*) of the western United States. Many others inhabit Central America and the West Indies.

sol'i-ta-ry (sŏl'ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *solitarius,* fr. *solitas* solitude, *solus* alone: cf. F. *solitaire.* See SOLE, *a.*; cf. SOLITAIRE.]

1. Living or being by one's self or by itself; having no companion present; being without associates; single; lonely; as, a *solitary* traveler; also, pert. to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing; performed, passed, or endured alone; as, a *solitary* journey; a *solitary* life.

2. Not much visited or frequented; remote from society; retired; lonely; as, a *solitary* residence or place.

3. Not inhabited or occupied; without signs of inhabitants or occupation; desolate; deserted; silent; still; hence, gloomy; dismal; as, the *solitary* desert.

How doth the city sit *solitary,* that was full of people. *Lam* 1 1

4. Single; individual; sole; as, a *solitary* example.

5. *Bot.* Not associated with other organs of the same kind; single; as, a *solitary* flower.

6. *Zoöl.* **a** Living habitually alone; not gregarious. **b** Simple; not compound. Cf. COMPOUND ANIMAL. **c** Not living in communities or colonies; as, *solitary* bees.

Syn. — SOLITARY, ALONE, LONE, LONELY, LONESOME, DESOLATE. ALONE lays stress upon the objective fact of being entirely by one's self; SOLITARY connotes a sense of isolation or remoteness; as, "*Alone, alone,* all, all *alone, alone* on a wide wide sea" (*Coleridge*); "a mind forever voyaging through strange seas of thought, *alone*" (*Wordsworth*); cf. "I was never less *alone* than when by myself" (*Gibbon*); "The notice . . . has been delayed . . . till I am indifferent, and cannot enjoy it; till I am *solitary,* and cannot impart it" (*Johnson*); "I am to be left . . . with Dora only. That will be rather *solitary.* However, with Dora only. That will be rather *solitary.* However, I never am and never can be *alone*" (*T. E. Brown*); "All is bright, and clear, and still, round the *solitary* hill" (*Shelley*). One is LONELY who feels one's self alone and longs for companionship; the word also applies to places which are unfrequented; LONESOME heightens the implication of dreariness; LONE is chiefly poetical; as, "I wandered *lonely* as a cloud" (*Wordsworth*); "This soul hath been *alone* on a wide wide sea: so *lonely* 't was, that God himself scarce seemed there to be" (*Coleridge*); "like one that on a *lonesome* road doth walk in fear and dread" (*Coleridge*); "a dismal and *lonesome* old woman" (*Hawthorne*); "Her life is *lone;* he sits apart" (*Tennyson*). That is DESOLATE which is deserted or left alone, or (esp.) forlorn or disconsolate; as, "Your house is left unto you *desolate*" (*Matt.* xxiii. 38); "this dim, vast vale of tears, vacant and *desolate*" (*Shelley*). See SINGLE, SOLITUDE.

solitary ant, a velvet ant. — **s. confinement,** *Penol.,* confinement of a prisoner alone and without intercourse with others, esp. in unbroken absolute isolation. — **s. glands,** *Anat.,* specif., small lymph follicles partly in the submucous tissue and mucous membrane of the intestine. — **S. One,** *Astron.,* the 2d-magnitude star α (Alpha) Hydræ. — **s. sandpiper,** an American sandpiper (*Helodromas solitarius*) similar in appearance and habit to the Old World green sandpiper. It lays its eggs in trees in abandoned nests. — **s. snipe,** the great snipe. *Dial. Eng.* — **s. vireo,** a vireo (*Vireo solitarius*) of eastern North America having the head bluish gray, the back green, and the wings with two white bars. — **s. wasp,** any of numerous wasps that do not live in colonies, as the mud wasps and sand wasps.

so'li-tid'al (sō'lĭ-tīd'ăl), *a.* [L. *sol* sun + E. *tidal.*] *Astron.* Relating to tidal movements dependent upon the sun.

sol'i-tude (sŏl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *solitudo,* fr. *solus* alone. See SOLE, *a.*] **1.** State of being alone, or remote from society; loneliness; solitariness; isolation; seclusion.

Whosoever is delighted with *solitude* is either a wild beast or a god. *Bacon.*

2. A solitary or lonely place, as a desert or wilderness.

Syn. — SOLITUDE, ISOLATION. SOLITUDE is the state of being alone, esp. in its subjective aspects; ISOLATION suggests esp. the objective fact of detachment; as, "One of the reasons of the rarity of great imaginative works is that in very few cases is this capacity for musing *solitude* combined with that of observing mankind" (*Bagehot*); "the solemn *isolation* of a man against the sea and sky" (*Stevenson*). See SOLITARY.

sol'lar, sol'ler (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** Var. of SOLER. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. *Mining.* A platform in a shaft, esp. between the series of ladders; a longitudinal partition forming an air passage between itself and the roof in a working. *Eng.*

sol'lar, sol'ler, *v. t.* To cover or provide with a sollar. *Eng.*

sol'ler-et (sŏl'ẽr-ĕt; sŏl'ẽr-ĕt'), *n.* [F. *soleret,* dim. fr. OF. *soler* shoe, F. *soulier.*] *Med. Armor.* A flexible steel shoe or one of its overlapping plates. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

sol'mi-za'tion (sŏl'mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *solmisation,* fr. *solmiser* to sol-fa; — so called from the musical notes *sol, mi.* See SOL-FA.] *Music.* Act, practice, or system of using a set of syllables to denote the tones of a scale; sol-fa-notation; solfeggio. A system of solmization, based on the syllables τω, τα, τη, τε, for the four notes of the tetrachord, was used by the Greeks of the Roman Empire and perhaps earlier. The most important system is that ascribed to Guido d'Arezzo, an 11th-century monk. The following first six phrases of an ancient hymn to St. John the Baptist began on the ascending tones of the major scale:

Ut queant laxis *Resonare* fibris,
Mira gestorum *Famuli* tuorum,
Solve polluti *Labii* reatum,
Sancte Joannes

The six initial syllables, accordingly, were applied to the tones of the hexachord. When a melody exceeded the compass of one hexachord, the syllables were changed for the new hexachord by "mutation." See GAMUT, *Illust.* When the medieval hexachord was supplanted by the octave, the syllable *si* (perhaps from the initial letters of the last line) was added for the seventh tone. Except in France, *do* has supplanted *ut* as more sonorous. In France and Italy the syllables *ut* (or *do*), *re,* etc., have become identified with the notes C, D, etc., by what is called the *fixed do* system. In England and America they are used as a transposable scale pattern by the *movable do* system, *do* being used for any tone taken as a key-note. Sharps and flats have been given names, in this system, made by adding *i* and *e* to the initial consonants of these syllables; thus, *di* for *do*♯, *me* for *mi*♭. The minor scale is solmizated either as in the major scale but beginning with *la,* or beginning with *do* and using the modified syllables; thus, *do, re, me,* etc. A modern extension of solmization is the *tonic sol-fa.*

so'lo (sō'lō), *n.*; *pl.* E. SOLOS (-lōz), It. SOLI (-lē). [It., lit., alone, fr. L. *solus* alone. See SOLE, *a.*] **1.** *Music.* An air, strain, or a whole piece, played by a single person or sung by a single voice, with or without accompaniment.

2. *Card Playing.* Any of a number of games in which one plays alone against the others or without a partner; esp.: **a** A variety of ombre played with thirty-two cards, the queen of clubs (spadilla), seven of trumps (manilla), and queen of spades (basta) being the first, second, and third best trumps. **b** *Skat.* A game or task in which the player makes the trump without the skat. **c** In solo whist, a playing against the table to win 5 of the 13 tricks.

so'lo, *a. Music.* Performing, or performed, alone; uncombined, except with subordinate parts, voices, or instruments; not concerted. — **solo organ.** See ORGAN, 1 **c.**

Sol'o-mon (sŏl'ŏ-mŭn), *n.* [Gr. Σολομών, Σαλωμών, fr. Heb. *Shelōmōh.*] **1.** Lit., peaceable; — masc. prop. name. F. *Salomon* (sà'lô'môN'); It. *Salomone* (sà'lô-mō'nā); Sp. *Salomón* (sä'lô-mōn'); Pg. *Salmão* (sà'lô-moun'); G. *Salomo* (zä'lŏ-mō). — Dim. *Sol.*

2. Son of David and king of Israel in the 10th century B. C., noted for his superior wisdom and magnificent reign, and reputed author of Proverbs, Canticles, Ecclesiastes, and Wisdom of Solomon; hence, a very wise man. —

Sol'o-mon'ic (-mŏn'ĭk), *a.*

Sol'o-mon's seal (sŏl'ŏ-mŭnz). **1.** A mystic symbol consisting of two interlaced triangles forming a star with six points, often with one triangle dark and one light, symbolic of the union of soul and body.

2. Preferably **Sol'o-mon's-seal'.** Any convallariaceous plant of the genus *Salomonia;* — so called from the scars on the thick rootstock. See SALOMONIA.



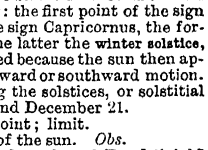
One form of Solomon's Seal.

So'lon (sō'lŏn), *n.* [See SOLONIAN.] A legislator; publicist; wise man; sage.

So-lo'ni-an (sō-lō'nĭ-ăn) } *a.* Of or pert. to Solon, the Athe-
So-lon'ic (-lŏn'ĭk) } nian lawgiver, or his legislation following the authority vested in him 594–593 B. C. to revise the constitution. From his sweeping changes, the term **Solonian law** sometimes implies drastic measures.

solo whist. A card game played with the full pack ranking as at whist, each player declaring for which of seven different points he proposes to play.

Sol-pu'gi-da (sŏl-pū'jĭ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *solpuga* (also *solipuga, salpuga*) a kind of venomous ant, or spider. Cf. SOLIFUGÆ.] *Zoöl.* An order of hairy spider-like arachnids having a segmented thorax and abdomen, slender leglike pedipalps, and strong chelate cheliceræ. In structure they show close relationship to the scorpions, but they breathe by means of tracheæ and have no book lungs. They occur in most warm countries except Madagascar and Australia. — **sol-pu'gid** (-jĭd), *a. & n.*



One of the Solpugida (*Galeodes araneoides*).

sol'stice (sŏl'stĭs), *n.* [L. *solstitium; sol* the sun + *sistere* to cause to stand, akin to *stare* to stand: cf. F. *solstice.* See SOLAR, *a.*; STAND, *v. i.*] **1.** *Astron.* **a** The point in the ecliptic at which the sun is farthest from the equator, north or south, namely: the first point of the sign Cancer and the first point of the sign Capricornus, the former being the **summer solstice,** the latter the **winter solstice,** in northern latitudes; — so called because the sun then apparently stands still in its northward or southward motion. **b** The time of the sun's passing the solstices, or solstitial points, namely, about June 21 and December 21.

2. Hence, furthest or highest point; limit.

3. A stopping or standing still of the sun. *Obs.*

sol-sti'tial (sŏl-stĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *solstitialis:* cf. F. *solsticial.*] Of, pert. to, or being, a solstice; also, happening at a solstice, esp. the summer solstice. — **solstitial armil.** See ARMIL, 2. — **s. colure.** See COLURE. — **s. point.** = SOLSTICE, 1 **a.**

sol'u-bil'i-ty (sŏl'ū-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being soluble; degree to which solution may be carried.

sol'u-ble (sŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* [L. *solubilis,* fr. *solvere, solutum,* to loosen, to dissolve: cf. F. *soluble.* See SOLVE; cf. SOLVABLE.] **1.** Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution. See SOLUTION, 4.

2. Susceptible of being solved; as, a *soluble* algebraic problem; susceptible of being disentangled, unraveled, or explained; solvable; as, the mystery is perhaps *soluble.*

3. Relaxed; laxative; loose. *Rare.*

soluble blue. See DYE. — **s. blue indigo,** sulphindigotic acid. — **s. ferment.** See FERMENT, *n.*, 1 (2). — **s. glass.** = WATER GLASS. — **s. group,** *Math.,* a group in which the orders of all the factor

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sol'i-dat, *n.* [LL *solidata.*] A piece of land worth annually a shilling. *Obs.*

sol'i-date, *a.* Solid. *Obs.*

sol'i-date, *v. t.* [L. *solidatus,* p. p. of *solidare.* See SOLDER.] To make solid or firm. *Obs.* — **sol'i-da'tion** (sŏl'ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *solidatio.*] *Obs.*

sol'i-di, *n., pl.* of SOLIDUS.

so-lid'i-fi'a-ble (sŏ-lĭd'ĭ-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **so-lid'i-fi'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **so-lid'i-fi'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

sol'id-ism (sŏl'ĭd-ĭz'm), *n. Med.* The obsolete doctrine that refers all diseases to morbid changes of the solid parts of the body. — **sol'id-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **sol'id-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

sol'id-ly, *adv* of SOLID. See -LY.

sol'id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sol'i-dum (sŏl'ĭ-dŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *solidus* solid, entire.] **1.** *Arch.* The dado of a pedestal.

2. *Law.* An entire sum; — used in various phrases, as, *in solidum, singuli in solidum,* etc.

Sol'id-un'gu-la (sŏl'ĭd-ŭn'gū-lă), *n. pl.* [NL; L. *solidus* solid + *ungula* a hoof.] *Zoöl.* A group consisting of the horse, asses, and zebras

sol'id-un'gu-lar (-lăr), **sol'id-un'gu-lous** (-lŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Solidungulate. [CURVE.]

sol'i-dus curve. See LIQUIDUS

solio, *n.* [L. *solium.*] Throne. *Obs.*

sol'i-form (sŏl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *sol* sun + E. *-form.*] Like the sun. *Rare.*

So-lif'u-gæ (sŏ-lĭf'ū-jē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *solifuga* (better *solipuga, salpuga*). See SOLPUGIDA.] Syn. of SOLPUGIDA. — **so-lif'u-ge'an** (-jē'ăn), *a.* — **so-lif'u-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*

sol'i-fuge (sŏl'ĭ-fūj), *n. Zoöl.* One of the Solpugida.

so-lil'o-qua'cious (sŏ-lĭl'ō-kwā'shŭs), *a.* Disposed to soliloquize. *Rare.* [quy. *Obs.*

sol'i-lo'qui-um, *n.* [L.] Soliloquy. †

solin, *n.* = SULUNG. *Obs.*

so-lī'pa (sō-lē'pa), *n.* [Name in the Philippines.] A small rubiaceous tree of the Philippines (*Gardenia pseudopsidium*); also, its yellow wood.

sol'i-ped (sŏl'ĭ-pĕd), *n.* [Cf. F. *solipède,* It. *solipede,* Sp *solípedo;* apparently fr L *solus* alone + *pes, pedis,* a foot; but prob. fr. L. *solidipes* solid-footed, whole-hoofed See SOLID; PEDAL.] *Zoöl.* A solidungulate.

so-lip'e-dal (sō-lĭp'ē-dăl; sŏl'ĭ-pē'dăl), **so-lip'e-dous** (sō-lĭp'ē-dŭs), *a.* Solidungulate; soliped.

sol'i-se'qui-ous (sŏl'ĭ-sē'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sol* sun + *sequi* to follow.] Following the course of the sun. *Rare.*

So'lis La'cus (sō'lĭs lā'kŭs). [L., lake of the sun.] *Astron.* = OCULUS MARTIS.

solist. † SOLICIT.

so'list, *n.* = SOLOIST.

solistar, solister. † SOLICITOR.

sol'i-ta'ne-ous (sŏl'ĭ-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *solitaneus.*] Solitary. *Obs.*

solitare, solitaire, *a.* [F. *solitaire.*] Solitary; lonely. *Obs.*

sol'i-ta'ri-an (sŏl'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [See SOLITARY.] A hermit; a solitary. *Obs.*

sol'i-ta-ri'e-ty (-tă-rī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* Solitariness. *Obs.*

sol'i-ta-ri-ly (sŏl'ĭ-tā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SOLITARY. See -LY.

sol'i-ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sol'i-tar'i-ty (-tăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Solitariness. *Obs.*

sol'i-ta-ry, *n.* **a** A solitude; desert. *Obs* **b** A hermit; recluse

soliter. † SOLITARE.

sol'i-to (sŏl'ĭ-tō; *It.* sō'lē-tō), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* As usual.

sol'i-tu'di-na'ri-an (sŏl'ĭ-tū'dĭ-nâ'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* One who is fond of solitude.

‖ **so'li-tu'di-nem fa'ci-unt, pa'cem ap-pel'lant.** [L.] They make a desert, (they) call (it) peace. *Tacitus* (*Agricola,* 30).

so-liv'a-gant (sō-lĭv'ă-gănt), **so-liv'a-gous** (-gŭs). [L. *solus* alone + *vagari* to wander: cf. *solivagus*] Wandering alone. *Obs.*

so-live' (sō-lēv'), *n.* [F.] A secondary beam, as a joist or rafter, supported by larger beams.

solle. † SOUL.

sol'lein. † SULLEN.

sollempne. † SOLEMN.

sollen. † SHALL.

sol'ler. Var. of SOLER, SOLLAR.

sol'le-vate, *v. t.* [It. *sollevare.*] To stir up; excite. *Obs.*

sol-lic'it. † SOLICIT.

sollom. † SOLEMN.

sol'-lu'nar, *a.* [See SOLAR; LUNAR.] Relating to, or due to, the combined influence of sun and moon, as at conjunction.

solly, *a.* Sad; dismal. *Obs.*

sol'mi-zate (sŏl'mĭ-zāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To sing or represent by the syllables of solmization; to sol-fa.

solo grand. See GRAND, *n.*, 5 **b.**

so'lo-ist, *n. Music.* One who sings or plays a solo.

Sol'o-mo-ni-an (-mō-nĭ-ăn), **Sol'o-mon-i'c** (-mŏn-ĭ'k), *a.* Sol'o-mon-ic'ic (-mŏn-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Solomon.

Solomon's lily. The black calla.

so long, *interj. Colloq.* [Of ZOLOTNIK.

sol'o-tink', sol'ot-nik'. Vars.

solouwe, solow. † SULLOW.

solp. † SOP, SULP.

Sol'pu-gid'e-a (sŏl'pū-jĭd'ē-ă), **Sol-pu'gi-des** (sŏl-pū'jĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = SOLPUGIDA.

solsecle, solsegle, *n.* [OF. *solsecle,* L *solsequium.*] Heliotrope; also, the marigold. *Obs.*

sol-se'qui-um, *n.* [LL.; L. *sol* sun + *sequi* to follow; cf. L. *solsequium* heliotrope.] **a** The zodiac; firmament. *Obs.* **b** See 2d GOLD b. [† SOLSTICE.]

solstacion, solstead, solsticy.

sol-sti'tial-ly (sŏl-stĭsh'ăl-ĭ), *adv.* At the solstice. *Obs.*

sol-stit'i-cal (-stĭt'ĭ-k ăl), *a.* Solstitial. *Obs.*

sol-sti'ti-um (-stĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TIA (-ă). [L.] Solstice. *Obs.*

sol'u-bl Soluble. *Ref. Sp.*

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groups are prime. — **soluble oil.** = SULPHATED OIL. — **s. phosphoric acid,** *Chem.*, phosphoric acid in the form of soluble acid salts. See PHOSPHORIC ACID. — **s. starch.** See STARCH. — **sol'u-ble-ness,** *n.* — **sol'u-bly,** *adv.*

‖ **so'lus** (sō'lŭs), *masc. a.*, **so'la** (sō'lȧ), *fem. a.* [L.] Alone; — chiefly used in stage directions, and the like.

so-lute' (sŏ-lūt'), *a.* [L. *solutus*, p. p. of *solvere* to loosen. See SOLVE.] **1.** Loose; free; of discourse, fluent; declamatory. *Obs.*

2. Relaxed; hence, merry, cheerful. *Rare.*

3. Soluble; as, a *solute* salt. *Obs.*

4. *Bot.* Not adhering; loose; distinct. *Rare.*

so-lute', *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To dissolve; to resolve.

2. To absolve; as, to *solute* sin.

so-lute', *n. Chem. & Physics.* A dissolved substance.

so-lu'tion (sŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *solucion*, OF. *solucion*, F. *solution*, fr. L. *solutio*, fr. *solvere*, *solutum*, to loosen, dissolve. See SOLVE.] **1.** Separation of the parts of any body; disruption; breach.

2. State of being disintegrated; resolution; disintegration; hence, an undecided state; hesitancy.

3. Act or process of solving a problem, question, or the like, or state of its being solved; explanation; clearing up.

4 *Physics & Chem.* **a** The act or process by which a substance, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, is absorbed into, and homogeneously mixed with, another liquid substance; also, the resulting liquid product. **b** Any homogeneous mixture (usually liquid) the composition of which can undergo continuous variation within certain limits; — sometimes called **physical mixture.** Also, the act or process by which such a mixture is produced. So-called **chemical solution** is that accompanied by a clearly marked chemical change, as when silver is dissolved in nitric acid; the product in this case is a solution, not of silver, but of silver nitrate. Solution not so accompanied is sometimes called **mechanical,** or **physical, solution.** Solution may be accompanied by either an evolution or an absorption of heat. See also OSMOTIC PRESSURE, DISSOCIATION, 2, COLLOID, *n.*, 1.

5. *Math.* The process or result of loosing or dissolving connections formed by mathematical operations among symbols, so as to exhibit these symbols freed from such connections and operations. Thus, to solve $ay^2 + 2by + c = 0$ (as to y) means to exhibit y as one side of an equation, unconnected with other symbols; to solve the differential equation $A\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2B\frac{dy}{dx} + C = 0$ means to exhibit x and y connected by an equivalent equation freed from differentiations. A **general solution** of a differential equation contains arbitraries equal in number to the order of the equation. **Particular solutions** result from giving particular values to these arbitraries. A **singular solution** is neither general nor particular.

6. *Med.* **a** The termination of a disease; resolution. **b** A crisis. **c** A liquid medicine or preparation (usually aqueous) with the solid ingredients soluble.

7. *Rom. & Civil Law.* Discharge of a contract by performance, esp. payment; performance of an obligation.

8. Release; deliverance; discharge. *Obs. Barrow.* **solution of continuity,** the separation of connection, or of connected parts, as, *Surg.*, a fracture or laceration.

solution plane. *Cryst.* A direction in a crystal of relatively easy solubility, as when the substance is under great pressure. Chemical action along solution planes in minerals in rocks has often resulted in schillerization.

solution pressure. *Physics & Chem.* Pressure due to the tendency of atoms or molecules to pass into solution, specif. that tending to drive metals into solution, which is a cause of the electric current from a primary battery.

sol'u-tol (sŏl'ū-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [L. *solvere*, *solutum*, to loose, dissolve + E. cresol.] Cresol rendered soluble in water by the addition of the sodium salt of cresol. *Trade Name.*

So-lu'tri-an (sŏ-lū'trĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, an epoch of paleolithic culture named after the Solutré Cave, in the French department of Sâone-et-Loire, where characteristic remains were discovered. See PALEOLITHIC.

solv'a-ble (sŏl'vȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *solvable* solvent, in OF., payable. See SOLVE; cf. SOLUBLE, SOLVIBLE.] **1.** Susceptible of solution, or of being solved, resolved, or explained.

2. Capable of being paid and discharged, as debts.

3. Able to pay one's debts; solvent *Obs.*

— **solv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **solv'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Sol'vay proc'ess (sŏl'vā). [After Ernest *Solvay* of Couillet, near Charleroi, Belgium, the inventor.] A process for making soda from common salt, based on the sparing solubility of sodium bicarbonate, which is precipitated when carbon dioxide is passed into strongly ammoniacal brine, leaving sal ammoniac in solution. The bicarbonate is converted into carbonate by calcining.

solve (sŏlv), *v. t.*; SOLVED (sŏlvd); SOLV'ING (sŏl'vĭng). [L. *solvere*, *solutum*; from a prefix *so-* expressing separation (cf. SOBER) + *luere* to loosen; cf. OF. *soldre*, *soudre*. See LOOSE; cf. ABSOLVE.] **1.** To clear up (what is obscure or difficult to be understood); to unfold; explain; resolve; to work out to a result or conclusion; to determine; settle; as, to *solve* a doubt; to *solve* a problem.

> God shall *solve* the dark decrees of fate. *Tickell.*

2. To dissolve.

Syn. — Explain, resolve, unfold, clear up.

sol'ven-cy (sŏl'vĕn-sĭ), *n.* [See SOLVENT.] Quality or state of being solvent.

sol'vent (sŏl'vĕnt), *a.* [L. *solvens*, p. pr. of *solvere*, to loosen, discharge, pay. See SOLVABLE.] **1.** Having the power of dissolving; dissolving; as, a *solvent* fluid.

2. [Cf. OF. *solvent.*] Able or sufficient to pay all just debts; as, a *solvent* merchant; the estate is *solvent.*

solvent naphtha. = BENZINE, 2 **a.**

sol'vent (sŏl'vĕnt), *n.* **1.** A substance (usually liquid) capable of, or used in, dissolving something; as, water is the appropriate *solvent* of most salts, alcohol of resins, ether of fats.

2. That which resolves or explains; as, a *solvent* of mystery.

sol've-ol (-vē-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [L. *solvere* to dissolve + E. cresol.] A solution of cresol in sodium cresotate. *Trade Name.*

sölvs'berg-ite (sŭlvz'bĕrg-īt), *n.* [G. *solvsbergit*, fr. name of a mountain in Norway.] *Petrog.* A dike rock composed of alkali feldspars and ægirite and intermediate between grorudite and tinguaite.

so'ma (sō'mȧ), *n.* [Skr. *sōma.*] **1.** *Bot.* An East Indian asclepiadaceous climbing shrub (*Sarcostemma acidum*) yielding a somewhat acidulous milky juice.

2. An intoxicating drink of ancient India, thought to be prepared from the juice of the above plant, and used in sacrificial rites in honor of the god Indra; homa, also [*cap.*], this liquor personified and worshiped as a god.

So-ma'li (sō-mä'lē) } *n.* **1.** One of a Hamitic race of So-
So-mal' (sō-mäl') } maliland, many tribes of which are intermixed with Negro and Arab blood. They are very tall and dark, with well-formed features and martial carriage; nearly all are fanatical Mohammedans.

2. The language of the Somalis. See HAMITIC C.

So-mas'chi-an (sō-măs'kĭ-ăn), *a. R. C. Ch.* Of, pert. to, or designating, an order founded, in 1528, by Girolamo Miani at Somasco, Italy, to conduct orphan and Magdalen asylums and also schools. — *n.* A member of this order.

so-mat'ic (sō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σωματικός, fr σῶμα the body.] **1.** *Biol.* **a** Pert. to the body as a whole; corporeal. **b** Pert. to the soma or the somatic cells.

2. *Anat. & Embryol.* Pert. to the wall of the body; somatopleuric; parietal.

somatic cavity, *Zoöl.*, the cœlom; the body cavity. — **s. cell,** *Biol.*, one of the cells of the body of an individual which become differentiated and compose the tissues, organs, and parts of that individual; — disting. from *germ cell.* When the individual dies its somatic cells must sooner or later die, but the substance of some germ cells must have continuous life as long as the race exists. — **s. death.** See DEATH, *n.*, 1, 3d *Citation.* — **s. velocity.** = MASS VELOCITY.

so'ma-to- (sō'mȧ-tō-). Combining form from Greek σῶμα, σώματος, *body*; as in *somato*cyst, *somato*logy.

so'ma-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*somato-* + *-logy.*] **1.** Doctrine or science of general properties of material substances.

2. *Anthropol.* The comparative study of the structure, functions, and development of the human body, — practically restricted to statistical treatments of bodily measurements and to comparative descriptions of those traits which chiefly distinguish races and populations. Cf. CRANIOMETRY — **so'ma-to-log'ic** (-tō-lŏj'ĭc), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **so'ma-to-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **so'ma-tol'o-gist** (-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

so'ma-to-phyte' (sō'mȧ-tō-fīt'), *n.* [*somato-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant composed of somatic cells which develop chiefly into adult tissue. All higher plants are of this type. Cf. ASOMATOPHYTE.

so'ma-to-plasm (-plăz'm), *n.* [*somato-* + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* Protoplasm of somatic cells. Cf. GERM PLASM.

so'ma-to-pleure' (-plōōr'; 243), *n.* [*somato-* + Gr. πλευρά side.] *Embryol.* In the embryos of craniate vertebrates, the outer, or parietal, of the two layers into which the lateral plate of the mesoblast splits, together with the epiblast investing it externally. The inner, or visceral, layer of mesoblast formed at the same time, together with the underlying hypoblast, is called the *splanchnopleure*; the cleft between them forms the true body cavity, or cœlom. The somatopleure forms the body wall (and the amniote vertebrates the true and false amnion); the splanchnopleure, the walls of most of the alimentary canal. The terms *somatopleure* and *splanchnopleure* are extended to similar structures in the embryos of certain other animals, as insects and some other arthropods. — **so'ma-to-pleu'ral** (-plōō'-răl; 243), **so'ma-to-pleu'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

som'ber (sŭm'bẽr), *a.* [F. *sombre*; orig. uncert.; cf. Sp.
som'bre } *sombra* shade, prob. fr. LL. *subumbrare* to put in the shade; L. *sub* under + *umbra* shade. See UMBRAGE.] **1.** Dull; dusky; gloomy; as, a *somber* forest or house.

2. Melancholy; grave; depressing; as, *somber* reflections. — **som'ber-ly, som'bre-ly,** *adv.* — **som'ber-ness, som'bre-ness,** *n.*



Sombrero.

som-bre'ro (sŏm-brā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp., fr. *sombra* shade. See SOMBER.] A kind of broad-brimmed hat, usually of felt, orig. worn in Spain and in Spanish America, but now also in the southwestern United States.

som'brous (sŏm'brŭs), *a.* [Cf. Sp. *sombroso.*] Somber. — **som'brous-ly,** *adv.* — **som'brous-ness,** *n.*

-some (-sŭm). [AS. *-sum*; akin to G. & OHG. *-sam*, Icel. *samr*, Goth. lustu*sams* longed for. See SAME, *a.*; cf. SOME, *a.*] **1.** An adjective suffix having primarily the sense of *like* or *same*, and indicating a considerable degree of the thing or quality denoted in the first part of the compound; as in mettle*some*, glad*some*, win*some*, blithe*some*, etc.

2. A noun suffix used with numerals and denoting *together, in all*; as, six*some*; five*some*. *Now Rare*, exc. in four*some*. ☞ The reference "See *-some*" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-some*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

-some (-sōm). Combining form from Greek σῶμα, σώματος, *body*; as in mero*some*, a body segment; cephalo*some*.

some (sŭm), *a.* [ME. *som*, *sum*, AS. *sum*; akin to OS., OFries., & OHG. *sum*, OD. *som*, D. *sommig*, Icel. *sumr*, Dan. *somme* (pl.), Sw. *somlige* (pl.), Goth. *sums*, and E. *same*. See SAME, *a.*; cf. 1st. -SOME.] **1.** A certain; one; — indicating a person, thing, event, etc., as not known individually or designated specifically; — often correlative to *another, other*, or *others*; as, *some* man, that is, some one man; at *some* time or other.

> *Some* man praiseth his neighbor by a wicked intent. *Chaucer.*

2. Being a certain (indefinite) portion or number; being an undefined quantity or part; more or less; as, *some* wine; *some* persons; — sometimes implying that the amount or degree is small, sometimes that it is considerable. "Bore us *some* leagues to sea." *Shak.* Also, with special partitive force: of one portion or group; — correl. to *other* or *others.*

3. About; more or less; — used adverbially before a numeral; as, a village of *some* eighty houses; formerly before a singular noun denoting time or distance; as, "*Some* hour hence." *Shak.*

4. *Logic.* The term indicating restriction in the application, in knowledge or existence, of the predicate to the class which the subject designates; as, *some* [and doubtless all] men are mortal; *some* [but not all] negroes are Americans.

Syn. — SOME, ANY. In general, SOME emphasizes lack of specification, ANY lays stress on indifference of choice or lack of limitation; as, "*some* unsuspected isle in far-off seas" (*R. Browning*); "as common as *any* the most vulgar thing to sense" (*Shak.*). For more special idiomatic uses, see defs.

some by some, bit by bit; a little at a time. *Obs. or Dial.*

some, *pron* **1** A certain person; one. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. A certain (indefinite) quantity, portion, or number, as distinguished from the rest.

> *Some* [seeds] fell among thorns; . . . but other fell into good ground *Matt.* xiii 7, 8.

some . . . some, one part . . . another part; these . . . those; — used distributively.

> *Some* to the shores do fly,
> *Some* to the woods, or whither fear advised. *Daniel.*

some'bod-y (sŭm'bŏd-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate; some person.

> Jesus said, *Somebody* hath touched me. *Luke* viii. 46.

2. A person of consideration or importance.

> Theudas, boasting himself to be *somebody*. *Acts* v. 36.

some'how' (-hou'), *adv.* In one way or another; in some way not yet known or designated; by some means; as, the thing must be done *somehow*; he lives *somehow*; — sometimes emphasized by the addition of *or other.*

> He has *somehow* or other got the entire management. *Scott.*

som'er-sault (sŭm'ẽr-sôlt), *n.* [F. *soubresaut* a jump, leap, OF. also *soubresault*, fr. Pr. *soubresaut*; L. *super* over + *saltus* a leap, fr *salire* to leap. See SUPER-; SALIENT.] A leap or fling in which a person turns his heels over his head; a turning end over end.

som'er-sault, *v. i.* To turn a somersault.

some'thing (sŭm'thĭng), *n.* **1.** Some thing; a thing unknown, undetermined, or not specifically designated; a certain indefinite thing; an indeterminate or unknown event, incident, affair, etc.

> The whole world has *something* to do, *something* to talk of, *something* to wish for, and *something* to be employed about. *Pope.*

2. A portion, more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree.

> *Something* yet of doubt remains. *Milton.*

3. A thing which is important, significant, or noteworthy; an element of value; also, a person of consequence.

> If a man thinketh himself to be *something*, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself *Gal.* vi. 3.

something like. See 1st LIKE, 3, *Note.*

some'thing, *adv.* **a** In some degree; somewhat; to some extent. **b** At some distance. *Rare.*

some'time' (-tīm'), *adv.* **1.** At a past time indefinitely referred to; once; formerly.

2. At a time undefined; once in a while; sometimes.

3. At one time or other hereafter; as, I will do it *sometime.* "*Sometime* he reckon shall." *Chaucer.*

some'time', *a.* Having been formerly; former; late; whilom. "Our *sometime* sister, now our queen." *Shak.*

some'times' (-tīmz'), *adv.* [*sometime* + adverbial ending *-s*, as in *-wards.*] **1.** Formerly; once; sometime. *Obs.*

2. At times; not always; now and then; occasionally.

> It is good that we *sometimes* be contradicted *Jer. Taylor.*

sometimes . . . sometimes, at certain times . . . at certain other times; as, *sometimes* gay, *sometimes* sad.

some'what' (-hwŭt'), *n* **1.** A certain indeterminate quantity or degree; a part, more or less; something.

> These salts have *somewhat* of a nitrous taste. *Grew.*

2. An important or noteworthy person or thing.

3. *Hegelianism.* A reality to which belongs negation as a limit; a limited reality.

some'what', *adv.* In some degree or measure; a little.

some'where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* In or to some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another; as, to go *somewhere* out of town. "*Somewhere* nigh at hand." *Milton.*

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solucion † SOLUTION.
solue. † SOL-FA, *v.*
solum, solume. † SOLEMN.
‖ **so'lum** (sō'lŭm), *n.* [L.] *Law* The soil; land; parcel of ground.
‖ **so-lu'ti-o** (sō-lū'shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* = SOLUTION.
so-lu'tion, *v. t. Mech.* To cement by rubber solution. *Cant*
so-lut'ist (sō-lūt'ĭst), *n.* A solver. *Obs.*
sol'u-tive. Solutive. *Ref. Sp.*
sol'u-tive (sŏl'ū tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *solutif.*] Tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative.
solv. Solve. *Ref. Sp.*
solvd. Solved. *Ref. Sp.* [*Obs.*]
solve, *n.* Solution; explanation.
sol'vend (sŏl'vĕnd), *n.* [L. *solvendus* to be loosened or dissolved, fr. *solvere.* See SOLUTION.] A substance to be dissolved. *Rare.*
solv'er (sŏl'vẽr), *n.* One that solves. [of SOLVABLE.]
solv'i-ble (sŏl'vĭ-b'l), *a.* Var.
‖ **sol'vi-tur am'bu-lan'do.** [L.] It is solved by walking; the problem is solved by experiment or actual performance; — from the story that Diogenes, by rising and walking, confuted Zeno, the Eleatic, who argued that all things are at rest.
‖ **sol-vun'tur ri'su ta'bu-læ** (tăb'ū-lē). [L.] The writings, i. e., bills of indictment or complaint, are dismissed with laughter; — adapted from *Horace* (*Satires*, II. i. 86). [Dirty. *Obs.*]
solwy, *a.* [Cf. AS. *solu* mire.] **soly** † SOLELY, SOLIE.
solybubbe. † SILLABUB.
Sol'y-ma (sŏl'ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [Gr. Σόλυμα.] Jerusalem.
som. † SUM. [SOME]
som. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
so'ma, *n.* A trading junk. *Obs*
so'ma (sō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σῶμα body.] *Anat. & Zool.* **a** The whole axial portion of an animal — head, neck, trunk, and tail. **b** All of any organism except the germ cells.
somacion. † SUMMATION.
so'ma-cule (sō'mȧ-kūl), *n.* [Dim. of *soma.*] *Biol.* A pangen.
so-maj' Var. of SAMAJ.
so'ma-la'tros, *n* [Gr. σῶμα body + -λάτρης, as in εἰδωλολάτρης idolater.] A worshiper of one's own body. *Obs.*
somance. † SUMMONS.
soma plant. = SOMA, 1.
somare. † SUMMER.
‖ **so'ma-tén'** (sō'mä-tān'), *n*; *pl.* -TENDS (-tĭ'nās). [Sp.] A body of armed townsmen for defense against attack.
So'ma-te'ri-a (sō'mȧ-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL., prob fr Gr. σῶμα body + ἔριον wool (taken in the sense of down).] *Zoöl.* The principal genus of eider ducks.
so-mat'i-cal (sō-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Somatic. — **so-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
so-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* = SOMATOLOGY, 1.
so'ma-tism (sō'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* = MATERIALISM. [ALIST.]
so'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* = MATERI-
so'ma-to-cyst' (-tō-sĭst'), *n.* [*somato-* + *-cyst.*] An air cavity in the float of a siphonophoran. — **so'ma-to-cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*
so'ma-to-ge-net'ic (-tō-jē-nĕt'-ĭk), *a. Zoöl.* Somatogenic.
so'ma-to-gen'ic (-tō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*somato-* + *-genic.*] *Biol.* Originating in the somatic cells.
so'ma-tome (-tōm), *n.* [Gr. σῶμα body + *-tome.*] A somite. — **so'ma-tom'ic** (-tŏm'ĭk), *a.*
so'ma-tot'ro-pism (-tŏt'rō pĭz'm), *n.* [*somato-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* A directive influence exercised by the substratum on certain organisms. — **so'ma-to-trop'ic** (-tō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **so'ma-to-trop'i-cal-ly,** *adv. All Obsolete.*
somber, somb're, *v. t.* To make somber. *Rare.* — *n.* Gloom. *Obs.*
som-bre'rite (sŏm-brā'rīt), *n.* Guano from Sombrero.
somd. *p. a.* Fledged. *Obs*
somdel, somdiel. † SOMEDEAL.
some. † SAME, SUM.
some, *n.* [AS. *sōm.*] Concord; agreement. *Obs.*
some, *a.* [AS. *gesōm* united, peaceable.] Convenient; accordant; peaceable. *Obs.*
some, *conj* [Cf. Dan & Sw *som* as, like; akin to E. *some, same.*] As; so; soever; — in combinations, as *howsomever, whosomever. Obs., Dial., or Illit.*
some, *adv.* Somewhat; in some degree; to some extent. *Chiefly Illit., U. S. & Scot.*
somed † SAMED.
some'deal, *adv.* In some degree or measure; somewhat. *Obs or Scot. & Dial Eng.* — *n.* Somewhat; a fairly large amount. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
some'gate (sŭm'gāt), *adv.* [*some* + *gate* a way.] Somehow; somewhere. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
somekil, *adv.* Somewhat. *Obs*
somekin, *a.* Of some kind; some kind of. *Obs.* [etc.]
somen, somenour † SUMMON, SUMMONER.
somentale. † SAMENTALE.
some'part', *adv.* Somewhat; in some measure. *Scot.*
som'er (*dial.* sŭm'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SUMMER.
somer, *n.* [OF *somier*, F. *sommier.*] A sumpter horse. *Obs.*
somerer, *n.* A sumpter. *Obs.*
somerera. † SOMBRERO
Som'er-set (sŭ m'ẽr-sĕt), *n.* [From *Somerset*shire, Eng.] A Dorset horned sheep.
som'er-set (sŭm'ẽr-sĕt). Var. of SOMERSAULT.
somet. † SAMED.
some'thing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
some'times', *a.* Former; sometime. *Obs.*
somette. † SUMMIT.
some'way', *adv.* In some way; somehow; — commonly written as two words.
some'ways' (sŭm'wāz'), *adv.* Someway. *Dial or Colloq.*
some'what'ly, *adv* Somewhat. *Obs.* [definite time. R.]
some'when', *adv.* At some in-
some'wheres' (sŭm'hwârz'), *adv.* Somewhere. *Chiefly Dial.*

some'whith'er (sŭm'hwĭth'ẽr), *adv.* To some place.
so'mite (sō'mīt), *n.* [Gr. σωμα body.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of the longitudinal series of segments into which the body of many animals, esp. articulates and vertebrates, is more or less distinctly divided ; a somatome or metamere. — **so'mi-tal** (sō'mĭ-tăl), **so-mit'ic** (sō-mĭt'ĭk), *a.*
som'nal (sŏm'năl), *n.* [L. *somnus* sleep + E. chlor*al*.] *Pharm.* A solution of chloral hydrate and urethane in alcohol, used as a hypnotic.
som-nam'bu-lant (sŏm-năm'bū-lănt), *a.* Walking, or addicted to walking, while asleep.
som-nam'bu-lar (-lẽr), *a.* Somnambulistic.
som-nam'bu-late (-lāt), *v. i. & t.* ; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd) ; -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *somnus* sleep + *ambulare, ambulatum*, to walk. See SOMNOLENT ; AMBLE.] To walk when asleep. — **som-nam'bu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **som-nam'bu-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.*
som-nam'bu-lism (-bū-lĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *somnambulisme*.] A state in which an individual asleep performs actions appropriate to the waking state ; a state of sleep in which some of the senses and voluntary powers are partly awake.
som-nam'bu-list (-lĭst), *n.* One who is subject to somnambulism ; one who walks in his sleep ; a sleepwalker.
som-nam'bu-lis'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a somnambulist or somnambulism ; affected by somnambulism.
som-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *somnifer ; somnus* sleep + *ferre* to bring.] Soporific ; dormitive.
som'no-lence (sŏm'nō-lĕns) } *n.* [L. *somnolentia* : cf. F.
som'no-len-cy (-lĕn'sĭ) } *somnolence*.] **1.** Sleep. *Obs.* **2.** Sleepiness ; drowsiness ; inclination to sleep.
som'no-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *somnolentus*, fr. *somnus* sleep, akin to Gr. ὕπνος, Skr. *svapna* sleep, dream, *svap* to sleep, Icel. *sofa*, AS. *swefn* sleep : cf. F. *somnolent*. Cf HYPNOTIC, SOMNAMBULISM, SOPORIFIC.] Sleepy ; drowsy ; inclined to sleep. — **som'no-lent-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — See SLEEPY.
son (sŭn), *n.* [ME. *sone, sune*, AS. *sunu ;* akin to D. *zoon*, OS., OFries., & OHG. *sunu*, G. *sohn*, Icel. *sonr, sunr*, Sw. *son*, Dan. *søn*, Goth. *sunus*, Lith. *sunus*, Russ. *syn*, Skr. *sūnu* (fr. *sū* to beget, to bear), and Gr. υἱός son.] **1.** A male child ; the male issue, or offspring, of a parent, father or mother. Also, a male offspring of certain animals.

Sarah conceived, and bare Abraham a *son*. *Gen.* XXI. 2.

2. The husband of one's daughter ; a son-in-law.
3. A male descendant ; in *pl.*, descendants in general.

I am the *son* of the wise, the *son* of ancient kings. *Is.* XIX 11.

4. An adopted male child ; a pupil, ward, or any other young male dependent ; — often used in address where a sense of like relation to that of father and child is felt, as by a confessor, by an old man to a young, etc.

The child grew, and she brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her *son*. *Ex.* II. 10.

5. A person or thing brought forth or developed, conceived of in relation to that which produces or nurtures ; esp., a native or inhabitant of some specified place ; as, *sons* of Albion ; *sons* of New England ; a *son* of the Church.

Earth's tall *sons*, the cedar, oak, and pine. *Blackmore*

6. (Commonly with the def. article) Jesus Christ, the Savior, called the *Son* of God, and the *Son* of man.

We . . do testify that the Father sent the *Son* to be the Savior of the world. 1 *John* IV. 14.

☞ The expressions *son of pride, sons of light, son of Belial*, are Hebraisms, which denote persons possessing the qualities of pride, of light, or of Belial, as children inherit the qualities of their ancestors.

Son of Heaven, the emperor of China (the Celestial Empire) ; — a translation of a Chinese title. — **Sons of Liberty**, *Amer. Hist.*, members of any of various secret societies formed about 1773–74 to resist the Stamp Act and secure American liberty ; — called also *Liberty Boys*. — **sons of the prophets**. See *school of the prophets*, under SCHOOL.
so'nance (sō'năns), *n.* **1.** A sound ; a tune. *Obs.*
2. Quality or state of being sonant ; sonancy.
so'nan-cy (-năn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being sonant.
so'nant (sō'nănt), *a.* [L. *sonans, -antis*, p. pr. of *sonare*. See SOUND a noise.] **1.** Of or pert. to sound ; sounding.
2. *Phon.* Uttered, as an element of speech, with voice or vocal sound, as distinguished from mere breath sound ; voiced ; intonated ; vocal ; tonic ; — the opposite of *surd, voiceless, nonvocal*, or *atonic*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 30. — *n.* A sonant sound or its symbol.
so-na'ta (sō-na'tä), *n.* [It., fr. It. & L. *sonare* to sound. See SOUND a noise.] *Music.* **a** An instrumental composition, usually in more than one movement ; — used in the 17th and 18th centuries in distinction from *cantata*. Two types of sonata were recognized : the *sonata da chiesa*, or church sonata, inclining to grave airs contrapuntally treated : and the *sonata da camera*, or chamber sonata, resembling the suite. **b** An extended composition in cyclic form, for one or two instruments, and in three or four movements which are contrasted in rhythm but related in tonality and properly have an organic unity of sentiment and style. The movements are typically as follows : (1) an allegro, or quick movement in the distinctive sonata form (see def. **a** below), which may have a short slow introduction ; (2) an adagio, largo, andante, or other slow movement, either in the song or variation form ; (3) the lighter minuet or (the more modern) scherzo, sometimes with appended trio ; (4) the quick finale, often in rondo form.
sonata form. *Music.* **a** A type of musical structure distinctive of the sonata. It is based upon two themes or subjects, presented in different keys, often with transitional episodes, and conforming substantially to the following plan : (1) the **exposition**, giving out the principal subject in the tonic key, and the secondary subject usually in the dominant key if the tonic key is major, otherwise in the relative major ; (2) the **development**, giving a full thematic working out of one or both subjects ; (3) the **recapitulation**, repeating both subjects in the original key, and ending with a coda. **Sonata formula** has been suggested for this sense to distinguish it from the next. **b** An extended form in several movements, typically as described under SONATA **b**. The sonata form is used not only in the sonata proper, as for piano, organ, violin, etc., but in the concerto, string quartet, and other chamber music for more than one or two instruments, and in the symphony.
so'na-ti'na (sō'nä-tē'nä), *n. ; It. pl.* -NE (-nā). [It.] *Music.* A short or simplified sonata.
so-na'tion (sō-nā'shŭn), *n.* [See SONANT.] *Phon.* Conversion of a surd, or voiceless, sound into a sonant, or voiced, sound. Cf. SURDATION.
Son'chus (sŏn'kŭs), *n.* [L., sow thistle, Gr. σόγχος.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World cichoriaceous plants, the sow thistles, having coarse, often spiny-tipped foliage, and heads of yellow flowers. The ribbed achenes are crowned with soft white pappus.
song (sŏng ; 205), *n.* [AS. *song, sang*, fr. *singan* to sing ; akin to D. *zang*, G. *sang*, Icel. *söngr*, Goth. *saggws*. See SING.] **1.** That which is sung ; or uttered with musical modulations of the voice, whether of a human being or of a bird, insect, etc. ; singing ; vocal music. Cf. SPEECH, *n.*, 2.
2. A lyrical poem adapted to vocal music ; a ballad ; more generally, any poetical strain ; a poem.
3. Poetical composition ; poetry ; verse.

This subject for heroic *song*. *Milton.*

4. *Music.* A melody or musical setting for a lyric poem or ballad ; as, a folk *song*, art *song* (see LIED), part *song*, etc.
5. An object of derision ; a laughingstock. *Obs.*

And now am I their *song*, yea, I am their byword *Job* XXX. 9.

6. A trifle. "The soldier's pay is a *song*." *Silliman.*
Syn. — Sonnet, ballad, canticle, carol, canzonet, ditty, catch, round, hymn, descant, lay, strain, poesy, verse.
song of ascents, *or* **s. of degrees**, *Bib.*, any one of a series of fifteen psalms (*Ps.* CXX.–CXXXIV.) sung by Hebrew pilgrims on their way to Jerusalem or (according to the Talmud) while mounting the fifteen steps of the temple between the court of the women and the court of the Israelites. Called also *gradual psalm, pilgrim psalm*. — **S. of Solomon**, *or* **S. of Songs**, the Canticles. See OLD TESTAMENT. — **S. of the Three Children**. See OLD TESTAMENT.
song'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* *Music.* A collection of songs ; a book of hymns or other vocal music.
song'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sangcræft*.] Art of making songs or verses ; metrical composition ; versification.
song'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Disposed to sing ; songlike ; melodious. — **song'ful-ness**, *n.*
song sparrow. A common sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) of eastern North America noted for its sweet, cheerful song. It is about six inches long, brownish above and white below, with brownish streaks on the breast, forming a blotch in the center. Also, any of many geographic varieties of the same species of western North America from Alaska to Mexico.


Song Sparrow.

song'ster (sŏng'stẽr ; 205), *n.* [AS. *sangestre*, fem.] **1.** One that sings or is skilled in singing ; — said chiefly of birds.
2. A book or folder of popular songs.
song'stress (-strĕs), *n.* [See SONGSTER ; -ESS.] A woman who sings ; also, a female singing bird.
song thrush. An Old World thrush (*Turdus musicus*, syn. *T. iliacus*), next to the nightingale the most popular of European song birds. It is olivaceous brown above and white below, tinged with buff on the breast, and spotted with blackish brown on the breast and sides. Called also *mavis* and *throstle*.


Song Thrush.

so-nif'er-ous (sō-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sonus* + E. *-ferous*.] Sounding ; producing or conveying sound.
son'i-fi-ca'tion (sŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sonus* sound + E. *-fication*.] Act or process of producing sound, as the stridulation of insects.
son'-in-law', *n. ; pl.* SONS-IN-LAW. The husband of one's daughter ; a man in his relationship to his wife's parents.
Son'ne-ra'ti-a (sŏn'ẽ-rā'shĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after Pierre *Sonnerat* (1745–1814), French naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of trees and shrubs typifying the family Sonneratiaceæ. They have large bell-shaped flowers succeeded by pulpy berries, which in the case of *S. acida* are used as a condiment in India. *S. apetala* is the kambala.
Son'ne-ra'ti-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of tropical trees and shrubs (order Myrtales), having opposite leaves, large flowers with indefinite stamens, and pulpy, often edible, fruit. — **son'ne-ra'ti-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
son'net (sŏn'ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sonetto*, dim. of *suono* a sound, a song, fr. L. *sonus* a sound ; cf. OF. & Pr. *sonet* a little song. See SOUND noise.] **1** A short poem, usually amatory. *Obs.*
2. A verse form of Italian origin, consisting of fourteen lines, typically five-foot iambics, riming according to a prescribed scheme ; also, a poem in this form, or more or less conforming to it. Two standard types of sonnet are recognized : **a** The **Italian sonnet**, also called the **Petrarchan**, or **regular, sonnet**, in which the lines are grouped (normally by a full pause) into an *octave* of two quatrains running on two rimes (thus, *a b b a, a b b a*) and a *sestet* of two tercets on two or three rimes, having more freedom of arrangement, but commonly running *c d e, c d e*, or *c d e, e d c*. **b** The **English**, or **Shakespearean, sonnet**, in which the lines are grouped into three quatrains and a couplet, with rime scheme as follows : *a b a b, c d c d, e f e f, g g*. Spenser unites the quatrains : *a b a b, b c b c, c d c d, e e*. The Miltonic sonnet is a variation of the Petrarchan having no division marked between octave and sestet, the sense being continued over from the eighth into the ninth line. The sonnet is thought to be suited for the concise treatment of an isolated sentiment or reflection, of which the exposition often flows to a climax in the octave, and the conclusion follows with an answering ebb in the sestet.
son'net, *v. i.* To compose sonnets. — *v. t.* To compose a sonnet or sonnets on. *Rare.*
son'net-eer' (-ẽr'), *n.* [Cf. It. *sonettiere*.] A composer of sonnets, or small poems ; a small poet ;—often in contempt. *Lowell.*
son'net-eer', *v. i.* To compose sonnets. *Lowell.*
son'net-ize (sŏn'ĕt-ĭz), *v. i.* To compose sonnets.
So-no'ma oak (sō-nō'mä). [From *Sonoma* County, California.] The California black oak *Quercus californica*.
So-no'ra (sō-nō'rä), *n.* A state in northwestern Mexico. — **Sonora gum**, the acidulous gum resin of the creosote bush. — **S. ironwood**, a fabaceous tree (*Olneya tesota*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico ; also, its hard wood.
So-no'ran (-răn), *a. Biogeog.* **a** Pertaining to or designating the arid division of the Austral zone, including the warmer parts of the western United States and central Mexico. It is divided into the **Upper Sonoran**, which lies next to the Transition zone, and the **Lower Sonoran**, next to the Tropical. **b** = AUSTRAL, 2. *Obs.* — **Sonoran province, region**, *or* **subregion**, the Austral zone, esp. when excluded from the Nearctic region and given independent rank.
son'o-res'cent (sŏn'ō-rĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sonorus* (see SONOROUS) + E. *-escent*.] *Physics.* Capable of emitting sound when acted on by light or similar radiations. — **son'o-res'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*
so-nor'i-ty (sō-nŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sonoritas*.] Quality or state of being sonorous ; sonorousness.
so-no'rous (sō-nō'rŭs ; *now often, esp. in British usage*, sŏn'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *sonorus*, fr. *sonor, -oris*, a sound, akin to *sonus* a sound. See SOUND noise.] **1.** Giving sound when struck ; resonant ; as, *sonorous* metals.
2. Loud or full in sound ; as, a *sonorous* voice.
3. Impressive in sound ; high-sounding.
4. *Phon.* Characterized by full vocal sound ; — said esp. of the vowels and the vowel-like consonants.
sonorous figures, *Physics*, figures formed by the vibrations

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some'while' (-hwīl'), *adv. Now Rare or Archaic.* **1.** Sometimes ; now and again.
2. Once ; at one time.
3. For a time ; for a while.
some'whiles' (-hwīlz'), *adv.* Somewhile. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
some'who', *pron.* Some one. *Obs.*
somir. † SUMMER.
somkyn. † SOMEKIN.
sommage, *n.* [OF. *somage*.] Baggage. *Obs.*
sommar, *a.* Summary. *Obs. Scot.*
somme. † SAMN, SOME, SUM.
‖ **som'meil'** (sō'mā'y'), *n.* [F.] Slumber ; sleep.
sommer. † SOMER, a sumpter
som'mer-ing. Var. of SUMMERING. [ot SOMERSAULT.
som'mer-set (sŭm'ẽr-sĕt). Var.
sommier, *n.* [OF.] A sumpter horse. *Obs.*
sommin, sommon. † SUMMON.
sommitie. † SUMMITY.
sommonce. † SUMMONS.
som-nam'bu-lance (sŏm-năm'bū-lăns), *n.* [See SOMNAMBULATE.] Somnambulism.
som-nam'bule (-būl ; *F.* sôm'năN'bul'), *n.* [F.] A somnambulist.
som-nam'bu-lic (-bū-lĭk), *a.* Somnambulistic.
som'na-phor (sŏm'nă-fôr), *n.* [L. *somnus* sleep + Gr. -φόρος bearing.] A narcotic used to induce hypnosis.
somne. † SUMMON.
som'ni-al (sŏm'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *somnialis* dream-bringing.] Of or pertaining to sleep or dreams.
som'ni-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *somnare, atum*.] To dream. *Obs.*
som'ni-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Somnial ; somniatory. *Rare.*
som'ni-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to sleep or dreams ; somnial. *Obs. or R.*
some-nic'u-lous (sŏm-nĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *somniculosus*.] Inclined to or inducing sleep ; sleepy. *Obs.*
som'ni-fa'cient (sŏm'nĭ-fā'shĕnt), *a. & n.* [L. *somnus* sleep + *faciens, -entis*, p. pr. of *facere* to make.] Soporific.
som-nif'er-y (sŏm-nĭf'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A somniferous place. *Obs.*
som-nif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *somnificus ; somnus* sleep + *facere* to make.] Somniferous.
som-nif'u-gous (-ū-gŭs), *a.* [L. *somnus* sleep + *fugare* to put to flight.] Driving away sleep. *Obs.*
som-nil'o-quence (-nĭl'ō-kwĕns), **som-nil'o-quism** (-kwĭz'm), *n.* Somniloquy.
som-nil'o-quist (-kwĭst), *n.* One who talks in his sleep.
som-nil'o-quous (-kwŭs), *a.* [L. *somnus* sleep + *loqui* to speak.] Apt to talk in sleep.
som-nil'o-quy (-kwĭ), *n.* Act of talking in sleep ; also, the talking of one in a state of somnipathy. *Rare.*
som-nip'a-thist (-nĭp'ă-thĭst), *n.* One in a state of somnipathy.
som-nip'a-thy (-thĭ), *n.* [L. *somnus* sleep + E. *-pathy*.] Sleep due to mesmerism or the like.
som'no (sŏm'nō), *n.* [F., fr. L. *somnus* sleep.] Small commode or table at the side of a bed.
som'no-len'ti-a (sŏm'nō-lĕn'shĭ-ä), *n.* [L.] *Med.* A state of drowsiness ; somnolence.
som'no-les'cence (-nō-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* A becoming somnolent.
som'no-les'cent (-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* Inclined to sleep ; somnolent.
som'no-lism (sŏm'nō-lĭz'm), *n.* The somnolent state induced by mesmerism or the like.
som-nop'a-thist (sŏm-nŏp'ă-thĭst). Var. of SOMNIPATHIST.
somnour. † SUMMONER.
som'nus (sŏm'nŭs), *n.* [L.] Sleep ; — as a deity [*cap.*], the brother of Death (Mors) and son of night (Nox). [SMOTHER.
somodyr. Obs. corrupt. of
somon. † SALMON, SUMMON.
somons, somonce. † SUMMONS.
Som'o-ri'as (sŏm'ō-rī'ăs). *D. Bib.* [A swamp. *Obs.*
sompe, *n.* [See SUMP, SWAMP.]
sompne, *v. t.* [ME. *sommen, sammen*, to congregate, call together, AS. *samman* gather (cf. SAME) ; confused with ME. *somonen* (see SUMMON).] To summon. *Obs.* — **sompner**, *n. Obs.* [*Obs.*
sompnewarie, *n.* Songewarie. [
sompnin. † SAMN.
sompnolence. † SOMNOLENCE.
sompnour. † SOMPNER.
somredness. *n.* [Cf. AS. *samrad* united, harmonious.] Concord ; unanimity. *Obs.*
somrune, *n.* [AS. *sam-* together + *rūn* a whisper, consultation. Cf. SAME ; ROUN.] Communing ; colloquy. *Obs.*
somyn. † SAMEN. [SUN.
son. † SIN, SOME, SOON, SOUND,
son. Obs. pl. of SHOE.
so'na-ble (sō'nă-b'l), *a.* That may be sounded.
so'nant-ized (sō'nănt-īzd), *a. Phon.* = VOICED.
so-nar' (sō-nar'), *n* [Hind. *sonār, sōnār.*] A member of a Hindu artisan caste of goldsmiths and silversmiths.
‖ **son as'sault' de-mesne'**. [A.F.] *Law.* Lit., his own assault ; — the name of a plea of self-defense in an action of assault.
son'burnt'. † SUNBURNT.
son'cy. Var. of SONSY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [var. of SAND.]
sond (sŏnd). Obs. or dial. Eng.
sond, sonde. † SOUND, *a.*
sond, sonde, *n.* [AS. *sand*. See SEND, *v. t.*] *Obs.* Act of sending or that which is sent ; specif. : **a** A message ; a command ; an ordinance. **b** A messenger. **c** A visitation of Providence, also, providential aid ; mercy.
sonde. † SAND, SHONDE.
sonde. † *sind*, form of BE.
son-de'li (sŏn-dā'lĭ), *n.* [Kanarese *sonda, sondēli.*] = MUSK-SHREW a.
son'der. † SUNDER.
sonderlipes. † SUNDERLEPES.
sondesmon. † SANDESMAN.
sondi. † SANDY.
sondire. † SUNDER, *adv.*
sondrilipes. † SUNDERLEPES.
son'dry. † SUNDRY. [SUN.
sone. † SIN, SON, SOON, SOUND,
Soneday. † SUNDAY.
sonegatis. † SUNGATES.
sonen, *n.* Absolution. *Obs.*
Sonenday. † SUNDAY.
son'er-i (sŏn'ẽr-ĭ ; sŏ'nẽr-), *n.* [Hind. *sōnār* gold worker, fr. *sōnā* gold.] Cloth with interwoven strands of gold ; cloth of gold. *Anglo-Ind.*
sonet. † SONNET.
song, songe. Obs. pret. of SING.
Son-geesh' (sŏn-gēsh'), *n.* One of a tribe of Salishan Indians of Vancouver Island, now mostly Roman Catholics. [SING.
songen. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p. of
song'er, *n.* A singer. *Obs.*
‖ **songes' sont men'songes'** (sôNzh' sôN mäN'sôNzh'). [F.] Dreams are lies.
songewarie, *n.* [OF. *songeor, songeur*, an interpreter of dreams.] Interpretation of dreams. *Obs.*
Son-ghay', Son-ghai' (sŏn-gī'), *n.* A Negro of a people of western Sudan, about the great bend of the Niger, who from the 10th to the 16th century formed a powerful Moslem empire. [R.]
song'ish. Consisting of songs. *Obs.*
son'gle (sŏn'g'l), *n.* [Cf. dial. *wrangle*, in this sense, and Sw. dial. *ringla, rundla*, to tie straw or hay together for cattle, *svingel, svindel*, fodder for one feeding.] A handful of gleaned corn ; hence, a small quantity. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [less-ly, *adv.*
song'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **song'-**
song'man, *n.* A gleeman.
songonne. Obs. p. p. of SING.
son'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
son'ic (sŏn'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY. [Just in time. *Obs.*
so'ni-ca' (sō'nĭ-kä'), *adv.* [F.]
son'i-fac'tion (sŏn'ĭ-făk'shŭn). Var. of SONIFICATION.
son'i-fer (sŏn'ĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL. See SONIFEROUS.] A kind of ear trumpet for the deaf.
sonizance, *n.* Sounding. *Obs.*
sonk (sŏnk), *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng. Obsoles.* **a** A seat ; a couch. **b** A green turf. **c** A pad of straw used as a load saddle ; a sod.
sonk, *v. i.* [Cf. Flemish *zonken* to be half asleep, loll about.] To drivel ; loiter. — **sonk'er**, *n. Both Obs. Scot.* [of SINK.
sonk'en. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p.
son'kin, *n.* Dim. of SON. *Obs.*
son'less, *a.* See -LESS.
son'ly. † SONNILY.
son'ly, *a.* Filial. *Obs. Scot.*
sonne. † SUN, SON, SOON.
son-nel'ic (sŏ-nĕl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
sonnespring, *n.* Sunrise. *Obs.*
son'net-er, *n.* A sonneteer.
son'net-ing, *n.* Composition or recital of sonnets ; also, *Obs.*, singing ; song.
son'net-ist, *n.* A sonneteer.
son'net-ry, *n.* Sonnets collectively. *Obs.*
son-net'to, *n.* [It. *sonetto.*] A sonnet. *Obs.*
Sonni. † SUNNI.
Son'nite. Var. of SUNNITE.
son'ny. † SUNNY.
son'ny (sŭn'ĭ), *n.* A term of address familiarly used to a boy.
so-nom'e-ter (sō-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *sonus* a sound + E. *-meter*.] **1.** *Acous.* See MONOCHORD, 1 a.
2. = AUDIOMETER.
Sonondaye. † SUNDAY
so-no'rant (sō-nō'rănt ; 201), *a. Phon.* Sonorous ; — said esp. of certain consonants. *Hempl.*
sonore, *a.* [L. *sonorus.*] Sonorous. *Obs.*
so-nor'ic (sō-nŏr'ĭk), *a. Phon.* Made prominent by sonority, as a syllable. *Hempl.*
son'o-rif'ic (sŏn'ō-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sonor, -oris*, a sound + E. *-fic*. See SONOROUS.] Producing sound. *Rare.*
so-no'ro-phone (sō-nō'rō-fōn ; 201), *n.* [L. *sonorus* sonorous + E. *-phone*.] *Music.* A kind of bombardon.
son'o-ros'i-ty (sŏn'ō-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sonorousness. *Obs.*

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of a substance emitting a musical tone, as the geometrical figures formed by sand on a plate of glass or metal when the bow of a violin is drawn along the edge; — called also *acoustic figures*, *Chladni's figures*. — **sonorous tumor** *or* **tumour**, *Med.*, a tumor which is resonant on percussion.
— **so-no'rous-ly**, *adv.* — **so-no'rous-ness**, *n.*

son'tag (sŏn'tăg; *G.* zŏn'tak), *n.* [After Mme. Henriette *Sontag*, German vocalist.] A crocheted or knitted worsted jacket or cape with ends to be crossed at the back, worn over the waist of a woman's dress.

soon (sōōn), *adv.*; SOON'ER (-ẽr); SOON'EST. [ME. *sone*, AS. *sōna;* cf. OFries. *sōn*, OS. *sāna*, *sāno*, *sān*, MHG. *sân*, Goth. *suns.*] **1.** At once; without delay; immediately. *Obs.*
2. In a short time; before long; also, shortly after any time specified or understood; as, *soon* after sunrise.
3. Before the usual, specified, or understood time; early.
How is it that ye are come so *soon* to-day? *Ex.* II. 18.
4. Promptly; quickly; also, with ease; easily.
Small lights are *soon* blown out, huge fires abide *Shak.*
5. Readily; willingly; — used with *would*, or some other word expressing will; as, I would as *soon* go as not.
Syn. — See EARLY.
soon at, as soon as; or, as soon as the time referred to arrives. *Obs.* "I shall be sent for *soon at* night." *Shak.* — **sooner or later**, at some uncertain future time.

soon, *a. Obs. or Dial.* **a** Speedy; quick. **b** Early; beforetime; fast. **c** Near; short; direct; as, a *soon* path.

soot (sōōt; sŏŏt; 277: *obs., archaic, Scot., & dial.*, sūt), *n.* [ME. *sot*, AS. *sōt;* akin to Icel. *sōt*, Sw. *sot*, Dan. *sod*, OD. *soet*, Lith. *sūdis;* cf. Gael. *suith*, Ir. *suth.*] A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in combustion, *rising* in fine particles, and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke; strictly, the fine powder, chiefly of carbon, which colors smoke, and is the result of imperfect combustion. See SMOKE, *n.*, 1.

soot, *v. t.*; SOOT'ED; SOOT'ING. To coat or cover with soot; — often with *up;* as, to *soot* up the cylinder of an engine.

sooth (sōōth), *a.; also adv.*; SOOTH'ER (-ẽr); SOOTH'EST. [ME. *soth*, AS. *sōð*, for *sanð;* akin to OS. *sōð*, OHG. *sand*, Icel. *sannr*, Sw. *sann*, Dan. *sand*, Skr. *sat*, *sant*, real, genuine, present, being; properly p. pr. from a root meaning, to be, Skr. *as*, L. *esse;* also akin to Goth. *sunjis* true, Gr. ἐτεός, Skr. *satya.* Cf. ABSENT, AM, ESSENCE, IS, SOOTHE, SUTTEE.] **1.** Accordant with truth; true. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. Straightforward; trustworthy; reliable. *Obs. or Scot.*
3. Pleasing; delightful; sweet. *Rare.* *Milton.*

sooth, *n.* [AS. *sōð.* See SOOTH, *a.*] **1.** Truth; reality. *Archaic or Scot.* "The *sooth* is this." *Chaucer.*
2. Augury; prognostication. *Obs*
3. Blandishment; cajolery. *Obs.* "Words or *sooth*." *Shak.*
4. Comfort; pleasure. *Dial. Eng.*

soothe (sōōth), *v. t.*; SOOTHED (sōōthd); SOOTH'ING. [Originally, to assent to as true; ME. *soðien* to verify, AS. *geSōðian* to prove the truth of, to bear witness. See SOOTH, *a.*] **1.** To assent to or confirm as true. *Obs.*
2. To assent to: to humor by compliance; hence, to please by blandishment or soft words; to flatter.
God, my lord, *soothe* him, let him take the fellow. *Shak.*
3. To give comfort or peace to; to quiet; calm; comfort.
Music hath charms to *soothe* the savage breast *Congreve.*
4. To check the violence of; to soften; mollify; assuage; allay; as, to *soothe* one's grief.
5. To gloss over; palliate; extenuate. *Rare.*
Syn. — Soften, compose, tranquilize, pacify, mitigate.

sooth'er (sōōth'ẽr), *n.* One that soothes; esp., a flatterer.

sooth'fast' (sōōth'fást'), *a.* [AS. *sōðfæst*, prop., fast or firm with respect to truth.] Firmly fixed in, or founded on, the truth; true; real; genuine; also, truthful; honest; reliable; trustworthy; faithful. *Archaic.* — **sooth'fast'ly**, *adv.* — **sooth'fast'ness**, *n. Archaic.*
Why do not you . . bear leal and *soothfast* evidence? *Scott.*

sooth'fast', *adv.* Soothly; really; in fact. *Archaic.*

sooth'say' (-sā'), *v. i.* [*sooth* + *say;* prop., to say truth, tell the truth.] To foretell; to predict. *Shak.*

sooth'say'er (-sā'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A speaker of truth. *Obs.*
2. One who foretells events; a prognosticator.
3. A mantis, or praying insect.

sooth'say'ing, *n.* **1.** A true saying; truth. *Obs.*
2. Act of one who soothsays, or foretells events; art or practice of making predictions.
3. A prediction; a prophecy; a prognostication.

soot'y (sōōt'ĭ; sŏŏt'ĭ; *cf.* SOOT), *a.*; SOOT'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SOOT'I-EST. [AS. *sōtig.* See SOOT.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or producing, soot; soiled or smutted with soot. *Milton.*
2. Having a dark brown or black color like soot; fuliginous; dark. "The *sooty* flag of Acheron." *Milton.*
sooty albatross, a dark-colored albatross (*Phœbetria fuliginosa*) found chiefly in the South Pacific Ocean. — **sooty mold** *or* **mould**, a black incrustation due to the sooty mold fungus which develops on the leaves, fruit, etc., of the orange and other plants in the honeydew secreted by certain insects; also, the mold fungus (*Meliola camelliæ*) which causes it. — **s. ore**, *Min.*, an amorphous black copper ore, an impure form of chalcocite. — **s. petrel**, the sooty shearwater. — **s. shearwater**, a brownish black shearwater (*Puffinus fuliginosus*) of the Atlantic Ocean; also, an allied species (*P. griseus*) of the South Pacific. — **s. tern**, a tern (*Sterna fuliginosa*) widely distributed on tropical coasts. It is blackish above and white below.

sop (sŏp), *n.* [ME. *sop*, *soppe;* akin to AS. *sūpan* to sup, to sip, to drink, D. *sop* sop, Icel. *soppa* sop. See SUP, *v. t.*; cf. SOUP.] **1.** Anything steeped, or dipped and softened, in any liquid; esp., a morsel, as of bread, cake, or the like, dipped in a liquid, and intended to be eaten.
He it is to whom I shall give a *sop.* *John* XIII. 26.
2. Hence, a light or hasty meal, esp. one of gruel or other soft food. *Obs. or Scot.*
3. Anything given to pacify; — so called from the sop given to Cerberus, as related in mythology.
All nature is not cured with a *sop.* *L'Estrange.*
4. A thing of little or no value; a trifle. *Obs.*
5. Juice; moisture; sap. *Obs. or Scot.*
sops in wine, the clove pink, once used to flavor wine. *Obs.* — **sops of wine**, a late summer apple, of dark red color, white flesh often stained red, moderately juicy, and of a good subacid flavor. — **sop to Cerberus**, a concession or bribe to conciliate a person otherwise liable to be troublesome.

sop, *v. t.*; SOPPED (sŏpt); SOP'PING. [See SOP, *n.*] **1.** To steep or dip in, or as if in, a liquid.
2. To soak up; — usually with *up;* as, to *sop* up water.

sop, *v. i.* To ooze through or percolate; to soak in.

So-pher'ic (sō-fẽr'ĭk), *a.* [See SOPHERIM.] Of or pertaining to the Sopherim or the literature associated with them.

So'pher-im (sō'fẽr-ĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *sōpherīm*, pl. of *sōphēr* scribe.] *Jewish Antiq.* The Hebrew scribes who were learned in the law of the last centuries B. C. and the beginning of the Christian Era, preceding the Massoretes. Not much is known of the Sopherim, except that they were revisers of the text, and not simple copyists.

soph'ism (sŏf'ĭz'm), *n.* [ME. *sophime*, OF. *soffime*, *sophisme*, F. *sophisme*, L. *sophisma*, fr. Gr. σόφισμα, fr. σοφίζειν to make wise, σοφίζεσθαι to be or become wise, to play the sophist, fr. σοφός wise.] An argument, esp. a formal or syllogistic one, intended to deceive; also, an argument embodying a subtle fallacy, but not intended as a deception.
Syn. — See FALLACY.

Soph'ist, *n.* [F. *sophiste*, L. *sophista*, *sophistes*, fr. Gr. σοφιστής. See SOPHISM.] **1.** One of a class of teachers of rhetoric, philosophy, and conduct in ancient Greece. The Sophists became prominent about the middle of the 5th century B. C., and early became masters of adroit and specious reasoning. A tendency toward mere display or insincerity caused them to be disliked by many, yet they were widely employed as educators, and among them were men of superior ability, as Protagoras of Abdera, Gorgias of Leontini, Hippias of Elis. That they received pay for their instructions seemed especially outrageous to Socrates and Plato. Our knowledge of the Sophists is chiefly from their opponents, esp. Plato and Aristophanes, which doubtless in part accounts for their ill repute.
2. [*l. c.*] Hence, a captious or fallacious reasoner.
3. [*l. c.*] One who teaches; a professor or teacher. *Obs.*

soph'ist-er (sŏf'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [OF. *sofistre*, L. *sophista.* See SOPHIST.] **1.** A sophist.
2. In Oxford, Cambridge, and some other English universities, a student in his second (**junior sophister**) or third (**senior sophister**) year of residence. Also, formerly, a junior or senior in some American colleges.

so-phis'tic (sō-fĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [L. *sophisticus*, Gr. σοφιστι-
so-phis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } κός: cf. F. *sophistique.*] **1.** Of or pert. to a sophist or sophistry; fallaciously subtle.
2. Adulterated. *Obs.*
sophistic syllogism, *Logic*, a syllogistic sophism.
— **so-phis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **so-phis'ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

so-phis'tic, *n.* Sophistry; sophistic art or method.

so-phis'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [LL. *sophisticatus*, p. p. of *sophisticare* to sophisticate.] **1.** To render sophistical; to use quibbling arguments about; to make involved; to subtilize; hence, to refine overmuch; to make artificial.
Those who *sophisticate* a very simple thing, religion. *M. Arnold.*
2. To mislead by sophistical argument; to delude.
3. To emend or alter, as a text of an author, either for deception or supposed correction or improvement.
4. To render worthless by admixture; to adulterate.
Syn. — Adulterate, debase, corrupt, vitiate.

so-phis'ti-cate (sō-fĭs'tĭ-kāt), *v. i.* To use sophistry; to quibble.

so-phis'ti-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Experienced in, or pertaining to, the more artificial phases of life; worldly-wise.

so-phis'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *sophisticatio*, F. *sophistication.*] Act or process of sophisticating, or state of being sophisticated; specif.: **a** The use of, or deception by, sophistry; a leading or going astray by or as by sophistic reasoning; also, a sophism. **b** State of being involved or subtle; esp., state of being without directness, simplicity, or naturalness; artificiality. **c** Adulteration or an adulterant; also, something adulterated.

soph'ist-ry (sŏf'ĭs-trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [ME. *sophistrie*, OF. *sophisterie.*] **1.** The arts, teachings, and practices of the Sophists; esp., disputation.
2. Specious but fallacious reasoning.
The juggle of *sophistry* consists, for the most part, in using a word in one sense in the premise, and in another sense in the conclusion. *Coleridge.*
3. Trickery; deception. *Obs.*
Syn. — See FALLACY.

Soph'o-cle'an (sŏf'ō-klē'ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Athenian tragic poet Sophocles (about 496 to 406 B. C.). In the development of Attic tragedy Sophocles followed Æschylus, from whom he differed in his more naturalistic interpretations of myth. Only seven of his tragedies have been preserved, "Œdipus Rex," "Œdipus Coloneus," "Antigone," "Electra," "Philoctetes," "Ajax," and "The Trachiniæ." He was the most popular of the three great tragedians of ancient Athens, and his plays have always been regarded as models of artistic excellence. See CHORUS, *n.*, 1.
Sophoclean irony, the irony of an utterance carrying an unintended and unwelcome meaning, of which the speaker is unaware; as, when on response to Creon's statement that "robbers" had slain Laius, Œdipus, by an unconscious slip, alludes to "this robber," in the singular, the fact (of which he is ignorant) being that he alone slew Laius.

soph'o-more (sŏf'ō-mōr; 201), *n.* [Prob. fr. ME. *sophime* (see SOPHISM) + *-or.* Cf. SOPHISTER, *n.* Among the cant terms at the University of Cambridge, England, as given in the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, we find *Soph-Mor* as "the next distinctive appellation to Freshman," but the term has now almost ceased to be known there.] A student in his second year of a four-year college or university course; one next above a freshman. *Obs. exc. U. S.*

soph'o-mor'ic (-mŏr'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling,
soph'o-mor'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or characteristic of, a sophomore; hence, pretentious; inflated in style or manner; as, *sophomoric* rhetoric. *U. S.*

So-pho'ra (sō-fō'rá; 201), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *çufair.*] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous trees and shrubs, natives of the warmer parts of both hemispheres. They have odd-pinnate leaves and rather showy flowers with a broad or rounded standard and oblong keel. *S. secundiflora* is the coral bean of Texas; *S. japonica* is the pagoda tree of Japan; *S. tetraptera* is the kowhai. Also *l. c.*, a plant of this genus.

so-phros'y-ne (sō-frŏs'ĭ-nē), *n.* [Gr. σωφροσύνη.] Temperance; practical wisdom; soundness of mind; good sense.
Sophrosyne, the virtue which is the outcome of intellectual discipline and habitual self-command. *G. C. W. Warr.*

so'pite (sō'pīt), *v. t.* [L. *sopitus*, p. p. of *sopire* to put to sleep; akin to *sopor* a sleeping draft, a heavy sleep.]
1. To put to sleep; to quiet. *Obs.*
2. *Scots Law.* To render inoperative or put in abeyance, as a claim; to quash. — **so-pi'tion** (sō-pĭsh'ŭn), *n. Obs. or Scots Law.*

sop'o-rif'er-ous (sŏp'ō-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *soporifer; sopor* a heavy sleep + *ferre* to bring.] Soporific; also, *Obs.*, drowsy; sluggish. — **sop'o-rif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sop'o-rif'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

so'po-rif'ic (sō'pō-rĭf'ĭk; sŏp'ō-; 277), *a.* [L. *sopor* a heavy sleep (akin to *somnus* sleep) + *facere* to make. See SOMNOLENT; FACT.] Causing, or tending to cause, sleep.
Syn. — Somniferous, narcotic, opiate.

so'po-rif'ic, *n.* A thing that is soporific; a narcotic.

sop'py (sŏp'ĭ), *a.* Soaked or saturated; very wet or sloppy.

‖ **so'pra** (sō'prä), *adv.* [It., fr. L. *supra* above.] *Music.* Above; before; upon; as, **co'me so'pra** (kō'mā), as above.

so-pra'nist (sō-prä'nĭst), *n. Music.* A treble singer.

so-pra'no (-nō), *n.; pl.* E. -NOS (-nōz), It. -NI (-nē). [It., fr. *soprano* superior, highest, fr. *sopra* above, L. *supra.* See SOVEREIGN.] *Music.* **a** The treble; the highest quality of voice, typically covering two octaves or more up from middle C. See 5th PITCH, 12. It is the highest kind of female or boy's voice, and is sometimes preserved in castrati. **b** A part for such a voice; the upper voice part in harmony for mixed voices. **c** A singer, esp. a woman, with a treble voice, and sensible younger daughter in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield." She marries Sir William Thornhill.

soph'ic (sŏf'ĭk), **soph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. σοφικός, fr. σοφός wise, σοφία wisdom.] Teaching wisdom. — **soph'i-cal-ly**, *adv. All Rare.*

so'phie. † SOPHY.

sophime † SOPHISM.

sopn'i-more. † SOPHOMORE.

soph'i-ol'o-gy (sŏf'ĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σοφία wisdom + *-logy.*] The doctrine of ideas; science of human conceptions. — **soph'i-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.*

soph'ish (sŏf'ĭsh), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a sophist. *Colloq.*

soph'is-ter (sŏf'ĭs-tẽr), *v. t.* To maintain by sophistry. *Obs.*

so-phis'ti-cant (sō-fĭs'tĭ-kănt), *n.* [LL. *sophisticans, -antis*, p. pr.] An adulterant. *Rare.*

so-phis'ti-cate (-kāt), *a. Obs.* **1.** Embodying sophistry; hence, counterfeit; fallacious. [rupt.] **2.** Deluded by sophistry; corrupted. **3** Adulterated; sophisticated.

so-phis'ti-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One that sophisticates; esp., one that adulterates.

so-phis'ti-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Sophistry. [sophist.

soph'ist-ress, *n.* A female

Soph'o-ni'as (sŏf'ō-nī'ăs). *Bib.*

so-pho'rine (sō-fō'rĭn; -rēn; 184, 205), *n.* Also **-rin** *Chem* Cytisine; — occurring in certain plants of the genus *Sophora.*

So-phro'ni-a (sō-frō'nĭ-ä), *n.* [Gr. Σωφρονία, fr. σώφρων sensible.] Fem. prop. name.

soph'ta (sŏf'tä) Var. of SOFTA

So'phy (sō'fĭ). Var. of SUFI.

so'phy (sō'fĭ), *n.* Also **so'phi** [From the name of a dynasty of Persian kings, *Çafi*, *Çafavi*; (prop., a patronymic adj.) from thename *Çafi-ud-dīn* of an ancestor of the family; confused sometimes with Per. & Ar. *çafī* pious.] A former title of kings of Persia. [phy. *Obs.*]

sophy, *n.* [Gr. σοφία.] Philosophy. [*Obs.*]

so'pi-ent (sō'pĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *sopiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sopire* to put to sleep.] A soporific.

sopper † SUPPER.

sopiness. † SOPORIFEROUS. [*Obs.*]

sopir, *n.* [L. *sopor.*] Slumber.

sopite, *a.* [L. *sopitus.*] Drooping; drowsy; set at rest. *Obs.*

soy'i-tive (sŏp'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Inducing sleep. *Obs*

so'por (sō'pẽr), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Profound or lethargic sleep.

sop'o-rate (sŏp'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *soporatus*, p. p. of *soporare* to put to sleep, fr. *sopor.*] To put to sleep; stupefy. *Obs.* — **sop'o-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

sop'o-ra-tive (sŏp'ō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Soporiferous. *Obs.*

sop'o-rose (sŏp'ō-rōs; *see* -OSE). **sop'o-rous** (-rŭs), *a.* [From SOPOR; cf. L. *soporus*, fr. *sopor* a sleep, F. *soporeux.*] Soporific.

soppe † SOP, SUP. [sops.]

sop'per (sŏp'ẽr), *n.* One that

soprano clef. See CLEF.

so'pra-por'ta, *n.* [It. *sopraporto.*] An ornament, esp. a picture, over a door. *Obs.*

sonour, *n.* Sound. *Obs.*

Son-rhay' (sŏn-rĭ'). Var. of SONGHAY.

sons, sonse (sŏns), *n.* [Scot. *sonce, sons*, prosperity, happiness, fr. Gael. & Ir. *sonas.*] Prosperity; fortune; felicity; health. *Scot. & Ir.* [-SHIP.]

son'ship (sŭn'shĭp), *n.* See **son'sy** (sŏn'sĭ), *a.* [See SONS.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Lucky; happy; prosperous. **b** Buxom; comely. **c** Good-natured. **d** Comfortable; also, plentiful.

Son'stadt so-lu'tion (z ŏ n'-shtät). See HEAVY SOLUTION.

sonte. † SAINT. [SANTAL.

Son'thal (sŏn'tăl). Var. of

son'ties (sŏn'tĭz). Prob., *pl.* of SANTY; — in *God's sonties. Obs.*

son tree. † SUN TREE.

soo. Var. of SOUE.

soo (sōō). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOUGH, SOW (swine).

soo. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of so.

soobadar. † SUBAHDAR.

‖ **soo'bah.** Var. of SUBAH.

soobashee. † SUBRASSA.

soo'cey. Var. of SUSI.

soo-chong' (sōō-shŏng'). Var. of SOUCHONG.

sood. † SOOT.

sooden. Obs. p. p of SEETHE.

Soo'der (sōō'dẽr), **Soo'dra** (sōō'drá). Var. of SUDRA.

soofee. † SOPHY.

Soo'fee, Soo'fee-ism, soo'jee. Vars. of SUFI, etc. [of SUCK.]

sook (sōōk; sŏŏk). Scot. & dial

sook (sōōk), *n.* [Ar. *sūq.*] In the East, a booth or stall.

sooklat Var. of SUCLAT.

sook'y (sōōk'ĭ), *n. & interj.* A pet name or call for a calf. *Dial.*

sool. † SOLE.

sool. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SOWL, *v.*, SOWL, *n.*

sool (sōōl), *v. t. Australasia.* To set (a dog) on; to incite.

2. To shake or worry, as a dog does a rat. [LA CLOVER.

soo'la clo'ver (sōō'lä). = SULLA.

soold. † *sold*, pret. of SELL.

soom. Var. of SOUM. *Scot.*

soom (sōōm). Scot & dial. Eng. var. of SWIM.

soomeer. † SOMER, sumpter horse.

soon, soone. † SUN.

soonde. † SAND, message; SOND.

Soo'nee (sōō'nē) Var. of SUNNI.

soong. Obs. pret. of SING.

soon'ly, *adv.* Soon. *Obs.*

soop (*dial.* sōōp, sŏŏp). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SUP.

soop. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWEEP.

soope. † SOAP.

soo'ple (sōō'p'l; swĭp'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWIPPLE.

soo'ple (sōō'p'l). Scot. & dial. var of SUPPLE.

soor. † SOAR. [var. of SOUR.]

soor (sōō'ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng.

Soo'rah. Var. of SURRA.

soord (*dial* sōōrd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SWARD, rind.

sooreyn, *n.* Prob., exhaustion. Cf. SURFEIN. *Obs.*

soor'kee, soor'ki, soor'ky (sōōr'kĭ), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *surkhī* redness, brick dust.] Brick pulverized and mixed with lime to form a mortar *India.*

soor'ma. Var of SURMA.

soort (*dial.* sōrt) Obs. or dial. Eng. of SORT

soo-shong' (sōō-shŏng'). Var. of SOUCHONG.

soo'sie. Var. of SUSI.

soo'soo. Var. of SUSU.

soot. † SWEET. [nigra.]

soot bodies. *Veter.* Corpora

soot cancer. *Med.* Cancer of the scrotum, in chimney sweepers.

soot dew. A black smutty coating on plants caused by fungi of the genus *Fumago.*

soote. † SWEET.

soot'er. Scot. var. of SOUTER.

soot'er-kin, *n.* A kind of false birth, fabled to be produced by Dutch women from sitting over their stoves; also, fig., an abortion; an abortive scheme. *Obs.*

sooth. Var of SOOTHE.

sooth'a-ble (sōōth'ä-b'l), *a.* True. *Obs. Scot.*

soothen. Obs. p. p. of SEETHE.

sooth'er (sōōth'ẽr), *v. t.* To cajole; coax. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sooth'ful. *a.* True; reliable. *Obs.* — **sooth'ful-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

soothhede, *n.* [See SOOTH; -HOOD.] Truth; fidelity. *Obs.*

sooth'ing (sōōth'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOOTHE — **sooth'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **sooth'ing-ness,** *n.*

sooth'less (sōōth'lĕs), *n.* See -LESS.

sooth'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of SOOTH. [AS. *sōðlīce.*] *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sooth'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*

soothquide, *n.* [AS. *sōðcwide.*] A true saying. *Obs.*

sooth'saw', *n. & v. i.* [AS. *sōðsagu.*] = SOOTHSAY. *Obs. or Scot.*

sooth'say', *n. Obs.* **a** A true saying; a proverb; also, a prophecy. **b** Omen; portent.

sooth'ship, *n.* Truth. *Obs.*

soot'i-ly (sōōt'ĭ-lĭ; sŏŏt'ĭ-), *adv.* of SOOTY.

soot'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

soot'ish, *a.* Sooty.

soot'less, *a.* See -LESS.

soot'y, *v. t.* To make sooty. *R.*

sop. Obs. pret. of SHAPE, SUP.

sop (sŏp), *n. Obs. or Dial. Eng.* A compact mass or heap (in various specific senses): **a** A band of men; a troop. *Obs.* **b** A small cloud (of mist). **c** A clump, as of flowers; a tuft (of hay). **d** A lump of black lead.

sop. *Abbr.* Soprano. [Bib.]

So'pa-ter (sō'pā-tẽr; sŏp'ä-).

sope. † SOAP, SOUP.

sope (sōp), *n. & v.* [AS. *sopa* a sup. Cf. SOP, *n.*] Sup; gulp. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

soper. † SOAPER, SUPPER.

soph (sŏf), *n.* Short for SOPHISTER, SOPHOMORE. *Colloq.*

so'pha † SOFA.

So'phai (sō'fī; sō'fĭ-ī). *D. Bib.*

sopham, sopheme. † SOPHISM.

sophane, sophene, *n.* The saphena. *Obs.*

So-phe'ret (sō-fē'rĕt). *D Bib.*

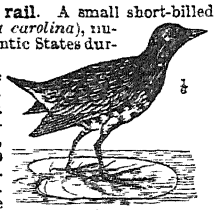
So-phe'reth (sō-fē'rĕth; sō'fē-; sō'fĕ-). *Bib.*

So'phi (sō'fĭ). Var. of SUFI.

so'phi. Var. of SOPHY.

So-phi'a (sō-fī'ä), *n.* [Gr. Σοφία, prop. wisdom, fr. σοφός wise.] **1.** Lit., wisdom; — fem. prop. name. F. *Sophie* (sō'fē'); It. *Sofia* (sō-fē'ä); G. *Sophia* (zō-fē'ä). — Dim. *Sophy* (sō'fĭ).
2. The vicar's pretty, modest,

so'ra (sō'rȧ; 201), *n.*, *or* **sora rail.** A small short-billed North American rail (*Porzana carolina*), numerous in marshes in the Atlantic States during its southward migration.



Sora.

sorb (sôrb), *n.* [L. *sorbus* the tree, *sorbum* the fruit: cf. F. *sorbe*. See 1st SERVICE.] **a** Any of various European malaceous trees, esp. the service, wild service, or rowan tree. **b** The fruit of any tree so called.

Sorb, *n.* [G., of Slav. orig. Cf. SERB.] One of a Slavic people whose present representatives are the Wends living in Saxony and Brandenburg.

sor'be-fa'cient (sôr'bē-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *sorbere* to suck in, absorb + *faciens*, p. pr. of *facere* to make.] *Med.* Producing absorption. — *n.* A sorbefacient substance.

Sorb'i-an (sôr'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sorbs. — *n.* A Sorb; also, their language. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

sorb'ic (sôr'bĭk), *a.* [See SORB.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline, di-olefinic acid, $C_5H_7 \cdot CO_2H$, got from the unripe berries of the mountain ash (*Sorbus*).

sor'bi-nose (sôr'bĭ-nōs), *n.* [From SORB.] *Chem.* An unfermentable sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, of the ketohexose class, in juice of mountain-ash berries;— called also *sorbin*, *sorbose*.

sor'bite (-bīt). *n.* [L. *sorbus* service tree.] *Chem.* A hexahydric alcohol, $C_6H_{14}O_6$, stereoisomeric with mannite, and, like it, with optically different forms; specif., the dextro variety, extracted from mountain-ash berries as a sirup or a sweet, crystalline substance. — **sor-bit'ic** (sôr-bĭt'ĭk), *a.*

sor'bite, *n.* [After Dr. H. C. *Sorby.*] *Metal.* A transition substance in steel in the transformation stage.

Sor'bon-ist (sôr'bŏn-ĭst), *n.* [F. *sorboniste.*] A doctor of, or student at, the Sorbonne.

Sor-bonne' (sôr-bŏn'), *n.* [F.] **a** Orig., a house founded at Paris in 1257 by Robert de Sorbon, chaplain and confessor of Louis IX., for the society of poor theological students established by him. **b** Later, the faculty of theology, suppressed in 1792. **c** Now, the seat of the public courses of the faculties of science and letters of the University of Paris. Richelieu erected buildings for the Sorbonne, or theological faculty, of which the fine chapel remains. Napoleon gave the university these buildings in 1808. They were ceded to the city in 1852 and reconstructed and remodeled in 1884-89.

Sor'bus (sôr'bŭs), *n.* [L., the service tree. Cf. SORB, 1st SERVICE.] *Bot.* A genus of malaceous trees and shrubs disting. from *Pyrus* and *Malus* by the pinnate leaves, 3 styles, and carpels not cartilaginous. *Sorbus americana* is the American mountain ash; *S. domestica*, the service tree; *S. torminalis*, the wild service; and *S. aucuparia*, the rowan.

sor'cer-er (-sĕr-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *sorcier.* See SORCERY.] One who practices sorcery; a magician; wizard.

sor'cer-ess, *n.* A female sorcerer.

sor'cer-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CERIES (-ĭz). [ME. *sorcerie*, OF. *sorcerie*, fr. OF. & F. *sorcier* a sorcerer, LL. *sortiarius*, fr. L. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, decision by lot, fate, destiny. See SORT lot, SORT kind.] The use of power gained from the assistance or control of evil spirits, esp. for divining; divination by black magic; necromancy; witchcraft.

‖ **sor'da-men'te** (sôr'dä-mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* In a muted or muffled manner; softly.

sor'des (sôr'dēz), *n.* [L., akin to *sordere* to be dirty.] Foul matter; excretion; any useless matter; specif., *Med.*, the crusts that collect on the teeth and lips in low fevers, etc.

sor'did (-dĭd), *a.* [L. *sordidus*, fr. *sordere* to be dirty; prob. akin to *E. swart*: cf. F. *sordide.* See SWART, *a.*] **1.** Filthy; dirty; *Bot. & Zoöl.*, of a dirty or muddy color. **2.** Vile; base; gross; also, of a mean or low nature; ignoble; despicable. "To scorn the *sordid* world." *Milton.* **3.** Meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly.

Syn. — See CONTEMPTIBLE.

‖ **sor'do** (sôr'dō), *a.*; *fem.* SORDA (-dä). [It., fr. L. *surdus* mute.] *Music.* Muted or muffled.

sore (sôr; 201), *a.*; SOR'ER (sōr'ẽr); SOR'EST (-ĕst). [ME. *sor*, *sar*, sore, grievous, sad, AS. *sār*; akin to D. *zeer* sore, painful, OS. & OHG. *sēr*, G. *sehr* very, Icel. *sārr* sore, Sw. *sår*, Goth. *sair* pain; cf. OIr. *sāeth*, *sōeth*, illness, trouble. Cf. SORRY.] **1.** Sensitive to pain from pressure; painful; tender; — said of the body or its parts; as, a *sore* hand. **2.** Hence, sensitive to mental pain, vexation, or the like; easily grieved or irritated; sensitive.

Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexatious, and apt to make our minds *sore* and uneasy. *Tillotson.*

3. Suffering from mental pain or vexation; grieving; sorrowing; also, irritated; annoyed; vexed. **4.** Causing pain, annoyance, or the like; grievous; afflictive; distressing; vexatious; hence, severe; violent; also, of anything unpleasant, extreme; very great; as, a *sore* disease; *sore* need. "*Sore* distraction." *Shak.* **5.** Having painful associations; calling to mind distressing or vexatious thoughts or feelings; as, a *sore* subject. *Shak.* **6.** Criminal; wrong; evil. *Obs.*

sore shin, damping off of the young cotton plant. See *to damp off*, under DAMP, *v. i.* — **s. throat,** *Med.*, inflammation of the throat and tonsils; pharyngitis. See CYNANCHE.

sore (sōr; 201), *n.* [ME. *sor*, *sar*, AS. *sār.* See SORE painful.] **1.** A place in an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be tender or painful; a painful or diseased place, as that of an ulcer or a boil.

The dogs came and licked his *sores.* *Luke* xvi. 21.

2. Disease; sickness; also, detriment; harm. *Obs.* **3.** Pain; sorrow; grief; *Rare*, contrition; penance. *Obs.* **4.** A source of pain or vexation; a trouble; difficulty.

so-re'di-al (sō-rē'dĭ-ăl), *a. Bot.* Pert. to, or like, a soredium.

so-re'di-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. σωρός a heap.] *Bot.* One of the vegetative brood buds or gemmæ on the surface of the thallus in lichens. They consist of a tuft of hyphæ investing a few algal cells or gonidia.

sore'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* **a** Having sore eyes. **b** Having reddish caruncles around the eyes resembling sores.

sore-eyed pigeon, a sheathbill.

sore'head' (sōr'hĕd'; 201), *n.* **1.** One having a sore head. **2.** *Veter.* An infectious disease of poultry, which appears as an eruption of yellow nodules chiefly about the nostrils and eyelids; chicken pox; pigeon pox. **3.** A disgruntled person; esp., in politics, one disgruntled by failure of election, appointment, or the like. *Slang, U. S.*

sore'ly (sōr'lĭ; 201), *adv.* In a sore manner; as: **a** Painfully; grievously. **b** Severely; violently. **c** Extremely.

So'rex (sō'rĕks; 201), *n.* [L., a shrew.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of shrews, including the North American long-tailed shrews and allied species of northern Europe and Asia, normally having 32 brownish-tipped teeth. See 2d SHREW, 4.

sor'ghum (sôr'gŭm), *n.* [NL., also *sorgum*, cf. It. *sorgo*; orig. uncert.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of grasses usually treated as a subgenus of *Andropogon.* **2.** A cereal grass (*Andropogon sorghum*) cultivated in very many varieties throughout the warmer parts of the world, esp. in Asia and Africa, as a fodder or grain plant, or for making molasses or sirup. The chief grain-yielding sorghums are Kafir corn, durra, millo maize, Egyptian rice corn, Jerusalem corn, and broom corn. **3.** Sirup from the juice of any saccharine sorghum. It resembles cane sirup, but contains considerable glucose.

so-ric'i-dent (sō-rĭs'ĭ-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *sorex*, *soricis*, shrew + *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.] Having, or designating, teeth like those of shrews, in which the middle pair of incisors are very large and the canines small and unspecialized.

so-ri'tes (sō-rī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σωρείτης (sc συλλογισμός), prop., heaped up (hence, a heap of syllogisms), fr. σωρός a heap.] *Logic.* An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms in a series of propositions so arranged that the predicate of each one that precedes forms the subject of each one that follows, and the conclusion unites the subject of the first proposition with the predicate of the last proposition, as in the following example: —

The soul is a thinking agent;
A thinking agent cannot be severed into parts;
That which cannot be severed cannot be destroyed.
Therefore, the soul cannot be destroyed.

This is a **progressive,** or **Aristotelian, sorites.** When the series is reversed, it is called a **regressive,** or **Goclenian, sorites,** from Goclenius, a philosopher of the 16th century.

so-rit'i-cal (sō-rĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a sorites.

so-ror'i-cide (sō-rŏr'ĭ-sīd; 277), *n.* [L. *sororicidium*, and *sororicida*; *soror* sister + *caedere* to kill.] Murder by one's self of one's own sister; one who commits such murder.

so-ror'i-ty (sō-rŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *soror* sister: cf. LL. *sororitas.*] **1.** Sisterhood. *Rare.* **2.** A society or club of girls or women, as in a college. Cf. FRATERNITY, 2 **c.**

so-ro'sis (sō-rō'sĭs), *n.* [Cf. L. *soror* sister.] An association of women, as for social purposes; a woman's club.

so-ro'sis, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σωρός a heap.] *Bot.* A collective fruit formed by the union of many flowers, with their axis or common receptacle, into a fleshy or pulpy mass, as in the breadfruit, mulberry, and pineapple.

sor'rel (sŏr'ĕl), *a.* [OF. *sorel*, dim. of *sor*, F. *saur*, *saure*, *sor*, *sore*, prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. D. *zoor* dry, LG. *soor*; the meaning probably coming from the color of dry leaves. See SEAR, *a.*; cf. SOREL.] Of a yellowish or reddish brown color; as, a *sorrel* horse.

sor'rel, *n.* **1.** A yellowish or reddish brown color, or an animal of this color. **2.** A buck (male fallow deer) in its third year.

sor'rel, *n.* [ME. *sorel*, OF. *surele*, F. *surelle*, fr. *sur* sour; of Teutonic orig.; cf. OHG. *sūr* sour. See SOUR.] *Bot.* A plant having sour juice; as: **a** A plant of the genus *Rumex*, esp.: *Rumex acetosa*, the common sorrel; *Rumex acetosella*, etc. **b** Any species of *Oxalis*, often disting. as *wood sorrel* or *clover sorrel.* **c** With qualifying word, any of various other plants, as Indian *sorrel*, mountain *sorrel*, etc.

sorrel tree. **a** A small ericaceous tree (*Oxydendrum arboreum*) with racemes of white flowers and sour evergreen leaves. It is common along the Alleghenies. **b** An Australian hibiscus (*Hibiscus heterophyllus*) with acid foliage.

Sor-ren'to work (sôr-rĕn'tō). Inlaid fretwork or the like in wood, esp. that made at or near Sorrento, Italy.

sor'row (sŏr'ō), *n.* [ME. *sorwe*, *sorewe*, *sorȝe*, AS. *sorg*, *sorh* (*sorge* in gen., dat., acc. sing.), akin to D. *zorg* care, anxiety, OS. *sorga*, OHG. *sorga*, *soraga*, *suorga*, G. *sorge*, Icel., Sw., & Dan *sorg*, Goth. *saurga*; orig. uncert. Not akin to *sorry.*] **1.** Uneasiness or pain of mind due to loss of any good, real or supposed; unhappiness; sadness. **2.** Contrition at having done or caused evil; penitence. **3.** A cause of grief or sadness; a trouble; affliction. **4.** A display of grief or sadness; lamentation. *Obs.* **5.** Scamp; rogue; plague; also, the devil. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Sadness, misery, wretchedness, distress, trouble, adversity, calamity. — SORROW, GRIEF, WOE, AFFLICTION, TRIBULATION, agree in the idea of distress of mind. SORROW is the most general term; GRIEF is poignant sorrow, esp. for some definite cause; WOE is deep or inconsolable grief or misery; as, "Then shall ye bring down my gray hairs with *sorrow* to the grave" (*Gen.* xlii. 38); "His *grief* grew puissant,—the strings of life began to crack" (*Shak.*); "reserved and destined to eternal *woe*" (*Milton*). AFFLICTION is grievous distress, esp. such as is due to loss or calamity; TRIBULATION (chiefly in Biblical usage) is severe affliction; as, "I hear the tread of many feet . . .; perhaps my enemies, who come to stare at my *affliction*" (*Milton*); "These are they which came out of great *tribulation*" (*Rev.* vii. 14). See MELANCHOLY, DISTRESS, MISERY.

sor'row, *v. i.*; SOR'ROWED (-ōd); SOR'ROW-ING. [ME. *sorowen*, *sorwen*, *sorhen*, AS. *sorgian*; akin to Goth. *saurgan.* See SORROW, *n.*] To feel sorrow; to grieve; to be sad.

I desire no man to *sorrow* for me. *Sir J. Hayward.*

sor'row, *v. t. Archaic.* **1.** To cause sorrow to; to grieve. **2.** To show sorrow for; to mourn. **3.** To involve in, or connect with, sorrow or unhappiness. *R.*

sor'row-ful (sŏr'ō-fo͝ol), *a.* [ME. *sorwe*ful, AS. *sorgful.*] Full of, expressive of, characterized by, or inducing, sorrow. Specif.: **a** Sad; grieved; afflicted; unhappy. **b** Plaintive; melancholy; as, a *sorrowful* song. **c** Grievous; lamentable; as, a *sorrowful* accident.

Syn. — Sad, mournful, dismal, disconsolate, drear, dreary, grievous, lamentable, doleful, distressing.

sorrowful tree, the night jasmine.

— **sor'row-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **sor'row-ful-ness,** *n.*

sor'ry (sŏr'ĭ), *a.*; SOR'RI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SOR'RI-EST. [ME. *sory*, *sary*, AS. *sārig* sad, fr. *sār*, n., sore, grief, pain. See SORE, *n. & a.* Not akin to *sorrow.*] **1.** Painful; grievous. *Spenser.* **2.** Grieved for the loss of some good; feeling sorrow; as, I am *sorry* you cannot go; specif., grieved for evil done or caused; feeling regret, penitent;—now usually expressing moderate grief or affliction, but formerly often deeper feeling. "I am *sorry* for my sins." *Piers Plowman.*

Ye were made *sorry* after a godly manner. *2 Cor.* vii. 9.

3. Melancholy; dismal; gloomy; mournful.

All full of chirking was this *sorry* place. *Chaucer.*

4. Poor; mean; pitiful; worthless; contemptible; as, a *sorry* excuse; also, rarely, evil; wicked.

Good fruit will sometimes grow on a *sorry* tree. *Scott.*

Syn. — Hurt, afflicted, mortified, vexed, chagrined, melancholy, dismal; poor, mean, pitiful, contemptible, wretched.

sorry grace, ill fortune; (a stroke of) ill luck. *Obs.*

sort (sôrt), *n.* [F. *sort*, L. *sors*, *sortis.* See 2d SORT.] A lot; hence, chance; destiny; rarely, magic; sorcery. *Obs.*

sort, *n.* [F. *sorte* (cf. It. *sorta*), fr. L. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, *saur*, *saure*, *sore*, *sor*; faucon *sor* a sorefalcon. See SORREL, *a.*] Reddish brown; sorrel. *Obs.*

sore, *n.* [See SORE sorrel.] **a** = SOREFALCON. **b** A buck (male fallow deer) in its fourth year.

sore, *adv.* [AS. *sāre.* See SORE painful.] Sorely.

sore, *v. t.* To wound. *Obs.*

soreage. ✝ SORAGE.

sore'-ea/gle, *n* A young eagle Cf. SORE, sorrel. *Obs.*

so'rede (sō'rēd; 201), *n. Bot.* A soredium. *Rare.*

so-re'di-a, *n.*, *pl.* of SOREDIUM.

so-re'di-ate (sō-rē'dĭ-āt), *a. Bot.* Having soredia.

sor'e-dif'er-ous (sŏr-ē-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *or* **so-re'di-if'er-ous** (sō-rē'dĭ-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*soredium* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Sorediate.

so'ree (sō'rē). Var. of SORA.

sore'fal'con, *n.* Also **sore falcon.** Also **sore'hawk'.** [From SORE sorrel.] A peregrine falcon in the reddish plumage of the first year.

sore'full. ✝ SORROWFUL.

sorehed, *n.* Soreness. *Obs.*

sore'hon (sōr'hŭn; -ŭn), *n.* [Cf. SORN.] Formerly, in Ireland, a tenure obliging the tenant to support the chief, or lord, with his train at intervals (usually the equivalent of one day in a fortnight or in a quarter).

So'rek (sō'rĕk; 201). *Bib.*

sorel. ✝ SORREL.

sorely. ✝ SURELY.

sore'ly, *a.* Sore. *Obs.*

so-re'ma (sō-rē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σωρός a heap.] *Bot.* A mass of imbricated carpels forming a compound pistil, as in the flower of *Magnolia.*

soren. ✝ SOAR.

so'ren-cy (sō'rĕn-sĭ), *n.* Astrology. *Obs*

sore'ness. *n.* See -NESS.

So'ret's' prin'ci-ple (sō'rĕz'). = PRINCIPLE OF SORET

sorewe. ✝ SORROW.

sorfait, sorfete. ✝ SURFEIT.

sorfol. ✝ SORROWFUL.

sorgeon. ✝ SURGEON. [JOURN.]

sorgeroun Obs. corrupt. of SORGHE. ✝ SORROW.

sorgien. ✝ SURGEON. [ghum.]

sor'go (sôr'gō), *n.* [It.] Sorgrym ✝ SOURGREM.

sorhe. ✝ SORROW.

so'ri (sō'rĭ). *n.*, *pl.* of SORUS.

So-ric'i-dæ (sō-rĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *sorex*, *sorcis*, shrew + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family containing all the shrews. — **sor'i-cid** (sôr'ĭ-sĭd), *a. & n.*

Sor'i-ci'næ (sôr'ĭ-sī'nē; sō'rĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical subfamily of shrews, with brown-tipped teeth.

sor'i-cine (sôr'ĭ-sīn; -sĭn; sō'rĭ-; 188), *a.* [L. *soricinus*, fr. *sorex* a shrew.] Of or pertaining to the Soricinæ or Soricidæ (shrews); resembling a shrew.

soricine bat. A leaf-nosed bat (*Glossophaga soricina*) of Central and South America.

Sor'i-col'de-a. (sôr'ĭ-kol'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of insectivores consisting of the shrews (Soricidæ) and moles (Talpidæ). — **sor'i-coid** (sôr'ĭ-koid), *a. & n.*

sorie. ✝ SORRY.

‖ **s'o'rien'ter** (sō'rȳăn'tẽr), *v. i.* [F.] To take one's bearings; to orient one's self.

so-rif'er-ous (sō-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*sorus* + *-ferous.*] Bearing soritive fruit formed by the union of many flowers, with their axis or common receptacle, into a fleshy or pulpy mass, as in the breadfruit, mulberry, and pineapple.

sorip. ✝ SIRUP.

so'rite (sō'rīt; 201), *n.* [See SORITES.] A heap; a collection.

sorn (sôrn), *v. i.* [Perh a dial. form of SOJOURN.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a To impose or obtrude (on another) for bed and board; to quarter one's self; to sponge **b** To idle; loaf; lounge.—**sorn'er** (sôr'nẽr), *n.*

sorname ✝ SURNAME.

sornare, sornari. Vars. of SORNER.

so'ro-ban' (sō'rō-bän'). [Jap., fr. Chin. *suan pʻan*?. See SUAN PAN.] = ABACUS, 2. *Japan.*

soroge ✝ SORROW.

so-roph'o-rous (sō-rŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. σωρός a heap + *-phorous.*] *Bot* Soriferous *Rare.*

so-ro'ral (sō-rō'răl; 201), *a.* [L. *soror* sister: cf. F. *sororal.*] Relating to a sister; sisterly. — **so-ro'ri-al-ly** (-rĭ-ăl-ĭ), *adv. Both R.*

so-ro'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Sisterly. *Obs.*

so-ro'ri-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *sororrans*, *-antis*, p. pr., growing up together.] Beginning to have swelling breasts. *Obs.*

so-ro'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* State of being sororiant. *Obs*

so'ror-ize (sō'rŏr-īz), *v. i.* [L. *soror*, *sororis*, a sister + E. *-ize.*] To associate, or hold fellowship, as sisters. Cf. FRATERNIZE *R.*

so'ror-y (-ĭ), *n.* = SORORITY. *Obs.*

so'rose (sō'rōs; sō-rōs'; see -OSE), *a Bot.* Soriferous.

sorou, sorowen. ✝ SORROW.

sorquidour. ✝ SURQUIDOUR.

sor'rage, *n.* [Cf. F. *saurage* the condition of a sorefalcon. Cf. SORE sorrel.] The blades of green wheat or barley. *Obs.*

sor'rance. ✝ SORANCE.

Sor'rel, Het'ty (hĕt'ĭ sŏr'ĕl). See DONNITHORNE, ARTHUR

sorrel dock. The common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*).

sor'rel-sops', *n pl.* A kind of drink. *Obs.*

sorrel vine. Vine sorrel. [RY.]

sor'ri-ly (sŏr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SORRY.

sor'ri-ness, *n.* [AS *sārignes* sadness. See SORRY.] See -NESS.

sorrope. ✝ SIRUP.

sor'row-er, *n* One that sorrows.

sor'row-less, *a.* See -LESS.

sor'row-ly, *adv.* Sorrowfully *Obs.*

sorrowsithe, *n.* [*sorrow* + *sithe* time.] Misfortune. *Obs.*

sor'row-y, *a.* Sorrowful. *Obs.* — *adv.* Sorrowfully. *Obs.*

sor'ry (sŏr'ĭ), *n* Sorrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng* — *v. t.* To grieve. *Obs.*

sor'ry-mood', *a.* Sorrowful. *Obs.*

‖ **sors** (sôrz), *n.*; *pl.* SORTES (sôr'tēz). [L.] A lot, as used in divination; also, a kind of divination by lots; sortilege; — chiefly in *pl.* Anciently, drawing lots was often practiced by the random drawing of one slip from several inscribed with verses from some poet, as Homer or Vergil (*sortes Homericæ* or *sortes Vergilianæ*), the inscription drawn being taken as prophetic. Another method was to open at random a volume of a poet, as Homer or Vergil, and accept the first passage noticed as prophetic. In later times Christians used the Bible in a similar way.

sorsecle. ✝ SOLSECLE.

sorser. ✝ SORCER.

sor'ser-y, sorsoir. ✝ SORCERY.

sort, *v. t.* [Cf SORT, *n.*, a lot.]

part, prob. akin to *serere* to connect. See SERIES; cf. ASSORT, CONSORT, RESORT, SORCERY, SORT lot.] **1.** A group having the same or similar characteristics; a kind, class, order, or species; as, a *sort* of men; a *sort* of trees

2. A number of things grouped together; specif., a group or gathering of people or animals; a company; swarm, crowd; flock. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. A number of things used, or adapted to be used, together; a set; suit. *Obs. or R.*

4. Method or manner of acting; way; fashion; manner.
I 'll deceive you in another *sort*. *Shak.*

5. Character; quality; nature; as, people of evil *sort*.

6. Superiority in character, quality, or position; hence, rank; station;—now only in *pl.*, with *of*; as, a dog of *sorts*.

7. *Print.* Any character or type considered as a separate element in a font; — usually in *pl.*

Syn. — Species, rank, condition. See KIND.

after a sort, after a fashion; in, or to, a certain degree or extent. — **in a s.** = AFTER A SORT. — **out of sorts. a** *Print.* With some sorts of type deficient or exhausted. **b** Out of order; ill; vexed; disturbed. *Colloq.* — **sort of,** = *kind of*, under KIND. For *sort of* with plural nouns, cf. *Note* under KIND OF.

sort (sôrt), *v. t.*; SORT'ED; SORT'ING. [Cf. ASSORT; also OF. *sortir* to get by lot, to choose, F. *sortir* to obtain. See SORT kind.] **1.** To select as of a certain sort; choose. *Obs.*
I 'll *sort* some other time to visit you *Shak.*

2. Hence, to put in a certain place or rank according to kind, class, sort, etc.; to arrange according to characteristics; to separate and classify; as, to *sort* cloths by colors.
Rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and *sorted* from one another. *Sir I. Newton*

3. To conform; adapt; accommodate. *Now Rare.*
I pray thee, *sort* thy heart to patience *Shak.*

4. To feed and bed down (an animal, esp. a horse); also, to put to rights; adjust. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

5. To punish; flog, beat; chastise. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sort, *v. i.* **1.** To join or associate with others, esp. with others of the same kind; to consort; as, to *sort* with thieves.

2. To suit; to fit; to be in accord; to harmonize.
They are happy whose natures *sort* with their vocations *Bacon.*

3. To have a tendency (to); to conduce (to).

sor'tie (sôr'tē), *n.* [F., fr. *sortir* to go out, to issue; orig. uncert.] **1.** *Mil.* The sudden issuing of troops from a besieged place to attack or harass the besiegers; a sally.

2. *Headdress.* A little knot of ribbons, worn between the bonnet and the pinner. *Obs.*

sor'ti-lege (sôr'tĭ-lĕj), *n.* [F. *sortilège*, fr. LL. *sortilegium*, fr. L. *sortilegus* foretelling, as n., a soothsayer, fr. L. *sors, sortis*, a lot + *legere* to gather, to select.] Act, art, or practice of divination by lots; hence, popularly, sorcery.

sort'ing (sôr'tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SORT. — **sorting jack,** *Logging*, a moored raft having a gap through which logs are floated to be sorted by their marks; also, the space where the sorting is done.

‖ **sor-ti'ta** (sôr-tē'tä), *n.* [It., a coming out.] **1.** The air sung by any principal character in an opera on entering.

2. A closing voluntary; a postlude.

so'rus (sō'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SORI (-rī). [NL., fr. Gr. σωρός a heap.] **a** In ferns, one of the clusters of sporangia forming the so-called "fruit dots" on the fertile fronds. The shape and position of the sori are of diagnostic importance. See FERN, *Illust.* **b** In parasitic fungi, any mass of spores bursting through the epidermis of a host plant. **c** In lichens, a heap of soredia on the thallus.

so'so' } (sō'sō'), *a.* Also **so so.** [*so* + *so.*] Neither very
so'–so' } good nor very bad; middling; passable; tolerable; indifferent. "His leg is but *soso*." *Shak.*—*adv.* Tolerably; passably. *All Chiefly Colloq.*

‖ **sos'te-nu'to** (sŏs'tā-nōō'tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Sustained; —applied to a movement or passage the notes of which are to be sustained to their full nominal value; also, to a passage the tones of which are to be somewhat prolonged.

sot (sŏt), *n.* [F., fool, foolish, fr. LL. *sottus*; cf. AS. *sott*, fr. LL.; of unknown origin.] **1** A fool; a simpleton; also, *Obs.*, a little child; an innocent. *Obs. or Scot.*

2. A person whose faculties have become dulled by excessive drinking; a habitual drunkard.

So'ta-de'an (sō'tă-dē'ăn; sŏt'ă-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Greek poet Sotades (276 B. C.); pert. to or like his verse, which was notoriously scurrilous and licentious. Sotadean verse, *Anc. Pros.*, a catalectic tetrameter of Ionics a majore, having the normal form - ◡◡ | - ◡◡ | - ◡◡ | - ◡.

so-te'ri-al (sō-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [Gr. σωτηρία safety.] *Theol.* Of or pertaining to salvation or soteriology.

so-te'ri-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a. Theol.* Of or pertaining
so-te'ri-o-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to soteriology.

so-te'ri-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σωτηρία safety (fr. σωτηριος saving, σωτήρ a savior, σώζειν to save) + *-logy.*] **1.** A discourse on health or hygiene.

2. *Theol.* The doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ.

So'thic (sō'thĭk, sŏth'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. Σωθιακός, fr. Gr. Σῶ-
So'thi-ac (sō'thĭ-ăk) } θις, Egypt. *sept.*] Of, pert. to, or named from, **So'this** (sō'thĭs), or Sirius, the Dog Star; canicular. — **Sothic,** *or* **Sothiac, year,** *Chronol.*, the Egyptian year of 365 days and 6 hours, — as disting. from the Egyptian **vague year,** which contained 365 days. The **Sothic,** *or* **Sothiac, period** consists of 1,460 Sothic years, or 1,461 vague years. A Sothic period ended in July, A. D. 139.

so'tol (sō'tŏl; sō-tōl'), *n.* **a** Any liliaceous yuccalike plant of the genus *Dasylirion*, esp. *D. texanum*, *D. wheeleri*, etc., of the southwestern United States. See DASYLIRION. **b** A distilled liquor made in Mexico from species of *Dasylirion*. It resembles mescal.

sot'tish (sŏt'ĭsh), *a.* [From SOT.] Like a sot; doltish; very foolish; drunken.

Syn. — Dull, stupid, senseless, doltish.

— **sot'tish-ly,** *adv.* — **sot'tish-ness,** *n.*

sou (sōō), *n.*; *pl.* SOUS (sōōz; *F.* sōō). [F. *sou*, OF. *sol*, fr. L. *solidus* a gold coin, in LL., a coin of less value. See SOLID; cf. SOLDO.] **a** An old French coin and money of account. The coin was originally of gold, later of silver, and finally of copper, being in the 18th century worth $\frac{1}{20}$ livre or about a cent. **b** Popularly, the present bronze 5-centime piece, worth about a cent or a halfpenny.

sou-a'ri nut (sōō-ä'rē). The large edible nutlike seed of any South American tree of the genus *Caryocar*, esp. of *C. nuciferum*. They yield a bland oil used in cookery.

sou'bise' (sōō'bēz'), *n.* **1.** [F.] A sauce made of white onions and melted butter mixed with velouté sauce.

2. A kind of cravat worn by men in the late 18th century.

sou-brette' (sōō-brĕt'), *n.* [F.] *Theat.* Orig., in comedies, a lady's maid who acts the part of an intrigante; a coquettish maidservant or frivolous young woman; by extension, an actress who plays such a part.

sou-chong' (sōō-shŏng'), *n.* [Chin. *hsiao*[3] *chung*[4], small or fine sort.] A kind of black tea of a fine quality.

souf'fle (sōō'fĭl), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A murmuring or blowing sound; as, the uterine *souffle* heard in pregnancy.

‖ **souf'flé'** (sōō'flā'; sōō'flā), *a.* [F., fr. *souffler*, p. p. of *souffler* to puff.] **1.** *Ceramics.* Decorated with very small drops or sprinkles of color, as if blown from a bellows.

2. *Cookery.* Often **soufflée.** Filled with air by beating, and baked; as, an omelette *soufflé*.

‖ **souf'flé'**, *n.* [F. See SOUFFLÉ, *a.*] *Cookery.* A delicate, spongy dish, served hot from the oven, made of eggs, milk, and flour, etc, beaten till very light, and mixed with fruit, cheese, or other flavoring.

sough (sŭf; sou; 277: *Scot. & dial.* souf, sōōf, sōōf, sou, sōō, *Scot. also* sōōk), *n.* [ME. *swough, swogh*, a sound, AS. *swōgan* to sound, akin to OS. *swōgan* to rustle, Goth. *gaswōgjan* to sigh; cf. Icel. *sūgr* (in comp.) a rushing sound. Cf. SURF, SWOON, *v. i.*] **1.** A hollow moaning, or a murmuring, sighing sound, as of the wind; a sigh; sob.
The whispering leaves or solemn *sough* of the forest *W Howitt*

2. Hence, a vague rumor or flying report. *Scot.*

3. A whiz or whistle, as of a missile. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

4. A singsong or chant used esp. in preaching. *Scot.*
a calm *or* **quiet sough,** silence. *Scot.*

sough, *v. i.*; SOUGHED (sŭft; soud, *see above*); SOUGH'ING. [See SOUGH, *n.*] **1.** To moan, murmur, or sigh, as the wind.

2. To breathe heavily, as in sleep; also, with *away*, to breathe one's last; to die.

3. To whiz or whirr, as a missile. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

4. To preach or pray in a whining tone. *Scot.*

soul (sōl), *n.* [ME. *soule, saule*, AS. *sāwel, sāwl*; akin to OFries. *sēle*, OS. *sēola*, D. *ziel*, G. *seele*, OHG. *sēla, sēula*, Icel. *sāla*, Sw. *själ*, Dan. *sjæl*, Goth. *saiwala*; orig. uncert.] **1.** An entity conceived as the essence, substance, or actuating cause of individual life, esp. of life manifested in psychical activities; the vehicle of individual existence, separate in nature from the body and usually held to be separable in existence. The use of such terms as "breath" (Heb. *nephesh*, Gr. πνεῦμα, Lat. *anima, spiritus*) and "shadow," or "shade" (Egypt. *ba*, Gr. σκιά, Lat. *umbra*), shows the nature of the earliest conceptions of the soul. The Egyptian distinction of *ba* and *ehu* (see BA), *soul* and. *spirit* (Gr. and Biblical ψυχή and πνεῦμα) dates from the earliest times, and the characteristic Egyptian conception of the divine origin of the soul, of its earthly life as a warfare between good and evil, and of its future state as determined by a divine judgment, outlines also the main belief of all Western peoples. The Christian conception of the soul derives from the Greek as well as from the Bible. "Soul is throughout a great part of the Bible simply the equivalent of 'life' embodied in living creatures. In the earlier usage of the Old Testament it has no reference to the later philosophical meaning — the animating principle, still less to the idea of an 'immaterial nature' which will survive the body." — *Dict. of the Bible (Hastings).* The more exact determination of the Christian conception was reserved for the Church Fathers, especially St. Augustine, who taught that it is simple, immaterial, and spiritual, devoid of quantity and spatial extension. He argued its immortality from the fact that it is the repository of imperishable truth; and he distinguished its lower, appetitive and sensuous, from its higher, or spiritual, volitional, and cognitive, nature. Descartes, with his theory of bodily automatism and his doctrine that the essential nature of the soul is rational thinking, which the brutes cannot share, gave a new form to the problem of the soul's nature. Three types of conception have been formulated in answer. First, the soul has been treated as an entity or subject manifested especially in man's volitional and thinking activities; it is the subject of the experience mediated by the body; it is not the mind, but that which thinks and wills. Second, the soul is identified with the mind or with conscious experience; this is the usual sense of the word in psychology and is the general conception of idealists. Third, the soul is treated as a function, or the sum of the functions of the brain: thus Pierre J. G. Cabanis (1757–1808) taught that the brain secretes thought as the stomach digests food. Some conceptions, such as that of Fechner that the soul is the whole unitary spiritual process in conjunction with the whole unitary bodily process, appear to stand midway between the idealistic and materialistic views. Cf. ANIMISM, TRANSMIGRATION. See GHOST, *n.*, 1, SPIRIT.

2. Hence, the psychical or spiritual nature of the universe conceived as related to the physical world as the human soul to the human body; the world soul.

3. Man's moral and emotional nature as distinguished from his intellect; hence, expression which effectively presents or arouses emotion and sentiment.

4. The seat of real life, vitality, or action; the animating or essential part. "The hidden *soul* of harmony." *Milton.*

5. The leader; inspirer; moving spirit; the heart; as, the *soul* of an enterprise; the *soul* of kindness.

6. Courage; spirit; fervor; affection, or any other noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature.

7. A human being; a person; — a familiar appellation, usually with a qualifying epithet; as, poor *soul*.

8. A disembodied spirit, or a spiritual being.
That to his only Son . . . every *soul* in heaven
Shall bend the knee. *Milton.*

Syn. — SOUL, SPIRIT are often convertible terms, esp. in their denotation. But in ordinary usage (for technical distinctions see defs.) SOUL is apt to connote greater depth of feeling or sentiment than SPIRIT, which suggests more strongly vital energy or (often) independence of bodily form: as, "God is *soul*, *souls* I and thou: with *souls* should *souls* have place" (*R. Browning*); "Speak to Him, thou, for He hears, and *spirit* with *spirit* can meet" (*Tennyson*); "Call the world, if you please, 'The vale of *Soul* making' . . . I say '*Soul* making' — *Soul* as distinguished from Intelligence" (*Keats*); "Difficulties nerve the *spirit* of a man" (*id.*); "When my lips just touched your cheek—touch which let my *soul* come through" (*R. Browning*); "And our *spirits* rushed together at the touching of the lips" (*Tennyson*);

To assign by or as by lot; to allot. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To divine by or as by lot; to soothsay; also, to come to pass; to befall; occur; turn out. Obs.

sort'a-ble (sôr'tă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F *sortable* suitable.] **1.** Capable of being sorted.

2. Suitable; befitting; proper. — **sort'a-bly,** *adv. Obs.*

sort'al (sôr'tăl), *a.* Pertaining to a sort or class. *Obs. or R.*

sort'ance (-tăns), *n.* [Fr. SORT, *v. t.*] Suitableness; agreement. *Obs.*

sor-ta'tion (sôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of sorting. *Rare.*

sorte. † SHORT.

sortelige, sortelijer. † SORTILEGE, SORTILEGER [ranges.]

sort'er, *n.* One that sorts or arranges.

‖ **sor'tes** (sôr'tēz), *n.*, *pl.* of L. SORS, a lot — **sor'tes Bi'bli-cæ** or **sa'cræ** (bĭb'lĭ-sē, sā'krē) [NL. *Biblicæ* Biblical, L. *sacræ* sacred], divination by the use of the Bible — **s. Ho-me'ri-cæ** *or* **Ver-gi'li-a'næ,** *or* **Vir-gi'li-a'næ** (hō-mēr'ĭ-sē, vĕr-jĭ'lĭ-ā'nē) [L., Homeric or Vergilian lots], divination by the use of the works of Homer or Vergil.

sortes. † CERTES.

sort'ful-ly, *adv.* Suitably. *Obs.*

sor'ti-a-ry, *n.* [LL. *sortiarius.*] A sortileger. *Obs.*

sor'ti-leg-er (sôr'tĭ-lĕj-ẽr), *n.* A fortune teller *Obs. or R.*

sor'ti-le'gic (-lē'jĭk), *or* **sor'ti-le'gious** (-jŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to sortilege.

sor-til'e-gy (sôr-tĭl'ē-jĭ; sôr'tĭ-lĕj-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *sortilegium.*] = SORTILEGE.

sort'i-ment (sôr'tĭ-mĕnt), *v. t.* [G. *sortimentieren*, fr. It *sortimento* an assorting.] *Tea Sorting.* To pass through sieves for ridding of dust and assorting in size and twist of leaf.

sor-ti'tion (sôr-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *sortitio*, fr. *sortiri* to draw or cast lots, fr. *sors, sortis*, a lot.] Act of casting lots; determination or appointment by or as by lot *Obs.* [caster of lots. *Obs.*]

sor-ti'tor (-tĭ'tôr), *n.* [L.] A

sortli. † SHORTLY.

sort'ment, *n.* Assortment. *Obs.*

soru. † SORROW.

sorvise. † SERVICE (tree).

sorwatorie, *n.* [Prob after words in L. Cf. SORROW.] A place of sorrow. *Obs.* [SORROWFUL.

sorwe. sorweful. † SORROW, SORROWFUL.

sory. † SORRY.

so'ry (sō'rĭ; 201), *n.* [L. *sory* a kind of ore, Gr σῶρυ.] *Old Min.* A black earth impregnated with vitriol; vitriols in general.

sor'zle (sôz'l). Var. of SOSSLE. *Dial. Eng.*

sos'bel'ly (sŏs'bĕl'ĭ), *n.* A fat-bellied fellow. *Obs.*

sose. † SOUSE.

sose. Var. of SOSSIE. *Dial Eng.*

So'si-a (sō'shĭ-ä), *n.* [L.] A servant of Amphitryon in Plautus's play "Amphitruo." Mercury disguises himself as the double of Sosia, who, as a result, doubts his own identity. Hence, any person closely resembling another.

So-sip'a-ter (sō-sĭp'ă-tẽr). *Bib.*

sospire. † SUSPIRE.

‖ **sos-pi'ro** (sŏs-pē'rō), *n.* [It., a sigh.] *Music.* A crotchet, or quarter, rest. [JUNO.

Sos'pi-ta (sŏs'pĭ-tä), *a.* [L.] [See] **sos'pi-tal** (-tăl), *a.* [L. *sospes, -itis*, safe.] Safe; wholesome; medicinable. *Obs.*

sos'pi-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A keeping safely. *Obs.*

sos'pi-ta'tor, *n.* [L.] Savior *Obs.*

soss (sŏs), *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* Mess; muddle; slop; swill; also, to lap. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

soss, *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* Plunge; thump; throw; splash; slump. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

soss, *adv.* Heavily; plump. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

soss, *interj.* A call to food addressed to dogs or swine. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sossarie. † SORCERY.

sos-sie'go, *n.* [Sp *sosiego.*] Composedness. *Obs.*

soss'ing, *n.* Prob., cajolery *Obs.*

sos'sin-ger (sŏs'ĭn-jẽr). Dial Eng. var of SAUSAGE.

sos'sle (sŏs'l; sŏz'l), **soz'zle,** *n.* & *v.* Slop; mess. *Dial.*

sosteine, sostene. † SUSTAIN.

sostenaunse. † SUSTENANCE.

sos'ter. † SISTER.

Sos'the-nes (sŏs'thĕ-nēz). *Bib.*

sostinence. † SUSTENANCE.

Sos'tra-tus (sŏs'trā-tŭs). *Bib.*

sos'tre. † SISTER.

Sos'va Vo-gul'. See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES.

sot. † SOOT, SWEAT.

sot (sŏt). Obs. or dial. pret. & p. p. of SIT.

sot. Dial pret. & p. p of SET.

sot, *a.* [F., foolish.] Sottish. *Obs.*

sot, *v. t.* To make a fool or simpleton of; to befool. *Rare.*

sot, *n.* To tipple; guzzle. *Rare.*

So-tad'ic (sō-tăd'ĭk), *a.* = SOTADEAN. — *n.* A Sotadic verse or poem. — **Sotadic verse.** a Sotadean verse, which was often palindromic. **b** Palindromic verse.

So'tai (sō'tī; sō'tă-ĭ; sō-tä'ĭ). *Bib.* [*Obs.*]

so ta'na, *n.* [Sp.] A cassock.

sote. † SOOT, SOT, SWEET.

sotel. sotely. † SUBTLE, SUBTLY.

sotelier. † CITOLER.

So'ten'ville', M. de (sō'tăN'vēl'). [F.] "An old jackass of nobility" in Molière's "George Dandin." He is Angélique's father.

soth. † SOOTH, SOUTH.

sot'hed'. *n.* [See SOT; -HEAD.] Folly. *Obs.*

sothefast, sothely. † SOOTHFAST, SOOTHLY.

sothen. † SODDEN, SUDDEN.

sotherin. † SOUTHERN.

sothery, *a.* Sweet *Obs*

sothfast, sothfest, sothly † SOOTHFAST, SOOTHLY. [*Obs.*]

sothlesse, *adv.* Indeed; verily

soththe. † SITH, since.

sothun. Obs. p. p. of SEETHE.

sothyn, *n.* Glossing; specious pleading. *Obs.*

soti. † SOOTY.

sotie, *n.* [OF.] **1.** Folly *Obs* **2.** In medieval France, a kind of short farcical play having allegorical figures.

sotil, sotilliche, sotilte. † SUBTLE, SUBTLY, SUBTLETY.

sot'ly. † SOOTHLY

sot'ly, *a.* Foolish. *Obs.*

sot'ni-a (sŏt'nĭ-ä), *n.* [Russ. *sotnya* a hundred, fr. *sto* hundred.] A Cossack cavalry squadron.

sotoned, *a.* [Cf F *soutane* cassock.] Prob., made like a long cassock. *Obs.*

sot'ship, *n.* Folly. *Obs.*

sot'ted, *pret. & p. p* of SOT.

sot'ter, *n.* [See SOUTER.] A cobbler *Obs.*

sot'ter (sŏt'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *soudder* to boil slowly, to seethe, and E. SODDEN, SEETHE.] *Scot. & Dial Eng.* **1.** To simmer; bubble; sputter; crackle.
2 To scorch; blister.

sot'ter-y, *n.* Folly. *Obs.*

‖ **sot'tise,** *n.* [F.] Stupid or foolish behavior; a piece of stupidity or folly. *Obs.*

‖ **sot'to** (sŏt'tō), *prep.* [It.] Under; below. — **sot'to por'ti-co** (pôr'tē-kō), an arcade; a street passageway under the overhanging story of a building. — **s. vo'ce** (vō'chā), under the voice; in an undertone; aside.

sot'weed', *n.* Tobacco. *Obs. & R*

sou (sou; sōō). Dial. Eng var. of SOUGH.

souage. † SAVAGE.

sou-a'ri (sōō-ä'rē), *n.* [Galibi *sououari.*] Any tree of the genus *Caryocar* (which see).

souari fat. See OIL, *Table I.*

sou'ba.sou'ba. Vars. of SUBAH.

sou'ba-dar', sou bah-dar'. Vars. of SUBADAR.

sou-ba'shi (sōō-bä'shē). † SUBASSA.

soubgit. † SUBJECT.

sou'bri'quet' (sōō'brē'kĕ'). Var. of SOBRIQUET.

soubtil. † SUBTLE.

soucan. † SEACUNNY.

sou-car', sow-car' (sou-kär'), *n.* [Hind. *sāukār, sāvkār, sāhūkār*, lit., honest] A native banker, *Anglo-Ind* [var. of SOUSE.]

souce. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.

souce. Obs pl. of SOU.

souch. † SOW.

souch (sōōk). Scot. var. of SOUGH, murmur [*Scot.*]

souchand, *p. a.* Soughing. *Obs.*

souche, *v. t.* [OF. *soschier*, L. *suspicari.*] To mistrust; suspect; also, to devise. *Obs.*

sou-chet' (sōō-shĕ'; sōō'shĕ), **sou'chie** (sōō'shĭ), **sou'chy** (shĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF *souciè* brine, pickle] A kind of fish stew with savory broth.

‖ **sou'chet'** (sōō'shĕ'), *n* [F., the name of the plant] The edible tubers of the chufa.

soud, *n.* [OF. *soude* pay. Cf SOLDIER.] A sum (of money); a quantity. *Obs. Scot.*

soud, *v. t.* [F. *souder* to join, fasten. See SOLDER.] To unite; strengthen. *Obs.*

sou-dā'gur (sou-dā'gŭr), *n.* [Per. *saudāgar*, fr. *saudāh* traffic.] A merchant; a shopkeeper. *India.*

soudaine. † SULTANESS. *Obs.*

soudart. † SOLDIER.

soude. † SOLD, pay.

souden. † SUDDEN.

souder. † SOLDIER. [SOLDER.]

sou'der (sōō'dẽr). Scot var. of

soud'ly, *a.* Soiled; dirty; squalid. *Obs. Scot.*

Sou'dra. † SUDRA.

Sou'dron. † SOUTHRON.

soudyoure. † SOLDIER.

soue. † SOW, to gall.

souerte. † SURETY.

souffisaunce † SUFFISANCE.

‖ **souf'fleur'** (sōō'flŭr'), *n.* [F.] *Theat.* A prompter.

souffyse. † SUFFICE.

soufre. † SULPHUR.

soufrecan. † SUFFRAGAN.

sou'frière' bird (sōō'frĭ-ĕr'). [Cf. F *soufrière* a box for holding sulphur, a place where sulphur is found.] A solitaire (*Myadestes sibilans*) of St. Vincent Island, West Indies.

sough. † SOW, a female pig.

sought (sou; sōōf; sōōf), *n. & v. t & i.* [Cf. SEUGH.] Dram; ditch; specif., an adit for draining a mine. *Dial Eng* [SEEK.]

sought (sôt), *pret. & p. p.* of SEEK.

sought. † SUBJECT.

souhte. Obs pret of SEEK.

souk (sōōk; sōŏk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SUCK.

soul. Var. of SOWL, a relish.

soul. † SOLE, *a.*

soul, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *soûler* to satiate, E. SOIL to feed.] To afford suitable sustenance *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

soul, *v. t.* To endue with a soul.

soul (sōl; sōl), *v. i* To go about on All Souls' Day singing and begging for soulcakes *Dial Eng.*

sou-lack' (sōō-lăk'), *n* [Turk. *çōlāq*, lit., a left-handed man, fr. *çōl* left.] An eminent officer about the person of the Turkish ruler.

soul'ale', *n.* A wake. *Obs*

soul bell The passing bell *Obs.*

soul blindness, deafness. Psychic blindness, deafness. See BLINDNESS, 1, DEAFNESS

soul'cake', *n* A kind of large cake eaten on All Souls' Day; also, the present received instead for "souling" *Dial. Eng.*

soul candle A light placed near a corpse. *Obs*

soul curer. A curate; priest; parson.

sould (sōōd). Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var of SHOULD.

soul-da'do } *a.* SOLDADO.
souldan, souldanesse. } SOLDAN (sultan), SOLDANESSE.

souldart, *n.* A soldier. *Obs Scot.*

soulde. † SOLD, *pret. & p p.*

souldyour. † SOLDIER.

soule. † SOLE.

"There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil" (*Shak.*); "the inmost purple *spirit* of light" (*Shelley*). See GHOST.

souled (sōld), *a.* Having a soul; possessing soul and feeling; — chiefly in composition; as, great-*souled* Hector.

soul'ful (sōl'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or expressing, deep feeling, emotion, sentiment.—**soul'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**soul'ful-ness**, *n.*

soul'less (sōl'lĕs), *a.* [Cf. AS. *sāwelléas*.] Having no soul, or no greatness or nobleness of mind or feeling. — **soul'less-ly**, *adv.* — **soul'less-ness**, *n.*

sou' mar'qué' (sōo͞' mär'kā'). [F.] **a** An old French copper coin, worth about one and a quarter sous. **b** (*pron.* mär'kĕ'; -kā') Little or nothing; a trifle, as, not worth a *sou marqué*. Often also **sou' mar'quee'** (mär'kē'). *U. S.*

sound (sound), *n.* [AS. *sund* a swimming, akin to E. *swim*: cf. Icel. *sundmagi*, lit., swim maw. See SWIM.] The air bladder of a fish.

sound, *a.*; SOUND'ER (soun'dẽr); SOUND'EST. [ME. *sound*, AS. *sund*; akin to D. *gezond*, G. *gesund*, OHG. *gisund*, Dan. & Sw. *sund*, and perh. to L. *sanus*. Cf. SANE.] **1.** Free from flaw, defect, or decay; perfect of the kind; undamaged or unimpaired; as, *sound* timber; *sound* fruit. **2.** Healthy; not diseased; — said of body or mind; as, a *sound* body; a *sound* understanding. **3.** Firm; strong; safe; also, fig., secure; trustworthy; as, a *sound* bank; a *sound* commercial credit. **4.** Founded in truth or right; free from error; not fallacious or faulty; right; as, a *sound* lawyer; a *sound* thinker; *sound* argument or reasoning; *sound* principles. **5.** Morally good or honorable, honest; also, orthodox.

> Do not I know you a favorer
> Of this new sect? Ye are not *sound*. *Shak.*

6. Complete; thorough; as, a *sound* beating. **7.** Undisturbed; profound; — applied to sleep. **8.** Founded in law; good in law; legal; valid; not defective; as, a *sound* title to land.

sound as a roach [*roach* perh. being a corruption of F. *roche* a rock], perfectly sound. — **s. on the goose**, orthodox in sentiment; holding to party opinions. *Slang. Lowell.*

sound, *n.* [AS. *sund* a narrow sea or strait; akin to Icel., Sw., Dan., & G. *sund*, prob. so named because it could be *swum* across. See SWIM.] **a** An inlet of the ocean. *Obs* **b** A long passage of water connecting two larger bodies but too wide and extensive to be termed a strait, as a passage connecting a sea or lake with the ocean or with another sea, or a channel passing between a mainland and an island; as, the *sound* between the Baltic and North Sea.

sound, *v. t.*; SOUND'ED; SOUND'ING. [F. *sonder*, prob. of Teutonic orig.; cf. AS. *sundgyrd* a sounding rod, *sundline* a sounding line (see SOUND a narrow passage of water).] **1.** To measure the depth of; to fathom; esp., to find the depth of by a line and plummet. **2.** To find, or try to find, the thoughts, motives, or the like, of (a person); to examine; try; probe.

> I was in jest,
> And by that offer meant to *sound* your breast. *Dryden*

3. *Med.* To explore or examine, as the bladder or urethra, with a sound; to examine by auscultation or percussion. — **to sound a line**, *Whaling*, to carry down the tow line of the boat when sounding; — said of a whale.

sound, *v. i.* **1.** To ascertain the depth of water with a sounding line or other device. **2.** To dive suddenly straight toward the bottom; — said of fish, esp. when hooked or harpooned.

sound, *n.* [F. *sonde*. See SOUND to fathom.] *Med.* Any elongated instrument or probe, usually metallic, by which cavities of the body are sounded or explored, esp. the bladder for stone, or the urethra for a stricture.

sound, *n.* [ME. *soun*, OF. *son*, F. *son*, fr. L. *sonus*; akin to Skr. *svana* sound, *svan* to sound, and perh. to E. *swan*. Cf. ASSONANT, CONSONANT, SONATA, SONNET, SONOROUS, SWAN.] **1.** A sensation usually having as its source a body set in vibration, waves from which pass by means of an intervening elastic medium to the ear and through the mechanism of the inner ear stimulate the auditory nerve; tone; noise; report; as, the *sound* of a drum or voice. **2.** *Physics.* That form of vibrational energy which occasions the above sensation. It is usually transmitted to the ear by air. Sound is propagated by progressive longitudinal vibratory disturbances (**sound waves**) each including an area of condensation and rarefaction. The velocity of sound in dry air at a temperature of 32° F. is about 1,087 feet a second; in glass, 18,000 feet per second; in steel, 16,400; in water, 4,708 (at 8° C.). The intensity varies inversely as the square of the distance from the sounding body and directly as the square of the amplitude of the vibrations. It is also modified by the density or motion of the medium, and by the neighborhood of a sonorous body. A **musical sound** is due to regularly recurring impulses; a **noise** is due to irregular or confused impulses. To be heard as a **tone**, a sound must have a vibration number of at least 16 to 20. Tones of orchestral instruments range from 40 vibrations per second to about 4,750. Tones of a higher pitch are unpleasantly shrill, and at an upper limit varying with the hearer (12,000, or less, to 41,000) they become inaudible. See TONE. Sound waves may exhibit reflection, refraction, dispersion, and interference. **3.** A tone or noise of a special quality or expressive of a special feeling; as, a mournful *sound*; a *sound* of rejoicing. "Make of your truth neither boast nor *sound*." *Chaucer.* **4.** Noise without meaning; mere noise.

> Sense and not *sound* . . . must be the principle. *Locke.*

5. *Phon.* A speech sound. **6.** Distance within which a certain noise may be heard; earshot; hearing; as, within *sound* of his voice.

Syn. — SOUND, NOISE. SOUND is the general term; NOISE, in present usage, suggests esp. meaningless, confused, or discordant sound.

sound (sound), *v. i.* [ME. *sounen*, *sownen*, OF. *soner*, F. *sonner*, fr. L. *sonare*. See SOUND a noise.] **1.** To make a noise or sound; to produce an audible effect; to make an impulse of the air that shall affect the organs of hearing. "First taught speaking trumpets how to *sound*." *Dryden.* **2.** To be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published; to convey intelligence by sound.

> From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord. 1 *Thess* i. 8

3. To make or convey a certain impression, or to have a certain import, when heard; hence, to seem; to appear; as, this reproof *sounds* harsh, the story *sounds* false. **4.** *Law.* To have, or tend in, its significance, import, nature, effect, or the like; — with *in*, and formerly *into*, *to*, *against*. *Obs.*, except as a legal term; as: **to sound in tort**, to have the nature or effect of tort; **to sound in damages**, to have the essential quality of damages (said of an action brought for damages only, as trespass, etc.). **5.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** To lead; tend; incline. **b** To mean; signify. **c** To resound.

to sound off, *Mil.*, at a certain point in the ceremony of parade or guard mounting in the United States army, to play, usually marching in quick time from right to left of the line and back; — said of the band or field music. At evening parade the field music sounds retreat immediately after the band has sounded off, and the band follows with the "Star Spangled Banner" while the flag is lowered.

sound, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sound, as a musical instrument; to play on; as, to *sound* a trumpet or a horn. **2.** To cause to exist as a sound; as, to *sound* a note. **3.** To speak; utter; express audibly. *Now Rare.*

> How dares thy . . . tongue *sound* this unpleasing news? *Shak.*

4. To order, indicate, or proclaim, by a sound or sounds; to give a signal for by a certain sound; as, to *sound* a retreat; to *sound* a parley; the clock *sounds* noon. **5** To celebrate or honor by or as by sounds, as, to *sound* the praises of a great deed or a great hero. **6.** To examine the condition of (anything) by causing the same to emit sounds and noting their character; as, to *sound* a piece of timber; to *sound* the lungs. **7.** To signify; import; denote. *Obs. Chaucer.*

sound board. A thin resonant board, as the belly of a violin, usually of pine or spruce fir, so placed in an instrument as to reënforce its tones by sympathetic vibration.

sound bow (bō). In a series of transverse sections of a bell, that segment against which the clapper strikes, being the part which is most efficacious in producing the sound.

sound compensation. *Phon.* Individual differences in the adjustments of the vocal organs for the same, or practically the same, sounds, due to differences in shape and size of the organs, etc.; — called also *compensatory change*.

sound director. An apparatus, as eight megaphones or a revolving megaphone, which concentrates and projects a different signal to each of the eight chief points of the compass. The signal heard most clearly by a passing vessel indicates the direction whence it comes.

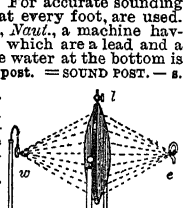
sound'er (soun'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sounds; specif., an electromagnetic instrument used in telegraphy in place of a register, the communications being interpreted from the clicking sounds emitted. See TELEGRAPH, *Illust.* **2.** *Med.* A probe.

sound hole. *Music.* An opening in the belly or sound board in instruments of the viol class to increase its elasticity for sympathetic vibration.

sound'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOUND. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that sounds (in any of the senses of the several verbs). **2.** *Naut.* [From SOUND to fathom.] **a** Measurement by sounding; also, the depth so ascertained. **b** *pl.* Any place or part of the ocean, or other water, where a hand sounding line will reach the bottom.

in, or on, soundings, *Naut.*, in water not too deep to be fathomed by a sounding line; hence, often, near the coast. — **off soundings**, *Naut.*, in water too deep to be fathomed by a sounding line; hence, fig., in a situation beyond one's resources; beyond one's depth. — **sounding board.** **a** *Music.* A sound board. **b** A board or structure placed behind or over a pulpit or rostrum to give distinctness to a speaker's voice. **c** *pl.* = SOUND BOARDING. — **s. bottle**, *Naut.*, a vessel with nonreturn valves, used on a deep-sea sounding line to bring up water from near the bottom. — **s. lead** (lĕd), the plummet at the end of a sounding line. — **s. line**, *Naut.*, a line, wire, or cord, weighted at one end, used in sounding. For sounding by hand it is divided into *marks* and *deeps*. The *marks* are at 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, and 25 fathoms from the weight, and are designated by bits of leather, cloth, or the like. The depths at the other fathoms are not marked, and are called *deeps*. For accurate sounding in surveys, special lines, marked at every foot, are used. Called also *lead line*. — **s. machine**, *Naut.*, a machine having a reel of wire at the end of which are a lead and a tube, by which the pressure of the water at the bottom is indicated and thus the depth. — **s. post.** = SOUND POST. — **s. sextant.** = SURVEYING SEXTANT.

sound lens. *Acous.* A lens for bringing sound waves to a focus. Such lenses often have walls of collodion film and are filled with some heavy gas which retards and consequently refracts sound waves.



Sound Lens *w* Watch; *l* Lens; *e* Ear.

sound'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sound; integrity. **Syn.**—Strength, solidity, healthiness, sanity; truth, rectitude.

sound post. *Music.* A small post, in a viol instrument, set nearly under the bridge as a support and to propagate the vibrations to the back; a sounding post.

sound shadow. The region of silence behind a screen opaque to sound waves.

soup (sōop), *n.* [F. *soupe* soup, sop, OF. *sope*, *supe*, *soupe*, originally a sop; cf. *souper* to sup, OF., also, to eat, to dip a sop (as in wine); of Teutonic origin; cf. D. *sop* sop, *soppen* to dip, to sop. See SOP something dipped in a liquid, SUP, *v. t.*; cf. SUPPER.] **1.** A liquid food variously made, usually by boiling meat and vegetables, or either of them, in water, commonly seasoned or flavored; broth. **2. a** Nitroglycerin, as used in blasting. *Burglars' Cant.* **b** Any material injected into a horse with a view to changing its speed or temperament. *Racing Cant.*

‖ **soup'çon'** (sōop'sôN'), *n.* [F.] A suspicion; a suggestion; hence, a very small portion; a taste; as, coffee with a *soupçon* of brandy; a *soupçon* of coquetry.

‖ **soupe'-mai'gre** (sōop'mā'gr'; -mā'gĕr), *n.* Also **soup'-mai'gre** (sōop'mā'gẽr). [F. *soupe maigre*.] *Cookery.* Thin soup made chiefly from vegetables or fish with a little butter and a few condiments; a fast-day soup.

soup'-fin' shark. Any of various sharks whose fins, when boiled, form gelatin used by the Chinese in making soup; esp., on the coast of California, *Galeus zygopterus*.

sou'ple (sōo͞p''l; sōop''l), *a.* [Var. of SUPPLE.] Supple. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*, exc. in **souple silk**, silk made soft by soupling.

sou'ple, *v. t.*; -PLED (-'ld); -PLING (-lĭng). To supple. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*, exc.: *Silk Manuf.* To prepare (silk) for dyeing by working it in hot water containing three to four grams of cream of tartar to the liter, so as to cause the silk to swell and become softer and more absorbent. *Souple* is also used as including the previous processes of degreasing and bleaching; — chiefly in *p. pr.*

sour (sour), *a.*; SOUR'ER (-ẽr); SOUR'EST. [ME. *sour*, *sur*, AS. *sūr*; akin to D. *zuur*, G. *sauer*, OHG. *sūr*, Icel. *sūrr*, Sw. *sur*, Dan. *suur*, Lith. *suras* salt, Russ. *surovy* harsh, rough. Cf. SORREL the plant.] **1.** Having an acid or tart taste, like vinegar and the juices of most unripe fruits; acid; tart; specif., changed, as by fermentation, so as to be acid, rancid, or musty; turned; as, *sour* milk. **2.** Hence, distasteful; disagreeable; unpleasant; of persons, cross; crabbed; peevish; morose; as, a man of *sour* temper; also, expressive of such qualities; as, a *sour* reply. "A *sour* countenance." *Swift.* **3.** Afflictive; painful; bitter. "*Sour* adversity." *Shak.* **4.** Cold and wet; as, a *sour* day. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **5.** Of soil, cold, wet, or acid, and hence unproductive. *Dial. or Colloq.* **6.** Coarse; — said of grass, and of animals. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — SOUR, TART, ACID, ACIDULOUS, ACRID, ASTRINGENT, BITTER are here compared esp. in their fig. senses. SOUR applies esp. to that which is crabbed or morose; TART suggests pungency or sharpness; that which is ACID is biting or caustic; that is ACIDULOUS which is mildly acid; as, "He [Swift] had a countenance *sour* and severe" (*Johnson*); "a *sour*, malignant, envious disposition" (*Burke*); "when there is as much *sour* as sweet in a compliment" (*Sterne*); "*tart* Aristophanes" (*B. Jonson*); "A *tart* temper never mellows with age" (*Irving*); "I thought I might venture to say that her mother must be very old; she interrupted me *tartly*, and said, no, her mother had been married extremely young" (*Walpole*); "his [Thoreau's] almost *acid* sharpness of insight" (*Stevenson*); an *acid* sarcasm; an *acidulous* disposition. That is ACRID which is harsh or irritating; ASTRINGENT connotes sternness or austerity; that is BITTER which is (esp.) grievous, virulent, or cutting; as, "temper, scorn, disgust, all the more *acrid* feelings" (*Stevenson*); "an *acrid*, choleric man" (*Carlyle*), *astringent* virtue; "an exceeding *bitter* cry" (*Gen.* xxvii. 34); "*Bitter* expressions, *bitter* curses, a *bitter* fate, are terms well and strongly understood by all" (*Burke*); "'Tis *bitter* cold" (*Shak.*). See PUNGENT, MORDANT, ACRIMONY.

sour bush, the French mulberry. — **s. dock**, the common sorrel. — **s. dough.** **a** Leaven. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** In Alaska and the Pacific Northwest, an experienced explorer or settler in a new, usually mining, country. *Colloq.* — **s. gourd**, the acid fruit of the Australian baobab or cream-of-tartar tree (*Adansonia gregorii*); also, the tree itself. Sometimes, the African baobab. — **s. grapes**, things which persons affect to despise because they cannot possess them; — in allusion to Æsop's fable of the fox and the grapes. — **s. grass.** **a** The common sorrel. **b** An American liliaceous plant (*Xerophyllum tenax*) having stiff grasslike foliage. **c** A West Indian grass (*Paspalum conjugatum*). **d** Clover sorrel. — **s. gum.** **a** Any species of *Nyssa*, esp. the black gum (*N. sylvatica*). **b** The sorrel tree. — **s. humus**, humus harmful to plant growth on account of the presence of humic or similar acids. Cf. MILD HUMUS. — **s. plum.** = EMU APPLE **a**. — **s. sop.** = SOURSOP, a tree. — **s. tree.** = SORREL TREE **a**. — **s. tupelo**, the Ogeechee lime.

sour, *n.* **1.** A sour or acid substance; fig., that which is disagreeable or distasteful; as, the sweet and *sour* of life. **2. a** *Bleaching, etc.* An acid bath. **b** An acid beverage. **3** A souring, or treatment, as of cloth, with acid.

sour, *v. i.*; SOURED (sourd); SOUR'ING. [AS. *sūrian* to sour, to become sour.] To become sour; specif.: **a** To become acid by or as by fermentation. **b** To become crabbed or morose; as, a kind temper sometimes *sours* in adversity. **c** To become cold, wet, or unproductive, as soil.

sour, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to become sour; to make sour; specif.: **a** To make acid, esp. by or as by fermentation; as, hot weather *sours* milk. **b** To make unhappy or discontented. "To *sour* your happiness." *Shak.* **c** To cause to seem or become morose, harsh, or unkindly.

> Pride had not *sour'd* nor wrath debased my heart. *Harte.*

d To make cold, wet, or acid, or, hence, unfertile; as, certain grasses *sour* land.

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soulement. † SOLEMENT.
soules cure. Office of a priest or curate; a benefice. *Obs.*
Soule'tin' (sōol'tĭn'), *a.* [F.] Pertaining to a Basque dialect spoken in the former district of Soule, now in the department Basses-Pyrénées in France. — *n* The Souletin dialect.
souleyn. † SULLEN.
soul foot. = SOUL SCOT. *Obs.*
soulfre. † SULPHUR.
soul'heal', *n.* Salvation. *Obs.*
soul'health', *n.* Healing; cure; salvation; safety. *Obs.*
soul'herd', *n.* A pastor. *Obs.*
soul house. *Egypt. Relig.* A pottery model of a house set over a grave as a dwelling for the soul.
soul'i-fied (sōl'ĭ-fīd), *a.* [See -FY.] Endowed with a soul. *Obs.*
soul'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
soul knell. Soul bell. *Obs.*
Soul'mass (*dial.* sō'mās), *n.* A mass for the dead. *Obs.* **b** All Souls' Day. *Dial. Eng.*
soul'pa'per, *n.* A paper soliciting prayers for a person's soul, as at All Souls' Day. *Obs.*
soul'pen'ny, *n.* A penny toward maintaining Soulmasses. *Obs.*
soulphre. † SULPHUR.
soul scot, soul shot. [*soul* + *scot*, or *shot*; cf. AS *sāwel-sc(e)ot*.] *O. Eccl. Law.* A mortuary paid from a deceased's estate or by a murderer. *Hist.*
soul sleep. = PSYCHOPANNYCHISM. — **soul sleeper.**
soul'suck', *a.* Passionate. *Obs.*
soultage. † SOUTAGE.
soulter. † SWELTER.
souly. † SOLELY. [*Obs.*]
soul'y, *a.* Of or pert. to the soul.
soum. † SWIM.
soum (sōm). Scot. var. of SOAM.
soum (sōom), *n. Scots Law* The number of sheep or cattle to a given area of pasture; also, the corresponding area. — **soum and roum**, pasture in summer and fodder in winter *Obs. Scot.*
soum (sōom), *n. i. Scots Law.* To fix the soum for a given pasture. — **soum**, *v. t.*
soume. † SUM.
soun. † SWOON. [of SOUND.]
soun (sōon). Obs. or Scot. var. of SOUND.
sound. † SAND.
sound, *n.* A cuttlefish *Obs.*
sound (sōond), *n. & v.* [See SWOON.] Swoon; faint. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng*
sound, *adv.* Soundly.
sound, *n. Obs.* a Sound health; soundness. **b** Security; safety; preservation; also, assistance.
sound, *v. t. & i.* To heal. *Obs.*
sound'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
sound'age (soun'dĭj), *n* Dues for soundings.
Sounday. † SUNDAY.
sound boarding. Boards to hold pugging in partitions or under floors to deaden sounds
sound bone. That part of the backbone of a fish that lies next to the sound. [NANCE BOX.]
sound box *Music.* = RESO-
Sound dues. Tolls formerly imposed by Denmark on vessels passing the Baltic Sound.
sounde † SAND, message.
soun'der (soun'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *sunor*.] **a** A herd of wild swine. *Obs.* **b** A young wild boar. *Pseudo Archaic.* [SUNDERLY.]
sounder, sounderly. † SUNDER,
sound figures. *Acous.* = SONOROUS FIGURES.
sound'ful, *a.* Prosperous. *Obs.*
sound'ful, *a.* Sounding. *Archaic.* [ING. See -LY.]
sound'ing-ly, *adv.* of SOUND-
soundire. † SUNDER. [MAN.]
soundismen. Obs. pl. of SANDES-
sound law. = PHONETIC LAW.
sound'less, *a.* See -LESS.—
sound'less-ly, *adv.* — **sound'-less-ness**, *n.* [*Rare.*]
sound'less, *a.* Unfathomable.
sound line. The line fastened to a harpoon, carried down by a whale when sounding
sound'ly, *adv.* of SOUND. See -LY. [sounding. *Obs.*]
sound'ly, *a.* Making a sound;
sound'proof (sound'prōōf'), *a.* Proof against, or impervious to, sound.
sound reading. Interpreting telegraph messages by the sounder.
— **sound telegraphy.** [bung.
sound shifting. Lautverschie-
sound wave. *Acoustics.* See 7th SOUND, 2. [SWOON.]
soune. † SOON, SOUND, SUN,
sounk. Obs. p. p. of SINK.
sounst. *p. a.* Soused. *Obs.*
sounye. † SOIN, SOUND.
soup. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOP. [dial. Eng. var. of SUP.]
soup (sōop). Obs. or Scot & **soup**, *v. t.* To breathe out. *Obs.*
soup, *v. i.* To become weary or exhausted. *Obs. Scot.*
‖ **sou'per'**, *or* **sou'pé'** (sōō'pā'), *n.* [F.] Formerly, a meal at evening; now, a meal late at night.
soup'er (sōop'ẽr), *n.* One who takes or distributes soup; — used of one who gives relief as a proselytizing measure, or of one who takes such relief. *Ireland.*
soupil. † SUPPLE. [*Obs.*]
soup'ing, *n.* Sop; spoonmeat.
‖ **sou'pi'rail'** (sōō'pē'rā'y'), *n.* [F.] Air hole; vent.
soup kitchen An establishment to supply soup to the poor.
sou'ple (sōō'p'l; sou'p'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of SWIPLE.
soup'y (sōop'ĭ), *a.* Resembling soup; souplike.

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2. To macerate, and render fit for plaster or mortar; — said of lime.
3. *Bleaching, etc.* To treat with acid.

source (sôrs; 201), *n.* [ME. *sours*, OF. *sourse, surse, sorse*, F. *source*, fr. OF. *sordre, surdre, sourdre*, to spring forth or up (p. p. *sors*), F. *sourdre*, fr. L. *surgere* to lift or raise up, *to spring up*. See SURGE; cf. SOUSE to plunge or swoop as a bird upon its prey.] **1.** Act of rising; an ascent. *Obs.* **2.** The rising from the ground, or beginning, of a stream of water or the like; a spring, a fountain. **3.** That from which anything comes forth, regarded as its cause or origin; the first cause.

This *source* of ideas every man has wholly in himself *Locke.*

4. *Physics.* A small region of fluid at whose center the fluid is generated just fast enough to maintain the outflow constant.

sour-dine' (sōōr-dēn'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sordino.*] **1.** *Music.* **a** A sordino, or mute. **b** A harmonium stop for partly shutting off the wind supply to the lower vibrators, in order to play full chords softly.
2. *Teleg., etc.* A silencer.

sour'ing (sour'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOUR. **1** Act of one that sours (in the various senses of the verbs); as, *souring* milk; also, that which causes sourness.
2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Vinegar. **b** Any sour apple. **c** Leaven. **d** Dough left over after an oatcake baking.
3. *Bleaching.* Treatment in a bath of dilute acid.

sour'sop' (sour'sŏp'), *n.* The large, succulent, and slightly acid fruit of a small West Indian annonaceous tree (*Annona muricata*); also, the tree itself.

souse (sous), *n.* Also *souce, sowce, sowse.* [OF. *sausse.* See SAUCE. In sense 1 fr. the v.] **1.** Act of sousing; a plunging into, or drenching with, water or other liquid; a wetting or steeping.
2. Pickle made with salt.
3. Something steeped in pickle, as fish or pigs' feet.
4. The ear; esp., a hog's ear. *Dial. or Colloq. & Humorous.*

souse, *v. t.;* SOUSED (soust); SOUS'ING (sous'ĭng). [Cf. F. *saucer* to wet with sauce. See SOUSE pickle.] **1.** To steep in pickle; to pickle. "A *soused* gurnet." *Shak.*
2. To plunge or immerse in water or any liquid.

They *soused* me over head and ears in water *Addison*

3. To drench, as by an immersion; to wet thoroughly.

souse, *adv.* With a splash. *Scot. & Dial.*

souse, *v. i.* [Prob. fr. OF. *sorse* the upward spring or swoop, or OF. *sors*, p. p. of *sordre* to rise, and first used of an upward swoop, then of any swoop, but also confused with SOUSE to pickle. See SOURCE.] To swoop or plunge, as a bird on its prey; hence, to attack fiercely and suddenly; also, *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, to fall heavily (cf. 2d soss, *v. i.*).

souse, *v. t.* To pounce or swoop down on; hence, to strike suddenly and violently; to thump; cuff. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

souse, *n.* [OF. *sorse.* See SOUSE to swoop.] **1.** Act of sousing, or swooping; a swoop.
2. A blow; a thwack; also, a heavy fall. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

souse, *adv.* With a sudden swoop; violently; also, *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*, heavily; clumsily.

sou'tache' (sōō-tăsh'), *n.* [F.] A kind of trimming or embroidery braid, made of silk, wool, cotton, or tinsel, in varying widths; — called also *Russia* or *Russian braid.*

sou'tane' (sōō-tăn'; sōō'tăn'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sottana*, LL. *subtana*, fr. L. *subtus* below, beneath, fr. *sub* under.] *Eccl. Costume.* A close garment with straight sleeves, and skirts reaching the ankles, buttoned in front, esp. one of black, regularly worn by the clergy in France and Italy; a cassock.

south (south; *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *south, sup*, AS. *sūð*, for *sunð*; akin to D. *zuid*, OHG. *sund*, G. *süd, sünden*, Icel. *suðr, sunnr*, Dan. *syd, sönden*, Sw. *syd, söder, sunnan*; all perh. akin to E. *sun*, meaning, the side towards the sun. See SUN.] **1.** The cardinal point directly opposite the north; the direction to the right of a person facing the east.
2. A country or region situated relatively farther to the south than another; the southern section of a country.
3. [*cap.*] Specif.: That part of the United States south of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio River.
4. The south wind. *Obs. or Poetic.*

south by east, *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, east of due south; S. 11° 15′ E. See COMPASS CARD. — **s. by west,** *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, west of due south; S. 11° 15′ W. See COMPASS CARD. — **s. southeast.** See SOUTH-SOUTHEAST. — **s. southwest.** See SOUTH-SOUTHWEST.

☞ The pron. sou, chiefly nautical, is a recognized colloquialism in compounds, as *southeast, southwest*, etc.

south, *a.* **1.** Situated at the south, or in a southern direction; proceeding, as a ship, toward the south, or coming, as the wind, from the south; southern; as, the *south* pole.
2. [*cap.*] Designating the southern division or part of a country or race, or the more southerly of two places or regions bearing the same name; as, *South* Dakota.

South African, of or pertaining to southern Africa, esp. the colonies settled by the Dutch and English. — **S. African prune.** = WILD PRUNE. — **S. African ruby.** = CAPE RUBY. — **S. American,** of or pertaining to the continent of South America. — **S. American kino.** See KINO. — **S. Britain,** England and Wales, or that part of Great Britain lying south of Scotland; — sometimes popularly so called. Cf. NORTH BRITAIN. — **S. Devon.** **a** A local breed of dairy cattle of large size and pale yellowish color originating in, and chiefly raised in, southern Devonshire, England. **b** An English breed of long-wool sheep similar to the Lincoln. — **South Ham.** = SOUTH DEVON (cattle or sheep). — **s. polar distance,** *Astron.*, the angular distance of a heavenly body from the south pole of the heavens, measured along its hour circle. — **s. pole of a magnet,** that pole which, when the magnet is free to move, points to the south; — called also *south-seeking pole, negative pole, blue pole.* The opposite pole from the above has been called the *true south pole.* — **s. pole of the earth,** the southern extremity of the earth's axis. — **S. Sea** [Sp., *el Mar del Sur*], the Pacific Ocean; — so called when discovered in 1513 by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, Spanish governor of Darien, who first beheld it when looking south. — **S. Sea arrowroot.** = PIA. — **S. Sea Bubble,** a stock-jobbing scheme in England, in 1720, similar to the so-called Mississippi Scheme (which see) of John Law in France. As a scheme to extinguish the national debt, the South Sea Company was incorporated in 1711 and, in return for the monopoly of the trade to the South Sea and an annual payment of £600,000 for a certain number of years, it assumed a large part of the debt. From its prospective profits, its shares rose rapidly. Early in 1720 (called **South Sea Year**), it proposed to assume the entire debt of over £30,000,000, on being guaranteed five per cent per annum for seven and a half years. The managers by fraud inflated the stock for a time to more than £1,000 (par £100). — **S. Sea rose,** the oleander. — **S. Sea tea,** the yaupon. — **s. side,** the side situated toward or on the south; specif., *Eccl.*, of an altar, chancel, etc., the side (whether toward the true south or not) which is to the right of a person looking from the nave to the altar; the Epistle or decani side. Cf. EPISTLE SIDE, NORTH SIDE, GOSPEL SIDE.

south (south), *adv.* **1.** Toward the south; in the south.
2. From the south; as, the wind blows *south. Rare. Bacon.*

south (south; *cf.* MOUTH, *v.*), *v. i.;* SOUTHED (southd); SOUTH'ING. **1.** To turn or move toward the south.
2. *Astron.* To come to the meridian; to cross the north-and-south line; — said chiefly of the moon.

South-cot'ti-an (south-kŏt'ĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Joanna Southcott (1750–1814), an Englishwoman who, professing a miraculous calling, preached and prophesied, and committed many impious absurdities.

South'down' (south'doun'), *a.* Pert. to the South Downs, a range of pasture hills south of the Thames, England.

South'down', *n.* One of an important English breed of medium-sized short-wooled hornless sheep producing excellent mutton. The face and legs are speckled or brown ish gray and the fleece is fine, close, and white.

south'east' (south'ēst'; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *a.* Of, pert. to, situated or proceeding toward, or coming from, the southeast.

south'east', *n.* The point of the horizon between, and equally distant from, the south and the east; also, a part or region relatively southeast.

southeast by east, *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, east of due southeast; S. 56° 15′ E. See COMPASS CARD. — **s. by south,** *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, south of due southeast; S. 33° 45′ E. See COMPASS CARD.

south'east', *adv.* [AS. *sūðeast.*] Toward, or from, the southeast

south'east'er (-ēs'tẽr; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *n.* A storm, strong wind, or gale coming from the southeast.

south'east'er-ly, *a.* Southeast. — **south'east'er-ly,** *adv.*

south'east'ern (south'ēs'tẽrn; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *a.* Southeast.

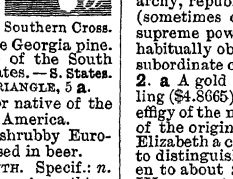
south'east'ward } (-ēst'wẽrd; -lĭ), *adv.* Toward the
south'east'ward-ly } southeast.

south'er-ly (sŭth'ẽr-lĭ; *formerly also* south-), *a.* Southern. — **south'er-ly,** *adv.* — **south'er-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

southerly buster. See BRICKFIELDER, 1.

south'ern (sŭth'ẽrn; *obs. or archaic* south'ẽrn), *a.* [AS. *sūðerne.* See SOUTH.] Of or pert. to, or situated in or toward, the south; proceeding from or toward the south.

Southern cattle fever. = *Texas fever,* under TEXAS. — **S. Confederacy,** *Amer. Hist.*, the Confederate States of America. — **S. Cross.** **a** Four bright stars in the Southern Hemisphere, situated as if at the extremities of a Latin cross; also, the constellation (between Centaurus and Musca) of which the above are the brightest stars; — also called *Crux.* **b** The battle flag of the Confederate States of America. See STARS AND BARS. — **S. Crown.** = CORONA AUSTRALIS. — **S. Fish.** = PISCIS AUSTRALIS. — **s. flounder,** a flounder (*Paralichthys lethostigma*) of the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. — **s. Southern Cross. Hemisphere.** See HEMISPHERE, 2. — **s. pine,** the Georgia pine. — **s. porgy,** a porgy (*Stenotomus aculeatus*) of the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. — **S. States.** See SOUTH, *n.*, 3. — **S. Triangle.** *Astron.* = TRIANGLE, 5 **a.**



South'ern-er (-ẽr-nẽr), *n.* An inhabitant or native of the south, esp. of the Southern States of North America.

south'ern-wood' (sŭth'ẽrn-wŏŏd'), *n.* A shrubby European wormwood (*Artemisia abrotanum*), used in beer.

south'ing (south'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SOUTH. Specif.: *n.* **1.** Tendency or progress southward; as, the sun's *southing.*
2. The time at which the moon, or other heavenly body, passes the meridian of a place.
3. *Astron.* Distance of any heavenly body south of the equator; south declination; south (celestial) latitude.
4. *Surv. & Navig.* Distance southward from any point of departure measured on a meridian; — opposite to *northing.*

South'ron (sŭth'rŭn), *n.* [See SOUTHERN.] A Southerner; *usually, Scot.*, an Englishman.

south'-south'east', *a.* Lying or situated in, or leading to, a direction or point halfway between south and southeast; blowing or coming from that direction. — *adv.* Toward or from a point in that direction. — *n.* A direction or point halfway between south and southeast; two points, or 22° 30′, east of due south; S. 22° 30′ E. See COMPASS CARD.

south'-south'west', *a.* Lying or situated in, or leading to, a direction or point halfway between south and southwest; coming from that direction. — *adv.* Toward or from a point in that direction. — *n.* A direction or point halfway between south and southwest; two points, or 22° 30′, west of south; S. 22° 30′ W. See COMPASS CARD.

south'ward (south'wẽrd; *naut.* sŭth'ẽrd) } *a d v.* [A S.
south'wards (-wẽrdz; *naut.* sŭth'ẽrdz) } *sūðweard, -weardes.*] Toward the south, or toward a point nearer the south than the east or west point; as, to go *southward.*

south'ward, *a.* [Cf. AS. *sūðeweard.*] Toward the south. — **south'ward-ly,** *adv.*

south'west' (south'wĕst'; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *n.* The point of the horizon or direction between, and equally distant from, the south and west; a part or region relatively southwest.

southwest by south, *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, south of due southwest; S. 33° 45′ W. See COMPASS CARD. — **s. by west,** *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, west of due southwest; S. 56° 15′ W. See COMPASS CARD. — **the S.,** the southwestern portion of the United States, generally including Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

south'west', *a.* Pertaining to, or in the direction of, the southwest; proceeding toward or from the southwest.

south'west', *adv.* [AS. *sūðwest.*] Toward, or from, the southwest.

south'west'er (south'wĕs'tẽr; *see* SOUTH, *n.*), *n.* Often, esp. in nautical use, **sou'-west'er.** **1.** A storm, gale, or strong wind from the southwest.
2. A hat made of painted canvas, oiled cloth, or the like, with a flap at the back, worn in stormy weather.

south'west'er-ly, *a.* Toward or from the southwest; as, a *southwesterly* course; a *southwesterly* wind.

south'west'ern (-tẽrn), *a.* [AS. *sūðwesterne.*] Southwesterly; as, a *southwestern* course.

south'west'ward } (-wĕst'wẽrd; -lĭ), *adv.* Toward the
south'west'ward-ly } southwest.

sou've-nir' (sōō'vẽ-nẽr'; sōō'vẽ-nẽr; 277), *n.* [F., prop., inf., to remember, fr. L. *subvenire* to come up, come to mind; *sub* under + *venire* to come, akin to E. *come.* See COME; cf. SUBVENTION.] **1.** That which serves as a reminder; a remembrancer; memento; keepsake.
2. A memory. *A Gallicism.*

sov'er-eign (sŏv'ẽr-ĭn; sŭv'-; 277: *colloq.* sŏv'rĭn; sŭv'-), *a.* [ME. *soverain, sovereyn*, OF. *soverain, sowrain, sovrain*, F. *souverain*, LL. *superanus*, fr. L. *superus* that is above, fr. *super* above. See OVER, SUPER; cf. SOPRANO. The modern spelling is due to a supposed connection with *reign.*] **1.** Chief or highest; supreme; paramount.

We acknowledge him [God] our *sovereign* good. *Hooker.*

2. Supreme or highest in power; superior in position to all others; chief; as, our *sovereign* prince; specif., princely; royal. "Most *sovereign* name." *Shak.*
3. Independent of, and unlimited by, any other; possessing, or entitled to, original and independent authority or jurisdiction; as, a *sovereign* state (i. e., one exercising the usual powers of self-government and of declaring peace and war without outside control): a *sovereign* discretion.
4. Excellent; efficacious in the highest degree; effectual; controlling; as, a *sovereign* remedy. *Dryden.*

sovereign pontiff. See PONTIFF, 2.

sov'er-eign, *n.* [OF. *sovrain*, F. *souverain.* See SOVEREIGN, *a.*] **1.** A person who is chief or supreme over others; as: **a** Formerly, a chieftain or lord, a husband, a mayor or provost (this sense being still locally retained in Ireland), the head of a monastery or convent, etc. **b** The person or body in which is vested the supreme or highest power in a state; the person or body having independent and supreme authority; as: (1) In a monarchy, a king, queen, emperor, or the like. (2) In an oligarchy, limited monarchy, republic, democracy, or the like, the body of men (sometimes called the **collective sovereignty**) in whom the supreme power is vested, or whom the people generally habitually obey. (3) In an empire embracing one or more subordinate countries, the state vested with sovereignty.
2. **a** A gold coin of Great Britain, worth one pound sterling ($4.8665) and legal tender to any amount; — from the effigy of the monarch on the obverse. The intrinsic value of the original sovereign of Henry VII. was $10.28; under Elizabeth a coin of this value was called the *fine* sovereign to distinguish it from the *pound* sovereign, which had fallen to about $6.90. The present coin, issued from George III. on, contains 123.274 grains of gold 11-12 fine. **b** A gold coin of Austria. See COIN.

Syn. — King, prince, monarch, potentate, emperor.

sov'er-eign-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *soverainetee*, OF. *sovrainelé*, F. *souveraineté.*] **1.** Quality or state of being sovereign or a sovereign; also, the power, right, authority, or status of a sovereign.
2. Specif.: **a** The status, dominion, or rule of a lord, king, emperor, or the like. **b** The supreme political power, au-

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sour, *adv.* Sourly.
souray. † SURAHI.
sour'bread' (*Scot* sōō'ẽr-brĕd'), *n.* **1.** Leavened bread *Obs.*
2. A sour leavened oatcake made usually at Christmas *Scot.*
sour'cake' (sour'-; sōō'ẽr-), *n* = SOURBREAD, 2. *Dial Eng.*
sourceance, *n.* [OF. *sourseance*, F. *sourséance.*] Cessation. *Obs*
sour'crout' (sour'krout'), *n.* = SAUERKRAUT.
sour'cudg'el, *n.* A beating. *Obs*
sourd. Soured. *Ref. Sp*
sourd, sourde, *n.* † SWORD.
sourd, sourde, *v. t.* [F. *sourdre* See SOURCE.] To have origin or source; to rise; spring *Obs.*
sour'de-line' (sōōr'dē-lēn'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sordellina.*] A kind of small bagpipe. [SORDINO.
sour'det Var. of SORDET. See
sourding, *n.* Dislike; hatred *Obs.* [Buttermilk. *Scot.*
sour'dook' (sōō'ẽr-dōōk'), *n.*
soure. † SORE, buck; SORELY.
sourge. † SURGE.
sourgrem, sourgreme, *n.* [Cf. SOUR, *a.*, and AS. *grama* anger.] Bitterness; resentment. *Obs.*
sour'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
sour'kit (sōō'ẽr-kĭt), *n.* Clouted cream. Cf. HATTED KIT. *Scot.*
sour'krout', *n.* = SAUERKRAUT
sour'ly, *adv.* of SOUR.
sourmouncie, *n.* [Cf. OF *sormontée* a surmounting.] Predominance; lordship. *Obs.*
sourname. † SURNAME.
sour'ness, *n.* [AS *sūrness.*] The quality or state of being sour.
sournoun † SURNOUN. [*Scot*
sou'rock (sōō'rŭk), *n.* Sorrel.
sourquidour † SURQUIDOUR.
sours. † SOURCE
sourse. † SOUSE, to dip.
sourse. Source. *Ref. Sp.*
sour'weed', *n.* The sheep sorrel.
sour'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* = SORREL TREE **a.** [*pl.* of SOU.
sous (sōō; *formerly* sous), *n.*,
sous, souse (sous), *n* A sou; a halfpenny. *Obs. Dial Eng.*
souse (sous), *n.* [Cf. OF. *souste, sout-*, the lower part, a big stick, or OF. & F. *sous* under.] A prop
souse'wife', *n.* A woman who makes or sells souse. *Obs.*
sou-shong'. Var. of SOUCHONG.
sou'shum-ber (sōō'shŭm-bẽr), *n* [Name in West Indies, corrupted fr. Pg. *jurumbeba.*] A tropical American solanaceous weed (*Solanum mammosum*) having spiny foliage and yellow berries.
sous'lik, *n.* [F.] = SUSLIK.
sou'sou (sōō'-sōō) Rare var. of SOOSOO
sou'sou'er-ly (sou'sŭth'ẽr-lĭ), *n* The old squaw, a kind of duck. *Local, U. S.*
sousteine † SUSTAIN.
soustere. † SEWSTER.
‖ sous tous' les rap'ports' (sōō tōō' lā ra'pōr'). [F.] In all respects
sout. † SOOT.
soutage, *n.* That in which anything is packed; bagging, esp. for hops. *Obs* [of SEEK.
soute. † *sought*, pret. & p. p.
sou'ter (sōō'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *sūtere*, fr. L. *sutor*, fr. *suere* to sew.] **1.** A shoemaker; cobbler. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** See 4th CHECKER, 2.
sou'ter-ess, *n.* A female souter. *Obs.*
sou'ter-ly, *a.* Of, pert. to, or suggesting, a cobbler or cobblers; hence, vulgar; low. *Obs.*
sou'ter-rain, *n.* [F.] A grotto or cavern; a cellar. *Obs.*
south, southe. † SOOTH.
South, Esquire. In Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull," a character representing Archduke Charles of Austria. [*Obs.*
south'dale', *n.* The south part.
southdene. † SUBDEAN.
south'en, *adv.* From the south. *Obs.* [of SOLDIER.
sou'ther (sō'thẽr). Scot. var.
south'er (south'ẽr), *n.* A wind, gale, or storm from the south.
south'er, *v. i.* To south. *Rare.*
south'er-land (sŭth'ẽr-lănd), *or* **south'er-ly** (-lĭ), *n.* The old squaw (duck). *Local, U. S.*
south'ern (sŭth'ẽrn), *v. i.* To south *Rare.*
South'ern. *n.* Southerner. *Rare.*
south'ern-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A word, idiom, or phrase peculiar to the south, esp. to the southern United States
south'ern-ize (-ĭz), *v. t & i.* To become, or cause to become, southern in characteristics
south'ern-ly (-lĭ), *a.* Somewhat southern. — *adv.* Southerly; southward — **south'ern-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [Farthest south.
south'ern-most (-mōst), *a.*
south'land (south'land), *n.* South country or region.
southlie, southly. † SOOTHLY.
south'ly (south'lĭ), *adv* Southerly. *R.* [ernmost. *Rare.*
south'most (-mōst), *a.* Southsouth'ness, *n* A tendency in a magnetic needle to point south.
Southronie, *n* Southrons *Obs.*
south'say'. † SOOTHSAY.
south'-seek'ing, *a.* Seeking the south See *south pole of a magnet*, under SOUTH, *a.*
south'-south'er-ly (south'-sŭth'ẽr-lĭ; *see* SOUTH, *n*), *n.* The old squaw (duck).
south'ward, *n.* The south.
soutil. † SUBTILE. [*Obs.*
souvenance, *n.* Remembrance.
souwe † SEW, *v*
sou'-west'er (sou-wĕs'tẽr), *n.* = SOUTHWESTER. *Colloq.*
souy. † SOY.
sov (sŏv). Short for SOVEREIGN, the gold coin. *Slang, Brit*
sove. † SEVEN.
sovel. SOWL, relish.
sovenez. *n. pl.* [F. *souvenez-vous* (OF *sovenez vos*) de moi, lit., remember me.] Germanders. *Obs.*
sover. † SUFFER, SURE.
soverain. † SOVEREIGN.
soverainness, *n.* [See SOVEREIGN.] Sovereignty. *Obs.*
soverainteas, *n.* [See SOVEREIGN; -ESS.] A female sovereign. *Obs.*
soverance. † SUFFERANCE.
soverance, *n.* [OF. *sourance* assurance.] *Obs.* **a** Assurance; safeguard. **b** Protection; safe conduct. **c** Truce; quarter. *Obs*
sov'er-eign-ess, *n.* A female sovereign. *Rare.* [*Scot*
sov'er-eign-ful, *a.* Noble *Obs*
sov'er-eign-ize, *v. i.* To have dominion; to be sovereign. *Obs.*
sov'er-eign-ly, *adv.* of SOVEREIGN.
sov'er-en. Sovereign. *Ref. Sp.*

thority, or status of the person or persons in a state whom the citizens as a body habitually obey; the power that determines and administers the government of a state in the final analysis. Thus, in a republic, as the United States, the *sovereignty* is in the body of enfranchised citizens. **c** The power or status of a sovereign state. See SOVEREIGN, *a.*, 3. **d** The dominion or status of a state which exercises a controlling power over another state or states.

3. Fig.: Dominion; supremacy; overruling influence or power. "Curious *sovereignty* of art." *Marlowe.*

sow (sou), *n.* [ME. *sowe, sawe*, AS. *sugu*, akin to AS. *sū*, D. *zog, zeug*, OHG. *sū*, G. *sau*, Icel. *sýr*, Dan. *so*, Sw. *sugga, so*, L. *sus*, Gr. *ὗς, σῦς*, Avestan *hu* boar; perh. from the root seen in Skr. *sū* to beget, to bear; the animal being named in allusion to its fecundity. Cf. HYENA, SOIL to stain, SWINE.] **1.** The adult female of swine.

2. *Metal.* **a** A channel or runner which conducts the molten metal to the rows of molds in the pig bed; also, any mold of larger size than a pig. Cf. 2d PIG, 6. **b** A mass of metal solidified in such a channel or mold. **c** A salamander.

3. *Mil. Antiq.* A kind of movable covered shed, formerly used by besiegers for protection in approaching a wall.

to get (have, take, *etc.*) **the wrong** (*or* right) **sow by the ear,** to light upon the wrong (or right) person or thing.

sow (sō), *v. t.; pret.* SOWED (sōd); *p. p.* SOWN (sōn) or SOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOW'ING. [ME. *sowen, sawen*, AS. *sāwan*; akin to OFries. *sēa*, D. *zaaijen*, OS. & OHG. *sājan*, G. *säen*, Icel. *sā*, Sw. *så*, Dan. *saae*, Goth. *saian*, Lith. *sėti*, Russ. *syeyat'*, L. *serere, sevi.* Cf. SATURDAY, SATURN, SEASON, SEED, SEMINARY.] **1.** To scatter, as seed, upon the earth for growth; to plant by strewing; as, to *sow* wheat.

2. To scatter seed upon, in, or over; to supply or stock, as land, with seeds; as, to *sow* a field with wheat.

3. To spread, scatter, or strew abroad: to plant; furnish.

And *sow* dissension in the hearts of brothers. *Addison.*

to sow one's wild oats, to commit excesses or follies in youth. — **to s. the wind and reap the whirlwind,** to commit excesses or follies and suffer disastrous results.

sow, *v. i.* To scatter seed to grow and produce a crop.

They that *sow* in tears shall reap in joy. *Ps* CXXVI. 5

so-war' (sō-wär'; -wôr'), *n.* [Per. *sawār* a horseman.] In India, a native cavalryman; also, a mounted orderly.

sow bug (sou). A wood louse, esp. one of *Oniscus* or other allied genus that cannot roll up like the pill bugs. See WOOD LOUSE.



Sow Bug (*Oniscus asellus*). Dorsal view. × 2

sow'ens (sō'ĕnz; sōō'ĕnz), *n. pl.* [Gael. *sughan* the thin and sour juice of sowens or the liquid of which sowens is made, fr. *sugh* juice.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Porridge made from the husks and siftings of oatmeal; flummery.

2. A weaver's paste for stiffening yarn.

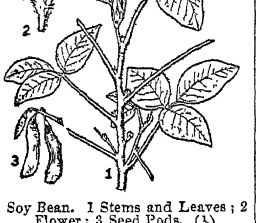
sow'er (sō'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *sāwere.*] One that sows, in any sense.

sow thistle (sou). [AS. *sugeþistel.*] Any cichoriaceous weed of the genus *Sonchus*, esp. *S. oleraceus*, said to be eaten by swine. *S. arvensis* is the corn sow thistle.

soy (soi), *n.* [Jap. *shōyū* a sauce made of fermented wheat and beans (not applied to the bean itself), fr. Chin. *shi yiu; shi* pickled fruit (beans, olives, etc.) + *yiu*[2] oil.] **1.** A Chinese and Japanese liquid sauce for fish, etc., made by subjecting boiled beans (esp. soy beans), or beans and meal, to long fermentation and then to long digestion in brine.

2. The soy bean.

soy bean. An Asiatic fabaceous herb (*Glycine hispida*) with nearly erect hairy stems and trifoliolate leaves; also, its white globose seed, used for food in China and Japan. The plant is grown for forage in the southern United States.



Soy Bean. 1 Stems and Leaves; 2 Flower; 3 Seed Pods. (½)

so'zal (sō'zăl), *n.* [Gr. *σώζειν* to save.] *Pharm.* An astringent crystalline salt of aluminium, used as an antiseptic. Chemically it is aluminium para-phenol sulphonate, $(C_6H_4(OH)SO_3)_3Al$.

so'zin (sō'zĭn), *n.* [Gr. *σώζειν* to save.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any defensive protein normally in the animal body. Those which destroy bacteria are called *mycosozins;* those which destroy the toxic products of bacteria are called *toxosozins.* Cf. PHYLAXIN.

so'zo-i'o-dol (sō'zō-ī'ō-dōl; -dŏl), *n.* [Gr. *σώζειν* to save + *iodine* + phen*ol.*] *Pharm.* A white crystalline compound used as an antiseptic and disinfectant; — called also **sozoiodolic acid.** Chemically it is di-iodo-para-phenol-sulphonic acid, $C_6H_2I_2(OH)SO_3H$. Its salts are similarly used. — **so'zo-i'o-dol'ic** (-dŏl'ĭk), *a.*

so-zol'ic (sō-zŏl'ĭk; -zō'lĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σώζειν* to save + phen*ol* + *-ic.*] *Pharm.* Pert. to or designating an acid (ortho-phenol-sulphonic acid, $C_6H_4(OH)SO_3H$) obtained as a sirupy liquid or crystalline solid by the action of sulphuric acid on phenol. It is used as an antiseptic, as in *aseptol.*

spa (spä; *obs. or archaic*, spō), *n.* A mineral spring; — from a place of this name in Belgium having mineral springs; hence, a locality or resort containing mineral springs.

space (spās), *n.* [ME. *space*, F. *espace*, from L. *spatium* space; cf. Skr. *sphāy* to become fat, to increase; perh. akin to E *speed.* Cf. EXPATIATE.] **1.** That which is characterized by dimension (esp. three mutually perpendicular dimensions), boundlessness, and indefinite divisibility; the subject of determinations of position and direction.

The question whether *space* is real apart from space-filling objects, that is, whether it is a receptacle for things or an attribute of them, dates from early times. The antithesis of these two views is complicated in modern discussions by the question of the subjective (ideal) or objective (noumenal) reality of space. Many theories have been advanced. First, according to common thought, space is a real (noumenal) receptacle, intrinsically void; this was Newton's view. Second, space is the essence of bodily substance (Descartes's conception) or an attribute of substance (Spinoza). Third, space is a mental construction due to the gradual coördination of sensations, especially of sight and motion; this is Berkeley's view and the usual conception of recent psychologists. It is held in two forms, some authorities maintaining that space is merely a product of the coördination of sense experience, others that it is a quality of sensations themselves. Fourth, space is an a priori form into which sensuous experience necessarily falls; this is the Kantian view. A fifth view maintains the existence of two kinds, distinguishing *ideal* or *a priori form from real* or physical space and admitting both. *Mathematical space* is to be distinguished from the foregoing. Aristotle ("Physics," Book IV.) held the view commonly accepted in modern times of space as the logical condition of the existence of bodies; space being "that without which bodies could not exist, but itself (space) continuing to exist when bodies cease to exist;" space possesses magnitude or extension, though itself is not a body — "for in case it were a body then two bodies would exist in the same place." He urged that inclosed places may be contained and moved in larger including places — a ball in a box, the box in a house, the house in a town, the town on the earth, etc; but all places are in one continuous space, an ultimate environment, *πέρας*, which contains all movable things and is not movable itself. *W. T. Harris.*

2. *Math.* Continuous extension in which objects may exist and change their position. In Euclidean geometry we infer from *our restricted experience* that space has three dimensions, is unlimited in extent in these dimensions, and has the same properties in all its parts. Its properties are further defined by certain axioms or postulates formulated by Euclid. The non-Euclidean geometer, by postulates different from those of Euclid, yet not contradicted by our limited experience, is able to develop a self-consistent explanation of the phenomena of space; or he may assume hypotheses which apparently do not agree with our experience and from these build up an equally self-consistent system of geometrical propositions, true for his imagined space. An **n space, extent,** or **manifold** is one of *n* dimensions.

3. A quantity or portion of extension; distance; an interval between any two or more objects; as, the *space* between two stars or two hills; the *space* of a mile.

4. Quantity of time; an interval between two points of time; duration; time. "Long *space.*" *R. of Brunne.*

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night *Milton*

5. Specif., time free for any special purpose; opportunity; chance. "To have *space* to speak." *Piers Plowman.*

6. A short time; a while. *Archaic. Spenser.*

7. Walk; track; path; course. *Obs. Chaucer.*

8. *Print.* A small piece of metal cast lower than a face type, so as not to receive the ink in printing, — used to separate words or letters, and made of different widths, as **3-em** (three to an em), or **thick, space; 4-em,** or **middle, space; 5-em,** or **thin, space;** and **hair space,** thinner than thin spaces. An **expanding space** is one automatically cast on the monotype machine, of such width that, with other similar spaces, it will justify the line of type in which it occurs; — opposed to *fixed space*, a space of a particular fixed width.

9. *Teleg.* The interval during which the key is open, or not in contact, in operation.

10. *Music.* One of the degrees, or parallel open places, between the lines of the staff.

space, *v. t.;* SPACED (spāst); SPAC'ING (spās'ĭng). [Cf. F. *espacer.* See SPACE, *n.*] **1.** To place at intervals; to arrange with spaces between; as, to *space* words, lines, or letters, in printing or typewriting.

2. To mark out into sizes, as compartments in a box.

3. To pace for measurement. *Dial. Eng.*

space band. *Print.* A steel wedge placed between words in linotype composition, to press the words apart evenly.

space bar *or* **key.** *Mach.* A bar or key, in a typewriter or typesetting machine, used for spacing between letters.

space constant. *Math.* The magnitude *k*, the second root of the reciprocal of Riemannian measure of curvature, $\frac{1}{k^2}$. See RIEMANNIAN MEASURE OF CURVATURE.

space curvature. The curvature of a space of any number of dimensions immersed in a space of higher dimensions. The term merely expresses a generalization of the notion of curvature. Called also *curvature of space.*

spac'er (spās'ẽr), *n.* One that spaces; as: **a** *Mach.* A space bar. **b** *Teleg.* A current-reversing device, used esp. in cable telegraphy, to increase speed of transmission.

space ratio. *Astron.* The ratio of numbers of stars increasing in space nearly in the theoretic proportion of their diminishing light; star ratio.

space rule. *Print.* Single rule in short regular lengths, used chiefly in tables.

space transmission. *Elec.* The production of mechanical effects at a distance by electric waves, without connecting wires. Cf. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

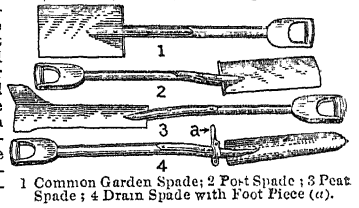
spa'cious (spā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *spatiosus:* cf. F. *spacieux.* See SPACE, *n.*] **1.** Vast in extent; of great space; not contracted or narrow; roomy; as, *spacious* bounds; a *spacious* hall. "A *spacious* plain." *Milton.*

2. Fashioned on a large or magnificent scale; not petty or mean; also, comprehensive; expansive.

The *spacious* times of great Elizabeth. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — See CAPACIOUS.

spade (spād), *n.* [AS. *spædu, spada;* akin to D. *spade*, G. *spaten*, Icel. *spaði*, Dan. & Sw. *spade*, Gr. *σπάθη* a spatula, a broad two-edged sword, a spathe (whence L. *spatha*). Cf. EPAULET, SPADE, in cards, SPATHE, SPATULA.] **1.** An implement resembling the shovel but heavier and adapted for being pushed into the ground with the foot. Generally the blade is nearly flat and oblong.



1 Common Garden Spade; 2 Post Spade; 3 Peat Spade; 4 Drain Spade with Foot Piece (*a*).

2. A cutting instrument used in flensing a whale.

3. *Ordnance.* A spade-shaped prong on the under side of the trail of a modern field or siege gun carriage. It is embedded in the ground to check the recoil of the carriage.

4. A cameo cutter's tool, used with diamond powder.

5. The horny formation on the heel of the spadefoot toad.

to call a spade a spade, to call a thing by its right name, however coarse; to tell plain facts in plain words.

spade (spād), *v. t.;* SPAD'ED (spād'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); SPAD'ING (spād'ĭng). To dig with a spade; to pare off with a spade.

spade, *n.* [Sp. *espada*, lit., a sword; — so called because these cards among the Spanish bear the figure of a sword. Sp. *espada* is fr. L. *spatha*, Gr. *σπάθη.* See SPADE for digging.] *Playing Cards.* **a** One of that suit of cards each of which bears one or more black figures resembling a pointed spade. **b** The figure on this suit. **c** Usually in *pl.* The suit.

spade bayonet. A bayonet with a broad blade which may be used for digging; — called also *trowel bayonet.*

spade'fish' (spād'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** A deep-bodied spiny-finned food fish (*Chætodipterus faber*) found on the coasts from Cape Cod to Cuba. **b** The paddlefish.

spade'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n., or* **spadefoot toad.** Any of several burrowing toads of the family Pelobatidæ, in which the inner bone of the tarsus has a strong sharp-edged horny sheath with which they dig. *Pelobates fucus* is the common species of central Europe. Several species, of the genus *Scaphiopus*, inhabit the United States, one (*S. holbrooki*) occurring from New England southward.

spa-di'ceous (spā-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *spadix, -icis*, a date-brown or nut-brown color. See SPADIX.] **1.** Of a bright clear brown or chestnut color.

2. *Bot.* Bearing flowers on, or of the nature of, a spadix.

spa'dix (spā'dĭks), *n.; L. pl.* SPADICES (spā-dī'sēz). [L., a

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sov'er-ent-ly, *adv.* Sovereignly. *Obs.* [*Sp.*]

sov'er-en-ty Sovereignty. *Ref.*

sovi, sovy. † SAVE.

sovir, sovirile. † SURE, SURELY.

sov'ran (sŭv'rĭn; sŏv'r ă n), **sov'ran-ty** Short for SOVEREIGN, SOVEREIGNTY.

sow. † SEW. [of SOWL, *v.*]

sow (sou; sō), *n.* Dial. Eng. var. of SOW (sou; sō), *n. & v.* Stack; heap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sow, *v. t. & i.* To gall; grieve; smart; tingle. *Obs.*

sow'an (sō'ăn), **sow'an-ly,** *adv.* Extremely; very. *Dial. Eng.*

sow'ans, *n. pl* = SOWENS.

so-war'ry (sō-wär'ĭ; sō-wôr'ĭ), *n.* Also **so-war'ree.** [Hind. & Per. *sawārī.*] A retinue of cavalry. *Obs. Indian.*

sow'back', *n.* 1. A long, low hill or ridge, as a drumlin. *Dial.* 2. A woman's cap having a raised fold lengthwise. *Scot.*

sow'bane' (sou'bān'), *n.* The red goosefoot (*Chenopodium rubrum*) or the maple-leaved goosefoot (*C. hybridum*), considered fatal to swine. [*Amer. Slang.*]

sow'bel'ly, *n.* Salt pork. *Mil.*

sowbpowayille. † SUPPOWELL.

sow bread. The wild European cyclamen (*Cyclamen europæum*).

sow-car'. Var. of SOUCAR.

sowces. Obs. pl. of SOU.

sowd. † SOLD, pay.

sowd (sōud; sŏd). Dial. Eng. var. of *sold*, pret. & p. p. of SELL.

sowd. Sowed. *Ref. Sp.*

sowdan. † SOUDAN.

sowde. † SOLD, pay.

sowdear, sowdiour. † SOLDIER.

sowe. † SAW, *pret.*; SUE.

sowel. † SOUL. [Eng. of SOWL.]

sow'el (sō'ĕl). Obs. or dial.

sowen. † SEW, SWOON. [sews.]

sow'er. † SEWER, one who sows.

sower. † SORE, a young buck.

sow'er (sou'ẽr; sō'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SOUR.

sowese. Obs. pl. of SOU.

sowestere † SEWSTER.

sow fennel. = HOG'S-FENNEL.

sow'-geld'er (sou'-; sō'-; *Scot.* sōō'-), *n.* One who spays sows: a low fellow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sowgh (souf; sōōf; sōōk). Scot. & dial Eng. of SOUGH, murmur.

sow grass. Swine's-cress.

sow'le, *n.* = SOW, *n.*, 3. *Obs.*

sow'ins, *n. pl.* = SOWENS.

sow'ish, *a.* Swinish. *Obs.*

sowk, sowker. † SUCK, SUCKER.

sowl, sowle (*dial.* soul; sōl), *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *sollen* to jerk about, orig. to throw up a ball with a string.] To pull by the ears; to tousle; also, to thrash; beat. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sowl, sowle (*dial.* soul, sōōl), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sufel.*] Anything eaten with bread; a relish; a sauce: also, pottage. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sowld. † SHOULD.

sowle. † SOUL.

sowlis, *n. pl.* [See SWIVEL.] Rings; swivels. *Obs. Scot.*

sowltring. † SWELTERING.

sowltry. † SULTRY.

sowly. † SOLELY.

sowm, sowme. † SUM, SWIM.

sowm, sowme (sōōm). Scot. vars. of SOUM: also (*pron.* sōm), Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of SOAM.

sowmonds. † SUMMONS.

sown. † SWOON.

sown (sōn), *p. p.* of SOW.

sownd. † SWOUND. [*adv.*]

sownder. † SOUNDER; SUNDER.

sowne. † SIN, SON, SOON, SUN, SOUND, SWOON.

sowp † SWOPE, to sweep.

sowp (*dial.* sōōp). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SUP.

sowper. † SUPPER

sowpewaille. † SUPPOWELL.

sow'pit, *p. p.* of SOUP. *Obs. Scot.*

sow'ple † SUPPLE.

sowpooaille, *n.* [OF. *souspoial.*] Support. *Obs.*

sowrcharge. † SURCHARGE.

sowre. † SORE, a buck; SOUR.

sowre-loten, *a.* [*sour* + *lote*, var. of *late* look.] Sour-looking. *Obs.*

sowrok. † SOUROCK.

sowse (*dial.* sous, sōōs) Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SOUSE.

sowt, sowte. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of SEEK.

sowte † SUIT.

sowter Var. of SOUTER

sowth † SOUGHT, *p. p.*; SOUTH.

sowth (sōōth). Scot. var. of SOOTH, SOUGH. [sault. *Obs.*]

sowth, *n.* [See ASSAULT.] Assowther † SOLDER.

sox. † SAX, a knife. [*Scot* soy (sōi), *n.* [F *soie.*] Silk.

soy'a (sŏ'yă), *n.* [Cf. SOJA, SOY.] The soy bean. *India.*

so'ya (sō'yă), *n.* [Hind *sōā, sōwā.*] Dill. *India.*

soyle. † SOIL.

soyne. † SOON.

So-yot' (sō-yōt'), *n.; pl.* SOYOTES (sō-yō'tēz). One of a Tatar people, nomadic hunters, dwelling near the headwaters of the Yenisei in Siberia and China, resembling the Samoyeds; also, their language. See URALALTAIC.

soy pea. The soy bean.

soyt, soyte † SUIT.

so-zi'o-dol (sō-zī'ō-dōl; -dŏl), **so-zi'o-dol'ic** (-dŏl'ĭk). Vars. of SOZOIODOL, SOZOIODOLIC.

so'zo-i'o-do-late (sō'zō-ī'ō-dō-lāt; -ĭ-ōd'ō-lāt), *n.* A salt of sozoiodolic acid or sozoiodol.

soz'zle (sŏz'l) Var. of SOSSLE, *n. & v.* *Dial.*

soz'zly (sŏz'lĭ), *a.* Messy; sloppy; shiftless. *Local, U. S.*

Sp., *or* **sp.** *Abbr.* Spain; Spanish; species; specimen; spelling; spirit; spiritus.

s. p. *Abbr. Law.* Sine prole (without offspring).

S. P. *Abbr.* Special purchase (of crown lands acquired under certain conditions by purchase without competition) (*Australia*); sub polo (L., under the pole).

spa. † SPAE.

spaad. Scot. var. of SPADE.

spaad (spūd), *n.* [Cf. D. *spaath*, G. *spath* spar. See SPAR the mineral.] A fibrous talc. *Obs.*

spac. † SPACK; SPAKE, *pret.*

space, *n.* [F. *espèce.*] Kind; species. *Obs. Scot*

space (spās), *n. & v.* [Cf. SPACE room; PACE.] Pace (in measuring ground). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

space, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *espacier*, L. *spatiari.* See SPACE, *n.*] To walk; rove; roam. *Obs.*

space centrode. See CENTRODE.

space'ful, *a.* Wide; extensive.

space'less, *a.* See -LESS.

space line. *Print.* A lead. *R.*

space telegraphy. Wireless telegraphy [lephony.

space telephony Wireless te-

space washer. *Mach.* A washer used for a distance piece.

space writer. *Journalism.* A writer paid according to the space his matter fills in print.

spachi. † SPAHI.

spa'cial (spā'shăl), **spa'ci-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), **spa'cial-ly.** Vars. of SPATIAL, etc.

spac'ing (spās'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPACE.

spack (spăk; spák) Scot. & dial Eng. pret. of SPEAK.

spack, *a* [Cf. Icel. *spakr* wise] Intelligent; knowing; also, forward. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

spack, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *spakr* quiet, gentle.] To quiet or soothe one's self; to become reconciled. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

spack, adv. Speckly. *Obs.*

spack'ly, *adv.* Swiftly; quickly; intelligently; wisely. *Obs.*

spad † SPADE.

Spadaires, Spadaires, *n. pl* [OF. *spadaires.*] An order of Carmelites, founded in Livonia about 1200, distinguished by a badge of two red swords. *Obs.*

‖ **spa'das'sin'** (spä'dä'sēn'; *Angl.* spăd'ă-sĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *spadaccino* swordsman.] A swordsman; duelist; bravo.

spad'dle (spăd'l), *n.* [See SPADE for digging.] A little spade with a long handle. *Obs.*

spade (spād), *n.* [Cf. SPAY, *n.*] A three-year-old hart or stag.

spade, *n.* [Cf. L. *spado.*] A castrated man or animal.

spade'bone', *n.* The shoulder blade. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

spade'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.* See -FUL.

spade graft. The depth a spade reaches in digging. Also, **spade's graft.** *Dial. Eng.*

spade guinea. A guinea of George III.; — from the resemblance of the shield on the reverse to the spade of cards.

spade handle. *Mach.* A forked end of a connecting rod in which a pin is held at both ends.

spade iron. The iron of a common spade, or a metal edging of a wooden spade. [spades.]

spad'er (spād'ẽr), *n* One that

spades'man (spādz'măn), *n.* A spader; hedger. *Dial. Eng.*

spadg'er (spăj'ẽr; spăj'-), *n.* The house sparrow *Dial. Eng.*

spad'iard (spăd'yẽrd), *n.* A workman in the Cornwall stanneries. *Obs.*

spa-di'ci-flo'ral (spā-dĭ'sĭ-flō'răl; 201), *a.* [See SPADIX; FLORAL.] *Bot.* Spadiceous.

spa-di'ci-form (spā-dĭ'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a spadix. [diceous

spa'di-cose (spā'dĭ-kōs), *a.* Spa-

spa-dil'la (spā-dĭl'ă), *n.* [Sp. *espadilla*, dim. of *espada* sword. See 3d SPADE; cf. SPADILLE.] *Card Playing.* See SOLO, *n.*, 2 a.

spa-dille' (spā-dĭl'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *espadilla*, dim. of *espada.* See 3d SPADE.] *Ombre & Quadrille.* The ace of spades.

spa-dil'lo (spā-dĭl'ō), *n.* [See SPADILLE.] Spadille. *Obs.*

spading fork. *Agric.* A kind of fork with stout broad tines.

spading harrow. A disk harrow with the disks cut away at intervals round the rim so as to give a kind of spading action.

‖ **spa'do,** *n.* [Cf It. *spada*, Sp. & Pg. *espada.*] A sword. *Obs.*

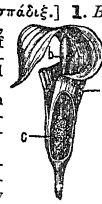
‖ **spa'do** (spā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DONES (spā-dō'nēz). [L., fr. Gr. *σπάδων.*] A castrated man or beast; also, *Law*, an impotent person

spa-do'ne (spā-dō'nē), *n.; L. pl.* -NES (-nāz). [It., a large sword.] = SPADROON, 1.

2. Also **spa-do'na** (-nä). An ostrich-wing feather of the first plucking, taken from a bird

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palm branch broken off, with its fruit, Gr. *σπάδιξ.*] **1.** *Bot.* A spike with a fleshy or succulent axis, usually subtended by, or inclosed in, a leaf called a *spathe*. This inflorescence is characteristic of the arum family (Araceæ), and the palm family (Phœnicaceæ).



Spadix and Spatheof Jack-in-the-pulpit *a* Spathe; *b* Spadix, bearing flowers below, at *c*.

2. *Zoöl.* A compressed cone-shaped organ of the male nautilus, formed of four modified tentacles and their sheaths, and supposed to represent a hectocotylus.

spa-droon′ (spȧ-drōōn′), *n.* [Cf. F. *espadon*, Sp. *espadón*, It. *spadone*. See ESPADON, SPADE, in cards.] **1.** A long, heavy sword, usually two-handed, formerly used in warfare and in ceremonies of state.

2. Cut-and-thrust swordplay. *Obs. or Hist.*

spa-ghet′ti (spȧ-gĕt′ĭ), *n.* [It.] A variety of macaroni made in cords of small diameter, but larger than vermicelli.

spa′hi } (spä′hē), *n.* [Turk. & Per. *sipāhī*: cf. F. *spahi*.
spa′hee } See SEPOY.] **1.** Formerly, one of a corps of Turkish cavalry, largely irregular, used in the suppression of the Janizaries in 1826 and disbanded soon afterwards.

2. One of a corps of Algerian native cavalry in the French army, normally serving in Africa, half of whose officers below the rank of captain and all of that rank or above are French. It was originally composed largely of Turkish spahis serving in Algeria at the French conquest in 1830.

spall (spôl), *n.* [E. dial., ME. *spalle*; cf. SPALE, SPELL a splinter.] A chip or fragment, esp. a chip of stone as struck off by the hammer, having at least one featheredge.

spall, *v. t.*; SPALLED (spôld); SPALL′ING. **1.** *Mining.* To break up by hand, as ore, for separating from rock, usually preparatory to crushing.

2. *Masonry.* To reduce, as irregular stone blocks, approximately to size by chipping with the hammer.

spall, *v. i.* To give off spalls; to chip along the edges, as stone set with too much weight on the outer surface.

spal-peen′ (spȧl-pēn′; spȧl′pēn), *n.* [Ir. *spailpīn*; cf. *spailp* a beau, pride, self-conceit.] A scamp; a rascal; — an Irish term for a good-for-nothing fellow, often used playfully.

span (spăn), *n.* [AS. *spann*; akin to D. *span*, OHG. *spanna*, G. *spanne*, Icel. *spönn*. See SPAN, *v. t.*] **1.** The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; in English measure, 9 inches; also, *Rare*, the hand with thumb and fingers extended, as for spanning.

2. Hence, extent of reach in general; reach; grasp. *R.*

3. Anything conceived of as an extent, stretch, reach, or spread, between two definite limits; specif.: **a** A limited space or portion of time; often, a small space or brief time.

Life 's but a *span*; I 'll every inch enjoy. *Farquhar*

b The spread or extent of an arch between abutments, or of a beam, girder, truss, roof, bridge, or the like, between supports; also, the portion thus extended.

4. *Naut.* **a** A rope having its ends made fast so that a purchase can be hooked to the bight. **b** A rope made fast in the center so that both ends can be used, as, with thimbles, as fair-leads. **c** A rope made fast or secured between two uprights, as a triatic stay or the rope between davit heads.

5. [Cf. D. *span*, Sw. *spann*, Dan. *spænd*, G. *gespann*. See SPAN, *v. t.*] A pair of horses, mules, or other animals, usually matched in looks and action, driven together.

span (spăn), *v. t.*; SPANNED (spănd); SPAN′NING. [AS. *spannan*; akin to D. & G. *spannen*, OHG. *spannan*, Sw. *spänna*, Dan. *spænde*, Icel. *spenna*, and perh. to Gr. *σπᾶν* to draw, to drag. Cf. SPIN, *v. t.*, SPASM.] **1.** To measure by the hand with fingers and thumb extended, or by encompassing with the fingers; as, to *span* a space or distance; to *span* a cylinder.

2. Hence, to spread out; stretch; extend. *Archaic.*

My right hand hath *spanned* the heavens. *Is.* xlviii. 13.

3. To seize; grasp. *Obs.*

4. To spread, stretch, or extend, over or across from one limit to another; to cover as with an arch or span.

The rivers were *spanned* by arches of solid masonry. *Prescott.*

5. To fetter, as a horse; to hobble. *Dial. Eng.*

6. [D. *spannen*.] To attach (horses, oxen, etc.) to a vehicle; also, to equip (a vehicle) with draft animals. *So. Africa.*

7. To cock with a spanner, as a firearm. *Obs. & R.*

span, *v. i.* **1.** To be matched, as horses. *U. S.*

2. **a** To move after the manner of measuring worms. **b** To swim along, rising to the surface to breathe at more or less regular intervals; — said of whales.

spa-næ′mi-a, spa-ne′mi-a (spȧ-nē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σπανός* scarce + *-æmia*.] *Med.* A morbid state of impoverishment of the blood. — **spa-næ′mic, spa-ne′mic** (-nē′-mĭk; -nĕm′ĭk), *a.*

span blocks. *Naut.* Two blocks each at one end of a span of rope at a masthead, for studding-sail halyards, etc.

span′cel (spăn′s'l; spȧn′-), *n.* [*span* + a form fr. AS. *sāl* a rope or a kindred Scand. form; cf. Icel. *seil*.] A rope hobble or clog for a horse, cow, etc. *Chiefly Dial.*

span′cel, *v. t.*; -CELED (-s'ld) or -CELLED; -CEL-ING or -CEL-LING. To tie or hobble with a spancel. *Chiefly Dial.*

span′-count′er, *n.* An old English boys' game, played with counters, in which one tried to toss his counter so near the other's that the space between could be spanned. A similar game is now called *span-ha'penny* or *span-farthing*.

span′dog′ (spăn′dŏg′; 205), *n.* **1.** *pl.* A pair of grappling dogs for hoisting logs and timber.

2. An iron dog for holding a wooden stave to shape after bending, while it cools.

span′drel (spăn′drĕl), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf OF. *espandre* to spread, L. *expandere* (see EXPAND)] **1.** *Arch.* The irregular triangular space between the extrados curve of an arch and the inclosing right angle; or the space between the extradoses of two contiguous arches and a horizontal line above them, or another arch above and inclosing them.


s, s Spandrels.

2. The triangular space beneath the string of a stair.

3. A narrow mat or passe partout for a picture. *Cant.*

4. *Arch.* In skeleton construction, the space from the top of a window to the sill of the window in the story above.

5. *Philately.* Any triangular space in a corner of a postage stamp, over a central figure and inside the framing.

spang (spăng), *n.* [AS. *spange* a clasp or fastening; akin to D. *spang*, G. *spange*, OHG. *spanga*, Icel. *spöng* a spangle.] A spangle, or shining ornament. *Obs.*

span′gle (spăn′g'l), *n.* [ME. *spangel*, dim. of AS. *spange*. See SPANG a spangle.] **1.** A small plate or boss of shining metal; something brilliant used as an ornament, esp. when stitched on the dress. Hence, any little thing that sparkles.

"The rich *spangles* that adorn the sky." *Waller.*

2. A distinct marking on the end of a feather.

span′gle, *v. t.*; SPAN′GLED (-g'ld); SPAN′GLING (-glĭng). To set or sprinkle with or as with spangles; to adorn with small, distinct, brilliant bodies; as, a *spangled* breastplate.

"What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty?" *Shak.*

span′gle, *v. i.* To gleam as if covered with spangles; to glisten; glitter.

span′gled (spăn′g'ld), *pret. & p. p.* of SPANGLE.

spangled coquette, a tropical humming bird (*Lophornis stictolophus*), having a crest of spangled feathers.


Spangled Coquette.

Span′iard (spăn′yȧrd), *n.* [Cf. OF. *Espaignart*, or D. *Spanjaard*.] **1.** A native or citizen of Spain. The Spaniards are a very homogeneous people of the pure type of the Mediterranean race. Cf. BASQUE, 1, IBERIAN, 1 & 2.

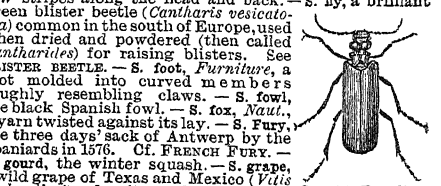
2 The spear grass (*Aciphylla colensoi*) of New Zealand; — also called *wild Spaniard*.

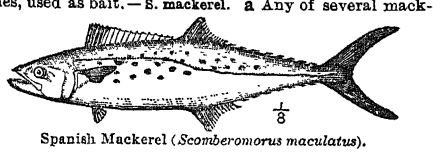
span′iel (spăn′yĕl; *colloq. or dial.* spăn′ĕl), *n.* [OF. *espagnol, espagneul*, F. *épagneul*, orig. the same word as *espagnol* Spanish, fr. L. *Hispania* Spain.] **1.** Any of numerous breeds of small or medium-sized, mostly short-legged dogs, usually having long wavy hair, feathered legs and tail, and large drooping ears. Spaniels are divided into three main classes: those adapted for hunting small game, and which are called *field spaniels* (in a broad sense) or *springers*, including the clumber, cocker, field, Norfolk, and Sussex breeds (see these terms); *water spaniels*, which are larger and have curly hair (as the Irish water spaniel); and *toy spaniels* (as King Charles and Blenheim spaniels), which are very small and kept as pets.


Sussex Spaniel.

2. A cringing, fawning person. *Shak.*

Span′ish (spăn′ĭsh), *a.* [Cf. D. *spaansch*, G. *spanisch*, OF. *espaneis, espanois, espaignois*, L. *Hispanus* Spanish, *Hispania* Spain.] Of or pertaining to Spain, the Spaniards, or their language. — **Spanish Academy** [Sp. *Academia Española*], an academy founded at Madrid in 1713 (officially approved by the king in 1714) for perfecting the Spanish language. — **S. American.** See in the *Vocab.* — **S. angel fish.** = PALMONETA **b.** — **S. arbor vine.** = ARBOR VINE. — **S. Armada.** See ARMADA, 1. — **S. bayonet,** a liliaceous plant of the southern United States (*Yucca aloifolia*) with rigid spine-tipped leaves; any of several other species of *Yucca*. — **S. bean.** = SCARLET RUNNER **a.** — **S. beard,** long moss. — **S. berry.** = PERSIAN BERRY. — **S. black,** a black pigment obtained by charring cork. — **S. block,** a hat in the Spanish fashion. *Obs.* — **S. bluebell.** = SPANISH JACINTH. — **S. broom,** a European fabaceous shrub (*Spartium junceum*) having green flexible rushlike twigs used in basketry. They also yield a fiber. The handsome fragrant flowers afford a yellow dye. — **S. brown,** earth of dark reddish brown color (due to the presence of oxide of iron), used as a pigment. — **S. buckeye,** a small sapindaceous tree (*Ungnadia speciosa*) of Texas, New Mexico, etc., related to the buckeye, but having pinnate leaves and a 3-seeded fruit. — **S. bugloss.** = ALKANET, 1 **a.** — **S. burton.** See TACKLE, *n.*, 1; BURTON, *Illust.* — **S. carnation,** the Barbados pride *Poinciana pulcherrima*. — **S. cedar,** a West Indian meliaceous tree (*Cedrela odorata*); also, its hard, fragrant red wood, much used for cigar boxes. — **S. chalk,** a kind of steatite from Aragon in Spain. — **S. clover. a** Alfalfa. **b** = MEXICAN CLOVER. — **S. cockle,** a large West Indian bivalve (*Codakia orbicularis*), said to be acrid and dangerous to eat. — **S. cream,** a molded pudding of custard, gelatin, flavoring, and beaten white of eggs, served cold. — **Spanish cress,** either of two South European cresses (*Lepidium cardamines* and *Carrichtera vellæ*). — **S. curlew. a** The long-billed curlew. **b** The white ibis. *Local, U. S.* — **S. dagger.** = SPANISH BAYONET. — **S. elm,** a large West Indian boraginaceous tree (*Cordia gerascanthus*); also, its hard, grayish wood, used for building and many other purposes. — **S. Era.** See ERA, *n.* — **S. ferretto,** a rich reddish brown pigment obtained by calcining copper and sulphur together. — **S. fir,** a fir (*Abies pinsapo*) of the mountains of southern Europe, with stiff, bright green foliage. — **S. flag. a** A California rockfish (*Sebastichthys rubrivinctus*) having conspicuous bands of red and white. **b** A West Indian serranoid fish (*Gonioplectrus hispanus*), with a bright red body and yellow stripes along the head and back. — **S. fly,** a brilliant green blister beetle (*Cantharis vesicatoria*) common in the south of Europe, used when dried and powdered (then called *cantharides*) for raising blisters. See BLISTER BEETLE. — **S. foot,** *Furniture,* a foot molded into curved members roughly resembling claws. — **S. fowl,** the black Spanish fowl. — **S. fox,** *Naut.*, a yarn twisted against its lay. — **S. Fury,** the three days' sack of Antwerp by the Spaniards in 1576. Cf. FRENCH FURY. — **S. gourd,** the winter squash. — **S. grape,** a wild grape of Texas and Mexico (*Vitis berlandieri*); also, its small purple well-flavored fruit. — **S. grass,** esparto. — **S. hogfish.** = LADYFISH **b.** — **S. hyacinth.** = SPANISH JACINTH. — **S. iris,** an iris of the Mediterranean region (*Iris xiphium*) having yellow flowers with a very short perianth tube. — **S. jacinth,** a species of squill (*Scilla hispanica*) of Spain and Portugal, with blue or white hyacinthlike flowers. — **S. jasmine,** a large-flowered East Indian jasmine (*Jasminum grandiflorum*) often cultivated in Europe as a source of perfume. — **S. juice,** licorice. — **S. lace,** any of various old laces, esp. a kind resembling rose point, and a kind made of gold or silver threads embroidered with colored silks; also, a modern silk blonde lace having a heavy pattern on a fine net ground. — **S. lady** *or* **ladyfish.** = LADYFISH **b.** — **S. leather.** = CORDOVAN, 2. — **S. lettuce.** = INDIAN LETTUCE. — **S. licorice** *or* **liquorice,** common licorice. — **S. lime,** the genip *Melicocca bijuga*. — **S. lobster,** a large scyllarian (*Scyllarides sculptus*) of Bermuda and the West Indies, used as bait. — **S. mackerel. a** Any of several mackerels of the genus *Scomberomorus*, closely allied to the common mackerel; esp., *S. maculatus*, bluish above, with oval brown spots on the sides, found during the warmer months off the American Atlantic coast from Cape Ann to Brazil. It often weighs six to ten pounds. An allied but unspotted species, the Monterey Spanish mackerel (*S. concolor*) occurs on the California coast. The pintado and cero are other species. **b** The chub mackerel. — **S. mahogany,** a handsome variety of mahogany, obtained chiefly from Cuba. — **S. Main,** the mainland of Spanish America, esp. the northern coast of South America from the Isthmus of Panama to the Orinoco or Amazon; improperly, the southern portion, or the whole, of the Caribbean Sea. — **S. March** *or* **Mark,** a Frankish province in the extreme northeast of Spain between the Pyrenees and the Ebro. It was conquered by Charlemagne in 778. In the 10th century it was divided into several feudal countships attached for the most part to the house of Barcelona. — **S. Mo'li-ère',** the (mō'lyâr'), Leandro Fernandez de Moratin (1760-1828), a Spanish dramatic poet who took Molière for his model. — **S. money,** fair words. *Obs.* — **S. moss,** long moss. — **S. n,** *Print.*, the letter *n* with the tilde (ñ). See TILDE. — **S. nectarine,** the coco plum. — **S. needles,** any of several asteraceous plants having achenes armed with barbed awns; specif., in the United States, *Bidens bipinnata*. — **S. nut. a** A variety of hazelnut. **b** A South European iris (*Iris sisyrinchium*) with pale lilac flowers. — **S. oak. a** An oak (*Quercus digitata*) of the southeastern United States, with hard coarse-grained reddish wood. Its bark is rich in tannin. **b** Sometimes, the red oak or the scarlet oak. — **S. ocher,** an ocherous red pigment resembling Venetian red, but slightly yellower and warmer. — **S. omelet,** an omelet containing, besides eggs, chopped onion, green pepper, olives, tomato, and ham. — **S. oyster,** a pinna. *Bermuda.* — **S. oyster plant,** the golden thistle (*Scolymus hispanicus*). — **S. pack,** *Card Playing,* a pack of 40 cards, there being no eights, nines, or tens. — **S. peanut,** a variety of peanut with small pods, sometimes grown as a forage plant. — **S. pear,** the avocado. — **S. pepper,** the pepper tree. — **S. pike,** a needle. *Obs. Ford.* — **S. plum,** the yellow edible fruit, somewhat like the hog plum, of a tropical American anacardiaceous tree (*Spondias purpurea*); also, the tree itself. — **S. porgy,** a small bright-colored parrot fish (*Sparisoma radians*) of Bermuda and the West Indies. — **S. potato,** the sweet potato. — **S. pox.** See POX, 1. — **S. puff,** a kind of fritter. — **S. red.** = SPANISH OCHER. — **S. reef.** *Naut.* **a** A knot tied in the head of a triangular fore-and-aft sail to reduce its area. **b** A reduction of the spread of square sails by dropping the yards on the cap of the mast. *Rare.* — **S. Reformed Church,** a body of Episcopalians in Spain, originating in a congregation which met for the first time in 1871 at


Spanish Fly. Natsize.


Spanish Mackerel (*Scomberomorus maculatus*).

from six to about nine months old, and sharp-pointed at the tip.

spa-don′ic (spȧ-dŏn′ĭk), *a.* [From SPADO a castrated man.] Of or pert. to a eunuch. *Rare.*

spa′do-nism (spā′dō-nĭz'm), *n.* Eunuchry. *R.* [SPADROON.]

spa-dro′ne (spȧ-drō′nē), *n.* =

spae (spā), *v. i.* [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *spá*.] To foretell; divine; spey. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spae, *n.* Prophecy. *Obs.*

spaec. Obs. pret. of SPEAK.

spaeche. † SPEECH.

spae′craft′ (spā′krȧft′), *n.* Also **spae′dom** (-dŭm). Fortune telling; prognostication. *Scot.*

spaeken. Obs. pret. pl. of SPEAK.

spae′man. (spā′mȧn), **spae′er** (spā′ẽr), **spae′wife′, spae′wom′an,** *n.* Prophet; diviner. *Scot.*

spae′work′, *n.* Spacraft. Scot. var. of SPARE.

spagerical. † SPAGYRICAL.

spa-gir′ic (spȧ-jĭr′ĭk), **spag′i-rist** (spăj′ĭ-rĭst). Vars. of SPAGYRIC, SPAGYRIST.

spagnolet, *n.* [F *espagnolette* a kind of cloth.] A dress in the fashion of Spain. *Obs.*

Spagnolize. † SPANIOLIZE.

spa-gyr′ic (spȧ-jĭr′ĭk), *n.* Spagyrist. *Obs.*

spa-gyr′ic (spȧ-jĭr′ĭk), **spa-gyr′i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* [LL. *spagyricus*, fr. Gr. *σπᾶν* to draw, to separate + *ἀγείρειν* to assemble; cf. F. *spagirique*.] Chemical; alchemic.

spag′y-rist (spăj′ĭ-rĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *spagiriste*.] A chemist or alchemist, esp. an iatrochemist. *Obs. or Hist.*

spaid. † SPADE, a young deer.

Spaidaires. † SPADAIRES.

spaier. † SPARE, an opening.

spaik (spāk). Scot. of SPOKE.

spail. Var. of SPALE.

spail (spāl). Scot. var. of SPELL.

spain. Var. of SPANE, to wean.

Spainol, *n.* [F. *Espagnol*.] A Spaniard. *Obs.*

spair (spār). Scot. var. of SPARE.

spaird. Obs. pret. of SPERE, ask.

spairge (spārj). Var. of SPARGE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spait. Var. of SPATE, a flood.

spake. † SPACK. [SPEAK.]

spake (spāk). Archaic pret. of

spake. Scot. var. of SPOKE, *n.*

spake, *a.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *spakr* quiet, gentle, Sw. *spak* meek, tame, Dan. *spag* tame.] Tame; docile. *Obs.*

spakely. † SPACKLY.

spake′net′ (spāk′nĕt′), *n.* A net to catch crabs. [SPALL.]

spal. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

Spa′lax (spā′lăks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σπάλαξ* a mole.] *Zool* The typical genus of the **Spa-lac′i-dæ** (spȧ-lăs′ĭ-dē), the family of Old World rodents including the great mole rat and the bamboo rats. — **spal′a-cine** (spăl′ȧ-sĭn; -sīn; 183), *a.*

spald (*dial.* spôld, spôd, spād), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *spalden*; cf. OLG. *spalden*, akin to G. *spalten*.] To split; open. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A split; splinter. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

spald (*Scot.* spôld), *n.* [OF. *espalle, espaulle*, F. *épaule*; cf. LL. *spatula* shoulder, Gael. *spold* a joint of meat.] The shoulder; shoulder blade; also, a joint; limb. *Obs. or Scot.*

spald′er, *n.* One who spalds.

spale (spāl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *spölr* a rail, bar, short piece, and E. SPELL a splinter.] **1.** A lath; a splinter; a shaving or chip. *Dial. & Shipbuilding.* A temporary cross timber.

spale, *v. t.* [See SPALL a fragment.] *Mining.* To spall. b To fine for breaking rules. *Cornwall.*

spall (spôl), *n.* [It. *spalla*, or OF. *espaule*. Cf. EPAULE.] The shoulder. *Obs.*

spallier, *n.* Spadiard. *Obs.*

spalt (spȧlt; spôlt), *a.* [Cf. SPALT to split] Liable to split; brittle; crisp. *Dial. Eng.*

spalt, *v. t. & i.* [Dial. *spald*, ME. *spalden*. Cf. SPALD, SPELDING.] To split off; chip. *Dial.*

span (spăn). Archaic pret. & p. p. of SPIN.

spand. Spanned. *Ref. Sp.*

spand, *v. t.* To shatter. *Obs.*

span′dle (spăn′d'l), *n.* A spandrel. *Obs. or Archaic.*

spandrel frame. *Carp.* Any triangular framing, as under a stair.

spandrel step. A solid stone step of triangular section.

spandrel wall. A wall on an extrados to fill the spandrels.

span′dril. Var. of SPANDREL.

span′dy (spăn′dĭ), *adv.* Clean; — of fresh linen. Also, in combination, spann; as, *spandy*-clean, *spandy*-dandy. *Dial., New Eng*

spane (spān), *v. t.* [ME. *spanen*, akin to AS. *spanan* a teat, G. *spänen* to wean, LG. & D. *spenen*; cf. AS *spanan* to entice.] To wean. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng* [SPANÆMIA.]

span′e-my (spăn′ē-mĭ), *n.* =

spanen. † SPAWN.

span′-far′thing, *n* See SPANCOUNTER. [Eng. var. of SPANG (spăng). Scot. & dial.

spang (spăng), *v. i. & t. & n.* Jump; leap; throw; hurl. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [directly *colloq.*]

spang (spăng), *adv.* Straight; **spang,** *v. t.* To spangle. *Obs.*

spange. † SPONG.

span′gel. † SPANGLE.

spang′hew (spăng′hū), *n. & v.* Jerk; fling. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

span′gl. Spangle. *Ref. Sp.*

span′gld. Spangled. *Ref. Sp.*

span′gler (spăn′glẽr), *n.* One that spangles.

span′glet (spăn′glĕt), *n.* Dim. of SPANGLE. *Rare.*

span′gly (-glĭ), *a.* Glittering.

spang′-new′ (spăng′nū′). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPAN-NEW.

span′go-lite (spăn′gō-līt), *n.* [After Norman *Spang* of Pittsburg, Pa.] A highly basic sulphate and chloride of aluminium and copper occurring in dark green hexagonal crystals.

span′-ha′pen-ny, *n.* See SPANCOUNTER. [ing; fawning.

span′iel (spăn′yĕl), *a.* Cring-

span′iel, *v. i.* To fawn. *Rare.*

span′iel, *v. t.* To follow like a spaniel. *Rare.* [SPANIEL, 2.

span′iel-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Span′i-fied (spăn′ĭ-fīd). **Span′io-lat′ed** (spăn′yō-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Spaniolized. *Obs.*

Span′io-lize (-līz), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *espagnoliser*.] To Hispaniolize. *Rare.*

span′i-pe-lag′ic (spăn′ĭ-pē-lăj′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σπανός* rare + *pelagic*.] Living in deep water and coming to the surface rarely.

span iron. A kind of harpoon, usually secured just below the gunwale of a whaleboat.

Seville. — **Spanish rider**, *Mil.*, a herisson. *Obs. or R.* — **S. salad**, a vegetable salad usually made of beans, peas, and tomatoes. — **S. sheep**, a merino sheep. — **S. soap.** = CASTILE SOAP. — **S. soaproot.** See SOAPROOT **a**. — **S. soldier**, the bayonet plant of New Zealand. — **S. spoon**, a long-handled shallow dipper or kind of shovel used for digging post holes. — **S. squill.** = SPANISH JACINTH. — **S. stopper**, a myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia buxifolia*) of South Florida and the West Indies, having hard wood. — **S. Succession, War of the**, a war (1701-14) between England, the Empire (Holy Roman), the Netherlands, Prussia, etc. (Grand Alliance), on one side and France, Spain, etc., on the other, over the succession to the throne of Spain, vacant by the death of Charles II., the last of the male line of Austrian princes. There were three claimants. The war was ended by the treaties of Utrecht (1713) and Rastatt and Baden (1714), by which Philip of Anjou, Louis XIV.'s grandson and the claimant supported by him, was recognized as king. The chief battles were Blenheim, Ramillies, Turin, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, all victories for the Grand Alliance. — **S. sword**, a rapier. — **S. tea.** **a** = MEXICAN TEA. **b** A West Indian gesneriaceous shrub (*Pentarhaphia longiflora*). — **S. toothpick**, the toothpick bishop's-weed. — **S. topaz**, a yellow variety of rock crystal. — **S. trefoil**, lucern. — **S. tufts**, a European meadow rue (*Thalictrum aquilegifolium*). — **S. walnut**, the candlenut. — **S.-walnut oil.** See OIL, *Table I.* — **S. water oak.** = SPANISH OAK **a**. — **S. white**, whiting, used as a pigment. — **S. windlass**, a wooden roller round which a rope is wound by turning the roller with a marlinespike thrust into it. — **S. woodbine**, the arbor vine. — **S. wormseed**, a European chenopodiaceous shrub (*Salsola tamariscifolia*) sometimes used as an anthelmintic.

Span'ish (spăn'ĭsh), *n.* **1.** The language of Spain and of countries colonized by Spaniards, esp. the Spanish American countries. Spanish literature does not begin until the 12th century. Castilian is the standard literary language (see INDO-EUROPEAN). Besides Spanish, Basque, Catalan, and Galician are spoken in Spain.

2. The people of Spain.

3. *Poultry.* The black Spanish.

Span'ish A-mer'i-can. **a** Designating, or pert. to, those countries of America in which Spanish is the national language. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, the war between Spain and the United States in 1898. — A native or citizen of a Spanish American country, esp. of Spanish descent. Cf. LATIN AMERICAN.

spank (spăŋk), *v. i.*; SPANKED (spăŋkt); SPANK'ING. [Orig. unknown; cf. dial. *spang* to spring, LG. *spakkern*, *spenkern*, to run and spring about quickly.] To move quickly, dashingly, or spiritedly. *Thackeray.*

spank, *v. t.* **1.** To strike, or to strike the buttocks of, as with the open hand; as, to *spank* a small boy.

2. To drive or urge, as horses. *Rare.*

spank, *n.* A blow, as with the palm, esp. on the buttocks.

spank'er (spăŋk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who spanks, or anything used as an instrument for spanking.

2. One remarkable of its kind, as for size, speed, etc. *Slang.*

3. *Naut.* The fore-and-aft sail attached to a boom and gaff on the after mast of a square-rigged vessel, or the fourth mast of a schooner; — sometimes called *driver*, and, more rarely, *mizzen*. See SHIP, *Illust.*

spank'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Moving, or capable of moving, with a quick, lively pace, as, a team of *spanking* grays.

2. Hence, loosely, dashing; lively; esp., of a wind, brisk; fresh; strong; as, a *spanking* breeze.

3. Remarkable of its kind, as for size, speed, etc. *Slang.*

span'ner (spăn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that spans.

2. The lock, or a part of the lock, of an old-time wheel-lock or firelock firearm; also, the firearm itself. *Obs.*

3. A tool, having a jaw or socket at either or both ends to fit a nut or the head of a bolt, a pipe or hose coupling, or the like, and used as a lever to turn it with; a wrench. See BOX WRENCH, MONKEY WRENCH, PIN WRENCH.

4. *Mach. pl.* A contrivance in some of the earlier steam engines for moving the valves.

5. A horizontal cross brace or collar beam.

6. A pendulum attachment invented by Gadsden for an ordinary sextant providing an artificial horizon for use when the sea horizon is obscured.

span'-new', *a.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *spānnȳr*, properly, new as a chip just split; *spānn* chip + *nȳr* new. See SPOON; NEW.] Quite new; brand-new; fire-new. *Fuller.*

span roof. A common roof having two slopes and one ridge, with eaves on both sides.

spar (spär), *n.* [Cf. AS. *spær* in *spærstān* chalkstone; akin to MHG. *spar*, G. *sparkalk* plaster. In modern use due to confusion with G. *spat(h)* spar.] Among miners, any of various nonmetallic minerals, usually cleavable and somewhat lustrous, esp. when occurring as gangue in a metalliferous vein; — used in calc *spar*, fluor *spar*, etc.

spar, *n.* [ME. *sparre*; akin to D. *spar*, G. *sparren*, OHG. *sparro*, Dan. & Sw. *sparre*, Icel. *sparri*; orig. uncert. Cf. SPAR to bolt.] **1.** A stout stick; cudgel; battle-ax. *Obs.*

2. *Arch.* A beam or rafter; a timber. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. The bar of a gate or door. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

4. *Naut.* A general term for any mast, yard, boom, gaff, or the like. Spars are usually round or nearly round, and were formerly solid pieces of timber. They are now made of either wood or metal, and may be in one piece or built up.

5. In the English timber trade, a piece of timber of less diameter than a mast. See MAST, 2 **b**.

spar, *v. t.*; SPARRED (spärd); SPAR'RING. [From 2d SPAR.] To supply or equip with spars, as a vessel; as, a vessel equipped with spars that are too large or too small is said to be over*sparred* or under*sparred*.

spar, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *sperra* to stretch out the legs, to struggle, or OF. *esparer* to kick, F. *éparer*, It. *sparare* to discharge, let fly (as a kick).] **1.** To make an onset; to charge; also, *Rare*, to spurt out, as blood. *Obs.*

2. To fight or strike with the feet or spurs, as cocks do.

3. To box with the fists; esp., to box scientifically.

4. To contest in words; to wrangle. *Colloq.*

spar, *n.* **1.** A thrust or lunge, as with a spear. *Obs.*

2. A movement of offense or defense in boxing; also, a contest at sparring; a boxing match. *Rare.*

spar'a-ble (spär'ă-b'l), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *sparrow bill.*] A kind of small nail used by shoemakers.

Spa-rax'is (spă-răk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σπάραξις* a tearing, fr. *σπαράσσειν* to tear; — in allusion to the fringed (i. e., lacerated) spathes.] *Bot.* A small genus of bulbous iridaceous plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, several being cultivated under the name *harlequin flowers*. They have brilliantly colored flowers, borne in fringed spathes. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, flower, or bulb of this genus.

spar buoy. *Naut.* A buoy shaped like a spar, or showing only a mast above water, in a more or less upright position.

spar deck. *Naut.* The upper deck of a vessel, esp. that continued in a straight line from the quarter-deck to the forecastle. See DECK, *n.*, 2. — **spar-deck vessel**, *Naut.*, a three-deck vessel of moderate scantling, built to carry cargo of moderate density with space for passengers.

spare (spâr), *v. t.*; SPARED (spârd); SPAR'ING (spâr'ĭng). [AS. *sparian*, fr. *spær* spare, sparing, saving; akin to D. & G. *sparen* to spare, OHG. *sparōn*, Icel. & Sw. *spara*, Dan. *spare*. See SPARE, *a.*] **1.** To refrain or withhold from; to forbear. "No cost would he *spare*." *Chaucer.*

Spare my sight the pain
Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you. *Dryden.*

2. To use frugally or stintingly, to forbear free use of. "*Spare* the rod and spoil the child." *Old Proverb.*

3. To deprive one's self of, as by being frugal; to do without; to dispense with; to give up; to part with.

I could have better *spared* a better man. *Shak.*

4. To save or gain, as by frugality; to save up. *Obs.*

5. To forbear to destroy, punish, or injure; to preserve from punishment, injury, or other evil; to show mercy to.

Spare us, good Lord. *Book of Common Prayer.*

to spare one's self. **a** To act with reserve. *Obs. Chaucer.* **b** To save one's self labor, punishment, or blame.

spare, *v. i.* **1.** To desist; stop, refrain *Obs.*

2. To be frugal; to live frugally; to be parsimonious.

I, who at some times spend, at others *spare*. *Pope.*

3. To refrain from doing harm; to use mercy or kindness.

He will not *spare* in the day of vengeance. *Prov.* vi. 34.

spare, *a.*; SPAR'ER (spâr'ẽr); SPAR'EST (spâr'ĕst). [AS. *spær* sparing, akin to OHG. *spar*, Icel. *sparr*. Cf. SPARE, *v. t.*] **1.** Scanty; not abundant or plentiful; frugal; meager; as, a *spare* diet.

2. Sparing; parsimonious; chary.

He was *spare*, but discreet of speech. *Carew.*

3. Wanting flesh or fat; lean; gaunt; thin.

4. Being over and above what is necessary; not wanted, or not used; superfluous; as, *spare* time, cash, clothes.

5. Held in reserve, as for emergency; as, a *spare* room.

6. Slow; dilatory. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See THIN.

spare, *n.* **1.** Act of sparing; restraint; moderation; specif., parsimony; frugal use; economy. *Obs.*

2. That which has not been used or expended.

3. *Obs. or Scot.* **a** A placket. **b** A slit or opening in the front of trousers.

4. *Bowling.* Act of knocking down all the pins in two bowls; also, the score thus made. Sometimes called *single spare*. Cf. STRIKE, *n.*, 17. *U. S.*

5. A spare or duplicate part, as to replace breakages, etc.

spare'rib' (spâr'rĭb'), *n.* [*spare*, a. + *rib.*] A cut of pork, consisting of ribs somewhat closely trimmed of meat.

Spar-ga'ni-um (spär-gā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σπαργάνιον* bur reed.] *Bot.* A genus of marsh or aquatic herbs, the bur reeds, of temperate regions, constituting a family, **Spar-ga'ni-a'ce-æ** (-ā'sē-ē), order Pandanales. They have simple or branching stems, linear leaves, and monœcious flowers in globose heads. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

sparge (spärj), *v. t.*; SPARGED (spärjd); SPARG'ING (spär'jĭng). [L. *spargere*; cf. F. *asperger*.] To sprinkle; to moisten by sprinkling; as, to *sparge* paper.

sparg'er (spär'jẽr), *n.* One that sparges; a sprinkler; specif.: **a** A vessel with a perforated cover, for sprinkling clothes, etc. **b** *Brewing.* A device with hollow perforated revolving arms for sprinkling mash liquor over insoluble grains in the mash tun to remove the final traces of wort.

Spar'i-dæ (spăr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPARUS.] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed family of deep-bodied marine acanthopterygian fishes; the sea breams. They are related to the grunts (Hæmulidæ) and snappers (Lutianidæ), but have some of the teeth along the sides of the jaws transformed into large blunt molars. The porgies, scup, and sheepshead are examples. — **spar'id** (-ĭd), *n.*

spar'ing (spâr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPARE. Hence: *p. a.* Spare; saving; frugal; merciful. *Bacon.*

Syn. — See FRUGAL.

— **spar'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **spar'ing-ness**, *n.*

spark (spärk), *n.* [ME. *sparke*, *sperke*, AS. *spearca*; akin to D. *spark*, *sperk*; of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *sprakka* to crackle, Lith. *spragėti*, Gr. *σφάραγος* a bursting with a noise, Skr. *sphūrj* to crackle, to thunder. Cf. SPEAK.]

1. A small particle of fire or ignited substance emitted by a body in combustion.

Man is born unto trouble, as the *sparks* fly upward *Job* v. 7.

2. Anything resembling such a burning particle, as in brilliancy, evanescence, etc.; a small shining body, or transient light, a sparkle; specif., a diamond.

3. That which, like a spark, may be kindled into a flame, or into action; a feeble germ; an elementary principle. "If any *spark* of life be yet remaining." *Shak.*

4. *Elec.* The light accompanying a sudden disruptive discharge between two conductors separated by air or some similar medium. It is of extremely short duration, and presents a rectilinear, sinuous, or zigzag appearance, according to the path of the discharge. Less properly, a small arc of short duration, as often at dynamo brushes.

spark, *v. i.*; SPARKED (spärkt); SPARK'ING. [AS. *spearcian*. See 1st SPARK.] **1.** To sparkle. *Obs*

2. *Elec.* To produce sparks; specif.: **a** To arc at the brushes, as a dynamo. **b** To have the electric ignition working, as an internal-combustion engine or the igniter.

spark, *n.* [Cf Icel. *sparkr* lively, sprightly.] **1.** A brisk, showy, gay man; a gallant; also, a hot-tempered person.

2. A lover; a beau; also, *Rare*, a belle; a sweetheart.

spark, *v. i.* To play the spark or beau; to court. *Colloq.*

spark arrester. **1.** Any of various contrivances to prevent the escape of sparks, as from a smokestack. *U. S.*

2. *Elec.* A device to minimize or prevent sparking at a place where a circuit is made and broken.

spark coil. *Elec.* **a** An induction coil, esp. of an internal-combustion engine, wireless telegraph apparatus, etc. **b** A self-induction coil used to increase the spark in an electric gas-lighting apparatus.

spark condenser. *Elec.* An apparatus used in spectroscopy to produce spark spectra, the terminals being so mounted in a glass vessel that they can be surrounded with the medium the spectrum of which is to be examined.

spark'er (spär'kẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sparks, as a spark plug

2. *Elec.* A spark arrester.

spark gap. *Elec.* The space filled with air or other dielectric between high potential terminals (as of an electrostatic machine, induction coil, or condenser), through which the discharge passes; the air gap of a jump spark.

spark'ish, *a.* **1.** Like a spark, or beau; airy; gay.

2. Gayly dressed; showy; dapper.

— **spark'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **spark'ish-ness**, *n.*

spar'kle (spär'k'l), *n.* [Dim. of *spark*, or fr. *sparkle*, v.] A little spark; a scintillation; also, quality of sparkling; as, the *sparkle* of a diamond.

spar'kle, *v. i.*; SPAR'KLED (-k'ld); SPAR'KLING (-klĭng). [Freq. fr. *spark* to sparkle, or fr. *sparkle*, n.] **1.** To emit sparks; to throw off ignited or incandescent particles; also, to shine as if throwing off sparks, to emit flashes of light, to scintillate, twinkle, flash; as, the fire *sparkles*; the stars *sparkle*; — often fig.; as, wit *sparkles*.

2. To effervesce; as, wine that *sparkles*.

Syn. — Shine, glisten, scintillate, radiate, coruscate, glitter, twinkle. See FLASH.

spar'kle, *v. t.* **1.** To emit in the form or likeness of sparks. "Did *sparkle* forth great light." *Spenser.*

2. To illuminate by sparks.

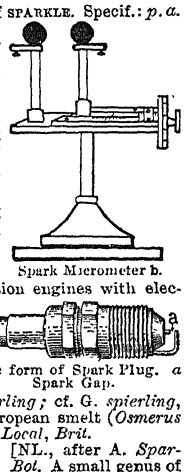
spar'kling (-klĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPARKLE. Specif.: *p. a.*

a Emitting sparks; flashing; lively; as, *sparkling* eyes. **b** Effervescing or effervescent. *Sparkling* beverages contain the gas carbon dioxide under pressure.

Syn. — Brilliant, shining.

sparkling synchysis, *Med.*, a state in which the vitreous humor softens and contains sparkling scales of cholesterin.

— **spar'kling-ly**, *adv.* — **spar'kling-ness**, *n.*



Spark Micrometer **b**.

spark micrometer. *Elec.* **a** An electric resonator or a conductor with an air gap adjustable by a micrometer screw. **b** A device for measuring the length of the electric spark by an air gap.

spark plug. In internal-combustion engines with electric ignition, a plug, screwed into the cylinder head, having carefully insulated wires through it connecting the induction coil or magneto circuit on the outside with the spark gap inside the cylinder.

One form of Spark Plug. *a* Spark Gap.

spar'ling (spär'lĭng), *n.* [ME. *sperling*; cf. G. *spierling*, *spiering*, D. *spiering*.] **a** The European smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*). **b** A young salmon. *Local, Brit.*

Spar-man'ni-a (spär-măn'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after A. *Sparmann* (1747-1820), Sw. naturalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of African tiliaceous trees having cordate, more or less lobed leaves, and silky white flowers with imperfect outer stamens, succeeded by echinate capsules. *S. africana*, often cultivated in greenhouses, yields African hemp.

Span'ish-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

Span'ish-ly, *adv.* of SPANISH.

spank'er, *n.* Money; gold. *Obs. Slang.*

Spank'er, Lady Gay. A brilliant, sport-loving society woman in Dion Boucicault's comedy "London Assurance." [ING.]

spank'ing-ly, *adv.* of SPANK

spankt Spanked. *Ref. Sp.*

spank'y (spăŋk'ĭ), *a.* Sprightly; dashing; smart; showy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [ing spanned.]

span'less, *a.* Incapable of being spanned.

span'nish-ing, *n.* [OF. *espanir* to spread, F. *épanouir*.] The full blooming of a flower. *Obs.*

span'op-noe'a, *or* **-ne'a** (spăn'-ŏp-nē'ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr *σπανός* rare, lacking + *πνοή* breathing.] A condition marked by abnormally slow and deep breathing.

span'piece', *n Arch.* The collar beam of a roof; sparpiece.

span shackle. *Naut.* A triangular or square shackle in the ends of a large bolt, or the like, driven through the forecastle deck to receive the heel of the fish davit. *Obs.* [WRENCH.]

span'tule (spăn'tūl), *n.* = PIN

span'worm' (spăn'wûrm'), *n.* The larva of any geometrid moth. See GEOMETRIDÆ.

spar. + SPARE.

spar, *n. t.* To cast; hurl. *Obs.*

sparable tin. Tin ore in grains like sparables. *Cornwall.*

spa-ra'da (spă-rā'dă; spă-rä'dä), *n.* The surf shiner.

spar'a-drap (spär'ă-drăp; *F.* spà'rà'drà'), *n.* [F. *sparadrap* a kind of plaster; cf. LL. *sparadrapum*.] **1** A cerecloth. *Obs.* **2.** *Med.* Any adhesive plaster.

spar'age (spăr'ăj). [Cf. SPERAGE.] = ASPARAGUS. *Obs.*

spar'a-gus (-ă-gŭs), **spar'a-grass'** (-grăs'). Obs. or dial. corrupt of ASPARAGUS.

Spa-ras'so-den'ta (spă-răs'ō-dĕn'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *σπαράσσειν* to tear + *-odonta*.] *Paleon.* A group of extinct mammals of uncertain relationship from the Mesozoic of Patagonia, often classified with the polyprotodont marsupials, but perhaps more closely allied to the Creodonta. — **spa-ras'so-dont** (spă-răs'ō-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

spar'ble. + SPARPLE.

sparc. + PARK, SPARK.

spar ceiling. = SPARRING.

sparch (spä(r)ch), *n. i.* To parch. *Dial. Eng.* [of SPARKLE.]

spar'cle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. spard. Sparred. *Ref. Sp.*

spare (*dial.* spār). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPAR, a beam.

spare'ful. *a* Sparing; chary. *Obs.* — **spare'ful-ness**, *n. Obs.*

spare'less, *a. Obs.* **a** Plentiful. **b** Unsparing.

spare'ly, *adv.* of SPARE.

spare'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

spar'er (spâr'ẽr), *n.* One that spares.

sparewe. + SPARROW. [*Obs.*]

spare'wise', *adv.* Sparingly.

spar'ge-fac'tion (spär'jē-făk'-shŭn), *n.* [L. *spargere* to strew + *factum*, to make.] Act of sprinkling. *Obs.*

spar'geon, *v. t.* [Cf OF *espargier* to sprinkle, spread, or E. *parget*.] To plaster. *Obs Scot.*

sparge pipe. A horizontal perforated water pipe for flushing a urinal; — called also *weeper.*

‖ **spar'ge-re vo'ces in vul'gum am-bi'gu-as** (ăm-bĭg'ū-ăs). [L.] To spread dark hints (doubtful words) among the people. *Vergil (Æneid*, II. 98, 99).

sparget. *v. t.* Parget *Obs.*

spar'gin-er, *n.* [Cf SPARGEON.] A plasterer. *Obs. Scot.*

spar-go'sis (spär-gō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σπάργωσις* swelling.] *Med.* Abnormal swelling of the breasts with milk.

sparhauk. + SPARHAWK.

spar'hawk', *n.* [ME. *sperhauk*; *sparhauk*; cf. AS. *spearhafoc*, Icel. *sparrhaukr*.] The sparrow hawk. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spark, *v. t. & i.* To court; to woo. *U. S.* [sparks. *Obs.*]

spark, *n. t.* **1.** To emit as; **2.** To spatter; soil. *Scot. & Dial.*

spark advance. *Internal-combustion Engines.* = 6th LEAD, 5 e (2).

spark'back', *n.* = TURNSTONE.

spark'ed (spärk'ĕd), *a.* Spotted; streaked; variegated *Dial. Eng.*

spark'ed-back' (spär'kĕd-). *n.* Turnstone. *Local, U. S.* [*Obs.*]

spark'ful, *a.* Lively; brisk; gay.

spark'i-fy, *v. t.* To make a spark, or gallant, of. *Obs.*

spark'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPARK. = **sparking plug.** = SPARK PLUG.

spar'kl, spar'kld. Sparkle; sparkled *Ref. Sp.*

spar'kle (*dial.* spä(r)'k'l), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. SPARPLE.] To disperse; scatter. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

spar'kle-ber'ry (spär'k'l-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* The farkleberry. [6 e.]

sparkle metal. See METAL, *n.*, 5 e (2).

spar'kler (spär'klẽr), *n.* Scatterer; spendthrift. *Obs.*

spar'kler (-klẽr), *n.* One that sparkles.

spark'less-ly, *adv.*

spark'let, *n.* A small spark.

spark'li-ness, *n.* Vivacity. *Obs.*

spark'ly, *a.* Sprightly. *Obs.* — *adv.* Nimbly. *Obs*

spark spectrum. See SPECTRUM.

spark telegraphy. = WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

spar'ling (spär'lĭng; *dial.* spär'-lĭn), *n.* A tern. *Local, Brit.*

spar'ling fowl. The common merganser. *Local, Eng.*

sparlire, sparlyre, *n.* [AS. *spær-lira*, *spær-lira*.] The calf of the leg. *Obs.*

spa'roid (spā'roid; spăr'oid), *a.* [L. *sparus* gilthead + *-oid.*] Pert. to the Sparidæ. —*n.* One of the Sparidæ.

spar'ring (spär'ĭng), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* Fore-and-aft battens secured to the reverse frames, for cargo to rest on.

spar'row (spăr'ō), *n.* [ME. *sparowe, sparewe, sparwe,* AS. *spearwa;* akin to OHG. *sparo,* G. *sperling,* Icel. *spörr,* Dan. *spurv, spurre,* Sw. *sparf,* Goth. *sparwa;* — perh. orig., the quiverer or flutterer, and akin to E. *spurn.* See SPURN.] **1.** The house sparrow, or other allied species of the genus *Passer.* See HOUSE SPARROW.

2. By extension, any of numerous finches more or less like the house sparrow in size and in having plumage streaked with various shades of gray and brown. With qualifying words it forms the names of many small more or less plainly colored American finches, as chipping *sparrow,* field *sparrow,* tree *sparrow,* song *sparrow,* sage *sparrow,* savanna *sparrow,* etc. (see these terms), also those of certain weaver birds, as Java *sparrow.* Cf. FINCH, HEDGE SPARROW.



European Sparrow Hawk (*Accipiter nisus*).

sparrow hawk, [*sparrow* + *hawk.* Cf. SPARHAWK.] **1.** A small Old World hawk (*Accipiter nisus*) similar in habits, size, and general coloration to the American sharp-shinned hawk. Also, one of other small species of the same genus found in various parts of the world.

2. A small North American falcon (*Falco, or Cerchneis, sparverius*) closely allied to the European kestrel. It is chiefly rufous and slaty blue above and buffy white below, with dark markings. It feeds mostly on large insects, esp. grasshoppers, and is a useful species. An allied species (*F. dominicensis*) inhabits Cuba and Haiti.

3. Loosely, any hawk or falcon of small size, as the pigeon hawk. In New Zealand, the quail hawk.



American Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*).

spar'ry (spär'ĭ), *a.* [From 1st SPAR.] Resembling, consisting of, or abounding with, spar; spathic.

sparry iron, siderite. See SIDERITE, 1 **b.** — **s. limestone,** a coarsely crystalline marble.

sparse (spärs), *a ;* SPARS'ER (spär'sẽr); SPARS'EST. [L. *sparsus,* p. p. of *spargere* to strew, scatter. Cf. ASPERSE, DISPERSE.] Of few and scattered elements; scanty; not thickly grown, settled, etc.; thinly scattered; as, a *sparse* population; a *sparse* beard.

Syn. — See SCANTY.

spar'sile (spär'sĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *sparsus,* p. p. : cf. L. *sparsilis* that may be scattered.] *Astron.* Scattered; unformed or informed; — formerly said of stars not included in any constellation. The boundaries are now so drawn that there are no spaces between the constellations. *Rare.*

spar'si-ty (spär'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being sparse; scantiness.

Spar'tan (spär'tăn), *a.* [L. *Spartanus.*] Of or pert. to Sparta, esp. ancient Sparta, capital of Laconia, a kingdom of the Peloponnesus, of which the ruling race (the Spartans proper) were a Dorian people noted for the military organization of their state and the rigorous discipline and valor of the citizens (cf. HELOT). Hence, hardy; undaunted; as, *Spartan* souls; *Spartan* bravery. —*n.* A citizen of Sparta; a Spartiate; a person of great courage and fortitude.

Spartan dog, a bloodhound; also, fig., a cruel person.

Spar'tan-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The characteristic spirit, habits, or qualities, ascribed to the ancient Spartans; esp., an unsubduable spirit; undaunted hardihood.

spar'te-ine (-tē-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*Spartium* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A narcotic alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{26}N_2$, extracted from the tops of the common broom, as a colorless oily liquid of anilinelike odor and very bitter taste. It is a diacid, tertiary base, and contains a pyridine ring.

Spar'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt; -tĭ-āt), *n.* [L. *Spartiates,* Gr. Σπαρτιάτης.] A member of the dominant race of ancient Laconia, most of whom dwelt in Sparta; a Spartan.

Spar'ti-na (spär'tĭ-nȧ; spär-tī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπαρτίνη a rope or cord of σπάρτος. See SPARTIUM.] *Bot.* A small but widely distributed genus of grasses, chiefly inhabiting salt marshes along the coast. They have stiff culms, panicled spikelets, and flowers with three glumes. The species are known as *cord grass* and *marsh grass.*

Spar'ti-um (-shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπάρτος the broom, genista.] *Bot.* A genus of European fabaceous shrubs differing from *Genista* chiefly by the short-toothed spathaceous calyx and pointed keel of the flower. The only species, *S. junceum,* is the Spanish broom (which see).

spar torpedo. *Nav.* A torpedo carried on the end of a spar, usually projecting from a vessel's bow, and intended to explode on contact. It is now rarely used.

spasm (spăz'm), *n.* [F. *spasme,* L. *spasmus,* Gr. σπασμός, fr. σπᾶειν, σπᾶν, to draw, to cause convulsion. Cf. SPAN, *v. t.*] **1.** *Med.* An involuntary and unnatural contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibers. In **clonic spasms** the muscles or muscular fibers contract and relax alternately and quickly. In **tonic spasms** the contraction is steady and uniform, and prolonged, as in tetanus.

2. Hence, any sudden, violent, and temporary effort, emotion, movement, etc.; a paroxysmal action or emotion.

Syn. — See PAROXYSM.

spasm of the chest. See ANGINA PECTORIS.

spas-mod'ic (spăz-mŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σπασμώδης; σπασμός a convulsion + εἶδος likeness; cf. F. *spasmodique.*] **1.** *Med.* Of, pert. to, affected or characterized by, a spasm or spasms.

2. Acting or proceeding fitfully or intermittently; lacking continuity of effort, production, or the like; intermittent; as, *spasmodic* zeal or industry.

Syn. — See FITFUL.

spasmodic croup, *Med.,* an affection of childhood characterized by a stoppage of breathing developed suddenly and without fever, due to spasmodic contraction of the vocal cords. It is sometimes fatal. Called also *laryngismus stridulus,* and *childcrowing.* — **s. school,** in English literary history, a group of 19th-century authors whose works were thought to be in an overstrained style, and to abound in forced conceits. In this school were commonly included Gilfillan, Bailey (author of "Festus"), Sydney Dobell, and Alexander Smith. — **s. stricture.** See ORGANIC STRICTURE.

spas/mo-tox'in (spăz'mō-tŏk'sĭn) } *n.* [*spasm* + *tox-*
spas/mo-tox'ine (-tŏk'sĭn; -sēn; 184) } *in.*] *Chem.* **a** A bacterial poison of unknown composition from cultures of the tetanus germ on meat broth, producing in animals violent clonic and tonic convulsions. **b** Sphacelotoxin.

spas'tic (spăs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *spasticus,* Gr. σπαστικός, fr. σπᾶν to draw. See SPASM.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to spasm; spasmodic; esp., pertaining to tonic spasm; tetanic. — **spas'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

spat (spăt), *n.* [Cf. PAT.] A light blow; a slap. Hence, a petty quarrel, esp. a verbal one. *Colloq. or Dial.*

spat, *v. t.;* SPAT'TED; SPAT'TING. To slap, as with the open hand; to clap together, as the hands. *Colloq. or Dial.*

spat, *v. i.* To dispute; quarrel. *Colloq. or Dial.*

spat, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. SPATTER.] A young oyster or other bivalve mollusk, either before or after it first becomes adherent; more often, such young collectively.

spat, *v. i.* To emit spawn.

spat, *n.* [Short for SPATTERDASH.] **1.** A legging; a gaiter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A kind of short cloth or leather gaiter worn over the upper part of the shoe and fastened beneath the instep; — chiefly in *pl.*

Spat'an-goi'de-a (spăt'ăn-goi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *spatangus* a kind of sea urchin, Gr. σπατάγγης + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* An order of sea urchins, the heart urchins, having a markedly bilaterally symmetrical body (often more or less heart-shaped) with the mouth toothless and on the anterior part of the under surface. No Aristotle's lantern is present, the ambulacra are petaloid and the anterior one is often aborted, leaving but four, and the spines are slender. — **spa-tan'goid** (spȧ-tăn'goid), *a. & n.* — **spat'an-goi'de-an** (spăt'ăn-goi'dē-ăn), *a. & n.*

spate (spāt), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Ir. *speid,* or OF. *espoit* a gush, outflow.] **1.** A freshet; a flood. *Brit.*

2. A sudden, heavy rainstorm; also, a waterspout. *Brit.*

3. A small pond; a pool. *Obs.*

spate, *v. t.* To flood; overwhelm. *Brit.*

spa-tha'ceous (spȧ-thā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Having a spathe; of the nature of, or resembling, a spathe.

spathe (spāth), *n.* [L. *spatha,* Gr. σπάθη: cf. F. *spathe.* See SPADE for digging.] *Bot.* The large sheathing bract or pair of bracts inclosing an inflorescence on the same axis. The true spathe is found only in plants whose inflorescence is a spadix; it then assumes various forms, and is often highly colored, as in the calla. A modified spathe is found in many monocotyledonous plants, as the irises and allies.

spath'ic (spăth'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *spathique,* fr. F. & G. *spath* spar.] Like spar; foliated or lamellar; spathose.

spathic iron *or* **iron ore,** siderite. See SIDERITE, 1 **b.**

Spath'y-e'ma (spăth'ĭ-ē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπάθη spathe.] *Bot.* A genus of araceous plants consisting of a single species (*S. fœtida*), the skunk cabbage.

spa'tial (spā'shăl), *a.* [See SPACE.] Of or pert. to space.

spa'ti-al'i-ty (spā'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being spatial.

spa'tial-ize (spā'shăl-īz), *v. t.* To give spatial form to; also, to think as spatial or in space relations; to localize in space.

spat'ter (spăt'ẽr), *v. t. ;* -TERED (-ẽrd); -TER-ING. [Cf. D. *spatten* to sprinkle, spatter, Fries. *spatten* to burst, spurt, splash.] **1.** To splash with a liquid or with any wet substance; to soil by splashing; as, to *spatter* the floor

2. To scatter by splashing; to sprinkle around; as, to *spatter* blood; to *spatter* mud on one's clothes.

3. Fig.: To injure by aspersion; to defame; also, to spread or scatter, as hints, in a defamatory manner.

spat'ter (spăt'ẽr), *v. i.* To sputter, as if ejecting something distasteful; to splutter.

spat'ter, *n.* **1.** Act or noise of spattering, or state of being spattered; a splashing.

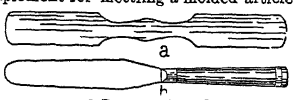
2 A drop or splash, as of mud or water, spattered on something; also, a spot or stain due to spattering.

spat'ter-dash' (-dăsh'), *n* [*spatter* + *dash.*] A legging or gaiter extending to the knee, worn as a protection from water and mud; — chiefly in *pl.*

spat'ter-dock', *n.* The common yellow water lily (*Nymphæa advena*) of the eastern United States; also, any other species of *Nymphæa.*

spat'tle (spăt''l), *n.* **1.** A spatula.

2. *Pottery.* An implement for mottling a molded article with pigment.



a, b Forms of Spatula.

spat'u-la (spăt'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L. *spatula, spathula,* dim. of *spatha* a spatula. See SPADE for digging.] **1.** An implement shaped like a knife, flat, thin, and somewhat flexible, for spreading paints, fine plasters, drugs in compounding prescriptions, etc. Cf. PALETTE KNIFE.

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus of ducks consisting of the shovelers.

spat'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [NL. *spatulatus.*] Shaped like a spatula; spoon-shaped.

spav'in (spăv'ĭn), *n.* [ME. *spaveyne,* OF. *esparvain, esparvin,* F. *éparvin;* orig. uncert.] *Veter.* A disease of the hock of horses, marked by a small bony enlargement inside of the leg. It is due to a sprain or a violent effort.

spav'ined (-ĭnd), *a.* Affected with spavin.

spawn (spôn), *v. t. ;* SPAWNED (spônd); SPAWN'ING. [ME. *spawnen, spanen,* OF. *espandre,* properly, to shed, spread, L. *expandere* to spread out. See EXPAND.] **1.** To produce or deposit (eggs or spawn); — said of aquatic animals.

2. To bring forth; to generate; — used in contempt.

> One edition [of books] *spawneth* another. *Fuller.*

spawn, *v. i.* **1.** To deposit spawn.

2. To issue, as offspring; — used contemptuously.

spawn, *n.* [See SPAWN, *v. t.*] **1.** The eggs of fishes, oysters, and other aquatic animals which lay many small eggs.

2 Any product or offspring; — used contemptuously.

> A herald is the *spawn* . . of nobility. *J. Earle* (1628)

3. The mycelium of fungi, specif. of the field mushroom.

4. *Bot.* Cormels or bulblets. *Rare.*

spawn'er (spôn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A mature female fish.

2. Whatever produces spawn of any kind.

3. *Fish Culture.* One who collects the spawn of fishes.

spawn'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of emitting spawn.

2. *Fish Culture.* Act of collecting spawn.

spay (spā), *v. t. ;* SPAYED (spād); SPAY'ING. [Cf. Bret. *spac'hein, spaza,* to geld, W *dyspaddu* to geld, L. *spado* a eunuch, Gr. σπάδων.] To remove or extirpate the ovaries of, as a sow or a bitch; to castrate (a female animal).

speak (spēk), *v. i. ; pret.* SPOKE (spōk), *Archaic* SPAKE (spāk); *p. p.* SPO'KEN (spō'kn), *Obs. or Colloq.* SPOKE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEAK'ING. [ME. *speken,* AS. *specan,* akin to OHG. *spehhan,* and prob. to AS. *sprecan,* OFries. *spreka,* D. *spreken,* OS. *sprekan,* G. *sprechen,* OHG. *sprehhan;* cf. also Skr. *sphūrj* to crackle, to thunder. Cf. SPARK (of fire), SPEECH.] **1.** To utter words or articulate sounds with the ordinary modulation of the voice, as opposed to singing; to express thoughts by words; as, the organs may be so obstructed that a man is not able to *speak.*

> *Speak,* Lord; for thy servant heareth. 1 *Sam.* iii 9.

2. To express opinions; to talk; converse

> An honest man, sir, is able to *speak* for himself. *Shak.*

3. To utter a speech, discourse, harangue, or the like; to address a public assembly formally.

4. To make mention, whether in speech or writing.

5. To convey sentiments, ideas, or intelligence, as if by utterance; to communicate by any comprehensible sound or motion, as, features that *speak* of self-will.

6. To give sound; to sound; as, the bugles *spoke.*

7. To declare one's self or itself. *Obs. & R.*

> What's mine in her *speaks* yours *The Birth of Merlin.*

Syn. — Say, tell, converse, discourse, articulate, pronounce, utter. See TALK.

so to speak. See under so, *adv.* — **to s. by the book,** to speak with minute exactness. — **to s. by the card,** to speak from information and definitely, not by guess, perh. orig. from telling a ship's bearing by the compass card. — **to s. for.** **a** To speak in behalf of; also, to represent the opinions of.

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sparoo, sparowe. † SPARROW.

spar'piece', *n.* = SPANPIECE.

spar'pile (spär'p'l), **sparpoil,** *v. t.* [OF. *esparpeillier* to scatter, F. *éparpiller.*] To scatter; disperse; rout; sprinkle. *Obs.*

spar'ra-ble. Var. of SPARABLE.

sparre. † SPAR. A battle-ax. Cf. *2d.*

spar'row-bill. † SPARABLE.

sparrow dust. Small shot, as for sparrows. *Colloq. or Slang.*

spar'row-grass', *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *asparagus.*] Asparagus. *Colloq.*

sparrow owl. **a** A pygmy owl. **b** The European little owl.

spar'row-tongue' (spăr'ō-tŭng'), *n.* = KNOTGRASS **a.**

spar'row-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A South African heath (*Erica passerina*). **b** Any thymelæaceous plant of the genus *Passerina.*

spar'ry (spär'ĭ; spăr'ĭ), *n.* The house sparrow. *Eng. & Scot.*

sparse, *v. t.* [L. *sparsus,* p. p. of *spargere* to scatter.] To scatter; to disperse. *Obs.* [Sparsely.]

spars'ed-ly (spär'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

sparse'ly, *adv.* of SPARSE.

sparse'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **spar'sim,** *adv.* [L., fr. *spargere* to scatter.] Passim. *Obs.*

spar'sion, *n.* [L. *sparsio.*] Sprinkling. *Obs.*

spart (spärt), *n.* [L. *spartum* Spanish broom. Cf. SPARTIUM.] **a** The plant broom; any of various rushes. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Esparto. **c** The grass *Spartina stricta.*

spar'ter-ie (spär'tẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. fr. Sp. *esparto* esparto. Cf. ESPARTO.] Articles made of esparto grass.

spart grass. = SPART **b** & **c.**

sparth, sparthe, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sparðr.*] SPAR, *n.*, 1. *Obs. or Hist.*

spar'tle, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *spartelen* to flounder.] To leap; kick about. *Obs. Scot.* [ESPARTO. *Obs.*]

spar'to (spär'tō). Aphetic for ESPARTO. † SPARROW.

Spa'rus (spā'rŭs; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sparus,* Gr. σπάρος, the gilthead.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the family Sparidæ.

sparve (spärv). Dial. Eng. var. of SPARROW.

spar'ver, *n.* [OF *espervier,* F. *épervier.*] A sparrow hawk. *Obs.*

sparwe. † SPARROW.

spar'y (spär'ĭ), *a.* Sparing. *R.*

S. F. A. S. *Abbr.* Societatis Philosophicæ Americanæ Socius (L., Member of the American Philosophical Society).

spase. † SPACE.

spas-mat'i-cal (spăz-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Spasmodic. *Obs.*

spas'ma-to-man'cy (spăz'mȧ-tō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. σπάσμα, -ατος, spasm + *-mancy.*] Divination by observance of spasmodic movements.

spas-mod'ic (spăz-mŏd'ĭk), *n. Med.* A medicine for spasm.

spas-mod'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Spasmodic.

spas-mod'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SPASMODIC, SPASMODICAL.

spas'mo-dist (spăz'mō-dĭst), *n.* One who is spasmodic.

spas/mo-phil'i-a (-tĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *spasm* + *-philia.*] *Med.* Nervous disorder marked by a tendency to convulsions.

spas'mo-tin (spăz'mō-tĭn). *n.* [See SPASM.] Sphacelotoxin.

spass. † SPACE.

spas-tic'i-ty (spăs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** A state of spasm.

2. Tendency to, or capability of suffering, spasm.

spat (spăt), *pret.* of SPIT [SPOT.]

spat (spăt). Obs. or Scot of **spat'a-la-man'cy,** *n.* [Error for *spatilomancy,* fr. Gr. σπατίλη parings, excrement + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of skin, bones, or excrement. *Obs.*

Spa-tan'gi-da (spȧ-tăn'jĭ-dȧ), **Spat'an-goi'da** (spăt'ăn-goi'dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = SPATANGOIDEA.

Spa-tan'gus (spȧ-tăn'gŭs), *n.* [NL. See SPATANGOIDEA.] *Zoöl.* **a** The typical genus of spatangoid sea urchins. **b** [*l. c.*] A sea urchin of that or an allied genus.

spatch'cock' (spăch'kŏk'). Var. of SPITCHCOCK.

spa'tha (spā'thȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -THÆ (-thē) [L.] 1. *Bot.* A spathe. 2 A long heavy sword used by Britons, Saxons, and Normans.

spa'thal (spā'thăl), *a. Bot.* Spathaceous. [ing a spathe.

spathed (spāthd), *a. Bot.* Having

Spath'i-flo'ræ (spăth'ĭ-flō'rē; 201), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *spatha* spathe + *flos, floris,* flower.] *Bot.* = ARALES.

spath'i-form (spăth'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [F. *spathiforme.*] Resembling spar in form.

spa-thil'la (spȧ-thĭl'ȧ), *n* [NL. dim. See SPATHE.] *Bot.* A secondary spathe, as in palms. *Rare.*

spath'ose (spăth'ōs), *a.* = SPATHIC.

spa'those (spā'thōs; spăth'ōs), **spa'thous** (-thŭs; -ŭs), *a. Bot.* Spathaceous. [Spatulate.

spath'u-late (spăth'ū-lāt), *a.*

spa'tial-ly, *adv.* of SPATIAL.

spa'ti-ate (spā'shĭ-āt), *v. i.* [L. *spatiatus,* p. p. of *spatiari,* fr. *spatium.* See SPACE.] To rove; ramble. *Obs.*

spa'ti-o- (spā'shĭ-ō-). Combining form for *spatial;* as in *spatio-temporal.*

spa'ti-ose' (-ōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *spatiosus.*] Spacious. *Obs.*

spat'ling pop'py. [See SPATTLE spittle.] Bladder campion.

spat'terd. Spattered. *Ref. Sp.*

spat'ter-dashed' (spăt'ẽr-dăsht'), *a.* Wearing spatterdashes. *Colloq.*

spatter pipe. A water pipe used in hydraulic mining.

spat'ter-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* 1. Hydraulic mining.

2 A process of reproducing designs by laying them on a surface and spattering the exposed parts with a tinting fluid; also, a design, or designs, so made.

spat'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPAT. — **spatting stick,** *Plumbing,* a small stick for throwing melted solder on a joint to be wiped.

spat'tle (spăt'l; spăt'-), *n.* [AS. *spātl.* Cf. SPAWL, SPITTLE.] Spawl; spittle. — *v. t.* To spit on; also, to bespatter. — *v. i.* To spit; to slobber. *All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

spat'tling pop'py. Var. of SPATLING POPPY. [ulate.

spat'u-lar (spăt'ū-lär), *a.* Spat-

spat'u-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To work or treat with a spatula.

spat'ule (spăt'ūl), *n.* **a** A spatula. **b** A spatulate organ or part.

spat'u-li-form' (spă'tū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Spatulate.

spau. † SPA.

spaude (*dial.* spôd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPALD.

spaught, *n.* A stripling. *Obs.*

spaul. † SPAWL, to spit. [SPALL

spaul (spôl). Dial. Eng. var. of **spaul, spaulde.** Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars of SPALD, shoulder, limb.

spaul'droch'y (spôl'drŏkh'ĭ; späl'-), *a.* Long-legged. *Scot.*

spaune. † SPAWN.

spaut † SPAUGHT.

spave (spāv), *n. t.* To spay. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spavayne. † SPAVIN.

spav'ie (spăv'ĭ), *n.* Spavin. *Scot.*

Spa-vien'to (spä-vyĕn'tō), *n.* See MASKED COMEDY.

spav'i-et (spăv'ĭ-ĕt), **spav'it** (-ĭt), *p. a.* Spavined. *Scot.*

spaw. † SPA.

spawde † SPALD. [of SPEAK.]

spawk. Dial. Eng. pret. & p. p.

spawl. Var. of SPALL, splinter.

spawl. Var. of SPAUL.

spawl, *n.* [Cf. AS. *spāld,* var. of *spātl,* fr. *spātan* to spit.] Spittle. *Obs.* — *v. n. & t.* [Cf. AS. *spātlian.*] To spit. *Obs.*

spawld. Var. of SPALD.

spawn brick. = BRICK, *n.*, 3.

spawn eater. A small American cyprinod fish (*Notropis hudsonius*).

spawn fungus. A mushroom.

spay. Obs. or Scot. var of SPAE.

spay, *n.* The male red deer in his third year. [*Obs.*]

spay'ad, spay'ade, *n.* A spay.

spaynel. † SPANIEL.

S. P. C. *Abbr.* Society for the Prevention of Crime.

S. P. C. A. *Abbr.* Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

S. P. C. C. *Abbr.* Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

S. P. C. K. *Abbr.* Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. [of SPEECH.]

speach. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

b To be a proof or manifestation of; to indicate. — **to speak in one's cast,** to break in during another's part; to interrupt. *Obs.* — **to s. in one's ear,** to speak to one privately; to whisper to one. — **to s. out,** to speak loudly and distinctly; also, to speak unreservedly. — **to s. to.** a To reprove; rebuke. *Colloq.* **b** To bear witness to; to testify to. — **to s. up.** = TO SPEAK OUT. — **to s. well for,** to commend; to be evidence in favor of. — **to s. with,** to converse with.

speak (spēk), *v. t.* **1.** To utter articulately and with ordinary modulation of the voice; to pronounce; to express orally. "None *spake* a word unto him." *Job* ii. 13.

2. To declare orally; to tell or express in words; to utter; as, to *speak* the truth; to *speak* sense.

3. To express or declare in any manner; to proclaim; publish; to make known; as, fame *speaks* him honest.

4. To sound the praises of; to extol; honor; celebrate.

> Deserves . . . a free poesy to *speak* her *Habington.*

5. To use, or be able to use, in talk or conversation; to utter or pronounce; to talk; as, to *speak* Latin.

6. To address; accost; hail; as, to *speak* a vessel.

7. To designate; term; call. *Obs.*

to speak daggers, to utter biting words; to speak fiercely or so as to wound the feelings. — **to s. (one)** fair, to address (one) in an affable or friendly manner. — **to s. for,** to bespeak; to engage. — **to s. one's conscience.** = TO SPEAK ONE'S MIND. *Obs. Shak.* — **to s. one's mind,** to speak what is in one's mind; to speak without reserve. — **to s. volumes,** to be very significant; to be full of meaning.

speak'er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who speaks; an utterer. Specif.: **a** One who utters or pronounces a discourse or address; usually, one who makes a public address, as, a good or bad *speaker.* **b** One who is the mouthpiece of others; esp., one who presides over a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating debate; a chairman; as a specific title [*cap.*], that of the presiding officer of various legislative bodies, usually the lower or popular house; as, the *Speaker* of the House of Commons, orig., the mouthpiece of the House to address the king; the *Speaker* of the House of Representatives. The Speaker of the British House of Commons is elected from the members by themselves, and is usually not strongly identified with any party. His functions are now limited to the keeping of order and the regulation of debate under the rules, the casting of the deciding vote in case of an equal division, and speaking in general committee. A similar officer with the same title and similar functions presides over the lower house in the legislatures of the various British colonies and confederations of colonies. The Speaker of the Canadian Senate is appointed by the Governor-General. The Speaker (the name is borrowed from English usage) of the American House of Representatives is elected also by the members, but is a strong party man chosen by the dominant party. Besides the functions of the British Speaker, he has the power to appoint all committees, which control almost all the legislation of the House, and, as chairman of the Committee on Rules, he determines the course of business. As a member he can, after calling another member to the chair, participate in general debate and vote on all questions. The lower houses of the State legislatures are presided over by Speakers elected by the members and having the power of appointing the committees on legislation.

2. A book of selections for declamation. *U. S.*

speak'ing, *p. pr.* of SPEAK. Hence: *p. a.* **1.** Uttering speech; used for conveying speech.

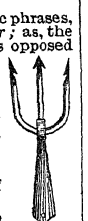
2. Seeming to be capable of speech; hence, lifelike; as, a *speaking* likeness; also, expressing force or character; suggesting strength; as, his face was strong and *speaking.*

speak'ing, *vb. n.* of SPEAK. Hence: *n.* Act of uttering words; speech; also, public declamation; oratory.

speaking machine, a phonograph or gramophone. — **s. rod.** See LEVELING ROD. — **s. terms,** a degree of acquaintance admitting casual salutation or conversation; — in phrase, *to be on speaking terms.* — **s. trumpet,** a trumpet-shaped instrument for intensifying the sound of the human voice.

spear (spēr), *n.* [ME. *spere,* AS. *spere;* akin to D. & G. *speer,* OS. & OHG. *sper,* Icel. *spjör,* pl., Dan. *spær,* and perh. to L. *sparus,* and E. *spar* a beam, bar.] **1.** A weapon with long shaft and sharp head or blade, used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing; a lance.

☞ *Spear* is used attributively in old or archaic phrases, with the force of *pertaining to the male* or *father;* as, the *spear* side, that is, the male line of a family, as opposed to the *spindle side; spear* kin. Cf. DISTAFF, 2.



2. A spearman.

3. A sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish and other animals.

4. A shoot, as of grass; a spire; esp., a stalk of reed grass; a reed; also, any young shoot or sprout; as, a *spear* of asparagus or barley.

5. The feather of a horse. See FEATHER, *n.*, 6 **b.**

6. The rod to which the bucket, or plunger, of a mine pump is attached; a pump rod.

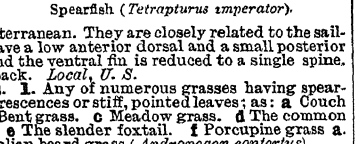
spear, *v. t.;* SPEARED (spērd); SPEAR'ING. To pierce or strike with a spear; as, to *spear* a fish.

Head of Fishing Spear.

spear, *v. i.* To shoot into a long stem, as a plant.

spear dog. The piked dogfish. See DOGFISH, 1.

spear'fish' (spēr'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** Any of several large powerful pelagic fishes of the genus *Tetrapterus* having a beak somewhat like that of the swordfish, as *T. imperator* of the Atlantic and Mediterranean.



Spearfish (*Tetrapturus imperator*). 1/60

They are closely related to the sailfishes, but have a low anterior dorsal and a small posterior dorsal fin, and the ventral fin is reduced to a single spine. **b** The quillback. *Local, U. S.*

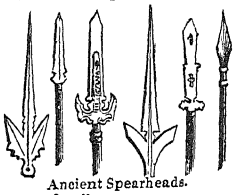
spear grass. **1.** Any of numerous grasses having spear-shaped inflorescences or stiff, pointed leaves: as: **a** Couch grass **a.** **b** Bent grass. **c** Meadow grass. **d** The common reed grass. **e** The slender foxtail. **f** Porcupine grass **a.** **g** An Australian beard grass (*Andropogon contortus*).

2. a Spear crowfoot. **b** In Australia, the bayonet plant.

spear'head' (spēr'hĕd'), *n.* The head or point of a spear.

spear'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One, esp. a soldier, armed with a spear.

spear'mint' (-mĭnt'), *n.* [So named from its spire-shaped inflorescence.] The common garden mint *Mentha spicata,* widely cultivated for use in flavoring, and also for its aromatic oil. The plant somewhat resembles peppermint, but has slender, interrupted spikes.



Ancient Spearheads.

spear pyrites. *Min.* A variety of marcasite in twin crystals resembling the head of a spear.

spear'wood' (spēr'wo͝od'), *n.* In Australia, the myrtaceous tree *Eucalyptus doratoxylon,* or the mimosaceous tree *Acacia doratoxylon;* also, their hard tough wood, used by the natives for spears.

spear'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sperewyrt* a kind of plant.] Any of several species of crowfoot (*Ranunculus*) having spear-shaped leaves.

spec'chie (spĕk'kyā), *n. pl.* [Cf. It. *specchio,* prop., a mirror.] *Archæol.* Certain rude stone structures of southern Italy, not unlike trulli, but larger and higher, supposed to have been watchtowers.

spe'cial (spĕsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *specialis,* fr. *species* a particular sort, kind, or quality: cf. F. *spécial;* or shortened fr. *especial.* See SPECIES; cf. ESPECIAL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a species; constituting a species or sort.

> A *special* idea is called by the schools a "species." *I. Watts.*

2. Relating to a single thing or class of things; individual; particular; peculiar; unique.

> To this *special* evil an improvement of style would apply a *special* redress. *De Quincey*

3. Distinguished by some unusual quality; uncommon; extraordinary; as, a *special* occasion; esp, distinguished by superior excellence, importance, power, or the like.

4. Regarded with particular favor and affection; dear; — with *to* or *unto;* as, *special* to the king. *Obs.*

5. Confined to a definite field of action; designed for a particular purpose, occasion, or the like; limited in range; as, a *special* act of Congress; a *special* branch of study.

Syn. — SPECIAL, PARTICULAR, PECULIAR, SPECIFIC, INDIVIDUAL, CONCRETE. That is SPECIAL which is out of the ordinary; that is PARTICULAR (see CIRCUMSTANTIAL) which is considered in and for itself, as contrasted with others of the sort; that which is PECULIAR, as here compared, is distinctively one's own; that is INDIVIDUAL which is single, or which is peculiar to one only, or which is strikingly characteristic; as, "Take *special* care my greetings be delivered" (*Shak.*); "With me she was a *special* favorite" (*Shelley*); "if . . . a voice should tell me that a *particular* man had died at a *particular* place, and a *particular* hour" (*Johnson*); "the reasons which led Stevenson to choose this *particular* date" (*Sidney Colvin*), "each hero following his *peculiar* bent" (*Wordsworth*); "pleasant wines which, expressing the *peculiar* quality of their native soil, lose their *special* pleasantness away from home" (*W. Pater*); "He passed from the *individual* appearance to universal laws" (*Bancroft*); "a thing personal and *individual*" (*Bacon*); "Frederick II. is grandly *individual*, but hardly a representative man" (*J. R. Green*). SPECIFIC, as here compared (see EXPLICIT), implies precise or explicit designation; CONCRETE adds the implication of actual existence or embodiment; as, to give a *specific* instance, to adduce a *concrete* example. See SIMPLE.

special act, bill, law, *or* **statute.** = PRIVATE ACT, BILL, etc. — **s. agent.** See AGENT, *n.*, 2. Hence, **s. agency.** — **s. assumpsit.** See ASSUMPSIT, 1 **b.** — **s. bail.** *Law.* = BAIL ABOVE. — **s. bastard,** *Law,* a bastard legitimated by marriage of its parents. — **s. carrier,** *Law,* a private carrier. — **s. case,** *Law,* a case the proceedings under which are different from those of the regular common-law or equity actions; as: **a** An action or proceeding established by statute to provide new rights or remedies. **b** A case reserved for the decision of the court on a question of law, on a case stated, or on a finding of facts by the jury; also, the case prepared to be so submitted. — **s. creation,** *Biol.,* the theory that each biological species came into being by a special act of creation; — opposed to *doctrine of descent.* — **s. damages.** *Law.* See DAMAGE, *n.*, 3, *Cit.* — **s. delivery,** prompt delivery of mail matter by special postal messenger. *U. S.* — **s. demurrer,** *Law,* a demurrer for some specified defect of form in the pleading. — **s. deposit.** **a** Any deposit creating the relation of bailor and bailee. See DEPOSIT, *n.*, 1 **a.** **b** *Banking.* Sometimes, specif., a deposit of a round sum of money at interest and not subject to checking. — **s. deputy.** See DEPUTY, *n.*, 1. — **s. finding,** *Law,* a finding of a jury of some particular fact or facts as established by the evidence in an action, not including a rendering of a verdict upon the entire matter in issue. — **s. indorsement.** *Law.* **a** An indorsement on negotiable paper which limits the transfer to a particular person or a special purpose. **b** A statement on a writ of the nature of the claim, or the scope of the relief sought. — **s. injunction,** *Law,* an injunction on motion granted on special grounds. — **s. intention.** See INTENTION, 11. — **s. issue.** See ISSUE, *n.*, 10. — **s. law,** a private law. See PRIVATE ACT. — **s. lease,** *Law,* a lease for certain special purposes, which may, under certain conditions, be acquired under the provisions of sections 89, 90, & 92 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884. *Australia.* — **s. license,** *Law,* a license granting exceptional privileges; specif., *Eng. Eccl. Law,* a license from the Archbishop of Canterbury to marry at any time or place. — **s. lien,** a specific lien. See LIEN. — **s. order,** *Mil.,* a written order of a commander of a unit not smaller than a regiment, or of a post, division, or the like, which does not concern, and is not published to, the whole command. — **s. partner.** See PARTNER, 3. — **s. partnership.** See PARTNERSHIP, 4. — **s. plea.** *Law.* See PLEA, 2 **c.** — **s. pleader,** *Law,* orig., a counsel who devoted himself to drawing special counts and pleas; hence, a lawyer whose occupation is to draw pleadings, give opinions on matters submitted to him, and prepare the papers in various proceedings out of the usual course. In Great Britain, he may or may not be admitted to the bar; if not he must (under 33 & 34 Vict. c. 97) take out an annual certificate. — **s. pleading.** **a** *Law.* The allegation of special or new matter to avoid the effect of matter pleaded by the opposite side and admitted, as distinguished from a direct denial of the matter. **b** Popularly, sophistical or overtechnical argumentation. — **special plea in bar,** *Law,* a plea in bar admitting the facts alleged but avoiding the action by setting forth particular and new matter; — disting. from the general issue. — **s. power.** *Law.* See POWER, *n.*, 5. — **s. proceeding,** a judicial proceeding other than an action; — used chiefly of such procedure under codes. — **s. property.** *Law.* See PROPERTY, *n.*, 4. — **s. retainer.** See 1st RETAINER, 1 **c.** — **s. rule.** See RULE, *n.*, 7. — **s. session,** an extraordinary session. — **s. statute,** a private statute. See PRIVATE ACT. — **s. student,** a student in a university, college, academy, etc., not pursuing the prescribed course. — **s. term,** *Law,* a term held by a single judge, or for a special purpose; — used in reference to courts composed of several judges, to describe the term at which one alone presides, whose judgment may thereafter be reviewed by all or others sitting together and in general term. — **s. traverse.** See TRAVERSE, *n.* — **s. trust,** an active trust. — **s. verdict.** See VERDICT.

spe'cial (spĕsh'ăl), *n.* **1. a** A favorite or intimate; also, a paramour. *Obs.* **b** A special thing; a particular. *Obs.*

2. One appointed or used for a special service or occasion; as, a *special* train, telegraph dispatch, policeman, etc.

in special, specially; in particular. *Archaic.*

spe'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to a special branch of knowledge, art, or science; as, medical *specialism.*

spe'cial-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who devotes himself to some special branch of knowledge, art, or science, as a doctor who devotes himself to certain diseases, a broker who deals only in one or a few stocks, etc. — **spe'cial-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

spe'ci-al'i-ty (spĕsh'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *spécialité.* See SPECIAL; cf. SPECIALTY.] **1.** A special or peculiar mark or characteristic; a distinctive or distinguishing quality; a particularity.

2. An object or class of objects marked by some special or peculiar characteristic; a specialty. See SPECIALTY, 3.

3. *Law* = SPECIALTY, 6.

spe'cial-i-za'tion (spĕsh'ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of specializing, or state of being specialized.

2. *Biol.* **a** Adaptation in the structure of a part to the performance of some particular function; differentiation, esp. when tending toward greatly increased efficiency in one function at the expense of most other functions. **b** Adaptation in the structure of an entire organism for life in particular surroundings, or for particular habits.

spe'cial-ize (spĕsh'ăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'Ing). **1.** To particularize. *Obs.,* exc. specif.: *Negotiable Paper.* To indorse or cross, as a check, so as to restrict payment to a particular payee.

2. To apply to a specific use chiefly in *p. p.*

Biol. To develop adaptively, as an organism or one of its parts. See SPECIALIZATION, 2.

spe'cial-ize, *v. i.* To pursue a special mode of action or development; as: **a** To concentrate one's efforts on a special subject. **b** *Biol.* To undergo specialization.

spe'cial-ized (-īzd), *p. a.* **1.** Designed or fitted for use or employment in one special line, as of occupation, so that change to another involves a loss in utility, other things being equal.

2. *Biol.* Characterized by, or exhibiting, specialization.

spe'cial-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf OF. *especialté, especialté.* Cf. SPECIALITY.] **1.** State of being special; possession of peculiar or particular characteristics.

2. A particular, peculiar, or individual circumstance, detail, or characteristic; a distinctive mark or quality; as, the *specialties* of one's lot in life.

3. An object or class of objects distinguished by some special characteristic, individual quality, or the like; esp., a product, usually manufactured, of a special kind, made under a special patent, serving one special purpose, etc.; as, a manufacturer of, or dealer in, *specialties;* also, an article to which special attention is devoted; as, athletic goods are a *specialty* in this store.

4 A special feeling; esp., a fondness; a partiality. *Obs.*

5. That in which one specializes or has special knowledge; a branch of knowledge, art, science, or business, to which one especially devotes himself; as, to make a *specialty* of philology; retailing is his *specialty.*

6. A contract or obligation under seal; a contract by deed.

spe'ci-a'tion (spē'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n* [See SPECIES; -ATION.] *Biol.* The evolutionary process by which species are formed; the process by which variations become fixed.

‖ **spe'ci-e** (spē'shĭ-ē), *abl.* of L. *species* sort, kind. Used in the phrase *in specie,* i. e., in sort, in kind; in (its own or a specified) form. "A return in *specie.*" *Dryden.*

spe'cie (spē'shĭ), *n.* [Formed as a singular from *species,* in sense 8.] Coin, usually of gold or silver; hard money.

Spe'cie Cir'cu-lar (spē'shĭ). *U. S. Hist.* A circular caused to be issued by President Jackson in July, 1836, ordering the agents of the government to receive only gold or silver in payment for public lands.

spe'cie pay'ment (spē'shĭ). Payment in specie, or coin, esp. in the redemption of paper money at its face value.

spe'cies (spē'shēz; -shĭ-ēz; 277), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., a sight, outward appearance, shape, form, a particular sort, kind, or quality, a species. See SPICE, *n.;* cf. SPECIE, SPECIAL.] **1.** A mental image, phantasm, or sensuous presentation; an idea or object of thought considered as the similitude of an object in nature, whether in the guise of a modification of sense or of a purely intellectual correlative of the natural object; in loose usage, form; aspect; appearance Scholastic epistemology, as developed by Thomas Aquinas, is a doctrine of intentional species According to this view, the *species* is first the ‖ **spe'ci-es sen-si'bi-lis** (spē'shĭ-ēz sĕn-sĭb'ĭ-lĭs) (*sensible species*) operating in sense knowledge. It originates as sense action (conceived as physical motion and psychical affection), in which form it is called the ‖ **spe'ci-es impres'sa** [ĭm-prĕs'ä) (*impressed species*), while the translation of this activity or affection by the mind, that is, the sensuous construction or representation, is termed the ‖ **spe'ci-es ex-pres'sa** (*expressed species*). But the sensible species ends in sense knowledge; intellectual cognition is obtained only through the ‖ **spe'ci-es in-tel'li-gi'bi-lis** [ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĭb'ĭ-lĭs] (*intelligible species*). In so far as this is conceived as an affection of the active intellect

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speak'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being spoken; fit to be spoken. **2.** Able to speak. *Rare.*

speak'-ea'sy, *n.* An unlicensed drinking place. *Slang, U. S.*

speak'er (spēk'ẽr), *n.* A long pole or stake. *Dial. Eng.*

speak'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

speak'ful, *a.* Prating. *Obs.*

speaking arc. *Elec.* An arc lamp used as a telephone receiver, the telephonic current being superposed upon the normal current of the lamp.

speak'ing-ly, *adv.* of SPEAKING.

speak'man, *n.* Spokesman. *Obs.*

speal. Var. of SPEEL.

speal (spēl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPELL, a splinter.

spean (spēn), *v. t.* To wean. Cf. SPANE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spean, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *spæni,* Sw. *spene.*] The teat or nipple of an animal. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

spear. Var. of SPERE, ask. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spear bed. Bed of reeds. *Dial. Eng.*

spear crowfoot. The crowfoot *Ranunculus flammula.*

speard. Speared. *R. Sp.* [spear.]

spear'er, *n.* One who uses a spear.

spear flower. Any myrsinaceous plant or flower of the genus *Icacorea,* in allusion to the pointed sepals.

spear foot. The off hind foot of a horse.

spear hand. The hand in which a horseman holds a spear; the right hand. *Obs. or Archaic.*

spear hook. = SPRING HOOK c.

spear'ing, *n.* [Cf. SPEAR.] A lizard fish.

spear javelin. = FRAMEA.

speark. † SPARK.

spear lily. Any Australian amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Doryanthes.*

spear'man-ship, *n.* See SHIP.

spearmint oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

spear plate. = STRAPPING PLATE.

spear rod. The spear, or main rod, of a mine pump.

spear thistle. The bull thistle.

spear thrower. = THROWING STICK.

spear widgeon. *Local, Eng.* a The female goosander. **b** The red-breasted merganser.

spear'y (spēr'Y), *a.* Having the form of a spear. [SPARE, flood.]

speat (spāt; spēt). Dial. var. of SPEAVE (spēv) Var. of SPAVE.

spec. Obs. pret. of SPEAK.

spec (spĕk). Short for SPECULATION. *Colloq. or Slang.*

specce. † SPECIOUS.

spece, *n.* View; sight. *Obs.*

spece, *n.* [OF. *espece,* F. *espèce.* Cf. SPICE, SPECIES.] Species; kind. *Obs.* Cf. SPICE.

speceows. † SPECIOUS.

spechcock. † SPITCHCOCK.

speche. † SPEECH, SPEECH.

specht. † SPEIGHT.

spe'cial-iz'er (spĕsh'ăl-īz'ẽr), *n.* A specialist.

spe'cial-ly, *adv.* of SPECIAL.

spe'cial-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*

spe'cie point (spē'shĭ). *Finance.* The rate of exchange at which specie may be shipped in

abstracting the intelligible element of the sensible species, it is termed the ‖ **spe'ci-es in-tel'li-gi'bi-lis im-pres'sa**, while the product or mental translation of the process is the true image or conception of the original object, and is termed the ‖ **spe'ci-es in-tel'li-gi'bi-lis ex-pres'sa** Thus the processes *leading* to sense knowledge and to intellectual knowledge precisely correspond. Many writers, however, have used *species* as equivalent to effluvium or to phantasm.

The *species* of the letters illuminated with indigo and violet.
Sir I. Newton

Wit . . . searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent *Dryden.*

2. Specif., *R. C. Ch.*, the appearance of bread or of wine which the respective transubstantiated Eucharistic elements have; hence, the consecrated elements so appearing.

3. A public spectacle or exhibition. *Obs. Bacon.*

4. *Logic.* A group of individuals having common attributes, and designated by a common name; a conception subordinated to another conception, called a genus, or generic conception, from which it differs in having or comprehending more attributes, and extending to fewer individuals.

Every class which is a real kind, that is, which is distinguished from all other classes by an indeterminate multitude of properties not derivable from one another, is either a genus or a *species.*
J. S. Mill.

5. *Biol.* A category of classification lower than a genus or subgenus and above a subspecies or variety; a group of animals or plants which possess in common one or more characters distinguishing them from other similar groups, and do or may interbreed and reproduce their characters in their offspring, exhibiting between each other only minor differences bridged over by intermediate forms (see SUBSPECIES) and differences ascribable to age, sex, polymorphism, individual peculiarity or accident, or to selective breeding by man; a distinct kind or sort of animal or plant. Until the acceptance of the theory of evolution a species was regarded as being the offspring of a single specially created ancestor or pair; hence, each species was considered definitely separated from other species, and usually as unchanging from one generation to another. Individuals intergrading between two supposedly distinct species were commonly considered as hybrids or as abnormal individuals whose peculiarities approached the normal characters of the other species. The theory of evolution, however, involves the conception that species are not unchanging, but that they have developed and are developing from preëxisting and different species, also that this process is in many cases still going on. With the abandonment of the doctrine of separate creation of species, the term *species* loses much of its theoretical importance. In the case of closely allied groups, the prevailing practice is to recognize those as distinct species whose members are not known to, or are assumed not to, intergrade with some other species, even if the characters distinguishing them be very slight. Groups which intergrade are regarded as only subspecies. Cf. EVOLUTION, 7 **b**, MUTATION, 6, SUBSPECIES, NOMENCLATURE, 3.

The *species* is the union of individuals descending one from the other or from common parents, and of those who resemble them as much as they resemble each other. *Cuvier.*

A *species* is the smallest group to which distinctive and invariable characters can be assigned. *Huxley.*

A *species* is the abstract central point around which a group of variations oscillate. *Encyc. Brit.*

A coherent group of interbreeding individuals is the unit of evolutionary biology to which the term *species* finds its most proper application. *O. F. Cook.*

6 A sort; kind; variety; as, a *species* of low cunning.

7. *Math.* The distinction of assemblages according to the number of the first empty derived assemblage. When this is the *n*th, the species is the *n*th.

8. Money of silver, gold, or other metal; specie. *Obs.*

9. *Pharm.* **a** A component part of a compound medicine; a simple. **b** An officinal mixture or compound powder, esp. one for an aromatic tea or tisane; a tea mixture.

spe-cif'ic (spē-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [F *spécifique*, or LL. *specificus*; L. *species* a particular sort or kind + *facere* to make. Cf. SPECIFY.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, characterizing, or constituting, a species; possessing the peculiar property or properties of a thing which constitute its species; as, the *specific* form of an animal or a plant; the *specific* qualities of a drug; the *specific* distinction between virtue and vice.

2 Precisely formulated or restricted; specifying; definite, or making definite; explicit; of an exact or particular nature; as, a *specific* statement.

3. Restricted by nature to a special person, thing, time, etc.; peculiar; as, vices *specific* to a certain century. *Rare.*

4. *Med.* **a** Exerting a peculiar influence over any part of the body; preventing or curing disease by a peculiar adaptation; as, quinine is a *specific* medicine in malaria. **b** Due to a particular microörganism or virus; — of a disease.

5. *Physics.* Designating any of various arbitrary physical constants, as the ratio of the amount of a physical quantity of a substance to that of the same volume of a standard substance, or the amount of a physical quantity possessed by unit volume (usually a cubic centimeter) of a substance.

Syn. — See SPECIAL, EXPLICIT.

specific character, *Biol.*, a character distinguishing one species from another or from every other species of the same genus. — **s. conductivity**, *Elec.*, the reciprocal of specific resistance. See RESISTIVITY, 1. — **s. cost.** See COST, *n.*, 6. — **s. disease.** *Med.* **a** A disease producing a determinate definite effect on the blood and tissues or on some special tissue. **b** A disease uniformly due to a definite and peculiar poison or organism. — **s. duty**, *Taxation*, a duty of a certain sum assessed on an article of a given kind, or on a given quantity of an article, without reference to its value or market price. — **s. form.** = PRINCIPAL FORM. — **s. gravity**, the ratio of the weight of any volume of a substance to the weight of an equal volume of some other substance taken as the standard or unit; relative density. This standard is usually water for solids and liquids, and air for gases. Thus, 19, the *specific gravity* of gold, expresses the fact that, bulk for bulk, gold is nineteen times as heavy as water. In the case of gases usually the weights of equal volumes at 0° and 760 mm. are compared. Solids and liquids are usually compared with water of the same temperature or with water of maximum density (at 4° C.). — **specific-gravity balance**, a balance to determine the specific gravity of liquids or solids, by the use of the Archimedean principle. — **s.-gravity bottle.** See PYCNOMETER. — **s.-gravity bulbs**, marked hollow bulbs of glass, of different specific gravities, arranged in a series to determine specific gravity of liquids. — **specific heat**, *Physics*, the ratio of the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of a body one degree to that required to raise an equal mass of water one degree. Also, the heat in calories required to raise the temperature of one gram of a substance one degree centigrade. Since the thermal capacity of water is not the same at all temperatures, the latter of these two definitions is to be preferred, because it expresses the thermal capacity of the substance per unit mass in terms definitely related to units of energy. Specific heat of a gas at constant pressure is equal to the specific heat at constant volume plus the work done in the former case by the expanding gas. — **s. inductive capacity**, *Elec.*, the ratio of the electric strain to the electric stress in a dielectric acted on by a uniform electric force which produces uniform electric strain or displacement. — **s. legacy**, *Law*, a bequest of a particular thing or part out of the testator's estate, as of a specified animal or piece of furniture. — **s. lien.** See LIEN. — **s. magnetic rotation.** See MAGNETIC ROTATION. — **s. name.** See NOMENCLATURE, 3. — **s. performance**, *Law*, the performance of a contract according to its terms, or substantially so; — used chiefly with reference to such performance as decreed by a court of equity, where the common-law remedy of damages would be totally inadequate and the specific performance not unjust to the defendant. Also, a decree ordering specific performance. — **s. refractive power**, a value which takes into account the relation between the refractive index (n) of a substance and its density (d), as expressed either by the empirical formula $\frac{n-1}{d}$ or by the theoretically derived formula $\frac{n^2-1}{(n^2+2)d}$, — called also *constant of refraction.* — **s. reluctance**, *Elec.*, the reluctance of a centimeter cube of a substance; reluctivity. — **s. resistance**, *Elec.*, resistance across opposite faces of a centimeter cube of a substance; resistivity. — **s. rotation** or **rotatory power**, the optical rotation or power to turn the plane of polarization of light exhibited by a substance, as expressed by the formula $\frac{100\alpha}{lpd}$, where α is the observed angle of rotation, l the length through which the light passes, p the per cent by weight of the substance present, and d the density of the substance or solution. — **s. security.** See SECURITY, 3. — **s. stain**, *Microscopy*, a pigment, used in histology and microchemistry, having a peculiar affinity for certain structural elements or chemical compounds. — **s. volume**, *Physics & Chem.*, the quotient got by dividing unity by the specific gravity; the reciprocal of the specific gravity. It is equal (when the specific gravity is referred to water at 4° C. as a standard) to the number of cubic centimeters occupied by one gram of a substance.

spe-cif'ic (spē-sĭf'ĭk), *n.* **1.** Anything peculiarly adapted to its purpose.

2. *Med.* A specific remedy. See SPECIFIC, *a.*, 4 **a.**

spec'i-fi-ca'tion (spĕs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *spécification*, LL. *specificatio.*] **1.** Act of specifying or determining by a mark or limit; notation of limits.

This *specification* or limitation of the question hinders the disputers from wandering. *I. Watts.*

2. Act or process of making or becoming specific (sense 1); state of being specific or related to a species.

3. The designation of particulars; particular mention; as, the *specification* of a charge against an officer; esp., a written statement containing a minute description or enumeration of particulars, as of charges against a public officer or of the terms of a contract; also, a single article, item, or particular, or an allegation of a specific act.

4. Specif.: **a** *Patent Law.* A written description of the invention or discovery and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using the same, concluding with a specific and distinct claim or claims of the part, improvement, or combination which the applicant regards as his discovery or invention, this latter part being often called the *claim.* **b** Usually *pl. Arch. & Engin.* A written or printed description of work to be done, forming part of the contract and describing qualities of material and mode of construction, and also giving dimensions and other information not shown in the drawings.

5. *Rom. & Civil Law.* The working up of material so that it becomes of a different character, as where one person so treats material belonging to another; acquisition of property by so changing its character. In general when any part of the new product belonged to the workman the product belonged to him; where he had supplied no material the product belonged to him unless it could be reduced to its original form. In any case the owner had to be compensated for his material or the workman for his work, as the case might be. Cf. ACCESSION, 3 **a.**

spec'i-fy (spĕs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SPEC'I-FIED (-fīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEC'I-FY-ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *spécifier*, or OF. *especifier*, *especefier*, fr. LL. *specificare.* See SPECIES; -FY.] **1.** To mention or name in a specific or explicit manner; to tell or state precisely or in detail; as, to *specify* the uses of a plant; to *specify* articles purchased. *Pope.*

2. Specif., to include as an item in a specification.

3. To render specific. *Rare.*

spec'i-men (-mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *specere* to look, to behold. See SPY.] **1.** A part of anything, or one of a number of things, intended to show the kind and quality of the whole, or kept for exhibition or study as typical of its class or kind; a sample; as, a *specimen* of one's handwriting.

2. A person of an unusual or exaggerated type; a character; as, a tough *specimen. Colloq. or Slang.*

Syn. — Sample, model, pattern. See EXAMPLE.

spe'ci-os'i-ty (spē'shĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -ITIES (-tĭz). [Cf. LL. *speciositas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being specious.

2. That which is pleasing or specious in form or look.

spe'cious (spē'shŭs), *a.* [L. *speciosus* good-looking, beautiful, specious, fr. *species* look, show, appearance: cf. F. *spécieux.* See SPECIES.] **1** Presenting a pleasing appearance; pleasing in form or look; showy. *Obs. or R.*

[Serpents] *specious* and beautiful to the eye. *Bp. Richardson.*

2. Apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct, but not so in reality; appearing well at first view; plausible; as, *specious* reasoning; a *specious* claim.

3. Existing to our senses; actually known or experienced. *R.*

Syn. — SPECIOUS, PLAUSIBLE, COLORABLE, OSTENSIBLE. SPECIOUS implies a fair appearance assumed with intent to deceive; that is PLAUSIBLE which is superficially reasonable or pleasing, with or without deceit; *specious* emphasizes purpose, *plausible* emphasizes effect; as, "All was colored with a smooth pretense of *specious* love and duty" (*Dryden*); "the flaw to which Berkeley's paradox owed its *plausibility*" (*Stewart*); "He bids them . . . to listen . . . neither to this *specious* persuasion nor to that *plausible* argument" (*Paley*); "furnishing the world with a *plausible* excuse to worry each other, while they sanctified the worse cause with the *specious* pretext of zeal for the furtherance of the best" (*Cowper*). That is COLORABLE for which some justification may be alleged; as, "They gathered together many of her maladministrations, for which they might the more *colorably* put her out of office" (*Burnet*); a *colorable* pretext. That is OSTENSIBLE (frequently opposed to *real*, *actual*) which is avowed or apparent; the word often implies pretense; as, his *ostensible* motive, errand.

— **spe'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **spe'cious-ness**, *n.*

speck (spĕk), *n.* [ME. *spekke*, AS. *specca*; cf. LG. *spaak*, D. *spikkel.*] **1.** A small discoloration in or on anything; a spot; stain; as, a *speck* on paper or cloth.

2. A small discoloration revealing decay, as in fruit; a blemish; hence, a fruit, as an orange, having a speck.

3. A small piece or object; a bit; a particle; a mite; as, *specks* of dust; he has not a *speck* of money.

4. A patch, esp. on a shoe; also, a sole. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

5. A small etheostomoid fish (*Ulocentra stigmæa*) common in the southeastern United States.

speck, *v. t.*; SPECKED (spĕkt); SPECK'ING. To produce specks on or in, esp. specks regarded as blemishes; to spot; speckle. "Purple, azure, or *specked* with gold." *Milton.*

speck'le (spĕk'l), *n.* [Dim. of *speck*; cf. D. *spikkel.*] **1.** A little speck or spot in or on anything.

2. Hence, a color or kind; a sort. *Scot.*

speck'le, *v. t.*; SPECK'LED (-ld); SPECK'LING (-lĭng). To mark with small spots or specks; to speck; spot.

speckled brant, the white-fronted goose. *Local, U. S.* — **s. hind**, a large grouper (*Epinephelus drummond-hayi*), a common food fish on the Florida coast. It is umber brown densely covered with small pearly white or bluish dots. — **S. Indians**, the Pakawa. See PINTO, *n.*, 1. — **s. loon**, the black-throated loon. *Local, Brit.* — **s. moray**, a yellow-and-black thickly spotted moray (*Gymnothorax moringa*) of Florida and the West Indies. — **s. perch**, the crappie. *Local, U. S.* — **s. trout.** **a** The common American brook trout. **b** The rainbow trout. Also applied to other trout of the western United States. — **s. turtle** or **tortoise**, the spotted turtle. — **s. wood**, palmyra wood cut transversely, giving a mottled effect.

spec'ta-cle (spĕk'tȧ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *spectaculum*, fr. *spectare* to look at, to behold, v. intens. fr. *specere.* See SPY.] **1.** Something exhibited to view; usually, something exhibited as unusual and notable; a remarkable or noteworthy sight. "O, piteous *spectacle!*" *Shak.*

2. Specif., a public display appealing, or intended to appeal, to the eye by its mass, proportions, color, etc.; as, a great dramatic *spectacle*; a naval *spectacle.*

3. A spyglass; a glass; also, a mirror. *Obs. Chaucer.*

4. *pl.* A device to aid vision or protect the eyes from glare, dust, etc., consisting usually of two lenses supported by a bridge resting on, or fastened to, the nose, and by curved side pieces (bows) passing over the ears. Cf. EYEGLASSES, 1.

5. *pl.* Hence, fig., an aid to the intellectual sight. *Dryden.*

6. *sing. or pl.* Any of various things suggesting a pair of spectacles in shape, as the frame containing the red and green glasses in a semaphore (see SEMAPHORE, *Illust.*).

7. *pl. Naut.* A spectacle iron

8. *pl. Cricket.* See PAIR OF SPECTACLES.

Syn. — Show, sight, exhibition, representation, pageant.

spec'ta-cled (-k'ld), *a.* **1.** Having or wearing spectacles.

2. *Zoöl.* Having on the face color markings, or patches of naked skin, suggesting a pair of spectacles.

spectacled bear, a black bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*) of the Andes Mountains. — **s. cobra**, cobra de capello. — **s. coot** or **duck**, surf scoter. *U. S.* — **s. eider.** See EIDER, 1. — **s. goose**, common gannet. *Eng.* — **s. pelican.** See PELICAN, 1.

spec-tac'u-lar (spĕk-tăk'ū-lär), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a spectacle or show; adapted or intended to excite wonder and admiration by unusual display, as of pomp or scenic effects; as, a *spectacular* play.

2. Pertaining to spectacles for the eyes. *Rare.*

— **spec-tac'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **spec-tac'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

spec'tant (spĕk'tȧnt), *a.* [L. *spectans* looking at.] *Her.* Looking forward. Cf. *at gaze* **a**, under GAZE, *n.*

spec-ta'tor (spĕk-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *spectator*: cf. F. *spectateur.* See SPECTACLE.] One who looks on or beholds; a beholder; esp., one witnessing any exhibition, as a play.

Syn. — Beholder, observer, witness. See LOOKER-ON.

Spectator, Mr. A "short-faced gentleman," silent and observing, the chief of the imaginary authors of the "Spectator" papers, published daily by Steele and Addison from March 1, 1711, till Dec. 6, 1712, and revived briefly in 1714.

Spectator Club. The imaginary club which professed to edit "The Spectator." The members are Mr. Spectator, Sir Roger de Coverley, a member of the Inner Temple ("placed there to study the laws of the land," but "most learned of any of the house in those of the stage"), Sir Andrew Freeport, Captain Sentry, Will Honeycomb, and a clergyman, "a very philosophic man, of general learning, great sanctity of life, and the most exact good breeding," whose health is poor. See the above names.

spec'ter } (spĕk'tẽr), *n.* [F. *spectre*, fr. L. *spectrum* an ap-
spec'tre } pearance, image, specter, fr. *spectere* to look. See SPY; cf. SPECTRUM.] **1.** A visible disembodied spirit; an apparition; ghost; phantom. *Dryden.*

payment of debts without loss. See GOLD POINT.

specif *Abbr.* Specifically.

spec'i-fi-a-ble (spĕs'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being specified

spe-cif'i-al (spē-sĭf'ĭ-ȧl), *a* Specific *Obs.*

spe-cif'i-cal (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Specific.

spe-cif'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SPECIFIC, SPECIFICAL.

spe-cif'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

spe-cif'i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [See SPECIFY.] To specify. *Obs*

spe-cif'i-ca-tive (spē-sĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* Serving to specify. — **spe-cif'i-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.*

spec'i-fic'i-ty (spĕs'ĭ-fĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being specific.

spe-cif'i-cize (spē-sĭf'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To render specific.

spe-cif'ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

spe-cif'i-cum (spē-sĭf'ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L.] = STYLET, 2. [Beautiful. *Obs.*]

spe'ci-ose', *a.* [L. *speciosus.*]

speck (spĕk), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *spek*, akin to ME. *spic* lard, bacon, fat, AS. *spic*, leet *spik*, G. *speck.*] **a** Fat meat; fat. *Local, U. S.* **b** (1) *Whaling.* The blubber of whales or other marine mammals. (2) The fat of the hippopotamus. *South Africa.*

speck fall. *Whaling.* A fall rove through a block (**speck block**) for hoisting blubber and bone.

speck'ing, *n.* Searching for gold on the surface of rich alluvial deposits. *Australia.*

speck'l. Speckle. *Ref. Sp.*

speck'ld. Speckled. *Ref. Sp.*

speck'le-bel'ly. a White-fronted goose. b Gadwall duck. *Both Local, U. S.* [*Local, U. S.*]

spec'kled-bill', *n.* Surf scoter. [*Local, U. S.*]

speck'led-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

speck'less, *a.* See -LESS.

speck'sion-eer' (spĕk'shŭn-ēr'), *n.* [See SPECK blubber.] *Whaling.* Chief harpooner, who directs in cutting up the blubber.

speckt. Specked. *Ref. Sp.*

speck'y (spĕk'ĭ), *a.* Marked with specks or spots; spotted.

specs (spĕks). Short for *spectacles. Colloq.*

spect'a-ble (spĕk'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *spectabilis*: cf. OF. *spectable.*] Visible; also, notable. *Obs.*

spec'ta-cl. Spectacle. *Ref. Sp.*

spectacle coot. Surf scoter. *U. S.*

spectacle furnace A German shaft furnace with two tap holes.

spectacle iron. *Naut* An iron clew. See CLEW, *n.*, 4 **b**

spec'ta-cls. Spectacles. *Ref. Sp.*

spec-tac'u-lous (spĕk-tăk'ū-lŭs), *a.* Spectacular. *Obs.*

spec'tate (spĕk'tāt), *v. t & i.* [L. *spectatus*, p. p. of *spectare* to look at.] To behold: look. *Obs.*

— **spec-ta'tion** (spĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *spectatio.*] *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

spec'ta-tive, *a.* Speculative; SPEC'TA-TO'RI-AL (spĕk'tȧ-tō'rĭ-ȧl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to a spectator. *Rare.*

spec-ta'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

spec-ta'tress (-trĕs), **spec-ta'trix** (-trĭks), *n.* [L. *spectatrix.*] A female spectator.

‖ **spec-te'mur a-gen'do.** [L.] Let us be judged by our actions.

specter, or **spectre**, **bat.** Any phyllostome bat; esp., *Vampyrus spectrum.* See VAMPIRE.

specter, or **spectre**, **candle.** A belemnite. [glass crab.]

specter, or **spectre**, **crab.** A

spec'tered, **spec'tred** (spĕk'tẽrd), *a.* Peopled with specters. *Rare* [tarsier.]

specter, or **spectre**, **lemur.** The

specter, or **spectre**, **shrimp.** A skeleton shrimp. [SIONEER.]

spec'tion-eer'. Var. of SPECK-sioneer.

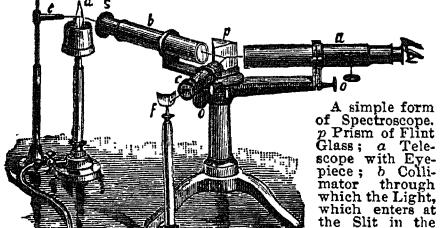
spec'tra, *n. pl.* See SPECTRUM.

2. a The tarsier. **b** A walking-stick insect. **c** A specter crab or specter shrimp.
Syn. — See GHOST.
specter, *or* **spectre,** *of the Brocken.* = BROCKEN SPECTER.
spec'tral (spĕk'trăl), *a.* **1.** Of, like, or pert. to, a specter; ghostly. "The *spectral* form of evil." *F. W. Robertson.*
2. Of or pert. to a spectrum; made by the spectrum.
spectral bat, a specter bat. — **s. lemur,** the tarsier. — **s. owl,** the great gray owl. See GRAY OWL.
— **spec-tral'i-ty** (spĕk-trăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **spec'tral-ly,** *adv.*
spec'tro- (spĕk'trō-). Combining form for *spectrum.*
spec'tro-bo-lom'e-ter (-bō-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*spectro-* + *bolometer.*] *Physics.* A combination of spectroscope and bolometer for determining the distribution of energy in a spectrum. — **spec'tro-bo'lo-met'ric** (-bō'lō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*
spec'tro-col'or-im'e-try (-kŭl'ẽr-ĭm'ẽ-trĭ; -kōl'ō-rĭm'ẽ-trĭ), *n. Physics.* Quantitative study of color, usually for chemical analysis, by means of the spectrophotometer.
spec'tro-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* Pert. to or designating any form of spark tube the electric discharge within which is used in spectroscopic observations.
spec'tro-gram (spĕk'trō-grăm), *n.* [*spectro-* + *-gram.*] *Physics.* A photograph, map, or diagram of a spectrum.
spec'tro-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*spectro-* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* **a** An apparatus for photographing or mapping a spectrum. **b** A photograph or picture of a spectrum. — **spec'tro-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **spec'tro-graph'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **spec-trog'ra-phy** (spĕk-trŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.*
spec'tro-he'li-o-gram' (-hē'lĭ-ō-grăm'), *n.* [*spectro-* + *helio-* + *-gram.*] *Astrophysics.* A photograph of the sun made by monochromatic light, usually of the calcium line (K), and showing the sun's faculæ and prominences.
spec'tro-he'li-o-graph' (-grăf'), *n. Astrophysics.* An apparatus for making spectroheliograms, consisting of a spectroscopic camera used in combination with a telescope, and provided with clockwork for moving the sun's image across the slit. — **spec'tro-he'li-o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*
spec-trol'o-gy (spĕk-trŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*spectro-* + *-logy.*] The science of spectrum analysis. — **spec'tro-log'i-cal** (-trō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **spec'tro-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
spec-trom'e-ter (spĕk-trŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*spectro-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* **a** An instrument, resembling the reflection goniometer, used in determining the index of refraction by measuring the external angle of a prism of the substance and also its angle of minimum deviation for light of a given kind. **b** A spectroscope fitted for measurements of the spectra observed with it.
spec-trom'e-try (-trĭ), *n. Physics.* Art or process of using the spectrometer, or of measuring wave lengths of rays of a spectrum. — **spec'tro-met'ric** (spĕk'trō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*
spec'tro-phone (spĕk'trō-fōn), *n.* [*spectro-* + *-phone.*] An instrument constructed on the principle of the photophone and used in spectrum analysis as an adjunct to the spectroscope. — **spec'tro-phon'ic** (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.*
spec'tro-pho-tom'e-ter (-fō-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n. Optics.* An instrument for comparing the intensities of the corresponding colors of two spectra.
spec'tro-pho-tom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* The art of comparing, photometrically, the brightness of two spectra, wave length by wave length; the use of the spectrophotometer. — **spec'tro-pho'to-met'ric** (-fō'tō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*
spec'tro-po'lar-im'e-ter (-pō'lăr-ĭm'ē-tẽr), *n. Optics.* A combined spectroscope and polarimeter for determining the rotatory power of solutions.
spec'tro-scope (spĕk'trō-skōp), *n.* [*spectro-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An optical instrument, variously used, for forming spectra, as that of solar light, or those



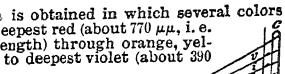
Diagram of a form of Direct-Vision Spectroscope. *s* Slit; *l* Lens; *p* Amici Prism; *e* Eyepiece.

flames in which different substances are volatilized. The instrument is variously used. In a common form (**prism spectroscope**) the light is decomposed by a single prism (see *Illust.*). In the **direct-vision spectroscope** prisms are so combined that the light is decomposed without refraction. See also GRATING, 2, ECHELON, 3.



A simple form of Spectroscope. *p* Prism of Flint Glass; *a* Telescope with Eyepiece; *b* Collimator through which the Light, which enters at the Slit in the End *s* from the Flame of the Bunsen Burner *d*, passes to the Prism to form Spectrum in *a*; *c* Tube with a Micrometer; *e* Holder for Substance whose Spectrum is to be examined; *f* Flame illuminating Micrometer Scale; *g g* Adjusting Screws.

spec'tro-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to, or produced
spec'tro-scop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } by, a spectroscope, or spectroscopy. — **spec'tro-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
spectroscopic binary, *Astron.,* a star appearing single in a telescope, but shown spectroscopically to be binary.
spec-tros'co-py (spĕk-trŏs'kō-pĭ; spĕk'trŏs-kō'pĭ; 277), *n.* The production and investigation of spectra; the use of the spectroscope, also, the science of spectroscopic phenomena. — **spec-tros'co-pist** (-pĭst), *n.*
spec'trum (spĕk'trŭm), *n.; pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [L. See SPECTER.] **1** An apparition; specter. *Obs.*
2. *Physics.* An image formed when a beam of light, or, in general, of radiant energy, is subjected to dispersion so that its rays are arranged in a series in the order of their wave lengths. Thus, by causing white light to pass through a prism, a *spectrum* is obtained in which several colors form a series, from deepest red (about 770 $\mu\mu$, i. e. millimicrons, wave length) through orange, yellow, green, and blue to deepest violet (about 390 $\mu\mu$). The **visible, ocular,** or **chromatic, spectrum** consists of all rays which affect the eye; they lie between the limits just given. The **actinic,** or **chemical, spectrum** comprises those rays (lying chiefly in the violet and ultraviolet regions) which are capable of chemical action, as in photography; the **thermal spectrum,** or **heat spectrum,** is principally composed of dark, intra-red rays. Incandescent solids and liquids, and gases under high pressure, give a **continuous spectrum,** or one having no gaps. A **band spectrum** or **line**



Spectrum, 2. Solar Ray of Light, separated by a Prism into the seven principal colors of Newton. *a* Incident Ray of Light; *p* Prism; *cd* Spectrum; *v* Violet; *i* Indigo; *b* Blue; *g* Green; *y* Yellow; *o* Orange; *r* Red


Line Spectrum

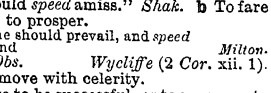
spectrum (one characterized by bands or lines) is produced either by an incandescent gas under low or ordinary pressure, in which case the lines or bands are *bright* with dark spaces between, or by light which has suffered selective absorption by passage through a layer of gas, liquid, or solid, the places of the absorbed rays being marked by *dark* lines or bands. The latter kind is called the **absorption spectrum** of the medium as distinguished from its **emission spectrum** (one produced by it as the source). The bright lines in the emission spectrum of a gas occupy the same positions as the dark lines in its absorption spectrum. A **pure spectrum** is one the color tones of which are not appreciably mixed by the overlapping of the successive monochromatic images of the spectroscopic slit. The purity of the spectrum increases as the width of the slit is diminished. A **fluted spectrum** is one characterized by periodically recurring groups of lines or narrow bands, which give it a fluted appearance, as in the spectra of some stars. Spectra are known, according to the means used to produce dispersion, as **prismatic** (with a prism or train of prisms) or **diffraction** (as with a grating); and according to the source of the light as **solar, stellar, flame, gaseous,** etc. A **spark spectrum,** produced by the electric spark discharge, shows lines due to the volatilization of the materials of which the terminals are composed. A **normal spectrum** is one in which the different colors or parts are spaced proportionally to their wave lengths, as when formed by a diffraction grating (in prismatic spectra the violet has relatively more space than the red). A **comparison spectrum** is one formed contiguous to the spectrum under observation and corresponding to it wave length for wave length. See SPECTROSCOPE, LIGHT, *n.,* 1, FRAUNHOFER LINES.
3. An afterimage; ocular spectrum. See AFTERIMAGE, 1.
spectrum analysis. The investigation of substances or bodies by means of their spectra; specif., chemical analysis effected in this way.
spec'u-lar (spĕk'ŭ-lăr), *a.* [L. *specularis* (cf. *specula* a lookout, watchtower): cf. F. *spéculaire.* See SPECULUM.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or having the qualities of, a speculum, or mirror; having a smooth, reflecting surface; as, a *specular* metal; a *specular* surface.
2. *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or conducted with the aid of, a speculum; as, a *specular* examination.
3. Assisting sight, as a lens or the like. *Obs.*
4. Affording view. *Rare.* "This *specular* mount." *Milton.*
specular iron *or* **iron ore,** hematite; — so called when it exhibits metallic luster. — **s. pig iron,** spiegeleisen. — **s. reflection.** See REFLECTION, 1. — **s. schist.** = ITABIRITE.
Spec'u-la'ri-a (-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *speculum Veneris* Venus's-looking-glass, the medieval name in England of the campanula.] *Bot.* A small genus of campanulaceous herbs distinguished from *Campanula* by the rotate corolla and narrowly oblong ovary. The European *S. speculum* and the American *S. perfoliata* are both called *Venus's-looking-glass,* the former being also known as *corn violet.*
spec'u-late (spĕk'ŭ-lāt), *v. i.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *speculatus,* p. p. of *speculari* to spy out, observe, fr. *specula* a lookout, fr. *specere* to look. See SPY.]
1. To ponder a subject in its different aspects and relations; to meditate; contemplate; theorize; as, to *speculate* on religion; to *speculate* on politics; sometimes, specif., in philosophy, to reason a priori.
2. *Com.* To enter into a business transaction or venture from which the profits or returns are conjectural because the undertaking is out of the ordinary course of business; to purchase or sell with the expectation of profiting by anticipated, but conjectural, fluctuations in price; often, in a somewhat depreciative sense, to engage in hazardous business transactions for the chance of an unusually large profit; as, to *speculate* in coffee, in sugar, or in bank stock.
spec'u-late, *v. t.* To consider attentively. *Rare*
spec'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *spéculation,* L. *speculatio.*] **1.** Intuition; vision; direct apprehension or visual perception; primarily, mental or spiritual vision; secondarily, physical vision. *Archaic.*
Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes. *Shak.*
2. The faculty, act, process, or product of intellectual examination or search; esp., reasoning taking the form of prolonged and systematic analysis.
Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep
I turned my thoughts. *Milton*
3. Specif.: *Philos.* **a** Act or process of reasoning a priori. **b** With Hegel, reason which apprehends the unity of opposing categories and synthesizes them in a broader comprehension. It is the thinking which explains objects of experience by their relation to the absolute personal reason.
4. *Com.* **a** Act of speculating, as by engaging in business out of the ordinary, or by dealing with a view to making a profit from conjectural fluctuations in the price rather than from earnings or the ordinary profit of trade, or by entering into a business venture involving unusual risks for a chance of an unusually large gain or profit. See SPECULATE, *v. i. Speculation,* while confined within moderate limits, is the agent for equalizing supply and demand, and rendering the fluctuations of price less sudden and abrupt than they would otherwise be. *F. A. Walker.*
b Any individual transaction so entered into.
5. A game at cards in which the players buy trumps from one another on a chance of getting the highest trump dealt, which entitles the holder to the pool.
spec'u-la-tist (spĕk'ŭ-lă-tĭst), *n.* One who speculates, or forms theories; a speculator; a theorist. *Rare V. Knox.*
spec'u-la-tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *spéculatif,* L. *speculativus.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to vision; esp., giving a wide prospect or view; also, prying; inquisitive; curious. *Obs.*
2. Given to speculation; contemplative.
The mind of man being by nature *speculative* *Hooker.*
3. Involving, or formed by, speculation; theoretical; not established by demonstration.
4. Of, pertaining to, or engaged in, speculation in land, shares, etc.; as, a *speculative* dealer or enterprise.
speculative geometry, geometry proper, as resulting from a certain set of axioms, postulates, or conventions, and not based on experience. — **s. Masonry,** *Freemasonry,* an application of moral principles to the implements and emblems of operative Masonry. — **s. philosophy,** a philosophy founded on an a priori insight into the nature of the Absolute or Divine. — **s. reason.** See REASON, *n.,* 6. — **s. theology,** theology as founded on, or influenced by, speculation or metaphysical philosophy.
— **spec'u-la-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **spec'u-la-tive-ness,** *n.*
spec'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a spy, explorer, investigator: cf. F. *spéculateur.*] One who speculates; specif.: **a** An observer; a contemplator; hence, a spy; a watcher. *Obs.* **b** One who forms theories; a theorist. **c** *Com.* One who speculates in business; one who engages in speculation.
spec'u-la-to-ry (spĕk'ŭ-lȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. L. *speculatorius* belonging to spies or scouts.] **1.** Intended or adapted for viewing or espying; inspective.
2. Exercising mental speculation; speculative.
spec'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* L. SPECULA (-lȧ), E. SPECULUMS (-lŭmz). [L., fr. *specere* to look, behold. See SPY.] **1.** A mirror, or looking-glass; esp., a metal mirror.
2. A reflector of polished metal or of glass with a film of metal, used in optical instruments. See SPECULUM METAL.
3. *Med. & Surg.* An instrument for dilating certain passages of the body, and throwing light within them.
4. *Zoöl.* A patch of color covering the distal portion (exposed in the closed wing) of the secondaries of most ducks and some other birds, as domestic fowls. It is variously colored (often iridescent greenish or bluish in ducks) and framed in other colors. It is more brilliant in the adult male than in the female. In poultry, called *wing bay.*
speculum metal. An alloy capable of taking a brilliant polish, used for making speculums (reflectors). It is, commonly, a hard, brittle alloy of copper and tin in various proportions, as tin 33 to copper 67, with often a little arsenic, antimony, or zinc added to improve the whiteness.
speech (spēch), *n.* [ME. *speche,* AS. *spǣc* (cf. also *spræc,* D. *spraak,* G. *sprache,* Sw. *språk,* Dan. *sprog*), fr. *specan* to speak. See SPEAK.] **1.** The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words; the faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds; the power of speaking.
2. Act or manner of speaking or expressing thoughts in words; oral utterance. Speech is voice articulated by definite configurations of the vocal organs. Speech and song are distinguished chiefly by the wider variations of pitch in singing, in which latter the voice usually dwells on each note without change of pitch, and then leaps up or down to the next as smoothly and quickly as possible, whereas in speech the voice constantly moves upward and downward, sometimes by leaps, but more often by glides.
3 That which is spoken; a spoken sentence, phrase, remark, etc.; uttered words expressive of thought; also, an interchange of spoken words; talk; conversation.
4. Specif., a formal public discourse; an oration; harangue.
5. A particular language; a tongue; a dialect.
People of a strange *speech.* *Ezek* iii. 6.
6. Talk; mention; common saying; report. *Archaic.*
What was the *speech* among the Londoners
Concerning the French journey. *Shak.*
7. The speaking of a musical instrument. See SPEAK, *v. i.,* 6.
8. The part of a wheel consisting of the hub and spokes before the fellies and rim are put on.
Syn. — SPEECH, ADDRESS, ORATION, HARANGUE. SPEECH is the general term; an ADDRESS is a formal speech; an ORATION is an elaborate or rhetorical address, esp. one delivered on a notable occasion; a HARANGUE is a vehement or noisy speech.
speech center *or* **centre.** *Physiol.* A nervous brain center which controls the power of speech, commonly in the cortex at the third left frontal convolution.
speech'i-fy (spēch'ĭ-fī), *v. i;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*speech* + *-fy.*] To make a speech; to harangue; — used derisively or humorously. — **speech'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **speech'i-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.*
speech'less, *a.* [AS. *spǣcléas.*] **1.** Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech.
2. Not speaking for a time; dumb; mute; silent.
Speechless with wonder, and half dead with fear. *Addison.*
3. Not conveyed by words; wanting oral expression.
Syn. — See DUMB.
— **speech'less-ly,** *adv.* — **speech'less-ness,** *n.*
speech reading. The reading or understanding of spoken words by observing the visible changes in the vocal organs and face without hearing the words; lip reading.
speech sound. An element of speech; a sound produced by the vocal organs in a certain definite position.
speed (spēd), *n.* [AS. *spēd* success, swiftness, fr. *spōwan* to succeed; akin to D. *spoed* speed, OHG. *spuot* success, *spuon* to succeed, Skr. *sphāy* to increase, grow fat, and perh. to L. *spatium,* E. *space.*] **1.** Prosperity in an undertaking; favorable issue; success. *Archaic.*
O Lord God, . . . send me good *speed* this day. *Gen.* xxiv. 12.
2. Help; succor; also, advantage; profit. *Obs.*
3. One that promotes speed or success. *Obs. Shak.*
4. Act or state of moving swiftly; swiftness; rapidity; dispatch; also, rate of motion; velocity; as, a high *speed;* the *speed* of a horse or a vessel; a *speed* of 20 miles per hour, that is, a rate of motion at any given time that would if continued result in traveling 20 miles in an hour.

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spec'tre. Var. of SPECTER.
spec'trene, *a.* Spectral. *Obs.*
spec'tro-bo'lo-graph. *n.* [*spectro-* + *bolograph.*] A photographic registration of the bands, or lines, in the invisible infra-red spectrum. — **spec'tro-bo'lo-graph'ic,** *a.*
spec'tro-mi'cro-scope, *n.* A microscope with a spectroscopic attachment. Cf. MICROSPECTROSCOPE. — **spec'tro-mi'cro-scop'i-cal,** *a.*
spec'tro-po-lar'i-scope, *n.* A combined spectroscope and polariscope; a spectropolarimeter.
spec'tro-py-rom'e-ter (-pĭ-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n. Optics* An instrument for optical or spectrophotometric estimation of the temperature of incandescent substances.
spec'trous, *a.* Spectral. *Obs.*
spec'u-la, *n. pl.* See SPECULUM.
spec'u-la-ble (spĕk'ŭ-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Speculative; theoretical; also, contemplable; knowable. *Obs.*
spec'u-la-tiv-ism (spĕk'ŭ-lā-tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
spec'u-la-to'ri-al (spĕk'ŭ-lȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Speculatory; speculative. *Obs.*
spec'u-la'trix (spĕk'ŭ-lā'trĭks), *n.; pl.* -LATRICES (-lā-trī'sēz). [L.] A female speculator.
spec'u-list (spĕk'ŭ-lĭst), *n.* One who observes or considers *Rare.*
sped. + SPADE, SPEED. [SPEED]
sped (spĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of **spedaly.** + SPEEDILY.
spede, spedefull. + SPEED, SPEEDFUL [vantageous *Obs.*]
spedelich. *a.* [Cf. SPEDLY.] Advantageous. *Obs.*
spedeliche, spedily. + SPEEDILY.
spedie + SPEEDY.
sped'ly, *adv.* [AS. *spēdlice* successfully.] Effectually; energetically; speedily. *Obs.*
speece. + SPECE, species.
speech, *v. i. & t.* To speak; address; harangue. *Rare.*
speech'craft', *n.* Skill in speech; also, linguistics; grammar.
speech'ful, *a.* [Cf AS. *spræcful.*] Full of speech: voluble. *Rare.* [hall of audience. *Obs.*
speech'house', *n.* A room or
speech'lore', *n.* Philology *Rare.*
speech'man (spēch'măn), *n.* A speaker; spokesman *Obs. or R.*
Speed, *n.* A clownish servant

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5. A leg or beam used as a support for a drilling apparatus in submarine rock drilling.
Syn. — Celerity, quickness, expedition, hurry. See HASTE.
speed (spēd), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SPED (spĕd), SPEED'ED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEED'ING. [AS. *spēdan* ; akin to D. *spoeden*, G. sich *sputen*. See SPEED, *n.*] **1.** To go ; to fare. *Obs.* **2.** *Archaic.* **a** To experience any fortune, good or ill ; to fare. "Impossible I should *speed* amiss." *Shak.* **b** To fare well ; to have success ; to prosper.
I told ye then he should prevail, and *speed*
On his bad errand *Milton.*
3. To be expedient. *Obs.* *Wycliffe* (2 *Cor.* xii. 1).
4. To make haste ; to move with celerity.
speed, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to be successful, or to prosper ; to promote ; further ; advance ; hence, to aid ; help ; favor.
With rising gales that *sped* their happy flight. *Dryden.*
2. To wish Godspeed to.
Welcome the coming, *speed* the parting guest. *Pope.*
3. To cause to make haste ; to dispatch with celerity ; to drive at high speed ; hence, to hasten ; to hurry.
He *sped* him thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*
4. To hurry to destruction ; to ruin ; undo ; kill. *Archaic.*
5. *Mach., etc.* To set, adjust, or design, to or for a definite speed or speeds.
Syn. — Dispatch, hasten, expedite, accelerate, hurry.
speed counter. *Mach.* A device for automatically counting the revolutions or pulsations of an engine or other machine ; — called also simply *counter.*


Speed Counter

speed'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that speeds. Specif.: **a** One that gains success or speedy advancement. *Obs.* **b** *Mach.* Any of various devices for regulating the speed of a machine or part, as an attachment to a governor. **c** *Spinning.* A machine for drawing and twisting slivers to form rovings. **d** *Railroading.* A kind of three-wheeled hand-propelled velocipede with one or two seats. *U. S.*
speed lathe. *Mach.* A power lathe run at extremely high speed, for turning small objects, for polishing, etc. ; a hand lathe ; a drilling or drill lathe.
speed-om'e-ter (spēd-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*speed* + *-meter.*] An instrument for indicating speed or velocity ; a tachometer.
speed sight. *Nav. Ordnance.* A sight used in training a gun on a moving target, the rear sight being adjusted according to the speed of the target relative to that of the vessel firing. In a form used in the British navy, the rear sight is adjusted according to the speed of the target and the bead of the fore sight according to that of the vessel. Called also formerly *sliding leaf* and now *deflection scale.*
speed'way' (spēd'wā'), *n.* A public course on which speeding, esp. of harness horses, is allowed.
speed'well (-wĕl), *n.* Any scrophulariaceous herb of the genus *Veronica.* The common speedwell is *V. officinalis.*
speed'y (-ĭ), *a.;* SPEED'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SPEED'I-EST. [AS. *spēdig* prosperous.] Marked by speed ; specif. : **a** Helpful ; advantageous. *Obs.* **b** Prosperous ; favorable. **c** Rapid in motion or performauce ; quick ; swift ; as, a *speedy* flight.
Syn. — See FAST.
speedy cut, *Veter.*, an injury to the inner side of a horse's fore leg just below the knee, caused by the shoe of the opposite foot during traveling.
speiss (spīs), *n.* [Cf. G. *speise* food, mixed metal for bells, etc.] *Metal.* A mixture of impure metallic arsenides produced as a regulus in smelting certain ores. Cf. MATTE. Antimony and sulphur may accompany the arsenic, and the metals may be iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, etc., according to the nature of the ore and the way in which it is handled. Nickel speiss is used in the manufacture of smalt.
spe-læ'an } (spē-lē'ăn), *a.* [L. *spelaeum, speleum,* cave,
spe-le'an } Gr. *σπήλαιον.*] Of or pert. to, or occurring in, a cave or caves ; also, dwelling in caves ; troglodytic.
spe'le-ol'o-gy (spē'lē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σπήλαιον* cave + *-logy.*] The scientific study of caves. — **spe'le-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **spe'le-ol'o-gist** (spē'lē-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*
spell (spĕl), *n.* [ME. *spell, spel,* AS. *spell* a spill to light a candle with ; akin to D. *spel* a pin, OD. *spelle,* G. *spalten* to split, OHG. *spaltan,* MHG. *spelte* a splinter, Icel. *spjald* a square tablet, Goth. *spilda* a writing tablet. Cf. SPILL a spliuter, roll of paper, SPELL to tell the letters of.] **1.** A splinter or splint ; a chip ; a shaving ; a lath ; also, a peg, rung, bar, or the like. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. The trap, arranged with a spring to toss up the knur, in the game of knur and spell. See KNUR, 2.
spell, *v. t.;* SPELLED (spĕld) ; SPELL'ING. [AS. *spelian* to supply another's place.] **1.** To supply the place of for a time ; to take the turn of, at work ; to relieve. *Obs. or Cant.*
2. To allow an interval of rest to. *Australasia.*
spell, *v. i.* To rest from work for a time. *Colloq.*
spell, *n.* **1. a** The relief of one person by another in any work or duty. **b** A period occupied in work, duty, etc., following a period of rest ; a turn ; as, a *spell* at the pumps ; also, a period of rest from work : a recess or vacation.
2. Hence, any relatively short period, whether a few hours, days, or weeks ; by extension, *Colloq.*, any relatively short distance ; as, just a *spell* down the road.
A severe *spell* of cold weather. *Washington.*
3. A person or gang working by spells. *Rare. Carew.*
4. A gratuitous helping forward of another's work. *U. S.*
5. A period marked by illness, depression, or other abnormal characteristic ; a fit ; a turn ; as, when she 's in one of her *spells,* no one can help her. *Colloq., U. S.*
spell (spĕl), *n.* [AS. *spell* a saying, tale, speech ; akin to OS. & OHG. *spel,* Icel. *spjall,* Goth. *spill,* perh. a derivative fr. a root *seq* (here giving *sp*), from which comes E. *say,* v. CF. GOSPEL, SPELL to tell the letters of.] A spoken word ; a word ; hence : **a** Talk, discourse, or speech ; esp., a sermon ; preaching. *Obs.* **b** A story ; a tale. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. Chaucer.* **c** The gospel. *Obs.* **d** A spoken word or form of words supposed to have magic power ; an incantation ; hence, any charm or enchantment ; by extension, entrancement ; as, her beauty cast a *spell* over him.
Syn. — See TALISMAN.
spell, *v. t.;* SPELLED (spĕld) or SPELT (spĕlt) ; SPELL'ING. [ME. *spellen, spellien,* to tell, relate, AS. *spellian,* fr. *spell* a saying, tale ; akin to MHG. *spellen* to relate, Goth. *spillōn.* See SPELL a tale. In sense 3, also in ME., perh. influenced by *spell* a splinter, fr. the use of a piece of wood to point to the letters in schools (cf. SPELL splinter); cf. OF. *espeler* to spell, explain, F. *épeler* to spell, orig. *espeldre* to explain (of Teutonic orig.), and D. *spellen* to spell.] **1.** To speak ; utter ; say ; hence, to tell; relate. *Obs.*
2. To speak the words of a spell to or over ; to put under, or as under, a spell ; to act as a charm upon ; to bewitch ; charm. "*Spelled* with words of power." *Dryden.*
3. To name in their proper order the letters of, as a word ; to write or print in order the letters of, esp. the proper letters ; to form, as words, by correct orthography.
4. To constitute ; make up ; also, to signify ; import ; as, such an act *spells* ruin for us.
5. To read slowly and with difficulty ; as, to *spell* out the sense of an author ; also, *Obs.*, to read in any way.
6. To trace out by characters, marks, or qualities ; to reveal by finding and depicting hidden analogies or forms.
To *spell* out a God in the works of creation *South.*
to spell backward, to give the letters or constituents of in their reverse order ; hence, to undo, disconcert, or the like, by purposeful misconstruction. — **to s. baker,** to do a difficult task, act a difficult part, etc. ; — perh. from *baker* being among the first dissyllabic words met by children in the old spelling books. *Archaic & Colloq., U. S.*
spell, *v. i.* **1.** To speak ; talk ; preach ; also, to tell. *Obs.*
2. To form words with letters, esp. with the proper letters, either orally or in writing.
3. To study by noting characters ; to gain knowledge, or learn the meaning of anything, by study. *Obs. Milton.*
spell'bind' (spĕl'bīnd'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -BOUND' (-bound') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -BIND'ING. [Back formation from *spellbound.*] To bind or hold by or as if by a spell or charm; to fascinate; charm. — **spell'bind'er** (-bīn'dẽr), *n.*
spell'bound' (-bound'), *a.* [*spell* charm + *bound,* p. p.] Bound by or as by a spell ; fascinated.
spell'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who spells.
2. Specif., a speaker ; preacher. *Obs.*
3. A spelling book.
spell'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPELL. Hence : *n.* **1.** Act of one who spells; formation of words by letters; orthography.
2. Discourse ; speaking ; preaching ; also, a tale. *Obs.*
spelling bee, a spelling match. *U. S.* — **s. book,** a book with exercises for teaching children to spell ; a speller. — **s. match,** a contest of skill in spelling words. — **s. reform,** a movement for the modification of the conventional spellings, aiming to lessen or remove the differences between the orthography and the pronunciation of words.
spelt (spĕlt), *n* [AS. *spelt,* fr. L. *spelta.*] A race of wheat (*Triticum sativum spelta*) having loose ears, the grains being triangular in cross section. It was the most common form of wheat in early times, and is still popular in Germany and Switzerland, esp. on poor soils. CF. EMMER.
spel'ter (spĕl'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. LG. *spialter,* G. & D. *spiauter.* Cf. PEWTER.] *Metal.* Zinc ; — so called esp. in commerce.
spence, spense (spĕns), *n.* [OF. *despense,* F. *dépense,* buffet, buttery, fr. OF. *despendre* to spend, distribute, L. *dispendere, dispensum.* See DISPENSE, SPEND.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Expense ; outlay, as of money or goods.
2. A place for provisions ; a buttery ; a larder ; pantry.
3. = SPENCER, a steward. *Obs. & R.*
4. The inner apartment of a country house ; also, the room where the family sit and eat.
spen'cer (spĕn'sẽr), *n.* [OF. *despensier.* See SPENCE ; cf. DISPENSER.] One who has the care of the spence, or buttery ; a butler ; steward. *Obs. or Hist.*
spen'cer, *n. Naut.* A fore-and-aft sail, abaft the foremast or the mainmast, hoisted upon a small supplementary mast and set with a gaff and no boom ; a trysail abaft the foremast or mainmast.
spen'cer, *n.* [After the third Earl *Spencer* (1782-1845), who first wore it, or brought it into fashion.] **1.** A short jacket or outer coat without skirts, worn by men.
2. A similar, close-fitting jacket for women or children.
Spen-ce'ri-an (spĕn-sē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Herbert Spencer or his philosophy or writings — *n.* A follower of Herbert Spencer.
Spen-ce'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The synthetic philosophy of Herbert Spencer, the central idea of which is the evolution of the cosmos from relative simplicity to relative complexity through the operation of mechanical and vital forces, the acme of evolution being the equilibration of these forces, after which dissolution begins, and goes back to the ultimate force from which evolution started.
spend (spĕnd), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SPENT (spĕnt) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEND'ING. [AS. *spendan,* fr. L. *expendere* or *dispendere* to weigh out, to expend, dispense. See PENDANT ; cf. DISPEND, EXPEND, SPENCE.] **1.** To consume by using in any manner ; to lay out, exhaust, or distribute, in payment, giving, use, or the like ; to use up ; to expend, as money, goods, effort, etc. ; as, to *spend* money for bread.
2. To expend freely or as a gift ; bestow ; confer ; — often with *on* or *upon.*
I . . am never loath
To *spend* my judgment. *Herbert.*
3. To consume wastefully ; to squander ; exhaust ; as, to *spend* an estate in gaming ; esp., to exhaust of force, strength, or the like ; to wear away ; weaken; as, a *spent* arrow ; the violence of the storm was *spent.*
Their bodies *spent* with long labor and thirst *Knolles.*
4. To be an expense to ; to cost. *Obs.*
5. To pass, as time ; to suffer to pass away ; as, to *spend* a day idly ; to *spend* the winter abroad.
6. To manage or perform, as a duty or the like. *Obs.*
7. To attach ; fasten, as spurs. *Obs. & R.*
8. To hurl ; cast, as a spear. *Obs. & R.*
to spend a mast, *Naut.*, to lose a mast by its breaking or carrying away. — **to s. one's mouth,** to give tongue ; bark ; speak ; — said commonly of dogs. *Shak.*
spend (spĕnd), *v. i.* **1.** To expend money or any other possession ; to consume, use, waste, or part with, anything ; as, he who gets easily *spends* freely.
2. To go or be used in or as in purchasing ; to exert purchasing power. "To make money *spend* well." *Emerson.*
3. To waste or wear away ; to be consumed ; to lose force or strength ; as, energy *spends* in use.
The sound *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open air. *Bacon.*
4. To be diffused ; to spread. *Obs. or R.*
Their sap *spendeth* into the grapes *Bacon.*
5. *Mining.* To break ground ; to continue working.
6. To commit slaughter ; to kill. *Obs. & R.*
spend'er (spĕn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One who spends ; esp., one who spends lavishly ; a prodigal ; a spendthrift.
2. A treasurer ; steward. *Obs. & R.*
spend'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPEND. Hence : *n.* **1.** Act of expending ; expenditure.
2. *Obs.* **a** Cost; charge. **b** Funds.
spending money, money set apart for extra (not necessary) personal expenses ; pocket money. *Colloq.*
spend'thrift' (spĕnd'thrĭft'), *n.* One who spends money profusely or improvidently ; a prodigal ; one who lavishes or wastes his estate. Legally, in various jurisdictions, a person who by drinking, gaming, idleness, or debauchery, so spends his estate as to expose himself or his family to want or suffering or to becoming a charge upon the public.
A generous *spendthrift* of life. *Mrs. R H Davis.*
spend'thrift', *a.* Prodigal ; wasteful.
spendthrift trust. *Law.* A trust created to provide a fund for the maintenance of another and to secure it against his improvidence or incapacity, as by withholding from him the power to alienate it or put a charge upon it.
Spen-se'ri-an (spĕn-sē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the English poet Spenser ; designating the stanza used in his epic "The Faërie Queene." It consists of eight decasyllabic lines and an Alexandrine, riming *a b a b b c b c c.*
spent (spĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of SPEND. Specif. : *p. a.* **1.** Exhausted ; worn out ; having lost energy or motive force.
Spent, overpowered, despairing of success. *Addison.*
2. Exhausted of its active or effective quality ; as, a *spent* bullet ; *spent* tanbark, tanbark exhausted of tannic acid.
3. Exhausted of spawn or sperm ; — said esp. of fishes.
spere (spēr), *v. i.* [AS. *spyrian* to inquire, properly, to

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of Valentine, and an inveterate punster, in Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona." [WAY.]
speed'a-way'. Var. of SPEED-WAY.
speed box. *Mach.* A box containing a speed-changing device for a lathe. [SPEEDER c.]
speed frame *Spinning.* =
speed'ful, *adv.* Speedily. *Obs.*
speed'ful, *a.* Full of speed; as: **a** Favorable ; successful **b** Advantageous; profitable; also, expedient ; proper **c** Rapid ; speedy **d** Expert ; efficient — **speed'ful ly,** *adv. All Obs.*
speed gauge *or* **gage.** = SPEED INDICATOR.
speed gear. = CHANGE GEAR.
speed'i-ly (spēd'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SPEEDY.
speed indicator. **a** = TACHOMETER. **b** = SPEED COUNTER.
speed'i-ness (spēd'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [part. *Obs.*]
speed'ing-place', *n.* A vital
speed'less, *a.* See -LESS.
speed pulley. *Mach.* A cone pulley with steps. [CATOR.]
speed recorder. = SPEED INDICATOR.
speed rigger. A speed pulley.
speek Obs. pret. of SPEAK.
speel (*dial.* spēl) Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPELL, a splinter.
speel, *n & v.* [Cf. D. *spil* spindle (of a winding staircase)] Climb *Scot & Dial. Eng*
speel'ken. Var. of SPELLKEN.
speer. ✝ SPHERE.
speer. Var. of SPERE. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
speer. Dial. Eng. var. of SPEAR.
speer, *n* [Cf. Sw. *spira* spar, shaft, E. *spar.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A screen across the lower end of a hall. **b** A partition in a cottage near the door or fireplace. **c** A chimney post.
speere. ✝ SPHERE, SPIRE.
speer'i-ty (spēr'ĭ-tĭ). Scot var. of SPIRITY.
speet. ✝ SPIT.
speiche. ✝ SPEECH.
speid. ✝ SPEED.
speight (spāt). *n.* [G. *specht,* prob. akin to L. *picus:* cf. D. *specht* Cf. PIE a magpie.] A woodpecker. *Obs.*
speik. ✝ SPEAK.
speill. ✝ SPEEL, to climb.
speir. ✝ SPHERE.
speir (spēr). Var. of SPERE, ask. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
spei-ran'thy (spī-răn'thĭ). Var. of SPERANTHY.
speire. ✝ ESPEIRE, SPEAR.
‖ spei'se (*G.* shpī'zĕ), *n.* = SPEISS.
speis'ko'balt (spīs'kō'bôlt ; -bōlt), **speiss'co'balt.** *n.* [G. *speiskobalt.*] Smaltite.
speit. ✝ SPIT, *n.*
speitte. ✝ SPIT, *n.*, a utensil.
spek. ✝ SPEAK, SPEECH.
spek'boom' (spĕk'bōōm' ; *D.* -bōm'), *n.* [D , lit., fat tree.] The purslane tree of South Africa.
speke. ✝ SPEAR, SPEECH.
speke. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPOKE. [cave. *Obs*
speke, *n.* [Cf. L. *specus.*] A
Speke's antelope (spēks). [After John H. *Speke,* English explorer.] A sitatunga (*Limnotragus spekei*).
spekke. ✝ SPECK.
speknel. ✝ SPICKNEL.
spekt. Var. of SPEIGHT.
spel. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPELL, a splinter.
spel. Spell. *Ref Sp.*
speld. Spelled. *Ref. Sp.*
speld (spĕld), *v i.* [Cf. G. *spalten* to split, E *spald*] To spread open ; expand ; split. *Scot.*
speld, *n.* Splinter ; chip. *Obs.*
speld'er (spĕl'dẽr), *v. t. & i.* To spell *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* —
speld'er-er, *n. Obs.*
speld'er, *n.* [Cf. Norw dial. *spildra,* and E. *speld,* v. i.] A splinter. *Obs.*
speld'er, *n. t. & i* [Cf. SPELDER a splinter, SPELD.] To split or spread open ; also, to sprawl ; stretch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
speld'ing (spĕl'dĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPELD. Hence : *n.* A haddock or other small fish split open and dried in the sun. *Scot.*
spele (spēl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPELL, a splinter
spele. Var. of SPEEL, climb.
spele, *n. t.* [See 2d SPELL.] To spare; to save. *Obs.* [SPILIKIN.]
spel'i-can (spĕl'ĭ-kăn). Var. of **Spe-lin'** (spē-lēn'), *n.* [In Bauer's system *s* is sign of summation, *pe* is a prefix for each (*spe* = all), and *lin* (fr. L. *lingua*) language. Hence *spelin* = universal language.] See UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.
spelk (spĕlk),*n.* [AS. *spelc, spilc,* a splint for binding up broken bones, akin to Icel. *spelkur,* pl] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A splinter; sliver. **b** A splint. **c** A rod or stick, esp. one used in thatching.
spelk, *v. t.* To splinter or fasten with a splint *Scot & Dial. Eng*
spell'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
spell'er, *n.* [Cf. SPELL a splinter.] A small branch from the crown of a deer's antler.
spell'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
spel'i-can (spĕl'ĭ-kăn), Var. of SPILIKIN.
spellien. ✝ SPELL. [*Cant.*]
spell'ken, *n.* A theater. *Obs.*
spell'work' (spĕl'wûrk'), *n.* Work of magic; enchantment.
spelonk ✝ SPELUNK, a cave.
spelt, *n. Metal* Spelter. *Colloq.*
spelt, *n.* [See SPELL a splinter.] A splinter; a spot or streak. *Obs.*
spelt, *v. t. & i.* **a** To split ; to break. *Obs or Dial Eng.* **b** To thresh (grain). *Obs.* **c** To secure with a splint. Cf. SPELK. *Obs.*
spelt, *pret. & p. p* of SPELL
spel'ter, *v. t.* To solder with an alloy containing zinc.
spelter solder. A zinc solder, as one of three parts of zinc to four of copper, used in soldering copper, iron, and brass.
spe-lunk' (spē-lŭnk'), *n.* [L. *spelunca* cave : cf. F. *spélonque.*] *Obs.* 1. Cavern ; cave ; lair; den. 2. A shrine.
spen, *p. p.* of SPENE *Obs.*
Spen'cer-ism (spĕn'sẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* = SPENCERIANISM.
spencer mast. *Naut.* A small mast just abaft the foremast or mainmast, to hoist the spencer
Spencer rifle *or* **carbine.** [After C M. *Spencer,* American inventor.] A repeating, breech-loading firearm carrying seven metallic cartridges in a tubular magazine in the butt and having a breechblock worked by a lever beneath It was much used as a carbine by the United States troops in the Civil War.
spen'cie, spen'cy (spĕn'sĭ). *n.* The stormy petrel. *Local, Scot.*
spend, *n. & v.* Spring. *Obs. Scot.*
spend, *v. t* [Cf. Icel. *spenna,* Dan. *spænde,* E. *span.*] To span with the fingers ; to grasp *Dial. Eng.* [-ABLE.]
spend'a-ble (spĕn'dă-b'l), *a.* See
spend'all', *n* A spendthrift.
spend'i-ble (spĕn'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Spendable. *Rare.*
spen'di-to're, *n.* [It.] A purveyor *Obs.*
spend'thrift'y, *a.* Spendthrift.
spense, *v.* To spend ; expend. *Obs.*
Spe'ner-ism (spā'nẽr-ĭz'm), *n. Eccl.* The teaching of Philipp Jakob Spener (1635-1705), the father of German pietism.
spenne. ✝ SPINNEY.
spenne, *n.* [Cf. SPEND to span, SPAN.] Space ; interval. *Obs.*
spenne, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *spenna* clasp, span, E. SPAN.] To clasp; inclose; embrace; fasten. *Obs.*
Spens, Sir Patrick (spĕns) The hero of an old Scottish ballad, sent in winter by the Scottish king on a mission to Norway. He was lost, with all his crew, on the homeward voyage.
spense Var. of SCENCE.
speoke. ✝ SPEAK.
speore. ✝ SPERE, to ask.
spe'os (spē'ŏs), *n.* [Gr. *σπέος* cave.] *Egypt. Archæol.* A grotto (or cave) temple or tomb
Spe-ot'y-to (spē-ŏt'ĭ-tō), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *σπέος* a cave + *τυτώ* night owl.] *Zoöl* A genus consisting of the burrowing owls.
speowen. ✝ SPEW.
sper. ✝ SPAR, SPEAR, SPHERE.
sper (*dial.* spēr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of SPERE, to ask.
sper'a-ble (spēr'ă-b'l). Var. of SPEARABLE.
spe'ra-ble (spē'ră-b'l), *a.* [L. *sperabilis,* fr. *sperare* to hope] That may be hoped for *Obs.*
sper'age (*dial.* spēr'ĭj), *n.* [OF. See ASPARAGUS.] Asparagus. *Obs or Dial.*
sperance. ✝ ESPERANCE
spe'rate (spē'rāt), *a.* [L. *speratus,* p. p. of *sperare* to hope.] Hoped for, or to be hoped for ; affording hope. *Obs. or R.*
‖ spe-ra'te mi'se-ri, ca-ve'te fe-li'ces (mĭz'ē-rī). [L.] Hope ye wretched, beware ye happy.
sparcle. ✝ SPARKLE.

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follow the track; akin to D. *speuren*, G. *spüren*, Icel. *spyrja*. See SPOOR.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To search; pry. **b** To ask; inquire. **c** To propose marriage.

spere (spēr), *v. t. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To track; to search or ferret out; investigate; examine. **2.** To inquire, inquire for; also, to question; ask. **3.** To ask in marriage.

sperm (spûrm), *n.* [ME. *sperme*, OF. *esperme*, F. *sperme*, L. *sperma*, Gr. σπέρμα, -ατος, fr. σπείρειν to sow. Cf. SPORE.] *Biol.* **a** The male fecundating fluid; semen. **b** A spermatozoon or spermatozoid.

sperm, *n.* **a** Short for SPERMACETI. **b** Sperm oil.

-sperm. [See 1st SPERM.] A combining form from Greek σπέρμα, *seed, germ*, used chiefly in botany and denoting *seed;* as, angio*sperm*, gymno*sperm*, etc.

sper'ma-ce'ti (spûr'mȧ-sē'tĭ; -sĕt'ĭ; 277), *n.* [L. *sperma* sperm + *ceti*, gen. of *cetus* any large sea animal, a whale, Gr. κῆτος. See 1st SPERM; CETACEOUS.] A yellowish or white waxy solid which separates from the oil obtained from the sperm whale (which see). It is used in making candles, ointments, cosmetics, etc., and consists essentially of esters of fatty acids, esp. cetyl palmitate.

-spermal. A suffix denoting *having seeds.* See -SPERMOUS.

sper'ma-ry (spûr'mȧ-rĭ), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* An organ in which spermatozoa are developed; a sperm gland; a testis. **2.** *Bot.* **a** An antheridium. *Rare.* **b** A pollen tube.

sper'ma-the'ca (-thē'kȧ), *n. ; pl.* -THECÆ (-sē). [NL.; Gr. σπέρμα seed + θήκη receptacle.] *Zoöl.* A sac connected with the female reproductive organs of most insects and many other invertebrates, which receives and retains the spermatozoa, often for a long period, until the time for fertilizing the eggs. — **sper'ma-the'cal** (-kăl), *a.*

sper-mat'ic (spēr-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *spermaticus*, Gr. σπερματικός: cf. F. *spermatique*. See 1st SPERM.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to sperm or a spermary or testis; seminal; testicular. **spermatic animalcule,** a spermatozoön. *Obs.* — **s. artery,** *Anat. & Zoöl.,* an artery which supplies blood to a spermary or testicle. In man the spermatic arteries arise from the front of the aorta a little below the renal arteries and each passes downward to the spermatic cord of the same side and along it to the testicle. — **s. canal,** *Anat.,* the inguinal canal. — **s. cord,** *Anat.,* the cord which suspends the testicle within the scrotum and contains the vas deferens and vessels and nerves of the testicle. It extends from the internal abdominal ring, through the inguinal canal and external abdominal ring, downward into the scrotum. — **s. duct,** *Zoöl.,* any efferent duct of a spermary or testis; a duct conveying sperm. — **s. filament,** a spermatozoön. *Obs.* — **s. fluid,** *Physiol.,* sperm; semen. — **s. plexus** (of veins), the pampiniform plexus of the spermatic cord. — **s. veins,** *Anat. & Zoöl.,* the veins leading from the testes. In man they are numerous, and form (with tributaries from the epididymis) the pampiniform plexus in the spermatic cord. From this they accompany the spermatic artery, eventually uniting to form a single trunk, which on the right side opens into the vena cava, on the left into the renal vein.

sper'ma-tid (spûr'mȧ-tĭd), *n.* [Gr. σπέρμα, -ατος, seed.] *Zoöl.* One of the cells which arise by division of the secondary spermatocytes and become spermatozoa.

sper'ma-tin (-tĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A constituent of semen similar to alkali albuminate, and said to impart to semen its mucilaginous character.

sper-ma'ti-um (spēr-mā'shĭ-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* -TIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* **a** In the red algæ (Rhodophyceæ), a nonmotile male gamete, which develops a cell wall after its liberation from the antheridium, and conjugates with the carpogonium. See CARPOGONIUM. **b** In certain fungi and lichens, a similar cell, developed by abstriction from sterigmata within spermogonia, and apparently functioning as male gametes, though by many regarded as a form of conidia.

sper'ma-to- (spûr'mȧ-tō-), **sper'mo-** (spûr'mō-). Combining forms from Greek σπέρμα, -ατος, *seed, sperm, semen* (of plants or animals); as, *spermato*blast, *spermo*blast.

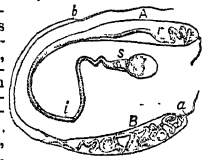
sper'ma-to-cyte' (-sīt'), *n.* [*spermato-* + *-cyte.*] *Biol.* A cell giving rise to sperm cells or spermatozoa; specif., in recent usage, a cell of the last generation (**secondary spermatocyte**) or next to last generation (**primary spermatocyte**) preceding the spermatozoön. See SPERMATOGONIUM.

sper'ma-to-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*spermato-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* The formation of spermatozoa. The process, in some animals at least, exhibits striking resemblances to the formation and maturation of the eggs, and a similar reduction in the number of chromosomes takes place, but no small and functionless cells (like the polar bodies) are formed. — **sper'ma-to-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

sper'ma-to-go'ni-um (-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* -GONIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *spermato-* + Gr. γονή offspring.] *Biol.* **a** *Zoöl.* One of the primitive male germ cells. From the final generation of spermatogonia the spermatocytes develop. **b** *Bot.* A spermogonium. — **sper'ma-to-go'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

sper'ma-toid (spûr'mȧ-toid), *a.* [*spermato-* + *-oid.*] *Biol.* Resembling sperm or a sperm cell.

sper'ma-to-phore' (-tō-fōr'; 201), *n.* [*spermato-* + *-phore.*] **1.** *Biol. & Physiol.* A spermospore. *Obs.* **2.** *Zoöl.* A special capsule, packet, or mass, inclosing a number of spermatozoa extruded by the male of various animals. Such structures occur in many different groups, as annelids, mollusks, arthropods, and some vertebrates. In cephalopods they are very highly specialized. — **sper'ma-toph'o-ral** (-tŏf'ō-răl), *a.*



Spermatophores of *Octopus bairdii*, nat. size. *B* Spermatophore before alteration; *a, b* Terminal Filaments. *A* Spermatophore in the act of extruding the Chain of Spermatozoa (*r r*); *s* Everted End.

Sper'ma-toph'y-ta (-tŏf'ĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *spermato-* + Gr. φυτόν plant.] *Bot.* A phylum embracing the highest plants, or those that produce seeds; the seed plants, or flowering plants. They form the most numerous group, including over 120,000 species. In general, the group is characterized by the marked development of the sporophyte, with great differentiation of its parts (root, stem, leaves, flowers, etc.); by the extreme reduction of the gametophyte; and by the development of seeds. All the Spermatophyta are heterosporous; fertilization of the egg cell is either through a pollen tube emitted by the microspore or (in a few gymnosperms) by spermatozoids. The phrase "flowering plants" is less distinctive than "seed plants," since the conifers, grasses, sedges, oaks, etc., do not produce flowers in the popular sense. For this reason the terms *Anthophyta*, *Phænogamia*, and *Phanerogamia* have been superseded as names of the phylum by *Spermatophyta.*

sper'ma-to-phyte' (spûr'mȧ-tō-fīt'), *n.* Any plant of the phylum Spermatophyta. — **sper'ma-to-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

sper'ma-tor-rhe'a, sper'ma-tor-rhœ'a (-tō-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *spermato-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Abnormally frequent involuntary emission of the semen without copulation.

sper'ma-to-zo'al (-tō-zō'ăl), *a. Biol.* Of or pert. to a spermatozoön or spermatozoa.

sper'ma-to-zo'id (-tō-zō'ĭd), *n.* [*spermatozoön* + Gr. εἶδος form.] **1.** *Bot.* A motile male gamete or male sexual cell, usually developed within an antheridium, and liberated in the presence of water, in which it swims freely by means of cilia, being conducted or attracted by various devices to the egg, or oösphere, with which it ultimately fuses. This type of gamete occurs among oögamous algæ, throughout the mosses, hepatics, and ferns, and in certain gymnosperms. It is rounded in the lower plants, club-shaped or filamentous in the higher, and bears two or more cilia at the anterior end, thus differing from the functionally similar spermatozoön of animals. See GAMETE. **2.** *Zoöl.* A spermatozoön. *Obs. or R.*



sper'ma-to-zo'ön (-ŏn), *n. ; pl.* -ZOA (-ȧ). [NL. ; *spermato-* + Gr. ζῷον an animal.] *Zoöl.* A male sexual cell or sperm cell of an animal, whose function is the fertilization of the egg. See FERTILIZATION, 2. The spermatozoa of different animals vary much in form, but are commonly very minute relatively to the eggs, and capable of more or less active spontaneous movement by which they approach and enter, or fuse with, the egg. They are discharged in a fluid (semen) or in gelatinous masses or capsules (spermatophores). Most frequently they have an oval or elongated head consisting of a nucleus with but little cytoplasm, and a long tail, or flagellum, with which they swim, which is connected to the head by a structure called the **middle piece.** They are produced in the male reproductive gland (testis or spermary), usually in enormous numbers. See SPERMATOGENESIS, SPERMATID.

sper'ma-tu'ri-a (-tū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *spermato-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Discharge of semen in the urine.

sperm cell. *Biol.* A male sexual cell; a sperm, spermatozoön, or spermatozoid.

-spermic. A suffix denoting *having* (such or so many) *seeds.* See -SPERMOUS.

sperm'ic (spûr'mĭk), *a.* Pertaining to sperm.

sperm'ine (spûr'mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [See 1st SPERM.] *Physiol. Chem.* A nitrogenous base occurring combined with phosphoric acid in semen, thought by some to be ethylene imine, C_2H_5N. As a drug it has a tonic action.

sperm'ism (-mĭz'm), *n.* [*spermo-* + *-ism.*] *Biol.* The theory, formerly held by many, that the sperm or spermatozoön contains the germ of the future embryo; animalculism.

sperm'ist (spûr'mĭst), *n. Biol.* A believer in spermism.

sperm nucleus. The nucleus of the sperm cell or spermatozoön, called the *male pronucleus* after it has entered the egg.

sper'mo- (spûr'mō-). Combining form from Greek σπέρμα, *seed, sperm.* See SPERMATO-.

sper'mo-go'ni-um (-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-nĭ-ȧ). [NL.; *spermo* + Gr. γονή offspring.] *Bot.* A cup-shaped or depressed receptacle in which spermatia are produced in the rust fungi (Uredinales) and in various ascocarp fungi and lichens. Cf. PYCNIUM, CONCEPTACLE; see SPERMATIUM **b.**

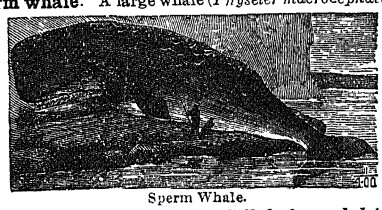
sperm oil. A fatty oil found as a liquid, with spermaceti, in the head cavities of the sperm whale. See OIL, *Table II.*

sper'mo-phile (spûr'mō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [Gr. σπέρμα a seed + *-phile.*] Any of numerous burrowing rodents of the genus *Citellus* (syn. *Spermophilus*) and allied genera of northern Europe, Asia, and North America, called also *gopher* and *ground squirrel.* They are related to the marmots and the true squirrels, but are much smaller than the marmots and mostly have shorter, coarser fur than the squirrels. They inhabit open prairies, arid regions, and mountains, living in colonies and doing great damage to crops. Most of them hibernate, and all have internal cheek pouches for carrying food. The best-known Old World species is the *suslik.* A common species of the Great Plains of the United States is the striped spermophile (*C. tridecemlineatus*), striped with reddish brown and buff. A species (*C. franklini*) of the Mississippi Valley and another (*C. beecheyi*) of California are larger and grayish.


Striped Spermophile. 1/6

-sper'mous (-spûr'mŭs), **-sper'mal** (-măl), **-sper'mic** (-mĭk). [Cf. Gr. -σπερμος (in comp.) seeded.] Combining forms used, chiefly in botany, to signify *having* (such or so many) *seeds* or *germs; seeded;* as, poly*spermous*, ptero*spermous*, mono*spermous*, mono*spermal*, peri*spermic*, etc.

sperm whale. A large whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) of

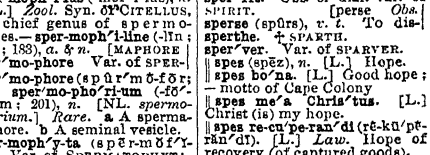

Sperm Whale.

the warmer parts of all oceans. Called also *cachalot.* Its head has a large closed cavity, called the *case*, containing fluid spermaceti and oil, and smaller quantities of spermaceti are contained in certain regions of the back; its blubber produces oil of fine quality. Its lower jaw is provided with a series of large conical teeth, but the upper jaw has no functional teeth and no whalebone. It attains a length of about 60 feet, and is the only whale having a throat large enough to admit a man. Ambergris is a pathological secretion of its intestines. Several related whales of the genus *Kogia*, also of southern seas, are only nine to twelve feet in length, and hence are called *pygmy sperm whales.*

sper'ry-lite (spĕr'ĭ-līt), *n.* [After F. L. *Sperry*, who discovered it.] *Min.* An arsenide of platinum, $PtAs_2$, occurring in grains and minute isometric crystals of a tin-white color. H., 6-7. Sp. gr., 10.60. It is found near Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, and is the only compound of platinum known to occur in nature.

spes'sart-ite (spĕs'ȧr-tīt), *n.* Also **spes'sart-ine** (-tĭn). [From *Spessart*, in Germany.] **a** *Min.* A manganesian variety of garnet. See GARNET, 1. **b** *Petrog.* A dike rock consisting chiefly of common green hornblende and plagioclase.

spet (spĕt), *n.* [Orig. unknown]. A barracuda, esp. *Sphyræna sphyræna*, a small species of southern Europe.


Spet (*Sphyræna sphyræna*). (1/12)

spetch (spĕch), *n* **1.** A patch of any kind. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** *pl.* Parings and refuse of leather hides, skins, etc., used as a by-product, as for making glue.

spew (spū), *v. t. ;* SPEWED (spūd); SPEW'ING. [ME. *speuen, speowen, spiwen*, AS. *spiwian* (weak v.), *spīwan* (strong v.); akin to D. *spuwen* to spit, OS. & OHG. *spīwan*, G. *speien*, Icel. *spýja* to spew, Sw. *spy*, Dan. *spye*, Goth. *speiwan*, Lith.

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spere. † SPAR, SPEAR, SPHERE.

spere, *n.* Search; inquiry. *Scot.*

sperehauke. † SPARHAWK.

sperel, *n.* [Cf. Flemish *sperel, sperrel*, a wooden door fastening.] A fastening; clasp. *Obs.*

sperete. † SPIRIT.

sperge (spûrj), *n. Distilling.* A charge of wash for the still.

sperhaak, -hauk. † SPARHAWK.

sperit, speritual, -ituality. † SPIRIT, etc. [var. of SPIRITY.]

sper'it-y (spĕr'ĭ-tĭ). Dial. Eng.]

sperk. † SPARK.

sper'ket (spûr'kĕt), *n.* [D *spijkertje* a little nail, dim. of *spijker* a nail.] A peg or hook, commonly of wood, on which harness, etc., is hung. *Dial. Eng.*

sperkhalk † SPARHAWK.

sper'kle. † SPARKLE

sper'ling (spûr'lĭng), *n.* [See SPARLING.] **a** A smelt; a sparling. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** A young herring. *Local, U. S.*

sper'ma-duct (spûr'mȧ-dŭkt), *n. Zoöl.* A spermatic duct.

sper'ma-gone, sper'ma-go'ni-um. Vars. of SPERMOGONE, SPERMOGONIUM. [matic. *Obs.*

sperm'al (spûr'măl), *a.* Sper-

sperm'al-ist, *n.* A spermist.

sper-man'gi-um (spēr-măn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπέρμα seed, sperm + ἀγγεῖον vessel.] *Bot.* A conceptacle. *Obs.*

sper'ma-phore (spûr'mȧ-fōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. σπέρμα sperm + *-phore.*] *Obs. Bot.* **a** The placenta. **b** The funicle.

Sper-maph'y-ta (spĕr-măf'ĭ-tȧ). Var. of SPERMATOPHYTA.

sper'ma-phyte (spûr'mȧ-fīt), *n. Bot.* A spermatophyte — **sper'ma-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

sper-ma'ri-um (spĕr-mā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n* [NL.; L. *sperma* seed + *-arium.*] A spermary.

sperm aster. *Embryol.* The attraction sphere formed during the fertilization of the ovum.

sper'ma-tan'gi-um (spûr'mȧ-tăn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπέρμα, -ατος, seed + ἀγγεῖον vessel.] *Bot.* The antheridium in certain algæ. [MATIUM.

sper-ma'ti-a, *n., pl.* of SPERMA-

sper-mat'i-cal (spēr-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Spermatic. *Obs. or R.* — **sper-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sper'ma-tif'er-ous (spûr'mȧ-tĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [*spermatium* + *-ferous.*] Bearing spermatia.

sper-ma'ti-on (spēr-mā'shĭ-ŏn). Var. of SPERMATIUM.

sper-ma'ti-o-phore' (-shĭ-ō-fōr'; 201), *n. Bot.* A sporophore which gives rise to spermatia.

sper'ma-tism (spûr'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* a *Physiol.* Emission of sperm, or semen. b *Biol.* Spermism.

sper'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* Spermist.

sper'ma-ti'tis (spûr'mȧ-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *spermato-* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a vas deferens.

sper'ma-tive, *a.* Spermatic. *Obs.*

sper'ma-tize (spûr'mȧ-tīz), *v. i. & t.* [Gr. σπερματ ζειν. To emit, or impregnate with, sperm

sper'ma-to-blast', *n.* [*spermato-* + *-blast.*] *Biol.* A spermatoblastic cell or structure; sometimes, specif., a spermatid.

sper'ma-to-blas'tic (spûr'mȧ-tō-blăs'tĭk), *a. Biol.* Producing sperm or spermatozoa.

sper'ma-to-cele', *n.* [*spermato-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A tumor of the scrotum or testicle containing spermatozoa.

sper'ma-to-cyst', *n.* [*spermato-* + *-cyst.*] *Zoöl.* A seminal vesicle. — **sper'ma-to-cys'tic,** *a.*

sper'ma-to-cys-ti'tis (-sĭs-tĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

sper'ma-to-gem'ma (-jĕm'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* A mass of developing spermatocytes. *Obs.*

sper'ma-to-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a. Biol.* Spermatogenetic.

sper'ma-tog'e-nous (-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*spermato-* + *-genous.*] *Biol.* Producing sperm.

sper'ma-tog'e-ny (-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*spermato-* + *-geny.*] *Biol.* Spermatogenesis. *Rare.*

sper'ma-to-gone' (spûr'mȧ-tō-gōn'), *n.* [See SPERMATOGONIUM.] In certain Protozoa, a cell whose offspring are sperms.

sper'ma-to-plasm (-tō-plăz'm), *n.* Protoplasm of a sperm cell. — **-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

sper'ma-to-plast' (-plăst'), *n. Bot.* A spermatozoid.

sper'ma-to-spore' (-spōr'; 201), *n.* A spermospore. *Obs.*

sper'ma-to-the'ca (-thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A spermatheca.

sper'ma-to'vum (spûr'mȧ-tō'vŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TOVA (-vȧ). [NL.; *spermato-* + L. *ovum* egg.] *Biol.* A fertilized egg. *Rare.*

sper'ma-to-zo'an (-tō-zō'ăn), *a. Biol.* Spermatozoal. — *n.* A spermatozoön. [Spermatozoal.

sper'ma-to-zo'ic (-ĭk), *a. Biol* |

sper'ma-to-zo'i-al (-zō'ĭ-ăl), *n. Bot.* A spermatozoid.

sper'ma-to-zo'oid (-oid), *n. Biol* A spermatozoid.

sper'mid'i-um (spĕr-mĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* An achene. *Obs.*

sper'mi-duct (spûr'mĭ-dŭkt), *n. Zoöl.* A spermatic duct.

sper'mi-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*sperm* + *-fication.*] Secretion of sperm. *Obs.*

sperm'ise, *n.* A cheese made with curds and herb juice *Obs.*

sper'mo-blast, *n.* [*spermo-* + *-blast.*] A spermatoblast. — **sper'mo-blas'tic,** *a.*

sper'mo-carp, *n.* [*spermo-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* In the Characeæ, the fertilized oögonium. *Rare.*

sper'mo-derm, *n.* [*spermo-* + *derm.*] *Bot.* The testa.

sper'mo-duct, *n. Zoöl. & Anat.* A spermatic duct.

sper'mo-gone (spûr'mō-gōn), *n.* A spermogonium.

sper'mo-go-nif'er-ous (-gō-nĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [*spermogonium* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing spermogonia.

sper-mog'o-nous (spēr-mŏg'ō-nŭs), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, spermogonia.

sper-mol'o-gist (-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Gr. σπερμολόγος picking up seeds.] One who collects seeds; also, an expert in spermology.

sper-mol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*spermo-* + *-logy.*] Botany which deals with seeds. — **sper'mo-log'i-cal** (spûr'mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Sper-moph'i-lus (-mŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CITELLUS, the chief genus of spermophiles. — **sper-moph'i-line** (-lĭn; -līn; 183), *a. & n.* [MAPHORE

sper'mo-phore Var. of SPER-

sper'mo-phore (spûr'mō-fōr; 201), **sper'mo-pho'ri-um** (-fō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [NL. *spermophorium.*] *Rare.* **a** A spermatophore. **b** A seminal vesicle.

Sper-moph'y-ta (spēr-mŏf'ĭ-tȧ). Var. of SPERMATOPHYTA.

sperm'ule (spûr'mūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. *sperm.*] *Zoöl.* A sperm cell or spermatozoön. *Obs.*

sperm-whale porpoise. The beaked whale *Hyperoödon rostratum.* [for better things.

‖ **spe're me'li-o'ra.** [L.] I hope

speron, *n.* [It *sperone*, or OF. *esperon.*] Lit., spur; the beak of a ship *Obs.*

sper'ple. † SPARPLE.

sperr, *v. t.* [Cf. SPAR.] To shut (up); inclose. *Obs.* Cf. SPAR.

sper'ra-ble. † SPARRABLE.

sperre. † SPAR, bolt; SPHERE.

sper'ring, *n.* A sparrow. *Obs.*

sper'rit. Obs. or dial. var. of SPIRIT. [perse *Obs.*]

sperse (spûrs), *v. t.* To disperse. — **sperthe.** † SPARTH.

sper'ver. Var. of SPARVER.

‖ **spes** (spēz), *n.* [L.] Hope.

‖ **spes bo'na.** [L.] Good hope; — motto of Cape Colony

‖ **spes me'a Chris'tus.** [L.] Christ (is) my hope.

‖ **spes re-cu'pe-ran'di** (rē-kū'pē-răn'dĭ). [L.] Let each be (his) hope to himself. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, XI. 309).

‖ **spes suc-ces'si-o'nis** (sŭk-sĕsh'-ĭ-ō'nĭs). [L.] Hope of succession (as of an heir apparent).

‖ **spes tu-tis'si-ma ca'lis.** [L.] The safest hope (is) in heaven.

spet. Obs. or dial. Eng. of SPIT.

spetos, spetouse. † SPITOUS.

spette. Obs. pret. of SPIT.

spet'tle. † SPITTLE.

speuch'an (spyŭK'ăn; spyŭK'-ăn), *n.* Spleuchan *Scot.*

‖ **speu'de bra-de'os,** or in Gr. σπεῦδε βραδέως (spū'dĕ brädē'ōs). Make haste slowly; — attributed to Augustus. Cf. FESTINA LENTE. *Suetonius* (II. 25).

speven. † SPAVIN.

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spjauti, L. *spuere* to spit, Gr. πτυειν, Skr. *shṭhiv*, *shṭhīv*. Cf. SPIT.] **1.** To eject from the stomach; to vomit.
2. To cast forth, as with disgust; to eject.
I will *spew* thee out of my mouth. *Rev.* iii. 16.

spew (spū), *v. i.* **1.** To vomit; fig., to pour forth.
2. To eject seed, as wet land swollen with frost.
3. *Ordnance.* To droop at the muzzle or bend at the chase because of too rapid firing; — said of a gun. *Obs. or R.*

spew, *n. Dial.* **a** That which is vomited; vomit. **b** Spewy soil; a bog.

spew'ing, *vb. n.* of SPEW, *v.* Specif.: **a** An exudation of soft material through gravelly or broken stuff bedded on spew, or mud, soft wet clay, or the like. **b** A sweating of oily matter from curried leather.

sphac'e-late (sfăs'ē-lāt), *v. i.*; SPHAC'E-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); SPHAC'E-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [NL. *sphacelare*, *sphacelatum*, to mortify. See SPHACELUS.] *Med* To die, decay, or become gangrenous, as flesh or bone; to mortify.

sphac'e-late, *v. t. Med.* To affect with gangrene.

sphac'e late (sfăs'ē-lāt) } *a.* **1.** *Med.* Affected with gan-
sphac'e-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } grene; mortified.
2. *Bot* Withered or decayed.

sphac'e-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n. Med.* The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification.

Sphac'e-lo'ma (sfăs'ē-lō'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See SPHACELUS.] *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous parasitic fungi, the most destructive species of which (*S. ampelinum*) causes anthracnose of the grapevine. See ANTHRACNOSE.

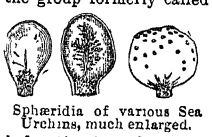
sphac'e-lus (sfăs'ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφάκελος gangrene.] *Med.* Gangrene; mortification; necrosis; also, a gangrenous or necrosed part or mass; slough.

Sphæ-ral'ce-a (sfē-răl'sē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σφαῖρα globe + ἀλκέα a malvaceous plant.] *Bot.* A genus of American and South African malvaceous herbs or shrubs, the globe mallows, with red, pink, or white involucellate flowers, and mostly globose fruit, the carpels 2-several-seeded.

Sphæ-rel'la (sfē-rĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *sphaera* sphere, Gr. σφαῖρα; — in allusion to the spherical asci.] *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi, parasitic mainly on leaves. *S. fragariæ* causes the strawberry leaf blight, and *S. tabifica* the rot of the beet and mangel-wurzel.

Sphæ'ri-a'les (sfē'rĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Sphæria* a genus of fungi, fr. Gr. σφαῖρα globe.] *Bot.* One of the largest orders of ascomycetous fungi, embracing some 2,000 species parasitic on leaves, wood, or stems. With related orders they comprise the group formerly called *Pyrenomycetes.*

sphæ-rid'i-um (sfē-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. σφαῖρα a sphere.] *Zoöl.* One of the peculiar organs on the exterior of most kinds of sea urchins, consisting of an oval or spherical head surmounting a short pedicel. Their function is perhaps that of balancing organs. — **sphæ-rid'i-al** (-ĭ-ăl), *a.*


Sphæridia of various Sea Urchins, much enlarged.

sphæ'ro-co'balt-ite (sfē'rō-kō'bôlt-īt; -bŏlt-ĭt), *n.* [Gr. σφαῖρα a sphere + *cobaltite.*] *Min.* Native cobaltous carbonate, $CoCO_3$, occurring usually in small, rose-red, spherical masses. Sp. gr., 4.02–4.13.

Sphæ-rop'si-da'les (sfē-rŏp'sĭ-dā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Sphæropsis*, name of the typical genus, fr. Gr. σφαῖρα sphere + ὄψις appearance.] *Bot* One of the three orders of the Fungi Imperfecti, consisting of forms in which the conidia occur in pycnidia or cavities resembling perithecia. It is a very extensive group, with four families, and includes a number of organisms producing leaf-spot diseases.

Sphæ'ro-the'ca (sfē'rō-thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σφαῖρα sphere + θήκη case, box.] *Bot.* A genus of parasitic mildew fungi (Erysibaceæ), as *S. castagnei*, the destructive hop mildew, and *S. mors-uvæ*, the gooseberry mildew.


Sporogonium of Sphagnum (*S. cymbifolium*). 1 Operculum; 2 Calyptra; 3 Vegimula; 4 Stalk, or Pseudopodium.

Sphag-na'ce-æ (sfăg-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family constituting the Sphagnales. — **sphag-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Sphag-na'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPHAGNUM.] *Bot.* One of the three orders of mosses (Musci), comprising the peat mosses. See SPHAGNUM.

sphag'nous (sfăg'nŭs), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to mosses of the genus *Sphagnum*; abounding in peat or bog moss.

Sphag'num (-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφάγνος a kind of moss.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of mosses, type and sole representative of the family Sphagnaceæ; the peat, or bog, mosses. They form a remarkably distinct group, having a protonema not filamentous, but like the prothallium of a fern; the pseudopodium is an outgrowth of the gametophyte, and not a part of the sporogonium, as in other mosses. The leaves contain abundant aqueous tissue composed of colorless cells, interspersed with those containing chloroplasts. The plants grow only in swamps or in water, where by annual decay they build up layers of peat.
2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of the genus *Sphagnum*; also, collectively, a mass of these plants used by florists in packing, potting, etc.

sphal'er-ite (sfăl'ēr-īt), *n.* [Gr. σφαλερός treacherous, uncertain.] *Min.* A widely distributed ore of zinc, composed essentially of zinc sulphide, ZnS, but often containing iron, manganese, etc. It occurs in isometric crystals or cleavable masses of resinous to adamantine luster and (commonly) yellow, brown, or black color. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 3.9–4.1. It has a highly perfect dodecahedral cleavage. Called also *blende* or *zinc blende*, *mock lead*, *false galena*, *blackjack.*

sphene (sfēn), *n.* [F. *sphène*, fr. Gr. σφήν a wedge, from a form of its crystals.] *Min.* Titanite, esp. when light-colored.

sphe-neth'moid (sfē-nĕth'moid), *a.* [*sphenoid* + *ethmoid.*] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a bone of the skull which surrounds the anterior end of the brain in many amphibia; the girdle bone. — *n.* The sphenethmoid bone.

sphe'nic (sfē'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. σφήν wedge.] Wedge-shaped; as, a *sphenic* number, or one having for its factors three unequal prime integers.

sphe'ni-on (-nĭ'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφήν a wedge.] *Craniol.* The lower frontal apex of the parietal bone. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

Sphe-nis'ci-dæ (sfē-nĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPHENISCUS.] *Zoöl.* A family containing all the existing penguins. — **sphe-nis'cine** (-īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.*

Sphe-nis'ci-for'mes (-ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The order of flightless aquatic birds consisting of the penguins. See PENGUIN, 2.

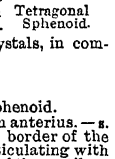
Sphe-nis'cus (sfē-nĭs'kŭs), *n.* [Gr. σφηνισκος a small wedge, fr. σφήν wedge; — from the shortness of the bird's wings.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the jackass penguins.

sphe'no- (sfē'nō-). **a** Combining form from Greek σφήν, *wedge.* **b** *Anat.* Combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the sphenoid bone.*

sphe'no-gram (sfē'nō-grăm), *n.* [*spheno-* + *-gram.*] A cuneiform, or arrow-headed, character.

sphe'noid (sfē'noid), *a.* [Gr. σφηνοειδής; σφήν a wedge + εἶδος form.] **1.** Wedge-shaped; as, a *sphenoid* crystal.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, pertaining to, or in the region of, a compound bone of the base of the cranium of various vertebrates, formed by the fusion of several bony elements with the basisphenoid (the element of the basicranial axis next in front of the basioccipital). The extent and manner of fusion of the different elements varies in different animals, and in comparative anatomy the elements are commonly treated separately. In man the sphenoid bone consists of a median body, from whose sides extend a pair of broad, curved, winglike expansions, the *greater wings.* In front of these is another pair of much smaller triangular lateral processes, the *lesser wings.* From the lower surface two large deeply cleft processes, the *pterygoid processes* (which see), extend downward. The body of the sphenoid is chiefly formed of the basisphenoid, but its anterior part represents the presphenoid. The greater wings and external plate of the pterygoid processes are formed of the alisphenoids, and the lesser wings of the orbitosphenoids. The inner plate of the pterygoid processes represents the pterygoids of the lower vertebrates. See also SPHENOTURBINAL.

sphe'noid (sfē'noid), *n.* **1.** *Cryst.* A wedge-shaped crystal form of the tetragonal system having four like isosceles faces, often observed with chalcopyrite. It may be regarded as a hemihedral form of the double square pyramid, that is, the form which results by suppressing alternate faces of the double pyramid and extending the remaining faces till they intersect. Some, however, call this a *bisphenoid*, and define a sphenoid as a form having two faces only, meeting in a wedge-shaped edge, which form can exist, on crystals, in combination only. See FORM, *n.*, 3 **d.**


Tetragonal Sphenoid.

2. The sphenoid bone.

sphe-noi'dal (sfē-noi'dăl), *a.* **1.** Sphenoid.
2. *Cryst.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a sphenoid.
sphenoidal fissure, *Anat.*, the foramen lacerum anterius. — **s. process.** *Anat.* **a** A process on the superior border of the perpendicular plate of the palatine bone articulating with the sphenoid. **b** A backward prolongation of the cartilage of the nasal septum between the vomer and the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid. — **s. sinuses.** *Anat.*, a pair of irregular cavities in the body of the sphenoid bone. They communicate with the nasal fossæ. — **s. spongy,** *or* **turbinated bones,** *Anat.*, the sphenoturbinal bones.

sphe'no-max'il-la-ry (sfē'nō-măk'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the sphenoid and maxillary bones.
sphenomaxillary fissure, *Anat.*, a cleft by which the orbit communicates with the temporal, zygomatic, and sphenomaxillary fossæ. — **s. fossa,** a small triangular space beneath the apex of the orbit.

sphe'no-pal'a-tine (sfē'nō-păl'ȧ-tīn; -tĭn), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the sphenoid and palatine bones.
sphenopalatine foramen, *Anat.*, a foramen, or more often a deep notch (**s. notch**) between the sphenoidal and orbital parts of the vertical plate of the palatine bone which by articulation with the sphenoid bone is converted into a foramen. — **s. ganglion,** *Anat.*, a large ganglion in the sphenomaxillary fossa, the Meckelian ganglion. Its roots are: a sensory, from the superior maxillary nerve; a motor, from the facial nerve; and a sympathetic, from the carotid plexus; the two last-named roots joining to form the Vidian nerve. Its branches are distributed to the orbit, palate, nose, nasal fossæ, and pharynx.

sphe'no-pa-ri'e-tal (-pă-rī'ē-tăl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the sphenoid and parietal bones. — **sphenoparietal index,** *Craniom.*, the ratio of the breadth of the skull from stenion to stenion to its greatest breadth.

Sphe'no-phyl'lum (sfē'nō-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *spheno-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Paleobot.* A genus of Paleozoic fossil plants allied to the club mosses and horsetails, but usually considered as typifying a distinct family (Sphenophyllaceæ) and order (Sphenophyllales). They have jointed stems, whorls of cuneate leaves, and terminal cones or sporophylls. They occur from the Devonian to the Permian.

sphe-not'ic (sfē-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*spheno-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the ear.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a bone of the skull of many fishes situated above the proötic and often forming part of the boundary of the orbit.

sphe'no-tur'bi-nal (sfē'nō-tûr'bĭ-năl), *a. Anat.* Pert. to or designating a pair of small curved plates of bone at the anterior and inferior part of the body of the sphenoid bone. In man they are attached to the sphenoid until the age of puberty. — *n.* A sphenoturbinal bone.

spher'al (sfēr'ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sphere.
2. Rounded like a sphere; sphere-shaped; hence, symmetrical; complete; perfect.
3. Of or pert. to the spheres of ancient astronomy; hence, *Poetic*, in allusion to their supposed music, harmonious.

sphe-ra'tion (sfē-rā'shŭn), *n.* [*sphere* + *-ation.*] Act or process of taking the form of a sphere.

sphere (sfēr), *n.* [ME. *spere*, OF. *espere*, F. *sphère*, L. *sphaera*, fr. Gr. σφαῖρα a sphere, a ball.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** A body or space bounded by one surface all points of which are equally distant from a point within called its *center.* **b** The bounding surface itself.
2. Hence, any globe or globular body, esp. a celestial one.
3. A globe representing the earth or heavens.
4. *Astron.* **a** The apparent surface of the heavens (half of which forms the dome of the visible sky, which is assumed to be spherical and everywhere equally distant from the earth) in which the heavenly bodies seem to have their places, and on which the various astronomical circles, as of right ascension and declination, the equator, ecliptic, etc., are conceived to be drawn; an ideal geometric sphere, with the astronomical and geographical circles in their proper positions on it. **b** In ancient astronomy, one of the concentric and eccentric revolving spherical transparent shells in which stars, sun, planets, and moon were supposed to be set, and by which they were carried, in such manner as to produce their apparent motions. Cf. *music of the spheres*, under MUSIC.
5. Circuit or range of action, knowledge, or influence; compass; province; place or scene of action or existence.
Taking her out of the ordinary relations with humanity, and inclosing her in a *sphere* by herself *Hawthorne.*
6. Rank; order of society; social position or class.
7. An orbit, as of a star; a circuit. *Obs. or R. Shak.*
8. *Logic.* = EXTENSION, 3. *Rare.*
9. The atmosphere; the upper air; the heavens. *Poetic.*
Syn. — Globe, orb, circle.
sphere of influence, *Internal. Law*, a territory within which the political influence or the interests of one nation are permitted by other nations to be more or less exclusive. The term is loosely used, esp. of regions more or less under the control of a nation, but not constituting a formally recognized protectorate or suzerainty. **Sphere of action, sphere of interest, zone of influence, field of operations,** are similarly used. — **s. of osculation,** *Math.*, the sphere through four consecutive points of a space curve.

sphere (sfēr), *v. t.*; SPHERED (sfērd); SPHER'ING (sfēr'ĭng).
1. To place in a sphere or among the spheres; to insphere.
2. To form into a sphere; to make spherical, or spheral.
3. To inclose as in a sphere; to surround. *Obs. or R.*
4. To send in a circuit; to circulate. *Obs. & R.*
sphere geometry. That geometry in which the sphere is taken as the element.

spher'ic (sfĕr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sphere or the spheres; resembling a sphere; spherical; orbital.
spheric motion, *Mech.*, motion of a body such that every point in it keeps the same distance from a fixed point.

spher'i-cal (sfĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *sphaericus*, Gr. σφαιρικός; cf. F. *sphérique.*] **1.** Having the form of a sphere; like a sphere; globular; orbicular; as, a *spherical* body.
2. Of or pertaining to a sphere or spheres.

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spewd. Spewed. *Ref. Sp.*
spew'er, *n.* One who spews.
spew'y (spū'ĭ), *a.* Wet; boggy; foggy; also, frothy; pulpy. *Dial. Eng.* — **spew'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n. Dial. Eng.*
spey (spā). Scot var. of SPAE.
speyds. + SPADE [pine (spā'sĭd'). [*Spey*, river of Scotland + *side.*]
Spey'side' pine (spā'sĭd'). A variety (*Pinus sylvestris horizontalis*) of the Scotch pine, having horizontal branches and red wood.
S. P. G. *Abbr.* Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
sp. gr. *Abbr* Specific gravity.
sphac'el (sfă'sĕl), *n.* [Gr. σφάκελος: cf. F. *sphacèle.*] *Med.* Gangrene.
spha-ce'li-a (sfă-sē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφάκελος gangrene.] *Bot.* The conidial stage of ergot (*Claviceps purpurea*), orig. described as a distinct genus of fungi; — now commonly called *sphacelia stage.*
sphac'el-ism (sfăs'ĕl-ĭz'm), *n. Med.* Sphacelate condition.
sphac'e-lo-der'ma (-ē-lō-dûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See SPHACELUS; -DERM.] Gangrene of the skin.
sphac'e-lo-tox'in (-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [Gr. σφάκελος gangrene + *toxin.*] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance said to be the active principle of ergot.
spha-raph'i-des (sfă-răf'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σφαῖρα sphere + ῥαφίς needle.] *Bot.* Spherical aggregations of raphides in certain plant cells.
spha-ren'chy-ma (sfă-rĕng'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σφαῖρα sphere + *-enchyma.*] *Bot.* Spheroidal parenchyma.
Spha'ri-a'ce-æ (sfā'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* The type family of Sphæriales. — **spha'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
spha'ris-te'ri-um (sfā'rĭs-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σφαιριστήριον, fr. σφαιρίζειν to play at ball.] *Class Antiq.* A room or inclosure for ball playing.
spha'rite (sfā'rīt), *n.* [G. *sphärit*, fr. Gr. σφαῖρα ball.] *Min.* A light gray or bluish hydrous phosphate of aluminium, in globular concretions.
Spha'ri-um (-rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφαιρίον, dim. of σφαῖρα a sphere.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of small viviparous fresh-water bivalves having a thin, light-colored shell.
Spha'ro-coc-ca'ce-æ (sfē'rō-kŏ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A family of red seaweeds of the order Rhodymeniales. It includes the species which yield agar. — **spha'ro-coc-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
spha'roid. Var. of SPHEROID.
spha-rom'e-ter. Var. of SPHEROMETER.
spha'ro-sid'er-ite (sfā'rō-sĭd'ēr-īt), *n.* Siderite occurring in spheroidal masses.
spha'ro-spore (sfā'rō-spōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. σφαῖρα sphere + *spore.*] *Bot.* A tetraspore. *Rare.*
spha'rule (sfăr'ōōl; sfē'rōōl), **spha'ru-lite** (sfăr'ōō-līt; sfē'rōō-), Vars. of SPHERULE, etc.
spha'gi-on (sfā'jĭ-ŏn; sfăg'ĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [Gr. σφάγιον.] *Gr. Relig.* An animal sacrifice entirely consumed; a holocaust.
sphag-nic'o-lous (sfăg-nĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [*Sphagnum* + L. *colere* to inhabit.] *Bot.* Inhabiting, or growing in, sphagnum moss.
sphag-nol'o-gy (sfăg-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Sphagnum* + *-logy.*] *Bot.* The branch of bryology which treats of the peat mosses. — **sphag-nol'o-gist** (-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*
sphalm, *n.* [Gr. σφάλμα.] False step; error. *Obs.*
Sphar'gis (sfär'jĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of *Dermochelys*, the genus consisting of the leather-back turtle (which see).
sphear. + SPHERE.
Sphec'i-dæ (sfĕs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Var. of SPHEGIDÆ. — **sphec'id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*
Sphe-ci'na (sfē-sī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σφηξ, σφηκός, wasp + *-ina.*] *Zoöl* A group of wasps nearly equivalent to Fossores. See DIGGER WASP. A more or less nearly equivalent group is called **Sphe-coi'de-a** (-koi'dē-ȧ).
Sphegʻi-dæ (sfĭ-jĭ'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr σφήξ, σφηκός, wasp + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of wasps having the first segment of the abdomen generally prolonged into a long, smooth, cylindrical petiole, as in the mud daubers and some digger wasps. — **spheg'id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*
Sphe-goi'de-a (sfē-goi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl. Zoöl.* Var of SPHECOIDEA.
sphen'do-ne (sfĕn'dō-nē), *n.* [Gr. σφενδόνη sling, headband.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A kind of woman's headband or fillet. **b** A semicircular part or place, as at the end of a stadium.
sphe'neth-moi'dal (sfē'nĕth-moi'dăl), *a. Zoöl.* Sphenoethmoidal.
Sphe-nis'ci (sfē-nĭs'ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A suborder coextensive with Sphenisciformes.
Sphe-nis'co-mor'phæ (sfē-nĭs'kō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See SPHENISCUS; -MORPH.] *Zoöl.* In Huxley's classification, a group equivalent to Sphenisciformes. — **sphe-nis'co-morph** (-nĭs'kō-môrf), *n.* — **sphe-nis'co-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.*
sphe'no-ceph'a-ly (sfē'nō-sĕf'ă-lĭ), *n.* [*spheno-* + Gr *κεφαλή* head.] *Craniol.* Wedge shape of the head due to synostoses of the sagittal suture with compensatory growth in the region of the anterior fontanel. — **sphe'no-ceph'a-lous** (-lŭs), **sphe'no-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.*
Sphe'no-don (sfē'nō-dŏn), *n.* [*spheno-* + Gr. ὀδούς, a tooth] *Zoöl.* **a** The genus containing the tuatara. It constitutes a family, **Sphe'no-don'ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē). **b** [*l.c.*] Any animal of this genus. — **sphe'no-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.* [ethmoidal.
sphe'no-eth'moid. *a.* Spheno-
sphe'no-eth-moi'dal (-ĕth-moi'dăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pert. to the sphenoid and ethmoid bones.
sphe'no-fron'tal, *a.* Pert. to the sphenoid and frontal bones.
sphe-nog'ra-phy (sfē-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*spheno-* + *-graphy.*] Art of writing in or deciphering cuneiform characters. — **sphe-nog'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **sphe'no-graph'ic** (sfē'nō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **sphe-nog'ra-phist** (sfē-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.*
sphe'no-man-dib'u-lar (-mă-nă-dĭb'ū-lăr), *a.* Connecting the sphenoid bone and mandible.
Sphe'no-phyl-la'ce-æ (-fĭ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleobot.* See SPHENOPHYLLUM. — **sphe'no-phyl-la'les** (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] See SPHENOPHYLLUM.
Sphe-nop'ter-is (sfē-nŏp'tĕr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; *spheno-* + Gr. πτερίς fern.] *Paleobot.* A genus of Paleozoic fossil pteridosperms, having cuneate pinnules.
sphe'no-tribe (sfē'nō-trīb), *n.* [*spheno-* + Gr. τριβειν to rub, bruise.] *Obstetrics.* An instrument for crushing the fetal head
spher'a-ble (sfĕr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be made spherical. *R.*
sphe-ral'i-ty (sfē-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being spheral.
sphe-ras'ter (-răs'tĕr), *n.* [See SPHERE; 1st -ASTER.] *Zoöl.* A many-rayed sponge spicule with a spherical central body.
sphere, *v. i.* To revolve. *Obs.*
sphere crystals. Sphæraphides.
sphere'less, *a.* Having no sphere, or orbit; wandering. *Poetic.*
spher'ic-al'i-ty (sfĕr'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [ty), *n.* Sphericity.]

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3. Of or pert. to the heavenly bodies, or their spheres (sense 4 b).

Thieves, and treachers by *spherical* predominance. *Shak.*

spherical aberration. See ABERRATION, 4. — **s. angle,** one made by two arcs of great circles that intersect on a sphere. — **s. astronomy,** that branch of the science which treats chiefly of problems relating to the celestial sphere. — **s. conic,** a curve which is the intersection of a cone of the second degree with a sphere concentric with the vertex of the cone; — called also *spherical conic section.* — **s. coördinates.** See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2. — **s. curvature.** *Math.* **a** The curvature of an osculating sphere. **b** Plane curvature in any part of a twisted curve. **c** Surface curvature where the osculating quadric is a sphere. — **s. excess,** *Geom.*, the amount by which the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle exceeds two right angles. — **s. function,** *Math.*, a spherical harmonic. — **s. geometry,** that branch of geometry which treats of spherical magnitudes; the doctrine of the sphere, esp. of circles described on it. — **s. harmonic** (of the *n*th degree), *Math.*, any homogeneous function, V_n, of x, y, z, of *n*th degree, that satisfies Laplace's equation $\nabla^2 V = 0$. Ordinarily, however, this equation is first transformed to spherical coördinates r, θ, ϕ, and its solution then is called a **solid spherical harmonic,** U_n. This divided by r^n yields a function of θ and ϕ only, a **surface spherical harmonic**. If ϕ does not appear the harmonic is called a *zonal harmonic,* either *solid* or *surface*. Harmonics express the distribution of an agent over a surface. — **s. harmonic analysis,** the doctrine of *spherical harmonics;* a method which is widely used in physical, esp. in potential, problems, in order to determine a function that shall satisfy Laplace's equation for a certain region of space and assume specified values over a given boundary, often a sphere surface, whence the names **spherical harmonics** (*Kelvin*) and **Kugelfunctionen,** or **kugel functions** (*Heine*). — **s. inversion.** See INVERSE FIGURES. — **s. lemniscate,** *Astron.*, the "figure eight" lemniscate when described on the celestial sphere; — Schiaparelli's name. — **s. lune,** a portion of a sphere surface, bounded by two great semicircles. — **s. opening,** the magnitude of a solid angle. See SOLID ANGLE. — **s. pendulum.** = CONICAL PENDULUM. — **s. perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE, 3. — **s. polygon,** *Geom.*, a figure analogous to a plane polygon, formed on a sphere by arcs of great circles. — **s. projection,** the projection of a sphere surface, esp. upon a plane. See PROJECT, *v. t.*, 3. — **s. reduction factor,** *Elec. Lighting,* the ratio of the mean spherical to the mean horizontal candle power of a lamp. — **s. sailing.** See SAILING, *n.*, 2. — **s. sector.** See under SECTOR. — **s. segment,** the segment of a sphere. See SEGMENT, 2 **b.** — **s. triangle,** a figure on a sphere, formed by the arcs of three great circles that intersect each other. — **s. trigonometry,** trigonometry applied to spherical triangles and polygons. — **s. ungula,** *Geom.*, a spherical wedge. — **s. vault,** *Arch.*, a vault having approximately the form of part of a sphere; a cupola of circular plan. — **s. wedge,** *Geom.*, the portion of a sphere included between two half planes that intersect in a diameter.

— **spher'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **spher'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

sphe-ric'i-ty (sfē-rĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *sphéricité.*] Quality or state of being spherical; roundness.

spher'ics (sfĕr'ĭks), *n. Math.* The doctrine of the sphere; the science of the properties and relations of the circles, figures, and other magnitudes of a sphere produced by planes intersecting it; spherical geometry and trigonometry.

spher'o-graph (sfēr'ō-grăf; sfĕr'ō-), *n.* [*sphere* + *-graph.*] **1.** *Navig. & Astron.* Two cardboards containing various circles, and turning upon each other in such a manner that any possible spherical triangle may be readily found, and the measure of the parts read off by inspection.

2. A disk ruled with meridians and parallels in stereographic projection, for the solution of problems in spherics.

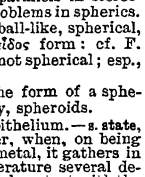
sphe'roid (sfē'roid), *n.* [L. *sphaeroides* ball-like, spherical, Gr. σφαιροειδής; σφαῖρα sphere + εἶδος form: cf. F. *sphéroïde.*] A figure like a sphere, but not spherical; esp., an ellipsoid of revolution.

sphe-roi'dal (sfē-roi'dăl), *a.* Having the form of a spheroid, consisting of, or characterized by, spheroids.

spheroidal epithelium, *Anat.*, glandular epithelium. — **s. state,** *Physics,* the state of a liquid, as water, when, on being thrown on a surface of highly heated metal, it gathers in spheroidal drops or masses, at a temperature several degrees below ebullition, and without actual contact with the heated surface, owing to a cushion of nonconducting vapor.

sphe'roi-dic'i-ty (sfē'roi-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ) } *n.* Quality or state of
sphe-roi'di-ty (sfē-roi'dĭ-tĭ) } being spheroidal.

sphe-rom'e-ter (sfē-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*sphere* + *-meter:* cf. F. *sphéromètre.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the curvature of spherical and other surfaces.


Spherometer.

sphe'ro-po'lar (sfē'rō-pō'lär), *a. Math.* Reciprocal with respect to a sphere — *n.* A spheropolar figure.

spher'ule (sfĕr'ūl ; 277), *n.* [L. *sphaerula:* cf. F. *sphérule.*] A little sphere or spherical body.

spher'u-lite (sfĕr'ū-līt), *n.* [Cf. F. *sphérulite.*] *Petrog.* A spherical crystalline body, having a radiated structure, in some vitreous volcanic rocks, as obsidian and perlite. It is commonly an intergrowth of quartz and feldspar.

spher'u-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a spherulite; characterized by the presence of spherulites.

spher'u-lit'ize (sfĕr'ū-lĭt'īz), *v. t.* To render spherulitic.

spher'y (sfēr'ĭ), *a. Poetic & Rare.* **1.** Round; spherical; starlike. "Hermia's *sphery* eyne." *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to the spheres. *Milton.*

sphinc'ter (sfĭnk'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφίγγειν to bind tight.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A ringlike muscle surrounding, and able to contract or close, a natural opening or passage.

sphincter a'ni (ā'nī) [NL.], *or* **sphincter of the anus,** *Anat.*, either of two sphincters of the intestine. The *external* is a layer of voluntary muscle extending from the coccyx to the central tendinous part of the perineum, and surrounding the anus just beneath the integument. The *internal* is a ring of involuntary muscle formed by a thickening of the circular muscular layer of the rectum. — ‖ **s. ve-si'cæ** (vē-sĭ'sē) [NL.: cf. L. *vesica* bladder], *Anat.*, a thick layer of circularly arranged unstriated muscle fiber surrounding the neck of the urinary bladder.

sphinc'ter (sfĭnk'tẽr), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Serving to contract or close an orifice.

sphinc'ter-al (sfĭnk'tẽr-ăl), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a sphincter.

sphinc'ter-ate (-āt), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Provided with, or contracted by, a sphincter. **b** Constricted in the middle as if by a sphincter.

sphinc'ter-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*sphincter* + *-tomy.*] *Med.* The cutting of a sphincter.

sphin-gom'e-ter (sfĭn-gŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. σφίγγειν to bind tight + *-meter.*] *Mech.* An instrument for measuring the bending of a strut, as by deflection of beams of light.

sphinx (sfĭnks), *n.*; *pl.* E. SPHINXES (sfĭnk'sĕz ; -sĭz ; 151), L. SPHINGES (sfĭn'jēz). [L., fr. Gr. σφίγξ, usually derived from σφιγγειν to bind tight or together, as if the throttler.]

1. *Gr. Art & Myth.* A monster having typically a lion's body, wings, and the head and bust of a woman. The most famous Greek sphinx was that of Thebes, whose habit was to propose a riddle to all passers and upon their failure to guess it to destroy them. The Thebans offered the hand of Jocasta and the throne of Thebes to the man who would rid them of the monster; Œdipus (which see) guessed the riddle, the Sphinx slew herself, and he thus became king. The riddle is said to have been: What creature walks in the morning upon four feet, at noon upon two, at evening upon three? The answer is: Man, as a baby on hands and knees, later on his feet, and in old age with a staff.

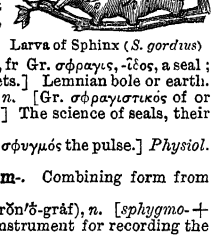
The Sphinx was mainly a local Theban bogy, but she became the symbol of oracular divinity. *J. E. Harrison.*

2. A sphinxlike person; one of enigmatical or inscrutable character and purposes; one who speaks enigmatically.

3. *Egypt. Art.* An image in the form of a recumbent lion having a man's head (**androsphinx**) a ram's head (**criosphinx**), or a hawk's head (**hieracosphinx**). The man-headed sphinx is a representation of Harmachis, the morning sun, the notion that it typifies enigmatical wisdom being derived from the Greeks. The huge sphinx (often "the Sphinx") near the pyramids of Gizeh has a man's head and the recumbent body of a lion. It is 172 ft. long and 66 ft. high; is partly hewn from the solid granite, and partly built up; and had a small temple built against the breast between the fore paws. Its date has been assigned as that of Chephren of the fourth dynasty.


The Great Sphinx at Gizeh.

4. a [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of hawk moths, formerly coextensive with the family Sphingidæ, but now variously limited. The larva often assumes a position suggestive of the Egyptian sphinx. **b** Any member of the genus *Sphinx* or family Sphingidæ; a hawk moth. See HAWK MOTH. **c** Short for SPHINX BABOON.


Larva of Sphinx (*S. gordius*)

sphinx baboon. A large West African baboon (*Papio sphinx*), often kept in menageries.

sphrag'ide (sfrăj'ĭd), *n.* [L. *sphragis, -idis,* Lemnian earth, fr Gr. σφραγις, -ῖδος, a seal; — because sold in sealed packets.] Lemnian bole or earth.

sphra-gis'tics (sfrā-jĭs'tĭks), *n.* [Gr. σφραγιστικός of or for sealing, fr. σφραγις a seal.] The science of seals, their history, age, distinctions, etc.

sphyg'mic (sfĭg'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. σφυγμός the pulse.] *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to the pulse.

sphyg'mo- (sfĭg'mŏ-), **sphygm-.** Combining form from Greek σφυγμός, *pulse.*

sphyg'mo-chron'o-graph (-krŏn'ō-grăf), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *chronograph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for recording the movements of the pulse.

sphyg-mod'ic (sfĭg-mŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σφυγμώδης; σφυγμός pulse + εἶδος form.] Resembling the pulse; pulsating.

sphyg'mo-gram (sfĭg'mō-grăm), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-gram.*] *Physiol.* A tracing, called a *pulse tracing,* consisting of a series of curves corresponding with the beats of the heart.

sphyg'mo-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument which, when applied over an artery, indicates graphically the movements or character of the pulse.

sphyg'mo-graph'ic (sfĭg'mō-grăf'ĭk), *a. Physiol.* Relating to, or produced by, a sphygmograph.

sphyg-mog'ra-phy (sfĭg-mŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-graphy.*] *Physiol.* Description of the pulse.

sphyg'moid (sfĭg'moid), *a.* [*sphygmo-* + *-oid.*] *Physiol. & Med.* Resembling the pulse; pulselike.

sphyg-mol'o-gy (sfĭg-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-logy.*] *Physiol.* The scientific study of the pulse.

sphyg'mo-ma-nom'e-ter (sfĭg'mō-mā-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *manometer.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the pressure of the blood in an artery.

sphyg-mom'e-ter (sfĭg-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the strength of the pulse beat; a sphygmograph.

sphyg'mo-phone (sfĭg'mō-fōn), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-phone.*] *Physiol.* An electrical instrument for determining by the ear the rhythm of the pulse of a person at a distance.

spi'ca (spī'ka), *n.*; *pl.* SPICÆ (-sē). [L., an ear, as of corn.] **1.** *Med.* A kind of bandage passing, by successive turns and crosses, from an extremity to the trunk; — so called from its resemblance to a spike of barley.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Virgo. It is a spectroscopic binary. See STAR.

spi'cate (spī'kāt), *a.* [L. *spicatus,* p. p. of *spicare* to furnish with spikes, or ears, fr. *spica* a spike, or ear.] **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having the form of a spike; arranged in a spike or spikes; as, a *spicate* inflorescence. **b** *Zoöl.* Calcarate; spurred.

‖spic-ca'to (spĭk-kä'tō), *a.* [It., p. p. of *spiccare* to detach, separate.] *Music.* Detached; — indicating, esp. in violin music, that every note is to be performed in a distinct and pointed manner, as by short springy movements of the bow.

spice (spīs), *n.* [ME. *spice* (cf. ME. *spece,* fr. OF. *espece*), OF. *espice* spice (cf. OF. *espece* spice, species, F. *espèce* species, fr. the same L. word), F. *épice* spice, fr. L. *species* a particular sort or kind, a species, a sight, appearance, show, LL., spices, drugs, etc., of the same sort, fr. L. *specere* to look. See SPY; cf. SPECIES.] **1.** Appearance. *Obs.*

Abstain you from all evil *spice.* *Wycliffe* (*1 Thess.* v. 22).

2. Species; kind; variety; sort. *Obs.*

The *spices* of penance ben three. *Chaucer.*

3. A specimen; a small portion, quantity, or admixture; modicum; touch, as of an illness, taste. *Obs. or Dial.*

So much of the will, with a *spice* of the willful. *Coleridge.*

4. An aromatic or savory article of food; a pungent or appetizing eatable or seasoning; — now only of condiments (see def. 5), except in *Dial. Eng.*, in which the word is applied to such things as gingerbread, sweetmeats, confectionery, currants, raisins, and other dried fruits.

5. Specif.: Any of various vegetable productions, fragrant or aromatic and pungent to the taste, as pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, mace, allspice, ginger, cloves, etc., used in cookery to season food and to flavor sauces, pickles, etc.; a vegetable condiment or relish, usually in the form of a powder; also, such condiments collectively.

6. A pungent or fragrant odor; a perfume.

7. Fig., that which enriches or alters the quality of a thing, esp. in a small degree, as spice alters the taste of food; that which gives zest or pungency; a piquant or pleasing flavoring; a relish; as, variety is the *spice* of life. Cf. def. 3.

Syn. — See VEIN.

spice, *v. t.*; SPICED (spīst); SPIC'ING (spīs'ĭng). [Cf. OF. *espicier,* F. *épicer.*] To prepare or treat with spices; specif.: **a** To embalm. *Obs.* **b** To season with spices; to mix aromatic or pungent substances with; to flavor; season; as, to *spice* wine; hence, to make spicy, piquant, or pleasing.

spice'ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** The checkerberry. **b** A myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia procera*) of the West Indies and Florida; also, its fruit.

spice'bush' (-bo͝osh'), *n.* An American lauraceous shrub (*Benzoin benzoin*) with spicy aromatic bark, bearing clusters of small yellow flowers, followed by scarlet berries.

spiced (spīst), *a.* **1.** Flavored with a spice or spices.

2. Filled or impregnated with the odor of spices; perfumed.

3. Nice or dainty; scrupulous; squeamish. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

spic'er (spīs'ẽr), *n.* **1.** [OF *espicier,* F. *épicier.*] One who deals in spice; a grocer or apothecary. *Obs.*

2. [From SPICE.] One who seasons with spice.

spic'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *espeecerie,* F. *épicerie.*] **1.** Spices.

2. A spice or spicy substance. *Obs.*

3. A repository of spices; a grocery; also, a buttery or pantry. *Obs.* *Addison.*

4. A spicy or aromatic quality; spiciness.

A something it has of sepulchral *spicery.* *Holmes.*

spi'ci-form (spī'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *spica* a spike, ear + E. *-form.*] *Bot.* Shaped like a spike.

spick'-and-span', *or, more fully,* **spick'-and-span'-new',** *a.* [Cf. SPICK a nail.] Quite new; new and fresh; brand-new; as, a *spick-and-span* novelty. Cf. SPAN-NEW.

spick'nel (spĭk'nĕl), *n.* Also *spignel* [Prob. fr. *spike nail* a large, long nail, in allusion to the shape of its capillary leaves.] A European apiaceous herb (*Meum athamanticum*) having finely divided leaves.

spic'u-la (spĭk'ū-lä), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *spica* a spike, ear.] A spicule.

spic'u-lar (-lär), *a.* [L. *spiculum* a dart.] Pert. to, or of the nature of, a spicule or spicules; dartlike; spiculate.

spic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *spiculatus,* p. p. of *spiculare* to sharpen, to point, fr. *spiculum* a dart.] Covered with, or having, spicules; spicular; spiculiform; also, *Bot.*, divided into small spikelets.

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spher'i-cist (sfĕr'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* One who holds that the earth is a sphere.

spher'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* A small sphere [sphere + *-icle*]

sphe'ri-form (sfē'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *sphaera* sphere + E. *-form.*] Spherical

sphe'ro-co'balt-ite. Var. of SPHÆROCOBALTITE.

sphe'ro-con'ic (-kŏn'ĭk), *n.* = SPHERICAL CONIC.

sphe'ro-crys'tal, *n.* A spherical crystal aggregate. [ROIDAL.]

sphe-roi'dal-ly, *adv.* of SPHEROIDAL.

sphe-roi'dic (sfē-roi'dĭk), **-roi'di-cal** (-dĭ-kăl), *a.* Spheroidal.

sphe'ro-mere (sfē'rō-mēr), *n.* [*sphere* + *-mere.*] *Zoöl.* Any of the symmetrical segments of the body of a radiate animal.

sphe'ro-sid'er-ite. Var. of SPHÆROSIDERITE [ROSPORE.]

sphe'ro-spore. Var. of SPHÆ-

spher'u-la (sfĕr'ŏō-lä), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A small spherical sponge spicule.

spher'u-lar (-lär), *a.* Of the form of, or like, a spherule.

spher'u-late (sfĕr'ŏō-lāt), *a.* Covered or set with spherules.

sphet'er-ize (sfĕt'ẽr-īz), *v. t.* [Gr. σφετερίζειν, fr. σφέτερος their, his, or her own, fr. σφεῖς they.] To make one's own; to appropriate. *Rare.*

Sphex (sfĕks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφήξ, σφηκός, a wasp.] a *Zoöl.* The typical genus of wasps of the family Sphegidæ. **b** [*l. c.*] A wasp of this genus.

sphex fly. Any of numerous flies of the genus *Conops* and allied genera, having a pediceled abdomen like that of a wasp.

sphinc-te'ri-al (sfĭnk-tē'rĭ-ăl), **sphinc-ter'ic** (-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* Sphincteral.

sphinc'ter-is'mus (sfĭnk'tẽr-ĭz'mŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Spasm of the sphincter of the anus.

sphin'ges (sfĭn'jēz), *n., L. pl.* of SPHINX.

Sphin'gi-dæ (sfĭn'jĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPHINX; -IDÆ.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the hawk moths. — **sphin'gid** (-jĭd), *a. & n.* — **sphin'gi-form** (-jĭ-fôrm), **sphin'gine** (-jĭn ; -jīn), **sphin'goid** (sfĭn'goid), *a.*

Sphin'gu-ri'næ (sfĭn'gū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of the Hystricidæ, equivalent to the family Erethizontidæ.

Sphin-gu'rus (sfĭn-gū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σφίγγειν to bind tight + οὐρά tail.] Syn. of COENDOU.

sphinx moth. A hawk moth.

sphragitid, *n.* Sphragide. *Obs.*

sphri-go'sis (sfrĭ-gō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφριγᾶν to be full of strength.] Too abundant vegetative growth at the expense of flowers and fruit.

sphyg'mo-scope (sfĭg'mō-skōp), *n.* [*sphygmo-* + *-scope.*] *Physiol.* = SPHYGMOGRAPH.

sphyg'mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL., Gr. σφυγμός.] *Physiol.* The pulse.

Sphy-ræ'na (sfĭ-rē'nă), *n.* [L., a kind of sea fish, Gr. σφύραινα.] *Zoöl.* See BARRACUDA. — **Sphyræn'i-dæ** (-rēn'ĭ-dē : -rē'nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* — **sphy-ræ'nid** (-rē'nĭd), *a. & n.* — **sphy-ræ'noid** (-noid), *a. & n.*

Sphy'ra-pi'cus (sfĭ'ra-pī'kŭs), *n.* [NL ; Gr. σφῦρα mallet + L. *picus* woodpecker.] *Zoöl.* The genus of American woodpeckers consisting of the sapsuckers.

Sphyr'na (sfŭr'nä), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. σφῦρα hammer.] *Zoöl* The chief, and in many classifications the only, genus of hammer-headed sharks, type or a family, **Sphyr'ni-dæ** (-nĭ-dē). See HAMMERHEAD, 1.

spi. † SPY.

spi'al (spī'ăl), *n.* [See ESPIAL.] *Obs.* 1. Espial; watch. 2. A spy; a scout.

spi'cal (spī'kăl), *a.* Spicate.

spi'cat-ed (spī'kāt-ĕd), *a.* Spicate.

‖ **spi-ca'tum** (spĭ-kā'tŭm), *n.* [L.] Opus spicatum. [apple.]

spice apple. A spicy aromatic

spice ball. A baked, spiced ball of minced meats. *Eng.*

spice bark. An Australian magnoliaceous tree (*Drimys aromatica*) with aromatic bark.

spice birch. The sweet birch.

spice cake. A spiced cake.

spice'ful, *a.* Fragrant with spices; spicy; aromatic.

spice nut. A small crisp cake, or cooky, highly spiced.

spice tree. The California laurel.

spice'wood' (spīs'wo͝od'), *n.* The spicebush.

spich. † SPICK.

spi-cif'er-ous (spī-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spicifer* bearing spikes, or ears; *spica* ear + *ferre* to bear.] Spicate.

spi-cig'er-ous (-sĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spica* a spike, ear + E. *-gerous.*] Spicate.

spi-cil'e-gy, *n.* [L. *spicilegium; spica* a spike, ear + *legere* to gather.] Gleaning; leasing. *Obs.*

spic'i-ly (spīs'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SPICY.

spic'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

spick (spĭk), *n.* [AS *spic* bacon, lard. Cf. SPECK blubber.] Fat; grease; blubber. *Obs. or Scot.*

spick, *n.* A titmouse. *Local, Eng.*

spick, *n.* [Cf. SPIKE a nail.] A spike or nail. *Obs.* [new.]

spick, *a.* Spick-and-span; brand-

spick'et (spĭk'ĕt), *n.* A spigot. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

spick'-span'-new', *a.* Spick-and-span-new.

spi'cose (spī'kōs ; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *spica* a spike, or ear.] *Bot.* Having spikes, or ears, as Indian corn. — **spi-cos'i-ty** (spī-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

spi'coun (spī'kŭn), *a. Bot.* Spicose. — **spi'cous-ness,** *n. Rare.*

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spic'u-late (spĭk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To sharpen to a point. *R.*

spic'ule (spĭk'ūl), *n.* [L. *spiculum* a little point, a dart.] **1.** A minute, slender pointed body; a needlelike body. **2.** *Bot.* **a** Any small, fleshy point or appendage, as the sterigma in basidiomycetous fungi. **b** A spikelet. *Obs.* **3.** *Zoöl.* **a** One of the numerous small (often very minute) calcareous or siliceous bodies which occur in, and serve to stiffen and support the tissues of, various invertebrates, as in the majority of sponges and alcyonarians, and also in many radiolarians, holothurians, compound ascidians, etc. Their forms are very varied and often characteristic of a species or other group. **b** A spikelike or dartlike organ. See SPICULUM **a**.



Spicules of Sponges. Enlarged.

spic'u-li-form' (spĭk'ū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, a spicule.

spic'u-lose (-lōs), *a. Zoöl.* Having spicules; spiculiferous.

spic'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -ULA (-lă). [L., a little point.] *Zoöl.* **a** Any of various small spicular organs, as the spines of an echinoderm, the organ in the dart sac of certain snails, the ovipositor of one of the Spiculifera, etc. **b** A spicule.

spic'y (spīs'ĭ), *a.*; SPIC'I-ER (spīs'ĭ-ẽr); SPIC'I-EST (spīs'ĭ-ĕst). [From SPICE.] **1.** Flavored with, or containing, spice or spices; fragrant; aromatic; as, *spicy* breezes. "The *spicy* nut-brown ale." *Milton.* **2.** Producing, or abounding with, spices. **3.** Fig.: Piquant; pungent; keen; racy; as, a *spicy* debate. **4.** Showy; fine-looking; natty; smart. *Dial. & Slang.*

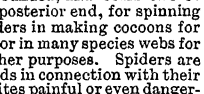
Syn. — Aromatic, balsamic, fragrant, smart, pungent; pointed, keen. See RACY.

spi'der (spī'dẽr), *n.* [ME. *spipre*, fr. AS. *spinnan* to spin; — so named from spinning its web; cf. D. *spin* a spider, G. *spinne*, Sw. *spindel*. See SPIN.] **1.** Any animal of the order Araneida (which see), a group of arachnids somewhat resembling true insects, but readily distinguishable from them by the four (instead of three) pairs of walking legs, and by having the body divided into but two main divisions separated by a narrow waist; a *cephalothorax*, bearing the legs, mouth parts, and eyes, which are simple and usually eight in number, and an unsegmented *abdomen*, which is generally short and rounded, and bears two or more pairs of spinnerets at the posterior end, for spinning threads of silk used by the spiders in making cocoons for their eggs, nests for themselves, or in many species webs for entangling their prey, or for other purposes. Spiders are predaceous and have poison glands in connection with their jaws, some being able to inflict bites painful or even dangerous to man, but they are useful as destroyers of insects. Their young develop without a metamorphosis. Two main groups are commonly recognized: the Tetrapneumones, which usually have two pairs of lungs and the poison fangs moving vertically; and the Dipneumones, having one pair of lungs and the poison fangs moving horizontally. The first group includes the bird spider, trapdoor spiders, and their allies (see MYGALE). The second group includes by far the majority of the order. Cf. RED SPIDER.

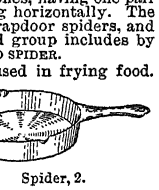


Garden Spider (*Epeira diadema*). Nat. size.

2. An iron pan with a long handle, used in frying food. Originally, it had long legs, and was used over coals on the hearth. **3.** A trivet or tripod to support pans or pots over a fire. **4.** *Mach.* A skeleton or frame having radiating arms or members; as: **a** A casting forming the hub and spokes to which the rim of a wheel is secured. **b** The body or solid hub of a built-up piston. **c** *Founding.* A frame for strengthening a core or mold. **d** A kind of hub with radiating arms interposed between the shaft and the core of a dynamo or motor armature. **e** A cultivator attachment for pulverizing the ground. See *Illust.* **5.** *Mil.* In a cavalry saddle, the straps leading from the front and rear ends of the saddle to the ring to which the cinch, or girth, strap is made fast. **6.** *Naut.* A metal outrigger to keep a block clear, as of the mast. **7.** A kind of candle holder of twisted wire, used by Australian miners. **8.** A spider phaëton, wagon, or cart.



Spider, 2.



Spider, 4 e.

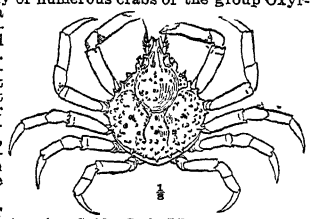
spider band. *Naut.* **a** A brass or iron band round a vessel's mast, having sockets for belaying pins. **b** A similar band having eyebolts to which the lower ends of the futtock shrouds are secured.

spider beetle. Any destructive beetle of the genus *Ptinus*, esp. *P. fur* and *P. brunneus*, whose larvæ feed on woolen goods, fur, feathers, flour, and seeds.

spider catcher. **a** The wall creeper. **b** Any of certain relatively large, long-billed, East Indian sunbirds of the genera *Arachnothera* and *Arachnoraphis*.

spider cell. *Anat.* A neuroglia cell with many processes, supposed to resemble a spider with slender legs.

spider crab. Any of numerous crabs of the group Oxyrhyncha having a more or less triangular body and ten long legs. Some of the species grow to great size, esp. the great Japanese spider crab (*Macrocheira kämpferi*), measuring sometimes more than ten feet across the legs extended.



spi'der-flow'er (spī'dẽr-flou'ẽr), American Spider Crab (*Libinia emarginata*). *n.* **a** Any capparidaceous plant of the genus *Cleome*; — so called in allusion to the long threadlike stamens. **b** Any of several melastomaceous shrubs of the genus *Tibouchina*, whose flowers also have long stamens.

spider fly. A sheep tick, bat tick, or similar (usually wingless) parasitic dipterous insect.

spider lily. **a** The spiderwort. **b** The St.-Bernard's-lily (*Anthericum liliago*). **c** Any of several cultivated bulbous amaryllidaceous plants of the genus *Imhofia*, including the Guernsey lily (*I. sarniensis*). They have showy flowers with long-exserted stamens.

spider lines. Bits of spider's web forming the reticle of an optical instrument; cross wires (which see).

spider monkey. Any of numerous monkeys of the genus *Ateles* ranging from southern Mexico to Paraguay. They have long slender limbs, and are preëminently fitted for arboreal life, the thumb being absent or rudimentary and the tail very long and prehensile. A common Brazilian species (*A. paniscus*) is black with a reddish face; another (*A. ater*) is entirely black; some (as *A. belzebuth*) have a white belly. *A. vellerosus* of Central America has brownish sides and flanks and black head, hands, feet, and tail.



Spider Monkey (*Ateles paniscus*)

spider orchis. **a** A European orchid (*Ophrys aranifera*) having brown, spiderlike flowers. **b** Any of several species of *Caladenia*. *Australia.*

spider shell. A scorpion shell.

spider stitch. A stitch in lace making used to fill in open spaces with threads resembling a cobweb.

spider wasp. Any of many solitary wasps that fill their brood cells with spiders, which they kill or paralyze by stinging, as food for their young.

spi'der web, *or* **spi'der's web** (spī'dẽrz). The silken web formed by most kinds of spiders, esp. to entrap prey. The threads are composed of a viscid fluid secreted by glands in the abdomen, and discharged through minute orifices in the spinnerets. The fluid hardens on exposure to the air. The framework of the net is always of hard dry threads, but some spiders make the net partly of sticky elastic threads, or of threads curled or tangled in a peculiar way by a special apparatus (the *calamistrum*). The form of the web is often characteristic of the different families and genera, those of the geometric spiders and triangle spider being notable for regularity and ingenuity.

spider wheel. **1.** *Mach.* A wheel or pulley having a broad rim and numerous thin spokes of wrought iron or steel. **2.** *Embroidery.* A circular pattern having lines radiating from the center to a buttonholed edge, used esp. to fill round spaces in muslin embroidery.

spi'der-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Lace worked by spider stitch.

spi'der-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **1.** **a** Any commelinaceous plant of the genus *Tradescantia*, the ephemeral flowers of which are blue or violet, with slender hairy stamens. **b** Hence, any plant of this family, also called *dayflower* from their evanescent flowers. **2.** Any of several unrelated plants, as the St.-Bernard's-lily, St.-Bruno's-lily, etc.

spi'der-y (spī'dẽr-ĭ), *a.* Resembling a spider; spiderlike.

spie'gel-ei'sen (spē'gĕl-ī'zẽn; *G.* shpē'-), *n.* [G.; *spiegel* mirror + *eisen* iron.] Specular cast iron; a crystalline white cast iron containing 4 or 5 per cent of carbon, and probably always some manganese also, now always, specif., the variety which contains a considerable portion of manganese, up to 15–20 per cent, beyond which the iron-carbon-manganese alloy is called *ferromanganese*. Both are used in steel making to recarburize and deoxidize the molten metal of the Bessemer converter or the open-hearth furnace.

Spi-ge'li-a (spī-jē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Adrian van der *Spigel* (1558–1625), Dutch botanist and anatomist.] *Bot.* A large genus of American loganiaceous herbs with spicate flowers, mostly of showy colors. The corolla has valvate lobes, and the ovary is 2-celled. Several species, as *S. marilandica* and *S. anthelmia*, are known as *pinkroot*, and possess medicinal properties. See PINKROOT.

spig'ot (spĭg'ŭt), *n.* [ME. *spigot*, perh. fr. a Pr. word; cf. (modern) Pr. *espigoun* a plug or stopper of a vat or tub, *espigot* an ill-threshed ear, L. *spica* an ear (of grain); but cf. also ME. *spykket* a spigot, E. dial. *spicket*, E. *spike* a large nail, and Ir. & Gael. *spiocaid* a spigot, Ir. *spice* a spike. See SPIKE.] A pin or peg used to stop the vent in a cask; also, the plug of a faucet or cock; also, sometimes in *U. S.*, a faucet or cock.

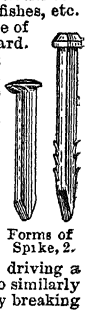


Spike, 2.

spig'ot-and-fau'cet joint, a joint for uniting pipes, formed by the insertion of the end of one pipe, or pipe fitting, into a socket at the end of another.

spike (spīk), *n.* [L. *spica*, prob. akin to L *spina* thorn. Cf. SPIKENARD, SPINE.] **1.** An ear of corn or grain. **2.** *Bot.* A form of raceme in which the pedicels are suppressed, so that the flowers are sessile along the axis, as in the common plantain.

spike, *n.* [Akin to LG. *spiker*, *spieker*, a large nail, D. *spijker*, G *speichernagel*, Sw. *spik*, Dan. *spiger*, Icel. *spīk*, akin to E. *spoke* of a wheel.] **1.** Any of various pointed objects or projections, usually comparatively slender, as a thorn, one of the pointed irons sometimes placed on a wall to prevent passage, a sharpened projection in the center of an old-time buckler, a spine, as on some fishes, etc. **2.** Specif., a kind of very large nail; also, a piece of pointed iron set with the point upward or outward. **3.** Anything shaped like such a projection or nail; as: **a** A young mackerel See MACKEREL, 1, *Cit.* **b** An unbranched antler of a young deer. **c** See COMB, *n.*, 3. **4.** *pl. Baseball.* Three projections formed by turning up the edges of a metal plate fastened to the sole of a player's shoe to prevent slipping. **5.** Short for SPIKE TEAM.



Forms of Spike, 2.

spike, *v. t.*; SPIKED (spīkt); SPIK'ING (spīk'ĭng). **1.** To fasten with spikes, or long, large nails; as, to *spike* down planks. **2.** To set or furnish with spikes. **3.** To fix on a spike. *Rare.* *Young.* **4.** *Mil.* To disable (a cannon) temporarily by driving a spike, or the like, into the vent; also, loosely, to similarly disable (a modern cannon, which has no vent) by breaking or carrying away part of the breech mechanism. **5.** To pierce, cut, impale, or the like, with or on a spike or sharp object; as, to *spike* an enemy with a bayonet.

to spike one's guns, fig., to nullify one's power of hostile action; to frustrate one's hostile intentions.

spiked (spīkt), *a.* Having spikes.

spiked bent grass. See GRASS, *Table II.* — **s. loosestrife,** the purple loosestrife. — **s. oat grass.** See GRASS, *Table II.* — **s. willow-herb.** **a** The purple loosestrife. **b** A true willow-herb (*Epilobium palustre*) growing in bogs.

spike grass. Any of several American maritime grasses having large or conspicuous spikelets; as: **a** Sea oats; also, any related species of *Uniola*. **b** Salt grass. **c** The plant *Diplachne fascicularis*.

spike'horn' (spīk'hôrn'), *n.* **a** = 2d SPIKE, 3 **b**. **b** A deer having spikes.

spike lavender. [Cf. SPIKE spike lavender.] A European mint (*Lavandula spica*) closely related to the true lavender, and yielding oil of spike.

spike'let (spīk'lĕt), *n. Bot.* A small or secondary spike; specif., one of the small, few-flowered bracted spikes which make up the compound inflorescence of grasses and sedges.



Spikelet of Grass (*Festuca pratensis*) showing two open Flowers. 1, 1 Anthers; 2 Pistil; 3, 3 Paleæ; 4 Empty Glumes.

spike'nard (spīk'nârd), *n.* [OF. *spic nard*, *spiquenard*, *spicanard*, fr. LL. *spica nardi*. See SPIKE an ear, NARD; cf. SPIKE spike lavender, 2d ASPIC.] **1.** **a** A fragrant ointment of the ancients, having a perfume resembling valerian and patchouli, often mentioned in the Bible as rare and costly. **b** An East Indian aromatic valerianaceous plant (*Nardostachys jatamansi*) from which the above is believed to have been derived. **2.** **a** An American araliaceous plant (*Aralia racemosa*), distinguished from the wild sarsaparilla (*A. nudicaulis*) by its more aromatic root and its panicled umbels. **b** With attributive, any of various other fragrant plants, as Celtic *spikenard*, plowman's-*spikenard*, etc.

spik'er (spīk'ẽr), *n.* One that spikes, or drives spikes; specif., a workman who drives the spikes in railroad ties.

spike rush. Any sedge of the genus *Eleocharis*, in which the flowers grow in dense capitate or oblong spikes.

spike team. A team of three draft animals harnessed two abreast and one leading. *U. S.*

spik'y (spīk'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Like a spike; having a sharp point or points; spikelike.

These *spiky*, vivid outbursts of metallic vapors. *C. A. Young.*

2. Furnished or armed with spikes.

Or by the *spiky* harrow cleared away. *Dyer.*

spile (spīl), *n.* [Cf. LG. *spile*, D. *spijl*, G. dial. *speil*, *speiler*, a small spit or peg.] **1.** A stake. *Obs.* **2.** A small plug or wooden pin, used to stop a vent. **3.** A small tube or spout inserted in a tree for conducting sap, as from a sugar maple. *U. S.* **4.** A large stake driven into the ground as a support for some superstructure; a pile. **5.** **a** *Carp.* A long light measuring rod or rule, notched to hold a pencil. **b** *Mining.* A spill or lath.

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spic'u-lif'er-ous (spĭk'ū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*spicule* + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Bearing or containing spicules. **b** Of or pert. to the **Spic'u-lif'er-a** (-ȧ), a group of Hymenoptera including those with a long ovipositor.

spic'u-lig'e-nous (-lĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*spicule* + *-genous.*] *Zoöl.* Producing or containing spicules.

spic'u-lig'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*spicule* + *-gerous.*] = SPICULIFEROUS **a**. [Spiculose. *Rare.*]

spic'u-lous (spĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [Spiculose.]

spider ant. A velvet ant.

spider bug. A bug of the genus *Emesa* (which see).

spider cart. A kind of lightly constructed cart.

spider diver. The European little grebe. *Local, Brit.*

spider eater. A spider catcher.

spi'dered (spī'dẽrd), *a.* Infested by spiders; cobwebbed.

spider hoop. = SPIDER BAND.

spider hunter. = SPIDER CATCHER b.

spi'der-ling. *n.* See 1st -LING.

spider phaëton. A very high carriage of light construction, having a covered seat in front and a footman's seat behind.

spider shim. A grasshopper shim. [-pider cart.]

spider wagon *or* **waggon.** A

spiderwort family. *Bot.* The family Commelinaceæ.

spie. † SPAHI, SPY.

spiece. † SPICE.

spied (spīd), *pret. & p. p.* of SPY.

spiede. † SPEED.

spie'gel (spē'gĕl), *n. Metal.* Short for SPIEGELEISEN.

spie'gel i'ron (ī'ẽrn). [G. *spiegel* mirror + E. *iron.*] *Metal.* = SPIEGELEISEN.

spieke. Obs. pret. of SPEAK.

spiel (spēl). Var. of SPEEL.

spiel, *n.* [From BONSPIEL.] Play; game; a bonspiel. *Scot.*

spiel, *n.* [Cf G. *spiel* play, *spielen* to play.] Play; game; — applied to almost any action or thing, esp. a talk, speech, story, etc. — *v. i.* To talk; speak; make speeches, etc. *Both Slang, U. S.*

spielde † SPELD, a splinter.

spiel'er, *n.* [G. *spieler* player, gamester, fr. *spielen* to play; akin to AS. *spilian* to play.] **1** One who makes a practice of defrauding others by cheating at play; a professional sharper. *Colloq., Australasia.* **2.** A talker or speaker, as a lecturer or a person stationed outside a place of amusement or a shop as a crier. *Slang, U. S*

spier. † SPEAR.

spier. Var of SPERE, ask.

spi'er (spī'ẽr), *n.* One who spies; a spy.

spier, *n.* [Cf. 2d SPAR.] *Arch.* A fixed and often architecturally treated screen, as in a hall.

spies (spīz), *n., pl.* of SPY.

spiff (spĭf), *a.* Neat; fine; fine-looking; smart; also, splendid; excellent. *Dial. Eng.*

spiff, *n.* A special gratuity given to a salesman for disposing of certain goods. *Trade Cant.*

spiff'ing (spĭf'ĭng), *a.* Spiff. *Dial. or Colloq.* [*Slang, Eng.*]

spiff'y (-ĭ), *a.* Spiff *Dial. or*

spif'li-cate (spĭf'lĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To astonish; bewilder; to confound; also, to beat; to stifle: to kill. — **spif'li-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n. Both Dial. or Slang, Eng.*

Spi-ge'li-an (spī-jē'lĭ-ăn; spē-gā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to the Dutch anatomist Adrian van der Spigel (1558–1625). — **Spigelian lobe.** *Anat.* = LOBUS SPIGELII.

spight † SPEIGHT, SPITE.

spig'nel (spĭg'nĕl). Var. of SPIKENEL.

spig'net (-nĕt), *n.* [For *spikenard.*] The American spikenard.

spigot joint. A spigot-and-faucet joint. See under SPIGOT.

spig'ot-suck'er, *n.* Tippler. *Obs.*

spi-gur'nel (spī-gûr'nĕl), *n. Eng. Law.* A sealer of writs in chancery *Obs.*

spik. † SPIKE, ear. [*Scot.*]

spik (spĭk) Var. of SPICK, fat.

spike, *n.* [F. *spic*, OF. *espic*, L. *spicus*, *spicum*, an ear of grain, akin to *spica*. See SPIKENARD.] Spike lavender.

spike, *v. t.* To project like a spike; — with *out.*

spike'bill', *n.* **a** The hooded merganser. **b** The marbled godwit. See GODWIT. *Local, U. S.*

spik'ed-ness (spīk'ĕd-nĕs; spĭkt'-), *n.* State of being spiked. *Rare.*

spike'fish', *n.* = SAILFISH **a**.

spike'-kill', *v. t. Railroads* To render (a tie) useless by repeated spiking. *Cant.*

spike nail. A kind of large nail.

spikenard oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

spikenard tree. = HERCULES'-CLUB c.

spike'nose', *n.* The pike perch.

spike oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

spike shell. Any pteropod of the genus *Styliola* having a slender conical shell. [*Local. U. S.*]

spike'tail', *n.* The pintail duck.

spike'tail', *n., or* **spike'-tail coat.** The ordinary dress, or swallow-tailed, coat *Slang, U. S.*

spike tub. *Whaling.* A tub for blubber. [-WISE.]

spike'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* See

spik'i-ness (spīk'ĭ-nĕs). *n.* See -NESS. [SPILL.]

spil. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of

spild, spilt. Spilled. *Ref. Sp.*

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spile (spīl), *v. t.*; SPILED (spīld); SPIL'ING (spīl'ĭng). To supply with a spile or spiles; to pile, also, to make a small vent in, as a cask.

spile'worm' (spīl'wûrm'), *n.* [*spile*, n. + *worm*.] A shipworm.

spil'i-kin, spil'i-kin (spĭl'ĭ-kĭn). *n.* [OD. *spelleken* a small pin. See SPILL a splinter.] **1.** One of a number of small pieces or pegs of wood, ivory, bone, or other material, for playing some games, as jackstraws or pushpin, or for counting the score in some games, as cribbage.

2. *pl.* A game played with such pieces.

spil'ing (spīl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Piling; piles collectively.

2. *pl. Shipbuilding.* Figures showing the distance of a curved beam or plate from the edge of a template or curve.

3. *Carp.* Act or process of measuring or marking off with a spile (see SPILE, *n.*, 5).

spill (spĭl), *n.* [Cf. SPELL a splinter.] **1.** A bit of wood split off; a splinter. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2 A slender piece of anything. Specif.: **a** A peg or pin for plugging a hole, as in a cask; a spile. **b** A metallic rod or pin. **c** A small roll of paper, or slip of wood, used for lighting lamps, pipes, etc. **d** [Perh. a different word. Cf. SPILE.] *Mining.* Any of the thick laths or poles driven ahead of the main timbering to support the roof or sides in advancing a level in loose ground, or to support the sides of a shaft when sinking through a stratum of loose ground. **e** *Iron & Steel Manuf.* A scale-filled crack or seam; esp., a lap due to careless rolling. See 4th LAP, 9.

3. A little sum of money. *Obs.*

spill (spĭl), *v. t.*; SPILLED (spĭld) or SPILT (spĭlt); SPILL'ING. [ME. *spillen*, usually, to destroy, AS. *spillan* to destroy; cf. AS. *spildan* to destroy, also Icel. *spilla* to destroy, Sw. *spilla* to spill, Dan. *spilde*, LG. & D. *spillen* to squander, OHG. *spildan*.] **1.** To destroy; to kill. *Obs.*

2. To mar; injure; ruin; also, to spend; waste. *Obs.*

> *Spill* not the morning . . . in recreations. *Fuller.*

3. To punish; correct; chastise. *Obs.*

4. *To* cause accidentally or allow unintentionally to fall, flow, or run out, usually with the result of losing or wasting; hence, to lose, or suffer to be scattered; — applied to fluids and to substances whose particles are small and loose; as, to *spill* water from a vessel; to *spill* sand.

5. To cause or allow intentionally to flow out and be lost or wasted; to shed, as blood.

6. To let out; to utter freely; to let become known; to allow to leak out; as, to *spill* secrets. *Obs. or R.*

7. *Naut.* To relieve (a sail) from the pressure of the wind, so that it can be more easily reefed or furled, or to avoid capsizing or carrying away something.

8. To throw out or off accidentally; as, the cart overturned and *spilled* the driver. *Colloq.*

9. To throw (stock, etc.) on the market to be sold with little or no regard to price, as when the stock is sold under necessity or to lower prices. *Colloq. or Cant.*

spill, *v. i.* **1.** To destroy; ruin; to kill; also, to be destroyed or ruined; to fail; perish; die. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. To waste; to be wasteful. *Obs.*

3. To fall or run out or over and thus usually be lost or wasted. "He was so topful of himself, that he let it *spill* on all the company." *I. Watts.*

spill, *n.* Act of spilling, or state of being spilled; also, that which is spilled; specif.: *Colloq.* **a** A throwing out or off accidentally, as from a vehicle or horse. **b** A flowing out or over; a downpour.

spill'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPILL. Hence: *n. Mining.* Act or process of advancing a level or shaft with the aid of spills. — **spilling line,** *Naut.*, a rope used for spilling a sail, as by hauling up the foot, brailing in an edge, or the like.

spill'way' (-wā'), *n. Hydraul. Engin.* A passage for superfluous water in a reservoir, to prevent too great pressure on the dam; a paved apron or a dam or part of a dam, etc., over which water flows.

spi'lo-site (spī'lō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. σπίλος a spot + *-ite*.] *Petrog.* A spotted schistose rock produced by contact metamorphism of clay slate, usually by diabase

spilth (spĭlth), *n.* [From 2d SPILL.] Spilling; shedding; something spilt, or freely poured out; effusion; also, waste or refuse, as of the street; rubbish. *Archaic or Dial.* "With drunken *spilth* of wine." *Shak.*

spin (spĭn), *v. t.; pret.* SPUN (spŭn), *Archaic* SPAN (spăn); *p. p.* SPUN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPIN'NING. [AS. *spinnan*; akin to D. & G. *spinnen*, Icel. & Sw. *spinna*, Dan. *spinde*, Goth. *spinnan*, and perh. to E. *span*. Cf. SPAN, *v. t.*, SPIDER.] **1.** To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery; as, to *spin* wool, cotton, or flax; to *spin* goat's hair; to produce by drawing out and twisting a fibrous material.

> All the yarn she [Penelope] *spun* in Ulysses' absence. *Shak.*

2. To form (a thread or threads of silk, or a web, cocoon, etc., of such threads) by the extrusion of a viscous, rapidly hardening fluid; — said of spiders, silkworms, etc.

3. To form or produce by a slow process, or by degrees; to draw (out); to prolong; to protract; to extend to a great length; — usually with *out*.

> Do you mean that the story is tediously *spun* out? *Sheridan.*

4. To cause to turn round rapidly; to whirl; to twirl; as, to *spin* a top.

5. To cause (one's self) to go rapidly. *Obs.*

6. To fish with a spinner or spinning bait.

7. *Mech.* To shape (sheet metal) into a hollow form, by bending or buckling it by pressing with a smooth hard tool or roller while the metal revolves in a lathe.

to spin a yarn, *Orig. Naut.*, to tell a story, esp. a long or fabulous tale.

spin (spĭn), *v. i.* **1.** To practice spinning; to work at drawing and twisting threads; to make yarn or thread from fiber; as, a jenny *spins* with exactness.

> They neither know to *spin*, nor care to toil. *Prior.*

2. To form a thread or threads; — said of a spider or silkworm. See SPIN, *v. t.*, 2.

3. To move round rapidly; to whirl; to revolve, as a top.

> Round about him *spun* the landscape. *Longfellow.*

4. To stream or issue, as blood, in a thread or a small current or jet; to spurt. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

5. To move swiftly on wheels or in a vehicle; as, to *spin* along the road in a carriage, on a bicycle, etc. *Colloq.*

6. To fish with spinning bait, as spoon bait; to troll.

spin (spĭn), *n.* **1.** Act of spinning; specif.: **a** A revolving or whirling motion; a whirl or twirl; as, the *spin* of a top. **b** Act of moving swiftly, esp. on wheels. *Colloq.*

2. *Mech.* A system of velocities of any number of points, all due to one and the same definite angular velocity about one and the same axis; — called also *rotation velocity.*

3. *Card Playing.* A game the same as newmarket, except that the player holding the diamond ace may play it to get the privilege of stopping one suit and opening another.

spi'na (spī'nȧ), *n.* [L.] Lit., a spine; specif., *Rom. Antiq.*, in a circus, the barrier. See CIRCUS, 1.

‖ **spi'na bi'fi-da** (spī'nȧ bĭf'ĭ-dȧ), *Med.* [L., cleft spine], a congenital malformation in which the spinal column is cleft at its lower portion, and the membranes of the spinal cord project as an elastic swelling from the gap thus formed.

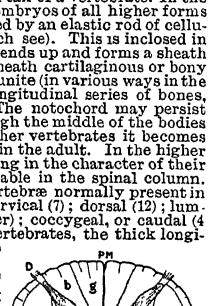
spi-na'ceous (spī-nā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Pert. to or resembling spinach or its family (Chenopodiaceæ).

spin'ach (spĭn'ăj; -ĕch), *n.* [OF. *espinache, espinoche, espinage*, F. *épinard*; cf. It *spinace*, Sp. *espinaca*; all fr. Ar. *isfānāj, isfināj, aspanākh*, prob. of Per. origin.] *Bot.* **a** A chenopodiaceous pot herb (*Spinacia oleracea*) cultivated for its leaves, which are eaten boiled. **b** With attributive, any of various other plants more or less resembling spinach or used in like manner.

Spi-na'ci-a (spĭ-nā'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SPINACH.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic chenopodiaceous herbs having dicecious flowers without bracts, the pistillate calyx becoming indurated over the 1-seeded perianth. See SPINACH.

spi'nal (spī'năl), *a.* [L. *spinalis*, fr. *spina*; cf. F. *spinal*. See SPINE.] *Anat.* **a** Of, pert. to, or near, the backbone, or spine. **b** Pert. to a spine (pointed process) or spines.

spinal accessory nerves, the eleventh pair of cranial nerves in the higher vertebrates. They originate chiefly from the spinal cord in the cervical region and pass forward into the skull, from which they emerge in company with the pneumogastric nerves and supply certain muscles of the shoulder, but comprise also filaments arising from the medulla which join the pneumogastric nerves. — **s. arteries,** *Anat.*, branches of the vertebral artery which supply the spinal cord and its membranes and adjacent structures. They arise as branches of the vertebral artery, but anastomose and are reënforced or continued by branches of other arteries which enter the intervertebral foramina. — **s. canal,** the canal (covering the spinal cord) formed by the series of neural arches of the vertebræ. — **s. column,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the articulated series of small bones or vertebræ (connected by ligaments and separated by more or less elastic intervertebral tissue) which in nearly all vertebrates forms the supporting axis of the body and a protection for the spinal cord, extending from the hind end of the skull through the median dorsal part of the body, and to the end of the tail; the backbone or spine; in a broad sense, the axial skeleton of the trunk and tail of a vertebrate. In the lowest vertebrates and in the embryos of all higher forms the spinal column is represented by an elastic rod of cellular tissue (the *notochord*) (which see). This is inclosed in a fibrous sheath which also extends up and forms a sheath for the spinal cord. In this sheath cartilaginous or bony pieces develop, and commonly unite (in various ways in the different groups) to form a longitudinal series of bones, the vertebræ (cf. ARCUALIA). The notochord may persist throughout life, running through the middle of the bodies of the vertebræ, but in the higher vertebrates it becomes almost completely obliterated in the adult. In the higher vertebrates five regions (differing in the character of their vertebræ) are usually recognizable in the spinal column. These (with the number of vertebræ normally present in each in man) are as follows: cervical (7); dorsal (12); lumbar (5); sacral (5 fused together); coccygeal, or caudal (4 fused together). — **s. cord,** in vertebrates, the thick longitudinal cord of nervous tissue which extends along the back, dorsal to the bodies of the vertebræ and inclosed in a canal (the **spinal canal**) formed by their neural arches. In front it is continuous with the medulla oblongata of the brain, and it gives off at intervals pairs of nerves, the **spinal nerves** (which see), to the various parts of the trunk and limbs. It serves not only as a pathway for nervous impulses to and from the brain, but as a center for carrying out and coördinating many reflex actions independently of the brain, the importance of the brain relatively to the spinal cord being less in the lower than in the higher vertebrates. In cross section the spinal cord is more or less elliptical, with a deep median fissure on the ventral side. It is composed largely of white matter, consisting of more or less distinct groups (**columns** and **tracts**) of longitudinal fibers; but there is a large central core of gray matter (containing nerve cells), somewhat H-shaped in cross section, the branches of the lateral masses of gray matter being called the **horns,** or **cornua.** The center of the gray matter is pierced by a small longitudinal canal originally continuous with the ventricles of the brain and running the whole length of the cord, but often nearly obliterated in adult man. For the origin of the spinal cord, see NERVOUS SYSTEM. — **s. foramen,** the opening (forming a part of the spinal canal when the vertebræ are articulated) under the neural arch of a vertebra. — **s. ganglion,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the ganglion on the dorsal root of a spinal nerve. — **s. marrow,** *Anat.*, the spinal cord. *Obsoles.* — **spinal nerves,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the pairs of nerves which leave the spinal cord and, passing out by the intervertebral foramina, supply the muscles and skin of the trunk and limbs and connect with the nerves of the sympathetic system. In man there are normally 31 pairs (distinguished as *cervical, dorsal*, etc., according to their location), each nerve arising from the cord, as in other craniate vertebrates, by two short roots, a *ventral* (*anterior* in man), which bears a ganglion (*spinal ganglion*) close to the cord, and is afferent in function. They unite just beyond the ganglion to form a nerve of mixed function, which, after passing out through the foramen, divides in an anterior and a posterior division (both mixed nerves) to supply the dorsal and ventral regions.



Cross Section of Spinal Cord of Man. *A* Anterior, and *P* Posterior, Horns of Gray Matter; *AM* and *PM* Anterior and Posterior Median Fissures; *D* Posterior, and *V* Anterior, Roots of a Spinal Nerve; *G* Gray Commissure, containing Central Canal; *W* White Commissure; *b* Column of Burdach; *cp* Crossed Pyramidal Tract; *dc* Direct Cerebellar Tract; *dp* Direct Pyramidal Tract; *g* Column of Goll; *gb*, *gb'* Lateral and Anterior Ground Bundles; *gt* Gowers's Tract.

spi-na'lis (spī-nā'lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LES (-lēz). [NL., fr. L. *spinalis* spinal.] *Anat.* Either of two muscles of the spine; as: the ‖ **spi-na'lis dor'si** (dôr'sī), connecting the spinous processes of the upper lumbar and the dorsal vertebræ together by a series of muscular and tendinous slips blended with the longissimus dorsi. In the neck region an analogous muscle, the ‖ **spi-na'lis col'li** (kŏl'ī), usually occurs.

spin'dle (spĭn'd'l), *n.* [AS. *spinl*, fr. *spinnan* to spin; akin to D. *spil*, G. *spille, spindel*, OHG. *spinnala*. See SPIN.] **1.** *a Hand Spinning.* A round stick tapering towards each end, with a notch or catch at one end to hold the yarn. In using, the spindle is twirled around, usually by a movement against the right leg, to twist the yarn. See DISTAFF, *Illust.* **b** The long, round, slender rod or pin in spinning wheels by which the thread is twisted, and on which, when twisted, it is wound; also, the pin holding the bobbin in a spinning machine, or in the shuttle of a loom.

☞ *Spindle*, as symbolizing *female*, is used attributively with the force of *pertaining to the mother*; as, the *spindle* side, the mother's side in descent; — opposed to *spear side*; so, a *spindle* cousin; *spindle* kin.

2. A fusiform piece or figure; specif.: **a** The fusee of a watch. **b** *Geom.* A figure generated by the revolution of an arc about its chord.

3. Any more or less slender pin or rod, suggestive of a spinning-machine spindle; esp., one which turns or on which something turns; specif.: **a** *Mach.* (1) An arbor, mandrel, axle, or shaft; esp., a revolving piece less in size than a shaft; an axle, horizontal or vertical, revolving on pin or pivot ends; a vertical shaft; as, the **live spindle** of a lathe, that imparts motion to the work; the **dead spindle** of a lathe, that carries the dead center; the *spindle* of a vane; the (vertical) *spindle* of a capstan, on which it revolves. (2) A rod attached to a valve to move or guide it. (3) *pl.* = BREAKING PIECES. (4) = LEAF, *n.*, 5 **i** (2). **b** *Founding.* A perforated pipe on which hay or straw rope is wound to hold the loam used in striking up a large circular core. **c** *Vehicles.* Either end of an axletree, forming an axle for a wheel to revolve on. **d** *Carp., etc.* A short decorative turned piece, as in a baluster; also, a newel. **e** In a lock, the bar or shaft, usually of square section, that carries the knobs and actuates the latch or bolt. **f** A round, usually iron, pile or pipe placed on a rock or shoal as an aid to navigation. It is usually surmounted by a conspicuous mark and sometimes by a lantern.

4. Something shaped like a spindle (sense 1); a fusiform object; as: **a** *Bot.* A rachis. **b** *Zoöl.* Short for SPINDLE SHELL. **c** *Biol.* The spindle-shaped figure of fibers of achromatic substance formed during mitosis. **d** A long stalk.

5. A yarn measure. See MEASURE.

spin'dle, *v. i.*; SPIN'DLED (-d'ld); SPIN'DLING (-dl'ĭng). To shoot or grow into a long, slender stalk or body; to become disproportionately tall and slender.

> It has begun to *spindle* into overintellectuality. *Lowell.*

spin'dle-leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd'; 151), *a.* Having long, slender legs; spindle-shanked.

spin'dle-legs' (-lĕgz'), *n. pl.* **1.** Long slender legs. **2.** Construed as a *sing.* A spindleshanks. *Humorous or Contemptuous.*

spin'dle-shanked' (-shăŋkt'), *a.* Having long, slender legs; spindle-legged. *Addison.*

spin'dle-shanks' (-shăŋks'), *n.* **1.** *pl.* Long slender shanks or legs.

2. Construed as a *sing.* A person with slender shanks, or legs; — used humorously or in contempt.


Spindle Shell (*Rostellaria fusus*).

spindle shell. **a** Any marine tænioglossate gastropod of the genus *Rostellaria*, having a shell with a long, conical, many-whorled spire and a long, slender anterior canal; — called also **spindle stromb.** **b** Any of numerous marine rachiglossate gastropods of *Fusus* and allied genera, having a shell with a many-whorled spire and a very long, straight canal.

spindle tree. Any celastraceous shrub or tree of the genus *Evonymus*. The hard wood of *E. europæus* has been used for spindles and skewers.

spindle whorl. A perforated disk-shaped weight, as of stone, wood, or porcelain, usually thicker at the center than at the edge, used upon primitive spindles as an aid in the manipulation of the thread.

spin'dling (spĭn'dlĭng), *a.* Long and slender, or disproportionately tall and slender; as, a *spindling* tree, boy. — *n.* A spindling person or thing.

spin'drift (spĭn'drĭft), *n.* Spoondrift.

spine (spīn), *n.* [L. *spina* a thorn, the spine; akin to *spica* a point, and prob. to *pinna* a pinnacle, point, tip; cf. OF. *espine*, F. *épine*. Cf. PIN a peg, SPIKE an ear of grain, SPINET a musical instrument, SPINNEY.]

1. *Bot.* Any stiff, sharp-pointed process, distinguished from a *thorn* by the absence of vascular tissue. Spines are frequently found on leaf margins, as in the holly and thistle; occasionally a whole leaf may be modified into a spine. Cf. PRICKLE, 1, THORN.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A stiff sharp process; specif.: **a** One of the sharp-pointed protective outgrowths (in reality enlarged and modified hairs) of some mammals, as porcupines and hedgehogs. **b** One of the processes which cover most parts of the body of a sea urchin, serving for defense, or in some forms for locomotion. They are borne on rounded tubercles to which they are movably articulated. **c** A spiny fin ray of a fish.


Modern Spindle and Spindle Whorl from Germany.

spile (spīl) Dial. var. of SPOIL

spile, *n. & v.* [AS. *spīlian*, v.] Sport; play. *Obs.* [cask; vent.

spile hole A small air hole in a

spil'ing, *n. Mining* = SPILLING.

spill, *v. t.* To cover or decorate with slender pieces of wood, metal, ivory, etc.; to inlay *Obs*

spill box. A structure for wasting surplus water where it is desired to limit the height to which water may rise.

spill'er, *n.* One that spills.

spill'er, *n.* [Cf. Ir. *spillear*.] *Fishing* **a** A kind of line with many hooks; a boulter. *Dial. Eng.* **b** In mackerel fishing, a large seinelike net supported by wooden poles and ropes from the side of a vessel to hold part of a catch. *New England.*

spil'let fish'ing (spĭl'ĕt). [Cf. Ir. *spileid*, equiv. to *spilear*. Cf. SPILLER a boulter.] Fishing with spillers (in sense a). *Eng.*

Spil-lek'le (spĭl-lĕk'lē), *n.* See MASKED COMEDY [*Obs.*]

spill'good', *n.* A spendthrift.

spill'lard fish'ing (spĭl'yȧrd) [See SPILLER a boulter.] = SPILLET FISHING. [SPILIKIN.

spil'li-kin, spil'li-ken. Vars. of

spill stream. An overflow stream, as from a river. [*Obs.*]

spill'-time', *n.* A waste of time.

spill'y (spĭl'ĭ), *a. Iron & Steel Manuf.* Defective from spills, as carelessly rolled sections.

Spi-log'a-le (spī-lŏg'ȧ-lē), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπίλος spot + γαλῆ, weasel.] See SKUNK, 1 b.

spi-lo'ma (spī-lō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr σπίλος spot + *-oma*.] A nævus, or birthmark. [SPILL.

spilt (spĭlt), *pret. & p. p.* of

spi'lus (spī'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SPILI (-lī) [Gr σπίλος.] A nævus.

spin, *n.* Short for SPINSTER.

spinach dock, or **spinage dock.** The patience dock.

spinach flea beetle. A small, glossy, bluish black beetle (*Disonycha xanthomelæna*) with a reddish or yellowish abdomen. It feeds on spinach leaves.

spin'age Var. of SPINACH.

spi'nate (spī'nāt), *a.* Bearing a spine; spiniform.

spin'der (spĭn'dĕr), *n.* A large Madagascan silk spider (*Nephila madagascariensis*) which spins a large amount of strong silk.

spin'dl. Spindle. *Ref. Sp.*

spin'dled. Spindled. *Ref. Sp.*

spindle head. *Mach.* A headstock or tailstock for a spindle or boring bar. [Fusiform.

spin'dle-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.*

spindle step. *Mach.* Footstep. *R.*

spin'dle-tail', *n.* The pintail duck a *Local, U. S.*

spindle temper. See TEMPER, *n.*

spindle worm. The larva of a noctuid moth (*Achatodes zeæ*) which feeds inside the stalks of corn (maize) It is smooth, with a black head and tail and a row of black dots across each segment. [dling. *Colloq.*

spin'dly (spĭn'dlĭ), *a.* Spin-

See SPINY RAY. **d** Any of certain processes of bones; a spinous process, as of a vertebra, or of the ilium. See also NASAL SPINE, PUBIC SPINE. **e** The prominent ridge on the back of the scapula.

3. The backbone, or spinal column. See SPINAL COLUMN.

4. Anything resembling the spine, or backbone; a ridge.

spine'bill' (spīn'bĭl'), *n.* A honey eater of the genus *Acanthorhynchus*, having a slender, curved and very sharp bill. *A. tenuirostris* inhabits eastern and southern Australia, *A. superciliosus* western Australia, and *A. dubius* Tasmania.

spined (spīnd), *a.* Furnished with a spine or spines; spiny.

spin'el (spĭn'ĕl), *n.* Bleached yarn used in making the linen tape called *inkle;* unwrought inkle.

spin'el (spĭn'ĕl; spĭ-nĕl'), *n.* Also *spinelle.* [F. *spinelle*, It. *spinella, spinello*, fr. L. *spina* a thorn, a prickle, in allusion to its pointed crystals.] *Min.* A mineral occurring in octahedrons of great hardness (H., 8) and various colors, as red, green, blue, brown, and black, the red variety being the gem spinel ruby. It consists essentially of magnesium aluminate, $MgAl_2O_4$, but iron, manganese, and chromium may be present by replacement. Sp. gr., 3.5-4.1. The **spinel group** includes spinel proper, also magnetite, chromite, franklinite, gahnite, etc., all of which are of analogous composition and crystallize in hard octahedrons.

spine'less (spīn'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no spine, or spinal column; invertebrate; also, having a flexible, limp, or limber spinal column; fig., without backbone, force, or courage; limp.

2. Having no spines, thorns, or prickles.

spi-nes'cent (spī-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *spinescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *spinescere* to grow thorny, fr. *spina* a thorn: cf. F. *spinescent.*] Becoming spiny; tapering to a sharp, rigid point; spinose; also, tending toward spininess; spinulose.

spin'et (spĭn'ĕt; spĭ-nĕt'; 277), *n.* [OF. *espinete*, F. *épinette* (cf. It. *spinetta*), fr. L. *spina* a thorn; — so called because its quills resemble thorns. See SPINE.] *Music.* An obsolete keyed instrument resembling a harpsichord, but smaller, with one string of brass or steel wire to each note, sounded by means of leather or quill plectrums or jacks.

spine'tail' (spīn'tāl'), *n.* **a** A spine-tailed swift. **b** Any of several South and Central American birds of *Synallaxis, Siptornis*, or allied genera of the families Dendrocolaptidæ and Furnariidæ. **c** The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*

Spin'i-fex (spĭn'ĭ-fĕks), *n.* [NL.; L. *spina* spine + *facere* to make.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Australian grasses, the seeds of which bear an elastic spine. *S. hirsutus* (black grass) and *S. longifolius* are useful as sand binders. *S. paradoxus* is a valuable perennial fodder plant. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.

2. *[l. c.]* Any of several Australian grasses of the genus *Tricuspis*, which often form dense, almost impassable growths, their leaves being stiff and sharp-pointed.

spin'na-ker (spĭn'ā-kĕr), *n. Naut.* A large triangular sail set upon a long light pole (**spinnaker boom**) on the side opposite the mainsail on fore-and-aft-rigged yachts, used when running before the wind. See SLOOP, *Illust.*

spin'ner (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that spins; as: **a** One who does, or who is skilled in, spinning. **b** A spinning machine. **c** *Angling.* A hook or set of hooks provided with a spoon, wings, or the like which revolve when drawn through the water.

2. a A spider; also, a daddy longlegs. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Shak.* **b** A May fly. **c** The European goatsucker, which makes a whirring noise when darting through the air.

3. *Zoöl.* A spinneret. *Rare.*

spin'ner-et (-ĕt), *n. Zoöl.* An organ for producing a thread or threads of silk from the secretion of the silk glands; a spinning organ; specif.: **a** In spiders, one of the nipple-like, often distinctly jointed, processes, near the end of the abdomen, on each of which are a number of minute orifices, by which the ducts of the silk glands open. There are usually three (but sometimes only two) pairs of spinnerets. Ordinarily, in spinning a web, the tips of the spinnerets are brought together so that the streams of secretion unite in a single thread. **b** In certain insect larvæ, an organ of analogous function; esp., in many caterpillars, a tubule on the labium by which the thread of silk (of two united parts, one from each gland) is extruded.

spin'ner-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). A spinning mill.

spin'ney (spĭn'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *espinaye, espinoye, espinei, espinoi*, F. *épinaie*, fr. L. *spinetum*, pl. *spineta*, a thicket of thorns, fr. *spina* a thorn. See SPINE.] A small wood with undergrowth; a copse; a thicket. *Eng.*

spin'ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPIN.

spinning frame, *Spinning*, a machine that finally draws, twists, and spools the yarn. Cf. MULE, 5; THROSTLE. — **s. gland**, *Zoöl.*, a silk gland. — **s. house**, a house of correction; — formerly so called because women confined there were made to work at spinning. *Eng.* — **s. jenny**, *Mach.*, an engine or machine for spinning wool or cotton, by means of many spindles. — **s. lathe**, *Mach.*, a lathe for spinning sheet metal. See SPIN, *v. t.*, 7. — **s. machine. a** A machine for spinning wool, cotton, flax, silk, etc. **b** *Elec.* A machine for winding insulated covering on wires. — **s. mite**, the red spider. — **s. quality.** = 3d COUNT, 5. — **s. wheel**, a machine for spinning yarn or thread, in which a wheel drives a single spindle, and is itself driven by hand or by foot.


Spinning Wheel, for spinning Yarn.

spi'node (spī'nōd), *n.* [L. *spina* thorn + *nodus* knot.] *Math.* A cusp or stationary point; — distinguished from *crunode* and *acnode.*

spi'nose (spī'nōs; spī-nōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *spinosus*, fr. *spina* a thorn.] Full of spines; armed with spines. — **spi'nose-ly**, *adv.* — **spi'nose-ness**, *n.*

spi-nos'i-ty (spī-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Spinose or spinous quality or state; thorniness, lit. or fig.; also, a thorny part or thing.

spi'nous (spī'nŭs), *a.* Having the form of a spine or thorn; spinelike; also, spinose; spiny.

spinous process, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, specif.: **a** The median spinelike or platelike dorsal process of the neural arch of a vertebra; a neural spine. **b** A sharp posterior prolongation on each greater wing of the sphenoid bone. **c** A process on the head of the tibia between the articular surfaces for the condyles of the femur. **d** See ILIUM, 1.

Spi-no'zism (spī-nō'zĭz'm; 277), *n.* The philosophy of Benedictus (or Baruch) de Spinoza (1632-77), born at Amsterdam of Jewish parents. Spinoza taught that the universe is formed of one substance, which is God and in which thought and extension (or mind and physical reality) mhere as two of a possible infinity of attributes correlated by their mutual dependence upon the one divine being. Particular things or ideas are modes or determinations of these attributes and constitute the world of temporal existences But beside this world, composed of ephemeral beings, there is another, a world of essences or eternal verities, and it is by turning to these that the human soul may pass from the bondage of sense to spiritual freedom and so win immortality.

Spi-no'zist (-zĭst), *n.* An adherent of Spinozism.

Spin'o-zis'tic (spĭn'ō-zĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pert. to Spinoza or Spinozism; resembling, or characteristic of, Spinozism.

spin'ster (spĭn'stĕr), *n.* [*spin* + *-ster.*] **1.** A woman who spins, or whose occupation is to spin.

2. A man who spins. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. Formerly, an addition or title (equivalent, as late as the 23d year of Elizabeth's reign, to the Latin *generosa*), given to unmarried women of the gentle classes from a viscount's daughter down, and often retained by them on their marriage, esp. when the husband was not of the gentry; now, an unmarried or single woman, *spinster* being often still used in this sense in legal proceedings as a title or addition. The use of the term as implying gentility had fallen out of fashion in the time of Chief Justice Coke, who declared that if a gentlewoman were named spinster in any original writ, appeal, etc., she might abate it, as being entitled to the addition *generosa.* Its use as applied to married women in legal proceedings survived later in America than in England.

4. Hence, popularly, an unmarried woman, somewhat advanced in years; an old maid.

5. A woman of evil life and character; — so called from being forced to spin in a house of correction. *Obs.*

spin-thar'i-scope (spĭn-thăr'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *σπινθαρίς* spark + *-scope.*] A small instrument containing a minute particle of a radium compound mounted in front of a fluorescent screen and viewed with magnifying lenses. The tiny flashes produced by the continual bombardment of the screen by the *α* rays are thus rendered visible. — **spin-thar'i-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

spi'nule (spī'nūl; spĭn'ūl), *n.* [L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina* a spine: cf. F. *spinule.*] A small or minute spine.

spin'u-les'cent (spĭn'ū-lĕs'ĕnt), *a. Bot.* Having small spines; somewhat spiny.

spin'u-lose (spĭn'ū-lōs; spĭ'nū-), *a.* [Cf. F. *spinuleux.*] Covered with small spines.

spin'y (spīn'ĭ), *a.* [From SPINE.] **1.** Covered with spines; bearing several or many spines; thorny.

2. Abounding with difficulties or annoyances; thorny.

The *spiny* deserts of scholastic philosophy. *Bp. Warburton.*

3. Like a spine in shape; slender; slim. *Obs.*

spiny amaranth, a common weed of waste places (*Amaranthus spinosus*), having the stem armed with stipular spines. — **s. anteater**, an echidna. — **s. clotbur** *or* **cocklebur**, a European cocklebur (*Xanthium spinosum*) naturalized everywhere as a weed in waste grounds. It has 3-branched spines at the axils of the leaves. — **s. eel**, any of several eel-shaped fresh-water fishes of the family Mastacembelidæ found in India, Africa, and the East Indies. — **s. lobster.** See LOBSTER, 1. — **s. rat. a** Any of numerous South and Central American octodont rodents of the genera *Echimys, Loncheres*, and *Proëchimys*, in which the fur is mixed with heavy flattened spines. **b** Any of numerous pouched rodents of the genus *Heteromys* having spiny or bristly pelage, found from Texas to South America. — **s. ray**, in fishes, a fin ray which is stiff, unbranched, pointed at the end, and without transverse segmentation. One or more such rays occur in the anterior part of the dorsal (or in the first dorsal when there are two), anal, and ventral fins of many fishes, and their presence in the dorsal and anal fins was in old classifications the principal character of the group Acanthopterygii. — **s. rolling grass.** = BLACKGRASS **d.**

spin'y-finned' (spĭn'ĭ-fĭnd'), *a. Zoöl.* Having fins with some spiny rays; specif., belonging to the Acanthopterygii.

spin'y-rayed' (-rād'), *a.* Having or designating fins with one or more spiny rays (see SPINY RAY); spiny-finned; specif., belonging to the Acanthopterygii.

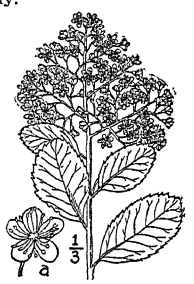
spir'a-cle (spĭr'ă-k'l; spī'rā-k'l; 277), *n.* [L. *spiraculum*, fr. *spirare* to breathe: cf. OF. *spiracle.* See SPIRIT.] **1.** A breathing hole; an air hole; aperture; vent. *Obs.*

2. *Zoöl.* A breathing orifice; specif.: **a** The blowhole of a cetacean. **b** In most terrestrial arthropods, one of the stigmata or external apertures of the tracheæ. In true insects they are usually small, more or less elliptical apertures, often provided with a valve and often protected by a sievelike structure, or fringe of hairs. They are placed along the sides of the thorax and abdomen. Eleven pairs is the maximum number; usually there are less than ten pairs. **c** One of the orifices or passages opening on the upper back part of the head of many elasmobranchs and some ganoid fishes (sturgeons, *Polypterus*) and communicating with the mouth cavity. They represent the first postoral visceral clefts of the embryo, and in the rays serve (instead of the mouth) as the chief incurrent respiratory openings. They may contain a rudimentary gill. **d** The excurrent aperture of the gill chamber of a tadpole. There are at first two apertures, but they soon unite in a canal which opens on the left side of the body or rarely on the middle of the belly.


Spiracle of Common Fly, much enlarged

3. Breath. *Obs.* *Cleanness.*

Spi-ræ'a (spī-rē'ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σπειραία*, fr. *σπεῖρα* a coil.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of rosaceous shrubs, natives of temperate regions, with small perfect white or pink flowers in dense racemes, corymbs, cymes, or panicles. The 5 pistils alternate with the persistent calyx lobes and ripen into follicles dehiscent along one suture. *S. salicifolia*, meadowsweet, and *S. tomentosa*, hardhack, are American species. Many exotic species, as *S. hypericifolia*, the bridal wreath, *S. prunifolia*, etc., are cultivated.


Spiræa (*S. salicifolia*). *a* Flower.

2. *[l. c.]* Also **spi-re'a.** Any shrub of this genus; also, any of several similar shrubs of common cultivation, as *Astilbe japonica*, often forced by florists for Easter blooming.

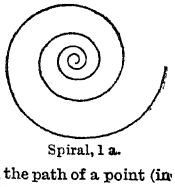
spi'ral (spī'răl), *a.* [Cf. F. *spiral.* See SPIRE a winding line.] **1.** Winding or circling round a center or pole and more or less gradually receding from it; as, the *spiral* curve of a watch spring.

2. Helical, like the thread of a screw.

3. *Geom.* Of or pertaining to a spiral; like a spiral.

4. *Bot.* **a** = ALTERNATE, 4. **b** = ACYCLIC **a.**

spiral axis, *Arch.*, the axis of a twisted column drawn spirally in order to trace the circumvolutions without. — **s. balance.** = SPRING BALANCE. — **s. battery**, a voltaic cell in which the sheet zinc and copper electrodes with cloth between are rolled into a close spiral. — **s. cutter**, *Mach.*, a milling cutter with spirally shaped teeth. — **s. duct.** *Bot.* = SPIRAL VESSEL, below. — **s. gear, gearing**, *Mach.* = SCREW GEAR, GEARING. — **s. head**, *Mach.*, a device for holding work and revolving it in a milling machine. *J. Rose.* — **s. nebula**, *Astron.*, a nebula exhibiting the spiral form in its filaments or general configuration. — **s.-nebula hypothesis**, the hypothesis that the stellar universe has in the main evolved from spiral nebulæ, made up of discrete particles whose positions and motions were dependent upon their velocities and their mutual gravitation; the planetesimal hypothesis of Chamberlin and Moulton. — **s. spring**, a spring consisting of a wire coiled in a flat spiral, or in a helix. — **s. stairs**, stairs consisting of winders radiating from a central newel. — **s. valve**, *Zoöl.*, in the large intestine of fishes of the more primitive groups (elasmobranchs, ganoids, dipnoans), a continuous spiral ridge of mucous membrane which makes a number of complete turns, increasing the surface for absorption and retarding the passage of food. In the lampreys it also exists in a simple form. — **s. vessel**, *Bot.*, a vessel or duct of tracheal tissue having the walls spirally thickened. — **s. wheel.** *Mach.* = SCREW WHEEL.

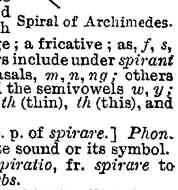

Spiral, 1 **a.**

spi'ral, *n.* [Cf. F. *spirale.* See SPIRAL, *a.*] **1.** *Geom.* **a** The path (generally plane) of a point that moves round an axis while continuously receding from (or approaching) it. **b** A helix.

2. Anything that has a spiral form.

3. *Railroads.* = EASEMENT CURVE.

spi'ral of Ar'chi-me'des (är'kĭ-mē'dēz), the path of a point (in a plane) moving uniformly along a radius vector revolving uniformly.


Spiral of Archimedes.

spi'ral, *v. t.*; SPI'RALED (spī'răld) or SPI'RALLED; SPI'RAL-ING or SPI'RALLING. To form into a spiral; to turn or twist spirally. *Engin. News.*

spi'ral-i-form' (spī'răl-ĭ-fôrm'; spī-răl'-), *a.* Having the form of a spiral.

spi'rant (spī'rănt), *n.* [L. *spirans, -antis*, p. pr. of *spirare* to breathe. See SPIRIT.] *Phon.* A consonant uttered with decided friction of the breath against some part of the oral passage; a fricative; as, *f, s, sh.* Cf. FRICATIVE, *a.*, 1. Some writers include under *spirant* all the continuants, except the nasals, *m, n, ng*; others further exclude the liquids *r, l*, and the semivowels *w, y*; still others limit the name to *f, v, th* (thin), *th* (this), and the sounds of German *ch.*

spi'rate (spī'rāt), *a.* [L. *spiratus*, p. p. of *spirare.*] *Phon.* Breathed; voiceless. — *n.* A spirate sound or its symbol.

spi-ra'tion (spī-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *spiratio*, fr. *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** Act of breathing. *Obs.*

2. *Theol.* The act by, or manner in, which the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son; also, the relation of the Holy Spirit to the Father and the Son subsisting because of the Spirit's procession from them.

spire (spīr), *n.* [L. *spira* coil, twist, fr. Gr. *σπεῖρα*: cf. F. *spire.*] **1. a** Spiral; a curl; a whorl; a twist. *Dryden.*

2. *Geom.* **a** Any part of a spiral generated in one rotation of the radius vector about the pole. See SPIRAL, *n.*, 1 **a.** **b** The common point of two or more leaves of a Riemann's surface; a spiral point.

3. *Zoöl.* The upper part of a spiral shell including the whole series of whorls except the last, or body, whorl.

4. A stag in the third year.

spire, *n.* [ME. *spire, spir*, a blade of grass, a young shoot,

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spine'-finned' (spīn'fĭnd'), *a.* Spiny-finned.

spine'let, *n.* A small spine.

spinel ruby. A deep red ruby spinel, used as a gem. [rayed.]

spine'-rayed' (-rād'), *a.* Spiny-

spi-nes'cence (spī-nĕs'ĕns), *n.* **a** State or quality of being spinescent or spiny. **b** A spiny growth or covering.

spin'et (spĭn'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [L. *spinetum.*] = SPINNEY. *Obs.*

spine'-tailed' (spīn'tāld'), *a.* Having tail quills with sharp, naked tips. — **spine-tailed swift**, a swift of the genus *Chætura.*

spin'et-ted, *a.* Slit; cleft. *Obs.*

spi-nif'er-ous (spī-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spinifer; spina* a thorn + *ferre* to produce.] Thorny; spiny. [Shaped like a spine.]

spin'i-form (spĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

spi-nig'er-ous (spī-nĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spiniger; spina* spine + *gerere* to bear.] Bearing a spine or spines. [-NESS.]

spin'i-ness (spĭn'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

spink (spĭnk), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *spink* a kind of small bird, Gr. *σπίγγος*, and E FINCH.] The chaffinch. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

spink, *n.* [Cf. PINK, the flower.] *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Common primrose. **b** CUCKOO-FLOWER **a.**

spink, *n.* A mean or shabby fellow. *Obs. Scot.*

spin'nel. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPINDLE. [*Obs.*]

spin'ner, *n.* Prob., a pinnace. [*Obs.*]

spin'ner-ule (spĭn'ĕr-ūl; 243), *n. Zoöl.* One of many small tubes on the spinnerets of spiders for discharging the secretion of the silk glands. — **spinner'u-lar** (spĭ-nĕr'ū-lär), *a.*

spin'net. + SPINET.

spin'nle (spĭn'n'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPINDLE.

spin'ny. Var. of SPINNEY.

spin'ny, *a.* [Cf. SPINY, *a.*] Thin and long; slender. *Obs.*

Spi-no'sism, etc. Var. of SPINOZISM, etc. [-DOM.]

spin'ster-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See

spin'ster-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

spin'ster-ly, *a.* See -LY, 1 **a.**

spin'ster-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

spin'stress (spĭn'strĕs), *n.* A woman who spins.

spin'stry (-strĭ), *n.* Occupation of spinning. *Obs.*

spin'text', *n.* A prolix preacher.

spin'try (-trĭ), *n.* [L. *spintria, sphintria.*] A sodomite. *Obs.* — **spin'tri-an** (-trĭ-ăn), *a. Obs.*

spin-tur'nix, *n.* [L.] A kind of unsightly bird. *Obs.*

spin'u-late (spĭn'ū-lāt), **spin'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Spinulose.

spin'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* An armature of spines or spinules.

spin'u-lif'er-ous (spĭn'ū-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* *[spinule* + *-ferous.]* Bearing spinules.

spin'u-lous (spĭn'ū-lŭs; spĭ'nū-), *a.* Spinulose. [*Obs.*]

spi'on, *n.* [F. *espion.*] A spy.

Spi-on'i-for'mi-a (spī-ŏn'ĭ-fôr'mĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Spio* the typical genus + L. *forma* form.] *Zoöl.* An extensive division of marine Annelida, including those without oral tentacles or palpi, and having the gills, when present, mostly along the sides of the body. They generally live in burrows or tubes. **Spi-on'i-dæ** (spī-ŏn'ĭ-dē) is the typical family. — **spi'o-nid** (spī'ō-nĭd), *n.*

spiono, *n.* Spion. *Obs.*

spir. + SPAR; SPEER, ask; SPIRE, sprout.

spi'ra-ble (spī'rā-b'l), *a.* [L. *spirabilis.*] Respirable *Obs.*

‖ **spi-ra'cu-la** (spī-răk'ū-lă), *n.*, *pl.* of SPIRACULUM.

spi-rac'u-lar (spī-răk'ū-lär), *a.* Pert. to a spiracle. [uliferous.]

spi-rac'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Spirac-

spi-rac'u-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* *[spiraculum* + *-ferous.]* Having spiracles.

spi-rac'u-li-form' (-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Shaped like a spiracle.

spi-rac'u-lum (spī-răk'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lă). [L.] A spiracle. [Salicylic. *Obs.*]

spi-ræ'ic (spī-rē'ĭk), *a. Chem.*

spi-ral'i-ty (spī-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being spiral.

spi'ral-ly, *adv.* of SPIRAL.

spi'ral-tail', *n.* King bird of paradise. See BIRD OF PARADISE a (l). [*tum.*] A spiracle. *Obs.*

spir'a-ment, *n.* [L. *spiramentum.*]

Spi-ran'thes (spī-răn'thēz), *n.* [NL. See SPIRANTHY.] *Bot.* Syn. of GYROSTACHYS.

spi-ran'thic (-thĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or characterized by, spiranthy.

spi-ran'thy (spī-răn'thĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σπεῖρα* a coil + *ἄνθος* flower.] Displacement by spiral twisting of the parts of a flower.

spi-ras'ter (spī-răs'tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *σπεῖρα* coil + 1st *-aster.*] *Zoöl.* A spiral sponge spicule of one or more turns produced on the outside into several spines.

spi'rat-ed (spī'rāt-ĕd), *a.* *[spira*

AS. *spīr ;* akin to G. *spier* a blade of grass, Dan. *spire* a sprout, sprig ; cf. Sw. *spira* a spar, Icel. *spīra*, G. *spiere.*] **1.** **a** A germinating plant ; a sprout. *Obs.* **b** A slender blade or stalk, as of grass or grain.

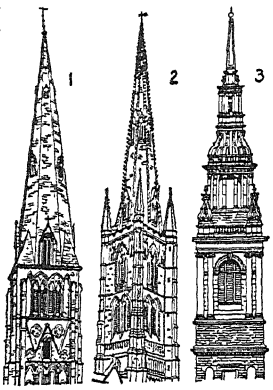
2. Any of several tall grasses, as the common reed grass, beach grass, reed canary grass, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

3. A tapering body that shoots up or out to a point in a conical or pyramidal form ; specif., *Arch.*, a steeply tapering roof or analogous pyramidal construction surmounting a tower or towerlike structure; also, loosely, a steeple.

4. *Mining.* A tube or fuse for firing the charge in blasting.

5. The top, or uppermost point, of anything ; the summit.

The *spire* and top of praises. *Shak.*



1 Broach Spire ; 2 Spire with Parapet, Angle Turrets, and Crockets; 3 Steeple.

spire (spīr), *v. i.;* SPIRED (spīrd); SPIR'ING (spīr'ĭng). To shoot forth or up ; also, to run up taperingly like a spire.

It is not so apt to *spire* up as the other sorts *Mortimer.*

spi-re'a (spī-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] A spiræa. = SPIRÆA, 2.

spi'reme (spī'rēm), *n.* [Gr. *σπείρημα, σπείραμα*, a coil. Cf. 1st SPIRE.] *Biol.* The chromatin of a cell nucleus, when in the form of a thread, continuous or segmented.

spi'ric (spī'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σπειρικός* spiral.] *Math.* Of, in the form of, or part. to, a tore.

spiric body, a tore. — **s. line,** a plane section of a tore ; a bicircular quartic with an axis of symmetry.

Spi'ri-fer (spī'rĭ-fẽr ; spĭr'ĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL. ; L. *spira* a coil + *ferre* to bear.] *Paleon.* **1.** Syn. of SPIRIFERA.

2. [*l. c.*] A brachiopod of *Spirifera* or allied genus.

Spi-rif'er-a (spī-rĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SPIRIFER.] *Paleon.* A large genus of extinct brachiopods having the arms supported within the shell by long spirally coiled rods which form a pair of cones with their apexes directed more or less laterally toward the ends of the long hinge line. The species abounded in the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous. It is the type of a family, **Spir'i-fer'i-dæ** (spĭr'ĭ-fẽr'ĭ-dē), and of a superfamily, **Spi-rif'er-a'ce-a** (spī-rĭf'ẽr-ā'shē-ȧ), comprising all the brachiopods with calcareous spiral supports for the arms, and occurring from the Ordovician to the Jurassic.


Spirifera (*S. striata*) Upper Valve partly removed to show Spiral Arm Supports. (§)

spi-rif'er-ous (spī-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See SPIRIFER.] *Zoöl.* **a** Having a spiral part or organ. **b** Spired. **c** Containing, or characterized by, Spiriferidæ. See SPIRIFERA.

Spir'il-la'ce-æ (spĭr'ĭ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPIRILLUM.] *Bacteriol.* A family of bacteria having more or less spirally curved ciliate or nonciliate cells. It contains 4 genera, of which *Spirillum* and *Microspira* are the most important. — **spir'il-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

spir'il-lo'sis (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *Spirillum* + *-osis.*] Any affection due to bacteria of the genus *Spirillum*, as a South African cattle disease or a certain disease of fowls.

Spi-ril'lum (spī-rĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *spira* a coil, Gr. *σπειρα.*] *Bacteriol.* **a** A genus of bacteria typifying the family Spirillaceæ. They have stiff cells with fascicles of polar flagella. Many species occur in liquids containing decaying organic matter. *S desulphuricans* has the power of reducing sulphates. **b** [*l. c.*] [*pl.* -LA (-ȧ).] Any microorganism of, or resembling a bacterium of, the genus *Spirillum ;* loosely, any thread-shaped bacterium.

spir'it (spĭr'ĭt), *n.* [OF. *espirit, esperit*, F. *esprit*, L. *spiritus*, fr. *spirare* to breathe, to blow. Cf. CONSPIRE, EXPIRE, ESPRIT, SPRITE.] **1.** The breath of life ; life, or the life principle, conceived as a kind of breath or vapor animating the body, or, in man, mediating between body and soul. The Galenic notion, accepted in the physiology of the Middle Ages, was that the spirit in the body existed in three kinds or degrees : (1) The **natural spirit**, a vapor rising from the blood and having its seat in the liver, was considered the principle of the "natural" functions of nutrition, growth, and generation. (2) The **vital spirit**, transformed from the natural spirit, in the heart, by mixture with the air of respiration, had the "vital" functions, conveying heat and life through the arteries to the whole body. (3) The **animal spirit**, converted in the brain from the vital spirit, included the rational principle, and had the "animal" functions of distributing the power of motion and feeling through the nerves. See ANIMAL, *a.*, 1.

2. The life principle viewed as the "breath" or gift of deity ; hence, the agent of vital and conscious functions in man ; the soul. *Spirit* (Heb. *nephesh*, usually translated "soul" in the Bible, Gr. *πνεῦμα*, Lat. *spiritus*) and *soul* are used sometimes as synonyms, sometimes as naming different elements in man's immaterial nature. In former use, *spirit* often denoted (as in def. 1) the vital principle of the body, as something inferior to *soul*. In current use *spirit* denotes a disembodied soul or (as in def. 5) an immaterial being which never had a body. Thus we speak of "*spirits* of the dead," "*spirit* return," the "land" or "realm of *spirits*." See SOUL, 1, GHOST, 3.

I am thy father's *spirit ;*
Doomed for a certain time to walk the night. *Shak.*

Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the *spirit* shall return unto God who gave it. *Eccl.* xii. 7.

Spirit is a substance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving, do subsist. *Locke.*

3. [*often cap.*] In the abstract, life or consciousness viewed as an independent type of existence ; as, idealists maintain that the essential nature of the universe is *spirit*, pantheists that *spirit* pervades the universe. In this sense *spirit* denotes a quality or being similar to man's psychical or vital nature, conceived as a characteristic of nature or of deity. Thus, in Hebrew, *ruakh*, usually translated "spirit" in the Bible, denotes the divine breath independent of as well as in the body, and *nephesh*, "soul, spirit," denotes only the embodied breath. *Spirit* is also used to translate such terms (often rendered *mind*) as the Greek *νοῦς* (see NOUS, 1), Latin *mens*, German *Geist*, esp. in connection with idealistic theories. See IDEALISM, 1.

4. [*cap.*] A part of the divine nature ; the Holy Spirit.

5. Any supernatural being ; an apparition ; a specter, a ghost, also, sometimes, a sprite ; a fairy ; an elf.

Whilst young, preserve his tender mind from all impressions of *spirits* and goblins in the dark *Locke.*

6. An individual ; a person ; — esp. with reference to characteristics of mind or temper ; as, a ruling *spirit ;* a schismatic *spirit ;* a bold *spirit.* Cf. SOUL, 7.

7. Temper or disposition of mind ; mood ; disposition ; — often in *pl. ;* as, to be cheerful, or in good *spirits ;* to be downhearted, or in bad *spirits.*

God has . . . made a *spirit* of building succeed a *spirit* of pulling down. *South.*

A perfect judge will read each work of wit
With the same *spirit* that its author writ. *Pope.*

8. Specif., stimulated or high spirits ; liveliness, energy, vivacity, ardor, enthusiasm, courage, etc. ; as, to speak or act with *spirit ;* to display *spirit* in the presence of danger.

"Write it then, quickly," replied Bede ; and summoning all his *spirits* together, like the last blaze of a candle going out, he indited it, and expired. *Fuller*

9. As a translation of the word *Geist* in the Hegelian philosophy, the complex of human institutions, family, society, state, church, and the productions in art, poetry, science, and culture. *W. T. Harris.*

10. Intent; real meaning; — opposed to the *letter*, or to *formal statement ;* also, characteristic quality, esp. such as is derived from the individual genius or the personal character ; as, the *spirit* of an enterprise.

11. In nature, any volatile or airy agent or essence ; esp., a life-giving substance or animating principle viewed as in natural bodies. *Obs. or Hist.*

All bodies have *spirits* . . . within them. *Bacon.*

12. Hence : **a** *Alchemy.* Any of four substances, sulphur, sal ammoniac, quicksilver, and arsenic (orpiment).

The four *spirits* and the bodies seven. *Chaucer.*

b In the old chemistry, any liquid produced by distillation ; in modern use, any strong distilled alcoholic liquor ; esp , ordinary, or ethyl, alcohol, the *spirits*, or *spirit*, of wine (it having been first distilled from wine) ; — often in *pl.*

Spirits implies *spirit* of any description, and all liquors, mixtures, and compounds made with the same *Encyc. Brit.*

c *Pharm.* A solution in alcohol of a volatile principle. Cf. TINCTURE. *U. S. Disp.* **d** *Dyeing.* Any of various solutions, esp. of tin salts, used as mordants ; as, tin *spirits*, aniline *spirit*, etc.

13. A rough breathing ; an aspirate, as the letter *h ;* also, a mark to denote aspiration ; a breathing. *Obs.*

Be it a letter or *spirit*, we have great use for it. *B. Jonson*

Syn. — Life, ardor, energy, fire, courage, animation, cheerfulness, vivacity, enterprise. See SOUL, GHOST.

spirit of alum, an aqueous solution of sulphur dioxide. — **s. of copper,** acetic acid obtained by distilling copper acetate. — **s., *or* spirits, of hartshorn,** a solution of ammonia in water ; — so called because formerly obtained from hartshorn shavings by destructive distillation. — **s. of Min'der-e'rus** (mĭn'dẽr-ē'rŭs), an aqueous solution of acetate of ammonium ; — named after R. Minderer, a physician of Augsburg. — **s. of nitrous ether,** *Med. Chem.*, a pale yellow liquid, of a sweetish taste and a pleasant ethereal odor. It is obtained by the distillation of alcohol with nitric and sulphuric acids, and consists essentially of ethyl nitrite with a little acetic aldehyde. It is used as a diaphoretic, diuretic, antispasmodic, etc. Called also *sweet spirit of niter.* — **s. of salt,** *Old Chem.*, hydrochloric acid ; — so called because obtained from salt and sulphuric acid. — **s. of sense,** the utmost refinement of sensation. *Obs. Shak.* — **s. of tin,** stannic chloride. — **s. of vitriol,** oil of vitriol ; sulphuric acid. *Obs.* — **s. of vitriolic ether.** *Chem.*, ether. See ETHER, 3 a. *Obs.* — **spirits,** *or* **spirit, of turpentine,** oil of turpentine. See TURPENTINE. — **spirits,** *or* **spirit, of wine,** alcohol ; rectified spirit.

Spirits of wine means rectified spirit of a strength of 43 degrees over proof and upwards *Encyc. Brit.*

spir'it (spĭr'ĭt), *v. t. ;* SPIR'IT-ED ; SPIR'IT-ING. **1.** To animate with vigor ; to hearten ; encourage ; inspirit ; — sometimes followed by *up.*

Many officers and private men *spirit* up and assist those obstinate people to continue in their rebellion. *Swift.*

2. To convey rapidly and secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit ; to kidnap ; — often with *away*, or *off.*

The ministry had him *spirited* away, and carried abroad as a dangerous person. *Arbuthnot & Pope.*

3. To treat with spirits.

spirit blue. Aniline blue. See DYE.

spirit butterfly. Any of numerous delicate butterflies of tropical America of the genus *Ithomia*, having gauzy wings nearly destitute of scales.

spir'it-ed, *a.* **1.** Animated or possessed by a spirit. *Obs.*

"So talked the *spirited*, sly snake." *Milton.*

2. Animated ; full of life or vigor ; lively ; full of spirit or fire ; as, a *spirited* oration ; a *spirited* answer.

3. Having (such) a spirit ; — used in composition, as in high-*spirited*, low-*spirited*, mean-*spirited*, etc.

Syn. — SPIRITED, METTLESOME, FIERY. SPIRITED implies ardor, animation, or fullness of life ; METTLESOME often adds to *spirited* the implication of courage or daring ; FIERY, that of impetuous eagerness or fierce vehemence ; as, "shaking his head backward, somewhat after the manner of a *spirited* horse" (*G. Eliot*) ; "a fine, lively, *spirited* young man" (*Scott*) ; "The third [speech] was . . very *spirited* and eloquent" (*Gray*) ; "Their force differs from true spirit, as much as a vicious from a *mettlesome* horse" (*Tatler*) ; "the nervous and *fiery* animation of the horses" (*Shelley*) ; "a *fiery* soul, which, working out its way, fretted the pygmy body to decay" (*Dryden*) ; "the *fiery*, swift, Italian nature of the man" (*Carlyle*). See LIVELY, COURAGE, EAGERNESS.

— **spir'it-ed-ly,** *adv.* — **spir'it-ed-ness,** *n.*

spir'it-ful (spĭr'ĭt-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of spirit ; spirited. *Rare.*

The *spiritful* and orderly life of our own grown men. *Milton.*

— **spir'it-ful-ly,** *adv* — **spir'it-ful-ness,** *n.*

spir'it-ing, *n.* Action, work, or service of a spirit.

spir'it-ism (spĭr'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The theory that mediumistic phenomena are caused by spirits of the dead ; also, the action or agency of spirits ; — used in distinction from *spiritualism* as not conveying the notion of any special doctrine as to the nature or state of the spirits.

2. Belief that natural objects possess indwelling spirits. See ANIMISM, 2. *Rare.*

spir'it-ist, *n.* One who believes in, or attempts to put in practice, spiritism or spiritualism ; a spiritualist.

spir'it-is'tic (-ĭ-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or believing in, spirits or phenomena connected with them.

spir'it-less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of spirit ; wanting animation or cheerfulness ; dejected ; depressed ; dispirited.

2. Destitute of vigor ; wanting life, courage, or fire.

A man so faint, so *spiritless*,
So dull, so dead in look, so woebegone. *Shak.*

3. Having no breath ; extinct ; dead.

— **spir'it-less-ly,** *adv.* — **spir'it-less-ness,** *n.*

spirit level. A level in which the adjustment to the horizon is shown by the position of a bubble in alcohol or ether contained in a nearly horizontal glass tube, or a circular box with a glass cover. — **spirit leveling** *or* **levelling.**

spir'it-ous (spĭr'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [Cf. SPIRITUOUS.] **1.** Like, or of the nature of, spirit ; refined ; pure. *Rare.* *Milton.*

2. Ardent ; active. *Obs.*

3. Spirituous. *Rare.*

spirit rapper. One who practices spirit rapping.

spirit rapping. An alleged form of communication with the spirits of the dead by raps. See SPIRITUALISM, 3.

spir'it-u-al (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ăl), *a.* [ME. *spirituel*, OF. *spirituel, espirituel*, F. *spirituel*, L. *spiritualis.* See SPIRIT.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, spirit ; not material ; incorporeal ; as, a *spiritual* substance or being.

2. Of or pertaining to the intellectual and higher endowments of the mind ; mental ; intellectual.

3. Of or pertaining to the moral feelings or states of the soul, as distinguished from the external actions ; reaching and affecting the spirit.

4. Of or pertaining to the soul or its affections as influenced by the divine Spirit ; controlled and inspired by the Spirit ; proceeding from the Holy Spirit ; pure ; holy ; divine ; heavenly-minded ; — opposed to *carnal.*

That I may impart unto you some *spiritual* gift *Rom.* i. 11.

If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are *spiritual*, restore such an one. *Gal.* vi. 1.

5. Of or pert. to sacred things or the church ; not lay or temporal ; ecclesiastical ; as, *lords spiritual* and temporal.

spiritual coadjutor. *R. C. Ch.* See JESUIT, 1. — **s. court.** *Eccl. Law*, an ecclesiastical court. — **s. death.** See DEATH, 2. — **s. father,** a religious teacher or guide ; esp., *R. C. Ch.*, a priest who hears confession in the sacrament of penance. — **S. Franciscan.** = SPIRITUALIST, 4. — **s. incest.** *Eccl. Law.* a Cohabitation between persons who have a spiritual alliance by means of baptism or confirmation. **b** The act of a vicar, or other beneficiary, who holds two benefices, the one depending on the collation of the other. — **s. living,** *Eccl.*, a benefice. *Eng.* — **s. peers,** the bishops and archbishops, or lords spiritual, who sit in the House of Lords. — **s. wife,** among the Mormons, in the practice of polygamy, any wife other than the first one taken. Hence, **spiritual wifery, spiritual wifeism.**

spir'it-u-al, *n.* **1.** A spiritual thing, function, office, or affair ; a spirituality.

2. A spiritual person ; as : **a** One spiritual-minded. **b** One whose office or occupation is spiritual ; an ecclesiastic.

3. [*cap.*] = SPIRITUALIST, 4.

spir'it-u-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *spiritualisme.*] **1.** Quality or state of being spiritual. *Rare.*

2. The doctrine that all that exists is spirit ; idealism.

There are three leading forms of monism, viz., materialism, idealism, — or, as I should prefer to say, *spiritualism*, — and the neutral or agnostic monism now in vogue among scientific men. *James Ward.*

3. A belief that departed spirits hold intercourse with mortals by means of physical phenomena, as by rapping, or during abnormal mental states, as in trances, or the like, commonly manifested through a medium (sense 5) ; spiritism ; the doctrines and practices of spiritualists.

spir'it-u-al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *spiritualiste.*] **1.** One who professes a regard for spiritual things only ; one whose employment is of a spiritual character ; an ecclesiastic. *R.*

2. *Philos.* One who maintains the doctrine of spiritualism.

3. One who believes in spiritualism (sense 3) ; one who seeks intercourse with departed spirits ; a spiritist.

4. [*cap.*] One of a party among the Franciscans from early in the 13th century, which adhered with great strictness to the rule of the founder, esp. as to poverty ; — called also *Spiritual Franciscan* and *Spiritual* This party was recognized by the Council of Constance in 1415, and under the later name *Observantines* became one of the two great branches of the order established by Leo X. in 1517.

spir'it-u-al-is'tic (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ăl-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or connected with, spiritualism.

spir'it-u-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *spiritualitas :* cf. F. *spiritualité*, OF. also *esperitualité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being spiritual ; incorporeality ; spiritualmindedness.

A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its *spirituality South.*

2. *Eccl. Law.* That which belongs to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, or to religion ; specif. : **a** The spiritual jurisdiction of the church. **b** The fees or dues or tithes receivable by an ecclesiastic as such.

3. The whole body of the clergy ; the church. *Obs.*

spir'it-u-al-i-za'tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of spiritualizing, or state of being spiritualized.

spir'it-u-al-ize (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ăl-īz), *v. t. ;* SPIR'IT-U-AL-IZED (-īzd) ; SPIR'IT-U-AL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *spiritualiser.*] **1.** To render spiritual ; to refine intellectually or morally ; to purify from the corrupting influences of the world ; to give a spiritual character or tendency to ; to animate.

2. To give a spiritual meaning to ; to take in a spiritual sense ; — opposed to *literalize.*

+ *-ate* + *-ed.*] Spirally twisted ; formed like a corkscrew.

spire + SPERE, to ask.

spire, *v. t.* To shoot forth. *Obs*

spire (spīr), *v. i.* [L. *spirare* to breathe : cf. OF. *espirer, spirer.* See SPIRIT.] To breathe *Obs.*

spire bearer. A brachiopod of *Spirifera* or allied genus.

spired (spīrd), *a.* Spiral, or having a spire, as a shell.

spire'let, *n.* See -LET. [REME

spi'rem (spī'rĕm). Var of SPI-

spire' pole', *n.* = TETHER-BALL.

spi'ri-cle (spī'rĭ-k'l), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *spira* a coil.] *Bot.* One of the minute coiled threads in the coating of some seeds. When moistened they uncoil.

spir'ig-nath (spĭr'ĭg-năth), *n* [Gr. *σπείρα* coil + *γνάθος* jaw.] Antlia (def. 2). — **spi-rig'na-thous** (spī-rĭg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.*

spi-ril'lar (spī-rĭl'ȧr), *a. Bacteriol.* Pert. to, or resembling, the genus *Spirillum.*

spiring, *n.* A young shoot ; a sprout Cf. 2d SPIRE, 1 a *Obs.*

spir'it-al, *a.* Spiritual. *Obs.* —

spir'i-tal'i-ty, *n. Obs.*

spir'it-al-ly, *adv.* [L. *spiritalis* belonging to breathing.] By means of the breath. *Obs.*

spiritalty, *n.* Spirituality. *Obs*

spirit duck. **a** Bufflehead duck. **b** Golden-eye *Local, U.S. & Can.*

spiritel. + SPIRITAL.

spir'it-er, *n.* One who spirits away ; a kidnaper.

spirit lamp. A lamp in which alcohol is burned.

spir'it-leaf', *n.* The manyroot.

spir'it-ly, *a.* Sprightly. *Obs.*

‖ **spi'ri-to'so** (spē'rē-tō'sō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Spirited ; spiritedly ; — a direction to perform a passage animatedly.

spir'it-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

spir'i-trompe (spĭr'ĭ-trŏmp), *n.* [F.] = SPIRIGNATH. [*Obs.*

spiritualizate, *a.* Spiritualized.

spir'it-u-al-iz'er (-ĭz'ẽr), *n.* One who spiritualizes. [UAL.

spir'it-u-al-ly, *adv.* of SPIRIT-

3. *Old Chem.* To extract spirit from; also, to convert into, or impregnate with, spirit.

spir'it-u-al–mind'ed, *a.* Having the mind set on spiritual things, or filled with holy desires and affections; spiritual. — **spir'it-u-al–mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

spir'it-u-al-ty (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ăl-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *espirituauu(l)té.* See SPIRITUALITY.] **1.** The clergy; ecclesiastics; also, spiritual possessions; spiritual doctrine. Cf. TEMPORALITY. **2.** Tithes or offerings. **3.** The Pope. *Obs.*

‖ **spi'ri'tu'el'** (spē'rē'tüē'ĕl'), *a. masc.* } [F. See SPIRITUAL.]
‖ **spi'ri'tu'elle'** (-ĕl'), *a. fem.* } Of the nature, or having the appearance, of a spirit; spiritual; refined; ethereal; also, sprightly; bright; witty.

spir'it-u-ous (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. (for sense 3) F. *spiritueux.* Cf. SPIRITOUS.] **1.** Of the nature of spirit; ethereal; immaterial; spiritual. *Obs.* **2.** Lively; active; gay; vivid; airy. *Obs.* **3.** Containing, or of the nature of, alcoholic spirit; alcoholic; ardent; as, *spirituous* liquors.

‖ **spi'ri-tus** (spĭr'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L. See SPIRIT, *n.*] **1.** Spirit. **2.** A breathing; an aspirate. **3.** *Pharm.* Spirit; as, *spiritus* camphoræ, spirit of camphor. **spiritus as'per** [L. *asper* rough], *Gr. Gram.*, a mark [ʽ] placed over some initial vowels or over ρ to show that they are aspirated; thus ὡς, pronounced *hōs*, ῥήτωρ, pronounced *hrā'tōr*; also, the sound thus indicated; — called also *rough breathing.* — **s. fru-men'ti** (frōō-mĕn'tī) [L. *frumenti* of grain], whisky. — **s. le'nis** [L. *lenis* smooth], *Gr. Gram.*, a mark [ʼ], indicating the absence of a preceding *h* sound from the initial vowel over which it is placed, as in ἱέναι, pronounced ĕ-ĕn'ĭ; also, the beginning so indicated; — called also *smooth breathing.* Cf. SPIRITUS ASPER. — **s. mun'di** (mŭn'dī). [L., *mundi* of the world.] = ANIMA MUNDI. — **s. vi'ni Gal'li-ci** (vī'nī găl'ĭ-sī) [L. *vini Gallici* of Gallic wine], brandy.

spirk'et-ing (spûr'kĕt-ĭng), *n. Shipbuilding.* The inboard planking from the waterways up to the port sills.

Spi'ro-cha'ta (spī'rō-kā'tă), *n.* Also **Spi'ro-cha'te** (-tē). [NL.; Gr. σπειρα coil + χαίτη hair.] *Bacteriol.* A small genus of bacteria of the family Spirillaceæ, having elongated flexile cells without flagella. *S. obermeieri* is the cause of relapsing fever. Also [*l. c.*], any microörganism of this genus or type.

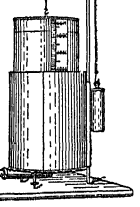
Spi'ro-de'la (-dē'lă), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. σπειρα coil + δῆλος visible; — so named because the spiral vessels are visible through the transparent tissues.] *Bot.* A small genus of lemnaceous plants having a membranous spathe, and a thallus with a cluster of several rootlets. *S. polyrhiza*, the great duckweed, is widely distributed.

spi'ro-graph (spī'rō-grăf), *n.* [L. *spirare* to breathe + E. *-graph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for recording respiratory movements, as the sphygmograph does those of the pulse.

spi'ro-graph, *n.* [See 1st SPIRE; -GRAPH.] An instrument for drawing spirals, as a kind of compass with a lengthening leg tied to the stationary leg by a string which wraps around the latter as the former is rotated around it.

spi-rog'ra-phin (spī-rŏg'rā-fĭn), *n.* [*Spirographis* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A hyalogen got from the skeletal tissues of a sabelloid annelid of the genus *Spirographis.* On hydration it yields a hyalin, **spi'ro-graph'i-din** (spī'rō-grăf'ĭ-dĭn).

Spi'ro-gy'ra (spī'rō-jī'rā), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπειρα coil + γῦρος a ring.] *Bot.* A large genus of green fresh-water algæ of the family Zygnemaceæ, with spiral chlorophyll bands. They form slimy masses in stagnant and running water.



Spirometer.

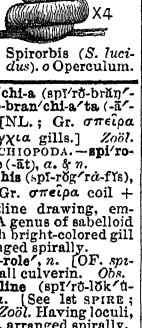
spi'roid (spī'roid), *a.* [See SPIRE a spiral; -OID.] Like a screw or spiral.

spi-rom'e-ter (spī-rŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [L. *spirare* to breathe + E. *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the vital capacity of the lungs, or the volume of air which can be expelled from the chest after the deepest possible inspiration. Cf. PNEUMATOMETER. — **spi'ro-met'ric** (spī'rō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* — **spi-rom'e-try** (spī-rŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.*

spi'ro-phore (spī'rō-fōr; 201), *n.* [L. *spirare* to breathe + E. *-phore.*] *Med.* An apparatus to effect artificial respiration.

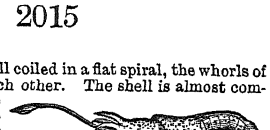
Spi-roph'y-ton (spī-rŏf'ĭ-tŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπειρα coil + φυτόν plant.] *Bot.* A genus of fossil algæ, characteristic of certain Devonian rocks in New York State. The only species (*S. cauda-galli*) is represented by coiled or convolute impressions, and has given the name **cauda-galli** grit to the rocks it is found in.

Spi-ror'bis (spī-rôr'bĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπειρα coil + L. *orbis* circle, disk.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small serpulid annelids forming a spirally coiled calcareous tube.



Spirorbis (*S. luci-dus*). *a* Operculum.

Spir'u-la (spĭr'ū-lă), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *spira* a coil.] *Zoöl.* **1.** A genus of small dibranchiate cephalopods having a many-chambered shell coiled in a flat spiral, the whorls of which do not touch each other. The shell is almost completely enveloped in the soft parts. The genus is found in most tropical seas, but complete specimens are rare. **2.** [*l. c.*] A member of the above genus.



Spirula (*Spirula lævis*), showing the Internal Shell.

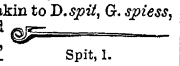
spir'y (spīr'ĭ), *a.* [From SPIRE a winding line.] Of a spiral form; wreathed; curled; serpentine.

Hid in the *spiry* volumes of the snake. *Dryden.*

spir'y, *a.* [From SPIRE a steeple.] Of or pertaining to a spire; like a spire; tall, slender, and tapering; abounding in spires; as, *spiry* turrets. "*Spiry* towns." *Thomson.*

spis'si-tude (spĭs'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *spissitudo.*] Quality or state of being spissated; inspissated state.

spit (spĭt), *n.* [ME. *spite*, AS. *spitu;* akin to D. *spit*, G. *spiess*, OHG. *spiz*, Dan. *spid*, Sw. *spett*, and to G. *spitz* pointed.] **1.** A slender, pointed rod, usually of iron, for holding meat or, formerly, eggs, while being roasted over a fire. **2.** A sword. *Obs. Slang.* **3.** The mark of reference called the dagger. *Obs.* **4.** A stick or skewer on which fish, as herrings, are hung to dry. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **5.** The spindle in a shuttle on which the spool, etc., turns. **6.** A small point of land running into a body of water, or a long, narrow shoal extending from the shore.



Spit, 1.

spit, *v. t.;* SPIT'TED; SPIT'TING. [From SPIT a rod.] **1.** To thrust a spit through; to fix upon a spit; hence, to thrust through or impale. "Infants *spitted* upon pikes." *Shak.* **2.** To hang (fish) on a spit to dry. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spit, *v. i.* To attend to a spit; to use a spit. *Obs. or R.*

spit, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SPIT, *Archaic* SPAT (spăt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPIT'TING. [AS. *spittan;* cf. G. *spitzen*, Dan. *spytte*, Sw. *spotta*, Icel. *spýta*, and also E. SPAWL, SPEW. The past tense *spat* is due to AS. *spætte*, fr. *spætan* to spit.] **1.** To eject from the mouth, as saliva or other matter; to expectorate. "Thus *spit* I out my venom." *Chaucer.* **2.** To eject; to throw out; to belch.

to spit cotton *or* **sixpences,** to spit white cottonlike saliva or saliva that forms white coin-shaped patches, regarded as indicating a thirsty condition. *Vulgar.*

spit, *v. i.* **1.** To eject saliva; to expectorate. **2.** To rain or snow slightly or with scattered drops or flakes; to sprinkle. *Colloq.* *Dickens.* **3.** To make a noise like that of expectoration. *Colloq.*

Syn. — See EXPECTORATE.

to spit on *or* **upon,** to insult grossly; to treat with contempt.

spit, *n.* **1.** The secretion ejected from the mouth; spittle; saliva; sputum; also, the act or an act of spitting. **2.** A frothy secretion resembling saliva exuded by certain insects; also, a spittle insect. **3.** A falling of rain in scattered particles; a sprinkle. **4.** Perfect likeness; counterpart; image; as, he is the *spit* (or *spit and image*, or *spit and picture*) of his father. *Dial.*

spit'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* **1.** Paper chewed, and rolled into a ball, to be thrown as a missile. **2.** [Usually two words.] *Baseball.* A variety of pitched ball produced by moistening one side of the ball with saliva. It is said to leave the hand with a greater speed than when dry and to take a more uncertain course. *Cant.*

spitch'cock' (spĭch'kŏk'), *n.* An eel split and broiled.

spitch'cock', *v. t.;* SPITCH'COCKED' (-kŏkt'). [Orig. uncert.; cf. SPIT a rod; COCK the bird.] *Cookery.* To split (as an eel) lengthwise and broil or fry it in hot fat.

spite (spīt), *n.* [Shortened fr. ME. *despit* despite. See DESPITE.] **1.** Injury; hurt; disgrace; dishonor. *Obs.* **2.** Ill will or hatred toward another, accompanied with the disposition to irritate, annoy, or thwart; petty malice; grudge; rancor; despite. *Pope.*

This is the deadly *spite* that angers. *Shak.*

3. Vexation; chagrin; mortification. *Rare. Shak.* **4.** Anything causing vexation or grief. *Colloq. or Dial.*

Syn. — Spitefulness, pique, rancor, malevolence, grudge. See RESENTMENT.

in spite of, in defiance or contempt of; in opposition to all efforts of, notwithstanding. Often shortened to **spite of.** See *Syn.* under NOTWITHSTANDING, *prep.*

spite, *v. t.;* SPIT'TED (spīt'ĕd); SPIT'TING (spīt'ĭng). **1.** To regard with spite; to dislike; hate. *Obs. or Archaic.*

The Danes, then . . . pagans, *spited* places of religion. *Fuller.*

2. To treat maliciously; to thwart; shame; mortify. **3.** To fill with spite; to offend; to vex. *Obs., Scot., or R.*

"Darius, *spited* at the Magi." *Sir W. Temple.*

spite'ful (spīt'fo͝ol), *a.* Filled with, or showing, spite; having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malignant; malicious. — **spite'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **spite'ful-ness,** *n.*

spit'fire' (spĭt'fīr'), *n.* **1.** A violent, irascible, or passionate person. *Colloq.* **2.** *Naut.* A very small jib of strong canvas carried by small vessels in stormy weather or, alone, to keep steerageway.

spit'ted (spĭt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* [From SPIT a rod.] **1.** Put upon a spit; pierced as if by a spit; impaled. **2.** Long and pointed; — said of antlers. *Bacon.*

spit'ter (spĭt'ĕr), *n.* [See SPIT a rod.] **1.** One who puts meat on a spit. **2.** A young deer whose antlers begin to shoot or become sharp; a brocket, or pricket.

spit'ter, *n.* [See SPIT to eject from the mouth.] One who ejects saliva from the mouth.

spit'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPIT. Hence: *n.* Act of one that spits; specif., *Metal.*, the behavior (called also *sprouting*) of molten silver or platinum at a certain stage of cooling, when the chilled surface is broken by jets of gas with liquid metal, which makes fantastic forms on the crust.

spitting snake, a venomous South African snake (*Sepedon hæmachates*) allied to the cobra; — so called from its habit of ejecting its venom when irritated.

spit'tle (spĭt''l), *n.* [From SPIT to eject from the mouth: cf. SPATTLE.] **1.** The fluid secreted by the salivary glands; saliva; spit. See SALIVA. **2.** The frothy secretion of some insects. See SPITTLE INSECT.

spit'tle-of-the-stars', a common blue-green alga (*Nostoc commune*) forming gelatinous colonies.

spit'tle, *n.* [AS. *spǽtel.* Cf. SPIT to dig.] A small spade or shovel; specif., a baker's wooden implement used to put cakes, etc., into the oven or to remove them. *Dial. Eng.*

spit'tle, *v. t.* To dig or stir with a spittle. *Dial. Eng.*

spittle insect. Any of numerous small leaping homopterous insects of the froghopper family (Cercopidæ). Their larvæ live on plants and envelop themselves in a mass of white froth consisting of a fluid secreted through the anus and of bubbles of air. The adult insects wander about on herbage and trees. *Aphrophora quadrangularis* is the most common one in the eastern United States.

spit-toon' (spĭ-tōōn'), *n.* A receptacle for spit or sputum; esp., a low cylindrical or round vessel, as of metal or earthenware, with a funnel-shaped top, so used; a cuspidor.

spitz dog (spĭts). [G. *spitz, spitzhund.*] A Pomeranian dog.

Splach-na'ce-æ (splăk-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPLACHNUM.] *Bot.* A family of mosses remarkable for their growth upon dung or upon decaying animal tissues. See SPLACHNUM. — **splach-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Splach'num (splăk'nŭm), *n.* [NL., said by Linnæus, who named it, to be from Gr. σπλάγχνον moss, but no such word appears in Gr.] *Bot.* A genus of rather rare mosses typifying the family Splachnaceæ, distinguished by the peculiar capsule, which bears spores only in the upper portion, its colored lower half, or neck, being much swollen and composed of loose tissue containing chlorophyll.

splanch'nic (splăŋk'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. σπλάγχνον an entrail.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

splanchnic nerves, *Anat.*, three important nerves on each side of the body formed by the union of branches from the six or seven lower ganglia of the sympathetic system. The **superior,** or **great, splanchnic nerve** ends in the semilunar ganglion. The **middle, lesser,** or **small splanchnic nerve** ends in the solar plexus. The **inferior, least,** or **renal splanchnic nerve** ends in the renal plexus and lower part of the solar plexus.

splanch'no- (splăŋk'nŏ-), **splanchn-.** [Gr. σπλάγχνον an entrail.] Combining form used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the viscera;* as, *splanchnology.*

splanch'no-cele } (-sēl), *n.* [*splanchno-* + Gr. κοῖλον a
splanch'no-cœle } hollow.] **1.** *Embryol.* That part of the embryonic cœlom, or the space between the somatopleure and the splanchnopleure, persisting in the adult. **2.** *Zoöl.* A visceral cavity, esp. of a brachiopod.

splanch'no-pleure (-plo͝or; 243), *n.* [*splanchno-* + Gr. πλευρά side.] *Embryol.* The visceral layer of mesoblast with the hypoblast. See SOMATOPLEURE. — **splanch'no-pleu'ral** (-plo͝o'răl), **splanch'no-pleu'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

splanch'nop-to'sis (-nŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *splanchno-* + *ptosis.*] Downward displacement of the abdominal viscera.

splash (splăsh), *v. t.;* SPLASHED (splăsht); SPLASH'ING. [Prob. fr. *plash;* or imitative and influenced by *plash.*] **1.** To strike and dash about (water, mud, etc.); to plash. **2.** To spatter water, mud, etc., upon; to bespatter. **3.** To make (one's or its way) with splashing. *Rare.* **4.** To cause to appear splashed or bespattered; to mark with patches of a different, usually contrasting, color.

Fields . . . *splashed* with scarlet poppies. *J. Burroughs.*

5. To drive (logs) by releasing a head of water confined by a flood dam; also, to flood, as a shallow river, with a flush of water for this or a similar purpose **6.** *Plumbing.* To cover (a joint) with melted solder.

splash, *v. i.* **1.** To strike and dash about water, mud, etc.; to dash water, etc., in such a way as to spatter. **2.** To fall or strike with a splashing noise.

splash, *n.* **1.** Liquid thrown loosely on anything, as water from a puddle; also, a spot or daub. **2.** A noise made by striking upon or in a liquid. **3.** A spot of a different color from the main color, appearing as if splashed on; a blotch.

A curious red-and-black brindle with a radiating *splash* of white in the middle of his forehead. *C. G. D. Roberts.*

splash'board' (-bōrd'; 201), *n.* **1.** = DASHBOARD, 1. **2.** A plank used to close the sluice of a flood dam; — usually in *pl.* Cf. FLASHBOARD.

splash'er (splăsh'ĕr), *n.* One that splashes; that which is splashed; specif.: A guard to keep off splashes, as a guard over a carriage wheel or a screen behind a washstand.

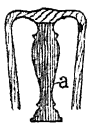
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spir'it-u-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
spir'it-u-al-ty, *a.* Spiritual. *Obs.*
spiritueel, *a.* & *n.* = SPIRITUAL, *a.* & *n.*
spir'it-u-ose', *a.* Spirituous. *Obs.*
spir'it-u-os'i-ty (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.* 1. State of being spirituous; spirituousness. 2. Spiritual quality; incorporeality. [Var of SPIRITOSO.]
‖ **spi'ri-tuo'so** (spē'rē-twō'sō). = SPIRITOSO.
spir'it-u-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
spir'it-weed', *n.* The manyroot.
spirit world. The world or abode of spirits, esp. departed spirits; Hades. [TOGRAPHY, 1.]
spirit writing. = PNEUMATOGRAPHY.
spir'it-y (spĭr'ĭ-tĭ), *a.* Spirited; mettlesome. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
spirit yellow See DYE.
spi'ri-valve (spī'rĭ-vălv), *a.* [L. *spira* coil + *valva* valve (of a door).] *Zoöl.* Having a spiral shell, as a gastropod mollusk.
spir'ket. Var. of SPERKET.
spir'ket, *n. Shipbuilding.* A space between floor timbers forward or aft. *Rare.* [*Scot.*]
spir'le (spĭr'l), *a.* Slender.
spir'ling (spĭr'lĭng). Obs. or Scot. var. of SPARLING, a smelt.
Spi'ro-bran'chi-a (spī'rō-brăŋ'kĭ-ă), **Spi'ro-bran'chi-a'ta** (-ā''tă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σπειρα coil + βράγχια gills.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of BRACHIOPODA. — **spi'ro-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.* & *n.*
Spi-rog'ra-phis (spī-rŏg'rā-fĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπειρα coil + γραφίς outline drawing, embroidery.] A genus of sabelloid annelids with bright-colored gill plumes arranged spirally.
spi-rol', spi-role', *n.* [OF. *spirole.*] A small culverin. *Obs.*
spi'ro-loc'u-line (spī'rō-lŏk'ū-lĭn; -lĭn), *a.* [See 1st SPIRE; LOCULUS.] *Zoöl.* Having loculi, or chambers, arranged spirally.
spi'ro-scope (spī'rō-skōp), *n.* [L. *spirare* to breathe + E. *-scope.*] *Physiol.* A spirometer.
spi'ro-sy'lous (spī'rō-sī'lŭs), *a.* [*spiræa* (a source of salicylal) + *yl* + *-ous.*] See SALICYLAL.
spirre. ✝ SPERE, to ask.
spirris. Obs. pl. of SPUR.
spirt (spûrt). Var. of SPURT.
spirt, spirtle. ✝ SPIRIT.
spir'tle. Var. of SPURTLE.
spit'u-late (spĭr'ŏd-lāt), *a. Zoöl.* Spiral in form or arrangement.
spiscious. ✝ SPISSOUS.
spise. ✝ SPICE.
spise, *v. t.* & *i.* To despise. *Obs.*
spiss, *a.* [L. *spissus.*] Thick; crowded; compact; dense. *Obs.*
spis'sat-ed (spĭs'ăt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *spissatus*, p. p.] Thickened; inspissated. *Obs. or R.*
spissed (spĭst), *a.* Spiss. *Obs.*
spissemire. ✝ PISMIRE.
spis'si-ty (spĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Spissitude. *Obs.*
spissitude. [*Obs.*]
spis'sous, *a.* [L. *spissus.*] Spiss. *Obs.*
spis'sy, *a.* Mossy; spissous. *Obs.*
spit, *v. t.* [AS. *spittan.*] To spade; plant by spading; also, to dig. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
spit, *n.* [See SPIT to dig.] *Dial. Eng.* **1.** A spade; a shovel. **2.** A spadeful of earth. **3.** The depth of a spade thrust.
spit'al (spĭt'ăl), *n.* [ME. *spitel.* See HOSPITAL.] A lazar house; a hospital. *Obs.*
spit'al-e'vil. *n.* Leprosy. *Obs.*
spit'al-house', *n.* A spital. *Obs.*
spit'box', *n.* A vessel to receive spittle; a spittoon.
spit bug. A spittle insect.
spit curl. A lock of hair plastered spirally on the temple or forehead, as with spittle. *Colloq.*
spite, spitel. ✝ SPIT, SPITAL.
spite'ous (*dial.* spīt'ŭs), *a.* Despiteous; spiteful. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **spite'ous-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
spit'frog', *n.* Small sword. *Obs.*
spithel, spithre. ✝ SPIDER.
spit'ish (spīt'ĭsh), *a.* Spiteful.
spitous, *a. Obs.* = Despitous; spiteful; merciless; cruel. = Pitteous. — **spitously,** *adv. Obs.*
spit'poi'son, *n.* A venomous person; a calumniator.
spits'cocked' (spĭts'kŏkt'), *a* Spitchcocked
spit'-stick', spit'-stick er, *n. Engraving.* A kind of graver used esp. to outline designs.
spit'tard (spĭt'ărd), *n.* [*spit* a rod + *-ard.*] A hart two years old. *Obs.*
spit'ted. Obs. p. p. of SPIT, *v. i.*
spit'tle. Spittle. *Ref. Sp.*
spit'tle. ✝ SPITAL. [*Obs.*]
spittle fly. Spittle insect. [*Obs.*]
spit'tle-fork', *n.* A spiked fork.
spit'tle-man, *n.* One confined to a spital. *Obs.*
spit'tle-staff', *n.* A spiked staff; a staff with a spud to cut weeds. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
spit'tly (spĭt'lĭ), *a.* Like spittle; slimy. *Obs.*
spitus. ✝ SPITOUS.
spitz (spĭts), *n.* Spitzenburgh.
spit'zen-burgh (spĭt'z'n-bûrg), *n* Any of several varieties of red-and-yellow apples, esp. one originated at Newtown, N Y (**Newtown spitzenburgh**), or Esopus, N Y. (**Esopus spitzenburgh**).
spitz'flute' (spĭts'flōōt'; 243), *n.* [G. *spitze* point + E. *flute.*] An organ stop with conical metal pipes, giving a thin reedy tone.
spitz'kas'ten (spĭts'käs'tĕn; *G.* shpĭts'-), *n.* [G., lit., pointed box.] *Mining.* = FUNNEL BOX.
spitz'kop' (spĭts'kŏp'), *n.* [D. *spitskop.*] A sugar-loaf hill. *So. Africa.*
Sp. L. Special lease. *Australia.*
splairge (splērj), *n.* & *v.* Splatter; splash. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
splanch'na-poph'y-sis (splăŋk'nă-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL.] *Zoöl.* Any element of the skeleton in relation with the alimentary canal, as the jaws and hyoid apparatus. — **splanch-nap'o-phys'i-al** (splăŋk-năp'ō-fĭz'ĭ-ăl), *a.*
splanch-nog'ra-phy (splăŋk-nŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*splanchno-* + *-graphy.*] Descriptive splanchnology. — **splanch-nog'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **splanch'no-graph'i-cal** (splăŋk'nō-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
splanch-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*splanchno-* + *-logy.*] That part of anatomy which treats of the viscera. — **splanch-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **splanch'no-log'i-cal** (splăŋk'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
splanch'no-skel'e-ton, *n. Anat. & Zoöl.* That part of the skeleton connected with the sense organs and the viscera. — **splanch'no-skel'e-tal,** *a.*
splanch-not'o-my (splăŋk-nŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* The anatomy of the viscera. — **splanch'no-tom'i-cal** (splăŋk'nō-tŏm'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
splash dam. A flood dam.
splashed (splăsht), *a.* Irregularly blotched.

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splash'y (splăsh'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of dirty water; wet and muddy, so as to be easily splashed about; slushy. **2.** Of, resembling, or of the nature of, splashes or blotches.

splat (splăt), *n.* [Cf. PLAT flat.] A broad, flat, upright member in the middle of a chair back.



a Splat.

splat'ter (splăt'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* [Perh. fr. *spatter* and *splash* combined.] To spatter; splash.

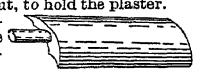
splay (splā), *v. t.* [Abbr. of *display.*] **1.** To display; to spread; also, to carve. *Obs.* **2.** To dislocate, as a shoulder bone. **3.** To turn on one side; to render oblique; to slope or slant, as the side of a door, window, etc.

splay, *n.* **1.** Spread; expansion. **2.** *Arch.* A slope or bevel, esp. of the sides of a door or window, by which the opening is made larger at one face of the wall than at the other, or larger at each of the faces than it is between them. See MOLDING, *Illust.*

splay, *a.* [From SPLAY to display, spread; cf. OF. *despleié,* p. p., unfolded.] Displayed; spread out; turned outward; broad and flat; fig., clumsy; awkward; ungainly; as, *splay* shoulders.

Something *splay,* something blunt-edged, unhandy, and infelicitous. *M. Arnold.*

splayed (splād), *p. a.* Having an oblique angle or bevel so as to flare; splay; beveled. — **splayed arch,** an arch with its opening at one side larger than at the other, so that its intrados face is conical. — **s. grounds,** *Building,* grounds shaped like dovetails, or undercut, to hold the plaster.


Splayer.

splay'er (splā'ẽr), *n. Tile Making.* An instrument on which the tile is removed from the washing-off frame to the block.

splay'foot' (splā'fo͝ot'), *n.; pl.* **-FEET** (-fēt'). A foot that is abnormally flattened and spread out; *Med.,* a flat foot or the deformity flatfoot. — **splay'foot',** **splay'foot'ed,** *a.*


Splayfoot of Dog.

splay'mouth' (-mouth'), *n.; pl.* SPLAYMOUTHS (-mouthz'). A naturally wide mouth; also, a mouth stretched wide, as in derision. — **splay'mouthed'** (-mouthd'; -mouthth'), *a.*

spleen (splēn), *n.* [ME. *splen,* L. *splen,* Gr. *σπλήν* the milt or spleen, affection of the spleen; perh. akin to L. *lien,* Skr. *plihan,* *plīhan:* cf. OF. *esplein, esplen,* fr. Latin.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A highly vascular glandlike ductless organ near the stomach or intestine of most vertebrates; the milt. In man it lies on the left side of the body near the cardiac end of the stomach, and is about five inches long, of a flattened oblong form, dark purplish color, and soft fragile consistency. Its blood supply comes from the splenic artery. It is composed largely of loose adenoid tissue (the *splenic pulp*) traversed by trabeculæ derived from the fibrous outer capsule, and containing the Malpighian capsules. Various functions, as the formation and destruction of red blood corpuscles, have been ascribed to it. Some connection with alimentation is proved by its gradual enlargement after a meal. It was formerly believed to be the seat of emotions or passions, as ill humor, anger, etc., and to be the source of laughter.

2. Anger; latent spite; ill humor; malice; as, to vent one's *spleen.* "*Spleen* and sour disdain." *Pope.*

3. A fit of anger, bad temper, or passion. *Obs. or R.*

4. Melancholy; low spirits; hypochondriacal affections. *Obsoles.*

Inward self-disparagement affords
To meditative *spleen* a grateful feast. *Wordsworth.*

5. A sudden motion, impulse, or action; a fit; a freak, whim; caprice; humor; temper; mood. *Obs.*

A thousand *spleens* bear her a thousand ways. *Shak.*

6. Laughter or violent mirth or merriment, or a fit of it. *Obs.* "Thy silly thought enforces my *spleen.*" *Shak.*

7. Fire; ardor; impetuosity. *Obs.*

spleen, *v. t.;* SPLEENED (splēnd); SPLEEN'ING. **1.** To excise the spleen of, as an animal to fatten it; to splenectomize. **2.** *Obs.* **a** To anger. *R. North.* **b** To dislike. *Bp. Hacket.*

spleen'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, displaying, or affected with, spleen; angry; ill-humored; ardent; fiery; melancholy; splenetic. — **spleen'ful-ly,** *adv.*

spleen'less, *a.* Having no spleen; specif.: **a** Without anger, malice, or the like; good-humored. *Obs. or R.* **b** Having had the spleen excised, as a dog; splenectomized.

spleen'wort' (splēn'wûrt'), *n.* [*spleen* + *wort;* cf. L. *splenium, asplenum,* Gr. *σπληνίον, ἀσπλήνιον, ἄσπληνον.*] Any fern of the genus *Asplenium.*

spleen'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of, or displaying, spleen; specif.: **a** Angry; irritable; peevish; fretful; fiery; ardent. **b** Affected with melancholia; melancholy.

splen-al'gi-a (splĕn-năl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σπλήν* spleen + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain, esp. of a neuralgic kind, over the region of the spleen. — **splen-al'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

splen'dent (splĕn'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *splendens, -entis,* p. pr. of *splendere* to shine.] **1.** Shining; glossy; beaming with light; resplendent; reflecting light intensely; as, *splendent* planets; *splendent* luster (see 1st LUSTER, 2 **e**). **2.** Very conspicuous; illustrious. *Sir H. Wotton.*

splen'did (-dĭd), *a.* [L. *splendidus,* fr. *splendere* to shine; cf. Lith. *splendėti:* cf. F. *splendide.*] **1.** Possessing or displaying splendor; specif.: **a** Shining; brilliant; as, a *splendid* sun. **b** Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; gorgeous; as, a *splendid* palace; a *splendid* pageant. **2.** Illustrious; brilliant; grand; glorious; as, a *splendid* victory or reputation. **3.** Excellent; very good or fine. *Colloq.*

Syn. — See GRAND.

— **splen'did-ly,** *adv.* — **splen'did-ness,** *n.*

splen-dif'er-ous (splĕn-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*splendor* + *-ferous.*] Lit., splendor-bearing; splendid; brilliant; gorgeous. *Obs. or Humorous.* "A *splendiferous* woman." *Haliburton.*

splen'dor, splen'dour (splĕn'dẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *splendere* to shine; cf. F. *splendeur.*] **1.** Great brightness; brilliant luster; brilliancy; as, the *splendor* of the sun. *B. Jonson.* **2.** Magnificence; pomp; parade; brilliancy; glory; as, *splendor* of an equipage, procession, or the like; *splendor* of a victory. "Rejoice in *splendor* of mine own." *Shak.*

Syn. — Luster, brilliancy, magnificence, gorgeousness, display, showiness, pomp, parade, grandeur, glory. In splendor, *Her.,* said of the sun represented with rays and a human face.

splen'dor-ous (-dẽr-ŭs), **splen'drous** (-drŭs), *a.* Full of splendor; very bright; splendid. *T. Winthrop.*

sple-nec'ta-sis (splē-nĕk'tă-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See SPLENO-; ECTASIS.] *Med.* Enlargement of the spleen.

sple-nec'to-mize (-tŏ-mīz), *v. t.;* **-MIZED** (-mīzd); **-MIZ'ING** (-mīz'ĭng). *Surg.* To excise the spleen of.

sple-nec'to-my (-mĭ), *n.* [*spleno-* + *-ectomy.*] *Med.* Excision of the spleen.

sple-net'ic (splē-nĕt'ĭk; splĕn'ĕ-tĭk; 277; *the second has until recently been preferred*), *a.* [L. *spleneticus:* cf. F. *splénétique.* See SPLEEN.] **1.** Of or pert. to the spleen; acting upon the spleen; splenic. "The *splenetic* medicine of Galen." *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Affected with spleen; malicious; spiteful; ill-humored; peevish; fretful. "*Splenetic* guffaw." *G. Eliot.*

Syn. — Morose, gloomy, peevish, fretful. See SULLEN.

splenetic fever, Texas fever.

sple-net'ic, *n.* A person affected with spleen or having a diseased spleen.

sple'ni-al (splē'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *splenium* a plaster, a patch, Gr. *σπλήνιον* a bandage.] **a** *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a thin splintlike membrane bone on the inner side of the mandible (usually in close relation with the dentary) of many vertebrates below mammals. **b** *Anat.* Pertaining to a splenius muscle. — **n.** The splenial bone.

splen'ic (splĕn'ĭk; splē'nĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *splenicus,* Gr. *σπληνικός;* cf. F. *splénique.*] Of or pert. to the spleen.

splenic apoplexy. *Med.* = ANTHRAX, 1 **c.** — **s. artery,** the artery which carries blood to the spleen. In man it is the largest of the three branches of the cœliac axis, and besides supplying the spleen sends branches to the pancreas and the cardiac end of the stomach. — **s. fever.** *Med.* = ANTHRAX, 1 **c.** — **s. pulp.** See SPLEEN, 1. — **s. vein,** the vein which carries blood away from the spleen. In man it is formed by five or six large branches which unite a short distance from the spleen. It joins the superior mesenteric vein to form the portal vein.

splen'i-fi-ca'tion (splĕn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; splē'nĭ-), *n.* [L. *splen, splenis,* the spleen + E. *-fication.*] *Med.* Conversion into tissue resembling that of the spleen; splenization.

sple-ni'tis (splē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σπληνίτις* of the spleen.] *Med.* Inflammation of the spleen.

splen'i-tive (splĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Acting on the spleen. *Obs.* **2.** Fiery; impetuous; passionate; splenetic. *Shak.*

Even and smooth as seemed the temperament of the nonchalant, languid Virginian — not *splenitive* or rash. *T. N. Page.*

sple'ni-um (splē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a plaster, a patch, fr. Gr. *σπλήνιον* a bandage, compress.] *Anat.* The thick rounded fold forming the posterior border of the corpus callosum. It is continuous by its under surface with the fornix.

sple'ni-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL. Cf. SPLENIUM.] *Anat.* A flat muscle of each side of the back of the neck and upper dorsal region. In man it arises as a single muscle from the ligamentum nuchæ, the spinous processes of the last cervical and six upper dorsal vertebræ, and the supraspinous ligament, but soon divides into two parts: the ‖ **sple'ni-us ca'pi-tis** (kăp'ĭ-tĭs), which is inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone and the occipital bone; and the ‖ **sple'ni-us col'lĭ** (kŏl'ĭ), which is inserted into the transverse processes of the upper two or three cervical vertebræ.

splen'i-za'tion (splĕn'ĭ-zā'shŭn; splē'nĭ-), *n.* [See SPLEEN; -IZE.] *Med.* A morbid state of an organ, esp. the lung, due to congestion, in which its tissue becomes spleenlike.

spleno-, splen-. Combining form from Greek *σπλήν, σπληνός,* the spleen.

sple'no-pex'y (splē'nō-pĕk'sĭ; splĕn'ō-), *n.* [See SPLENO-; -PEXIA.] *Surg.* Fixation of a displaced spleen by suturing.

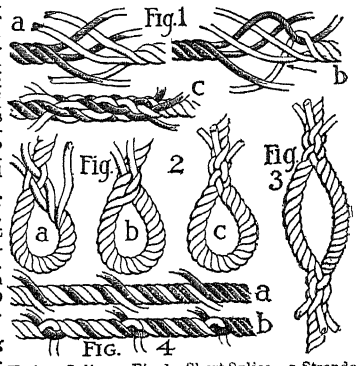
sple-not'o-my (splē-nŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*spleno-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision into, or excision of, the spleen.

splice (splīs), *v. t.;* SPLICED (splīst); SPLIC'ING (splīs'ĭng). [D. *splitsen,* OD. *splissen;* akin to G. *splissen,* Sw. *splissa,* Dan. *splisse,* and E. *split;* — from the dividing or splitting the ends into separate strands. See SPLIT, *v. t.*] **1.** To unite, as two ropes, or parts of a rope, by interweaving the strands, the union being between two ends, or between an end and the body of a rope; to unite by a splice. **2.** To unite, as spars, timbers, rails, etc., by lapping the two ends together, or by applying a piece which laps upon the two ends, and then binding, or in any way making fast. **3.** To unite in marriage. *Slang.*

to splice the main brace, *Naut.,* to give out, or drink, spirits on occasion of special exposure to wet or cold, or to severe fatigue; hence, to take a drink of liquor. *Slang.*

splice, *n.* A joining of two cords, ropes, cables, or the like, or of two parts of the same rope by interweaving the strands, esp. so that the resulting joint is approximately of the same size as the original rope. In a **short splice** (fig. 1) each strand of each rope is carried over the adjacent strand and tucked under the second and so on. In the **eye-splice** (fig. 2) the end part of a rope is bent into a loop and then spliced into the standing part with a short splice. In a **cut splice** (fig. 3) the strands of each of two ropes are spliced into the standing part of the other rope. In a **horseshoe splice** (D splice) the two ends of one rope are spliced into the body of another rope leaving a loop between. In all of these splices the resulting joint is somewhat larger than the original rope. The **long splice** (fig. 4) is made by unlaying one strand of each rope, replacing it by a strand of the other rope, and then fastening them by knots, etc., the resulting joint being no larger than the original rope.

splice graft-age *or* **grafting.** *Hort.* A simple method of grafting by cutting the scion and stock across obliquely, fitting the two surfaces together, and tying.



Various Splices. Fig. 1. Short Splice. *a* Strands of each Rope unlaid and in place for tucking; *b* First Strand tucked; *c* Completed Splice. Fig. 2. Short Splice. *a* First and second Strands tucked; *b* (Back View of *a*) Third Strand tucked; *c* Completed Splice. Fig. 3. Cut Splice. Fig. 4. Long Splice (the starting position is the same as for the Short Splice — Fig. 1 *a* — except that the Strands are unlaid for a longer distance). *a* After one Strand of each Rope has been unlaid and replaced by a Strand of the other Rope; b Strands knotted. A Splice is finished by dividing each Strand, cutting off part and tucking the rest as in a Short Splice.

splic'er (splīs'ẽr), *n.* One that splices; specif.: **a** *Naut.* A fid used in splicing. **b** *Railroading.* A strapper.

splic'ing (splīs'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPLICE. — **splicing hammer,** *Naut.,* a hammer having on one side a tapered pin like a fid and on the other a head to beat a splice smooth.

spline (splīn), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* A feather key, or a keyway for a feathered key. **2.** A long strip for drawing flat curves. Cf. CURVE, *n.,* 3.

spline (splīn), *v. t.;* **SPLINED** (splīnd); **SPLIN'ING** (splīn'ĭng). To cut a keyway in for a feather key, or spline; to slot; as, a *splined* shaft; *splining* machine (a slotting machine).

splint (splĭnt), *n.* [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Dan. *splint,* Sw. *splint* a kind of spike, a forelock (in nautical use), akin to D. *splinter* a splinter, G. *splinter, splitter,* Sw. *splinta* to splint, splinter, Dan. *splinte,* and E. *split.* See SPLIT, *v. t.;* cf. SPLENT, SPLINTER.] **1.** A piece split off; a splinter. **2.** *Surg.* An appliance, as of wood, metal, or plaster of Paris, used to keep in place, or protect, an injured part. **3.** Short for SPLINT BONE. **4.** *Veter.* An exostosis or bony enlargement on the cannon bone of the horse from the knee down to about the lower third of the bone. Ordinary splints occur on the inside of the leg. They are due to periostitis. Cf. PEGGED SPLINT. **5.** *Medieval Armor.* One of the small plates of metal used in making splint armor. See SPLINT ARMOR, below. **6.** A thin strip of wood interwoven with others to make a chair seat, basket, etc. **7.** A lath. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **8.** Splintwood, or alburnum (which see). **9.** A hard bituminous coal with a slaty structure.

splint, *v. t.;* SPLINT'ED; SPLINT'ING. **1.** To split into splints; splinter; shiver. *Obs. or R.* *Florio.* **2.** To fasten or confine with splints, as a broken limb. *R.*

splint'age (splĭn'tăj), *n.* *Surg.* Application of splints.

splint armor *or* **armour.** Armor of thin metal plates, usually overlapping, allowing the limbs to move freely.

splint bone. *Far.* One of the rudimentary, splintlike metacarpal or metatarsal bones on either side of the cannon bone in the limbs of the horse and allied animals.

splin'ter (splĭn'tẽr), *v. t.;* SPLIN'TERED (-tẽrd); SPLIN'TERING. [Cf. D. *splinteren.* See SPLINT, *n.,* SPLIT.] **1.** To split or rend into long, thin pieces; to shiver.

After *splintering* their lances, they wheeled about. *Prescott.*

2. To fasten or confine with splinters, or splints, as a limb.

splin'ter, *v. i.* To become split into long pieces; to shiver.

splin'ter, *n.* [See SPLINTER, *v.,* SPLINT, *n.*] A thin piece split or rent off lengthwise; a splint; specif., *Nav.,* a piece of wood or iron split off by a shell.

splinter bar. A crossbar in a coach or other vehicle to support the springs; also, a whippletree.

splin'ter-y (splĭn'tẽr-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, resembling, or exhibiting, splinters; as, the *splintery* fracture of a mineral.

split (splĭt), *v. t.;* SPLIT or, rarely, SPLIT'TED; SPLIT'TING. [Prob. of LG. origin; cf. LG. *splitten,* OD. *splitten, spletten,* akin to Dan. *splitte,* also to D. *splijten,* G. *spleissen,* MHG. *splīzen.* Cf. SPLICE, SPLINT, SPLINTER.] **1.** To divide lengthwise; to separate from end to end, esp. by force; to divide in the direction of the grain or layers; to rive; cleave; as, to *split* a board, a gem, a sheepskin. **2.** To burst; rupture; rend; to tear asunder.

A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble *split* asunder by congealed water. *Boyle*

3. To divide into parts, divisions, factions, etc., as a political party; to break up; to disunite. **4.** *Chem.* To divide or separate into components; to effect the cleavage of;—often with *up;* as, to *split* up sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid. Also, to remove by such division;— with *off;* as, to *split* off carbon dioxide.

Syn. — See TEAR.

to split hairs, to make nice or subtle or, more usually, over-

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splash'i-ness (splăsh'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

splash lubrication. *Internal-Combustion Engines.* Lubrication of the parts in the crank case and cylinder from the splashing about by the crank pin, etc., of oil in the case. — **splash system.**

splasht. Splashed. *Poetic or Ref. Sp.* [open; spread. *Obs.*

splat, *v. t.* [Cf. PLAT flat.] To

splat (*dial.* splăt, splät), *n.* A plot (of ground); also, a patch; spot; blotch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

splatch (splăch; splăch). Var. of SPLOTCH.

splat'ter, *n.* A splash or splashing; dash; rush; hubbub; wrangle. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial.*

splat'ter-dash', *n.* Splash; slutter; disturbance; uproar. — *v. t.* To splash or scatter about. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [DASH.]

splat'ter-dash', *n.* = SPATTER-DASH.

splat'ter-er, *n.* The coot (*Fulica americana*). *Local, U. S.*

splat'ter-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Platter-faced. *Dial. Eng.*

splay, *v. t.* = SPAY. *Obs.*

splay (splā), *n. & v.* Hem. *Scot.*

spleen'ish, *a.* Spleeny; affected with spleen; ill-humored. — **spleen'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **spleen'ish-ness,** *n. Alt Obs. or R.*

spleg'et (splĕj'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Cf. PLEDGET.] A cloth dipped in a liquid for washing a sore. *Obs.*

spleket, splekked. † PLECKED.

splen. † SPLEEN.

splen-. See SPLENO-. [nalgia.

splen-al'gy (splĕn-năl'jĭ), *n.* Spleen-

splenative. † SPLENITIVE.

splen'cu-lus (splĕn'kŭ-lŭs), *n.; pl.* **-LI** (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *splen.*] *Anat.* A lienculus.

splen-da'cious. **-cous.** **-tious** (splĕn-dā'shŭs), *a.* Very splendid; gorgeous. — **splen-da'tiousness,** *n. Both Humorous Slang.*

splen'den-cy, *n.* Splendor. *Obs.*

splen'dent-ly, *adv.* of SPLENDENT. *Obs.*

splen'der (splĕn'dẽr). Scot. form of SPLINTER. [*Obs.*

splen'di-cant, *a.* Resplendent.

splen'di-da bi'lis. [L.] Lit., bright yellow bile; hence, anger; spleen. *Horace* (*Sat.,* II. iii. 141).

splen'did-de men'dax. [L.] Honorably or nobly mendacious. *Horace* (*Odes,* III. xi. 35), alluding to Hypermnestra.

splen-did'e-ous, splen-did'i-ous, *a.* Splendid. *Obs.* — **splen-did'e-ous-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

splen'did-ous, *a.* Splendid. *Obs.*

splen'dor, splendour, *v. t.* To throw splendor on. *Poetic & R.*

splendure, *n.* Splendor. *Obs.*

splene. † SPLEEN.

splen'ec-to'pi-a (splĕn'ĕk-tō'pĭ-ă), **sple-nec'to-py** (splē-nĕk'tō-pĭ), *n.* [NL. *splenectopia; spleno-* + *ectopia.*] *Med.* Displacement of the spleen.

sple-net'i-cal (splē-nĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Splenetic. — **sple-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

splen'e-tive. † SPLENITIVE.

splenic. † SPLENISH.

splen'o-cele (splĕn'ō-sēl; splē'nō-), *n.* [*spleno-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of the spleen.

sple-nog'ra-phy (splē-nŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*spleno-* + *-graphy.*] A description of the spleen.

sple'noid (splē'noid), *a.* [*spleno-* + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Splenlike.

sple'no-ma-la'ci-a (splē'nō-mă-lā'shĭ-ă; splĕn'ō-), *n.* [NL. See SPLENO-; MALACIA.] *Med.* Softening of the spleen.

sple'no-me-ga'li-a (-mē-gā'lĭ-ă), **sple'no-meg'a-ly** (-mĕg'ă-lĭ), *n.* [NL. *splenomegalia.* See SPLENO-; MEGALO-.] *Med.* Simple enlargement of the spleen. — **sple'no-me-gal'ic** (-mē-găl'ĭk), *a.*

sple-nop'a-thy (splē-nŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [*spleno-* + *-pathy.*] *M e d.* Any disease of the spleen.

sple'no-phren'ic (splē'nō-frĕn'ĭk; splĕn'ō-), *a.* [*spleno-* + *phrenic.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the spleen and diaphragm.

splent (splĕnt). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of SPLINT

splet (splĕt). Dial. Eng. var. of SPLEW-CHAN (splū'kăn), *n.* [Gael. *spliuchan.*] A tobacco pouch, also used as a purse. *Scot. & Ir.*

splice box. *Elec.* = JOINT BOX.

splint bar. = SPLINTER BAR. *R.*

splint coal. = SPLINT, 9.

splinter bulkhead. *Nav.* A heavy partial bulkhead on the gun deck to localize the damage from splinters and shell.

splinter deck. See DECK, *n.,* 2.

splint'wood', *n.* Alburnum.

splint'y (splĭn'tĭ), *a.* Splintery.

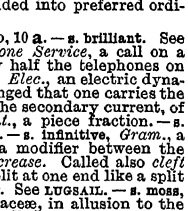
nice or oversubtle distinctions. Cf. HAIRSPLITTER, HAIRSPLITTING. — **to split one's sides**, to laugh heartily or uncontrollably. — **to s. one's votes** *or* **vote** *or* **ticket**, to vote for candidates of different parties, when one has more than one vote or when there are candidates for more than one office to be elected; to vote other than the straight ticket. — **to s. tacks**, *Naut.*, to tack while an accompanying vessel keeps on her course; — said of one of two vessels (or skippers) that have been on the same tack.

split (splĭt), *v. i.* **1.** To divide, part, separate, or cleave lengthwise or in the direction of the grain or layers.
2. To part asunder; to be rent; to burst; to break or break up; as, a jar *splits* by the freezing of water in it.
The ship *splits* on the rock. *Shak.*
3. To separate into parties or factions; to sever connection or relation (with); to break (with). *Colloq.*
4. To burst with laughter. *Colloq.*
Each had a gravity would make you *split*. *Pope.*
5. To betray confidence; to peach. *Slang.*
6. To split one's votes or vote.
7. To go, esp. to run, very fast. *Colloq.*

split, *n.* **1.** A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure.
2. A breach or separation, as in a political party; a division.
A political *split* in the Cæsar family. *Froude.*
3. A piece that is split off, or made thin, by splitting; a splinter; a fragment.
4. Specif.: **a** *Leather Manuf.* Any of the sections of a skin made by dividing it into two or more thicknesses. **b** *Basketwork.* Any of the three or four strips into which osiers are commonly cleft for certain kinds of work; — usually in *pl.* **c** *Weaving.* Any of the dents of a reed. See REED, 6 **a**. **d** Any of the air currents in a mine formed by dividing a larger current.
5. *Faro.* The dealing of two cards of the same denomination in the same turn, in which case the dealer takes half the bets on the card of that denomination.
6 Short for SPLIT SHOT or STROKE.
7. *Gymnastics.* The feat of going down to the floor so that the legs extend in a straight line, either with one on each side or with one in front and the other behind. *Cant or Slang.*
8. A small bottle (containing about half a pint) of some drink; — so called as containing half the quantity of the customary smaller commercial size of bottle; also, a drink of half the usual quantity; a half glass. *Cant or Slang.*

split, *a.* **1.** Divided; cleft; fractured.
2. *Bot.* Deeply cleft or divided.
3. *Exchanges.* **a** Divided so as to be done or executed part at one time or price and part at another time or price; — said of an order, sale, etc. **b** Of quotations, given in sixteenths, quotations in eighths being regular; as, $10\frac{2}{8}$ is a *split* quotation. **c** *London Stock Exchange.* Designating ordinary stock that has been divided into preferred ordinary and deferred ordinary.

split bond. *Masonry.* See 4th BOND, 10 **a**. — **s. brilliant.** See BRILLIANT, *n.*, 1. — **s. call**, *Telephone Service*, a call on a party line, which sounds on only half the telephones on the line. *Cant.* — **s. dynamometer**, *Elec.*, an electric dynamometer having two coils so arranged that one carries the primary current, and the other the secondary current, of a transformer. — **s. fraction**, *Print.*, a piece fraction. — **s. hand.** *Whist.* = CAVENDISH HAND. — **s. infinitive**, *Gram.*, a simple infinitive with *to*, having a modifier between the verb and the *to*; as, *to largely decrease*. Called also *cleft infinitive*. — **s. key**, *Mach.*, a key split at one end like a split pin, for the same purpose. — **s. lug.** See LUGSAIL. — **s. moss**, any moss of the family Andreæaceæ, in allusion to the splitting of the capsule. — **s. peas**, hulled peas split for making soup. — **s. phase**, *Elec.*, the phase difference of two or more currents into which a single-phase alternating current has been divided. — **s.-phase motor**, *Elec.*, a motor run by a single-phase alternating current, by the use of a phase splitter. — **s. pin**, *Mach.*, a pin or small cotter with one end split so that it may be spread open to prevent it from slacking back; also, a spring cotter or key. — **s. pulley**, *Mach.*, a pulley made in semicircular halves with flanges through which it can be bolted together; — called also *parting pulley*. — **s. rigger.** = SPLIT PULLEY. — **s. ring.** **a** A metal ring consisting of two complete turns of a helix pressed (sprung) flat together, used for holding keys, etc., which may be strung on it. **b** *Elec.* A primitive form of commutator for a dynamo or motor, consisting of a simple ring or cylindrical shell split axially with the parts insulated from each other. **c** *Mach.* A piston ring. — **s. roof**, a roof made from strips split from straight-grained timber. — **s.-second watch**, a stop watch with two independently controlled center-second hands (**s.-second hands**). — **s. shot** *or* **stroke**, in croquet, etc., a shot or stroke in which one drives in different directions one's own and the opponent's ball placed in contact. — **s. stitch**, a stitch used in stem work to produce a fine line, much used in old church embroidery to work the hands and faces of figures. — **s. stuff**, timber sawn into lengths and then split. — **s. switch.** *Railroading.* = POINT SWITCH. — **s. ticket**, a ticket or ballot cast by a voter who splits his vote. Cf. STRAIGHT TICKET. *Polit. Cant, U. S.* — **s. wheel.** = SPLIT PULLEY.


Split Pulley.

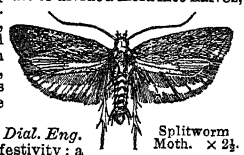
split'-tail', *n.* **a** A California market fish (*Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*) of the carp family. **b** The pintail duck.

split'ter (splĭt'ẽr), *n.* One that splits; specif.: **a** A person, esp. a workman, who splits something, as timber or a sheet of crown glass. **b** A tool used in splitting the edge of a plate in calking, before finally closing up the part so split. **c** A small narrow chisel used by stone masons in carving, lettering, etc. **d** A butcher's implement for splitting a carcass. **e** One who splits hairs, or makes overnice distinctions.

split'ting (splĭt'ĭng), *p. a.* Lit., that splits or causes to split; specif.: *Colloq.* **a** Causing a sensation of rending; very severe, as a headache. **b** Very fast or quick. **c** Causing one's sides to split; very funny or comical.

splitting plate, *Founding*, a plate to divide a mold into halves, as in casting split pulleys.

split'worm' (splĭt'wûrm'), *n.* The larva of a small moth, the splitworm moth (*Phthorimæa operculella*), that mines in the leaves of tobacco, separating the surfaces.


Splitworm Moth. × 2½.

splore (splōr), *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A frolic; merrymaking; festivity; a romp; a game. Hence: **a** A carousal; a debauch; a drinking bout. **b** A commotion; broil; scrimmage. **c** An ostentatious display; a splutter. **d** An escapade.

splore, *v. i. Scot.* **1.** To frolic; revel; riot.
2. To make an ostentatious display; to brag; to boast.

splotch (splŏch), *n.* [Cf. AS. *splot* a spot.] A spot; stain; daub; smear; blot; blotch. *R. Browning.*

splotch, *v. t.*; SPLOTCHED (splŏcht); SPLOTCH'ING. To mark or cover with splotches.
His body . . . *splotched* all over. *Gayton*

splotch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Covered or marked with splotches.

splurge (splûrj), *n.* An ostentatious, conspicuous, or blustering demonstration or effort; a great display. *Colloq.*

splurge, *v. i.*; SPLURGED (splûrjd); SPLURG'ING (splûr'jĭng). To make a splurge. *Colloq.*

splut'ter (splŭt'ẽr), *v. i.*; SPLUT'TERED (-ẽrd); SPLUT'TERING. [E. dial. *splutter*, equivalent to *sputter*. Cf. SPUTTER.] *Colloq. or Dial.* **1.** To eject something with a spitting noise; to make a noise as of spitting; to sputter.
2. To speak hastily and confusedly; to sputter.
3. To hurry noisily; to bustle.

splut'ter, *v. t.* To utter hastily and confusedly; to stammer; — often with *out* or *forth*. *Colloq. or Dial.*

splut'ter, *n.* A confused noise, as of hasty speaking; confusion; bustle; also, nonsense; stuff. *Colloq. or Dial.*

spo'di-um (spō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., dross of metals, ashes of vegetable matter, Gr. σποδίον, dim. of σποδός ashes.] **1.** A powder obtained as a product or residue of combustion, as soot from melting metals or vegetable ash. *Obs.*
2. *Agric.* Bone or animal charcoal, esp. spent boneblack from sugar factories used in making superphosphate.

spo-dog'e-nous (spō-dŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. σποδός ashes + *-genous*.] *Med.* Pert. to, or due to, presence of waste matter.

spod'u-mene (spŏd'ū-mēn), *n.* [Gr. σπουδούμενος, p. pr. pass. fr. σπουδοῦν to burn to ashes, fr. σποδός ashes: cf. F. *spodumène*.] *Min.* A monoclinic mineral of white to yellowish, purplish, or emerald-green color, occurring in prismatic crystals, often of great size. It is a silicate of aluminium and lithium, $LiAl(SiO_3)_2$. H., 6.5–7. Sp. gr., 3.13–3.20. See HIDDENITE, KUNZITE.

spoil (spoil), *v. t.*; SPOILED (spoild) or SPOILT (spoilt); SPOIL'ING. [ME. *spoilen*, OF. *espoillier*, fr. L. *spoliare*, fr. *spolium* spoil. Cf. DESPOIL, SPOLIATION.] **1.** To strip; unclothe; divest; also, to carve (a hen). *Obs. Wars of Alex.*
2. To plunder; to strip or deprive by violence; to pillage; to rob; to despoil; — with *of* before the name of the thing taken; as, to *spoil* one of his goods or possessions. "Ye shall *spoil* the Egyptians." *Ex.* iii. 22.
3. To seize or take by force or violence; to plunder. *Obs. or Archaic.*
No man can enter into a strong man's house, and *spoil* his goods, except he will first bind the strong man *Mark* iii. 27.
4. To cause to decay and perish or to become of less or no use, value, or the like; to injure; to impair seriously; to vitiate; mar; destroy; ruin.
Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Jer Taylor.*
5. To impair or injure the disposition or character of (a person); as, to *spoil* a child; to *spoil* a person with praise.

spoil, *v. i.* **1.** To practice plunder or robbery. *Spenser.*
2. To lose the valuable qualities; to become corrupted or tainted; to decay; as, fruit will soon *spoil* in warm weather.
to be spoiling for, to have a great desire for, esp. as a result of long deprivation; as, *to be spoiling for* music. *Slang.*

spoil, *n.* [Cf. OF. *espoille*. See SPOIL, *v. t.*] **1.** That which is taken by violence; esp., arms or armor stripped from a defeated enemy; the plunder taken in war; pillage; booty; loot. Also, *Rare*, the act of spoiling.
2. Public offices and their emoluments regarded as the peculiar property of a successful party or faction, to be bestowed for its own advantage; — commonly in *pl.*
They see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victors belong the *spoils* of the enemy *W. L. Marcy.*
3. That which is gained by strength or effort.
Each science and each art his *spoil*. *Bentley*
4. Act or practice of plundering; spoliation. *Now R.*
"Fit for treason, stratagems, and *spoils*." *Shak.*
5. Injury; impairment; ruin; corruption. *Obs. or R.*
Villainous company hath been the *spoil* of me. *Shak.*
6. An object for plundering; a prey; as, the country became a *spoil* to her enemies.
7. *Civil Engin.* Material excavated by digging, etc.
8. The slough, or cast skin, as of a serpent. *Obs. or R.*
9. In spoilfive, a drawn game. See SPOILFIVE.
Syn. — See BOOTY.

spoil'age (spoil'ăj), *n.* Act of spoiling; that which is spoiled, as sheets of paper in printing.

spoil'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that spoils; specif.: **a** A plunderer; a pillager; a robber; a despoiler. **b** One that corrupts, mars, impairs, injures, or renders useless.

spoil'five' (-fīv'), *n.*, *or* **spoil five.** A certain game at cards in which, if no player wins three of the five tricks possible on any deal, the game is said to be *spoiled*. Cf. JINK, *v. i.*, 3.

spoils'man (spoilz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who serves a cause or a party for a share of the spoils; in United States politics, one who makes or recognizes a demand for public office on the ground of partisan service; also, one who sanctions such a policy in the civil service.

spoils'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* One who promises or distributes public offices and their emoluments as the reward of services to a party or its leaders.

spoils system. *Politics.* The practice of regarding public offices and their emoluments as so much plunder to be taken from the defeated party and distributed to members of the victorious party; — opposed to *merit system*. Cf. CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. *Chiefly U. S.*

Spo-kan', Spo-kane' (spō-kăn'), *n.* One of a tribe of Salishan Indians formerly holding the Spokane Basin, in Washington and Idaho, where they are now upon reservations. They are Christianized and generally industrious.

spoke (spōk), *n.* [ME. *spoke*, *spake*, AS. *spāca*; akin to D. *speek*, LG. *speke*, OHG. *speihha*, G. *speiche*. Cf. SPIKE a nail.] **1.** The radius or ray of a wheel; any of the small bars which are inserted in the hub, or nave, and which serve to support the rim or fellies.
2. *Naut.* Any of the projecting handles of a steering wheel.
3. A rung, or round, of a ladder.
4. A bar of wood or metal to prevent the wheel of a vehicle from turning, as in going down hill.
5. *Basketry.* A stake.

spoke, *v. t.*; SPOKED (spōkt); SPOK'ING (spōk'ĭng). To furnish with spokes, as a wheel.

spo'ken (spō'k'n), *p. p.* of SPEAK; specif., as a *p. a.*: **a** Uttered; expressed, told, delivered, etc., by word of mouth; oral; used in speaking or conversation; — opposed to *written*; as, a *spoken* narrative; the *spoken* word. **b** Speaking; characterized by speaking; — used in composition with an adjective or qualifying word, as in *pleasant-spoken*.

spoke'shave' (spōk'shāv'), *n.* A kind of drawing knife or small transverse plane with end handles, for dressing sharply curved work, formerly used in shaping spokes.

spokes'man (spōks'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [Apparently fr. the possessive (genitive) of *spoke*, n. (fr. *speak*) + *man*.] One who speaks as the representative of another or others.
He shall be thy *spokesman* unto the people. *Ex.* iv. 16.

spo'li-ate (spō'lĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.*; SPO'LI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); SPO'LI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *spoliatus*, p. p. of *spoliare* to spoil. See SPOIL, *v. t.*] To plunder; pillage; despoil; rob.

spo'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *spoliatio*: cf. F. *spoliation*. See SPOIL, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of plundering; robbery; despoliation; specif., robbery or plunder in war; esp., the authorized act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea.
2 *Canon Law.* **a** The act of an incumbent in taking or wasting the fruits of a benefice under a pretended title. **b** A process or writ for possession of a church or its fruits.
3. *Law.* Injury done to, or change made in, a document by a stranger to the document; — disting. from an *alteration*.
4. *Admiralty & Internat. Law.* The destruction of a ship's papers or other documents showing her character and the nature of her business when she is suspected of smuggling, carrying contraband of war, being an enemy's ship, etc. This creates a violent presumption that the papers destroyed would have compromised the vessel or her cargo; but in American and English war practice it may only affect the neutral with loss of freight.
5. *Roman Dutch Law.* A writ (borrowed from the canon law) issued, upon an allegation of urgency, to one who seeks to recover property alleged by him to have been forcibly or secretly taken from him.

spo'li-a-tive (spō'lĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *spoliatif*.] Serving to take away, diminish, or rob, esp., *Med.*, to diminish sensibly the amount of blood; as, *spoliative* bloodletting.

spo'li-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who spoliates; a spoiler.

spo'li-um (spō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SPOLIA (-ȧ). [L., spoil. Cf. SPOIL, *n.*] **1.** Spoil.
2. *Eccl. Law.* The property of a deceased beneficed clergyman, which according to the medieval theory belonged to the church, but later was claimed by the king or sovereign as guardian of the temporalities of the church, or was considered to belong to the patron. It was later restricted to those goods which the decedent had not willed away.

spon-da'ic (spŏn-dā'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *spondaicus*, better *spondi-*
spon-da'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *acus*, Gr. σπονδειακός: cf. F. *spondaïque*.] Of, pertaining to, or constituting, a spondee; consisting of spondees; characterized by a spondee or spondees; as, a *spondaic* hexameter, i. e., one which has a spondee instead of a dactyl in the fifth foot.

spon'dee (spŏn'dē), *n.* [L. *spondeus*, Gr. σπονδεῖος (sc. πούς), fr. σπονδή a drink offering, libation, fr. σπένδειν to pour out, make a libation: cf. F. *spondée*. So called because at libations slow, solemn melodies were used, chiefly in this meter. Cf. SPOUSE.] *Pros.* A foot of two long syllables, as in *lēgēs*. In English hexameter verse the so-called spondees are usually trochees.

Spon'di-as (-dĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σπονδιάς, σποδιάς, a tree resembling the plum tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of

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split'beak' (splĭt'bēk'), *n.* Any plantain eater of the genus *Schizorhis*. Cf. MUSOPHAGIDÆ.

split fence. A strong, weighted, V-shaped cribwork built on a hillside to deflect an avalanche.

split'fin'ger (-fĭn'gẽr), *n.* A West Indian stomatopod crustacean (*Gonodactylus chiragra*). It often cuts the fingers of its captor with its claws. [carp.]

split'fruit', *n. Bot.* A schizocarp.

split'mouth', *n.*, *or* **splitmouth sucker.** The cutlips (*Quassilabia lacera*).

split'new', *a.* Quite new. Cf. SPAN-NEW. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

split'saw', *n.* A ripsaw.

split'ten (splĭt'n). Archaic or dial. p. p. of SPLIT.

splodge (splŏj). Var. of SPLOTCH.

sploit (sploit), *n. & v.* Spout; squirt. *Scot.*

splosh (splŏsh). Var. of SPLASH.

splot (splŏt), *n.* = SPLAT, plot, spot. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

sploth'er (splŏth'ẽr), *n. & v.* Splash; splutter. *Dial. Eng.*

splot'ty, *a.* Spotted. *Obs.*

splunt (splŭnt), *v. i.* To court; woo. *Scot.* — *n.* Courting. *Scot.*

splurg'y (splûr'jĭ), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, great display. *Colloq. or Slang.*

splurt (splẽrt), *n.* A spurt. *Scot.*

spluth'er (splŏth'ẽr; splŭth'-). Var. of SPLOTHER. *Dial. Eng.*

splut'ter-er, *n.* One who sputters. [lar meter.

S. P. M. *Abbr.* Short particu- lar meter.

sp. nov. *Abbr. Zoöl. & Bot.* Species nova (L., new species).

spoach (spōch). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of POACH.

spode, *n.* Spodium. *Obs.*

spode (spōd), *n.* A fine pottery or porcelain made at the works of Josiah Spode (1754–1827) at Stoke, in Staffordshire, Eng.

spod'i-o-site' (spŏd'ĭ-ō-sīt'; spō'dĭ-), *n.* [Gr. σπόδιος ash-colored, gray + *-ite*.] *Min.* A fluophosphate of calcium, in gray prismatic crystals.

spod'o-man'cy (spŏd'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. σποδός ashes + *-mancy*] Divination by means of ashes. — **spod'o-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a.*

spof'fish (spŏf'ĭsh), *a* [Cf. SPUFFLE.] Fussy; bustling. *Slang.*

spof'fle ('l). Var. of SPUFFLE.

spof'fy (-ĭ), *a.* Spoffish. — *n.* Fussy person; busybody. *Both Slang, Eng.* [GHUL SEED.

spo'gel seed (spō'g'l). = ISPAGHUL SEED.

spoil'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

spoil bank. A bank formed by excavated earth.

spoild, spoilt. Spoiled. *R. Sp.*

spoiled (spoild), *p. p.* of SPOIL. — **spoiled five.** = SPOILFIVE.

spoil'ful, *a.* Plundering; rapacious; destructive. *Poetic.*

spoil'-pa'per, *n.* A petty writer; a scribbler. *Obs. Contemptuous.*

spoil'sport', *n.* One who spoils or mars sport or diversion.

spoilt, *pret. & p. p.* of SPOIL.

spoke, *n.* [See SPEAK.] **1.** A saw; a saying. *Obs.*
2. A tale; a speech; talk; also, enchantment. *Dial. Eng.*

spoke auger. A hollow cutter for forming a round tenon on the end of a spoke.

spokes'wom'an (spōks'wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A woman who speaks for another or others.

spoke'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

spolde, *n.* [Cf. SPAWL, *n.*] Spittle. *Obs.* [Eng. of SPOOL.

spole (*dial.* spōl). Obs. or dial.

spo'li-a (spō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* of SPOLIUM.—‖ **spo'li-a-o-pi'ma** (-ō-pĭ'mȧ) [L.], the richest spoils; the spoils of honor; the arms taken on the field by the victorious from the vanquished general.

spo'li-a'ri-um (spō'lĭ-ā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). Also *spo'li-a-ry* (spō'lĭ-ā-rĭ). [L. *spoliarium*.] *Rom. Antiq.* A place in the amphitheater where slain gladiators were stripped.

‖ **spo'li-a'tis ar'ma su'persunt.** [L.] To the despoiled, their arms remain
Juvenal (VIII. 124).

spo'li-a-to-ry (spō'lĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or tending to, spoliation.

spoly, *v. t.* To spoliate. *Obs.*

spon. ✝ SPONDEE.

spon'dæ. ✝ SPONDAIC.

spon-du'lics, or **spon-du'lix** (spŏn-dū'lĭks), *n.* Money; funds. *Slang, U. S.*

spon'dyl, -dyle (spŏn'dĭl), *n.* [Cf. F. *spondyle*.] A vertebra.

spon'dy-lal'gi-a (spŏn'dĭ-lăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *spondylo-* + *-algia*.] *Med.* Pain in the vertebræ.

spon'dy-lar-thri'tis (-lär-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *spondylo-* + *arthritis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the vertebral joints.

spon'dy-lex'ar-thro'sis (-lĕks'är-thrō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *spondylo-* + Gr. ἐξάρθρωσις dislocation.] *Med.* Dislocation of a vertebra.

Spon-dyl'i-ŏs (spŏn-dĭl'ĭ-ŏs), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of mollusks. See SPONDYLUS. — **spon'dy-lid** (spŏn'dĭ-lĭd), *a. & n.*

tropical anacardiaceous trees, natives of both hemispheres. They have pinnate leaves and small flowers in terminal panicles, the free ovary becoming in fruit a fleshy drupe. The leaves and bark are astringent. The fruits of several species are edible. See OTAHEITE APPLE, HOG PLUM.

spon'dy-li'tis (spŏn'dĭ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *spondylo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the vertebræ, esp. of tubercular nature; Pott's disease.

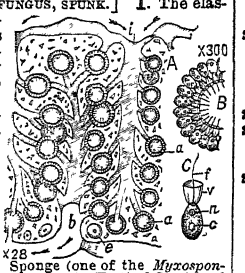
spondylo-, spondyl-. Combining form from Latin *spondylus*, Greek *σπόνδυλος*, better *σφόνδυλος*, *vertebra, joint of the spine.*

spon'dy-lus (spŏn'dĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL. See SPONDYLO-.] **1.** *Anat.* A spondyl, or vertebra.

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of large, thick, inequivalve, usually spinose and attached, bivalve mollusks, type of a family, Spondylidæ, remarkable for perfection of the hinge.

3. Any shell of the family Spondylidæ.

sponge (spŭnj), *n.* [OF *esponge*, F. *éponge*, L. *spongia*, Gr. *σπογγιά*, *σπογγος*. Cf. FUNGUS, SPUNK.] **1.** The elastic porous mass of interlacing horny fibers which forms the internal skeleton of certain marine animals of low organization belonging to the phylum Porifera, esp. those of *Euspongia*, *Hippospongia*, *Spongia*, and allies of warm or tropical seas. Sponges have great power of absorbing water, becoming soft when wet without losing their toughness. Also, the entire animal producing this skeleton, or any allied member of the phylum Porifera. The sponges are a large group, mostly marine, but a few inhabit fresh water. Except in the larval stage they are permanently attached, growing in a plantlike fashion into masses which vary much in size, shape, color, and consistency in the different members of the group. Their classification is usually based on the material of the skeleton, which may be entirely horny (composed, however, not of true horn, but of *spongin*), as in the commercial sponges, but generally the spongin is supplemented or replaced by siliceous spicules. Others have a calcareous skeleton, while in a few a skeleton is wanting. During life the interstices of the skeleton are filled with cells and pierced with a system of canals and small cavities opening on the surface by numerous incurrent orifices or pores, and one or many larger excurrent orifices (*oscula*). A current of water bearing with it the food (minute organisms, particles of organic matter, etc.) is maintained by collared, flagellated cells lining the cavities or canals. Reproduction occurs asexually in several ways, and sexually by means of egg and sperm cells which form a free-swimming larva.



Sponge (one of the *Myxospongiæ*). *A* Vertical Section of a small portion; *a*, *a* Ampullæ or Cavities lined with Flagellated Cells; *i* Incurrent Opening; *b* Excurrent Canal; *e* Egg. *B* Partial Section of an Ampulla, showing Flagellated Cells. *C* A single Flagellated Cell, more enlarged. *f* Flagellum; *v* Collar; *n* Nucleus; *c* Contractile Vacuole.

2. Fig.: **a** One who lives upon others; a persistently idle or lazy dependent; a parasite; a sponger.

I will do anything . . . ere I 'll be married to a *sponge*. *Shak*

b One that absorbs or takes in anything freely, as a sponge does water; specif., *Slang*, a hard drinker; a drunkard.

3. Any spongelike substance. Specif.: **a** Dough after it has been raised or converted into a light, porous mass by yeast or leaven. Cf. BREAD, 1. **b** A porous pudding usually made of gelatin, water, sugar, fruit juice, and beaten egg whites. **c** Iron from the puddling furnace, in a pasty condition. **d** Any of various metals, as platinum, obtained in spongelike form, usually by reduction without fusion.

4. *Ordnance.* A long-handled cylindrical brush, or swab, for cleaning the bore of a cannon after discharge.

sponge, *v. t.*; SPONGED (spŭnjd); SPONG'ING (spŭn'jĭng). **1.** To cleanse or wipe with a sponge; as, to *sponge* a slate or a cannon; to wet with a sponge; as, to *sponge* cloth.

2. To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing; to efface; to destroy all trace of. *Hooker.*

3. To absorb, or take (up), with or as with a sponge or as a sponge does.

4. Fig.: To deprive by exaction or extortion; to drain; — with *of*. "*Sponged* of their plate and their money." *South.*

5. Fig.: To get by imposition or mean arts without cost; as, to *sponge* a dinner. *Swift.*

6. *Baking.* To set a sponge for (bread).

sponge, *v. i.* **1.** To absorb, suck in, or imbibe, as a sponge.

2. Fig.: To get a living, a meal, etc., meanly at the expense of another or by imposition; to be a dependent, esp. a habitual and unwelcome dependent; — chiefly with *on*; as, an idler who *sponges* on his neighbor.

3. *Baking.* To form a sponge, as by the action of yeast.

4. To gather, or fish for, sponges, as by diving or dredging.

sponge cake. A kind of light spongy cake made (without shortening) of sugar, flour, beaten eggs, and flavoring.

sponge grafting. *Med.* Application of bits of sponge to the surface of an ulcer, to promote healing.

spong'er (spŭn'jẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sponges; as: **a** One who uses a sponge. **b** A man or boat engaged in gathering sponges. **c** A machine for damping cloth by steam before ironing. **d** A parasitical dependent; a sponge.

sponge'wood' (spŭnj'wo͝od'), *n.* **a** The sola. **b** An African araliaceous shrub (*Gastonia cutispongia*) having a coarse spongy bark.

Spon-gil'la (spŏn-jĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *spongia* a sponge.] *Zoöl.* A genus of siliceous fresh-water sponges, usually green in color and forming incrustations on submerged objects. It is the type of a family, **Spon-gil'lidæ** (spŏn-jĭl'ĭ-dē). — **spon-gil'lid** (-lĭd), *n.* — **spon-gil'line** (-ĭn; -īn; 183), *a.*

spon'gin (spŭn'jĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A skeletin, the chief constituent of the flexible fibers in the skeleton of commercial sponges and in part that of many other sponges.

spong'ing (spŭn'jĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPONGE. Hence: *n. Ceram.* Decoration by applying the glaze (mixed with a mucilaginous substance) by means of a sponge.

sponging house. *Eng. Law.* A house, usually the bailiff's, in which debtors were formerly kept for a day to afford opportunity to compromise with their creditors; — so named from the extortionate charges for food, lodging, etc.

spon'gi-o-blast' (spŭn'jĭ-ō-blăst'), *n.* [Gr. *σπογγιον*, dim. of *σπόγγος* sponge + *-blast.*] *Embryol.* One of the ectodermic cells (at first columnar, but becoming branched at one end) of the embryonic spinal cord, or other nerve center, which give rise to the neuroglia cells.

spon'gi-o-pi'lin (-pī'lĭn), *n.* Also **spon'gi-o-pi'line.** [Gr. *σπογγιον*, dim. of *σπόγγος* a sponge + *πῖλος* felt.] *Med.* A kind of cloth interwoven with small pieces of sponge and rendered waterproof on one side by a covering of rubber. When moistened with hot water it is used as a poultice.

spon'gi-ose (spŭn'jĭ-ōs) } *a.* [L. *spongiosus*, *spongeosus*:
spon'gi-ous (spŭn'jĭ-ŭs) } cf. F. *spongieux*. See SPONGE.] Spongy; full of small cavities like sponge. — **spon'gi-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Obs.* — **spon'gi-ous-ness,** *n.*

spon'gy (spŭn'jĭ), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or like, a sponge; soft and full of cavities; elastic and porous; absorbent; imbibitory; of an open, loose, pliable texture; spongiform; spongoid; as, a *spongy* excrescence, earth, cake, etc.

2. Wet; rainy; moist and soft, like a sponge full of water; saturated, as with liquor. *Obs.* "*Spongy* April." *Shak.*

spongy portion (of the urethra), *Anat.*, the part of the urethra contained in the corpus spongiosum.

‖ **spon-sa'li-a** (spŏn-sā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Law.* Espousals. Formerly a different effect was given to espousals according as they were **spon-sa'li-a pe. ver'ba de fu-tu'ro** or **spon-sa'li-a per ver'ba de præ-sen'ti**, according as a man and woman promise each other that they will hereafter become husband and wife, or declare that they take each other as husband and wife *presently*, at the very minute. See PRECONTRACT.

spon'sion (spŏn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sponsio*, fr. *spondere*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly.] **1.** Act of becoming surety.

2. *Internat. Law.* An act or engagement on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized for the purpose, or by one who exceeds the limits of authority.

3. *Rom. Law.* A form of adpromission accessory to oral contracts only, and open only to Roman citizens.

spon'son (-sŭn), *n.* A projection from a ship's side, in the form of a boss, bracket, or the like, to act as a bearing or protection for some part; as: **a** Either of the triangular platforms in front of and abaft the paddle boxes of a paddle steamer. **b** A gun platform projecting from the side of a war vessel to give a greater arc of fire. It is decreasingly used. **c** A boss on either side of some submarines to act as a bearing for the vertical shaft of a depressing or lifting screw.

spon'sor (-sẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *spondere*, *sponsum*, to engage one's self. See SPOUSE.] **1.** One who binds himself to answer for another's default; a surety.

2. *Eccl.* One who at the baptism of an infant or child professes the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a godfather or godmother.

spon'ta-ne'i-ty (spŏn'tȧ-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *spontanéité*.] Quality or state of being spontaneous; as: **a** Quality or state of acting or proceeding from native feeling, proneness, or temperament, without constraint or external force; as, the *spontaneity* of a child; the *spontaneity* of his smile. **b** Character or state of being or happening without cause or without external cause; self-activity. **c** *Biol.* Tendency of an organism to vary from type without apparent relation to environment. **d** *Physiol.* Tendency of muscular tissue to activity without apparent stimulus.

spon-ta'ne-ous (spŏn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spontaneus*, fr. *sponte* of free will, voluntarily.] **1.** Proceeding from natural feeling, temperament, or disposition, or from a native internal proneness, readiness, or tendency, without constraint; as, a *spontaneous* gift or proposition.

2. Proceeding from, or acting by, internal impulse, energy, or natural law, without external force; self-acting; as, *spontaneous* motion; *spontaneous* growth.

3. Produced without being planted, or without human labor; native; indigenous; as, a *spontaneous* growth of wood.

Syn. — SPONTANEOUS, VOLUNTARY, AUTOMATIC. SPONTANEOUS emphasizes the idea of an inner impulse or energy, acting without external stimulus; the word may apply to either animate or inanimate objects; VOLUNTARY always implies the power of choice; as here compared (see VOLUNTARY) it lays stress on the absence of external compulsion; as, a *spontaneous* burst of applause, the *voluntary* admission of an error; "He had a natural sympathy with everything that was free, and *spontaneous*, and self-acting" (*Jowett*); "If the English were in a paradise of *spontaneous* productions, they would continue to dig and plow" (*Sydney Smith*); "Our *voluntary* service he requires, not our necessitated" (*Milton*); "*voluntary* exile" (*Shak.*). *Voluntary* (in the sense of "subject to the will") and *spontaneous* are sometimes contrasted; as, "The sovereign *voluntary* path to cheerfulness, if our *spontaneous* cheerfulness be lost, is . . . to act and speak as if cheerfulness were already there" (*W. James*). That which is AUTOMATIC (like that which is *spontaneous*) is self-acting; but *automatic* (unlike *spontaneous*) implies an activity which is merely mechanical; as, "thoughts and phrases that rise *automatically* when the mind has prepared itself to receive them" (*Galton*); "An *automatic* action that fulfills a forgotten intention" (*G. Eliot*).

spontaneous amputation, *Med.*, amputation, or cutting off, resulting from constriction of a part, caused by disease. — **s. combustion,** combustion produced in a substance by the evolution of heat through the chemical action of its own constituents. — **s. generation,** *Biol.*, the generation of living from nonliving matter; abiogenesis; — from a belief, now abandoned, that various organisms, commonly found developing in putrid organic matter, arose spontaneously from it.

— **spon-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **spon-ta'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

spon-toon' (spŏn-to͞on'), *n.* [F. *sponton*, *esponton*, It. *spontone*, *spuntone*.] *Mil.* A kind of half-pike formerly borne by subaltern officers of the British infantry and all commissioned officers of the early United States militia.

spook (spo͞ok), *n.* [From D. *spook*; akin to G. *spuk*, Sw. *spöke*, Dan. *spøgelse* a specter.] A spirit; ghost; apparition; specter; hobgoblin. *Now Humorous.*

spool (spo͞ol), *n.* [ME. *spole*, OD. *spoele*, D. *spoel*; akin to G. *spule*, OHG. *spuola*, Dan. & Sw. *spole*.] **1.** Orig., a piece of cane or reed with a knot at each end, used to wind thread or yarn on; hence, a cylinder, usually of wood, with a rim or ridge at each end and commonly with an axial hole for a pin or spindle, used for the same or a similar purpose; a bobbin or reel.

2. Something resembling or likened to a spool (in sense 1), as a capstan barrel.

spool, *v. t.*; SPOOLED (spo͞old); SPOOL'ING. To wind on a spool or spools.

spoom (spo͞om), *v. i. & t.* Also **spoon.** [Prob. fr. *spume* foam. See SPUME.] *Naut.* To drive steadily and swiftly, as before a strong wind; also fig. *Obs. or R.*

When virtue *spooms* before a prosperous gale. *Dryden.*

spoon (spo͞on), *n.* [ME. *spon* spoon, chip, AS. *spōn* a chip; akin to D. *spaan*, G. *span*, Dan. *spaan*, Sw. *spån*, Icel. *spānn*, *spönn*, a chip, a spoon. Cf. SPAN-NEW.] **1.** A chip or splinter of wood. *Obs.*

2. An implement consisting of a small bowl (usually a shallow oval) with a handle, used esp. in cooking or eating.

He must have a long *spoon* that must eat with the Devil. *Shak.*

3. Anything which resembles a spoon (def. 2) in shape; specif.: **a** = SPOON HOOK **a.** **b** A kind of shovel with a long handle and a small oval inclined blade, used in excavating deep narrow holes. **c** = BAG AND SPOON. **d** *Naval Ordnance.* An extension outboard of the top of a torpedo tube for the purpose of keeping a torpedo horizontal when launched. **e** *Golf.* (1) Formerly, a wooden club with a concave face. There were three varieties of spoon whose strength (i. e., distance) depended on the length of shaft and degree of loft on the face, viz., the **long spoon** (usually called *spoon* by players), the **mid spoon,** and the **short spoon** (now called *baffy*). (2) Now, a wooden club with or without a brass sole, having a shorter shaft than a brassy and a face of medium loft without concavity; — called also in Great Britain **mid spoon** and **middle spoon.**

spoon, *v. t.*; SPOONED (spo͞ond); SPOON'ING. **1.** To take up in or as in a spoon.

2. *Fishing.* To catch by fishing with a spoon bait.

3. In croquet, golf, etc., to push or shove (a ball) with a lifting motion, instead of striking with an audible knock.

4. To lie spoon-fashion with. *Colloq., U. S.*

spoon, *v. i.* **1.** To fish with a spoon bait.

2. In croquet, golf, etc., to spoon a ball.

3. To lie spoon-fashion. *Colloq., U. S.*

spoon, *n.* [See SPOONY.] A silly person; a simpleton; ninny; esp. a silly lover; a spoony. *Slang.*

spoon, *v. i.* [See SPOONY.] To act in a silly fashion, esp. with silly and demonstrative fondness. *Slang.*

spoon'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* **1.** Any of several wading birds closely allied to the ibises, having the bill greatly expanded and flattened at the tip. When adult, the roseate spoonbill (*Ajaia ajaja*), of the southern United States (where it is now rare) and southward to Patagonia, has the head and throat bare and the plumage chiefly pink. The common spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*) of southern Europe, Asia, and northeastern Africa is pure white and crested. Other species inhabit Australia (*P. regia*), Japan (*P. minor*), and tropical Africa (*P. alba*).


Spoonbill.

2. a A shoveler duck. **b** A scaup duck. *Local, Eng.* **c** The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.* **d** The paddlefish.

spoon'-billed' (-bĭld'), *a.* Having the bill or snout expanded and spatulate at the end, as the **spoon-billed sandpiper** (*Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*) of northeastern Asia. **spoon-billed catfish,** the paddlefish. — **s. teal** *or* **widgeon,** the shoveler duck.

spoon bit. A wood-boring bit consisting of a grooved shank with a spoonlike point.

spoon bow (bou). *Naut.* An overhanging bow whose under side somewhat resembles in form that of a spoon.

spoon'drift (spo͞on'drĭft), *n.* [*spoom* + *drift.*] Spray blown from waves during a gale at sea; spindrift.

spoon'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a spoon contains or can contain; specif., a teaspoonful.

spoon gouge. A gouge with a spoonlike cutting end. The **spoon iron** is similar but more bent.

spon'dy-li-ze'ma (spŏn'dĭ-lĭ-zē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *spondylo-* + Gr. *ζῆμα* a settling.] *Med.* Sinking of a vertebra caused by destruction of the one below.

spon'dy-loid (spŏn'dĭ-loid), *a.* Like mollusks of the family Spondylidæ.

spon'dy-lo-lis-the'sis (-lō-lĭs-thē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *spondylo-* + Gr. *ὀλίσθησις* a slipping.] *Med.* Forward displacement of a lumbar vertebra. — **spon'dy-lo-lis-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

spon'dy-los'chi-sis (-lŏs'kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL; *spondylo-* + Gr. *σχίσις* a cleaving.] *Med* Fissure of a vertebral arch.

spon'dy-lot'o-my (-lŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*spondylo-* + *-tomy.*] *Med.* Section of the spine.

spon'dyl-ous (spŏn'dĭ-lŭs), *a.* Pert to a spondyl; vertebral.

spone. ✝ SPOON.

spong (spŏng), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A long piece or strip of land *Obs. or Dial.* [cloth gourd.

sponge cucumber. The dish-

sponge gourd. Dishcloth gourd.

sponge'less, *a.* See -LESS.

sponge'let, *n.* = SPONGIOLE.

spon'geous (spŭn'jŭs), *a.* Spongiose; spongy. *Obs.*

sponge tree. The huisache.

Spon'gi-æ (spŏn'jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPONGE.] Porifera.

spon'gi-an (spŭn'jĭ-ăn; spŏn'-), *n. Zoöl.* Any sponge. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the sponges.

spon-gic'o-lous (spŭn-jĭk'ō-lŭs; spŏn-), *a.* [*sponge* + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Inhabiting sponges.

Spon'gi-da (spŏn'jĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] The Porifera.

spon'gi-form (spŭn'jĭ-fôrm; spŏn'-), *a.* Resembling a sponge.

spon'gin-blast (spŭn'jĭn-blăst), *n.* [*spongin* + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* In sponges, a cell that produces spongin. — **spon'gin-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.* [See -NESS.

spon'gi-ness (spŭn'jĭ-nĕs), *n.* [SPUNK.

spon'gi-ole (spŭn'jĭ-ōl; spŏn'-), *n.* [L. *spongiola* a rose gall, small roots, dim. of *spongia*: cf. F. *spongiole*.] Rootcap. *Obs.*

spon'gi-o-lin (spŭn'jĭ-ō-lĭn; spŏn'-), *n.* Spongin.

spon'gi-o-plasm (-plăz'm), *n.* [Gr. *σπογγιον* sponge + *-plasm.*] = CYTORETICULUM. — **spon'gi-o-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

Spon'gi-o-zo'a (spŏn'jĭ-ō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *σπογγιά* sponge + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* The Porifera. — **spon'gi-o-zo'ön** (-zŏn), *n.*

spon'go-blast (spŏn'gō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. *σπόγγος* sponge + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* Spongioblast.

spon'goid (spŏn'goid; spŭn'-), *a.* [Gr. *σπόγγος* sponge + *-oid.*] Resembling sponge [SPUNK.

sponk (spŏnk). Scot. var. of

sponne. ✝ SPAN.

sponne. Obs. pret. & p. p. of

spon'sal (spŏn'sȧl), *a.* [L. *sponsalis*, fr. *sponsus*, *sponsa*, one betrothed, prop. p. p. of *spondere* to betroth. See SPOUSE; cf. ESPOUSAL, SPOUSAL.] Spousal. **spon'sa-li'tious** (spŏn'sȧ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Sponsal. *Obs.*

spon'si-ble (spŏn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Dial. corrupt. of RESPONSIBLE

spon'sing (spŏn'sĭng). Var. of SPONSION.

spon'sion-al (spŏn'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a pledge or agreement; responsible *R.* [ior.]

spon'sor. *v. t.* To be a sponsor

spon-so'ri-al (spŏn-sō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pert. to a sponsor.

spon'sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

spon'tal, spon'tane, *a.* [L. *spontalis.*] Spontaneous. *Obs.*

spoof (spo͞of), *n.* Deception; swindle. *Slang.* [of SPEAK-

spook. Obs or dial. Eng. pret.

spook, *v. i. & t.* To act the spook; to haunt *Colloq.*

spook'ish, *a.* *Colloq.* **1.** Resembling a spook; spectral.

2. Frequented by, or full of, spooks; haunted. [spooks.]

3. Suggestive of, or due to,

spook'y (spo͞ok'ĭ), *a.* Spookish.

spool'er, *n.* One that spools, as a machine for spooling yarn.

spool'ful, *n.* See -FUL, 2.

spoon (spo͞on). Var. of SPOOM.

spoon'age (-ĭj), *n.* Food eaten with a spoon. *Obs.*

spoon chisel. A sculptor's bent chisel with the bezel on both sides.

spoon'ey. Var. of SPOONY.

spoon'-fash'ion, *adv.* Like spoons placed one facing the back of another. *Colloq., U. S.*

spoon'flow'er (spo͞on'flou'ẽr), *n.* The yautia.

spoon'-food', *n.* = SPOON-MEAT.

spoon gourd. A variety of common gourd with spoonlike fruit.

spoon hook. **a** A form of lure for fishing, usually consisting of a piece carrying a slightly curved oval revolving plate of bright metal (the bowl of a spoon) and a hook or hooks at one end, and attached to the line by a swivel. Cf. JIG, *n.*, 5 **a**.



Spoon Hook a.

b A kind of plumber's shave hook with a spoonlike blade.

spoon oar. An oar having the blade so curved as to afford a better hold upon the water in rowing. See OAR, *Illust.*

spoon tool. Any of various more or less spoon-shaped molder's tools used for sleeking and finishing molds.

spoon'y, spoon'ey (spōōn'ĭ), *a.* [From SPOON; prob. orig., one that has to be fed with a spoon like a child.] Silly; soft; esp., foolishly or demonstratively fond. *Slang.*

spoon'y, spoon'ey, *n.; pl.* SPOONIES, SPOONEYS (-ĭz). One who is silly, esp. in showing affection. *Slang.*

I was a lackadaisical young *spooney*. *Dickens.*

spoor (spōōr), *n.* [*D. spoor;* akin to AS. *spor*, G. *spur*, and from the root of E. *spur;* prop., a path trodden by the feet. See SPUR.] The track or trail of a wild animal.

spoor, *v. i. & t.;* SPOORED (spōōrd); SPOOR'ING. To follow, or track by, a spoor or trail.

spo-rad'ic (spō-răd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σποραδικός scattered, fr. σποράς, -άδος, scattered, fr. σπειρειν to sow seed, to scatter like seed: cf. F. *sporadique.* See SPORE.] Occurring singly, or apart from other things of the same kind, or in scattered instances; separate; single; as, a *sporadic* case of disease; a *sporadic* individual of a species.

sporadic cholera, a disease somewhat resembling the Asiatic cholera, but originating where it occurs, and rarely becoming epidemic. — **s. disease,** *Med.,* a disease which occurs in single and scattered cases. See ENDEMIC, *a.*, 1.

spo'ra-do-sid'er-ite (spō'rā-dō-sĭd'ĕr-īt), *n.* [Gr. σποράς, -άδος, scattered + *siderite.*] The commonest form of meteorite, almost entirely crystalline in structure, and containing olivine, chromite, and other minerals with disseminated grains of nickel iron.

spor'al (spōr'ăl; 201), *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, spores.

spo-range' (spō-rănj'), *n. Bot.* A sporangium.

spo-ran'gi-al (-răn'jĭ-ăl), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to a sporangium; made up of sporangia.

spo'ran-gif'er-ous (spō'răn-jĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*sporangium* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing sporangia.

spo'ran-gi'o-lum (spō'răn-jī'ō-lŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -OLA (-lȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* **a** In mucoraceous fungi, a small, few-spored sporangium, occurring along with larger sporangia containing numerous spores. **b** In fungi of the order Nidulariales and related groups, one of the small sporangia inclosed in the peridium.

spo-ran'gi-o-phore' (spō-răn'jĭ-ō-fōr'; 201), *n.* [*sporangium* + *-phore.*] A stalk or receptacle bearing sporangia.

spo-ran'gi-um (-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. σπόρος a sowing, seed + ἀγγεῖον a receptacle.] *Bot.* A spore case; specif., the sac or receptacle within which asexual spores are produced. In bacteria and certain algæ and fungi the sporangium is often a single cell (mother cell) giving rise endogenously to one or a few spores. In bryophytes there are no true sporangia (see SPOROGONIUM, THECA). In ferns and their allies the sporangia are more complex, and contain numerous spores developed from a primitive sporogenous tissue (archesporeum) and nourished by a special layer of cells (tapetum). Discharge of the spores is aided by the elastic annulus (which see). In seed plants and heterosporous ferns the sporangia are of two kinds. See MICROSPORANGIUM, MEGASPORANGIUM, also FERN, *Illust.; cf.* GAMETANGIUM, GONIDANGIUM.

spore (spōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. σπορά or σπόρος a sowing, seed, fr. σπειρειν to sow. Cf. SPERM.] *Biol.* Any of various small or minute primitive reproductive bodies, typically unicellular, produced by plants (orig. one of the dustlike asexual reproductive bodies of fungi, ferns, etc.) and some protozoans, developed either asexually or through the union of two sex cells or gametes (which see). It was formerly supposed that the spores originally so called were analogous to the seeds of the higher plants; but it is now known that morphologically a spore is a nucleated mass of protoplasm with or without a cell wall, sometimes motile by means of flagella (see ZOÖSPORE), and capable of growth into a new individual either independently (asexual spore) or through union with another similar or dissimilar spore (sexual spore). A seed is a complex structure containing a resting embryo which has developed from the union of two sexual spores. See SEED, 1 **a**, ZYGOTE. In algæ and fungi the many types of asexual spores are distinguished by special names, as *ascospore, tetraspore, basidiospore, carpospore,* etc. In many pteridophytes and all seed plants the asexual spores are of two kinds, microspores and megaspores (see these terms). In protozoans the process of spore formation is an asexual one, and typically consists in the division of the cell contents (often after encystment of the cell) into many minute cells (spores) which are afterward liberated to swim away or become scattered. Less often the cell forms but one spore. Both in plants and animals spore formation often provides the organism with a means of surviving unfavorable seasons or extremes of temperature, the spores then being surrounded with a tough investing wall and possessing great tenacity of life. This is the case with the spores of many bacteria, and often greatly increases the difficulty of sterilization.

spore, *v. i. Bot.* To form or develop spores, as a plant.

spored (spōrd; 201), *a.* Having spores; — chiefly used in composition; as, an eight-*spored* ascus.

spore mother cell. *Bot.* In sporangiferous plants, as the ferns and seed plants, the mother cell of a spore. These cells are the product of the final division of the archespore; each develops a group of four spores called a *tetrad.*

spore print. A print of the gills or lamellæ of an agaricoid fungus, made by placing a pileus with the lamellæ downward on a sheet of paper, the fall of the countless spores producing an exact outline of the lamellæ.

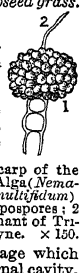
spo-rid'i-um (spō-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -IA (-ă). [NL. See SPORE.] *Bot.* A small spore; as: **a** A spore abjointed from a promycelium. **b** In certain ascomycetes, an ascospore.

spo-rif'er-ous (-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*spore* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or producing spores.

sporo-. [Gr. σπορά or σπόρος a sowing, seed.] Combining form for *spore.*

Spo-rob'o-lus (spō-rŏb'ō-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σπορά or σπόρος seed + root of βάλλειν to cast.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of grasses, having ample panicles with small one-flowered spikelets, each with three glumes. The grain separates easily, whence the name *dropseed grass.* The species are of little value for pasturage.

spo'ro-carp (spō'rō-kärp), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* **a** In the red algæ (Rhodophyceæ) and ascomycetous fungi, the multicellular body which develops from a fertilized archicarp or procarp; a cystocarp. It produces a number of asexual spores called *carpospores.* **b** In mosses, the sporogonium. **c** In heterosporous fern allies of the order Salviniales, one of the capsulelike masses of sporangia.



Sporocarp of the Red Alga (*Nemalion multifidum*) 1 Carpospores; 2 Remnant of Trichogyne. ×150.

spo'ro-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-cyst.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** (1) The case or cyst secreted by certain protozoans preliminary to the production of spores by sporulation. (2) A protozoan in such an encysted condition. **b** In digenetic trematode worms, a saclike stage which buds off cells from the membrane lining its internal cavity. These cells develop into embryos (*rediæ*) within the cavity of the sporocyst. Cf. 1st FLUKE, 2

2. *Bot.* A sporocyte.

— **spo'ro-cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*

spo'ro-cyte (-sīt), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-cyte.*] *Bot.* A spore mother cell.

spo'ro-duct (-dŭkt), *n.* [*sporo-* + *duct.*] *Zoöl.* In the wall of the cyst formed by certain gregarines, minute tubes for the exit of the spores.

spo'ro-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* **a** Reproduction by spores. **b** Spore formation.

spo-rog'e-nous (spō-rŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*sporo-* + *-genous.*] *Biol.* **a** Producing or developing spores; as, *sporogenous* tissue. **b** *Zoöl.* Reproducing by spores.

spo'ro-go'ni-um (spō'rō-gō'nĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.; L. pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL. See SPORO-; -GONY.] *Bot.* The asexual generation, or sporophyte, in mosses, consisting of a stalk (*seta*) bearing a theca or capsule in which spores are produced; the so-called "moss fruit." It is developed from the fertilized archegonium, and remains permanently attached to the gametophyte by the base of the seta (*foot*), which acts as an absorbing organ. See THECA, MUSCI, also MOSS, *Illust.*

spo-rog'o-ny (spō-rŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-gony.*] **a** Reproduction by spores. **b** Sometimes, specif., in Sporozoa, spore formation by a zygote by encystment and subsequent division of the cell contents, as distinct from *schizogony.*

spo'ro-phore (spō'rō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* A spore-bearing branch or organ; that part of the thallus of a sporophyte which develops spores. In fungi it is often conspicuous, as in the mushrooms, where it forms the whole visible plant. It may be a simple hyphal filament or a mass of hyphæ. In ferns, mosses, and liverworts, it is practically equivalent to the sporophyte; in seed plants it is the placenta. See SPOROPHYTE; cf. GAMETOPHORE. — **spo'ro-phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*

spo'ro-phyll (spō'rō-fĭl), *n.* Also **spo'ro-phyl.** [*sporo-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* A spore-bearing leaf; a leaf more or less modified in form and structure which develops sporangia. It may resemble and perform the functions of a foliage leaf, as in the ferns, or may be completely altered, as the spike of the adder's-tongue. In heterosporous plants the sporophylls are of two kinds, *microsporophylls* and *megasporophylls.* — **spo-roph'yl-la-ry** (spō-rŏf'ĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.*

spo'ro-phyte (spō'rō-fīt; 201), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* In plants exhibiting alternation of generations, the generation which bears asexual spores; — opposed to *gametophyte.* It is not clearly differentiated in the life cycle of the lower plants. In bryophytes it first becomes distinct, being known in mosses as the *sporogonium* or "spore fruit." In pteridophytes it has become the conspicuous part of the plant, the gametophyte being reduced to a small thalloid body (*prothallium*); in seed plants it is the only stage visible to ordinary observation, the whole tree, shrub, or herb being the sporophyte. Cf. GAMETOPHYTE; see ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS. — **spo'ro-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

spo'ro-sac (-săk), *n.* [*sporo-* + *sac.*] *Zoöl.* **1.** One of the simple, degenerate gonophores of certain hydroids, often little more than a gonad and never medusoid.

2. In trematodes: **a** A sporocyst. **b** A redia.

-sporous. [See SPORE, *n.*] A suffix used to signify *having* (such or so many) *spores;* as, octo*sporous.*

Spo'ro-zo'a (spō'rō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *sporo-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* A class of Protozoa consisting of exclusively parasitic forms, which pass through a more or less complicated life history comprising both asexual and sexual generations, in the course of which reproduction by sporulation takes place. They are never ciliated, and, except in certain stages, rarely have flagella or well-developed pseudopodia. They live in the body, usually in the cells, of some one of the higher animals, but often the young live in one animal and the mature forms in another. The group includes various pathogenic members, as the malaria parasite and the pébrine parasite of the silkworm. The orders usually recognized are Gregarinida, Coccidiidea, Myxosporidea, and Sarcocystidea. — **spo'ro-zo'an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

spo'ro-zo'ite (spō'rō-zō'īt), *n. Zoöl.* In certain Sporozoa, a small active, usually elongate, sickle-shaped or somewhat amœboid spore, esp. one of those produced by division of the passive spores into which the zygote divides; an exotospore. The sporozoites reproduce asexually.

spor'ran (spŏr'ăn), *n.* [Gael. *sporan.*] A large purse or pouch of skin with the hair or fur on, worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders in full dress. See KILT, *Illust.*

sport (spōrt; 201), *n.* [Abbr. fr. ME. *desport, disport.* See DISPORT.] **1.** That which diverts, and makes mirth; pastime; amusement.

It is as *sport* to a fool to do mischief. *Prov.* x. 23.

2 Specif., some particular play, game, or mode of amusement; as: **a** (1) A diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing, racing, games, esp. athletic games, and the like; also, any of various similar games or diversions usually played under cover, as bowling, rackets, basket ball, etc. (2) Any game or contest, esp. one involving individual skill and physical prowess, on which money is staked. **b** A theatrical performance. *Obs.*

3. **a** Pleasantry; raillery; a jesting, as opposed to an earnest or serious, spirit; as, he questioned them in *sport.* **b** Mock; mockery; contemptuous mirth; derision.

Then make *sport* at me; then let me be your jest *Shak.*

4. **a** That with which one plays, or which is driven about in play; a plaything; the helpless object of some force.

Flitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind. *Dryden.*

Never does man appear to greater disadvantage than when he is the *sport* of his own ungoverned passions. *John Clarke.*

b A subject of, or butt for, mirth, mockery, or derision

5. Play, as upon words. *Rare.* *Broome.*

6. Dalliance; wantonness; amorous play. *Obs.*

7. One interested in sports; now, one interested in sports solely or chiefly for their gambling aspects; hence, a gambler; also, one who is flashy and cheap. *Colloq.*

8. *Biol.* **a** A sudden spontaneous deviation or variation from type; a mutation; an individual organism which differs from its parents beyond the usual limits of individual variation. **b** Specif., *Bot.,* a bud variation. See MUTATION, 6 **a**.

Syn. — Game, frolic, mirth; mock, mockery. See PLAY.

sport, *v. t.;* SPORT'ED; SPORT'ING. [Abbr. fr. *disport.*] **1.** To divert; to amuse; to make merry. *Obs.*

Against whom do ye *sport* yourselves? *Is.* lvii. 4.

2. To represent by any kind of play. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

3. **a** To wear or use in public (any personal belonging or, by extension, expression, manner, etc.); — usually with implication of ostentation; as, to *sport* a gold-headed cane, a professional smile, a new carriage. *Colloq.* **b** To spend ostentatiously or lavishly. *Now Chiefly Australia.*

4. To utter or throw out in an easy or sportive manner; — with *off;* as, to *sport* off epigrams. *Rare.* *Addison.*

to sport one's oak. See OAK, *n.*, 3. — to **s. silk.** = *to carry silk* **a**, under CARRY, *v. t.*

sport, *v. i.* **1.** To play; to frolic; also, to wanton. *Milton.*

2. To engage in sports; also, to bet habitually.

3. To trifle; to speak or act in jest.

4. *Biol.* **a** To deviate or vary abruptly from type; to mutate. **b** Specif., *Bot.,* to exhibit bud variation.

Syn. — Play, frolic, game, wanton.

sport'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of sport; merry; frolicsome; full of jesting; indulging in mirth or play; playful. *Milton.*

2. Done in jest, or for mere play; sportive.

They are no *sportful* productions of the soil. *Bentley.*

3. Wanton; lecherous. *Obs.* *Shak.*

— **sport'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **sport'ful-ness,** *n.*

sport'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPORT. Specif.: *p. a.* Of, pertaining to, or engaging in, sport or sports; exhibiting the character or conduct of one that sports.

sporting book, a book containing a record of bets, gambling operations, etc. — **s. house,** a house frequented by sportsmen, gamblers, and the like. — **s. man.** **a** One who practices field sports. *Now Rare.* **b** One who devotes himself to sports or games, chiefly for the gambling connected with them. — **s. piece,** plaything. *Obs.*

spor'tive (spōr'tĭv; 201), *a.* **1.** Tending to, engaged in, or provocative of, sport; gay; frolicsome; playful; merry.

Is it I

That drive thee from the *sportive* court? *Shak.*

2. Relating to, or connected with, sports, esp. field sports.

3. Amorous; wanton; lecherous. *Obs.* *Shak.*

sportive lemur. See LEPILEMUR.

— **spor'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **spor'tive-ness,** *n.*

sports'man (spōrts'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who pursues sports; specif.: **a** One who practices the sports of the field, esp. hunting or fishing. **b** One who bets or gambles on sports, esp. horse racing; a sporting man (which see, def. **b**); — now not in good use. **c** One who in sports is fair and generous; one who has recourse to nothing illegitimate; a good loser and a graceful winner.

sports'man-like (-līk), *a.* Characteristic of a sportsman.

spoon'hutch', *n.* The great laurel. *U. S.* [of SPOONY.]

spoon'i-ly (spo͞on'ĭ-lĭ), *a d v.*

spoon'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS

spoon iron. See SPOON GOUGE.

spoon lever *Cotton Spinning* A lever in a drawing frame, with a hollowed end over which the sliver passes.

spoon'-meat', *n.* Liquid or semiliquid food, usually eaten with a spoon; spoon-food

spoonne Obs. p. p. of SPIN

spoon net A net for landing fish.

spoon'ways' (spo͞on'wāz'), *adv.* Spoon-fashion

spoon'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* = MOUNTAIN LAUREL **a**.

spoon'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* = SCURVYGRASS **a**. *Obs*

spoor'er, *n.* One who spoors.

spoorn, *n Folklore* A kind of evil specter or hobgoblin. *Obs.*

spoot (spo͞ot). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPOUT.

spoote + SPOT.

spo-ra'ceous (spō-rā'shŭs), *a.* Pert. to spores.

spor'a-des (spŏr'ȧ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SPORADIC.] *Astron.* Sparsile stars. [Sporadic. *R.*]

spo-ra'di-al (spō-rā'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [Sporadic. *R.*]

spo-rad'i-cal (spō-răd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Sporadic. — **spo-rad'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **spo-rad'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

spor'an (spŏr'ăn). Var. of SPORRAN

spo-ran'gi-a, *n., L. pl.* of SPORANGIUM.

spo'ran-gid'i-um (spō'răn-jĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of *sporangium.*] *Obs. Bot.* a Columella of a moss. **b** A sporangium.

spo-ran'gi-form (spō-răn'jĭ-fôrm), *a. Bot.* Having the form of a sporangium

spo-ran'gi-oid (-oid), *a.* [*sporangium* + *-oid.*] Sporangiform

spo-ran'gi-ole (-ōl), *n.* [Dim fr. *sporangium.*] A sporangiolum

spo-ran'gi-o-spore' (-ō-spōr'; 201), *n. Bot.* A spore developed in a sporangium; specif., a spore in the Myxomycetes *Rare.*

spo-ra'tion (spō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [*spore* + *-ation.*] Sporulation.

spore. + SPUR.

spore case. *Bot.* A case or sac containing spores; sporangium

spore cell. A spore.

spore fruit. *Bot.* An ascocarp.

spore group. = SPORIDESM.

sporeles. + SPURLESS.

spore'ling, *n.* [*spore* + 1st *-ling.*] *Bot.* A young sporophyte.

Spō'rer's law of zones (spō'rĕrz). *Astron.* A law expressing the latitude variation of the zones of sun spots, formulated by F. W. G. Spörer (1822–95).

spore sac *Bot.* A spore case; as: **a** Cavity of the theca in mosses. **b** Ascus. [ridium.]

spo'rid (spō'rĭd; 201), *n.* Spo-

spo'ri-desm (-rĭ-dĕz'm), *n.* [*spore* + Gr. δέσμη bundle.] A multicellular spore body, or chain of independent spores.

spo'ri-dif'er-ous (-dĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*sporidium* + *-ferous.*] Bearing sporidia. [A sporidiolum.]

spo-rid'i-o-le (spō-rĭd'ĭ-ōl), *n.*

spo'ri-di'o-lum (spō'rĭ-dī'ō-lŭm; 201), *n* [NL., dim. of *sporidium.*] *Bot.* In the rust fungi, one of the sporidia developed by the promycelium.

sporier. + SPURRIER.

spo'ri-fi-ca'tion (spō'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; 201), *n.* [*spore* + *-fication.*] Spore formation.

spo'ri-par'i-ty (-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*spore* + L. *parere* to bring forth.] *Zoöl.* Reproduction by sporulation. — **spo-rip'a-rous** (spō-rĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.*

sporne. + SPURN.

spo'ro-blast. *n.* [*sporo-* + *-blast.*] a *Bot* Merispore. *Obs.* **b** *Zoöl.* In certain protozoans, a cell which divides into sporozoites.

spo'ro-car'pi-um (spō'rō-kär'pĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *L. pl.* -PIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A sporocarp.

spo'ro-derm, *n.* [*sporo-* + *-derm.*] *Bot.* The wall or covering of a spore. *Obs.* or *R.*

spo'ro-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-gen.*] A plant which produces spores. *Obs.* [Sporogenesis.]

spo'ro-ge'ny (spō-rŏj'ē-nĭ), *n* | **spo'ro-go'ni-al** (spō'rō-gō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a sporogonium or sporogonia.

spor'oid (spŏr'oid), *a.* [*spore* + *-oid.*] Resembling a spore

spo-rol'o-gist (spō-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [*sporo-* + *-logist.*] A botanist who attaches importance to spores in classification. *Rare.*

spo'ront (spō'rŏnt; 201), *n* [*spore* + Gr. ὤν, ὄντος, p. pr., being.] *Zoöl* In Sporozoa, a cell (often an oösporе or zygote) which forms spores by encystment and subsequent division.

spo-roph'o-rous (spō-rŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*sporo-* + *-phorous.*] a Bearing spores. **b** *Bot.* Pertaining to a sporophore

spo'ro-phyd'i-um (spō'rō-fĭd'ĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [NL.; *sporo-* + *-phydium,* used as a dim. fr. Gr. φυάς a shoot.] *Bot.* The sporangium in Characeæ. [NL.]

spo'ro-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* Sporophyll.

spo'ro-ste'gi-um (-stē'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *sporo-* + Gr. στέγειν to cover.] *Bot.* Nucule in Characeæ.

spo'rous (spō'rŭs; 201), *a.* Sporal. [*a.* Sporozoan.]

spo'ro-zo'ic (spō'rō-zō'ĭk; 201), *a.*

spo'ro-zo'id (-ĭd), **spo'ro-zo'oid** (-oid), *n.* [*sporo-* + Gr. ζῷον an animal.] *Biol.* A zoöspore. *Obs.*

spo'ro-zo'ön (-ŏn), *n. Zoöl.* A sporozoan. *Rare.*

spor'a-bil'i-ty (spōr'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ; 201), *n.* Sportiveness. *Obs.*

spor'a-ble, *a.* Frolicsome; playful. *Obs.*

spor'al (spōr'ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or used in, sports. *Obs.*

spor'ance (-tăns), *n.* Entertainment; merrymaking *Obs*

spor'er, *n.* One who sports; a sportsman. *Obs.* [See -NESS.]

spor'i-ness (spōr'ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

spor'ing-ly, *adv.* of SPORTING.

spor'less, *a* See -LESS

spor'ling, *n. Rare* **a** A frolic. **b** A little person or creature engaged in sports or play. [like.]

sports'man-ly, *a* Sportsmanlike.

sports'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

spor'some, *a.* Playful; sportive. *Obs. Scot.*

spor'tu-la (spôr'tŭ-lă), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] A gift; a present, as of food or money by an ancient Roman to his clients; a largess; a donation.

spor'u-lar (spôr'ŏŏ-lăr), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to, or having the nature of, a sporule. **b** Sporoid.

spor'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* *Bot.* To undergo sporulation.

spor'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Biol.* Formation of spores; esp., division into many small spores (esp. after encystment).

spor'ule (spôr'ōōl; 277), *n.* [Dim. of *spore.*] *Biol.* A small spore; specif., *Mycology*, a spore borne within a perithecium, as in certain of the Fungi Imperfecti.

spor'u-lif'er-ous (-ŏŏ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*sporule* + *-ferous.*] *Biol.* Producing sporules.

spot (spŏt), *n.* [ME. *spot*; cf. Fries. *spot*, OD. *spotte.*]

1. A mark on a substance or body made by foreign matter; a blot; a place discolored.

Out, damned *spot!* Out, I say! *Shak.*

2. A stain on character or reputation; something that soils purity; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish.

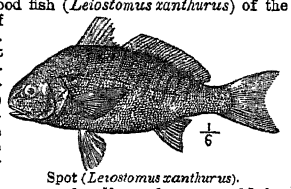
3. A small part differing, as in color, finish, or material, from the main part, or from the ground upon which it is; as, the *spots* of a leopard; the *spots* on a playing card; specif.: **a** A beauty spot. *Obs.* **b** A nævus. **c** A sun spot. **d** *Hort.* One of the patches or discolorations produced upon leaves, fruits, etc., by various fungi; also, any fungus causing such disease. See RUST, 2.

4. A small extent of space; a place; any particular place.

That *spot* to which I point is Paradise. *Milton.*

5. One of a variety of domestic pigeons, pure white in color with a dark tail and a dark spot on the forehead.

6. **a** A sciænoid food fish (*Leiostomus xanthurus*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States. It has a black spot behind the shoulders and fifteen oblique dark bars. **b** The red drum (*Sciænops ocellata*). See DRUMFISH. **c** The pinfish (*Diplodus holbrooki*).



Spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*).

7. *pl.* Commodities, as merchandise and cotton, sold for immediate delivery. *Brokers' Cant.*

8. *Eng. Billiards.* Short for SPOT STROKE.

Syn. — Stain, flaw, speck, blot, disgrace, reproach, fault, blemish; place, site, locality, point.

in spots, by snatches; by intervals; in some respects. *Colloq.* — **on, or upon, the spot**, immediately; before moving; without changing place; as, to decide *on the spot.*

spot, *v. t.*; SPOT'TED; SPOT'TING. [ME. *spotten*; cf. OD. *spotten.* See SPOT, *n.*] **1.** To mark or discolor in or with spots; to stain; to cover with spots; as, to *spot* a garment; specif., *Obs.*, to affix a beauty spot.

2. To stain; blemish; taint; disgrace; asperse.

If ever I shall close these eyes but once,
May I live *spotted* for my perjury. *Beau & Fl.*

3. To blame. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

4. *Colloq.* **a** To mark or note so as to insure recognition; hence, to recognize; to detect; as, to *spot* a criminal. *Cant.* **b** *Chiefly Racing.* To pick out or choose in advance (one of a number of contestants as the winner).

5. To place on a spot; as, to *spot* a billiard ball.

to spot timber, to cut or chip it, in preparation for hewing.

spot, *v. i.* To become stained with spots.

spot, *a.* Lit., being on the spot, or place; hence: *Com.* **a** On hand for immediate delivery after sale; — said of commodities; as, *spot* wheat. **b** Paid or ready for payment at once upon delivery of property purchased; — said of cash.

spot ball. **a** *Pool.* A ball placed on the spot, as after being pocketed. **b** *Billiards.* The one of the cue balls which is marked with a black spot or two spots.

spot'-barred' (-bärd'), *a.* *Eng. Billiards.* Designating, or pert. to, a game in which the red ball is placed upon the center spot after being pocketed twice consecutively in a top corner pocket from its own spot.

spot lens. *Micros.* A condensing lens in which the light is confined to an annular pencil by a small, round diaphragm (the *spot*), and used in dark-field illumination.

spot'less, *a.* Without a spot; esp., free from reproach or impurity; as, a *spotless* mind or name; *spotless* behavior. **Syn.** — Blameless, unspotted, unblemished, pure, immaculate, irreproachable, untarnished.

— **spot'less-ly**, *adv.* — **spot'less-ness**, *n.*

spot stroke. *Eng. Billiards.* The pocketing of the red ball in a top corner pocket from off its own spot so as to leave the cue ball in position for an easy losing hazard in either top corner pocket. See SPOT-BARRED.

spot'ted (spŏt'ĕd; -Id; 151), *pret. & p. p. of* SPOT. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Marked with spots; as, a *spotted* garment.

2. Fig.: Sullied; tarnished; as, a *spotted* character.

spotted alder, the witch-hazel. — **s. arum**, the cuckoopint. — **s. bass** (bās). = SPOT, *n.*, 6 **b.** — **s. blenny**, the ocellated blenny. See BLENNY, *Illust.* — **s. cabrilla**, a cabrilla (*Paralabrax maculato-fasciatus*) of the coast of southern California. It is olive-brown, very thickly marked with darker spots. — **s. cavy**, the paca. — **s. coltsfoot**, an asteraceous plant (*Farfugium grande*) with handsome leaves, somewhat resembling those of coltsfoot, but curiously spotted with yellow; called also *leopard plant.* — **s. comfrey.** = LUNGWORT, 2 **a.** — **spotted cowbane**, the American water hemlock. — **s. crake**, a small European rail (*Porzana maruetta*) similar to the American sora. See CRAKE, *n.*, 2, *Illust.* — **s. crane's-bill**, a common wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*). See GERANIUM, 1, *Illust.* — **s. cuscus**, an Australian phalanger (*Phalanger maculatus*). — **s. dead nettle.** See LAMIUM. — **s. deer**, the axis deer. — **s. dogfish.** See DOGFISH, 1. — **s. eagle**, a small European eagle (*Aquila maculata*). — **s. fever**, *Med.*, any of various eruptive fevers; esp., typhus fever or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. — **s. flycatcher.** See FLYCATCHER, 2. — **s. goby**, a small European goby (*Gobius minutus*), gray with numerous dark spots, which lives on sandy shores. — **s. gum**, an Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus maculata*). — **s. hemlock**, the American water hemlock. — **s. hyena.** See HYENA. — **s. jewelweed**, the common American jewelweed (*Impatiens biflora*); — from the mottled flowers. — **s. knotweed**, the lady's-thumb. — **s. locust**, the black locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*). — **s. lynx**, the pardine lynx. — **s. medic**, *Medicago arabica*, with yellow flowers, spotted leaflets, and tightly coiled furrowed pods. — **s. oak.** **a** The water oak. **b** The quercitron. **c** The southern red oak (*Quercus texana*). — **s. orchis.** **a** The European *Orchis maculata.* **b** In Tasmania, a leafless orchid (*Dipodium punctatum*) with rose-colored flowers. — **s. pelidnota.** See PELIDNOTA **b.** — **s. pipsissewa**, the spotted wintergreen. — **s. rail**, the spotted crake. — **s. redshank.** See REDSHANK, 1 **a.** — **s. rock**, ore-producing rock having irregular deposits. — **s. rockfish**, a handsomely colored Californian rockfish (*Sebastichthys constellatus*). — **s. sandpiper**, a common sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) which breeds throughout North America, frequenting both fresh and salt water. In summer the under parts of the adult are heavily spotted with black. It has a plaintive whistling note and when walking or standing bobs its head and tail continually. See SANDPIPER, *Illust.* — **s. skitty**, the spotted crake. — **s. sea trout, s. squeteague.** See WEAKFISH. — **s. sickness.** *Med.* See PINTA. — **s. spurge**, either of two common euphorbiaceous weeds (*Euphorbia maculata* and *E. nutans*) having spotted leaves. — **s. sucker**, the winter sucker. — **s. tree**, the leopard tree. — **s. turbot**, the windowpane (fish). — **s. turtle**, a small American fresh-water tortoise (*Chelopus guttatus*) having a blackish carapace on which are scattered round yellow spots. Called also **s. tortoise.** — **s. water hen**, the spotted crake. — **s. weakfish.** See WEAKFISH. — **s. wintergreen**, a pyrolaceous plant (*Chimaphila maculata*) having lanceolate leaves mottled with white, and corymbose or umbellate white or pinkish flowers. — **s. woodpecker**, either of two European and Asiatic woodpeckers having plumage variegated with black and white. *Dendrocopus major* is the great or greater, *D. minor* the lesser, spotted woodpecker.

spot'ter (spŏt'ẽr), *n.* One that spots; specif.: **a** A detective; esp., a person employed to detect dishonesty and irregularities of a particular kind; as, a *spotter* on a street car. *Cant, U. S.* **b** *Railroading.* A device on a car for marking irregularities in the track. *U. S.*

spot'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPOT. Hence: *n.* The retouching of spots in photographic prints with pigments.

spotting machine, one through which railroad ties are run to level off seats for tie plates or for the bases of the rails. — **s. motion**, a mechanism to develop spots on twist yarns.

spot'ty (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** **a** Full of spots. **b** Defiled. *Obs.*

2. Irregular; lacking uniformity; as, a *spotty* crop, i. e., one that is not evenly developed throughout the field.

spous'age (spouz'ăj), *n.* [OF. *espousaige*, fr. *espouser.* See SPOUSE, *v. t.*] Espousal; wedlock. *Now Rare.*

spous'al (-ăl), *a.* [See SPOUSAL, *n.*; cf. SPONSAL.] Of or pertaining to a spouse or marriage; nuptial; matrimonial.

spous'al, *n.* [See ESPOUSAL, SPOUSE.] Marriage; nuptials; espousal, — generally in *pl.*

spouse (spouz), *n.* [OF. *espous, espos*, fem. *espouse*, F. *époux, épouse*, fr. L. *sponsus, sponsa*, prop. p. p. of *spondere* to promise solemnly, to engage one's self, prob. akin to Gr. *σπένδειν* to make a libation, *σπένδεσθαι* to make a treaty. Cf. DESPOND, ESPOUSE, RESPOND, SPONDEE, SPONSOR.]

1. A man or woman engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my *spouse* had won. *Spenser.*

2. A bridegroom. *Obs.* *Fabyan.*

3. Espousal; marriage; wedlock. *Obs.*

spout (spout), *v. t.*; SPOUT'ED; SPOUT'ING. [ME. *spouten* to spout, vomit; cf. Sw. *sputa* to spout, D. *spuit* a spout, *spuiten* to spout, Dan. *spylte* to spit, to sputter; perh. akin to E. *spit* to eject from the mouth. Cf. SPUTTER.]

1. To throw out forcibly and abundantly, as liquids or granulated material through an orifice; to eject in a jet; as, an elephant *spouts* water from his trunk.

2. To utter magniloquently; to recite in an oratorical or pompous manner; as, to *spout* verses.

Pray, *spout* some French, son *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To pawn; to pledge; as, to *spout* a watch. *Slang.*

4. To furnish with a spout; as, to *spout* a teapot.

spout, *v. i.* **1.** To issue with violence, or in a jet, as a liquid through a narrow orifice, or from a spout; as, water *spouts* from a hole; blood *spouts* from an artery

2. To eject water or other liquid or material in a jet.

3. To utter a speech, esp. in a pompous manner.

spout, *n.* [ME. *spoute.* See SPOUT, *v. t.*] **1.** That through which anything spouts; a discharging lip, pipe, or orifice; a tube, pipe, or conductor of any kind through which a liquid is poured or by which it is conveyed in a stream from one place to another; as, the *spout* of a teapot; a *spout* for conducting water from the roof of a building.

2. A trough to conduct grain, flour, etc., to a receptacle.

3. A shoot or lift often formerly used in a pawnbroker's shop; by extension, *Slang*, a pawnbroker's shop.

4 A discharge or jet of water or other liquid, esp. when rising in a column; specif., a waterspout.

up the spout, in pawn (see def. 3); fig., "done for." *Slang.*

spout'er (spout'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that spouts; as: **a** An oil well the flow of which has not been controlled by the engineers. **b** A magniloquent declaimer; a speechifier.

2. *Naut.* A whaling vessel or her master. *Slang.*

spout'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPOUT. Hence: *n.* Material from which pieces for making spouts may be cut.

sprag (sprăg), *n.* [Perh. fr. Scand. Cf. SPRAY a branch.] A billet of wood; a piece of timber, etc., used as a prop, as in a mine; also, a piece of wood inserted between the spokes of a wheel to check a vehicle, or a pointed rod to keep a vehicle from running backward, by digging into the ground. See SOLDIER SPRAG.

sprag, *v. t.*; SPRAGGED (sprăgd); SPRAG'GING (sprăg'ĭng). **1.** To check the motion of (a vehicle) by means of a sprag.

2. To prop or sustain with a sprag.

sprain (sprān), *v. t.*; SPRAINED (sprānd); SPRAIN'ING. [OF. *espreindre* to press, to force out, F. *épreindre*, fr. (assumed) LL. *expremere*, L. *exprimere.* See EXPRESS, *v. t.*; cf. SPRAINTS.] To weaken, as a joint, ligament, or muscle, by sudden and excessive exertion, as by wrenching; to overstrain, or stretch injuriously, but without luxation.

Syn. — See STRAIN.

sprain, *n.* **1.** Act of sprailing; sudden or violent overstrain or wrenching, as of the ligaments of a joint.

2. The condition caused by such overstrain, usually including swelling and inflammation; as, a bad *sprain.*

sprain fracture. Separation of a tendon or ligament from its point of insertion, with detachment of a shell of bone.

sprat (sprăt), *n.* [ME. *sprot, sprotte*, AS. *sprott*, akin to D. *sprot*, G. *sprotte.*] **a** A small European herring (*Pomolobus sprattus*) closely allied to the common herring and the pilchard. The name is also applied to other small herrings. **b** A Californian surf fish (*Rhacochilus toxotes*). **c** A gizzard shad. *Local, U. S.* **d** A sand launce. **e** The bleak.

sprawl (sprôl), *v. i.*; SPRAWLED (sprôld); SPRAWL'ING. [ME. *spraulen*, AS. *sprēawlian*; orig. uncert.] **1.** **a** To struggle, esp. to struggle convulsively. *Obs. or R.* **b** To move, when lying down, with awkward extension and motions of the limbs; to scramble in creeping.

The birds were not fledged; but upon *sprawling* and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. *L'Estrange.*

2. To spread the limbs carelessly in a recumbent position; to lie with the limbs stretched out ungracefully.

3. To spread irregularly, as vines, plants, or trees; to spread ungracefully, as chirography.

sprawl, *v. t.* To spread out, or cause to spread out, ungracefully, irregularly, or the like.

sprawl, *n.* Act or posture of sprawling.

spray (sprā), *n.* [ME. *spray*, akin to Dan. *sprag*, Sw. dial. *spragge.* Cf. SPRIG.] **1** A small shoot; twig. *Obs. or Scot.*

The painted birds, companions of the spring,
Hopping from *spray* to *spray*, were heard to sing. *Dryden.*

2. A collective body of small branches and foliage, esp. when horizontal, as those of hemlock.

And from the trees did lop the needless *spray.* *Spenser.*

3. Twisted willow or hazel for thatching; — usually in *pl.* *Dial. Eng.*

4. Something resembling a spray (def. 2), as a decorative design or ornament; as, a *spray* of brilliants.

5. *Founding.* **a** An auxiliary gate, runner, or side channel in a mold. **b** A group of castings made together and connected by sprues, before being separated and trimmed.

spray, *n.* [Prob. fr. LG., and perh. akin to E. *spread*; cf. LG. *spreden, spreen, spreien*, to spread, OFlem. *spreyden, spreyen*, to scatter, also Flem. *spraaien* to glitter, shine, G. *sprühen* to sprinkle, scatter, sparkle.] **1.** Water flying in small drops or particles, as from waves or a waterfall.

2. **a** *Med.* (1) A jet of fine medicated vapor, used either as an application to a diseased part, or to charge the air of a room with a disinfectant or deodorizer. (2) An instrument for applying such a spray; an atomizer. **b** A jet of water or other liquid dispersed by a sprayer.

spray, *v. t.*; SPRAYED (sprād); SPRAY'ING. **1.** To scatter or let fall in the form of spray.

2. To throw spray upon; to treat with a spray.

spray, *v. i.* **1.** To assume the form of spray; to scatter in fine particles; as, the device causes the water to *spray.*

2. To discharge a liquid in the form of spray.

spray'board' (sprā'bōrd'; 201), *n.* *Naut.* A screen raised above any part of the gunwale of a boat to keep out spray.

spray'er (sprā'ẽr), *n.* One that sprays; any instrument for spraying liquids, as liquid fuel, liquid drugs, etc.

spread (sprĕd), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SPREAD; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPREAD'ING. [ME. *spreden*, AS. *sprēdan*; akin to D. *spreiden, spreijen*, LG. *spreden, spreen, spreien*, G. *spreiten*, Dan. *sprede*, Sw. *sprida.*] **1.** To scatter; to strew, to distribute or cause to extend over a surface; as, to *spread* manure; to *spread* paint; to *spread* butter on bread.

2. To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only; to stretch or expand to a greater extent or to the full size; to open; to unfurl; as, to *spread* a carpet, a tent, a sail.

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sports'wom'an (spôrts'wŏom'ăn), *n., fem.* of SPORTSMAN.

spor'tu-la-ry (spôr'tŭ-lĕ-rĭ; 201), *a.* Subsisting on alms. *Obs.*

spor'tule (spôr'tūl; 201), *n.* [L. *sportula* a little basket, a gift, dim. of *sporta* a basket: cf. F. *sportule.*] A charitable gift; an alms; a sportula. *Obs.*

sport'y (spôr'tĭ; 201), *a.* Characteristic of a sport or a sporting man; given to gambling or to gay dissipation; flashy. *Colloq.* [Like a sprule.]

spor'u-loid (spôr'ŏŏ-loid), *a.* [*Spo'rus* (spō'rŭs; 201), *n.* A name under which Pope satirizes John, Lord Hervey, in the "Prologue to the Satires."

sposage. † SPOUSAGE.

posh (spŏsh), *n.* Slush or soft mud and snow. — **sposh'y**, *a.* *Both Dial. U. S.*

spot, *n.* Spittle. *Obs.*

spotal. † SPOUTFLE. [godwit.]

spot'rump', *n.* The Hudsonian

spot'ted-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

spot'ten. † SPOT. [-NESS.]

spot'ti-ness (spŏt'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

spot'ting, *n.* *Hort.* = SPOT.

spot'tle (spŏt'l), *n.* Spittle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

spoulye. † SPOIL.

spoure. † SPUR.

spourge. † SPURGE.

spourge, *v. t.* To open the buds; unfold. *Obs.*

spourne † SPURN.

spouse (spouz), *v. t.* [See ESPOUSE, SPOUSE, *n.*] To wed; espouse. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

spouse'bed', *n.* Marriage bed.

spouse'breach', spouse'-breche', spouse'break', *n.* Adultery. *Obs.*

spousehede, spouse'hood, *n.* Marriage; wedlock. *Obs.*

spouse'less, *a.* See -LESS.

spous'ess, *n.* Wife; bride. *Obs.*

spous'ing, *n.* Spousal. *Obs.*

spousy. † SPOUSE, *v.* [*Scot.*]

spout (spōōt) *n.* Therazorclam.

spout hole. Blowhole of a cetacean; nostril of a walrus or seal.

spout'less, *a.* See -LESS.

spout shell. Any marine gastropod shell of the genus *Aporrhais*; — so called from the shape of the aperture.

spout'y (spout'ĭ), *a.* Of land, so wet that water spouts when one walks on it. *Colloq., U. S.*

spow, spowe, *n.* [Cf. Icel *spói*, Sw. *spoj.*] A curlew, esp. the whimbrel. *Local, Eng.*

spowle. † SPOOL

spowse † SPOUSE.

spp. *Abbr.* Species (*pl.*).

S. P. Q. R. *Abbr.* **a** Senatus Populusque Romanus (L., the Senate and People of Rome). **b** Small profits, quick returns.

spra. † SPRAY.

Sprach'ge-fühl' (shprăk'gĕ-fül'), *n.* [G.] Instinctive or habitual feeling for usage in language. [SPRAUCHLE]

spra'chle (sprăk'l). Var. of **sprack** (sprăk; sprāk), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *sprækr* sprightly, Sw. dial. *spräk, spräg*, spirited, mettlesome.] Alert; active; lively; nimble; shrewd; deft.

sprack'ly, *adv.* — **sprack'ness**, *n.* *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sprack'ly, *a.* Sprack. *Obs.*

sprad (sprăd). Obs or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of SPREAD.

sprad'dle (sprăd'l), *v. i.* To sprawl. *Obs. or Dial.*

spraede † SPREAD.

sprag (sprăg; sprāg) = SPRACK. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sprag (sprăg), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sprakr* a small flounder.] **a** A young salmon. **b** A young codfish. *Both Local, Eng.*

sprag road. *Mining.* A gangway so steep that the wheels of ore cars have to be spragged when going down.

spraich (sprāK), *n. & v. i.* Scream; cry. *Scot.*

spraick'le (sprā'k'l). Var. of SPRAUCHLE. [of SPRECKLE.]

spral'kle (sprăl'k'l). Scot. var.

spraind. Sprained. *Ref Sp.*

spraing (sprāng), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *sprang* lace weaving, Norw. dial. *sprong* a tassel, link, stripe.] Streak; stripe; tint. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spraint (sprānt). Scot. of SPRINT.

spraints (sprānts), *n. pl.* [OF. *espraintes, espreintes*, F. *épreintes*, fr. *espreinte* a desire to dung, fr. *espreindre.* See SPRAIN, *v. t.*] Otter's dung. *Dial. Eng.*

spraith † SPREAGH.

sprancle. † SPRANKLE.

sprang. † SPRING.

sprang, *pret.* of SPRING.

sprangene. Obs. p. p. of SPRING.

sprangle, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *sprangi* to walk briskly.] **a** To struggle. *Obs. Scot.* **b** To sprawl. *Dial. Brit.*

sprat, *n.* A sixpence *Slang*,

sprat, *n.* [Cf. SPROT twig.] **1.** **a** Any of various rushes (*Juncus*). *Dial. Eng.* **b** = SPRAT BARLEY. **2** *pl.* Small wood. *Dial. Eng.*

sprat barley. A cultural variety of barley.

sprat borer. A loon in winter or immature plumage; esp., the red-throated loon *Local Eng.*

sprat day. In London, Lord Mayor's day, the 9th of November, when sprat selling begins.

spratle, *v. i.* [Cf SPRATTLE.] *To disperse. Obs.*

sprat loon. = SPRAT BORER.

sprat'ter, *n.* One who fishes for sprats.

sprat'tle (sprăt'l), *n. & v.* [Cf. Sw. *spratla* to sprawl.] Scramble; struggle; sprawl. *Scot.*

sprau'chle (sprăK'l), *v. i.* [Cf Icel. *sprikla, sprukla, sprundla*, to sprawl, kick.] To clamber; scramble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spraulen. † SPRAWL.

sprawl (sprôl). Var of SPROIL.

sprawld. Sprawled. *Ref. Sp.*

sprawl'er, *n.* **1.** One that sprawls.

2. **a** Any of various European noctuid moths or their larvæ; esp., *Asteroscopus sphinx.* **b** The heliganmite larva. *Local, U. S.*

spray † SPREE. [*Eng.*]

spray, *v. t. & i.* To chap. *Dial.*

spray, *v. i.* To sprout; spring; arise. *Obs* [denser.]

spray condenser. A jet con-

spray drain. *Agric* A drain made by laying under earth the sprays of trees.

spray'ey (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, the sprays of a tree or plant; branching.

spray'ey, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, spray, as of water

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3. To reach out; to stretch forth; to extend; as, to *spread* one's arms; the tree *spreads* its branches.
4. **a** To divulge; to publish, as news or fame; to cause to be more extensively known; to disseminate.
They . . . *spread* abroad his fame. *Matt.* ix 31.
b To propagate; to cause to affect an increasing number; as, to *spread* a disease. **c** To diffuse, as effluvia; to emit; as, odoriferous plants *spread* their fragrance.
5. **a** To cover or overlay with something; as, to *spread* the floor with rugs. **b** To prepare; to set and furnish, as with provisions; as, to *spread* a table.
Boiled the flesh, and *spread* the board. *Tennyson*
6. **a** To recount; to set forth. **b** To record; to enter; as, to *spread* resolutions upon the minutes of the society.
7. To push apart; as, the locomotive has *spread* the rails.
Syn. — Diffuse, propagate, disperse, publish, distribute, scatter, circulate, disseminate, dispense.
to spread cloth, to unfurl sail. *Obs.* — **to s. one's self**, to be lavish in effort, generosity, hospitality, etc. *Slang, U. S.*

spread (sprĕd), *v. i.* **1.** To become dispersed, distributed, or scattered; as, the rioters *spread* throughout the city; paint *spreads* well on a smooth surface.
2. To extend in length and breadth in all directions, or in breadth only; to be extended or stretched; to expand.
Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall. *Bacon.*
3. To be extended, as a metal, by drawing or beating.
4. **a** To be made known more extensively, as news. **b** To be propagated from one to another; as, the disease *spread*. **c** To diffuse; as, the odor *spreads* through the room.
5. To be forced, or to become, apart or farther apart; as, the rails *spread* under the great weight of the locomotive.

spread, *n.* **1.** **a** Act or process of spreading; extension; diffusion; expansion of parts; lateral dilatation; as, the *spread* of wax under a seal; the *spread* of learning.
No flower hath *spread* like that of the woodbine. *Bacon.*
b State, quality, or extent of being spread out; expansion; as, the bird's wing has a large *spread;* the *spread* of a tent.
2. Extent; compass; an expanse.
I have got a fine *spread* of improvable land. *Addison.*
3. *Mech.* Distance from center to center, as between the centers of the cylinders of a duplex pump.
4. A cloth used as a cover for a table or a bed.
5. A table, as spread or furnished with a meal; hence, an entertainment of food; a meal; a feast; a banquet more or less elaborate, but usually informal. *Colloq.*
6. *Speculation, U. S.* **a** An option in the nature of a put and call in which the put price is different from the call price, so that no profit is made unless the price falls or rises below or above the put or call price, respectively, more than enough to cover the cost of the spread. **b** An arbitrage transaction operated by buying and selling simultaneously in two separate markets, as Chicago and New York, when there is an abnormal difference in price between the two markets. It is called a **back spread** when the difference in price is less than the normal one.
7. *Gems.* Surface in proportion to the depth of a cut stone.
8. *Math.* A continuous assemblage, generally of points; thus curves, surfaces, and *n* spaces are respectively one-way *spreads*, two-way *spreads*, *n*-way *spreads*, or one *spreads*, two *spreads*, *n spreads*.

spread, *pret. & p. p.* of SPREAD, *v.* Specif.: *a.* **1.** Expanded.
2. Thin, without sufficient depth, so that its luster is below standard; — said of a gem.


Spread Eagle a.

spread eagle. **a** The figure of an eagle with wings elevated and legs extended, as for a device in family or state arms (as in the arms of the United States), in military ornaments, etc.; — called technically in heraldry, an *eagle displayed.* **b** *Naut.* A man spread-eagled. — **s. glass,** cylinder glass.

spread'-ea'gle, *a.* Pretentious, boastful, or exaggerated in style; bombastic; as, a *spread-eagle* orator; a *spread-eagle* speech. *Colloq. & Humorous, U. S.*

spread'-ea'gle, *v. t.;* SPREAD'-EA'GLED (-ē'g'ld); SPREAD'-EA'GLING. To fix in the position of a spread eagle; specif., *Naut.*, to lash (a man) to the shrouds with arms and legs extended, as formerly in punishment.

spread'er (sprĕd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that spreads, extends, expands, or propagates.
2. A bar used as a distance piece; as: **a** Any of a series of cross-bearers to support a line of rails in an adit, heading, etc. **b** A bar to hold two singletrees apart; a doubletree. **c** *Naut.* A bar holding apart two stays or guys to stretch them and so stiffen a spar, as a topmast or jib boom.
3. A machine for combining and drawing fibers of flax to form a sliver preparatory to spinning; a preliminary drawing frame; a similar machine for straightening out and evening hemp fibers for rope making; also, a lapping machine. See 2d LAP, 6.
4. *Agric.* An implement for spreading manure, etc.

spread'ing (sprĕd'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPREAD. — **spreading adder,** a hognose snake. *U. S.* — **s. board,** a setting board. — **s. globeflower,** American globeflower (*Trollius laxus*).

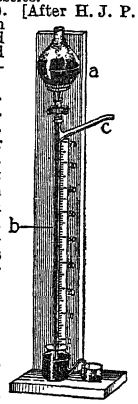
spree (sprē), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *spre* a spark, animation, spirit, Gael. *spraic*, perh. fr. Scand. Cf. SPRACK.] **1.** A frolic.
2. A drunken carousal; a period of drunkenness.

spree, *v. i.;* SPREED (sprēd); SPREE'ING. To go on, or have, a spree, in either sense; as, he *sprees* it periodically.

Spre-ke'li-a (sprĕ-kē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. H. von *Sprekelsen* of Hamburg.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental amaryllidaceous plants consisting of a single species (*S. formosissima*), the jacobœa lily.

Sprĕng'el ex-plo'sive (sprĕng'ĕl ; shprĕng'ĕl). Any of a class of high explosives formed by mixing, just before use, an oxidizing and a combustible ingredient, neither of which by itself is explosive; — so named after the inventor. Examples are rackarock, hellhoffite, panclastite.

Sprĕng'el pump (sprĕng'ĕl ; shprĕng'-). [After H. J. P. *Sprengel*, German chemist.] *Physics.* An air pump in which exhaustion is produced by a stream of mercury or other liquid running down a narrow tube, as in an aspirator.



Sprengel Pump. *a* Vessel for Mercury; *b* Glass Tube fitting into a Flask below, and having a Branch (*c*), to which a Receiver may be fixed. The mercury dropping through *b* draws air from *c*, thus exhausting the Receiver.

sprig (sprĭg), *n.* [ME. *sprigge;* cf. Fries. *sprik, sprikke*, LG. *sprikk*, Icel. *sprek* a stick, AS. *sprœc* a shoot. Cf. SPRAY a branch.] **1.** A small shoot or twig; as, a *sprig* of laurel or of parsley.
2. Something resembling a sprig; as: **a** An ornament or design, esp. when stamped or embroidered upon, or woven in, a textile. **b** In pillow-lace making, one of the separate pieces of lace, usually in the form of flowers and leaves and fastened to the net foundation or joined to form a compact material.
3. A scion; a young person; youth; lad. *Chiefly Humorous or Disparaging.*
A *sprig* whom I remember, with a whey face and a satchel, not so many years ago. *Scott.*
4. Any of various pointed things; as: **a** A brad or small nail with no head. **b** *Naut.* A small eyebolt ragged or barbed at the point. *Rare.* **c** One of the small triangular pieces of tin plate or zinc to hold a pane of glass in the sash.

sprig, *v. t.;* SPRIGGED (sprĭgd); SPRIG'GING (-ĭng). **1.** To mark or adorn with the representation of small branches; to work with sprigs; as, to *sprig* muslin.
2. To deprive or strip (a shrub, plant, etc.) of a sprig or sprigs; also, to pluck (a sprig or sprigs).
3. To drive sprigs, or brads, into; to secure with sprigs.

sprigged (sprĭgd), *a.* Having sprigs.

sprig'ger (sprĭg'ẽr), *n.* One that sprigs something; specif., a machine for driving sprigs into boots.

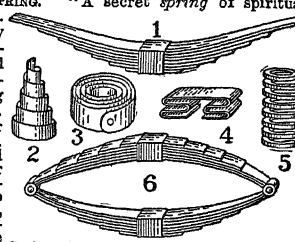
sprig'gy (-ĭ), *a.* Full of sprigs or small branches.

spright'ly (sprīt'lĭ), *a.;* SPRIGHT'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); SPRIGHT'LI-EST. [See SPRITE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a sprite; spiritlike; ghostly; incorporeal. *Obs.*
2. Having animation; lively; brisk; vigorous; airy; gay; as, a *sprightly* youth; a *sprightly* air; a *sprightly* dance.
"*Sprightly* wit and love inspires." *Dryden.*
Syn. — See LIVELY.

spring (sprĭng), *v. i.; pret.* SPRANG (sprăng) or SPRUNG (sprŭng); *p. p* SPRUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPRING'ING. [AS. *springan;* akin to D. & G. *springen*, OS. & OHG. *springan*, Icel. & Sw. *springa*, Dan. *springe;* cf. Gr. σπέρχεσθαι to hasten. Cf. SPRINGE, *n.*, SPRINKLE.] **1.** To leap; bound.
She whose elfin prancer *springs.* *Tennyson.*
2. **a** To start or rise suddenly, as from a covert. **b** To issue with speed and violence; to move with activity; to spurt; to dart; to shoot.
Springs upward like a pyramid of fire. *Milton*
3. To fly back; recoil; escape suddenly from constraint; as, a bow, when bent, *springs* back by its elastic power.
4. To be shattered; to break. *Obs. or Scot. Destr. of Troy.*
5. To bend from a straight direction or plane surface; to become warped, as a piece of timber, or a plank.
6. **a** To shoot up, out, or forth; to come to the light; to begin to appear; to emerge; arise; issue as a plant from seed, a stream from its source, etc.; — often followed by *up, forth,* or *out.*
And the quick *spring* like weeds out of the dead. *Shelley*
Do not blast my *springing* hopes. *Rowe.*
b Specif., of the day, to dawn. *Archaic or Poetic.* **c** To issue or proceed, as from a parent or ancestor; to result, as from a cause, motive, reason, or principle.
Whence *springs* this deep despair? *Shak.*
7. To grow; increase; be spread abroad, esp. as a report, fame, etc. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
8. **a** To tower; to be relatively higher; as, the spire *springs* far above the roof. **b** *Arch.* To start from the impost, rounding upward and outward; — said of a vault or arch.
to spring at, to leap toward; to attempt to reach by a leap. — **to s. forth,** to leap out; to rush out. — **to s. in,** to rush in; to enter with a leap or in haste. — **to s. on** *or* **upon,** to leap on; to rush on with haste or violence; to assault.

spring, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to spring; specif.: **a** To cause to leap up or dart up or forward; as, to *spring* a horse, i. e., to put him to a gallop. **b** To start or rouse, as game; to cause to rise from the earth, or from a covert; as, to *spring* a pheasant. **c** *Carp.* To join with bevel joints, as the boards of a roof to exclude wet.
2. To produce or disclose suddenly or unexpectedly.
She starts, and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light. *Dryden.*
The friends to the cause *sprang* a new project. *Swift.*
3. To spread abroad; to diffuse. *Obs.*
4. **a** To crack or split. **b** To bend or strain so as to weaken; as, to *spring* a mast or a yard.
5. To cause to explode; as, to *spring* a mine.
6. To cause to close suddenly, as the parts of a trap operated by a spring; as, to *spring* a trap.
7. To bend by force, as something stiff or strong; to force or put by bending, as a beam into its sockets, and allowing it to straighten when in place; — often with *in, out,* etc.; as, to *spring* in a slat or a bar.
8. *Naut.* To move, haul, or cause to swing (a vessel) by means of a spring.
9. To pass over by leaping; as, to *spring* a fence.
to spring a butt, *Naut.*, to loosen the end of a plank in a vessel, by her straining or pounding. — **to s. a leak,** to open or crack so as to let in water; to begin to let in water; as, the ship *sprang a leak.* — **to s. an arch,** *Arch.*, to build an arch; — a common term among masons; as, *to spring an arch* over a lintel. — **to s. a rattle,** to cause a rattle to sound. See WATCHMAN'S RATTLE. — **to s. the,** *or* **her, luff,** *Naut.*, to ease down the helm; to sail closer to the wind or with less leeway. *Obs. or R.*

spring (sprĭng), *n.* [AS. *spring* a source of water, a springing, a rising. See SPRING, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of springing; as: **a** A leap; bound; jump; leaping; darting.
The prisoner, with a *spring*, from prison broke. *Dryden.*
b A flying back; the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity; as, the *spring* of a bow.
2. The beginning or first appearance; origin. *Archaic.*
3. Hence: **a** The first stage; early portion; time of growth and progress. "The *spring* of the day." 1 *Sam.* ix. 26. **b** Season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and grow; the vernal season, usually including March, April, and May in the middle latitudes north of the equator.
☞ *Spring* of the astronomical year begins with the vernal equinox and ends with the summer solstice.
4. That which springs, or is originated, from a source; as: **a** Offspring; also, a race; lineage. *Obs.* **b** Youth; also, a youth; springal. *Obs.* **c** Variously: A shoot; plant; young tree; twig; rod; switch; also, young undergrowth of wood; weeds; a grove of trees; woodland. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
5. Any source of supply, esp. that of a stream; an issue of water from the earth; a natural fountain. See GEYSER, 1, INTERMITTENT SPRING. "A secret *spring* of spiritual joy." *Bentley.*
6. An elastic body or device that recovers its original shape when released after being distorted, specif. one designed for some specific use. Springs are used to check recoil or diminish concussion and jar, to store up energy, and for many other purposes. See BRÉGUET SPRING, MAINSPRING.



Springs. 1 Half-elliptic, and 6 Elliptic, Leaf; 2 Volute; 3 Coil; 4 Flat; 5 Spiral.

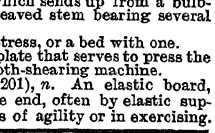
7. A more or less flexible pipe bend or elbow designed to accommodate slight changes in length.
8. That by which action, or motion, is produced or propagated; cause; origin; motive; as, the *springs* of his conduct.
9. Elastic power or force.
Heavens! what a *spring* was in his arm! *Dryden.*
10. A lively tune or dance. *Obs. or Scot.* *Stevenson.*
11. *Naut.* **a** A crack, fissure, or permanent deformation in a mast or yard, running in any direction. **b** A line led from a vessel's quarter to her cable so that by hauling in or slacking it she can be made to lie in any desired position. **c** A line led diagonally from the bow or stern of a vessel to some point upon a wharf or the like and made fast, by using which the vessel is sprung in to the wharf while forging ahead or astern under her own power. **d** A starting of a plank or seam; a springing a leak; a leak. *Obs.*
12. *Arch.* The line or plane at which an arch or vault curve springs from its impost. See ARCH, *Illust.* (3).
13. *Zoöl.* The pair of caudal stylets of a springtail.
14. A collection, as of things given to springing. *Obs. or R.*, exc. in phrase *a spring of teal.*
Spring and Autumn Annals. See FIVE CLASSICS. — **s. of pork,** the lower part of a fore quarter, which is divided from the neck, and has the leg and foot without the shoulder. *Obs.*

spring'al (sprĭng'ăl), **spring'ald** (-ăld), *n.* [OF. *espringale;* prob. of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *spring.*] A medieval military engine for casting stones and arrows by means of a spring. *Obs. or Hist.*

spring'al (sprĭng'ăl), **spring'ald** (sprĭng'ăld), *n.* [Scot. *springald, springel*, fr. Scot. & E. *spring.*] An active young man; a youth; a stripling. *Obs. or R.*
There came two *springals* of full tender years. *Spenser.*

spring azure. A small blue American butterfly (*Cyaniris ladon* or *C. pseudargiolus*).

spring back. *Bookbinding.* A back (as of a ledger or other blank book) which has an inner strip adhering to the backs of the leaves, and separating from the convex outer cover when the book is opened. A similar back on other than blank books is usually called an *open back.* Both are contrasted with a *tight back.*


Spring Azure (*Cyaniris ladon*). *r* Wings reversed.

spring balance. A contrivance for measuring weight or force by the elasticity of a spiral spring of steel.
spring beam. *Shipbuilding.* A beam uniting the outboard ends of the paddle beams and assisting to support the side of a paddle box.
spring beauty. Any portulacaceous plant of the genus *Claytonia*, esp. *C. virginica*, which sends up from a bulblike tuber in early spring a 2-leaved stem bearing several delicate pink flowers.
spring bed. **1.** A spring mattress, or a bed with one.
2. *Mach.* A long elastic steel plate that serves to press the fibers up to the cutters in a cloth-shearing machine.

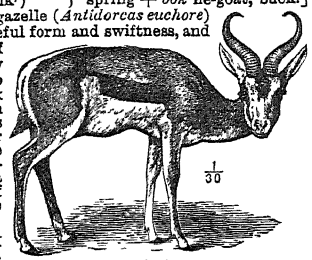
spring'board' (sprĭng'bōrd'; 201), *n.* An elastic board, secured at the ends, or at one end, often by elastic supports, used in performing feats of agility or in exercising.

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spread'-ea'gle-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
spread-eagle orchid. A showy orchid (*Oncidium carthagenense*) having spreading petals.
spreader car. *Railroads.* A car with a plowing and grading attachment. *U. S.* [ING.]
spread'ing-ly, *adv.* of SPREAD.
spreagh (sprĕk), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *spreidh* cattle.] Prey; booty, esp. of cattle; plunder. *Scot.*
spreagh'er-y (sprĕk'ẽr-ĭ), *n. Obsoles. Scot.* **a** Cattle lifting; plundering. **b** Booty; movables.
spreath (sprēth). Var. of SPREAGH. *Scot.*
sprech'er-y (sprĕk'ẽr-ĭ). Var. of SPREAGHERY.
spreck'le (sprĕk'l), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *sprekl̈óttr* speckled, Sw. *spräcklig.*] Speckle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
spred. Spread. *Ref. Sp.*
sprede, spreed (*dial.* sprēd). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SPREAD.
spreet. † SPRITE. [SPRIT.]
spreet (sprēt). Dial. var. of SPREICH. † SPRAICH.
spreich (sprēx). Var. of SPREAGH. *Scot.*
spreit. † SPRITE.
spreith (sprēth). Var. of SPREAGH. *Scot.*
spreitless. † SPRIGHTLESS.
sprencle. † SPRINKLE.
sprenct. † SPRENT.
spreng, *v. t.* [ME. *sprengen*, p. p. *sprent, spreint*, fr. AS. *sprengan* to sprinkle. See SPRINKLE.] To sprinkle. *Obs.*
sprengle, *v. t.* = SPRENG. *Obs.*
sprenkel. † SPRINKLE.
sprent (sprĕnt). Archaic p. p. of SPRENG, sprinkle.
sprent, *v. t.* [Cf. SPRENG.] To sprinkle; splash; squirt. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sprent, *v. i.* [See SPRINT.] To run; leap. — *n.* Sprint; spring; catch. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
spreot. † SPRIT, a pole.
spreove, *n.* [OF. *esprueve* trial, *F. éprewve.*] Trial; proof. *Obs.*
spret, sprete. † SPRIT, SPRITE.
spreth. † SPREAGH.
spre'tion. *n.* [L. *spretio.*] Act of despising. *Obs.*
spre'tor (sprē'tôr), *n.* [L.] A despiser; scorner. *Obs.*
sprety, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *spretta* to start, to spring.] Spirited; sprightly. *Obs. Scot.*
sprew (sprō). Var. of SPRUE.
sprew, *n.* [Cf. D. *sprouw, sprauw.*] *Med.* Thrush. *U. S.*
sprewl (*dial.* sprūl), *n. & v.* [See SPRAWL.] Sprawl. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
spreyne. † SPRENG.
spreytles. † SPRIGHTLESS.
spridh'ogue (sprĭd'ōg), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ir. *spreote, spriota*, a drone, an idler, a wretch, with dim. ending *-ōg.*] Worthless fellow; wretch. *Irish* [SPREAD.]
spried (sprīd). Scot. pret. of SPRIEDE. † SPREAD.
sprig (sprĭg), *a.* [Cf. dial. *sprag*, and E. SPRACK, *a.*] Active; smart; trim; spruce. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sprig, *n.* **a** The pintail duck. *Local, U. S.* **b** The house sparrow. *Local, Scot.*
sprig'-bit', *n.* A bradawl. *Eng.*
sprig bolt. = RAG BOLT. [ING.]
sprig budding. = BARK GRAFTING.
spright. Archaic var. of SPRITE.
spright'ful (*dial.* sprīt'fl), *a.* [*spright* sprite + *full.*] Full of spirit or life; sprightly. — **spright'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **spright'ful-ness,** *n. All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
spright'less, *a.* Spiritless. *Obs.*
spright'li-ness (sprīt'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [itedly. *Obs.*
spright'ly, *adv.* Briskly; spiritedly. *Obs.*
sprig'tail' (sprĭg'tāl'), *n.* **a** The pintail duck. **b** The sharp-tailed grouse. *Both Local, U. S.*
sprind, *a.* [AS. *sprind, springd.*] Active; vigorous. *Obs.*
spring. † SPRINGE, *n.* [*Obs.*]
spring, *n.* = SPRINGAL, a youth.
spring'ant (sprĭng'ănt), *a.* [Cf. OF. *espringant*, p. pr. of *espringuer* to leap, dance, of Teutonic orig. See SPRING, *v.*] *Her.* Depicted as about to leap
spring barley. See SPRING WHEAT.
spring base. The distance between centers of suspension of an arched spring. [Ile; elater.]
spring beetle. A snapping beetle.
spring bell. A western American iridaceous plant (*Sisyrinchium grandiflorum*) having rather large red or purple flowers.

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spring'bok' (sprĭng'bŏk') } *n.* [D. *springbok; springen* to
spring'buck' (-bŭk') } spring + *bok* he-goat, buck.]
A South African gazelle (*Antidorcas euchore*) noted for its graceful form and swiftness, and for its habit of springing lightly and suddenly into the air. It is dark buffy brown with dark markings and white under parts and a white dorsal stripe, expanding into a broad patch of white on the rump.



Springbok.

spring cress. A small, white-flowered cress (*Cardamine bulbosa*) common in wet places in the eastern United States.

springe (sprĭnj), *n.* [ME. *sprenge;* cf. ME. *sprengen* to cause to spring, AS. *sprengan* (see SPRINKLE, SPRING, *v. i.*), but also MHG. *sprinke* trap, fetter, D. & G. *sprenkel* springe, perh. akin to Lith. *springti* to choke.] A noose fastened to an elastic body and drawn close with a sudden spring to catch a bird or other animal; a gin; snare.

springe, *v. t.;* SPRINGED (sprĭnjd); SPRINGE'ING (sprĭn'jĭng). To catch in a springe; to insnare. *Rare.*

springe, *v. i.* To set, or catch game with, a springe. *R.*

spring'er (sprĭng'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that springs; specif.: **a** One who rouses game. **b** A young plant or tree. *Obs.* **c** A youth. *Dial. Eng.*

2. *Arch.* **a** Loosely, the impost, or point at which an arch rests upon its support, and from which it seems to spring. Hence: **b** The stone or other solid which forms the impost. The skew back, against which the voussoirs of a segmental arch abut, is one form of springer. See ARCH, *Illust.* (3). **c** The kneeler or skew corbel of a gable coping.

3. Any of various animals: **a** A grampus. **b** A spaniel of a breed adapted for hunting game, esp. one of the larger varieties. **c** The springbok. **d** A cow in calf. *Dial.*

Springfield breech-loading rifle. [From *Springfield,* Massachusetts, where a United States armory is located.] A single-loading, .45-inch caliber breech-loading rifle in use in the United States services from about 1868 to 1893, and by the volunteers in the war with Spain in 1898. The breech system consisted of a block rotating about a horizontal axis perpendicular to the axis of the piece above and to the front of the block. It had an extreme range of 3,500 yards. It was fitted with a triangular bayonet.

spring frog. **a** A very common green and brownish frog (*Rana clamitans*) of the eastern United States. It usually is irregularly marked with small black spots, and the legs are barred or blotched with dusky. **b** The leopard frog.

spring gun. A firearm discharged by a spring when this is trodden upon or is otherwise moved.

spring'halt' (sprĭng'hôlt'), *n.* [*spring* + *halt* lameness, lame.] A kind of lameness in a horse. See STRINGHALT.

spring'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A fountain or source.

spring herring. The alewife (*Pomolobus pseudoharengus*).

spring hook. **a** A hook with a spring snap in its end to prevent accidental unhooking; — called also *snap hook.* **b** *Locomotives.* A hook to fix the driving-wheel spring to the frame. **c** A supplementary fishhook which springs down and secures the fish when the latter takes the baited barbed hook; — called also *snap hook* and *spear hook.*

spring'ing (sprĭng'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPRING. Hence: *n.* **1.** **a** Act or process of one that springs. **b** Growth; increase; also, that which springs up; a shoot; a plant.

2. *Arch.* **a** The line, usually horizontal, through the center or centers of the curve of an arch and the point where this curve is tangent to the vertical line of the impost; — in full, **springing line.** **b** That part of a string or hand rail where a curve commences. **c** A springer.

springing use, *Law,* a use limited to arise on the happening of a future (certain or uncertain) event and not depending on any preceding use or estate. It differs from a *shifting use* in not being in derogation of any prior estate, and from a *remainder* in not being limited on a particular estate. — s. wall, *Arch.,* a wall to take the thrust of an arch.

spring ligament. An elastic ligament of the sole of the foot connecting the calcaneum and navicular bone and supporting the head of the astragalus.

spring mattress. **a** A bed mattress of hair or other material kept distended and rendered elastic by springs. **b** A device consisting of a fabric of small springs or spring wires woven together and kept distended by a rigid frame. It is to support an ordinary mattress.

spring rail. **a** A rail to which a spring (or springs) is attached, as in a piano action. See ACTION, *Illust.* **b** A rail kept in position by a spring, as in some railroad frogs.

spring'tail' (sprĭng'tāl'), *n.* Any of numerous small thysanuran insects belonging to the suborder Collembola. They have two elastic caudal stylets which can be bent under the abdomen and then suddenly extended like a spring, thus enabling them to leap.


Springtail (*Degeeri flavocincta*). Dorsal views. Much enlarged.

spring'tide' (sprĭng'tīd') } *n.* The season of spring; the
spring'time' (-tīm') } time or period of spring.

spring tool. A tool having a spring as an essential part of its construction; as: **a** A glass blower's tongs, resembling a sugar tongs without the spoon ends. **b** A lathe tool with a bend near the point to give a slight spring making possible a light finishing cut.

spring'-tooth har'row. A harrow having teeth consisting of flat, scroll-like steel springs which yield to rigid obstructions. See HARROW, *Illust.*

spring vetch. A common European vetch (*Vicia sativa*) with rather large purple flowers, grown for forage in Europe, and naturalized as a weed in the United States.

spring wheat, barley, oats, rye, etc. Wheat, barley, etc., sown in the spring and harvested in the summer.

spring'wort' (sprĭng'wûrt'), *n.* In European folklore, a plant having certain magical powers, as drawing down lightning, splitting open a mountain, etc. It was identified by Grimm with caper spurge.

spring'y (sprĭng'ĭ), *a.;* SPRING'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SPRING'I-EST. [From SPRING.] **1.** Resembling, having the qualities of, or pertaining to, a spring; elastic; as, *springy* steel; a *springy* step; a slight but *springy* frame.

2. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy.

sprin'kle (sprĭn'k'l), *v. t.;* SPRIN'KLED (-k'ld); SPRIN'KLING (-klĭng). [ME. *sprenkelen,* prob. fr. D. *sprenkelen* to sprinkle; cf. ME. *sprengen* to sprinkle, prop., to make to spring, AS. *sprengan,* caus. of *springan* to spring (see SPRING, *v. i.*); but also G. *sprenkeln* to spot, to speckle, to fleck, *sprenkel* a spot, perh. akin to E. FRECKLE.] **1.** To scatter in drops or particles, as water, seed, etc.

2. To scatter on; to disperse something over in small drops or particles; to besprinkle.

> Many a colored plume *sprinkled* with gold. *Milton.*

3. To cleanse with a few drops, or a small quantity, of water; hence, to purify.

> Having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. *Heb.* x. 22

4. To apply a few drops of water to as a means of baptism; hence, *Colloq. or Derogatory,* to baptize thus. Cf. BAPTIZE.

sprin'kle, *v. i.* **1.** To scatter a liquid, or any fine substance, so that it may fall in particles.

> And the priest shall . . *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger seven times before the Lord. *Lev.* xiv. 16.

2. To rain lightly in scattered drops.

3. To fly or be scattered in small drops or particles.

4. To dart or twist about. *Obs.*

sprin'kle, *n.* **1.** A sprinkling; a small quantity scattered, or sparsely distributed; esp., a slight rain.

2. A utensil for sprinkling; specif., an aspergillum. *Obs.*

3. *Arch.* A pattern mottled with small separate figures.

sprin'kler (-klẽr), *n.* One that sprinkles, as a device for spraying plants or lawns, a cart for sprinkling roads, a device for distributing fine fuel over a boiler fire, etc.

sprinkler system. A system for protection against fire in buildings, in which water pipes are so distributed that when the temperature in a zone reaches a predetermined point a valve is automatically opened and water is sprinkled freely in the neighborhood of the excessive heat.

sprin'kling (-klĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPRINKLE. Hence: *n.* Act of one that sprinkles, or a quantity sprinkled. Specif.: **a** *Bookbinding.* The scattering of small drops of color on the compact trimmed edges of a book. **b** A small quantity falling in scattered drops or particles; as, a *sprinkling* of snow; a *sprinkling* of pepper. **c** A small number scattered, or as if scattered, here and there; as, a *sprinkling* of people.

sprint (sprĭnt), *v. i.;* SPRINT'ED; SPRINT'ING. [ME. *sprenten* to leap, run; perh. of Scand. orig.; cf. SPURT a sudden effort.] To run at top speed; to run very fast.

sprint, *n.* Act of sprinting; a short run at top speed.

sprint'er (sprĭn't'ẽr), *n.* One who sprints; esp., one who competes in sprint races; as, a champion *sprinter.*

sprint race. A short foot race at the highest speed, usually, for men, of less than a quarter of a mile.

sprit (sprĭt), *v. i.* [AS. *spryttan* to sprout, bud. See SPROUT, *v. i.;* cf. SPURT, *v. t.,* SPRIT a spar.] To sprout; bud; germinate, as barley steeped for malt.

sprit (sprĭt), *v. t.* [See SPRIT, *v. i.*] To eject forcibly from a narrow opening; to spurt out. *Obs. Sir T. Browne.*

sprit, *n.* [ME. *spret,* AS. *spréot* a sprit, spear; akin to D. *spriet,* and E. *sprout, sprit,* v. t. & i. See SPROUT, *v. i.*] **1.** *Naut.* **a** A small pole or spar which crosses a fore-and-aft sail, called a *spritsail,* diagonally from the mast near the tack of the sail to the upper aftmost corner, which it extends and elevates. Its lower end rests in a loop, called a *snotter,* attached to the mast; the upper end fits into a becket or cringle at the peak. **b** A bowsprit. *Obs. or R.*

2. A boat pole. *Obs. & R.*

3. *Wireless Teleg.* A crosspiece to extend the aërial wire or antenna.

sprite (sprīt), *n.* [ME. *sprit,* OF. & F. *esprit,* fr. L. *spiritus.* See SPIRIT; cf. SPRIGHTLY.] **1.** The life; vital essence; spirit; also, a soul; person. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. **a** The mind or mental faculties; also, disposition; mood. *Obs.* **b** Mental stimulation; inspiration. *Obs.*

3. A shade; ghost; spirit; also, an apparition.

> Gaping graves received the wandering, guilty *sprite. Dryden.*

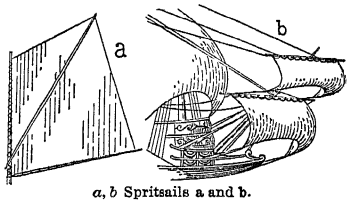
4. An elf; fairy; goblin.

5. Any of several swift-running beach crabs of the genus *Ocypode,* esp. the American species *O. arenaria.*

6. A kind of short arrow. *Obs. Bacon.*

sprite (sprit), *v. t.* To haunt, as a sprite. *Obs. Shak.*

sprit'sail' (sprĭt'sāl'; *naut.* -s'l), *n. Naut.* **a** A sail extended by a sprit. **b** A sail formerly hung under the bowsprit, from a yard. On large old-time vessels there was sometimes a spritsail topsail and even a spritsail topgallantsail, farther forward on the bowsprit or jib booms.



a, b Spritsails **a** and **b.**

sprock'et (sprŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** *Mach.* **a** A tooth or projection, as on the periphery of a wheel, shaped so as to engage with a chain. **b** A sprocket wheel.

2. *Arch.* = CHANTLATE. Sometimes written *sproket.*

sprocket wheel. *Mach.* A wheel with cogs or sprockets to engage with the links of a pitch chain, or accurately pitched blocks on a cable, etc.; — called also (when used with a chain) *chain wheel.* Cf. CHAIN GEAR.

sprout (sprout), *v. i.;* SPROUT'ED; SPROUT'ING. [ME. *sprouten, spruten,* AS. *sprūtan;* akin to OFries. *sprūta,* D. *spruiten,* G. *spriessen,* Sw. *spruta* to squirt, to spout. Cf. SPRIT, *v. t. & i.,* SPRIT a spar, SPURT to gush out.] **1.** To germinate, as a seed; to push out new shoots; hence, of an animal or vegetable, to grow rapidly like young shoots.

2. To shoot into ramifications. *Obs. Bacon.*

sprout, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sprout; as, rain *sprouts* seed.

2. To deprive of sprouts; as, to *sprout* potatoes. *Dial.*

sprout, *n.* [From SPROUT, *v.;* cf. ME. *sprote* a sprout, sprig, AS. *sprote;* akin to Icel. *sproti,* G. *sprosse.*] **1.** The shoot of a plant; esp.: **a** A shoot from the seed. **b** The young growth from a root or tuber. **c** A shoot or sucker from the root or trunk of a tree.

2. *pl.* Brussels sprouts.

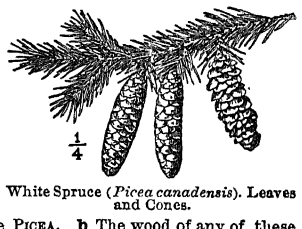
sprout'ing (sprout'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPROUT. Hence: *n.* [See SPROUT, *v. i.*] **1.** *Metal.* = SPITTING.

2. The sudden great expansion of certain forms of graphite, when heated to a certain degree.

3. *Bot.* In mycology, = GEMMATION.

sprouting fungus, a fungus which reproduces vegetatively by gemmation, as yeast.

spruce (sprōōs), *n.* [ME. *Spruce* or *Pruse* (cf. F. *Prusse*) Prussia. So named because it was first known as a native of Prussia, or because its sprouts were used for making *spruce beer* (cf. G. *sprossenfichte* spruce, lit., sprout pine). See SPRUCE BEER, SPRUCE, *a.*] **1.** **a** Any pinaceous tree of the genus *Picea.* They are handsome trees with dense evergreen foliage forming a conical head. Many species, esp. the Norway spruce (*P. abies*), are among the most valuable ornamental conifers. The American black spruce (*P. mariana*) is now widely used in making wood pulp. See PICEA. **b** The wood of any of these trees. It is light, soft, and moderately strong, less resinous than pine, and used for timbers, joists, etc. Cf. FIR, 2 **b.**



White Spruce (*Picea canadensis*). Leaves and Cones.

2. Any of several other coniferous trees, as the Douglas *spruce,* hemlock *spruce,* etc.

3. A sort of leather from Prussia, which was an article of finery. *Obs.*

spruce, *a.;* SPRUC'ER (sprōōs'ẽr); SPRUC'EST (sprōōs'ĕst). [From ME. *Spruce* Prussia; cf. SPRUCE, *n.,* 3.] **1.** Neat and dapper; — sometimes implying lack of dignity; smart; trim.

> He is so *spruce* that he can never be genteel. *Tatler*

2. Overnice; affectedly fastidious; fussy.

> Forth steps the *spruce* philosopher. *Cowper.*

Syn. — Neat, trim, dapper. See FINICAL.

— spruce'ly, *adv.* — **spruce'ness,** *n.*

spruce, *v. t. & i.;* SPRUCED (sprōōst); SPRUC'ING (sprōōs'ĭng). To dress smartly; to give or restore a look of neatness to; often with *up;* — as, she *spruced* herself up. *Now Colloq.*

spruce beer. [G. *sprossenbier; sprosse* sprout, shoot (akin to E. *sprout,* n.) + *bier* beer. The word was changed into *spruce* beer because the beer came from Prussia (ME. *Spruce*), or because it was made from the sprouts of the spruce. See SPROUT, *n.,* BEER; cf. SPRUCE, *n.*] A beverage flavored with spruce, esp. one made from its twigs and leaves boiled with molasses or sugar and fermented with yeast.

spring bolt. *Locks.* A bolt retracted by pressure and shot by a spring when the pressure is released. [PASS, 2.]

spring bows. See BOW COMPASSES.

spring catarrh. *Med.* Conjunctivitis recurring each spring.

spring cotter *or* **key.** A cotter, key, or pin formed of elastic metal bent double, used as a split pin. *Chiefly U. S.*

spring cowslip. The marsh marigold. *U. S.*

spring dividers. Dividers with legs connected by a spring bow.

springe, *v. t.* [ME. *sprengen.* See SPRINKLE.] Sprinkle. *Obs.*

springe (sprĭnj; sprĭnzh), *a.* [Cf. dial. *springe* to spring, AS. *sprengan* to cause to spring.] Supple; agile. *Dial. Eng.*

spring'fin'ger, *n. Med.* A condition in which flexion and extension of the finger beyond certain points are obstructed.

spring'fish', *n.* The miller's-thumb, which lives in springs and small streams.

spring flood. Spring tide.

spring fly. A caddis fly, which appears in the spring. [grass.]

spring grass. Sweet vernal grass.

spring'haas' (sprĭng'hās'), *n.* [S. African D. See SPRING; HARE.] The jumping hare.

spring'-head'ed, *a.* Having heads that spring forth afresh; — of hydras. *Obs.*

spring heel. *Shoemaking.* A heel formed by bending, or springing, the sole down over a thickness of leather betweenthe sole and upper.

spring hoe. A hinged blade for a wheel hoe, held by a spring so as to yield to obstructions.

spring'i-ness (sprĭng'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [time. *Obs.*

spring'ing-time', *n.* Spring-

spring key. = SPRING COTTER.

spring latch. A latch that fastens with a spring.

sprin'gle (sprĭng'g'l), *n.* [See SPRING, *n. & v.;* SPRINGE.] A springe *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

spring'less, *a.* See -LESS.

spring'let (sprĭng'lĕt), *n.* A little spring; a streamlet.

spring lily. White dogtooth violet.

spring lock, padlock, etc. Any lock, padlock, etc., which fastens with a spring bolt.

spring oats. See SPRINGWHEAT.

springold. † SPRINGAL. [LOCK.]

spring padlock. See SPRING LOCK.

spring pole. A flexible elastic pole used to act as a spring.

spring poppy. Prickly poppy.

spring ring. = PISTON RING.

spring rye. See SPRING WHEAT.

spring salmon. Quinnat salmon.

spring stay. *Naut.* A preventer stay, to assist the regular one.

spring steel. A variety of steel, elastic, strong, and tough, rolled for springs, etc.

spring temper. A temper induced in steel by hardening and tempering in the ordinary way and then reheating until the steel assumes a bright blue color (about 570° F.), which increases its upper limit of elasticity. — **spring'-tem'pered,** *a.*

spring tide. See TIDE.

spring valve. A valve closed by a spring; esp., a spring safety valve. See SAFETY VALVE **a.**

spring washer. An elastic washer; esp., a strong flat spiral spring of one or two turns. Cf. LOCK NUT.

spring weir. A kind of weir which may be lowered at ebb and raised at flood. *Local, U. S.*

spring'-wheat' States. See WHEAT STATES.

spring'worm' (sprĭng'wûrm'), *n.* A pinworm.

sprink, *n.* **a** A sprinkle or drop *Obs.* **b** A crack; flaw. *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.* To sprinkle *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sprink, *a.* Smart. *Obs.*

sprin'kled (sprĭn'k'ld), *p. a.* Having small spots of color, as from sprinkling.

sprin'kler, *v. t.* To provide with automatic fire sprinklers.

sprint (sprĭnt), *n. & v.* Springe; snare. *Dial. Eng.*

sprin'tle, *n.* [Cf. AS. *sprytele* a twig.] A twig. *Obs.* [*Eng.*]

sprit (sprĭt), *v. i.* To split. *Dial.*

sprit, *n.* 1 Shoot; sprout. *Obs.* 2. A rush or rushlike plant. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. One of the fine dark specks in unbleached linen; — often *pl.*

sprite Spright. *Ref. Sp.*

sprite, *n.* [Cf. SPEIGHT.] The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

sprite'ful, sprite'-ful-ly, etc. Vars. of SPRIGHTFUL, etc.

sprite'ly. Sprightly. *Ref. Sp.*

sprit'ish-ly (sprĭt'ĭsh-lĭ), *adv.* In the manner of a sprite or elf; hence, mischievously. *Rare.*

spritsail yard. *Naut.* A yard across a bowsprit to support a spritsail, in old-time vessels.

sprit'-tail' (sprĭt'tāl'), *n.* The pintail duck. *Local, U. S.*

sprit'ty (-tĭ), *a.* Full of sprits (or rushes). *Scot.*

sproat hook, or **sproat** (sprōt), *n.* A kind of fishhook. See FISHHOOK, *Illust.*

sprogue (sprōg), *n. & v.* Ramble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sproil (sproil), *n.* Energy; activity; agility. *Dial. Eng.* — *a.* Energetic; active. *Dial. Eng.*

sprok'et. Var. of SPROCKET, 2.

sprong (sprŏng). Dial. Eng. var. of PRONG.

sprong. Obs. pret. of SPRING.

sprong, *n.* The house sparrow. *Local, Brit.*

spronke, *n.* [AS *spranca.*] A shoot; a sprout. *Obs.*

sproot (sprōōt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPROUT.

sprose (sprōz), *n. & v.* Brag; swagger. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sprot, sprotte (sprŏt), *n.* [Cf. AS *sprot* a shoot, sprout, twig, and Icel. *sproti.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A twig; stick; splinter; also, a fragment. **2.** Coarse grass; also, a rush (*Juncus articulatus*).

sprot'tle (sprŏt't'l), *n. & v.* [Cf. SPRATTLE.] Struggle to regain one's footing. *Dial. Eng.*

sprotty, *a.* Thin; small. *Obs.*

sprout. † SPRAWL.

sprout cell *Mycology.* A cell developed by gemmation from a similar mother cell.

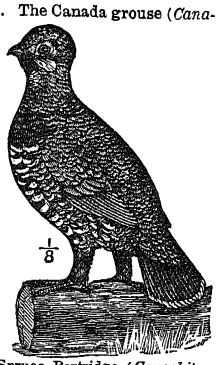
spruce fir. Any true spruce, esp. the Norway spruce.

spruce grouse *or* **partridge.** The Canada grouse (*Canachites canadensis*).

spruce pine. **a** Any of various American pines, as *Pinus glabra*, of the southern United States, with light, soft wood and small oblong cones, *P. echinata*, of the southern and middle United States, etc. **b** The hemlock. **c** The black spruce.

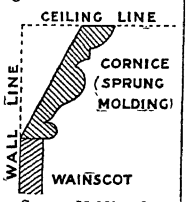
spruce sawfly. An American sawfly (*Lophyrus abietis*) whose larva defoliates the spruce, fir, and pine. See SAWFLY, *Illust.*

sprue (sprōō), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Founding.* **a** The hole through which metal is poured into the gate and thence into the mold. **b** The waste piece cast in this hole; hence, dross.



Spruce Partridge (*Canachites canadensis*), Male

sprung molding *or* **moulding.** *Arch.* **a** A loose molding bent to a curved outline. **b** A cornice, surbase, or the like, worked in a board set at an angle with the wall surface to give projection.



Sprung Molding **b**.

spry (sprī), *a.*; SPRI'ER or SPRY'ER (-ēr); SPRI'EST or SPRY'EST. [Cf. Sw. dial. *sprygg* lively, skittish.] Nimble; active; vigorous, as for leaping or running; brisk; sprightly. *Collog. & Dial.*

> She is as *spry* as a cricket
> *S. Judd* (*Margaret*)

spud (spŭd) *n.* [ME. *spudde* a digging tool; cf. Dan. *spyd* a spear.] **1.** A dagger. *Obs.* **2.** A sharp, narrow spade, sometimes with prongs instead of a smooth blade, and commonly having a long handle, used esp. for digging up large-rooted weeds; also, a similarly shaped implement, as one for removing the bark from timber, or for recovering a tool from a tube well.

> My *spud* these nettles from the stone can part. *Swift.*

3. A sharp-pointed vertical post or pile, commonly one of four, which can be forced by a tackle or by power through a socket in a floating or a land dredge or scow to anchor it. **4.** *Surv.* A nail driven into something for a mark. **5.** A potato. *Dial. & Collog.* **6.** Something short and thick; as: **a** A small child or a thickset man. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A piece of fried dough. *Local, U. S.* **c** A baby's chubby hand. **d** *pl.* Money. *Slang.*

spud, *v. t.*; SPUD'DED; SPUD'DING. **1.** To dig, remove, or otherwise treat with a spud; as, to *spud* up weeds. **2.** *Well Boring.* To work (the boring tool) by means of the bull wheel alone in starting an oil well.

spume (spūm), *n.* [L. *spuma.* Cf. PUMICE, FOAM.] Frothy matter raised on liquids by boiling, effervescence, or agitation; froth; foam; scum.

spume, *v. i.*; SPUMED (spūmd); SPUM'ING (spūm'ĭng). [L. *spumare.*] To froth; foam.

spu-mes'cent (spū-mĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *spumescens*, p. pr. of *spumescere* to grow foamy, fr. *spuma* foam.] Like froth or foam; foaming. — **spu-mes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

spu'mous (spū'mŭs), *a.* [L. *spumosus*, fr. *spuma* foam: cf. F. *spumeux.*] Consisting of, containing, or covered with, froth, scum, or foam; frothy; foamy.

spum'y (spūm'ĭ), *a.* Covered with, or marked by, foam or froth; spumous; as, *spumy* waves. *Dryden.*

spun (spŭn), *pret. & p. p.* of SPIN. — **spun glass,** glass drawn into a thread while liquid. — **s. gold, s. silver,** threads formed by winding slender ribbons of gold or silver around fiber threads. — **s. hay,** hay twisted into ropes for convenient carriage. — **s. silk,** a cheap article made from floss silk, carded and spun, often mixed with cotton. — **s. silver.** See SPUN GOLD, above. — **s. yarn,** *Naut.*, small rope, or stuff formed of two or more rope yarns loosely twisted, used for seizings, etc.

spunk (spŭngk), *n.* Also *sponk.* [Gael. *spong* tinder, sponge, or Ir. *sponc*, fr. L. *spongia.* Cf. SPONGE, PUNK.] **1.** Wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; also, a kind of tinder made from a species of fungus; punk. **2.** A spark or gleam; a little fire; touchwood; also, a sulphur match. "Some *spunks* of decency." *Stevenson.* **3.** Spirit; mettle; pluck; also, anger; passion. *Collog.*

> A lawless and dangerous set, men of *spunk*, and spirit, and power, both of mind and body. *Prof. Wilson.*

spunk, *v. i.* To catch fire; to kindle; — in the phrases: **to spunk out,** to be found out; **to spunk up,** to kindle in temper or determination. *Collog.*

spunk'y (spŭngk'ĭ), *a.*; SPUNK'I-ER (-Ĭ-ẽr); SPUNK'I-EST. Full of spunk; quick; spirited; plucky; mettlesome; also, irritable; touchy. *Collog.*

spur (spûr), *n.* [ME. *spure, spore*, AS. *spura, spora*; akin to D. *spoor*, G. *sporn*, OHG. *sporo*, Icel. *spori*, Dan. *spore*, Sw. *sporre*, and, to AS. *spor* a trace, footstep, *spyrian* to trace, track, examine, and E. *spurn.* Cf. SPERE, SPOOR, SPURN.] **1.** A pointed implement secured to the heel, or above the heel, of a horseman, to urge the horse by its pressure. Modern spurs usually have a small wheel, or rowel, with short points. Spurs were formerly a badge of knighthood. **2.** A goad to action; an incitement.

> Fame is the *spur* that the clear spirit doth raise. *Milton.*



Spurs (two forms).

3. Something that projects like, or suggests, a spur; as: **a** A projecting root or short branch of a tree. **b** Ergot of rye. **c** *Mining.* A branch of a vein. **d** *Mach.* Short for SPUR WHEEL. **e** *Railroading.* Short for SPUR TRACK. **f** A spiked boot sole worn by whalers when standing on the carcass of a whale, to strip off the blubber; also, a spike in the boot sole. **g** *Ceramics.* A stilt. **h** *Sporting.* A gaff for a gamecock. **i** A climbing iron. **j** The cutting part of an auger point. **k** A wing dam to deflect a river current.

4. Any stiff, sharp spine, as on the wings and legs of certain birds, on the legs of insects, etc.; esp., the spine on a cock's leg, a horny modification of the skin surrounding a bony core attached to the metatarsus. It is used in fighting, as are those on the wings of various birds. **5.** *Bot.* Any hollow projecting spurlike appendage of a corolla or calyx, as in the flowers of larkspur, columbine, etc. The spur is usually a nectary. **6.** *Hort.* A very short branch, bearing fruit buds, as in the apple tree; also, a branch of several years' growth, kept short by annual pruning, as in the grapevine.



Flower of Larkspur, showing Spur.

7. *Shipbuilding & Naut.* **a** A piece of timber fixed on the bilge ways before launching, having the upper ends bolted to the vessel's side. **b** A curved piece of timber serving as a half beam to support the deck where a whole beam cannot be placed. **c** = SPUR SHORE. **d** The ram of a war vessel. *Rare.* **e** A projection, or prong, on the arm of an anchor, esp. a modern stockless anchor, to assist in catching hold of the bottom. **8.** *Fort.* **a** A wall that crosses a part of a rampart and joins to an inner wall. *Now Rare.* **b** A tower or blockhouse forming a salient in the outer works before the port. *Obs.* **c** In permanent fortifications, a buttress of masonry projecting at intervals from a wall which requires reënforcement to resist the pressure of the earth. **9.** *Arch.* **a** A short wooden brace of a post. **b** A projection from the round base of a column, occupying the angle of a square plinth upon which the base rests, or bringing the bottom bed of the base to a nearly square form. It is generally carved as a claw in leafage. **10.** *Carp.* A brace strengthening a post and some connected part, as a rafter or crossbeam; a strut. **11.** A ridge or lesser elevation that extends from a mountain, or range of mountains, projecting to some distance in a lateral direction, or at right angles.

a spur in the head, a glass of liquor. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **on the spur of the moment,** on hasty impulse; prompted by the occasion.

spur, *v. t.*; SPURRED (spûrd); SPUR'RING. **1.** To prick with spurs; to urge or goad with or as if with spurs; as, to *spur* a horse; hence, to incite; stimulate; instigate; drive.

> Love will not be *spurred* to what it loathes *Shak.*

2. To put spurs on; as, a *spurred* boot. **3.** To prop; brace; — often with *up.* *Dial. Eng.*

spur, *v. i.* To spur on one's horse; to travel with great expedition; to hasten; hence, to press forward in any course or pursuit. "Now *spurs* the lated traveler." *Shak.*

spur fowl. Any of several Indian gallinaceous birds of the genus *Galloperdix*, allied to the painted quail and bamboo partridges. The males have two or more spurs on each leg.

spurge (spûrj), *n.* [OF. *espurge*, F. *épurge*, fr. OF. *espurgier* to purge, L. *expurgare.* See EXPURGATE, PURGE.] Any plant of the genus *Euphorbia*, esp. when of weedy habit. See EUPHORBIA.

spur gear. *Mach.* A spur wheel; also, gear consisting essentially of such wheels. — **spur gearing.**

spurge flax. **a** An acrid evergreen thymelæaceous shrub of southern Europe (*Daphne gnidium*) with crowded narrow leaves and fibrous bark used in paper making. **b** Sometimes, the spurge laurel.

spur'-heeled' (spûr'hēld'), *a.* Having the claw of the hind toe elongated and straight, as the larks.

spu'ri-ous (spū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spurius.*] **1.** Of illegitimate birth; bastard. "Her *spurious* firstborn." *Milton.* **2.** Not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; not genuine; counterfeit; false. **3.** *Bot.* False; superficially like but morphologically unlike; as, a *spurious* fruit; a *spurious* dissepiment, etc.

Syn. — Bastard, counterfeit, false, adulterate, suppositious, fictitious. See ARTIFICIAL.

spurious disk, *Astron.*, the small apparent circular disk of a star as seen in the telescope, which varies inversely with the diameter of the objective. — **s. dissepiment,** *Bot.*, a false dissepiment. See DISSEPIMENT, 2 **a**. — **s. fruit,** *Bot.*, a pseudocarp. — **s. olive,** the heartwood. *Australia.* — **s. primary, s. quill,** the first, or outer, primary quill when rudimentary or much reduced in size, as in certain singing birds. — **s. rainbow.** See RAINBOW, 1. — **s. sarsaparilla,** an Australian fabaceous climbing shrub (*Hardenbergia monophylla*), whose root is sometimes used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. — **s. vein,** *Zoöl.*, in certain flies (most Syrphidæ), a longitudinal thickening of the membrane of the wing, resembling a true vein or nervure. — **s. wing,** the bastard wing (which see).

— **spu'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **spu'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

spur'less (spûr'lĕs), *a.* Having no spurs. — **spurless violet,** an Australian violet (*Viola hederacea*) having a spurless corolla.

spurn (spûrn), *v. t.*; SPURNED (spûrnd); SPURN'ING. [ME. *spurnen* to kick against, to stumble over, AS. *spurnan* to kick, offend; akin to *spura* spur, OS. & OHG. *spurnan* to kick, Icel. *spyrna*, L. *spernere* to despise, Skr. *sphur* to jerk, to push. Cf. SPUR.] **1.** To strike against with the foot; to drive back or away as with the foot; to kick.

> [The bird] with his feet will *spurn* adown his cup. *Chaucer.*

2. To scratch or scrape with the foot, as a fowl; also, to hit or strike (the foot) against something. *Obs.* **3.** To reject with disdain; to scorn to receive or accept; to treat with contempt; as, to *spurn* an offer.

spurn, *v. i.* **1.** To kick or toss up the heels. *Obs. or R.*

> The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns.* *Gay.*

2. To stumble; as, to *spurn* at a stone. *Obs. Chaucer.* **3.** To rush in headlong haste. *Obs.* **4.** To manifest disdain in rejecting anything; to make contemptuous opposition or resistance.

> Nay, more, to *spurn* at your most royal image. *Shak.*

spurn, *n.* **1.** A kick; a blow with the foot. *R. Milton.* **2.** Headlong haste. *Obs.* **3.** Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

> The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
> That patient merit of the unworthy takes. *Shak.*

4. *Mining.* A small, short pillar of coal temporarily left within the seam to support the coal above during holing.

spur pruning. *Hort.* A method of pruning in grapevines, etc., in which the shoots of the previous season are cut back to spurs with one or two buds.

spurred (spûrd), *a.* **1.** Wearing spurs; furnished with a spur or spurs; also, having shoots or spines like spurs. **2.** Affected with spur, or ergot; as, *spurred* rye.

spurred butterfly pea, any butterfly pea of the genus *Bradburya*, esp. *B. virginiana.* — **s. corolla,** *Bot.*, a corolla composed of spurred petals or segments. — **s. gentian,** any gentianaceous plant of the genus *Tetragonanthus*, in which the corolla is spurred at the angles. — **s. violet,** a European violet (*Viola calcarata*) having flowers with a very long spur.

spur royal } (spûr roi'ăl; -rĭ'ăl; *royal being formerly*
spur ryal } *commonly pronounced* rĭ'ăl). A gold coin of James I. worth 15 shillings; — from a design on its reverse resembling the rowel of a spur. See RYAL.

spur'ry (spûr'ĭ), *n.* [D. or OF. *spurrie*; cf. G. *spergel*, NL. *Spergula.*] **a** A small white-flowered European silenaceous weed (*Spergula arvensis*) with whorled filiform leaves. **b** Any of several other small silenaceous herbs. See SAND SPURRY.

spur shell. Any of several marine rhipidoglossate gastropods of the genus *Imperator* having a conical shell with the margin toothed somewhat like the rowel of a spur.

spurt (spûrt), *v. i.*; SPURT'ED; SPURT'ING. [Also *spirt*; orig. same word as *sprit*; ME. *sprutten* to sprout, AS. *spryttan.* See SPRIT, *v. i.*, SPROUT, *v. i.*] **1.** To sprout; shoot up. *Obs.* **2.** To gush suddenly or violently out, as liquor from a cask or a confined place; to spout forth; to jet.

> Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
> *Spurts* in the gardener's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

spurt, *v. t.* To expel, or force out, as a liquid, in a stream or jet; to squirt; as, to *spurt* water from the mouth.

spurt, *n.* **1.** A shoot; a bud. *Obs. Holland (Pliny).* **2.** A sudden violent gushing forth, as of liquor; a jet. **3.** A sudden violent outbreak, as of feeling.

> A *spurt* of insurrectionary fire had broken out in Italy. *Froude.*

spurt, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *spretta* a spurt, spring, run, *spretta* to spurt, spring, prob. for orig. *sprenta.* Cf. SPRINT.] A sudden manifestation of pent-up strength or energy; an increased exertion for a short time; as, a *spurt* in a race.

spurt, *v. i.* To make a spurt. See 4th SPURT.

spur track. *Railroading.* A short branch line of track; esp., a side track connected with its main line by a single switch; — called also *stub track.*

spur valerian. Any valerianaceous plant of the genus *Centranthus*; — so called from the spurred corolla.

spruce gum. A resinous exudation from the white spruce, the black spruce, or the balsam fir, used as a chewing gum. [3.]

spruce leather. See SPRUCE, *n.*, 1.

spru'ci-fy (sprōō'sĭ-fī), *v. i. & t.* To spruce (one's self) up. *Rare.*

sprue (sprōō), *n.* = SPREW.

sprug (sprŭg), *a. & v.* Spruce. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sprug (sprŭg; sprōōg), *n.* The house sparrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spruit (sprūt), *n.* [D., a sprig, shoot, sprout.] **1.** A sprout. **2.** A small affluent of a river, often dry. *So Africa.*

sprun. † SPURN, to spur.

sprun, *v. i.* To project. *Obs. Scot.*

sprung, *n.* [Cf. SPRING, *v.*] Rising; origin. *Obs.*

sprung (sprŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of SPRING. Hence: *p. a.* Partly drunk; tipsy. *Collog. or Dial.*

sprunge. Obs. p. p. of SPRENG

sprun'ny (sprŭn'ĭ), *a.* Spruce. — (sprŭn'ĭ; sprōōn'ĭ), *n.* Sweetheart; lover. *Both Dial. Eng*

sprunt (*dial.* sprōōnt), *n.* **1.** Something shortand notflexible. *Obs.* **2.** A steep; a hill. *Dial. Eng.*

sprunt (sprŭnt; sprōōnt), *n. & v. t.* Spring; leap; struggle. — *a.* Brisk; active; spruce. — **sprunt'ly,** *adv.* *Dial. Eng.*

spru-sa'do, *n.* [Cf. SPRUCE, *a.*] A spruce person. *Obs.*

sprush (sprŭsh; sprōōsh). Scot. & dial. Eng var of SPRUCE.

sprute, sprutte. † SPROUT.

sprut'tle, *n. & v.* [Cf. 1st SPURT.] Speckle; sprinkle. *Obs Scot.*

s. p s. *Abbr.* Sine prole supersitite (*L.*, without surviving issue).

spt. *Abbr.* Seaport.

spud'der (spŭd'ẽr), *n.* One that removes bark from timber; a barker; a barking iron.

spud'dle (spŭd'l), *v. i.* To use a spud; to dig carelessly; to make a stir or fuss. *Dial. Eng.*

spud'dy (spŭd'ĭ; spōōd'ĭ), *a.* Pudgy. *Dial. or Collog.*

spue. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPEW.

spuf'fle (spŭf'l), *v. i.* To hurry; bustle. — *n.* Fuss; ado; bustle. *Both Dial. Eng.*

spug (spŭg; spōōg), *n.* House sparrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spuil (spūl; spūl). Scot. var. of SPOOL. [vars. of SPOIL, *v.*]

spuil'ye, -yie (spūl'yĭ). Scot. **spuil'zie** (spūl'yĭ; cf. CAPERCAILLIE), *n.* [See SPOIL; *z* is for *ȝ*] Act of unlawfully and violently dispossessing one of his movables. *Scot.* — *v. t.* To commit spuilzie on; to spoil. *Scot.*

spuke (spūk), *n.* = SPOOK.

spule (spūl). Scot. var. of SPAUL, shoulder; SPOOL.

spul'ler (spūl'ẽr; spōōl'-), *n.* [For *spooler.* See SPOOL.] One employed to inspect yarn for the loom. *Dial. Eng.*

spul'ye, spul'yie (*dial.* spūl'yĭ). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of SPOIL.

spulyear. † SPOILER.

spul'yie-ment (spūl'yĭ-mĕnt), *n.* Spoil *Scot.*

spul'zie, spul'yie (spūl'yĭ). Vars. of SPUILZIE. *Scot.*

spu'me-ous (spū'mē-ŭs), *a.* Spumous. *Obs.*

spu'mid (spū'mĭd), *a.* [L. *spumidus.*] Spumous. *Obs.*

spu-mif'er-ous (spū-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spumifer*; *spuma* foam + *ferre* to bear.] Producing foam. *Rare.* [See -NESS.]

spum'i-ness (spŭm'ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

spu'mose (spū'mōs; spū-mōs'), *a.* [See SPUMOUS.] Spumous.

spun, *n. t.* To burst out. *Obs.*

spune, † *spun*, p. p. of SPIN.

spunge (*dial.* spŭnzh, spōōnzh). Obs., Scot., dial. Eng. & ref. sp. var. of SPONGE.

spung'ie, spung'y (*dial.* spŭn'-jĭ, spōōn'jĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of SPONGY.

spunk'ie (spŭngk'ĭ), *n.* [See SPUNK.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A spark; a bit of fire. **b** The ignis fatuus. **c** Liquor; spirits. **d** A spirited or quick-tempered youth.

spur. Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of SPERE, to ask.

spur (spûr; spū), *v. t.* [Cf. SPERE.] To publish the banns of *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Publication of the banns. *Dial. Eng.*

spur, *n.* [Cf. AS. *spor*, E. SPOOR.] The track of an animal, as an otter; a spoor.

spur (spēr), *n.* [Cf. SPARROW, SPARHAWK.] **a** The house sparrow. *Scot.* **b** Var. of SPURRE, tern. *Dial. Brit.*

spur'blind'. † PURBLIND.

spur bunting. Lark bunting.

spur chuck. See 5th CHUCK, *n.*, 4.

spur-cid'i-cal, *a.* [L. *spurcidicus.*] Speaking obscenely. *Obs.*

spurd. Spurred. *Ref. Sp.*

spur'die (spēr'dĭ), *n.* House sparrow. *Scot.*

spure (*Scot.* spūr). Obs. or Scot. of SPERE, to ask.

spur'flow'er (spûr'flou'ẽr), *n.* Spur valerian.

spur'gall' (-gôl'), *n.* A gall or wound from the spur. — *v. t.* **spurge** (*dial.* spūj), *v. t.* [OF. *espurgier* to purge, purify See SPURGE, *n.*] To purge; purify. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To emit foam; to froth, as beer in fermentation. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

spurge, *n.* A thing to get rid of; a scourge. *Obs.* [WHEEL.]

spur gear wheel. *Mach.* = SPUR

spurge ipecac. Ipecac spurge.

spurge laurel. **a** The *Daphne laureola*, with oblong evergreen leaves. **b** The mezereon.

spurge nettle. A stinging American euphorbiaceous herb (*Chidoscolus stimulosus*)

spurge olive. The mezereon; also, the related *D. oleoides* of southern Europe.

spurge'wort' (spûrj'wûrt'), *n.* = SPURGE. *Lindley.*

spur hawk. European sparrowhawk. *Scot.*

spu'ri-æ (spū'rĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem pl. (sc. *pennæ* feathers) of L. *spurius* false.] The feathers of the bastard wing, or alula.

spur'ling. † SPARLING, a smelt; dial Eng of SPARLING, a tern.

spur'ling line. *Naut.* The line by which the turning of a steering wheel moves the indicator of a telltale. *Rare.*

spur'mon'ey, *n.* A fine for wearing spurs in church. *Obs.*

spur mortise wheel. See under SPUR WHEEL.

spurn (*dial.* spūn), *n.* [Cf. SPUR, *n.*] *Dial. Eng.* **a** The main root of a tree. **b** An embedded support, as for a gatepost.

spurn, *v. t.* To spur. *Obs.*

spurnd. Spurned. *Ref. Sp.*

spurn'er, *n.* One that spurns.

spurn'point', *n.* An oldgame. *R.*

spurn'wa'ter, *n.* *Naut.* A low w-shaped barrier on the forward deck to throw off seas coming aboard.

spur pepper. The *Capsicum frutescens.* See CAPSICUM.

spur pinion. See SPUR WHEEL.

spurre (*dial.* spēr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPERE, to ask.

spurre (spûr), *n.* [Cf. G. dial. *spyrrer.*] The common tern. *Scot.*

spur'rer (spûr'ẽr), *n.* One that spurs.

spur'rey. Var. of SPURRY.

spur rial. Var. of SPUR ROYAL.

spur'ri-er (spûr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One whose business is to make spurs.

spur'ri-er-y, *n.* Art of making spurs. *Obs.*

spur'rings (spēr'ĭngz), *n. pl.* [From SPUR to publish the banns of.] The banns (of marriage). *Dial. Eng.*

spur ryal Var of SPUR ROYAL.

spurry sandwort. Sand spurry.

spur shore. *Naut.* A timber to hold a vessel away from a pier, wharf, or the like.

spurt grass. A rush for basketwork. *Dial. Eng.* [or strut.]

spur timber. *Mining* Stemple

spur'tle (spûr'tl), *v. t.* [Freq. of *spurt.*] To spurt; to flow in jets; to trickle; also, to struggle; kick. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

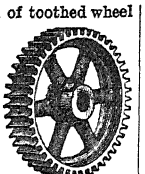
spur'tle, *n.* **1.** A spurt. **2.** A stick for stirring porridge and the like. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spur'tle-blade', *n.* A sword. *Scot.*

spur tree. A West Indian verbenaceous tree or shrub (*Petitia domingensis*). [*Obs.*]

spur'way', *n.* A bridle path.

spur wheel. *Mach.* The simplest form of toothed wheel used in machinery, with radial teeth parallel to the axis of the wheel. Hence, **spur mortise wheel, spur pinion,** etc., one with teeth so arranged.



Spur Wheel.

spur'-winged' (spûr'wĭngd'), *a.* Having one or more horny spurs on the bend of the wings.

spur-winged goose, any of several long-legged African geese of the genus *Plectropterus* and allied genera, having a strong spur on the bend of the wing, as the Gambo goose (*P. gambensis*) and the Egyptian goose. — **s. plover,** any of various plovers having a spur on the bend of the wing; esp., *Hoplopterus spinosus* of northern Africa and neighboring regions, with a crested head and under parts chiefly black.

sput (spŭt), *n.* *Steam Boilers.* An annular plate, etc., to strengthen a place where a hole is made.

sput'ter (spŭt'ĕr), *v. i.;* SPUT'TERED (-ĕrd); SPUT'TER-ING. [Prob. fr. the root of *spout.* Cf. SPLUTTER.] **1.** To spit, or to emit saliva from the mouth in small, scattered particles, as in slovenly and rapid speaking; to splutter.

2. To utter words hastily and indistinctly; to speak as if spitting out the words.

3. To throw out anything, as little jets of steam, with a noise like that made by one sputtering.

Like the green wood . . . *sputtering* in the flame *Dryden*

sput'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To eject rapidly and in small particles, with a spluttering sound; as, frying bacon *sputters* fat.

2. To utter spasmodically and confusedly.

In the midst of caresses, and without the least pretended incitement, to *sputter* out the basest accusations. *Swift.*

sput'ter (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** Act of sputtering.

2. Moist matter thrown out in small detached particles.

3. Confused and excited speech; hence, fuss; ado.

spu'tum (spū'tŭm), *n.; pl.* SPUTA (-tă). [L., fr *spuere, sputum,* to spit.] That which is expectorated; a salivary discharge; spittle; saliva.

spy (spī), *v. t.;* SPIED (spīd); SPY'ING. [ME. *spien, espien,* OF. *espier,* F. *épier,* of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *spehōn,* G. *spähen;* akin to L. *specere* to see, Skr. *spaç.* Cf. ESPY, *v. t.,* ASPECT, AUSPICE, CIRCUMSPECT, CONSPICUOUS, DESPISE, FRONTISPIECE, INSPECT, PROSPECT, RESPITE, SCOPE, SPECIMEN, SPECTACLE, SPECTER, SPECULATE, SPICE, SPITE, SUSPICION.] **1.** To gain sight of; to discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy; see.

He *spied* an Egyptian smiting a Hebrew. *Ex.* ii 11.

2. To discover by close search or examination.

Look about with your eyes; *spy* what things are to be reformed in the church of England *Latimer.*

3. To explore; to view, inspect, and examine secretly, as a scout with hostile purpose; — usually with *out.*

Moses sent to *spy* out Jaazer. *Num.* xxi. 32.

4. To ask or question. *Obs. & R.*

spy, *v. i.* **1.** To search narrowly; to scrutinize.

2. To watch secretly; to play the spy; — often with *on* or *upon;* as, to *spy* upon the enemy.

spy, *n.; pl.* SPIES (spīz). [ME. *spie, espie,* OF. *espie,* orig. a spying, fr. *espier* to spy. See SPY, *v. t.;* cf. ESPY, *n.*] **1.** One who watches, esp. secretly or furtively, upon the conduct of others

2. That with which one spies or sees; the eye; also, a glance of the eye; a look. *Obs.*

3. One who, acting clandestinely, or on false pretenses, obtains, or seeks to obtain, information in the zone of operations of a belligerent, with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party (The Hague Convention, Art. 29). Soldiers penetrating the enemy's camp for this purpose in uniform are not spies, nor are those sent in balloons to deliver dispatches or to maintain communications.

Syn. — See EMISSARY.

spy'glass' (-glăs'), *n.* A small telescope.

squab (skwŏb), *a.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *sqvabb* a soft and fat body, *sqvabba* a fat woman, Icel. *kvap* jelly, jellylike things, and E. *quab, squab,* adv.] **1.** Fat; short and thick; plump.

Nor the *squab* daughter nor the wife were nice. *Betterton.*

2. Unfledged; recently hatched; as, a *squab* pigeon.

3. Shy; callow; coy.

4. Sharp; short; curt. *Rare.* *Walpole.*

squab, *n.* **1.** A nestling of a pigeon or other similar bird. Pigeon squabs are usually marketed at four weeks of age, when they weigh about three fourths of a pound each.

2. A person of a short, fat figure.

Like a fat *squab* upon a Chinese fan. *Cowper.*

3. A thickly stuffed cushion, esp. one used for the seat of a sofa, couch, or chair; also, a sofa; an ottoman.

Punching the *squab* of chairs and sofas. *Dickens*

squab, *v. t.;* SQUABBED; SQUAB'BING. To upholster, as a cushion, by thick stuffing stitched through at regular intervals.

squab, *adv.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *sqvapp,* a word imitative of a splash, and E. *squab* fat, unfledged.] With a heavy fall; plump; as, he fell *squab. Colloq. or Dial.*

squab, *v. i. & t.* **1.** To fall or drop plump; to slop; flop. *Obs.*

2. To crush; squash. *Dial. Eng.*

squab'ble (skwŏb'l), *v. i.;* SQUAB'BLED (-ld); SQUAB'BLING (-lĭng). [Cf. dial. Sw. *skvabbel* a dispute, *skvappa* to chide.] To quarrel noisily; to wrangle; brawl.

Syn. — Contend, scuffle, wrangle, quarrel.

squab'ble, *v. t. Print.* To disarrange so that the letters or lines stand awry or are mixed and need careful readjustment; — said of type that has been set up.

squab'ble, *n.* A noisy dispute; a wrangle; brawl.

Syn. — See DISPUTE.

squab'bler (skwŏb'lẽr), *n.* One that squabbles; a brawler.

squab'by (-ĭ), *a.* Short and thick; squabbish.

squad (skwŏd), *n.* [F. *escouade* (cf. Sp. *escuadra*), earlier *escadre, esquadre,* fr. It. *squadra,* (assumed) LL. *exquadrare* to square; L. *ex* + *quadra* a square. See SQUARE.] **1.** *Mil.* A small party of men grouped for drill, inspection, or other purposes; specif., in the United States army, a group of seven men under a corporal.

2. Hence, any relatively small number of individuals engaged in some common enterprise or effort; as, a football or crew *squad;* a sanitary *squad.*

squad, *v. t.;* SQUAD'DED; SQUAD'DING. To arrange in squads.

squad'ron (skwŏd'rŭn), *n.* [F. *escadron,* formerly also *esguadron,* It. *squadrone.* See SQUAD.] **1.** A square; also, a body of troops drawn up in a square. *Obs. or R. Milton.*

2. Loosely, any body of men in regular formation

3. Specif.: *Mil.* A division of a regiment of cavalry, in the United States army consisting of not more than four nor less than two troops, commanded by a major. In European armies it usually has a strength of 150 to 200 men.

4. *Nav.* A division of a fleet; in the United States navy, eight vessels, regarded as the tactical unit; also, from two to eight ships on the same station or service.

squad'ron, *v. t.;* SQUAD'RONED (-rŭnd); SQUAD'RON-ING. To form into, or arrange in, squadrons, or squares; hence, to array in formal order. "*Squadroned* angels." *Milton.*

squail (skwāl), *n.* [Cf. SQUAIL, *v. i.;* also SKAYLES, KAYLES.] **1.** A disk or counter used in the game of squails. *Archaic.*

2. *pl.* A kind of game, formerly common, in which disks or counters are driven or snapped from the edge of a round board or table at a mark in the center. *Now Rare.*

3. *pl.* Ninepins; skittles. *Dial. Eng. & Ir.*

squail, *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *scale* to throw at, a loaded stick for throwing.] **1.** To throw sticks or other missiles, as at birds or at fruit on a tree. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. To play squails. *Archaic.*

squall, *v. t.* To pelt or strike as with sticks. *Obs. or Dial.*

squal'id (skwŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *squalidus,* fr. *squalere* to be foul or filthy.] Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy.

Uncombed his locks, and *squalid* his attire. *Dryden*

Syn. — See DIRTY.

— squa-lid'i-ty (skwŏ-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **squal'id-ly,** *adv.* — **squal'id-ness,** *n.*

squall (skwôl), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *sqval* an impetuous running of water, *sqvalregn* a violent shower of rain, *sqvala* to stream, to gush.] **1.** A sudden violent gust of wind, often attended with rain or snow. Abbreviation, for log book, **q.**

2. A disturbance; a dispute. *Colloq. & Dial.*

to look out for squalls, fig., to expect, or to be on guard against, trouble.

squall, *v. i.;* SQUALLED (skwôld); SQUALL'ING. To blow a squall. *Thackeray.*

squall, *v. i.* [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skvala.* Cf. SQUEAL.] To cry out or scream violently, as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress.

squall, *v. t.* To utter in a harsh screaming tone; — usually with *out;* as, she *squalled* out her complaints.

squall, *n.* A harsh, discordant, piercing cry.

squall cloud. A ragged, light gray, rolling cloud beneath the dark cloud mass of an advancing thunderstorm.

squall'y (skwôl'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with, or threatening, squalls; gusty; as, *squally* weather.

2. Fig.: Threatening trouble or disturbance. *Colloq.*

3. [Perh. a different word.] Not uniform; as: **a** *Agric.* Having barren spots. *Dial.* **b** *Weaving.* Not equally good throughout; uneven; faulty in places; — said of cloth.

squa'lo-don (skwā'lō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; L. *squalus* a kind of sea fish + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil toothed whales of the Miocene and Pliocene of Europe, America, and Australia, having a dolphinlike skull and specialized teeth, the molars having serrated edges. It is the typical genus of a family, **Squa'lo-don'ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē). — **squa'lo-dont** (skwā'lō-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

squal'or (skwŏl'ẽr; skwā'lôr; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [L., fr. *squalere* to be foul or filthy.] Squalidness; filthiness; miserable and unkempt condition.

The heterogeneous indigent multitude, everywhere wearing nearly the same aspect of *squalor.* *I. Taylor.*

☞ The second pron. was given without alternative by Buchanan (1766), Smart (c. 1840), and later orthoëpists; the first, though more recent, now app. prevails in good use.

squa'ma (skwā'mă), *n.* [L., a scale.] *Biol.* A scale or scalelike structure; specif.: *Zoöl.* **a** In dipterous insects, the alula (see ALULA **b**), tegula, or calypter at the base of the wing above the halteres (more fully called ‖ **squa'ma tho-ra'ci-ca'lis** [thō-rās'Ĭ-kā'lĭs], in which case the antisquama is sometimes called ‖ **squa'ma a-la'ris** [ā-lā'rĭs; 115]). **b** The exopodite of the antenna of certain crustaceans, etc.

squa'mate (skwā'māt), **squa'mat-ed** (-māt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *squamatus.*] Scaly.

squa-ma'tion (skwā-mā'shŭn), *n.* **a** State or quality of being squamate. **b** The arrangement of scales on an animal.

squa'mo- (skwā'mō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the squamosal,* or *the squamous portion of the temporal bone.*

squa-mo'sal (skwā-mō'săl), *a.* **a** Scalelike; squamous. **b** *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a membrane bone of the skull of many vertebrates, external and more or less dorsal to the auditory capsule. It corresponds to the squamous portion of the temporal bone of man. Also, in teleost fishes, the pterotic. — *n.* The squamosal bone.

squa'mous (skwā'mŭs), *a.* [L. *squamosus,* fr. *squama* a scale.] Covered with, or consisting of, scales; resembling a scale; scaly; as, a *squamous* stem or bulb; *squamous* epithelial cells; specif., *Anat.,* designating, or pert. to, the anterior upper portion of the temporal bone of man and various mammals, which is so called from its thin, sharp-edged form, suggesting the scale of a fish. It bears the zygomatic process. Cf. SQUAMOSAL. — **squa'mous-ness,** *n.*

squamous epithelium, stratified epithelium which consists, at least in its outer layers, of small scalelike cells, as the epidermis of the human skin.

squam'u-la (skwăm'ū-lă; skwā'mū-), *n.; L. pl.* **-læ** (-lē). [L., dim. of *squama* scale.] A small scale; as: **a** *Bot.* In grasses, a lodicule. **b** *Zoöl.* The tegula of a hymenopter.

squam'u-lose (-lōs), *a.* Minutely squamous.

squan'der (skwŏn'dẽr), *v. t.;* SQUAN'DERED (-dẽrd), SQUAN'DER-ING. [Cf. Scot. *squatter* to splash water about, to scatter, to squander, E. dial. *swatter,* Dan. *sqvatle,* Sw. *sqvättra* to squirt, *sqvättra* to squander, Icel. *skvetta* to squirt out, to throw out water.] **1.** To scatter; disperse. *Obs.*

2. To spend lavishly or profusely; to spend prodigally or wastefully; to dissipate; as, to *squander* an estate.

The crime of *squandering* health is equal to the folly *Rambler.*

Syn. — Spend, expend, waste, scatter, dissipate.

squan'der, *v. i.* **1.** To wander at random; to scatter. *R.*

2. To spend lavishly; to be wasteful.

They often *squandered,* but they never gave *Savage.*

squan'der, *n.* Act of squandering, waste. *Rare.*

square (skwâr), *n.* [OF. *esquarre* (cf. It. *squadra,* and OF. *esquierre,* F. *équerre* a carpenter's square), fr. (assumed) LL. *exquadra* a square, or *exquadrare* to make square; L. *ex* + *quadrus,* adj., square, fr. *quattuor* four. See FOUR; cf. QUADRANT, SQUAD, SQUIRE a square.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** The corner, or angle, of a figure. *Obs.* **b** A parallelogram having four equal sides and four right angles.

2. Hence, anything of, or approximating to, this form; as: **a** Any of certain quadrilateral spaces marked out on a board, paper, or the like, for playing certain games; as, the king's *square* on a chessboard. **b** A square piece, fragment, or surface; as, a *square* of glass. **c** A certain number of lines, in a column, nearly square. It is used chiefly in reckoning the prices of advertisements in newspapers **d** The front of a woman's dress over the bosom. **e** *Naut.* Of an anchor, the upper part of the shank to which the stock is attached. **f** *Arch.* A molding of square section. **g** *Bookbinding.* The part of a book cover that projects beyond the edges. **h** *Agric.* The bracts subtending the flower of the cotton plant. *U. S.*

3. A quadrilateral area bounded by streets; also, the distance along one side of such an area; as, the house is four *squares* up.

4. An open place or area, as one formed at the meeting of two or more streets; as, Madison *Square* in New York.

5. *Flooring or Roofing.* An area of 100 square feet or 9.29 square meters. Also, *Roofing,* the number of slates of any size needed to cover such a square, allowing 3 inches of overlap between successive rows.

6. An instrument having at least one right angle and two or more straight edges, used to lay out or test square work. It is of several forms, as the **T** square, the carpenter's square, the try-square, etc. Also, sometimes, a similar tool with hinged sides, used for measuring or setting work at any angle.

Carpenter's Square.

7 Hence, a pattern, rule, or standard. *Obs.*

8. Exact proportion; justness of workmanship or of conduct; regularity. *Obs.*

9. Act of quarreling, or squaring as if for a fight; a quarrel. *Rare.*

10. *Astrol.* = QUARTILE, 2. *Obs.*

11. *Mil.* A body of troops formed in a square, formerly often solid, in modern times hollow with the ranks forming the sides facing outward (except for attention to special orders, or the like).

The brave *squares* of war. *Shak.*

12. *Arith. & Alg.* The product of a number or quantity

spur whang A leather thong for fastening a spur. *Scot.*

spur'wing', *n.* Short for SPUR-WINGED GOOSE or PLOVER.

spur'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The field madder; — from its whorls of leaves, suggesting a spur rowel.

spus-. For various words in *spus-,* see the forms in SPOUS-.

sput. † PUT, *v.* [p. p. of SPIT.]

sput. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of SPIT.

spu-ta'tion (spū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sputare* to spit, v. intens. fr. *spuere* to spit; cf. F. *sputation.*] A spitting; expectoration. *Obs.*

spu'ta-tive (spū'tă-tĭv), *a.* Inclined to spit; spitting much.

sputе. † SPIT. [for DISPUTE.]

spute (spūt), *n. & v.* Obs. or dial. for DISPUTE.

sputher. † SPUTTER. [*Obs.*]

sputtison. For DISPUTISON.

sputte. † PUT, *v.*

sput'ter'd. Sputtered *Ref. Sp.*

sput'ter-er, *n.* One that sputters.

sput'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPUTTER. — **sput'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

spuwe. † SPEW.

spuyle. † SPOIL. [boat.]

spy'boat', *n.* A picket or scout

spy'craft', *n.* Act, art, or practice of spying. *Obs. & R.*

spy'er, *n.* A spy. *Obs.*

spy'fault', *n.* One who spies out faults. *Obs.*

spy'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

Spy Man. See MAN OF SPY.

spyne, *n. pl.* Spaemen; fortune tellers *Obs. Scot.*

spynes. † SPINACE.

spynist, *a.* [Perh. p. p. of a dial. v. fr. OF. *espanir* to expand, open out. Cf. SPANNISHING.] Prob., full-blown. *Obs. Scot*

spyre Var. of SPIRE, *v. i.*

Spy Wednesday. *Eccl* The Wednesday before Easter; — alluding to the betrayal of Christ.

sq. *Abbr.* Sequens (L., the following [one]); square.

sq. ft. *Abbr.* Square foot; square feet. [square inches.]

sq. in. *Abbr.* Square inch; **sq. m.** *Abbr* Square meter; square mile; square miles

sqq. *Abbr.* Sequentes (L., the following [ones]). [rods.]

sq. r. *Abbr.* Square rod; square

squa † SO, SQUAW.

squa-bash' (skwä-băsh'), *v. t.* To crush; quash. *Colloq. or Slang, Scot.*

squab'bish (skwŏb'ĭsh), *a.* Thick; fat; heavy

squaccho. † SQUASH, *v.*

squac'co (skwăk'ō), *n.; pl* -cos (-ōz); *or* squacco heron [It. (Bolognese) *squacco.*] A small crested heron (*Ardeola ralloides*) found in parts of Asia, Africa, and southern Europe.

squad (skwŏd), *n. Dial. Eng.* a Sloppy mud. b Shoad. *Obs.*

squad'dy, *a.* Squat; fat and heavy *Obs. or Dial.*

squader, squadre, *n.* [OF. *esquadre,* F. *escadre*] A squadron. *Obs.* [QUADRATE, etc.]

squadrate, squadrature, etc. †

squail'er (skwāl'ẽr), *n.* A loaded stick to throw *Dial. Eng.*

squal'mous. † SQUEAMOUS.

squale. Var. of SQUALL.

Squa'li (skwā'lī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr L. *squalus* a kind of sea fish.] *Zoöl.* A division of elasmobranch fishes comprising the sharks: — equiv to *Selachii* in its narrowest sense

Squal'i-da (skwăl'Ĭ-dă), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group practically equiv. to Squali.

Squal'i-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SQUALI.] *Zoöl.* A family of sharks, now restricted to the spiny dogfishes and near allies.

squa'li-form (skwā'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *Squalus* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Shaped like a shark or dogfish.

squall, *n. Obs.* a Dear; pet; — applied to a young girl. b Wretch; — in contemptuous pity. c A squaller [or screams.]

squall'er, *n.* One that squalls

squall'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

squalm (*dial,* skwŏm). Obs. or dial var. of QUALM.

squa'loid (skwā'loid), *a.* [*Squalus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Sharklike.

Squa'lus (skwā'lŭs), *n.* [NL.; fr. L. *squalus* a kind of sea fish.] *Zoöl.* A genus orig. comprising all the known sharks, but now limited to the spiny dogfishes.

squam (skwŏm), *n.* [From *Squam,* short for *Annisquam,* a town on the Massachusetts coast.] Oilskin hat or southwester: — a fisherman's name. *U. S.*

squa-ma'ceous (skwā-mā'shŭs), *a.* Squamose.

Squa-ma'ta (-tă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr L. *squamatus* scaly.] *Zoöl.* **a** An order of reptiles consisting of the snakes and lizards, and sometimes the extinct Pythonomorpha and Dolichosauri. **b** A division of edentates consisting of the pangolins.

squam duck (skwŏm). The American eider. *Local, U. S.*

squame (skwām) *n.* [L. *squama* scale.] **a** A scale, as from scale armor. *Obs.* **b** *Zoöl.* A squama.

squa-mel'la (skwā-mĕl'ă), *n.; pl.* **-læ** (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *squama* a scale.] *Bot.* A diminutive scale or bractlet; a palea.

squa-mel'late (-lāt), *a.* Squamulose.

squa'mel-lif'er-ous (skwā'mĕ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*squamella* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Squamulose.

squa-mel'li-form (skwā-mĕl'Ĭ-fôrm), *a. Bot.* Having the form of a squamella.

squa-mif'er-ous (-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*squama* + *-ferous.*] Squamose.

squa'mi-form (skwā'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a squama.

squa-mig'er-ous (skwā-mĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *squamiger: squama* + *gerere* to bear.] Squamiferous.

squa'mi-pen (skwā'mĭ-pĕn; skwăm'Ĭ-), *n.* [L. *squama* scale + *penna* a fin: cf F. *squamipenne.*] Any fish of the Squamipinnes.

Squa'mi-pen'nes (-pĕn'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* a The Sphenisci, or penguins. b The Squamipinnes. — **squa'mi-pen'nate** (-nāt), *a.* **squa'mi-pin'nes** (-pĭn'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *squama* scale + *pinna* feather, fin.] *Zoöl.* An extensive group of chiefly tropical marine fishes mostly having scales extending more or less on the dorsal and anal fins and the body narrow and deep. It includes the butterfly fishes and angel fishes (Chætodontidæ), the tangs, spadefish, and many others. — **squa'mi-pin'nate** (-nāt), *a.* **squa'moid** (skwā'moid), *a.* [L. *squama* scale + E. *-oid.*] **a** Like a scale. **b** Covered with scales.

squa'mo-man-dib'u-lar. **squa'mo-mas'toid.** **squa'mo-pa-ri'e-tal.** **squa'mo-pe-tro'sal.** **squa'mo-sphe'noid.** **squa'mo-spheno'dal.** See SQUAMO-.

squa'mose (skwā'mōs; **skwā-mōs'**). *a.* Squamous. — **squa'mose-ness,** *n.* — **squa-mos'i-ty** (skwā-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

squa'mo-zyg'o-mat'ic (skwā'mō-zĭg'ō-măt'ĭk; -zĭg'ō-), *a. Anat.* Pert. to, or composed of, the squamous and zygomatic portions of the temporal bone. — **squa'mo-zyg'o-mat'ic,** *n.*

squam'u-late (skwăm'ū-lāt), *a.* Squamulose.

squam'ule (skwăm'ūl; **skwā'mūl**), *n.* A squamula.

squam'u-li-form' (skwăm'ū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Like a squamula.

squamy, *a.* Squamous. *Obs.*

squan'dered Squandered. *R. Sp.*

squan'der-er. *n.* One that squanders. [*dering,* p. pr.]

squan'der-ing-ly. *adv.* of *squandering.*

squan'ter-squash' (skwŏn'tẽr-skwŏsh'), *n.* = SQUASH, a vegetable. *Obs.*

squan'tum (-tŭm), *n.* [Perh. fr. the place name *Squantum.*] A picnic; a pleasure party; also, a chowder party. *Local, U. S.*

squar'a-ble (skwâr'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

multiplied by itself; thus, 81 is the *square* of 9, for $9 \times 9 = 81$; the *square* of $a + b$ is $a^2 + 2\,ab + b^2$.

13. *Math.* The total domain of points (representing sets of values) v in the neighborhood of a point a, consisting of all points for which $|v-a| \leq \frac{1}{2}h$ and bounded by all points for which $|v-a| = \frac{1}{2}h$; — applied to extents of n dimensions. See CONTINUUM, 3.

14. *Building Trades.* A definite area, not necessarily square or rectangular in shape, on or over which certain work is done or to be done.

Each "*square*" of vaulting, which vaulting *square* may be a parallelogram, of any proportion. *Dict. of Arch.*

15. *Spinning Mach.* A strong iron frame in a mule, to which each of the carriages is secured and which carries the driving gear for the tin roller and a part of the faller mechanism.

16. In a pipe organ, one of the triangular pieces of wood so pivoted as to change the direction of the tracker action from horizontal to vertical, or vice versa.

17. The square-ended projection in a clock, watch, etc., turned by the key in winding.

at square, in a state of quarreling or opposition. *Obs.* — **by the s.,** precisely; exactly. — **on the s.** **a** At right angles; not obliquely. **b** In an open, fair manner; honestly; honorably. *Colloq.* **c** On terms of equality. — **out of s.** **a** Not at right angles; obliquely. **b** Not regular or in order; disorderly; also, incorrectly. — **s. and flat,** *Carp.*, a frame with a flat panel and without molding. — **s. and rabbet,** *Arch.*, an annulet. — **s. of opposition.** *Logic.* See OPPOSITION, 1 d. — **s. of Pegasus,** *Astron.*, the great approximate square of the northern heavens, at whose corners are the stars α (Alpha), β (Beta), and γ (Gamma) Pegasi, and α (Alpha) Andromedæ. — **to see how the squares go,** to see how the game proceeds, or how affairs prosper. *Obs.*

square (skwâr), *v. t.*; SQUARED (skwârd); SQUAR'ING (skwâr'ĭng). [Cf. OF. *escarrer, esquarrer.* See SQUARE, *n.*] **1.** To form with four equal sides and four right angles; to make square.

2. To form with right angles and straight lines, or flat surfaces; as, to *square* mason's work; also, to measure in order to find the deviation from a right angle, straight line, or plane surface.

3. To bring approximately to a right angle; as, to *square* one's shoulders or one's elbows.

4. To compare with, or reduce to, any given standard; to adjust; regulate; mold; shape; fit; as, to *square* our actions by the opinions of others. *Milton.*

5. To make even, so as to leave no remainder or difference; to balance; settle; as, to *square* accounts.

6. *Math.* To multiply (a number or a quantity) by itself.

7. *Math.* To find the number of areal units, as square feet, contained in (a given area of any shape); to find a square equal in area to; as, to *square* a circle.

8. To induce to favorable or satisfactory action or attitude by a gift or a bargain, esp. a corrupt one; to bribe. *Slang.*

9. To place accurately in position, as in bearings.

10. *Astrol.* To hold a quartile position respecting.

The icy Goat and Crab that *square* the Scales. *Creech*

to square a valve, *Steam Engines,* to adjust the effective length of a slide valve rod so that the valve will travel an equal distance past the steam edge of each port. — **to s. the yards,** *Naut.*, to place the yards at right angles with the keel and mast.

square, *v. i.* **1.** To accord, conform, or agree; to suit; fit; — usually followed by *with*.

No works shall find acceptance . . .
That *square* not truly with the Scripture plan. *Cowper.*

2. To go to opposite sides; to take an attitude of offense or defense, or of defiance; to quarrel. *Obs. Shak.*

3. To take a boxing attitude; — often with *up* or *off*. *Colloq.*

to square away, *Naut.*, to square the yards and sail before the wind.

square, *a.* [Cf. OF. *esquarré*, p. p. See SQUARE, *v.* & *n.*]

1. *Geom.* Having four equal sides and four right angles.

2. Forming a right angle; as, a *square* corner.

3. Squared; converted from a linear unit into a square unit of area having the same length of side; as, a *square* foot (the area of a square the side of which is one foot).

4. Having a shape broad for the height, with rectilineal and angular rather than curving outlines; as, a man of a *square* frame; hence, *Obs.*, brawny.

5. Exactly adjusted or correspondent; hence, just; exact; fair; honest; as, *square* dealing.

She 's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her *Shak.*

6. Even; leaving no balance; as, to make accounts *square.*

7. Of one eating or drinking, hearty; vigorous, of a meal, or the like, substantial; satisfying. *Colloq.*

8. Straightforward; absolute; direct; unequivocal; as, a *square* denial; a *square* contradiction.

9. *Naut.* At right angles with the mast and keel; — said of the yards of a square-rigged vessel when so braced.

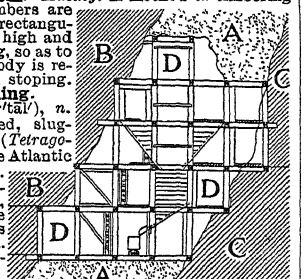
10. *Weaving.* Of cloth, having the sley and pick equal.

all square. **a** All even; — a term used in some games, as golf, to denote equality of score between contestants. **b** All ready or arranged. — **s. all around,** even, fair, just to all. — **s. body,** *Shipbuilding,* that part of a vessel in which the frames are perpendicular to the keel. — **s. bracket.** *Printing.* See BRACKET, 4. — **s. center** *or* **centre,** *Mach.*, a cutting tool resembling a lathe center with a four-sided pyramidal point. — **s. dance,** a dance consisting of a set figure, or a series of figures, performed by an even number of couples, as a contredance, or a quadrille. — **s. drift.** See DRIFT, *n.*, 13 **a.** — **s. engine,** *Mach.*, an engine in which the stroke is equal to the diameter of the cylinder bore. — **s. file.** See FILE, tool. — **s. frame.** See FRAME, *n.*, 4 **g.** — **s. gait.** = OPEN GAIT. — **s. Hebrew.** See HEBREW ALPHABET. — **s. joint.** = STRAIGHT JOINT **b.** — **s. knot,** a knot in which the terminal and standing parts are together and parallel each to the other; a reef knot. See 2d KNOT, 1. — **square leg.** See CRICKET, game. — **s. measure,** the measure of areas in square units; also, a system of such units, as inches, feet, etc. See MEASURE: cf. LAND MEASURE. — **s. number,** a number, as 1, 4, 9, 16, etc., which may be resolved into two equal factors; a square. — **s. piano,** a piano with a horizontal frame and an oblong case. — **s. root,** *Math.*, a second root. See ROOT, *n.*, 3 **h.** — **s. sail,** *Naut.*, a four-sided sail extended on a yard suspended at the middle from a mast; sometimes, specif., a sail set on a yard on the single mast or foremast of any fore-and-aft-rigged vessel, as a sloop or schooner. See SHIP, *Illust.* — **s. screw,** a screw with a thread of square section. — **s. set,** *Mining,* any of the rectangular sets used in the square-set system of mining. See SQUARE-SET SYSTEM. — **s.-shouldered** Saturn, a seldom observed aspect of the planet Saturn in which the ball appears like a square with the corners rounded off. — **s. staff.** *Plastering.* = STAFF ANGLE. — **s. stern,** *Naut.*, a stern having a transom and joining the counter timbers at an angle, as distinguished from a *round stern*, which has no transom; also, a stern with no overhang. — **to get s. with,** to get even with, implying the repayment of an injury. *Colloq.*

squared (skwârd), *p. p.* of SQUARE. — **squared paper.** = PLOTTING PAPER. *Eng.* — **s. stone,** *Masonry,* a stone roughly dressed and squared, as distinguished from ashlar.

square'-rigged' (skwâr'rĭgd'), *a. Naut.* Having the principal sails extended on yards suspended horizontally at the middle, and always setting almost equally on each side of, and at any angle with, the keel, and not mainly on one side as does a gaff, lug, lateen, or other fore-and-aft sail; as, a ship and a brig are *square-rigged* vessels.

square'-set' sys'tem. *Mining.* A method of timbering in which heavy timbers are framed together in rectangular sets, 6 or 7 feet high and from 4 to 6 feet long, so as to fill in as the ore body is removed by overhand stoping. — **square-set mining.**



square'tail' (skwâr'tāl'), *n.* A large, long-bodied, sluggish pelagic fish (*Tetragonurus cuvieri*) of the Atlantic and Mediterranean. It has a compact armor of small, rough, bony scales, and the caudal peduncle is squarish in section. Its flesh is sometimes poisonous.

A, A Lode; *B, B* Hanging Wall; *C, C* Footwall; *D, D* Square-set System.

square'-toed' (-tōd'), *a.* **1.** Having the toe square.

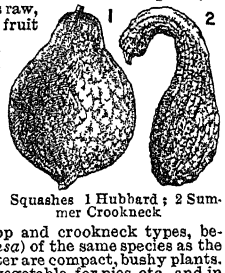
2. Old-fashioned; conservative; precise, prim.

The first staid footsteps of my *square-toed* song *Holmes*

square'-toes' (-tōz'), *n.* An old-fashioned precise person, — used contemptuously or jocularly. *Thackeray*

squar'rose (skwär'rōs; skwŏ-rōs', 277: *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *squarrosus* (perhaps) scurfy, scabby] **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Rough with divergent scales or processes, esp., *Bot.*, having stiff, spreading bracts; as, a *squarrose* involucre. **b** *Bot.* Thickly crowded and rigid; as, *squarrose* leaves.

squash (skwŏsh), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *askutasquash*, in which *asq*, pl. *asquash*, means raw, green, immature, applied to fruit and vegetables used green, or uncooked.] The fruit of any of several species of *Cucurbita*; also, the vine or plant which bears it. Cultivated squashes represent three species. The true winter varieties, as the Hubbard, turban, etc., are forms of *C. maxima*; the cushaw, Canada crookneck, and winter crookneck are derived from *C. moschata*; the summer squashes, of both the scallop and crookneck types, belong to a variety (var. *condensa*) of the same species as the pumpkin (*C. pepo*). These latter are compact, bushy plants. Squashes are used as a table vegetable, for pies, etc., and in Europe also in soups and ragouts. See PUMPKIN.



Squashes 1 Hubbard; 2 Summer Crookneck

squash, *v. t.*; SQUASHED (skwŏsht); SQUASH'ING. [Prob. fr. OF. *esquaissier* (assumed LL. *exquassiare*), combined with OF. *esquasser*; *es-*, L. *ex-* + *quasser* to break (cf. QUASH); cf. also ME. *squachen*, OF. *escachier, esquachier*, squash, crush, F. *écacher*; of uncert. orig. Cf. SQUAT, *v. t.*] To beat or press into pulp or a flat mass; to crush. *Colloq.*

squish, *v. i.* **1.** To fall heavily and helplessly. *Colloq.*

2. To make a splashing sound; to squelch. *Colloq.*

squish, *n.* **1.** Something soft and easily crushed, specif., *Obs. or R.*, an unripe pod of peas. *Shak.*

2. Hence, something unripe, immature, or soft.

3. A sudden fall or shock of a heavy, soft body.

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash. Swift.*

4. A crushed mass. "A weltering *squash.*" *Blackmore.*

5. A game much like rackets, played in a walled court with soft rubber balls and bats like tennis rackets.

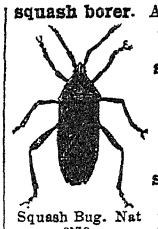
squash, *a. Dentistry.* Designating an impression of the teeth and mouth made by closing the teeth on a modeling composition.

squash beetle. A small American black-and-yellow striped beetle (*Diabrotica vittata*), often very injurious to the leaves of squash, cucumber, etc. Also, any of certain other allied species.



Squash Beetle × 2

squash borer. A small clearwing moth (*Melittia satyrini formis*) whose larva bores in the squash vine.



Squash Bug. Nat size.

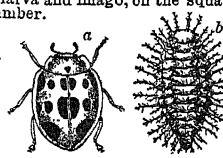
squash bug. A large black American hemipterous insect (*Anasa tristis*) injurious to squash vines.



Squash Borer Nat size

squash ladybird *or* **ladybug.** A ladybird (*Epilachna borealis*) which feeds, both as larva and imago, on the squash, pumpkin, melon, and cucumber.

squash'y (skwŏsh'Y), *a.* Easily squashed; soft; esp., soft and wet; boggy or muddy.



Squash Ladybird
a Imago, × 1⅓; *b* Larva, ×1½.

squat (skwŏt), *v. t.*, SQUAT'TED or SQUAT, SQUAT'TING. [ME. *squatten* to crush, OF. *esquater, -tir* (cf. It. *quatto* squat, cowering), orig. uncert. Cf. SQUASH, *v. t.*]

1. To bruise or lay flat with a blow; to crush, pinch, squeeze. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. To silence or quiet, to quash. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

3. To cause to crouch or squat; — chiefly reflexive.

squat, *v. i.* **1.** To sit down upon the hams or heels; as, the savages *squatted* about the fire.

2. To sit or keep close to the ground; to stoop or lie close to escape observation, as a partridge or rabbit.

3. To settle on land, esp. new or unoccupied land, without right or title; also, to settle on public land under government regulation with a view to acquiring title.

4. To be a squatter. See SQUATTER, 3. *Now Rare or Hist.*, except in *p. pr* or *vb. n. Australia.*

squat, *a.* [See SQUAT, *v.*; prob. for *squatted*, p. p.]

1. Sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; crouching. "*Squat* like a toad." *Milton.*

2. Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting. "The round, *squat* turret." *R. Browning.*

squat, *n.* **1.** The posture of one that squats.

2. A bruise, blow, or sudden fall. *Obs or Dial Eng.*

3. *Mining.* **a** A small bunch of ore. **b** A mineral consisting of tin ore and spar. *Cornwall.*

squat'ter (skwŏt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that squats; specif.: **a** One who settles on land, esp. new or unsettled land, without a right or title. **b** In the United States and Australia, sometimes, a person who settles lawfully on government land under legal restrictions with a view to acquiring title.

2. The pectoral sandpiper. *Local, U. S.*

3. A person who occupied crownland for sheep raising under a lease or a license (a sense arising by extension of the orig. sense of a settler without title), later, loosely or improperly, one holding a sheep run as freehold. Hence, the owner or occupant of a sheep run or station; a sheep farmer on a rather large scale, or one of good family and education, as distinguished from a *selector*. *Squatter* is giving way to the newer terms *pastoralist* and *grazier*. *Australia.*

squatter sovereignty. *U. S. Hist.* The doctrine that the squatters, or actual residents, of a Territory had the right to make their own laws. Cf. POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY **b.**

squat'ty (skwŏt'Y), *a.* Squat; dumpy; thickset.

squaw (skwô), *n* [Massachusetts Indian *squa* or Narragansett *squaw*, akin to Delaware *ochqueu*, Cree *iskwew.*]

1. A female; a woman, — among the Algonquins, correlative of *sannup*

2. That one of the figure targets in the United States services representing a kneeling posture. *Cant or Slang.*

squaw'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A large cyprinoid fish (*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*), sometimes becoming four feet long, found in the Pacific coast rivers from central California northward.

squawk (skwôk), *v. i.*; SQUAWKED (skwôkt); SQUAWK'ING. [Imitative. Cf. SQUEAK.] To utter a harsh, abrupt scream, as a fowl.

squawk, *n.* **1.** Act or noise of squawking; a harsh squall.

2. The black-crowned night heron. See NIGHT HERON.

squaw man A white man married to an Indian woman, and, usually, living as one of her tribe.

squaw'root' (skwô'rōōt'), *n.* **a** An American orobanchaceous plant (*Conopholis americana*) parasitic on oak roots. It has a thick stem with yellow fleshy scales bearing small flowers in their axils. **b** The blue cohosh.

squeak (skwēk), *v. i.*; SQUEAKED (skwēkt); SQUEAK'ING. [Prob. of imitative origin, cf. Sw. *sqväka* to croak, Icel. *skvakka* to give a sound as of water shaken in a bottle.]

1. To utter or make a squeak or short shrill cry or noise, as an animal, or a wheel, a door, a fife, or pipe.

2. To break silence or secrecy, as from fear of pain or punishment; to speak, confess; betray. *Slang*

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him *Dryden*

squeak, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to squeak; hence, *Rare*, to disturb; to put out of order or condition.

2. To utter or speak in a shrill piping tone.

squeak, *n.* A sharp, shrill, usually short and not very loud, cry or sound, either of the human voice or of any animal, or a sharp, shrill, piercing noise, loud or not, as of wheels turning on dry axles, of a fife, etc.

a narrow, *or* **a near, squeak,** a close escape. *Colloq.*

Square, Mr. A "philosopher" in Fielding's "Tom Jones," who disputes with Thwackum.

square'-built', *a.* = SQUARE, *a.*, 4. [prentice. *Obs.*]

square'cap', *n.* A London apprentice.

square'-flip'per, *n.* The bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*).

square'head', *n.* **1.** A German or Scandinavian immigrant. *Slang, Australia & U. S.*

2. Short for **squarehead wheat,** a winter wheat having closely compacted ears.

square'-head'ed, *a. Arch.* Having a straight horizontal lintel or a flat arch; — said of a doorway, or window or other opening.

square'-joint'ed, *a. Railroads.* Having the rail joints opposite.

square'ly, *adv.* of SQUARE.

square'man, *n.* A carpenter. *Scot.* [CHISELMOUTH.]

square'mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* = **square'ness,** *n.* See -NESS.

squar'er (skwâr'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *esquarreur.*] **1.** One that squares.

2. One who quarrels; a contentious fellow. *Obs.*

square'-rig'ger, *n. Naut.* A square-rigged vessel. [*Obs.*]

squarier, *n.* Kind of false dice.

squar'ish (skwâr'ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH. [Squarrose.]

squar'rous (skwär'ŭs), *a.*

squar'ru-lose (skwär'ōō-lōs), *a.* Somewhat squarrose.

squar'son (skwär'sn), *n.* [A jocose combination of *square* and *parson.*] Formerly, a landed proprietor who was also a clergyman of the Church of England; — used in ridicule.

squash'er, *n.* One that squashes.

squash flea beetle. The cucumber flea beetle. [*n.* See -NESS]

squash'i-ness (skwŏsh'Y-nĕs), *n.*

squash'-vine' bor'er (bōr'ẽr; 201). The squash borer.

squat (skwŏt), *n.* Angel fish a.

squat (skwŏt), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. Icel. & Norw. dial. *skvetta*, v., Sw. *sqvätta.*] Splash. *Dial. Eng.*

squat'a-role (skwät'ä-rōl), **squat'er-ole** (-ẽr-ōl), *n.* [NL. *squatarola*, fr. It. (Venetian) *squatarola* the gray plover.] The black-bellied plover.

Squat'i-na (skwät'Y-nä), *n.* [L., skate. See 1st SKATE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of selachians consisting of the angel fish (sense a). It constitutes a family, **Squatin'i-dæ** (skwä-tĭn'Y-dē) b [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus. — **squat'i-nid** (skwät'Y-nĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **squat'i-noid** (-noid), *a.*

squa'to (skwä'tō), *n.* = ANGEL FISH a

squat'tage (skwŏt'ĭj), *n.* A sheep run held under a license or a lease. *Colloq., Australia.*

squat'ted, *pret. & p. p.* of SQUAT. **squat'ter** (skwät'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. SQUANDER.] *Scot. & Dial* a To squat; crouch. b To flutter or plunge about in water.

squat'ter, *v. t.* To scatter; fig., to squander. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

squat'ter-dom (skwŏt'ẽr-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [-NESS.]

squat'ti-ness (-Y-nĕs), *n.* See

squat'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SQUAT.

squat'tle, *v. i.* To squat; settle *Obs. Scot*

squat-toc'ra-cy (skwŏt-ŏk'rä-sĭ), *n.* [See SQUATTER; -CRACY.] *Slang, Australia.* The wealthy and influential squatters; also, squatters collectively. — **squat'-to-crat'ic** (skwŏt'ŏ-krăt'Ĭk), *a.*

squaw'ber-ry (skwô'bĕr-Y), *n. U. S.* **a** = DEERBERRY **a.** **b** The partridge berry

squaw bush **a** The cranberry tree. **b** A sumac of the western United States (*Rhus trilobata*), with unpleasantly scented trifoliolate leaves. [BERRY **a.**]

squaw huckleberry, = DEERBERRY **a.**

squawk duck. A duck with brownish spots before and behind the eyes, a hybrid of the mallard and teal or of the mallard and widgeon *Local, Eng*

squawk'er, *n* One that squawks; as: **a** A kind of toy **b** A duck decoy.

squawk'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n* of SQUAWK. — **squawking thrush.** The missel thrush; — so called from its note when alarmed *Dial. Eng.* — **squawk'ing-ly,** *adv.*

squawl Var of SQUALL, *v. i.*

squawld. Squawled *Ref. Sp*

squaw mint. The American pennyroyal.

squaw vine. Partridge berry.

squaw'weed', *n.* Golden ragwort.

squaw winter. A short period of cold wet weather preceding Indian summer. *Local, U. S.*

squaymose. † SQUEAMOUS.

squeak'er (skwēk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that squeaks. **2. a** The Australian gray crow shrike (*Strepera cuneicaudata*). **b** A very young squab pigeon.

squeak'y (-ĭ), *a.* Squeaking; also, like, or of the nature of, a squeak; as, a *squeaky* door; a *squeaky* sound.

squeal (skwēl), *v. i.;* SQUEALED (skwēld); SQUEAL'ING. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *sqvăla*, Norw. *skvella*. Cf. SQUEAK, SQUALL, *v.*] **1.** To cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound, as a pig, indicating want, pain, fear, etc. **2.** To grumble or find fault; to scold. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** To turn informer; to betray a secret. *Slang.*

squeal, *n.* **1.** A shrill, sharp, somewhat prolonged cry. **2.** A quarrel or dispute; a broil. *Dial. Eng.*

squeal'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that squeals. **2. a** The European swift. **b** The harlequin duck. **c** The American golden plover **d** A young squab pigeon.

squeam'ish (skwēm'ĭsh), *a.* [ME. *squaimous, sweymous*, prob. fr. ME. *sweem, swem*, dizziness, a swimming in the head; cf. Icel. *sveimr* a bustle, a stir, Norw. *sveim* a hovering about, a sickness that comes upon one, Icel. *svimi* a giddiness, AS. *swīma*. The word has perhaps been confused with *qualmish*. Cf. SWIM to be dizzy.] Having a stomach easily nauseated; inclined to be sick at the stomach; queasy; qualmish; hence, nice to excess in taste; fastidious; easily disgusted or offended.

Syn.—Fastidious, dainty, overnice, scrupulous. See NICE.

—squeam'ish-ly, *adv.* **—squeam'ish-ness,** *n.*

squee'gee (skwē'jē; skwē-jē'), *n.* **1.** = SQUILGEE, 1. *Obs.* **2.** A device with a handle and a transverse piece at one end of it set with a strip of leather, or more usually India rubber, used for drying decks, pavements, windows, etc., by squeezing off the superfluous water; hence, a smaller similar device used by photographers, lithographers, and others, for squeezing off superfluous moisture, transferring material evenly to surfaces, etc.; also, a squeegee roller.

squee'gee, *v. t.;* SQUEE'GEED (skwē'jēd; skwē-jēd'); SQUEE'GEE-ING (skwē'jē-ĭng; skwē-jē'ĭng). To smooth, press, or treat with a squeegee; to squilgee.

squeegee roller. A small India-rubber roller with a handle, used esp. in printing and photography as a squeegee.

squeeze (skwēz), *v. t.;* SQUEEZED (skwēzd); SQUEEZ'ING. [ME. *queisen*, AS. *cwēsan, cwĭsan, cwīsan*, of uncertain origin. The *s*- was prob. prefixed through the influence of *squash*, v. t.] **1.** To exert pressure on opposite sides or parts of; to press together closely; to compress; as, to *squeeze* an orange in order to extract the juice. **2.** To gain or procure by or as if by pressure; as, to *squeeze* juice from a lemon; to *squeeze* one's way through. **3.** To force, thrust, or cause to pass, by pressure; as, to *squeeze* water through felt or one's hand into a glove. **4.** To oppress, as with burdens, taxes, etc.; to force to pay or render something by extortion, taking advantage of another's misfortune, or the like.

In a civil war, people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed* toward the burden. *L'Estrange*

5. To make a squeeze of. See SQUEEZE, *n.*, 2. *Cant.*

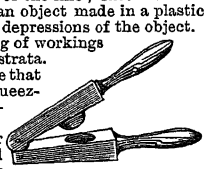
Syn. — Compress, constrict; hug, pinch, gripe, crowd.

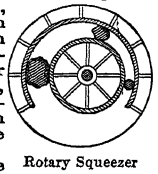
to squeeze the shorts, *Stock Exchanges*, to force parties who have sold (stocks, produce, or the like) short to pay high prices for covering their deliveries. See SHORT, *adv.*, 3.

squeeze, *v. i.* To press; to urge one's way, or to pass, by pressing; to crowd; — often with *through, into*, etc.

squeeze, *n.* **1.** Act of squeezing; compression between bodies; pressure, as in a crowd; also, *Colloq.*, constraint used to gain a gift, concession, or the like; extortion. **2.** A facsimile impression of an object made in a plastic substance by forcing it into the depressions of the object. **3.** *Mining.* The gradual closing of workings by the weight of the overlying strata.

squeez'er (skwēz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that squeezes; esp., a device for squeezing, as to extract juice or moisture; as, a lemon *squeezer*. **2.** Specif.: **a** A pivoted lever device with an eccentric curved end used to curve metal bars or plates. **b** A kind of machine for molding bricks, etc. **c** Often in *pl. Metal.* A machine for shingling by squeezing. The principal varieties are: (1) The **alligator,** *or* **crocodile, squeezer,** a lever device with a powerful pair of jaws between which the metal is placed. (2) The **Burden, cam,** *or* **rotary squeezer,** in which the metal is passed through the decreasing annular space between a revolving wheel or cam and its cylindrical casing. **d** *pl.* A machine for wringing out clothes; a wringer. *Local, Eng.* **e** A wire-testing device somewhat like a lemon squeezer, in which the wire is subjected to successive bendings until it breaks.


Lemon Squeezer.


Rotary Squeezer

3. *pl.* Playing cards on which the value and suit are indicated in the upper left-hand corner.

squeez'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SQUEEZE. Hence: *n.* **1.** *pl.* That which is squeezed out; also, that only to be forced out by or as if by squeezing; hence, dregs. **2.** = SQUEEZE, *n.*, 2.

squelch (skwĕlch), *v. i.;* SQUELCHED (skwĕlcht); SQUELCH'ING. [Perh. imitative. Cf. SQUELCH, *v. t.*] **1.** To make a sound like that made by one walking in mud or slush; to move with such a sound. **2.** To be or become silenced or discomfited. *Colloq.*

squelch (skwĕlch), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *squelch* to smash, to fall heavily, as n., a blow, a heavy fall, *swelch* a blow, a heavy fall; prob. of imitative origin.] To quell or crush; hence, to discomfit or disconcert; to put down. *Colloq.*

squelch, *n.* **1.** A sound as of squelching in wet boots; also, a heavy fall. *Colloq.* **2.** = SQUELCHER. *Colloq.*

squelch'er (skwĕl'chẽr), *n.* An effective retort; a crushing argument or answer. *Colloq.*

sque-teague' (skwē-tēg'), *n.* [From the North American Indian name.] An American sciænoid fish (*Cynoscion regalis*); weakfish. See WEAKFISH.

squib (skwĭb), *n.* [Cf. ME. *squippen, swippen*, to move swiftly, Icel. *svipa* to swoop, flash, dart, whip, AS. *swipian* to whip, and E. *swift*, a.] **1.** A pipe, tube or ball of paper filled with powder to be fired so as to burn and often to explode with a crack.

Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze. *Waller.*

2. Hence: **a** A broken firecracker the powder in which burns with a fizz. **b** *Blasting.* (1) A kind of slow match or safety fuse. (2) A small torpedo used to fire the main torpedo. **c** A small jet of water. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** A brief witty or sarcastic writing or speech; a lampoon; also, *Obs.*, a writer of lampoons. **4.** A cheap kind of candy made chiefly of treacle. **5.** A paltry fellow; a stunted person. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

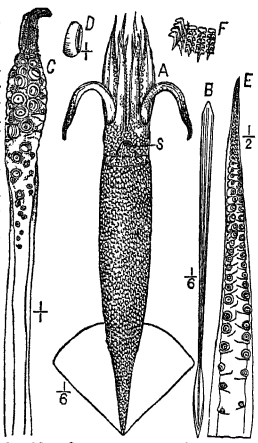
squib, *v. i.;* SQUIBBED (skwĭbd); SQUIB'BING. **1.** To move about restlessly. *Obs.* **2.** To explode with a slight, sharp crack.

A Snider *squibbed* in the jungle. *Kipling*

3. To publish squibs; to dispute pettily. *Colloq.*

squib, *v. t.* **1.** To throw, use, or explode, like a squib. **2.** To make squibs or lampoons against; to pasquinade.

squid (skwĭd), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** Any of numerous ten-armed cephalopods having a long, tapered body, and a caudal fin on each side; esp., any species of *Loligo, Ommastrephes*, or a related genus. They have the shell reduced to an internal chitinous structure shaped like a pen. Cf. CUTTLEFISH. See DIBRANCHIATA. Some are very abundant on the Atlantic coast of North America, and much used for bait. The most abundant of the American squids are the northern squid (*Ommastrephes illecebrosus*), ranging from southern New England to Newfoundland, and the southern squid (*Loligo pealii*), from Virginia to Massachusetts. Cf. ARCHITEUTHIS.


Squid (*Ommastrephes illecebrosus*)
A Ventral view of Male; *s* Swimming Funnel; *B* Pen; *C* Tentacular Arm; *D* Sucker Rim; *E* Sessile Arm; *F* Teeth of Radula

2. A heavily weighted jig thrown out from the shore in fishing for bluefish.

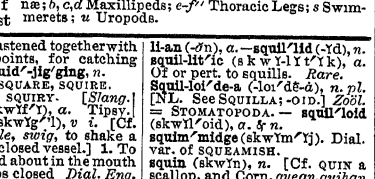
squid, *v. i.;* SQUID'DED; SQUID'DING. To fish with a squid.

squil'gee (skwĭl'jē; skwĭl-jē'), *n.* Also *squillgee, squilla gee.* **1.** A small swab for drying ships' decks. *Obs.* **2.** = SQUEEGEE, 2. **3.** *Naut.* A strap, or becket, and a toggle used to confine a studding sail while being set.

squil'gee (skwĭl'jē; skwĭl-jē'), *v. t.;* SQUIL'GEED (-jēd; -jēd'); SQUIL'GEE-ING. To swab, press, or treat with a squilgee; to squeegee; as, to *squilgee* a vessel's deck.

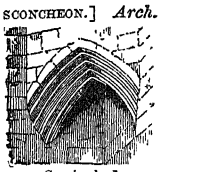
squill (skwĭl), *n.* [F. *squille*, L. *squilla, scilla*, Gr. σκίλλα.] **1. a** A bulbous liliaceous plant of southern Europe (*Urginea maritima*) sometimes grown in gardens for its long racemes of small white flowers. **b** *Pharm.* The bulb of this plant, cut in thin slices for use as an expectorant and diuretic. In large doses it is emetic and purgative. **2.** Any liliaceous plant of the genus *Scilla.*

Squil'la (skwĭl'ä), *n.; pl.* E. -LAS (-āz), L. -LÆ (-lē). [L., a sea onion, also, a prawn or shrimp. See SQUILL.] **1.** The best-known genus of stomatopod crustaceans (see STOMATOPODA), containing some of the largest species of the order. They burrow in the mud or beneath stones in shallow water along the seashore. *S. empusa* occurs on the Atlantic coast of the United States and *S. mantis* on the European coasts. **b** [*l. c.*] A crustacean of the above or an allied genus; a mantis shrimp.


Squilla (*S. mantis*). *A* Abdomen; *p* Pygidium; *o* Compound Eye; *a, a'* First and Second Antennæ; *b, c, d* Maxillipeds; *e-f'''* Thoracic Legs; *s* Swimmerets; *u* Uropods.

squin'ance (skwĭn'ăns) } *n.* [F. *esquinancie*, OF. *squi-*
squin'an-cy (-ăn-sĭ) } *nance, esquinance.* See QUINSY.] **1.** *Med.* The quinsy. See QUINSY. *Obs.* **2.** A European perennial boraginaceous herb (*Asperula cynanchica*) with narrowly linear whorled leaves, formerly thought to cure quinsy.

squinch (skwĭnch; 140), *n.* [See SCONCHEON.] *Arch.* **1.** An arch, lintel, corbeling, or the like carried across the corner of a room to support a superimposed mass, as where an octagonal spire or drum rests upon a square tower. **2.** = SQUINT, *n.*, 2 **b**, a hagioscope.


Squinch, 1.

squint (skwĭnt), *a.* [Cf. D. *schuinte* a slope, *schuin, schuinsch*, sloping, *schuins* slopingly. Cf. ASKANT, ASKANCE, ASQUINT.] **1.** Looking obliquely; looking askance or with envy, disdain, or distrust. **2.** Specif., *Med.*, not having the optic axes coincident; — said of the eyes; cross-eyed. See SQUINT, *n.*, 2 **a**.

squint, *v. i.;* SQUINT'ED; SQUINT'ING. **1.** To see or look obliquely or askance, or with a furtive glance; also, to look or peer with eyes partly closed, as when blinking from excess of light or when sighting a gun. *Bacon.* **2.** *Med.* To be cross-eyed, or strabismic. **3.** To deviate from a true line; to run obliquely; hence, to have an indirect bearing, reference, or implication; as, his remarks *squint* towards revolt.

Yet if the following sentence means anything, it is a *squinting* toward hypnotism. *The Forum.*

squint, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to squint, or look obliquely or askance; to turn to an oblique position, to direct obliquely.

He . . . *squints* the eye, and makes the hair lip. *Shak.*

2. To close (the eyes) partly, as in excess of light. *Colloq.* **3.** To cause (one's eye) to glance through partly closed lids; as, to *squint* the eye along a gun barrel. *Colloq.*

squint, *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or habit of squinting; an oblique or furtive glance. **2.** Hence: **a** *Med.* Strabismus. **b** *Arch.* = HAGIOSCOPE.

squint'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having eyes that squint; specif., cross-eyed; hence, looking askance; prejudiced; malignant; as, *squint-eyed* praise; *squint-eyed* jealousy.

squir'arch-y, squire'arch-y (skwīr'är-kĭ), *n.* [*squire* + *-archy.*] **1.** The gentry of a country collectively. **2.** Government by the English landed gentry, or squires; — alluding to the influence of the English landed gentry in the House of Commons, esp. before the Reform Bill of 1832.

squire (skwīr), *n.* [Aphetic for *esquire.*] **1.** A shield bearer or armor-bearer of a knight. Cf. 2d ESQUIRE, 1.

His privy knights and *squires.* *Chaucer.*

2. In England, a title of dignity next in degree below *knight*, and above *gentleman*; hence, also, in both England and America, a title of office and courtesy, perh. most usually given to justices of the peace. Cf. 2d ESQUIRE, 2 & 4. **3.** A male attendant on a great personage; also, *Colloq.*, a gallant devoted to a lady; also, *Obs.*, a procurer. **4.** = SCHNAPPER, fish.

Squire of Dames, a personage who so calls himself, in Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (Book III., c. vii.). The name is used for a person devoted to the fair sex. — **s. of the pad,** a road robber; highwayman. *Slang or Cant.*

squire, *v. t.;* SQUIRED (skwīrd); SQUIR'ING (skwīr'ĭng). **1.** To attend as a squire. *Chaucer.* **2.** To attend as a beau, or gallant; to escort. *Colloq.*

squirm (skwûrm), *v. i.;* SQUIRMED (skwûrmd); SQUIRM'ING. [Cf. SWARM to climb a tree.] To twist about with contortions like an eel or a worm; to wriggle; writhe.

squirm, *n.* **1.** Act or fact of squirming; a wriggling. **2.** *Naut.* A twist in a rope. *Rare.*

squir'rel (skwĭr'ĕl; skwĭr'-; 277), *n.* [ME. *squirel, scurel*, OF. *esquireul, escureul*, F. *écureuil*, LL. *squirolus, scuriolus*, dim. of L. *sciurus*, Gr. *σκίουρος*; apparently fr. *σκιά* shade + *οὐρά* tail. Cf. SHINE, *v. i.*] **1.** Any of various small or medium-sized rodents of the widely distributed family Sciuridæ; esp., any of the numerous arboreal forms having a long bushy tail and strong hind legs, enabling them to leap from branch to branch. They feed largely on nuts, acorns, etc. In a broader sense the term is extended to other members of the Sciuridæ (see GROUND SQUIRREL), and to members of the allied family Anomaluridæ. In the coniferous forests of northern North America the red squirrels, and in the hardwood forests of the central, eastern, and southern United States the gray and fox squirrels, are characteristic species. The black squirrels are phases of the last two species. In California a large gray species (*S. fossor*) is found. The common Old World squirrel (*S. vulgaris*) has very soft fur and tufted ears. See FLYING SQUIRREL.


Fox Squirrel.

2. In Australia, where no true squirrels occur, any of certain flying phalangers.

squeak'i-ly (skwēk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SQUEAKY. See -LY.

squeak'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

squeak'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SQUEAK. — **squeak'ing-ly,** *adv.*

squeak'let, *n.* See -LET. *Rare.*

squeakt. Squeaked. *Ref. Sp.*

squeal, *a.* Weary. *Dial. Eng.*

squeald. Squealed. *Ref. Sp.*

squeam (skwēm), *v. i.* To be squeamish. *Rare.*

squeam'ous, *a.* Squeamish. *Obs.*

squea'si-ness, squea'sy. † QUEASINESS, QUEASY.

squechon. † SCUTCHEON.

squecke, *n.* A disease of turkeys. *Obs.*

squeef (skwēf), *n.* A shabby, worthless, or disreputable fellow. *Scot.* [of SQUEEZE.]

squeege (skwēj). Dial. Eng. var. of **squeel.** Scot. var. of SQUEAL.

squeel (skwēl). Scot. var. of SCHOOL. [BOYS HALL.

Squeers (skwērz), *n.* See DOTHEBOYS.

squeeze. Squeeze. *Ref. Sp.*

squeez'a-ble (skwēz'ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **squeez'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

squeezd. Squeezed. *Ref. Sp.*

squeezy. † QUEASY.

squeil. † SQUEAL.

squel. † SQUALL.

‖ **sque-lette'** (skē-lĕt'), *n.* [F.] A thin veneer of wood used in making match boxes; a skillet.

squench (skwĕnch; 140), *v. t. & i.* To quench. *Obs. or Dial.*

squerel † SQUIRREL.

squete. † SWEET.

squeyer. † SQUIRE.

squey'mous. † SQUEAMOUS.

squib'ber-y (skwĭb'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A squib. *Rare.*

squib'bish. *a.* Trivial. *Obs. or R.*

squib'crack', *a.* Bursting like a squib. *Obs.*

squich. † QUETCH.

squidg'er-een' (skwĭj'ẽr-ēn'), *n.* A short insignificant person. *Slang.* [viated. *Slang.*

squidg'y (-ĭ), *a.* Short; abbre-

squid hound. Striped bass. *U. S.*

squid'-jig'ger, *n.* A group of fishhooks fastened together with radiating points, for catching squid. — **squid'-jig'ging,** *n.*

squier. † SQUARE, SQUIRE.

squiery. † SQUIRY. [*Slang.*

squif'fy (skwĭf'ĭ), *a.* Tipsy. [*Slang.*

squig'gle (skwĭg'l), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *swiggle, swig*, to shake a liquid in a closed vessel.] **1.** To shake a fluid about in the mouth with the lips closed *Dial. Eng.* **2.** To squirm or wriggle *Slang.*

squiler. † SCULLER.

squilk. † SUCH.

squil'la-gee (skwĭl'ä-jē) Var of SQUILGEE.

‖ **squil-lan'te** (skwĭl-län'tē), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Ringing; having a bell-like tone.

squil'ler, *n.* [Cf. OF. *escuelier* a maker, seller, or keeper of dishes. See SCULLERY.] A scullion. *Obs.*

squil'ler-y, *n.* A scullery. *Obs.*

squill'gee. Var. of SQUILGEE.

Squil'li-dæ (skwĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of which *Squilla* is type — **squil'li-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **squil'lid** (-ĭd), *n.*

squil-lit'ic (skwĭ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to squills. *Rare.*

Squil-loi'de-a (-loi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See SQUILLA; -OID.] *Zoöl.* = STOMATOPODA. — **squil'loid** (skwĭl'oid), *a. & n.*

squim'midge (skwĭm'mĭj). Dial. var. of SQUEAMISH.

squin (skwĭn), *n.* [Cf. QUIN a scallop, and Corn. *queanquihan* scallop, periwinkle.] A kind of scallop or pecten. *Dial. Eng*

squin'a-cy (*Scot.* skwĭn'ä-sĭ). Obs. or Scot. var. of QUINANCY.

squinancy berries. Black currants. *Obs.*

squin'ant (skwĭn'ănt), **squin'anth** (-ănth), *n.* [OF. *squinant*, LL. *squinantum*, Gr. *σχοινάνθιον, -θος*; *σχοῖνος* rush + *ἄνθος* flower.] Sweet rush. *Obs.*

squin'cey. † SQUINCY.

squinch (skwĭnsh). Dial. Eng. var. of QUINCE, SQUENCH.

squinch (skwĭnch; 140), *v. t.* To squint. *Dial.* [*Dial. Eng.*

squinch (skwĭnsh), *n.* Quinsy.

squin'cy, *n.* [See QUINSY, SQUINANCY.] A quinsy. *Obs.*

squin'ny (skwĭn'ĭ), *n. & v.* [Cf. SQUINT.] Also **squine** (skwīn). Squint; peep. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

squin'sy. † SQUINCY.

squint brick. A brick cut or molded to an oblique angle

squint'ed, *a.* Squinting. *Obs.*

squint'er. *n.* One that squints.

squint'i-fe'go (skwĭn'ĭ-fē'gō), *a.* Squinting. *Obs. Cant.*

squint'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SQUINT, *v.* — **squint'ing-ly,** *adv.*

squin'y (skwĭn'ĭ; skwī'nĭ). Var. of SQUINNY, squint.

squin'zey (skwĭn'zĭ), *n.* [See SQUINANCY.] *Med.* Quinsy. *Obs.*

squir' (*dial.* skwẽr; skwû), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *swir* to whirl, Dan. *svirre*, E. SWIRL.] To throw with a jerk, or edge foremost. —*v. i.* To hasten away; to whirl. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

squir'age (skwĭr'ĭj), *n.* English landed gentry. *Rare.*

squir'al-ty (skwĭr'ăl-tĭ), *n.* Squirarchy. *Rare.*

squir'arch (skwĭr'ärk), *n.* [*squire* + *-arch.*] One who belongs to the squirarchy. — **squir'arch-al** (-är-kăl), *a.*

squire, *a* [OF. *esquierre.* See SQUARE, *n.*] Square. *Obs.*

squir-een' (skwĭr-ēn'), *n.* [Ir. dim. of E. *squire.*] A small Irish landowner; a petty squire. *Humorous. Eng.*

squire'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

squirel. † SQUIRREL.

squire'let, *n.* See -LET.

squire'ling, *n.* A petty squire.

squire'ly, *a. & adv.* Befitting a squire; like a squire.

squire-oc'ra-cy (skwīr-ŏk'rä-sĭ), *n.* [*squire* + *-cracy.*] = SQUIRARCHY.

squire'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

squir'ess (skwīr'ĕs), *n.* The wife of a squire. *Rare.*

squi-ril'i-ty. † SCURRILITY.

squirr. Var. of SQUIR.

3. *Carding Machines.* One of the small rollers that work with the large cylinder.

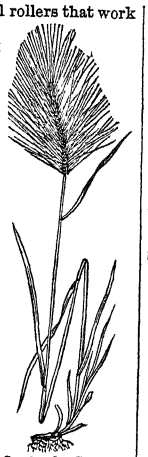
squirrel cage. *Elec.* A secondary winding for an induction motor consisting of cylindrically arranged copper bars with ends connected by short-circuiting rings. Cf. PHASE-WOUND.

squirrel corn. An American papaveraceous herb (*Bikukulla canadensis*) with much-divided leaves and a scape bearing a raceme of cream-colored flowers. It grows from a cluster of small tubers borne on the rootstock.

squirrel fish. **a** Any of several small brightly colored serranoid fishes of the genus *Diplectrum*, esp. *D. formosum*, common on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. **b** Any of numerous small berycoid fishes of the family Holocentridæ, as *Holocentrus ascensionis* of the West Indies, Bermudas, etc. They are usually largely bright red, with large eyes and large rough scales. **c** The sailor's-choice (*Lagodon rhomboides*). **d** A redmouth grunt.

squirrel frog. A small tree frog (*Hyla squirella*) of the southern United States.

squirrel grass. Any of several species of wild barley (*Hordeum*), as *H. murinum*, *H. maritimum*, *H. jubatum*, etc., with bushy spikelets. See WALL BARLEY.



Squirrel Grass (*Hordeum jubatum*).

squirrel monkey. Any of several small, soft-haired South American monkeys of the genus *Saimiri* (syn. *Chrysothrix*), esp. *S. sciurea*, having a long nonprehensile tail. Their color is chiefly yellowish gray with a white face and black nose. Also, a titi or marmoset.



Squirrel Monkey (*Saimiri sciurea*).

squirrel shrew. Any of certain East Indian and Asiatic arboreal insectivores of the family Tupaiidæ. They are allied to the shrews, but have a bushy tail, and, except for a long slender head, the external appearance of a squirrel. See PENTAIL **a**.

squirt (skwûrt), *v. t.;* SQUIRT'ED ; SQUIRT'ING. [Cf. dial. *swirt*, LG. *swirtjen* to squirt ; orig. uncert.] **1.** To drive or eject in a stream out of a narrow pipe or orifice ; as, to *squirt* water.

2. To sprinkle or spatter. *Rare.*

squirt, *v. i.* **1.** To come forth as if ejected, in a sudden rapid stream, from a narrow orifice.

2. Hence, to speak rapidly ; to prate. *Obs. Slang.*

squirt, *n.* **1.** Act of squirting ; a shooting forth ; a spouting ; also, an instrument, as a syringe, for squirting a liquid.

2. A small, quick stream ; a jet. *Bacon.*

3. A sudden start or spurt. *Colloq.*

4. *Hydrodynamics.* The whole system of flow in the vicinity of a source.

squirt'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SQUIRT. — **squirting cucumber,** the cucurbitaceous plant *Ecballium elaterium*, the ripened fruit of which forcibly ejects its seeds. See ECBALLIUM. — **s. process.** = LEE PROCESS.

srad'dha (srädʹdȧ ; shrädʹdȧ ; 147), *n.* [Skr. *çrāddha.*] *Hinduism.* A rite or ceremony in which balls of rice are offered to ancestors, as after a birth or death.

stab (stăb), *v. t.;* STABBED (stăbd) ; STAB'BING. [Orig. uncert. ; cf. Icel. *stabbi*, *stobbi*, *stubbi*, a stub, block. Gael. *stob* to stab, as n., a stake, a stub, is prob. fr. English.] **1.** To pierce with or as with a pointed weapon ; to wound by the thrust of a pointed instrument ; as, to *stab* a man with a dagger ; also, to thrust or drive, as a pointed implement ; as, to *stab* a dagger into a person.

2. *Bookbinding.* To puncture for fastening by wire.

3. *Building.* To roughen the surface of (a brick wall) with a point to form a key for plaster.

to stab arms, to draw blood from the arm in order to mix it with wine for a toast, as formerly among gallants.

stab, *v. i.* To thrust or give a wound with or as if with a pointed weapon ; to pierce. "Every word *stabs*." *Shak.*

stab, *n.* **1.** A thrust of, or a wound given by or as if by, a pointed weapon ; as, to fall by the *stab* of an assassin. *Shak.*

2. *Bacteriol.* A stab culture.

to make a stab at, to try ; to make an effort at. *Slang.*

Sta'bat Ma'ter (stāʹbăt māʹtẽr ; stäʹbät māʹtẽr). [L., the mother was standing ;— so called from its first two words.] A 13th-century Latin hymn or liturgical sequence, commemorating the sorrows of Mary, mother of Jesus, at the foot of the cross. It is read in the Roman Catholic Church during the Mass of the Seven Dolors of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and is sung by Catholics when making "the way of the cross" (*Via Crucis*). It was written by Jacopo (or Jacopone) dei Benedetti, a Franciscan satirist and reformer (d. 1306). Also, a musical setting of this hymn ; as, the *Stabat Mater* of Palestrina or of Rossini.

stab'ber (stăbʹẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stabs ; esp., an assassin.

2. *Naut.* A sailmaker's marlinespike or awl ; a pricker.

stab culture. *Bacteriol.* A culture made by inoculating a solid medium, as gelatin, with the puncture of a needle or wire. The growths are usually of characteristic form.

sta'bile (stāʹbĭl ; stāʹbĭl), *a.* [L. *stabilis*, fr. *stare* to stand.] Stationary ; not moving ; — specif., in electrotherapeutics, opposed to *labile ;* as, *stabile* electrodes. See LABILE, 2 **b**.

sta-bil'i-ty (stȧ-bĭlʹĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *stabilitas ;* cf. F. *stabilité*. See STABLE, *a.*] **1.** State or quality of being stable, or firm ; strength to stand or endure without material change ; steadiness ; firmness ; as, the *stability* of a structure.

2. Fixedness ; — as opposed to *fluidity.*

3. Steadiness or firmness of character, resolution, or purpose ; constancy ; steadfastness.

4. *Mech.* State or quality of being stable, as of an equilibrium or a steady motion. A sufficient condition of stability is that the equilibrium value of the potential energy is a minimum. It was long assumed that this was essential, but this is now contested. The condition of stability of a motion is that its undisturbed path is the form toward which disturbed paths tend, as to a limit, when the disturbing impulses all decrease indefinitely

Syn. — Steadiness, stableness, constancy, immovability.

stab'i-lize (stāʹbĭ-līz), *v.t.;* -LIZED (-līzd) ; -LIZ'ING (-līzʹĭng). To make stable. — **stab'i-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zāʹshŭn ; -lī-zāʹ-), *n.*

sta'ble (stāʹb'l), *a.* [OF. *estable*, F. *stable*, fr. L. *stabilis*, fr. *stare* to stand. See STAND, *v. i.;* cf. ESTABLISH.] **1.** Firmly established ; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown ; fixed ; steadfast ; as, a *stable* government.

2. Steady in purpose ; constant ; firm in resolution ; unwavering ; as, a man of *stable* character.

3. Durable ; not subject to sudden change ; abiding ; permanent ; as, a *stable* foundation ; a *stable* position.

4. So placed as to resist forces tending to cause motion ; of such structure as to resist distortion or molecular or chemical disturbance ; — said of any body or substance. Also, strong, or resistant to a breaking force.

5. *Mach.* Designating a governor in which any small change of speed causes the balls to move and reach a new position of equilibrium corresponding to the new speed.

Syn. — Steady, abiding, strong, durable. See LASTING.

stable dextrin. See STARCH. — **s. equilibrium.** See EQUILIBRIUM, 1.

sta'ble, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *establer*. See STABLISH.] To make firm or secure ; to establish ; confirm. *Obs.*

sta'ble, *v. i.* To stand firm ; also, to be established. *Obs.*

sta'ble, *n.* [OF. *estable*, F. *étable*, fr. L. *stabulum*, fr. *stare* to stand. See STAND, *v. i.*] **1.** A house, shed, or building, for beasts to lodge and feed in ; esp., a building having stalls, as for horses ; as, a horse *stable ;* a cow *stable.*

2. The horses of a certain stable collectively ; also, by extension, all the persons concerned with the ownership, operation, or management of a certain stable collectively ; as, a *stable* noted for honest practices. *Racing Cant.*

sta'ble, *v. t. ;* STA'BLED (-bld) ; STA'BLING (-blĭngˌ). [Cf. OF. *establer.*] To put or keep in a stable or like building.

sta'ble, *v. i.* To dwell or lodge in a stable ; to kennel.

sta'ble-boy' (-boiʹ) } *n.* A boy or man who attends in a
sta'ble-man (-măn) } stable ; a groom ; hostler.

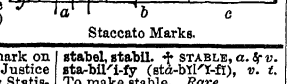
stable fly. **a** A dipterous fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*) abundant about stables and often entering dwellings, esp. in autumn. It resembles the common house fly, but bites severely. **b** A related fly (*Cyrtoneura stabulans*).

stab'lish (stăbʹlĭsh), *v. t.* [Aphetic form of *establish.*] To make firm or secure ; to establish ; **fix** ; settle. *Archaic.*

stac-ca'to (stȧ-käʹtō ; *It.* stäk-käʹtō), *a.* [It., p. p. of *staccare*, equivalent to *distaccare.* See DETACH.] **1.** *Music.* Disconnected ; cut short or apart by gaps of silence ; — said of notes, chords, or passages, and opposed to *legato.*

2. Expressed in a brief, pointed manner, as a remark.

staccato mark, a pointed vertical stroke (*a* in *Illust.*), or a dot (*b*), put over or under a note to be rendered staccato. Also, the composite mark (*c*) for *mezzo staccato.*



Staccato Marks.

Sta'chys (stāʹkĭs), *n.* [L., woundwort, Gr. *στάχυς*, lit., a spike of grain.] *Bot.* A widely distributed genus of menthaceous plants, having five nearly equal calyx teeth, divergent anther cells, and rounded nutlets. A few species, as *S. lanata*, are sometimes grown for ornament. *S. sieboldi* of Japan is known as *Chinese artichoke.* Several species are known as *hedge nettle.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of his genus.

stack (stăk), *n.* [From Scand., cf. Icel. *stakkr*, Sw. *stack*, Dan. *stak.* Cf. STAKE.] **1.** A pile of hay, grain in the sheath, straw, or the like, usually nearly conical, but sometimes rectangular, commonly contracted at the top to a point or ridge, and occasionally thatched.

2. Hence, a more or less orderly pile or heap ; — often with the material specified ; as, a wheat *stack ;* a *stack* of billets.

3. An English unit of measure for coal and wood as fuel equal to 108 cubic feet (4 cu. yds.).

4. A group ; a set. *Rare.* *C. Kingsley.*

5. *Arch.* **a** A number of flues embodied in one structure rising above the roof. **b** Hence, any chimney or conduit for smoke ; as, the *stack* of a blast furnace. **c** A set of radiators in a cellar for heating apartments above by hot air conveyed through tin pipes ; also, sometimes, the tin pipe by which the heat is conveyed to an apartment.

6. A bookstack ; also, technically, in a library, a number or set of rows of bookstacks collectively.

7. *Mil.* A pyramidal self-supporting pile of arms ; now, specif., such a pile composed of three rifles or carbines interlocked by their stacking swivels or bayonets.

8. One of the piles of layers of dung or tan, pots containing acid, and sheets or wickets of lead, in the old processes for making white lead.

9. *Gas Works.* A row of benches containing retorts.

10. A lofty isolated columnar rock in the sea. *Scot.*

11. A large quantity or number, as of money. *Colloq.*

stack, *v. t. ;* STACKED (stăkt) ; STACK'ING [Cf. Sw. *stacka*, Dan. *stakke.* See STACK, *n.*] To pile up ; to make into a stack or more or less orderly pile ; as, to *stack* hay or cornstalks. **to stack arms,** *Mil.*, to set up arms, now three rifles or carbines, in a stack. See STACK, 7. — **to s. cards,** *Card Playing*, to arrange cards secretly for cheating.

stack'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that stacks ; a device for stacking hay or straw ; esp., an elevator or blast tube attachment to a threshing machine for stacking the straw, as on a wagon.

stack'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STACK. — **stacking band** *or* **belt,** a band or rope to bind thatch or straw upon a stack. — **s. swivel,** *Mil.*, a swivel on a rifle by which it may be stacked.

stack'stand' (stăkʹstănd'), *n.* A staging for supporting a stack of hay or grain ; a staddle ; rickstand.

stac'te (stăkʹtē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σταικτή*, prop., fem. of *σταικτός* oozing out in drops, fr. *στάζειν* to drop.] One of the sweet spices used by the ancient Jews to prepare incense, perh. a form of myrrh or cinnamon or storax. *Ex.* XXX. 34.

stac-tom'e-ter (stăk-tŏmʹẽ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *σταικτός* oozing out in drops (fr. *στάζειν* to drop) + *-meter.*] *Pharm.* A dropping glass or pipette of small bore for counting the drops.

stad'dle (stădʹl), *n.* Also *stadle.* [ME. *stathel*, AS. *staðol*, *staðul*, a foundation, firm seat ; akin to E. *stall*, *stand.* See STALL.] **1.** A support ; esp., a staff ; crutch ; cane. *Obs.*

2. The supporting frame or base of a stack, as of hay.

3. A row or swath of dried or drying hay.

4. A small tree or sapling of any kind, esp. a forest tree.

stad'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To leave the staddles, or saplings, of, as a wood when it is cut. *Now Rare.*

2. To form into staddles, as hay.

stad'hold'er (stădʹhōl'dẽr), **stadt'hold'er** (stătʹ-), *n.* [D. *stadhouder*, prop., a locum tenens ; *stad* place (now usually meaning city, town) + *houder* a holder.] Orig., a viceroy in a province of the Netherlands ; later, the chief executive officer of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

stad'hold'er-ate (-āt), **stad'hold'er-ship** (-shĭp), *n.* Also **stadt-.** The office or position of a stadholder.

sta'di-a (stāʹdĭ-ȧ), *n.* [It.] **1.** *Surv.* **a** A temporary station. **b** A stadia rod. *Now Chiefly Eng.* **c** An instrument with stadia hairs. See STADIA ROD, TACHYMETER, 1, TELEMETER. *Chiefly U. S.*

2. *Mil.* A kind of range finder consisting, in its simplest form, of a graduated stick held at arm's length.

stadia hairs *or* **wires.** *Surv.* In a theodolite, etc., horizontal cross hairs or wires equidistant from the central horizontal cross hair. See STADIA, *n.*, 1 **c**.

stadia rod. *Surv.* A graduated rod used with an instrument of the stadia class to measure the distance from the observation point to the place where the rod is positioned.

squirrel cup. The hepatica (*Hepatica hepatica.*

squirrel hake. See HAKE, 2.

squirrel hawk. See ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.

squirrel mouse. A dormouse.

squirrel phalanger. An Australian flying phalanger ; esp., *Petaurus sciureus.*

squirrel tail. In fowls, a tail arched forward beyond a vertical from its anterior base.

squir'rel-tail', *n., or* **squir'rel-tail' grass.** = SQUIRREL GRASS.

squirrilitie, -ty. + SCURRILITY.

squirt'er, *n.* One that squirts.

squirt'y (skwûrʹtĭ), *a.* Characteristic of or befitting a squirt, or upstart. *Slang.* — **squirt'i-ness** (-tĭ-nĕs), *n. Slang.*

squir'y (skwīrʹĭ), *n.* [OF. *escuierie.* See ESQUIRE.] *Obs.* **a** A company of squires. **b** Squires ; squirarchy.

squise. + SQUEEZE.

squish (skwĭshˌ), *n. & v.* Squash ; swish. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

squitch (skwĭch). Dial. Eng. var. of QUITCH, SWITCH.

squitch, *n. & v.* [Cf. Cornish *squych.* E. SWITCH.] Twitch. *Dial. Eng.*

squitch, *n.*, **squitch grass.** [See QUITCH grass.] Couch grass.

squi-tee' (skwĭ-tēʹ), *n.* Dial. var. of SQUETEAGUE.

squit'ter (skwĭtʹẽr), *n.* Corrupt matter ; foolish talk ; also, *pl.*, diarrhea. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

squit'ter, *v. i.* To squirt ; to go quickly ; to disperse ; also, to have "the squitters." *Dial. Eng.*

squit'ter-book', *n.* Pedant ; bookworm. *Obs.*

squize. + SQUEEZE.

squob (skwŏb), **squob'ble** (-'l). Vars. of SQUAB, SQUABBLE.

squorde. + SWORD.

squot (skwŏt), **squot'ter.** Dial. Eng. vars. of SQUAT, SQUATTER

squoze (skwōz). Dial. pret. & p. p. of SQUEEZE.

squyer. + SQUARE, SQUIRE.

sq. yd. *Abbr.* Square yard ; square yards.

Sr. *Abbr.* Sir ; Senior ; strontium (without period, *Sr*).

S. R. *Abbr.* School reserve lands. *Queensland.*

sraddh, sradh (srŭd ; shrädˌ). Vars. of SRADDHA.

sra'ma-na (srŭmʹȧ-nȧ ; shrŭmʹȧ-nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *çramaṇa.*] Lit., an ascetic ; — a title given to Buddha.

S rays. = SECONDARY RAYS.

srewe. + SHREW.

sri (srē ; shrē), *or* **shri** (shrē), *n.* [Skr. *çrī*, in modern Indian dialects *shrī.*] Lit., fortune ; wealth ; — used by Hindus in speaking of (not to) a person regarded with special respect, and also of divinities. *India.*

S. R. I. *Abbr.* Sacrum Romanum Imperium (L., Holy Roman Empire).

S. R. S. *Abbr.* Societatis Regiæ Socius (L., Fellow of the Royal Society).

srud. + SHROUD.

sru'ti (srōōʹtĭ ; shrōōʹtĭ), *n.* [Skr. *çruti* a hearing.] *Hinduism.* The literature regarded as revelation of deity, as the Veda and parts of the Upanishads.

ss-. For various words in *ss-*, see the forms in SH- : as, for *ssade* see SHADE ; *ssare*, SHARE.

ss. *Abbr.* Scilicet (L., namely ; to wit) ; semis (L., half).

SS. *Abbr.* Sancti (L., Saints) ; Sanctissimus (L., most holy).

S. S. *Abbr.* Sunday School ; Saint Simplicius (the mark on the collar of the Chief Justice of England) ; steamship ; Statistical Society ; Senior Steward (Royal Arch Chapter, *Masonry*) ; scrub selection (land), *Queensland.*

ssamie. + SHAME, *v.* [Court.

S. S. C. *Abbr.* Solicitor Supreme

SS. D. *Abbr. R. C. Ch.* Sanctissimus Dominus (L., Most Holy Lord ;— a title of the Pope).

S. S. E. *Abbr.* South-southeast.

ssed, sseduy. + SHADE ; SHADOW, *v.*

ssel. + SHALL.

ssseppere. + SHIPPER.

ssspthe, n. [AS. *sceppan, scieppan, scyppan*, to create.] Creature. *Obs.*

ssole. + SHALL.

ssorved, *a.* [AS. *scorfed* scabby, rough. Cf. SCURF.] Scabbed ; leprous. *Obs.*

S. S. W. South-southwest.

St., *or* **st.** *Abbr.* Saint ; Saturday ; stanza ; Street ; stone (weight) ; Strait ; stet (L., let it stand), *Print.* ; Statute ; Statutes ; strophe. [of STALL.

sta (stē). Scot. & dial. Eng. var.

sta. Scot. pret. of STEAL.

STA. *Abbr.* Stamped ; — used on the tape of stock tickers.

staad. + *sted*, p. p. of STEAD.

staal. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of STEAL.

staare. + STARE.

staat. + STEAD.

staats'raad' (stätsʹrätˌ), *n.* [D.] Council of state. *S. Afr.*

stab, *v. t.* To lap ; eat greedily. *Obs.*

stab. Short for ESTABLISHED, or ESTABLISHMENT. *Labor Cant.*

stab'bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STAB. — **stab'bing-ly,** *adv.*

stabel, stabil. + STABLE, *a. & v.*

stab'il-i-fy (stȧ-bĭlʹĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make stable. *Rare.*

sta-bil'i-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *stabilimentum*, fr. *stabilire* to make stable, fr. *stabilis.* See STABLE, *a.*] A making firm ; establishment ; firm support. *Rare.*

stab'il-lim'e-ter (stăbʹĭl-lĭmʹĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *stabilis* stable + E. *-meter.*] An instrument for determining stability, as of an airship model.

sta-bil'i-tate (stȧ-bĭlʹĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [LL. *stabilitatus*, p. p. of *stabilitare* to make stable.] Establish *Obs.*

stab'i-liz'er (stāʹbĭ-līz'ẽr), *n.* One that renders stable ; specif., a substance added to an explosive to render it less liable to spontaneous decomposition.

sta'ble, *adv.* Stably. *Obs.*

sta'ble-meal', *n.* Drink bought to compensate an innkeeper for accommodation of horses. *Scot.*

sta'ble-ment, *n.* LAW ; statute. Cf. ESTABLISHMENT, 4. *Obs.*

sta'ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sta'bler (stāʹblẽr), *n.* [Cf OF. *establier.*] A stable keeper. *Rare or Scot.*

sta'ble-stand', *n. O. Eng. Law.* The stand, or fixed position, of one about to shoot with a bow or to slip his dogs in hunting deer.

stablete, *n.* [OF. *estableté.*] Stability. *Obs.* [ment. *Obs.*

stab'lish-ment, *n.* Establish-

stabliss, *v. t., pret. & p. p.* STABLIST. Stablish. *Obs.*

sta'bly (stāʹblĭ), *adv.* of STA-

stabul. + STABLE, *v.*

stab'u-late (stăbʹū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *stabulatus*, p. p.] To stable or stall, as cattle. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be stabulated. *Obs.*

stab'u-la'tion (-lāʹshŭn), *n.* [L. *stabulatio*, fr. *stabulari* to stable cattle, fr. *stabulum.* See STABLE, *n.*] *Obs.* **a** Act of stabling beasts. **b** A stable.

stab'wort' (stăbʹwûrtˌ), *n.* The wood sorrel, formerly reputed to be efficacious for wounds. *Obs.*

stacc. *Abbr. Music.* Staccato.

stac-ca'do, *n.* [Sp. *estacada.*] A stockade. *Obs.*

stac'ca-tis'si-mo (stăk'kä-tĭsʹĭ-sĭ-mō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Superl. of STACCATO.

stac-ca'to. + STOCCADO.

stach'er (stăkʹẽr), *n. & v.* = STACKER. *Scot.*

Stach'y-tar-phe'ta (stăkʹĭ-tärfē'tȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. *στάχυς* ear of corn + *ταρφειός* thick, close.] *Bot.* Syn. of VALERIANODES.

Stach'y-u-ra'ce-æ (-ū-rāʹsē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See STACHYURUS. — **stach'y-u-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Stach'y-u'rus (-ūʹrŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *στάχυς* ear of grain + *οὐρά* tail.] *Bot.* A genus of plants constituting the Stachyuraceæ (order Hypericales). The two East Asiatic species are woody herbs or subshrubs with tetramerous flowers in tail-likeracemes.

stacion, stacionere. + STATION, STATIONER.

stack (*dial.* stȧk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of STICK, *v.*

stackado. + STOCCADO.

stack'age (stăkʹĭj), *n. Rare.* a Hay, grain, or the like, in stacks ; things stacked. **b** A tax on things stacked.

stack'er (stăkʹẽr), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *stakra* to stagger. See STAGGER, *v.*] To stagger ; to reel. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stack'et, *n. & v.* [Cf. OLG. *stacket*, D. & G. *staket*, fr. F. or It. Cf. STOCKADE.] Palisade. *Obs.*

stack'freed', *n. Horol.* An eccentric wheel or cam, on which a spring presses, formerly attached to the barrel of a watch to equalize the force transmitted. The fusee replaced it.

stack'garth (*dial.* stăgʹẽrthˌ), *n.* A stackyard. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

Stack-hou'si-a (stăk-houʹzĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. J. *Stackhouse*, botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs typifying the family Stackhousiaceæ, natives chiefly of Australia and New Zealand. They have yellow or white, often gamopetalous, flowers.

Stack-hou'si-a'ce-æ (-ĭ'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Sapindales) consisting of two genera, *Stackhousia* and *Macgregoria*, and distinguished by the lobed ovary and 1-seeded indehiscent fruit. — **stack-hou'si-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

stack process. See WHITE LEAD.

stackt. Stacked. *Ref. Sp.*

stad. + STAND.

stad. + *sted*, p. p. of STEAD.

stad, *n.* [Cf. AS. *stede* place.] *Obs.* **a** Standing ; position. **b** Staying ; delay.

‖ stad (stät), *n.* [D.] Town ; city. *South Africa.*

stad'dling (stădʹlĭng), *n.* = STADDLE, of a stack. *Dial. Eng.*

stade. + STATE, STEAD.

stade, *n.* [Cf. F. *stade.*] Stadium ; furlong. *Obs.*

stadia wires. = STADIA HAIRS.

stad'ic (stădʹĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a stadia.

The method of reading is by observing the length of rod subtended by the distance between the stadia hairs when these are fixed, or by noting the space between the stadia hairs when they are adjusted to cover a certain definite interval on the rod; — called also simply *stadia*.

sta-dim'e-ter (stā-dĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*stadium* + *-meter.*] *Naut.* A modified form of sextant used for finding the distance of an object from its known height.

sta'di-om'e-ter (stā'dĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*stadium* + *-meter.*] **1.** A toothed wheel with an index for measuring plotted curves, broken lines, etc., by running over the line.

2. A form of theodolite for plotting bearings directly.

sta'di-um (stā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* STADIA (*-a*). [L., a stadium (in sense 1), fr. Gr. *στάδιον.*] **1.** A Greek measure of length, being the chief one used for itinerary distances, also adopted by the Romans for nautical and astronomical measurements. It was equal to 600 Greek feet, varying with the value of the foot, the Attic stadium being 185.0 meters (606.9 English feet); the Olympic (as measured from the foot-race course at Olympia), 192.3 meters (630.8 ft.); and the Asiatic, according to Herodotus and Xenophon, one thirtieth of a parasang, or 147.9 meters (485.1 ft.). The Roman stadium was 625 Roman feet (185 meters or 607 ft.).

2. *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A kind of foot race. **b** A course for foot races, usually 600 Greek feet long (606 ft. 9 in. English) and flanked by terraced elevations, usually encircling one end, affording tiers of seats for spectators. Cf. DROMOS.

3. A similar modern structure, with its inclosure, used for athletic games, etc.

4. *Surv.* A stadia or stadia rod.

5. A stage; a period; esp., a stage in the development of an animal or plant. See STAGE, *n.*, 13 **a.**

staff (stăf), *n.* [G. *staffieren* to fill or fit out, adorn, fr. D. *stoffeeren*, OF. *estoffer*, F. *étoffer*, fr. OF. *estoffe* stuff, F. *étoffe.* See STUFF, *n.*] *Arch.* A building material consisting of plaster combined with fibrous and other materials, much used for temporary ornamental buildings.

staff (stăf), *n.*; *pl.* in senses 1-8, STAVES (stāvz; stăvz; 277) or STAFFS (stăfs); in senses 9, 10, STAFFS. [ME. *staf*, AS. *stæf* staff; akin to LG. & D. *staf*, OFries. *stef*, G. *stab*, Icel. *stafr*, Sw. *staf*, Dan. *stav*, Goth. *stabs* element, rudiment, Skr. *sthāpay* to cause to stand, place. See STAND; cf. STAVE, *n.*] **1.** A long piece of wood; a pole or stick; as: **a** A long stick carried in the hand for support; hence, a support; that which props, upholds, or sustains.

> And he put the *staves* into the rings. *Ex.* xxxviii. 7.
> The boy was the very *staff* of my age. *Shak.*

b A cudgel or club; esp., a quarterstaff. **c** A pole, stick, or wand as an ensign of authority; as, a constable's *staff.* **d** A pole on which a flag is supported and displayed. **e** The long handle of certain weapons, as a lance or poleax. **f** Any of various graduated sticks or rules, as used in building, shipbuilding, leveling, etc.

2. = STAVE, 3. *Rare.*

3. An arbor, as of a wheel or a pinion of a watch.

4. *Surg.* The grooved director for the gorget, or knife, used in cutting for stone in the bladder.

5. *Her.* = FISSURE, *n.*, 4.

6. *Arch.* **a** = ROD, *n.*, 3. **b** A piece used to close the joint between a wooden frame and the adjacent masonry.

7. A stanza or stanza form. *Obs.*

8. *Music.* The five horizontal lines, with their spaces, on which music is written; — called also *stave*, esp. in Great Britain. The lines and spaces are called *degrees*, and are numbered upwards. They are made to designate absolute pitch by a *clef* at the beginning of the staff, which latter may be extended in compass by means of leger lines added above or below. For concerted or part music two or more staffs are joined with a brace. The staff began with a single line, marking the pitch of some tone, as C or F, above or below which the medieval neumes were arranged. A staff of four lines with the C clef is still used for Gregorian music. See *Illusts.* of CLEF, LEGER LINE, and PITCH.

9. [From STAFF, 1 **c**, an ensign of authority.] *Mil.* An establishment, or aggregation, of officers, not having command, but having administrative and executive duties, in various departments attached to an army, to a section of an army, or to the commander of an army or section of an army; specif.: **a** In the United States army: (1) The aggregation of the staff departments and corps in contradistinction to *the line.* See 3d LINE, 17 **f.** (2) The aggregation of staff officers and aids-de-camp who assist a military commander in the administration, command, and supply of the troops. (3) Rarely, the general staff. **b** *Nav.* (1) The officers not in line to succeed to a command, as naval constructors, paymasters, surgeons, chaplains, etc., and, formerly, officers of the engineer corps. (2) Officers detailed to serve on the staff of the commander of a fleet or squadron.

10. Hence: A body of assistants serving to carry into effect the plans of a superintendent or manager; as, the *staff* of a newspaper; a hospital *staff.*

to set, *or* **put, up,** *or* **down, one's staff,** to take up one's residence; to lodge. *Obs.*

staff angle. *Plastering.* A square rod of wood let into the plaster so as to be flush with the wall surfaces forming an angle, to secure the corner from injury.

staff captain. *Nav.* In the British navy, an officer holding the rank of captain in the navigating corps. The title is becoming extinct and the office being merged in the line.

staff commander. *Nav.* In the British navy, an officer holding the rank of commander in the navigating corps. The office is being merged in the line.

staff department. *Mil.* In the United States army, one of the departments or bureaus into which the War Department is subdivided for the purposes of administration and supply. They are the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, Judge-Advocate-General's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay, and Ordnance Departments, the Engineer Corps, and the Signal Corps. They are sometimes called *staff corps*, though this designation is applied in statutes only to the Corps of Engineers and Signal Corps.

staf'fel-ite (stăf'ĕl-īt), *n.* [From *Staffel*, in Prussia, where it is found.] *Min.* A green or greenish yellow phosphate and carbonate of calcium, occurring in botryoidal or stalactitic forms of fibrous, radiating structure. H., 4. Sp. gr., 3.13.

staff'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A workman employed in silk throwing.

staff notation. *Music.* Notation in which a staff is used, as opposed to a staffless system such as the *tonic sol-fa.*

staff officer. *Mil. & Nav.* An officer serving on a staff; specif., in the United States, a commissioned officer of a staff department or one not in the line or executive branch.

staff sergeant *or* **serjeant.** *Mil.* A sergeant not serving with a company, troop, or battery, but attached to headquarters. In the United States army there are the sergeant major; ordnance, quartermaster, commissary, electrician, and signal sergeants; and sergeant, first class, hospital corps.

staff system. *Railroading.* A block system in which a suitably inscribed staff is delivered to the engineer of a train, or caught up by the engine while moving, as authority giving the right of the road to a designated station.

stag (stăg), *n.* [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *steggr* a male bird, male cat; prob. through a doubtful AS. *stagga.* Cf. STEG.] **1.** **a** The adult male of the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), a large European species closely related to, but smaller than, the American elk, or wapiti, specif. one five years of age or older. **b** The male of certain other large deer, esp. one of the genus *Cervus.*



Head of European Stag (*Cervus elaphus*).

2. Any of various male animals; as: **a** A young gamecock. **b** A turkey cock. **c** A male fox. **d** A drake or gander.

3. A castrated bull; a bull stag; also, a boar, esp. one castrated when past maturity.

4. The European wren.

5. A colt; esp., a young unbroken stallion. *Local, Eng.*

6. A romping girl, or other awkward person. *Local, Eng.*

7. A man at a social gathering unaccompanied by a woman; also, a social gathering of men only; — often used attributively; as, a *stag* dinner.

8. *London Stock Exchange.* **a** A dealer who is not a member of the exchange. **b** One who stags the market.

stag, *v. i. London Stock Exch.* To deal as a "stag." *Cant.*

stag, *v. t.* To watch; dog. *Dial. Eng. or Slang.*

to stag the market, *London Stock Exchange,* to subscribe for shares or stock to be issued in order to sell immediately at a profit.

stag beetle. Any of numerous, mostly large, lamellicorn beetles constituting the family Lucanidæ, the males of which are generally much larger than the females and have long and often branched mandibles suggesting the antlers of a stag. The larvæ feed on the rotten wood of dead trees. The common species of the northeastern United States is *Lucanus dama.* The common European species is *L. cervus.*


Stag Beetle.

stage (stāj), *n.* [OF. *estage* dwelling, habitation, story (of a building), sojourn, situation, stage (as in theaters), F. *étage* story (of a building), tier, grade, rank, (assumed) LL. *staticum*, fr. L. *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. STATIC.] **1.** A floor or story of a building; also, a building. *Obs.*

2. An elevated platform, esp. one on which an orator may speak, a play or exhibition may be presented, or the like.

3. Specif., the raised flooring in a theater where plays are enacted; also, the whole space back from the proscenium, including wings, flies, property room, dressing rooms, etc.

4. *Microscopy.* The small platform of the stand of a microscope on which the object for examination is placed.

5. A scaffold; staging.

6. A landing stage. See LANDING STAGE.

7. By extension from the scenic stage, the theater; the drama, as acted or exhibited; also, the profession of representing dramatic compositions; — usually with *the*; as, the influence of the church and the *stage.*

8. A place where anything is publicly exhibited; the scene of any noted action, event, or career.

9. A place of rest on a regularly traveled road; a stage house; a station; a place for a relay of horses.

10. A stagecoach; as, a parcel sent by *stage.*

11. The distance between two places of rest on a road; hence, a degree of advance in a journey.

12. A degree of progression in any pursuit, development, process, or the like; as, a *stage* in a disease.

> A particular *stage* in the progress of society. *Macaulay.*

13. Hence: a *Biol.* One of several periods (whose beginning and end are usually marked by some important change of structure) in the development and growth of many animals and plants; as, the larval *stage;* pupa *stage;* zoëa *stage.* In insects often called *instar.* **b** *Geol.* According to the nomenclature of the International Geological Congress, one of the subdivisions of a series of strata. See GEOLOGY **c** *Engin.* The distance between two levels, as in hoisting to be, go, *etc.*, on the stage, to be or become an actor.

stage (stāj), *v. t.*; STAGED (stājd); STAG'ING (stāj'ĭng). **1.** To exhibit on or as on a stage; to display publicly; specif., to put (a play) on the stage.

stage'coach' (stāj'kōch'), *n.* A coach that runs regularly between stations, for the conveyance of passengers.

stage'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* Art of writing or staging plays.

stage director. *Theat.* One who prepares a play for production. He arranges the details of the stage settings, the business to be used, all stage effects, and instructs the actors, excepting usually the star, in the general interpretation of their parts. Cf. STAGE MANAGER.

stage fright. Nervousness felt before an audience.

stage manager. *Theat.* One in control of the stage during the production of a play. He directs the stage hands, property man, etc., has charge of all details behind the curtain, except the acting, and has a general oversight of the actors. Sometimes he is also the *stage director.*

stage micrometer. A graduated device applied to the stage of a microscope for measuring the size of an object.

stag'er (stāj'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A player. *Rare.* *B. Jonson.*

2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a person of long experience; — usually with *old.*

3. A horse used in drawing a stagecoach. *Colloq.*

stage'-struck', *a.* Fascinated by the stage; esp., seized by a passionate desire to become an actor.

stage whisper. A loud whisper, as by an actor, audible to the spectators but supposed, for dramatic effect, not to be heard by one or more of the actors.

stag'ger (stăg'ẽr), *v. i.*; STAG'GERED (-ẽrd); STAG'GER-ING. [Cf. ME. *stakeren*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *stakra* to push, to stagger, fr. *staka* to punt, push, stagger; but also OD. *staggeren* to stagger. Cf. STAKE, *n.*] **1.** To reel to one side and the other, as if about to fall, in trying to stand or walk; to stand or walk unsteadily; to sway; totter.

2. To begin to doubt and waver in purpose or action; to become less confident or determined; to hesitate.

> He [Abraham] *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief. *Rom.* iv. 20.

stag'ger, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to reel or totter.

2. To cause to doubt, waver, or hesitate; to make less steady or confident; to shock; as, to *stagger* belief.

3. *Mech.* To arrange (a series of parts) on each side of a median line alternately, as spokes or rivets; also, to dispose parts of (a wheel, etc.) in such a way.

stag'ger, *n.* **1.** A reeling or tottering movement of the body in trying to walk or stand, as if one were about to fall; as, the *stagger* of a drunken man.

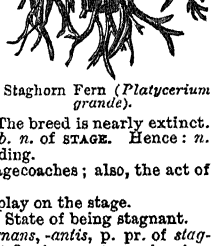
2. *pl. Far.* A cerebral and spinal disease of horses and other animals, attended by reeling, unsteady gait, or sudden falling; — called also *blind staggers* and *forage poisoning.*

3. *pl.* Bewilderment; perplexity. *Rare.* *Shak.*

stag'horn' cor'al (stăg'hôrn'). Any of several large branching corals of the genus *Acropora*, syn. *Madrepora*, which somewhat resemble antlers, esp. *Acropora cervicornis* and *A. palmata*, of Florida and the West Indies.

staghorn fern. Any fern of the genus *Platycerium.*

staghorn sumac. A sumac (*Rhus hirta*), of the eastern United States, with dense panicles of greenish yellow flowers becoming bright crimson fruits. The flower stalks and branches are velvety-pubescent, like young antlers. Its leaves turn brilliant red in fall.


Staghorn Fern (*Platycerium grande*).

stag'hound' (stăg'hound'), *n.* One of a breed of hounds formerly used in hunting the stag, the wolf, and other large animals. They were similar to the fox hound, but larger and heavier, with drooping ears. The breed is nearly extinct.

stag'ing (stāj'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STAGE. Hence: *n.*

1. = SCAFFOLD, 1 **c**; a scaffolding.

2 The business of running stagecoaches; also, the act of journeying in stagecoaches.

3. The act or art of putting a play on the stage.

stag'nan-cy (stăg'năn-sĭ), *n.* State of being stagnant.

stag'nant (stăg'nănt), *a.* [L. *stagnans, -antis*, p. pr. of *stagnare.* See STAGNATE.] **1.** Not flowing; not running in a current or stream; motionless; hence, foul from want of motion; as, a *stagnant* pond; *stagnant* blood in the veins.

2. Not active or brisk; dull; as, business is *stagnant.*

stag'nate (stăg'nāt), *v. i.*; STAG'NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); STAG'NAT-ING (-nāt-ĭng). [L. *stagnatus*, p. p. of *stagnare* to stagnate, make stagnant, fr. *stagnum* a piece of standing water. Cf. STANK a pool, TANK, STANCH, *v. t.*] **1.** To be or become motionless; to be without current; as, blood *stagnates* in the veins of an animal; hence, to become impure or foul by want of motion or current; as, air *stagnates* in a close room.

2. To be or become dull or inactive; to lose briskness or activity; as, commerce *stagnates;* society *stagnates.*

stag-na'tion (stăg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *stagnation.*]

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stadie, *n.* Stadium. Cf. STADE. *Obs.*

sta'di-on (stā'dĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* STADIA (*-ă*). Gr. form of STADIUM. [of STADDLE.]

stadle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

stadt'hold'er, -hold'er-ate. Vars. of STADHOLDER, etc.

staen (stān). Scot. var. of STONE.

staenen. † STONEN.

staep. † STEEP, *a.*

staerc. † STARK.

staethely, *a.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. AS *stæðlic*, and OFries. *stedelk* constant.] Strong. *Obs.*

staf. Obs. or ref. sp. of STAFF.

sta-fette' (stă-fĕt'), *n.* [Cf. G. *stafette.*] = ESTAFETTE. *Rare.*

staff, *v. t.* To form in line. *Obs.*

staff, *v. t.* [Cf. STAFF, *n.*] To thrust. *Obs. Scot.*

staff'age, *a. Obs. Scot.* **a** Obstinate; unmanageable. Cf. STAFFISH. **b** Not easily swallowed.

staff bead. *Plastering.* A molded or beaded staff angle.

staff college. *Mil.* A higher college for officers, esp. to prepare for staff appointments.

staff corps. *Mil.* The personnel (officers and men) of a staff department. [or staffs. *Rare.*

staffed (stăft), *a.* Having a staff.

staff'-herd', *v. t.* To depasture (cattle), esp. in charge of a herdsman.

staff'ier (stăf'yẽr), *n.* [F. *estafier*, It. *staffiere*, prop., a stirrup holder.] Attendant; lackey. *Obs.*

staff'ish (stăf'ĭsh), *a.* Stiff; harsh; unmanageable. *Obs.*

staff'less, *a.* See -LESS. *Rare.*

Staf'ford court *or* **law** (stăf'ẽrd). [From proper name, with a pun on *staff.*] A court or law ruled or dictated by violence; — sometimes alluding to a cudgeling. *Obs.* [HERALDIC KNOT.]

Staf'ford's knot (-ẽrdz). See

staff sling. *Mil.* A leather sling attached to a long staff. *Obs.*

staff'strik'er, *n.* A tramp. *Obs.*

staff surgeon. *Nav.* In the British navy, an officer of senior grade in the medical corps.

staff'sword', *n.* A thrusting sword; swordstick. *Obs. Scot.*

staff tree. Any tree or shrub of the genus *Celastrus* (which see).

staff'-tree' fam'i-ly. *Bot.* The family Celastraceæ.

staf'ful, *a.* Quite full. *Obs.*

staff vine. The climbing bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*).

stafisagre. † STAVESACRE.

stag, *n.* & *v.* Stake. *Scot.*

stag'bush' (stăg'bŏŏsh'), *n.* = BLACK HAW **a.**

stage, *v. t.* [See STAGE, *n.*] To erect; build. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

stage, *v. i.* To travel by stage.

stage boat. See POST BOAT.

stage carriage. A stagecoach. *R.*

stage direction. A direction with the text concerning the setting, action, etc., of a play.

stage door. *Theaters.* The actors' and workmen's entrance.

staged tower (stājd). A tower in which the stories are strongly marked, as in a Chinese pagoda.

stage'house', *n.* A house where a stage regularly stops for passengers or a relay of horses

stage'like', *a.* Also **stage'ly.** Fert. to or befitting a stage; theatrical; make-believe. *Obs.*

stage'man, *n.* An actor. *Obs.*

stage right. The right to represent a work on the stage, generally protected by copyright.

stag'er-ite (stăj'ẽr-īt), *n.* [From *stage*, with a pun on *Stagirite.*] Actor. *Obs.* [the stage. *Obs.*

stag'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Exhibition on

stag'-e'vil, *n. Far.* A kind of palsy of the jaw of a horse.

stage wagon *or* **waggon.** **a** A stagecoach. *Obs.* **b** A wagon running between two places for conveying passengers or goods.

stag'ey (stāj'ĭ). Var. of STAGY.

stag'gard (stăg'ẽrd), **stag'gart** (-ẽrt), *n.* [From STAG.] The male red deer in its fourth year.

stag'garth (stăg'ẽrth). Var. of STAGGARTH. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stag'ger-bush' (stăg'ẽr-bŏŏsh'), *n.* An American ericaceous shrub (*Pieris mariana*) poisonous to stock. It has clusters of nodding white flowers.

stag'gered (stăg'ẽrd), *pret. & p. p.* of STAGGER. — **staggered tooth gear,** *Mach.*, a stepped gear (wheel). See under STEPPED.

stag'ger-er, *n.* One that staggers; also, one that causes to stagger, as a blow. *Colloq.*

stagger grass. The atamasco lily of the eastern United States, supposed to give cattle staggers.

stag'ger-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STAGGER. — **stag'ger-ing-ly,** *adv.* [larkspur.

stag'ger-weed', *n.* The field

stag'ger-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Golden ragwort. See RAGWORT.

stag'gie (stăg'ĭ). *n.* A young horse. Cf. STAG, 5. *Scot.*

stag'-head'ed, *a.* Having dead, leafless limbs at the top; — said of trees. —**stag'-head'ed-ness,** *n.*

stag'horn', *n.* **a** The ground pine *Lycopodium clavatum.* **b** The staghorn fern.

stag'-horned' (-hôrnd'), *a.* Having mandibles that are large and palmate, or branched like an antler; — of certain beetles.

staghorn moss. = STAGHORN **a.**

stag'i-ly (stāj'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of STAGY.

stag'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Stag'i-rite (stăj'ĭ-rīt), *n.* [L. *Stagirites*, Gr. Σταγειρίτης.] A native of, or resident in, Stagira, in ancient Macedonia; esp., Aristotle.

stag'nant-ly, *adv.* of STAGNANT.

stag'nate, *a.* Stagnant. *Obs.*

stagne, *n.* [L. *stagnum.*] A lake or pond. *Obs.*

1. State of being stagnant; cessation of flowing or circulation, as of a fluid; as, *stagnation* of the blood.
2. Lack of action, or of brisk action; cessation of activity; state of being dull; as, *stagnation* of business.

stag tick. A parasitic dipterous insect (*Lipoptena cervi*) of the family Hippoboscidæ, which lives upon the red deer. The mature insect has wings, but sheds them soon after settling on a suitable host.

stag'y (stāj'ĭ), *a.* Also *stagey.* Having characteristics of the stage; theatrical; as, a *stagy* person, tone, or bearing; — used depreciatively.

staid (stād), *a.* [From STAY to stop; prop., the p. p.] Sober; grave; steady; sedate; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful; as, *staid* persons, colors, habits.
Syn. — Steadfast, composed, regular, sedate. See DECOROUS.

stain (stān), *v. t.*; STAINED (stānd); STAIN'ING. [Abbr. fr. *distain.*] **1.** To discolor with foreign matter; to make foul; to spot; as, to *stain* the hand with dye or blood.
2. To color, as wood, glass, paper, cloth, or the like, by processes affecting, chemically or otherwise, the material itself; to tinge with a color or colors combining with, or penetrating, the substance; to dye; as, to *stain* wood with acids, colored washes, paint rubbed in, etc.; tc *stain* glass.
3. To spot with guilt or infamy; to bring reproach on; to blot; soil; tarnish; as, to *stain* a life or a name.
4. To cause to seem inferior or soiled by comparison; hence, to excel; outshine. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
5. To dull; dim; obscure. *Obs. exc. Hunting,* to injure (the scent of the quarry), as by the passage of hounds.
Syn. — Paint; sully, discolor; disgrace, taint, dishonor.

stain, *v. i.* To give or receive a stain.

stain, *n.* **1.** A discoloration by foreign matter; a spot.
2. A dye, pigment, or the like, used in staining; specif.: **a** A preparation thinner than paint, absorbed by the pores of the material (as wood) instead of forming a coating. **b** A pigment used in microscopy to render visible minute and transparent structures, to differentiate tissue elements, or to produce specific microchemical reactions.
3. A natural spot of a color different from the ground.
Swift trouts, diversified with crimson *stains* *Pope*
4. Taint of guilt; tarnish; also, cause of reproach; shame.
5. A tincture; a tinge; a slight trace. *Rare.*
Syn. — Blot, taint, pollution, blemish, disgrace, infamy.

stained (stānd), *pret. & p. p.* of STAIN. — **stained glass,** glass colored or stained. See GLASS, *n.*, 1. As used in windows, etc., it may be glass colored throughout by metallic oxides fused into it, or white glass cased with colored glass, or white glass into whose surface the pigments have been burned.

stain'er (stān'ẽr), *n.* One that stains or tarnishes; specif.: **a** A workman who stains; as, a *stainer* of wood. **b** A pigment used merely to give color to a paint, as distinguished from the base, which is usually white lead.

stair (stâr), *n.* [ME. *steir, steyer,* AS. *stǣger,* fr. *stīgan* to ascend, rise. See STY to ascend.] **1.** A step; degree. *Obs.*
2. Any one step of a series for ascending or descending to a different level, usually within a building.
3. A series of steps from one level to another, as in a house; — orig. only in *sing.*; now commonly in *pl.*

stair'case' (stâr'kās'), *n.* A flight of stairs with their supporting framework, casing, balusters, etc.; strictly, but less usually, the structure containing a stair.

stair'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* The head or top of a staircase.

stair rod. A metal rod, or its equivalent, for holding a stair carpet in place in the angle between two steps.

stair turret. *Arch.* A towerlike building to contain a winding or spiral stair; — usually attached to a larger building.

stair'way' (stâr'wā'), *n.* A flight of stairs; staircase.

staith (stāth), *n.* [AS. *stæð* a bank, shore, akin to E. *stead.*] A landing stage or wharf for transshipment, esp. of coal, as from railway cars, into vessels. *Brit.*

stake (stāk), *n.* [AS. *staca,* fr. the root of E. *stick;* akin to OFries. & LG. *stake,* D *staak,* Sw. *stake,* Dan. *stage.* See STICK, *v. t.*; cf. ESTACADE, STOCKADE.] **1.** A pointed piece of wood or other material, driven, or to be driven, into the ground as a mark, support, tethering rod, etc.
2. The post or other support to which a person is bound to be burned; hence, death by such burning.
3. A stick inserted upright in a loop, eye, or mortise, at the side or end of a cart, flat car, etc., to retain the load.
4. Hence: **a** *Metal.* A small anvil usually with a tang to enter a hole in a bench top, used by smiths, for light work. **b** *Mach.* The part of a riveter frame that carries the stationary die. **c** *Leather Manuf.* A wooden stake or post in the upper end of which is set a blunt semicircular steel blade over which skins are drawn to stretch and soften them; also, a crutch stake (see 2d PERCH, 5). **d** *Basketwork.* Any of the longest foundation rods of a basket or the like, usually upsetted from the bottom.
5. *Mormon Ch.* A territorial division.
Every city, or "*stake,*" including a chief town and surrounding towns, has its president, with two counselors; and this president has a high council of chosen men *Schaff-Herzog Encyc.*
6. That which is staked, or hazarded, for gain or loss; esp., a sum of money or its equivalent wagered or risked; that which is laid, or pledged, as between two parties, upon the result of a contest or any contingent issue.
7. Short for GRUBSTAKE.
8. The prize set in any contest, as a game, a race, etc.; — often in *pl.*; also, *Horse Racing,* a stake race.
9. A property or interest involved; something at stake; as, a *stake* in a business; he had a *stake* in the country.
at stake, involved; implicated; hence, in jeopardy; as, one's life or honor is *at stake.* — **stake of Zion.** = STAKE, *n.*, 5.

stake (stāk), *v. t.*; STAKED (stākt); STAK'ING (stāk'ĭng).
1. To pierce or impale; also, to bar, secure, or defend. *Obs.*
2. To fasten up or support with stakes, as vines or plants; also, to tether to a stake.
3. To mark the limits of by stakes; — with *out* or *off;* as, to *stake* out a road; to *stake* off a mining claim.
4. To push with a stake or pole, as a railroad car.
5. *Leather Manuf.* To work (skins) on a stake.
6. To put at hazard upon the issue of competition, or upon a future contingency; to wager; venture; bet.
To *stake* his life and property on the event of a war. *Macaulay.*
7. Short for GRUBSTAKE.
to stake on, *Mach.,* to secure (a large pulley, flywheel, or the like) on a shaft designedly smaller in diameter than that of the hole through the boss, by driving in keys on flats made for them in the boss and on the shaft, and centering the pulley or wheel by carefully fitting the keys.

stake boat. A boat moored to mark the course in a race.

stake driver. The common American bittern, one of whose notes resembles the sound of driving a stake into mud.

stake'/head' (stāk'hĕd'), *n. Rope Laying.* Any of several horizontal bars, each supported on a separate stake, used in a ropewalk to carry the yarns, which are kept apart by pins in the bars, during the operation of twisting.

stake'hold'er (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* The holder of a stake, or wager.

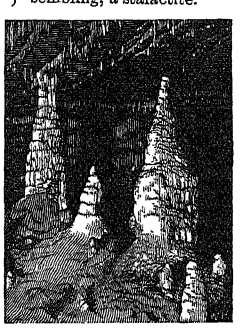
stake horse. *Horse Racing.* A horse that runs chiefly in stake races; hence, a horse of superior quality.

stake race. *Horse Racing.* A race in which a money stake or prize is offered by the association holding the race.

sta-lac'tite (stȧ-lăk'tīt), *n.*; *pl.* -TITES (-tīts). [Gr. σταλακτός oozing out in drops, dropping, fr. σταλάζειν to drop: cf. F. *stalactite.*] *Geol.* **a** A deposit of calcium carbonate, resembling an icicle, depending from the roof or sides of a cavern, and formed from waters which have percolated through, and partially dissolved, the overlying limestone. They vary from white or colorless to yellow and brown. **b** A similar formation; as, a *stalactite* of lava.

stal'ac-tit'ic (stăl'ăk-tĭt'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or re-
stal'ac-tit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } sembling, a stalactite.

sta-lag'mite (stȧ-lăg'mīt), *n.* [Gr. στάλαγμα that which drops, a drop, fr. σταλάζειν to drop: cf. F. *stalagmite.*] *Geol.* A deposit more or less like an inverted stalactite, formed by calcareous water dropping on the floors of caverns; hence, a similar deposit of other material. A stalactite and the stalagmite beneath often become united in a complete column.


Stalagmites in Marengo Cave, Indiana

stalagmite marble. *Min.* Onyx marble, often a stalagmitic deposit.

stal'ag-mit'ic (stăl'ăg-mĭt'ĭk), **stal'ag-mit'i-cal** (-mĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Having the shape or character of, or found in, stalagmites. — **stal'ag-mit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stale (stāl), *v. i.* [Akin to D. & G. *stallen,* Dan. *stalle,* Sw. *stalla,* and prob. E. *stall* a stable. See STALL, *n.*] Of horses and cattle, to urinate. — *n.* Urine of horses or cattle.

stale, *n.* [Prob. fr. ME. *stale* theft, AS. *stalu* (see STEAL, *v. t.*).] *Obs.* **1.** Robbery; pilfering; hence; stealth.
2. A lure; specif.: **a** A trap; a snare. *Obs.* **b** A decoy; stool pigeon; fig., anything that allures. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. A laughingstock; a dupe. *Obs. or Archaic.*
4. Place or state of concealment. *Obs.*

stale, *a.*; STAL'ER (stāl'ẽr); STAL'EST. [ME. *stale,* orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *estaler* to display for sale, F. *étaler,* prob. orig., to put in a fixed position, and of G. or D. origin (cf. STALL, *n.*), F. *étale* stationary, slack (of the sea at high tide; cf. STALEMATE), also OD. *stel* stale.] **1.** Old and strong, as ale. *Obs.*
2. Vapid or tasteless from age; having lost its life, spirit, and flavor, from being long kept; as, *stale* beer.
3. Not new; not freshly made; as, *stale* bread.
4. Worn out by use or familiarity; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing; trite; commonplace. *Grew.*
How weary, *stale,* flat, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world! *Shak.*
5. Impaired in vigor or energy by prolonged activity along certain lines; — orig. used of overtrained athletes; as, one *stale* from overstudy; a market *stale* after busy trading.
6. Impaired in legal force or effect, as a right to enforce equities, a lien, or the like, by reason of laches or being allowed to rest without use, action, or demand; as, a *stale* affidavit, a *stale* debt or claim, etc.
7. Left fallow after plowing, as land. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stale, *n.* [See STALE, *a.*] **1.** That which is stale, worn, tasteless, or the like, from use or time. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A prostitute. *Obs*

stale, *n.* [ME. *stale,* var. of *stele.* See STEAL a handle.] A stock or handle, as of a rake; also, *Obs. or Dial. Eng.,* a stalk; a step; a hurdle.

stale, *v. t.*; STALED (stāld); STAL'ING (stāl'ĭng). **1.** To make stale, or vapid; to destroy charm or freshness of.
Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety. *Shak.*
2. To render common; to cheapen.

stale (stāl), *v. i.* To grow stale; to wear out.

stale'mate' (stāl'māt'), *n.* [Prob. fr. *stale,* a. + *mate* checkmate; cf. F. *état* stationary. See STALE, *a.*] *Chess.* The position of the king when, although not in check, he cannot move without being placed in check and there is no other piece which can be moved; also, the declaration "stalemate," in effect claiming a draw (according to the rules of the game), when one's king is placed in such a position by the opponent's last move.

stale'mate', *v. t.* **a** *Chess.* To subject to a stalemate. **b** Hence, to bring to a standstill.

stalk (stôk), *n.* [ME. *stalke,* fr. *stale* a stalk, a handle. See STEAL a handle.] **1.** A straw. *Obs.*
2. The stem or main axis of a plant; as, a *stalk* of wheat.
3. *Bot.* Any supporting organ, as a petiole, stipe, peduncle, pedicel, etc.; specif., in mosses, a seta.
4. That which is like, or likened to, the stalk of a plant, as the stem of a quill; specif.: **a** *Arch.* An ornament in the Corinthian capital like the stalk of a plant, from which the volutes and helices spring. **b** *Founding.* An iron bar with projections, inserted in a core to strengthen it; a core arbor. **c** One of the two upright pieces of a ladder. *Obs.* **d** *Zoöl. & Anat.* A part likened to the stalk of a plant; esp., a long narrow stem or peduncle supporting some part, or (in the case of many attached animals, as many crinoids and barnacles) the entire body.

stalk, *v. i.*; STALKED (stôkt); STALK'ING. [AS. *stalcian* to go slowly; cf. Dan. *stalke* to stalk; prob. akin. to AS. *stalu* theft, *stalian* to steal, and E. *steal.*] **1.** To walk or steal along cautiously or furtively. *Obs.*, or blended with def. 3.
2. To approach game stealthily or under cover; to hunt or reconnoiter from behind a screen.
3. To walk with lofty, haughty, or pompous bearing.
With manly mien he *stalked* along the ground. *Dryden*

stalk (stôk), *v. t.* **1.** To betake (one's self) cautiously or stealthily. *Obs. or R.* *Chaucer.*
2. To approach under cover of a screen, or by stealth, for the purpose of killing; as, to *stalk* deer.

stalk, *n.* **1.** A slow, stately, or haughty step or walk.
2. Act or process of stalking game.

stalk borer. The larva of a noctuid moth (*Papaipema nitela*), which bores in the stalks of the raspberry, strawberry, tomato, asters, and many other garden plants.

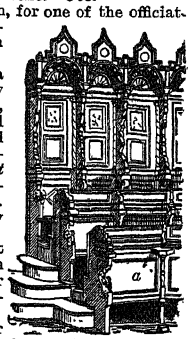
stalked (stôkt), *a.* Having, or borne on, a stalk or stem.
stalked hydatid. *Anat.* = HYDATID OF MORGAGNI a.

stalk'er (stôk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stalks; esp., one that stalks illegally; a poacher.
2. A kind of fishing net used esp. by poachers.

stalk'-eyed' (stôk'īd'), *a. Zoöl.* Having the eyes raised on a stalk, or peduncle; — opposed to *sessile-eyed.*
stalk-eyed crustaceans, *Zoöl.,* the Podophthalmia.

stalk'ing-horse, *n.* **1.** A horse, or a figure like a horse, behind which a hunter stalks game.
2. Hence, something used to cover up a secret project; a mask; a pretense.
Hypocrisy is the Devil's *stalking-horse* *L'Estrange.*

stall (stôl), *n.* [ME. *stal,* AS. *steall, stall,* a place, seat, or station, a stable; akin to D. & OHG. *stal,* G. & Sw. *stall,* Icel. *stallr,* Dan. *stald,* originally, a standing place; akin also to G. *stelle* a place, *stellen* to place, Gr. στέλλειν to set, place, send, and E. *stand.* See STAND; cf. APOSTLE, EPISTLE, FORESTALL, INSTALL, STADDLE, STALE, *a. & v. i.*, 1st STALK, STALLION, STILL, *a.*] **1.** A stand, or fixed position; a station; place; room in general. *Obs.*
2. Specif., a place where horses or cattle are kept; a stable; esp., the compartment or division of a stable, for one horse, ox, or the like. "In an oxes *stall.*" *Chaucer.*
3. **a** A temporary shelter; hut; shed. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A small apartment or booth in which business is conducted; also, a bench, table, board, or the like, on which small articles are exposed; as, a butcher's *stall;* a book*stall.*
4. A seat; esp., a royal seat; a throne. *Obs.*
5. A seat in the choir of a church, for one of the officiating clergy, inclosed, wholly or partially, at the back and sides, often canopied and elaborately carved.
6. In a theater or the like, orig., a seat with arms or otherwise partly separated from its neighbors; now, one of the seats in the forward part of the orchestra usually sold for a higher price than the remaining orchestra seats; also, in *pit stall,* one of the seats in the forward part of the pit. *Chiefly Eng.*
7. *Metal.* An inclosure, usually roofless, in which ore is roasted.
8. *Mining.* Any of the spaces left by excavation between pillars, in the post-and-stall (bord-and-pillar — see under BORD) system of mining. See MINE, *Illust.*, 3.
9. A covering or sheath for a finger or thumb; a cot.
10. Surfeit; disgust; also, an annoyance. *Dial. Eng.*



Stalls in Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari, Venice
a Subselliums.

stall, *v. t.*; STALLED (stôld); STALL'ING. [Cf. Sw. *stalla,* Dan. *stalde.* See STALL, *n.*] **1.** To install in office; loosely, to place; put. *Obs.*
2. To put into or keep in a stall or stable.
3. To fatten by stall feeding; as, a *stalled* ox. *Archaic.*

stag-nic'o-lous (stăg-nĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [*L. stagnum* pool + E. *-colous.*] Inhabiting stagnant water

stag'num (stăg'nŭm), *n* [L.] a pool of water without an outlet. **b** The cistern of a barometer *Obs.* [gard. *Obs.*]

stagon, *n.* [See STAG.] Stag-

stag sumac. Staghorn sumac

Sta-gyr'i-an (stȧ-jĭr'ĭ-ăn), *n* Stagirite. *Obs.* [STAGIRITE.]

Stag'y-rite. Erron. var. of **Stahl'i an** (stäl'ĭ-ăn; -yăn), *a.* Of or pert. to G. E. Stahl, a German physician and chemist (1660-1734); as, the *Stahlian* theory of phlogiston. — *n.* An adherent of Stahlism.

Stahl'ism (stäl'ĭz'm), **Stahl'ian-ism** (-yăn-ĭz'm), *n.* = ANIMISM, 1.

Stahl'spiel' (stäl'spēl'; G. shtäl'shpēl'), *n.* [G., fr. *stahl* steel + *spiel* play.] *Music.* An instrument of steel bars, on a lyre-shaped frame, played with a hammer.

staid. † *sted,* p. p of STEAD

staid, *pret. & p. p.* of STAY

staid'ly, *adv.* of STAID. See -LY.

staid'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

staier. † STAIR.

staig (stāg), *n.* [Cf. STAG, *n.*] A young horse; a stallion. *Scot.*

staige. † STAGE. [*Obs. Scot.*]

stalk. Var. of STAKE, to satisfy.

stail. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STALE, stalk, handle.

staile. † STEAL.

stain. † STONE.

stain'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

stain'chel (stān'shĕl; stān'-), *n* [Cf. STANCHEL, STANCHION.] = STANCHEL *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stain'cher (stān'shẽr; stān'-). Scot. var. of STANCHER.

staind. Stained. *R. Sp.* [*Obs.*]

stain'er-ess, *n.* A female dyer.

stain'less, *a.* See -LESS.—**stain'less-ly,** *adv.* — **stain'less-ness,** *n.*

stair. † STARE, STEER.

stair (*dial.* stâr), *a.* [Cf AS. *wīderstīger* steep, E. STAIR, *n.*] Steep; sheer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stair, *v. i.* [See STAIR, *n.*] To ascend; advance. *Obs.*

stair beak. Any of several South and Central American dendrocolaptine birds of the genus *Xenops.* The bill has the gonys sharply deflected.

staircase shell. **a** A wentletrap. **b** Any shell of the genus *Solarium.*

stair well. = WELLHOLE, 1.

stair wire. A slender stair rod.

stair'y, *a.* Of the nature of, or like, stairs. *Rare.*

stait. † STATE.

staith'wort' (stāth'wûrt'), *n.* The common cultivated cabbage

stal'ver (stă'vẽr), *v. i.* = STAVER. *Scot.* [MEASURE.]

sta'lo (stȧ'lō), *n.* [It.] See STAK. † STACK. [fasten; STICK.]

stake. Obs pret. of STEEK, to

stake (stāk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STALK. [satisfy. *Obs.*]

stake, *v i.* To accommodate; **stak'er** (stāk'ẽr), *n.* One who stakes, or bets.

stakke. † STACK.

stak'ker. Var. of STACKER. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stak-tom'e-ter (stăk-tŏm'ē-tẽr). Var. of STACTOMETER.

stal. † STALL. [STEAL.]

stal. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of

sta-lac'tic (stȧ-lăk'tĭk), **-lac'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Stalactitic.

sta-lac'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a stalactite.

sta-lac'tit-ed (stă-lăk'tĭt-ĕd), *a.* Covered with, or decorated as if with, stalactites

stal'ac-tit'i-form (stăl'ăk-tĭt'ĭ-fôrm), *a* Stalactiform.

stalage. † STALLAGE.

stal'ag-mom'e-ter (stăl'ăg-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. σταλαγμός a dropping + *-meter.*] = STACTOMETER.

stalant. † STALLANT, stallion.

staide. Obs. pret. of STELL.

stal'der (*dial.* stôl'dẽr), *n.* [Cf. STADDLE.] A wooden frame for casks *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stal'ding (stôl'dĭng), *n.* A base foreign coin current in England shortly before 1300 as worth a penny. *Obs. or Hist*

stale. † STALL. [of STEAL, *v.*]

stale (stāl). Obs. or dial. Eng.

stale, *n.* [See STALEMATE.] *Chess.* Short for STALEMATE, *n*

stale, *n.* Troop; band. *Obs.*

stale'ly, *adv.* of STALE. See -LY

stale'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

stalewarde, stalewurthe. † STALWART, STALWORTH.

stalion. † STALLION.

stalk'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STALK. — **stalk'ing-ly,** *adv.*

stalk'less, *a.* See -LESS.

stalk'let, *n.* [*stalk* + *-let.*] A small or secondary stalk.

stal'koes (stŏ'kōz), *n. pl.* [Cf. Ir. *stalcaır,* deerstalker, starer, gazer, fr. E. STALK, *v.*] Idlers posing as gentlemen. *Rare.*

stalk'y (stôk'ĭ), *a.* Like a stalk.

stall. Obs. pret. of STEAL.

stall, *a.* Proud; obdurate. *Obs.*

stall, *n.* [Cf. STALE decoy.] A Stalking-horse; trap; ambush. *Obs.* **b** A confederate. *Cant.*

4. To surfeit; disgust; also, to fatigue. *Dial.Eng. C.Brontë.*
5. To check or stop by causing to become fast in mud, snow, or the like; to mire; hence, to stop or check undesiredly; as, to *stall* an engine by too great a load.
6. To stave off; — with *off*; as, to *stall* off an enemy, a request, curiosity, etc. *Colloq.*
7. To forestall; to anticipate. *Obs.* *Massinger.*

stall (stôl), *v. i.* [See STALL, *n.*] 1. To stand; to maintain position, as in battle. *Obs.*
2. To live in, or as in, a stall; to dwell. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. To kennel, as dogs. *Johnson.*
4. To stick fast, as a team in mire or snow; hence, to stop undesiredly, as an engine from an overload.
5. In contests, to do less than one's best, as to deceive for any purpose or to husband strength. *Cant.*
6. To be surfeited, as cattle with eating. *Dial. Eng.*

stall'age (stôl'ăj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *estallage*, of Teutonic origin. See STALL, *n.*] 1. *Eng. Law.* The right of erecting a stall or stalls in a fair; rent or toll paid for a stall.
2. A stand or platform. *Obs. & R.*
3. Dung of cattle or horses, mixed with straw. *Obs.*

stall board, *or* **stall'board'** (stôl'bōrd'; 201), *n.* 1. A stout rail or sill under the sash in a shop front;— so called from the former custom of having a projecting or hinged board on this sill for use as a stall.
2. Any of a series of successively higher floors on which excavated material is pitched, as in digging sewers.

stall'-feed', *v. t.*; STALL'-FED'; STALL'-FEED'ING. To feed and fatten in a stall or on dry fodder; as, to *stall-feed* an ox.

stal'lion (stăl'yŭn), *n.* [ME. *stalon*, OF. *estalon*, F. *étalon*, fr. OHG. *stal* a stable. See STALL, *n.*] A male horse not castrated; a male horse kept for breeding.

stal'wart (stôl'wĕrt; stŏl'-; 277), *a.* [ME. *stalworth*, AS. *stǣlwyrðe*, *-wierðe*, serviceable, for orig. *stačolwierðe*, lit., foundation-worthy, having a firm foundation. See STADDLE; WORTH, *a.*] 1. Stout; strong; sturdy; also, brave; valiant. Cf. STALWORTH.
2. Violent; tempestuous; as, a *stalwart* river. *Scot.*

Syn. — See STRONG.

stalwart Republican. See STALWART, *n.*, 2.

stal'wart, *n.* 1. A stalwart person.
2. An unwavering partisan, esp in politics; specif [*cap.*], *U. S. Politics*, one of that faction of the Republican party which during Grant's two administrations (1869–1877) built up a very strong "machine." It opposed Civil Service Reform, favored by President Hayes, and his policy of conciliation toward the South (1877–81), and in 1880 strove to nominate Grant for a third term. Cf. HALF-BREED, 2 a.

sta'men (stā'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MENS (-mĕnz) (only in 2d sense); L. STAMINA (stăm'ĭ-nă) (only in 1st sense). [L. *stamen* the warp, a thread, fiber, akin to Gr. *στήμων* the warp, fr. *ἱστάναι* to stand, akin to E. *stand*. See STAND; cf. STAMIN, STAMINA.] 1. A thread; esp., a warp thread of the old-style upright loom.
2. The microsporophyll in seed plants; that organ of the flower giving rise to the male gamete or fertilizing cell. It consists of the *anther* and the *filament*. The number of stamens is usually constant within a given group, and affords an important diagnostic character. Morphologically a stamen is a spore-bearing leaf (see SPOROPHYLL), and thus is often transformed to a petal, as in double roses, etc. Collectively the stamens form the *andrœcium*. See FILAMENT, *Illust.*, POLLEN, 2, FERTILIZATION, 2; cf. PISTIL.

stam'i-na (stăm'ĭ-nă), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *stamen* the warp. See STAMEN.] 1. The fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it strength and solidity, as the bones of animal bodies or the ligneous parts of trees.
2. Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; backbone; — now often as a *sing.*

He succeeded to great captains who had sapped the whole *stamina* and resistance of the contest. *De Quincey.*

stam'i-nal (-năl), *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a stamen or stamens.
2. Of or relating to the vital strength or power of endurance; exhibiting stamina.

stam'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *staminatus* consisting of threads.] *Bot.* Having or producing stamens; specif., of diclinous flowers, having stamens but no pistils. Cf. PISTILLATE.

sta-min'e-al (stă-mĭn'ē-ăl), *a.* [L. *stamineus*, fr. *stamen* thread.] Pert. to, or having or consisting of, stamens.

stamineal column, *Bot.*, an androphore.

stam'i-nif'er-ous (stăm'ĭ-nĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [*stamen* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing or having stamens.

stam'i-no'di-um (-nō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ă). [NL. See STAMEN; -OID.] *Bot.* An abortive or sterile stamen, as in the flowers of *Parnassia* and of some scrophulariaceous plants.

stam'i-no'dy (stăm'ĭ-nō'dĭ), *n.* [*stamen* + Gr. *εἶδος* form.] *Bot.* Metamorphosis of a flower organ into a stamen.

stam'mel (stăm'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *estamel*; cf. OF. *estamet* a coarse woolen cloth, LL. *stameta* a kind of cloth, the same as *staminea*, and OF. *estame* a woolen stuff. See STAMIN, TAMINE.] An old kind of coarse woolen cloth dyed red; also, the color of this cloth, or the dye used to produce it.

stam'mer (stăm'ẽr), *v. i.*; STAM'MERED (-ẽrd); STAM'MERING. [ME. *stameren*, fr. AS. *stamur*, *stamer*, stammering; akin to D. & LG. *stameren* to stammer, G. *stammeln*, OHG. *stammalōn*, *stammēn*, Dan. *stamme*, Sw. *stamma*, Icel. *stama*, *stamma*, OHG. & Dan. *stam* stammering, Icel. *stamr*, Goth. *stamms*, and to G. *stemmen* to bear against, *stumm* dumb, D. *stom*. Cf. STEM to resist, STUMBLE.] 1. To make involuntary stops in uttering syllables or words; to hesitate or falter in speaking; to stutter. Technically, stammering is imperfect enunciation, due to lack of control over the muscles of articulation. the sounds being vocalized properly. There may be difficulty in enunciating initial syllables, esp. if they begin with *b*, *p*, *t*, *d*, and the syllable may be often repeated, in which latter case the defect is sometimes called stuttering. Cf. STUTTER, *v. i.*
2. To stumble or stagger; also, to falter or hesitate. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — STAMMER, STUTTER are, in ordinary use, absolutely synonymous, except that *stutter* is more emphatic. STAMMER frequently indicates embarrassment or hesitation, STUTTER, some stronger emotion.

stam'mer (stăm'ẽr), *v. t.* To utter or pronounce brokenly or with involuntary hesitation; — often with *out*.

stam'mer, *n.* Act of stammering; defective utterance, or involuntary interruption of utterance; a stutter.

stam'nos (stăm'nŏs), *n.* [Gr. *στάμνος.*] *Class. Archæol.* A kind of wine or water vessel.


Stamnos.

stamp (stămp), *v. t.*; STAMPED (stămpt); STAMP'ING. [ME. *stampen*, AS. *stempan* (prob. influenced by D. or Scand.); akin to LG. & D. *stampen*, G. *stampfen*, OHG. *stampfōn*, Dan. *stampe*, Sw. *stampa*, Icel. *stappa*, G. *stampf* a pestle, and E. *step*; cf. Gr. *στεμβειν* to handle roughly. See STEP, *v. i.*; cf. STAMPEDE.] 1. To crush; beat; thresh; pound; bray; specif., *Metal.*, to crush or pulverize by the force of a heavy stamp, as ore in a mill.
2. To strike or beat forcibly with the bottom of the foot, or by thrusting the foot downward; as, to *stamp* the earth.
3. To bring down (the foot) forcibly and noisily on the ground or floor; as, he *stamped* his foot with rage.
4. To impress or imprint with some mark, design, or the like; as, to *stamp* a plate or cloth with initials; hence, to fix deeply or indelibly, as by impressing or imprinting.

God . . has *stamped* no original characters on our minds wherein we may read his being *Locke.*

5. To cut out, bend, or indent into various forms, by a blow or sudden pressure with a stamp, die, or the like; to form, or shape, with or as with a stamp or die.

I that am rudely *stamped.* *Shak.*

6. To indicate as by a mark or stamp; to mark; distinguish; as, the directness that *stamps* an honest man.
7. To put a stamp on; as, to *stamp* a letter for the post.

to stamp out, orig., to crush out with the feet; as, *to stamp out* a fire; hence, to stop or extinguish by energetic action.

stamp, *v. i.* 1. To strike; beat; crush.
2. To strike the foot forcibly and noisily downward.

stamp, *n.* 1. Act of stamping. See STAMP, *v.*
2. That which stamps: **a** Any instrument for making impressions, or imprints, on other bodies, as a die for coins or medals. **b** A heavy pestle, raised by water or steam power, for crushing ores. Those stamps in which the blow of the pestle is caused by its mere weight are called **gravity,** or **gravitation, stamps.** By extension, a stamp mill.
3. The mark, impression, design, or the like, made by stamping or imprinting; esp., such a mark or impression used to give a distinctive value or force to something.

The rank is but the guinea's *stamp.* *Burns.*

4. Specif., an official mark or seal set on things chargeable with a government duty or tax, or on papers legally requiring execution under certain conditions, to signify that the duty or tax has been paid, or the conditions fulfilled; as, a *stamp* on a warrant; a notary's *stamp* on a deed.
5. A stamped or printed device or slip of paper, issued by the government at a fixed price, and required by law to be affixed to, or stamped on, certain papers or things, as evidence that the government dues are paid; as, a postage *stamp*; a receipt *stamp*; an internal revenue *stamp*, etc.
6. = TRADING STAMP.
7. A character or reputation, good or bad, fixed as if by imprinting; distinctive nature or sign; characteristic mark; as, the *stamp* of dishonesty.

Of the same *stamp* is that which is obtruded on us, that an adamant suspends the attraction of the loadstone. *Sir T. Browne.*

8. Value or authority, as if given by an official stamp.
9. A thing stamped. *Obs.* *Shak.*
10. [F. *estampe*, It. *stampa*, of G. origin. See STAMP, *v. t.*] A picture cut in wood or metal, or one made by inked impression from an engraved surface; a cut; plate. *Obs*
11. Make; cast; form; character; as, a man of the same *stamp*, or of a different *stamp.*
12. A halfpenny. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*
13. *pl.* a Money, esp. paper money. *Slang, U. S.* b Government stamp duties; as, *stamps* and taxes.
14. *pl.* Feet; legs. *Obs. Slang.*
15. *Metal.* A section of a bloom nicked or partially cut through, or broken off to show the grain. *Eng.*

Stamp Act. An act of the British Parliament [1765] imposing a duty on all paper, vellum, and parchment used in the American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped materials null and void. It was repealed in March, 1766, as a result of the colonists' opposition. At a **Stamp-Act Congress,** held in New York, October, 1765, delegates drew up a petition against this and other measures.

stamp copper. *Mining.* Copper-bearing rock which is to be, or has been, stamped and washed before smelting.

stamp duty *or* **tax.** *Law.* A duty or tax collected by means of stamps required to be purchased and affixed to specified articles, as hats, gloves, drugs, etc.; specif., and usually, such a duty or tax on specified documents having a legal operation or necessary in legal proceedings, as deeds, promissory notes, etc. Stamp duties were introduced into England in 1694 from Holland, where they had been adopted in 1624. Ordinarily a document is not invalid for failure to use a stamp, but its use as evidence or as the foundation of a remedy is withheld until the stamp is affixed.

stamped (stămpt), *pret. & p. p.* of STAMP. — **stamped velvet,** velvet stamped with hot dies for crushing down the pile to show patterns.

stam-pede' (stăm-pēd'), *n.* [Sp. *estampida* (in America) a stampede, *estampido* a crackling, akin to *estampar* to stamp, of Teutonic origin. See STAMP, *v. t.*] 1. A wild, headlong scamper, or running away, of a number of animals, usually due to fright; hence, any sudden flight or dispersion, as of a crowd or an army in a panic.
2. Any sudden unconcerted moving or acting together of a number of persons, as from some common impulse; as, a *stampede* to the gold regions; a *stampede* in a convention.

stam-pede' (stăm-pēd'), *v. i.*; STAM-PED'ED (-pēd'ĕd); STAM-PED'ING (-pēd'ĭng). 1. To run away in a panic; — said of droves of cattle, horses, etc., also of armies.
2. To move or act together suddenly and unconcertedly.

stam-pede', *v. t.* To cause to stampede.

stamp'er (stăm'pẽr), *n.* 1. One that stamps.
2. Specif.: *Post Offices.* A canceler of stamps.
3. An instrument for pounding or stamping, as the heavy metal piece attached to the lower end of a stamp in a stamp battery for crushing ore; a stamp head.
4. Any of various stamping machines, as for powdering calcined flints, cleansing fabrics in a revolving vessel, etc.
4. *pl.* Feet; shoes. *Obs. Slang.*

stamp'ing (stăm'pĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STAMP. Hence: *n.*
1. A noise made by the stamp of feet.
2. Something stamped out of another piece, as by machinery, or pressed or drawn into a definite shape from a blank.

stamping ground, a place much frequented; a favorite or habitual resort. *Slang.* — **s. mill,** *Mining*, a stamp mill.

stamp mill. *Mining.* A mill in which ore is crushed with stamps; also, a machine for stamping ore; a stamp battery.

stamp note. A stamped certificate from a customhouse authorizing a ship to receive certain freight. *Eng.*

stamp rock. *Mining.* Ore or metal-bearing rock requiring to be stamped before further metallurgical treatment.

stance (stăns), *n.* [OF. *estance* a standing, staying, position; in sense 3 F., fr. It. *stanza*. Cf. STANZA.] 1. A standstill; pause; stop; halt. *Lay Folks Mass Bk. Scott.*
2. Intermission; distance; fig., estrangement. *Obs.*
3. A stanza. *Obs.* *Chapman.*
4. Station; position; site. *Scot.*
5. Mode of standing or being placed; posture; as, the *stance* of a figure in a picture.
6. *Golf.* The position of a player's feet, relative to each other and to the ball, when he is making a stroke.

stanch, staunch (stănch; stänch; 140), *v. t.*; STANCHED, STAUNCHED (stănchtt; stänchtt); STANCH'ING, STAUNCH'ING. [ME. *sta(u)nchen*, OF. *estanchier*, F. *étancher* to stop a liquid from flowing; akin to Pr., Sp., & Pg. *estancar*, It. *stancare* to weary, LL. *stancare* (perh. for *stagnicare*), *stagnare*, to stanch, fr. L. *stagnare* to be or make stagnant. Cf. STAGNATE, STANK, *n.*] 1. To stop or check the flowing of, as blood; to stop the flowing of blood from; as, to *stanch* a cut.
2. To extinguish; quench; allay; quell. *Archaic or Dial.*

stanch, staunch, *v. i.* To cease, as the flowing of blood.

Immediately her issue of blood *stanched.* *Luke* viii. 44.

stanch, staunch, *n.* 1. That which stanches. *Obs.*
2. A floodgate to accumulate water for flashing a boat over a shallow in a stream. Cf. STANK.

stanch, staunch, *a.*; STANCH'ER, STAUNCH'ER (stän'chẽr; stän'-); STANCH'EST, STAUNCH'EST. [Cf. F. *étanche* not leaky, water-tight, OF. *estanc* dry, fem. *estanche*, Sp. *estanco* stopped, tight, not leaky, as a ship. See 1st STANCH, *v. t.*] 1. Water-tight; sound; as, a *stanch* ship; hence, firm; strong.
2. Firm in principle; constant and zealous; loyal; hearty; steady; true; steadfast; as, a *stanch* churchman, Tory.
3. Close; secret; private. *Obs.* *Locke.*

Syn. — Firm, constant, resolute, unwavering, unswerving, steady, loyal. — STANCH, STEADFAST agree in the idea of firmness of principle. STEADFAST implies unwavering or unswerving adherence to a course or policy; STANCH emphasizes the quality of resoluteness, or unquestioning loyalty to a cause or idea; as, "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be *steadfast*, unmovable" (1 *Cor.* xv. 58); "If love . . . survives through all sorrow, and remains *steadfast* with us through all changes" (*Thackeray*); "each *stanch* polemic, stubborn as a rock" (*Pope*). See STRONG.

stanch, staunch, *v. t.* To make stanch; to strengthen.

stan'chion (stăn'shŭn), *n.* Also **stan'chel.** [OF. *estanchon*, dial. form of *estançon*, F. *étançon*, fr. OF. *estance* a stay, a prop, orig., a standing, fr. L. *stans*, *stantis*, standing, p. pr. of *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. STANZA.] An upright bar, post, prop, or support, as for a roof, a ship's deck, an awning, or the like, or in a machine frame, etc.; specif., an iron mullion in a leaded window.

stan'chion, *v. t.* To secure (cattle in a stall) by a stanchion or stanchions, esp. by a pair placed so that the animal cannot withdraw his head from between them.

stand (stănd), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* STOOD (stŏŏd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAND'ING. [ME. *standen*, AS. *standan*; akin to OFries. *stonda*, *stān*, D. *staan*, OS. *standan*, *stān*, OHG. *stantan*, *stān*, G. *stehen*, Icel. *standa*, Dan. *staae*, Sw. *stå*, Goth. *standan*, Russ. *stoyat'*, L. *stare*, Gr. *ἱστάναι* to cause to stand, *στῆναι* to stand, Skr. *sthā*. Cf. ASSIST, CONSTANT, CONTRAST, DESIST, DESTINE, ECSTASY, EXIST, INTERSTICE, OBSTACLE, OBSTINATE, PREST, *n.*, REST remainder, SOLSTICE, STABLE, *a. & n.*, STAFF, STAGE, STALL, *n.*, STAMEN, STANCHION, STANZA, STATE, *n.*, STATUTE, STEAD, STEED, STOOL, STUD of

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stallanger. † STALLENGER.
stallant, *n.* A stallion. *Obs.*
stall'a-ry, *n.* Position of a clergyman holding a stall. *Obs.*
stal-la'tion, *n.* Installation. *Obs.*
stall'boat', *n.* A kind of fisher's boat. *Obs.*
stal'd. Stalled. *Ref. Sp.*
stallenge. † STALLAGE.
stal'len-ger, stal'lin-ger, *n.* [See STALLAGE.] One who pays stallage. *Obs. Scot.*
stall'er (stôl'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *steallere*, *staller*, a marshal.] 1. A stable keeper or hostler.
2. A standard bearer. *Obs. & R.*
stall'ing-ken', *n.* A house for receiving stolen goods. *Obs. Cant.*
stal'lion-ize, *v. i.* To behave as a stallion; — with *it*. *Rare.*
stallit. Obs. p. p. of STELL.
stall'man (stôl'măn), *n.* One who keeps a stall for selling goods, esp. books.
stall'ment, *n.* [See 1st STALL.] Arrangement of payments by installments. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
stallon, *n.* A scion or cutting.
stallowart. † STALWART.
stall plate. A plate bearing the arms of a knight, placed in his stall.
stall reader. One who reads books at a stall where they are exposed for sale.
stalon, staloun. † STALLION.
stalthe. † STEALTH. [*Obs.*]
stalwardhede, *n.* Stalworthness.
stal'wart-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
stal'wart-ly, *adv.* of STALWART.
stal'wart-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stal'worth (stôl'wŭrth; stŏl'-), *a* [See STALWART.] Stalwart. — **stal'worth-ly,** *adv.* — **stal'worth-ness,** *n. All Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [ness. *Obs.*]
stalworthhede, *n.* Stalworthness.
stal'worth-y, *a.* Stalworth. *Obs.*
stam. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STEM. [amaze. *Dial. Eng.*
stam (stăm), *v. t.* To astonish;
stam'bha (stŭm'bŭ; 134), *n.* [Skr., pillar, support.] = LAT.
stam'bou-line' (stăm'bōō-lēn'), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Stamboul*, a part of Constantinople.] A long outside single-breasted coat worn by Turkish officials on formal occasions. [ing stamens.
sta'mened (stā'mĕnd), *a.* Having
stam'in, (stăm'ĭn; stā'mĭn), *n* [OF. *estamine*, F. *étamine*. See TAMINE, STAMEN; cf. STAMMEL.] A harsh woolen or worsted cloth, often used for penitential shirts. *Obs.* [*pl.* of STAMEN.
stam'i-na (stăm'ĭ-nă), *n.*, *L.* **stam'i-nate** (-nāt), *v. t.* To indue with stamina. *Rare.*
stam'ine. Var. of STAMIN, *n.*
sta-min'e-ous (stă-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Stamineal.
stam'i-nid'i-um (stăm'ĭ-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *stamen* + *-idium.*] *Bot.* The antheridium. *Obs.*
stam'i-nig'er-ous (-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*stamen* + *-gerous.*] *Bot.* Staminiferous.
stam'i-node (stăm'ĭ-nōd), *n.* *Bot.* A staminodium. [*Obs.*]
stam'i-nous, *a.* = STAMINEAL.
stam'mel. † STAMPLE, *v.*
stam'merd. Stammered. *Ref. Sp.*
stam'mer-el (*Scot.* stăm'ẽr-ĕl), *n.* Stammerer; also, blunderer. *Obs. or Scot.* [*Scot.*
stam'mer-el, *a.* Half-witted.
stam'mer-er, *n.* One that stammers. [*mering*, p. pr.
stam'mer-ing-ly, *adv.* of *stammering.*
stam'mer-wort' (stăm'ẽr-wûrt'), *n.* Staggerwort.
stamp, *n.* [OF. *estampie* dancing tune, kind of song or poem; cf. Teutonic orig. Cf.. STAMP, *v.*] A kind of dance. *Obs.*
stam-ped'a-ble (stăm-pēd'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
stam-ped'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that stampedes.
stam-pe'do, *n.* A stampede. *Obs.*
stamp hammer. A power hammer that rises and falls vertically, like an ore stamp
stamp head. Any stamper in a stamp battery. *Now Rare.*
Stam'pi-an (stăm'pĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Etampes* (in L. form *Stampæ*), in France.] Designating a subdivision of European Oligocene. See GEOLOGY.
stam'ple (stăm'p'l; -pl), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *stammer* to stagger.] To stumble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stamps'man (stămps'măn), *n.* Operator of mining stamps. *R.*
stampt. Stamped. *Ref. Sp.*
stamp tax. = STAMP DUTY.
stamp'weed', *n.* Indian mallow.
stan (stăn). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STAND.
stanboghe. † STONEBOW.
stanc. † STANK. [*Scot.*
stance (stăns), *v. t.* To station.
stan'chel, stan'chell (*dial.* stăn'shĕl), *n.* [Cf. STANNEL.] Kestrel. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stan'chel (*dial.* stăn'sh'l), *n.* A stanchion. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [a stanchion.
stan'cheled (-sh'ld), *a.* Having
stan'cher (stăn'shẽr), *n.* A stanchion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stanch'er (stănch'ẽr; 140), *n.* One that stanches, or stops, flowing; specif., a styptic.
stanchion gun. A pivot gun, esp. a gun fixed to a boat, used in duck shooting.
stanch'less, *a.* See -LESS.
stanch'ly, *adv.* of STANCH.
stanch'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stancht. Stanched *Ref. Sp.*

horses, SUBSTANCE, SYSTEM.] **1.** To take, or be at rest in, an upright or firm position; as: **a** To support one's self on the feet in an erect or nearly erect position; — opposed to *lie*, *sit*, *kneel*, etc. **b** To be or become upright in its proper place, as a tree, a pillar, a house, etc.

Still green with bays each ancient altar *stands*. *Pope.*

c To take or occupy a (certain) standing position or posture; to take or have one's stand; — used with an adverb to indicate place, posture, or motion; as, to *stand* aloof, away, aside, back, down, off, out, over, up, straight, etc.

2. To occupy or hold a place; to have a situation; to be situated or located; as, Paris *stands* on the Seine.

3. To cease from movement or progress; to pause; stop; to remain stationary or inactive.

The star, which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and *stood* over where the young child was. *Matt.* ii 9.

4. Specif., *Hunting*, to point; — said of a dog.

5. To remain unchanged or unimpaired; to continue efficacious or valid; to endure; abide; last. "That the purpose of God might *stand*." *Rom.* ix. 11.

6. To hold one's ground; to maintain one's position.

By their own conduct they must *stand* or fall. *Cowper.*

7. To assume and maintain a particular position, attitude, or the like, as with reference to some question or course of action; to be fixed or steadfast, as in defense or antagonism; as, to *stand* for temperance; to *stand* with justice.

8. To make a stand; to act in opposition or resistance, as to an enemy. "To be valiant is to *stand*." *Shak.*

9. To have or maintain a relative position, order, or rank in or as if in a graded scale of any kind; as, he *stands* first in line of promotion; as a ruler, Elizabeth *stood* high; the thermometer *stands* at 78°; the stock *stands* above par.

10. To hesitate; scruple; as, he will not *stand* at murder.

11. To be in some particular state; to be; as, he *stands* accused; to *stand* ready; how does it *stand* with him?

12. To be essentially; to consist; — with *in*.

Sacrifice . . . which *stood* only in meats and drinks. *Heb.* ix. 10.

13. To be consistent; to agree; accord; — followed by *with* except in the phrase, it *stands* to reason.

Doubt me not; by heaven, I will do nothing
But what may *stand* with honor. *Massinger.*

14. To be a candidate for position or office.

He *stood* to be elected one of the proctors. *Walton.*

15. *Naut.* To hold a course at sea; to sail, in a specified direction; as, to *stand* from the shore, for the harbor.

16. To measure when erect on the feet.

17. *Card Playing.* To be, or signify that one is, willing to play with one's hand as dealt.

18. To cost; as, it *stood* me a groat. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

19. To concern; to be of interest or advantage (to); as, it *stood* him to leave the country for a time.

☞ In various senses, *stand* may be construed as transitive or intransitive according to the interpretation.

to stand and deliver, to halt and hand over valuables, etc.; — formerly used in the imperative as a challenge by footpads. — **to s. by. a** To be near; to be present. **b** To be set aside with disregard. "The commands *stand by* neglected." *Dr. H. More.* **c** To maintain; defend; support; as, *to stand by* one's party; also, to be or continue serviceable to. **d** *Naut.* To be, or get, ready; to be ready to act in relation to; as, *stand by* the main sheet; *stand by* to raise the anchor. — **to s. for. a** To represent; to be a symbol for; as, the judicial ermine *stands for* justice. **b** To guarantee or be sponsor for. *Colloq.* — **to s. in**, to cost; to represent a (certain) expense to. — **to s. in one's light**, to take a position harmful to one's interest. — **to s. in with**, to join; to be a partner with; specif., to be in secret, profitable alliance with. *Slang, U. S.* — **to s. off. a** To keep one's self at a distance. **b** Not to comply. **c** To keep at a distance in friendship, social intercourse, or acquaintance. **d** To appear prominent; to stand out. *Obs. or R.* — **to s. off and on**, *Naut.*, to remain near, as a coast, by sailing toward and then from it. — **to s. on** *or* **upon. a** To depend upon; as, my right *stands upon* my title deed. **b** To deem important; to magnify; to insist on; as, *to stand on* one's rights. **c** To be satisfied or convinced of. *Shak.* **d** To concern; interest; to be incumbent upon. **e** To proceed considerably on (or of); dwell upon. *Now Rare. Bacon.* **f** *Naut.* To continue on the same tack or course. — **to s. one in hand**, to conduce to one's interest; to be serviceable or advantageous; — with personal object in the dative case. *Dial.* — **to s. one in stead**, to be of use or advantage. "The smallest act . . . shall *stand* us *in* great *stead*." *Atterbury.* — **to s. on one's own legs** *or* **feet**, to support one's self; to be independent. — **to s. out. a** To project; to be prominent or conspicuous. **b** To persist in resolution or resistance; not to yield; to be stubborn. — **to s. over**, to be postponed; as, an assembly *stands over* to another date. — **to s. pat. a** *Poker.* To play, or signify one's intention of playing, one's hand as dealt, without resorting to the draw. **b** Hence, *Colloq.*, to oppose change of any kind; esp., *U. S. Politics*, to oppose any change in policy, esp. in the tariff policy. The phrase was first used to express the attitude of leaders of the Republican party by Senator Hanna in 1902. Hence: **stand'pat'ter** (stănd'păt'ẽr), **stand'pat'tism** (-Iz'm), *n.* — **to s. to. a** To ply; to urge; to persevere in using; as, *to stand to* one's oars. **b** To stand sponsor for (a child). *Dial. Eng.* — **to s. together**, to be consistent; to agree. — **to s. under**, to undergo; to withstand. "*Stand under* grievous imposition." *Shak.* — **to s. up** for, to defend; justify; to support, or attempt to support. — **to s. upon.** = TO STAND ON. — **to s. up to**, to meet fairly and fully, as a danger, a foe, an obligation, one's word or promise.

stand (stănd), *v. t.* **1.** To set upright; to cause to stand; as, to *stand* a man on his feet.

2. To endure; sustain; tolerate; bear, as, to *stand* the cold.

3. To resist, without yielding or receding; to withstand.

"Love *stood* the siege." *Dryden.*

4. To submit to; to suffer; abide.

And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate. *Addison.*

5. To abide by; to hold to, as one's word. *Obs. or R.*

6. To be at the expense of; to pay for; as, to *stand* treat; to *stand* the shot. *Colloq. Thackeray.*

Syn. — See BEAR.

to stand a chance, a show, etc., to have a chance or a likelihood or possibility. — **to s. a watch**, *Chiefly Naut.*, to serve for a turn of duty with the port or starboard watch; hence, to serve for a turn of any duty. — **to s. fire. a** *Mil. & Nav.* To receive the fire of an enemy without giving way. **b** To resist heat; to be capable of exposure to high temperatures without material damage. — **to s. off**, to hold at bay, as an assailant; to keep at a distance, as an undesired companion; to put off, as a dun. — **to s. one's ground**, to stand firm; to maintain one's position.

stand (stănd), *n.* [AS. *stand*. See STAND, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of standing or taking one's stand.

2. Specif., a halt or stop; esp., a halt for defense or resistance; as, to come to, or to make, a *stand*.

3. A place or post where one stands; a station.

4. Specif.: **a** The place where a witness stands to testify in court. **b** A raised platform or station whence a race or other outdoor spectacle may be viewed; a race course. **c** A starting post for a race. *Scot.*

5. A stall or booth for business; more broadly, any location or station for business, or considered as to its fitness for business opportunity; as, a cigar *stand*, a news *stand;* a cab *stand;* a good *stand* for a hotel, store, or the like.

6. *Theat.* A town where a touring company stops for performance; as, a one-night *stand*.

7 A small table; also, something on or in which anything may be placed for support; as, a hat, umbrella, or music *stand*.

8. Rank; standing in life; station. *Now Rare.*

9. A suit, set, or the like; of soldiers, a troop; as, a *stand* of clothes; a *stand*, or suit, of armor; a *stand*, or hive, of bees. See STAND OF ARMS, below. *Obs. or Dial.*

10. *Agric., Forestry, etc.* The relative number of plants of a field crop growing on a given area, esp. soon after germination; as, a good *stand* of corn or cotton. Cf. CATCH, *n.*, 8.

11. A young tree, usually reserved when other trees are cut; also, a tree growing or standing on its own root.

12. *Com.* Of pitch, 250 to 300 pounds.

13. A relatively small piece of land measured off (by an official surveyor) for sale, building, etc.; a lot, esp. one for a building site for business in town or village. *South Africa.*

14. A cask; a tub; a large barrel to hold water or salted beef. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

15. A stanza. *Obs.* *T. Lodge.*

Syn. — Stop, halt, rest, interruption, obstruction, perplexity, difficulty, embarrassment, hesitation.

at, or to, a stand, at, or to, a stop or standstill: esp., in a perplexing situation. — **s. of ammunition**, *Mil.*, formerly, a complete built-up round of spherical field-gun ammunition, including projectile, powder charge, and connecting and protecting parts; now, a complete metallic cartridge for a rapid-firing gun. *Rare.* — **s. of arms**, *Mil.*, formerly, a complete set for one soldier, as a rifle, bayonet, cartridge box, and belt; now, the rifle alone *Rare*, exc. in reports of captures. — **s. of colors** *or* **colours**, *Mil.*, the colors, or flags, carried by a unit, as a regiment; also, a single color or flag. *Rare*, exc. in reports of captures.

stand'age (stăn'dăj), *n.* **1.** Privilege of, or room for, standing, as of cattle, or a fee paid for it.

2. *Mining.* A reservoir in which water accumulates at the bottom of a mine; a sump.

stand'ard (-dărd), *n.* [OF. *estandart*, F. *étendard*, of Teutonic origin. In some senses fr. E. *stand*, influenced in form by the word fr. F. meaning banner. See STAND, *v.*; -ARD, or HARD.] **1.** Something elevated as a signal or beacon. *Obs.* *Cath. Angl.*

2. a A figure adopted as an emblem by any organized body of people; as, the eagle was the *standard* of the Roman legion; specif., *Her.*, a long, narrow, tapering flag of considerable size and richness used by a noble or leader on special occasions, and bearing badges, mottoes, and the like; — distinguished from a *banner*. **b** Loosely, a banner; as, the British royal *standard*.

3. A standard bearer. *Rare.*

4. That which is set up and established by authority as a rule for the measure of quantity, weight, extent, value, or quality; esp., the original specimen weight or measure sanctioned by government, as the standard pound, gallon, yard, meter, or the like.

5. That which is established by authority, custom, or general consent, as a model or example; criterion; test.

The court, which used to be the *standard* of propriety and correctness of speech. *Swift.*

6. *Coinage.* **a** Legal weight and fineness of the metal used in coins. **b** The standard of value (see in phrases) of a monetary system, being in modern systems gold (the gold **standard**) or silver (the **silver standard**).

7. In the common English, and some colonial, schools, a grade or class; as, the first *standard* (the next above the infants' classes and lowest of the graded classes).

8. *Chiefly Technical.* An upright support, as any of the vertical poles of a scaffold, either of the side supports of a lathe, sewing machine, etc., a stand for a lamp, the post or sheath of a plow, or the like; any upright in framing; a quarter or stud; hence, in general, a bearer or bearing, as either of the pedestals carrying a dynamo armature.

9. *Elec.* A guyed upright iron pole on the top of a roof, with brackets, insulators, etc., or a braced cluster or stack of such poles, for carrying overhead wires.

10. *Figure Weaving.* A heddle shaft into which a half heddle has been looped by passing the twine over and through the eyes of the shaft.

11. *Shipbuilding.* An inverted knee timber placed upon the deck instead of beneath it.

12. *Forestry.* **a** A tree permitted to remain after coppice felling. Cf. STANDEL. **b** Any tree from one to two feet in diameter breast-high. **c** A unit of timber measurement, being equal to about 200 feet board measure.

13. *Hort.* A tree, shrub, or herb grown with an erect, tree-like stem, and not dwarfed by grafting on the stock of a smaller species nor trained upon a wall or trellis.

14. *Bot.* A vexillum.

15. A large drinking cup or goblet. Cf. STANDING CUP.

16. A coffer; a large chest. *Obs.*

17. A complete assortment; suit; set. *Obs.* Cf. STAND, *n.*, 9.

18. A principal dish at table. *Obs.*

19. An old resident; an official or servant who has been long established. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — STANDARD, CRITERION. A STANDARD is an accepted or established rule or model; CRITERION adds to *standard* the implication of a test; as, "The French have set up purity for a *standard* of their language; and a masculine vigor is that of ours" (*Dryden*); "Wordsworth was wholly void of that shaping imagination which is the highest *criterion* of a poet" (*Lowell*). See PATTERN; 5th FLAG.

standard of comfort, *Econ.*, the degree of comfort on which a person or community tends to insist. — **standard of deferred payments**, a function of money which is affected by different conditions from those which govern its operation as a medium of exchange or as a measure of value in the old or traditional sense, because the time which may elapse between the creation and the settlement of a debt may witness great changes in the purchasing power of the article used as money. — **s. of life** *or* **living**, an irreducible minimum of economic goods and services which a given community or given class in the community insists on having, and in default of which it will steal or die. — **s. of value**, *Econ.*, the commodity which is made the measure of value in any comparison of values; specif., that which is made the measure of value in any monetary system.

stand'ard (stăn'dărd), *a.* **1.** Being, affording, or according with, a standard for comparison and judgment; as, *standard* time; *standard* weights and measures; a *standard* authority; *standard* gold or silver. The term is officially applied to many manufactured or prepared articles legally required to conform to specified conditions as to proportions of material; as, *standard* cocoa, ginger, glucose, meats, etc.

2. Hence: Having a recognized and permanent value; as, *standard* works in history; *standard* authors.

3. *Hort.* Of the form of a standard; not trained to a wall or support; as, *standard* fruit trees.

standard alphabet. See LEPSIUS ALPHABET. — **s. candle.** *Photometric Measurements.* See CANDLE, *n.*, 6. Also, the light given by such a candle, used as a unit for comparisons. — **s. cell**, *Elec.*, a cell used as a standard of electromotive force. See CLARK CELL, WESTON CELL. — **s. compass**, *Navig.*, a compass on board ship isolated as much as possible from abnormal influences, the courses being set by comparison of the steering compass with it. — **s. deal.** See 5th DEAL, *n.*, 1. — **s. gauge** *or* **gage. a** *Mach.* (1) A template or pattern for gauging the dimensions or shape of standardized parts. (2) A gauge used only for testing other similar gauges, and preserved as a reference, to detect wear of the working gauges. **b** *Railroads.* See GAUGE, *n.*, 5 **a.** — **s. gold** *or* **silver**, gold or silver of the proper fineness for coinage. In Great Britain this is, for gold, .916 ($\frac{11}{12}$), for silver, .925; in the United States, for gold and silver, .900. — **s. mineral.** *Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY. — **s. solution**, *Chem.*, a solution of standard or accurately known strength, used as a reagent. — **s. speed**, *Nav.*, in the United States navy, a speed set by the admiral in command. Whatever it is, *full speed* is one quarter greater, *half speed* one quarter less, *slow speed* one half less. *Reserve speed* is all possible speed with full boiler power. — **s. star**, a star which, its position and proper motion being well known, is used as a standard in determining time, latitude, the positions of other heavenly bodies, etc. — **s. timber.** See TIMBER, *n.*, 1. — **s. time**, the civil time established by law or by general usage over a region or country. In England the standard time is Greenwich mean solar time. In the United States and Canada four standards of time have been adopted by the railroads since 1883 and accepted by the people, viz., *Eastern* (color, as in maps, red), *Central* (blue), *Mountain* (green), and *Pacific* (yellow), corresponding severally to the mean local times of the 75th, 90th, 105th, and 120th meridians west from Greenwich, and being therefore five, six, seven, and eight hours slower than Greenwich time. Changes from one standard to another are often made at prominent stations, as at Buffalo, Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Augusta, Ga., from Eastern to Central time and *vice versa*. A fifth standard, *Intercolonial*, *Colonial*, *Atlantic*, or *Provincial* time, corresponding to the 60th meridian and one hour faster than Eastern time, is used in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. — **s. type.** See TYPE. — **s. white oil.** See KEROSENE. — **s. wire gauge** *or* **gage.** See WIRE GAUGE.

standard bearer. a An officer or soldier of an army, company, battery, or troop, who bears a standard; hence, the leader of any organization or movement; as, the *standard bearer* of a political party. **b** A standard-wing (bird).

standard coppice. *Forestry.* Coppice containing standards. Called also *coppice under standards*.

standard forest. *Forestry.* A forest of standards.

stand'ard-ize (stăn'dăr-dīz), *v. t;* -IZED (-dīzd); -IZ'ING (-dīz'Ing). To reduce to, or compare with, a standard; to render standard; to determine the strength, scale value, etc., of, by comparison with some standard; as, to *standardize* a solution; to *standardize* a voltmeter. — **stand'ard-i-za'tion** (-dĭ-zā'shŭn; -dī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **stand'ard-iz'er** (-dīz'ẽr), *n.*

stand'ard-wing', *n.* **a** A curious bird of paradise (*Semioptera wallacii*) which has two long special feathers standing erect on each wing. **b** The pennant-winged nightjar.

stand'-by', *n.* One that stands by one in need; one to be relied upon either for regular use or for an emergency.

stand'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Upright or erect; upright on the feet or in place; as, a *standing* audience; *standing* grain.

2. At rest; specif., of water, not flowing; stagnant.

3. Not transitory; not liable to fade or vanish; lasting; as, a *standing* color.

4. Established by law, custom, or the like; settled; permanent; as, a *standing* army; *standing* committees.

5. Not movable; fixed; as, a *standing* bed. Cf. TRUNDLE-BED.

6. Done from a standing position; as, a *standing* jump.

standing army, a permanent army of paid soldiers. Cf. MILITIA. — **s. band**, a band of linen starched or wired, formerly worn about the neck. Cf. BAND, *n.*, 6 **a.** — **s. bevel.** See BEVEL, *n.*, 1. — **s. block**, a fixed pulley block. Cf. RUNNING BLOCK. — **s. bolt.** = STUD BOLT. — **s. committee**, in legislative bodies, churches, etc., a committee to consider subjects of a particular class arising during a stated period. — **s. cup**, a tall goblet, with a foot and a cover. Cf. STANDARD, *n.*, 15. — **s. cypress**, a handsome polemoniaceous herb (*Gilia coronopifolia*) of the southern United States, having finely dissected leaves and a spike of scarlet tubular flowers. — **s. finish**, *Arch.*, that part of the interior fittings, esp. of a dwelling house, which is permanent and fixed. — **S. Fishes' Bible.** See BIBLE, 2. — **s. lug.** See LUGSAIL. — **s. order. a** *Mil.* An order always in force and not subject to change by an officer temporarily in command. **b** *pl. Parl. Practice.* The rules for the guidance and government of procedure which endure through successive sessions until vacated or repealed; — distinguished, in Eng. parliamentary practice, from *sessional orders*. **c** *Eccl.* The denomination established by law; — a term formerly used in Connecticut of the Congregational Church, the State church until 1818. — **s. part.** *Naut.* **a** That part of a tackle made fast to the block, or to



Standing Cup.

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stand'ant, *p. a.* Standing. *Obs.*
stand'bed', *n.* A bed with posts. *Obs.*
stand'board', *n.* A standing table. *Obs.*
stan-ded. † STONE-DEAD.
stand-ee', *n.* See -EE. *Colloq.*

stand'el, *n.* [From STAND, *n.*] *Forestry.* A standard. *Obs.*
standelwelks, standelwort, *n.* Standergrass. *Obs.*
stand'er, *n.* **1.** One that stands. **2.** Hence: a *Forestry.* A standard. *Obs.* **b** *Mining.* A coal-pillar support. *Dial. Eng.* **c** A scout or watcher for a thief or footpad. *Old Slang.* **d** *Eccl. Hist.* See PENITENT, *n.*, 2.
‖ Stän'de-rath', *or* **Stän'de-rat'** (shtĕn'dē-rat'), *n.* [G.] *Switzerland.* See LEGISLATURE.

stand'er-by', *n.* A bystander.
stand'er-grass' (stăn'dẽr-grăs'), *n.* Male orchis *Dial. Eng.*
standert. † STANDARD.
stand'er-wort' (stăn'dẽr-wûrt'), *n.* Standergrass
stand'-far-off', *n.* A kind of coarse stuff for clothing. *Obs.*
standfra. *a.* [*stand* + (prob.) dial. *fra* fro, from.] Unyielding; haughty; reserved. *Obs.*
stand'ful. *n.* [Cf. dial. *stand* a tub, or Gael. *stann, stannt.*] A tubful; a pailful. *Obs. Scot.*
stand'fur'ther, *n.* Quarrel; aloofness. *Dial. Eng.*
stand'-fur'ther-off', *n* A kind of coarse cloth. Cf. STAND-FAR-OFF *Obs.*
stand hawk The kestrel, from its hovering. *Brit.*

any point or object. **b** That part of a rope around which turns are taken with the running part in making a knot or bend. **c** That part of a hook opposite the point. **d** The part of a rope at the end which is fastened to anything. — **standing piece.** a standing cup. *Obs.* — **s. press,** *Print. & Bookbinding,* a press in which sheets or books are piled and pressed. — **s. rigging,** *Naut.,* the cordage or ropes which sustain the masts and fixed spars, such as the bowsprit, and remain fixed, as the shrouds and stays.

stand'ing (stăn'dĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that stands or comes to a stand, the state of being erect on the feet; stand. **2.** Place to stand in; station; stand. **3.** Condition in society; relative position; reputation; rank; as, a man of good *standing,* or of high *standing.* **4.** Maintenance of position or condition; duration; as, a custom of long *standing;* an officer of long *standing.*

stand'ish (stăn'dĭsh), *n.* [*stand* + *dish.*] A stand, or case, for writing materials.

stand'-off', *n.* **1.** Act of standing off. **2.** A counterbalancing effect; neutralization; by extension, in games, contests, bets, etc., a tie; a draw. — **stand'-off'ish,** *a.* — **stand'-off'ish-ness,** *n.*

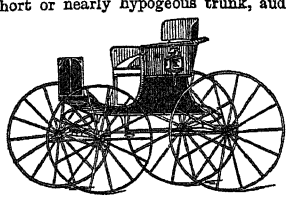
stand'pipe' (stănd'pīp'), *n.* **a** A high vertical pipe or reservoir for water used to secure a uniform pressure in a supply system. **b** = MOUTHPIECE, 5 **b.**

stand'point' (-point'), *n.* [Cf. G. *standpunkt.*] A fixed point or station; a position from which objects or principles are viewed, and according to which they are compared and judged; as, the historical *standpoint.*

stand'still' (-stĭl'), *n.* **1.** A standing without moving forward or backward; a stop; a state of rest. **2.** *Astron.* The downward direction from maximum in the light curve of a variable star, when interrupted by a secondary rise in brightness.

stand'-up', *a.* **1.** Erect; upright; specif., of a collar, stiff and high with no fold. **2.** Done, taken, etc., while in a standing position; as, a *stand-up* lunch; specif., *Cant,* designating a fight with few or no false falls and little retreating. *Colloq.*

Stan-ge'ri-a (stăn-jē'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after one Dr. *Stanger,* who introduced it.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African cycads having a short or nearly hypogeous trunk, aud bracted strobiles. *S. paradoxa* is the *Hottentot's-head.*



Stanhope b.

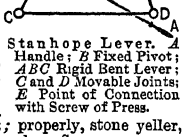
stan'hope (stăn'-hōp; stăn'ŏp), *n.* **a** A style of buggy typically with high seat and closed back and characterized by a heavy erect piece (the **Stanhope pillar**) at each side, straight-edged behind where the seat panels join it but curved in front, forming the front of the arm rest above and merging into an open sill below. **b** Hence, any high buggy in which the side construction follows such lines.

Stan-ho'pe-a (stăn-hō'pē-ă), *n.* [NL., after Philip Henry, 5th Earl *Stanhope.*] **a** *Bot.* A genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids having pseudobulbs, each of which sends up a single large leaf and a raceme of large fragrant flowers of various colors and markings. The sepals are nearly equal; the lip is more or less contorted, with fleshy appendages. Also [*L. c.*], a plant of this genus. **b** [*l. c.*] A perfume made from orchids of this genus.



Stanhopea. Flower of *S. insignis.* 1/6

Stanhope levers. A system of levers devised by Charles, 3d Earl Stanhope, and applied in 1798 to his (the first) iron printing press to cause the platen to descend with decreasing rapidity and so with increasing force.



Stanhope Lever. *B* Handle; *B* Fixed Pivot; *ABC* Rigid Bent Lever; *C* and *D* Movable Joints; *E* Point of Connection with Screw of Press.

stan'na-ry (stăn'ă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [LL. *stannaria.*] A tin mine; tin works; also, a region containing tin works. — **stan'na-ry,** *a.*

stan'nel (-ĕl), *n.*, *or* **stannel hawk.** [AS. *stängella, stangilla;* properly, stone yeller, i. e., a bird that yells from the rocks. See STONE, YELL; cf. STONEGALL.] The kestrel. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stan'nic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *stannum* tin: cf. F. *stannique.*] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, tin; specif., designating compounds in which tin has a valence of four, as contrasted with *stannous.* — **stannic acid.** **a** A substance (*α-stannic acid*) got as a white gelatinous precipitate by boiling an aqueous solution of stannic chloride or by treating it with ammonia. It dissolves in alkalies, forming salts, as Na_2SnO_3. **b** A white powder (*metastannic acid* or *β-stannic acid*) obtained by heating tin with concentrated nitric acid. It forms soluble salts with alkalies, as $Na_2Sn_2O_{11}$. — **s. chloride,** a colorless, mobile liquid, $SnCl_4$, which fumes in the air, obtained by heating tin or stannous chloride in chlorine gas. Mixed by heating tin or stannous chloride in chlorine gas. Mixed with a little water it solidifies to a soft crystalline mass, with the so-called **butter of tin.** It is used as a mordant in dyeing and calico printing. — **stannic oxide,** tin oxide, SnO_2, occurring in cassiterite and produced artificially as a white amorphous powder. It is used in making white enamels, for polishing glass, etc. — **s. sulphide,** a yellow precipitate, SnS_2, got by treating a solution of a stannic salt with hydrogen sulphide. By heating in the presence of sal ammoniac it crystallizes, forming **mosaic gold.**

stan'nite (stăn'ĭt), *n.* *Min.* A steel-gray or iron-black mineral of a metallic luster occurring in granular masses; tin pyrites. It is a compound of tin, copper, iron, and sulphur, and sometimes zinc. H., 4. Sp. gr., 4.3–4.52.

stan'no- (stăn'ō-). [L. *stannum* tin.] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *relation to,* or *connection with, tin,* or indicating *tin as an ingredient.*

stan-no'so- (stă-nō'sō-), *a.* *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *relation to,* or *connection with,* certain *stannous compounds.*

stan'no-type (stăn'ō-tīp'), *n.* [*stanno-* + *-type.*] **a** A photograph taken upon a tin plate; a tintype. **b** A modification of the woodburytype in which a gelatin intaglio, protected by a sheet of tin foil pressed into intimate contact with its surface, is used as a plate from which to print.

stan'nous (-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or containing, tin; specif., designating compounds in which tin has a valence of two, as contrasted with *stannic.* — **stannous chloride,** a compound, $SnCl_2$, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on tin either as an anhydrous white solid or in monoclinic crystals (*tin crystals* or *tin salt*) containing two molecules of water. The latter is used as a mordant. — **s. oxide,** a black powder or dark-green crystalline substance, SnO, which on heating in air burns, forming stannic oxide.

stan'num (-ŭm), *n.* [L., alloy of silver and lead; later, tin.] *Chem.* Tin.

stan'za (stăn'zä), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-ZAS** (-zăz), It. **-ZE** (stän'tsā). [It. *stanza* a room, habitation, a stanza, i. e., a stop, fr. L. *stans,* p. pr. of *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. ESTANCIA, STANCE, STANCHION.] **1.** *Pros.* A group of verses or lines combined according to a typical scheme, and constituting one of such identically formed divisions of a song or poem; — also called *strophe,* which is used preferably of classical verse. **2.** *Arch.* An apartment or division in a building; a room or chamber; as, Raphael's *Stanze* in the Vatican.

Syn. — See VERSE.

stan-za'ic (stăn-zā'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, stanzas.

sta-pe'di-al (stă-pē'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [LL. *stapes* stirrup.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the stapes.

sta-pe'di-us (stă-pē'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *stapes.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A small muscle of the middle ear of mammals arising from the wall of the tympanum and inserted into the neck of the stapes. Its tendon sometimes contains a slender spine of bone.

Sta-pe'li-a (-lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Joannes Bodæus a *Stapel,* a physician and botanist of Leyden.] *Bot.* A large genus of African asclepiads. They are succulent leafless herbs, with quadrangular, toothed stems, like the joints of a cactus. The oddly colored flowers, often several inches across, and in *S. gigantea* a foot or more across, have usually the odor of carrion. Also [*l.c.*], a plant of this genus.



Stapelia (*S. asterias*).

sta'pes (stā'pēz), *n.* [LL., a stirrup.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The innermost of the chain of ossicles of the ear of mammals; the stirrup bone. It has the form of a stirrup, the base occupying the fenestra ovalis of the tympanum, and the head being connected to the incus. **b** In other vertebrates, the inner segment of the columella auris, or, sometimes, the entire columella.

Staph'y-le'a (stăf'ĭ-lē'ă), *n.* [NL., earlier *Staphylodendron,* fr. Gr. σταφυλή cluster of grapes; — so named from the clustered fruit.] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubs, the bladder nuts, type of the family Staphyleaceæ. They have opposite trifoliolate or pinnate leaves and drooping panicles of white flowers, succeeded by inflated capsules.

Staph'y-le-a'ce-æ (-lē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot* A family of plants (order Sapindales), the bladder-nut family, having compound leaves, perfect regular flowers with introrse anthers, and inflated capsular fruit. There are about 5 genera, widely distributed. — **staph'y-le-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

staph'y-lo- (stăf'ĭ-lō-), **staphyl-.** Combining form from Greek σταφυλή, *bunch of grapes, the uvula,* chiefly used with reference to the uvula.

staph'y-lo-coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *staphylo-* + *coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* a [*cap.*] Syn. of MICROCOCCUS. **b** Any of various species of *Micrococcus* (as *M. pyogenes* or its varieties) in which the cocci form bunches or clusters; hence, any microörganism of this type. Staphylococci are the ordinary causal agents in localized abscesses, in pustules, boils, etc. — **staph'y-lo-coc'cic** (stăf'ĭ-lō-kŏk'sĭk), *n.*

staph'y-lo'ma (-lō'mă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σταφυλωμα, fr. σταφυλή a bunch of grapes.] *Med.* A protrusion of any part of the globe of the eye. — **staph'y-lo-mat'ic** (-lō-măt'ĭk), *a.* — **staph'y-lom'a-tous** (-lŏm'ă-tŭs; -lō'mă-tŭs), *a.*

staph'y-lo-plas'ty (stăf'ĭ-lō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*staphylo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* A plastic operation for remedying defects of the soft palate. — **staph'y-lo-plas'tic** (-lō-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

staph'y-lor'a-phy } (-lōr'ă-fĭ), *n.* [*staphylo-* + Gr.
staph'y-lor'rha-phy } ῥάπτειν to sew: cf. F. *staphylorraphie.*] *Surg.* The plastic operation of uniting a cleft palate. — **staph'y-lor-aph'ic, staph'y-lor-rhaph'ic** (-lōr-ăf'ĭk), *a.*

staph'y-lot'o-my (-lŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*staphylo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* **a** The operation of removing a staphyloma by cutting. **b** Incision or excision of the uvula.

sta'ple (stā'p'l), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *stapel* a pile, stocks, emporium, akin to AS. *stapol* a post, pillar, step, threshold, G. *stapel* a heap, mart, stake, *staffel* step of a ladder, Sw. *stapel* pile, heap, stocks, Dan. *stabel,* and E. *step:* cf. OF. *estaple* a mart, F. *étape,* fr. D. or LG. In sense 7 prob. fr. OF. *estaple* a post or stake to which different things were fastened, the same word; cf. F. *étaple* an anvil used in nail making. The orig. sense was perh. a support, a firm framework, hence, goods piled up. See STEP.] **1.** A settled mart; an emporium; a city or town to which merchants brought commodities for sale or exportation in bulk; a place for wholesale traffic. In England, formerly, the king's *staple* was established in certain ports or towns, and certain goods could not be exported unless brought there to be rated and charged with the duty. The chief of these *staple* commodities were wool, skins, and leather. The law merchant as administered in the courts of the staple, or staple courts, was sometimes called the law of the staple, and under it aliens were tried by a jury of aliens. *Hist.*

2. Hence, place of supply; source; market.

Whitehall naturally became the chief *staple* of news. *Macaulay.*

3. The principal commodity of traffic in a market; a chief commodity or production of a place; as, wheat, maize, and cotton are great *staples* of the United States. **4.** The principal constituent in anything; chief item. **5.** Unmanufactured material; raw material. **6. a** A lock of wool as it grows on the sheep and as it appears in the shorn fleece. **b** The general fiber of wool, cotton, flax, or the like, commonly used as an index of quality or fitness for being combed; as, a fine or long *staple.* **7.** A loop of iron, or a bar or wire, bent and formed with two points to be driven into wood, etc., to hold a hook, pin, or the like; also, a similarly shaped piece of thin wire, driven through papers, etc., and clinched to bind them. **8.** A supporting post or frame, as of a bed. *Obs. or R.* **9.** *Mining.* **a** A shaft, smaller and shorter than the principal one, joining different levels. **b** A small pit. *Eng.* **10.** *Founding.* = CHAPLET, 7. **11.** A district granted to an abbey. *Obs.* *Camden.*

sta'ple, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or being a market or staple for, commodities; as, a *staple* town. *Now Rare.* **2.** Established in commerce; occupying the markets; settled; as, a *staple* trade. *Dryden.* **3.** Fit to be sold; marketable. *Rare.* *Swift.* **4.** Regularly produced or made in large quantities; belonging to wholesale traffic; hence, principal; chief.

Wool, the great *staple* commodity of England *Hallam.*

sta'ple, *v. t.*; STA'PLED (stā'p'ld); STA'PLING (-plĭng). **1.** To secure by a staple or staples. **2.** To sort according to its staple; as, to *staple* cotton.

stapling machine. = STAPLER, 3.

sta'pler (-plẽr), *n.* **1.** A dealer in staple goods. **2.** One employed to assort wool according to its staple. **3.** A machine that binds papers together with wire staples.

star (stär), *n.* [ME. *sterre,* AS. *steorra;* akin to OFries. *stera,* OS. *sterro,* D. *ster,* OHG. *sterno, sterro,* G. *stern,* Icel. *stjarna,* Sw. *stjerna,* Dan. *stierne,* Goth. *staírnō,* Bret. & Corn. *steren,* L. *stella,* Gr. ἀστήρ, ἄστρον, Skr. *star;* perh. fr. a root meaning, to scatter, Skr. *stṛ,* L. *sternere* (cf. STRATUM), and originally applied to the stars as being strewn over the sky, or as being scatterers or spreaders of light. Cf. ASTER, ASTEROID, ASTRONOMY, CONSTELLATION, DISASTER, STELLAR.] **1.** Any of the self-luminous bodies seen in the heavens; any heavenly body other than the sun, moon, comets, meteors, and nebulæ. Astronomically the sun is often considered a star, because its spectrum is practically identical with the spectrum of nearly half of the fixed stars. About 100 have names, which were given by ancient Greek and medieval Arabian astronomers. Bayer (1572–?1625) instituted the modern method of designating stars in order of brightness in a given constellation, by making use of the letters of the Greek alphabet, followed by Roman letters if necessary. Catalogue numbers are used for even fainter stars. The decimal magnitudes (see MAGNITUDE, *n.*, 5) from −1.4 to 1.5 correspond to the old designation *first magnitude;* 1.6 to 2.5 to *second magnitude;* 2.6 to 3.5 to *third magnitude,* and so on. In every case the letter or numeral is followed by

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stand'pat'ter, stand'pat'tism, etc. See *to stand pat,* under STAND, *v. t.*

stand'post', *n.* A post forming a stand, as for a hydrant.

stand rest = MISERERE, 4.

stane. † STAIN; STOW, place.

stane (stān). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STONE.

stane'chat' (-chăt'), **stane'-chack'** (chăk'), **stane'chack'er,** *n.* Stonechat *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stanene † STONEN.

stan'er (stăn'ẽr). Scot. var. of STANNER.

stane'-raw' (stān'rô'), *or* **stan'-ey-rag'** (stān'ĭ-răg'), *n.* [AS. *stān* stone + *ragu* lichen] A lichen (*Parmelia saxatilis*) yielding a purple dye. *Scot.*

stang † STANK. [STING.]

stang (stăng). Archaic pret. of STING (stŏng; stōng), *n.* [Sw., lit., pole.] See MEASURE. *Table.*

stang (*dial.* stăng, stāng). *v. t. & i.* & *n.* [Akin to *sting:* cf. Icel. *stanga* to prick.] Sting; throb; ache; also, spear (for eels.) *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stang, *n.* [ME. *stange,* of Scand. or Dutch origin; cf Icel. *stöng,* akin to Dan. *stang,* Sw. *stång,* D. *stang,* G. *stange,* OHG. *stanga,* AS. *steng;* fr. the root of E. *sting.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A pole, rail, or beam. **2.** A rood (of land). *Obsoles.* **3.** Specif.: **a** The bar of a door. **b** A cart shaft. **c** A lever. **d** A wooden hanger for carcasses.

stang, *v. t. & i.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To cause (one) to ride on a stang. [a stang. **2.** To carry, stir, or fasten, with]

stang ball. *Mil* A bar shot. *Obs.*

stan'iel (stăn'y ĕl). Var. of STANNEL.

stan'iel-ry, *n.* Hawking with stannels. *Obs.* [var of ?STANG.

stank (stăngk). Scot. & dial. Eng.

stank, *pret* of STINK.

stank (*dial* stăngk), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. *stånka* to pant.] To pant; gasp; moan; sigh. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stank, *a.* [OF. *estanc,* or It. *stanco.* Cf. ?STANCH, *a. & v.*] Weak; worn out. *Obs*

stank, *n.* [ME. *stanc,* OF. *estanc,* F. *étang,* fr. (assumed) LL. *stancum,* for L. *stagnum* a pool. Cf. STAGNATE, TANK a cistern.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.* **a** Pond; pool; ditch. **b** Reservoir; tank. **c** Dam; weir.

stank (*dial.* stăngk, stăngk), *v. t.* [OF. *estankier.* See STANCH, *v. t.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To stanch; dam; bank up. **b** To fortify or drain with a ditch.

stank hen, *or* **stank'ie** (stăng'kĭ), *n.* See GALLINULE. *Scot.*

stan'nage, *n.* [Cf. STAND; -AGE.] A stall. *Obs.*

stan'nate (stăn'āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *stannate.*] Salt of stannic acid.

stan'ne-ous, *a.* [L. *stanneus.*] Stannous. *Obs.*

stan'ner (stăn'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *stānere* stony ground.] A small stone in or by a stream; a ridge of stones on the seashore; also, gravel; — chiefly *pl.* — **stan'ner-y,** *a. Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stan'ner-y. † STANNARY.

stan-nif'er-ous (stă-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stannum* tin + E. *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding tin.

stan'nin (stăn'ĭn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STANDING.

stan'no-fu'or-ide (stăn'ō-flō'ōr-īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* Any one of a series of double fluorides of tin (*stannum*) and some other element or radical.

stan'sel. † STENCIL.

‖ **stans pe'de in ru'no.** [L.] Standing on one foot.

Horace (*Satires,* I. iv 10).

stanssour. † STANCHER.

stan'sti-cle (*dial.* stăn'stĭ-k'l), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *stang* horn, pin, sting, and E. STICKLEBACK.] Stickleback. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stant. Obs. pres. indic 3d pers. sing. of ?STAND.

stant (stĭnt). Scot var. of STENT, stint; ?TENT, tax.

‖ **stan'te ma'tri-mo'ni-o** (măt'rĭ-mō'nĭ-ō). [L.] *Law.* While the marriage is in force.

stan'zaed (stăn'zăd). *a.* Composed of stanzas. [*Obs.*]

stan'zo. *n.* A stanza (of verses).

stap (stăp). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STEP, STOP

stap (stăp), *n.* A stave, as of a cask or tub. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stap, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *stappa* to stamp, to bray in a mortar, Norw dial. *stappa* to stamp, to stuff in, pack.] To stuff; — with *in. Obs*

sta'pe-dec'to-my (stā'pē-dĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*stapes* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the stapes.

sta'pel (*dial.* stā'p'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. of STAPLE.

staphisagre. † STAVESACRE.

staph'i-sa'grine (stăf'ĭ-sā'grĭn; -grēn; 184), *n.* Also **-grin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{39}O_8N$, in staveacre seeds.

staphyl- See STAPHYLO-.

staph'y-le (stăf'ĭ-lē), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. σταφυλή a bunch of grapes, also, uvula when swollen.] *Anat.* The uvula. *Rare.*

-staph'y-line (-lĭn; -līn), *a.*

Staph'y-lin'i-dæ (-lĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr σταφυλῖνος a kind of insect.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the rove beetles.

-staph'y-lin'id (-ĭd), *a. & n.*

sta-phyl'i-on (stă-fĭl'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr σταφύλιον, dim. of σταφυλή. See STAPHYLE.] *Cranial.* The median point of the hinder edge of the hard palate.

staph'y-li'tis (stăf'ĭ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See STAPHYLO-; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the uvula.

staph'y-loe-de'ma, *or* **-le-de'ma** (-lē-dē'mă), *n.* [NL. See STAPHYLO-.] Œdema of the uvula.

staph'y-lop-to'sis (-lŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *staphylo-* + *ptosis.*] *Med.* Abnormal lengthening of the uvula.

stapill. † STABLE, STAPLE.

sta'pled (stā'p'ld), *a.* Having or yielding a staple (sense 6).

staple right. A right of forcing any passing vessel either to pay duty or to sell its cargo in the market place, — orig. possessed by towns in the Netherlands, later introduced into the colony of New Netherlands (New York).

stappe. † STEP, STOP.

stap'ple (*dial.* stăp'l), *n.* Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STAPLE.

star, *n.* [CF. Icel. *störr* sedge. Dan. *star.* Sw. *starr.*] Beach GRASS; sedge. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

star (*dial.* stär). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STARE, STARVE.

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the Latin genitive of the constellation name. Variable stars are often designated by the capital letters R, S, T, etc., followed by the appropriate constellation genitive.

The apparent points of stars are due to scintillation arising from inequalities of the earth's atmosphere. Stars are distinguished as *planets* and *fixed stars* (which see).

TABLE OF FIXED STARS.

Proper Name	Constellation Name	Magnitude	Right Ascension (1900.0)	Declination (1900.0)
			h m	° ′
Acamar	θ Eridani	2.9	2 55	S40 40
Achernar	α Eridani	0.4	1 34	S57 42
Acrab	β^1 Scorpii	2.9	16 0	S19 34
Acrux	α^1 Crucis	0.9	12 22	S62 36
Acubens	α Cancri	4.1	8 54	N12 12
Adhafera	ζ Leonis	3.4	10 12	N23 52
Adhara	ε Canis Majoris	1.5	6 55	S28 51
Adib	α Draconis	3.7	14 2	N64 48
Agena	β Centauri	0.7	13 57	S59 56
Aladfar	η Lyræ	5.0	19 11	N38 59
Al Bali	ε Aquarii	3.6	20 43	S9 50
Albireo	β Cygni	3.1	19 27	N27 46
Alchiba, Al Chiba	α Corvi	4.3	12 4	S24 13
Alcor	g Ursæ Majoris	4.5	13 22	N55 27
Alcyone	η Tauri or Pleiadum	3.1	3 42	N23 50
Aldebaran	α Tauri or Hyadum	1.0	4 31	N16 20
Alderamin	α Cephei	2.6	21 16	N62 12
Aldhafara, Aldhafera	= Adhafera			
Alfirk	β Cephei	3.4	21 28	N70 10
Algedi	α^1 Capricorni & α^2 Capricorni	4.4	20 13	S12 49
		3.7	20 13	S12 49
Algenib	γ Pegasi	2.8	0 9	N14 41
Algenib	α Persei	1.9	3 18	N49 32
Algieba	γ^1 Leonis	2.5	10 15	N20 18
Algol	β Persei, v'r	2.3	3 2	N40 37
Algorab	δ^2 Corvi	3.1	12 25	S16 1
Alhena	γ Geminorum	2.0	6 33	N16 29
Alioth	ε Ursæ Majoris	1.8	12 50	N56 27
Alkaid	η Ursæ Majoris	1.9	13 44	N49 46
Alkalurops	μ^1 Boötis	4.5	15 21	N37 42
Alkaphrah	See El Kophrah			
Alkes	α Crateris	4.4	10 55	S17 49
Almak	γ Andromedæ	2.2	1 58	N41 54
Almuredin	ε Virginis	3.1	12 58	N11 27
Al Nasl	γ^2 Sagittarii	2.9	18 0	S30 26
Alnitak	ζ Orionis	1.9	5 36	S1 59
Alnitam, Alnilam	ε Orionis	1.8	5 32	S1 16
Al Niyat	σ Scorpii & τ Scorpii	3.0	16 16	S25 23
		2.9	16 30	S28 2
Alphard	α Hydræ	2.1	9 23	S8 16
Alphecca	α Coronæ Borealis	2.3	15 31	N27 1
Alpherat, Alpheratz	α Andromedæ, or δ Pegasi	2.1	0 4	N28 36
Al Rischa	α Piscium	4.0	1 57	N2 20
Alshain	β Aquilæ	3.9	19 51	N6 11
Altair	α Aquilæ	0.9	19 46	N8 38
Al Tarf	β Cancri	3.8	8 12	N9 28
Aludra	η Canis Majoris	2.4	7 21	S29 8
Alula Australis	ξ Ursæ Majoris	3.8	11 13	N32 2
Alula Borealis	ν Ursæ Majoris	3.7	11 14	N33 35
Alya	θ¹ Serpentis	4.5	18 52	N4 5
Ancha	θ Aquarii	4.4	22 12	S8 14
Anchat = Angetenar				
Angetenar	τ^2 Eridani	4.8	2 47	S21 22
Antares	α Scorpii	1.2	16 24	S26 14
Apollo = Castor				
Arcturus	α Boötis	0.2	14 12	N19 39
Arided	α Cygni	1.4	20 38	N44 57
Arkab	β^1 Sagittarii & β^2 Sagittarii	3.8	19 16	S44 37
		4.4	19 17	S44 58
Arneb	α Leporis	2.7	5 29	S17 53
Ascella	ζ Sagittarii	2.7	18 57	S30 1
Asellus Australis	γ Cancri	4.0	8 38	N21 48
Asellus Borealis	δ Cancri	3.9	8 40	N18 29
Aspidiske	ι Argus Navis or Carinæ	2.2	9 15	S58 54
Asterion	Canum Venatic orum			
Asterope	= Sterope			
Atik	o Persei	4.0	3 39	N32 0
Atlas	27 Tauri or Pleiadum	4.0	3 44	N23 47
Azelfafage	π^1 Cygni	5.0	21 39	N50 47
Azha	η Eridani	3.7	2 52	S9 15
Azimech	= Spica			
Baham	θ Pegasi	3.6	22 6	N5 45
Batenkaitos, or Baten Kaitos	ζ Ceti	3.6	1 47	S10 47
Beid	o^1 Eridani	4.2	4 7	S7 4
Bellatrix	γ Orionis	1.7	5 20	N6 16
Benetnasch	= Alkaid			
Betelgeuse	α Orionis, var.	0.9	5 50	N7 23
Betelgeux	= Betelgeuse			
Biham = Baham				
Botein	δ Arietis	4.3	3 6	N19 23
Canopus	α Argus Navis or Carinæ	-0.8	6 22	S52 39
Capella	α Aurigæ: 37	0.1	5 10	N45 54
Caph	β Cassiopeiæ	2.4	0 4	N58 39
Castor	α^2 Geminorum	1.9	7 29	N32 5
Cebalrai	β Ophiuchi	2.9	17 39	N4 51
Celæno	g Tauri or Pleiadum	6.5	3 40	N24 1
Chara	β Canum Venaticorum	4.4	12 29	N41 51
Cor Caroli	α Canum Venaticorum	3.2	12 52	N38 48
Cor Hydræ	= Alphard			
Cor Leonis	= Regulus			
Cor Scorpii	= Antares			
Cor Serpentis	α Serpentis	2.7	15 40	N6 12
Cor Tauri	= Aldebaran			
Cujam	ω Herculis	4.7	16 21	N14 14
Cursa	β Eridani	2.9	5 3	S5 12
Dabih	β^1 Capricorni	3.2	20 16	S15 4
Delta	δ Andromedæ	3.3	0 35	N30 22
Demon	Star = Algol			
Deneb	ε Aquilæ	4.0	18 56	N14 57
Deneb	ζ Aquilæ	3.1	19 1	N13 44
Deneb = Aridedeneb				
Deneb	ε Delphini	4.0	20 29	N11 0
Deneb Algedi	δ Capricorni	2.8	21 42	S16 32
Deneb Kaitos	β Ceti	2.2	0 39	S18 29
Deneb Kaitos	ι Ceti	3.6	0 15	S9 19
Denebola	β Leonis	2.2	11 44	N15 5
Dheneb	η Ceti	3.3	1 4	S10 40
Difda = Deneb Kaitos				
Dog Star = Sirius				
Dschubba	δ Scorpii	2.5	15 55	S22 22
Dubhe	α Ursæ Majoris	2.0	10 58	N62 14
Duhr	δ Leonis	2.7	11 9	N21 1
Ed Asich	ι Draconis	3.4	15 23	N59 17
Electra	b Tauri or Pleiadum	4.7	3 40	N23 50
El Kophrah	χ Ursæ Majoris	3.9	11 41	N48 17
El Nath	γ Aurigæ or β Tauri	1.8	5 21	N28 32
Enif	ε Pegasi	2.4	21 40	N9 28
Er Rai	γ Cephei	3.5	23 36	N77 8
Etamin	γ Draconis	2.5	17 55	N51 30
Fomalhaut	α Piscis Australis	1.3	22 53	S30 6
Furud	ζ Canis Majoris	3.0	6 17	S30 1
Gemma = Alphecca				
Giansar	λ Draconis	4.0	11 26	N69 50
Gienah	γ Corvi	2.7	12 11	S17 3
Gienah	ε Cygni	2.6	20 43	N33 38
Gomeisa	β Canis Minoris	3.1	7 22	N8 28
Graffias = Acrab				
Grumium	ξ Draconis	3.6	17 52	N56 53
Hamal	α Arietis	2.1	2 2	N23 2
Hercules = Pollux				
Homam	ζ Pegasi	3.5	22 37	N10 22
Hyades	Group in Taurus			
Izar	ε Boötis	2.6	14 41	N27 27
Juza = Giansar				
Kaus Australis	ε Sagittarii	1.9	18 18	S34 26
Kaus Borealis	λ Sagittarii	2.9	18 22	S25 28
Kaus Meridionalis	δ Sagittarii	2.8	18 15	S29 52
Keid	o^2 Eridani	4.5	4 11	S7 46
Kids	ζ, η Aurigæ			
Kiffa Australis	α^2 Libræ & α^1 Libræ	2.9	14 46	S15 40
		5.7	14 46	S15 37
Kiffa Borealis	β Libræ	2.9	15 12	S9 3
Kitalpha	α Equulei	3.9	21 11	N4 53
Kochab	β Ursæ Minoris	2.2	14 51	N74 31
Kornephoros	β Herculis	2.8	16 26	N21 41
Lesath	υ Scorpii	2.8	17 25	S37 13
Maia	c Tauri or Pleiadum	4.2	3 41	N24 6
Marfik	λ Ophiuchi	3.8	16 26	N2 11
Markab	α Pegasi	2.5	23 0	N14 43
Markeb	κ Argus Navis or Velæ	2.5	9 19	S54 38
Mebsuta	ε Geminorum	3.2	6 38	N25 13
Media = Kaus Meridionalis				
Megrez	δ Ursæ Majoris	3.4	12 11	N57 32
Meissa	λ Orionis	3.8	5 30	N9 52
Mekbuda	ζ Geminorum, var.	4.0	6 59	N20 42
Menkalinan	β Aurigæ	2.0	5 53	N44 56
Menkar	α Ceti	2.6	2 58	N3 44
Menkib	β Pegasi, var.	2.4	22 59	N27 36
Merak = Merope	2d Merak			
	d Tauri or Pleiadum	4.5	3 42	N23 41
Mesartim	γ Arietis	4.3	1 49	N18 51
Miaplacidus	β Argus Navis or Carinæ	2.0	9 12	S69 21
Mintaka	δ Orionis, var.	2.3	5 27	S0 22
Mira	o Ceti, var.	3.3	2 15	S3 23
Mirach, Miraz	β Andromedæ	2.2	1 5	N35 9
Mirak = Izar				
Mirak, Merak	β Ursæ Majoris	2.4	10 56	N56 52
Mizar	ζ Ursæ Majoris	2.1	13 20	N55 24
Muphrid	η Bootis	2.8	13 50	N18 51
Murzim	β Canis Majoris	2.0	6 19	S17 55
Nair al Zaurak	α Phœnicis	2.3	0 22	S42 48
Naos	ζ Argus Navis or Puppis	2.2	8 0	S39 45
Nashira	γ Capricorni	3.6	21 35	S17 4
Nekkar	β Bootis	3.7	14 59	N40 15
Nihal	β Leporis	3.0	5 24	S20 50
Nunki	σ Sagittarii	2.3	18 50	S26 25
Nusakan	β Coronæ Borealis	3.9	15 24	N29 25
Phacd, Phad	γ Ursæ Majoris	2.4	11 49	N54 12
Phaet	α Columbæ	2.7	5 36	S34 7
Phecda = Phacd				
Pherkad	γ^1 Ursæ Minoris	3.0	15 21	N72 9
Pleiades	Group in Taurus			
Plcione	h Tauri or Pleiadum	5.0	3 44	N23 53
Polaris	α Ursæ Minoris	2.2	1 27	N88 50
Pollux	β Geminorum	1.2	7 40	N28 15
Præsepe	Cluster in Cancer			
Procyon	α Canis Minoris	0.5	7 35	N5 27
Propus	η Geminorum	3.5	6 9	N22 32
Rasalas	μ Leonis	4.0	9 48	N26 26
Ras Algethi	α Herculis, var.	3.2	17 11	N14 30
Rasalhague	α Ophiuchi	2.2	17 31	N12 37
Rastaban	β Draconis	3.0	17 28	N52 22
Regulus	α Leonis	1.3	10 4	N12 24
Rigel	β Orionis	0.3	5 10	S8 18
Rigil Kentaurus	α^2 Centauri	0.2	14 33	S60 28
Rotanev	β Delphini	3.5	20 33	N14 17
Ruchbah	δ Cassiopeiæ	2.8	1 20	N59 46
Rukbat	α Sagittarii	4.1	19 18	S40 47
Sabik	η Ophiuchi	2.5	17 5	S15 37
Sadachbia	γ Aquarii	4.0	22 17	S1 50
Sadalmelik	α Aquarii	3.0	22 1	S0 45
Sadalsuud	β Aquarii	2.9	21 27	S5 58
Sadr	γ Cygni	2.3	20 19	N39 58
Saiph	κ Orionis	2.3	5 43	S9 42
Salm	τ Pegasi	4.7	23 16	N23 15
Scheat = Menkib				
Schedar	α Cassiopeiæ, var.	2.3	0 35	N56 3
Seginus	γ Boötis	2.9	14 28	N38 42
Shaula	λ Scorpii	1.8	17 27	S37 2
Shelyak	β Lyræ, var.	3.6	18 47	N33 15
Sheratan	β Arietis	2.8	1 50	N20 22
Sirius	α Canis Majoris	−1.4	6 41	S16 36
Skat	δ Aquarii	3.2	22 50	S16 18
Spica	α Virginis	1.1	13 20	S10 42
Sterope	k Tauri or Pleiadum	6.3	3 41	N24 17
Sualocin	α Delphini	3.9	20 35	N15 36
Sulafat	γ Lyræ	3.3	18 56	N32 34
Syrma	ι Virginis	4.0	14 11	S5 34
Talitha	ι Ursæ Majoris	3.3	8 53	N48 24
Tania Australis	μ Ursæ Majoris	3.0	10 17	N41 57
Tania Borealis	λ Ursæ Majoris	3.6	10 12	N43 22
Tarazed	γ Aquilæ	2.8	19 42	N10 24
Taygeta	e Tauri or Pleiadum	5.0	3 40	N24 12
Tegmine	ζ^1 Cancri	4.8	8 7	N17 55
Theemim	υ^1-υ^2 Eridani			
Thuban = Adib				
Unuk al Hay = Cor Serpentis				
Vega	α Lyræ	0.2	18 34	N38 42
Vindemiatrix = Almuredin				
Wasat	δ Geminorum	3.5	7 15	N22 9
Wega = Vega				
Wezen	δ Canis Majoris	1.9	7 5	S26 15
	β Columbæ	2.9	5 48	S35 48
Wezn				
Yed Posterior	ε Ophiuchi	3.3	16 14	S4 28
Yed Prior	δ Ophiuchi	2.8	16 10	S3 28
Yildun	δ Ursæ Minoris	4.3	18 1	N86 37
Zaniah	η Virginis	4.0	12 15	S0 10
Zaurak	γ^1 Eridani	3.0	3 54	S13 46
Zavijava	β Virginis	3.5	11 46	N2 16
Zosma = Duhr				
Zuben el Genubi = Kiffa Australis				
Zubenes chamali = Kiffa Borealis				

2. The polestar; the north star. *Obs.*

3. *Astrol.* A planet supposed to influence one's destiny; (usually *pl.*) a configuration of the planets, supposed to influence fortune; hence, destiny; fortune.

> Blesses his *stars*, and thinks it luxury. *Addison.*

4. A conventional figure having five or more points, taken as representing a star; anything likened to, or suggestive of, a star or such a starlike figure.

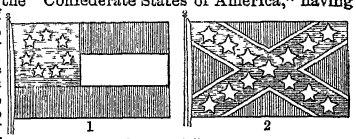
5. Specif.: **a** An ornament, often star-shaped, worn on the breast as a badge of honor or one of the insignia of an order. **b** A radiated mark in writing or printing; an asterisk [thus, *]; — used as a reference to a note, to fill a blank where something is omitted, etc. **c** *Pyrotechny.* A combustible composition used in rockets, mines, etc., which, exploding in the air, presents a starlike appearance. **d** *Mach.* = star wheel. **e** *Metal Working.* A bright spot or flaw in the surface of steel. It is the end of a pipe which has not been quite cut away. **f** A white or light-colored spot on the forehead of an animal, as a horse. **g** Short for starfish. **h** *Elec.* The figure produced by joining the coils or circuits of a polyphase apparatus or system at a common point, forming a Y in a three-phase system, a + in a four-phase system, etc.; — used chiefly adjectively (as in *star* connection, grouping, winding) to indicate that this method of joining is used.

6. A person of brilliant and attractive qualities; the chief personage or attraction, as at a social or political gathering; specif., *Theat.*, the principal member of a company, usually playing the chief rôles. Cf. leading man.

7. Any humming bird of the genus *Calothorax* or an allied genus, as *C. lucifer* (the Lucifer humming bird) of Mexico and Arizona.

8. An additional life purchased in a game of pool. *Eng.*

star of Bethlehem. **a** The miraculous star that guided the Magi to Bethlehem, to the infant Jesus. *Matt.* ii. 9. **b** In this sense also **star-of-Bethlehem.** (1) Any liliaceous plant of the genus *Ornithogalum*, esp. *O. umbellatum*, with greenish flowers, frequently escaped from cultivation in the eastern United States. (2) The Amazon lily (*Eucharis grandiflora*). (3) The liliaceous plant *Chamæscilla corymbosa. Australia.* (4) The liliaceous plant *Burchardia umbellata.* (5) The starwort chickweed, or one of several other plants commonly called *star flower. Dial. Eng.* — **s. of India.** See order, *n.*, 1. — **s.-of-Jerusalem,** salsify. — **s. of Naples.** = star of Bethlehem **b** (1). — **s.-of-night,** a West Indian clusiaceous tree (*Clusia rosea*), with large, handsome pink flowers. *West Indies.* — **s.-of-the-earth,** the hartshorn plantain. — **Stars and Bars,** the first flag adopted by the Congress of the "Confederate States of America," having three bars, of red, white, and red respectively, and a blue union with white stars, in a circle, to the number of the seceded States.



1 2

Stars and Bars.

See fig. 1 in the *Illust.* The Confederate battle flag also (fig. 2) is often inaccurately so called. — **Stars and Stripes,** the flag of the United States, which consists of thirteen horizontal stripes, alternately red and white, and a union having, in a blue field, white stars to represent the several States, one for each; — popularly so called.

star (stär), *v. t.*; starred (stärd); star'ring. **1.** To set or adorn with stars, or bright, radiating bodies; to bespangle; as, a robe *starred* with gems.

2. To set in heaven as a star; — used of a person. *Milton.*

3. To mark with or as with an asterisk.

4. *Theat.* To present as a star. See star, *n.*, 6.

star, *v. i.* **1.** To have the appearance of, or to suggest, a star; esp., to shine or blaze, as a star; hence, to be brilliant or prominent; specif., *Theat.*, to act as a star.

2. To purchase another life in a game of pool. *Eng.*

3. To form starlike patterns on solidifying; — said of antimony. See star antimony.

star anise. **a** Any magnoliaceous tree of the genus *Illicium*, in allusion to the star-shaped fruit; specif., the Chinese species *I. verum.* **b** *Pharm.* The anise-scented fruit of *I. verum*, used in China as a spice or condiment, and elsewhere as the source of oil of anise. **c** The poison bay, said to have poisonous leaves. See Illicium.

star antimony. Metallic antimony, the purity of which is evidenced on its surface by crystalline patterns resembling stars or fern leaves.

star apple. **a** A tropical American sapotaceous tree (*Chrysophyllum cainito*), having oblong leaves with a silky-golden pubescence beneath; also, its apple-shaped, edible fruit, the carpels of which present a starlike figure when cut across. **b** Hence, any other species of this genus.

star belt. *Astron.* A stream of bright stars girdling the heavens very nearly in a great circle, intersecting the Milky Way at an angle of about 20°, its northern course being indicated by the brightest stars in Taurus, Perseus, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Cygnus, and Lyra.

star'board (stär'bōrd; -bērd), *n.* [ME. *sterbord*, AS. *stéorbord*, i. e., steer board. See steer, a rudder; steer, *v. t.*; board of a vessel.] *Naut.* That side of a vessel on the right hand of a person who stands on board facing the bow; — opposed to *port*, formerly *larboard.*

star'board, *a. Naut.* Pert. to the starboard; being or lying on the right side. A vessel is said to be on the *starboard* tack when the wind is blowing from the starboard side.

star'board, *v. t. Naut.* To put to the right, or starboard, side of a vessel; as, to *starboard* the helm.

star buzzard. Either of two hawks intermediate in character between the buzzards and goshawks. *Asturina nitida* inhabits South America. *A. plagiata* ranges from Central America to the southern United States.

star capsicum. An ornamental dwarf species of *Solanum* (*S. capsicastrum*) having bright red berries.

starch (stärch), *n.* [ME. *starche*, fr. *starc*, *sterc*, stark, strong, AS. *stearc* stiff; cf. G. *stärke* strength, starch. See stark.] **1.** A white, odorless, tasteless, granular or powdery carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, widely disseminated among plants, esp. in seeds, bulbs, and tubers. It is a most important element of food, and is used in making commercial glucose, for stiffening linen, in making paste, etc. It is formed in the plant by photosynthetic activity (see photosynthesis) and is always to be found as minute grains in the chloroplasts when the plant is exposed to light. It is

staracle ✝ steracle.

star'-blind', *a.* Half blind.

star'board, *adv.* Toward the starboard side.

Star'bot'tle, Colonel. An eccentric, pompous, good-hearted, but not overscrupulous, lawyer in many tales by F. Bret Harte.

star'-bow'lines (-bō'lĭnz), *n. pl. Naut.* The men in the starboard watch. *Obs. or R.*

star'bush' (stär'bŏŏsh'), *n.* A South African liliaceous tree (*Grewia occidentalis*).

starc. ✝ stark.

starch, *a.* [AS. *stearc* stiff. See stark.] a Stiff; precise; rigid. *R.* b Stark; strong. *Obs.*

deposited by the leucoplasts in large granules of organized structure, which serve as reserve food. In the United States, maize is the chief commercial source; in Europe, the potato. It is insoluble in cold water, but when heated with water the granules burst and a viscous liquid is formed which becomes a paste on cooling. By continued boiling a modification known as soluble starch is formed. Starch is converted into dextrin by heating, and into dextrin, maltose, and finally glucose, by heating with dilute acids. Diastase converts it into dextrin and maltose, with formation of intermediate products. According to the so-called amylolin theory, the starch molecule consists of five *amylin* groups, each having the formula $(C_{12}H_{22}O_{11})_{20}$. Of these four are, by the action of diastase, successively split off, and by further hydrolysis converted into *amylolins*, while the fifth remains, forming what is called stable dextrin. The amylolins, of which *amylodextrin*, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$-$(C_{12}H_{20}O_{10})_n$, and *maltodextrin*, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}(C_{12}H_{20}O_{10})_n$ are examples, are products representing various intermediate stages between amylin and maltose, and are finally converted entirely into maltose.

2. A stiff, formal manner; formality; stiffness.

starch (stärch), *v. t.*; STARCHED (stärcht); STARCH'ING. To stiffen with or as if with starch.

Star Chamber. [Prob. from the *stars* with which the ceiling of the room where it sat was decorated.] *Eng. Hist.* An ancient high court exercising wide civil and criminal jurisdiction, which sat without the intervention of a jury. It consisted of the king's privy council sitting as a court only, with the addition of certain judges. Its broad jurisdiction was based on encroachments of the crown, esp. under the Tudors. It could proceed on mere rumor or examine witnesses; it could apply torture. It was abolished by the Long Parliament in 1641 (16 *Car.* I. c. 10).

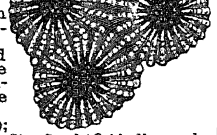
starch cellulose. *Chem.* An insoluble residue obtained by treating starch granules with saliva or weak acids.

starch layer. *Bot.* A bundle sheath consisting of a single layer of cells, serving as a starch reservoir.

starch star. *Bot.* A star-shaped tuberlike body forming an underground node and serving as a means of vegetative propagation in certain characeous plants.

starch'y (stär'chĭ), *a.* Consisting of starch; resembling starch or something starched; hence, stiff; precise.

star coral. Any of numerous stony corals belonging to *Orbicella* and allied genera, in which the calicles are round or polygonal and contain conspicuous radiating septa.


Star Coral (*Orbicella annularian*; akin to LG. & D. *staren*, *ris*). Three calicles enlarged.

star cucumber. An American cucurbitaceous vine (*Sicyos angulatus*) with prickly fruit.

star drift. *Astron.* Similar and probably related motion of the stars of an asterism, as distinguished from apparent change of place due to solar motion.

stare (stâr), *v. i.*; STARED (stârd); STAR'ING (stâr'ĭng). [AS. *stara*; akin to LG. & D. *staren*, OHG. *starēn*, G. *starren*, Icel. *stara*, G. *starr* stiff, rigid, fixed, *star* cataract (of the eyes), Gr. στερεός solid (E. *stereo-*), Skr. *sthira* firm, strong. Cf. STERILE.] **1.** To gaze or look fixedly, as through fear, wonder, surprise, impudence, etc.; to fasten an earnest and prolonged gaze on some object.

2. To be very conspicuous because of size, prominence, color, brilliancy, or the like; as, *staring* windows or colors; also, *Obs.*, to gleam; shine; blaze; glitter.

3. Of hair, to stand on end; bristle.

Makest my blood cold, and my hair to *stare*. *Shak.*

Syn. — See GAZE.

stare, *v. t.* To look earnestly at; also, commonly, to bring to a specified state, or affect in a specified way, by a fixed gaze; as, to *stare* one out of countenance. *Shak.*

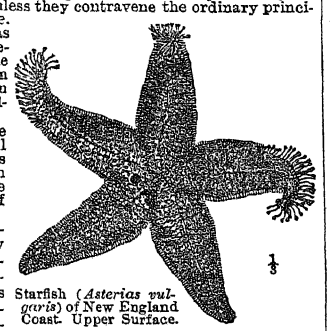
to stare one in the face, to be before the eyes, or to be undeniably evident. "The law . . . *stares* them *in the face* whilst they are breaking it." *Locke.*

stare, *n.* Act or fact of staring; a fixed look, as suggesting fear, wonder, surprise, impudence, etc.

‖ **sta're de-ci'sis** (stā'rē dē-sī'sĭs). [L.] *Law.* Lit., to stand by decided matters; — used as short for **sta're de-ci'sis, et non qui-e'ta mo-ve're** (to stand by decisions and not to disturb settled matters) as implying the doctrine or policy of following rules or principles laid down in previous judicial decisions unless they contravene the ordinary principles of justice. This principle has dominated the development of the English common law more than that of the Civil-law systems.

star facet. One of the eight small triangular facets which abut on the table in the bezel or crown of a brilliant.

star'fish' (stär'fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous echinoderms constituting the class Asteroidea, having a body of radially disposed arms or rays (usually five) of triangular outline and more or less flattened cross section, coalescing at the center to form a disk, on the lower surface of which is the mouth. In a broad sense the name is extended also to the ophiurans. In the true starfishes the arms contain prolongations of the body cavity and of the digestive tract and other organs. The skeleton is composed of small more or less movable ossicles. The mouth has no jaws. The ambulacral areas occupy furrows along the under surface of each arm, and bear rows of tube feet by means of which the animal crawls and grasps its prey. Starfishes feed largely on mollusks, and some are very destructive to oysters.


Starfish (*Asterias vulgaris*) of New England Coast. Upper Surface.

2. The dollarfish, or butterfish. *Local, U. S.*

starfish flower. A plant of the genus *Stapelia*, esp. *S. asterias*. See STAPELIA, *Illust.*

star flower. Any of several plants having star-shaped pentamerous flowers; as: **a** The star-of-Bethlehem. **b** Any primulaceous plant of the genus *Trientalis*. **c** Any chickweed of the genus *Alsine*. **d** One of several amaryllidaceous plants of the genus *Sternbergia*. **e** Any species of the two related liliaceous genera *Hookera* and *Triteleia*.

star fort. *Fort.* A fort surrounded with projecting angles.

star'fruit' (stär'frōōt'), *n.* An alismaceous water plant (*Damasonium stellatum*), having spreading, pointed carpels.

star gauge *or* **gage.** **1.** *Ordnance.* An instrument for measuring bore diameters, consisting of a long rod, having a micrometer handle, and a head fitted to receive adjustable radial steel points.

2. *pl. Astron.* Counts of the stars visible in different portions of the heavens, first undertaken by Sir William Herschel.

star'-gauge', *or* **star'-gage'**, *v. t.* To measure with a star gauge.

star'gaze' (-gāz'), *v. i.* To gaze at, or as if at, stars.

star'gaz'er (stär'gāz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who gazes at the stars; an astrologer; sometimes, jocosely, an astronomer.

2. Any of several spiny-rayed marine fishes belonging to the family Uranoscopidæ; — so called from the position of the eyes, which are on top of the head and look directly upward. The common species of the eastern United States are *Astroscopus y-græcum* and *A. guttatus*.


Stargazer (*Astroscopus y-græcum*) $(\frac{1}{10})$

star'gaz'ing (-gāz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of a stargazer.

2. Hence, absorption in chimerical or impractical ideas; absent-mindedness; abstraction.

star gear. *Mach.* A lobate, more or less star-shaped gear wheel, used as a variable gear.

star ghost. *Astron.* A faint image often seen accompanying the main image of brighter stars and planets, and due to reflection from lenses of the eyepiece.

star grass. **a** Any amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Hypoxis*. **b** Colicroot. **c** Blue-eyed grass. **d** The water starwort. **e** In Australia, any grass of the genus *Chloris*.

star hyacinth. A spring-blooming European squill (*Scilla amœna*) with pale blue flowers.

star jasmine. An Asiatic apocynaceous climbing shrub (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*) with evergreen leaves and white fragrant jasminelike flowers.

stark (stärk), *a.*; STARK'ER (stär'kẽr); STARK'EST. [ME. *stark* stiff, strong, AS. *steare*; akin to OS. *stare* strong, D. *sterk*, OHG. *starc*, *starah*, G. & Sw. *stark*, Dan. *stærk*, Icel. *sterkr*, Goth. *gastaúrknan* to become dried up. Cf. STARCH, *a. & n.*] **1.** Stiff; rigid; as, *stark* in death.

2. Intractable; unyielding. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. Of weather: **a** Harsh; rough. *Obs.* **b** Cold and dry. *Dial. Eng.*

4. Hard to endure; severe. *Obs.* *Ancren Riwle.*

5. Violent; fierce; stern. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

6. Strong; vigorous; powerful; stalwart. *Archaic.*

7. Of liquor, strong; intoxicating. *Scot.*

8. Sheer; pure; utter; as, *stark* folly or nonsense.

9. Of time, considerable; long. *Obs.*

Syn. — See STIFF.

stark (stärk), *adv.* Wholly; entirely; absolutely; quite; as *stark* mad; *stark* dead. *Shak.*

stark'-nak'ed (-nāk'ĕd; -kĭd; 87; 151), *a.*, *or* **stark naked.** [Prob. an alteration of ME. *startnaked*, *stertnaked*, *steortnaked*, stark-naked, lit., tail-naked, under influence of *stark*, adv. See START tail.] Wholly naked; quite bare.

star'less (stär'lĕs), *a.* Without stars; as, a *starless* night.

star'light' (-līt'), *n.* The light given by the stars; hence, any feeble glimmering light. — *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only. Also, rarely, *starlighted*.

star'like' (-līk'), *a.* **1.** Resembling a star; stellated; radiated like a star; as, *starlike* flowers.

2. Shining; bright; illustrious. *Dryden.*

star'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [ME. *sterlyng*, AS. *stærlinc*, fr. *stær* starling, akin to AS. *stearn*, G. *star*, *staar*, OHG. *stara*, Icel. *starri*, *stari*, Sw. *stare*, Dan. *stær*, L. *sturnus*. Cf. STARE a starling.] **1.** Any passerine bird belonging to *Sturnus* or an allied genus; in a broad sense, any bird of the family Sturnidæ. The European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) is dark brown (in summer plumage greenish black, with a metallic gloss) and spotted with yellowish white. It is sociable, and builds about houses, old towers, etc. It has been introduced in the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. The American birds of the family Icteridæ are sometimes called American starlings. Also, esp. with a qualifying term, any of various other birds, esp. certain Asiatic mynas. See also ROSE-COLORED STARLING.


European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*). $\frac{1}{6}$

2. A rock trout, esp. *Hexagrammos decagrammus*. *Calif.*

3. A structure of piles driven round the piers of a bridge for protection and support; — called also *sterling*.

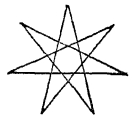
star'lit' (stär'lĭt'), *a.* Lighted by the stars; starlight.

star motion. *Astron.* **a** A star's proper motion, or slight change of position relative to surrounding stars. **b** A star's motion in the line of sight.


Star-nosed Mole. End of Nose Nat. size

star'-nosed' (-nōzd'), *a.* Designating an American mole, the star-nosed mole (*Condylura cristata*), of somewhat aquatic habits, having small radiating fleshy processes surrounding the nostrils.

star polygon. *Geom.* A polygon whose sides prolonged cut each other so as to form a star-shaped figure. Cf. PENTACLE.


Star Polygon.

star'red (stärd), *p. a.* from STAR. **1.** Adorned with or as with stars.

2. Affected in fortune by the stars. *Obs.*

3. *Theat.* Presented as a star.

4. Marked with an asterisk.

star route. *U. S. Postal Service.* Any route, other than railroad, steamboat, and mail messenger routes, over which mail is carried under contract.

star'ry (stär'rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the stars; abounding with stars; adorned or studded with stars.

2 Consisting of, or proceeding from, the stars; stellar; stellary; as, *starry* light; *starry* flame.

3. Shining like stars; sparkling; as, *starry* eyes.

4. Arranged in rays like those of a star; stellate.

starry campion, a catchfly (*Silene stellata*) of the eastern United States, having white, somewhat star-shaped flowers. — **s. hyacinth,** the autumn squill. — **s. puffball,** the earthstar. — **s. ray,** a skate (*Raja radiata*) common on the European coasts and occasionally on the Atlantic coast of America, having large dorsal spines with stellate bases.

star shake. A radial shake or fissure usually seen in young timber cut green and dried too rapidly.

star shell. *Mil.* A shell which on bursting releases a shower of brilliant stars; — used to light up the enemy.

star'-span'gled (-spăn'g'ld), *a.* Spangled or studded with stars. — **star-spangled banner,** the national ensign of the United States; — popularly so called. *F. S. Key.*

star stereogram. A view of the universe of brighter stars as it would appear to an observer transported into space outside or beyond our universe of stars.

start (stärt), *n.* [ME. *stert* a tail, AS. *steort*; akin to LG. *stert*, *steert*, D. *staart*, G. *sterz*, Icel. *stertr*, Dan. *stiert*, Sw. *stjert*. Cf. STARK-NAKED.] **1.** A tail; the tail of an animal. *Obs.*, exc. in composition; as, red*start*.

2. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* Something like, or likened to, an animal's tail; a tail; end; extremity; specif.: **a** A handle, as of a plow. **b** *Mining.* The arm, or lever, of a gin, drawn around by a horse. **c** The sharp point of a young stag's horn. **d** The stalk of a plant; a stalk. *Obs.* **e** An upright piece to which a shaft of a vehicle is secured, and which supports the side pieces or a side.

3. The curved or inclined front and bottom of a water-wheel bucket.

start (stärt), *v. i.*; START'ED; START'ING. [ME. *sterten*; cf. AS. *sturtan* to jump up, D. *storten* to hurl, rush, fall, G. *stürzen*, OHG. *sturzen* to turn over, to fall, Sw. *störta* to cast down, to fall, Dan. *styrte*. Cf. STARTLE.] **1.** To move or go, esp. hastily or hurriedly; to rush. *Obs.*

2. To move suddenly and quickly, as with a spring, from one's position; to dart; spring; jump; as, to *start* aside.

3. To spring on a horse's back; to mount. *Obs.*

4. To spring or shrink back or away; to retreat. *Obs.*

5. To give an involuntary convulsive twitch or spring, as in sudden surprise, pain, joy, fear, or other emotion.

6. To set out; to commence a course, as a race or journey; to begin; as, to *start* in business; to *start* into song.

7. To become somewhat displaced or loosened; to work open or loose; as, a nail has *started*; a seam has *started*.

start, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to start; to rouse; esp., to cause to move so as to be discovered, as game; to bring, or cause to come, into view; as, to *start* a hare.

Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar. *Shak.*

2. To disturb suddenly; to startle; alarm. *Obs., R., or Scot.*

3. To move out of the way of; to avoid; shun. *Obs.*

4. To cause to move or act; to set going, running, flowing, or the like; to give an initial impulse or help to; as, to *start* a train, rumor, business; to *start* a man in business.

5. To cause to begin to move or be displaced or loosened; to dislocate; as, to *start* a tooth, a bolt, a seam in a vessel.

6. [Cf. D. *storten*, which has this meaning also.] *Naut.* To tap and begin drawing from; to begin to use; as, to *start* a water cask; to *start* a barrel of beef.

start, *n.* **1.** Act of starting; a sudden involuntary motion, as due to surprise, fear, pain, or the like.

2. A spasmodic and brief effort or action.

Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps. *L'Estrange.*

starch corn. Spelt.

starched (stärcht), *pret. & p. p.* of STARCH. — **starch'ed-ly** (stär'chĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **starch'ed-ness,** *n.*

starch'er, *n.* One that starches.

starch gum. Dextrin.

starch hyacinth. The grape hyacinth. Its flowers have the odor of boiled starch.

star chickweed. The large-flowered chickweed (*Alsine pubera*).

starch'i-ness (stär'chĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

starch'ly, *adv.* of STARCH

starch'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

starch'root', *n.* Starchwort.

starch sugar. *Chem.* Glucose from starch. See GLUCOSE, 1 a.

starch wheat. = EMMER.

starch'wort' (stärch'wûrt'), *n.* The cuckoopint, the tubers of which yield a fine starch.

star'clerk', *n.* An astronomer. *Obs. or R.* [trology.]

star'craft' (stär'krăft'), *n.* Astrology; as-

star'cross' *a.* Star-crossed *Obs.*

star'-crossed' (-krôst'; 205), *a.* Not favored by the stars; ill-fated. *Poetic.*

stard. Starred. *Ref. Sp.* [disk.]

star disk. *Astron.* The spurious

star'di-vine', *n.* Starclerk. *Obs.*

star dust. = COSMIC DUST.

stare (stâr). Var. of STAR, sedge.

stare, *n.* [AS. *stær*.] The starling. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stare, *a. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Stiff; strong; also, rough. **b** Weary; tired.

stare'-blind', † STAR-BLIND.

star-ee' (stâr-ē'), *n.* One stared at. *Humorous.* [stares.]

star'er (stâr'ẽr), *n.* One who

starf. Obs. pret. of STARVE.

star'finch' (stär'fĭnch'; 140), *n.* The European redstart.

star finder. A portable apparatus on the model of an equatorial mounting provided with a telescope or pair of sights, for easy identification of stars.

star'ful, *a.* Starry. *Obs.*

star gooseberry. The Otaheite gooseberry. [*n.*, 7.

star humming bird. See STAR, ‖

star'ing (stâr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STARE. — **star'ing-ly,** *adv.*

star ipomœa. A convolvulaceous plant (*Quamoclit coccinea*) with red flowers having a long tube and spreading limb.

star jelly. Any of several algæ forming gelatinous colonies.

‖ **stark** (stärk; *G.* stärk), *a. & adv.* [G. See 1st STARK.] *Music.* Loud; forte.

stark, *a.* = STARK-NAKED. *Obs.*

stark, *v. t. & i.* To stiffen; to increase in strength or violence.

Star'kath (stär'kăth), **Star'-kathr** (-kăth'r), **Star'kad** (-kăd), *n.* [Icel. *Starkaðr*.] *Norse Myth.* A warrior to whom Odin grants skill, bravery, long life, etc., while Thor gives offsetting evils.

stark'en, *v. t.* To make stiff or inflexible. [*Dial. Eng.*]

stark'ish, *a.* Stiff; intractable.

star'kle (stär'k'l), *v.* To startle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stark'ly, *adv.* of STARK. See -LY.

stark'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

stark'y (stär'kĭ), *a.* Stiff; dry; hard; shriveled. *Dial. Eng.*

star'let, *n.* A little star.

star lily. The sand lily.

star'ling, † STERLING.

star metal. = STAR ANTIMONY.

star'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* An astrologer; — in contempt. *Rare.*

starn (stärn). Obs or dial. Eng of STERN, helm, hinder part.

starn. Var. of STERN, star.

starn, *n.* [AS. *stearn*. See STARLING.] a European starling. **b** Common tern. *Local, Eng.*

starn, starn'ie (stär'nĭ), *n.* A particle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

star'-nak'ed (stär'nāk'ĕd), *a.* Stark-naked. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

star'nel (stär'nĕl), *n.* [See STARN starling.] European starling.

starn'ie (stär'nĭ), *n.* = STERN a star. *Scot.*

star'nose', *n.* Star-nosed mole.

starn'y (stär'nĭ), *a.* Starry. *Scot.*

starop. † STIRRUP.

star'ost (stär'ŏst), *n.* [Pol. *starosta*, fr. *stary* old.] **1.** A nobleman having a starosty. *Poland.* **2.** [Russ. *starosta*.] In Russia, the elder or executive of a mir.

star'os-ty (-ŏs-tĭ), *n.* A castle and domain conferred on a nobleman for life. *Poland.*

star pagoda. See PAGODA.

Star Peak. A division of Triassic in Nevada. See GEOLOGY, 3.

star pepper. Bitter pepper.

star pine. The cluster pine.

star place. *Astron.* The position of a fixed star (usually its right ascension and declination), the mean place being the position at the beginning of the year, and the apparent place that at any date during the year.

star position. = STAR PLACE.

star'-proof', *a.* Impervious to starlight. *Poetic.*

star quartz. Asteriated quartz.

starr. Var. of STAR, sedge.

star radio. *Astron.* Space ratio.

starre, *v. i.* To quarrel.

star'-read', *n.* [See REDE, *n.*] Astrology; astronomy. *Obs.*

star reed. A South American birthroot (*Aristolochia fragrantissima*), used to cure dysentery

star'ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

star ruby. An asteriated variety of ruby.

star'ru-let, *n.* A little star. *Obs.*

star sapphire. An asteriated variety of sapphire.

star saxifrage. A small arctic or alpine saxifrage (*Saxifraga stellaris*), with small starlike white flowers. [a star route.]

star service. Postal service on

star'shine', *n.* Starlight. *Rare.*

star'shoot', **star'shot',** *n.* Star jelly.

star shower. A meteoric shower.

star'slime', *n.* Star jelly. *Obs.*

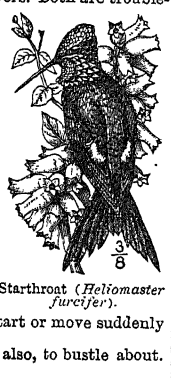
star slough (slŭf). Star jelly.

star spray. A spray-shaped asterism the stars of which are apparently connected.

star'stone', *n.* An asteriated stone, esp. asteriated sapphire.

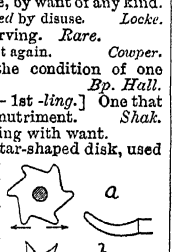
star streaming. *Astron.* Systematic drifts of the stars, those nearest the solar system in large part drifting toward Orion.

3. A sudden, capricious impulse; a sally; as, *starts* of fancy; also, movement under a sudden, capricious impulse; a sudden leap, dash, run, or the like.
4. A part that has started or become loosened or displaced; a loosening or displacement.
5. The beginning, as of a journey or a course of action; initial impulse or movement; first motion from a place; as, a good *start* in life; — opposed to *finish*.
The *start* of first performance is all. *Bacon.*
6. A lead or handicap at the beginning of a competition; an advantage; as, to have a *start* of ten yards in a race.
7. A short time; an instant. *Obs. Rare or Scot.*
star thistle. **a** A spiny European species of *Centaurea* (*C. calcitrapa*), having heads of purple flowers. **b** The related *C. solstitialis*, with yellow flowers. Both are troublesome weeds wherever naturalized.
star'throat' (stär'thrōt'), *n.* Either of two Brazilian humming birds of the genus *Heliomaster*. The feathers of the throat have a metallic luster.



Starthroat (*Heliomaster fucifer*).

start'ing (stär'tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of START. — **starting box**, *Elec.*, a motor-starting controller or rheostat, esp. for a machine tool. — **s. hole**, a loophole; evasion. *Obs.* — **s. post**, a post, stake, barrier, or place from which competitors in a race start. — **s. tub**, *Naut.*, a tub with a projecting tube in the bottom to which was attached a hose leading into the hold, formerly placed on deck and filled with water from boats when tanks or casks were to be filled.
star'tle (stär't'l), *v. i.*; STAR'TLED (-t'ld); STAR'TLING (-tlĭng). [AS. *steartlian* to stumble; apparently fr. the v. seen in E. *start*.] **1.** To start or move suddenly as in surprise, fear, alarm, etc.
2. To run wildly about; to course; also, to bustle about. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
star'tle, *v. t.* **1.** To excite by sudden alarm, surprise, fear, or the like; to frighten suddenly and, usually, not seriously; to alarm; scare; to cause to start.
The supposition . . need not *startle* us. *Locke.*
2. To start; rouse.
Syn. — Start, shock, fright, frighten, alarm.
star'tle, *n.* A start or shock, as in alarm, surprise, etc.
star'tling (stär'tlĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STARTLE. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Causing sudden fear, surprise, anxiety, or the like. **b** Easily frightened; restless; skittish. *Obs.*
star-va'tion (stär-vā'shŭn), *n.* [From STARVE.] Act of starving, or state of being starved; — first used, according to Horace Walpole, by Henry Dundas, first Lord Melville, in a speech on American affairs in 1775, which obtained for him the nickname of **Star-va'tion Dun-das'** (dŭn-dăs').
starvation wages, wages insufficient to provide the ordinary necessities of life.
starve (stärv), *v. i.*; STARVED (stärvd); STARV'ING (stär'vĭng). [ME. *sterven* to die, AS. *steorfan*; akin to D. *sterven*, G. *sterben*, OHG. *sterban*, Icel. *starf* labor, toil, *starfa* to labor, *stjarfi* epilepsy; perh. akin to E. *torpid*.]
1. To die; to perish. *Obs.*, exc. as used in defs. 2 & 3.
2. To perish with hunger; also, to suffer extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent.
Sometimes virtue *starves*, while vice is fed. *Pope.*
3. To perish or die with cold; also, to suffer greatly with cold. *Now Rare in U. S.*
4. Hence, to suffer from any want; to be in need.
5. To fast. *Obs.* "*Starve* and pray." *Pope.*
starve, *v. t.* **1.** To kill with hunger; also, to distress or subdue by famine; as, to *starve* a garrison into a surrender.
2. To destroy with cold; to freeze to death. *Eng.*
3. To destroy, or to weaken or disable, by want of any kind.
The powers of the mind are *starved* by disuse. *Locke.*
4. To get rid of or destroy as by starving. *Rare.*
Or, if it enter, soon *starved* out again. *Cowper.*
starv'ed-ly (stär'vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* In the condition of one starved or starving; parsimoniously. *Bp. Hall.*
starve'ling (stärv'lĭng), *n.* [*starve* + 1st *-ling*.] One that pines or is thin from lack of food or nutriment. *Shak.*
starve'ling, *a.* Hungry; lean; pining with want.
star wheel. *Mech.* A more or less star-shaped disk, used as a kind of ratchet wheel, as in repeating watches and the feed motions of some machines. Cf. GENEVA STOP.



Star Wheels, *a* rotated by Pawl, *b* and *c* by Pin on a Revolving Arm.

star'wort' (stär'wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any species of aster. **b** Any of various species of chickweeds of the genus *Alsine*. **c** The water starwort.
sta-sid'i-on (stā-sĭd'ĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SIDIA (-ă). [NGr. στασίδιον, dim. of Gr. στάσις a standing, standing place.] *East. Ch.* A stall in a church or monastery.
stas'i-mon (stăs'ĭ-mŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -IMA (-mă). [NL., fr. Gr. στάσιμον, neut. of στάσιμος stationary, steadfast.] *Gr. Drama.* In tragedy, one of the regular choral odes between two episodes. Its place is sometimes taken by the *kommos*. Aristotle defines it as a choral ode without anapæsts or trochaic tetrameters. The name is supposed to be due to the fact that the chorus is in its place in the orchestra. Cf. EPISODE, 1, EXODUS, 3, PARODUS **b**.
sta'sis (stā'sĭs; stăs'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στάσις a standing still.] *Physiol.* A slackening or arrest of the blood current due not to a lessening of the heart's beat, but presumably to abnormal resistance of the capillary walls. It is observed in the capillaries in inflammation.


Lion Statant.

sta'tant (stā'tănt), *a.* [L. *stare, statum*, to stand.] *Her.* In a standing position.
state (stāt), *n.* [ME. *stat*, OF. *estat*, F. *état*, fr. L. *status* a standing, position, fr. *stare, statum*, to stand. See STAND; cf. ESTATE, STATUS.] **1.** Mode or condition of being; position; nature; condition.
What is called a *state* of society is the simultaneous *state* of all the greater social facts or phenomena *J. S. Mill.*
2. Condition with reference to wealth, social position, etc.; estate; standing; rank; quality.
Can this imperious lord forget to reign,
Quit all his *state*, descend, and serve again? *Pope*
3. Condition of living; specif., elaborate style or condition befitting a person of rank and wealth; hence, formal dignity, pomp, or the like; as, a royal progress in *state*.
Where least of *state* there most of love is shown. *Dryden.*
4. A property or possession; estate. *Obs.*, exc.: *Dial. Eng.* Land owned and cultivated by a yeoman living on it.
5. = ESTATE, 8. *Obs.*
6. A chair with a canopy above it, often on a dais and indicative of rank or majesty; a seat of dignity; a throne; also, the canopy itself. *Obs.*
7. Highest condition; acme; height. *Obs.*
8. A person of high rank, as a noble. *Obs. or Archaic.*
9. Any body of persons constituting a special class or body in a community or state; an estate. Cf. ESTATE, *n.*, 6.
10. A government not monarchical, as a republic. *Obs.*
11. *pl.* The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country; estates; as, the *States*-General of Holland.
12. A political body, or body politic; any body of people occupying a definite territory and politically organized under one government, esp. one that is a sovereign, or not subject to external control. Cf. COMMONWEALTH, 2, NATION, 4.
13. [*often cap.*] Any of a number of commonwealths, or bodies politic, constituting a sovereign state (in sense 12) by their union under a constitution prescribing the powers of the federal government and the relations of the constituent commonwealths to it and to each other, as in the United States, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the German Empire. The states of the Dominion of Canada are technically *provinces;* those of Switzerland, *cantons*.
14. The territory or the government of a state (in sense 12 or 13); also, the entity collectively constituted by the body politic, territory, and government of a state.
Syn. — Mode, circumstances, case, plight, predicament. — STATE, CONDITION, SITUATION. STATE is the general word, and denotes mode of existence; CONDITION, commonly more specific than *state*, often refers to an object considered esp. in and for itself; SITUATION denotes state esp. with reference to external objects and influences; but the three words are often used with little distinction; as, the *state* (cf. the *condition*) of one's health; the *condition* of one's clothes; an embarrassing *situation*. See PREDICAMENT.
in a state of nature. **a** Naked as when born; nude. **b** In a condition of sin; unregenerate. **c** Untamed; uncivilized. — **s. account system**, *Penol.*, that system of prison discipline in which prison industries are carried on by the state as proprietor, the state owning the shops, furnishing the tools, working capital, and raw material, managing the work, and selling the products. — **states of matter**, *Physics*, the different states of aggregation of substances. Three are commonly recognized: the *solid*, *liquid*, and *gaseous* or *aëriform* states. A *fourth state of matter* (so called by Sir William Crookes) is shown by highly exhausted gases. See RADIOMETER, 2. — **S. of the Church.** See PAPAL STATES. — **the States.** **a** The Netherlands. **b** The United States of America.
state, *v. t.*; STAT'ED (stāt'ĕd); STAT'ING (stāt'ĭng). **1.** To set; settle; fix; establish; as, a *stated* time.
2. To endow with or as with an estate. *Obs. & R.*
3. To express the particulars of; to set forth in detail or in gross; to narrate; recite; report; as, to *state* the facts of a case, one's opinion, etc.
state'craft' (stāt'krăft'), *n.* The art of conducting state affairs; state management; statesmanship.
stat'ed (stāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Settled; established; regular.
stated case. *Law.* = CASE STATED. — **s. clerk**, in the Presbyterian churches of the United States, the secretary of a court. — **s. supply**, *Eccl.*, a clergyman employed to supply a pulpit for a definite time, but not settled as a pastor. *U. S.*
state'house' (-hous'), *n.*, *or* **state house.** The building in which a State legislature sits; a State capitol. *U. S.*
state'ly, *a.*; STATE'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); STATE'LI-EST. [Cf. D. *statelijk*. See STATE; -LY.] Evincing state, or lofty dignity, as in proportions, manner, carriage, style, or the like; as, *stately* manners, temples; a *stately* gait; *stately* style.
Syn. — Majestic, grand, august, magnificent, imposing.
state'ly, *adv.* Majestically; loftily. *Milton.*
state'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of stating, reciting, or presenting, orally or on paper; as, the *statement* of a case.
2. That which is stated; an embodiment in words of facts or opinions; a narrative; recital; report; account; relation. "Admirable perspicuity of *statement*." *Brougham.*
3. An abstract of an account showing the balance due.
4. *Law.* See DECLARATION, 4.
5. *pl.* Any of various sizes of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*
statement of claim, *Law*, under English statutory pleading, the plaintiff's first pleading, answering to the common-law *declaration*. — **s. of defense** *or* **defence**, *Law*, under English statutory pleading, the defendant's first pleading on an issue of fact, corresponding to the common-law *answer*.
state'-owned' (-ōnd'), *a.* Owned by a state; — applied esp. to commercial or industrial enterprises.
state paper. **a** An official paper relating to the interests or government of a state. **b** A newspaper in which legal notices may or must be published under state laws.
state prison. Also **state's prison.** **a** A prison maintained by the state, esp. one for political offenders or for persons confined for reasons of state. **b** Usually **State prison.** In the United States, any prison maintained in a State under State laws, including a county jail, a State penitentiary, reformatory, etc.; usually, specif., the prison or penitentiary for the imprisonment of persons convicted of the more serious grade or grades of crime, or felonies, as distinguished from the reformatory, county jails, city jails, lock-ups, etc., in which misdemeanants and other criminals of lower grade are confined, or persons not criminals are detained. Cf. FELONY, PENITENTIARY, 8.
state prisoner. A prisoner confined under the laws or authority of a state; esp., one in confinement, or under arrest, for a political offense or for reasons of state.
sta'ter (stā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *stater*, Gr. στατήρ.] *Antig.* **a** A gold coin of Persia (*daric*) and the principal gold coin of various ancient Greek states. The Attic stater, and also that of Philip of Macedon, weighed about 133 grains (8.6 grams), equivalent, in fine gold, to about $5.72 (£1 3s. 6d.). There was also a double stater. **b** A silver coin of various values, esp., in later times, the Attic silver tetradrachm.
State rights, *or* **States' rights.** *U. S.* The rights under the Constitution of the United States inhering in the separate States. The Democratic party and its predecessors have generally leaned toward a strictly limiting construction of the Constitution respecting the rights transferred under it from the States to the Federal government; while the Republican party and its predecessors have generally leaned toward a liberal construction. The right of a State to secede peaceably and at will was claimed by the Southern States before and during the Civil War, but the outcome of the war decided the claim in the negative.
state'room' (stāt'rōōm'), *n.* **1.** An apartment of state in a palace or great house; — in this sense, written *state room*.
2. An individual apartment on board a vessel; also, a somewhat similar apartment in a railroad car.
state's evidence (stāts). *Law.* Evidence for the government or the people; — chiefly in *to turn state's evidence*. *U. S.* See KING'S EVIDENCE.
States'-Gen'er-al (stāts'jĕn'ẽr-ăl), *n.* **1.** In France, before the Revolution, the assembly of the three orders (the clergy, the nobility, and the third estate).
2. *The Netherlands.* See LEGISLATURE.
states'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*state's*, gen. of *state* + *man*; cf. D. *staatsman*, G. *staatsmann*.] **1.** A man versed in the principles and art of government; esp., one who shows unusual wisdom in treating or directing great public matters; also, a man actually occupied with the affairs of government and influential in shaping its policy.
2. The owner of a state (see STATE, *n.*, 5); a yeoman who farms and lives on his own land. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See POLITICIAN.
states'man-like' (-līk'), *a.* Having the manner or wisdom of statesmen; befitting a statesman.
state socialism. A form of socialism, esp. advocated in Germany, which, while retaining the right of private property and the institution of the family and other features of the present form of the state, would intervene by various measures intended to give or maintain equality of opportunity, as compulsory state insurance, old-age pensions, etc., answering closely to the socialism of the chair.
state sword. A sword used on occasions of state, being borne before a sovereign by an attendant of high rank.
stat'ic (stăt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. στατικός causing to stand,
stat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } skilled in weighing, fr. ἱστάναι to cause to stand: cf. F. *statique*. See STAND; cf. STAGE.] **1.** Acting by mere weight without motion; as, *statical* pressure.
2. Pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium.
3. Pertaining to passive, as distinguished from active, elements, or to pure qualities or quantities apart from their mutual operation.
4. *Econ.* **a** Dealing with absolute quantities of goods or money, such as capital, rather than with rates of movement from hand to hand, such as income. **b** Less correctly, but oftener, dealing with problems as they present themselves in a stable state of society.
static ataxia, *Med.*, nervous disorder marked by the inability to stand steady in the dark or when the eyes are closed. — **s. converter**, a converter the parts of which are stationary; a static transformer. — **s. electricity.** See ELECTRICITY. — **s. energy**, *Mech.*, energy due to position or strain; potential energy. — **s. hysteresis**, *Magnetism*, hysteresis in which the magnetization of iron has different values for increasing and for decreasing magnetizing forces, irrespective of any time lag. Cf. VISCOUS HYSTERESIS. — **s. induction**, *Elec.*, electrostatic induction. See INDUCTION, 6. — **s. metamorphism.** See METAMORPHISM, 2. — **s. moment**, the product of a force into its leverage. See *moment of a force*, under MOMENT. — **s. sensation**, *Psychol.*, sensation due to bodily position. — **s. stability**, the moment of the force with which a floating body, or a body mounted with freedom of rotation about an axis, when displaced from its position of equilibrium tends to return to the same. — **s. transformer**, *Elec.*, a transformer having no moving parts. See TRANSFORMER.
Stat'i-ce (stăt'ĭ-sē), *n.* [NL. fr. L., a kind of astringent herb, Gr. στατική. See STATIC.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of plumbaginaceous plants of north temperate regions. They are tufted acaulescent herbs with narrow leaves, and long scapes bearing heads of pink, purple, or white flowers. *S. armeria* is the thrift, or sea pink. **b** Syn. of LIMONIUM, 2.
stat'ics (stăt'ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *statique*, Gr. στατική the art of weighing, fr. στατικός. See STATIC.] That branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium of forces, or relates to bodies as held at rest by the forces acting on them; — distinguished from *dynamics*. See MECHANICS.
sta'tion (stā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *stacion*, OF. *stacion, estacion*, F. *station*, fr. L. *statio*, fr. *stare, statum*, to stand. See STAND.] **1.** Act or manner of standing; attitude or pose in standing; posture. *Rare.* *Shak.*

start, *adv.* [Cf. STARK, *adv.*] Completely. *Obs.*
start'er, *n.* One that starts.
start'ful, *a.* Apt to start; skittish. *Rare.* — **start'ful-ness,** *n.*
star time. Sidereal time.
start'ing-ly, *adv.* of STARTING.
start'ish, *a.* Skittish *Colloq.*
star'tle. Startle. *Ref. Sp.*
star'tled. Startled. *Ref. Sp.*
star'tler (stär'tlẽr), *n.* One that startles. [TLING.]
star'tling-ly, *adv.* of STAR-TLISH (-tlĭsh), *a.* Skittish. *Colloq.*
start'meal', *adv.* [*start* + *-meal.*] By starts. *Obs.*
startnaked, *a.* Stark-naked. *Obs.*
star tulip. The Mariposa lily.
start'-up', *a.* Upstart. *Rare.*
start'-up', *n.* **1.** An upstart. *Obs.* **2.** A kind of high rustic shoe or half-boot. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
start'while', *n.* An instant; a moment. *Obs.* [starts. *Rare.*]
start'y, *a.* Subject to nervous
starv. Starve. *R. Sp.* [TION.]
StarvationDundas. See STARVA-
starvd. Starved. *Ref. Sp.*
starve'a'cre, *n.* [*starve* + *acre.*] Hunger weed. *Dial. Eng.*
starv'en (*dial*, stär'v'n; stä'-). Obs. p. p. of STARVE. — *p. a.* a Starved. *Obs.* **b** Chilled. *Dial. Eng.*
starv'er, *n.* One who starves.
star'ward (stär'wẽrd), *a.* & *adv.* See -WARD. [See STAR, *n.*, 5 **h**.]
star wind'ing (wĭn'dĭng). *Elec.*
star worm. A gephyrean worm.
stas. Obs. pl. of STATE.
stash (stăsh; stăsh), *v. t.* & *t.* To stop. *Dial. Eng. & Slang.*
stash'ie (stăsh'ĭ), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. Gael. *staurseach* noisy.] Banter; frolic; quarrel. *Scot.*
sta'ti-arch (stā'tĭ-ärk), *n.* [Gr. στασιάρχος.] Archrebel. *Obs.*
stass'furt-ite (stăs'fẽrt-īt; shtäs'fōort-ĭt), *n.* [From *Stassfurt*, Prussia, where it is found.] *Min.* A massive boracite.
stat. + STATE. [statutes.]
stat. *Abbr.* Statuary; statue; statute.
stat'a-ble (stāt'ă-b'l), *a.* That can be stated.
Sta'tal (stā'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a State, as disting. from the Federal government. *Rare. U. S.*
sta-ta'ri-an (stă-tā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Statary *Obs* — **sta-ta'ri-an-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
sta'ta-ry (stā'tă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *statarius* standing fast.] Fixed; settled; steady. *Obs.* [Large.]
Stat. at L. *Abbr.* Statutes at
state, *a.* Stately. *Obs.*
state, *n.* A statement. *Rare.*
state, *v. i.* To assume or keep state or dignity; — with *it*. *Obs.*
state'a-ble. Var. of STATABLE.
state criminal. One who has committed a crime, as treason, against the state; a political criminal; also, *U. S.*, sometimes, one convicted of a crime under a State law. [MENT, 4. *U. S.*]
State Department. See DEPART-
stat'ed-ly, *adv.* of STATED.
state'ful, *a.* Stately *Obs.*
state'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
state'less, *a.* See -LESS.
state'like', *a.* Stately. *Obs.*
state'li-ly (stāt'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of STATELY. See -LY
state'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
state'mon'ger (stāt'mŭn'gẽr), *n.* One versed in politics, or a dabbler in state affairs.
state point. *Thermodyn.* A point on an indicator diagram, whose ordinates represent the state, as to pressure and volume, of the working substance. [states.]
stat'er (stāt'ẽr), *n.* One that states'man-ly, *a.* Statesmanlike.
states'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP
states'wom'an (-wōōm'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). A woman with statesmanlike qualities. *Rare.* [cal offense.]
state trial. A trial for a politi-
stathe. Var. of STAITH.
stathel. *a.* Stable. *Obs.*
stath'el (stā*th*'l), *n.* [AS. *staðol.*] Foundation; base; also, position; site. Cf. STANCE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stath'el. *n. t.* To establish; to make stable. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
stath'el-fast, *a.* Stable; firm.
stath'el-ness, *n.* Stability. *Obs.*
stath'mo-graph (stă*th*'mō-grăf), *n* [Gr. στάθμη a measuring line + *-graph.*] A device to record the speed of a railroad train.
stat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of STATICAL.

2. A state of standing or rest; equilibrium. *Obs.*
3. The spot or place where anything stands, esp. where a person or thing habitually stands, comes to a stand, or is appointed to remain for a time; as, the *station* of a sentinel; the *station* of a fire engine; a police *station*.
4. Specif.: **a** A regular stopping place in a stage or railroad route, for the convenience of passengers, taking in fuel, moving freight, etc.; also, by extension, the building or buildings connected with such a stopping place; a depot. **b** *Surveying.* The spot at which an instrument is planted or observations are made. **c** In Australasia, a sheep run or cattle run, with its buildings; also, the homestead and buildings belonging to such a run. **d** A place or region to which a government ship or fleet is assigned for duty. **e** The correct position of a vessel in a squadron. **f** *Mining.* An enlargement in a shaft or gallery, used as a landing, or passing place, or for the accommodation of a pump, tank, etc. See MINE, *Illust.* **g** In India, the place where the British military or civil officers in a district reside.
5. *Eccl. Uses.* **a** More fully **station day.** In the early church and in the Eastern Church, the fast of Wednesday and of Friday, in memory of the condemnation of Christ by the council, and of his passion. **b** *R. C. Ch.* Orig., a church in which the procession of the clergy halted on stated days to say stated prayers; hence, a church in the city of Rome appointed to have the office performed in it daily in Lent, on the ember days, and on the solemn feasts. **c** One of the places at which ecclesiastical processions or pilgrims pause to perform an act of devotion, as the tomb of a martyr, or some similarly consecrated spot. **d** *R. C. Ch.* A church in which indulgences were granted on certain days. **e** Short for *station of the cross*, below. **f** A priest's stay with a parishioner to confess the neighbors. *Ire.*
6. Post assigned; sphere of duty or occupation.
7. Situation; position; location; as, to take up one's *station* near the front.
8. *Bot.* The exact spot at which a given species or specimen is found or collected. Cf. HABITAT, 1.
9. *Astron.* = STATIONARY POINT.
10. Social standing or condition of life; state; rank.
Syn. — STATION, DEPOT. The use of DEPOT as a synonym for (railroad) STATION is contrary to the best usage.
station of the cross [*often cap.*], *Eccl.*, any of a series, usually 14, of representations (images or pictures) of the successive stages of Christ's passion in a church or, sometimes, on roads leading to some church or shrine. In the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and some other churches, each representation has a particular office to be said at it.

sta'tion (stā'shŭn), *v. t.*; -TIONED (-shŭnd); -TION-ING. To appoint or assign to a post, place, office, or the like; as, to *station* troops at the right; to *station* a sentinel.

sta'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *stationnaire*, L. *stationarius* belonging to a post or station. Cf. STATIONER.] **1.** Fixed in a certain station, place, course, manner of thinking, or the like; not moving or appearing to move; stable; fixed.
Charles Wesley, who is a more *stationary* man. *Southey.*
2. Not changing state or condition; neither improving nor getting worse; unchanging, either for good or bad.
stationary air, *Physiol.*, the air which under ordinary circumstances does not leave the lungs in respiration. — **s. curve,** *Math.*, a curve the integral along an arc of which may be a maximum or a minimum; an extremal. — **s. engine,** a steam engine permanently placed; specif., a factory engine. — **s. motion,** *Mech.*, the motion of a material system such that the sum of the moments of inertia of the system about three rectangular axes through its center of mass never varies by more than small quantities from a constant value. — **s. point,** *Astron.*, that point in a planet's apparent path among the stars where for a brief time it seems to be motionless. — **s. tangent.** See INFLECTION, 5. — **s. transformer.** *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER. — **s. wave,** *Physics*, a vibration between fixed points, or nodes.

sta'tion-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One that is stationary or tends to remain in one place, condition, or the like.

sta'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *stacyonere* bookseller, LL. *stationarius*, prob. through OF. Cf. STATIONARY, *a.*] **1.** A bookseller or publisher; — formerly so called from his occupying a *station* in the market place or elsewhere. *Obs.*
2. One who sells paper, pens, quills, inkstands, pencils, blank books, and other articles used in writing.

station error. The difference between the geodetic and the astronomical latitude or longitude of a place.

Sta'tion-ers' Hall (stā'shŭn-ẽrz). The hall of the guild of stationers (i. e., booksellers or publishers) of London, now near Ludgate Hill. This guild for nearly three hundred years regulated the publication of all books in England. Registration at Stationers' Hall, while, since the copyright law of 1842, not compulsory, is necessary before taking proceedings in respect of infringement of copyright.

sta'tion-er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, pens, ink, quills, blank books, etc.

sta'tion-er-y, *a.* Belonging to, or sold by, a stationer.

station pointer. *Surv. & Navig.* An instrument having three arms, the two outer ones adjustable and the inner fixed at the zero of a circle, used for locating on a chart the position of a place from which the angles subtended by three distant objects, whose positions are known, have been observed. See THREE-POINT PROBLEM.

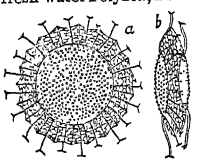
sta-tis'ti-cal (stă-tĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *statistique*.] Of or pertaining to statistics. — **sta-tis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stat'is-ti'cian (stăt'Is-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *statisticien*.] One versed in, or engaged in compiling, statistics.

sta-tis'tics (stă-tĭs'tĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *statistique*, G. *statistik*. See STATE, *n.*] **1.** (Construed as *sing.*; see -ICS.) The science of the collection and classification of facts on the basis of relative number or occurrence as a ground for induction; systematic compilation of instances for the inference of general truths.
2. (Construed as *pl.*) Classified facts respecting the condition in various respects of the people in a state, or respecting any particular class or interest; esp., those facts which can be stated in numbers, or in tables of numbers.

stat'o- (stăt'ŏ-). Combining form from Greek στατός, *standing, fixed*, from ἱστάναι, to make to stand.

stat'o-blast (-blăst), *n.* [Gr. στατός standing (i. e., remaining) + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* **a** In many fresh-water Polyzoa, a bud or germ developed in the body, in a chitinous envelope, and generally serving to preserve the species in winter, bursting and developing in spring. **b** In certain sponges, a somewhat analogous internal bud; a gemmule.



Statoblast of a Polyzoan (*Cristatella mucedo*). *a* Side View; *b* Profile. Much enlarged.

sta'tor (stā'tŏr; stăt'ẽr), *n.* *Mach.* A stationary part in or about which another part (the rotor) revolves, esp. when both are large; as: **a** *Elec.* The stationary member of an electrical machine, as of an induction motor. **b** *Steam Turbine.* The case inclosing a turbine wheel; the body of stationary blades or nozzles. Cf. ROTOR, 2 **b.**

stat'o-scope (stăt'ŏ-skōp), *n.* [*stato-* + *-scope.*] **1.** *Physics.* A sensitive form of aneroid barometer for recording small changes in atmospheric pressure.
2. An instrument for registering the rise and fall of a balloon or airship; — also erroneously spelt *statiscope.*

stat'u-a-ry (stăt'ū-ă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARIES (-rĭz). [L. *statuarius*, n., fr. *statuarius*, a., of or belonging to statues, fr. *statua* statue: cf. F. *statuaire.* See STATUE.] **1.** One who practices the art of making statues.
2. [L. *statuaria* (sc. *ars*): cf. F. *statuaire.*] The branch of sculpture treating of figures in the round. Cf. RELIEF, 6.
3. A collection of statues; statues collectively.

stat'ue (stăt'ū), *n.* [F., fr. L. *statua*, akin to *statuere* to set up, fr. *status* a standing, state. See STATE, *n.*] **1.** The likeness of a living being sculptured or modeled in some solid substance, as marble, bronze, or wax; an image.
2. A portrait. *Obs.*
Statue of Liberty. See LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD.

stat'ue, *v. t.*; STAT'UED (stăt'ūd); STAT'U-ING (stăt'ū-Ing). To form a statue of; to make into a statue. *Rare.*

stat'ued (stăt'ūd), *a.* Adorned with statues.

stat'ue-like' (stăt'ū-līk'), *a* Like a statue; motionless.

stat'u-esque' (-ĕsk'), *a.* [*statue* + *-esque.*] Resembling a statue; having the massive dignity, or other characteristics, of a statue; as, *statuesque* limbs; a *statuesque* attitude. — **stat'u-esque'ly,** *adv.* — **stat'u-esque'ness,** *n.*

stat'u-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *statuetta.*] A small statue, usually one much smaller than life size. Cf. FIGURINE.

stat'ure (stăt'ūr), *n.* [F. *stature*, OF. *estature*, fr. L. *statura*, originally, an upright posture; hence, height or size of the body, fr. *stare, statum*, to stand. See STAND.] **1.** The natural height of an animal body; — generally used of the human body; as, a man of great *stature.*
2. Growth; form; figure.
3. A statue. *Errón. & Obs.*

sta'tus (stā'tŭs), *n.* [L. See STATE.] **1.** *Law.* The condition of a person by which the nature of his legal personality is determined, and therefore the nature of the legal relations to the state or to other persons into which he may enter, including, as commonly used, a person's condition arising out of age (as infancy or wardship), sex (as marriage), mental incapacity, crime, alienage, or public station.
2. **a** State or condition of a person. **b** Position of affairs.
3. *Finance.* The period or time for which an annuity is limited to be paid as determined by the continuance or permanence of an assigned thing or things.
‖ **status in quo** (kwō). ‖ **s. quo** [L., state in which], the state in which anything is; the state existing. Hence, ‖ **status quo ante bellum,** the state existing before the war, used esp. with reference to restoration to former rights of those affected by the war. Cf. POSTLIMINIUM, and UTI POSSIDETIS.

stat'u-ta-ble (stăt'ū-tă-b'l), *a.* Made, introduced, or imposed, by statute; statutory; also, made or being in conformity to statute; standard. — **stat'u-ta-bly,** *adv.*

stat'ute (stăt'ūt), *n.* [ME. *statut*, OF. (*e*)*statut*, F. *statut*, LL. *statutum*, fr. L. *statutus*, p. p. of *statuere* to set, station, ordain, fr. *status* position, station, fr. *stare, statum*, to stand. See STAND; cf. CONSTITUTE, DESTITUTE.] **1.** Something settled or fixed by a conference between the parties interested; an agreement; covenant. *Obs.*
2. Something laid down or declared as fixed or established; hence: **a** A law enacted by, or by the authority of, the supreme legislative branch of a government, esp. of a representative government; the written will of the legislature expressed with all the requisite forms of legislation; — often used in distinction from the *common*, or *unwritten, law* (see COMMON LAW **b**). Cf. EDICT, 1; DECREE, 4; ORDINANCE, 3 **d**; CONSTITUTION, 6, etc. In works on international law and in the Roman law, *statute* is sometimes used as embracing all laws imposed by competent authority, these being divided into **statutes real,** applying to immovables; **statutes personal,** to movables; and **statutes mixed,** to both classes of property. In England Parliament may give its acts full force and validity as statutes without the assent of the crown, though in practice all statutes are promulgated by the crown; but in republican forms of government the acts of the legislature generally require the assent of the chief executive, as the President, in the United States, for a Federal statute, or the governor of a State for a State statute (cf. VETO). At the common law a statute took effect by relation back to the first day of the session at which it was enacted, but the act of 33 Geo. III. c. 13 provided that acts should, unless otherwise provided, take effect from the date of the royal assent. In the United States, generally, an act takes effect from the date of the final act necessary to its enactment, unless, as is usual, the statute itself fixes the time of its taking effect. Cf. EXPOST FACTO LAW. Formerly in England all statutes were originated by a petition presenting measures to the king for his granting. Now, except private bills in English law, statutes are originally expressed, both in English and American law, in the form of a bill which is presented to the legislature for enactment and passed for the assent of the king or executive. **b** An act of a corporation or of its founder intended as a permanent rule or law; as, the *statutes* of a university.
3. An annual assemblage of farming servants at a fair where they are hired; — called also *statute fair.* Cf 2d MOP, 2. *Eng.*
4. A statue. *Obs. & Erron.*
5. Short for: **a** STATUTE MERCHANT (see STATUTE OF MERCHANTS). **b** STATUTE STAPLE.
Syn. — Act, regulation, edict, decree.
Bloody Statute, the Act of the Six Articles (see under SIX, *a.*): — sometimes so called in allusion to the penalties attached to speaking or writing against the Articles. — **Stat'ute de Do'nis Con-dĭ'tĭ-o-nal'ĭ-bus** (kŏn-dĭ'sh'ĭ-ŏ-năl'ĭ-bŭs), *or, usually,* **Statute de Donis** [L. *de donis conditionalibus* concerning conditional gifts], *Law*, the act of 13 Edw. I. c. 1 (1285), often called *Statute of Westminster II.*, procured to be passed by the nobility to put an end to the construction of conditional fees which enabled the donee of the fee (by aliening upon performance of the condition) to defeat the limitation. The statute provided that the will of the donor should be observed according to the form of the gift, taking away the power of absolute alienation, and providing that upon failure of the issue to whom the estate was limited the estate should revert to the donor or his heirs. This resulted in the modern fee tail, and the great estates built up by it. — **Stat'ute de Re-lĭ'gi-o'sis** (dē rē-lĭj'ĭ-ō'sĭs). See STATUTE OF MORTMAIN. — **s. of Additions.** *Law.* See ADDITION, 6, *Cit.* — **s. of armor** *or* **armour,** any of several English statutes, esp. the Assize of Arms (which see), relating to the carrying or having of arms. — **s. of Bread and Ale.** = ASSIZE OF BREAD AND ALE (see ASSIZE, 2). — **s. of distribution,** a statute regulating the distribution of decedent estates. — **s. of entail.** = STATUTE DE DONIS. — **s. of frauds** [*often cap.*, *in specific use*], *Law*, the English statute 29 Car. II. c. 3 (1676), the purpose of which is expressed to be to prevent "many fraudulent practices which are commonly endeavored to be upheld by perjury and subornation of perjury." It aims to do this by requiring proof of a specific kind, usually in writing, of the more important transactions of business, declaring that "no action shall be brought" or "no contract shall be allowed to be good" when the transaction is not so evidenced. In the United States each State has a statute of frauds, most of the provisions of the original act being therein reënacted. In some States contracts not evidenced as required by the State statute are declared "void" or "invalid." — **S. of Glouces'ter** (glŏs'tẽr). See EDWARDIAN, *a.* — **S. of Laborers** *or* **Labourers,** *Eng. Law*, the act 25 Edw. III. c. 1 (1351), which (succeeding the Black Death) enacted that laborers and servants should accept the same wages as prevailed in 1345, before the plague. — **s. of limitations,** *Law*, a statute assigning a certain time after which rights cannot be enforced by action. See LIMITATION, *n.*, 5 **c.** — **S. of Marl'bo-rough** (mârl'bŭr-ŭ; môl'brŭ), *or, formerly,* **Marl'bridge,** *Eng. Hist.*, a reënactment by the Parliament of Marlborough, in 1267, of the Provisions of Oxford and most of certain provisions made at Westminster and assented to by the king in 1259. Slight changes were made, including the giving to the king of the power of appointing the ministers of the crown and the sheriffs. — **S. of Merchants,** an ordinance (13 Edw. I. c. 6) of the Curia Regis at Acton Burnell (whence it is also called **Statute of Ac'ton Bur'nell** [ăk'tŭn bûr'nĕl]) in 1283, designed for the better securing and recovery of debts, which it provided might be evidenced by a specially acknowledged bond (which came to be called a **statute merchant**) of record in form prescribed, on which, if not paid at the day, an execution might be awarded against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor. This ordinance of 1283 was reënacted in a fuller and slightly modified form by 15 Edw. I. c. 6 (1285), which is also called **Statute of Merchants.** These statutes were repealed by the Statute Law Revision Act of 1863. — **S. of Mer'ton** (mûr'tŭn), *Eng. Law*, a statute, or body of provisions, passed in an assembly of the Barons held at Merton in Surrey and issued as law by Henry III. in 1236. It amends the law about various miscellaneous matters, including conflicting rights of the lords and their tenants to make profit of lands, wastes, woods, and pastures. It was supplemented by the Statute of Westminster II. — **S. of Monopolies,** the act of 21 Jas. I. c. 3, declaring monopolies to be contrary to the law of England and aiming to suppress them, with certain exceptions, as the monopoly allowed to inventors, made on grounds of public policy. — **s. of mortmain,** any of various English statutes restricting alienation of land in mortmain, that is, to a corporation, orig. an ecclesiastical corporation, such as the **Statute de Re-lĭ'gi-o'sis** (dē rē-lĭj'ĭ-ō'sĭs) (7 Edw. I., 1279), which forbade all alienations in mortmain, the act of 13 Edw. I. c. 32 (1285), forbidding such alienation by common recovery (which had been used to evade the prior one), the act of 15 Rich. II. c. 5 (1391), forbidding alienation to the use of an ecclesiastical corporation except under the royal license, the act of 9 Geo. II. c. 36 (1736), declaring wills for charitable purposes void except under certain conditions, and various other statutes of later years. The main original purpose of these statutes was to preserve to the lords the feudal rights of relief, wardship, marriage, and escheat, which conveyance in mortmain took away; that of the later statutes is to prevent undue accumulation of wealth in the hands of corporations. All the mortmain acts were repealed by the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act of 51 & 52 Vict. c. 42 (1888), which consolidates the provisions of, and repeals, the earlier acts. — **S. of Præmunire.** See PRÆMUNIRE. — **S. of Provisors,** *Eng. Hist.*, the statute of 25 Edw. III. s. 4 (1351), designed to prevent the Pope from exercising the right of provision and reservation of, or presenting to, benefices in England. This and reënactments of it in 1362 and 1390 (called also **Statutes of Provisors**) were largely in abeyance till the reformation in the reign of Henry VIII. — **S. of Qui'a Emp-to'res** (kwī'ă ĕmp-tō'rēz) *or* **Qui'a Emp-to'res Ter-ra'rum** [L. *qua emptores (terrarum)*, lit., because purchasers (of lands)], *Eng. Law*, a statute (18 Edw. I., 1290) which, referring to tenants not in chief, declared that every free man might sell his tenement or any part of it, but that the feoffee should hold of the same lord and by the same services of whom and by which the feoffor held. The effect of the statute was to abolish subinfeudation. — **S. of Staple.** See STATUTE STAPLE. — **S. of Treasons,** *Eng. Hist.*, the statute 25 Edw. III. st. 5, c. 2 (1351), defining the acts constituting treason. — **S. of Uses.** See USE, *n.* — **S. of Wales,** the statute of 12 Edw. I. (1284) annexing Wales to the dominion of the crown of England. — **S. of Westminster,** either of three early English statutes respectively made at Westminster in 1275

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sta'tion-al (stā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* [Cf. L. *stationalis* stationary.] Of or pert. to a station. *Rare.*
sta'tion-a-ri-ness (-ă-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [5 a.]
station day See STATION, *n.*,
station house. **a** Police station. **b** Railroad depot. [*tralia.*]
station hut. = HUT, *n.*, 2. *Aus.*
station jack. A kind of pudding containing salt beef. *Australia.*
station master. One in charge of a station. [TIVE, *n.*, 3.]
station point. See PERSPECTIVE.
station pole, rod, *or* **staff.** *Surv.* A rod for marking stations; a range pole or a leveling rod
Sta-ti'ra (stă-tī'rä), *n.* See ROXANA AND STATIRA.
stat'i-scope (stăt'ĭ-skōp), *n.* = STATOSCOPE.
stat'ism (stăt'ĭz'm), *n.* [From STATE.] Statecraft. *Obs.*
stat'ist (-ĭst), *n.* [From STATE; cf. It. *statista* statesman.] **1** Statesman; politician. *Now R.*
2. A statistician. *Rare.*
sta-tis'tic (stă-tĭs'tĭk), *n* **1.** = STATISTICS.
2. Any statistical element.
3. A statistician. *Obs & R.*
sta-tis'tic. *a* Statistical.
stat'is-tol'o-gy (stăt'Is-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n* [*statistics* + *-logy.*] = STATISTICS. 1.
sta'tive (stā'tĭv), *a.* [L. *stativus*, fr *stare, statum*, to stand.] **1.** *Mil.* Of or pert. to military posts or quarters. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Heb. Gram.* Designating certain verbs expressive of a bodily or mental state or condition.
stat'ize (stăt'Iz). *v. t.* To take part in affairs of state. *Obs.*
statly. † STATELY.
‖ **stat mag'ni no'mi-nis um'bra** (n ŏ m'Y-n Y s) [L.] He stands the shadow of a great name. *Lucan* (*Pharsalia*, I. 135).
sta-toc'ra-cy (stă-tŏk'ra-sĭ), *n* [*state* + *-cracy.*] Government by the state. *Rare*
stat'o-cyst (stăt'ŏ-sĭst), *n.* [*stato-* + *-cyst.*] *Zoöl.* An otocyst regarded as an organ of equilibration and orientation.
stat'o-lith (-lĭth). *n.* [*stato-* + *-lith.*] *Zoöl.* The calcareous body in a statocyst.
sta-tom'e-ter (stă-tŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*stato-* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An apparatus for measuring the degree of exophthalmia.
stat'o-rhab (stăt'ŏ-răb), *n.* [*stato-* + Gr. ῥάβδος rod.] *Zoöl.* In certain Trachymedusæ, a short tentacular process supporting the statolith.
stat'o-spore (-spōr; 201), *n. Bot.* A resting spore. *Rare.*
statour. † STATURE.
‖ **stat pro ra'ti-o'ne vo-lun'tas.** [L.] Will stands for reason; my will is a sufficient motive and justification. Adapted from *Juvenal* (VI. 222). [*statue. Obs.*]
stat'u-a (stăt'ū-ă), *n.* [L.] A statuary marble. See MARBLE.
stat'ue-less. *a.* See -LESS.
sta-tu'mi-nate (stă-tū'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *statuminare.*] To prop or support. *Obs.*
‖ **sta'tu quo an'te bel'lum.** [L.] See IN STATU QUO, etc.
stat'ured (stăt'ūrd), *a.* **1** Having the stature of. *Rare.*
2. Arrived at full stature. *Rare.*
‖ **sta'tus quo,** *and* **sta'tus quo an'te.** See STATUS IN QUO.
sta-tu'ta, *n.*, *pl.* of STATUTUM.

(3 Edw. I., called the Statute of Westminster I.), 1285 (13 Edw. I., called Statute of Westminster II., or *Statute de Donis*, which see), and 1290 (18 Edw. I., called the Statute of Westminster III., or *Statute of Quia Emptores*, which see). They made various reforms in administrative, criminal, and property law. The second in c. 24 provided for the making of new writs by the clerks in chancery.

stat'ute (stăt'ūt), *v. t.* To declare by statute; to decree, limit, fix, or establish by statute. *Rare.*

statute labor *or* **labour.** A definite amount of labor required for public service in making roads, etc. Cf. CORVEE.

statute law. The law as stated in statutes.

statute staple. *Eng. Law.* A bond of record acknowledged in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of Staple, or statute of 27 Edw. III. st. 2 (which restricted to certain staple towns the sale of all goods to be exported), before the mayor of the staple, by virtue of which the creditor might, on nonpayment, forthwith have execution against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor, as in the *statute merchant*. It is now disused.

stat'u-to-ry (stăt'ū-tō-rĭ), *a.* Enacted, acquired, or imposed by statute; depending on statute for its authority. **statutory declaration,** *Law*, a statement in writing signed by a person and declared by him to be true before an authorized official, and having the effect of a statement in writing on oath. *Australia.* — **s. foreclosure.** See FORECLOSURE. — **s. guardian,** a guardian by statute. See GUARDIAN, 2. — **s. lien.** See LIEN. — **s. next of kin.** See NEXT OF KIN. — **s. rules,** *Scots Law*, the acts of sederunt and acts of adjournal, printed by the king's printer. See under ACT.

stau'ro-lite (stô'rō-līt), *n.* [Gr. σταυρός a cross + *-lite.*] *Min.* A brown to black basic silicate of aluminium and iron, $HFeAl_2Si_2O_{13}$, in prismatic orthorhombic crystals, often twinned so as to resemble a cross. It is generally found embedded in crystalline schists. H., 7–7.5. Sp. gr., 3.65–3.77. —


Staurolite.

stau'ro-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

stau'ro-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. σταυρός a cross + *-scope.*] *Cryst.* A modified polariscope used to find the position of planes of light vibration in sections of crystals. — **stau'ro-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **stau'ro-scop'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

stave (stāv), *n.* [From STAFF, and corresponding to the pl. *staves*. See STAFF.] **1.** A stick; cudgel; staff. **2.** Any of a number of narrow strips of wood, or narrow iron plates, placed edge to edge to form the sides, covering, or lining of a vessel or structure, as of a cask, a pail, a well curb, a pipe (for a pipe line), etc.; also, a similarly shaped piece, as any of the bearing strips for an arch centering (see CENTERING, *Illust.*), a slat of a hayrack, etc. **3.** Any of the bars of a lantern pinion, or a bar or round of a rack, ladder, etc.; also, *Obs.*, a shaft, as of a wagon. **4. a** A metrical portion; a stanza; a staff. **b** *Music.* = 2d STAFF, 8. **5.** *Her.* A staff (see FISSURE, *n.* 4); sometimes, a ray of an escarbuncle.

stave, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* STAVED (stāvd) or STOVE (stōv); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAV'ING (stāv'ĭng). [From STAVE, *n.*, or STAFF, *n.*] **1.** To break in a stave or the staves of; to break a hole in; — often with *in;* as, to *stave* in a boat. **2.** To suffer, or cause, to be lost by breaking the cask; hence, to spill; to let flow; to pour away. *Now Rare.* **3.** To furnish with staves; also, to form into staves. **4.** To beat or cudgel; to knock. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **5.** To render impervious or solid by driving with a calking iron; as, to *stave* lead, or a joint into which lead has been run. **6.** To keep at a distance, as by force or craft; to drive away; — usually with *off;* as, to *stave* off trouble. **to stave and tail,** in bear baiting, to interpose with the staff and hold back the dog by the tail. — **to s. it out,** to endure hard conditions until better conditions come.

stave, *v. i.* **1.** To break; to be stove, as a ship. **2.** To walk or move rapidly; to hurry. *Colloq. & Dial.*

staves'a'cre (stāvz'ā'kĕr), *n.* [OF. *stafisagre*, F. *staphisaigre*, LL. *staphis agria*, Gr. σταφὶς dried grape + ἄγριος wild.] A European and Asiatic larkspur (*Delphinium staphisagria*) having racemose purple flowers. Its seeds contain delphinine, and are violently emetic and cathartic. They are locally used as a fish poison.

stave'wood' (stāv'wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** The mountain damson. **b** In Australia: (1) Either of the sterculiaceous trees *Sterculia fœtida* and *Tarrietia actinophylla*. (2) The meliaceous tree *Flindersia schottiana*.

stay (stā), *n.* [AS. *stæg*, akin to D., G., Icel., Sw., & Dan. *stag:* cf. OF. *estai*, F. *étai*, of Teutonic origin.] **1.** *Naut.* A large, strong rope, now usually of wire, used to support a mast, by being extended forward from the head of one mast down to some other, or to some part of the vessel; — sometimes called *fore-and-aft stay.* Staysails and jibs are hoisted on them. Supporting ropes which lead aft to the vessel's side are called *backstays.* See SHIP, *Illust.* **2.** Hence, generally, a guy rope or the like; specif., *Engin.*, a tie piece to hold parts together, or to contribute stiffness. **in stays,** *or* **hove in stays,** *Naut.*, in the act or situation of staying, or going about from one tack to another.

stay (stā), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* STAYED (stād) or STAID (stād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAY'ING. [OF. *estayer* to prop, F. *étayer*, akin to OF. *estai* a prop (cf. also F. *estaie*), F. *étai;* prob. somewhat confused with OF. *estai* a rope (cf. STAY a rope), but not orig. the same word; perh. fr. OD. *stade, staeye*, a prop, prob. akin to E. *stead.* Cf. STAID, *a.*, STAY, *v. i.*]

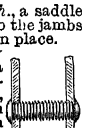
1. To stop from falling; to prop; support; hold up.
Thy limbs are stiff and not able to *stay* thee. *Lyly.*
2. To satisfy for a time, as the stomach by food; to sustain.
He has devoured a whole loaf of bread and butter, and it has not *stayed* his stomach for a minute. *Scott.*
3. To bear up under; to endure; to resist successfully.
She will not *stay* the siege of loving terms. *Shak.*
4. To hold from proceeding; to stop; check; restrain; also, to hinder; delay; detain; postpone; keep back; specif., to stop, or more usually suspend, the progress of by judicial proceedings or executive mandate.
5. To balk at; to stop for. *Rare.* *Spenser.*
6. To wait for; to await. "I *stay* dinner there." *Shak.*
7. To fasten or secure with stays, as a smokestack.
8. *Naut.* To tack; as, to *stay* ship. *Now Rare.*
9. *Naut.* To incline (a mast) forward or aft, or to one side, by the stays and backstays.
10. To endure or hold out through; as, to *stay* the distance; to *stay* the pace. *Sporting Cant & Slang.*

stay (stā), *v. i.* [From STAY to hold up; from the idea of standing firm.] **1.** To rest; depend; rely; stand. *Now R.*
I *stay* here on my bond. *Shak.*
2. To cease from any motion or course of action; specif.: **a** To come to an end; to cease; stop; as, that day the storm *stayed. Archaic.* **b** To delay; wait; tarry; linger; as, *stay* and hear me. **c** To remain; dwell; abide; as, to *stay* in town all summer. **d** To stand still; not to retreat; to remain at a certain point or in a certain state.
3. To attend as a servant; — with *on. Rare.* *Shak.*
4. To hold out in or as in a race; to have powers of endurance; as, a horse *stays* well. *Colloq.*
5. *Naut.* To tack; to go about, as a ship.
Syn. — STAY, STOP. The employment of STOP for STAY, in the sense of remaining for a time (as, I am *stopping* at the Grand Hotel), is contrary to good usage. See RESIDE, CEASE.

stay, *n.* [Cf. OF. *estai* a support, prop, F. *étai.* See STAY, *v. i. & t.*] **1.** That which serves as a prop; a support. "My only strength and *stay.*" *Milton.*
2. *pl.* A corset stiffened with whalebone or other material, worn by women, and rarely by men. The *sing.* form is used in composition; as, *staylace.*
3. A fastening for a garment; a clasp; a hook. *Obs.*
4. That which stays, stops, or checks; a hindrance; check.
Not grudging that thy lust hath bounds and *stays.* *Herbert.*
5. Restraint; refrainment. *Obs.*
The wisdom, *stay*, and moderation of the king. *Bacon.*
6. A staying, or stopping, or state of being stayed; cessation of motion or progression; a halt; stand; stop; specif., a stopping, or more usually a suspension, of procedure or execution by judicial proceedings or executive mandate.
Affairs of state seemed rather to stand at a *stay.* *Hayward.*
7. Continuance in a place; abode for a space of time; sojourn; as, you make a short *stay* in this city.
8. Quality of, or capacity for, endurance; staying power. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*
9. Act or fact of continuing; continuance. *Obs.*
Record to us that lovely lay again
The *stay* whereof shall naught these ears annoy. *Spenser.*
10. Fixed condition or state; status; also, lastingness; permanence. *Obs. or Archaic.*
11. A fixed anchorage for vessels. *Obs.*

stay bar. A bar used as a stay; specif., *Arch.*, a saddle bar passing through the mullions and secured to the jambs in an ornamental window to keep leaded glass in place.

stay bolt. *Mech.* A bolt or short rod, commonly screwed throughout its entire length, used as a stay to connect opposite plates which are subjected to a pressure tending to force them apart, as in the leg of a steam boiler. One end is often left square, and is cut off when the bolt is in place. Called *studding bolt.* — **stay'-bolt',** *v. t.*


Stay Bolt in Position.

stay chain. A chain used as a stay; specif., either chain joining the loops near the ends of a doubletree to the fore axle to lessen swaying.

stay'er (stā'ẽr), *n.* One that stays; as: **a** One that upholds or supports. **b** That which checks or restrains. **c** One that has powers of endurance. *Colloq.*

stay'sail' (stā'sāl'; *naut.* stā's'l), *n. Naut.* Any sail on a stay, as the three-cornered sails set between masts.

stay tube. *Steam Boilers.* In some multitubular boilers, any of several fire tubes made thicker than the others.

stead (stĕd), *n.* [ME. *stede* place, AS. *stede;* akin to LG. & D. *stede* (also D. *stad* town), OS. *stad, stedi*, OHG. *stat*, G. *statt, stätte* (also *stadt* town), Icel. *staðr*, Dan. *sted*, Sw. *stad*, Goth. *staþs*, and E. *stand.* See STAND; cf. STAITH, STITHY.] **1.** Place, or spot, in general. *Obs. or Dial.*, exc. in composition. "Fly this fearful *stead* anon." *Spenser.*
2. Situation; position, esp. of affairs; predicament. *Obs.*
3. Advantage; service; avail; — now esp. in the phrases *to stand in stead,* to be of service or advantage; or, more rarely, *to do* (formerly *make*) *stead,* to be of avail.
4. Place or room which another had, has, or might have.
In *stead* of bounds, he a pillar set. *Chaucer.*
5. A farmstead; a farm with its houses, barns, etc.; a steading. *Obs. or Scot.* Also, in *Obs.* senses: **a** A royal seat; a palace. **b** A throne. **c** A space of time; a short while.
6. A frame on which a bed is laid; a bedstead. *Rare.*
7. Impress; trace; track. *Chiefly Scot.*
in stead of, *or* **in the s. of,** in place of. See INSTEAD.

stead (stĕd), *v. t.* [ME. *steden* stand, place, avail. See STEAD, *n.*] **1.** To put or place; esp., to involve in difficulty, in a predicament, or in great peril; to beset; bestead. *Obs.*
2. To be of avail to; to help; support; benefit; assist.
It nothing *steads* us
To chide him from our eaves. *Shak.*
3. To fill the place of; to replace. *Obs.* *Shak.*

stead (stĕd), *v. i. Obs.* **a** To stop; stay. **b** To avail; suffice.

stead'fast, sted'fast (stĕd'făst), *a.* [AS. *stedefæst*, that is, fast in place. See STEAD, *n.;* FAST, *a.*] **1.** Firmly fixed or established; firm. "This *steadfast* globe." *Spenser.* **2.** Not fickle or wavering; constant; resolute; unswerving; steady; as, a *steadfast* eye, spirit.
Syn. — See STANCH.
— **stead'fast-ly, sted'fast-ly,** *adv.* — **stead'fast-ness, sted'fast-ness,** *n.*

stead'i-ness (stĕd'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being steady.
Syn. — Constancy, resolution, unchangeableness.

stead'y (-ĭ), *a.; comp.* STEAD'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); *sup.* STEAD'I-EST. [From STEAD, *n.;* prob. under influence of *steadfast.*] **1.** Firm in standing or position; not tottering or shaking; fixed; firm. **2.** Constant in feeling, principle, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; not easily moved to alter a purpose or course of action; — of persons. **3.** Regular; constant; undeviating; uniform; — of things; as, the *steady* course of the sun; a *steady* breeze of wind. **4.** *Naut.* Of a vessel, keeping nearly upright in a seaway, generally because having a period of oscillation long as compared with the apparent wave period. **5.** Not given to dissipation or excess; sober and well ordered; as, to lead a *steady* life; a *steady* man. *Colloq.*
Syn. — Fixed, regular, uniform, undeviating, invariable, unremitting, stable. See EQUABLE.
steady load, *Arch. & Engin.*, an invariable load; the weight of a structure and its superincumbent fixtures; dead load; — distinguished from *live load.* — **s. motion,** motion in which the time derivatives vanish, or which is independent of the time. — **s. pin. a** A dowel pin. **b** *Founding.* A long guide pin attached to a cope or a pattern to enable it to be lifted vertically; also, a core print. **c** A pin, sunk key, or the like, used to prevent a pulley from turning on a shaft or spindle. — **s. sweep.** *Physics.* See SWEEP, *n.*, 10.

stead'y, *v. t.;* STEAD'IED (-ĭd); STEAD'Y-ING. To make steady; specif.: **a** To hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to make or keep firm. **b** To make constant, regular, or resolute.

stead'y, *v. i.* To become steady; to regain a steady position or state; to move steadily.
She *steadies* with upright keel. *Coleridge.*

stead'y, *interj. Naut.* An order to the steersman to keep the vessel's head pointing as it is. When *a-port* or *a-starboard* is added to the order the helm is turned very slightly in the indicated direction and then held.

steak (stāk), *n.* [ME. *steike*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *steik*, akin to Icel. *steikja* to roast, *stikna* to be roasted or scorched, and E. *stick*, the steak being broiled on a spit. See STICK, *v. t.*] A slice of meat, esp., when used without qualification, of beef, broiled or cut for broiling; also, a similar piece of the meat of any of various animals or fish; as, venison *steak;* pork *steak;* cod *steak;* halibut *steak.*

steal (stēl; *dial. also* stāl), *n.* [ME. *stele* handle, stalk, stem, AS. *stela, steola*, stalk, stem; akin to LG. & D. *steel* handle, stalk, OD. *stael;* cf. G. *stiel*, L. *stilus* stake, stalk, stem, Gr. στελεόν a handle. Cf. STALK stem, STALL, *n.*] **1.** *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A stalk; a stem. **b** A handle; a shaft. **c** A rung of a ladder. **2.** *Archery.* An arrow without feather or head.

steal (stēl), *v. t.; pret.* STOLE (stōl); *p. p.* STO'LEN (stō'l'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STEAL'ING. [ME. *stelen*, AS. *stelan;* akin to OFries. *stela*, D. *stelen*, OHG. *stelan*, G. *stehlen*, Icel. *stela*, Sw. *stjäla*, Dan. *stiæle*, Goth. *stilan.* Cf. STEALTH.] **1.** To take, and carry away, feloniously; to take without right or leave, and with intent to keep wrongfully; as, to *steal* the personal goods of another. **2.** To take or appropriate to one's self furtively or secretly; as, to *steal* a moment from work; to *steal* a kiss.
So Absalom *stole* the hearts of the men of Israel. 2 *Sam.* xv. 6.
3. To introduce by stealth; to smuggle. *Obs.*
He will *steal* himself into a man's favor. *Shak.*
4. To move stealthily; as, he *stole* his hand into hers. **5.** To take possession of gradually and imperceptibly; to withdraw or remove clandestinely or stealthily; — often with *away;* as, diversions *steal* the mind from study. **6.** To accomplish in a concealed or unobserved manner; to try to carry out secretly; as, to *steal* a look.
Always, when thou changest thine opinion or course, profess it plainly, . . . and do not think to *steal* it. *Bacon.*
7. To go stealthily or secretly on; as, to *steal* one's way. **8. a** *Baseball.* To gain (a base) without the aid of a hit or of an error; — said of a base runner. **b** *Games.* To gain, as a point or score, by chance, good luck, or strategy, where one does not ordinarily expect to do so.
Syn. — STEAL, PILFER, FILCH, PURLOIN, EMBEZZLE. STEAL is the general term; PILFER and FILCH imply petty thieving; to PURLOIN is esp. to carry off by theft; EMBEZZLE implies fraudulent appropriation by a breach of trust; as, "Who *steals* my purse *steals* trash" (*Shak.*); "the stealth of *pilfering* wolf" (*Milton*); "who, to patch up his fame — or fill his purse — still *pilfers* wretched plans, and makes them worse" (*Churchill*); "Fain would they *filch* that little food away" (*Dryden*); "fire which Prometheus *filched* for us from Heaven" (*Byron*); "flesh . . . of cock *purloined* from his accustomed perch" (*Cowper*); "I hope to quote him is not to *purloin*" (*Dryden*).
to steal a march, to march in a covert way; to gain an ad-

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stat'ute-barred', *a.* Barred by the statute of limitations.
statute cap. A kind of woolen cap; — so called because worn in conformity with a statute (1571) in behalf of the cappers. *Obs.*
statute fair. See STATUTE, *n.*, 3.
statute merchant. See STATUTE OF MERCHANTS.
statute mile. See MILE.
statute roll. A roll containing the engrossed text of a statute.
‖ **sta-tu'tum** (stă-tū'tŭm), *n.* [L.] A statute. — **Sta-tu'tum Mer'ca-to'rum** *or* **de Mer'ca-to'ri-bus** (mûr'kā-tōr'ĭ-bŭs). = STATUTE OF MERCHANTS. — **S. Wal'li-æ** (wăl'ĭ-ē). = STATUTE OF WALES.
sta-tu'vo-lence (-vō-lĕns), **sta-tu'vo-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *status* state + *volens, -entis*, wishing.] A kind of self-induced hypnosis. — **sta-tu'vo-lent** (-lĕnt), *a.* — **stat'u-vol'ic** (stăt'ū-vŏl'ĭk), *a.*
staul (*dial.* stôl). Obs. or dial. Eng. of STALL.
stau'mer (stô'mẽr). Scot var. of STAMMER.
staum'rel (stôm'rĕl). Scot. var. of STAMMEREL. [of STAND.]
staun (stän; stŏn). Scot. var.
staunce. † STANCE.
staunch (stänch), **staunch'ly, staunch'ness,** etc. Variants of STANCH, STANCHLY, etc.
staung, staunke. † STANK.
Staun'ton's o'pen-ing (stän'tŭnz). See 1st CHESS, 1.
staup (stôp; stăp), *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *stolpa* to walk with difficulty.] To walk awkwardly, as one who steps high and heavily. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stau'rax-o'ni-a (stô'răk-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σταυρός a cross + ἄξων an axis.] *Zoöl.* Any of a group of geometric forms having a main axis and a definite number of secondary axes at right angles to it, to which the shape of certain lower animals appears to conform.
stau'rax-o'ni-al (-ăl), *a.*
Stau'ro-me-du'sæ (-rō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σταυρός a cross + *medusa.*] *Zoöl.* An order or suborder of Scyphozoa including *Lucernaria* and allies, nearly all having an aboral stalk usually ending in a sucker, by which the animal may attach itself. — **stau'ro-me-du'san** (-săn), *a. & n.*
stau'ro-tide (stô'rō-tīd), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. σταυρωτός cruciform + εἶδος form.] *Min.* Staurolite
stau-rot'y-pous (stô-rŏt'ĭ-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. σταυρός a cross + τύπος type.] Having crosslike markings. [STOTTER, *v. i.*]
stau'ter (stô'tẽr). Var. of
stau'ter oak. White oak. [Scot.]
stav'er (stăv'ẽr), *vb. i.* To totter.
staw'er, *n.* One surpassing in its kind; a poser. *Slang.*
stave rime *or* **rhyme.** [Cf. G. *stabreim.*] Alliteration. *Rare.*
stav'ers (stā'vẽrz), *n. Far.* Staggers. *Rare.*
staves (stāvz; stăvz), *n., pl.* of STAFF; (stāvz), *pl.* of STAVE.
stave'-saw' file. See FILE, tool.
stav'ing (stāv'ĭng), *vb. n.* of STAVE, *v. t.* Hence: *n.* Material for forming staves; staves collectively; a casing of staves.
staw'ing, *a.* Very great, fine, or good, of its kind. *Slang.*
staw. † STOW, place.
staw (stä). Scot. pret. of STEAL; Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STALL.
stawl. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STALL. [of STAMMER.]
staw'mer (stô'mẽr). Scot. var.
stawn (stôn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *stolen*, p. p. of STEAL.
stawnce. † STANCE.
stawp. Var. of STAUP. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
staw'ter. Var. of STAUTER.
stay, *a.* [Prob. akin to E. *sty* to ascend.] **a** Steep. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** Erect; haughty; reserved. *Obs.*
stay'-at-home', *n.* One who stays much at home. *Colloq.*
stay'-a-while', *n.* = WAIT-A-BIT. *Australia.*
stay bearer. *Carp.* A brace.
stay boom. A boom to anchor the main boom to either upstream shore.
stay busk. A busk.
stayd. Stayed. *Ref. Sp.* [etc.]
stayed, stayedly, etc. † STAID,
stayer. † STAIR.
stay girder. = GIRDER STAY.
stay hole. *Naut.* An opening in a staysail through which passes one of the hanks joining the sail to the stay. *R.* [ing stays.]
stay'lace', *n.* A lace for fastening stay.
stay'less, *a.* Without a stay or stays; as: **a** Without stop or delay; also, evanescent; ephemeral. *Rare.* **b** Without aid. *Rare.*
— **stay'less-ness,** *n.*
stay'nil. Var. of STARNEL. *Local & Obs., Eng.* [harrow.]
stay'-plow', -plough', *n.* Rest-
stay'ship', *n.* = REMORA, 1 a. *R.*
stay tackle. See TACKLE.
S. T. D. *Abbr.* Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Sacred Theology).
Stdy. *Abbr.* Saturday.
Ste. *Abbr.* Sainte (F., *fem.* of SAINT); STEPHEN.
stead'a-ble, *a.* [*stead* + *-able.*] Helpful; serviceable. *Obs.*
steadfastnede, stedfasthede, *n.* Steadfastness; stability. *Obs.*
stead'fast-ship, sted'fast-ship, *n.* Steadfastness. *Obs* [STEADY.
stead'i-ly (stĕd'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **stead'ing** (stĕd'ĭng; *dial.* -ĭn), *n.* [See STEAD, *n.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A farm house and offices. **b** Building land; a site.
stead'ship, *n.* Security; safety. *Obs.* [STIDDY.
stead'y (stĕd'ĭ). Dial. Eng. of
stead'y, *n.* **1.** Something that steadies or supports. [*or Slang.*] **2.** A sweetheart. *Dial., Illit., steah.* Obs. pret. of STY, to ascend. [var. of STEEK.
steake (stēk). Obs. or dial. Eng.
steake. † STICK, to stab.

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vantage unobserved; — formerly followed by *of*, but now by *on* or *upon*; as, *to steal a march* upon one's rivals.
She yesterday wanted *to steal a march* of poor Liddy. *Smollett.*

steal (stēl), *v. i.* **1.** To practice, or be guilty of, theft.
Thou shalt not *steal*. *Ex.* xx. 15.
2. To move furtively or clandestinely; to approach, withdraw, or pass, privily; to slip in, along, or away, unperceived; to go or come furtively.

steal, *n.* **a** An act of stealing. **b** Anything stolen. *Colloq.*

steal'er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who steals; a thief.
2. *Shipbuilding.* The endmost plank or plate of a strake which ends short of the stem or stern.

steal'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of one who steals; theft.
2. That which is stolen; stolen goods; — chiefly in *pl.*

stealth (stĕlth), *n.* [From STEAL, *v.* (cf. HEALTH and HEAL, *v.*); cf. ME. *stalþe*, and AS. *stalu*.] **1.** Act of stealing; theft. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. The thing stolen; stolen property. *Obs.*
3. Act of going furtively or secretly. *Obs.*
I told him of your *stealth* unto this wood. *Shak.*
4. The bringing to pass anything in a secret or concealed manner; a secret procedure; a clandestine practice or action; — in either a good or a bad sense.
Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame. *Pope.*

stealth'y (stĕl'thĭ), *a.*; STEALTH'I-ER (-thĭ-ẽr); STEALTH'I-EST. Accomplished or acting clandestinely; furtive; sly; as, *stealthy* glances; the cat is *stealthy*.
Syn. — STEALTHY, FURTIVE are often interchangeable. But STEALTHY frequently suggests slow or deliberate as well as secret or clandestine procedure; FURTIVE often implies quick no less than sly or surreptitious action; as, "Murder . . . with his *stealthy* pace . . . towards his design moves like a ghost" (*Shak.*); "the *stealthy*, prying manner common to the race [of cats]" (*Hawthorne*); "The man in black, after a *furtive* glance, did not look me in the face" (*G. Borrow*); "small *furtive* eyes" (*G. Eliot*). See SECRET, CUNNING.

steam (stēm), *n.* [ME. *stem*, *steem*, vapor, flame, AS. *stēam* vapor, smoke, odor; akin to D. *stoom* steam.] **1.** The invisible gas or vapor into which water is converted when heated to the boiling point; water in the state of vapor.
2. The mist formed by the condensation, on cooling, of water vapor; visible vapor; — popularly so called.
3. Hence, any exhalation; as, a *steam* of incense.
4. Power; force; as, his blows lacked *steam*. *Colloq.*

steam (stēm), *v. i.*; STEAMED (stēmd); STEAM'ING. [Cf. AS. *stēman*, *stīgman*, to emit a scent or vapor. See STEAM, *n.*] **1.** To emit steam or vapor.
O'er his warm blood, that *steams* into the air. *Dryden.*
2. To rise in vapor; to issue, or pass off, as vapor.
3. To move or travel by the agency of steam.
The vessel *steamed* out of port. *N. P. Willis.*
4. To generate steam; as, the boiler *steams* well.

steam (stēm), *v. t.* **1.** To exhale. *Obs. & R.*
2. To evaporate or turn into vapor.
3. To expose to the action of steam, as for softening, dressing, or preparing; as, to *steam* wood, cloth, food, etc.

steam'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A boat or vessel propelled by steam power; — generally used of river or coasting craft.

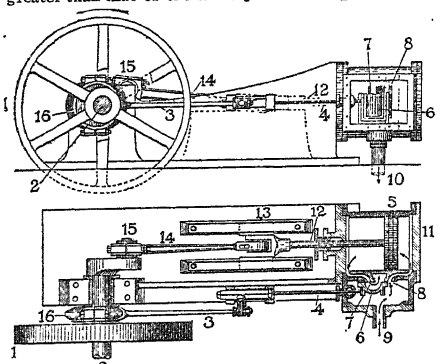
steam'boat'ing, *n.* **1.** The occupation or business of running, or working on, a steamboat, or of transporting merchandise, passengers, etc., by steamboats.
2. *Bookbinding.* The shearing of a pile of books which are as yet uncovered, or out of boards.

steam boiler. A boiler for producing steam. See BOILER, 3.

steam chest. The chamber from which steam is distributed to a steam-engine cylinder; — called also *valve chest* or *box*. See SLIDE VALVE, *Illust.*

steam dome. *Steam Boilers.* A chamber on the top of some boilers, in which steam is collected to be conducted to an engine cylinder, etc. See *locomotive boiler*, under BOILER, 3.

steam engine. An engine driven or worked by steam; often, specif., a locomotive. Certain crude steam engines are described by Hero of Alexandria (2d century B. C.). The first commercially successful steam engine, that of Thomas Savery, dates only from 1698. This water-pumping engine, with hand-worked valves, operated much like the pulsometer. It was an **atmospheric engine**, or one in which the steam was used to obtain by condensation a partial vacuum, into which the atmospheric pressure pushed the water up through a suction pipe. This water was displaced by steam, and the operation repeated. Newcomen (about 1711) and others improved on this by introducing a solid piston to separate the water and steam, and subsequently by making the machine automatic. The next improvements of note were by James Watt, who in his patent of 1769 declared that: (1) The cylinder must be kept as hot as the steam that enters it (see CYLINDER CONDENSATION); (2) the steam from the cylinder must be condensed in a separate vessel (the condenser), which must be kept clear of air and water by a pump; (3) the expansive force of the steam must be utilized (see EXPANSION, 7). Watt's principles practically govern present steam-engine practice. His first engine was a **single-acting** beam pumping engine. He later invented the **double-acting** engine and effected many other improvements, and his assistant Murdoch introduced the slide valve. The common **reciprocating steam engine** of to-day consists essentially of a piston driven in a closed cylinder by steam at a pressure initially much greater than that of the atmosphere. The piston is connected rigidly by a piston rod to a crosshead (except in the trunk engine), the reciprocating motion of which is usually converted into rotary motion by a connecting rod, crank pin, crank, and crank shaft. The steam distribution is effected by a slide valve or other automatic valve or valves, and is usually regulated by a link motion or some other form of valve gear. In the **rotary engine**, a piston, vane, or the like, is constrained to move in a circular path, thus obviating the necessity for a connecting rod and a crank. See also CENTRAL-VALVE ENGINE, ROTATIVE ENGINE, TURBINE, etc. Steam engines are broadly classified as: **condensing engines**, in which the steam, after exhausting from the cylinder, is condensed in a separate condenser (see CONDENSER, 2 **e**), thus largely obviating back pressure due to atmospheric pressure, and, incidentally, saving most of the water; **non-condensing engines**, in which the steam is exhausted directly into the air. For further classification see ENGINE, *n.*, 4. Cf. INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.



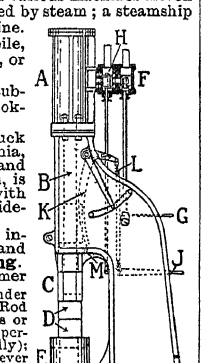
Steam Engine. Side View with cover of Steam Chest removed, and Top View with Cylinder and Steam Chest in section. 1 Flywheel; 2 Shaft; 3 Eccentric Rod; 4 Valve Rod; 5 Piston; 6 Slide Valve; 7 Exhaust Port; 8 Steam Port leading from Steam Chest to interior of Cylinder; 9 Main Steam Pipe; 10 Exhaust Pipe; 11 Cylinder; 12 Piston Rod; 13 Crosshead; 14 Connecting Rod; 15 Crank; 16 Eccentric.

steam'er (stēm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any of various machines driven by steam; as: **a** A vessel propelled by steam; a steamship or steamboat. **b** A steam fire engine. **c** A steam-propelled automobile, road locomotive, traction engine, or the like.
2. A vessel in which articles are subjected to steam, as in washing, cookery, and various manufactures.

steamer duck. A large sea duck (*Tachyeres cinereus*), of Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego, and the Falkland Islands, which, when full-grown, is incapable of flight, but swims with a peculiar action suggesting a side-wheel steamboat.

steam fitter. A workman who installs or repairs steam pipes and their fittings, etc. — **steam fitting.**

steam hammer. A forging hammer



Steam Hammer. *A* Steam Cylinder (containing Piston); *B* Piston Rod (shown dotted); *C* Tup; *D* Pallets or Dies; *E* Anvil; *F* Steam Valve, operated by Lever *G* (working horizontally); *H* Regulating Valve, operated by Lever *J* (working vertically); *K* Bell Crank Lever with long curved arm, connected at end of short arm with *J* by Spring *L*, pushed to right on upstroke of piston by Tappet *M* on Tup *C* to bring Valve *H* back into position.

worked directly by steam; esp., a hammer guided vertically and operated by a vertical steam cylinder located directly over an anvil. It was invented by Nasmyth in 1842, and, although since considerably modified, is still often called the **Nasmyth hammer**.

steam heat. Heat given off by steam in condensing.

steam heater. **a** A radiator heated by steam. **b** A steam-heating apparatus consisting of a boiler, radiators, piping, and the necessary fixtures.

steam loop. In a system of steam apparatus, an arrangement of pipes by which water of condensation can be returned to the boiler without a pump or injector. The flow is caused by condensation of boiler steam in a loop of two vertical pipes connected by a horizontal one.

steam'ship' (stēm'shĭp'), *n.* A ship or seagoing vessel propelled by the power of steam; a steamer.

steam shovel. A machine having an excavating bucket or buckets (see BUCKET, *Illust.*) attached to a manipulatory arm or arms, and mounted on a platform running on rails.

steam'y (stēm'ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, steam; full of steam; vaporous; misty.

ste-ar'ic (stē-ăr'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *stéarique*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Pert. to, obtained from, or like, stearin or tallow.
stearic acid, *Chem.*, a monobasic fatty acid, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, obtained by saponification of stearin, in white crystalline scales, soluble in alcohol and ether. It melts to an oily liquid at 69° C. (156° F.). It is used for making candles, usually with the addition of paraffin. The stearic acid of commerce is a mixture of stearic and palmitic acids.

ste'a-rin (stē'ā-rĭn), *n.* [Gr. *στέαρ* tallow, snet: cf. F. *stéarine*.] **1.** *Chem.* A prominent constituent of many animal and vegetable fats and oils, characterized by such solidity that when present in quantity it increases the hardness, or raises the melting point, of the fat, as in mutton tallow; — called also *tristearin*. Chemically, it is glyceryl tristearate, $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$, and yields on hydrolysis one molecule of glycerin and three of stearic acid or stearate, as in candle and soap making. M. P., 67° C. (153° F.).
2. Also **ste'a-rine.** **a** The solid portion of any fat; — distinguished from *olein*, the liquid portion. **b** *Com.* Stearic acid.

ste'a-rop'tene (-rŏp'tēn), *n.* [*stearic* + *elæoptene*.] *Chem.* The part of an essential oil separated as a solid on cooling or long standing; — contrasted with *elæoptene*.

ste'a-tite (-tīt), *n.* [Gr. *στέαρ, στέατος*, fat, tallow: cf. F. *stéatite*.] *Min.* A massive variety of talc, of a grayish green or brown color; — called also *soapstone*. It forms extensive beds, and is quarried for hearths, for coarse utensils, for the linings of sinks, etc. — **ste'a-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ste'a-to- (stē'ā-tō-), **steat-.** Combining form from Greek *στέαρ, στέατος, fat, tallow;* as in *steatolysis, steatite.*

ste'a-to-py'gi-a (-pī'jĭ-ā), **ste'a-to-py'ga** (-pī'gā), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στέαρ, στέατος*, fat + *πυγή* the buttocks.] A remarkable accretion of fat on the buttocks of certain Africans, esp. of Hottentot women. — **ste'a-to-py'gous** (-pī'gŭs), *a.*

steed (stēd), *n.* [ME. *stede*, AS. *stēda* a studhorse, war horse, fr. *stōd* a stud of breeding steeds; akin to G. *stute* a mare, Icel. *stedda*, *stōð*, a stud. See STUD of horses.] A horse, esp. a spirited horse for state or war. *Literary.*

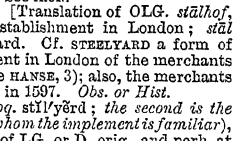
steel (stēl), *n.* [AS. *stēl*, *stēli*, *staeli*, *stȳle*; akin to D. *staal*, G. *stahl*, OHG. *stahal*, Icel. *stāl*, Dan. *staal*, Sw. *stål*, OPruss. *stakla*.] **1.** *Metal.* Formerly, a variety of iron intermediate between cast iron and wrought iron, very tough and, when tempered, hard and elastic; — now applied also to ingot iron, or nearly pure iron made by fusion processes. Steel is conveniently classified into three grades of hardness for commercial purposes: **mild,** or **soft, steel,** containing less than 0.15 per cent of carbon; **medium steel,** containing from 0.15 to 0.30 per cent of carbon; **hard steel,** containing more than 0.30 per cent of carbon. Soft steel is highly ductile and is used for boiler plates, etc. Medium steel is used esp. for constructional purposes. Hard steel is employed for rubbing surfaces and where great ultimate strength is required, as for axles, shafts, tools, springs, etc. A very soft kind of mild steel, used esp. for making rivets, is called **rivet steel.** See IRON, *n.*, 1, SELF-HARDENING, etc.
2. An instrument or implement made of steel; as: **a** A weapon, as a sword, dagger, etc. **b** An instrument (usually a fluted, round rod) to sharpen knives. **c** A piece of steel for striking sparks from flint. **d** = RAIL, *n.*, 4. *U. S.*
3. *Med.* A chalybeate medicine.
of steel, fig., having one or more of the characteristics of steel, as hardness, rigor, reliability, etc.; as, heart *of steel*.

steel (stēl), *v. t.*; STEELED (stēld). [AS. *stȳlan*; cf. Icel. *stæla*. See STEEL, *n.*] **1.** To overlay, point, or edge with steel: as, to *steel* a razor; to *steel* an ax; also, to cover, as an electrotype plate, with a thin layer of iron by electrolysis, the iron becoming very hard, like steel.
2. To smooth or press with a flatiron; to iron. *Dial. Eng.*

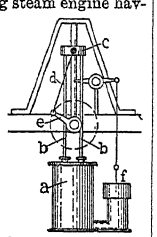
steal. † STALL.
stealewurthe. † STALWORTH.
steal'ing-ly, *adv.* of *stealing*, p. pr. [ily. *Obs.*
steal'ing-wise', *adv.* Stealthily. *Obs.*
stealth'ful, *a.* See -FUL. —
stealth'ful-ly, *adv.* — **stealth'ful-ness,** *n. All Obs. or R.*
stealth'i-ly (stĕl'thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of STEALTHY.
stealth'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stealth'less, *a.* See -LESS.
stealth'like', *a.* Stealthy; sly.
steam balance. A safety valve with a weighted lever, for a steam boiler.
steam blower. **a** A blower for producing a draft by a jet or jets of steam. **b** A fan blower driven directly by a steam engine.
steamboat coal. See COAL, *n.*, 3.
steam'boat'ing, *n.* Navigation or transportation by steamboats
steam box. A steam chest: also, a receptacle in which things are steamed.
steam car. A car driven or drawn by steam power. *U. S.*
steam carriage. A road carriage propelled by steam power.
steam case. A steam chest or a steam jacket. — **steam casing.**
steam chimney. An annular chamber around a boiler uptake, for drying steam.
steam coal. Steamboat coal; also, coal suitable for use under steam boilers.
steam cock. Any cock for passage of steam; specif., the upper gauge cock in a steam boiler.
steam coil. A coil of pipe through which steam is passed.
steam color *or* **colour.** *Dyeing.* A color produced or fixed in the fiber by exposure to steam.
steam'-cut', *v. t.* To become scratched or furrowed, as by seizing, when passing high-pressure steam; — said of the metal of a steam valve, etc.
steam cylinder. A cylinder for steam; a steam-engine cylinder.
steamd. Steamed. *Ref. Sp.*
steam digger. = STEAM SHOVEL.
steam edges. The edges of a steam-engine slide valve which control steam admission; — called also **steam ends.** [SHOVEL.
steam excavator. = STEAM SHOVEL.
steam fire engine. A fire engine consisting of a steam boiler, engine, and pump, on wheels.
steam fit. A steam-tight fit.
steam gas. Highly superheated steam. [gauge for steam.
steam gauge *or* **gage.** A pressure
steam gun. A contrivance from which projectiles may be thrown by elastic force of steam.
steam'-ham'mer type (of engine). The direct-acting vertical engine; — usual in the marine steam engine. [See -NESS.
steam'i-ness (stēm'ĭ-nĕs), *n.*
steam injector. A steam-boiler injector. See INJECTOR.
steam jacket. A jacket to be filled with steam. — **steam'-jack'et,** *v. t.*
steam jammer. A steam-driven machine for loading logs upon cars. [joint.
steam joint. A steam-tight
steam lap. *Steam Engines.* Outside lap. See 4th LAP, 2 b.
steam mason. A steam-driven machine for turning or dressing stone. *Eng.*
steam metal. Any copper alloy specially designed to endure exposure to steam. [*Engr.*
steam navvy. A steam shovel.
steam organ. *Music.* A calliope.
steam pipe. Any pipe for conveying steam, esp. live boiler steam. — **steam piping.**
steam port. *Mach.* A port for steam, esp. for live steam.
steam pump. A pump driven by steam, or directly by a steam engine; commonly, a combined steam engine and pump with the piston rod and pump plunger directly coupled.
steam ram. A steam pump for deep wells, similar to the pulsometer in action, but of different construction. [steam cars.
steam road. A railroad for
steam room. In a steam boiler, the space above the water level.
steamship coal. Steamboat coal. See COAL, *n.*, 3.
steam table. **1.** A steam-heated table, as for keeping food warm. **2.** A tabular statement of data relating to properties of steam.
steam'-tight', *a.* Not permitting the leaking through of steam or of water under pressure of steam. — **steam'-tight'ness,** *n.*
steam trap. A self-acting device by which water in a pipe or vessel containing or passing steam will be discharged without permitting steam to escape.
steam turbine. See TURBINE.
steam valve. A valve for regulating a supply of steam.
steam vessel. A vessel propelled by steam; a steamboat or steamship; a steamer.
steam whistle. See WHISTLE.
steam. Var. of STEEN, *n.* & *v.*

steap. † STEEP.
steape. † STEEP, *a.*
ste-ap'sin (stē-ăp'sĭn), *n.* [G.; *stearin* + *pepsin*.] = LIPASE
ste'a-rate (stē'ā-rāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of stearic acid.
steare. † STEER, STIR.
ste-ar'i-form (stē-ăr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*stearin* + *-form*.] Resembling stearin, or hard fat.
stearne. † STERN.
ste'a-ro-lac'tone (stē'ā-rō-lăk'tōn), *n. Chem.* The lactone $(C_{18}H_{34}O_2)$ of a hydroxy derivative of stearic acid. It is one of the products of the action of sulphuric acid on oleic acid.
ste'a-rol'ic (-rŏl'ĭk), *a.* [*stearic* + *oleic* + *-ic*.] *Chem.* Designating a white crystalline monobasic acid $(C_{18}H_{32}O_2)$ of the acetylene series, isologous with stearic acid, and obtained indirectly from oleic acid.
ste'a-rone (stē'ā-rōn), *n. Chem.* A white, crystalline ketone, $(C_{17}H_{35})_2CO$, obtained by heating stearic acid with phosphorus pentoxide and in other ways.
ste'ar-rhe'a, -rhœ'a (stē'ăr-rē'ā), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στέαρ* tallow + *ῥεῖν* to flow.] *Med.* Seborrhea.
steart. Dial. Eng. var. of START.
ste'a-ryl (stē'ā-rĭl), *n.* [*stearic* + *-yl*.] The radical $(C_{17}H_{35}CO)$ of stearic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.
steat-. See STEATO-.
ste-at'o-cele (stē-ăt'ō-sēl; stē'ā-tō-), *n.* [*steato-* + *-cele*.] *Med.* A scrotal tumor consisting of fat.
ste'a-tog'e-nous (stē'ā-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*steato-* + *-genous*.] Producing fat; causing steatosis.
ste'a-tol'y-sis (-tŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *steato-* + *-lysis*.] *Chem.* Conversion of neutral fats into glycerin and free fatty acids. —
ste'a-to-lyt'ic (-tō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*
ste'a-to'ma (-tō'mā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *στεάτωμα*, fr. *στεατοῦν* to turn into suet, fr. *στέαρ, -ατος*, suet.] *Med.* **a** A cyst due to the retention of secretion in a sebaceous gland. **b** A lipoma. — **ste'a-tom'a-tous** (-tŏm'ā-tŭs; -tō'mā-tŭs), *a.*
ste'a-to-path'ic (-tō-păth'ĭk), *a.* [See STEATO-; PATHIC.] Of or pert. to disorders of the sebaceous glands. [STEATOPYGIA.
ste'a-top'y-gy (-tŏp'ĭ-jĭ), *n.* = **Ste'a-tor'nis** (stē'ā-tôr'nĭs), *n.*, **Ste'a-tor-nith'i-dæ** (-tôr-nĭth'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *στέαρ, στέατος*, fat, tallow + *ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος*, bird.] *Zoöl.* See GUACHARO.
ste'a-tor-rhe'a, -rhœ'a (-tōr-rē'ā), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στέαρ, στέατος*, fat + *-rrhea*.] Seborrhea.
ste'a-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TOSES (-tō'sēz). [NL. See STEATO-; -OSIS.] *Med.* **a** Abnormal formation of fat; fatty degeneration. **b** A skin disease due to disordered function of sebaceous glands.
steave. † STAVE. [stiffen.
steave. Scot. var. of STEEVE,
ste-ca'do. † STICHADO.
stec-ca'do, stec-ca'ta, *n.* [It. *steccata*.] A stockade. *Obs.*
stech (stĕk), *v. t. & i. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To cram; gorge. **b** To puff; pant; groan.
stech, *n. Scot.* **a** Gormandizing. **b** A confused mass; crowd; also, oppressive heat.
stechado. † STICHADO.
stechche. † STICCHE.
steche. † STITCH.
steckade. † STICHADO.
steck'le, *n.* A lock; bar. *Obs.*
sted. † STEED.
sted. Archaic or Scot. & dial. Eng. p. p. of STEAD.
sted. Stead. *Ref. Sp.*
sted'ding. Var. of STEADING. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [STADDLE.
sted'dle (stĕd'l). Dial. var. of
sted'dy. † STEADY.
stede. † STEED.
stede (*dial.* stēd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STEAD.
stedevest. † STEADFAST.
sted'fast, sted'fast-ly, etc. Vars. of STEADFAST, STEADFASTLY, etc.
stedill, *v. i.* [Cf. STADDLE.] To stand still. *Obs.*
Sted'man (stĕd'măn), *n* See under CHANGE RINGING.
sted'ship. Var. of STEADSHIP.
sted'y. Steady. *Ref. Sp.*
stee (stē). Dial. Eng. var. of STY.
steed (*dial.* stēd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of STEAD.
steed'back', *n.* Horseback. *Obs.*
steed'less, *a.* See -LESS.
steed'yocks', *n. pl.* [Perh. fr. *steed* and *yoke*.] Reins. *Obs.*
steegh. Obs. pret. of STY.
steek (*dial.* stēk, stĕk), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. D. *steken* to prick. Cf. STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** To pierce; prick. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To stitch; sew. *Scot*
3. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To shut; close. **b** To fasten; bar. **c** To put; set; fix. **d** To stop.
steek, *n. Scot.* A stitch; as: **a** A loop in knitting. **b** Thread. **c** Of clothing, a garment; fig., a bit. **d** A pain, esp. in the side.

3. To make hard or strong; hence, to make insensible or obdurate. "*Steel* my soldiers' hearts." *Shak.*
4. To cause to resemble steel, as in any of various qualities, as in hardness.
steel blue. Any of various shades of blue similar to the colors assumed by steel at certain temperatures in tempering; iron blue. See TEMPER, *v. t.*, 7. — **steel'-blue'**, *a.*
steel bronze. A bronze of about 92 per cent copper and 8 per cent tin, hardened by compression, used as a substitute for steel in making guns; — called also *Uchatius bronze* or *metal*, after the inventor, an Austrian general.
steel engraving. The art or process of engraving on steel, or an impression taken from an engraved steel plate.
steel'head' (stēl'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A North American trout (*Salmo rivularis*) found from northern California to Alaska. It is generally anadromous. The scales are rather small, and the head comparatively short. It attains a large size, and is a food fish of importance. The species has been introduced into some eastern waters.
2. The ruddy duck. *Maryland.*
steel'ing (stēl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Casehardening.
2. *Engraving.* The process of electroplating engraved copper plates with a film of iron to render them more durable.
steel mill. **a** A wheel lock. **b** A mill which has steel grinding surfaces. **c** A mill where steel is manufactured. **d** = FLINT MILL, 2.
steel'work' (stēl'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Any work in steel; articles, or a part, parts, or the whole of any construction, of steel.
2. *pl.* A shop or establishment where steel is made.
steel'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Made of steel; consisting of steel.
2. Resembling steel, as in hardness, firmness, color, etc. steely iron, a variety of iron containing less than one half of one per cent of carbon. See IRON.
steel'yard' (stēl'yärd'), *n.* [Translation of OLG. *stālhof*, name of the Hanseatic establishment in London; *stāl* sample, specimen + *hof* yard. Cf. STEELYARD a form of balance.] The establishment in London of the merchants of the Germanic Hanse (see HANSE, 3); also, the merchants themselves. It was closed in 1597. *Obs. or Hist.*
steel'yard (stēl'yärd; *colloq.* stĭl'yĕrd; *the second is the usual pron. among those to whom the implement is familiar*), *n.* [Earlier *stelleere*, prob. of LG. or D. orig., and perh. at first one who or that which certifies to the correct weight or quality of goods; cf. LG. *stal*, *staal*, sample, specimen, esp. one taken as a standard; perh. fr. OF. *estaler* to display for sale, F. *étaler*, prob. of G. or D. orig. (cf. STALL, *n.*). Cf. STEELYARD a place in London.] **1.** A form of balance in which the body to be weighed is suspended from the shorter arm of a lever, which turns on a fulcrum, and a counterpoise is caused to slide upon the longer arm to produce equilibrium, its place on this arm (which is notched or graduated) indicating the weight; a Roman balance; — also often in *pl.*

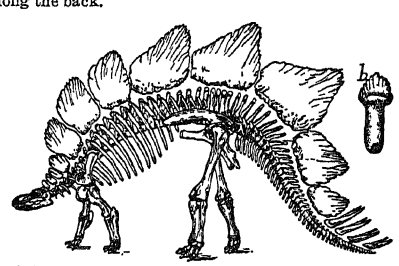

Steelyard.

2. Any of various things likened to a steelyard, as the lever of a lever safety valve.
steen, stean (stēn), *n.* [AS. *stēna*. See STONE.] **1.** A vessel of clay or stone. *Spenser*
2. A wall of brick, stone, cement, or other hard material, used as a lining, as of a well, cistern, etc.
steep (stēp), *v. t.*; STEEPED (stēpt); STEEP'ING. [ME. *stepen*, prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *steypa* to cause to stoop, cast down, pour out, to cast metals, causative of *stūpa* to stoop; akin to Sw. *stöpa* to cast, to steep, Dan. *stöbe*. Cf. STOOP, *v. i.*] **1.** To soak in or as in a liquid; to extract the essence of by soaking; to macerate; as, to *steep* tea. Fig., to imbue with.
The learned of the nation were *steeped* in Latin. *Earle.*
2. To bathe or wet with or as with liquid. *Obs.*
3. To give a tilt or slope to. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See SATURATE.
steep, *v. i.* To undergo the process of soaking in a liquid; as, the tea is *steeping*. *Colloq.*
steep, *n.* **1.** State or process of steeping; also, something steeped, or a vessel, dipping liquid, etc., used in steeping; specif., a fertilizing liquid to hasten germination of seeds.
2. Rennet. *Dial. Eng.*
steep, *a.*; STEEP'ER (-ẽr); STEEP'EST. [ME. *steep*, *step*, AS. *stēap*; akin to Icel. *steypr* steep, and *stūpa* to stoop, Sw. *stupa* to fall, to tilt; cf. OFries. *stap* high. Cf. STOOP, *v. i.*, STEEP, *v. t.*, STEEPLE.] **1.** Lofty; tall; elevated; high.
2. Protruding; prominent. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon; having a side or slope approaching the perpendicular; precipitous; as, a *steep* hill.
4. Mounting or falling precipitously; as, a *steep* flight; *steep* ruin. "The *steep* Tarpeian death." *Shak.*
To some not *steep*, though philosophic height. *Cowper.*
5. Bright; gleaming; glittering; flashing. *Obs.*
6. Bold; proud. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* "A *steep* man." *Layamon.*
7. Excessive; too great, high, heavy, difficult, etc.; as, a *steep* price; a *steep* task; a *steep* story. *Slang.*
Syn. — See ABRUPT.
steep (stēp), *n.* A precipitous place; a steep ascent or descent; a precipice; also, an object having a steep side or slope.
Bare *steeps*, where desolation stalks. *Wordsworth.*
steep'er (-ẽr), *n.* A vessel, vat, or cistern, in which things are steeped; a steep.
stee'ple (stē'p'l), *n.* [ME. *stepel*, AS. *stēpel*, *stȳpel*, tower; akin to E. *steep*, a.] **1.** *Arch.* The tall structure, usually composed of a series of diminishing stories finished at the top with a small spire or cupola, surmounting the lower straight-sided story of a church tower; also, the whole of a church tower. Cf. PINNACLE, 1; see 2d SPIRE, 3.
2. = HENNIN.
3. Fish piled in a heap for drying. *Dial. Eng.*
stee'ple, *v. i.* To rise high in the air, as a steeple.
stee'ple-chase', *n.* A race across country between a number of horsemen; — supposedly so called from the goal being some conspicuous landmark, as a church steeple; hence, a race over a prescribed course obstructed by such obstacles as one meets in riding across country, as hedges, walls, etc.
stee'ple-chas'er (-chās'ẽr), *n.* One who rides in a steeplechase; also, a horse trained to run in a steeplechase.
stee'ple-chas'ing (-chās'ĭng), *n.* Act of riding a steeplechase.
stee'ple-crowned' (-kround'), *a.* **a** Having a steeple. **b** Having a peaked crown, as a hat; also, wearing such a hat.
stee'pled (stē'p'ld), *a.* Furnished with, or having the form of, a steeple; adorned with steeples.
steeple engine. A vertical back-acting steam engine having the cylinder beneath the crosshead, now chiefly used for donkey engines, etc.



Steeple Engine. *a* Cylinder; *b*, *b* Piston Rods; *c* Crosshead; *d* Connecting Rod; *e* Crank; *f* Air Pump.

steeple jack. A man who makes a business of climbing steeples, high chimneys, etc., as for making repairs. *Colloq.*
steer (stēr), *n.* [ME. *steer*, AS. *stēor*; akin to D. & G. *stier* a bull, OHG. *stior*, Icel. *stjörr*, *björr*, Sw. *tjur*, Dan. *tyr*, Goth. *stiur*, Russ. *tur*, Pol. *tur*, Ir. & Gael. *tarbh*, W. *tarw*, L. *taurus*, Gr. ταῦρος, Skr. *sthūra* strong, stout, AS. *stōr* large, Icel. *störr*, OHG. *stūri*, *stiuri*. Cf. TAURINE, *a.*] A young castrated male of the ox kind, esp. one raised for beef, or, in the western United States, one of any age.
steer, *v. t.*; STEERED (stērd); STEER'ING. [ME. *steeren*, *steren*, AS. *stīeran*, *stȳran*, *stēoran*; akin to OFries. *stiora*, *stiura*, D. *sturen*, OD. *stieren*, G. *steuern*, OHG. *stiuren* to direct, support, G. *steuer* contribution, tax, Icel. *stȳra* to steer, govern, Sw. *styra*, Dan. *styre*, Goth. *stiurjan* to establish, AS. *stēor* a rudder, a helm, and prob. to Icel. *staurr* a pale, stake, Gr. σταυρός. Cf. STARBOARD, STERN, *n.*] **1.** To direct the course of by movements of a rudder, helm, or the like; as, to *steer* a ship or an automobile.
2. Hence, to guide; manage; control; govern; direct.
That with a staff his feeble steps did *steer*. *Spenser.*
3. To wend; direct; as, to *steer* one's way.
steer, *v. i.* **1.** To direct a vessel in its course.
2. To be directed and governed; to take a direction, or course; to obey the helm; as, the boat *steers* easily.
3. To conduct one's self; to pursue a course of action.
to steer small *or* **with a small helm,** *Naut.*, to steer with little shifting of the helm, i.e., in an almost straight course.
steer'age (stēr'āj), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of steering, or directing; as, the *steerage* of a ship. *Milton.*
2. *Naut.* **a** The effect of the helm on a ship; the manner in which an individual ship is affected by the helm. **b** The stern. *Rare.* **c** The steering apparatus. *Obs. or R.* **d** The course steered. *Obs. or R.* **e** In a passenger vessel, orig., a part of the after hold, now any section occupied by passengers paying the smallest fares and receiving admittedly inferior accommodations, now usually on a lower deck in the bows. **f** In a man-of-war, a part, generally just forward of the wardroom, assigned to midshipmen and other junior officers for quarters; — in the United States navy now called *junior officers' quarters.*
3. Direction; regulation; management; guidance.
4. That by which a course is directed. *Rare.* *Dryden.*
steer'age-way' (stēr'āj-wā'), *n.* *Naut.* A rate of motion sufficient to make a vessel answer the helm.
steer'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STEER. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Aim; direction; tendency. **b** Management; government. steering committee, a committee in charge of a political campaign. *Polit. Cant.* — **s. sail.** = STUDDING SAIL. *Obs.*
steers'man (stērz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *stēoresmann*; *stēores*, gen. of *stēor* rudder + *mann* man.] One who steers; the helmsman of a vessel.
steeve (stēv), *v. i. & t.*; STEEVED (stēvd); STEEV'ING. [Orig. uncert.] *Shipbuilding.* To turn upward at an angle with the horizon or the line of the keel; — said of the bowsprit.
steeve, *n.* *Naut.* The angle which a bowsprit makes with the horizon, or with the keel; — called also *steeving.*
steeve, *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *steeve* to stuff, and E. STIVE.] To stow, as in a vessel's hold, by means of a steeve or jackscrew.
steeve, *n.* [Cf. STEEVE to stow.] A spar, with a block at one end, used in stowing cotton bales and like cargo.
Ste'fan's law (stā'fänz). *Physics.* The law that the total radiation from a black body is proportional to the fourth power of its absolute temperature. It was originally stated by Prof. Josef Stefan, and independently demonstrated theoretically by Prof. Ludwig Boltzmann. Hence called also **Ste'fan–Boltz'mann law** (stā'fän-bōlts'măn), or **Stefan and Boltzmann's law.**
Steg'a-nop'o-des (stĕg'ă-nŏp'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. στεγανόπους, -ποδος, web-footed; στεγανός covered + πούς foot.] A division of swimming birds in which all four toes are united by a broad web. It includes the pelicans, cormorants, gannets, frigate birds, tropic birds, and snakebirds. — **steg'a-no-pod'** (stĕg'ă-nō-pŏd'), *a. & n.* — **steg'a-nop'o-dan** (-nŏp'ō-dăn), **steg'a-nop'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*
steg'o-car'pous (-ō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. στεγη roof + *-carpous*.] *Bot.* In mosses, having a capsule which opens by a deciduous lid or operculum.
Steg'o-ceph'a-li (-sĕf'ă-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. στέγη roof + κεφαλή head.] *Paleon.* An extinct order of salamanderlike, tailed amphibians, usually having well-developed limbs with four or five digits, which lived during the late Palæozoic and the Mesozoic times. Some were very large, and they varied from short, stout forms to others that were as slender as serpents. Most of them had the under surface of the body covered with bony scales or plates, and in some this extended to the under parts of the limbs and head and rarely to the back. Their teeth, in transverse sections, often show a labyrinthiform arrangement of the cement and dentine. *Labyrinthodon*, *Keraterpeton*, and *Mastodonsaurus* are representative genera. — **steg'o-ce-pha'lī-an** (-sĕ-fā'lĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **steg'o-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a.*
Steg'o-don (stĕg'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στέγη roof + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of extinct Asiatic elephants having molar teeth with relatively broad ridges and but little cement, thus being intermediate between existing elephants and mastodons. — **steg'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.*
Steg'o-my'ia (-mī'yă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στέγη cover + μυῖα fly.] *Zoöl.* A genus of mosquitoes differing from *Culex* in having scales on the clypeus. It contains the species (*S. calopus*, syn. *S. fasciata*) which transmits yellow fever.
Steg'o-sau'rus (-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στέγη roof + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of large orthopod dinosaurs of the Upper Jurassic rocks of Colorado and Wyoming, remarkable for their dermal armor. The best-known species (*S. ungulatus*) had two rows of bony plates extending along the back.



Skeleton of Stegosaurus (*S ungulatus*) ($\frac{1}{120}$); *b* Tooth, less reduced.

stein (stīn; *G.* shtīn), *n.* [G.] An earthenware mug, esp. for beer, commonly holding about a pint; also, the quantity of beer which a stein holds.
stein'bok' (stīn'bŏk'), *n.* [See STEENBOK.] Any small antelope.
steel. Var. of STEAL, stalk.
steel'bow', *n.* A stirrup *Obs.*
steel'bow' goods (stēl'bou'), *or* **steel'bow'**, *n.* The farming stock, implements, etc., supplied by a landlord. *Obs. Scot.*
Steel'boy', *n.* [From name of the band, *Hearts of Steel.*] One of a band of insurgents in Ulster province, Ireland, 1772–74.
steel'-cage' con-struc'tion. Skeleton construction.
steel concrete. Ferro-concrete.
steel emery. An abrasive made in the same way as crushed steel, but with an intensely hard temper. [of steel *Obs.*]
steel'en, *a.* [AS. *stīflen.*] Made] steel'er, *n.* One who steels.
stee-let'to. ✝STILETTO. [WOOL.]
steel fiber *or* **fibre.** = STEEL
steel'-gear', *n* Armor. *Obs.*
steel'-head', *a.* Having a steel head. *Obs.*
steel'i-fy (stēl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*steel* + *-ify*.] To convert into steel.
steel'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
steel'rife', *a.* Overbearing. *Obs.*
steel'weed', *n.* Heath aster.
steel wine. Wine, usually sherry, in which steel filings have stood for a considerable time, — used as a medicine.
steel wool. Fine steel shavings, used for cleaning and polishing.
steem. ✝ STEAM, STEVEN.
steem, *n. & v.* [Cf. STEAM, *v. & n.*] Gleam; flame; beam. *Obs.*
steem, *v. & n.* [See ESTEEM.] Esteem; value. *Obs.*
steen, stean (stēn; stĭn), *n.* A stone. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
steen, stean, *v. t.* [AS. *stīenan* to stone, to adorn with gems. See STONE.] To hurl stones at; to stone. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
steen'bok' (stēn'bŏk'; stĕn'-), *n.* [D; *steen* stone + *bok* buck.] = STEINBOK.
Steen'ie (stēn'ĭ), *n* **1.** Dim. of STEPHEN. *Chiefly Scot.*
2. George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham (1592–1628); — so called by James I. in allusion to his fine face (cf. *Acts* vi. 15).
steen'ing, *n.* A steen, or lining for a well, etc.
steen'kirk' (stēn'kûrk'), **stein'kirk'** (stīn'-). *n.* [So called from the battle of *Steenkerke*, or *Steinkirk*, in 1692, when the French nobles had no time to arrange their lace neckcloths: cf. F. *steinkerke*, *steinkerque.*] A kind of neckcloth or cravat of lace, worn negligently.
Steen'son, Steen'ie (stēn'ĭ, stĕn'-sŭn). In Scott's "Redgauntlet," the grandfather of Wandering Willie and the hero of his tale. He gets the receipt for his rent money by going to old Sir Robert Redgauntlet, who is in hell, and the money, which Sir Robert's son maintained had not been paid, was found to have been hidden by a monkey.
steep(stēp),*n. Metal.*=BRASQUE.
steep'-down', *a.* Precipitous. *R.*
steepe. ✝ STEEP.
steep'en (stēp'n), *v. i.* To become steep or steeper.
steep'-fall', *a.* Steep. *Obs.*
steep'ful, *a.* Steep. *Obs.*
steep'grass', *n.* [See STEEP to soak.] Common butterwort, used like rennet. [Steepness.]
steep'i-ness (stē'pĭ-nĕs), *n.*
steep'ish, *a.* Somewhat steep.
stee'pl. Steeple *Ref. Sp.*
stee'ple-bush',*n.*=HARDHACK a.
stee'ple-com-pound' stamp. An ore-crushing stamp operated by a vertical tandem compound steam engine. [hat. *Obs.*]
stee'ple-crown', *n.* A steeple hat.
steeple fair. A fair at which church livings may be bought. *Obs. Humorous.*
steeple house. A church. *Obs.*
stee'ple-top', *n* The bowhead whale
steep'ly, *adv.* of STEEP.
steep'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
steep'-out', *a.* Projecting. *Obs.*
steept. Steeped. *Ref Sp.*
steep'-up', *a.* Steep. *Rare.*
steep'weed', *or* **steep'wort'** (-wûrt'), *n.* Steepgrass.
steep'y, *a.* Steep. *Obs. or R*
steer (stēr). Dial. Eng. var. of STAIR, STARE (a starling).
steer, *a. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Strong; also, *Obs.*, steadfast. **b** Harsh; rough; stiff. **c** Severe; stern
steer, *v. t.* [Cf. STIR.] **a** To stir; poke. **b** To rouse; disturb. **c** To trouble; injure. **d** To confuse, esp. with noise. — *v. i.* To bestir one's self; start; hasten — *n.* **a** A poke; stir. **b** Disturbance; noise. *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [lock).]
steer, *v. t.* To castrate (a bull-
steer, *n.* [AS. *stēor, stīor*; akin to D. *stuur*, G. *steuer*, Icel. *stȳri*. See STEER, *v. t.*, to guide.] *Obs.* **1.** A rudder or helm.
2 Guidance; government.
3. Correction; discipline.
steer, *n.* [AS. *stēora.* See STEER a rudder.] A helmsman; a pilot; hence, a ruler. *Obs.*
steer'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE
steerd. Steered. *Ref. Sp.*
steer'er, *n.* One who steers.
Steer'forth, James (stēr'fŏrth). Friend and schoolmate of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel "David Copperfield." A gay and attractive libertine, he seduces "little Em'ly," and finally perishes in a shipwreck on the English coast. See LITTLE EM'LY; DARTLE, ROSA
steer'ing-ly, *adv* of STEERING.
steer'ish, *a.* Flighty. *Obs.*
steer'less, *a.* Without rudder. *Obs.* [steer.]
steer'ling, *n.* A young or small
steer'man, *n.* A steersman. *Obs.*
steer'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
steerne. ✝ STERN.
steers'mate' (stērz'māt'), *n.* [*steer* a rudder + *mate* a companion.] An associate in steering. *Obs.*
steer'staff', *n.* A tiller. *Obs.*
steer'tree', *n.* A tiller; also, the handle of a plow. *Obs.*
steer'y, *n.* [Cf. STEER a disturbance.] A stir; tumult. *Scot.*
steeve (stēv), *a.* [Cf. STIFF.] Stiff. — *v. t. & i.* To stiffen, esp. with cold; to freeze. — **steeve'ly**, *adv. All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
steev'er (stēv'ẽr). Var. of STIVER. [STEEVE.
steev'ing, *n. Naut.* = 2d
stef. ✝ STAFF, STIFF.
stefhede, *n.* [See STIFF; -HEAD.] Stiffness; rigor. *Obs.*
stefliche. ✝ STIFFLY. [*Scot.*
stef'ly (stĕf'lĭ), *adv* Thickly.
stefne ✝ STEVEN
steg (stĕg), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *steggr* a male bird. Cf. STAG.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng* **a** A gander **b** A stag.
steg, *v. i.* To stalk about; to go about stupidly or awkwardly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
steg'a-nog'ra-phy (stĕg'ă-nŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. στεγανός covered + *-graphy.*] Cryptography. — **steg'a-nog'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.*
Steg'a-noph-thal'ma-ta (-nŏf-thăl'mă-tă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. στεγανός covered + ὀφθαλμός the eye.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of SCYPHOZOA. Called also **Steg'a-noph-thal'mi-a** (-mĭ-ă).—**steg'a-noph-thal'mate** (-māt), *a. & n.* — **steg'a-noph-thal'ma-tous** (-mă-tŭs), *a.*
steghe. ✝ STY.
steg-no'sis (stĕg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στέγνωσις. See STEGNOTIC.] Constipation; constriction of the vessels or ducts.
steg-not'ic (-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr στεγνωτικός, deriv. of στεγνός, στεγανός, covered, closed.] Tending to render costive; astringent. — *n.* A stegnotic medicine.
Steg'o-ceph'a-la (stĕg'ō-sĕf'ă-lă), *n. pl.* [NL.] = STEGOCEPHALI. — **steg'o-ceph'a-lan** (-lăn), *a. & n.*
Steg'o-ce-pha'lī-a (-sĕ-fā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] = STEGOCEPHALI.
Steg'o-sau'ri (stĕg'ō-sô'rī), **Steg'o-sau'ri-a** (-sô'rĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See STEGOSAURUS.] *Paleon.* An extinct group of orthopod dinosaurs, including the genera *Stegosaurus*, *Scelidosaurus*, and their allies. — **steg'o-saur** (stĕg'ō-sôr), *n.* — **steg'o-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ă-n), *a. & n* — **steg'o-sau'roid** (-roid), *a. & n*
steid. ✝ STEED
steid (stēd), **steid'ing** Scot & dial. Eng. of STEAD, STEADING-
steif. ✝ STIFF. [*a.*; STEEP.]
steigh (stā). Scot var. of STAY,
steigh (*dial.* stĭ, stē). Dial. Eng. var of STY, ladder; obs. prct. of STY, to ascend.
steik (stēk) Scot. & dial Eng. var. of STEEK. [stab
steik Obs. pret of STICK, to
steik. ✝ STEAK.
steill. ✝ STEEL. [of STEAL.
steill. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
stein ✝ STAIN. [STEEN.
stein (stēn), *n. & v.* Var of
Stein (stīn; shtīn), *n.* [Cf. G. *Steinwein.*] A Franconian wine. See RHINE WINE.
Stein'berg'er (stīn'bûrg'ẽr; *G.* shtīn'bĕr'gẽr), *n.* [G] See RHINE WINE.
stein'bock' (stīn'bŏk'). *n.* [G., ibex; *stein* stone + *bock* buck, akin to D. *bok*. Cf. STEENBOK.] a The European ibex. **b** A steinbok.
steinch. ✝ STANCH.

telope, of the genus *Raphicerus*, of the plains of South and East Africa; a steenbok; esp., *R. campestris*.

Stei-ne'ri-an (stī-nē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* *Math.* Relating to Jacob Steiner (1796–1863), a Swiss-German geometer.—**Steinerian curve**, the locus of a point whose first polar (as to a given curve) has a double point.—**S. polygon**, a figure formed of points with their junction lines.

Stei'ro-ne'ma (stī'rō-nē'mă), *n.* [NL., Gr. στεῖρος sterile + νῆμα thread.] *Bot.* A small genus of primulaceous herbs, of the eastern United States, distinguished from the loosestrifes (*Lysimachia*) by having staminodia. They have yellow flowers with a rotate, deeply lobed corolla.

ste'le (stē'lē), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *stela*, fr. Gr. στήλη a post, an upright stone.] **1.** *Archæol.* A slab or pillar of stone, used esp. by ancient Greeks as a gravestone, sometimes sculptured or painted; also, a pillar bearing a notice, serving as a milepost, or the like.



Athenian Grave Stele of Hegeso.

2. *Bot.* The central cylinder in the stems and roots of vascular plants. It is developed from the plerome, and consists of the vascular bundles collectively, with ground tissue (medullary rays, pith, pericycle, mesocycle); it is surrounded by the primary cortex. Its structure differs in the various groups. See MONOSTELE, PROTOSTELE, SIPHONOSTELE; cf. MONAERCH, DIARCH, etc., ENDARCH, EXARCH, MESARCH.

Stel'la (stĕl'ă), *n.* [L., star.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Estelle* (ĕs'tĕl'); Sp. *Estella* (ĕs-tĕl'yä).

2. Penelope Devereux (1562?–1607), daughter of the first Earl of Essex, afterwards Lady Rich and later Countess of Devonshire; — so called by Sir Philip Sidney, in a series of love sonnets, "Astrophel and Stella," addressed to her.

3. Esther Johnson (1681–1728); — so called by Swift, who was a fellow member with her of Sir William Temple's household, and perhaps married her about 1716.

stel'lar (stĕl'ăr), *a.* [L. *stellaris*, fr. *stella* a star. See STAR.] **1.** Of or pert. to stars; astral; resembling a star in shape, brilliancy, or the like; as, a *stellar* figure.

2. *Geom.* = STELLATED.

stellar focus. See PRINCIPAL FOCUS.—**s. month**, a sidereal month. See MONTH, 1 **b**.—**s. parallax**, the annual parallax of a fixed star.

stel'late (stĕl'ăt) } *a.* [L. *stellatus* set with stars, starry,
stel'lat-ed (-ăt-ĕd) } fr. *stella* a star. See STELLAR.] **1.** Resembling a star; pointed or radiated like a star.

2. *Geom.* Surrounding its center more than once, as a polygon or polyhedron.

stellate ligament, *Anat.*, a branching ligament uniting the front of the head of a rib with the bodies of two vertebræ and the intervertebral disk between them.

Stel'ler's sea cow (stĕl'ĕrz; shtĕl'-). [After Geo. W. *Steller* (1709–46), German naturalist.] An aquatic mammal (*Hydrodamalis gigas*, syn. *Rytina stelleri*) of the group Sirenia; the rytina. It became about 25 feet long, and had a relatively small head, no teeth, and a laterally lobed tail. Bering, in 1741, found it common and very tame near the Asiatic coast of Bering Sea. It was soon exterminated.

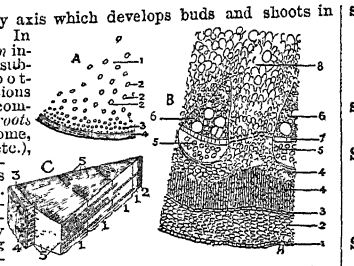
stel'lion (stĕl'yŭn), *n.* [L. *stellio* a kind of newt.] An agamoid lizard (*Stellio stellio*), common about the eastern Mediterranean among ruins. See AGAMA, *Illust.*

stel'lion-ate (-ăt), *n.* [L. *stellionatus* cozenage, trickery, fr. *stellio* a crafty, knavish person.] *Roman & Civil Law.* Any fraud not distinguished by a more special name; esp., a sale of the same property to different persons, or the sale of something as one's own which belongs to another, etc.

stel'lu-lar (stĕl'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *stellula*, dim. of *stella* a star.] **1.** Starlike; radiated.

2. Marked with starlike spots of color.

stem (stĕm), *n.* [AS. *stemn*, *stefn*, *stæfn*, stem of a tree, stem or stern of a vessel; akin to OS. *stamn* the stem of a ship, D. *stam* stem, *steven* stem of a ship, G. *stamm* stem, *steven* stem of a ship, Icel. *stafn*, *stamn*, stem of a ship, *stofn*, *stomn*, stem, Sw. *stam* a tree trunk, Dan. *stamme*, prob. akin to E. *stand*. Cf. STAND.] **1.** The main axis, trunk, or body of a tree or other plant; hence, any part which supports leaves or flowers; a stalk or stock. Specif., *Bot.*, any axis which develops buds and shoots in place of roots. In this sense *stem* includes all the subterranean root-like modifications which are commonly called *roots* (as the rhizome, bulb, corm, etc.), but which produce leaves and buds. Stems are further distinguished by their giving rise to outgrowths at certain definite points called *nodes*, instead of at scattered intervals. The apex of the stem is the growing point, and is never covered by a cap. The stem is not clearly differentiated in plants below pteridophytes, though it may be closely simulated by certain modifications of the thallus. See THALLUS; ROOT, 1; CORMOPHYTE.



Stem, 1. *A* Part of Transverse Section of an Internode in the Stem of Indian Corn. 1 Fundamental Tissue; 2, 2 Vascular Bundles; 3 Pericycle; 4 Primary Cortex. *B* Part of Transverse Section of Stem of Dutchman's Pipe (*Aristolochia*). 1 Epidermis; 2 Primary Cortex; 3 Starch Sheath; 4, 4 Pericycle, with shaded external layer of Sclerenchyma; 5, 5 Phloem, and 6, 6 Xylem, portions of Vascular Bundle; 7 Cambium; 8 Medulla. All tissues lying within the starch constitute the Central Cylinder. *C* Part of a Four-year-old Stem of Pine. 1, 1 Annual Rings; 2 Medulla; 3 Bast; 4 Bark; 5, 5 Medullary Rays

2. A peduncle, petiole, or pedicel; a small stalk; as, the *stem* of an apple.

3. The stock, or a branch, of a family; as, a *noble* stem.

4. Anything resembling, or likened to, the stem of a plant; as, the *stem* of a pipe; the *stem* of a watch case, or that part to which the ring by which it is suspended is attached. Specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* (1) The entire central axis of a feather; the calamus and the rachis. (2) The basal part of the body of one of the Pennatulacea, or of a gorgonian. **b** A main or heavy stroke of a letter. **c** *Mach.* A spindle or guide rod, as the rod of a slide valve. **d** *Locks.* The round portion about which the ordinary key turns.

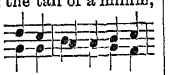
5. *Shipbuilding.* **a** A piece of timber or iron or steel, usually curved, to which the sides of a ship are united at the fore end. The lower end is scarfed to the keel, and the bowsprit, if any, rests upon its upper end. **b** Either stem or sternpost, esp. of sharp-sterned boats. *Scot.*

6. Fig.: A foremost position; the prow.

Wolsey sat at the *stem* more than twenty years. *Fuller.*

7. *Philol.* That part of an inflected word which remains unchanged (except by euphonic variations) throughout a given inflection; theme; base. The *stem* is sometimes identical with the root, but is usually derived from it with some formative suffix. Thus the root *τι-*, which serves as the stem of *τιω, I honor*, is developed into the stems *τιμα-* and *τισυ-* respectively of *τιμάω, I honor*, and *τισις, payment*.

8. *Music.* The short perpendicular line extending upward or downward from the head of a note; the tail of a minim, crotchet, quaver, etc. Two voice parts written on the same staff may be distinguished by the direction of their stems, even when they cross or use the same note, as in the *Illust.*



stem (stĕm), *v. t.*; STEMMED (stĕmd); STEM'MING. **1.** To remove the stem or stems from; as, to *stem* cherries; to remove the stem and its appendages (ribs and veins) from; as, to *stem* tobacco leaves.

2. To make stems for, as for artificial flowers.

stem, *v. t.* [Either from *stem*, n., or akin to *stummer*; cf. G. *stemmen* to press against, to check, Icel. *stemma*.] **1.** To stop up; to dam up, as a river.

2. To check; restrain. *Obs.*

3. To steer (a ship); to hold (a ship) on its course. *Obs.*

4. Of a vessel, to make headway against (an adverse current, or the like); hence, to check, or to progress against (anything conceived of as an adverse flood, current, tide, or the like); as, to *stem* the tide of public opinion.

Stemmed the wild torrent of a barbarous age. *Pope*

5. To oppose or cut with or as with a vessel's stem; to ram.

6. To ram or tamp, as in packing or luting a joint.

7. *Naut.* To load, or contract to load (a vessel), with coal, within a certain time. *Eng.*

stem, *v. i.* To move forward against an obstacle, as a vessel against a current; to progress; also, to hold a straight course, as a ship; to steer. *Now Rare.* *Milton.*

stem eelworm. A minute nematode worm (*Tylenchus devastatrix*) which lives and reproduces in the leaves and stems of various plants. See STEM SICKNESS.

stem'ma (stĕm'ă), *n.*; *L. pl.* STEMMATA (-tă). [L., fr. Gr. στέμμα, pl. στεμματα, a garland or chaplet.] **1.** A genealogical tree; also, a pedigree; a table of descents.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** One of the simple eyes of an insect; an ocellus. **b** One of the facets of a compound eye of any arthropod. **c** A tubercle on which an antenna is borne.

stem'mer (stĕm'ĕr), *n.* One that stems; specif.: **a** A miner's tamping bar for ramming in clay, etc., over a blasting charge. **b** A machine for stemming grapes, etc.

Ste'mo-na (stē'mō-nă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στήμων warp, taken in the sense, stamen. See STAMEN.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic and Australian plants typifying the family Stemonaceæ. They are herbaceous twiners, having alternate leaves and rather large perfect flowers with oddly appendaged somewhat monadelphous stamens.

Ste'mo-na'ce-æ (-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Liliales) consisting of 2 genera, *Stemona*, of the Old World, and *Croomia*, of the southern United States. They have regular perfect flowers with a 4-parted perianth in two series, four stamens, and a 1-celled ovary.—

ste'mo-na'ceous (-shŭs), *a.*

-stem'o-nous (-stĕm'ō-nŭs; -stē'mō-nŭs). [Gr. στημων, στήμονος, warp. See STAMEN.] A combining form used in botany to signify *having* (such or so many) *stamens*; as, diplo*stemonous*, etc.

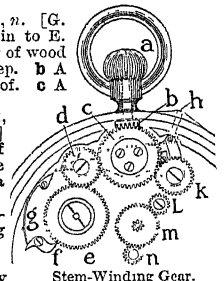
stem'ple, stem'pel (stĕm'p'l), *n.* [G. *stempel* a stamp, a prop, akin to E. *stamp*.] *Mining.* A crossbar of wood in a shaft serving as: **a** A step. **b** A support for a platform or roof. **c** A strut, as a spur timber.

stem'son (-sŭn), *n.* [See STEM, *n.*, KEELSON; cf. STERNSON.] *Shipbuilding.* A piece of curved timber bolted to the stem, keelson, and apron in a ship's frame near the bow.

stem'-wind'er (stĕm'wīn'dĕr), *n.* **1.** A stem-winding watch. *Colloq.*

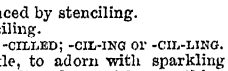
2. = CORKSCREW, 3.

stem'-wind'ing, *a.* Wound by an inside mechanism turned by the knurled knob at the outside end of the stem.



Stem-Winding Gear. Winding is effected by turning pulled Cap *a*, actuating the Train *b* (Crown Wheel), *c*, *d*, and *e* (operating the barrel); *f* Click kept in gear with *e* by Spring *g*. The hands are set by depressing Push Piece *h* (putting *d* and *e* out of gear, and *k* and *l* in gear) and turning *a*, when the Train *b*, *c*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n* (turning the hands) is operated.

sten'cil (stĕn'sĭl), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *estencele* spangle, spark, F. *étincelle* spark, L. *scintilla*; or fr. the v. See SCINTILLATE; cf. STENCIL, *v.*, TINSEL.] **1.** A piece of thin sheet metal, parchment, paper, or the like, so perforated that when it is laid on a surface and color or ink is applied, a desired figure is produced. Cf. MIMEOGRAPH.



2. A pattern or design produced by stenciling.

3. Color or ink used in stenciling.

sten'cil, *v. t.*; -CILED (-sĭld) or -CILLED; -CIL-ING or -CIL-LING. [Cf. OF. *estenceler* to sparkle, to adorn with sparkling colors. See STENCIL, *n.*] **1.** To adorn with something sparkling. *Obs.* *Ayenbite of Inwyt.*

2. [From STENCIL, *n.*] To mark or paint with an inscription or a design by means of a stencil or stencils.

sten'der dish (stĕn'dĕr). A thin circular glass dish with vertical walls having a loosely fitting cover, used in laboratories to hold stains, culture media, etc.

sten'o- (stĕn'ō-), **sten-**. Combining form from Greek στενός, *narrow, little, close*.

sten'o-graph (-grăf), *n.* **1.** A production of stenography.

2. Any of various keyboard instruments for writing by some method of stenography.

sten'o-graph, *v. t.*; STEN'O-GRAPHED (-grăft); STEN'O-GRAPH'ING. To write or report in stenographic characters.

stenographing machine. = STENOGRAPH, 2.

ste-nog'ra-pher (stĕ-nŏg'rā-fẽr), *n.* One who is skilled in stenography; a writer of shorthand.

sten'o-graph'ic (stĕn'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *sténographique*.] Of, pert. to, or using, stenography.

stenographic machine. = STENOGRAPH, 2.

ste-nog'ra-phy (stĕ-nŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*steno-* + *-graphy*; cf. F. *sténographie*, G. *stenographie*.] The art of writing in shorthand, by using abbreviations or characters for whole words; shorthand.

sten'o-pa'ic (stĕn'ō-pā'ĭk), *a.* [*steno-* + Gr. ὀπαῖος hav-

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steing. † STANG, a pole.

stein'gale (stēn'gāl; stān'-). Var. of STANYEL. *Dial. Eng.*

Stein'nitz gum'bit (shtīn'nĭts) See 1st CHESS, 1.

stein'kirk'. Var. of STEENKIRK.

steip. † STEEP, *v.*

steipill. † STEEPLE.

steir † STAIR, STEER.

steir (stēr). Scot. var. of STIR.

steirburd † STARBOARD

steire. † STAIR.

steirk. Dial. Eng. var. of STIRK.

steit (stīt). Dial. Eng. var. of STITE, *adv.*

steith. † STITH, *a.* [STIVE.]

steive (stēv). Scot. var. of **stek, steke** † STAKE; STEAK; STICK, *v.*; STEEK, *v.*

stel. † STALL, STEAL, STEEL.

ste'la. † STELE.

ste'lar (stē'lăr), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a stele.

stele. † STALE, a stalk; STEAL; STEEL; STILL, *v.* [handle.]

stele (stēl). Var. of STEAL, a

stele (*dial.* stēl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STILE.

Ste-lech'o-pus (stē-lĕk'ō-pŭs), *n* [NL.; Gr. στέλεχος the crown of the root of a tree + πούς foot.] See MYZOSTOMA.

stelen. † STEAL, STEELEN.

ste'lene (stē'lēn), *a.* [See STELE.] Resembling, or used as, a stele; columnar. *Rare.*

ste-let'to. † STILETTO.

stelewurthe † STALWORTH

stell (stĕl). Obs. or Scot. var. of STILL.

stell, *v. t.* [AS. *stellan*. Cf. STALL, *n.*] *Obs. or Scot.* **a** To fix; to establish. *Obs* **b** To support; to prop.

stell, *n.* [See STELL, *v. t.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a Place; station. *Obs.* **b** A support; prop. **c** A shelter for cattle; a stall; a clump of trees. **d** A ditch, drain, or running brook; also, a salmon pool. [Stellate. *Obs.*]

stel-la'ceous (stē-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *stella* star.] Syn. of ALSINE.

stel'lar-y (stĕl'ăr-ĭ), *a.* Stellar.

stel'late-ly, *adv.* of STELLATE.

stel'late-pu-bes'cent. *a.* *Bot.* Pubescent with stellate hairs.

stel-la'tion (stĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.* **a** A making starlike or adorning with stars **b** Emission or radiation of light; also, a blasting. **c** A constellation.

stel'la-ture (stĕl'ā-tūr), *n.* *Civil Law.* Stellionate.

stelle. † STEAL.

stelled (stĕld; stĕl'ĕd), *a* [Cf. STELL to place.] Firmly placed or fixed. *Obs.* "The *stelled* fires" [the stars]. *Shak.* [In this passage by some defined as "starry," as if from *stellatus*.]

stelleere. † STEELYARD.

Stel-ler'i-da (stĕ-lĭr'ĭ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. F. *stellérides*, fr. L. *stella* star.] *Zool.* In older classifications, an extensive group of echinoderms, including the starfishes and ophiurans.—**stel'ler-id** (stĕl'ĕr-ĭd), *n.*—**stel-ler'i-dan** (stĕ-lĕr'ĭ-dăn), *a.* & *n.*

stel'ler-ine (stĕl'ĕr-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* The Steller's sea cow. *Obs. or R.*

Stel'ler's duck. [See STELLER'S SEA COW.] A northern sea duck (*Polysticta stelleri*) allied to the eiders.

Stel'ler's sea lion. A North Pacific sea lion (*Eumetopias jubata*, syn. *stelleri*), the largest of sea lions

stel-lif'er-al (stĕ-lĭf'ĕr-ăl), **stel-lif'er-ant** (-ănt), *a.* Stelliferous. *Obs.*

stel-lif'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L *stellifer*; *stella* star + *ferre* to bear.] Abounding with stars.

stel'li-form (stĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *stella* a star.] Star-shaped.

stel'li-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *stella* a star + E. *-fy*.] To turn into or as if into a star; to place among the stars; to glorify. *Obs. or R.*

stelling place. A place of ambush. *Obs.*

stel'li-script (stĕl'ĭ-skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *stella* a star + *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] *Astrology.* The writing of the stars. *Rare.*

stel'lu-late (-ū-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Minutely stellate.

Stel'ma-top'o-da (stĕl'mă-tŏp'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. στήλη a block, post + ὄμμα, ὄμματος, eye + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zool.* Syn. of GYMNOLÆMATA.

ste-log'ra-phy (stē-lŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. στήλη a post, slab, pillar + *-graphy*; cf. Gr. στηλογραφία an inscription on a tablet.] Art of writing or inscribing on pillars. *Rare.* [STEALTH.

stelth. Obs or ref. sp of **stem.** † STEEM, gleam, beam.

stem (stĕm). Obs. or dial. Eng. of STEAM. [caul, as a leaf.

stem'-clasp'ing, *a.* Amplexistem

stem climber. A plant that climbs by twining

stemd. Stemmed. *Ref. Sp.*

steme. † STEAM.

stemer. † STAMMER.

stem leaf. *Bot.* A cauline leaf.

stem'less, *a.* Having no stem; *Bot.*, acaulescent. [stem.

stem'let, *n.* A small or young

stem'ma-ta quid fa'ci-unt? [L.] Of what avail are pedigrees? *Jurenal* (VIII. 1)

stem'ma-tous (stĕ'mă-tŭs). Pert. to a stemma; ocellar.

stemme. † STEM.

stem'mer-y (stĕm'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A building or place in which tobacco is stemmed.

stem'ming (stĕm'ĭng), *n.* [Cf. STEM to oppose.] = TAMPING. *Eng.* [STEM.

stem'ming, *p. pr. & vb. n* of **stem'my** (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in, or mixed with, stems. *Colloq.*

stemmyne. † STAMIN.

stem sickness. A disease of clover caused by the nematode worm *Tylenchus devastatrix*.

stem stitch. **a** = CREWEL STITCH. **b** In pillow lace, a stitch used to make stems, etc.

sten (stĕn). Obs. or Scot. var. of STONE. [*Dial. Eng.*

sten. Var. of STEND. *Scot.* & [

sten-. See STENO-.

stench (*Scot.* stensh). Obs. or Scot. var. of STANCH

stench, *v. t.* [See STENCH, *n.*] To cause to stink; to annoy by stench. *Obs.*

sten'chel (stĕn'sh'l), **sten'chen** (-sh'n), **sten'chil.** Scot vars. of STANCHEL, a stanchion.

stench'ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Rare.*

stench'y (stĕn'chĭ; 140), *a.* Having a stench. *Obs. or R.*

sten'cil-er, sten'cil-ler (stĕn'sĭl-ẽr), *n.* One who stencils

stencil paper. Strong tissue paper impregnated or coated with paraffin, for stencils.

stend (stĕnd), *n.* [Cf. OF. *estendre* to stretch.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A spring; stride **b** A movement; twist **c** A stretcher.

stend, *v. i.* *Scot. & Dial Eng.* **a** To stretch **b** To spring; stride. **c** To twist or bend.

stene. † STEEN.

stene, *v. t.* [AS. *stēnan*.] To stench. *Obs.* [Eng. of STANG.]

steng (stĕng). Scot. & dial.

ste'ni-on (stē'nĭ-ŏn; stē'nĭ-ŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στένος narrowness.] *Craniom.* The point in the cranial fossa marking the least transverse diameter of the skull in that region.

sten'o-car'di-a (stĕn'ō-kär'dĭ-ă), *n.* [NL; *steno-* + Gr. καρδία heart.] *Med.* Angina pectoris.—**sten'o-car'di-ac** (-ăk), *a.*

sten'o-ceph'a-ly (stĕn'ō-sĕf'ă-lĭ), *n.* [*steno-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Med.* Abnormal narrowness of the head.

sten'o-cho'ri-a (-kō'rĭ-ă; 201), *n.* [NL.; *steno-* + Gr. χώρα place.] Stenosis, as of a canal.

sten'o-chrome (stĕn'ō-krōm), *n.* A print made by stenochromy.

sten'o-chro'my (stĕn'ō-krō'mĭ), *n.* [*steno-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] The printing at one impression of a varicolored design.

sten'o-co-ri'a-sis (-kō-rĭ'ă-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *steno-* + Gr. κόρη pupil + *-ιασις*.] *Med.* Narrowing of the pupil of the eye.

stenographer, -grafic, -grafy, etc. Stenographer, etc. *Ref. Sp.*

sten'o-graph'i-cal (stĕn'ō-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Stenographic.—**sten'o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ste-nog'ra-phist (stĕ-nŏg'rā-fĭst), *n.* A stenographer.

sten'o-pet'al-ous, *a.* [*steno-* + *petalous*.] Having narrow petals.

sten'o-phile (stĕn'ō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [*steno-* + *-phile*.] = STENOGRAPH, 2.

sten'o-phyl'lous (stĕn'ō-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*steno-* + *-phyllous*.] Narrow-leaved. [OF SIENO.

Ste'no's duct (stē'nōz). = DUCT

ste-nosed' (stē-nōst' ; stĕn'ōzd), *a* *Med.* Affected with stenosis

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ing an opening or hole, ὀπή opening.] Designating certain optical devices having narrow openings.—**stenopaic slit**, a narrow slit used to determine the refraction of the eye in different meridians as a measure of astigmatism.—**s. spectacles**, opaque spectacles with small central openings.

ste-no'sis (stĕ-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στενός narrow.] *Med.* A narrowing of the opening or hollow of any passage, tube, or orifice; as *stenosis* of the pylorus, aorta, etc.

ste-not'er-ous (stĕ-nŏt'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. στενωτερος, compar. of στενός narrow.] Designating, or pert. to, a mapping of the whole earth's surface on the sector of a circle, the center representing the pole, concentric circles the parallels.

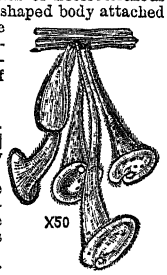
sten'ter (stĕn'tĕr), *v. t.* To impart elasticity to (thin cotton fabrics) by repeatedly stretching in a current of heated air.

sten'ter, *n.* Any stretching device for stentering fabrics.

sten'ton (stĕn'tŏn), *n. Mining.* A short heading driven at right angles to a crosscut.

Sten'tor (stĕn'tôr), *n.* [L. *Stentor*, Gr. Στεντωρ.] **1.** A herald, in the Iliad, who had a very loud voice; hence [*l. c.*], any person having a powerful voice.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** A widely distributed genus of heterotrichous ciliate infusorians having a trumpet-shaped body attached by the smaller end, and with the mouth at the larger end, often brightly colored and among the largest infusorians. **b** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.



Group of Stentors (*S. polymorphus*).

3. [*l. c.*] A howling monkey.

sten-to'ri-an (stĕn-tō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* [Cf. L. *stentoreus*, Gr. στεντόρειος.] Of or pert. to a stentor; extremely loud; as, a *stentorian* voice.

step (stĕp), *n.* [Cf. AS. *stæpe*. See STEP, *v. i.*] **1.** An advance or movement made by one removal of the foot; a pace; hence, in *pl.*, progress by or as by stepping.

2. A rest, or one of a set of rests, for the foot in ascending or descending, as a stair, or a round of a ladder.

3. By extension, a degree, rank, or plane, higher or lower, in a series or progress; as, a *step* nearer death; a *step* in the social scale; he rose a *step* in my opinion.

4. *Mach.* **a** One of a series of offsets, or parts, resembling the steps of stairs, as one of the series of parts of a cone pulley on which the belt runs. **b** A bushing or part of a bushing in a bearing. See BEARING, *n.*, 7 **b.**

5. *pl.* A stepladder. *Colloq.*

6. The space passed over by one movement of the foot in walking or running; as, a *step* of three feet.

7. A small space or distance; esp., a small distance forward;—used fig. of any kind of progress; as, it is but a *step;* realization of ignorance is a *step* toward knowledge.

8. A footstep; footprint; as, to follow in one's *steps*.

9. Gait; manner of walking; also, the sound of a step; the footfall; as, to know one by his *step*.

10. Proceeding; measure; action; an act; esp., any of successive progressive measures towards a result.

> I have lately taken *steps* . . . to relieve the old gentleman's distresses. *G. W. Cable.*

11. *Music.* **a** A scale or staff degree. **b** The interval between two contiguous degrees of the staff or scale. This interval is often called *tone*; but there is evident incongruity in using *tone* to denote the interval between tones. A **whole step** is a major second; a **half step**, a minor second.

12. a *Kinematics.* A change of place due to a motion of translation; also, the translation. **b** *Math.* A line segment symbolizing a simple translation in space; a vector.

13. *Naut.* In general, a frame of wood or metal intended to receive an upright shaft; specif., such a framing or a solid block or platform supporting the heel of a mast.

14. *Fives.* At Eton, a shallow step (sense 2) dividing the court into an inner and outer portion.

in step. **a** Stepping or taking steps in unison or accord, as with others, or in time to music. **b** *Elec.* In phase. See PHASE, 3. —**out of s.**, not in step. See IN STEP. —**s. by step**, by successive degrees; esp., by relatively small stages; gradually; also, with equal step or progress. —**s.-by-step telegraph**, an electric telegraph in which each letter of the message is indicated by a pointer on a dial.

step (stĕp), *v. i.*; STEPPED (stĕpt); STEP'PING. [AS. *stæppan;* akin to OFries. *steppa*, D. *stappen* to step, *stap* a step, OHG. *stepfen* to step, G. *stapfe* a footstep, OHG. *stapfo*, G. *stufe* a step to step on; cf. Gr. στέμβειν to shake about, handle roughly, stamp (?). Cf. STAMP, *v. t.*, STAPLE, *n.* & *a.*, STOOP a porch.] **1.** To advance or recede by raising and moving one foot to another resting place, or by moving each foot in succession; to move the feet as in walking.

2. To go on foot; to walk; move; go; esp., to go a short distance; as, to *step* to the next house.

3. To walk slowly, gravely, or resolutely.

to step aside, to move a little apart; fig., to yield place. —**to s. in** *or* **into. a** To enter for a short time; as, I just *stepped into* the house. **b** To obtain possession of or enter upon easily or suddenly; as, to *step into* an estate.

step (stĕp), *v. t.* **1.** To set or place, as the foot.

2. *Naut.* **a** To fix the foot of in its step and so erect (a mast). **b** To place (a deck) in position; as, a platform is a partial deck *stepped* between two other decks.

3. To perform, or step through (the movements of a dance), in a stately manner; as, to *step* a minuet. *Archaic.*

4. To measure by stepping; hence, to divide, as a space, or to form, as a series of marks, by successive measurements, as with dividers; as to *step* a distance; to *step* off the circumference of a circle;—often with *off*.

5. To fashion or arrange in a series of steps or in a similar formation, as a sluice for washing auriferous earth.

step in age [cf. *slope*, obs. p. p. of STEP], advanced in age or years; old. *Obs. Scot.*—**to s. down**, *Elec.*, to decrease in potential. See TRANSFORMER. —**to s. up**, *Elec.*, to increase in potential. See TRANSFORMER.

step-. [AS. *stéop-;* akin to OFries. *stiap-*, *stiep-*, D. & G. *stief-*, OHG. *stiuf-*, Icel. *stjúp-*, Sw. *styf-*, and to AS. *āstēpan*, *āstȳpan*, to deprive, bereave, as children of their parents, OHG. *stiufen.*] A prefix used before *father, mother, brother, sister, son, daughter, child*, etc., to indicate that the person thus spoken of is not a blood relative, but is a relative only by the marriage of a parent. See STEPFATHER, STEPSISTER, STEPSON, etc.

step'broth'er (stĕp'brŭth'ĕr), *n.* A son of one's stepparent by a former marriage. See STEP-.

step'child' (-chīld'), *n.* [AS. *stéopcild.*] **1.** A bereaved child; an orphan. *Obs.*

2. A child of one's wife or husband by a former marriage.

step cut. *Jewelry.* A cut for diamonds, or more esp. colored stones, forming a series of straight facets which decrease in length as they recede from the girdle and so give the appearance of steps.—**step'-cut'**, *a.*

step'daugh'ter (-dô'tĕr), *n.* [AS. *stéopdohtor.*] A daughter of one's wife or husband by a former marriage. See STEP-.

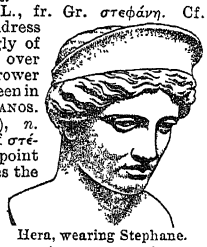
step'-down' (-doun'), *a.* **1.** *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER.

2. *Mach.* Designating a gear or gearing that reduces a velocity ratio.

step'fa'ther (-fä'thĕr), *n.* [AS. *stéopfæder.*] The husband of one's mother by a subsequent marriage. See STEP-.

step gauge *or* **gage.** *Mech.* A compound plug gange consisting of a number of short cylindrical gauges of graduated diameters on the same axis.

steph'a-ne (stĕf'ā-nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στεφάνη. Cf. STEPHANOS.] *Gr. Antiq.* A headdress consisting of a band, seemingly of metal, widest in the middle over the forehead and growing narrower toward the temples. It is often seen in statues of divinities. Cf. STEPHANOS.


Hera, wearing Stephane.

ste-pha'ni-on (stĕ-fā'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στεφάνιον, dim. of στέφανος a crown.] *Craniol.* The point where the coronal suture crosses the superior temporal ridge. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.* —**ste-pha'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.* —**ste-phan'ic** (-făn'ĭk), *a.*

steph'a-nos (stĕf'ā-nŏs), *n.* [Gr. στεφανος crown, fr. στεφειν to encircle.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A headdress like the stephane, but of uniform width, often seen in works of art. **b** A wreath presented to the winner in a public contest; a wreath of honor for distinguished public service.

Steph'a-no'tis (-nō'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στεφανωτις fit for a crown, fr. στέφανος crown.] **1.** *a Bot.* A genus of widely distributed tropical asclepiadaceous twining shrubs having fragrant white flowers, the corolla of which has a cylindrical, dilated tube and spreading limb. *S. floribunda* is a favorite greenhouse plant. **b** [*l. c.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

2. A perfume said to be prepared from the flowers of *Stephanotis floribunda.*

step'lad'der (stĕp'lăd'ĕr), *n.* A portable set of steps, esp. one with flat, comparatively broad steps in place of rungs and with a hinged back frame for steadying.

step'moth'er (-mŭth'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *stéopmōder.*] **1.** The wife of one's father by a subsequent marriage.

2. a The pansy. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A hangnail. *Obs. or Dial.*

step'moth'er-ly (stĕp'mŭth'ĕr-lĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or befitting, a stepmother; hence, proverbially, unmotherly; harsh; severe.

step'-par'ent (-pâr'ĕnt), *n.* A stepfather or stepmother, i. e., one related by marriage only. See STEP-.

steppe (stĕp), *n.* [Russ. *step'*, through G. or F. *steppe.*] **1.** One of the vast tracts in southeastern Europe and in Asia in general level and without forests.

2. *Phytogeog.* Xerophilous grassland, usually treeless.

> Some *steppes* are mere desert wastes, while others are fertile tracts capable of high cultivation. Many are low plains, others are elevated plateaus. . . . All are more or less characterized by an extreme range of temperature. *James Geikie.*

stepped (stĕpt), *a.* Having a step or steps, or a series of offsets or parts like steps; as, a *stepped* key.

stepped gable, *Arch.*, a gable which diminishes in width by corbiesteps. Cf. CORBIESTEP, *Illust.* —**s. gauge** *or* **gage.** = STEP GAUGE. —**s. gear wheel**, *Mach.*, a gear wheel with two or more complete circular sets of teeth arranged adjacently on the same rim so that the corresponding teeth in the various sets form a series of steps. This admits of large teeth with the smooth-running qualities of small pitch.—**s. screw.** See INTERRUPTED SCREW.

step'per (stĕp'ĕr), *n.* One that steps; as, a quick *stepper;* esp., a high-spirited horse.

step'ping-stone', *n.* **1.** A stone projecting above the surface of water or mud, on which to step in walking.

2. Hence, a means of progress or advancement.

3. A horse block.

step'sis'ter (-sĭs'tĕr), *n.* A daughter of one's stepfather or stepmother by a former marriage. See STEP-.

step'son' (-sŭn'), *n.* [AS. *stéopsunu.*] A son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage. See STEP-.

step'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **a** A stone laid before an outside door as a step. **b** = STEPPING-STONE.

step'-up', *a.* **a** *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER. **b** *Mach.* Designating a gear or gearing that increases a velocity ratio.

-ster (-stĕr). [ME. & AS. *-estre, -istre.*] A suffix denoting *the agent* (orig. a woman), esp. one who does something *with skill* or *as an occupation;* as in spin*ster* (orig., a woman who spins), song*ster;*—often used in a depreciatory sense, as in beg*ster*, dab*ster*, game*ster*.

ster'co-ra'ceous (stûr'kō-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *stercus, -oris*, dung.] Of or pertaining to dung; partaking of the nature of, or containing, dung.

Ster'co-ra-rĭ'i-dæ (-rā-rĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *stercorarius* pertaining to dung + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family of long-winged sea birds consisting of the jaegers and skuas, sometimes ranked as a subfamily, **Ster'co-ra-rĭ-i'næ** (-rĭ-ĭ'nē), of the Laridæ.

ster'co-ra-ry (stûr'kō-rā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *stercorarium*, fr. L. *stercorarius* belonging to dung.] A place, prop. covered, for containing dung. —*a.* Stercoraceous.

Ster-cu'li-a (stĕr-kū'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Sterculius*, the deity that presided over manuring, fr. *stercus* dung; —in allusion to their fetid odor.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical plants, typifying the Sterculiaceæ, characterized by unisexual flowers containing fifteen anthers and an ovary with five cells becoming distinct carpels in fruit. They are tall trees with simple leaves and small flowers in drooping panicles. The bark of many species is valued for cordage, mats, etc. Some yield a gum resembling tragacanth. The seeds are often edible. See KURRAJONG, BOTTLE TREE **a.**

Ster-cu'li-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Malvales), distinguished mainly by the numerous monadelphous stamens and 2-celled anthers. They are trees or shrubs with very diverse habit and foliage. There are 48 genera, including *Sterculia, Theobroma* (cacao), *Cola* (kola nut), *Melochia*, etc., and over 750 species, natives of warm regions. —**ster'cu-li-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ster'e-o- (stĕr'ē-ō-; stē'rē-ō-). [Gr. στερεός solid. See STARE to gaze.] Combining form meaning *solid, hard, firm.*

ster'e-o-bate (-bāt), *n.* [L. *stereobata*, Gr στερεός solid + βάτης that treads or covers, akin to βάσις base: cf. F. *stéréobate.*] *Arch.* The lower part or basement of a building or pedestal;—used loosely for several different forms of basement. —**ster'e-o-bat'ic** (-băt'ĭk), *a.*

ster'e-o-chem'is-try (-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*stereo-* + *chemistry.*] That branch of chemistry which has to do with the arrangement of the parts of a molecule in space. —**ster'e-o-chem'ic** (stĕr'ē-ō-kĕm'ĭk; stē'rē-), *a.* —**ster'e-o-chem'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ster'e-o-chrome' (-krōm'), *n.* Stereochromic picture.

ster'e-o-chro'mic (-krō'mĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the art of stereochromy.—**ste're-o-chro'mi-cal-ly** (-mĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

ster'e-o-chro'my (stĕr'ē-ō-krō'mĭ; stē'rē-; 277), *n.* [*stereo-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] A process of wall painting in which water glass is used as a vehicle and protective coating.

sten'o-sep'al-ous, *a.* [*steno-* + *sepalous.*] Having narrow sepals.

s ten'o-s tom'a-t ous (stĕn'ō-stŏm'ă-tŭs; -stō'mă-t ŭs), *a.* [*steno-* + *-stomatous.*] *Zoöl.* a Narrow-mouthed. **b** Of the **Sten'o-sto'ma-ta** (-stō'mă-tă), a group of Ctenophora including all but the Beroida.

sten'o-te-leg'ra-phy, *n.* Telegraphy using an abbreviated code.

sten'o-ther'mal, *a.* [*steno-* + *thermal.*] *Biol.* Resisting only slight changes of temperature.

ste-not'ic (stē-nŏt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Pert. to, or having, stenosis.

sten'o-type (stĕn'ō-tīp), *n.* [*steno-* + *-type.*] A letter or combination of letters representing a phonogram in stenotypy.

sten'o-typ'y (stĕn'ō-tīp'ĭ; stē-nŏt'ĭ-pĭ), *n.* A kind of phonographic writing using ordinary script or printed letters. —**sten'o-typ'ic** (stĕn'ō-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*

Sten'sen's duct (stĕn'sĕnz). *Anat.* = DUCT OF STENO.

stensh (stĕnsh). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STANCH.

stent. Obs. p. p. of STEND.

stent. Obs. pres. indic., 3d pers. sing. of STAND.

stent (stĕnt), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *stend* to extend.] To extend. —*n.* Extent; bound. —*a.* Outstretched; tight. *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Scot. & Dial. Eng.*]

stent, *n.* & *v.* = STINT. *Obs. or Scot.*

stent, *n.* [Cf. Corn. *steanz* tin, fr. L. *stannum.*] Rubble; refuse left by tin streamers. *Dial. Eng.*

stent, *n.* Stanchion. *Obs. Scot.*

stent, *n.* & *v.* [ME. *stente* appraisal, OF. *estente* extent, valuation, LL. *extenta.* Cf. EXTENT, *n.*] Tax; value; rate. *Obs. or Scot.* [*Dial. Eng.*]

stent'mas'ter, sten'tor (stĕn'tĕr), *n.* Tax assessor. *Scot.*

sten'to-rine (-rĭn; -rīn; 183), *a.* Of or pert. to the genus *Stentor*

sten-to'ri-ous (stĕn-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* Stentorian. *Rare.*—**sten-to'ri-ous-ly,** *adv. Rare.*

sten'to-ron'ic (stĕn'tō-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* Stentorian. *Obs.*

sten'to-ro-phon'ic (-rō-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. Στέντωρ Stentor + φωνή sound, voice. See STENTOR.] Speaking or sounding very loud; stentorian. *Obs. or R.*

stenye, †. STAIN, *v.*

sten'yie (stĕn'yĭ; -ĭ), *v. i.* [Cf. STEND.] To stretch. *Scot.*

sten'yie, *v. t.* [Cf. STING.] To sting; wound. *Obs. Scot.*

steo. † STY, to ascend.

steolen. † STEAL, *v.*

steorc. † STORK.

steore. † STEER.

steorne. † STERN.

steorre. † STAR.

steort. † START, stalk.

steort-naket. † START-NAKED.

steorve. † STARVE.

steorve, *n.* [AS. *steorfa.* Cf. STARVE.] Pestilence. *Obs.*

steowe. † STOW, place.

steowlen. † STEW, restrain.

step (stĕp). † *steep,* dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of STEEP, *v.*

step box. = FOOTSTEP, 5. *U. S.*

step chair. A chair convertible into a stepladder.

step'dame', *n.* A stepmother.

stepe. † STEEP, *a.*; STEP.

stepel. † STEEPLE.

stepend. † STIPEND.

step fault. *Geol.* See FAULT, 8.

step grate. A form of fire grate in which the bars rise like steps.

Steph'a-na (stĕf'ā-nā), *n.* [NL. See STEPHEN.] Feminine of STEPHEN; —fem. prop. name. F. *Stéphanie* (stā'fà'nē'); G. *Stephanie* (stē-fa'nē-ē). [*Bib.*]

Steph'a-nas (stĕf'ā-nās), *n.*

steph'an-ite (stĕf'ăn-īt), *n.* [After Archduke *Stephan*, mining director ot Austria.] *Min.* An orthorhombic iron-black mineral of metallic luster, composed of silver, antimony, and sulphur (Ag_5SbS_4). H., 2–2.5. Sp. gr., 6.2–6.3.

Steph'a-no (stĕf'ā-nō), *n.* A drunken butler in Shakespeare's "Tempest."

Steph'a-noc'er-os (-nŏs'ĕr-ŏs), [NL.; Gr. στεφανος crown + κέρας horn.] *Zoöl.* A genus of rotifers. See CROWN ANIMALCULE.

steph'a-nome (stĕf'ā-nōm), *n.* [Gr. στέφανος crown + νέμειν to distribute.] An instrument for measuring the angular dimensions of fogbows, halos, etc.

Ste'phen (stē'vn), *n.* [L. *Stephanus*, fr. Gr. Στέφανος: cf. στέφανος crown.] **1.** Lit., crown;—masc. prop. name. L. *Stephanus* (stĕf'ā-nŭs); F. *Étienne* (ā'tyĕn'); It. *Stefano* (stā'fā-nō); Sp. *Estevan, Esteban* (ĕs-tā'vän; 133); Pg. *Estevão* (ĕs-tā'voun'). G. *Stephan* (stā'fän). —Dim. *Steve* (stēv), *Steme* (stēv'ĭ), *Steenie* (stēn'ĭ) (*Chiefly Scot.*).

2. The first Christian martyr, accused of blasphemy and stoned to death. *Acts* vii. 58.

Ste'phen, Master. A country gull in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humor."

Ste'phen-son's link mo'tion (stē'vn-sŭnz). [After George *Stephenson*, Eng. engineer.] See LINK MOTION, 1. —**Stephenson link.**

stepill, steple † STEEPLE.

step'min'nie, *n.* Stepmother. *Scot.* [STEPMOTHER, 2 **b.**]

step'moth'er's-bless'ing. = **steppe cat.** The manul. [PEST.]

steppe murrain. See RINDER-PEST.

step rail. A flat rail with a raised outer tread for flanged car wheels.

step rate. *Life Insurance.* The natural rate of premium, which increases each year. *Cant.*

step'sire', *n.* Stepfather. *Obs.*

step socket. A socket for a locked-wire rope, having a series of gripping blocks of graduated bores to hold the layers. See SOCKET, *Illust.*

stept (stĕpt). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of STEEP.

stept. Stepped. *Ref. Sp.*

stepul. † STEEPLE.

step vein. *Mining.* A vein descending with alternating steeper and flatter dip. —WHEEL.

step wheel. = STEPPED GEAR.

step'wise', *adv.* See -WISE

sten † STAR, STEER, STIR

ster. *Abbr.* Sterling.

ster'a-cle (stĕr'ă-k'l), *n.* A marvelous performance. *Obs.*

sterage. † STIRRAGE.

sterap. † STIRRUP. [BOARD.]

ster'bord', sterburde. † STARBOARD.

sterch. † STARCH, *a.*

ster'co-bi'lin (stûr'kō-bĭ'lĭn), *n.* [L. *stercus* dung + E. *bilin.*] *Chem.* Urobilin, a coloring matter found in the feces.

ster'co-lin (stûr'kō-lĭn), *n.* [L. *stercus* dung + *oleum* oil.] *Physiol. Chem.* Koprosterin.

ster'co-ræ'mi-a, *or* **-r e'mi-a** (-rē'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; L. *stercus, -oris*, dung + *æmia.*] A morbid state due to the blood absorbing poisonous fecal matter.

ster'co-ral (stûr'kō-răl), *a.* [L. *stercus, -coris*, dung.] Stercoraceous.

Ster'co-ra-nist (stûr'kō-ră-nĭst), **Ster'co-ra'ri-an** (-rā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [LL. *stercorania* a Stercoranist, fr. L. *stercus, -oris*, dung.] [Also *l. c.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One who believes that the consecrated elements in the Eucharist undergo digestion in, and evacuation from, the body of the recipient;—a nickname. —**Ster'co-ra-nism** (-ră-nĭz'm), *n.*

ster'co-ra'ri-ous (-ā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Stercorary. *Obs.* [dung. *Obs.*]

ster'co-rate. *n.* & *v.* Manure;

ster'co-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *stercoratio*, fr. *stercorare* to dung.] Manuring. *Obs.*

ster-co're-an, *a.* Stercoreous. *Obs.*

Ster-co'ri-an-ism (stĕr-kō'rĭ-ăn-ĭz'm; 201), *n.* Stercoranism.

ster-co-ric'o-lous (stûr'kō-rĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *stercus, -oris*, dung + E. *-colous.*] Living in dung.

ster'co-rin (stûr'kō-rĭn), *n.* [L. *stercus, -oris*, dung.] Koprosterin. [CORANIST.]

Ster'co-rist (-rĭst), *n.* = STER-

ster'co-rite (-rīt), *n.* [L. *stercus, -oris*, dung + E. *-ite.*] *Min.* Native microcosmic salt, $HNaNH_4PO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$, occurring in guano.

ster'co-rous, *a.* Dungy. *Obs.*

ster'co-ry, *n.* Dung. *Obs.*

ster-cu'li-ad (stĕr-kū'lĭ-ăd), *n. Bot.* A plant of the family Sterculiaceæ. *Lindley.*

stere. † STEER, STIR.

stere (stĕr, *F.* stâr), *n.* [F. *stère*, fr. Gr. στερεός solid.] A cubic meter. See METRIC SYSTEM.

sterebourde. † STARBOARD.

sterel, *n.* [Cf. STERN, *n.*] Stern; also, rudder. *Obs.*

Ster'el-min'tha (stĕr'ĕl-mĭn'thă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. στερεός solid + ἕλμινς a worm.] *Zoöl.* A group consisting of flatworms having no alimentary tract. —**ster'el-min'thic** (-thĭk), *a.* —**ster'el-min'thous** (-thŭs), *a.*

steren. † STEER, STIR

ster'e-o (stĕr'ē-ō; stē'rē-). For STEREOTYPE, STEREOSCOPIC.

ster'e-o-blas'tu-la, *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* A blastula without a cavity.

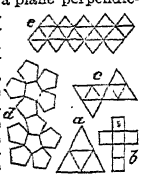
ster'e-o-com'pa-ra'tor (stĕr'ē-ō-kŏm'pə-rā'tĕr ; stē'rē-), *n.* *Physics.* A special form of stereoscope used in making topographic and sometimes astronomical measurements by the accurate comparison of stereoscopic photographs taken with an instrument having very great distance between the objectives.

ster'e-o-gram' (stĕr'ē-ō-grăm' ; stē'rē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-gram.*] A diagram or picture representing objects with an impression of solidity or relief; also, a stereograph.

ster'e-o-graph' (-grăf'), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-graph.*] Any picture, or pair of pictures, prepared for the stereoscope.

ster'e-o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Made or done according
ster'e-o-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to stereography; as, a *stereographic* chart. — **ster'e-o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

stereographic projection, *Geom.*, a projection of the sphere surface from a point of the surface on a plane perpendicular to the diameter through the point.



Stereography. *a* Tetrahedron ; *b* Hexahedron or Cube ; *c* Octahedron ; *d* Dodecahedron ; *e* Icosahedron.

ster'e-og'ra-phy (stĕr'ē-ŏg'rə-fĭ ; stē'rē-; 277), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *stéréographie.*] Art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry, showing the construction of all solids that are regularly defined. By cutting a suitable material in the forms as shown in the cut, folding them along the lines indicated, and joining their edges, the five regular solids may be formed.

ster'e-o-i'so-mer'ic (-ō-ī'sō-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or exhibiting, stereoisomerism ; having the same composition and the same structure, except as to the arrangement of the atoms in space.

ster'e-o-i-som'er-ism (-ī-sŏm'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* [*stereo-* + *isomerism.*] *Chem.* A kind of isomerism explained on the assumption that the atoms of the molecule are not only united in a definite way, but also have a definite arrangement in space; spatial isomerism. See ISOMERIC.

ster'e-ome (stĕr'ē-ōm ; stē'rē-ōm), *n.* [Gr. στερέωμα solid body, fr. στερεός solid.] *Bot.* Mechanical or strengthening tissue in plants, such as the thick-walled wood cells, thickened sclerenchyma, etc. Cf. MESTOME.

ster'e-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* **a** A volumenometer. **b** An X-ray apparatus, based on the principle of stereoscopic vision, for determining the position of a fractured bone or the like.

ster'e-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-metry:* cf. F. *stéréométrie.*] Art of determining the volumes and other metrical elements of solid figures; — distinguished from *planimetry.* — **ster'e-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* — **ster'e-o-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ster'e-o-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ster'e-o-mi-crom'e-ter (-mī-krŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*stereo-* + *micrometer.*] An apparatus for attaching to a telescope to measure small angles in the field of view by noting the projection on squares seen with the other (naked) eye.

ster'e-o-mon'o-scope (-mŏn'ō-skōp), *n.* [*stereo-* + *mono-* + *-scope.*] An instrument with two lenses, by which a single picture, presenting an appearance of relief, is projected upon a screen of ground glass.

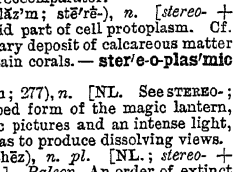
ster'e-o-pla'ni-graph (-plā'nĭ-grăf ; -plăn'ĭ-), *n.* *Physics.* An instrument for making topographic maps from observations made with the stereocomparator.

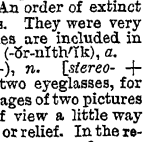
ster'e-o-plasm (stĕr'ē-ō-plăz'm ; stē'rē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-plasm.*] **a** *Biol.* The solid part of cell protoplasm. Cf. HYGROPLASM. **b** A secondary deposit of calcareous matter between the septa of certain corals. — **ster'e-o-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

ster'e-op'ti-con (-ŏp'tĭ-kŏn ; 277), *n.* [NL. See STEREO-; OPTIC.] A highly developed form of the magic lantern, using chiefly photographic pictures and an intense light, and often made double so as to produce dissolving views.

Ster'e-or'ni-thes (-ôr'nĭ-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *stereo-* + Gr. ὄρνις, pl. ὄρνιθες, bird.] *Paleon.* An order of extinct Patagonian birds of uncertain affinities. They were very large and probably ratite. Most species are included in the Phororhacidæ. — **ster'e-or-nith'ic** (-ôr-nĭth'ĭk), *a.*

ster'e-o-scope' (stĕr'ē-ō-skōp' ; stē'rē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-scope.*] An optical instrument with two eyeglasses, for assisting the observer to combine the images of two pictures taken for the purpose from points of view a little way apart, and thus get the effect of solidity or relief. In the **reflecting stereoscope** the rays from the two pictures are turned into the proper direction for stereoscopic vision by two plane mirrors set at an angle with each other, and between the pictures. In the **lenticular stereoscope**, the form in general use, the eyeglasses are semilenses (as *l*, *l'* in fig. 2), or marginal portions of the same convex lens, set with their edges toward each other, so that they deflect the rays coming from corresponding points (*p*, *p'*) in the two pictures so as to strike the eyes (*e*, *e'*) as if coming direct from the point (*P*), where the two pictures are seen apparently as one.





1 Lenticular Stereoscope. 2 Diagram showing its action.

ster'e-o-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pert. to, characteristic
ster'e-o-scop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } of, or adapted to, the stereoscope. — **ster'e-o-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

stereoscopic camera, a camera for taking pictures for the stereoscope. It usually has twin lenses.

ster'e-os'co-pist (stĕr'ē-ŏs'kō-pĭst ; stē'rē-; stĕr'ē-ŏ-skō'pĭst ; stē'rē-), *n.* One skilled in the use or construction of stereoscopes.

ster'e-os'co-py (-ŏs'kō-pĭ ; -ŏ-skō'pĭ), *n.* Use of the stereoscope, or construction of it or of the views used.

ster'e-o-spon'dy-lous (stĕr'ē-ō-spŏn'dĭ-lŭs ; stē'rē-), *a.* [See STEREO-; SPONDYLO-.] *Paleon.* **a** Designating, or having, vertebræ whose component elements are fused into a single piece, as in most vertebrates ; — opposed to *temnospondylous.* **b** Of or pert. to a group of stegocephalians, **Ster'e-o-spon'dy-li** (-dĭ-lī), having such vertebræ, which contains the largest and most typical stegocephalians.

ster'e-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-tomy:* cf. F. *stéréotomie.*] The science or art of cutting solids, as into arches ; esp., the art of stonecutting. — **ster'e-o-tom'ic** (-ō-tŏm'ĭk), **ster'e-o-tom'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ster'e-o-trope' (stĕr'ē-ō-trōp' ; stē'rē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *trope.*] An instrument exhibiting moving pictures in stereoscopic relief. Stereoscopic pictures showing successive phases of the motion are mounted on a revolving cylinder and viewed by timed interrupted vision through stereoscopic lenses.

ster'e-o-type' (stĕr'ē-ō-tīp' ; stē'rē-; 277), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-type.*] *Print.* **a** A plate made by taking a mold or matrix of a printing surface in plaster of Paris, paper pulp, or the like, and making from this a cast in type metal, commonly with more than the usual percentage of lead. Stereotypes are now comparatively little used except for newspaper work, in which the paper-pulp process (see FLONG) is generally used. Books are now usually electrotyped, the surface of an electrotype being more durable. **b** Stereotypy.

ster'e-o-type', *v. t.* ; -TYPED' (-tīpt'); -TYP'ING (-tīp'ĭng). [Cf. F. *stéréotyper.*] **1.** To prepare for printing in stereotype ; to make stereotype plates of, as a book.

2. Hence, to fix in lasting form ; to make permanent.

Powerful causes tending to *stereotype* and aggravate the poverty of old conditions. *Duke of Argyll* (1887).

ster'e-o-typ'er (-tīp'ĕr), *n.* One who stereotypes.

ster'e-o-typ'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Stereotypy. **2.** A stereotype foundry.

ster'e-o-typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to stereotyping.

ster'e-o-ty-pog'ra-phy (-tī-pŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [*stereo-* + *typography.*] Act or art of printing from stereotype plates. — **ster'e-o-ty-pog'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.*

ster'e-o-typ'y (stĕr'ē-ō-tīp'ĭ ; stē'rē-; -ōt'ĭ-pĭ), *n.* The art or process of making stereotype plates.

ster'hy-drau'lic (stĕr'hī-drô'lĭk), *a.* [*stereo-* + *hydraulic.*] Pertaining to or designating a kind of hydraulic press producing pressure or motion by the introduction of a solid substance (as a screw, a rod, or a rope wound on a roller) into a cylinder previously filled with a liquid ; resembling such a press in action or principle.

ste-rig'ma (stē-rĭg'mə), *n.* ; *pl.* STERIGMATA (-tə). [NL., fr. Gr. στήριγμα a support, fr. στηρίζειν to prop.] *Bot.* **a** A leaflike expansion of a decurrent leaf. *Obs.* **b** One of four slender stalks at the top of the basidium in certain fungi, from the tips of which the basidiospores are abstricted. **c** Any stalk or filament from which conidia or spermatia are abjointed. — **ster'ig-mat'ic** (stĕr'ĭg-măt'ĭk), *a.*

ster'ile (stĕr'ĭl ; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *sterilis*, akin to Gr. στερεός stiff, solid, στείρος barren, στεῖρα a cow that has not calved, Goth. *stairō*, fem., barren : cf. F. *sterile ;* prob. akin to E. *stare* to gaze.] **1.** Producing little or no crop ; barren ; unfruitful ; not fertile ; as, *sterile* land ; a *sterile* year.

2. *Biol.* Incapable of, or unfitted for, reproduction ; unfruitful ; specif. : *Bot.* **a** Incapable of bearing fruit ; as, a *sterile* plant ; unable to germinate ; as, a *sterile* seed. **b** Bearing only stamens, or entirely neutral ; as, a *sterile* flower. **c** Without sori ; as, a *sterile* frond. Cf. FERTILE, 2.

3. Free from microörganisms, esp. from pathogenic bacteria ; as, a *sterile* fluid.

4. Fig. : Barren of ideas or feeling ; as, a *sterile* author.

ste-ril'i-ty (stĕ-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sterilitas:* cf. F. *stérilité.*] Quality or condition of being sterile.

ster'i-li-za'tion (stĕr'ĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn ; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of sterilizing ; also, state of being sterile.

ster'i-lize (stĕr'ĭ-līz), *v. t.* ; -LIZED (-līzd) ; -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *stériliser.*] **1.** To make sterile, or unproductive ; to impoverish, as land ; to exhaust of fertility. *R.*

2. *Biol.* To deprive of the power of reproducing ; to render incapable of germination or fecundation.

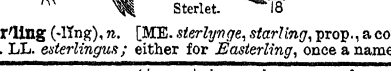
3. To render sterile, or free from pathogenic bacteria and other microörganisms, as by heat or by chemicals. Cf. PASTEURIZATION, TYNDALLIZATION, DISINFECTION.

Syn. — STERILIZE, DISINFECT. The *sterilizing* of a medium implies complete destruction of all germs in it ; to *disinfect* is merely to destroy the infectious microörganisms, although the process may also involve *sterilization.* A physician *sterilizes* his instruments ; he *disinfects* a sick room.

ster'i-liz'er (-līz'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that sterilizes.

2. Any apparatus for sterilizing by the agency of boiling water, steam, or dry heat. See AUTOCLAVE.

ster'let (stûr'lĕt), *n.* [Russ. *sterlyad'*, through F. or G. *sterlet.*] A small sturgeon (*Acipenser ruthenus*) found in the Caspian Sea and its rivers, and highly esteemed for its flavor. The finest caviar is made from its roe.


Sterlet. 18

ster'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [ME. *sterlynge*, *starling*, prop., a coin ; cf. LL. *esterlingus ;* either for *Easterling*, once a name of the Hanse traders in England (cf. EAST ; -LING), or more prob. of LG orig. ; cf. MHG. *sterlinc* a certain coin, of uncert. orig.] **1.** A silver penny of medieval England.

2. The lawful money of England.

And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The standard of fineness of lawful English coin ; for silver, .925 ; for gold, formerly .995 (" old sterling "), now .916, or $\frac{11}{12}$.

4. Collectively, Australian colonists born in England. Also adjectively. See CURRENCY, 6. *Obs. or Hist., Australia.*

ster'ling (stûr'lĭng), *a.* **1.** Belonging to, or relating to, the standard British money of account, or the British coinage ; — now chiefly applied to a specified sum of lawful British money ; as, a pound *sterling ;* a penny *sterling ; sterling* value.

2. Of full value ; conforming to the highest standard ; genuine ; as, *sterling* merit ; *sterling* good sense.

sterling silver, *Metal.*, the alloy, in the proportion of 925 parts of silver to 75 parts of copper, legally fixed as the standard of fineness of British silver coinage.

stern (stûrn), *a.* ; STERN'ER (stûr'nĕr) ; STERN'EST. [ME. *sterne, sturne*, AS. *styrne ;* cf. D. *stuursch* stern, G. *störrig* obstinate, Sw. *stursk* refractory, Goth. *andstaúrran* to murmur against ; perh. akin to E. *stare* to gaze.] **1.** Having a certain hardness or severity of nature, manner, or aspect ; severe ; harsh ; grim ; austere. " *Stern* Daughter of the Voice of God." *Wordsworth.*

2. Hence, fierce ; savage ; as, this *stern* beast. *Obs.*

3. Proceeding from, or characteristic of, a nature severe or hard ; harsh ; as, a *stern* look, answer, decree.

4. Stout ; resolute ; as, a *stern* heart ; a *stern* resolve ; also, hard ; unyielding ; as, *stern* discipline.

5. Violent ; fierce ; tempestuous. *Archaic. Chaucer.*

6. Strong ; powerful ; mighty. *Obs.*

Syn. — Gloomy, sullen, forbidding, unkind, hard-hearted, unfeeling, cruel, pitiless, relentless. See STRICT.

stern, *n.* [Perh. ir. Scand. ; cf. Icel. *stjórn* a steering, or a doubtful AS. *stéorn.* See STEER, *v. t.*] **1.** The helm or tiller of a vessel or boat ; also, the rudder. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. Direction by or as if by a rudder ; steerage. *Obs.*

3. Fig. : The post of management or direction. *Obs. or R.*

And sit at chiefest *stern* of public weal. *Shak.*

4. The after, or rear, end of a vessel or boat ; specif., that portion of the hull abaft the rudderpost or sternpost.

5. Hence, the hinder part of anything.

6. The tail of an animal ; — now used only of a dog.

7. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = PUPPIS.

stern on, *Naut.*, with the stern foremost, or fronting.

Ster'na (stûr'nə), *n.* [NL. ; cf. AS. *stearn* a kind of bird, tern.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of terns, including the common tern and allied species having a slender bill, a forked tail, and mostly white coloration with a black cap and a bluish gray mantle.

ster'nal (-năl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the sternum.

2. *Zoöl.* Pertaining to a sternite.

3. Ventral ; in the region of the sternum or a sternite.

sternal rib. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A rib whose costal cartilage connects with the sternum ; a true rib. **b** The ventral segment of a rib of certain animals representing an ossified costal cartilage ; a hæmapophysis.

stern board. *Naut.* A going or falling astern, esp. as caused by missing stays ; as, to make a *stern board.*

stern chase. *Nav.* **a** A chase in which the pursuing vessel follows in the wake of the vessel pursued ; as, a *stern chase* is a long chase. **b** A stern chaser. *Obs. or R.*

stern chaser. *Nav.* A gun so placed as to be able to fire astern at a vessel that may be in chase.

stern'fore'most (stûrn'fôr'mōst), *adv.* With the stern in advance ; hence, awkwardly ; blunderingly.

ster'nite (stûr'nīt), *n.* [From STERNUM.] *Zoöl.* The ventral part or shield of a somite of an arthropod. — **ster-nit'ic** (stĕr-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ster'no- (stûr'nō-). Combining form used in compounds denoting *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the sternum* (and some other part, denoted by the latter element of the compound) ; as in : **ster'no-cla-vic'u-lar** (-klə-vĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* (connecting the sternum and clavicle) ; **ster'no-cor'a-coid** (-kôr'ə-koid), *a.* (connecting the sternum and coracoid) ; **ster'no-cos'tal**, *a.* ; **ster'no-glos'sal**, *a.* ; **ster'no-hu'mer-al**, *a.* (designating the pectoralis major muscle) ; **ster'no-mas'toid** (-măs'toid), *a.* (designating, or pert. to, the sternocleidomastoid muscle) : **ster'no-max'il-la-ry** (-măk'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* ; **ster'no-per'i-car'di-ac** (-pĕr'ĭ-kär'dĭ-ăk), *a.* ; etc.

ster'no-clei'do-mas'toid (-klī'dō-măs'toid), *a.* [*sterno-* + *cleido-* + *mastoid.*] *Anat.* Designating, or pert. to, a pair of thick superficial muscles, each arising by two heads (one from the first segment of the sternum and the other from the inner part of the clavicle) and inserted into the mastoid and occipital bone. — *n.* A sternocleidomastoid muscle.

ster'no-hy'oid (-hī'oid), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the sternum and the hyoid bone or cartilage ; designating a pair of ribbonlike muscles extending from the inner end of the clavicles and the first segment of the sternum to the body of the hyoid bone. — *n.* A sternohyoid muscle. — **ster'no-hy-oi'de-an** (-hī-oi'dē-ăn), *a.*

ster'no-scap'u-lar (-skăp'ū-lăr), *a.* *Zoöl.* Connecting the sternum and scapular ; designating a muscle which in many mammals helps to support the anterior part of the body upon the fore limbs. — *n.* The sternoscapular muscle.

ster'no-thy'roid (-thī'roid), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the sternum and the thyroid cartilage ; designating, or pert. to, a pair of muscles extending beneath the sternohyoid muscle. — *n.* A sternothyroid muscle.

stern'post' (stûrn'pōst'), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A bar of timber or iron on the extremity of the keel to support the rudder and receive the ends of the planks or plates.

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ster'e-o-com-par'er. = STEREOCOMPARATOR.

ster'e-o-e-lec'tric, *a.* [*stereo-* + *electric.*] Of or pert. to generation of electricity by means of solid bodies alone.

ster'e-o-ga'stru-la, *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* A gastrula with no cavity.

ster'e-og-no'sis (stĕr'ē-ŏg-nō'sĭs ; -stē'rē-), *n.* [NL. ; *stereo-* + Gr. γνῶσις knowledge.] Ability to determine the nature of a solid body by the sense of touch. — **ster'e-og-nos'tic** (-nŏs'tĭk), *a.*

ster'e-o-i'so-mer (-ō-ī'sō-mĕr), *n.* A stereoisomeric substance.

ster'e-om. Var. of STEREOME.

ster'e-o-mer'ic (-ō-mĕr'ĭk), **-i-cal**, **ster'e-om'er-ism** (-ŏm'ĕr-ĭz'm). = STEREOISOMERIC, etc.

ster'e-o-neu'ral (-ō-nū'rəl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having the central nervous system without a cavity.

ster'e-o-phor'o-scope (-fôr'ō-skōp), *n.* [*stereo-* + Gr. φορός bearing + *-scope.*] A form of stereotrope. See STEREOTROPE.

ster'e-o-pho-tog'ra-phy, *n.* Stereoscopic photography. — **ster'e-o-pho'to-graph'ic**, *a.*

ster'e-o-plan'u-la, *n.* [NL.] *Embryol* A planula with no cavity.

ster'e-o-plas'ma (stĕr'ē-ō-plăz'mə ; stē'rē-), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* = STEREOPLASM.

ster'e-o-ro'ta-ry, *a.* Designating a rotary printing press using cylindrical stereotypes.

ster'e-o-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [*stereo-* + *static.*] Geostatic.

ster'e-o-stat'ics, *n.* *Physics.* The statics of solids. *Rare.*

ster'e-o-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *stereo-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] = THIGMOTAXIS.

ster'e-o-te-lem'e-ter (-tē-lĕm'ē-tĕr), *n.* = STEREOCOMPARATOR.

ster'e-ot'ro-pism (-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-tropism.*] *Biol.* Thigmotaxis. — **ster'e-o-trop'ic** (-ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

ster'e-o-typ'i-cal. *a.* Stereotypic

ster'e-o-typ'ist (stĕr'ē-ō-tīp'ĭst ; stē'rē- ; -ōt'ĭ-pĭst), *n.* A stereotyper.

steretre. † STEERTREE.

sterf. † STARVE.

ster'il. Sterile. *Ref. Sp.*

ster'ile-ly, *adv.* of STERILE.

ster'ile-ness, *n.* Sterility. *Rare.*

sterin. † STERN.

sterk (stĕrk). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of STARK, STIRK.

ster'line (stûr'lĭn ; -lēn), *n.* A silver-white alloy of copper, zinc, and iron, or of copper, zinc, and nickel with a small percentage of iron. [STARLING.]

ster'ling (stûr'lĭng). Var. of STERLING.

sterman. † STEERMAN

stern (stûrn), **starn** (stärn), *n.* [ME. *sterne, steorne ;* cf. Icel. *stjarna.* See STAR.] A star. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng* [tern

stern (stûrn). Var. of STARN, stern, *adv.* Sternly. *Obs.*

stern, *v. t. & i.* **1.** To steer. *Obs.* **2.** *Naut.* To back (a boat) ; to back water ; to row backward.

ster'na, *n.*, *pl.* of STERNUM.

stern'age (stûr'nāj), *n.* Sterns collectively. *Obs. & R.*

ster-nal'gi-a (stĕr-năl'jĭ-ə), *n.* [NL. ; *sterno-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the sternum as in angina pectoris. — **ster-nal'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

stern'berg-ite (stûrn'bûrg-īt), *n.* [After Count Kaspar *Sternberg* (1761–1838) of Prague.] *Min.* A dark brown sulphide of silver and iron ($AgFe_2S_3$), in tabular crystals or soft flexible laminæ.

sterne. † STARN.

ster'ne-ber (stûr'nē-bĕr), *n.* *Anat.* = STERNEBRA.

ster'ne-bra (-brə), *n.* ; *pl.* -BRÆ (-brē). [NL. ; *sternum* + *-ebra*, as in *vertebra.*] *Anat.* A segment of the sternum of a vertebrate. — **ster'ne-bral** (-brəl), *a.*

sterned, *a.* [See STERN a star.] Starry. *Obs.*

sterned (stûrnd), *a.* Having (such) a stern.

stern'er, *n.* [See STERN of a ship.] A director. *Obs.*

stern'ful, *a.* Stern ; fierce. *Obs.* — **stern'ful-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

sternhede, *n.* Sternness. *Obs.*

stern hook. *Shipbuilding* A horizontal framework to strengthen the holding of the sides to the sternpost.

Ster-ni'næ (stĕr-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *Sterna* + *-inæ.*] *Zoöl.* See TERN.

stern knee. = STERNSON

stern'less, *a.* See -LESS.

stern'light', *n.* Starlight *Obs.*

stern'ly, *a.* Stern ; cruel. *Obs*

stern'ly, *adv.* of STERN.

stern'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

stern'most, *a* Farthest astern.

ster'no-cli'dal. **ster'no-clei'dal** (-klī'dəl), *a.* Sternoclavicular.

ster'no-cli'do-mas'toid (-dō-măs'toid). Var. of STERNOCLEIDOMASTOID.

ster'no-man'cy, *n.* [*sterno-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by marks on the breast.

ster'no-tribe (stûr'nō-trīb), *a.* [*sterno-* + Gr. τρι βειν to rub.]

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stern'son (stûrn'sŭn), *n.* [See STERN, *n.*; cf. STEMSON.] *Shipbuilding.* The end of a keelson, to which the sternpost is bolted; — called also *stern knee* and *sternson knee.*

stern tube. *Shipbuilding.* A long bushing or bearing through the stern to support the end of a propeller shaft.

ster'num (stûr'nŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -NA (-nă), E. -NUMS (-nŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. στέρνον the breast, chest.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The breastbone; a bone or cartilage, or a series of more or less distinct bony or cartilaginous segments, lying in the median ventral part of the body of most vertebrates above fishes, and connected with the ribs or the shoulder girdle, or with both. In man it is about seven inches long, and consists, in the adult, of an anterior flat, somewhat expanded bone, the manubrium, a middle, bladelike bone, the gladiolus, compposed of four fused segments, and a terminal, usually cartilaginous piece, the xiphoid, or ensiform, process. It is connected with the clavicles and the cartilages of the anterior seven pairs of ribs. In birds it is a single broad bony plate, and usually bears a high median keel for the attachment of the wing muscles. Among reptiles it is entirely absent in snakes and turtles.

2. *Zoöl.* The ventral part of any somite of an arthropod.

ster'nu-ta'tion (stûr'nū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sternutatio*, fr. *sternutare* to sneeze, intens. fr. *sternuere.*] The act, fact, or noise of sneezing.

ster-nu'ta-tive (stĕr-nū'tă-tĭv), *a.* Provocative of sneezing. — *n.* A substance that provokes sneezing.

stern'way' (stûrn'wā'), *n. Naut.* Movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.

stern wheel. A paddle wheel at the stern of a steamboat.

stern'-wheel'er, *n.* A steamboat having a stern wheel instead of side wheels. *Colloq., U. S.*

ster'tor (stûr'tŏr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *stertere* to snore.] *Med.* Act or fact of producing a snoring or rasping sound in respiration, due to obstruction of the air passages of the head, as in sleep or coma; snoring.

ster'to-rous (stûr'tŏ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *stertere* to snore: cf. F. *stertoreux.*] Characterized by a deep snoring, as in some diseases, esp. apoplexy; hence, hoarsely breathing; snoring. — **ster'to-rous-ly,** *adv.* — **ster'to-rous-ness,** *n.*

Ste-sich'o-re'an (stē-sĭk'ŏ-rē'ăn), *a. Gr. Pros.* Of or pert. to the Greek poet Stesichorus (about 610–550 B. C.) of Himera in Sicily, notable as the chief early representative of Dorian lyric, and as having established strophe, antistrophe, and epode as the normal structure for choral lyric.

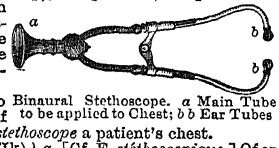
stet (stĕt), L., *subj. 3d pers. sing.* of *stare* to stand, remain. [See STAND.] *Print.* Let it stand; — used to signify that something once erased, or marked for omission, is to remain.

stet, *v. t.;* STET'TED; STET'TING. *Print.* To cause or direct to remain after having been marked for omission; to mark with the word *stet,* or with a series of dots below or beside.

steth'o- (stĕth'ŏ-), **steth-.** Combining form from Greek στῆθος, *breast, chest.*

ste-thom'e-ter (stē-thŏm'ē-tĕr; stĕth-ŏm'-), *n.* [*stetho-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An apparatus for measuring the external movements of a given point of the chest wall during respiration.

steth'o-scope (stĕth'ŏ-skōp), *n.* [*stetho-* + *-scope:* cf. F. *stéthoscope.*] *Med.* An instrument used in auscultation, as of the chest, to convey to the ear the sounds produced in the body.



Binaural Stethoscope. *a* Main Tube to be applied to Chest; *b b* Ear Tubes

steth'o-scope, *v. t.* To auscultate by means of a stethoscope; as, to *stethoscope* a patient's chest.

steth'o-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *stéthoscopique.*] Of or
steth'o-scop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pert. to, or obtained or made by means of, a stethoscope. — **steth'o-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ste-thos'co-pist (stē-thŏs'kŏ-pĭst; stĕth-ŏs'-; stĕth'ŏ-skō'pĭst), *n.* One skilled in the use of the stethoscope.

ste-thos'co-py (-pĭ), *n.* Art or process of examination by the stethoscope.

steth'o-spasm (stĕth'ŏ-spăz'm), *n.* [*stetho-* + *spasm.*] *Med.* Spasm of the muscles of the chest.

ste've-dore' (stē'vĕ-dōr'; 201), *n.* [Sp. *estivador* a packer, a stower, fr. *estivar* to pack, to stow, L. *stipare* to press, compress, prob. akin to E. *stiff.* See STIFF, STIVE to stuff.] One whose occupation is to load and unload vessels in port.

ste've-dore', *v. t. & i.* To unload and load a vessel or vessels as a stevedore. — **ste've-dor'ing** (-dōr'ĭng; 201), *vb. n.*

stew (stū), *v. t.;* STEWED (stūd); STEW'ING. [ME. *stuwen* to bathe, OF. *estuver,* F. *étuver* to stew, fr. OF. *estuve* a sweating house, a room heated for a bath, F. *étuve;* of uncert. orig. (cf. LL. *stupa, stuba*), but prob. akin to E. *stove.* See STOVE.] **1.** To boil slowly, or with a simmering heat; to seethe; to cook in a little liquid, over a gentle fire, without boiling; as, to *stew* meat; to *stew* oysters.

2. To bathe. *Obs.*

3. To worry, or bring to a specified state by worry; as, to *stew* one's self into a fever. *Colloq.*

stew (stū), *v. i.* **1.** To be seethed or cooked in a slow, simmering manner, or in heat and moisture.

2. To bathe. *Obs. & R.*

3. To be or become agitated or worried; to worry. *Colloq.*

stew, *n.* [ME. *stue, stuwe,* OF. *estuve.* See STEW, *v. t.*] **1.** A place of stewing or seething; esp., a heated room where hot baths are furnished; a hothouse. *Obs.*

2. A brothel; — usually in *pl. Archaic.*

3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A hot bath. **b** A small room or apartment. **c** = LOCK HOSPITAL. **d** A prostitute.

stew, *n.* [From STEW, *v.*] **1.** A dish prepared by stewing; also, *Obs.,* a utensil used in stewing; a stewpan.

2. A state of agitating excitement, worry, or confusion; also, a state of heat; as, to be in a *stew. Colloq.*

stew'ard (stū'ĕrd), *n.* [ME. *stiward,* AS. *stīweard, stigweard,* lit., a sty ward; *stigu* sty + *weard* warden, guardian. See STY pen for swine; WARD one who guards.] **1.** *Eng. Feudal Law.* Orig., a household officer on a lord's estate having charge of the cattle; later, a head manager in the administration of a manor or estate, presiding at the manorial courts, auditing accounts, conducting inquests and extents, and controlling the husbandry arrangements.

2. In general, a man employed in a large family, or on a large estate, to manage the domestic concerns, supervise servants, collect rents or income, keep accounts, etc.

As good *stewards* of the manifold grace of God 1 *Pet* iv 10

3. One who actively directs affairs; a manager; as, the *stewards* of a jockey club.

4. A person appointed to have supervision of the provision and distribution of food in an institution, as a hotel, club, or hospital; specif.: **a** In some colleges, an officer who has supervision of the commons. *Brit* **b** A person employed on board a ship, to provide for the table, superintend the culinary affairs, etc. In passenger vessels stewards attend to the table, the staterooms, etc

5. An officer in charge of finances, etc., as, formerly, of a guild or of an English municipality; a fiscal agent; specif., *Meth. Ch.,* one of a body of officers in charge of the finances and some other temporal interests of a local church.

6. *Scots Law.* A magistrate appointed by the crown to exercise jurisdiction, usually inheritable, over lands forfeited to the crown, with the power of a lord of regality. The Steward of Scotland was a high officer of state, who administered the crown revenues, superintended household affairs, etc

7. *Freemasonry.* One of certain officers in some lodges, whose duties are to assist in the collection of dues and subscriptions, to provide refreshments, etc.

stew'ard-ess (-ĕr-dĕs), *n.* A female steward; specif., a woman attendant in passenger vessels.

stew'ard-ly, *a.* Characterized by careful management; hence, careful; prudent or frugal.

Stew-ar'ti-a (stū-ärshĭ-ă; -tĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after John *Stuart* (1713–92), Marquis of Bute.] *Bot.* A small genus of American and Japanese theaceous shrubs, having large solitary flowers with a 5-celled ovary, which becomes a woody capsule. The American species *S. malachodendron* and *S. pentagyna* are highly ornamental in cultivation.

stew'art-ry (stū'ĕrt-rĭ), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a steward.

stew'pan' (stū'păn'), *n.* A pan used for stewing.

stew'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A pot used for stewing; also, *Obs. & R.,* a dish prepared by stewing.

sthen'ic (sthĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σθένος strength: cf. F. *sthénique.*] *Med.* Strong; active; — said esp. of morbid states that are attended with excessive action of the vital processes.

stib'ine (stĭb'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [See STIBIUM.] *Chem.* **a** A colorless gas, SbH_3, produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on antimony or one of its compounds; — called also *antimony hydride, antimoniureted hydrogen, hydrogen antimonide.* It has a characteristic odor and a greenish flame, and is extremely poisonous. Cf. MARSH TEST. **b** Any of various organic derivatives of the above.

stib'i-um (stĭb'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *stibium, stibi,* Gr. στίβι; cf. Gr. στίμμι.] **1.** *Chem.* Antimony.

2. *Min.* Stibnite. *Obs.*

stib'nite (-nīt), *n. Min.* Native antimony trisulphide, Sb_2S_3, occurring in prismatic orthorhombic crystals of lead-gray color and brilliant metallic luster and also in massive form; — called also *gray antimony.* The crystals show a highly perfect cleavage and are striated vertically. H., 2. Sp. gr., 4.52–4.62. Stibnite is the chief source of antimony, and is used in safety matches, fireworks, etc., in making rubber goods, and in refining gold. In Eastern countries it has been used since ancient times as a cosmetic.

stic-ca'do (stĭ-kä'dō), *n.* [Cf. It. *steccato* a palisade.] *Music.* An instrument consisting of small bars of wood, flat at the bottom and rounded at the top, and resting on the edges of a kind of open box. They are graduated in size, tuned to the diatonic scale, and played by striking with hard balls attached to flexible sticks. Cf. XYLOPHONE.

stich (stĭk), *n.* [Gr. στίχος a row, line, akin to στείχειν to go, march, E. *sty,* v. i.] **1.** *Pros.* A verse or line.

2. A row, line, or rank of trees.

stich'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. στιχικός.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, stichs, or lines as metrical units, esp. as opposed to *systematic.* — **stich'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kŭl-ĭ), *adv.*

West Germanic verse, as far back as we have specimens of it, is uniformly *stichic* (that is, marked by no periods save those of the individual verse), not stanzaic *R. M. Alden.*

sti-chid'i-um (stĭ-kĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -CHIDIA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. στιχίδιον, dim. of στίχος a row.] *Bot.* In the red algæ, a special podlike or fusiform branch of the thallus containing tetraspores.

stich'o-man'cy (stĭk'ŏ-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. στίχος line + *-mancy.*] Divination by lines or passages of books. Cf. SORS.

stich'o-met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), **stich'o-met'ri-cal** (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to stichometry; characterized by stichs, or lines.

sti-chom'e-try (stĭ-kŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. στίχος a line + *-metry.*] **1.** Measurement of books by the number of lines which they contain.

2. Division of the text of a book into lines; esp., division of texts into lines fitted to the sense, a method of writing manuscripts used before punctuation was adopted.

sti-chom'y-thy (-ĭ-thĭ), *n.* Also **stych'o-myth'i-a** (stĭk'ŏ-mĭth'ĭ-ă). [Gr. στιχομυθία.] Dialogue in alternating lines or sets of lines, as in classical Greek dramas.

‖ **stich'os** (stĭk'ŏs), *n.; pl.* STICHOI (-oi). [Gr. στίχος a row, a verse.] **1.** A stich.

2. *East. Ch.* A verse or versicle, as of the Psalter.

stich'wort' (stĭch'wûrt'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *stiċwyrt* a kind of plant, E. STITCH, *n.*] Any of various species of *Alsine.* The greater stichwort is *A. holostea;* the lesser, *A. graminea.*

stick (stĭk), *n.* [ME. *stikke,* AS. *sticca;* akin to *stician* to stab, prick, pierce, G. *stecken* a stick, staff, OHG. *stecchо,* Icel. *stik* a stake. In senses 9–12 from the v. See STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** A shoot or slender branch cut or broken from a tree or shrub, esp. when dry or dead; specif., *Hort.,* a cutting from which buds are taken in budding plants.

2. A stem or branch of a tree, of any size, cut or gathered for fuel or timber.

3. Any long and relatively slender piece of wood, whether in natural form or shaped with tools; a rod; wand; staff; as, the *stick* of a rocket; a walking *stick;* a hockey *stick.*

4. Anything long and slender, or conceived of as stick-shaped; as, a *stick* of wax; a *stick* of candy.

5. *Slang and Cant Uses.* **a** *Naut.* A mast. **b** Among thieves, a pistol. **c** *pl.* Furniture. **d** *Sporting.* A hurdle; also, *Slang, Eng.,* = TIMBER, *n.,* 3 c. **e** A fife or flute.

6. A derogatory expression for a person; esp., one who is inert or stupid; as, an odd *stick;* a poor *stick. Colloq.*

7. *Print.* **a** A composing stick. **b** A stickful.

8. *pl.* = JACK-IN-THE-BOX c. *D. Jerrold.*

9. A thrust with a pointed instrument; a stab.

10. Quality or fact of sticking or adhering; adhesive tendency or adhesion.

11. An impediment or obstacle; also, stoppage; hesitation; delay; stop; demur; as, to make no *stick* at a task.

12. A labor strike. *Dial. Eng.*

13. A portion of liquor, as brandy, put into water, tea, or the like; — perh. orig. from a pronged stick of a special kind of wood used in the West Indies for mixing, and imparting a peculiar flavor to, a drink.

a stick of eels, twenty-five eels. *Dial. Eng.* — **at a s.** = AT A LOSS. See LOSS. — **s. and stone,** everything; all.

stick, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* STUCK (stŭk), *Obs.* STICKED (stĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STICK'ING. [ME. *stikien,* v. t. & i., combined with *steken,* v. t. (pret. *stak,* p. p. *steken, stoken,* whence E. *stuck;* cf. D. *steken,* akin to G. *stechen*), AS. *stician,* v. t. & i., and (assumed) *stecan,* v. t.; akin to OFries. *steka,* OS. *stekan,* OHG. *stehhan,* G. *stechen,* and to L. *instigare* to

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Bot. Touching the breast; — of certain flowers with stamens and pistils so arranged as to touch the breast of visiting insects.

stern sheets. See 3d SHEET, 2.

sterns'man, *n.* Steersman. *Obs.*

ster-nu'ta-ment (stĕr-nū'tă-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *sternutamentum.*] Sternutation. *Obs.*

ster-nu'ta-to-ry (-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Sternutative. — *n.* A sternutative.

stern'ward (stûrn'wĕrd), **stern'wards** (-wĕrdz), *a. & adv.* Aft; astern. [STARNY, starry.]

stern'y (stĕr'nĭ). Var. of STEROP. ✝ STIRRUP.

sterop, *n.* A hawk *Obs. Scot.*

Ster'o-pe (stĕr'ŏ-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Στερόπη.] See PLEIADES; STAR, *Table.*

ster-quil'i-nous (stĕr-kwĭl'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *sterquilinium* dung pit, *stercus* dung.] Pert to a dunghill; dirty; paltry. *Obs.*

sterre. ✝ STAR.

ster'rinck (stĕr'rĭnk), *n.* A seal (*Lobodon carcinophaga*) of the Antarctic Ocean.

ster'ro met'al (stĕr'ŏ) [Gr. στερρός firm.] = DELTA METAL.

sterry ✝ STARRY.

stersman. ✝ STEERSMAN.

stert. Obs. or dial. Eng. of START.

stertle. ✝ STARTLE.

ster-to'ri-ous (stĕr-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* Stertorous. *Rare.*

stertree. ✝ STEERTREE.

sterve (stĕrv) Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of STARVE.

stet, *v. t.* [Cf. OFries. *stēta* to push. strike, Icel. *steyta* to push.] To beat *Obs*

stet, *n.* For STET PROCESSUS.

stetch (stĕch). Var. of STITCH, *n. & v.,* furrow. [*Dial. Eng.*]

stetch'el. Var. of STICHEL.

Stet'e-feldt fur'nace (stĕt'ē-fĭlt). *Metal.* A shaft furnace in which silver ores are desulphurized and chloridized by dropping them, pulverized and mixed with salt, through a heated atmosphere; — after its inventor, Charles A. Stetefeldt.

steth ✝ STAITH.

steth. See STETHO-.

steth'al (stĕth'ăl; stē'thăl), *n.* [*stearic* + *ethal.*] *Chem.* Octadecyl alcohol, $C_{18}H_{37}OH$, found as a stearate in spermaceti.

steth-ar'te-ri'tis (stĕth-är'tē-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *stetho-* + *arteritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the arterices of the chest

stethi. ✝ STITHY.

steth'o-go'ni-om'e-ter, *n. Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the curvature of the chest.

steth'o-graph (stĕth'ŏ-grăf), *n.* [*stetho-* + *-graph.*] See PNEUMATOGRAPH. — **steth'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

steth'o-kyr'to-graph (-kûr'tō-grăf), *n.* [*stetho-* + Gr. κυρτός arched + *-graph.*] An instrument for measuring and recording the expansion of the chest

steth'o-pa-ral'y-sis, *n.* [NL.] Paralysis of chest muscles.

steth'o-pho-nom'e-ter, *n* [*stetho-* + *phonometer.*] A form of stethoscope for estimating intensity of auscultatory sounds.

‖ **stet pro-ces'sus** (stĕt prŏ-sĕs'ŭs). [L.] Let process remain stationary; — used as the name of an entry in these words staying all proceedings in an action, or of the order granting the stay.

steure. ✝ STIR.

steve. Var. of STEEVE, *v. t.*

steve. ✝ STAVE. [KNOT, 1.]

ste've-dore's knot. See 2d **ste'vel** (stē'vĕl; stĕv'ĕl), *n. & v.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *stavla, stevla,* to stagger.] Stumble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

steven, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *stefni, stafn,* D. *steven,* AS *stefn, stemn.* Cf. STEM, *n.*] Prow of a ship. *Obs.*

steven, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *stefna.*] To steer. *Obs. Scot.*

stev'en (stĕv'ĕn), *n.* [AS. *stefn, stemn,* voice; akin to D. *stem,* G. *stimme,* Goth *stibna.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Voice; speech. **b** Shout; outcry; din **c** Appointment, esp. for a meeting; a fixed time; season; also, anassembly. **d** Judgment; doom.

stev'en (stĕv'ĕn), *v. t.* [AS. *stefn* voice; cf. AS. *stefnian* to summon.] **a** To appoint. *Obs.* **b** To tell of; announce. *Obs.* **c** To bespeak. *Dial. Eng.*

stev'en, *v. i. Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** To speak (with one's self); to resolve. *Obs.* **b** To shout; talk; rant **c** To howl; roar.

stev'en-ing, *n.* [See STEVEN to appoint.] *Obs.* **a** Appointment; assignation. **b** Singing.

ste'ver. ✝ STIVER.

stew (stū), *n.* Dust; vapor; spray; stench. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stew, *n.* [ME. *stewe;* cf. OLG. *stouwe* a damming, G. *stauen* dam in, pack close.] **1.** A vivarium for fish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. A place where tame pheasants are bred. *Local, Eng.*

3. An artificial bed of oysters *Local, U. S.* [confine. *Obs.*

stew, *v. t.* To coerce; restrain; confine. *Obs.*

stew'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

stew'ard, *v. t.* To manage as a steward.

stew'ard-ly, *adv. Rare.*

stew'ard-ry (stū'ĕrd-rĭ), *n.* Stewartry

stew'ard-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

stew'art (stū'ĕrt). Obs. or Scot. var. of STEWARD.

Stew'art, *n.* See STUART

Stew'art, Alan Breck (ăl'ăn). A daring Highland Jacobite in Stevenson's "Kidnapped" and "David Balfour" (or "Catriona").

stewat, *n.* A frequenter of stews, or brothels. *Obs. Scot.*

stewd. Stewed. *Ref. Sp.*

stewed, *p. a.* Habituated to the stews. *Obs.*

stewin. ✝ STEEVEN, prow.

stew'ish, *a.* Befitting a brothel.

St. Ex. *Abbr.* Stock Exchange.

stey (stā). Var. of STEE.

stey (stā). Obs. or Scot. of STAY.

stey (*dial.* stī, stē). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STY.

steyde. ✝ STEAD. [cend. *Obs.*

steye, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *stīgan.*] Ascend. *Obs.*

steyer. ✝ STAIR.

steyll. ✝ STEAL, STEEL.

steyne. ✝ STAIN.

Steyne, Marquis of (stān). A cynical, profligate nobleman in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," whose attentions to Becky Sharp led to a separation between Becky and her husband, Colonel Rawdon Crawley.

stey'no'wresse. ✝ STAINERESS.

stg. *Abbr.* Sterling.

Sthar'bu-zan'a-i (sthär'bū-zän'ă-ī), *n. D. Bib.*

sthe-ni'a (sthē-nī'ă; sthē'nĭ-ă), *n* [NL., fr Gr σθένος.] *Med.* Strength; vigor; — opposed to *asthenia.*

Sthe'no (sthē'nō; sthĕn'ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr Σθενώ] See GORGON, 1. [ous. *Rare*]

sthen'o-chire (sthĕn'ō-kīr), *n.* [Gr. σθένος strength + χείρ hand.] A mechanical device for exercising the fingers for piano or organ playing.

sthoo'kawn (stōō'kŏn) Dial. var. of STUACAN

sthu'la sa-ri'ra (stōō'lă sä-rē'rä or shä-). [Skr. *sthūlaçarīra.*] *Theos.* The gross physical body.

‖ **stiac-cia'to** (styät-chä'tō). *a. & n.* [It., crushed, flattened.] See RELIEF, *n.*, 6

sti'an (stī'ăn), *n.* A sty on the eye. See STYAN. [*cal, U. S.*

stib (stĭb), *n.* The dunlin. *Local*

stib'ble (stĭb'l). Scot. & dial Eng. var of STUBBLE

stib'bler (stĭb'lĕr), *n* [Cf. STIBBLE, STUBBLE.] *Scot. Obsoles.* **a** A gleaner. **b** A horse grazing on stubble. **c** A probationer.

stib'ble-rig', *n.* A stubble field; also, the chief harvester. *Scot.*

stib-eth'yl (stĭb-ĕth'ĭl), *n* [G. *stibäthyl.* See STIBINE; ETHYL.] Triethylstibine.

stib'i-al (stĭb'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [See STIBIUM.] Antimonial.

stib'i-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Antimonial intoxication or poisoning.

stib'i-at'ed (stĭ'bĭ-ā-tĕd), *a.* [NL *stibiatus,* fr. L. *stibium* antimony.] *Med.* Combined with, or containing, antimony. — **stibiated tartar,** tartar emetic.

stib'ic (stĭb'ĭk), *a.* Antimonic.

stib'i-co-nite (-ĭ-kō-nīt), *n.* [F. *stibiconise;* L *stibium* antimony + Gr. κόνις dust] *Min.* A hydrous oxide of antimony, $H_2Sb_2O_5$, in yellowish masses or powder.

stib'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Antimonious. *Rare*

sti-bo'ni-um (stī-bō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [G. See STIBIUM; AMMONIUM.] *Chem.* The radical SbH_4, analogous to ammonium

sti'born. stiburn. ✝ STUBBORN.

stib'y, *n.* Stibium *Obs.*

sti-ca'do. ✝ STICHADO

sticche, *n* [AS. *styċċe.*] A piece; a bit. *Obs*

stich. Stich *Ref Sp*

sti-cha'do, *n.* The mint *Lavandula stoechas. Obs.*

sti-cha'ri-on (stĭ-kā'rĭ-ŏn; 115), *n.* [NL., fr NGr στιχάριον] *East. Ch* A robe or tunic, usually of white linen, corresponding to the alb

stiche. ✝ STITCH

stich'el (stĭch'ĕl), **stetch'el** (stĕch'ĕl), *n.* A troublesome child. *Opprobrious Dial. Eng.*

sti-che'ron (stĭ-kē'rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. NGr στιχηρόν, neut. of στιχηρός pert. to a versicle. See STICHOS.] *East. Ch.* A short hymn following a verse from the Psalms.

stich'id (stĭk'ĭd), *n Bot.* A stichidium. [*Scot.*]

stich'le (stĭk'l), *v. t.* To rustle.

sticht. Stitched. *Ref. Sp.*

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stimulate, Gr. στίζειν to prick, Skr. *tij* to be sharp. Cf. DISTINGUISH, ETIQUETTE, EXTINCT, INSTIGATE, INSTINCT, STAKE, STEAK, STICK, *n.*, STIGMA, STIMULATE, STING, STITCH in sewing, STYLE for or in writing.] **1.** To pierce with a pointed implement; to stab; hence, to kill by piercing; as, to *stick* pigs. "And *sticked* him with bodkins anon." *Chaucer.* **2.** To cause to penetrate; to push, thrust, or drive, so as to pierce; as, to *stick* a needle into one's finger. **3.** Loosely, to push; thrust; poke; as, to *stick* one's hand in one's pocket; to *stick* out one's arm. **4.** To fasten, attach, or cause to remain, by thrusting in; as, to *stick* a flower in one's buttonhole; hence, also, to adorn or deck with things fastened on as by piercing; as, a coat *stuck* with badges. **5.** To fasten or close; to shut; also, to confine. *Obs.* **6.** To set; to fix in; as, to *stick* card teeth. **7.** To set with something pointed; as, to *stick* cards. **8.** To fix on a pointed implement; to impale; as, to *stick* an apple on a fork. **9.** To attach by causing to adhere to the surface; as, to *stick* a stamp on an envelope; also, in general, to place; as, to *stick* a cap on one's head; *Eng.*, *stick* (i. e., post) no bills. **10.** To cover or smear with viscous or glutinous matter; —with *up*. *Colloq. or Slang.* **11.** *Print.* To compose; to set, or arrange, in a composing stick; as, to *stick* type. *Cant.* **12.** *Joinery.* To run or plane (moldings) in a machine, in contradistinction to working them by hand. **13.** To cause to stick; to bring to a stand; to pose; puzzle; as, to *stick* one with a hard problem. *Colloq.* **14.** To bungle; botch. *Scot.* **15.** To compel to pay by beating in a game or a gamble; as, to *stick* one for the drinks; also, to get the better of, esp. fraudulently; to cheat. *Slang.* **16.** To supply sticks or brush as a prop for, as for a vine. **17.** To raise or give the appearance of raising, esp. in scorn or disgust; —with *up* or an equivalent; as, to *stick* up one's nose; to *stick* one's chin in the air.

to stick out, to go through with to the end. — **to s. up**, to stop; esp., to stop in order to rob; hence, to rob; also, to accost or solicit, as for money, to sign a petition, etc. *Slang or Colloq., Australasia.*

stick (stĭk), *v. i.* **1.** To adhere; as, glue *sticks* to the fingers; paste *sticks* to the wall. **2.** To remain where placed; to be fixed; to stay; to hold fast to any position; to cling; abide; cleave.

A friend that *sticketh* closer than a brother. *Prov.* xviii. 24. **3.** To be firm or persistent, as against opposition or temptation; not to allow one's self to be diverted, persuaded, or defeated; to persist; —with *to*, *at*, *out*, or rarely *upon*.

If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick* upon it with labor and thought. *Locke.*

4. To be thrust or put; to protrude; —commonly with *up*, *out*, *through*, or the like; as, his hair *sticks* up. **5.** To be prevented from going farther; to stop by reason of some obstacle; to be stayed; as, to *stick* in the mud. **6.** To be embarrassed or puzzled; to be deterred, as by scruples; to hesitate; to scruple; — often with *at*.

They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration. *Locke.*

7. To cause difficulties, scruples, or hesitation. *Now R.* This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable. *Swift.*

to stick by. **a** To adhere closely to; to be firm in supporting. "*Stick by* us, and we will *stick by* you." *Davenant.* **b** To be troublesome by adhering. *Pope.* — **to s. in one's crop** *or* **gizzard**, to be difficult of digestion; hence, to be offensive. *Colloq.* — **to s. in**, *or* **to**, **one's fingers**, to be retained wrongfully, as funds. — **to s. up for**, to assert or defend; as, *to stick up for* one's rights or for a friend. *Colloq.*

stick bug. **a** A stick insect. **b** A spider bug. **c** A stilt bug.

stick'er (stĭk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sticks; as: **a** One that posts bills. **b** = PASTER, 2. *Polit. Cant, U. S.* **c** *Philately.* A piece of gummed oil paper used as a hinge for fastening stamps on a sheet. **d** A burr, thorn, or bramble. *Slang.* **e** Something puzzling: a poser. *Slang.* **2.** A machine for molding wooden rods, etc., as for picture framing. **3.** *Music.* **a** In the organ, a small wooden rod which connects (in part) a key and a pallet, so as to communicate motion by pushing. See ORGAN, *Illust. of action.* **b** An analogous rod in a pianoforte action.



Stick Insect (*Diapheromera femorata*), on a Twig. ⅔

stick'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). *Print.* As much set type as fills a composing stick.

stick'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STICK. — **sticking piece**, a piece of beef cut from the neck. *Eng.* — **s. place**, the place where a thing sticks fast. "But screw your courage to the *sticking place*." *Shak.* — **s. plaster**, an adhesive plaster for closing wounds, and for similar uses. — **s. point.** = STICKING PLACE.

stick insect. Any of various orthopterous insects of the Phasmidæ, usually wingless, with a long round body, stick-like in form and color, and long legs, often held rigidly in such positions as to make them resemble twigs of the trees on which they live. The common American species is *Diapheromera femorata*.

stick'le (stĭk'l), *v. i.*; STICK'LED (-'ld); STICK'LING (-lĭng). [Prob. fr. ME. *stightlen*, to dispose, arrange, govern, freq. of *stihten*, AS. *stihtan*: cf. G. *stiften* to found, to establish.] **1.** To separate combatants by intervening; to act as umpire or mediator. *Obs.* **2.** To contend or altercate, esp. pertinaciously on insufficient grounds.

The obstinacy with which he *stickles* for the wrong. *Hazlitt.*

3. To play fast and loose; to pass from one side to the other; to trim. **4.** To feel hesitation or scruples; to scruple; demur.

stick'le (stĭk'l), *v. t.* To intervene in, or stop by intervening; to pacify; apppease. *Now Rare.* *Drayton.*

stick'le-back' (-băk'), *n.* [Dial. *stickle* stubble, bristle, prop., a prickle (cf. AS. *sticel* goad, thorn, akin to *stician* to stick, prick) + *back*. See STICK, *v.*; cf. BANSTICKLE.] Any of numerous small fishes of the family Gasterosteidæ having two or more free spines in front of the dorsal fin and the ventral fins each reduced to one spine and a small ray. They are scaleless, but often have the sides protected by bony plates. They occur in the Northern Hemisphere in brackish or fresh water or in the sea, and are noted for their activity and rapacity, and for the curious nests which the males construct during the breeding season. The nine-spined sticklback (*Pygosteus pungitius*) and the two- or three-spined stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*), of both Europe and America, and the fifteen-spined stickleback (*Spinachia spinachia*), a large marine species of Europe only, are the best-known.



A Nine-spined Stickleback (*Pygosteus pungitius*). (½)

B Two-spined Stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*). (½)

stick'ler (stĭk'lẽr), *n.* [See STICKLE, *v. i.*] One who stickles. Specif.: **a** One who judges or is a second in a duel; a second or an umpire; hence, a mediator; arbiter. *Obs.* **b** One who pertinaciously contends, esp. for some trifling thing, as a point of etiquette; as, a *stickler* for ceremony.

stick'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* Any boraginaceous plant of the genus *Lappula*, in allusion to the bristly, adhesive fruit.

stick'y (-ĭ), *a.*; STICK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); STICK'I-EST. **1.** Having the quality of sticking to a surface; adhesive; gluey; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious. **2.** Humid and hot; as, *sticky* weather. *Colloq.*

Stic'ta (stĭk'tä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στικτός spotted, fr. στίζειν to prick. Cf. STIGMA.] *Bot.* A large genus of mainly tropical parmeliaceous lichens, having a foliaceous lobed thallus, which is commonly coriaceous in texture. Several species yield dyes. *S. pulmonacea* is called *lungwort*.

stiff (stĭf), *a.*; STIFF'ER (-ẽr); STIFF'EST. [ME. *stif*, AS. *stīf*; akin to D. *stijf*, G. *steif*, Dan. *stiv*, Sw. *styf*, Icel. *stífr*, Lith. *stipti* to be stiff; cf. L. *stipes* a post, trunk of a tree, *stipare* to press, compress. The vowel was prob. shortened first in *stiffly*, *stiffness*. Cf. COSTIVE, STIPLE, STIPULATE, *v.*, STIVE to stuff.] **1.** Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not flaccid; rigid; firm; as, *stiff* wood; *stiff* paper. **2.** Not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated; neither soft nor hard; as, the paste is *stiff*. **3.** Tense; taut; as, a *stiff* rein. **4.** Not moving with ease; not limber; bending with difficulty; as, his joints were too *stiff* for speed. **5.** Not natural and easy; constrained; affected; starched; as, *stiff* behavior; a *stiff* style. **6.** Of a breeze, current, or the like, having force not easily opposed; strong. **7.** Strong and lusty; brave and stanch. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* "The *stiff* king." *Sir Gawayne.* **8.** Not easily subdued; unyielding; stubborn; obstinate; pertinacious; as, a *stiff* adversary.

It is a shame to stand *stiff* in a foolish argument. *Jer. Taylor.*

9. Strong; —said of a beverage; as, a *stiff* drink. **10.** Harsh; disagreeable; severe; hard to bear. *Obs. or Colloq.* "This is *stiff* news." *Shak.* **11.** Difficult; hard to understand, accept, accomplish, overcome, etc.; as, a *stiff* course of reading; a *stiff* ascent. **12.** *Naut.* Bearing a press of canvas or any external force other than that of the water without much inclination; as, a *stiff* vessel; — opposed to *crank*. Cf. STEADY, 5. **13.** **a** High; large; as, a *stiff* price. *Slang.* **b** Unyielding; firm in prices; as, a *stiff* market. **14.** Deep; fixedly absorbed. *Obs.*

Syn. — Stubborn, pertinacious, harsh; formal, constrained, affected, starched, rigorous. — STIFF, STARK. STIFF implies lack of pliancy or flexibility; STARK suggests rigidity, as of death; as, "With long travel I am *stiff* and weary" (*Shak.*); "Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff" (*id.*). *Stiff* is common in fig. use; *stark* is sometimes employed as a strong intensive; as, "He found our language lumpish, *stiff*, unwilling" (*Lowell*); "He is *stark* mad" (*Shak.*). See RIGID, INFLEXIBLE, TENSE, CEREMONIAL.

stiff gentian, the five-flowered gentian (*Gentiana quinquefolia*). — **s. neck.** **a** Also **stiffneck.** Stiffness of the neck due to muscular rheumatism, making the head immovable, or movable only with difficulty and pain; esp., torticollis, or wryneck. **b** Obstinacy in evil or wrong; contumacy. "I know thy rebellion, and thy *stiff neck*." *Deut.* xxxi. 27.

stiff'-backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Obstinate. *J. H. Newman.*

stiff'en (stĭf'n), *v. t.*; STIFF'ENED (-'nd); STIFF'EN-ING. [See STIFF.] **1.** To make stiff; to make less pliant or flexible; as, to *stiffen* cloth with starch.

Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood. *Shak.*

2. To inspissate; to make more thick or viscous. **3.** To make torpid; to benumb.

stiff'en, *v. i.* To become stiff or stiffer.

Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity. *Dryden.*

stiff'en-er (stĭf''n-ẽr), *n.* One that stiffens, as a piece of stiff cloth in a cravat, or a piece of thick paper or millboard used in a book back; specif.: **a** *Shipbuilding.* An angle iron worked vertically against a bulkhead to stiffen it. **b** *Arch. & Engin.* Any of a number of riblike bars, plates, etc., secured at intervals across the entire width of the web of a large plate girder to prevent buckling; in general, any such piece similarly used.

stiff'en-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STIFFEN. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act or process of making or becoming stiff. **2.** Something used to make anything stiff.

stiffening order, *Com.*, a permission granted by the customs department to take cargo or ballast on board to steady the ship before permission for general loading is given.

stiff'-heart'ed, *a.* Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

stiff'-necked' (-nĕkt'), *a.* Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious; as, *stiff-necked* pride; a *stiff-necked* people. *Ex.* xxxii. 9. — **stiff'-neck'ed-ly** (-nĕk'ĕd-lĭ; -nĕkt'lĭ), *adv.* — **stiff'-neck'ed-ness** (-nĕk'ĕd-nĕs; -nĕkt'nĕs), *n.*

stiff'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being stiff. **2.** Specif.: *Mech.* Resistance, as of a beam, to bending, under stresses within the elastic limit. Stiffness is inversely as the deflection (see DEFLECTION, 3 **a**).

sti'fle (stī'f'l), *v. t.*; STI'FLED (-f'ld); STI'FLING (-flĭng). [From ME. *stif* stiff, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *stífla* to dam up. See STIFF.] **1.** To choke or fill up, as a crack. *Obs.* **2.** To stop the breath of by crowding something into the windpipe, or introducing an irrespirable substance into the lungs; to choke, as by covering the mouth; to suffocate; also, to cause the death of by such means; as, to *stifle* one with smoke, dust, or foul air.

Stifled with kisses, a sweet death he dies. *Dryden.*

3. To stop; extinguish; deaden; quench; as, to *stifle* the breath; to *stifle* a fire or flame. **4.** To suppress the manifestation or report of; to smother; as, to *stifle* a story; to *stifle* one's wrath.

I desire only to have things fairly represented as they really are; no evidence smothered or *stifled*. *Waterland.*

5. To cause to be stifling: **a** To make, as air, foul or otherwise suffocating. *Rare. Shelley.* **b** To make, as a room, oppressive by foul air.

The close and *stifled* study. *Hawthorne.*

sti'fle, *v. i.* **1.** To die by reason of obstruction of the breath, or because something prevents respiration. **2.** To suffer difficulty in breathing, or to be oppressed, as by reason of air charged with smoke or other impurities.

sti'fle (stī'f'l), *n.*, *or* **stifle joint.** [From ME. *stif* stiff. See STIFF.] *Far.* The joint next above the hock, and near the flank, in the hind leg of certain quadrupeds, esp. horses and dogs; the joint corresponding to the knee in man. See HORSE, *Illust.* (37).

stifle bone. *Far.* The patella, or kneepan, in the stifle joint.

sti'fled (stī'f'ld), *a.* Diseased in the stifle joint or bone.

stig'ma (stĭg'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. STIGMAS (-măz), chiefly in senses 1, 2, and 5, in which it is the usual form; L. STIGMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [L., a mark, a brand, fr. Gr. στίγμα, -ατος, the prick or mark of a pointed instrument, a spot, mark, fr. στίζειν to prick, to brand. See STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** A mark made with a burning iron, formerly upon criminals, slaves, etc.; a brand. **2.** Any mark of infamy or disgrace; a sign of moral blemish; stain or reproach caused by dishonorable conduct.

The blackest *stigma* that can be fastened upon him. *Bp. Hall.*

3. *Med.* A red speck upon the skin, caused either by the extravasation of blood produced by nervous influence, as in hysteria or mental ecstasy, or by capillary congestion, as in the case of drunkards. **4.** A mark or sign of blemish, defect, taint, or the like.

Abnormal emotionalisms, constituting . . . the physical and psychical *stigmata* of degeneracy. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*

5. *Bot.* The receptive spot or area of the gynœcium; that part of the pistil of a flower which receives the pollen grains, and on which they germinate. It is usually a moist or viscid surface of soft cells without epidermis. The stigma is usually the apex of the style or the ovary. See FLOWER. **6.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A small spot, mark, scar, or a minute hole; specif.: **a** The projection or spot on the surface of an ovary marking the point at which the rupture of a Graafian follicle will occur. **b** One of the small clefts or perforations in the branchial sac of an ascidian. **c** A spiracle of an insect or other arthropod, or the opening into one of the lung sacs of an arachnid. **d** A pterostigma. **e** An androconium forming a conspicuously colored spot on the fore wing of the male of certain butterflies. **f** The eyespot of a protozoan. **g** A nephridiopore of an annelid. **h** An intercellular cleft in certain epithelial membranes. **7.** *Geom.* A point so connected with a conjugate point (called an *index*) as to move determinately in a plane whenever the index moves determinately in the same plane. **8.** *pl. R. C. Ch.* Marks believed to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ. **9.** *Gr. Paleog.* The ligature ς, representing στ, and sometimes the numeral 6.

Syn. — STIGMA, BRAND. BRAND is stronger than STIGMA, and retains more definitely its literal suggestion; as, "a name that sits a *stigma* on his father's house" (*Cowper*); "public faith cleared from the shameful *brand* of public fraud" (*Milton*); cf. "Thus you will be *stigmatized* as a coward" (*Fielding*); "each spotted name, *branded* with marks of everlasting shame" (*Churchill*).

stigma disk. *Bot.* A disk on which the stigma is seated, as in the milkweeds (*Asclepias*).

stig-ma'ri-a (stĭg-mā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [NL. See STIGMA.] *Paleobot.* The fossil rhizome of a coal plant of the genus *Sigillaria*. — **stig-ma'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

stick'a-dove (stĭk'ȧ-dŭv), *n.* [OF. *stechados* (Cotgrave), fr. L. *stoechas*, Gr. στοιχάς, -άδος, an aromatic plant.] A species of lavender (*Lavandula stœchas*).

stick'ed (*Scot.* stĭk''t; -stĭk''-). Obs. or Scot. & dial. pret. & p. p. of STICK.

stick'i-ness (stĭk''ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

stick'it (stĭk''t; stĕk''t), *a.* Stuck; hence: **a** Unsuccessful; having failed; — applied specif. to a person who has failed in, or given up, a calling, as for lack of ability, esp. to a probationer who has failed to obtain a pastoral charge because of failure in his examinations or the like. **b** Imperfect; spoiled in making. *All Scot.*

stick'l. Stickle. *Ref. Sp.*

stick'-lac' (-lăk'), *n.* See LAC, I.

stick'led. Stickled. *Ref. Sp.*

stick'le (stĭk''l), *n.* [AS. *sticol* lofty, steep, rough, difficult.] A shallow rapid in a river; also, the current below a waterfall. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stick'le (stĭk''l), *a.* [AS. *sticol*.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Steep; rough; difficult. **b** Rapid; — said of water.

stick'le-bag'. Dial. var. of STICKLEBACK. [*Eng.*]

stick'le-run', *n.* A rapid. *Dial.*

stick'ling, *n.* A stickleback.

stick'ly (stĭk''lĭ), *a.* Rough; prickly. *Scot. & Dial.* [*al, U. S.*]

stick'tail', *n.* Ruddy duck. *Local.*

stick'tight', *n.* Bur marigold.

stick'weed', *n.* The common ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*).

stic'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot.* Of the formof, or like, the genus *Sticta*. [& dial. of STEAD.]

stid (*dial.* stĭd). Obs. or Scot. of STEAD.

stid'dy (stĭd'ĭ). Dial. or illit. var. of STEADY.

stid'dy (stĭd'ĭ; stĕd'ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STITHY.

stide. † STEAD.

stie. For obs. forms in *stie-*, see forms in STEE-.

stiele. † STYLE.

stien. † STY.

stiern. † STERN, *a.*

stieve. Var. of STEEVE, *a.*

stieward. † STEWARD.

stif. Obs. or ref. sp. of STIFF.

stifader, stifadre. Obs. corrupt. of STEPFATHER.

stife. † STYTHE.

stife (stīf), *n.* [Cf. STIFLE, STIFF.] A stifling vapor, fume, or smell. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stiff, *adv.* Stiffly. See FLAT, *a.*, 12.

stiff, *v. i.* To become stiff. *Obs.*

stiff, *n.* **a** A corpse. *Slang.* **b** One who is unsocial or lacking in liveliness. *Slang.* **c** A horse certain either not to run or not to win. *Racing Cant.* **d** Negotiable paper. *Cant.* **e** Forged bank notes. *Thieves' Slang.* **f** *Hat Manuf.* A sizing for stiffening hat bodies.

stiff'end. Stiffened. *Ref. Sp.*

stiff'girt', *a.* Obstinate. *Obs.*

stiffhede, *n.* Stiffness. *Obs.*

stiff'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

stiff'ly, *adv.* of STIFF. See -LY.

stiff'neck', *n.* See STIFF NECK **a.**

stiff'-neck' fe'ver. *Med.* Cerebrospinal meningitis.

stiff'-rumped', *a.* Proud; stately. *Obs.* [*Local, U. S.*]

stiff'tail', *n.* The ruddy duck.

sti'fler (stī'flẽr), *n.* **a** One that stifles. Hence: (1) The gallows. *Obs.* (2) A busybody. *Dial. Eng.* **b** *Mil.* = CAMOUFLET.

stifle shoe. A shoe having a convex surface, used in treating a stifled horse. Placed on the foot of the sound leg, it causes the horse to throw his weight on the weak joint, which is strengthened by use.

sti'fling, *or* **stif'fing, bone.** Stifle bone. *Obs.*

Stige. † STYX.

Stigean. † STYGIAN.

stigge, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *styggja* to make shy, to frighten away, Norw. dial. *stygg* shy, frightened.] To start; be abashed. *Obs.*

Stig'gins, Rev. Mr. (stĭg'ĭnz). A hypocritical Methodist parson, in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," with a great appetite for pineapple rum. He is the spiritual adviser of Mrs. Weller, and a lecturer on temperance.

stigh. Obs. pret. of STY, mount.

stighill, *v. i.* To dominate; rule; dwell. *Obs.*

stight, *v. t.* [AS. *stihtan* to arrange, order, rule. Cf. STICKLE, *v.*] To set; fix; dispose. *Obs.*

stightle, *v. t.* [See STICKLE, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** To dispose; arrange; prepare. **b** To guide; govern; manage; rule. **c** To appoint; assign.

stightly. † STITHLY.

stightly, *adv.* Disposedly, in the right place or order. *Obs.*

stig'mal (stĭg'mȧl), *a. Zoöl.* Stigmatic. *Rare.*

stig-ma'ri-oid (stĭg-mā'rĭ-oid; 115), *a.* [*stigmaria* + *-oid.*] *Paleobot.* Resembling a stigmaria. [*pl.* of STIGMA.]

stig'ma-ta (stĭg'mȧ-tȧ), *n.*, *L.*

stig-mat'ic (stĭg-măt'ĭk ; *formerly also* stĭg'mă-tĭk ; *cf.* SPLENETIC), *a.* [See STIGMA.] **1.** Of the nature of, or marked with, a stigma or stigmata; specif., marked with some sign of disgrace or defect; hence, repulsive; deformed. **2.** Impressing with infamy or reproach. *Rare.* **3.** *Optics.* Anastigmatic; — applied specif. to a certain type of photographic lens.

stigmatic cell, *Bot.*, in archegonia, a lid cell. — **s. geometry,** that science in which the one-to-one correspondence of index and stigma (see STIGMA, 7) is used to establish geometrical relations.

stig-mat'ic, *n.* **1.** A stigmatist. **2.** A notorious person who has been branded; one who bears the marks of infamy or punishment. *Rare.* **3.** One marked or deformed by nature. *Obs.* *Shak.*

stig'ma-tism (stĭg'mă-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Condition characterized by the presence of stigmata. **2.** Condition of a lens or of the refractive media of the eye, in which rays of light from one point are brought to a single focal point on the retina. Cf. ASTIGMATISM.

stig'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One believed to be marked with supernatural stigmata. See STIGMA, 8.

stig'ma-ti-za'tion (-tĭ-zā'shŭn ; -tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of stigmatizing, or state of being stigmatized; specif., the production of stigmata upon the body. See STIGMA, 3, 8.

stig'ma-tize (stĭg'mă-tīz), *v. t.* ; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'-ĭng). [F. *stigmatiser*, or LL. *stigmatizare*, Gr. στιγματίζειν.] **1.** To mark with a stigma; esp., to brand; as, the ancients *stigmatized* their slaves and soldiers. **2.** To set a mark of disgrace on; to brand with some mark of reproach or infamy.

> To find virtue extolled and vice *stigmatized*. *Addison.*

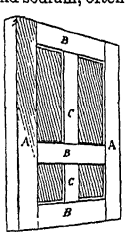
3. To produce stigmata upon. See STIGMA, 3, 8.

stig'me (-mē), *n.* ; *pl.* E. STIGMES (-mēz), Gr. STIGMAI (-mī). [Gr. στιγμή a prick, point.] **a** *Gr. Paleog.* A punctuation mark consisting of a point or dot, esp. one placed at the top of a line like the colon in classical Greek, but having the value of the English period. **b** *Gr. Pros.* A dot placed over a mora or syllable to indicate the ictus.

stig'mo-nose (stĭg'mŏ-nōs), *n.* [Gr. στίγμα a prick, mark + νόσος disease.] *Bot.* A plant disease characterized by pellucid spots or dots in the leaves, in skin of the fruit, etc. It is induced by the puncture of small insects, as thrips.

stil'bene (stĭl'bēn), *n.* [See STILBITE.] *Org. Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5CH{:}CHC_6H_5$, produced in large, fine, monoclinic crystals by various methods, as by action of sodium on benzaldehyde; — called also *diphenyl ethylene, toluylene*, etc. It is used in making dyestuffs.

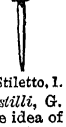
stil'bite (-bīt), *n.* [Gr. στίλβειν to glitter, shine: cf. F. *stilbite.*] *Min.* A common mineral of the zeolite family, a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, often occurring in sheaflike aggregations of crystals, also in radiated masses; — called also *desmine.* It is white when pure, with pearly luster on the cleavage surface. H., 3.5-4. Sp. gr., 2.09-2.21. As used by some, *stilbite* includes heulandite.



Common Door, showing *A A* Stiles; *B B* Rails; *C C* Mullions.

stile (stīl), *n.* [ME. *stile*, AS. *stigel* a step, a ladder, fr. *stigan* to ascend; akin to OHG. *stigila* a stile. See STY, *v. i.*; cf. STAIR.] **1.** A step, or set of steps, for ascending and descending, in passing a fence or wall; also, a turnstile, or the like. **2.** *Arch.* One of the upright pieces in framing or paneling; one of the primary members of a frame, into which the secondary members are tenoned. In wainscoting the principal pieces are sometimes called *stiles*, even when horizontal.

sti-let'to (stĭ-lĕt'ō), *n.* ; *pl.* -TOS (-ōz). [It., dim. of *stilo* a dagger, fr. L. *stilus* a pointed instrument. See STYLE for writing; cf. STYLET.] **1.** A kind of dagger with a slender, pointed blade. **2.** A pointed instrument of metal, bone, or other hard material for making eyelet holes, etc. **3.** A beard trimmed into a pointed form. *Obs.*


Stiletto, 1.

stil-let'to, *v. t.* ; -LET'TOED (-ōd); -LET'TO-ING. To stab or kill with or as with a stiletto.

still (stĭl), *a.* ; STILL'ER (-ẽr) ; STILL'EST. [ME. *stille*, AS. *stille*; akin to D. *stil*, OS. & OHG. *stilli*, G. *still*, Dan. *stille*, Sw. *stilla*, and to E. *stall;* from the idea of coming to a stand, or halt. Cf. STILL, *adv.*] **1.** Motionless; being at rest; quiet; as, to stand, lie, or sit *still. Chaucer.* **2.** Not disturbed by agitation or noise; quiet; calm; tranquil; as, a *still* evening; *still* waters. **3.** Uttering no sound; silent; hushed; as, the audience is *still;* the animals are *still; still* grief. **4.** Comparatively quiet or silent; soft; gentle; low; subdued. "A *still* small voice." 1 *Kings* xix. 12. **5.** Not sparkling or effervescent, owing to absence of carbon dioxide; — said of wines. **6.** Constant; continual; habitual. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — STILL, QUIET, SILENT. That is STILL which is motionless or at rest, often with the further implication of hush or noiselessness; QUIET, which may also have reference to either sound or motion, adds to *still* the implication of tranquillity or repose; SILENT implies absolute stillness or quiet with respect to sound only; as, "Ha! no more moving? *Still* as the grave" (*Shak.*); "Tennyson . . . [said] to me of Clarissa, 'I love those large, *still* books'" (*E. FitzGerald*); "through the green evening *quiet* in the sun" (*Keats*); "the harvest of a *quiet* eye" (*Wordsworth*); "*silent* icicles, *quietly* shining to the *quiet* moon" (*Coleridge*); "A gray, translucent sea laps *silently* upon a little creek, and in the hush of *still* dawn the . . . sedges on the water's brim are *quiet*" (*M. Hewlett*): cf. "And all the air a solemn *stillness* holds" (*Gray*), "[The Peak] often seems to send its own deep *quiet* to restore our hearts" (*Wordsworth*); "the *silence* that is in the starry sky" (*id.*). See SILENT, CALM.

still alarm, an alarm of fire without sounding the fire-signal apparatus, as by a call at the station or by telephone. — **s. life.** *Fine Arts.* That kind of subject in a picture which consists of inanimate objects, as fruit, flowers, dead game, etc.

still (stĭl), *n.* [From STILL, *a.*; cf. G. *stille.*] **1.** Absence of noise; silence; as, midnight *still. Now Poetic.* **2.** A still alarm. *Cant.*

still, *adv.* [AS. *stille* quietly. See STILL, *a.* The modern senses come from the idea of stopping and *staying* still, or motionless.] **1.** Silently; quietly; in a low voice. *Obs.* **2.** In continuation by successive or repeated acts; always; ever; constantly; continually; uniformly.

> Chemists would be rich if they could *still* do in great quantities what they have sometimes done in little. *Boyle.*

3. a To this or that time; until and during the present, or some specified, time; yet.

> It hath been anciently reported, and is *still* received. *Bacon.*

b In the future as now and before.

> Hourly joys be *still* upon you! *Shak.*

c After that; after what is stated; as, he *still* feared. **4.** In an increasing or additional degree; even more; even yet; — much used with comparatives; as, *still* better.

> The guilt being great, the fear doth *still* exceed. *Shak.*

5. In spite of what has been said or done; notwithstanding; nevertheless; — sometimes used as a conjunction.

> As sunshine, broken in the rill,
> Though turned astray, is sunshine *still.* *Moore.*

Syn. — See BUT.

still and anon, at intervals and repeatedly; now and then.

> And like the watchful minutes to the hour,
> *Still and anon* cheered up the heavy time. *Shak.*

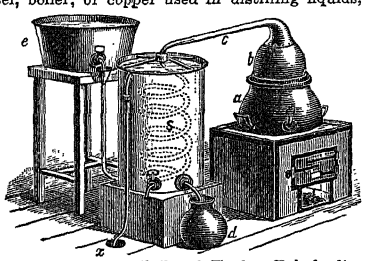
still, *v. t.* ; STILLED (stĭld) ; STILL'ING. [AS. *stillan*, fr. *stille* still, quiet, firm. See STILL, *a.*] **1.** To stop, as physical motion or agitation; to cause to become quiet; to check the agitation of; as, to *still* the raging sea. **2.** To appease; calm; quiet; allay; as, to *still* passions. **3.** To stop, as noise; to silence.

> With his name the mothers *still* their babes. *Shak.*

Syn. — Quiet, calm, allay, lull, pacify, appease, subdue, suppress, silence, stop, check, restrain.

still, *v. i.* To be or become still, calm, or tranquil. *Rare.*

still (stĭl), *n.* [Cf. ME. *stillatorie.* See STILL, *v.*, distill.] **1.** A vessel, boiler, or copper used in distilling liquids, esp. alcoholic liquors; a retort. Sometimes, the whole apparatus used in vaporization and condensation. **2.** A house where liquors are distilled; a distillery. **3.** A vessel in which manganese dioxide is treated with hydrochloric acid to form a bleaching liquor.



Still, 1. *a* Body, or Boiler; *b* Head; *c* Tube leading from the Head to the Worm (*s*), inclosed in Cistern of Cold Water; *d* Receiver; *e* Water Tank for supplying Cistern; *x* Overflow Pipe.

still, *v. t.* [Shortened fr. *distill.*] To distill; specif., to expel spirit from by heat, or to evaporate and condense in a refrigeratory.

still, *v. i.* To distill. *Obs.*

still, *v. t. & i.* [L. *stillare* to drop, drip, cause to drop.] To drop, or cause to fall by drops; to drip; as, to *still* one's tears. *Obs. or R.*

stil'lage (stĭl'ĕj), *n.* [Cf. STILLION.] A stool, bench, or the like to keep something from touching the floor, as a support for a tapped cask, or a stout low stool in a bleachery to hold up textiles or yarn while moisture drains out.

still'birth' (stĭl'bûrth'), *n.* The birth of a dead fetus.

still'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Dead at the birth; — used also fig.

still'-burn', *v. t.* To burn in the process of distillation.

still'-hunt', *n.* **a** A hunting for game in a quiet manner, or under cover; stalking. **b** Hence, the pursuit of any object quietly and cautiously; esp., *U. S. Politics*, a canvass carried on secretly or underhandedly. *Colloq.*

still'-hunt', *v. t. & i.* To hunt or pursue noiselessly or stealthily; to stalk.

stil'li-cid'i-um (stĭl'ĭ-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Med.* The flowing of a liquid drop by drop, as of the urine in strangury.

stil'li-form (stĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *stilla* a drop + E. *-form.*] Having the form of a drop.

Stil-lin'gi-a (stĭ-lĭn'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Benjamin *Stillingfleet* (1702-71), English botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed euphorbiaceous shrubs with alternate leaves and monœcious spicate apetalous flowers, the fruit consisting of several dry carpels. *S. sylvatica*, of the southern United States, is the *queen's-delight.*

stil'lion (stĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Cf. LG. *stelling*, G. *stellen* to set, to place.] A stand, as for casks or vats in a brewery.

still'ness (stĭl'nĕs), *n.* [AS.] Quality or state of being still; specif., quiet; silence; calmness; taciturnity.

still'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* **1.** A room for distilling. **2.** A room connected with the kitchen where tea, coffee, etc., and the more delicate dishes are prepared, and where liquors, preserves, and the like, are kept. *Eng.*

Still'son wrench (stĭl'sŭn). A pipe wrench having an adjustable L-shaped jaw piece sliding in a sleeve that is pivoted to, and loosely embraces, the handle. Pressure on the handle increases the grip.


Cf. MONKEY WRENCH. Stillson Wrench. Open Position dotted.

still'y (stĭl'ĭ), *a.* [Perh. fr. *still* + *-ly.*] Still; quiet; calm.

> The *stilly* hour when storms are gone. *Moore.*

stilp-nom'e-lane (stĭlp-nŏm'ĕ-lān), *n.* [Gr. στιλπνός shining + μέλας, *-ανος*, black.] *Min.* A black or greenish black mineral occurring in foliated plates, also in fibrous forms and velvety bronze-colored incrustations. It is a hydrous silicate of iron and aluminium. Sp. gr., 2.77-2.96.

stilt (stĭlt), *n.* [ME. *stilte*; akin to Dan. *stylte*, Sw. *stylta*, LG. & D. *stelt*, OHG. *stelza*, G. *stelze.*] **1.** *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A crutch. **b** A shaft; esp., a plow handle; also, the leg of a wheelbarrow. **2.** One of two poles, or pieces of wood, constructed with a step or loop to raise the foot above the ground in walking. It is sometimes lashed to the leg, and sometimes prolonged upward so as to be steadied by the hand or arm.

> Ambition is but avarice on *stilts*, and masked. *Landor.*

3. *Civil Engin.* Any of the piles forming the back of the sheet piling for a starling. **4.** *Ceramics.* A piece of hard-fired clay, or of iron, used to keep articles apart in the kiln, etc.; — called also *spur.* It is commonly three-armed, with points on each side.


Stilts.

5. Any of certain very long-legged three-toed limicoline birds of the genera *Himantopus* and *Cladorhynchus*, allied to the avocets. They chiefly inhabit inland ponds and marshes or brackish lagoons, nesting in small colonies. They are mostly white, with a black mantle variously extended on the neck and head. The common species (*H. himantopus*) of central Europe, Asia, and Africa has the head and neck white in the adult. In the black-necked stilt (*H. mexicanus*) of the southern and western United States and southward, black extends up the back of the neck and surrounds the eye. One species (*H. knuderi*) is confined to Hawaii and two others (*H. picatus* and *H. melas*) inhabit New Zealand. The banded stilt (*C. leucocephalus*) of Australia has webbed feet and a reddish brown pectoral belt.


European Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*) in immature plumage.

stilt (stĭlt), *v. t.* ; STILT'ED ; STILT'ING. To raise on stilts, or as if on stilts; esp., to raise, as if with stilts, to a position conspicuous or above the ordinary.

stilt bug. Any of certain long-legged sluggish heteropterous bugs of a family *Berytidæ*, closely allied to the Coreidæ. The species *Jalysus spinosus* is common in the undergrowth of oak woods in the United States.

stilt'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of STILT. Specif.: *p. a.* Elevated as if on stilts; raised above the usual level; hence, pompous; bombastic; inflated; also, stiffly formal; — often said of language; as, a *stilted* style; *stilted* declamation. **stilted arch,** *Arch.*, an arch in which the springing line is some distance above the apparent impost, the space between being occupied by a vertical member, molded or ornamented, as a continuation of the archivolt, intrados, etc. See IMPOST. 2, and ARCH, *Illust.* (6). — **s. vault,** *Arch.*, a vault in which the springing of the curve is raised a perceptible distance above the apparent impost.

stilt'i-fy (stĭl'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* ; STILT'I-FIED (-fīd) ; STILT'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*stilt* + *-fy.*] To raise upon stilts, or as if upon stilts; to stilt. *Rare, exc. in p. p.*

Stil'ton cheese, *or* **Stil'ton** (stĭl'tŭn), *n.* One of the principal English cheeses, sold originally at Stilton. It is rich, unpressed, of waxy texture, and permeated when ripe with a blue-green mold.

stilt sandpiper. A rather rare American sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*) having very long legs and semipalmate feet. The bill is somewhat expanded at the tip.

stilt'y (stĭl'tĭ), *a.* Stilted; specif.: **a** Unreasonably elevated; pompous; as, a *stilty* style. **b** Suggesting the use of stilts; stiff and awkward; as, a *stilty* gait.

stim'u-lant (stĭm'ū-lănt), *a.* [L. *stimulans*, p. pr.; cf. F. *stimulant.* See STIMULATE.] Serving to stimulate; being a stimulant; specif., *Physiol.*, producing increased vital action in the organism, or in any of its parts.

stim'u-lant, *n.* [Cf. F. *stimulant.*] **1.** That which stimulates, provokes, or excites; a stimulus.

> His feelings had been exasperated by the constant application of *stimulants.* *Macaulay.*

2. Specif., *Physiol. & Med.*, an agent which produces a temporary increase of vital activity in the organism, or in any of its parts; sometimes, specif., an alcoholic beverage.

Syn. — See STIMULUS.

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stig'ma-tal (stĭg'mă-tăl), **stig-mat'i-cal** (stĭg-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Stigmatic. — **stig-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **stig-mat'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

stig-mat'ics (-măt'ĭks), *n.* (see -ICS). = STIGMATIC GEOMETRY.

stig'ma-tif'er-ous (stĭg'mă-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See STIGMA ; -FEROUS.] *Bot.* Bearing a stigma.

stig'ma-ti-form' (stĭg'mă-tĭ-fôrm' ; stĭg-măt'ĭ-), *a.* [See STIGMA ; -FORM.] *Biol.* Of the form or appearance of a stigma.

stig'ma-toid (-toid), *a.* [See STIGMA ; -OID.] Stigmatiform.

stig'ma-tose (-tōs), *a.* Stigmatic.

stig'me-ol'o-gy (-mē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*stigme* + *-logy.*] Art of punctuation. *Rare.*

stig'o-ma-ncy (stĭg'ō-mă-nsĭ), *n.* [Gr. στίγμα, *-ονος*, one who is marked, or one who marks + *-mancy.*] Divination by writing on the bark of a tree.

stike, stikien. + STICK.

stike, *n.* = STICH, a stanza. *Obs.*

stikell. + STICKLE. [ILLINIT.]

Sti-kine' (stĭ-kēn'), *n.* See **stik'ling.** + STICKLING, a fish.

stil. + STYLE.

stil. Obs. or ref. sp. of STILL.

stilar. Var. of STYLAR.

stilcd. Stilled. *Ref. Sp.*

stile (*dial.* stīl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STEEL.

stile. Var. of STYLE.

Stile, John (*or* **Tom**) **of the.** See ROE, RICHARD.

stilen. + STEELEN.

sti-let' (stĭ-lĕt' ; *sense* b, stĭ'lĕt), *n.* Also *stilette, stylet.* [See STYLET.] **a** A stiletto. *R.* **b** See STYLET, 2. [A stab. *Obs.*]

stil'et-ta'to, *n.* [It. *stiletta.*] **stiletto fly.** Any of numerous small or medium-sized dipterous flies of the family Therevidæ, somewhat resembling the robber flies (family Asilidæ) and believed to be predaceous.

stiliarde. + STEELYARD.

still (stĭl), *n.* [Cf. dial. *steel* a precipice, ME. *steil* a step, and E. STY to ascend.] A steep hill or ascent. *Obs.*

still. + STYLE.

stil-la'tim (stĭ-lā'tĭm), *adv.* [L.] In successive drops. *Obs.*

stil'la-ti'tious (stĭl'ă-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *stillaticius*, fr. *stillare* to drop.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still. *Now Rare.*

stil'la-to-ry (stĭl'ă-tō-rĭ), *n.* [From STILL, for *distill.* Cf. DISTILLATORY, *a. & n.*] *Rare.* **a** An alembic; vessel for distillation. **b** A laboratory; place where distillation is performed.

stillen. + STEELEN. [quiets.]

still'er, *n.* One that stills, or

still'er, *n.* A distiller *Rare.*

still'fish', *v. t.* To fish with the line resting still or stationary on the water. — **still'fish'er,** *n.*

stillhede, *n.* [See STILL, *a.*; -HEAD.] Solitude. *Obs.*

still'house', *n.* A house in which distillation is carried on; a distillery. [steelyard. *Obs.*]

still'iard (stĭl'yärd), *n.* The

stil'li-cide (stĭl'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *stillicidium*; *stilla* a drop + *cadere* to fall.] A continual falling or succession of drops; *Obs.*, exc.: The dripping of rain water from the eaves; eavesdrop.

‖ **stil'li-ci'di-a re-ci'pi-en'di** (stĭl'ĭ-sĭd'ĭ-ă rē-sĭ'pĭ-ĕn'dī). [L.] *Law.* See SERVITUDE, 7.

stil'li-cid'i-ous (stĭl'ĭ-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Falling in drops. *Obs.*

stil'li-fied (stĭl'ĭ-fīd), *a.* Distilled. *Obs.*

stil'ling (stĭl'ĭng), *n.* [See STILLION.] = STILLION, a stand for casks. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

still'ish, *a* See -ISH.

still liquor a Bleaching liquor made in a still, or spent liquid from chlorine stills, containing chlorides, chiefly manganous and ferric, also free acid and chlorine. b pl. Spirituous liquors made illicitly. *Dial. Eng.*

still'stand', *n.* A standstill. *R.*

still watcher. A device to show the progress of distillation by the density of the liquid given over.

stil'ly (stĭl'ĭ), *adv.* of STILL.

‖ **sti'lo** (stī'lō), *n.* [L., abl. of *stilus* a stylus, composition, style.] Lit., (in) style; — with reference to the calendar, as in **sti'lo ve'te-re** (vĕt'ē-rē), in the "old style" of the Julian calendar, and **stil'o no'vo,** in the "new style" of the Gregorian calendar. *Obs.* [LOGONIDIUM.

sti'lo-go-nid'i-um. Var. of STY-

sti-log'ra-phy (stī-lŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [L. *stilus* a stylus + E. *-graphy.*] A kind of glyphography.

stilp'no-sid'er-ite (stĭlp'nō-sĭd'ẽr-īt), *n.* [Gr. στιλπνός shining + *siderite.*] Limonite.

stilt (stĭlt), *v. i.* To limp; to go on crutches. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stilt'bird', *n.* = STILT, *n.*, 5.

stilt'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

stilt'er, *n.* One who walks with stilts.

stilth, *n.* [From STILL, *a.*] Silence. *Obs.*

stilt petrel. Any long-legged black-and-white petrel of the genus *Fregetta.* [*n.*, 5.

stilt plover. A stilt. See STILT,

stim (stĭm). Ir. var. of STIME.

stime (stīm), *n.* Glimpse. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stim'part, stim'pert (stĭm'pẽrt), *n.* See MEASURE.

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stim'u-late (stĭm'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; STIM'U-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); STIM'U-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *stimulatus*, p. p. of *stimulare* to prick or goad on, to incite, fr. *stimulus* a goad. See STIMULUS.] **1.** To excite as if with a goad; to excite, rouse, or animate, to action or more vigorous exertion by some pungent motive or by persuasion; to spur on; as, to *stimulate* one by the hope of reward, or by the prospect of glory.

2. Specif.: **a** *Physiol.* To excite; to irritate; esp., to excite the activity of (a nerve or an irritable muscle), as by electricity. **b** To arouse or affect by an intoxicating, esp. an alcoholic, beverage.

Syn. — Animate, incite, impel, urge, instigate, irritate.

stim'u-late, *v. i.* To act as a stimulant or stimulus.

stim'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *stimulatio*: cf. F. *stimulation*.] **1.** Act of stimulating, or state of being stimulated; incitement; quickened activity.

2. Specif., *Physiol.*, the irritating action of various agents (stimuli) on muscles, nerves or a sensory end-organ, by which activity is evoked; esp., the nervous impulse produced by various agents on nerves or a sensory end-organ, causing activity in the part connected therewith; irritation.

stim'u-la-tive (stĭm'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Having power, or tending, to stimulate. — *n.* That which stimulates.

stim'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., prob. for *stigmulus*, akin to L. *instigare* to stimulate. See INSTIGATE, STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** A goad.

2. *Bot.* A sting or stinging hair.

3. Something that rouses the mind or spirits, or incites to activity; an incentive; as, hope is a *stimulus* to labor.

4. That which excites or produces a temporary increase of vital action in the whole organism or in any part; esp., *Physiol.*, any substance or agent capable of evoking the activity of a nerve or irritable muscle, or capable of producing an impression on a sensory organ or more esp. on its specific end-organ. Of the stimuli applied to the sensory apparatus, physiologists distinguish two kinds: **Homologous stimuli**, acting only on the end-organ, and for whose action the sense organs are especially adapted, as the rods and cones of the retina for the ether vibrations; and **heterologous stimuli**, mechanical, chemical, electrical, etc., acting on the nervous elements of the sensory apparatus along their entire course, e. g., causing the flash beheld when the eye is struck.

Syn. — STIMULUS, STIMULANT. STIMULUS is the general term; STIMULANT is more concrete and commonly suggests a temporary, often an alcoholic, stimulus.

sting (stĭng), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sting* a stinging, stab. See STING, *v. t.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Any of various sharp organs of offense and defense, esp. when connected with a poison gland or otherwise adapted to wound by piercing and inoculating a poisonous secretion, as, the caudal *sting* of a scorpion. The sting of a bee or wasp is a modified ovipositor. The caudal sting, or spine, of a sting ray is a modified dorsal fin ray, and seems to owe its poisonous nature chiefly to a coating of mucus.

2. *Bot.* A stinging hair.

3. A goad; incitement; stimulus. *Shak.*

4. A pointed tool used in thatching. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

5. The point of an epigram or sarcasm.

6. *Dog Fancying.* The fine taper of the tail of some dogs.

7. The thrust of a sting into the flesh; the act of stinging; also, a wound or pain caused by or as by stinging; a sharp pain; as, an adder's *sting*; the *sting* of a cut; the *sting* of sarcasm, shame, remorse, etc.

sting, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* STUNG (stŭng), *Archaic* STANG (stăng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STING'ING (stĭng'ĭng). [AS. *stingan*; akin to Icel. & Sw. *stinga*, Dan. *stinge*, and prob. to E. *stick*, v. t.; cf. Goth. *usstiggan* to put out, pluck out Cf. STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To pierce. "*Stungen* . . . unto the herte." *Chaucer.* **b** To impale.

2. To prick painfully; as: **a** To pierce or wound with a poisonous or irritating sting; as, bees and nettles *stung* him. **b** To affect with sharp quick pain or smart; to bite; as, hail *stung* their faces; ginger *stings* the mouth.

3. To cause to suffer acutely; to pain keenly, as the mind; as, *stung* with remorse or reproaches.

4. To stimulate, incite, or urge on, as with a sting.

sting, *v. i.* **1.** To use a sting; to wound one with a sting; to give pain, as by a sting; as, his conscience *stung*.

2. To be acutely painful; to give a keen burning pain or smart; as, his eye *stung* with the pepper; the gash *stings*.

sting'bull' (stĭng'bo͝ol'), *n.* The European greater weever fish (*Trachinus draco*), which is capable of inflicting severe wounds with the spinous rays of its dorsal fin.

sting'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that stings; specif.: **a** An animal or plant that stings. **b** The sting of an insect, scorpion, etc. **c** A stinging blow, remark, rebuke, or the like. *Colloq.*

sting'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **a** The stingbull. **b** A scorpion fish.

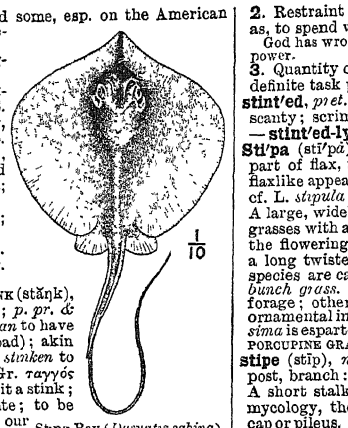
sting'ing (stĭng'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STING. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Piercing, or capable of piercing, with a sting; having or using a sting or stings; as, a *stinging* bush, insect.

2. Inflicting acute pain as if with a sting; pungent; biting; irritating; as, *stinging* cold; a *stinging* rebuke.

stinging bush. the spurge nettle. — **s. cell,** *Zoöl.*, a nematocyst. — **s. hair,** *Bot.*, a stiff glandular hair whose swollen base secretes an acrid or irritating fluid, as in nettles, species of *Tragia*, etc. — **s. tree,** the Australian giant nettle.

sting moth. An Australian moth (*Doratifera vulnerans*) whose larva is armed, at each end of the body, with four tubercles bearing powerful stinging organs.

sting ray *or* **sting'ray'**, *n.* Any of numerous rays of the family Dasyatidæ, syn. *Trygonidæ*, having one or more large sharp barbed dorsal spines on the whiplike tail capable of inflicting severe wounds (see STING, *n.*, 1). Some species reach a large size, and some, esp. on the American Pacific coast, are very destructive to oysters.



Sting Ray (*Dasyatis sabina*)

sting'y (stĭng'ĭ), *a.*; STIN'GI-ER (-jĭ-ẽr); STIN'GI-EST. [E. dial., ill-tempered, biting, nipping (weather); prob. fr. *sting*, and meaning orig., stinging.] **1.** Very close and covetous; meanly avaricious; miserly; as, a *stingy* boy.

2. Scanty; not copious; light; as, a *stingy* crop.

3. (*Dial. pron.* stĭn'jĭ, -zhĭ). Bad-tempered. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See PARSIMONIOUS.

stink (stĭŋk), *v. i.*; *pret.* STANK (stăŋk), STUNK (stŭŋk); *p. p.* STUNK; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STINK'ING. [AS. *stincan* to have a smell (whether good or bad); akin to OHG. *stinchan*, G. & D. *stinken* to stink; orig. uncert.; cf. Gr. *ταγύς* rancid. Cf. STENCH.] To emit a stink; hence, to be in bad repute; to be in bad odor. "She makes our profession . . . to *stink*." *Shak.*

stink, *v. t.* To cause to stink; to affect by a stink; — often with *up*; as, the fumes *stunk* up the laboratory.

stink, *n.* [From STINK, *v.*] **1.** A strong, offensive smell; a disgusting odor; a stench.

2. *Obs.* Something which stinks; hence, something foul or vile; as: **a** Hell. *Chaucer.* **b** Foul water. *Destr. of Troy.*

stink'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* A stinkpot (which see, def. 1 **a**).

stink'bug' (-bŭg'), *n.* Any of various heteropterous bugs which emit a disagreeable odor; esp., one of the family Pentatomidæ, as the calicoback.

stink'bush' (-bo͝osh'), *n.* **a** The star anise (*Illicium floridanum*) of the southern United States. **b** In Australia, the rutaceous tree *Zieria smithii*.

stink'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stinks; as: **a** A stinkpot. **b** One who is disgustingly contemptible; a stinkard. *Slang.*

2. Any of several large petrels which feed on blubber and carrion and have an offensive odor, as the giant fulmar.

stink'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* Any ill-smelling basidiomycetous fungus of the genus *Phallus*, esp. *P. impudicus*.

stink'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STINK. — **stinking ash,** box elder. — **s. badger,** the teledu. — **s. bunt.** = STINKING SMUT. — **s. camomile,** the mayweed *Anthemis cotula*. — **s. cedar. a** A taxaceous tree (*Tumion taxifolium*) of Florida with fetid yewlike leaves. See TUMION. **b** California nutmeg (*T. californicum*). — **s. crane's-bill,** herb Robert. — **s. goosefoot,** a European goosefoot (*Chenopodium vulvaria*) with strong-scented foliage. — **s. grass.** = STINK GRASS. — **s. gum,** an Australian gum tree (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) whose leaves have a strong cimicine smell. — **s. hellebore,** *Helleborus fetidus*. See BEAR'S-FOOT **a.** — **s. horehound.** = BLACK HOREHOUND. — **s. mayweed,** the common mayweed. — **s. nightshade,** henbane. — **s. nutmeg,** the California nutmeg. — **s. pheasant,** the hoactzin. — **s. smut,** any smut fungus of the genus *Tilletia*. See 2d BUNT **b.** — **s. vervain,** the guinea-hen weed. — **s. weed,** a tropical cæsalpiniaceous weed (*Cassia occidentalis*) having rank-scented foliage. — **s. Willie,** the common ragwort. *Colloq., New Zealand.* — **s. wood. a** = STINKING WEED. **b** = BEAN TREFOIL. **c** = STINKWOOD. — **s. yew,** the stinking cedar.

stink'pot' (stĭŋk'pŏt'), *n.* **1.** A vessel of stinking materials; specif.: **a** *Mil. & Nav.* An earthen jar charged with materials of an offensive and suffocating smell, formerly sometimes thrown upon an enemy's deck. *C. Kingsley.* **b** A vessel in which disinfectants are burned. *Obs. or E.*

2. a The musk tortoise. **b** Any of various petrels.

stink'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* Any stone which emits a fetid smell on being struck or rubbed, owing to the decomposition of organic matter; specif., anthraconite.

stink'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any of various strong-scented or ill-smelling plants, as the Jimson weed, the wall rocket, etc.

stink'wood' (stĭŋk'wo͝od'), *n.* Any of several trees with a wood of unpleasant odor; also, the wood. **a** In South Africa, the lauraceous tree *Ocotea bullata* or the ulmaceous tree *Celtis kraussiana*, both yielding tough useful timber. **b** In Australia, the sand-fly bush; also, species of *Acacia* and *Albizzia*. **c** The myrtaceous tree *Fœtidia mauritiana* of the Mascarene Islands and Mauritius. **d** The yellow buckthorn. *U. S.* **e** The sour gum *Nyssa sylvatica*. *U. S.*

stint (stĭnt), *n.* Any of several small sandpipers, esp. the dunlin and certain species of *Pisobia*, syn. *Actodromas*, as *P. minuta*, the little stint, and *P. temminckii*, Temminck's stint, of the Old World, and the least sandpiper of America.

stint, *v. t.*; STINT'ED; STINT'ING. [ME. *stinten*, *stenten*, *stunten*, to cease to cease, to cease, AS. *styntan* (in comp.) to blunt, dull, fr. *stunt* dull, stupid, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *stytta* to shorten, *stuttr* short, Sw. dial. *stynta* to shorten, *stunt* short. Cf. STENT, STUNT.] **1.** To put an end to; to cause to stop or halt; to stop; stay. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. To restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to limit; to restrain; hence, to restrict to a scant allowance.

She *stints* them in their meals *Law.*

3. To assign a certain (i. e., a limited) task to (a person); to allot a stint to; to stent.

4. To serve (a mare) successfully; to get (a mare) with foal; — usually with *to*; as, *stinted* to a thoroughbred.

stint, *v. i.* **1.** To stop; cease; stay; desist. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. To be sparing or frugal; as, to *stint* in one's expenses.

stint, *n.* Also *stent.* [See STINT, *v. t.*] **1.** Cessation; stoppage; delay; a stopping. *Obs.*

2. Restraint; restriction; limitation; also, limit; **bound;** as, to spend without *stint*.

God has wrote upon no created thing the utmost *stint* of his power. *South.*

3. Quantity or task assigned; proportion allotted; esp., a definite task prescribed; as, his *stint* is to milk the cows.

stint'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of STINT. Specif.: *p. a.* Restricted; scanty; scrimped; as, *stinted* benevolences.

— **stint'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **stint'ed-ness,** *n.*

Sti'pa (stī'pä), *n.* [Cf. L. *stipa*, also *stupa*, the coarse part of flax, tow; — prob. from the flaxlike appearance of the awns; or cf. L. *stipula* spear of grass.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of grasses with a one-flowered spikelet, the flowering glume terminating in a long twisted or bent awn. The species are called *feather grass* and *bunch grass*. Some are valuable for forage; others, as *S. pennata*, are ornamental in cultivation. *S. tenacissima* is esparto. See also SILK GRASS **a**, PORCUPINE GRASS **a**, SLEEPY GRASS.


Stipa (*S viridula*).

stipe (stīp), *n.* [L. *stipes* a stock, post, branch: cf. F. *stipe*.] **1.** *Bot.* A short stalk or support; as: **a** In mycology, the stem supporting the cap or pileus. **b** In certain frondose algæ, the stemlike part of the thallus. **c** In ferns, the petiole of the frond; also, the woody caudex of a tree fern. **d** In seed plants, a stalklike prolongation of the torus beneath the ovary. Cf. GYNOPHORE, 1; ANTHOPHORE, CARPOPHORE, GYNOBASE.

2. *Zoöl.* A stipes.

sti'pel. (stī'pĕl), *n.* [See STIPULE.] *Bot.* The stipule of a leaflet.

sti-pel'late (stī-pĕl'āt; stĭ'pĕl-āt), *a. Bot.* Having stipels.

sti'pend (stī'pĕnd), *n.* [L. *stipendium*; *stips*, gen. *stipis*, a gift, donation, given in small coin + *pendere* to weigh or pay out.] **1.** Settled pay or compensation for services, whether paid daily, monthly, or annually.

2. In Scotland, the compensation provided for a clergyman, esp. for a parochial minister of the Church of Scotland.

3. One who receives a stipend, or regular pay. *Obs.*

Syn. — See WAGES.

sti'pend, *v. t.* **1.** To pay; reward. *Obs.*

2. To pay by settled wages; to furnish with a stipend. *Rare.*

sti-pen'di-a'ri-an (stī-pĕn'dĭ-ā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Stipendiary; hence, mercenary.

sti-pen'di-a-ry (stī-pĕn'dĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *stipendiarius*: cf. F. *stipendiaire*.] **1.** Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation.

2. Rendering tribute or taxes, as in money or services. **stipendiary estate,** *Feudal Law*, a beneficium. — **s. magistrate,** *Eng. Law*, a special salaried magistrate, or justice of the peace, appointed under statutory provisions.

sti-pen'di-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who receives a stipend; specif., *Eng.*, a stipendiary magistrate.

2. A tribute-paying or tax-paying estate or tenant.

3. *Rom. Hist.* A province that paid tribute rather than a tax, such being counted as belonging esp. to the emperor.

sti'pes (stī'pēz), *n.*; *pl.* STIPITES (stĭp'ĭ-tēz). [L., a stock.] *Zoöl.* A stalk, stem, or peduncle; as: **a** The second basal segment of a maxilla of an insect or crustacean. **b** The second, or rarely the first, basal segment of the mandible of a myriapod. **c** Either of the two (inner and outer) platelike pieces which form the major portion of the deutomala of a myriapod. **d** An eyestalk.

stip'i-tate (stĭp'ĭ-tāt), *a.* [NL. *stipitatus*, fr. L. *stipes*. See STIPE.] *Bot.* Having, or borne on, a stipe, as a pod.

stip'ple (stĭp'p'l), *v. t.*; STIP'PLED (-p'ld); STIP'PLING (-plĭng). [D. *stippelen* to make points, to spot, dot, fr. *stippel*, dim. of *stip* a dot, spot.] **1.** To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving in lines.

2. To render in paint, ink, etc., by small, short touches which together produce an even or softly graded shadow. Hence, to apply (paint, etc.) by repeated small touches.

stip'ple (stĭp'p'l) } **stip'pling** (-plĭng) } *n.* In the graphic arts, any mode of execution by which gradation of light and shade is produced by separate touches, whether of small points, of larger dots, or of still longer strokes; also, the effect so produced. *Stipple* may show every separate point or touch, as in prints from a stipple plate, or may resemble a mosaic in which the touches tend to run together, as in stippling in strokes from a brush filled with color.

stip'u-lar (stĭp'ū-lär), *a.* [Cf. F. *stipulaire*. See STIPULE.] Like, pert. to, or provided with, stipules; growing on or like stipules; as, *stipular* glands, tendrils, etc.

stip'u-late (-lāt), *a. Bot.* Furnished with stipules.

stip'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *stipulatus*, p. p. of *stipulari* to stipulate, fr. OL. *stipulus* firm, fast; prob. akin to L. *stipes* a post, and E. *stiff*. Cf. STIFF.] To make an agreement or covenant with any person or company to do or forbear anything; to bargain; contract; as, he *stipulated* with the plaintiff.

stip'u-late, *v. t.* To arrange definitely, as an agreement or covenant; to specify (something) as being a term or condition of an agreement; as, he *stipulated* payments in gold.

stip'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *stipulatio*: cf. F. *stipulation*.] **1.** Act of stipulating; a contracting or agreeing, or that which is stipulated, or agreed upon; agreement; covenant; contract; also, any article, item, or condition, in an agreement; as, *stipulations* to furnish troops.

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stim'u-la'tor (stĭm'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.; cf. F. *stimulateur*.] One that stimulates.

stim'u-la'tress (stĭm'ū-lā'trĕs), *n.* A stimulatrix.

stim'u-la'trix (-lā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] A female stimulator.

stim'u-li, *n.*, *L. pl.* of STIMULUS.

stim'u-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* **a** The medical theory that regarded life as dependent on stimulation, and disease as due to excess or deficiency of stimulation. **b** The treatment of disease by alcoholic stimulants.

stim'u-lose (-lōs), *a.* [Cf. L. *stimulosus* stimulative.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having stinging hairs.

sti'my (stī'mĭ). Var. of STYMIE.

stinch. † STANCH.

stinche. † STENCH. [of STYAN.]

stine (stīn). Scot. & dial. Eng. sting (stĭng), *n.* [AS. *steng.*] *Scot.* a A pole or pike. *Obs.* b A post or shaft; a mast. — **sting and ling.** a Wholly. b By force.

sting'a-ree' (stĭng'ä-rē'; stĭng'ä-rē), *n.* [Cf. STING RAY.] A sting ray.

sting bladder. The larva of the

sting'er, *n.* = STING, a pike or pole. *Obs. Scot.* [STINGY.]

stin'gi-ly (stĭn'jĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of stin'gi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sting'ing-ly, *adv.* of STINGING.

stin'gle (*dial.* stĭŋ'g'l, stĭng''l), *n.* Sting. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sting'less, *a.* Having no sting.

stingless nettle. = RICHWEED **a.**

stin'go (stĭŋ'gō), *n.* [From STING.] Sharp or strong liquor, esp. ale or beer. *Old Slang.*

sting'tail', *n.* A sting ray.

sting winkle. A spinose marine univalve of the genus *Murex*.

stink'ard (stĭŋk'ärd), *n.* [*stink* + *-ard.*] 1. One that stinks; specif., a mean, paltry fellow. *Rare or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 2. The teledu.

stink'ard-ly, *a.* Mean. *Obs.*

stink'ber-ry, *n.* The yellow buckthorn. *U. S.*

stink'bird', *n.* The hoactzin.

stink brand. Stinking smut.

stink fly. See CHRYSOPA.

stink grass. An ill-scented European grass (*Bragostis major*), naturalized in the United States.

stink'ing-ly, *adv.* of STINKING.

stink'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

stink shad. A gizzard shad. *Local, U. S.*

stink turtle. The musk turtle.

stink'wort' (stĭŋk'wûrt'), *n.* A fetid European asteraceous plant (*Inula graveolens*), naturalized as a weed in Australia.

stint'ance (stĭn'tăns), *n.* Restraint; stoppage. *Obs.*

stint'er, *n.* One that stints. [pr.]

stint'ing-ly, *adv.* of *stinting*, p.

stint'less, *a.* See -LESS.

stint'y, *a.* Limited; also, niggardly. *Rare.*

sti-pa'tion (stĭ-pā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *stipatus*, p. p., surrounded, *stipatio* a crowd.] Act of guarding or surrounding. *Obs.*

stipe (stēp). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STEEP

stipe. *n.* Stipend. *Obs.*

sti-pen'di-al (stī-pĕn'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Pert. to a stipend *Rare.*

sti-pen'di-ate, *v. t.* [L. *stipendiatus*, p. p. of *stipendiari* to receive pay.] Stipend. *R.* [*Obs.*]

sti-pen'di-ous, *a.* Stipendiary.

sti'pend-less, *a.* See -LESS.

sti'per, *n.* [AS. *stīpere*.] Support; prop. *Obs.*

sti'pi-form (stī'pĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*stipe* + *-form.*] *Zool* Resembling a stipe or stipes; stalklike.

stip'i-ti-form' (stĭp'ĭ-tĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [*stipes* + *-form.*] Stipiform.

Stip'i-tu'rus (-tū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *stipes*, *stipitis*, stock + Gr. *οὐρά* tail.] The genus consisting of the Australian emu wrens. — **stip'i-ture** (stĭp'ĭ-tūr), *n.*

stipmoder. † STEPMOTHER.

‖ **sti'po** (stē'pō), *n.*; *pl.* STIPI (-pē) [It.] A kind of cabinet, usually with columns and pietradura medallions.

stip'o-ne, *n.* A sweet summer beverage in vogue in London in the 17th century. *Obs.*

stipsire. † STEPSIRE.

stip'tic. Var. of STYPTIC.

stipul. † STEEPLE.

stip'u-la (stĭp'ū-lä), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., stalk.] Stipule.

stip'u-la'ceous (-lā'shŭs), **stip'u-la-ry** (stĭp'ū-lā-rĭ), *a.* Stipular.

stip'u-la'ti-o (-lā'shĭ-ō; -shō), *n.* [L.] A stipulation.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, ẽvent, ẽnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

2. *Law.* Specif.: **a** An agreement between attorneys respecting the conduct of legal proceedings. **b** A bond or undertaking taken in admiralty courts. **c** *Rom. Law.* Orig., a solemn form by which a promisor could make his promise binding upon himself, consisting in formal questions and answers; also, the contract itself. Later, a promise made by any of various forms, or set out in writing as being a stipulation; still later, any promise which was clearly intended by the parties to be binding.

Syn. — Agreement, covenant, engagement. See CONTRACT.

stip'u-la'tor (stĭp'ŭ-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who stipulates.

stip'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *stipula* a stalk, stem, straw · cf. F. *stipule*. Cf. STUBBLE.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** One of the pair of appendages borne at the base of the leaf in many plants. They may be foliaceous or membranaceous, varying greatly in shape and size; they may be free or exhibit various degrees of aduation to the stem and petiole or to each other; in some plants they become modified to spines or tendrils; in others, as the pansy, they are very large, and perform all the functions of leaves. When completely united and sheathing the stem they are known as *ocreæ*. **b** In Characeæ, one of the unicellular tubes borne on both sides of the leaf structures. **c** In mosses, a paraphyllum.



a Stipule of the Common Pea.

2. A newly sprouted feather; a pinfeather. *Rare.*

stir (stûr), *v. t.;* STIRRED (stûrd); STIR'RING. [ME. *stiren, steren, sturen*, AS. *styrian;* akin to D. *storen* to disturb, G. *stören*, OHG. *stōren* to scatter, destroy, and perh. to E. *storm*.] **1.** To change the place of in any manner; to move; as, he could not *stir* hand or foot.

2. To impart movement to: **a** To disturb the relative position of the particles of, as of a fluid or semifluid mass, by passing something through it, esp. with a continued more or less circular movement; as, to *stir* an omelet; hence, more broadly, to agitate; disturb.

My mind is troubled, like a fountain *stirr'd* *Shak.*

b To move vigorously or briskly; to bestir;— usually reflexive. **c** To brandish, as a weapon. *Obs.* **d** To plow slightly, esp. a second time across existing furrows. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. To rouse; specif.: **a** To excite or incite; inflame; stimulate; as, eloquence *stirs* men's souls; the news *stirred* them to revolt. **b** To awaken or start up, as from inactivity or sleep; hence, to bring into notice or debate; to agitate; moot.

Stir not questions of jurisdiction *Bacon.*

Syn. — Move, incite, awaken, rouse, animate, stimulate, provoke. See EXCITE.

to stir up. **a** To cause to rise up or to disturb by stirring; as, *to stir up* mud. **b** To arouse; incite; inflame; as, *to stir up* sedition; *to stir up* men to protest.

stir, *v. i.* **1.** To move; to change one's position.

I had not power to *stir* or strive. *Byron.*

2. To be in motion; specif.: **a** To be active or busy.

The friends of the unfortunate exile, far from resenting his unjust suspicions, were *stirring* anxiously in his behalf. *Merivale.*

b To be roused; to be in a state of agitation, disturbance, or excitement. *Archaic.* **c** To prance. *Obs.*

3. To rise, or be up, in the morning. *Colloq. Shak.*

4. To become the object of notice; to be current.

To talk freely upon everything that *stirs.* *I. Watts.*

5. To stir something; also, to be stirred; as, the starch paste *stirs* easily. See STIR, *v. t.*, 2 **a**.

stir, *n.* **1.** Act or result of stirring; state of being stirred; agitation; activity; bustle; movement.

Why all these words, this clamor, and this *stir?* *Denham.*

2. Specif.: **a** Public disturbance; tumultuous and seditious disorder. "*Stirs* raised by his unnatural sons in England." *Sir J. Davies.* **b** Strife; battle. *Obs.* **c** Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passions; emotion.

3. A movement transmitted to something; a jog; a poke; a slight stirring; as to give the embers a *stir.*

4. A prison. *Thieves' Slang, Chiefly Eng.*

Syn. — Hurry, flurry, pother, to-do. — STIR, BUSTLE, FUSS, ADO. STIR suggests brisk movement or activity; BUSTLE adds the implication of a noisy, obtrusive, or self-important display of energy; FUSS implies flurry or fidgety agitation or endeavor; ADO occurs chiefly in certain idiomatic phrases; as, "I hear a busy *stir* of men about the streets" (*Shelley*); "The quality of human life does not consist in *bustle* or activity, but in stillness" (*Jowett*); "God never takes needless trouble. It is only foolish little men . . . that are fond of *fusses*" (*Lowell*); "Much *Ado* about Nothing" (*Shak.*). See CONFUSION.

stir'a-bout' (stûr'ă-bout'), *n.* A porridge of oatmeal or corn meal boiled in water and stirred, or of oatmeal and dripping mixed and stirred in a pan; a hasty pudding.

Stir'ling's cy'cle (stûr'lĭngz). [After Robert *Stirling* (1790–1878), Scottish engineer.] *Thermodyn.* A cycle for an air engine using a regenerator, having for its indicator diagram two isothermals and two lines of constant volume. Hence · **Stirling engine.**

stirps (stûrps), *n.; pl.* STIRPES (stûr'pēz). [L., stem, stock.] **1.** Stock; race; family. Hence, *Law*, the person from whom a family is descended.

2. *Biol.* The total of the organic units which are found in, and determine the development of, a fertilized egg. Some of these pass to and determine the development of the body cells, others remain in the sexual cells. *Galton.*

stir'ring (stûr'ĭng), *p. pr.* of STIR. Hence: *p. a.* **a** Putting in motion, or being in motion; active; lively; bustling.

A more *stirring* and intellectual age. *Southey.*

b Rousing; inspiring; as, a *stirring* song. **c** Fickle. *Obs.*

Syn. — Animating, stimulating, quickening, exciting.

stir'ring, *vb. n.* of STIR. Hence: *n.* **a** Act of one that stirs. **b** Impulse; incitement. **c** Uproar; tumult. *Obs.* **d** A second plowing. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stir'rup (stĭr'ŭp; stûr'ŭp; 277), *n.* [ME. *stirop*, AS. *stigrāp; stīgan* to mount, ascend + *rāp* a rope; akin to G. *steigreif* a stirrup. See STY, *v. i.;* ROPE.] **1.** A kind of ring or bent piece of metal, wood, leather, or the like, horizontal in one part for receiving the foot of a rider, and attached by a strap to the saddle, used to aid in mounting and as a support while riding.

2. Any piece resembling or likened to a stirrup (sense 1); specif., *Carp. & Mach.*, such a piece used as a support, clamp, etc. Cf. BRIDLE IRON; HANGER, 3 **e** & *Illust.*

3. *Naut.* A rope secured to a yard, with a thimble in its lower end for supporting a footrope.

4. A shoemaker's strap to hold the last on the knee. *Dial.*

stirrup bone. *Anat.* The stapes.

stirrup cup. A cup of wine or the like taken by a rider about to depart; hence, a farewell cup; a parting glass.

stitch (stĭch), *n.* [Cf. ME. *sticche, stecche, stucche*, a piece, AS. *styccе* a piece, a short while. Cf. STOCK of wood.] Any space passed over; distance; a stretch; also, a space of time. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

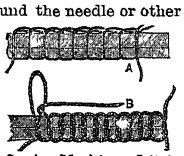
You have gone a good *stitch.* *Bunyan*

stitch (stĭch), *n.* [ME. *stiche*, AS. *stice* a pricking, akin to *stician* to prick. See STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** A local sharp and sudden pain; an acute pain, like the piercing of a needle; a spasmodic pain, generally brief, esp. in the intercostal muscles; as, a *stitch* in the side.

2. A contortion; a twist of the face; a grimace. *Obs.*

3. In hand sewing, a single pass of a needle, or the loop or turn of the thread thus made and left in the fabric; in machine sewing, a single motion of a needle and shuttle carrying the thread through the fabric, or the loop or interlocked thread resulting.

4. A single turn of the thread round the needle or other implement used in knitting, crocheting, netting, etc.; a link, or loop, of yarn; as, to let down, or drop, a *stitch;* to take up a *stitch.*



Sewing-Machine Stitches. *A* Chain Stitch, *or* Loop Stitch. *B* Lock Stitch.

5. In crocheting, embroidery, knitting, lace making, sewing, etc., an arrangement of stitches, or method of stitching in some particular way or style; also, the work so produced; as: **carpet stitch**, glover's stitch, or over-and-over stitch used in sewing breadths of carpet together; **coral stitch**, an ornamental stitch imitating a coral branch, used in embroidery, etc.; **cord stitch**, a twisted stitch; **damask stitch**, a kind of satin stitch used on household linen or in worsted work. For other stitches see the qualifying words or in the *Vocabulary.*

6. *Bookbinding.* The fastening of leaves, esp. those of pamphlets, with thread or wire drawn by hand or machine through previously pierced holes: as: **double stitch**, where two loops of a single thread are fastened in the center of the fold; **machine stitch**, where a regular lock stitch is made; **saddleback stitch**, where the center of the fold is placed across the saddle in the machine, and wire staples are driven through and clinched on the inside; **side stitch**, where the thread or wire is stitched through the side of the fold; **single stitch**, where a single loop is drawn through the center and tied; **wire stitch**, in which staples are made, inserted, and clinched by a machine from a continuous piece of wire, as in the saddleback stitch.

7. Any least part, or very small part, of a fabric or dress; as, to wet every *stitch* of one's clothes. *Colloq.*

8. *Agric.* A narrow ridge of land; a ridge between furrows.

stitch, *v. t.;* STITCHED (stĭcht); STITCH'ING. **1.** To form stitches in; esp., to sew in such a manner as to show on the surface a continuous line of stitches; to ornament with stitches; as, to *stitch* a shirt bosom.

2. To sew, or unite together by stitches. Specif., *Bookbinding*, to fasten together (the sections) by passing the thread or wire through all the sections at once; — distinguished from *sew* (def. 2 **c**).

3. *Agric.* To form (land) into ridges.

to stitch up, to mend or unite with a needle and thread; as, *to stitch up* a rent, a garment, an artery.

stitch, *v. i.* To practice stitching, or needlework; to sew.

stitch'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* A honey eater (*Notiomystis*, syn. *Pogonornis, cincta*) formerly common on North Island, New Zealand, but now nearly extinct. The male had black, yellow, and white plumage. So called from its note.

stitch'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Needlework. *Shak.*

stitch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STITCH. Hence: *n.* Act of one who stitches, or work done by stitching; sewing, esp. when a continuous line of stitches is shown on the surface; stitches collectively, esp. ornamental stitches.

stith'y (stĭth'ĭ; stĭ'thĭ; 277), *n.; pl.* STITHIES (-ĭz). [From earlier *stith*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *steði* an anvil, akin to *staðr* place. See STEAD.] **1.** An anvil.

2. A smith's shop; a smithy; a smithery; a forge.

stith'y (stĭth'ĭ), *v. t.;* STITH'IED (-ĭd); STITH'Y-ING. To forge on an anvil. "The forge that *stithied* Mars his helm." *Shak.*

sti'ver (stĭ'vẽr), *n.* [D. *stuiver.*] A Dutch coin, and money of account, the present value of which is about two cents, or one penny (1d.); hence, a thing of little worth.

Stiz'o-lo'bi-um (stĭz'ō-lō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στίζειν* to puncture + *λόβιον*, dim. of *λοβός* lobe.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical climbing fabaceous herbs having clusters of purple or yellow flowers with the wings of the corolla extending beyond the banner. The pods are beset with stinging hairs. *S. pruriens* is the cowhage; *S. giganteum* is the oxeye bean; both are also called *horse-eye bean.*

sto'a (stō'ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στοά.* See STOIC.] *Gr. Arch.* A portico, usually long, walled at the back, and with a front colonnade opening on a public place, designed to afford a sheltered promenade or meeting place.

stoat (stōt), *n.* [ME. *stot* a stoat, horse, bullock; perh. originally only of male animals, and akin to D. *stooten* to push, E. *stutter;* cf. Icel. *stūtr* a bull, Sw. *stut* a bullock. Cf. STOT.] The common European ermine, esp. when in the brown summer coat. Sometimes, any of certain allied species or, broadly, any ermine or weasel.

sto-chas'tic (stō-kăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *στοχαστικός*, fr. *στοχάζεσθαι* to aim, to guess, fr. *στόχος* mark or aim.] Conjectural; given to, or skillful in, conjecturing. *Now R.*

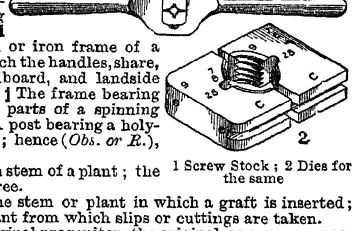
stock (stŏk), *n.* [AS. *stocc* a stock, trunk, stick; akin to D. *stok*, G. *stock*, OHG. *stoc*, Icel. *stokkr*, Sw. *stock*, Dan. *stok*, and AS. *styccе* a piece; cf. Skr. *tuj* to urge, thrust. Cf. STOKER, STUCCO, TUCK a rapier.] **1.** **a** A wooden post or stake; a stump; log. **b** A block of wood, or *Rare*, of stone. **c** Hence, something without consciousness or life.

All our fathers worshiped *stocks* and stones. *Milton.*

2. A person who is dull, stupid, or lifeless like a block.

Let 's be no stoics nor no *stocks.* *Shak.*

3. That which serves for firm support, as a pillar or post; the principal supporting or holding part; the part in which others are inserted, or to which they are attached; specif.: **a** *Portable Firearms.* The wood part to which the barrel and other parts are assembled and which gives the stiffness and shape necessary for use. For military rifles it is preferably in one piece, but occasionally is divided into the buttstock and the tip, or fore, stock. **b** *Field Gun Carriages.* The long beam of general rectangular shape which forms the basis of the carriage body, being securely fastened to the axletree. It forms the connection with the limber in traveling, and in firing affords the necessary third point of support. In modern field gun carriages it is called the *trail.* **c** *Rapid-fire Guns.* The connecting arm between the slide and the shoulder piece. Called also *shoulder bar.* **d** The handle or contrivance by which bits are held in boring; a bitstock; a brace. **e** *Joinery.* The block of wood or metal frame which constitutes the body of a plane, and in which the plane iron is fitted; a plane stock. **f** *Naut.* (1) The wooden or iron crosspiece whose function is to cant the anchor so that one of the flukes may enter the ground. See ANCHOR, 1 & *Illust.* (2) The narrow part of a rudder above the blade. **g** The support of the block in which the anvil is fixed, or of the anvil itself. **h** *Mech.* A holder for a threaded die (esp. any of a graduated set of dies) for cutting screw threads on bolts, etc., usually having a pair of relatively long handles. **i** The wooden or iron frame of a plow, to which the handles, share, colter, moldboard, and landside are secured. **j** The frame bearing the moving parts of a spinning wheel. **k** A post bearing a holy-water vessel; hence (*Obs. or R.*), the vessel.



1 Screw Stock; 2 Dies for the same

4. The main stem of a plant; the trunk of a tree.

5. *Hort.* The stem or plant in which a graft is inserted; also, any plant from which slips or cuttings are taken.

6. **a** The original progenitor; the original, as a man, a race, or a language, from which others have descended or have been derived. **b** The race or line of a family; the progenitor of a family and his direct descendants; line of descent; lineage; family. **c** A strain, race, or group of genetically closely related individuals in a breed or species.

7. *Zoöl.* A compound organism; an aggregate or colony of connected zooids or individuals. In a broader sense, the individuals which have been asexually produced (as by budding) from a sexually produced individual, and therefore trace their ancestry back to one egg or seed.

8. *pl.* A frame of timber, with holes in which formerly the feet, or the feet and hands, of offenders were confined, commonly in a public place, by way of punishment. Cf. PILLORY. "He shall rest in my *stocks.*" *Piers Plowman.*

9. *pl.* The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building; hence, **on the stocks,** in preparation; under construction; as, the dramatist has a play *on the stocks.*

10. *pl.* A frame in which an animal, as a horse or cow, may be slung or otherwise secured, as for shoeing.

stip'u-la'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [See STIPULE.] *Bot.* The situation, arrangement, or structure of the stipules. *Rare.*

stip'uled (stĭp'ūld), *a.* *Bot.* Having stipules.

stip'u-lif'er-ous (stĭp'ū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*stipule* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or producing stipules.

stip'u-li-form' (stĭp'ū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [*stipule* + *-form.*] Having the form of a stipule.

stir (stẽr), *n.* Sir. *Scot.*

stird. Stirred. *Ref. Sp.*

stire + STEER, to direct.

stir'i-at'ed (stĭr'ĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *stirea* an icicle.] Adorned with pendants like icicles *Obs*

stir'i-ous (stĭr'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stirea* an icicle.] Of the nature of, or resembling, icicles. *Obs.*

stirk + STRIKE.

stirk (stẽrk; stûk). *n.* [AS. *styric, stirc*, a young bull or heifer; akin to G. *stärke* a young cow that has not had a calf, and prob. to E. *sterile*] *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A bullock or heifer in the second year. **b** A coarse, stupid person.

stirke, *n* [Cf. AS. *strica* a stroke of a pen.] A stroke in writing; a dagger. *Obs.*

stir'less (stûr'lĕs), *a.* Motionless. — **stir'less-ly,** *adv.*

stir'ling Obs. or Scot. of STARLING.

stirne. + STERN

stirop. + STIRRUP.

stirp (stûrp), *n* [L. *stirps, stirpis.*] Stirps *Obs. or R.*

stir'pi-cul'ture (stûr'pĭ-kŭl'tûr), *n.* [L. *stirps, stirpis*, stem, stock + *cultura* culture.] The breeding of special stocks or races.— **stir'pi-cul'tur-al**(-kŭl'tûr-ăl),*a.*—**stir'pi-cul'tur-ist**,*n.*

stir'rage (stûr'ĕj), *n.* Act of stirring; stir; commotion. *Obs*

stir'rer (-ẽr), *n.* One that stirs.

stirril. + STERILE.

stirrup dram *or* **glass.** A stirrup cup. *Obs.*

stirrup iron. An iron stirrup; metal loop of a riding stirrup.

stirrup leather *or* **strap.** The strap suspending a stirrup.

stirt. + START, *n.*

stirt. Obs. pret. & p. p. of START, *v. i.*

Stir'-up' Sun'day. The Sunday next before Advent; — from the first words of the collect. "*Stir up*, we beseech thee, O Lord, the wills of thy . . . people." *Colloq*

stit. + STITE

stitch (stĭch), *n.* [Cf. AS. *styccе* a piece.] A harvesting shock of about a dozen sheaves. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To gather in "stitches." *Dial Eng.*

stitch broth. A beverage sold by 17th-century vintners. *Obs.*

stitch'er, *n.* One that stitches.

stitching horse. A harness maker's clamp for holding work while it is being stitched.

stitch'-meal, *adv.* [AS. *styccemælum.*] Piecemeal. *Obs.*

stitch wheel. = PRICKER, 2 b.

stitch'while', *n.* A moment; an instant. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stitch'wort' (-wûrt'). Var. of STICHWORT.

stite (stīt), *n.* Nonsense. *Scot.*

stite, *n. & v.* [Cf. D. *stuiten* rebound.] Stagger; rebound. *Scot.*

stite, *adv.* Short for *astite*, as *tite* as soon. See TITE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng* (*or Dial. Eng.*)

stith (stĭth), *n.* = STITHY. *Obs.*

stith (stĭth; stīth), *a* [AS. *stīð.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Strong; hardy; firm; steady. **2.** Stiff; rigid; dead. **3.** Brave; noble; bold. *Obs.* **4.** Severe; strict. *Obs.*

stithil, stithle. + STIGHTLE.

stith'ly, *adv.* [AS. *stīðlice.*] Strongly; severely. *Obs.*

stith'stream', *n.* [AS. *strēð* strong + *strēam* stream.] Deluge; flood. *Obs.*

stive (stīv), *v. t.* [Prob. fr. ME. *stif* stiff. See STIFF; cf. STIFLE, STEEVE to stow.] To keep close and warm; to pen up; to stifle; to suffocate. Also, to stuff; stow away. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

stive, *n. Dial Eng.* **a** Dust; smoke. **b** The floating dust in flour mills caused by grinding.

stive, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *stiven.* fr. *stif.* See STIFF.] To stiffen. *Obs*

stive, *a.* [Cf. AS. *stīf.* See STIFF.] Stiff. — **stive'ly,** *adv. Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stiv'er (stĭv'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf STIFF, *a.*] To bristle; to grow angry; also, to stagger; to move along; to flutter. *Dial.* [pet. *Obs.*

stiv'er (stĭv'ẽr), *n.* A strumstivour, *n.* [OF. *estive* a sort of flute or flageolet.] A player on some kind of wind instrument. *Obs.* [fling. *Dial. Eng.*

stiv'y (stĭv'ĭ), *a.* Close; stistiward + STEWARD.

S. T. L. *Abbr.* Sacræ Theologiæ Lector (L., Reader in Sacred Theology).

S. T. M. *Abbr.* Sacræ Theologiæ Magister (L., Master of Sacred Theology). [STALLsto (stō). Dial. Eng. var. of

stoale. + STOLE.

stoan. Dial. Eng. var. of STONE.

stoare. + STORE.

stob (stŏb), *n.* [Cf. STUB, *n.*, or STAB, *v. t.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **1.** The stump of a tree. **2.** A stake or post; in *U. S.*, esp., a short stake or stub. **3.** Thorn; spine; splinter; nail.

stob, *v. t.* To pierce; stab. *Scot. & Dial.* [var. of STOOLBALL.]

stob'ball (stŏb'bôl). Dial. Eng.

stobil, stoble. + STUBBLE.

stoburn. + STUBBORN.

stoc. + STOCK.

stoc'cah (stŏk'kȧ), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *stocach* an idler, a sponger.] A menial attendant. *Obs*

stoccade + STOCKADE.

stoc-ca'do (stŏ-kā'dō; -kä'dō), **stoc-ca'ta** (-tȧ), *n.* [F. *estocade*, ir. It. *stoccata*, fr. *stocco* a rapier, fr. G. *stock* a stick. See STOCK.] A stab; a thrust with a rapier or in fencing. *Archaic.*

stoc-ca'to + STACCATO.

stock, *n.* [F. *estoc* a rapier, a

11. The part of a tally formerly given to the creditor in a transaction, as, in the English exchequer, to the person who had lent the king money on account. See TALLY.
12. The debt or fund represented by such a stock (as in def. 11) or a series of them; hence, a debt or fund due from the government to individuals for money loaned at interest, or the securities representing such debt or fund; also, a debt or fund similarly due from a private company or corporation, or the securities representing it. Such stock is not divided into shares, but is divisible and transferable in any amount desired, not involving divisions smaller than a specified sum; thus, British consols are *stock*, and any amount may be purchased or transferred not involving fractions of a penny, as for instance £10 8s. 7d. *Stock* in this sense is now little used in the United States, being chiefly restricted to occasional use in relation to municipal debts, as some of the securities of the City of New York. In modern British usage *stock* is often specifically used of debts, funds, or capital, bearing interest at a given rate per cent in perpetuity, the principal not being payable, unless at the option of the debtor. Cf. def. 13.
13. The capital of a company or corporation in the form of transferable shares, each of a certain amount; the funds or assets used by a company in its business as represented by a given number of shares each of a given amount (usually $100); also, often, in the *pl.*, funds or property made up of shares in various corporations or in corporations in general. (These senses are the usual ones in the United States, but are rare in British usage.) Such stock is calculated and dealt in only in the shares of a given amount each, a certificate being issued for any desired number of shares. Cf. def. 12, above.
14. *Bookkeeping.* = STOCK ACCOUNT.
15. a The fund or capital which an individual or a firm employs in the conduct of its business. **b** A merchant's or manufacturer's store of goods; hence, store; accumulation; supply on hand; as, to lay in a *stock* of provisions.
16. Stockfish; dried cod. *Obs.*
17. *Card Playing.* That portion of a pack of cards not distributed to the players at the beginning of certain games.
18. Raw material; that out of which something is manufactured; as, paper *stock*.
19. *Cookery.* A liquid or jelly containing the juices and soluble parts of meat, and certain vegetables, etc., extracted by cooking, used in making soup, gravy, etc.
20. *Soap Making.* A plain soap which is made into toilet soap by adding perfumery, coloring matter, etc.
21. Domestic animals used or raised on a farm; esp., cattle, sheep, hogs, etc.; — called more fully *live stock*.
22. *Mining.* An irregular metalliferous mass in a rock formation; as, a *stock* of lead ore in limestone.
23. *Geol.* A body of igneous rock intruded upward into older formations. In ground plan a *stock* is circular or elliptical, but its cross sections may increase downward.
24. [Cf. STOCKING.] A covering for the leg, or leg and foot; as, upper *stocks* (breeches); nether *stocks* (stockings). *Obs.*
25. A close-fitting wide band or cravat for the neck.
26. *pl.* The better grades of bricks burnt in a clamp. *Eng.*
27. A beater in a fulling mill for cloth, or a machine for beating or kneading hides to soften them, etc.; also, *pl.*, the mill itself.
28. *Smithing.* A core of small wet coal with a hole through for the blast, made between the tuyère and the front of a forge. The fire is started in a hole made near the front, and burns back towards the tuyère.
29. a Cabbage or colewort. **b** Any brassicaceous plant of the genus *Matthiola*; as, the gillyflower or common *stock* (*Matthiola incana*); ten-weeks *stock* (*M. annua*). **c** The related plant *Malcolmia maritima*, native of southern Europe, sometimes distinguished as *Mahon stock*.
30. The fore part of a bed; also, a bed frame. *Scot.*
31. Production of plays, etc., by a stock company; as, there will be *stock* at the Lyceum this week. *Theater Cant.*
Syn. — Fund, capital, store, supply, accumulation, hoard.
on the stocks. See def. 9, above. — **stock in trade. a** The goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper. **b** The fittings and appliances of a workman. — **stocks and bowls,** *Weaving,* a reversing motion with circular or oblong levers for making a reciprocating shaft move another in the opposite direction.

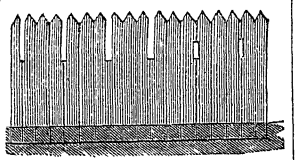
stock (stŏk), *v. t.;* STOCKED (stŏkt); STOCK'ING. **1.** To put in the stocks, as a culprit. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. To dig or root up; to extirpate; — often with *up;* as, the tree was *stocked* up by the root. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. To provide with a stock, as a rifle or anchor; to secure by or to a stock; as, two plows *stocked* to one frame.
4. To bar or bolt; as, to *stock* a door. *Obs.*
5. To lay up; to store, as merchandise and the like.
6. To provide with stock; to supply with material requisites; to store; as, to *stock* a warehouse; to *stock* a farm; to *stock* land with a permanent growth, esp. of grass.
7. To suffer (a cow) to retain milk for hours before sale.
8. To stamp or knead with or as with stocks, as hides.
to stock down, *Agric.,* to sow, as plowed land, with seed of grass or other permanent forage crop.

stock, *a.* Used or employed for constant service or application, as if a portion of a stock or supply; kept in stock; standing; as, a *stock* sermon, quotation, charge.
stock beer, lager beer. — **s. company,** *Theater,* a company of actors regularly acting together in various plays under one management, usually at one theater.

stock (stŏk), *v. i.* **1.** To send out new shoots, or stocks, as from the crown of a plant, or from a severed trunk or branch.
2. To swell; to become swollen; — said of a horse's legs, esp. of the part between the pasterns and the hock. *Dial.*
3. To put in stock, or supplies; — often with *up;* as, to *stock* up for the holiday trade.

stock account. *Bookkeeping.* A ledger account, the credit side showing the original capital and additions, the debit side showing withdrawals and losses.

stock-ade' (stŏk-ād'), *n.* [F. *estacade* stockade, boom, earlier also *estocade* (by confusion with *estocade* a thrust with a rapier; cf. STOCCADO); fr. It. *steccata* a palisade (prob. influenced by OF. *estache, estaque,* a stake, post); of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *stake, stick;* cf. G. *stecken* stick, OHG. *steccho:* cf. Sp. *estacada* stockade, of Teutonic origin (cf. STAKE, *n.*). See STICK, *n. & v. t.;* cf. ESTACADE, STACKET.] **1.** *Mil.* **a** A line of stout posts or timbers set firmly in the earth in contact with each other (and usually with loopholes) to form a barrier, or defensive fortification. **b** A floating barrier of trees chained together to protect a pontoon bridge from floating objects.


Stockade.

2. An inclosure, or pen, made with posts and stakes.
3. Piling which serves as a breakwater.

stock-ade', *v. t.;* STOCK-AD'ED (-ād'ĕd); STOCK-AD'ING (-ād'-ĭng). To surround, fortify, or protect, with a stockade.

stock'-and-bill' tackle. *Naut.* A small tackle to secure an anchor after it is hove up; — called also *stock tackle.*

stock'-blind', *a.* Blind as a stock or block; wholly blind.

stock'bro'ker (stŏk'brō'kẽr), *n.* A broker who deals in stocks. See BROKER, 3; STOCK, *n.,* 12, 13.

stock'bro'king (-kĭng), *n.* The business or work of a stockbroker.

stock company. *Com.* A corporation the capital of which is represented by stock.

stock'dove' (stŏk'dŭv'), *n.* A common European wild pigeon (*Columba œnas*), so called because at one time believed to be the stock of the domestic pigeon, or, according to some, from its breeding in the stocks, or trunks, of trees. It resembles the rock dove, but is darker colored and has the rump gray instead of white. Also, a related species, as *C. eversmanni* of Asia.


Stockdove (*Columba œnas*).

stock'er (stŏk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes or fits stocks, as of guns or gun carriages, etc. **2.** An animal, esp. a young steer or heifer, sold to be finally butchered, but kept as stock until matured or fattened; — distinguished from *killer.*

stock exchange. a An exchange for the purchase and sale of stocks, etc. See EXCHANGE, 5 **b. b** An association or body of stockbrokers who meet and transact business by recognized forms, regulations, and usages.

stock fire. *Smithing.* A forge fire made in a stock. With a stock fire the iron can be heated to nearly the exact length required, and no water jacket is needed for the tuyère. Distinguished from *open fire.*

stock'fish' (stŏk'fĭsh'), *n.* [Cf. D. *stokvisch.*] Salted and dried fish, esp. codfish, hake, ling, and torsk; also, codfish dried without being salted.

stock'hold'er (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* **1.** *Finance.* One who is a holder or proprietor of stock or stocks.
2. A grazier; an owner of large herds or flocks.

Stock'holm (stŏk'hōlm), *n.* Capital of Sweden. — **Stockholm pitch,** the pitch obtained from **Stockholm tar,** a kind of tar prepared from resinous pine wood and used in shipbuilding; — so called from the place of export.

stock'i-net' (stŏk'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [See STOCKING.] An elastic textile fabric imitating knitting, of which stockings, undergarments, etc., are made.

stock'ing (stŏk'ĭng), *n.* [From STOCK, *n.,* 24.] **1.** A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, usually knit or woven. **2.** Hence, any of various things resembling, or likened to, a stocking (def. 1); as: **a** A broad ring of color, differing from the general color, on the lower part of the leg of a quadruped; esp., a white ring between the coronet and the hock or knee of a dark-colored horse. **b** A knitted hood of cotton thread which is eventually converted by a special process into an incandescent mantle for gas lighting.

stock'ing, *v. t.;* STOCK'INGED (-ĭngd); STOCK'ING-ING. To dress in stockings.

stock'ish (stŏk'ĭsh), *a.* Like a stock; stupid; blockish. — **stock'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **stock'ish-ness,** *n.*

stock'job'ber (-jŏb'ẽr), *n.* [*stock* + 6th *job.*] One who deals in stocks: **a** One who acts as an intermediary between brokers. *Eng.* **b** A stockbroker; — often used somewhat contemptuously or to suggest unscrupulousness. *U. S.*

stock'job'bing (-ĭng), *n.* Act or art of dealing in stocks; the business of a stockjobber.

stock list. A list of stocks, or shares, dealt in, of transactions, and of prices, published, usually daily, in connection with a stock exchange.
stock lock. A lock inclosed in a wooden case and attached to the face of a door.

stock'man (stŏk'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One owning, or in charge of, live stock; a ranchman. *Australia & U. S.*
stock power. The irrevocable power of attorney used in making a transfer of one or more certificates of stock. *U. S.*
stock purse. a A purse or fund used in common by any group of persons, as distinguished from a private purse. **b** *Mil.* Money saved out of the expenses of a company or regiment, and applied to objects of common interest. *Eng.*
stock rail. *Railroads.* The main or fixed rail of a switch, placed on the frog side of the track and bent to the switch angle or the sloping or beveled side of the point rail.
stock saddle. A saddle with a heavy tree and a steel horn for the lariat, used by cowboys. See SADDLE, 1 & *Illust.* (D).

stock'-still' (ST), *a.* Still as a stock, or fixed post; perfectly still. "His whole work stands *stock-still.*" *Sterne.*

stock'stone' (stŏk'stōn'), *n. Leather Manuf.* A stone-bladed tool which is forced over the grain side of leather to stretch it and smooth the grain.

stock'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* [G. *stockwerk.*] *Mining.* **a** A system of working in ore, etc., when it lies not in strata or veins, but in solid masses, so as to be worked in chambers or stories. **b** A body or tract of rock so charged with veinlets, nests, or impregnations of ore that it can be profitably mined. Such deposits are esp. common in tin ore.

stock'y (-ĭ), *a.;* STOCK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); STOCK'I-EST. [From STOCK.] **1.** Short and thick; thickset.
Stocky, twisted, hunchback stems. *Mrs. H. H. Jackson.*
2. Headstrong; defiant. *Dial. Eng. G. Eliot.*

stock'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard for live stock; specif., an inclosure with stables, pens, sheds, etc., usually connected with a railroad, where cattle, sheep, swine, and horses are kept temporarily for slaughter, market, or shipping.

stodge (stŏj), *v. t. & i. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To stuff full, as with food. **b** To squeeze together. **c** To satiate; satisfy; — with *off.* **d** To mix up; to stir together. *Also Dial. U. S.* **e** To trudge, as one going through mud.

stodge, *n.* A stiff mass, esp. of food. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stodg'y (stŏj'ĭ), *a.;* STODG'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); STODG'I-EST. [From STODGE.] *Dial. or Colloq.* **1. a** Thick; heavy; satiating; — said of food. **b** Muddy; miry; sticky.
2. Stuffed; crammed; distended; hence: **a** Short and stout; thickset. **b** Lumpish; dull and self-satisfied.

sto'gy (stō'gĭ), *n.; pl.* STOGIES (-gĭz). [Cf. dial. *stoggie* rough.] **1.** A stout coarse boot or shoe; a brogan.
2. A kind of inexpensive, though not necessarily inferior, cigar made in the form of a cylindrical roll.

Sto'ic (stō'ĭk), *n.* [L. *stoicus,* Gr. στωϊκός, fr. στωϊκός, adj., lit., of or pertaining to a colonnade, fr. στοά a roofed colonnade, a porch, esp., a porch in Athens where Zeno and his successors taught.] **1.** A member of the school of philosophy founded by Zeno about 308 B. C. (See *the Porch,* under PORCH.) The Stoics were pantheists, teaching that the world reveals itself as the embodiment of a divine mind. All reality, however, is material, and the soul is only a kind of sublimated matter doomed to eventual dissolution. But since the world is the work of divine wisdom and is governed by divine law, it is man's duty to conform freely to whatever destiny may be his. The wise man should be free from passion, unsubdued by joy or grief, willingly submissive to natural law.
2. [*l. c.*] Hence, one not easily excited; one apparently or professedly indifferent to pleasure or pain.
A Stoic of the woods, a man without a tear. *Campbell.*

sto'ic (stō'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *stoicus,* Gr. στωϊκός: cf. F. *sto-*
sto'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *ique.* See STOIC, *n.*] [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the Stoics or their doctrines.
2. Not affected by passion; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.
Syn. — See PASSIVE.
— **sto'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **sto'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

stoi'chi-o-log'i-cal (stoi'kĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to stoichiology.

stoi'chi-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Also *stoicheiology, stœchiology.* [Gr. στοιχεῖον a first element + *-logy.*] **1.** That part of physiology which treats of the elements, or principles, composing animal tissues.
2. The statement or discussion of the first principles of any science or art. Specif., *Logic,* the doctrine of the elementary requisites or conditions of thought.

stoi'chi-o-met'ric (-ō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Also *stoicheio-, stœ-*
stoi'chi-o-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } *chio-.* Of, pertaining to, employed in, or obtained by, stoichiometry.

stoi'chi-om'e-try (-ŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* Also *stoicheiometry, stœchiometry.* [Gr. στοιχεῖον a first principle, or element + *-metry.*] *Chem.* **a** Art or process of calculating the combining weights, etc., of the elements. **b** The branch treating of the laws of chemical combination and of the relations between the properties of substances and their composition.

Sto'i-cism (stō'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *stoïcisme.*] **1.** The opinions, maxims, or ethical conduct, of the Stoics.
2. [*l. c.*] The principle or practice of showing indifference to pleasure or pain; impassiveness.

stoke (stōk), *v. t.;* STOKED (stōkt); STOK'ING (stōk'ĭng). [ME. *stoken,* fr. D. *stoken,* fr. *stok* a stick (cf. OF. *estoquier* to thrust, stab; of Teutonic origin, and akin to D. *stok*). See STOCK.] **1.** To stick; thrust; stab. *Obs. Chaucer.*
2. [Cf. STOKER.] To poke or stir up, as a fire; hence, to

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tuck, fr. It. *stocco.* Cf. ESTOC.] **a** A stoccado. **b** A rapier; an estoc. — *v. t.* To hit or stab with a rapier. *All Obs.*
stock-a'do. † STOCCADO.
stock-a'do, *n.* A stockade. *Obs.*
stock'an-net (stŏk'ă-nĕt'), *n.* The common sheldrake. *Scot.*
stock block. A truncated obconical block of wood used as a pattern in making the hole for a stock fire in a forge.
stock board. a A loose piece of wood plated with iron around the upper edge and forming the bottom of a brick mold. **b** In an organ, the upper horizontal board covering the wind chest.
stock bow. A crossbow. *Obs.*
stock brush. A brush having tufts side by side on a flat stock.
stock car. A latticed railroad box car for carrying live stock.
stock clock. A gambling device in which cards bearing the name of some stock drop from one of two slots, so that the person loses or gains according to the slot from which it drops. *Cant.*
stock duck. The mallard.
stock eagle *or* **eikle.** [Cf. HICKWALL.] Woodpecker. *Dial. Brit.*
stock'fa'ther, *n.* Progenitor. *Obs.*
stock feeder. A one who feeds live stock; esp., one who buys stock and rapidly fattens it for market. **b** An automatic feeding apparatus for a manger.
stock gillyflower. The common stock (*Matthiola incana*).
stock hawk. Peregrine falcon.
stock horse. A horse trained for a mounted herdsman or drover. *Australasia.* [STOCKY.]
stock'i-ly (stŏk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of STOCK'I-NESS, *n.* See -NESS.
stock'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STOCK. Hence: *n.* **a** Act or process of making stocks, as for rifles, or of fitting stocks. **b** *Agric.* Live stock and farm implements. *Scot.*
stocking cutter (tool). *Mach.* A cutter (tool) for removing stock in preparation for finishing
stock'ing-er (-ẽr), *n.* **a** A stocking weaver. **b** A hosier.
stock'ing-et', **stock'ing-ette',** Vars. of STOCKINET.
stocking frame, loom, *or* **machine.** A machine for knitting stockings or other hosiery goods.
stock'ing-less, *a.* See -LESS.
stock'job'ber-y (stŏk'jŏb'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Stockjobbing.
stock'less, *a.* See -LESS.
stock, *or* **stockmen's, meeting.** A convention of cattle dealers and cattle raisers. It is usually made an occasion for public sports and displays. *Western U. S.*
stock note. A note secured by stocks or bonds. *U. S.*
stock owl. The eagle owl. *Local, Brit.*
stock pigeon. The stockdove.
stock, *or* **stock-rate, policy.** *Life Insurance.* A policy that does not entitle the holder to receive dividends. Hence: **stock premium.** *Cant.*
stock pump A pump to water live stock, esp. one operated by the weight of the animals.
stock receipt. A receipt from seller to buyer of stock enabling the latter to have it registered in his name.
stock rider. A mounted herdsman. *Australasia.* — **stock riding.**
stock station. A place or district for rearing stock. *Australia.*
stockt. Stocked. *Ref. Sp.*
stock tackle. See STOCK-AND-BILL TACKLE.
stock ticker. See TICKER, *n.,* 2.
Stock'ton for-ma'tion (stŏk'tŭn). [From *Stockton,* a village in New Jersey.] *Geol.* The lowermost division of the Newark series of New Jersey.
stock whaap (hwäp). The European curlew. *Local, Brit.*
stock whip. A stock rider's whip. It has a short, stout handle and a plaited lash several yards long. *Australasia.*
stod. † STUD.
stod. † *stood,* pret. of STAND
stodde, stode. Obs. var. of *stood,* pret. of STAND.
stode. † STUD. [spar. *Obs.*
stode, *n.* [AS. *stod.*] Pole; post; **stodie.** † STUDY.
stodmere. † STUDMARE.
stŏd'to'ne (stŏd'tō'nē), **stŏd.** *n.* [Dan. *stödtone; stöd* push + *tone* tone, accent.] *Phon.* A strong form of glottal stop occurring in Danish.
stodul. † STUDDLE. [CHADO.
stoe'chas (stē'kăs). † STI-
stoe'chi-ol'o-gy (stē'kĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), **-chi-om'e-try** (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), etc. Vars. of STOICHIOLOGY, etc.
stoep (stōp). Var. of STOOP, *n. Obs. exc. South Africa.*
stoer † STORE, *n.*
stof, stoff (stŏf), *n.* [G. *stof.*] See MEASURE.
stof, stoff. † STUFF.
stofne, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *stofna.* Cf. STOVEN.] To establish. *Obs.*
stog (stŏg), *v. t.* To pierce; to search or probe with a stick; to prog. *Scot. & Ir.*
stog, *v. i.* To walk cautiously, as if infirm; also, to trudge; to plod on. *Scot. & Ir.*
stog, *v. t.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *stogga, stagga,* to stop, keep back, interfere, Sw. dial. *stagga* to get stuck.] To stall in mire or mud. *Dial. Eng.*
sto'ga (stō'gä). Var. of STOGY, *n.*
stog'gy (stŏg'ĭ), *a.* Coarse; stodgy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sto'gy (stō'gĭ), *a.* Coarse; clumsy. *Colloq.*
stoi'chei-ol'o-gy (stoi'kĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ). Var. of STOICHIOLOGY.
stoi-chei'o-met'ric (stoi'kĭ-ō-mĕt'rĭk), **stoi'chei-om'e-try** (stoi'kĭ-ŏm'ē-trĭ), etc. Vars. of STOICHIOMETRIC, etc.
sto-i'cian (stō-ĭsh'ăn), *n.* A stoic. *Obs.* [cism. *Obs.*
sto-ic'i-ty (-ĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Stoi-
stoir. † STORE.
stoit (stŏt; stoit), **stoit'er** (-ẽr),

āle, senāte, cāre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;
‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

tend, as the fire of a furnace, boiler, etc.; to supply with fuel; as, to *stoke* the fire; to *stoke* a furnace.

stoke (stōk), *v. i.* To poke or stir up a fire; hence, to tend the fires of furnaces; to supply a furnace with fuel.

stoke'hold' (stōk'hōld'), *n. Naut.* The space, or any of the spaces, in front of the boilers of a ship, from which the furnaces are fed; the stokehole of a ship; also, a room containing a ship's boilers; as, forced draft with closed *stokehold*; — called also, in American ships, *fireroom*.

stoke'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* The mouth to the grate of a furnace; also, the space in front of the furnace, where the stokers stand; a stokehold or fireroom.

stok'er (stōk'ẽr), *n.* [D. See STOKE, *v. t.*] **1.** One employed to tend a furnace and supply it with fuel, esp. the furnace of a marine steam boiler, or, in English practice, of a locomotive; also, a machine for feeding a fire.

2. A fire poker. *Rare. Eng.*

Sto-ke'si-a (stō-kē'zhĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Jonathan *Stokes*, Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of asteraceous plants of the southern United States. The species, *S. lævis*, is a rare perennial, with large asterlike heads of deep blue flowers. The florets are somewhat ligulate, with a deeply 5-parted limb; the pappus consists of several long bristles. In England the plant is called *Stokes's aster.*

sto'la (stō'lȧ), *n.; pl.* STOLÆ (-lē). [L. See STOLE a garment.] *Rom. Antiq.* A long outer garment, descending to the ankles, worn by Roman matrons.

The *stola* was not allowed to be worn by courtesans, or by women who had been divorced from their husbands. *Fairholt.*

stole (stōl), *n.* [AS. *stole*, L. *stola*, Gr. στολή a stole, garment, equipment, fr. στέλλειν to set, place, equip, send, akin to E. *stall:* cf. OF. *estole*, F. *étole.* See STALL.] **1.** A long loose garment, like a stola, reaching to the feet.

2. *Eccl.* A vestment consisting of a narrow band, esp. of silk, often enriched with embroidery and jewels, worn around the neck and over the shoulders of bishops and priests, and pendent on each side nearly to the ground. When worn by deacons it is placed over the left shoulder and fastened on the right side. At Mass it is worn crossed on the breast by priests, being secured thus by the cincture. It is used in various sacred functions, as in the Eucharist.

3. A chorister's cotta; — an erroneous use.

4. A woman's long fur garment for the neck and shoulders.

stole fee. A fee paid a priest for sacred services, as baptisms, marriages, and funerals, in which the stole is worn.

stol'id (stŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *stolidus.*] Dull; not easily aroused or excited; impassive; having, or expressing, little or no sensibility; as, a *stolid* Indian; a *stolid* expression.

Syn. — See PASSIVE.

sto-lid'i-ty (stō-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *stoliditas.*] State or quality of being stolid.

sto'list (stō'lĭst), *n.* [Gr. στολιστής. See STOLE a garment.] In ancient Egypt, a priest who superintended the clothing of the idols and the offerings.

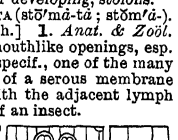
sto'lon (stō'lŏn), *n.* [L. *stolo, -onis:* cf. F. *stolon.* Cf. STOLE a stolon.] **1.** *Bot.* A slender branch or shoot growing at or near the base of the parent plant, and developing a bud and roots at the tip or at both node and tip. It may grow above or beneath the surface of the soil, in the former case being either naked or leafy. Cf. RUNNER, 3 **a**; OFFSET, 2 **a**.

2. *Zoöl.* A more or less prolonged extension of the body wall, from which buds are developed, giving rise to new zooids, thus forming a compound animal in which the zooids usually remain united by the stolon. They are often present in Anthozoa, Hydrozoa, Polyzoa, and ascidians.

sto'lo-nif'er-ous (stō'lō-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs; stŏl'ō-), *a.* [*stolon* + *-ferous.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Bearing, or developing, stolons.

sto'ma (stō'mȧ), *n.; L. pl* STOMATA (stō'mȧ-tȧ; stŏm'ȧ-). [NL., fr. Gr. στομα, -ατος, a mouth.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Any of various small and simple mouthlike openings, esp. in the lower animals; an ostiole; specif., one of the many minute openings among the cells of a serous membrane affording direct communication with the adjacent lymph channels; also, rarely, a spiracle of an insect.

2. *Bot.* **a** A minute orifice in the epidermis of leaves, stems, etc., through which gaseous interchange is effected between the atmosphere and the intercellular spaces of the parenchyma. A stoma is formed by the division of a mother cell into two crescent-shaped **guard cells**, united at their ends; when turgid they are curved, opening the orifice. The stomata are generally most abundant on the under surface of leaves. See ENERGESIS, RESPIRATION, 3; TRANSPIRATION; cf. LENTICEL. **b** The ostiole in certain fungi. **c** A stomium.



Highly magnified portion of Epidermis from the lower surface of a Lily Leaf, showing Stomata. Also a single Stoma, more magnified.

-stoma. A Modern Latin suffix, equiv. to -STOME.

stom'ach (stŭm'ĭk), *n.* [ME. *stomak*, F. *estomac*, L. *stomachus* gullet, liking, dislike, vexation, fr. Gr. στόμαχος stomach, throat, gullet, fr. στόμα a mouth, any outlet or entrance.] **1.** **a** In man and most vertebrates, a dilated, more or less saclike portion of the alimentary canal beyond the esophagus, or gullet, in which the earlier stages of digestion take place. In man the stomach lies transversely in the upper left and central part of the abdomen (see DIGESTION, *Illust.*). When moderately distended it is about 12 inches long and 4 inches in diameter. Its walls are composed of an outer serous coat derived from the peritoneum; a muscular coat consisting of layers of longitudinal, transverse, and oblique muscle fibers; an areolar coat consisting of loose connective tissue; and an inner mucous coat in which the gastric glands occur. See GASTRIC GLAND, GASTRIC JUICE. In some animals the stomach is divided by constrictions into chambers differing in the structure of their walls and in function, as in ruminants (see RUMINANTIA) and cetaceans. In birds there are commonly two such chambers (cf. PROVENTRICULUS **a**, GIZZARD, 1), which are often called *stomachs.* **b** In invertebrates, any digestive cavity, or the chief dilatation of the alimentary tract, or in the higher forms a portion of the alimentary canal more or less closely corresponding to the stomach of vertebrates.

2. The desire for food caused by hunger; appetite. *Shak.*

3. Hence, appetite in general; inclination; desire.

4. A particular disposition or mental attitude; as: **a** Compassion. *Obs. Chaucer.* **b** Temper; spirit; temperament. **c** Pride; haughtiness; arrogance. *Obs. Shak.* **d** Anger; violence of temper; spleen; resentment. *Obs.*

Stern was his look, and full of *stomach* vain. *Spenser.*

e Sullenness; stubbornness; willful obstinacy. *Obs.*

5. The mouth; the gullet; the throat. *Obs.*

6. The belly; the abdomen; — a common but erroneous use.

stom'ach (stŭm'ĭk), *v. i.;* STOM'ACHED (-ĭkt); STOM'ACHING. [Cf. F. *s'estomaguer* to be angry, L. *stomachari*, v. t. & i., to be angry or vexed (at). See STOMACH, *n.*] **1.** To resent; to remember with anger; to dislike. *Shak.*

The lion began to show his teeth, and to *stomach* the affront *L'Estrange.*

2. To embolden; encourage. *Obs.*

3. **a** To bear without repugnance, nausea, disgust, or the like; as, the prisoner could not *stomach* his food. **b** To bear without overt resentment; to brook; to put up with; as, the legislators should not *stomach* the proposal.

4. To disgust; nauseate. *Rare.*

stom'ach-al (-ăl), *a. & n.* [Cf. F. *stomacal.*] Stomachic.

stom'ach-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who stomachs.

2. (*pron.* stŭm'ŭk-ẽr; -ȧ-chēr). An ornamental covering for the front of the upper body, formerly worn by both men and women. Hence, a brooch or plaque, typically large and worn at the corresponding front part of a bodice.

3. A stomachic. *Obs.*

sto-mach'ic (stō-măk'ĭk), *a.* Also *stomachical.* [L. *stomachicus*, Gr. στομαχικός: cf. F. *stomachique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the stomach; as, *stomachic* vessels.

2. Strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach; stomachal; cordial.

sto-mach'ic, *n. Med.* A stomachic tonic or medicine.

stomach pump. *Med.* A small pump or syringe with a flexible tube, for pumping liquids out of or into the stomach.

stomach tooth. A lower canine, esp. of the first dentition. Its appearance is often attended with gastric disturbance.

stom'a-tal (stŏm'ȧ-tăl; stō'mȧ-), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a stoma.

sto-mat'ic (stō-măt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the stomach.

2. *Bot.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a stoma.

stomatic cells, *Bot.*, the guard cells. See STOMA, 2 **a**.

sto-mat'ic, *n.* [Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Med.* A medicine for diseases of the mouth.

sto'ma-ti'tis (stō'mȧ-tī'tĭs; stŏm'ȧ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στόμα mouth + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the mouth, as thrush and cancrum oris. — **sto'ma-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

stom'a-to- (stŏm'ȧ-tō-; stō'mȧ-tō-), **stomat-.** Combining form from Greek στόμα, στόματος, *mouth.*

stom'a-to-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a.* [*stomato-* + *gastric.*] Of or pertaining to the mouth and the stomach; designating a system of nerves which ramify over the anterior portion of the alimentary canal in various invertebrates.

sto'ma-tol'o-gy (stō'mȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ; stŏm'ȧ-), *n.* [*stomato-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* Science of the mouth and its diseases. — **sto'ma-to-log'ic** (-tō-lŏj'ĭk), **sto'ma-to-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **sto'ma-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

sto'ma-top'a-thy (-tŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*stomato-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease of the mouth.

stom'a-to-plas'ty (stŏm'ȧ-tō-plăs'tĭ; stō'mȧ-), *n.* [*stomato-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the mouth. — **stom'a-to-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

Sto'ma-top'o-da (stō'mȧ-tŏp'ō-dȧ; stŏm'ȧ-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *stomato-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* An order of malacostracan crustaceans comprising *Squilla, Gonodactylus* (see SQUILLFINGER), and allied genera. They have a comparatively small cephalothorax, only partly covered by a thin, capelike carapace, but the abdomen is large and powerful. The five anterior pairs of thoracic limbs are turned forward and are subchelate, the second pair forming powerful grasping organs. The eyes are stalked, and the gills are borne on the appendages of the abdomen. They are all marine, and live in holes in shallow water. They range from about one inch to slightly over a foot in length. See SQUILLA, *Illust.*

— stom'a-to-pod' (stŏm'ȧ-tō-pŏd'; stō'mȧ-), *a.* — **sto'ma-top'o-dous** (stō'mȧ-tŏp'ō-dŭs; stŏm'ȧ-), *a.*

stom'a-tor-rha'gi-a (stŏm'ȧ-tō-rā'jĭ-ȧ; stō'mȧ-), *n.* [NL.; *stomato-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the mouth.

stom'a-to-scope' (stŏm'ȧ-tō-skōp'; stō'mȧ-tō-), *n* [*stomato-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An apparatus for examining the interior of the mouth. — **stom'a-tos'co-py** (-tŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.*

stom'a-tous (-tŭs), *a.* Having stomata or a stoma.

-stom'a-tous (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs). Combining form from Greek στόμα, στόματος, *mouth.* See -STOMOUS.

-stome (-stōm). [Gr. στόμα mouth.] Combining form signifying *mouth, mouthlike aperture;* as in *carpostome.*

sto'mo-dæ'um, *or* **-de'um** (stō'mō-dē'ŭm; stŏm'ō-), *n.; L. pl.* -DÆA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth + ὁδαῖος on the way.] *Embryol. & Zoöl.* The anterior or oral part of the alimentary canal or tract, including all formed by invagination of the external body wall and hence lined with ectoderm. In the adult of many coelenterates (Actinozoa, Scyphozoa) it forms the gullet leading to the cœlenteron. Cf. PROCTODÆUM. — **sto'mo-dæ'al, sto'mo-de'al** (-ăl), *a.*

-stomous, -stom'a-tous (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs). Combining forms from Greek στόμα, στόματος, *mouth;* as in gymnos*tomous, distomatous.*

stomp (stŏmp), *v. i.;* STOMPED (stŏmpt); STOMP'ING. [Obs. or dial. form of *stump.*] To stamp with the foot. *Dial.*

stomp, *v. t.* [Cf. STAMP, *v.*] To stamp; to mash; to tread or pack down; as, to *stomp* the floor; to *stomp* potatoes. *Dial.*

-stomy. Combining form from Greek στόμα, *mouth;* — used specif. in surgery to denote *an operation establishing an artificial opening, usually permanent* (into some part or parts); as in *gastrostomy, ileostomy,* etc.

stone (stōn), *n.* [ME. *ston, stan*, AS. *stān;* akin to OS. & OFries. *stēn*, D. *steen*, G. *stein*, Icel. *steinn*, Sw. *sten*, Dan. *steen*, Goth. *stains*, Russ. *styena* a wall, Gr. στία, στίον, a pebble. Cf. STEEN.] **1.** Concreted earthy or mineral matter: **a** A small piece of rock or one of moderate size; as, the boy threw a *stone;* pebbles are rounded *stones.* **b** Rock or rocklike matter as a material, esp. for building; as, a house of *stone.* Very large natural masses of stone are generally called *rocks;* small or quarried masses are called *stones;* and the finer kinds, *gravel*, or *sand*, or *grains of sand.*

2. A precious stone; a gem. *Chaucer.*

3. A specific piece of rock; as: **a** A monument to the dead; a gravestone. **b** A gunflint. *Obs.* **c** A millstone. **d** A grindstone; also, a whetstone.

4. Something resembling a small stone or pebble in shape, composition, or hardness; as: **a** *Med.* A calculous concretion, esp. one in the kidneys, bladder, or gall bladder. **b** A testicle; — generally *pl.* **c** The hard endocarp of a drupaceous fruit, as of a peach; hence, any hard, stonelike seed, as of a date. **d** A hard lump or compact mass. *Obs.* **e** *Glass Manuf.* A defect in glass due to the presence of a particle of the melting vessel, or the like.

5. The glass of a mirror; a mirror. *Obs. Shak.*

6. *Print.* A stand or table with a smooth, flat top, originally of stone, but now often of metal, on which to impose type; — called also *imposing stone.*

7. A varying unit of weight, formerly used in Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, etc., and still used in Great Britain. The only legal English stone is 14 lbs., but other values are in use varying from 4 to 26 lbs. In America the influence of the stone is seen in the custom of grocers in selling 7 lbs. (1-2 stone) and 3 1-2 lbs. (1-4 stone) of sugar, etc., and a barrel of flour of 14 stone, or 196 lbs., etc.

Stone of Destiny, S. of Scone, the Coronation Stone. Legend makes it the one used by Jacob as a pillow (*Gen.* xxviii. 11).

stone (stōn), *v. t.;* STONED (stōnd); STON'ING (stōn'ĭng). [From STONE, *n.:* cf. AS. *stēnan*, Goth. *stainjan.*] **1.** **a** To pelt with stones; to throw stones at. **b** To pelt to death with stones. "And they *stoned* Stephen." *Acts* vii. 59.

2. To make like stone; to harden. *Obs. or R.*

O perjured woman! thou dost *stone* my heart. *Shak.*

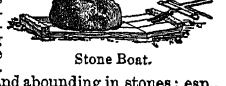
3. To free from stones; also, to remove the stones or seeds of; as, to *stone* a field; to *stone* cherries or raisins.

4. To wall, face, line, or fortify with stones.

5. To rub, scour, or sharpen with a stone; specif., *Leather Manuf.*, to work (leather) with the stockstone.

stone, *a.* Made of stone or stoneware; as, a *stone* jar.

stone bass (băs). A jewfish (*Polyprion americanus*) of the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean. It is of a brown color, and reaches a length of five or six feet.



Stone Boat.

stone boat. A flat runnerless sledge or drag for transporting stones and other heavy articles; also, a platform slung under the axles of a vehicle to provide extra space. *U. S.*

stone'brash' (-brăsh'), *n.* Land abounding in stones; esp., a subsoil of small stones or finely broken rock.

stone bruise. A sore spot on the bottom of the foot without laceration, due to a bruise by a stone or rounded object.

stone canal. *Zoöl.* In echinoderms, a tubular canal leading from the circumoral tube of the water-vascular system and usually ending in a madreporite, or, less commonly, hanging freely in the body cavity; — so called because its walls in many cases contain calcareous deposits. More than one stone canal may be present.

stone cat. A catfish (*Noturus flavus*) of the Mississippi Valley, Great Lakes, etc., allied to the mad toms, but larger, and, like them, having poisonous pectoral spines.

stone'chat' (stōn'chăt'), *n.* [*stone* + *chat;* — so called

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n. & v. t. [Cf. dial. *stot, stotter*, to stagger.] Stagger; stumble; bounce. *Scot.*

stoke. † STOCK.

stoke, *n* [Cf. STOCK a thrust, STOKE to thrust.] A thrust; a stab. *Obs.* [fasten.]

stoken. Obs. p. p. of STEEK, to

Stokes's aster (stōk'sĭz). The plant *Stokesia lævis.* See STOKESIA.

stokke. † STOCK.

stolde. Obs. pret. of STELL.

stole. Obs. or Scot. var. of STOOL

stole, *pret.* of STEAL; obs. or Scot. & dial. p. p. of STEAL.

stole, *n.* ℗*L. stolo, -onis.*] *Bot.* A stolon. *Rare.*

stoled (stōld), *a.* Having, or wearing, a stole. [a fish net.]

stole mesh. A double mesh in

sto'len (stō'l'n), *p. p.* of STEAL.

stol'id-ly, *adv.* of STOLID.

stol'id-ness, *n.* Stolidity.

‖ **sto'lo** (stō'lō), *n.* [L.] *Bot. & Zool.* A stolon.

sto'lon-ate, *a.* Having a stolon or stolons; arising from a stolon.

sto'ly, *a.* Dirty; cluttered. *Obs.*

stolz'ite (stōlts'ĭt; stōl'zĭt), *n.* [After Dr. *Stolz* of Teplitz, Bohemia.] *Min.* Native lead tungstate, $PbWO_4$, near scheelite in form

sto-mac'a-ce (stō-măk'ȧ-sē), *n.* [L., scurvy of the gums, fr. Gr. στομακάκη; στόμα mouth + κάκη vice.] *Med.* Canker of the mouth; ulcerative stomatitis.

stom'ach, *v. i.* To be angry or show anger.

stom'ach-a-ble (stŭm'ŭk-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Palatable. *Dial. Eng.*

stomach bucket. *Med.* A small silver bucketlike vessel used to extract some of the stomach's contents for examination.

stomach cough. See EAR COUGH.

stom'ach-ful, *a.* Willfully obstinate or proud; haughty; stubborn; perverse. — **stom'ach-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **stom'ach-ful-ness,** *n. All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stomach grief. Anger. *Obs.*

sto-mach'i-cal (stō-măk'ĭ-kăl), *n.* A stomachic. *Obs.*

sto-mach'ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

stom'ach-ing, *n.* Resentment. *Obs.*

stom'ach-less, *a.* **a** Without a stomach. **b** Without appetite. *R.*

stom'ach-os'i-ty (stŭm'ŭk-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *stomachosus* angry + E. *-ity.*] Anger; disdain. *Obs.*

stom'ach-ous (stŭm'ŭk-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stomachosus* angry, peevish. See STOMACH.] Stout; sullen; obstinate. *Obs.*

stomach piece. = APRON, 2 **e**.

stomach staggers. = SLEEPY STAGGERS b. [SWEETBREAD.]

stomach sweetbread. See

stomach timber. Belly timber.

stom'ach-y (stŭm'ŭk-ĭ), *a. Dial. Eng.* a Courageous; spirited; proud; obstinate. **b** Irritable; resentful; easily angered.

stomak. † STOMACH.

Sto-map'o-da (stō-măp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = STOMATOPODA. — **sto'ma-pod** (s t ō'm ȧ-p ŏ d; stŏm'ȧ-), *a. & n.* — **sto'ma-pod'i-form** (-pŏd'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **sto-map'o-dous** (stō-măp'ō-dŭs), *a.*

stomat-. See STOMATO-.

sto'ma-ta (stō'mȧ-tȧ; stŏm'ȧ-), *n., L. pl.* of STOMA.

sto'ma-tal'gi-a (-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See STOMATO-; -ALGIA.] Pain in the mouth. [stoma.]

sto'mate (stō'māt), *n. Bot.* A

sto'mate, *a.* Stomatous.

sto'ma-tif'er-ous (stō'mȧ-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs; stŏm'ȧ-), *a.* [*stomato-* + *-ferous.*] Having stomata.

Sto'ma-to'da (-tō'dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth + ᾠδή, fr. εἶδος form.] *Zoöl.* A group of Protozoa approximately equiv. to Ciliata. *Obs.* —

stom'a-tode (s t ŏ m'ȧ-t ō d; stō'mȧ-), *a. & n.*

s t o m'a-t o-d æ'u m, *or* **-de'um** (stŏm'ȧ-tō-dē'ŭm; stō'mȧ-), *n.* Var. of STOMODÆUM.

stom'a-to-dyn'i-a (-dĭ n'ĭ-ȧ; -dĭ'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *stomato-* + *-odynia.*] Pain in the mouth.

stom'a-to-my-co'sis, *n.* [NL.; *stomato-* + *mycosis.*] *Med.* Fungous disease of the mouth.

stom'a-to-nec-ro'sis, *n.* [NL.; *stomato-* + *necrosis.*] *Med.* Gangrenous stomatitis.

Sto'ma-toph'o-ra (stō'mȧ-tŏf'ō-rȧ; stŏm'ȧ-), *n. pl.* [NL. See STOMATO-; *-phorous.*] *Zoöl.* = STOMATODA. — **sto'ma-toph'o-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

stom'a-tose (stŏm'ȧ-tōs; stō'mȧ-), *a.* Stomatous.

stombill, stomble. † STUMBLE.

sto-men'or-rha'gi-a (stō-mĕn'ôr-rā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. στόμα mouth + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the mouth.

sto'mi-um (s t ō'm ĭ ŭ m), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. στόμα.] *Bot.* The thin-walled cells of the annulus marking the line of dehiscence of a fern sporangium.

stomle. † STUMBLE.

stomochat, *a.* [L. *stomachatus.*] Angry. *Obs. Scot.*

stomok, *n.* [See STOMACH, *n.*] A stomacher; also, a patch; a remnant. *Obs. Scot.*

stomoke. † STOMACH.

stompe. † STUMP. [*Colloq.*]

stomp'er, *n.* One that stomps.

stomre. † STUMMER. [STONE.

ston. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

ston'age (stōn'ĕj), *n.* A pile or collection of stones. *Obs.*

stonay. † STONY, *v.*

stonchi. † STANCH, *v.*

stond. † STOUND. [of STAND.]

stond(stŏnd). Obs. or dial. Eng.

standart. † STANDARD.

stonde. † STOUND, a blow; obs. pret. of STUN.

stone age. See AGE, *n.*, 7.

stone ax *or* **axe.** A stonecutter's ax; an axhammer.

stone basil. The wild basil.

stone'bird', *n.* **a** The greater yellowlegs. *Local, U. S.* **b** The moro (finch).

stone biter. The wolf fish.

stone'-blind' (87), *a.* As blind as a stone.

stone boiling. Boiling a liquid by dropping hot stones into it.

stone borer. Any animal that bores stones; esp., any of various bivalves, as species of *Lithodomus* or *Saxicava.*

stone'bow' (stōn'bō'), *n.* A crossbow for shooting stones.

stone bramble. A European trailing bramble (*Rubus saxatilis*).

stone'break', *n.* Saxifrage, as meadow saxifrage.

stone brick. A hard brick or fire brick made in Wales.

stone'buck', *n.* = STEINBOCK.

stone butter. = ROCK BUTTER.

stone'cast', *n.* A stone's cast.

stone cell. *Bot.* A grit cell.

stone circle. *Archæol.* A circle of upright megaliths, usually inclosing a mound, dolmen, or other structure. Cf. CROMLECH b, STONEHENGE; see NEOLITHIC.

stone clover. Rabbit-foot clover.

stone coal. Anthracite. *Wales.*

stone'-cold', *a.* Cold as a stone.

stone color *or* **colour.** The color of stone or weathered rock;

from the similarity of its alarm note to the clicking together of two pebbles.] **1.** A common European singing bird (*Pratincola rubicola*). The male has a black head, blackish wings and tail, rufous under parts, and white collar, wing spot, and upper tail coverts. Also, as a book name, any of various other species of the same genus or of the allied genus *Saxicola*. Locally, in Scotland and parts of England, the wheatear or the whinchat.



Stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*).

2. The blue titmouse. See TITMOUSE. *Ireland.*

stone crab. **a** A large crab (*Menippe mercenaria*) found on the southern coast of the United States and used as food. **b** Any of several spiny crabs of the genus *Lithodes*, esp. *L. maia* of the European coasts.

stone cricket. A wingless cricket, esp. one of the genus *Ceuthophilus*, found beneath stones and in cellars and caves.



Stone Cricket (*Ceuthophilus maculatus*). Nat. size.

stone'crop' (stōn'krŏp'), *n.* [AS. *stāncropp.*] **1.** A kind of tree. *Obs.*

2. **a** Any species of *Sedum*, esp. the common stonecrop (*S. acre*), a mosslike plant with pungent fleshy leaves and yellow flowers, common in Europe and cultivated in America; — so called in allusion to its growth on rocks or walls. See SEDUM, *Illust.* **b** With qualifying attributive, any of several plants belonging to other genera in this family, as the ditch *stonecrop.*

stone curlew. **a** The common thick-knee or any allied species of the genus *Œdicnemus*. **b** The common European curlew. *Local, Eng.* **c** The willet. *Local, U. S.*

stone'cut'ter (stōn'kŭt'ẽr), *n.* **a** One who cuts stone. **b** A machine for dressing stone. — **stone'cut'ting**, *n.*

stoned (stōnd), *pret. & p. p.* of STONE. Hence: *p. a.* **a** Containing, or having, a stone or stones; deprived of its stone or stones; as, *stoned* fruits. **b** Built with stones. *Obs.*

stone fly. Any of numerous insects constituting the family Perlidæ and order Plecoptera. They have two pairs of membranous wings, the hinder pair folded in plaits and lying upon the abdomen when at rest. They have an incomplete metamorphosis; the larvæ are aquatic and carnivorous. The adults appear in early spring and are used by anglers for bait.



Stone Fly (*Perla*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva.

stone fruit. Any fruit with a stony endocarp; a drupe, as a peach, plum, or cherry.

Stone'henge (stōn'hĕnj), *n.* [Cf. Geoffrey of Monmouth, xi. 4: intra lapidum structuram sepultus fuit, quae . . . Anglorum lingua *Stanheng* nuncupatur; and AS. *stān* stone, *hengen* a hanging, a gallows cross.] An assemblage of upright stones, near Salisbury, England, originally two concentric circles, inclosing two rows of smaller stones, with a central block of blue marble popularly called the "Altar Stone." It probably dates from the neolithic or the early bronze age.

stone marten. A marten (*Mustela foina*) of central and southern Europe and Asia having a white patch on the breast and throat; — called also *beech marten.*

stone pine. **a** The Swiss pine (*Pinus cembra*). **b** A South European pine (*Pinus pinea*), with a wide-spreading, flat-topped head. It is much cultivated in warm countries for its sweet, almondlike seeds. **c** Any nut pine or piñon.

stone plover. **a** Any of various shore birds, as a thick-knee. **b** An Indian shore bird (*Esacus recurvirostris*). **c** The black-bellied plover. *Ireland.* **d** The common European ring plover. **e** The dotterel. **f** Bar-tailed godwit. *Eng.*

ston'er (stōn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stones; specif.: **a** One who pelts with stones. **b** One who walls with stones. **c** A device for removing stones from stone fruit, as cherries.

2. **a** A lapidary. *Obs.* **b** A small stone marble. *Dial. Eng.*

stone roller. **a** An American fresh-water fish (*Hypentelium nigricans*) of the sucker family. Its color is yellowish olive, often with dark blotches. **b** A common American cyprinoid fish (*Campostoma anomalum*).

stone runner. Any of numerous small shore birds; esp.: **a** The common ring plover. **b** The dotterel. *Local, Eng.*

stone's cast, *or* **stone's throw** (stōnz). The distance to which a stone may be thrown by the hand.

stone toter (tōt'ẽr). **a** = STONE ROLLER **a**. **b** A cyprinoid river fish (*Exoglossum maxillingua*) found from Virginia to New York. It has a three-lobed lower lip.

stone'wall' (stōn'wôl'), *v. i.*; STONE'WALLED' (-wôld'); STONE'WALL'ING. **1.** To play carefully and on the defensive; specif., *Cricket*, to bat slowly and carefully, usually with the idea of playing out time for a draw. *Cant.*

2. To engage in debate or use other parliamentary tactics for the purpose of consuming time and thus obstructing business; to filibuster. *Polit. Cant, Australia.*

stone'wall' Jack'son (stōn'wôl' jăk'sŭn). Thomas Jonathan Jackson (1824–1863), a Confederate general; — so called from an expression used by a Confederate officer at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, — "There is Jackson, standing like a *stone wall.*" His command was later known as the **Stonewall Brigade.**

stone'ware' (stōn'wâr'), *n.* A species of coarse potter's ware, glazed and baked.

stone'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **a** Any boraginaceous plant of the genus *Lithospermum*; — in allusion to the stony nutlets. **b** = KNOTGRASS **a**. *Dial. Eng.*

stone'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* The hard, close-grained wood of either of two Australian trees (*Callistemon salignus* and *Tarrietia actinophylla*); also, either of these trees.

stone'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *stānweorc.*] **1.** Any work directly concerned with the shaping, preparation, setting, or the like, of a stone or stones, as in masonry, jewelry, etc.; also, the resulting structure or piece of work.

2. *pl.* An establishment where stones are cut, esp. for masonry; also, one where stoneware is made; — sometimes construed as *sing.*

3. *Print.* Work done on the stone, as the imposing of forms.

stone'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Chara.* Stoneworts are often incrusted with calcareous deposits.

ston'y (stōn'ĭ), *a.*; STON'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); STON'I-EST. [AS. *stānig.* See STONE.] **1.** Abounding in stone or stones; full of, or containing many, stones; as, *stony* ground.

2. Consisting or made of stone. *Archaic or Poetic.*

3. Pert. to, resembling, or characteristic of, stone; as, a *stony* chill. "From that *stony* gloom." *Shelley.* Hence, inflexible; pitiless; obdurate; cold; morally hard; appearing as if petrified; as, a *stony* heart; a *stony* gaze.

4. Converting into stone or as if into stone; petrifying; petrific. "The *stony* dart of senseless cold." *Spenser.*

stony coral, any coral with a very hard calcareous skeleton.

stool (stōōl), *n.* [Dial. *stool* a stump from which young shoots spring; orig. uncert.; cf. L. *stolo*, E. STOLON.] A stock or parent plant; specif., the stump or root which throws out shoots or yields layers for propagation; also, a cluster of shoots arising from an old root or clump.

stool, *v. i.*; STOOLED (stōōld); STOOL'ING. To form a stool; to throw out shoots after the manner of a stool; to tiller.

stool, *n.* [AS. *stōl* a seat; akin to OFries. & OS. *stōl*, D. *stoel*, G. *stuhl*, OHG. *stuol*, Icel. *stōll*, Sw. & Dan. *stol*, Goth. *stōls*, Lith. *stalas* a table, Russ. *stol*, Gr. *στήλη* block, slab, monument; fr. the root of E. *stand.* See STAND; cf. FAUTEUIL.] **1.** A seat; as: **a** A throne; a chair. *Obs.* **b** A single seat usually with three or four legs, without a back.

2. A bishop's seat or see; a bishop stool.

3. A seat used in evacuating the bowels; hence, an evacuation; a discharge from the bowels.

4. A bench or portable support for the feet or the knees; a footstool; as, a kneeling *stool.*

5. **a** A pole or the like to which a bird, as a pigeon, is fastened as a decoy. **b** The bird thus fastened; a stool pigeon; a decoy duck. *U. S.*

6. A frame for tapestry work. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

7. *Naut.* A small channel on the side of a vessel, for the deadeyes of the backstays.

8. *Ordnance.* The sole to which were secured the flasks of the top carriage of old-time naval gun carriages. *Obs.*

9. = CULTCH, 2. *Local, U. S.*

stool of a window, *or* **window stool,** *Arch.*, the flat piece, corresponding to the sill of a door, against which a window shuts; in the United States, the narrow shelf fitted on the inside against the actual sill. The latter is called a **window seat** when broad and low enough to be used as a seat. — **s. of repentance,** the cutty stool. *Obs. or Hist., Scot.*

stool, *v. i.* **1.** To decoy birds by a stool. *U. S.*

2. To be decoyed by a stool; as, the birds *stool* well. *U. S.*

3. To evacuate the bowels.

stool, *v. t.* To decoy by means of a stool. *U. S.*

stool'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* A kind of game with balls, formerly common in England, esp. with young women

stool pigeon. **a** A pigeon used as a decoy to draw others within a net. **b** Hence, a person used as a decoy for others; esp., one who unofficially acts as a spy for the police.

stoop (stōōp), *n.* [Cf. STULP.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A post or pillar; as: **a** A boundary post. **b** A support or prop; specif., *Mining*, a pillar, as of coal, left to prop the roof. **c** A tree stump. **d** Fig., a supporter, adherent, or patron.

stoop-and-room system. *Mining.* = *bord and pillar system*, under BORD, *n.*, 2. *Scot.* — **s. and roop,** the whole; hence, wholly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stoop, *v. i.*; STOOPED (stōōpt); STOOP'ING. [ME. *stoupen*; akin to AS. *stūpian*, OD. *stuypen*, Icel. *stūpa*, Sw. *stupa* to fall, to tilt. Cf. STEEP, *v. & a.*] **1.** **a** To bend forward and downward; esp., of persons, to bend thus the upper part of the body; as, he *stooped* to avoid the branches. **b** Specif., to be inclined from the vertical; to assume habitually a bent position, as a forward inclination of head and shoulders; as, he has a narrow chest and *stoops.*

2. To condescend; to descend from rank or dignity, or from a moral plane to a lower one; as, to *stoop* to flattery or baseness. "She *Stoops* to Conquer (title)." *Goldsmith.*

3. To yield; to submit; to bend, as by compulsion; to assume a position of humility or subjection.

> Mighty in her ships stood Carthage long, . . .
> Yet *stooped* to Rome, less wealthy, but more strong. *Dryden.*

4. **a** To sink down; descend; alight.

> And *stoop* with closing pinions from above. *Dryden.*

b Specif., to come down as a hawk does on its prey; to pounce; souse; swoop. *Milton.*

Syn. — Lean, bend; yield, submit; condescend, descend.

stoop (stōōp), *v. t* **1.** To bend forward and downward; as, to *stoop* the body. "Have *stooped* my neck." *Shak.*

2. To cause to incline downward; to slant; tilt; as, to *stoop* a cask of liquor. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. To take down; to lower, as a sail. *Rare or Poetic.*

4. To cause to submit; to prostrate; to put down; subject; degrade; overcome. *Obs. or R.* *Chapman.*

5. To swoop down upon; as, a hawk *stoops* its prey. *Obs.*

stoop, *n.* **1.** **a** Act of stooping, or bending the body forward; inclination forward. **b** Specif., a habitual forward bend of the back and shoulders.

2. Descent, as from dignity or superiority, or from a moral plane; condescension; an act or position of submission, concession, humiliation, or the like.

3. **a** The fall of a bird on its prey; a swoop. **b** Hence, that which stoops, as a hawk. *Obs.*

stoop (stōōp), *n.* [D. *stoep*, akin to G. *stufe* step, E. *step.*] *Arch.* Originally, a covered porch with seats, at a house door; the Dutch *stoep* as introduced by the Dutch into New York. Afterward, an out-of-door flight of stairs of from seven to fourteen steps, with platform and parapets, leading to an entrance door some distance above the street; the French *perron.* Hence, any porch, platform, entrance stairway, or small veranda, at a house door. *U. S.*

stop (stŏp), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* STOPPED (stŏpt), STOPT (*Chiefly Poetic*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STOP'PING. [ME. *stoppen*, AS. *stoppian* (in comp.); akin to LG. & D. *stoppen*, G. *stopfen*, Icel. *stoppa*, Sw. *stoppa*, Dan. *stoppe;* all prob. fr. LL. *stopare, stupare*, fr. L. *stuppa* the coarse part of flax, tow, oakum. Cf. ESTOP, STUPE a fomentation.] **1.** **a** To close, as an aperture, cavity, etc., by filling or obstructing; as, to *stop* a vent, the ears, a bottle; hence, to stanch, as a wound. *Shak.* **b** To obstruct; to render impassable; as, to *stop* a passage. **c** To fill up, as a crack in a wall; to dress over with plaster or the like; to point.

2. To confine; shut up; as, *stopped* at home. *Obs. or R.*

3. To arrest or check the progress, motion, or course of action of; as, his shield *stopped* the arrow; to *stop* a train or ship by signal; to *stop* one in a course of degeneration.

4. To interrupt or prevent the continuance or occurrence of; to cause to cease; to suppress; as, to *stop* a noise; to *stop* the execution of a decree. Also, with *from* or, now rarely, *of*, to restrain; as, to *stop* one from folly.

5. Hence: **a** To parry, as a blow. **b** To defeat, esp. by a knock-out. *Pugilistic Cant.*

6. In technical uses: **a** *Music.* To regulate the pitch of, as a violin string, by pressing it with the finger, or a wind instrument tube, by closing one or more finger holes or by thrusting the hand into its bell, in order to alter the vibrating length. **b** *Rhet.* To point, as a composition; to punctuate. **c** *Naut.* To make fast with stops. **d** *Hort.* To top. **e** *Optics.* To reduce the effective aperture of (a lens) by placing in the path of the light rays an opaque diaphragm with a central hole of desired size; — often with *down.* **f** *Finance.* To make (stocks, grain, etc., bought or sold) subject to a stop order.

Syn. — STOP, ARREST, CHECK. To STOP, the general term, is to cause advance, or (often) movement of any sort, to cease; as, "It is an Ancient Mariner, and he *stoppeth* one of three" (*Coleridge*); to *stop* a clock. To ARREST, as here compared, is esp. to stop (and often to hold fixed) in the midst of movement, development, progress, or the like; as, "*t' arrest* the fleeting images that fill the mirror of the mind, and hold them fast" (*Cowper*); "Donatello has essayed . . . to *arrest* a moment instead of denote a permanent attribute" (*M. Hewlett*); "*arrested* development" (*Darwin*). To CHECK is esp. to stop or arrest partially or temporarily; as, "Reins of light *check* their unearthly speed" (*Shelley*); "clogs to *check* and retard the headlong course of violence" (*Burke*). See CEASE, CLOSE.

to stop a gap, to secure a weak point; to repair a defect. — **to s. off.** **a** *Founding.* To fill in solid (a part of a mold) where a part of the cavity left by the pattern is not wanted for the casting. **b** *Electroplating, etc.* = TO STOP OUT **a**. — **to s. out.** **a** *Etching, etc.* To cover with a protecting coat of varnish (the parts of a plate that are not to be acted upon in the bath). **b** *Electrotyping.* To sear with a hot iron (a portion of the mold on which no deposit is

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esp., grayish or bluish gray. — **stone'-col'ored,** *or* **-col'oured,** *a.*

stone coral. = STONY CORAL.

stone crawfish *or* **crayfish.** A fresh-water crawfish (*Astacus torrentium*) of central Europe.

stone'cray' (stōn'krā'), *n.* [*stone* + *cray* a disease of hawks, F. *crate*, lit., chalk, L. *creta.*] A distemper in hawks.

stone crush. = STONE BRUISE.

stone'-dead' (87), *a.* As dead as a stone. [stone.]

stone'-deaf' (87), *a.* As deaf as a

stone devil. The hellgramite. *Local, U. S.* [*Obs. Cant.*]

stone'dou'blet, *n.* A prison.

stone falcon. The merlin.

stone fence. An alcoholic mixed drink, esp. applejack and cider. *Cant.* [Wall rue.]

stone fern. **a** The ceterach. **b**

stone'gall' (-gôl'), **stone'gale** (-gāl), *n.* [Cf. D. *steengal*, G. *steingall.* See STANNEL.] The kestrel. *Local, Eng.*

stone grig. A lamprey. *Local, Eng.*

stone hammer. A hammer for breaking stones, having a face at one end, and a blunt edge, parallel with the handle, at the other.

stone'hand', *n. Print.* One who does stonework.

stone'hatch', *n.* The common ring plover. *Local, Eng.*

stone hawk. The merlin;—from its habit of sitting on rocks.

stone'head', *n.* Bedrock. *Eng*

stone'-heart'ed, *a.* Stony-hearted.

stone'horse', *n.* The common stonecrop. *Obs.*

stone'-horse', *or* **stoned'-horse',** *n.* Stallion. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

stoneist, *p. p.* of STONISH. *Obs.*

stone'jug', *n.* A prison. *Cant.*

stone leek. The Welsh onion.

stone'less, *a.* See -LESS.

stone lifter. A fish (*Kathetostoma lævæ*) of the group Jugulares of Australia and New Zealand. It is popularly supposed to turn over large stones in searching for food.

stone lily. A fossil crinoid.

stone lime. Quicklime obtained in stony form by calcining limestone or marble.

stone lugger. A stone roller (fish).

stone'man (stōn'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. *Print.* A stonehand.

stone'man, *n.* A cairn.

stone'ma'son. *n., or* **stone mason.** A mason who works or builds in stone.

stone mill. a = BREAKER, *n.*, 1 a. **b** A stone-dressing machine. **c** A flour mill with buhrstones instead of steel rollers.

stone mint. = DITTANY **c**.

ston'en (stōn'n), *a.* [From ME. *ston* stone; cf. AS. *stǽnen.*] Made of stone. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stone oak. A Japanese oak (*Quercus javensis*) having hard, ridged acorns.

stone ocher *or* **ochre.** Ocher found in hard, globular masses.

stone oil. Rock oil; petroleum.

stone owl. The Acadian owl. *Local, U. S.*

stone parsley. **a** A slender apiaceous herb (*Sison amomum*) native of Europe and Asia Minor, with aromatic seeds used as a condiment. **b** Any apiaceous plant of the genus *Seseli.*

stone'peck'er, *n. Shetland I.* **a** The common turnstone. **b** The purple sandpiper.

stone perch. The ruff (fish).

stone picker. A kind of fork for picking stones from dirt, etc.

stone pit. A quarry where stones are dug. [like stone.]

stone pitch. Pitch that is hard,

stone priest. A lewd priest. *Obs.*

stone rag. A foliaceous lichen (*Parmelia saxatilis*) found on trees, rocks, etc.

stone raw. Var. of STONE RAG.

ston'ern (stōn'ẽrn), *a.* Stonen. *Scot.*

stone'root', *n.* The horse balm.

stone rue. The wall rue.

stone'seed', *n.* = STONEWEED.

stone'shot', *n.* The distance to which a stone may be shot.

stone'smatch', **stone'smich'** (-smĭch'), **stone'-smick'le** (-smĭk''l), **stone'smitch',** **stone'smith',** *n.* The stonechat. *Dial. Eng.*

stone snipe. **a** The greater yellowlegs. *U. S.* **b** A stone plover.

stone's throw. = STONE'S CAST.

stone'-still', *a.* As still as a stone.

Stone's trout. The nissuee trout.

stone sucker. A lamprey.

stone thrush. The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*

stone'wall'er, *n.* One who stonewalls [No. 14 A. W. G.]

stone wire. Wire smaller than

stone'wise' (stōn'wīz'), *adv.* In the manner of a stone. *Rare.*

stoney. + STONY, *v.*

stone'yard', *n.* A yard in which stones are cut, shaped, broken, or the like.

stone yellow. Yellow ocher.

stong (stŏng). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STANG.

stongen. Obs. p. p. of STING.

stonien. + STUN.

ston'i-fy (stōn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*stone* + *-fy.*] To petrify. *Obs.* — **ston'i-fi'a-ble** (-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a. Obs.*

ston'i-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of STONY.

ston'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ston'ish (stŏn'ĭsh), *a.* Like stone; stony. *Rare.*

ston'ish (stŏn'ĭsh), **ston'ishment,** etc. Aphetic for ASTONISH, etc. *Obs.*

stonk. Obs. pres. of STINK.

stont. Obs. pres. indic., 3d pers. sing., & pret. of STAND.

stonte. + STOUND. [NY. *Obs.*

stony, *v. t.* Aphetic for ASTONYSHES. + STONISH, *v.*

stood. + STUD. [STAND.

stood (stōōd), *pret. & p. p.* of **stood'en** (stōōd'n). Scot. & dial. Eng. p. p. of STAND.

stoof (shtōf), *n.* [G. *stof.*] See MEASURE.

stook (stōōk), *n.* [Cf. LG. *stuke* a heap, bundle, G. *stauche* a truss, bundle, as of flax.] A shock of sheaves. — *v. t. & i.* To make up in stooks, as sheaves of grain. — **stook'er,** *n. All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stool, stoole. + STOLE.

stool bed. *Ordnance.* The support for the stool of old-time naval gun carriages. *Obs.*

stool end. *Mining.* A supporting pillar of rock.

stoom (stōōm). Var. of STUM.

stoon. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STONE. [STONISH, to stun.]

stoon (stōōn). Scot. var. of

stoond (*Scot.* stōōnd, stōōn). Obs. or Scot. var. of STOUND.

stoond, *n.* [Cf. STAND, *n.* & *v.*] Pitcher; waterpot. *Obs.*

stoonde. + STAND.

stoonen. + STONEN. [URE.

stoop (stūp), *n.* [D.] See MEASstoop. Var. of STOUP, a flagon.

stoop'er, *n.* One that stoops.

stoop'-gal'lant, *a.* That humbles gallants. *Obs.*

stoop'ing, *p. ppr. & vb. n.* of STOOP. — **stoop'ing-ly,** *adv.*

stoopt Stooped. *Ref. Sp.*

stoor. Var. of STOUR, *n.* & *v.*

stoor. Obs. or Scot. of STOUR, *a.*

stoor. stoore. + STORE.

stoor'y (stōōr'ĭ), *n.* Also *stoorey.* [Cf. dial. *stoor, stour* to stir, E. STIR.] A mixture of ale and oatmeal, warmed and sweetened. *Dial. Eng.* [of STOUT.

stoot (stōōt). Scot. & dial. Eng.

stoote. + STUT.

stooth, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *stoð.*] A post or stud. *Obs.* — (*d i a l.* stōōth), *v. t.* To lath and plaster *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stooth'ing, *n.* A partition of lath and plaster. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [of STOVE.

stoove. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

stop. Var. of STOPE.

stop. Obs. pret. of STEP.

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wanted). **c** *Photog.* In retouching, to remove (any part not to be printed). **d** *Theaters.* To cover (teeth) with black wax to make them invisible. — **to stop the mouth,** to silence or be silent; hence, to confound.

The mouth of them that speak lies shall be *stopped.* *Ps.* lxiii. 11.

stop (stŏp), *v. i.* **1.** To cease to go on; to stand still; halt. **2.** To cease from any motion, or course of action.

Stop, while ye may, suspend your mad career! *Cowper.*

3. To spend a short time; to stay; to tarry; to reside temporarily; as, to *stop* with a friend. *Colloq.* **4.** In fine woodwork, to bring up a molding, etc., against a flat or curved surface.

Syn. — See STAY, CEASE.

to stop off, to interrupt one's progress or journey by staying at some place briefly or incidentally. *Colloq.* — **to s. out,** to stay away from one's lodgings all night. *Colloq.* — **to s. over,** to break one's journey; esp., to stop at a place after the departure of the conveyance on which one came, intending to proceed on one leaving later. *Colloq., U. S.*

stop, *n.* **1** Act of stopping, or state of being stopped; hindrance of progress or of action; check; obstruction.

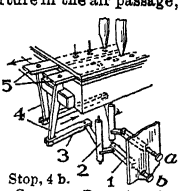
It is doubtful whether it contributed anything to the *stop* of the infection. *De Foe.*

2. That which stops, impedes, or obstructs; an obstacle; an impediment; an obstruction; specif., **a** weir.

A fatal *stop* traversed their headlong course. *Daniel.*

3. *Mech., Arch., etc.* **a** A device, or piece, as a pin, block, pawl, strip of wood, etc., for arresting or limiting motion, or for determining the position to which a part shall be brought. **b** *Mach.* A short feather key. **c** A bookbinder's tool used in stopping a line, etc., at its intersection with another. **d** *Lace Manuf.* A junction of several warp threads, used as a basis for measurement in Jacquard weaving.

4. *Music.* **a** The closing of an aperture in the air passage, or pressure of the finger upon the string, of an instrument, so as to alter the pitch of its tone; hence, any contrivance by which the pitch of an instrument is so regulated. **b** A graduated set of organ pipes of like kind and tone quality. A **complete stop** has one pipe at least for each digital, usually 61 for a manual and 27 or 30 for the pedal keyboard; a **partial stop** has pipes for only part of its keyboard compass; a **mixture stop** has more than one pipe to each digital. Stops are classed as **foundation,** or **mutation, stops** according as their tones correspond with the regular pitch of the digitals, or are at some fixed interval — as a fifth, or one or more octaves, from that pitch. Foundation stops are commonly called *8-feet stops,* from the approximate length of an open pipe sounding C (see 5th PITCH, 12). Mutation stops are either correspondingly called *16-ft., 4-ft.,* etc., or by the mutation produced, as *octave, twelfth, quint,* etc. Stops have many specific names, as *diapason, principal, melodia,* etc., often from the instrument they imitate, as *trombone, fagotto.* (See also FLUE PIPE, REED PIPE.) **c** A corresponding set of vibrators or reeds of a reed organ. **d** A stop knob. Stops controlling a register of pipes are often called **speaking stops,** as distinguished from the **mechanical stops** controlling the couplers, etc. **e** *pl.* The handles in a harpsichord, controlling levers which change the position of the jacks so as to modify the tones produced.



Stop, 4 b. Common Drawstop Action of an Organ. 1 Drawstop; 2 Trundle; 3 Trace; 4 Levers; 5 Sliders; *a, b* Stop Knobs, *a* being drawn, and causing the holes in the Slider to come under the openings for the pipes.

5. A mark of punctuation. See PUNCTUATION.

6. *Naut.* **a** A piece of small line, or the like, used to bind or secure something; as, to secure a furled sail with *stops.* **b** A projection on a mast or spar, to support something or keep it from slipping down.

7. *Optics.* A perforated metal plate or other device used in optical instruments to cut off marginal rays of light; a diaphragm; also, the aperture. See DIAPHRAGM, 6.

8. The depression in the face of a dog between the forehead and the nose, conspicuous in the bulldog, pug, etc.

9. *Phon.* **a** Any consonant formed with a complete momentary closure at some point in the voice passage (as between the lips, or between the tongue and palate), the nasal passage also being closed, as *p, b, t, d, k, g;* — called also *stopped,* or *shut,* consonant, *mute, check, plosive, explosive,* or *explodent* and distinguished from *open* consonant or *continuant.* Also, by some, any consonant formed with complete closure of the oral, but not of the nasal, passage, as the nasals *m, n, ng.* See *Guide to Pron.,* §§ 59–61. **b** The oral closure characteristic of a stopped consonant.

10. An order stopping payment of a bank note, check, or the like; also, act or fact of making such an order.

11. *Fencing.* The action of allowing one's opponent to run on one's sword point, instead of parrying and thrusting.

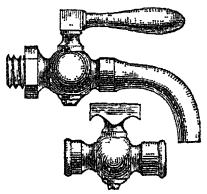
12. *Card Games.* **a** In certain games at cards, as Pope Joan and newmarket, a card in the stock which stops a sequence. **b** *pl.* Newmarket, or a variety of newmarket.

13. *Hunting.* A person who, after the birds are beaten up, prevents them from flying out of range.

Syn. — Cessation, check, obstruction, obstacle, hindrance, impediment, interruption.

stop bead. *Arch.* The molding fastened to the inner side of a window frame, on the face of the pulley stile, completing the groove in which the inner sash is to slide.

stop/cock′ (stŏp′kŏk′), *n.* **1.** A bibcock, faucet, or short pipe, fitted with a turning stopper or plug for permitting or restraining the flow of a liquid or gas; a cock or valve for checking or regulating the flow through or from a pipe, etc. **2.** The turning plug, stopper, or spigot of a faucet. *Rare.*


Two forms of Stopcock.

stope (stōp), *n.* [Akin to STEP, *n. & v. t.*; cf. ME. *stape* step.] *Mining.* **a** An excavation for the extraction of ore stepwise, like a rude staircase, of which the ore constitutes the stairs. In *overhand stoping* the staircase is inverted, and the ore is in the roof of the stope; in *underhand stoping,* it is at the bottom. See MINE, *Illust.* **b** Hence, any excavation for extraction of ore, as *disting.* from a shaft, drift, airway, etc.

The word *stope* is equivalent to step, and the term *stoping* means working away any deposit in a series of steps. Underhand or bottom *stopes* are workings arranged like the steps of a staircase seen from above, whilst overhand or back *stopes* are like similar steps seen from underneath. *Encyc. Brit.*

stope, *v. t.*; STOPED (stōpt); STOP′ING (stōp′ĭng). *Mining.* To extract (ore) from a stope; loosely, to extract (ore) otherwise underground; — also used intransitively.

stop′-gap′, *n.* That which closes or fills up an opening or gap; hence, a temporary expedient.

Moral prejudices are the *stop-gaps* of virtue. *Hare.*

stop knob. One of the handles of an organ, by which the player draws or shuts off a particular stop, or controls a coupler, bell signal, tremolo, etc.

stop motion. *Mach.* A device for stopping a machine or a part, either automatically or at will.

stop order. *Finance.* An order that aims to limit losses by fixing a figure at which purchases shall be sold or sales bought in, as where stock is bought at 100 and the broker is directed to sell if the market price drops to 98.

stop′-o′ver, *n.* Act or privilege of stopping over. *Cant.*

stop′page (stŏp′ăj), *n.* Act of stopping, or arresting motion, progress, or action; also, state of being stopped.

stoppage at source, *Taxation,* the levying of taxes on the thing sought to be taxed at its source rather than on the person who receives the benefit or substance of it, as where a tax is levied on incomes before they are paid. — **s. in transitu** *or* **in transit,** *Law,* the act of a vendor of goods in arresting them while on their way to the vendee and resuming possession of them. The vendor, on discovering that the vendee is insolvent, has a right to do this at any time before delivery, and to determine the contract.

stop′per (stŏp′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stops, fills up, closes, shuts, hinders, obstructs, or the like, as a cork or plug, a bung, etc.

2. Specif.: *Naut.* **a** A short piece of rope having a knot and lanyard at one end, with a hook at the other. **b** A length of rope or chain, or any contrivance, used to secure a rope or chain or to check it while running.

3. Any of several myrtaceous trees of the genus *Eugenia,* of Florida and the West Indies; also, the related *Chytraculia chytraculia.* They have hard, close-grained wood.

stop′per, *v. t.*; STOP′PERED (-ẽrd); STOP′PER-ING. **1.** To close or to secure with a stopper or stoppers; as, to *stopper* a bottle; to *stopper* a rope.

2. Specif., *Metal.,* to close the mouth of (a mold filled with molten steel for a steel ingot) by filling in the top with sand, and covering with an iron plate.

stop′ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STOP. Hence: *n.* Act of one that stops; also, that which stops; specif.: **a** Material for stopping up or filling in a fissure, cavity, or the like, as filling for a tooth or packing for a horse's foot. **b** *Mining.* A partition or door to direct or prevent an air current.

stopping oyster, an unanswerable retort. *Obs.*

stop′ple (stŏp′l), *n.* [ME. *stoppel.* See STOP, *n. & v. t.*] That which stops or closes an aperture, as the mouth of a vessel; a stopper; specif., a plug for closing a finger hole in a flute or flageolet to change the scale.

stop′ple, *v. t.*; STOP′PLED (-ld); STOP′PLING (-lĭng). To close the mouth of with or as with a stopple.

stop valve. A valve closed or opened at will, as by hand, for preventing or regulating flow, as of a liquid in a pipe; — *disting.* from a valve operated by the action of the fluid it restrains; specif., the valve, in an engine steam pipe, for controlling or checking the passage of steam.

stop watch. A watch having a hand or hands that can be started or stopped at will, as by pressing a small button on the edge of the watch, to register the exact time, as of a race. Cf. FLYBACK, *a.*; INDEPENDENT SECONDS WATCH.

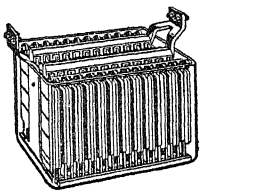
stor′age (stōr′ĕj; 201), *n.* **1.** Act of storing, or state of being stored; specif., the safe keeping of goods in a warehouse or other depository.

2. Space for the safe keeping of goods.

3. The price charged for keeping goods in a storehouse.

4. *Elec.* The production, by means of electric energy, of certain chemical reactions which, when allowed to reverse themselves, generate electricity again without serious loss.

storage battery. *Elec.* A battery for the so-called storage of electricity; — called also *secondary battery,* and *accumulator.* In the common kind the electrodes are lead plates surrounded by dilute sulphuric acid. On charging the battery the lead sulphate on the plates is reduced at the negative electrode to spongy lead and oxidized at the positive to lead dioxide. During discharge lead sulphate is formed. One cell usually contains several plates. Those of the **Planté type** (after the original cell of Planté) have the active material formed on the plates chemically, those of the **pasted type** have the material applied to their plates or grids in a paste. In a storage cell invented by Edison the plates are perforated cases of nickel, containing nickel oxide and finely divided iron respectively, and surrounded by an alkaline solution.


Storage Battery.

sto′rax (stō′răks; 201), *n.* [L. *storax, styrax,* Gr. *στύραξ.* Cf. STYRAX.] **1.** A resin derived from various styracaceous trees, esp. *Styrax officinalis.* It was in former times much used for incense, but no longer occurs in commerce.

2. A balsam obtained from the bark of *Liquidambar orientalis* as a grayish brown, honeylike liquid containing resin, styrene, cinnamic acid, etc., fragrant, and used as an expectorant and sometimes in perfumery. It is called also *liquid storax,* to distinguish it from the storax of the ancients. Cf. LIQUIDAMBAR, 2. Also, a similar balsam from the American sweet gum (*L. styraciflua*).

store (stōr; 201), *n.* [ME. *stor, stoor,* OF. *estor,* provisions, supplies, fr. *estorer* to store. See STORE, *v. t.*] **1.** That which is accumulated, or massed together; a source from which supplies may be drawn; a reserve fund; as, a *store* of provisions; a *store* of knowledge.

2. Specif., *pl.*, articles, esp. of food, accumulated for some specific object; supplies, as of provisions, arms, ammunition, etc.; as, the *stores* of an army, a ship, a family.

3. Hence, an abundance; a great quantity or number.

4. A place of deposit for goods, esp. for large quantities; a storehouse; warehouse; magazine.

5. Any place where goods are kept for sale, whether by wholesale or retail; a shop. See *Note* under SHOP, *n.*, 1. *Chiefly U. S. & British Colonies.*

6. A sheep, steer, cow, or pig acquired for fattening; — also attributive; as, *store* cattle. *Scot. & Australasia.*

in store, in a state of accumulation; in keeping; hence, in readiness. "I have better news *in store* for thee." *Shak.*

store (stōr; 201), *v. t.*; STORED (stōrd); STOR′ING (stōr′ĭng). [ME. *storen,* OF. *estorer* to construct, restore, store, LL. *staurare,* for L. *instaurare* to renew, restore; *in* + *staurare* (in comp.). Cf. INSTORE, INSTAURATE, RESTORE, STORY a floor.] **1.** To restore. *Obs.*

2. To furnish; provide; supply; esp., to stock or furnish against a future time; as, to *store* a ship with provisions.

Her mind with thousand virtues *stored.* *Prior.*

3. To collect as a reserved supply; to accumulate; to lay away; as, to *store* vegetables for winter use; — sometimes with *up;* as, to *store* up energy.

4. To deposit in a store, warehouse, or other building, for preservation; to warehouse; as, to *store* goods.

stored (stōrd; 201), *pret. & p. p.* of STORE. Specif.: *p. a.* Collected or accumulated as a reserve supply. — **stored coppice,** *Forestry,* a coppice under standards.

store′house′ (stōr′hous′; 201), *n.* **1.** A building for storing goods, esp. provisions; magazine; warehouse; store.

2. A mass or quantity laid up; a supply. *Obs.*

store′keep′er (-kēp′ẽr), *n.* One who keeps a "store" (sense 5); a shopkeeper. *U. S.* — **store′keep′ing,** *n.*

store′man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man having stores of goods in charge.

2. A man who stores goods, as in a storehouse.

store′room′ (-rōōm′), *n.* **1.** A room for the storing of supplies or other articles, esp. of a household or a ship.

2. Space for storing in a storehouse or repository.

store′ship′ (-shĭp′), *n.* A naval vessel used to carry stores.

sto′ried (stō′rĭd; 201), *a.* [From 1st STORY.] Having (such or so many) stories; as, a two-*storied* house.

sto′ried, *pret. & p. p.* of STORY. Specif.: *p. a.* [From 2d STORY.] **1.** Told in a story.

2. Having a history; celebrated in story or history; interesting from the stories which pertain to it.

The trophied arches, *storied* halls, invade. *Pope.*

3. Adorned with designs representing scenes from story or history; as, a *storied* frieze; a *storied* tapestry.

sto′ri-ette′ (stō′rĭ-ĕt′; 201), *n.* [*story* + *-ette.*] A little story; a short tale. *Cant.*

stork (stôrk), *n.* [AS. *storc;* akin to G. *storch,* OHG. *storah,* Icel. *storkr,* Dan. & Sw. *stork,* and perh. to Gr. *τόργος* a vulture.] Any of various large (often very large), mostly Old World, wading birds having a long, stout bill, constituting the family Ciconiidæ, allied to the ibises and herons. The common European white stork (*Ciconia alba*), the best-known species, is white with black wing quills and greater coverts. It nests about buildings and returns year after year to the same nesting site, esp. in Belgium, Holland, and Germany, where it is protected. It is of irregular occurrence in England and rare in France. The black stork (*C. nigra*), brownish black with white under parts, also inhabits Europe but shuns settled districts. Other members of the family are the adjutants, marabous, openbill, jabiru, saddle-billed stork, and wood ibises (which see). Except the American wood ibis, common in the southern


European White Stork (*Ciconia alba*).

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stop (stŏp), *n.* [AS. *stoppa.*] A wooden mug or bucket. *Obs.*

stop clock. A clock, used for timing, that can be stopped and started at will like a stop watch.

stop′-cyl′in-der press. A press, for woodcut and color work, in which the cylinder stops at a certain point for accuracy in feeding and inking. [dice. *Obs.*]

stop′dice′, *n.* A kind of false

stop drill. *Mech.* A drill with a collar on its shank to limit the depth of penetration. [post.]

stope (stōp). Dial. Eng. of STOOP, **stope, stopen.** + *staven,* obs. p. p. of STEP.

stope drill *Mining.* A portable rock drill, usually operated by compressed air, for drilling in confined quarters, as in stoping.

stopel. + STOPPLE.

stop finger. A faller wire in a silk-doubling machine.

stop′hound′, *n.* A dog trained to hunt slowly and to stop upon signal from the huntsman.

stop′ing (stōp′ĭng), *p. pr & vb. n.* of STOPE.

stop′l. Stopple. *Ref. Sp.*

stop′less, *a.* **a** Not to be stopped. **b** Having no stop or stops. — **stop′less-ness,** *n. Both Rare.*

stop′-loss′ or′der. *Finance.* = STOP ORDER.

stop needle. *Surg.* A needle with an appliance to prevent penetrating beyond a certain distance.

stop net *or* **seine.** A smaller seine fastened to a larger one.

stop′-off′, *n.* Act or privilege of stopping off *Colloq.*

stop′-o′pen, *n. Phon.* = AFFRICATE. *H. Sweet.*

stopped (stŏpt), *pret. & p. p.* of STOP — **stopped consonant,** *Phon.,* a stop. See STOP, *n.*, 9. — **s. flute,** *Arch. & Furniture,* a flute partly filled up. [STOPPLE.]

stop′pel. Obs. or dial. Eng. of stop′pen. + STOP.

stopper bolt. *Naut.* A large ringbolt to which the deck stoppers are hooked.

stopper hole. In a puddling furnace, the hole through which the rabble is introduced.

stopper knot. See 2d KNOT, 1.

stop′per-less, *a.* See -LESS.

stopping knife. A tool having a broad, stiff, spear-shaped blade, to stop cracks, etc., with putty.

stop′pit (stŏp′ĭt). Scot. var. of *stopped,* p. p of STOP

stop plank. Any of a set of planks set in grooves to form a sort of dam. See FLASHBOARD.

stop plate. A plate serving as an end bearing for a railroad-car axle to prevent or limit end play.

stop rod. *Weaving.* A rod which causes a loom to stop by failing to raise a certain catch when the shuttle is stopped in the shed.

stop seine. A stop net.

stop′ship′, *n.* A remora. *Obs.*

stop thrust. *Fencing.* A thrust, instead of a parry, to counter opponent's advance.

stop′wa′ter, *n. Naut.* a Something to retard a vessel's motion, as a sea anchor. **b** Any contrivance for stopping a leak.

stop wheel. *Mech.* A secondary locking wheel in a stop work, as for a watch.

stop work. *Mech.* **a** A device to prevent overwinding. Cf. GENEVA STOP. **b** The mechanism serving to fasten the bolt or knob in a lock or latch in an unlocked or locked position.

stopyl. + STOPPLE

stor + STORE.

stor. Obs. or Scot. of STOUR, *a.*

stor. Dial. Eng. of STOUR, *n. & v.*

stor, *n.* [AS. *stōr,* fr. L. *storax.*] Incense *Obs.* [may be stored.

stor′a-ble (stōr′ā-b'l), *a.* That

stor′a-cif′lu-ous (stōr′ā-sĭf′lōō-ŭs), *a.* [L. *storax, -acis* + *fluere* to flow.] Exuding storax. *Obs.*

storb. + STURB. [STURDY.]

stor′dy. Obs. or dial. Eng of STORY

store. Dial. Eng. var. of STOUR.

store, *v. t.* [ME *storien,* cf. D. *storen* to disturb. See STIR.] To move; stir. *Obs.* [ed. *Obs.*]

store, *a.* Accumulated; hoard-

store (stōr), *n.* [F.] A window shade, esp one that is decorated and of French manufacture.

store clothes. Ready-made clothing. *Colloq., U. S.*

store farm. A stock farm. *Scot.*

— store farmer. *Scot.* [*Scot.*]

store′mas′ter, *n.* Store farmer.

store pay. Payment for goods or work in articles from a shop or store. *Rural, U. S.*

storer, *n.* Standel. *Obs.* [stores.

stor′er (stōr′ẽr), *n.* One that

sto′rey (stō′rĭ). Var. of STORY, of a building.

sto′reyed (-rĭd). Var of STORIED, *a*

stor′ge (stōr′jē ; -gē), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. *στοργή,* fr. *στέργειν* to love.] Parental affection; the instinctive affection which animals have for their young

storgeous, storgin. + STURGEON.

sto′ri-al (stō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. HISTORIAL.] Historical. *Obs.*

sto′ri-at′ed (-ā-t'ĕd), *a.* Historiated.

sto′ri-er (-ẽr), *n.* **a** A historian. *Obs.* **b** A relater of stories. *Archaic.* **c** A liar. *Dial. Eng.*

sto′ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*story* + *-fy.*] To form or tell stories of; to narrate or describe in story. *Obs.*

sto′ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To arrange in stories, as beehives. *Rare.*

sto′ri-ol′o-gy (-ōl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*story* + *-logy.*] The study of folklore. — **sto′ri-ol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

storion. + STURGEON.

United States, the American species are entirely tropical, the jabiru being the only other reaching the Texan border. ☞ According to an old German superstition, a stork passes over a house where a birth is about to take place; hence, the stork is often alluded to as heralding a birth or bringing a child

stork'-billed' (stôrk'bĭld'), *a.* Designating certain long-tailed kingfishers of the genus *Pelargopsis*, the stork-billed kingfishers, of southeastern Asia and the East Indies. The bill is sharp-pointed and has the culmen ridged at the base.

stork's'-bill' (stôrks'bĭl'), *n.* **a** Any geraniaceous plant of the genus *Pelargonium*; — so called in allusion to the beak-like prolongation of the axis of the receptacle. **b** A plant of the related genus *Erodium*, esp. *E. cicutarium*, often distinguished as *hemlock stork's-bill*.

storm (stôrm), *n.* [AS. *storm*; akin to D. *storm*, G. *sturm*, Icel. *stormr*; and perh. to E. *stir*.] **1.** A disturbance of the atmosphere, attended by wind, rain, snow, hail, sleet, or thunder and lightning; hence, often, a heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail, whether accompanied with wind or not.

2. Specif., *Naut.*, a wind of force 11 on Beaufort's scale.

3. A tempestuous shower or furious flight of objects, esp. of missiles violently thrown; as, a *storm* of arrows.

4. A violent agitation of human society; a civil, political, or domestic commotion or tumult.

I will stir up in England some black *storm*. *Shak.*

5. An overwhelming disaster or calamity; any adverse outburst of tumultuous force; violence.

A brave man struggling in the *storms* of fate. *Pope.*

6. A vehement outburst, as of passion, excitement, or other emotion, or of the expression of emotion; as, a *storm* of wrath; a *storm* of sobs.

7. *Mil.* A determined assault on a fortified place.

8. A hard frost; also, a period of snowy and frosty weather. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Tempest; violence, agitation, calamity. See WIND.

Storm'-and-Stress' Pe'ri-od [G. *Sturm und Drang Periode*], in Germany, a period of intellectual convulsion, in the last part of the 18th century, when the nation began to free itself from French literary standards; — so called from a drama, "Sturm und Drang," of Klinger (1752-1831). Goethe's "Goetz von Berlichingen" and Schiller's "Robbers" contributed to this movement.

storm, *v. i.*; STORMED (stôrmd); STORM'ING. **1.** To blow with violence; also, to rain, hail, snow, or the like, usually in a violent manner, or with high wind; — used impersonally; as, it *storms*.

2. To rage; to be in, or exhibit, a violent passion.

The master *storms*, the lady scolds. *Swift.*

3. To rush about or move impetuously, violently, angrily, or the like; as, the mob *stormed* through the streets.

storm, *v. t.* *Mil.* To attack, and attempt to take, by sudden assault; as, to *storm* a fortified town.

storm bird. **a** A petrel, esp. the stormy petrel. **b** A bird thought to presage storms. See STORMCOCK, RAIN BIRD.

storm center *or* **centre.** *Meteor.* The center of the area covered by a storm, esp. the place of lowest pressure in a cyclonic storm. Cf. EYE, 9.

storm flag. *Mil.* In the United States army, the smallest national flag used at posts and flown only in stormy weather. It is of 8 feet fly by 4 feet 2 inches hoist.

storm'ful (stôrm'fo͝ol), *a.* Abounding with storms. — **storm'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **storm'ful-ness**, *n.*

storm glass. A glass vessel, usually a vertical tube, the contents of which are supposed to indicate changes in the weather by changes in their appearance.

storm'-proof' (-pro͞of'), *a.* Proof against storms; capable of keeping out wind, rain, etc.

storm sail. *Naut.* Any of a number of small, strong, heavy sails that are bent and set in stormy weather.

storm signal, *or* **storm warning.** Any signal announcing the approach of a storm, esp. one of marked violence. The United States Weather Bureau uses a square red flag with a central black square. A red pennant above this flag indicates stormwinds from the northeast quadrant; one below it indicates stormwinds from the southeast quadrant. A white pennant above indicates winds from the northwest; below, winds from the southwest. Two red flags with black centers is the hurricane warning. By night a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white below a red, westerly winds. The English storm signals are a cone by day and a triangle of three red lights at night, denoting southerly gales when the cone or triangle apex is below; northerly, when it is above.

storm'y (stôr'mĭ), *a.*; STORM'I-ER (-mĭ-ẽr); STORM'I-EST. **1.** Characterized by, or pertaining to, a storm; subject to storms; tempestuous. "The *stormy* Hebrides." *Milton.*

2. Proceeding from, or characterized by, violent agitation or fury; turbulent; violent; as, a *stormy* sound; *stormy* shocks; a *stormy* life; *stormy* men or passions.

Stormy Cape [Pg. *Cabo Tormentoso*], the Cape of Good Hope; — so called by Dias (1486). — **s. petrel.** See PETREL.

Stor'thing', **Stor'ting'** (stôr'tĭng'), *n.* [Norw. *storting*; *stor* great + *ting* court, court of justice, akin to E. THING.] The Parliament of Norway. It is chosen by direct election and convenes annually. See LEGISLATURE, *Table.*

sto'ry (stō'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Also **sto'rey**; *pl.* STOREYS. [OF. *estoré, estorée*, built, erected, p. p. of *estorer* to build, restore, to store. See STORE, *v. t.*] **1.** A set of rooms on the same floor or level; a floor, or the habitable space between two floors. Also, a horizontal division of a building's exterior considered architecturally, which need not correspond exactly with the stories within. (Cf. MEZZANINE FLOOR) *A story* comprehends the distance from one floor to another; as, a *story* of nine or ten feet elevation. The spaces between floors are numbered in order, from below; as, the lower, second, or third *story*; a building of one *story*, of thirty *stories*.

2. Something resembling, or likened to, a story (def. 1); as, the beehives are arranged in *stories*.

sto'ry, *n.* [ME. *storie*, OF. *estoire*, F. *histoire*, fr. L. *historia*. See HISTORY.] **1.** A connected narration of that which has occurred; a description of past events; a history.

Venice, with its unique city and its impressive *story*. *Ed. Rev.*

2. **a** An account or recital of some incident or event. "To tell sad *stories* of my own mishaps." *Shak.* **b** A report; a statement; as, the man's *story* was not convincing. **c** An account of the career of a particular individual, or of the sequential facts in a given case; also, a group of facts, told or untold, having a particular significance in respect of some person or thing; as, the *story* of my life; the *story* of a mine. **d** An anecdote, esp. an amusing one; as, his speech contained several good *stories*.

3. In literature, a narrative in either prose or verse; a tale, esp. a fictitious narrative less elaborate than a novel.

4. The intrigue or plot of a work of narrative literature; as, a novel better in style than in *story*.

5. In painting, sculpture, tapestry, etc., a scene from legend, history, romance, etc.; — also *storywork*. *Obs.*

6. A fib; a lie; a falsehood; — a euphemism used chiefly by or to children. *Colloq.*

7. Any news article in a periodical. *Cant.*

His "*stories*," as all newspaper writings are called by men who write them, were . . picturesque reading. *R. H. Davis.*

Syn. — STORY, TALE, ANECDOTE. STORY is the general and familiar word; TALE is often elevated or poetical, and frequently connotes more than *story*; an ANECDOTE is a short account of a single incident, esp. in the life of a well-known person; as, an *anecdote* of Lincoln's boyhood; an illustrative or pithy *anecdote*. See NARRATIVE, FABLE.

sto'ry, *v. t.*; STO'RIED (-rĭd); STO'RY-ING. [Cf. OF. *historier*. See STORY, *n.*] **1.** To tell in historical relation; to make the subject of a story; to narrate or describe in story.

It is *storied* of the brazen colossus in Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high. *Bp. Wilkins.*

2. To adorn with a story, or scene from history, etc. See 2d STORY, 5; STORIED, *p. a.*, 3.

sto'ry, *v. i.* To narrate; to tell a story.

story rod. *Carp.* A rod cut to the proposed clear height between finished floor and ceiling, and often marked with minor dimensions, as for door trims, dadoes, etc.

sto'ry-tell'er, *n.* A teller of story or stories; specif.: **a** One who relates anecdotes. **b** One who recites tales orally in public, as in the Levant. **c** A story-writer. **d** A fibber; a liar. *Childish.* — **sto'ry-tell'ing**, *a. & n.*

sto'ry-writ'er (-rīt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A chronicler. *Obs.*

2. A writer of stories, tales, or romance, esp. short stories, as for magazines.

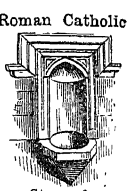
stoss (stŏs; *G.* shtŏs), *a.* [G., a thrust.] *Geol.* Facing toward the direction from which an overriding glacier impinges or impinged; — said of the side of a hill or a knob of rock. Opposed to *lee*.

stot (stŏt), *n.* [Cf. STOAT.] **1.** A young horse. *Obs. or R.*

2. A young bull or ox, esp. one three years old; specif., a steer, or castrated bull. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stoup (stōōp), *n.* Also **stoop**. [ME. *stope*, fr. Scand. or D.; cf. Icel. *staup*, akin to AS. *stēap*, D *stoop*, G. *stauf*, OHG. *stouph*.] **1.** A vessel for liquids; specif.: **a** A small but indefinite measure for liquids, ranging generally from half a pint to two quarts. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** A drinking vessel, esp. a flagon. *Shak.* **c** Hence, the contents of such a drinking vessel.

2. *Eccl.* A basin at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches for containing the holy water with which those who enter, dipping their fingers in it, cross themselves; — called also *holy-water stoup*.



Stoup, 2.

stout (stout), *a.*; STOUT'ER (-ẽr); STOUT'EST. [ME. *stout*, OF. *estout* bold, strong, proud, foolish, prob. fr. L. *stultus* foolish (cf., for the sense changes, E. *foolhardy*); cf. D. *stout* bold, G. *stolz* proud, prob. fr. OF. or L.] **1.** Strong and firm of character; specif.: **a** Brave; courageous; bold.

A *stouter* champion never handled sword. *Shak.*

b Firm; stubborn; persistent. "Resolutely *stout*." *Daniel.*

2. Proud; haughty; arrogant; hard. *Archaic.*

Commonly . . . they that be rich are lofty and *stout*. *Latimer.*

3. Physically or materially strong; specif.: **a** Sturdy; vigorous; lusty, having strength of muscle; as, a *stout* man. **b** Firm; stanch; stable; tough; enduring; as, a *stout* vessel, or cloth. **c** Solid; substantial; strong; as, *stout* liquor.

4. Having a bulky body; thickset; stocky; corpulent.

Syn. — Fat, fleshy, plump, rotund, thickset, stocky, bulky. — STOUT, PORTLY, CORPULENT, OBESE, BURLY. STOUT implies a thickset, bulky figure or build; PORTLY adds to *stout* the implication of a more or less dignified and imposing appearance; CORPULENT (in present usage) and OBESE imply a disfiguring excess of flesh; as, "a very *stout*, puffy man, in buckskins and Hessian boots" (*Thackeray*); "one very *stout* gentleman, whose body and legs looked like half a gigantic roll of flannel, elevated on a couple of inflated pillowcases" (*Dickens*); "a large *portly* figure, belonging to the rotund school, the very beau ideal of an old abbot" (*Jane Welsh Carlyle*); "an elderly gentleman, large and *portly*, and of remarkably dignified demeanor" (*Hawthorne*); "Mrs. Byron . . was a short and *corpulent* person, and rolled considerably in her gait" (*Moore*). BURLY adds to *stout* the implication of sturdiness or bluffness; as, "a *burly*, roaring, roistering blade, of the name of . . Brom Van Brunt" (*Irving*); "*burly*, dozing humblebee" (*Emerson*). See STRONG.

stout, *n.* [See STOUT, *a.*] A strong malt liquor; a strong porter containing a comparatively large amount of dissolved solids and about 6 or 7 per cent of alcohol.

stout'-heart'ed, *a.* Having a stout heart or spirit; brave; courageous. — **stout'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

stove (stōv), *n.* [AS. *stofa* a room for a warm bath, akin to D. *stoof* a foot stove, orig., a heated room, room for a bath, G. *stube* room, OHG. *stuba* a heated room, Icel. *stofa* a room, bathing room, Sw. *stufva*, *stuga*, a room, Dan. *stue*; cf. It. *stufa* stove, room with a stove, OF. *estuve* a room for a bath; of unknown origin. Cf. ESTUFA, STEW, STUFA.] **1.** A house or room artificially warmed or heated; formerly, such a house or room for dwelling in, as a dining room, a parlor, or a bathroom, but now only specif.: **a** *Hort.* A glasshouse or conservatory kept at a high degree of heat for the culture of tropical plants; a hothouse. (Cf. GREENHOUSE, 1.) *Eng.* **b** A drying room, used in various manufactures.

2. Any of various apparatus, commonly made of cast or sheet iron, for generating or retaining heat for warming a room, for culinary purposes, for heating tools, etc., for heating air for a hot blast (see CHECKERWORK, 3), or the like. Stoves may have a receptacle (often lined with fire brick, etc.) for burning solid fuel, as coal, or burners for oil or gas, or they may be heated by electricity, or, in special cases, by the hot gaseous products of combustion from a furnace. In this sense, the term was orig. used in England only of the *foot stove*. Cf. NORWEGIAN STOVE, RANGE, *n.*, 9.

3. A kiln, as for firing pottery or drying minerals.

4. *Naut.* A small channel on the side of a vessel, for the deadeyes of the backstays. *Now Rare.*

stove, *v. t.*; STOVED (stōvd); STOV'ING (stōv'ĭng). **1.** To keep warm, in a house or room, by artificial heat. *Bacon.*

2. **a** To heat or dry in or as in a stove. **b** To stew. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **c** To shut up in or as in a stove. *Obs.*

stove bolt. A long slender bolt, threaded about halfway from the end, and having a snap or flat countersunk head slit for a screw driver.

stove'pipe' (stōv'pīp'), *n.* **1.** Pipe, or a pipe, made up of sheet iron in lengths and angular or curved pieces, —used as a stove chimney or to connect a stove with a flue.

2. Short for STOVEPIPE HAT.

stove plant. A plant which, in temperate climates, requires to be grown in a stove or hothouse.

stow (stō), *v. t.*; STOWED (stōd); STOW'ING. [ME. *stowen*,

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stor'ken (*dial.* stō(r)'kĕn; stû(r)'kĕn), *v.i.* [Cf. Icel. *storkna* coagulate, Norw. dial. *storkna* stiffen.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To grow strong or stout; to thrive. **b** To congeal; to stiffen.

storm'a-ble, *a.* That can be taken by storm.

storm axis. The line joining the lowest points in the isobaric curves of a cyclonic storm.

storm cellar. A cyclone cellar.

storm'cock', *n. Local, Eng.* **a** Missel thrush. **b** Fieldfare. **c** Green woodpecker. **d** Stormy petrel.

storm current. *Meteor.* A local current caused by a storm wind.

stormd. Stormed. *Ref. Sp.*

storm door. *Arch* An extra outside door to prevent the entrance of wind, cold, rain, etc. — **storm entrance, house,** etc.

storm drum. A drum-shaped form of storm signal.

storm'er, *n.* One who storms

storm finch. The stormy petrel. *Local, Brit.* [STORMY.]

storm'i-ly (stôr'mĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of STORM'I-NESS, *n.* See -NESS.

storming party. *Mil.* A party assigned to make the first assault in storming a fortress.

storm jib. *Naut.* See STORM SAIL.

storm kite. A kind of kite for carrying a line ashore from a vessel in distress

storm lane. *Meteor* A narrow belt over which storm centers pass with a certain degree of regularity and with frequency.

storm'less, *a.* See -LESS.

storm mizzen *Naut.* A triangular sail set on a temporary stay abaft the mizzen.

storm petrel. A stormy petrel.

storm stay *Naut* A temporary stay for a storm sail.

storm'ward (stôrm'wẽrd), *a.* Situated toward the point from which the storm comes.

storm'wind' (-wĭnd'), *n.* A heavy wind; a wind that brings a storm; the blast of a storm.

storm window. **a** An additional window placed outside the ordinary window as a protection against severe weather. **b** A dormer window, or other protected window raised from a roof.

‖ **stor-nel'lo** (stôr-nĕl'lō), *n.*, *pl.* -LI (-lē). [It.] A kind of short folk song of the Italians, usually improvised on the name of some natural object as a motive.

storour, *n.* [Cf. dial. *store* kept for fattening or breeding.] An overseer of herds. *Obs. Scot.*

storre. ✝ STAR.

stort. ✝ 1st START. [STARVE.]

storven. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p of STO'RY-BOOK', *n.* A book containing one or more stories, or tales.

sto'ry-work', *n.* See 2d STORY, 5.

stosh (stŏsh), *n.* Fish offal; pomace.

‖ **Stoss'ton'** (shtŏs'tŏn'), *n.* [G.; *stoss* push + *ton* tone, accent.] *Phon.* A glottal stop or catch, esp. a strong one such as the Danish stödtone. *W. Viëtor*

stot. Obs or dial. Eng. of STOAT.

stot (stŏt), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. STUTTER.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1 Stumble; stagger. 2. Bounce; rebound; bound 3. Stammer; stutter.

stotay, *v. i.* [OF. *estouteier* to throw into confusion.] To stagger; stumble; stutter. *Obs.*

stote. ✝ STOT, a horse, etc.

stoter. ✝ STATER.

stoteye. *n.* [Cf. OF. *estoutie.*] Bravery; audacious attack. *Obs.*

stothe. ✝ STODE.

sto-tin'ka (stō-tĭn'ka), *n.*; *pl.* -KI (-kĭ). [Bulgarian.] See COIN.

stotith, *n.* = STOT, bullock *Obs.*

stotte. ✝ STOT, a horse, etc.

stot'ter (stŏt'ẽr), *v. i.* & *n.* [The *v.* is freq. of *stot.*] Stagger; stumble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stot'ter-el (-ĕl), *n.* = STOT, a bullock. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stoude. ✝ *stood*, pret. of STAND.

stouer ✝ STORE, *n.*

stouith. ✝ STOUTH. [of STOOR.]

stouk (stōōk). Scot. & dial. Eng.

stoul (stōōl). Dial. Eng. var. of STOOL, a stump.

stoule. ✝ STOOL.

stoun (stoun). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *stolen*, p. p. of STEAL.

stound. ✝ STOOND.

stound, *p. a.* [Cf. STUN.] Stunned. *Obs.*

stound (dial. stōond, stōon), *v. i.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. STUN.] To be in pain; throb; ache; to thrill. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stound, *n. & v.* [Cf. Norw. dial. & Sw. dial. *stunda* to wait.] Stop; delay. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stound, *n.* [AS. *stund*; akin to D. *stond*, G. *stunde*, Icel. *stund.*] **a** A time, esp. a short time; moment; instant. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial Eng.* **b** Season; occasion; period. *Obs.* — **in a stound.** Suddenly. *Obs.*

stound, *n.* [Cf. STOUND, *v. t.*] *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.* **a** A heavy blow; a twinge; pang; ache; thrill; throb. **b** Grief; sorrow *Obs.* **c** An attack; an assault. *Obs.* **d** Astonishment; amazement; alarm. *Obs.* **e** An amazing sight; apparition. *Obs.*

stound, *v. t.* *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To bruise; to beat severely. **b** To stun, as with a blow or a noise; to benumb. **c** To stupefy; astonish

stound'meal' (stound'mēl'), *adv.* [AS. *stundmēlum.* See STOUND time; -MEAL.] *Obs.* **a** At different times; now and then. **b** Moment by moment; gradually. [a short time. *Obs.*]

stound-while, *n* An instant;

stoune ✝ STONE.

stoup (*dial.* stōōp). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of STOOP.

stoupaille, *n.* [OF. *estoupaille* a stopper, plug.] Stoppage. *Obs.*

stouph. ✝ STUPHE.

stouple. ✝ STUBBLE.

stour (*dial.* stōor). Var. of STOWER *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stour (stōor), *n.* [OF *estour, estor*, tumult, combat, of Teutonic origin. See STORM.] *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Conflict; combat; quarrel; strife. **2.** Agitation; excitement; tumult; commotion; hurry.

3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Opposition; difficulty; hardship; affliction. **b** Agony; throe; paroxysm; fit. **c** Onset; assault; shock; a storm of blows d Encounter; meeting. **4.** A storm; a gale; a stiff breeze. **5** Dust, esp. in the air; chaff; powdery substance. Hence, spray; fog.

stour, *a.* [AS. *stōr*; akin to LG. *stur*, Icel. *stōrr.*] *Obs., Archaic, or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Great; vast; huge **b** Strong; hardy; robust. **c** Violent; fierce. *Obs.* **d** (1) Loud. *Obs.* (2) Hoarse; deep-toned. **e** Severe; austere; stern; rude; rough. **f** Hard; stiff; inflexible. *Obs*

stour, *v.* [Cf. D. *storen* disturb. Cf. STIR.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To stir; to move quickly. **b** To gush or pour out. **c** To rise or drive in a cloudy mass, as dust or spray.

stourb ✝ STURB

stourdy. ✝ STURDY.

stour'ie Var. of STOURY.

stour'ing (stōōr'ĭn), *n.* A sprinkling. *Scot*

stour'li-ness, *n.* [See STOUR, *a.*] Severity; harshness. *Obs.*

stour'ly, *a.* Great; strong. *Obs.*

stour'ly, *adv.* Greatly; strongly; sturdily. *Obs. or Scot.*

stourne. ✝ STERN.

stour'ness, *n.* **a** Greatness; bigness. *Obs. or Scot.* **b** Strength; might. *Obs.*

stour'y (stōōr'ĭ), *a.* Dusty; also, snowy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stoury. ✝ STORY

stout (stout; *dial* stĕ'ōōt), *n.* [AS. *stūt.*] A gnat; midge *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Obs. or Scot*

stout (*Scot.* stōōt), *adv.* Stoutly.

stout (stout), *n.* A shock (of Indian corn). *Local, U. S.*

stout, *v. t.* [OF. *estouter* to be audacious, in A F. to disconcert.] To bully; annoy. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be insolent; flaunt about. *Obs.*

stout'en (-'n), *v. t.* To make stout or robust. *Rare.*

stoutesse, *n.* [See STOUT, *a.*] Valor; bravery. *Obs.*

stouth (stōōth), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *stuldr* theft, E. STEALTH.] **a** Theft; robbery. *Obs.* **b** Stolen pleasure. *Obs.* **c** Stealth. *Scot.*

stouth and routh (stōōth ănd rōōth). Plenty. *Scot.*

stouth'rief' (stōōth'rēf'), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *stuldr* theft, and AS. *rēaf* spoil, booty, E. STEALTH; REAVE.] Orig., forcible theft; robbery; later, as used in indictments (down to 1861), the despoiling of a dwelling house with personal violence to its occupants. *Scot. Obs. or Hist.*

stout'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

stout'ly, *a.* Stout. *Obs.*

stout'ly, *adv* of STOUT.

stout'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

stove (stōv), *v. t.* & *n.* [Cf. Icel. *stūfr* stump, *stūfa* to cut off.] = STOW, cut

stove, *pret. & p. p.* of STAVE.

stove, *n.* A dent, as in a stiff felt hat. *Dial. U. S.*

stove, *v. t.* [See STAVE.] To stave, knock, or push (in); — usually with *in*. *Scot. & Dial.*

stove coal. See COAL, *n.*, 3.

stove glass. Sheet mica for making windows in a stove.

stove'house', *n.* A hothouse; also, a drying chamber.

stov'en (stōv'n). *n.* [AS. *stofn*, akin to Icel. *stofn*.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Tree stump; stock; stem. **b** A sprout or shoot, esp. of colewort or other vegetable.

stovepipe hat. The common tall silk hat. *Colloq., U. S.*

sto'ver, *v. n.* Bristle; stiffen. *Obs.*

sto'ver (stō'vẽr), *n.* [ME. *stover*, OF. *estoveir, estovoir*, necessity, provisions, *prop.* an inf., "to be necessary." Cf. ESTOVERS.] **a** Provision; food. *Obs* **b** Fodder, esp. winter fodder, for cattle, as straw, coarse hay, stubble. *Dial. Eng.*

stov'ies (stōv'ĭz), *n. pl.* [Dial. *stove* to stew; cf. also Gael. *stobhadh* a stew. See STOVE, *n.*] Stewed potatoes; Irish stew. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stow (stō). Dial. Eng of STALL.

stow, *n.* [AS. *stōw.*] **a** A place. *Obs., exc. in Place Names.* **b** An alley. *Obs.*

stow, *n.* Short for STOWBORD.

stow, *n.* [Cf. STOVE.] Apparatus used in tin plating.

stow, *n.* A falconer's call to his bird to return. *Obs.*

stow, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *stōwian* to restrain.] To restrain. *Obs.*

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fr. *stowe* a place, AS. *stōw;* cf. AS. *stōwian* to hold back, Icel. elds*tō* a fireplace, hearth, OFries. *stō* place, and E. *stand.*] **1.** To place or arrange in a compact mass; to put in its proper place, or in a suitable or convenient place; to pack; as, to *stow* freight; to *stow* hay in a mow.
2. To put away in some place; to hide; to lodge.
Foul thief! where hast thou *stowed* my daughter? *Shak.*
3. To arrange anything compactly in; to fill, by packing closely; as, to *stow* a box, car, or the hold of a ship.
4. *Mining.* To fill up, as a stope, with waste.
5. To hold; to contain; to furnish room for.
6. To bestow; grant; commit; intrust. *Obs.*
7. To put aside; cease; as, *stow* that sort of talk. *Slang.*
to stow down. **a** To stow away; specif., to load (oil) on a whaler. **b** To yield as the amount of a stowdown.

stow (stō), *v. i. Chiefly Naut.* To be stowed, as an anchor.

stow'age (stō'āj), *n.* **1.** Act or method of stowing; also, room in which things may be stowed; state of being stowed.
2. That which is stowed or packed. *Beau. & Fl.*
3. Money paid for stowing goods.

stow'a-way' (stō'ȧ-wā'), *n.* One who conceals himself on a vessel, or on a railroad train, to obtain a free passage.

stow'bord (-bōrd), *n.* Also **stow'board.** A breast or heading used for stowing rubbish or waste.

stow'ing (stō'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STOW. Hence: *n. Mining.* A method of working in which the waste is packed into the goaf; also, the material so disposed of.

stra-bis'mic (strȧ-bĭz'mĭk) } *a. Med.* Of, pert. to, or af-
stra-bis'mi-cal (-mĭ-kȧl) } fected with, strabismus.

stra'bis-mom'e-ter (strā'bĭz-mŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*strabismus* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An instrument for measuring the amount of strabismus. — **stra'bis-mom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

stra-bis'mus (strȧ-bĭz'mŭs; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στραβισμός, fr. στραβίζειν to squint, fr. στραβός distorted, squinting.] *Med.* An affection of the eye in which the optic axes cannot be directed to the same object, due to undue contraction or undue relaxation of one or more of the muscles of the eyeball; squinting; cross-eye.

stra-bot'o-my (-bŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. στραβός squinting + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation for curing strabismus by dividing one or more muscles of the eyeball.

strad'dle (străd'l), *v. i.;* STRAD'DLED (-ld); STRAD'DLING (-lĭng). [Prob. for earlier *striddle, stridle,* freq. of *stride.*]
1. To part the legs wide; to stand, sit, or walk with the legs wide apart; esp., to sit astride.
2. To be noncommittal, or to favor, or seem to favor, two apparently opposite sides; to be "on the fence." *Colloq.*
3. To stand with the ends staggered; — said of the spokes of a wagon wheel where they join the hub.
4. In poker, to double the blind.

strad'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To stand, sit, or be astride of.
2. To be noncommittal in regard to, or to favor, or seem to favor, both sides of; as, to *straddle* an issue. *Colloq.*
3. *Finance.* To be both long and short of (the market).
4. In poker, to double (the blind).

strad'dle, *n.* **1.** Act or position of one who straddles; act of standing, sitting, or walking, with the feet wide apart.
2. The distance between the feet or legs of one straddling.
3. A noncommittal or equivocal position. *Colloq.*
4. *Stock Exchanges.* An option giving the holder the double privilege of a "put" and a "call," i. e., the right to demand of the seller, or require that he take, at a certain price, within a certain time, certain securities.
5. In poker, a double blind, or a doubling of the blind.
6. A vertical post, esp. one of those which support a horizontal set in a shaft

straddle mill. *Mech.* A milling cutter with teeth on each (sometimes only one) side as well as on its periphery, commonly used in pairs a fixed distance apart so as to straddle the work, for sizing nuts, boltheads, etc.

strad'dler (străd'lẽr), *n.* One that straddles; as: **a** *Railroads.* A tool that straddles the rail to bear upon the projecting ends of a tie plate, used in driving tie plates into the track. **b** A weeding hoe that straddles a row.

Stra'di-va'ri (strä'dē-vä'rē) } *n.* A stringed instru-
Strad'i-va'ri-us (străd'ĭ-vā'rĭ-ŭs) } ment, esp. a violin, made by Antonio Stradivari (prob. 1644–1737) of Cremona, whose instruments are famed for beauty of tone and design.

strag'gle (străg'l), *v. i.;* STRAG'GLED (-ld); STRAG'GLING (-lĭng). [Prob. fr. *struckle,* freq. of ME. *straken* to roam, to stroke. See STROKE, *v. t.*] **1.** To wander from the direct course or way; to rove; to stray; specif., to wander from the line of march or desert the line of battle.
2. To wander off or become separated from others of its kind; to be, become, or occur as if, dispersed; as, branches that *straggle* out too far. "*Straggling* pistol shots." *Scott.*
The wolf spied out a *straggling* kid. *L'Estrange.*

strag'gler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who straggles, or departs from the company to which he belongs, or from the direct or proper course, as a soldier who wanders from his regiment on the march, or a bird that strays out of its usual range.
2. One who rambles without settled direction; hence, a vagabond or roving shiftless fellow; a tramp. *Shak.*
3. A person or thing conceived of as straggling, or wandering off or separated in some irregular manner from others of the kind; as, crop the *stragglers* in the hedge.

strag'gly (străg'lĭ), *a.* Straggling; spread out or scattered irregularly; as, a *straggly* hamlet; a *straggly* beard.

straight (strāt), *a.;* STRAIGHT'ER (-ẽr); STRAIGHT'EST. [ME. *streizt,* properly p. p. of *strecchen* to stretch, AS. *streht,* p. p. of *strecan* to stretch, to extend. See STRETCH.]
1. Having an invariable direction (*Newcomb*); lying evenly throughout its extent (*Euclid*); — said of a line, or one-dimensional continuum of points, completely determined by any two of its elements (or points), as distinguished from a *curved* line. Points are the elements of linear geometry; points and straight lines, of plane geometry; points, lines, and planes, of space, or the geometry of space (*Hilbert*). Legendre's definition of the *straight line* as "the shortest distance between two points" is illogical and unfortunate. See DISTANCE, 3; DIRECTION, 9.
2. Having the general characteristics of a straight line; as, a *straight* pole, path; — opposed to *curved* and *crooked.* "The crooked shall be made *straight.*" *Is.* xl. 4.
3. Conforming to justice and rectitude; not deviating from truth, fairness, or honesty; upright; as, *straight* dealing; a *straight* man of business.
4. Direct; uninterrupted; unbroken; specif.: **a** Coming direct from a trustworthy source; reliable; as, a *straight* tip. *Slang.* **b** Keeping true to a correct course or method; proceeding directly; as, a *straight* reasoner; *straight* thinking. **c** Candid; frank; as, a *straight* speech. *Colloq.* **d** *Poker, etc.* Composed of cards in a regular sequence, as the ace, king, queen, jack, and ten-spot; as, a *straight* flush.
5. Properly ordered or arranged; free from irregularity or confusion; correctly kept; correct; as, in the general confusion, this room alone was *straight;* a *straight* ledger.
6. Making no exceptions or deviations in one's support of a principle, policy, party, etc.; as, a *straight* Republican or Democrat; also, cast for all the regular candidates of a party; as, a *straight* ballot. *Chiefly Political Cant, U. S.*
7. Unmixed; undiluted; unmodified; as, whisky *straight; straight* Marquis of Queensbury rules. *Slang.*
8. Having a fixed price for each regardless of the number sold; as, cigars ten cents *straight. Slang or Cant, U. S.*
straight angle, an angle of 180 degrees. — **s. arch.** = FLAT ARCH. — **s. face,** a face giving no evidence of emotion, esp. of merriment. — **s. flour.** See FLOUR. — **s. joint.** *Carp.* **a** A continuous floor joint transverse to the length of the boards. **b** A joint without tongues, dowels, or other additional fittings; — called also *square joint.* — **s. paper,** *Com.,* negotiable paper signed or indorsed by one individual. — **s. peen,** a long narrow peen of a hammer, parallel to the shaft. — **s. poker.** See 3d POKER. — **s. sinus,** *Anat.,* a venous sinus along the line of junction of the falx cerebri and tentorium cerebelli. — **s. ticket,** a ticket cast for the regular candidates of a party. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*

straight (strāt), *adv.* In a straight manner; in a direct or uninterrupted course, directly; *Archaic,* immediately; straightway; *Colloq.,* correctly; rightly; as, the arrow went *straight* to the mark; he *straight* denied it.
Everything was going on *straight.* *W. Black*

straight, *n.* **1.** Something straight; specif.: **a** A straight line. **b** (with *the*) The section of a race track between the last turn and the winning post.
2. *Poker, etc.* A straight hand of five cards; a sequence.

straight, *v. t.;* STRAIGHT'ED; STRAIGHT'ING. To straighten. *R.*

straight'a-way' (strāt'ȧ-wā'), *a.* Straightforward; as, a *straightaway* course (in racing); a *straightaway* dash.

straight'a-way', *n.* A straight course, esp. of a race track.

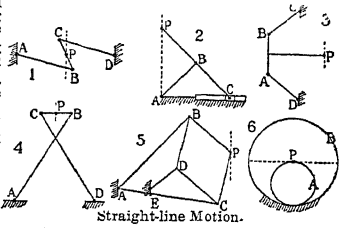
straight'edge' (-ĕj'), *n.* A bar or slip of wood or metal, a board, or the like, having one or more long edges made straight within a desired degree of accuracy, used for testing straight lines and surfaces, drawing straight lines, etc.

straight'en (-n), *v. t.;* -ENED (-nd); -EN-ING. To make straight; as: **a** To reduce from a crooked to a straight form. **b** To make correct; put in order; as, to *straighten* one's affairs or an account. — **to straighten one's face,** to compose one's features.

straight'en, *v. i.* To become straight.

straight'for'ward (-fôr'wẽrd), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course or manner; leading directly onward; hence, honest; frank; candid. — **straight'for'ward-ly, straight'for'ward,** *adv.* — **straight'for'ward-ness,** *n.*

straight'-line', *a.* **1.** *Mech.* Designating a linkage or equivalent device (called **straight-line motion**) designed to produce or copy motion in a straight, or approximately straight, line. Such a device is often called **parallel motion,** a term which strictly applies only to a device for copying straight lines in a parallel line or plane. Principal among straight-line motions are the following: (1) **Watt's** (Fig. 1 in *Illust. AB* = *CD; P,* tracing point, at center of *CB*), an approximate device used in beam engines and Richards's indicator. (2) **Scott-Russell's** (Fig. 2 *AC* fixed; *PC* jointed to *AB* at *B* and to sliding block *C; AB* = *BC* = *PB; P* tracing point). (3) **Robert's** (Fig. 3. *AD, BC* jointed to **T** piece *ABP* at *A* and *B,* and turning at *D* and *C,* respectively; *P* tracing point), an approximate motion which can be made accurate by substituting slots and swiveling blocks for the swinging links. (4) **Che-by'shev's,** *or* **Tche-by'sheff's** (chĕ-bĭsh'ĕfs) (*A, D* fixed joints; *C, B* movable joints; *P* tracing point). (5) **Peau'cel'lier's'** (pō'sĕl'yāz') (*A, E* fixed joints; *B, P, C* movable joints; *P* tracing point), an exact device of seven jointed bars, forming eight links, the join of the fixed centers being kinematically equivalent to a link. The whole linkage, or esp. the figure formed by six links including the four links forming the rhombus and the pair joining the rhombus to the farther fixed center, is called **Peaucellier's cell.** (6) **White's** (A circle rolling inside fixed circle *B* of twice the diameter; *P* tracing point). Proportions not specified are about as drawn.


Straight-line Motion.

2. Designating a form of rotary printing press or machine in which the paper webs travel in approximately horizontal lines from the reel to the folder.

straight'-line' gale. *Meteor.* **a** A gale of several days' duration blowing over the same region and from the same quarter. **b** A long streak of violent wind not related to any deflection of isobars.

straight'-out' (strāt'out'; 87), *a.* Acting without concealment, obliquity, or compromise; hence, unqualified; thoroughgoing; as, *straight-out* resentment. *Colloq., U. S.*

straight'-pull', *a. Firearms.* Having the motion of the bolt straight forward and back, the locking and unlocking being effected without rotation; as, a Lee *straight-pull* rifle.

straight'way' (strāt'wā'), *adv.* Immediately; forthwith.
And *straightway* the damsel arose. *Mark* v. 41, 42.

straight'way', *a. Mech.* Having, or affording, a straight way; as, a *straightway* valve (usually a form of gate valve).

strain (strān), *n.* [ME. *stren, streen, streon,* AS. *strēon* gain, acquisition, begetting; cf. AS. *strēnan, strȳnan, strēonan,* to beget, to obtain, akin to OHG. *striunan* to gain.] **1.** Orig., gain; also, generating; hence, progeny; race; stock; generation; descent; family.
He is of a noble *strain.* *Shak.*
2. Specif.: **a** In domestic animals, those individuals which have a common lineage but not distinguishing characters sufficient to constitute a breed, as horses descended from some well-known sire, or the individuals of a herd which has been inbred. **b** *Hort.* A group of plants differing from the race to which it belongs by no apparent morphological characters, but by some enhanced or improved physiological tendency.
3. **a** Hereditary character, quality, or disposition.
Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which, propagated, spoil the *strain* of a nation *Tillotson.*
b A trace; a streak; a turn; a peculiar element or tendency; as, he has a *strain* of fanaticism.
4. Sort; kind. "The common *strain.*" *Dryden.*
5. **a** The tenor, pervading note, burden, tone, manner, style, of a song, poem, speech, book, etc., or, by extension, of a course of action or conduct; as, he spoke in a noble *strain;* there was a *strain* of woe in his story.
The genius and *strain* of the book of Proverbs. *Tillotson.*
b Mood; temper; as, he was in a philosophizing *strain.*
6. A sustained note or movement; a passage or flight, as of song or the imagination; specif.: **a** A distinct portion of an ode or other poem. **b** *Music.* A complete musical period, often divided off by a double bar; any rounded subdivision of a movement. **c** A melody, tune, or air. **d** A song; a poem.
Syn. — See VEIN.

strain, *v. t.;* STRAINED (strānd); STRAIN'ING. [OF. *estraindre, estreindre,* F *étreindre,* L. *stringere* to draw or bind tight; prob. akin to Gr. στραγγάλη a halter, στράγξ that which is squeezed out, a drop. Cf. STRANGLE, CONSTRAIN, DISTRICT, STRAIT, *a.,* STRESS, STRICT, STRINGENT.] **1.** To draw tight; to extend with effort; to stretch; as, to *strain* a rope; to *strain* the cords of a musical instrument. *Archaic.*
"To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care." *Dryden.*
2. To restrain, curb; confine. *Obs.*
3. To force; constrain.
The quality of mercy is not *strained.* *Shak.*
4. *Mech.* To act upon, in any way, so as to cause change of form or volume, as forces on a beam to bend it.
5. **a** To exert to the utmost; to put to great stress or effort; to use, or cause to act, with extreme vigor; as, to *strain* every nerve in running. **b** To wield; brandish. *Obs.*
6. To stretch beyond its proper limit; to do violence to, in the matter of intent or meaning; as, to *strain* the law.
There can be no other meaning in this expression, however some may pretend to *strain* it. *Swift.*
7. To injure by drawing, stretching, or the exertion of force; as, the gale *strained* the timbers of the ship.
8. To injure, as in the muscles or joints, by causing to make too strong an effort; to harm, as the nervous system or an organ, by overexertion or excessive use; to sprain; as, to *strain* a horse by overloading; to *strain* the wrist.

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stow *v. t.* [See STOVE cut.] To cut; crop; trim. — *n.* **a** A cut or slice. **b** A stump or shoot of a tree. *All Scot. & Dial. Eng*

stow'-boat'ing. *n.* A method of fishing with a stow-net.

stowd. Stowed *Ref. Sp*

stow'down', *n. Naut.* Act of stowing; that which is stowed.

stower. + STORE.

stower. Var. of STOUR, *n & v.*

stow'er (stō'ẽr), *n.* One that stows; esp., one employed in stowing vessels' holds.

stow'er (stou'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. Icel *staurr* a pale, stake.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A thick piece of wood; a post, stake, bar, or pole; specif.: **a** A spear. *Obs.* **b** Round of a ladder. **c** Boat hook.

stow'in (stou'ĭn). Scot. var of *stolen,* p. p. of STEAL.

stowk (stouk). Var. of STOOK. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stowk, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *staak, stok,* noise, *staaka* to make a noise. Sw. dial. *ståka* to make a noise, walk awkwardly.] Trouble; vexation. *Obs.*

stowl (stōl). Dial. Eng. var of STOOL, a stump. [stealth. *Scot.*]

stow'lins (stou'lĭnz), *adv.* By

stowmpe. + STUMP.

stown. + STUN.

stown (stoun). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var of *stolen,* p. p.

stownd. + STOUND.

stow'-net', *n* A funnel-shaped net set in a tideway to catch sprats, commonly having several parts with meshes diminishing in size towards the small end.

stownlen. + STUN.

stown'lins (stoun'lĭnz). Var. of STOWLINS.

stowp (stōp). Dial Eng. var. of STOOP, a post, etc.

stowp + STOUP.

stowre. Var. of STOUR, STOWER.

stowte + STOUT.

stewth (stouth). Var. of STOUTH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stow'-wood', *n. Naut.* Wooden chocks used in stowing casks in the hold

S. T. P. *Abbr.* Sacræ Theologiæ Professor (L., Professor of Sacred Theology).

str. *Abbr.* Steamer.

stra (*dial.* strō, strä). Obs. or dial. Eng var. of STRAW.

straak. Obs pret. of STRIKE.

stra'ber-y (strō'bẽr-ĭ; strä'-). Dial. Eng. var. of STRAWBERRY.

stra'bism (strā'bĭz'm), *n Med.* Strabismus.

stra-bis'mal (strā-bĭz'mȧl), *a.* Strabismic.

stra-bom'e-ter (strā-bŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. στραβός squinting + *-meter. Med.* A strabismometer

strache. + STRETCH.

Strachy, *n* A name or title of uncertain meaning and form occurring only in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" (II. v. 45).

strack (străk) Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of STRIKE.

strack'ling (străk'lĭn), *n.* [Cf. DISTRACT, *a.*] A distracted, giddy, or foolish person; also, a good for nothing. *Dial. Eng.*

strad (străd), *n.* A kind of leather legging or gaiter. *Dial. Eng* [*Obs.*]

stradarolle, *n.* A highwayman.

strad'dle, *adv.* = ASTRADDLE.

strad'dle-bug', *n.* [*straddle* + *bug.*] A long-legged beetle. *Dial.*

strad'dle-leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd'), *a.* Having the legs wide apart; astride of something

strad'dle-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In the fashion of one straddling.

strad'ding (străd'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRADDLE. Specif.: *p. a.* Being arranged alternately in two circles in the hub; — said of spokes. See STRADDLE, *v. i.,* 3, and STAGGER, *v. t.,* 3.

strad'dling, *n.* An Abrahamman. *Obs. Cant.*

strade (*dial.* strād). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of STRIDE.

stra'di-co, *n.* [It.] A kind of Italian magistrate or judge. *Obs.*

strad'i-ot (străd'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [OF. *stradiot, estradiot,* fr. It. *stradiotto,* Gr. στρατιώτης soldier.] A kind of light cavalryman, recruited from Albania, Dalmatia, Greece, etc., and employed in the Venetian and other armies in the 15th and 16th centuries.

strad'l, strad'ld. Straddle; straddled *Ref. Sp.*

strad'o-met'ri-cal (străd'ō-mĕt'rĭ-kȧl). *a.* [It. *strada* street or road + E. *metrical.*] Of, or relating to, the measuring of streets or roads. *R.* [of STRAW.

strae (strā). Scot. & dial. Eng.

straem + STREAM.

straete. + STREET.

strafe (străf), *n. & v.* [Perh. due to confusion of *stray* and *waif.*] Stray; waif. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]

straft, *n.* Bickering; scolding.

strag (străg), *n.* Straggler; vagabond; a stray pigeon. *Dial. Eng.*

strage, *n.* [Cf. L. *strages.*] Slaughter. *Obs.*

strageller. + STRAGGLER. [*R.*]

strag'gle, *n.* **1.** Act of straggling | **2.** A straggling body. *Obs. Scot.*

straggle, *v. t* = RAG, *v. t.,* 2.

strag'gle-tooth', *n.* A misplaced or irregularly formed tooth.

strag'gling (străg'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRAGGLE. — **strag'gling-ly,** *adv*

straggling money *Brit. Nav.* A reward for apprehending stragglers or deserters; pay deducted for absence without leave. *Eng.*

straght. + STRAIGHT.

straghte. Obs. pret. of STRETCH.

strag'l, strag'ld Straggle; straggled. *Ref. Sp.*

strag'u-lum (străg'ū-lŭm), *n.* [L., a spread or covering.] Mantle of a bird. — **strag'u-lar** (-lẽr), *a*

stragyll, *n.* A straggling body

strahte Obs. pret. of STRETCH.

strale. + STRAY.

straif. Obs. pret. of STRIVE.

straight. + STRAIT, *a., n., & v.*

straight'-billed' cur'lew. The marbled godwit. *Local, U. S.*

straight'-cut', *a.* Having the leaves cut lengthwise; — said of certain smoking tobaccos.

straight'-cut', *n.* One who is straight-cut or uncompromising, esp. in adhering to a political party or policy; specif. [*cap.*], one of those Democrats who in 1872 supported Charles O'Conor instead of Horace Greeley for president. *Colloq. or Cant, U. S*

straight'en. + STRAITEN.

straight'en-er, *n.* One that straightens.

straight'forth', *adv* Straightway. *Obs.*

straight'for'wards, *adv.* In a straightforward manner.

straight'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

straight'ly. + STRAITLY.

straight'ly, *adv.* of STRAIGHT.

straight'ness. + STRAITNESS.

straight'ness, *n.* See -NESS

straight'-pight (-pīt'), *a.* Straight or erect. *Obs.*

straight'-spo'ken, *a.* Speaking with directness; plain-spoken. *Colloq., U. S.*

straight'ways' (-wāz'), *adv.* Straightway. *Obs. or R.*

straik. Obs pret. of STRIKE.

straik (*dial.* strāk). Obs. or Scot. & dial.Eng. var of STRAKE, *n.,* STROKE.

straike, *n.* [Cf. STRIKE, *n.,* 3; STRIKE, *v. t.,* 16.] A bushel. *Obs.*

strail, *n.* [AS. *strǣl, strǣgl,* fr.

v. **a** To urge with importunity; to press, as a petition. *Obs. or R. Shak.* **b** To distress; vex. *Obs.*

10. To squeeze; to press closely; to hug; — now usually only in phrase, *to strain to one's breast.*

Evander with a close embrace
Strained his departing friend. *Dryden.*

11. a To press, or cause to pass, through or as through a strainer; to filter through a screen, a cloth, or some porous substance. **b** To remove by filtration or the like; — usually with *out;* as, to *strain* out coffee grounds.

12. To set forth in strains, or song. *Obs. Spenser.*

Syn. — STRAIN, SPRAIN, as here compared, agree in the idea of injury from overstretching or overexertion. But STRAIN is of general application; SPRAIN applies only to muscles or ligaments.

to strain a point, to go beyond the proper limit or rule; to stretch one's authority or conscience; to do a degree of violence to some principle or to one's own feelings. — **to s. courtesy,** to use an excess of civility; — often ironical.

strain (strān), *v. i.* **1.** To make violent efforts; to strive; to stretch with exertion or difficulty; as, he *strains* under the great weight; the eyes *strain* to see the ships.

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little. *Shak.*

2. To act importunately; to press; urge. *Now Rare.*

3. To sustain a strain, wrench, or distortion; as, the ship *strained* in the heavy seas.

4. To pass through or as through a filter, colander, or the like; to be filtered; to percolate; to ooze; as, water *straining* through a sandy soil; the thin soup *strains* easily.

to strain at, to strive after, esp. with extreme effort.

strain, *n.* **1.** Act of straining, or state of being strained; specif.: **a** Excessive tension, physical or mental; also, a force, influence, or state causing such tension; as, the *strain* on a ship's rigging; a *strain* on her strength. **b** Excessive exertion; painful labor; a violent effort.

Whether any poet . . . since Shakespeare has exerted a greater variety of powers with less *strain.* *Landor.*

c The hurt or injury from excessive tension or use, as of the muscles, nerves, or an organ; a sprain; a wrench.

2. *Mech.* **a** Deformation or distortion due to stress or force; specif., linear, areal, or volumetric deformation per unit of length, area, or volume, respectively; in a compound structure, relative slipping between the component parts. **b** Sometimes, stress, thrust, or force generally.

3. *Geom.* Change of shape of a figure when geometrically transformed; deformation.

strained (strānd), *pret. & p. p.* of STRAIN. Hence: *p. a.* **a** Subjected to great or excessive tension; wrenched; weakened; as, *strained* relations. **b** Done or produced with straining or excessive effort; forced; as, *strained* wit.

strain'er (strān'ẽr), *n.* One that strains; a device for straining; specif.: **a** A utensil or device, as a screen, sieve, or filter, to retain or hold back solid pieces or particles while a liquid passes through. Cf. COLANDER. **b** Any of various devices for stretching something to a desired tension. **c** *Basketwork.* A small rod with ends sharpened and bent at right angles, used to keep a stake in position. **d** *Carriage Building.* A strip of wood, a piece of glued canvas, or the like, for reënforcing the back of a panel.

strainer of Hippocrates. = HIPPOCRATES'S BAG.

strain'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRAIN.—**straining arch,** *Arch.,* an archlike construction to resist end thrust, as a flying buttress. — **s. beam** *or* **piece,** *Arch.,* a short piece of timber in a truss, used to hold in place the ends of struts or rafters. See QUEEN-POST, *Illust.* — **s. sill,** *Arch.,* a straining piece superimposed on the tie beam of a truss to resist at each end the foot of a diagonal strut.

strain insulator. *Elec.* A strong form of insulator used to insulate a guy wire supporting a trolley wire or other conductor; — called also *shackle insulator,* or simply *shackle.*

strain sheet. *Arch. & Engin.* A skeleton drawing of a structure, as a roof truss or a bridge, showing the stress to which each member will be subjected.

strait (strāt), *a.;* STRAIT'ER (-ẽr); STRAIT'EST. [ME. *strait, straight, streyt, streit,* OF. *estreit, estroit,* F. *étroit,* fr. L. *strictus* drawn together, close, tight, p. p. of *stringere* to draw tight. Perh. influenced by *straight* not crooked. See 2d STRAIN; cf. STRICT.] **1.** Narrow; not broad.

Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it. *Matt.* vii. 14.

2. a Restricted; limited in space or time. **b** Tight; close; closely fitting.

3. Close; intimate; familiar. *Obs.*

4. Strict; scrupulous; rigorous; exacting.

The *straitest* sect of our religion. *Acts* xxvi. 5 (*Rev. Ver.*).

5. a Distressful; difficult. **b** Straitened; hampered.

To make your *strait* circumstances yet *straiter.* *Secker.*

6. Parsimonious; niggardly; mean. *Obs. Shak.*

7. [Due to confusion of L. *strictus,* p. p., with the ME. p. p. of *stretch,* v.] Drawn, as a sword. *Obs. Chaucer.*

Syn. — See NARROW.

strait, *n.* [ME. *straight, streit,* OF. *estreit.* See STRAIT, *a.*] **1.** A narrow pass or passage. *Obs. or Archaic.*

He brought him through a darksome narrow *strait*
To a broad gate all built of beaten gold. *Spenser.*

2. Specif., *Geog.,* a (comparatively) narrow passageway connecting two large bodies of water; — often in *pl.*

We steered directly through a large outlet which they call a *strait,* though it be fifteen miles broad. *De Foe.*

3. A neck of land; an isthmus. *Rare. Tennyson.*

4. A condition of distressing narrowness or restriction; a situation of perplexity or distress; difficulty; need; — often in *pl.;* as, reduced to great *straits.*

For I am in a *strait* betwixt two. *Phil.* i. 23.

5. *pl. Obs.* **a** Coarse woolen cloth or kersey. **b** Cloth of single width.

strait'en (strāt'n), *v. t.;* -ENED (-'nd); -EN-ING. **1.** To make strait, or narrow; hence, to contract; confine.

2. To make tense, or tight; to tighten. *Obs. or R.*

They *straiten* at each end the cord. *Pope.*

3. To restrict; hamper; as, *straitened* by fetters. *Now Rare.* **b** To afflict, as with difficulty; to distress or embarrass in means or conditions of life; — chiefly in the *p. p.;* as, a man *straitened* in his circumstances.

strait'-jack'et, *n.* A coat of strong material, as canvas, binding the body closely, for restraining the violently insane or delirious, violent criminals, etc. Some confine the arms to the body, others have long sleeves, without openings, which may be tied together. Also called *strait-waistcoat.*

strait'-laced' (-lāst'), *a.* **1. a** Laced tightly or closely, as a bodice or stays. **b** Wearing, or bound with, tight stays or a closely laced bodice.

2. a Restricted; stiff; constrained. *R.* **b** Strict in manners, morals or opinion, esp. in moral or religious views.

Strait-laced persons who deemed it scandalous to look on at "Hamlet" or "Othello." *John Fiske*

strake (strāk), *n.* [Cf. STREAK.] **1.** *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A streak. **b** Specif., a narrow strip, stretch, or the like, as a neck of land, a rut in a road, a crack in a floor.

2. a An iron band by which the fellies of a wheel are secured to each other, being not continuous, as the tire is, but made up of separate pieces. **b** Any of the rings forming the shell of a steam boiler.

3. *Shipbuilding.* One breadth of planks or plates forming a continuous strip on the bottom or sides of a vessel, reaching from the stem to the stern; a streak.

☞ The planks or plates next the keel are called the *garboard strakes;* the strakes at the bilge are the *bilge strakes,* the next, from the water line to the lower port sill, the *wales;* and the upper parts of the sides, the *sheer strakes.*

stra-min'e-ous (strȧ-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stramineus,* fr. *stramen* straw, fr. *sternere, stratum,* to spread out, to strew.] Of or like straw; as: **a** Chaffy; strawy. **b** Having the pale yellowish color of straw.

stra-mo'ni-um (-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *stramonium.*] **a** The thorn apple (*Datura*); esp., the white thorn apple, or Jimson weed. **b** *Pharm.* The dried leaves of the white thorn apple (*Datura stramonium*), used in medicine similarly to belladonna, but esp. in asthma.

strand (strănd), *n.* [AS. *strand;* akin to D., G., Sw., & Dan. *strand,* Icel. *strönd.*] **1.** A shore; specif.: **a** The beach of the ocean, a sea, or an arm of the ocean. **b** The bank of a stream. *Now Rare or Poetic.*

2. A stream; current; also, a channel, as a gutter. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See SHORE.

Strand, the, an important London street from Fleet Street to Trafalgar Square, parallel to and near the Thames.

strand, *v. t.;* STRAND'ED; STRAND'ING. To run on a strand, or aground; as, to *strand* a ship; — often fig.

strand, *v. i.* To drift, or be driven, on shore; to run aground; as, the ship *stranded* at high water; — often fig.

strand (strănd), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *streen* a skein; akin to G. *strähne* a skein, lock of hair, strand of a rope, OHG. *streno.*] Any of the three or more twists, or strings, of which a rope is made; also, a single filament or string.

strand, *v. t.* **1.** To break a strand of (a rope).

2. To form (a rope, etc.) by uniting strands.

3. To weave a strand in, as with a needle in mending a garment; as, to *strand* a stocking; to *strand* a hole or rent.

strand'ing, *p. pr & vb. n.* of STRAND. Hence: *vb. n. Mar. Law.* The action of a ship when running aground upon the strand, a rock, or bottom, so that she is fast for a time; specif., such a running aground as is accidental or done to avoid a worse impending danger, as sinking. Such a stranding charges an insurer with loss in many cases.

strange (strānj), *a.;* STRANG'ER (strān'jẽr); STRANG'EST (-jĕst). [OF. *estrange,* F. *étrange,* fr. L. *extraneus* that is without, external, foreign, fr. *extra* on the outside. See EXTRA; cf. ESTRANGE, EXTRANEOUS.] **1.** Of another country; foreign. *Archaïc.* "*Strange* strands." *Chaucer.*

The knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues. *Ascham.*

2. Of or pertaining to another or others; of or pertaining to some other kind, character, or place. "Foolish hens . . . sitting upon *strange* eggs." *Byron.*

3. Not before known, heard, or seen; new; unfamiliar.

The signet is not *strange* to you. *Shak.*

4. Not according to the common way; exciting curiosity, surprise, or wonder because of novelty; extraordinary; unnatural; queer; as, *strange* garments; *strange* manners.

He is sick of a *strange* fever. *Shak.*

5. Reserved; distant in deportment; also, shy, timid, or coy.

She may be *strange* and shy at first. *Hawthorne.*

6. Unaccustomed; inexperienced; unacquainted.

In thy fortunes am unlearned and *strange.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Unusual, uncommon, unnatural, anomalous, irregular, unexampled, unprecedented, extraordinary, remarkable, whimsical, fantastic, fantastical, droll. — STRANGE, SINGULAR, PECULIAR, ECCENTRIC, ERRATIC, ODD, QUEER, QUAINT, OUTLANDISH. That is STRANGE which is out of the ordinary, familiar, or natural order; SINGULAR often suggests that whose strangeness puzzles one or piques one's curiosity; as, "a soldier, full of *strange* oaths" (*Shak.*); "some *strange* mysterious dream" (*Milton*); "sad and *strange* as in dark summer dawns the earliest pipe of half-awakened birds to dying ears" (*Tennyson*); "It is *singular* that even within the sight of the high towers of Antioch you could lose your way" (*Shelley*); "Pleasure was a by-product of the *singular* chemistry of life" (*Stevenson*). That is PECULIAR, as here compared (see SPECIAL), which carries distinctive qualities to an extreme; the word is often a mere synonym for "odd" or "queer;" ECCENTRIC implies divergence from the beaten track, ERRATIC adds to *eccentric* a stronger implication of caprice, as, a *peculiar* trick of expression; "She was a person of some odd and *peculiar* habits, wore a *singular* dress, and affected wild and solitary haunts" (*Scott*); "his [Carlyle's] taste for the *eccentric,* amorphous, and violent in men" (*Lowell*); the workings of his mind were *erratic.* ODD often differs little from *singular* or *peculiar;* it sometimes suggests an element of the fantastic; that is QUEER which is (esp. oddly) abnormal, or which is dubious or questionable; as, "great men whose *odd* habits it would have been glorious piety to endure" (*G. Eliot*); "His tail cocks up in a very *odd* way" (*Barham*); "our sense of the *odd,* the humorous, the grotesque" (*Lowell*); "Now Elkanah Settle sounds so *queer;* who can expect much from that name?" (*Boswell*); "Alice was not much surprised at this, she was getting so well used to *queer* things happening" (*L. Carroll*); a *queer* transaction. That is QUAINT which is pleasantly odd or (esp.) old-fashioned; that is OUTLANDISH which is uncouth or bizarre; as, "the language . . . *quaint* and old-fashioned" (*Cowper*); an *outlandish* custom. See ANOMALOUS, FANCIFUL, ECCENTRICITY.

strange woman, *Bib.,* a harlot. *Prov.* v. 3.

stran'ger (strān'jẽr), *n.* [OF. *estrangier,* F. *étranger.* See STRANGE.] **1.** One who is strange; specif.: **a** One who comes from a foreign land; a foreigner. *Shak.* **b** One not in the place where his home is; specif., one in the family or house of another as a guest, visitor, or intruder.

Art thou only a *stranger* in Jerusalem? *Luke* xxiv. 18.
Thy *stranger* that is within thy gates *Deut.* xxxi. 12.

c A person who is unknown or with whom one is unacquainted; as, I was befriended by a *stranger.* Hence, one not admitted to fellowship or acquaintance.

My child is yet a *stranger* in the world. *Shak.*

d One ignorant of, or unfamiliar with, a specified object; — with *to.* "A *stranger* to thy thoughts." *Shak.*

2. *Law.* **a** One not privy or party to an act, contract, or title; a mere intruder or intermeddler; one who interferes without right; a third party; a volunteer; as, actual possession of land gives a good title against a *stranger* having no title; as to *strangers,* a mortgage is considered merely as a pledge; a mere *stranger* to the levy. **b** A stranger in blood, that is, a person not closely enough related, or not so circumstanced as, to give rise to the consideration of natural love and affection.

3. Something supposed, or humorously said, to represent a coming stranger, as a piece of tea leaf floating in tea, or a flake of soot hanging on a grate bar. *Dial. or Colloq.*

4. The rock whiting. *Australia.*

Syn. — STRANGER, FOREIGNER, ALIEN. STRANGER, which once meant *foreigner* (cf. the implication of *strange, outlandish*), now commonly applies to one unknown to one or without aquaintance in a given place; a FOREIGNER is one belonging to another nation; ALIEN often denotes specif. a foreign-born resident not a citizen. See EMIGRANT.

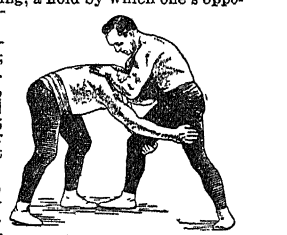
stran'gle (străn'g'l), *v. t.;* STRAN'GLED (-g'ld); STRAN'GLING (-gl'ĭng). [OF. *estrangler,* F. *étrangler,* L. *strangulare,* Gr. στραγγαλᾶν, fr. στραγγάλη a halter, στραγγός twisted, akin to L. *stringere* to draw tight, and perh. to E. *string,* n. Cf. STRAIN, *v.,* STRING.] **1.** To compress the windpipe of (a person or animal) until death results from stoppage of respiration; to choke to death by compressing the throat, as with the hand or a rope; to throttle.

2 To stifle, choke, or suffocate in any manner; esp., to interrupt the breathing of, by entering the windpipe; as, he tried to drink when laughing, and the water *strangled* him.

3. To hinder from appearance or development; to stifle; suppress; repress "*Strangle* such thoughts." *Shak.*

stran'gle, *v. i.* To be strangled, or suffocated.

strangle hold. In wrestling, a hold by which one's opponent is choked. It is usually not allowed.



One form of Strangle Hold.

stran'gu-late (străn'gū-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *strangulare, strangulatum,* to choke. See STRANGLE.] To compress or strangle; specif., *Med.,* to obstruct or compress so as to prevent the passage of fluid.

stran'gu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of STRANGULATE. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** *Med.* Having the circulation stopped by compression; attended with arrest or obstruction of circulation, caused by constriction or compression.

2. *Bot.* Contracted at irregular intervals, as if tied with a ligature; constricted.

strangulated hernia, a hernia so compressed in some part of the channel through which it protrudes as to arrest its circulation and cause swelling of the protruded part.

stran'gu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *strangulatio:* cf. F. *strangulation.* See STRANGLE.] **1.** Act of strangling, or state of being strangled.

2. *Med.* Inordinate compression or constriction of a tube or part, as of the throat, esp. such as causes a suspension of breathing or of the passage of contents.

3. Any abnormal or excessive constriction.

L. *stragulum.* A bedspread; a coverlet. *Obs.* [*Obs. or Dial.*]
strain. Aphetic for DISTRAIN.
strain, *a.* [Cf. OF. *estreint, estraint,* p. p. See 2d STRAIN.] Narrow; strait. *Obs.*
strain'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Violent in action; violent. *Obs.* **2.** Capable of being strained.
strain'a-bly, *adv.* Violently. *Obs.*
strain band. *Naut.* A reënforcing band of canvas on a sail.
strained. Strained. *Ref. Sp.*
strain diagram. = STRAIN SHEET.
strain ellipsoid. An ellipsoid formed from a sphere by strain.
strainer vine. Dishcloth gourd.
strain normal. *Mech.* A line drawn at right angles to the direction of a homogeneous strain.
straint (strānt), *n.* [OF. *estrainte, estreinte,* F. *étreinte.* See 2d STRAIN.] Excessive tension; strain; constraint. *Obs.*
strait (strāt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STRAIGHT.
strait, *adv.* Strictly; rigorously; narrowly; tightly; closely. *Obs.*
strait, *v. t.* **a** To make narrow; to straiten; press; compress. *Obs.* **b** To diminish. *Obs.* **c** To confine; restrict; oppress. *Obs.* **d** To tighten *Scot.* **e** To put to straits; to puzzle. *Obs.*
strait'hand'ed, *a.* Closefisted; miserly. *Obs.* — **strait'hand'edness,** *n. Obs.*
strait'heart'ed, *a.* Narrow-hearted; selfish. *Obs.* [fining.]
strait'lac'ing (-lās'ĭng), *n.* Con-
strait'ly, *adv.* of STRAIT.
strait'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Straits oil (strāts). A second quality of cod-liver oil.
Straits tin. [From the *Strait* of Malakka.] = BANKA TIN.
strait'-waist'coat, *n.* = STRAIT-JACKET.
strait'way'. † STRAIGHTWAY.
strait'work', *n.* Mining by the bord and pillar system.
strake † STRAIKE, a bushel.
strake (strāk). Dial. Eng. var. of STRECK, *a.* [of STREEK.]
strake. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
strake. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STRIKE, STROKE.
strake (strāk), *n.* A trough for washing broken ore, gravel, or sand; a launder. *Cornwall.*
strake, *v. i.* [Cf. STROKE, *v.*, to strike, to rub gently, STRIKE, *v.*] **a** To proceed; move; go. *Obs.* **b** To loiter; stroll; also, wander. *Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*]
strak'y (strāk'ĭ), *a.* Streaked. [*Dial. Eng.*]
strale (strāl). **strall** (strôl), *n.* [AS. *strǽl.*] *Obs.* **a** Arrow; dart. **b** The pupil of the eye.
stralet, *n.* [It *straletto,* dim. of *strale* an arrow.] A dart. *Obs.*
stram (străm), *n.* A hard walk. *Dial. Eng.* [knock. *Dial. Eng.*]
stram, *n., v. t. & i.* Bang; slam; **stram'a-con'.** † STRAMAZON.
stramage, *n.* [LL. *stramagum;* cf. L. *stramen* straw, OF. *estrain.*] Straw; litter. *Obs*
stra-mash' (strȧ-măsh'), *v. t.* [Cf. STRAMAZON.] To smash; break to pieces; destroy. — *n.* Disturbance; broil; a crash; a smash-up *Both Dial. or Slang.*
stra-ma'zo, *n.* [It. *stramazzo.*] Stramazon. *Obs.*
stram'a-zon', *n.* [F. *estramaçon* or It. *stramazzone.*] *Fencing.* A descending cut or slash with the extreme edge of a sword delivered from the wrist. *Obs. or Hist. Egerton Castle.*
stram'mel (străm'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. STRAMAGE, and F. dial. *étrammiller* to scatter (straw).] Straw. *Scot.*
stram'mer (străm'ẽr; străm'-), *n.* [Cf. dial *stram* to stretch, to lie outrageously.] Anything very large; a monstrous lie. *Dial. Eng.*
stram'o-ny (străm'ō-nĭ), *n.* Stramonium.
stramp (strămp), *n., v. i., & v. t* Stamp; trample; tread; tramp. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
strand. † STRIND. [ing.
strand, *n. Mar. Law.* A strand-
strand'age (străn'dĭj), *n.* A tax formerly levied for the use or for the repair of the strand or shore. [ped plover. *Brit.*
strand plover The black-bel-
strand rat. The Cape mole rat of South Africa. See MOLE RAT
strand wolf. The brown hyena
strane. † STRAIN, *v.*
strang. † STRANGE.
strang, *n.* Urine. *Obs. Scot.*
strang (străng). Archaic or Scot. p. p. of STRING.
strang. Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of STRONG. [*or R.*
strange, *adv.* Strangely. *Obs.*
strange, *n. Obs.* **a** A stranger; a foreigner. **b** A reserved or uncommunicative person.
strange (strānj), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. ESTRANGE.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To estrange or be estranged. *Obs* [(at).
2. To wonder or be astonished
strange'ful, *a.* Strange. *Obs.*
strange'ling, *n.* A stranger, as a foundling or other homeless or uncared-for child in a hospital, asylum, or the like
strange'ly, *adv* of STRANGE.
strange'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stran'ger, *n. & t.* Estrange. *Obs.*
stran'ger-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
stran'ger-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
stran'gle, stran'gled. Strangle; strangled. *Ref. Sp.*
stran'gle-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being strangled. *Rare.*
stran'gler (străn'glẽr), *n.* One that strangles. [STRANGLES.
stran'gles (-g'lz), *n.* = BASTARD
stran'gu-late (străn'gū-lĭt), *a. Bot.* Strangulated.

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stran-gu'ri-ous (străŋ-gū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stranguriosus.*] *Med.* Of or pert. to strangury; suffering from strangury.

stran'gu-ry (străŋ'gū-rĭ), *n.* [L. *stranguria*, Gr. στραγγουρία; στράγξ, στραγγός, a drop + οὐρον urine: cf. F. *strangurie.* See STRANGLE; URINE.] **1.** *Med.* A painful discharge of urine, drop by drop, produced by spasmodic muscular contraction of the urethra and bladder.

2. *Hort.* A swelling or other disease in a plant, occasioned by a ligature fastened tightly about it.

strap (străp), *n.* [Var. of *strop*, ME. *strope*, AS. *stropp*, L. *stroppus*, *struppus*, perh. fr. Gr. στρόφος a band or cord, fr στρέφειν to twist, to turn (cf. STROPHE). Cf STROP a strap, a piece of rope.] **1.** A narrow strip of some flexible material, esp. leather, generally fitted with a buckle and used for securing, holding together, etc.

2. Something consisting of, serving as, or resembling, a strap (sense 1); as: **a** A strip of leather used in flogging; hence, act of flogging, as in punishment. **b** Something made of a strap (sense 1), or of a part of one, or a combination of two or more for a particular use; as, a boot *strap*, shawl *strap*, stirrup *strap*. **c** *Mach.* A narrow flexible band or belt, or a thong of hide for use as a belt. See BELT, *n.*, 4. **d** A piece of leather, or strip of wood covered with a suitable material, for sharpening a razor; a strop. **e** A shoulder strap. **f** *Med.* A band, as of adhesive plaster, used to approximate surfaces, as of wounds, or to hold surgical dressings in position. **g** A band or fillet used in strapwork. **h** *Bot.* (1) A ligule. (2) The blade or flat portion of a grass leaf.

3. A narrow strip of anything, as of iron or brass. Specif.: **a** *Carp., Mach., etc.* A band, plate, or loop of metal for clasping and holding timbers, parts of a machine, etc. See ECCENTRIC, *Illust.* Also, a flexible, thin, flat strip of steel or iron, fastened around boxes, crates, bales, etc., for security. **b** *Naut.* (1) A piece of rope or metal passing around a block or deadeye, holding it together and used for fastening it to anything; — called also *strop.* (2) A rope with ends spliced together, used in slinging weights, etc.

4. A bunch, or string, as of fruit. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

5. Credit; "tick." *Slang & Dial. Eng.*

6. A price; that which is payable. *Dial. Eng.*

strap, *v. t.;* STRAPPED (străpt); STRAP'PING. **1.** To beat or chastise with a strap.

2. To secure with a strap; — sometimes with *up* or *down.*

3. To sharpen (a razor) by rubbing on a strap; to strop.

4. To hang, as a criminal; — used also as *v. i. Scot.*

strap-pa'do (străp-pā'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [It. *strappata* a pull, the strappado, fr. *strappare* to pull, fr. G. dial. *strapfen;* cf. G. *straff* tense, stretched, D. *straf.*] **1.** A former punishment or torture, consisting in hoisting the subject by a rope (sometimes fastened to his wrists behind his back) and letting him fall to the length of the rope.

2. A beating with or as with a strap *Rare & Erron.*

strap'per (străp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who uses a strap; specif.: **a** One who harnesses horses, or takes care of horses in a stable. **b** *Railroad Construction.* A workman who bolts the splices, or straps, to the rails; a splicer.

2. One extraordinarily large of its kind. *Slang.*

strap'ping, *p. pr.* of STRAP. Hence: *a.* Tall; strong; lusty; large; as, a *strapping* fellow. *Colloq.*

strap'ping, *vb. n.* of STRAP. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that straps; esp., *Colloq.*, a beating with or as with a strap.

2. Straps collectively; also, material for straps.

3. A narrow band of cloth, generally machine-stitched, used to ornament the seams of a garment.

strapping motion, *Spinning*, a kind of governing motion for a mule to regulate the velocity of the spindles during winding; — so called because actuated by a strap or band. — **s. plate,** a long narrow strip of sheet iron or mild steel used as a strap in making a butt joint with two sections of a wooden main rod for a mine shaft.

strap'work' (străp'wûrk'), *n.* In decorative design, a narrow fillet or band folded, crossed, and sometimes interlaced.

strass (străs), *n.* [After its inventor, a German jeweler: cf. F. *stras.*] A brilliant lead glass used in the manufacture of artificial gems; paste, as a silicate of potassium and lead, often with borax, alumina, white arsenic, etc.

Strass'burg (shträs'bo͝orK; *Angl.* străs'bûrg), *n.* The capital of Alsace-Lorraine. — **Strassburg pie,** pâté de foie gras. — **s. pine,** the silver fir. — **s. turpentine,** a turpentine, resembling Venice turpentine, from Strassburg pine.

strat'a-gem (străt'ȧ-jĕm), *n.* [F. *stratagème*, L. *strategema*, Gr. στρατήγημα, fr. στρατηγεῖν to be leader of an army, fr. στρατηγός a general; στρατος an army (prob. as being spread out; cf. STRATUM) + ἄγειν to lead. See AGENT.] An artifice or trick in war for deceiving the enemy; hence, in general, artifice; deceptive device.

Fit for treasons, *stratagems,* and spoils. *Shak.*

Syn. — See ARTIFICE.

stra'tal (strā'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a stratum or strata.

stra-tam'e-ter (strȧ-tăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*strata* + *-meter.*] An apparatus for surveying a borehole to determine the dip and strike of the strata, and the deviation from the vertical.

stra-te'gic (strȧ-tē'jĭk; -tĕj'ĭk; 277) } *a.* [Gr. στρατηγικός
stra-te'gi-cal (-tē'jĭ-kăl; -tĕj'ĭ-kăl) } of or for a general: cf. F. *stratégique.*] Of or pertaining to strategy; effected, or marked, by strategy. — **stra-te'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

strategic line, *Mil.*, a line the holding or passing of which is involved in a plan of strategy. — **s. point,** *Mil.*, any point or region in the theater of operations which affords an advantage to its possessor, as a pass, crossroads, fortress, etc.

stra-te'gics (strȧ-tē'jĭks), *n.* Strategy.

strat'e-gist (străt'ē-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *stratégiste.*] One skilled in strategy.

stra-te'gus (strȧ-tē'gŭs), **-gos** (-gŏs), *n.; pl.* -GI (-jī), -GOI (-goi). [L. *strategus*, fr. Gr. στρατηγός. See STRATAGEM.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** The leader of an army; a general. **b** A chief magistrate, as of the boule of the Achæan or Ætolian League. Cf. HIPPARCH.

strat'e-gy (străt'ē-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. στρατηγία: cf. F. *stratégie.* See STRATAGEM.] **1.** The science or art of projecting and directing great military movements. See TACTICS.

2. The use of stratagem, or artifice.

strath (stràth), *n.* [Gael. *srath.*] A river valley of considerable size; a valley bottom; — often in composition with the name of the river; as, *Strath* Spey, *Strath*more. *Scot.*

strath'spey' (străth'spā'; străth'spā'), *n.* [From the district of *Strath Spey* in Scotland.] **a** A lively Scottish dance, resembling the reel, but slower. **b** Music for this dance or having its duple rhythm, which is characterized by the Scotch catch, or a converse rhythmic figure.

strat'ic (străt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the order or sequence of strata; stratigraphic.

stra-tic'u-late (strȧ-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [Dim. fr. *stratum.*] *Geol. & Min.* Characterized by thin parallel strata.

strat'i-fi-ca'tion (străt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *stratification.*] Act or process of stratifying, or state of being stratified; specif.: **a** *Geol.* The arrangement of sedimentary rocks in layers. The divisions between the layers, often marking changes in the circumstances of deposition, are called **stratification planes.** **b** *Hort.* The placing of seeds between layers of sand or sawdust, common in the case of seeds requiring to be kept moist or frozen to preserve their vitality and to facilitate germination, as those of many trees. **c** *Bot. & Physiol.* Growth by apposition. **d** *Elec.* Alternate light and dark zones or bands, as those appearing in a vacuum tube through which an electric charge is passing. **e** *Internal-Combustion Engines.* Stratified variation in the richness of the mixture in the cylinder.

strat'i-fied (străt'ĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Arranged in, or composed of, strata, or layers; as, *stratified* rocks. See STRATIFICATION. **stratified discharge,** *Elec.*, a discharge showing stratification, generally produced in an exhausted glass vessel. — **s. thallus,** *Bot.*, in lichenology, a thallus in which the gonidia occupy more than one layer, as in heteromerous species.

strat'i-form (-fôrm), *a. Anat.* Having the form of a stratum; designating a cartilage embedded in a groove in a bone to form a smooth surface over which a tendon passes.

strat'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* STRAT'I-FIED (-fīd); STRAT'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*stratum* + *-fy:* cf. F. *stratifier.*] To form, deposit, or arrange, in strata, or layers.

strat'i-fy, *v. i.* To form, or become arranged, in strata.

stra-tig'ra-pher (strȧ-tĭg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who studies, or who has an expert knowledge of, stratigraphy.

strat'i-graph'ic (străt'ĭ-grăf'ĭk) } *a. Geol.* Of or pertain-
strat'i-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ing to stratigraphy; as, *stratigraphical* evidence. — **strat'i-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stra-tig'ra-phy (strȧ-tĭg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*stratum* + *-graphy.*] **a** The arrangement of strata, esp. as to position and order of sequence. **b** That branch of geology which treats of the arrangement and succession of strata. See GEOLOGY, 1.

stra-toc'ra-cy (-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Gr. στρατός an army + *-cracy:* cf. F. *stratocratie.*] A military government; government based on an army. *Rare.*

stra'to-cu'mu-lus, *n.* [*stratus* + *cumulus.*] *Meteor.* Stratified cumulus, consisting of large balls or rolls of dark cloud which often cover the whole sky, esp. in winter, and give at times an undulated appearance, but do not bring rain.

strat'o-graph'ic (străt'ō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
strat'o-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl) } stratography. — **strat'o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stra-tog'ra-phy (strȧ-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. στρατός an army + *-graphy.*] A description of, or of what belong to, an army.

stra'tum (strā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -TA (-tȧ), E. -TUMS (-tŭmz). [L., fr. *sternere, stratum,* to spread; akin to Gr. στορνύναι to spread, strew. See STREW; cf. ESTRADE, PROSTRATE, STREET.] **1.** *Geol.* A body of sedimentary rock or earth of one kind formed by natural causes and consisting usually of a series of layers lying between beds of other kinds.

2. A bed or layer artificially made; a course.

3. *Biol.* A layer of tissue; esp., one of several superimposed membranes or laminæ that go to make up an organ.

4. Something conceived of as analogous to a stratum of the earth; a layer; as, the lowest *stratum* of society.

‖ **stra'tum ci-ne're-um** (sĭ-nē'rē-ŭm) [NL. *cinereum* ash-colored], *Anat.*, a caplike layer of gray matter in the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina lying just beneath the stratum zonale. — ‖ **s. cor'ne-um** (kôr'nē-ŭm) [L. *corneum* horny], *Anat.*, the outer, more or less horny, part of the epidermis. It may include all the layers superficial to the Malpighian layer, or in a narrower sense only those which lie superficial to the stratum granulosum and stratum lucidum and are entirely horny. — ‖ **s. gra'nu-lo'sum** (grăn'ū-lō'sŭm) [NL. *granulosum* granulous], *Anat.*, a layer of granular cells, containing eleidin (which see), lying immediately above the Malpighian layer in most parts of the epidermis. — ‖ **s. lem-nis'ci** (lĕm-nĭs'ĭ) [L. *lemnisci*, lit., of a hanging ribbon, i. e., of a band of fibers], *Anat.*, a layer of the anterior corpora quadrigemina lying beneath the stratum opticum. It consists of fibers and scattered large nerve cells. — ‖ **stra'tum lu'ci-dum** (lū'sĭ-dŭm) [L. *lucidum* translucent], *Anat.*, a thin, somewhat translucent, layer of cells lying superficial to the stratum granulosum in many parts of the epidermis. — ‖ **s. Mal-pi'ghi-i** (măl-pĭ'gĭ-ī), *Anat.*, the Malpighian layer of the epidermis. — ‖ **s. op'ti-cum** (ŏp'tĭ-kŭm) [NL. *opticum* optic], *Anat.*, a layer composed of fibers and ganglion cells lying below the stratum cinereum in the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina. — ‖ **s. zo-na'le** (zō-nā'lē) [NL. *zonale* zonal], *Anat.*, the layer of white matter which covers the surface of the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina.

stra'tus (strā'tŭs), *n.* [L. *stratus* a spreading out, scattering, fr. *sternere, stratum,* to spread.] *Meteor.* A cloud form characterized by its relatively great horizontal extension and its comparatively low altitude (2,000 to 7,000 feet), as distinguished from cumulo-stratus and cirro-stratus.

straw (strô), *n.* [ME. *straw, stre, stree,* AS. *stréaw,* fr. the root of E. *strew;* akin to OFries. *strē,* D. *stroo,* G. *stroh,* OHG. *strō,* Icel. *strā,* Dan. *straa,* Sw. *strå.* See STREW.]

1. A stalk or stem of grain, as of wheat, rye, oats, barley, or Indian corn; also, a stalk of buckwheat, beans, or peas.

2. Collectively, stalks of grain after threshing, used as bedding for cattle, for packing, or for fodder.

3. a A thing of smallest worth; a mere trifle. **b** A slight fact considered as an indication; as, the dress of a man is a poor *straw* as to his politics.

4. Short for *straw hat* (a hat of straw), STRAW NEEDLE, etc.

5. A long-stemmed clay pipe; a churchwarden. *Slang.*

6. A short narrow strip of pastry; as, cheese *straws.*

straw bail. Worthless bail, as given by irresponsible persons, who swear falsely to ownership of property. The bond given by them is called a **straw bond.** *Colloq., U. S.*

straw'-bass' (-bās'), *a.* [Cf. G. *strohbass*, n.] Designating, or pert. to, the so-called **straw-bass register,** a series of very deep tones of the male voice, considered by some a distinct register below the chest register (cf. REGISTER, *n.*, 7). — *n.* The straw-bass register, or a voice including it.

straw'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz) [AS. *stréawberige; stréaw* straw + *berie* berry; perh. from the resemblance of the runners of the plant to straws.] **a** The juicy edible red fruit of any species of the rosaceous genus *Fragaria*, esp. of a cultivated variety. It is not properly a berry, but an enlarged pulpy receptacle, bearing numerous seedlike achenes. **b** The plant which bears this fruit. Strawberry plants are stemless herbs forming a tuft or crown, with trifoliolate leaves, cymose white flowers, and long slender runners. Cultivated strawberries have been derived from four species: *F. vesca*, the alpine strawberry of Europe; *F. virginiana*, of the eastern United States; *F. chilonensis*, of South America; and *F. moschata*, the hautbois. See FRAGARIA.

strawberry bush. An American celastraceous shrub (*Euonymus americanus*) having crimson pods and seeds with a scarlet aril. Also, the wahoo (*E. atropurpureus*).

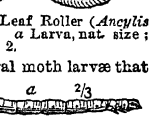
strawberry clover. An Old World clover (*Trifolium fragiferum*) like the white clover, but having an inflated pink or reddish calyx.

strawberry crown borer. A weevil (*Tyloderma fragariæ*) whose larva bores in the crown of the strawberry.



strawberry leaf. **a** The leaf of the strawberry. **b** The symbol of the rank or estate of a duke, because the ducal coronet is twined with strawberry leaves.

strawberry leaf blight. A disease of the strawberry plant caused by the parasitic fungus *Sphærella fragariæ.*



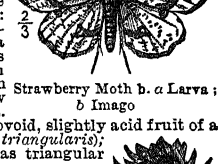
Strawberry Leaf Roller (*Ancylis comptana*). *a* Larva, nat. size; *b* Imago, × 2.

strawberry leaf roller. Any of several moth larvæ that roll up, and feed on, strawberry leaves; also, the moth; esp., *Ancylis comptana* or *Exariema permundana.*



strawberry mark. *Med.* A birthmark somewhat like a strawberry in color.

strawberry moth. Any of several moths whose larvæ feed on strawberry plants; as: **a** A dagger moth (*Apatela oblinita*), whose large hairy larva is velvety black with two rows of bright yellow spots on each side. **b** A geometrid moth (*Xanthotype crocataria*) yellow with dusky spots on the wings.



Strawberry Moth b. *a* Larva; *b* Imago

strawberry pear. The red, ovoid, slightly acid fruit of a West Indian cactus (*Cereus triangularis*); also, the plant itself. It has triangular stems and large showy flowers.



strawberry plant. **a** The strawberry. **b** The strawberry shrub.

strawberry raspberry. An Asiatic raspberry (*Rubus rosæfolius*) cultivated for its handsome foliage, large white flowers, and showy red but insipid fruit.

strawberry shrub. Any calycanthaceous shrub of the genus *Butneria;* — so called from the fragrance of their dark red flowers.

strawberry tomato. The edible fruit of any of several species of *Physalis;* also, the plant, as the alkekengi (*Physalis alkekengi*).

Flower of Strawberry Pear.

stran-gul'lion, **stran-gu'ri-an,** *n* Strangury. *Obs.*

stranlyng, *n.* A kind of fur. *Obs.*

Strap, **Hugh.** See RANDOM, RODERICK.

stra-pa'do. † STRAPPADO.

strap bolt = LUG BOLT.

strap brake. = BAND BRAKE.

strap game. = FAST AND LOOSE.

strap head *Mach.* A journal box strapped to the end of a connecting rod. See CUT, *Illust.*

strap hinge. A hinge with long flaps by which it is fastened.

strap'-laid', *a.* Noting a kind of flat rope made by stitching together two hawser-laid ropes.

strap oil. A thrashing *Slang.*

strap oyster. A narrow variety of common oyster. *Local, U. S.*

strap-pa'do, *v. t.* To punish or torture by the strappado. [*Slang.*]

strapped (străpt), *a.* Penniless.

strap'ple (*dial.* străp'ĕl), *v. t.* To hold or bind as with a strap; to entangle *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

strap'ples, *n pl.* Leggings. *Obs.*

strap rail. A flat rail formerly used in railroad construction. — **strap railroad** *or* **railway.**

strap'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Shaped like a strap; ligulate.

strapt. Strapped. *Ref. Sp*

strap'wort' (străp'wûrt'), *n.* A European maritime silenaceous plant (*Corrigiola littoralis*).

strass (străs), *n* [F. *strasse, estrasse.*] Silk refuse in skein making

strat. † STRAIT, *a.* [STRATUM.]

strat'a (strā'tȧ), *n.* [L. *pl* of *stratum.*] **strat'a-ge-mat'ic** (strā'tȧ-jē-măt'ĭk), *a.* Using, or skillful in, stratagem. — **strat'a-ge-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv. Both Obs or R.*

strat'a-gem'i-cal (-jĕm'ĭ-kăl), *a* Containing, or characterized by, stratagem. — **strat'a-gem'ic** (-ĭk), *a. Both Obs. or R.*

stratch (*dial.* străch). **Obs.** or dial. Eng. var of STRETCH.

stratee. † STRAIT, STREET.

strat'e-get'ic (străt'ē-jĕt'ĭk), **strat'e-get'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Strategic. [*n.* Strategy. *Rare.*]

strat'e-get'ics (străt'ē-jĕt'ĭks), **stra-te'gos** (strȧ-tē'gŏs), *n.* [Gr στρατηγός general] An American war game, or kriegspiel.

strat'i-graph'ic, **-i-cal** (străt'ĭ-grăf'ĭk; -ĭ-kăl). Vars. of STRATOGRAPHIC, -ICAL. — **strat'i-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stra-tig'ra-phist (strȧ-tĭg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* = STRATIGRAPHER.

Strat'i-o'tes (străt'ĭ-ō'tēz; strĭ'shĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr στρατιώτης yarrow or milfoil.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of European vallisneriaceous plants distinguished by the 2-leaved spathe bearing long-pedicelled staminate flowers, or short-pedicelled pistillate ones. *S. aloides* is the water soldier.

stra'ti-ot'ic (strā'shĭ-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [L *stratioticus*, Gr στρατιωτικός.] Warlike *Obs.*

strat'lin (străt'lĭn), *n.* [Cf. STRADDLE.] A step. *Scot.*

stratnes. † STRAITNESS.

stra'to-cir'rus (strā'tō-sĭr'ŭs), *n.* [*stratus* + *cirrus.*] A low dense cirro-stratus cloud, now classed with the alto-stratus.

stra-ton'ic (strȧ-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. στρατός an army.] Of or pertaining to an army. *Rare.*

stra-ton'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to Strato of Lampsacus, third head of the Peripatetic school, or his naturalistic philosophy.

stra'tose (strā'tōs; *cf.* OSE), *a. Bot.* Arranged in distinct strata.

stra-tu'mi-nate, *v. t.* [Cf. STRATUM.] To pave *Obs.*

stra'tus ou'mu-li-for'mis (krū'mū-lĭ-fôr'mĭs). [NL.] *Meteor.* A stratus cloud resembling the cumulus in form.

stra'tus ma'cu-lo'sus (măk'ū-lō'sŭs) [NL. See STRATUS; MACULOSE.] *Meteor* A form of cirro-cumulus cloud, popularly known as *mackerel sky.*

straucht (strākt; strôkt), [L *strictus*, fr. *stringere, strictum,* to draw tight.] Warlike *Obs.*

straucht'en, straught'en (strāk'tn; strôk'-). Scot. vars. of STRAIGHT, STRAIGHTEN

straught (strākt; strôkt). Scot. var. & obs. pret. & p. p of STRETCH

straught, *p a.* Distraught. *Obs.*

strauht. † STRAIGHT.

strauuge. † STRANGE.

strav'a-gant (străv'ȧ-gănt), *a.* [It. *stravagante.*] Extravagant *Obs.* [digression. *Obs.*]

strav'a-gant, *n.* Wandering; **stra-vag'** (strȧ-văg'), **stra-vaig',** *n. & v.* [OF. *estravaguer*] Stroll; ramble *Scot & Dial.*

strave (strāv). Archaic or Scot & dial. Eng. pret. of STRIVE.

straw (*dial* strô, strā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STREW, STROW [with straw.]

straw, *v. t.* To bind or provide

Straw, Jack. *Eng. Hist.* Name or nickname of one of the leaders in Wat Tyler's Rebellion, 1381.

straw bass (bās). The largemouth black bass. See BLACK BASS, 1. *Local, U. S* [bass.]

strawberry bass. The calico

strawberry blite See BLITUM.

strawberry borer. Any of several insects whose larvæ burrow in the strawberry plant; as: **a** The root borer (*Anarsia lineatella*), a very small dark gray moth whose larvæ burrow in the larger roots and crown. **b** The strawberry crown borer.

strawberry comb. See COME, *n.*, 3.

strawberry crab. A small European spider crab (*Eurynome aspera*), having the back covered with pink tubercles.

strawberry crown moth. A clearwing moth (*Sesia rutilans*) whose larva is destructive to the strawberry, blackberry, and raspberry plants. [vat.]

strawberry finch. The amadavat

strawberry flea beetle An American bright-colored flea beetle (*Haltica ignita*) injurious to strawberry plants.

strawberry geranium. = BEEFSTEAK SAXIFRAGE.

strawberry nettle. A Polynesian urticaceous plant (*Elatostema pedunculatum*), having red collective fruits [bass.]

strawberry perch. The calico

strawberry roan. Roan with a decidedly red ground color.

strawberry rust. = STRAWBERRY LEAF BLIGHT.

strawberry sawfly. A small black sawfly (*Harpiphorus maculatus*) whose larva eats the leaves of the strawberry plant.

strawberry saxifrage. The beefsteak saxifrage. [ry blite.]

strawberry spinach. Strawber-

strawberry sunburn. = STRAWBERRY LEAF BLIGHT.

strawberry tree. **a** A European ericaceous evergreen tree (*Arbutus unedo*) with racemose white flowers, and strawberrylike fruit. **b** Any species of spindle tree.
strawberry vine. The plant which yields the strawberry.
straw bid. A worthless bid; a bid for a contract which the bidder is unable or unwilling to fulfill. Hence: **straw bidder.** *Colloq., U. S.*
straw'board' (strô'bōrd'; 201), *n.* Common paper board made of straw pulp, used for packing, making boxes, etc
straw color *or* **colour.** A light yellow color, like that of dry straw. — **straw'-col'ored,** *or* **-col'oured,** *a.*
straw'-necked' (-nĕkt'), *a.* Designating an Australian ibis (*Carphibis spinicollis*) having the modified feathers of the lower neck yellow, stiff, and strawlike.
straw vote. An unofficial vote, as one taken at a chance gathering or by letters of inquiry, to indicate the relative strength of opposing candidates or issues. Cf. STRAW, *n.*, 3 **b.**
straw wine. Wine from grapes dried in the sun, as on straw. The wine is sweet and liqueurlike.
straw'worm' (strô'wûrm'), *n.* **a** A caddis worm. **b** Any of several small hymenopterous insects of the family Chalcididæ whose larvæ injure the straw of wheat and other grains. The barley strawworm is *Isosoma hordei;* that of the wheat is *I. grande.*
straw'y (-i), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, straw.
stray (strā), *v. i.;* STRAYED (strād); STRAY'ING. [OF. *estraier*, prop. a., stray, astray, but prob. misunderstood as an infinitive, fr. (assumed) LL. *stratarius* roving the streets, left without an owner in the street, fr. L. *strata* (sc. *via*) a paved road. Perh. confused with the law term OF. *estreer, estraier*, to leave (land) in the keeping of a stranger instead of that of the feudal lord, to be without a legitimate owner, also ultimately fr. L. *strata.* See STREET; cf. STRAY, *a.*]
1. To wander, as from a direct course; to deviate.
Thames among the wanton valley *strays.* *Denham.*
2. To wander from company, or from the proper limits; to rove at large; to roam, as without fixed direction or purpose, to go astray; as, a *straying* sheep.
We have erred, and *strayed* from thy ways *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
3. To struggle or move vigorously. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — Deviate, err, swerve, rove, roam. See WANDER.
stray, *a.* [OF. *estraié*, p. p. of *estraier*, or an alteration of *estraier*, a. See STRAY, *v. i.;* cf. ASTRAY, ESTRAY.] **1.** Having gone astray; strayed; wandering; as, a *stray* horse.
2. Incidental; unrelated; as, a *stray* remark.
stray energy *or* **power,** *Elec.*, losses, as in a dynamo, due to friction, hysteresis, and eddy currents, as distinguished from the loss from electric resistance in the coils, conductors, etc. — **s. line,** *Naut.*, that portion of the log line which is run out to allow the chip to get clear of the stern eddies before the reckoning is begun. — **s. mark,** *Naut.*, a mark, consisting of a red rag, indicating the limit of the stray line.
stray, *n.* [From STRAY, *a.*] **1.** Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure, or its proper place and company, and wanders at large, or is lost; an estray.
2. A person or thing that strays; a straggler; a waif.
The *stray* of the line veered right to windward *W. C. Russell*
3. [From STRAY, *v.*] Act of wandering or going astray. *R.*
4. Common land or pasturage; also, the right to allow one's stock to stray and feed thereon. *Dial. Eng.*
streak (strēk), *n.* [ME. *streke*, var. of *strike* streak, stroke, line (or fr. D. *streek*), AS. *strica*, akin to D. *streek*, G. *strich*, Sw. *strek*, Dan. *streg*, Goth. *striks*, and E. *strike, stroke.* See STRIKE; cf. STROKE, *n.*, STRAKE.] **1.** A line or long mark of a different color from the ground; a stripe; a vein.
2. *Shipbuilding.* A strake.
3. *Min.* The color of the fine powder of a mineral, as obtained by scratching, pulverizing, or preferably as a mark by rubbing against a hard white surface as of an unglazed tile, the **streak plate.** It is often different from the color of the mineral in mass, and is an important distinguishing character, esp for minerals having metallic luster.
4. A rung or round of a ladder. *Obs.*
5. A section of a sectional iron tire formerly sometimes used on artillery wheels.
6. A vein of character or temperament; a well-defined trait along some peculiar line; as, a generous *streak* in him.
7. A layer; as, bacon with a *streak* of lean and a *streak* of fat. Also often fig.; as, a *streak* of luck. *Colloq., U. S.*
Syn. — See VEIN.
streak, *v. i.;* STREAKED (strēkt); STREAK'ING. To form streaks or stripes in or on; to stripe.
streaked (strēkt; strēk'ĕd; -id; 151), *a.* **1.** Marked or variegated with stripes.
2. Worried; alarmed. *Dial. U. S.*
streak'y (strēk'i), *a.* Streaked; marked with streaks. — **streak'i-ly** (-i-li), *adv.* — **streak'i-ness,** *n*
stream (strēm), *n.* [AS. *strēam;* akin to OFries. *strām*, OS. *strōm*, D. *stroom*, G. *strom*, OHG. *stroum, strūm*, Dan. & Sw. *ström*, Icel. *straumr*, Ir. *sroth*, Lith. *srove*, Russ. *struya*, Gr. *ῥόσις* a flowing, *ῥεῖν* to flow, Skr. *sru.* Cf. CATARRH, DIARRHEA, RHEUM, RHYTHM.] **1.** A current or course of water or other fluid, flowing on the earth, as a river, brook, etc., or from a vessel, reservoir, or fountain; specif., any course of running water, as, many *streams* are blended in the Mississippi; a *stream* of molten lead.
2. A steady flow, as of air, gas, or the like; specif., of light, a beam or ray. "Sun *streams.*" *Chaucer.*
3. Anything issuing or moving with continued succession of parts; as, a *stream* of words. "*Stream* of beneficence." *Atterbury.* "*Stream* of emigration." *Macaulay.*
4. A continued current or course; current; drift; as, the *stream* of history. "The very *stream* of his life." *Shak.*
5. *Naut.* = STREAM ANCHOR. See ANCHOR, *n*, 1.
Syn. — STREAM, CURRENT are often interchangeable, as, to row against the *stream, current;* the Gulf *Stream*, the Japan *Current.* But CURRENT denotes esp. the more swiftly moving portion of a STREAM or other body of water; as, to row out into the *current* of the river; ocean *currents.*
stream (strēm), *v. i.;* STREAMED (strēmd), STREAM'ING.
1. To issue or flow in a stream; to issue freely or move in a continuous flow or course, as a fluid; as, tears *streamed* from her eyes; his words *streamed* forth.
Beneath those banks where rivers *stream.* *Milton.*
2. To pour out, or emit, a stream or streams, as, *streaming* eyes; *streaming* eaves.
3. To issue, shoot, or pass swiftly, as light, a comet, etc.
4. To extend or stretch out at length, or in a line, often wavy, as, her hair *streamed* down; a flag *streams* out.
5. To move forward in a body with a continuous motion; as, the crowd *streamed* into the hall.
stream, *v. t.* **1.** To send forth in a current or stream; to cause to flow; to pour; as, his eyes *streamed* tears.
2. To cause to stream in the air; as, to *stream* a banner.
3. To streak, as with colors; stripe. *Obs. or R.*
The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold. *Bacon*
4. *Mining.* To work over by washing to separate ore.
to stream the buoy, *Naut.*, to throw the anchor buoy overboard before letting go the anchor.
stream'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A flag which floats in the wind; specif., a long, narrow, ribbonlike flag.
2. A stream or column of light shooting upward from the horizon, as in some forms of the aurora borealis.
3. *Astron.* A line of light in the solar corona, often of a fine, filamentous structure.
4. *Mining.* One who washes out stream tin.
stream'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STREAM. Specif.: *p. a.* Sending forth or issuing as streams or rays.
streaming of protoplasm. See CIRCULATION, 5; ROTATION, 3 **b.**
stream'let (-lĕt), *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; rill.
stream'y (strēm'i), *a.* **1.** Abounding with streams, or with running water; streamful.
2. Resembling a stream or beam, as of light; issuing in a stream or beam. "A *streamy* ray." *Pope.*
streek, streak (strēk), *v. t.* [ME. *streken* to stretch; orig. uncert.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **1.** To stretch; extend.
2. To lay out, as a dead body.
streek, streak, *v. i. Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **1.** To stretch.
2. To hasten; to go or move quickly. *Chaucer.*
3. To commence; begin.
street (strēt), *n.* [ME. *strete*, AS. *strēt*, fr. L. *strata* (sc. *via*) a paved way, properly fem. p. p. of *sternere, stratum*, to spread; akin to E. *strew.* See STREW; cf. STRATUM, STRAY, *v. & a.*] **1.** Orig., a paved way or road; a public highway; now, commonly, a thoroughfare, esp. in a city, town, or village; esp., a main thoroughfare, as distinguished from an *alley, lane*, or the like. *Street* usually includes the sidewalks or footpaths on either side, except when used in direct distinction from them, and often also includes the bordering dwellings, business houses, lots, etc., which are then often spoken of as *in* the street; as, an office in Wall *Street;* he lives on, or in, Main *Street;* the crowd overflowed from the sidewalk into the *street;* the *street* was gay with promenaders and carriages. "His deserted mansion in Duke *Street.*" *Macaulay.*
2. Hence, the occupants of the buildings on a street, collectively; as, the *street* was agog with curiosity.
3. Any way or course; as, a hidden *street. Obs.*
4. *Print.* = ALLEY, *n.*, 5.
Syn. — See WAY.
the street, *Brokers' Cant*, the thoroughfare or vicinity in a city where its main financial business is carried on, as Wall Street and vicinity in New York, or Lombard Street and vicinity in London; hence, those engaged in finance there; as, *the street* would not take the bonds.
street Arab. A homeless vagabond in the streets of a city, particularly an outcast boy or girl; a gamin.
street car. A car, usually a passenger car, running through the public streets, usually on rails; a tram car. *U. S.*
street'walk'er (strēt'wôk'ẽr), *n.* A common prostitute who seeks trade in the streets. — **street'walk'ing,** *n.*
street'ward (-wẽrd), *a.* Facing, or being toward, a street. — *adv.* Toward, or in the direction of, the street.
Stre-litz'i-a (strē-lĭt'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., said to be named after Charlotte, Princess of Mecklenburg-*Strelitz*, and queen of George III. of Great Britain.] *Bot* A genus of African musaceous plants related to the banana. They have rigid glaucous distichous leaves, and peculiar richly colored flowers with three sepals and three very irregular petals. *S. reginæ* is the bird-of-paradise flower.
strem'ma-to-graph' (strĕm'ȧ-tō-grăf'), *n.* [Gr *στρέμμα, -ατος*, twist, strain + *-graph.*] An instrument for determining the fiber stresses in rails under moving trains.
strength (strĕngth), *n.* [ME. *strengðe*, AS. *strengðu*, fr. *strang* strong. See STRONG.] **1.** The quality or state of being strong; ability to do or to bear; capacity for exertion or endurance, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; force; power; as, *strength* of body or of mind.
All his [Samson's] *strengths* in his hairs were. *Chaucer*
2. Power to resist force; solidity or toughness; the quality of bodies by which they endure the application of force without breaking or yielding; — opposed to *frangibility;* as, the *strength* of a bone, beam, wall, rope, etc.
3. Power of resisting attacks; impregnability. "Our castle's *strength* will laugh a siege to scorn." *Shak.*
4. Intensity; force; vehemence; as, the *strength* of one's love, hate, or prejudice; specif.: **a** Intensity or degree, esp. of potency of effect on other things, of the distinguishing and essential element of a thing; — said of liquors, solutions, etc.; as, the *strength* of wine or of acids. **b** Intensity; — said of light, color, sound, or odor. Sometimes, of pigments, the degree of their modifying influence upon another color or colors with which they are mixed. **c** Vigor of style; force of expression or treatment; — said of work in literary or other arts.
5. Force as measured in numbers; amount, numbers, or power of any body, as of an army, a navy, or the like; as, what is the *strength* of the enemy by land, or by sea?
6. A strong place; a stronghold. *Obs. Milton.*
7. One regarded as embodying or affording force, strength, or firmness; that on which reliance is based; support
God is our refuge and *strength* *Ps.* xlvi. 1.
8. That quality which tends to secure results; effective power in an institution or enactment; security; validity; legal or moral force; logical conclusiveness; as, the *strength* of social or legal obligations; the *strength* of law or public opinion; *strength* of evidence or argument.
Syn. — Vigor, energy, force, puissance, robustness, toughness, stoutness, lustiness, firmness. See POWER.
on the strength, *Mil. & Nav.*, on the rolls as belonging, or attached, to an organization, as a regiment or ship's company; as, women used to be carried *on the strength* as laundresses. *Colloq., Eng.* — **on,** *or* **upon, the s. of,** in reliance upon; as, I acted *on the strength of* his statements. — **s. of an acid** (*or* **base)** *Chem.* See ACIDITY, 2. — **s. of an electric current,** the quantity of electricity flowing through a conductor in one second. The unit of current strength is the ampere, which conveys one coulomb of electricity per second. — **s. of double refraction,** *Optics*, the difference between the refractive indices of the ordinary and extraordinary rays in a uniaxial crystal, and between the maximum and minimum indices in a biaxial crystal. — **s. of field,** *Physics*, the amount of mechanical force exerted on a unit mass, or in magnetic or electrostatic fields on a unit pole or unit charge respectively, in that locality where the strength of field is to be determined; intensity of field. In terms of the C. G. S. units, strengths of field are defined as follows: **a** Of a *gravitational field*, the force in dynes with which a gram of matter at the point in question is attracted. **b** Of a *magnetic field*, the force in dynes with which a unit pole at the point in question is attracted or repelled. **c** Of an *electrostatic field*, the force in dynes acting upon a particle of matter having a unit charge and situated at the point in question. — **s. of pole,** *Magnetism*, the force in dynes exerted through air by a pole on a unit pole one centimeter away.
strength, *v. t.* To strengthen; support. *Obs.*
strength'en (strĕng'th'n), *v. t. & i.;* STRENGTH'ENED (-th'nd); STRENGTH'EN-ING. To make, grow, or become, stronger, to add strength, force, vigor, or intensity to; as, to *strengthen* a limb, bridge, army, purpose, belief.
Syn. — Invigorate, confirm, fortify, encourage.
strength'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that gives or adds strength.
strength'en-ing, *p. a.* That strengthens; giving or increasing strength. — **strength'en-ing-ly,** *adv.*
strengthening card, *Whist*, a queen, jack, ten, or nine led from a short suit with a view to strengthening one's partner in that suit, by giving him a finesse against the second hand, or forcing out another high card. — **s. lead,** *Whist*, a lead of a strengthening card. — **s. plaster,** *Med.*, a plaster containing iron, and supposed to have tonic effects.
stren'u-ous (strĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *strenuus;* cf. Gr. *στρηνής* strong, hard, rough, harsh.] **1.** Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent; as, a *strenuous* reformer
And spirit-stirring wine, that *strenuous* makes. *Chapman*
2. Marked by, accompanied with, or requiring, zealous energy or vigorous striving; as, *strenuous* days.
Syn. — See VIGOROUS.
— **stren'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **stren'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

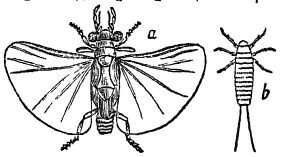
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strawberry tongue. *Med.* A tongue with large congested papillæ often seen in scarlet fever.
strawberry weevil. **a** A small weevil (*Anthonomus signatus*) which severs the stems of the strawberry and lays eggs in the buds. **b** Strawberry crown borer.
straw bond. See STRAW BAIL.
straw cat The pampas cat.
straw death. See RIST, *v. t.*, scratch.
straw'er (strô'ẽr), *n.* One that strays; a wanderer.
straw'ling, *n.* See -LING. *Rare.*
strays, *n. pl.* [OF. *estra(h)iers.* Cf STRAY, *n & a*] Property of an alien deceased without heirs *Obs.* [dial. Eng of STRAW.
stre, strea (*dial.* strē). Obs. or
streahte. Obs pret of STRETCH.
straw man. A nonentity; a puppet; a perjured witness; a man of straw. *[Dial. Eng.]*
straw'mote', *n.* A single straw.
strawne. Obs. p. p. of STREW.
straw needle. A very slender needle for sewing together straw braids in hat and bonnet making.
straw ride. A pleasure ride, usually at night, in a large vehicle, as a hay wagon, padded with straw *Colloq., U. S.*
straw'small' (strô'smôl'), *n.* = STRAW SMEAR **a.** *Local, Eng.*
straw'smear' (-smēr'), *n* **a** The greater whitethroat. **b** The garden warbler. **c** The willow wren. *All Local, Eng.*
straw stem. **a** A wineglass stem pulled out of the substance of the bowl. **b** Hence, a wineglass having such a stem.
straw yellow Straw color.
stray (*dial.* strā) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STRAW.
stray, *adv.* Astray. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
stray, *v t.* To cause to stray.
stray, † STREW. [away. *Rare.*
stray'a-way', *n.* One that strays
stray'er (strā'ẽr), *n.* One that strays; a wanderer.
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stre, strea (*dial.* strē). Obs. or
streahte. Obs pret of STRETCH.
streak. Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of STREEK. [TURE.
streak culture. = SLANT CUL-
streak'ed-back', *n.* The common turnstone.
streakt Streaked. *Ref. Sp.*
stream anchor. An anchor of medium size. See ANCHOR, *n.*, 1.
stream cable. A hawser or cable, smaller than the bower cables, for use with a stream anchor
stream clock An instrument for ascertaining the velocity of the blood in a blood vessel.
stream'ered (strēm'ẽrd), *a.* Decorated with streamers.
stream'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
stream gold. *Mining.* Gold in alluvial deposits; placer gold.
stream ice Blocks of ice floating in a mass [See -NESS.
stream'i-ness (strēm'ĭ-nĕs), *n.*
stream'less, *a.* See -LESS.
stream'ling, *n.* A streamlet.
stream tin. Cassiterite accumulated in alluvial deposits.
stream wheel. A wheel used to measure the velocity of flowing water in which it dips.
stream work. A place where stream tin is washed; the washing of such tin. *Cornwall, Eng*
stream'wort' (strēm'wûrt'), *n* A plant of the water milfoil family (Haloragidaceæ).
streatch. † STRETCH.
strebere. † STRAWBERRY.
strech. Stretch. *Ref. Sp.*
strecher, *n.* [Cf. STRETCH, *v.*] Prob, a liar. *Obs.*
strecht. Stretched. *Ref. Sp.*
streck (strĕk), *a & adv.* [AS. *stræc, strec*, strict, rigid.] Straight; direct. — **streck'ly,** *adv. Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
strecour, *n.* A hunting dog. *Obs.*
strecte † STRICT.
stred. Obs. pret. of STRIDE.
stree (*dial.* strē). Obs or dial. Eng var of STREW.
streek (strēk), *n.* Stretch; extent; speed; progress *Scot.*
streeke. † STRIKE.
streel (strēl), *v. i.* [Dial.; orig. uncert.] To saunter; stroll; to drag or trail. — *n.* A stroll or saunter; dragging; trailing; also, a slut; sloven. *Both Ir.*
streem. † STREAM.
streen (strēn), *n.* Yester e'en (evening); — in *the streen. Scot.*
streen (strēn) Obs or dial. Eng. of STRAIN. [See MEASURE
streep (strēp), *n.* [D, a line.] **street,** *n.* [See ESTREAT.] Estreat; notebook or rate book.
street elbow. *Mech.* A pipe elbow with an extension piece at one end. [scavenger. *Eng.*
street orderly. A street cleaner; **street'ward,** *n.* An officer having the care of the streets. *Obs.*
street'way', *n* Roadway.
street'wise' (-wīz'), *adv* After the manner of a street.
streght. † STRAIGHT.
streght, *v t.* To move; go; march. Cf. STREEK. *Obs.*
streich. *a.* [Cf. STRECK, *a & adv.*] Affected; stiff. *Obs. Scot.*
streight. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of STRAIGHT.
streight, streighte. † STRAIT; obs. pret. of STRETCH.
strecour, *n.* A hunting dog. *Obs.*
strecte † STRICT.
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streight, streighte. † STRAIT; obs. pret. of STRETCH.
streik (strēk). Scot & dial. Eng. var. of STREEK.
strein. † STRAIN.
streinye. † STRENYE.
streipil. † STRAPPLE.
streit, streite. † STRAIT.
streith. † STRAIGHT
strek. † STRETCH. [of STRIKE.
strek (strēk). Obs. or dial. Eng.
streke. † STRECK, STREAK.
streke (*dial.* strēk). Obs. or dial. Eng. of STRIKE, STROKE.
streken † STRICKEN.
strem. † STREAM.
strem'ma (strĕm'ȧ), *n.* [NGr. *στρέμμα*, fr. Gr. *στρέφειν* to turn.] See MEASURE.
stremour. † STREAMER.
stren † STRAIN.
strencthe. † STRENGTH
strende. † STRAND. [race
strene. † STREONE; STRAIN,
streng (*dial.* strĕng). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of STRING.
streng, *n.* [AS. *strengu.*] Strength; power; a strong or fortified place; *pl., forces.* — *v. t.* To strengthen; fortify. *All Obs*
strenger. † STRANGER.
strenger, strengest. Obs. compar. & superl. of STRONG.
strenghefully. † STRONGFULLY.
strength'end. Strengthened. *Ref. Sp.*
strength'ful (strĕngth'fo͝ol), *a* See -FUL. — **strength'ful-ness,** *n.*
strength'ing, *n.* Fortification; also, strengthening. *Obs.*
strength'less, *a.* Destitute of strength. — **strength'less-ness,** *n.* [forcibly *Obs.*
strength'ly, *adv* Strongly;
strength'y (strĕng'thĭ; strĕn'-th), *a.* Strong. *Scot. & Dial.*
strenk, *v. t. & i.* [Orig. uncert.] To sprinkle. *Obs.*
strenk. † STRENGTH.
stren'kle (strĕn'k'l), *v. t* [Freq. of *strenk.*] To sprinkle; scatter; strew; disperse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *n* A sprinkler. *Obs.* [slit *Dial. Eng.*
strent (strĕnt), *p. a & n.* Rent;
strenth (*dial.* strĕnth). Obs. or dial. Eng var of STRENGTH.
stre-nu'i-ty (strē-nū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *strenuitas.*] Strenuousness; activity. *Obs.*
stren'u-os'i-ty (strĕn'ū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Strenuousness.
strenye, strenyie. *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *estreindre* to press, compress, E. STRAIN, *v.*] To strain; constrain. — *n.* Compression; constraint *Both Obs. Scot.*
strenyour. † STRAINER.
streon. † STRAIN
streone, *v. t. & i.* [AS *strēonan* to beget.] To beget; conceive; bear. *Obs.*
streowe. † STREW.
strepe. † STRIP.
strep'ent (strĕp'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *strepens*, p pr of *strepere.*] Noisy; loud. *Obs. or R.*
strep'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *streperus*, fr. L. *strepere* See STREPENT.] Loud; noisy; boisterous. *Obs. or R.*
Steph'on (strĕf'ŏn), *n.* A shepherd lover in Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia;" hence, a poetic name for a lover or swain.
steph'on-ade' (strĕf'ŏn-ād'), *n.*

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strepʰ/o-tome (strĕf′ō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *στρέφειν* to twist + *-tome.*] *Surg.* A kind of twisted needle, used to secure union in operating for the radical cure of inguinal hernia.

Strep-sip′ter-a (strĕp-sĭp′tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *στρέψις* a turning (fr. *στρέφειν* to twist) + *πτερόν* a wing.] *Zoöl.* A group of minute parasitic insects regarded as an order, or as an aberrant division, of beetles. It consists of a few genera, of which *Stylops*, infesting certain bees, and *Xenos*, infesting certain wasps, are the best known. The males have rudimentary fore wings. The females never leave the host, but degenerate into a saclike structure in which the larvæ develop. — **strep-sip′ter-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **strep-sip′ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **strep-sip′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*



One of the Strepsiptera (*Stylops chilidreni*). *a* Adult Male; *b* Larva. Both much enlarged.

Strep′to-car′pus (-tō-kär′pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στρεπτός* twisted + *καρπός* fruit.] *Bot* A genus of African gesneriaceous herbs (cultivated as the *Cape primrose*) having handsome blue or purple flowers with a funnel-shaped corolla, two stamens, and a linear, spirally twisted capsule.

strep′to-coc′cic (-kŏk′sĭk), *a. Bacteriol.* Pertaining to or resembling *Streptococcus* or streptococci.

Strep′to-coc′cus (-kŏk′ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στρεπτός* pliant, curved + *coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* **1.** A genus of nonmotile bacteria of the family Coccaceæ, having cells which divide in one direction only, and remain more or less attached, forming chains. It includes several virulently pathogenic species, as *S. erysipelalos*, causing erysipelas and forms of septicæmia; *S. pneumoniæ*, of croupous pneumonia, etc. They often occur in waters polluted with sewage.

2. [*l. c.*] *pl.* -cocci. A microörganism of this genus or type.

Strep′to-neu′ra (-nū′rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *στρεπτός* curved + *νεῦρον* a sinew.] *Zoöl.* A large subclass of gastropod Mollusca in which the loop of visceral nerves is twisted into a figure 8, the right half crossing (in dextral forms) above the left. The sexes are usually separate. The group is nearly equivalent to Prosobranchiata.

strep′to-neu′rous (-rŭs), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Pertaining to the Streptoneura. **b** Having, or designating, a nervous system with a twisted visceral loop, as in the Streptoneura.

Strep′to-thrix (strĕp′tō-thrĭks), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στρεπτός* pliant, bent + *θρίξ* a hair.] **1.** *Bacteriol.* A genus of higher bacteria, family Chlamydobacteriacæ, the cells consisting of branched filaments which segment off gonidia. Cultures of the species have a moldy appearance, due to aërial hyphæ. Some consider them to represent a connection between the Schizomycetes and certain lower fungi.

2. [*l. c.*] *pl.* -THRICES (-thrī′sēz). Any microörganism of this genus or type.

stress (strĕs), *v. t.*; STRESSED (strĕst); STRESS′ING. [Abbr. fr. *distress*, or fr. OF. *estrecier*, LL. (assumed) *strictiare*, fr. L. *strictus*, p. p. of *stringere*. See DISTRESS, *v.*, STRAIN, *v.*] **1.** To distress; overtax; inconvenience; also, to distrain. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To subject to mechanical stress; to put pressure or strain upon.

3. To subject to phonetic stress; to accent.

4. To place emphasis on; to make emphatic; emphasize.

stress, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *distress;* or fr. *stress*, v., or OF. *estrece*, fr. the OF. v. See DISTRESS, STRESS, *v.*] **1. a** Distress; affliction. *Obs.* "His heavy *stress*." *Spenser.* **b** *Law.* Distress; distraint. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. Pressure; strain; constraining force or influence; as, *stress* of circumstances; *stress* of weather; — used chiefly of immaterial things; hence, urgency; importance; weight; significance; as, to lay *stress* on a particular argument.

The faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke.*

3. *Mech.* Mutual force or action between contiguous surfaces of bodies, or on both sides of any arbitrary section line or surface, due to external force; the cohesive force or molecular resistance in a body opposing such action. Specif., intensity of this force, commonly expressed in pounds per square inch. Stress is caused by tension, compression, or shear, or by a combination of these.

In rigid bodies, *stress* may be defined as resistance to alteration of form; in fluids . . . as resistance to alteration of volume. *A. B. W. Kennedy.*

4. *Phon.* Force of utterance applied to words, syllables, or elements, increasing their relative loudness; accent. In English, stress is the chief element in accent and the only one commonly indicated in dictionaries. It is one of the most important elements in emphasis. There are various degrees of stress, of which but two, the *primary* (′) and the *secondary* (,), as in *as′pi-ra′tion*, need usually be distinguished. Cf. ACCENT, *n.*, 1. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 78-80. In elocution, stress at the beginning of a word or syllable is **initial stress** (or **radical,** or **opening, stress**), designated by >; in the middle, **medial,** or **median, stress,** designated by <>; at the end, **terminal stress** (or **close, final,** or **vanishing, stress**), designated by <. **Compound stress** is initial and terminal stress combined; **thorough stress,** equal stress applied to all parts of a word or syllable; **vibrant stress,** stress applied intermittently

-stress. [*-ster* + *-ess*, prop. a double feminine. Cf. -STER.] A noun suffix denoting a *feminine agent*, now esp. *one who does something with skill* or *as an occupation;* as, seam*stress*, soug*stress*, spin*stress* (cf. spin*ster*, also *fem.*).

stretch (strĕch), *v. t.*; STRETCHED (strĕcht); STRETCH′ING. [ME. *strecchen*, AS. *streccan;* akin to D. *strekken*, G. *strecken*, OHG. *strecchen*, Sw. *sträcka*, Dan. *strække;* cf. AS. *strǽc, strec*, strong, violent, G. *strack* straight; of uncertain origin, perh. akin to E. *strong.* Cf. STRAIGHT.] **1.** To draw out or extend in length or breadth; to expand or distend, esp. by force; as, to *stretch* cloth; to *stretch* the wings; to *stretch* one's resources to the utmost.

3. To make tense, to strain; as, to *stretch* a muscle.

Awake, my soul, *stretch* every nerve. *Doddridge*

4. To cause to reach or continue, as from one point to another; to extend; as, to *stretch* a wire between two posts.

5. To extend too far; hence, to do violence to; to impair, as if by extending too far; to exaggerate; as, to *stretch* the truth. "Violent and *stretched* prerogative." *Burke.*

6. To cause to lie at full length; specif.: **a** To fell as with a blow. *Slang.* **b** To lay out for burial. *Chiefly Dial.* to stretch a point, to go beyond what is strictly warranted in making a claim or concession, as in an argument or bargain.

stretch (strĕch), *v. i.* **1.** To be extended in length or in breadth, or both; to spread; reach; as, the road *stretches* across the State; the lake *stretches* over fifty square miles.

As far as *stretcheth* any ground. *Gower*

2. To extend or spread one's self, or one's limbs; as, one just awakened yawns and *stretches.*

3. To be extended, or to bear extension, without breaking, as elastic or ductile substances; as, rubber *stretches* easily; — also fig. "So far as my coin would *stretch*." *Shak.*

4. To strain the truth; to exaggerate; as, a man apt to *stretch* in his statements. *Obs. or Colloq.*

5. *Naut.* To sail by the wind. *Now Rare.*

stretch, *n.* **1.** Act of stretching, or state of being stretched, often unduly; strain; effort; as, a *stretch* of the limbs; a *stretch* of the imagination; a *stretch* of power.

2. A continuous line or surface; also, a continuous space of time; as, grassy *stretches* of land.

But all of them left me a week at a *stretch*. *E. Eggleston.*

3. The extent to which anything may be stretched; extreme reach; as, beyond the *stretch* of reason.

This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can. *Granville.*

4. *Naut.* The extent of progress on one tack. *Now R.*

5. *Mech.* Theoretically, simple linear tensile (**positive stretch**) or compressive (**negative stretch**) strain parallel to a given direction without change of dimensions in directions at right angles to this direction; technically, elongation, temporary or permanent, produced by a pulling stress.

6. Course; direction; as, the *stretch* of seams of coal.

7. *Spinning.* The outward run of a mule carriage away from the rollers.

8. Either of the straight sides of a race course with curving ends; specif., the *home stretch*, or the *back stretch.*

stretch′er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that stretches; specif.: **a** Any of various devices or machines for stretching or expanding something by applied force; as, a boot, carpet, fence, glove, saw, trousers, or wire, *stretcher.* **b** In an umbrella, any of the rods pivoted at the ends to the ribs and to the tube that slides upon the handle in opening or closing the umbrella. **c** The frame upon which canvas is stretched, for painting. **d** A jointed rod or bar which when straightened raises a collapsible top or hood, as of a vehicle. **e** A piece of wood or metal used to spread the clews of a hammock.

2. *Naut.* **a** A narrow crosspiece in a boat for a rower to brace his feet against. **b** A temporary crosspiece to keep the sides of a boat from being crushed together.

3. *Masonry.* See 4th BOND, 10 **a.**

4. In framed work, a timber or rod used as a tie, esp. when horizontal; also, a stretcher bar.

5. *Furniture.* A part of the underframing of a cabinet, table, chair, or the like, serving as a stay or brace.

6. A litter, usually of canvas stretched on a frame, for carrying disabled or dead persons; also, *Chiefly Brit.*, a contrivance of this sort used as a bed, as in camping.

7. *Angling.* The leader; also, the tail fly.

8. An overstretching of the truth; a lie. *Slang.*

stretcher bar. a *Mach.* An extensible pillar attached to a rock drill to secure it in place. **b** A bar or rod used as a distance piece; a stretcher.

stretch′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRETCH. — **stretching course,** *Masonry,* a course of stretchers. — **s. piece,** *Wood Working,* a tie; sometimes, a strut or brace.

‖ **stret′to** (strā′tō), *n.; pl.* -TI (-tē). [It., close or contracted, pressed, L. *strictus*, p. p. Cf. STRICT.] *Music.* **a** In a fugue, the crowding of answer upon subject; the division of a fugue, properly following the "working out," characterized by the cumulative effect of this overlapping. **b** In an opera or oratorio, a coda in an accelerated time.

strew (strōō; *also, esp. in British usage*, strō; 277), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* STREWED (strōōd; strōd); *p. p.* STREWN (strōōn; strōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STREW′ING. [ME. *strewen, strawen*, AS. *strewian, streowian;* akin to OFries. *strewa*, OS. *strewian*, D. *strooijen*, G. *streuen*, OHG. *streuwen*, Icel. *strā*, Sw. *strö*, Dan. *ströe*, Goth. *straujan*, L. *sternere, stratum*, Gr. *στρωννύναι, στορνύναι*, Skr. *stṛ.* Cf. STRATUM, STRAW, STREET.] **1.** To scatter; to spread by scattering; — used of solids separated or separable into parts or particles; as, to *strew* seed in beds; to *strew* flowers over a grave.

2. To cover more or less thickly by or as if by scattering something over or on; as, they *strewed* the ground with leaves; also, to be dispersed over as if scattered.

Is thine alone the seed that *strews* the plain? *Pope.*

3. To spread abroad; to disseminate.

She may *strew* dangerous conjectures. *Shak.*

stri′a (strī′ȧ), *n.; pl.* STRIÆ (-ē). [L., a furrow, channel, hollow.] **1.** A minute groove, or channel; a threadlike line or narrow band, as of color, esp. when one of a series of parallel grooves or lines; a striation; as, the *striæ* produced on a rock by a glacier; the *striæ* on a shell; the *striæ* of the light in a vacuum tube; also, a narrow structural band or line; as, a *stria* of nervous matter in the brain.

2. *Arch.* A fillet between flutes of columns, pilasters, etc.

stri′ate (strī′āt)) *a.* [L. *striatus*, p. p. of *striare* to fur-
stri′at-ed (-āt-ĕd)) nish with channels, from *stria* a channel.] Marked with parallel striæ; showing narrow structural bands or lines; as, a *striated* crystal; *striated* fiber.

striated discharge, *Elec.*, a discharge characterized by the appearance of striæ, or alternate light and dark bands, produced between certain limits of low pressure. — **s. ipecac,** Peruvian ipecac. — **s. muscle.** *Anat.* See MUSCLE, 1 **b.**

stri′ate (strī′āt), *v. t.;* -AT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -AT-ING (-āt-ĭng). [See STRIATE, *a.*] To mark with striæ.

stri-a′tion (strī-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Fact or state of being striated; also, arrangement of striæ.

2. One of a series of parallel stripes or lines; a stria.

strick (strĭk), *n.* **a** A bunch of hackled flax prepared for drawing into slivers. **b** Any of the pieces into which a lap of floss silk is cut up after the first carding or combing.

strick′en (strĭk″n), *p. p.* of STRIKE. Specif.: *p. a.*

1. Smitten; wounded, as, the *stricken* deer.

2. Worn out; affected by disabilities or weaknesses.

Abraham was old and well *stricken* in age. *Gen.* xxiv 1. **stricken hour,** a whole hour, as marked by a clock striking.

strick′le (strĭk″l), *n.* [AS. *stricel*, fr. *strīcan.* See STRIKE.]

1. An instrument to strike grain. See STRIKE, *v. t.*, 16 **a.**

2. An instrument for whetting scythes; a rifle; also, a straightedge fed with an abrasive for sharpening knives arranged helically on a cylinder.

3. *Founding.* A template consisting of a board or plate with a beveled edge of definite contour, used to sweep or strike up a mold, core, or part of a mold in sand or (more usually) loam; a former, strike, or sweep. The strickle is drawn laterally along a guideway, or rotated with a vertical spindle. In the latter case it is more commonly called a *sweepboard* or *striking board.* Cf. LOAM BOARD.

4. *Carp. & Masonry.* A template; a pattern.

5. An instrument used in dressing flax. *Dial. Eng.*

strick′le, *v. t.* To smooth or form with a strickle, as a loam mold in founding.

strict (strĭkt), *a.;* STRICT′ER (strĭk′tĕr); STRICT′EST. [L. *strictus*, p. p. of *stringere* to draw or bind tight, to strain. See 2d STRAIN; cf. STRAIT, *a.*] **1.** Drawn close; tight; as, a *strict* ligature; also, tense; not relaxed; as, a *strict* fiber.

2. Of a frost, hard; severe. *Rare. Stevenson.*

3. Narrow; constricted; *Zoöl.*, well-defined; not diffuse. *R.*

4. Intimate; close; as, a *strict* relation. *Obs. or R.*

5. Exact; accurate; precise; undeviating; rigorously nice; hence, rigid in interpretation; free from latitude; as, to keep *strict* watch or *strict* silence; *strict* construction of a law.

6. Governed or governing by exact rules; rigorous; as, very *strict* in observing the Sabbath; *strict* discipline. "Through the *strict* senteries." *Milton.*

7. *Bot.* Of upright, erect habit, as a stem or plant; straight and not lax or drooping, as an inflorescence.

Syn. — Rigid, rigorous, stringent, scrupulous, exact; harsh, hard, gloomy, forbidding; inflexible, inexorable, relentless, uncompromising; strait-laced, puritanical. — STRICT, SEVERE, STERN, AUSTERE, ASCETIC. STRICT (opposed to *lax*) implies rigorous exactness, esp. as regards conformity to rules or standards; SEVERE, as applied to persons, often adds the implication of harshness or censoriousness; as applied to style, it suggests restraint or simplicity; as, "I will call him to . . . *strict* account" (*Shak.*); "keeping *strictest* watch" (*Milton*); "Rules as *strict* his labored work confine" (*Pope*); "*strict* and literal interpretation" (*Sterne*); "the . . . old *strictness* as to theaters, dancing, and such things" (*M. Arnold*); a *severe* criticism, punishment; "a big lighthouse . . . a *severe* parsonic light, which reproves the young and giddy floaters, and stares grimly out upon the sea" (*Dickens*); "a *severe*, uncompromising sense of duty" (*J. A. Symonds*); "naked and *severe* simplicity" (*Shelley*); cf. "that pure *severity* of perfect light" (*Tennyson*). AUSTERE implies cold and formal, though sometimes lofty, severity; STERN suggests a severely inflexible, sometimes hard or forbidding, aspect or nature; as, "My common conversation I do acknowledge *austere*, my behavior full of rigor" (*Sir T. Browne*); "looks as *austere* and unpropitious as those of a Saracen's head" (*De Quincey*); "the nakedness of *austere* truth" (*Wordsworth*); "the *austere* dignity and simplicity of their existence" (*W. Pater*); "one of the *sternest* of those iron proconsuls" (*Macaulay*); "the devilish suggestions of his senses, which would have maddened him, if he had relaxed the *stern* wakefulness of his reason for a single moment" (*Coleridge*); "the *stern* old stuff of Puritanism" (*Hawthorne*); "correct — nay, *stern* — in his taste" (*Boswell*). ASCETIC implies austere abstinence or self-denial; as, "monastic austerity, or . . . *ascetic* privations" (*Scott*); "He has something puritanical, something *ascetic* in his appearance" (*Hazlitt*); See RIGID, SCRUPULOUS, TENSE, NARROW, HERMIT; cf. LAX.

strict construction, *Law*, the construction of a writing or instrument according to its literal meaning. — **strict constructionist,** *Law*, one who favors giving a strict construction of any given document or instrument; specif., one who favors a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States. — **s. counterpoint.** *Music.* See COUNTERPOINT **b.** — **s. foreclosure.** See FORECLOSURE. — **s. fugue.** *Music.* See FUGUE. — **s. observance,** *R. C. Ch.*, observance of the rule of a religious order strictly; — applied esp. [*cap.*] to such observance among the Observantine Franciscans as characterized the Recollects and some other congregations (hence called *Friars of the Strict Observance*). See OBSERVANTINE **a,** & RECOLLECT, *n.* — **s. settlement,** *Eng. Law*, a settlement in which in general there is a limitation of lands to a person for life, and after his death to his several children successively in tail with trustees to preserve contingent remainders, thus entailing the estate to the limit permitted by law; — contrasted with a *trader's settlement.* For a technical definition of a strict settlement the cases (as 8 *L. J.* ch. 55, 12 *L. J.* ch. 293) and text-books must be consulted, the matter being too involved for exact statement here.

strict′ly, *adv.* In a strict manner; closely; precisely; rigorously; stringently; without latitude; positively.

stric′ture (strĭk′tūr), *n.* [L. *strictura* a contraction, fr. *stringere, strictum*, to draw tight: cf. F. *stricture.* See STRICT.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Strictness. *Shak.* **b** A spark. **c** A stroke; trace; sign.

2. An adverse criticism; critical remark; censure.

[I have] given myself the liberty of these *strictures* by way of reflection on all and every passage *Hammond.*

3. A binding or contraction; specif., *Med.*, a localized

[*Strephon* + *-ade.*] A love song or sentimental song.

strep′i-tant (strĕp′ĭ-tănt), *a.* [L. *strepitans, -antis*, p. pr. of *strepitare*] Strepitous. *R.*

strep′i-tate, *v. i.* [L. *strepitare.*] To make a noise loudly or repeatedly. *Obs.*

‖ **strep′i-to′so** (strĕp′ĭ-tō′sō; strā′pē-), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Noisy; impetuous.

strep′i-tous (strĕp′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *strepitus* noise, din.] Clamorous; noisy.

Strep-sic′er-os (strĕp-sĭs′ĕr-ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *strepsiceros*, Gr. *στρεψίκερως; στρέψις* a turning round + *κέρας* horn.] *Zoöl.* The genus of the koodoos.

strep-sip′ter-on (-sĭp′tĕr-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A strepsipteran.

strepte. Obs. pret. of STRIP.

strep′to-coc′cal (strĕp′tō-kŏk′-ăl), *a. Bacteriol.* Streptococcic.

strep′to-neu′ral (-nū′rȧl), *a. Zoöl.* Streptoneurous.

stress diagram. = STRAIN SHEET.

stresse. + DISTRESS.

stress′ful, *a.* See -FUL.

stress group. *Phon.* A division of speech, from one zero of stress to the next. *R. J. Lloyd.*

stress′less, *a.* See -LESS. —

stress′less-ness, *n.*

stress sheet. = STRAIN SHEET.

stret (strĕt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of STRAIT, *a., n., & v.*

stretcher bond. A bond with all the bricks or ashlars laid as stretchers breaking joint.

stretch′ modulus. The common modulus of elasticity; Young's modulus. See ELASTICITY, *n.*, 1.

stretch′y (strĕch′ĭ), *a. Colloq.* **1.** Apt to stretch, esp. too much or too easily, as a material.

2. Inclined to stretch one's self, as when just awakened.

strete. + STREET. [STRETTO.]

‖ **stret′ta** (strät′tä), *n., fem.* of **streught.** + STRAIGHT.

streume. + STREAM. [STRIVE.]

streven. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p. of **strew′ment,** *n.* Act of strewing; anything strewn. *Obs.* [STREW.]

strewn (strōōn; strōn), *p. p.* of **strey** (*dial.* strā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STRAW.

streyne. + STRAIN.

streynthe. + STRENGTH.

streyt. + STRAIT, STREET.

streyves. + STRAYS.

stri, strie, *n.* [OF *estrie*, fr. L. *striga.*] A crone; a hag. *Obs.*

stri′al (strī′ăl), *a.* Striate. *R.*

stri-a′tum (strī-ā′tŭm), *n.* [NL.] Short for CORPUS STRIATUM.

stri′a-ture (strī′ȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *striatura.*] Striation.

strich, *n.* [Cf. L. *strix, strigis*, a screech owl.] An owl. *Obs.*

stricht. + STRAIGHT. [STRICT.]

strick (strĭk). Scot. var. of

strick. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng var. of STRIKE.

strick′ler (strĭk′lĕr), *n.* One that strickles; a strickle.

strick′n. Stricken. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **stric′ti ju′ris** (strĭk′tī jōō′rĭs; 246). [L.] *Law.* Of or by strict law. See STRICTUM JUS and FORMULA, 6.

stric′tion (strĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *strictio.* See STRINGENT.] A constricting; constriction.

‖ **stric-tis′si-mi ju′ris** (strĭk-tĭs′ĭ-mī jōō′rĭs; 246). [L.] Of or by the strictest law; with the law least favorably construed.

stric′tive (strĭk′tĭv), *a.* [L. *strictivus.*] Gathered or cropped with the hand. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

strict′land, *n.* An isthmus.

strict′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **stric′tum jus** *or* **ius.** [L.

morbid contraction of any passage of the body, as of the esophagus or urethra; also, the contracted part; a constriction. Cf. ORGANIC STRICTURE.

Syn. — See ANIMADVERSION.

stric'tured (strĭk'tŭrd), *a. Med.* Having a stricture.

stride (strīd), *v. i.*; *pret.* STRODE (strōd), *Obs.* STRID (strĭd); *p. p.* STRID'DEN (strĭd'n), *Obs.* STRID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRID'ING (strīd'ĭng). [AS. *strīdan* to stride, perh. also, to strive; perh. akin to LG. *striden*, OFries. *strida* to strive, D. *strijden* to strive, to contend, G. *streiten*, OHG. *strītan*; cf. Icel. *stīðr* strong, stubborn, severe; orig. uncert. Cf. STRADDLE.] **1.** To walk with long steps, esp. in a measured or pompous manner; also, to walk or run with long and measured steps, as a man or horse in a race.

2. To stand with the legs wide apart; to straddle. *Now R.*

stride, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over at a step; to step over. "A debtor that not dares to *stride* a limit." *Shak.*

2. To straddle; to bestride; hence, to ride.

I mean to *stride* your steed. *Shak.*

stride, *n.* Act of striding; also, a long step or the distance measured by a long step; as, a masculine *stride*.

stri'dent (strī'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *stridens, -entis*, p. pr. of *stridere* to make a grating or creaking noise.] Harsh-sounding; grating; shrill; as, a *strident* voice. — **stri'dent-ly,** *adv.*

stri'dor (strī'dôr; -dōr), *n.* [L., fr. *stridere* to make any harsh, grating, or creaking sound.] A harsh, shrill, or creaking noise; specif., *Med.*, a harsh whistling sound during respiration in cases of obstruction of the air passages.

strid'u-late (strĭd'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [See STRIDULOUS.] To make a shrill, creaking noise; specif., *Zoöl.*, to make a creaking or musical sound, usually very high-pitched, such as is made by the males of many insects and, in fewer cases, by the females. Katydids stridulate by scraping a filelike structure at the base of one fore wing with the edge of the other. In crickets both fore wings have a filelike area on the lower surface. The ordinary grasshoppers rub the fore wings with the femurs of the hind legs, or with the edges of the hind wings as they fly. The sound-producing organs of cicadas are very complex, and contain vibrating membranes.

strid'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or sound of stridulating.

strid'u-la-to-ry (strĭd'ū-lā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Stridulous; able to stridulate; used in, or adapted for, stridulation.

strid'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *stridulus*. See STRIDENT.]

1. Making a shrill, creaking sound; squeaky.

The Sarmatian boor driving his *stridulous* cart. *Longfellow.*

2. *Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, stridor.

stridulous laryngitis, *Med.*, a form of croup, or laryngitis, in children, associated with dyspnœa, occurring usually at night, and marked by crowing or stridulous breathing. — **strid'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **strid'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

strife (strīf), *n.* [OF. *estrif*. See STRIVE.] **1.** Act of striving; earnest endeavor. *Archaic. Shak.*

2. Exertion or contention for superiority; contest of emulation, either intellectual or physical.

3. Altercation; violent contention; conflict; fight.

Twenty of them fought in this black *strife*. *Shak.*

4. That contended against; occasion of contest. *Obs.*

Syn. — Contest, struggle, quarrel. See CONTENTION.

Strig'i-dæ (strĭj'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See STRIX.] *Zoöl.* **a** A family including all the owls. **b** In restricted senses: (1) A family consisting of the barn owls. *Aluconidæ* is a synonym. (2) = BUBONIDÆ.

strig'il (strĭj'ĭl), *n.* [L. *strigilis*, fr. *stringere* to graze, scrape.] **1. a** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* An instrument of metal, ivory, etc., used for scraping the skin, as at the bath. **b** A flesh brush or similar device. *Obs.*

2. One of a group of undulating or slightly curved vertical channels, reedings, or flutings, often carved on flat surfaces as ornament, esp. in Roman architecture.

strig'i-la'tion (-ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [See STRIGIL.] Vigorous brushing or scraping, esp. of the skin as by a strigil.

strig'i-lis (strĭj'ĭ-lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LES (-lēz). [L., strigil.] *Zoöl.* A combilike organ on the first tarsal joint of a fore leg of a bee, used for cleaning the antennæ.

strig'il-lose (-lōs), *a.* [Cf. STRIGIL, STRIGOSE.] *Bot.* Finely strigose.

stri'gose (strī'gōs; strĭ-gōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [Cf. F. *strigueux*, and L. *strigosus* lean, lank, E. STRIGATE, STRIGIL.] **1.** *Bot.* Set with stiff bristles, or strigæ, as a leaf; hispid. **2.** *Zoöl.* Covered with strigæ; marked with fine, closely set grooves.

strike (strīk), *v. t.*; *pret.* STRUCK (strŭk); *p. p* STRUCK, or, *Chiefly Poet. or Rhet.*, STRICK'EN (strĭk'n), *Obs.* STROOK (strōōk), STRUCK'EN (strŭk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIK'ING (strīk'ĭng). [ME. *striken* to strike, stroke, proceed, flow, AS. *strīcan* to go, proceed; akin to D. *strijken* to rub, stroke, strike, to move, go, G. *streichen*, OHG. *strīhhan*, L. *stringere* to touch lightly, to graze, to strip off (but perh. not to L. *stringere* in the sense to draw tight), *striga* a row, a furrow. Cf. STREAK, *n.*, STROKE.] **1.** To touch or hit with some force, either with the hand or an instrument; to smite; to give a blow to; as, to *strike* one with a whip.

2. To strike against; to come in collision with; as, the ship *struck* a reef; he was *struck* by lightning.

3. To give or inflict, as a blow.

Who would be free, themselves must *strike* the blow. *Byron.*

4. To impel or dash, as with a blow; to dash; cast; as, to *strike* one's head on a stone; also, to smear; daub.

They shall take of the blood, and *strike* it on the two sideposts. *Ex.* xii. 7.

5. To stroke; as, to *strike* one's hair; also, to move, as the hand, lightly in or as in stroking. *Obs.*

6. To afflict; assail; attack; punish, as if with blows.

Now the red pestilence *strike* all trades in Rome! *Shak.*

7. To cause or produce by a stroke or blow; as, to *strike* a light; hence, to produce or effect suddenly and with or as if with force; as, to *strike* terror to one's heart.

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* a universal peace through sea and land. *Milton.*

8. To cause to ignite by striking, rubbing, or the like; as, to *strike* a match.

9. To impress with a die or dies, punch, or the like, as a coin or medal, a type, etc.; to mint; coin.

10. To thrust in; to cause to enter or penetrate; to set in the earth; as, a tree *strikes* its roots deep.

11. To make a sudden impression upon, as by a blow; to affect sensibly with some strong emotion; as, to *strike* the mind with surprise; to *strike* one with wonder, alarm, dread, or horror. Also, of a thought, idea, etc., to occur to; to impress; as, it never *struck* me before that he was old.

12. To affect in some particular manner by a blow, or something acting in a manner suggestive of that of a blow; as, he was *struck* dead by fright; to *strike* one blind.

13. To cause to sound, esp. by strokes; to indicate by sounding; as, to *strike* up a march; the clock *strikes* two.

14. To hit upon, or come or light upon, esp. suddenly; to meet with; find; as, my eye *struck* a strange word; they soon *struck* the trail. Cf. TO STRIKE OIL. *Chiefly Colloq.*

15. To fight or wage (battle). *Obs.*

16. a To level, as a measure of grain, salt, or the like, by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top. **b** To strickle, as a mold in founding; — often with *out* or *up*. **c** *Leather Manuf.* To scrape and rub (skins, pelts, etc.) smooth with a blunt knife; — sometimes with *out*. **d** *Wood Working.* To form (moldings) by planing. **e** *Electroplating.* To form the first perceptible uniform deposit of metal upon (an article in the bath).

17. *Masonry.* To dress and smooth, or shape, as with a trowel (a mortar joint between bricks or stones). Such a joint is called a *struck joint*.

18. To balance (a book of accounts); also, to make to fit, as the halves of a notched tally; hence, to unite, as in interest or affection. *Obs.*

19. To make and ratify; as, to *strike* a bargain.

☞ Perh. in imitation of the L. *fœdus ferire*, to *strike* a compact, so called because an animal was *struck* and killed as a sacrifice on such occasions.

20. To lower; to let or take down or apart; as, to *strike* sail; to *strike* a flag, as in token of surrender.

21. *Arch. & Engin.* To lower gradually and finally to remove (an arch or vault centering) so as to permit the arch or vault to reach safely its final state of equilibrium.

22. To remove, efface, cancel, or the like, with or as with a stroke of the pen; — usually with *from*, *off*, or *out*.

23. To assume (a posture, an attitude, or the like); to fall into or take up, as a gait, one's stride, or the like.

24. To take, as money, forcibly or fraudulently. *Old Slang.*

25. To borrow of; to make an urgent demand or request of; as, he *struck* a friend for five dollars or a job. *Slang.*

26. To lade into a cooler, as a liquor. *B. Edwards.*

27. To tap, as a cask. *Obs. or R. Shak.*

28. To advance; — only in *p. p.* "*Struck* in years." *Shak.*

29. To harpoon or shoot (a whale) with a bomb; also, *Angling*, to hook (a fish).

30. To mark out (a line) as with the compasses or by twanging a stretched chalked string on a surface.

31. *Bookbinding.* To cause (a hot tool) to make an impression in tooling. See TOOL, *v. t.*

Syn. — STRIKE, HIT, SMITE. STRIKE is the general term; HIT, in the sense of *strike*, is rather more familiar, and colloq., but it has also special senses (as in "*hit* the mark"); SMITE is now chiefly elevated or poetical. See BLOW.

strike me luck *or* **lucky,** an interjection used in making a bargain, an agreement, or the like. *Now Only Vulgar, Chiefly Eng.* — **to s. a balance,** to find out the difference between the debit and credit sides of an account. — **to s. a docket,** *Bankruptcy Practice*, to enter a creditor's affidavit and bond. *Eng.* — **to s. a-hull,** *or* **a hull,** *Naut.*, to lie a-hull. *Obs. or R.* — **to s. a jury,** *Law*, to select a struck jury. — **to s. a lead** (lĕd). **a** *Mining.* To find a vein of ore. **b** Fig.: To find a way to fortune or success, esp. financial. *Colloq.* — **to s. an arc,** *Elec.*, to cause an arc to form, as between the carbon electrodes of an arc lamp, by moving the electrodes apart a suitable distance after bringing them into electrical contact. — **to s. below,** *Naut.*, to lower into a vessel's hold, or below, by a tackle. — **to s. camp,** to take down the tents or huts of a camp. Cf. STRIKE, *v. t.*, 20. — **to s. dumb,** to confound; to astonish; to render silent by astonishment; or, it may be, to deprive of the power of speech. — **to s. from,** to [separate or remove from, with, or as with, a blow; as, the shackles were *struck from* him. — **to s. hands,** to clasp hands; hence, to make a contract, compact, or the like; sometimes, to unite in interest; agree to act in concert. — **to s. it rich,** to find a rich vein or deposit of ore; hence, to meet with any great financial good fortune. — **to s. off. a** To erase from a list or the like; to deduct, as from an account; as, *to strike off* the interest of a debt. **b** *Print.* To impress; to print; as, *to strike off* a thousand copies of a book. **c** To separate by a blow or a sudden action; as, *to strike off* a man's head; *to strike off* what is superfluous. **d** To improvise; as, *to strike off* an epigram. — **to s. oil,** to find petroleum when boring for it; hence, fig., to make a lucky hit financially. *Slang, U. S.* — **to s. on,** *Mach.*, to put into gear, as a machine. — **to s. out. a** To produce by collision; to force out; as, *to strike out* sparks with steel. **b** To blot out; to efface; to erase. "To methodize is as necessary as *to strike out*." *Pope.* **c** To form by a quick effort; to devise; to invent; to contrive; as, *to strike out* a new plan of finance. **d** *Baseball.* To cause to strike out; — said of the pitcher. See *to strike out* **c**, under STRIKE, *v. i.* **e** *Sugar Manuf.* To run out into a pan, as massecuite to crystallize. **f** To stretch (sole leather) by working with a tool or rolling. — **to s. root,** to send forth roots; to become fixed in the earth, etc., by a root; hence, to become fixed, or established, as an opinion. — **to s. sail,** to lower the sails of a vessel suddenly, as, formerly, in saluting, or in sudden gusts; hence, to acknowledge inferiority; to abate pretension. *Archaic.* — **to strike the flag,** to haul it down, in token of salute, or, in an engagement, of surrender. — **to s. twelve,** to reach one's highest mark; to act up to one's highest capacity; also, to score a brilliant success.

We are all poor, weak, fallible things. Which of us can hope *to strike twelve* every time? *G. W. Curtis.*

— **to s. up. a** To begin to sing or play, as, *to strike up* a tune. **b** To raise or emboss (sheet metal, etc.), in making dishes, pans, etc., as by blows or pressure in a die. **c** To form, or enter upon, suddenly, as a friendship. — **to s. work,** to quit work; esp., to go on a strike.

strike (strīk), *v. i.* **1.** To go; advance; proceed; to take a course; as, to *strike* into the fields.

2. To pass quickly or sharply; to dart; penetrate.

Till a dart *strike* through his liver. *Prov.* vii 23.

3. To strike, or come upon, something suddenly; as, he *struck* on a happy thought. *Chiefly Colloq.*

4. *Naut.* To run aground, as on a rock or bank; to strand.

5. To touch; impinge; glance. *Now Rare.*

6. To deliver a stroke or thrust; to give a blow; hence, to deal blows; to fight; as, to *strike* for one's country.

7. To make an attack; to aim a blow.

8. To hit; collide; dash; clash; as, a hammer *strikes* against the bell of a clock.

9. To sound, as a clock, by percussion, or as if with blows.

10. To lower a flag, or colors, in token of respect, or to signify a surrender of a ship to an enemy.

11. To quit work in order to obtain, or resist, a change in conditions of employment. See STRIKE, *n.*, 14.

12. To steal, esp. money. *Old Slang, Eng.*

13. To become fixed to something; — said of oyster spat.

14. *Hort.* To take root; — said esp. of cuttings of plants.

15. Formerly, in the United States army, to act as a striker (in sense 1 **e**). *Rare. Colloq.*

16. *Rowing.* To stroke. *Now Rare.*

to strike at, to aim a blow at; to attack. — **to s. back. a** To return a blow or blows. **b** = BACK-FIRE, *v. i.*, 2. — **to s. for,** to start suddenly on a course for; to make for hastily. *Colloq.* — **to s. home,** to give a blow which reaches its object; to strike with effect; as, the realization of his peril *struck home*. — **to s. in. a** To enter or begin suddenly. **b** To disappear from the surface, with internal effects, as an eruptive disease. **c** To interpose; interrupt; as, *to strike in* with a comment. **d** To join in something begun. **e** To make a sudden or energetic move or effort; — usually with *for*; as, *to strike in* for some benefit. *Obs. or R.* — **to s. into. a** To turn, or go, suddenly into; as, *to strike into* a bypath. **b** To enter suddenly upon; to break into; as, *to strike into* a laugh; *to strike into* reputation. — **to s. in with,** to conform to; to suit itself or one's self to; to side with; to join with. *South.* — **to s. out. a** To start suddenly; as, *to strike out* for home; to make a sudden move or excursion; as, *to strike out* into a new course of life. **b** To strike, esp. with the fist and straight from the shoulder. **c** *Baseball.* To be put out for not hitting the ball fairly in three opportunities during one's turn at the bat. See STRIKE, *n.*, 18. — **to s. up. a** To commence to play, sound, or sing. "Whilst any . . . drum *struck up*." *Shak.* **b** To meet or become acquainted; to fall in (with). *Colloq.*

strike (strīk), *n.* **1.** Act of striking.

2. A strickle for leveling, as a measure of grain, salt, etc., or for striking up a mold in founding; also, a broad smooth stick for removing superfluous clay in molding bricks, etc.

3. A dry measure, varying locally from two pecks to four bushels. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

4. Fullness of measure; hence, excellence of quality.

Three hogsheads of ale of the first *strike*. *Scott.*

5. *Sugar Manuf.* **a** The contents or product (of sugar or sirup) in or from one pan for a single operation, as of boiling or crystallization; as, to boil a *strike*. **b** The operation or act of emptying the *striking teache* (the last of a series of, usually, from three to five teaches) into the coolers.

6. *Geol.* The horizontal direction of the outcropping edges of tilted rocks, or the direction of a horizontal line supposed to be drawn on the upper edge of a tilted stratum. It is at right angles to the dip.

7. An iron pale or standard in a gate or fence. *Obs.*

8. *Iron Working.* A puddler's rabble.

9. *Type Founding, etc.* The copper plate with the impression made by driving the punch into it, used, after being trimmed up (justified), as a matrix for the face of type.

10. A striking mechanism, as for a clock.

11. *Locks.* = KEEPER, 3 **b**.

12. = STRICK, *n.*, **a**. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

13. *Coining.* The quantity or number of coins or the like struck at one time.

14. Act of quitting work; specif., such an act done by mutual understanding by a body of workmen as a means of enforcing compliance with demands made on their employer; a stopping of work by workmen in order to obtain or resist a change in conditions of employment. Cf. LOCKOUT.

15. Act of obtaining or attempting to obtain money by importunity or any form of blackmail or threat, esp. by introducing in a legislature a bill (**strike bill**) which would be harmful to a person or corporation if enacted into law, in order to obtain a bribe for withdrawing it.

16. A sudden finding of rich ore in mining; hence, any sudden success or good fortune, esp. financial.

17. *Bowling, U. S.* Act of leveling all the pins with the first bowl; also, the score thus made. Sometimes called *double spare*. See TENPINS.

18. *Baseball.* Any actual or constructive striking at the pitched ball, three of which, if the ball is not hit fairly, cause the batter to be put out; hence, any of various acts or events which are ruled as equivalent to it, as failing to strike at a ball so pitched that the batter should have struck at it. Cf. 1st BALL, 5.

Strict law; the law by its letter without considering equities.

strid (strĭd). † STRIDE.

strid'dle (strĭd'l), *n. & v.* [For the v., freq. of *stride*. Cf. STRADDLE.] Straddle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stride'leg' (strīd'lĕg'), **stride'legs'** (-lĕgz'), *adv.* Astride. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [strides, leg]

strid'er (strīd'ẽr), *n.* One that

stri'dha'na (strē'dŭn'ä; 147), *n.* Also **stri'dhan** (strē'dŭn), **stri'dha'num** (-dŭn'ŭm). [Skr. *strīdhana*; *strī* woman + *dhana* property.] *Hindu Law.* Any property belonging to a woman, esp. that absolutely at her disposal and going to her heirs upon her death intestate.

strid'ing com'pass (strīd'ĭng). A compass on a theodolite for orientation. [Stridulating.

strid'u-lant (strĭd'ū-lănt), *a.*

strid'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [NL.] One that stridulates.

strie, *v. t.* [AS. *strēgan*.] To strew; to scatter. *Obs.*

strie. † STRI

striem. † STREAM.

strier. † STROYER.

strife'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

strig (strĭg), *n.* **a** The footstalk of a leaf or flower. *Rare.* **b** The rachis of a hop strobile. *Dial. Eng* — *v. t.* To remove the stalk from. *Dial. Eng.*

stri'ga (strī'gä), *n.*; *pl.* STRIGÆ (-jē). [L., swath, furrow.] **1.** A striation.

2. *Bot.* A pointed, appressed, rigid, hairlike scale or bristle.

3. *Arch.* A flute in a column.

stri'gate (strī'gāt), *a.* Having strigæ.

Stri'ges (strī'jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *strix* See STRIX.] *Zoöl.* A suborder (of Raptores, or, now usually, of Coraciiformes) consisting of all the owls.

stright. † STRAIT, *n.*

stright (*dial.* strīt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STRAIGHT.

Strig'i-for'mes (strĭj'ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See STRIGES; -FORM.] *Zoöl.* An order consisting of all the owls.

strig'i-late (strĭj'ĭ-lāt), *a.* Having a strigil.

strig'i-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To comb

strig'i-lose (-lōs). Var. of STRIGILLOSE.

strig'i-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Strigillose.

Stri-gi'næ (strĭ-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of Strigidæ (in a broad sense) consisting of the barn owls, equiv to Aluconidæ and Strigidæ b (1)

stri'gine (strī'jĭn; -jĭn; 183), *a.* [See STRIGES.] Owl-like; pertaining to the Strigidæ.

strig'ment (strĭg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *strigmentum*.] Scraping; that which is scraped off. *Obs.*

stri'gous (strī'gŭs), *a. Bot.* Strigose. *Rare.*

strig'u-lose (strĭg'ū-lōs), *a. Bot.* Strigillose

strik. † STREAK; STREEK, to stretch. [of STIRK.]

strik (strĭk). Obs. or Scot. var. of STRIKE.

strike. † STREAK.

strike (*dial.* strīk.) Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of STREEK.

strike'-a-light', *n.* A piece of flint, or a device including one, to be struck by steel or pyrites to obtain sparks.

strike bill. See STRIKE, *n.*, 15.

strike block. *Carp.* A plane shorter than a jointer, used for fitting a short joint.

strike boat. = DRIVEBOAT.

strike breaker. A workman who takes the place of a striker.

strike fault. *Geol.* See FAULT, 8.

strike figure. *Cryst.* = PERCUSSION FIGURE.

strike joint. *Geol.* A joint whose direction is the same as that of the strike.

strike knife. *Bricklaying.* A long, broad, beveled straight-edge with handles on one side.

strike measure. = STRUCK MEASURE.

strike'-or-si'lent, *n.* A device for putting the striking mechanism of a clock in or out of gear. *Cant.*

strike'-out', *n. Baseball.* Act or fact of striking out a batter.

strike pan. *Sugar Manuf.* A cylindrical vacuum pan with

strik'er (strīk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that strikes, in any sense; specif.: **a** A blacksmith's helper; the hammerman who uses the sledge in forging; hence, an assistant, in any of various occupations. **b** A harpooner; rarely, a harpoon. **c** A workman who is on a strike. **d** One who, esp. in politics, attempts a strike. See STRIKE, *n.*, 15. *Colloq. or Cant, U. S.* **e** In the United States army, formerly, an enlisted man detailed as an officer's servant. Such employment of an enlisted man was forbidden by act of Congress of July 15, 1870. **f** (1) In breech-loading firearms using a metallic cartridge, that part of the mechanism which immediately delivers the blow to the primer. (2) In certain torpedoes, a small plunger intermediary between the firing pin and the primer which ignites the torpedo charge. **g** A reciprocating projecting piece in a loom used to actuate a finger periodically to deliver the pick. **h** *Masonry.* A special tool used in striking a joint. **i** *Mach.* A device for putting a machine or part in gear with a driving mechanism. **j** *Brickmaking.* A workman who dresses off the clay bricks with a strike in molding.
2. *Locks.* = KEEPER, 3 **b**.
3. A wencher; a lewd or dissolute man. *Obs.*
4. *Fisheries.* The man who manages a driveboat.

strik'ing (strīk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRIKE. Hence: *a.* That strikes. Specif., fig.: **1.** Attracting attention through conspicuous qualities; very noticeable; remarkable; surprising; as, a *striking* image; a *striking* likeness. "A *striking* fact." *De Quincey.*
2. *Mach.* Designating, or pert. to, a device for striking on, or putting in gear, a machine or part of a machine.
striking angle, *Ballistics,* the angle between the horizontal and the direction of the projectile's flight at the moment of striking. — **s. board.** *Founding.* See STRICKLE, *n.*, 3. — **s. distance,** the distance through which an object can be reached by striking; the distance at which a force is effective when directed to a particular object. — **s. pin.** *Leather Manuf.* = PIN, *n.*, 7. — **s. plate.** **a** *Locks.* = KEEPER, 3 **b**. **b** A part of the centering of an arch, which is driven back to loosen the centering in striking it. — **s. reed.** *Music.* See REED, *n.*, 5 **a**. — **s. solution,** *Electrometal.*, a weak solution of silver cyanide with a large proportion of potassium cyanide, used in silver plating. — **s. stile,** the stile of a door containing the lock. — **s. teache.** *Sugar Manuf.* See STRIKE, *n.*, 5.
— **strik'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **strik'ing-ness,** *n.*

string (strĭng), *n.* [ME. *string, streng,* AS. *streng;* akin to D. *streng,* G. *strang,* Icel. *strengr,* Sw. *sträng,* Dan. *streng;* prob. fr. the adj., E *strong* (see STRONG); or perh. orig. meaning, twisted, and akin to E. *strangle.*] **1.** A small cord or slender strip of leather, or the like, used esp. for binding, fastening, or tying things; a cord larger than a thread and smaller than a rope; as, a shoe *string.*
2. A thread or cord strung with a number of objects or parts in close and orderly succession; hence, a line or series of things arranged on or as if on a thread; a succession; chain; as, a *string* of shells or beads; a *string* of arguments. Also, the horses collectively which belong to one stable or owner; a stud (so called because often driven or led in single file for exercise).
3. A strip, as of leather, securing the covers of a book.
4. The cord of a musical instrument, commonly of gut or wire, as of a piano, harp, or violin; specif.: *pl.*, stringed instruments, esp. of an orchestra (which see). The number of transverse vibrations per second of a stretched string, such as are produced by drawing a violin bow across it or by striking it with a piano hammer, is inversely as the length or the diameter of the string, directly as the square root of the tension, and inversely as the square root of the density of the material of the string, and hence inversely as the square root of the mass of the string per unit length. The greater the number of vibrations per second, the higher is the note produced.
5. The line or cord of a bow. *Ps.* xi. 2.
6. A fiber, as of a plant; a little fibrous root.
Duckweed putteth forth a little *string* into the water: from the bottom. *Bacon.*
7. A nerve or tendon of an animal body. *Obs. Mark* vii. 35.
8. *Mining.* A small, stringlike vein; a stringer.
9. The tough fibrous substance that unites the valves of the pod in beans and their allies.
10. *Shipbuilding.* An inside range of ceiling planks, corresponding to the sheer strake and bolted to it.
11. a *Arch.* Short for STRINGCOURSE, STRINGPIECE. Specif.: **b** One of the inclined sides of a stair supporting the treads and risers. Hence, a similar member, whether a support or not. See CLOSE STRING, OPEN STRING, etc.
12. *Woolen Manuf.* A length of ten feet.
13. **a** In various indoor games, a score or tally, sometimes, as in American billiard games, marked by buttons threaded on a string or wire. **b** In various games, competitions, etc., a certain number of turns at play, of rounds, etc.
14. *Billiards & Pool.* **a** The line from behind and over which the cue ball must be played after being out of play as by being pocketed or knocked off the table; — called also *string line.* **b** Act of stringing for break.
15. *Printers' Cant.* **a** The proofs of matter set by one compositor arranged consecutively to facilitate measurement of his work. **b** In newspaper offices, a similar arrangement of proofs of any contributed matter.
16. A hoax; a trumped-up or "fake" story. *Slang.*
to have, lead, *etc.*, **in,** *or* **by, a string,** to have under one's control, at one's command, or the like. "She *hath* her thoughts *in a string.*" *Lyly.* — **to have a s. to it,** of a gift, to be limited in some way that leaves more or less control in the hands of the giver. *Colloq.* — **to have two strings to one's bow,** to have a means or expedient in reserve in case the first fails.

string (strĭng), *v. t.; pret.* STRUNG (strŭng); *p. p.* STRUNG, *Rare* STRINGED (strĭngd); *p.pr. & vb. n.* STRING'ING (strĭng'-ĭng). **1.** To furnish with strings; as, to *string* a violin.
2. To adjust or tune the string or strings of, as of a stringed instrument, a bow, etc.; hence, to make tense, lit. or fig. "Toil *strung* the nerves." *Dryden.*
3. To thread on a string; to file; as, to *string* beads.
4. To deprive of strings; as, to *string* beans.
5. To tie, hang up, fasten, or the like, with a string.
6. To extend or stretch like a string; as, to *string* the cables of a suspension bridge; also, to extend in a string, or succession; as, waiting cabs *strung* in a long line
7. To hoax; josh; jolly. *Slang.*
to string up, *Wire Drawing,* to pull (a wire) through the various dies, etc., of a drawbench.

string (strĭng), *v. i.* **1.** To form into a string or strings, or to become stringy, as a substance which is stretched.
2. To move or progress in a string, or series; as, the fugitives *strung* across the bridge.
3. *Billiards, Pool, etc.* To make the cue ball rebound from the top cushion so as to stop as near as possible to the bottom cushion (or, sometimes, to the balk, or string line), as for determining the order of play, etc.

string band. *Music.* A band using only, or chiefly, stringed instruments. See under ORCHESTRA, 4.

string beans. The unripe pods of any of several kinds of beans used in cooking; — so called because the strings are stripped off in preparing them.

string block. A block of wood in a pianoforte, holding the studs to which are looped the ends of the strings opposite the tuning pins.

string'board' (strĭng'bōrd'; 201), *n. Arch.* A board or built-up facing used in stair building to cover the ends of the steps, as to hide the true string.

string'course' (-kōrs'; 201), *n. Arch.* A horizontal band in a building, forming a part of the design in some way distinguished from the rest of the work. Cf. BLOCKING COURSE.

stringed (strĭngd), *a.* **1.** Having strings, as an instrument; also, produced by strings. "*Stringed* noise." *Milton.*
2. Tied, fastened, or the like, with a string or strings.

strin'gen-cy (strĭn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being stringent; specif.: **a** Strictness; severity; rigor; as, the *stringency* of Nelson's discipline. **b** Tightness; lack of ease or plenty, as in financial circles.

‖ **strin-gen'do** (strĕn-jĕn'dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Urging or hastening the time, as to a climax.

strin'gent (strĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *stringens, -entis,* p. pr. of *stringere* to draw or bind tight. See 2d STRAIN.] **1.** Binding or drawing tight. *Obs.*
2. Strict in requirements; restrictive; rigid; severe.
They must be subject to a sharper penal code, and to a more *stringent* code of procedure *Macaulay.*
3. Tight; characterized by absence or scarcity of money to be loaned or invested; as, a *stringent* stock market.
— **strin'gent-ly,** *adv.* — **strin'gent-ness,** *n.*

string'er (strĭng'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who strings; esp., one who makes or provides strings, as for bows.
2. A libertine. *Obs. Slang.* *Beau. & Fl.*
3. A longitudinal railroad sleeper borne on transverse ties.
4. *Shipbuilding.* A streak of planking or plating carried round the inside of a vessel, secured horizontally on top of the deck beams or brackets.
5. *Mech.* **a** A long horizontal timber to connect uprights in a frame, or to support a floor or the like. **b** A string in stair building; a stringpiece. **c** A tie in a truss, etc.
6. *Geol. & Mining.* A narrow vein or irregular filament of mineral traversing a rock mass of different material.

string galvanometer. *Elec.* A galvanometer for measuring oscillating currents by the lateral motions of a silver-plated quartz fiber traversed by the current and stretched under adjustable tension perpendicular to the lines of force in the field of an electromagnet.

string'halt' (strĭng'hôlt'), *n.* [See SPRINGHALT.] An affection of the hind legs of the horse, in which certain muscles contract spasmodically, causing excessive flexure in locomotion. The cause is not known.

string organ. *Music.* A reed organ having a set of vibrators or free reeds joined by rods with wires or strings, which are thus made to vibrate with them, giving tones resembling those both of the harmonium and pianoforte.

string'piece' (-pēs'), *n. Arch.* A long piece of timber in a construction, esp. a heavy and principal one, usually horizontal. Specif.: **a** The heavy squared timber lying along the top of the piles forming a dock front or timber pier. **b** A temporary horizontal timber used in shoring, etc. See NEEDLE, 3 **e**. **c** = STRING, 11 **b**.

string plate. The metal plate in a pianoforte which carries the string block, now usually cast solid with the frame.

string quartet *or* **quartette.** *Music.* A quartet of performers on stringed instruments, regularly a first and second violin, a viola, and a violoncello.

string'wood' (strĭng'wo͝od'), *n.* An extinct euphorbiaceous tree (*Acalypha arborea*) of the island of St. Helena; —so called from its pendent staminate spikes of red flowers.

string'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of strings, or small threads; fibrous; filamentous; as, a *stringy* root.
2. Capable of being drawn out to form a string, as a glutinous substance; ropy; viscid; gluey.
3. Like or suggestive of a string or strings; thin and long; sometimes, wiry. *Colloq.*

string'y-bark' (-bärk'), *n.* Any of several Australian eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus capitellata, E. macrorhyncha,* and *E. eugenioides,* with inner fibrous bark. Also, either of the peppermint trees (*E. piperita* and *E. amygdalina*), the tallowwood (*E. microcorys*), or *E. obliqua* or *E. tetradonta.*

strip (strĭp), *v. t.; pret.* STRIPPED or, *Rare,* STRIPT (strĭpt); STRIP'PING. [ME. *stripen, strepen, strupen,* AS. *strīpan* in bestrīpan to plunder; akin to D. *stroopen,* MHG. *stroufen,* G. *streifen;* cf. also Fries. *ofstrippen* to divest of clothes, to skin, *strippen* to strip (in sense 3), D. *strippen* to stem (tobacco).] **1.** To deprive; divest; plunder; esp., to deprive or divest of a covering, clothing, or the like; to skin; peel; as, to *strip* a man of his possessions; to *strip* one of his clothes; to *strip* a beast of his skin.
They *stripped* Joseph out of his coat. *Gen.* XXXVII. 23.
2. *Naut.* To dismantle; unrig; as, to *strip* a ship.
3. To milk dry, esp. with a peculiar movement of the hand at the last of a milking; as, to *strip* a cow; also, in fish culture, to press the eggs or milt out of (a fish).
4. In technical senses: **a** *Agric.* To pare off the surface of, as land, in strips. **b** To pick the cured leaves from the stalks of (tobacco) and tie them into "hands"; also, to remove the midrib from (tobacco leaves). **c** (1) *Mining.* To remove the overburden from (a mineral deposit). (2) *Metal.* To bare (an ingot of steel) by removing the mold. **d** *Carding.* To remove fiber, flock, or lint, from (the teeth of a card when it becomes partly clogged). **e** To remove the metal coating from (a plated article), as by acids or electrolytic action. **f** To remove the sericin, or silk glue, from (raw silk) by working in a soap bath. **g** *Mech.* To drawfile, as file blanks, so as to remove the rough edges and burr after grinding. **h** *Mach.* To tear off the thread from (a bolt or nut). **i** *Agric.* To remove the seed or grain from (grass, as rye grass) by forcing or picking it out of the heads or panicles, as with a combike implement; to get (the seed) in this way.
5. To pull or tear off, as a covering; to remove; to wrest away; as, to *strip* the skin from a beast, a film from a photographic plate, the bark from a tree; to *strip* away all disguises. Hence, to snatch away; to plunder.
For all the temporal lands . . .
Would they *strip* from us. *Shak.*
6. *Dyeing.* To remove (a dye or part of the color) from yarn or fabric by boiling or treating with some chemical.
7. *Soap Making.* To cut up (bar soap) into slices, preliminary to drying and milling. See MILLING.
8. [Perh. a different word, of uncert. orig.] To pass; to get clear of; to outstrip. *Obs.*
When first they *stripped* the Malean promontory *Chapman.*

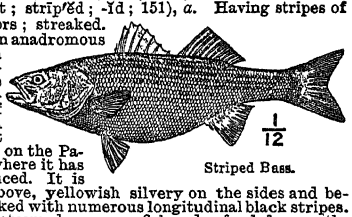
strip (strĭp), *v. i.* **1.** To take off, or become divested of, clothes or covering; to undress wholly or partly.
2. In technical uses: **a** *Mach.* To fail in, or lose, the thread, as a bolt, screw, or nut. **b** *Gun.* To undergo strip; — said of a projectile or its soft metal band. See STRIP, *n.*, 3.

strip, *n.* [Prob. due to confusion of *stripe,* n., and *strip,* v.]
1. A narrow or relatively long piece; as, a *strip* of cloth; a *strip* of land.
2. [Perh. a different word.] *Mining.* A trough for transporting and settling particles of ore suspended in water.
3. *Gun.* A shearing off of the rotating ring of a projectile, causing irregularity in flight.
4. Destruction; mutilation, as of buildings and fences.
5. *Pattern Making.* Draft or taper of a pattern.
6. A stripling; a slip. *Rare.* *Ld. Lytton.*
7. A tobacco leaf without the stem; — chiefly *pl. Cant.*
8. *Theat.* A narrow piece of wood or metal on which electric-light bulbs, usually four to six, are arranged in line, and which is temporarily placed where needed.
9. A shallow cast ingot of brass for rolling into sheets.

stripe (strīp), *n.* [OD. *strīpe* a stripe, streak; akin to LG. *stripe,* D. *streep,* Dan. *stribe,* G. *streif, streifen,* MHG. *streifen* to glide, march.] **1.** A line, or long narrow division of anything of a different color or structure from the ground; hence, any linear variation of color or structure; as, a *stripe* of red on a green ground; a raised *stripe.*
2. *Weaving.* A pattern or cloth with such stripes, differently colored, or raised or depressed, from the ground
3. A strip attached to something of a different color or material; as, a red *stripe* of silk sewed upon a garment.
4. A long, narrow discoloration of the skin made by the blow of a lash, rod, or the like; hence, such a stroke or blow; also, formerly, any damaging blow or stroke.
Forty *stripes* he may give him, and not exceed *Deut.* XXV. 3.
5. Color indicating, or symbolic of, something; hence, distinguishing characteristic; character; type; sort; as, persons of the same political *stripe.*
6. *pl. Mil.* A chevron. *Now Rare.*
7. *Mining.* A long, rectangular buddle. *Cornwall, Eng.*
8. A strip. *Now Rare.* "A *stripe* of land." *Cooper.*

stripe, *v. t.;* STRIPED (strīpt); STRIP'ING (strīp'ĭng). **1** To make stripes upon; to form with lines of different colors or textures; to variegate with stripes.
2. To beat; lash; strike; also, *Obs.*, to thrust. *Rare.*

striped (stript; strīp'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Having stripes of different colors; streaked.
striped bass, an anadromous serranoid fish (*Roccus lineatus*), native of the Atlantic coast of the United States, but common also on the Pacific coast, where it has been introduced. It is olivaceous above, yellowish silvery on the sides and below, and marked with numerous longitudinal black stripes. It is highly esteemed as a game fish and as food, frequently reaching 20 and occasionally 100 pounds in weight. — **s. dogwood,** the striped maple. — **s. gillyflower,** a striped variety of carnation. — **s. gopher,** a striped spermophile. — **s. grass,** ribbon grass. — **s. grunt.** See GRUNT, *n.*, 3. — **s. head,** the Hudsonian curlew. *Local, U. S.* — **s. hyena.** See HYENA. — **s. maple,** a maple (*Acer pennsylvanicum*) of the northeastern United States and the Alleghenies. It has striped bark and large thin leaves, 3-lobed at the apex. — **s. mullet.** See 2d MULLET, 1. — **s. muscle,** striated muscle. See MUSCLE, 1 **b**. — **s. perch.** **a** The ruff. **b** The yellow perch. See 1st PERCH, 1. — **s. snake,** a garter snake. — **s. spermophile.** See SPERMOPHILE. — **s. squirrel.** **a** Any squirrel with stripes on the back; esp., a chipmunk. **b** The striped spermophile. — **s surf fish,** a Californian surf fish (*Tæniotoca lateralis*) striped with bright orange. — **s. surmullet.** See 2d MULLET, 2.


1/12
Striped Bass.

strip'-leaf', *n.* Tobacco stripped of stalks before packing.

strip'ling (strĭp'lĭng), *n.* [*strip* + 1st *-ling;* as if a small strip from the main stock or stem.] A youth in adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

strip'per (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that strips; as: **a** *Mach.* A metal plate in a punching machine, or either of two plates one on each side of the punch, to prevent the work from being dragged up with the punch on the upstroke. See 6th PUNCH, *2d Illust.* **b** A machine for smoothing down files for subsequent recutting. **c** In a capstan, a metal point to clear away the cable as it unwinds. **d** *Woolen Manuf.* In the fearnaught, carding machine, scribbler, etc., any of various small card-covered rollers that strip the wool from

steam coils for increasing the rate of evaporation at will.
strike pay. An allowance to a striking workman out of the funds of his union [3 b.]
strike plate. *Locks.* = KEEPER, 3 **b**.
strik'er-boat' (strīk'ẽr-), *n.* = DRIVEBOAT. *U. S.*
strik'er-out', *n. Rackets, Tennis, etc.* The player who receives the service.
striker plate. = KEEPER, 3 **b**.
strike valley. *Phys. Geog.* A valley parallel to the strike of associated rock beds.
strik'le. Var. of STRICKLE.
strincate. † TRINKET.
strind, *n.* [AS. *strīnd.*] *Obs.* a Strain; generation; race; kindred. **b** Offspring; progeny. **c** A disposition or cast common to a kindred or race.
strindge, *n.* Stream *Obs.*
strine, *v.* [AS. *strīnan, strienan.*] = STREONE, beget. *Obs.*
string'i-ness (strĭng'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
string'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Lines of inlay in buhl. [silk.]
2. Act or process of glossing]
stringing course. A stringcourse.
string'less, *a.* See -LESS.
string line. *Billiards & Pool* See STRING, *n.*, 14 **a**.
string pea. The sugar pea.
string pump. *Mining.* A pump operated by an engine at a distance by means of stringers.
string stop. *Music.* A stop producing tones imitating those of a stringed instrument.
string tie. A narrow necktie.
string'y-bark' pine (strĭng'ĭ-). One of the Australian cypress pines (*Callitris parlatorei*).
strin'kle, *n.* [Cf. STRENKLE.] A sprinkler. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To sprinkle. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
strinth. † STRENGTH.
stri'o-la (strī'ō-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL dim. See STRIA.] *Biol.* A faint or minute stria.
stri'o-late (-lāt), **stri'o-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a* Having small striæ, or striolæ; minutely striate.
stri'o-let (-lĕt), *n* A striola.
strip count. *Lumber Trade.* Measurement of dressed timber in terms of the size of the rough material from which it is made. Thus 1½-inch boards are reckoned as though 1¾ inches thick.
stripe. Scot. var. of STRIP.
stripe (strīp), *n.* RIVULET. *Scot.*

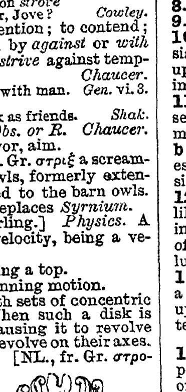
one cylinder or roller and carry it to another, esp. from the workers to the swift. **e** A device for peeling the bark from osiers. **f** In fish culture, one who strips fishes.
2. A cow that has nearly stopped giving milk, so that it can be obtained from her only by stripping.
strip'ping (strĭp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRIP. Hence, *n.* **1.** Act of one who strips.
2. That which is stripped from anything; specif.: **a** *pl.* The last milk drawn at a milking. **b** = OVERBURDEN, 2.
stripping film, *Photo-eng.*, a sensitized gelatin film, backed with paper or the like, designed to be transferred from the backing to a glass plate or sometimes subsequently to another backing, as of gelatin, for printing.
strip'y (strīp'ĭ), *a.* Having, occurring in, marked by, or suggestive of, stripes or streaks.
strive (strīv), *v. i.; pret.* STROVE (strōv), *p. p.* STRIV'EN (strĭv''n), or *Rare*, STROVE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIV'ING (strīv'ĭng). [OF. *estriver;* of Teutonic origin, and prob. akin to G. *streben*, D. *streven*, Dan. *stræbe*, Sw. *sträfva*. Cf. STRIFE.] **1.** To make efforts; to use exertions; to endeavor earnestly; to labor hard; — followed by an infinitive.

Was it for this that his ambition *strove*
To equal Cæsar first, and after, Jove? *Cowley.*

2. To struggle in opposition or contention; to contend; contest; struggle; battle; — followed by *against* or *with* before a person or thing opposed; as, *strive* against temptation; *strive* for the truth. *Chaucer.*

My Spirit shall not always *strive* with man. *Gen.* vi. 3.
Do as adversaries do in law,
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends. *Shak.*

3. To vie; compete; to be a rival. *Obs. or R.* *Chaucer.*
Syn. — Contend, vie, struggle, endeavor, aim.
Strix (strĭks), *n.* [L., a screech owl; cf. Gr. στρίξ a screaming night bird.] *Zoöl.* A genus of owls, formerly extensive, but in usual modern use restricted to the barn owls. In the A. O. U. nomenclature it now replaces *Syrnium*.
strob (strŏb), *n.* [Gr. στρόβος a whirling.] *Physics.* A unit for the measurement of angular velocity, being a velocity of one radian per second.
strob'ic (-ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Physics.* Resembling a top.
2. Having, or appearing to have, a spinning motion.
strobic disks, *Optics*, disks marked with sets of concentric rings, toothed wheels, or the like. When such a disk is moved in a circular path, without causing it to revolve on its own axis, the figures appear to revolve on their axes.
stro-bi'la (strō-bī'lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. στροβίλη a plug of lint shaped like a pine cone; cf. στρόβιλος anything twisted, a pine cone.] *Zoöl.* **a** In certain Scyphozoa, a stage following the scyphistoma, in which the body elongates and divides into segments which develop into ephyras and finally into medusæ. **b** The chain of segments (proglottides) forming the body of a tapeworm.


Strobila of the Jellyfish *Aurelia flavidula.*

strob'i-la'ceous (strŏb'ĭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [See STROBILA.] *Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a strobile or cone; also, bearing strobiles.
strob'i-late (strŏb'ĭ-lāt), *v. i.* *Zoöl.* To become a strobila; to undergo strobilation.
strob'i-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Zoöl.* Asexual reproduction by transverse division of the body into segments which develop into zooids, proglottides, or separate individuals, in many cœlenterates and worms.
strob'ile (strŏb'ĭl; *see* -ILE), *n.* Also *strobil.* [L. *strobilus* a pine cone, Gr. στρόβιλος: cf. F. *strobile.*] **1.** *Bot.* In general, a conelike aggregation of sporophylls bearing sporangia, as in the club mosses (Lycopodiales), horsetails (Equisetales), etc.; specif.: **a** In gymnospermous plants, a cone. **b** In seed plants, the spikelike pistillate inflorescence of the hop, composed of persistent membranous imbricated bracts.
2. *Zoöl.* A strobila.
strob'i-lif'er-ous (strŏb'ĭ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*strobile* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or producing strobiles.
stro-bil'i-form (strō-bĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a strobile.
strob'o-graph (strŏb'ō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. στρόβος a whirling + *-graph.*] An instrument for making a photographic or other record, in the form of a curve, of periodic vibrations.
strob'o-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. στρόβος a whirling + *-scope.*] An instrument for studying or observing the successive phases of a periodic or varying motion by means of light periodically interrupted; also, an instrument for producing, on the same principle, the illusion of motion by a series of pictures viewed in rapid succession. Cf. ZOËTROPE.
strob'o-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* *Physics.* Of, pertaining to, or on the principle of, the stroboscope.
stroboscopic disk. *Physics.* **a** A disk with alternate open and closed sectors, which when revolving gives successive instantaneous views of a moving object or of a series of pictures. **b** A disk carrying a series of pictures showing the successive phases of a motion or scene, as for use in the stroboscope. — **s. fork**, a tuning fork each prong of which carries a diaphragm with a slit, the object to be studied being viewed periodically through the two slits. It is used for measuring speed, as of a dynamo, which, when the fork has the proper frequency, apparently stands still.
stroke (strōk), *n.* [ME. *strok*, *strook*, *strak*, fr. *striken* (cf. pret. *strac*, *strok*). See STRIKE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act or fact of striking; an impact; a blow; hit; knock; esp., an intentional blow or impact, commonly violent, powerful, or hostile, made with the arm or hand or with an instrument or weapon; as, the *strokes* of a sledge hammer; a *stroke* of a billiard cue; he won a kingdom without a *stroke*.
2. The result or effect of a striking; injury; hurt. "Healeth the *stroke* of their wound." *Is.* xxx. 26.
3. A sudden action, process, or the like, resulting in impact or in a quick, sharp result, suggesting a blow; as, a *stroke* of lightning; a *stroke* of fortune; hence, the result of such action or process; esp., any sudden attack of disease or other affliction; as, a sun*stroke;* a *stroke* of apoplexy; sometimes, specif., a *stroke* of paralysis.

A *stroke* of cruel sunshine on the cliff. *Tennyson.*

4. An effort, esp. a vigorous or energetic effort, by which something is done, produced, or accomplished; also, something done or accomplished by such an effort or as the result of some quality or process acting as the equivalent of effort; a feat; as, a *stroke* of work; a *stroke* of policy; a *stroke* of genius; to put the finishing *strokes* to an essay.
5. Power; influence. *Obs.* *Robinson* (*More's Utopia*).
6. Ability in a certain line; capacity, esp. for eating or drinking; appetite. *Obs.* *Swift.*
7. A characteristic; a distinguishing feature. *Now Rare.*
8. The sound of striking, esp. of the striking of a clock.
9. A throb or beat, as of the heart. *Tennyson.*
10. One of a series of beats or movements against a resisting medium by means of which movement through or upon it is accomplished; as, the *stroke* of a bird's wing in flying, of an oar in rowing, of a skater, swimmer, etc.
11. Hence, *Rowing.* **a** The character of the stroke (in sense 10); the rate or manner in which the oars are moved; as, a long, powerful, etc., *stroke*; to set the *stroke*. **b** A rower who pulls the oar, oars, or one of the oars, nearest the stern, in single-banked boats usually on the port side, and sets the stroke for all the rowers.
12. A movement, usually with a tool, implement, or the like, more or less like the sweeping movement of a sword in striking; esp., any of a series of to-and-fro movements of this kind; as, a *stroke* of a pen, painter's brush, pendulum, file, engraving tool, etc.
13. A mark or dash made by, or appearing as if made by, a stroke of a pen, engraving tool, brush, or the like; as, an up *stroke;* a blurred *stroke;* also, of an artist, the characteristic manner in which such strokes are made.

Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*

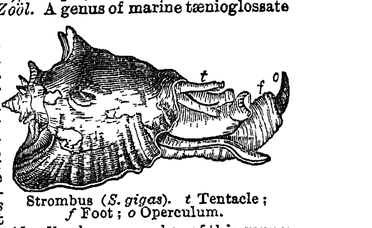
14. *Mach.* The movement, in either direction, of the piston plunger, piston rod, crosshead, etc., as of a steam engine or a pump, in which these parts have a reciprocating motion; also, the entire distance passed through in such a movement; as, the piston is at half *stroke;* a *stroke* of two feet.
15. A caressing touch or movement; a stroking. *Rare.*
Syn. — See BLOW.
a stroke above, a degree above, or superior to. *Colloq.*
stroke (strōk), *v. t.;* STROKED (strōkt); STROK'ING (strōk'ĭng). [ME. *stroken*, *straken*, AS. *strācian*, fr. *strīcan* to go over, pass. See STRIKE, *v. t.;* cf. STRAGGLE.] **1.** To rub gently in one direction; esp., to pass the hand gently over in kindness or tenderness; hence, to soothe.

Ye mote with the plat sword again
Stroken him in the wound, and it will close. *Chaucer.*

2. To affect in some way, esp. to smooth, by rubbing gently in one direction.
3. *Masonry.* To give a finely fluted surface to.
4. To set the stroke for (the crew of a rowing boat) or for the crew of (a rowing boat); to row as stroke of.
to stroke the wrong way (of the hair), fig., to irritate or annoy by offending the tastes or prejudices of, esp. unwittingly.
stroke, *v. i.* *Rowing.* To row at a certain number of strokes a minute; as, the crew was *stroking* at 32.
strok'er (strōk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who strokes; specif.: *Obs.* **a** One who pretends to cure by stroking.

Cures worked by Greatrix the *stroker*. *Bp. Warburton*

b A flatterer; toady. *W. Dunbar.*
2. *Print.* A kind of paper folder, usually of wood faced with metal, used by the feeder to bring forward the sheets toward the grippers in a printing press. *Eng.*
strok'ing (strōk'ĭng), *n.* [Cf. AS. *strācung.*] **1.** Act of rubbing gently with the hand, or of smoothing; a stroke.
2. *Needlework.* Act of laying gathers in regular order.
3. *pl.* Strippings of a cow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Smollett.*
stroll (strōl), *v. i.;* STROLLED (strōld); STROLL'ING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. TROLL, *v.*, or dial. *stroddle* to stroll, to straddle (cf. STRADDLE); prob. not connected with Dan. *strygge* to *stroll*, Sw. *stryka* to stroke, to ramble, Sw. dial. *strykel* one who strolls about.] To wander on foot; to rove; specif.: **a** To ramble idly or leisurely; to saunter. **b** To go from one place to another in search of occupation, profit, or the like, habitually or as a mode of life; as, a *strolling* musician.
Syn. — Rove, roam, range, stray. See SAUNTER.
stroll, *n.* **1.** A strolling; an idle and leisurely walk; ramble.
2. A stroller; a strolling player. *Now Rare.*
stroll'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who strolls; a vagrant; specif., a strolling player.
stro'ma (strō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* STROMATA (-tȧ). [L., a bed covering, Gr. στρῶμα a couch or bed.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** The connective tissue or supporting framework of an organ; as, the *stroma* of the kidney. **b** The spongy, colorless framework of a red blood corpuscle or other cell.
2. *Bot.* In ascomycetous fungi, the mass of mycelium supporting the perithecia, or in which they are embedded.
stro-mat'ic (strō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of, a stroma.
Stro'ma-top'o-ra (strō'mȧ-tŏp'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στρῶμα, στρώματος, bed, covering + πόρος pore.] *Paleon.* A genus of corals, probably hydrozoans, forming thick concentric laminæ of reticulated calcareous tissue with scattered tubules for the zooids. It is the type of a family, **Stro'ma-to-por'i-dæ** (strō'mȧ-tō-pŏr'ĭ-dē), and a higher group, **Stro'ma-top'o-roi'de-a** (-tŏp'ō-roi'dē-ȧ), whose members form extensive beds in certain Paleozoic rocks, esp. in the Devonian. — **stro'ma-top'o-roid** (-tŏp'ō-roid), *a. & n.*
stromb (strŏm; strŏmb), *n.* A mollusk or shell of the genus *Strombus* or family Strombidæ.
Strom'bi-dæ (strŏm'bĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A family of mollusks of which *Strombus* is the type. — **strom'bi-form** (-fôrm), *a.*
strom-bu'li-form (strŏm-bū'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *strombulus*, dim. of *strombus* + E. *-form.* See STROMBUS.] **1.** *Geol.* Formed or shaped like a top. *Rare.*
2. *Bot.* Coiled into the shape of a screw or a helix.
Strom'bus (strŏm'bŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of spiral snail, fr. Gr. στρόμβος.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of marine tænioglossate gastropods having a heavy obconical shell with a short conical spire, and, usually, a much expanded outer lip. The operculum is horny and claw-like and the animal has a narrow foot, long snout, and long eye peduncles. The conch shell, or fountain shell (*Strombus gigas*) of the West Indies is an example. Also [*l. c.*], any member of this genus; a wing-shell. — **strom'boid** (-boid), *a. & n.*



Strombus (*S. gigas*). *t* Tentacle; *f* Foot; *o* Operculum.

2. [*l. c.*] A spirally coiled fruit, as the legume of *Medicago*.
stro'mey'er-ite (strō'mī'ẽr-īt), *n.* [After Friedrich *Stromeyer*, German chemist.] *Min.* A steel-gray sulphide of silver and copper, $(Ag,Cu)_2S$, of metallic luster, usually in compact masses. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 6.15–6.3.
strong (strŏng; 205), *a.;* STRONG'ER (strŏŋ'gẽr); STRONG'EST (-gĕst). [AS. *strang*, *strong;* akin to D. & G. *streng* strict, rigorous, OHG. *strengi* strong, brave, harsh, Icel. *strangr* strong, severe, Dan. *streng*, Sw. *sträng* strict, severe. Cf. STRENGTH, STRETCH, STRING.] **1.** In various obsolete senses: **a** Strict; rigorous. **b** Great; remarkable. **c** Difficult; hard. **d** Of sleep, profound; deep.
2. Having great physical power to act; having the power of exerting great bodily force; vigorous.

That our oxen may be *strong* to labor. *Ps.* cxliv. 14.

3. Having passive physical power; having ability to bear or endure; hale; robust; as, a *strong* constitution.
4. Having or exhibiting moral or intellectual power, force, endurance, vigor, or the like; — said of a person or of any faculty; as, a man of *strong* imagination, will, memory; a man *strong* in imagination, loyalty, honor.

A great soul will be *strong* to live, as well as to think. *Emerson.*

5. Having great resources, as of wealth, numbers, military or naval force, etc.; as, a *strong* bank, army, party.
6. Reaching a certain degree or limit in respect to strength or numbers; as, an army ten thousand *strong*.
7. Effective or efficient, esp. in a specified or characteristic direction; powerful in producing an effect or accomplishing a result; as, a *strong* colorist; a *strong* voice.

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

8. Vigorous; forceful; vehement; adapted to make a deep impression, esp. on the mind or imagination; striking or superior of the kind; powerful; forcible; cogent; as, *strong* arguments; a *strong* example; a *strong* contrast.
9. Having a particular quality in a great degree; intense in degree or quality; not mild, weak, or the like; concentrated; as, a *strong* acid (see also AVIDITY, 2); *strong* tea; a *strong* light, color, scent, etc.; a *strong* liking or dislike.
10. Moving with rapidity or force; violent; forcible; impetuous; as, a *strong* tide or wind.
11. Ardent; eager; zealous; as, a *strong* Whig or Tory.

Her mother, ever *strong* against that match. *Shak.*

12. Full of spirit; containing a large proportion of alcohol; as, *strong* liquors.
13. Solid; nourishing; as, *strong* meat. *Heb.* v. 12.
14. Solid; tough; not easily broken or injured; able to withstand violence; not easily subdued or taken; as, a *strong* beam; a *strong* rock; a *strong* fortress.
15. Well established; firm; not easily overthrown or altered; as, a *strong* custom; a *strong* belief.
16. *Com.* Tending to steady or higher prices; not irregular or depressed; firm; as, a *strong* market.
17. *Gram.* As opposed to *weak:* **a** Pertaining to or designating a verb which forms its preterit by a variation in the root vowel, and the past participle (usually) by the addition of *-en* (with or without a change of the root vowel); as in the verbs *strive, strove, striven; break, broke, broken; drink, drank, drunk.* See ABLAUT. **b** Applied to noun and adjective forms in Anglo-Saxon, German, etc. (characteristically vowel stems), which retain the old declensional endings. Thus: stan, *-es*, *-e*, *pl.* stan*as*, *-a*, *-um*.
18. *Phon.* **a** Uttered with forcible breath impulse; accented, as a syllable. **b** Designating the more sonorous vowels of some vowel systems, as, in Spanish, *a*, *o*, *u*. Cf. WEAK.
19. Having an offensive or too intense odor or flavor; rank; as, *strong* butter; a *strong* breath. *Colloq.*
20. Of wool, broad-haired or coarse-fibered; — the opposite of *fine*. Also, of sheep, having such wool. *Australia.*
21. *Mining.* Large; important; — said of veins, dikes, etc.
Syn. — Vigorous, forceful, powerful, firm, vehement;

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strip'pet, *n.* A streamlet. *Obs.*
strip survey. See VALUATION SURVEY.
stript. Stripped. *Ref. Sp.*
strip'u-lose (strĭp'ū-lōs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Covered with coarse decumbent hairs.
stritchel. † STRICKLE.
striv'a-bly, *adv.* [Cf. STRIVE.] [ble. *Obs.*] Violently. *Obs.*
strive (strīv), *n.* Strife; trouble. *Obs.*
strived (strīvd). Obs pret. & p. p. of STRIVE. [STRIVE.]
striv'en (strĭv''n), *p. p.* of
striv'er (strīv'ẽr), *n.* One who strives.
striv'ing (strīv'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRIVE. — **striv'ing-ly**, *adv.*
strivis. Obs. pl. of STRIFE.
striv'n. Striven. *Ref. Sp.*
strivous, *a.* [OF. *estriveus.*] Contentious. *Obs.*
strix (strĭks), *n.* [L *strix*, *strigis.*] A fluting of a column.
stro (*dial* strō) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of STRAW.
stroak. Obs. or dial. Eng. of STROKE. [stroll *Dial. Eng.*]
stroam. Var. of STROME, stride,
stroan. Scot. var. of STRONE.
stro-bil'i-an, *a.* Strobiline. *Obs.*
strob'i-line (strŏb'ĭ-lĭn; -līn), *a.* Strobilaceous.
strob'i-li-za'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'-), *n.* = STROBILATION.
strobill. Aphetic for DISTROUBLE. *Obs.*
strob'i-loid (strŏb'ĭ-loid), *a.* [*strobile* + *-oid.*] Resembling a strobile or strobiles; conelike.
strob'i-lus (strŏb'ĭ-lŭs), *n.; pl* -LI (-lī). [L., pine cone.] A strobile. [STROCKLE.]
stro'cal (strō'kăl). Var. of
strocken. Obs. p. p. of STRIKE.
strock'le (strŏk''l), *n.* [Cf. dial. *strockle* a strickle, and E. STROKE.] *Glass Manuf.* A shovel with a turned-up edge, for frit, sand, etc.
stro'cle. Var. of STROCKLE.
strod'dle (strŏd''l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STRADDLE.
strode. † STRUDE.
strode, *pret.* of STRIDE.
strodle. † STRADDLE.
strof. Obs. pret. of STRIVE.
strogelen, strogle. † STRUGGLE.
‖ **Stroh'bass'** (shtrō'bäs'), *a. & n.* [G.] = STRAW-BASS.
stroil (stroil), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* 1. Capability; power; dexterity. 2. The couch grass (a); long matted grass.
stro'kal (strō'kăl). Var of STROCKLE.
stroke. Obs. pret. of STRIKE.
stroke (strōk), *v. t.* = STREEK. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*
stroke (strōk), *n & v.* [Cf. STRIKE, *v.*] Stride; strut; walk. *Dial. Eng.*
stroke'hall', *n* *Fishing.* Any instrument or device used for the purpose of foul hooking any fish; a snatch. *Eng.*
stroke oar *Rowing.* **a** The oar nearest the stern, usually on the port side. **b** = STROKE, *n.*, 11 b. Also, **stroke oarsman**,
strokes'man (strōks'măn).
stro'kle (strŏk''l). Var. of STROCKLE
strol. Stroll. *Ref. Sp.* [*Sp.*]
strolld, strold. Strolled. *Ref.*
strom. † STORM, STREAM.
strom (strŏm). Var. of STRUM, a strainer.
Stro'ma-te'i-dæ (strō'mȧ-tē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. NL. *Stromateus*, a generic name (fr. Gr. στρωματεύς a flat fish marked with different colors; cf. στρωματεύς a coverlet) + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of acanthopterygian fishes, as the harvest fish and dollar fish, having a short, compressed body, smooth scales, feeble spines, and a series of toothlike processes in the esophagus behind the pharyngeal bones. — **stro-mat'e-oid** (strō-măt'ē-oid), *a. & n.*
stro-mat'i-form (strō-măt'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Of the form of a stroma.
stro'ma-tol'o-gy (strō'mȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. στρῶμα, στρώματος, a bed + *-logy.*] The history of the formation of stratified rocks. *Rare.*
stro'ma-tous (strō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* Stromatic.
strom'bu-lif'er-ous (strŏm'bū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [NL. *strombulus* (dim. fr. *strombus*) + E. *-ferous* See STROMBUS.] *Bot.* Bearing spirally coiled pods
strome (strōm), *n. & v.* Stride; stroll. *Dial. Eng.*
strom'mel. † STRAMMEL.
strompet. † STRUMPET.
strond. † STRAND.
strond, *n.* [Cf. STRAND shore.] A lake or inland sea. *Obs.*
strone (strōn), *n. & v.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *strothan* a streamlet.] Spout; stream; — applied esp. to urinating. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
strong, *v. t. & i.* To strengthen. *Obs.*

lusty, sinewy, brawny, muscular, hale, vigorous, sound. — STRONG, STOUT, ROBUST, STURDY, STALWART. STRONG, the most general term, denotes lit. the possession of great physical power, whether active or passive — strength to do or strength to endure; as, *strong* as a horse, a *strong* arm, a *strong* constitution (so, fig., a *strong* mind, a *strong* appeal, a *strong* case). STOUT adds to *strong*, in its lit. use, the implication of thickness or weight, sometimes of portliness (see STOUT); in its fig. sense it implies a certain resolute, sometimes even dogged, quality (cf. STANCH); as, a *stout* stick; "an old man, *stout* of heart, and *strong* of limb" (*Wordsworth*); "a *stout* and resolute heart" (*Burke*); "as a boy at school takes his flogging, *stoutly* and in silence" (*Thackeray*); *stout* resistance. ROBUST suggests the vigor and soundness of health, together with a toughness as of oak; it often emphasizes power of endurance; as, a *robust* physique; "His preaching was ingenious and pithy, like the preaching of the English church in its *robust* age" (*G. Eliot*); "the immense learning and *robust* sense of Selden" (*Coleridge*); "his [Johnson's] . . . innate *robustness* of soul" (*Frederic Harrison*). STURDY suggests something which stands firm and unyielding; it connotes a certain solidity, often of physique and character alike; as, "a square and *sturdy* little urchin" (*Hawthorne*); "How bowed the woods beneath their *sturdy* stroke" (*Gray*); "*sturdy* patriots" (*G. Borrow*). STALWART implies largeness of frame, and, in its fig. sense (*U. S.*), thoroughgoing allegiance or partisanship; as, "a *stalwart* man, limbed like the old heroic breeds" (*Lowell*); a *stalwart* farmer, a *stalwart* Republican. See POWERFUL, COGENT.

by *or* **with a** *or* **the strong arm** *or* **hand**, by force rather than of right or by reason; by overmastering power; as, to govern *by the strong arm*; to put down discontent *with a strong hand*. Cf. STRONGHAND, *n.*, in *Vocab.* — **s. box**, a chest or case for money or valuables, made very strongly, as of steel or with metal bindings. — **s. conjugation**, *Gram.*, the conjugation of a strong verb (see STRONG, *a.*, 17 **a**); — distinguished from the *weak*, or *regular*, *conjugation*, and formerly called also *old*, or *irregular*, *conjugation*. — **s. drink**, intoxicating liquor. — **s. man's weed**, the guinea-hen weed. — **s. room**, a room for money or valuables, usually specially constructed to be fireproof and burglar proof. — **s. sand**, molders' sand with an admixture of loam to increase its adhesiveness. — **s. water**. See STRONG-WATER, in *Vocab.*

strong (strŏng; 205), *adv.* Strongly; greatly; violently; severely; excessively; — chiefly in combinations, as *strong*-tempered.

strong'bark' (-bärk'), *n.* A boraginaceous tree (*Bourreria havanensis*) of South Florida and the West Indies. It has strong hard brown wood streaked with orange. Its berries are edible, and an infusion of its bark is used as a beverage in the Bahamas.

strong'hand' (-hănd'), *n.* Violence; force; power. Cf. *by the strong hand*, under STRONG. *Obs.* *Raleigh.*

strong'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* A fastness; a fort or fortress; a fortified place; a place of security; — often fig.

strong'ly, *adv.* [AS. *strangliċe.*] In a strong manner.

strong'-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd; 87), *a.* Having a vigorous mind; esp., of women, having or affecting qualities of mind regarded as especially masculine, or, by extension, dissatisfied with, or not conforming to, the manner of life and class of interests regarded as especially feminine. — **strong'-mind'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **strong'-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

strong'-wa'ter, *n.* **1.** An acid; specif., aqua fortis.
2. Chiefly *pl.* Distilled or ardent spirits. *Now Rare.*

strong'-weak', *a. Gram.* Designating a verb or conjugation having features of both strong and weak conjugations.

stron'gyle (strŏn'jĭl), *n.* Also *strongyl.* [See STRONGYLUS.] *Zoöl.* **1.** Any of certain roundworms (nematodes) constituting the family Strongylidæ. They are parasitic in the organs and tissues of man and various wild and domestic animals, some of them causing severe injuries or death. Among the well-known examples are those of the genus *Agchylostoma* (hookworms), the giant strongyle, the gapeworm of poultry, etc. See also STRONGYLUS.
2. A rod-shaped biradiate sponge spicule with blunt ends.

stron'gy-lo'sis (strŏn'jĭ-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *strongyle* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A disease caused in man or lower animals by one or more species of *Strongylus*.

Stron'gy-lus (strŏn'jĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στρογγυλος round.] *Zoöl.* A genus of parasitic roundworms, type of a family **Stron-gyl'i-dæ** (strŏn-jĭl'ĭ-dē) (see STRONGYLE, 1). The type species is *S. equinus*, a common parasite of the horse, but the name has been broadly or incorrectly used as the generic name of many or most other members of the family, esp. of *Hæmonchus contortus* (parasitic in sheep) and its near allies. — **stron'gy-loid** (-loid), *a.*

stron'ti-a (strŏn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See STRONTIANITE.] *Chem.* **a** Strontium oxide, SrO, a white solid resembling lime and baryta. **b** Loosely, strontium hydroxide.

stron'ti-an (-shĭ-ăn; -shăn), *n.* Strontium, esp. in the form of some compound, as strontia or strontianite.

stron'ti-an-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*strontian* + *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding strontian.

stron'ti-an-ite (-īt), *n.* [From *Strontian*, in Argyllshire, Scotland, where first found.] *Min.* Native strontium carbonate, $SrCO_3$, an orthorhombic, pale green, white, gray, or yellowish mineral, in masses of radiating needle-shaped or spear-shaped crystals, in fibrous massive forms, etc. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 3.68–3.71.

stron'tic (strŏn'tĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to strontium.

stron'ti-um (strŏn'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See STRONTIANITE.] *Chem.* A bivalent metallic element of the calcium group, always naturally combined, chiefly in strontianite (carbonate) and celestite (sulphate). It is isolated, by electrolysis of the fused chloride, as a yellowish metal, similar to calcium, but harder. When pure it is silver-white. Symbol, *Sr*; at. wt., 87.62. Strontium compounds color the test flame carmine, and some, as the nitrate, are used in fireworks.

strontium hydroxide. *Chem.* A white solid dissolving in water to form a decidedly alkaline solution, and forming with eight molecules of water a crystalline hydrate. See STRONTIUM PROCESS.

strontium nitrate. *Chem.* A colorless salt, $Sr(NO_3)_2$, crystallizing from hot strong solutions in anhydrous octahedra, and from cold solutions in prisms containing four molecules of water. It is used in fireworks. See STRONTIUM.

strontium process. A process of refining sugar by adding a solution of strontium hydroxide to the molasses, precipitating strontium sucrate, which is removed, washed, and decomposed into sugar and strontium hydroxide.

strontium yellow. Strontium chromate, $SrCrO_4$, used as a yellow pigment. It has little body.

strop (strŏp), *n.* [See STRAP.] A strap; specif.: **a** A strap for sharpening a razor. **b** *Naut.* = STRAP, 3 **b** (1).

strop, *v. t.*; STROPPED (strŏpt); STROP'PING. To sharpen, as a razor, on a strop.

stro-phan'thin (strō-făn'thĭn), *n.* [*Strophanthus* + *-in.*] A bitter, white, crystalline, and very poisonous glucoside extracted from species of *Strophanthus*, as *S. hispidus*, used as a cardiac stimulant. On decomposition it yields the bitter crystalline substance **stro-phan'thi-din** (-thĭ-dĭn).

Stro-phan'thus (-thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στροφή a turning + ἄνθος a flower.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic and African trees and shrubs having handsome flowers with a glandular calyx and a tubular corolla with five appendaged and twisted lobes. The seeds are tipped with a long plumose beak; those of several African species yield arrow poison. See INEE. **b** [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* A drug consisting of the seeds of *S. hispidus*, in moderate doses a valuable cardiac stimulant, but in larger doses a violent poison.

stro'phe (strō'fē; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -PHES (-fēz). [NL., fr. Gr. στροφή, fr. στρέφειν to twist, to turn; perh. akin to E. *strap.*] **1.** In the Greek choral dance, the movement of the chorus while turning from the right to the left of the orchestra.
2. *Pros.* The strain, or part of the choral ode, sung during the strophe (sense 1); a group of lines forming a metrical system repeated as a verse unit in an ode or other poem; — sometimes used also of a stanza of modern verse. See ODE, 1.
3. *Bot.* A genetic spiral. *Obs.*

stroph'ic (strŏf'ĭk; 277), **stroph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) *a.* Pert. to, containing, or consisting of, strophes. — **stroph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

stroph'i-o-late (strŏf'ĭ-ō-lāt; strō'fĭ-), *a. Bot.* Furnished with a strophiole.

stroph'i-ole (-ōl), *n.* [L. *strophiolum* a little chaplet, dim. of *strophium* a band, Gr. στρόφιον, dim. of στρόφος a twisted band: cf. F. *strophiole.*] *Bot.* A crestlike excrescence about the hilum of certain seeds, as those of spurge. The strophiole may be considered as a slightly developed true aril, proceeding from the hilum; the caruncle, as a form of arillode, developed at the micropyle. Many, however, use *strophiole* and *caruncle* as synonymous.

stroph'oid (strŏf'oid; strō'foid), *n.* [F. *strophoïde*, fr. Gr. στρόφος a twisted band, a twisting. See *-oid*.] **a** *Geom.* A plane nodal cubic curve, the path of a focus of a conic of which the directrix and two tangents are given. **b** *Math.* The path of the intersection of two lines rotating uniformly with commensurable velocities.

stroph'u-lus (strŏf'ū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. στρόφος a twisted band or cord.] *Med.* A form of miliaria, of several varieties, occurring in infants; red gum or white gum.

strow (strō), *v. t.*; *pret.* STROWED (strōd); *p. p.* STROWN (strōn) or STROWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STROW'ING. To strew. *Archaic.* "*Strown* with blemishes." *M. Arnold.*

struck (strŭk), *pret. & p. p.* of STRIKE.
struck joint. *Masonry.* See STRIKE, *v. t.*, 17. — **s. jury**, *Law*, a special jury of 12 men selected from 48 taken by the sheriff indifferently from those qualified to act as special jurymen, these being reduced to 24 by the attorney for each side striking out the names of twelve. Special juries are so selected in some States in the United States and, sometimes, in England. — **s. measure**, a measure, as of grain, leveled off, as with a strickle; — in distinction to *heaped measure*. See STRIKE, *v. t.*, 16 **a**.

struc'tur-al (strŭk'tŭr-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to structure or a structure; affecting structure; used in building structures; constructional; as, a *structural* error.
2. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to organic structure; as, a *structural* element or cell; *structural* peculiarities.
3. *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the attitudes and dislocations of rock masses or the surface forms resulting from uplifting of mountains; as, *structural* arches, valleys.
structural botany. See MORPHOLOGY, 1. — **s. color** *or* **colour**, color produced or greatly modified by the structure of colorless parts. Thus, the feathers of many yellow birds contain no pigment, but owe their color to an arrangement of minute ridges having the effect of a diffraction grating. Iridescent or metallic color in feathers is always structural, being produced by a transparent coating which overlies pigment (usually black) and has a prismatic effect. — **structural engineering**. See ENGINEERING, 1. — **s. formula**. *Chem.* See FORMULA, 5. — **s. geology**. See GEOLOGY. — **s. iron**, *Engin. & Arch.*, iron worked or cast in structural shapes. — **s. shape**, *Engin. & Arch.*, the shape of a member especially adapted to structural purposes, esp. in giving the greatest strength with the least material. Hence, *Colloq.*, any steel or iron member of such shape, as channel irons, **I** beams, **T** beams, etc., or, sometimes, a column, girder, etc., built up with such members. — **s. steel**. **a** Rolled steel in structural shapes. **b** A kind of strong mild steel, suitable for structural shapes.

struc'ture (strŭk'tŭr), *n.* [L. *structura*, fr. *struere*, *structum*, to arrange, build, construct; perh. akin to E. *strew*: cf. F. *structure*. Cf. CONSTRUE, DESTROY, INSTRUMENT, OBSTRUCT.] **1.** Act of building; construction. *Obs. or R.*
2. Manner of building; form; make; construction.
3. Something constructed or built, as a building, a dam, a bridge; esp., a building of some size; an edifice.
There stands a *structure* of majestic frame *Pope.*
4. Arrangement of parts, of organs, or of constituent tissues or particles, in a substance or body; as, the *structure* of a rock, animal, or plant; the *structure* of a sentence.
5. Specif.: *Petrog.* The arrangement of a rock mass as regards the larger features, such as jointing, columnar and platy parting, bedding, etc.; — distinguished from *texture*.
6. *Astron.* Any separate portion of the sun's corona, or of a comet or nebula, or detail of lines in a spectrum.
Syn. — See BUILDING.

strug'gle (strŭg''l), *v. i.*; STRUG'GLED (-'ld); STRUG'GLING (-lĭng). [ME. *strogelen*, *struglen*, of uncert. orig.; cf. Icel. *strjūka* to stroke, to beat, to flog, Sw. *stryka* to stroke, to strike, Dan. *stryge*, G. *strauchein* to stumble.] To put forth great efforts; to labor hard; to strive; contend; as, to *struggle* to save one's life; to *struggle* with adversity.
The brave men . . . who *struggled* here, have consecrated it [Gettysburg] far above our power to add or detract. *A. Lincoln.*
Syn. — Strive, contend, labor, endeavor.

strug'gle, *v. t.* **1.** To effect, accomplish, or dispose of in some specified way, by struggling or with a struggle. "He there *struggled* down the last of his emotion." *Stevenson.*
2. To struggle over. *Rare.* "The justices long *struggled* the point." *Blackstone.*

strug'gle, *n.* **1.** A violent effort or exertion, as to obtain an object, avert an evil, or the like; act of earnest striving; as, a *struggle* with disease; a *struggle* for liberty.
2. Contest; contention; strife.
Syn. — Endeavor, effort, contest, labor, difficulty.

Strud'brug (strŭd'brŭg), *n.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," one of a class among the inhabitants of Luggnagg composed of those few who happen to be born with a circular mark in the forehead, which indicates that they can never die. When they are 80 years old, at which age they become dead in law, they have become most wretched.

strum (strŭm), *n.* A strainer, as of wickerwork for straining malt, or of metal for a suction pipe of a pump.

strum, *v. t. & i.*; STRUMMED (strŭmd); STRUM'MING. [Prob. of imitative origin. Cf. THRUM.] To play on a stringed instrument of music, or as on one, in an unskillful, rough, or noisy way; to thrum; as, to *strum* a piano.

strum, *n.* Act or sound of strumming.

stru'ma (strōō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MÆ (-mē). [L., a scrofulous tumor.] **1** *Med.* **a** Scrofula. **b** Goiter.
2. *Bot.* A cushionlike swelling on any organ; esp., that at the base of the capsule in many mosses.

stru-mat'ic (strōō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Scrofulous; strumous.

stru-mec'to-my (-mĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*struma* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a scrofulous gland or of a goiter.

stru'mose (strōō'mōs; strōō-mōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *strumosus*: cf. F. *strumeux.*] **1.** *Med.* Strumous.
2. *Bot.* Having a struma; strumiferous.

stru'mous (strōō'mŭs), *a. Med.* Having, pertaining to, or connected with, struma. — **stru'mous-ness**, *n.*

strum'pet (strŭm'pĕt; -pĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *strumpet*, *strompet*; orig. uncert.; cf. OF. & F. *stupre* debauchery, L. *stuprare*, *stupratum*, to debauch, *stuprum* debauchery, Gael. & Ir. *striopach* a prostitute.] A prostitute; harlot.

strum'pet, *v. t.* **1.** To debauch. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. To brand as a strumpet; hence, to belie; slander.

strut (strŭt), *v. i.*; STRUT'TED (-ĕd); STRUT'TING. [ME. *struten*, *strouten*, to swell; akin to G. *strotzen* to be swelled, to be puffed up, to strut, Dan. *strutte*.] **1.** To swell; to bulge out. *Obs.* *Dryden.*
2. To walk with a lofty, proud gait, and erect head; esp., to walk with pomposity or affected dignity.
3. To make a disturbance; wrangle. *Obs.* *Cursor Mundi.*
Syn. — STRUT, SWAGGER. STRUT implies a pompous affectation of dignity; SWAGGER always implies ostentation, often insolence; both words may be applied either to gait alone or to bearing and manner in general; as, "Dr. Goldsmith . . . went . . . *strutting* away, and calling to me with an air of superiority" (*Boswell*); "When the peacock vein rises, I *strut* a Gentleman Commoner" (*Lamb*); "He . . . scarcely deigned to set a foot to ground, but *swaggered* like a lord about his hall" (*Dryden*); "What a *swaggering* puppy must he take me for" (*Goldsmith*).

strut, *n.* [For sense 3 cf. LG. *strutt* rigid. See STRUT, *v.*]

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strong'back'. Var. of STRONGBARK.

strong'back', *n. Naut.* **a** A spar lashed from one boat davit to the other, to which the boat is secured at sea. **b** Any heavy timber for taking a strain.

stronge. ✝ STRANGE.

strongere. ✝ STRANGER.

strong'ful-ly, *adv.* Strongly; stoutly. *Obs.* [what strong-

strong'ish (strŏng'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat strong.

strong'ness, *n.* Strength. *R.*

stron'gy-late (strŏn'jĭ-lāt), *a. Zool.* **a** Like a *strongyle* (spicule). **b** Having strongyles.

stron'gy-lon (-lŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A strongyle (spicule).

stront, *v. i.* To rant. *Obs.* —

stront'er, *n. Obs.*

strontian yellow. Strontium chromate or a pigment of the same color. [PROCESS.

strontia process. = STRONTIUM

stron'ti-on (strŏn'shĭ-ŏn; -tĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Ionic strontium, Sr^{++}. [Strontic.

stron-tit'ic (strŏn-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

strontium oxide. See STRONTIA **a**.

strood (strōōd). Var. of STROWD.

stroof. Obs. pret. of STRIVE.

strook. ✝ STROKE.

strook (*dial.* strōōk) Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. pret. & p. p. of STRIKE.

strooke. Obs. pret of STROKE.

strook'en (*dial.* strōōk'n). Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of STRIKE.

stroop. Var. of STROUP

stro-pha'ic (strō-fā'ĭk), *a* Strophic.

stroph'i-o-lat'ed (strŏf'ĭ-ō-lāt'ĕd; strō'fĭ-), *a.* Strophiolate

Stroph'o-me'na (strŏf'ō-mē'nȧ), *n.* [NL; cf. Gr. στρεφειν to twist.] *Paleon.* A genus of Ordovician brachiopods having a long hinge, rudimentary brachial supports, and concavo-convex shell. It is the type of a family, **Stroph'o-men'i-dæ** (-mĕn'ĭ-dē), existing from the Ordovician to the Permian. — **stroph'o-men'id** (-mĕn'ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

strousers. ✝ TROUSERS.

strot. ✝ STRUT. [medley. *Obs.*

strot, *adv.* Confusedly; in a

stroth (strōth), *n.* & *v.* Also **stroth'er** (strŏth'ẽr). Hurry; fuss. *Dial. Eng.*

stroub ✝ STURB.

stroud (strōōd). Var. of STROWD. *Scot.*

stroud (stroud), *n.* [Cf. E. dial *stroud*, *strood*, a suit of clothes, a complete set, a worn-out shoe.] A kind of coarse blanket or garment used by the North American Indians.

stroud'ing, *n.* Material for strouds; a kind of coarse cloth used in trade with the North American Indians.

strougle ✝ STRUGGLE.

strounge (strōōnj; strōōnzh), *a.* [Cf. Dan. *strunk* proud, stiff, Sw. *strunk* haughty.] Harsh; morose. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stroup (strōōp), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *strupe* gullet, throat, Dan. *strube.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a Windpipe. **b** A spout.

strout. ✝ STRUT.

strout'er (strout'ẽr). Obs. or dial. var. of STRUTTER.

strove (strōv). Pret. & obs or dial. Eng. p. p. of STRIVE.

strow (strō). *n.* Disturbance; turmoil; strife; confusion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

strowbill. ✝ STRUBLE, *a.*

strowd (strōōd), *n.* A senseless, stupid song. *Scot.*

strowl. ✝ STROLL.

strown (strōn), *p. p.* of STROW.

strowp. ✝ STROUP.

strowt. ✝ STRUT, *v.* [*Obs.*

stroy, *v. t. & i.* To destroy.

stroy'all', *n* [*stroy*, v. + *all.*] Spendall. *Obs.*

stroy'er. *n.* A destroyer. *Obs.*

stru. ✝ STROY.

strub (strŭb), *v. t.* [Cf. STRIP, *v. t.*] To rob; to strip or despoil. *Dial. Eng.*

struble, *v. t.* [Cf. DISTURB, TROUBLE.] To trouble. *Obs.* — *a.* Troublesome. *Obs.*

strub'len (strŭb'lĕn; strŏb'-), **strub'lens** (-lĕnz), *n.* Disturbance; vexation; trouble. *Scot.*

strucion, *n.* [L. *struthio*: cf. OF. *struction.*] An ostrich. *Obs.*

struck'en (strŭk'n; strŏk'n). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. p. p. of STRIKE.

struc'tur-al-ize (strŭk'tŭr-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To give a structural form to. — **struc'tur-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

struc'tur-al-ly, *adv.* of STRUCTURAL. See -LY.

struc'ture, *v. t.* To form into an organized structure. *Rare.*

struc'ture-less, *a.* Without definite structure or organization; specif., *Biol.*, devoid of cells; homogeneous.

struc'tur-ist (strŭk'tŭr-ĭst), *n.* A builder; a constructor. *Rare.*

strude, *n.* A stock of breeding mares. *Obs.* [who struggles.

strug'gler (strŭg'lẽr). *n.* One

struglen. ✝ STRUGGLE.

struier. ✝ STROYER.

strul'ăle (strŭl''l), *n.* & *v.* Struggle. *Scot.* [STRUMA.

stru'mæ (strōō'mē), *n.*, *pl.* of

stru-mif'er-ous (strōō-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*struma* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing a struma or strumæ.

stru'mi-form (strōō'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a struma.

stru-mi'tis (strōō-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *struma* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a goiter.

strum'mel. ✝ STRAMMEL.

strum'mel, *a.* Stumbling; tottering. — *n.* One who stumbles or totters. *Both Obs.*

strum'mer, *n.* One who struma.

strum'per-y, *n.* Harlotry. *Obs.*

strum'pet-ly, *adv.* As a strumpet or harlot. *Obs.*

strum'pet-ry, *n* Harlotry.

strum'strum' (strŭm'strŭm'), *n.* A rude musical instrument, somewhat like a cittern. *Rare.*

stru'mu-lose (strōō'mū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. fr. *strumose.*] *Bot.* Having a slight or small struma.

strund, strunde. ✝ STRIND.

strung (strŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of STRING. [*Scot.*

strunt, *n.* Liquor. *Obs. or R.*

strunt (strŭnt; strōōnt), *n. & v.* Pique. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

strunt (strŭnt; strōōnt), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *strunt* short stubble.] The stump of a tail; anything cut short. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

strunt, *v. t.* To dock (a tail). *Dial. Eng.*

strunt, *v. i.* To strut. *Scot.*

strunt'y (strŭn'tĭ; strōōn'tĭ), *a.* Pettish; sulky. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

strunt'y, *a.* Stunted; short.

strupte. Obs. pret. of STRIP.

strust, strusti. ✝ TRUST, TRUSTY.

strut (*dial.* strŭt, strōōt), *a.* [See STRUT, *v. i.*] **a** Protuberant. *Obs.* **b** Fixed; firm. *Dial. Eng.*

strut, *v. t.* To cause to protrude, bulge, distend, or the like. *Obs.*

v. i.] **1.** The act of strutting; a pompous step or walk; also, formerly, sometimes, ostentation in general.
2. Strife; contention. *Obs.* *Cursor Mundi.*
3. *Engin., Arch., etc.* Any bar or piece designed to resist pressure, or compressive stress, in the direction of its length, as a member in a frame, structure, or machine; — opposed to *tie* or *stay*. Cf. BRACE, *n.*, 12; SHORE, *n.*; SHORING, *Illust.*
4. An implement of bone or wood formerly used to shape the folds of ruffs.

strut (strŭt), *v. i.* To provide, stiffen, support, or hold apart, with or as with a strut or struts.

stru'thi-form (strōō'thĭ-fôrm), **stru'thi-i-form'** (-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [See STRUTHIO; -FORM.] Ostrichlike.

Stru'thi-o (-ō), *n.* [L., an ostrich, fr. Gr. *στρουθ-ων.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of birds including the African ostriches. Either alone, or, in older classifications, with the rheas and sometimes other ratite birds, it constitutes a family, **Stru'thi-on'i-dæ** (-ŏn'ĭ-dē).

Stru'thi-o'nes (-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See STRUTHIO.] *Zoöl.* **a** The Ratitæ. **b** In a narrower sense, a group including only the African ostriches.

Stru'thi-on'i-for'mes (-ŏn'ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See STRUTHIO.] *Zoöl.* **a** A group coextensive with *Struthio*. **b** = CRYPTURI. — **stru'thi-on'i-form** (-ŏn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

Stru'thi-op'ter-is (-ŏp'tĕr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στρουθίων* ostrich + *πτερίς* fern.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of polypodiaceous ferns having fronds usually of two kinds, of which the fertile are contracted, and bear sori in a continuous band near the midrib. The species are mostly natives of the south temperate zone; the only North American species, *S. spicant*, is the deer fern. **b** Syn. of MATTEUCCIA.

stru'thi-ous (strōō'thĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *struthius, strutheus.*] Of or pert. to the Struthiones (in either sense); ratite.

strut'ting (strŭt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRUT. Hence: *n.* Struts collectively, whether detached or built into position. Specif.: *Arch.* = BRIDGING. — **strutting piece.** **a** = STRAINING PIECE. **b** = STRUT, *n.*, 3. — **strut'ting-ly**, *adv.*

strych'nic (strĭk'nĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced by, strychnine; as, *strychnic* compounds; *strychnic* poisoning. — **strychnic acid.** *Chem.* **a** A white, crystalline acid, $C_{21}H_{24}O_3N_2{\cdot}4H_2O$, got by heating strychnine with alcoholic soda; — called also *strychninic acid, strychnol*, and *igasuric acid.* **b** An amorphous acid, $C_{11}H_{11}O_3N{\cdot}H_2O$, got by oxidizing strychnine with potassium permanganate.

strych'nine (-nĭn; -nēn; 277), *n.* Also **strych'nin, strych'ni-a, strych'ni-na.** [L. *strychnos* a kind of nightshade, Gr. *στρύχνος*: cf. F. *strychnine.*] *Chem.* A very poisonous alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{22}O_2N_2$, obtained from various species of plants, esp. of the genus *Strychnos*, as from the seeds of the St. Ignatius's bean (*S. ignatia*) and from nux vomica. It is a white crystalline substance, having a very bitter acrid taste, and is employed in medicine (chiefly in the form of the sulphate) as a powerful neurotic stimulant and also for its tonic action on the heart. Its chemical constitution is complex and imperfectly known.

strych'nin-ism (strĭk'nĭn-ĭz'm), *n. Med.* Morbid condition produced by the excessive use of strychnine, and marked by symptoms resembling those of tetanus

strych'nin-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n. Med.* The production of strychninism.

Strych'nos (strĭk'nŏs), *n.* [NL. See STRYCHNINE.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical loganiaceous trees and shrubs, the latter often tendril climbers. They have 3-5-nerved leaves and cymose flowers with a salver-shaped corolla and a 2-celled ovary becoming in fruit a berry with a thick rind. Many species yield valuable drugs. See STRYCHNINE, BRUCINE, CURARE, 1; NUX VOMICA, ANGOSTURA BARK.

Stu'art (stū'ĕrt), *n.* Also *Stewart.* A member of a family royal in Scotland and England. Robert II. was the first king of Scotland of this family (1370). In 1603 James VI. of Scotland became James I. of England, and Charles I., Charles II., and James II. were the other reigning members of this house in England. Mary (jointly with William of Orange) and Anne, who were daughters of James II., reigned as queens of England, but by virtue of act of Parliament rather than by right of succession.

stub (stŭb), *n.* [ME. *stubbe*, AS. *stub*, akin to AS. *styb*, also to D. *stobbe*, LG. *stubbe*, Dan. *stub*, Sw. *stubbe*, Icel. *stubbr, stubbi*; cf. Icel. *stūfr*, Gr. *στύπος.*] **1.** That part of a tree or plant which remains fixed in the earth when the stem is cut down; a stump. *Chaucer.*
2. *Fig.:* A blockhead; dolt. *Obs.* *Milton.*
3. The short blunt part of anything after the larger part has been broken off or used up; hence, any short, thick, projecting part; a stump; as, the *stub* of a pencil, candle, etc.
4. In a check book, receipt book, etc., a small part of each leaf permanently attached to the back for memoranda of the contents of the part torn away. Also, by extension, any similar counterfoil, as the reserved-seat coupon of a theater ticket.
5. Something short, blunt, or the like; specif.: **a** A pen with a short, blunt nib. **b** A stub nail; an old horseshoe nail; also, stub iron. **c** *Carp.* A stub tenon. **d** A stub file. See FILE, tool. **e** The rough butt end of a plank. Cf. STUB SHORT. **f** *Locks.* A stationary detent in a lock for engaging with the slots of the tumblers.

stub (stŭb), *v. t.*; STUBBED (stŭbd); STUB'BING. **1.** To grub up by the roots; to extirpate; as, to *stub* up roots.
2. To remove stubs from; as, to *stub* land.
3. To shape like a stub. *Rare.*
4. To strike, as one's foot, against a stub, stone, or other object; — esp. in the phrase, *to stub one's toe.* *U. S.*

stub'bed (stŭb'ĕd; -ĭd; stŭbd; 151), *a.* **1.** Reduced to, or resembling, a stub; short and blunt or truncated.
2. Abounding in stubs, or stumps; stubby.
A bit of *stubbed* ground, once a wood *R. Browning.*
3. Hardy; rugged. "*Stubbed*, vulgar constitutions." *Berkeley.*

stub'ble (stŭb''l), *n.* [ME. *stobil, stoble*, OF. *estouble, estuble*, F. *éteule*, LL. *stupla, stupula*, L. *stipula*, stubble, stalk, prob. akin to E. *stiff*; cf. D. & G. *stoppel*, OHG. *stuppfila*, fr. L. Cf. STIPULE.] **1.** The stumps of wheat, rye, or other grain left in the ground, as after reaping.
2. A rough surface or growth resembling stubble, as of a beard of a few days' growth.

stub'bled (stŭb''ld), *a.* **1.** Covered with stubble.
2. Stubbed; as, *stubbled* legs. *Obs.* *Skelton.*

stub'bly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Covered with stubble; stubbled.
2. Resembling stubble; as, *stubbly* hair.

stub'born (-ẽrn), *a.* [ME. *stoburn, stiborn*; prob. fr. AS. *styb* a stub. See STUB.] **1.** Hardy; vigorous; sturdy. *Obs.*
Stubborn and strong, and jolly as a pie *Chaucer*
2. Coarse; rough; rude; harsh; esp., coarse in quality; as, *stubborn* fare or garments. *Obs.*
3 Fixed, resolute, or unyielding in purpose or mental attitude; unyielding; inflexible; esp., unreasonably unyielding; obstinate; — said of persons and things; as, a *stubborn* will; a man *stubborn* in his heroism; a *stubborn* child; *stubborn* attention. "Bow, *stubborn* knees." *Shak.*
4. Performed, carried on, or the like, in an unyielding, obstinate, or persistent manner; as, *stubborn* strife.
5. Difficult to handle, manage, or treat; refractory; as, a *stubborn* ore or stone; facts are *stubborn* things.
Syn. — See OBSTINATE.
— **stub'born-ly**, *adv.* — **stub'born-ness**, *n.*

stub'by (stŭb'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with stubs.
2. Short, thick, and stiff, as bristles.

stub iron. Iron made from stub nails, or old horseshoe nails, used esp. in making gun barrels.

stub nail. An old horseshoe nail; a nail broken off; also, a short thick nail.

stub short *or* **shot.** **a** The part of the end of a sawn log or plank beyond the end of the saw kerf which retains the plank in connection with the log until it is split off. **b** Either end of a wood turning, containing a center.

stub twist. Material for a gun barrel, made of a spirally welded ribbon of steel and stub iron combined.

stuc'co (stŭk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -COES, -COS (-ōz). [It., fr. OHG. *stucchi* a crust, piece, G. *stück* piece; akin to AS. *styccе.* See STOCK.] Plaster of any kind used as a coating for walls; esp., a fine plaster, composed of lime or gypsum with sand and pounded marble, used for internal decorations and fine work; hence, stuccowork. In modern building, *stucco* is generally an exterior coating in which cement is largely used.

stuc'co, *v. t.*; STUC'COED (-ōd); STUC'CO-ING (-ō-ĭng). To overlay or decorate with stucco. — **stuc'co-er** (-ō-ẽr), *n.*

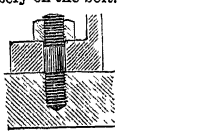
stud (stŭd), *n.* [ME. *stod, stood*, AS. *stōd*; akin to OHG. *stuota*, G. *stute* a mare, Icel. *stōð* stud, Lith. *stodas* a herd, Russ. *stado*, and to E. *stand.* The sense is properly, a stand, an establishment. See STAND; cf. STEED.] **1.** A collection of horses, kept for breeding, racing, riding, etc.; — sometimes applied also to dogs.
2. The place where a stud is kept, esp. for breeding.
3. A studhorse.

stud (stŭd), *n.* [AS. *studu* a post; akin to Sw. *stöd* a prop, Icel. *stoð* a post, *styðja* to prop, and prob. ultimately to E. *stand*; cf. D. *stut* a prop, G. *stütze.* See STAND.] **1.** A stem; a trunk; also, rarely, a post or pillar. *Obs.*
2. *Building.* A small scantling; esp., one of the uprights in the framing for lath-and-plaster partitions, and furring, upon which the laths are nailed, or to which boards are nailed in frame buildings, hoardings, etc.
3. A kind of nail with a large head, used chiefly for ornament; an ornamental knob; a boss.
4. A detachable buttonlike device, made in various forms, to be inserted through one or more buttonholes or eyelets and serve as a fastener, for ornament, etc.
5. In technical uses: **a** *Mach.* (1) A short rod or pin, fixed in and projecting from something, and sometimes forming a journal; also, a short live spindle or mandrel, as in the change gear for a screw-cutting lathe. (2) A stud bolt. **b** An iron brace across the link of a chain cable. **c** *Pattern Making.* A projecting pin or dowel on a loose piece. **d** *Founding.* A chaplet with a base plate and a disk top. **e** *Horol.* (1) A metal piece to which is attached the outer or upper coil of a balance spring. (2) Any of various fixed projecting pieces for holding or supporting something, or for serving as a spindle on which something turns.
stud and mud, *Building*, a framework of woven rods and twigs plastered with clay or mud.

stud, *v. t.*; STUD'DED; STUD'DING. **1.** To supply with studs, or props, as supports; as, a low-*studded* room
2. To adorn with or as with a stud, studs, or knobs.
Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl. *Shak.*
3. To set with detached ornaments or prominent objects; to set thickly, as with studs; as, a plain *studded* with farms.
4. To be situated at intervals over, like studs; to dot; as, rocks *stud* the field.
5. *Mech.* To secure with studs.

stud block *or* **box.** *Mech.* A device, turned with a spanner, for screwing home a stud bolt. It is a rectangular block with a blind hole tapped to fit loosely on the bolt.

stud bolt. *Mach.* A bolt with threads on both ends, to be screwed permanently into a fixed part at one end and receive a nut on the other; — called also *standing bolt.*


Stud Bolt.

stud'book' (stŭd'bo͝ok'), *n.* A genealogical register of particular breeds of animals, esp. horses.

stud'ding (-ĭng), *n.* Material for studs, or joists; studs, or joists, collectively.

stud'ding sail (săl; *naut.* stŭn's'l). *Naut.* A light sail set at the side of a principal square sail of a vessel in free winds to increase her speed. Its head is bent to a light yard and its outer clew is hauled out to the end of a small spar (the **studding-sail boom**). See SHIP, *Illust.* — **studding-sail halyard bend** *and* **tack bend.** See 2d KNOT, 1.

stud'dle (stŭd''l), *n.* [ME. *studul, stodul*; cf. Icel. *stoðull*, akin to E. *stud.* See 2d STUD.] **1.** A prop in or about a loom. *Obs.*
2. *Mining.* A prop, or stud, in timbering; esp., a distance piece or corner post separating the frames, rings, or sets used in timbering a mine shaft.

stu'dent (stū'dĕnt), *n.* [L. *studens, -entis*, p. pr. of *studere* to study. See STUDY, *n.*] **1.** A person engaged in study; one devoted to learning; a learner; a scholar; esp., one who attends a school, or who seeks knowledge from teachers or books; as, the *students* of an academy or a university; a medical *student*; a hard *student.*
2. One who studies or examines in any manner; an attentive and systematic observer; as, a *student* of life.
Syn. — See DISCIPLE.

student lamp. A reading lamp usually having an Argand burner connected with an oil reservoir by a metal tube, adjustable in height on a vertical supporting rod.

stu'dent-ship, *n.* **1.** The state of being a student
2. A scholarship or fellowship. *Rare in U. S.*

stud'fish' (stŭd'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several American killifishes of the genus *Fundulus*, esp. *F. catenatus*, common in the Tennessee River and the Cumberland River.

stud'horse' (-hôrs'), *n.* [AS. *stōd-hors.*] A stallion, esp. one kept for breeding.

stud'ied (stŭd'ĭd), *a.* **1.** Made the subject of study.
2. Well versed in some branch of learning; qualified by study; learned; as, well *studied* in geometry. *Now Rare.*
3. Premeditated; planned; designed; as, a *studied* insult.
4. Intent; inclined. *Obs.* *Shak.*
— **stud'ied-ly,** *adv.* — **stud'ied-ness,** *n.*

stu'di-o (stū'dĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -DIOS (-ōz). [It. *studio*, properly, study. See STUDY.] The working room of a painter, sculptor, or, by extension, one engaged in any more or less artistic employment, as in photography, designing, etc.

stu'di-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *studiosus*: cf. F. *studieux.* See STUDY.] **1.** Given to or pursuing study; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, esp. from books; as, a *studious* man or life.
2. Given to thought, or to the examination of subjects by contemplation; contemplative. *Rare.* *Locke.*
3. Diligent in attention; devoting thoughtful consideration to one's actions or to some object; carefully earnest; — usually followed by an infinitive or by *of*; as, be *studious* to please; *studious* to find new friends and allies.
4. Planned with study; deliberate; studied. *Now Rare.*
The frigid villainy of *studious* lewdness. *Rambler.*
5. Favorable to study; suitable for thought and contemplation. *Poetic.* "The *studious* cloister's pale." *Milton.*
— **stu'di-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **stu'di-ous-ness,** *n.*

stud'work' (stŭd'wŭrk'), *n.* Work supported, strengthened, held together, or ornamented by studs, as brickwork interlaid with studding, or leatherware set with studs.

stud'y (stŭd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* STUDIES (-ĭz). [ME. *studie*, L. *studium*, akin to *studere* to study: cf. OF. *estudie, estude*, F. *étude.* Cf. ÉTUDE, STUDENT, STUDIO, STUDY, *v. i.*] **1.** A setting of the mind or thoughts upon a subject to be learned or investigated; application of the mind to books, arts, or any subject, for the purpose of acquiring knowledge.
Study gives strength to the mind. *Sir W. Temple.*
2. Act or process of acquiring by one's own efforts knowledge or information of a particular subject; as, the doctor made a *study* of his patient; a *study* of fishes.
3. Zealousness; earnestness. *Obs.*
4. Considered endeavor towards some object; earnest and reasoned effort; as, his *study* is to do right.
5. Mental absorption; profound thought or meditation; endeavor to arrive at a mental conclusion; — often with *brown*; as, he was in a brown *study.*
6. Pretense; cover. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
7. Any particular branch of learning that is studied; any object of attentive consideration.
The proper *study* of mankind is man. *Pope.*
8. In the fine arts and in literature, a rendering of any object or scene, primarily intended only for the informa-

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strut beam. A beam used as a strut; a collar beam (which see).
strute, *a.* Stuffed full; drunken. *Obs. Scot.* [Struthious.]
stru'thi-an (strōō'thĭ-ăn), *a.* [Struthious.]
stru'thi-in (-ĭn), *n.* [G., fr. L. *struthion* soapwort, Gr *στρουθίον.*] *Chem.* Saponin; — formerly so called.
stru'thi-oid (-oid), *a.* [*Struthio* + *-oid.*] Ostrichlike [thious.]
stru'thi-o'mine(-ō'mĭn), *a.* Struthious.
strut'ter, *n.* One who struts.
struye. † STROY
stry, *n.* [OF *estrie.*] A hag. *Obs.*
stry (strī), *v. t.* [Cf. DESTROY.] To destroy; spoil; waste. Cf. STROY. *Obs or Dial Eng.*
stry, *n.* Destruction *Obs.*
strych'ni-a (strĭk'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Strychnine.
strych'ni-dine (-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** A crystalline, diacid base, $C_{21}H_{24}ON_2$, got by electrolytic reduction of strychnine.
strych-nin'ic (strĭk-nĭn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* See STRYCHNIC ACID a.
strych'nol (strĭk'nōl; -nŏl), *n. Chem.* See STRYCHNIC ACID a.
strych'no-line (-nō-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin.** *Chem.* A crystalline base, $C_{21}H_{26}N_2$, obtained by reduction of strychnine
stryfull † STRIFEFUL.
stryne Obs. or Scot. of STRAIN
strynth. † STRENGTH
stryph'nic (strĭf'nĭk), *a* [Gr *στρυφνός* astringent] *Chem.* Designating a bitter, astringent, nitrogenous acid, $C_4H_9O_2N$, got by action of acetic acid and potassium nitrite on uric acid, as a yellow crystalline substance.
St Tr. *Abbr.* State Trials.
stu'a-can' (stōō'ȧ-kăn'), *n.* [Ir. *stuacán.*] One blinded or foolish; a half-blind fool. *Irish.*
stuard. † STEWARD.
Stuart architecture. Jacobean architecture. See JACOBEAN, *a.*
Stu-ar'ti-a (stū-ār'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of STEWARTIA
stubb (stŭb), *n.* = DOGDOG.
stub'bed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stub'bi-ness (stŭb'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [goose. *Local, Brit.*]
stubble goose. The graylag
stubble quail. An Australian quail (*Coturnix pectoralis*)
stubble rake. A long-toothed rake for gleaning in stubble.
stubble spurge. The spotted spurge. [-WARD.]
stub'ble-ward (wĕrd), *a.* See
stub'born, *v. t.* To make stubborn, in any sense. *Rare.*
stub-boy' (stŭ-boi'), *interj.* A cry used variously to call, urge on, drive, or otherwise direct domestic animals, or to incite a dog to attack *Dial.*
stub'-bred', *a.* Stump-bred.
stŭb'chen (stŭp'kĕn), *n.* [G. dial., dim. of G. *stübich* a vat.] See MEASURE.
stub end. *a Mach.* The big end of a connecting rod, to which the strap is fastened. **b** = BOLT END.
stub feather. A pin feather.
stub file See FILE, tool.
stubill, *a.* Sturdy. *Obs. Scot.*
stub'l. Stubble. *Ref. Sp.*
stub mortise. *Carp.* A mortise not passing clear through the timber.
stub pen. See STUB, *n.*, 5 **a.**
stub switch. *Railroading.* A switch in which the track rails are cut off squarely at the toe and the switch rails are thrown to butt end to end with the lead rails. [fit a stub mortise.]
stub tenon *Carp.* A tenon to
stub tooth. *Mach.* A short gear tooth of great strength, with a large angle of obliquity.
stub track. = SPUR TRACK.
stucche. † STICCHE.
stuc'co-work', *n.* Work done in stucco. — **stuc'co-work'er,** *n.*
stuc'co-yer (stŭk'ō-yẽr). Var. of STUCCOER. [of STOOK.]
stuck (stŭk) Dial. Eng. var.
stuck (stŭk), *pret. & p. p.* of STICK [A thrust. *Obs.*]
stuck, *n.* [See STOCK a thrust.]
stuck'ling (stŭk'lĭng), *n.* Apple pie or turnover. *Dial. Eng.*
stuck'-up', *a.* Self-important and supercilious; conceited; vain; arrogant. *Colloq.*
stud. † STEAD.
stud. Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng var. of *stood*, pret. of STAND
stud (stŭd; stōōd), *n.* & *v.* Study. *Dial. Eng.*
stud box. = STUD BLOCK.
stud chain. A chain having links braced with studs. See 2d STUD, 5 b. [for keeping a stud. *Obs.*]
stud'der-y, *n.* A stud or place
studdie. † STEADY.
stud'die (stŭd'ĭ; stĭd'ĭ). Var. of STITHY. *Dial. Eng & Scot.*
stud'ding, *a* Unsteady. *Obs.*
studding bolt. = STAY BOLT *U. S.*
stud'dle (stŭd''l), *v. t.* To stir up so as to muddy. *Dial. Eng.*
stude (*Scot.* stĭd) Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng var. of *stood*, pret.
studefast. † STEADFAST.
stude meir. † STUDMARE.
student parsnip. One of a race of parsnips having a gutterlike depression at the summit of the root. Also, the root itself.
stu'dent-ry (-rĭ), *n.* A body of students. *R.*
studevest. † STEADFAST.
stud'flow'er (stŭd'flou'ẽr), *n.* Swamp pink (*Helonias bullata*).
studful, *n.* A drove. *Obs. Scot.*
studgi. † STUD. [POKER.]
stud'horse' pok'er. = STUD
studiable. *a* See -ABLE.
stu'di-ant, *n.* [See ESTUDIANT.] A student. *Obs.*
studie. † STUDY.
stu'di-ent, *a.* Studious. — *n.* A student. *Both Obs.*
stud'i-er (stŭd'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who studies; a student. *Rare.*
studiless, *a.* Without study. *Obs.*
studite, *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of the Acœmeti. Their most famous monastery was the Studium at Constantinople, founded by Studius, a Roman noble.
stu'di-um im-ma'ne lo-quen'-di. [L.] An immense desire for talking. Adapted from *Ovid* (*Metamorphoses*, V. 678).
stud'mare', *n.* A brood mare.
stud'-pink', *n.* = STUDFLOWER.
stud poker. See 3d POKER.
stud print *Pattern Making.* A print with a projecting pin to fit into a hole in a pattern.
stud rivet. = SCREW RIVET.
studul. † STUDDLE.
stud wheel. *Mach.* A wheel journaled on a stud.
stud'y (stŭd'ĭ; stĭd'ĭ). Var. of STIDDY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tion, instruction, or assistance of the maker; as, a *study* of heads or of hands for a figure picture. Also, a rendering of anything, made as the result of careful and detailed investigation or observation; as, a *study* of remorse; a *study* in New England types.

9. *Music.* A piece for special practice. See ÉTUDE.

10. One who memorizes something, as a part in a play; — used with qualifying adjectives; as, an actor is a quick or slow *study*. *Chiefly Theat. Cant.*

11. A building or room devoted to study or literary work.

stud'y (stŭd'ĭ), *v. i.*; STUD'IED (-ĭd); STUD'Y-ING (-ĭ-ĭng). [ME. *studien*, OF. *estudier*, F. *étudier*. See STUDY, *n.*] **1.** To apply the mind to books or learning; to acquire knowledge by investigation, reading, memorizing, or the like.

2. To fix the mind closely upon a subject; to dwell upon anything in thought; also, to muse; ponder; meditate.

I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable. *Swift.*

3. To endeavor with thought and planning; to make well-considered efforts; to be intelligently zealous. 1 *Thess.* iv. 11.

stud'y, *v. t.* **1.** To apply the mind to; to read and examine so as to learn and understand or memorize; as, to *study* law or languages; to *study* a lesson, a part, or a song.

2. To consider attentively; to examine closely; to make a study of; as, to *study* nature, mankind.

3. To make an object of study with a view to action; to devise with deliberation; as, to *study* variety in composition; to *study* a benefaction.

For their heart *studieth* destruction. *Prov.* xxiv 2.

stuff (stŭff), *n.* [OF. *estoffe*, F. *étoffe*; of uncert. orig. Cf. STUFF, *v. t.*] **1.** Material to be worked up in manufacture or out of which anything is to be or may be formed; hence, any material, substance, or aggregation of matter, regarded indefinitely; as, lava is curious *stuff*.

Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff*. *Shak.*

The workman on his *stuff* his skill doth show. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. The fundamental material of which anything is made up; elemental part; essence.

Time is the *stuff* which life is made of *Franklin.*

3. Goods; personal property; esp., furniture, domestic goods, or baggage. Also, *Colloq.*, ready money; cash.

4. Woven material not made into garments; fabric of any kind; sometimes, specif., worsted fiber.

What *stuff* wilt have a kirtle of? *Shak.*

5. A medicine or mixture; a potion. *Shak.*

6. In various technical uses: **a** Paper stock ground ready for use. Cf. HALF STUFF. **b** *Naut.* = SLUSH, 3. *Rare.* **c** Wood for use in carpentry. **d** *Engin.* The working fluid in an engine cylinder. **e** A composition of tallow, oil, etc., used to fill the pores of leather.

7. Refuse or worthless matter; hence, also, foolish or irrational language; nonsense; trash; — often used as an interjection; as, *stuff* and nonsense!

Such woeful *stuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden.*

8. Supply; amount. *Obs.*

9. Grain or pulse of any kind. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stuff, *a.* Made of stuff, or fabric. See STUFF, *n.*, 4.

stuff gown, a gown of stuff, esp. that which in England forms the distinctive garb of a junior barrister; hence, a junior barrister himself. Cf. SILK GOWN. Hence, **stuff'gowns'man,** *n.* — **s. hat,** a hat of superior quality made of fur fixed on a waterproof foundation, in imitation of beaver.

stuff, *v. t.*; STUFFED (stŭft); STUFF'ING. [ME. *stoffen, stuffen*, to stuff, to suffocate; perh. really orig. two words; cf. OF. *estoffer*, F. *étoffer*, to put stuff in, to stuff, to line (see STUFF, *n.*); also, OF. *estouffer* to stifle, F. *étouffer*, of uncert. orig.] **1.** To fill by crowding something into it; to cram with something; to load the interior of, often to excess; as, to *stuff* a hall with people; to *stuff* a purse.

Lest the gods, for sin,
Should with a swelling dropsy *stuff* thy skin. *Dryden.*

2. Specif.: To fill the cavity of with a particular material to secure some end; as: **a** To fill with a comparatively soft packing in order to furnish a yielding support; as, to *stuff* a bedtick, a sofa cushion, a pincushion. **b** *Cookery.* To fill with a seasoning composition of bread, meat, condiments, etc.; as, to *stuff* a turkey. **c** To fill the skin of, usually when mounting as a specimen in lifelike form.

3. To crowd or fill with items of information, thoughts, ideas, emotions, etc.; as, to *stuff* a pupil with historical dates; to *stuff* one with lies; *Slang*, to hoax by a falsehood.

4. To put fraudulent votes into (a ballot box). *U. S.*

5. To fill by being pressed or packed into it.

6. To thrust or crowd in; to press; to pack.

Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them close together, . . and they retain smell and color *Bacon.*

7. To obstruct by filling up; to choke up, as with a cold.

I 'm *stuffed*, cousin; I cannot smell *Shak.*

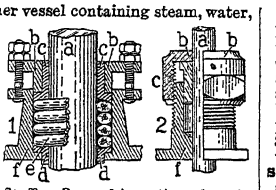
8. To stock; supply; furnish; equip. *Obs.*

9. *Leather Manuf.* To apply a coating of oil and tallow to (a skin or leather) to soften and preserve it.

stuff, *v. i.* To feed gluttonously; to cram. *Swift.*

stuff'ing, *n.* Act or process of, or that which is used for, filling anything; as, the *stuffing* of a saddle or cushion; specif.: **a** *Cookery.* Any seasoning preparation used to stuff meat; esp., a composition of bread, condiments, spices, etc.; forcemeat; dressing. **b** *Leather Manuf.* Act or process of coating leather with a mixture of oil and tallow; also, the material applied. **c** *Wool Dyeing.* Process of boiling with a dyestuff material afterward to be mordanted. Cf. SADDENING.

stuffing box. *Mach.* A device to prevent leakage along a piston rod or other moving part that passes through a hole in a cylinder or other vessel containing steam, water, etc. It consists of a box or chamber made by enlarging the hole, and a gland or follower to compress the contained packing.



Stuffing Boxes, 1 in section; 2 partly in section, without packing. *a* Piston Rod; *b* Gland or Follower; *c*, *d* Bushes; *e* Packing, shown partly broken away; *f* Part of Cylinder, etc.

stuff'y (stŭf'ĭ; *Scot. also* stōōf'ĭ), *a.*; STUFF'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); STUFF'I-EST. **1.** Stout; mettlesome; resolute. *Scot.*

2. Angry and obstinate; sulky. *Colloq., U. S.*

3. Ill-ventilated; close.

stull (stŭl), *n.* [Cf STULM.] A framework of timber covered with boards to support rubbish; also, a framework of boards to protect miners from falling stones.

stulm (stŭlm), *n.* [Cf. G. *stollen* a post, a stulm, akin to E. *stall, stand.*] An approximately horizontal passageway in a mine; an adit. See ADIT, 1.

stul'ti-fy (stŭl'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; STUL'TI-FIED (-fīd); STUL'TI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *stultus* foolish + E. *-fy.*] **1.** To make foolish; to make a fool of; as, to *stultify* one by imposition; to *stultify* one's self by silly reasoning or conduct. *Burke.*

2. To regard as a fool, or as foolish. *Rare. Hazlitt.*

3. *Law.* To allege or prove to be of unsound mind, so that the performance of some act may be avoided.

stum (stŭm), *n.* [D. *stom* must, new wort, properly, dumb; cf. F. *vin muet* stum. Cf. STAMMER, STOOM.] Unfermented grape juice or wine, or partly fermented grape juice, esp. when fermentation has been arrested by an antiseptic; wine revived by the admixture of must; must.

stum, *v. t.*; STUMMED (stŭmd); STUM'MING. To renew (wine) by mixing with must and raising a new fermentation.

stum'ble (stŭm'b'l), *v. i.*; STUM'BLED (-b'ld); STUM'BLING (-blĭng). [ME. *stumblen, stomblen*; akin to Fries. *stummeln*, and prob. to E. *stammer*. See STAMMER.] **1.** To trip in walking or in moving in any way with the legs; to strike the foot so as to fall, or to endanger a fall; to stagger because of a false step. *Chaucer.*

2. To walk in an unsteady or clumsy manner; hence, to act or perform anything blunderingly or confusedly; as, to *stumble* through an apology.

He *stumbled* up the dark avenue *Scott.*

3. To trip morally; to fall into sin or error; to err.

4. To come or happen without design; to fall or light by chance; — with *on, upon*, or *against*.

Ovid *stumbled* . . . upon Livia in a bath. *Dryden.*

stum'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to stumble or trip.

2. To confound; perplex; to cause to err.

One thing more *stumbles* me. *Locke.*

stum'ble, *n.* **1.** A trip in walking or running.

2. A blunder; failure; slip; a false step.

stum'bling-block' (stŭm'blĭng-blŏk'), *n.* Any cause of stumbling, perplexity, or error.

stump (stŭmp), *n.* [ME. *stumpe, stompe*; akin to D. *stomp*, G. *stumpf*, Icel. *stumpr*, Dan. & Sw. *stump*, G. *stumpf* blunt, dull, OHG. *stumbal* stump, piece cut off, G. *stummel*, and G. *verstümmeln* to mutilate; cf. Lith. *stambas, stambras*, stalk, stump of a plant.] **1.** The part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off; the stub.

2. The basal portion of a limb or other projecting part or object remaining after the rest of it is removed; as, the *stump* of a leg, a tooth; a remnant, esp. the butt of a cigar or cigarette; a stub.

3 *pl.* The legs; as, to stir one's *stumps*. *Slang.*

4. *Cricket.* Any of the three pointed rods stuck in the ground to form with the bails a wicket; also, the single rod, or bowling stump, used in single wicket to indicate the bowling crease. See CRICKET, game; WICKET, *n.*

5. A short, thick roll of leather or paper, cut to a point, or any similar implement, used to rub down the lines of a crayon or pencil drawing, in shading it, or for shading drawings by producing tints and gradations from crayon, etc., in powder.

6. A pin in a tumbler lock which forms an obstruction to throwing the bolt, except when the gates of the tumblers are properly arranged, as by the key; a fence; also, a pin or projection in a lock to form a guide for a movable piece.

7. A platform for political speaking, often in early days and in newly settled districts a tree stump; hence, public speaking, esp. political; as, to take, or go on, the *stump*; — also often attrib.; as, *stump* speakers, oratory. *U. S.*

8. A dare, or challenge to do something difficult or dangerous. Cf. STUMP, *v. t.*, 4. *Colloq., U. S.* "An Indian never takes a *stump*." *Atlantic Monthly.*

up a stump, blocked in one's efforts; nonplused; cornered; up a tree. *Slang, U. S.*

stump, *v. t.*; STUMPED (stŭmpt); STUMP'ING. **1.** To cut off a part of; to reduce to a stump; to lop.

2. To remove the tree stumps from, as cleared land.

3. To strike, as the toes, against a stone or something fixed; to stub. *Colloq.*

4. To block the progress or efforts of, as by stumps or other obstacles in the road; also, to nonplus; to foil; hence, to challenge to do something difficult or daring, esp. as a test of pluck or spirit. *Colloq., Chiefly U. S.*

5. To travel over, delivering speeches for electioneering purposes; as, to *stump* a State. *Colloq., U. S.*

6. *Cricket.* **a** To put out (a batsman) by the wicket keeper displacing a bail with the ball (see CRICKET, game); — sometimes with *out*. **b** To hit (the wicket) with the ball as in stumping (in the preceding sense).

7. Hence, fig., to ruin or cause disaster to; — usually in passive; as, *stumped* by the panic. *Obs. or Slang & Dial.*

8. In crayon drawing, etc., to tone or treat with a stump.

to stump up, to pay or hand over (money). *Colloq., Eng.*

stump (stŭmp), *v. i.* **1.** To walk clumsily, as if on the stumps of legs or on wooden legs; to hobble.

2. To make speeches on the stump. *U. S.*

to stump it. **a** To go afoot; hence, to run away; to escape. *Slang.* **b** To make electioneering speeches. *Colloq., U. S.* — **to s. up,** to pay cash; to hand over money. *Colloq., Eng.*

stump'age (stŭm'pāj), *n.* Timber in standing trees, often sold at a fixed price per tree or per stump, the stumps being counted when the land is cleared; also, a tax on the amount of timber cut, regulated by the price of lumber. *Local, U. S.*

stump'er (stŭm'pẽr), *n.* One that stumps, in any sense.

stump'–root'ed, *a. Hort.* Having an elongated taproot of which the upper fleshy edible portion terminates abruptly; — said of certain varieties of radishes, carrots, etc.

stump'–tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a short, thick tail.

stump-tailed lizard, a singular Australian scincoid lizard (*Trachysaurus rugosus*) having a short, thick tail resembling its head in form.

stump tracery. *Arch.* Tracery in late German Gothic style, in which the molded bar seems to pass through itself in its convolutions, and is then cut off short, so that a section of the molding is seen at the end of each similar stump.

stump'y (stŭm'pĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of, or abounding in, stumps.

2. Short and thick; stubby. *Colloq. J. C. Harris.*

stun (stŭn), *v. t.*; STUNNED (stŭnd); STUN'NING. [ME. *stonien, stownien*, fr. OF. *estoner* to stun, to resound, F. *étonner* to astonish. AS. had *stunian* to make a loud sound, which is prob. akin to L. *tonare* to thunder, E. *thunder*, and so to *stun*. See ASTONISH.] **1.** To make senseless or dizzy by violence; to render senseless by a blow, as on the head.

2. To overpower or confound one's hearing with noise.

And *stunned* him with the music of the spheres. *Pope.*

3. To stupefy or overpower with sudden emotion, as of grief, astonishment, etc.; to benumb the mind of; stupefy.

4. To bruise, as building stone, so as to cause spalls in the surface, as by careless cutting; also, to scratch or tear (a surface), as by coarse sand under the saw in the kerf.

stun, *n.* The condition of being stunned; also, that which stuns; a stupefying blow, shock, or the like.

Stun'dist (shtōōn'dĭst), *n.* [Russ. *shtundist*, prob. fr. G. *stunde* hour;—from their meetings for Bible reading.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a large sect of Russian dissenters founded, about 1860, in the village of Osnova, near Odessa, by a peasant, Onishchenko, who had apparently been influenced by a German sect settled near there. They zealously practice Bible reading and reject priestly dominion and all external rites of worship. — **Stun'dism** (-dĭz'm), *n.*

stun'ner (stŭn'ẽr), *n.* One that stuns, as with astonishment; hence, *Slang*, a person or thing extraordinary, esp. for beauty, excellence, or the like.

stunner hitch. *Naut.* A double Blackwall. See 2d KNOT, 1.

stun'ning (-ĭng), *p. a.* Overpowering consciousness or the senses, as by a blow; hence, *Slang*, striking or astounding, esp. on account of excellence; as, *stunning* poetry. — **stun'ning-ly,** *adv. Chiefly Slang.*

stunt (stŭnt), *n.* [Cf. STINT a task.] A feat or performance striking for the skill, strength, or the like, required; hence, any feat or performance. *Colloq.*

He does not try to do *stunts* *L Hutton*

stunt, *v. t.*; STUNT'ED; STUNT'ING. [See STINT.] To hinder from normal growth, progress, development, or the like; to dwarf; cramp; check; as, to *stunt* a child; to *stunt* a plant; to *stunt* the growth of a nation's power.

stunt, *n.* A check in growth; hence, that which has been checked in growth; a stunted animal or thing; specif., *Whaling*, a whale two years old, which, having been weaned, is lean, and yields but little blubber.

stunt'ed, *p. a.* Dwarfed; checked in growth or development. — **stunt'ed-ness,** *n.*

stupe (stūp), *n.* [L. *stupa*, or better *stuppa*, tow. Cf. STOP, *v. t.*] *Med.* Cloth or tow dipped in warm water or medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore.

stupe, *v. t.*; STUPED (stūpt); STUP'ING (stūp'ĭng). To foment with a stupe.

stu'pe-fa'cient (stū'pē-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *stupefaciens*, p. pr. of *stupefacere* to stupefy; *stupere* to be stupefied + *facere* to make. Cf. STUPEFY.] Stupefying; stupefactive. — *n. Med.* Anything promoting stupefaction; a narcotic.

stu'pe-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *stupéfaction*. See STUPEFACIENT.] Act of stupefying, or state of being stupefied; insensibility of mind or feeling.

stu'pe-fy (stū'pē-fī), *v. t.*; STU'PE-FIED (-fīd); STU'PE-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *stupéfier*, fr. L. *stupere* to be stupefied + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make, akin to *facere*. See STUPID, FACT; cf. STUPEFACIENT.] **1.** To make stupid or dull; to blunt the faculty of perception or understanding in; to deprive of sensibility; to make torpid.

The fumes of drink discompose and *stupefy* the brain. *South.*

2. To deprive of material mobility. *Obs.*

It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but *stupefied*. *Bacon.*

stu-pen'dous (stū-pĕn'dŭs), *a.* [L. *stupendus* astonishing,

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stue. † STEW, a bath, etc.
stuerne. † STERN.
stuf. Stuff. *Ref. Sp*
‖ stu'fa (stōō'fä), *n.* [It., a stove.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth
stufe. † STUPHE.
stuff. † STIFF.
stuf-fa'ta, *n.* [It. *stufato.*] A kind of meat stew. *Obs.*
stuff engine. A machine for grinding stuff (paper stock)
stuff'er, *n.* One that stuffs
stuff'et, *n.* A groom; a lackey *Obs. Scot.* [-NESS.]
stuff'i-ness (stŭf'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See **stuff'ing-box'** **re-cess'.** *Shipbuilding.* See TUNNEL, *n.*
stuft. Stuffed. *R. Sp.* [*Scot.*]
stug (stŭg; stōōg), *n.* A thorn.
stug'gy (-ĭ), *a.* Short; thickset; sturdy; stodgy. *Dial. Eng.*
stui'ver (stī'vẽr), *n.* [D.] A stiver; — the Dutch spelling. Specif., a coin in South Africa worth a cent or a halfpenny.
stuk, *a.* [Cf. STOCK a block.] Short. *Obs.* — **stuk'ness,** *n. Obs.*
stull (stŭl), *n.* [Cf. Fries. *stulle* a piece, lump, G. *stolle* a roll, slice of bread and butter.] A large piece, esp. of something edible. *Dial Eng.*
stull. † STOOL.
stulp (*dial.* stōōp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *stōlpi*, Dan., Sw., & OD. *stolpe*] A post. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
stulth. † STEALTH.
stul'ti-fi-ca'tion (stŭl'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of stultifying, or state of being stultified.
stul'ti-fi'er (stŭl'tĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who stultifies.
stul-til'o-quence (stŭl-tĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *stultiloquentia*; *stultus* foolish + *loquentia* a talking, fr. *loquens*, p. pr. of *loqui* to talk.] Silly talk; babble. R.
stul-til'o-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [Cf. L. *stultiloquus.*] Given to, or characterized by, silly talk; babbling. — **stul-til'o-quent-ly,** *adv. Both Rare.*
stul'ti-lo'qui-ous (stŭl'tĭ-lō'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* Stultiloquent. *Rare.*
stul-til'o-quy (stŭl-tĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *stultiloquium.*] Foolish talk; babble. *Rare.*
stul-tĭ'tious (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a* [L. *stultitia* folly] Foolish. *Obs.*
‖ Stul-to'rum fe'ri-æ (fēr'ĭ-ē). [L.] See FORNAX, 1
stul'ty, *a.* [L. *stultus* foolish.] Foolish; silly. *Obs.*
stum'ac, stum-a-ch'ic, etc Stomach, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
stum'act. Stomached *Ref. Sp.*
stum'bler (stŭm'blẽr), *n.* One who stumbles. [*bling*, p. pr.]
stum'bling-ly, *adv.* of *stumble*
stum'bling-stone', *n.* A stumblingblock. *Rare.*
stum'bly (stŭm'blĭ), *a.* Given to stumbling; apt to stumble.
stum'mer (*dial.* stōōm'ẽr, -ẽ), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel., Norw., & Sw. dial. *stumra*, Dan. dial. *stumre.*] To stumble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
stum'mock. † STOMACH
stump, *v. i.* To stumble. *Obs.*
stump'-bred', *a. Hunting.* Bred or living in lairs made in bushes or stumps instead of underground.
stump'i-ness (stŭm'pĭ-nĕs), *n* See -NESS.
stump joint. A hinged butt joint, as of a carpenter's rule, opening one way only.
stump jumper. A plow so constructed as to pass over the stumps in newly cleared land; — called also **stump'-jump'** (*or* **-jump'ing**) **plow** (*or* **plough**). *Australasia.* [*Rare.*]
stump'ling, *n.* A little stump.
stump mortise. Stub mortise
stumpt. Stumped. *Ref. Sp.*
stump tenon. Stub tenon.
stump tree. Kentucky coffee tree.
stump'y (stŭm'pĭ), *n. Naut.* A pole-masted Thames barge.
stump'y, *n.* Money; cash. *Slang, Eng.*
stun (stŭn). Dial. var. of STONE.
stunay. † STONY, *v.*
stunch. † STENCH.
stund. † STOUND.
stung (stŭng), *pret.* & *p. p.* of STING [STINK.]
stunk (stŭnk), *pret.* & *p. p.* of
stunk'ard (stŭnk'ẽrd), *a* Stubborn; sullen. *Scot.*
stun'poll' (stŭn'pōl'), *n.* A stupid person. *Dial. Eng.*
stun'sail (stŭn's'l), *n.* Contr. of STUDDING SAIL.
stunt. † STOUND, time.
stunt (stŭnt; *dial. also* stōōnt), *a.* [AS. See STINT, *v.*] Foolish; stupid. Hence: **a** Stunted; undersized; curtailed; blunt. **b** Stubborn; abrupt; angry —
stunt'ly, *adv. Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stunten. † STINT.
stunt'i-ness (stŭn'tĭ-nĕs), *or* **stunt'ness,** *n.* Stuntedness. *R.*
stu'pa (stōō'pä), *n.* [Skr. *stūpa.*] = TOPE.
stu'pa (stū'pä), *n.* [L.] **1.** = let STUPE.
2. *Bot.* A tuft of matted filaments *Obs.*
stupe † STOOP, *v*
stupe (*dial* stūp, stüp), *n.* [See STUPID.] A stupid person. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stupefact, *a.* Stupefied. *Obs.*
stu'pe-fac'tive (stū'pē-fĭk'tĭv), *a.* & *n.* [Cf F. *stupéfactif*, LL. *stupefactivus.*] = STUPEFACIENT. [-NESS.]
stu'pe-fac'tive-ness, *n.* See
stu'pe-fied (stū'pē-fīd), *a* Having been made stupid. — **stu'pefied'ness** (-fĭd'-nĕs), *n.*
stu'pe-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n* One that stupefies. [stupefied. *R.*
stu'pe-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To become
stu-pend'. *a.* Stupendous. *Obs.*
stu-pen'di-ous. *a.* Stupendous. — **stu-pen'di-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **stu-pen'di-ous-ness,** *n. All Obs.*
stu-pend'ly, *adv.* Stupendously. *Obs*

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p. future pass. of *stupere* to be astonished at. Cf. STUPID.] Astonishing; wonderful, amazing; esp., astonishing in magnitude or elevation; as, a *stupendous* pile, sum.

All are but parts of one *stupendous* whole. *Pope.*

Syn. — See MONSTROUS.

— **stu-pen'dous-ly**, *adv.* — **stu-pen'dous-ness**, *n.*

stu'pe-ous (stū'pē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stupa*, or better *stuppa*, tow; cf. L. *stuppeus* made of tow. Cf. STUPOSE.] Like tow; having long, loose scales, or matted filaments; stupose.

stu'pid (stū'pĭd), *a.* [L. *stupidus*, fr *stupere* to be stupefied: cf. F. *stupide*.] **1.** Very dull; insensible; senseless; wanting in understanding; in a state of stupor; stupefied or deadened as to the faculties.

With wild surprise,
A moment *stupid*, motionless he stood. *Thomson.*

2. Very dull of mind; sluggish in understanding; slow-witted; crassly foolish; as, a *stupid* writer or speaker; men usually are *stupid* when self-conscious.

3. Resulting from, or evincing, stupidity or mental dullness; dull; heavy; foolish; witless; — said of things; as, a *stupid* book, play, suggestion, act.

Syn. — Simple, insensible, sluggish, senseless, doltish, sottish, dull, heavy, clodpated. See BLUNT.

stu'pid, *n.* A stupid person.

stu-pid'i-ty (stū-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *stupiditas:* cf. F. *stupidité*.] **1.** Quality or state of being stupid; extreme dullness of perception or understanding; crass foolishness.

2. Stupor; astonishment; stupefaction. *Rare.*

stu'por (stū'pŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *stupere* to be struck senseless. Cf. STUPID.] **1.** Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; suppression of sense or feeling; lethargy.

2. Marked intellectual or moral stupidity or numbness.

Syn. — See LETHARGY.

stu'por-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Attended or affected with stupor.

stupp (stŭp; stōōp), *n.* [G.] A black deposit obtained in distilling mercury ores, consisting of a mixture of soot, hydrocarbons, mercury and its compounds, ore, dust, etc.

stu'prate (stū'prāt), *v. t.*; STU'PRAT-ED (-prāt-ĕd); STU'PRAT-ING (-prāt-ĭng). [L. *stupratus*, p. p. of *stuprare* to ravish, fr. *stuprum* defilement.] To ravish; to debauch. *Now Rare.* *Heywood.*

stu-pra'tion (stū-prā'shŭn), *n.* Violation of chastity; rape.

stu'prum (stū'prŭm), *n.* [L.] **1** Stupration.

2. *Rom. & Civil Law.* Any sexual intercourse between a man and a woman (not a slave), otherwise than in concubinage, the woman being unmarried; illicit intercourse; unchastity (of a woman).

stur'died (stûr'dĭd), *a. Veter.* Affected with the sturdy.

stur'dy (-dĭ), *a.*; STUR'DI-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); STUR'DI-EST. [ME. *sturdi* harsh, stern, OF. *estourdi* stunned, giddy, thoughtless, rash, F. *étourdi*, p. p. of OF. *estourdir* to stun, to render giddy, to amaze, F. *étourdir*; of uncertain origin. The sense has probably been influenced by E. *stout*.]

1. Foolishly obstinate or set; stubborn; obdurate; hence, stern; harsh. "A *sturdy*, hardened sinner." *Atterbury.*

2. Resolute, in a good sense; firm; unyielding; — used chiefly of things and qualities; as, a man of *sturdy* piety or patriotism; a *sturdy* defense.

3. Characterized by physical strength or force; strong; lusty; robust; as, a *sturdy* lout; *sturdy* blows.

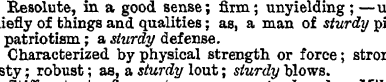
4. Stiff; stout; firm; strong; as, a *sturdy* oak. *Milton.*

5. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** = STURDIED. **b** Stupid; giddy.

Syn. — Hardy, stout, firm, robust. See STRONG.

stur'dy, *n.* [OF. *estourdi* giddiness, stupefaction. Cf. STURDY, *a.*] *Veter.* Gid.

stur'geon (stûr'jŭn), *n.* [F. *esturgeon*, LL. *sturio*, *sturgio*, of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *sturio*, G. *stör*, akin to AS. *styria*, *styriga*.] Any of certain ganoid fishes, mostly of



Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*).

large size, constituting the family Acipenseridæ. They have an elongate body covered with tough skin and protected by five rows of bony plates. The tail is heterocercal, the head is prolonged, and the toothless, protrusile mouth is on its under surface. They are mostly of the genus *Acipenser*, widely distributed in the north temperate zone, and live in fresh water or in the sea, entering rivers to spawn. Their flesh is eaten; their roe is made into caviar and their air bladder into isinglass. The common sturgeon of the Atlantic coast region of Europe and North America is *Acipenser sturio*. See also STERLET, HAUSEN. North American species are *A. transmontanus* of the Pacific coast and *A. rubicundus* of the Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes region.

stu'rine (stū'rĭn), *n.* Also **-rin.** [*sturgeon* + protamine.] *Chem.* The specific protamine in sturgeon's spermatozoa, yielding arginine, lysine, and histidine on decomposition.

Sturm's theorem (shtōōrmz). *Math.* A theorem (named after its discoverer, the Swiss mathematician Jacques C. F. Sturm) by which are determined the number and position of the real roots of an algebraic equation.

stu-pen'du-ous, *a.* Stupendous. *Obs.*

stu'pent (stū'pĕnt), *a.* [L. *stupens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *stupere*.] Stupefied; dumfounded. *Rare.*

stuphe, *n.* [It. *stufa*. See STOVE, *n.*] A hot bath or bath-house; *pl.*, stews. *Obs.*

stu-pid'i-ous (stū-pĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Stupid. *Obs.*

stupiditrie, *n.* Stupidity. *Obs.*

stu'pid-ly, *adv.* of STUPID

stu'pid-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

stu'pi-fac'tion, *n.* See STUPEFACTION, STUPEFY, etc.

stu'pose (stū'pōs, stū-pōs' ; *see* -OSE), *a* [L. *stupa*, or better *stuppa*, tow.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Composed of, or having, tufted or matted filaments like tow.

stupre, *n.* Stupration. *Obs.*

stu'prous, *a.* Given to stupration or lechery. *Obs*

stu'pu-lose (stū'pū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. fr *stupose*.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Covered with fine short hairs.

stur. † STOUR, *n & v.*

stur (*dial.* stûr). Obs. or dial. Eng var. of STIR.

sturb, *v. t.* To disturb. *Obs.*

sturb'ing, *n.* [See DISTURB.] Tumult; disturbance. *Obs.*

sturblance, *n.* Disturbance. *Obs.*

stur'ble, *v. t.* [See DISTURB; cf. TROUBLE.] To disturb; distress. *Obs.* [STURDY.

stur'di-ly (stûr'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

stur'di-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sture. † STIR.

sture. Obs. pret. of STEER, to

sture. Scot. var of STOUR, *a.*; obs or dial. Eng. of STOUR, *n. & v.*

sturfe Obs pret. of STARVE.

sturie. † STROY.

sturion. † STURGEON.

Stu'ri-o'nes (stū'rĭ-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. LL. *sturio*. See STURGEON.] *Zoöl.* The Chondrostei. — **stu'ri-o-nine** (stū'rĭ-ō-nĭn; -nĭn; 184), *a* [of STIRK.]

sturk (stẽrk, stŭk). Dial. Eng.

Sturm'i-an (stōōr'mĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to the Swiss mathematician J. C. F. Sturm (1803-55).

Sturm' und Drang' (shtōōrm' ŏont drŭng'). [G.] Storm and stress. See under STORM.

sturne † STERN.

Stur-nel'la (stûr-nĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *sturnus* starling.] *Zoöl.* The genus of the American meadow larks.

stur'nine (stûr'nĭn ; -nĭn ; 184), *a.* [Cf. L *sturninus* like a starling.] Of or pert. to starlings.

sturnil † STERNLY.

stur'noid (stûr'noid), *a.* [L. *sturnus* starling + E. *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Like or pert. to the starlings.

Stur'ni-dæ (stûr'nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *sturnus* starling + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A large family of oscine passerine birds consisting of the Old World starlings, having ten primaries and characters somewhat intermediate between the crows and the American blackbirds. The typical subfamily, the Sturnidæ proper, includes the common starling and its close allies. — **stur'ni-form** (stûr'nĭ-fôrm), *a.*

stut'ter (stŭt'ẽr), *v. i. & t.*; STUT'TERED (-ẽrd); STUT'TERING. [Freq. of *stut*, ME. *stoten*; prob. of D. or LG. orig.; cf. D. & LG. *stotteren*, G. *stottern*, D. *stooten* to push, to strike; akin to G. *stossen*, Icel. *stauta*, Sw. *stöta*, Dan. *stöde*, Goth. *stautan*, L. *tundere*, Skr. *tud* to thrust. Cf. CONTUSE, OBTUSE.] To hesitate or stumble in uttering words; to speak or utter with spasmodic repetitions or pauses; to stammer. Technically, stuttering is a defect in vocalizing, or giving voice to sounds, the organs being otherwise under control, thus, a consonant like *b* is articulated properly, but there is difficulty in giving it its proper vocal sound or in uttering the following vowel sound, which may cause simply hesitancy or repetition of the consonant. Cf. STAMMER, *v. i.*, 1.

Syn. — See STAMMER.

stut'ter, *n.* Act of stuttering; a stammer.

stut'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who stutters; a stammerer.

stut'ter-ing, *n.* Act of one who stutters. See STUTTER, *v. i.*

stut'ter-ing, *p. a.* Apt to stutter; hesitating; stammering.

sty (stī), *n.*; *pl.* STIES (stīz). [AS. *stigu*, akin to Icel. *stía* sty, kennel, Sw. *stia* sty, pen for geese, MHG. *stīge* pen for small cattle, and perh. to E. STY to ascend. Cf. STEWARD.] **1.** A pen or inclosure for swine.

2. A filthy, low, or vicious place. "A sensual *sty*." *Milton.*

sty, *v. t. & i.*; STIED (stīd); STY'ING (stī'ĭng). To lodge or pen in or as in a sty. *Shak*

sty, *v. i.* [ME. *stien*, *stiȝen*, AS. *stīgan* to rise; akin to D. *stijgen*, OS. & OHG. *stīgan*, G. *steigen*, Icel. *stīga*, Sw. *stiga*, Dan. *stige*, Goth. *steigan*, OIr. *tīagaim* I walk, L. *vestigium* footstep, Gr. *στείχειν* to walk, to go, Skr. *stigh* to mount. Cf. DISTICH, STAIR, STILE steps, STIRRUP, VESTIGE.] To ascend; mount; climb; soar; aspire. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

sty, *n.* Also *stye.* [For older *styan*, *styanye*, understood as *sty on eye*, AS. *stīgend*; akin to LG. *stieg*, *stige*, Fries. *stiger*, Norw. dial. *stig*, *stigje*; orig. uncert.; perh. akin to E. STY to ascend.] *Med.* An inflamed swelling or boil on the edge of the eyelid; hordeolum.

Styg'i-an (stĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Stygius*, fr. *Styx*, *Stygis*, the Styx, Gr. Στύξ.] Of or pertaining to the river Styx; hence, hellish; infernal; rarely, deathly. See STYX.

Upon those roseate lips a *Stygian* hue. *Wordsworth.*

style (stīl), *n.* [ME. *stile*, F. *style*, OF. also *stile*, L. *stilus* a style, or writing instrument, manner of writing, mode of expression; prob. for *stiglus*, meaning, a pricking instrument, and akin to E. *stick*. See STICK, *v. t.*; cf. STILETTO. The spelling with *y* is due to a supposed connection with Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar.] **1.** An instrument used by the ancients in writing on waxed tablets, having one of its ends sharp, and the other blunt, smooth, and somewhat expanded, for the purpose of making erasures by smoothing the wax.

2. Hence, anything resembling the ancient style in shape or use. Specif.: **a** A pen; esp., an author's pen. *Dryden.* **b** A sharp-pointed tool used in engraving; a graver. **c** An etching needle. **d** The tracing point applied to the record of a phonograph. **e** [Perh. fr. Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar.] The pin, or gnomon, of a dial, the shadow of which indicates the hour. See GNOMON, **1 a.** **f** A kind of blunt-pointed surgical instrument. **g** *Zoöl.* A slender, bristlelike process, as those borne on the anal region of some insects. **h** = STYLUS, 3 **b.** **i** *Zoöl.* A central calcareous process in the gastropores (sometimes also in the dactylopores) of corals of the family Stylasteridæ.

3. Mode of expressing thought in language, oral or written; esp., such use of language as exhibits the spirit and faculty of an artist; characteristic mode of expression, as of a nation, period, person, or school; as, a terse or diffuse *style*; Italian, archaic, Byronic, or epic *style*.

High *style*, as when that men to kinges write. *Chaucer.*

Proper words in proper places make the true definition of *style*. *Swft.*

4. Hence: **a** Distinctive or characteristic mode of presentation, construction, or execution in any art, employment, or product, esp. in any of the fine arts; as, genre *style*; Renaissance *style*; *styles* in costume. **b** *Law.* The particular forms or method of arrangement observed in the papers or proceedings of a court.

5. *Print.* The manner or plan followed in any particular office or case in dealing with certain details of typography, forms of expression, preparation of copy, display, and the like, which can be regulated by rule and in regard to which customs or opinions may differ, as spelling, capitalization, word division, punctuation, abbreviations, etc., often embodied in a book called a **stylebook**.

6. Manner or method of acting or performing; esp., a distinctive or characteristic manner or method; as, the Italian *style* of singing; a cricketer's *style* of play.

7. Mode or manner which is deemed elegant or in accord with a standard, esp. in social relations, demeanor, or the like; fashion; fashionable elegance; as, they dined in *style*; a woman of *style*; the frock is out of *style*.

8. Mode or phrase by which anything is formally designated; title; an official or distinctive designation or address; mode of address; as, the *style* of Majesty; the trade name or *style* of a business firm.

One *style* to a gracious benefactor, another to a . . . foe. *Burke*

9. *Chron.* A mode of reckoning time; a calendar; — in the phrases *Old Style* and *New Style*. See CALENDAR, 1.

10. *Calico Printing.* The method of producing the colored design; as, steam *style*; oxidation *style*.

11. [Perh. fr. Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar.] *Bot.* A filiform prolongation of the ovary, commonly bearing the stigma at its apex. It is often the conspicuous portion of the pistil, as in a lily. In many plants it is wanting, the stigma being then sessile on the ovary.

12. *Zoöl.* Any of several small cusps or elevations of the cingulum of a molar tooth. The *parastyle* is just anterior to the paracone, the *mesostyle* is between the metacone and the paracone, the *metastyle* is just posterior to the metacone, and the *hypostyle* is between the hypocone and the metacone. See TRITUBERCULY.

Syn. — See DICTION, FASHION, NAME.

style (stīl), *v. t.*; STYLED (stīld); STYL'ING (stīl'ĭng). **1.** To entitle; to term, name, or call; denominate; characterize. *Milton.*

2. To write of as with a style; to describe; record. *Obs. or R.*

style branch. *Bot.* A division or branch of the style in various flowers. The difference between the style branches in certain composites forms a basis of classification.

style curve. *Math.* A curve that exhibits an author's style graphically by its ordinates laid off according to the numerical values of various characteristics, as the average length of words and of sentences, the relative frequency of nouns, verbs, adjectives, particles, questions, etc.

styled (stīld), *a. Bot.* Having a style or styles; — used only in composition; as, one-*styled*.

sty'let (stī'lĕt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *stiletto* See STYLE, STILETTO.]

1. A small poniard; a stiletto.

2. *Surg.* **a** An instrument for examining wounds and fistulas, for passing setons, etc.; a probe; — called also *speculum*. **b** A stiff wire, inserted in catheters or like instruments to maintain their shape and prevent clogging.

3 *Zoöl.* A small, more or less rigid, bristlelike organ or appendage.

styl'ish (stīl'ĭsh), *a.* Having style, or conformity to an accepted standard, esp. of fashion; highly fashionable; modish. — **styl'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **styl'ish-ness,** *n.*

styl'ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who is a master or a model of style, esp. in writing or speaking; a critic of literary style.

Distinguished as a *stylist*, for ease. *Fitzed. Hall.*

sty-lis'tic (stī-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to style in language.

sty'lite (stī'līt), *n.* [Gr. *στυλίτης*, fr. *στῦλος* a pillar.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a class of anchorites who lived on the tops of pillars; — also *pillarist*, *pillar saint*. Simeon Stylites of Antioch (d. 459) was the founder and most famous of these ascetics, who existed down to the 12th century.

styl'ize (stīl'īz), *v. t.* To conventionalize. *Encyc. Brit.*

sty'lo- (stī'lō-). A combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the styloid process of the temporal bone*; as, *stylo*hyal, *stylo*mastoid, *stylo*maxillary.

sty'lo-bate (stī'lō-bāt), *n.* [L. *stylobates*, *stylobata*, Gr. *στυλοβάτης* ; *στῦλος* a pillar + *βάτης* one that treads.] *Arch.* The continuous flat coping, or pavement, on which a row of columns is supported; esp., the uppermost step of the stereobate supporting a peristyle. See SUB-BASE.

sty'lo-glos'sal (-glŏs'ăl), *a.* [*stylo-* + *glossal*.] *Anat.* Connecting the styloid process and tongue; designating, or pertaining to, a muscle (the **sty'lo-glos'sus** [-ŭs]) so situated.

sty'lo-graph (stī'lō-grăf), *n.* A stylographic pen.

sty'lo-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or used in, stylography; as, *stylographic* tablets.

stylographic pen, a pen having a conical point like that of a style, with a reservoir in the handle for ink.

sty-log'ra-phy (stī-lŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* [*style* + *-graphy*.] A mode of writing or tracing lines by means of a style or similar instrument on cards or tablets.

sty'lo-hy'al (stī'lō-hī'ăl), *n.* [*stylo-* + *hyoid* + *-al*.] *Zoöl.* An element of each side of the hyoid arch between the epihyal and tympanohyal which appears as a distinct element of the anterior cornu of the hyoid bone in many mammals. See STYLOID PROCESS.

sty'lo-hy'oid (-oid), *a.* [*stylo-* + *hyoid*.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to the styloid process and hyoid bone; designating, or pert. to, (1) a slender muscle connecting the back part of the styloid process and the body of the hyoid bone, or (2) a ligament connecting the tip of that process with the lesser cornu of that bone. — *n.* The stylohyoid muscle.

sty'loid (stī'loid), *a.* [*style* (in this case prob. fr. Gr. *στῦλος* pillar) + *-oid*: cf. F. *styloïde*, Gr. *στυλοειδής*.] Styliform; *Anat.*, pert. to or designating certain bony processes.

styloid process. **a** A long, slender process from the lower

stur'nus (stûr'nŭs), *n.* [L., starling.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Sturnidæ, including the common starling. [*Obs.*

stur'ry (stûr'ĭ), *a.* Stour. [dial.

sturt (stûrt; *dial* stẽrt, stŭt), *n.* 1. Disturbance; strife; trouble. *Obs.or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* "*Sturt* and care." *J. Rolland.*

2. *Mining.* A bargain in tribute mining by which the tributer profits.

sturt, *n.* [Cf. START.] Impetuosity; swift attack. *Obs.*

sturt. *v. t. & i.* [Cf. START, *v. i.*] To startle; stir; vex; annoy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sturte. Obs. pret. of START.

sturt'en (*Scot.* stẽr't'n), *a.* Impetuous; quarrelsome; disquieting; vexatious. *Obs. Scot.*

sturt'ful, *a.* Troublesome; injurious. *Obs. Scot.*

sturt'in (stûr'tĭn), *p. a.* [Cf. STURT, *v.*] Frightened; staggered. *Scot.*

stur'tion (stûr'shŭn), *n.* Corrupt. of NASTURTIUM.

sturt'some, *a.* Prone to cause or feel vexation. *Obs. Scot.* — **sturt'some-ness,** *n.* *Obs.*

sturt'y, *a.* Vexatious *Obs.*

stuss (stŭs ; *G.* shtōōs), *n.* [G. dial. & Yiddish, nonsense, joke, fr. Chald. *shtōteh* fool.] A gambling game closely resembling faro.

stut. † STOUT, *a.*

stut, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Icel. *stytta* to shorten, *stuttr* short, and E. *stunt*, *stint*, *v.*] To stop; check; leave off. *Obs.*

stut (*dial.* stŭt, stōōt), *n. & v.* [See STUTTER.] Stammer; stutter. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stuth. † STUD.

stut'ter, *n.* A stutterer. *Obs.*

stut'terd. Stuttered. *Ref. Sp.*

stut'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of STUTTERING.

Stutt'gart pitch (stŭt'gärt ; *G.* shtōōt'gärt). See 5th PITCH, 12.

stuward. † STEWARD.

stuwe. † STEW, a bath, etc.

sty (stī ; *dial. also* stē), *n.* [Dial. also *stee*; cf. AS. *stæg* a narrow path, *stige* a going up or down. Cf. STAIR.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 1. A path or lane; a road.

2. A ladder; steps; stair; stile.

sty'an (*dial.* stī'ăn, stĭn), *or* **sty'an-y** (*dial* stī'ăn-ĭ), *n.* [See STY a boil.] A sty on the eye. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sty'ca (stī'kä ; *A.-S. pron.* stū'kä), *n. Numis.* A small coin of a base metal, chiefly copper, current in Northumbria from the 7th to the 9th century.

sty-cer'ic (stĭ-sẽr'ĭk ; stĭs'ẽr-ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_9H_{17}(CHOH)_2CO_2H$. It is a phenyl derivative of glyceric acid.

styc'er-in (stĭs'ẽr-ĭn ; stĭ'sẽr-), *n.* Also **styc'er-in-ol** (-ōl ; -ŏl). [*styryl* + *glycerin*.] *Chem.* A phenyl derivative of glycerin got from certain styryl derivatives as a yellow, gummy substance

stye (stī) Var. of STY, a boil.

styf. † STIFF. [*Rare.*

Styg'i-al (stĭj'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Stygian.

styke † STICK.

sty'la-gal-ma'ic (stī'lä-găl-mā'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *στῦλος* a column + *ἀγαλμα* image.] *Arch.* Serving as a column; — said of figures, as a caryatid. [a style.

sty'lar (stī'lär). Of or pert. to

Sty-las'ter (stī-lăs'tẽr), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στῦλος* pillar + *ἀστήρ* star.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of delicate, usually pink, hydroid corals closely related to the millepores. It is the type of a family, **Styl-as-ter'i-dæ** (stĭl'ăs-tẽr'ĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] Any coral of this genus or family.

sty'late (stī'lāt), *a.* **a** Stylifer-ous; specif., *Bot.*, having a persistent style. **b** Styliform. *Rare.*

style. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of STILE.

style'book', *n.* See STYLE, *n.*, 5.

style'wort' (stīl'wŭrt'), *n.* [Gr. *στῦλος* pillar + *wort* a plant.] Any plant of the Candolleaceæ.

Sty-lid'i-a'ce-æ (stī-lĭd'ĭ-ā'shē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See STYLIDIUM.] *Bot.* Syn of CANDOLLEACEÆ.—

sty-lid'i-a'ceous (-shŭs), *a.*

Sty-lid'i-um (stī-lĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *στῦλος* pillar. For the sense cf. STYLEWORT.] *Bot.* Syn. of CANDOLLEA.

sty-lif'er-ous (stī-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*style* + *-ferous*.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Bearing one or more styles.

sty'li-form (stī'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a style.

sty'line (stī'lĭn ; -lĭn), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to a style.

sty-lis'tics, sty-lis'tic (stī-lĭs'tĭks, -tĭk), *n.* Art of, or a work on, writing. [TIC.

sty-lis'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of STYLIS-

sty'lit-ism (stī'lĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* The devotionalism of a stylite.

sty'lo-go-nid'i-um (stī'lō-gō-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στῦλος* pillar + *gonidium*.] Stylospore.

sty'lo-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Stylographic. — **sty'lo-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sty'lo-hy-oi'de-an (-hī-oi'dē-ăn), *a.* Stylohyoid.

side of the temporal bone of man, corresponding to the tympanohyal and stylohyal of other mammals. **b** An oblique conical projection at the outer part of the distal end of the radius. **c** A projection on the inner back part of the distal end of the ulna, extending a little beyond the head of the bone. **d** A conical projection at the back part of the upper end of the fibula.

sty'lo-lite (stī'lō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *στῦλος* a column + *-lite.*] *Geol.* A small, longitudinally grooved column, of the same material as the rock (usually limestone) in which it occurs. A single column is due, in some cases, to the slipping, under vertical pressure, of a part capped by a shell, through adjacent parts not so capped; but one or more layers may be affected by stylolitic structure throughout, where there is no capping object. — **sty'lo-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

sty'lo-mas'toid (-mās'toid), *a.* *Anat.* Designating a foramen (the termination of the aqueduct of Fallopius) on the lower surface of the temporal bone between the styloid and mastoid processes, also the artery and vein traversing it.

Sty-lom'ma-toph'o-ra (stī-lŏm'ă-tŏf'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *στῦλος* column + *ὄμμα* eye + *φέρειν* to bear.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Pulmonata in which the eyes are situated at the tips of the tentacles, which are retractile. It includes the common land snails and slugs, and is equivalent to Geophila. — **sty-lom'ma-toph'o-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*



2/3

One of the Stylommatophora (*Urocoptis costata*).

sty'lo-pized (stī'lō-pīzd), *a.* Infested by a parasite of the genus *Stylops* or a related genus. — **sty'lo-pi-za'tion** (-pĭ-zā'shŭn; -pī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sty'lo-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ă). [NL. See STYLE, sense 11; -PODIUM.] *Bot.* The conical swelling or expansion at the base of the style in apiaceous plants.

Sty'lops (stī'lŏps), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar + *ὤψ*, *ὠπός*, the eye.] *Zoöl.* **a** See STREPSIPTERA. **b** [*l. c.*] An insect of the genus *Stylops* or family Stylopidæ.



Stylops (*S. spencei*). Much enlarged.

sty'lo-spore (-lō-spōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. *στῦλος* pillar + *spore.*] *Bot.* In mycology, a spore abjointed from a sterigma within a pycnium. Cf. CONIDIUM.

sty'lus (stī'lŭs), *n.* [L. *stylus*, or better *stilus.*] **1.** An instrument for writing. See STYLE, *n.*, 1.

2. In a phonograph, a pointed piece which is moved by the vibrations given to the diaphragm by a sound, producing an indented record; also, a blunter piece which follows this record, vibrates the diaphragm, and reproduces the sound.

3. *Zoöl.* **a** A style or stylet. **b** A uniradiate sponge spicule sharp at one end.

sty'mie (stī'mĭ), *n.* Also **sti'my**. [Orig. uncertain.] *Golf.* The position of two balls on the putting green such that, being more than six inches apart, one ball lies directly between the other and the hole at which the latter must be played; also, the act of bringing the balls into this position.

sty'mie, *v. t.* Also **sti'my**. *Golf.* To bring into the position of, or impede by, a stymie.

styph'nate (stĭf'nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of styphnic acid.

styph'nic (-nĭk), *a.* [Gr. *στύφειν* to contract.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a yellow crystalline astringent acid, $(NO_2)_3{\cdot}C_6H{\cdot}(OH)_2$, obtained by the action of nitric acid on resorcin, and otherwise. It is a trinitro derivative of resorcin, and resembles picric acid, but is not bitter.

styp'sis (stĭp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στύψις* a steeping in an astringent. See STYPTIC.] Application or use of styptics.

styp'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [L. *stypticus*, Gr. *στυπτικός*, fr. *στύφειν* to contract: cf. F. *styptique*, OF. also *stiptique.*] Producing contraction, as of the blood vessels; stopping bleeding; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage when applied to the bleeding part; astringent.

styptic bur, a West Indian verbenaceous herb (*Priva echinata*), the calyx of which is beset with small hooked bristles. — **s. collodion,** collodion containing an astringent, as tannin. — **s. colloid,** *Med.*, a preparation of astringent and antiseptic substances with some colloid material, as collodion, for ready use. — **s. weed,** the stinking weed.

styp'tic, *n.* *Med.* A styptic medicine. The chief styptics are alum, tannic acid, and the salts of iron, copper, and zinc.

styp'ti-cin (stĭp'tĭ-sĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* The hydrochloride of cotarnine, occurring in commerce as a yellow crystalline substance, and used as an internal hæmostatic and analgesic. It is frequently administered subcutaneously.

Sty'ra-ca'ce-æ (stī'rā-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See STYRAX.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees (order Primulales), comprising 6 genera and about 100 species, of wide distribution; the storax family. They have flowers with a 5-lobed corolla and ten stamens, and a dry or drupaceous fruit. *Styrax, Mohrodendron,* and *Symplocos* are the principal genera. — **sty'ra-ca'ceous** (stī'rā-kā'shŭs), *a.*

Sty'rax (stī'răks), *n.* [L. *styrax, storax*, storax or the tree yielding it, Gr. *στύραξ*. Cf. STORAX.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed shrubs and trees typifying the family Styracaceæ. They have pubescent or scurfy leaves and flowers in pendulous racemes, the petals distinct or slightly united. *S. benzoin* and *S. officinalis* yield resins (see STORAX, 1). Several species are cultivated.

2. [*l. c.*] Storax.

sty'rene (stī'rēn), *n.* *Chem.* An unsaturated hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5CH{:}CH_2$, obtained by the distillation of storax, by the decomposition of cinnamic acid, and otherwise, as a fragrant, aromatic, mobile liquid; — called also *phenyl ethylene, vinyl benzene, styrol, styrolene,* and *cinnamene.*

sty'rone (-rōn), *n.* [Gr. *styron.* See STYRAX.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, C_6H_5OH, having a sweet taste and a hyacinthlike odor, obtained by the decomposition of styracin; — properly called *cinnamic* or *styryl alcohol.*

sty'ryl (-rĭl), *n.* [*Styrax* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The hypothetical univalent radical $C_6H_5CH{:}CHCH_2$, found in certain derivatives of styrene, etc. — **sty-ryl'ic** (stī-rĭl'ĭk), *a.*

sty'the (stīth), *n.* [E. dial., also *stife.*] *Mining.* Choke damp.

Styx (stĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Στύξ.*] *Gr. Myth.* The principal river of the lower world, which flowed round it seven times and had to be crossed in passing to the regions of the dead; also, the nymph of the river, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, by whom the most solemn oaths were sworn.

su'a-ble (sū'ă-b'l), *a.* *Law.* Capable of being sued; subject to be called to answer in court. — **su'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sua'sion (swā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *suasio*, fr. *suadere, suasum,* to advise, persuade, fr. *suadus* persuading, persuasive; akin to *suavis* sweet: cf. OF. *suasion.* See SUAVE; cf. DISSUADE, PERSUADE.] Persuasion; as, moral *suasion.*

sua'sive (swā'sĭv), *a.* Persuasive; suasory. "Genial and *suasive* satire." *Earle.* — **sua'sive-ly,** *adv.*

suave (swāv; swäv; 277), *a.* [L. *suavis* sweet, pleasant: cf. F. *suave.* See SWEET; cf. SUASION.] Blandly pleasing; gracious in manner; bland. — **suave'ly,** *adv.*

SYN. — SUAVE, BLAND, OILY, UNCTUOUS, FULSOME, SMUG. SUAVE implies an affable or urbanely persuasive manner; BLAND suggests gently soothing or coaxing qualities; as, *suave* and ingratiating manners, the *suavity* of a diplomat; "the *bland,* emollient, saponaceous qualities both of sack and silver" (*Gray*); "His manners were gentle, complying, and *bland*" (*Goldsmith*); "Mr. Pickwick was . . . producing a constant succession of the *blandest* and most benevolent smiles" (*Dickens*). OILY and UNCTUOUS both suggest fawning, suppleness, or hypocrisy; FULSOME applies esp. to praise, flattery, etc., which is gross or cloying; as, "rills of *oily* eloquence" (*Cowper*); "a man of harsh temper and *oily* manners" (*Trollope*); "Oft at Bible meetings . . . he did his holy *oily* best" (*Tennyson*); "The look [of benevolence] was, perhaps, *unctuous,* rather than spiritual, and had, so to speak, a kind of fleshly effulgence. . . . He . . . smiled with more *unctuous* benignity than ever" (*Hawthorne*); cf. "that kind of *unction* which is nearly [allied] to cajolery" (*Scott*); "He was bedaubing one of those worthies with the most *fulsome* praise" (*Smollett*). SMUG, as here compared, implies bland or unctuous self-complacency; as, "It is edifying to behold him, fresh shaved and with *smug* face, singing out 'Amen' at early chapel" (*Thackeray*); "the *smug* conviction which every man seems to cherish that he is in the secret" (*T. E. Brown*). See CIVIL, SMOOTH, FAWN, INGRATIATE.

suav'i-ty (swăv'ĭ-tĭ; swä'vĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *suavitās*: cf. F. *suavité.*] **1.** Sweetness of taste or odor. *Obs.*

2. Quality of being blandly pleasing to the mind; agreeableness; pleasant urbanity; as, *suavity* of manners; *suavity* of language, conversation, or address. *Glanvill.*

3. That which is suave; as, the *suavities* of society.

sub- (sŭb-; *many compounds of sub-, esp nouns, have variable accent, dependent upon position and emphasis: see Guide to Pron.,* § 87). [L. *sub* under, below; akin to Gr. *ὑπό*, Skr. *upa* to, on, under, over. The *s* perh. represents a prefixed *ex.* The original sense was perh., from under up to. Cf. HYPO-, SUPER-.] A prefix signifying, in general, *under, below, beneath.* Hence, specif.: **1. a** In many words, mostly of Latin origin, *sub-* has the sense of *under, beneath, below, down;* as in *subscribe,* to write under; *submerge,* to plunge down; *subbronchial, sublingual.* Cf. INFRA-, INFERO-. **b** In many English formations, esp. in terms in biology, medicine, etc., and in a few words of Latin origin, *sub-* expresses *in an inferior degree, an imperfect* or *partial state, somewhat, slightly, less than usual or normal, almost, nearly;* as in *subacid,* slightly acid; *subglobular,* almost globular; *subovate, subrigid, subsessile, suborbicular.* **c** In nouns denoting rank, title, position, occupation, classification, etc., *sub* indicates a rank, title, or position, or the like, *next lower than, subordinate to,* or *inferior to,* that denoted by the subjoined word; as in *sublieutenant, subdeacon, subgenus, subfreshman, subspecies.* Hence *sub-* in various words implies an idea of *repetition,* so as to form subordinate parts or features, as in *subclassify, subdiversify,* etc. **d** In numerous words from the Latin the force of *sub-* is obscure, and often quite unfelt in English by those unfamiliar with Latin. *Subjunctive, subtend, suffrage, suggest, suppress,* are familiar examples.

2. *Chem.* A prefix denoting that the ingredient (of a compound) signified by the term to which it is prefixed is present in *only a small proportion,* or *less than the normal amount;* as, *subiodide, subsulphide, suboxide,* etc. Prefixed to the name of a salt it is equivalent to *basic;* as, *subacetate,* or *basic* acetate.

3. *Math.* A prefix to adjectives modifying *ratio,* indicating the *inverse of the ratio;* as *subduple, subduplicate,* etc.; *subtriplicate* ratio is the inverse ratio of the cubes.

☞ *Sub-* in Latin compounds often becomes *sum-* before *m, sur-* before *r,* and regularly becomes *suc-, suf-, sug-,* and *sup-* before *c, f, g,* and *p,* respectively. Before *c, p,* and *t* it sometimes takes the form *sus-* by the dropping of *b* from a collateral form, *subs-.* Nearly all of the words showing these variant forms of *sub-* are to be classed under **1 d.**

☞ The reference "See SUB-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *sub-,* if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

sub (sŭb), *n.* A subordinate; subaltern; substitute. *Colloq.*

sub-ac'id (sŭb-ăs'ĭd), *a.* [L. *subacidus.* See SUB-; ACID.] Moderately acid or sour; as, *subacid* juices. — *n.* A substance moderately acid. — **sub'a-cid'i-ty** (sŭb'ă-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sub'a-ē'ri-al (sŭb'ā-ē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Beneath the sky; in the open air; specif.: **a** *Geol.* Pert. to, or taking place on, the land surface. **b** *Bot.* Situated or growing at or just above the surface of the ground. — **sub'a-ē'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

sub'a'gen-cy (sŭb'ā'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* A subordinate agency.

sub'a'gent (-jĕnt), *n.* A person employed by an agent to perform more or less of the business of his agency.

su'bah (sōō'bä), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *çūbah* province, in Hind. also governor, fr. Ar. *çūbah* a collection, hence the sense collection of districts, province.] *India.* **a** A province or division of the Mogul Empire, or its government. **b** The ruler of such a province; — short for *subahdar.*

su'bah-dar', su'ba-dar' (-där'), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *çūbahdār,* Per. *çūbah* a province (see SUBAH) + *dār* holding, keeping.] *India.* **a** A viceroy; a governor of a subah. **b** The chief native officer of a native company in the British army, his position being about equivalent to that of captain.

sub-al'pine (sŭb-ăl'pĭn; -pīn), *a.* [L. *subalpinus.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Inhabiting the somewhat high slopes and summits of mountains, in the next zone below timber line.

sub-al'tern (sŭb-ôl'tĕrn *or, esp. in sense* 2, sŭb'ăl-tûrn'; 277), *a.* [F. *subalterne,* LL. *subalternus,* fr. L. *sub* under + *alternus* alternate. Cf. ALTERNATE.] **1.** Ranked or ranged below; subordinate; inferior; specif., *Mil.*, being below the rank of captain; as, a *subaltern* officer.

2. *Logic.* Particular, with reference to a related universal or general; as, a *subaltern* proposition.

subaltern genus, *Logic,* a genus which may be a species of a higher genus, as the genus *quadruped,* which is a species of *mammal.* — **s. opposition.** *Logic.* = SUBALTERNATION, 2.

sub-al'tern (sŭb-ôl'tĕrn; 277), *n.* **1.** A person holding a subordinate position; specif., a commissioned military officer below the rank of captain.

2. *Logic.* A subaltern proposition; a **subalternate.**

sub'al-ter'nant (sŭb'ăl-tûr'nănt), *n.* *Logic.* A universal proposition regarded as a ground for the inference of a corresponding subalternate.

sub'al-ter'nate (-nāt), *a.* **1.** Succeeding by turn; successive. **2.** Subordinate; subaltern; inferior. *Now R. Evelyn.* **3.** *Bot.* Alternate, but with a tendency to become opposite, as the secondary nerves in a pinnate leaf.

sub'al-ter'nate, *n.* *Logic.* A particular proposition, as opposed to a universal one of like quality and identical terms, with reference to which it is regarded as following by immediate inference. See OPPOSITION, **1 d.**

sub-al'ter-na'tion (sŭb-ăl'tĕr-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being subalternate; succession by turns; subordination.

2. *Logic.* See OPPOSITION, **1 d.**

sty'lo-man-dib'u-lar (-măn-dĭb'ū-lär), **sty'lo-max'il-la-ry** (-măk'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* Designating a ligament connecting the styloid process (**a**) and the angle of the lower jaw.

sty-lom'e-ter (stī-lŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *στῦλος* column + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring columns.

Sty-lom'ma-ta (-ă-tă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar + *ὄμμα, -ατος,* the eye.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of STYLOMMATOPHORA. — **sty-lom'ma-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

Sty'lo-nu'rus (stī'lō-nū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar + *οὐρά* tail.] See EURYPTERIDA.

sty'lo-pha-ryn'ge-al (-fă-rĭn'jē-ăl; -făr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the styloid process (**a**) and the pharynx; designating a slender muscle (the **sty'lo-pha-ryn'ge-us** [-ŭs]) connecting the base of that process and side of the pharynx.

Sty-lop'i-dæ (stī-lŏp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Stylops* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family coextensive with Strepsiptera.

sty'lo-pod (stī'lō-pŏd), *n.* *Bot.* A stylopodium. *Rare.*

Sty'lo-san'thes (-săn'thēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar + *ἄνθος* flower.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous herbs having pinnately trifoliolate leaves and yellow flowers in small terminal or axillary clusters. They are natives of the warmer regions of Asia, Africa, and North America.

sty-los'po-rous (stī-lŏs'pō-rŭs; stī'lō-spō'rŭs; 201), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a stylospore.

sty'lo-spore'gi-um (stī'lō-spōr'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar + *σπόγος* cover.] *Bot.* The inner corona in certain asclepiads, as *Stapelia.*

sty'lo-ste'mon (-stē'mŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar + *στήμων* warp.] *Bot.* An epigynous stamen. *Obs.*

styme (stīm). Var. of STIME. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]

Stym'phal, *a.* Stymphalian.

Stym-pha'li-an (stĭm-fā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* *Class. Myth.* Pertaining to Lake Stymphalis (now Zaraka) in Arcadia, haunted by man-eating birds (**Stym-pha'li-des** [stĭm-fā'lĭ-dēz]) slain by Hercules (which see).

styngill. ✝ STINGLE.

stynyst, *p. p.* of STONISH. *Obs.*

Sty-phe'li-a (stī-fē'lĭ-ă; -fēl'-yă; 7), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στυφελός* rough; — from the stiff hairs of the corolla tube.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian epacridaceous shrubs having small axillary flowers, with the calyx and corolla usually colored alike.

styp'ti-cal (stĭp'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Styptic. — **styp'ti-cal-ness,** *n.* R.

styp-tic'i-ty (stĭp-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *stypticité.*] Astringency. [*Rare.*]

styp'tic-ness, *n.* Stypticity.

styr'a-cin (stĭr'ă-sĭn; stī'rā-), *n.* [See STYRAX.] *Chem.* A white substance, $C_{18}H_{16}O_2$, extracted from storax and Peru balsam. It is the cinnamyl ester of cinnamic acid.

sty'ra-col (stī'rā-kōl; -kŏl), *n.* [*Styrax* + guiacol. Cinnamic acid is got from species of *Styrax.*] Guaiacol cinnamate, used in medicine for its antiseptic properties, esp. in intestinal disorders and tuberculosis.

sty'ro-gal'lol (stī'rō-găl'ŏl; -ōl), *n.* [G. See STYROL, GALLIC (acid), 2d -OL.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_{14}O_5$, got by heating cinnamic acid and gallic acid with concentrated sulphuric acid.

sty'rol (stī'rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [G. *styrol.* See STYRAX; 2d -OL.] *Chem.* Styrene.

sty'ro-lene (stī'rō-lēn), *n.* [G. *styrolen.*] Styrene.

styryl alcohol. See STYRONE.

stythe, *n.* A sty. *Obs.*

styward. ✝ STEWARD.

stywe. ✝ STEW, a bath, etc.

su. ✝ SUE.

su (sōō). Var. of SHU.

sua. ✝ SO.

Su'a-a (sū'ă-ă). *D. Bib.*

Sua'bi-an. Var. of SWABIAN.

‖ **su'a cui'que sunt vi'ti-a** (vĭsh'ĭ-ă). [L.] Every one has his own vices.

‖ **su'a cui'que vo-lup'tas.** [L.] Every *one has his* own pleasure.

suade (swād), *v. t.* [L. *suadere:* cf. OF. *suader.*] To persuade. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

suad'i-ble (swād'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *suadibilis.*] Suasible. *Obs.*

Su-as'da (sū-ăs'dă), *n.* [NL., orig. uncert.] Syn. of DONDIA.

suagat. ✝ SOGATE.

suage, swage (swāj), *v. t. & i.* [See ASSUAGE.] To abate; soften. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

suage, *n.* Assuagement. *Obs.*

Sua'ah (sū'ă). *Bib.*

Sua-he'li. Var. of SWAHILI.

suail, *a. & adv.* [Cf. SUAVE.] Sweet. *Obs. Scot.*

suaille. ✝ SOIL, *n.*

suain. ✝ SWAIN.

suaits, *n.* [Cf. AS. *swātan* beer.] Thin ale or beer. *Obs. Scot.*

Sua'kin gum (swä'kĕn) [From *Suakin,* Egyptian seaport on the Red Sea.] An exceedingly brittle variety of gum arabic.

suallou. ✝ SWALLOW.

sualm. ✝ SWALM.

Sua-lo'cin (swä-lō'sĭn). [From the reversed letters of the name *Nicolaus* Venator, Latinized form of Niccolo Cacciatore, Italian astronomer.] See STAR.

suan. ✝ SWAN.

suanc. ✝ SWANK, *pret.* of SWINK.

Sua-ni'tian (swä-nĭsh'ăn), *n.* = SVAN.

suan pan (swän pän). [Chin. *suan*⁴ *p'an*².] The Chinese abacus. See ABACUS, 2.

su'ant (sū'ănt). Var. of SEASU'ANT (sū'ănt; sū'ănt), *a.* [Cf. SUE to pursue.] a Smooth; even; regular; steady. b Equable; agreeable. c Placid; quiet; grave; demure. — **su'ant-ly,** *adv.* *Both Dial.*

suar ✝ SWARE, speech. [SURE.]

su'ar (shōō'ăr). Dial. Eng. of SQUARE, SWIRE.

su-ar'row nut (sōō-ăr'ō). Var. of SOUARI NUT.

suart. ✝ SWART.

sua'si-ble (swā'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *suadere, suasum,* to persuade.] Capable of being persuaded; easily persuaded.

sua'so-ry (swā'sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *suasorius.*] Persuasive. *Obs.*

‖ **su'a spon'te,** *or* **spon'te su'a.** [L.] Of one's own accord; voluntarily; spontaneously.

suas'ti-ka. Var. of SWASTIKA.

suatte. Obs. pret. of SWEAT.

sua-vas'ti-ka. See SWASTIKA.

sua've-o-lence (swā'vē-ō-lĕns), *n.* Fragrance. *Obs.*

sua've-o-lent, *a.* [L. *suaveolens.*] Of a sweet odor. *Obs.*

sua'vi-a'tion (swā'vĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suaviatio.*] Osculation. *Obs.*

suav'i-fy (swăv'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*suave* + *-fy.*] To make suave.

sua-vil'o-quence (swä-vĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *suaviloquentia; suavis* sweet + *loquens,* p. pr. of *loqui* to speak.] Sweetness or agreeableness of speech. *Obs.*

sua-vil'o-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* *Obs.*

sua'vi-lo'qui-ous (swā'vĭ-lō'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* Suaviloquent. *Obs.*

sua-vil'o-quy (swä-vĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *suaviloquium.*] Suavilocuence. *Obs.*

‖ **sua'vi-ter in mo'do, for'ti-ter in re** (swä'vĭ-tĕr). [L.] Gently in manner, strongly in deed.

suav'o-lent, *a.* Suaveolent. *Obs.*

suay. ✝ SO.

sub, *v. i.* To act as a substitute, esp. for a compositor. *Cant.*

Su'ba (sū'bä). *Bib.*

sub'ab-dom'i-nal, *a.* *Zoöl.* a See SUB-, 1 a. b Nearly far enough back to be abdominal, as the ventral fins of some fishes.

sub-ac'e-tate (sŭb-ăs'ē-tāt), *n.* *Chem.* See SUB-, 2.

sub'a-cid'u-lous, *a.*, **sub-ac'rid,** *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'a-cro'mi-al (sŭb'ă-krō'mĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-act', *v. t.* [L. *subactus,* p. p. of *subigere* to subdue; *sub* under + *agere* to lead, bring.] To reduce; to subdue. *Obs.* — **sub-ac'tion,** *n.* *Obs.*

sub-act', *a.* Subacted. *Obs.*

sub'a-cu'mi-nate, *a.*, **sub'a-cute',** *a.*, **sub'a-cute'ly,** *adv.* See SUB-, 1 b.

su'ba-dar'. Var. of SUBAHDAR.

sub'a-dore', *v. t.* To adore in an inferior degree. *Obs.*

Sub-A'dri-at'ic, *a.* Designating or pert. to a secondary race not quite so tall as, and less brachycephalic than, the Adriatic, but having lighter hair and eyes; — so called by Deniker. It is found in parts of France, Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, and Italy.

sub'a-dunc'ate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'ad'vo-cate, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

Su'ba-el (sū'bā-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Sub'-Af-to'ni-an (-ăf-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See GLACIAL PERIOD.

sub-ag'i-tate, *v. t.* [L. *subagitare* to lie with illicitly.] To solicit; to copulate with. *Obs.* — **sub-ag'i-ta'tion,** *n.* *Obs.*

sub'a-grest', *n.* [L. *subagrestis.*] A rustic or boorish fellow. *Obs.*

su'bah-dar'y (-där'ĭ), **su'bah-ship** (sōō'bä-shĭp), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a subahdar.

Su'ba-i (sū'bā-ī; -bĭ). *Bib.*

sub-aid', *v. t.* To aid secretly. *R.*

sub-a'late, *a.* See SUB, 1 b.

sub-al'bid, *a.* [L. *subalbidus.*] Whitish. *Obs.* [noner.

sub'al'mon-er, *n.* An under al-

sub'al-ter'nal, *n.* A subaltern. *Obs.* [by turn. *Obs.*

sub'al-ter'nate-ly, *adv.* Turn

sub-al'ter-nat'ing, *a.* Subalternate; successive.

sub'ant-arc'tic (sŭb'ănt-ärk'tĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a region just without the antarctic circle.

Sub-Ap'en-nine (sŭb-ăp'ĕ-nīn), *a.* Under, or at the foot of, the Apennine mountains; — applied, in geology, to a series of Tertiary strata of the older Pliocene period.

sub-ap'os-tol'ic (-ăp'ŏs-tŏl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the age immediately following that of the apostles.

sub'a-quat'ic (sŭb'ă-kwăt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Subaqueous.
2. *Zoöl.* Somewhat aquatic.

sub-a'que-ous (sŭb-ā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Being under water, or beneath the surface of water; adapted for use under water; submarine; as, a *subaqueous* helmet.
2. *Geol.* Formed or occurring in or under water.

sub'a-rach'noid (sŭb'ă-răk'noid), *a.* *Anat.* Under the arachnoid membrane; specif., designating the space between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater and the fluid which is contained therein.

sub-arc'tic (sŭb-ärk'tĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a region just without the arctic circle; approximately arctic.

sub-ar'id (-ăr'ĭd), *a.* Moderately or slightly arid; characterized by, or designating, a climate somewhat deficient in moisture; — sometimes practically equivalent to *subhumid*.

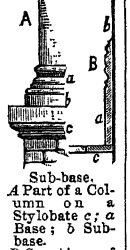
sub-as'tral (sŭb-ăs'trăl), *a.* Beneath the stars; terrestrial.

sub'at'om (sŭb'ăt'ŭm; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Chem. & Physics.* A component of an atom; an atomicule. See ATOMIC THEORY. — **sub'a-tom'ic** (sŭb'ă-tŏm'ĭk), *a.*

sub'au-di'tion (sŭb'ô-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *subauditio.*] The act of understanding, or supplying, something not expressed; also, that which is so understood or supplied.

sub'au-di'tur (sŭb'ô-dī'tŭr), *n.* [L., there is understood, pres. pass. 3d pers. sing. of *subaudire* to understand, supply.] Something understood or implied in connection with what is expressed.

sub-ax'il-la-ry (sŭb-ăk'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Under the axilla.
2. *Bot.* Situated below or beneath the axil, as certain buds; — opposed to *supra-axillary*.



Sub-base.
A Part of a Column on a Stylobate *c*; *a* Base; *b* Sub-base.
B Section of Baseboard; *a* Sub-base; *b* Wall; *c* Floor.

sub'-base', *n.* Another base, foundation, or the like, placed below that which ordinarily forms the base; sometimes, that which forms the lowermost part of a base. Specif.: *Arch.* The lowest member of a base when divided horizontally, or of a baseboard, pedestal, or the like.

sub'-base'ment, *n.* *Arch.* A basement or an underground story, or any of several, below the true basement.

sub'-bass' (-bās'), *n.* *Music.* The deepest pedal stop, or the lowest tones of an organ; the fundamental or ground bass.

sub-cal'i-ber, -bre (sŭb-kăl'ĭ-bĕr), *a.* **a** Smaller than the caliber of a gun, as a *sub-caliber* projectile, formerly attached to a sabot fitting the bore, now fired through a tube of small caliber clamped to, or inserted in, a gun in target practice in order to save ammunition. **b** Of, pert. to, used in, or effected by, firing a subcaliber projectile; as, *subcaliber* practice; a *subcaliber* gun.

sub'can'tor (sŭb'kăn'tôr; *see* SUB-), *n.* [See SUB-; CANTOR.] *Music.* A subchanter; a succentor.

sub'car'bide (-kär'bīd;-bĭd), *n.* Also **-bid.** *Chem. & Metal.* A carbide containing less than the ordinary proportion of carbon; as, *subcarbide* of iron, $Fe_{24}C$, a compound which according to Arnold is a constituent of commercial iron.

sub'car'bon-ate (-kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A basic carbonate.

Sub-car'bon-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* & *n.* Also **Sub-Car'bon-if'er-ous.** *Geol.* Mississippian (which see).

sub-car'ti-lag'i-nous (-kär'tĭ-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** See SUB-, 1 a. **b** Partially cartilaginous.

sub'cau-les'cent (sŭb'kô-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* *Bot.* Having a very short stem; nearly acaulescent.

sub'ce-les'tial (sŭb'sĕ-lĕs'chăl), *a.* Beneath the heavens; specif., *Astron.*, exactly beneath the zenith.

sub'cel'lar (sŭb'sĕl'ĕr), *n.* A cellar beneath a story wholly or partly underground; usually, a cellar under a cellar.

sub'cen'tral (sŭb-sĕn'trăl), *a.* **1.** Under the center.
2. Nearly central; not quite central.

sub'chant'er (sŭb'chän'tĕr), *n.* *Eccl.* A succentor.

sub-che'la (-kē'lă), *n.*; *pl.* **-læ** (-lē). [NL. See SUB-; 2d CHELA.] *Zoöl.* A grasping organ of the limbs of certain crustaceans (as *Squilla*) in which the terminal segment folds back against the next one.

sub-che'late (-lāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Imperfectly chelate. **b** Ending in a subchela.

sub'chel'i-form (-kĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Zoöl.* Subchelate **a.**

sub'chlo'ride (-klō'rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A chloride containing a relatively small proportion of chlorine; as, *subchloride* of mercury (mercurous chloride).

Sub-clam'a-to'res (sŭb-klăm'ă-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *sub-* + *Clamatores.*] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of passerine birds consisting only of the broadbills (Eurylæmidæ).

sub'class' (sŭb'klăs'), *n.* A primary division of a class; specif., *Biol.*, a category below a class and above an order.

sub'clause' (-klôz'), *n.* A subordinate clause. See CLAUSE, 2.

sub-cla'vi-an (sŭb-klā'vĭ-ăn), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *clavis* a key. See CLAVICLE.] *Anat.* Under the clavicle; designating, or pertaining to, the subclavian artery, vein, or muscle.
subclavian artery, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the proximal portion of the main artery of the arm or fore limb. In man it is regarded as extending from its point of origin to the level of the first rib, from which point its continuation is known as the *axillary artery;* the one on the right side arises from the innominate artery, while the one on the left arises from the arch of the aorta. Two types of the subclavian arteries are distinguishable in vertebrates, a *dorsal* and a *ventral*, so named from their embryological development, in relation to the branchial arteries. That of man and most mammals is dorsal. — **s. groove,** *Anat.*, either of two grooves (for the subclavian artery and vein) on the first rib. — **s. muscle,** *Anat.*, the subclavius. — **s. triangle.** *Anat.* See TRIANGLES OF THE NECK. — **s. vein,** *Anat.*, the proximal portion of the main vein of the arm from the end of the axillary vein, at the level of the first rib, to its junction with the internal jugular vein to form the innominate vein.

sub-cla'vi-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See SUBCLAVIAN.] *Anat.* A small muscle extending from the first rib and its cartilage to the under surface of the clavicle.

sub-coast'al (-kōs'tăl), *a.* *Phys. Geog.* Below the coast; — applied to submerged plains of the continental shelf.

sub'col-lat'er-al (sŭb'kŏ-lat'ĕr-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Designating a convolution of the tentorial surface of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum lying external to the collateral fissure.

sub'co-lum'nar (-kŏ-lŭm'när), *a.* Imperfectly columnar.

sub'com-mit'tee (-kŏ-mĭt'ē; *see* SUB-), *n.* An under committee; a part or division of a committee. *Milton.*

sub'con-choi'dal (sŭb'kŏn-koi'dăl), *a.* Imperfectly or indistinctly conchoidal.

sub-con'scious (sŭb-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of mental operation yet not present in consciousness; — a designation applied to certain phenomena seemingly of the same nature as the phenomena of conciousness, though not revealed to introspection; as, *subconscious* reasoning; memory seems to involve the presence of *subconscious* ideas.
2. Of the lowest degree of consciousness; belonging to the "margin" of consciousness, or to that portion of the conscious field which falls without the range of attention. — **sub-con'scious-ly,** *adv.* — **sub-con'scious-ness,** *n.*

sub-con'stel-la'tion (-kŏn'stĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Astron.* A subordinate asterism or constellation.

sub'con'tract (-kŏn'trăkt; *see* SUB-), *n.* A contract under, or subordinate to, a previous contract:

sub'con-tract' (-kŏn-trăkt'), *v. t. & i.* To contract under, or for the performance of part or all of, another contract.

sub'con-tract'ed (-trăk'tĕd), *a.* Contracted after or under a former contract; *Obs.*, betrothed for the second time.

sub'con-trac'tor (-trăk'tĕr), *n.* One who contracts with a contractor to perform part or all of the latter's contract.

sub-con'tra-ri'e-ty (sŭb-kŏn'tră-rī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* *Logic.* The relation of subcontrary propositions; that relation of two propositions with identical terms which is such that both may be true, but both cannot be false. See OPPOSITION, 1 **d.**

sub-con'tra-ry (sŭb-kŏn'tră-rĭ; -trā-rĭ), *a.* Contrary in an inferior degree. Specif.: **a** *Geom.* Having, or being in, a contrary order; — said of a circular section of a conicoid as related to another circular but not parallel section; also, designating two similar triangles having a common angle, the opposite sides not being parallel. **b** *Logic:* Denoting the relation of subcontrariety.

sub-con'tra-ry (sŭb-kŏn'trā-rĭ; -trā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES.** (-rĭz). *Logic.* A subcontrary proposition. See OPPOSITION, 1.

sub-cos'tal (-kŏs'tăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Below the ribs. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, the primary vein of an insect's wing next behind the costal vein.
subcostal cell, one of the cells between the costal and subcostal veins of an insect's wing. — **s. muscles,** *Anat.*, the infracostal muscles.

sub-cos'tal, *n.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A subcostal muscle. **b** A subcostal vein or cell.

sub-crep'i-tant (-krĕp'ĭ-tănt), *a.* Partially crepitant.

sub'crus-ta'ceous (sŭb'krŭs-tā'shŭs), *a.* Occurring beneath a crust or scab; as, a *subcrustaceous* cicatrization.

sub-crust'al (sŭb-krŭs'tăl), *a.* *Geol.* Situated or occurring below the crust of the earth.

sub'cu-ta'ne-ous (sŭb'kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* **a** Situated beneath the skin. **b** To be used or introduced under the skin; hypodermal; as, a *subcutaneous* needle. **c** Living beneath the surface of the skin; as, a *subcutaneous* parasite.
subcutaneous operation, *Surg.*, an operation without opening the skin opposite to, or over, the internal section.
— **sub'cu-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **sub'cu-ta'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

sub'dea'con (sŭb'dē'kn), *n.* [*sub-* + *deacon:* cf. L. *subdiaconus.*] *Eccl.* **a** An assistant to, or a minister ranking next below, a deacon; specif., in the Roman Catholic Church, a minister belonging to an order (since the 12th century a major holy order) next below that of deacon, whose duties are to prepare the vessels and the bread and wine for Mass, to pour the water into the chalice at the offertory, and to sing the epistle; in the Eastern churches, a minister belonging to the highest of the minor orders, whose duties are to prepare the sacred vessels and to guard the gates of the bema during the celebration of the Eucharist. **b** The epistoler in the Communion service. **c** A kind of chasuble, such as was worn by subdeacons until the epistle at the celebration of the Eucharist. *Obs.*

sub-dea'con-ry (-rĭ) } *n.* *Eccl.* The order or office of sub-
sub-dea'con-ship } deacon.

sub'dean' (sŭb'dēn'), *n.* [*sub-* + *dean:* cf. F. *sousdoyen.*] An under dean; the deputy or substitute of a dean. *Ayliffe.*

sub'de-riv'a-tive (-dē-rĭv'ă-tĭv), *n.* A word derived from a derivative; as, "friendliness" is a *subderivative* from "friendly," which is derived from "friend."

sub'de-ter'mi-nant (-dē-tûr'mĭ-nănt), *n.* *Math.* The determinant left after erasing an equal number of rows and columns of a determinant. Its order depends upon the number of rows and columns erased.

sub'di-chot'o-my (sŭb'dī-kŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* A subordinate, or inferior, division into pairs; a subdivision. *Rare.*

sub'di-vide' (-dĭ-vīd'), *v. t.*; **-DI-VID'ED** (-vīd'ĕd); **-DI-VID'ING** (-vīd'ĭng). [L. *subdividere; sub* under + *dividere* to divide. See DIVIDE.] To divide the parts of into more parts; to divide again, as what has already been divided. — *v. i.* To separate or be separated into subdivisions.

sub'di-vi'sion (-dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn; *see* SUB-), *n.* [L. *subdivisio:* cf. F. *subdivision.*] **1.** Act of subdividing.
2. A part of a thing made by subdividing.
In the decimal table, the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span, palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbuthnot.*

sub-dom'i-nant (sŭb-dŏm'ĭ-nănt), *n.* *Music.* The fourth tone above, or fifth below, the tonic, as F in the scale of C; — so called as being next below the dominant in a scale.

sub-duce' (-dūs') } *v. t.* [L. *subducere, subductum; sub-*
sub-duct' (-dŭkt') } under + *ducere* to lead, to draw. See DUKE.] **1.** To withdraw; draw aside; take away. *Milton.*
2. To subtract arithmetically. *Sir M. Hale.*

sub-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subductio.*] **1.** Act of subducting, or taking away. *Bp. Hall.*
2. Arithmetical subtraction. *Sir M. Hale.*

sub-due' (sŭb-dū'), *v. t.*; SUB-DUED' (-dūd'); SUB-DU'ING.

sub-al-ter'ni-ty (sŭb'ăl-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Subaltern quality or state.

subaltern's butter. Avocado.

sub'a-mare', *a.* [L. *subamarus.*] Somewhat bitter. *Obs.*

sub-a'nal, *a.* *Zoöl.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'an-de'an (sŭb'ăn-dē'ăn; sŭb-ăn'dē-ăn), *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-an'gled (sŭb-ăn'g'ld), *a.* *Math.* Subangular; with very obtuse angles.

sub-an'gu-lar, -an'gu-late, -an'gu-lat'ed, *a.* Somewhat angular

Su-ba'no (sōō-bā'nō), *n.*; *pl.* **-NOS** (-nōs). One of a pagan tribe of Indonesians, somewhat mixed with Malays, of the Sibuguey Peninsula, Mindanao.

sub-ap'i-cal (sŭb-ăp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Below or near the apex. [1 a.]

sub-ap'o-neu-rot'ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'ap-par'ent, *a.*, **s u b'a p-pressed',** *a.* See SUB-, 1 b

sub'a-qua'ne-ous, *a.* [L. *subaquaneus.*] Subaqueous. *Obs.*

sub-ar'ach-noi'dal (-är'ăk-noi'dăl), **sub-ar'ach-noi'di-an** (-dĭ-ăn), *a.* Subarachnoid.

subarbe. † SUBURB.

sub-ar'bo-res'cent, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'arch', *n.* *Arch.* A subordinate arch, esp. one of two or more grouped in a larger arch.

sub-arc'u-ate (-är'kū-āt), **sub-ar c'u-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b. [division of an area.]

sub'a're-a, *n.* *Biogeog.* A sub-

sub'a-re'o-lar, *a.* *Med.* Beneath the areola of the breast.

sub'ar'mor, *or* **sub'ar'mour,** *n.* Armor or a piece of armor worn under the outer armor.

sub'ar-rha'tion, -ar-ra'tion (sŭb'ă-rā'shŭn), *n.* [*sub-* + L. *arrha, arra,* earnest.] Betrothal by the bestowal, on the part of the man, of marriage gifts or tokens upon the woman. [1 a.]

sub-ar'y-te'noid, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-as'per-ous, *a.* [L. *subasper.*] Somewhat rough. *Obs.*

sub'as-sem'blage, *n.* *Math.* An assemblage contained in another.

su-bas'si. † SUBBASSA.

sub'as-trag'a-lar, sub'as-trag'a-loid, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'as-trin'gent, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-aud' (sŭb-ôd'), *v. t.* [L. *subaudire.*] To understand or supply in an ellipsis. *Rare.*

sub-au'ral (-ô'răl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Below the ear. *Rare.*

sub'au-ric'u-lar (sŭb'ô-rĭk'ū-lär), *a.* Situated below the ear.

sub-ax'il-lar (sŭb-ăk'sĭ-lär), *a.* Subaxillary.

subbarbe. † SUBURB.

sub-bas'al (sŭb-bās'ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Near the base.

sub'-base', *n.* = SUB-BASS.

sub-bas'sa, -si, *n.* [Turk. *cūbāshi,* lit., water chief.] A Turkish official governing a village; a constable. *Obs.*

sub'bea'dle, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-bour'don, *n.* = SUB-BASS.

sub-brach'i-a'les (sŭb-brăk'ĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SUB-; BRACHIAL.] *Zoöl.* A division of soft-finned fishes having the ventral fins beneath the pectoral fins, or nearly so. *Obs.* — **sub-bra'chi-al** (-brā'kĭ-ăl), *a.* — **sub-bra'chi-an** (-ăn), *n.* — **sub-bra'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.* & *n.*

sub-brach'y-ceph'a-ly (-brăk'ĭ-sĕf'ă-lĭ), *n.* See CEPHALIC INDEX. — **sub-brach'y-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* [phylum.]

sub'branch', *n.* *Zoöl.* A sub-

sub-bran'chi-al, *a.* *Zoöl.* See SUB-, 1 a. [within a breed.]

sub'breed', *n.* A race or strain

sub'brig'a-dier', *n.* *Mil.* Formerly, in the British army, an officer in the Horse Guards ranking as cornet.

sub-bron'chi-al (sŭb-brŏn'kĭ-ăl), *a.*, **sub-cæ'cal,** *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'cæ-ru'le-ous, *a.* [L. *succaeruleus.*] Bluish. *Obs.* [1 b.]

sub'cal-ca're-ous, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-cal'ca-rine, *a.* *Anat.* Below the calcarine fissure. — **subcalcarine convolution** *or* **gyrus,** a convolution between the calcarine and collateral fissures and extending forward into the hippocampal portion of the limbic lobe. [See SUB-, 1 b.]

sub'cam-pan'u-late, *a.* *Bot.*

sub-cap'su-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Within a capsule.

sub-car'bu-ret'ed, sub-car'bu-ret'ted (sŭb-kär'bū-rĕt'ĕd), *a.* *Chem.* See SUB-, 2. *Obsolete.*

sub-car'di-nal, *a.* *Embryol.* Designating a vein extending along the lower surface of the Wolffian body.

sub-car'i-nate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'cat'e-go-ry, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-cau'dal (sŭb-kô'dăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Situated under, or on the ventral side of, the tail. — *n.* A subcaudal plate or shield.

sub-cau'date (-dāt), *a.* Having an imperfect tail-like process. [cellarer *Obs.*]

sub'cel'lar-er, *n.* An under-

sub'cen'ter, sub'cen'tre, *n.* A secondary center. [CENTRAL.]

sub-cen'tral-ly, *adv.* of SUB-

sub-chargé', *n.* A second course; dessert. *Obs.*

sub'chief', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'chord', *n.* *Math.* A chord shorter than the unit length.

sub-chord'al (sŭb-kôr'dăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Below the notochord.

sub-cho'roid, sub'cho-roi'dal, *a.* *Med.* Beneath the choroid (between it and the retina).

sub'cinc-to'ri-um (sŭb'sĭŋk-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* Succinctorium.

sub-cin'er-i'tious (sŭ b-s ĭn'ĕ r-ĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *subcinericius.*] Under the ashes. *Obs.* — **sub-cin'er-i'tious-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

sub-cin'gu-lum (sŭ b-s ĭŋ'gŭ-lŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *sub* under + *cingulum* girdle.] See SUCCINCTORIUM.

sub-cir'cu-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-cir'ni-cle, *n.* [LL. *subcerniculum.*] A kind of apothecary's sifter. *Obs.*

sub'clan', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-cla'vate (sŭb-klā'vāt), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b. [1 a.]

sub'cla-vi'cu-lar, *a.* See SUB-,

sub-com'men-da'tion, *n.*, **sub'com-mend'ed,** *a.*, **sub'com-mis'sion,** *n.*, **sub'com-mis'sion-er,** *n.*, **sub'com'pa-ny,** *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'com-pressed', *a.*, **sub-con'cave,** *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'con-cealed', *a.* Hidden beneath. *Obs.*

‖ **sub con-di'ti-o'ne** (sŭb kŏn-dĭsh'ĭ-ō'nē). [L.] Under the condition.

sub'con-form'a-ble, *a.*, **sub-con'-i-cal,** *a.* See SUB-, 1 b. [1 a.]

sub-con'junc-ti'val, *a.* See SUB-,

sub-con'nate (sŭb-kŏn'āt; sŭb'-kŏ-nāt'), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-con'se-quen'tial-ly, *adv.* As a secondary consequence. *Obs*

sub'con-tig'u-ous (sŭ b'k ŏ n-tĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* Almost touching.

sub'con'ti-nent, *n.* A land mass of great size but smaller than any of the six usually recognized continents; as, the Antarctic *subcontinent.*

sub-con'ti-nen'tal, *a.*, **sub'con-tin'u-ous,** *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-con'vex, *a.*, **sub-con'vo-lute,** *a.* See SUB-, 1 b. [SUB-, 1 a.]

sub-cor'a-coid, *a.* *Anat.* See

sub-cor'date, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-cor'di-form (sŭ b-k ô r'dĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot.* Subcordate.

sub-cor'ne-ous (sŭb-kôr'nē-ŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Below the horny part or layer. **b** Partially horny.

sub-cor'ti-cal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-cos'ta (sŭb-kŏs'tă), *n.* [NL. See SUB-; COSTA.] The subcostal vein of an insect's wing.

sub-cra'ni-al, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-cre'nate, *a.*, **sub-crep'i-ta'tion,** *n.*, **sub'cres-cen'tic,** *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'cru-re'al (sŭb'krōō-rē'ăl), *n.* *Anat.* Under the crureus; designating, or pert. to, a small muscle, the **sub'cru-re'us** (-ŭs), arising from the front of the lower part of the femur and inserted into the upper part of the capsular ligament of the knee.

sub-crys'tal-line (-krĭs'tăl-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.*, **sub-cul'trate,** *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'cul'ture, *n.* *Bacteriology.* A culture derived from another.

sub'cu-tic'u-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-cu'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The deeper portion of the cutis.

sub'cy-lin'dri-cal, sub'cy-lin'-dric, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

subdane. † SUDDEN.

sub'da'ta-ry, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'dean'er-y, *n.* Office or rank of subdean.

sub-dec'a-nal (sŭb-dĕk'ă-năl; sŭb'dĕ-kā'năl), *a.* Of or pert. to a subdean or subdeanery.

sub-dec'i-mal (sŭb-dĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* Resulting from division by a multiple of ten.

sub-dec'u-ple (-dĕ k'ū-p'l), *a.* Containing one part of ten.

sub'de-duc'i-ble (sŭb'dē-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.*, See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'del'e-gate, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
— **sub-del'e-gate,** *v. t.*

sub-del'e-gate, *a.* Subdelegated. *Obs.* — **sub-del'e-ga'tion,** *n.* *Obs.*

sub'de-lir'i-ous, *a.* *Med.* A mild form of delirium.

sub'del-ta'ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-del'toid, *a.*, **sub'del-toi'dal,** *a.*, **sub-den'tate,** **sub-den'tated,** *a.* See SUB-, 1 b. [neath.]

sub-dent'ed, *a.* Indented be-

sub-den-tic'u-late, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b. [1 c.]

sub'de-part'ment, *n.* See SUB-,

sub'de-pos'it, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'de-pressed', *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-der'i-so'ri-ous, *a.* [*sub-* + L. *derisorius.* See DERISORY.] Moderately derisive. *Obs.*

sub-der'mal, *a.* Subcutaneous.

sub'di-ac'o-nal (sŭ b'd ĭ-ă k'ō-năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subdeacon or a subdeaconry.

sub'di-ac'o-nate, *n.* The office or rank of a subdeacon.

sub-di'al (sŭb-dī'ăl), *a.* [L. *subdialis* in the open air.] Of or pert. to the open air; under the open sky. *Rare.*

sub'di'a-lect, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'di'a-phrag-mat'ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'die', *n.* *Mech.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'di-lat'ed, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'di-min'ish, *v. t.* To debase (coinage). *Obs.*

‖ **sub di'o.** Var. of SUB DIVO.

sub-dis'tich-ous, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'dis-tin'guished, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b. *Rare.*

sub'dis'trict, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

subdit, *a.* & *n.* [L. *subditus,* p. p.] Subject. *Obs. Scot.*

sub'di-ti'tious (sŭb'dĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *subditicius, subditicius,* fr. *subdere* to substitute.] Put secretly in the place of something else; foisted in. *Rare.*

sub'di-ver'si-fy, *v. t.* To diversify again what is already diversified. *Rare.* [divides.]

sub'di-vid'er, *n.* One that sub-

sub'di-vine', *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'di-vis'i-ble (sŭb'dĭ-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Susceptible of subdivision.

sub'di-vi'sion-al (-vĭzh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a subdivision. Divide. *Obs.*

sub'di-vi'sion-ate, *v. t.* To subdivide.

sub'di-vi'sive (sŭb'dĭ-vī'sĭv), *a.* Resulting from, or tending to cause, subdivision.

‖ **sub di'vo.** [L.] Under the open sky; in the open air.

sub'di'vo-ceph'a-ly, *n.* See CEPHALIC INDEX. — **sub-dol'i-cho-ce-phal'ic,** *a.*

sub'do-lous (sŭb'dō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *subdolus;* sub- + *dolus* deceit.] Somewhat sly; crafty; cunning; artful. — **sub'do-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **sub'do-lous-ness,** *n.* *Obs.*

sub-dor'sal, *a.* *Zoöl.* Nearly on the dorsal surface.

sub-dou'ble (sŭ b-d ŭ b'')), *a.* *Math.* In the ratio of 1 to 2.

sub'drain', *n.* An underground drain. — *v. t.* To drain by a subdrain or subdrains. Hence,

sub'drain'age, *n.*

sub-du'a-ble (sŭb-dū'ă-b'l), *a.* Able to be subdued. [dining-

sub-du'al (-dl), *n.* Act of sub-

sub-duct', *v. t.* To subduce. *Rare.* [subduce. *Obs.*]

sub-duc'to-ry, *a.* Tending to

sub-due', *n.* Subjugation. *Obs.*

sub-dued'ness (sŭb-dūd'nĕs), *n.* State of being subdued.

(-dū′ĭng). [ME. *soduen*, OF. *soduire* to seduce (L. *seducere*, with confusion of the prefix with L. *sub* under; see SEDUCE), but confused prob. in AF. either with L. *subducere* (mistaken as meaning to subdue), or, more likely, with L. *subdere*, p. p. *subditus*, to subdue. L. *subdere* is fr. *sub* under + (prob.) a word akin to Gr. *τιθέναι* to put and E. *do*.] **1.** To bring under; to conquer by force or superior power, and bring into subjection; to reduce under dominion; also, to conquer; vanquish; crush.

Where Charles the Great, having *subdued* the Saxons,
There left behind and settled certain French. *Shak.*

2. To overcome, as by persuasion, kindness, or other mild means; to bring under influence or into submission or obedience; as, to *subdue* the passions; to *subdue* a willful child.

3. To destroy the force of; to overcome; as, drugs may *subdue* a fever.

4. To reduce; lower; hence, to reduce the intensity or degree of; to tone down; soften; as, *subdued* voices, light.

Nothing could have *subdued* nature
To such a lowness but his unkind daughters. *Shak.*

5. To make mellow; to break, as land.

Syn. — Overpower, overcome, surmount. See CONQUER.

sub-du′pli-cate (sŭb-dū′plĭ-kāt), *a. Math.* Expressed by the square root; — said of ratios; as, $\sqrt{a} : \sqrt{b}$ or $\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}$ is the *subduplicate* ratio of a to b.

sub-du′ral (-dū′răl), *a. Anat.* Situated under the dura mater, or between the dura mater and the arachnoid membrane; as, the *subdural* space. — **sub-du′ral-ly**, *adv.*

sub′ed′i-tor (sŭb′ĕd′ĭ-tẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* An assistant editor, as of a periodical. — **sub-ed′i-to′ri-al** (-ĕd′ĭ-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.*

sub-e′qua-to′ri-al (-ē′kwā-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Approximately equatorial; designating, or pertaining to, a region just without the equatorial region.

su′ber-ane (sū′bẽr-ān), *n. Org. Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon, C_7H_{14}, obtained indirectly from suberone and regarded as composed of a ring of seven methylene groups; — hence called also *heptamethylene* and *cycloheptane*.

su′ber-ate (-āt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of suberic acid.

su-be′re-ous (sū-bē′rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subereus* of the cork tree.] *Bot.* Suberose; pertaining to cork.

su-ber′ic (sū-bĕr′ĭk), *a.* [L. *suber* the cork tree: cf. F. *subérique*.] Of or pertaining to cork; specif., *Chem.*, pertaining to or designating a white, crystalline, dibasic acid, $C_6H_{12}(CO_2H)_2$, homologous with oxalic acid and obtained by the action of nitric acid on cork and various fatty oils.

su′ber-if′er-ous (sū′bẽr-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *suber* cork + E. *-ferous*.] *Bot. & Chem.* Producing suberin or cork.

su′ber-in (sū′bẽr-ĭn), *n.* [L. *suber* the cork tree: cf. F. *subérine*.] *Bot. & Chem.* A fatty or waxy substance characteristic of cork tissue. Combined with cellulose it forms adipocelluloses. See SUBERIZATION. Cf. CUTIN.

su′ber-i-za′tion (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n. Bot.* Conversion of the cell walls into cork tissue by development of suberin; — commonly taking place in exposed tissues, as when a callus forms over a wound. Suberized cell walls are impervious to water. Cf. CUTINIZATION, LIGNIFICATION.

su′ber-ize (sū′bẽr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [L. *suber* cork.] *Bot.* To effect suberization of.

su′ber-one (-ōn), *n. Chem.* A cyclic ketone, $C_7H_{12}O$, obtained by the distillation of calcium suberate with lime, as a colorless liquid having a pleasant peppermint odor.

su′ber-ose (-ōs) } *a.* [L. *suber* the cork tree.] *Bot.* Hav-
su′ber-ous (-ŭs) } ing a corky texture; suberized.

sub′ex-haust′ (sŭb′ĕg-zôst′), *n. Mach.* A secondary exhaust in an internal-combustion engine to relieve the exhaust valve as the latter is about to open.

sub′fac-to′ri-al (-făk-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *n. Math.* Any of a succession of integers formed, each succeeding $(n + 1)$th one, by multiplying the preceding nth one by n and then adding or subtracting 1, according as n is even or odd; thus, starting from 1, $1 \times 1 - 1 = 0$ = 1st subfactorial, $0 \times 2 + 1 = 1$ = 2d subfactorial, $1 \times 3 - 1 = 2$ = 3d subfactorial, $2 \times 4 + 1 = 9$ = 4th subfactorial, etc.

sub′fam′i-ly (-făm′ĭ-lĭ; *see* SUB-), *n. Biol.* A category below a family and above a genus. Subfamily names in zoölogy are derived from the name of some genus, and in recent classifications end in *-inæ*, as *Turdinæ*, from *Turdus*.

sub-flu′vi-al (sŭb-flōō′vĭ-ăl; 243), *a.* **1.** Situated, taking place, or formed, at the bottom of a river or, sometimes, of any body of water; as, *subfluvial* cables.

2. Situated under a river, or the like, as a tunnel.

sub-fus′cous (sŭb-fŭs′kŭs), *a.* [L. *subfuscus*, *suffuscus*. See SUB-; FUSCOUS.] Somewhat fuscous; duskish; dusky.

sub′ge-ner′ic (sŭb′jē-nĕr′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subgenus. — **sub′ge-ner′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

sub′ge′nus (-jē′nŭs; *see* SUB-), *n.*; *pl.* -GENERA (-jĕn′ẽr-ă). *Biol.* A category below a genus and above a species. The name is often placed in parentheses between the generic and specific names, thus: *Ursus (Euarctos) americanus*.

sub-gla′cial (sŭb-glā′shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the bottom of a glacier; being beneath a glacier. — **sub-gla′cial-ly**, *adv.*

sub-gle′noid (-glē′noid), *a. Anat.* Situated beneath the glenoid fossa of the scapula.

sub′grade′ (sŭb′grād′), *a.* Designating, or perfaining to, a layer next under the uppermost principal one, or the surface on which this principal layer is supported.

sub′grade′, *n.* A subgrade layer, stratum, surface, etc.; specif., the surface on which is laid the top wearing stratum of a road or pavement or the ballast of a railroad.

sub′group′ (sŭb′grōōp′; see SUB-), *n.* A subordinate group; as: a *Biol.* A subdivision of a group. b *Math.* A set of operations constituting a group, but only part of a set constituting a larger group.

sub′head′ (sŭb′hĕd′), *n.* Any of the heads under which each of the main divisions of a subject may be subdivided; also, a subdivision of a heading, as in a newspaper.

sub-he′dral (sŭb-hē′drăl), *a.* [*sub-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat.] *Cryst. & Petrog.* Partly faced; incompletely bounded by crystal planes.

sub′hy-me′ni-al (sŭb′hī-mē′nĭ-ăl), *a. Bot.* Situated below or beneath the hymenium.

subhymenial layer, in fungi, the hypothecium.

su-bic′u-lum (sū-bĭk′ū-lŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *subex* an underlayer, a support.] *Bot.* In certain ascomycetous fungi, the peculiar cushion or base bearing the perithecia. It consists of modified tissue of the host plant.

sub′i-ma′go (sŭb′ĭ-mā′gō), *n.* [NL. See SUB-; IMAGO.] *Zoöl.* A stage in the development of certain insects, as the May flies, between the pupa and imago. In this stage the insect is able to fly, but later sheds a skin before becoming mature. — **sub′im-ag′i-nal** (-ĭ-măj′ĭ-năl), *a.*

sub-in′dex (sŭb-ĭn′dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* -DICES (-dĭ-sēz). *Math.* A character affixed below to a symbol, to distinguish it in its class; thus, a_0, b_1, c_2, x_n have 0, 1, 2, *n* as *subindices*.

sub-in′di-cate (-ĭn′dĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING (-kāt′ĭng). [*sub-* + *indicate*: cf. L. *subindicare*.] To indicate by signs or hints; to indicate slightly or imperfectly. *Rare.* — **sub-in′di-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* — **sub′in-dic′a-tive** (sŭb′ĭn-dĭk′ă-tĭv), *a.*

sub′in-feu′date (sŭb′ĭn-fū′dāt), *v. t. & i.*; -DAT-ED (-dāt-ĕd); -DAT-ING (-dāt-ĭng). To make subinfeudation of.

sub-in′feu-da′tion (sŭb-ĭn′fū-dā′shŭn), *n. Feudal Law.* The granting of lands by a vassal lord to another to hold as vassal of himself; also, the relation or tenure of a vassal so holding land. See STATUTE OF QUIA EMPTORES.

sub′in-feu′da-to-ry (sŭb′ĭn-fū′dă-tō-rĭ), *n. Feud. Law.* A tenant holding as feudatory of another feudal tenant.

sub′in-gres′sion (sŭb′ĭn-grĕsh′ŭn), *n.* Secret entrance. *R.*

sub-in′vo-lu′tion (sŭb-ĭn′vŏ-lū′shŭn), *n.* Partial or incomplete involution; as, *subinvolution* of the uterus. — **sub-in′vo-lut′ed** (-ĭn′vŏ-lūt′ĕd), *a.*

sub-ir′ri-gate (-ĭr′ĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); -GAT′ING (-gāt′ĭng). To irrigate below the surface, as by a system of underground porous pipes. — **sub-ir′ri-ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.*

‖ **su′bi-to** (sōō′bē-tō), *adv.* [It. & L.] *Music.* In haste; quickly; rapidly.

sub-ja′cent (sŭb-jā′sĕnt), *a.* [L. *subjacens*, p. pr. of *subjacere* to lie under; *sub* under + *jacere* to lie.] Lying under or below; also, being lower, though not directly below; as, hills and *subjacent* valleys. — **sub-ja′cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.*

sub′ject (sŭb′jĕkt), *a.* [ME. *suget*, *soget*, *subget*, OF. *souzget* (in which the first part is L. *subtus* below, fr. *sub* under), *subget*, *subjet*, F. *sujet*, fr. L. *subjectus* lying under, subjected, p. p. of *subjicere*, *subicere*, to throw, lay, place, or bring under; *sub* under + *jacere* to throw. See JET, *v. i.*] **1.** Placed or situated under; lying below. *Obs.*

2. Under the power or dominion of another; specif., *International Law*, owing allegiance to, or being a subject of, a particular sovereign or state; as, Jamaica is *subject* to Great Britain. "Esau was never *subject* to Jacob." *Locke.*

3. Exposed; liable; prone; disposed; as, a country *subject* to extreme heat; men are *subject* to temptation.

4. Being under the contingency of; dependent upon or exposed to (some contingent action); — with *to*; as, the treaty is *subject* to ratification.

5. Obedient; submissive.

Put them in mind to be *subject* to principalities. *Titus* iii. 1.

Syn. — Subordinate, inferior; liable, obnoxious, exposed. — SUBJECT, INCIDENT are sometimes confused in their use. But the terms are really correlative, — *incident* being active and *subject* passive. INCIDENT applies to that to which anything is liable or exposed; SUBJECT applies to that which is liable or exposed to something. Thus, change is *incident* to life; life is *subject* to change; "Most *subject* is the fattest soil to weeds" (*Shak.*); "a malady most *incident* to maids" (*id.*). See APT.

sub′ject, *n.* [Ultimately fr. L. *subjectus*, prop., p p. In some senses, as 4, 5, 6, fr. L. *subjectum* that which is spoken of, the foundation or subject of a proposition, prop. neut. p. p.; perh. through F.: cf. F. *sujet*. See SUBJECT, *a.*]

1. One that is placed under the authority, dominion, control, or influence of something else.

2. Specif., one who is subject to a monarch or ruler and is governed by his law; in a wider sense, one who lives in the territory of, and enjoys the protection of, and owes allegiance to, a sovereign power or state. Primarily and accurately speaking *subject* is used only to denote one who by birth, or now by naturalization, owes allegiance to a monarch or conquering state; but the term is loosely used, esp. in international law, to designate also a citizen (which see) of any other form of sovereign state, as of the United States, and even, in a still wider sense, a citizen of a commonwealth constituting a member of a sovereign state. See CITIZEN, 3; ALLEGIANCE, 2.

It is interesting to notice how the need of some word to express colonial citizenship has evolved the phrase "*subject* of a colony," first made use of by Sir G. J. Turner, L. J., in Low *v.* Routledge, L. R. 1 Ch. 42, 1865. *Quick & Garran.*

3. One that is subjected, or submitted, to any physical operation or process; one that is liable or exposed (to something); specif., *Anat.*, a dead body for dissection.

4. That concerning which anything is said or done; the thing or person treated of; matter; theme; topic. "This *subject* for heroic song." *Milton.*

The unhappy *subject* of these quarrels. *Shak.*

5. *Gram.* The word or word group denoting that of which anything is affirmed or predicated; the word or words, with or without modifiers, construed as the nominative of a verb. The subject of a sentence is either a noun or a word, phrase, or clause used as a noun equivalent. A *grammatical* or *formal subject*, as being the subject only in the form of sentence construction, is sometimes distinguished from the *logical subject*, the real subject of predication. Thus in, it is hard to do right, *it* is the grammatical, and *to do right* is the logical, subject. A subject may be *compound*; as in, the *winds and waves* obey him.

6. *Logic.* That part or term of a proposition indicating what the proposition signifies or characterizes; also, that of which a proposition is a characterization or designation; the idea or thing about which a judgment is made.

In affirmation at any rate, if not in negation, we commonly regard the *subject* as a thing, or class of things, endowed with miscellaneous and indefinitely numerous attributes, the function of the predicate being to modify the *subject* by adding on one or more fresh attributes. *John Venn.*

7. *Philos.* a That of which a quality, attribute, or relation may be affirmed or in which it may inhere; the theme of a discourse or predication, the identical reference of related thoughts, or a material, be it physical or ideal, in which differences may appear.

That which manifests its qualities . . . — that in which the appearing causes inhere, that to which they belong — is called their *subject* or substance, or substratum. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

b Hence, substance; substratum; esp., substantive reality; the real, conceived as material or essential being. c That which sustains or is embodied in thought or consciousness; the thinking agent; the mind, ego, or reality of whatever sort, which supports, or assumes the form of, mental operations. See OBJECT, *n.*, 4.

Augustine intended the "Quod si fallor, sum," to be merely an indirect refutation of the principles of the Academy, and not a direct demonstration of the existence of the thinking *subject*. *W. n. Turner.*

The individuality of the organism corresponds to, though it is not necessarily identical with, the psychological *subject*, while to the environment and its changes corresponds the objective continuum or totum objectivum already described. *James Ward (Encyc. Brit.).*

The philosophers of mind have, in a manner, usurped and appropriated this expression to themselves. Accordingly, in their hands, the phrases *conscious* or *thinking subject*, and *subject*, mean precisely the same thing. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

8. *Music.* The principal theme, or melodic phrase, on which a composition or a movement is based; the antecedent, dux, etc., of a contrapuntal work, as a fugue or canon.

The earliest known form of *subject* is the ecclesiastical cantus firmus, or plain song. *Rockstro.*

9. *Fine Arts.* That which it is the aim of the artist to represent, as an incident, scene, figure, landscape, etc.

sub-ject′ (sŭb-jĕkt′), *v. t.*; SUB-JECT′ED; SUB-JECT′ING. [See SUBJECT, *a.*] **1.** Lit., to throw under; to cause to lie beneath or below; to make subjacent. *Obs. or Archaic.*

In one short view *subjected* to our eye,
Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties, lie. *Pope.*

2. To bring under control or dominion; to subdue.

Firmness of mind that *subjects* every gratification of sense to the rule of right reason. *C. Middleton.*

3. To expose; to make liable; — with *to*; as, credulity *subjects* a person to impositions.

4. To submit; to make accountable; — with *to*.

God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts *Locke.*

5. To make subservient; — with *to*. *Rare.* *Milton.*

6. To cause to undergo; to submit (a thing or person) to the action or effect (of something); to expose; — with *to*; as, to *subject* a substance to heat or a person to a test.

sub-jec′tion (-jĕk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *subjectio*: cf. OF. *subjection*, F. *sujétion*. See SUBJECT, *a.*] **1.** Act of subjecting or subduing. "*Subjection* of the rebels." *Sir M. Hale.*

2. State of being subject, or under the power, control, and government of another; a state of obedience or submissiveness; as, *subjection* to the laws.

3. *Logic.* Attachment of a subject to a predicate; — correlative to *predication*.

sub-jec′tive (sŭb-jĕk′tĭv), *a.* [L. *subjectivus*: cf. F. *subjectif*.] **1.** Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a subject; having the character or quality of a subject.

2. Of or pert. to a political subject; submissive. *Rare.*

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sub-due′ment (-dū′mĕnt), *n.* Subdual. *Obs.* [subdues.]
sub-du′er (-dū′ẽr), *a.* One that
sub-du′ple (sŭb′dū-p'l), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *duplus* double.] *Math.* Subdouble.
sub-dure′, *a.* [L. *subdurus*.] Somewhat hard *Obs* [1 a
sub-ec′to-der′mal, *a.* See SUB-,
sub-ed′it, *v. t.* To act as subeditor of.
sub′ed′i-tor-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.
sub′el-lip′tic, sub′el-lip′ti-cal, *a.*
sub′e-lon′gate, *a.*, **sub′e-mar′gi-nate**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-en′do-car′di-al, *a.*, **sub-en′do-the′li-al**, *a.*, **sub-en′dy-mal**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a. [1 b.
sub′en-tire′, *a. Bot.* See SUB-,
sub′en-ti′tle, *v. t.* To give a subtitle to.
sub-ep′i-der′mal, *a.*, **sub-ep′i-glot′tic**, *a.*, **sub-ep′i-the′li-al**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-e′qual, *a. Math.* Less than; — said of a series of numbers each less than the sum of two or more of the others. — **sub-e′qual′i-ty**, *n.*, **sub-e′qui-lat′er-al**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b. [Cork tissue.
su′ber (sū′bẽr), *n.* [L.] *Bot.*

su′ber-ect′, *a.* Tending to stand erect; ascending.
su′ber-if′i-ca′tion (sū′bẽr-ĭf′ĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *suber* cork + E. *-fication*.] *Bot.* Suberization.
su′ber-ine (sū′bẽr-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Suberin.
su′ber-in-ize (-ĭn-īz), *v. t.*, **su′ber-in′i-za′tion** (-ĭn′ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* = SUBERIZE, SUBERIZATION.
sub′e-rose′, *a* See SUB-, 1 b.
su′ber-yl (sū′bẽr-ĭl), *n. Chem.* The radical C_7H_{13}, of which suberane is the hydride.
sub′es-cheat′or, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-e′so-phag′e-al, **sub-o′so-phag′e-al** (sŭb-ē′sō-făj′ē-ăl), *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-ful′gent, *a.*, **sub-fu′si-form**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
subeth, *n.* [LL., or OF *subet*, fr. Ar. *subāt* sleep; lethargy:] Coma. *Obs.* [*n.* See SUB-, 2 c.
sub′fac′tor (-făk′tẽr; *see* SUB-), **sub-fal′cate**, *a.*, **sub-fal′ci-form**, *a.*, **sub′fas-tig′i-ate** (sŭb′făs-tĭj′ĭ-āt), *a.*; **sub-fe′brile**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′feu′ (sŭb′fū′; *see* SUB-), *n. Feudal Law.* A feu held of a vassal as such. *Chiefly Scots Law.*
sub-feu′ (sŭb-fū′), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. LL. *subfeodare*.] To subinfeudate. — **sub′feu-da′tion** (sŭb′fū-dā′shŭn), *n. Chiefly Scots Law.*

sub-fi′brous, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′fla′vor, sub′fla′vour, *n.* A secondary or subordinate flavor.
sub-flex′u-ose, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′flo′ra, *n.* [NL. See SUB-; FLORA.] *Bot.* A flora of small extent as included within another of larger area.
sub-fos′sil, *a.*; **sub′fos-so′ri-al** (sŭb′fŏs-sō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′foun-da′tion, *n.* A secondary foundation; a subgrade.
sub′frame′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′fresh′man (sŭb′frĕsh′măn; *see* SUB-), *n.* A candidate for the freshman class. *Cant, U. S.*
sub-fron′tal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-ful′gent, *a.*, **sub-fu′si-form**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-fusc′, **sub-fusk′** (sŭb-fŭsk′), *a.* Subfuscous.
sub-ga′le-a, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A segment of the maxilla of an insect usually attached to the stipes and bearing the galea.
sub-gal′late, *n. Chem.* A basic gallate.
sub′ge-lat′i-nous, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′ge-ner′i-cal, *a.* Subgeneric. *Rare.* [SUB-, 1 b.
sub′ge-nic′u-late, *a. Bot.* See
sub′gen′tal, *a. Zoöl.* Below the genital organs.
sub′gens′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
subget, + SUBJECT.
sub-gla′brous, *a.*, **sub-glo′bose**, *a.*, **sub-glob′u-lar**, *a.*, **sub-glob′u-lose**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-glos′sal, *a.*, **sub-glot′tic**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′glu-ma′ceous, *a.* [See SUB-, 1 b. [nate governor.
sub-gov′er-nor, *n.* A subordi-
sub′grad′ (sŭb′grăd′; *see* SUB-), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
sub′grade′, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-gran′u-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
subgrund, *n.* [L. *subgrunda*.] The eaves of a house. *Obs.*
sub-gu′lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-gwel′y, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′has-ta′tion (sŭ b′hă s-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *subhastatio*.] A public sale or auction. *Rare.*
sub′head′ing, *n.* A subhead.
sub-hem′i-spher′i-cal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′he-pat′ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′hex-ag′o-nal, *a.* **sub-hir′sute**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub′-Hi-ma′la-yan, *a.* Under, or at the foot of, the Himalaya Mountains. [1 b.
sub′horn-blend′ic, *a.* See SUB-,
sub-hu′man, *a.* Below, or inferior to, human; — esp. contrasted with *superhuman*.
sub-hu′mer-ate, *v. t* [See SUB-; HUMERUS.] To place the shoulders under; to bear. *Obs.*
sub-hu′mid, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-hy′a-loid, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′hy-me′ni-um (sŭb′hī-mē′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* The subhymenial layer. [See SUB-, 1 a.]
sub-hy′oid, sub′hy-oi′de-an, *a.*
su′bi-dar′. VAR. OF SUBAHDAR.
sub′im-ag′i-na-ry, *a. Math.*
sub′ma′ri-na-te, *a.*, **sub′im-pressed′**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-in′cu-sa′tion (sŭ b-ĭn′k ŭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* [*sub-* + L. *incusatio* accusation.] A slight charge or accusation. *Obs.*
sub-in′di-ces. *n. pl.* OF SUBINDEX.
sub-in′di-vid′u-al, *n.* An individual formed by the division of an individual. *Nonce Word.*
sub′in-tuce′, *v. t.* To insinuate; to offer indirectly. *Obs.*
sub′in-fer′, *v. t. & i.* To infer from an inference. *Obs.*
sub-in′fiam-ma′tion, *n. Med.* A mild inflammation. — **sub′in-fiam′ma-to-ry**, *a.*
sub′in-spec′tor, *n.* A subordinate or assistant inspector. —
sub′in-spec′tor-ship, *n.*
sub′in-ter-val, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub′in-tes′ti-nal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub′i′o-dide, *n.* Also **-did**. *Chem.*
‖ **su′bi-ta-men′te** (sŏŏ′bē-tä-mĕn′tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* At once; suddenly. [ous. *Obs.*
sub′i-ta′ne-a-ry, *a.* Subitaneous.
sub′i-ta′ne-ous (sŭb′ĭ-tā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subitaneus* See SUDDEN.] Sudden; hasty. — **sub′i-ta′ne-ous-ness**, *n.* — **sub′i-ta′ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*
subj. *Abbr.* Subject; subjective; subjectively; subjunctive.
sub-ja′cent, *n.* [L. That which is subjacent. *Obs.*
2. *Logic.* A converse proposition; the product of a conversion. *Rare.* [subject *Obs.*
sub-ject′, *v. t.* To be or become
sub-ject′a-ble (sŭb-jĕk′tă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sub-ject′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
sub-ject′a-ry, *n.* Subject. *Obs.*
sub′ject-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
subject′i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.* — **sub-ject′i-bil′i-ty**, *n.*
sub-jec′tion-al, *a.* Of or pert. to subjection.
sub′ject-ist, *n.* = SUBJECTIVIST.
sub-jec′tive Subjective. *Ref. Sp.*

3. *Philos.* **a** Pert. to the real or essential being of that which supports qualities, attributes, or relations; substantial; **real**; objective (in the modern sense. See OBJECTIVE, 2 b). **b** Of, pert. to, or derived from, the ego, mind, or consciousness, or mental operation as contrasted with external qualities and forces; in a restricted sense, of the nature of mind apart from external realities; purely psychical.

☞ The modern meanings of *subjective* (b above) and *objective* are mainly derived from the Kantian conception of the *subject of experience* as the necessary condition of reality. These meanings are the opposite of the older, medieval conceptions (see **a** above, and OBJECTIVE, 2 a).

In the philosophy of the mind, *subjective* denotes what is to be referred to the thinking subject, the ego; objective, what belongs to the object of thought, the nonego. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

At the outset, *subjective* and objective express plainly enough a relation between the act of perception and the object perceived. But soon some one understands by it the position of the single individual in relation to the entire mass of persons judging; and then the relation of the specifically human view of the world to the real nature of things; and, finally, the relation of thought to being in general. *R. Eucken (Phelps).*

Mind is sometimes used as coextensive with an individual experience in its entirety, as in empirical psychology, for instance; at other times it is restricted to the subject that has the experience. So, in like manner, *subjective* refers at one time exclusively to this subject, at others is made to cover both the subject and the totality of its objects as such. *James Ward.*

4. Hence, arising from, concerned with, or belonging to, the individual mind; specif.: **a** Fanciful; illusory; as, *subjective* appearances. **b** Excessively or moodily introspective; accustomed to lay great stress upon one's feelings, impulses, and opinions, or given to brooding over one's mental states; as, a *subjective* life. **c** *Lit. & Art.* Modified by, or making prominent, the individuality of a writer or an artist; as, a *subjective* painting or writer.

subjective colors *or* **colours.** = ACCIDENTAL COLORS. — **s. cost,** *Econ.*, the effort, or sacrifice consisting in the loss of satisfaction or the experiencing of discomfort, entailed in obtaining a thing. — **s. genitive.** See GENITIVE, *n.* — **s. idealism.** See IDEALISM, 1 b. — **s. sensation,** *Physiol.*, one of the sensations occurring when stimuli due to internal causes excite the nervous apparatus of the sense organs, as when a person imagines he sees figures which have no objective reality. — **s. validity,** *Philos.*, validity relative to the constitution of the person feeling, thinking, or seeing. — **s. whole.** See WHOLE.

— **sub-jec'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **sub-jec'tive-ness,** *n.*

sub-jec'tiv-ism (sŭb-jĕk'tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* **a** *Metaph.* The theory which limits knowledge to conscious states and elements; subjective idealism; also, a theory which attaches great or supreme importance to the subjective elements in experience, as Kantianism with its stress upon the a priori forms of experience, or Protagoreanism, teaching that all truth is relative to human nature. **b** *Ethics.* The doctrine that the supreme good, or the end of ethical conduct, is the realization of some type of subjective experience or feeling, as pleasure. — **sub-jec'tiv-ist,** *n.* — **sub-jec'ti-vis'tic** (-tĭ-vĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **sub-jec'ti-vis'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

sub'jec-tiv'i-ty (sŭb'jĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Subjective character, quality, state, or nature.

2. *Theol.* The belief, or tendency to believe, that the test of religious truth is in the spirit rather than in revelation.

3. = SUBJECTIVISM.

subject matter. The matter presented for consideration in statement or discussion; subject of thought or study.

As science makes progress in any *subject matter,* poetry recedes from it. *J. H. Newman.*

sub'ject–ob'ject, *n. Metaph.* An object of cognition as presented to the mind, as disting. from its reality; — used by Fichte to designate a conscious being, such as man.

sub'ject–ob'jec-tiv'i-ty, *n. Metaph.* Conscious being; a being that as a subject relates to itself as object. *Fichte.*

sub-join' (sŭb-join'), *v. t.;* -JOINED' (-joind'); -JOIN'ING. [Cf. OF. *subjoindre,* L. *subjungere.* See SUB-, JOIN; cf. SUBJUNCTIVE.] To add after something else, esp. something said or written; to annex; append; as, to *subjoin* a reason.

Syn. — Append, affix, annex. See ATTACH.

sub'ju-gate (sŭb'jōō-gāt; 243), *v. t.;* SUB'JU-GAT'ED (-gāt'-ĕd); SUB'JU-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *subjugatus,* p. p. of *subjugare* to subjugate; *sub* under + *jugum* a yoke. See YOKE.] **1.** To bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to conquer by force, and compel to submit to the government or absolute control of another; to subdue.

2. To make subservient; to subject.

Syn. — Subdue, subject, overcome. See CONQUER.

sub'ju-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *subjugation,* LL. *subjugatio.*] Act of subjugating, or state of being subjugated.

sub-junc'tion (sŭb-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [See SUBJUNCTIVE.] **1.** Act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined.

2. Something subjoined; as, a *subjunction* to a sentence.

sub-junc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *subjunctivus,* fr. *subjungere, subjunctum,* to subjoin: cf. F. *subjonctif.* See SUBJOIN.] **1.** Subjoined or added to something said or written. *Obs.*

2. *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, that mood of a verb which expresses the action or state not as a fact, but only as a conception of the mind still contingent and dependent. It commonly occurs in a clause subjoined, or added as subordinate, to some other verb, and in English is often introduced by *if, that, though, lest, unless, except, until,* etc., as in, "*If* there *were* no honey, they [bees] *would have* no object in visiting the flower." *Lubbock.* In some languages, as in Latin and Greek, the subjunctive is often independent of any other verb, being used in wishes, commands, exhortations, etc.

sub-junc'tive, *n. Gram.* The subjunctive mood; also, a verb or verbal form denoting it.

sub'king'dom (sŭb'kĭng'dŭm; *see* SUB-), *n. Biol.* A primary division of a kingdom, now usually called a *phylum.*

sub'la-mine (sŭb'lă-mĭn; -mēn), *n.* Also **-min.** *Pharm. & Med.* A soluble white powder, a compound of mercuric sulphate and ethylene diamine, used as a disinfectant and sterilizer and administered hypodermically in syphilis.

sub'lap-sa'ri-an (sŭb'lăp-sā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [*sub-* + *lapse:* cf. F. *sublapsarien, sublapsaire.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a class of moderate Calvinists who held the theory that the fall of man was foreseen, but not decreed, by God. Cf. SUPRALAPSARIAN, INFRALAPSARIAN.

sub'late (sŭb'lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT-ED (-lāt-ĕd); -LAT-ING (-lāt-ĭng). [From L. *sublatus,* used as p. p. of *tollere* to take away. See TOLERATE.] **1.** To take away; to remove. *E. Hall. Rare.*

2. *Logic.* **a** To negate or deny; — opposed to *posit.* **b** To cancel or eliminate. **c** To reduce to a subordinate element of a higher, more comprehensive idea, — a physical analogy of the process being the formation of water from oxygen and hydrogen, which may thus be said to be *sublated* in the water; — a translation of the German *aufheben* much used by J. H. Stirling.

Evil is not evaded, but *sublated* in the higher religious cheer of these persons. *Wm. James.*

sub-la'tion (sŭb-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sublatio.* See SUBLATE, *v.*] **1.** Act of taking or carrying away; removal. *Rare.*

2. *Hegelianism.* The reduction of an idea to a subordinate element of a higher unity by adding to it what it needs or implies to make it intelligible. For example, being and naught are elements in becoming. *W. T. Harris.*

sub'lease' (sŭb'lēs'; *see* SUB-), *n. Law.* A lease by a tenant or lessee to another person of part or all of the leased premises; an underlease.

sub-lease' (sŭb-lēs'), *v. t. & i.* To make a sublease of. — **sub-les'sor** (sŭb-lĕs'ôr; sŭb'lĕs-ôr'), *n.* — **sub'les-see'** (sŭb'lĕs-ē'), *n.*

sub-let' (sŭb-lĕt'), *v. t. & i.;* SUB-LET'; SUB-LET'TING. To underlet; to lease, as when a lessee leases to another person.

sub'le-va'tion (sŭb'lĕ-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sublevare* to lift up; *sub* under + *levare* to lift, raise: cf. L. *sublevatio* an alleviation.] **1.** Act of lifting up or raising; elevation.

2. An uprising; an insurrection. *Rare.*

sub'li-mate (sŭb'lĭ-māt), *v. t.;* SUB'LI-MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); SUB'LI-MAT'ING (-māt'ĭng). [L. *sublimatus,* p. p. of *sublimare* to raise, elevate (in LL. in sense 1), fr. *sublimis* high: cf. F. *sublimer.* See SUBLIME, *a.;* cf. SUBLIME, *v. t.*]

1. To cause to sublime; as, to *sublimate* sulphur.

2. To get or extract by or as if by subliming. *Obs. or R.*

3. To refine and exalt; to heighten; elevate.

The precepts of Christianity are . . . so apt to cleanse and *sublimate* the more gross and corrupt. *Dr. H. More.*

sub'li-mate, *a.* [LL. *sublimatus.*] **a** Sublimated. **b** Refined; elevated.

sub'li-mate (-māt), *n.* [LL. *sublimatum.*] *Chem.* A product obtained by sublimation.

sub'li-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *sublimatio:* cf. F. *sublimation.*] Act, process, or product of sublimating or subliming; also, state of being sublimed.

Religion is the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality. *South.*

sub-lime' (sŭb-līm'; 87), *a.;* SUB-LIM'ER (-līm'ẽr) or SUB-LIM'-EST (-līm'ĕst). [L. *sublimis; sub* under + (perhaps) *limen* lintel, sill, thus meaning, up to the lintel: cf. F. *sublime.* Cf. ELIMINATE.] **1.** Lifted up; high in place; lofty; as, a tower *sublime. Obs. or Archaic.*

2. Elevated or exalted in character; — said of persons.

3. Awakening or expressing an uplifting emotion; producing a sense of elevated beauty, nobility, grandeur, solemnity, awfulness, or the like; lofty; — said of an object in nature, of an action, discourse, work of art, spectacle, etc.; as, *sublime* mountain scenery.

Know how *sublime* a thing it is
To suffer and be strong. *Longfellow.*

4. Elevated by joy; elate. *Poetic.*

Their hearts were jocund and *sublime,*
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine. *Milton.*

5. Lofty of mien; haughty; proud. *Poetic. Obs. or R.*

"Countenance *sublime* and insolent." *Spenser.*

Syn. — Exalted, lofty, noble, majestic. See GRAND.

sublime geometry, *Geom.*, the theory of higher curves. — **S. Porte.** See PORTE.

sub-lime', *n.* That which is sublime, or the quality of sublimity; — usually with *the.* Some æstheticians have identified *the sublime* as a type of the beautiful, and some have distinguished it from beauty; but all are agreed that it is that which arouses sentiments of awe and reverence and a sense of vastness and power outreaching human comprehension. Although the element of magnitude enters into both, sublimity excels *grandeur* in its immeasurability and its suggestion of indefinite power. "Hegel described Hebrew poetry as *sublime,* and distinguishes it from the beautiful in the fact that it makes the images borrowed from nature offer a contrast to the actions of the Creator. What is great and mighty to our human observation is quite insignificant when viewed in the purposes of Jehovah. With a mere word He creates light, the sun, the moon; He looks on the hills and they smoke; the heavens declare His glory; the Creator finds only inadequate expression in nature. But in Greek art the form is equal to the content, and this is the beautiful." *W. T. Harris.*

Kant was a man whose intellectual might . . . stood in a contrast to the weakness of his bodily presence, which, after all, had something of the *sublime* about it. *Josiah Royce.*

sub-lime', *v. t.;* SUB-LIMED' (-līmd'); SUB-LIM'ING (-līm'ĭng). [Cf. L. *sublimare,* F. *sublimer* to subject to sublimation. See SUBLIME, *a.;* cf. SUBLIMATE, *v. t.*] **1.** To raise on high. *Archaic.*

2. *Chem.* To cause to sublime; hence, also, to purify.

3. To elevate; exalt; heighten; refine; purify.

An ordinary gift cannot *sublime* a person to a supernatural employment. *Jer. Taylor.*

sub-lime' (sŭb-līm'), *v. i.* **1.** *Chem.* To pass from the solid to the gaseous state, and again condense to solid form, without apparently liquefying. Substances which sublime are often purified in this way, but the method is limited ordinarily to the few cases in which the pressure at the triple point is greater than atmospheric, as with arsenic and benzoic acid. When the pressure is sufficiently lowered, other substances sublime also.

2. To be or become elevated or exalted.

sub-lim'i-nal (sŭb-lĭm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *limen* threshold.] *Psychol.* Below the threshold of consciousness; subconscious; — applied to incipient conscious states not yet sufficiently established to enforce recognition.

The condition of small intensive differences is difficult, and these may well be *subliminal.* *E. B. Titchener.*

sub-lim'i-ty (sŭb-lĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *sublimitas:* cf. F. *sublimité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being sublime; esp., the quality which awakens awe, reverence, or the like, or a sense of vastness, power, or the like.

2. That which is sublime; a sublime thing or person.

3. The highest or supremest degree; acme. *Rare.*

Syn. — Grandeur, magnificence.

sub-lin'gual (sŭb-lĭŋ'gwăl), *a.* [*sub-* + *lingual.*] *Anat.* **a** Under the tongue; as, the *sublingual* gland, a small salivary gland of each side of the mouth below the mucous membrane near the symphysis of the lower jaw. Cf. DUCTS OF RIVINUS. **b** Pert. to the sublingual gland; as, the *sublingual* artery, a branch of the lingual, or the **sublingual fossa** in the jawbone, which lodges the gland.

sub-lu'nar (sŭb-lū'nẽr) } *a.* [*sub-* + *lunar,* or
sub'lu-na-ry (sŭb'lū-nă-rĭ; 277) } *lunary:* cf. F. *sublunaire.*] Situated beneath the moon; hence, of or pertaining to this world; terrestrial; mundane; earthly.

All things *sublunary* are subject to change. *Dryden.*

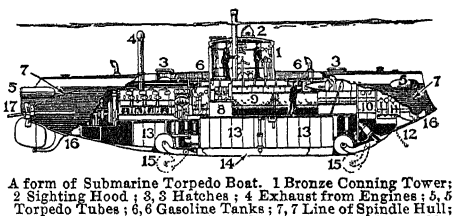
sub'main' (sŭb'mān'), *n.* A main, as in a drainage system, having a number of lesser mains feeding into or branching from it, but itself subsidiary to a larger main.

sub'ma-rine', *a.* Being, acting, growing, or used, under water in the sea; as, *submarine* boats; *submarine* plants; **submarine armor** *or* **armour,** a waterproof dress, having a helmet into which air is pumped through a tube from above the surface, to enable a diver to remain under water. — **s. gun,** *Nav.*, a cannon designed to fire a projectile under water. None has proved successful. — **s. mine.** See MINE, *n.*, 5 b. — **s. sentry.** = KITE, *n.*, 6 a. — **s. telegraph cable,** a telegraph cable laid under water to connect stations separated by water. — **s. telephone,** a system of signaling under water by submerged bells and special receivers, as from a buoy to a ship.



Submarine Armor.

sub'ma-rine', *n.* A Diver dressed in Submarine armor. submarine boat; esp., *Nav.*, a submarine torpedo boat; — called specif. *submergible submarine* when capable of operating at various depths and of traveling considerable distance under water, and *submersible submarine* when capable of being only partly submerged, i. e., so that the conning tower, etc., is still above water. The latter type and most of the former type are submerged as desired by regulating the amount of water admitted to the ballast tanks and sink on an even keel; some of the former type effect submersion while under way by means of horizontal rudders, in some cases also with admission of water to the ballast tanks.



A form of Submarine Torpedo Boat. 1 Bronze Conning Tower; 2 Sighting Hood; 3, 3 Hatches; 4 Exhaust from Engines; 5, 5 Torpedo Tubes; 6, 6 Gasoline Tanks; 7, 7 Line of Spindle Hull; 8 Galley Compartment; 9 Crew Space; 10 Air Lock; 11 Diving Compartment; 12 Diving Door; 13, 13 Storage Batteries; 14 Drop Keel; 15, 15 Wheels; 16, 16 Anchor Weights; 17 Horizontal Rudder.

sub'max-il'la (sŭb'măk-sĭl'ă), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The lower jaw or mandible; the inferior maxillary bone.

sub-max'il-la-ry (sŭb-măk'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a. Anat.* **a** Below the lower jaw, as the **submaxillary triangle.** See TRIANGLES OF THE NECK. **b** Pert. to the lower jaw. **c** Designating, or pert. to, the submaxillary gland, as the **submaxillary fossa,** a depression on the muscle of the lower jaw, lodging the gland, and the **s. arteries** and **veins,** branches of the facial artery and vein.

submaxillary ganglion, a small fusiform ganglion above the deep part of the submaxillary gland, connected with the lingual nerve, chorda tympani, and the sympathetic sys-

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sub-jec'tiv-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
sub'ject-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sub'ject-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sub'ject-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sub-jec'ture, *n.* Subjection. *Obs.*
subjee. Var. of SABZI.
sub-jic'i-ble (sŭb-jĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* 1. That may be subjected. *Obs.* 2. *Logic.* That may be made the subject of a predicate. *Rare.*
— **sub-jic'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
sub-join'der, *n.* [Prob. after *rejoinder.*] An additional remark.
sub'joint', *n.* A secondary joint.
‖ **sub Jo've fri'gi-do** (frĭj'ĭ-dō). [L.] Lit., under cold Jupiter; under the cold sky.

Horace (Odes, I. i. 25).

‖ **sub ju'di-ce** (jōō'dĭ-sē; 243). [L.] Before the judge, or court; not yet decided; under judicial consideration.
sub'ju-di'ci-a-ry (sŭb'jōō-dĭsh'ĭ-ă-rĭ; 243), *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub'ju-ga-ble (sŭb'jōō-gă-b'l; 243), *a.* That may be subjugated.
sub-ju'gal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-ju'gal, *a.* Subject. *Obs.*
sub'ju-gate, *a.* Subjugated.
sub'ju-ga'tor (sŭb'jū-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who subjugates.
sub-ju'gu-lar, *a.* N e a r l y far enough forward to be jugular, as the ventral fins of some fishes.
sub-junc'tiv. Subjunctive. *Ref. Sp.* [jugated. *Obs. Scot.*
subjungat, *p. a.* Subject; subjugated. *Obs. Scot.*
sub-la'nate, *a.,* **sub-lan'ce-o-late,** *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub'lap-sa'ri-an, *a.* Of or pert. to sublapsarianism.
sub'lap-sa'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines, tenets, or practices of sublapsarians.
sub-lap'sa-ry (sŭb-lăp'să-rĭ), *a.* Sublapsarian.
sub'la-ryn'ge-al, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
‖ **sub-la'ta cau'sa, tol'li-tur ef-fec'tus.** [L.] The cause being removed, the effect is removed.
sub'la-tive (sŭb'lă-tĭv), *a.* Able or tending to take away.
sub'lax-a'tion, *n.* A slight dislocation. *Obs.*
sub'lec'tur-er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub'leg'is-la'tion, *n.,* **sub'leg'is-la'ture,** *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub'len-tic'u-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub'les'sor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-le'thal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub'le-vam'i-nous, *a.* [Cf. SUBLEVATION.] Supporting. *Obs.*
sub'le-vate, *p. a.* [L. *sublevatus,* p. p.] Lifted up. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To lift up; raise; excite.
sub-lev'el, *a. & n.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub'li-bra'ri-an, *n.,* **sub-li'cense,** *v. t. & n.,* **sub-li'cen-see',** *n.,* **sub'lieu-ten'an-cy,** *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub'lieu-ten'ant, *n.* An inferior or second lieutenant; — not used in the U. S. army or navy.
sub'li-gate, *v. t.* [L. *subligatus,* p. p. of *subligare* to bind below.] To bind underneath. *Obs.*
sub'li-ga'tion (sŭb'lĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subligatio.*] The act of binding underneath. *Rare.*
sub-lim'a-ble (-lĭm'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sub-lim'a-ble-ness,** *n.*
sublimation vein. *Geol. & Mining.* A vein formed by condensation of mineral matter from the state of vapor.
sub'li-ma-to-ry (sŭb'lĭ-mă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to sublimate, or sublime; used for sublimation. — *n.* A vessel used for sublimation.
sub'li-ma'tum, *n.* [LL.] Sublimate. *Obs.*
sub-limed' (sŭb-līmd'), *p. p.* of SUBLIME. — **sublimed sulphur,** flowers of sulphur.
sub-lime'ly, *adv.* of SUBLIME.
sub-lime'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sub-lim'er (sŭb-līm'ẽr), *n.* One that sublimes.
sub-lim'i-fi-ca'tion (sŭb-lĭm'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sublimis* sublime + *-ficare* to make. See -FY.] Act of making, or state of being made, sublime. *Obs.*
sub-lim'ish (sŭb-līm'ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
sub-lim'i-ta'tion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-lim'ize (sŭb-līm'ĭz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
sublimy, *n.* Sublimate. *Obs.*
sub-lin'e-ar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-lin'e-a'tion (sŭb-lĭn'ē-ā'shŭn), *n.* Underlining.
sub-lin'gua (sŭb-lĭŋ'gwă), *n.; pl.* -GUÆ (-gwē). [NL.] A process or fold covered with modified or hardened mucous membrane, on the floor of the mouth in some animals, as lemurs.
sub-li'tion (sŭb-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *sublinere, sublitum,* to smear.] *Painting.* Act or process of laying the ground. *Obs.*
sub-lit'to-ral (-lĭt'ō-răl), *a.* Under the shore.
sub-lob'u-lar (sŭb-lŏb'ū-lẽr), *a. Anat.* At the bases of the lobules of the liver. [SUB-, 1 a.
sub-lo'ral, sub-lo're-al, *a.* See SUB'LOT, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-lum'bar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub'lu-na-ry, *n.* Any worldly thing. *Obs.*
sub-lu'nate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-lu'te-ous, *a.* [L. *subluteus.*] Yellowish. *Obs.*
sub-lux-a'tion (sŭb'lŭk-sā'shŭn), *n.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-mam'ma-ry, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub'man'or, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-mar'gin-al, *a. Zoöl. & Bot.* Near the margin; next to a marginal part or structure. — **sub-mar'gin-al-ly,** *adv.*
sub-mar'gin-ate, sub-mar'gined (sŭb-mär'jĭnd), *a. Zoöl. & Bot.* Having a border near the edge or margin.
sub'mar'shal, *n.,* **sub'mas'ter,** *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

tem. — **submaxillary gland**, a salivary gland inside of and near the lower edge of the lower jawbone on either side and discharging by Wharton's duct into the mouth under the tongue.

sub-max'il-la-ry (sŭb-măk'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *n.* A submaxillary bone, gland, etc.

sub-me'di-an (-mē'dĭ-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* Situated next to the median; specif.: **a** Designating the tooth on either side of the median tooth in the radula of a mollusk. **b** Designating a vein immediately behind the median vein in the wing of an insect. — *n.* A submedian tooth or vein.

sub-me'di-ant (-ănt), *n. Music.* The sixth tone of the scale, as A in the scale of C, midway between the subdominant and the upper tonic; — thus, FAc; the under mediant, or third below the keynote; the superdominant.

sub-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* **a** *Anat.* Situated under the chin. **b** *Zoöl.* Pert. to the submentum. — **submental artery**, a branch of the facial artery near the submaxillary gland, distributed to the muscles of the jaw. It is accompanied by the **submental vein**, a tributary of the facial vein.

sub-men'tum (-mĕn'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tă). [NL. See SUB-; MENTUM.] The basal part of the labium of insects.

sub-merge' (sŭb-mûrj'), *v. t.;* SUB-MERGED' (-mûrjd'); SUB-MERG'ING (-mûr'jĭng). [L. *submergere, submersum; sub* under + *mergere* to plunge: cf. F. *submerger*. See MERGE.] **1.** To put under water; to plunge.

2. To cover or overflow with water; to inundate

Syn. — See DIP.

sub-merge', *v. i.* To plunge into water or other fluid; to become submerged, buried, or covered, as by a fluid.

Some say swallows *submerge* in ponds *Gent. Mag.*

sub-merged' (-mûrjd'), *p. p.* of SUBMERGE; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Submersed. **b** Sunk in poverty and misery; — used esp. in the phrase, **the submerged tenth**, that portion of society sunk in poverty and misery; the lowest social class; — so called by William Booth, General of the Salvation Army, who, in his "In Darkest England" (1890), estimated that in Great Britain it constituted one tenth of the population.

sub-mer'gence (-mûr'jĕns), *n.* [From L. *submergens*, p. pr.] Act of submerging, or state of being submerged.

sub-mer'gi-ble (-mûr'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being submerged. — *n.* A submergible submarine. See SUBMARINE, *n.*

sub-merse' (sŭb-mûrs'), *v. t.* [L. *submersus*, p. p. of *submergere*. See SUBMERGE.] To submerge.

sub-mersed' (-mûrst'), *a.* [L. *submersus*, p. p.] *Bot.* Growing under water; submerged.

sub-mers'i-ble (-mûr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being submersed. — *n.* A submersible submarine. See SUBMARINE, *n.*

sub-mer'sion (-mûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *submersio:* cf. F. *submersion*.] Act of submerging, or state of being submerged.

sub-miss' (sŭb-mĭs'), *a.* [L. *submissus*, p. p. of *submittere* to let down, to lower. See SUBMIT.] **1.** Submissive; obsequious. *Archaic.* "*Submiss* Obedience." *Spenser.*

2. Low; subdued; as, *submiss* voices. *Obs.*

sub-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF., F. *soumission*, fr. L. *submissio* a letting down, lowering.] **1.** Act of submitting; esp., act of yielding to power or authority; surrender of person and power to the control of another.

Submission, dauphin! 'tis a mere French word;
We English warriors wot not what it means. *Shak.*

2. State of being submissive; humble or compliant behavior; obedience; compliance.

In all *submission* and humility,
York doth present himself unto your highness. *Shak.*

3. *Law.* An agreement by which parties engage, usually under the penalties of a bond (called a **submission bond**), to submit any matter of controversy between them to the decision of arbitrators, named or unnamed.

Submission of the Clergy. See *Act of Submission*, under ACT.

sub-mis'sive (-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* Inclined or ready to submit; expressing submission; yielding; obedient; humble; as, *submissive* demeanor; a *submissive* tone.

Now at his feet *submissive* in distress,
Creature so fair his reconcilement seeking. *Milton.*

Syn. — Obedient, compliant, yielding, obsequious, subservient, humble, modest, passive.

— **sub-mis'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-mis'sive-ness**, *n.*

sub-mit' (sŭb-mĭt'), *v. t.;* SUB-MIT'TED (-ĕd); SUB-MIT'TING. [L. *submittere; sub* under + *mittere* to send: cf. F. *soumettre*. See MISSILE.] **1.** To put or place under. *Obs.*

The bristled throat
Of the *submitted* sacrifice with ruthless steel he cut. *Chapman.*

2. To let down; to lower. *Obs.*

3. To yield, resign, or surrender to power, will, or authority; — often with the reflexive pronoun.

Ye ben *submitted* through your free assent. *Chaucer.*

4. To leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another or others; to refer; as, to *submit* a question to the court; — often with a dependent proposition as the object.

Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden, is *submitted* to the house *Swift.*

5. To offer or put forward as an opinion, or to affirm; as, we *submit* that the charge is not proved.

6. To subdue; moderate; soften; temper. *Obs.*

sub-mit' (sŭb-mĭt'), *v. i.* **1.** To yield one's person to the power of another; to surrender.

The revolted provinces presently *submitted*. *C. Middleton.*

2. To yield or defer to the opinion or authority of another; to be subject; to acquiesce.

To thy husband's will
Thine shall *submit*. *Milton.*

3. To be submissive; to yield resignedly.

Our religion requires from us . . . to *submit* to pain, disgrace, and even death. *Rogers.*

Syn. — See YIELD.

sub-mit'tal (-mĭt'ăl), *n.* Act of submitting.

sub-mon'tane (sŭb-mŏn'tān), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *mons, montis*, mountain.] Situated at the foot or near the base of a mountain or mountains. — **sub-mon'tane-ly**, *adv.*

sub'mu-co'sa (sŭb'mū-kō'să), *n.; L. pl.* -SÆ (-sē). [NL.; L. *sub* under + *mucosus* mucous.] *Anat.* The layer of areolar connective tissue directly under a mucous membrane.

sub-mu'cous (sŭb-mū'kŭs), *a. Anat.* Lying under a mucous membrane. — **submucous coat** *or* **tissue**, the submucosa.

sub-mul'ti-ple (-mŭl'tĭ-p'l), *n.* A number or quantity that divides another exactly; an aliquot part (of a number); thus, 8 is a *submultiple* of 72. — **sub-mul'ti-ple**, *a.*

sub-ni'trate (-nī'trāt), *n. Chem.* A basic nitrate.

sub-nor'mal (-nôr'măl), *a.* Below the normal; less than normal. — **sub'nor-mal'i-ty** (sŭb'nŏr-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sub-nor'mal, *n. Geom.* That part of the axis of abscissas which is intercepted between the ordinate and the normal at any point of the curve.

sub'oc-cip'i-tal (sŭb'ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a. Anat.* Below the occiput. — **suboccipital nerve**, the first cervical nerve. — **s. triangle**, a space bounded by the rectus capitis anticus major and the superior and inferior oblique muscles.

sub-o'ce-an'ic (sŭb-ō'shē-ăn'ĭk), *a. Geol.* Situated, taking place, or formed, beneath the ocean.

sub'oc'tave (sŭb'ŏk'tāv; *see* SUB-), *n.* **1.** An eighth part. *R.*

2. *Music.* The octave below a given note.

suboctave coupler. *Music.* An organ coupler for making the octave below a note sound simultaneously with it.

sub'of'fi-cer (-ŏf'ĭ-sĕr; *see* SUB-), *n.* [*sub-* + *officer:* cf. F. *sous-officier*] An under or subordinate officer.

sub'o-per'cle (sŭb'ō-pûr'k'l; *see* SUB-), *n. Zoöl.* A bony plate immediately below the opercle in a gill cover.

sub'o-per'cu-lar (-kū-lăr), *a. Zoöl.* Below the opercle; pert. to or designating the subopercle. — *n.* The subopercle.

sub-or'bit-al (sŭb-ôr'bĭ-tăl), *a.* Below the orbit (of the eye). — *n. Anat. & Zoöl.* Any of various suborbital structures, as one of the row of bones or cartilages encircling more or less of the orbit, except the upper part, in many fishes.

sub'or'der (-ôr'dĕr; *see* SUB-), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* A category of classification next below an order and above a family. It may be equivalent to *superfamily*, or designate a category between the superfamily and the order.

2. *Arch.* A smaller or subordinate order, as distinguished from the principal or main supporting order.

sub-or'di-nal (sŭb-ôr'dĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pert. to a suborder.

sub-or'di-na-ry (-nă-rĭ), *n. Her.* Any of several common heraldic bearings considered less important than an ordinary. The following, *orle, flanch, billet, label, inescutcheon bordure, gyron, tressure, fret, lozenge, fusil, mascle, rustre, canton*, and *quarter*, are usually considered subordinaries when not classed as ordinaries.

sub-or'di-nate (sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *ordinatus*, p. p. of *ordinare* to set in order, to arrange. See ORDAIN.] **1.** Placed in a lower order, class, or rank; holding a lower or inferior position; as, *subordinate* species.

2. Inferior in order, nature, importance, or the like.

It was *subordinate*, not enslaved, to the understanding. *South.*

3. Of, pertaining to, or involving, subordination or subordinates; subservient; obedient; submissive to authority; specif.: *Gram.* **a** Joining word groups or words to others of dependent rank; subordinative or subordinating. See CONJUNCTION, 5 **a**. **b** Subordinated or dependent, as a clause in certain constructions. See CLAUSE, *n.*, 2.

Syn. — SUBORDINATE, SUBSERVIENT, COLLATERAL. That is SUBORDINATE which belongs to a lower class, order, or rank; that is SUBSERVIENT which is instrumental or useful esp. in a subordinate capacity; that is COLLATERAL, as here compared, which is apart from the main point or issue; as, "Poetry has two ends . . .: the *subordinate* one is pleasure, and the final one is instruction" (*Dennis*); "a catastrophe to which every incident should be *subservient*" (*Crabbe*); "He has uniformly made his talents *subservient* to the best interests of humanity" (*Coleridge*); "the limiting of inquiry to the immediate, with total disregard of the *collateral* or circumstantial events" (*Poe*). See AUXILIARY.

sub-or'di-nate (sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *n.* One who stands in order or rank below another; — distinguished from a *principal*.

sub-or'di-nate (-nāt), *v. t.;* SUB-OR'DI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); SUB-OR'DI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). **1.** To place in a lower order or class; to make or consider as of less value or importance; as, to *subordinate* one creature to another.

2. To make subject or subservient; to subject or subdue; as, to *subordinate* the passions to reason.

— **sub-or'di-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-or'di-nate-ness**, *n.*

sub-or'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *subordination*.] **1.** Act of subordinating or subjecting.

2. Quality or state of being subordinate or inferior to another; inferiority of rank or dignity; subjection.

3. Place of inferior rank. *Obs.*

Persons who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the example of their superiors. *Swift.*

4. State of being subordinate, subservient, obedient, or submissive to authority; — opposed to *insubordination*.

sub-or'di-na'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Theol.* The theory or doctrine that the second and third persons of the Trinity are subordinate, as in order or essence, to the first person, including usually the opinion that the Holy Spirit is subordinate to the Son. — **sub-or'di-na'tion-ist**, *n. & a.*

sub-or'di-na-tive (-ôr'dĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to, or expressing, subordination; subordinating. See CONJUNCTION, 5 **a**.

sub-orn' (sŭb-ôrn'), *v. t.;* SUB-ORNED' (-ôrnd'); SUB-ORN'ING. [F. *suborner*, L. *subornare; sub* under, secretly + *ornare* to furnish, provide, equip, adorn. See ORNAMENT.] **1.** To furnish; provide; equip; adorn. *Obs.*

2. To procure privately or unlawfully, as a person by bribery to commit some crime; to incite secretly; to instigate.

Thou art *suborned* against his honor *Shak.*
Those who by despair *suborn* their death. *Dryden.*

3. *Law.* To procure (another) to commit perjury.

4. To father; to foist. *Obs. Chandler (Van Helmont).*

sub'or-na'tion (sŭb'ôr-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *subornation*.] Act of suborning; specif.: **a** *Law.* The crime of procuring a person to commit perjury. **b** Act of procuring secretly or unlawfully; esp., the sin or offense of procuring one to do a criminal or bad action, as by bribes or persuasion.

Foul *subornation* is predominant. *Shak.*

sub-orn'er (sŭb-ôr'nĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *suborneur*.] One who suborns; esp., one who procures another to swear falsely.

sub'pa-na'tion (sŭb'pă-nā'shŭn), *n.* [See SUB-; IMPANATION.] *Theol.* The material presence of Christ under the form of the consecrated bread and wine in the Eucharist, — a theory as to the real presence. Cf. IMPANATION.

sub-per'ma-nent (sŭb-pûr'mă-nĕnt), *a.* Permanent in a minor degree. — **subpermanent magnetism**, magnetism which is retained while the body is at rest, but which is lost by shaking, jarring, etc. — **sub-per'ma-nent-ly**, *adv.*

sub-pet'i-o-lar (-pĕt'ĭ-ō-lăr), *a. Bot.* Concealed within the base of the petiole, as the leaf buds of the plane tree.

sub-pœ'na, *or* **sub-pe'na** (sŭb-pē'nă), *n.* [NL.; L. *sub* under + *poena* punishment. See PAIN.] **a** A writ commanding the person designated in it to attend court under a penalty for failure, as for testifying as a witness (being then called specif. a ‖ **sub-pœ'na ad tes'ti-fi-can'dum** (ăd tĕs'-tĭ-fĭ-kăn'dŭm) [NL.]), or also requiring him to produce in court certain designated documents (being then specif. called ‖ **sub-pœ'na du'ces te'cum** (dū'sēz tē'kŭm) [NL.]). **b** *Equity Practice.* The process by which a defendant is commanded to appear and answer the plaintiff's bill.

sub-pœ'na, sub-pe'na, *v. t.;* -NAED (-năd); -NAING. *Law.* To serve or summon with a writ of subpœna.

sub-pœ'nal, sub-pe'nal (-năl), *a.* Required or done under penalty.

sub'press' (sŭb'prĕs'), *n. Mach.* A small press, mounted usually between the bed and ram of the larger, main press, and used for small and delicate work, as for jewelry.

sub'prin'ci-pal (-prĭn'sĭ-p'l; *see* SUB-), *n.* **a** An under principal. **b** *Music.* In an organ, an open diapason subbass. **c** *Carp.* A secondary rafter or the like.

sub'pri'or (sŭb'prī'ĕr; *see* SUB-), *n.* [LL.: cf. F. *sous-prieur*.] *Eccl.* The vicegerent or assistant of a prior.

sub'pur'chas-er (-pûr'chās-ĕr; *see* SUB-), *n.* A purchaser who buys from a purchaser; one who buys at second hand.

sub-ra'tion-al (sŭb-răsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Almost or nearly rational. **subrational function**, the functional relation connecting x and y when a rational function of x equals one of y.

sub-max'i-mal, *a.* Almost maximal. [the middle.]

sub-me'di-al, *a.* Lying under

sub'mem'ber, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-mem'bra-na'ceous, *a.*, **sub-mem'bra-nous**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'me-nin'ge-al, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-merse' (sŭb-mûrs'), *a. Bot.* Submersed.

sub'me-tal'lic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'me'ter, *n.* One of two or more meters for measuring different sections of a supply.

sub-mil'i-a-ry, *a.* Less than miliary; smaller than a millet seed. [mal.]

sub-min'i-mal, *a.* Almost minimal.

sub-min'is-ter, *v. t.* [L. *subministrare, subministratum*; cf. OF. *subministrer*. See MINISTER, *v. t.*] To supply; afford. *Obs.*

sub-min'is-ter, *v. i.* To be subservient; to be useful. *Obs.*

sub-min'is-trant, *a.* [L. *subministrans*, p. pr.] Subordinate; subservient. *Obs.*

sub-min'is-trate, *v. t.* [See SUBMINISTER.] Subminister. *Obs.*

— **sub-min'is-tra'tion**, *n. Obs.*

sub-miss', *v. t.* To submit. *Obs.*

sub-mis'sion-ist, *n.* One who makes submission. *Obs.*

sub-mis'sion-ist, *n.* One who advocates submission. [*Sp.*]

sub-mis'sive. Submissive. *Rare.*

sub-miss'ly, *adv.* of SUBMISS.

sub-miss'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sub-mit'ter, *n.* One who submits.

‖ **sub mo'do**. [L.] Under a limit or restriction; qualifiedly.

sub-mon'ish (sŭb-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [L. *submonere*.] To suggest; to prompt; reprove slightly. *Obs.*

sub'mo-ni'tion (sŭb'mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *submonitio*.] Suggestion; slight reproof. *Obs.*

sub'mon-tagne' (sŭb'mŏn-tān'), *a.* Submontane. *Rare.*

sub-mor'phous (sŭb-môr'fŭs), *a.* Having the characters of an amorphous and of a crystalline body; — said of certain calculi.

sub'mort'gage, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'moun'tain, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-mu'cro-nate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-mun'dane, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-mur'mur-ate, *v. t.* [L. *submurmurare*.] To say more softly than in murmuring. *Obs.*

sub-mus'cu-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'nar-cot'ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-na'sal (sŭb-nā'zăl), *a.* Situated under the nose. — **subnasal gnathism**. *Craniom.* See GNATHISM, FACIAL ANGLE. — **s. point**, *Craniom.*, the acanthion.

sub-nas'cent (sŭb-năs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *subnascens*, p. pr. of *subnasci* to grow under; *sub* + *nasci* to be born.] Growing beneath. *Rare.*

sub-nat'u-ral, *a.* Below nature; infranatural.

sub-nect', *v. t.* [L. *subnectere, subnexum; sub* + *nectere* to tie.] To add. *Obs.* [string. *Obs.*]

sub-nerv'ate, *v. t.* To hamstring. *Rare.*

sub'ness, *n.* See SUB-; -NESS.

sub-neu'ral (-nū'răl), *a.* Under the central nervous system. — **subneural gland**, *Zoöl.*, in ascidians, the neural gland.

sub-nex', *v. t.* Subnect. *Obs.*

sub-niv'e-al (sŭb-nĭv'ē-ăl), **sub-niv'e-an** (-ăn), *a.* [See SUB-; NIVEOUS.] Under the snow. *R.*

Sub-North'ern, *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a secondary race, fair, mesocephalic, tall, with angular face, turned-up nose, and straight hair; — so called by Deniker. It is found in northern Germany, Finland, and Norway.

sub'no-ta'tion (s ŭ b'n ō-t ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subnotatio* a signing underneath, fr. *subnotare* to subscribe.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* See DESCRIPT, *n.*, 1. [1 a.

sub-nu'bi-lar (sŭb-nū'bĭ-lăr), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *nubila* clouds.] Under the clouds.

sub-nude', *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-num'ber, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-nu'vo-lar (sŭb-nū'vō-lăr), *a.* [*sub-* + It. *nuvola* cloud: cf. L. *subnubius* somewhat cloudy.] Under the clouds.

sub'ob-scure', *a.*, **sub'ob-scure'ly**, *adv.*, **sub'ob-tuse'**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-o'cean, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-oc'tu-ple (sŭb-ŏk'tū-p'l), *a.* Containing one part of eight; having the ratio of one to eight.

sub-oc'u-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-oc'so-phag'e-al. Var. of SUBESOPHAGEAL.

sub'of'fice, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'o-paque', *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-op'er-ant, *a.* Operating in a secondary degree. *Obs.*

sub'o-per'cu-lum, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The subopercle. [site.

sub-op'po-site, *a.* Nearly opposite.

sub-op'tic, *a.*, **sub-o'ral**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'or-bic'u-lar, **sub'or-bic'u-late**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-or'bit-ar, *a.* Suborbital.

sub'or-dain', *v. t.* To ordain in an inferior degree.

sub-or'di-na-cy (sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nă-sĭ), *n.* [See SUBORDINATE.] Quality or state of being subordinate; subordination.

sub-or'di-na'do, *n.* [Sp., p. p.] A subordinate. *Obs.*

sub-or'di-nance, *n.* See SUB-; ORDINANCE.] Subordinacy. *Obs.*

sub-or'di-nan-cy, *n.* Subordinacy; subordinate offices. *Obs.*

Sub-os'ci-nes, *n. pl.* [NL.; *sub-* + *Oscines*.] = PSEUDOSCINES.

sub-o'val, *a.*, **sub-o'vate**, *a.*, **sub'o-vat'ed** (sŭb'ō-vāt'ĕd), *a.*, **sub-o'void**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-o'ver-se'er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-ox'ide, *n.* Also **sub-ox'id.** See SUB-, 2.

sub'pack'age, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-pal'li-al, *a.*, **sub'pan'el**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-pal'mate, *a.*, **sub-pap'u-lar**, *a.*, **sub-par'al-lel**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'par-ti'tioned (sŭb'pär-tĭsh'ŭnd), *a.*, **sub'par-ti'tion-ment**, *n.*, **sub'par'ty**, *n.*, **sub'pass'**, *n.*, **sub'pas'tor**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'pave'ment, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-pec'ti-nate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'pe-da'ne-ous, *a.* [*L. suppedaneum, subp-*, footstool.] Pertaining to a footstool. *Obs.*

sub'pe-dun'cu-lar, *a. Anat.* Situated beneath the peduncle.

sub'pe-dun'cu-late, *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Having a contracted base or very short peduncle.

sub'pel-lu'cid, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-pe'na, sub-pe'nal, etc. Vars. of SUBPŒNA, etc.

sub'pen-tag'o-nal, *a.*, **sub'pen-tan'gu-lar**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-per'i-car'di-al, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'pe'ri-od, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-per'i-os'te-al (sŭb-pĕr'ĭ-ŏs'-tē-ăl), *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-per'i-to-ne'al (-tō-nē'ăl), *a. Anat & Med.* Between the peritoneum and the body wall.

sub-per'pen-dic'u-lar, *n. Math.* A subnormal.

sub-pet'i-o-late (sŭ b-p ĕ t'ĭ-ō-lāt), *a.* Having a very short petiole; nearly sessile. [l a.

sub'pha-ryn'ge-al, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'phra'try, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-phren'ic, *a.* Below the diaphragm.

sub'phy'lum, *n. Zoöl* A primary division of a phylum. — **sub-phy'lar**, *a.*

sub-pi'al (sŭb-pī'ăl), *a. Anat.* Beneath the pia mater

sub-pi'lose, *a.*, **sub-plan'ti-grade**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'plant', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-pleu'ral (sŭb-plū'răl), *a. Anat. & Med.* Between the pleura and the body wall.

sub'plinth', *n. Arch.* A plinth under, and projecting slightly beyond, the principal plinth

sub'pod'o-phyl'lous (sŭb-pŏd'ŏ-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* Under the laminar tissue of a horse's foot. [alty.

‖ **sub pœ'na.** [L.] Under penalty

sub-po'lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

‖ **sub po'lo.** [L.] Under the pole; — said of a star when it transits the meridian beneath the visible pole of the heavens.

sub'po-lyg'o-nal, *a.*, **sub-por'phy-rit'ic**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'port', *n.*, **sub'post'mas'ter**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-po'ten-cy, *n. Biol.* Diminished potency in transmitting hereditary characters.

subpouelle. ✝ SUPPOWELL.

sub'pre'fect, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c. — **sub'pre'fec-ture**, *n.*

sub'pre-hen'sile, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

subpress. ✝ SUPPRESS.

sub-pri'ma-ry, *a.*, **sub'pri'or-ess**, *n.*, **sub'prob'lem**, *n.*, **sub'prov'ince**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-pu'bes'cent, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-pu'bic, *a.*, **sub-pul'mo-nary**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'pu-ni'ceous (sŭb'pū-nĭsh'-ŭs), *a.* Reddish. *Obs.*

sub'pur-pu're-ous, *a.* Somewhat purple. *Obs.* [1 a.

sub-Pyr'e-ne'an, *a.* See SUB-, **sub'py-ram'i-dal**, *a.*, **sub-pyr'i-form**, *a.*, **sub'quad-ran'gu-lar** *a.*, **sub-quad'rate**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b

sub-quad'ru-ple (sŭb-kwŏd'rōō-p'l), *a.* Containing one part of four; in the ratio of 1 to 4.

sub-quin'que-fid, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b

sub-quin'tu-ple (sŭb-kwĭn'tū-p'l), *a.* In the ratio of 1 to 5.

sub'race', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-ra'di-us, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In certain coelenterates, a radius of the fourth order, halfway between an adradius and the adjacent perradius or interradius. See RADIUS, 4 a. — **sub-ra'di-al**, *a.*

sub-rad'u-lar, *a.*, **sub-ra'me-al**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a. [See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-ra'mose, *a.*, **sub-ra'mous**, *a.*

sub'rang', *n.* A subdivision of a rang. See PETROGRAPHY.

sub'read'er (-rēd'ĕr), *n.* Formerly, an under reader in the Inns of Court, who read the texts discoursed on by the reader. [1 b.

sub'rec-tan'gu-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'rec'tor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c. *Eng.*

sub're'gion (sŭb'rē'jŭn ; *see* SUB-), *n. Zoögeog.* One of the primary divisions of a region. — **sub-re'gion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

sub-rep'tion (sŭb-rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subreptio*, fr. *subripere, subreptum*, to snatch or take away secretly : cf. F. *subreption*. See SURREPTITIOUS.] **1.** Act of obtaining secretly, underhandedly, or unlawfully, as by unfair representation through suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts.

2. *Scots Law.* The obtaining of a gift or other property by concealing the truth. Cf. OBREPTION, 2.

sub'ro-gate (sŭb'rō-gāt), *v. t.* ; SUB'RO-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd) ; SUB'RO-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *subrogatus*, p. p. of *subrogare*. See SURROGATE.] To put in the place of another ; to substitute. *Barrow.*

sub'ro-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *subrogation*, LL. *subrogatio.*] Act of subrogating. Specif.: *Law.* The substitution of one for another as a creditor, the new creditor succeeding to the former's rights in law and equity ; the legal operation by which a third person who pays a creditor succeeds to his rights against the debtor as if he were his assignee ; also, the legal relation so created. Cf. SUBSTITUTION, 3.

sub'sale' (sŭb'sāl'), *n. Law.* A resale by a vendee of the purchased goods, as before payment in full and delivery.

sub-scap'u-lar (sŭb-skăp'ū-lăr), *a. Anat.* Beneath the scapula ; on, or pert. to, the under (in man the anterior) surface of the scapula. — **subscapular artery**, *Anat.*, the largest branch of the axillary artery, arising opposite the lower border of the subscapularis muscle, and passing back to the inferior angle of the scapula to anastomose with arteries of that region. Its one chief branch is the dorsalis scapulæ. — **s. fascia**, *Anat.*, a thin sheet of fascia fixed to the entire circumference of the subscapular fossa. — **s. fossa.** See SCAPULA, 1. — **s. muscle**, *Anat.*, the subscapularis.

sub-scap'u-la'ris (-skăp'ū-lā'rĭs ; 115), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A large triangular muscle which fills up the subscapular fossa. It arises from the surface of the scapula and is inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus.

sub-scribe' (sŭb-skrīb'), *v. t.*; -SCRIBED' (-skrībd') ; -SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *subscribere, subscriptum ; sub* under + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1.** To write underneath, as one's name ; to sign (one's name) to a document.

[They] *subscribed* their names under them. *Sir T. More.*

2. To sign with one's own hand ; to give consent to, as something written, or to bind one's self to the terms of, by writing one's name beneath ; as, to *subscribe* a bond.

All the bishops *subscribed* the sentence. *Milman.*

3. To attest by writing one's name beneath; as, officers *subscribe* their official acts; clerks *subscribe* copies of records.

4. To promise to give or contribute, by writing one's name with the amount ; as, each man *subscribed* ten dollars.

5. To sign away ; resign ; yield ; surrender. *Obs. Shak.*

6. To declare with or as if with signature ; publish. *Obs.*

I will *subscribe* him a coward. *Shak.*

sub-scribe', *v. i.* **1.** To sign one's name to a letter or other document. *Shak.*

2. To give consent to something written, by signing ; as, I *subscribe* to that statement ; hence, to assent ; to agree.

3. To become surety ; — with *for*. *Obs. & R. Shak.*

4. To yield ; to submit. *Obs.*

I will *subscribe*, and say I wronged the duke. *Shak*

5. To set one's name to a paper in token of promise to give something, as a certain sum of money ; also, loosely, to give something in pursuance of a promise so made.

6. To enter one's name for a newspaper, a book, etc. ; to agree to take and pay for something, as stock, by subscribing one's name to a formal agreement or the like.

sub-scrib'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who subscribes.

2. Specif.: *N. Y. Stock Exchange.* Formerly, a speculator who, being a nonmember, was allowed on the floor of the exchange outside of a certain rail.

sub'script (sŭb'skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *subscriptus*, p. p. See SUBSCRIBE.] Written below or underneath ; as, iota *subscript* ; — said specif., *Math.*, of a suffix or subindex.

sub'script, *n.* Anything written below. *Bentley.*

sub-scrip'tion (sŭb-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subscriptio* : cf. F. *souscription.*] **1.** Act of subscribing.

2. Specif. : **a** *Eccl.* The acceptance of articles, or other tests tending to promote uniformity ; esp., *Ch. of Eng.*, formal assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer. **b** Submission ; obedience. *Obs. Shak.* **c** *Rom. & Civil Law.* See RESCRIPT, 1.

3. That which is subscribed. Specif. : **a** A paper to which a signature is attached. **b** The signature attached to a paper. **c** Consent or attestation by underwriting the name. **d** Sum or amount of sums subscribed ; as, his *subscription* to a fund. **e** *Pharm.* That part of a prescription which contains the direction to the apothecary.

sub-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subscription, or signature. — **sub-scrip'tive-ly**, *adv.*

sub'sec'tion (sŭb'sĕk'shŭn), *n.* A subdivision of a section.

sub'se-quent (sŭb'sē-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *subsequens, -entis*, p. pr. of *subsequi* to follow, succeed : cf. F. *subséquent*. See SUE to follow.] **1.** Following in time ; coming or being later than something else ; as, *subsequent* events or years ; a period *subsequent* to the war.

2. Following in order of place ; succeeding ; as, a *subsequent* clause in a treaty.

3. Coming as a consequence ; consequent.

subsequent condition. *Law.* See CONDITION, 2. — **s. drainage, stream,** *or* **valley,** *Phys. Geog.*, drainage, a stream, or a valley subsequent in origin to the system of which it is a part. — **s. grace.** *Theol.* See COÖPERATIVE, *Citation.*

sub-serve' (sŭb-sûrv'), *v. t.* ; -SERVED' (-sûrvd') ; -SERV'ING (-sûr'vĭng). [L. *subservire ; sub* under + *servire* to serve. See SERVE.] **1.** To serve in a subordinate capacity or manner ; to be subservient or instrumental to ; to promote ; as, this feeling *subserves* our plans.

2. To avail (one's self). *Rare.*

sub-serve', *v. i.* To be subservient or subordinate ; to serve in an inferior capacity. *Now Rare. Milton.*

sub-ser'vi-ence (-sûr'vĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of be-
sub-ser'vi-en-cy (-vĭ-ĕn-sĭ) } ing subservient ; hence, willingness to serve another's purposes ; in a derogatory sense, servility ; truckling.

There is a regular subordination and *subserviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends. *Cheyne.*

sub-ser'vi-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *subserviens, -entis*, p. pr. See SUBSERVE.] Fitted or disposed to subserve ; useful in an inferior capacity ; serving to promote some end ; subordinate ; hence, also, servile ; truckling.

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another. *Ray.*

Syn. — See SUBORDINATE.

— sub-ser'vi-ent-ly, *adv.* — **sub-ser'vi-ent-ness**, *n.*

sub-ses'qui- (sŭb-sĕs'kwĭ-). [*sub-* + *sesqui-*.] *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively) denoting combination in the proportion of two of the acid constituent to three of the basic; as, a *subsesqui* acetate ; *subsesqui* phosphate of lime (calcium phosphate, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$). *Obsoles.*

sub'set' (sŭb'sĕt' ; *see* SUB-), *n. Math.* A set that is itself a constituent part of a larger set.

sub'shrub' (sŭb'shrŭb'), *n.* A plant somewhat shrubby or woody at the base. — **sub-shrub'by** (sŭb-shrŭb'ĭ), *a.*

sub-side' (sŭb-sīd'), *v. i.* ; SUB-SID'ED (-sīd'ĕd) ; SUB-SID'ING (-sīd'ĭng). [L. *subsidere ; sub* under, below + *sidere* to sit down, to settle ; akin to *sedere* to sit, E. *sit.* See SIT.] **1.** To sink or fall to the bottom ; to settle, as lees.

2. To tend downward ; to become lower ; to descend ; to sink. "Heaven's *subsiding* hill." *Dryden.*

3. To fall into a state of quiet; to cease to rage ; to settle down ; to become tranquil ; to abate ; as, the sea *subsides ;* the tumult will *subside ;* the fever has *subsided.*

Syn. — See ABATE.

sub-sid'ence (-sīd'ĕns *or, esp. in British usage*, sŭb'sĭ-dĕns; 277), *n.* [L. *subsidens, -entis*, p. pr. of *subsidere.* See SUBSIDE.] Act or process of subsiding.

sub-sid'er (sŭb-sīd'ẽr), *n.* One that subsides, or permits of or promotes subsidence; specif., a settling tank or separator.

sub-sid'i-a-ry (-sĭd'ĭ-ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *subsidiarius :* cf. F. *subsidiaire.* See SUBSIDY.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a reserve ; reserve; as, *subsidiary* forces. *Obs. or R.*

2 Furnishing aid ; auxiliary ; tributary ; esp., aiding in an inferior position or capacity ; as, a *subsidiary* stream.

Chief ruler and principal head everywhere, not suffragant and *subsidiary.* *Florio.*

3. *Math.* Auxiliary ; said of certain symbols or quantities, finite in number, not necessarily dependent upon the independent variables nor otherwise essential to a problem, but introduced to aid in its solution.

4. Of, pert. to, or constituting, a subsidy ; being a part of, or of the nature of, a subsidy ; as, *subsidiary* payments to allies.

Syn. — See AUXILIARY.

subsidiary coin, coin of the smaller denominations, of limited legal tender ; in the United States, any silver coin other than the dollar. — **s. company**, a company of the shares of stock in which another company has at least a majority, giving it control. — **s. troops**, *Mil.*, hired troops composed of subjects of another power. *Obs. or R.*

sub-sid'i-a-ry, *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One that contributes aid or additional supplies ; an assistant ; an auxiliary.

2. *Music.* A subordinate theme or motive, esp. one occurring as subject of an episode in an extended work.

sub'si-dize (sŭb'sĭ-dīz), *v. t.*; -DIZED (-dīzd) ; -DIZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). [From SUBSIDY.] To furnish with a subsidy ; as : **a** To purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy. **b** To aid or promote, as a private enterprise, with public money ; as, to *subsidize* a steamship line.

sub'si-dy (sŭb'sĭ-dĭ), *n. ; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *subsidium* the troops stationed in reserve in the third line of battle, reserve, support, help, fr. *subsidere* to sit down, lie in wait : cf. F. *subside.* See SUBSIDE.] **1.** Formerly, in England, a sum of money granted by Parliament to the crown and raised by extraordinary or special taxation, in distinction from the proceeds of the customs or other taxes levied by royal prerogative. Subsidies came to be granted annually or for fixed periods, consisting either of the grant of a tax in excess of the ordinary customs or of a tax upon persons in respect of their estates at the rate of 4 shillings in the pound upon the yearly value of their land and of 2 shillings 8 pence in the pound upon the value of their goods, besides other minor sums, as that granted by the clergy. Subsidies were replaced during the Commonwealth with revenue raised by a land tax, and no subsidies were subsequently granted, except those to Charles II. before 1670.

2. **a** A sum of money granted by one state to another, as to a friendly power to aid in the prosecution of a war. **b** A grant of funds or property from a government, as of the state or a municipal corporation, to a private person or company to assist in the establishment or support of an enterprise deemed advantageous to the public ; a subvention. In practice subsidies are chiefly granted in aid of transportation enterprises, as to ship, canal, or railroad companies, bounties on sugar being next in importance. A subsidy may be a simple gift or may consist in the payment of an amount in excess of the usual charges for any service, as in carrying the mails, or of funds to aid in establishing or maintaining a service or equipment larger or more powerful than the state of trade would warrant, as the building and keeping in service of vessels designed for use as cruisers and auxiliaries in war. *Subsidy* is often inexactly used to designate an entire payment for services, as for carrying mail, which properly speaking includes compensation for actual services and a subsidy proper, consisting in the sum paid in excess of the compensation.

3. Any gift of money or property made by one person to another by way of financial aid.

Syn. — SUBSIDY, SUBVENTION, BOUNTY have various technical senses, for which see defs. In ordinary usage, SUBSIDY is the general term, and often carries a derogatory implication ; SUBVENTION applies esp. to grants for artistic, literary, or scientific, rather than commercial, purposes ; BOUNTY emphasizes the idea of a premium.

sub'sill' (sŭb'sĭl'), *n. Arch. & Engin.* A secondary sill, as one under a shop front or one resting on a mudsill.

sub-sist' (sŭb-sĭst'), *v. i.* ; SUB-SIST'ED ; SUB-SIST'ING. [L. *subsistere* to stand still, stay, remain alive ; *sub* under + *sistere* to stand, to cause to stand, from *stare* to stand : cf. F. *subsister.* See STAND.] **1.** To continue ; remain ; abide ; to retain the present state.

Firm we *subsist*, yet possible to swerve. *Milton.*

2 To have existence ; to be ; to exist or continue to exist.

All *subsists* by elemental strife. *Pope.*

3. To be maintained with food and clothing ; to live.

To *subsist* on other men's charity. *Atterbury.*

4. To hold or have being through the existence of something else ; esp., to appear as an essential corollary of the existence of something else.

Relations may . . . *subsist*, but they cannot exist in the absence of the things to which they pertain. *James Ward.*

Syn. — See BE.

sub-sist', *v. t.* **1.** To keep up or in existence. *Obs.*

2. To support with provisions ; to feed ; maintain ; support.

He laid waste the adjacent country in order to render it more difficult for the enemy to *subsist* their army. *Robertson.*

sub-sist'ence (-sĭs'tĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *subsistance*, L. *subsistentia.*] **1.** Act or condition of subsisting ; specif. : **a** Being ; existence. **b** Remaining in existence ; continuance. *Obs.* **c** Act of furnishing support to animal life.

2. That which furnishes support to animal life ; means of support ; provisions, or that which procures provisions ; livelihood ; as, a meager *subsistence.*

3. *Theol.* = HYPOSTASIS, 2. *Hooker.*

4. That which subsists or exists.

5. *Metaph.* In Scholastic philosophy, the mode by which substance becomes individualized ; that in a reality by reason of which it is what it is ; as applied to human personality, a singular rational substance wholly self-contained and endowed with inalienable rights.

6. Inherency ; as, the *subsistence* of qualities in bodies.

Syn. — See LIVING.

Subsistence Department. *Mil.* A staff department of the United States army charged, under the supervision of the Chief of Staff, with the purchasing and issuing to the army of such supplies as make up the ration. It also supplies, for authorized sales, certain articles of food and other minor stores. It is commanded by an officer of the rank of brigadier general, called commissary general, and the department is popularly called the *Commissary Department.*

subsistence stores. *Mil.* Stores purchased and issued by the Subsistence Department, consisting principally of the articles of the soldier's ration, but including forage and bedding for animals to be used as food, and the minor stores disposed of at authorized sales.

sub-sist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *subsistens*, p. pr. See SUBSIST.] **1.** Having being ; subsisting ; as, a *subsistent* spirit.

2. Inherent ; as, qualities *subsistent* in matter.

subsistent form, *Schol.*, a form capable of existing apart from matter.

sub'si'zar (sŭb'sī'zẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* Formerly, at Cambridge University, England, an under sizar ; a student of lower rank than a sizar. *Obs.*

sub'soil' (sŭb'soil'), *n.* The bed or stratum of weathered material which underlies the soil proper, or surface soil.

sub'soil', *v. t.* To turn, break, or stir up, the subsoil of.

sub'soil'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that subsoils the land ; specif., a subsoil plow.

subsoil plow *or* **plough.** A plow with no moldboard, used in plowed furrows to loosen the soil a few inches deeper without turning it up. See PLOW, *Illust.*

sub'spe'cies (-spē'shēz ; -shĭ-ēz ; *see* SUB-), *n. Biol.* A subdivision of a species ; a variety or race; a category (usually the lowest category recognized in classification) ranking next below a species. It commonly designates a group of more or less unstable distinguishing characters, connected with some similar group by individuals with intermediate characters. In vertebrate zoölogy especially, large numbers of such subspecies, characteristic of some particular

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sub're-la'tion (sŭb'rē-lā'shŭn), *n.*, **sub're-li'gion** (-lĭj'ŭn ; *see* SUB-), *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-ren'i-form, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'rent', *n.* Rent from a subtenant. *Chiefly Scots Law.*

sub-rent', *v. t.* & *i.* To underlet.

sub'rep-ti'cious, sub'rep-ti'tious (sŭb'rĕp-tish'ŭs), *a.* [L. *subreptitius.*] Surreptitious. *Obs.* — **sub'rep-ti'cious-ly, sub'rep-ti'tious-ly**, *adv. Obs.*

sub-rep'tive (sŭb-rĕp'tĭv), *a.* [L. *subreptivus.*] Surreptitious. *Obs.*

sub'res'in (sŭb'rĕz'ĭn; *see* SUB-), *n. Chem.* That part of a resin which dissolves in hot alcohol and is deposited in cooling.

sub-ret'i-nal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-rhom'bic, sub-rhom'boid, sub'rhom-boi'dal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-ric'tal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-ride', *v. i.* [L. *subridere.*] To smile. *Obs.* [SUB-, 1 b.

sub-rig'id (sŭb-rĭj'ĭd), *a.* See **sub-rig'u-ous** (-rĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subriguus; sub* + *riguus* watered.] Watered or wet beneath. *Obs.*

sub-ri'sion (-rĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [See SUBRIDE.] Act of smiling. *Obs.*

sub-ri'sive (-rĭ'sĭv), *a.* Smiling.

sub'root', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

‖ **sub ro'sa.** [L.] Under the rose (see under ROSE, *n.*) ; covertly ; privately ; confidentially.

sub-ros'tral, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'ro-tund', **sub'ro-tun'dous**, *a.* [L. *subrotundus.*] Roundish. *Obs.*

sub-ru'bous, *or* **sub-ru'brous**, *a.* [Cf. L. *subruber, subrubeus.*] Reddish. *Obs.* [dish. *Obs.*

subrufe, *a.* [L. *subrufus.*] Reddish.

sub'rule', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-sa'cral, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-sa'li-ent, *a.* Bounding; hopping. *Obs.*

sub-sa'line (sŭb-sā'lĭn ; *cf.* SALINE, 277), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'salt', *n. Chem.* A basic salt.

sub-sam'ple, *n. & v. t.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-san'nate, *v. t.* [L. *subsannare.*] To mock ; deride. *Obs.*

— **sub'san-na'tion** (sŭb'săn-nā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

sub-sat'u-rat'ed (sŭb-săt'ū-rāt'ĕd), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b. — **sub-sat'u-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

sub-scap'u-lar, *n.* The subscapular artery, muscle, etc.

sub-scap'u-la-ry (-skăp'ū-lĕ-rĭ), *a. Anat.* Subscapular. *Rare.*

sub'sched'ule, *n.*, **sub'sci'ence**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-scle'ral (sŭb-sklē'răl), *a.* Subsclerotic.

sub'scle-rot'ic (sŭb'sklē-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* Between the sclerotic and choroid coats of the eyeball.

sub-scrib'a-ble (sŭb-skrī'bă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

sub'scrip'ture, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-scrive', *v. t.* [F. *souscrire*—in inflection of *souscrire.*] To subscribe. *Scot.*

sub'se-cive (sŭb'sē-sĭv), *a.* Better form **sub'si-cive.** [L. *subsecivus, subsicivus.*] Remaining over ; extra ; spare ; hence, leisure ; as, *subsecive* hours. *Rare.*

sub'sect', *n.*, **sub'sec'tion**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'se-cute (sŭb'sē-kūt), *v. t.* [L. *subsecutus*, p. p. of *subsequi.* See SUBSEQUENT.] To follow closely ; to pursue. *Obs.*

sub-sec'u-tive (sŭb-sĕk'ū-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *subsécutif.*] Following in a train or succession. *Rare.*

sub'seg'ment, *n.* A subordinate segment ; *Zoöl.*, a subjoint.

sub-sel'li-um (sŭb-sĕl'ĭ-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* -LIA (-ă). [L.] A low bench ; hence, a bench or seat ; sometimes, *Eccl. Arch.*, a miserere.

sub-sem'i-fu'sa (sŭb-sĕm'ĭ-fū'să), *n.* [*sub-* + LL. *semifusa* a sixteenth note, fr. *semi-* + *fusa* one eighth.] *Medieval Music.* A thirty-second note.

sub-sem'i-tone, *n. Medieval Music.* The leading note of any key ; subtonic.

sub'sen-sa'tion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-sen'si-ble (-sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Deeper than the reach of the senses.

sub'sept', *n* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-sep'tu-ple (sŭb-sĕp'tū-p'l), *a.* Having the ratio of 1 to 7.

sub'se-quence (sŭb'sē-kwĕns), **sub'se-quen-cy** (-kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* Act or state of being subsequent.

sub'se-quent-ly, *adv.* of SUBSEQUENT.

sub-se'ries, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-se'rous, *a. Anat.* Under a serous membrane. [1 b.

sub-ser'rate, *a. Bot.* See SUB-,

sub-ses'qui-phos'phate, *n.* See SUBSESQUI-.

sub-sess'ile (sŭb-sĕs'ĭl), *a.* Almost sessile. [sublet ; subrent.

sub-set', *v. t.* & *n. Scots Law.* To

sub-sex'tu-ple (-sĕks'tū-p'l), *a.* Having the ratio of 1 to 6.

sub'si-cive. Better form of SUBSECIVE. [Subsidence. *Obs.*

sub-sid'en-cy (sŭb-sīd'ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

sub-sid'i-a'ri-e (sŭb-sĭd'ĭ-ā'rĭ-ē), *adv. Scots Law.* Subsidiarily ; secondarily.

sub-sid'i-a-ri-ly (-sĭd'ĭ-ă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SUBSIDIARY. See -LY.

sub-sid'ing res'er-voir (-sīd'ĭng). = SETTLING RESERVOIR.

sub-sid'u-ous, *a.* [Translates OF. *subcide.* Cf. SUBSIDY.] Aiding ; helping. *Obs.*

‖ **sub si-gil'lo** (sŭ-jĭl'ō) [LL.] Under the seal (of confession) ; in strictest confidence.

sub-sign', *v. t.* [L. *subsignare ; sub* under + *signare* to mark : cf. F. *soussigner.* See SIGN.] To subscribe ; also, to assign by one's signature. *Obs.* — **sub'sig-na'tion**, *n. Obs.* [or in silence.

‖ **sub si-len'ti-o.** [L.] Under

sub-sil'i-cate, *n.* See SILICATE.

sub-sim'i-la'tion (sŭb-sĭm'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n. Phon.* Partial assimilation, as in the Germanic vowel mutation (umlaut), e. g. *fuss, füsse* *H. Sweet.*

sub-sim'i-ous, *a.*, **sub-sim'ple**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-sist'en-cy (-sĭs'tĕn-sĭ), *n.*

sub'sis-ten'tial (sŭb'sĭs-tĕn'-shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to subsistence ; *Theol.*, of or pert. to the essential nature ; hypostatic.

sub-sist'er, *n.* One who subsists ; esp., one who lives on charity, as a pauper. *Obs. or R.*

sub-so'lar, *a.* [Cf. SOLAR.] Being under the sun ; having the sun in the zenith ; terrestrial ; mundane ; specif., situated between the tropics. — **subsolar point.** See CIRCLE OF POSITION.

sub'so-la-ry, *a.* Subsolar. *Obs.*

sub'sol'id, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A partly bounded solid or space.

2. Something only partly solid.

sub'sor-ti'tion, *n.* Sortition for the places of those rejected. *Obs.*

sub-spat'u-late, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

‖ **sub spe'ci-e.** [L.] Under the appearance or pretext (of).

‖ **sub spe'ci-e æ-ter'ni-ta'tis.** [L.] Under the aspect of eternity ; in its essential or universal form or nature. *Spinoza.*

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geographical area, are now recognized and named. See SPECIES, 5; VARIETY; 7th RACE, 4 b; NOMENCLATURE, 3.

sub'spe-cif'ic (sŭb'spē-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the character of, a subspecies; also, almost specific.—**sub'spe-cif'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

sub'stage' (sŭb'stāj'), *n.* **1.** *Micros.* An attachment to the microscope, by means of which mirrors, diaphragms, condensers, Nicol prisms, or other accessories are held in place beneath the stage of the instrument.

2. *Geol.* A subdivision of a stage. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

sub'stance (sŭb'stăns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *substantia*, fr. *substare* to be under or present, to stand firm; *sub* under + *stare* to stand. See STAND.] **1.** That which underlies all outward manifestations; substratum; the permanent subject or cause of phenomena, whether material or spiritual; that in which properties inhere; that which is real, in distinction from that which is apparent; the abiding part of any existence, in distinction from any accident; that which constitutes anything what it is; nature; real or existing essence. In metaphysics *substance* may denote: The *subject;* that which is, or of which something may be predicated. Substance in this sense is conceived as a real or ontological subject rather than a merely logical one. The *essence;* that which makes a thing what it is, or gives it its essential nature. Substance in this sense is always the essence of an existent thing; it is essence plus existence; a real or determinate subject. The *substrate;* that which supports attributes or modes, or exists as the material of individuation; matter. Substance in this sense is totally indeterminate; all that can be said of it is that it is the basis of determinations of realities. An *individual reality* or being considered as an existent entity; a subsistent being; hypostasis.

> Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
> And he the *substance*, not the appearance, chose. *Dryden.*

St. Thomas, following Aristotle, distinguished the first *substance*, which is the individual, or hypostasis, and the second *substance*, which is the universal substantial nature abstracted from the individual. First *substance* really exists as such. Second *substance* does not exist as such, except in the mind. *Wm. Turner.*

> Aristotle meant by it [*substance*] any distinct thing; e. g., I, you, an animal, a plant, the earth, the moon, the sun, God. He calls each of these, as existing apart, a thing per se (καθ' αὑτό). It is true that, having divided a natural *substance* into form and matter, he called each element "*substance*." *Thos. Case* (*Encyc. Brit.*).

2. The most important element in any existence; the characteristic and essential components of anything; the main part; essential import; purport.

> This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin. *Bp. Burnet.*

3. Essential nature; essence; hypostasis (see HYPOSTASIS, 3). *Chiefly Theol.*

4. *Theol.* = HYPOSTASIS, 2.

5. Body; matter; material of which a thing is made; hence, substantiality; solidity; firmness; as, the *substance* of a garment; fabric of little *substance*.

6. Material possessions; estate; property; resources.

> The younger son . . . there wasted his *substance* with riotous living. *Luke* xv. 13.

7. Of persons, the greater part; the majority. *Obs.*

8. Substantiation; assurance. *Obs. or R.* *Heb.* xi. 1.

in substance, substantially; essentially. — **s. of Schwann** (shwän) [after T. *Schwann*, German anatomist], *Anat.*, the medullary sheath of a nerve fiber.

sub-stan'tial (sŭb-stăn'shăl), *a.* [F. *substantiel*, L. *substantialis.*] **1.** Consisting of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or being, substance; material; as, *substantial* life.

> Most ponderous and *substantial* things. *Shak.*

2. Not seeming or imaginary; not illusive; real; true.

> If happiness be a *substantial* good. *Denham.*

3. Having good substance; strong; stout; solid; firm; as, *substantial* cloth; a *substantial* fence or wall.

4. Possessed of goods or an estate; moderately wealthy; responsible. "*Substantial* yeomen." *Scott.*

5. That is such in substance or in the main; as, a *substantial* victory; a *substantial* lie.

6. Considerable in amount, value, or the like; large; as, a *substantial* gain.

7. Susceptible of being substantiated; verifiable. *Obs.*

8. That is of moment; important; essential; material.

9. Of or pert. to the substance or main part of anything.

substantial being, a thing existing in itself and in no other substance than itself, as an individual man. — **s. form**, *Scholast.*, the form or nature which gives to an individual substance its specific or generic character; as, his rational soul is the *substantial form* of a man. See FORM, *n.*, 9 a. — **s. right**, *Law*, a right affecting or involving a matter of substance, as distinguished from matters of form or the like; a right materially affecting those interests which a man is entitled to have preserved and protected by law; a material right. The term derives its chief importance from its use in provisions allowing appeals contained in various codes of procedure, thus, an order imposing a property obligation or loss is one affecting a *substantial right;* but an order affirming an order refusing to open a default is not.

sub-stan'tial, *n.* That which is substantial; specif.: **a** Something having substance or actual existence. **b** Something having good substance or actual value. **c** Something of moment; an important or material matter, thing, or part.

sub-stan'tial-ism (-Iz'm), *n. Philos.* The doctrine that constant realities or substances underlie phenomena; esp., the doctrine that matter is a real substance rather than an aggregation of centers of force. — **sub-stan'tial-ist,** *n.*

sub-stan'ti-al'i-ty (sŭb-stăn'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being substantial; esp., corporeity; materiality.

sub-stan'tial-ly, *adv.* In a substantial manner; as really, actually, solidly, in substance, essentially, materially.

sub-stan'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'-ĭng). [See SUBSTANCE.] **1.** To make real or existent.

2. To establish the existence or truth of by proof or competent evidence; to verify; as, to *substantiate* a charge.

3. To put into substance or concrete form; to embody.

Syn. — See CONFIRM.

sub-stan'ti-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of substantiating; esp., act of proving; evidence; proof.

sub'stan-tĭ'val (sŭb'stăn-tī'văl; sŭb'stăn-tĭv-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a substantive. — **sub'stan-tĭ'val-ly,** *adv.*

sub'stan-tive (sŭb'stăn-tĭv), *a.* [L. *substantivus:* cf. F. *substantif.*] **1.** Betokening or expressing existence; as, the *substantive* verb, that is, the verb *to be.*

2. Existing by, or depending on, itself; independent.

> He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself without any aid of the foreigner. *Bacon.*

3. Enduring; solid; firm; substantial; real. *Now Rare.*

4. Pertaining to or constituting the essential part or principles; as, the law *substantive.*

5. *Dyeing.* Designating dyes not needing a mordant, or processes in which they are used; — opposed to *adjective.*

substantive punishment, *Law*, some hardship or privation inflicted primarily as a punishment; thus, imprisonment was not until comparatively recent times a *substantive punishment.* — **s. right.** See RIGHT, *n.*, 2 **b.**

sub'stan-tive, *n.* [Cf. F. *substantif.*] **1.** *Gram.* A noun or name; the part of speech which names anything that exists, or some object of thought. See NOUN.

2. A substantive or independent thing or person. *Obs.*

sub'stan-tive-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a substantive manner; in substance; essentially.

2. *Gram.* As a substantive name, or noun.

sub'stan-tiv-ize (-tĭv-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). To convert into, or use as, a substantive, as an adjective.

sub'sta'tion (sŭb'stā'shŭn; *cf.* SUB-), *n.* A subordinate station, esp. any of several subsidiary to a central station.

sub-stit'u-ent (sŭb-stĭt'ū-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *substituens*, p. pr. See SUBSTITUTE.] *Chem.* Any atom, group, or radical substituted for another, or entering a molecule in place of some other part which is removed.

sub'sti-tute (sŭb'stĭ-tūt), *n.* [L. *substitutus*, p. p. of *substituere* to put under, put in the place of; *sub* under + *statuere* to put, place: cf. F. *substitut.* See STATUTE.] One put in place of another; one acting for, or taking the place of, another; specif.: **a** *Mil.* A person who enlists for military service in the place of a conscript or drafted man. **b** *Scots Law.* Any of those who are heirs failing the institute.

Syn. — SUBSTITUTE, ALTERNATE, DEPUTY, PROXY. SUBSTITUTE applies in general to one who takes another's place; an ALTERNATE (in U. S. usage) is one who is specially appointed to take the place of another (esp. a delegate to a convention) in case of the latter's absence; a DEPUTY (for special legal senses see defs.) is one who is empowered to act in another's name; a PROXY is (esp.) one who has authority to cast another's vote.

sub'sti-tute, *v. t.*; SUB'STI-TUT'ED (-tūt'ĕd); SUB'STI-TUT'ING (-tūt'ĭng). [See SUBSTITUTE, *n.*] **1.** To put in the place of another person or thing; to exchange.

2. To invest with delegated authority. *Obs.* *Shak.*

sub'sti-tute, *v. i.* To act as substitute.

sub'sti-tut'ed (-tūt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Put in the place of another.

2. *Chem.* Having been subjected to the process of substitution, or having some of its parts replaced; as, alcohol is a *substituted* water; methyl amine is a *substituted* ammonia.

3. Appointed by a person to take the place of himself or another or of something else, specif. to act in his own stead or to act on the happening of a certain event in the stead of another; appointed by substitution; as, a *substituted* executor, heir, or legacy.

substituted service. See 2d SERVICE, 11 **a.**

sub'sti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *substitutio:* cf. F. *substitution.*] **1.** Act of substituting, or state of being substituted.

2. The office or authority of one acting for another. *Rare.*

3. The designation by a person of a person or thing to take the place of himself or another person or of some other thing; specif.: **a** *Rom. Law.* (1) The nomination of a person to take as heir on the refusal or failure to accept the inheritance by an heir previously named; — called also **common,** or **vulgar, substitution.** (2) A similar nomination (called **pupillary substitution**) of a person to take as heir in place of, or to succeed, a descendant under puberty and in the potestas of the testator, in case of the descendant's failure to take the inheritance or on his death before puberty, or to succeed a child or other descendant of any age who is a lunatic (in this latter case being called **quasi pupillary,** or **exemplary, substitution.** (3) A designation by a testator of a person to whom the property was to be handed over by the person named as heir or by the heir of such person, giving rise to a fideicommissary (which see); — called **fideicommissary substitution.** **b** *Civil Law.* Specif., a designation of a person or persons to succeed to another as beneficiary of an estate, used as a means of settling property and involving a fideicommissum: — called **fideicommissary substitution.**

4. *Econ.* The tendency for the less costly of two or more operations or agencies to replace the more costly ones.

5. *Chem.* Act or process of substituting an atom or radical for another atom or radical in a molecule. Thus, by the action of chlorine on methane (CH_4), *substitution* of chlorine for hydrogen is effected, the successive substitution products being CH_3Cl, CH_2Cl_2, $CHCl_3$, and CCl_4.

6. *Philol.* A sound change consisting in the replacement of one vowel or consonant by another, as ME. *bakke*, mod. E. *bat.* Under this term are included many changes the causes of which are often unknown or uncertain.

7. *Alg.* **a** The replacing of a quantity by its equal, or of a variable by a value of it. **b** A transformation. **c** Replacement of each object of an arrangement by one of the others or by itself, no two being replaced by one object.

sub'sti-tu'tion-al (sŭb'stĭ-tū'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to substitution; substituted. — **sub'sti-tu'tion-al-ly,** *adv*

substitutional atonement. See ATONEMENT, 2 **a.** — **s. legacy,** *Law*, a legacy given to one in place of another legacy.

sub'sti-tu'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to substitution; substitutional.

substitution group. *Math.* A group of substitutions.

substitution vein. *Mining.* A metalliferous vein formed through the agency of percolating waters by the partial or complete substitution of the vein material for the original rock. Called also a *replacement vein* or *deposit.*

sub'sti-tu'tive (sŭb'stĭ-tū'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *substitutif*, L. *substitutivus* conditional.] Tending to afford or furnish a substitute; making, or capable of, substitution.

sub-stra'tum (sŭb-strā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tă). [L., neut. of *substratus*, p. p. of *substernere* to strew under; *sub* + *sternere* to strew. See STRATUM.] **1.** That which is laid or spread under; that which underlies or supports something

2. **a** *Agric.* The subsoil. **b** *Bot.* The substance or base on which a plant grows. The soil is the substratum of most seed plants, except epiphytes; while rocks, soil, water, and dead or living animal or vegetable tissues are substrata for the lower plants.

3. *Metaph.* A permanent subject of qualities or cause of phenomena; substance considered as supporting attributes or accidents. See SUBSTANCE, 1.

> [Berkeley's] skepticism related to the supposed *substratum*, or hidden cause of the appearances perceived by our senses *J.S.Mill*

sub-struc'tion (sŭb-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *substructio*, fr. *substruere, substructum*, to build beneath; *sub* + *struere* to build.] *Arch.* Underbuilding; the foundation, esp. a structure, as a terrace, to raise the lower floor or basement above the natural ground level.—**sub-struc'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

sub-struc'ture (-tŭr), *n.* [*sub-* + *structure.*] **a** *Arch.* = SUBSTRUCTION. **b** An under structure; groundwork. — **sub-struc'tur-al** (-tŭr-ăl), *a.*

sub'style' (sŭb'stīl'), *n.* Also *substile. Dialing.* A right line on which the style, or gnomon, of a dial is erected, being the common section of the face of the dial and a plane perpendicular to it passing through the style. *Hutton.*

sub-sul'tus (sŭb-sŭl'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *subsilire, subsultum*, to spring up; *sub* under + *salire* to leap.] *Med.* A starting, twitching, or convulsive motion.

‖ **sub-sul'tus ten'di-num** (tĕn'dĭ-nŭm), convulsive muscular twitching observed in certain febrile conditions.

sub-sume' (sŭb-sūm'), *v. t.*; SUB-SUMED' (-sūmd'); SUB-SUM'-ING (-sūm'ĭng). [*sub-* + L. *sumere* to take.] To take up or include under, as individual under species, species under genus, or particular under universal; to put (any one cognition) under another as belonging to it.

> A principle under which one might *subsume* men's most strenuous efforts after righteousness. *W. Pater*

Syn. — See CONTAIN.

sub-sump'tion (-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of subsuming, or state of being subsumed.

2. That which is subsumed, as a minor clause or premise.

3. *Scots Law.* In the former syllogistic criminal procedure, the minor premise containing an affirmation of the accused's guilt, a narrative of the material facts, etc.

sub-sump'tive (-sŭmp'tĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or containing, a subsumption.

sub-tan'gent (sŭb-tăn'jĕnt), *n. Geom.* The intercept on the axis of abscissas between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.

sub-tem'per-ate (-tĕm'pĕr-āt), *a. Geog.* Slightly temperate; of or pert. to the colder parts of the temperate zone.

sub'ten'ant (-tĕn'ănt; *see* SUB-), *n.* One who rents a tenement, or land, etc., of one who is also a tenant; an undertenant. — **sub'ten'an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.*

sub-tend' (sŭb-tĕnd'), *v. t.*; SUB-TEND'ED; SUB-TEND'ING. [L. *subtendere; sub* under + *tendere* to stretch, extend. See 4th TEND.] **1.** To extend under, or be opposite to; as, a hypotenuse *subtends* a right angle; the chord *subtends* an arc.

2. *Bot.* To inclose or embrace in its axil; to occupy an adjacent position to; as, a bract *subtending* a flower.

sub-tense' (-tĕns'), *a. Chiefly Surv.* Designating an object (usually a pole or rod of known length), or either of two objects, utilized to ascertain a distance without actual measurement by observing the subtended angle from a given point; also, designating, or pertaining to, an instrument or device designed for such work.

sub-tense', *n.* [See SUBTEND, TENSE, *a.*] *Geom.* A line

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sub'sphe-noi'dal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'spher'e, *n.*, **sub-spher'i-cal** (sŭb-stĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.*, **sub-spher'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-spi'nous, *a.* **a** Somewhat spinous. **b** Beneath the spinal column. **c** Infraspinous.

sub-spi'ral, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

subst. *Abbr.* Substantive; substitute.

sub'sta-lag'mite (sŭb'stă-lăg'mīt), *n.* A compact, noncrystalline deposit of calcium carbonate. — **sub-stal'ag-mit'ic** (sŭb-stăl'ăg-mĭt'ĭk), *a.*

sub'stance, *v. t.* To furnish or endow with substance. *Obs.*

sub'stance-less, *a.* See -LESS.

sub-stand'ard, *a.* & *n.*, **sub-stand'ard-ize,** *v. t.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'stant (sŭb'stănt), *a.* [L. *substans, -antis*, p. pr. of *substare* to be firm.] Substantial; firm. *R.*

‖ **sub-stan'ti-a** (sŭb-stăn'shĭ-ă), *n.* [L.] *Anat.* Substance. — **substantia ge-la'ti-no'sa** (jĕ-lā'tĭ-nō'să) [NL. *gelatinosa* gelatinous], *Anat.*, a layer of gelatinous material, largely neuroglia, capping the posterior horn of the gray matter of the spinal cord. Called also **s. ci-ne're-a ge-la'ti-no'sa** (sĭ-nē'rē-ă), **s. ci-ne're-a,** and **s. ge-la'ti-no'sa Ro-lan'di** (rō-lăn'dī). — **s. ni'gra** [L. *nigra* black], *Anat.*, a layer of deeply pigmented gray matter in the mid-brain separating the crusta from the tegumentum above. — **s. o-pa'ca.** [L. *opaca* dark.] = CYTORETICULUM.

sub-stan'ti-a'li-a (sŭb-stăn'shĭ-ā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *substantialis.*] *Scots Law.* The formally essential parts of a deed. [STANTIALISM.]

substantiality theory. = SUB-stan'tial-ize(-stăn'shăl-īz), *v. t.* To make substantial.

sub-stan'tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sub'stan-tĭf'ic, *a.* Substantifying. *Obs.*

sub-stan'ti-fy (sŭb-stăn'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* To substantialize.

subs-tan'tious, *a.* [Cf. OF. *substancieus.*] Heavy; powerful; substantial; effectual. *Scot.* — **sub stan'tious-ly,** *adv. Scot.*

sub'stan-tive, *v. t.* To substantialize. *Rare.*

sub'stan-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sub-ster'nal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

substeyne. † SUSTAIN.

sub'sti-tute, *a.* Substituted. *R.*

sub'sti-tut'ing (-tūt'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SUBSTITUTE. — **sub'sti-tut'ing-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **sub'sti-tu'ti-o fi'de-i-co'm'mis-sa'ri-a** (sŭb'stĭ-tū'shĭ-ō fī'dē-ī-kō'm'ĭ-sā'rĭ-ă; 115). [L.] See FIDEICOMMISSUM.

sub'sti-tu-to-ry, *a.* Substitutional; substitutive. *Obs.*

sub-stract' (sŭb-străkt'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *soustraire*; L. *subtus* below, or *sub-* (fr. *sub* under) + *trahere* to draw. See SUBTRACT.] To subtract; to withdraw. *Obs. or Illit.*

sub-strac'tion (sŭb-străk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *substraction* (Cotgrave), F. *soustraction*] Subtraction. *Obs. or Illit.*

sub-strac'tor, *n.* One who subtracts. *Obs. or Illit* Hence, *Obs.*, a detractor. [TUM.]

sub'stra'ta, *n.*, *pl.* of SUBSTRATUM. | **sub'strate,** *a.* [L. *substratus*, p. p. of *substrahere.* See SUBSTRATUM.] Forming a substratum; basic; fundamental. *Obs.*

sub'strate (sŭb'strāt), *n.* A substratum. *Rare.*

sub-strate', *v. t.* To strew or lay under anything. *Obs.*

sub-stra'ti (sŭb-strā'tī), *n. pl.* See PENITENT, *n.*, 2.

sub-stra'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [Cf. LL *substratorius* prostrate. See SUBSTRATUM.] = KNEELER, 2.

sub-stra'tose (-tōs), *a.* Indistinctly or irregularly stratified.

sub-stri'ate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'struct' (sŭb-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [See SUBSTRUCTION.] To build or lay beneath.

sub-sty'lar (sŭb-stī'lăr), *a.* Of or pert. to the substyle.

sub-sul'phate. A basic sulphate.

sub-sul'phide, *n.* See SUB-, 2.

sub-sult', *v. i.* [L. *subsilire, subsultum.* See SUBSULTUS.] To leap or bound by starts. *Obs.* — **sub'sul-ta'tion,** *n. Obs.*

sub-sul'tive, *a.* Subsultory. *Obs.*

sub-sul'to-ry (sŭb-sŭl'tō-rĭ), *a.* [See SUBSULTUS.] Bounding; leaping. *Obs.* — **sub-sul'to-ri-ly,** *adv. Obs.* [*e.* See -ABLE.]

sub-sum'a-ble (sŭb-sūm'ă-b'l), **sub-su'per-fi'cial** (sŭ'pĕr-fĭsh'-ăl), *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'sure'ty, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-sur'face, *a.* Being, occurring, or used, under the surface.

sub'sur'face, *n.* 1. *Geom.* A 3-dimensional continuum conceived as in a 3-dimensional one. 2. Soil just above the subsoil.

sub-sy'e-phant, *n.* An obsequious follower. *Obs.*

sub'sys'tem (sŭb'sĭs'tĕm; *see* SUB-), *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'tack', *n. Scots Law.* A sublease. — **sub'tacks'man,** *n.*

subtarget machine. An instrument for instruction in sighting a rifle or carbine. With the gun in the machine and both in proper adjustment, when the aim is taken and the trigger pulled, the result is indicated by a needle on a miniature paper target (the **sub'tar'get**).

sub'tar-ta're-an (sŭb'tär-tā'rē-ăn), *a.* Being or living under Tartarus. *Obs.*

sub'tax'er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c

sub-tec'ta-cle (sŭb-tĕk'tă-k'l), *n.* [*sub-* + L. *tectum* a roof.] A space under a roof; a tabernacle; a dwelling. *Obs.*

sub-tec'tal (-tăl), *a.* [See SUBTECTACLE.] *Zoöl.* Designating the alisphenoid bone in a fish. — **sub-tec'tal,** *n.*

sub-teg'mi-nal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-teg'u-la're-ous (sŭb-tĕg'ū-lā'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subtegulaneus; sub* under + *tegulae* tiles for a roof.] Under the roof; hence, within doors. *Rare.*

subtending; as, the *subtense* of an arc, or angle; a hypotenuse.

subter-. [L. *subter*, also *supter*, adv. & prep. Cf. SUB-.] A prefix denoting *below, beneath, underneath, less than*; — opposed to *super-*.

sub'ter-fuge (sŭb'tĕr-fūj), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *subterfugium*, fr. L. *subterfugere* to flee secretly, to escape; *subter* under + *fugere* to flee. See FUGITIVE.] A device, plan, or the like, to which one resorts for escape or concealment; an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct; an evasion.

By a miserable *subterfuge*, they hope to render this proposition safe by rendering it nugatory. *Burke.*

Syn. — See ARTIFICE.

sub'ter-rane (-tĕr-ān), *n.* [Cf. L. *subterraneum*, F. *souterrain*. See SUBTERRANEAN.] **1.** A cave or underground room. **2.** *Geol.* The bed rock or rocks of a particular formation.

sub'ter-ra'ne-an (-ā'nē-ăn), *a.* [L. *subterraneus; sub* under + *terra* earth. See TERRACE.] Being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated in the earth, or under ground; as, *subterranean* springs; hence, hidden; secret.

Curious *subterranean* influences seem to have been at work to save the Senate from the infamy of restoring Ptolemy. *Froude.*

sub'tile (sŭb'tĭl; sŭt'l; 277: *see note below*), *a.* [L. *subtilis*, or fr. ME. *subtil*, for *sotil*, under L. influence. See SUBTLE.] Subtle. *Now Somewhat Rare.* See SUBTLE, *Syn.* — **sub'tile-ly**, *adv.* — **sub'tile-ness**, *n.*

☞ Dyche (1710) and Buchanan (1766) give sŭt'l only; Sheridan (1780), Walker (c. 1800), and Smart (c. 1840) sŭb'tĭl. Most later orthoepists give both, preferring sŭb'tĭl.

sub-til'i-ty (sŭb-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *subtilitas*: cf. F. *subtilité*. See SUBTLE.] Subtlety. *Rare.*

sub'til-ize (sŭb'tĭl-īz; sŭt'l-īz), *v. t.*; SUB'TIL-IZED (-īzd); SUB'TIL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *subtiliser*.] To make subtle, thin, or fine; to make less gross or coarse; to refine; to spin into niceties; as, to *subtilize* arguments.

sub'til-ize, *v. i.* To use subtlety; to refine in argument.

sub'til-ty (sŭb'tĭl-tĭ; sŭt'l-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *subtille*, for *sotelte, sotille*. See SUBTLETY.] Subtlety.

sub'ti'tle (sŭb'tī'tl; *see* SUB-), *n.* A secondary or subordinate title, as of a book or play. Hence: **a** A main book title repeated in a subordinate position, as over the first page of text. **b** A bastard title or half title.

sub'tle (sŭt'l), *a.*; SUB'TLER (-lẽr); SUB'TLEST (-lĕst). [ME. *sotil*, OF. *soutil*, later *subtil*, F. *subtil*, L. *subtilis*; prob., originally, woven fine, and fr. *sub* under + *tela* a web, fr. *texere* to weave. See TEXT; cf. SUBTILE.] **1.** Thin; tenuous; not dense or gross; rare; delicate; as, the *subtle* air; a *subtle* pleasure.

2. Skillfully or cunningly made, formed, or devised; ingenious; clever; as, a *subtle* stratagem; also, sometimes, crafty; sly; as, a *subtle* deception. "A *subtle* traitor." *Shak.* Too *subtle* and piercing a delight for ordinary words. *Wm. James.*

3. Characterized by refinement and niceness in drawing distinctions; nicely discriminating; discerning; shrewd; penetrating; penetrative; — said of persons, the mind, its faculties, or its operations; as, a *subtle* logician or intellect; a *subtle* imagination; a *subtle* process of thought.

4. Level and smooth; even. *Obs. & R. Shak.*

5. Skillful; expert; clever; as, a *subtle* workman.

Syn. — SUBTLE, SUBTILE. In present usage SUBTLE is much commoner than SUBTILE and tends to displace it in all senses. *Subtile*, however, is often preferred when the word retains its physical associations somewhat definitely. But no sure distinction can be made. See SHREWD.

Subtle Doctor. [L. *Doctor Subtilis.*] Duns Scotus (d. 1308).

sub'tle-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *sotelte, sutilte*, OF. *sutilté*; cf. OF. *sotillete, sotieuté, soutiuté* (fr. OF. *soutil* subtle), and L. *subtilitas*. See SUBTLE; cf. SUBTILITY.] **1.** Quality or state of being subtle; specif.: **a** Slyness; cunning; craftiness; artfulness. **b** Mental acuteness; delicacy of mental action; nicety of discrimination.

2. Something subtle; specif.: **a** Something crafty or delusive. *Rare.* "The world's false *subtleties*." *Shak.* **b** Something delicate, fine, or ingenious. **c** At a medieval dinner, a device, often of elaborate design, made of sugar, paste, etc., as a table decoration and sometimes eaten. *Obs.*

Syn. — See DELICACY.

sub-ton'ic (sŭb-tŏn'ĭk), *a. Phon.* Voiced, or sonant, as a voiced consonant, but not consisting of pure vocal tone as does a vowel. *Rush.* See *Guide to Pron.*, § 30.

sub-ton'ic, *n.* **1.** *Phon.* A subtonic sound; a subvocal.

2. *Music.* The seventh tone of the scale, or that just below *the upper tonic*; the leading tone, as B in the scale of C.

sub-tract' (sŭb-trăkt'), *v. t.*; -TRACT'ED; -TRACT'ING. [L. *subtractus*, p. p. of *subtrahere* to draw from beneath, withdraw; *sub* + *trahere*. See TRACE, *v. t.*] **1.** To withdraw or take away, orig. by stealth; as, to *subtract* suit from a feudal lord; to inclose or *subtract* common land. *Hist.*

2. To withdraw, or take away, as a part from the whole; to deduct; as, *subtract* 5 from 9. See SUBTRACTION, 2.

Syn. — See DEDUCT.

sub-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subtractio* a drawing back. See SUBTRACT.] **1.** Act or operation of subtracting.

2. *Math.* Act or process of subtracting one number or quantity from another. It is often performed by changing the sign and adding; as, to subtract 9 from 5 is to add −9 and +5 (result −4), or to subtract −9 from +5 is to add +9 and +5 (result +14).

3. *Law.* The withdrawing or withholding from one a right to which he is entitled, as customary services, fealty, rents, suit and service, conjugal rights, and tithes. *Obsoles.*

4. *Logic.* The exception of one class from another in which the excepted class is naturally included.

sub-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or able to subtract.

2. *Math.* Having the negative or minus sign (−).

sub'tra-hend' (sŭb'trȧ-hĕnd'), *n.* [L. *subtrahendus* that is to be subtracted, p. fut. pass. of *subtrahere*. See SUBTRACT.] *Math.* The quantity to be subtracted.

sub'treas'ur-er (sŭb'trĕzh'ūr-ẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* A subordinate treasurer; specif., *U. S.*, an assistant treasurer of the United States, who has charge of a subtreasury.

sub-treas'ur-y (sŭb-trĕzh'ūr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -URIES (-Iz). A subordinate treasury, or place of deposit; specif., a branch treasury of the United States.

sub-trip'li-cate (sŭb-trĭp'lĭ-kāt), *a. Math.* Expressed by the cube root; — said esp. of ratios.

sub-trop'ic (-trŏp'Ik) } *a.* Nearly tropical; of, per-
sub-trop'i-cal (-trŏp'Y-kăl) } taining to, or designating, the regions bordering on the tropical zone.

sub-trop'ics (-Iks), *n. pl.* The subtropical regions.

su'bu-late (sū'bū-lāt), *a.* [NL. *subulatus*, fr. L. *subula* an awl.] Awl-shaped; linear and tapering to a fine point.

sub'um-brel'la (sŭb'ŭm-brĕl'ȧ), *n. Zoöl.* The concave under surface of the bell, or disk-shaped body, of a jellyfish. — **sub'um-brel'lar** (-ẽr), *a.*

sub'urb (sŭb'ûrb), *n.* [OF. *suburbe*, L. *suburbium; sub* under, below, near + *urbs* a city. See URBAN.] **1.** An outlying part of a city or town; a smaller place adjacent to a city; in *pl.*, the region on the confines of any city or large town; as, a house in the *suburbs* of Paris.

2. Hence, the confines; the outer part; the environment. "The *suburbs* . . . of sorrow." *Jer. Taylor.*

sub-ur'ban (-ûr'băn), *a.* [L. *suburbanus.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, suburbs; inhabiting, or being in, the suburbs of a city. — *n.* One who dwells in the suburbs.

sub-ur'bi-ca'ri-an (-bĭ-kā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [LL. *suburbicarius*, equiv. to L. *suburbanus*: cf. F. *suburbicaire*. See SUBURBAN.] Being in the suburbs or near the city; of or pertaining to the suburbs; — applied to the six dioceses in the suburbs of Rome subject to the Pope as metropolitan bishop of Rome, or the provinces subject to him as patriarch; hence, of or pert. to these dioceses or provinces.

sub-vene' (sŭb-vēn'), *v. i.*; -VENED' (-vēnd'); -VEN'ING (-vēn'Ing). [L. *subvenire* to come to one's assistance, come up: cf. F. *subvenir*. Cf. SOUVENIR, SUBVENTION.] To come under as a support; to happen by way of relief or aid.

A future state must needs *subvene* to prevent the whole edifice from falling into ruin. *Bp. Warburton.*

sub-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *subventio*, fr. L. *subvenire*. See SUBVENE.] **1.** Act of coming under. "The *subvention* of a cloud." *Stackhouse.*

2. Act of coming to the aid of some one; support; help.

3. A government aid or bounty; a subsidy.

Syn. — See SUBSIDY.

sub-ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subversio*: cf. F. *subversion*. See SUBVERT.] **1.** Act of subverting, or state of being subverted; overthrow from the foundation; utter ruin; destruction; as, *subversion* of a government or of despotic power; *subversion* of the constitution.

The *subversion* [by a storm] of woods and timber. *Evelyn.*

2. That which causes overthrow or destruction.

sub-ver'sive (sŭb-vûr'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *subversif*.] Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin; as, hypocrisy is a vice *subversive* of manhood.

sub-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.*; SUB-VERT'ED; SUB-VERT'ING. [L. *subvertere, subversum*; *sub* under + *vertere* to turn: cf. F. *subvertir*. See VERSION.] **1.** To overturn from the foundation; to overthrow; to ruin utterly; to destroy.

Razeth your cities, and *subverts* your towns *Shak.*
This would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

2. To turn away or aside; to pervert; corrupt; confound.

Syn. — Overthrow, destroy. See OVERTURN.

sub-vert', *v. i.* To overthrow anything from the foundation; to cause subversion or destruction.

sub-wa'ter (-wô'tẽr), *v. t. Hort.* To furnish water to (plants in beds) by means of runs of tiling with openings through which the water rises by capillary attraction.

sub'way' (sŭb'wā'), *n.* An underground way or gallery; esp.: **a** A passage under a street, in which water mains, gas mains, telegraph wires, etc., are conducted. **b** An electric railroad under the street surface. *U. S.*

suc-cade' (sŭ-kād'; sŭk'ād), *n.* [F. *succade* a sweetmeat; cf. L. *succus, sucus*, juice. Cf. SUCKET.] A sweetmeat; a bonbon; a preserve or confection. *Obs. or R.*

suc'ce-da'ne-ous (sŭk'sẽ-dā'nẽ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *succedaneus.* See SUCCEED.] Pertaining to, or acting as, a succedaneum; supplying the place of something else; substituted.

suc'ce-da'ne-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NEA (-ȧ). [NL. See SUCCEDANEOUS.] One that succeeds to the place of another; a substitute; specif., *Med.*, a remedy used as a substitute.

In lieu of me, you will have a charming *succedaneum*, Lady Harriet Stanhope. *Walpole.*

suc-ce'dent (sŭk-sē'dĕnt), *n.* **1.** One that follows or succeeds; a follower; a following thing; a result. *Obs.*

2. *Astrol.* Any of the four houses that follow the four angular houses, as the 2d, 5th, 8th, and 11th houses.

suc-ceed' (sŭk-sēd'), *v. t.*; SUC-CEED'ED; SUC-CEED'ING. [L. *succedere, successum*, to go under, go up, follow, be successful; *sub* under + *cedere* to go along: cf. F. *succéder*. See CEDE; cf. SUCCESS.] **1.** To come after; to be subsequent or consequent to; to follow.

Destructive effects . . . *succeeded* the curse. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To follow in order; to come next after; hence, to take the place of; as, the king's eldest son *succeeds* his father on the throne; autumn *succeeds* summer.

3. To fall heir to; to inherit. *Obs. & R. Shak.*

4. To support; prosper; promote. *Obs.*

Succeed my wish and second my design. *Dryden.*

suc-ceed', *v. i.* **1.** To come in the place of another person, thing, or event; to come after; to come next in the usual, natural, or prescribed course; to follow; hence, to come next in the possession of anything; — often with *to*; as, to *succeed* to a title; day is over, night *succeeds*.

2. Specif., to ascend the throne after the removal or death of the occupant.

No woman shall *succeed* in Salique land. *Shak.*

3. To come down; to descend, as an estate or an heirloom, in the same family; to devolve. *Obs. or R. Shak.*

4. To obtain the object desired; to accomplish what is attempted or intended; to be successful; as, he *succeeded* in his plans; his plans *succeeded*. *Dryden.*

5. To go under or below; to descend. *A Latinism. Obs.*

Will you to the cooler cave *succeed*? *Dryden.*

6. To approach. *A Latinism. Obs. Spenser.*

Syn. — See FOLLOW.

suc-cen'tor (sŭk-sĕn'tẽr), *n.* [L., an accompanier in singing, fr. *succinere* to sing, to accompany; *sub* under, after + *canere* to sing.] **1.** *Eccl.* A precentor's deputy in some cathedrals. See PRECENTOR **a**.

2. An abettor. *Obs. & R.*

suc-cess' (sŭk-sĕs'), *n.* [L. *successus*: cf. F. *succès*. See SUCCEED.] **1.** Act of succeeding; succession. *Obs.*

2. That which comes after; hence, consequence, issue, outcome, or result, of an undertaking, whether good or bad.

Men . . . that are like to do that that is committed to them, and to report back again faithfully the *success*. *Bacon.*

3. The favorable or prosperous termination of anything attempted; attainment of a proposed object, as wealth, position, or the like; prosperous issue.

Dream of *success* and happy victory! *Shak.*

4. A thing or person achieving success or favor; as, the trip, book, actor, play, invention, was a *success*. *Colloq.*

sub'tan'ure, *n.* The tenure of a subtenant.

sub-tep'id, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'ter-brut'ish (sŭ b'tẽr-brōōt'Ish), *a.* See SUBTER-.

sub'ter-duc'tion, *n.* [L. *subterductio* to carry off secretly.] Stealing. *Obs.*

sub'te-rete', *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-ter'fu-ent (sŭ b-tûr'fōō-ĕnt), **sub-ter'fu-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subterfluens*, p. pr. of *subterfluere* to flow beneath; *subter* under + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing or running beneath. *Rare.*

sub'ter-hu'man, *a.* See SUBTER-.

sub-ter'mi-nal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b

sub'ter-nat'u-ral, *a.* See SUBTER-. (-năl), *n.* See SUBTER-.

sub'ter-po-si'tion (-pŏ-zĭsh'-

sub'ter-rane (sŭ b'tẽr-ān), *a.* Subterranean. [nean. *Obs.*]

sub'ter-ra'ne-al, *a.* Subterra-

sub'ter-ra-ne'i-ty (sŭ b'tẽr-ȧ-nē'Y-tĭ), *n.* A thing that is under ground, as a mineral. *Obs.*

sub'ter-ra'ne-ous (-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* =SUBTERRANEAN.—**sub'ter-ra'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sub'ter-ra'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

sub'ter-ra-ny (sŭb'tẽr-ā-nĭ), *a.* Subterranean. *Obs.* —*n.* Anything subterranean. *Obs.* [1 a.]

sub'ter-ra'que-ous, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'ter-rene' (sŭb'tẽr-ēn'), *a.* [L. *subterrenus.*] Subterranean.

sub'ter-res'tri-al, *a.* Subterranean.

sub'tha-lam'ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'tho-rac'ic, *a. Zoöl.* a See SUB-, 1 a. b Not quite far enough forward to be thoracic, as the ventral fins of some fishes.

sub'til. Subtile. *Obs. or Archaic or Ref. Sp.*

sub-til'i-ate (sŭb-tĭl'Y-ĕt), *v. t.* [LL. *subtiliare.*] To make thin or rare *Obs.* — **sub-til'i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.* [*Obs.*]

sub-til'i-ate, *a.* Subtiliated.

sub'til-ism (sŭb'tĭl-Iz'm; sŭt'l-Iz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being subtile.

sub'til-i-za'tion (-Y-zā'shŭn; -I-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *subtilisation.*] **1.** Act of making subtile. **2.** Subtlety. [subtilizes.]

sub'til-iz'er (-Iz'ẽr), *n.* One who

sub'tile, *n.* *v. t.* & *i. Obs.* **1.** To make subtile; to scheme. **2.** To reason or argue subtlly.

Sub'tle, *n.* In Ben Jonson's "The Alchemist," a crafty quack who gets money by pretending to be about to discover the philosopher's stone.

sub'tled, *p. a.* Subtilized *Obs.*

sub'tle-head', *n.* Subtlety. *Obs.*

sub'tle-ness (sŭt'l-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

sub'tle-ry, *n.* Subtlety. *Obs.*

sub'tle-ship, *n.* Subtleness; *pl.*, subtle practices. *Obs.*

sub'tly (sŭt'lĭ), *adv.* of SUBTLE.

sub'tone', *n.* An undertone.

sub-tor'rid, *a.* Subtropical.

sub-tract'er, *n.* **1.** One who subtracts.

2. The subtrahend. *Obs.*

sub'trans-lu'cent, *a.* sub'transpar'ent, *a.* **sub-trap'e-zoi'dal**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'tread', *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'tri-an'gu-lar, *a.*, **sub'tri-an'gu-late**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-trib'al (sŭb-trīb'ȧl), *a.*, **sub'tribe'**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'tri-e'dral (sŭb'trĭ-ē'drȧl), *a. Math.* Subtrihedral.

sub-tri'fid, *a.*, **sub-trig'o-nal**, *a.*, **sub'tri-he'dral** (sŭ b'trĭ-hē'drȧl), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-tri'ple (sŭ b-trĭp'l), *a.* In the ratio of 1 to 3. [1 b.]

sub'tri-que'trous, *a.* See SUB-.

sub-triste' (sŭb-trĭst'), *a* Also **sub-trist'**. [L. *subtristis.*] Somewhat sad. [SUB-, 1 a.

sub-tro'chan-ter'ic, *a.* See

sub-trude' (sŭb-trōōd'), *v. t.* [*sub-* + L. *trudere* to thrust.] To place under; to insert. *Rare.*

sub-trun'cate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'trunk', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-truse', *v.t.* [*sub-* + L. *trudere, trusum*, to drive, impel.] To subject; compel. *Obs.*

sub'tu'nic, *n.* An under tunic.

sub'tun'nel, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'tur-ri'cu-late, **sub'tur-ric'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'tu'tor, *n.*, **sub'type'**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-typ'i-cal (sŭb-tĭp'Y-kăl), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Deviating somewhat from a type.

Su'bu-el (sū'bū-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

su'bu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Subulate.

su'bu-li-corn' (sū'bū-lĭ-kôrn'), *a.* [L. *subula* an awl + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* Having subulate antennæ. *Obs.* [bulate.]

su'bu-li-form' (-fôrm'), *a.* Su-

sub'u-lon, *n.*; *pl.* -LONES (-lōnēz). [L. *subulo, -onis*, fr. *subula* bodkin.] A hart in the second year. *Obs.*

sub-um'bel-late, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'um-bo'nal (sŭ b'ŭ m-b ō'năl), *a. Zoöl.* Beneath or forward of the umbones of a bivalve shell.

sub-um'brage, *v. t.* [See UMBRAGE.] To overshadow. *Obs.*

sub-um'bral, *a.* Subumbrellar.

sub-un'ci-nate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'un-da'tion (sŭ b'ŭn-d ā'shŭn), *n.* [*sub-* + L. *unda* a wave.] A flood; a deluge. *Obs.*

sub-un'gual (sŭb-ŭn'gwȧl), **sub-un'gu-al** (-gwĭ-ăl), *a.* Under a nail or hoof.

Sub-un'gu-la'ta (-gū-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of ungulate mammals including the Hyracoidea (conies), Proboscidia (elephants), and certain extinct groups, as the Amblypoda. The feet are often five-toed and sometimes plantigrade. — **sub-un'gu-late** (-ŭn'gū-lāt), *a.* & *n.*

sub'u'nit, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'urb, *a.* Suburban. *Rare.*

sub-ur'ban-ism, *n.* See ISM.

sub-ur'ban-ite, *n.* A dweller in the suburbs. [a suburb. *Obs.*]

sub'ur-ban'i-ty, *n.* Residence in

sub-ur'ban-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

sub-ur'ban-ly, *adv.* of SUBURBAN.

sub'urbed (sŭb'ûrbd), *a.* Having a suburb or suburbs; provided (with) as a suburb.

sub-ur'bi-al, **sub-ur'bi-an**, **sub-ur'bi-can**, *a.* Suburban. *Obs.*

sub-ur'bi-ca-ry (sŭb-ûr'bY-kĭ-rĭ), *a.* = SUBURBICARIAN.

sub'u-re'thral, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-ur'sine (sŭb-ûr'sĭn; -sīn; 185), *a.* & *n.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-vag'i-nal (sŭ b-vă j'Y-n ăl; sŭb'vă-jĭ'năl), *a. Anat.* Under or inside a sheath.

subvaging, *a.* [*sub-* + L. *vagari* to wander.] Spreading down. *Obs.*

sub-val'u-a'tion (sŭ b-vă'lū-ā'shŭn), *n.* A secondary or subordinate valuation; specif., *Scots Law*, a valuation of the teinds made by the subcommissioners and validated only through confirmation by the High Commission, or since 1707 by the Court of Teinds.

sub'va-ri'e-ty, *n.* A minor variety or strain in a more general one, esp. in domestic animals.—

sub'va-ri'e-tal, *a.*

sub'vas'sal, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-vec'tion, *n.* [L. *subvectio.*] Conveyance. *Obs.*

sub'vend-ee', *n.* The vendee in a subsale.

sub'ven-ta'ne-ous (sŭb'vĕn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *ventus* wind.] Produced by the wind; windy. *Obs.*

sub-ven'tion (sŭb-vĕn'shŭn), *v. t.* To subventionize.

sub-ven'tion-a-ry (-shŭn-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a subvention.

sub-ven'tion-ize (-Iz), *v. t.* To come to the aid of; to subsidize; to support.

sub'ven-ti'tious (sŭb'vĕn-tĭsh'-ŭs), *a.* Helping; aiding.

sub-ven'tive, *a.* Helpful by way of subvention.

sub'ver'sal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-ver'ti-cose, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-verse', *v. t.* [L. *subversus*, p. p. of *subvertere*. See SUB-VERT.] To subvert. *Obs*

sub-versed' (sŭ b-v ûr'sẽt), *a. Math.* Versed and belonging to the supplement.

sub-ver'sion-a-ry (-vûr'shŭn-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Subversive. [*Sp.*]

sub-ver'siv. Subversive. *Ref.*

sub-vert'ant (sŭb-vûr'tănt), *a. Her.* Reversed.

sub-ver'ta-bral, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-vert'ed, *a. Her.* Reversed.

sub-vert'ent. Var. of SUBVERTANT. [that subverts.]

sub-vert'er (-vûr'tẽr), *n.* One

sub-vert'i-ble (sŭb-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

sub-ver'ti-cal, *a.*, **sub'ver-tic'i-late** (sŭb'vẽr-tĭs'Y-lāt), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b. [*Obs.*]

sub-ver'tion, *n.* Subversion.

subvertize, *v. t.* To subvert. *Obs.*

sub'vo-sie'u-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'vic'ar, *n.*, **sub'vic'ar-ship**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c. [rility.]

sub-vir'ile, *a.* Of inferior vi-

sub-vi'tal-ized (sŭb-vī'tăl-īzd), *a.* Imperfectly vitalized.

sub-vit're-ous, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b

sub-vo'cal (-vō'kăl), *a.* & *n.* = SUBTONIC

‖ **sub vo'ce.** [L.] Under the word; — abbr. *s. v.*

sub-vul'gar, *a.* Vulgar in an inferior degree. *Obs.*

sub'vul-tu'ri-an, *a.* Somewhat vulturelike; predatory. *Obs.*

sub'work'er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-write', *v. i.* To subscribe. *R.*

sub'zon'al (-zōn'ăl), *a. Embryol.* Beneath the zona pellucida of an egg. **b** Imperfectly zonal. [a zone.]

sub'zone', *n.* A subdivision of

sub-zy'go-mat'ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

succade gourd. The vegetable marrow. [*Scot.*]

suc'car (sŏōk'ẽr), *n.* Sugar

suc'ca-tash. Var. of SUCCOTASH.

suc-ceas', *v. t.* [Erron. for *surcease*, v.] To end. *Obs.*

suc'ce-dan, suc'ce-dane, *n.* A succedaneum; substitute *Obs.*

suc-ce'dent (sŭk-sē'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *succedens*, p. pr.] Succeeding; following [See -ABLE.]

suc-ceed'a-ble (-sēd'ȧ-b'l), *a.*

suc-ceed'ant (-ănt), *a.* [F. *succédant*, p. pr.] *Her.* Succeeding; following. *Rare.*

suc-ceed'er, *n.* A successor.

suc-ceed'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SUCCEED. Hence: — **succeeding**, *n. Obs.* That which succeeds, or follows after; a consequence.

suc-cent' (sŭk-sĕnt'), *v. t.* [See SUCCENTOR.] To sing the close or second part of (a verse), as in responsive singing. *R.* [tor.]

suc'cent, *v. i.* To act as succen-

suc'cen-tu'ri-ate (sŭk'sĕn-tū'rĭ-ĕt), *v. t.* [L. *succenturiatus*, p. p. of *succenturiare* to receive as a recruit into a century.] To fill the vacancies in (a company of soldiers). Hence: — **suc'cen-tu'ri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

suc-cer'nate, *v. t.* [Irreg. fr. L. *succernere.*] To sift (meal). *Obs.*

‖ **suc'cès' d'es'time'** (sŭ k's ĕ' dĕs'tēm') [F.] Lit., success of esteem, as that of a play whose merits win it respect, but which does not win popular favor.

suc-ces'sant-ly, *adv.* Successively. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

suc'ces-sa-ry, *n.* Succession.

suc-cess'ful (sŭk-sĕs'fo͝ol), *a.* Resulting or terminating in success; gaining or having gained success; having the desired effect; often, having attained wealth, position, or the like; as, a *successful* experiment; a *successful* man.
Syn. — Happy, prosperous, fortunate, auspicious, lucky. — **suc-cess'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **suc-cess'ful-ness**, *n.*

suc-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *successio:* cf. F. *succession.* See SUCCEED.] **1.** Act of succeeding; a following of things in order of time or place, or a series of things so following; sequence; as, a *succession* of disasters.
2. *Law.* **a** The change in legal relations by which one person (called the *successor*) comes into the enjoyment of, or becomes responsible for, one or more of the rights or liabilities of another person (called the *predecessor*), as of a son to the estate or rank of his father, of one king to another, etc.; the act or fact of one person's taking the place of another in the enjoyment of, or liability for, his rights or duties, or both; also, the right or duty so to take another's place, or the rights and duties succeeded to. When the succession involves all the rights and duties transferable by law, as the universitas (which see) of a deceased person, the transfer is called a **universal succession**; in any other case a **singular succession**, as being to some singular (particular) object or objects; when it is to a right to be enjoyed, as property, it is called **active**; when to a duty or obligation to be performed, as a debt, **passive.** **b** Now specif., and usually, the act or fact of a person's becoming beneficially entitled to any property or property interest of a deceased person whether by operation of law upon his dying intestate (**succession ab intestato** [ăb ĭn'tĕstā'tō]) or by testamentary disposition (**testamentary succession**). In general by the common law of England and the United States the heir succeeds to the real estate and the personal representative to the personal estate of a decedent; at Roman law the heir orig. succeeded to the universitas of the deceased, and in modern Civil-law systems in general the heir succeeds to both movables and immovables.
3. Specif., act or right of succeeding to a throne; as, the War of the Spanish *Succession.*
4. A series of persons or things that follow according to some established rule; as, a *succession* of kings.
5. An order or series of descendants; lineage; race; descent. "A long *succession* must ensue." *Milton.*
6. One succeeding, as to rank; a successor or heir. *Obs.*
Syn. — SUCCESSION, SEQUENCE, SERIES, SUITE. SUCCESSION, the general term, may apply to things of whatever sort that follow in the order of time or place: SEQUENCE is more limited in its application, and suggests esp. a uniform, logical, or regular succession; a SERIES is a succession of objects which are of similar nature, or which stand to each other in similar relations; a SUITE is a sequence, series, or set of things taken collectively; as, "the *succession* of forest trees" (*Thoreau*); "The phenomena of spirit are so contrived as to flow always in the same order and *sequence*" (*Froude*); "a *sequence* of stately balanced rhythm" (*M. Hewlett*); cf. a musical *sequence*, a *sequence* at cards; "the long *series* of my woes" (*Pope*); the three volumes constitute a *series;* an arithmetical *series;* a *suite* of rooms; Grieg's Peer Gynt *suite.* See FOLLOW, *v. i.*, CONSECUTIVE.
succession of crops, rotation of crops. — **S. to the Crown Act.** See *Limitation of the Crown Act*, under LIMITATION.

suc-ces'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a succession; in a regular order; consecutive. — **suc-ces'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

suc-ces'sion-ist, *n.* A person who insists on the importance of a regular succession; esp., *Eccl.*, one who holds that apostolic succession is necessary to a valid ministry.

suc-ces'sive (-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *successif.* See SUCCEED.] **1.** Following in order or in uninterrupted course; coming after without interruption or interval; following one after another in a line or series; consecutive; as, the *successive* years; *successive* kings; *successive* strokes.
Send the *successive* ills through ages down. *Prior.*
2. Having or giving the right of succeeding to an inheritance; inherited by succession; hereditary. *Obs. Shak.*
3. [*success* + *-ive.*] Successful. *Obs. Lady Alimony.*
Syn. — See CONSECUTIVE.
successive hermaphroditism. *Biol.* See HERMAPHRODITE, 1. — **s. induction.** *Math.* = INDUCTION, 5.
— **suc-ces'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **suc-ces'sive-ness**, *n.*

suc-ces'sor (sŭk-sĕs'ẽr; *formerly also* suc'ces-sor, *as in Shakespeare: cf.* CONFESSOR), *n.* [ME. *successour*, OF. *successur, successor*, F. *successeur*, L. *successor.* See SUCCEED.] One that succeeds or follows; one who takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character; one who takes the place of another by succession; — correlative to *predecessor;* as, the king's *successor.*

suc'cin-am'ate (sŭk'sĭ-năm'āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of succinamic acid.

suc'cin-am'ic (-ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, an amido derivative of succinic acid, $C_2H_4(CONH_2)$-CO_2H, obtained as a white crystalline substance.

suc'ci-nate (sŭk'sĭ-nāt), *n.* [See SUCCINIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of succinic acid.

suc-cinct' (sŭk-sĭŋkt'), *a.* [L. *succinctus*, p. p. of *succingere* to gird below or from below, to tuck up; *sub* + *cingere* to gird. Cf. CINCTURE.] **1.** Girded or tucked up. *Archaic.* "His habit fit for speed *succinct.*" *Milton.*
2. *Zoöl.* Supported by a band of silk around the middle, as the pupas of some butterflies.
3. Compressed into a narrow compass; concise; terse.
Let all your precepts be *succinct* and clear. *Roscommon.*
Syn. — Short, brief, summary, compendious, laconic, terse. See CONCISE.
— **suc-cinct'ly**, *adv.* — **suc-cinct'ness**, *n.*

suc'cinc-to'ri-um (sŭk'sĭŋk-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ä). [LL., fr. L. *succingere* to gird.] *R. C. Ch.* A vestment, in early times peculiar to bishops, later to the Pope, forming an under girdle passed round the alb and having now a maniplelike appendage on the left side.

suc-cin'ic (sŭk-sĭn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *succinum, sucinum*, amber, prob. fr. *sucus, sucus*, juice, sap: cf. F. *succinique.*] *Chem.* **a** Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline, dibasic acid, $(CH_2CO_2H)_2$, in amber, turpentine, and lignite, in many plants, as the poppy and wormwood, and in various animal fluids, and also produced artificially, as by action of nitric acid on organic substances. It is called specif. *ordinary, ethylene*, or *normal, succinic acid.* **b** Pert. to or designating a similar and isomeric acid, $CH_3CH(CO_2H)_2$, of artificial origin, called specif. *isosuccinic acid* or *ethylidene (ethidene) succinic acid*, and also *methylmalonic acid.*

suc'cin-im'ide (sŭk'sĭ-nĭm'īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* Succinic imide, a white crystalline nitrogenous substance, $C_2H_4(CO)_2NH$, obtained by treating the anhydride of ordinary succinic acid with ammonia gas and in other ways. It is a typical imido acid, and forms a series of salts.

suc'cin-ite (sŭk'sĭ-nīt), *n.* [See SUCCINIC.] *Min.* **a** Amber. **b** Amber-colored grossularite. See GARNET, 1.

suc'cin-yl (-nĭl), *n.* [*succinic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical $C_4H_4O_2$, the radical of succinic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

suc-cise' (sŭk-sīs'), *a.* [L. *succisus*, p. p. of *succidere* to cut away below, *sub* under + *caedere* to cut.] *Bot.* Appearing as if a part were cut off at the lower end.

suc'cor, suc'cour (sŭk'ẽr), *v. t.*; SUC'CORED, SUC'COURED (-ẽrd); SUC'COR-ING, SUC'COUR-ING. [ME. *socouren*, OF. *sucurre, soucourre, secorre*, F. *secourir*, L. *succurrere, succursum*, to run under, run to the aid of, help, succor; *sub* under + *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] To run to the aid of; hence, to help or relieve when in difficulty, want, or distress; to relieve; as, to *succor* a besieged city.
He is able to *succor* them that are tempted. *Heb.* ii. 18.
Syn. — Aid, assist, relieve, deliver, help, comfort.

suc'cor, suc'cour, *n.* [ME. *socours, sucurs*, OF. *sucurs, socors, secors*, F. *secours*, LL. *succursus*, fr. L. *succurrere.* The loss of final *s* is prob. due to mistaking the older form as pl. See SUCCOR, *v. t.*] **1.** Aid; help; assistance; esp., assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty, want, or distress. "We beseech mercy and *succor.*" *Chaucer.*
2. The person or thing that brings relief; esp., *pl.*, troops intended or serving to aid or relieve.

suc'cor-a-ble, suc'cour-a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *secourable.*] **1.** Capable of being succored; admitting of relief.
2. Giving aid; ready or willing to help or relieve. *Obs.*

suc'co-ry (sŭk'ō-rĭ), *n.* [Corrupted fr. OF. *cicorée*, F. *chicorée.* See CHICORY.] **a** Chicory. **b** With qualifying adjective or attributive, any of various other cichoriaceous plants, as gum *succory*, blue *succory*, etc.

suc'co-tash (-tăsh), *n.* [Narragansett Indian *m'sickquatash* corn not crushed or ground.] An article of food of Amer. Indian origin, prepared by boiling together beans and kernels of Indian corn, or maize, usually in the fresh or green state and often with pieces of salt pork added.

suc'cu-bine (sŭk'ū-bĭn; -bīn), *a.* Of or pert. to succubi.

suc'cu-bous (-bŭs), *a.* [See SUCCUBUS.] *Bot.* Having the leaves with the upper part of each covered by the base of the next higher, as certain liverworts. Cf. INCUBOUS.

suc'cu-bus (-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-BI** (-bī). [NL., fr. L. *succubare* to lie under; *sub* + *cubare* to lie down; cf. L. *succuba, succubo*, one who lies under. Cf. INCUBUS.] A demon or fiend; esp., a lascivious spirit (male or female) supposed to have sexual intercourse with mortals by night. Cf. INCUBUS, 1.

suc'cu-lence (-lĕns) } *n.* [See SUCCULENT.] Quality or
suc'cu-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ) } condition of being succulent.

suc'cu-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *succulentus, suculentus*, fr. *succus, sucus*, juice; perh. akin to E. *suck:* cf. F. *succulent.*] **1.** Full of juice; juicy; specif., *Bot.*, having juicy or watery tissues, as most cacti, Crassulaceæ, etc.
2. Fig.: Full of mental nourishment or fresh interest; not dry or jejune.

suc'cu-lent, *n.* *Bot.* A succulent plant, as a cactus.

suc-cumb' (sŭ-kŭm'; *now rarely* -kŭmb'), *v. i.*; SUC-CUMBED' (-kŭmd'); SUC-CUMB'ING. [L. *succumbere; sub* under + *cumbere* (in comp.), akin to *cubare* to lie down. See INCUMBENT, CUBIT.] To lie or sink down as the result of pressure or force; to yield; submit; to give way; as, to *succumb* to disease or temptation.

suc-cumb', *v. t.* To subdue; crush; overpower. *Obs.*

suc'cus (sŭk'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SUCCI (-sī). [L.] Juice; specif., *Pharm.*, the expressed juice of a plant, for medicinal use. ‖ **suc'cus en-te'ri-cus** (ĕn-tĕr'ĭ-kŭs) [NL., lit., juice of the intestines], *Physiol.*, a fluid secreted in small quantity by certain glands (probably the crypts of Lieberkühn) of the small intestine and supposedly important in digestion.

suc-cuss' (sŭ-kŭs'), *v. t.* [See SUCCUSSION.] To shake suddenly; to perform succussion upon.

suc'cus-sa'tion (sŭk'ŭ-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *succussare* to jolt, v. intens. See SUCCUSSION.] **1.** A trot or trotting. *Obs.*
2. A shaking; succussion.

suc-cus'sion (sŭ-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *succussio*, fr. *succutere* to fling up, toss up; *sub* under + *quatere* to shake: cf. F. *succussion.*] Act of shaking; a shake; a shock; specif.: **a** *Med.* A shaking of the body to ascertain if fluid is present in the thorax. **b** Bumping. See BUMP, *v. i.*, 2.

suc-cus'sive (sŭ-kŭs'ĭv), *a.* Characterized by a shaking motion, esp. an up-and-down movement, as in earthquakes, and not merely tremulous oscillation.

such (sŭch), *a.* [ME. *such, swich, swilch, swulch, swilc, swulc*, AS. *swelc, swilc, swylc;* akin to OFries. *selik*, D. *zulk*, OS. *sulic*, OHG. *sulih, solih*, G. *solch*, Icel. *slíkr*, OSw. *salik*, Sw. *slik*, Dan. *slig*, Goth. *swaleiks;* originally meaning, so shaped. See SO, LIKE, *a.;* cf. WHICH.] **1.** Of that kind; of the like kind; like; similar; as, we never saw *such* a day; — often followed by *that* or *as* introducing the word or proposition which defines the similarity, or the standard of comparison; as, the books are not *such* that I can recommend them, or, not *such* as I can recommend; to teach *such* things as are useful.
☞ *Such* is often used emphatically without the correlative, noting the kind or quality (often understood) as extreme or of a high degree; as, *such* a boy! I shall have *such* a time! *Such* was formerly used like an adverb with numerals in the sense of *times as much* or *as many;* as, *such ten*, or ten times as many. It is still like an adverb when used before an attributive adjective, as in, *such* terrible storms. "Everything was managed with so much care, and *such* excellent order was observed" (*De Foe*). But with *a* or *an* here its adjective character is apparent. The indefinite article never precedes *such*, but is placed between it and the noun to which it refers, except when *such* follows the noun; as, *such* a man; an honor *such* as this. The indefinite adjectives *some, several, one, few, many, all*, etc., precede *such;* as, one *such* book is enough; all *such* people ought to be avoided; few *such* ideas were then held.
And in his time *such* a conqueror
That greater was there none under the sun. *Chaucer.*
His misery was *such* that none of the bystanders could refrain from weeping. *Macaulay.*
2. Having the particular quality or character specified.
That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continuest *such*, owe to thyself. *Milton.*
3. The same; — with *as.* "[It] hath *such* senses as we have." *Shak.*
4. Certain; — representing the person or object as already particularized in terms which are not mentioned, or serving in place of its specific name. See SUCH AND SUCH, below.
In rushed one and tells him *such* a knight
Is new arrived. *Daniel.*
such and such, *or* **such or such,** certain; some; — used to represent a person or thing indefinitely, in place of naming it, often as already particularized in one way or another, or as being of one kind or another. "In *such and such* a place shall be my camp." 2 *Kings* vi. 8. "A law commanding *such or such* an action." *South.* — **s. like,** of the like kind; similar.
And many other *such like* things ye do. *Mark* vii. 8.

such, *pron.* Such a person or thing; such a one; — commonly with plural reference: such persons; such things.
He was the father of *such* as dwell in tents. *Gen.* iv. 20.

suck (sŭk), *v. t.;* SUCKED (sŭkt); SUCK'ING. [ME. *suken, souken*, AS. *sūcan*, akin to *sūgan*, D. *zuigen*, G. *saugen*, OHG. *sūgan*, Icel. *sūga, sjūga*, Sw. *suga*, Dan. *suge*, OIr. *sūgim* I suck, L. *sugere* to suck. Cf. HONEYSUCKLE, SOAK, SUCTION.] **1.** To draw (a liquid) by an action of the mouth which tends to produce a partial vacuum, and thus cause the liquid to rush in; to draw, or apply force to, by exhausting the air.
2. To draw liquid from by an action of the mouth; as, to *suck* an orange; specif., to draw milk from (the mother, the breast, etc.) with the mouth; as, the young of an animal *sucks* the mother, or dam; an infant *sucks* the breast.
3. To draw, draw in, or imbibe, by any process like sucking; to inhale; absorb; as, to *suck* in air; hence, to draw or draw in; as, plants *suck* water from the ground.
4. To suckle; to nurse.
to suck the monkey. *British Slang, Originally Naut.* **a** To drink from the bottle. **b** To drink rum from a coconut emptied of its milk. **c** To drink liquor from a cask by means of a straw or tube inserted in a small hole.

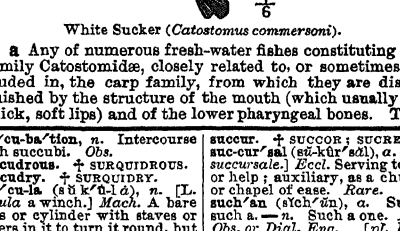
suck, *v. i.* **1.** To draw something by producing a vacuum, as with the mouth or a tube; to draw in.
Where the bee *sucks*, there *suck* I. *Shak.*
2. To draw milk from the breast or udder; as, a child, or the young of an animal, is first nourished by *sucking.*
3. To draw air; — said of a pump which fails to draw fluid because of low water or a defective valve.

suck, *n.* **1.** Act of drawing with the mouth or otherwise; suction; also, an agent that sucks, or draws in.
2. That which is drawn into the mouth by sucking; specif., milk drawn from the breast. *Shak.*
3. Hence: **a** A small draft; a sip. *Colloq.* **b** A lollipop; a sweet. *Dial. Eng.* **c** Liquor, as small beer. *Dial. Eng.*
4. A whirlpool; — often [*cap.*] in proper names. *Scot.*

suck'en (sŭk'ĕn), *n.* [See SOKEN, SOKE.] *Scots Law.* The jurisdiction or thirl of a mill. See THIRLAGE.

suck'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* *Scots Law.* A tenant bound to grind his grain at the mill of a sucken.

suck'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sucks.
2. Specif., a suckling; a sucking animal; *Com.*, a sucking pig or lamb.



White Sucker (*Catostomus commersoni*).

3. **a** Any of numerous fresh-water fishes constituting the family Catostomidæ, closely related to, or sometimes included in, the carp family, from which they are distinguished by the structure of the mouth (which usually has thick, soft lips) and of the lower pharyngeal bones. They

suc-cess'ful-ly, *adv. Dial. Eng.* **a** Successively. **b** Excessively.
succession duty *or* **tax.** A duty or tax on the succession to a decedent's estate. See DEATH DUTY.
suc-ces'sion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
suc-ces'siv. Successive. *Ref. Sp.*
suc-cess'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **-less-ly,** *adv.* — **-less-ness,** *n.*
suc-ces'sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
suc-ces'so-ry, *a.* Of or pert. to succession.
succeundry. † SURQUIDRY.
suc'ci (sŭk'sĭ), *n.*, *pl.* of SUCCUS.
suc-cid'u-ous (sŭk-sĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *succiduus*, fr. *succidere* fall under.] Ready to fall; falling. *R.*
suc-cif'er-ous (-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *succus, sucus*, juice, sap + E. *-ferous.*] Producing or conveying sap.
suc'cin (sŭk'sĭn), *n.* [See SUCCINIC.] Amber.
suc'cin-am'ide (sŭk'sĭ-năm'īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_2H_4(CONH_2)_2$.
suc'cin-an'il (-năn'ĭl), *n.* A crystalline substance, C_2H_4-$(CO)_2NC_6H_5$. It is a phenyl derivative of succinimide.
suc'ci-nat'ed (sŭk'sĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Combined or impregnated with succinic acid or succinates.
suc-cinc'to-ry (sŭk-sĭŋk'tō-rĭ), *n.* = SUCCINCTORIUM.
suc'cine. † SUCCIN.
suc-cin'e-ous (sŭk-sĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sucineus* of amber.] Succinic. *Obs.*
suc'cin-if'er-ous (sŭk'sĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*succin* + *-ferous.*] Amber-yielding.
suc'ci-nous (sŭk'sĭ-nŭs), *a.* [See SUCCINIC.] Succinic. *R.*
suc-ci'sion (sŭk-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *succisio.* See SUCCISE.] Act of cutting down or off. *Obs.*
suc-ci'sive, *a.* [L. *succisivus.*] Subsecive. *Obs.*
suc-civ'o-rous (sŭk-sĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *succus, sucus*, juice + E. *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding on the juices of plants. *Rare.*
suc'cla-ma'tion (sŭk'lä-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *succlamatio.*] A shouting or calling after. *Obs.*
suc'col-late, *v. t.* [L. *succollare, succollatum.*] To bear on one's shoulders; to shoulder. *Obs.* — **suc'col-la'tion,** *n. Obs.*
suc'co-ra'ceous, *a.* [L. *suc(c)us* juice.] Juicy. *Obs.* [tion. *Obs.*
succorance, *n.* Succoring; salvation.
suc'cord. Succored. *Ref. Sp.*
suc'cor-er, suc'cour-er, *n.* [Cf. OF. *secoreor.*] One that succors.
suc'cor-ess, -cour-ess, *n.* A female succorer. *Obs.*
suc'cor-less, suc'cour-less, *a.* See -LESS.
suc'cose (sŭk'ōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *sucosus.*] Juicy; sappy.
suc-cos'i-ty (sŭ-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being succose. *Rare.*
suc'co-teague' (sŭk'ō-tēg'). Rare var. of SQUETEAGUE.
Suc'coth (sŭk'ŏth; -ōth). *Bib.*
Suc'coth-be'noth (-bē'nŏth; -nō th). *Bib.* A deity worshiped by Babylonian colonists in Samaria.
suc'cour, suc'cour-a-ble, etc. Vars. of SUCCOR, etc.
succourse, *n.* Succor. *Obs.*
suc'cous (sŭk'ŭs), *a.* Succose. *R.*
suc'cre (sōōk'ẽr; sōōk'-), *n.* Sugar. *Scot.* [Succubus. *R.*]
suc'cub, *n.* a Succuba. *Obs.* b
suc'cu-ba (sŭk'ū-bä), *n.*; *pl.* **-BÆ** (-bē). [NL. See SUCCUBUS.] Fem. of SUCCUBUS.
suc'cu-ba'tion, *n.* Intercourse with succubi. *Obs.*
succudrous. † SURQUIDROUS.
succudry. † SURQUIDRY.
suc'cu-la (sŭ k'ū-lä), *n.* [L. *sucula* a winch.] *Mach.* A bare axis or cylinder with staves or levers in it to turn it round, but without any drum. [LENT.]
suc'cu-lent-ly, *adv.* of SUCCULENT. Rare var. of SQUETEAGUE.
suc'cu-lent-ness, *n.* Succulence.
suc'cu-lous (sŭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* Succulent; juicy. *Rare.*
suc-cum', Succumb. *Ref. Sp.*
suc-cum'ben-cy (sŭ-kŭm'bĕn-sĭ), *n.* State of succumbing. *R.*
suc-cum'bens (sŭ-kŭm'bĕnz), *n.*; *pl.* SUCCUMBENTES (sŭk'tĭm-bĕn'tēz). [L. See SUCCUMBENT.] *Eccl.* = KNEELER, 2 a.
suc-cum'bent, *a.* [L. *succumbens*, p. pr.] Submissive. *Obs.*
suc-cumd'. Succumbed. *Ref. Sp.*
succur. † SUCCOR; SUCRE.
suc-cur'sal (sŭ-kûr'săl), *a.* [F. *succursale.*] *Eccl.* Serving to aid or help; auxiliary, as a church or chapel of ease. *Rare.*
such'an (sĭch'ăn), *a.* Such; such a. — *n.* Such a one. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*pl.* Bib.]
Su'chath-ites (sū'kăth-īts), *n.*
suche. † SEEK.
such'like', *a.* Of like kind; similar. — *adv.* Similarly. *Obs.*
such'wise' (sŭch'wīz'), *adv.* In such a manner; so.
suck, *n.* [F. *suc*, or L. *suc(c)us.*] Juice; succulence. *Obs.*
suck (*dial.* sōōk). Obs. or **dial.** Eng. var. of SOCK, a plowshare.
suck'a-bob', *n.* A lollipop.
suckat. † SUCKER.
suck'a-tash. Var. of SUCCOTASH.
suck'a-u'hock (sŭk'ä-ō'hŏk), *n.* [Narragansett Indian *suck-*

live and feed near the bottom, and the larger species ascend small streams and brooks to spawn. Their flesh is poor, but is extensively canned and sold as that of better fishes. Except for two Asiatic species, they are confined to North America. The buffalo fishes, black horse, and red horse are among the more important species. **b** Also, often with a qualifying term, any of various fishes with a sucking organ or suckerlike mouth, as the lumpfish (or lumpsucker), a sand sucker, a remora (or shark *sucker*), or a clingfish. **c** A hagfish. **d** A lamprey (or rock *sucker*).

4. **a** In various animals, an organ for adhering or holding, consisting in its simplest form of a soft pad or disk, often somewhat concave, which when closely applied to an object adheres as a result of atmospheric pressure; a sucking disk. The suckers on the arms of cephalopods are more complex, containing a central pistonlike structure which when drawn in creates a vacuum. **b** A mouth adapted for sucking or for adhering, or both, as that of a leech. **c** In echinoderms, a tube foot ending in a sucking disk.

5. The embolus, or bucket, of a pump; also, the valve of a pump bucket

6. A pipe through which anything is drawn.

7. **a** A shoot originating below ground from the roots or lower part of the stem of a plant. Suckers usually develop rapidly, often at the expense of the parent; they are sometimes used for propagation. Also, any accessory propagative shoot; thus, the *suckers* of pineapples spring from the axils of the lower leaves. **b** *Bot.* A haustorium.

8. [*usually cap.*] A native or inhabitant of Illinois; — a nickname.

9. A sponging person; a parasite; a sponge; also, a stupid person; one easily duped; a greenhorn; —also used as a general term of opprobrium. *Collog. or Slang.*

10. A lollipop; a sweet. *Dial. Eng.*

11. A child's toy consisting of a disk of soft leather with a string through the center, wetted and used to lift stones, or the like; also, *pl.*, a game played with this, in which the winner is the one who lifts the largest stone.

suck'er (sŭk'ẽr), *v. t.; -ERED* (-ẽrd); *-ER-ING.* To strip off the suckers from; as, to *sucker* tobacco.

suck'er, *v. i.* To form or send out suckers; as, Indian corn *suckers* abundantly.

suck'et (sŭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Cf. SUCCADE; SUCK, *v. t.*] A sweetmeat; a dainty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

suck'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **a** A remora. **b** A California clingfish (*Caularchus mæandricus*) found in tide pools.

suck'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SUCK. Hence: *p. a.* Drawing milk from the mother or dam; not yet weaned; hence, *Colloq.*, very young or immature; as, a *sucking* infant.

I suppose you are a young barrister, *sucking* lawyer, or that sort of thing. *Thackeray*

sucking coil, *Elec.*, a coil which, when carrying current, draws or sucks in an iron core or plunger. — **s. fish.** **a** A remora. **b** A lamprey. — **s. louse.** See LOUSE, 1 **a**. — **s. stomach,** *Zoöl.*, the muscular first stomach of certain insects and other invertebrates which suck liquid food.

suck'le (sŭk''l), *v. t.; -LED* (-'ld); *-LING* (-lĭng). [Freq. of *suck.*] To give suck to; to nurse at the breast.

suck'le, *v. i.* To nurse; to suck.

suck'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [ME. *sokeling.* See SUCK, *v. t.*]

1. A young child or animal before it is weaned.

2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** = SUCKLERS. **b** The yellow hop clover. **c** The honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum.*

su'cre (sōō'krā), *n.* [Sp. (Amer.), after the South American patriot Antonio José de *Sucre.*] A silver coin of Ecuador, at present (since 1900) worth two shillings (48.7 cents). It was at one time worth over 3s. 3d. (79 cents).

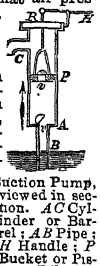
su'crose (sū'krōs), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar. See SUGAR.] *Chem.* Cane sugar, or saccharose. See SUGAR, *n.*, 1. By extension, any saccharose. See SACCHAROSE **b**.

suc'tion (sŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sugere, suctum,* to suck; cf. OF. & F. *succion.* See SUCK, *v. t.*] **1.** **a** Act or process of sucking. *Now Rare.* **b** Act of drawing, as a fluid, by exhausting the air over part of the surface so that air pressure on the rest of the surface pushes the fluid, etc., into the exhausted space; induction.

2. *Naut.* A suction pipe.

3. Liquid; drink. *Dial. Eng.*

suction pump. The common pump, in which the water, etc., to be raised is pushed by atmospheric pressure into the partial vacuum under the retreating bucket on the upstroke, reflux being prevented by a nonreturn, or suction, valve in the pipe. Theoretically the suction pump will lift water 34 feet, but practically only about 26 to 28 feet.



Suction Pump, viewed in section. *A C* Cylinder or Barrel; *A B* Pipe; *H* Handle; *P* Bucket or Piston; *R* Rod or Spear; *v v* Valves.

Suc-to'ri-a (sŭk-tō'rĭ-ă; 201), *n. pl.* [NL. See SUCTION.] *Zoöl.* **1.** Any of several divisions of suctorial animals, esp. a division of protozoans, equivalent to TENTACULIFERA.

2. Any of the groups Hirudinea, Siphonaptera, and Rhizocephala.

suc-to'ri-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *sugere, suctum,* to suck.] **a** Fitted for sucking; serving to adhere or draw up fluid by suction. **b** Provided with suctorial organs; as, a *suctorial* fish; living by sucking the blood or juices of animals or plants. **c** Pert. to the Suctoria.

su'da-de'ro (sōō'dă-dā'rō; 146), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A broad piece, as of leather, attached to a stirrup strap, to protect a rider's leg from sweat. See SADDLE, *Illust. (D).*

2. A fissure in a well or water tank whence water is issuing. *Southwestern U. S.*

su-dam'i-na (sū-dăm'ĭ-nă), *n. pl.; sing.* **-DAMEN** (-dā'mĕn). [NL. *sudamen, -inis,* fr. L. *sudare* to sweat. See SWEAT.] *Med.* Minute whitish vesicles surrounded by an area of reddened skin, caused by retention of sweat in the upper layers of the skin and occurring after profuse perspiration or in certain febrile diseases. — **su-dam'i-nal** (-dăm'ĭ-năl), *a.*

Su'da-nese' (sōō'dă-nēz'; -nēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sudan. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of the Sudan. The Sudanese comprise, besides Arab tribes, Hamites such as the Fulahs, Tibus, and Tuaregs, and numerous groups of Negro and Negroid tribes. Cf. NEGRO, 1.

su-da'ri-um (sū-dâ'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* **-RIA** (-ă). [L.] A sweat cloth; a handkerchief, specif. that of the legendary St. Veronica, on which Christ is said to have impressed his portrait when wiping his face with it, as he passed to the crucifixion; hence, a veronica, or portrait of Christ.

su'da-ry (sū'dă-rĭ), *n.* [L. *sudarium,* fr. *sudare* to sweat. See SWEAT.] A sudarium.

su'da-to'ri-um (sū'dă-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.; pl.* **-RIA** (-ă). [L.] **1.** A hot-air bath, given to cause perspiration.

2. A room where hot-air baths are administered.

su'da-to-ry (sū'dă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sudatorius,* fr. *sudare* to sweat. See SWEAT.] **1.** Sweating; perspiring.

2. *Med.* Sudorific; diaphoretic.

su'da-to-ry, *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [L. *sudatorium.*] A sudatorium.

sudd (sŭd), *n.* [Ar. *sadd* barrier.] The floating vegetable matter which often makes the White Nile unnavigable.

sud'den (sŭd'n; -ẽn), *a.* [ME. *sodain, sodein,* OF. *sodain, sudain,* F. *soudain,* L. *subitaneus,* fr. *subitus* sudden, perh. fr. *subire* to come on, to steal upon; *sub* secretly + *ire* to go. Cf. SUBITANEOUS.] **1.** Happening without previous notice or with very brief notice; coming unexpectedly; rapid and unforeseen. "O *sudden* woe!" *Chaucer.*

2. Hastily prepared, employed, made, done, etc.; quick; rapid; as, a *sudden* cure; a *sudden* departure.

Never was such a *sudden* scholar made. *Shak.*

3. Hasty by nature; violent; rash; precipitate. *Obs. or R.*

4 Come upon, or met with, unexpectedly. *Archaic.*

A *sudden* little river cross'd my path. *R. Browning.*

Syn. — Unexpected, unusual, abrupt, unlooked-for. — **sud'den-ly,** *adv.* — **sud'den-ness,** *n.*

sud'den, *adv.* Suddenly; unexpectedly. *Obs or R.*

sud'den, *n.* An unexpected occurrence; a surprise. *Obs.*, except in phrases **all of a sudden, on a sudden, of a sudden,** sooner than was expected; suddenly.

He withdrew his opposition *all of a sudden.* *Thackeray*

sud'der (sŭd'ẽr), *a.* [Hind. *sadr,* fr. Ar. *çadr* chief.] Lit., chief; — applied to several government departments and officers in India, chiefly in the Bengal Presidency. *India.*

su'dor (sū'dôr), *n.* [L.] Sweat; perspiration; exudation.

su'dor-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat.] Of or pertaining to sweat; caused by sweat; as, *sudoral* eruptions.

su-dor-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat + E. *-ferous.*] Producing or secreting sweat. — **sudoriferous glands,** *Anat.*, the sweat glands. — **su'dor-if'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

su'dor-if'ic (-ĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat (akin to E. *sweat*) + E. *-fic.*] Causing or inducing sweat; diaphoretic; as, *sudorific* herbs. — *n.* A sudorific medicine.

Su'dra (sōō'drä), *n.* [Skr. *çūdra.*] The lowest of the four great Hindu castes. See CASTE, 2.

The ancient designation *Sudra* finds no great favor in modern times, and we can point to no group that is generally recognized as representing it. *Census of India,* 1901.

suds (sŭdz), *n. pl.* [Akin to *sodden, seethe.* See SEETHE.]

1. Water impregnated with soap, esp. when worked up into bubbles and froth.

2. Something frothy like suds; specif., *Slang,* beer.

in, or into, the suds, in or into embarrassment, trouble, or difficulty. *Colloq.*

suds'y (sŭd'zĭ), *a.* Resembling suds; frothy; foamy.

sue (sū), *v. t.;* **SUED** (sūd); **SU'ING** (sū'ĭng). [ME. *suen, seuen, siwen,* OF. *sivre* (pres. ind. 3d sing. *il siut, suit,* he follows, nous *sevons* we follow), *suir,* F. *suivre,* LL. *sequere,* for L. *sequi, secutus;* akin to Gr. ἕπεσθαι, Skr. *sac* to accompany, and prob. to E. *see,* v. t. See SEE, *v. t.*; cf. CONSEQUENCE, ENSUE, EXECUTE, OBSEQUIOUS, PURSUE, SECOND, SECT in religion, SEQUENCE, SUIT.] **1.** To follow or follow after; to pursue; chase; attend; accompany. *Obs.*

2. To follow with entreaty or persuasion; to solicit. *Obs.*

3. To seek after; to pay court or suit to; to woo.

Sue me, and woo me, and flatter me. *Tennyson.*

5. *Law.* **a** In early English feudal law, to follow or attend upon (a feudal superior), or to resort to (the superior's mill) for the grinding of grain, etc.; esp., to follow or seek (a court) in order to assist the court in administering justice, esp. as a doomsman, or in order to obtain justice; also, to follow (a person) to a court in order to act as a witness or compurgator in an action in the court. **b** To follow or go to (a court) in order to obtain legal redress therein; as, John Doe *sued* the court for a writ of recovery. **c** To seek justice or right from (a person) by legal process; to bring an action against; to prosecute judicially. **d** To proceed with, as an action, and follow it up to its proper termination; to gain by legal process.

to sue out, *Law,* to obtain by suit; to petition for and take out, or to apply for and obtain, in judicial proceedings; as, *to sue out* a writ in chancery; *to sue out* a pardon. — **to s., or s. out, one's livery.** *Law.* See LIVERY, *n.*, 1 **c**.

sue (sū), *v. i.* **1.** To follow; to come after; to ensue. *Obs.*

2. To occur as a consequence; to follow. *Obs. Chaucer.*

3. To make request (for); to make application; to petition; entreat; plead.

By adverse destiny constrained to *sue*
For counsel and redress, he *sues* to you. *Pope.*

4. To pay court or suit; to woo. *Massinger.*

5. *Law.* **a** In early English feudal law, to perform or do the duties or part of one who sues, or follows or attends, a superior, etc. **b** Now, to take legal proceedings in court; to seek (for something) in law; as, to *sue* for damages.

to sue for one's livery. See LIVERY, *n.*, 1 **c**.

sue'-and-la'bor, *or* sue'-and-la'bour, clause. *Marine Insurance.* A clause ordinarily inserted in a policy by which the insurer agrees to bear his proportion of expenses voluntarily incurred "in and about the defense, safeguard, and recovery" of the insured subject.

suède (swād; *F.* swĕd), *n.* [F., Sweden.] Swedish glove leather. It is usually mocha or lambskin, tanned on the wrong or bleached side, or with the thin glossy outer grain shaved or peeled off, leaving an undressed surface.

su'et (sū'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *suet,* dim. fr. OF. *sieu, seu, siu,* F. *suif,* L. *sebum.* Cf. SOAP, SEBACEOUS.] The hard fat about the kidneys and loins in beef and mutton, which, when melted and freed from the membranes, forms tallow. The corresponding fat of hogs forms leaf lard.

Sue'vi-an (swē'vĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *Suevi* a Germanic people. See SWABIAN.] One of an ancient Germanic people, prob. of many distinct tribes, mentioned by Cæsar as dwelling east of the Rhine and by Tacitus as extending to the Elbe and the Baltic; also, one of a Germanic horde from this region which overran France and Spain early in the 5th century.

suf-. An assimilated form of SUB-.

suf'fer (sŭf'ẽr), *v. t.; -FERED* (-ẽrd); *SUF'FER-ING.* [ME. *suffren, soffren,* OF. *sufrir, sofrir,* F. *souffrir,* (assumed) LL. *sufferire,* for L. *sufferre; sub* under + *ferre* to bear, akin to E. *bear.* See BEAR to support.] **1.** To have the feeling or sensation that arises from the action of (something painful, distressing, or the like); to feel or endure (pain, annoyance, etc.); to submit to with distress or grief; as, to *suffer* pain of body, or grief of mind.

2. To endure or undergo without sinking; to support; to sustain; to bear up under.

Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains. *Milton.*

3. To undergo; to be affected by; to sustain; to experience; to go or pass through; as, to *suffer* loss or damage.

If your more ponderous and settled project
May *suffer* alteration. *Shak.*

4. To allow; to permit; not to forbid or hinder; to tolerate.

I suffer them to enter and possess. *Milton.*

Syn. — Bear, endure, support, sustain; permit, tolerate, consent to. See ALLOW.

to suffer a default, *Law,* to permit an action to be called without appearing to answer.

suf'fer, *v. i.* **1.** To submit. *Obs.*

2. To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to bear what is distressing; as, to *suffer* from wounded vanity.

3. To be injured; to sustain loss or damage.

Public business *suffers* by private infirmities. *Sir W. Temple.*

4. To undergo punishment, esp. of death.

The father was first condemned to *suffer.* *Clarendon.*

5. To permit; to allow. *Obs. or Archaic.*

6. To continue in a certain state or position; to endure. *Obs.*

suf'fer-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [OF. *soufrable,* F. *souffrable.*] **1.** Able to suffer or endure; patient. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. That may be suffered, or tolerated; endurable.

— **suf'fer-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **suf'fer-a-bly,** *adv.*

suf'fer-ance (-ăns), *n.* [ME. *suffrance,* OF. *sufrance, soufrance,* F. *souffrance,* L. *sufferentia,* fr. *sufferens, -entis,* p. pr. of *sufferre.* See SUFFER.] **1.** Act or state of suffering; the bearing of pain or the like; suffering. *Obs. or R.*

2. A pain endured; a misery; a suffering. *Obs. or R.*

The seeming *sufferances* that you had borne. *Shak.*

3. Loss; damage; injury. *Obs. Shak.*

4. Submission under difficult or oppressive circumstances; patience; patient endurance; long-suffering. *Chaucer.*

But hasty heat tempering with *sufferance* wise. *Spenser.*

5. Negative consent by not forbidding or hindering; toleration; permission; allowance; leave. *Shak.*

Somewhiles by *sufferance,* and somewhiles by special leave and favor, they erected to themselves oratories. *Hooker.*

6. A permission granted by the customs authorities for the shipment of goods. *Eng.*

Syn. — Endurance, pain, misery, inconvenience; patience, moderation, toleration. See PERMISSION.

on sufferance, by mere toleration; by passive permission or consent; as, to remain in a house *on sufferance.*

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aúhock black money, fr. *suck* black + *poguaúhock* the round clam.] A kind of seawan.

suck'er (sŭk'ẽr), *n.* Sugar. *Scot.*

suck'er-el (-ẽr-ĕl), *n.* [Dim. of *sucker.*] = BLACK HORSE (fish).

sucker fish. A remora.

suckerie. † SUCCORY.

sucker rod. A pump rod, esp. one of wood, for a well or shaft.

Sucker State. Illinois; — a nickname.

suck'in. Var. of SUCKEN. [tle.

sucking bottle. A nursing bot-

suckiny. † SUKKENYE.

suck'l. Suckle. *Ref. Sp.*

suck'ld. Suckled. *Ref. Sp.*

suck'le (sŭk''l), *n.* [See SUCKLE, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** A comfit. **b** A teat.

suck'ler (sŭk'lẽr), *n.* **a** An animal that suckles its young; a mammal. **b** A suckling. **c** *pl. Dial. Eng.* (1) Red clover. (2) White clover.

suck'less, *a.* Having no juice.

suck'spig'got, *n.* A toper. *Obs.*

suck'stone', *n.* A remora.

suckt. Sucked. *Ref. Sp.*

suck'y (sŏŏk'ĭ). Var. of SOOKY.

su-clat' (sōō-klät'). *n.* [Cf. Hind. *suqlāt,* Per. *saqalāt, saqalāt,* E. SCARLET.] Any of certain woolens; specif., European broadcloth. Cf. CICLATOUN. *Anglo-Ind.*

sucoure. † SUCCOR.

sucquidry. † SURQUIDRY.

su'crase (sū'krās), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar.] *Chem.* = INVERTASE a.

su'crate (sū'krāt), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar. See SUGAR.] *Chem.* = SACCHARATE b.

sucre. *n. & v.* Sugar. *Obs.*

su'crol (sū'krōl; -krŏl), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar. See SUGAR.] = DULCIN. *Trade Name.*

suction anemometer. *Meteor.* An anemometer consisting of an inverted siphon half-filled with water, a difference in waterlevel being due to the wind's force.

suction chamber. The chamber of a pump into which the suction pipe delivers.

suction dredge. A dredging machine using a centrifugal fan to draw up mud, sand, silt, etc., through a suction tube.

suction fan. = EXHAUST FAN.

suction hose. Flexible hose for suction pipes, etc., stiffened by a lining of coiled wire.

suction pipe. A pipe through which flow is induced by suction or exhaust draft; esp., such a pipe joining a pump to the fluid it is raising or drawing.

suction primer. A small auxiliary pump to prime a large one.

suction root. Haustorium.

suction stop. *Phon.* = 4th CLICK, 3.

suction valve Nonreturn valve for a suction pipe; inlet valve.

suc-to'ri-an (-ăn), *n.* A suctorial animal; one of the Suctoria. *Rare.*

suc-to'ri-ous (-ŭs; 201), *a.* Suctorial.

sucurs. † SUCCOURSE.

sud (sŏŏd; *unaccented* sŭd). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SHOULD.

Sud (sŭd). *Bib.*

su-da'men (sū-dā'mĕn), *n., sing.* of SUDAMINA. [See DYE.]

Su-dan' III, Sudan brown, etc. **sudar,** *n.* Sudary. *Obs. Scot.*

su'date, *v. t.* [L. *sudare, sudatum.*] To sweat. — **su-da'tion** (sū-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sudatio:* cf. F. *sudation.*] *Both Rare.*

‖ **su-da'vit et al'sit.** [L.] He has sweated and felt cold, i. e., has inured himself to hardships. See ALDINE, *a. Horace (A P.,* 413), said of a youth training for races.

suddart. † SOULDART, a soldier.

suddeken. † SUBDEACON.

suddene. † SUBDEAN.

sud'dent (sŭd'ĕnt; sŏŏd'-). Contr. of *should not. Dial. Eng.*

sud'dent, *n., a., & adv.* Sudden. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

sud'den-ty (*Scot.* sŭd'ĕn-tĭ, sŏŏd'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *soudaineté.*] Suddenness; as, *on a suddenty,* suddenly. *Obs. or Scot.*

sud'dle, sud'dil (sŭd''l; sŏŏd'-), *n. & v.* Stain; soil. *Scot & Dial. Eng.* — *p. a.* Defiled. *Obs.*

sudden. Obs. p. p. of SEETHE.

sudene. † SUBDEAN.

sudgeorne. † SOJOURN.

Su'di-as (sū'dĭ-ăs). *Bib.*

sudjorn. † SOJOURN.

sudly. † SOUTHLY.

sud'-oil' (sŭd'-oĭl'), *n.* [See SUDS; OIL.] Grease recovered from suds by the addition of an acid.

su-dor'ic (sū-dŏr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from, sweat. — **sudoric acid,** *Physiol. Chem.,* an acid said to be the cause of the acid reaction of human perspiration.

su'dor-ip'a-rous (sū'dôr-ĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat + E. *-parous.*] Sudoriferous.

su'dor-ous, *a.* [L. *sudorus,* fr. *sudor* sweat.] Sweaty. *Obs.*

Sudroun. † SOUTHRON.

sudyakne. † SUBDEACON.

sue. Var. of SEW. *Obs. exc. Naut.*

sue, *n.* [See SUE to follow.] Pursuit. *Obs.*

Sue (sū). Dim. of SUSAN.

sue, n. [Short for ISSUE.] To flow forth. *Obs.*

sue-. For various forms in *sue-,* see forms in SWE-.

Sue'bi (swē'bī). Var. of SUEVI.

suein. † SWAIN.

sueit. † SWEAT, SWEET.

sueke. † SWICK.

suell. † SQUALL, SWELL.

suemme. † SWIM.

su'ent (sū'ĕnt), **su'ent-ly.** Vars. of SUANT, SUANTLY. *Dial.*

su'er (sū'ẽr), *n.* One that sues.

suere. † SWEAR, SWEER, SWIRE.

suerge. † CIERGE.

suerly. † SURELY.

‖ **suer'te** (swĕr'tĕ), *n.* [Sp., lit., lot.] **1.** In the southwestern United States, orig., an allocation by lot of about 27 acres of land to settlers in a new town; now, any small lot of land.

2. See MEASURE.

suertie, suerty. † SURETY.

suet. † SUIT, SWEAT, SWEET.

suetable. † SUITABLE.

suethelband. † SWATHELBAND.

suetor. † SUITOR.

su'et-y (sū'ĕt-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, suet.

Sue'vi (swē'vĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] The Suevians.

sueving, n. [AS *swefn, swefen,* sleep, dream.] Dreaming. *Obs.*

suey. † SWAY.

sueyne. † SWAIN.

sueyre. † SWIRE, the neck.

suf. *Abbr.* Suffix.

Su'fe-ism (sōō'fē-Iz'm). Var. of SUFISM. [FETE.

su'fet (sū'fĕt). Var. of SUF-

suff (*dial.* sŏŏf, sŏŏf). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SOUGH.

suff. *Abbr.* Suffix.

suf-far'ci-nate, *v. t.* [L. *suffarcinare.*] To stuff. *Obs.*

suf-fa've-an, *a.* [Cf. SOPHY.] Designating, or pert to, a sophy. *Obs.*

suffee † SOPHY.

suf-fect' (sŭ-fĕkt'), *a. & v. t.* [L. *suffectus,* p. p. of *sufficere* to furnish.] Substitute. — **suf-fec'tion** (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suffectio.*] *All Rare.*

sufferan. † SOVEREIGN.

sufferance wharf. A licensed private wharf where dutiable goods may be kept until the duty is paid. *Eng.*

suf'fer-er (sŭf'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who suffers; one who endures or undergoes suffering; one who sustains inconvenience or loss; as, *sufferers* by poverty, sickness, or disaster. **2.** One who permits or allows.

suf'fer-ing, *vb. n.* of SUFFER; specif., the bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; also, a pain endured; a distress, loss, or injury incurred; as, *sufferings* by pain or sorrow; *sufferings* by want or by wrongs.

suf-fice' (sŭ-fīs'; -fīz'; 277: *only -fīz' is recognized by former orthoëpists, as Walker, Smart, Worcester; cf.* SACRIFICE), *v. i.;* SUF-FICED' (-fīst'; -fīzd'); SUF-FIC'ING (-fīs'ĭng; -fīz'ĭng). [ME. *suffisen, sufficen,* OF. *soufire,* F. *suffire* (cf. *suffisant,* p. pr., OF. *soufisant*), L. *sufficere* to put under, to substitute, to avail for, to suffice; *sub* under + *facere* to make. See FACT.] **1.** To be enough for. *Obs.*

2. To satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants or demands of. "Let it *suffice* thee." *Deut.* iii. 26.

3. To furnish or supply adequately. *Obs.*

The power appeased, with winds *sufficed* the sail. *Dryden.*

suf-fice', *v. i.* To be enough; to meet the need (of anything); to be adequate. *Chaucer.*

To recount almighty works,
What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice?* *Milton.*

suf-fi'cien-cy (sŭ-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *sufficientia.* See SUFFICIENT.] **1.** Quality or state of being sufficient, or adequate to the end proposed; adequacy; as, he questioned the *sufficiency* of the equipment.

2. Qualification for any purpose; ability; capacity.

A substitute of most allowed *sufficiency.* *Shak.*

3. Adequate substance or means; ample stock or fund; competency. "An elegant *sufficiency.*" *Thomson.*

4. Conceit; self-confidence; self-sufficiency.

Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance. *Sir W. Temple.*

suf-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sufficiens, -entis,* p. pr. of *sufficere.* See SUFFICE; cf. SUFFISANT.] **1.** Equal to the end proposed; adequate to wants; enough; as, provision *sufficient* for the family; a *sufficient* army.

My grace is *sufficient* for thee. 2 *Cor.* xii. 9.

2. Possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; of competent power or ability; qualified; fit; competent.

Who is *sufficient* for these things? 2 *Cor.* ii. 16.

3. Capable of paying or meeting obligations; responsible; also, possessed of a competency; well-to-do. *Obs.*

The man is, notwithstanding, *sufficient.* . . . I think I may take his bond. *Shak.*

4. Self-sufficient; self-satisfied; content. *Now Rare.*

5. Substantial; — of a pavement. *Obs.*

Syn. — Enough, competent, full, ample. See ADEQUATE.

suf'fix (sŭf'ĭks), *n.* [L. *suffixum,* neut. of *suffixus,* p. p. of *suffigere* to fasten on, to affix; *sub* under + *figere* to fix: cf. F. *suffixe.* See FIX.] **1.** A letter, letters, syllable, or syllables added to the end of a word or a root to modify the meaning; a postfix. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES, INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES.

2. *Math.* A subscript mark. See SUBINDEX, *n.*

suf-fix' (sŭ-fĭks'), *v. t.;* -FIXED' (-fĭkst'); -FIX'ING. [L. *suffixus,* p. p. See SUFFIX, *n.*] To add or annex to the end, as a letter or syllable to a word; to attach as a suffix; append.

suf'fix-al (sŭf'ĭk-săl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or being, a suffix.

suf-fix'ion (sŭ-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of suffixing, or state of being suffixed.

suf-flate' (-flāt'), *v. t.;* -FLAT'ED (-flāt'ĕd); -FLAT'ING (-flāt'ĭng). [L. *sufflatus,* p. p. of *sufflare; sub* under + *flare* to blow.] To blow up; inflate; inspire. *Rare.*

suf-fla'tion (-flā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sufflatio.*] A sufflating. *R.*

suf'fo-cate (sŭf'ō-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *suffocatus,* p. p. of *suffocare* to choke; *sub* + *fauces* throat. Cf. FAUCAL.] **1.** To kill by stopping respiration, as by strangling or by depriving of breathable air; to asphyxiate; stifle; smother; to choke.

2. To hinder or prevent respiration in by compression or closure; to choke. *Obs. or R.*

Let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate.* *Shak.*

3. To extinguish by depriving of air, as fire.

suf'fo-cate, *v. i.* To become choked, stifled, or smothered.

suf'fo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suffocatio:* cf. F. *suffocation.*] Act of suffocating, or state of being suffocated.

suf'fo-ca-tive (sŭf'ō-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or able to choke or stifle. "*Suffocative* catarrhs." *Arbuthnot.*

Suf'folk (sŭf'ŭk), *n.* [From *Suffolk* County, England.] **a** One of an English breed of hornless sheep derived in part from the Southdowns and differing in the extensively black face and legs. **b** One of an English breed of medium-sized black pigs or of an American breed of white pigs, a small variety of the Yorkshire breed. **c** One of an English breed of work horses, esp. for farms, having a deep heavy body, a large coarse head, and rather short legs.

Suffolk Bank system. A system of banking in which each of a number of banks keeps a deposit at a central bank acting as a clearing house in the payment of the notes of all the banks, the notes being assumed to be redeemable in specie on demand. It is a typical example of the application of the banking principle (see CURRENCY DOCTRINE).

suf'fra-gan (sŭf'rā-găn), *a.* [F. *suffragant,* fr. LL. *suffraganeus,* confused with L. *suffragans, -antis,* p. pr. of *suffragari* to support with one's vote, to be favorable. See SUFFRAGE.] **1.** Assistant; as, a *suffragan* bishop.

2. Of or pertaining to a suffragan bishop.

suffragan bishop, *or* **bishop suffragan,** *Eccl.,* a bishop who acts as permanent assistant to another bishop; specif.: **a** Any bishop of a province with relation to his metropolitan. **b** An auxiliary bishop having no independent jurisdiction; specif.: (1) *R. C. Ch.* A titular bishop who acts for the ordinary bishop whom he has been invited to assist. (2) *Ch. of Eng.* A bishop appointed to assist the bishop of a diocese in a part of his see. His commission, given by the bishop of the diocese, terminates with his superior's death. Cf. COADJUTOR, 2 **b.**

suf'fra-gan (sŭf'rā-găn), *n.* [F. *suffragant:* cf. LL. *suffraganeus.* See SUFFRAGAN, *a.*] **1.** Assistant. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Eccl.* A suffragan bishop.

suf'frage (sŭf'rāj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *suffragium.*] **1.** A vote given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a person for an office or trust; the formal expression of an opinion; assent; vote.

I ask your voices and your *suffrages.* *Shak.*

2. The right or act of voting in political matters; esp., in a representative form of government, the right or power to participate in electing public officials and adopting or rejecting legislation; the franchise; — usually with *the.*

3. Testimony; attestation; witness. *Obs. or R.*

4. *Eccl. & Liturgics.* An intercessory prayer or petition; esp., a short petition of this kind; specif., in the Anglican liturgy, any of various versicles and their responses, including: those after the Creed in Morning and Evening Prayer; those towards the end of the Litany; those (the response being, "We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord") forming the intercessions of the Litany.

5. Aid; help; assistance; relief. *A Latinism. Obs.*

suf'fra-gette' (sŭf'rā-jĕt'), *n.* [*suffrage* + *-ette.*] A woman who advocates woman's suffrage. — **suf'fra-get'tism** (-jĕt'ĭz'm), *n. Both Derisive or Cant & Chiefly Eng.*

suf'fra-gist (sŭf'rā-jĭst), *n.* **1.** One who possesses or exercises the political right of suffrage; a voter.

2. One who has certain opinions or desires about the political suffrage; as, a woman *suffragist.*

suf-fu'mi-gate (sŭ-fū'mĭ-gāt), *v. t.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *suffumigatus,* p. p. of *suffumigare* to fumigate from below. See SUB-; FUMIGATE.] To fumigate, lit. from below.

suf-fu'mi-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suffumigatio:* cf. F. *suffumigation.*] **1.** Act or operation of suffumigating.

2. Act of making or using fumes or of burning perfumes.

Spirits . . . called up by *suffumigations* of henbane. *Aubrey.*

3. A fume; a preparation for fumigating purposes.

suf-fuse' (sŭ-fūz'), *v. t.;* SUF-FUSED' (-fūzd'); SUF-FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng). [L. *suffusus,* p. p. of *suffundere* to overspread; *sub* under + *fundere* to pour. See FUSE to melt.] To overspread, as with a fluid, tinge, or tint; to fill, as with something fluid; as, eyes *suffused* with tears.

When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies. *Pope.*

suf-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *suffusio:* cf. F. *suffusion.*] **1.** Act or process of suffusing, or state of being suffused.

To those that have the jaundice, or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that color. *Ray.*

2. Specif., *Med.,* the spreading of a fluid of the body, as the blood, into the surrounding tissues.

3. That which suffuses or with which a thing is suffused.

Su'fi (sōō'fē), *n.* [Ar. & Per. *ṣūfī,* wise, pious, devout.] An adherent of Sufism.

Su'fism (sōō'fĭz'm), *n.* [See SUFI.] A system of Mohammedan mysticism originating in the 8th century and developed, esp. in Persia, into an elaborate symbolism much used by the poets. Its purpose is to gain insight into the Divine Being through ecstasy and contemplation.

Su-fis'tic (sōō-fĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sufism.

sug'ar (shōōg'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *sugre, suger, sucre,* F. *sucre* (cf. It. *zucchero,* Sp. *azúcar*), fr. Ar. *sukkar, assukkar,* fr. Skr. *çarkarā* sugar, gravel; cf. Per. *shak(k)ar.* Cf. SACCHARINE, SUCROSE.] **1.** A sweet, crystallizable substance, colorless or white when pure, occurring in many plant juices, and forming an important article of human food; — called specif. *cane sugar,* and also *saccharose* and *sucrose.* The chief sources of sugar are the sugar cane and the sugar beet, the completely refined products of which are identical and form the loaf sugar, granulated sugar, etc., of commerce. The juice is treated with lime to remove impurities, filtered, and evaporated. The mother liquor, or molasses, is removed by draining or by a centrifugal. The crude yellowish or brown sugar thus obtained is usually refined by redissolving, clarifying, decolorizing, and recrystallizing. Crude cane sugar is often sold as *brown sugar,* but the crude beet sugar has an unpleasant flavor. Some sugar is also made from palm and maple trees, common sorghum, etc. Sugar dissolves in about half its weight of water and forms fine monoclinic crystals melting at 160° C. (320° F.). Chemically, it is a disaccharide of the formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. It does not reduce Fehling's solution and does not ferment directly, but is converted by diastase (or by heating with acids) into the fermentable mixture called *invert sugar.* It is dextrorotatory, and this property is utilized in estimating the strength of its solutions. Sugar is a food, and also serves as a condiment and preservative for other foods. See FOOD, 1.

2. By extension, any of a class of sweet substances belonging to the carbohydrates, and regarded chemically as ketonic or aldehyde derivatives of higher alcohols. The sugars are classed as monosaccharides, disaccharides, and trisaccharides, and the first class is again subdivided into tetroses, pentoses, hexoses, etc. Some of the most important sugars are: cane sugar (see def. 1), *glucose* or grape sugar, *fructose* or fruit sugar, *lactose* or milk sugar, and *maltose* or malt sugar. Sugar of some form appears to be the first carbohydrate formed by green plants through photosynthesis, and being readily soluble, is either translocated as a food material to the growing parts, or converted into starch and stored up for future use.

3. Short for MAPLE SUGAR. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

4. Anything resembling sugar in taste or appearance.

5. Compliment or flattery used to cover something obnoxious; honeyed or soothing words. *Obs. or Collog.*

sugar of bamboo. See TABASHEER. — **s. of lead.** See LEAD ACETATE **a.** — **s. of milk.** = LACTOSE **a.**

sug'ar (shōōg'ẽr), *v. t.;* -ARED (-ẽrd); -AR-ING. **1.** To impregnate, season, cover, or sprinkle with sugar; to mix sugar with.

2. To cover or sprinkle as with sugar; to sweeten (something distasteful) by flattery or soft words.

With devotion's visage
And pious action we do *sugar* o'er
The devil himself. *Shak.*

sug'ar, *v. i.* **1.** To sweeten something.

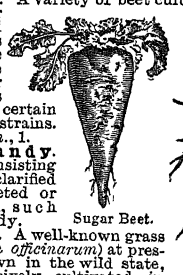
2. To make maple sugar. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

3. To form sugar.

to sugar off, in making maple sugar, to complete the process of boiling down the sirup till it is thick enough to crystallize; to approach or reach the state of granulation. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

sugar apple. a The sweetsop. **b** Any of several other annonaceous trees, as species of *Rollinia,* or their fruit.

sugar beet. A variety of beet cultivated extensively for the sugar extracted from its large white roots. More than 15 per cent is yielded by certain improved strains. See SUGAR, *n.,* 1.



Sugar Beet.

sugar candy. Candy consisting of sugar clarified and concreted or crystallized, such as rock candy.

sugar cane. A well-known grass (*Saccharum officinarum*) at present unknown in the wild state, but extensively cultivated in tropical and warm regions (as the West Indies and Louisiana) for its sugar. It is a stout, tall perennial, with flat, distichous leaves, many-jointed culms, and an ample terminal panicle. See SUGAR, *n.,* 1.



Sugar Cane.

sug'ar-cane' bee'tle. A beetle (*Ligyrus rugiceps*) that burrows in the base of the sugar cane, thus doing much damage.



Sugar-cane Beetle. (¾)



Sugar-cane Borer b. × 8

sug'ar-cane' bor'er. a The larva of a moth (*Diatræa saccharalis*), which bores in the sugar cane in the southern United States and West Indies. **b** An ambrosia beetle (*Xyleborus perforans*) which makes borings, like shot holes, in the joints of sugar cane and also bores in wine casks. **c** The sugar-cane beetle.

sug'ared (shōōg'ẽrd), *a.* Sweetened. "The *sugared* liquor." *Spenser.* Also, fig., sweet; honeyed; as, *sugared* kisses.

sugar gum. Either of two Australian gum trees (*Eucalyptus corymocalyx* and *E. gunnii*), whose sweetish leaves are browsed upon by stock.

sugar loaf. 1. A loaf or mass of refined sugar, usually conoidal, now rarely made.

2. Hence: **a** A hat shaped like a sugar loaf. **b** A hill shaped like a sugar loaf; — common [*cap.,* and usually *Sugarloaf*] as a proper name.

sug'ar-loaf', *a.* Shaped like a sugar loaf; conoidal; as, a *sugar-loaf* hat.

sugar maple. a A maple of the eastern United States (*Acer saccharum*), having smooth gray bark, 3-5-lobed leaves, and umbel-like clusters of drooping yellow flowers. Its hard close-grained wood is much used for cabinet-work, esp. in the curly-grained form (see BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE). Its sap is the chief source of maple sugar. **b** Any of several related maples having a sweet sap, as *A. floridanum, A. grandidentatum, A. leucoderme,* etc.



Sugar Maple **a.** *a* Detached Flower; *b* Inflorescence.

sug'ar-plum, *n.* A sweetmeat; a bonbon.

sug'ar-tree, *n.* Any of various trees yielding sugar, as the sugar maple, the sugar pine, the sugar palm, etc.

sug'ar-y, *a.* **1.** Containing sugar; resembling sugar; sweet.

2. Sweet to excess; cloying; hence, affected; mawkish.

sug'gan (sŭg'ăn), *n.* [Ir. *sugán.*] A straw rope or straw collar for a horse. *Ireland.*

sug-ges' (sŭg-jĕs'), *v. t.* [L. *suggestus,* p. p. of *suggerere.* See SUGGEST.] To suggest. *Obs.*

sug-gest' (sŭg-jĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *suggestus,* p. p. of *suggerere* to bring under, to supply, to suggest; *sub* under + *gerere* to bring, carry.] **1.** To bring to the mind by association of ideas; to call up; to recall; to remind; as, the sight of a book *suggests* a thought.

2. To propose; to offer for consideration; to intimate; to hint; as, I *suggest* that you go.

3. To prompt; to incite; to tempt.

4. *Med.* To produce by suggestion.

Syn. — Hint, intimate, insinuate, imply, allude, refer, propose, advise, prompt, tempt, incite. See HINT.

sug-ges'ter, *n.* One who suggests.

sug-ges'tion (sŭg-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* [L. *suggestio:* cf. F. *suggestion.*] **1.** Act of suggesting; as, the *suggestion* of a thought.

2. That which is suggested; a hint; an intimation; a proposal; as, I made the *suggestion* that you go.

3. *Psychol.* The process by which one idea calls up another, or by which a mental state influences the course of succeeding mental states.

4. *Med.* The process of inducing a person to perform some act or to assume some belief without the use of reasoning or persuasion.

5. *Law.* A statement of fact, not in the regular course of pleading, made to the court by counsel, or by a party to the action, and not under oath.

6. *Eccl.* An incentive to sin; a temptation.

sug-ges'tion-al, *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, suggestion.

sug-ges'tion-ist, *n.* One who believes in the power of suggestion.

sug-ges'tive, *a.* **1.** Containing a suggestion; suggesting; as, a *suggestive* hint.

2. Suggesting ideas of an improper character; as, a *suggestive* picture.

sug-ges'tive-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality of being suggestive.

2. Tendency to suggest improper ideas.

sug-ges'tor, *n.* One who suggests.

su-i-cide' (sū'ĭ-sīd'), *n.* [F. *suicide,* fr. L. *sui* of oneself + *-cida* killer, fr. *caedere* to kill.] **1.** Act of killing oneself intentionally.

2. One who kills himself intentionally.

3. Destruction of one's own interests, character, or reputation.

su-i-cid'al (sū'ĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, suicide.

2. Tending to suicide; as, a *suicidal* person.

3. Destructive to one's own interests, character, or reputation; as, a *suicidal* policy.

su-i-cid'al-ly, *adv.* In a suicidal manner.

su-i-ge'ne-ris (sū'ĭ-jē'nĕ-rĭs), *a.* [L.] Of its own kind; unique; peculiar.

su'ing (sū'ĭng), *p. pr.* of SUE.

suint (swĭnt), *n.* [F.] The natural grease of wool, consisting of potassium salts of fatty acids.

suit (sūt), *n.* [ME. *suite,* OF. *suite,* F. *suite,* fr. *suivre* to follow, fr. L. *sequi.* See SUE to follow.] **1.** Act of suing; solicitation; petition; entreaty; as, a *suit* for pardon.

2. *Law.* Any proceeding by a party or parties against another in a court of law, in which the plaintiff pursues the remedy to which he deems himself entitled; a lawsuit; a prosecution; a cause; a case.

3. Attendance; train; retinue; company; as, a prince with his *suite.*

4. Set; series; as, a *suit* of rooms; a *suit* of furniture.

5. Set of clothes; esp., a coat and trousers or a coat and skirt.

6. Set of cards of the same color and kind; as, a *suit* of spades.

7. Wooing; courtship; as, to press one's *suit.*

8. Fitness; adaptation; as, a remedy to *suit* the case.

9. *Mining.* A number of veins in the same district.

10. *Naut.* A complete set of sails.

11. *Obs.* Petition; request; as, a *suit* to the king.

12. *Obs.* Agreement; settlement; as, to make *suit* with one's creditors.

13. *Obs.* Pursuit; search; as, in *suit* of game.

14. *Obs.* Sequence; succession; as, in *suit.*

15. *Obs.* Resemblance; likeness.

16. *Obs.* Manner; fashion; as, after the *suit* of Paris.

17. *Obs.* Dress; livery.

18. *Obs.* Color; complexion.

19. *Obs.* Sect; party.

20. *Obs.* Witness; testimony.

21. *Obs.* Proof; trial.

22. *Obs.* Value; worth.

23. *Obs.* Consequence; importance.

24. *Obs.* Purport; tenor.

25. *Obs.* Conformity; agreement.

26. *Obs.* Reputation; character.

27. *Obs.* Gift; present.

28. *Obs.* Bribe.

29. *Obs.* Suitor; wooer.

30. *Obs.* Attendant; follower.

31. *Obs.* Retainer; dependent.

32. *Obs.* Assistance; help.

33. *Obs.* Business; affair.

34. *Obs.* Occasion; opportunity.

35. *Obs.* Time; season.

36. *Obs.* Fashion; custom.

37. *Obs.* Habit; practice.

38. *Obs.* Use; employment.

39. *Obs.* Need; necessity.

40. *Obs.* Lack; want.

41. *Obs.* Suitableness; fitness.

42. *Obs.* Agreeableness; pleasantness.

43. *Obs.* Ease; quiet.

44. *Obs.* Pleasure; delight.

45. *Obs.* Desire; inclination.

46. *Obs.* Choice; preference.

47. *Obs.* Liking; love.

48. *Obs.* Favor; grace.

49. *Obs.* Favorable regard; esteem.

50. *Obs.* Favorable disposition; kindness.

51. *Obs.* Favorable opportunity; convenience.

52. *Obs.* Favorable circumstance; success.

53. *Obs.* Favorable condition; prosperity.

54. *Obs.* Favorable reception; welcome.

55. *Obs.* Favorable answer; consent.

56. *Obs.* Favorable decision; victory.

57. *Obs.* Favorable judgment; approval.

58. *Obs.* Favorable omen; auspice.

59. *Obs.* Favorable aspect; appearance.

60. *Obs.* Favorable sign; token.

61. *Obs.* Favorable indication; symptom.

62. *Obs.* Favorable prospect; hope.

63. *Obs.* Favorable outlook; expectation.

64. *Obs.* Favorable view; opinion.

65. *Obs.* Favorable estimate; value.

66. *Obs.* Favorable comparison; preference.

67. *Obs.* Favorable exchange; profit.

68. *Obs.* Favorable bargain; gain.

69. *Obs.* Favorable trade; commerce.

70. *Obs.* Favorable market; demand.

71. *Obs.* Favorable price; sale.

72. *Obs.* Favorable return; reward.

73. *Obs.* Favorable result; effect.

74. *Obs.* Favorable consequence; outcome.

75. *Obs.* Favorable end; conclusion.

76. *Obs.* Favorable termination; death.

77. *Obs.* Favorable fate; destiny.

78. *Obs.* Favorable fortune; luck.

79. *Obs.* Favorable chance; accident.

80. *Obs.* Favorable event; occurrence.

81. *Obs.* Favorable happening; incident.

82. *Obs.* Favorable circumstance; fact.

83. *Obs.* Favorable detail; particular.

84. *Obs.* Favorable item; article.

85. *Obs.* Favorable entry; record.

86. *Obs.* Favorable account; report.

87. *Obs.* Favorable story; tale.

88. *Obs.* Favorable narrative; history.

89. *Obs.* Favorable description; account.

90. *Obs.* Favorable explanation; interpretation.

91. *Obs.* Favorable solution; answer.

92. *Obs.* Favorable reply; response.

93. *Obs.* Favorable statement; assertion.

94. *Obs.* Favorable declaration; affirmation.

95. *Obs.* Favorable proposition; proposal.

96. *Obs.* Favorable suggestion; hint.

97. *Obs.* Favorable intimation; insinuation.

98. *Obs.* Favorable implication; inference.

99. *Obs.* Favorable conclusion; deduction.

100. *Obs.* Favorable result; consequence.

101. *Obs.* Favorable effect; impression.

102. *Obs.* Favorable influence; power.

103. *Obs.* Favorable authority; command.

104. *Obs.* Favorable rule; law.

105. *Obs.* Favorable regulation; order.

106. *Obs.* Favorable direction; instruction.

107. *Obs.* Favorable guidance; leadership.

108. *Obs.* Favorable example; precedent.

109. *Obs.* Favorable model; pattern.

110. *Obs.* Favorable standard; criterion.

111. *Obs.* Favorable test; trial.

112. *Obs.* Favorable experiment; experience.

113. *Obs.* Favorable knowledge; skill.

114. *Obs.* Favorable wisdom; prudence.

115. *Obs.* Favorable judgment; discretion.

116. *Obs.* Favorable opinion; belief.

117. *Obs.* Favorable faith; trust.

118. *Obs.* Favorable confidence; assurance.

119. *Obs.* Favorable certainty; knowledge.

120. *Obs.* Favorable truth; reality.

121. *Obs.* Favorable existence; being.

122. *Obs.* Favorable life; soul.

123. *Obs.* Favorable spirit; ghost.

124. *Obs.* Favorable God; deity.

125. *Obs.* Favorable heaven; paradise.

126. *Obs.* Favorable eternity; immortality.

127. *Obs.* Favorable infinity; boundlessness.

128. *Obs.* Favorable space; room.

129. *Obs.* Favorable time; duration.

130. *Obs.* Favorable age; era.

131. *Obs.* Favorable period; epoch.

132. *Obs.* Favorable day; year.

133. *Obs.* Favorable month; week.

134. *Obs.* Favorable hour; minute.

135. *Obs.* Favorable second; moment.

136. *Obs.* Favorable instant; point.

137. *Obs.* Favorable place; position.

138. *Obs.* Favorable location; situation.

139. *Obs.* Favorable region; country.

140. *Obs.* Favorable land; earth.

141. *Obs.* Favorable world; universe.

142. *Obs.* Favorable matter; substance.

143. *Obs.* Favorable material; stuff.

144. *Obs.* Favorable element; principle.

145. *Obs.* Favorable cause; reason.

146. *Obs.* Favorable motive; purpose.

147. *Obs.* Favorable end; aim.

148. *Obs.* Favorable goal; mark.

149. *Obs.* Favorable object; thing.

150. *Obs.* Favorable subject; topic.

151. *Obs.* Favorable theme; matter.

152. *Obs.* Favorable question; problem.

153. *Obs.* Favorable difficulty; trouble.

154. *Obs.* Favorable danger; peril.

155. *Obs.* Favorable risk; hazard.

156. *Obs.* Favorable chance; opportunity.

157. *Obs.* Favorable possibility; probability.

158. *Obs.* Favorable likelihood; prospect.

159. *Obs.* Favorable expectation; hope.

160. *Obs.* Favorable desire; wish.

161. *Obs.* Favorable request; petition.

162. *Obs.* Favorable prayer; supplication.

163. *Obs.* Favorable entreaty; solicitation.

164. *Obs.* Favorable courtship; wooing.

165. *Obs.* Favorable love; affection.

166. *Obs.* Favorable passion; emotion.

167. *Obs.* Favorable feeling; sensation.

168. *Obs.* Favorable sense; perception.

169. *Obs.* Favorable consciousness; awareness.

170. *Obs.* Favorable knowledge; acquaintance.

171. *Obs.* Favorable familiarity; intimacy.

172. *Obs.* Favorable friendship; alliance.

173. *Obs.* Favorable agreement; treaty.

174. *Obs.* Favorable peace; quiet.

175. *Obs.* Favorable rest; sleep.

176. *Obs.* Favorable death; end.

177. *Obs.* Favorable burial; grave.

178. *Obs.* Favorable tomb; monument.

179. *Obs.* Favorable epitaph; inscription.

180. *Obs.* Favorable memorial; record.

181. *Obs.* Favorable history; chronicle.

182. *Obs.* Favorable annals; archives.

183. *Obs.* Favorable literature; writings.

184. *Obs.* Favorable book; volume.

185. *Obs.* Favorable chapter; section.

186. *Obs.* Favorable paragraph; passage.

187. *Obs.* Favorable sentence; clause.

188. *Obs.* Favorable phrase; expression.

189. *Obs.* Favorable word; term.

190. *Obs.* Favorable syllable; letter.

191. *Obs.* Favorable sound; noise.

192. *Obs.* Favorable music; harmony.

193. *Obs.* Favorable song; ballad.

194. *Obs.* Favorable poetry; verse.

195. *Obs.* Favorable rhyme; meter.

196. *Obs.* Favorable rhythm; cadence.

197. *Obs.* Favorable tune; air.

198. *Obs.* Favorable melody; harmony.

199. *Obs.* Favorable chord; concord.

200. *Obs.* Favorable discord; dissonance.

201. *Obs.* Favorable interval; distance.

202. *Obs.* Favorable scale; gamut.

203. *Obs.* Favorable key; tone.

204. *Obs.* Favorable mode; manner.

205. *Obs.* Favorable style; diction.

206. *Obs.* Favorable rhetoric; eloquence.

207. *Obs.* Favorable figure; trope.

208. *Obs.* Favorable metaphor; simile.

209. *Obs.* Favorable allegory; parable.

210. *Obs.* Favorable fable; myth.

211. *Obs.* Favorable legend; tradition.

212. *Obs.* Favorable romance; fiction.

213. *Obs.* Favorable novel; story.

214. *Obs.* Favorable drama; play.

215. *Obs.* Favorable tragedy; comedy.

216. *Obs.* Favorable farce; burlesque.

217. *Obs.* Favorable pantomime; dumb show.

218. *Obs.* Favorable ballet; dance.

219. *Obs.* Favorable opera; musical.

220. *Obs.* Favorable oratorio; cantata.

221. *Obs.* Favorable anthem; hymn.

222. *Obs.* Favorable psalm; canticle.

223. *Obs.* Favorable prayer; litany.

224. *Obs.* Favorable creed; confession.

225. *Obs.* Favorable sacrament; ordinance.

226. *Obs.* Favorable baptism; christening.

227. *Obs.* Favorable communion; eucharist.

228. *Obs.* Favorable marriage; wedding.

229. *Obs.* Favorable ordination; consecration.

230. *Obs.* Favorable confirmation; blessing.

231. *Obs.* Favorable penance; absolution.

232. *Obs.* Favorable extreme unction; viaticum.

233. *Obs.* Favorable burial; funeral.

234. *Obs.* Favorable resurrection; immortality.

235. *Obs.* Favorable judgment; doom.

236. *Obs.* Favorable heaven; paradise.

237. *Obs.* Favorable hell; perdition.

238. *Obs.* Favorable purgatory; limbo.

239. *Obs.* Favorable devil; demon.

240. *Obs.* Favorable angel; saint.

241. *Obs.* Favorable God; deity.

242. *Obs.* Favorable eternity; infinity.

243. *Obs.* Favorable space; time.

244. *Obs.* Favorable matter; substance.

245. *Obs.* Favorable motion; force.

246. *Obs.* Favorable energy; power.

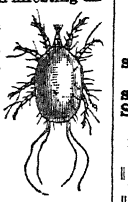
247. *Obs.* Favorable work; labor.

248. *Obs.* Favorable rest; peace.

249. *Obs.* Favorable heat; light.

250. *Obs.* Favorable electricity; magnetism.

sugar mite. **a** Any of several mites of the genus *Glyciphagus*, esp. *G.*, syn. *Tyroglyphus, sacchari*, often infesting unrefined sugar. **b** A fish moth.


Sugar Mite **a**, much enlarged.

sugar pea. A variety of pea of which the whole pod is often cooked and eaten.

sugar pine. A lofty species of pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) of California and Oregon, having leaves in fives, and immense cones often 18 inches long. It has a soft reddish brown wood, used for interior finishings, shingles, etc.; the heartwood yields a sugary exudate.

sug'ar-plum' (shŏŏg'ẽr-plŭm'), *n.* **1.** A kind of candy or sweetmeat made up in small balls or disks; a bonbon. Also fig.

2. The shadbush *Amelanchier canadensis. U. S.*

sugar squirrel. An Australian flying phalanger (*Petaurus sciureus*), resembling a flying squirrel. See FLYING PHALANGER. *Illust.*

sugar tree. **a** The sugar maple. **b** In Australia, the myoporaceous tree *Myoporum platycarpum.*

sugar vinegar. Vinegar made from refuse sugary or starchy materials by alcoholic and acetic fermentations.

sug'ar-y (shŏŏg'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Resembling, containing, or consisting of, sugar; tasting of sugar; sweet; honeyed.

2. Fond of sugar or sweet things; as, a *sugary* palate.

sug'ar-y, *n.*; *pl.* **-ARIES** (-ĭz). A place or establishment where sugar is made, as a sugar factory or sugar camp.

sug-gest' (sŭg-jĕst'; 277), *v. t.*; SUG-GEST'ED; SUG-GEST'ING. [L. *suggestus*, p. p. of *suggerere* to put under, furnish, suggest; *sub* under + *gerere* to carry, to bring. See JEST.]

1. To present, usually indirectly, as an object of thought, a matter to be considered or acted upon, a problem to be solved, or the like; to cause to be thought of, as through association of ideas; to bring or call up in the mind, as one idea another, through association of ideas; to intimate; hint; as, smoke *suggests* a fire; to *suggest* a difficulty.

2. To seduce; to prompt to evil; to tempt. *Obs.*

Knowing that tender youth is soon suggested. *Shak.*

sug-gest', *v. i.* To make a suggestion or suggestions; to give rise to or present ideas through association.

sug-gest'i-bil'i-ty (-jĕs'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being subject to suggestion; receptivity to ideas or intimations tending to evoke response or sympathy; esp., the exaggerated receptivity of a hypnotized person.

sug-gest'i-ble (-jĕs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Easily influenced by suggestion; also, readily serving to suggest.

sug-ges'tion (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* [F. *suggestion*, L. *suggestio.*]

1. A suggesting; presentation of an idea, esp. indirectly, as through association of ideas; a bringing before the mind for consideration, action, solution, or the like; intimation.

2. That which is suggested; an intimation; hint.

3. An evil incitement; temptation. *Obs. Shak.*

4. *Psychol.* **a** The action of one idea upon another resulting in their connected appearance in consciousness, as in processes of association. **b** The entrance into the mind of an idea or intimation, originated by some external fact or word, which tends to produce an automatic response or reaction; as, hypnotic *suggestion* (see HYPNOTISM).

Many "miracles" of healing, and of "stigmatization," become credible when verified in modern experience and explained by "*suggestion;*" though to "explain the explanation" is a task for the future. *James Ward (Encyc. Brit.).*

5. A criminal charge or complaint; an accusation. *Obs.*

6. *Law.* Information without oath; an entry of a material fact or circumstance on the record for the action of the court thereon, as the death or insolvency of a party.

Syn.—SUGGESTION, HINT. A SUGGESTION is an indirect or guarded presentation of a matter for consideration or action; the word sometimes implies a prompting to evil; a HINT is a suggestion conveyed by remote or covert allusion; the word often suggests lack of candor; as, he dropped a *hint* of opposition, and hazarded a *suggestion* as to meeting it; "Why do I yield to that *suggestion*, whose horrid image doth unfix my hair?" (*Shak.*); "Sometimes he describes amply by the merest *hint*" (*Lowell*); "[We] talked together with obscure *hints;* both self-misunderstood and darkly guessing" (*Shelley*); to take a *hint.* See HINT, *v. i.*

sug-ges'tive (-jĕs'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to suggest; containing a suggestion; full of suggestion; stimulative of thought.

2. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, hypnotic suggestion.

3. Suggesting, or tending to suggest, what is improper, indecent, or the like; as, a *suggestive* play.

suggestive medicine, treatment by commands or positive statements addressed to a more or less hypnotized patient.

—sug-ges'tive-ly, *adv.*—**sug-ges'tive-ness,** *n.*

su'i-cid'al (sū'ĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or suggestive of, suicide; characterized by an impulse to commit suicide; as, *suicidal* insanity; fig., destructive of one's own interests.—**su'i-cid'al-ly** (-sīd'ăl-ĭ), *adv.*

su'i-cide (sū'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *sui* of one's self (akin to *suus* one's own) + E. *-cide*, 2. Cf. so, *adv.*; HOMICIDE.] **1.** Act of taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally; *Law,* self-murder; deliberate and intentional destruction of his own life by a person of years of discretion and of sound mind.

2. Ruin of one's own interests. "Intestine war, which may be justly called political *suicide.*" *V. Knox.*

su'i-cide (sū'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *sui* of one's self + E. *-cide*, 1.] One guilty of self-murder; a felo-de-se.

su'i-cide, *v. i.* To commit suicide. *Colloq.*

Su'i-dæ (sū'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *sus* hog + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family of nonruminant artiodactyl ungulates consisting of the wild and domestic swine, but in modern classifications excluding the peccaries (family Tagassuidæ).

‖ **su'i ge'ne-ris** (sū'ĭ jĕn'ẽ-rĭs). [L.] Of his, her, its, or their, own kind; unique; peculiar.

‖ **su'i ju'ris.** [L., in one's own right.] *Law.* **a** In Roman law, having the full rights of a freeman, i. e., not subject to the patria potestas, manus, or mancipium of another, persons subject to any of them being called *alieni juris.* **b** In general, of full legal capacity, as disting. from the limited capacity of those under some legal disability, as infancy.

Su-i'na (sū-ĭ'nă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *sus* hog.] *Zoöl.* A subdivision of artiodactyl ungulates consisting of the true swine (Suidæ), peccaries (Tagassuidæ), and hippopotamuses (Hippopotamidæ). They have bunodont molars, and metapodials not fused in a cannon bone.—**su'ine** (sū'ĭn), *a.*

su'int (sū'ĭnt; swĭnt), *n.* [F.] A greasy substance in the wool of sheep, consisting largely of potassium salts of organic acids mixed with fatty substances; —called also *yolk.* It is removed in washing and is used as a source of potash.

suit (sūt), *n.* [ME. *siute, seute, suite,* OF. *siute, sieute,* F. *suite,* fr. *suivre* to follow, OF. *sivre;* perh. influenced by L. *secta* a sect; or fr. assumed LL. *sequita.* See SUE to follow; cf. SECT, in religion, SUITE.] **1.** Act of following or pursuing, as game; pursuit. *Obs.*

2. Act of pursuing an end or object; pursuit. *Obs.*

3. Act of suing; a seeking by entreaty or solicitation; hence, entreaty; solicitation; petition; as, to make *suit* to the king; specif., solicitation in marriage; wooing.

4. *Law.* **a** In early English feudal law, the act of one who sues a superior or his mill, a court, or a party to court (see SUE, *v. t.*, 5 **a**). Also, the body of those who performed any of the acts involved. **b** Orig., the following or attending upon a court to obtain justice there; hence, the attempt to gain an end by legal process; an action or process in a court for the recovery of a right or claim; legal application to a court for justice; prosecution of right before any tribunal; as, a civil or criminal *suit;* a *suit* in chancery.

5. Those who follow a person of position or wealth to attend on him; a company of attendants or followers; a retinue;—now usually written *suite,* and pronounced *swēt.*

6. Things that follow in a series or succession; the objects, collectively considered, which constitute a series, as of rooms, buildings, compositions, etc.;—in this sense now usually *suite.*

7. Rarely *suite.* Specif.: *Playing Cards.* One of the four sets of cards which constitute a pack,—each set commonly consisting of thirteen cards bearing a particular emblem, as hearts, spades, clubs, or diamonds.

8. A number of things used together, and generally necessarily united to answer their purpose; two or more things ordinarily classed or used together, or a combination of such things, as garments, constituting a single article; a set; as, a *suit* of armor; specif., short for *suit of clothes.*

9. Regular order; succession. *Obs.*

Syn.—See PRAYER.

out of suits, out of favor; at odds;—a phrase involving a figure of speech which is uncertain and doubtless a play upon words. *Obs. Shak.*—**suit real,** *Early Eng. Feudal Law,* suit royal, i. e., suit at the royal courts. *Obs.*

suit, *v. t.*; SUIT'ED; SUIT'ING. **1.** To fit; adapt; accommodate; as, to *suit* the action to the word. *Shak.*

2. To be fitted, accommodated, or adjusted to; to accord with; to be proper or appropriate to; to become; to befit.

Ill *suits* his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryden.*

3. To answer the requirements or demands of; to meet the desires of; to please; satisfy; as, to *suit* one's taste.

4. To dress; to clothe. *Obs.*

to suit one's book. See BOOK, *n.*, 4.

suit, *v. i.* To agree; to accord; to be fitting; to correspond;—usually followed by *with* or *to.*

The place itself was *suiting* to his care. *Dryden.*

Syn.—Agree, accord, comport, tally, correspond, match, answer, fit, become, consist with.

suit'a-bil'i-ty (sūt'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being suitable; suitableness.

suit'a-ble (sūt'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of suiting; fitting; proper; becoming; as, language *suitable* for the subject.

Syn.—Proper, fitting, becoming, accordant, agreeable, competent, correspondent, compatible, consonant, congruous, consistent. See FIT.

—suit'a-ble-ness, *n.*—**suit'a-bly,** *adv.*

suite (swēt), *n.* [F. See SUIT, *n.*] **1.** Obs. or rare var. of SUIT (in various senses).

2. A retinue or company of attendants; as, the *suite* of an ambassador. See SUIT, *n.*, 5.

3. A connected series or succession of objects; a number of things used or classed together; a set; as, a *suite* of rooms; a *suite* of minerals. See SUIT, *n.*, 6.

4. *Music.* **a** One of the old instrumental forms, in vogue during the 17th and 18th centuries, consisting of a series of dances in the same or related keys, often with an elaborate prelude. The strict form was a cycle of three to five classic dance forms in one key, the dances being taken from the allemande, courante, sarabande, bourrée, gigue, gavotte, minuet, passepied, and other forms, usually beginning with the allemande and ending with the gigue. The suite form has been superseded by the more compact *sonata,* but is still sometimes affected. **b** A modern instrumental form, sometimes almost of the dimensions of the symphony, but wholly free as to the character and number of its movements; as, the "Indian" *suite* by MacDowell.

5. In writing, a sequel. *Rare.*

Syn.—See SUCCESSION.

suit'ing (sūt'ĭng), *n.* Among tailors, cloth suitable for making suits of clothes;—chiefly in the *pl. Cant.*

suit'or (sūt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A follower. *Obs. Wycliffe.*

2. One who sues, petitions, or entreats; a petitioner.

She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother. *Shak.*

3. Esp., one who solicits a person in marriage; a wooer; a lover;—formerly used of women as well as men.

4. *Law.* **a** In early English feudal law, one who sues, or makes suit of, his lord, a certain court, etc. See SUE, *v. t.*, 5 **a**. **b** One who sues or prosecutes a demand in court; one who prosecutes an action in court; a party to a suit.

suit service. *Early Eng. Feudal Law.* Service owing or rendered to a superior by doing suit for him, as to a court.

‖ **sui'vez'** (swē'vā'). [F.] *Music.* Follow;—a direction to accompanist or orchestra to follow the soloist in time, etc.

Su'la (sū'lă), *n.* [NL., fr. Icel. *sūla* the gannet. See SÓLAN GOOSE.] *Zoöl.* The genus of totipalmate sea birds consisting of the gannets and boobies, constituting the family Sulidæ.

sul'cate (sŭl'kāt), *a.* [L. *sulcatus*, p. p. of *sulcare* to furrow, fr. *sulcus* a furrow.] Scored with deep and regular furrows; furrowed or grooved; as, a *sulcate* stem.

sul-ca'tion (sŭl-kā'shŭn), *n.* A furrowing or channeling, or state of being sulcate; also, a channel or furrow.

sul'cus (sŭl'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SULCI (-sī). [L., a furrow.] A furrow; a groove; fissure; esp., *Anat.*, any furrow on the surface of the brain separating convolutions or gyri. See FISSURE, 1.

sulk (sŭlk), *v. i.*; SULKED (sŭlkt); SULK'ING. [See SULKINESS.] To be sulky or sullen; to be morose or obstinate.

sulk, *n.* State or condition of being sulky; a sulky mood or humor;—often *pl.* "Gracious or in the *sulks.*" *Hawthorne.*

sulk'i-ness (sŭl'kĭ-nĕs), *n.* [For *sulkenness*, fr. AS. *solcen* slothful, remiss, in ā*solcen*, be*solcen*, properly p. p. of *seolcan*, in ā*seolcan* to be weak or slothful; of uncert. origin. See -NESS.] Quality or state of being sulky; sullenness; moroseness; as, *sulkiness* of disposition.

sulk'y (sŭl'kĭ), *a.*; SULK'I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); SULK'I-EST. [See SULKINESS; cf. SULKY, *n.*] Moodily silent; sullen; morose; splenetic; unwilling or disinclined, esp. temporarily, to associate with others or to receive advances.

Syn.—See SULLEN.

sulk'y, *n.*; *pl.* SULKIES (-kĭz). [From SULKY, *a.*;—because for only one person at a time.] **1.** A light two-wheeled carriage for a single person.

2. Short for *sulky plow,* etc.

sulk'y, *a.* Having wheels and a seat for the driver;—said of various agricultural machines; as, *sulky* cultivator, machine, plow (see PLOW, *Illust.*), rake, etc.

sul'la (sŭl'ă; sōōl'ă), *n.*, *or* **sulla clover.** [Sp. *sulla.*] A European fabaceous plant (*Hedysarum coronarium*) valued for forage. It is also cultivated in gardens for its pink flowers under the name of *French honeysuckle.*

sul'lage (sŭl'ăj), *n.* [Cf. SULLAGE, SULLAGE.] **1.** Drainage of filth; also, that which sullies; esp., filth from the street, farmyard, etc.; sewage. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. State of being sullied or defiled; defilement; pollution.

3. *Founding.* Scoria on molten metal in the ladle.

4. Silt; mud deposited by water.

sul'len (sŭl'ĕn), *a.* [ME. *solein, solain,* lonely, sullen; through OF. fr. (assumed) LL. *solanus* solitary, fr. L. *solus* alone. See SOLE, *a.*] **1.** Lonely; alone; solitary; hence, unmated; single. *Obs. Wycliffe* (*Job* iii. 14)

2. One only; single; sole; solitary. *Obs. Chaucer.*

3. Disposed to be alone; ill-humoredly unsociable; hence, gloomily silent; morose; sulky; glum.

And *sullen* I forsook the imperfect feast. *Prior.*

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sugar mule. See COTTON MULE.

sugar orchard. A grove or collection of sugar maples; sugar bush. *U. S.* [*Obs.*]

sug'ar-plate', *n.* Sweetmeats.

sugar sand. A sediment, chiefly of calcium malate, which separates in making maple sugar.

sug'ar-sop', *n.* Sugarplum. *Obs.*

su'gent (sū'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *sugens, -entis,* p. pr. of *sugere* to suck.] *Zoöl.* Suctorial.

sugeorne. † SOJOURN.

sugor. † SUGAR.

su-ges'cent (sū-jĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sugere* to suck + E. *-escent.*] Of, pert. to, or adapted for, sucking.

suget. † SUBJECT, *n.* & *v.*

sug'gan (sŭg'ăn), *n.* [Ir. *sūgan,* or Gael. *sùgan.*] A rope, collar, or saddle, of twisted straw; a heavy bed cover. *Scot. & Ir.*

sugge, *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *sukke,* and E. SIGH.] To pant; to sigh. *Obs.*

sugge, suggen. † SAY. [IBLE.

sug-gest'a-ble, *a.* = SUGGEST-

sug-gest'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sug-gest'er, *n.* One who suggests.

‖ **sug-ges'ti-o fal'si** (sŭg-jĕs'chĭ-ō făl'sī). [L.] *Rom. Law.* Suggestion of an untruth. Cf. DOLUS.

sug-ges'tion, *v. t.* To subject to, or treat by, suggestion. [*Sp.*

sug-ges'tive. Suggestive. *Rare.*

sug-ges'tive, *n.* That which suggests or tends to suggest.

sug-gest'ment, *n.* Suggestion.

sug-ges'tor. Var. of SUGGESTER.

sug-ges'tress (sŭg-jĕs'trĕs), *n.* A woman who suggests.

sug-ges'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-TA** (-tă). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A raised place, esp. a platform, stage, or tribune.

sug'gil, *v. t.* [L. *suggillare, sugillare, sugillatum,sugillatum.*] To beat black and blue; hence, to defame. *Obs.*

sug'gil-late (sŭg'jĭ-lāt; sūj'ĭ-), *v. t.* = SUGGIL. *Obs.*

sug'gil-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sugillatio*: cf. F. *sugillation.*] **1.** Act of suggillating, or state of being suggillated; fig., defamation; slander. *Obs.*

2. A livid, or black-and-blue, mark; bruise.

suggourne. † SOJOURN.

suggurait. † SOJOURNED.

sugh (*Scot.* sōōk). Obs. or Scot. of SOUGH.

sughe. † SIGH. [Japan cedar.

su'gi (sōō'gē), *n.* [Jap.] The

sugour, sugre. † SUGAR.

suhe. † SUE.

suiche. † SUCH.

sui'cid'i-cal (sū'ĭ-sĭd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Suicidal. *Obs.*

su'i-cid-ism (sū'ĭ-sĭd-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being suicidal. *Rare.*

su'i-cism (sū'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *suus* one's own.] Selfishness; egoism; egotism. *Obs. or R.*

suie. † SUE.

suier. † SQUIRE.

suirge, *n.* = SURGERY. *Obs.*

su'ist (sū'ĭst), *n.* [L. *suus* belonging to himself or to one's self.] A selfish person; selfist. *R.*

suit. † SOOT.

suit'a-bl. Suitable. *Ref Sp.*

suit court. *Early Eng. Feudal Law.* The court in which tenants owe attendance or suit.

suit'er. † SUITOR.

suit'er-ess, *n.* = SUITORESS.

suith. † SOOTH.

suithe. † SWITH.

suithfast. † SOOTHFAST.

suit'hold', *n. Early Eng. Feudal Law.* A holding or tenure of a superior in consideration of suit at his court or the like.

suit'like', *a.* Suitable. *Obs.*

suit'or, *v. i.* To woo. [suitor.

suit'or-ess, suitress, *n.* Female

suit'y (sūt'ĭ), *a. Obs. or Dial. Eng.* a Suitable. b Uniform.

‖ **sui'vante'** (swē'vänt'). *n.* [F.] A waiting woman or maid; a lady's maid.

su'jee. Var. of SUJI.

su'ji (sōō'jē), *n.* [Hind. *sūjī.*] Indian wheat, granulated but not pulverized; a kind of semolina.

sujorn. † SOJOURN.

suk. † SWICK.

sukat. † SUCKET.

suke. † SUCK. [teakettle. *Dial.*

su'key (sū'kĭ; sōō'kĭ), *n.* A

sukkarde. † SUCCADE.

sukkenye, *n.* [OF. *souquenie,* F. *souquenille*; cf. Pol. *sukmia,* Bohem. *sukné* garment.] A short frock or tunic. *Obs.*

Suk'ki-im, *or* **-ims** (sŭk'Ĭ-ĭm, -ĭmz), *n. pl.* [Heb. *sukkīīm.*] *Bib.* An African people, prob. Hamitic.

su-klat'. Var. of SUCLAT.

sukte. † SUCKET.

sukudry. † SURQUIDRY.

sukur. † SUCCOR.

Su'ky (sū'kĭ). Dim. of SUSAN.

sul. Dial. Eng. var. of SULL.

Su'la-fat' (sōō'lă-făt'), *n.* [Ar. *sulalfāh* tortoise.] See STAR.

sulayne. † SULLEN.

sul'cal (sŭl'kăl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to a sulcus.

sul'cate, *v. t.* To cast up in furrows; till; plow. *Obs.* [cate.

sul'cat-ed (sŭl'kāt-ĕd), *a.* Sul-

sulch. † SUCH.

sul'ci (sŭl'sĭ), *n., pl.* of SULCUS.

sul'ci-form (sŭl'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a sulcus. *Rare.*

suld (*dial.* sōōd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOULD.

suldari. Var. of SHOOLDARRY.

suldart. † SOLDIER.

suldre. † SHOULDER.

sule. † SELL, *v.*; SHALL.

su'le-a (sōō'lē-ă), *n.* [Bengali *sulea.*] An Asiatic threadfin (*Polynemus sele*) found in the Ganges and other rivers and used as food.

sulf. † SELF.

sulf-ac'id, sul-fam'ate, sul-fam'ic, sul'fate, sul'fide, sul'fite, sul'fo-nal, sul'fur, sul'fu-rate, sul'fu-ret, sul-fu'ric, sul'fur-ous. and other forms derived from *sulphur.* Ref. sp. of SULPHACID, etc., adopted by some chemists and by advocates of spelling reform, but not yet in general usage.

‖ **sul'fa-te'ra** (sōō'fă-tā'ră). Var. of SOLFATARA.

sulghe. † SULLOW. [See SULA.

Su'li-dæ (sū'lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.]

Su'li-ote (sū'lĭ-ōt), *n.* One of a mixed Greek and Albanian people, named from the Suli Mountains, in Epirus, whither they fled from the Turks in the 17th century. Many have migrated into Greece. [*Obs.*]

sulk, *n.* & *v.* [L. *sulcus.*] Furrow.

sulk, *a.* [Cf. SULKINESS.] Perh., slow of sale, hard to sell. *Obs.*

sul'ka (sōō'lkă), *n.* [Skr. *gulka.*] *Hindu Law.* The dowry of a bride, from her father.

sulk'er, *n.* One who sulks.

sulk'i-ly (sŭl'kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SULKY. See -LY.

sull (sŭl), *n.* [AS. *sulh, sulh,* a plow.] Plow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sullage head *or* **piece.** *Founding.* = HEAD, *n.*, 21 **a.**

Sul'lan (sŭl'ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or connected with, the Roman dictator Lucius Cornelius Sulla (138–78 B. C.).

sullanders. † SALLENDERS.

sulle. † SELL, *v.*, SHALL.

sullemne. † SOLEMN. [*Obs.*]

sul'len, *v. t.* To make sullen.

4. Obstinate; intractable. *Rare.*
Things are as *sullen* as we are. *Tillotson.*
5. Gloomy; dismal; sad; melancholy. *Milton.*
Solemn hymns to *sullen* dirges change. *Shak*
6. Heavy; dull; slow-moving; sluggish. "The larger stream was placid, and even *sullen*, in its course." *Scott.*
7. Malignant; unpropitious; baleful; as, *sullen* planets.

Syn. — Sour, cross, ill-humored, ill-natured, peevish, fretful, petulant, gloomy, moody, austere, gruff, crusty, churlish, harsh, cynical, spiteful. — SULLEN, SULKY, SURLY, GLUM, MOROSE, SATURNINE, CRABBED, SPLENETIC. One is SULLEN who is (often by disposition) gloomily silent and ill-humored; one is SULKY who is childishly sullen, or inclined to indulge in fits of sullenness; one is GLUM who is silent and dismal, often with a touch of dogged sullenness; as, "*Sullenness* does not imply silence, but an ill-natured silence" (*Tatler*); "In a morning I am always *sullen*" (*Byron*); "Sheridan was generally very dull in society, and sat *sullen* and silent" (*Scott*); "Lethe's *sullen* water" (*Shelley*); "In his pleasantest and most gracious moods he looked like a *sulky* cockatoo" (*Mrs. Gaskell*); "two persons . . . sitting . . . in neat evening costume, sipping a little sherry, silent, genteel, and *glum*" (*Thackeray*); "as *glum* as an undertaker" (*id.*); "He looked *glum* under scolding" (*G. Eliot*). SURLY adds to *sullen* the idea of churlishness or gruffness; MOROSE suggests a sour austerity; as, "Mason replied instantly, in a *surly*, nasal tone" (*N. Nicholls*); "*surly* eyes, brow-hidden" (*Keats*); "a *surly* mastiff" (*Cowper*); "the somewhat *surly* goodness, the hard and unattractive pieties into which she cannot really enter" (*W. Pater*); "should there be any cold-blooded and *morose* mortals who really dislike this book" (*Boswell*); "a *morose*, ill-conditioned, ill-natured person" (*South*); "The *moroseness* of age and infirmity never touched him" (*M. Arnold*). SATURNINE implies a gloomily taciturn and heavy disposition; CRABBED suggests a crusty or peevish moroseness; SPLENETIC adds to *morose* the implication of malice or spite; as, "a tall, dark, *saturnine* youth, sparing of speech" (*Lamb*); "Sheridan's humor, or rather wit, was always *saturnine*, and sometimes savage; he never laughed" (*Byron*); "*saturnine*, sour-blooded persons" (*G. Eliot*); "She is ten times more gentle than her father's *crabbed*, and he's composed of harshness" (*Shak.*); "Divine Philosophy! not harsh and *crabbed* as dull fools suppose" (*Milton*); "more peevish, cross, and *splenetic*, than dog distract or monkey sick" (*S. Butler*); "that *splenetic* temper, which seems to grudge brightness to the flames of hell" (*Landor*); "*splenetic*, personal, base, a wounded thing with a rancorous cry" (*Tennyson*). See PEEVISH, SOUR, BLUFF, MELANCHOLY, SILENT, ACRIMONY, STRICT.

— **sul'len-ly**, *adv.* — **sul'len-ness**, *n.*

sul'len (sŭl'ĕn), *n.* **1.** One who is solitary; a hermit. *Obs.* **2.** *pl.* Sullen feelings or manners; sulks; moroseness; as, to have the *sullens*. *Obs. or Colloq. Shak.*

sul'ly (-I), *v. t.*; SUL'LIED (-Id); SUL'LY-ING (-I-Ing). [ME. *sulien*, AS. *sylian*, fr. *sol* mire; akin to G. *suhle* mire, *sich sühlen* to wallow, Sw. *söla* to bemire, Dan. *söle*, Goth. *bisauljan* to defile; prob. influenced by OF. *soillier* to soil, F. *souiller* (see SOIL to make dirty).] To soil; dirty; tarnish; stain; defile; as, to *sully* a sword.

No spots to *sully* the brightness of this solemnity. *Atterbury*

sul'ly, *v. i.* To become soiled or tarnished. *Bacon.*

sul'ly, *n.*; *pl.* SULLIES (-Iz). Soil; tarnish; stain.
Little spots and *sullies* in his reputation. *Spectator.*

sulph'ac'id (sŭlf'ăs'Id), *n.* [*sulpho-* + *acid.*] *Chem.* An acid in which, to some extent, sulphur replaces oxygen; — called also *sulpho acid* and *thio acid*. See SULPHO-.

sul-pham'ate (sŭl-făm'āt; sŭl'fà-māt), *n. Chem.* A salt of sulphamic acid

sul-pham'ic (sŭl-făm'Ik), *a.* Designating a crystalline acid, $NH_2 \cdot SO_3 \cdot OH$, an amido derivative of sulphuric acid.

sulph-am'ide (sŭlf-ăm'Id, -Id; sŭl'fà-mid; -mId), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, neutral substance, $SO_2(NH_2)_2$, obtained by treating sulphuryl chloride with ammonia gas; by extension, any of several derivatives of it.

sulph-am'i-nol (sŭlf-ăm'I-nōl; -nŏl), *n. Pharm. & Chem.* A compound, $C_{12}H_9O_2NS$, obtained as a pale yellow odorless powder by the action of sulphur on a hydroxy derivative of diphenylamine. It is used externally as an antiseptic and absorbent like iodoform.

sul'pha-nil'ic (sŭl'fà-nĭl'Ik), *a.* [From *sulph*uric + *aniline.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of three isomeric sulphonic acids, $C_6H_4(NH_2)SO_3H$, derived from aniline; specif., the para acid, a crystalline substance obtained by the sulphonation of aniline and used in the manufacture of certain dyestuffs.

sul'phate (sŭl'fāt), *n.* [NL. *sulphas, -atis*, fr. L. *sulphur, sulpur, sulfur*, brimstone, sulphur: cf. F. *sulfate.*] *Chem.* A salt or ester of sulphuric acid. Nearly all the normal metallic sulphates are fairly soluble in water, except those of barium, lead, strontium, and calcium, which occur as barite, anglesite, celestite, and anhydrite and gypsum.

sul'phate, *v. t.*; SUL'PHAT-ED (-fāt-ĕd); SUL'PHAT-ING (-fāt-Ing). **1.** To treat or impregnate with sulphuric acid or a sulphate; to convert into sulphate.
2. *Elec.* To form a deposit of a whitish scale (probably Pb_2SO_5, not the normal sulphate $PbSO_4$) on (the plates of a storage battery).

sul'phate, *v. i.* To become sulphated.

sul'phat-ed (sŭl'fāt-ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of SULPHATE. — **sulphated oil,** *Dyeing*, a liquid obtained by treating a vegetable oil, as castor oil, with concentrated sulphuric acid so as to render it soluble in water. It is used with alizarin, as a mordant for basic colors on cotton, etc. Called also *alizarin oil, Turkey-red oil, soluble oil*, or *olein*.

sulphate process. A process for making wood pulp by boiling wood chips under pressure with an alkaline solution of sodium sulphate.

sul-phat'ic (sŭl-făt'Ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing, a sulphate or sulphates.

sul'phat-ize (-fāt-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'Ing) To convert into sulphate, as sulphide ores by roasting.

sul'pha-to- (sŭl'fā-tō-). *Chem.* Combining form (also used adjectively) denoting a *sulphate as an ingredient. Rare.*

sulph-az'ide (sŭlf-ăz'Id; -Id; 184), *n.* Also **-azid.** *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of sulphonic derivatives of hydrazines having the general formula $RNHNHSO_2R'$; as, phenyl-benzene-*sulphazide*, $C_6H_5NHNHSO_2C_6H_5$. They are formed by the action of alcoholic sulphur dioxide on diazo compounds and in other ways.

sul'phide (sŭl'fId; -fId; 184), *n.* Also **-phid, sul'fide, -fid.** *Chem.* A binary compound of sulphur, or one so regarded; — formerly called *sulphuret*. Excepting the sulphides of the alkali and alkaline earth metals, the metallic sulphides are insoluble in water, or nearly so, and many occur as minerals. Binary compounds of sulphur with the more negative elements, bromine, chlorine, fluorine, iodine, and oxygen, are not usually called sulphides.

sul'phide, *v. t.* To treat with, or convert into, sulphide.

sulph-in'di-got'ic (sŭlf-In'dĭ-gŏt'Ik), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a sulphonic acid, $C_{16}H_8O_8N_2(SO_3H)_2$, obtained as an amorphous blue solid by treating indigo with sulphuric acid.

sul'phine (sŭl'fĭn; -fēn; 184), *n.* Also **-phin.** [F. *sulfine.*] *Org. Chem.* The hypothetical radical SH_3, called also *sulphonium*; also, any sulphonium base or compound.

sul-phin'ic (sŭl-fĭn'Ik), *a. Org Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of a series of acids having the general formula $R \cdot SO \cdot OH$, and obtained by reducing the chlorides of sulphonic acids, and in other ways. They yield sulphonic acids by oxidation and mercaptans by reduction.

sul'phite (sŭl'fīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *sulfite.* See SULPHUR.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of sulphurous acid.

sulphite pulp. A wood pulp for paper making, prepared by heating wood under pressure with a solution of acid sulphite of calcium or magnesium. Cf. SODA PULP.

sul'pho- (sŭl'fō-). Also **sul'fo-.** *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively) designating *sulphur as an ingredient*; specif.:
a Denoting the presence of the sulphonic acid group. The following words all designate sulphonic derivatives of the acids to whose name the prefix is attached:

sulphoacetic	sulphomesitylenic	sulphosalicylic
sulphobutyric	sulphonaphthoic	sulphosuccinic
sulphocinnamic	sulphophloretic	sulphoterephthalic
sulphocuminic	sulphophthalic	sulphotoluic
sulphofumaric	sulphopropionic	sulphotrimellitic
sulphohippuric	sulphopyromucic	sulpho-uvitic
sulphoisatic	sulphopyrotartaric	

b Designating *compounds in which sulphur to some extent* replaces oxygen. See THIO-.

sul'pho-ben-zo'ic (-bĕn-zō'Ik), *a. Chem.* Designating any of three isomeric crystallinc acids, $C_6H_4(SO_2H)SO_2H$, sulphonic derivatives of benzoic acid. The meta variety is the chief one got in treating benzene with sulphur trioxide.

sul'pho-car-bol'ic (-kär-bŏl'Ik), *a. Chem.* Designating a deliquescent crystalline acid, $C_6H_4(OH)SO_3H(p)$, got by dissolving phenol in concentrated sulphuric acid. It is an antiseptic. — **sul'pho-car'bo-late** (-kär'bō-lāt), *n.*

sul'pho-car'bon-ate (-kär'bŏn-āt), *n. Chem.* A salt of sulphocarbonic acid; a thiocarbonate. The sulphocarbonates of potassium, calcium, barium, etc., are made by digesting the corresponding sulphides with carbon disulphide.

sul'pho-car-bon'ic (-kär-bŏn'Ik), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unstable acid, H_2CS_3 (called also *thiocarbonic acid*), analogous to carbonic acid, obtained from its salts as a dark yellow, oily liquid of nauseating odor.

sul'pho-cy'a-nate (-sī'à-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of sulphocyanic acid; — also called *thiocyanate.*

sul'pho-cy-an'ic (-sī-ăn'Ik), *a.* [See SULPHUR; CYANIC.] *Chem.* Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, a sulphacid, HSCN, analogous to cyanic acid, and obtained as a colorless liquid of a penetrating odor, but not poisonous.

sul'pho-cy'a-no- (-sī'à-nō-). Combining form for *sulphocyanic*, used in designating compounds formed by condensation of sulphocyanic acid with certain organic compounds.

sul'pho-cy'a-no-a-ce'tic (-à-sē'tĭk; -sēt'Ik), *a. Chem.* Designating an acid, $CNS \cdot CH_2CO_2H$, got as a thick oil by action of chloracetic acid on potassium sulphocyanate.

sul'pho-cy'a-no-ac'e-tone (-ăs'ē-tōn), *n. Chem.* A compound, $CNS \cdot CH_2COCH_3$, obtained as an oil by the action of chloracetone on barium sulphocyanate.

sul'pho-nal (sŭl'fō-năl), *n. Pharm.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, $(CH_3)_2C(SO_2C_2H_5)_2$, prepared by oxidation of mercaptol (from acetone and mercaptan). It is an efficacious hypnotic.

sul'pho-nate (sŭl'fō-nāt), *n.* A salt or ester of sulphonic acid.

sul'pho-nate, *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'Ing). *Chem.* To introduce the sulphonic group into; to convert into a sulphonic acid. — **sul'pho-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

sul'phone (sŭl'fōn), *n.* [G. *sulfon.* Cf. SULPHUR; KETONE.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula $R \cdot SO_2 \cdot R'$, containing the sulphuryl group united with two hydrocarbon radicals by means of its sulphur; as, dimethyl *sulphone*, $(CH_3)_2 \cdot SO_2$. They are in general colorless, crystalline, stable compounds formed by oxidation of sulphides and in other ways. They are called *monosulphones, disulphones*, etc., according to the number of sulphuryl groups in the molecule.

sul-phon'ic (sŭl-fŏn'Ik), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating the group SO_2OH. — **sulphonic acid,** any of the acids containing the sulphonic group, and regarded as derived from sulphuric acid by replacement of hydroxyl or from sulphurous acid by replacement of hydrogen. The organic sulphonic acids are got by oxidation of mercaptans, and otherwise. They are in general strong, stable, and easily soluble. A *monosulphonic acid* contains one sulphonic group in the molecule; a *disulphonic acid*, two, etc.

sul-pho'ni-um (sŭl-fō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*sulphur* + *ammonium.*] *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical univalent radical, SH_3, of which derivatives, analogous to the quaternary ammonium compounds, are formed by union of this ether with an alkyl halide. Thus, ethyl sulphide, $(C_2H_5)_2S$, and ethyl iodide, C_2H_5I, unite to form triethyl *sulphonium* iodide, $(C_2H_5)_3SI$, a substance which by action of moist silver oxide yields the corresponding base, $(C_2H_5)_3SOH$. These **sulphonium bases** are deliquescent and strongly alkaline.

sul'pho-phos'phor-ous (sŭl'fō-fŏs'fŏr-ŭs; -fōs-fō'rŭs; *cf.* PHOSPHOROUS), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a hypothetical sulphacid of phosphorus, analogous to phosphorous acid, and known in its salts.

sul'pho-pur-pu'ric (-pûr-pū'rĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a monosulphonic acid, $C_{16}H_9O_2N_2SO_3H$, obtained as a blue powder by action of sulphuric acid on indigo.

sul'pho-ric'in-o-le'ic (-rĭs'I-nō-lē'Ik), *a.* [*sulpho-* + *ricinoleic.*] *Chem.* Designating a sulphonic acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on castor oil. Cf. SULPHOLEIC.

sul'pho-stan'nic (-stăn'Ik), *a. Chem.* Designating a sulphacid of tin, H_2SnS_3, forming a well-known series of salts, but not obtainable pure. — **sul'pho-stan'nate** (-stăn'āt), *n.*

sul'pho-ste'a-tite (-stē'à-tīt), *n.* A fungicide composed of sulphate of copper and finely ground steatite, or soapstone.

sulph-ox'ide (sŭlf-ŏk'sid; -sId; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*sulpho-* + *oxide.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds intermediate between the sulphides and the sulphones, and containing the group SO united to hydrocarbon radicals; as, methyl *sulphoxide*, $(CH_3)_2SO$, a thick oil.

sul'phur (sŭl'fŭr), *n.* Also **sul'fur.** [L., better *sulpur*, perh. akin to AS. *swefl, swefel*, G. *schwefel*: cf. F. *soufre* whence ME. *soufre.*] **1.** *Chem.* A nonmetallic element occurring naturally in large quantities, either native or combined as in various sulphides (pyrites, galena, etc.) and sulphates (gypsum, barite, etc.). It is also a constituent of proteins and of some other substances found in animals and plants. Symbol, *S*; at. wt., 32.07. Native sulphur occurs in yellow orthorhombic crystals, in masses, crusts, and powder. H., 1.5-2.5. Sp. gr., 2.06 (when pure). It is found in volcanic regions, as in Sicily, mixed with gypsum and other minerals, in vast beds, also in nonvolcanic regions, as in Louisiana. It is melted out from accompanying earthy matter and purified by distillation. The first vapors are condensed as a lemon-yellow powder called *flour*, or *flowers, of sulphur;* the remainder is condensed as a liquid which is cast into sticks, forming *roll sulphur* or *brimstone*. **Sul'phur vi'vum** (vī'vŭm), or **horse brimstone,** is an impure grayish product formed from the dregs in casting. Sulphur is also recovered from waste, as by the Chance-Claus process. Sulphur exists in several physical states. Below 96° C., the familiar orthorhombic form is stable. From 96° to 119° the stable form is one forming pale monoclinic crystals (sp. gr., 1.96). From 119° to 160° sulphur is a pale yellow, mobile liquid. At 160° it becomes dark-colored and viscous and remains viscous up to 448.5°, the boiling point. An elastic form of sulphur is obtained by boiling commercial roll sulphur and pouring it into cold water. After a time this elastic sulphur becomes brittle, being changed into a mixture of orthorhombic sulphur and an insoluble, amorphous variety which is found also in flowers of sulphur. By acidifying a thiosulphate solution, sulphur is precipitated as a white powder. Sulphur burns in air with a blue flame, forming the suffocating gas sulphur dioxide. It is used in making gunpowder, matches, fireworks, sulphuric acid, carbon disulphide, etc., for vulcanizing rubber, for destroying fungi, for bleaching, and in medicine as a laxative, diaphoretic, and resolvent. Chemically, sulphur exhibits several valences (two, three, four, six, seven) and is acidic in all. It is the type of a group of elements, including selenium and tellurium, called collectively the **sulphur group** or **family.** In many respects sulphur resembles oxygen.
2. Any of numerous butterflies of the family Pieridæ, usually having the wings chiefly yellow or orange with a black border. The clouded sulphur (*Eurymus*, or *Colias*,

Sul'len, Squire. A stupid, idle, sullen husband in Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem," from whom his sprightly young wife is divorced because of incompatibility, she later marrying Archer.

sullenty, *n.* [See SULLEN.] Solitude; desolation *Obs.*

sul'len-wood', *n.* [Prob corrupt of *southernwood*.] Southernwood. *Obs.*

sullepe. † SERELEPY.

suller † SELLER.

sul'le-vate (sŭl'ē-vāt), *v. t.* [Cf. It. *sollevare*, F. *soulever*, L. *sublevare* to raise up. Cf. SUBLEVATION.] To raise, as in insurrection. — **sul'le-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n. Both Obs.*

sul'li-age (sŭl'Y-ĭj). † SULLAGE.

sulliche. † SELLY.

sulloume. † SOLEMN.

sul'low, *n.* [See SULL a plow.] A plow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sul'low, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *sylian, solian*, E. SULLY.] To make foul or filthy. *Obs.*

sulp, *v. t.* To defile; pollute. *Obs.*

sulph-al'de-hyde (sŭlf-ăl'dĕ-hīd), *n.* Thioaldehyde.

sulph-an'il yel'low. See DYE.

sulph-an'i-on (sŭlf-ăn'Y-ŏn), *n.* The bivalent anion, SO_4^{--}, of sulphuric acid and the sulphates.

sulph-an'ti-mo-nate, -an'ti-mon'ic, -an'ti-mo'ni-ous, -an'ti-no-nite, sulph-ar'se-nate, -ar-se'ni-ate, -ar-sen'ic, -ar-se'ni-ous, -ar'se-nite. = THIOANTIMONATE, etc.

sulph-an'ti-mo-nide, *n.* — Also **-nid.** *Min. Chem.* A compound which is both a sulphide and an antimonide

sulph-ar'se-nide. *n.* Also **-nid.** *Min Chem.* A compound which is both a sulphide and an arsenide.

sulph-ar'se-ni'u-ret, *n. Min Chem.* A sulpharsenide *Obsolete*

sulph-ar'sine, *n.* [*sulphide* + *arsine.*] *Chem.* Cacodyl sulphide.

sulph-au'ric (sŭlf-ô'rĭk), *a.* [*sulpho-* + *aurum.*] *Chem.* Designating a hypothetical sulphacid of gold (*aurum*), $HAuS_2$ or H_3AuS_3, known only in its salts, the **sulph-au'rates** (-rāts), formed by treating auric sulphide with alkali sulphides.

sulph-au'rite (-rīt), *n. Chem.* A salt formed by the action of alkali sulphides on aurous sulphide (Au_2S).

sulph-eth'yl-ate (sŭlf-ĕth'Y-lāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of sulphethylic (ethylsulphuric) acid.

sulph'e-thyl'ic (sŭlf'ĕ-thĭl'Ik), *a. Chem.* Ethylsulphuric.

sul'phic (sŭl'fĭk), *a.* See PETROPHY.

sulphide color or **colour.** = **sulphid-i'on** (sŭl'fĭd-Y'ŏn), *n. Chem.* Ionic sulphur, S^{--}.

sul'phi-nate (sŭl'fĭ-nāt), *n.* A salt or ester of a sulphinic acid.

sulph-in'di-go-tate (sŭlf-ĭn'dĭ-gō-tāt), *n Chem.* A salt of sulphindigotic acid.

sulph-in'dyl-ate (sŭlf-ĭn'dĭ-lāt), *n.* Sulphindigotate.

sulph'in-dyl'ic (sŭlf'ĭn-dĭl'Ik), *a.* Sulphindigotic. [PRUR DYE.]

sulphine color or **dye.** = SULphi-nide (sŭl'fĭ-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* Also -nid. [Arbitrarily formed fr. anhydro-ortho*sulphamine*benzoic acid + *amide* or *imide.*] A term used in *benzoic sulphinide*, used as a name of saccharin (sense 2).

sul'phi-on (sŭl'fĭ-ŏn; sŭlf-ī'ŏn), *n.* [*sulpho-* + *ion.*] *Chem* The bivalent anion, SO_4, produced by the electrolytic dissociation of sulphuric acid or sulphates.

sul'phi-o-nide (sŭl'fĭ-ō-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* Also -nid. *Chem.* A sulphate. *Obs.*

sulphite browns. *Paper Trade.* Brown wrapping papers made from sulphite pulp.

sulpho acid. = A sulphonic acid. b A sulphacid or thio acid.

sul'pho-an'ti-mon'ic (sŭl'fō-ăn'tĭ-mŏn'Ik), -an'ti-mo'nious (-mō'nY-ŭs), *a.* = THIOANTIMONIC, THIOANTIMONIOUS.

sul'pho-ar-sen'ic (-är-sĕn'Ik), -ar-se'ni-ous (-är-sē'nY-ŭs), *a.* = THIOARSENIC, -ARSENIOUS.

sul'pho-ben'zide (-bĕn'zīd; -zĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-zid.** *Org. Chem.* A crystalline compound, $(C_6H_5)_2SO_2$, formed esp. by action of sulphur trioxide on benzene.

sul'pho-car-bam'ic (-kär-băm'Ik), *a. Chem.* Thiocarbamic.

sul'pho-car-bam'ide (-īd; -Id; 184), *n.* Also -id. *Chem.* Thio-urea.

sul'pho-cy'an-a-ce'tic (-sī'ăn-à-sē'tĭk; -sēt'Ik), **-ac'e-tone** (-ăs'ē-tōn). Vars. of SULPHOCYANOACETIC, etc.

sul'pho-cy'a-nide (-sī'à-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-nid.** *Chem.* See SULPHOCYANATE.

sul'pho-cy-an'o-gen (-sī-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n. Chem.* a The bivalent CNS. b Persulphocyanogen; — formerly so called from a supposed identity with CNS.

sul'pho-ger-ma'nate (-jĕr-mā'nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt formed by action of alkali sulphides on germanium sulphide (GeS_2); potassium *sulphogermanate*, K_2GeS_3.

sul'pho-hal'ite (-hăl'Īt; -hăl'It), *n.* [*sulpho-* + *halite.*] *Min. Chem.* Sulphoricinoleic.

sul'pho-ric'in-o'le-ate (-rĭs'Y-nō'lē-āt), *n.* A salt or ester of sulphoricinoleic acid. [acid.]

sulpho salt. A salt of a sulpho

sul'pho-tel'lu-ride, *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A compound which is both a sulphide and a telluride

sul'pho-tung'state (-tŭng'stāt), *n.* A salt of sulphotungstic acid.

sul'pho-tung'stic (-stĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a hypothetical sulphacid of tungsten (called also *sulphowolframic acid*), H_2WS_4, analogous to tungstic acid, and known in its salts.

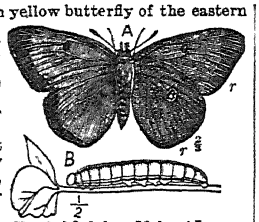
sul'pho-u're-a (-ū'rē-à), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Thio-urea.

sul'pho-vi'nate (-vī'nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of sulphovinic (ethylsulphuric) acid.

sul'pho-vi'nic (-vī'nĭk; -vĭn'Ik), *a.* [*sulpho-* + L. *vinum* wine.] *Chem.* Ethylsulphuric.

sul'pho-wolf-ram'ic (-wō̆lf-răm'Ik), *a.* Sulphotungstic.

philodice) is the common yellow butterfly of the eastern United States, but in the south the cloudless sulphur (*Callidryas eubule*) is also abundant. **3.** *Mining.* **a** Pyrite. **b** Hydrogen sulphide



Clouded Sulphur. Male *A* Imago; *r r* Wings, reversed to show under side. *B* Larva.

sul'phur (sŭl'fŭr), *v. t.*; SUL'PHURED (-fûrd); SUL'PHUR-ING. To treat with sulphur; to apply sulphur to; to sulphurize, as, to *sulphur* plants; *sulphured* matches.

sul'phu-rane (sŭl'fû-rān), *n. Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula $RSCH_2{\cdot}CH_2SCH{:}CH_2$, regarded as alkyl vinyl derivatives of thioglycol.

sul'phu-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *sulphuratus.*] Of or pertaining to sulphur; sulphureous.

sul'phu-rate (-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-rāt'-ĭng). To sulphurize.—**sul'phu-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

sul'phu-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* An apparatus used in sulphurizing.

sulphur bacteria. *Bacteriol.* Any bacteria possessing the power of reducing sulphur compounds, as species of *Beggiatoa* and *Thiothrix.*

sul'phur-bot'tom (sŭl'fŭr-bŏt'ŭm), *n.* A finback whale or rorqual (*Balænoptera musculus*, syn. *B. sibbaldii*) of the North Atlantic, the largest of all whales. Its average length is about 76 feet, with a maximum of 89 feet. The


Sulphur-bottom. ($\frac{1}{450}$)

color is marbled bluish gray with a few irregular white or yellowish white spots on the under parts. The whalebone is short and entirely blackish. The name is extended to an allied species (*B. sulfureus*) of the Pacific.

sulphur dichloride. A dark red, fuming, unstable liquid, SCl_2, obtained by the action of chlorine on monochloride.

sulphur dioxide. *Chem.* A colorless gas, SO_2, having a pungent, suffocating odor, produced by the burning of sulphur, etc. It is used in making sulphuric acid, as a bleaching agent, as a disinfectant and antiseptic, etc.

sulphur dye. Any of a class of direct dyes for cotton and other vegetable fibers, made by fusing various organic compounds with sulphur and alkali sulphide (or with a thiosulphate). The most important are blacks and browns.

sul-phu're-ous (sŭl-fû'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sulphureus.*] Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur, or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur; sulphurous.—**sul-phu're-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**sul-phu're-ous-ness**, *n.*

sul'phu-ret', *v. t.*; -RET'ED (-rĕt'ĕd) or -RET'TED; -RET'ING or -RET'TING. To combine or impregnate with sulphur; to sulphurize.—**sulphureted hydrogen.** = HYDROGEN SULPHIDE.

sul-phu'ric (sŭl-fû'rĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *sulfurique.*] Of, pert. to, or containing, sulphur; specif., *Chem.*, designating those compounds in which sulphur has a higher valence as contrasted with the *sulphurous* compounds.

sulphuric acid. *Chem.* **a** Sulphur trioxide;—formerly so called on the dualistic theory of salts. *Obs.* **b** A heavy, corrosive, oily liquid, H_2SO_4, colorless when pure, early made by distilling green vitriol, whence the name *oil of vitriol*; also, a liquid consisting of this compound diluted with a varying amount of water. In the two main processes now in use for manufacturing sulphuric acid, sulphur dioxide (obtained by burning pyrites or sulphur) is made to combine with oxygen from the air. The **chamber process** accomplishes this in a series of lead chambers with the introduction of steam, and in presence of oxides of nitrogen, which are not consumed, but are subject to a certain amount of mechanical loss, greatly lessened by the Gay-Lussac and Glover towers. The **chamber acid** thus produced has a strength of 70 per cent or less, which by passage through the Glover tower, or heating in lead pans, may be raised to about 80 per cent. To produce the commercial oil of vitriol (91–97 per cent) recourse is had to evaporation in glass or platinum vessels. The **contact process**, based on the catalytic action of finely divided platinum, is conducted by passing the well-dried and purified burner gases through the contact apparatus (which contains the platinum or platinized asbestos, and which can be kept at a temperature of about 350° C. or 662° F.), and absorbing the sulphur trioxide, formed by the direct union of sulphur dioxide and oxygen, in water. Pure acid is thus made without further manipulation. Concentrated sulphuric acid has a sp. gr. of 1.84. It combines readily with water, developing great heat when mixed with it, and corroding and charring organic substances by extracting it. For this reason the acid often becomes gray or brown colored from contact with dust, etc. **Fuming sulphuric acid** (or **Nordhausen acid**) is made by dissolving sulphur trioxide in concentrated sulphuric acid. It has a sp. gr. of 1.85–1.90 and is more energetic in its action than the ordinary acid (cf. DISULPHURIC). The so-called **solid**, or **solidified, sulphuric acid** is made by saturating some inert solid, as kieselguhr, with the concentrated acid. Sulphuric acid is of great importance in very many processes in arts, trades, and sciences. Chemically, sulphuric acid is dibasic, not dissociating so easily as hydrochloric and nitric acids, but able, by reason of its higher boiling point, to expel these and many other acids from their salts. It forms well-defined hydrates which are named as hydrates of sulphur trioxide. Thus, H_2SO_4 is called *monohydrated sulphuric acid*; H_4SO_5, *dihydrated*, or *glacial, sulphuric acid* (sp. gr. 1.78); and H_6SO_6, *trihydrated*, or *ortho-, sulphuric acid* (sp. gr. 1.63). The glacial sulphuric acid is so called because it solidifies in cold weather.—**sulphuric anhydride**, sulphur trioxide.—**s. chloranhydride**, sulphuryl chloride.—**s. ether.** = ETHER, 3 **a**.

sul'phur-ing (sŭl'fŭr-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SULPHUR. Hence: *vb. n.* The process of fumigating or bleaching by exposure to the fumes of sulphur; sulphurization.

sul'phur-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Chem.* To combine or impregnate with sulphur or any of its compounds; specif., to fumigate or bleach with sulphur fumes.—**sul'phur-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sulphur monochloride. *Chem.* A yellow, fuming, volatile liquid, S_2Cl_2, formed by the action of chlorine on warm sulphur and used in vulcanizing caoutchouc.

sulphur ore. Pyrite, often roasted for its sulphur.

sul'phur-ous (sŭl'fŭr-ŭs; sŭl-fû'rŭs; 277: *the second pron. is common in chemical terminology, as in* sulphu'rous *acid, etc.; cf.* MERCUROUS), *a.* [L. *sulphurosus:* cf. F. *sulfureux.*] Of, pertaining to, or containing, sulphur; resembling sulphur, or some sulphur compound, as in odor or heat; fig., heated; warm; fiery; inflamed or inflammable; as, *sulphurous* remarks; a *sulphurous* spirit; specif., *Chem.*, designating those compounds in which the element has a lower valence as contrasted with the *sulphuric* compounds.

sulphurous acid. **a** Sulphur dioxide. *Obsoles.* **b** An acid, H_2SO_3, not known in the free state except as a solution of sulphur dioxide in water, but forming a well-known series of salts (the *sulphites*).—**s. anhydride**, *Chem.*, sulphur dioxide.—**s. salt**, *Old Chem.*, potassium sulphide.

sulphur shower. A shower of yellow pollen often seen in early spring. It is carried by the wind from pine lands.

sulphur trioxide. A compound, SO_3, formed by the union of sulphur dioxide and oxygen by the contact process (see SULPHURIC ACID) and in other ways;—called also *sulphuric anhydride.* It forms colorless, caustic prisms melting at 15° C., which easily change to the ordinary white, fibrous, less active commercial variety (S_3O_9) melting at 46° C. Sulphur trioxide fumes in air and deliquesces; it combines violently with water, forming sulphuric acid.

sul'phur-y (sŭl'fŭr-ĭ), *a.* Resembling, or of the nature of, sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur; sulphurous.

sul'phur-yl (-ĭl), *n.* [*sulphur* + *-yl.*] The radical SO_2.

sulphuryl chloride. A colorless, slightly fuming liquid, SO_2Cl_2, obtained by direct union of sulphur dioxide and chlorine by sunlight, and otherwise. Treated with water it decomposes, forming sulphuric and hydrochloric acids;—hence called also *sulphuric chloranhydride.*

sul-phy'drate (sŭl-fĭ'drāt), *n. Chem.* A hydrosulphide.

sul-phy'dric (-drĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating the weak acid better known as *hydrogen sulphide.*

Sul-pi'cian (sŭl-pĭsh'ĭăn), *n.* Also **Sul-pi'tian.** [F. *sulpicien*, so called after the parish of St. *Sulpice* in Paris, of which the founder, Jean Jacques Olier, was pastor in 1643.] *R. C. Ch.* One of an order of priests established in France in 1642 to teach men for the priesthood, introduced soon after into Canada, and in 1791 into the United States.

sul'tan (sŭl'tăn; *Ar.* sōōl-tän'), *n.* [F. *sultan* (cf. Sp. *soldán*, It. *sultano, soldano*), Ar. *sulṭān* sultan, dominion. Cf. SOLDAN.] **1.** A ruler, or sovereign; esp., a ruler of a Mohammedan state; a title given to, or assumed by, any Mohammedan prince; specif. [*often cap*], the ruler of the Turks; the Padishah, or Grand Seignior.

2. a One of a domestic breed of pure white ornamental fowls resembling the Polish, but having the legs and toes heavily feathered. **b** A sultana bird.

sul-ta'na (sŭl-tä'nȧ; -tā'nȧ; 277), *n.* [It.] **1.** The wife or, sometimes, the mother, sister, or daughter, of a sultan. **2.** A mistress or paramour, esp. one of a royal personage. **3.** A kind of seedless raisin produced near Smyrna in Asia. **4.** Also **sultana bird.** A purple gallinule See GALLINULE.

sul'tan-ate (sŭl'tăn-āt), *n.* [*sultan* + *-ate:* cf. F. *sultanat.*] The rule, dominion, or territory of a sultan; the office, dignity, or power of a sultan; sultanship.

sul-tan'ic (sŭl-tăn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a sultan.

sul'tan-ry (sŭl'tăn-rĭ), *n.* The dominions of a sultan.

sul'try (sŭl'trĭ), *a.*; SUL'TRI-ER (-trĭ-ẽr); SUL'TRI-EST. [From SWELTRY.] **1.** Very hot, burning, and oppressive; as, Libya's *sultry* deserts; a *sultry* sun, heat. **2.** Very hot and moist, or close and oppressive, as air.

Su-lu' (sōō-lōō'), *n.* [Malay *Suluk.*] A member of the most prominent tribe of the Moro tribes, occupying the Sulu Archipelago; also, their language. See MORO.

su'lung (sōō'lōōng), *n.* [AS. *sulung*, lit., plow length.] *O. Eng. Law.* In Kent, the unit of land area corresponding to the hide and carucate of other parts (see 1st HIDE), normally reckoned at 120 acres. It was divided into four yokes.

sum (sŭm), *n.* [ME. *summe, somme*, OF. *sume, some*, F. *somme*, L. *summa*, fr. *summus* highest, a superlative fr. the source of *super* over, *sub* under. See SUB-; cf. SUPREME.] **1.** The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the amount or whole of any number of individuals or particulars added together; as, the *sum* of 5 and 7 is 12.

Take ye the *sum* of all the congregation. *Num.* i. 2

2. Hence, a host; assembly; gathering. *Obs. or R.* **3.** A quantity of money or currency, any amount, indefinitely, as, a *sum* of money; a small *sum*, or a large *sum.*

With a great *sum* obtained I this freedom *Acts* xxii. 28.

4. The chief points or thoughts when viewed together; the substance; compendium; as, the *sum* of the evidence; the *sum* and substance of his objections. **5.** Maximum amount; utmost degree; hence, height; completion. "The *sum* of earthly bliss." *Milton.* **6.** *Arith.* A problem to be solved; an example.

Syn.—SUM, AMOUNT, AGGREGATE, TOTAL, WHOLE, NUMBER, QUANTITY. SUM denotes the result of simple addition; as, the *sum* of two and two; AMOUNT implies a result reached by the accumulation, AGGREGATE (see AGGREGATE) by the assembling or collection, of particulars; as, the *amount* of one's purchases; the *aggregate* of past experience. TOTAL and WHOLE suggest the completeness of the result, while *total* often further implies magnitude; as, a grand *total* of ten millions; the *whole* is the *sum* of its parts. NUMBER, rather than *sum*, is now used for an aggregate of persons or things, to which (except in the case of things in bulk or mass) *amount* should not be applied; as, the *number* present, a fixed *amount* of cotton; but not, a small *amount* of potatoes. QUANTITY may be used of objects that can be counted, but only when they may also be measured in bulk; as, a *quantity* of apples, but not (except *colloq.*), a *quantity* of soldiers. See WHOLE, ALL.

Forty thousand brothers
Could not, with all their quantity of love,
Make up my *sum.* *Shak.*

She summed up her *aggregate* of sales. *Hawthorne.*
The plague . . . is decreased a few in the *total.* *Pepys.*
Iago does not stand alone; he is a factor in a *whole.*
A. C. Bradley.

Taking out of a little box a small *quantity* of powder. *Evelyn.*

in sum, in short; in brief. *Obs.*

sum (sŭm), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SUMMED (sŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUM'MING. [Cf. F. *sommer*, LL. *summare.*] **1.** To cast up, as a column of figures; to add together; to ascertain the totality of;—usually with *up.* **2.** To bring or collect into a small compass; to comprise in a few words; to condense; to recapitulate briefly;—usually with *up;* as, to *sum* up the evidence.

He *sums* their virtues in himself alone. *Dryden.*

3. *Falconry.* To have (the feathers) full grown; to complete (the plumage). *Obs.*

sum, *v. i.* To recapitulate; to pass in review the chief points, as of an argument;—commonly with *up.*

su'mac (sū'măk; shōō'măk; 277), *n.* Also *sumach*, and formerly *shumac.* [F. *sumac*, formerly *sumach* (cf. Sp. *zumaque*), fr. Ar. *summāq.*] **1.** Any anacardiaceous shrub or tree of the genus *Rhus.* Also, the wood of any species. **2.** A material used in tanning and dyeing, consisting of the shredded or powdered leaves, peduncles, etc., of various species of sumac, esp. *Rhus coriaria.* It is chiefly valuable for its content (15–20 per cent) of tannic acids.

Su-ma'tra leaf (sōō-mä'trȧ). A thin, elastic, uniformly light-colored tobacco leaf, raised in Sumatra and extensively used for cigar wrappers.

Su-ma'tran (-trăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Sumatra or its inhabitants.—*n.* A native of Sumatra. The aboriginals are of Malayan stock, the majority being fairly civilized Mohammedan agriculturists. Nearly all have alphabets derived from the Hindu or Arabic. Cf. ACHINESE, BATTAK, LAMPONG, REJANG.

sum'bul (sŭm'bŭl; sōōm'bōōl), *n.* Also **sum'bal** (-băl). [Per.: cf. F. *sumbul.*] **a** The root of musk root (*Ferula sumbul*), used as a tonic and anti-spasmodic. **b** Valerian. **c** = SPIKENARD, 1.—**sum-bu'lic** (sŭm-bū'lĭk), *a.*

Su-me'ri-an (sū-mē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Also *Sumirian.* Of or pert. to Sumer, an ancient region of lower Babylonia, or its inhabitants or their language.—*n.* A native of Sumer; also, the language of the Sumerians. Cf. AKKADIAN.

The supposed *Sumerian* language is possibly only the Semitic Babylonian, or "Assyrian," written according to a system developed . . . from the original ideographic, and preserving [its] essential features. *Dict of Bible* (*Hastings*).

sum'less (sŭm'lĕs), *a.* Incalculable; inestimable. *Pope.*

sum'ma-ri-za'tion (sŭm'ȧ-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of summarizing; also, a summary.

sum'ma-rize (sŭm'ȧ-rīz), *v.t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'-ĭng). To tell in, or reduce to, a summary; present briefly.

sum'ma-ry (-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *sommaire.* See SUMMARY, *n.*] **1.** Formed into a sum; summed up; reduced into a narrow compass; concise; as, a *summary* statement of facts. **2.** Hence, done without delay or formality; quickly executed; as, a *summary* process; *summary* vengeance. Specif., *Law*, of or pert. to, or using, a summary proceeding or procedure; used in, or done by, summary proceeding.

Syn.—Short, brief, compendious, succinct.

summary court. *Mil.* See COURT-MARTIAL C.—**s. court-martial.** *Nav.* See COURT-MARTIAL C.—**s. proceeding** *or* **procedure,** *Law*, a proceeding or procedure, civil or criminal, in the nature of a trial conducted without the formalities required by the common law, as indictment, pleadings, a jury, etc., for the speedy and peremptory disposition of some minor matter. All such proceedings must be authorized by statute, and are for the punishment of minor offenses or the remedy of various wrongs of a less serious character or requiring speedy relief, as in landlord's ejectment proceedings, etc. In the United States they cannot be used where trial by jury is guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

sum'ma-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *sommaire*, or L. *summarium*, fr. *summa* sum. See SUM, *n.*] An abstract, abridgment, or compendium, containing the sum or substance of a fuller account; an abridged statement.

sum-ma'tion (sŭm-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *sommation.* See SUM, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of summing, or forming a sum, or total amount; addition; also, an aggregate.

2. *Psychol.* Enhancement of a psychical effect caused by the repetition of a stimulation and the fusion of its effects.

sum-ma'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced by, summation.—**summational tone.** See COMBINATIONAL TONE.

sulphur acid. A sulphacid.
sulphur alcohol. A mercaptan.
sul'phur au-ra'tum (ô-rā'tŭm) [L.] *Old Chem.* Golden sulphur.
sulphur base. *Chem.* An alkaline sulphide that acts as a base in forming sulphur salts, in the dualistic theory of salts.
sulph-u're-a (sŭlf-ū'rē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Thiourea.
sul'phu-re'i-ty (sŭl'fŭ-rē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being sulphureous. *Obs. or R.*
sul'phu-ret (sŭl'fŭ-rĕt), *n.* [Cf. -URET.] A sulphide. *Obsoles.*
sulphur ether. A thio ether.
sul'phur-ine (sŭl'fŭr-ĭn; -ēn), *a.* Sulphureous. *Obs. or R.*
sul-phu'ri-ose', sul-phu'ri-ous, *a.* Sulphureous. *Obs.*
sul'phur-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sul-phu'ro-syl (sŭl-fū'rō-sĭl), *n.* [L. *sulphurosus* sulphurous + *-yl.*] Thionyl.
sulphur rain. = SULPHUR SHOWER.
sulphur salt. A salt of a sulphacid. [monochloride.
sulphur subchloride Sulphur
sul'phur-weed', *or* **sul'phur-wort'** (-wûrt'), *n.* The brimstone wort. [bottom.
sulphur whale. The sulphur-
‖ **sul'pon'ti-cel'lo** (sōōl'pōn'tē-chĕl'lō), [It.] *Music.* Near the bridge;—a direction to bow thus so as to bring out the higher harmonics.
sul-tane', *n.* [F.] A kind of gown trimmed with buttons and loops, fashionable shortly before 1700. *Obs.*
sul-ta'nee, *n.* Also **sul-ta'nin.** [Turk & Ar. *sulṭānī* royal.] A Turkish gold coin; sequin. *Obs*
sul'tan-ess, *n.* A sultana.
sultan flower. The sweet sultan.
sul'tan-ism (sŭl'tăn-ĭz'm), *n.* A characteristic or practice of the sultan. [tan. *Rare.*
sul'tan-ize, *v. i.* To act as sul-
sul'tan-red', *a.* Dark red.
sul'tan-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
sul'tan-ry, *n.* Sultanry. *Obs.*
sul'tri-ly (sŭl'trĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SULTRY. See -LY.
sul'tri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sulub. † SULLOW.
sulve. † SELF.
sulver. † SILVER.
sulwines. † SULLENNESS,
sulyart, *a.* [Cf. Gael *soilleir*, Ir *soilseir.*] Glittering. *Obs. Scot.*
sum. † SWIM.
sum (*dial.* sŭm, sōōm), *n.* Obs. or dial. Eng. or *ref. sp.* of SOME.
sum. *Abbr. Pharm.* Sumat (L., let him take); sumendum (L., let it be taken).
-sum. = -SOME. *Ref. Sp.*
su'mach. Var. of SUMAC.
su-ma'tra (sōō-mä'trȧ), *n.* A violent squall common in the strait between Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. [NEOL.
Sumatra camphor. See BOR-
Sumatra orange The orange jessamine (*Murraya exotica*).
sum'bod'y. Somebody. *Ref. Sp.*
sum-bre'ro, sum-brie'ro. † SOMBRERO.
sumd Summed. *Ref. Sp.*
sumdel, sum deill. † SOMEDEAL.
sume, sumehwule. † SOME, SOMEWHILE [or paps. *Obs.*
su'men, *n.* [L.] A sow's udder
sumer † SUMMER.
Su-me'ro-Ak-ka'di-an (sū-mē'rō-), *a.* See AKKAD, *a.* [*Sp.*
sum'er-sault Somersault. *Ref.*
sum'er-set Somerset. *Ref. Sp*
sum'how'. Somehow. *Ref. Sp.*
Su-mi'ri-an (sū-mē'rĭ-ăn). Var. of SUMERIAN
sumkin, sumkyn... † SOMEKIN.
‖ **sum'ma** (sŭm'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SUM-MÆ (-ē) [L.] Lit., the sum or substance;—used of a treatise or series of treatises covering a whole field or department of learning; esp., the philosophical, or theological works of certain Scholastic philosophers; as, the **sum'ma sen-ten'ti-a'rum** (sĕn-tĕn'shĭ-ā'rŭm) (of sentences, that is, theological opinions) of Hugo of St. Victor, or the **sum'ma the'o-lo'gi-æ** (thē'ō-lō'jĭ-ē) of Alexander of Hales, or the **summa the'o-lo'gi-cæ** (thē'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kē) of Thomas Aquinas.
‖ **sum'ma cum lau'de.** [L.] With the highest praise;—used esp. in a diploma to indicate work of the highest excellence or the highest grade (above *magna cum laude*) of a degree.
sum'mand' (sŭm'ănd'), *n. Math.* A term in a summation; addend.
summar, *adv.* [See SUMMARY, *a.*] Summarily. *Obs. Scot.*
sum'ma-ri-ly (sŭm'ȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SUMMARY. See -LY.
sum'ma-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sum'ma-rist (sŭm'ȧ-rĭst), *n.* One who is skilled or occupied in summarizing.
sum'ma-riz'er (-rĭz'ẽr), *n.* One who summarizes.
‖ **sum'ma sum-ma'rum.** [L.] The sum of sums, as the universe, or the final consummation of a business or of a career.
sum'mat (sŭm'ăt). Dial. var. of SOMEWHAT.
sum'mate (sŭm'āt), *v. t.* [LL. *summare.*] To add together; to sum up. *R.* [TIONAL TONE
summation tone. See COMBINA-
sum'ma-tive (sŭ'mă'tĭv), *a* Additive. *R.* [tory. *Obs.*
sum'ma-to'ri-ous, *a.* Summa-
sum'ma-to'ry (sŭm'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert to summation. *Rare.*
summe, † SOME, SUM.
summechere, *adv.* [AS. *sum* some + *cerr* time.] Sometime. *Obs.* [SUM.
summed (sŭmd), *pret. & p. p.* of
sum'mer, *n* [From SUM, *v.*] One who sums or does sums.

sum'mer, *n.* [F. *sommier* a rafter, the same word as *sommier* a beast of burden. See SUMPTER.] A large horizontal beam or stone, variously supported and used, esp. in architecture and building; as: **a** The lintel of a door or window; a breastsummer. **b** A stone forming the cap of a pier to support a lintel, arch, or the like. **c** A principal floor timber, as a girder or lintel supporting other members. Called also *summertree*. **d** A horizontal longitudinal timber in a framing.

sum'mer, *n.* [ME. *sumer*, *somer*, AS. *sumor*, *sumer*; akin to OFries. *sumur*, D. *zomer*, OS. *sumar*, G *sommer*, OHG. & Icel. *sumar*, Dan. *sommer*, Sw. *sommar*, OIr. *sam*, *samrad*, W. *haf*, Avestan *hama*, Skr. *samā* year.] The season of the year in any region in which the sun shines most directly there; the warmest period of the year. North of the equator summer is popularly taken to include the months of June, July, and August. Astronomically it may be considered, in the Northern Hemisphere, to begin with the summer solstice, about June 21st, and to end with the autumnal equinox, about September 22d.

sum'mer, *v. i.*; SUM'MERED (-ērd); SUM'MER-ING. To pass the summer; as, to *summer* in Switzerland.

sum'mer, *v. t.* To keep or carry through the summer; to feed during the summer; as, to *summer* stock.

sum'mer-fal'low, *v. t.* To plow and work in summer, in order to prepare for a crop; to plow and let lie fallow.

summer flounder. A large flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus*) of the coast of the United States from Cape Cod to the Carolinas, having dark ocellated spots on the body.

summer grape. A wild grape (*Vitis æstivalis*), of eastern North America, bearing rather small pleasantly flavored berries. It has superior powers of resisting the attacks of the phylloxera, and is widely cultivated in Europe.

sum'mer-house' (-hous'), *n.*; *pl.* -HOUSES (-houz'ĕz; -ĭz; 151). A rustic covered structure in a garden or park, to provide a cool shady retreat in summer.

summer hyacinth. A South African liliaceous plant (*Galtonia candicans*), cultivated for its spike of white bell-shaped flowers.

sum'mer-ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* *Arch.* The first mass of masonry laid upon a pier, column, etc., esp. when it begins an arched construction. Cf. 1st SUMMER.

summer rape. A rough-leaved variety of rape widely grown in Europe for its seeds, for bird food.

summer snowflake. A plant (*Leucojum æstivum*) closely related to the common snowflake, but blooming later.

summer sore. *Veter.* A very irritating sore occurring usually on the back of horses during the summer season and caused by a filarial parasite.

summer spore. *Bot.* A spore of brief vitality serving to propagate the plant during the summer, as the uredospore of wheat rust; — contrasted with *resting spore*.

summer squash. Any of various garden squashes derived from *Cucurbita pepo*, esp. from *C. pepo condensa*, and grown for immediate consumption, as contrasted with *winter squashes*, kept for winter use. The summer squashes are of two main types, the crookneck and the scallop, or pattypan. The varieties differ widely in appearance and flavor.

summer tanager. A tanager (*Piranga rubra*) of the middle and southern United States. The male is deep red; the female is yellowish olive above and yellow beneath.

sum'mer-y (sŭm'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, summer.

sum'mit (sŭm'ĭt), *n.* [F. *sommet*, dim. of OF. *som*, *sum*, top, from L *summum*, fr. *summus* highest. See SUM, *n.*] The top; the highest point; the utmost elevation; as, the *summit* of a hill; the *summit* of human fame.

sum'mon (sŭm'ŭn), *v. t.*; SUM'MONED (-ŭnd); SUM'MON-ING. [ME. *somonen*, OF. *sumundre*, *semondre*, F. *semondre*, fr. (assumed) LL. *summonĕre*, for L. *summonēre* to remind privily; *sub* under + *monere* to admonish, to warn. The ME. forms beginning with *somn-* or *sompn-* are mostly due to confusion with ME. *somnien* (cf. SOMPNE). See MONITION; cf. SUBMONISH.] **1.** To call, bid, or cite; to send for.

> Trumpets *summon* him to war. *Dryden.*

2. Specif., to cite by authority; to notify or command to come or appear, as in court; as, to *summon* witnesses.

3. *Mil.* To call upon to surrender, as a fort.

4. To rouse or excite; to stir to activity; — often with *up*.

> Stiffen the sinews, *summon* up the blood. *Shak.*

Syn. — Cite, convoke, excite, invite, bid. See CALL.

sum'mon-er (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *somner*, *sompnour*, OF. *semoneor*, F. *semonneur*. See SUMMON, *v. t.*] One who summons, esp. by authority; formerly, specif., an apparitor.

sum'mons (-ŭnz), *n.*; *pl.* SUMMONSES (-ŭn-zĕz). [ME. *somouns*, OF. *sumunse*, *semonse*, *semonce*, F. *semonce*, fr. *semondre* to summon, OF. p. p. *semons*. See SUMMON, *v.*] **1.** The act of summoning; a call by authority, or by the command of a superior, to appear at a place named, or to attend to some duty.

2. *Law.* A warning or citation to appear in court; a notice of the beginning of a certain proceeding in court and of the action to be taken therein; specif.: **a** *Common-law Practice.* The original writ by which an action was begun. It is now superseded in both England and the United States by: **b** A written notification, signed by the proper officer, to be served on a person, and warning him to appear in court at a day specified, to answer to the plaintiff upon pain of judgment against the defendant for default in so doing. Under code procedure the summons is usually signed by the plaintiff's attorney, and served by an indifferent person, but in the absence of statutory authority it must be signed by the clerk of the court and served by the sheriff or other proper officer. **c** A subpœna to appear as a witness. **d** *Scots Law.* A writ in the king's name to cite a defendant to appear and answer.

3. *Mil.* A demand to surrender.

sum'mons (sŭm'ŭnz), *v. t.* To summon. *Rare or Colloq.*

summons case. *Law.* In English criminal law, a case in which the offense is one of those minor ones for which a police officer may arrest without a warrant.

Sum'ner's meth'od (sŭm'nẽrz). [After Thomas H. *Sumner*, American sea captain.] *Navig.* A method of determining one's position on the earth. Two approximate latitudes (or longitudes) are assumed, as from the dead reckoning, and from an observation of a heavenly body the corresponding longitudes (or latitudes) are calculated. The line joining the points so determined is called the **Sumner line**, and the point of observation is somewhere on it. If a similar line is determined from another heavenly body, or a later observation of the same body, the intersection of the two lines fixes the point of observation.

sump (sŭmp), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. G. *sumpf* a sump in a mine, a swamp, akin to LG. *sump*, D. *somp* a swamp, Dan. & Sw. *sump*; all akin to E. *swamp*, n.] **1.** *Metal.* A round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving the metal on its first fusion. *Obs.*

2. *Mining.* **a** The lowest portion of a shaft, below the working levels, into which the water drains. See MINE, *Illust.* **b** An excavation smaller than, and ahead of, the regular work in driving a tunnel or sinking a shaft.

3. A well to drain land, as in digging foundations.

4 (*pron.* sŭmp, sōōmp) *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A puddle or dirty pool. **b** A small, shallow, muddy cove or inlet. **c** Mud or dirt; a dirty person. **d** A sudden heavy shower. *Scot.*

sum'pit (sŭm'pĭt), *n.* [Malay, a sumpitan.] The dart blown from a sumpitan.

sum'pi-tan (sŭm'pĭ-tăn), *n.* [Malay.] A kind of blowgun for discharging a dart (often poisoned), used by the savages of Borneo and adjacent islands.

sump'si-mus (sŭmp'sĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L., we have taken, fr. *sumere* to take.] A correct form or usage which should, in strict accuracy, replace an old error; hence, a pedantically correct form or usage. Cf. MUMPSIMUS.

sump'ter (sŭmp'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *sommetier* the driver of a pack horse; akin to OF. & F. *sommier* a pack horse, L. *sagmarius*, fr. *sagma* a packsaddle, in LL., a load, Gr. *σάγμα* a packsaddle, fr. *σάττειν* to pack, load; cf. Skr. *saj*, *sañj*, to hang on. Cf. SEAM a weight, SUMMER a beam.] **1.** The driver of a pack horse. *Obs.* *Skeat.*

2. A pack; a burden. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*

3. An animal, esp. a horse, that carries packs or burdens

sump'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *sumptio*, fr. *sumere*, *sumptum*, to take.] **1.** A taking; assumption. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Logic.* The major premise of a syllogism.

sump'tu-a-ry (sŭmp'tū-ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sumptuarius*, fr. *sumptus* expense, cost, fr. *sumere*, *sumptum*, to take, use, spend; *sub* under + *emere* to take, buy. See REDEEM.] Relating to expense; regulating expense or expenditure.

sumptuary laws *or* **regulations.** Laws to prevent extravagance in private life by limiting expenditure for clothing, food, furniture, etc. They were common in Greece and Rome, and from the 13th through the 15th century.

sump'tu-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sumptuositas*: cf. F. *somptuosité*.] Expensiveness; sumptuousness. *Rare.*

sump'tu-ous (sŭmp'tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sumptuosus*, fr. *sumptus* expense, cost: cf. F. *somptueux*. See SUMPTUARY.] Involving large outlay or expense; costly; hence, luxurious; splendid; as, a *sumptuous* house or table. — **sump'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sump'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

sun (sŭn), *n.* [ME. *sunne*, *sonne*, AS. *sunne*; akin to OFries. *sunne*, D. *zon*, OS. & OHG. *sunna*, G. *sonne*, Icel. *sunna*, Goth. *sunnō*; perh. fr. same root as L. *sol*. Cf. SOLAR, SOUTH.] **1.** The luminous heavenly body the light of which constitutes day, and absence of the light of which constitutes night; the member of the solar system round which the earth and other planets revolve, by which they are held in their orbits, and from which they receive light and heat. Symbol, ☉ or ☼. The horizontal parallax of the sun at mean distance from the earth has in recent years been taken to be 8.80″, but 8.78″ is more probable. On the latter basis the mean distance of the sun from the earth is about 93,100,000 miles, its linear diameter 866,300 miles, and its mass 334,500 times that of the earth. Its mean density is about one fourth that of the earth, or 1.41 compared with water. The sun is regarded as an immense globe of matter not greatly different in kind from that of the earth, but so extremely hot as to remain completely, or almost completely, gaseous, in spite of the very considerable pressure exerted by the mutual attraction of its particles. Its period of rotation is about 25 days at the equator, but decreases toward the poles and probably increases from the surface toward the center. Of the sun's interior we know nothing by observation, though the immense amount of energy radiated (see SOLAR CONSTANT) seems to imply necessarily that it is full of convection currents. Its luminous surface layer is called the **photosphere**, above which is the red **chromosphere**, the boundary between the two being the thin **reversing layer**; while outermost of all is the tenuous **corona**. (See also SUN SPOT and FACULA.) The spectrum of the sun is characterized by many dark lines (see FRAUNHOFER LINES) produced by absorption by the vapor of various metals, particularly calcium, and the sun is hence regarded as the type of a certain class of stars. The commonly accepted theory as to the sun's heat is that it is due to a contraction calculated to be somewhat more than 225 feet per annum, but the phenomena of radioactivity may affect this theory.

2. Any heavenly body of the same general nature as our sun, esp. one forming, like it, the center of a system.

3. The direct light or warmth of the sun; sunshine.

> Lambs that did frisk in the *sun*. *Shak.*

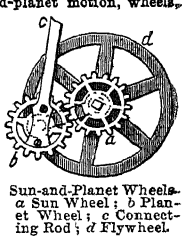
4. By extension, sunrise; hence, day; also, sunset; as, from *sun* to *sun*, from sunrise to sunset.

5. A year; — from the time required for the earth's revolution about the sun. *Now Rare.*

6. That which resembles the sun, as in splendor or importance; any source of light, warmth, or animation.

> For the Lord God is a *sun* and shield *Ps.* lxxxiv. 11.

against the sun, with the s. See under AGAINST and WITH. — **S. and Lion.** See ORDER, 5. — **s.-and-planet motion, wheels,** etc., *Mech.*, an epicyclic train of two wheels, the wheel on the central axis (**sun wheel**) being usually rotated by the other wheel (**planet wheel**). Its invention is ascribed to James Watt, who used it on his beam engines to avoid paying royalties on the crank and connecting rod. — **s. of Aus'ter-litz** (ôs'tẽr-lĭts), **the,** the bright sun which scattered the mists on the day of the battle of Austerlitz, in which Napoleon I. defeated the Russians and Austrians (Dec. 2, 1805); hence, an omen of good fortune. — **under the s.,** in the world; on earth. There is no new thing *under the sun*." *Eccl.* i. 9.



Sun-and-Planet Wheels. *a* Sun Wheel; *b* Planet Wheel; *c* Connecting Rod; *d* Flywheel.

sun (sŭn), *v. t.*; SUNNED (sŭnd); SUN'NING. To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in or as if in the sun.

sun animalcule. Any protozoan of the group Heliozoa, esp. *Actinophrys sol*. See ACTINOPHRYS, *Illust.*

sun'beam' (sŭn'bēm'), *n.* [AS. *sunnebēam*.] A beam or ray of the sun. "Evening *sunbeams*." *Keble.*

sun bear. A small bear (*Ursus*, or *Helarctos*, *malayanus*), about four feet long, of southern Asia, Java, Sumatra, and Borneo. It has a short broad head and fine short glossy fur, mostly black, but brownish on the nose and with a white or orange band on the chest. It is easily tamed.

sun'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **a** Any of numerous small brilliantly colored birds of the family Nectariniidæ, native of Africa, southern Asia, the East Indies, and Australia. In external appearance and habits they somewhat resemble humming birds, but they have a curved bill and are true singing birds (Oscines). **b** The sun bittern. **c** A finfoot.


Jericho Sunbird (*Cinnyris osea*), with Nest and Young.

sun bittern. Either of two peculiar Central and South American birds (*Eurypyga helias* and *E. major*) allied to the herons, rails, and cranes. The plumage is variously barred, mottled, and vermiculated with brown, black, white, and buff, most strikingly on certain parts of the wings and tail displayed only when the bird is excited.

sun'bon'net (sŭn'bŏn'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* A bonnet, generally of some thin or light fabric, projecting beyond the face, and commonly having a cape, worn by women and children as a protection against the sun.

sun'bow' (-bō'), *n.* A rainbow; an iris. *Byron.*

sun'burn' (-bûrn'), *n.* Superficial inflammation of the skin, caused by direct exposure to the sun's rays.

sun'burn' (-bûrn'), *v. t. & i.*; -BURNED (-bûrnd') or -BURNT' (-bûrnt'); -BURN'ING. To burn or discolor by the sun; tan.

sun'burst' (-bûrst'), *n.* A burst of sunlight; hence, something likened to this; as, a diamond *sunburst*.

sun crack. A crack due to the sun's heat, as in dried mud. — **sun'-cracked'** (-krăkt'), *a.*

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summer barley, etc. Spring barley, etc. See SPRING WHEAT. *R.*

summer bird. **a** The wryneck. *Local, Eng.* **b** A cuckold. *Obs.*

summer complaint. Any diarrheal disorder in summer, esp. when due to heat. *Colloq.*

summer coot. The Florida gallinule. *Local, U. S.* [PRESS.]

summer cypress. = MOCK CYPRESS.

summer duck. **a** The wood duck. *Local, U. S.* **b** The garganey. *Local, Eng.* [EGG.]

summer egg. *Zool.* See WINTER EGG.

summer fallow. Land frequently plowed and harrowed during the summer.

sum'mer-fare', *n.* Summer *Obs.*

summer finch. Any American sparrow of either of the genera *Peucæa* and *Aimophila*; esp., *P. æstivalis* of the southeastern United States.

sum'mer-game', *n.* One of the games played at midsummer revels. *Obs.* [*ble Id.*]

summer grass. See GRASS, *Illust.*

summer haw. Any of several American hawthorns, esp. *Crataegus æstivalis*.

sum'mer-head', *n.* Anglo-Indian corruption of SOMBRERO.

summer heliotrope. A small, Chilean boraginaceous shrub (*Cochranea anchusæfolia*).

summer herring. An anadromous herring (*Pomolobus æstivalis*) of the coast from New England to the Carolinas. It appears in great numbers, esp southward, later than the alewife. [early apple.

sum'mer-ing, *n.* A variety of

sum'mer-ish, *a.* See 1st -ISH.

sum'mer-lay', *v. t.* To summer-fallow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sum'mer-less, *a.* See -LESS.

summer lightning. Heat lightning.

summer lilac. The damewort.

sum'mer-li-ness (sŭm'ẽr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*

sum'mer-ly, *a.* Suggesting, or typical of, summer — **sum'mer-ly**, *adv.*

summer oil. *Com.* An oil which partly solidifies in cold weather.

summer rash. Prickly heat.

summer redbird. The summer tanager [*Obs.*]

sum'mer-ripe', *a.* Wholly ripe.

sum'mer-room', *n.* A summer-house. *Obs.* [of rosseola.

summer rose. *Med.* A variety

sum'mer-sault, sum'mer-set. Vars of SOMERSAULT, SOMERSET. [*n.*, *a.*

summer savory. See SAVORY.

summer sheldrake. The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.*

summer snipe. **a** The dunlin. **b** The European common sandpiper. **c** The green sandpiper. *All Local, Eng.*

Sum'mer-son, Esther (sŭm'ẽr-sŭn). In Dickens's "Bleak House," Mr. Jarndyce's wise, housewifely, self-denying ward. See DEDLOCK, LADY.

sum'mer-stir' (-stûr'), *v. t.* To summer-fallow *Dial. Eng.*

summer teal A The blue-winged teal. *Local, U. S.* **b** The garganey. *Local, Eng.*

sum'mer-tide', *n.* Summer time.

sum'mer-tree', *n.* [*summer* beam + *tree*.] = 1st SUMMER, *n.*, c.

summer wagtail. The yellow wagtail. *Local, Eng.* [warbler

summer warbler. The yellow

sum'mer-ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* Toward summer. *Rare.*

summer wheat, etc. = SPRING WHEAT, etc. *Rare.* [warbler.

summer yellowbird. Yellow

summer yellowlegs. The lesser yellowlegs. *Local, U. S*

sum'ming, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SUM.

summiniana. † SHAMIANAH.

sum'mist (sŭm'ĭst), *n.* *Schol.* A writer of a philosophical or theological "Summa." — **sum'mist-er**, *n.* *Obs.* [summit *R.*]

sum'mit-al, *a.* Of or pert to a **summiter**, *n.* Summit; top. *Obs.*

sum'mit-less, *a.* See -less.

sum'mit-y, *a.* [L. *summitas*, fr. *summus* highest: cf. F. *sommité*. See SUM, *n.*] Top; acme. *Obs.*

summit yard. *Railroading.* A yard in which distribution is effected by pushing the cars slowly over a summit, whence they run by gravity.

sum'mon, *n.* A summons. *Obs.*

sum'mon-ance (sŭm'ŭn-ăns), *n.* [See SUMMON.] Summons. *Obs.*

sum-mop'er-ous, *a.* [L. *summo-pere*, *summo opere*, with greatest work or care, abl. of *summus* highest, greatest, and *opus* work.] Supreme; utmost. *Obs.*

summoundis. † SUMMONS

sum'mu-la (sŭm'ū-la), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [LL., fr. L., a small sum] A brief summing up or compend. — **sum'mu-list** (-lĭst), *n.*

‖ **sum'mum bo'num** (sŭm'ŭm bō'nŭm). [L.] *Ethics* The supreme or highest good.

‖ **sum'mum ge'nus**; *pl.* SUMMA GENERA (sŭm'ă jĕn'ẽ-ră). [L.] *Logic.* The highest genus; a genus which cannot be classed as a species.

sum'mum jus *or* **ius.** [L.] *Law.* Strict legal right; exact law; strictum jus; — distinguished from *equity* (L. *equitas*).

‖ **sum'mum jus, sum'ma in-ju'ri-a.** [L.] The highest law, the highest injustice; the rigor of the law may be extreme injustice. *Cicero, De Officiis*, I. 10).

sum'mut (sŭm'ŭt; sŭm'-). Dial. Eng. var. of SOMEWHAT.

summyng, *a.* Some. *Obs. Scot.*

sumne † SUMMON.

sum'ner (sŭm'nẽr). Obs. or archaic var. of SUMMONER.

Sum'ner's line (-nẽrz). See SUMNER'S METHOD.

sumnien. † SAMN.

sumny. † SUMMON. [MOOM.]

su-moom' (sū-mōōm'), *n.* = SIMOOM.

sumoun. † SUMMON.

sum'pairt' (sōōm'pārt'). Var. of SOMEPART. *Scot.*

sump fuse *or* **fuze.** A fuse used in blasting under water.

sumph (sŭmf; sōōmf), *n.* Dial. Eng. var. of SUMP.

sumph (sŭmf; sōōmf), *n.* A stupid or sulky person. — *v. n.* To be stupid or sulky. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sumph'ish, *a.* Stupid; also, sulky. — **sumph'ish-ness**, *n.* *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sumping shot. *Mining.* A shot or blast for making a sump or deepening a shaft.

sum'ple (sŭm'p'l), *a. & v. t.* [Cf. SUPPLE.] Supple. *Dial. Eng.*

sump'man, *n.* One who sinks shafts or sumps in a mine.

sumpnour † SUMMONER.

sump shot. = SUMPING SHOT.

sumpt, *n.* [L. *sumptus*.] Expense. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

sump'te-ous, *a.* Sumptuous.

sump'ter-y, *n.* The pack borne by a sumpter. *Obs.*

‖ **sump'ti-bus, pu'blĭ-cis** (pŭb'lĭ-sĭs). [L.] At public expense.

sump'ti-fy, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *sumptificare*. See SUMPTUARY.] To make great expenditure. *Obs.*

sump'ture, *n.* Sumptuousness; splendor; expense. *Obs.*

sump winze. An exploring winze below the lowest level.

sumquar, sumquat, sumquile, sumstede. † SOMEWHERE, etc.

sum'thing. Something. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

sumyter. † SCIMITAR.

sun. † SOME, SOON.

sun (sŭn). Var. of SUNN.

sun (*dial.* sŭn, sōōn). Obs., Scot. & dial. Eng. var., or ref. sp., of SON.

sun (sōōn), *n.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *ts'un*] an inch.] See MEASURE.

Sun. *Abbr.* Sunday.

Sun'a-pee trout (sŭn'ă-pē). A brilliantly colored char (*Salvelinus aureolus*) of Sunapee and other lakes of New Hampshire and Maine, closely related to the saibling of Europe.

sunar. Var. of SONAR.

sun bath. *Med.* Therapeutic exposure of the body to the sun's rays.

sun'blink', *n.* A glimpse or flash of the sun. *Scot.*

sun'burned', sun'burnt', *pret. & p. p.* of SUNBURN.

sun'-burn'er, *n.* A circle or cluster of gas burners for lighting public buildings.

sun'cher-chor (sŭn'chẽr-chōr), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *sunkātar*.] The king cobra. *Bengal.*

sun cress. A South African cress (*Heliophila pectinata*).

sund. † SOUND, *a.*

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sun dance. A ceremonial dance in honor of the sun as a divine power; specif., the great annual rite of nearly all the Plains Indians, but esp. of the Siouan tribes, among whom it was formerly accompanied by self-torture.

Sun'da-nese' (sŭn'dȧ-nēz'; -nēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* One of the people of western Java, comprising the purest Malays and those least influenced by Hindu civilization; also, their language. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN. — **Sun'da-nese'**, *a.*

Sun'day (sŭn'dā), *n.* [AS. *sunnandæg; sunne*, gen. *sunnan*, the sun + *dæg* day; akin to D. *zondag*, G. *sonntag*; — so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the *sun*, or to its worship. See SUN; DAY.] The first day of the week, observed by most Christians as a day of rest from secular employments and of religious worship; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's Day. It is kept as a weekly commemoration of the day of Christ's resurrection and as the Christian analogue of the Jewish Sabbath.

Syn. — SUNDAY, SABBATH are not strictly synonymous terms. SUNDAY is the name of the first day of the week, SABBATH designates the institution rather than the day, and is synonymous with *Sunday* only in Christian usage, inasmuch as the Jewish *Sabbath* falls on Saturday. As a designation of the day, *Sunday* is preferred to *Sabbath*.

Sunday, *or* Sabbath, school. A school held on Sunday or the Sabbath for religious instruction; also, the pupils, or the teachers and pupils, of such a school, collectively.

sun'der (sŭn'dĕr), *v. t.*; SUN'DERED (-dĕrd); SUN'DER-ING. [ME. *sundren*, AS. *sundrian* (in ā*sundrian*, ge*sundrian*), or *syndrian*, fr. *sundor* asunder, separately, apart; akin to D. *zonder*, prep., without, G. *sonder* separate, as prep., without, *sondern* but, OHG. *suntar* separately, Icel. *sundr* asunder, Sw. & Dan. *sönder*, Goth. *sundrō* alone, separately, and perh. Gr. ἄτερ without.] To disunite in any manner, as by rending, cutting, or breaking; to part; to put or keep apart; to separate; divide; sever; as, to *sunder* a rope; to *sunder* a limb; to *sunder* friends.

Syn. — See DIVIDE.

sun'der, *v. i.* To part; separate; disperse. *Rare.*

sun'der, *n.* [See SUNDER, *v. t.*; cf. ASUNDER.] A separation into parts; a division or severance. — **in sunder,** into parts. "He . . . cutteth the spear *in sunder*." *Ps.* xlvi. 9.

sun'der-ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of dividing or separating.

sun'dew' (-dū'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sundēaw* rosemary.] **a** Any plant of the genus *Drosera*. **b** Any droseraceous plant. See DROSOPHYLLUM, ALDROVANDA, DIONÆA, RORIDULA.

sun'di'al (-dī'ăl), *n.* **1.** An instrument to show the time of day by the shadow of a gnomon, or style, on a plate (usually horizontal), or on a cylindrical surface.

2. The common lupine (*Lupinus perennis*) of the eastern United States.



Sun Disk.

sun disk. *Egypt. Archæol.* A symbol of the sun god, Ra, a winged disk, often adorned with the uræus. Cf. FEROHER.

sun dog, *or* sun'dog' (sŭn'dŏg'; 205), *n.* **1.** A parhelion. **2.** A fragmentary rainbow; a small rainbow near the horizon; — called also *dog* and *weather gall*.

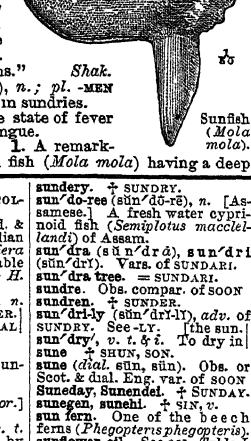
sun'down' (-doun'), *n.* **1.** Sunset. **2.** A kind of broad-brimmed sun hat worn by women.

sun'down'er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** A tramp in the Australian bush; — so called from his coming to sheep stations at sunset for supper and a bed; — called also *traveler* and *swagman* (but not all *swagmen* are *sundowners*). **2.** *Nav.* A very strict captain, orig. one who compelled midshipmen to return from shore leave at sundown.

sun'dries (-drĭz), *n. pl.* Many different or small things; sundry items.

sun'drops' (-drŏps'), *n.* [*sun* + *drop*.] Any of several evening primroses of the genus *Kneiffia*, esp. *K. fruticosa*. Their flowers open in sunlight.

sun'dry (-drĭ), *a.* [ME. *sundry, sondry*, AS. *syndrig* separate, special, several, one each, fr. *sundor*. See SUNDER, *v. t.*] **1.** Separate; diverse; also, individual. *Obs.* "Many a sound of *sundry* melody." *Chaucer.* **2.** Several; divers; more than one or two; various. "*Sundry* weighty reasons." *Shak.*



Sunfish (*Mola mola*). (1/40)

sun'dry-man (-drĭ-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who deals in sundries.

sun fever. *Med.* **a** The state of fever due to sunstroke. **b** Dengue.

sun'fish' (sŭn'fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** A remarkable marine plectognath fish (*Mola mola*) having a deep body truncated behind, high dorsal and anal fins, and a short fringelike caudal fin. The mouth is small, the skin tough and leathery, and the flesh almost equally so. The sunfish occurs in all warm and temperate seas, swimming lazily at the surface. With an allied genus (*Ranzania*), consisting of one or two rare species with a more elongated body, it constitutes the family Molidæ.

2. a Any of numerous American perchlike fresh-water fishes of the family Centrarchidæ, having a deep, compressed body, and usually a brilliant metallic coloration. The common sunfish, or pumpkin seed (*Eupomotis gibbosus*), abounds in clear streams and ponds in much of the northern and eastern United States, but does not exceed six or eight inches in length. The bluegill and the long-eared sunfish are other species. **b** The opah. **c** = MOONFISH, 1 **a**. **d** The cobbler fish. **e** The basking shark. **f** Any large jellyfish.



Sunfish (*Eupomotis gibbosus*). (1/3)

sun'fish' (sŭn'fĭsh'), *v. i.* To buck by bringing the shoulders alternately nearly to the ground and raising them; — said esp. of bronchos in the western U. S.

sun'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Helianthus*; — prob. so called from the form and color of the large yellow-rayed flower heads. The commonly grown sunflower is *H. annuus*.

2. Any of various other plants so called either from a superficial likeness to the true sunflower or from their opening in the sunshine; as: **a** The gum plant. **b** The pot marigold. **c** The rockrose (*Helianthemum*).

Sung (sōōng), *n.* [Chin.] A dynasty in Chinese history, A. D. 960–1126, noted for its literary activity, esp. in philosophy and in comment on the Confucian classics.

sun gem. A Brazilian humming bird (*Heliactin bilophæ*). In the male the head has two tufts of glittering purple, green, and golden feathers. The breast is white.



Sun Gem (*Heliactin bilopha*). (1/3)

sun'glass' (sŭn'glȧs'), *n.*; *pl.* -GLASSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). A burning glass.

sun'glow' (-glō'), *n.* *Meteorol.* A brownish yellow or rosy flush often seen in the sky before sunrise or after sunset, due to interference of solar rays scattered or diffracted from particles in the lower and upper air. The displays in 1883–85 are ascribed to particles of dust and vapor thrown into the upper air by eruption of Krakatao Aug. 26 and 27, 1883. Cf. BISHOP'S RING.

sun god. *Myth.* A god representing the sun or one of its aspects, as Ra, Shamash, Helios, etc.

sun hat. A hat or helmet of a material and form to protect the head from the sun's heat.

sunk (sŭnk), *pret. & p. p.* of SINK. — **sunk fence,** a ditch with a retaining wall, used to divide lands without defacing a landscape; a ha-ha. — **s. key.** See 2d KEY, 6 **a**. Cf. FEATHER KEY. — **s. panel,** a panel forming a shallow recess below the face of its framing or other surrounding surface.

sunk'en (sŭnk'n), *a.* Sunk; esp., lying on the bottom of a river or other water. — **sunken battery,** *Mil.*, a battery sunk below the surface of the ground for protection.

sun'light' (sŭn'līt'), *n.* The light of the sun.

sunn (sŭn), *n.*, *or* **sunn hemp.** [Hind. *san*, fr. Skr. *çaṇa*.] **a** An East Indian fabaceous plant (*Crotalaria juncea*), with slender branches, simple leaves, and yellow flowers. **b** The valuable fiber of this plant, lighter and stronger than jute, and used for ropes, bags, etc.

Sun'na, *or* **Sun'nah** (sōōn'ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *sunnah*.] Lit., custom; usage; divine law; tradition; — applied orig. to the sayings and the example of Mohammed and his community, provided they conform to the Koran, and hence, incorrectly, to the collections of moral and legal traditions traced to the Prophet, which supplement the Koran.

The *Sunna* not only comprises religious doctrines and practice, but also civil and criminal laws, and the usages of common life, the way to eat and to drink, to dress, and the like. *N. Int. Encyc.*

Sun'nite (-īt), *n.* [From SUNNA.] One of a sect of the Mohammedans who acknowledge the first four caliphs to be the rightful successors of Mohammed and who accept the "six authentic" books of tradition. This is the orthodox and conservative sect and far the largest, and includes the four so-called orthodox sects: Hanbalites, Hanafites, Malikites, Shafiites.

sun'nud (sŭn'ŭd), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *sanad*.] A government charter, warrant, diploma, patent, or deed, also, a letter having the force of an edict or ordinance. *India.*

sun'ny (sŭn'ĭ), *a.*; SUN'NI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SUN'NI-EST. **1.** Of or pertaining to the sun; proceeding from, or like, the sun; hence, shining; bright; also, cheerful; genial; as, a *sunny* laugh. "*Sunny* beams." *Spenser.* "*Sunny* locks." *Shak.* **2.** Exposed to the rays of the sun; brightened or warmed by the direct rays of the sun; as, a *sunny* room.

sun picture, sun print. A picture or print made by the agency of the sun's rays; a photograph.

sun'rise' (sŭn'rīz'), *n.* **1.** The first appearance of the sun above the horizon with the accompanying atmospheric effects; more generally, the time of such appearance, whether in fair or cloudy weather; as, to wake at *sunrise*. **2.** Hence, the region where the sun rises; the east.

sun scald. *Hort.* **a** A disease of plants due to excessive transpiration from exposure to sunlight. **b** Leaf blight.

sun'set' (sŭn'sĕt') **sun'set'ting** (-tĭng) } *n.* [AS. *sunnset* the west.] The descent of the sun below the horizon with the accompanying atmospheric effects; also, the time when the sun sets; evening; hence, the west.

'Tis the *sunset* of life gives me mystical lore. *Campbell.*

sun'shade' (-shād'), *n.* Anything used as a protection from the sun's rays. Specif.: **a** A small parasol. **b** An awning.

sun'shine' (-shīn'), *n.* **1.** The sun's light, or the place where it shines; the sun's direct rays, the place where they fall, or the warmth and light which they give. **2.** Anything having a warming and cheering influence likened to that of the sun's rays; warmth; brightness.

to be in the sunshine, to be intoxicated. *Slang.*

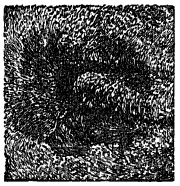
sun'shin'y (-shīn'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Bright with the rays of the sun; clear, warm, or pleasant; as, a *sunshiny* day. **2.** Bright like the sun; resplendent.

Flashing beams of that *sunshiny* shield. *Spenser.*

3. Beaming with good spirits; cheerful.

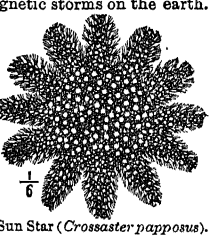
sun snake. *Archæol.* An **S**-shaped ornamental figure, commonly having a small disk or other design at its center, found in the primitive art work of northern Europe.

sun spot, *or* sun'spot' (sŭn'spŏt'), *n.* A spot on the surface of the sun; specif., one of the dark spots that appear from time to time, consisting commonly of a blue-black central portion, or umbra, with a surrounding border, or penumbra, of lighter shade, and usually visible only with the telescope; — called also *macula*, as distinguished from the brightish spots called *faculæ*. Sun spots are very changeable in their figure and dimensions, varying from mere apparent points (perhaps 1,000 miles across) to spaces over 100,000 miles in extent. They last often a month, sometimes several months. They occur with periodic frequency, the length of the cycle being 11.13 years, the **sun-spot period**, and their appearance is accompanied by loss of light, sometimes of heat, and often by magnetic storms on the earth. Their exact nature is not fully known.



Sun Spot.

sun star. Any of several sea-stars belonging to *Solaster, Crossaster*, and allied genera, having numerous rays.



Sun Star (*Crossaster papposus*). (1/6)

sun'stroke' (sŭn'strōk'), *n.* *Med.* An affection, often fatal, due to exposure to the sun or excessive heat and marked by sudden prostration, with symptoms like those of apoplexy. See HEAT STROKE.

sun'-struck', *a.* Overcome by, or affected with, sunstroke.

sun'ward (-wẽrd), *a.* Facing the sun.

sun'ward, sun'wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward the sun.

sun'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In the direction of the sun's apparent motion; in the same direction as the movement of the hands of a watch lying face upward.

sup (sŭp), *v. t.*; SUPPED (sŭpt); SUP'PING. [ME. *soupen* to drink, AS. *sūpan*; akin to D. *zuipen*, G. *saufen*, OHG. *sūfan*, Icel. *sūpa*, Sw. *supa*, Dan. *sōbe*. Cf. SIP, SOP, SOUP, SUPPER.] **1.** To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid or liquid food; to take or drink by sips; to sip. **2.** To take with a spoon. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **3.** To treat with supper. *Obs.* *Shak.*

sup, *n.* A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip; hence, a light, hasty meal.

sup, *v. i.* [F. *souper*, combined with ME. *soupen* to drink. See SUP to sip, SUPPER.] **1.** To take food, esp. liquid food, into the mouth a little at a time; to sip. **2.** To eat the evening meal; to take supper.

I do entreat that we may *sup* together. *Shak.*

3. To take food, esp. liquid food, with a spoon. *Scot.*

Sund. *Abbr.* Sunday.

sun'dae (sŭn'dā), *n.* = COLLEGE ICE.

sun'da-ri (-dȧ-rē), *n.* [Hind. & Skr. *sundari*.] **a** An East Indian sterculiaceous tree (*Heritiera fomes*) having a hard, durable wood. **b** The less valuable *H. littoralis*.

Sun'day-ism (sŭn'dā-ĭz'm), *n.* Sabbatarianism. *R.* [LETTER.]

Sunday letter. See DOMINICAL.

sunde † *sind*, form of BE.

sundele. † SOMEDEAL.

sun'der, *a.* [Cf. SUNDRY.] Sundry; various. *Obs.*

sunder. † SOUNDER, *n.*

sun'der, *adv.* [AS. *sundor*.] Asunder. *Obs.*

sun'der (sōōn'dẽr; -dē), *v. t.* [From SUN.] To dry or air by exposure to the sun. *Dial. Eng.*

sun'derd. Sundered. *Ref. Sp.*

sunderey. † SUNDRY.

sunderlepes, *adv.* [AS. *sundorlipes* or *synderlipes*. Cf. SUNDER, *adv.*; ONLEPY.] Separately; severally. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

sun'der-ling, *adv.* Sunderly.

sun'der-ly, *adv* [AS. *synderlice*, or *sundorlice*.] Separately. *Obs.*

sun'der-ment, *n.* Separation. *Rare.*

sun'der-ness, *n.* Distinction; division. *Obs.*

sun'der-rune', *n.* [Cf. SUNDER, *adv.*; RUNE, *n.*] Private counsel or conversation. *Obs.* [DARI.]

sun'der tree (sŭn'dẽr). = SUN-

sun'der-wise', *adv.* Separately. *Obs.*

sundery. † SUNDRY.

sun'do-ree (sŭn'dō-rē), *n.* [Assamese.] A fresh water cyprinoid fish (*Semiplotus macclellandi*) of Assam.

sun'dra (sŭn'drȧ), **sun'dri** (sŭn'drĭ). Vars. of SUNDARI.

sun'dra tree. = SUNDARI.

sundre. Obs. compar. of SOON

sundren. † SUNDER.

sun'dri-ly (sŭn'drĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SUNDRY. See -LY. [the sun.]

sun'dry', *v. t. & i.* To dry in

sune † SHUN, SON.

sune (*dial.* sūn, sŭn). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOON

Suneday, Sunendei. † SUNDAY.

sunegen, sunehi. † SIN, *v.*

sun fern. One of the beech ferns (*Phegopteris phegopteris*).

sunflower oil. See OIL, *Table I*

Sunflower State Kansas; — a nickname

sunflower tree. The fringe tree.

sun'foil', *n.* [*sun* + *foil* a leaf.] Sunflower. *Obs.*

sunfole, sunfolhede. † SINFUL, SINFULHED.

sun fruit. The fruit of any tree of the genus *Heliocarpus*.

sung (sŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of SING.

sun'gar. Var. of SANGAR.

sun'gates, *adv.* [See SUN; GATE a way.] With the course of the sun. Cf. WITHERSUN. *Obs. Scot.*

sunge. † SIN.

sun'gha. Var. of SANGAR.

sun grebe. A finfoot.

sun hemp. = SUNN.

sunk (sŭnk). † SONK, seat.

sun'ket (sŭn'kĭt; sōōn'-), *n.* Food of any sort; esp., a dainty. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sunk'ie (sŭn'kĭ; sōōn'-), *n.* A low stool. *Scot.* [less-ness.

sun'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **sun'-**

sun letters. = HIBUNCI.

sunlight burner. = SUN-BURNER.

sun'lit' (-lĭt'), *a.* Lighted by the sun.

sunne. † SIN, SUN.

sunneles. † SINLESS.

sun'ner. Obs. compar. of SOON

sunnesteed. † SUNSTEAD.

Sun'ni (sōōn'ē), *n.* Also **Sun'nee.** [Ar *sunnī*.] A Sunnite.

Sun'ni-ah (-ĭ-ȧ), *n.* One of the Sunnites.

Sunnight, *n.* Sunday night. *Obs.*

sun'ni-ly (sŭn'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SUNNY. See -LY.

sun'ni-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sun'nish, *a.* Sunny. *Rare.*

sun'nu (sŭn'ōō), *n.* [Native name *nsunnu* in Uganda.] An East African kob antelope (*Kobus coba*), blackish with white ears, eye ring, and under parts.

sun'ny, *n.* The common sunfish (*Eupomotis gibbosus*) or other similar species.

sunonymal. † SYNONYMAL.

sun perch. = SUNFISH, 2 **a**.

sun plane. *Coopering.* A short curved plane for smoothing off ends of barrel staves. [tulaca.

sun plant. Any cultivated por-

sun'proof', *a.* Impervious to the sun's rays.

sunquare. † SOMEWHERE.

sun'ris'ing, *n.* = SUNRISE.

sun'rist', *n.* [AS. *rist* or perh. *rīst* a rising (in comp.).] Sunrise. *Obs.* [*anthemum*.]

sun rose. The rockrose (*Helianthemum*).

sun's backstays. *Naut.* The apparent rays of the sun extending to the horizon. *Slang.*

sunset shell. A West Indian marine bivalve (*Tellina radiata*) having a smooth shell with radiating bands of varied colors.

sun'shine' *a.* Sunshiny; bright

sun spurge. A European spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*) the flowers of which turn toward the sun. [large jellyfish.

sun'squall' (-skwôl'), *n.* Any

sun'stead, sun'sted (sŭn'stĕd), *n.* [AS. *sunnstede*. See SUN; STEAD a place.] Solstice. *Obs.* [feldspar.

sun'stone', *n. Min.* Aventurine

sun's way. *Astron* The path in interstellar space along which the solar system is traveling. It lies in the general direction of the constellation Lyra.

sunt (sŭnt), *n.* [Ar. *sanat* Acacia scorpioides.] The babul or its wood.

sun temperature. The temperature shown by a thermometer, usually a black-bulb thermometer, called a **sun thermometer**, exposed fully to sunshine.

‖ **sunt la'cri-mæ re'rum** (lăk'rĭ-mē). [L.] There are tears for trials. *Vergil* (*Æ.*, I. 462).

sun tree. A handsome Japanese pinaceous tree (*Chamæcyparis obtusa*) with yellow foliage. See RETINISPORA.

sun trout. A squeteague.

sunt tree (sŭnt). The babul.

sun'up', *n.* Sunrise. *Dial.*

sun view. A view of the earth or other planet as from the sun.

sunvol, sunvulle. † SINFUL.

sun wheel. *Mach.* See *sun-and-planet motion*, under SUN, *n.*

sunyasee. Var. of SANNYASIN.

sun yellow. Curcumin S. See DYE. [SOIN.

sun'yie (sŭn'yĭ) Scot. var of

suo. † SO.

suob. † SOB.

suoddring, *n.* [From SWATHER, *v.*] Slumber; dreaming. *Obs.*

‖ **su'o ju're.** [L.] In one's own right. [place.

‖ **su'o lo'co.** [L.] In its proper

‖ **su'o Mar'te.** [L.] By one's own exertions. [Finns.

Su-o'mi (sōō-ō'mē), *n. pl.* The

suonata, suonatina. † SONATA, SONATINA

suor. † *swore*, pret. of SWEAR

suord. †SWORD. [of SWEAR.

suorn, suorne. † *sworn*, p. p.

suornome. † SURNAME.

suote. † SWEET

suo've-tau-ril'i-a (swŏ'vē-tô-rĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A sacrifice of a boar, a ram, and a bull, or to female deities the female animals, esp. at lustrations. Hence, in *Archæology*, a representation of the three animals together.

suowp. † SWOPE, to sweep.

sup. *Abbr.* Superfine; superior; superlative; supine; supplement; supplementary; supra (L, above); supreme.

sup'pa (sōō'pȧ), *n.* [Tag.] An East Asiatic cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Sindora wallichii*); also, its tough, durable wood.

su-pawn' (sŭ-pôn'), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian (Natick) *sappaen, saupaun*, softened.] Boiled Indian meal; hasty pudding; mush; — also *sepawn, sepon*, and *suppawn Local, U. S.*

Sup. C. *Abbr.* Superior Court; Supreme Court.

supe. † SUP.

supe (sūp), *n.* [See SUPER.] **a** A super. *Theat. Cant.* **b** A toady or sycophant. *Slang.* [*Slang.*]

supe, *v. i.* To act as a supe.

supedelt. † SUPPEDIT.

su'pel-lec'ti-ca'ri-ous (sū'pĕ-lĕk'tĭ-kā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *supellecticarius.*] Supellectile. *Obs.*

su'pel-lec'tile (-lĕk'tĭl), *a.* [L. *supellex, -lectilis*, household utensils.] Pert. to furniture.

— *n.* A piece of furniture or apparatus. *Both Obs.* [*Obs.*

su'pel-lec'tu-al, *n.* Supellectile.

su-pel'lex, *n.* [L.] Lit., furniture; a piece of furniture; equipment; qualification. *Obs.*

super. † SUPPER.

su'per, *n.* **1.** Short for SUPERNUMERARY, 2. *Theat. Cant.* **2.** Short for SUPERINTENDENT. *Slang.* [*Eng.*

3. A watch. *Thieves' Slang*,

su'per, *n. Apiculture.* A removable upper story of a beehive. [rior.

super. *Abbr.* Superfine; supe-

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su'per (sū'pĕr), *n.* [See SUPER-.] An unusually large or excellent grade, quality, size, degree, or the like; also, an object of such a grade, quality, etc.

su'per- (sū'pĕr-). [L. *super* over, above; akin to Gr. *ὑπέρ*, L. *sub* under, and E. *over*. See OVER, SUB-; cf. HYPER-, SUPRA-, SUR-.] **1.** A prefix signifying *above, over, beyond, in excess, over and above;* as in *super*impose, *super*humeral, *super*natural, *super*fine.

2. *Chem.* A prefix used to denote that the ingredient to the name of which it is prefixed is present in a *large*, or *unusually large*, proportion; as in *super*phosphate. It has been practically superseded by *per-*, *bi-*, *di-*, *acid*, etc. (as *per*oxide, *bi*carbonate, *di*sulphide, *acid* sulphate), which give the meanings of *super* with sharper definition.

☞ The reference "See SUPER-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *super-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

su'per-a-ble (sū'pĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *superabilis*, fr. *superare* to go over, to surmount, fr. *super* above, over.] Capable of being overcome or conquered; surmountable. — **su'per-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **su'per-a-bly**, *adv.*

su'per-a-bound' (-ȧ-bound'), *v. i.* [L. *superabundare:* cf. OF. *superabonder*. See SUPER-; ABOUND.] To be very abundant or exuberant; to abound to an unusual degree.

su'per-a-bun'dance (-ȧ-bŭn'dăns), *n.* [L. *superabundantia:* cf. OF. *superabondance*.] Quality or state of being superabundant; redundancy; excess.

su'per-a-bun'dant (-dănt), *a.* [L. *superabundans*, p. pr.: cf. OF. *superabondant*. See SUPERABOUND.] Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient; redundant; as, *superabundant* zeal. — **su'per-a-bun'dant-ly**, *adv.*

su'per-add' (-ăd'), *v. t.* [L. *superaddere*. See SUPER-; ADD.] To add over and above; to annex, as something extrinsic. — **su'per-ad-di'tion** (-ȧ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

su'per-al'i-men-ta'tion (-ăl'ĭ-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of overfeeding, used as a remedy in wasting diseases.

su'per-al'tar (sū'pĕr-ôl'tĕr), *n. Eccl.* **a** A small portable slab of consecrated stone which may be used on an unconsecrated or a wooden altar, so that the elements may be consecrated there. **b** Erroneously, a retable.

su'per-an'nu-ate (-ăn'ū-āt), *v. t.;* SU'PER-AN'NU-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); SUP'ER-AN'NU-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [*super-* + L. *annus* a year. Cf. ANNUAL.] **1.** To impair or disqualify on account of age or infirmity; — chiefly in *p. p.*

2. To retire and pension because of old age or infirmity.

su'per-an'nu-ate (-ăn'ū-āt), *v. i.* **1.** To last beyond the year; — said of annual plants. *Obs.*

2. *Law.* To become stale by lapse of time.

su'per-an'nu-a'tion (-ă'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of superannuating, or state of being superannuated.

2. Allowance to one superannuated; retiring allowance.

su-perb' (sū-pûrb'), *a.* [F. *superbe*, L. *superbus*, fr *super* over + (prob.) the root of *fui* I was, E. *be*. See SUPER-; BE.]

1. Grand; magnificent; stately; as, a *superb* edifice.

2. Rich; elegant; as, *superb* furniture or decorations.

Syn. — See GRAND.

superb paradise bird, a bird of paradise (*Lophorina superba*) having in the male a large erectile fan-shaped tuft on each shoulder, and a gorget of metallic green feathers on the breast. The color is deep violet, or nearly black, with green reflections. — **s. warbler**, the blue wren of Australia. — **su-perb'ly**, *adv.* — **su-perb'ness**, *n.*

su'per-cal'en-der (sū'pĕr-kăl'ĕn-dĕr), *n.* A calender consisting of a stack of very highly polished rolls, used to give an extra finish to paper, etc. — **su'per-cal'en-der**, *v. t.*

su'per-car'bon-ize (-kär'bŏn-īz), *v. t. Metal.* To impregnate with additional carbon. See CEMENTATION, 2 **a**. — **su'per-car'bon-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

su'per-car'go (-kär'gō), *n.* [*super-* + *-cargo:* cf. Sp. *sobrecargo*. Cf. SURCHARGE.] An officer or person in a merchant ship whose duty is to manage the commercial concerns of the voyage. — **su'per-car'go-ship**, *n.*

su'per-cil'i-a-ry (-sĭl'ĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *supercilium* eyebrow. See SUPERCILIOUS.] *Anat.* Pert. to the eyebrow; supraorbital; as, a *superciliary* line of color on a bird. — **superciliary ridge.** **a** A prominence on the frontal bone above the eye, caused by the projection of the frontal air sinuses. **b** The projecting upper portion of the orbit of various animals.

su'per-cil'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *superciliosus*, fr. *supercilium* an eyebrow, pride; *super* over + *cilium* an eyelid; prob. akin to *celare* to conceal. Cf. CONCEAL.] Lofty with pride; haughtily contemptuous; as a *supercilious* officer or manner. — **su'per-cil'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **su'per-cil'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See ARROGANT.

su'per-cil'i-um (-sĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -CILIA (-ȧ). [L.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The eyebrow, or the region of the eyebrows.

2. *Arch.* **a** A fillet surmounting the cymatium in a Roman cornice. **b** A fillet above or below the scotia of an Attic base.

su'per-class' (sū'pĕr-klȧs'), *n. Bot. & Zoöl.* A category of classification equivalent to a subphylum, or ranking below a subphylum and above a class.

su'per-co-lum'nar (-kŏ-lŭm'nȧr), *a Arch.* **a** Built above a column or colonnade. **b** Marked by supercolumniation.

su'per-co-lum'ni-a'tion (-nĭ-ā'shŭn), *n. Arch.* The putting of one order above another; also, an architectural composition produced thus, as by putting the Doric order in the ground story, Ionic above, and Corinthian on top.

su'per-con'scious (-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* Involving knowledge, insight, or experience of a kind transcending the possibilities of human consciousness.

su'per-cool' (sū'pĕr-kōōl'), *v. t. & i. Phys. Chem.* To cool below the freezing point without solidification; to undercool; to supercuse. A *supercooled* liquid is in a metastable condition, and solidifies when brought in contact with even a small particle of the solid phase.

su'per-cres'cent (-krĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *supercrescens*, p. pr. of *supercrescere; super* above + *crescere* to grow.] Growing on a growing thing. *R.* — **su'per-cres'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

su'per-de-ter'mi-nate (-dē-tûr'mĭ-nāt), *a.* Having more conditions than can ordinarily be met at once.

su'per-dom'i-nant (-dŏm'ĭ-nănt), *n. Music.* The sixth tone of the scale; that next above the dominant.

su'per-el'e-va'tion (-ĕl'ē-vā'shŭn), *n. Railroads.* The elevation of the outer rail above the inner on a curve.

su'per-em'i-nence (-ĕm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* [L. *supereminentia.*] Quality or state of being supereminent; distinguished eminence; as, the *supereminence* of Cicero as an orator.

su'per-em'i-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *supereminens*, p. pr. of *supereminere.* See SUPER-; EMINENT.] Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence; as, a *supereminent* orator. — **su'per-em'i-nent-ly**, *adv.*

su'per-er'o-gate (-ĕr'ō-gāt), *v. i.;* SU'PER-ER'O-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); SU'PER-ER'O-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *supererogatus*, p. p. of *supererogare* to spend or pay out over and above; *super* over, above + *erogare* to expend or pay out money from the public treasury after asking the consent of the people; *e* out + *rogare* to ask. See SUPER-; ROGATION.] To do more than duty requires; sometimes, to make up for a deficiency by such extra exertion.

The fervency of one man in prayer cannot *supererogate* for the coldness of another. *Milton.*

su'per-er'o-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *supererogatio* a payment in addition.] Act of supererogating.

su'per-e-rog'a-to-ry (-ē-rŏg'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of supererogation; performed to an extent not enjoined, or not required, by duty or necessity; as, *supererogatory* services.

su'per-fam'i-ly (sū'pĕr-făm'ĭ-lĭ), *n. Bot. & Zoöl.* A category of classification ranking next above a family. It may be equivalent to a suborder or be between the suborder and family. In modern classifications of animals names of superfamilies often end in *-oidea*, as Formicoidea.

su'per-fec'un-da'tion (-fĕk'ŭn-dā'shŭn; -fē'kŭn-dā'shŭn), *n. Physiol.* Fertilization of two ova at the same menstruation by two different acts of coition.

su'per-fe'tate (-fē'tāt), *v. i.* [L. *superfetare; super* above, over + *fetare* to bring forth.] *Physiol.* To conceive after a prior conception, but before the birth of the offspring. — **su'per-fe-ta'tion** (-fē-tā'shŭn), *n.*

su'per-fi'cial (-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *superficialis:* cf. F. *superficiel.* See SUPERFICIES.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the superficies, or surface; lying on, or not penetrating far into, the surface; shallow; as, a *superficial* color, covering; *superficial* measure or contents; *superficial* tillage.

2. Reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; not deep or profound; shallow; as, a *superficial* scholar; *superficial* knowledge or thinking.

3. *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the unconsolidated formations, as glacial drift, alluvium, etc., which constitute most of the surface of the land; superficial.

superficial fascia. *Anat.* See FASCIA, 3.

su'per-fi'ci-al'i-ty (-fĭsh'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *superficialité.*] Quality or state of being superficial; also, that which is superficial.

su'per-fi'ci-a-ry (-fĭsh'ĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the superficies, or surface; superficial.

2. [L. *superficiarius.*] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Situated or built on another man's land, as a house or other structure.

su'per-fi'ci-a-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *superficiarius.*] *Rom. & Civil Law.* One having the right of superficies.

su'per-fi'ci-es (-fĭsh'ĭ-ēz; -fĭsh'ēz), *n.* [L.; *super* above, over + *facies* make, figure, shape. See SURFACE.] **1.** The surface; the exterior part, superficial area, or face.

2. *Rom. & Civil Law.* **a** Everything on the surface of a piece of ground, or of a building, so closely connected by art or nature as to constitute a part of it, as houses or other structures, fences, trees, vines, etc. **b** A real right or servitude consisting in a right in perpetuity or for a long term to enjoy the superficies of land on payment of an annual or periodic rent. Cf. EMPHYTEUSIS, GROUND RENT.

su'per-fine (sū'pĕr-fīn; 87), *a.* [F. *superfin.* See SUPER-; FINE, *a.*] **1.** Very fine; extra fine; as, *superfine* cloth.

2. Very subtle or delicate; too nice; as, *superfine* tastes.

superfine file. See FILE, tool. — **s. white oil.** See KEROSENE.

su-per'flu-ent (sū-pûr'flōō-ĕnt; 243), *a.* [L. *superfluens, -entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Floating on the top or surface. *Obs.*

2. Overflowing; hence, abounding; superfluous. *Obs.*

su'per-flu'i-ty (sū'pĕr-flōō'ĭ-tĭ; 243), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *superfluité* See SUPERFLUOUS.] **1.** State of being overabundant; excess; as, a *superfluity* of water, of wealth.

2. Something beyond what is needed; something superabundant, as for show or luxury.

Syn. — Superabundance, redundancy. See EXCESS.

su-per'flu-ous (sū-pûr'flōō-ŭs; 243), *a.* [L. *superfluus* overflowing; *super* over, above + *fluere* to flow. See SUPER-; FLUENT.] **1.** In excess of what is wanted or is sufficient; rendered unnecessary by superabundance, excessive; as, a *superfluous* quantity of food; *superfluous* wraps.

An authority which makes all further argument or illustration *superfluous.* *E. Everett.*

2. Having more than is wanted or sufficient. *R. Shak.*

3. Supererogatory. *Rare.* *Shak.*

4. *Music.* See MODE, 1 **a** (2).

Syn. — Useless, excessive, redundant, needless.

superfluous interval, *Music*, an augmented interval.

— **su-per'flu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **su-per'flu-ous-ness**, *n.*

su'per-fron'tal (sū'pĕr-frŭn'tăl; -frŏn'tăl; *cf.* FRONTAL), *n. Eccl.* A cloth which is placed over the top of an altar, and often hangs down a few inches over the frontal.

su'per-func'tion (-fŭngk'shŭn), *n. Physiol.* Excessive action of an organ or tissue. — **su'per-func'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

su'per-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *superfusus*, p. p. of *superfundere.*] To pour or be poured over or on something.

su'per-heat' (-hēt'), *v. t.;* -HEAT'ED; -HEAT'ING. **1.** To heat too much; to overheat, as an oven.

2. To heat a liquid above its boiling point without converting it into vapor. **b** To heat (a vapor, esp. steam, not in contact with its own liquid) so that it possesses more than enough heat to maintain its existence as a dry gas at the given pressure.

su'per-heat' (sū'pĕr-hēt'), *n.* The extra heat imparted to a vapor in superheating it from a dry and saturated condition; also, the range of temperature passed through.

su'per-heat'er (-hēt'ĕr), *n.* One that superheats; specif.: *Steam Engin.* A coil or other device, exposed to the flames of the furnace, through which steam from the boiler passes to be superheated. Cf. ECONOMIZER.

su'per-hu'man (-hū'măn), *a.* Above or beyond what is human; sometimes, divine; as, *superhuman* wisdom.

Syn. — See SUPERNATURAL.

— **su'per-hu-man'i-ty** (-hŭ-măn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **su'per-hu'man-ly**, *adv.*

su'per-hu'mer-al (-hū'mĕr-ăl), *n.* [L. *superhumerale, superumerale*, fr. *super* + *humerus, umerus*, shoulder: cf. It. *superumerale.*] Something worn or carried on the shoulders; specif.: *Eccl.* An ephod, pall, amice, or stole.

su'per-im-pose' (-ĭm-pōz'), *v. t.;* -IM-POSED' (-pōzd'); -IM-POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). To lay or impose on something else; as, a stratum of earth *superimposed* on another stratum. — **su'per-im'po-si'tion** (-ĭm'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

su'per-im-posed' (-ĭm-pōzd'), *p. a.* Pert. to or noting a river or a drainage system let down by erosion through the formations on which it was developed, into underlying formations of different structure, unconformable beneath.

su'per-in-cum'bent (-ĭn-kŭm'bĕnt), *a.* [L. *superincumbens*, p. pr. of *superincumbere.* See SUPER-; INCUMBENT.] Lying or resting on something else. — **su'per-in-cum'bence** (-bĕns), *n.* — **su'per-in-cum'ben-cy** (-bĕn-sĭ), *n.*

su'per-in-duce' (-dūs'), *v. t.;* -IN-DUCED' (-dūst'); -IN-DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *superinducere.*] To bring in, or upon, as an addition to something; to bring about, or cause to exist, as an added quality, characteristic, or the like.

Long custom of sinning *superinduces* upon the soul new and absurd desires. *South.*

su'per-in-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of superinducing, or state of being superinduced.

su'per-in'fi-nite (-ĭn'fĭ-nĭt), *a. Math.* Passing through infinity back into another region of finity; — said of a quantity or system of quantities.

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su'per-a-cid'i-ty, *n.* Excessive acidity; esp., *Med.*, abnormal increase in the secretion of hydrochloric acid during digestion.

su'per-a-cid'u-lat'ed, *a.* See SUPER-. [PER-]

su'per-a-cro'mi-al, *a.* See SU-

su'per-ad-ven'ient (-ăd-vē'nĭ-ĕnt), *a.* Coming or arriving; esp., coming in addition to, or in assistance of, something. *Rare.*

su'per-a-di'tion (-ȧ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A pouring over or on. *R.*

su'per-a'gen-cy, *n.*, **su'per-am'bu-la'cral**, *a.*, **su'per-a'nal**, *a.*, **su'per-an-gel'ic**, *a.* See SUPER-.

su'per-an'nate, *v. i.* To superannuate. *Obs.*

su'per-an'nu-ate, *a.* Superannuated, as by old age or disease.

su'per-a'que-ous, *a.*, (*Obs.*) **su'per-ar'ro-gant**, *a.* See SUPER-.

su'per-ate, *v. t.* [L. *superare.*] To overcome; to excel. *Obs.* —

su'per-a'tion, *n. Obs.*

su'per-ax'il-la-ry (-ăk'sĭl-ȧ-rĭ), *a. Bot.* Supra-axillary.

su-per'bate, *v. i.* [L. *superbus* proud.] To demean one's self proudly. *Obs.* [haughty. *Obs.*]

su-per'bi-ate, *v. t.* To make

su'per-bif'ic, su'per-bif'i-cal, *a.* [L. *superbus* proud + E. *-fic.*] Making proud; also, demeaning one's self proudly. *Obs.*

su'per-bil'o-quence (sū'pĕr-bĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *superbiloquentia.*] Superb or lofty language. *Obs.* — **su'per-bil'o-quent** (-kwĕnt), *a. Obs.*

su-per'bi-ous, *a.* [L. *superbia* pride.] Proud; arrogant. *Obs.*

su'per-bi-par'ti-ent (-bī-pär'tĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *superbipartiens.*] *Math.* In the ratio of 5 to 3.

su'per-bi-quin'tal (-bī-kwĭn'tăl), *a.* In the ratio of 7 to 5.

su'per-bi-ter'tial (-bī-tûr'shăl), *a. Math.* Superbipartient.

su-per'bous, *a.* [L. *superbus.*] Superbious. *Obs.*

su'per-cal-lo'sal (-kăl-lō'săl), *a.* Above the corpus callosum.

su'per-can'o-py, *n.* See SUPER-.

su'per-cap'i-tal, *n.* = DOSSERET.

su'per-car'bon-ate, *n. Chem.* A bicarbonate. *Obsoles.*

su'per-car'bu-ret'ed, -ret'ted, *a. Chem.* Bicarbureted. *Obsoles.*

su'per-car'pal (sū'pĕr-kär'păl), *a. Anat.* Situated above, or in the upper part of, the carpus.

su'per-ce-les'tial, *a.*, **su'per-cer'e-mo'ni-ous**, *a.* See SUPER-.

su'per-ces'sion, *n. Law.* Succession. *Obs.*

su'per-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* [*super-* + *charge.* Cf. SURCHARGE.] *Her.* Surcharge. — *n. Her.* A surcharged bearing.

su'per-chem'i-cal, *a.* See SUPER-.

su-per'cher-y (sū-pûr'chĕr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *supercherie.*] Outrage; affront; imposition; foul play; fraud. *Obs.* [CULLION.]

su'per-cil'i-a, *n., pl.* of SUPERCILIUM.

su'per-civ'i-lized, *a.*, **su'per-com'pre-hen'sion**, *n.* See SUPER-.

su'per-con-cep'tion (-kŏn-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Superfetation. *R.*

su'per-con-form'a-ble, *a.*, **su'per-con-form'i-ty**, *n.* See SUPER-.

su'per-con'se-quence, *n.* Remote consequence. *Obs.*

Su'per-cre-ta'ceous, *a. Geol.* Above the Cretaceous.

su'per-crit'i-cal, *a.*, **su'per-cu'ri-ous**, *a.* See SUPER-.

su'per-curve', *n. Math.* A continuum of two dimensions in a continuum of five.

su'per-dain'ty, *a.*, **su'per-dev'il-ish**, *a.*, **su'per-di'a-bol'i-cal**, *a.*, **su'per-dis-ten'tion**, *n.* See SUPER-.

su'per-duce', *v. t.* [L. *superducere* to lead over.] To superinduce. *Obs.*

supere. † SUPPER.

su'per-em'i-nen-cy, *n.* Supereminence. [PER-]

su'per-en-dow', *v. t.* See SU-

su'per-er'o-gant (-ĕr'ō-gănt), *a.* [L. *supererogans*, p. pr. See SUPERROGATE.] Supererogatory. *Obs.* [NY.], *a.* Supererogatory.

su'per-e-rog'a-tive (-ē-rŏg'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing. — **su'per-es-sen'tial-ly**, *adv. Rare.* [See SUPER-.]

su'per-eth'i-cal (-ĕth'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

su'per-ex-alt', *v. t.*, **su'per-ex'al-ta'tion**, *n.*, **su'per-ex-ceed'**, *v. t.*, **su'per-ex'cel-lence**, *n.* See SUPER-. [excellence. *Obs.*]

su'per-ex'cel-len-cy, *n.* Superexcellence. *Obs.*

su'per-ex'cel-lent, *a.*, **su'per-ex'cel-lent-ly**, *adv.*, **su'per-ex'ci-ta'tion**, *n.* See SUPER-.

su'per-ex-cres'cence (-ĕks-krĕs'ĕns), *n.* Something growing superfluously.

su'per-ex-ist', *v. i.* To exist in a superior or idealized form.

su'per-ex-pend'it, *p. p.* In arrears; bankrupt. *Obs. Scot.*

su'per-ex-po'nit, *p. p.* Expended in excess. *Obs. Scot.*

su'per-ex-ten'sion, *n.*, **su'per-fe-cun'di-ty**, *n.* See SUPER-.

su'per-fete' (sū'pĕr-fēt'), *v. i.* To superfetate. — *v. t.* To conceive (another fetus) after a former conception. *Both Obs.*

su'per-feu-da'tion (-fū-dā'shŭn), *n.* Superinfeudation.

su'per-fi'bri-na'tion, *n. Med.* Formation of an excessive amount of fibrin in the blood.

su'per-fice (sū'pĕr-fĭs), *n.* [OF.] Superficies; surface. *Obs.*

su'per-fi'cial-ist, *n.* A superficial person; a smatterer.

su'per-fi'cial-ize (-fĭsh'ăl-īz), *v. t.* To attend to or to treat superficially, or slightingly. *Rare.* — *v. i.* To act or work superficially. [FICIAL.]

su'per-fi'cial-ly, *adv.* of SUPERFICIAL.

su'per-fi'cial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

su'per-fi'cial-ty (sū'pĕr-fĭsh'ăl-tĭ), *n.* Superficies. *Obs.*

su'per-fi'del, *a.* Antonym to *infidel. Nonce Word.*

su'per-fine', *v. t.* To be too critical; — with *upon. Obs.*

su'per-fine'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

su'per-fin'i-cal, *a.* See SUPER-.

superfluе, *a.* [Cf. F. *superflu.*] Superfluous; prolix. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

superfluely, *adv.* Superfluously.

su-per'flu-ence (sū-pûr'flōō-ĕns), *n.* Superfluity. *Obs.*

su'per-flu'i-tance (sū'pĕr-flōō'ĭ-tăns), *n.* Superfluitant state or substance. *Obs.*

su'per-flu'i-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *super* above + *fluitans*, p. pr. of *fluitare*, intensive fr. *fluere* to flow.] Floating above or on the surface. *Rare.*

su'per-flux (sū'pĕr-flŭks), *n.* Superabundance; superfluity; an overflowing. *Rare.*

su'per-fœ-ta'tion. Var. of SUPERFETATION. [PER-.]

su'per-fo'li-a'tion, *n.* See SU-

su'per-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t. & i. Phys. Chem.* To supercool. —

su'per-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.*

su'per-ge-ner'ic, *a.* Pertaining to groups or characters of higher rank than generic

su'per-gla'cial (sū'pĕr-glā'shăl), *a.* On the surface of a glacier. — **su'per-gla'cial-ly**, *adv.*

su'per-glazed' (sū'pĕr-glāzd'), *a.* Having an extra glaze, as paper. [PER-. *Obs.*]

su'per-glo'ri-ous, *a.* See SU-

su'per-glot'tal (-glŏt'ăl), *a.* Situated above the glottis

su'per-gur'gi-tate (-gûr'jĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [Cf. REGURGITATE.] To pour in too great a flood *Obs.*

su'per-her'e-sy, *n.* A heresy superimposed upon a heresy. *Obs.* [PER-.]

su'per-hi-run'dine, *a.* See SU-

su'per-hive', *n. Apiculture* A super.

su'per-hu'mer-ate (-hū'mĕr-āt), *v. t.* [Cf SUPERHUMERAL.] To lay (a burden) on one's shoulders. *Rare.*

‖ **su'pe-ri**, or **di su'pe-ri** (dī sū'pē-rī). [*often cap.*] [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The upper-world gods, i.e., the gods corresponding to the Greek Olympians. See DI

su'per-im-ag'i-na-ry, *a. Math.* Having the relation to other imaginary transformations that an imaginary root has to a real root

su'per-im-pos'a-ble (sū'pĕr-ĭm-pōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

su'per-im-po'sure (-pō'zhŭr), *n.* A superimposition.

su'per-im'preg-na'tion (-ĭm'prĕg-nā'shŭn), *n.* Superfetation. [induction.]

su'per-in-duce'ment, *n.* Super-

su'per-in-due', *v. t.* [L. *superinducere.*] To put on as a garment. *Obs.*

su'per-in-dus'tri-ous, *a.*, **su'per-in'e-nar'ra-ble** (-ĭn'ē-när'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See SUPER-.

su'per-in'fen-da'tion (-ĭn'fĕn-dā'shŭn), *n.* The granting of a fend out of a feudal estate.

su'per-in-fuse', *v. t.* [*super-* + *infuse:* cf. L. *superinfundere, superinfusum*, to pour over.] To infuse over. *Rare*

su'per-in-gen'ious (-ĭn-jē'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* See SUPER-.

su'per-in-jec'tion, *n.* An injection succeeding another.

su'per-in-na'ti-nat'ed, *a.* See SUPER-. *Obs.*

su'per-in-scribe', *v. t.* To inscribe over an inscription.

su'per-in-spect', *v. t.* [*super-* + *inspect:* cf. L. *superinspicere, superinspectum.*] To oversee; superintend by inspection. *R.*

su'per-in'sti-tu'tion, *n.* One institution granted to a benefice already full by institution.

su/per-in-tend' (sū/pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'), *v. t.*; -TEND'ED; -TEND'ING. [L. *superintendere*. See SUPER-; INTEND.] To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction; to supervise; as, to *superintend* the building of a ship or the preparation of a literary work.

su/per-in-tend'ence (-tĕn'dĕns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *superintendance*.] Act of superintending; care and oversight for the purpose of direction; supervision. *Barrow.*

Syn. — Inspection, oversight, care, direction, control.

su/per-in-tend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *superintendens*, p. pr. See SUPERINTEND.] Overseeing; superintending.

su/per-in-tend'ent, *n.* [Cf. OF. *superintendant*, F. *surintendant*. Cf. SURINTENDANT.] One who has the oversight and charge of some place, institution, organization, enterprise, affairs, etc., with the power of direction; as, the *superintendent* of public works or of a school.

Syn. — Inspector, overseer, manager, director, supervisor.

su-pe'ri-or (sū-pē'rĭ-ēr), *a.* [L., compar. of *superus* being above, fr. *super* above, over: cf. F. *supérieur*. See SUPER-; cf. SUPREME.] **1.** More elevated in place or position; higher; upper; as, the *superior* limb of the sun.

2. Higher in rank or office; more exalted in dignity; as, a *superior* officer; a *superior* degree of nobility.

3. Higher or greater in excellence; greater in quantity or degree of a good quality; as, a man of *superior* merit; coffee of *superior* flavor.

4. Beyond the power or influence of; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by; — with *to*.

A great man *superior* to his sufferings. *Spectator.*

5. Affecting, or seeming to affect, superiority; as, a *superior* smile; assuming a *superior* air.

6. More comprehensive, as a term in classification; as, a genus is *superior* to a species.

7. In technical senses: **a** *Bot.* (1) Above the ovary; — said of parts of the flower adnate to the ovary, and so apparently originating from its upper part; also, of an ovary when the other floral organs are plainly free from it. Cf. INFERIOR, 2**b** (1). (2) = POSTERIOR, 4. **b** *Anat.* See INFERIOR, 2**c**. **c** *Railroading.* Having the right of way over another in the absence of specific contrary orders; — said of a train. **d** *Print.* Standing at the top of the line; as, in $a^2 + y^n$, 2 is a *superior* figure, *n* a *superior* letter. Cf. INFERIOR, 2 **d**. **superior conjunction**, **s. planets**, etc. See CONJUNCTION, 2; PLANET, 1; etc. — **s. maxillary**. See MAXILLARY, *n.*, **a**; **MAXILLARY NERVE**. — **s. mediastinum**. See MEDIASTINUM, 1. — **s. oblique**. See OBLIQUE, *n.*, 5 **b**. — **s. slope**. See FORTIFICATION, *Illust.* — **s. tide**, the tide of the hemisphere having the moon above the horizon. — **s. wings**, *Zoöl.*, the anterior pair of wings of an insect.

su-pe'ri-or, *n.* [Cf. F. *supérieur*.] **1.** One who is above, or surpasses, another in rank, station, office, age, ability, merit, or the like; one who surpasses in what is desirable; as, Addison has no *superior* as a writer of pure English.

2. Specif., *Eccl.*, the head of a monastery, convent, etc.

su-pe'ri-or'i-ty (-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *supériorité*, LL. *superioritas*.] Quality or state of being superior; as, *superiority* of rank; *superiority* in merit.

Syn. — Preëminence, excellence, predominancy, prevalence, ascendancy, odds, advantage.

su/per-ja'cent (sū/pĕr-jā'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *superjacens*, p. pr. of *superjacere*; *super* above + *jacere* to lie.] Lying above or upon; as, *superjacent* rocks.

su-per'la-tive (sū-pûr'lȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *superlativus*, fr. *superlatus* excessive, used as p. p. of *superferre*, but from a different root: cf. F. *superlatif*. See ELATE, TOLERATE.] **1.** Lifted up to the highest degree; most eminent; surpassing all other; supreme; as, *superlative* wisdom.

2. *Gram.* Expressing the highest or utmost (or, with a privative auxiliary, the lowest) degree or amount of the quality, manner, etc., denoted by an adjective or an adverb. The superlative degree in English is formed from the positive by the use of *-est*, *most*, or *least*; as, highest, *most* pleasant, *least* bright.

— **su-per'la-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **su-per'la-tive-ness**, *n.*

su-per'la-tive, *n.* **1.** That which is highest or most eminent; the utmost degree.

2. *Gram.* The superlative degree; also, a form or word denoting it. The superlative is sometimes distinguished as *relative* or *absolute*, according as it denotes the highest degree in a number of cases compared, or simply a supreme or very high degree without regard to its existence in other cases. The latter is also called the *elative*.

su/per-lu/nar (sū/pĕr-lū/nȧr) } *a.* Being above the moon;
su/per-lu/na-ry (-nȧ-rĭ) } not belonging to this world; — opposed to *sublunary*.

su/per-nac'u-lar (-năk'ū-lȧr), *a.* Of the quality of supernaculum; first-rate; as, a *supernacular* wine. *Rare.*

su/per-nac'u-lum (-lŭm), *adv.* [In imitation of L., fr. L. *super* over + G. *nagel* a nail, as of the finger.] A kind of mock Latin term intended to mean, upon the nail; — used formerly in the phrase *to drink supernaculum*, to drink till only so much is left as will rest on the finger nail. *R. Greene.*

— *n.* Liquor of the finest quality; the best liquor.

su-per'nal (sū-pûr'nȧl), *a.* [L. *supernus*, fr. *super* above: cf. F. *supernel*. See SUPER-.] **1.** Being in a higher place or region; as, *supernal* orbs; *supernal* regions.

2. Of or pert. to things above; celestial; heavenly; as, *supernal* grace. "That *supernal* judge." *Shak.*

su/per-na'tant (sū/pĕr-nā'tănt), *a.* [L. *supernatans*, p. pr. of *supernatare* to swim above; *super* above + *natare* to swim.] Floating on the surface, as oil on water.

su/per-nat'u-ral (-năt'ū-rȧl), *a.* [*super-* + *natural*: cf. OF. *supernaturel*, F. *surnaturel*.] Beyond or exceeding the powers or laws (i. e., observed sequences) of nature; done, happening, given, etc., through the operation of an agency or force above nature; of or pert. to what is above nature, or able to ignore its observed sequences.

Syn. — SUPERNATURAL, PRETERNATURAL, MIRACULOUS, SUPERHUMAN. That is SUPERNATURAL which is thought of as above or beyond the power, agencies, or laws of nature; that is PRETERNATURAL which exceeds in some way what is natural, ordinary, or explicable, without being felt as *supernatural*; as, "Could anything, however extraordinary, . . . happen now, of which all reasonable persons would not agree to wait for a physical explanation, instead of attributing it to a *supernatural* cause?" (*J. B. Mozley*); "one broad line of distinction which separates all this purposeless, trifling, and low *supernatural*, — magic, witchcraft, and the like, from the *miraculous* credentials of the Christian revelation" (*id.*); "the *preternatural* quickness and glibness of his speech" (*G. Eliot*); "a degree of acumen which appears to the ordinary apprehension *preternatural*" (*Poe*); "the *preternatural* prowess of the hero" (*Emerson*); "His face was *preternaturally* pale" (*Hawthorne*). MIRACULOUS implies the direct intervention of supernatural (esp. divine) agency; as, "the *miraculous* interpositions by which it [Christianity] was attested and carried on" (*Bp. Butler*); "God's *miraculous* interpositions" (*id.*). SUPERHUMAN is sometimes equivalent to *supernatural*, or *divine*; as, "superstitious belief in *superhuman* agency" (*J. B. Mozley*). But *superhuman* is often used in strong hyperbole of what, though merely human, exceeds ordinary standards; as, *superhuman* efforts, energy.

the supernatural, whatever is above and beyond the scope, or the established course, of the operations of nature. "Nature and the *supernatural*." *H. Bushnell.*

su/per-nat'u-ral-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being supernatural; supernaturalness.

2. Belief in the supernatural; specif.: **a** Belief in a supreme being who is above nature and directs and controls it; — opposed to *naturalism*. **b** The doctrine of a divine and supernatural agency in the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible and elsewhere, and in the grace which renews and sanctifies men; — opposed to *rationalism*.

su/per-nat'u-ral-ist, **su/per-nat'u-ral-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to supernaturalism.

su/per-nat'u-ral-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To treat as supernatural.

su/per-nu'mer-a-ry (-nū'mĕr-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *supernumerarius*: cf. OF. *supernuméraire*, F. *surnuméraire*. See SUPER-; NUMERARY, NUMBER.] **1.** Exceeding the number stated or prescribed; as, a *supernumerary* officer.

2. Exceeding a necessary, usual, or required number or quantity; superfluous; as, *supernumerary* servants.

supernumerary bud, *Bot.*, an accessory bud. — **s. rainbow**. See RAINBOW, 1.

su/per-nu'mer-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A person or thing beyond the number stated.

2. One beyond what is needed or usual; esp., a person employed not for regular service, but for use in case of need; specif., in theaters, a person not a regular actor, but employed to appear, as in a mob scene or a spectacle.

su/per-oc'tave (-ŏk'tāv), *n.* *Music.* **a** An organ stop giving tones two octaves above the normal pitch of the keys pressed. **b** An organ coupler by means of which the octave above a note struck is sounded.

su/per-or'di-na'tion (-ôr'dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [*super-* + *ordination*: cf. L. *superordinatio*.] **1.** Ordination of a person to fill a station already occupied; esp., the ordination by an ecclesiastical official of his own successor.

2. *Logic.* The relation of a universal proposition to a particular with the same terms.

su/per-or-gan'ic (-ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* Above or beyond that which is organic; hence, of or pert. to organic beings, but not directly or necessarily dependent upon the physical organism; as, the psychical life is *superorganic*; human society is a *superorganic* feature of human nature. *H. Spencer.*

su/per-os'cu-late (-ŏs'kŭ-lāt), *v. t.* *Geom.* To have more consecutive points in common than is necessary for osculation with; as, a circle *superosculates* a conic at a vertex.

su/per-ox'ide (sū/pĕr-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. *Chem.* A peroxide, esp. one of that class of which hydrogen peroxide is typical. *Obsoles.* — **su/per-ox'i-dize** (-sĭ-dīz), *v. t.*

su/per-phos'phate (-fŏs'fāt), *n.* *Chem.* An acid phosphate; hence, *Com.*, any fertilizing material mostly consisting of soluble phosphates. See PHOSPHORIC ACID.

su/per-phys'i-cal (-fĭz'ĭ-kȧl), *p. a.* Above or beyond physics; not explainable on physical principles.

su/per-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.*; SU/PER-POSED' (-pōzd'), SU/PER-POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *superposer*. See SUPER-; POSE.] **1.** To lay upon, as one kind of rock on another.

2. *Geom.* To lay (a figure ideally or in thought) upon another, making all the parts coincide with like parts.

su/per-posed' (-pōzd'), *p. a.* *Bot.* Growing or situated vertically over another part or organ; as, a *superposed* bud.

su/per-po-si'tion (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *superposition*. See SUPER-; POSITION.] Act of superposing, or state of being superposed.

su/per-sat'u-rate (-săt'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). To add to beyond saturation. A supersaturated solution in contact with a given solid will deposit the dissolved substance held in excess of a saturated solution. — **su/per-sat'u-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

su/per-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.*; -SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); -SCRIBING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *superscribere*, *superscriptum*; *super* over + *scribere* to write. See SUPER-; SCRIBE.] To write or engrave (anything) on the top or surface; to write a name, address, or the like, on the outside or cover of (anything); as, to *superscribe* a letter.

su/per-script (sū/pĕr-skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *superscriptus*, p. p. See SUPERSCRIBE.] Written above; — opposed to *subscript*.

su/per-script, *n.* [L. *superscriptum*, neut. p. p.] **1.** Superscription. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. *Math.* Any index or mark written above, as in a^3, b', c^n.

su/per-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *superscriptio*. See SUPERSCRIBE.] **1.** Act of superscribing.

2. That which is written or engraved on the surface, outside, or above something else; inscription; title; description; specif., an address on a letter, envelope, or the like.

The *superscription* of his accusation was written over, The King of the Jews. *Mark* xv. 26.

3. *Pharm.* That part of a prescription which contains the Latin word *recipe* (take) or the sign ℞.

4. A subscription. *Scot.*

su/per-sede' (-sēd'), *v. t.*; SU/PER-SED'ED (-sēd'ĕd); SU/PER-SED'ING (-sēd'ĭng). [L. *supersedere*, *supersessum*, to sit above, be superior to, forbear, omit; *super* above + *sedere* to sit: cf. F. *superséder*. See SIT; cf. SURCEASE.] **1.** To come, or be placed, in the room of; to replace.

One deep love doth *supersede* all others. *Tennyson.*

2. To displace, or set aside, and put another in place of; to supplant; as, to *supersede* one official with another.

3. To make void, useless, or unnecessary, by superior power, or by coming in the place of; to set aside; as, electricity has in some measure *superseded* gas.

4. *Old Law.* To omit; to forbear; to refrain from.

Syn. — See REPLACE.

su/per-se'de-as (-sē'dē-ăs), *n.* [L., suspend, set aside, stay, 2d pers. sing. present subjunctive of *supersedere*. See SUPERSEDE.] *Law.* A common-law writ commanding a stay of legal proceedings, issued under various conditions, esp. to stay an officer from proceeding under another writ; now, in various jurisdictions, an order staying proceedings, esp. of an inferior court, issued under statutory authority.

su/per-se'dure (-sē'dūr), *n.* Act of superseding, or setting aside; as, the *supersedure* of trial by jury.

su/per-ses'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *supersession*. See SUPERSEDE.] Act of superseding, or state of being superseded; supersedure.

su/per-sti'tion (sū/pĕr-stĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *superstition*, or L. *superstitio*, orig., a standing still over or by a thing; hence, amazement, wonder, dread, esp. of the divine or supernatural, fr. *superstare* to stand over; *super* over + *stare* to stand. See SUPER-; STAND.] **1.** An excessive reverence for, or fear of, that which is unknown or mysterious; hence, the attitude of mind of a person or persons whose beliefs are regarded as false and as leading to idle or foolish practices; esp., a religious belief regarded as irrational and misleading.

2. A belief, an act, or a practice, esp. of a religious nature regarded as irrational, idle, or injurious; false religion.

3. Such acts, beliefs, or practices collectively; hence, the practices or system of a person or society dominated by superstitious beliefs; as, barbarism and *superstition* go hand in hand; savage philosophy is mere *superstition*.

4. Excessive nicety; scrupulous exactness. *Obs.*

5. Excessive devotion. *Obs.*

su/per-sti'tious (-stĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [F. *superstitieux*, or L. *su-*

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su/per-in'tel-lec'tu-al, *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-in-tend'en-cy (sū/pĕr-ĭn-tĕn'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Superintendence.

su/per-in-tend'ent-ry, *n.* The region under a superintendent. *Obs. Scot.* [-SHIP.]

su/per-in-tend'ent-ship, *n.* See **su/per-in-tend'er**, *n.* A superintendent. *Rare.*

su/per-in-vest'i-ture (-ĭn-vĕs'tĭ-tūr), *n.* An outer garment. *R.*

su-pe'ri-or-di-na-ry, *a.* Superordinary. *Obs.*

su-pe'ri-or-ess, *n.* A woman who is chief in a convent, abbey, or nunnery; a lady superior.

su-pe'ri-or-ize, *v. i.* To be superior. *Obs.* [RIOR.

su-pe'ri-or-ly, *adv.* of SUPER-

su-pe'ri-or-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

su-pe'ri-us (sū-pē'rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [LL.] *Medieval Music.* The highest, or treble, voice part.

su/per-jec'tion (sū/pĕr-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *superjectio*.] A laying or casting upon. *Obs.*

superl. *Abbr.* Superlative.

su/per-last', *v.t.* To outlast. *Obs.*

su/per-la'tion (sū/pĕr-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *superlatio*. See SUPERLATIVE.] Exaltation beyond truth or propriety. *Obs.* [*Sp.*]

su-per'la-tive. Superlative. *Ref.*

su/per-li-ga'men (-lĭ-gā'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* -GAMINA (-gă'mĭ-nȧ). [NL.; L. *super* + *ligamen* bandage.] *Surg.* A kind of bandage.

su/per-lig'a-ment, *n.* Superligamen. *Obs.*

su/per-line, *n.* *Math.* A linear continuum of two dimensions in a space of five dimensions.

su/per-lin'e-ar (-lĭn'ē-ȧr), *n.* *Math.* A determinant. *Rare.*

su/per-log'i-cal, *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-lu'crate (-lū'krāt), *v. t.* [L. *superlucrari*.] Gain in addition or excess. — **su/per-lu-cra'tion** (-lū-krā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Obs.*

su/per-lu-nat'i-cal, *a.*, **su/per-ma-rine'**, *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-man, *n.* = OVERMAN, *n.*, 3.

su/per-ma-te'ri-al, *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-max'il-la-ry (-măk'sĭ-lȧ-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* Supramaxillary.

su-per'me-ate, *v. t.* [L. *supermeare*.] To pass over. *Obs.*

su/per-me'di-al (sū/pĕr-mē'dĭ-ȧl), *a.* Above the middle.

su/per-mois'ten, *v. t.*, **su/per-mol'ten**, *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being above the world; — opposed to *inframundane*.

su/per-mun'di-al, *a.* [L. *supermundialis*.] Supermundane. *Obs.*

supern. † SUPERNE.

su/per-nal'i-ty, *n.* Supernal state; in *pl.*, supernal personages. *Obs.* [*Rare.*

su-per'nal-ly, *adv.* From above.

su/per-na-ta'tion (-nā-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of floating on the surface of a fluid. *Obs. or R.*

su/per-na'tion-al, *a.* See SUPER-. — **su/per-na'tion-al-ism**, *n.*

su/per-nat'u-ral'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being supernatural.

su/per-nat'u-ral-ly, *adv.* of SUPERNATURAL. [-NESS.

su/per-nat'u-ral-ness, *n.* See

su-per'no', *a.* [See SUPERNAL.] Supernal. *Obs.* — **su-per'ni-ty**, *n.* *Obs.* [CLUM.

su/per-neg'u-lum † SUPERNACCUM.

su/per-nod'i-cal, *a.* [See SUPER-; cf. NODDY a fool.] Excessively foolish. *Obs.*

su/per-nor'mal, *a.* See SUPER-. — **su/per-nor'mal-ly**, *adv.*

su/per-nu'mer-a-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*

su/per-nu'mer-ous, *a.* Superabundant. *Obs.*

su/per-nu-tri'tion (-nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Excessive nutrition.

su/per-o-bese', *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-ob-la'ta (-ŏb-lā'tȧ), *n.* [LL., orig. two words. See SUPER-; OBLATE, *a.*] In some ancient liturgies, a prayer over offerings of the people.

su/per-oc-cip'i-tal (-ŏk-sĭ-pĭ'tȧl), *a.* & *n.* Supraoccipital.

su/per-o-ex-ter'nal, *a.* Situated above and outside.

su/per-o-lat'er-al, *a.* Situated above and on the side.

su/per-om-niv'a-lent, *a.* Predominant over all. *Obs.* [PER-.

su/per-op'ti-mal, *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-or'der, *n.* *Biol.* A category ranking between an order and a class, equiv. to a subclass or ranking between an order and a subclass. — **su/per-or'di-nal**, *a.*

su/per-or'di-na-ry, *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-or'di-nate, *a.* Superordinal. [of superordination.

su/per-or'di-na'tion, *n.* *Logic.* Bearing the relation

su/per-par'a-site (-păr'ȧ-sīt), *n.* *Biol.* A hyperparasite. — **su/per-par'a-sit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **su/per-par'a-sit-ism** (-p ă r'ȧ-sĭt-ĭz'm), *n.*

su/per-par-tic'u-lar, *a.* [L. *superparticularis*. See SUPER-; PARTICULAR.] *Math.* Of or pertaining to a ratio when the excess of the greater term over the less is a unit, as in 1 to 2, or of 3 to 4. *Obs.* — **su/per-par-tic'u-lar'i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*

su/per-par'ti-ent (-păr'tĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *superpartiens*; *super* over + *partiens*, p. pr. of *partire* to divide.] *Math.* Of or pert. to a ratio when the excess of the greater term over the less is more than a unit, as that of 3 to 5, or of 7 to 10. *Obs.* [PER-.

su/per-pas'sage, *n.* See SUPER-.

su/per-plant', *n.* An epiphyte, as the mistletoe. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

su/per-please', *v. t.* See SUPER-.

su/per-plus, *n.* [LL.; L. *super* + *plus* more. See SURPLUS.] Surplus. *Obs. or Scot.* [*Obs.*

su/per-plus'age, *n.* Surplusage.

su/per-pol'i-tic, *a.* See SUPER-. [ponderating. *Obs.*

su/per-pon'der-ant, *a.* Superponderating. *Obs.*

su/per-pon'der-ate, *v. t.* To weigh over and above. *Obs.* — **su/per-pon'der-a'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

su/per-pos'a-ble (-pōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

su/per-praise', *v. t.*, **su/per-pro-por'tion**, *n.*, **su/per-pur-ga'tion**, *n.* See SUPER-.

su/per-quad'ri-par'ti-ent (sū/pĕr-kwŏd'rĭ-pär'shĭ-ĕnt), *a.* *Math.* In the ratio of 9 to 5.

su/per-quad'ri-quin'tal (-kwĭn'tȧl), *a.* Superquadripartient.

su/per-ra'tion-al (-răsh'ŭn-ȧl), *a.* See SUPER-. — **s u p e r r a'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

su/per-re-flec'tion, *n.* The reflection of a reflection. *Rare.*

su/per-re'gal, *a.*, *Obs.* **su/per-re-ward'**, *v. t.* See SUPER-.

su/per-roy'al, *n.* A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

su/per-sa'cral, *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-sa'li-ent, *a.* [*super-* + L. *saliens*, p. pr. of *salire* to leap.] Leaping upon. *Obs.* — **su/per-sa'li-en-cy**, *n.* *Obs.*

su/per-salt', *n.* An acid salt.

su/per-sault, *n.* A somersault. *Obs. Scot.*

su/per-scap'u-la (-skăp'ū-lȧ), *n.* = SUPRASCAPULA. — **s u p e r scap'u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.* [SCRIBE.

su/per-scrive'. Scot. of SUPERscribe.

su/per-se-cre'tion, *n.*, **s u p e r sec'u-lar**, *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-sed'ence (-sēd'ĕns), *n.* Supersedure.

su/per-sed'er (sū/pĕr-sēd'ĕr), *n.* One that supersedes.

su/per-se-de're (-sē-dē'rē), *n.* [L., to forbear.] *Scots Law.* An agreement among creditors, or an order of court, waiving or restraining preferences.

su/per-sem'i-nate, *v. t.* To sow over something sown before. — **su/per-sem'i-na'tion**, *n.* — **s u/per-sem'i-na'tor**, *n.* *All Obs.*

su/per-sen'si-ble, *a.* See SUPER-. — **su/per-sen'si-bly**, *adv.*

su/per-sen'si-tive, *a.*, **su/per-sen'si-tive-ness**, *n.*, **su/per-sen'so-ry**, *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-sen'su-al (-sĕn'shōō-ȧl), *a.* Supersensible. — **su/per-sen'su-al-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

su/per-sen'su-ous (-ŭs), *a.* See SUPER-. — **s u p e r s e n s u o u s-ness**, *n.*

su/per-serv'ice-a-ble (-sûr'vĭs-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Overofficious; supererogatory. — **su/per-serv'ice-a-bly**, *adv.*

su/per-ses'qui-al'ter-al (-sĕs'kwĭ-ăl'tĕr-ȧl), *a.* *Math.* In the ratio of 5 to 2.

su/per-ses'qui-ter'tial (-tûr'shăl), *a.* In the ratio of 7 to 3.

su/per-so'lar, *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-sol'id, *n.* A magnitude of four or more dimensions.

su/per-sphe-noi'dal, *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-spi'nous (-spī'nŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Supraspinous.

su/per-spir'it-u-al, *a.* See SUPER-. — **su/per-spir'it-u-al-ty**, *n.*

su/per-sti'tion-al (sū/pĕr-stĭsh'ŭn-ȧl), *a.* Of or pert. to superstition. *Rare.*

su/per-sti'tion-ist, *n.* One addicted to superstition.

superstitiose, *a.* [L. *superstitiosus*.] Superstitious. *Obs.*

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perstitiosus.] Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, characterized by, or manifesting, superstition; addicted to, or swayed by, superstition; as, *superstitious* rites.

superstitious, *or* **goetic,** magic, the invocation of devils or demons, involving the supposition of some tacit or express agreement between them and human beings. — **s. use.** *Law,* in England, the use of a gift or bequest, as of land, etc., for the maintenance of religious rites not tolerated by the law. The phrase refers to the act of 23 Hen. VIII., c. 10 (1531), making void bequests or gifts to "superstitious uses." Orig. the act affected the religions of Roman Catholics, Protestant dissenters, and Jews, but the disabilities have now been mostly removed.

— **su/per-sti/tious-ly,** *adv.* — **su/per-sti/tious-ness,** *n.*

su/per-stra/tum (sū/pĕr-strā/tŭm), *n.; pl.* -STRATA (-tȧ). [NL.: cf. L. *supersternere, superstratum,* to spread upon. See SUPER-; STRATUM.] An overlying stratum or layer.

su/per-struct/ (-strŭkt/), *v. t.;* -STRUCT/ED; -STRUCT/ING. [L. *superstructus,* p. p. of *superstruere* to build upon; *super* over + *struere* to build. See SUPER-; STRUCTURE.] To build over or on another structure; to erect on a foundation.

This is the only proper basis on which to *superstruct* first innocency and then virtue. *D. H. More.*

su/per-struc/tion (-strŭk/shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of superstructing, or building upon.

2. That which is superstructed, or built upon some foundation; an edifice; a superstructure. *Now Rare.*

su/per-struc/tive (-strŭk/tĭv), *a.* Built or erected on something else. — *n.* A superstructure. *Obs.*

su/per-struc/ture (-tūr), *n.* [Cf. F. *superstructure.*] **1.** Any structure or edifice built on something else; that which is raised on a foundation; esp., *Arch.,* all that part of a building above the basement.

You have added to your natural endowments the *superstructures* of study. *Dryden.*

2. *Railroads.* The ties, rails, fastenings, etc, in distinction from the roadbed.

3. *Naut.* The structural part of a vessel, esp. a war vessel, above the main deck.

su/per-ton/ic (-tŏn/ĭk), *n.* *Music.* The note next above the keynote; the second of the scale.

su/per-vene/ (-vēn/), *v. i.;* -VENED/ (-vēnd/); -VEN/ING (-vēn/ĭng). [L. *supervenire, superventum,* to come over, to come upon; *super* over + *venire* to come. See SUPER-, COME; cf. OVERCOME.] To come as something additional or extraneous; to occur with reference or relation to something else; to be added or to follow closely.

Such a mutual gravitation can never *supervene* to matter unless impressed by divine power. *Bentley.*

Syn. — See FOLLOW.

su/per-ven/ient (sū/pĕr-vēn/yĕnt), *a.* [L. *superveniens,* p. pr.] Coming as something additional or extraneous.

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to Christian practice. *Hammond.*

su/per-ven/tion (-vĕn/shŭn), *n.* [L. *superventio.*] Act of supervening. *Bp. Hall.*

su/per-vise/ (-vīz/), *v. t.;* SU/PER-VISED/ (-vīzd/); SU/PER-VIS/ING (-vīz/ĭng). [LL. *supervisus,* p. p. of *supervidere* to oversee; L. *super* over + *videre* to see. Cf. SURVEY.] **1.** To oversee for direction; to superintend; to inspect with authority; as, to *supervise* the printing of a book.

2. To look over so as to read; to peruse. *Obs. Shak.*

su/per-vi/sion (-vĭzh/ŭn), *n.* Act of overseeing; inspection; superintendence; oversight.

Syn. — See OVERSIGHT.

su/per-vi/sor (-vī/zẽr), *n.* [LL.] **1.** One who supervises; an overseer; inspector; superintendent; as, a *supervisor* of schools; specif., on some U. S. railroads, a roadmaster.

2. A spectator; a looker-on. *Obs. Shak.*

3. One who reads over, as a book for correction. *Obs.*

4. In some States of the United States, an elected official standing, either alone or with others constituting a board, at the head of the administration of a township or other county subdivision. Supervisors act as overseers of the poor, often exercise a certain control over finances, etc.

su/per-vi/so-ry (-vī/zŏ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to supervision.

su/per-vo-lute/ (-vō-lūt/), *a.* [L. *supervolutus,* p. p. of *supervolvere* to roll over; *super* over + *volvere* to roll.] *Bot.* Having the plaits of a gamopetalous corolla convolute in the bud, as in the morning-glory.

su/pi-nate (sū/pĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.;* -NAT/ED (-nāt/ĕd); -NAT/ING (-nāt/ĭng). [L. *supinare, supinatum,* to bend or lay backward, fr. *supinus* supine. See SUPINE.] *Physiol. & Anat.* To cause to assume, or to assume, a position of supination.

su/pi-na/tion (sū/pĭ-nā/shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *supination.* See SUPINATE.] *Physiol. & Anat.* **a** A rotation of the hand so that the palm is turned up (the arm being extended forward), and the thumb outward away from the body; also, the position resulting from this movement; — the opposite of *pronation.* **b** The act or state of lying on the back.

su/pi-na/tor (-tôr), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle which produces the motion of supination.

‖ **su/pi-na/tor bre/vis,** *or* ‖ **su/pi-na/tor ra/di-i bre/vis** (rā/dĭ-ī brē/vĭs) [*L. radii brevis* short (supinator) of the radius], *Anat.,* a deeply situated muscle of the forearm which arises in two layers from the external condyle of the humerus and adjacent parts of the ligaments and bones of the elbow and, passing over the head of the radius, is inserted into its neck and the external surface of its shaft. — ‖ **su/pi-na/tor lon/gus,** *or* ‖ **s. ra/di-i lon/gus** (lŏn/gŭs) [L. *longus* long], a superficial muscle of the radial side of the forearm, arising from the lower part of the humerus and the adjacent intermuscular septum, and inserted by a flat tendon into the styloid process of the radius.

su-pine/ (sū-pīn/; sū/pīn), *a.* [L. *supinus,* akin to *sub* under, *super* above. Cf. SUB-, SUPER-.] **1.** Lying on the back, or with the face upward; — opposed to *prone.*

2. Leaning backward, or inclining with exposure to the sun; sloping; inclined. "Hills *supine.*" *Dryden.*

3. Mentally or morally inert; also, wanting in stamina; abject.

Syn. — Negligent, heedless, indolent, thoughtless, inattentive, listless, careless, drowsy.

— **su-pine/ly,** *adv.* — **su-pine/ness,** *n.*

su/pine (sū/pīn), *n.* [L. *supinum* (sc. *verbum*), fr. *supinus* bent or thrown backward, perh. so called because, although furnished with substantive case endings, it rests or falls back, as it were, on the verb: cf. F. *supin.*] *Gram.* A verbal noun: **a** Orig., one in Latin having two cases, an accusative in *-um,* and an ablative (sometimes dative) in *-u.* The former is used after verbs of motion to denote purpose; as in, abiit *piscatum,* he 's gone a-fishing; the latter is generally an ablative of specification; as in, difficile *dictu,* hard to say. **b** Sometimes applied to analogous verbals, as to the modern English infinitive with *to.*

sup/per (sŭp/ẽr), *n.* [ME. *soper, super,* OF. *super, soper,* F. *souper;* prop., an infinitive, to sup, take a meal. See SOUP; cf. SUP to take supper.] A meal taken at the close of the day; the evening meal; the final meal of the day.

sup-plant/ (sŭ-plănt/), *v. t.;* SUP-PLANT/ED; SUP-PLANT/ING. [F. *supplanter,* L. *supplantare* to trip up one's heels, to throw down; *sub* under + *planta* the sole of the foot, also, a sucker, slip, sprout. Cf. PLANT the sole of the foot.]

1. To trip up. *Obs. Milton.*

2. To overthrow, destroy, undermine, or force away, esp. in order to put a substitute in place of.

You never will *supplant* the received ideas of God. *Landor.*

3. To remove or displace, as by stratagem; esp., to displace and take the place of; to supersede; as, one who *supplants* another in royal favor.

Syn. — Remove, displace, undermine, overthrow, supersede. See REPLACE.

sup/plan-ta/tion (sŭp/lăn-tā/shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *supplantation,* L. *supplantatio* hypocritical deceit.] Act of supplanting or displacing.

sup/ple (sŭp/'l), *a.* [ME. *souple,* F. *souple,* fr. L. *supplex* suppliant. Cf. SUPPLICATE.] **1.** Pliant; flexible; easily bent; as, *supple* joints; *supple* fingers.

2. Yielding; compliant; not obstinate.

If punishment . . . makes not the will *supple,* it hardens the offender. *Locke.*

3. Bending to the humor of others; obsequious.

4. Tending toward pliancy; esp., fig., quieting. *Obs.*

5. Nimble; agile; hence, sly; cunning. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See FLEXIBLE.

sup/ple, *v. t.;* SUP/PLED (-'ld); SUP/PLING (-lĭng). **1.** To make soft and pliant; to render flexible.

2. To make compliant, submissive, or obedient.

They should *supple* our stiff willfulness. *Barrow.*

3. To soothe; salve; heal. *Obs. Bale.*

sup/ple, *v. i.* To become soft and pliant.

sup/ple-jack/, *n.* Any of various woody climbers having tough, pliant stems; as: **a** In the United States, the rhamnaceous shrub *Berchemia scandens.* **b** In the West Indies, any of various sapindaceous plants of the genera *Paullinia* and *Serjania,* from some of which walking sticks are made. **c** In Australia: (1) The rhamnaceous shrub *Ventilago viminalis.* (2) A species of clematis (*Clematis aristata*). **d** In New Zealand, a climbing bramble (*Rubus australis*).

sup/ple-ment (sŭp/lẽ-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *supplément,* L. *supplementum,* fr. *supplere* to fill up. See SUPPLY, *v. t.*]

1. That which supplies a want; a store; supply. *Obs.*

2. That which completes, or makes an addition to, something already organized, arranged, or set apart; specif., a part added to, or issued as a continuation of, a book or paper, to make good its deficiencies or correct its errors.

3. *Trig.* The quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180°, or an arc falls short of a semicircle.

Syn. — See APPENDIX, COMPLEMENT.

sup/ple-ment (-mĕnt), *v. t.;* SUP/PLE-MENT/ED; SUP/PLE-MENT/ING. To fill up or supply by additions; to add something to; to fill the deficiencies of.

Causes of one kind must be *supplemented* by bringing to bear upon them a causation of another kind. *J. Taylor*

sup/ple-men/tal (-mĕn/tăl), *a.* **1.** Serving to supply what is lacking; supplementary.

2. *Law.* In practice, designating an answer, bill, or plea filed or served in aid of an original one to supply some defect in the latter, or to set forth new facts which cannot be added by amendment.

supplemental air, *Physiol.,* the air which can still be expelled from the lungs after an ordinary expiration. It is additional to the residual air. — **s. angles,** angles together making a straight angle. — **s. arcs,** *Math.,* arcs together making a semicircle.

sup/ple-men/ta-ry (sŭp/lẽ-mĕn/tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *supplémentaire.*] Added to supply what is wanted; additional; serving as a supplement; as, a *supplementary* volume.

supplementary air. = SUPPLEMENTAL AIR. — **s. chords,** *Math.,* in a conic, any two chords through one point of the curve and the ends of a diameter. — **s. cost.** See COST, *n.*, 6. — **s. proceedings,** *Law,* proceedings, under a code or practice act, for the examination of a judgment debtor or others to discover property for payment of the judgment.

sup/ple-tive (sŭp/lẽ-tĭv) } *a.* [Cf. F. *supplétif,* LL. *supple-*
sup/ple-to-ry (-tō-rĭ) } *tivus,* fr L. *supplere, supplere, supplementum,* to fill up. See SUPPLY.] Supplying deficiencies; supplementary; specif., *Eccl. Law,* designating an oath administered to a plaintiff or defendant where there is but one witness, so that the judge may decide the matter in issue as if two witnesses had been examined.

sup/ple-to-ry, *n.; pl.* -TORIES (-rĭz). [L. *suppletorium* supplement.] That which is to supply what is wanted.

sup/pli-ance (sŭp/lĭ-ăns), *n.* [See SUPPLIANT.] Supplication; entreaty.

sup/pli-ant (-ănt), *n.* [Cf. F. *suppliant.*] One who supplicates; a humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively. "Hear thy *suppliant's* prayer." *Dryden.*

sup/pli-ant, *a.* [F., p. pr. of *supplier* to entreat, OF. *soplеier, souploier,* L. *supplicare.* See SUPPLICATE, cf. SUPPLICANT.] **1.** Asking earnestly and submissively; entreating; beseeching; supplicating.

2. Expressive of supplication. "*Suppliant* knee." *Milton.*

Syn. — Suing, begging, supplicating, imploring.

— **sup/pli-ant-ly,** *adv.* — **sup/pli-ant-ness,** *n.*

sup/pli-cant (-kănt), *a.* [L. *supplicans,* p. pr. See SUPPLICATE; cf. SUPPLIANT.] Entreating; asking submissively. *Shak.* — **sup/pli-cant-ly,** *adv.*

sup/pli-cant, *n.* **1.** One who supplicates; a suppliant.

2. [*often cap.*] *Scotch Hist.* One of those who signed the Supplication against the use of Laud's Service Book in 1637. Nearly all signed the Covenant in 1638. Cf. COVENANTER, 1.

sup/pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* SUP/PLI-CAT/ED (-kāt/ĕd); SUP/PLI-CAT/ING (-kāt/ĭng). [L. *supplicatus,* p. p. of *supplicare* to supplicate; orig. uncert., cf. *supplex, supplicis,* humbly begging or entreating; perh. fr. *sub* under + a word akin to *placare* to reconcile, appease (cf. PLACABLE), or fr. *sub* under + *plicare* to fold, whence the idea of bending the knees (cf. PLY, *v. t.*). Cf. SUPPLE.] **1.** To entreat for; to ask for earnestly and humbly; to implore; as, to *supplicate* blessings.

2. To address in prayer; to entreat as a supplicant.

Syn. — Beseech, entreat, petition, implore, importune, solicit, crave. See BEG.

sup/pli-cate, *v. i.* To make supplication.

sup/pli-ca/tion (-kā/shŭn), *n.* [F. *supplication,* L. *supplicatio.*] **1.** Act of supplicating; humble and earnest entreaty; a humble petition.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* A public prayer; a religious solemnity, or a day set apart for such, either for thanksgiving or for religious humiliation.

Syn. — Entreaty, petition, solicitation, craving.

sup-ply/ (sŭ-plī/), *v. t.;* SUP-PLIED/ (-plīd/); SUP-PLY/ING (-plī/ĭng). [For older *supploy,* OF. *supployer, supplier, souploier, soupleer,* F. *suppléer,* (assumed) LL. *suppletare,* fr. L. *supplere, supplетum; sub* under + *plere* to fill, akin to *plenus* full. See PLENTY.] **1.** To furnish with what is wanted; to afford, or furnish with, a sufficiency; to replenish; as, rivers are *supplied* by smaller streams; — often followed by *with;* as, to *supply* soldiers with ammunition.

2. Specif., to reënforce (a military force); to aid. *Obs.*

3. To give or provide; to furnish; as, to *supply* money.

4. To serve instead of; to take the place of.

Burning ships the banished sun *supply.* *Waller.*

5. To fill temporarily; to serve as substitute for another in, as a vacant office; as, to *supply* a pulpit.

Syn. — Furnish, provide, administer, minister, contribute, yield, accommodate.

sup-ply/, *n.; pl* -PLIES (-plīz/). **1.** Act of supplying.

2. That which supplies a want; sufficiency of things for use or want. Specif.: **a** Auxiliary troops or reënforcements; more broadly, assistance; relief; help. *Obs.* **b** The food, and the like, which meets the daily necessities of an army or other large body of men; stores; — chiefly in *pl.;* as, lack of *supplies.* **c** An amount of money provided, as by Parliament or Congress, to meet the annual national expenditures; — usually in *pl.;* as, to vote *supplies.* **d** One who fills a place for a time; a substitute; esp., a clergyman who supplies a pulpit. **e** = SUPPLEMENT. *Obs.* **3. a** *Econ. & Com.* The quantity of any article offered at a given price. Cf. DEMAND, *n.*, 5 **b**. **b** *Econ.* As defined by Cairnes, "the desire for general purchasing power,

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su/per-strain/, *v. t.* See SUPER-.

su/per-struc/tor (sū/pĕr-strŭk/tẽr), *n.* One who builds a superstructure. *Rare.*

su/per-struc/tur-al (-tūr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a superstructure.

su/per-sub-stan/tial, *a.* [*super-* + *substantial:* cf. F. *supersubstantiel,* L. *supersubstantialis.*] *More than substantial; spiritual.*

su/per-sub/til-ized (-sŭb/tĭl-īzd; -sŭt/'l-īzd), *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-sub/tle (-sŭt/'l), *a.* Too subtle. — **su/per-sub/tle-ty,** *n*

su/per-sul/fate, etc. Vars. of SUPERSULPHATE, etc.

su/per-sul/phate, *n.* An acid sulphate. *Obsolete.*

su/per-sul/phu-ret/ed, *or* **-ret/ted,** *a.* Supersulphurized. *Obs.*

su/per-sul/phur-ize (-sŭl/fŭr-īz), *v. t.* To impregnate or combine with an excess of sulphur.

su/per-sur/face (sū/pĕr-sûr/fās), *n. Math.* A solid in space of five dimensions.

su/per-sweet/, *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-tare/, *n.* See TARE.

supertasse. † SUPPORTASSE.

su/per-tel-lu/ric, *a.,* **su/per-tem/po-ral,** *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-ter-ra/ne-an (sū/pĕr-tĕ-rā/nē-ăn), *a.* Superterrestrial. *R.*

su/per-ter-rene/ (-rēn/), *a.* [*super-* + *terrene:* cf. L. *superterrenus.*] Superterrestrial. *Rare.*

su/per-ter-res/tri-al (-tē-rĕs/trĭ-ăl), *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-tu/tus (-tū/tŭs), *n.* [LL. Cf. SURTOUT.] = BALANDRANA.

su/per-trag/i-cal, *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-tri-par/ti-ent (-trī-pär/tĭ-ĕnt), *a.* In the ratio of 7 to 4.

su/per-tri-quar/tal (-kwôr/tăl), *a.* Supertripartient.

su/per-tu/nic, *n.* A garment worn over a tunic, [PER-.]

su/per-tu/te-la-ry, *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-va-ca/ne-ous (-vȧ-kā/nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *supervacaneus, supervacuus; super* over + *vacuus* empty.] Useless; superfluous; needless. — **su/per-va-ca/ne-ously,** *adv.* — **su/per-va-ca/ne-ousness,** *n. All Obs.*

su/per-vac/u-ous (-văk/ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *supervacuus,*] Supervacaneous. *Obs.*

su/per-vest/ment, *n.* See SUPER-.

su/per-vis/al (-vīz/ăl), *n.* Supervision.

su/per-vise/, *n.* Supervision; inspection. *Obs.*

su/per-vis/it, *v. t.* To supervise. *Obs.*

su/per-vi/sive (-vī/sĭv), *a.* Supervisory. *Rare.*

su/per-vi-so/ri-al (-vī-sō/rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a supervisor.

su/per-vi/sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP

su/per-vis/u-al (-vĭzh/ū-ăl), *a.* See SUPER-.

‖ **su/per vi/sum cor/po-ris.** [L.] Upon a view of the body.

su/per-vive/ (-vīv/), *v. i. & i.* [L. *supervivere.* See SURVIVE.] To survive. *Obs*

su/per-vo-lu/tive (-vŏ-lū/tĭv), *a. Bot.* Supervolute. *Rare.*

su-pine/, *adv.* Supinely. *Obs.*

su-pin/i-ty (sū-pĭn/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *supinitas.*] Supineness *Obs.*

supir, *v. i.* [F. *soupirer.*] To sigh. *Obs. Scot.*

sup/l. Supple. *Ref. Sp.*

supose. † SUPPOSE.

supowell. † SUPPOWELL.

supp. *Abbr.* Supplement.

sup/pa-ble (sŭp/ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be supped; *Scot.,* eatable.

sup/page (sŭp/ăj; 48), *n.* That which may be supped. *Obs,*

sup/pal-pa/tion (-ăl-pā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *suppalpari* to caress a little; *sub* under, a little + *palpare* to caress.] Enticement. *Obs.*

sup-par/a-si-tate, *v. i.* [See SUPPARASITE.] To flatter; to act the sycophant. *Obs.* — **sup-par/a-si-ta/tion** (sŭ-păr/ȧ-sĭ-tā/shŭn), *n. Obs.*

sup-par/a-site, *v. t.* [L. *supparasitari; sub* under + *parasitus* parasite.] Flatter; cajole. *Obs.*

sup-pawn/. Var. of SUPAWN.

suppe. † SUP.

sup/pe-da/ne-ous (sŭp/ē-dā/nē-ŭs), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *pes, pedis,* a foot; cf. L. *suppedaneum* a footstool.] Being under the feet. *Obs.*

sup/pe-da/ne-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NEA (-ȧ). [L., a footstool.] A support for the feet on a cross used for crucifixions.

suppedit, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *suppediter* to put under one's feet, overcome, LL. *suppeditare.*] To supplant; eradicate. *Obs. Scot.*

sup-ped/i-ta-ry, *n.* [Cf. LL. *suppeditare* to put under one's feet.] Sole (of a shoe). *Obs.*

sup-ped/i-tate, *v. t.* [L. *suppeditatus,* p. p. of *suppeditare* to supply.] To supply; furnish. — **sup-ped/i-ta/tion,** *n.* — **s u p-ped/i-ta-tive,** *a. All Obs.*

suppen. † SHIPPEND.

sup/per, *v. i. & t.* To sup or give supper to. *Rare.*

sup/per-ing, *n.* A supper. *Rare*

sup/per-less, *a.* See -LESS.

sup/pi-late, *v. t.* [L. *supplare, supplatum.*] To steal. *Obs.* — **sup/pi-la/tion,** *n. Obs.*

sup/ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SUP.

sup-place/ (sŭ-plās/), *v. t.* To replace; supplant. *Rare.*

sup-plant/al (sū-plān/tăl), *n.* Supplantation. [ing. *Obs.*

sup-plant/a-ry, *n.* A supplanter.

sup-plant/er, *n.* One that supplants. [Eng. of SWIPPLE.]

sup/ple (sŏp/'l). Scot & dial. **supple.** † SUPPLY.

sup/ple-ly, *adv.* of SUPPLE.

sup/ple-men/ta-ri-ly (sŭp/lẽ-mĕn/tȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SUPPLEMENTARY. See -LY.

sup/ple-men/ta/tion (-mĕn-tā/shŭn), *n.* Act of supplementing.

sup/ple-ment/er, *n.* One that supplements. [menter. *R.*]

sup/ple-ment/ist, *n.* A supplementer.

sup/ple-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs.*

sup/pler, *n.* One that supples.

sup-plete/ (sŭ-plēt/), *v. t.* [L. *suppletus,* p. p. of *supplere* to supply.] To supplement. *Rare.*

sup-pli/al (-plī/ăl), *n.* Act of supplying; a thing supplied.

sup-pli/ance, *n.* [From SUPPLY.] *Obs.* a Supplial; assistance. b Satisfaction; gratification.

sup/pli-an-cy (sŭp/lĭ-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Entreaty; supplіance.

sup-pli/ant (sŭ-plī/ănt), *a.* [*supply,* v. + *-ant.*] Suppletory; supplementary. *Obs.*

sup/pli-can-cy (sŭp/lĭ-kăn-sĭ), *n* Supplication. *Rare.*

sup/pli-cat (-kăt), *n.* [L., he supplicates.] *Eng. Universities.* A petition, esp. a written one, with a certificate that certain conditions have been complied with.

sup/pli-cat/ing (-kāt/ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SUPPLICATE. — **sup/pli-cat/ing-ly,** *adv.* [cate. *Obs.*

sup/pli-ca/tor, *v. t.* To supplicate.

sup/pli-ca/tor (sŭp/lĭ-kā/tẽr), *n.* [L.] A supplicant.

sup/pli-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Supplicating; humble. *Obs.*

sup/pli-ca/vit (-kā/vĭt), *n.* [L., he has supplicated.] *Law.* A writ, now seldom used, formerly issuing out of the Court of Chancery or King's Bench for taking surety of the peace.

sup/plice, *n.* [F., or L. *supplicium.*] Punishment; supplication; sacrifice. *Obs.*

‖ **sup/pli-che/vo-le** (sōōp/plĭ-kā/vō-lā), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Suppliant; entreating.

sup-pli/er (sŭ-plī/ẽr), *n.* One that supplies.

suppline. † SAPLING.

sup-plode/, *v. i.* [L. *supplodere.*] To stamp with the foot. *Obs.* —

sup-plo/sion, *n. Obs.*

‖ **sup-plo/si-o pe/dis.** [L.] A stamping of the foot.

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seeking its end by an offer of specific commodities or services." The term is now used in sense **a** by economists.

sup-ply' (sŭ-plī'), *a.* Serving to contain, deliver, or regulate, a supply of anything; as, a *supply* tank or valve.

supply price. The lowest price at which a given amount of commodities will be offered under given conditions.

sup-port' (sŭ-pōrt'; 201), *v. t.;* SUP-PORT'ED; SUP-PORT'ING. [F. *supporter*, L. *supportare* to carry on, to convey, in LL., to support, sustain; *sub* under + *portare* to carry. See PORT to carry.] **1.** To bear the weight or stress of; to keep from sinking or falling; uphold; sustain; prop; as, a pillar *supports* a structure; an abutment *supports* an arch. **2.** To endure; sustain; bear, undergo; suffer; tolerate; as, he could not *support* their taunts. **3.** To keep from fainting, sinking, yielding, or the like; to encourage; as, to *support* one's courage or spirits. **4.** *Theat.* **a** To assume and act; as, to *support* the character of King Lear. **b** To act with (a star); as, a fine company *supported* him. **5.** To furnish with funds or means for maintenance; to maintain; to provide for; as, to *support* a family. **6.** To enable to continue; to carry on; to maintain; as, to *support* a contest, a conversation, combustion. **7.** To verify; substantiate; as, to *support* one's charge. **8.** To vindicate; maintain; to defend successfully; as, to be able to *support* one's own cause. **9.** To uphold by aid or countenance; to aid; help; as, to *support* a friend; to *support* the administration.

Syn. — Endure, bear; verify, substantiate; countenance, patronize, help, assist, forward, back, second; succor, relieve, uphold, stay, maintain, encourage, favor, nurture, nourish, cherish; shield, defend, protect.

support arms, *Mil.*, an obsolete command and position in the manual of arms. The piece was held vertically at the left shoulder, with the hammer resting on the left forearm, which was passed horizontally across the body in front. — **supported joint,** *Railroads*, a rail joint having a tie directly under the rail ends. Cf. SUSPENDED JOINT.

sup-port', *n.* [F.] **1.** Act or operation of supporting or sustaining; specif.: **a** Act of bearing the weight or stress of; sustentation; as, to give *support* to a roof. **b** Act of advocating; advocacy; as, to speak in *support* of a bill. **c** Act of providing means of maintenance; maintenance. **2.** That which supports or sustains; specif.: **a** A prop; pillar; foundation. **b** Means of sustenance or maintenance; as, *support* for one's family; *support* for the national credit. **c** Assistance; aid; as, the *support* of friends; the *support* of a battery. **d** *Theat.* A company, actor, or actress, playing with a star; the acting of such a company or person. **3.** *Mil.* **a** Chiefly *pl.* A line or detachment of troops immediately or close behind a skirmish or firing line, which supports and reënforces that line. **b** A detachment of infantry or cavalry supporting artillery to defend it against attack at close quarters. **c** In an outpost, the third group from the front. See OUTPOST. **d** In an advance guard, the second group of the vanguard.

Syn. — Stay prop, maintenance, subsistence, assistance, favor, countenance, encouragement, patronage, aid, help, succor, nutriment, sustenance, food.

sup-port'er (-pōr'tẽr; 201), *n.* **1.** One that supports or sustains; **as, oxygen is a** *supporter* of life. **2.** Specif., an adherent; one who sustains, advocates, and defends; as, the *supporter* of a party. **3** *Shipbuilding.* A knee under the cathead. **4.** *Her.* A figure, sometimes of a man, commonly of an animal, placed on either side of an escutcheon, and exterior to it. **5.** A broad band or truss for supporting the abdomen or some other part or organ. **supporter of combustion,** a gas, as oxygen, air, or nitrous oxide, in which the ordinary combustibles can burn. See COMBUSTION, 3**a**.



s s Supporters, 4.

sup-port'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SUPPORT. **supporting card,** *Whist*, a card led to strengthen the partner in the same suit.

sup-pos'al (sŭ-pōz'ăl), *n.* Act of supposing; supposition. Interest, with a Jew, never proceeds but upon *supposal*, at least, of a firm and sufficient bottom. *South.*

sup-pose' (sŭ-pōz'), *v. t* ; SUP-POSED' (-pōzd'); SUP-POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [ME. *supposen, soposen*, F. *supposer*, OF. also *souposer*; L. *sub* under + F. *poser* to place; — corresponding in meaning to L. *supponere, suppositum*, to put under, to substitute, falsify, counterfeit, for which this word was substituted in F. See POSE, *v.*] **1.** To represent or consider hypothetically as true or real; to assume tentatively as a proved fact; to accept as true for the sake of argument or consideration.

Suppose they take offense without a cause. *Shak.*

2. To receive as true; to imagine, believe; think; conjecture. "How easy is a bush *supposed* a bear!" *Shak.* **3.** To warrant; promise; also, to intend; mean. *Obs.* **4.** To require to exist or be true; to imply by the laws of thought or of nature; as, purpose *supposes* foresight. **5.** To substitute; to put in place of another. *Obs.*

Syn. — Conclude, judge, consider, view, regard, assume.

sup-pose' (sŭ-pōz'), *v. i.* To conjecture; to think; opine.

sup-pose', *n.* Supposition; opinion; conjecture. *Obs. or R.*

sup-posed' (-pōzd'), *p. a* Accepted as true; imagined; — often implying falsity. — **sup-pos'ed-ly** (-pōz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

Syn. — See SUPPOSITITIOUS.

sup'po-si'tion (sŭp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *supposition*, L. *suppositio* a placing under, a substitution, fr. *supponere, suppositum*, to put under, to substitute. The word has the meaning corresponding to *suppose*. See SUB-; POSITION.] **1.** Act of supposing or assuming something tentatively or hypothetically, as for the sake of argument; assumption. **2.** That which is supposed; hypothesis; conjecture; surmise; opinion or belief without sufficient evidence.

This is only an infallibility upon *supposition* that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

3. *Logic.* The particular intention in which a word having different modes of usage is used; thus, in "a basilisk is a fabulous monster," and "the name basilisk is chosen with reference to the creature's crest," the meaning of "basilisk" is the same, but the word has different *suppositions.*

sup-pos'i-ti'tious (sŭ-pŏz'ĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *suppositicius.* See SUPPOSITION.] **1.** Fraudulently substituted for something else; not being what it purports to be; spurious; counterfeit; as, a *supposititious* writing. **2.** Hypothetical; suppositional. *Woodward.*

Syn. — SUPPOSITITIOUS, SUPPOSED. SUPPOSED is used of that which is believed or imagined to be true, without necessary implication of truth or falsity; SUPPOSITITIOUS implies the fraudulent substitution of one thing for another; as, Napoleon's *supposed* aversion to cats; "Selymus II. was thought to be *supposititious*" (*Bacon*). See ARTIFICIAL.

—sup-pos'i-ti'tious-ly, *adv.*—**sup-pos'i-ti'tious-ness,** *n.*

sup-pos'i-tive (-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *suppositif.*] Including or implying supposition, or hypothesis; supposed. —**sup-pos'i-tive-ly,** *adv.*

sup-pos'i-tive, *n.* A word denoting or implying supposition, as the words *if, granting, provided*, etc. *Harris.*

sup-pos'i-tor (-tẽr), *n. Med.* An apparatus for the introduction of suppositories into the rectum.

sup-pos'i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *suppositorium*, fr. L. *suppositorius* that is placed underneath: cf. F. *suppositoire.* See SUPPOSITION.] *Med.* An easily fusible preparation for introduction into the rectum, vagina, or urethra; esp., a cylinder or cone of medicated cacao butter.

sup-press' (sŭ-prĕs'), *v. t.;* SUP-PRESSED' (-prĕst'); SUP-PRESS'ING. [L. *suppressus*, p. p. of *supprimere* to suppress; *sub* under + *premere, pressum*, to press. See SUB-; PRESS to squeeze.] **1.** To overpower and crush; to subdue; to put down; to quell; as, to *suppress* a revolt. **2.** To keep under; harass; oppress. *Obs. & R.* **3.** To keep in; to restrain from utterance or vent; as, to *suppress* the voice; to *suppress* a smile. **4.** To retain without disclosure; to conceal; to prevent publication or revelation of; as, to *suppress* the truth. **5.** To stop; check; restrain; to arrest the discharges of; as, to *suppress* a diarrhea, or a hemorrhage.

Syn. — SUPPRESS, REPRESS. To SUPPRESS, as here compared, is to put down or keep back completely; to REPRESS is to check or restrain; as, "I could not *suppress* my lurking passion for applause" (*Goldsmith*); "before gaming was *suppressed*" (*id.*); "Though you said much, [you] *suppressed* more" (*Cowper*); "The reserve of his manner *repressed* all the flow of their spirits before him" (*Jane Austen*); "the silent wilderness where the soul need not *repress* its music" (*Shelley*); cf. "what sublime *repression* of himself" (*Tennyson*). See OPPRESS, RESTRAIN.

sup-pressed' (-prĕst'), *p. a.* Overpowered; restrained; concealed; also, *Rare*, oppressed. Specif.: **a** *Forestry.* Hindered in growth; dominated. **b** *Her.* Debruised.

sup-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *suppressio*: cf. F. *suppression.*] **1.** Act of suppressing, or state of being suppressed; as, the *suppression* of an insurrection, of truth, etc. **2.** Specif., *Med.*, complete stoppage of a natural secretion or excretion; as, *suppression* of urine. Cf. RETENTION, 1. **3.** *Biol.* The failure of development of a part or organ.

Syn. — Overthrow, destruction; concealment, repression, detention, retention, obstruction.

sup-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Tending to suppress; specif.: **a** Subduing. **b** Concealing.

sup'pu-rate (sŭp'ū-rāt), *v. i.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *suppuratus*, p. p. of *suppurare* to suppurate, cause to suppurate; *sub* under + *pus, puris*, matter. See PUS.] To generate pus; as, a *suppurating* boil.

sup'pu-rate (sŭp'ū-rāt), *v. t.* To cause to generate pus. *R.*

sup'pu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suppuratio*: cf. F. *suppuration.*] **1.** Act or process of suppurating. **2.** The matter produced by suppuration; pus.

sup'pu-ra-tive (sŭp'ū-rā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *suppuratif.*] Tending to suppurate; attended with, or promoting, suppuration. — **suppurative fever,** *Med.*, fever accompanying suppuration; pyæmia.

sup'pu-ra-tive, *n. Med.* A suppurative agent.

su'pra- (sū'prà-). [L. *supra*, adv.; akin to *super*. See SUPER-.] A prefix (used also adverbially) signifying: *Over; above; before;* also, *beyond; besides; more than;* as in *supra*glottic, *supra*foliaceous, *supra*governmental, *supra*lunar.

☞ The reference "See SUPRA-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *supra-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

su'pra-au-ric'u-lar, *a. Zoöl.* Situated above the auricle of the ear; specif., in birds, situated above the auriculars; — said of certain feathers. — *n.* A supra-auricular feather. **supra-auricular point,** *Craniol.*, the point at the top of the external auditory meatus vertically above the auricular point. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

su'pra-bran'chi-al (-brăng'kĭ-ăl), *a.* Over the gills; — said of the upper part of the pallial chamber of lamellibranchs.

su'pra-clav'i-cle (-klăv'ĭ-k'l), *n. Zoöl.* A bone which usually connects the clavicle with the post-temporal in the pectoral arch of fishes; — called *scapula* by Owen and others.

su'pra-cla-vic'u-lar (-klà-vĭk'ū-lẽr), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Situated above the clavicle. **b** Pert. to the supraclavicle.

su'pra-con'dy-lar (-kŏn'dĭ-lẽr) } *a. Anat.* Situated above
su'pra-con'dy-loid (-dĭ-loid) } a condyle or condyles; — applied specif. to a pair of ridges on the humerus extending upward from the condyles. — **supracondylar foramen,** *Zoöl.* = ENTEPICONDYLAR FORAMEN.

su'pra-lap-sa'ri-an (-lăp-sā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [*supra-* + *lapse:* cf. F. *supralapsaire.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of that class of Calvinists who believe that God's decree of election determined that man should fall, that the opportunity might be furnished of the redemption of a part of the race, the decree of salvation being conceived of as formed *before* and not *after* the lapse, or fall. Cf. INFRALAPSARIAN. — **su'pra-lap-sa'ri-an,** *a.* — **su'pra-lap-sa'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

su'pra-lim'i-nal (-lĭm'ĭ-năl), *a.* Conscious, or in consciousness; — contrasted with *subliminal.* *Herbart.*

su'pra-max'il-la-ry (-măk'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a. Anat.* **a** Of or pert. to the upper jaw. **b** Extending over the lower jaw. — *n.* The superior maxillary bone. — **supramaxillary nerve.** **a** A small branch of the facial nerve extending along the lower jaw to be distributed to the muscles of the lower lip and chin. **b** The superior maxillary nerve.

su'pra-nat'u-ral-ism (-năt'ū-răl-ĭz'm), *n.* Supernaturalism. — **su'pra-nat'u-ral-ist,** *n.* — **su'pra-nat'u-ral-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

su'pra-oc-cip'i-tal (-ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a Anat. & Zoöl.* Situated over, or in the upper part of, the occiput; pert. to or designating a median bone of the cranium, lying above the foramen magnum and forming part of the occipital bone in the adult of the higher vertebrates, but distinct in the young and in lower forms. — *n.* The supra-occipital bone.

su'pra-or'bit-al (-ôr'bĭ-tăl), *a. Anat.* Above the orbit of the eye. — **supra-orbital artery,** a branch of the ophthalmic artery supplying the orbit and parts of the forehead. — **s. nerve,** a branch of the frontal nerve supplying the forehead, scalp, cranial periosteum, etc. — **s. notch,** a notch (sometimes a foramen, the **supra-orbital foramen**) in the bony border of the upper inner part of the orbit, for the passage of the supra-orbital nerve, artery, and vein. — **s. point,** *Craniom.*, the middle point of the **supra-orbital line,** a line across the narrowest part of the forehead; the ophryon.

su'pra-pro'test (sū'prà-prō'tĕst), *n. Law.* An acceptance of a bill by a third person for the honor of the drawer after protest for nonacceptance or nonpayment by the drawee

su'pra-re'nal (-rē'năl), *a. Anat.* Situated above, or anterior to, the kidneys; designating, or pert. to, the suprarenal capsules or bodies; adrenal. — *n.* A suprarenal capsule. **suprarenal artery,** *Anat.*, one of a pair of small branches of the abdominal aorta supplying the suprarenal bodies. — **s.** (*or* adrenal) **body, capsule,** *or* **gland,** a ductless gland in most vertebrates near the anterior (in man the upper) end of each kidney. In man they are flattened and commonly from one to two inches in diameter, and consist of a cortical portion of columnar masses of cells, separated by fibrous trabeculæ, and a medullary portion composed of a fibrous stroma in whose interstices coarsely granular cells are embedded. Their blood and nerve supply is abundant, and their internal secretion appears to have important effects

supply, *v. t.* [F. *supplier.*] To supplicate. *Obs.* [supply. *Obs.*] **sup-ply'ment,** *n.* A supplying; **supposis.** † SUPPOSE. **suppoist.** † SUPPOST. **suppone,** *v. t. & i.* [L. *supponere* to put under.] To suppose; assume; expect. *Obs. Scot.* **sup-port'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **sup-port'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **sup-port'a-bly,** *adv.* **sup-port'al** (-tăl), *n.* Support. *Obs.* **sup-port'ance** (-tăns), *n.* Support; esp., *Scots law*, aid enabling a person, otherwise incapable, to go to kirk or market so as to validate a conveyance of heritage made within 60 days next before death. **supportasse,** *n.* A kind of wire frame to support a ruff. *Obs.* **sup'por-ta'tion** (sŭp'ôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *supportacion.*] *Obs.* 1. Maintenance; support 2. Toleration; forbearance. **sup-port'ful,** *a.* See -FUL. *Obs.* **sup-por'tive** (sŭ-pôr'tĭv; 201), *a.* Furnishing support. *Rare.* **sup-port'less,** *a.* See -LESS **sup-port'ment,** *n.* Support. *Obs.* **sup-port'ress,** *n.* A female supporter. *Rare.* **sup-por'ture,** *n.* Support. *Obs.* **sup-pos'a-ble** (sŭ-pōz'a-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sup-pos'a-ble-ness,** *n. Rare.* — **sup-pos'a-bly,** *adv.* **supposaile,** *n.* Expectation. *Obs.* **suppose,** *conj.* Although. *Obs. Scot.* [that supposes.] **sup-pos'er** (sŭ-pōz'ẽr), *n.* One

sup-pos'it. Var. of SUPPOSITE. **sup-pos'i-tal'i-ty** (sŭ-pŏz'ĭ-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of that which is supposed. *Obs.* **sup-pos'i-ta-ry** (sŭ-pŏz'ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* Hypothetical. *Obs.* **sup-pos'i-tate** (-tāt), *v. t.* To replace as a substitute. *Obs.* **sup-pos'i-ta-tive** (-tā-tĭv), *a.* Suppositary. *Rare.* **sup-pos'ite** (sŭ-pŏz'ĭt), *a.* [L. *suppositus*, p. p. of *supponere* to place under.] *Obs.* 1. Placed under, as at the antipode. 2. Supposed; imagined. **sup-pos'ite,** *v. t.* To replace as a substitute; to suppositate. *R.* **sup-pos'ite,** *n.* Anything supposited; specif., the subject (of a verb). *Obs.* [pository. *Obs.*] **sup-pos'i-ter,** *n. Med.* A suppository. **sup'po-si'tion-al** (sŭp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Hypothetical. — **sup'po-si'tion-al-i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Obs.* — **sup'po-si'tion-al-ly,** *adv* **sup'po-si'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Suppositional. **sup'po-si'tion-less,** *a.* See -LESS. **sup'po-si'tious** (-zĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Supposititious. *Obs or R.* [*Obs.*] **sup-pos'i-tor,** *n.* A suppository. **sup-pos'i-tum** (sŭ-pŏz'ĭ-tŭm), *n.* [L.] Something supposed; *Metaph.*, the individual considered as substance or subject. **suppost,** *n.* [OF. *suppost* a subordinate, or L. *suppositus*, p. p., put under.] *Obs.* A Supporter; abetter. *Scot.* **b** A deputy. **c** A freshman at college. *Scot.* **suppost,** *v. t.* To suborn. *Obs.* **sup-po'sure** (sŭ-pō'zhŭr), *n.*

Supposition; hypothesis. *Obs.* **suppowell,** *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *sous-poial* a support, *soupoier, sous-poer, supuier*, to support.] To support; assist. — **suppowell, suppowelment,** *n. All Obs.* **suppreme.** † SUPPRIME. **sup-pressed-ly,** *adv.* of SUPPRESSED. [presses. **sup-press'er,** *n.* One that sup-**sup-press'i-ble,** *a.* See -ABLE. **sup-pres'sion-ist,** *n* See -IST. **‖ sup-pres'si-o ve'ri.** [L.] *Rom. Law.* Suppression of the truth Cf. DOLUS. **sup-pres'sor** (sŭ-prĕs'ẽr), *n.* [L., hider.] One that suppresses. **sup-prest'.** Suppressed. *R. Sp.* **supprime,** *v. t.* [L. *supprimere.*] To suppress. *Obs.* **supprisour.** † SUPPRIOR. **supprise',** *v. t.* † SUPPRESS. **sup-prise',** *v. t.* [OF. *soupris, sousprris*, p. p. of *souprendre, sousprendre.*] To surprise. *Obs.* **sup'pu-rant** (sŭp'ū-rănt), *n. Med.* A suppurative. [*Ref. Sp.*] **sup'pu-ra-tiv.** Suppurative. **sup'pure,** *v. t* [Cf. F. *suppurer.*] To suppurate. *Obs.* **sup'pu-tate,** *v. t.* [L. *supputatus*, p. p. of *supputare.*] To reckon; compute. *Obs.* **sup'pu-ta'tion** (sŭp'ū-tā'shŭn), *n. Obs.* **sup-pute',** *v. t.* [F. *supputer*, or L. *supputare; sub* under + *putare* to reckon.] To reckon; supputate; also, to impute. *Obs.* **supr.** *Abbr.* Supreme [PRA-] **su'pra-a-cro'mi-al,** *a.* See SU-**su'pra-a'nal,** *a. Zoöl.* Above the anus or the anal fin.

su'pra-an'gu-lar, *a. Zoöl.* Designating a bone in the lower jaw of reptiles, birds, etc., situated above the angular bone. — *n.* Supra-angular bone. [PRA-] **su'pra-ax'il-la-ry,** *a.* See SU-**su'pra-ba'si-dor'sal,** *n. Zoöl* A cartilaginous or bony element of the spinal column above a basidorsal. See ARCUALIA. **su'pra-buc'cal,** *a.* See SUPRA-. **su'pra-cau'dal** (sū'prà-kô'dăl), *a. Zoöl.* Above the tail; designating the pygal and suprapygal bones of a turtle's carapace. **su'pra-cho'roid** (-kō'roid), **su'pra-cho-roi'dal** (-kō-roi'dăl), *a. Anat.* Designating the layer of loose connective tissue situated between the choroid and sclerotic coats of the eyeball. **su'pra-cil'i-a-ry** (-sĭl'ĭ-ă-rĭ), *a. Anat.* Superciliary. *Rare.* **su'pra-cos'tal** (-kŏs'tăl), *a.* Above, or outside of, the ribs. **su'pra-cra'ni-al,** *a.* See SUPRA-. **su'pra-cre-ta'ceous** (-krē-tā'shŭs), *a.* = SUPERCRETACEOUS. **su'pra-de-com'pound,** *a. Bot.* See SUPRA-. **su'pra-den'tal** (sū'prà-dĕn'tăl), *a. Phon.* Alveolar. **su'pra-dor'sal** (-dôr'săl), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Situated on the back. **b** Designating a series of bony or cartilaginous elements present in some animals above the basidorsals and interdorsals in the primitive vertebral column. See ARCUALIA. — *n.* A supradorsal bone or cartilage; a suprabasidorsal or supra-interdorsal.

su'pra-en'ti-ty, *n.* A being that is supersensential. *Obs.* **su'pra-e'so-phag'e-al** (-ē'sō-făj'ē-ăl), **su'pra-e-soph'a-gal** (-ē-sŏf'ā-găl), *a.*, **su'pra-eth'moid,** *a. & n.* See SUPRA-. **su'pra-fo'li-a'ceous** (-fō'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Inserted on the stem above a leaf. *Rare.* **su'pra-fo'li-ar** (-fō'lĭ-ẽr), *a. Bot.* Growing upon a leaf. *Rare.* **su'pra-gle'noid,** *a.*, **su'pra-glot'tic,** *a.*, **su'pra-gov'ern-men'tal,** *a.* See SUPRA-. **‖ su'pra gram-ma'ti-cam** (grăm'ă-tĭ-kăm). [L.] Above grammar. [man. *Rare.*] **su'pra-hu'man,** *a.* Superhu-**su'pra-hy'oid,** *a.* See SUPRA-. **su'pra-il'i-um,** *n. Zoöl.* A cartilaginous epiphysis at the sacral end of the ilium of some animals. — **su'pra-il'i-ac,** *a.* **su'pra-in'ter-dor'sal,** *n. Zoöl.* A cartilaginous or bony element situated above an interdorsal in a primitive vertebral column. See ARCUALIA. [PRA-] **su'pra-in-tes'ti-nal,** *a.* See SU-**su'pra-la'bi-al,** *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to, or above, the upper lip. — *n.* One of the scutes which border the upper lip of a snake or lizard. [lapsarian. *Obs.* **su'pra-lap'sa-ry,** *a. & n.* Supra-**su'pra-lat'er-al,** *a. Zoöl.* Situated high up on the side. **su'pra-lin'e-ar,** *a.* That is above the line. — **supralinear punctuation.** See PUNCTUATION, 2, *Cit.* **su'pra-lo'ral** (-lô'răl; 201), *a. Zoöl.* Above the lores. — *n.* A supraloral feather. **su'pra-lu'nar, su'pra-lu'na-ry,** *a.*, **su'pra-mam'ma-ry,** *a.* See SUPRA-. **su'pra-mar'gin-al** (-mär'jĭ-năl), *a.* Designating a convolution of the brain above the posterior part of the fissure of Sylvius. **su'pra-mas'toid,** *a.* See SUPRA-. **su'pra-max-il'la,** *n. Anat.* The superior maxillary bone. **su'pra-mo-lec'u-lar** (-mō-lĕk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Above, or more complex than, a molecule; composed of many molecules. **su'pra-mor'tal,** *a.*, **su'pra-mun'dane,** *a.*, **su'pra-na'sal,** *a.* See SUPRA-. [ural.] **su'pra-nat'u-ral,** *a.* Supernat-**su'pra-nom'i-nat'ed,** *a.*, **su'pra-nor'mal,** *a.* See SUPRA-. **su'pra-oc'u-lar** (-ŏk'ū-lẽr), *a. Zoöl.* Above the eye. — *n.* A supraocular scale. **su'pra-œ'so-phag'e-al** (-ē'sō-făj'ē-ăl), **su'pra-œ-soph'a-gal** (-ē-sŏf'ā-găl), *a.*, **su'pra-o'ral,** *a.* See SUPRA-. **su'pra-or'bit-ar** (-ôr'bĭ-tẽr), **su'pra-or'bit-a-ry** (-tā-rĭ), *a.* Supra-orbital. *Rare.* **su'pra-pe'dal** (sū'prà-pē'dăl; sū-prăp'ē-dăl), *a.*, **su'pra-pha-ryn'ge-al,** *a.* See SUPRA-. **su'pra-po-si'tion** (sū'prà-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Superposition. **su'pra-pu'bi-an** (-pū'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Suprapubic. **su'pra-pu'bic,** *a.* See SUPRA-. **su'pra-py'gal** (-pī'găl), *a. Zoöl.* Above the rump; designating a median bone or bones between

on the circulatory and muscular system. An extract of the suprarenals of sheep or oxen is used in medicine as an astringent. — **suprarenal extract.** *Pharm.* = ADRENALIN. — **s. veins,** *Anat.*, the veins leading from the suprarenal bodies. The right opens into the vena cava, the left into the left renal vein.

su'pra-scap'u-la (sū'prȧ-skăp'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** A cartilaginous or partly ossified plate or piece attached to the superior end of the scapula in certain amphibians and reptiles. **b** The post-temporal of a fish.

su'pra-scap'u-lar (-skăp'ū-lȧr), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Above the scapula. **b** Designating, or pert. to, the suprascapula. **suprascapular artery,** *Anat.*, a branch of the thyroid axis which passes obliquely from within outward across the root of the neck and over the coracoid ligament to the back of the scapula. — **s. ligament,** *Anat.*, the coracoid ligament. — **s. notch,** *Anat.*, a deep notch in the upper border of the scapula at the base of the coracoid process, for the passage of a nerve (the **s. nerve**), a branch of the brachial plexus supplying the muscles of the back of the scapula, etc.

su'pra-spi-na'tus (-spī-nā'tŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle of the back of the shoulder arising from the supraspinous fossa of the scapula and inserted into the top of the greater tuberosity of the humerus.

su'pra-spi'nous (-spī'nŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Above a spine or spines; esp., above, or on the dorsal side of, the vertebral spines, or above, or in front of, the spine of the scapula.

supraspinous fossa. *Anat.* See SCAPULA, 1. — **s. ligament,** *Anat.*, a fibrous cord joining the apexes of the spinous processes of the vertebræ from the seventh cervical to the sacrum, continued forward to the skull as the ligamentum nuchæ.

su'pra-ster'nal (-stûr'nȧl), *a.* *Anat.* Above, or anterior to, the sternum. **suprasternal notch,** a depression of the external surface of the neck above the sternum and between the lower ends of the sternomastoid muscles.

su'pra-tem'po-ral (-tĕm'pŏ-rȧl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Above, or pertaining to the upper part of, the temporal bone or region. — *n.* A supratemporal bone.

supratemporal arch, *Zoöl.*, in the skull of many reptiles, a bony arch bounding the supratemporal fossa below. It is formed typically of the postfrontal, postorbital, and a process of the squamosal. — **s. bone.** *Zoöl.* **a** A bone of the back and side of the skull in close relation with the squamosal in many reptiles. **b** In fishes, a small bone at the back of the skull in front of and a little to the outside of the post-temporal. — **s. fossa.** *Zoöl.* See TEMPORAL FOSSA.

su'pra-troch'le-ar (-trŏk'lē-ăr), *a.* *Anat.* Above a trochlea. **supratrochlear nerve,** a branch of the frontal nerve supplying the skin of the forehead, the upper eyelid, etc.

su-prem'a-cy (sū-prĕm'ȧ-sĭ), *n.* [See SUPREME.] State of being supreme; also, supreme authority or power; as, the *supremacy* of a king, a parliament, or the people.

Syn. — See ASCENDANCY.

su-preme' (sū-prēm'; 87), *a.* [L. *supremus*, superlative of *superus* that is above, upper, fr. *super* above: cf. F. *suprême*. See SUPER-.] **1.** Highest in place. *Obs.*

2. Highest in authority or power.

> He that is the *supreme* King of kings. *Shak.*

Hence: **a** Dominant; overruling. "*Supreme* o'er misery." *Shelley.* **b** Holding or pert. to the highest rank. "My *supreme* crown of grief." *Shak.* "In lineage so *supreme*." *Shelley.*

3. Highest in degree; complete; extreme; utmost; greatest possible; as, *supreme* love; *supreme* glory; *supreme* folly.

4. Ultimate; last. *Obs. & R.*

supreme being. **a** A god who dominates all the lesser gods and demons of a pantheon, and who is generally conceived as the creator of all. **b** [*caps.*] The eternal and infinite Spirit; God; Jehovah. — **S. Court of Judicature.** See HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. — **s. good,** the summum bonum.

sur-. [F. *sur* over, above, OF. *sor, seur, seure*, L. *supra, super.* See SUPRA-, SUPER-.] A prefix signifying *over, above, beyond, upon.*

su'ra (sōō'rȧ), *n.* [Ar. *sūrah* a step, a degree.] One of the sections or chapters of the Koran.

su'rah (sōō'rȧ; sū'-), *n.* A soft twilled silk fabric much used for women's dresses; — called also *surah silk.*

su'ral (sū'rȧl), *a.* [L. *sura* the calf of the leg: cf. F. *sural.*] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the calf of the leg. — **sural arteries,** branches of the popliteal artery arising opposite the knee joint. — **s. veins,** tributaries of the popliteal vein.

sur'base' (sûr'bās'), *n.* [*sur-* + *base.*] *Arch.* A molding, or series of moldings, at the top of the base of a pedestal, podium, wall, and the like. See DADO, *Illust.*

sur'based' (-bāst'), *a.* *Arch.* **a** Having a surbase, or molding above the base. **b** [F. *surbaissé.*] Having the curve center or centers below the springing line or imposts; — said of an arch or a vault.

sur-bed' (sûr-bĕd'), *v. t.*; SUR-BED'DED; SUR-BED'DING. [*sur-* + *bed.*] To set edgewise, as a stone, or coal on a fire.

sur-cease' (sûr-sēs'), *n.* [F. *sursis*, fr. *sursis*, p. p. of *surseoir* to suspend, postpone, defer, in OF., to delay, refrain from, forbear, L. *supersedere.* *Surcease* is not connected with E. *cease.* See SUPERSEDE.] Cessation; stop; end.

> "*Surcease* of sorrow." *Poe.*

sur-cease' (sûr-sēs'), *v. t. & i.* To cease; stop. *Obs. or Archaic.*

sur-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.*; SUR-CHARGED' (-chärjd'); SUR-CHARG'ING (-chär'jĭng). [F. *surcharger.* See SUR-, CHARGE; cf. OVERCHARGE, SUPERCHARGE, SUPERCARGO.] **1.** To overload, overburden; overcharge; as, to *surcharge* a ship.

> Droops like a rose *surcharged* with morning dew. *Dryden.*

2. *Law.* **a** To overstock; esp., to put more cattle into, as a common, than the person has a right to do, or more than the herbage will sustain. *Eng.* **b** *Equity.* To show an omission in (an account) for which credit ought to have been given; — opposed to *falsify.*

3. To print or write a surcharge on (a postage stamp).

surcharged dam. = OVERTOPPED DAM. — **s. steam,** superheated steam.

sur-charge', *n.* [F.] **1.** An overcharge; an excessive load or burden; a load greater than can well be borne.

> A numerous nobility causeth poverty and inconvenience in a state, for it is *surcharge* of expense. *Bacon.*

2. Specif., *Railroads*, a charge over the usual or legal rates.

3. *Law.* **a** The putting, by a commoner, of more beasts on the common than one has a right to. *Eng.* **b** *Equity.* The showing an omission, as in an account, for which credit is due, or the credit so to be allowed; — opposed to *falsification.*

4. Something printed or written on a postage stamp to give it a new legal effect, as a new valuation, a place, a date, etc.; also, *Colloq.*, a stamp with a surcharge.

sur'cin'gle (sûr'sĭn'g'l), *n.* [OF. *sorcengle.* See SUR-; CINGLE, SHINGLES.] **1.** A belt, band, or girth passing over a saddle, or over anything on a horse's back, to bind it fast.

2. *Eccl.* The girdle or cincture of a cassock.

sur'cin'gle, *v. t.*; SUR'CIN'GLED (-sĭn'g'ld); SUR'CIN'GLING (-gl̆ĭng). To bind or gird, as a horse, with a surcingle; also, to secure, as a burden, with a surcingle.

sur'coat' (sûr'kōt'), *n.* [ME. *surcote*, OF. *surcote.* See SUR-, COAT; cf. OVERCOAT.] An outer coat or cloak; — a name given to the outer garment of men or women at different epochs of the Middle Ages. Specif., the long flowing cloak of knights, worn over armor, and often emblazoned with arms, common during the 13th and 14th centuries. See ARMOR, 1, *Illust.* 1.

surd (sûrd), *a.* [L. *surdus* dim, deaf (whence the meaning, deaf to reason, irrational), perh. akin to E. *swart.* Cf. SORDINE.] **1.** Not having the sense of hearing; deaf. *Obs.*

2. Not heard or distinguished; unheard. *Obs. Kenrick.*

3. *Math.* Involving surds; not expressible in rational numbers; radical; irrational; as, a *surd* quantity.

4. *Phon.* Uttered, as an element of speech, without voice, or vocal tone; voiceless; sharp; as *f, p, s*, etc.; — opposed to *sonant, voiced.* Cf. VOICED and see *Guide to Pron.*, § 29.

surd, *n.* *Math.* **1.** A quantity that cannot be expressed by rational numbers; thus, $\sqrt{3}$, π, and e are *surds.*

2. *Phon.* A surd element of speech. See SURD, *a.*, 4.

surd, *v. t.* To soften the tone of; to mute. *Encyc. Brit.*

surd-a'tion (sûr-dā'shŭn), *n.* *Phon.* Conversion of a sonant, or voiced, sound into a surd sound. Cf. SONATION.

sure (shōōr; 277), *a.*; SUR'ER (-ẽr); SUR'EST. [ME. *sur, suir, seur*, OF. *seür, sûr*, L. *securus*; *se* aside, without + *cura* care. See SECURE; cf. ASSURE, INSURE, SICKER sure.] **1.** Assured in mind; confident beyond doubt; knowing, believing, trusting, or the like, with certainty; unquestioning; — used of persons; as, *sure* of one's ground; *sure* of success.

> We are *sure* that the judgment of God is according to truth against them which commit such things. *Rom.* ii. 12.

2. Admitting of no doubt, condition, qualification, or the like; indubitable; indisputable; positive; — said of things; as, *sure* evidence; a *sure* success.

3. Entirely trustworthy or dependable; certain not to fail or disappoint expectation; reliable; as, a *sure* remedy.

> The testimony of the Lord is *sure.* *Ps.* xix. 7.

4. Hence, firmly founded or established; fixed; strong; steadfast; stable; unfailing; enduring; as, a *sure* faith.

5. In such a state or of such a nature as certainly to happen or to do a specified thing; certain; — followed by *to*; as, he is *sure* to live or to die.

6. Faithful; true; hence, betrothed. *Obs.*

7. Free from danger; safe; secure. *Archaic.*

8. Making secure; binding close; keeping fast.

> Fetters *sure* and fast. *Bryant.*

Syn. — Unfailing, infallible, secure, indisputable, indubitable, incontestable, true, fixed. — SURE, CERTAIN, CONFIDENT, POSITIVE. *Sure* and *certain* are often interchangeable. But SURE frequently emphasizes the mere state of assurance; CERTAIN often suggests more strongly a conviction that is based on definite grounds; as, "I know my hour is come. — Not so, my lord. — Nay, I am *sure* it is" (*Shak.*); "Be out of hope, of question, of doubt; be *certain*" (*id.*); I felt for a time *sure* of his innocence; I am now *certain* of his guilt. As employed of objects, *sure* often applies to that which may be securely relied on, *certain*, to that which is established or inevitable; as, "a more *sure* word of prophecy" (*2 Pet.* i. 19); "the past unsighed for, and the future *sure*" (*Wordsworth*); "proof as strong as my grief and as *certain* as I expect my revenge" (*Shak.*); to do it is *certain* death. CONFIDENT implies strong belief or expectation; POSITIVE (less frequently *confident*) often suggests overconfidence or dogmatism; as, "I do think I saw 't this morning; *confident* I am last night 't was on my arm" (*Shak.*); "most *confident* when palpably most wrong" (*Cowper*); "They felt very *positive*, but were not quite *certain*" (*Coleridge*); cf. "As I can't be *certain*, I won't be *positive*" (*Lowell*). See CERTAINTY, HOPEFUL, CONFIDENCE, DICTATORIAL.

to be sure, *or* **be sure,** certainly; without doubt; as, Shall you go? *To be sure* I shall. — **to be s. of,** to have. *Obs. & R.*

sure'-foot'ed, *a.* Not liable to stumble or fall. — **sure'-foot'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **sure'-foot'ed-ness,** *n.*

sure'ly (shōōr'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a sure or certain manner; certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly; assuredly; indeed.

2. Without danger; firmly; steadily; securely; safely.

> He that walketh uprightly walketh *surely.* *Prov.* x. 9.

sure'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sure; certainty.

sure'ty (shōōr'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *seurte*, OF. *seürté*, F. *sûreté.* See SURE; cf. SECURITY.] **1.** State of being sure; certainty; also, *Obs.*, security; safety.

2. That which confirms or makes sure; ground of confidence or security; specif., security against loss or damage; security for payment or for the performance of some act.

3. *Law.* **a** Orig., a person who is given, or gives himself, as a gage or pledge. **b** One bound with and for another who is primarily liable, and who is called the *principal*; one who has become legally liable for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, as for his appearance in court, payment of a debt, etc. As defined in various codes in the United States, "one who, at the request of another and for the purpose of securing to him a benefit, becomes responsible for the performance by the latter of some act in favor of a third person or hypothecates security therefor."

4. Hence, one who stands in the place of, or performs certain acts for, another; as, a *surety* or sponsor in baptism.

sure'ty, *v. t.* To act as surety for. *Obs. Shak.*

sure'ty-ship, *n.* State of being surety; the obligation of one who is surety; the obligation of a person to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another. Cf. GUARANTY, 1.

surf (sûrf), *n.* [Formerly spelled *suff*, and prob. the same word as E. *sough.*] The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, as upon a sloping beach.

sur'face (sûr'fās), *n.* [F. See SUR-, FACE; cf. SUPERFICIAL.] **1.** The exterior of anything that has length and breadth; one of the faces of a solid, esp. the upper one; superficies; outside; as, the *surface* of the earth or of the body.

2. Hence, outward or external appearance.

3. *Geom.* A continuous magnitude that has two dimensions, as length and breadth, but not a third, as thickness; the boundary or the class of elements common to two solid spaces mutually exclusive and not adjacent to a third; superficies; as, a plane *surface*; a spherical *surface.*

4. *Fort.* A part of an exterior side terminated by an angle of a bastion and its flank prolonged.

5. *Railroad Engin.* The state of the track with respect to upward or downward irregularities in the rails; as, the track is in *surface* (approximately perfect).

surface of binormals, the locus of all the binormals to a space curve, which is the *line of striction* of the surface. — **s. of buoyancy,** the locus of the center of buoyancy of a floating body. — **s. of centers** *or* **centres,** *Geom.*, the locus of the centers of curvature of a surface. It has two nappes corresponding to the two centers of curvature at every point. — **s. of flotation,** the envelope of all the planes of flotation of a body. — **s. of rectification,** *Geom.*, the torse formed by the lines of rectification of a curve, on which when flattened out the curve becomes a straight line. — **s. of revolution,** *Math.*, a surface conceived as formed by the revolution of a line. See REVOLUTION, 1 b. — **s. spherical harmonic.** See SPHERICAL HARMONIC (of the *n*th degree).

sur'face, *v. t.*; SUR'FACED (-fāst); SUR'FAC-ING (-fā-sĭng). **1.** To give a surface to; esp., to make smooth or plain.

2. To work superficially, as ground, in seeking gold.

surface harmonic. *Math.* The form to which a harmonic function reduces on a level surface of the appropriate coordinate system.

surface plate. *Engineering.* A steel instrument of precision having a dressed flat surface, used as a standard of flatness. Some have two surfaces at right angles.

surface printing. Printing from a surface in relief, as from type; — opposed to *plate printing.*

sur'fac-er (sûr'fā-sẽr), *n.* One that surfaces; specif.: **a** A machine for dressing the surface of wood, metal, stone, etc. **b** A device used in gauging railroad ties for tie plates.

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the pygal bone and last neural bone in the carapace of some turtles. — *n.* A suprapygal bone.

su'pra-re'nin (-rē'nĭn), *n.* [SUPRARENAL + *-in.*] Adrenalin.

su'pra-scap'u-la-ry (-skăp'ū-lȧ-rĭ), *a.* Suprascapular. *Rare.*

su'pra-script (sū'prȧ-skrĭpt), *a.* [*supra-* + L. *scriptus*, p. p. of *scribere* to write.] Superscript.

su'pra-scrive', *v. t.* To superscribe. *Obs. Scot.*

su'pra-sen'si-ble, *a.*, **su'pra-sen'su-ous**, *a.*, **su'pra-sen'su-ous,** *a.*, **su'pra-sphe-noi'dal,** *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-spi'nal (-spī'nȧl), *a.* *Anat.* **a** Above the vertebral column. **b** Above a spine or spines.

su'pra-spi'nate (sū'prȧ-spī'nāt), *a.* *Anat.* Supraspinous. *R.*

su'pra-sta-pe'di-al, *a.* *Zoöl.* Above the stapedial part of the columella of the ear. — *n.* The suprastapedial part of the columella.

su'pra-stig'mal, su'pra-stig'ma-tal, *a.* *Zoöl.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-tem'po-ral, *a.* Transcending temporal affairs. *R.*

su'pra-ter-res'tri-al, *a.* Superterrestrial.

su'pra-tho-rac'ic, *a.*, **su'pra-tym-pan'ic,** *a.*, **su'pra-vag'i-nal,** *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-vi'sion (sū'prȧ-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Supervision. *Obs.*

su'pra-vi'sor, *n.* A supervisor. *Obs.* [vulgar. *Obs.*

su'pra-vul'gar, *a.* Above the **su-pream'.** † SUPREME.

sū'prême' (sū'prĕm'), *n.* [F.] Short for SAUCE SUPRÊME.

su-preme'ly, *adv.* of SUPREME.

su-preme'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

su-prem'i-ty (sū-prĕm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *supremitas.*] Supremacy; supremeness. *Obs. or R.*

su-prise'. † SUPPRISE.

supt. *Abbr* Superintendent.

sur. † SOUR, SURE.

Sur (sûr). *Bib.*

sur'ra (sŭr'rȧ), *n.* [Hind. & Skr. *surā.*] The fermented juice of certain East Indian palms, as the palmyra and toddy palm.

surabound, *v. n.* [F. *surabonder.*] To superabound. *Obs.*

sur'a-bun'dant-ly, *adv.* Superabundantly. *Rare.*

sur'ad-di'tion (sûr'ȧ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *surraddition.*] Something added or appended. *Obs.*

su-ra'hi, su-ra'hee (sōō-rä'hē), *n.* [Ar. *ṣurāḥī* wine bottle, fr. *ṣurāḥ* pure, unmixed.] A goglet. *India.*

sur-a'nal (sûr-ā'nȧl), *a.* [*sur-* + *anal.*] *Zoöl.* Above the anus.

sur'ance (shōōr'ăns), *n.* Aphetic for ASSURANCE. *Obs. or R.*

sur-an'gu-lar (sûr-ăn'gū-lȧr), *a.* & *n.* *Zoöl.* Supra-angular.

surantler, *n.* Second or upper branch of a buck's antlers *Obs*

su-rat' (sōō-rät'; sōō'rŭt: sōō'-), *n.* Inferior cotton cloth, usually uncolored, made at Surat. *India.*

suray. † SERAI.

sur-base' (sûr-bās'), *v. t.* [F. *surbaisser.*] To flatten; lower; depress. *Rare.* [base for.]

sur-base', *v. t.* To furnish a surbase.

sur-base'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *surbaissement.*] State of being surbased; also, surbase.

sur-bate' (sûr-bāt'), *v. t.* [F. *solbattu*, p. p., bruised (said of a horse's foot); *sole* a sole (of a horse's foot) + *battu*, p. p. of *battre* to beat.] To make sore or fatigued. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

surbeat, surbete. † SURBATE.

sur-brave', *v. t.* [Cf. BRAVE, *a.*] To decorate. *Obs.* [dened. *Obs.*

sur-bur'dened, *a.* Overburcar'. † SIRCAR.

sur-ceas'ance, *n.* Cessation. *Obs.*

surcest, *v. i.* To surcease. *Obs.*

sur-charge'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *surchargement.*] Surcharge. *Obs.*

sur-charg'er (sûr-chär'jẽr), *n.* One that surcharges.

sur'cin'gl. Surcingle. *Ref. Sp.*

sur'cle (sûr'k'l), *n.* [L. *surculus.*] A twig; a sucker. *Obs.*

sur-cloy', *v. t.* To surfeit. *Obs.*

surcote. † SURCOAT.

surcour. † SUCCOR.

sur'crease, *n.* & *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *s(o)urcroist*, n., *s(o)urcroistre*, v. See SUR-; INCREASE.] Increase; increase to excess. *Obs.*

surcrew, surcroit, *n.* [F. *surcroît* increase, or *surcrû* (OF. *sorcreü*), p. p. of *surcroître* overgrow.] Increase; addition; surplus. *Obs.*

sur'cu-dant. † SURQUIDANT.

sur'cu-late (sûr'kū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *surculatus*, p. p. of *surculare* prune, fr. *surculus* a shoot.] To prune; trim. *Obs.* — **sur'cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

sur'cu-lig'er-ous (-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*surculus* + *-gerous.*] Surculose.

sur'cu-lose (sûr'kū-lōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [Cf. L. *surculosus* woody. See SURCLE.] *a Bot.* Producing suckers. **b** *Zoöl.* Having numerous branches arising from near the base, as certain corals.

sur'cu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Surculose.

sur'cu-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lĭ) [L.] *Bot.* Sucker. [SURD, *a.*, 3.]

surd'al (sûr'dȧl), *a.* *Math.* =|

sur-dar'. † SIRDAR.

surdaunt, *a.* [OF. *sourdant*, var of *sourjant*, p. pr. of *sourdre* to rise, L. *surgere.*] Arising. *Obs.*

surdeline. Var. of SOURDELINE

sur'de-sol'id (sûr'dē-sŏl'ĭd), *a.* *Math.* Of fourth degree: of four dimensions. — **sur'de-sol'id,** *n.*

sur'di-mut'ism (-dĭ-mūt'ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *surdus* deaf.] Deaf-mutism.

surdine. † SOURDINE.

sur'di-ny, *n.* A sardine. *Obs.*

surd'i-ty (sûr'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *surditas.*] Deafness. *Rare.*

sur'do-mute' (sûr'dō-mūt'), *n.* [L. *surdus* deaf.] A deaf-mute.

sure. † SHOWER, SOUR, SURA.

sure, *v. t.* [Cf. ASSURE.] To assure; promise. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sure (shōōr), *adv.* Surely.

sur'ed-ly, *adv.* Assuredly. *Obs.*

sure'-e-nough', *a.* Actual; genuine. *Dial., U. S.*

sure'ment, *n.* Assurance. *Obs.*

surepel, *n.* [Cf. *OF. sarpellie*, and E. *sarpler.*] A cover. *Obs.*

su'res (sōō'rēz), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *sur* south, south wind.] Southerly winds on the coasts of Chile and Peru; — called also, when accompanied by fog, *sures pardos* (i. e., gray south winds).

sures'by (shōōrz'bĭ), *n.* [From SURE; cf. RUDESBY.] One to be sure of, or to be relied on. *Obs.*

sure'ti-ship. Var. of SURETYSHIP.

su-rette' (sū-rĕt'), *n.* [F. *surette* sourish, dim. of *sur* sour; cf. *surette* wood sorrel.] A West Indian malpighiaccous tree (*Byrsonima spicata*), having hard dark-colored wood and edible yellow acid berries.

sur-ex'ci-ta'tion (sûr-ĕk'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* *Med.* See SUR-.

sur'rey. † SURA.

Surface, Charles and Joseph. Two brothers in Sheridan's "The School for Scandal." The younger, Charles, is a prodigal and libertine, but generous, warm-hearted, and fascinating; Joseph is a mean and vicious hypocrite, who affects gravity and noble sentiments.

sur'face-bent', *a.* *Railroad Engin.* Not in surface. Cf. SURFACE, *n.*, 5. [BURETOR.

surface carburetor. See CAR-

surface card *or* **board.** Cardboard colored or finished on the surface only.

surface color *or* **colour.** *Optics.* Color determined by reflection at the surface, as the yellow color of gold.

surface condenser. See CONDENSER, *n.*, 2 e. — **sur'face-condens'ing,** *a.*

sur'face-con'tact sys'tem. *Elec. Railways.* A system of electric traction in which current is conveyed to the car through studs or sectionalized contact strips laid between the tracks. These are connected, by means of switches operated by electromagnets, with the source of current, only when a contact piece passes over them.

surface density. *Elec* Electric charge per unit area; electric density. [Superficially.

sur'faced-ly (sûr'fĭst-lĭ), *adv.*

surface energy. *Physics.* The energy peculiar to a surface film. [SION.

surface film See SURFACE TEN-

surface friction. = FRICTIONAL RESISTANCE. See RESISTANCE, 5 a. [ING BLOCK.

surface gauge *or* **gage.** = SCRIB-

surface glaze. *Ceramics.* A thin transparent glaze.

surface gravity. *Astrophysics.* Intensity of the force of gravity at the surface of the earth or a heavenly body. [GRAL, *n.*, 3.

surface integral. See INTE-

sur'face-man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man who works on the surface, as on the roadbed of a railroad or the surface works of a mine.

surface paper. A paper sized,

surface tension. *Physics.* That property, due to molecular forces, which exists in the *surface film* of all liquids and tends to bring the contained volume into a form having the least superficial area. The thickness of this film, amounting to less than a thousandth of a millimeter, is considered to equal the radius of the sphere of molecular action, that is, the greatest distance at which there is cohesion between two particles. Particles lying below this film, being equally acted on from all sides, are in equilibrium as to forces of cohesion, but those in the film are on the whole attracted inward, and tension results. Surface tension is numerically equal to the force acting at right angles to a line of unit length (say one centimeter) lying on the surface, and in this sense is called also the constant of capillarity and is represented by the symbol T.

sur'fac-ing (sûr'fĭs-sĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SURFACE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that surfaces; specif.: **a** In machine-shop practice, the motion of a tool used in such an act or process, or of a part, as a carriage, for imparting this motion to the tool. **b** Gold digging on the surface. **c** *Track Laying.* Act of placing the top of the rail in an even line.

2. Material forming or used to form a surface: as, the *surfacing* for a road; to wash the *surfacing* for gold.

surf bird. A shore bird (*Aphriza virgata*) of the Pacific coasts of North and South America, allied to the turnstones, but somewhat like the golden plover in form and habits. It is readily distinguished in all plumages by its tail, which is blackish at the tip and broadly white at the base.

surf'boat' (sûrf'bōt'), *n. Naut.* A boat fit for use in heavy surf, esp. one built strong and buoyant and usually with a marked sheer to resist shock. — **surf'boat'man,** *n.*

sur'feit (sûr'fĭt), *n.* [ME. *surfet*, OF. *surfait, sorfait*, excess, crime, fr. *surfaire, sorfaire*, to get the advantage, prop., to overdo, F. *surfaire* to overcharge; *sur* over + *faire* to make, do, L. *facere*. See SUR-; FEAT, *n.*, FACT.]

1. Excess; esp., excess in eating and drinking. *Shak.*

2. Fullness and oppression of the system, often due to excess in eating and drinking. *Bunyan.*

3. Disgust caused by excess; satiety. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Matter and argument have been supplied abundantly, and even to *surfeit*. *Burke.*

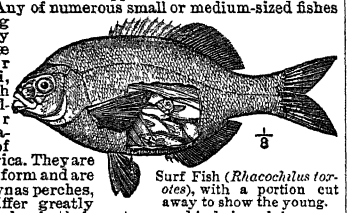
4. Urticaria.

sur'feit, *v. t.;* -FEIT-ED; -FEIT-ING. To overfeed, or minister to the desires of, to such an extent as to produce surfeit or satiety; to cloy; — often reflexive; as, to *surfeit* one's self with sweets; he *surfeits* us with compliments.

Syn. — See SATIATE.

sur'feit, *v. i.* To indulge to satiety in any gratification, esp. in the gratification of the appetite.

surf fish. Any of numerous small or medium-sized fishes constituting the family Embiotocidæ and order Holconoti, most of which live in shallow water along the Pacific coast of North America. They are perchlike in form and are locally known as perches, etc., but differ greatly from the perches in their anatomy and in being viviparous.



Surf Fish (*Rhacochilus toxotes*), with a portion cut away to show the young. 1/8

surf'man (sûrf'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who is skilled in handling a boat in surf, esp. one employed in the life-saving service. — **surf'man-ship,** *n.*

sur'frap'pé' (sûr'frà'pā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *surfrapper; sur* over + *frapper* to strike.] *Numis.* Restruck; made by impressing a new design on an already existing coin.

surf scoter. A common American scoter (*Oidemia perspicillata*) having conspicuous white markings on the head and neck of the adult male, the plumage being otherwise black. The female and young are grayish brown.



Surf Scoter, Male. 1/10

surf'y (sûr'fĭ), *a.* Consisting of, abounding in, or resembling, surf.

surge (sûrj), *n.* [L. *surgere, surrectum*, to raise, to rise; *subs* for *sub* under + *regere* to direct, prob. through F.; cf. OF. *sourgeon* fountain, F. *surgeon* sprout, sucker, and E. SURGE, *v.*]

1. A spring; a fountain. *Obs.*

2. A large wave or billow; a great, rolling swell of water; also, such swells or billows collectively.

3. The motion of, or caused by, a swell or wave; also, a motion likened to this; a sweep or rush; specif.: **a** *Meteor.* A barometric wave apparently independent of, and unexplained by, existing barometric gradients. **b** *Elec.* A rush of current, or rise of potential.

4. [Cf. SURGE, *v. t.*, to slacken.] The tapered part of a windlass barrel or a capstan, on which the cable surges.

surge, *v. i.;* SURGED (sûrjd); SURG'ING (sûr'jĭng). [F. *surgir* to rise, fr. L. *surgere;* or fr. OF. *sourdre* (cf. p. pr. *sourjant*), also fr. L. *surgere.* See REGENT; cf. INSURRECTION, SOURCE, SURGE, *n.*, SURGE to slacken.] **1.** To swell; to rise high and roll. "The *surging* waters." *Spenser.*

2. *Naut.* **a** [Cf. SURGE to slacken.] To slip, as around a windlass, capstan, or bitts; — said of a rope or the like. **b** Of a vessel at anchor, to rise and fall with much motion.

3. *Elec.* To rise suddenly to an excessive or abnormal value, as current or potential; to rise to and fall from such a value successively.

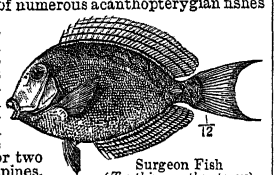
surge (sûrj), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *surgir* to come to harbor, fr. Sp. *surgir* to rise up, appear, L. *surgere* to rise. Cf. SURGE to rise.] *Naut.* To let go or slacken gradually, as a rope; as, to *surge* a hawser or messenger to prevent its parting; to slacken.

sur'geon (sûr'jŭn), *n.* [ME. *surgien*, OF. *surgien*, contr. fr. *cirurgien*, F. *chirurgien.* See CHIRURGEON.] One whose profession or occupation is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation; one who practices surgery. Formerly, in the United States army, a surgeon had the rank of major, an assistant surgeon that of captain or first lieutenant. By an act of Congress approved Apr. 23, 1908, the titles surgeon and assistant surgeon were abolished and the purely military titles of major, captain, and lieutenant were substituted therefor. In the United States navy, a surgeon has the rank of lieutenant commander; a passed assistant surgeon, of lieutenant; an assistant surgeon, of lieutenant, junior grade.

surgeon apothecary. In Great Britain, one who unites the practice of a surgeon with that of an apothecary.

sur'geon-cy (sûr'jŭn-sĭ), *n.* The position of a surgeon, as in the naval or military service.

surgeon fish. Any of numerous acanthopterygian fishes mostly of the genus *Teuthis*; — called also *tang* and *barber fish.* They are related to the chætodonts, but are usually less conspicuously colored and have a more elongate body, bearing on each side near the base of the tail one or two movable lancelike spines. They occur in most warm seas, esp. in the East Indies. Some are considered poisonous.



Surgeon Fish (*Teuthis xanthopterus*). 1/12

sur'geon-gen'er-al, *n.* **a** In the United States army, the chief of the Medical Department, having the rank of brigadier general. **b** In the United States navy, the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, having the rank of rear admiral. **c** In the British army, any of the ten members of the Army Medical Staff.

sur'ger-y (sûr'jĕr-ĭ), *n.* [ME. *surgerie*, OF. *surgerie*, contracted fr. *cirurgerie;* cf. OF. *surgie, cirurgie*, F. *chirurgie*, L. *chirurgia*, Gr. χειρουργία. See SURGEON.] **1.** Art or practice of healing by manual operation; that branch of medical science which treats of mechanical or operative measures for healing diseases, deformities, or injuries.

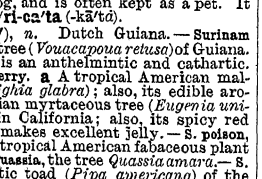
2. A surgeon's operating room or laboratory.

surge tank. *Hydraulic Engin.* A standpipe or storage reservoir at the down-stream end of a closed aqueduct or feeder pipe (as for a water wheel), to prevent sudden variations of pressure and to furnish water quickly.

sur'gi-cal (sûr'jĭ-kăl), *a.* [See SURGERY, CHIRURGICAL.] Of or pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by, or used in, surgery. — **surgical anatomy.** See ANATOMY, 2. — **s. fever,** *Med.*, fever due to injuries or an operation, usually caused by septic infection. — **s. kidney,** *Med.*, inflammation of the kidney due to disease or injury of the lower parts of the urinary tract. — **s. knot,** surgeon's knot. See 2d KNOT, *n.*, 1. — **s. neck.** See HUMERUS, 1 **a.** — **sur'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

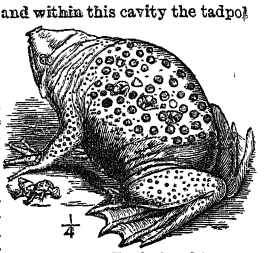
surg'y (sûr'jĭ), *a.* Rising in or like surges or billows; abounding in surges.

su'ri-cate (sū'rĭ-kāt), *n.* [F. *surikate*, fr. native name in South Africa.] A viverrine burrowing mammal (*Suricata tetradactyla*) of Cape Colony, allied to the mongooses, but having only four toes. It is grayish banded with black. It is diurnal and social, and has the habit of sitting on its haunches before its burrow like a prairie dog, and is often kept as a pet. It constitutes a genus, **Su'ri-ca'ta** (-kā'tȧ).



Suricate. ½

Su'ri-nam' (sōō'rĭ-năm'), *n.* Dutch Guiana. — **Surinam cabbage tree,** a fabaceous tree (*Vouacapoua retusa*) of Guiana. Its bark (**Surinam bark**) is an anthelmintic and cathartic. Cf. WORM BARK. — **S. cherry.** **a** A tropical American malpighiaceous tree (*Malpighia glabra*); also, its edible aromatic fruit. **b** A Brazilian myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia uniflora*) often cultivated in California; also, its spicy red cherrylike fruit, which makes excellent jelly. — **S. poison,** a poison derived from a tropical American fabaceous plant (*Cracca toxicaria*). — **S. quassia,** the tree *Quassia amara.* — **S. toad,** an aglossate aquatic toad (*Pipa americana*) of the Guianas and parts of Brazil. As the eggs are laid they are distributed by the male over the back of the female, where they become embedded. A separate cavity, with a lid, develops about each egg, and within this cavity the tadpole lives until after its metamorphosis.



Surinam Toad (female). ¼

su'ri-nam'ine (sōō'rĭ-năm'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A white, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{13}O_3N$, found in the bark of *Geoffræa surinamensis* and in other plants. It is apparently related to tyrosine.

sur'ly (sûr'lĭ), *a.;* SUR'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); SUR'LI-EST. [Perh. fr. *sir*, and originally meaning, *sirlike*, i. e., proud (see SIR; -LY); or the first part is perh. fr. *sour.*] **1.** Arrogant; haughty. *Obs.* "*Surly* shepherds." *Spenser.*

2. Gloomily morose; ill-natured, abrupt, and rude; sour; crabbed; sullen; as, *surly* language. "The *surly* storm." *Thomson.* "That *surly* spirit, melancholy." *Shak.*

Syn. — See SULLEN.

sur'mark' (sûr'märk'), *n.* Also *sirmark.* [*sur-* + *mark.*] *Shipbuilding.* **a** A mark made on the molds of a ship, when building, to show where the angles of the timbers are to be placed. **b** A cleat temporarily placed on the side of a vessel on the ways or in a ship dock to support the ribband against which the shores rest.

sur-mise' (sûr-mīz'), *n.* [OF. *surmise, sormise*, accusation, fr. *surmetre, sormetre*, to impose, accuse; *sur, sor* (see SUR-) + *metre* to put, set, F. *mettre*, L. *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1.** A thought, imagination, or conjecture, based on scanty evidence; suspicion.

Vague *surmises* of rejected crime. *Shelley.*

2. Reflection; thought. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Supposition, guess, suspicion.

sur-mise', *v. t.;* SUR-MISED' (-mīzd'); SUR-MIS'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To imagine without certain knowledge; to infer on slight grounds; to suppose or conjecture; to guess.

Syn. — See CONJECTURE.

sur-mount' (sûr-mount'), *v. t.;* SUR-MOUNT'ED; SUR-MOUNT'ING. [ME. *s(o)urmounten*, OF. *surmonter, sormonter*, F. *surmonter; sur, sor*, over + *monter* to mount. See SUR-; MOUNT, *v. i.*] **1.** To rise above; to be higher than; to overtop; as, a peak *surmounting* its range.

2. To surpass; exceed; excel. *Now Rare.* *Milton.*

3. To conquer; overcome; as, to *surmount* obstacles.

Syn. — Overcome, subdue, surpass, exceed. See CONQUER.

sur-mount', *v. i.* To rise up; hence, to excel; exceed.

sur-mount'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Overcome; outdone.

2. *Her.* Partly covered by another charge; — said of an ordinary or other bearing.

surmounted arch, a stilted semicircular arch.

sur-mul'let (sûr-mŭl'ĕt), *n.* [F. *surmulet*, OF. *sormulet;* prob. fr. OF. *sor*, F. *saur-, saure*, sorrel, red + *mulet* mullet. See SORREL, *a.;* MULLET.] Any mullet of the family Mullidæ; a red mullet. See 2d MULLET, 2.

sur'name' (sûr'nām'), *n.* [*sur-* + *name;* after ME. *sournoun*, fr. OF. *so(u)rnon*, F. *surnom.* See SUR-; NOUN, NAME.] **1.** A name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and become a family name. Surnames orig. noted occupation, estate, place of residence, or a thing or event relating to the person; thus, Edmund *Ironsides;* Robert *Smith*, or the *smith;* William *Turner.* Surnames are often patronymics; as, John *Johnson.*

2. An appellation added to the original name; an agnomen. "My *surname*, Coriolanus." *Shak.*

sur'name' (sûr'nām'; sŭr-nām'; 277), *v. t.;* -NAMED' (-nāmd'; -nāmd'); -NAM'ING (-nām'ĭng; -nām'ĭng). To call by a surname, or to give a surname to.

And Simon he *surnamed* Peter. *Mark* iii. 16.

sur-pass' (sûr-pȧs'), *v. t.;* SUR-PASSED' (-pȧst'); SUR-PASS'ING. [F. *surpasser; sur* over + *passer* to pass. See SUR-; PASS.] To pass or go beyond in any respect; to exceed; as, the reality *surpassed* expectations.

Syn. — Excel, outdo, outstrip. See EXCEED.

sur-pass'ing, *p. a.* Eminently excellent; exceeding others. — **sur-pass'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **sur-pass'ing-ness,** *n.*

sur'plice (sûr'plĭs), *n.* [F. *surplis*, OF. *surpliz, serpeliz*, LL. *superpellicium; super* over + *pellicium, pelliceum*, a robe of fur, L. *pellicius* made of skins. See PELISSE.] *Eccl.* The ordinary outer vestment of white linen worn by clergy of the Roman Catholic Church over the cassock in choir and in the administration of the sacraments, by clergy of the churches of the Anglican Communion, usually over the cassock, in various offices, and by some others, such as lay readers and choristers. The surplice proper (cf. COTTA, 1) is loose and flowing, with long, broad, full sleeves.

sur'plus (-plŭs), *n.* [F., fr. *sur* over + *plus* more. See SUR-, PLUS; cf. SUPERPLUS.] **1.** That which remains when use or need is satisfied; excess; overplus.

2. Specif.: **a** *Public Finance.* An excess of receipts over the ordinary disbursements. **b** As distinguished from the capital stock of a corporation, the excess of net assets over the total face value of its shares.

3. *Insurance.* The assets of a company in excess of those requisite to meet its entire liabilities as reckoned in insurance accounting.

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calendered, or otherwise surfaced.

surfastness, *n.* Surfeiting. *Obs.*

surf board. A long, narrow board on which one rides over a heavy surf to shore.

surf clam. The sea clam (*Mactra,* or *Spisula, solidissima*) or related species.

surf coot. Surf scoter.

surf duck. A scoter, esp. surf scoter.

sur'feit, *a.* Excessive; extravagant. *Obs. Scot.*

sur'feit-er, *n.* One that surfeits or cloys.

sur'feit-ness, *n.* Profusion; extravagance; waste. *Obs. Scot.*

sur'feit-ous, *a.* [AF *surfetus.* See SURFEIT.] Excessive; extravagant. *Obs.*

sur'fell. † SURFLE.

surf'er, *n.* Surf scoter. *Local, U. S.*

surfet. † SURFEIT.

sur-fi'cial (sûr-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* [Cf. SUPERFICIAL.] **1** Of or pert. to a surface, esp. the earth's surface; — opp. to *subterranean.* **2.** *Geol.* = SUPERFICIAL, 3.

sur'fle, sur'phul (sûr'fl), *v. t.* [Cf. SULPHUR.] To wash or tint with a cosmetic, said to be prepared from sulphur. *Obs.*

surf shiner. A small California surf fish (*Cymatogaster aggregatus*).

surf smelt. A smelt (*Mesopus pretiosus*) of the coast of California and northward which spawns in the surf.

sur-fuse' (sûr-fūz'), *v. t. & i.* [*sur-* + *fuse.*] To supercool. — **sur-fu'sion** (-fū'zhăn), *n.*

surf whiting. Silver whiting.

surg. *Abbr.* Surgeon; surgery.

surge. † CIERGE.

surgeant. † SERGEANT.

surge'ful. *a.* See -FUL.

surge gap. *Elec.* A spark gap, as in an arrester, for the discharge of surges due to lightning, etc.

surge'less, *a.* See -LESS.

sur'gen-a-ry, *n.* [Cf. SURGEON, SURGERY.] Surgery *Obs. Scot.*

sur'gen-ry. † SURGEONRY.

sur'gent (sûr'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *surgens*, p. pr.] Rising; swelling. *R.*

surgeon dentist. A dental surgeon; a dentist.

surgeon major. In the British army, the senior surgeon of a regiment.

sur'geon-ry (sûr'jŭn-rĭ), *n.* [ME. *surgerie.*] Surgery. *Obs.*

sur'geon's ag'a-ric. A powder prepared from a species of polyporus, used as a hæmostatic.

sur'geon-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

surgeon's knot. Any of several knots used in tying ligatures, stitches, etc.; esp., a reef knot in which the first knot has two turns. See 2d KNOT, *n.*, 1.

Surg.-Gen. *Abbr.* Surgeon-general.

surgien, surgion. † SURGEON.

Sur-hay' (sûr-hā'). Var. of SONGHAY.

su'ri. † SURA.

Su'ri-el (sū'rĭ-ĕl). *D Bib.*

su'ri-ga (sōō'rē-gȧ), *n.* The nagkassar.

suringer, *n.* Surgeon. *Obs.*

sur'in-jam'. Var. of SARANJAM.

sur'in-tend'ant (sûr'ĭn-tĕn'dănt), **sur'in-tend'ent** (-dĕnt), *n.* [F. *surintendant.*] Superintendent. *Obs.* — **sur'in-tend'ency** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n. Obs.*

Su'ri-sad'da-i (sū'rĭ-sȧd'ȧ-ī) *D. Bib.*

surjoure † SOJOURN.

surkete, surkot. † SURCOAT.

‖ sur'le-champ' (sûr'lē-shăN'), *adv.* [F.] On the field; immediately; without preparation.

surlepe. † SERELEPY.

surlette. † SOLLERET.

sur'li-ly (sûr'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SURLY.

sur'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sur'ling, *n.* [See SURLY; 1st -LING.] A morose fellow. *Obs.*

sur'loin' (sûr'loin'). Var. of SIRLOIN.

sur'ma (sûr'mȧ), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *surmah.*] Native antimony sulphide (stibnite), used by the Mohammedans of India to darken the eyelids.

sur'mas'ter (sûr'mȧs'tẽr; -măs'-tẽr; *see* MASTER), *n.* [Perh. *sur-* + *master.*] A schoolmaster next below the head master. *Rare, Eng.*

surme, surmeh. † SURMA.

sur-mis'a-ble (sûr-mīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

sur-mis'al (-ăl), *n.* Surmise. *R.*

sur-mis'ant (-ănt), *n.* One who surmises. *Rare.*

sur-mis'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who surmises.

sur-mis'y, *v. t.* [OF. *sormetre, sourmetre*, to accuse, lit., to put upon.] To put upon; charge; also, to surmise. *Obs.*

sur-mount'a-ble (sûr-moun'tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sur-mount'a-ble-ness,** *n*

sur-mount'al (-tăl), *n.* Act of surmounting. *Rare.*

sur-mount'ant, *a.* [Cf. F. *surmontant*, p. pr., surmounting.] In the ascendant. *Obs.*

sur-mount'er, *n.* One that surmounts.

sur'nam'er (sûr'nām'ẽr; sûr-nām'ẽr), *n.* One who surnames.

sur'nap, sur'nape, *n.* [OF. *sournappe.*] A cloth with towels spread, in formal banquets, before the head of the household for use in washing. *Obs.*

sur'nay (sûr'nĭ), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *surnā, surnāy.*] *Music.* An Oriental variety of oboe.

surnome. † SURNAME.

sur-nom'i-nal (sûr-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pert. to a surname or surnames.

sur'noun', *n.* [See SURNAME.] A surname. *Obs.*

sur-ox'ide, *n.* Also **-id.** [Cf. F. *suroxyde.* See SUR-; OXIDE.] *Chem.* A peroxide. *Obs.* — **sur-ox'i-date,** *v. t. Obs.*

sur-pass'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

sur-pass'ing, *adv.* Surpassingly.

sur-past'. Surpassed. *Ref. Sp.*

sur'phal, sur'phul. † SURFLE.

surphat. † SURFEIT. [PLUS.

sur'plice. Obs. corrupt. of SUR-

sur'pliced (sûr'plĭst), *a.* Wearing a surplice.

surplice fees. Fees of the English clergy for occasional duties.

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4. In the State of Maine, a minor unorganized territorial division, consisting of an irregular tract laid off by the State authority.

sur'plus (sûr'plŭs), *a.* Being or constituting a surplus; more than sufficient; as, *surplus* revenues; *surplus* words.

sur'plus-age (-ăj), *n.* [See SURPLUS.] **1.** Surplus; excess; overplus; as, *surplusage* of grain or goods.

2. *Law.* In pleading, matter which is not necessary or relevant to the case, and may be rejected; any matter in a pleading not material to it in form or substance; loosely, any part of any verbal document that is immaterial thereto in both matter and form.

sur-pris'al (sûr-prīz'ăl), *n.* [See SURPRISE.] Act of surprising, or state of being surprised; surprise.

sur-prise' (-prīz'), *v. t.*; SUR-PRISED' (-prīzd'); SUR-PRIS'ING (-prīz'ĭng). [Prob. fr. ME. *supprysen*, OF. *soupris*, *so(u)spris*, p. p. of *souprendre*, *so(u)sprendre*; confused with OF. *sorprendre*, *sourprendre*, F. *surprendre*. Both OF. words are compounds of *prendre* to take (fr. L. *prehendere*; see PREHENSILE), and meant to surprise, also to overpower, the former meaning perh. orig. belonging to *sosprendre* alone. For the prefix *so(u)s* cf. SUSPEND. The E. v. *surprise* is perh. partly fr. the n. SURPRISE.] **1.** To come upon or attack suddenly and unexpectedly.

2. To take unawares; to seize or capture by unexpected attack. "The castle of Macduff I will *surprise*." *Shak.*

3. To strike with wonder, astonishment, or confusion, by something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable; as, his conduct *surprised* me.

4. To cause (one) to do something, or to bring (one) into some state, in a sudden and unexpected way; — with *into*; as, to be *surprised* into an indiscretion or generosity.

5. To hold possession of; to hold. *Obs.* *J. Webster.*

Syn. — Perplex, bewilder, overwhelm, confound, dumfound. — SURPRISE, ASTONISH, AMAZE, ASTOUND. To SURPRISE, the most general word, is to strike with wonder, esp. at something unexpected; ASTONISH is stronger, and implies the shock of sudden surprise, esp. as at something inexplicable or unaccountable; to AMAZE is to overwhelm with bewildered wonder; to ASTOUND is to stun or stupefy with amazement; as, "*surprised* at all they meet, . . . with stretched neck, and silly stare" (*Cowper*); I was greatly *surprised* at his appearance; "I stood transfixed at her *astonishing* beauty" (*T. Watts-Dunton*); "as when a shower of meteors cross the orbit of the earth . . . the lone seaman all the night sails, *astonished*, amid stars" (*Emerson*); "You terrify, you shock, you *amaze* me" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "We seemed struck to the ground for some time, as if actually petrified with *amazement*" (*Goldsmith*); "the *astonished* air of one at whose feet a thunderbolt has just burst, and who hears still the *astounding* report ringing in his ears" (*Scott*). See EMBARRASS; cf. STRANGE.

sur-prise', *n.* [F. *surprise*, OF. *sorprise* (cf. also OF. *souprise*), fr. *surprendre*, p. p. *surpris*, OF. *sorprendre*, *sorpris*. See SURPRISE, *v.*] **1.** Act of coming upon, or taking, unawares; surprisal; as, the fort was taken by *surprise*.

2. State of being surprised, or taken unawares; emotion excited by what is sudden and unexpected; astonishment.

3. Anything sudden and unexpected, esp. when causing astonishment.

4. A dish covered with a crust of raised paste, but with no other contents or with unexpected contents. *Obs.*

Syn. — Wonder, astonishment, amazement.

surprise party. A concerted social gathering of persons coming unannounced to the house of a common friend. *U. S.*

sur-pris'ing (sûr-prīz'ĭng), *p. a.* Of a nature to excite wonder and astonishment; amazing; wonderful; as, *surprising* bravery. — **sur-pris'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **sur-pris'ing-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Extraordinary, unexpected, astonishing, striking.

sur're-but' (sûr'rē-bŭt'), *v. i.* [*sur-* + *rebut.*] *Common-Law Pleading.* To reply by a surrebutter.

sur're-but'tal (-ăl), *n.* *Common-Law Pleading.* Act of supporting, or giving evidence to maintain, a surrebutter.

sur're-but'ter (-bŭt'ẽr), *n.* *Common-Law Pleading.* The reply of a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter.

sur're-join' (-rē-join'), *v. i.* [*sur-* + *rejoin.*] *Common-Law Pleading.* To reply by a surrejoinder.

sur're-join'der (-join'dẽr), *n.* *Common-Law Pleading.* The answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

sur-ren'der (sŭ-rĕn'dẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. AF. *surrendre* to deliver up, inf. as n. See SUR-; RENDER, *v. & n.*] **1.** A surrendering; a yielding or resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the power of another; as, the *surrender* of a castle to an enemy; the *surrender* of a right.

2. *Law.* **a** The yielding of a particular estate to him who has an immediate estate in remainder or reversion, merging the surrendered estate in the other; — opposed to *release* and distinguished from *renunciation*. **b** The giving up of a principal into lawful custody by his bail; — often called **surrender by bail**. **c** The delivery up of a fugitive from justice by one government to another, as by a foreign state. See EXTRADITION, 1. **d** In South Africa, the formal giving up by a debtor of his assets to his creditors, entitling him to certain privileges or exemptions.

3. *Insurance.* The voluntary cancellation of the legal liability of the company by the insured and beneficiary for a consideration (called the **surrender value**).

sur-ren'der (sŭ-rĕn'dẽr), *v. t.*; SUR-REN'DERED (-dẽrd); SUR-REN'DER-ING. [Prob. fr. the n. See SURRENDER, *n.*]

1. To render up or back; to give; tender; proffer. *Obs.*

2. To yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up possession of (anything) upon compulsion or demand; as, to *surrender* one's self; to *surrender* a fort or a ship.

3. To give up possession of; to yield; resign; relinquish; as, to *surrender* a right, privilege, or advantage.

4. To yield to any influence, emotion, or the like; — used reflexively; as, to *surrender* one's self to grief.

5. *Law.* To yield; to render or deliver up; to give up; as, a principal *surrendered* by his bail, a fugitive from justice by a foreign state, or a particular estate by the tenant.

Syn. — See RELINQUISH.

sur-ren'der (sŭ-rĕn'dẽr), *v. i.* To give up one's self into the power of another; to yield.

sur-ren'der-ee' (-ē'), *n.* One to whom a surrender is made.

sur-ren'der-or' (-ôr'), *n.* *Law.* One who makes a surrender, as of an estate.

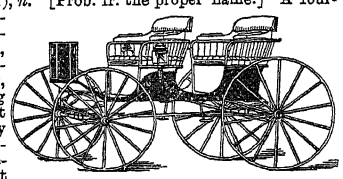
sur-rep'tion (sŭ-rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *surreptio*, or *subreptio*. Cf. SUBREPTION.] **1.** Act or process of getting in a surreptitious manner, or by craft or stealth. *Obs.*

2. A coming unperceived or suddenly. *Rare.*

sur'rep-ti'tious (sûr'ĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *surreptícius*, or *subreptícius*, fr. *surripere*, *subripere*, to snatch away, to withdraw privily; *sub* under + *rapere* to snatch. See SUB-; RAVISH.] Done or made by stealth, or without proper authority; made or introduced fraudulently; clandestine; stealthy; as, a *surreptitious* passage in a manuscript; a *surreptitious* removal of goods; also, more rarely, acting, or doing something, clandestinely; as, to plagiarize with *surreptitious* haste. — **sur'rep-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See SECRET.

sur'rey (sûr'ĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. the proper name.] A four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure carriage, like the modern cabriolet, but having a straight or nearly straight bottom and sometimes cut under. Also, an automobile with a similar body.



Surrey.

sur'ro-gate (sûr'ŏ-gāt), *n.* [L. *surrogatus*, p. p. of *surrogare*, *subrogare*, to substitute; *sub* under + *rogare* to ask, ask for a vote, propose a law. See ROGATION; cf. SUBROGATE.]

1. A person appointed to act in place of, or as successor to, another; a deputy; delegate; substitute.

2. The deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor, esp. a deputy who grants marriage licenses.

3. In the State of New York and some other States of the United States, a judicial officer who has jurisdiction over the probate of wills and testaments and the settlement of estates, and often has power to appoint and supervise guardians of infants and of other incompetent persons. The use of *surrogate* in this sense arose from the fact that these matters were formerly under ecclesiastical jurisdiction and were managed by the surrogates of the bishops. Cf. PROBATE, 2; PREROGATIVE COURT.

4. One that replaces another; a substitute. *Rare.*

> Cravings which demanded a *surrogate* for the heathen cults which they had given up. *G. P. Fisher.*

sur'ro-gate (-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). To put in the place of another; to substitute; specif.: **a** *Law.* To subrogate. **b** *Civil Law.* To appoint (another) as successor to one's self, as in the office of executor or tutor. **c** *Roman Law.* To modify (a law) by adding something to it.

sur-round' (sŭ-round'), *v. t.*; SUR-ROUND'ED; SUR-ROUND'ING. [OF. *suronder*, *soronder*, to overflow, LL. *superundare*; fr. L. *super* over + *undare* to rise in waves, overflow, fr. *unda* wave. The English sense is due to the influence of E. *round*. See SUPER-; UNDULATE.] **1.** To inclose on all sides; to encompass; as, a wall *surrounds* the city.

> But cloud instead, and ever-during dark
> *Surrounds* me. *Milton*

2. Specif., *Mil.*, to inclose, as a body of troops, so as to cut off communication or retreat; to invest, as a city.

3. To cut off by water; hence, perhaps, to overflow. *Obs.*

4. To pass around; to travel about; circumnavigate. *Obs.*

Syn. — Encompass, encircle, environ, invest, hem in.

sur-round', *n.* Anything that surrounds or encompasses; specif., a method, now rare, of hunting some animals, as the buffalo, by surrounding a herd, and driving them over a precipice, into a ravine, etc. *U. S.*

sur-round'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SURROUND. Specif.: *n.* **1.** An encompassing.

2. *pl.* The things which surround or environ; external or attending circumstances, conditions, or the like.

sur-roy'al (sûr-roi'ăl), *n.* [*sur-* + *royal.*] One of the terminal tines above the tres-tine of the antler of the stag or other large deer, usually attained at the age of four years. See RUCERVINE ANTLER, *Illust.*

‖ **sur'sum cor'da** (sûr'sŭm kôr'dă). [L. *sursum* upward + *corda* hearts.] *Eccl.* Lift up your hearts; — a versicle in the Latin Mass, at the beginning of the preface, inviting the people to join in thanksgiving to God; also, the corresponding English versicle in the Anglican Communion office. The versicle is found in all ancient liturgies.

sur'tax' (sûr'tăks'), *n.* An additional or extra tax, as in the schedule of railroad rates or in customs duties.

sur'tax' (sûr'tăks'; sûr-tăks'), *v. t.*; -TAXED' (-tăkst'; -tăkst'); -TAX'ING (-tăk'sĭng; -tăk'sĭng). To impose an additional tax on.

sur-tout' (sŭr-tōōt'; -tōō'; *F.* sür'tōō'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *sur* over + *tout* all.] **1.** A man's coat to be worn over his other garments; an overcoat, esp. when long and close-fitting.

2. *Fort.* An addition to the height of a parapet at an angle, as a protection from enfilade fire. *Rare.*

sur-veil'lance (sŭr-vāl'yăns; -vāl'ĭăns; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *surveiller* to watch over; *sur* over + *veiller* to watch, L. *vigilare*. See SUR-; VIGIL.] Oversight; close watch; as, a suspected person under police *surveillance*.

Syn. — See OVERSIGHT.

sur-veil'lant (-vāl'yănt; -vāl'ĭănt), *n.* [F., fr. *surveiller* to watch over. See SURVEILLANCE.] One who watches over another; an overseer; supervisor; also, a spy.

sur-veil'lant, *a.* Overseeing; watchful. *Rare.*

sur-vey' (sŭr-vā'), *v. t.*; SUR-VEYED' (-vād'); SUR-VEY'ING. [OF. *surveoir*, *sorveeir* (3d sing. pres. *sorveil*); *sur*, *sor*, over, F. *sur* + *veoir*, *veeir*, to see, F. *voir*, L. *videre*. See SUR-, VISION; cf. SUPERVISE.] **1.** To inspect; to view attentively, as from a high place; to look over or about.

2. To view with a scrutinizing eye; to examine.

> All pale and speechless, he *surveyed* me round. *Dryden*

3. To examine with reference to condition, situation, value, etc.; to examine and ascertain the state of; as, to *survey* a building to estimate its value, etc.; to *survey* a manor for its extent, value, ownership, liabilities, etc.

4. To determine and delineate the form, extent, position, etc., of, as a tract of land, a coast, harbor, or the like, by taking linear and angular measurements, and by applying the principles of geometry and trigonometry.

sur'vey (sûr'vā; sûr-vā'; 277: *formerly universally, still by many, accented on final syllable*), *n.* **1.** Act of surveying; a general view, as from above.

> Under his proud *survey* the city lies. *Sir J. Denham*

2. A particular view; an examination, esp. an official examination, of all the parts or particulars of a thing to ascertain its condition, quantity, or quality; as, a *survey* of the stores of a ship; a *survey* of roads and bridges.

3. The operation of finding and delineating the contour, dimensions, position, etc., as of any part of the earth's surface, whether land or water; as, a land or a hydrographic *survey*; also, a measured plan and description of any portion of country, or of a road or line through it.

Syn. — Review, retrospect, examination, prospect.

survey of dogs. = COURT OF REGARD.

sur-vey'ing (sŭr-vā'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SURVEY. Specif.: *n.* Act or occupation of making surveys; that branch of applied mathematics which teaches the art of determining the area of any portion of the earth's surface, the lengths and directions of the bounding lines, the contour of the surface, etc., and of accurately delineating the whole on paper. — **surveying sextant**, a light sextant, with a large scale, used in hydrographic surveying.

sur-vey'or (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *surveour.*] **1.** One who views or surveys. *Rare.*

2. One placed to superintend others; overseer. *Obs. or R.*

3. One who views and examines with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality of anything; as, a *surveyor* of highways, ordnance, etc.

4. One who surveys or measures land surfaces, mines, etc.; one who practices the art of surveying.

5. *Customs.* **a** An officer who ascertains the contents of casks and the quantity of dutiable liquors; a gauger. **b** In the United States, an officer whose duties include carrying out the measures for ascertaining the quantity, condition, and value of merchandise brought into a port.

sur-vey'or-gen'er-al, *n.* **a** A principal surveyor; as, the *surveyor-general* of the king's manors. *Eng.* **b** An officer in charge of the survey of public lands. *U. S.*

sur-vey'or's compass *or* **dial** (-ẽrz). An instrument used in surveying for measuring horizontal angles. Cf. CIRCUMFERENTOR, 1; SEMICIRCUMFERENTOR.

surveyor's level. A level consisting of a telescope, with a spirit level attached, the whole mounted on a tripod and revolving on a vertical axis. Leveling screws are provided for adjustment. See Y LEVEL, DUMPY LEVEL.

sur-viv'al (sŭr-vīv'ăl), *n.* [From SURVIVE.] **1.** A living or continuing longer than, or beyond the existence of, another person, thing, or event; an outliving.

2. One that survives or remains after others of its kind have disappeared; specif., *Anthropol.*, any habit, usage, or belief, remaining from ancient times, the origin of which is often unknown, or imperfectly known.

survival of the fittest. *Biol.* See NATURAL SELECTION.

sur-vive' (sŭr-vīv'), *v. t.*; SUR-VIVED' (-vīvd'); SUR-VIV'ING (-vīv'ĭng). [F. *survivre*, L. *supervivere*; *super* over + *vivere* to live. See SUPER-; VICTUALS.] To live beyond the life or existence of; to live longer than; to outlive; outlast; as, to *survive* a person or an event.

Syn. — See OUTLIVE.

sur-vive', *v. i.* To remain alive or existent.

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surplus state. *Com.* A state that grows more of a commodity, as grain, than it consumes.

surprenant, *a.* [F., p. pr.] Surprising. *Obs.*

sur-pris'a-ble (sŭr-prīz'ă-b'l), *a.* Surprising. *Rare.*

sur-pris'ed-ly (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* With surprise; as one surprised or startled.

sur-prise'ment, *n.* Surprisal. *R.*

sur-pris'er (-prīz'ẽr), *n.* One that surprises.

sur-prize'. Surprise. *Ref Sp*

sur'que-dous, sur'que-dry, etc. + SURQUIDOUS, SURQUIDRY, etc.

sur'qui-dant, *a.* [OF. *sorcuidant.*] Arrogant. *Obs.*

surquidour, *n.* [Cf. SURQUIDANT, SURQUIDRY.] A haughty or arrogant person. *Obs.*

sur'qui-dous, *or* **sur'qui-drous**, *a.* Arrogant; insolent. *Obs*

sur'qui-dry, sur'que-dry, *n.* [OF. *so(u)rcuiderie*, fr. *sourcuidier* to presume; *so(u)r* over + *cuidier* to think, L. *cogitare*. See SUR-; COGITATE.] *Obs* a Overweening pride; arrogance; presumption; insolence. b Folly; wantonness; *pl.*, wanton excesses.

sur'ra, sur'rah (sōōr'ă; sûr'ă), *n.* [Marathi *sūra* a wheezing sound.] *Vet.* A form of pernicious anæmia in horses, mules, and camels, due to an infusorial parasite. *India, Phil. I., etc.*

surrawns. + SURANCE.

surre. + SORE.

surre. Obs. compar. of SOUR.

sur're-bound', *v. t.* To give back echoes; to re-echo. *Obs.*

sur-rec'tion (sŭ-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *surrectio* a raising, resurrection, and E. INSURRECTION.] An insurrection. *Obs.*

surregenie. + SURGEONRY.

sur-rein', *v. t.* [*sur-* + *rein.*] To exhaust by riding. *Obs.*

sur-rend', *v. t.* To restore. *Obs.*

surrender charge. *Life Insurance.* A forfeit or penalty generally charged by the company against the value of a policy surrendered or allowed to lapse.

sur-ren'der-er, *n.* One that surrenders.

sur-ren'der-y (sŭ-rĕn'dẽr-ĭ), *or* **sur-ren'dry** (-drĭ), *n.* Surrender. *Obs.*

sur're-ply', *n.* [*sur-* + *reply.*] An answer to a reply. *Rare.*

sur-rept', *v. t.* [L. *surripere*, *surreptum*, to snatch away, steal away.] To purloin. *Obs.*

surrigiane. + SURGEON.

surringare. + SURINGER. [JAM.]

sur'rin-jaum'. Var. of SARANSURRIP. + SIRUP [SATE, 2.

sur'ro-gate's court. See PROBATE COURT.

sur'ro-gate-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

sur'ro-ga'tion (sŭr'ŏ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [See SURROGATE, *n.*; cf. SUBROGATION.] Subrogation. *Rare.*

sur-roi'. + SERAI. [cuit *Obs.*

sur-round'ry, *n.* Compass; circumference. *Obs.*

Sur'roy (sûr'oi), *n.* [Alteration of F. *sud* south (or a related E. form) + OF. *roy* king, F. *roi.*] *Her.* The Clarenceux; — formerly so called as opposed to *Norroy*. See KING-OF-ARMS.

surrugin. + SURGEON.

surryph. + SERIF.

surs. + SOURCE, a rising.

sursaunre, *n.* [OF. *sursanoûre*, *sorsanoûre*. See SUR-; SANE.] A wound healed or healing outwardly only. *Obs*

sursaulted, *a.* [*sur-* + OF. *saulter* to spring.] That has leaped up or above. *Obs.*

sur'se-ance (sûr'sē-ăns), *n.* [OF., F. *surséance*, fr. OF. & F. *surseoir*. See SURCEASE.] Surcease; forbearance. *Obs.*

sursengle. + SURCINGLE

sur-sise' (sûr-sīz'), *n.* Also **sur-size'**. [AF., neglect of an obligation. See SURCEASE, *n.*] *Feudal Law.* A penalty or forfeiture imposed on those who failed to pay duly the duties or rent of castle-guard.

sur-sol'id (sûr-sŏl'ĭd), *n.* [Cf. F. *sursolide*. See SUR-; SOLID.] *Math.* The fifth power of a number; as, a^5 is the *sursolid* of a, or 32 that of 2. *Rare.*

sur-sol'id, *a.* Of fifth degree.

sur-style', *v. t.* Surname. *Obs.*

sursuration. + SUSURRATION.

Surt (sōōrt), **Sur'tr** (sōōr'tŭr), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* The fire demon who slays Frey at Ragnarok

‖ **sur'tout'** (sûr'tōō'), *adv.* [F.] Above all.

surtrete, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *soustraite* a subtraction, removal.] To withdraw; subtract. *Obs.*

sur'tur-brand (sûr'tŭr-brănd), *n.* [Icel. *surtarbrandr*; *Surtr*, name of a giant (fr. *svartr* black) + *brandr* a firebrand.] A variety of lignite in Iceland and the Faroe Islands, in seams between beds of volcanic rock.

survy. *Abbr.* Surveying; surveyor. *Obs. or R.*

survivance, survivance + SURVIVANCE.

survenant, *n.* [F., p. pr.] One who survenes. *Obs.*

sur-vene', *v. i.* [F. *survenir.* See SUPERVENE.] To supervene upon; come as an addition to. *Obs.*

sur've-nue (sûr'vē-nū), *n.* [OF See SURVENE.] A sudden or unexpected coming in. *Obs*

surveour. + SURVEYOR.

sur-vey'a-ble (sûr-vā'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

sur-vey'age (-ăj), *n.* Survey. *R*

sur-vey'al (-ăl), *or* **sur-vey'ance** (-ăns), *n.* Survey. *Rare.*

sur-veyd'. Surveyed. *Ref Sp*

sur-vey'or's cross. *Surv.* A simple instrument consisting of two bars forming a right-angled cross, with sights at each end, used in setting out right angles.

sur-vey'or-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

surveyor's rod. = LEVELING ROD. [eral.

Surv.-Gen. *Abbr.* Surveyor-general.

sur-view' (sûr-vū'), *n.* & *v. t.* [*sur-* + *view.*] Cf. SURVEY.] Survey. *Obs. or R.* [VEYOR.

survioure; surviowre. + SUR-

sur-vise', *v. t.* [See SUPERVISE, SURVEY.] To supervise. *Obs.*

sur-viv'a-bil'i-ty (sûr-vī'v'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Ability to survive

sur-viv'ance (-vī'v'ăns), **sur-viv'an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* [F. *survivance.*] Survival; survivorship. *Rare.* [ing. *Obs.*]

sur-viv'ant (-ănt), *a.* Surviv-

sur-viv'ing (sŭr-vīv'ĭng), *p. a.* Remaining alive; existing.

sur-viv'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who survives or outlives another person, or any time, event, or thing, as the longer liver of two or more persons having a joint interest in anything.

sur-viv'or-ship, *n.* **1.** State of being a survivor.

2. *Law.* The right of the survivor or survivors of two or more persons having joint interests in an estate or other property to take the interest of any of the number dying. When there are but two having such joint interests, the survivor takes the entire estate absolutely; when more than two, the survivors receive the decedent's share subject to similar survivorship in those left.

Sus (sŭs), *n.* [L., akin to Gr. ὗς hog, pig. Cf. SOW, SWINE.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of swine, formerly comprehensive, but now restricted to the European wild boar and its allies, with the domestic breeds derived from them.

Su'san (sū'zăn) } *n.* [L. *Susanna* (cf. Gr. Σουσάννα),
Su-san'na (sū-zăn'ä) } fr. Heb. *shōshannāh* lily. The form
Su-san'nah (-zăn'ä) } *Susan* is prob. fr. F. *Susanne.*]

1. Lit., a lily; — fem. prop. name. F. *Susanne* (sü'zän'); It. *Susanna* (sōō-zän'nä); Sp. & Pg. *Susana* (*Sp.* sōō-sä'nä; *Pg.* -zä'nä); G. *Susanne* (sōō-zän'ĕ). — Dim. *Sue, Suke, Suky, Susie, Susy, Suzy.*

2. In the spelling **Susanna.** The beautiful and virtuous wife of Joachim in the Apocryphal "History of Susanna." Accused of adultery by certain Jewish elders, who had vainly attempted her chastity, her innocence was proved by Daniel, and her accusers were put to death.

the Book of Susanna. See OLD TESTAMENT.

sus-cept'ance (sŭ-sĕp'tăns), *n. Elec.* The wattless component of admittance, the energy component being conductance. Admittance is the vector sum of these two components at right angles, that is, the wattless current in amperes divided by the electromotive force in volts.

sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (sŭ-sĕp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *susceptibilité.*] **1.** State or quality of being susceptible; capability of receiving impressions.

2. Specif., capacity for feeling or emotional excitement; sensibility; impressibility; sensitiveness; — often in *pl.*

3. *Magnetism.* A coefficient equal to the ratio of the magnetization to the magnetizing force. Symbol, *k.* The susceptibility of nickel greatly exceeds that of iron in weak fields, but in strong fields is itself exceeded.

Syn. — Capability, sensibility, feeling, emotion. See SENSE.

sus-cep'ti-ble (-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *suscipere, susceptum,* to take up, to support, undertake, recognize, admit; *sus-* for *subs-* (see SUB-) + *capere* to take. See CAPABLE.]

1. Capable of admitting any change, affection, or influence; readily acted on; as, a body *susceptible* of color or of change. "Souls *susceptible* of light." *Young.*

2. Capable of impression; having nice sensibility; impressible; sensitive; as, children are *susceptible* to kindness; also, specif., easily made amorous; as, a man of a *susceptible* heart.

— sus-cep'ti-ble-ness, *n.* — **sus-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*

sus'lik (sŭs'lĭk), *n.* [Russ. *súslik.*] A spermophile, or ground squirrel (*Citellus citillus*), of northeastern Europe and northwestern Asia. It is about the size of the common European squirrel, but has a short tail and mottled grayish brown coloration. In *pl.*, the spermophiles.

sus'o-tox'in (sŭs'ō-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [L. *sus* hog + E. *toxin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A somewhat poisonous ptomaine isolated from cultures of the bacillus causing hog cholera. It is toxic only in relatively large doses.

sus-pect' (sŭs-pĕkt'), *v. t.;* SUS-PECT'ED; SUS-PECT'ING. [F. *suspecter,* or L. *suspectare,* v. freq. fr. *suspicere* to look up, admire, to look at secretly or askance, to mistrust; *sub* under + *specere* to look. See SPY; cf. SUSPECT, *a.*, SUSPICION.] **1.** To imagine to be, occur, happen, or the like; to have a slight or vague idea of the present or future existence of, often on weak evidence or no evidence; to surmise; as, to *suspect* the presence of disease; to *suspect* that trouble is brewing; to *suspect* a plot.

2. To imagine to be guilty, on slight evidence, or without proof; as, to *suspect* one of equivocation.

3. To have doubts of; to mistrust; distrust; as, to *suspect* the truth of a story, the affection of a friend.

4. To look up to; to respect. *Obs.*

Syn. — Mistrust, distrust; surmise, doubt.

sus-pect', *v. i.* To suspect anything; to be suspicious.

If I *suspect* without cause, why then make sport at me. *Shak.*

sus-pect' (sŭs-pĕkt'), *a.* [OF. *suspect, soupsect,* F. *suspect,* L. *suspectus,* p. p. of *suspicere.* See SUSPECT, *v.*] *Obs. or Archaic.* **a** Suspicious; inspiring distrust; also, suspected; distrusted. **b** Uncertain.

sus-pect', *n.* [LL. *suspectus.* See SUSPECT, *a.*] **1.** Suspicion; also, *Rare,* fear. *Obs.*

2. One that is suspected; — formerly applied to persons and things; now only to persons suspected of crime.

sus-pect'ed, *p. a.* Distrusted; doubted.

suspected bill of health, *or* **suspected bill.** See BILL OF HEALTH.

— sus-pect'ed-ly, *adv.* — **sus-pect'ed-ness**, *n.*

sus-pend' (-pĕnd'), *v. t.;* SUS-PEND'ED; SUS-PEND'ING. [F. *suspendre,* or OF. *souspendre,* L. *suspendere, suspensum; sus-,* for *subs-* (see SUB-) + *pendere* to hang. See PENDANT; cf. SUSPENSE, *n.*] **1.** To attach to something above; to cause to depend; to hang; as, to *suspend* a ball by a thread; hence, to hold, support, or sustain as if by hanging; as, dust *suspended* in air; oars *suspended* over the water.

2. To make contingent (on or upon); to condition; as, God hath *suspended* eternal life on holiness. *Archaic.*

3. To cause to cease for a time; to hinder from proceeding; to interrupt; delay; stay; as, to *suspend* a hearing.

Suspend your indignation against my brother. *Shak.*

4. To hold in an undetermined or undecided state; as, to *suspend* one's judgment or opinion.

5. To withhold for a time on certain conditions; as, to *suspend* sentence on a convicted man.

6. To debar, or cause to withdraw temporarily, from any privilege, office, function, etc.; to subject to suspension; as, to *suspend* a student; to *suspend* a member of a club.

7. To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect; as, to *suspend* the habeas corpus act; to *suspend* the rules.

Syn. — Hang; interrupt, delay, intermit, hinder, debar.

to suspend payment *or* **payments,** *Com.,* to cease paying debts or obligations; — said of a merchant, a bank, etc.

sus-pend' (sŭs-pĕnd'), *v. i.* To cease temporarily from operation or activity; esp., to stop payment, or not to meet obligations or engagements; — said of a commercial firm or a bank.

sus-pend'ed, *p. a.* [From SUSPEND, *v. t.*] Hung; pendant; also, temporarily inactive or inoperative; held in abeyance.

Syn. — See LATENT.

suspended animation, temporary suspension of the vital functions, as in persons nearly drowned. — **s. cadence.** See under CADENCE, 3. — **s. joint,** *Railroads,* a rail joint coming between two ties. Cf. BRIDGE JOINT, SUPPORTED JOINT.

sus-pend'er (sŭs-pĕn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that suspends; specif.: **a** A device for suspending hides in tan liquor in a certain stage of the tanning process; also, the tank or pit holding this tan liquor. **b** *Scots Law.* The party that prays the court for a suspension.

2. That by which something is, or may be, suspended; specif.: **a** One of the two bands or straps arranged to pass over the shoulders and be fastened to the trousers to hold them up; — commonly in *pl.,* or called a *pair of suspenders.* **b** *Elec.* A hanger, hook, or like support for a cable.

3. Something suspended, as a basket for flowers, etc.

sus-pense' (sŭs-pĕns'), *a.* [F. *suspens,* L. *suspensus,* p. p. of *suspendere.* See SUSPEND.] *Obs.* **1.** Held or lifted up; held or prevented from proceeding.

2. Expressing, or proceeding from, doubt or expectation.

sus-pense', *n.* [F. *suspens,* a., *en suspens* in suspense. See SUSPENSE, *a.*] **1.** State of being suspended.

2. State of uncertainty, usually with anxiety or expectation; indecision; as, to remain in *suspense.*

3. Cessation for a time; pause; suspension.

A cool *suspense* from pleasure and from pain. *Pope.*

4. [F. *suspense.*] *Law.* A temporary cessation of one's right; suspension, as when the rent or other profits of land cease by unity of possession of land and rest.

suspense account. *Bookkeeping.* An account for the temporary entry of charges or credits, pending determination of their proper entry.

sus-pen'sion (-pĕn'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *suspension,* L. *suspensio* arched work, imperfect pronunciation. See SUSPEND.] **1.** Act of suspending, or state of being suspended; specif.: **a** Act or state of suspending, or hanging; as, the *suspension* of any object from a hook or of a body in liquid. **b** Temporary delay, interruption, or cessation, as of labor, pain, etc. **c** Temporary forced withdrawal from the exercise of office, powers, prerogative, etc.; as, the *suspension* of a student; specif., *R. C. Ch.,* a punishment consisting of forbidding a cleric to exercise his orders or his clerical office, or to administer and enjoy the fruits of his benefice. **d** Temporary withholding, as of decision or judgment. **e** Temporary remission of the action or execution of law, etc. **f** *Scots Law.* A stay of execution of a decree or threatened charge on a bond or on a protested bill, prayed by a note of suspension to the Lord Ordinary on the Bills.

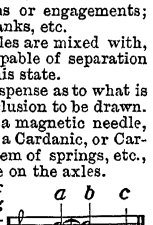
2. Stoppage of payment of obligations or engagements; failure; — said of commercial firms, banks, etc.

3. The state of a solid when its particles are mixed with, but undissolved in, a fluid, and are capable of separation by straining; also, any substance in this state.

4. *Rhet.* A keeping of the hearer in suspense as to what is to follow, or as to the inference or conclusion to be drawn.

5. **a** A device by which something, as a magnetic needle, is suspended; as, a bifilar *suspension;* a Cardanic, or Cardan joint, *suspension,* etc. **b** The system of springs, etc., supporting the upper part of a vehicle on the axles.

6. *Music.* **a** The holding over of one or more tones of a chord into the following chord, thus producing a momentary discord, suspending the concord which the ear expects; specif., such a dissonance which resolves downward. The dissonance itself is called the *percussion.* **b** The tone or tones thus held over. Cf. RETARDATION, 4; ANTICIPATION, 1.



Suspension, 6. *a* Preparation; *b* Percussion; *c* Resolution.

suspension of arms, *Mil.,* a brief cessation of hostilities by agreement between opposing commanders, often affecting only a limited area of the theater of war. *Rare.*

Syn. — Delay, interruption, intermission, stop. See FAILURE.

suspension bridge. A bridge which has its roadway suspended, usually by vertical rods, from a freely hanging cable or cables, or, as sometimes inaccurately used (in a **free-arched bridge**), from a trussed arched girder.


Suspension, or Free-arch, Bridge.


New York and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge; cost of construction, $9,000,000; total length, 5,989 ft.; river span, 1,595.5 ft.; completed in 1883.

sus-pen'sive (sŭs-pĕn'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *suspensif.* See SUSPEND.] **1.** Tending to suspend, or to keep in suspense; marked by suspense; hesitating.

The provisional and *suspensive* attitude. *J. Morley.*

2. Specif., tending to suspend or stop the activity in operation of something. "A *suspensive* veto." *Macaulay.*

suspensive condition, *Law,* a suspensory condition. See CONDITION, 2. — **s. inflection** *or* **slide,** *Elocution,* an inflection of the voice in which the tone starts to fall, but is quickly caught and suspended, — used to denote unfinished thought, etc. — **s. negative,** *or* **s. veto.** See VETO.

sus-pen'sor (sŭs-pĕn'sẽr), *n.* [NL.] **1.** A suspensory.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A suspensorium.

3. *Bot.* **a** In heterosporous plants, a chain of cells developed from a mother cell of the zygote. Its function is to place the embryo arising at its extremity in a better position with reference to the food supply contained in the megaspore. In gymnosperms there may be several suspensors. **b** In fungi of the order Mucorales, one of the club-shaped conjugating hyphæ which support a zygospore.

sus'pen-so'ri-um (sŭs'pĕn-sō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ä). [NL.] *Zoöl.* Anything which suspends a part; specif., the bony or cartilaginous element or series of elements which in most vertebrates below mammals connects the lower jaw with the cranium. In birds and reptiles it consists of the quadrate bone; in most teleost fishes, of the hyomandibular, the symplectic, and the quadrate.

sus-pen'so-ry (sŭs-pĕn'sō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Suspended; also, fitted or serving to suspend; as, a *suspensory* muscle. *Ray.*

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a suspensorium.

suspensory condition. *Law.* See CONDITION, 2. — **s. ligament.** **a** *Far.* In the foot of the horse, a strong ligament arising from the carpal or tarsal bones and the upper part of the cannon bone, which passes down, and, after dividing, is attached to the two sesamoid bones of the fêtlock, giving off a downward prolongation on each side of the great pastern bone to unite with the border of the extensor tendon. Also, either of a pair of ligaments (one on each side of the foot) arising from the lateral ligaments of the joint between the small and great pastern bones and attached to the navicular bone. **b** *Anat.* In the eye, an annular fibrous membrane continuous with the hyaloid membrane and attached to the ciliary body by its outer border and to the capsule of the crystalline lens by its inner border, holding the lens in place. Its tension is controlled by the ciliary muscle. **c** *Anat.* The falciform ligament of the liver.

sus-pen'so-ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *suspensoir, suspensoire.*] That which suspends, or holds up, as a truss; specif., *Med.,* a bandage or bag for supporting the scrotum.

sus-pi'cion (sŭs-pĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *suspecioun,* OF. *suspecion,* L. *suspectio* a looking up to, an esteeming highly, suspicion, fr. *suspicere,* to look up, to esteem, to mistrust. OF. also had *souspeçon,* F. *soupçon,* fr. L. *suspectio.* The modern form *suspicion* in English and French is in imitation of L. *suspicio* mistrust, suspicion. See SUSPECT; cf. SUSPICIOUS.] **1.** Act or fact of suspecting; imagination or apprehension of something, esp. of something wrong or hurtful, without proof, or on slight evidence; also, the mental uneasiness aroused in one who suspects; mistrust; doubt.

Suspicions among thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by twilight. *Bacon.*

2. Slight degree; suggestion; hint. *Colloq.*

Just a *suspicion* . . . of saturnine or sarcastic humor. *A. W. Ward.*

3. Expectation. *Obs.*

Syn. — Jealousy, distrust, mistrust, diffidence. See DOUBT.

sus-pi'cion, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *souspeçoner,* F. *soupçonner.*] To suspect. *Obs. or Colloq. & Dial.*

sus-pi'cion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to suspicion, esp. the morbid suspicions marking incipient insanity.

sus-pi'cious (-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [ME. *suspecious;* cf. OF. *s(o)uspicieus,* L. *suspiciosus.* See SUSPICION.] **1.** Inclined to suspect; given or prone to suspicion; distrustful.

A timorous foe and a *suspicious* friend. *Pope.*

2. Indicating suspicion; as, a *suspicious* glance.

3. Open or liable to suspicion; such as to arouse suspicion or mistrust; questionable; as, *suspicious* circumstances.

Syn. — Jealous, distrustful, doubtful, questionable.

— sus-pi'cious-ly, *adv.* — **sus-pi'cious-ness**, *n.*

Sus'sex (sŭs'ĕks), *n.* [From *Sussex* County, Eng.] One of a breed of English beef cattle similar to the Devon but larger. The color is usually moderately dark red; the horns are rather long and often turned down slightly in front.

sur-viv'er (sŭr-vīv'ẽr), *n.* A survivor. [NUITY, 2.

survivorship annuity. See ANNUITY, 2.

survivorship policy. *Life Insurance.* A policy payable to a person in case he survive another designated person. [SARWAN.

sur-wan', sur-waun'. Vars. of **sur-war'ree.** † SOWARRY.

sury. † SURA.

Sūr'ya (s ōō'r'y ä), *n.* [Skr. *Sūrya.*] *Hindu Myth.* The sun god, or the sun itself worshiped as a deity of light and warmth; — an important Vedic deity.

sus (sŭs), *n.* [Tibetan *gtsod, btsod.*] The chirru.

Su'sa-gaz (sū'sä-gäz). *D. Bib.*

Su-san'chite (sū-săn'kīt), *n. Bib.* One of a certain tribe settled in Samaria by the Assyrians. [*D. Bib.*

Su-san'e-chites (-ē-kīts), *n. pl.*

su'sa-nee, *n.* [Cf. Per. *sūsī* a cloth of silk and cotton.] An embroidered tapestry used as a border for Persian carpets. *Obs.*

sus-cep'tion (sŭ-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *susceptio:* cf. F. *susception.* See SUSCEPTIBLE.] A taking or assuming; assumption. *Rare.*

sus-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Susceptible. — **sus-cep'tive-ness**, *n.* — **sus'cep-tiv'i-ty** (sŭs'ĕp-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sus-cep'tor (sŭ-sĕp'tẽr), *n.* [L. See SUSCEPTIBLE.] One who undertakes anything; a godfather; sponsor; guardian. *R.*

sus-cip'i-ent (-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *suscipiens,* p. pr.] One who takes or admits; one who receives. — **sus-cip'i-ent**, *a.* — **sus-cip'i-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n. All Rare.*

sus'ci-ta-bil'i-ty (sŭs'ĭ-tä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capability of being suscitated; excitability. *Obs.*

sus'ci-tate (sŭs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *suscitatus,* p. p. of *suscitare* to lift up, to rouse; *sus-,* for *subs-* (see SUB-) + *citare* to rouse, excite. Cf. EXCITE, INCITE.] To uplift; rouse; excite. — **sus'ci-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n. Both Obs.*

suscite, *v. t* [L. *suscitare;* cf. F. *susciter.*] = SUSCITATE. *Obs.*

su'si (sōō'sē), *n.* [Per. *sūsī.*] A fine cotton fabric, striped in the direction of the warp with silk or cotton of another color.

Su'si (sū'sĭ). *Bib.*

Su'si-an (sōō'sĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the ancient Persian city of Susa. — *n.* A native of Susa. See PERSIAN, *n.*, 1 b.

Su'sie (sū'zĭ). Dim of SUSAN.

sus'kin (sŭs'kĭn), *n.* [OD. *seskin, siskin,* dim. of *ses* six; prop., one third of a stuiver.] A coin brought into England in the 15th century and passed for a penny.

suspecion. † SUSPICION.

suspecious. † SUSPICIOUS.

sus-pect'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.* [pects.

sus-pect'er, *n.* One who suspects.

sus-pect'ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Obs. or R.* — **sus-pect'ful-ness**, *n. Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*

sus-pect'i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

sus-pec'tion (sŭs-pĕk'shŭn), *n.* [See SUSPICION.] Suspicion; state of being suspected. *Obs.*

sus-pec'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Suspectable. *Obs.* — **sus-pec'tious-ness**, *n. Obs*

sus-pect'less, *a.* See -LESS. *Obs.*

sus-pect'ly, *adv.* Suspiciously. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

sus-pec'tu-ous, *a.* Suspicious.

suspek. † SUSPECT, *n.*

sus-pence', *v. t.* To free; relieve. *Obs.*

sus-pend', *p. a.* Suspended. *Obs.*

sus-pend'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.

sus'pen-sa'tion (sŭs'pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *suspensatio* suspension from a charge or benefice.] Act of suspending, or state of being suspended; esp., temporary suspension. *Rare.*

sus-pense', *v. t.* To suspend. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

sus-pense'ly, *adv.* In suspense.

sus-pen'si-ble (sŭs-pĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sus-pen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

suspension furnace. = MORISON SUSPENSION FURNACE.

sus-pen'sive-ly, *adv.* of SUSPENSIVE. See -LY.

sus'pen-so'ri-al (sŭs'pĕn-sō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Suspensory.

sus'per-col'late, *v. t.* [From the abbr. *sus. per coll.,* for L. *suspensus per collum* hanged by the neck.] To hang by the neck. *Nonce Word.*

sus'pi-ca-ble (sŭs'pĭ-kä-b'l), *a.* [L. *suspicabilis,* fr. *suspicari* to suspect, akin to *suspicere.* See SUSPECT, *v. t.*] Open or liable to suspicion. *Obs.* — **sus'pi-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Obs.*

sus-pi'cien-cy (sŭs-pĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [From L. *suspiciens,* p. pr. of *suspicere.* See SUSPECT, *v. t.*] Suspiciousness; suspicion. *Obs.*

sus-pir'al (-pīr'ăl), *n.* [OF. *sospiral, soupirail,* F. *soupirail.* See SUSPIRE.] *Rare.* **1.** A breathing hole; a vent.

2. A spring of water passing under ground toward a cistern or conduit.

sus'pi-ra'tion (sŭs'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suspiratio.* See SUSPIRE.] = SUSPIRE.

sus-pire', *n.* [Cf. L. *suspirium,* OF. *souspir,* F. *soupir.*] A long, deep breath; a sigh. *Obs.*

sus-pir'e' (sŭs-pĭr'), *v. i.* [L. *suspirare* to breathe out, to sigh; *sub* under + *spirare* to breathe; cf. F. *soupirer,* OF. *souspirer.*] To fetch a long breath; to sigh.

sus-pired' (-pīrd'), *a.* Sighed for; ardently desired. *Obs.*

sus-pir'i-ous, *a.* [L. *suspiriosus.*] Breathing heavily; sighing. *Obs.*

sus'pi-ry, *n.* Suspire. *Obs.*

suspition. † SUSPICION.

suspool. † CESSPOOL.

suss (sŭs). Dial. Eng. of SOSS, mess.

sussapine, *n.* [Cf. SUSLIK, and OF. *cisemus* suslik.] Suslik fur. *Obs.*

sussarara. † SISERARA.

Sussex marble. See PETWORTH MARBLE.

Sussex pig. See 2d PIG, 2.

Sussex spaniel. [From *Sussex* County, Eng.] One of a breed of large spaniels entirely golden brown in color.

sus-tain' (sŭs-tān'), *v. t.;* SUS-TAINED' (-tānd'); SUS-TAIN'-ING. [ME. *sustenen, susteinen,* OF. *sustenir, sostenir,* F. *soutenir,* LL. (assumed) *sustenire,* for L. *sustinere; sus-,* for *subs-* (see SUB-) + *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE; cf. SUSTENANCE.] **1.** To bear up from or as from below; to uphold; support; as, a beast *sustains* a load.

Every pillar the temple to *sustain.* *Chaucer.*

2. To keep from falling, sinking, or the like; as, a rope *sustains* a weight.

3. Hence, to keep from sinking, as in despondency or the like; to support; as, he is *sustained* by hope.

4. To maintain, carry on, or keep up; as, to *sustain* a conversation or a relationship.

5. To maintain with undiminished force or intensity for a time; as, a *sustained* effort; a *sustained* note.

6. To maintain, or support with the needs of life; as, to *sustain* a family; provisions to *sustain* an army.

7. To aid, comfort, or relieve; also, to vindicate. *Shak.*

8. To suffer; bear; undergo.

You shall *sustain* more new disgraces. *Shak.*

9. To endure or undergo without failing or yielding; to bear up under; as, to *sustain* repeated cavalry charges.

10. To allow, support, or admit as valid; as, the court *sustained* the motion, action, or suit.

11. To prove or maintain; to establish by evidence; to corroborate or confirm; as, to *sustain* a charge.

Syn. — Support, uphold, subsist, assist, relieve; suffer. **sustaining pedal.** See PEDAL, *n.*, 1 **b** (3). — **sustaining wall.** = RETAINING WALL.

sus'te-nance (sŭs'tē-nănz), *n.* [OF. *sustenance, sostenance, soustenance,* F. *soutenance;* cf. L. *sustinentia* endurance. See SUSTAIN.] **1.** Act of sustaining, or bearing.

2. Act of maintaining or causing to subsist; support; maintenance; subsistence; as, the *sustenance* of life.

3. That which supports life; provisions; means of living; as, the city has ample *sustenance.*

Syn. — See LIVING.

sus'ten-tac'u-lar (sŭs'tĕn-tăk'ū-lăr), *a.* [From L. *sustentaculum.*] *Anat.* Supporting; as, the *sustentacular* cells of the spleen, branching connective tissue cells whose processes form a network in the splenic pulp.

sus'ten-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sustentatio,* fr. *sustentare* to support, maintain, v. intens. fr. *sustinere* to sustain: cf. F. *sustentation.* See SUSTAIN.] *Now Rare.* **1.** A sustaining, or state of being sustained; support.

2. Maintenance; esp., maintenance of life; sustenance.

3. *Physiol.* The aggregate of the functions by which a living organism is maintained in a normal condition.

sustentation fund, *Eccl.,* a fund of a religious body for the support of its ministers, chapels, etc.

sus'ten-ta'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to sustentation.

sus'ten-ta-tive (sŭs'tĕn-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Adapted to sustain or nourish; also, adapted to strengthen or corroborate; as, *sustentative* action or food; *sustentative* citations.

2. *Anat.* Supporting; sustentacular. *Rare.*

sustentative functions, *Physiol.,* those functions of the body which affect its composition and thus determine its mass.

sus-ten'tion (sŭs-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [See SUSTAIN, *v.*] *Rare.* Act of sustaining; esp.: **a** Support; sustentation. **b** Act of maintaining with undiminished power. See SUSTAIN, *v. t.,* 5.

su'su (sōō'sōō), *n.* [Bengali *shūshūk;* cf. Hind. *sūs.*] A blind dolphinlike cetacean (*Susu gangeticus*), about eight feet long, inhabiting the larger rivers of India. It has a long, slender, slightly spatulate beak, many teeth, triangular pectoral fins, and a rudimentary ridgelike dorsal fin. Also *[cap.],* the genus consisting of the susu.

su-sur'rant (sŭ-sŭr'ănt), *a.* [L. *susurrans,* p. pr. of *susurrare* to whisper.] Whispering. *Rare.*

su-sur'rate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *susurrare.*] To whisper. *Rare.* — **su'sur-ra'tion** (sū'sŭ-rā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

su-sur'rous (sŭ-sŭr'ŭs), *a.* [L. *susurrus.*] Rustling; full of whispering sounds. *Rare.*

Suth'er-lan'di-a (sŭth'ĕr-lăn'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after James *Sutherland,* who cultivated it (1683).] *Bot.* A genus of South African fabaceous shrubs of a single species (*S. frutescens*), cultivated for its racemes of scarlet flowers. The dried pulverized leaves are of reputed medicinal value.

sut'ler (sŭt'lĕr), *n.* [D. *zoetelaar,* OD. *soetelaar,* a small trader, esp. in camps, fr. *soetelen* to undertake low offices; cf. G. *sudeln* to do dirty work, orig., to cook ill, akin to E. *sodden, seethe.*] One who follows an army and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, and the like. — **sut'ler-ship,** *n.*

su'tra (sōō'trȧ), *n.; pl.* SUTRAS (-trăz). [Skr. *sūtra* a thread, a string of rules, an aphorism, fr. *siv* to sew.] *Brahmanism & Buddhism.* **1. a** A precept; an aphorism; a brief rule. **b** A collection of such aphorisms.

2. [*cap.*] *pl.* A body of Hindu literature containing aphorisms on grammar, meter, law, and philosophy, and forming a link between the Vedic and later Sanskrit literature.

sut-tee' (sŭ-tē'), *n.* [Skr. *satī* a faithful wife, fem. of *sant* existing, real, true, good, p. pr. of *as* to be. Cf. SOOTH.] A Hindu widow who cremates herself, or is cremated, on the funeral pile of her husband; — so called because this act is regarded as evincing wifely excellence; also, such cremation. The practice of such cremation is now practically obsolete, having been long forbidden under British government.

sut'tle (sŭt'l), *a.* [Orig. uncert.] *Com.* Light; — designating the weight of packed goods when the tare has been deducted and, esp. formerly, when the tret was yet to be allowed. — *n.* Suttle weight.

su'tur-al (sū'tūr-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *sutural,* NL. *suturalis.*] Of, pertaining to, or in, a suture, or seam; as, a *sutural* dehiscence. — **su'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

su'ture (sū'tūr), *n.* [L. *sutura,* fr. *suere, sutum,* to sew or stitch: cf. F. *suture.* See SEW to unite with thread.] **1.** Act of sewing; also, the seam or seamlike line along which two things or parts are sewed or united.

2. Hence, unity; connectedness. *Rare.*

3. *Surg.* **a** The uniting of the parts of a wound by stitching. **b** The stitch by which the parts are united.

4. *Anat. & Zoöl.* The line of union, or seam, in an immovable articulation, like those between the bones of the skull; also, such an articulation itself.

5. *Bot.* **a** The line, or seam, formed by the union of two adjacent margins; as, the ventral *suture* of a legume. **b** A line of dehiscence; as, the dorsal *suture* of a legume.

6. *Zoöl.* **a** The line at which the elytra of a beetle meet and are sometimes confluent. **b** A more or less impressed or otherwise distinguishable line of union, as between closely united sclerites of an arthropod, or between the whorls of a univalve shell. **c** The line of junction (commonly more or less undulated or plicated, esp. in the extinct ammonites) of a septum of a cephalopod's shell with the wall of the shell. Cf. LOBE, 2 **b**, SADDLE, *n.*, 4 **d.**

su'ture (sū'tūr), *v. t.;* SU'TURED (-tūrd); SU'TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). To unite by sutures; to join by sewing or stitching.

su'ze-rain (sū'zē-răn), *n.* [F., formed fr. *sus* above, L. *susum, sursum* (fr. *sub* under + *versum,* p. p. of *vertere* to turn), after the analogy of *souverain,* E. *sovereign.* See SUB-; VERSION.] **1.** A superior lord, to whom fealty is due; a feudal lord; specif., a lord paramount.

2. *Internat. Law.* A state that exercises political control over another state, in relation to which it is sovereign.

su'ze-rain-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [F. *suzeraineté.*] The dominion, authority, or relation of a suzerain in respect of the subject person or state.

swab (swŏb), *n.* [See SWABBER.] **1.** A kind of mop for cleaning floors, decks, etc., esp. one of rope yarns or threads.

2. A bit of sponge, cloth, or the like, for applying medicaments, giving nourishment, etc., to a sick person.

3. A sponge, or other suitable substance, attached to a long rod or handle, for cleaning the bore of a firearm.

4. *Founding.* A kind of hemp brush for holding water to moisten mold joints, to spray on edges, to spread blacking on dry-sand molds, etc.

5. a *Nav.* An epaulet. *Sailors' Slang. Obs. or R.* **b** A lumpish, useless person. *Slang & Dial.* **c** *pl.* = SWABBER, *n.*, 3. *Obsoles.*

swab (swŏb), *v. t.;* SWABBED (swŏbd); SWAB'BING. To clean with or as if with a mop or swab; to mop; as, to *swab* a deck; to *swab* one's face.

swab'ber (-ĕr), *n.* [D. *zwabber;* cf. D. *zwabberen* to swab, G. *schwabbern,* Dan. *svabre,* Sw. *svab* a swab, *svabla* to swab.] **1.** One who uses a swab; hence, contemptuously, one fit only for menial work.

2. A swab.

3. *pl.* Four special cards formerly entitling the holder to certain privileges in playing whist for stakes.

Swa'bi-an (swā'bĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Swabia,* G. *Schwaben,* itself from the name of a Germanic tribe, OHG. *Swābo* Swabians, MHG. *Swābe,* G. *Schwaben;* cf. L. *Suevi.* Cf. SUEVIAN.] Of or pert. to the medieval German duchy of Swabia, which comprised Baden, Württemberg, and part of Bavaria and Switzerland, named from the ancient Suevi; also, pert. to the part of Bavaria still known as Swabia, or Schwaben, or to its inhabitants. — **Swa'bi-an,** *n.*

The Bavarians and *Swabians,* who are, as we know, a cross between the blond Teutonic race and a thickset, broad-headed Alpine one. *W. Z. Ripley.*

swab stick. A stick used in swabbing; specif., *Mining, etc.,* a stick with fibers frayed at one end, used wet to clean a drill hole for a blasting charge.

swack (swăk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *svakka* to riot, be disorderly, Norw. dial. *svakka* to make a smacking sound.] **a** A hard, flat blow or fall; also, the sound of it. *Obs. or Colloq. or Dial. Dunbar.* **b** A severe gust or blast (of wind). *Scot.*

swack, *v. t.* To strike or beat violently; to thrash; also, to throw or cast with force. *Obs. or Colloq. & Dial.*

swad'dle (swŏd''l), *v. t.;* SWAD'DLED (-'ld); SWAD'DLING (-lĭng). [ME. *swaplen, swethelen.* See SWADDLE, *n.*] **1.** To bind as with a bandage; to wrap tightly with clothes; to swathe; — used esp. of infants; as, to *swaddle* a baby.

2. To beat; cudgel. *Obs.* *Hudibras.*

swad'dle, *n.* [AS. *swedil, swedel, sweodol,* fr. *swebian* to bind. See SWATHE.] Anything used to swaddle with, as a cloth or band; a swaddling band. *Addison.*

swad'dling (-lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWADDLE. — **swaddling band, cloth,** *or* **clout,** a band or cloth wrapped round an infant, esp. a newborn infant.

swag (swăg), *v. i.;* SWAGGED (swăgd); SWAG'GING (-ĭng). [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *sveggja, sveigja,* to bend, to sway, Norw. *svaga* to sway, *svagga* to walk unsteadily. See SWAY.] **1.** *Obs. or Dial.* To hang or move; specif.: **a** To sway; swing. **b** To sag.

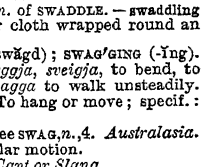
2. To tramp carrying a swag. See SWAG, *n.*, 4. *Australasia.*

swag, *n.* **1.** A swaying, irregular motion.

2. Booty; boodle; plunder. *Cant or Slang.*

3. *Furniture.* A kind of ornamental festoon, as of leaves.

4. *Australasia.* **a** A tramping bushman's luggage, rolled up in a long bundle, and carried on the back or over the shoulder; — called also a *bluey,* or a *drum.* **b** Any similar roll of luggage; hence, luggage in general.



1 Bottom, and 2 Top, Swage used by Blacksmiths.

swage (swāj), *n.* [F. *suage,* OF. *souage;* orig. uncert.] A tool, variously shaped or grooved on the end or face, used by workers in metals for shaping their work, whether sheet metal or forging, by holding the swage on the work, or the work on the swage, and striking with a hammer or sledge; a dolly, jumper, or upset


Swage for spreading Saw Teeth (with sleeve shown partly broken away).

swage, *v. t.;* SWAGED (swājd); SWAG'ING (swāj'ĭng). To shape by means of a swage.

swage block. *Smithing, etc.* A perforated block of cast iron or steel, having grooved sides and adapted for use in heading bolts and swaging large objects.


Swage Block.

swag'ger (swăg'ĕr), *v. i.;* -GERED (-ĕrd); -GER-ING. [Freq. of *swag.*] **1.** To walk with a conceited or lordly swing or strut; to walk and act pompously.

2. To boast or brag noisily; to bluster.

Syn. — See STRUT.

swag'ger, *v. t.* To affect by bluster; to bully. *Rare.*

swag'ger, *n.* The act or manner of a swaggerer.

He gave a half *swagger,* half leer, as he stepped forth. *Irving.*

swag'man (swăg'măn), *n.* **1.** A fence. *Thieves' Cant.*

2. A bushman tramping with a swag. Also *swagsman, swagger,* and *swaggie.* Cf. SUNDOWNER, 1. *Australasia.*

Swa-hi'li (swä-hē'lē), *n. sing. & pl.; pl.* also -LIS (-lēz).

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sus'si-tate. † SUSCITATE.

sussite. † SUSCITE.

sus'sul-to'ri-al (sŭs'ŭl-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [Cf. L. *subsilire* to spring upwards.] Due to impact from beneath, as an earthquake shock.

sus'sy (sŭs'ĭ), *n.* [F. *souci.*] Care; attention; trouble; also, hesitation. *Obs. Scot.* — *a.* Careful; attentive. *Scot.*

sus'sy, *v. i. & t.* To care or be careful; concern one's self; trouble; also, to hesitate. *Scot.*

sus-tain', [ME. OF. *soustien,* F. *soutien.*] A sustainer. *Obs.*

sus-tain'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

sus-tain'er, *n.* **a** One that sustains. **b** *Zoöl.* A sustentor.

sus-tain'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *soustenement,* F. *soutènement.*] Act of sustaining; support.

sus-tal'tic (sŭs-tăl'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συσταλτικός* contractile, fr. *συστέλλειν* to draw together, to moderate; *σύν* together + *στέλλειν* to place.] Mournful; — of a species of ancient Greek music.

sustene. † SUSTAIN.

sus-ten'ta-cle (sŭs-tĕn'tȧ-k'l), *n.* [L. *sustentaculum.* See SUSTENTATION.] **a** A support; a prop. *Obs.* **b** = SUSTENTACULUM.

sus'ten-tac'u-lum (sŭs'tĕn-tăk'ū-lŭm), *n.* [L., a support, sustenance.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A supporting structure. [Sustain. *R.*]

sus'ten-tate (sŭs'tĕn-tāt), *v. t.*

sus'ten-ta-tor (-tā-tĕr), *n.* [NL.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A sustaining structure; specif., a sustentor.

sus-ten'tive, *a.* Sustaining; nourishing. *Obs.*

sus-tent'ment, *n.* Support. *Obs.*

sus-ten'tor (sŭs-tĕn'tôr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sustinere, sustentum,* to sustain.] *Zoöl.* One of two organs on the posterior part of a lepidopterous pupa, serving to suspend it during pupation.

suster, sustre. † SISTER.

sustenance, sustiene. † SUSTENANCE, SUSTAIN.

sus'ti-nent, *n.* [L. *sustinens, -entis,* p. pr.] Support. *Obs.*

su'sum-ber (sōō'sŭm-bĕr), *n.* [Pg. *jurumbeba* a species of solanum, fr. Tupi *jurubeba.*] The macaw bush. *West Indies.*

su-sur'ring-ly (sŭ-sŭr'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* Whisperingly. *Obs.*

Su'sy (sū'zĭ), *n.* Dim. of SUSAN.

sut. † SOOT.

sutable. † SUITABLE.

sutaille. † SUBTLE.

sutare. † SOUTER.

sute. † SIT, SUITE.

sute (*dial.* sūt, sōōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SUIT.

sute'a-ble. † SUITABLE.

su-tee'. Var. of SUTTEE.

sutel, *a.* [AS. *swetol, sutol.*] Manifest; clear. *Obs.* — **sutely,** *adv. Obs.*

sutel, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *swutelian, sweotolian, swytelian.*] To make or become manifest. *Obs.*

sutely, sutelte. † SUBTLY, SUBTLETY. [Prickly ash.

su'ter-ber'ry (sū'tĕr-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*

sutere. † SUITOR.

suth. † SITH, since; SOUTH.

suth (*Scot.* sōōth). Obs. or Scot. var. of SOOTH.

Su'tha-la (sū'thȧ-lȧ). *D. Bib.*

suthdeakne. † SUBDEACON.

suthe, suthely. † SOOTH, SOOTHLY. [Sigh. *Dial. Eng.*

suth'er (*dial.* sōōth'ĕr), *n. & v.*

suth'er-ly. Southerly. *Ref. Sp.*

suth'ern. Southern. *Ref. Sp.*

suthfast, suthly. † SOOTHFAST, SOOTHLY. [SOUTHRON.

Suth'ron. Obs. or ref. sp. of

suthselerere. *n.* [OF. *souscelerere.*] A woman undercellarer. *Obs.*

sutht. † SOUTH. [SITHEN.

suththe, suththen. † SITH,

suti. † SOOTY.

su'tile (sū'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *sutilis,* fr. *suere* to sew.] Done by stitching. *Rare.* [TILITY.

sutile, sutillyte. † SUBTLE, SUBSUTILTE.

sut'l. Subtle. *Ref. Sp.*

sut'ler-y (sŭt'lĕr-ĭ), *n.* A sutler's occupation, stock, or shop.

sut'ly. Subtly. *Ref. Sp.*

Su'to (sōō'tō), *n.* = BASUTO.

su'tor (sū'tôr), *n.* [L.] Shoemaker; cobbler. *Rare.* — **su-to'ri-al** (sū-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a. Rare.*

su-to'ri-ous, *a.* [L. *sutorius.*] Sutorial. *Obs.*

‖ **su'tor, ne su'pra** (*or, sometimes,* **u'tra**) **cre'pi-dam** (krē'pĭ-dăm). [L.] Cobbler, [look] not above the last; let the cobbler stick to his last.

sutour. † SUITOR.

suttale. † SUBTLE.

Sut'ta-pit'a-ka (sōōt'ȧ-pĭt'ȧ-kȧ), *n.* [Pali.] See TRIPITAKA.

sut-tee'ism (-tē'm), *n.* The practice of suttee. [SUBTLETY.

suttel, sutteltye. † SUBTLE,

sut'ter. † SUITOR, a shoemaker.

sut'tle. † SUBTLE.

sut'tle (sŭt''l); *v. i.* [See SUTLER.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* To act as a sutler. *Obs.*

2. To sully; soil.

3. To tipple; to drink noisily.

sut'ty. † SOOTY.

su'tur-ate (sū'tūr-āt), *v. t.* To suture. *Obs. or R.* — **su'tu-ra'tion** (-tū-rā'shŭn), *n.*

suture. † SUITOR.

‖ **su'um cui'que** (kĭ'kwē; kwĭ'-). [L.] To each his own.

‖ **su'um cui'que tri-bu'e-re.** [L.] *Law.* To give to each his own.

suun. † SWOON.

‖ **su'us cui'que mos** (sū'ŭs). [L.] To each one his own custom.

‖ **su'us he'res** (hē'rēz); *pl.* SUI HEREDES (sū'ī hē-rē'dēz). [L., lit., own heir.] See HERES.

su-versed'. Var. of SUBVERSED.

su-war', **su-war'ree.** Vars. of SOWAR, SOWARRY.

su-war'row (sōō-wär'ō), *n.* Corrupt. of SAGUARO.

su-war'row nut. Corrupt. of SOUARI NUT.

suwe. † SOW, SUE.

suxt. † *seest,* form of SEE.

suyne. † SWINE.

suz (sŭz), *interj.* [Cf. E. dial. *sirs,* a common term of address to a number of persons even if of both sexes, sir; also, an exclamation of astonishment.] A mild expletive; — usually in *dear me suz. Local, U. S.*

S. V., *or* **s. v.** *Abbr.* Sancta Virgo (L., Holy Virgin); Sanctitas Vestra (L., Your Holiness); sub verbo, or sub voce (L., under the word, or title).

Svan (swän), **Svane,** *or* **Svanetian** (swä-nē'shȧ-n), *n.* [Russ. *Svan, Svanet;* cf. Gr. Σουάνοι, Σόανες, pl.] A member of one of the Kartvelian peoples of the Caucasus, dwelling in Kutais between the Imeritians and the Mingrelians.

Svan'hild. Var. of SWANHILD.

Svart-al'fa-heim (swärt-äl'fȧ-hăm) **Svart-al'fa-heimr'** (-fȧ-hăm'ĕr), *n.* [Icel. *svartálfar* the black elves + *heimr* abode.] *Norse Myth.* Home of the dark elves, — one of the Nine Worlds.

svas'ti-ka. Var. of SWASTIKA.

‖ **svelte** (svĕlt), *a.* [F.] Slender; lithe; lissom of figure.

Sven-ga'li (svĕn-gä'lĭ), *n.* See TRILBY. [PETROGRAPHY.

sver'i-gare' (svĕr'Y-gâr'), *n.* See

sver'i-gi-are' (-jĭ-âr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Sve-tam'ba-ra (swā-täm'bȧ-rȧ; shwā-), *n.* [Skr. *śvētāmbara,* lit., clad in white.] See JAINISM.

s. v. p. *Abbr.* S'il vous plaît (F., if you please).

S. V. R. *Abbr.* Spiritus vini rectificatus (L., rectified spirit of wine).

S. V. T. *Abbr.* Spiritus vini tenuior (L., proof spirit of wine).

Sw. *Abbr.* Sweden; Swedish.

S. W. *Abbr.* South Wales; Southwest; Southwestern (Postal District, London); *Freemasonry,* Senior Warden.

swa (*dial.* swä, swā). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of so. [swab. *R.*]

swab'ber (swŏb'ĕr), *v. t.* To swab'ber-ly, *a.* Like a swabber. *Obs.* [SQUABBLE.

swab'ble (-'l). Dial. Eng of

swab'ble, *n.* A long, supple rod; hence, a slim, tall person. *Scot.*

— *v. t.* To beat with a swabble. *Scot.*

swab'ble, *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *svabba* to splash, Sw. dial. *svabba* to sling around, to lounge about, G. *schwabbeln* to splash, reel.] To sway; reel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

swabe. † SWAVER.

swagat. † SOGATE.

swag'bel'lied (swăg'bĕl'Yd; *dial. also* swāg'-), *a.* Having a swagbelly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

swag'belly (-'l), *n.* **1.** A projecting belly; also, a swagbellied person. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** *Med.* Any large, solid tumor developed in the abdomen.

swagd. Swagged. *Ref. Sp.*

swage (swāj). Var. of SUAGE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* [*Obs.*]

swage, *v. t.* Discharge (a gun). [From SWAGE, *n.*] To make or become supple. *Scot.*

swack'ing (swăk'ĭn; swāk'-), *a.* Large; robust. *Scot. & Dial.*

swad (swŏd; swād). a Dial. Eng. of SWORD. **b** A soldier. *Slang.*

swad (swŏd; swād), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *swedian* to bind.] Pod; shell. *Dial. Eng.*

swad (swŏd), *n.* Lump; mass; crowd. *Slang, U. S., & Dial. Eng.*

swad (swŏd; swād), *n.* Coarse or impure coal. *Dial. Eng.*

swad (swŏd), *n.* A clown; bumpkin. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

swad'der, *n.* [Cf. OD. *sweydeler* a leather bag, knapsack, OLG. *swedeler, swedeler.*] A peddler. *Obs.* [clownish. *Obs.*

swad'dish (swŏd'Ysh), *a.*

swad'dl Swaddle. *Ref. Sp.*

swad'dle-bill' (swŏd''l-bĭl'), *n.* Shoveler duck. *Local, U. S.*

Swad'dler (-lĕr), *n.* An Irish Methodist. *Obs. & Contemptuous.*

swad'dy (swŏd'Y), *n.* = SWAD, a soldier. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*

swade. † SUADE.

swadel. † SWADDLE, to cudgel.

Swa-de'shi (swä-dā'shē), *n. & a.* [Hind. *swadēshī,* fr. Skr. *svadēça* own country.] Of or pertaining to the movement for native autonomy in India. — **swade'shism** (-shĭz'm), *n.*

swærk. † SWERK.

swaff, *v. i.* Prob., to swirl. *Obs.*

swaff, *n.* A swath. *Obs.*

swafe. † SWAVER.

swagat. † SOGATE.

swag'bel'lied (swăg'bĕl'Yd; *dial. also* swāg'-), *a.* [Cf. OD. & LG. *swack,* D. *zwak.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Weak; fragile. **b** Supple; pliant. **c** Nimble; slippery; shrewd; treacherous. [deep or hastily. *Scot.*

swack (swăk), *v. i.* To drink

swack, *adv.* With a swack; heavily. *Colloq. & Dial.*

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swad (swŏd), *n.* A clown; bumpkin. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

[Ar. *sāḥal*, pl. *swāḥal*, the coast of the Swahili.] A member, or members, of a Mohammedan Bantu people, on Zanzibar and the neighboring coasts, who have a large infusion of Arab blood. They are energetic traders. Also, their language, Kiswahili. — **Swa-hi'li-an** (swä-hē'lē-ăn), *a.*

swain (swān), *n.* [ME. *swain, swein*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *sveinn* a boy, servant, Sw. *sven*, Dan. *svend*, akin to AS. *swān*, OHG. *swein*.] **1.** A servant; specif., a squire. *Obs.* **2.** A young man dwelling in the country: a rustic; esp., a country gallant or lover; — chiefly in poetry.
— **swain'ish**, *a.* — **swain'ish-ness**, *n.*

Swain-so'na (swān-sō'nă), *n.* [NL., after Isaac *Swainson*, gardener at Twickenham, England, about 1800.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian herbs and undershrubs with odd-pinnate leaves and racemes of small blue, white, yellow, or red flowers, with orbicular standard and twisted wings. The white-flowered variety of *S. galegifolia* is popular. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See DARLING PEA.

swale (swāl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *svalr* cool, *svala* to cool.] **1.** Shade; also, a shaded place. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A slight depression or valley, as in a plain or moor, often wet and covered with rank vegetation. *Dial.*

swal'low (swŏl'ō), *n.* [ME. *swalowe*, AS. *swealwe, swalewe, swalve*, akin to D. *zwaluw*, OHG. *swalawa*, G. *schwalbe*, Icel. & Sw. *svala*, Dan. *svale*.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Any of numerous small long-winged passerine birds constituting the family Hirundinidæ, noted for their graceful flight and regular migrations. They have a short bill with a wide gape, small weak feet, plumage iridescent above in many species, and in some species the tail is deeply forked. Swallows occur in all parts of the Old World except New Zealand and polar regions, and are among the most useful of birds, feeding on insects, which they take on the wing. See BARN SWALLOW, BANK SWALLOW, MARTIN, etc.



American Barn Swallow (*Hirundo erythrogaster*), 1/3

2. Any of certain swifts, popularly so called from their superficial resemblance to swallows, as the chimney swift. Cf. also SEA SWALLOW, WOOD SWALLOW. **3.** One of a breed of domestic pigeons with a slender bill, a shell crest, and feathered legs.

swal'low (swŏl'ō), *v. t.*; SWAL'LOWED (-ōd); SWAL'LOW-ING. [ME. *swolewen, swolwen, swelwen, swelghen*, AS. *swelgan*; akin to D. *zwelgen*, OHG. *swelahan, swelgan*, G. *schwelgen* to feast, to revel, Icel. *svelgja* to swallow, Sw. *svälja*, Dan. *sælge*. Cf. GROUNDSEL a plant.] **1.** To take through the gullet, or esophagus, into the stomach; to receive into the body through the mouth and throat; as, to *swallow* food. **2.** Hence, to take in or absorb in any manner; to ingulf; engross; to seize and consume. "The necessary provision of life *swallows* the greatest part of their time." *Locke.* **3.** Specif., to receive or accept, as doctrines, statements, etc., esp. without examination or scruple. *Now Colloq.*

To *swallow* much upon much weaker proof. *Cowper.*

4. To retract; recant; as, to *swallow* one's opinions. **5.** To put up with; to bear patiently, as an affront.

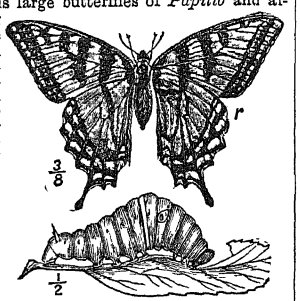
Syn. — Absorb, imbibe, ingulf, engross, consume.

to swallow a tavern token, to be drunk. Cf. TAVERN TOKEN.

swal'low, *v. i.* To perform the act of swallowing something; as, his throat is so sore he is unable to *swallow*.

swal'low, *n.* [From SWALLOW, *v.*] **1.** Act of swallowing. **2.** The gullet, or esophagus; the throat. *Now Rare.* **3. a** That which swallows or ingulfs, as a quicksand, an abyss, or esp. a whirlpool. *Obs.* **b** = SWALLET, *n.* **4.** Taste; relish; inclination; liking. *Colloq. Obs.* **5.** As much as is swallowed at once; as, a *swallow* of water. **6.** *Naut.* The aperture in a block between the sheave and frame through which the rope reeves.

swal'low-tail' (swŏl'ō-tāl'), *n.* **1.** A swallow's tail, or a tail similarly forked and tapering. **2.** Any of numerous large butterflies of *Papilio* and allied genera having the border of the hind wing produced into a tail-like process. They are brightly colored, black and yellow commonly predominating. The common European species is *P. machaon*. The tiger swallowtail (*P. glaucus*), chiefly yellow with black bands and border to the wings (though a dark dimorphic form of the female also occurs), the asterias swallowtail (*P. polyxenus* or *P. asterias*), having wings chiefly black with yellow spots, and the zebra swallowtail, are North American species.



Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio glaucus*). *A* Imago; *r* Wings reversed to show Markings of under side. *B* Larva. 3/8, 1/2

3. An arrow with forked feather. **4.** *Carp.* A dovetail. **5.** *Fort.* An outwork with converging sides, its front forming a reëntrant angle; — so called from its form. **6.** A swallow-tailed coat; an evening coat. *Colloq.*

swal'low-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* **1.** Having a deeply forked tail like that of a barn swallow; as, a *swallow-tailed* coat. **2.** *Carp.* United by dovetailing; dovetailed.

swallow-tailed butterfly. = SWALLOWTAIL, 2. — **s. duck**, the old squaw. — **s. flycatcher**, the scissortail flycatcher. — **s. gull**, a fork-tailed gull. — **s. hawk**, the swallow-tailed kite. — **s. kite**, a North American kite (*Elanoides forficatus*). See 1st KITE, *n.*, 1. — **s. moth**, a European moth (*Urapteryx sambucaria*) having tail-like lobes on the hind wings. — **s. sheldrake**, the old squaw. *Local, Eng.* — **s. skipper**, a skipper insect (*Eudamus proteus*) of the eastern United States, black with greenish reflections, with a long tail-like process on each hind wing.

swal'low-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** = CELANDINE. **b** A European asclepiadaceous plant (*Cynanchum vincetoxicum*), the root of which has been used as an emetic, cathartic, and diuretic. **c** Any of several other asclepiadaceous plants, as the soma plant.



Swallow-tailed Kite. 1/12

swamp (swŏmp), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *svöppr* a sponge, Dan. & Sw. *svamp*; perh. akin to AS. *swamm* sponge, fungus, OD. *swam* sponge, D. *zwam* fungus, G. *schwamm* sponge, Goth. *swamms*, Gr. σωμός porous, spongy. Cf. SUMP.] **1.** Wet, spongy land; soft, low ground saturated, but not usually covered, with water; marshy ground away from the shore. **2.** *Mining.* A low spot in a coal deposit, likely to gather water. *Local, U. S.* Cf. SUMP.

swamp (swŏmp), *v. t.*; SWAMPED (swŏmpt); SWAMP'ING. **1.** To plunge or sink into a swamp. **2.** *Naut.* To cause (a boat) to become filled with water; to sink by filling with water. **3.** To submerge as if beneath a liquid; to overwhelm.

The Whig majority of the House of Lords was *swamped* by the creation of twelve Tory peers. *J. R. Green.*

4. To clear; — commonly with *up, out*, etc. *Dial. or Colloq.* **5.** *Logging.* **a** To clear of underbrush or the like preparatory to road making. **b** To haul (logs) to a skidway.

swamp (swŏmp), *v. i.* **1.** To sink or stick in a swamp; hence, to become involved in insuperable difficulties. **2.** To become filled with water, as a boat; to founder; to capsize; sink; hence, to be ruined; to be wrecked.

swamp azalea. A common azalea (*Azalea viscosa*) growing in swamps throughout the eastern United States. It has fragrant white flowers with a clammy corolla.

swamp bay. **a** A lauraceous shrub (*Persea pubescens*) of the southern United States. **b** = SWEET BAY **b**.

swamp blackberry. A trailing species of bramble (*Rubus hispidus*) of swamps of the eastern United States.

swamp cottonwood. An American cottonwood, or poplar (*Populus heterophylla*), with resinous buds, large rounded crenate leaves, and brown bark. Its brownish wood is used for building purposes under the name of *black poplar*.

swamp laurel. **a** A laurel (*Kalmia glauca*) of bogs of the northeastern United States. It has pale leaves, glaucous beneath, and small purple flowers. **b** = SWEET BAY **b**.

swamp lily. **a** The atamasco lily. **b** A white-flowered species of *Crinum* (*C. angustifolium*) of the southern U. S.

swamp rabbit. **a** A rabbit (*Lepus aquaticus*) similar in color to the common cottontail, inhabiting wet places in the Mississippi Valley from southern Illinois southward. It is larger than the marsh hare, and differs from it in having the tail pure white below. **b** The marsh hare.

swamp sparrow. A common sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*) of eastern North America, related to the song sparrow, but without streaks on the under parts.

swamp white oak. **a** An oak (*Quercus platanoides*) of the eastern United States having leaves somewhat intermediate between those of the white oak and the chestnut oak. Its heavy strong wood is used in construction. **b** The overcup oak. **c** The cow oak.

swamp'y (swŏm'pĭ), *a.* Consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet, and spongy; as, *swampy* land.

swan (swŏn), *n.* [AS. *swan*; akin to D. *zwaan*, OHG. *swan*, G. *schwan*, Icel. *svanr*, Sw. *svan*, Dan. *svane*; and perh. to E. *sound* something audible.] **1.** Any of certain heavy-bodied, very long-necked, aquatic birds related to but larger than the geese, constituting the subfamily Cygninæ of the duck family. With two exceptions, all have pure white plumage when adult. They walk awkwardly, but fly strongly when once started, and are very graceful when swimming. Several species are often domesticated, esp. the **mute swan** (*Cygnus olor* of Europe and Asia), distinguished from the other European species, the **whooping swan** (*Olor cygnus*), by the knob on its bill, the **S**-shaped curve of its neck, and the erectile wing feathers. Allied to the latter are the North American **whistling swan** and **trumpeter swan**, the **black swan** (*Chenopis atrata*) of Australia, black except a white wing bar, and the **black-necked swan** (*Cygnus melanocoryphus*) of South America.



Australian Black Swan (*Chenopis atrata*). 1/30

2. A sweet singer, or a poet noted for grace and melody; — an appellation arising from the ancient fable that the swan sang melodiously, esp. when about to die; as, Shakespeare was called "the sweet *Swan* of Avon." *B. Jonson.* **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Cygnus.

swan'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* Any orchid of the genus *Cycnoches*, the long arched column of the curious flowers being likened to a swan's neck.

swan'herd' (swŏn'hûrd'), *n.* One who tends or marks swans; as, the royal *swanherd* of England.

swan maiden. *Myth.* An elf or fairy capable of becoming maiden or swan at will by donning or doffing a magic garment, the **swan shift**, or covering of swan's feathers.

Both the Norse and the medieval German literature, and the

swaf. † SUAIF, sweet; SUAVE.
swaif, *n.* [Cf. AS. *swīfan* to move, go.] A blow. *Obs.*
swaill, *a.* [AS. *swegl* bright.] Shining; glistening. *Obs. Scot.*
swai'mish (swā'mĭsh), **swai'mous** (swā'mŭs). Dial. Eng var. of SQUEAMISH. [*Eng.*
swain'ing, *n.* Wooing. *Slang,*
swain'ling, *n.* See -LING, dim.
swain'mote. Var. of SWANIMOTE.
swain'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Swain'son pea. A plant of the genus *Swainsona*.
swaip (swāp), *v. i.* [See SWOOP.] To walk proudly; to sweep along. *Dial. Eng.* [of SWIRE.
swair (swār). Scot. & dial. Eng.
swaird. † SWORD.
swaird (swārd), *n.* Sward. *Scot.*
swairf (swārf). Scot. var. of SWARF, SWOON.
swait. † SWEAT.
swait (swāt). Var. of SWAT, new ale. *Scot.* [of SWATH.
swaith (swāth). Dial. Eng. var.
swaive, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *swīfan* to move, go.] To go swiftly. *Obs.*
swak, *n.* & *v.* = SWACK.
swal. Obs. pret. of SWELL.
swale (swāl), *v. t.* & *i.* [ME. *swalen* to burn, wither. Cf. SWEAL.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** To kindle; burn. **b** To waste away; melt; consume. [*Dial. Eng.*
swale, *n.* A gutter in a candle.
swale, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *svalr* cool, Sw. & Dan. *sval*.] Cold; bleak; windy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
swalghe. † SWALLOW.
swall (swāl). Obs. or Scot. var. of SWELL.
swal'let (swŏl'ĭt), *n.* A fissure or hole; esp., a fissure in limestone rocks through which a stream sinks. *Dial. Eng.*
swal'low, swal'loe, *n.* [Malay (on south and west coast of Sumatra) *suwālī*.] Trepang. *Obs.*
swal'low-a-ble (swŏl'ō-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
swal'lowd. Swallowed. *Ref. Sp.*
swal'low-er, *n.* One that swallows; esp., a glutton.
swallow fish. Sapphirine gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*). [low.]
swallow flycatcher. Wood swallow.
swallow hawk. The swallow-tailed kite. See 1st KITE, 1.
swallow hole. = SINK, *n.*, 5. *Eng.*
swallow plover. A pratincole.
swallow roller. A broad-billed roller of the genus *Eurystomus*
swallow shrike. Wood swallow.
swallow stone. A seashore pebble fabled to be fed by swallows to their young to give sight.
swallow thorn. Sea buckthorn.
swallow warbler. Any of certain singing birds of the genus *Dicæum*, allied to the sunbirds; esp., *D. hirundinaceum* of Australia and Tasmania.
swal'low-wing', *n.* A South American barbet of the genus *Chelidoptera*.
swal'ly (*dial.* swŏl'ĭ, swāl'ĭ). Obs. or Scot. & dial. of SWALLOW.
swalm, *n.* [Cf. SWELL.] A swelling; a tumor. *Obs.*
swalm, *v. t.* To swell. *Obs.*
swalowe. † SWALLOW.
swalpre, *v. i.* [Cf. OD *swalpen, swalpen*, LG. *swalken*, G. *schwalken*.] To flounder or splash about in water. *Obs.*
swalt. Obs. pret. of SWELT.
swal'ter, *v. i.* = SWALPRE. *Obs.*
swal'tish (*dial.* swŏl'ĭsh, swāl'-), *a.* [Cf. SWELTER.] Sultry. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
swalu. † SWALLOW.
swam (swăm), *pret.* of SWIM.
swa'mi, swa'my (swä'mĭ), *n.* [Hind. *swāmī*, fr. Skr. *svāmin* possessor, lord.] Lit., lord; — a Hindu title of respect. Also, a Hindu idol.
swa'mish (swā'mĭsh). Dial. Eng. of SQUEAMISH.
swamp (swămp), *a.* Thin; slender; also, hollow; empty. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Swamp Angel (swŏmp). An 8-inch, 200-pound Parrott gun, mounted in a swamp by the Federals, at the siege (1863) of Charleston, S. C. *Colloq., U. S.*
swamp apple. A large white or pink slightly acid gall on the swamp azalea, due to the fungus *Exobasidium azaleæ*.
swamp ash. Any of several ashes, as the water ash, the green ash, or the hoop ash.
swamp beggar-ticks or **beggar's-ticks.** The American beggar-ticks *Bidens connata*.
swamp birch. Yellow birch.
swamp blackbird. A red-winged blackbird. [blueberry.]
swamp blueberry. The high]
swamp brake. Cinnamon fern.
swamp broom. An Australian fabaceous broomlike plant (*Viminaria denudata*). [bage.]
swamp cabbage. Skunk cabbage. **b** The white cedar (*Chamæcyparis thyoides*).
swamp chess. The wood chess.
swamp chestnut oak. Any of several American oaks, as *Quercus prinus* and *Q. michauxii*.
swamp crake. A small Australasian crake (*Porzana plumbea*).
swamp cypress. **a** Either of two species of *Taxodium* (1) The bald cypress. (2) The sabino **b**. **b** The white cedar *Chamæcyparis thyoides*.
swamp deer. A large yellowish brown deer (*Rucervus duvancelli*) of India having in the normal adult male six points on each antler. The young and sometimes also the adults are spotted with white.
swamp dock A common American dock (*Rumex verticillatus*).
swamp dogwood. a Silky cornel. **b** Poison sumac. **c** Hop tree.
swamp elm. The American elm.
swamp'er, *n. U.S.* **a** One who cuts trees in, or clears, a swamp. **b** Any of a gang that makes roads for skidding logs, cuts down underbrush, and trims up felled trees. **c** One who dwells in a swampy region. *Colloq.*
swamp evergreen. A common club moss (*Lycopodium lucidulum*), with shining foliage and erect branches.
swamp fever. Malarial fever.
Swamp Fox. General Francis Marion (1732-95) of South Carolina, who, in the American Revolution, carried on irregular warfare against the British armies, eluding them by his knowledge of his native forests and swamps.
swamp globeflower. a American globeflower. **b** Buttonbush.
swamp gum. Any of various Australian gum trees, esp. *Eucalyptus gunnii, E. vindulata, E. tereticornis, E. viminalis*, or *E. pauciflora*.
swamp hare. A swamp rabbit.
swamp harrier, swamp hawk. A harrier (*Circus assimilis*) of eastern Australia and Celebes.
swamp hellebore. = HELLEBORE, 1 b.
swamp hen. A marsh hen; esp.: **a** The European purple gallinule. **b** Any of several Australasian sultana birds, as *Porphyrio melanotus* and *P. bellus*. **c** The Australian swamp crake, or **little swamp hen.**
swamp hickory. The bitternut.
swamp holly. = BEARBERRY **c**.
swamp honeysuckle. The swamp azalea.
swamp hook. *Lumbering.* A large single hook on the end of a chain, used in handling logs.
swamp hornbeam. The tupelo.
swamp itch. = PRAIRIE ITCH.
swamp locust. a The water locust. **b** = HONEY LOCUST **a**.
swamp loosestrife. A lythraceous shrub (*Decodon verticillatus*) of the eastern United States, growing in wet places.
swamp lover. The swamp pink.
swamp magnolia. = SWEET BAY **b**.
swamp mahogany In Australia: **a** Either of two eucalypts (*Eucalyptus robusta* and *E. botryoides*). See BASTARD MAHOGANY **a**. **b** Any of several myrtaceous trees of the genus *Tristania*. [(*Hibiscus moscheutos*).]
swamp mallow. A rose mallow]
swamp maple. a The red maple. **b** The Californian box elder.
swamp milkweed. An American milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*), with lanceolate leaves and crimson or purple flowers.
swamp moss. Sphagnum moss.
swamp oak. See VIMINARIA.
swamp ore. Bog ore; limonite.
swamp partridge. The Canada grouse.
swamp pheasant. A long-tailed Australian cuckoo (*Centropus phasianus*).
swamp pine. = SLASH PINE **a**.
swamp pink. a Swamp azalea. **b** Grass pink. **c** A rare melanthaceous plant (*Helonias bullata*) of the eastern United States. [wood.]
swamp poplar. Swamp cotton-
swamp post oak. Overcup oak.
swamp quail. **a** A quail of the genus *Synœcus*; esp., *S. australis* of Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea. It is reddish brown and grayish with V-shaped black bars beneath. **b** A painted quail (*Excalfactoria lineata*) of Australia and the East Indies. [*Local, U. S.*]
swamp robin. The chewink.
swamp rose. A wild rose (*Rosa carolina*) of the eastern United States, clambering over bushes in swamps. [BAY **b**.]
swamp sassafras. = SWEET **swamp saxifrage.** An American saxifrage (*Saxifraga pennsylvanica*), bearing greenish flowers.
swamp Spanish oak. = PIN OAK **a**.
swamp spleenwort The narrow-leaved spleenwort (*Asplenium angustifolium*).
swamp sumac. Poison sumac.
swampt. Swamped. *Ref. Sp.*
swamp tea. a Labrador tea. *U. S.* **b** The tea tree *Melaleuca squarrosa*. *Australia.*
swamp thistle. An American thistle (*Cardnus muticus*) with large purple flower heads.
swamp'weed', *n.* A small Australian creeping goodeniaceous herb (*Selhera radicans*).
swamp willow. Pussy willow.
swamp'wood', *n.* The leatherwood *Dirca palustris*.
swamy. Var. of SWAMI.
swan (swŏn), *v. i.* To swear; — used in minced oaths. *Slang or Dial. U. S.* [SWAN, etc.]
Swan, Swa-ne'tian. Vars. of **swan animalcule.** Any ciliate infusorian of *Trachelocerca, Amphileptus*, or an allied genus, having a necklike extension of the body. [DOWN.]
swan'down', *n.* = SWAN'S-
swane. † SWAIN.
swang (swăng). Obs. or Scot. & dial. pret. of SWING.
swang (swăng), *n.* [Cf. SWAMP.] Low, wet, grassy land; swamp. *Dial. Eng.* — **swang'y** (-ĭ), *a.*
swange, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *svangi, svangr*, Norw. dial. *svange*.] Loins; groin. *Obs.*
swangene. Obs. p. p. of SWING.
swan goose. The Chinese goose or any other swanlike goose.
Swan'hild (swŏn'hĭld), *n.* [Icel. *Svanhildr*: cf. G. *Swanhild*.] In the Norse version of the Siegfried story, the daughter of Sigurd and Gudrun. Fairest of all women, she was wooed by a king, who, when his son was wrongly accused of guilty relations with her, had him hanged and her trampled to death by horses. In a Gothic story, she is torn to pieces by horses for her husband's treachery.
swan'-hop'ping, *n.* Corrupt. of SWAN-UPPING. *Eng.*
swan'i-mote (swăn'ĭ-mōt), *n.* [LL. *swanimotum*. Cf. SWAIN; MOTE meeting.] *Early Forest Law.* A court formerly held before foresters and verderers and, later, other forest officers, thrice yearly after the enactment of the Charta de Foresta.
swank (swăngk), *pret.* of SWINK.
swank (swăngk; swănk), *a.* & *n.* Swanky. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
swank, *n.* & *v.* Swagger. *Dial. Eng.*
swank'ie. Var. of SWANKY. *Scot.*
swank'ing (swăngk'ĭng; swănk'ĭng), *a. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* = Swanky. **b** Big; strapping.
swank'it (swăngk'ĭt). Scot. pret. of SWINK.
swan knight. *Myth.* A knight, as Lohengrin, drawn by a swan to a land he is to succor In some forms of the legend, the swan is the swan knight's brother, who through the loss or injury of his magic necklace, occasioned by his wicked grandmother, is unable to transform himself to his human form from that of a swan, the power to change having been possessed by him and his brothers.
swank'y (swăngk'ĭ; swănk'ĭ), *n.* **1.** Inferior ale, beer, or cider. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** A drink, of molasses, vinegar, and water. *Newfoundland.*
swank'y (swăngk'ĭ; swănk'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. AS. *swancor* flexible, pliant.] Supple; limber; active. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* An active, alert young fellow. *Scot.*
swan'ly, *a.* Relating to, or in connection with, a swan. *Obs.*

popular saga as well, constantly make mention of *swan maidens*, who fly through the air, come swimming along to bring tidings, or through putting aside their swan shirt have come into the power of him who has taken it away. *Fos (de la Saussaye).*

swan'neck' (swŏn'nĕk'), *n.* **1.** The swanflower. **2.** Something curved more or less like the neck of a swan (cf. GOOSENECK); as: **a** *Stair Building.* A vertical curve in a handrail, consisting of a ramp terminating in a knee. **b** Any of various pipes or tubes. **c** In a Jacquard apparatus, a curved, slotted iron guideway for a bowl, screwed to the rails of the cylinder framing. **d** A cast-iron plate for continuing the circular channel or breast on the upstream side of certain water wheels.

swan'ner-y (swŏn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). A place where swans are bred.

swan's'-down' (swŏnz'doun'), *or* **swans'down'**, *n.* **1.** The down, or fine, soft feathers, of the swan, used as trimming on various articles of dress, for powder puffs, etc. **2.** A soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton. **3.** = CANTON FLANNEL.

swan'skin' (swŏn'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a swan with the down, or feathers. **2.** Canton flannel.

swan'-up'ping (-ŭp'ĭng), *n.* [From *swan* + *up*, prep. & adv.] The practice or process of marking young swans for the owners; specif., an annual expedition for this purpose on the river Thames, the crown and the Companies of Dyers and Vintners now being the only owners; — called also *swan-hopping.* Cf. SWANMARK. *Eng.*

swap (swŏp; *dial. also* swäp), *v. t.;* SWAPPED (swŏpt); SWAP'PING. Also *swop.* [ME. *swappen* to strike, to move swiftly; perh. akin to E. *sweep, swoop.* Cf. SWAP a blow, SWAP, *v. i.*] **a** To strike; beat; thrash; also, to strike off; cut. *Obs.* **b** To slam; to shut violently. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **c** To chop, as grain in reaping. *Dial. Eng.*

swap (swŏp; *dial. also* swäp), *v. i.* **a** To strike. *Obs.* **b** To pounce. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **c** To fall down. *Obs.* **d** To huddle together; squat. *Obs.*

swap, swop (swŏp), *v. t. & i.* [Perh. the same word as *swap* to strike; cf. E. to *strike* a bargain.] To exchange; barter; as, to *swap* horses, knives. *Colloq. & Dial.*

swap, swop (swŏp), *n.* [See SWAP to exchange.] An exchange; a barter; as, a good *swap. Colloq. & Dial.*

sward (swôrd), *n.* [AS. *sweard* skin, covering; akin to OFries. *swarde*, D. *zwoord*, G. *schwarte*, Icel. *svörðr* skin, sward of the earth.] **1.** (*dial. pron.* swärd, swäd) Skin; covering, as the hide of beasts; rind; outer skin, as of bacon. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** The grassy surface of land; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass; turf.

sward (swôrd), *v. t. & i ;* SWARD'ED; SWARD'ING. To produce sward (upon); to cover, or be covered, with sward.

swarf (swôrf), *n.* [Dial. also *swarth;* orig. uncert.] **a** Slimy or oozy material from a grindstone in wet grinding, gritty grease exuding from a wheel axle, or the like. *Local, Eng.* **b** Fine metallic particles removed by a cutting tool; specif., chippings, etc., from soft iron castings, used as a reducing agent in certain chemical manufactures.

swarm (swôrm), *v. i. & t.;* SWARMED (swôrmd); SWARM'ING. [Cf. SWERVE.] To climb; shin; mount; — commonly with *up;* as, to *swarm* up a pole. *Colloq. or Dial.*

swarm, *n.* [ME. *swarm*, AS. *swearm;* akin to D. *zwerm*, G. *schwarm*, OHG. *swaram*, Icel. *svarmr* a tumult, Sw. *svärm* a swarm, Dan. *sværm*, and G. *schwirren* to whiz, to buzz, Skr. *svar* to sound. Cf. SWIRL.] **1.** A large number or mass of small animals (particularly insects), esp. when in motion. "A deadly *swarm* of hornets." *Milton.* **2.** Esp., a great number of honeybees emigrating together from a hive in company with a queen to start a new colony elsewhere; also, loosely, a colony of honeybees settled permanently in a hive. See SWARM, *v. i.*, 1. **3.** *Biol.* An aggregation of free-floating or free-swimming unicellular organisms; — applied usually to zoöspores. **4.** Any great number or multitude, as of people in motion, or of inanimate objects; as, a *swarm* of meteorites.

Those prodigious *swarms* that had settled themselves in every part of it [Italy]. *Addison.*

Syn. — Multitude, crowd, throng. See FLOCK.

swarm, *v. i.* **1.** To collect, and depart from a hive in a body to form a new colony; — said of bees. By the departure of some of the bees of a colony in this way overcrowding of the hive is remedied and the number of colonies is increased. To make their undertaking successful the swarm must contain a queen. Swarming takes place chiefly in late spring and early summer. Cf. AFTERSWARM. **2.** To appear or collect in a crowd, like bees; to throng together; to congregate in a multitude. **3.** To be crowded or thronged with beings in motion.

Every place *swarms* with soldiers. *Spenser.*

4. *Biol.* To move about actively, as zoöspores, spermatozoa, and other cilia-bearing microörganisms.

swarm (swôrm), *v. t.* To crowd or throng.

swarm'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of those that swarm; specif., of bees, act of emigrating in a swarm. **2.** *Card Playing.* In skat, the giving as many points as possible on tricks taken or likely to be taken by one's partner.

swarm spore. *Biol.* A zoöspore, or a planogamete; any minute motile spore produced in large numbers.

swart (swôrt), *a.* [ME. *swart*, AS. *sweart* black; akin to OFries., OS., & LG. *swart*, D. *zwart*, G. *schwarz*, OHG. *swarz*, Icel. *svartr*, Sw. *svart*, Dan. *sort*, Goth. *swarts;* cf. L. *sordes* dirt, *sordere* to be dirty. Cf. SORDID, SURD, SWARTHY.] Of a dark hue; moderately black; swarthy.

A nation strange, with visage *swart.* *Spenser.*

the swart star, Sirius; — so called as causing swarthiness or blight. Cf. DOG DAYS.

swarth (swôrth), *n.* [Var. of *sward;* perh. influenced by *swath.*] **1.** Sward; short grass. *Chiefly Poet.* **2.** A crop of grass for hay. *Dial. Eng.*

swarth'y (swôr'thĭ; -*th*ĭ; 277), *a.;* SWARTH'I-ER (-thĭ-ẽr; -*th*ĭ-ẽr); SWARTH'I-EST. [Cf. SWARTH, *a.*, SWARTY, SWART, *a.*] Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; tawny; swart. "A *swarthy* Ethiope." *Shak.*

Their *swarthy* hosts would darken all our plains. *Addison.*

Syn. — See DUSKY.

— swarth'i-ly (-thĭ-lĭ; -*th*ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **— swarth'i-ness,** *n.*

swash (swŏsh), *v. i.;* SWASHED (swŏsht); SWASH'ING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Sw. *svasska* to splash, and, for sense 3, Sw. *svassa* to bully, to rodomontade.] **1.** To dash or move noisily with or as if with a splashing sound; to splash; as, *swashing* waves. "[He] *swashes* through incongruity and peril towards his aim." *Stevenson.* **2.** To fall violently or noisily. *Obs.* **3.** To make a great noise; to bluster; brag.

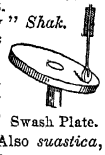
swash, *v. t.* To cause to swash or splash; to dash about violently, as water; as, to *swash* water in a pail.

swash, *n.* **1.** A dashing or splashing of water against or upon something, or the noise due to it; as, the *swash* of the waves against a pier, upon the beach, etc. **2. a** A narrow sound or channel of water lying within a sand bank, or between a sand bank and the shore. **b** A bar over which the sea washes. **3.** Liquid filth; wash; hogwash. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **4.** Worthless stuff; weak, characterless literary matter, esp. of a sentimental nature; trash. *Slang.* **5.** Blustering noise or behavior. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **6.** A swaggering fellow; a swasher. *Obs. or R. Shak.*

swash'buck'ler (-bŭk'lẽr), *n.* A braggart; a swaggerer. **— Hence: swash'buck'ler-ing, swash'buck'ling,** *a.*

swash'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Swaggering; braggart. **2.** Resounding; crushing. "*Swashing* blow" *Shak.*

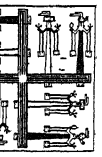
swash'-let'ters, *n. pl.* Old-fashioned italic capitals having top and bottom flourishes; thus: *A R P N* etc.



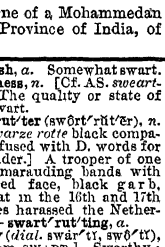
Swash Plate.

swash plate. *Mach.* A revolving circular plate, set obliquely on its shaft, and acting as a cam to give a reciprocating motion to a rod in a direction parallel to the shaft.

swas'ti-ka, swas'ti-ca (swäs'tĭ-kä), *n.* Also *suastica, svastika,* etc. [Skr. *svastika*, fr. *svasti* welfare; *su* well + *asti* being.] A symbol or ornament in the form of a Greek cross with the ends of the arms bent at right angles all in the same direction, and each prolonged to the height of the parallel arm of the cross. A great many modified forms exist, ogee and volute as well as rectilinear, while various decorative designs, as the Greek fret or meander, are derived from or closely associated with it. The swastika is found in remains from the Bronze Age in various parts of Europe, esp. at Hissarlik (Troy), and was in frequent use as late as the 10th century. It is found in ancient Persia, in India, where both Jains and Buddhists used (or still use) it as a religious symbol, in China and Japan, and among Indian tribes of North, Central, and South America. It is usually thought to be a charm, talisman, or religious token, esp. a sign of good luck or benediction. Max Müller distinguished from the *swastika*, with arms prolonged to the right, the *suavastika*, with arms prolonged to the left, but this distinction is not commonly recognized. Other names for the swastika are *fylfot* and *gammadion.*



Typical form of Swastika.



Swastika Design in Navaho Altar Floor.

Swat (swät), **Swa'ti** (swä'tē), *n.* One of a Mohammedan people of the Northwest Frontier Province of India, of Aryan speech and descent.

swath (swôth; swŏth; 277), *n.* [AS. *swaðu* a track, trace; akin to D. *zwaad*, *swad*, *zwade*, a swath of grass, G. *schwad*, *schwaden;* perh. orig., a shred or slice.] **1.** A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe in mowing or cradling. **2.** The whole sweep of a scythe or a machine, in mowing or cradling, or the path cut in one course; hence, the sweep or reach of something likened to a scythe, or the track left by it. **3.** A crop of grass for hay. *Dial. Eng.*

swathe (swāth), *v. t.;* SWATHED (swāthd); SWATH'ING (swāth'ĭng). [ME. *swathen*, akin to AS. *swe*ðian (in comp.). Cf. SWADDLE.] To bind or wrap with a swathe, band, bandage, or the like; also, to wrap after the manner of a bandage or swathe; as, an infant *swathed* at birth.

swathe, *n.* [See SWATHE, *v.*] A bandage; band; swath.

swath'er (swŏth'ẽr; swŏth'-), *n.* [See SWATH, *n.*] *Agric.* A device attached to a mowing machine for raising the uncut fallen grain and marking the limit of the swath.

sway (swā), *v. t.;* SWAYED (swād); SWAY'ING. [ME. *sweyen*, prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *sveigja* to bend, swing, sway, but also Fries. *suāien*, *swājen*, D. *zwaaijen* to wield, swing. Cf. SWAGGER.] **1.** To move or wield with the hand; to swing; wield; as, to *sway* the scepter. **2.** To cause to swing or incline to one side or another, or from side to side; as, reeds *swayed* by the wind; hence, to turn aside; to warp; as, judgment *swayed* by passion. **3.** To influence or direct by power and authority, by persuasion, or by moral force; to govern; to guide.

To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue. *Dryden.*

4. To lean upon; weigh down; oppress. *Dial. Eng.* **5.** *Naut.* To hoist or set up, esp. by throwing the weight of the body on a halyard or other rope; — often with *up.*

Syn. — Bias, rule, govern, direct, influence; swing, move, wave, wield.

sway (swā), *v. i.* **1.** To be drawn to one side by weight or influence; to lean; incline.

The balance *sways* on our part. *Bacon.*

2. To turn one's way; to bend one's course; to go. **3.** To swing from side to side; to oscillate; fluctuate. **4.** To have weight or influence. **5.** To bear sway; to rule; govern.

Syn. — See SHAKE.

sway, *n.* **1.** Act of swaying; a swinging motion; esp., the swing or sweep of a weapon.

With huge two-handed *sway* brandished aloft *Milton.*

2. Influence, weight, or authority that inclines to one side; as, the *sway* of desires. *A. Tucker.* **3.** Preponderance; turn or cast of balance. *Now Rare.*

"To turn the *sway* of battle." *Milton.*

4. Rule; dominion; control; as, to bear *sway.* **5.** Any of various things that move with a swaying motion, as a balance, crane, lever, etc. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

Syn. — Rule, dominion, power, empire, control, influence, direction, preponderance, ascendancy.

sway'-backed' (-bakt'), *a.* Having the back abnormally hollow or sagged; — said of horses and other animals.

sway bar. *Vehicles.* **a** A bar attached to the hounds, in the rear of the front axle, so as to slide on the reach as the axle is swung in turning the vehicle. **b** Either of the two bars used in coupling the front and rear sleds of a logging sled; also, the bar used to couple two logging cars.

sway'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWAY. Specif.: *n.* **1.** Act of one that sways, in any sense. **2.** An injury to the back of a horse caused by violent strains or by overloading.

— sway'ing-ly, *adv.*

Swa'zi (swä'zē), *n.* A Bantu of an intelligent, industrious tribe of Zulu origin of Swaziland in South Africa.

sweal (swēl), *v. i.;* SWEALED (swēld); SWEAL'ING. [AS. *swelan*, v. i., akin to G. *schwelen* to burn slowly, *schwül* sultry, AS. *swōl* heat, Icel. *svæla* a thick smoke.] To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; hence, to waste away. Cf. SWALE, *v.*, **b.** *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. Scott.*

sweal, *v. t.* [ME. *swelen*, AS. *swǣlan*, v. t., fr. *swelan*, v. i. See SWEAL, *v. i.*] To singe; scorch; as, to *sweal* a pig by singeing off the hair. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swear (swâr), *v. i.; pret.* SWORE (swōr; 201), formerly SWARE (swâr); *p. p.* SWORN (swōrn; 201); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEAR'ING. [ME. *sweren*, *swerien*, AS. *swerian;* akin to D. *zweren*, OS. *swerian*, OHG. *sweren*, G. *schwören*, Icel. *sverja*, Sw. *svärja*, Dan. *sværge*, Icel. & Sw. *svara* to answer, Dan. *svare*, Dan. & Sw. *svar* an answer, Goth. *swaran* to swear. The orig. sense was perh. to be responsible. Cf. ANSWER.] **1.** To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to affirm solemnly by an object regarded as sacred, as the Bible, the Koran, etc. **2.** To make a promise, threat, vow, etc., on oath; to vow.

swan'mark' (swŏn'märk'), *n.* A mark of ownership cut on the upper mandible of a swan. See SWAN-UPPING. *Eng.* **— swan'-mark'er,** *n.* **— swan'mark'ing,** *n.*

swan'net, *n.* A little swan. *Obs.*

swan'nish (swŏn'ĭsh), **swan'-ny** (-ĭ), *a.* Swanlike. *Rare.*

swan pan. Var. of SUAN PAN.

Swan River daisy. [From *Swan River*, Western Australia.] An Australian asteraceous plant (*Brachycome iberidifolia*), with heads of blue-rayed or white-rayed flowers.

Swan River everlasting. An Australian everlasting (*Helipterum manglesii*).

swan shift. See SWAN MAIDEN.

swan shot. A large size of shot used in fowling.

swan's neck. = SWANNECK, 2.

swan song. The song anciently fabled to be sung by a swan when dying; hence, a last work of a poet, composer, etc., produced just before his death.

swan'-up'per, *n.* Swanmarker.

swan'wort' (swŏn'wûrt'), *n.* The swanflower.

swap, *v. t.* To drink up. *Obs.*

swap (swäp), *v. t.* [Cf. Gael. *suaip* likeness, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *svipr* look, mien, likeness, Norw. dial. *svip*, *sveip.*] To resemble. *Scot.* **— n.** Resemblance. *Scot.*

swap, *n.* [Perh. of imitative orig.; cf. G. *schwapp*, n., a slap, swap; *schwapp, schwappe*, interj., slap! smack! but cf. also SWAP to strike.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A blow; a stroke; a cut. **b** A sudden movement; esp., a swoop or fall.

swap, *adv.* [Cf. SWAP a blow.] Quickly and with force; with a swap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swap (swäp), *n.* Pod; husk; also, sedge. *Scot.*

swape (swāp), *n.* [See SWEEP, *n.*] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A pole or bar used as a lever or swivel. **b** A long steering oar used by keelmen on the Tyne. **c** A fork to spread manure. [SWAP, strike.

swappe. Obs or dial. Eng. of SWAPPES.

swappes, *n.* Swashbuckler. *Obs.*

swap'ping (swŏp'ĭng; *dial.* -ĭn), *a.* Big; huge; "whopping." *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

swap'pit, *a.* Slatternly. *Obs.*

swar. Obs. or dial. var. of *sworc*, pret. of SWEAR.

swar'bie (swär'bĭ), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *svartbakr*, lit., blackback.] Swartback. *Shetland I.*

sward. † SWORD.

sward'y (swôr'dĭ), *a.* Covered with sward or grass.

sware. † SQUARE, SWEER.

sware (swâr). Archaic or dial. pret. of SWEAR. [SWIRE.]

sware (swâr). Scot. var. of **sware,** *n.* [Cf. AS. *āðswara.* See ANSWER, SWEAR, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** An oath; swearing. **b** Speech.

sware, *n. & v.* [See ANSWER, SWEAR, *v.*] Answer. *Obs.*

swarf (swärf), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. SWERVE.] To swoon or cause to swoon; also, to become languid or to weary. **— n.** A stupor; swoon. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swarffie. † SWARTHY.

swargh, *n.* Rabble. *Obs. Scot.*

swarm cell. *Biol.* Swarm spore.

swarm'er, *n.* 1. *Biol.* a One that swarms. **b** A swarm spore. 2 A metal plug for a crack in a forging, etc.

3. A kind of small rocket.

swar'mle (swär'm'l; swa'-), *v. t.* = SWARM, to climb. *Dial. Eng.*

swar'ry (swär'ĭ; swŏr'-). Anglicized form of SOIREE. *Dial.*

swart. † SWARD. [*Obs.*]

swart, *n.* [Cf. SWART, *a.*] Shrew.

swart, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *sweartian.*] To make or become swarthy. *Obs.*

swart'back' (swôrt'bāk'), *n.* The great black-backed gull. *Shetland & Orkney I.*

swart'fast, *a.* Swarthy. *Obs.*

swarth (swôrth). Var. of SWATH.

swarth (swärth; swäth). Dial. Eng. of SWARD.

swarth, *v. t.* [Cf. SWARF, *v. i.*] To swoon. *Obs. Scot.*

swarth (swarth; swäth), *n.* Apparition; wraith. *Dial. Eng.*

swarth (*dial* swärth, swŏth), *a.* [For older *swart.*] Swarthy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swarth'ness, *n. Rare.*

swarth'y, *v. t.* To make swarthy. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

swart'i-ness, *n.* Swarthiness.

swart'ish, *a.* Somewhat swart.

swart'ness, *n.* [Cf. AS. *sweartness.*] The quality or state of being swart.

swart'rut'ter (swôrt'rŭt'ẽr), *n.* [G. *schwarze rotte* black company, confused with D. words for black rider.] A trooper of one of the marauding bands with blackened face, black garb, etc., that in the 16th and 17th centuries harassed the Netherlands. **— swart'rut'ting,** *a.*

swart'y (*dial.* swär'tĭ, swôr'tĭ), *a.* [From SWART.] Swarthy; tawny. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Swartz'i-a (swärt'sĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after Olaus *Swartz* (1760-1818), Swedish botanist.] Syn. of TOUNATEA. [chmb. *Obs.*]

swarve, *v. t. & i.* = SWARM, to **swarve.** † SWERVE.

swash (swŏsh; swäsh), *a.* [Cf. SWASH, *v. t.*, SQUASH, *v. t.*] **a** Corpulent; also, tipsy; fuddled. *Obs. Scot.* **b** Soft; squashy; watery. *Dial. Eng.*

swash, *adv.* Splashingly. *Rare.*

swash (swŏsh), *n.* [Cf. SWASH, *v. t.*, SQUASH, *v. t.*] An oval figure, as, *Arch.*, one with moldings oblique to the axis of the work. *Obs. or R.* [2 a.]

swash channel. = 3d SWASH.

swash'er (-ẽr), *n.* A blusterer; braggart. *Rare.* [way. *Obs.*]

swash'ly, *adv.* In a swashing

swash'way', *n.* = 3d SWASH.

swash work. Oblique work in 2 a. [lathe turning.]

swash'y (swŏsh'ĭ; swäsh'ĭ), *a.* [See SWASH, *a.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Squashy; watery. **b** Weak; insipid. **c** Gaudy; showy.

swa'sion, *n.* Aphetic for PERSUASION. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

swa-siv'i-ous, *a.* Persuasive.

swat (swät). Dial. of SQUAT, *v.*

swat (swŏt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of SWEAT.

swat, *n. & v.* Hit; slap. *Slang.*

swat (swät), *n.* [Cf. AS. *swātan*, pl., beer.] Chiefly *pl. Scot.* **a** Drink, esp., new ale; wort. **b** The thin part of sowens.

swatch (swŏch; swäch), *v. t.* **1.** To separate; cut off. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** To select, supply, or make, by a pattern; to match. *Scot.*

swatch (swŏch), *n.* [From SWATCH, *v.*] **a** A swath. *Obs.* **b** A pattern or sample, usually of cloth. *Com., Cant.*

Swatch'el (swŏch'ĕl), *n. Slang.* Punch, the chief character in the Punch-and-Judy shows.

Swatchel box: A Punch-and-Judy show.

swate (swāt). Obs. or Scot. pret. of SWEAT. [of SWARD, rind.]

swath (swäth). Dial. Eng. var.

swath. Var. of SWATHE.

swath'band', swath'clout', *n.* A swaddling cloth. *Obs.*

swathe (swāth). Var. of SWATH.

swath'el, n. A strong man. *Scot.*

swathel, swathle. † SWADDLE.

swath'el, *a.* [See SWADDLE, *n.*] Tightly bound. *Obs.*

swath'el-band', swath'el-bind'-ing, *n.* A swaddling cloth. *Obs.*

swath'y (swŏth'ĭ; swŏth'-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or lying in, swaths. *Rare.*

Swa'ti, *n.* See SWAT.

Swa'tow (swä'tou), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

swatte. Obs. pret. of SWEAT.

swat'ter (swät'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. SQUATTER, *v. i.*, and SQUANDER.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To squatter or splash about. **b** To scatter; squander.

swat'tle (swät't'l), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *squattle.*] To gulp down; to guzzle; also, to dissipate; squander. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swa'ver (swā'vẽr), *n. & v.* [Cf. AS. *swǣfan.*] Stagger. *Obs. or Scot.*

sway † so.

sway brace. A brace to prevent swaying. — **sway bracing.**

swayd. Swayed. *Ref. Sp.*

swayed (swād), *a.* = SWAY-BACKED.

sway'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

swe. † SO, SUE.

swea. † SWAY.

sweak. † SQUEAK.

sweak (swēk), *n.* **a** A twig supported by a prop in a bird snare. *Obs.* **b** A swingbar over a hearth. *Dial. Eng.*

sweame. † SWEME.

swea'mish (*dial.* swē'mĭsh). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SQUEAMISH. [*or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*]

swear. Var. of SWEER, *a. Obs.*

3. *Law.* To take oath (which see); to give evidence or state on oath; as, to *swear* to fact, against a party.
4. To make an appeal to the divine Being irreverently or blasphemously; to use the name of God or sacred things profanely; to adjure God in imprecation; to curse.
to swear at, to curse against; also, *Slang*, to be out of harmony with, as one color with another. — **to s. by,** to place great confidence in (a person or thing); to trust implicitly; as, *to swear by* one's doctor. — **to s. off,** to make a vow, or resolution, to abstain from something. *Slang.*

swear (swâr), *v. t.* **1.** To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to a divine Being for the truth of the declaration.
Swear unto me here by God, that thou wilt not deal falsely with me. *Gen.* xxi. 23.
2. To make (a promise, vow, threat, etc.) on oath; to vow.
3. *Law.* To put to an oath (which see); to bind by an oath; to administer an oath to; — often followed by *in* or *into;* as, to *swear* witnesses, a jury; to *swear* in an officer.
4. To declare or charge upon oath; as, he *swore* treason against his friend.
5. To appeal to by or with an oath. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*
6. To speak or utter irreverently or blasphemously. *Rare.*
to swear the peace against one, *Law*, to make oath that one is under actual fear of death or bodily harm from another by reason of his menaces or attempts, to compel the accused to find sureties that he will keep the peace. *Chiefly Eng.*

swear'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who swears; one who calls God to witness for the truth of his declaration.
2. A profane person; one who uses profane language.

sweat (swĕt), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SWEAT OR SWEAT'ED, *Obs.* SWAT (swŏt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEAT'ING. [ME. *sweten*, AS. *swētan*, fr. *swāt*, n., sweat; akin to OFries. & OS. *swēt*, D. *zweet*, OHG. *sweiz*, G. *schweiss*, Icel. *sveiti*, Sw. *svett*, Dan. *sved*, W. *chwys*, L. *sudor* sweat, *sudare* to sweat, Gr. ἱδρώς, ἱδρώς, sweat, ἰδίειν to sweat, Skr. *svēda* sweat, *svid* to sweat. Cf. EXUDE, SUDARY, SUDORIFIC.] **1.** To excrete sensible moisture through the pores of the skin; to perspire.
2. To be excreted, or to exude, through the pores of the skin or through any porous body.
3. To emit or exude moisture, as green plants when closely packed, cheese in ripening, etc.
4. Specif., to exude nitroglycerin; — said of dynamite in which nitroglycerin separates from its absorbent or dope.
5. To condense moisture in beads or drops on the surface; as, a pitcher of ice water will *sweat* in a hot room. *Colloq.*
6. To labor in such manner as to cause perspiration; hence, in general, to work hard; to drudge.
to sweat out, *Card Playing*, to win a game without taking risks, by waiting for trifling points that fall to one's share.

sweat, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to excrete moisture from the skin; to cause to perspire; as, his physicians *sweated* him.
2. To emit from or as from the pores; to exude.
Mine eyes to *sweat* compassion. *Shak.*
3. To wet with perspiration; as, to *sweat* a collar.
4. To cause to exude moisture; specif.: **a** To subject to fermentation, as the leaves of tobacco. **b** To dry thoroughly, as wood in a charcoal pit.
5. *Metal.* To heat for the purpose of extracting an easily fusible constituent; to extract in this way; as, to *sweat* bismuth ore; to *sweat* oil out of crude paraffin.
6. *Mech.* To apply heat to (a substance, as solder) until it melts and runs, esp. between surfaces to unite them; as, to *sweat* soft solder into seams; hence, to unite by such means; as, to *sweat* a gold pen to an iridium point (causing the gold to melt and adhere).
7. *Naut.* To hoist, haul, or set, as flat or taut as possible; — said of a sail, rope, etc. *Slang.*
8. To get advantage, as of money, property, or labor, from (any one), by exaction or oppression; as, to *sweat* a spendthrift; to *sweat* operatives. See SWEATING SYSTEM.
9. To get information from by close and exacting questioning; as, the police *sweated* the prisoner. *Colloq. or Cant.*
10. To pledge or pawn. *Slang.*
to sweat coin, to remove particles of a coin, esp. a gold coin, by shaking it with others in a bag.

sweat (swĕt), *n.* [From the v.; cf. ME. *swot*, AS. *swāt.*]
1. The fluid excreted from the sudoriferous glands of the skin; perspiration. See PERSPIRATION, 2.
In the *sweat* of thy face shalt thou eat bread. *Gen* iii 19.
2. Lifeblood; life. *Obs.*
3. Act or fact of sweating, or state of one who sweats; esp., perspiration induced medicinally.
4. That which produces perspiration; esp., hard work; labor; drudgery; also, *Obs.*, excessive heat.
5. Moisture issuing from any substance; as, the *sweat* of hay or grain in a mow or stack.
6. The sweating sickness. *Obs.* *Holinshed.*
7. *Manège.* An exercise given a horse before a race.
8. A febrile disease of ferrets, having the features commonly seen in distemper of dogs.
Syn. — See PERSPIRATION.

sweat box. **1.** *Naut.* A small cell for refractory prisoners.
2. A room in which the process of sweating a prisoner is carried on; also, the process. *Collog.* See SWEAT, *v. t.*, 9.
3. *Tanning.* A box in which hides are sweated.

sweat'er (swĕt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sweats.
2. One that causes to sweat; as: **a** A sudorific. **b** A thick warm woolen jacket or jersey. **c** An employer of labor who makes use of the sweating system. *Colloq.* **d** A hard or troublesome task. *Colloq. or Dial.*

sweat gland. *Anat.* A gland which secretes sweat. In man such glands occur in great numbers in nearly all parts of the skin, and ordinarily consist of an epithelial tube extending spirally downward from a minute orifice (*pore*) in the surface of the skin to the deep portion of the derma, or more often the subcutaneous tissue, where it ends in a much convoluted spherical mass. See SKIN, *Illust.*

sweat'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWEAT. — **sweating bath,** a bath for producing sensible sweat; a stove or sudatory. — **s. house,** a house for hygienic bathing or for sweating sick persons. — **s. iron,** a kind of knife, or a piece of iron, used to scrape off sweat, esp. from horses; horse scraper. — **sweating sickness,** a febrile epidemic characterized by profuse sweating, often fatal within two or three hours, that appeared in England in 1485 and returned four times until 1551, esp. in 1528, when it extended to the Continent. It attacked esp. the well-to-do classes. Cf. PLAGUE, *n.*, 3. — **s. stock.** = SWEAT STOCK. — **s. system,** a system of taking advantage of the necessities of employees to drive them to the limit of their powers of labor, usually for unduly or unfairly low wages. The term is now used chiefly of the employment, usually by a subcontractor, of unskilled or poorly or partly skilled workers on piece work in indoor manufacturing, as of cheap clothing, cigars, etc. The work rooms, called *sweatshops*, were, and, in the absence of statutory regulation, are, often unsanitary. The frequent employment of child labor and the parceling out of the work to be done in tenements are sometimes among the more objectionable features of the system. The term is one of reproach, without precise limitation.

sweat lodge. *Anthrop.* A hut or lodge built by American Indians for sweating, either as a rite or as a remedy for disease, by steam from water poured on hot stones.

sweat'y (swĕt'ĭ), *a.;* SWEAT'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SWEAT'I-EST.
1. Moist with sweat; as, a *sweaty* skin.
2. Consisting of sweat; of the nature of sweat.
No noisome whiffs or *sweaty* streams. *Swift.*
3. Causing sweat; hence, laborious; toilsome.

Swede (swēd), *n.* [Cf. G. *Schwede.*] **1.** One of the people of Sweden, an almost pure Teutonic type, though slightly modified by admixture with the Lapps and Finns in the northern departments. Cf. GEATAS, SCANDINAVIAN, *n.*, 1.
2. [*often l. c.*] A rutabaga, or Swedish turnip.

Swe'den-bor'gi-an (swē'dĕn-bôr'jĭ-ăn), *n.* One who holds the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church, as taught by Emanuel Swedenborg (1688–1772), a Swedish philosopher and religious writer. Swedenborg claimed to have direct intercourse with the spiritual world, through the opening of his spiritual senses in 1745. He taught that the Lord Jesus Christ, as comprehending in himself all the fullness of the Godhead, is the one only God, and that there is a spiritual sense to the Scriptures, which he (Swedenborg) was able to reveal, because he saw the correspondence between natural and spiritual things. — **Swe'den-bor'gi-an,** *a.*

Swed'ish (swēd'ĭsh), *a.* [Cf. G. *schwedisch*, Sw. *svensk.*] Of or pert. to Sweden, its inhabitants, or their language.
Swedish clover, alsike. — **S. feather.** **a** A kind of pike or partisan. *Obs.* **b** An iron-tipped stake used as a palisade in repelling cavalry. *Obs. or Hist.* — **S. fir,** the Scotch pine. — **S. gloves,** suede gloves. *Rare.* — **S. green,** Scheele's green. — **S. iron,** iron made in Sweden, valued for its generally excellent quality. — **S. juniper,** a horticultural variety of *Juniperus communis.* — **S. movements,** *Med.*, a system of exercise, active and passive, of different muscles and joints of the body. See KINESIATRICS. — **S. nightingale.** **a** The European redwing thrush. **b** [*cap.*] Jenny Lind (1802–87, Madame Goldschmidt), a native of Stockholm, perhaps the most celebrated of female vocalists. — **S. turnip,** the rutabaga.

Swed'ish (swēd'ĭsh), *n.* The language of Sweden, which previous to 1200 A. D. was recorded only in runic inscriptions. The literary language, or modern standard Swedish as distinguished from Old Swedish, began to develop in the 14th century. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

swee'ny (swē'nĭ), *n.* *Far.* In horses, an atrophy of the muscles of the shoulder; also, atrophy of any muscle.

sweep (swēp), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SWEPT (swĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEEP'ING. [ME. *swepen*, fr. ME. *swopen* (for earlier *swapen*), or its source. See SWOOP, *v.*] **1.** To move or pass with swiftness or force, as if brushing the surface of anything; hence, in general, to move or pass swiftly.
I hear the sable garments of the night
Sweep through her marble halls. *Longfellow.*
That I . . may *sweep* to my revenge. *Shak.*
2. To move or pass with stateliness or dignity; as, she *swept* from the room.
3. To move, pass, or extend with a wide sweep, range, or effect; to pass over anything comprehensively; as, a plague *swept* over the country; the valley *sweeps* off to the right.
4. To clean rooms or the like by brushing with or as with a broom. "A new broom *sweeps* clean." *Old Prov.*
5. *Whaling.* To move the flukes violently from side to side; — said of a wounded whale.

sweep (swēp), *v. t.* **1.** To drive or carry along or off with or as with a brushing motion; as, to *sweep* dirt from a floor; a pestilence *sweeps* off multitudes.
2. To pass a broom or the like across (a surface) so as to remove loose dirt, dust, etc.; to brush with a broom for cleaning; as, to *sweep* a floor, street, chimney.
I will *sweep* it with the besom of destruction. *Is.* xiv. 23.
3. To carry trailing upon or brushing along the ground; — said of the train of a gown, etc.
And like a peacock *sweep* along his tail. *Shak.*
4. To brush, pass, move, draw, or the like, against, over, or along, with or as with a brushing motion; as, to *sweep* the strings of a banjo; to *sweep* a river bottom with a dragnet; also, to pass or move (something) with or as with a brushing motion; as, to *sweep* one's hand across a table.
5. To pass over, or traverse searchingly, with the eye or an instrument of observation; as, to *sweep* the heavens.
6. *Founding.* To form (a mold) by shaping the surface of the sand or loam with a template or strickle instead of using a pattern; to strike; strickle; — often with *up.*
to sweep the deck *or* **the board,** *Card Playing*, to clear off all the stakes on the table by winning them.

sweep, *n.* **1.** Act of sweeping; specif.: **a** A clearing out or away; as, a clean *sweep* of officeholders after election. **b** Act of viewing comprehensively with the eye or an instrument; also, the region thus viewed; as, a *sweep* of moorland; specif., *Astron.*, a systematic search of the sky with the telescope; — a term used by the Herschels.
2. Motion of a sweeping nature; as, to row with an easy *sweep;* also, the compass or range of such motion; as, the *sweep* of a storm, an epidemic; hence, the compass or range of anything regarded as having such motion; compass or range in general; as, the *sweep* of a decree.
3. Purport; signification. *Obs.* *Wars of Alexander.*
4. A whip; a scourge. *Obs.*
5. A bend; curve.
With curvature of low and easy *sweep.* *Cowper.*
6. *Chiefly Mech.* A long flat curve; hence, a surface or part having such a curve, as a long, flatly curved ruler.
7. *Naut.* **a** The mold of a ship when she begins to curve in at the rungheads; any part of a ship shaped in a segment of a circle. **b** A long oar used in boats or small vessels, either to propel or steer them.
8. One who sweeps; a sweeper; specif.: **a** A chimney sweeper. **b** One of the men employed by the university to take care of students' rooms. *Yale Univ., U. S.*
9. Usually *pl.* The sweepings of workshops where precious metals are worked, containing filings, etc.
10. *Physics.* A settling or tendency to settle to thermal equilibrium of a substance. The sweep of a closed system is called a *simple sweep.* The sweep of a substance which, being subjected to continuously changing external influences, does not keep up in its changes with the changing conditions, is called a *trailing sweep.* The sweep of a substance which settles down to an unvarying state, incompatible with thermal equilibrium, due to external action, is called a *steady sweep.*
11. A hand water-raising device consisting of a long pole or timber pivoted to the top of a tall post and used to raise and lower a bucket. Cf. PICOTAH, SHADOOF.
12. *Agric.* A plate of metal, of any of various shapes and sizes, for attachment to a plow stock or cultivator frame, used for throwing loose soil about plants in cultivating, for leveling ridges between rows of growing crops, etc.
13. *Card Playing.* In casino, a pairing or combining of all the cards on the board, and so removing them all; in whist, the winning of all the tricks in a hand.
14. An Australian squamipinnate fish (*Scorpis æquipinnis*) highly valued for food.
15. = SWEEPSTAKES, 3.
16. *Founding.* A strickle.
17. *Refining.* = ALMOND FURNACE. *Obs.*
18. A war engine for throwing stones. *Obs. exc. in Her.*
sweep of the tiller, *Naut.*, a circular frame on which the tiller travels.

sweep'er (swēp'ẽr), *n.* One that sweeps, or cleans by sweeping; as, a carpet, street, or tube *sweeper;* specif., the protecting frilling at the bottom of a dress skirt.

sweep'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that sweeps, in any sense.
2. *Astron.* = SWEEP, *n.*, 1 **b.**
3. *pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish; refuse.

sweep'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Moving swiftly and violently; also, of great range or scope; including or affecting many persons or things; as, a *sweeping* flood, majority, accusation.
2. That sweeps or cleans with or as with a broom or brush.
sweeping process. = SWEEP, *n.*, 10.
— **sweep'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **sweep'ing-ness,** *n.*

sweep net. **a** A large net usually paid out around an arc of a circle from a boat and then hauled ashore. **b** A bag-shaped net with a handle used by entomologists for catching insects by sweeping it over vegetation.

sweep'stake' (swēp'stāk'), *n.* **1.** **a** A winning of all the stakes or prizes by one player. **b** An old game in which such winning is possible. *Obs.*
2. A complete removal; a clean sweep. *Obs.*

sweep'stake', *adv.* Sweepingly; by wholesale.

sweep'stakes' (-stāks'), *n.* **1.** = SWEEPSTAKE, 1 **a.**
2. The whole stake on an event, esp. on a horse race, a given amount being put up by each contestant and sometimes additional prizes added by the promoters, and the stake awarded according to agreement either all to the winner or in shares to several; — used either as *sing.* or *pl.*
3. A race for a sweepstakes.

sweep'wash'er (-wŏsh'ẽr), *n.* One who extracts the residuum of precious metals from the sweepings, potsherds, etc., of refineries of gold and silver, or places where these metals are used. — **sweep'wash'ings** (-ĭngz), *n.*

sweep'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Moving with a sweeping motion.
The branches bend before their *sweepy* sway. *Dryden.*
2. Of the nature of a wide sweep, curve, or bend. *Colloq.*
3. Heavy and pendulous; swaying heavily. *Rare.*

sweet (swēt), *a.;* SWEET'ER (-ẽr); SWEET'EST. [ME. *swete, swote, sote*, AS. *swēte* (cf. *swōte*, adv.); akin to OFries. *swēte*, OS. *swōti*, D. *zoet*, G. *süss*, OHG. *suozi*, Icel. *sætr, sætr*, Sw. *söt*, Dan. *söd*, Goth. *suts*, L. *suavis*, for *suadvis*, Gr. ἡδύς, Skr. *svādu* sweet, *svad, svād*, to make pleasing, to enjoy. Cf. ASSUAGE, SUAVE, SUASION.] **1.** Pleasing to the taste; specif.: **a** Having an agreeable taste or flavor such as that of sugar; saccharine; — opposed to *sour* or *bitter;* as, a *sweet* beverage; *sweet* fruits. **b** Having a fresh taste; having the taste pertaining to the original sound or wholesome state; fresh; — opposed to *sour, rancid, stale, putrescent*, etc.; as, *sweet* milk; *sweet* meat or fish.
2. Hence, pleasing or agreeable in general; specif.: **a** Pleasing to the smell; fragrant; redolent; balmy. **b** Pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious; as, *sweet* music. **c** Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; fair; as, a *sweet* face. **d** Pleasing to the mind or the feelings; arousing pleasing emotions; attractive; as, *sweet* dreams or fancies; hence, dear or beloved. "My *sweet* Bianca." *Shak.*
Mildness and *sweet* reasonableness is the one established rule of Christian working. *M. Arnold.*
e Dear; — formerly common in address; as, my *sweet* sir.
3. *Mach. & Mech.* Smooth and noiseless. Cf. SWEETLY, 2.
4. Not salt or salted; fresh; as, *sweet* water; *sweet* butter.
5. *Archery.* Elastic, as an archer's bow.
6. Sacred; holy. *Obs. & R.* *Destr. of Troy.*
7. Warm and fertile; — said of land, as opposed to *sour.*
8. Designating unskimmed milk. *Dial. Eng.*
9. Containing sugar; not dry (see DRY, *a.*, 7); — said of wines and other fermented liquors.
10. *Chem., Metal.* Free from excess of acid, sulphur, or corrosive salts.
Syn. — Sugary, saccharine, dulcet, luscious.
sweet acacia, the huisache, or sponge tree. — **s. almond.** See ALMOND, 1. — **s. basil,** a labiate herb (*Ocimum basilicum*) with fragrant leaves. — **s. bay,** the laurel (*Laurus nobilis*). — **s. bells,** the fruit of the shrub *Leucopogon richei.* — **s. birch,** the cherry birch. — **s. brier,** the eglantine. — **s. cane,** the sugar cane. — **s. cassava,** a variety of cassava (*Manihot dulcis*) whose roots are edible. — **s. cicely,** a perennial umbelliferous herb (*Myrrhis odorata*) with fragrant leaves. — **s. clover,** the melilot. — **s. corn,** a variety of maize with sweet grains. — **s. elder,** the shrub *Viburnum lentago.* — **s. fern,** the sweet cicely. — **s. flag,** the calamus. — **s. flower,** the shrub *Calycanthus floridus.* — **s. fern,** the sweet cicely. — **s. flag,** the calamus. — **s. flower,** the shrub *Calycanthus floridus.* — **s. gale,** the bayberry shrub. — **s. gum,** the liquidambar tree. — **s. herbs,** herbs used for seasoning, as sage, thyme, etc. — **s. John,** a variety of the garden pink (*Dianthus barbatus*). — **s. leaf,** the shrub *Symplocos tinctoria.* — **s. marjoram,** a labiate herb (*Origanum majorana*) with fragrant leaves. — **s. oil,** olive oil. — **s. pea,** the everlasting pea. — **s. pepperbush,** the shrub *Clethra alnifolia.* — **s. potato,** the potato (*Ipomœa batatas*). — **s. root,** the calamus. — **s. rush,** the calamus. — **s. scabious,** a dipsaceous herb (*Scabiosa atropurpurea*) with fragrant flowers. — **s. shrub,** the sweet pepperbush. — **s. sultan,** the sweet scabious. — **s. tooth,** a liking for sweet things. — **s. vernal grass,** a fragrant grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*) of Europe and Asia. — **s. violet,** the violet (*Viola odorata*). — **s. wax,** a yellow wax from the fruit of the bayberry. — **s. willow,** the shrub *Salix pentandra.* — **s. wood,** the shrub *Clethra alnifolia.*

sweet, *n.* **1.** That which is sweet; sweetness; as, the *sweet* of honey.
2. Anything pleasing; a delight; a pleasure.
Sharp and *sweet* on every side. *Tennyson.*
3. *pl.* Sweetmeats; confections.
4. *pl.* Wines containing sugar.
5. *Brewing.* Wort.
6. *Chem.* A sweet substance.
7. *Mining.* Sweet ground.
8. *Cookery.* A dessert.
9. *Colloq.* A sweetheart.

sweet, *adv.* Sweetly.

sweet'bread' (swēt'brĕd'), *n.* The pancreas, or sometimes the thymus, of an animal, used as food.

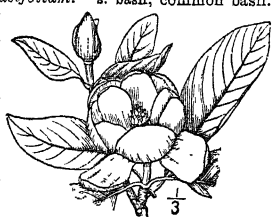
sweet'brier' (swēt'brī'ẽr), *n.* The eglantine (*Rosa rubiginosa*).

sweet'en (swēt'n), *v. t.* [AS. *swētan.*] To sweeten. *Obs.*

sweet'en, *v. t.* **1.** To make sweet; as, to *sweeten* tea.
2. To make pleasing, agreeable, or delightful; as, to *sweeten* life.
3. To make fresh, pure, or wholesome; as, to *sweeten* the air.
4. To soften; to mollify; to make kind or gentle; as, to *sweeten* a person's disposition.
5. To make less severe or painful; as, to *sweeten* punishment.
6. To make less offensive; to palliate; as, to *sweeten* a crime.
7. To make less objectionable; as, to *sweeten* a bill in Congress.
8. To make less severe or painful; as, to *sweeten* punishment.
9. To make less offensive; to palliate; as, to *sweeten* a crime.
10. To make less objectionable; as, to *sweeten* a bill in Congress.
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98. To make less severe or painful; as, to *sweeten* punishment.
99. To make less offensive; to palliate; as, to *sweeten* a crime.
100. To make less objectionable; as, to *sweeten* a bill in Congress.

swear, *n.* An oath. *Colloq.*
sweard, † SWARD, SWORD.
sweart, Var. of SWEERED. *Scot.*
swear'word', *n.* A profane oath; an expletive. *Colloq.*
sweat'band' (swĕt'bănd'), *n.* The band, as of leather, in a hat, to protect it from sweat.
sweat'ful, *a. Rare.* a Sweaty; hence, hard-working. b Causing sweat; hence, indicative of severe toil. [of SWATH.
sweath (swēth). Dial. Eng. var.
sweat house. = SWEAT LODGE.
sweat'i-ly (swĕt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a sweaty manner.
sweat'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sweating plant. Boneset.
sweat leather. a A leather sweatband. b A leather piece under the saddle girths to keep a horse's sweat from the rider.
sweat'less, *a.* See -LESS. *Obs.*
sweat'shop', *n.* See SWEATING SYSTEM. [by sweating.
sweat stock. Hides depilated
sweat'weed', *n.* Marsh mallow.
sweaven. † SWEVEN.
sweb, *n. & v.* [AS. *swebban* to send to sleep, lull.] Swoon. *Obs.*
swech. sweche. † SUCH.
swecht, *n.* Weight; force; might. *Obs. Scot.*
Swed. *Abbr.* Sweden; Swedish.
Swe'den-bor'gi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
swedge (swĕj). Var. of SWAGE.
swee (swē). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SWAY. [SWEAL.
sweel (swēl). Dial. of SQUEAL,
sweel. Scot. & dial. of SWILL.
sweel, *n. & v.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *svela, sveela, svila*, to whirl, run around.] Swirl. *Scot.*
sweel, *v. t.* To swaddle. *Scot.*
sweem. † SWEME. [of SWIM.
sweem (swēm). Scot. & dial. Eng.
sweep'board', *n.* See STRICKLE, 3.
sweep'it (swēp'ĭt). Scot. for *swept*, pret. of SWEEP.
swee'pie (swē'p'ĭ). Var. of SWIPLE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sweep piece. *Nav.* Either of two segments or ledges of wood extending inboard from the lower sill of an old-time gun port to make it easier to train the gun. *Obs. or Hist.*
sweep saw. = BOW SAW.
sweep seine. = SWEEP NET **a.**
sweep smelter. One who smelts sweeps, to regain the metals.
sweer (swēr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWEAR.
sweer, *a.* [AS. *swær.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a Heavy. b Oppressive; grievous; hence, difficult. *Obs.* c Sad; sore. *Obs.* d Slow; indolent. e Reluctant.
† Faithful; true. — *v. t.* To oppress. *Obs.* [*Scot.*
sweer'dom. *n.* Sweerness. *Obs.*
sweered (swērd), **sweert,** *a.* Slow; reluctant; lazy. *Scot.*
sweer'ing, *n.* [See SWEER, *a.*] Sloth; slowness. *Obs.*
sweer'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
sweet. † SUITE. [*a.*, 12.
sweet, *adv.* Sweetly. See FLAT,
sweet (swēt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWEAT.
sweet, *v. t.* [AS. *swētan.*] To sweeten. *Obs.*
sweeten. *Obs.*

ALMOND, 2. — **sweet alyssum**, an annual brassicaceous plant (*Konig maritimum*), with clusters of small fragrant white flowers. — **s. amber**, a large-flowered European St. John's-wort (*Hypericum androsæmum*). — **s. apple.** **a** Any apple of sweet flavor. **b** The sweetsop. — **s. archangel.** See ARCHANGEL, 2 **b**. — **s. ash**, the wild chervil. — **s. balm.** **a** The garden balm. **b** A menthaceous plant of the Canary Islands (*Cedronella canariensis*). — **s. balsam**, the balsam-weed *Gnaphalium obtusifolium*. — **s. basil**, common basil. — **s. bay.** **a** The true laurel (*Laurus nobilis*). **b** An American magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*) abundant along the Atlantic coast southward. It has glaucous leaves and rather small globose fragrant white flowers. **c** The red bay. — **s. bent**, the wood rush *Juncoides campestre*. — **s. Billy.** **a** = SWEET WILLIAM **a**. **b** The European goldfinch. *Local, Eng.* — **s. birch**, a common birch (*Betula lenta*) of the eastern United States, having spicy brown bark, hard, dark-colored wood, and erect fruiting aments. A volatile medicinal oil is distilled from the bark and wood, and birch beer is obtained from the sweet sap by fermentation. The wood is used for furniture and shipbuilding. Also called *black birch* and *cherry birch*. — **s. brier.** See SWEETBRIER. — **s. broomweed.** = BROOMWEED **a**. — **s. buckeye**, a tall buckeye (*Æsculus octandra*) of the central United States. It has yellow or red flowers and soft white wood. The tree is often cultivated. — **s. calabash**, a West Indian passion vine (*Passiflora maliformis*), producing a roundish, edible fruit, the size of an apple. — **s. calamus**, sweet flag. — **s. cane**, sweet flag. — **s. cassava**, a species of cassava (*Manihot palmata aipi*) with nonpoisonous juice. Its root yields excellent cassava, and its herbage is relished by stock. See CASSAVA, 1; MANIHOT. — **s. cherry**, the mazzard. — **s. chervil.** = SWEET CICELY, below. — **s. cicely.** **a** A European apiaceous plant (*Myrrhis odorata*) having white flowers and an aromatic root. **b** Any species of the related American genus *Washingtonia*. — **s. cistus**, an evergreen cistaceous shrub (*Cistus ladanum*) from which labdanum is obtained. — **s. clover**, melilot. — **s. coltsfoot**, any of several asteraceous plants of the genus *Petasites*, as *P. fragrans* of Europe and *P. sagittata* of the western United States, in allusion to their fragrant flower heads. — **s. corn**, any variety of Indian corn having kernels with a high percentage of sugar and adapted for table use when green. — **s. cumin**, anise. — **s. cyperess**, the galingale (*Cyperus longus*). — **s. dock**, the bistort. — **s. fennel**, a species of fennel (*Fœniculum dulce*), used as a pot herb. — **s. fern.** **a** Any of several buckler ferns (*Dryopteris*). **b** A small North American myricaceous shrub (*Comptonia asplenifolia*) having sweet-scented or aromatic fernlike leaves. **c** Sweet cicely. *Dial. Eng.* — **s. flag**, an araceous plant (*Acorus calamus*) having long flaglike leaves and a pungent rootstock. See CALAMUS, 2. — **s. gale**, a myricaceous shrub (*Myrica gale*) having bitter fragrant leaves. It is found throughout the north temperate zone. — **s. goldenrod**, *Solidago odora*. — **s. grass.** **a** Any of various grasses of the genus *Panicularia*, as *P. fluitans*, *P. distans*, etc. They are relished by cattle. **b** Holy grass. **c** Sweet woodruff. *Dial. Eng.* **d** = EELGRASS **a**. *Dial. Eng* — **s. gum**, a hamamelidaceous tree (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) of the eastern United States. It has palmately lobed leaves, corky branches, and hard brown wood, variously used. See LIQUIDAMBAR, 1. — **s. herbs**, fragrant herbs cultivated for culinary purposes. — **s. horsemint**, the common American dittany. — **s. John**, a narrow-leaved variety of sweet William. — **s. lemon**, a pear-shaped variety of lemon having a sweet pulp. Its botanical position is uncertain. — **s. locust.** = HONEY LOCUST **a**. — **s. magnolia.** = SWEET BAY **b**. — **s. marjoram.** See MARJORAM. — **s. marten**, the European pine marten. — **s. maudlin.** **a** A European asteraceous plant (*Achillea ageratum*) allied to yarrow. **b** The costmary. *Obs.* — **s. Nancy**, the poet's narcissus. *Dial. Eng.* — **s. oil**, olive oil. — **s. oleander**, an East Indian species of oleander (*Nerium odorum*) with fragrant flowers. — **s. orange.** See ORANGE. — **s. pea**, a garden plant (*Lathyrus odoratus*), orig. native of southern Europe. It has slender, climbing stems, pinnate leaves with narrow leaflets, and large, very fragrant flowers which under cultivation have developed shades of blue, purple, red, pink, salmon, and white. Dwarf varieties and a form with double corolla also occur. — **s. pellitory**, an East Indian species of tansy (*Tanacetum umbelliferum*), the root of which has been used medicinally. — **s. pepper bush**, any species of Clethra; esp., *Clethra alnifolia*, with fragrant flowers. See CLETHRA. — **s. pinesap**, a rare American monotropaceous herb (*Monotropsis odorata*). It is purplish brown, with pink flowers. See MONOTROPSIS. — **s. plum.** **a** The Burdekin plum. **b** An Australian meliaceous tree (*Owenia cerasifera*) having a plumlike fruit. — **s. potato**, a tropical American convolvulaceous vine (*Batatas batatas*), having variously shaped leaves and purplish flowers; also, its large, thick, sweet, and farinaceous root, which is cooked and eaten as a vegetable. The plant is widely cultivated in warm regions, and in the United States as far north as New Jersey. It is the original "potato." See POTATO, 1. — **sweet-potato borer**, a bluish black weevil (*Cylas formicarius*), with a red prothorax, whose larva bores in sweet-potato tubers. — **s.-potato sphinx.** See MORNING-GLORY SPHINX. — **s.-potato string**, *Agric.*, sweet-potato roots containing some imperfect or partly formed tubers, used as food for cattle. *U. S.* — **s. reed**, sorghum. *S. Africa.* — **s. rocket**, the damewort. — **s. rush.** **a** Sweet flag. **b** A fragrant East Indian grass (*Andropogon schœnanthus*). — **s. scabious.** **a** An Old World species of *Scabiosa* (*S. atropurpurea*), naturalized in America. **b** A common fleabane (*Erigeron annuus*). — **s. sedge**, the sweet flag. — **s. shrub**, the strawberry shrub. — **S. Singer of Israel**, David, second king of Israel. See ROYAL PSALMIST. — **s. spirit**, *or* **spirits, of niter.** *Med. Chem.* = *spirit of nitrous ether*, under SPIRIT. — **s. sucker**, the black horse (*Cycleptus elongatus*). — **s. sultan**, an annual asteraceous plant (*Centaurea moschata*); also, the allied species *C. odorata*. — **s. tangle**, a large seaweed (*Laminaria saccharina*), common along coasts. The fronds contain a large quantity of sugar, and are used in preparing a kind of sirup. — **s. tea**, an Australian plant (*Smilax glyciphylla*); also, an infusion of its leaves used as a substitute for tea. — **s. tooth**, a special fondness for sweet things or for sweetmeats. *Colloq.* — **s. verbena**, lemon verbena. — **s. vernal grass**, a slender European grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*) having the fragrance of coumarin in drying, grown for hay. — **s. viburnum.** = SHEEPBERRY **a**. — **s. violet**, the common cultivated violet (*Viola odorata*). — **s. walnut**, the shagbark. — **s. William.** **a** A European pink (*Dianthus barbatus*) having small flowers of many colors in dense umbel-like clusters. **b** The willow wren. **c** The European goldfinch. *Local, Eng.* — **s. willow**, the sweet gale. — **s. woodruff**, a fragrant European rubiaceous herb (*Asperula odorata*), with small white flowers. — **to be s. on**, to have a sentimental fondness for (a person). *Slang.*


Sweet Bay (*Magnolia virginiana*).


Leaves (¼ nat. size) and Fruit (¼ nat. size) of Sweet Gum.

sweet (swēt), *n.* **1.** Quality of being sweet; sweetness. **2.** That which is sweet to the taste, — chiefly in *pl.* Specif.: **a** A sweet dish served for dessert. *Eng.* **b** Confectionery, preserves, etc. **c** Homemade wines, cordials, metheglin, etc. *Now Rare.* **d** A sweet potato. *Colloq., U. S.* **3.** That which is sweet or pleasant in odor; a perfume. **4.** That which is pleasing or grateful to the mind. **5.** One who is dear to another; a darling.

sweet'bread′ (-brĕd′), *n.* [Cf. ME. *bred*, *brede*, roast meat, AS. *brǣde*, akin to *brǣdan* to roast, G. *braten*. Cf. BRAWN.] The thymus or pancreas of an animal (esp. a calf) used for food, the former being the *throat sweetbread* or *neck sweetbread*, the latter the *stomach sweetbread*.

sweet'bri'er (-brī'ẽr), *n.* Also **sweet'bri'ar.** A European rose (*Rosa rubiginosa*), with stout recurved prickles, small glandular-serrate fragrant leaflets, and single pink flowers. It is often cultitivated and sometimes naturalized.

sweet'en (swēt''n), *v. t.*; SWEET'ENED (-'nd); SWEET'EN-ING (swēt''n-ĭng; -nĭng). [See SWEET, *v.* & *a.*] **1.** To make sweet or pleasant to the senses; as, to *sweeten* tea with sugar; to *sweeten* the room with flowers. **2.** To make pleasing or grateful to the mind or feelings; as, to *sweeten* life, friendship; also, to make less distressing; to relieve; solace. "*Sweeten* every secret tear." *Keble.* **3.** To make mild or kind; as, to *sweeten* the temper. **4.** To make pure and salubrious by destroying noxious matter or by freeing from taint; as, to *sweeten* infected apartments; to *sweeten* impure water by filtering. Specif., *Bleaching*, to remove traces of acid from, by soaking in a dilute soda solution. **5.** To make warm and fertile; — of soil, opposed to *sour*. **6.** *Finance.* To include high-class securities in the collateral for (a loan). *Colloq.* **7.** To make complaisant by gifts; to bribe. *Dial. Eng.* **8.** To increase the stakes in or of; as, to *sweeten* the pot in poker. *Colloq. or Cant.*

sweet'en, *v. i.* To become sweet. *Bacon.*

sweet'en-ing (swēt''n-ĭng; -nĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of making sweet. **2.** That which sweetens; specif., molasses (*long sweetening*) or sugar (*short sweetening*) used to sweeten tea, coffee, etc. *Local, U. S.*

sweet'heart′ (swēt'härt′), *n.* One beloved; a lover.

sweet'heart′, *v. t.* & *i.* To court. *Colloq. or Dial.*

sweet'ing, *n.* **1.** A sweet apple. **2.** A darling; sweetheart; — a word of endearment.

sweet'ly, *adv.* [AS. *swētlice*.] **1.** In a sweet manner. **2.** *Mach. & Mech.* Smoothly and noiselessly.

sweet'meat′ (-mēt′), *n.* **1.** Fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, melons, nuts, orange peel, etc.; — usually *pl.*; a confect; confection. **2.** The first coat of japanning or varnish applied in making patent leather. **3.** A boat shell (*Crepidula fornicata*) of the American coast. *Local, U. S.*

sweet'ness, *n.* [AS. *swētness*.] **1.** Quality or state of being sweet, in any sense of the adjective. **2.** *Mach. & Mech.* Quality of working sweetly.

sweet'-scent'ed, *a.* Having a fragrant scent or smell; — applied to many names of plants to distinguish species or varieties; as, *sweet-scented* cedar; *sweet-scented* crab, etc.

sweet-scented shrub, the strawberry shrub.

sweet'sop′ (-sŏp′), *n.* A tropical American annonaceous tree (*Annona squamosa*); also, its sweet, pulpy fruit, which has a thick, green, scaly rind and shining black seeds.


Fruit of Sweetsop.

sweet'wood′ (swēt'wo͝od′), *n.* **a** The true laurel (*Laurus nobilis*). **b** Any of various West Indian lauraceous trees or their timber, as species of *Ocotea* and *Nectandra*, also the Jamaican *Acrodiclidium jamaicense*. **c** The Spanish elm. **d** The West Indian rosewood (*Amyris*). **e** = CASCARILLA **b**.

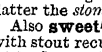
swell (swĕl), *v. i.*; *pret.* SWELLED (swĕld); *p. p.* SWELLED or SWOL'LEN (swōl''n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWELL'ING. [AS. *swellan*; akin to D. *zwellen*, OS. & OHG. *swellan*, G. *schwellen*, Icel. *svella*, Sw. *svälla*.] **1.** To increase in volume; to grow larger; to dilate or extend the dimensions by expansion or by matter added within or without; hence, to increase in force, importance, value, or the like; as, the legs *swell* in dropsy; the river *swells* after rains; a *swelling* sound; his assets quickly *swelled*. **2.** To rise above a given or conceived level; as, a hillock *swells* above the plain; the ocean *swells* into waves. **3.** To bulge out; to protuberate; as, a cask *swells* in the middle; the sails *swell* with the wind. **4.** To be puffed up with or as if with some emotion; to be, or appear to be, pompous, bombastic, or the like; as, to *swell* with pride or anger; a *swelling* phrase. **5.** To play the dandy or person of fashion. *Colloq.*

swell, *v. t.* **1.** To increase the size, bulk, dimensions, importance, value, or the like, of; to cause to rise, dilate, or increase; as, rains *swell* the rivers; immigration *swells* the population; the wind *swells* the sail. **2.** To raise to arrogance; to puff up; to inflate; as, to be *swelled* with pride, haughtiness, or the like. **3.** *Music.* To augment gradually in loudness, as a tone.

swelled-gelatin, *or* **-gelatine, process.** See GELATIN PROCESS **b**.

swell (swĕl), *n.* **1.** Act of swelling; increase or augmentation in bulk, quantity, importance, force, intensity, value, or the like; increase.

> Music arose with its voluptuous *swell*. *Byron.*

2. A gradual rise, or rounded elevation, as of land. **3.** The long, rolling, unbroken undulation of the open sea in times of steady wind or of relative calm; hence, loosely, any billow or surge, as of drifted snow. **4.** *Music.* **a** A gradual increase and decrease of the loudness or volume of sound; the crescendo and diminuendo combined; also, the sign indicating this (). **b** A device used in a harpsichord, pipe or reed organ, for governing the loudness of the tones by opening or closing the cover or set of blinds over a box or chamber inclosing the sounding strings, or vibrators, or pipes. **c** = SWELL BOX, SWELL ORGAN (see ORGAN, 1 **c**), or SWELL PEDAL. **5.** **a** A fashionable man of social importance. *Colloq. Beaconsfield.* **b** A fashionably dressed person. *Slang.* **6.** A can which has bulged owing to the fermentation of its contents. *Merc. Cant.* **7.** *Mining.* **a** A local enlargement or thickening in a deposit. **b** A horse. See HORSE, *n.*, 9. **8.** *Weaving.* A small lever connected with the shuttle protector in the shuttle box of a fast-reed loom.

swell, *a.* **1.** Swollen with pride or arrogance. *Obs.* **2.** Bearing indications of rank and importance; hence, stylish; ultrafashionable; as, a *swell* person. *Slang.* **swell mob**, well-dressed thieves and swindlers. *Slang.*

swell box. *Music.* A box or chamber, in an organ, containing the reeds or a set of pipes, and having shutters that open or shut, usually by means of a pedal, in order to regulate the loudness of the tones. See ORGAN, 1*st Illust.*

swell'fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* Any of numerous plectognath fishes (esp. of the genera *Spheroides* and *Lagocephalus*) that can dilate themselves with air; a puffer or puff fish.

swell'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of that which swells, or state of being swollen; as, the *swelling* of a river; *swelling* of the breast with pride; the *swelling* of anger. **2.** A protuberance; a prominence; esp., *Med.*, a morbid protuberance or enlargement; as, a scrofulous *swelling*.

> The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings* *Sir I. Newton.*

swelt (swĕlt), *v. i.* [ME. *swelten*. See SWELTER.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** **a** To die; perish. **b** To faint; swoon. **2.** To be overcome by heat; to swelter. **3.** To burn or be in a fever, as from impatience, anger, etc. **4.** To course, as a current. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

swelt, *v. t.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To cause to die. **2.** To overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint.

swel'ter (swĕl'tẽr), *v. i.*; -TERED (-tẽrd); -TER-ING. [Freq. of ME. *swelten* to die, to swoon or faint, AS. *sweltan* to die; akin to OD. *swelten* to hunger, to fail, OS. *sweltan* to die, Icel. *svelta* to die, to hunger, Sw. *svälta* to hunger, Dan. *sulte*, Goth. *swiltan* to die. Prob. influenced in sense by *sweal*. Cf. SWELTRY, SULTRY.] **1.** To die. *Obs. & R.* **2.** To perspire profusely; to sweat; also, to be faint from heat; to be on the point of perishing from heat.

swel'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To oppress with heat. *Bentley.* **2.** To exude, as in sweating. *Rare.* **3.** To soak; to cause to welter. *Obs.*

swel'ter, *n.* **1.** A hot or sweaty condition; hence, haste or hurry, such as to cause this. *Colloq. or Dial.* **2.** A welter (of waves). *Rare.* *Poe.*

swel'ter-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Sultry; overpoweringly hot. **2.** Faint from heat.

swel'try (swĕl'trĭ), *a.* [See SWELTER, SWELT, *v. i.*; cf. SULTRY.] **1.** Suffocating or overcome from heat. *Rare.* **2.** Oppressively hot; sultry.

swerve (swûrv), *v. i.*; SWERVED (swûrvd); SWERV'ING (swûr'vĭng). [ME. *swerven*, AS. *sweorfan* to wipe off, file, polish; akin to OFries. *swerva* to creep, D. *zwerven* to

sweet'ball′, *n.* Sweetmeat. *Obs.*
sweet'ber-ry, *n.* = SHEEPBERRY **a**. [voiced. *Obs.*
sweet'-breast'ed, *a.* Sweet-
sweet'-breathed′ (-brĕth′), *a.* Having a sweet breath; of flowers, etc., fragrant. [BRIER.
sweet'bri'ar. Var. of SWEET-
sweet'end. Sweetened. *Ref. Sp.*
sweet'en-er, *n.* One that sweetens; esp., one that palliates or moderates acrimony.
sweet'ish, *a.* Somewhat sweet. — **sweet'ish-ness**, *n.*
sweet'kin, *n.* Sweetling. *Obs.*
sweet'leaf′, *n.* A small symplocaceous tree (*Symplocos tinctoria*), of the southern United States. The herbage and bark afford a yellow dye.
sweet'ling, *n.* Dim. of SWEET. *Obs. or Rare.* [Dead-roasted.
sweet'-roast'ed, *a.* *Metal.*
sweet'root′, *n.* **a** Licorice. **b** An Australian apocynaceous timber tree (*Gymopogon burifolium*).
sweet'wa'ter (-wô'tẽr), *n.* A European white grape, having sweet watery juice.
sweet'weed′, *n.* **a** Either of the tropical American weeds *Caparis biflora* and *Scoparia dulcis*. **b** A dilute solution of glycerin. *Com. Cant.*
sweetwood bark. = CASCARILLA **a**. [plant of a sweet taste.
sweet'wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* Any
sweet'y (swēt'ĭ), *n.* A sweet or confection. *Colloq.*
swefne. ✝ SWEVEN.
sweft. ✝ SWIFT. [to sway.
sweg (swĕg). Dial. Eng. of SWIG,
swegh. ✝ SWEY.
sweigh (*dial.* swē). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWAY.
swein. ✝ SWAIN.
swein'mote′. ✝ SWANIMOTE.
sweipe. ✝ SWEPE.
sweir (*dial.* swēr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SWEAR.
sweir (swēr). Var. of SWEER, *a.*
sweit. ✝ SWEET.
sweit (swēt). Scot. var. of SWEAT.
swel. *n.* A swelling; tumor. *Obs.*
swel. ✝ SQUEAL. [*Ref. Sp.*
swel, sweld. Swell; swelled.
swele. ✝ SWEAL.
swelghen. ✝ SWALLOW.
swell dash. See DASH, *n.*, 5 **c**.
swell'dom (swĕl'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM **c**. *Jocose.* [*Slang.*
swell'ish, *a.* Stylish; foppish.
swell organ. See ORGAN, 1 **c**.
swell piece. *Carp.* Any flat piece with a convex outer face.
swell rule. = SWELL DASH.
swell shark. Any of several short, wide-bodied sharks of the genus *Cephaloscyllium*, esp. *C. uter* of the west coast of North America, which take in air when caught, and swell up.
swell'toad′, *n.* A swellfish.
swel'ty (swĕl'tĭ). Obs. or dial Eng var. of SWALLOW.
swelm, *n.* [Cf. SWEAL, *v. t.* & *i.*] Heat; glow. *Obs.*
sweloghe, swelow. ✝ SWALLOW.
swel'terd. Sweltered. *Ref. Sp.*
swel'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of SWELTERING.
swelth (swĕlth), *n.* [Cf. SWELL, *v.*] Swelling. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
swelth, *a.* [Cf. AS. *swelgan* to swallow.] Voracious. — *n.* Gull; whirlpool. *Both Obs. Scot.*
swelwe. ✝ SWALLOW.
sweme, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *swēman* (in comp.).] To grieve; vex; afflict. — *n.* Sorrow; care. *Both Obs.*
sweme, *v. i.* & *n.* [Cf. SWIM to be dizzy.] Swoon; faint. *Obs.*
sweme'ful, *a.* Sorrowful. *Obs.* — **sweme'ful-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
sweme'ly, *a.* Swooning. *Obs.*
swemme ✝ SWIM.
swemyle, *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *svimle* to swoon, E. *swim* to be dizzy.] To feel dizzy or faint. *Obs.*
swench, *v. t.* [AS. *swencan*, caus. of *swincan*. See SWINK.] To swinge; afflict; fatigue. *Obs.*
swene. ✝ SWEVEN.
swene, *n.* Noise. *Obs.*
sweng. ✝ SWING.
sweng, *n.* [AS., a blow. See SWINGE, SWING, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** A stroke; a blow. **b** A trick.
sweng, *n.* Labor; exertion. *Obs.*
sweng, *v. i.* [See SWINGE.] To swing; dash; rush. *Obs.*
swengen. ✝ SWINGE.
swengi, *n.* [Cf. OD. *swenghel* swingle, E. SWINGLE, *n.*, SWING, *v.*] A scourge. *Obs.*
swenying. ✝ SWEVENING.
swenyour. ✝ SWINGER. [*Obs.*
sweor, *n.* [AS.] Column; pillar.
sweord. ✝ SWORD.
sweore. ✝ SWIRE, the neck.
sweote. ✝ SWEET.
sweoven. ✝ SWEVEN.
swep (swĕp). Dial. pret. & p. p. of SWEEP.
swepe. ✝ SWEEP, *v.* [engine.
swepe. Var. of SWEEP, a war
sweperly. ✝ SWIPPERLY.
swept (swĕpt), *pret.* & *p. p.* of SWEEP.
swer. ✝ SWORE, *pret.*; SURE.
swerare. ✝ SWEARER.
swerd. ✝ SWARD.
swerd (*dial.* swûd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SWORD.
swere. ✝ SWEAR, SWEER, SWIRE.
swerf. ✝ SWARF. [darken. *Obs.*
swerk, *v. i.* [AS. *sweorcan*.] To
swerm. ✝ SWARM.
swernes. ✝ SWEERNESS.
swert. ✝ SWART, *a.*
swerv, swervd. Swerve; swerved. *Ref. Sp.* [SWARF.
swerve (swûrv). Scot. var. of

swerve, rove, OS. *swerban* to wipe off, MHG. *swerben* to be whirled, OHG. *swerban* to wipe off, Icel. *sverfa* to file, Goth. *swairban* (in comp.) to wipe.] **1.** To stray; rove. *Obs.* **2.** To go out of a straight line, to deflect; to turn aside. "The point [of the sword] *swerved*." *Sir P. Sidney.* **3.** To depart or wander from what is established by law, duty, custom, or the like; to deviate.

I *swerve* not from thy commandments. *Bk. of Com. Prayer*

4. To climb or move upward by winding or turning. *Obs.* **5.** *Cricket.* To bowl swerves. *Eng.*

Syn. — See DEVIATE.

swerve (swûrv), *v. t.* **1.** To turn aside. **2.** *Cricket.* To bowl (a ball) with swerve. *Eng.*

swerve, *n.* **1.** Act of swerving; a turning aside. **2.** *Cricket.* A ball bowled so that it deflects in some way from a normal parabolic trajectory, the result of causing it to spin as it leaves the hand. See CURVE, *n.*, 4. *Eng.*

Swie-te'ni-a (swē-tē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after L. B. a *Swieten.*] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical meliaceous timber trees having seeds winged above and anthers borne between the teeth of the stamen tube. *S. mahogoni* is the mahogany.

swift (swĭft), *a.*; SWIFT'ER (swĭf'tẽr); SWIFT'EST. [AS. *swift*; akin to *swāpan* to sweep, *swipu* a whip. See SWOOP, *v. i.*] **1.** Moving a great distance in a short time; moving with celerity or velocity; fleet; rapid.

Swift bey ond thought the lightnings dart away. *Cowper.*

2. Approaching, happening, or accomplished, with rapidity or speed. "*Swift* loss and long despair." *Shelley.* **3.** Quick in execution or accomplishment; quick; impetuous; ready; alert; prompt; also, requiring quickness in execution or accomplishment; as, a *swift* worker; that was *swift* work. "*Swift* errands." *Milton.*

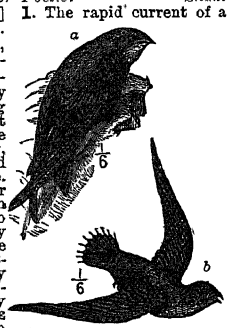
Swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath. *James* i. 19.

4. Causing rapid motion. "With *swift* sails." *Shelley.* **5.** Brief; short; quickly passing.

Syn. — Quick, fleet, speedy, rapid, expeditious. See FAST. **swift boat**, a narrow, flat-bottomed canal and river boat; a flyboat. *Eng.* — **s. fox**, a kit fox. — **s. moth.** = SWIFT, 4. — **s. of course**, *Astrol.*, moving at greater than mean speed. — **s. shrike**, any wood swallow.

swift, *adv.* Swiftly. *Obs. or Poetic.* *Shak.*

swift, *n.* [From SWIFT, *a.*] **1.** The rapid current of a stream. *Rare.* *Walton.*



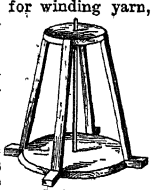
a European Swift (*Micropus apus*); *b* American Chimney Swift (*Chætura pelagica*).

2. Any of numerous small, plainly colored birds constituting the family Micropodidæ, syn. *Cypselidæ*. They are allied to the humming birds and goatsuckers, but superficially much resemble swallows, having very long, narrow wings, weak feet, and a short bill with a wide gape. They spend most of their time on the wing, and, when they alight, usually cling to some vertical surface. They feed on insects taken on the wing. Their nests are cemented together with their sticky saliva, and in one genus (*Collocalia*) consist almost wholly of dried saliva (see EDIBLE BIRD'S NEST). The nests are in many species attached by saliva to some vertical surface, esp. to the inside of hollow trees and to the walls of buildings, caves, cliffs, etc. The common American species (*Chætura pelagica*) is called *chimney swift* (or, incorrectly, *chimney swallow*) from its habit of nesting and roosting in disused chimneys. Its tail feathers end in bare spines. The common European swift (*Micropus apus*), noted for its shrieking notes, has a somewhat forked tail. It nests chiefly in crevices about the eaves of buildings or on cliffs.

3. Any of several lizards which run swiftly, as the pine lizard and others of the genus *Sceloporus*.

4. The ghost moth or allied species of the Hepialidæ.

5. **a** A reel, or turning instrument, for winding yarn, thread, silk, etc. **b** A kind of tapering reel, revolving on a vertical spindle, used for coils of wire.



Swift, 5 b.

6. Any of the large cylinders, covered with card cloth, that carry forward the material in a carding machine; also, a similar cylinder in other machines.

swift'er (swĭf'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. SWIVEL.] **1.** *Naut.* **a** A rope used to retain the bars of the capstan in their sockets while men are turning it. **b** A rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally, to strengthen and protect her sides. **c** The forward or, rarely, the after shroud of a lower mast. **d** *pl.* The after pair of shrouds. *Now Rare.* **2.** *Mach.* A belt driven by the drum of a donkey engine.

swift'er, *v. t.* *Naut.* To tauten, as slack standing rigging, by bringing the shrouds nearer together with swiftering lines, or by other means; to bind together, or hold in place, by a swiftering line; — often used with *in*.

swiftering line, *Naut.*, a line used to swifter in rigging, capstan bars, etc.

swift'ly (swĭft'lĭ), *adv.* [AS *swiftlīce.*] In a swift manner.

swift'ness, *n.* [AS.] Quality or state of being swift; speed; celerity; as, the *swiftness* of a bird.

swig (swĭg), *v. i.*; SWIGGED (swĭgd); SWIG'GING (swĭg'ĭng). [E. dial.; orig. uncert.; cf. D. *zwelgen* to swallow, akin to E. *swallow*, v. t.] **1.** To drink in long drafts; to gulp; as, to *swig* cider. *Dial. or Colloq.* **2.** To suck; as, to *swig* the teat. *Obs. or Dial.* **3.** To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles so that they mortify and slough off. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*

swig, *v. t.* To drink; to take a swig. *Dial. or Colloq.*

swig, *n.* **1.** A long draft, or drink. *Dial. or Colloq.* **2.** Spiced ale poured over hot toast. *Dial. Eng.*

swig, *v. i.* To sway. Chiefly *Scot. & Dial.* — **to swig off**, *Naut.*, to pull at right angles on the bight of a tackle or rope fast at one end to a weight to be raised and at the other passing through a block or around something and then to let go quickly, simultaneously taking in the slack; — usually with *on*.

swig, *v. t.* [Cf. SWAG to sway.] *Naut.* To hoist, or set up taut (a sail, etc.), by swigging off on its halyard or tackle; — usually with *up*; as, to *swig* up a racing mainsail; also, to haul taut (a rope, tackle, etc) by swigging off on it.

swig, *n.* [Cf. SWIG to pull upon (a tackle).] *Naut.* **a** A tackle whose ropes run at a considerable angle. **b** Act of swigging off on a tackle.

swill (swĭl), *v. t.*; SWILLED (swĭld); SWILL'ING. [ME. *swilen* to wash, AS. *swillan*, *swillan*, to wash, to gargle.] **1.** To wash; drench; rinse. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** To swallow greedily; esp., to swallow great drafts of (a liquid); to drink greedily; to guzzle.

Swilling pork, and punch, and cider. *Smollett.*

3. To fill, esp. with drink. "*Swilled* insolence." *Milton.*

swill, *v. i.* **1.** To clean up; to wash. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To swallow greedily, esp. liquids or liquid food.

swill, *n.* **1.** A semiliquid food for animals, esp. for swine, composed of the animal or vegetable refuse of kitchens, markets, or stores, mixed with water or skimmed or sour milk; also, the relatively solid waste animal or vegetable matter from kitchens, markets, or stores; garbage. **2.** The residue from the distillation of alcoholic spirits from grains, used for feeding animals, esp. swine. **3.** Liquor, esp. liquor taken to excess. *Slang.* **4.** A washing or lapping sound, as of water. *Rare.*

swim (swĭm), *n.* [ME. *swime* dizziness, vertigo, AS. *swīma*; akin to D. *zwijm*, Icel. *svimi* dizziness, *svima* to subside, *svīa* to abate, G. *schwindel* dizziness, *schwinden* to disappear, to dwindle, OHG. *swīnan* to dwindle. Cf. SQUEAMISH.] A temporary forgetfulness, dizziness, or unconsciousness; a swoon; faint.

swim, *v. i.*; *pret.* SWAM (swăm) or SWUM (swŭm); *p. p.* SWUM; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWIM'MING. To be dizzy; to have an unsteady or reeling sensation; also, to reel or appear to reel; as, the head *swims*; the mind *swims*; the lights *swam* before his eyes.

swim (swĭm), *v. i.* [AS. *swimman*; akin to D. *zwemmen*, OHG. *swimman*, G. *schwimmen*, Icel. *svimma*, Dan. *svömme*, Sw. *simma*; cf. Goth. *swumfsl* a pool. Cf. SOUND an air bladder, SOUND a strait.] **1.** To move or propel one's self progressively in water by natural means, as by strokes of the hands and feet, by movements of the fins, flippers, or tail, etc. **2.** To move with a motion likened to that of swimming; to slip or glide smoothly and quietly; as, the ship *swims* to harbor; a cloud *swam* slowly across the moon. **3.** Not to sink; to float, as a chip of wood on water or other liquid. **4.** To abound; to be plentifully supplied; — now usually followed by *in* or *with*; as, to *swim* in riches.

[Streams] that *swim* full of small fishes. *Chaucer.*

5. To be overflowed or drenched. *Ps.* vi. 6.

swim, *v. t.* **1.** To cross, or to move over or on, by swimming; as, to *swim* a stream. **2.** To cause or compel to swim; to make to float; as, to *swim* a horse across a river. **3.** To immerse in water that the lighter parts may float; as, to *swim* wheat in order to select seed.

swim, *n.* **1.** Act of swimming; also, a gliding motion likened to or suggesting that of swimming. **2.** The sound, or air bladder (which see), of a fish. **3.** A part of a stream or other water frequented by fish. **to be in the swim**, to be in a favored position of association in affairs, social, political, mercantile, etc. *Colloq.*

swim'mer (swĭm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that swims. **2.** *Far.* A protuberance on the leg of a horse.

swim'mer-et (-ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *swimmer.*] *Zoöl.* One of the series of small unspecialized appendages under the abdomen of many crustaceans and best developed in the Macrura; a pleopod. In some cases they are used for swimming, but usually their chief function is to carry the eggs.

swim'ming (swĭm'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWIM. Hence: *a.* **1.** That swims; capable of, or habituated to, swimming; as, a *swimming* bird; also, adapted to, or used in, swimming; as, a *swimming* motion. **2.** Filled or flooded with or as with water; as, *swimming* eyes.

swimming bell, *Zoöl.*, in certain Siphonophora, a bell-like swimming organ (composed of a greatly modified zooid without mouth or tentacles) serving to propel the colony by its rhythmical contractions. See DIPHYES, *Illust.* — **s. bladder.** **a** The air bladder of a fish. **b** A pneumatocyst. — **s. crab**, any of numerous marine crabs, as those of the family Portunidæ, which have some of the joints of one or more pairs of legs flattened and fringed so as to serve as fins. — **s. funnel**, *Zoöl.*, in cephalopods, a large forwardly directed tube opening just behind and below the neck through which the water from the mantle cavity is discharged. By suddenly expelling water through it the animal swims backward. In the nautilus it is formed by lobes whose edges are not fused. — **s. plate**, *Zoöl.*, one of the plate-like rows of fused cilia forming the combs of a ctenophore. — **s. sandpiper**, a phalarope.

swim'ming, *n.* Vertigo; dizziness.

swim'ming, *p. a.* [From SWIM to be dizzy.] Being in a state of vertigo or dizziness; as, a *swimming* brain.

swin'dle (swĭn'd'l), *v. t. & i.*; SWIN'DLED (-d'ld); SWIN'DLING (-dlĭng). [See SWINDLER.] To cheat or defraud.

Syn. — See CHEAT.

swin'dle, *n.* [Cf. G. *schwindel.* See SWINDLER.] Act or process of swindling or defrauding; a cheat.

swin'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. G. *schwindler*, fr. *schwindeln* to be dizzy, to act thoughtlessly, to cheat, *schwindel* dizziness, *schwinden* to vanish, to disappear, to dwindle. Perh. first used by German traders in London. See SWIM to be dizzy.] One who swindles; a cheat.

Syn. — Sharper, rogue.

swin'dling (-dlĭng), *n.* Act or practice of one who swindles; — formerly technically called in Scots law **falsehood, fraud, and willful imposition.**

swine (swin), *n. sing. & pl.* [ME. *swin*, AS. *swīn*; akin to OFries. & OS. *swīn*, D. *zwijn*, G. *schwein*, OHG. *swīn*, Icel. *svīn*, Sw. *svin*, Dan. *svin*, Goth. *swein*; orig. a diminutive corresponding to E. *sow*. See sow, *n.*] Any hoofed mammal of the hog kind (family Suidæ in the broad sense, including the peccaries); a hog; — chiefly used collectively and applied esp. to domestic hogs. The swine are stout-bodied, short-legged artiodactyl animals of omnivorous habits, having a thick skin usually covered with coarse bristles, a rather long mobile snout, small tail, and feet with two functional and (except in the peccaries) two nonfunctional digits. In the male the canines are often developed into effective tusks. English and American breeds of domestic swine are supposed to be derived from the European wild boar (see WILD BOAR), but many of them have been crossed with Asiatic breeds of different ancestry. The principal breeds are the Berkshire, Yorkshire, Poland China, Tamworth, Duroc-Jersey, Chester white, Essex, Suffolk, and Victoria. Cf. WART HOG, PECCARY.

swine plague. *Veter.* An infectious disease of hogs, due to a specific bacillus differing from that causing hog cholera. The symptoms resemble those of hog cholera, but show a greater tendency to pneumonia.

swine pox. *Med.* A variety of the chicken pox, with acuminated vesicles containing a watery fluid; water pox.

swing (swĭng), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* SWUNG (swŭng), *Archaic pret.* SWANG (swăng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWING'ING (swĭng'ĭng). [ME. *swingen*, AS. *swingan* to scourge, to fly, to flutter; akin to G. *schwingen* to winnow, to swingle, to oscillate, *sich schwingen* to leap, to soar, OHG. *swingan* to throw, to scourge, to soar, Sw. *svinga* to swing, to whirl, Dan. *svinge*, Goth. *afswaggwjan* to cause to despair. Cf. SWINGE, SWINK.] **1.** To have the motion characteristic of a loosely suspended body; to sway; esp., to have the regular swaying motion to and fro of or as of a pendulum; to oscillate.

I tried if a pendulum would *swing* faster, or continue *swinging* longer, in case of exsuction of the air. *Boyle.*

2. To have the motion of or as of a body rotated about a center; specif., to turn on or as on a pivot or hinge; hence, to have or take a circular or curving motion or course; as, the door *swung* open; the ship *swung* about with the tide; the river *swings* around the bend. **3.** To move or progress with a loose, free, swaying action; as, the troops *swung* along the road. **4.** To use a swing See SWING, *n.*, 6. **5.** To be executed by hanging. *Cant.*

Syn. — See SHAKE.

to swing in with, to join in any enterprise or act. *Slang.* — **to s. round the circle**, to make a complete circuit. *Colloq.*

He had *swung round the circle* of theories and systems in which his age abounded, without finding relief. *A. V. G. Allen.*

swing, *v. t.* **1.** To hang or suspend; — often with *up*; as, he was *swung* up to the nearest tree. **2.** To cause to swing, or move to and fro as if suspended; to cause to sway, vibrate, or oscillate; specif., to impart motion to (a swing or person in a swing. See SWING, *n.*, 6). **3.** To suspend or hang on a pivot or hinges or between end supports; as, to *swing* a door, a hammock, a bell, etc.

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swerve'less, *a.* See -LESS.
swerv'er, *n.* One that swerves.
swesh, *n.* A drum. — **swesh'er.** *Both Obs. Scot.*
swet. † SWEET.
swet. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. & pret of SWEAT, *v. & n.*
swet. Sweat. *Ref Sp.*
swete. † SWEAT, SWEET.
sweth'el-clout', *n.* [See SWADDLE.] A swaddling band. *Obs.*
swethelen. † SWADDLE.
swetness. † SWEETNESS.
swety. † SWEATY.
sweve, *v. i. & t.* [See SWEVEN, *n.*] To dream; cause to dream. *Obs.*
sweveil. † SWIVEL.
sweven, *n.* [AS. *swefen*, *swefn*, sleep, dream.] Sleep; a vision seen in sleep; a dream. *Obs.*
sweven, *v..t. & i.* To dream. — **swevener**, *n. Both Obs.*
swevet, *n.* [AS. *swefot.*] Slumber. *Obs.* [Eng. of SWAY.]
swey (swā). Obs. or Scot. & dial.
swey, *n. & v.* [AS. *swēg*, n., *swēgan*, v.] Sound; noise. *Obs.*
sweyftly. † SWIFTLY.
swey'mous. † SQUEAMOUS.
sweyn. † SWAIN. [of SWINE.]
sweyne. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
sweynt, *p. p.* of SWENCH. *Obs.*
sweyve. † SWAIVE.

S. W. G. *Abbr.* Standard wire gauge. *Eng.*
swib'ber-swill', *n.* Draff. *Obs.*
swich (swĭch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SUCH.
swick (swĭk), *v. t. Obs or Scot.* **a** To desist from; cease. *Obs.* **b** To deceive; betray. **c** To cheat or get by cheating.
swick, *n.* [AS. *swic* deceit.] *Obs. or Scot.* **a** Deceit; fraud; also, rarely, a trap. **b** Treachery; disloyalty. *Obs.* **c** Blame; fault. **d** A traitor *Obs.* **e** A deceiver; cheat. [ous; false. *Obs.*
swick, *a.* Deceitful; treacherous. *Obs.*
swick'ful (*Scot.* swĭk'fo͝o), *a.* Deceitful; treacherous. *Obs. or Scot.* — **swick'ful-ly**, *adv. Scot.*
swick'ly, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *swicolīce* deceitfully, craftily.] Angrily; quickly. *Obs.*
swid'der (swĭd'ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWITHER.
swidge (swĭj), *n. & v.* [Cf. Dan. *svide* to smart, Sw. *svida* Icel. *svīða.*] Smart; tingle. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
swie, *a.* [AS. *swīge.*] Silent.
swielbolle. † SWILLBOWL.
swier. † SQUIRE. [*Scot.*]
swierk (swẽrk), *a.* = SWEER.
swift (swĭft), *v. t. Naut.* **a** = SWIFTER. *R.* **b** To reef (a sail). *Scot.* **c** To careen or ground for careening (a vessel). *R.*
swift'en (swĭf't'n), *v. i.* To hasten. *Rare.* [fleet. *Obs.*]
swift'foot', *a.* Swift-footed; **swift'foot'ed**, *a.* The courser *Cursorius gallicus.*
swift'-foot'ed, *a.* Speedy [act.]
swift'-hand'ed, *a.* Prompt to
swift'hede, *n.* [See -HEAD.] Swiftness. *Obs.* [FOOTED.]
swift'-heeled', *a.* = SWIFT-
swift'let, *n.* A swift of the genus *Collocalia.* See EDIBLE BIRD'S NEST.
swiftlike. † SWIFTLY.
Swift's comet (swĭfts). [After Lewis *Swift* (b. 1820), American astronomer.] See COMET, *Table.*
swift'ship, *n.* Swiftness. *Obs.*
swift'-winged', *a.* Swift in flight. [*Rare.*]
swift'y (swĭf'tĭ), *a.* Swift.
swige, **swighe**, *v. i.* [AS. *swigian*, *swīgian.*] To be silent. *Obs.*
swig'man, *n.* A peddler. *Obs.*
swik, **swike.** † SWICK.
swike'dom, *n.* [AS. *swicdōm*, fr. *swīce* deceitful. See -DOM.] Treachery; wickedness. *Obs.*
swikehede, *n.* Swikedom. *Obs.*
swikel, *a.* [AS. *swicol.*] Treacherous; fraudulent; deceitful. — **swikelly**, *adv.* — **swikelness**, *n. All Obs.*
swikeldom, *n.* Swikedom. *Obs.*
swikelhede, *n.* Swikedom. *Obs.*
swile, **swilch.** † SWINK.
swilen. † SWILL.
swill, *n.* A round shallow wicker basket for fish. *Dial. Eng.*
swill'bowl', *n.* A drunkard. *Obs. Slang*
swill'er, *n.* One who swills; as: **a** A dish washer. **b** Glutton
swill'ings, *n. pl.* = SWILL, *n.*, 1.
swill'pot', *n.* Swillbowl. *Obs.*
swill'pough', *n.* A dilling. *Obs.*
swill'tub', *n.* Swillbowl. *Obs.*
swil'ter (swĭl'tẽr). Dial. Eng. var of SWELTER.
swim, *v. t.* To cause to swim, or be dizzy; to grieve; shock. *Obs.*
swim, *a.* [See SWIM to be dizzy.] Dazed. *Obs.*
swim bladder. The air bladder of a fish.
swim bow (bou). An overhanging, broad, flat bow, seen chiefly on Dutch inland vessels.
swim'ma-ble (swĭm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [MING.]
swim'ming-ly, *adv.* of SWIM-
swim'ming-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
swimming stone. Floatstone, l.
swim'my (swĭm'ĭ), **swim'y** (swĭm'ĭ; swĭ'mĭ), *a.* Dizzy; faint *Dial. Eng.*
swin. † SWINE.
swinacie. † SQUINANCY.
swinc, **swinck.** † SWINK.
swind, *v. i.* [AS. *swindan* to waste away.] To waste away; to be consumed. *Obs.*
swindge. † SWINGE.
swin'dler-y (swĭn'dlẽr-ĭ); *n.* Swindling; roguery, *Rare.*
swine'backed', *a.* Convex. *Obs.*
swine'bread' (swīn'brĕd'), *n.* a The truffle. **b** Sowbread. **c** = EARTHNUT a (1).
swine'-chopped' (-chŏpt'), *a.* [*swine* + *chop* a jaw.] Having an overshot jaw; — said of dogs.
swine'cote' (swīn'kōt'; -kŏt), **swines'cote'** (swīnz'-), *n.* A pigsty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
swine'cress. = SWINE'S-CRESS.
swine'crue' (-krōō'), *n.* [*swine* + dial. *creue*, *crue*, a coop] A pigsty. *Dial. Eng.*
swine erysipelas. *Veter.* A contagious febrile disease of swine, characterized by red blotches on the neck and belly.
swine fever. *Veter.* The hog cholera.
swine'fish', *n.* The wolf fish.
swine grass. = KNOTGRASS a.
swine'herd' (-hûrd'), *n.* A keeper of swine.
swine'hood. See -HOOD.
swine'hull' (swīn'hŭl'; swĭn'-ŏŏl'), *n.* A pigsty. *Dial. Eng.*
swine'pipe', *n.* The European redwing. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
swin'er-y (swīn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A piggery; a pigsty. *Rare.*
swine's-bane', *n.* Sowbane.
swine's-cress, *n.* Any cress of the genus *Coronopus.*
swine's'-feath'er, *n.* [G. *schweinsfeder*, orig. a weapon used in boar hunting.] **a** A boar spear. **b** A bayonet; specif., a bayonetlike spear fixed in a musket rest, used in the 17th century. *Obs.*
swine's'-grass', *n.* = KNOTGRASS a.
swine's'-head', *n.* A dolt. *Obs.*
swine's'-snout', *n.* Dandelion.
swine's'-snu'co-ry, *n.* a Chicory. **b** Arnica. **c** Lamb succory.
swine'stone', *n.* Anthraconite.
swine'sty', *n.* A pigsty.
swine thistle. The sow-thistle.
swine'ward' (swīn'wŏrd'), *n.*
swine'yard (swīn'yärd), *n.* A swineherd. *Obs. or R.* [*Obs.* Swineward; also, a boar's head!

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4. To cause to move around from one side, position, or direction to another about or as about a hinge or pivot; as, to *swing* a door to; to *swing* troops into line; to *swing* the arms; hence, to wield; brandish; as, to *swing* a sword. **5.** To handle; manage; as, to *swing* a bond issue. *Cant.* **6.** *Mach.* To admit (anything) so that it can be turned; — said of a lathe, or lathe centers; as, the lathe (or centers) can *swing* a pulley of 12 inches diameter. **7.** *Naut.* To sway; swig. *Rare.*

to swing ship, *Naut.*, to turn the vessel to the different points of the compass and compare the compass bearing of a distant object or heavenly body (usually the sun) with its magnetic bearing on each heading of the vessel, in order to correct the compasses.

swing (swĭng), *n.* [Cf. AS. *swinge* a stroke, blow.] **1.** Act or process of swinging or causing to swing; as, the *swing* of a pendulum, door, drawbridge; the *swing* of a club or bat; the *swing* with which men march together. **2.** Arc or extent through which an object swings or is swung; as, the *swing* of the pendulum was three inches; a long *swing* in a golf stroke; also, the power exerted by something swinging or conceived of as swinging; as, the *swing* of a battering-ram against a wall. **3.** A characteristic lilt or rhythmic movement of a prose or poetic passage or style.

Any rhythmical *swing* tunable to modern ears. *Saintsbury.*

4. Natural bent or bias; tendency; also, unrestrained indulgence of natural bent or bias; free scope; as, to be given full *swing* in the conduct of a business.

An obstacle to the full *swing* of his genius. *Burke.*

5. That which swings or is swung; specif.: **a** *Boxing* A round-arm blow. **b** The movable part of a swing bridge. See DRAWBRIDGE. **c** Short for SWING BACK. **6.** A line, cord, or other thing suspended and hanging loose, on which anything may swing; esp., an apparatus for recreation commonly consisting of a rope, the two ends of which are fastened overhead and in the loop of which is placed a board or seat on which a person may sit and swing. **7.** The middle pair or span of a six-mule or six-horse team. **8.** Capacity of a turning lathe, measured in the United States by the diameter of the largest object that can be turned in it, and in England by half this measurement. **9.** The outward leaning from the vehicle of the upper part of a wheel, to accommodate the taper of the wheel spindle. See WHEEL, *Illust.*

Syn. — Sway, oscillation, vibration; lilt.

swing back. *Photog.* A hinged back for a camera, allowing independent adjustment of the plate holder, esp. to keep it vertical when the camera is tilted.

swing door. A door that can be pushed open from either side and that swings to when released.

swinge (swĭnj), *v. t.*; SWINGED (swĭnjd); SWINGE'ING (swĭn'jĭng). [ME. *swengen*, AS. *swengan* to shake, causative of *swingan*. See SWING.] **1.** To beat; scourge; chastise.

And *swinges* his own vices in his son. *C. Dryden.*

2. To swing as a lash; to lash. *Obs.* **3.** To hammer; forge; swage. **4.** To repeat or proclaim often and loudly. *Obs. & R.*

to swinge one's jacket, to give one a beating.

swinge, *n. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A sweep or swing; specif.: **a** A swinging blow. **b** A swinging walk or gait **c** Sway; influence. *Obs.*

swinge'ing (swĭn'jĭng), *p. a.* **a** Very large; huge. *Colloq.* **b** Strikingly good; capital. *Dial. or Colloq.* **c** Of a walk, swinging; rapid. *Dial. Eng.* — **swinge'ing-ly,** *adv.*

swing'er (swĭng'ẽr), *n.* One that swings or whirls; specif., a whirler for coating photographic plates.

swing'er (swĭn'jẽr), *n.* **1.** One that swinges. **2.** One large, forcible, or astonishing of its kind. *Slang.*

swing'ing (swĭng'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWING.

swinging basin, *or* **berth,** a basin, usually dredged, where vessels may be winded, or turned around, in pointing them for their slips or docks. — **s. block.** = SWINGSTOCK. — **s. boom.** *Naut.* = LOWER BOOM. — **s. door.** = SWING DOOR.

swin'gle (swĭng'g'l; *cf.* SWINGEL), *n.* [AS. *swingel*, *swingele*, a stroke, blow, a scourging, whip, scourge. See SWING; cf. SWINGEL.] **1.** A wooden instrument like a large knife, about two feet long, with one thin edge, used for beating and cleaning flax; a scutcher. **2.** The swiple of a flail. **3.** A radiating arm or lever, as for turning the barrel in wiredrawing or the roller of a plate press.

swin'gle, *v. t.*; SWIN'GLED (-g'ld); SWIN'GLING (-glĭng). [See SWINGLE, *n.*] To clean by beating with a swingle; to separate away the coarse and woody parts of; to scutch.

swin'gling (-glĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWINGLE.—**swingling knife, staff,** *or* **wand,** a swingle for beating flax. — **s. tow,** coarse flax, separated by swingling and hatcheling.

swing plow *or* **plough.** **a** A plow without a fore wheel under the beam. **b** A reversible or sidehill plow.

swing'stock' (swĭng'stŏk'), *n.* A timber against the blunt top edge of which flax is laid to be swingled.

swing tool. A device, swung on centers, so as to yield to unequal pressure, in which delicate work (as parts of a watch) is held to be polished.

swing train. *Railroads.* A train for bringing up full cars of material to supply the main construction train. *U. S.*

swing'tree' (swĭng'trē'), *n.* **1.** The bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened; the whippletree. **2.** A walking beam or the like.

swin'ish (swin'ĭsh), *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or befitting, swine; gross; beastly. "*Swinish* gluttony." *Milton.* — **swin'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **swin'ish-ness,** *n.*

swink (swĭnk), *v. i.*; *pret.* SWANK (swăngk), SWONK (swŏngk); *p. p.* SWONK'EN (swŏngk"n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWINK'ING. [AS. *swincan*, akin to *swingan*. See SWING.] To labor; toil; slave. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

For which men *swink* and sweat incessantly. *Spenser.*

swink, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To cause to toil or drudge; to tire or exhaust with labor. "The *swinked* hedger." *Milton.* **2.** To acquire or earn by labor.

To devour all that others *swink*. *Chaucer.*

swink, *n.* [AS. *swinc*, *geswinc*.] Labor; toil; drudgery. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swipe (swīp), *n.* [ME. *swip(e)*, AS. *swipu* whip, chastisement, akin to *swipian* to whip; or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *svipa* a whip, *svipa* to whip, *sveipa* to sweep, swoop. Cf. SWEEP, SWOOP.] **1.** A pump handle, a starting lever for a portable engine, or the like; a swape or sweep. See SWEEP, *n.*, 11. **2.** A strong blow given with a sweeping motion, as with a bat or club, the paw of an animal, etc. **3.** A rubdown, as of a horse or man. *Colloq. or Slang.*

swipe (swip), *v. t.*; SWIPED (swīpt); SWIP'ING (swip'ĭng). [Cf. AS. *swipian* to whip, beat. See SWIPE, *n.*] **1.** To give a swipe to; to strike with a sweeping motion, as a ball. **2.** To pluck; snatch; steal. *Slang.*

swipes (swips), *n. pl.* Poor, thin, or spoiled beer; small beer; also, beer in general; hence, any liquor. *Slang, Eng.*

swi'ple (swĭp"l), *n.* [See SWIPE.] That part of a flail which strikes the grain in threshing; a swingle.

swirl (swûrl), *v. i.*; SWIRLED (swûrld); SWIRL'ING. [Akin to Norw. *svirla* to whirl, freq. of *sverra* to whirl, Dan. *svirre*, G. *schwirren* to whiz, to buzz. Cf. SWARM, *n.*] To move with an eddying or whirling motion; to whirl.

swirl, *v. t.* To cause to swirl, or whirl.

swirl, *n.* A whirling motion, or something characterized by such a motion; an eddy, whirl, curve, twist, or the like, as a knotted spot in wood, the dart of a fish when hooked, an eddy in a current, etc. "The silent *swirl* of bats." *Mrs. Browning.* — **swirl'y** (swûr'lĭ), *a. Chiefly Scot.*

swish (swĭsh), *v. t. & i.*; SWISHED (swĭsht); SWISH'ING. [Fr. the sound. Cf. SWASH.] **1.** To flourish, wave, sway, or move, making the noise "swish;" as, her skirts *swished*. **2.** To lash; beat; strike; flog. *Slang.*

swish, *n.* A rustling or whizzing sound, as of small waves on a shore or of silk skirts.

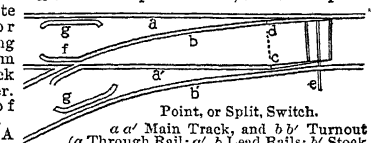
to have a swish on, to be in a hurry. *Univ. Slang, Eng.*

Swiss (swĭs), *a.* [F. *suisse*, of G. (prop. Swiss dial.) orig. Cf. SWITZER.] Of or pert. to Switzerland or the Swiss.

Swiss absinth. See ABSINTH, 2. — **S. cambric,** a kind of white muslin or bishop's lawn, used for frills, flounces, and infants' clothes. — **S. catchfly,** a rare catchfly (*Silene vallesia*) of the European Alps. It has long-peduncled white flowers. — **S. chard,** the common chard. See CHARD, 2. — **S. cheese.** = GRUYÈRE CHEESE. — **S. darning,** a kind of darning, for thin places in fabric, in which stitches like the original texture of the web are made on the right side of the material. — **S. embroidery,** white embroidery on white material. The Swiss peasants are noted for such work. Cf. IRISH WORK, MADEIRA EMBROIDERY. — **S. green,** Scheele's green. — **S. guards,** *Mil.*, a body of Swiss mercenary troops formerly employed as a bodyguard by various sovereigns, notably the French kings. The Pope still maintains a small body. — **S. mountain pine,** a pine (*Pinus montana*) of the mountains of middle Europe. It is a prostrate shrub, or sometimes a low pyramidal tree, with short, bright green leaves. — **S. muslin,** a kind of thin, coarse muslin with raised loose work in a pattern or plain, much used for curtains, dresses, etc.; — so called from its place of manufacture. — **S. pine** *or* **stone pine,** a European pine (*Pinus cembra*), often growing very tall. It has dark green leaves and short, spreading branches. It yields cedar nuts. — **S. sword,** *Mil.*, a kind of basket-hilted sword, formerly often used by Swiss guards. — **S. tea,** an infusion of the herbage of any of several species of *Achillea*, esp. *A. atrata*, *A. moschata*, and *A. nobilis*, sometimes used by the Swiss.

Swiss (swĭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. *Suisse*. See SWISS, *a.*] A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; a Switzer; also, collectively, the people of Switzerland. The Swiss belong almost wholly to the Alpine or Celtic race, and the remains in the ancient lake dwellings indicate that this has always been the prevailing type. German, French, Italian, and Romansch are spoken in different Swiss cantons.

switch (swĭch), *n.* [Cf. OD. *swick* a scourge, a whip. Cf. SWINK, SWING.] **1.** A small, flexible twig or rod. **2.** The end of the tail in some animals, as a cow or ox. **3.** A separate tress of hair, or of some substitute, worn by women to increase the apparent mass of hair. Cf. RAT, *n.*, 3. **4.** *Railroads.* **a** A movable part of a rail, or movable parts of opposite rails, for transferring cars from one track to another. **b** Act of switching. **5.** *Elec.* A device for shifting an electric current to another circuit, or for making and breaking a circuit.



Point, or Split, Switch.

a a' Main Track, and *b b'* Turnout (a Through Rail); *c, d* Joints of the Point, or Split, Rails constituting the Switch proper; *e* Switch Rod; *f* Frog; *g, g* Guard Rails.

6. A key for regulating the flow in some gas burners. **7.** Short for SWITCH CAST.

switch, *v. t.*; SWITCHED (swĭcht); SWITCH'ING. **1.** To strike with or as with a switch; to whip. Cf. BIRCH, *v. t.* **2.** To swing or whisk; as, to *switch* a cane; a horse *switches* his tail; also, *Colloq. or Dial.*, to jerk or whisk; as, the rope may be *switched* out of your hand. **3.** *Railroading.* To turn from one track to another; to transfer by a switch; — generally with *off*, *from*, etc.; as, to *switch* off a train. The usual English term is *shunt*. **4.** *Elec.* To shift to another circuit by means of a switch.

switch, *v. i.* **1.** To walk quickly and lightly. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** To pursue. *Obs.* **3.** To move off on or as if on a switch or spur track.

switch'back' (-băk'), *n.* **1.** An arrangement of zigzag railroad tracks for lessening the grade up a steep hill. **2.** An amusement railroad with steep rises and descents.

switch'back', *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a switchback; also, resembling the amusement switchback in shape.

switch'board' (-bōrd'; 201), *n. Elec.* An apparatus consisting of panels, as of wood or marble, bearing a collection of switches so arranged that a number of circuits may be connected or combined. The apparatus may also have measuring instruments, pilot lights, etc.

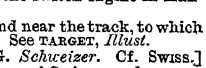
switch gear. A gear for operating a switch.

switch'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who attends to a switch or switches; one employed in switching; specif.: *American Railroading.* A man who, with (usually) two helpers, assists the crew of the switch engine in making up or distributing trains.

switch stand. *Railroads.* A stand near the track, to which is pivoted the lever of a switch. See TARGET, *Illust.*

Switz'er (swĭt'sẽr), *n.* [Cf. G. *Schweizer*. Cf. SWISS.] **a** A Swiss. **b** A member of the papal Swiss guards.

swiv'el (swĭv"l) *n.* [Cf. AS. *swīfan* to move, go, Icel. *svīfa* to rove, ramble, turn, *sveifla* to whirl.] **1.** A part that swivels or turns on or as on a headed bolt or pin; specif., a compound link one end (often terminating in a hook) turning on a headed bolt, pin, or the like in the other to permit relative rotation of the parts.



Swivel, 1, in Chain.

2. Specif.: A swivel shuttle, or swiveling attachment, as for swivel weaving. **3.** *Mil.* A swivel gun.

swiv'el, *v. i.*; SWIV'ELED (-'ld) or SWIV'ELLED; SWIV'EL-ING or SWIV'EL-LING. To swing or turn, as on a pin or pivot.

swiv'el, *v. t.* To provide with, or secure by, a swivel.

swivel block. *Naut.* A block having two shells of equal size arranged one over the other, connected by a swivel. Also, sometimes, a block which has a swivel hook.

swivel gun. A gun, usually small, fixed on a swivel on a stanchion, a wall, or the like, so that it can be rotated horizontally and vertically; a swivel.

Swiv'el-ler, Dick (swĭv'l-ẽr). A careless, vain, dissipated, feather-brained fellow in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," given to flowery speeches and absurd quotations, but of much kindness of heart. See MARCHIONESS, THE.

swoon (swōōn), *v. i.*; SWOONED (swōōnd); SWOON'ING. [ME. *swounen*, *swoghenen*, for *swoznien*, fr. *swowen*, *soghen* to sigh or swoon, for *swozien*, fr. *swozen* to sigh deeply, to droop, AS. *swōgan* to sough, sigh; cf. *geswōgen* senseless, swooned, *geswōwung* a swooning. Cf. SOUGH.] To sink into a fainting fit; to faint; — often with *away*.

swoon, *n.* A fainting fit; syncope.

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swing'bar', *n.* A pivoted or hinged bar, as a whippletree.

swing beam. A crosspiece sustaining a railroad-car body, so suspended that it may have an independent lateral motion. Called also **swing bolster.**

swing bridge. See DRAWBRIDGE.

swing crane. A crane built to swing about a vertical axis.

swing'dev'il, *n.* [From its swift flight and dark color.] The common European swift. *Local, Eng.*

swing'din'gle (swĭng'dĭn'g'l), *n.* A kind of single logging sled.

swinge. † SWING.

swinge (swĭnj), *v. t.* [See SINGE.] To singe; scorch. *Obs. or Dial.*

swinge, *n.* A singe; scorch. *Obs.*

swinge'buck'ler, *n.* A swashbuckler; bully; roisterer. *Obs.*

swin'gel (swĭn'g'l; swĭn'j'l). Var. of SWINGLE.

swing'er (swĭn'jẽr), **swinge'our,** *n.* [Cf. G. *schwänzer* vagabond, lazy fellow.] A sluggard; vagabond; rogue. *Scot.*

swing'ing-ly, *adv.* of SWINGING.

Swing'ism (swĭng'ĭz'm), *n.* A practice in rural England about 1830-33 of sending threats signed "Swing," or "Captain Swing," to farmers, land owners, etc., to make them give up modern methods of cultivation, esp. the use of the threshing machine.

swing jack. = TRAVERSING JACK.

swing knife. A swingle for beating flax.

swin'gle (swĭn'g'l; swĭng"l), *n.* & *v.* [The v. is freq. of *swing*.] Swing. *Dial Eng.*

swin'gle-bar' (swĭn'g'l-bär'), *n.* A swingletree.

swingle staff. A swingle for beating flax. [shark.]

swin'gle-tail', *n.* Thresher

swingle tow. = SWINGLING TOW.

swin'gle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* [In allusion to its *swinging*. See SWINGLE, *n.* & *v.*; cf. SWINGLETREE.] A whippletree. See SINGLETREE.

swing'-swang', *n.* A full swing, as of a pendulum. — *a.* Swinging. *Colloq. or Dial.*

swing wheel. a The scape-wheel in a clock, driving the pendulum. b The balance of a watch.

swink'er, *n.* A laborer. *Obs.*

swink'ful, *a.* Laborious. *Obs.* — **swink'ful-ness,** *n. Obs.*

swin'ney (swĭn'ĭ), *n. Far.* Var. of SWEENY.

swinsy. † SQUINANCY.

swint (swĭnt). † Dial. Eng. var. of SQUINT.

swipe. Obs. or Scot. var. of SWEEP. [drink. *Dial. Eng.*]

swipe (swīp), *n.* & *v.* Gulp; **swipe beam.** A drawbridge counterpoise lever. [SWIPLE.]

swip'el (swĭp'l). Var. of **swip'er** (swĭp'ẽr), *n.* One that swipes. *Slang.*

swip'per (swĭp'ẽr), *a.* [Cf. SWIPE, *n.*] Nimble; quick. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **swip'per-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

swip'ple. Var. of SWIPLE.

swird (*Scot.* swûrd). Obs. or Scot. var. of SWORD.

swire (*dial.* swīr), *n.* [AS. *swēora*, *swiora*, *swēora*, neck, nape.] **1.** The neck; the throat. *Obs.* **2.** A depression between heights, as of hills or mountain tops. Cf. COL, *n. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swirk, *v. t.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *svirp* with great velocity, a sudden blow, *svirpa* to spring back and deal a blow.] To spring with velocity. *Obs. Scot.*

swirt (swĕrt; swŭt). Dial. Eng. var. of SQUIRT. [*log.*]

swish, *adv.* With a swish. *Colloq.*

swish'er, *n.* One that swishes.

swish'-swash', *n.* Also **swish'-swish'.** **1.** Swish. [*Dial. Eng.*] **2.** A weak, characterless drink.

Swisser. † SWITZER

Swit. *Abbr.* Switzerland.

switch cane. The small cane (*Arundinaria tecta*).

switch cast. A method of casting for fish in which the rod is moved rapidly from side to side and swept forward with a switching motion, to throw out the line and flies.

switch cock. *Mach.* A three-way cock or valve.

switch'el (swĭch"l), *n.* A beverage of molasses and water, seasoned with vinegar and ginger, and sometimes rum. *U. S.*

switch engine. A railroad engine for switching, usually of the total-adhesion type. *U. S.*

switch'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that switches; a switchman. **2.** See 4th CHECKER, 2. [R.]

switcher gear. = SWITCH GEAR.

switch grass. A panic grass (*Panicum virgatum*), of the western United States, used for hay.

switch'ing, *p. p. & vb. n.* of SWITCH. — **switching engine,** a switch engine. — **s. eye,** a car connection used in switching.

switch sorrel. A tropical sapindaceous shrub (*Dodonæa viscosa*), the herbage having an acid taste. It yields a useful fiber.

switch tender One who tends a railroad switch. Cf. SWITCHMAN. *U. S. & Canada.*

switch tower. *Railroads.* A small tower or erection containing the levers, etc., for working the switches. *U. S. & Canada.*

switch valve. A three-way cock.

switch'y (swĭch'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or like, a switch, or small supple twig. **2.** Whisking. *Colloq.*

swite. † SWEET.

swith (swĭth), **swithe** (swīth), *a.* [AS. *swīð* strong.] **a** Strong; firm. *Obs.* **b** Many *Obs.* **c** Quick; swift. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

swith, swithe, *adv.* [AS. *swīðe* strongly, violently.] **a** Strongly; greatly. *Obs.* **b** Very; very much. *Obs.* **c** Instantly; quickly. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swith, swithe, *v. i.* [See SWITH, *a.*] To hasten; to be off. *Scot.*

swithe, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *svīða* to singe, scorch, Dan. *svide*, Sw. *svida*.] To burn; light. *Obs.*

swith'er (swĭth'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. G. *zwitter* hybrid, tin ore, *zwitterstock* veins of tin ore ore ramifying and intersecting.] *Mining.* A small branch or cross lode.

swith'er, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *swēðerian*, *sweoðerian*, to abate, fail, come to an end.] To doubt; waver; fear. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swith'er, *n.* **a** Doubt; hesitation; wavering; fear. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** A faint. *Dial. Eng.*

swith'er, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *svīðra*.] To scorch; parch; smart. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swith'er, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *swīðrian* to become stronger, to prevail.] To whiz; rush. — *v. t.* To hurl. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swith'er, *n.* **a** Act of throwing down or over; also, a blow. *Scot & Dial. Eng.* **b** A quick movement; a rush. *Dial. Eng.* **c** An exertion of strength *Obs.*

Swith'in (swĭth'ĭn), *n.* [AS. *Swīþhūn*; cf. *swīþ* strong.] Masc. prop. name.

swith'ness, *n.* Swiftness. *Obs*

swive, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *swiven*; cf. AS. *swīfan* to move, go, Icel. *svīfa* to ramble.] To copulate (with). *Obs.* — **swiv'er,** *n. Obs.*

swive, *n.* Copulation. *Obs.*

swive, *v. i.* To move; sweep. *Obs.*

swivel bridge. See DRAWBRIDGE.

swivel eled, swiv'elled (swĭv'ld), *pret. & p. p.* of SWIVEL. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Having a swivel. **b** Produced by swivel weaving.

swivel eye. A squinted, rolling eye. *Slang.* — **swiv'el-eyed',** *a.*

swivel musket. = JINGAL.

swivel weaving. Weaving in a swivel or similar loom, by which figured or striped fabrics, more elaborate than those made by lappet weaving, can be made.

swiz'zle (swĭz"l), *v. t.* To drink; guzzle. — *n.* Ale and beer mixed; mixed drinks generally. *Slang.*

swiz'zle-stick', swiz'zler (-lẽr), *n.* A stick used in mixing swizzle. *Slang.*

swo. † SO.

swob (swŏb), **swob'ber** (-ẽr). Vars. of SWAB, SWABBER.

swoch. † SWOUGH.

swod (swŏd). Var. of SWAD, coal.

swoft, *n.* [Cf. SWOOP, SWEEP, *v.*] Sweepings. *Obs.*

swogh. † SOUGH, SWOUGH.

swoghenen. †, SWOON.

swoir. Obs. pret. of SWEAR.

swoke, *n.* [From AS. *swīcan* to deceive; cf. AS. *swica* a deceiver.] A traitor; deceiver. *Obs.*

swolew. † SWALLOW.

swoll'en, *p. p.* of SWELL.

swoln. Contr. & ref. sp. of SWOLLEN, *p. p.*

swolow, swolwe. † SWALLOW.

swom (swŭm), **swome.** Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of SWIM.

swon. † SWAIN, SWAN.

swone. † SWOON.

swones. † SWOUNDS.

swong. Obs. pret. of SWING.

swongen. Obs. p. p. of SWING.

swonk. Obs. pret. of SWINK.

swoond. Swooned. *Rare, Sp.*

swoon'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWOON. — **swoon'ing-ly,** *adv.*

swoop (swōōp), *v. t.* ; SWOOPED (swōōpt); SWOOP'ING. [ME. *swopen*, usually, to sweep, v. t. & i., AS. *swāpan* to sweep, to rush ; akin to G. *schweifen* to rove, to ramble, to curve, OHG. *sweifan* to whirl, Icel. *sveipa* to stroke, swoop, sweep, wrap. Cf. SWEEP, SWIFT, *a. & n.*, SWIPE.] **1.** To sweep suddenly down on and seize ; to catch while on the wing ; — commonly with *up ;* as, a hawk *swoops* up a chicken.

2. To seize or catch up in any sudden sweeping manner.

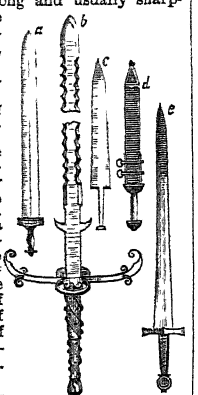
The grazing ox which *swoops* it [the medicinal herb] in with the common grass. *Glanvill.*

swoop, *v. i.* **1.** To descend swiftly with closed wings upon prey, as a hawk ; to stoop : pounce.

2. To pass with pomp ; to sweep. *Obs.* *Drayton.*

swoop, *n.* A falling on and seizing, as the pouncing of a rapacious bird on its quarry ; a sudden sweeping attack ; hence, *Colloq.*, a single sudden effort or happening ; as, to lose friends and fortune at one *swoop.*

sword (sōrd ; 201), *n.* [ME. *sword*, AS. *sweord ;* akin to OFries. *sword, swird*, D. *zwaard*, OS. *swerd*, OHG. *swert*, G. *schwert*, Icel. *sverð*, Sw. *svärd*, Dan. *sværd ;* orig. uncert.] **1.** A weapon having a long and usually sharp-pointed blade with a cutting edge or edges ; — the general term, including the smallsword, rapier, saber, scimitar, etc.



Ancient Swords.
a Merovingian Sword ; *b* Two-handed Sword with Waved Edges, of 15th and 16th centuries ; *c* Roman Sword ; *d* Roman Sword in a Wooden Scabbard trimmed with Bronze ; *e* French Sword of 12th and 13th Centuries.

2. The emblem of judicial punishment, or of authority and power.

He [the ruler] beareth not the *sword* in vain. *Rom.* xiii. 4.

3. Fig. : Military power.

He hath no more authority over the *sword* than over the law. *Milton.*

4. A cause of desolation, destruction, or ruin, as by battle ; hence, dissension ; conflict ; war. *Shak.*

I came not to send peace, but a *sword. Matt.* x. 34.

5. Something like, or likened to, a sword (def. 1) ; specif. : **a** = SWINGLE, *n.*, 1. **b** *Weaving.* One of the end bars by which the lay of a hand loom is suspended, or one of the uprights supporting the lay of a power loom. **c** An oblique cross-bar in a gate or door. *Local, Brit.* **d** The beak of the swordfish.

at swords' points, in active opposition, or enmity. — **Sword Handle of Perseus,** *Astron.*, an asterism between Perseus and Cassiopeia, famous for its brilliant star cluster. — **s. of Damocles.** See DAMOCLES. — **s. of Edward the Confessor.** = CURTANA. — **S. of God, Khaled** (d. 642), the Mohammedan conqueror of Syria between 634 and 638. — **S. of Orion,** the three stars of Orion stretching obliquely southward and easterly from the Belt, the middle one being *θ* (Theta) Orionis in the great nebula of Orion. — **s. of the Spirit,** the word of God (as a part of "the whole armor of God"). *Eph.* vi. 17.

sword'-and-buck'ler, *a.* Fought, or armed, with sword and buckler ; as, a *sword-and-buckler* combat. Since these had been supplanted by the rapier and dagger, except among the commonalty, the epithet was in Shakespeare's time rather contemptuous. Cf. SWASHBUCKLER. *Obs.*

That same *sword-and-buckler* Prince of Wales. *Shak*

sword bayonet. *Mil.* A bayonet shaped like, and capable of being used like, a sword.

sword bearer. **1.** A trusted military attendant, who in old times carried his master's sword.

2. An English municipal officer, who often has various clerical functions and who on formal occasions carries a sword before the mayor.

3. [*cap.*] See PORTGLAIVE.

sword belt. A belt by which a sword is hung at the side.

sword'bill' (sōrd'bĭl'), *n.*, *or* **sword'-billed' humming bird.** A South American humming bird (*Docimastes ensiferus*) having a slender bill longer than the rest of the bird.

sword breaker. In sword, dagger, or buckler, a notch in the guard, a raised piece parallel with the blade, or a hook-like attachment, intended to seize the enemy's sword blade and break it ; also, a weapon furnished with such a device.

sword cane. A hollow cane which conceals a blade like that of a sword or dagger.

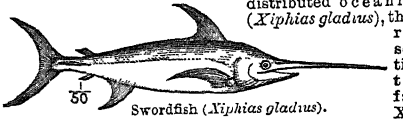
sword'craft' (sōrd'krăft'), *n.* **a** Knowledge of, or skill with, the sword. **b** The exercise of military force or power.

To tremble as little at priestcraft as at *swordcraft. J. L. Motley.*

sword dance. **a** A dance in which swords are brandished and clashed together by the male dancers. *Scott.* **b** A dance performed over swords laid on or set point-upwards in the ground without touching them. — **sword dancer.**

sword fern. A tropical polypodiaceous fern (*Nephrolepis exaltata*), with long sword-shaped pinnate fronds. It is a most popular cultivated house plant, occurring in numerous varieties and crested forms. See BOSTON FERN.

sword'fish' (sōrd'fĭsh'), *n.* **1. a** A very large and widely distributed oceanic fish (*Xiphias gladius*), the only representative of the family Xiphiidæ. It is highly valued as a food fish. The bones of the upper jaw are consolidated, and form a long, rigid, sword-like beak ; the dorsal fin is high and without distinct spines ; the ventral fins are absent. The adult is destitute of teeth. It sometimes attains a weight of 600 pounds. **b** A gar pike. **c** A cutlass fish.



Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*).

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Dorado.

sword grass. **a** Any of various grasses or sedges having leaves with a sharp or toothed edge. (1) The cutting grass (*Cladium psittacorum*), or any of several other species of *Cladium.* (2) A Polynesian grass (*Xiphagrostis floridula*) with sharply toothed leaves, used for thatching. **b** Any of many plants having more or less sword-shaped leaves ; as : (1) Reed canary grass. (2) The common bulrush. (3) = GLADDON **a.** **c** The sand spurry *Spergularia segetalis.*

sword knot. A leather or gold-lace sling tied to the hilt of a sword. In action it is attached to the wrist.

swords'man (sōrdz'măn ; 201), *n. ; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A soldier ; a fighting man. *Obs.*

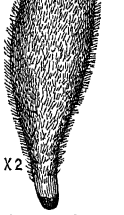
2. One skilled in the use of the sword ; a fencer.

sworn (swōrn ; 201), *p. p.* of SWEAR. — **sworn broker,** *Stock Exchange*, a broker under oath (and usually bond) to fulfill his duties, as formerly in London and still in some cities of continental Europe. — **s. brothers,** orig., companions in arms who swore to share good and bad fortune ; hence, faithful friends. Hence **s. companions, friends,** and the like.

Syb'a-rite (sĭb'ă-rīt), *n.* [L. *Sybarita*, Gr. Συβαρίτης, fr. Σύβαρις, a Greek city of southern Italy : cf. F. *Sybarite.*] One of the inhabitants of ancient Sybaris, who were noted for their love of luxury and pleasure ; hence [*often l. c.*], a person devoted to luxury and pleasure ; a voluptuary.

Syb'a-rit'ic (-rĭt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *Sybariticus*, Gr. Συβαριτικός.]
Syb'a-rit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Sybaris or the Sybarites ; hence [*often l. c.*], luxurious ; effeminate. "*Sybaritic* dinners." *Bp. Warburton.*

syc'a-more (sĭk'ă-mōr ; 201), *n.* [L. *sycomorus*, Gr. συκομόρος the fig mulberry ; σῦκον a fig + μόρον the black mulberry ; or perh. of Semitic origin : cf. F. *sycomore.* Cf. MULBERRY.] **a** A moraceous tree of Egypt and Asia Minor (*Ficus sycomorus*), often called **sycamore fig.** It is a useful shade tree. The fruit, though inferior to the common fig, is sweet and edible. This is the sycamore of Scripture. Its leaves resemble mulberry leaves, and the name has often been confused with *sycamine.* **b** In England, the maple *Acer pseudo-platanus ;* — prob. so called from its dense shade. It has long racemes of rather showy yellow flowers. **c** In the United States : (1) Any species of *Platanus ;* the plane tree. (2) Rarely, the water elm.



A Sycon Sponge (*Grantia*).

sy-cee' (sī-sē'), *n.* [Chin. (Cantonese) *sai sz* fine silk ; — so called because if pure it may be drawn out into fine threads.] Silver in ingots of various sizes, used in China as a medium of exchange, usually stamped, but measured by weight. Also **sycee silver.** Cf. SHOE, *n.*, 3 1.

Sy'con (sī'kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σῦκον a fig.] *Zoöl.* A genus of calcareous sponges with tubular flagellated chambers arranged radially around the central cavity and communicating indirectly with the exterior by lateral pores opening into incurrent canals. It is the type of a family, **Sy-con'i-dæ** (sī-kŏn'ĭ-dē), and of a higher group, **Sy'co-na'ri-a** (sī'kō-nā'rĭ-ă ; 115) or **Sy-co'nes** (sī-kō'nēz). Also [*l. c.*], a sponge of the genus *Sycon ;* any of the Sycones. — **sy'co-na'ri-an** (sī'kō-nā'rĭ-ăn ; 115), *a.* — **sy'co-nate** (sī'kō-nāt), *a.* — **sy'co-nid** (-nĭd), *a. & n.*

sy-co'ni-um (sī-kō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σῦκον the fig.] *Bot.* A collective fleshy fruit, in which the ovaries are borne upon an enlarged, more or less succulent, concave or hollow receptacle, as in the fig.

syc'o-phan-cy (sĭk'ō-făn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. L. *sycophantia* deceit, Gr. συκοφαντία false accusation.] The character or characteristic of a sycophant ; hence : **a** Calumniation ; talebearing. *Obs.* **b** Servile flattery.

syc'o-phant (-fănt), *n.* [L. *sycophanta* a slanderer, deceiver, parasite, Gr. συκοφάντης a false accuser, false adviser, lit., a fig shower ; σῦκον a fig + φαίνειν to show : cf. F. *sycophante.* The reason for the name is not certainly known. See PHENOMENON.] **1.** An informer ; talebearer. *Obs.*

2 A parasite ; flatterer, esp. of princes and great men.

A *sycophant* will everything admire :
Each verse, each sentence, sets his soul on fire. *Dryden.*

syc'o-phant (-fănt), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *sycophantari* to deceive, to trick, Gr. συκοφαντεῖν.] **1.** To inform against ; hence, to calumniate. *Obs.*

2. To act the sycophant to ; to flatter obsequiously.

syc'o-phant, *v. i.* To act the sycophant.

syc'o-phan'tic (-făn'tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. Gr. συκοφαντικός
syc'o-phan'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } slanderous.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a sycophant ; servilely courting favor.

Syn. — See OBEDIENT.

sy-co'sis (sī-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύκωσις, fr. σῦκον a fig.] *Med.* A noncontagious inflammatory disease of the hair follicles marked by a pustular eruption on the scalp, or the bearded part of the face, whether due to ringworm, acne, or impetigo.

sy'e-nite (sī'ĕ-nīt), *n.* [L. *Syenites* (sc. *lapis*), fr. *Syene*, Gr. Συήνη.] *Petrog.* **a** Orig., a variety of granite, anciently quarried at Syene, in Upper Egypt, in which biotite is replaced or accompanied by hornblende. *Obs.* **b** Strictly (as used by petrographers), a phanerocrystalline intrusive igneous rock, composed of dominant alkalic feldspar with or without subordinate lime-soda feldspar, but without notable quartz or nephelite. It usually contains some hornblende, mica, or pyroxene. **c** Commonly (as used in trade, field geology, etc.), any phanerocrystalline igneous rock of dominant feldspar of any kind without noticeable quartz and usually containing subordinate amounts of hornblende, biotite, or pyroxene. As so used it includes many diorites, anorthosites, nephelite syenite, etc.

sy-e-nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* Also *sienitic.* **1.** [*cap.*] Relating to Syene ; as, *Syenitic* inscriptions.

2. Pertaining to, containing, or like, syenite.

syenitic gneiss, hornblendic gneiss. — **s. granite,** hornblende granite.

‖ **syl'la-ba an'ceps** (sĭl'ă-bă ăn'sĕps). [L., doubtful syllable.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A syllable which may be either long or short, as the final syllable of a verse or period, the pause obscuring the difference between long and short.

syl'la-ba-ry (sĭl'ă-bĕ-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (rĭz). A table of syllables ; specif., a table, analogous to an alphabet, of the indivisible syllabic characters used instead of letters in certain languages, as the Japanese. Cf. KANA.

syl-lab'ic (sĭ-lăb'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. συλλαβικός : cf. F. *syllabique.*]
syl-lab'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } **1.** Of or pertaining to a syllable or syllables ; as, *syllabic* accent.

2. Consisting of a syllable or syllables ; as, a *syllabic* augment. "The *syllabic* stage of writing." *Earle.*

syllabic **augment.** See AUGMENT, 2. — **s. melody** *or* **song,** that in which each syllable has but one note ; — opposed to *slurred melody* or *song.* — **s. syncope,** *Gram.*, syncopation of syllables ; haplology. Cf. SYNCOPE, *n.*, 1. *Oertel.*

syl-lab'ic, *n. Phon.* A letter or sound necessary to the formation of a syllable ; that is, a vowel or vowel equivalent. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 110.

syl-lab'i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t. ;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd) ; -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). To form or divide into syllables ; to syllabify.

syl-lab'i-ca'tion (sĭ-lăb'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of forming syllables ; act or method of dividing words into syllables.

syl-lab'i-fy (sĭ-lăb'ĭ-fī), *v. t. ;* -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *syllaba* syllable + E. *-fy.*] To form or divide into syllables. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 110.

syl'la-bism (sĭl'ă-bĭz'm), *n.* The expressing of the sounds of a language by syllabic characters. Cf. SYLLABARY.

syl'la-bize (-bīz), *v. t.*, -BIZED (-bīzd) ; -BIZ'ING (-bīz'ĭng). To syllabify.

syl'la-ble (-b'l), *n.* [ME. *sillable*, OF. *sillabe*, F. *syllabe*, L. *syllaba*, Gr. συλλαβή that which is held together, sev-

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swoon'y (swōōn'ĭ), *a.* Sleepy. *R.*
swoop (swōōp ; swŭp). Scot. var. of SWEEP. [*Rare.*
swoop'er, *n.* One that swoops.
swoop'stake', *n. & adv.* Sweepstake. *Obs.*
swoor (swōōr). Obs. or Scot. pret. of SWEAR.
swoot. ✝ SWEAT.
swop (swŏp). Var. of SWAP.
swop, *interj.* Flop. *Obs.*
swope. ✝ SOAP, SWOOP.
swope, *v. t. & i.* [See SWOOP, *v.*] To sweep. *Obs.*
swor. ✝ *swore*, pret of SWEAR.
sword (swŏrd). Dial. Eng. var. of SWARD, rind.
sword bean. The jack bean.
sword carriage. The hanger of a sword. *Obs.*
sword dollar. A Scottish silver coin of James VI., valued at 30s. Scotch or 2s. 6d. English ; — from the sword on the reverse.
sword'ed, *a.* [Cf. AS. *geswurdod.*] Armed with a sword.
sword'er, *n.* A swordsman. *Obs.*
sword'fish'ing, *vb. n.* Fishing for swordfish.
swordfish sucker. A remora (*Remora brachyptera*) often fixing itself to the swordfish.
sword flag. The European yellow flag (*Iris pseudacorus*).
sword'lick (swĕr'lĭk). *n.* The gunnel (*Pholis gunnellus*). *Scot.*
sword'ing (sōr'dĭng ; 201), *n.* Sword-play.
sword'less, *a.* See -LESS.
sword lily. The gladiolus.
sword'man (sōrd'măn ; 201), *n.* A swordsman.
sword mat. *Naut.* A mat closely woven of yarns ; — so called from a wooden implement often used in its manufacture.
sword'play', *n.* [Cf. AS. *sweordplega.*] Fencing ; a sword fight. — **sword'play'er,** *n.*
sword'-proof, *a. Mil.* Capable of resisting the thrust or cut of a sword.
sword sedge. An Australian sedge (*Lepidosperma gladiatum*) important as a sand binder, and yielding a paper material similar to papyrus.
sword'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Ensiform. [maker. *Obs.*
sword'slip'per, *n.* A sword
swords'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sword'smith', *n.* A maker or repairer of swords.
sword'stick', *n.* A sword cane.
sword'tail', *n.* **a** = KING CRAB, 1. **b** Any hemipterous insect of the genus *Uroxiphus*, found on forest trees. **c** A grasshopper of the genus *Xiphidium*, having a long swordlike ovipositor.
swore (swōr ; 201). Pret. & dial. p. p. of SWEAR.
sworil, *n.* Misprint for SWOUIL.
swori (swōrl ; swûrl). Scot. & a.al. Eng. var. of SWIRL.
swosh (swŏsh), *n.* = SWASH, *n.*, 4. *Slang or Colloq.*
swot (swŏt). Var. of SWAT.
swot. ✝ SWEAT.
swote, swoteness. ✝ SWEET, SWEETNESS.
swoti. ✝ SWEATY.
swough, *a.* [Cf. AS. *swugian, swigian*, to be silent, *swēge*, a., silent, still.] Quiet ; still. *Obs.*
swough (swou), *n.* [See SOUGH a sound, SWOON.] *Obs.* **a** A sound ; noise ; sough ; roar. **b** A groan ; moan ; sigh. **c** A swoon.
swough, *v. i. Obs.* **a** To make a noise ; to sough. **b** To swoon.
swouil, *n.* A swivel. *Obs. Scot.*
swound (*dial.* swōōnd), *n. & v. i.* Swoon. *Archaic or Dial.*
'swounds (zwoundz ; zwounz), *interj* [Cf. ZOUNDS.] Contr. of *God's wounds ;* — used as an oath. *Obs. or Archaic.*
swoune, swounen. ✝ SWOON.
swour. ✝ *swore*, pret. of SWEAR.
swow, swowe. ✝ SWOUGH.
swow (swou), *v. i.* To swear ; — used as a minced oath ; as, I *swow. Local, U. S.*
swown. ✝ SWOON. ['SWOUNDS.
swowns (z w o u n z). Var of
swowp. ✝ SWOPE, to sweep.
swuch. ✝ SUCH
swuchne. ✝ SUCHAN.
swuft. ✝ SWIFT.
swule. ✝ SUCH.
swulne. ✝ SUCHAN. [SWIM.
swum (swŭm), *pret. & p. p.* of
swung (swŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of SWING. [p. p. of SWING.
swung'en. Obs. or dial. Eng.
swunk'en. Obs pret. pl. & p. p. of SWINK.
swure. ✝ SWIRE. [*Obs.*
swurk'en, *pret. pl.* of SWERK.
swurl (swĕrl ; swûl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWIRL.
swuthe. ✝ SWITH, *adv*
swuth'er (swŭth'ĕr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWITHER.
swy. ✝ SUE.
swyer. ✝ SQUIRE.
swyfe. ✝ SWIVE.
swyith. ✝ SWITH.
swynard. ✝ SWINEHERD.
swyrd. ✝ SWORD.
swythe. Var. of SWITH, *adv.*
sy-. For words beginning *sy-*, see forms in SI-.
sy. Obs. pret. of SEE.
sy, sye (sī), *n.* [Cf. SCYTHE.] A scythe. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
syar. ✝ SIRE.
syb'a-rit-ism (sĭb'ă-rĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
syble. ✝ SIFFLE.
sy'bo, sy'bow (sĭ'bō). Scot. vars. of CIBOL.
sy-bot'ic (sī-bŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. συβωτικός, fr. συβώτης a swineherd ; σῦς swine + βόσκειν to feed, tend.] Pert. to a swineherd or his employment. — **sy'bo-tism** (sĭ'bō-tĭz'm), *n.*
syc'a-mine (sĭk'ă-mĭn), *n.* [L. *sycaminus*, Gr. συκάμινος ; perh. of Semitic origin.] = MULBERRY, 1 a. *Obs.*
sycamore fig = SYCAMORE **a.**
sycamore maple. = SYCAMORE **b.** [groom. *India.*
syce (sīs), *n.* [Ar. *sāyis.*] A
Sy'char (sī'kăr). *Bib.*
syche. ✝ SIGH.
Sy'chem (sī'kĕm). *Bib.*
Sy'chem-ite (-kĭt). *Bib.*
sych'no-car'pous (sĭk'nō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. συχνός much or frequent + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* Capacity of bearing several successive crops of fruit. *Rare.*
sy'cite (sī'sīt), *n.* [Gr. συκῖτης figlike, fr. σῦκον a fig.] A nodule of flint, or a pebble, which resembles a fig. *Obs.*
syc'o-ce'ryl (sĭk'ō-sē'rĭl), *n.* [Gr. σῦκον a fig + κηρός wax + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A radical, $C_{32}H_{33}$, regarded as an essential ingredient of certain compounds in the waxy resin of an Australian species of fig. — **syc'o-cer'ic** (-sĕr'ĭk), **-ce-ryl'ic** (-sē-rĭl'ĭk), *a.*
sy'cock (sī'kŏk), *n.* [Dial. ; cf. dial. *setcock, sedcock, sedgecock.*] Missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*
sy-co'ma (sī-kō'mă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύκωμα an ulcer resembling a fig (σῦκον).] *Med.* A condyloma.
syc'o-man'cy (sĭk'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. σῦκον a fig + *-mancy.*] Divination by fig or sycamore leaves. *Obs* [of SYCAMORE.
sycomore. Obs. or archaic var.
sycond. ✝ SECOND.
sy-co'nus (sī-kō'nŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A syconium.
syc'o-phant'ish (sĭk'ō-făn'-tĭsh), *a.* Like a sycophant. — **syc'o-phant'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **syc'o-phant-ism** (-făn-tĭz'm), *n.*
syc'o-phant-ize (-făn-tīz), *v. i.* To play the sycophant. *Rare.*
syc'o-phant-ry, *n.* Sycophancy.
Syc'o-rax (sĭk'ō-răks), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Tempest," Caliban's mother, a "foul witch," who imprisoned Ariel for refusing to obey her commands.
sy'cose (sī'kōs), *n.* [Gr σῦκον fig + *-ose.*] *Pharm. & Chem.* Saccharin. See SACCHARIN, 2.
sy-co'si-form (sī-kō'sĭ-fôrm), *a. Med.* Resembling sycosis.
syd'dy. ✝ SIDI.
Syd'en-ham's lau'da-num (sĭd'ĕn-ămz). = WINE OF OPIUM.
syd'er-o-lite' (sĭd'ĕr-ō-līt'), *n.* [See SIDEROLITE.] A kind of Bohemian earthenware resembling the Wedgwood ware.
Syd-ne'ian (sĭd-nē'yăn ; sĭd'-nē-ăn), *a.* Also **Syd-ne'an, Sydnæ'an.** Having the qualities of, or reminiscent of, Sir Philip Sidney or his works. *Rare.*
Syd'ney-ite (sĭd'nĭ-īt), *n.* An inhabitant of Sydney.
sye. Var. of SIE, *v.* [SIGH.
sye. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
sye. Obs. pret. of SEE.
sye. Var. of SY, scythe.
syed. Var. of SAYID.
syege. ✝ SIE.
Sy-ē'lus (sī-ē'lŭs). *Bib.*
syen. ✝ SIN, *adv., prep., & conj.*
syence, syenes. ✝ SCIENCE.
syer. ✝ SAYER, SIRE.
syeth. ✝ SCYTHE.
sygalle, *n.* A cigala. *Obs.*
sygamour. ✝ SYCAMORE.
sygge. ✝ SAY.
sygn. ✝ SIGN.
syis. Obs. pl. of SITHE, time.
sykary. ✝ SHIKARI.
syke. ✝ SICK ; obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SIKE.
syke (sīk), *n.* [See SIKE a stream.] *Her.* = FOUNTAIN, *n.*, 5
syker, sykerly. ✝ SICKER, SICKERLY.
syklatoun. ✝ CICLATOUN.
sykld. ✝ SHOULD.
sykle. ✝ CEIL, to cover ; SEEL.
sylle. Var. of SILE, a beam, etc.
sylf. Sylph. *Ref. Sp.*
syl'lab (sĭl'ăb), *n.* Syllable. — *v. t.* To syllabify. *Both Obs. or Scot.* [*n.* [NL.] A syllabary.
syl'la-ba'ri-um (-ă-bā'rĭ-ŭm),
syl'la-ba'tim (-bā'tĭm), *adv.* [L.] Syllable by syllable. *Obs.*
syl'la-ba'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Syllabication. [F.] Syllable. *R.*
syl'labe (sĭl'ăb ; *F.* sē'lăb'), *n.*
syl-lab'i-cal, *n.* A syllable. *Obs.*
syl-lab'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SYLLABIC. See -LY.
syl-lab'ic-ness, *n. Phon.* State of being, or power of forming, a syllable ; as, the *syllabicness* of a letter.
syl-lab'i-fi-ca'tion (sĭ-lăb'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See SYLLABIFY.] = SYLLABICATION. *H. Sweet.*
syl'la-bist (sĭl'ă-bĭst), *n.* One

ăle, senâte, câre, ădm, ăccount, ârm, àsk, sofá ; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recẽnt, makĕr ; īce, ĭll ; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect ; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menıı ;
‖ Foreign Word. ✝ Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

eral letters taken together so as to form one sound, a syllable, fr. συλλαμβάνειν to take together; συν with + λαμβάνειν to take; cf. Skr. *labh, rabh*. Cf. DILEMMA, LEMMA.]
1. An elementary sound, or a combination of such sounds, uttered together with a single effort or impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or a part of a word. In other terms, a syllable is a vowel or a diphthong, either by itself or flanked by one or more consonants, the whole produced by a single impulse or utterance. Certain consonants, as *l, m, n, r*, may fill the place of a vowel in forming a syllable. Adjoining syllables in a word or phrase need not be marked off by a pause, but only by such an abatement and renewal, or reënforcement, of the stress as to give the feeling of separate impulses. See *Guide to Pron.*, §110.
2. In writing and printing, a part of a word separated from the rest and capable of being pronounced by a single impulse of the voice. It may or may not correspond to a syllable in the spoken language.
3. A small part of a sentence or discourse; hence, anything concise or short; a particle.
The last *syllable* of recorded time. *Shak.*

syl'la-ble (sĭl'ă-b'l), *v. t.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To pronounce the syllables of; articulate. *Rare.* **2.** To syllabify; to express by syllables.

syl'la-ble, *v. i.* To speak; to utter syllables. *Rare.*

syl'la-bus (-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. SYLLABUSES (-ĕz), L. SYLLABI (-bī). [L., fr. the same source as E. *syllable*.] **1.** A compendium containing the heads of a discourse, treatise, book, course of study, or the like; an abstract; table.
2. *Law.* Specif., the headnote of a reported case; the brief statement of the points of law determined prefixed to a reported case. The opinion controls the syllabus, the latter being merely explanatory of the former.
3. [*cap.*] A digest or table of the errors condemned by Pope Pius IX., circulated by his orders in 1864.
Syn. — See COMPENDIUM.

syl-lep'sis (sĭ-lĕp'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σύλληψις a taking together, fr. συλλαμβάνειν. See SYLLABLE, *n.*] **1.** *Rhet.* A figure of speech by which a word is used in a literal and metaphorical sense at the same time; as, *cutting* in "their taunts, more *cutting* than knives."
2. *Gram.* The agreement in gender, number, etc., of a verb or adjective with one of two or more nouns, with any of which it might agree; as, *rex et regina beati*.

syl-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. συλληπτικός collective.]
syl-lep'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } Of or pertaining to a syllepsis; containing syllepsis. — **syl-lep'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Syl'li-dæ (sĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A large family of small polychætous worms of the group Errantia, some of which habitually reproduce by fission (cf. AUTOLYTUS).

Syl'lis (-lĭs) is the type genus. — **syl'lid** (-lĭd), *a. & n.* — **syl-lid'i-an** (sĭ-lĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

syl'lo-gism (sĭl'ŏ-jĭz'm), *n.* [ME. *silogime*, OF. *silogime, sillogisme*, F. *syllogisme*, L. *syllogismus*, Gr. συλλογισμός a reckoning all together, a reasoning, syllogism, fr. συλλογίζεσθαι to reckon all together, to bring at once before the mind, to infer, conclude; συν with + λογίζεσθαι to reckon, to conclude by reasoning. See SYN-; LOGISTIC, LOGIC.] **1.** A logical scheme or analysis of a formal argument, consisting of three propositions (called respectively the *major premise*, the *minor premise*, and the *conclusion*). The conclusion necessarily follows from the premises; so that, if these are true, the conclusion must be true, and the argument amounts to demonstration; as in the following example: —
Every virtue is laudable;
Kindness is a virtue;
Therefore kindness is laudable
The major premise is usually treated as a general rule of which the minor premise is a case and the conclusion an application. The two premises are related by a middle, or common, term which disappears in the conclusion; and for this reason the syllogism is often treated as a process of elimination. The formal validity of the syllogism is entirely distinct from its truth, which depends upon the truth of its premises; and since, as Mill has shown, the major premise represents a generalization of experience, the function of the syllogism is sometimes conceived not so much a means of giving knowledge a new form as of testing this generalization by the application to it of the particular case See FIGURE, 13; MODE, 3 b; PREMISE, 1; TERM.
2. Deductive reasoning; explication of the relations of ideas, esp. in accordance with syllogistic principles.

syl'lo-gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [L. *syllogisticus*, Gr. συλλογιστικός: cf. F. *syllogistique*.]
syl'lo-gis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or of the form of reasoning by, syllogisms. — **syl'lo-gis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syl'lo-gis'tic, *n.* The department of logic which treats of the syllogism; also, the art of reasoning syllogistically.

syl'lo-gize (sĭl'ŏ-jīz), *v. i. & t.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'-ĭng). [Gr. συλλογίζεσθαι: cf. F. *syllogiser*.] To reason or infer by means of syllogisms. — **syl'lo-gi-za'tion** (-jĭ-zā'shŭn; -jī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **syl'lo-giz'er** (-jīz'ẽr), *n.*

sylph (sĭlf), *n.* [F. *sylphe*, m., prob. fr. L. *Sylphus, Sulfus*, name of some divinity.] **1.** An imaginary being inhabiting the air; — a name given by Paracelsus to the elemental beings of the air, conceived as mortal but soulless. Cf. 1st GNOME; SALAMANDER, 2; UNDINE, 1.
2. *Fig.*: A slender, graceful woman.
3. Any of several brilliant South American humming birds, having a long forked tail, as *Cyanolesbia gorgo*.

sylph'id (sĭlf'ĭd), *n.* [F. *sylphide*, fem. See SYLPH.] A young or diminutive sylph. — **sylph'id-ine** (-fĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *a.* who forms or divides words into syllables, or is skilled in this.

syllable name. *Music.* Name of a given tone in solmization.

syl'la-bub. Var. of SILLABUB.

sylle + SILL.

syllene + SELL, *v.*

syl'lo-ge (sĭl'ŏ-jē; -gē), *n.* [Gr. συλλογή.] A collection. *Rare.*

syl'lo-gis'try, *n.* Syllogization. *Obs.*

sylour. + CELURE.

sylph'ine (sĭl'fĭn; -fēn), **sylph'ish**, *a.* Sylphlike.

sylph'like, *a.* Like a sylph; graceful. [of ASYLUM. *Dial.*]

sy'lum (sĭ'lŭm). Aphetic form] **syl'va** (sĭl'vă). Var. of SILVA.

Syl-va'nus (sĭl-vā'nŭs), *n.* Var. of SILVANUS.

syl'vane (sĭl'vān), *n.* Also **syl'van** (sĭl'văn). [*sylva*, var. of *silva* + furfur*an*.] *Chem.* A liquid obtained with furfurane by distillation of pine wood, and regarded as a methyl derivative of furfurane.

syl-va'ni-um (sĭl-vā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from Trans*sylvania*, where it was first found.] *Chem.* Tellurium. *Obs.*

syl'van-ly, *adv.* of SYLVAN

syl'vate (sĭl'vāt), *n. Chem.* An abietate.

syl-vat'ic (sĭl-văt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sylvaticus*, better *silvaticus*. See SILVAN, *a.*] Sylvan. *Rare.*

syl-vat'i-cal, *a.* Sylvatic. *Rare.*

syl'ves, *n. pl.* [L. *silva.*] Woods. *Obs.*

syl-ves'ter, *a.* [L. *silvester, -tris*; cf. F. *sylvestre.*] Sylvestrian. *Obs.* [of SILVESTER]

Syl-ves'ter (sĭl-vĕs'tẽr). Var. [Sylvester

syl-ves'tral (-trăl), *a.* Relating to the woods; wild; sylvan.

syl-ves'trene (-trēn), *n.* [From NL. *sylvestris*, specific name of the pine yielding it. See SYLVESTRIAN.] *Chem.* A dextrorotatory terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, in Swedish and Russian oil of turpentine. It is a liquid boiling at 175–176° C.

syl-ves'tri-al, *a.* Sylvestral. *Obs.*

syl-ves'tri-an (-trĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *sylvestris*, better *silvestris*.] SYLVAN. *Rare.*

syl'van (sĭl'văn), *a.* Also **sil'van**. [See SILVAN, *a.*] Of or pertaining to a silva; specif.: **a** Abounding in forests and trees; woody. **b** Countrylike; rural; rustic.

syl'van, *n.* [L. *Sylvanus*, better *Silvanus*. See SILVAN, *a.*] **1.** [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* Silvanus (which see). *Milton.*
2. A rustic; a woodsman. *Rare.* *Sidney.*

syl'van-ite (sĭl'văn-īt), *n.* [Fr. Trans*sylvania*, where first found.] *Min.* A telluride of gold and silver, (Au, Ag)Te_2, of a steel gray, silver white, or brass yellow. It often occurs in implanted crystals resembling written characters, and hence is called *graphic tellurium*. H., 1.5–2. Sp. gr., 7.9–8.3.

Syl-ves'tri-an (sĭl-vĕs'trĭ-ăn) } *n. Eccl. Hist.* **a** One of a
Syl-ves'trine (sĭl-vĕs'trĭn) } monastic order founded by Sylvester de' Gozzoloni, in 1231. Its rule is very similar to that of the Benedictines. **b** One of an associated order of nuns. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sylvestrians.

Syl'vi-an (sĭl'vĭ-ăn), *a. Anat.* Discovered by, or named after, the French anatomist Jacques Dubois (= *Sylvius*), 1478–1555. — **Sylvian aqueduct.** = AQUEDUCT OF SYLVIUS. — **S. fissure** *or* **sulcus.** = FISSURE OF SYLVIUS.

Syl-vi'i-dæ (sĭl-vĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Sylvia* + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A family of small ten-primaried oscine passerine birds, allied to the thrushes and consisting of the Old World or true warblers, represented in America by the kinglets and gnat catchers. It is often ranked only as a subfamily of the thrush family and called **Syl'vi-i'næ** (sĭl'vĭ-ĭ'nē). — **syl'vi-line** (sĭl'vĭ-ĭn; -īn; 183), *a.*

syl'vite (sĭl'vīt), *n.* Also **syl'vin, syl'vine** (-vĭn), **syl'vin-ite** (-vĭn-īt). [From NL. sal digestivus *sylvii*, potassium chloride.] *Min.* Native potassium chloride, KCl, occurring in colorless cubes or crystalline masses like rock salt, but having a sharper taste. H., 2. Sp. gr., 1.97–1.99. It is used for preparing potassium compounds.

sym- (sĭm-). An assimilated form of *syn-*. See SYN-.

sym'bi-ont (sĭm'bī-ŏnt; sĭm'bĭ-ŏnt), *n.* [Gr. συμβιῶν, συμβιοῦντος, p. pr.] *Biol.* An organism living in symbiosis.

sym'bi-o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συμβιωσις a living together, συμβιοῦν to live together; σύν with + βιοῦν to live.] *Biol.* The living together in more or less intimate association or even close union of two dissimilar organisms. In a broad sense the term includes parasitism, or **antagonistic**, or **antipathetic, symbiosis** (see PARASITE, 3), in which the association is disadvantageous or destructive to one of the organisms, but ordinarily it is used of cases where the association is advantageous, or often necessary, to one or both, and not harmful to either. When there is bodily union (in extreme cases so close that the two form practically a single body, as in the union of algæ and fungi to form lichens, and in the inclusion of algæ in radiolarians) it is called **conjunctive symbiosis**; if there is no actual union of the organisms (as in the association of ants with myrmecophytes), **disjunctive symbiosis.** Cf. HELOTISM, 2.

sym'bi-ot'ic (-bĭ-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. συμβιωτικός.] *Biol.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or living in, a state of symbiosis. — **sym'bi-ot'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **symbiotic saprophytism**, *Bot.*, the association of a saprophytic plant with a fungal symbiont or mycorrhiza.

sym'bol (sĭm'bŏl), *n.* [L. *symbolus, symbolum*, Gr. σύμβολον a sign by which one knows or infers a thing, fr. συμβάλλειν to throw or put together, to compare; συν with + βάλλειν to throw: cf. F. *symbole*. Cf. EMBLEM, PARABLE.]
1. That which stands for or represents something else; a visible sign or representation of an idea or quality, or of another object, by reason of natural aptness, of association, or of convention; an emblem; as, the lion is the *symbol* of courage; the cross is the *symbol* of Christianity.
2. A letter, abbreviation, character, sign, or the like, used to represent something, as an operation or relation in mathematics, an element in chemistry, a person's signature, etc.; as, C is the *symbol* for carbon; in crystallography the *symbol* of a plane is the numerical expression which defines its position relatively to the assumed axes.
3. *Theol.* An authoritative summary of faith or doctrine; a creed. Cf. SYMBOLICAL BOOKS, SYMBOLICS.
4. *Logic.* Any formal unit of expression, such as a term, proposition, or formal argument, which represents an aspect of thought capable of being dealt with as a unit.
5. [Gr. συμβολαί contributions.] *Obs.* **a** That which is thrown into a common fund; a contribution. **b** Allotment; lot.
Syn. — Figure, type. See EMBLEM.

sym'bol-æ-og'ra-phy, sym'bol-e-og'ra-phy (-ē-ŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. συμβόλαιον sign, token, contract + *-graphy*.] Art of rightly forming and making written instruments.

sym-bol'ic (sĭm-bŏl'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *symbolicus*, Gr. συμβολικός: cf. F. *symbolique*.]
sym-bol'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a symbol or symbols; exhibiting or expressing by resemblance or signs; representative; as, the eye is *symbolic* of sight and knowledge.
The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death by such *symbolical* actions as he himself appointed. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. *Gram.* Pert. to, or designating, a word, as *is, shall, who*, in which the meaning consists simply in indicating a relation of syntax; — distinguished from *presentive*.
symbolical books, *Eccl.*, books which contain the creeds, or confessions of faith, of churches or religious bodies. — **symbolic,** *or* **symbolical, delivery,** *Law*, the delivery of property sold by delivering something else as a symbol, token, or representative of it, as where a trunk and its contents are delivered by delivery of the key. — **symbolic equation.** *Math.* **a** One declaring the equivalence of certain operations. Cf. FUNCTIONAL EQUATION. **b** One in which a single symbol equated to 0 is the equation of a curve or surface; as $C=0$, $C'=0$, $C+\lambda C'=0$, the equations of two circles and a family of circles through their intersections. — **s. geometry,** geometry treated by means of equations and operations expressed in purely symbolic forms. — **s. logic,** a form of logic in which the relations of ideas and judgments are represented by symbols in order to derive conclusions by processes analogous to those of mathematics.
— **sym-bol'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **sym-bol'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

sym-bol'ics (sĭm-bŏl'ĭks), *n.* The study of ancient symbols; esp., *Theol.*, historic theology treating of Christian creeds and confessions of faith; symbolism; — called also *symbolic*.

sym'bol-ism (sĭm'bŏl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Investiture of anything, as of a ritualistic act or practice, with a symbolic meaning; representation of objects, qualities, or ideas, by means of symbols or emblems.
2. A system of symbols or representations.
3. In literature and art, the principles and characteristics of the symbolists (see SYMBOLIST, *n.*, 2 **c**).
4. *Chem.* A combining of parts or ingredients. *Obs.*
5. *Theol.* The science of creeds; symbolics.

sym'bol-ist, *n.* **1.** One who employs symbols or symbolism.
2. Specif.: **a** One who advocates or employs symbolism in religious worship. **b** One who cultivates or employs symbolic logic (which see, under SYMBOLIC). **c** One who employs symbolism in art or literature; esp., one of a class of writers and artists which arose just after 1880, esp. in France and Belgium, Verlaine, Mallarmé, and Maeterlinck being the best known of the writers. They were also called decadents (see DECADENT, *n.*, 2). Esp. in literature, the symbolists were reactionists against realism and the theories and practices of the Parnassians. They concerned themselves with general truths instead of realities, exalted the metaphysical and the mysterious, esp. the mystical power and charm of music, and aimed to unify and blend the arts and the functions of the senses. Their lyric poetry resembles music in its object, endeavoring to render by rhythms and sounds sentiments and emotions which escape analysis. They claim great liberties of form, syntax, vocabulary, rime, and esp. meter. Their *vers libre* is often scarcely distinguishable from prose.

sym'bol-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Marked by the use of sym-
sym'bol-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } bols, or by symbolism.

sym'bol-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of symbolizing; symbolical representation.

sym'bol-ize (sĭm'bŏl-īz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). [Cf. F. *symboliser*.] **1.** To use symbols or symbolism.
2. To be alike in qualities, properties, or the like; to correspond; harmonize; agree. *Now Rare.*
The pleasing of order doth *symbolize* with harmony. *Bacon.*

sym'bol-ize, *v. t.* **1.** To make representative of something; to regard or treat as symbolic.
2. To represent by a symbol or symbols.
3. To make to agree in properties or qualities. *Now Rare.*

sym-bol'o-gy (sĭm-bŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*symbol* + *-logy*.] The art of expression by symbols, or of interpreting symbolic expression. — **sym'bo-log'i-cal** (sĭm'bŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **sym-bol'o-gist** (sĭm-bŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

Sym-bran'chi-a (sĭm-brăn'kĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σύν with + *-branchia*.] *Zoöl.* An order of slender eel-like fishes having the gill openings confluent beneath the neck. They chiefly inhabit the fresh waters of warm countries. — **sym'branch** (sĭm'brăngk), *n.* — **sym-bran'chi-ate** (sĭm-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a. & n.* — **sym-bran'chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

Sym-ma'chi-an (sĭ-mā'kĭ-ăn), *a. Eccl. Hist.* Of, pert. to, or named from, Symmachus, a 3d-century Greek translator of the Old Testament. — *n.* One of a sect of Ebionites, reputed to have been founded by Symmachus.

sym-met'al-ism (sĭm-mĕt'ăl-Iz'm), *n.* [Gr. σύν together + *metal* + *-ism*.] *Money.* That system of coinage in which the unit of currency consists of a certain weight of two or more metals, as gold and silver, combined.

sym-met'ric (sĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Symmetrical. — **symmetric function,** *Math.*, a function of several variables that retains its form when any two variables are exchanged throughout.

sym-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *symétrique*. See SYMMETRY.] **1.** Involving or exhibiting symmetry; having parts mutually well-proportioned; hence, regular; even; as, a *symmetrical* step; a *symmetrical* body or building.
2. *Bot.* Specif.: **a** Capable of division by a longitudinal plane into similar halves; — said of a flower, shoot, or organ. See ACTINOMORPHIC, BISYMMETRICAL, ZYGOMORPHIC. **b** Having the same number of members in each whorl of floral leaves; — said of a flower. Cf. REGULAR, *a.*, 2 **c**.
3. *Org. Chem.* Specif., pertaining to or designating derivatives of benzene in which three or four substituting groups are attached symmetrically to the nucleus, occupying the positions 1, 3, 5, or 1, 2, 4, 5. See BENZENE NUCLEUS. Abbr. *s.*
4. *Math.* Specif.: **a** Having a common measure; commensurable. **b** Having corresponding parts or relations.
symmetrical diphenyl urea. See CARBANILIDE. — **s. relation,** *Symbolic or Math. Logic*, a relation that holds good when the terms are exchanged; a mutual or reciprocal relation, as of equality or cousinship.
— **sym-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **sym-met'ri-cal-ness,** *n.*

syl-ves'tric, *a.* Sylvestrian. *Obs.*

syl-ves'trous *a.* Sylvestral. *Obs.*

Syl'vi-a (sĭl'vĭ-ă), *n.* [L. *Silvia*; cf. the masc. *Silvius*, and *silva* forest. See SYLVAN.] **1.** Feminine of SYLVANUS [see SILVANUS]; — fem. prop. name
2. [NL.; fr. the medieval name of the robin redbreast and other birds.] *Zool.* The typical genus of warblers of the family Sylviidæ, formerly extensive, but now restricted to the European whitethroat, the blackcap, and their allies. [ABIETIC.]

syl'vic (sĭl'vĭk), *a. Chem.* See Syl'vi-col'i-dæ (sĭl'vĭ-kŏl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *sylva, silva*, forest + *colere* to inhabit + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MNIOTILTIDÆ. — **syl vic'o-line** (sĭl-vĭk'ŏ-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [wood. *Obs.*]

syl-vic'o-list. *n.* A dweller in a

syl'vi-cul'ture (sĭl'vĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.*, syl'vi-cul'tur-al (-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), **syl'vi-cul'tur-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* Vars. of SILVICULTURE, etc.

syl-vig'er-ous (sĭl-vĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sylva, silva*, forest + E. *-gerous.*] Bearing wood. *Obs.*

sym. *Abbr.* Symbol; symphony (*Music*).

sy-mar'. [Vars. of SIMAR.]

sy-mar', sy-mare' (sĭ-mār'), **symbaclavis,** *n.* [Cf. CLAVICYMBAL.] A harpsichord. *Obs. Scot.*

sym'bal. + CYMBAL.

sym'ba-sis (sĭm'bă-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύμβασις agreement, arrangement.] *Biol.* The association of organisms in interbreeding groups, as species, which make evolutionary progress as units. *O. F. Cook* — **sym-ba'sic** (sĭm-bā'sĭk), *a.*

sym'bi-on (sĭm'bĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* A symbiont. [symbiont.

sym'bi-ote (-ōt), *n. Biol.* A

sym'bi-ot'i-cal (-ŏt'ĭ-kăl), *a. Biol.* Symbiotic.

sym'bi-ot'ism (-ŏt'Iz'm), *n. Biol.* Symbiosis.

sym-bleph'a-ron (sĭm-blĕf'ă-rŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σύν + βλέφαρον eyelid.] *Med.* Abnormal adhesion between the eyelids and the eyeball, as from a burn.

sym'bol, *n. t.* To symbolize. *R.*

sym-bol'a-try (sĭm-bŏl'ă-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. συμβολον symbol + *-latry*.] Worship of, or inordinate veneration for, symbols. *R.* — **sym-bol'a-trous** (-trŭs), *adv. R.*

sym-bol'ic, *n.* [Cf. F. *symbolique*. See SYMBOLIC, *a.*] *Theol.* = SYMBOLICS.

sym'bol-ist'er (sĭm'bŏl-Iz'ẽr), *n.* One who symbolizes; also, *Obs.*, one who contributes his symbol, or share. See SYMBOL, *n.*, 5.

sym'bol-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'ră-fĭ). *n.* [*symbol* + *-graphy*.] A treatise on symbols. *Obs.* — **sym'bol-og'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n. Obs.*

sym'bol-ol'a-try (-ŏl'ă-trĭ), *n.* Symbolatry. *R.* [bology. *R.*]

sym'bol-ol'o-gy (-ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Symbols. *Rare.*

sym'bol-ry (sĭm'bŏl-rĭ), *n.* Symbols. *Rare.*

sym'bo-lum. *n.* [L.] A symbol. *Obs.* — **Sym'bo-lum Qui-cun'que,** the Quicunquevult, or ATHANASIAN CREED (which see).

syment. + CEMENT.

sy-men'tri-al. *a.* Rendering It. *simmetriato*, symmetrical. *Obs.*

Sym'ma-chus's ver'sion. See VERSION

sym'ma-chy (sĭm'ă-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. συμμαχία.] Alliance in war. *R.*

sym-me'di-an (sĭm-mē'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. σύν with + *median*.] *Math.* Lying on the medians; — said of the center of mass of a triangle. — **sym-me'di-an,** *n.*

sym'me-les (sĭm'mĕ-lēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σύν together + μέλος limb.] *Terat.* A monstrosity marked by the fusion of the lower extremities and imperfect development of the pelvis.

sym'me-tral (sĭm'ĕ-trăl), *a.* Measurable; also, symmetrical.

sym-me'tri-an (sĭ-mē'trĭ-ăn), *n.* A symmetrist *Rare.*

sym-met'ri-at'ed (sĭ-mĕt'rĭ-āt'-ĕd), *a.* Symmetrized. *Obs.*

sym'me-tri'cian (sĭm'ĕ-trĭsh'-ăn), *n.* A symmetrist *Obs.*

sym-met'ri-ous. *a.* Symmetrical. *Obs.* — **sym-met'ri-ous-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

sym'me-trist (sĭm'ĕ-trĭst), *n.* One studious of symmetry.

sym'me-trize (sĭm'ĕ-trīz), *v. t.*; SYM'ME-TRIZED (-trīzd); SYM'ME-TRIZ'ING (-trīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *symetriser.*] To make proportional in its parts; to reduce to symmetry. —**sym'me-tri-za'tion** (-trĭ-zā'shŭn; -trī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sym'me-try (sĭm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* [L. *symmetria*, Gr. συμμετρία; σύν with, together + μετρον a measure: cf. F. *symétrie*, formerly *symmétrie*. See SYN-; METER rhythm.] **1.** A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; adaptation of the form or dimensions of the several parts of a thing to each other; harmonious relation of parts; as, the *symmetry* of a Greek temple.

2. Conformance; consistency; congruity. *Rare.*

3. Correspondence or similarity of form, dimensions, or parts on opposite sides of an axis, center, or dividing plane. In *Biol.*, *bilateral* symmetry and *radial* symmetry (see under the adjectives) are the prevailing types in the animal kingdom, but many animals exhibit, esp. in their external form, a considerable degree of anteroposterior and dorsoventral symmetry (which see). See ZONAL SYMMETRY. In *Cryst.*, symmetry with respect to an axis is defined as *binary* (*twofold*), *ternary*, *tetragonal*, and *hexagonal* (*senary*). A **principal plane of symmetry** is one that includes two or more like axes of symmetry. There are believed to be thirty-two possible groups of symmetry, to which all crystals must belong. Five belong to the isometric system of crystallization, seven to the tetragonal system, etc. These groups are often named according to the typical form characterizing each, as the **tetrahedral group** and **pyritohedral group** of the isometric system, the **sphenoidal group** of the tetragonal system; also, according to a prominent mineral belonging to each, as the **tetrahedrite type**, **pyrite type**, etc. The **triclinic system** includes two groups, one of which has only centrosymmetry; the other, having neither plane, axis, nor center of symmetry, is the **asymmetric system.**

sym-pal'mo-graph (sĭm-păl'mŏ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. σύν together, with + παλμός vibration (fr. πάλλειν to shake) + *-graph.*] An instrument for the graphical composition of two harmonic motions, consisting of a pendulum free to vibrate about two horizontal axes with different periods of oscillation by adjustment of which its bob is made to describe the Lissajous figures. Cf. HARMONOGRAPH.

sym'pa-thet'ic (sĭm'pă-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. συμπαθητικός See SYMPATHY; cf. PATHETIC.] **1.** Feeling, or inclined to feel, sympathy; sensitive to, or affected by, the emotions of another or others; sympathizing; hence, agreeing; harmonious; congenial; concordant. "Sad to your *sympathetic* scenes I fly." *Burns.*

2. Due to, or expressive of, sympathy.

3. *Anat.* Pert. to the sympathetic system.

Syn. — See CONGENIAL.

sympathetic ink, a fluid for invisible writing to be made visible afterwards, as a weak infusion of nutgalls (made black by copperas solution), or almost any colorless vegetable juice (made visible by pressing with a hot iron). — **s. magic.** See MAGIC, *n.*, 1. — **s. nerve**, *Anat.*, any nerve of the sympathetic system; esp., one of the main gangliate cords. — **s. numbers**, *Math.*, numbers supposed to come together by chance oftener than others. — **s powder**, *Alchemy*, a powder of calcined copperas, pulverized and mixed with gum arabic, supposed to be a sovereign cure for a wound, even if applied merely to blood from it. — **s. sounds**, *Physics*, sounds produced from bodies by vibrations communicated to them from some other sounding body, by means of the air or an intervening solid. — **s. string**, *Music*, a string in any of various instruments so adjusted as to sound by sympathetic vibration. — **s. system. a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A system of small ganglia and nerves present in addition to the cerebrospinal system in vertebrates above cyclostomes. It consists of a pair of nerve cords bearing ganglia at short intervals, lying on each side of, or more or less ventral to, the bodies of the vertebræ and extending from the head to the caudal or coccygeal region. The numerous branches of these cords form complex plexuses including the cardiac, solar, and hypogastric. The sympathetic nerves connect at many points with those of the cerebro-spinal system. **b** *Zoöl.* In various invertebrates, some part of the nervous system believed to be physiologically analogous to the sympathetic system of vertebrates. It commonly consists of a nerve arising from the cerebral ganglion, and often bearing ganglia, from which branches pass to the viscera.

sym'pa-thize (sĭm'pă-thīz), *v. i.*; -THIZED (-thīzd); -THIZ'ING (-thīz'ĭng). [F. *sympathiser.* See SYMPATHY.] **1.** To feel or show sympathy; to be affected sympathetically; as: **a** To experience a feeling as a result of another's feeling; to be affected by the feeling of another with kindred emotions; as, to *sympathize* with one in his sorrow or joy. **b** To share with another a feeling, as of pleasure or pain; as, I *sympathized* with his anger. **c** To respond sympathetically to any stimulus; as, a soul to *sympathize* with nature.

2. To agree; accord; harmonize; as, their tastes *sympathize.*

sym'pa-thize, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To experience or feel together.

2. To answer to; to correspond to. *Shak.*

sym'pa-thy (-thĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [L. *sympathia*, Gr. συμπάθεια; συν with + πάθος suffering, passion, fr. πάσχειν, παθεῖν, to suffer: cf. F. *sympathie.* See SYN-; PATHOS.] **1.** Feeling corresponding to that which another feels; the quality of being affected by the affection of another, with feelings correspondent in kind, if not in degree; fellow feeling; esp., a feeling of sorrow experienced for suffering or for one that suffers; compassion.

> And with a fearless confidence make known
> The sorrows *sympathy* esteems its own. *Cowper.*

2. An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a mutual conformity of natural temperament, which causes persons to be congenial to, or accordant with, one another; as, there is perfect *sympathy* between them. Also, accord, harmony, or agreement in general. "*Sympathy* in years, manners, and beauties." *Shak.*

3. *Physics.* The correlation existing between bodies capable of communicating their vibrational motion to one another through some medium. See SYMPATHETIC SOUNDS.

4. *Physiol. & Med.* **a** The reciprocal influence exercised by organs or parts on one another, as shown in the effects of a diseased condition of one part on another part or organ, as in the vomiting produced by a tumor of the brain. **b** The influence of a certain psychological state in one person in producing a like state in another.

5. A tendency of things to unite or to act on each other; as, the *sympathy* between the loadstone and iron.

6. Similarity of function, use, office, or the like. *Rare.*

Syn. — Fellow feeling, compassion, commiseration, tenderness, condolence, agreement. See PITY.

Sym-pet'a-læ (sĭm-pĕt'ă-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SYM-; PETAL.] *Bot.* A division of dicotyledons coördinate with Apetalæ and Choripetalæ and coextensive with Metachlamydeæ.

sym-phon'ic (sĭm-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Relating to harmony of sound; symphonious; also, sounded alike; homophonous.

2. *Music.* Of, relating to, or in the manner of, a symphony; as, the *symphonic* form.

symphonic poem, *Music*, a composition for a symphony orchestra, but not restricted to symphony form, and based on a definite poetic subject, as those of Liszt.

sym-pho'ni-ous (sĭm-fō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [From SYMPHONY.] **1.** Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

> Followed with acclamation and the sound
> *Symphonious* of ten thousand harps. *Milton*

2. *Music.* Symphonic.

sym'pho-nize (sĭm'fō-nīz), *v. i. & t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To agree; accord; harmonize.

sym'pho-ny (-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHONIES (-nĭz). [F. *symphonie* (cf. It. *sinfonia*), L. *symphonia*, Gr. συμφωνία; σύν with + φωνή a sound, the voice. See PHONETIC.] **1.** A consonance or harmony of sounds, vocal, instrumental, or both.

> The trumpets sound,
> And warlike *symphony* is heard around. *Dryden.*

2. Hence, consonance or harmony of any kind; as, the *symphony* of a man's talents; esp., *Painting*, consonance or harmony of color, or a picture marked by such.

3. *Music.* **a** = SYMPHONIA **b**. *Obs.* **b** A kind of tabor. *Obs.* **c** An instrumental passage in a vocal composition; a ritornello. **d** An elaborate instrumental composition in sonata form (see under SONATA **b**) for a full orchestra. The early overture also, and certain still earlier compositions, partly vocal, partly instrumental, were called *symphonies.* The classical symphony was developed from the overture, chiefly by Haydn, and brought to its highest expressiveness and power by Beethoven, who also replaced the minuet movement with the scherzo. In a few modern symphonies there are movements for a chorus, as the final movement of Beethoven's ninth symphony, which is called the *choral symphony.*

Sym'pho-ri-car'pos (sĭm'fō-rĭ-kär'pŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σύμφορος accompanying (σύν with + φέρειν to bear) + καρπός fruit; — so named in allusion to the clustered berries.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American caprifoliaceous shrubs having bell-shaped flowers in axillary racemes, succeeded by fleshy white or red two-seeded berries. The species, as *S. racemosus*, are known by the general name of *snowberry.* Also [*L. c.*], a plant of this genus.

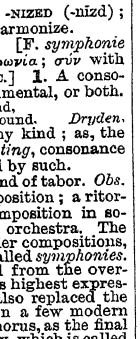
sym-phys'i-on (sĭm-fĭz'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] The upper end of the symphysis of the jaw, at the outer surface. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

sym'phy-sis (sĭm'fĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. σύμφυσις symphysis (in sense 1), fr. συμφύειν to make to grow together; σύν with + φύειν to cause to grow, to grow.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The immovable or more or less movable union of certain bones in the median plane of the body, esp. that of the two halves of the lower jaw (‖ **sym'phy-sis men'ti** [mĕn'tī]) at the chin, and of the two pubic bones at the lower anterior point of the abdomen (‖ **sym'phy-sis pu'bis** [pū'bĭs], or pubic symphysis).

2. *Anat.* A form of articulation admitting of very slight movement, in which the bony surfaces are connected by pads of fibro-cartilage without a synovial membrane, as the joints between the bodies of vertebræ.

3. *Bot.* Coalescence.

sym'pi-e-som'e-ter, sym'pi-e-zom'e-ter (sĭm'pĭ-ē-zŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. συμπίεσις compression (fr. συμπιέζειν to press together; σύν with + πιέζειν to press, squeeze) + *-meter.*] **1.** A sensitive barometer, in which atmospheric pressure acting on a liquid, as oil, in the lower part, compresses an elastic gas in the upper. It is convenient for use at sea, but not so accurate as the mercurial barometer.



Sympiesometer
BC, oil; *AB*, hydrogen; *pq*, scale, which must be adjusted by the auxiliary scale *rs* to the temperature indicated by the thermometer *tv.*

2. An apparatus consisting of two Pitot tubes with mouths pointed opposite ways, joined at their upper ends by an inverted U tube. When placed in a flowing stream the difference of levels in the tubes measures the pressure. Cf PITOMETER.

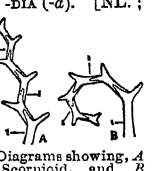
sym-plec'tic (sĭm-plĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. συμπλεκτικός plaiting together, fr. συμπλέκειν to plait together.] *Zoöl.* Plaiting together; — designating a bone between the hyomandibular and the quadrate in the mandibular suspensorium of many fishes, uniting the other bones of the suspensorium. —*n.* The symplectic bone.

Sym-pleg'a-des (sĭm-plĕg'ă-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr Gr. Συμπληγάδες, lit, striking together.] *Gr. Myth.* Two rocks at the entrance of the Black Sea, which dashed against each other at intervals, but became fixed when the ship Argo passed between.

sym'plo-ce (sĭm'plō-sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. συμπλοκή an interweaving, fr. συμπλέκειν to twine together; σύν + πλέκειν to twine.] *Rhet.* The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning and another at the end of successive clauses; as, *Justice* came down from heaven to view *the earth; Justice* returned to heaven, and left *the earth.*

Sym'plo-cos (-kŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύμπλοκος interwoven. See SYMPLOCE.] *Bot.* A large genus of trees and shrubs constituting the family Symplocaceæ (order Primulales). They have flowers with the calyx tube adnate to the 5-celled ovary (which becomes a fleshy indehiscent fruit) and numerous stamens inserted on the corolla. The species are widely distributed in all continents except Europe and Africa. *S. tinctoria* is the sweetleaf. The bark and leaves of this and several Indian species furnish a dye.

sym-po'di-um (sĭm-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ă). [NL.; Gr. σύν with + πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Bot.* An apparent main axis not developed from a terminal bud, but made up of successive secondary axes, each of which represents one fork of a dichotomy, the other being of weaker growth or suppressed entirely as in the grapevine; a pseudaxis. Cf. MONOPODIUM; see DICHOTOMY, 5.



Diagrams showing, *A* Scorpioid, and *B* Helicoid. Dichotomy. 1, 1 Sympodia.

sym-po'si-ac (-zĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *symposiacus*, Gr. συμποσιακός.] Of, or connected with, a symposium; as, *symposiac* meetings. —*n.* A gathering, or the table talk, at a symposium; hence, any similar gathering or table talk.

sym-po'si-arch (-ärk), *n.* [Gr. συμποσιάρχης, συμποσίαρχος; συμπόσιον a symposium + ἄρχειν to rule.] In Greek antiquity, the master of a feast; hence, one who presides over, or is the chief figure at, a symposium.

sym-po'si-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SYMPOSIA (-ă). [L., fr. Gr. συμπόσιον a drinking party, feast; σιν with + πίσις a drinking. See SYN-; cf. POTABLE.] **1.** In ancient Greece, a drinking together; a compotation, usually following the banquet proper, with music, singing, and conversation; hence, now, any convivial gathering, esp. one marked by free interchange of ideas in general conversation.

2. A collection of short essays by different authors on a common topic; — so called from the appellation given to the philosophical dialogue by the Greeks; hence, by extension, a series of discussions or a more or less formal interchange of views among several treating a common topic.

symp'tom (sĭmp'tŭm), *n.* [F. *symptôme*, Gr. σύμπτωμα anything that has befallen one, a chance, casualty, symptom, fr. συμπίπτειν to fall together; σύν with + πίπτειν to fall; cf. Skr. *pat* to fly, to fall. See SYN-; cf. ASYMPTOTE, FEATHER.] **1.** *Med.* Any affection which accompanies disease; a perceptible change in the body or its functions, either subjective or objective, which indicates disease, or the kind or phases of disease; as, we study disease in the *symptoms* exhibited.

2. A sign or token; that which indicates the existence of something else; as, vice is a *symptom* of weakness.

Syn. — Mark, note, sign, token, indication.

symp'tom-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *symptomatique*,
symp'tom-at'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Gr. συμπτωματικός casual.]

1. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a symptom; indicative.

> *Symptomatic* of a shallow understanding. *Macaulay.*

2. According to symptoms; as, a *symptomatic* treatment.

symptomatic anthrax. *Veter.* = BLACK QUARTER.

symp'tom-a-tol'o-gy (-ă-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σύμπτωμα, συμπτώματος, symptom + *-logy*: cf. F. *symptomatologie.*] *Med.* The doctrine of symptoms; that part of medical science treating of symptoms of diseases; semeiology. Cf. DIAGNOSIS, 1; PROGNOSIS, 2. —**symp'to-mat'o-log'i-cal** (-tō-măt'ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **symp'to-mat'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

symp-to'sis (sĭmp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συμπτωσις collapse.] **1.** *Med.* The gradual emaciation of the body or wasting of any part.

2. *Math.* Coincidence of polars of the same point relative to different loci.

syn- (sĭn-). [Gr. σύν with.] **1.** A prefix meaning *with, along with, together, at the same time.* *Syn-* becomes *sym-* before *p*, *b*, and *m*, and *syl-* before *l.*

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sym-met'ro-pho'bi-a (sĭ-mĕt'rō-fō'bĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See SYMMETRY; -PHOBIA.] Aversion to symmetry, as sometimes imputed to Japanese design. *Rare.*

symolacric. † SIMULACRE

symont. † CEMENT.

symony. † SIMONY.

sym'pa-thet'i-cal (sĭm'pă-thĕt'Y-kăl), *a.* Sympathetic. — **sym'pa-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv*

sym'pa-thet'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Inclination, esp. excessive inclination, to sympathy.

sym'pa-thist (sĭm'pă-thĭst), *n.* A sympathizer. *Rare.*

sym'pa-thiz'er(-thīz'ẽr), *n.* One that sympathizes.

sym'pa-thiz'ing (-thīz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SYMPATHIZE — **sym'pa-thiz'ing-ly**, *adv.*

sym'pa thy, *v. i.* To have feeling in common. *Obs.*

sym-pel'mous (sĭm-pĕl'mŭs). Var. of SYNPELMOUS.

sym-pet'al-ous (sĭm-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Gamopetalous; characteristic of the Sympetalæ.

symphan, *n.* A guitarlike musical instrument. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To play on the symphan. *Obs.*

sym'phe-nom'e-na (sĭm'fē-nŏm'ē-nă), *n. pl.* [Gr. συμφαινόμενα, p. pr. pl neut. of συμφαινεσθαι to appear together.] Natural sounds or appearances similar to others presented by the same object. *R.* — **sym'phe-nom'e-nal** (-năl), *a. R.*

sym'phe-stem'o-nous (sĭm'fē-stĕm'ŏ-nŭs; -stē'mŏ-nŭs). Var. of SYMPHYOSTEMONOUS.

sym'phi-ly (sĭm'fĭ-lĭ), *n.* [SYM- + Gr. φιλεῖν to love.] *Zoöl.* Commensalism with mutual benefit or affection, as between certain ants and beetle larvæ fed by them. Cf. SYNECTHRY.

sym'pho-ner, *n.* A player on the symphan; a musician. *Obs.*

sym'pho-ne'sis (sĭm'fō-nē'sĭs), *n.* Synecphonesis. *Obs.*

sym'pho-net'ic (sĭm'fō-nĕt'ĭk), *a. Music.* Symphonic. *Rare.*

sym-pho'ni-a (sĭm-fō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [L.] **a** *Greek Music.* Concord; consonance. **b** *Medieval Music.* A bagpipe, hurdy-gurdy, or virginal. **c** = SYMPHONY, 3 c & d.

sym'pho-ni'a-cal, sym-phon'i-cal, *a.* Symphonic *Obs.*

sym-pho'ni-on (sĭm-fō'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. συμφωνία a unison of sound. See SYMPHONY.] *Music.* A combination of pianofortes and harmonium.

sym-pho'ni-ous-ly, *adv.* of SYMPHONIOUS.

sym'pho-nist (sĭm'fō-nĭst), *n.* **1.** A songster. *Obs.*

2. A composer of symphonies.

sym-pho'ni-um, *n.* [NL.] *Music.* An accordion. *Obs.*

sym'pho-ri-car'pous (sĭm'fō-rĭ-kär'pŭs), *a. Bot.* Bearing clustered fruits. *Rare.*

sym'pho-rol (sĭm'fō-rōl; -rŏl), *n.* Also **sym'pho-ral** (-răl). [Trade name, prob. fr. Gr συμφορά good luck + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* Any of three salts of a sulphonic acid derivative of caffeine, distinguished as **symphorol I.** (lithium salt), **symphorol N.** (sodium salt) and **symphorol S.** (strontium salt). All are bitter white powders and are used as diuretics.

sym'phy-an'ther-ous (sĭm'fĭ-ăn'thẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. συμφυής growing together + *anther* + *-ous.*] *Bot.* Synantherous.

sym'phy-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. συμφύεσθαι to grow together + *-carpous.*] Having confluent fruits; — applied to the apothecia in some lichens. *R.*

Sym'phy-la (sĭm'fĭ-lă), *n. pl* [NL.; Gr. σύν with + φυλή a clan.] See SCOLOPENDRELLA. — **sym'phy-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

sym-phyl'lous (sĭm-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*sym-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Gamophyllous.

sym'phy-o-gen'e-sis (sĭm'fĭ-ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. συμφύεσθαι to grow together + *-genesis.*] *Bot.* Development of an organ by the union of previously distinct organs. — **sym'phy-o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

sym'phy-o-stem'o-nous (-stĕm'ŏ-nŭs; -stē'mŏ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr συμφύεσθαι to grow together + *-stemonous.*] *Bot.* Monadelphous. *Obs.*

sym-phys'e-al (sĭm-fĭz'ē-ăl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to symphysis.

sym'phy-se-ot'o-my (sĭm'fĭ-zē-ŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [NL. *symphysis pubis* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut.] *Surg.* The operation of dividing the symphysis pubis to facilitate labor; — formerly called the *Sigaultian section.*

sym-phys'i-al (sĭm-fĭz'Y-ăl), **sym-phys'i-an** (-ăn), *a.* = SYMPHYSEAL.

sym-phys'ic (sĭm-fĭz'ĭk), *a. Med.* Pert. to, or resulting from, symphysis of parts.

sym-phys'i-ot'o-my (-Y-ŏt'ŏ-mĭ), **sym'phy-sot'o-my** (sĭm'fĭ-zŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n* Symphyseotomy.

sym'phy-tism (sĭm'fĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. σύμφυτος grown together.] Coalescence. *Rare.*

sym'phy-tize (-tīz), *v. i.* To coalesce *Rare.*

sympilly. † SIMPLY.

Sym'plo-ca'ce-æ (sĭm'plō-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See SYMPLOCOS. — **sym'plo-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Sym'plo-car'pus (-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr σύμπλοκος entwined + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* Syn. of SPATHYEMA.

sym-plo'ci-um (sĭm-plō'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See SYMPLOCE.] The annulus of a fern sporangium. *Obs.*

sym'pode (sĭm'pōd), *n.* Sympodium.

sym-po'di-al (sĭm-pō'dĭ-ăl), *a. Bot.* Characteristic of, or simulating, a sympodium. — **sym-po'di-al-ly**, *adv.*

sym-po'si-al (-zĭ-ăl), *a.* = SYMPOSIAC. | **sym-po'si-a-sm** (sĭm-pō'zĭ-ăz'm), *n.* A symposium. *Obs.*

sym-po'si-ast (-ăst), *n.* **1.** = SYMPOSIARCH. *Obs.*

2. One at a banquet or merry-making. *Rare & Humorous*

sym-po'si-as'tic (-ăs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a symposium. *Obs.*

sym-po'si-on (sĭm-pō'zĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] A symposium.

symp'tom-at'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SYMPTOMATIC, -ATICAL.

syn, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sin.* See SINEW.] A sinew *Obs.*

syn. Synonym; synonymous.

2. *Org. Chem.* A prefix indicating in certain cases of stereoisomerism that certain groups or atoms are on the same side of the molecule; as, *syn*-benzaldoxime. Cf. ANTI- **d.**

syn-ær'e-sis, syn-er'e-sis (sĭn-ĕr'ē-sĭs, 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συναίρεσις* a taking or drawing together, fr. *συναιρεῖν* to take together; *σύν* with + *αἱρεῖν* to take, to grasp. See SYN- ; HERESY.] *Gram.* **a** The union, or drawing together into one syllable, of two like vowels ordinarily separated in pronunciation; contraction; — the opposite of *diæresis.* **b** Among some modern grammarians, synizesis.

syn'æs-the'si-a, syn'es-the'si-a (sĭn'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SYN- ; ÆSTHESIA.] **1.** *Physiol.* A sensation or feeling produced in one part of the body by a stimulus applied at another part.

2. *Psychol.* Concomitant sensation, esp., the concomitant experience of different types of sensation, as when sounds are apprehended as having characteristic colors.

syn'a-gogue (sĭn'ȧ-gŏg), *n.* [F., fr. L. *synagoga,* Gr. *συναγωγή* a bringing together, an assembly, a synagogue, fr. *συνάγειν* to bring together; *συν* with + *ἄγειν* to lead. See SYN- ; AGENT.] **1.** A local assembly of Jews organized chiefly for public worship; a Jewish local community under religious and more or less civil jurisdiction.

2. The building or place of assembly used by Jewish communities primarily for religious worship.

3. [*cap.*] *Jewish Antiq.* With the epithet *Great,* an alleged college or senate of 120 or 85 members which exercised control, esp. religious, about 450–200 B. C. Its founder and first president is said to have been Ezra. If it existed it probably lasted for a single generation only.

4. Sometimes, in the earliest church, a church. Some heretical sects, as the Ebionites, also used this name.

5. An assembly; meeting; assemblage. *Obs. & R. Milton.*

syn'al-lag-mat'ic (sĭn'ăl-lăg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συναλλαγματικος,* fr. *συνάλλαγμα* a mutual agreement, fr. *συναλλάσσειν* to exchange, negotiate with; *σύν* with + *ἀλλάσσειν* to change.] *Civil Law.* Imposing reciprocal obligations; bilateral; as, a *synallagmatic* contract.

syn'a-lœ'pha, syn'a-le'pha (*-ȧ-lē'fȧ*), *n.* Also *synalephe.* [L. *synaloepha,* Gr. *συναλοιφή,* fr. *συναλείφειν* to melt together; *σύν* with + *ἀλειφειν* to besmear.] *Gram.* The blending into one syllable of two vowels of adjacent syllables, as by crasis, synæresis, synizesis, elision, etc.; esp., a contraction of syllables by obscuring or suppressing a vowel or diphthong at the end of a word, before another vowel or diphthong; as, *th' army,* for *the army.*

syn'a-phe'ia (-fē'yȧ ; -fī'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συνάφεια* combination, union.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The linking together of two consecutive cola or verses in the same system, as by elision or word division at the end of the first verse.

syn-ap'sis (sĭ-năp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συναψις* conjunction, union.] *Biol.* A stage preceding the maturation of a germ cell, characterized by the massing of the chromatin. From it the chromatin masses emerge in reduced number. — **syn-ap'tic** (-tĭk), *a.* — **syn-ap'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

syn'ar-thro'di-a (sĭn'ăr-thrō'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *syn-* + Gr. *ἄρθρον* joint + *εἶδος* form.] Synarthrosis. — **syn'ar-thro'di-al** (-dĭ-ăl), *a.* — **syn'ar-thro'di-al-ly,** *adv.*

syn'ar-thro'sis (sĭn'ăr-thrō'sĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -THROSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *συνάρθρωσις* a being jointed together, fr. *συναρθροῦν* to link or joint together; *σύν* with + *ἄρθρον* a joint.] *Anat.* Immovable articulation of bones by close union without actual ankylosis, as in sutures.

syn'carp (sĭn'kärp), *n.* [NL. *syncarpium.* See SYNCARPOUS.] *Bot.* **a** A collective fruit. **b** An æthalium.

syn-car'pous (sĭn-kär'pŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* **a** Having the carpels of the gynœcium united in a compound ovary; — opposed to *apocarpous.* **b** Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a syncarp.

syn'chrone (sĭŋ'krōn), *n.* [See SYNCHRONOUS.] *Math.* The curve connecting a series of particles falling simultaneously from the same point down the various members of a family of curves

syn'chro-nism (sĭŋ'krŏ-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *συγχρονισμός,* fr. *συγχρονίζειν* to be contemporary with, fr. *σύγχρονος* synchronous. See SYNCHRONOUS.] **1.** The concurrence of events in time; simultaneousness.

2. The tabular arrangement of historical events and personages, according to their dates.

3. *Paint.* A representation in the same picture of two or more events which occurred at different times.

4. *Physics.* The state of being synchronous.

5. *Nav. Arch.* The condition obtaining when a vessel's period is equal to one half the wave period.

— **syn'chro-nis'tic** (sĭŋ'krŏ-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **syn'chro-nis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **syn'chro-nis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

syn'chro-ni-za'tion (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n* Act of synchronizing; concurrence of events in respect to time.

syn'chro-nize (sĭŋ'krŏ-nīz), *v. i.* ; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [Gr. *συγχρονίζειν.*] To agree in time; to be synchronous.

syn'chro-nize, *v. t.* **1.** To assign to the same date or period; as, to *synchronize* events of Greek and Roman history.

2. To cause to agree in time; to render synchronous; as, to *synchronize* two alternating-current machines.

syn'chro-niz'er (-nīz'ẽr), *n.* One that synchronizes; specif., a device to indicate, produce, or maintain synchronous motion, as a regulator for a system of clocks, etc.

syn-chron'o-graph (sĭn-krŏn'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *σύγχρονος* of the same time + *-graph.*] An automatic telegraph in which the alternating current which transmits the signals is regulated by a perforated paper ribbon traveling in synchronism with the generator.

syn-chron'o-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *σύγχρονος* of the same time + *-scope.*] *Elec.* An instrument for indicating synchronism, esp. of two sources of alternating current.

syn'chro-nous (sĭŋ'krŏ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *σύγχρονος* ; *συν* with + *χρόνος* time. Cf. CHRONICLE.] **1.** Happening at the same time; concurrent in time.

2. *Physics.* Having the same period; also, having the same period and phase; as, *synchronous* vibrations.

Syn. — See CONTEMPORARY.

synchronous converter, *Elec.,* a synchronous machine (which see) which converts from alternating to direct current, or vice versa; — called also *rotary converter.* When converting from alternating current the machine combines the action of a synchronous motor and direct-current generator. When converting from direct current it is commonly called an *inverted* converter. — **s. curve.** *Math.* = SYNCHRONE. — **s. machine,** a dynamo-electric machine the armature of which receives or delivers alternating current in synchronism with the motion of the machine, the frequency of the current being equal to the product of the number of pairs of poles and the speed of the machine in revolutions per second. Such a machine may be a generator, motor, or converter. See CONVERTER, 2 **b** ; SYNCHRONOUS CONVERTER. — **s. speed,** *Elec.,* a definite speed for an alternating current machine, dependent on the frequency of the line circuit. The rotating member passes one pair of poles for each alternation of the alternating current. — **s. telegraph.** = MULTIPLE SYNCHRONOUS TELEGRAPH.

syn-clas'tic (sĭn-klăs'tĭk), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *κλᾶν* to break.] *Math. Physics.* Curved toward the same side in all directions, — said of surfaces that in all directions around any point bend away from a tangent plane toward the same side, as the surface of a sphere; — opposed to *anticlastic.*

synclastic curvature, *Math.,* curvature of a cup-shaped surface whose tangent plane does not cut it at the point of contact; curvature where the indicatrix is an ellipse.

syn-cli'nal (sĭn-klī'năl ; sĭŋ'klĭ-năl), *a.* [Gr. *συγκλινειν* to incline together; *σύν* with + *κλίνειν* to incline.] **1.** Inclined downward from opposite directions so as to meet.

2. *Geol.* Formed by strata dipping toward a common line (**synclinal axis, synclinal line**) or plane; as, a *synclinal* fold; — opp. to *anticlinal.* A downward flexure in folded rocks makes a syncline; the alternating upward flexure, an anticline.

synclinal valley. *Geol.* **a** A valley produced by a synclinal fold. **b** A river valley coinciding in position with a synclinal fold.

syn'cline (sĭŋ'klīn ; sĭn-klīn'), *n. Geol.* A synclinal fold.

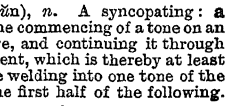
syn'cli-no'ri-um (sĭŋ'klĭ-nō'rĭ-ŭm ; 201), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *συγκλινειν* to lay together + *ὄρος* mountain.] *Geol.* A flexure of the earth's crust, like an inverted anticlinorium. Cf. ANTICLINORIUM. — **syn'cli-no'ri-al** (-ăl), **-ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

syn'co-pate (sĭŋ'kŏ-pāt), *v. t.* ; SYN'CO-PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd) ; SYN'CO-PAT'ING (-pāt'ĭng). [LL. *syncopatus,* p. p. of *syncopare* to syncopate, to swoon. See SYNCOPE.] **1.** *Gram.* To contract by syncope; as, "Gloster" is a *syncopated* form of "Gloucester." Cf. SYNCOPE, *n.*, 1.

2. *Music.* To modify or affect by syncopation.

syncopated counterpoint, *Music,* counterpoint in which one note is added to each note of the cantus firmus after a fixed rhythmic interval.

syn'co-pa'tion (sĭŋ'kŏ-pā'shŭn), *n.* A syncopating: **a** *Gram.* Syncope. **b** *Music.* The commencing of a tone on an unaccented part of a measure, and continuing it through the time of the following accent, which is thereby at least apparently shifted back; the welding into one tone of the second half of a beat with the first half of the following. Syncopation may be effected also by a sforzando on a note not regularly accented, or by introducing a rest at the regular accent.



Syncopation, 2.

The essential nature of the *syncopation* is best seen in its rhythmic use This consists in the imposing of a new regular accent rhythm upon the old, . . . continued, on the one hand, long enough to command recognition as a rhythm; and, on the other, not so long as to supplant the old rhythm, and thus cause an actual change of time. *G.C.Gow.*

syn'co-pe (sĭŋ'kŏ-pē), *n.* [L. *syncope, syncopa,* Gr. *συγκοπή* a cutting up, a syncope; akin to *συγκόπτειν* to beat together, to cut up, cut short, weary; *σύν* with + *κόπτειν* to strike, cut.] **1.** *Gram.* Elision or retrenchment of one or more letters or sounds or a syllable from the middle of a word; as, *ne'er* for *never, ev'ry* for *every.* Cf. SYNCOPATE, *v.t.*, 1.

The term *syncope* is commonly applied to the loss of a vowel only. But there are cases where a whole syllable is lost, under essentially the same conditions under which vowels are syncopated (namely, in unstressed position), and which, therefore, might aptly be called syllabic *syncope.* *Oertel.*

Another kind of *syncope* appears in the shortening of vowels, as in *shepherd* for *sheepherd.* *Skeat.*

2. *Music.* **a** = SYNCOPATION **b.** **b** The combining of two voice parts so that two or more tones in one part coincide with one tone in the other.

3. *Med.* A partial or complete temporary suspension of respiration and circulation due to cerebral anæmia and characterized by sudden pallor, coldness of the skin, and partial or complete unconsciousness; a fainting, or swooning.

4. A pause or cessation; suspension. *Rare.*

syn'cra-sy (sĭŋ'krȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σύγκρασις* : cf. L. *syncrasis.*] A blending or combining of different things.

syn'cre-tism (sĭŋ'krē-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *συγκρητισμός,* fr. *συγκρητίζειν* to make two parties join against a third: cf. F. *syncrétisme.*] **1.** The union or attempted union of conflicting parties or principles. In philosophy, *syncretism* designates a careless or illogical eclecticism. In religion, the term is used both for serious effort at reconciliation, and, in a disparaging sense, for egregious compromise in religion. Specif. [*often cap.*], *syncretism* is applied to the principles of a Lutheran party of the 17th century which, led by George Calixtus, sought to unite or reconcile the Protestant sects with each other and with the Roman Catholics, causing a long and violent controversy in the Lutheran Church Cf. ECLECTICISM, 1

He is plotting a carnal *syncretism,* and attempting the reconcilement of Christ and Belial. *Baxter.*

2. *Philol.* The union or fusion into one of two or more originally different inflectional forms, as of two cases.

syn'cre-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [*also cap.*] [Cf. F. *syncrétiste.*] One who adheres to or practices syncretism.

syn'cre-tis'tic (-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* [*also cap.*] Of or pert. to syncretism or syncretists; characterized by syncretism.

syn'cre-tize (sĭŋ'krē-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To attempt to unite and harmonize, as conflicting principles or parties.

syn'cri-sis (sĭŋ'krĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σύγκρισις* a comparison; *συν* together + *κρίνειν* to judge.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which opposite things or persons are compared.

syn-cy'ti-um (sĭn-sĭsh'ĭ-ŭm ; -sĭt'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* SYNCYTIA (-ȧ). [NL. ; Gr. *σύν* together + *κύτος* a hollow vessel.] *Biol.* A tissue or structure containing many nuclei, but not divided into distinct cells by cell walls or partitions in the intervening cytoplasm. Such a structure may be regarded as a multinucleate cell or as an aggregate of imperfectly separated cells. A plant so constituted is called a *cœnobium.* — **syn-cy'tial** (-sĭsh'ăl ; -sĭt'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

syn-dac'tyl, syn-dac'tyle (sĭn-dăk'tĭl), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger, toe.] Having the fingers or toes more or less completely united; — said of birds, certain mammals, etc.

syn-dac'tyl-ism (-tĭl-ĭz'm), *n.* Syndactylia.

syn-dac'tyl-i-a (sĭn-dăk-tĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syndactylism.

syn-dac'tyl-ous (sĭn-dăk'tĭl-ŭs), *a.* Syndactyle.

syn-dac'tyl-y (sĭn-dăk'tĭl-ĭ), *n.* Syndactylism.

syn-dec'tic (sĭn-dĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συνδεκτικός* fr. *συνδέκτης* receiver, fr. *συνδέχεσθαι* to receive; *σύν* with + *δέχεσθαι* to receive.] Receptive; retentive; binding; cohesive.

syn'de-sis (sĭn'dē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σύνδεσις* a binding together, fr. *συνδεῖν* to bind together; *σύν* with + *δεῖν* to bind.] *Anat.* An immovable articulation in which the union is cartilaginous. — **syn'chon-dro'si-al** (-sĭ-ăl), *a.* — **syn'chon-dro'si-al-ly,** *adv.*

syn chon-drot'o-my (-drŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n* [Gr *συγχόνδρωσις* union by cartilage + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Symphyseotomy.

syn'cho-re'sis (-kŏ-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr *συγχώρησις* ; *σύν* + *χώρησις* a going.] *Rhet* A concession made, esp. in order to retort with greater force.

syn'chrism (sĭŋ'krĭz'm), *n.* [Gr *σύγχρισμα* an ointment.] A kind of liquid ointment. *Obs.*

syn'chro-nal (sĭŋ'krŏ-năl), *a.* Synchronous — *n.* A synchronous thing or event.

syn'chro-ne'i-ty (sĭŋ'krŏ-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Synchronism; synchrony.

syn'chro-ni (sĭŋ'krŏ-nĭ), *n pl.* [L., pl. a. See SYNCHRONOUS.] Contemporaries. *Rare.*

syn-chron'ic (sĭn-krŏn'ĭk), **syn-chron'i-cal** (sĭn-krŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F *synchronique.*] Synchronous. — **syn-chron'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

syn'chro-niz'a-ble (sĭŋ'krŏ-nīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE

syn'chro-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. *χρόνος* time + *-logy.*] Systematic arrangement of synchronous events.

syn'chro-nous-ly, *adv.* of SYNCHRONOUS.

syn'chro-nous-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [Synchronism. *R.*]

syn'chro-ny (sĭŋ'krŏ-nĭ), *n.* [NL ; *syn-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* head. *Teratol.* A twin fetus having the two heads fused.

syn'chy-sis (sĭŋ'kĭ-sĭs), *n.* = SYNCLINE.

syn-clin'i-cal (sĭn-klĭn'ĭ-kăl), *n.* Synclinal. *Rare.*

syn-clit'ic (-klĭt'ĭk), *a.* [See SYNCLINAL, *a.*] Synclinal.

syn'co-pal (sĭŋ'kŏ-păl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, syncope.

syncope, *n. t.* To cut down; curtail. *Obs.*

syn cop'ic (sĭn-kŏp'ĭk), *a.* Syncopal.

syn'co-pist (sĭŋ'kŏ-pĭst), *n.* One who syncopates

syn'co-pize (-pīz), *v. t.* To syncopate.

syn'co-pize, *v. i* To faint; to swoon. *Obs.*

syn-cot'y-le'don-ous, *a. Bot.* Having united cotyledons.

syn'cra-cy (sĭŋ'krȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + *-cracy.*] A state or government in which the executive power is vested in one or more, constituting a sovereign person or body, and the legislative power jointly in this person or body and subject citizens. *R.*

syn-cra'ni-ate (sĭn-krā'nĭ-āt), *a. Zoöl.* Designating, or having, a skull with which certain vertebral elements are fused, as is considered to be the case in the skull of Amniota; — opposed to *archæcraniate.*

syn'cran-te'ri-an (sĭŋ'krăn-tē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *κραντῆρες* wisdom teeth.] *Zoöl.* Having the teeth in a continuous row; — opposed to *diacranterian.*

syn-cret'ic (sĭn-krĕt'ĭk), *a.* Syncretistic. — *n.* A syncretist.

syn-cryp'tic (sĭn-krĭp'tĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. *συγκρύπτειν* to conceal completely.] *Biol.* Designating protective mimicry in which unrelated animals resemble each other through a common resemblance to their surroundings.

‖ **syn-cy'ti-o'ma ma-li'g'num** (sĭn-sĭsh'ĭ-ō'mȧ), [NL. See SYNCYTIUM ; -OMA.] *Med.* A malignant tumor affecting the membranes of the fetus.

syn'dac-tyl'i-a (sĭn'dăk-tĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syndactylism.

syn-ac'me (sĭn-ăk'mē), **-my** (sĭn-ăk'mĭ), *n.* [NL. *synacme.* See SYN- ; ACME.] Synanthesis. — **syn-ac'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

syn-ac'ral (sĭ-năk'rȧl), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *ἄκρος* at the top.] *Geom.* Having the same summit.

syn-ac'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συνάγειν* to bring together.] *Med.* Acting together; cumulative in effect, as, alcohol and lead are sometimes *synactic* in producing neuritis

syn'a-del'phic (sĭn'ȧ-dĕl'fĭk), *a* [*syn-* + Gr. *ἀδελφός* brother] *Physiol.* Acting together to produce a certain result.

syn-æ'ti-on, syn-é'ti-on (sĭ-nē'shĭ-ŏn ; -tĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr Gr *συναίτιον,* neut. of *συναίτιος* being a joint cause.] *Med* A symptom or cause of a disease which complicates or accompanies the primary cause

synage. † SENAGE.

syn'a-gog. Synagogue. *Ref. Sp.*

syn'a-gog'al (sĭn'ȧ-gŏg'ăl), *a.* Synagogical.

syn'a-g o'gi-an (-gŏ'jĭ-ȧn), **syn'a-gog'i-cal** (-gŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a synagogue.

syn'a-le'pha. Var. of SYNALŒPHA.

syn'al'gi-a (sĭ-năl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *syn-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in a part of the body distant from the lesion. — **syn-al'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

synamone † CINNAMON

synamver † CINNABAR.

synanche. † SQUINANCE.

syn'ange (sĭn'ănj), *n. Bot.* A synangium.

syn-an'gi-um (sĭ-năn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl* -ANGIA (-ȧ). [NL. ; *syn-* + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον* a hollow vessel.] *Bot* The peculiar sorus in marattiaceous ferns. It is made up of sporangia variously united or coherent into a compound structure. — **syn-an'gi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

syn-an'the-ma (-thē-mȧ), *n.* [NL , fr Gr *συνανθεῖν* to blossom together.] *Med.* A papular eruption on the skin.

syn-an'ther-ol'o-gy (sĭ-năn'thẽr-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [NL. *Synantheræ* the Compositæ + *-logy.*] *Bot.* The study of composites (plants of the Asteraceæ, Ambrosiaceæ, and Cichoriaceæ). — **syn-an'ther-o-log'i-cal** (-thẽr-ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **syn-an'ther-ol'o-gist** (-thẽr-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

syn-an'ther-ous (-thẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + *anther.*] *Bot.* Having syngenesious anthers, as the flowers of composite plants.

syn'an-the'sis (sĭn'ăn-thē'sĭs), *n* [NL. ; *syn-* + Gr. *ἄνθησις* bloom.] Simultaneous maturity of androecium and gynœcium

syn-an'thous (sĭ-năn'thŭs), *a* [*syn-* + Gr. *ἄνθος* flower.] *Bot* **a** Exhibiting synanthy. **b** Having flowers and leaves which appear at the same time

syn-an'thy (-thĭ), *n* [See SYNANTHOUS.] *Bot.* Coalescence of normally separate flowers. — **syn-an'thic** (-thĭk), *a.*

syn'a-phe (sĭn'ȧ-fē), *n.* [Gr. *συναφή*] *Greek Music* Conjunction of two tetrachords.

syn-ap'o-se-mat'ic (sĭn-ăp'ŏ-sē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *ἀποσημαίνειν* to indicate by signs.] *Biol.* Designating protective mimicry in which defenseless species resemble others having special means of defense

Syn-ap'ta (sĭ-năp'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συναπτός* fastened together; *σύν* with + *ἅπτειν* to fasten.] *Zoöl.* A genus of slender, transparent burrowing holothurians which have delicate calcareous anchor-shaped spicules on the dermal plates, small tentacles, and no tube feet. It is the type of a family, **Syn-ap'ti-dæ** (sĭ-năp'tĭ-dē)

syn-ap'tase (sĭ-năp'tās ; -tāz), *n.* [Gr *συναπτός* fastened together + *diastase.*] Emulsin.

syn-ap'te (sĭ-năp'tē), *n* ; *pl.* -TAI (-tī). [Gr. *συναπτή,* fr. *συναπτός* fastened together.] *East. Ch.* A form of supplication of the nature of a litany; — often translated *collect.*

Syn-ap'ter-a (-tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *syn-* + *Aptera.*] *Zoöl.* A group nearly equiv. to Thysanura. — **syn-ap'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

syn'ap-tic'u-la (sĭn'ăp-tĭk'ŭ-lȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TICULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. Gr *συναπτός* fastened together.] *Zoöl.* One of numerous conical or cylindrical calcareous processes which extend between, and unite, the adjacent septa of certain corals. — **syn'ap-tic'u-lar** (-lăr), *a.*

syn-ap'ty-chus (sĭ-năp'tĭ-kŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* An aptychus of two parts united in the median line, as in some ammonoids

syn'ar-chy (sĭn'ăr-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *συναρχία,* fr. *συνάρχειν* to rule jointly with.] Joint rule. *R.*

syn'ar-te'sis (-ă r-tē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr Gr *συνάρτησις* a fastening together, fr. *συναρτᾶν* to fasten together.] A fastening or knitting together; close union.

syn'ar-tete' (sĭn'ăr-tē'tĭ), *a.* [Gr. *συναρτᾶν* to fasten together.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Consisting of, or pert. to, a succession of metrically continuous cola; — opposed to *asynartete.*

Syn'as-cid'i-æ (-ăs-sĭd'ĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ASCIDIÆ COMPOSITÆ. — **syn'as-cid'i-an** (-ăn), *n.*

syn-as'try (sĭ-năs'trĭ ; sĭn'ăs-trĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. *ἀστήρ* a star.] Concurrence of starry position or influence: hence, similarity of condition, fortune, etc, as prefigured by astrology *Rare.*

syn'ax-a-ri-on (sĭn'ăk-sā'rĭ-ŏn; 115), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. *συναξάριον* memoir of a saint, fr. *συναξις.* See SYNAXIS.] *East Ch.* A selection from the menologium in the office after the sixth ode of the canon for the day. Also

syn-ax'ar (sĭ-năk'sär), **syn-ax'a-ry** (sĭ-năk'sȧ-rĭ).

syn-ax'is (sĭ-năk'sĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* SYNAXES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr *σύναξις,* fr *συνάγειν* to bring together See SYNAGOGUE] A congregation; also, formerly, the Lord's Supper. *Obs.*

synaxy, *n.* Synaxis. *Obs.*

syn-car'pi-um (sĭn-kär'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -PIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A syncarp.

syn'car-py (sĭn'kär-pĭ), *n. Bot.* Syncarpous state or quality.

syn-cat'e-gor'e-mat'ic (sĭn-kăt'ē-gŏr'ē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συγκατηγορηματικός.* See SYN- ; CATEGOREMATIC.] *Logic.* Implying another term to complete the full sense; relative; consignificative; as, "poet," which implies "man," "father," which implies "child," are *syncategorematic* terms.

syn-cat'e-gor'e-mat'i-cal (-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Syncategorematic. — **syn-cat'e-gor'e-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

syn-cat'e-go-reme (sĭn-kăt'ē-gō-rēm ; sĭn'kȧ-tĕg'ō-rēm), *n.* A syncategorematic term. *Rare.*

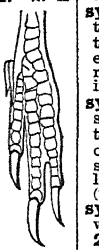
syn-cen'tric, *a.* Concentric. *Obs.*

syn-ceph'a-lus (sĭn-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *n* [NL ; *syn-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* head. *Teratol.* A twin fetus having the two heads fused.

syn'chi-sis (sĭŋ'kĭ-sĭs). Var. of SYNCHYSIS.

syn'chon-dro'sis (sĭŋ'kŏn-drō'sĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -DROSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *συγχόνδρωσις* ; *σύν* with + *χόνδρος* cartilage.]

δάκτυλος finger, toe.] *Zoöl. & Med.* Having two or more digits wholly or partly united. See SYNDACTYLISM.—*n.* A syndactyl bird or mammal.



Syndactylism. Foot of a Kingfisher. Nat. size.

syn-dac'tyl-ism (sĭn-dăk'tĭl-ĭz'm), *n. Zoöl. & Med.* State of being syndactyl; union of two or more digits. Syndactylism is normally exhibited by many birds, notably kingfishers, motmots, bee eaters, and hornbills, in which some of the toes are united, and in certain mammals, as the kangaroos and some other marsupials.

syn-det'ic (sĭn-dĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *συνδετικός*, fr.
syn-det'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *συνδεῖν* to bind together; *σύν* with + *δεῖν* to bind. Cf. ASYNDETIC.] Connecting; conjunctive; as, *syndetic* words or connectives. — **syn-det'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn'dic (sĭn'dĭk), *n.* [L. *syndicus*, Gr. *σύνδικος* helping in a court of justice, advocate; *σύν* with + *δίκη* justice, akin to *δεικνύναι* to show: cf. F. *syndic*. Cf. TOKEN.] **1.** An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; a magistrate. The chief magistrates of Geneva were formerly, and the mayors of Italian cities are now, called *syndics*.

2. An agent of a corporation or of any body of men engaged in a business enterprise. Almost all the ancient trading companies in Paris and other cities, the University of Paris, and the like, had their *syndics*. The University of Cambridge, Eng., has its *syndics*, who are chosen from the senate to transact special business, such as the regulation of fees, the framing of laws, management of the university press, etc. One of the administrative officers of New York University is called *syndic*.

3. *Civil Law.* One appointed to manage an estate, essentially as a trustee under English law.

syn'di-cal (-dĭ-kăl), *a.* Consisting of, or pert. to, a syndic.

syn'di-cate (sĭn'dĭ-kāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *syndicat*, LL. *syndicatus*.] **1.** The office or jurisdiction of a syndic; a council, or body of syndics.

2. An association of persons officially authorized to undertake some duty or to negotiate some business.

3. An association or group of persons, usually financiers or capitalists, who combine to carry out, on their own account, a financial or industrial project, as the underwriting of an issue of bonds, the carrying out of a great industrial enterprise, etc. The members may be partners, joint contractors, or in any legal relation agreed upon.

syn'di-cate(-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). **1.** To combine or form into, or manage as, a syndicate.

2. To acquire or control for or by, or to subject to the management of, a syndicate; as, *syndicated* newspapers.

syn'di-cate, *v. i.* To unite to form a syndicate.

syn'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of syndicating or forming a syndicate.

syn-ec'do-che (sĭ-nĕk'dŏ-kē), *n.* [L. *synecdoche*, Gr. *συνεκδοχή*, fr. *συνεκδέχεσθαι* to receive jointly; *σύν* with + *ἐκδέχεσθαι* to receive; *ἐκ* out + *δέχεσθαι* to receive.] *Rhet.* A figure or trope by which a part is put for the whole (as, *fifty sail* for *fifty ships*), the whole for a part (as, the smiling *year* for *spring*), the species for the genus (as, *cutthroat* for *assassin*), the genus for the species (as, a *creature* for a *man*), the name of the material for the thing made, etc.

Syn. — See METONYMY.

syn'ec-doch'ic (sĭn'ĕk-dŏk'ĭk), **syn'ec-doch'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Expressed by, or implying, a synecdoche. — **syn'ec-doch'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn'e-chi'a (sĭn'ĕ-kĭ'ä; sĭ-nē'kĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συνέχεια* continuity, fr. *συνέχειν* to hold together; *σύν* with + *ἔχειν* to hold.] Any adhesion of parts; specif., *Med.*, a disease of the eye, in which the iris adheres to the cornea (anterior synechia) or to the capsule of the crystalline lens (posterior synechia).

syn-ec'pho-ne'sis (sĭn-ĕk'fŏ-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συνεκφώνησις*, fr. *συνεκφωνεῖν* to utter together.] *Gram.* Contraction of two syllables into one; synizesis; synæresis.

Syn-ed'ri-on (sĭn-ĕd'rĭ-ŏn) } *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ä). [NL., fr.
Syn-ed'ri-um (sĭn-ĕd'rĭ-ŭm) } Gr. *συνέδριον*. See SANHEDRIN.] **a** *Jewish Antiq.* The Sanhedrin. **b** [*l. c.*] Hence, an assembly likened to or suggesting the Sanhedrin. *Rare.*

syn'e-py (sĭn'ĕ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *συνέπεια* connection of words or verses; *σύν* with + *ἔπος* a word.] *Rhet.* The interjunction, or joining, of words in uttering clauses.

syn'er-get'ic (sĭn'ẽr-jĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συνεργητικός*, fr. *συνεργεῖν* to work together; *σύν* with + *ἔργον* work.] Working together; coöperating; as, *synergetic* muscles.

syn-er'gid (sĭ-nûr'jĭd), *n.* [From Gr. *συνεργός* working together. See SYNERGETIC.] *Bot.* In seed plants, one of the two small cells lying near the micropylar end of the embryo sac. With the egg they constitute the egg apparatus; their function is apparently to nourish the advancing pollen tube. — **syn-er'gid-al** (-jĭ-dăl), *a.*

syn'er-gism (sĭn'ẽr-jĭz'm; sĭ-nûr'-; *cf.* SYNERGIST), *n.* [See SYNERGETIC.] *Theol.* The Semi-Pelagian doctrine that in the regeneration of a human soul there is a coöperation, on the part both of God and of man. This was held by some of the followers of Melanchthon, who held the similar doctrine that in conversion three coöperating agencies (the Holy Spirit, the Word, and the human will) coöperate.

syn'er-gist (-jĭst; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *synergiste*.] **1.** One who holds the doctrine of synergism.

2. *Med.* A remedy acting similarly to another remedy and increasing its efficiency when combined with it.

syn'er-gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or relating to synergism.

2. Coöperating; synergetic.

syn'er-gy (sĭn'ẽr-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *συνεργία*. See SYNERGETIC.] Combined action; specif., *Med.*, the combined healthy action of every organ of a particular system.

syn'e-sis (sĭn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *σύνεσις* intelligence.] *Gram.* A construction in which adherence to some element in the sense causes a departure from strict syntax, as in "Philip went down to Samaria and preached Christ unto *them*."

syn-gen'e-sis (sĭn-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [*syn-* + *-genesis*.] *Biol.* Reproduction in which two parents take part; sexual reproduction; also, reproduction according to an old theory (agreeing in the most essential particular with modern views) that the germ of the offspring is derived from both parents, not from either alone; — opposed to both *ovism* and *spermism*. — **syn'ge-net'ic** (sĭn'jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

syn'graph (sĭn'gräf), *n.* [L. *syngrapha*, Gr. *συγγραφή*; *σύν* with + *γράφειν* to write.] *Canon & Civil Law.* A writing or instrument signed by all the parties thereto; specif., *Canon Law*, an indenture (the two parts of which were called *script* and *rescript*) corresponding to the chirograph of common law.

syn'i-ze'sis (sĭn'ĭ-zē'sĭs), *n.* [L., a contraction of two vowels into one sound, fr. Gr. *συνίζησις*, also a settlement, collapse, fr. *συνίζειν* to sit together; *σύν* with + *ἵζειν* to sit.] **1.** *Gram.* Contraction of two syllables into one by the coalescing of two adjacent vowels (or a vowel and a diphthong); synecphonesis. Cf. SYNÆRESIS.

Some grammarians would include under *synizesis* only cases in which a short vowel is subordinated to a following long; as [Lat.] *tuo*. *Geo. M. Lane.*

2. *Med.* An obliteration of the pupil of the eye.

syn-oc're-ate (sĭn-ŏk'rē-āt; sĭn-ō'krē-), *a.* [*syn-* + *ocreate*.] *Bot.* Having the stipules united on the opposite sides of a stem, inclosing it in a sheath. See OCREA, 1.

syn'od (sĭn'ŭd), *n.* [L. *synodus*, Gr. *σύνοδος* a meeting; *σύν* with + *ὁδός* a way; cf. AS. *sinoð*, *seonoð*, F. *synode*, both fr. L.] **1.** *Eccl.* A council; a formal meeting to consult and decide on church matters; a governing or advisory body in various churches. See COUNCIL, 2 **a**.

2. Specif.: **a** In Presbyterian churches, the court above the presbytery, usually a subordinate court to a general assembly, but sometimes the supreme court of the church. It is composed of the members of all the presbyteries within its bounds, or, in the case of the larger synods, of delegates from the presbyteries. **b** In Lutheran churches, a body composed of clergy and lay members, representing the congregations. In some of the general bodies it is merely advisory. Some of the general bodies are also called *synods*, as the General *Synod* and the United *Synod* in the southern United States. **c** In the Reformed Churches (Dutch, German, etc.), any of the courts above the classes. In the Reformed Dutch Church there are particular synods next above the classes, and a general synod above the particular synods. In the Reformed (German) Church in the United States there is a general synod above the synods. In the Eastern Church *synod* is applied to various governing bodies as well as to formal ecclesiastical meetings. See under GENERAL, *a.*, HOLY, *a.*

3. An assembly or council; a meeting or convention.

4. *Astron.* Conjunction. *Rare.* *Milton.*

Synod of Dort, *Eccl. Hist.*, a synod of the Reformed Church of the Netherlands held at Dort (Dordrecht) in 1618–19. It was convoked by the States-General to settle the controversy between Calvinists and Arminians, and delegates from the reformed churches of other countries were invited. The doctrines of the Arminians or Remonstrants, who were excluded, were condemned, the Belgic Confession and the Heidelberg Catechism were sanctioned, and the Canons of Dort, teaching Calvinism in an unadulterated, but yet not extreme, form, were promulgated.

syn'od-al (sĭn'ŭd-ăl), *a.* [L. *synodalis*: cf. F. *synodal*.] Synodical.

syn'od-al, *n.* **1.** *Ch. of Eng.* A tribute in money formerly paid to the bishop or archdeacon, at the time of his Easter visitation, by every parish priest, now paid to the ecclesiastical commissioners; a procuration.

2. A constitution made in a provincial or diocesan synod.

syn-od'ic (sĭ-nŏd'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *synodicus*, Gr. *συνοδικός*:
syn-od'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } cf. F. *synodique*.] **1.** *Eccl.* Of or pert. to a synod; transacted in, or authorized by, a synod.

2. *Astron.* Pert. to conjunction, esp. to the period between two successive conjunctions of the same bodies, as of the moon or a planet with the sun.

Synodical Conference. See LUTHERAN, *n.*—**s. month.** See MONTH, 1 **b**.—**s. period**, *Astron.*, the time between two successive conjunctions with the sun, as seen from the earth.

syn-œ'cious, syn-e'cious (sĭ-nē'shŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *οἶκος* house.] *Bot.* **a** Having staminate and pistillate flowers in the same head, as in many composites. **b** Having archegonia and antheridia in the same receptacle;—applied to mosses, and in this sense more often written *synoicous*.

syn'o-nym (sĭn'ŏ-nĭm), *n.* [F. *synonyme*, or L. *synonyma*, pl. of *synonymum*, Gr. *συνώνυμον*. See SYNONYMOUS.] **1.** One of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning. Words that are *synonyms* of one another may be: (1) Words of like implication throughout, their difference appearing only in certain applications; thus we conventionally say "*unlikely* to happen," but not "*improbable* to happen." Such *synonyms* in English commonly arise from the duplication of a given sense by words from Anglo-Saxon and from Romance. (2) Words of like implication only in one of two or more senses. Thus *dull* is a *synonym* of *stupid* as said of a pupil, but not as said of a knife. A thorough analysis of *synonyms* will in most cases show that the words actually have marked differences of meaning, and are interchangeable only because their difference does not affect the speaker's intention in a given context. Thus to *secure* and *attain* (an object) are *synonyms* because their sense "comes to the same thing," although they come to it, etymologically, by way of different metaphors.

His name has thus become, throughout all civilized countries, a *synonym* for probity and philanthropy. *Macaulay.*

2. An incorrect or incorrectly applied scientific name, as a new name applied to a species or genus already properly named, or a specific name preoccupied by that of another species of the same genus;—so used in the system of nomenclature (which see) in which the correct scientific names of certain natural groups (usually genera, species, and subspecies) are regarded as determined by priority.

3. One of two or more words corresponding in meaning but of different languages; a heteronym. *Rare.*

Syn. — SYNONYM, ANTONYM, HOMONYM. SYNONYMS are words which express what is essentially the same idea, but which (commonly) differ from one another in some shade of meaning, in emphasis, or (esp.) in their connotations; ANTONYMS are terms of opposite meaning; HOMONYMS are words which, though entirely distinct in origin and meaning, are pronounced alike and sometimes spelt in the same way. Thus, *sharp* and *keen* are *synonyms*; *sharp* and *dull* are *antonyms*; *beaver* (the animal) and *beaver* (the lower part of a helmet) are *homonyms*.

syn'o-nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to syno-
syn'o-nym'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } nyms; synonymous.

syn-on'y-mize (sĭ-nŏn'ĭ-mīz), *v. i.*; -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To express by a synonym or synonyms; to give the synonym or synonyms corresponding to.

This word "fortis" we may *synonymize* after all these fashions: stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid. *Camden.*

syn-on'y-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *συνώνυμος*; *σύν* with, together + *ὄνομα*, *ὄννυμα*, name. See SYN-; NAME.] Having the character of a synonym; expressing the same, or nearly the same, idea. — **syn-on'y-mous-ly**, *adv.*

syn-on'y-my (-mĭ), *n.* [L. *synonymia*, Gr. *συνωνυμία* a synonym: cf. F. *synonymie*.] **1.** The quality of being synonymous; sameness of meaning.

2. A system or collection of synonyms; also, the study or discrimination of synonyms.

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syn'dac-tyl'ic (sĭn'dăk-tĭl'ĭk), *a.*, **syn-dac'ty-lous** (sĭn-dăk'tĭl-ŭs), *a.* Syndactyl. [tylism. **syn-dac'ty-ly** (-lĭ), *n.* Syndac-**syn-dec'to-my** (sĭn-dĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* Gr. *συνδεσμος* a band, bond + *-ectomy*.] = PERITOMY a.

syn'der-e'sis (sĭn'dẽr-ē'sĭs). Var. of SYNTERESIS.

syn'de-sis (sĭn'dĕ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σύνδεσις* a binding together.] State of being bound together.

syn'des-mi'tis (sĭn'dĕs-mĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σύνδεσμος* band + *-itis*.] a Inflammation of a ligament. **b** Conjunctivitis.

syn'des-mol'o-gy (-mŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σύνδεσμος* band + *-logy*.] The anatomy of ligaments.

Syn-des'mon (sĭn-dĕs'mŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σύν* + *δεσμός* a bond.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs constituted by the rue anemone.

syn'des-mo'sis (sĭn'dĕs-mō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -MOSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *σύνδεσμος* a band.] *Anat.* An articulation in which the contiguous surfaces of the bones are rough and are bound together by an interosseous ligament. — **syn'des-mot'ic** (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.*

syn'des-mot'o-my (-mŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σύνδεσμος* band + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* Cutting or dissection of ligaments.

syn'di-ca-ble (sĭn'dĭ-kä-b'l), *a.* Subject to examination, censure, or control. *Obs.*

syn'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [LL. *syndicatus*, p. p. of *syndicare* to censure.] To judge; censure. *Obs.*

syn'di-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One that syndicates.

syn'dic-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *R.*

syn'doc. Var. of SINTOC.

syndon. Obs. pres. ind. pl. of BE.

syn'dro-me (sĭn'drŏ-mē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συνδρομή*; *σύν* with + *δραμεῖν* to run.] **a** Concurrence. *R.* **b** *Med.* A group of symptoms occurring together.

Syn'dy-oc'er-as (sĭn'dĭ-ŏs'ẽr-ăs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σύνδυο* two together + *κέρας* horn.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct ungulates from the Miocene of Nebraska, allied to *Protoceras* and supposed to be ancestral antelopes. The skull bore two pairs of horns curving toward each other.

syne (sīn). Scot. var. of SIND, *n.* & *v.* [SINE.]

syne. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SINE, *adv.*, *prep.*, & *conj.*

synechalle. † SENESCHAL.

syn-ech'i-ol'o-gy (sĭ-nĕk'ĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *συνέχεια* continuity + *-logy*.] A doctrine of continuity, or of a constant principle uniting changing or multiple events.

syn'e-chism (sĭn'ĕ-kĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *συνεχισμός*.] That tendency of philosophic thought insisting on the idea of continuity as of prime importance in philosophy, and esp. on the necessity of hypotheses involving true continuity. *C. S. Peirce.* — **syn'e-chist** (-kĭst), *n.*

syn-ech'o-log'i-cal (sĭ-nĕk'ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See SYNECHIOLOGY.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a continuum.

syn'ech-ot'o-my (sĭ-nĕk'ŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*synechia* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* The operation of dividing a synechia. [of SYNŒCIOUS.

syn-e'cious (sĭ-nē'shŭs). Var.

syn'ec-thry (sĭn'ĕk-thrĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. *ἔχθρα* hatred.] *Zoöl.* Commensalism with dislike or enmity. Cf. SYMPHILY.

syn-ec'tic (sĭ-nĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συνεκτικός* fit to hold together.] a Joining things of different nature. b *Math.* Holomorphic.

syn-e'dral (sĭ-nē'drăl), *a.* [Gr. *σύνεδρος* sitting with.] *Bot.* Growing on the angles of a stem.

syn-ed'ri-al (sĭ-nĕd'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the synedrion. *R.*

syn-e'drous (sĭ-nē'drŭs), *a.* = SYNEDRAL

synegen. † SIN, *v.*

syn'ei-de'sis (sĭn'ĭ-dē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *συνείδησις*.] Consciousness; also, conscience. *Obs.*

syn-e'ma (sĭ-nē'mä), *n.* [NL., for *synnema*; Gr. *σύν* together + *νῆμα* a thread.] *Bot.* The column of united filaments in a monadelphous flower.

syn-em'me-non (sĭ-nĕm'ĕ-nŏn), *n. pl.* [Gr. *συνημμένων*, gen. pl. of p. p of *συνάπτειν* to join together.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

Syn'en-tog'na-thi (sĭn'ĕn-tŏg'nä-thĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. *ἐντός* within + *γνάθος* jaw.] *Zool.* A group of physoclistous fishes having spineless fins, united lower pharyngeal bones, and the lateral line forming a ridge along the lower lateral part of the body. It includes the garfishes (Belonidæ), saury, flying fishes, and halfbeaks. — **syn-en'tog-nath** (sĭ-nĕn'tŏg-năth), *n.* — **syn'en-tog'na-thous** (sĭn'ĕn-tŏg'nä-thŭs), *a.*

syn-er'e-sis. Var. of SYNÆRESIS.

syn'er-gas'tic (sĭn'ẽr-găs'tĭk), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *ἐργαστικός* working.] Of, pert. to, or done by, joint effort. *R.* [ergetic.

syn-er'gic (sĭ-nûr'jĭk), *a.* Syn-

syn-er'gi-da (-jĭ-dä), *n.*; *pl.* -GIDÆ (-dē) [NL.] A synergid.

syneschalle. † SENESCHAL.

syn'es-the'si-a. Var. of SYNÆSTHESIA.

syn-e'ti-on Var. of SYNÆTION

syn'eu-ro'sis (sĭn'ū-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. *νεῦρον* sinews + *-osis*.] Synchondrosis. *Obs.*

synfan. † SYMPHAN.

syn'ga-my (sĭn'gä-mĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + *-gamy*.] a *Bot.* Promiscuous intercrossing of related plants that flower at the same period; — opp. to *asymgamy*. b *Biol.* Conjugation; cell union. *Rare.* — **syn-gam'ic** (sĭn-găm'ĭk), *a.*

syngen. † SIN, *v.*

Syn'ge-ne'si-a (sĭn'jĕ-nē'zhĭ-ä; -sĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. *γένεσις* generation.] *Bot.* A Linnæan class including the composites. — **syn'ge-ne'sian** (-shăn), *a.*

syn'ge-ne'sious (-shŭs), *a. Bot.* Having stamens united by the anthers as in composites.

syn-gen'ic (sĭn-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συγγενής*.] Congenital. *Rare.*

synget. † SIGNET.

synglere. † SANGLIER.

synglerty, *n.* [Cf. OF. *singulerté* uniqueness, *sengler* single, solitary.] Uniqueness. *Obs.*

Syng'na-tha (sĭng'nä-thä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of CHILOPODA.

Syng-nath'i-dæ (sĭng-năth'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. *γνάθος* jaw + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A family of lophobranch fishes having an elongate, tubular snout and lacking the ventral fins. It comprises the sea horse and pipefishes, and constitutes a suborder, **Syng'na-thi** (sĭng'nä-thī). The type genus is **Syng'na-thus** (-thŭs), containing the typical pipefishes. — **syng'na-thid** (-thĭd), *n.* — **syng'na-thoid** (-thoid), *a.* & *n.*

syn'ge-don'ti-dæ (sĭn'jĕ-dŏn'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, tooth + *-idæ*.] The family constituted by the lizard fishes. See LIZARD FISH **a**.

—syn'o-don'tid (-tĭd), *n.* —**syn'o-don'toid** (-toid), *a.* & *n.*

Syn'o-dus (sĭn'ŏ-dŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of lizard fishes (Synodontidæ).

syn'œ'cism (sĭ-nē'sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *συνοικισμός* combination.] A joining or combining. *Rare.*

syn-oi'cous (sĭ-noi'kŭs). Var. of SYNŒCIOUS.

synomome † CINNAMON.

syn-om'o-sy (sĭ-nŏm'ŏ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *συνωμοσία*, fr. *συνομνύναι* to swear with or together.] Sworn brotherhood; conspiracy; also, a society or group of persons bound together by oath. *R.*

syn-on'y-mal (-nŏn'ĭ-măl), *a.* Synonymous. *Obs.* — **syn-on'y-mal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

syn-on'y-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to synonymy.

syn'o-nyme (sĭn'ŏ-nīm). Var. of SYNONYM.

syn'o-nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk), *n.* [Cf. G. *synonymik*. See SYNONYMOUS.] Science, or the scientific treatment, of synonyms. *Rare.*

syn'o-nym'i-con (-kŏn), *n.* [NL.] Lexicon of synonyms. *R.*

syn'o-nym'i-ty (-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being synonymous. *Rare.*

syn-on'y-mize (sĭ-nŏn'ĭ-mīz), *v. t.* To form synonyms. *Rare.*

3. In old rhetoric, a figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.
4. The scientific names (incorrect and correct) collectively which have been used in different books to designate a species or other group; also, a list of these names specifying the books and authors employing them.

syn-op'sis (sĭ-nŏp'sĭs), *n.; pl.* SYNOPSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *σύνοψις*; *σύν* with, together + *ὄψις* a sight, view, from the root seen in E. *optic.*] **1.** A general view, or a collection of heads or parts so arranged as to exhibit a general view, of a whole; an abstract or summary; a syllabus.
2. *East. Ch.* A manual of prayers for the use of the laity, compiled from various office books.
Syn.—Abridgment, epitome, abstract, syllabus, summary, conspectus. See COMPENDIUM.

syn-op'tic (sĭ-nŏp'tĭk), *n.* [*often cap.*] Any of the Synoptic Gospels or of the authors of the Synoptic Gospels.

syn-op'tic (sĭ-nŏp'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *συνοπτικός*: cf. F. *synop-*
syn-op'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } *tique.* See SYNOPSIS.] **1.** Affording a general view of a whole, or of its principal parts.
2. [*often cap.*] Affording, presenting, or taking the same or a common view; —applied to the first three Gospels, as distinguishing from the Fourth, from their many agreements in subject, order, and language; hence, of or pert. to the Synoptic Gospels; as, the *Synoptic* problem.
Synoptic Gospels, Matthew, Mark, and Luke. See NEW TESTAMENT. — **S. problem**, the problem as to the origin and relations of the Synoptic Gospels presented by their resemblances. In most of the numerous and often complicated hypotheses which have been advanced, Mark is considered one of the sources of Matthew and Luke, while these are connected, if at all, by Luke's borrowing from Matthew. — **s. weather chart**, *Meteor.*, a weather chart of a wide region compiled from observations taken in various places at or near the same time.

Syn'op-tis'tic (sĭn'ŏp-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* Relating to, or connected with, the Synoptists or the Synoptic Gospels.

Syn-o'um (sĭ-nō'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σύν* with + *ᾠόν* egg.] *Bot.* A genus of meliaceous trees, distinguished by two united ovules in each cell of the ovary and by numerous included stamens. The two species are Australian; *S. glandulosum* is the rosewood of New South Wales.

syn-ou'si-acs (sĭ-nōō'shĭ-ăks; sĭ-nou'-), *n.* [Gr. *συνουσια* society.] The department of knowledge having to do with societies; — used in library cataloguing.

syn-o'vi-a (sĭ-nō'vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., of uncert. orig.; perh. fr. Gr. *σύν* with + L. *ovum* egg.] *Anat.* A transparent, viscid lubricating fluid containing a mucinlike substance and secreted by the synovial membranes of articulations, bursæ, and tendon sheaths (see under SYNOVIAL, *a.*).

syn-o'vi-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *synovial.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to synovia; secreting synovia. — **syn-o'vi-al-ly**, *adv.*
synovial capsule, in freely movable joints, the completely closed cavity containing synovia, formed by the smooth cartilages covering the articular surfaces of the bones and the surrounding capsular ligament. — **s. fluid**, synovia. — **s. ligaments**, ligamentlike folds of the synovial membrane occurring in certain joints, esp. in the knee. — **s. membrane**, the dense connective-tissue membrane, often produced into folds or villi and partially covered with patches of flattened cells, which lines the ligamental surfaces of synovial capsules, sheaths of tendons where free movement is necessary, and bursæ, and secretes the synovia.

syn'o-vi'tis (sĭn'ō-vī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SYNOVIA; -ITIS.] Inflammation of a synovial membrane, usually with pain and swelling of the joint.

syn-pel'mous (sĭn-pĕl'mŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *πέλμα* the sole of the foot.] *Zoöl.* Having the two main flexor tendons of the toes blended above the divisions which go to each digit.



Synpelmous Foot of a Bird. *I, II, III, IV*, First to Fourth Toes. *a, b* Plantar Tendons, which unite at *b*.

syn-tac'tic (sĭn-tăk'tĭk), *n. Math.* Combinatorial analysis; the doctrine of the ways of combining things.

syn-tac'tic (-tăk'tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. Gr. *συντακτι-*
syn-tac'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } *κός* putting together, composing. See SYNTAX.] Of, pert. to, or according to the rules of, syntax. — **syn-tac'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn'tax (sĭn'tăks), *n.* [L. *syntaxis*, Gr. *σύνταξις*, fr. *συντάσσειν* to put together in order; *σύν* with + *τάσσειν* to put in order: cf. F. *syntaxe.* See SYN-; TACTICS.]
1. Connected system or order; union of things; a number of things joined; organism. *Obs.* "The whole *syntax* of beings." *Glanvill.*
2. *Gram.* Sentence structure; that part of grammar which treats of concord, government, and the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words in sentences in their mutual relations, according to established usage.

syn'ter-e'sis (sĭn'tĕr-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συντήρησις* preservation, fr. *συντηρεῖν* to preserve; *σύν* with + *τηρεῖν* to guard.] **1.** *Med.* Prophylaxis. *Obs.*
2. *Schol.* The innate moral principle, or sense of right and wrong, which impels men toward good and withholds them from evil; the moral rule or law of which conscience is the particular instance or application.

syn'the-sis (sĭn'thĕ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., a mixture, prop., a putting together, Gr. *σύνθεσις*, fr. *συντιθέναι* to place or put together; *σύν* with + *τιθέναι* to place. See THESIS.] **1.** Composition, or the putting of two or more things together, as in compounding medicines.
2. *Chem.* The art or process of making or "building up" a compound by the union of simpler compounds or of its elements; as, the *synthesis* of water from hydrogen and oxygen; the *synthesis* of carbohydrates; — contrasted with *analysis.* (Cf. PHOTOSYNTHESIS.) Specif., artificial synthesis, by laboratory methods; as, the *synthesis* of alizarin.
3. The combination of separate elements of thought or sensation into a whole, as of simple into complex conceptions, or species into genera; — the opposite of *analysis.*
Analysis and *synthesis*, though commonly treated as two different methods, are, if properly understood, only the two necessary parts of the same method. Each is the relative and correlative of the other. *Sir W Hamilton*
Alexander the Commentator defined *synthesis* as a progress from principles to consequences, analysis as a regress from consequences to principles. *Encyc Brit.*
4. *Philol.* Combination of radical and inflectional elements into inflected words; — disting. from *analysis*, in which the inflectional elements are separate words. Cf. INFLECTION, 3a.

syn'the-sist (-sĭst), *n.* One who employs synthesis, or who follows synthetic methods.

syn'the-size (-sīz), *v. t.*; -SIZED (-sīzd); -SIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng).
1. To combine by synthesis; to unite; to deal with synthetically.
2. To produce by synthesis; as, to *synthesize* albumin.

syn-thet'ic (sĭn-thĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *συνθετικός*: cf. F. *syn-*
syn-thet'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *thétique.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting in, synthesis; — contrasted with *analytic.*
Philosophers hasten too much from the analytic to the *synthetic* method; that is, they draw general conclusions from too small a number of particular observations. *Bolingbroke*
2. Specif.: **a** *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or formed by, artificial synthesis; as, *synthetic* camphor. **b** *Biol.* Designating a group whose members combine in themselves structural characters of diverse groups. **c** *Philol.* Pert. to or designating a language characterized by synthesis; inflectional; — distinguished from *analytic.*
synthetic division, *Math.*, an abridged method of dividing one polynomial by another, by means of detached coefficients. — **s. geometry**, elementary geometry, but esp. modern geometry, both as distinguished from analytic geometry. See MODERN GEOMETRY. — **s. judgment**. See ANALYTIC JUDGMENT. — **s. philosophy**, the philosophy of Herbert Spencer; — so named by him as being an attempt to combine all the sciences into a connected whole. See SPENCERIANISM. — **s. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition in which the predicate adds something not contained in the subject.

syn'thro-nus (sĭn'thrō-nŭs), *n.; pl.* -NI (-nī). [Gr. *σύν* with + *θρόνος* throne.] *Eccl.* In the early church, in the Eastern Church, and in some ancient churches in the West, the combined bishop's throne and clergy stalls. It is placed behind the altar and against the east wall of the apse.

syn-ton'ic (sĭn-tŏn'ĭk), *a. Physics.* Of or pert. to syntony; specif., designating, or pert. to, a system of wireless telegraphy in which the transmitting and receiving apparatus are in syntony with, and only with, one another. — **syn-ton'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **syn-ton'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn'to-nize (sĭn'tō-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [See SYNTONY.] *Physics.* To adjust or devise so as to emit or respond to electric oscillations of a certain wave length; to tune; specif., to put (two or more instruments or systems of wireless telegraphy) in syntony with each other. — **syn'to-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

syn'to-niz'er (-nīz'ẽr), *n. Physics.* One that syntonizes; specif., a device consisting essentially of a variable inductance coil and condenser with a pair of adjustable spark balls, for attuning the time periods of antennæ in wireless telegraphy (called also **syntonizing coil**).

syn'to-ny (sĭn'tō-nĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *συντονία* agreement. See SYN-; TONE.] *Physics.* State of being adjusted to a certain wave length; agreement or tuning between the time period of an apparatus emitting electric oscillations and that of a receiving apparatus, esp. in wireless telegraphy.

syn-trac'trix (sĭn-trăk'trĭks), *n.* [*syn-* + *tractrix.*] *Math.* The locus of a point on the tangent to a tractrix, which divides the constant tangent intercept in a given ratio.

sy'pher (sī'fẽr), *v. t.*; SY'PHERED (-fẽrd); SY'PHER-ING. [Orig. uncert.] *Carp.* To overlap the chamfered edges of (planks, etc.) to make a flush joint, as for a bulkhead.

syph'i-lis (sĭf'ĭ-lĭs), *n.* [F. & NL., fr. *Syphilus*, the name of a shepherd in the Latin poem of Fracastoro, "*Syphilus*, sive Morbus Gallicus," which was published in 1530; perh. fr. Gr. *σῦς* hog, swine + *φίλος* dear, loving.] *Med.* A chronic, specific, contagious venereal disease marked by various structural lesions; the pox. Its course has usually three stages: **primary syphilis**, characterized by a chancre and indolent buboes; **secondary syphilis**, characterized by mucous patches, cutaneous eruptions, sore throat, and general enlargement of the lymphatic glands; and **tertiary syphilis**, characterized by gummata and severe skin lesions.

syph'i-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *syphilitique.*] *Med.* Of, pert. to, or affected with, syphilis. — *n.* A syphilitic patient. — **syph'i-lit'i-cal-ly** (-lĭt'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

syph'i-lize (sĭf'ĭ-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). *Med.* To inoculate with syphilitic virus, esp. as a preventive measure. — **syph'i-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'-), *n.*

syph'i-lol'o-gy (-lŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*syphilis* + *-logy.*] Medical knowledge of syphilis. — **syph'i-lol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Syr'i-ac (sĭr'ĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *Syriacus*, fr. *Syria*: cf. F. *syriaque.*] Of or pert. to Syria or its language.
Syriac ulcer, *Med.*, diphtheria. — **S. versions** (of the Bible). See VERSION. — **S. Vulgate**, the Peshitta.

Syr'i-ac, *n.* An Aramaic dialect spoken in Edessa and western Mesopotamia, where it flourished as a literary language until the 13th century. The earlier Syriac script is called *estrangelo*, the modern, *serta.* The version of the Bible known as Peshitta is its most important monument, but there is also an extensive Christian literature. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES, *Table*; cf. NEO-SYRIAC.

Syr'i-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Syria or the Syrians; Syriac.
Syrian bear, a silvery or yellowish gray bear (*Ursus syriacus*), prob. only a variety of the European brown bear, inhabiting Syria. — **S. Code**, a code of Roman laws privately compiled, apparently by some priest for use in the ecclesiastical courts. It appeared about 50 years before the Justinian Code, and was accepted as law in parts of the East for many centuries. It became first known to modern men in a Syrian translation. — **S. rue.** = AFRICAN RUE. — **S. text.** See TEXT. — **S. thistle**, an Old World thistle (*Carduus syriacus*). — **S. tobacco**, the plant *Nicotiana rustica*, formerly supposed to yield the tobacco produced in Syria.

Syr'i-an, *n.* [L. *Syrius*: cf. F. *Syrien.*] **1.** A native of Syria; esp., a person of the native Semitic population formed by the intermingling of Arabs with descendants of the Phœnicians, Jews, and other ancient Semitic peoples.
2. A member of the Syrian Christian Church, which has offshoots as far east as India.

Syr'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Also **Syr'i-asm** (-ăz'm). A Syrian idiom, or a peculiarity of the Syrian language; a Syriacism.

sy-rin'ga (sĭ-rĭn'gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σῦριγξ*, *σύριγγος*, a shepherd's pipe, tube. See SYRINGE.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World oleaceous shrubs, the lilacs, having purple or white flowers in terminal, usually thyrsoid panicles, the corolla with a cylindrical tube and four spreading lobes, the seeds winged. See LILAC, **1**, *Note.*
2. [So called because its stems were formerly used as pipestems.] In popular and horticultural usage, any garden shrub of the genus *Philadelphus*; mock orange. Syringas have large white, or cream-colored, often fragrant flowers.

syr'inge (sĭr'ĭnj), *n.* [Gr. *σῦριγξ*, *σύριγγος*, a pipe or tube, shepherd's pipe: cf. F. *seringue.* Cf. SYRINGA.] **1.** *a* A kind of small hand pump for throwing a stream of liquid or for purposes of aspiration. It consists of a cylindrical barrel and piston, or a bulb of soft but elastic material, with a nozzle. It is used for injecting liquids into animal bodies, for cleansing wounds, etc. **b** Hence, a device for a similar purpose, as a rubber bag, connected with a nozzle by a long tube (called in full **fountain syringe**).
2. *Zoöl.* A syringium.

syr'inge, *v. t.*; SYR'INGED (-ĭnjd); SYR'ING-ING (-ĭn-jĭng).
1. To inject by means of a syringe.
2. To wash and clean by injections from a syringe.

syr'inge, *v. i.* To use a syringe.

sy-rin'ge-al (sĭ-rĭn'jē-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the syrinx; as, *syringeal* muscles.

sy-rin'gin (-jĭn), *n. Chem.* A white crystalline glucoside, $C_{17}H_{24}O_9 \cdot H_2O$, found in the bark of the lilac (*Syringa*) and of the privet; — formerly called also *lilacin.* It is a methoxy derivative of coniferin. — **sy-rin'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

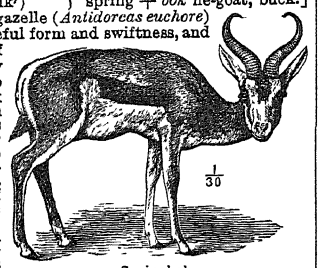
sy-rin'go-my-e'li-a (sĭ-rĭn'gō-mī-ē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σῦριγξ* a tube + *myelo-* + *-ia.*] *Med.* A chronic disease of the spinal cord occurring most often in young adults. It is characterized by muscular atrophy, esp. of the upper extremities, loss of the sense of pain and temperature with tactile sensibility retained, and various vasomotor disturbances. It is due to cavities in the spinal cord resulting from gliomatous tumors. — **sy-rin'go-my-el'ic** (-ĕl'ĭk), *a.*

syr'inx (sĭr'ĭnks), *n.; L. pl.* **SYRINGES** (sĭ-rĭn'jēz). [L. (in

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synop. *Abbr.* Synopsis.
synopar † CINNABAR.
synopare. † SINOPER.
syn'oph-thal'mus (sĭn'ŏf-thăl'mŭs), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* eye.] *Terat.* Monstrosity having only one eye.
Syn-op'sis Ba-sil'i-co'rum (bă-sĭl'ĭ-kō'rŭm). Any of several abridgments of the Basilica, esp. one (**Synopsis Basilicorum major**) made about 997 (see HEXABIBLOS) or one (**S. B. minor**) made early in the 13th century.
syn'op-sy, *n.* A synopsis. *Obs.*
syn-op'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of SYNOPTIC, -OPTICAL. [A synoptic,]
syn-op'tist (-tĭst), *n.* [*often cap.*]
syn-or'chism (sĭ-nôr'kĭz'm), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. *ὄρχις* testicle.] *Med.* Partial or complete fusion of the testicles.
syn-os'te-ol'o-gy (sĭn-ŏs'tē-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *-logy.*] Arthrology.
syn-os'te-o'sis (-ŏs'tē-ō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -OSES (-sēz). [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. *ὀστέον* bone.] *Anat.* Ankylosis. —**syn'os-tosed** (sĭn'ŏs-tōst; -tōzd), *a.* — **syn'os-tot'ic** (-tŏt'ĭk), **syn'os-tot'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **syn'os-tot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
syn'o-vip'a-rous (-ĭ-vĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*synovia* + *-parous.*] *Physiol.* Producing or secreting synovia.
syn-sep'al-ous (sĭn-sĕp'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + *sepal.*] Gamosepalous.
syn'tagm, *n.* = SYNTAGMA. *Obs.*
syn-tag'ma (sĭn-tăg'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σύνταγμα*, fr. *συντάσσειν* to put together.] **a** A systematic collection or grouping, as of writings. **b** *Bot.* A body made up of tagmata.
Syntax, Dr. See DOCTOR SYNTAX. [Syntax. *Rare.*]
syn-tax'is (sĭn-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [L.]
syn-tech'nic (sĭn-tĕk'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σύντεχνος* practicing the same art. See SYN-; TECHNIC.] *Biol.* Designating resemblance between unrelated animals due to parallel development or adaptation to similar surroundings.
syn-tec'tic (-tĭk), **syn-tec'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *syntecticus*; cf. Gr. *συντηκτικός* apt to faint, easily liquefied.] Of or pert. to syntexis; wasting.
syn'te-no'sis (sĭn'tē-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. *τένων* a sinew.] *Anat.* Articulation by tendons.
syn-ter'e-sy, *n.* SYNTERESIS; hence, remorse. *Obs.*
syn'te-ret'ic (sĭn'tē-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συντηρητικός*.] Prophylactic. *Obs.* [phylaxis. *Obs.*]
syn'te-ret'ics (-tĭks), *n.* Prosyn-tex'is (sĭn-tĕk'sĭs), *n.* [L., Gr. *σύντηξις*.] *Med.* Wasting; colliquation.
syn'theme (sĭn'thēm), *n.* [Gr. *σύνθημα* (cf. also *σύνθεμα*) agreement, connection. See SYN-; THEME.] A system of sets and subsets of a larger set of objects, containing every one taken a fixed number of times.
synthen. † SITHEN.
syn-ther'mal (sĭn-thûr'măl), *a.* [*syn-* + *thermal.*] Having the same degree of heat.
syn'the-siz'er (sĭn'thē-sīz'ẽr), *n.* One that synthesizes.
syn-thet'i-cal-ly, *a d v.* of SYNTHETICAL.
syn-thet'i-cism (sĭn-thĕt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Synthetic principles; tendency to observe synthetic methods. [synthesist.]
syn'the-tist (sĭn'thē-tĭst), *n.* A
syn'the-tize (sĭn'thē-tīz), *v. t.* [Cf. Gr. *συνθετίζεσθαι*.] To combine; synthesize. *Rare.*
Syn'ti-che (sĭn'tĭ-kē). *Bib.*
syntillously. † SCINTILLOUSLY.
syn-to'mi-a, *n.* [NL.] Syntomy.
syn'to-my (sĭn'tō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *συντομία*, fr. *συντέμνειν* to cut short; *σύν* with + *τέμνειν* to cut.] Brevity; conciseness. *Rare.*
syn-ton'ic (sĭn-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Lit., tense; — used in ancient musical theory. See *comma syntonum*, under COMMA, 5.
syn'to-nin (sĭn'tō-nĭn), *n.* [G.; cf. Gr. *συντονος* stretched tight, intense.] *Physiol. Chem.* An acid albuminate; specif., one got by extraction of muscle with dilute hydrochloric acid.
syn'to-no-lyd'i-an (-nō-lĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. *σύντονος* intense + Λύδιος Lydian.] Hypolydian. See MODE, I a.
syn'to-nous (sĭn'tō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *σύντονος*.] Syntonic.
syn'trope (sĭn'trōp), *n. Zoöl.* A syntropic part or appendage.
syn-trop'ic (sĭn-trŏp'ĭk), **syn-trop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *τροπή* a turning.] *Zoöl.* Repeated symmetrically without being reversed, as are ribs of one side; — opposed to *antitropic.*
syn'tro-py (sĭn'trō-pĭ), *n.* State or quality of being syntropic.
syn-typ'ic (sĭn-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* [*syn-* + *typic.*] Of the same type. —
syn-typ'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.*
syn'u-lot'ic (sĭn'ū-lŏt'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. *συνουλωτικός* promoting cicatrization.] *Med.* A cicatrizing medicine. *Obs.*
syn-u'si-ast (sĭ-nū'zĭ-ăst), *n* [Gr. *συνουσιαστής*.] A believer in consubstantiation. *Obs.*
synwe. † SIN.
syon. † SCION.
syon. Obs. p. pr. of SEE.
sypers † CYPRESS.
sy'pher. † CIPHER.
syph'i-lide (sĭf'ĭ-līd), *n.* [Cf. F. *syphilide.*] *Med.* A cutaneous eruption due to syphilis.
syph'i-li-pho'bi-a (-lĭ-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Syphilophobia.
syph'i-lo-derm' (sĭf'ĭ-lō-dûrm'), *n.* [See SYPHILIS; -DERM.] A syphilide. — **syph'i-lo-der'ma-tous** (-dûr'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*
syph'i-log'ra-phy (-lŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*syphilis* + *-graphy.*] Scientific description of syphilis. — **syph'i-log'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.*
syph'i-loid (sĭf'ĭ-loid), *a.* [*syphilis* + *-oid.*] Like syphilis.
syph'i-lo'ma (-lō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *syphilis* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A syphilitic tumor. — **syph'i-lom'a-tous** (-lŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -lō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*
syph'i-lo-pho'bi-a (-lō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *syphilis* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of syphilis.
sypirs. † CYPRESS.
syplin. † SAPLING.
Syr. *Abbr.* Syria; Syriac. [*Bib.*]
Sy'ra-cu'sa (sĭ'rȧ-kū'sȧ). *D.*
Syr'a-cu'san (sĭr'ȧ-kū'zăn), *a.* Of, relating to, or connected with, Syracuse, esp. Syracuse in Sicily. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Syracuse.
sy-rang'. Var. of SERANG.
syre (sīr), *n.* Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SEWER.
sy'ren. Var. of SIREN, 6.
syrene. † 1st SERENE.
syrepe. † SIRUP.
Syr'i-a-cism (sĭr'ĭ-ȧ-sĭz'm), *n.* A Syrian idiom; a Syriamism.
Syr'i-a-cist (-sĭst), *n.* One devoted to, or skilled in, study of Syriac, esp. of the Syriac version of the Bible. [*Bib.*]
Syr'i-a-ma'a-chah (-mā'ȧ-kȧ). *Bib.*
Syr'i-arch (sĭr'ĭ-ärk), *n.* [L. *Syriarcha*, Gr. *Συριάρχης*.] In the Roman empire, the chief priest of the Province of Syria.
syr'inge-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
syringe gun. A large syringe sometimes used for the capture of humming birds.
syr'in-gi'tis (sĭr'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SYRINX; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.
sy-rin'gi-um (sĭ-rĭn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συρίγγιον*, dim. of *σῦριγξ* a pipe.] *Zoöl* **a** A muscular tubular organ connected with the mouth parts of hemipterous insects, used for the ejection of a poisonous secretion. **b** A tubular organ on the body of some insect larvæ, from which an offensive fluid can be ejected.
syr-rin'go-my'e-li'tis (sĭ-rĭn'gō-mī'ĕ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *syringomyelia* + *-itis.*] *Med* Inflammation of the spinal cord associated with syringomyelia.
sy-rin'go-my'e-lo-cele' (-mī'ĕ-lō-sēl'), *n. Med.* Spina bifida.
sy-rin'go-tome (sĭ-rĭn'gō-tōm), *n.* A small blunt-pointed bistoury, used in syringotomy.
syr'in-got'o-my (sĭr'ĭn-gŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σῦριγξ* a hollow sore + *τέμνειν* to cut.] Operation of cutting for anal fistula.
Syr'i-on (sĭr'ĭ-ŏn). *Bib.*
syrlye. † SURLY.
syr'ma (sûr'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σύρμα*, fr. *σύρειν* to drag.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A trailing robe, worn esp. by tragic actors.
2. [*cap.*] [Gr. *Σύρμα*.] See STAR.

spring'bok' (sprĭng'bŏk') } *n.* [D. *springbok; springen* to
spring'buck' (-bŭk') } spring + *bok* he-goat, buck.]
A South African gazelle (*Antidoreas euchore*) noted for its graceful form and swiftness, and for its habit of springing lightly and suddenly into the air. It is dark buffy brown with dark markings and white under parts and a white dorsal stripe, expanding into a broad patch of white on the rump.



Springbok.

spring cress. A small, white-flowered cress (*Cardamine bulbosa*) common in wet places in the eastern United States.

springe (sprĭnj), *n.* [ME. *sprenge;* cf. ME. *sprengen* to cause to spring, AS. *sprengan* (see SPRINKLE, SPRING, *v. i.*), but also MHG. *sprinke* trap, fetter, D. & G. *sprenkel* springe, perh. akin to Lith. *springti* to choke.] A noose fastened to an elastic body and drawn close with a sudden spring to catch a bird or other animal; a gin; snare.

springe, *v. t.;* SPRINGED (sprĭnjd); SPRINGE'ING (sprĭn'jĭng). To catch in a springe; to insnare. *Rare.*

springe, *v. i.* To set, or catch game with, a springe. *R.*

spring'er (sprĭng'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that springs; specif.: **a** One who rouses game. **b** A young plant or tree. *Obs.* **c** A youth. *Dial. Eng.*

2. *Arch.* **a** Loosely, the impost, or point at which an arch rests upon its support, and from which it seems to spring. Hence: **b** The stone or other solid which forms the impost. The skew back, against which the voussoirs of a segmental arch abut, is one form of springer. See ARCH, *Illust.* (3). **c** The kneeler or skew corbel of a gable coping.

3. Any of various animals: **a** A grampus. **b** A spaniel of a breed adapted for hunting game, esp. one of the larger varieties. **c** The springbok. **d** A cow in calf. *Dial.*

Springfield breech-loading rifle. [From *Springfield,* Massachusetts, where a United States armory is located.] A single-loading, .45-inch caliber breech-loading rifle in use in the United States services from about 1868 to 1893, and by the volunteers in the war with Spain in 1898. The breech system consisted of a block rotating about a horizontal axis perpendicular to the axis of the piece above and to the front of the block. It had an extreme range of 3,500 yards. It was fitted with a triangular bayonet.

spring frog. **a** A very common green and brownish frog (*Rana clamitans*) of the eastern United States. It usually is irregularly marked with small black spots, and the legs are barred or blotched with dusky. **b** The leopard frog.

spring gun. A firearm discharged by a spring when this is trodden upon or is otherwise moved.

spring'halt' (sprĭng'hôlt'), *n.* [*spring* + *halt* lameness, lame.] A kind of lameness in a horse. See STRINGHALT.

spring'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A fountain or source.

spring herring. The alewife (*Pomolobus pseudharengus*).

spring hook. **a** A hook with a spring snap in its end to prevent accidental unhooking; — called also *snap hook.* **b** *Locomotives.* A hook to fix the driving-wheel spring to the frame. **c** A supplementary fishhook which springs down and secures the fish when the latter takes the baited barbed hook; — called also *snap hook* and *spear hook.*

spring'ing (sprĭng'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPRING. Hence: *n.* **1.** **a** Act or process of one that springs. **b** Growth; increase; also, that which springs up; a shoot; a plant.

2. *Arch.* **a** The line, usually horizontal, through the center or centers of the curve of an arch and the point where this curve is tangent to the vertical line of the impost; — in full, **springing line.** **b** That part of a string or hand rail where a curve commences. **c** A springer.

springing use, *Law,* a use limited to arise on the happening of a future (certain or uncertain) event and not depending on any preceding use or estate. It differs from a *shifting use* in not being in derogation of any prior estate, and from a *remainder* in not being limited on a particular estate. — **s. wall,** *Arch.,* a wall to take the thrust of an arch.

spring ligament. An elastic ligament of the sole of the foot connecting the calcaneum and navicular bone and supporting the head of the astragalus.

spring mattress. **a** A bed mattress of hair or other material kept distended and rendered elastic by springs. **b** A device consisting of a fabric of small springs or spring wires woven together and kept distended by a rigid frame. It is to support an ordinary mattress.

spring rail. **a** A rail to which a spring (or springs) is attached, as in a piano action. See ACTION, *Illust.* **b** A rail kept in position by a spring, as in some railroad frogs.


Springtail (*Degeeri flavocincta*). Dorsal views. Much enlarged.

spring'tail' (sprĭng'tāl'), *n.* Any of numerous small thysanuran insects belonging to the suborder Collembola. They have two elastic caudal stylets which can be bent under the abdomen and then suddenly extended like a spring, thus enabling them to leap.

spring'tide' (sprĭng'tīd') } *n.* The season of spring; the
spring'time' (-tīm') } time or period of spring.

spring tool. A tool having a spring as an essential part of its construction; as: **a** A glass blower's tongs, resembling a sugar tongs without the spoon ends. **b** A lathe tool with a bend near the point to give a slight spring making possible a light finishing cut.

spring'-tooth' har'row. A harrow having teeth consisting of flat, scroll-like steel springs which yield to rigid obstructions. See HARROW, *Illust.*

spring vetch. A common European vetch (*Vicia sativa*) with rather large purple flowers, grown for forage in Europe, and naturalized as a weed in the United States.

spring wheat, barley, oats, rye, etc. Wheat, barley, etc., sown in the spring and harvested in the summer.

spring'wort' (sprĭng'wûrt'), *n.* In European folklore, a plant having certain magical powers, as drawing down lightning, splitting open a mountain, etc. It was identified by Grimm with caper spurge.

spring'y (sprĭng'ĭ), *a.;* SPRING'I-ER (-Ĭ-ẽr); SPRING'I-EST. [From SPRING.] **1.** Resembling, having the qualities of, or pertaining to, a spring; elastic; as, *springy* steel; a *springy* step; a slight but *springy* frame.

2. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy.

sprin'kle (sprĭn'k'l), *v. t.;* SPRIN'KLED (-k'ld); SPRIN'KLING (-klĭng). [ME. *sprenkelen,* prob. fr. D. *sprenkelen* to sprinkle; cf. ME. *sprengen* to sprinkle, prop., to make to spring, AS. *sprengan,* caus. of *springan* to spring (see SPRING, *v. i.*); but also G. *sprenkeln* to spot, to speckle, to fleck, *sprenkel* a spot, perh. akin to E. FRECKLE.] **1.** To scatter in drops or particles, as water, seed, etc.

2. To scatter on; to disperse something over in small drops or particles; to besprinkle.

> Many a colored plume *sprinkled* with gold. *Milton.*

3. To cleanse with a few drops, or a small quantity, of water; hence, to purify,

> Having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. *Heb.* x. 22

4. To apply a few drops of water to as a means of baptism; hence, *Colloq. or Derogatory,* to baptize thus. Cf. BAPTIZE.

sprin'kle, *v. i.* **1.** To scatter a liquid, or any fine substance, so that it may fall in particles.

> And the priest shall . . *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger seven times before the Lord. *Lev.* xiv. 16.

2. To rain lightly in scattered drops.

3. To fly or be scattered in small drops or particles.

4. To dart or twist about. *Obs.*

sprin'kle, *n.* **1.** A sprinkling; a small quantity scattered, or sparsely distributed; esp., a slight rain.

2. A utensil for sprinkling; specif., an aspergillum. *Obs.*

3. *Arch.* A pattern mottled with small separate figures.

sprin'kler (-klẽr), *n.* One that sprinkles, as a device for spraying plants or lawns, a cart for sprinkling roads, a device for distributing fine fuel over a boiler fire, etc.

sprinkler system. A system for protection against fire in buildings, in which water pipes are so distributed that when the temperature in a zone reaches a predetermined point a valve is automatically opened and water is sprinkled freely in the neighborhood of the excessive heat.

sprin'kling (-klĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPRINKLE. Hence: *n.* Act of one that sprinkles, or a quantity sprinkled. Specif.: **a** *Bookbinding.* The scattering of small drops of color on the compact trimmed edges of a book. **b** A small quantity falling in scattered drops or particles; as, a *sprinkling* of snow; a *sprinkling* of pepper. **c** A small number scattered, or as if scattered, here and there; as, a *sprinkling* of people.

sprint (sprĭnt), *v. i.;* SPRINT'ED; SPRINT'ING. [ME. *sprenten* to leap, run; perh. of Scand. orig.; cf. SPURT a sudden effort.] To run at top speed; to run very fast.

sprint, *n.* Act of sprinting; a short run at top speed.

sprint'er (sprĭn'tẽr), *n.* One who sprints; esp., one who competes in sprint races; as, a champion *sprinter.*

sprint race. A short foot race at the highest speed, usually, for men, of less than a quarter of a mile.

sprit (sprĭt), *v. i.* [AS. *spryttan* to sprout, bud. See SPROUT, *v. i.;* cf. SPURT, *v. t.,* SPRIT a spar.] To sprout; bud; germinate, as barley steeped for malt.

sprit (sprĭt), *v. t.* [See SPRIT, *v. i.*] To eject forcibly from a narrow opening; to spurt out. *Obs.* *Sir T. Browne.*

sprit, *n.* [ME. *spret,* AS. *sprēot* a sprit, spear; akin to D. *spriet,* and E. *sprout, sprit,* v. t. & i. See SPROUT, *v. i.*] **1.** *Naut.* **a** A small pole or spar which crosses a fore-and-aft sail, called a *spritsail,* diagonally from the mast near the tack of the sail to the upper aftmost corner, which it extends and elevates. Its lower end rests in a loop, called a *snotter,* attached to the mast; the upper end fits into a becket or cringle at the peak. **b** A bowsprit. *Obs. or R.*

2. A boat pole. *Obs. & R.*

3. *Wireless Teleg.* A crosspiece to extend the aërial wire or antenna.

sprite (sprīt), *n.* [ME. *sprit,* OF. & F. *esprit,* fr. L. *spiritus.* See SPIRIT; cf. SPRIGHTLY.] **1.** The life; vital essence; spirit; also, a soul; person. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. **a** The mind or mental faculties; also, disposition; mood. *Obs.* **b** Mental stimulation; inspiration. *Obs.*

3. A shade; ghost; spirit; also, an apparition.

> Gaping graves received the wandering, guilty *sprite.* *Dryden.*

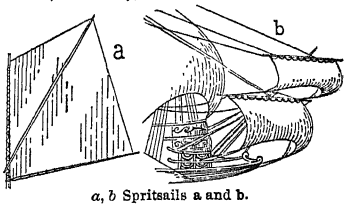
4. An elf; fairy; goblin.

5. Any of several swift-running beach crabs of the genus *Ocypode,* esp. the American species *O. arenaria.*

6. A kind of short arrow. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

sprite (sprīt), *v. t.* To haunt, as a sprite. *Obs.* *Shak.*

sprit'sail' (sprĭt'sāl'; *naut.* -s'l), *n. Naut.* **a** A sail extended by a sprit. **b** A sail formerly hung under the bowsprit, from a yard. On large old-time vessels there was sometimes a spritsail topsail and even a spritsail topgallant-sail, farther forward on the bowsprit or jib booms.



a, b Spritsails **a** and **b.**

sprock'et (sprŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** *Mach.* **a** A tooth or projection, as on the periphery of a wheel, shaped so as to engage with a chain. **b** A sprocket wheel.

2. *Arch.* = CHANTLATE. Sometimes written *sproket.*

sprocket wheel. *Mach.* A wheel with cogs or sprockets to engage with the links of a pitch chain, or accurately pitched blocks on a cable, etc.; — called also (when used with a chain) *chain wheel.* Cf. CHAIN GEAR.

sprout (sprout), *v. i.;* SPROUT'ED; SPROUT'ING. [ME. *sprouten, spruten,* AS. *sprūtan;* akin to OFries. *sprūta,* D. *spruiten,* G. *spriessen,* Sw. *spruta* to squirt, to spout. Cf. SPRIT, *v. t. & i.,* SPRIT a spar, SPURT to gush out.] **1.** To germinate, as a seed; to push out new shoots; hence, of an animal or vegetable, to grow rapidly like young shoots.

2. To shoot into ramifications. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

sprout, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sprout; as, rain *sprouts* seed.

2. To deprive of sprouts; as, to *sprout* potatoes. *Dial.*

sprout, *n.* [From SPROUT, *v.;* cf. ME. *sprote* a sprout, sprig, AS. *sprote;* akin to Icel. *sproti,* G. *sprosse.*] **1.** The shoot of a plant; esp.: **a** A shoot from the seed. **b** The young growth from a root or tuber. **c** A shoot or sucker from the root or trunk of a tree.

2. *pl.* Brussels sprouts.

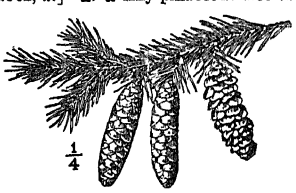
sprout'ing (sprout'ĭng), *p.pr. & vb. n.* of SPROUT. Hence: *n.* [See SPROUT, *v. i.*] **1.** *Metal.* = SPITTING.

2. The sudden great expansion of certain forms of graphite, when heated to a certain degree.

3. *Bot.* In mycology, = GEMMATION.

sprouting fungus, a fungus which reproduces vegetatively by gemmation, as yeast.

spruce (sprōōs), *n.* [ME. *Spruce* or *Pruse* (cf. F. *Prusse*) Prussia. So named because it was first known as a native of Prussia, or because its sprouts were used for making *spruce beer* (cf. G. *sprossenfichte* spruce, lit., sprout pine). See SPRUCE BEER, SPRUCE, *a.*] **1.** **a** Any pinaceous tree of the genus *Picea.* They are handsome trees with dense evergreen foliage forming a conical head. Many species, esp. the Norway spruce (*P. abies*), are among the most valuable ornamental conifers. The American black spruce (*P. mariana*) is now widely used in making wood pulp. See PICEA. **b** The wood of any of these trees. It is light, soft, and moderately strong, less resinous than pine, and used for timbers, joists, etc. Cf. FIR, 2 **b.**



White Spruce (*Picea canadensis*). Leaves and Cones.

2. Any of several other coniferous trees, as the Douglas *spruce,* hemlock *spruce,* etc.

3. A sort of leather from Prussia, which was an article of finery. *Obs.*

spruce, *a.;* SPRUC'ER (sprōōs'ẽr); SPRUC'EST (sprōōs'ĕst). [From ME. *Spruce* Prussia; cf. SPRUCE, *n.,* 3.] **1.** Neat and dapper; — sometimes implying lack of dignity; smart; trim.

> He is so *spruce* that he can never be genteel. *Tatler*

2. Overnice; affectedly fastidious; fussy.

> Forth steps the *spruce* philosopher. *Cowper.*

Syn. — Neat, trim, dapper. See FINICAL.

— **spruce'ly,** *adv.* — **spruce'ness,** *n.*

spruce, *v. t. & i.;* SPRUCED (sprōōst); SPRUC'ING (sprōōs'ĭng). To dress smartly; to give or restore a look of neatness to; often with *up;* — as, she *spruced* herself up. *Now Colloq.*

spruce beer. [G. *sprossenbier; sprosse* sprout, shoot (akin to E. *sprout,* n.) + *bier* beer. The word was changed into *spruce* beer because the beer came from Prussia (ME. *Spruce*), or because it was made from the sprouts of the spruce. See SPROUT, *n.,* BEER; cf. SPRUCE, *n.*] A beverage flavored with spruce, esp. one made from its twigs and leaves boiled with molasses or sugar and fermented with yeast.

spring bolt. *Locks.* A bolt retracted by pressure and shot by a spring when the pressure is released. [PASS, 2.]

spring bows. See BOW COMPASSES.

spring catarrh. *Med.* Conjunctivitis recurring each spring.

spring cotter *or* **key.** A cotter, key, or pin formed of elastic metal bent double, used as a split pin. *Chiefly U. S.*

spring cowslip. The marsh marigold. *U. S.*

spring dividers. Dividers with legs connected by a spring bow.

springe, *v. t.* [ME. *sprengen.* See SPRINKLE.] Sprinkle. *Obs.*

springe (sprĭnj; sprĭnzh), *a.* [Cf. dial. *sprynge* to cause to spring, AS. *sprengan* to cause to spring.] Supple; agile. *Dial. Eng.*

spring'fin'ger, *n. Med.* A condition in which flexion and extension of the finger beyond certain points are obstructed.

spring'fish', *n.* The miller's-thumb, which lives in springs and small streams.

spring flood. Spring tide.

spring fly. A caddis fly, which appears in the spring. [grass.]

spring grass. Sweet vernal

spring'haas' (sprĭng'hās'), *n.* [S. African D. See SPRING; HAARE.] The jumping hare.

spring'-head'ed, *a.* Having heads that spring forth afresh; — of hydras. *Obs.*

spring heel. *Shoemaking.* A heel formed by bending, or springing, the sole down over a thickness of leather betweenthe sole and upper.

spring hoe. A hinged blade for a wheel hoe, held by a spring so as to yield to obstructions.

spring'i-ness (sprĭng'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [time. *Obs.*]

spring'ing-time', *n.* Spring-

spring key. = SPRING COTTER.

spring latch. A latch that fastens with a spring.

sprin'gle (sprĭn'g'l), *n.* [See SPRING, *n. & v.;* SPRINGE.] A springe *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

spring'less, *a.* See -LESS.

spring'let (sprĭng'lĕt), *n.* A little spring; a streamlet.

spring lily. White dogtooth violet.

spring lock, padlock, etc. Any lock, padlock, etc., which fastens with a spring bolt.

spring oats. See SPRING WHEAT.

springold. + SPRINGAL. [LOCK.]

spring padlock. See SPRING; **spring pole.** A flexible elastic pole used to act as a spring.

spring poppy. Prickly poppy.

spring ring. = PISTON RING.

spring rye. See SPRING WHEAT.

spring salmon. Quinnat salmon.

spring stay. *Naut.* A preventer stay, to assist the regular one.

spring steel. A variety of steel, elastic, strong, and tough, rolled for springs, etc.

spring temper. A temper induced in steel by hardening and tempering in the ordinary way and then reheating until the steel assumes a bright blue color (about 570° F.), which increases its upper limit of elasticity. — **spring'-tem'pered,** *a.*

spring tide. See TIDE.

spring valve. A valve closed by a spring; esp., a spring safety valve. See SAFETY VALVE **a.**

spring washer. An elastic washer; esp., a strong flat spiral spring of one or two turns. Cf. LOCK NUT.

spring weir. A kind of weir which may be lowered at ebb and raised at flood. *Local, U. S.*

spring'-wheat' States. See WHEAT STATES.

spring'worm' (sprĭng'wûrm'), *n.* A pinworm.

sprink, *n.* **a** A sprinkle or drop *Obs.* **b** A crack; flaw. *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.* To sprinkle *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sprink, *a.* Smart. *Obs.*

sprin'kled (sprĭn'k'ld), *p. a.* Having small spots of color, as from sprinkling.

sprin'kler, *n. t.* To provide with automatic fire sprinklers.

sprint (sprĭnt), *n. & v.* Springe; snare. *Dial. Eng.*

sprin'tle, *n.* [Cf. AS. *sprytele* a twig.] A twig. *Obs.* [*Eng.*]

sprit (sprĭt), *v. t.* To split. *Dial.*

sprit, *n.* 1 Shoot; sprout. *Obs.* 2. A rush or rushlike plant. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. One of the fine dark specks in unbleached linen; — often *pl.*

sprite Spright. *Ref. Sp.*

sprite, *n.* [Cf. SPEIGHT.] The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

sprite'ful, sprite'ful-ly, etc. Vars. of SPRIGHTFUL, etc.

sprite'ly Sprightly. *Ref. Sp.*

sprit'ish-ly (sprĭt'ĭsh-lĭ), *adv.* In the manner of a sprite or elf; hence, mischievously. *Rare.*

spritsail yard. *Naut.* A yard across a bowsprit to support a spritsail, in old-time vessels.

sprit'-tail' (sprĭt'tāl'), *n.* The pintail duck. *Local, U. S.*

sprit'ty (-Ĭ), *a.* Full of sprits (or rushes). *Scot.*

sproat hook, *or* **sproat** (sprōt), *n.* A kind of fishhook. See FISHHOOK, *Illust.*

sprogue (sprōg), *n. & v.* Ramble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sproil (sproil), *n.* Energy; activity; agility. *Dial. Eng.* — *a.* Energetic; active. *Dial. Eng.*

sprok'et. Var. of SPROCKET, 2.

sprong (sprŏng). Dial. Eng. var. of PRONG.

sprong. Obs. pret. of SPRING.

sprong, *n.* The house sparrow. *Local, Brit.*

spronke, *n.* [AS *spranca.*] A shoot; a sprout. *Obs.*

sproot (sprōōt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPROUT.

sprose (sprōz), *n. & v.* Brag; swagger. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sprot, sprotte. + SPRAT.

sprot (sprŏt), **sprote** (sprōt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sprot* a shoot, sprout, twig, and Icel. *sproti.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A twig; stick; splinter; also, a fragment. **2.** Coarse grass; also, a rush (*Juncus articulatus*).

sprot'tle (sprŏt''l), *n & v.* [Cf. SPRATTLE.] Struggle to regain one's footing. *Dial. Eng.*

sproty, *a.* Thin; small. *Obs.*

sproul. + SPRAWL.

sprout cell *Mycology.* A cell developed by gemmation from a similar mother cell.

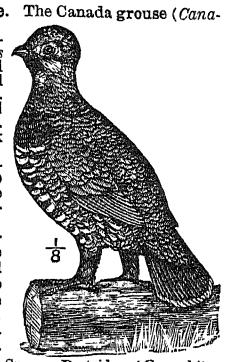
spruce fir. Any true spruce, esp. the Norway spruce.

spruce grouse *or* **partridge.** The Canada grouse (*Canachites canadensis*).

spruce pine. **a** Any of various American pines, as *Pinus glabra*, of the southern United States, with light, soft wood and small oblong cones, *P. echinata*, of the southern and middle United States, etc. **b** The hemlock. **c** The black spruce.

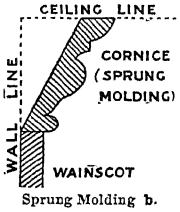
spruce sawfly. An American sawfly (*Lophyrus abietis*) whose larva defoliates the spruce, fir, and pine. See SAWFLY, *Illust.*

sprue (sprōō), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Founding.* **a** The hole through which metal is poured into the gate and thence into the mold. **b** The waste piece cast in this hole; hence, dross.



Spruce Partridge (*Canachites canadensis*), Male

sprung molding *or* **moulding.** *Arch.* **a** A loose molding bent to a curved outline. **b** A cornice, surbase, or the like, worked in a board set at an angle with the wall surface to give projection.



Sprung Molding **b**.

spry (sprī), *a.;* SPRI'ER or SPRY'ER (-ėr); SPRI'EST or SPRY'EST. [Cf. Sw. dial. *sprygg* lively, skittish.] Nimble; active; vigorous, as for leaping or running; brisk; sprightly. *Colloq & Dial.*

> She is as *spry* as a cricket
> *S. Judd (Margaret)*

spud (spŭd) *n.* [ME. *spudde* a digging tool; cf. Dan. *spyd* a spear.] **1.** A dagger. *Obs.* **2.** A sharp, narrow spade, sometimes with prongs instead of a smooth blade, and commonly having a long handle, used esp. for digging up large-rooted weeds; also, a similarly shaped implement, as one for removing the bark from timber, or for recovering a tool from a tube well.

> My *spud* these nettles from the stone can part. *Swift.*

3. A sharp-pointed vertical post or pile, commonly one of four, which can be forced by a tackle or by power through a socket in a floating or a land dredge or scow to anchor it. **4.** *Surv.* A nail driven into something for a mark. **5.** A potato. *Dial. & Colloq.* **6.** Something short and thick; as: **a** A small child or a thickset man. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A piece of fried dough. *Local, U. S.* **c** A baby's chubby hand. **d** *pl.* Money. *Slang.*

spud, *v. t.;* SPUD'DED; SPUD'DING. **1.** To dig, remove, or otherwise treat with a spud; as, to *spud* up weeds. **2.** *Well Boring.* To work (the boring tool) by means of the bull wheel alone in starting an oil well.

spume (spūm), *n.* [L. *spuma.* Cf. PUMICE, FOAM.] Frothy matter raised on liquids by boiling, effervescence, or agitation; froth; foam; scum.

spume, *v. i.;* SPUMED (spūmd); SPUM'ING (spūm'ĭng). [L. *spumare.*] To froth; foam.

spu-mes'cent (spū-mĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *spumescens*, p. pr. of *spumescere* to grow foamy, fr. *spuma* foam.] Like froth or foam; foaming. — **spu-mes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

spu'mous (spū'mŭs), *a.* [L. *spumosus*, fr. *spuma* foam: cf. F. *spumeux.*] Consisting of, containing, or covered with, froth, scum, or foam; frothy; foamy.

spum'y (spūm'ĭ), *a.* Covered with, or marked by, foam or froth; spumous; as, *spumy* waves. *Dryden.*

spun (spŭn), *pret. & p. p.* of SPIN. — **spun glass,** glass drawn into a thread while liquid. — **s. gold, s. silver,** threads formed by winding slender ribbons of gold or silver around fiber threads. — **s. hay,** hay twisted into ropes for convenient carriage. — **s. silk,** a cheap article made from floss silk, carded and spun, often mixed with cotton. — **s. silver.** See SPUN GOLD, above. — **s. yarn,** *Naut.,* small rope, or stuff, formed of two or more rope yarns loosely twisted, used for seizings, etc.

spunk (spŭngk), *n.* Also *sponk.* [Gael. *spong* tinder, sponge, or Ir. *sponc*, fr. L. *spongia.* Cf. SPONGE, PUNK.] **1.** Wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; also, a kind of tinder made from a species of fungus; punk. **2.** A spark or gleam; a little fire; touchwood; also, a sulphur match. "Some *spunks* of decency." *Stevenson.* **3.** Spirit; mettle; pluck; also, anger; passion. *Colloq.*

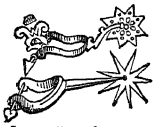
> A lawless and dangerous set, men of *spunk*, and spirit, and power, both of mind and body. *Prof. Wilson.*

spunk, *v. i.* To catch fire; to kindle; — in the phrases: **to spunk out,** to be found out; **to spunk up,** to kindle in temper or determination. *Colloq.*

spunk'y (spŭngk'ĭ), *a.;* SPUNK'I-ER (-ĭ-ėr); SPUNK'I-EST. Full of spunk; quick; spirited; plucky; mettlesome; also, irritable; touchy. *Colloq.*

spur (spûr), *n.* [ME. *spure, spore*, AS. *spura, spora;* akin to D. *spoor*, G. *sporn*, OHG. *sporo*, Icel. *spori*, Dan. *spore*, Sw. *sporre*, and, to AS. *spor* a trace, footstep, *spyrian* to trace, track, examine, and E. *spurn.* Cf. SPERE, SPOOR, SPURN.] **1.** A pointed implement secured to the heel, or above the heel, of a horseman, to urge the horse by its pressure. Modern spurs usually have a small wheel, or rowel, with short points. Spurs were formerly a badge of knighthood. **2.** A goad to action; an incitement.

> Fame is the *spur* that the clear spirit doth raise. *Milton.*



Spurs (two forms).

3. Something that projects like, or suggests, a spur; as: **a** A projecting root or short branch of a tree. **b** Ergot of rye. **c** *Mining.* A branch of a vein. **d** *Mach.* Short for SPUR WHEEL. **e** *Railroading* Short for SPUR TRACK. **f** A spiked boot sole worn by whalers when standing on the carcass of a whale, to strip off the blubber; also, a spike in the boot sole. **g** *Ceramics.* A stilt. **h** *Sporting.* A gaff for a gamecock. **i** A climbing iron. **j** The cutting part of an auger point. **k** A wing dam to deflect a river current.

4. Any stiff, sharp spine, as on the wings and legs of certain birds, on the legs of insects, etc.; esp., the spine on a cock's leg, a horny modification of the skin surrounding a bony core attached to the metatarsus. It is used in fighting, as are those on the wings of various birds.

5. *Bot.* Any hollow projecting spurlike appendage of a corolla or calyx, as in the flowers of larkspur, columbine, etc. The spur is usually a nectary.



Flower of Larkspur, showing Spur.

6. *Hort.* A very short branch, bearing fruit buds, as in the apple tree; also, a branch of several years' growth, kept short by annual pruning, as in the grapevine. **7.** *Shipbuilding & Naut.* **a** A piece of timber fixed on the bilge ways before launching, having the upper ends bolted to the vessel's side. **b** A curved piece of timber serving as a half beam to support the deck where a whole beam cannot be placed. **c** = SPUR SHORE. **d** The ram of a war vessel. *Rare.* **e** A projection, or prong, on the arm of an anchor, esp. a modern stockless anchor, to assist in catching hold of the bottom. **8.** *Fort.* **a** A wall that crosses a part of a rampart and joins to an inner wall. *Now Rare.* **b** A tower or blockhouse forming a salient in the outer works before the port. *Obs.* **c** In permanent fortifications, a buttress of masonry projecting at intervals from a wall which requires reënforcement to resist the pressure of the earth. **9.** *Arch.* **a** A short wooden brace of a post. **b** A projection from the round base of a column, occupying the angle of a square plinth upon which the base rests, or bringing the bottom bed of the base to a nearly square form. It is generally carved as a claw in leafage. **10.** *Carp.* A brace strengthening a post and some connected part, as a rafter or crossbeam; a strut. **11.** A ridge or lesser elevation that extends from a mountain, or range of mountains, projecting to some distance in a lateral direction, or at right angles.

a spur in the head, a glass of liquor. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **on the spur of the moment,** on hasty impulse; prompted by the occasion.

spur, *v. t.;* SPURRED (spûrd); SPUR'RING. **1.** To prick with spurs; to urge or goad with or as if with spurs; as, to *spur* a horse; hence, to incite; stimulate; instigate; drive.

> Love will not be *spurred* to what it loathes *Shak.*

2. To put spurs on; as, a *spurred* boot. **3.** To prop; brace; — often with *up.* *Dial. Eng.*

spur, *v. i.* To spur on one's horse; to travel with great expedition; to hasten; hence, to press forward in any course or pursuit. "Now *spurs* the lated traveler." *Shak.*

spur fowl. Any of several Indian gallinaceous birds of the genus (*Galloperdix*, allied to the painted quail and bamboo partridges. The males have two or more spurs on each leg.

spurge (spûrj), *n.* [OF. *espurge*, F. *épurge*, fr. OF. *espurgier* to purge, L. *expurgare.* See EXPURGATE, PURGE.] Any plant of the genus *Euphorbia*, esp. when of weedy habit. See EUPHORBIA.

spur gear. *Mach.* A spur wheel; also, gear consisting essentially of such wheels. — **spur gearing.**

spurge flax. **a** An acrid evergreen thymelæaceous shrub of southern Europe (*Daphne gnidium*) with crowded narrow leaves and fibrous bark used in paper making. **b** Sometimes, the spurge laurel.

spur'-heeled' (spûr'hēld'), *a.* Having the claw of the hind toe elongated and straight, as the larks.

spu'ri-ous (spū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spurius.*] **1.** Of illegitimate birth; bastard. "Her *spurious* firstborn." *Milton.* **2.** Not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; not genuine; counterfeit; false. **3.** *Bot.* False; superficially like but morphologically unlike; as, a *spurious* fruit; a *spurious* dissepiment, etc.

Syn. — Bastard, counterfeit, false, adulterate, supposititious, fictitious. See ARTIFICIAL.

spurious disk, *Astron.,* the small apparent circular disk of a star as seen in the telescope, which varies inversely with the diameter of the objective. — **s. dissepiment,** *Bot.,* a false dissepiment. See DISSEPIMENT, 2 **a.** — **s. fruit,** *Bot.,* a pseudocarp. — **s. olive,** the heartwood. *Australia.* — **s. primary, s. quill,** the first, or outer, primary quill when rudimentary or much reduced in size, as in certain singing birds. — **s. rainbow.** See RAINBOW, 1. — **s. sarsaparilla,** an Australian fabaceous climbing shrub (*Hardenbergia monophylla*), whose root is sometimes used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. — **s. vein,** *Zoöl.,* in certain flies (most Syrphidæ), a longitudinal thickening of the membrane of the wing, resembling a true vein or nervure. — **s. wing,** the bastard wing (which see).

— **spu'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **spu'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

spur'less (spûr'lĕs), *a.* Having no spurs. — **spurless violet,** an Australian violet (*Viola hederacea*) having a spurless corolla.

spurn (spûrn), *v. t.;* SPURNED (spûrnd); SPURN'ING. [ME. *spurnen* to kick against, to stumble over, AS. *spurnan* to kick, offend; akin to *spura* spur, OS. & OHG. *spurnan* to kick, Icel. *spyrna*, L. *spernere* to despise, Skr. *sphur* to jerk, to push. Cf. SPUR.] **1.** To strike against with the foot; to drive back or away as with the foot; to kick.

> [The bird] with his feet will *spurn* adown his cup. *Chaucer.*

2. To scratch or scrape with the foot, as a fowl; also, to hit or strike (the foot) against something. *Obs.* **3.** To reject with disdain; to scorn to receive or accept; to treat with contempt; as, to *spurn* an offer.

spurn, *v. i.* **1.** To kick or toss up the heels. *Obs. or R.*

> The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns.* *Gay.*

2. To stumble; as, to *spurn* at a stone. *Obs. Chaucer.* **3.** To rush in headlong haste. *Obs.* **4.** To manifest disdain in rejecting anything; to make contemptuous opposition or resistance.

> Nay, more, to *spurn* at your most royal image. *Shak.*

spurn, *n.* **1.** A kick; a blow with the foot. *R. Milton.* **2.** Headlong haste. *Obs.* **3.** Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

> The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
> That patient merit of the unworthy takes. *Shak.*

4. *Mining.* A small, short pillar of coal temporarily left within the seam to support the coal above during holing.

spur pruning. *Hort.* A method of pruning in grapevines, etc., in which the shoots of the previous season are cut back to spurs with one or two buds.

spurred (spûrd), *a.* **1.** Wearing spurs; furnished with a spur or spurs; also, having shoots or spines like spurs. **2.** Affected with spur, or ergot; as, *spurred* rye.

spurred butterfly pea, any butterfly pea of the genus *Bradburya*, esp. *B. virginiana.* — **s. corolla,** *Bot.,* a corolla composed of spurred petals or segments. — **s. gentian,** any gentianaceous plant of the genus *Tetragonanthus*, in which the corolla is spurred at the angles. — **s. violet,** a European violet (*Viola calcarata*) having flowers with a very long spur.

spur royal } (spûr roi'ăl; -rĭ'ăl; *royal being formerly*
spur ryal } *commonly pronounced* rĭ'ăl). A gold coin of James I. worth 15 shillings; — from a design on its reverse resembling the rowel of a spur. See RYAL.

spur'ry (spûr'ĭ), *n.* [D. or OF. *spurrie;* cf. G. *spergel*, NL. *Spergula.*] **a** A small white-flowered European silenaceous weed (*Spergula arvensis*) with whorled filiform leaves. **b** Any of several other small silenaceous herbs. See SAND SPURRY.

spur shell. Any of several marine rhipidoglossate gastropods of the genus *Imperator* having a conical shell with the margin toothed somewhat like the rowel of a spur.

spurt (spûrt), *v. i.;* SPURT'ED; SPURT'ING. [Also *spirt;* orig. same word as *sprit;* ME. *sprutten* to sprout, AS. *spryttan.* See SPRIT, *v. i.*, SPROUT, *v. i.*] **1.** To sprout; shoot up. *Obs.* **2.** To gush suddenly or violently out, as liquor from a cask or a confined place; to spout forth; to jet.

> Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
> *Spurts* in the gardener's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

spurt, *v. t.* To expel, or force out, as a liquid, in a stream or jet; to squirt; as, to *spurt* water from the mouth.

spurt, *n.* **1.** A shoot; a bud. *Obs. Holland (Pliny).* **2.** A sudden violent gushing forth, as of liquor; a jet. **3.** A sudden violent outbreak, as of feeling.

> A *spurt* of insurrectionary fire had broken out in Italy. *Froude.*

spurt, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sprettr* a spurt, spring, run, *spretta* to spurt, spring, prob. for orig. *sprenta.* Cf. SPRINT.] A sudden manifestation of pent-up strength or energy; an increased exertion for a short time; as, a *spurt* in a race.

spurt, *v. i.* To make a spurt. See 4th SPURT.

spur track. *Railroading.* A short branch line of track; esp., a side track connected with its main line by a single switch; — called also *stub track.*

spur valerian. Any valerianaceous plant of the genus *Centranthus*; — so called from the spurred corolla.

spruce gum. A resinous exudation from the white spruce, the black spruce, or the balsam fir, used as a chewing gum. [3.]

spruce leather. See SPRUCE, *n.*, 1.

spru'ci-fy (sprōō'sĭ-fī), *v. i.* & *t.* To spruce (one's self) up. *Rare.*

sprue (sprōō), *n.* = SPREW.

sprug (sprŭg), *a.* & *v.* Spruce. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

sprug (sprŭg; sprōōg), *n.* The house sparrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spruit (sprūt), *n.* [D., a sprig, shoot, sprout.] **1.** A sprout. **2.** A small affluent of a river, often dry. *So Africa.*

sprun. † SPURN, to spur.

sprun, *v. i.* To project. *Obs. Scot.*

sprung, *n.* [Cf. SPRING, *v.*] Rising; origin. *Obs.*

sprung (sprŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of SPRING. Hence: **a.** Partly drunk; tipsy. *Colloq. or Dial.*

sprunge. Obs. p. p. of SPRENG

sprun'ny (sprŭn'ĭ), *a.* Spruce. — (sprŭn'ĭ; sprōōn'ĭ), *n.* Sweetheart; lover. *Both Dial. Eng*

sprunt (*dial.* sprōōnt), *n.* **1.** Something shortandnotflexible. *Obs.* **2.** A steep; a hill. *Dial. Eng*

sprunt (sprŭnt; sprōōnt), *n.* & *v. t.* Spring; leap; struggle. — *a.* Brisk; active; spruce. — **sprunt'ly,** *adv.* *Dial. Eng.*

spru-sa'do, *n.* [Cf. SPRUCE, *a.*] A spruce person. *Obs.*

sprush (sprŭsh; sprōōsh). Scot. & dial. Eng var of SPRUCE.

sprute, sprutte. † SPROUT.

sprut'tle, *n.* & *v.* [Cf. 1st SPURT.] Speckle; sprinkle. *Obs Scot.*

s. p s. *Abbr.* Sine prole supersitite (L., without surviving issue).

spt. *Abbr.* Seaport.

spud'der (spŭd'ėr), *n.* One that removes bark from timber; a barker; a barking iron.

spud'dle (spŭd'l), *v. i.* To use a spud; to dig carelessly; to make a stir or fuss. *Dial. Eng.*

spud'dy (spŭd'ĭ; spōōd'ĭ), *a.* Pudgy. *Dial. or Colloq.*

spue. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SPEW.

spuf'fle (spŭf'l), *v. i.* Tohurry; bustle. — *n.* Fuss; ado; bustle. *Both Dial. Eng.*

spug (spŭg; spōōg), *n.* House sparrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spuil (spūl; spūl). Scot. var. of SPOOL. [vars. of SPOIL, *v.*]

spuil'ye, -yie (spūl'yĭ). Scot. | **spuil'zie** (spūl'yĭ; cf. CAPERCAILLIE), *n.* [See SPOIL; *z* is for *y*] Act of unlawfully and violently dispossessing one of his movables. *Scot.* — *v. t.* To commit spuilzie on; to spoil. *Scot.*

spuke (spūk), *n.* = SPOOK.

spule (spūl). Scot. var. of SPAUL, shoulder; SPOOL.

spul'ler (spūl'ėr; spōōl'-), *n.* [For *spooler.* See SPOOL.] One employed to inspect yarn for the loom. *Dial. Eng.*

spul'ye, spul'yie (*dial.* spūl'-yĭ). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of SPOIL.

spulyear. † SPOILER.

spul'yie-ment (spūl'yĭ-mĕnt), *n.* Spoil *Scot.*

spul'zie, spul'yie (spūl'yĭ). Vars. of SPUILZIE. *Scot.*

spu'me-ous (spū'mē-ŭs), *a.* Spumous. *Obs.*

spu'mid (spū'mĭd), *a.* [L. *spumidus.*] Spumous. *Obs.*

spu-mif'er-ous (spū-mĭf'ėr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spumifer; spuma* foam + *ferre* to bear.] Producing foam. *Rare.* [See -NESS.]

spum'i-ness (spūm'ĭ-nĕs). *n.* [See SPUMOUS.] Spumous.

spun, *v. i.* To burst out. *Obs.*

spune, † *spun,* p. p. of SPIN.

spunge (*dial.* spŭnzh, spōōnzh). Obs., Scot., dial. Eng. & ref. sp. var. of SPONGE.

spung'ie, spung'y (*dial.* spŭn'-jĭ, spōōn'jĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of SPONGY.

spunk'ie (spŭngk'ĭ), *n.* [See SPUNK.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A spark; a bit of fire. **b** The ignis fatuus. **c** Liquor; spirits. **d** A spirited or quick-tempered youth.

spur. Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of SPERE, to ask.

spur (spûr; spū), *v. t.* [Cf. SPERE.] To publish the banns of *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Publication of the banns. *Dial. Eng.*

spur, *n.* [Cf. AS. *spor*, E. SPOOR.] The track of an animal, as an otter; a spoor.

spur (spēr), *n.* [Cf. SPARROW, SPARHAWK.] **a** The house sparrow. *Scot.* **b** Var. of SPURRE, tern. *Dial. Brit.*

spur'blind'. † PURBLIND.

spur bunting. Lark bunting.

spur chuck. See 5th CHUCK, *n.*, 4.

spur-cid'i-cal, *a.* [L. *spurcidicus.*] Speaking obscenely. *Obs.*

spurd. Spurred. *Ref. Sp.*

spur'die (spēr'dĭ), *n.* House sparrow. *Scot.*

spure (*Scot.* spūr). Obs. or Scot. of SPERE, to ask.

spur'flow'er (spûr'flou'ėr), *n.* Spur valerian.

spur'gall' (-gôl'), *n.* A gall or wound from the spur. — *v. t.*

spurge (*dial.* spūj), *v. t.* [OF. *espurgier* to purge, purify See SPURGE, *n.*] To purge; purify. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To emit foam; to froth, as beer in fermentation. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

spurge, *n.* A thing to get rid of; a scourge. *Obs.* [WHEEL.]

spur gear wheel. *Mach.* = SPUR

spurge ipecac. Ipecac spurge.

spurge laurel. **a** The *Daphne laureola*, with oblong evergreen leaves. **b** The mezereon.

spurge nettle. A stinging American euphorbiaceous herb (*Cnidoscolus stimulosus*)

spurge olive. The mezereon; also, the related *D. oleoides* of southern Europe.

spurge'wort' (spûrj'wûrt'), *n.* = SPURGE. *Lindley.*

spur hawk. *Scot.* European sparrowhawk.

spur'ri-æ (spū'rĭ'-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem pl. (sc. *pennæ* feathers) of L. *spurius* false.] The feathers of the bastard wing, or alula.

spur'ling. † SPARLING, a smelt; dial Eng of SPARLING, a tern.

spur'ling line. *Naut.* The line by which the turning of a steering wheel moves the indicator of a telltale. *Rare.*

spur'mon'ey, *n.* A fine for wearing spurs in church. *Obs.*

spur mortise wheel. See under SPUR WHEEL.

spurn (*dial.* spûn), *n.* [Cf. SPUR, *n.*] *Dial. Eng.* **a** The main root of a tree. **b** An embedded support, as for a gatepost.

spurn, *v. t.* To spur. *Obs.*

spurnd. Spurned. *Ref. Sp.*

spurn'er, *n.* One that spurns.

spurn'point', *n.* An idgame. *R.*

spurn'wa'ter, *n.* *Naut.* A low v-shaped barrier on the forward deck to throw off seas coming aboard.

spur pepper. The *Capsicum frutescens.* See CAPSICUM.

spur pinion. See SPUR WHEEL.

spurre (*dial.* spēr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SPERE, to ask.

spurre (spûr), *n.* [Cf. G. dial. *spyrer.*] The common tern. *Scot.*

spur'rer (spûr'ėr), *n.* One that spurs.

spur'rey. Var. of SPURRY.

spur'rial. Var of SPUR ROYAL.

spur'ri-er (spûr'ĭ-ėr), *n.* One whose business is to make spurs.

spur'ri-er-y, *n.* Art of making spurs. *Obs.*

spur'rings (spēr'ĭngz), *n. pl.* [From SPUR to publish the banns of.] The banns (of marriage). *Dial. Eng.*

spur ryal Var of SPUR ROYAL.

spurry sandwort. Sand spurry.

spur shore. *Naut.* A timber to hold a vessel away from a pier, wharf, or the like.

spurt grass. A rush for basketwork. *Dial. Eng.* [or strut.

spur timber. *Mining* Stemple

spur'tle (spûr't'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *spurt.*] To spurt; to flow in jets; to trickle; also, to struggle; kick. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

spur'tle, *n.* **1.** A spurt. **2.** A stick for stirring porridge and the like. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

spur'tle-blade', *n.* A sword. *Scot.*

spur tree. A West Indian verbenaceous tree or shrub (*Petitia domingensis*). [*Obs.*]

spur'way', *n.* A bridle path.

spur wheel. *Mach.* The simplest form of toothed wheel used in machinery, with radial teeth parallel to the axis of the wheel. Hence, spur mortise wheel, spur pinion, etc., one with teeth so arranged.



Spur Wheel.

spur'-winged' (spûr'wĭngd'), *a.* Having one or more horny spurs on the bend of the wings.

spur-winged goose, any of several long-legged African geese of the genus *Plectropterus* and allied genera, having a strong spur on the bend of the wing, as the Gambo goose (*P. gambensis*) and the Egyptian goose. — **s. plover,** any of various plovers having a spur on the bend of the wing; esp., *Hoplopterus spinosus* of northern Africa and neighboring regions, with a crested head and under parts chiefly black.

sput (spŭt), *n. Steam Boilers.* An annular plate, etc., to strengthen a place where a hole is made.

sput'ter (spŭt'ẽr), *v. i.;* SPUT'TERED (-ẽrd); SPUT'TER-ING. [Prob. fr. the root of *spout.* Cf. SPLUTTER.] **1.** To spit, or to emit saliva from the mouth in small, scattered particles, as in slovenly and rapid speaking; to splutter.

2. To utter words hastily and indistinctly; to speak as if spitting out the words.

3. To throw out anything, as little jets of steam, with a noise like that made by one sputtering.

Like the green wood . . . *sputtering* in the flame *Dryden*

sput'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To eject rapidly and in small particles, with a spluttering sound; as, frying bacon *sputters* fat.

2. To utter spasmodically and confusedly.

In the midst of caresses, and without the least pretended incitement, to *sputter* out the basest accusations. *Swift.*

sput'ter (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** Act of sputtering.

2. Moist matter thrown out in small detached particles.

3. Confused and excited speech; hence, fuss; ado.

spu'tum (spū'tŭm), *n.; pl.* SPUTA (-tȧ). [L., fr *spuere, sputum,* to spit.] That which is expectorated; a salivary discharge; spittle; saliva.

spy (spī), *v t.;* SPIED (spīd); SPY'ING. [ME. *spien, espien,* OF. *espier,* F. *épier,* of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *spehōn,* G. *spähen;* akin to L. *specere* to see, Skr. *spaç.* Cf. ESPY, *v. t.,* ASPECT, AUSPICE, CIRCUMSPECT, CONSPICUOUS, DESPISE, FRONTISPIECE, INSPECT, PROSPECT, RESPITE, SCOPE, SPECIMEN, SPECTACLE, SPECTER, SPECULATE, SPICE, SPITE, SUSPICION.] **1.** To gain sight of; to discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy; see.

He *spied* an Egyptian smiting a Hebrew. *Ex.* ii 11.

2. To discover by close search or examination.

Look about with your eyes; *spy* what things are to be reformed in the church of England *Latimer.*

3. To explore; to view, inspect, and examine secretly, as a scout with hostile purpose; — usually with *out.*

Moses sent to *spy* out Jaazer. *Num.* xxi. 32.

4. To ask or question. *Obs. & R.*

spy, *v. i.* **1.** To search narrowly; to scrutinize.

2. To watch secretly; to play the spy; — often with *on* or *upon;* as, to *spy* upon the enemy.

spy, *n.; pl.* SPIES (spīz). [ME. *spie, espie,* OF. *espie,* orig. a spying, fr. *espier* to spy. See SPY, *v. t.;* cf. ESPY, *n.*] **1.** One who watches, esp. secretly or furtively, upon the conduct of others

2. That with which one spies or sees; the eye; also, a glance of the eye; a look. *Obs.*

3. One who, acting clandestinely, or on false pretenses, obtains, or seeks to obtain, information in the zone of operations of a belligerent, with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party (The Hague Convention, Art. 29). Soldiers penetrating the enemy's camp for this purpose in uniform are not spies, nor are those sent in balloons to deliver dispatches or to maintain communications.

Syn. — See EMISSARY.

spy'glass' (-glȧs'), *n.* A small telescope.

squab (skwŏb), *a.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *sqvabb* a soft and fat body, *sqvabba* a fat woman, Icel. *kvap* jelly, jellylike things, and E. *quab, squab,* adv.] **1.** Fat; short and thick; plump.

Nor the *squab* daughter nor the wife were nice. *Betterton.*

2. Unfledged; recently hatched; as, a *squab* pigeon.

3. Shy; callow; coy.

4. Sharp; short; curt. *Rare.* *Walpole.*

squab, *n.* **1.** A nestling of a pigeon or other similar bird. Pigeon squabs are usually marketed at four weeks of age, when they weigh about three fourths of a pound each.

2. A person of a short, fat figure.

Like a fat *squab* upon a Chinese fan. *Cowper.*

3. A thickly stuffed cushion, esp. one used for the seat of a sofa, couch, or chair; also, a sofa; an ottoman.

Punching the *squab* of chairs and sofas. *Dickens*

squab, *v. t.;* SQUABBED; SQUAB'BING. To upholster, as a cushion, by thick stuffing stitched through at regular intervals.

squab, *adv.* [Cf dial. Sw. *sqvapp,* a word imitative of a splash, and E. *squab* fat, unfledged.] With a heavy fall; plump; as, he fell *squab. Colloq. or Dial.*

squab, *v. i. & t.* **1.** To fall or drop plump; to slop; flop. *Obs.*

2. To crush; squash. *Dial. Eng.*

squab'ble (skwŏb'l), *v. i.;* SQUAB'BLED (-ld); SQUAB'BLING (-lĭng). [Cf. dial. Sw. *skvabbel* a dispute, *skvappa* to chide.] To quarrel noisily; to wrangle; brawl.

Syn. — Contend, scuffle, wrangle, quarrel.

squab'ble, *v. t. Print.* To disarrange so that the letters or lines stand awry or are mixed and need careful readjustment; — said of type that has been set up.

squab'ble, *n.* A noisy dispute; a wrangle; brawl.

Syn. — See DISPUTE.

squab'bler (skwŏb'lẽr), *n.* One that squabbles; a brawler.

squab'by (-ĭ), *a.* Short and thick; squabbish.

squad (skwŏd), *n.* [F. *escouade* (cf. Sp. *escuadra*), earlier *escadre, esquadre,* fr. It. *squadra,* (assumed) LL. *exquadrare* to square; L. *ex* + *quadra* a square. See SQUARE.] **1.** *Mil.* A small party of men grouped for drill, inspection, or other purposes; specif., in the United States army, a group of seven men under a corporal.

2. Hence, any relatively small number of individuals engaged in some common enterprise or effort; as, a football or crew *squad;* a sanitary *squad.*

squad, *v. t.;* SQUAD'DED; SQUAD'DING. To arrange in squads.

squad'ron (skwŏd'rŭn), *n.* [F. *escadron,* formerly also *esquadron,* It. *squadrone.* See SQUAD.] **1.** A square; also, a body of troops drawn up in a square. *Obs. or R. Milton.*

2. Loosely, any body of men in regular formation

3. Specif.: *Mil.* A division of a regiment of cavalry, in the United States army consisting of not more than four nor less than two troops, commanded by a major. In European armies it usually has a strength of 150 to 200 men.

4. *Nav.* A division of a fleet; in the United States navy, eight vessels, regarded as the tactical unit; also, from two to eight ships on the same station or service.

squad'ron, *v t.;* SQUAD'RONED (-rŭnd); SQUAD'RON-ING. To form into, or arrange in, squadrons, or squares; hence, to array in formal order. "*Squadroned* angels." *Milton.*

squail (skwāl), *n.* [Cf. SQUAIL, *v. i.;* also SKAYLES, KAYLES.] **1.** A disk or counter used in the game of squails. *Archaic.*

2. *pl.* A kind of game, formerly common, in which disks or counters are driven or snapped from the edge of a round board or table at a mark in the center. *Now Rare.*

3. *pl.* Ninepins; skittles. *Dial. Eng. & Ir.*

squail, *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *scale* to throw at, a loaded stick for throwing.] **1.** To throw sticks or other missiles, as at birds or at fruit on a tree. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. To play squails. *Archaic.*

squail, *v. t.* To pelt or strike as with sticks. *Obs. or Dial.*

squal'id (skwŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *squalidus,* fr. *squalere* to be foul or filthy.] Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy.

Uncombed his locks, and *squalid* his attire. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See DIRTY.

— squa-lid'i-ty (skwŏ-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **— squal'id-ly,** *adv.* **— squal'id-ness,** *n.*

squall (skwôl), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *sqval* an impetuous running of water, *sqvalregn* a violent shower of rain, *sqvala* to stream, to gush.] **1.** A sudden violent gust of wind, often attended with rain or snow. Abbreviation, for log book, **q.**

2. A disturbance; a dispute. *Colloq. & Dial.*

to look out for squalls, fig., to expect, or to be on guard against, trouble.

squall, *v. i.;* SQUALLED (skwôld); SQUALL'ING. To blow a squall. *Thackeray.*

squall, *v. i.* [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *skvala.* Cf. SQUEAL.] To cry out or scream violently, as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress.

squall, *v. t.* To utter in a harsh screaming tone; — usually with *out;* as, she *squalled* out her complaints.

squall, *n.* A harsh, discordant, piercing cry.

squall cloud. A ragged, light gray, rolling cloud beneath the dark cloud mass of an advancing thunderstorm.

squall'y (skwôl'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with, or threatening, squalls; gusty; as, *squally* weather.

2. Fig.: Threatening trouble or disturbance. *Colloq.*

3. [Perh. a different word.] Not uniform; as: **a** *Agric.* Having barren spots. *Dial.* **b** *Weaving.* Not equally good throughout; uneven; faulty in places; — said of cloth.

squa'lo-don (skwā'lō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; L. *squalus* a kind of sea fish + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil toothed whales of the Miocene and Pliocene of Europe, America, and Australia, having a dolphinlike skull and specialized teeth, the molars having serrated edges. It is the typical genus of a family, **Squa'lo-don'ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē). — **squa'lo-dont** (skwā'lō-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

squal'or (skwŏl'ẽr; skwā'lôr; 277; *see note below*), *n.* [L., fr. *squalere* to be foul or filthy.] Squalidness; filthiness; miserable and unkempt condition.

The heterogeneous indigent multitude, everywhere wearing nearly the same aspect of *squalor.* *I. Taylor.*

☞ The second pron. was given without alternative by Buchanan (1766), Smart (c. 1840), and later orthoëpists; the first, though more recent, now app. prevails in good use.

squa'ma (skwā'mȧ), *n.* [L., a scale.] *Biol.* A scale or scalelike structure; specif.: *Zoöl.* **a** In dipterous insects, the alula (see ALULA **b**), tegula, or calypter at the base of the wing above the halteres (more fully called ‖ **squa'ma tho-ra'ci-ca'lis** [thō-rȧs'ĭ-kā'lĭs], in which case the antisquama is sometimes called ‖ **squa'ma a-la'ris** [ȧ-lā'rĭs; 115]). **b** The exopodite of the antenna of certain crustaceans, etc.

squa'mate (skwā'mȧt), **squa'mat-ed** (-māt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *squamatus.*] Scaly.

squa-ma'tion (skwȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* **a** State or quality of being squamate. **b** The arrangement of scales on an animal.

squa'mo- (skwā'mō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the squamosal,* or *the squamous portion of the temporal bone.*

squa-mo'sal (skwȧ-mō'sȧl), *a.* **a** Scalelike; squamous. **b** *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a membrane bone of the skull of many vertebrates, external and more or less dorsal to the auditory capsule. It corresponds to the squamous portion of the temporal bone of man. Also, in teleost fishes, the pterotic. — *n.* The squamosal bone.

squa'mous (skwā'mŭs), *a.* [L. *squamosus,* fr. *squama* a scale.] Covered with, or consisting of, scales; resembling a scale; scaly; as, a *squamous* stem or bulb; *squamous* epithelial cells; specif., *Anat.,* designating, or pert. to, the and anterior upper portion of the temporal bone of man and various mammals, which is so called from its thin, sharp-edged form, suggesting the scale of a fish. It bears the zygomatic process. Cf. SQUAMOSAL. — **squa'mous-ness,** *n.* **squamous epithelium,** stratified epithelium which consists, at least in its outer layers, of small scalelike cells, as the epidermis of the human skin.

squam'u-la (skwăm'ū-lȧ; skwā'mū-), *n.; L. pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [L., dim. of *squama* scale.] A small scale; as: **a** *Bot.* In grasses, a lodicule. **b** *Zoöl.* The tegula of a hymenopter.

squam'u-lose (-lōs), *a.* Minutely squamous.

squan'der (skwŏn'dẽr), *v. t.;* SQUAN'DERED (-dẽrd), SQUAN'DER-ING. [Cf. Scot. *squatter* to splash water about, to scatter, to squander, E. dial. *swatter,* Dan. *svatle,* Sw. *svätta* to squirt, *svättra* to squander, Icel. *skvetta* to squirt out, to throw out water.] **1.** To scatter; disperse. *Obs.*

2. To spend lavishly or profusely; to spend prodigally or wastefully; to dissipate; as, to *squander* an estate.

The crime of *squandering* health is equal to the folly *Rambler.*

Syn. — Spend, expend, waste, scatter, dissipate.

squan'der, *v. i.* **1.** To wander at random; to scatter. *R.*

2. To spend lavishly; to be wasteful.

They often *squandered,* but they never gave *Savage.*

squan'der, *n.* Act of squandering, waste. *Rare.*

square (skwâr), *n.* [OF. *esquarre* (cf. It. *squadra,* and OF. *esquierre,* F. *équerre* a carpenter's square), fr. (assumed) LL. *exquadra* a square, or *exquadrare* to make square; L. *ex* + *quadrus,* adj., square, fr. *quattuor* four. See FOUR; cf. QUADRANT, SQUAD, SQUIRE a square.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** The corner, or angle, of a figure. *Obs.* **b** A parallelogram having four equal sides and four right angles.

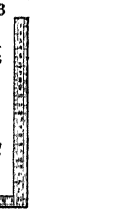
2. Hence, anything of, or approximating to, this form; as: **a** Any of certain quadrilateral spaces marked out on a board, paper, or the like, for playing certain games; as, the king's *square* on a chessboard. **b** A square piece, fragment, or surface; as, a *square* of glass. **c** A certain number of lines, in a column, nearly square. It is used chiefly in reckoning the prices of advertisements in newspapers **d** The front of a woman's dress over the bosom. **e** *Naut.* Of an anchor, the upper part of the shank to which the stock is attached. **f** *Arch.* A molding of square section. **g** *Bookbinding.* The part of a book cover that projects beyond the edges. **h** *Agric.* The bracts subtending the flower of the cotton plant. *U. S.*

3. A quadrilateral area bounded by streets; also, the distance along one side of such an area; as, the house is four *squares* up.

4. An open place or area, as one formed at the meeting of two or more streets; as, Madison *Square* in New York.

5. *Flooring or Roofing.* An area of 100 square feet or 9.29 square meters. Also, *Roofing,* the number of slates of any size needed to cover such a square, allowing 3 inches of overlap between successive rows.

6. An instrument having at least one right angle and two or more straight edges, used to lay out or test square work. It is of several forms, as the T square, the carpenter's square, the try-square, etc. Also, sometimes, a similar tool with hinged sides, used for measuring or setting work at any angle.



Carpenter's Square.

7 Hence, a pattern, rule, or standard. *Obs.*

8. Exact proportion; justness of workmanship or of conduct; regularity. *Obs.*

9. Act of quarreling, or squaring as if for a fight; a quarrel. *Rare.*

10. *Astrol.* = QUARTILE, 2. *Obs.*

11. *Mil.* A body of troops formed in a square, formerly often solid, in modern times hollow with the ranks forming the sides facing outward (except for attention to special orders, or the like).

The brave *squares* of war. *Shak.*

12. *Arith. & Alg.* The product of a number or quantity

spur whang A leather thong for fastening a spur. *Scot.*

spur'wing', *n.* Short for SPUR-WINGED GOOSE or PLOVER.

spur'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The field madder; — from its whorls of leaves, suggesting a spur rowel.

spus-. For various words in *spus-,* see the forms in SPOUS-.

sput. † PUT, *v.* [p. p. of SPIT.]

sput. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of SPIT.

spu-ta'tion (spū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sputare* to spit, v. intens. fr. *spuere* to spit: cf. F. *sputation.*] A spitting; expectoration. *Obs.*

spu'ta-tive (spū'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Inclined to spit; spitting much.

sputе. † SPIT. [for DISPUTE.]

spute (spūt), *n.* &v. Obs. or dial. for DISPUTE.

sputher. † SPUTTER. [*Obs.*]

sputison. For DISPUTISON.

sputte. † PUT, *v.*

sput'terd. Sputtered *Ref. Sp.*

sput'ter-er. *n.* One that sputters.

sput'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n* of SPUTTER. — **sput'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

spuwe. † SPEW.

spuyle. † SPOIL. [boat.]

spy'boat', *n.* A picket or scout

spy'craft', *n.* Act, art, or practice of spying. *Obs. & R.*

spy'er, *n.* A spy. *Obs.*

spy'fault', *n.* One who spies out faults. *Obs.*

spy'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

Spy Man. See MAN OF SPY.

spyne, *n pl.* Spaemen; fortune tellers *Obs. Scot.*

spynes. † SPINACE.

spynist, *a.* [Perh. p. p. of a dial. v. ir. OF. *espanir* to expand, open out. Cf. SPANNISHING.] Prob., full-blown. *Obs. Scot*

spyre Var. of SPIRE, *v. i.*

Spy Wednesday. *Eccl* The Wednesday before Easter; — alluding to the betrayal of Christ.

sq. *Abbr.* Sequens (L., the following [one]); square.

sq. ft. *Abbr* Square foot; square feet. [square inches.]

sq. in. *Abbr.* Square inch; **sq. m.** *Abbr* Square meter; square mile; square miles

sqq. *Abbr.* Sequentes (L., the following [ones]). [rods.]

sq. r. *Abbr.* Square rod; square

squa † SO, SQUAW.

squa-bash' (skwȧ-băsh'), *v. t.* To crush; quash. *Colloq. or Slang, Scot.*

squab'bish (skwŏb'ĭsh), *a.* Thick; fat; heavy

squaccche. † SQUASH, *v.*

squac'co (skwăk'ō), *n.; pl* -COS (-ōz); *or* **squacco heron** [It. (Bolognese) *squacco.*] A small crested heron (*Ardeola ralloides*) found in parts of Asia, Africa, and southern Europe.

squad (skwŏd), *n. Dial. Eng.* a Sloppy mud. **b** Shoad. *Obs.*

squad'dy, *a.* Squat; fat and heavy *Obs. or Dial.*

squader, squadre, *n.* [OF. *esquadre,* F. *escadre.*] A squadron. *Obs.* [QUADRATE, etc.]

squadrate, squadrature, etc. †

squail'er (skwāl'ẽr), *n.* A loaded stick to throw *Dial. Eng.*

squai'mous. † SQUEAMOUS.

squale. Var. of SQUAIL.

Squa'li (skwā'lĭ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr L. *squalus* a kind of sea fish.] *Zoöl.* A division of elasmobranch fishes comprising the sharks; — equiv. to *Selachii* in its narrowest sense

Squal'i-da (skwăl'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zool.* A group practically equiv. to Squali.

Squal'i-dæ (-dē), *n.pl.* [NL. See SQUALI.] *Zoöl.* A family of sharks, now restricted to the spiny dogfishes and near allies.

squa'li-form (skwā'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *Squalus* + *-form.*] *Zool.* Shaped like a shark or dogfish.

squall, *n. Obs.* a DEBT; pet; — applied to a young girl. **b** Wretch; — in contemptuous pity. **c** A squaller [or screams.]

squall'er, *n.* One that squalls

squall'ish, *a* See -ISH.

squalm (*dial.* skwŏm), Obs. or dial var. of QUALM.

squa'loid (skwā'loid), *a.* [*Squalus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Sharklike.

Squa'lus (skwā'lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *squalus* a kind of sea fish.] *Zoöl.* A genus orig. comprising all the known sharks, but now limited to the spiny dogfishes.

squam (skwŏm), *n.* [From *Squam,* short for *Annisquam,* a town on the Massachusetts coast.] Oilskin hat or southwester; — a fisherman's name. *U. S.*

squa-ma'ceous (skwȧ-mā'shŭs), *a.* Squamose.

Squa-ma'ta (-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr L. *squamatus* scaly.] *Zool.* A an order of reptiles consisting of the snakes and lizards, and sometimes the extinct Pythonomorpha and Dolichosauri. **b** A division of edentates consisting of the pangolins.

squam duck (skwŏm). The American eider. *Local, U. S.*

squame (skwām) *n.* [L. *squama* scale.] a A scale, as from scale armor. *Obs.* b *Zoöl.* A squama.

squa-mel'la (skwȧ-mĕl'ȧ), *n.; pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *squama* a scale.] *Bot.* A diminutive scale or bractlet; a palea.

squa-mel'late (-lāt), *a.* Squamulose.

squa'mel-lif'er-ous (skwā'mĕ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*squamella* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Squamulose.

squa-mel'li-form (skwȧ-mĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a. Bot.* Having the form of a squamella.

squa-mif'er-ous (-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*squama* + *-ferous.*] Squamose.

squa'mi-form (skwā'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a squama.

squa-mig'er-ous (skwȧ-mĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *squamiger: squama* + *gerere* to bear.] Squamiferous.

squa'mi-pen (skwā'mĭ-pĕn; skwăm'ĭ-), *n.* [L. *squama* scale + *penna* a fin: cf F. *squamipenne.*] Any fish of the Squamipinnes.

Squa'mi-pen'nes (-pĕn'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* a The Sphenisci, or penguins. **b** The Squamipinnes. — **squa'mi-pen'nate** (-nāt), *a.*

Squa'mi-pin'nes (-pĭn'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *squama* scale + *pinna* feather, fin.] *Zool.* An extensive group of chiefly tropical marine fishes mostly having scales extending more or less on the dorsal and anal fins and the body narrow and deep. It includes the butterfly fishes and angel fishes (Chætodontidæ), the tangs, spadefish, and many others. — **squa'mi-pin'nate** (-nāt), *a.*

squa'moid (skwā'moid), *a.* [L. *squama* scale + E. *-oid.*] Like a scale. **b** Covered with scales.

squa'mo-man-dib'u-lar, squa'mo-mas'toid, squa'mo-pa-ri'etal, squa'mo-pe-tro'sal, squa'mo-sphe'noid, squa'mo-sphe'noi'dal. See SQUAMO-.

squa'mose (skwā'mōs; skwȧ-mōs'), *a.* Squamous. — **squa'mose-ness,** *n.* — **squa-mos'i-ty** (skwȧ-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

squa'mo-zyg'o-mat'ic (skwā'mō-zĭg'ō-măt'ĭk; -zĭ'gō-), *a. Anat.* Pert. to, or composed of, the squamous and zygomatic portions of the temporal bone. — **squa'mo-zyg'o mat'ic,** *n.*

squam'u-late (skwăm'ū-lāt), *a.* Squamulose.

squam'ule (skwăm'ūl; skwā'mūl), *n.* A squamula.

squam'u-li-form' (skwăm'ū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Like a squamula.

squamy, *a.* Squamous. *Obs.*

squan'derd Squandered. *R. Sp.*

squan'der-er, *n.* One that squanders. [*dering,* p. pr.]

squan'der-ing-ly, *adv.* of *squander-ing.*

squan'ter-squash' (skwŏn'tẽr-skwŏsh'), *n.* = SQUASH, a vegetable. *Obs.*

squan'tum (-tŭm), *n.* [Perh. fr. the place name *Squantum.*] A picnic; a pleasure party; also, a chowder party. *Local, U. S.*

squar'a-ble (skwâr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

multiplied by itself; thus, 81 is the *square* of 9, for $9 \times 9 = 81$; the *square* of $a + b$ is $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$.

13. *Math.* The total domain of points (representing sets of values) v in the neighborhood of a point a, consisting of all points for which $|v-a| \leq \frac{1}{2}h$ and bounded by all points for which $|v-a| = \frac{1}{2}h$; — applied to extents of n dimensions. See CONTINUUM, 3.

14. *Building Trades.* A definite area, not necessarily square or rectangular in shape, on or over which certain work is done or to be done.

Each "*square*" of vaulting, which vaulting *square* may be a parallelogram, of any proportion. *Dict. of Arch*

15. *Spinning Mach.* A strong iron frame in a mule, to which each of the carriages is secured and which carries the driving gear for the tin roller and a part of the faller mechanism.

16. In a pipe organ, one of the triangular pieces of wood so pivoted as to change the direction of the tracker action from horizontal to vertical, or vice versa.

17. The square-ended projection in a clock, watch, etc., turned by the key in winding.

at square, in a state of quarreling or opposition. *Obs.* — **by the s.,** precisely; exactly. — **on the s. a** At right angles; not obliquely. **b** In an open, fair manner; honestly; honorably. *Colloq.* **c** On terms of equality. — **out of s. a** Not at right angles; obliquely. **b** Not regular or in order; disorderly; also, incorrectly. — **s. and flat,** *Carp.*, a frame with a flat panel and without molding. — **s. and rabbet,** *Arch.*, an annulet. — **s. of opposition.** *Logic.* See OPPOSITION, 1 d. — **s. of Pegasus,** *Astron.*, the great approximate square of the northern heavens, at whose corners are the stars α (Alpha), β (Beta), and γ (Gamma) Pegasi, and α (Alpha) Andromedæ. — **to see how the squares go,** to see how the game proceeds, or how affairs prosper. *Obs.*

square (skwâr), *v. t.*; SQUARED (skwârd); SQUAR'ING (skwâr'ĭng). [Cf. OF. *escarrer, esquarrer.* See SQUARE, *n.*] **1.** To form with four equal sides and four right angles; to make square.

2. To form with right angles and straight lines, or flat surfaces; as, to *square* mason's work; also, to measure in order to find the deviation from a right angle, straight line, or plane surface.

3. To bring approximately to a right angle; as, to *square* one's shoulders or one's elbows.

4. To compare with, or reduce to, any given standard; to adjust; regulate; mold; shape; fit; as, to *square* our actions by the opinions of others. *Milton.*

5. To make even, so as to leave no remainder or difference; to balance; settle; as, to *square* accounts.

6. *Math.* To multiply (a number or a quantity) by itself.

7. *Math.* To find the number of areal units, as square feet, contained in (a given area of any shape); to find a square equal in area to; as, to *square* a circle.

8. To induce to favorable or satisfactory action or attitude by a gift or a bargain, esp. a corrupt one; to bribe. *Slang.*

9. To place accurately in position, as in bearings.

10. *Astrol.* To hold a quartile position respecting.

The icy Goat and Crab that *square* the Scales. *Creech*

to square a valve, *Steam Engines*, to adjust the effective length of a slide valve rod so that the valve will travel an equal distance past the steam edge of each port. — **to s. the yards,** *Naut.*, to place the yards at right angles with the keel and mast.

square, *v. i.* **1.** To accord, conform, or agree; to suit; fit; — usually followed by *with.*

No works shall find acceptance . . .
That *square* not truly with the Scripture plan. *Cowper.*

2. To go to opposite sides; to take an attitude of offense or defense, or of defiance; to quarrel. *Obs. Shak.*

3. To take a boxing attitude; — often with *up* or *off. Colloq.*

to square away, *Naut.*, to square the yards and sail before the wind.

square, *a.* [Cf. OF. *esquarré*, p. p. See SQUARE, *v.* & *n.*]

1. *Geom.* Having four equal sides and four right angles.

2. Forming a right angle; as, a *square* corner.

3. Squared, converted from a linear unit into a square unit of area having the same length of side; as, a *square* foot (the area of a square the side of which is one foot).

4. Having a shape broad for the height, with rectilineal and angular rather than curving outlines; as, a man of a *square* frame; hence, *Obs.*, brawny.

5. Exactly adjusted or correspondent; hence, just; exact; fair; honest; as, *square* dealing.

She 's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her *Shak.*

6. Even; leaving no balance; as, to make accounts *square.*

7. Of one eating or drinking, hearty; vigorous, of a meal, or the like, substantial; satisfying. *Colloq.*

8. Straightforward; absolute; direct; unequivocal; as, a *square* denial; a *square* contradiction.

9. *Naut.* At right angles with the mast and keel; — said of the yards of a square-rigged vessel when so braced.

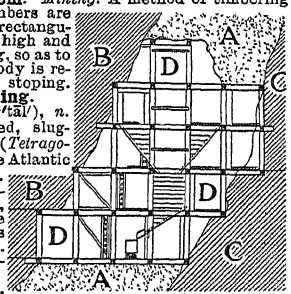
10. *Weaving.* Of cloth, having the sley and pick equal.

all square. a All even; — a term used in some games, as golf, to denote equality of score between contestants. **b** All ready or arranged. — **s. all around,** even, fair, just to all. — **s. body,** *Shipbuilding*, that part of a vessel in which the frames are perpendicular to the keel. — **s. bracket.** *Printing.* See BRACKET, 4. — **s. center** *or* **centre,** *Mach.*, a cutting tool resembling a lathe center with a four-sided pyramidal point. — **s. dance,** a dance consisting of a set figure, or a series of figures, performed by an even number of couples, as a contredance, or a quadrille. — **s. drift.** See DRIFT, *n.*, 13 **a.** — **s. engine,** *Mach.*, an engine in which the stroke is equal to the diameter of the cylinder bore. — **s. file.** See FILE, tool. — **s. frame.** See FRAME, *n.*, 4 **g.** — **s. gait.** = OPEN GAIT. — **s. Hebrew.** See HEBREW ALPHABET. — **s. joint.** = STRAIGHT JOINT **b.** — **s. knot,** a knot in which the terminal and standing parts are together and parallel each to the other; a reef knot. See 2d KNOT, 1. — **square leg.** See CRICKET, game. — **s. measure,** the measure of areas in square units; also, a system of such units, as inches, feet, etc. See MEASURE; cf. LAND MEASURE. — **s. number,** a number, as 1, 4, 9, 16, etc., which may be resolved into two equal factors; a square. — **s. piano,** a piano with a horizontal frame and an oblong case. — **s. root,** *Math.*, a second root. See ROOT, *n.*, 3 **h.** — **s. sail,** *Naut.*, a four-sided sail extended on a yard suspended at the middle from a mast; sometimes, specif., a sail set on a yard on the single mast or foremast of any fore-and-aft-rigged vessel, as a sloop or schooner. See SHIP, *Illust.* — **s. screw,** a screw with a thread of square section. — **s. set,** *Mining*, any of the rectangular sets used in the square-set system of mining. See SQUARE-SET SYSTEM. — **s.-shouldered Saturn,** a seldom observed aspect of the planet Saturn in which the ball appears like a square with the corners rounded off. — **s. staff.** *Plastering.* = STAFF ANGLE. — **s. stern,** *Naut.*, a stern having a transom and joining the counter timbers at an angle, as distinguished from a *round stern*, which has no transom; also, a stern with no overhang. — **to get s. with,** to get even with, implying the repayment of an injury. *Colloq.*

squared (skwârd), *p. p.* of SQUARE. — **squared paper.** = PLOTTING PAPER. *Eng.* — **s. stone,** *Masonry*, a stone roughly dressed and squared, as distinguished from ashlar.

square'-rigged' (skwâr'rĭgd'), *a. Naut.* Having the principal sails extended on yards suspended horizontally at the middle, and always setting almost equally on each side of, and at any angle with, the keel, and not mainly on one side as does a gaff, lug, lateen, or other fore-and-aft sail; as, a ship and a brig are *square-rigged* vessels.

square'-set' sys'tem. *Mining.* A method of timbering in which heavy timbers are framed together in rectangular sets, 6 or 7 feet high and from 4 to 6 feet long, so as to fill in as the ore body is removed by overhand stoping. — **square-set mining.**



A, *A* Lode; *B*, *B* Hanging Wall; *C*, *C* Footwall; *D*, *D* Square-set System.

square'tail' (skwâr'tāl'), *n.* A large, long-bodied, sluggish pelagic fish (*Tetragonurus cuvieri*) of the Atlantic and Mediterranean. It has a compact armor of small, rough, bony scales, and the caudal peduncle is squarish in section. Its flesh is sometimes poisonous.

square'-toed' (-tōd'), *a.* **1.** Having the toe square.

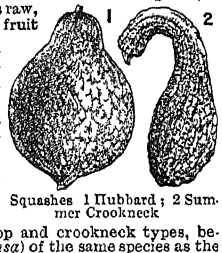
2. Old-fashioned; conservative; precise, prim.

The first staid footsteps of my *square-toed* song *Holmes*

square'-toes' (-tōz'), *n.* An old-fashioned precise person; — used contemptuously or jocularly. *Thackeray.*

squar'rose (skwăr'ōs; skwŏ-rōs', 277: *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *squarrosus* (perhaps) scurfy, scabby] **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Rough with divergent scales or processes, esp., *Bot.*, having stiff, spreading bracts; as, a *squarrose* involucre. **b** *Bot.* Thickly crowded and rigid; as, *squarrose* leaves.

squash (skwŏsh), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *askutasquash*, in which *asq*, pl. *asquash*, means raw, green, immature, applied to fruit and vegetables used green, or uncooked.] The fruit of any of several species of *Cucurbita*; also, the vine or plant which bears it. Cultivated squashes represent three species. The true winter varieties, as the Hubbard, turban, etc., are forms of *C. maxima*; the cushaw, Canada crookneck, and winter crookneck are derived from *C. moschata*; the summer squashes, of both the scallop and crookneck types, belong to a variety (var. *condensa*) of the same species as the pumpkin (*C. pepo*). These latter are compact, bushy plants. Squashes are used as a table vegetable, for pies, etc., and in Europe also in soups and ragouts. See PUMPKIN.



Squashes 1 Hubbard; 2 Summer Crookneck

squash, *v. t.*; SQUASHED (skwŏsht); SQUASH'ING. [Prob. fr. OF. *esquaissier* (assumed LL. *exquassiare*), combined with OF. *esquasser*; *es-*, L. *ex-* + *quasser* to break (cf. QUASH); cf. also ME. *squachen*, OF. *escachier, esquachier*, squash, crush, F. *écacher*; of uncert. orig. Cf. SQUAT, *v. t.*] To beat or press into pulp or a flat mass; to crush. *Colloq.*

squash, *v. i.* **1.** To fall heavily and helplessly. *Colloq.*

2. To make a splashing sound; to squelch. *Colloq.*

squash, *n.* **1.** Something soft and easily crushed, specif., *Obs. or R.*, an unripe pod of peas. *Shak.*

2. Hence, something unripe, immature, or soft.

3. A sudden fall or shock of a heavy, soft body.

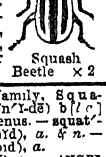
My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash. Swift.*

4. A crushed mass. "A weltering *squash.*" *Blackmore.*

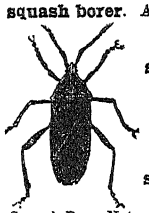
5. A game much like rackets, played in a walled court with soft rubber balls and bats like tennis rackets.

squash, *a. Dentistry.* Designating an impression of the teeth and mouth made by closing the teeth on a modeling composition.

squash beetle. A small American black-and-yellow striped beetle (*Diabrotica vittata*), often very injurious to the leaves of squash, cucumber, etc. Also, any of certain other allied species.


Squash Beetle × 2

squash borer. A small clearwing moth (*Melittia satyrini formis*) whose larva bores in the squash vine.


Squash Bug. Nat size.

squash bug. A large black American hemipterous insect (*Anasa tristis*) injurious to squash vines.


Squash Borer Nat size

squash ladybird *or* **ladybug.** A ladybird (*Epilachna borealis*) which feeds, both as larva and imago, on the squash, pumpkin, melon, and cucumber.

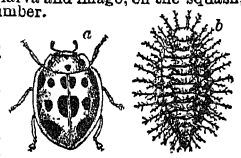
squash'y (skwŏsh'ĭ), *a.* Easily squashed, soft; esp., soft and wet; boggy or muddy.

squat (skwŏt), *v. t.*; SQUAT'TED or SQUAT, SQUAT'TING. [ME. *squatten* to crush, OF. *esquater, -tir* (cf. It. *quatto* squat, cowering), orig. uncert. Cf. SQUASH, *v. t.*]

1. To bruise or lay flat with a blow; to crush, pinch, squeeze. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. To silence or quiet, to quash. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

3. To cause to crouch or squat; — chiefly reflexive.



Squash Ladybird
a Imago, × 1⅓; *b* Larva, ×1½.

squat, *v. i.* **1.** To sit down upon the hams or heels; as, the savages *squatted* about the fire.

2. To sit or keep close to the ground; to stoop or lie close to escape observation, as a partridge or rabbit.

3. To settle on land, esp. new or unoccupied land, without right or title; also, to settle on public land under government regulation with a view to acquiring title.

4. To be a squatter. See SQUATTER, 3. *Now Rare or Hist.*, except in *p. pr* or *vb. n. Australia.*

squat, *a.* [See SQUAT, *v.*; prob. for *squatted*, p. p.]

1. Sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; crouching. "*Squat* like a toad." *Milton.*

2. Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting. "The round, *squat* turret." *R. Browning.*

squat, *n.* **1.** The posture of one that squats.

2. A bruise, blow, or sudden fall. *Obs or Dial Eng.*

3. *Mining.* **a** A small bunch of ore. **b** A mineral consisting of tin ore and spar. *Cornwall.*

squat'ter (skwŏt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that squats; specif.: **a** One who settles on land, esp. new or unsettled land, without a right or title. **b** In the United States and Australia, sometimes, a person who settles lawfully on government land under legal restrictions with a view to acquiring title.

2. The pectoral sandpiper. *Local, U. S.*

3. A person who occupied crownland for sheep raising under a lease or a license (a sense arising by extension of the orig. sense of a settler without title), later, loosely or improperly, one holding a sheep run as freehold. Hence, the owner or occupant of a sheep run or station; a sheep farmer on a rather large scale, or one of good family and education, as distinguished from a *selector. Squatter* is giving way to the newer terms *pastoralist* and *grazier. Australia.*

squatter sovereignty. *U. S. Hist.* The doctrine that the squatters, or actual residents, of a Territory had the right to make their own laws. Cf. POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY **b.**

squat'ty (skwŏt'ĭ), *a.* Squat; dumpy; thickset.

squaw (skwô), *n* [Massachusetts Indian *squa* or Narragansett *squaw*, akin to Delaware *ochqueu*, Cree *iskwew.*]

1. A female; a woman. — among the Algonquins, correlative of *sannup.*

2. That one of the figure targets in the United States services representing a kneeling posture. *Cant or Slang.*

squaw'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A large cyprinoid fish (*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*), sometimes becoming four feet long, found in the Pacific coast rivers from central California northward

squawk (skwôk), *v i.*; SQUAWKED (skwôkt); SQUAWK'ING. [Imitative. Cf. SQUEAK.] To utter a harsh, abrupt scream, as a fowl.

squawk, *n.* **1.** Act or noise of squawking; a harsh squall.

2. The black-crowned night heron. See NIGHT HERON.

squaw man A white man married to an Indian woman, and, usually, living as one of her tribe.

squaw'root' (skwô'rōōt'), *n.* **a** An American orobanchaceous plant (*Conopholis americana*) parasitic on oak roots. It has a thick stem with yellow fleshy scales bearing small flowers in their axils. **b** The blue cohosh.

squeak (skwēk), *v. i.*; SQUEAKED (skwēkt); SQUEAK'ING. [Prob. of imitative origin, cf. Sw. *sqväka* to croak, Icel. *skvakka* to give a sound as of water shaken in a bottle.]

1. To utter or make a squeak or short shrill cry or noise, as an animal, or a wheel, a door, a fife, or pipe.

2. To break silence or secrecy, as from fear of pain or punishment; to speak, confess; betray. *Slang*

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the **rack,** and he *squeaks*, I warrant him *Dryden*

squeak, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to squeak; hence, *Rare*, to disturb; to put out of order or condition.

2. To utter or speak in a shrill piping tone.

squeak, *n.* A sharp, shrill, usually short and not very loud, cry or sound, either of the human voice or of any animal, or a sharp, shrill, piercing noise, loud or not, as of wheels turning on dry axles, of a fife, etc.

a narrow, *or* **a near, squeak,** a close escape. *Colloq.*

Square, Mr. A "philosopher" in Fielding's "Tom Jones," who disputes with Thwackum.

square'-built', *a.* = SQUARE, *a.*, 4. [prentice. *Obs.*]

square'cap', *n.* A London ap-

square'flip'per, *n.* The bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*).

square'head', *n.* **1.** A German or Scandinavian immigrant. *Slang, Australia & U. S.*

2. Short for **squarehead wheat,** a winter wheat having closely compacted ears.

square'-head'ed, *a. Arch.* Having a straight horizontal lintel or a flat arch: — said of a doorway, or window or other opening.

square'-joint'ed, *a. Railroads.* Having the rail joints opposite.

square'ly, *adv.* of SQUARE.

square'man, *n.* A carpenter *Scot.* [CHISELMOUTH.]

square'mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* =

square'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

squar'er (skwâr'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *esquarreur.*] **1.** One that squares.

2. One who quarrels; a contentious fellow. *Obs.*

square'-rig'ger, *n. Naut.* A square-rigged vessel. [*Obs.*]

squarier, *n.* Kind of false dice.

squar'ish (skwâr'ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH. [Squarrose.]

squar'rous (skwăr'ŭs), *a.*

squar'ru-lose (skwăr'ōō-lōs), *a.* Somewhat squarrose.

squar'son (skwâr's'n), *n.* [A jocose combination of *squire* and *parson.*] Formerly, a landed proprietor who was also a clergyman of the Church of England; — used in ridicule. [*Colloq.*]

squash'er, *n.* One that squashes.

squash'ing, *a.* See -NESS.

squash'-ness (skwŏsh'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [Cf. OF. *esquarreur.*]

squash'-vine' bor'er (bōr'ẽr; 201). The squash borer.

squat (skwŏt), *n.* Angel fish a.

squat (skwŏt), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. Icel. & Norw. dial. *skvetta*, v., Sw. *sqvätta.*] Splash. *Dial. Eng.*

squat'a-role (skwŏt'ă-rōl; skwŏt'-), **squat'er-ole** (-ẽr-ōl), *n.* [NL. *squatarola*, fr. It. (Venetian) *squatarola* the gray plover.] The black-bellied plover.

Squat'i-na (skwŏt'ĭ-nă), *n.* [L., skate. See 1st SKATE.] *Zool.* A genus of selachians consisting of the angel fish (sense **a**). It constitutes a family, Squatin'i-dæ (skwă-tĭn'ĭ-dē) [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus. — **squat'i-nid** (skwŏt'ĭ-nĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **squat'i-noid** (-noid), *a.*

squa'to (skwā'tō), *n.* = ANGEL FISH **a**

squat'tage (skwŏt'ĭj), *n.* A sheep run held under a license or a lease. *Colloq., Australia.*

squat'ted, *pret. & p. p.* of SQUAT.

squat'ter (skwŏt'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. SQUANDER.] *Scot. & Dial* **a** To squat; crouch. **b** To flutter or plunge about in water.

squat'ter, *v. t.* To scatter; fig., to squander. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

squat'ter-dom (skwŏt'ẽr-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

squat'ti-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

squat'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SQUAT.

squat'tle, *v. i.* To squat; settle *Obs Scot*

squat-toc'ra-cy (skwŏt-tŏk'ră-sĭ), *n.* [See SQUATTER; -CRACY.] *Slang, Australia.* The wealthy and influential squatters; also, squatters collectively. — **squat'-to-crat'ic** (skwŏt'ō-krăt'ĭk), *a.*

squaw'ber-ry (skwô'bĕr-ĭ), *n. U. S.* **a** = DEERBERRY **a. b** The partridge berry

squaw bush **a** The cranberry tree. **b** A sumac of the western United States (*Rhus trilobata*), with unpleasantly scented trifoliolate leaves. [BERRY **a.**]

squaw huckleberry = DEER-

squawk duck. A duck with brownish spots before and behind the eyes, a hybrid of the mallard and teal or of the mallard and widgeon *Local, Eng*

squawk'er, *n* One that squawks: as: **a** A kind of toy **b** A duck decoy

squawk'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n* of SQUAWK. — **squawking thrush** The missel thrush: — so called from its note when alarmed *Dial. Eng.* — **squawk'ing-ly,** *adv. U. S.*

squawl Var. of SQUALL, *v. i.*

squawld. Squawled *Ref. Sp*

squaw mint. The American pennyroyal.

squaw vine. Partridge berry.

squaw'weed', *n.* Golden ragwort

squaw winter. A short period of cold wet weather preceding Indian summer. *Local, U. S.*

squaymose. + SQUEAMOUS.

squeak'er (skwēk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that squeaks. **2. a** The Australian gray crow shrike (*Strepera cuneicaudata*). **b** A very young squab pigeon.

squeak'y (-ĭ), *a.* Squeaking; also, like, or of the nature of, a squeak; as, a *squeaky* door; a *squeaky* sound.

squeal (skwēl), *v. i.;* SQUEALED (skwēld); SQUEAL'ING. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *sqvăla*, Norw. *skvella*. Cf. SQUEAK, SQUALL, *v.*] **1.** To cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound, as a pig, indicating want, pain, fear, etc. **2.** To grumble or find fault; to scold. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** To turn informer; to betray a secret. *Slang.*

squeal, *n.* **1.** A shrill, sharp, somewhat prolonged cry. **2.** A quarrel or dispute; a broil. *Dial. Eng.*

squeal'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that squeals. **2. a** The European swift. **b** The harlequin duck. **c** The American golden plover **d** A young squab pigeon.

squeam'ish (skwēm'ĭsh), *a.* [ME. *squaimous, sweymous*, prob. fr. ME. *sweem, swem*, dizziness, a swimming in the head; cf. Icel. *sveimr* a bustle, a stir, Norw. *sveim* a hovering about, a sickness that comes upon one, Icel. *svimi* a giddiness, AS. *swīma*. The word has perhaps been confused with *qualmish*. Cf. SWIM to be dizzy.] Having a stomach easily nauseated; inclined to be sick at the stomach; queasy; qualmish; hence, nice to excess in taste; fastidious; easily disgusted or offended.

Syn. — Fastidious, dainty, overnice, scrupulous. See NICE. — **squeam'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **squeam'ish-ness,** *n.*

squee'gee (skwē'jē; skwē-jē'), *n.* **1.** = SQUILGEE, 1. *Obs.* **2.** A device with a handle and a transverse piece at one end of it set with a strip of leather, or more usually India rubber, used for drying decks, pavements, windows, etc., by squeezing off the superfluous water; hence, a smaller similar device used by photographers, lithographers, and others, for squeezing off superfluous moisture, transferring material evenly to surfaces, etc.; also, a squeegee roller.

squee'gee, *v. t.;* SQUEE'GEED (skwē'jēd; skwē-jēd'); SQUEE'GEE-ING (skwē'jē-ĭng; skwē-jē'ĭng). To smooth, press, or treat with a squeegee; to squilgee.

squeegee roller. A small India-rubber roller with a handle, used esp. in printing and photography as a squeegee.

squeeze (skwēz), *v. t.;* SQUEEZED (skwēzd); SQUEEZ'ING. [ME. *queisen*, AS. *cwēsan, cwȳsan, cwīsan*, of uncertain origin. The *s*- was prob. prefixed through the influence of *squash*, v. t.] **1.** To exert pressure on opposite sides or parts of; to press together closely; to compress; as, to *squeeze* an orange in order to extract the juice. **2.** To gain or procure by or as if by pressure; as, to *squeeze* juice from a lemon; to *squeeze* one's way through. **3.** To force, thrust, or cause to pass, by pressure; as, to *squeeze* water through felt or one's hand into a glove. **4.** To oppress, as with burdens, taxes, etc.; to force to pay or render something by extortion, taking advantage of another's misfortune, or the like.

> In a civil war, people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed* toward the burden. *L'Estrange.*

5. To make a squeeze of. See SQUEEZE, *n.*, 2. *Cant.*

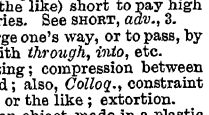
Syn. — Compress, constrict; hug, pinch, gripe, crowd.

to squeeze the shorts, *Stock Exchanges*, to force parties who have sold (stocks, produce, or the like) short to pay high prices for covering their deliveries. See SHORT, *adv.*, 3.

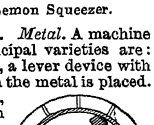
squeeze, *v. i.* To press; to urge one's way, or to pass, by pressing; to crowd; — often with *through, into*, etc.

squeeze, *n.* **1.** Act of squeezing; compression between bodies; pressure, as in a crowd; also, *Colloq.*, constraint used to gain a gift, concession, or the like; extortion. **2.** A facsimile impression of an object made in a plastic substance by forcing it into the depressions of the object. **3.** *Mining.* The gradual closing of workings by the weight of the overlying strata.

squeez'er (skwēz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that squeezes; esp., a device for squeezing, as to extract juice or moisture; as, a lemon *squeezer*. **2.** Specif.: **a** A pivoted lever device with an eccentric curved end used to curve metal bars or plates. **b** A kind of machine for molding bricks, etc. **c** Often in *pl. Metal.* A machine for shingling by squeezing. The principal varieties are: (1) The **alligator,** *or* **crocodile, squeezer,** a lever device with a powerful pair of jaws between which the metal is placed. (2) The **Burden, cam,** *or* **rotary squeezer,** in which the metal is passed through the decreasing annular space between a revolving wheel or cam and its cylindrical casing. **d** *pl.* A machine for wringing out clothes; a wringer. *Local, Eng.* **e** A wire-testing device somewhat like a lemon squeezer, in which the wire is subjected to successive bendings until it breaks. **3.** *pl.* Playing cards on which the value and suit are indicated in the upper left-hand corner.



Lemon Squeezer.



Rotary Squeezer

squeez'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SQUEEZE. Hence: *n.* **1.** *pl.* That which is squeezed out; also, that only to be forced out by or as if by squeezing; hence, dregs. **2.** = SQUEEZE, *n.*, 2.

squelch (skwĕlch), *v. i.;* SQUELCHED (skwĕlcht); SQUELCH'ING. [Perh. imitative. Cf. SQUELCH, *v. t.*] **1.** To make a sound like that made by one walking in mud or slush; to make a squashing sound; also, to move with such a sound. **2.** To be or become silenced or discomfited. *Colloq.*

squelch (skwĕlch), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *squelch* to smash, to fall heavily, as n., a blow, a heavy fall, *swelch* a blow, a heavy fall; prob. of imitative origin.] To quell or crush; hence, to discomfit or disconcert; to put down. *Colloq.*

squelch, *n.* **1.** A sound as of squelching in wet boots; also, a heavy fall. *Colloq.* **2.** = SQUELCHER. *Colloq.*

squelch'er (skwĕl'chẽr), *n.* An effective retort; a crushing argument or answer. *Colloq.*

sque-teague' (skwē-tēg'), *n.* [From the North American Indian name.] An American sciænoid fish (*Cynoscion regalis*); weakfish. See WEAKFISH.

squib (skwĭb), *n.* [Cf. ME. *squippen, swippen*, to move swiftly, Icel. *svīpa* to swoop, flash, dart, whip, AS. *swipian* to whip, and E. *swift*, a.] **1. a** A pipe, tube or ball of paper filled with powder to be fired so as to burn and often to explode with a crack.

> Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze. *Waller.*

2. Hence: **a** A broken firecracker the powder in which burns with a fizz. **b** *Blasting.* (1) A kind of slow match or safety fuse. (2) A small torpedo used to fire the main torpedo. **c** A small jet of water. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** A brief witty or sarcastic writing or speech; a lampoon; also, *Obs.*, a writer of lampoons. **4.** A cheap kind of candy made chiefly of treacle. **5.** A paltry fellow; a stunted person. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

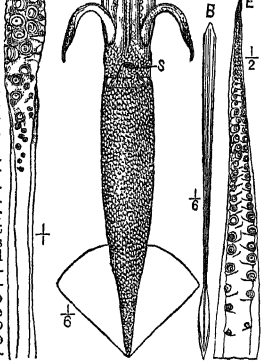
squib, *v. i.;* SQUIBBED (skwĭbd); SQUIB'BING. **1.** To move about restlessly. *Obs.* **2.** To explode with a slight, sharp crack.

> A Snider *squibbed* in the jungle. *Kipling*

3. To publish squibs; to dispute pettily. *Colloq.*

squib, *v. t.* **1.** To throw, use, or explode, like a squib. **2.** To make squibs or lampoons against; to pasquinade.

squid (skwĭd), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** Any of numerous ten-armed cephalopods having a long, tapered body, and a caudal fin on each side; esp., any species of *Loligo, Ommastrephes*, or a related genus. They have the shell reduced to an internal chitinous structure shaped like a pen. Cf. CUTTLEFISH. See DIBRANCHIATA. Some are very abundant on the Atlantic coast of North America, and much used for bait. The most abundant of the American squids are the northern squid (*Ommastrephes illecebrosus*), ranging from southern New England to Newfoundland, and the southern squid (*Loligo pealii*), from Virginia to Massachusetts. Cf. ARCHITEUTHIS.



Squid (*Ommastrephes illecebrosus*)
A Ventral view of Male; *s* Swimming Funnel; *B* Pen; *C* Tentacular Arm; *D* Sucker Rim; *E* Sessile Arm; *F* Teeth of Radula

2. A heavily weighted jig thrown out from the shore in fishing for bluefish.

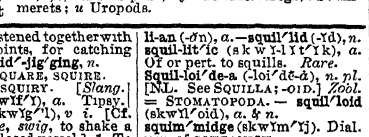
squid, *v. i.;* SQUID'DED; SQUID'DING. To fish with a squid-jig.

squil'gee (skwĭl'jē; skwĭl-jē'), *n.* Also *squillgee, squilla gee.* **1.** A small swab for drying ships' decks. *Obs.* **2.** = SQUEEGEE, 2. **3.** *Naut.* A strap, or becket, and a toggle used to confine a studding sail while being set.

squil'gee (skwĭl'jē; skwĭl-jē'), *v. t.;* SQUIL'GEED (-jēd; -jēd'); SQUIL'GEE-ING. To swab, press, or treat with a squilgee; to squeegee; as, to *squilgee* a vessel's deck.

squill (skwĭl), *n.* [F. *squille*, L. *squilla, scilla*, Gr. *σκίλλα.*] **1. a** A bulbous liliaceous plant of southern Europe (*Urginea maritima*) sometimes grown in gardens for its long racemes of small white flowers. **b** *Pharm.* The bulb of this plant, cut in thin slices for use as an expectorant and diuretic. In large doses it is emetic and purgative. **2.** Any liliaceous plant of the genus *Scilla.*

Squil'la (skwĭl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LAS (-ȧz), L. -LÆ (-lē). [L., a sea onion, also, a prawn or shrimp. See SQUILL.] **1.** The best-known genus of stomatopod crustaceans (see STOMATOPODA), containing some of the largest



Squilla (*S. mantis*). *A* Abdomen; *p* Pygidium; *o* Compound Eye; *a, a'* First and Second Antennæ; *b, c, d* Maxillipeds; *e-f''* Thoracic Legs; *s* Swimmerets; *u* Uropods.

fish hooks fastened together with radiating points, for catching squid. — **squid'-jig'ging,** *n.*

squier. ✝ SQUARE, SQUIRE.

squiery. ✝ SQUIRY. [*Slang.*]

squif'fy (skwĭf'ĭ), *a.* Tipsy.

squig'gle (skwĭg'l), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *swiggle, swig*, to shake a liquid in a closed vessel.] **1.** To shake a fluid about in the mouth with the lips closed. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** To squirm or wriggle *Slang.*

squiller. ✝ SCULLER.

squilk. ✝ SUCH.

squil'la-gee (skwĭl'ȧ-jē). Var. of SQUILGEE.

‖ **squil-lan'te** (skwĭl-lăn'tē), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Ringing; having a bell-like tone.

squil'ler, *n.* [Cf. OF. *escuelier* a maker, seller, or keeper of dishes. See SCULLERY.] A scullion. *Obs.*

squil'ler-y, *n.* A scullery. *Obs.*

squil'ges. Var. of SQUILGEE.

Squil'li-dæ (skwĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of which *Squilla* is type — **squil'li-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **squil'lid** (-ĭd), *n.*

squil-lit'ic (skwĭ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to squills. *Rare.*

Squil-loi'de-a (-loi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See SQUILLA; -OID.] *Zoöl.* = STOMATOPODA. — **squil'loid** (skwĭl'oid), *a. & n.*

squim'midge (skwĭm'mĭj). Dial. var. of SQUEAMISH.

squin (skwĭn), *n.* [Cf. QUIN a scallop, and Corn. *queun, guihan* scallop, periwinkle.] A kind of scallop or pecten. *Dial. Eng*

squin'a-cy (*Scot.* skwĭn'ȧ-sĭ). Obs. or Scot. var. of QUINANCY.

squinancy berries. Black currants. *Obs.*

squin'ant (skwĭn'ănt), **squin'anth** (-ănth), *n.* [OF. *squinant*, LL. *squinantum*, Gr. *σχοινάνθιον, -θος*; *σχοῖνος* rush + *ἄνθος* flower.] Sweetrush. *Obs.*

squin'cey. ✝ SQUINCY.

squinch (skwĭnch). Dial. Eng. var. of QUINCE, SQUENCH.

squinch (skwĭnch; 140), *v. t.* To squint. *Dial.* [*Dial. Eng.*]

squinch (skwĭnch), *n.* Quinsy.]

squin'cy, *n.* [See QUINSY, SQUINANCY.] A quinsy. *Obs.*

squin'ny (skwĭn'ĭ), *n. & v.* [Cf. SQUINT.] Also **squine** (skwīn). Squint; peep. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

squin'sy. ✝ SQUINCY.

squint brick. A brick cut or molded to an oblique angle

squint'ed, *a.* Squinting. *Obs.*

squint'er, *n.* One that squints.

squint'i-fe'go (skwĭn'tĭ-fē'gō), *a.* Squinting. *Obs. Cant.*

squint'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SQUINT, *v.* — **squint'ing-ly,** *adv.*

squin'y (skwĭn'ĭ; skwī'nĭ). Var. of SQUINNY, squint.

squin'zey (skwĭn'zĭ), *n.* [See SQUINANCY.] *Med.* Quinsy. *Obs.*

squir (*dial. skwĭr*; skwū), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *swir* to whirl, Dan. *svirre*, E. SWIRL.] To throw with a jerk, or edge foremost. — *v. i.* To hasten away; to whirl. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

squir'age (skwīr'ăj), *n.* English landed gentry. *Rare.*

squir'al-ty (skwīr'ȧl-tĭ), *n.* Squirarchy. *Rare.*

squir'arch (skwīr'ȧrk), *n.* [*squire* + *-arch.*] One who belongs to the squirarchy. — **squir'arch-al** (-ȧr-kȧl), *a.*

squire, *a* [OF. *esquierre.* See SQUARE, *n.*] Square. *Obs.*

squir-een' (skwĭr-ēn'), *n.* [Ir. dim. of E. *squire.*] *A small* Irish landowner, a petty squire. *Humorous. Eng.*

squire'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

squirel. ✝ SQUIRREL.

squire'let, *n.* See -LET.

squire'ling, *n.* A petty squire.

squire'ly, *a. & adv.* Befitting a squire; like a squire.

squire-oc'ra-cy (skwīr-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*squire* + *-cracy.*] = SQUIRARCHY.

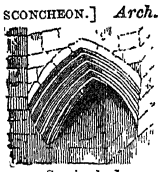
squire'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

squir'ess (skwīr'ĕs), *n.* The wife of a squire. *Rare.*

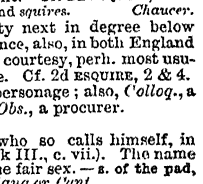
squi-ril'i-ty. ✝ SCURRILITY.

squirr. Var. of SQUIR.

squir'rel (skwŭr'ĕl; skwĭr'-; 277), *n.* [ME. *squirel, scurel*, OF. *esquireul, escureul*, F. *écureuil*, LL. *squirolus, scuriolus*, dim. of L. *sciurus*, Gr. *σκίουρος*; apparently fr. *σκιά* shade + *οὐρά* tail. Cf. SHINE, *v. t.*] **1.** Any of various small or medium-sized rodents of the widely distributed family Sciuridæ; esp., any of the numerous arboreal forms having a long bushy tail and strong hind legs, enabling them to leap from branch to branch. They feed largely on nuts, acorns, etc. In a broader sense the term is extended to other members of the Sciuridæ (see GROUND SQUIRREL), and to members of the allied family Anomaluridæ. In the coniferous forests of northern North America the red squirrels, and in the hardwood forests of the central, eastern, and southern United States the gray and fox squirrels, are characteristic species. The black squirrels are phases of the last two species. In California a large gray species (*S. fossor*) is found. The common Old World squirrel (*S. vulgaris*) has very soft fur and tufted ears. See FLYING SQUIRREL. **2.** In Australia, where no true squirrels occur, any of certain flying phalangers.



Squinch, 1.



Fox Squirrel.

squirt, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to squint, or look obliquely or askance; to turn to an oblique position, to direct obliquely.

> He . . . *squints* the eye, and makes the hair lip. *Shak.*

2. To close (the eyes) partly, as in excess of light. *Colloq.* **3.** To cause (one's eye) to glance through partly closed lids; as, to *squint* the eye along a gun barrel. *Colloq.*

squint, *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or habit of squinting; an oblique or furtive glance. **2.** Hence: **a** *Med.* Strabismus. **b** *Arch.* = HAGIOSCOPE.

squint'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having eyes that squint; specif., cross-eyed; hence, looking askance; prejudiced; malignant; as, *squint-eyed* praise; *squint-eyed* jealousy.

squir'arch-y, squire'arch-y (skwīr'ȧr-kĭ), *n.* [*squire* + *-archy.*] **1.** The gentry of a country collectively. **2.** Government by the English landed gentry, or squires; — alluding to the influence of the English landed gentry in the House of Commons, esp. before the Reform Bill of 1832.

squire (skwīr), *n.* [Aphetic for *esquire.*] **1.** A shield bearer or armor-bearer of a knight. Cf. 2d ESQUIRE, 1.

> His privy knights and *squires.* *Chaucer.*

2. In England, a title of dignity next in degree below *knight*, and above *gentleman;* hence, also, in both England and America, a title of office and courtesy, perh. most usually given to justices of the peace. Cf. 2d ESQUIRE, 2 & 4. **3.** A male attendant on a great personage; also, *Colloq.*, a gallant devoted to a lady; also, *Obs.*, a procurer. **4.** = SCHNAPPER, fish.

Squire of Dames, a personage who so calls himself, in Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (Book III., c. vii.). The name is used for a person devoted to the fair sex. — **s. of the pad,** a road robber; highwayman. *Slang or Cant.*

squire, *v. t.;* SQUIRED (skwīrd); SQUIR'ING (skwīr'ĭng). **1.** To attend as a squire. *Chaucer.* **2.** To attend as a beau, or gallant; to escort. *Colloq.*

squirm (skwŭrm), *v. i.;* SQUIRMED (skwŭrmd); SQUIRM'ING. [Cf. SWARM to climb a tree.] To twist about with contortions like an eel or a worm; to wriggle; writhe.

squirm, *n.* **1.** Act or fact of squirming; a wriggling. **2.** *Naut.* A twist in a rope. *Rare.*

3. *Carding Machines.* One of the small rollers that work with the large cylinder.

squirrel cage. *Elec.* A secondary winding for an induction motor consisting of cylindrically arranged copper bars with ends connected by short-circuiting rings. Cf. PHASE-WOUND.

squirrel corn. An American papaveraceous herb (*Bikukulla canadensis*) with much-divided leaves and a scape bearing a raceme of cream-colored flowers. It grows from a cluster of small tubers borne on the rootstock.



Squirrel Grass (*Hordeum jubatum*).

squirrel fish. **a** Any of several small brightly colored serranoid fishes of the genus *Diplectrum*, esp. *D. formosum*, common on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. **b** Any of numerous small berycoid fishes of the family Holocentridæ, as *Holocentrus ascensionis* of the West Indies, Bermudas, etc. They are usually largely bright red, with large eyes and large rough scales. **c** The sailor's-choice (*Lagodon rhomboides*). **d** A redmouth grunt.

squirrel frog. A small tree frog (*Hyla squirella*) of the southern United States.

squirrel grass. Any of several species of wild barley (*Hordeum*), as *H. murinum*, *H. maritimum*, *H. jubatum*, etc., with bushy spikelets. See WALL BARLEY.

squirrel monkey. Any of several small, soft-haired South American monkeys of the genus *Saimiri* (syn. *Chrysothrix*), esp. *S. sciurea*, having a long nonprehensile tail. Their color is chiefly yellowish gray with a white face and black nose. Also, a titi or marmoset.



Squirrel Monkey (*Saimiri sciurea*).

squirrel shrew. Any of certain East Indian and Asiatic arboreal insectivores of the family Tupaiidæ. They are allied to the shrews, but have a bushy tail, and, except for a long slender head, the external appearance of a squirrel. See PENTAIL **a**.

squirt (skwûrt), *v. t.*; SQUIRT'ED; SQUIRT'ING. [Cf. dial. *swirt*, LG. *swirtjen* to squirt; orig. uncert.] **1.** To drive or eject in a stream out of a narrow pipe or orifice; as, to *squirt* water.

2. To sprinkle or spatter. *Rare.*

squirt, *v. i.* **1.** To come forth as if ejected, in a sudden rapid stream, from a narrow orifice.

2. Hence, to speak rapidly; to prate. *Obs. Slang.*

squirt, *n.* **1.** Act of squirting; a shooting forth; a spouting; also, an instrument, as a syringe, for squirting a liquid. *Bacon.*

2. A small, quick stream; a jet.

3. A sudden start or spurt. *Colloq.*

4. *Hydrodynamics.* The whole system of flow in the vicinity of a source.

squirt'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SQUIRT. — **squirting cucumber,** the cucurbitaceous plant *Ecballium elaterium*, the ripened fruit of which forcibly ejects its seeds. See ECBALLIUM. — **s. process.** = LEE PROCESS.

srad'dha (srädd'ä; shrädd'ä; 147), *n.* [Skr. *çrāddha.*] *Hinduism.* A rite or ceremony in which balls of rice are offered to ancestors, as after a birth or death.

stab (stăb), *v. t.*; STABBED (stăbd); STAB'BING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. Icel. *stabbi*, *stobbi*, *stubbi*, a stub, block. Gael. *stob* to stab, as n., a stake, a stub, is prob. fr. English.] **1.** To pierce with or as with a pointed weapon; to wound by the thrust of a pointed instrument; as, to *stab* a man with a dagger; also, to thrust or drive, as a pointed implement; as, to *stab* a dagger into a person.

2. *Bookbinding.* To puncture for fastening by wire.

3. *Building.* To roughen the surface of (a brick wall) with a point to form a key for plaster.

to stab arms, to draw blood from the arm in order to mix it with wine for a toast, as formerly among gallants.

stab, *v. i.* To thrust or give a wound with or as if with a pointed weapon; to pierce. "Every word *stabs*." *Shak.*

stab, *n.* **1.** A thrust of, or a wound given by or as if by, a pointed weapon; as, to fall by the *stab* of an assassin. *Shak.*

2. *Bacteriol.* A stab culture.

to make a stab at, to try; to make an effort at. *Slang.*

Sta'bat Ma'ter (stā'bät mā'tẽr; stā'bät mä'tẽr). [L., the mother was standing;—so called from its first two words.] A 13th-century Latin hymn or liturgical sequence, commemorating the sorrows of Mary, mother of Jesus, at the foot of the cross. It is read in the Roman Catholic Church during the Mass of the Seven Dolors of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and is sung by Catholics when making "the way of the cross" (*Via Crucis*). It was written by Jacopo (or Jacopone) dei Benedetti, a Franciscan satirist and reformer (d. 1306). Also, a musical setting of this hymn; as, the *Stabat Mater* of Palestrina or of Rossini.

stab'ber (stăb'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stabs; esp., an assassin.

2. *Naut.* A sailmaker's marlinespike or awl; a pricker.

stab culture. *Bacteriol.* A culture made by inoculating a solid medium, as gelatin, with the puncture of a needle or wire. The growths are usually of characteristic form.

sta'bile (stā'bĭl; stăb'ĭl), *a.* [L. *stabilis*, fr. *stare* to stand.] Stationary; not moving; — specif., in electrotherapeutics, opposed to *labile*; as, *stabile* electrodes. See LABILE, 2 **b**.

sta-bil'i-ty (stə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *stabilitas*: cf. F. *stabilité*. See STABLE, *a.*] **1.** State or quality of being stable, or firm; strength to stand or endure without material change; steadiness; firmness; as, the *stability* of a structure.

2. Fixedness; — as opposed to *fluidity.*

3. Steadiness or firmness of character, resolution, or purpose; constancy; steadfastness.

4. *Mech.* State or quality of being stable, as of an equilibrium or a steady motion. A sufficient condition of stability is that the equilibrium value of the potential energy is a minimum. It was long assumed that this was essential, but this is now contested. The condition of stability of a motion is that its undisturbed path is the form toward which disturbed paths tend, as to a limit, when the disturbing impulses all decrease indefinitely

Syn. — Steadiness, stableness, constancy, immovability.

stab'i-lize (stăb'ĭ-līz), *v.t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). To make stable. — **stab'i-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'-), *n.*

sta'ble (stā'b'l), *a.* [OF. *estable*, F. *stable*, fr. L. *stabilis*, fr. *stare* to stand. See STAND, *v. i.*; cf. ESTABLISH.] **1.** Firmly established; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; fixed; steadfast; as, a *stable* government.

2. Steady in purpose; constant; firm in resolution; unwavering; as, a man of *stable* character.

3. Durable; not subject to sudden change; abiding; permanent; as, a *stable* foundation; a *stable* position.

4. So placed as to resist forces tending to cause motion; of such structure as to resist distortion or molecular or chemical disturbance; — said of any body or substance. Also, strong, or resistant to a breaking force.

5. *Mach.* Designating a governor in which any small change of speed causes the balls to move and reach a new position of equilibrium corresponding to the new speed.

Syn. — Steady, abiding, strong, durable. See LASTING. **stable dextrin.** See STARCH. — **s. equilibrium.** See EQUILIBRIUM, 1.

sta'ble, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *establer*. See STABLISH.] To make firm or secure; to establish; confirm. *Obs.*

sta'ble, *v. i.* To stand firm; also, to be established. *Obs.*

sta'ble, *n.* [OF. *estable*, F. *étable*, fr. L. *stabulum*, fr. *stare* to stand. See STAND, *v. i.*] **1.** A house, shed, or building, for beasts to lodge and feed in; esp., a building having stalls, as for horses; as, a horse *stable*; a cow *stable.*

2. The horses of a certain stable collectively; also, by extension, all the persons concerned with the ownership, operation, or management of a certain stable collectively; as, a *stable* noted for honest practices. *Racing Cant.*

sta'ble, *v. t.*; STA'BLED (-b'ld); STA'BLING (-blĭng). [Cf. OF. *establer.*] To put or keep in a stable or like building.

sta'ble, *v. i.* To dwell or lodge in a stable; to kennel.

sta'ble-boy' (-boi') } *n.* A boy or man who attends in a
sta'ble-man (-măn) } stable; a groom; hostler.

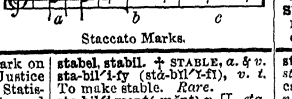
stable fly. **a** A dipterous fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*) abundant about stables and often entering dwellings, esp. in autumn. It resembles the common house fly, but bites severely. **b** A related fly (*Cyrtoneura stabulans*).

stab'lish (stăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* [Aphetic form of *establish.*] To make firm or secure; to establish; fix; settle. *Archaic.*

stac-ca'to (stə-kä'tō; *It.* stäk-kä'tō), *a.* [It., p. p. of *staccare*, equivalent to *distaccare.* See DETACH.] **1.** *Music.* Disconnected; cut short or apart by gaps of silence; — said of notes, chords, or passages, and opposed to *legato.*

2. Expressed in a brief, pointed manner, as a remark.

staccato mark, a pointed vertical stroke (*a* in *Illust.*), or a dot (*b*), put over or under a note to be rendered staccato. Also, the composite mark (*c*) for *mezzo staccato.*



Staccato Marks.

Sta'chys (stā'kĭs), *n.* [L., woundwort, Gr. *στάχυς*, lit., a spike of grain.] *Bot.* A widely distributed genus of menthaceous plants, having five nearly equal calyx teeth, divergent anther cells, and rounded nutlets. A few species, as *S. lanata*, are sometimes grown for ornament. *S. sieboldi* of Japan is known as *Chinese artichoke.* Several species are known as *hedge nettle.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of his genus.

stack (stăk), *n.* [From Scand., cf. Icel. *stakkr*, Sw. *stack*, Dan. *stak.* Cf. STAKE.] **1.** A pile of hay, grain in the sheath, straw, or the like, usually nearly conical, but sometimes rectangular, commonly contracted at the top to a point or ridge, and occasionally thatched.

2. Hence, a more or less orderly pile or heap; — often with the material specified; as, a wheat *stack*; a *stack* of billets.

3. An English unit of measure for coal and wood as fuel equal to 108 cubic feet (4 cu. yds.).

4. A group; a set. *Rare.* *C. Kingsley.*

5. *Arch.* **a** A number of flues embodied in one structure rising above the roof. **b** Hence, any chimney or conduit for smoke; as, the *stack* of a blast furnace. **c** A set of radiators in a cellar for heating apartments above by hot air conveyed through tin pipes; also, sometimes, the tin pipe by which the heat is conveyed to an apartment.

6. A bookstack; also, technically, in a library, a number or set of rows of bookstacks collectively.

7. *Mil.* A pyramidal self-supporting pile of arms; now, specif., such a pile composed of three rifles or carbines interlocked by their stacking swivels or bayonets.

8. One of the piles of layers of dung or tan, pots containing acid, and sheets or wickets of lead, in the old processes for making white lead.

9. *Gas Works.* A row of benches containing retorts.

10. A lofty isolated columnar rock in the sea. *Scot.*

11. A large quantity or number, as of money. *Colloq.*

stack, *v. t.*; STACKED (stăkt); STACK'ING [Cf. Sw. *stacka*, Dan. *stakke.* See STACK, *n.*] To pile up; to make into a stack or more or less orderly pile; as, to *stack* hay or cornstalks. **to stack arms,** *Mil.*, to set up arms, now three rifles or carbines, in a stack. See STACK, 7. — **to s. cards,** *Card Playing*, to arrange cards secretly for cheating.

stack'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that stacks; a device for stacking hay or straw; esp., an elevator or blast tube attachment to a threshing machine for stacking the straw, as on a wagon.

stack'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STACK. — **stacking band** *or* **belt,** a band or rope to bind thatch or straw upon a stack. — **s. swivel,** *Mil.*, a swivel on a rifle by which it may be stacked.

stack'stand' (stăk'stănd'), *n.* A staging for supporting a stack of hay or grain; a staddle; rickstand.

stac'te (stăk'tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *στακτή*, prop., fem. of *στακτός* oozing out in drops, fr. *στάζειν* to drop.] One of the sweet spices used by the ancient Jews to prepare incense, perh. a form of myrrh or cinnamon or storax. *Ex.* XXX. 34.

stac-tom'e-ter (stăk-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *στακτός* oozing out in drops (fr. *στάζειν* to drop) + *-meter.*] *Pharm.* A dropping glass or pipette of small bore for counting the drops.

stad'dle (stăd'l), *n.* Also *stadle.* [ME. *stathel*, AS. *staðol*, *staðul*, a foundation, firm seat; akin to E. *stall*, *stand.* See STALL.] **1.** A support; esp., a staff; crutch; cane. *Obs.*

2. The supporting frame or base of a stack, as of hay.

3. A row or swath of dried or drying hay.

4. A small tree or sapling of any kind, esp. a forest tree.

stad'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To leave the staddles, or saplings, of, as a wood when it is cut. *Now Rare.*

2. To form into staddles, as hay.

stad'hold'er (stăd'hōl'dẽr), **stadt'hold'er** (stăt'-), *n.* [D. *stadhouder*, prop., a locum tenens; *stad* place (now usually meaning city, town) + *houder* a holder.] Orig., a viceroy in a province of the Netherlands; later, the chief executive officer of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

stad'hold'er-ate (-āt), **stad'hold'er-ship** (-shĭp), *n.* Also **stadt-.** The office or position of a stadholder.

sta'di-a (stā'dĭ-ä), *n.* [It.] **1.** *Surv.* **a** A temporary station. **b** A stadia rod. *Now Chiefly Eng.* **c** An instrument with stadia hairs. See STADIA ROD, TACHYMETER, 1, TELEMETER. *Chiefly U. S.*

2. *Mil.* A kind of range finder consisting, in its simplest form, of a graduated stick held at arm's length.

stadia hairs *or* **wires.** *Surv.* In a theodolite, etc., horizontal cross hairs or wires equidistant from the central horizontal cross hair. See STADIA, *n.*, 1 **c**.

stadia rod. *Surv.* A graduated rod used with an instrument of the stadia class to measure the distance from the observation point to the place where the rod is positioned.

squirrel cup. The hepatica (*Hepatica hepatica.*

squirrel hake. See HAKE, 2.

squirrel hawk. See ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.

squirrel mouse. A dormouse.

squirrel phalanger. An Australian flying phalanger; esp., *Petaurus sciureus.*

squirrel tail. In fowls, a tail arched forward beyond a vertical from its anterior base.

squir'rel-tail', *n.*, *or* **squir'rel-tail' grass.** = SQUIRREL GRASS.

squirrilitie, -ty. + SCURRILITY.

squirt'er, *n.* One that squirts.

squirt'y (skwûr'tĭ), *a.* Characteristic of or befitting a squirt, or upstart. *Slang.* — **squirt'i-ness** (-tĭ-nĕs), *n. Slang.*

squir'y (skwīr'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *escuierie.* See ESQUIRE.] *Obs.* **a** A company of squires. **b** Squires; squirarchy.

squise. + SQUEEZE.

squish (skwĭsh), *n. & v.* Squash; swish. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

squitch (skwĭch). Dial. Eng. var. of QUITCH, SWITCH.

squitch, *n. & v.* [Cf. Cornish *squych*, E. SWITCH.] Twitch. *Dial. Eng.*

squitch, *n.*, **squitch grass.** [See QUITCH grass.] Couch grass.

squi-tee (skwĭ-tē'), *n.* Dial. var. of SQUETEAGUE.

squit'ter (skwĭt'ẽr), *n.* Corrupt matter; foolish talk; also, *pl.*, diarrhea. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

squit'ter, *v. i.* To squirt; to go quickly; to disperse; also, to have "the squitters." *Dial. Eng.*

squit'ter-book', *n.* Pedant; bookworm. *Obs.*

squize. + SQUEEZE.

squob (skwŏb), **squob'ble** (-'l). Vars. of SQUAB, SQUABBLE.

squorde. + SWORD.

squot (skwŏt), **squot'ter.** Dial. Eng. vars. of SQUAT, SQUATTER

squoze (skwōz). Dial. pret. & p. p. of SQUEEZE.

squyer. + SQUARE, SQUIRE.

sq. yd. *Abbr.* Square yard; square yards.

Sr. *Abbr.* Sir; Senior; stronttium (without period, *Sr*).

S. R. *Abbr.* School reserve lands. *Queensland.*

sraddh, sradh (srädd; shrädd). Vars. of SRADDHA.

sra'ma-na (srŭm'ä-nä; shrŭm'ä-nä), *n.* [Skr. *çramaṇa.*] Lit., an ascetic; — a title given to Buddha.

S rays. = SECONDARY RAYS.

srewe. + SHREW.

sri (srē; shrē), *or* **shri** (shrē), *n.* [Skr. *çrī*, in modern Indian dialects *shrī.*] Lit., fortune; wealth; — used by Hindus in speaking of (not to) a person regarded with special respect, and also of divinities. *India.*

S. R. I. *Abbr.* Sacrum Romanum Imperium (L., Holy Roman Empire).

S. R. S. *Abbr.* Societatis Regiæ Socius (L., Fellow of the Royal Society).

srud. + SHROUD.

sru'ti (srōō'tē; shrōō'tē), *n.* [Skr. *çruti* a hearing.] *Hinduism.* The literature regarded as revelation of deity, as the Veda and parts of the Upanishads.

ss. For various words in *ss-*, see the forms in SH-: as, for *saale* see SHADE; *ssare*, SHARE.

ss. *Abbr.* Scilicet (L., namely; to wit); semis (L., half).

SS. *Abbr.* Sancti (L., Saints); Sanctissimus (L., most holy).

S. S. *Abbr.* Sunday School; Saint Simplicius (the mark on the collar of the Chief Justice of England); steamship; Statistical Society; Senior Steward (Royal Arch Chapter, *Masonry*); scrub selection (land), *Queensland.*

ssamie. + SHAME, *v.* [Court.]

S. S. C. *Abbr.* Solicitor Supreme

SS. D. *Abbr. R. C. Ch.* Sanctissimus Dominus (L., Most Holy Lord;—a title of the Pope).

S. S. E. *Abbr.* South-southeast.

ssed, sseduy. + SHADE; SHADOW, *v.*

ssel. + SHALL.

sseppen. + SHIPPER.

ssepthe, n. [AS. *sceppan*, *scieppan*, *seyppan*, to create.] Creature. *Obs.*

ssole. + SHALL.

ssorved, *a.* [AS. *scorfed* scabby, rough. Cf. SCURF.] Scabbed; leprous. *Obs.*

S. S. W. South-southwest.

St., *or* **st.** *Abbr.* Saint; Saturday; stanza; Street; stone

st. Strait; stet (L., let it stand), *Print.*; Statute; Statutes; strophe. [of STALL.

sta (stō). Scot. & dial. Eng. var.

sta. Scot. pret. of STEAL.

STA. *Abbr.* Stamped; — used on the tape of stock tickers.

stad. + *sted*, p. p. of STEAD.

staal. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of STEAL.

staare. + STARE.

staat. + STEAD.

staata'raad' (stäts'rät'), *n.* [D.] Council of state. *S. Afr.*

stab, *v. t.* To lap; eat greedily. *Obs.*

stab. Short for ESTABLISHED, or ESTABLISHMENT. *Labor Cant.*

stab'bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STAB. — **stab'bing-ly,** *adv.*

stabel, stabil. + STABLE, *a. & v.*

sta-bil'i-ty (stə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *v. t.* To make stable. *Rare.*

sta-bil'i-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *stabilimentum*, fr. *stabilire* to make stable, fr. *stabilis.* See STABLE, *a.*] A making firm; establishment; firm support. *Rare.*

stab'i-lim'e-ter (stăb'ĭ-lĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *stabilis* stable + E. *-meter.*] An instrument for determining stability, as of an airship model.

sta-bil'i-tate (stə-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [LL. *stabilitatus*, p. p. of *stabilitare* to make stable.] Establish *Obs.*

stab'i-liz'er (stăb'ĭ-līz'ẽr), *n.* One that renders stable; specif., a substance added to an explosive to render it less liable to spontaneous decomposition.

sta'ble, *adv.* Stably. *Obs.*

sta'ble-meal', *n.* Drink bought to compensate an innkeeper for accommodation of horses. *Scot.*

sta'ble-ment, *n.* Law; statute. Cf. ESTABLISHMENT, 4. *Obs.*

sta'ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sta'bler (stā'blẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *establier.*] A stable keeper. *Rare or Scot.*

sta'ble-stand', *n. O. Eng. Law.* The stand, or fixed position, of one about to shoot with a bow or to slip his dogs in hunting deer.

stablete. *n.* [OF. *estableté.*] Stability. *Obs.* [ment. *Obs.*

stab'lish-ment, *n.* Establish-

stabliss, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* STABLIST. Stablish. *Obs.* [BLE.]

sta'bly (stā'blĭ), *adv.* of STABLE.

stabul. + STABLE, *n.*

stab'u-late (stăb'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *stabulatus*, p. p.] To stable or stall, as cattle. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be stabulated. *Obs.*

stab'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *stabulatio*, fr. *stabulari* to stable cattle, fr. *stabulum.* See STABLE, *n.*] *Obs.* **a** Act of stabling beasts. **b** A stable.

stab'wort' (stăb'wûrt'), *n.* The wood sorrel, formerly reputed to be efficacious for wounds. *Obs.*

stacc. *Abbr. Music.* Staccato.

stac-ca'do, *n.* [Sp. *estacada.*] A stockade. *Obs.*

stac'ca-ta-tis'si-mo (stăk'kä-kä-tĭs'sĭ-mō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Superl. of STACCATO.

stac-ca'to. + STOCCADO.

stach'er (stăk'ẽr), *n. & v.* = STACKER. *Scot.*

Sta'chys (stā'kĭs). *Bib.*

Stach'y-tar-phe'ta (stăk'ĭ-tär-fē'tä), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. *στάχυς* ear of corn + *ταρφειός* thick, close.] *Bot.* Syn. of VALERIANODES.

Stach'y-u-ra'ce-æ (-ū-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See STACHYURUS. — **stach'y-u-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Stach'y-u'rus (-ū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στάχυς* ear of grain + *οὐρά* tail.] *Bot.* A genus of plants constituting the Stachyuraceæ (order Hypericales). The two East Asiatic species are woody herbs or subshrubs with tetramerous flowers in tail-like racemes.

stacion, stacionere. + STATION, STATIONER.

stack (*dial.* stăk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of STICK, *v.*

stackado. + STOCCADO.

stack'age (stăk'ĭj), *n. Rare.* a Hay, grain, or the like, in stacks; things stacked. **b** A tax on things stacked.

stack'er (stăk'ẽr), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *stakra* to stagger. See STAGGER, *v.*] To stagger; to reel. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stack'et, *n. & v.* [Cf. OLG. *stacket*, D. & G. *staket*, fr. F. or It. Cf. STOCKADE.] Palisade. *Obs.*

stack'freed', *n. Horol.* An eccentric wheel or cam, on which a spring presses, formerly attached to the barrel of a watch to equalize the force transmitted. The fusee replaced it.

stack'garth (*dial.* stăg'ẽrth), *n.* A stackyard. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Stack-hou'si-a (stăk-hou'zĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after Dr. J. *Stackhouse*, botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs typifying the family Stackhousiaceæ, natives chiefly of Australia and New Zealand. They have yellow or white, often gamopetalous, flowers.

Stack-hou'si-a-ce-æ (-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Sapindales) consisting of two genera, *Stackhousia* and *Macgregoria*, and distinguished by the lobed ovary and 1-seeded indehiscent fruit. — **stack-hou'si-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

stack process. See WHITE LEAD.

stackt. Stacked. *Ref. Sp.*

stad. + STAND.

stad. + *sted*, p. p. of STEAD.

stad, *n.* [Cf. AS. *stede* place.] *Obs.* **a** Standing; position. **b** Staying; delay.

‖ stad (stät), *n.* [D.] Town; city. *South Africa.*

stad'dling (stăd'lĭng), *n.* = STADDLE, of a stack. *Dial. Eng.*

stade. + STATE, STEAD.

stade, *n.* [Cf. G. *gestade* shore.] = STAITH.

stadia wires. = STADIA HAIRS.

stad'ic (stăd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a stadia.

The method of reading is by observing the length of rod subtended by the distance between the stadia hairs when these are fixed, or by noting the space between the stadia hairs when they are adjusted to cover a certain definite interval on the rod; — called also simply *stadia*.

sta-dim/e-ter (stā-dĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*stadium* + *-meter.*] *Naut.* A modified form of sextant used for finding the distance of an object from its known height.

sta/di-om/e-ter (stā/dĭ-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*stadium* + *-meter.*] **1.** A toothed wheel with an index for measuring plotted curves, broken lines, etc., by running over the line.

2. A form of theodolite for plotting bearings directly.

sta/di-um (stā/dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* STADIA (-ä). [L., a stadium (in sense 1), fr. Gr. *στάδιον.*] **1.** A Greek measure of length, being the chief one used for itinerary distances, also adopted by the Romans for nautical and astronomical measurements. It was equal to 600 Greek feet, varying with the value of the foot, the Attic stadium being 185.0 meters (606.9 English feet); the Olympic (as measured from the foot-race course at Olympia), 192.3 meters (630.8 ft.); and the Asiatic, according to Herodotus and Xenophon, one thirtieth of a parasang, or 147.9 meters (485.1 ft.). The Roman stadium was 625 Roman feet (185 meters or 607 ft.).

2. *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A kind of foot race. **b** A course for foot races, usually 600 Greek feet long (606 ft. 9 in. English) and flanked by terraced elevations, usually encircling one end, affording tiers of seats for spectators. Cf. DROMOS.

3. A similar modern structure, with its inclosure, used for athletic games, etc.

4. *Surv.* A stadia or stadia rod.

5. A stage; a period; esp., a stage in the development of an animal or plant. See STAGE, *n.*, 13 **a**.

staff (stăf), *n.* [G. *staffieren* to fill or fit out, adorn, fr. D. *stoffeeren*, OF. *estoffer*, F. *étoffer*, fr. OF. *estoffe* stuff, F. *étoffe*. See STUFF, *n.*] *Arch.* A building material consisting of plaster combined with fibrous and other materials, much used for temporary ornamental buildings.

staff (stăf), *n.*; *pl.* in senses 1-8, STAVES (stāvz; stăvz; 277) or STAFFS (stăfs); in senses 9, 10, STAFFS. [ME. *staf*, AS. *stæf* staff; akin to LG. & D. *staf*, OFries. *stef*, G. *stab*, Icel. *stafr*, Sw. *staf*, Dan. *stav*, Goth. *stabs* element, rudiment, Skr. *sthāpay* to cause to stand, place. See STAND; cf. STAVE, *n.*] **1.** A long piece of wood; a pole or stick; as: **a** A long stick carried in the hand for support; hence, a support; that which props, upholds, or sustains.

> And he put the *staves* into the rings. *Ex.* xxxviii. 7.
> The boy was the very *staff* of my age. *Shak.*

b A cudgel or club; esp., a quarterstaff. **c** A pole, stick, or wand as an ensign of authority; as, a constable's *staff*. **d** A pole on which a flag is supported and displayed. **e** The long handle of certain weapons, as a lance or poleax. **f** Any of various graduated sticks or rules, as used in building, shipbuilding, leveling, etc.

2. = STAVE, 3. *Rare.*

3. An arbor, as of a wheel or a pinion of a watch.

4. *Surg.* The grooved director for the gorget, or knife, used in cutting for stone in the bladder.

5. *Her.* = FISSURE, *n.*, 4.

6. *Arch.* **a** = ROD, *n.*, 3. **b** A piece used to close the joint between a wooden frame and the adjacent masonry.

7. A stanza or stanza form. *Obs.*

8. *Music.* The five horizontal lines, with their spaces, on which music is written; — called also *stave*, esp. in Great Britain. The lines and spaces are called *degrees*, and are numbered upwards. They are made to designate absolute pitch by a *clef* at the beginning of the staff, which latter may be extended in compass by means of leger lines added above or below. For concerted or part music two or more staffs are joined with a brace. The staff began with a single line, marking the pitch of some tone, as C or F, above or below which the medieval neumes were arranged. A staff of four lines with the C clef is still used for Gregorian music. See *Illusts.* of CLEF, LEGER LINE, and PITCH.

9. [From STAFF, 1 **c**, an ensign of authority.] *Mil.* An establishment, or aggregation, of officers, not having command, but having administrative and executive duties, in various departments attached to an army, to a section of an army, or to the commander of an army or section of an army; specif.: **a** In the United States army: (1) The aggregation of the staff departments and corps in contradistinction to *the line*. See 3d LINE, 17 **f**. (2) The aggregation of staff officers and aids-de-camp who assist a military commander in the administration, command, and supply of the troops. (3) Rarely, the general staff. **b** *Nav.* (1) The officers not in line to succeed to a command, as naval constructors, paymasters, surgeons, chaplains, etc., and, formerly, officers of the engineer corps. (2) Officers detailed to serve on the staff of the commander of a fleet or squadron.

10. Hence: A body of assistants serving to carry into effect the plans of a superintendent or manager; as, the *staff* of a newspaper; a hospital *staff*.

to set, or put, up, or down, one's staff, to take up one's residence; to lodge. *Obs.*

staff angle. *Plastering.* A square rod of wood let into the plaster so as to be flush with the wall surfaces forming an angle, to secure the corner from injury.

staff captain. *Nav.* In the British navy, an officer holding the rank of captain in the navigating corps. The title is becoming extinct and the office being merged in the line.

staff commander. *Nav.* In the British navy, an officer holding the rank of commander in the navigating corps. The office is being merged in the line.

staff department. *Mil.* In the United States army, one of the departments or bureaus into which the War Department is subdivided for the purposes of administration and supply. They are the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, Judge-Advocate-General's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay, and Ordnance Departments, the Engineer Corps, and the Signal Corps. They are sometimes called *staff corps*, though this designation is applied in statutes only to the Corps of Engineers and Signal Corps.

staf'fel-ite (stăf'ĕl-īt), *n.* [From *Staffel*, in Prussia, where it is found.] *Min.* A green or greenish yellow phosphate and carbonate of calcium, occurring in botryoidal or stalactitic forms of fibrous, radiating structure. H., 4. Sp. gr., 3.13.

staff'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A workman employed in silk throwing.

staff notation. *Music.* Notation in which a staff is used, as opposed to a staffless system such as the *tonic sol-fa*.

staff officer. *Mil. & Nav.* An officer serving on a staff; specif., in the United States, a commissioned officer of a staff department or one not in the line or executive branch.

staff sergeant *or* **serjeant.** *Mil.* A sergeant not serving with a company, troop, or battery, but attached to headquarters. In the United States army there are the sergeant major; ordnance, quartermaster, commissary, electrician, and signal sergeants; and sergeant, first class, hospital corps.

staff system. *Railroading.* A block system in which a suitably inscribed staff is delivered to the engineer of a train, or caught up by the engine while moving, as authority giving the right of the road to a designated station.

stag (stăg), *n.* [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *steggr* a male bird, male cat; prob. through a doubtful AS. *stagga*. Cf. STEG.] **1. a** The adult male of the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), a large European species closely related to, but smaller than, the American elk, or wapiti, specif. one five years of age or older. **b** The male of certain other large deer, esp. one of the genus *Cervus*.



Head of European Stag (*Cervus elaphus*).

2. Any of various male animals; as: **a** A young gamecock. **b** A turkey cock. **c** A male fox. **d** A drake or gander.

3. A castrated bull; a bull stag; also, a boar, esp. one castrated when past maturity.

4. The European wren.

5. A colt; esp., a young unbroken stallion. *Local, Eng.*

6. A romping girl, or other awkward person. *Local, Eng.*

7. A man at a social gathering unaccompanied by a woman; also, a social gathering of men only; — often used attributively; as, a *stag* dinner.

8. *London Stock Exchange.* **a** A dealer who is not a member of the exchange. **b** One who stags the market.

stag, *v. i. London Stock Exch.* To deal as a "stag." *Cant.*

stag, *v. t.* To watch; dog. *Dial. Eng. or Slang.*

to stag the market, *London Stock Exchange,* to subscribe for shares or stock to be issued in order to sell immediately at a profit.

stag beetle. Any of numerous, mostly large, lamellicorn beetles constituting the family Lucanidæ, the males of which are generally much larger than the females and have long and often branched mandibles suggesting the antlers of a stag. The larvæ feed on the rotten wood of dead trees. The common species of the northeastern United States is *Lucanus dama*. The common European species is *L. cervus*.



Stag Beetle.

stage (stāj), *n.* [OF. *estage* dwelling, habitation, story (of a building), sojourn, situation, stage (as in theaters), F. *étage* story (of a building), tier, grade, rank, (assumed) LL. *staticum*, fr. L. *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. STATIC.] **1.** A floor or story of a building; also, a building. *Obs.*

2. An elevated platform, esp. one on which an orator may speak, a play or exhibition may be presented, or the like.

3. Specif., the raised flooring in a theater where plays are enacted; also, the whole space back from the proscenium, including wings, flies, property room, dressing rooms, etc.

4. *Microscopy.* The small platform of the stand of a microscope on which the object for examination is placed.

5. A scaffold; staging.

6. A landing stage. See LANDING STAGE.

7. By extension from the scenic stage, the theater; the drama, as acted or exhibited; also, the profession of representing dramatic compositions; — usually with *the*; as, the influence of the church and the *stage*.

8. A place where anything is publicly exhibited; the scene of any noted action, event, or career.

9. A place of rest on a regularly traveled road; a stage house; a station; a place for a relay of horses.

10. A stagecoach; as, a parcel sent by *stage*.

11. The distance between two places of rest on a road; hence, a degree of advance in a journey.

12. A degree of progression in any pursuit, development, process, or the like; as, a *stage* in a disease.

> A particular *stage* in the progress of society. *Macaulay.*

13. Hence: **a** *Biol.* One of several periods (whose beginning and end are usually marked by some important change of structure) in the development and growth of many animals and plants; as, the larval *stage;* pupa *stage;* zoëa *stage.* In insects often called *instar*. **b** *Geol.* According to the nomenclature of the International Geological Congress, one of the subdivisions of a series of strata. See GEOLOGY. **c** *Engin.* The distance between two levels, as in hoisting.

to be, go, *etc.,* **on the stage,** to be or become an actor.

stage (stāj), *v. t.*; STAGED (stājd); STAG'ING (stāj'ĭng). **1.** To exhibit on or as on a stage; to display publicly; specif., to put (a play) on the stage.

stage'coach' (stāj'kōch'), *n.* A coach that runs regularly between stations, for the conveyance of passengers.

stage'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* Art of writing or staging plays.

stage director. *Theat.* One who prepares a play for production. He arranges the details of the stage settings, the business to be used, all stage effects, and instructs the actors, excepting usually the star, in the general interpretation of their parts. Cf. STAGE MANAGER.

stage fright. Nervousness felt before an audience.

stage manager. *Theat.* One in control of the stage during the production of a play. He directs the stage hands, property man, etc., has charge of all details behind the curtain, except the acting, and has a general oversight of the actors. Sometimes he is also the *stage director*.

stage micrometer. A graduated device applied to the stage of a microscope for measuring the size of an object.

stag'er (stāj'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A player. *Rare.* *B. Jonson.*

2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a person of long experience; — usually with *old*.

3. A horse used in drawing a stagecoach. *Colloq.*

stage'-struck', *a.* Fascinated by the stage; esp., seized by a passionate desire to become an actor.

stage whisper. A loud whisper, as by an actor, audible to the spectators but supposed, for dramatic effect, not to be heard by one or more of the actors.

stag'ger (stăg'ẽr), *v. i.*; STAG'GERED (-ẽrd); STAG'GER-ING. [Cf. ME. *stakeren*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *stakra* to push, to stagger, fr. *staka* to punt, push, stagger; but also OD. *staggeren* to stagger. Cf. STAKE, *n.*] **1.** To reel to one side and the other, as if about to fall, in trying to stand or walk; to stand or walk unsteadily; to sway; totter.

2. To begin to doubt and waver in purpose or action; to become less confident or determined; to hesitate.

> He [Abraham] *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief. *Rom.* iv. 20.

stag'ger, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to reel or totter.

2. To cause to doubt, waver, or hesitate; to make less steady or confident; to shock; as, to *stagger* belief.

3. *Mech.* To arrange (a series of parts) on each side of a median line alternately, as spokes or rivets; also, to dispose parts of (a wheel, etc.) in such a way.

stag'ger, *n.* **1.** A reeling or tottering movement of the body in trying to walk or stand, as if one were about to fall; as, the *stagger* of a drunken man.

2. *pl. Far.* A cerebral and spinal disease of horses and other animals, attended by reeling, unsteady gait, or sudden falling; — called also *blind staggers* and *forage poisoning*.

3. *pl.* Bewilderment; perplexity. *Rare.* *Shak.*

stag'horn' cor'al (stăg'hôrn'). Any of several large branching corals of the genus *Acropora*, syn. *Madrepora*, which somewhat resemble antlers, esp. *Acropora cervicornis* and *A. palmata*, of Florida and the West Indies.

staghorn fern. Any fern of the genus *Platycerium*.

staghorn sumac. A sumac (*Rhus hirta*), of the eastern United States, with dense panicles of greenish yellow flowers becoming bright crimson fruits. The flower stalks and branches are velvety-pubescent, like young antlers. Its leaves turn brilliant red in fall.


Staghorn Fern (*Platycerium grande*).

stag'hound' (stăg'hound'), *n.* One of a breed of hounds formerly used in hunting the stag, the wolf, and other large animals. They were similar to the fox hound, but larger and heavier, with drooping ears. The breed is nearly extinct.

stag'ing (stāj'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STAGE. Hence: *n.*

1. = SCAFFOLD, 1 **c**; a scaffolding.

2 The business of running stagecoaches; also, the act of journeying in stagecoaches.

3. The act or art of putting a play on the stage.

stag'nan-cy (stăg'năn-sĭ), *n.* State of being stagnant.

stag'nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *stagnans, -antis*, p. pr. of *stagnare*. See STAGNATE.] **1.** Not flowing; not running in a current or stream; motionless; hence, foul from want of motion; as, a *stagnant* pond; *stagnant* blood in the veins.

2. Not active or brisk; dull; as, business is *stagnant*.

stag'nate (stăg'nāt), *v. i.*; STAG'NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); STAG'NAT-ING (-nāt-ĭng). [L. *stagnatus*, p. p. of *stagnare* to stagnate, make stagnant, fr. *stagnum* a piece of standing water. Cf. STANK a pool, TANK, STANCH, *v. t.*] **1.** To be or become motionless; to be without current; as, blood *stagnates* in the veins of an animal; hence, to become impure or foul by want of motion or current; as, air *stagnates* in a close room.

2. To be or become dull or inactive; to lose briskness or activity; as, commerce *stagnates;* society *stagnates*.

stag-na'tion (stăg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *stagnation.*]

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stadle, *n.* Stadium. Cf. STADE. *Obs.*

sta'di-on (stā'dĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* STADIA (-ä). Gr. form of STADIUM. [of STADDLE.]

stadle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

stadt'hold'er, -hold'er-ate. Vars. of STADHOLDER, etc.

staen (stān). Scot. var. of STONE.

staenen. † STONEN.

staep. † STEEP, *a.*

staerc. † STARK.

staethely, *a.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. AS. *stæðlic*, and OFries. *stedelik* constant.] Strong. *Obs.*

staf. Obs. or ref. sp. of STAFF.

sta-fette' (stă-fĕt'), *n.* [Cf. G. *stafette*.] = ESTAFETTE. *Rare.*

staff, *v. t.* To form in line. *Obs.*

staff, *v. i.* [Cf. STAFF, *n.*] To thrust. *Obs. Scot.*

staff'age, *a. Obs. Scot.* **a** Obstinate; unmanageable. Cf. STAFFISH. **b** Not easily swallowed.

staff bead. *Plastering.* A molded or beaded staff angle.

staff college. *Mil.* A higher college for officers, esp. to prepare for staff appointments.

staff corps. *Mil.* The personnel (officers and men) of a staff department. [or staffs. *Rare.*]

staffed (stăft), *a.* Having a staff.

staff'-herd', *v. t.* To depasture (cattle), esp. in charge of a herdsman.

staff'ier (stăf'yẽr), *n.* [F. *estafier*, It. *staffiere*, prop., a stirrup holder.] Attendant; lackey. *Obs.*

staff'ish (stăf'ĭsh), *a.* Stiff; harsh; unmanageable. *Obs.*

staff'less, *a.* See -LESS. *Rare.*

Staf'ford court *or* **law** (stăf'ẽrd). [From proper name, with a pun on *staff*.] A court or law ruled or dictated by violence; — sometimes alluding to a cudgeling. *Obs.* [HERALDIC KNOT.]

Staf'ford's knot (-ẽrdz). See

staff sling. *Mil.* A leather sling attached to a long staff. *Obs.*

staff'strik'er, *n.* A tramp. *Obs.*

staff surgeon. *Nav.* In the British navy, an officer of senior grade in the medical corps.

staff'sword', *n.* A thrusting sword; swordstick. *Obs. Scot.*

staff tree. Any tree or shrub of the genus *Celastrus* (which see).

staff'-tree' fam'i-ly. *Bot.* The family Celastraceæ.

staf'ful, *a.* Quite full. *Obs.*

staff vine. The climbing bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*).

stafisagre. † STAVESACRE.

stag, *n. & v.* Stake. *Scot.*

stag'bush' (stăg'bo͝osh'), *n.* = BLACK HAW **a**.

stage, *v. t.* [See STAGE, *n.*] To erect; build. *Obs.*

stage, *v. i.* To travel by stage.

stage boat. See POST BOAT.

stage carriage. A stagecoach. *R.*

stage direction. A direction with the text concerning the setting, action, etc., of a play.

stage door. *Theaters.* The actors' and workmen's entrance.

staged tower (stājd). A tower in which the stories are strongly marked, as in a Chinese pagoda.

stage'house', *n.* A house where a stage regularly stops for passengers or a relay of horses.

stage'like', *a.* Also **stage'ly.** Pert. to or befitting a stage; theatrical; make-believe. *Obs.*

stage'man, *n.* An actor. *Obs.*

stage right. The right to represent a work on the stage, generally protected by copyright.

stag'er-ite (stăj'ẽr-īt), *n.* [From *stage*, with a pun on *Stagirite*.] Actor. *Obs.* [the stage. *Obs.*]

stag'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Exhibition on

stag'-e'vil, *n. Far.* A kind of palsy of the jaw of a horse.

stage wagon *or* **waggon.** **a** A stagecoach. *Obs.* **b** A wagon running between two places for conveying passengers or goods.

stag'ey (stāj'ĭ). Var. of STAGY.

stag'gard (stăg'ẽrd), **stag'gart** (-ẽrt), *n.* [From STAG.] The male red deer in its fourth year.

stag'garth (stăg'ẽrth). Var. of STACKGARTH. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stag'ger-bush' (stăg'ẽr-bo͝osh'), *n.* An American ericaceous shrub (*Pieris mariana*) poisonous to stock. It has clusters of nodding white flowers.

stag'gered (stăg'ẽrd), *pret. & p. p.* of STAGGER. — **staggered tooth gear,** *Mach.*, a stepped gear (wheel). See under STEPPED.

stag'ger-er, *n.* One that staggers; also, one that causes to stagger, as a blow. *Colloq.*

stagger grass. The atamasco lily of the eastern United States, supposed to give cattle staggers.

stag'ger-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STAGGER. — **stag'ger-ing-ly,** *adv.* [larkspur.]

stag'ger-weed', *n.* The field

stag'ger-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Golden ragwort. See RAGWORT.

stag'gie (stăg'ĭ), *n.* A young horse. Cf. STAG, 5. *Scot.*

stag'-head'ed, *a.* Having dead, leafless limbs at the top; — said of trees. — **stag'-head'ed-ness,** *n.*

stag'horn', *n.* **a** The ground pine *Lycopodium clavatum*. **b** The staghorn fern.

stag'-horned' (-hôrnd'), *a.* Having mandibles that are large and palmate, or branched like an antler; — of certain beetles.

staghorn moss. = STAGHORN **a**.

stag'i-ly (stăj'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of STAGY.

stag'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Stag'i-rite (stăj'ĭ-rīt), *n.* [L. *Stagirites*, Gr. Σταγειρίτης.] A native of, or resident in, Stagira, in ancient Macedonia; esp., Aristotle.

stag'nant-ly, *adv.* of STAGNANT.

stag'nate, *a.* Stagnant. *Obs.*

stagne, *n.* [L. *stagnum.*] A lake or pond. *Obs.*

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1. State of being stagnant; cessation of flowing or circulation, as of a fluid; as, *stagnation* of the blood.
2. Lack of action, or of brisk action; cessation of activity; state of being dull; as, *stagnation* of business.

stag tick. A parasitic dipterous insect (*Lipoptena cervi*) of the family Hippoboscidæ, which lives upon the red deer. The mature insect has wings, but sheds them soon after settling on a suitable host.

stag'y (stā'jĭ), *a.* Also *stagey*. Having characteristics of the stage; theatrical; as, a *stagy* person, tone, or bearing; — used depreciatively.

staid (stād), *a.* [From STAY to stop; prop., the p. p.] Sober; grave; steady; sedate; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful; as, *staid* persons, colors, habits.
Syn. — Steadfast, composed, regular, sedate. See DECOROUS.

stain (stān), *v. t.*; STAINED (stānd); STAIN'ING. [Abbr. fr. *distain*.] **1.** To discolor with foreign matter; to make foul; to spot; as, to *stain* the hand with dye or blood.
2. To color, as wood, glass, paper, cloth, or the like, by processes affecting, chemically or otherwise, the material itself; to tinge with a color or colors combining with, or penetrating, the substance; to dye; as, to *stain* wood with acids, colored washes, paint rubbed in, etc.; to *stain* glass.
3. To spot with guilt or infamy; to bring reproach on; to blot; soil; tarnish; as, to *stain* a life or a name.
4. To cause to seem inferior or soiled by comparison; hence, to excel; outshine. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
5. To dull; dim; obscure. *Obs. exc. Hunting,* to injure (the scent of the quarry), as by the passage of hounds.
Syn. — Paint; sully, discolor; disgrace, taint, dishonor.

stain, *v. i.* To give or receive a stain.

stain, *n.* **1.** A discoloration by foreign matter; a spot.
2. A dye, pigment, or the like, used in staining; specif.: **a** A preparation thinner than paint, absorbed by the pores of the material (as wood) instead of forming a coating. **b** A pigment used in microscopy to render visible minute and transparent structures, to differentiate tissue elements, or to produce specific microchemical reactions.
3. A natural spot of a color different from the ground.
Swift trouts, diversified with crimson *stains* *Pope*
4. Taint of guilt; tarnish; also, cause of reproach; shame.
5. A tincture; a tinge; a slight trace. *Rare.*
Syn. — Blot, taint, pollution, blemish, disgrace, infamy.

stained (stānd), *pret. & p. p.* of STAIN. — **stained glass,** glass colored or stained. See GLASS, *n.*, 1. As used in windows, etc., it may be glass colored throughout by metallic oxides fused into it, or white glass cased with colored glass, or white glass into whose surface the pigments have been burned.

stain'er (stān'ẽr), *n.* One that stains or tarnishes; specif.: **a** A workman who stains; as, a *stainer* of wood. **b** A pigment used merely to give color to a paint, as distinguished from the base, which is usually white lead.

stair (stâr), *n.* [ME. *steir, steyer,* AS. *stīġer,* fr. *stīgan* to ascend, rise. See STY to ascend.] **1.** A step; degree. *Obs.*
2. Any one step of a series for ascending or descending to a different level, usually within a building.
3. A series of steps from one level to another, as in a house; — orig. only in *sing.*; now commonly in *pl.*

stair'case' (stâr'kās'), *n.* A flight of stairs with their supporting framework, casing, balusters, etc.; strictly, but less usually, the structure containing a stair.

stair'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* The head or top of a staircase.

stair rod. A metal rod, or its equivalent, for holding a stair carpet in place in the angle between two steps.

stair turret. *Arch.* A towerlike building to contain a winding or spiral stair; — usually attached to a larger building.

stair'way' (stâr'wā'), *n.* A flight of stairs; staircase.

staith (stāth), *n.* [AS. *stæð* a bank, shore, akin to E. *stead.*] A landing stage or wharf for transshipment, esp. of coal, as from railway cars, into vessels. *Brit.*

stake (stāk), *n.* [AS. *staca,* fr. the root of E. *stick;* akin to OFries. & LG. *stake,* D *staak,* Sw. *stake,* Dan. *stage.* See STICK, *v. t.*; cf. ESTACADE, STOCKADE.] **1.** A pointed piece of wood or other material, driven, or to be driven, into the ground as a mark, support, tethering rod, etc.
2. The post or other support to which a person is bound to be burned; hence, death by such burning.
3. A stick inserted upright in a loop, eye, or mortise, at the side or end of a cart, flat car, etc., to retain the load.
4. Hence: **a** *Metal.* A small anvil usually with a tang to enter a hole in a bench top, used by smiths, for light work. **b** *Mach.* The part of a riveter frame that carries the stationary die. **c** *Leather Manuf.* A wooden stake or post in the upper end of which is set a blunt semicircular steel blade over which skins are drawn to stretch and soften them; also, a crutch stake (see 2d PERCH, 5). **d** *Basketwork.* Any of the longest foundation rods of a basket or the like, usually upsetted from the bottom.
5. *Mormon Ch.* A territorial division.
Every city, or "*stake,*" including a chief town and surrounding towns, has its president, with two counselors; and this president has a high council of chosen men *Schaff-Herzog Encyc.*
6. That which is staked, or hazarded, for gain or loss; esp., a sum of money or its equivalent wagered or risked; that which is laid, or pledged, as between two parties, upon the result of a contest or any contingent issue.
7. Short for GRUBSTAKE.
8. The prize set in any contest, as a game, a race, etc.; — often in *pl.*; also, *Horse Racing,* a stake race.
9. A property or interest involved; something at stake; as, a *stake* in a business; he had a *stake* in the country.
at stake, involved; implicated; hence, in jeopardy; as, one's life or honor is *at stake.* — **stake of Zion.** = STAKE, *n.*, 5.

stake (stāk), *v. t.*; STAKED (stākt); STAK'ING (stāk'ĭng).
1. To pierce or impale; also, to bar, secure, or defend. *Obs.*
2. To fasten up or support with stakes, as vines or plants; also, to tether to a stake.
3. To mark the limits of by stakes; — with *out* or *off;* as, to *stake* out a road; to *stake* off a mining claim.
4. To push with a stake or pole, as a railroad car.
5. *Leather Manuf.* To work (skins) on a stake.
6. To put at hazard upon the issue of competition, or upon a future contingency; to wager; venture; bet.
To *stake* his life and property on the event of a war. *Macaulay.*
7. Short for GRUBSTAKE.
to stake on, *Mach.,* to secure (a large pulley, flywheel, or the like) on a shaft designedly smaller in diameter than that of the hole through the boss, by driving in keys on flats made for them in the boss and on the shaft, and centering the pulley or wheel by carefully fitting the keys.

stake boat. A boat moored to mark the course in a race.

stake driver. The common American bittern, one of whose notes resembles the sound of driving a stake into mud.

stake'head' (stāk'hĕd'), *n.* *Rope Laying.* Any of several horizontal bars, each supported on a separate stake, used in a ropewalk to carry the yarns, which are kept apart by pins in the bars, during the operation of twisting.

stake'hold'er (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* The holder of a stake, or wager.

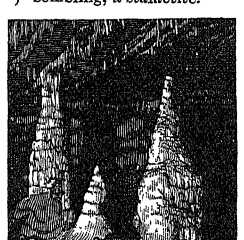
stake horse. *Horse Racing.* A horse that runs chiefly in stake races; hence, a horse of superior quality.

stake race. *Horse Racing.* A race in which a money stake or prize is offered by the association holding the race.

sta-lac'tite (stȧ-lăk'tīt), *n.*; *pl.* -TITES (-tīts). [Gr. σταλακτός oozing out in drops, dropping, fr. σταλάζειν to drop: cf. F. *stalactite.*] *Geol.* **a** A deposit of calcium carbonate, resembling an icicle, depending from the roof or sides of a cavern, and formed from waters which have percolated through, and partially dissolved, the overlying limestone. They vary from white or colorless to yellow and brown. **b** A similar formation; as, a *stalactite* of lava.

stal'ac-tit'ic (stăl'ăk-tĭt'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or re-
stal'ac-tit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } sembling, a stalactite.

sta-lag'mite (stȧ-lăg'mīt), *n.* [Gr. στάλαγμα that which drops, a drop, fr. σταλάζειν to drop: cf. F. *stalagmite.*] *Geol.* A deposit more or less like an inverted stalactite, formed by calcareous water dropping on the floors of caverns; hence, a similar deposit of other material. A stalactite and the stalagmite beneath often become united in a complete column.


Stalagmites in Marengo Cave, Indiana

stalagmite marble. *Min.* Onyx marble, often a stalagmitic deposit.

stal'ag-mit'ic (stăl'ăg-mĭt'ĭk), **stal'ag-mit'i-cal** (-mĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Having the shape or character of, or found in, stalagmites. — **stal'ag-mit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stale (stāl), *v. i.* [Akin to D. & G. *stallen,* Dan. *stalle,* Sw. *stalla,* and prob. E. *stall* a stable. See STALL, *n.*] Of horses and cattle, to urinate. — *n.* Urine of horses or cattle.

stale, *n.* [Prob. fr. ME. *stale* theft, AS. *stalu* (see STEAL, *v. t.*).] *Obs.* **1.** Robbery; pilfering; hence; stealth.
2. A lure; specif.: **a** A trap; a snare. *Obs.* **b** A decoy; stool pigeon; fig., anything that allures. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. A laughingstock; a dupe. *Obs. or Archaic.*
4. Place or state of concealment. *Obs.*

stale, *a.*; STAL'ER (stāl'ẽr); STAL'EST. [ME. *stale,* orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *estaler* to display for sale, F. *étaler,* prob. orig., to put in a fixed position, and of G. or D. origin (cf. STALL, *n.*), F. *étale* stationary, slack (of the sea at high tide; cf. STALEMATE), also OD. *stel* stale.] **1.** Old and strong, as ale. *Obs.*
2. Vapid or tasteless from age; having lost its life, spirit, and flavor, from being long kept; as, *stale* beer.
3. Not new; not freshly made; as, *stale* bread.
4. Worn out by use or familiarity; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing; trite; commonplace. *Grew.*
How weary, *stale,* flat, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world! *Shak.*
5. Impaired in vigor or energy by prolonged activity along certain lines; — orig. used of overtrained athletes; as, one *stale* from overstudy; a market *stale* after busy trading.
6. Impaired in legal force or effect, as a right to enforce equities, a lien, or the like, by reason of laches or being allowed to rest without use, action, or demand; as, a *stale* affidavit, a *stale* debt or claim, etc.
7. Left fallow after plowing, as land. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stale, *n.* [See STALE, *a.*] **1.** That which is stale, worn, tasteless, or the like, from use or time. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A prostitute. *Obs*

stale, *n.* [ME. *stale,* var. of *stele.*] See STEAL a handle.] A stock or handle, as of a rake; also, *Obs. or Dial. Eng.,* a stalk; a step; a hurdle.

stale, *v. t.*; STALED (stāld); STAL'ING (stāl'ĭng). **1.** To make stale, or vapid; to destroy charm or freshness of.
Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety. *Shak.*
2. To render common; to cheapen.

stale (stāl), *v. i.* To grow stale; to wear out.

stale'mate' (stāl'māt'), *n.* [Prob. fr. *stale,* a. + *mate* checkmate; cf. F. *étale* stationary. See STALE, *a.*] *Chess.* The position of the king when, although not in check, he cannot move without being placed in check and there is no other piece which can be moved; also, the declaration "stalemate," in effect claiming a draw (according to the rules of the game), when one's king is placed in such a position by the opponent's last move.

stale'mate', *v. t.* **a** *Chess.* To subject to a stalemate. **b** Hence, to bring to a standstill.

stalk (stôk), *n.* [ME. *stalke,* fr. *stale* a stalk, a handle. See STEAL a handle.] **1.** A straw. *Obs.*
2. The stem or main axis of a plant; as, a *stalk* of wheat.
3. *Bot.* Any supporting organ, as a petiole, stipe, peduncle, pedicel, etc.; specif., in mosses, a seta.
4. That which is like, or likened to, the stalk of a plant, as the stem of a quill; specif.: **a** *Arch.* An ornament in the Corinthian capital like the stalk of a plant, from which the volutes and helices spring. **b** *Founding.* An iron bar with projections, inserted in a core to strengthen it; a core arbor. **c** One of the two upright pieces of a ladder. *Obs.* **d** *Zoöl. & Anat.* A part likened to the stalk of a plant: esp., a long narrow stem or peduncle supporting some part, or (in the case of many attached animals, as many crinoids and barnacles) the entire body.

stalk, *v. i.*; STALKED (stôkt); STALK'ING. [AS. *stalcian* to go slowly; cf. Dan. *stalke* to stalk; prob. akin. to AS. *stalu* theft, *stalian* to steal, and E. *steal.*] **1.** To walk or steal along cautiously or furtively. *Obs.*, or blended with def. 3.
2. To approach game stealthily or under cover; to hunt or reconnoiter from behind a screen.
3. To walk with lofty, haughty, or pompous bearing.
With manly mien he *stalked* along the ground. *Dryden*

stalk (stôk), *v. t.* **1.** To betake (one's self) cautiously or stealthily. *Obs. or R.* *Chaucer.*
2. To approach under cover of a screen, or by stealth, for the purpose of killing; as, to *stalk* deer.

stalk, *n.* **1.** A slow, stately, or haughty step or walk.
2. Act or process of stalking game.

stalk borer. The larva of a noctuid moth (*Papaipema nitela*), which bores in the stalks of the raspberry, strawberry, tomato, asters, and many other garden plants.

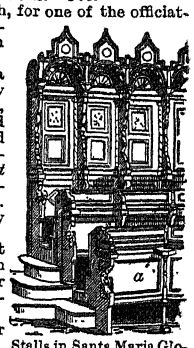
stalked (stôkt), *a.* Having, or borne on, a stalk or stem.
stalked hydatid. *Anat.* = HYDATID OF MORGAGNI **a**.

stalk'er (stôk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stalks; esp., one that stalks illegally; a poacher.
2. A kind of fishing net used esp. by poachers.

stalk'-eyed' (stôk'īd'), *a. Zoöl.* Having the eyes raised on a stalk, or peduncle; — opposed to *sessile-eyed.*
stalk-eyed crustaceans, *Zoöl.*, the Podophthalmia.

stalk'ing-horse, *n.* **1.** A horse, or a figure like a horse, behind which a hunter stalks game.
2. Hence, something used to cover up a secret project; a mask; a pretense.
Hypocrisy is the Devil's *stalking-horse.* *L'Estrange.*

stall (stôl), *n.* [ME. *stal,* AS. *steall, stall,* a place, seat, or station, a stable; akin to D. & OHG. *stal,* G. & Sw. *stall,* Icel. *stallr,* Dan. *stald,* originally, a standing place; akin also to G. *stelle* a place, *stellen* to place, Gr. στέλλειν to set, place, send, and E. *stand.* See STAND; cf. APOSTLE, EPISTLE, FORESTALL, INSTALL, STADDLE, STALE, *a. & v. i.*, 1st STALK, STALLION, STILL, *a.*] **1.** A stand, or fixed position; a station; place; room in general. *Obs.*
2. Specif., a place where horses or cattle are kept; a stable; esp., the compartment or division of a stable, for one horse, ox, or the like. "In an oxes *stall.*" *Chaucer.*
3. **a** A temporary shelter; hut; shed. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A small apartment or booth in which business is conducted; also, a bench, table, board, or the like, on which small articles are exposed; as, a butcher's *stall;* a book*stall.*
4. A seat; esp., a royal seat; a throne. *Obs.*
5. A seat in the choir of a church, for one of the officiating clergy, inclosed, wholly or partially, at the back and sides, often canopied and elaborately carved.
6. In a theater or the like, orig., a seat with arms or otherwise partly separated from its neighbors; now, one of the seats in the forward part of the orchestra usually sold for a higher price than the remaining orchestra seats; also, in *pit stall,* one of the seats in the forward part of the pit. *Chiefly Eng.*
7. *Metal.* An inclosure, usually roofless, in which ore is roasted.
8. *Mining.* Any of the spaces left by excavation between pillars, in the post-and-stall (bord-and-pillar — see under BORD) system of mining. See MINE, *Illust.*, 3.
9. A covering or sheath for a finger or thumb; a cot.
10. Surfeit; disgust; also, an annoyance. *Dial. Eng.*



Stalls in Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari, Venice
a Subselliums.

stall, *v. t.*; STALLED (stôld); STALL'ING. [Cf. Sw. *stalla,* Dan. *stalde.* See STALL, *n.*] **1.** To install in office; loosely, to place; put. *Obs.*
2. To put into or keep in a stall or stable.
3. To fatten by stall feeding; as, a *stalled* ox. *Archaic.*

stag-nic'o-lous (stăg-nĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *stagnum* pool + E. *-colous.*] Inhabiting stagnant water

stag'num (stăg'nŭm), *n.* [L.] **a** A pool of water without an outlet. **b** The cistern of a barometer *Obs.* [gard. *Obs.*]

stagon. *n.* [See STAG.] Stag.

stag sumac. Staghorn sumac

Sta-gyr'i-an (stȧ-jĭr'ĭ-ăn), *n* Stagirite. *Obs.* [STAGIRITE.]

Stag'y-rite. Erron. var. of **Stahl'i an** (stäl'ĭ-ăn; -yăn), *a.* Of or pert. to G. E. Stahl, a German physician and chemist (1660-1734); as, the *Stahlian* theory of phlogiston. — *n.* An adherent of Stahlism.

Stahl'ism (stäl'ĭz'm), **Stahl'ian-ism** (-yăn-ĭz'm), *n.* = ANIMISM, 1.

Stahl'spiel' (stäl'spēl'; G. shtäl'shpēl'), *n.* [G., fr. *stahl* steel + *spiel* play.] *Music.* An instrument of steel bars, on a lyre-shaped frame, played with a hammer.

staid. † *sted,* p. p of STEAD.

staid, *pret. & p. p.* of STAY

staid'ly, *adv.* of STAID. See -LY.

staid'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

staier. † STAIR.

staig (stāg), *n.* [Cf. STAG, *n.*] A young horse; a stallion. *Scot.*

staige. † STAGE. [*Obs. Scot.*]

stalk. Var. of STAKE, to satisfy.

stail. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STALE, stalk, handle.

stalle. † STEAL.

stain. † STONE.

stain'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

stain'chel (stĭn'shĕl; stān'-), *n* [Cf. STANCHEL, STANCHION.] = STANCHEL *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stain'cher (stān'shẽr; stān'-). Scot. var. of STANCHER.

staind. Stained. *R. Sp.* [*Obs.*]

stain'er-ess, *n.* A female dyer.

stain'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **stain'less-ly,** *adv.* — **stain'less-ness,** *n.*

stair. † STARE, STEER.

stair (*dial.* stâr), *a.* [Cf AS. *wīderstīġer* steep, E. STAIR, *n.*] Steep; sheer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stair, *v. i.* [See STAIR, *n.*] To ascend; advance. *Obs.*

stair beak. Any of several South and Central American dendrocolaptine birds of the genus *Xenops.* The bill has the gonys sharply deflected.

staircase shell. **a** A wentletrap. **b** Any shell of the genus *Solarium.*

stair well. = WELLHOLE, 1.

stair wire. A slender stair rod.

stair'y, *a.* Of the nature of, or like, stairs. *Rare.*

stait. † STATE.

staith'wort' (stāth'wûrt'), *n.* The common cultivated cabbage

stal'ver (stă'vẽr), *v. i.* = STAVER. *Scot.* [MEASURE.]

sta'jo (stä'yō), *n.* [It.] See STAK. † STACK. [fasten: STICK.]

stake. Obs pret. of STEEK, to

stake (stāk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STALK. [satisfy. *Obs.*]

stake, *v i.* To accommodate; **stak'er** (stāk'ẽr), *n.* One who stakes, or bets.

stakke. † STACK.

stak'ker. Var. of STACKER. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stak-tom'e-ter (stăk-tŏm'ē-tẽr). Var. of STACTOMETER.

stal. † STALL. [STEAL.]

stal. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of

sta-lac'tic (stȧ-lăk'tĭk), **-lac'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Stalactitic.

sta-lac'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a stalactite.

sta-lac'tit-ed (stȧ-lăk'tĭt-ĕd), *a.* Covered with, or decorated as if with, stalactites

stal'ac-tit'i-form (stăl'ăk-tĭt'ĭ-fôrm), *a* Stalactiform.

stalage. † STALLAGE.

stal'ag-mom'e-ter (stăl'ăg-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. σταλαγμός a dropping + *-meter.*] = STACTOMETER.

stalant. † STALLANT, stallion.

stalde. Obs. pret. of STELL.

stal'der (*dial.* stôl'dẽr), *n.* [Cf. STADDLE.] A wooden frame for casks. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stal'ding (stôl'dĭng), *n.* A base foreign coin current in England shortly before 1300 as worth a penny. *Obs. or Hist.*

stale. † STALL. [of STEAL, *v.*]

stale (stāl). Obs. or dial. Eng. stale, *n.* [See STALEMATE.] *Chess.* Short for STALEMATE, *n*

stale, *n.* Troop; band. *Obs.*

stale'ly, *adv.* of STALE. See -LY.

stale'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

stalewards, stalewurthe. † STALWART, STALWORTH.

stalion. † STALLION.

stalk'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STALK. — **stalk'ing-ly,** *adv.*

stalk'less, *a.* See -LESS.

stalk'let, *n.* [*stalk* + *-let.*] A small or secondary stalk.

stal'koes (stŏ'kŏz), *n. pl.* [Cf. Ir. *stalcaire,* deerstalker, starer, gazer, fr. E. STALK, *v.*] Idlers posing as gentlemen. *Rare.*

stalk'y (stôk'ĭ), *a.* Like a stalk.

stall. Obs. pret. of STEAL.

stall, *a.* Proud; obdurate. *Obs.*

stall, *n.* [Cf. STALE decoy.] a Stalking-horse; trap; ambush. *Obs.* b A confederate. *Cant.*

4. To surfeit; disgust; also, to fatigue. *Dial. Eng. C. Brontë.*
5. To check or stop by causing to become fast in mud, snow, or the like; to mire; hence, to stop or check undesiredly; as, to *stall* an engine by too great a load.
6. To stave off; — with *off*; as, to *stall* off an enemy, a request, curiosity, etc. *Colloq.*
7. To forestall; to anticipate. *Obs.* *Massinger.*

stall (stôl), *v. i.* [See STALL, *n.*] **1.** To stand; to maintain position, as in battle. *Obs.*
2. To live in, or as in, a stall; to dwell. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. To kennel, as dogs. *Johnson.*
4. To stick fast, as a team in mire or snow; hence, to stop undesiredly, as an engine from an overload.
5. In contests, to do less than one's best, as to deceive for any purpose or to husband strength. *Cant.*
6. To be surfeited, as cattle with eating. *Dial. Eng.*

stall'age (stôl'ăj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *estallage*, of Teutonic origin. See STALL, *n.*] **1.** *Eng. Law.* The right of erecting a stall or stalls in a fair; rent or toll paid for a stall.
2. A stand or platform. *Obs. & R.*
3. Dung of cattle or horses, mixed with straw. *Obs.*

stall board, *or* **stall'board'** (stôl'bōrd'; 201), *n.* **1.** A stout rail or sill under the sash in a shop front; — so called from the former custom of having a projecting or hinged board on this sill for use as a stall.
2. Any of a series of successively higher floors on which excavated material is pitched, as in digging sewers.

stall'-feed', *v. t.*; STALL'-FED'; STALL'-FEED'ING. To feed and fatten in a stall or on dry fodder; as, to *stall-feed* an ox.

stal'lion (stăl'yŭn), *n.* [ME. *stalon*, OF. *estalon*, F. *étalon*, fr. OHG. *stal* a stable. See STALL, *n.*] A male horse not castrated; a male horse kept for breeding.

stal'wart (stôl'wĕrt; stôl'-; 277), *a.* [ME. *stalworth*, AS. *stælwyrðe*, *-wierðe*, serviceable, for orig. *stačolwierðe*, lit., foundation-worthy, having a firm foundation. See STADDLE; WORTH, *a.*] **1.** Stout; strong; sturdy; also, brave; valiant. Cf. STALWORTH.
2. Violent; tempestuous; as, a *stalwart* river. *Scot.*
Syn. — See STRONG.
stalwart Republican. See STALWART, *n.*, 2.

stal'wart, *n.* **1.** A stalwart person.
2. An unwavering partisan, esp in politics; specif [*cap.*], *U. S. Politics*, one of that faction of the Republican party which during Grant's two administrations (1869–1877) built up a very strong "machine." It opposed Civil Service Reform, favored by President Hayes, and his policy of conciliation toward the South (1877–81), and in 1880 strove to nominate Grant for a third term. Cf. HALF-BREED, 2 **a**.

sta'men (stā'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-mens** (-mĕnz) (only in 2d sense); L. **stamina** (stăm'ĭ-nȧ) (only in 1st sense). [L. *stamen* the warp, a thread, fiber, akin to Gr. στήμων the warp, fr. ἱστάναι to stand, akin to E. *stand*. See STAND; cf. STAMIN, STAMINA.] **1.** A thread; esp., a warp thread of the old-style upright loom.
2. The microsporophyll in seed plants; that organ of the flower giving rise to the male gamete or fertilizing cell. It consists of the *anther* and the *filament*. The number of stamens is usually constant within a given group, and affords an important diagnostic character. Morphologically a stamen is a spore-bearing leaf (see SPOROPHYLL), and thus is often transformed to a petal, as in double roses, etc. Collectively the stamens form the *androecium*. See FILAMENT, *Illust.*, POLLEN, 2, FERTILIZATION, 2; cf. PISTIL.

stam'i-na (stăm'ĭ-nȧ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *stamen* the warp. See STAMEN.] **1.** The fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it strength and solidity, as the bones of animal bodies or the ligneous parts of trees.
2. Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; backbone; — now often as a *sing.*
He succeeded to great captains who had sapped the whole *stamina* and resistance of the contest. *De Quincey.*

stam'i-nal (-năl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a stamen or stamens.
2. Of or relating to the vital strength or power of endurance; exhibiting stamina.

stam'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* [*L. staminatus* consisting of threads.] *Bot.* Having or producing stamens; specif., of diclinous flowers, having stamens but no pistils. Cf. PISTILLATE.

sta-min'e-al (stȧ-mĭn'ē-ăl), *a.* [L. *stamineus*, fr. *stamen* thread.] Pert. to, or having or consisting of, stamens.
stamineal column, *Bot.*, an androphore.

stam'i-nif'er-ous (stăm'ĭ-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*stamen* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing or having stamens.

stam'i-no'di-um (-nō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-dia** (-ȧ). [NL. See STAMEN; -OID.] *Bot.* An abortive or sterile stamen, as in the flowers of *Parnassia* and of some scrophulariaceous plants.

stam'i-no'dy (stăm'ĭ-nō'dĭ), *n.* [*stamen* + Gr. εἶδος form.] *Bot.* Metamorphosis of a flower organ into a stamen.

stam'mel (stăm'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *estamel*; cf. OF. *estamet* a coarse woolen cloth, LL. *stamela* a kind of cloth, the same as *staminea*, and OF. *estame* a woolen stuff. See STAMIN, TAMINE.] An old kind of coarse woolen cloth dyed red; also, the color of this cloth, or the dye used to produce it.

stam'mer (stăm'ẽr), *v. i.*; STAM'MERED (-ẽrd); STAM'MERING. [ME. *stameren*, fr. AS. *stamur*, *stamer*, stammering; akin to D. & LG. *stameren* to stammer, G. *stammeln*, OHG. *stammalōn*, *stammēn*, Dan. *stamme*, Sw. *stamma*, Icel. *stama*, *stamma*, OHG. & Dan. *stam* stammering, Icel. *stamr*, Goth. *stamms*, and to G. *stemmen* to bear against, *stumm* dumb, D. *stom*. Cf. STEM to resist, STUMBLE.] **1.** To make involuntary stops in uttering syllables or words; to hesitate or falter in speaking; to stutter. Technically, stammering is imperfect enunciation, due to lack of control over the muscles of articulation. the sounds being vocalized properly. There may be difficulty in enunciating initial syllables, esp. if they begin with *b*, *p*, *t*, *d*, and the syllable may be often repeated, in which latter case the defect is sometimes called stuttering. Cf. STUTTER, *v. i.*
2. To stumble or stagger; also, to falter or hesitate. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — STAMMER, STUTTER are, in ordinary use, absolutely synonymous, except that *stutter* is more emphatic. STAMMER frequently indicates embarrassment or hesitation, STUTTER, some stronger emotion.

stam'mer (stăm'ẽr), *v. t.* To utter or pronounce brokenly or with involuntary hesitation; — often with *out*.

stam'mer, *n.* Act of stammering; defective utterance, or involuntary interruption of utterance; a stutter.

stam'nos (stăm'nŏs), *n.* [Gr. στάμνος.] *Class. Archæol.* A kind of wine or water vessel.


Stamnos.

stamp (stămp), *v. t.*; STAMPED (stămpt); STAMP'ING. [ME. *stampen*, AS. *stempan* (prob. influenced by D. or Scand.); akin to LG. & D. *stampen*, G. *stampfen*, OHG. *stampfōn*, Dan. *stampe*, Sw. *stampa*, Icel. *stappa*, G. *stampf* a pestle, and E. *step;* cf. Gr. στέμβειν to handle roughly. See STEP, *v. i.*; cf. STAMPEDE.] **1.** To crush; beat; thresh; pound; bray; specif., *Metal.*, to crush or pulverize by the force of a heavy stamp, as ore in a mill.
2. To strike or beat forcibly with the bottom of the foot, or by thrusting the foot downward; as, to *stamp* the earth.
3. To bring down (the foot) forcibly and noisily on the ground or floor; as, he *stamped* his foot with rage.
4. To impress or imprint with some mark, design, or the like; as, to *stamp* a plate or cloth with initials; hence, to fix deeply or indelibly, as by impressing or imprinting.
God . . has *stamped* no original characters on our minds wherein we may read his being *Locke.*
5. To cut out, bend, or indent into various forms, by a blow or sudden pressure with a stamp, die, or the like; to form, or shape, with or as with a stamp or die.
I that am rudely *stamped.* *Shak.*
6. To indicate as by a mark or stamp; to mark; distinguish; as, the directness that *stamps* an honest man.
7. To put a stamp on; as, to *stamp* a letter for the post.
to stamp out, orig., to crush out with the feet; as, *to stamp out* a fire; hence, to stop or extinguish by energetic action.

stamp, *v. i.* **1.** To strike; beat; crush.
2. To strike the foot forcibly and noisily downward.

stamp, *n.* **1.** Act of stamping. See STAMP, *v.*
2. That which stamps: **a** Any instrument for making impressions, or imprints, on other bodies, as a die for coins or medals. **b** A heavy pestle, raised by water or steam power, for crushing ores. Those stamps in which the blow of the pestle is caused by its mere weight are called **gravity,** or **gravitation, stamps.** By extension, a stamp mill.
3. The mark, impression, design, or the like, made by stamping or imprinting; esp., such a mark or impression used to give a distinctive value or force to something.
The rank is but the guinea's *stamp.* *Burns.*
4. Specif., an official mark or seal set on things chargeable with a government duty or tax, or on papers legally requiring execution under certain conditions, to signify that the duty or tax has been paid, or the conditions fulfilled; as, a *stamp* on a warrant; a notary's *stamp* on a deed.
5. A stamped or printed device or slip of paper, issued by the government at a fixed price, and required by law to be affixed to, or stamped on, certain papers or things, as evidence that the government dues are paid; as, a postage *stamp;* a receipt *stamp;* an internal revenue *stamp*, etc.
6. = TRADING STAMP.
7. A character or reputation, good or bad, fixed as if by imprinting; distinctive nature or sign; characteristic mark; as, the *stamp* of dishonesty.
Of the same *stamp* is that which is obtruded on us, that an adamant suspends the attraction of the loadstone. *Sir T. Browne.*
8. Value or authority, as if given by an official stamp.
9. A thing stamped. *Obs.* *Shak.*
10. [F. *estampe*, It. *stampa*, of G. origin. See STAMP, *v. t.*] A picture cut in wood or metal, or one made by inked impression from an engraved surface; a cut; plate. *Obs*
11. Make; cast; form; character; as, a man of the same *stamp*, or of a different *stamp.*
12. A halfpenny. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*
13. *pl.* **a** Money, esp. paper money. *Slang, U. S.* **b** Government stamp duties; as, *stamps* and taxes.
14. *pl.* Feet; legs. *Obs. Slang.*
15. *Metal.* A section of a bloom nicked or partially cut through, or broken off to show the grain. *Eng.*

Stamp Act. An act of the British Parliament [1765] imposing a duty on all paper, vellum, and parchment used in the American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped materials null and void. It was repealed in March, 1766, as a result of the colonists' opposition. At a **Stamp-Act Congress,** held in New York, October, 1765, delegates drew up a petition against this and other measures.

stamp copper. *Mining.* Copper-bearing rock which is to be, or has been, stamped and washed before smelting.

stamp duty *or* **tax.** *Law.* A duty or tax collected by means of stamps required to be purchased and affixed to specified articles, as hats, gloves, drugs, etc.; specif., and usually, such a duty or tax on specified documents having a legal operation or necessary in legal proceedings, as deeds, promissory notes, etc. Stamp duties were introduced into England in 1694 from Holland, where they had been adopted in 1624. Ordinarily a document is not invalid for failure to use a stamp, but its use as evidence or as the foundation of a remedy is withheld until the stamp is affixed.

stamped (stămpt), *pret. & p. p.* of STAMP. — **stamped velvet,** velvet stamped with hot dies for crushing down the pile to show patterns.

stam-pede' (stăm-pēd'), *n.* [Sp. *estampida* (in America) a stampede, *estampido* a crackling, akin to *estampar* to stamp, of Teutonic origin. See STAMP, *v. t.*] **1.** A wild, headlong scamper, or running away, of a number of animals, usually due to fright; hence, any sudden flight or dispersion, as of a crowd or an army in a panic.
2. Any sudden unconcerted moving or acting together of a number of persons, as from some common impulse; as, a *stampede* to the gold regions; a *stampede* in a convention.

stam-pede' (stăm-pēd'), *v. i.*; STAM-PED'ED (-pēd'ĕd); STAM-PED'ING (-pēd'ĭng). **1.** To run away in a panic; — said of droves of cattle, horses, etc., also of armies.
2. To move or act together suddenly and unconcertedly.

stam-pede', *v. t.* To cause to stampede.

stamp'er (stăm'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stamps.
2. Specif.: *Post Offices.* A canceler of stamps.
3. An instrument for pounding or stamping, as the heavy metal piece attached to the lower end of a stamp in a stamp battery for crushing ore; a stamp head.
4. Any of various stamping machines, as for powdering calcined flints, cleansing fabrics in a revolving vessel, etc.
4. *pl.* Feet; shoes. *Obs. Slang.*

stamp'ing (stăm'pĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STAMP. Hence: *n.*
1. A noise made by the stamp of feet.
2. Something stamped out of another piece, as by machinery, or pressed or drawn into a definite shape from a blank.
stamping ground, a place much frequented; a favorite or habitual resort. *Slang.* — **s. mill,** *Mining*, a stamp mill.

stamp mill. *Mining.* A mill in which ore is crushed with stamps; also, a machine for stamping ore; a stamp battery.

stamp note. A stamped certificate from a customhouse authorizing a ship to receive certain freight. *Eng.*

stamp rock. *Mining.* Ore or metal-bearing rock requiring to be stamped before further metallurgical treatment.

stance (stăns), *n.* [OF. *estance* a standing, staying, position; in sense 3 F., fr. It. *stanza*. Cf. STANZA.] **1.** A standstill; pause; stop; halt. *Lay Folks Mass Bk. Scott.*
2. Intermission; distance; fig., estrangement. *Obs.*
3. A stanza. *Obs.* *Chapman.*
4. Station; position; site. *Scot.*
5. Mode of standing or being placed; posture; as, the *stance* of a figure in a picture.
6. *Golf.* The position of a player's feet, relative to each other and to the ball, when he is making a stroke.

stanch, staunch (stänch; stänch; 140), *v. t.*; STANCHED, STAUNCHED (stänchd; stänchd); STANCH'ING, STAUNCH'ING. [ME. *sta(u)nchen*, OF. *estanchier*, F. *étancher* to stop a liquid from flowing; akin to Pr., Sp., & Pg. *estancar*, It. *stancare* to weary, LL. *stancare* (perh. for *stagnicare*), *stagnare*, to stanch, fr. L. *stagnare* to be or make stagnant. Cf. STAGNATE, STANK, *n.*] **1.** To stop or check the flowing of, as blood; to stop the flowing of blood from; as, to *stanch* a cut.
2. To extinguish; quench; allay; quell. *Archaic or Dial.*

stanch, staunch, *v. i.* To cease, as the flowing of blood.
Immediately her issue of blood *stanched.* *Luke* viii. 44.

stanch, staunch, *n.* **1.** That which stanches. *Obs.*
2. A floodgate to accumulate water for flashing a boat over a shallow in a stream. Cf. STANK.

stanch, staunch, *a.*; STANCH'ER, STAUNCH'ER (stän'chẽr; stän'-); STANCH'EST, STAUNCH'EST. [Cf. F. *étanche* not leaky, water-tight, OF. *estanc* dry, fem. *estanche*, Sp. *estanco* stopped, tight, not leaky, as a ship. See 1st STANCH, *v. t.*]
1. Water-tight; sound; as, a *stanch* ship; hence, firm; strong.
2. Firm in principle; constant and zealous; loyal; hearty; steady; true; steadfast; as, a *stanch* churchman, Tory.
3. Close; secret; private. *Obs.* *Locke.*
Syn. — Firm, constant, resolute, unwavering, unswerving, steady, loyal. — STANCH, STEADFAST agree in the idea of firmness of principle. STEADFAST implies unwavering or unswerving adherence to a course or policy; STANCH emphasizes the quality of resoluteness, or unquestioning loyalty to a cause or idea; as, "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be *steadfast*, unmovable" (1 *Cor.* xv. 58); "If love . . . survives through all sorrow, and remains *steadfast* with us through all changes" (*Thackeray*); "each *stanch* polemic, stubborn as a rock" (*Pope*). See STRONG.

stanch, staunch, *v. t.* To make stanch; to strengthen.

stan'chion (stăn'shŭn), *n.* Also **stan'chel.** [OF. *estanchon*, dial. form of *estançon*, F. *étançon*, fr. OF. *estance* a stay, a prop, orig., a standing, fr. L. *stans*, *stantis*, standing, p. pr. of *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. STANZA.] An upright bar, post, prop, or support, as for a roof, a ship's deck, an awning, or the like, or in a machine frame, etc.; specif., an iron mullion in a leaded window.

stan'chion, *v. t.* To secure (cattle in a stall) by a stanchion or stanchions, esp. by a pair placed so that the animal cannot withdraw his head from between them.

stand (stănd), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* STOOD (stōōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAND'ING. [ME. *standen*, AS. *standan*; akin to OFries. *stonda*, *stān*, D. *staan*, OS. *standan*, *stān*, OHG. *stantan*, *stān*, G. *stehen*, Icel. *standa*, Dan. *staae*, Sw. *stå*, Goth. *standan*, Russ. *stoyat'*, L. *stare*, Gr. ἱστάναι to cause to stand, στῆναι to stand, Skr. *sthā*. Cf. ASSIST, CONSTANT, CONTRAST, DESIST, DESTINE, ECSTASY, EXIST, INTERSTICE, OBSTACLE, OBSTINATE, PREST, *n.*, REST remainder, SOLSTICE, STABLE, *a. & n.*, STAFF, STAGE, STALL, *n.*, STAMEN, STANCHION, STANZA, STATE, *n.*, STATUTE, STEAD, STEED, STOOL, STUD of

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stallanger. † STALLENGER.
stallant, *n.* A stallion. *Obs.*
stall'a-ry, *n.* Position of a clergyman holding a stall. *Obs.*
stal-la'tion, *n.* Installation. *Obs.*
stall'boat', *n.* A kind of fisher's boat. *Obs.*
stal'd. Stalled. *Ref. Sp.*
stallenge. † STALLAGE.
stal'len-ger, stal'lin-ger, *n.* [See STALLAGE.] One who pays stallage. *Obs. Scot.*
stall'er (stôl'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *stealere*, *staller*, a marshal.] **1.** A stable keeper or hostler.
2. A standard bearer. *Obs. & R.*
stall'ing-ken', *n.* A house for receiving stolen goods. *Obs. Cant.*
stal'lion-ize, *v. i.* To behave as a stallion; — with *it*. *Rare.*
stallit. Obs. p. p. of STELL.
stall'man (stôl'măn), *n.* One who keeps a stall for selling goods, esp. books.
stall'ment, *n.* [See 1st STALL.] Arrangement of payments by installments. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
stallon. *n.* A scion or cutting.
stallowart. † STALWART.
stall plate. A plate bearing the arms of a knight, placed in his stall.
stall reader. One who reads books at a stall where they are exposed for sale.
stalon, staloun. † STALLION.
stalthe. † STEALTH. [*Obs.*]
stalwardhede, *n.* Stalworthness.
stal'wart-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
stal'wart-ly, *adv.* of STALWART.
stal'wart-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stal'worth (stôl'wŭrth; stôl'-), *a.* [See STALWART.] Stalwart.
– stal'worth-ly, *adv.* **— stal'worth-ness,** *n. All Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [ness. *Obs.*]
stalworthhede, *n.* Stalworth-
stal'worth-y, *a.* Stalworth. *Obs.*
stam. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STEM. [amaze. *Dial. Eng.*
stam (stăm), *v. t.* To astonish;
stam'bha (stŭm'bȧ; 124), *n.* [Skr., pillar, support.] = LAT.
stam'bou-line' (stăm'bōō-lēn'), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Stamboul*, a part of Constantinople.] A long outside single-breasted coat worn by Turkish officials on certain occasions. [ing stamens.]
sta'mened (stā'mĕnd), *a.* Having
stam'in, (stăm'ĭn; stā'mĭn), *n.* [OF. *estamine*, F. *étamine*. See TAMINE, STAMEN; cf. STAMMEL.] A harsh woolen or worsted cloth, often used for penitential shirts. *Obs.* [*pl.* of STAMEN.]
stam'i-na (stăm'ĭ-nȧ), *n.*, L.
stam'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To endue with stamina. *Rare.*
stam'ine. Var. of STAMIN, *n.*
sta-min'e-ous (stȧ-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Stamineal.
stam'i-nid'i-um (stăm'ĭ-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *stamen* + *-idium.*] *Bot.* The antheridium. *Obs.*
stam'i-nig'er-ous (-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*stamen* + *-gerous.*] *Bot.* Staminiferous.
stam'i-node (stăm'ĭ-nōd), *n.* *Bot.* A staminodium. [*Obs.*]
stam'i-nous, *a.* = STAMINEAL.
stam'mel. † STAMPLE, *v.*
stam'merd. Stammered. *Ref. Sp.*
stam'mer-el (*Scot.* stăm'ẽr-ĕl), *n.* Stammerer; also, blunderer. *Obs. or Scot.* [*Scot.*
stam'mer-el, *a.* Half-witted.
stam'mer-er, *n.* One that stammers. [*mering*, p. pr.]
stam'mer-ing-ly, *adv.* of *stammering.*
stam'mer-wort' (stăm'ẽr-wûrt'), *n.* Staggerwort.
stamp, *n.* [OF. *estampie* dancing tune, kind of song or poem; of Teutonic orig. Cf., STAMP, *v.*] A kind of dance. *Obs.*
stamp-ped'a-ble (stăm-pēd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
stamp-ped'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that stampedes.
stam-pe'do, *n.* A stampede. *Obs.*
stamp hammer. A power hammer that rises and falls vertically, like an ore stamp
stamp head. Any stamper in a stamp battery. *Now Rare.*
stam'pi-an (stăm'pĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Etampes* (in L. form *Stampæ*), in France.] Designating a subdivision of European Oligocene. See GEOLOGY.
stam'ple (stăm'p'l; -'l), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *stammer* to stagger.] To stumble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stamps'man (stămps'măn), *n.* Operator of mining stamps. *R.*
stampt. Stamped. *Ref. Sp.*
stamp tax. = STAMP DUTY.
stamp'weed', *n.* Indian mallow.
stan (stăn). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STAND.
stanboghe. † STONEBOW.
stanc. † STANK. [*Scot.*
stance (stăns), *v. t.* To station.
stan'chel, stan'chell (*dial.* stăn'shĭl), *n.* [Cf. STANNEL.] Kestrel. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stan'chel (*dial.* stăn'sh'l), *n.* A stanchion. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [a stanchion.]
stan'cheled (-sh'ld), *a.* Having
stan'cher (stăn'shẽr), *n.* A stanchion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stanch'er (stän'chẽr; 140), *n.* One that stanches, or stops, flowing; specif., a styptic.
stanchion gun. A pivot gun, esp. a gun fixed to a boat, used in duck shooting.
stanch'less, *a.* See -LESS.
stanch'ly, *adv.* of STANCH.
stanch'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stancht. Stanched *Ref. Sp.*

horses, SUBSTANCE, SYSTEM.] **1.** To take, or be at rest in, an upright or firm position; as: **a** To support one's self on the feet in an erect or nearly erect position; — opposed to *lie, sit, kneel*, etc. **b** To be or become upright in its proper place, as a tree, a pillar, a house, etc.

Still green with bays each ancient altar *stands*. *Pope.*

c To take or occupy a (certain) standing position or posture; to take or have one's stand; — used with an adverb to indicate place, posture, or motion; as, to *stand* aloof, away, aside, back, down, off, out, over, up, straight, etc. **2.** To occupy or hold a place; to have a situation; to be situated or located; as, Paris *stands* on the Seine. **3.** To cease from movement or progress; to pause; stop; to remain stationary or inactive.

The star, which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and *stood* over where the young child was. *Matt.* ii 9. **4.** Specif., *Hunting*, to point; — said of a dog. **5.** To remain unchanged or unimpaired, to continue efficacious or valid; to endure; abide; last. "That the purpose of God might *stand*." *Rom.* ix. 11. **6.** To hold one's ground; to maintain one's position.

By their own conduct they must *stand* or fall. *Cowper.*

7. To assume and maintain a particular position, attitude, or the like, as with reference to some question or course of action; to be fixed or steadfast, as in defense or antagonism; as, to *stand* for temperance; to *stand* with justice. **8.** To make a stand; to act in opposition or resistance, as to an enemy. "To be valiant is to *stand*." *Shak.* **9.** To have or maintain a relative position, order, or rank in or as if in a graded scale of any kind; as, he *stands* first in line of promotion; as a ruler, Elizabeth *stood* high; the thermometer *stands* at 78°; the stock *stands* above par. **10.** To hesitate; scruple; as, he will not *stand* at murder. **11.** To be in some particular state; to be; as, he *stands* accused; to *stand* ready; how does it *stand* with him? **12.** To be essentially; to consist; — with *in*.

Sacrifice . . . which *stood* only in meats and drinks. *Heb.* ix. 10.

13. To be consistent; to agree; accord; — followed by *with* except in the phrase, it *stands* to reason.

Doubt me not; by heaven, I will do nothing
But what may *stand* with honor. *Massinger.*

14. To be a candidate for position or office.

He *stood* to be elected one of the proctors. *Walton.*

15. *Naut.* To hold a course at sea; to sail, in a specified direction; as, to *stand* from the shore, for the harbor. **16.** To measure when erect on the feet. **17.** *Card Playing.* To be, or signify that one is, willing to play with one's hand as dealt. **18.** To cost; as, it *stood* me a groat. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **19.** To concern; to be of interest or advantage (to); as, it *stood* him to leave the country for a time.

☞ In various senses, *stand* may be construed as transitive or intransitive according to the interpretation.

to stand and deliver, to halt and hand over valuables, etc.; — formerly used in the imperative as a challenge by footpads. — **to s. by. a** To be near; to be present. **b** To be set aside with disregard. "The commands *stand by* neglected." *Dr. H. More.* **c** To maintain; defend; support; as, *to stand by* one's party; also, to be or continue serviceable to. **d** *Naut.* To be, or get, ready; to be ready to act in relation to; as, *stand by* the main sheet; *stand by* to raise the anchor. — **to s. for. a** To represent; to be a symbol for; as, the judicial ermine *stands for* justice. **b** To guarantee or be sponsor for. *Colloq.* — **to s. in**, to cost; to represent a (certain) expense to. — **to s. in one's light**, to take a position harmful to one's interest. — **to s. in with**, to join; to be a partner with; specif., to be in secret, profitable alliance with. *Slang, U. S.* — **to s. off. a** To keep one's self at a distance. **b** Not to comply. **c** To keep at a distance in friendship, social intercourse, or acquaintance. **d** To appear prominent; to stand out. *Obs. or R.* — **to s. off and on**, *Naut.*, to remain near, as a coast, by sailing toward and then from it. — **to s. on** *or* **upon. a** To depend upon; as, my right *stands upon* my title deed. **b** To deem important; to magnify; to insist on; as, *to stand on* one's rights. **c** To be satisfied or convinced of. *Shak.* **d** To concern; interest; to be incumbent upon. **e** To prolong consideration of; dwell upon. *Now Rare. Bacon.* **f** *Naut.* To continue on the same tack or course. — **to s. one in hand**, to conduce to one's interest; to be serviceable or advantageous; — with personal object in the dative case. *Dial.* — **to s. one in stead**, to be of use or advantage. "The smallest act . . . shall *stand* us *in* great *stead*." *Alterbury.* — **to s. on one's own legs** *or* **feet**, to support one's self; to be independent. — **to s. out. a** To project; to be prominent or conspicuous. **b** To persist in resolution or resistance; not to yield; to be stubborn. — **to s. over**, to be postponed; as, an assembly *stands over* to another date. — **to s. pat. a** *Poker.* To play, or signify one's intention of playing, one's hand as dealt, without resorting to the draw. **b** Hence, *Colloq.*, to oppose change of any kind; esp., *U. S. Politics*, to oppose any change in policy, esp. in the tariff policy. The phrase was first used to express the attitude of leaders of the Republican party by Senator Hanna in 1902. Hence: **stand'pat'ter** (stănd'păt'ẽr), **stand'pat'tism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **to s. to. a** To ply; to urge; to persevere in using; as, *to stand to* one's oars. **b** To stand sponsor for (a child). *Dial. Eng.* — **to s. together**, to be consistent; to agree. — **to s. under**, to undergo; to withstand. "*Stand under* grievous imposition." *Shak.* — **to s. up for**, to defend; justify; to support, or attempt to support. — **to s. upon.** = TO STAND ON. — **to s. up to**, to meet fairly and fully, as a danger, a foe, an obligation, one's word or promise.

stand (stănd), *v. t.* **1.** To set upright; to cause to stand; as, to *stand* a man on his feet. **2.** To endure; sustain; tolerate; bear, as, to *stand* the cold. **3.** To resist, without yielding or receding; to withstand. "Love *stood* the siege." *Dryden.* **4.** To submit to; to suffer; abide.

And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate. *Addison.*

5. To abide by; to hold to, as one's word. *Obs. or R.* **6.** To be at the expense of; to pay for; as, to *stand* treat; to *stand* the shot. *Colloq.* *Thackeray.*

Syn. — See BEAR.

to stand a chance, a show, etc., to have a chance or a likelihood or possibility. — **to s. a watch**, *Chiefly Naut.*, to serve for a turn of duty with the port or starboard watch; hence, to serve for a turn of any duty. — **to s. fire. a** *Mil. & Nav.* To receive the fire of an enemy without giving way. **b** To resist heat; to be capable of exposure to high temperatures without material damage. — **to s. off**, to hold at bay, as an assailant; to keep at a distance, as an undesired companion; to put off, as a dun. — **to s. one's ground**, to stand firm; to maintain one's position.

stand (stănd), *n.* [AS. *stand*. See STAND, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of standing or taking one's stand. **2.** Specif., a halt or stop; esp., a halt for defense or resistance; as, to come to, or to make, a *stand*. **3.** A place or post where one stands; a station. **4.** Specif.: **a** The place where a witness stands to testify in court. **b** A raised platform or station whence a race or other outdoor spectacle may be viewed; a race course. **c** A starting post for a race. *Scot.* **5.** A stall or booth for business; more broadly, any location or station for business, or considered as to its fitness for business opportunity; as, a cigar *stand*, a news *stand*; a cab *stand*; a good *stand* for a hotel, store, or the like. **6.** *Theat.* A town where a touring company stops for performance; as, a one-night *stand*. **7** A small table; also, something on or in which anything may be placed for support; as, a hat, umbrella, or music *stand*. **8.** Rank; standing in life; station. *Now Rare.* **9.** A suit, set, or the like; of soldiers, a troop; as, a *stand* of clothes; a *stand*, or suit, of armor; a *stand*, or hive, of bees. See STAND OF ARMS, below. *Obs. or Dial.* **10.** *Agric., Forestry, etc.* The relative number of plants of a field crop growing on a given area, esp. soon after germination; as, a good *stand* of corn or cotton. Cf. CATCH, *n.*, 8. **11.** A young tree, usually reserved when other trees are cut; also, a tree growing or standing on its own root. **12.** *Com.* Of pitch, 250 to 300 pounds. **13.** A relatively small piece of land measured off (by an official surveyor) for sale, building, etc.; a lot, esp. one for a building site for business in town or village. *South Africa.* **14.** A cask; a tub; a large barrel to hold water or salted beef. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **15.** A stanza. *Obs.* *T. Lodge.*

Syn. — Stop, halt, rest, interruption, obstruction, perplexity, difficulty, embarrassment, hesitation.

at, *or* **to, a stand**, at, or to, a stop or standstill; esp., in a perplexing situation. — **s. of ammunition**, *Mil.*, formerly, a complete built-up round of spherical field-gun ammunition, including projectile, powder charge, and connecting and protecting parts; now, a complete metallic cartridge for a rapid-firing gun. *Rare.* — **s. of arms**, *Mil.*, formerly, a complete set for one soldier, as a rifle, bayonet, cartridge box, and belt; now, the rifle alone *Rare*, exc. in reports of captures. — **s. of colors** *or* **colours**, *Mil.*, the colors, or flags, carried by a unit, as a regiment; also, a single color or flag. *Rare*, exc. in reports of captures.

stand'age (stăn'dăj), *n.* **1.** Privilege of, or room for, standing, as of cattle, or a fee paid for it. **2.** *Mining.* A reservoir in which water accumulates at the bottom of a mine; a sump.

stand'ard (-dărd), *n.* [OF. *estandart*, F. *étendard*, of Teutonic origin. In some senses fr. E. *stand*, influenced in form by the word fr. F. meaning banner. See STAND, *v.*; -ARD, or HARD.] **1.** Something elevated as a signal or beacon. *Obs.* *Cath. Angl.* **2. a** A figure adopted as an emblem by any organized body of people; as, the eagle was the *standard* of the Roman legion; specif., *Her.*, a long, narrow, tapering flag of considerable size and richness used by a noble or leader on special occasions, and bearing badges, mottoes, and the like; — disting. from a *banner*. **b** Loosely, a banner; as, the British royal *standard*. **3.** A standard bearer. *Rare.* **4.** That which is set up and established by authority as a rule for the measure of quantity, weight, extent, value, or quality; esp., the original specimen weight or measure sanctioned by government, as the standard pound, gallon, yard, meter, or the like. **5.** That which is established by authority, custom, or general consent, as a model or example; criterion; test.

The court, which used to be the *standard* of propriety and correctness of speech. *Swift.*

6. *Coinage.* **a** Legal weight and fineness of the metal used in coins. **b** The standard of value (see in phrases) of a monetary system, being in modern systems gold (the **gold standard**) or silver (the **silver standard**). **7.** In the common English, and some colonial, schools, a grade or class; as, the first *standard* (the next above the infants' classes and lowest of the graded classes). **8.** *Chiefly Technical.* An upright support, as any of the vertical poles of a scaffold, either of the side supports of a lathe, sewing machine, etc., a stand for a lamp, the post or sheath of a plow, or the like; any upright in framing; a quarter or stud; hence, in general, a bearer or bearing, as either of the pedestals carrying a dynamo armature. **9.** *Elec.* A guyed upright iron pole on the top of a roof, with brackets, insulators, etc., or a braced cluster or stack of such poles, for carrying overhead wires. **10.** *Figure Weaving.* A heddle shaft into which a half heddle has been looped by passing the twine over and through the eyes of the shaft. **11.** *Shipbuilding.* An inverted knee timber placed upon the deck instead of beneath it. **12.** *Forestry.* **a** A tree permitted to remain after coppice felling. Cf. STANDEL. **b** Any tree from one to two feet in diameter breast-high. **c** A unit of timber measurement, being equal to about 200 feet board measure. **13.** *Hort.* A tree, shrub, or herb grown with an erect, tree-like stem, and not dwarfed by grafting on the stock of a smaller species nor trained upon a wall or trellis. **14.** *Bot.* A vexillum. **15.** A large drinking cup or goblet. Cf. STANDING CUP. **16.** A coffer; a large chest. *Obs.* **17.** A complete assortment; suit; set. *Obs.* Cf. STAND, *n.*, 9. **18.** A principal dish at table. *Obs.* **19.** An old resident; an official or servant who has been long established. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — STANDARD, CRITERION. A STANDARD is an accepted or established rule or model; CRITERION adds to *standard* the implication of a test; as, "The French have set up purity for a *standard* of their language; and a masculine vigor is that of ours" (*Dryden*); "Wordsworth was wholly void of that shaping imagination which is the highest *criterion* of a poet" (*Lowell*). See PATTERN; 5th FLAG.

standard of comfort, *Econ.*, the degree of comfort on which a person or community tends to insist. — **standard of deferred payments**, a function of money which is affected by different conditions from those which govern its operation as a medium of exchange or as a measure of value in the old or traditional sense, because the time which may elapse between the creation and the settlement of a debt may witness great changes in the purchasing power of the article used as money. — **s. of life** *or* **living**, an irreducible minimum of economic goods and services which a given community or given class in the community insists on having, and in default of which it will steal or die. — **s. of value**, *Econ.*, the commodity which is made the measure of value in any comparison of values; specif., that which is made the measure of value in any monetary system.

stand'ard (stăn'dărd), *a.* **1.** Being, affording, or according with, a standard for comparison and judgment; as, *standard* time; *standard* weights and measures; a *standard* authority; *standard* gold or silver. The term is officially applied to many manufactured or prepared articles legally required to conform to specified conditions as to proportions of material; as, *standard* cocoa, ginger, glucose, meats, etc. **2.** Hence: Having a recognized and permanent value; as, *standard* works in history; *standard* authors. **3.** *Hort.* Of the form of a standard; not trained to a wall or support; as, *standard* fruit trees.

standard alphabet. See LEPSIUS ALPHABET. — **s. candle.** *Photometric Measurements.* See CANDLE, *n.*, 6. Also, the light given by such a candle, used as a unit for comparisons. — **s. cell**, *Elec.*, a cell used as a standard of electromotive force. See CLARK CELL, WESTON CELL. — **s. compass**, *Navig.*, a compass on board ship isolated as much as possible from abnormal influences, the courses being set by comparison of the steering compass with it. — **s. deal.** See 5th DEAL, *n.*, 1. — **s. gauge** *or* **gage. a** *Mach.* (1) A template or pattern for gauging the dimensions or shape of standardized parts. (2) A gauge used only for testing other similar gauges, and preserved as a reference, to detect wear of the working gauges. **b** *Railroads.* See GAUGE, *n.*, 5 a. — **s. gold** *or* **silver**, gold or silver of the proper fineness for coinage. In Great Britain this is, for gold, .916 (11/12), for silver, .925; in the United States, for gold and silver, .900. — **s. mineral.** *Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY. — **s. solution**, *Chem.*, a solution of standard or accurately known strength, used as a reagent. — **s. speed**, *Nav.*, in the United States navy, a speed set by the admiral in command. Whatever it is, *full speed* is one quarter greater, *half speed* one quarter less, *slow speed* one half less. *Reserve speed* is all possible speed with full boiler power. — **s. star**, a star which, its position and proper motion being well known, is used as a standard in determining time, latitude, the positions of other heavenly bodies, etc. — **s. timber.** See TIMBER, *n.*, 1. — **s. time**, the civil time established by law or by general usage over a region or country. In England the standard time is Greenwich mean solar time. In the United States and Canada four standards of time have been adopted by the railroads since 1883 and accepted by the people, viz., *Eastern* (color, as in maps, red), *Central* (blue), *Mountain* (green), and *Pacific* (yellow), corresponding severally to the mean local times of the 75th, 90th, 105th, and 120th meridians west from Greenwich, and being therefore five, six, seven, and eight hours slower than Greenwich time. Changes from one standard to another are often made at prominent stations, as at Buffalo, Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Augusta, Ga., from Eastern to Central time and *vice versa*. A fifth standard, *Intercolonial, Colonial, Atlantic*, or *Provincial* time, corresponding to the 60th meridian and one hour faster than Eastern time, is used in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. — **s. type.** See TYPE. — **s. white oil.** See KEROSENE. — **s. wire gauge** *or* **gage.** See WIRE GAUGE.

standard bearer. a An officer or soldier of an army, company, battery, or troop, who bears a standard; hence, the leader of any organization or movement; as, the *standard bearer* of a political party. **b** A standard-wing (bird).

standard coppice. *Forestry.* Coppice containing standards. Called also *coppice under standards*.

standard forest. *Forestry.* A forest of standards.

stand'ard-ize (stăn'dăr-dīz), *v. t*; -IZED (-dīzd); -IZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). To reduce to, or compare with, a standard; to render standard; to determine the strength, scale value, etc., of, by comparison with some standard; as, to *standardize* a solution; to *standardize* a voltmeter. — **stand'ard-i-za'tion** (-dĭ-zā'shŭn; -dī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **stand'ard-iz'er** (-dīz'ẽr), *n.*

stand'ard-wing', *n.* **a** A curious bird of paradise (*Semioptera wallacii*) which has two long special feathers standing erect on each wing. **b** The pennant-winged nightjar.

stand'-by', *n.* One that stands by one in need; one to be relied upon either for regular use or for an emergency.

stand'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Upright or erect; upright on the feet or in place; as, a *standing* audience; *standing* grain. **2.** At rest; specif., of water, not flowing; stagnant. **3.** Not transitory; not liable to fade or vanish; lasting; as, a *standing* color. **4.** Established by law, custom, or the like; settled; permanent; as, a *standing* army; *standing* committees. **5.** Not movable; fixed; as, a *standing* bed. Cf. TRUNDLE-BED. **6.** Done from a standing position; as, a *standing* jump.

standing army, a permanent army of paid soldiers. Cf. MILITIA. — **s. band**, a band of linen starched or wired, formerly worn about the neck. Cf. BAND, *n.*, 6 a. — **s. bevel.** See BEVEL, *n.*, 1. — **s. block**, a fixed pulley block. Cf. RUNNING BLOCK. — **s. bolt.** = STUD BOLT. — **s. committee**, in legislative bodies, churches, etc., a committee to consider subjects of a particular class arising during a stated period. — **s. cup**, a tall goblet, with a foot and a cover. Cf. STANDARD, *n.*, 15. — **s. cypress**, a handsome polemoniaceous herb (*Gilia coronopifolia*) of the southern United States, having finely dissected leaves and a spike of scarlet tubular flowers. — **s. finish**, *Arch.*, that part of the interior fittings, esp. of a dwelling house, which is permanent and fixed. — **S. Fishes' Bible.** See BIBLE, 2. — **s. lug.** See LUG-SAIL. — **s. order. a** *Mil.* An order always in force and not subject to change by an officer temporarily in command. **b** *pl. Parl. Practice.* The rules for the guidance and government of procedure which endure through successive sessions until vacated or repealed; — disting., in Eng. parliamentary practice, from *sessional orders*. **c** *Eccl.* The denomination established by law; — a term formerly used in Connecticut of the Congregational Church, the State church until 1818. — **s. part.** *Naut.* **a** That part of a tackle made fast to the block, or to



Standing Cup.

stand'ant, *p. a.* Standing. *Obs.*
stand'bed', *n.* A bed with posts. *Obs.*
stand'board', *n.* A standing table. *Obs.*
stan-ded. + STONE-DEAD.
stand-ee', *n.* See -EE. *Colloq.*
stand'el, *n.* [From STAND, *n.*] *Forestry.* A standard. *Obs.*
standelwelks, standelwort, *n.* Stonecrop. *Obs.*
stand'er, *n.* **1.** One that stands. **2.** Hence: **a** *Forestry.* A standard. *Obs.* **b** *Mining.* A coal-pillar support. *Dial. Eng.* **c** A scout or watcher for a thief or footpad. *Old Slang.* **d** *Eccl. Hist.* See PENITENT, *n.*, 2.
‖ Stän'de-rath', *or* **Stän'de-rat'** (shtĕn'dē-rät'), *n.* [G.] *Switzerland.* See LEGISLATURE.
stand'er-by', *n.* A bystander.
stand'er-grass' (stăn'dẽr-grăs'), *n.* Male orchis *Dial. Eng.*
standert. + STANDARD.
stand'er-wort' (stăn'dẽr-wûrt'), *n.* Standergrass
stand'-far-off', *n.* A kind of coarse stuff for clothing. *Obs.*
standfra. *a.* [*stand* + (prob.) dial. *fra* fro, from.] Unyielding; haughty; reserved. *Obs.*
stand'ful. *n.* [Cf. dial. *stand* a tub, or Gael. *stann, stannt.*] A tubful; a pailful. *Obs. Scot.*
stand'fur'ther, *n.* Quarrel; aloofness. *Dial. Eng.*
stand'-fur-ther-off', *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. Cf. STAND-FAR-OFF. *Obs.*
stand hawk The kestrel, from its hovering. *Brit.*

any point or object. **b** That part of a rope around which turns are taken with the running part in making a knot or bend. **c** That part of a hook opposite the point. **d** The part of a rope at the end which is fastened to anything. — **standing piece.** a standing cup. *Obs.* — **s. press,** *Print. & Bookbinding,* a press in which sheets or books are piled and pressed. — **s. rigging,** *Naut.,* the cordage or ropes which sustain the masts and fixed spars, such as the bowsprit, and remain fixed, as the shrouds and stays.

stand'ing (stăn'dĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that stands or comes to a stand; the state of being erect on the feet; stand. **2.** Place to stand in; station; stand. **3.** Condition in society; relative position; reputation; rank; as, a man of good *standing,* or of high *standing.* **4.** Maintenance of position or condition; duration; as, a custom of long *standing;* an officer of long *standing.*

stand'ish (stăn'dĭsh), *n.* [*stand* + *dish.*] A stand, or case, for writing materials.

stand'-off', *n.* **1.** Act of standing off. **2.** A counterbalancing effect; neutralization; by extension, in games, contests, bets, etc., a tie; a draw. — **stand'-off'ish,** *a.* — **stand'-off'ish-ness,** *n.*

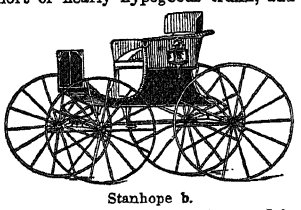
stand'pipe' (stănd'pīp'), *n.* **a** A high vertical pipe or reservoir for water used to secure a uniform pressure in a supply system. **b** = MOUTHPIECE, 5 **b.**

stand'point' (-point'), *n.* [Cf. G. *standpunkt.*] A fixed point or station; a position from which objects or principles are viewed, and according to which they are compared and judged; as, the historical *standpoint.*

stand'still' (-stĭl'), *n.* **1.** A standing without moving forward or backward; a stop; a state of rest. **2.** *Astron.* The downward direction from maximum in the light curve of a variable star, when interrupted by a secondary rise in brightness.

stand'-up', *a.* **1.** Erect; upright; specif., of a collar, stiff and high with no fold. **2.** Done, taken, etc., while in a standing position; as, a *stand-up* lunch; specif., *Cant,* designating a fight with few or no false falls and little retreating. *Colloq.*

Stan-ge'ri-a (stăn-jē'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after one Dr. *Stanger,* who introduced it.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African cycads having a short or nearly hypogeous trunk, and bracted strobiles. *S. paradoxa* is the *Hottentot's-head.*



Stanhope b.

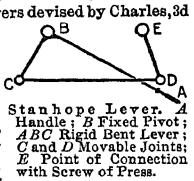
stan'hope (stăn'hōp; stăn'ŏp), *n.* **a** A style of buggy typically with high seat and closed back and characterized by a heavy erect piece (the **stanhope pillar**) at each side, straight-edged behind where the seat panels join it but curved in front, forming the front of the arm rest above and merging into an open sill below. **b** Hence, any high buggy in which the side construction follows such lines.

Stan-ho'pe-a (stăn-hō'pē-ă), *n.* [NL., after Philip Henry, 5th Earl *Stanhope.*] **a** *Bot.* A genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids having pseudobulbs, each of which sends up a single large leaf and a raceme of large fragrant flowers of various colors and markings. The sepals are nearly equal; the lip is more or less contorted, with fleshy appendages. Also *[l. c.],* a plant of this genus. **b** *[l. c.]* A perfume made from orchids of this genus.



Stanhopea. Flower of *S. insignis.* 1/6

Stanhope levers. A system of levers devised by Charles, 3d Earl Stanhope, and applied in 1798 to his (the first) iron printing press to cause the platen to descend with decreasing rapidity and so with increasing force.



Stanhope Lever. *A* Handle; *B* Fixed Pivot; *ABC* Rigid Bent Lever; *C* and *D* Movable Joints; *E* Point of Connection with Screw of Press.

stan'na-ry (stăn'ă-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -NARIES (-rĭz). [LL. *stannaria.*] A tin mine; tin works; also, a region containing tin works. — **stan'na-ry,** *a.*

stan'nel (-ĕl), *n., or* **stannel hawk.** [AS. *stängella, stangilla;* properly, stone yeller, i. e., a bird that yells from the rocks. See STONE, YELL; cf. STONEGALL.] The kestrel. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stan'nic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *stannum* tin: cf. F. *stannique.*] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, tin; specif., designating compounds in which tin has a valence of four, as contrasted with *stannous.* — **stannic acid. a** A substance (*a*-stannic acid) got as a white gelatinous precipitate by boiling an aqueous solution of stannic chloride or by treating it with ammonia. It dissolves in alkalies, forming salts, as Na_2SnO_3. **b** A white powder (*metastannic acid* or *β-stannic acid*) obtained by heating tin with concentrated nitric acid. It forms soluble salts with alkalies, as $Na_2Sn_5O_{11}$. — **s. chloride,** a colorless, mobile liquid, $SnCl_4$, which fumes in the air, obtained by heating tin or stannous chloride in chlorine gas. Mixed with a little water it solidifies to a soft crystalline mass, the so-called butter of tin. It is used as a mordant in dyeing and calico printing. — **stannic oxide,** tin oxide, SnO_2, occurring in cassiterite and produced artificially as a white amorphous powder. It is used in making white enamels, for polishing glass, etc. — **s. sulphide,** a yellow precipitate, SnS_2, got by treating a solution of a stannic salt with hydrogen sulphide. By heating in the presence of sal ammoniac it crystallizes, forming mosaic gold.

stan'nite (stăn'īt), *n. Min.* A steel-gray or iron-black mineral of a metallic luster occurring in granular masses; tin pyrites. It is a compound of tin, copper, iron, and sulphur, and sometimes zinc. H., 4. Sp. gr., 4.3–4.52.

stan'no- (stăn'ō-). [L. *stannum* tin.] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *relation to,* or *connection with, tin,* or indicating *tin as an ingredient.*

stan-no'so- (stă-nō'sō-), *a. Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *relation to,* or *connection with,* certain *stannous compounds.*

stan'no-type (stăn'ō-tīp'), *n.* [*stanno-* + *-type.*] **a** A photograph taken upon a tin plate; a tintype. **b** A modification of the woodburytype in which a gelatin intaglio, protected by a sheet of tin foil pressed into intimate contact with its surface, is used as a plate from which to print.

stan'nous (-ŭs), *a. Chem.* Pert. to, or containing, tin; specif., designating compounds in which tin has a valence of two, as contrasted with *stannic.* — **stannous chloride,** a compound, $SnCl_2$, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on tin either as an anhydrous white solid or in monoclinic crystals (*tin crystals* or *tin salt*) containing two molecules of water. The latter is used as a mordant. — **s. oxide,** a black powder or dark-green crystalline substance, SnO, which on heating in air burns, forming stannic oxide.

stan'num (-ŭm), *n.* [L., alloy of silver and lead; later, tin.] *Chem.* Tin.

stan'za (stăn'zä), *n.; pl.* E. -ZAS (-zăz), It. -ZE (stän'tsā). [It. *stanza* a room, habitation, a stanza, i. e., a stop, fr. L. *stans,* p. pr. of *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. ESTANCIA, STANCE, STANCHION.] **1.** *Pros.* A group of verses or lines combined according to a typical scheme, and constituting one of such identically formed divisions of a song or poem;—also called *strophe,* which is used preferably of classical verse. **2.** *Arch.* An apartment or division in a building; a room or chamber; as, Raphael's *Stanze* in the Vatican.

Syn. — See VERSE.

stan-za'ic (stăn-zā'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, stanzas.

sta-pe'di-al (stă-pē'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [LL. *stapes* stirrup.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the stapes.

sta-pe'di-us (stă-pē'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *stapes.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A small muscle of the middle ear of mammals arising from the wall of the tympanum and inserted into the neck of the stapes. Its tendon sometimes contains a slender spine of bone.

Sta-pe'li-a (-lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Joannes Bodæus a *Stapel,* a physician and botanist of Leyden.] *Bot.* A large genus of African asclepiads. They are succulent leafless herbs, with quadrangular, toothed stems, like the joints of a cactus. The oddly colored flowers, often several inches across, and in *S. gigantea* a foot or more across, have usually the odor of carrion. Also *[l.c.],* a plant of this genus.



Stapelia (*S. asterias*).

sta'pes (stā'pēz), *n.* [LL., a stirrup.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The innermost of the chain of ossicles of the ear of mammals; the stirrup bone. It has the form of a stirrup, the base occupying the fenestra ovalis of the tympanum, and the head being connected to the incus. **b** In other vertebrates, the inner segment of the columella auris, or, sometimes, the entire columella.

Staph'y-le'a (stăf'ĭ-lē'ă), *n.* [NL., earlier *Staphylodendron,* fr. Gr. *σταφυλή* cluster of grapes; — so named from the clustered fruit.] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubs, the bladder nuts, type of the family Staphyleaceæ. They have opposite trifoliolate or pinnate leaves and drooping panicles of white flowers, succeeded by inflated capsules.

Staph'y-le-a'ce-æ (-lē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Sapindales), the bladder-nut family, having compound leaves, perfect regular flowers with introrse anthers, and inflated capsular fruit. There are about 5 genera, widely distributed. — **staph'y-le-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

staph'y-lo- (stăf'ĭ-lō-), **staphyl-.** Combining form from Greek *σταφυλή, bunch of grapes, the uvula,* chiefly used with reference to the uvula.

staph'y-lo-coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *staphylo-* + *coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* **a** [*cap.*] Syn. of MICROCOCCUS. **b** Any of various species of *Micrococcus* (as *M. pyogenes* or its varieties) in which the cocci form bunches or clusters; hence, any microörganism of this type. Staphylococci are the ordinary causal agents in localized abscesses, in pustules, boils, etc. — **staph'y-lo-coc'cic** (stăf'ĭ-lō-kŏk'sĭk), *n.*

staph'y-lo'ma (-lō'mä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σταφύλωμα,* fr. *σταφυλή* a bunch of grapes.] *Med.* A protrusion of any part of the globe of the eye. — **staph'y-lo-mat'ic** (-lō-măt'ĭk), *a.* — **staph'y-lom'a-tous** (-lŏm'ă-tŭs; -lō'mă-tŭs), *a.*

staph'y-lo-plas'ty (stăf'ĭ-lō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*staphylo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* A plastic operation for remedying defects of the soft palate. — **staph'y-lo-plas'tic** (-lō-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

staph'y-lor'a-phy ‖ (-lōr'ă-fĭ), *n.* [*staphylo-* + Gr. *ῥάπτειν* to sew: cf. F. *staphylorraphie.*] *Surg.* The plastic operation of uniting a cleft palate. — **staph'y-lor-aph'ic, staph'y-lor-rhaph'ic** (-lō-răf'ĭk), *a.*

staph'y-lot'o-my (-lŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*staphylo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* **a** The operation of removing a staphyloma by cutting. **b** Incision or excision of the uvula.

sta'ple (stā'p'l), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *stapel* a pile, stocks, emporium, akin to AS. *stapol* a post, pillar, step, threshold, G. *stapel* a heap, mart, stake, *staffel* step of a ladder, Sw. *stapel* pile, heap, stocks, Dan. *stabel,* and E. *step:* cf. OF. *estaple* a mart, F. *étape,* fr. D. or LG. In sense 7 prob. fr. OF. *estaple* a post or stake to which different things were fastened, the same word; cf. F. *étaple* an anvil used in nail making. The orig. sense was perh. a support, a firm framework, hence, goods piled up. See STEP.] **1.** A settled mart; an emporium; a city or town to which merchants brought commodities for sale or exportation in bulk; a place for wholesale traffic. In England, formerly, the king's *staple* was established in certain ports or towns, and certain goods could not be exported unless brought there to be rated and charged with the duty. The chief of these *staple* commodities were wool, skins, and leather. The law merchant as administered in the courts of the staple, or staple courts, was sometimes called the **law of the staple,** and under it aliens were tried by a jury of aliens. *Hist.*

2. Hence, place of supply; source; market.

Whitehall naturally became the chief *staple* of news. *Macaulay.*

3. The principal commodity of traffic in a market; a chief commodity or production of a place; as, wheat, maize, and cotton are great *staples* of the United States.

4. The principal constituent in anything; chief item.

5. Unmanufactured material; raw material.

6. a A lock of wool as it grows on the sheep and as it appears in the shorn fleece. **b** The general fiber of wool, cotton, flax, or the like, commonly used as an index of quality or fitness for being combed; as, a fine or long *staple.*

7. A loop of iron, or a bar or wire, bent and formed with two points to be driven into wood, etc., to hold a hook, pin, or the like; also, a similarly shaped piece of thin wire, driven through papers, etc., and clinched to bind them.

8. A supporting post or frame, as of a bed. *Obs. or R.*

9. *Mining.* **a** A shaft, smaller and shorter than the principal one, joining different levels. **b** A small pit. *Eng.*

10. *Founding.* = CHAPLET, 7.

11. A district granted to an abbey. *Obs.* *Camden.*

sta'ple, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or being a market or staple for, commodities; as, a *staple* town. *Now Rare.*

2. Established in commerce; occupying the markets; settled; as, a *staple* trade. *Dryden.*

3. Fit to be sold; marketable. *Rare.* *Swift.*

4. Regularly produced or made in large quantities; belonging to wholesale traffic; hence, principal; chief.

Wool, the great *staple* commodity of England *Hallam.*

sta'ple, *v. t.;* STA'PLED (stā'p'ld); STA'PLING (-plĭng). **1.** To secure by a staple or staples. **2.** To sort according to its staple; as, to *staple* cotton.

stapling machine. = STAPLER, 3.

sta'pler (-plẽr), *n.* **1.** A dealer in staple goods. **2.** One employed to assort wool according to its staple. **3.** A machine that binds papers together with wire staples.

star (stär), *n.* [ME. *sterre,* AS. *steorra;* akin to OFries. *stera,* OS. *sterro,* D. *ster,* OHG. *sterno, sterro,* G. *stern,* Icel. *stjarna,* Sw. *stjerna,* Dan. *stierne,* Goth. *staírnō,* Bret. & Corn. *steren,* L. *stella,* Gr. *ἀστήρ, ἄστρον,* Skr. *star;* perh. fr. a root meaning, to scatter, Skr. *stṛ,* L. *sternere* (cf. STRATUM), and originally applied to the stars as being strewn over the sky, or as being scatterers or spreaders of light. Cf. ASTER, ASTEROID, ASTRONOMY, CONSTELLATION, DISASTER, STELLAR.] **1.** Any of the self-luminous bodies seen in the heavens; any heavenly body other than the sun, moon, comets, meteors, and nebulæ. Astronomically the sun is often considered a star, because its spectrum is practically identical with the spectrum of nearly half of the fixed stars. About 100 have names, which were given by ancient Greek and medieval Arabian astronomers. Bayer (1572–?1625) instituted the modern method of designating stars in order of brightness in a given constellation, by making use of the letters of the Greek alphabet, followed by Roman letters if necessary. Catalogue numbers are used for even fainter stars. The decimal magnitudes (see MAGNITUDE, *n.,* 5) from −1.4 to 1.5 correspond to the old designation *first magnitude;* 1.6 to 2.5 to *second magnitude;* 2.6 to 3.5 to *third magnitude,* and so on. In every case the letter or numeral is followed by

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stand'pat'er, stand'pat'tism, etc. See *to stand pat,* under STAND, *v. t.*

stand'post', *n.* A post forming a stand, as for a hydrant.

standrest = MISERERE, 4.

stane. + STAIN; STOW, place.

stane (stān). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STONE.

stane'chat' (-chăt'), **stane'chack'** (chăk'), **stane'chack'er,** *n.* Stonechat *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stanene + STONEN.

stan'er (stăn'ẽr). Scot. var. of STANNER.

stane'-raw' (stān'rô'), *or* **stan'ey-rag'** (stān'ĭ-răg'), *n.* [AS. *stān* stone + *ragu* lichen.] A lichen (*Parmelia saxatilis*) yielding a purple dye. *Scot.*

stang + STANE [STING.]

stang (stăng). Archaic pret. of STING.

stăng (stŏng; stông), *n.* [Sw., lit., pole.] See MEASURE. *Table.*

stang (*dial.* stăng, stäng). *v. t. & i. & n.* [Akin to *sting:* cf. Icel. *stanga* to prick.] Sting; throb; ache; also, spear (for eels.) *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stang, *n.* [ME. *stange,* of Scand. or Dutch origin; cf Icel. *stöng,* akin to Dan. *stang,* Sw. *stång,* D. *stang,* G. *stange,* OHG. *stanga,* AS. *steng;* fr. the root of E. *sting.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A pole, rail, or beam. **2.** A rood (of land). *Obsoles.* **3.** Specif.: **a** The bar of a door. **b** A cart shaft. **c** A lever. **d** A wooden hanger for carcasses.

stang, *v. t. & i.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To cause (one) to ride on a stang. [a stang.] **2.** To carry, stir, or fasten, with

stang ball. *Mil* A bar shot. *Obs.*

stan'iel (stăn'yĕl). Var. of STANNEL.

stan'iel-ry, *n.* Hawking with stannels. *Obs.* [var of STANG.]

stank (stăngk). Scot. & dial. Eng.

stank, *pret. of* STINK.

stank (*dial.* stăngk), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. *stänka* to pant.] To pant; GASP; MOAN; sigh. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stank, *a.* [OF. *estanc,* or It. *stanco.* Cf. STANCH. *a. & v.*] Weak; worn out. *Obs.*

stank, *n.* [ME. *stanc,* OF. *estanc,* F. *étang,* fr. (assumed) LL. *stancum,* for L. *stagnum* a pool. Cf. STAGNATE, TANK a cistern.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Pond; pool; ditch. **b** Reservoir; tank. **c** Dam; weir.

stank (*dial.* stăngk, stănk), *v. t.* [OF. *estankier,* var. of *estancher.* See STANCH, *v. t.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To stanch; dam; bank up. **b** To fortify or drain with a ditch.

stank hen, *or* **stank'ie** (stăng'kĭ), *n.* See GALLINULE. *Scot.*

stan'nage, *n.* [Cf. STAND; -AGE.] A stall. *Obs.*

stan'nate (stăn'āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *stannate.*] Salt of stannic acid.

stan'ne-ous, *a.* [L. *stanneus.*] Stannous. *Obs.*

stan'ner (stăn'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *stānerr* stony ground.] A small stone in or by a stream; a ridge of stones on the seashore; also, gravel; — chiefly *pl.* — **stan'ner-y,** *n. Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stan'ner-y. + STANNARY.

stan-nif'er-ous (stă-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stannum* tin + E. *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding tin.

stan'nin (stăn'ĭn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STANDING.

stan'no-fu'or-ide (stăn'ō-fū'ōr-īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* Any one of a series of double fluorides of tin (*stannum*) and some other element or radical.

stan'sel. + STENCIL.

‖ stans pe'de in u'no. [L.] Standing on one foot.

Horace (Satires, I. iv 10).

stanssour. + STANCHER.

stan'ti-cle (*dial.* stăn'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *stang* horn, pin, sting, and E. STICKLEBACK.] Stickleback. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stant. Obs. pres. indic 3d pers. sing. of STAND.

stant (stănt). Scot var. of STENT, stint; STENT, tax.

‖ stan'te ma'tri-mo'ni-o (măt'rĭ-mō'nĭ-ō). [L.] *Law.* While the marriage is in force.

stan'zaed (stăn'zăd), *a.* Composed of stanzas. [*Obs.*]

stan'zo. *n.* A stanza (of verses).

stap (stăp). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STEP, STOP.

stap (stăp), *n.* A stave, as of a cask or tub. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stap, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *stappa* to stamp, to bray in a mortar, Norw dial. *stappa* to stamp, to stuff in, pack.] To stuff; — with *in. Obs.*

sta'pe-dec'to-my (stā'pē-dĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*stapes* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the stapes.

sta'pel (*dial.* stā'p'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. of STAPLE.

staphisagre. + STAVESACRE.

staph'i-sa'grine (stăf'ĭ-sā'grĭn; -grēn; 184), *n.* Also **-grin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{33}O_2N$, in stavesacre seeds.

staphyl-. See STAPHYLO-.

staph'y-le (stăf'ĭ-lē), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. *σταφυλή* a bunch of grapes, also, uvula when swollen.] *Anat.* The uvula. *Rare.* — **staph'y-line** (-lĭn; -līn), *a.*

Staph'y-lin'i-dæ (-lĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr *σταφυλῖνος* a kind of insect.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the rove beetles. — **staph'y-lin'id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*

sta-phyl'i-on (stă-fĭl'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr *σταφύλιον,* dim. of *σταφυλή.* See STAPHYLE.] *Cranial.* The median point of the hinder edge of the hard palate.

staph'y-li'tis (stăf'ĭ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See STAPHYLO-; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the uvula.

staph'y-lo-de'ma, *or* **-le-de'ma** (-lĕ-dē'mä), *n.* [NL. See STAPHYLO-.] Œdema of the uvula.

staph'y-lop-to'sis (-lŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *staphylo-* + *ptosis.*] *Med.* Abnormal lengthening of the uvula

stapill. + STABLE, STAPLE.

sta'pled (stā'p'ld), *a.* Having or yielding a staple (sense 6).

staple right. A right of forcing any passing vessel either to pay duty or to sell its cargo in the market place, — orig. possessed by towns in the Netherlands, later introduced into the colony of New Netherlands (New York).

stappe. + STEP, STOP.

stap'ple (*dial.* stăp'l), *n.* Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STAPLE.

star, *n.* [CF. Icel. *störr* sedge, Dan. *star,* Sw. *starr.*] Beach grass; sedge. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

star (*dial.* stär). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STARE, STARVE.

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the Latin genitive of the constellation name. Variable stars are often designated by the capital letters R, S, T, etc., followed by the appropriate constellation genitive.

The apparent points of stars are due to scintillation arising from inequalities of the earth's atmosphere. Stars are distinguished as *planets* and *fixed stars* (which see).

TABLE OF FIXED STARS.

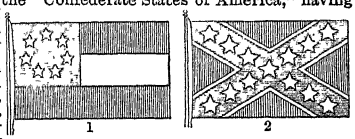
Proper Name	Constellation Name	Magnitude	Right Ascension (1910.0)	Declination (1910.0)
			h m	° ′
Acamar	θ Eridani	2.9	2 55	S40 40
Achernar	α Eridani	0.4	1 34	S57 42
Acrab	β^1 Scorpii	2.9	16 0	S19 34
Acrux	α^1 Crucis	0.9	12 22	S62 36
Acubens	α Cancri	4.1	8 54	N12 12
Adhafera	ζ Leonis	3.4	10 12	N23 52
Adhara	ε Canis Majoris	1.5	6 55	S28 51
Adib	α Draconis	3.7	14 2	N64 48
Agena	β Centauri	0.7	13 57	S59 56
Aladfar	η Lyræ	5.0	19 11	N38 59
Al Bali	ε Aquarii	3.6	20 43	S9 50
Albireo	β Cygni	3.1	19 27	N27 46
Alchiba, Al Chiba	α Corvi	4.3	12 4	S24 13
Alcor	g Ursæ Majoris	4.8	13 22	N55 27
Alcyone	η Tauri or Pleiadum	3.1	3 42	N23 50
Aldebaran	α Tauri or Hyadum	1.0	4 31	N16 20
Alderamin	α Cephei	2.6	21 16	N62 12
Aldhafara, Aldhafera	= Adhafera			
Alfirk	β Cephei	3.4	21 28	N70 10
Algedi	α^1 Capricorni & α^2 Capricorni	4.4	20 13	S12 49
Algenib	γ Pegasi	2.8	0 9	N14 41
Algenib	α Persei	1.9	3 18	N49 32
Algieba	γ¹ Leonis	2.5	10 15	N20 18
Algol	β Persei, v'r	2.3	3 2	N40 37
Algorab	δ^2 Corvi	3.1	12 25	S16 1
Alhena	γ Geminorum	2.0	6 33	N16 29
Alioth	ε Ursæ Majoris	1.8	12 50	N56 27
Alkaid	η Ursæ Majoris	1.9	13 44	N49 46
Alkalurops	μ^1 Boötis	4.5	15 21	N37 42
Alkaphrah	See El Kophrah			
Alkes	α Crateris	4.4	10 55	S17 19
Almak	γ Andromedæ	2.2	1 58	N41 54
Almuredin	ε Virginis	3.1	12 58	N11 27
Al Nasl	γ^2 Sagittarii	2.9	18 0	S30 26
Alnitak	ζ Orionis	1.9	5 36	S1 59
Alnitam, Alnilam	ε Orionis	1.8	5 32	S1 16
Al Niyat	σ Scorpii & τ Scorpii	3.0	16 16	S25 23
		2.9	16 30	S28 2
Alphard	α Hydræ	2.1	9 23	S8 16
Alphecca	α Coronæ Borealis	2.3	15 31	N27 1
Alpherat, Alpheratz	α Andromedæ, or δ Pegasi	2.1	0 4	N28 36
Al Rischa	α Piscium	4.0	1 57	N2 20
Alshain	β Aquilæ	3.9	19 51	N6 11
Altair	α Aquilæ	0.9	19 46	N8 38
Al Tarf	β Cancri	3.8	8 12	N9 28
Aludra	η Canis Majoris	2.4	7 21	S29 8
Alula Australis	ξ Ursæ Majoris	3.8	11 13	N32 2
Alula Borealis	ν Ursæ Majoris	3.7	11 14	N33 35
Alya	θ¹ Serpentis	4.5	18 32	N4 5
Ancha	θ Aquarii	4.4	22 12	S8 14
Anchat	Angetenar			
Angetenar	τ^2 Eridani	4.8	2 47	S21 22
Antares	α Scorpii	1.2	16 24	S26 14
Apollo	Castor			
Arcturus	α Boötis	0.2	14 12	N19 39
Arided	α Cygni	1.4	20 38	N44 57
Arkab	β^1 Sagittarii & β^2 Sagittarii	3.8	19 16	S44 37
		4.4	19 17	S44 58
Arneb	α Leporis	2.7	5 29	S17 33
Ascella	ζ Sagittarii	2.7	18 57	S30 1
Asellus Australis	γ Cancri	4.9	8 38	N21 48
Asellus Borealis	δ Cancri	3.9	8 40	N18 29
Aspidiske	ι Argus Navis or Carinæ	2.2	9 15	S58 54
Asterion	Canum Venatic orum			
Asterope	= Sterope			
Atik	o Persei	4.0	3 39	N32 0
Atlas	27 Tauri or Pleiadum	4.0	3 44	N23 47
Azelfafage	π^1 Cygni	5.0	21 39	N50 47
Azha	η Eridani	3.7	2 52	S9 15
Azimech	= Spica			
Baham	θ Pegasi	3.6	22 6	N5 45
Batenkaitos, or Baten Kaitos	ζ Ceti	3.6	1 47	S10 47
Beid	o¹ Eridani	4.2	4 7	S7 4
Bellatrix	γ Orionis	1.7	5 20	N6 16
Benetnasch	= Alkaid			
Betelgeuse	α Orionis, var	0.9	5 50	N7 23
Betelgeux	= Betelgeuse			
Biham	= Baham			
Botein	δ Arietis	4.3	3 6	N19 23
Canopus	α Argus Navis or Carinæ	-0.8	6 22	S52 39
Capella	α Aurigæ: 37	0.1	5 10	N45 54
Caph	β Cassiopeiæ	2.4	0 4	N58 39
Castor	α^2 Geminorum	1.9	7 29	N32 5
Cebalrai	β Ophiuchi	2.9	17 39	N4 36
Celæno	g Tauri or Pleiadum	6.5	3 40	N24 1
Chara	β Canum Venaticorum	4.4	12 29	N41 51
Cor Caroli	α Canum Venaticorum	3.2	12 52	N38 48
Cor Hydræ	= Alphard			
Cor Leonis	= Regulus			
Cor Scorpii	= Antares			
Cor Serpentis	α Serpentis = Alderamin	2.7	15 40	N6 42
Cor Tauri	= Aldebaran			
Cujam	ω Herculis	4.7	16 21	N14 14
Cursa	β Eridani	2.9	5 3	S5 12
Dabih	β^1 Capricorni	3.2	20 16	S15 4
Delta	δ Andromedæ	3.3	0 35	N30 22
Demon	Star = Algol			
Deneb	ε Aquilæ	4.0	18 56	N14 57
Deneb	ζ Aquilæ	3.1	19 1	N13 44
Deneb =	Arided			
Deneb	ε Delphini	4.0	20 29	N11 0
Deneb Algedi	δ Capricorni	2.8	21 42	S16 32
Deneb Kaitos	β Ceti	2.2	0 39	S18 29
Deneb Kaitos	ι Ceti	3.6	0 15	S9 19
Denebola	β Leonis	2.2	11 44	N15 5
Dheneb	η Ceti	3.3	1 4	S10 40
Difda =	Deneb Kaitos			
Dog Star =	Sirius			
Dschubba	δ Scorpii	2.5	15 55	S22 22
Dubhe	α Ursæ Majoris	2.0	10 58	N62 14
Duhr	δ Leonis	2.7	11 9	N21 1
Ed Asich	ι Draconis	3.4	15 23	N59 17
Electra	b Tauri or Pleiadum	4.7	3 40	N23 50
ElKophrah	χ Ursæ Majoris	3.9	11 41	N48 17
El Nath	γ Aurigæ or β Tauri	1.8	5 21	N28 32
Enif	ε Pegasi	2.4	21 40	N9 28
Er Rai	γ Cephei	3.5	23 36	N77 8
Etamin	γ Draconis	2.5	17 55	N51 30
Fomalhaut	α Piscis Australis	1.3	22 53	S30 6
Furud	ζ Canis Majoris	3.0	6 17	S30 1
Gemma =	Alphecca			
Giansar	λ Draconis	4.0	11 26	N69 50
Gienah	γ Corvi	2.7	12 11	S17 3
Gienah	ε Cygni	2.6	20 43	N33 38
Gomeisa	β Canis Minoris	3.1	7 22	N8 28
Graffias =	Acrab			
Grumium	ξ Draconis	3.6	17 52	N53 53
Hamal	α Arietis	2.1	2 2	N23 2
Hercules =	Pollux			
Homam	ζ Pegasi	3.5	22 37	N10 22
Hyades	Group in Taurus			
Izar	ε Boötis	2.6	14 41	N27 27
Juza =	Kaus Australis			
Kaus Australis	ε Sagittarii	1.9	18 18	S34 26
Kaus Borealis	λ Sagittarii	2.9	18 22	S25 28
Kaus Meridionalis	δ Sagittarii	2.8	18 15	S29 52
Keid	o^2 Eridani	4.5	4 11	S7 46
Kids	ζ, η Aurigæ			
Kiffa Australis	α^2 Libræ & α^1 Libræ	2.9	14 46	S15 40
		2.7	14 46	S15 37
Kiffa Borealis	β Libræ	2.9	15 12	S9 3
Kitalpha	α Equulei	3.9	21 11	N4 53
Kochab	β Ursæ Minoris	2.2	14 51	N74 31
Kornephoros	β Herculis	2.8	16 26	N21 41
Lesath	υ Scorpii	2.8	17 25	S37 13
Maia	c Tauri or Pleiadum	4.2	3 41	N24 6
Marfik	λ Ophiuchi	3.8	16 26	N2 11
Markab	α Pegasi	2.5	23 0	N14 43
Markeb	κ Argus Navis or Velæ	2.5	9 19	S54 38
Mebsuta	ε Geminorum	3.2	6 38	N25 13
Media =	Kaus Meridionalis			
Megrez	δ Ursæ Majoris	3.4	12 11	N57 32
Meissa	λ Orionis	3.8	5 30	N9 52
Mekbuda	ζ Geminorum, var.	4.0	6 59	N20 42
Menkalinan	β Aurigæ	2.0	5 53	N44 56
Menkar	α Ceti	2.6	2 58	N3 44
Menkib	β Pegasi, var.	2.4	22 59	N27 36
Merak =	2d Mirak			
Merope	d Tauri or Pleiadum	4.5	3 42	N23 41
Mesartim	γ Arietis	4.3	1 49	N18 51
Miaplacidus	β Argus Navis or Carinæ	2.0	9 12	S69 21
Mintaka	δ Orionis, var.	2.3	5 27	S0 22
Mira	o Ceti, var.	3.3	2 15	S3 23
Mirach, Mirac	β Andromedæ	2.2	1 5	N35 9
Mirak =	Izar			
Mirak, Merak	β Ursæ Majoris	2.4	10 56	N56 52
Mizar	ζ Ursæ Majoris	2.1	13 20	N55 24
Muphrid	η Boötis	2.8	13 50	N18 51
Murzim	β Canis Majoris	2.0	6 19	S17 55
Nair al Zaurak	α Phœnicis	2.3	0 22	S42 48
Naos	ζ Argus Navis or Puppis	2.2	8 0	S39 45
Nashira	γ Capricorni	3.6	21 35	S17 4
Nekkar	β Boötis	3.7	14 59	N40 45
Nihal	β Leporis	3.0	5 24	S20 50
Nunki	σ Sagittarii	2.3	18 50	S26 25
Nusakan	β Coronæ Borealis	3.9	15 24	N29 25
Phacd, Phad	γ Ursæ Majoris	2.4	11 49	N54 12
Phaet	α Columbæ	2.7	5 36	S34 7
Pheeda =	Phacd			
Pherkad	γ^1 Ursæ Minoris	3.0	15 21	N72 9
Pleiades	Group in Taurus			
Plcione	h Tauri or Pleiadum	5.0	3 44	N23 53
Polaris	α Ursæ Minoris	2.2	1 27	N88 50
Pollux	β Geminorum	1.2	7 40	N28 15
Præsepe	Cluster in Cancer			
Procyon	α Canis Minoris	0.5	7 35	N5 27
Propus	η Geminorum	3.5	6 9	N22 32
Rasalas	μ Leonis	4.0	9 48	N26 26
Ras Algethi	α Herculis, var.	3.2	17 11	N14 30
Rasalhague	α Ophiuchi	2.2	17 31	N12 37
Rastaban	β Draconis	3.0	17 28	N52 22
Regulus	α Leonis	1.3	10 4	N12 24
Rigel	β Orionis	0.3	5 10	S8 18
Rigil Kentaurus	α^2 Centauri	0.2	14 33	S60 28
Rotanev	β Delphini	3.5	20 33	N14 17
Ruchbah	δ Cassiopeiæ	2.8	1 20	N59 46
Rukbat	α Sagittarii	4.1	19 18	S40 47
Sabik	η Ophiuchi	2.6	17 5	S15 37
Sadachbia	γ Aquarii	4.0	22 17	S1 50
Sadalmelik	α Aquarii	3.0	22 1	S0 45
Sadalsuud	β Aquarii	2.9	21 27	S5 58
Sadr	γ Cygni	2.3	20 10	N39 58
Saiph	κ Orionis	2.3	5 43	S9 42
Salm	τ Pegasi	4.7	23 16	N22 15
Scheat =	Menkib			
Schedar	α Cassiopeiæ, var.	2.3	0 35	N56 3
Seginus	γ Boötis	2.9	14 28	N38 42
Shaula	λ Scorpii	1.8	17 27	S37 2
Shelyak	β Lyræ, var.	3.6	18 47	N33 15
Sheratan	β Arietis	2.8	1 50	N20 22
Sirius	α Canis Majoris	−1.4	6 41	S16 36
Skat	δ Aquarii	3.2	22 50	S16 18
Spica	α Virginis	1.1	13 20	S10 42
Sterope	k Tauri or Pleiadum	6.3	3 41	N24 17
Sualocin	α Delphini	3.9	20 35	N15 36
Sulafat	γ Lyræ	3.3	18 56	N32 34
Syrma	ι Virginis	4.0	14 11	S3 34
Talitha	ι Ursæ Majoris	3.3	8 53	N48 24
Tania Australis	μ Ursæ Majoris	3.0	10 17	N41 57
Tania Borealis	λ Ursæ Majoris	3.6	10 12	N43 22
Tarazed	γ Aquilæ	2.8	19 42	N10 24
Taygeta	e Tauri or Pleiadum	5.0	3 40	N24 12
Tegmine	ζ^1 Cancri	4.8	8 7	N17 55
Theemim	υ^1-υ^7 Eridani			
Thuban =	Adib			
Unuk al Hay	= Cor Serpentis			
Vega	α Lyræ	0.2	18 34	N38 42
Vindemiatrix =	Almuredin			
Wasat	δ Geminorum	3.5	7 15	N22 9
Wega =	Vega			
Wezen	δ Canis Majoris	1.9	7 5	S26 15
	β Columbæ	2.9	5 48	S35 48
Wezn				
Yed Posterior	ε Ophiuchi	3.3	16 14	S4 28
Yed Prior	δ Ophiuchi	2.8	16 10	S3 28
Yildun	δ Ursæ Minoris	4.3	18 1	N86 37
Zaniah	η Virginis	4.0	12 15	S0 10
Zaurak	γ^1 Eridani	3.0	3 54	S13 46
Zavijava	β Virginis	3.5	11 46	N2 16
Zosma =	Duhr			
Zuben el Genubi =	Kiffa Australis			
Zubenechamali =	Kiffa Borealis			

staracle † STERACLE.
star'-blind', *a.* Half blind.
star'board, *adv.* Toward the starboard side.
Star'bot'tle, Colonel. An eccentric, pompous, good-hearted, but not overscrupulous, lawyer in many tales by F. Bret Harte.
star'-bow'lines (-bō'lĭnz), *n. pl.* *Naut.* The men in the starboard watch. *Obs. or R.*
star'bush' (stär'bŏŏsh'), *n.* A South African tiliaceous tree (*Grewia occidentalis*).
starc. † STARK.

2. The polestar; the north star. *Obs.*
3. *Astrol.* A planet supposed to influence one's destiny; (usually *pl.*) a configuration of the planets, supposed to influence fortune; hence, destiny; fortune.

Blesses his *stars*, and thinks it luxury. *Addison.*

4. A conventional figure having five or more points, taken as representing a star; anything likened to, or suggestive of, a star or such a starlike figure.
5. Specif.: **a** An ornament, often star-shaped, worn on the breast as a badge of honor or one of the insignia of an order. **b** A radiated mark in writing or printing; an asterisk [thus, *]; — used as a reference to a note, to fill a blank where something is omitted, etc. **c** *Pyrotechny.* A combustible composition used in rockets, mines, etc., which, exploding in the air, presents a starlike appearance. **d** *Mach.* = STAR WHEEL. **e** *Metal Working.* A bright spot or flaw in the surface of steel. It is the end of a pipe which has not been quite cut away. **f** A white or light-colored spot on the forehead of an animal, as a horse. **g** Short for STARFISH. **h** *Elec.* The figure produced by joining the coils or circuits of a polyphase apparatus or system at a common point, forming a Y in a three-phase system, a + in a four-phase system, etc.; — used chiefly adjectively (as in *star* connection, grouping, winding) to indicate that this method of joining is used.
6. A person of brilliant and attractive qualities; the chief personage or attraction, as at a social or political gathering; specif., *Theat.*, the principal member of a company, usually playing the chief rôles. Cf. LEADING MAN.
7. Any humming bird of the genus *Calothorax* or an allied genus, as *C. lucifer* (the Lucifer humming bird) of Mexico and Arizona.
8. An additional life purchased in a game of pool. *Eng.*
star of Bethlehem. **a** The miraculous star that guided the Magi to Bethlehem. to the infant Jesus. *Matt.* ii. 9. **b** In this sense also **star-of-Bethlehem.** (1) Any liliaceous plant of the genus *Ornithogalum*, esp. *O. umbellatum*, with greenish flowers, frequently escaped from cultivation in the eastern United States. (2) The Amazon lily (*Eucharis grandiflora*). (3) The liliaceous plant *Chamæscilla corymbosa. Australia.* (4) The liliaceous plant *Burchardia umbellata.* (5) The starwort chickweed, or one of several other plants commonly called *star flower. Dial. Eng.* — **s. of India.** See ORDER, *n.*, 1. — **s.-of-Jerusalem, salsify.** — **s. of Naples.** = STAR OF BETHLEHEM **b** (1). — **s.-of-night,** a West Indian clusiaceous tree (*Clusia rosea*), with large, handsome pink flowers. *West Indies.* — **s.-of-the-earth,** the hartshorn plantain. — **Stars and Bars,** the first flag adopted by the Congress of the "Confederate States of America," having three bars, of red, white, and red respectively, and a blue union with white stars, in a circle, to the number of the seceded States.



Stars and Bars.

See fig. 1 in the *Illust.* The Confederate battle flag also (fig. 2) is often inaccurately so called. — **Stars and Stripes,** the flag of the United States, which consists of thirteen horizontal stripes, alternately red and white, and a union having, in a blue field, white stars to represent the several States, one for each; — popularly so called.
star (stär), *v. t.*; STARRED (stärd); STAR'RING. **1.** To set or adorn with stars, or bright, radiating bodies; to bespangle; as, a robe *starred* with gems.
2. To set in heaven as a star; — used of a person. *Milton.*
3. To mark with or as with an asterisk.
4. *Theat.* To present as a star. See STAR, *n.*, 6.
star, *v. i.* **1.** To have the appearance of, or to suggest, a star; esp., to shine or blaze, as a star; hence, to be brilliant or prominent; specif., *Theat.*, to act as a star.
2. To purchase another life in a game of pool. *Eng.*
3. To form starlike patterns on solidifying; — said of antimony. See STAR ANTIMONY.
star anise. **a** Any magnoliaceous tree of the genus *Illicium*, in allusion to the star-shaped fruit; specif., the Chinese species *I. verum.* **b** *Pharm.* The anise-scented fruit of *I. verum*, used in China as a spice or condiment, and elsewhere as the source of oil of anise. **c** The poison bay, said to have poisonous leaves. See ILLICIUM.
star antimony. Metallic antimony, the purity of which is evidenced on its surface by crystalline patterns resembling stars or fern leaves.
star apple. **a** A tropical American sapotaceous tree (*Chrysophyllum cainito*), having oblong leaves with a silky-golden pubescence beneath; also, its apple-shaped, edible fruit, the carpels of which present a starlike figure when cut across. **b** Hence, any other species of this genus.
star belt. *Astron.* A stream of bright stars girdling the heavens very nearly in a great circle, intersecting the Milky Way at an angle of about 20°, its northern course being indicated by the brightest stars in Taurus, Perseus, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Cygnus, and Lyra.
star'board (stär'bōrd; -bērd), *n.* [ME. *sterbord*, AS. *stēorbord*, i. e., steer board. See STEER, a rudder; STEER, *v. t.*; BOARD of a vessel.] *Naut.* That side of a vessel on the right hand of a person who stands on board facing the bow; — opposed to *port*, formerly *larboard.*
star'board, *a. Naut.* Pert. to the starboard; being or lying on the right side. A vessel is said to be on the *starboard* tack when the wind is blowing from the starboard side.
star'board, *v. t. Naut.* To put to the right, or starboard, side of a vessel; as, to *starboard* the helm.
star buzzard. Either of two hawks intermediate in character between the buzzards and goshawks. *Asturina nitida* inhabits South America. *A. plagiata* ranges from Central America to the southern United States.
star capsicum. An ornamental dwarf species of *Solanum* (*S. capsicastrum*) having bright red berries.
starch (stärch), *n.* [ME. *starche*, fr. *stare*, *sterc*, stark, strong, AS. *stearc* stiff; cf. G. *stärke* strength, starch. See STARK.] **1.** A white, odorless, tasteless, granular or powdery carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, widely disseminated among plants, esp. in seeds, bulbs, and tubers. It is a most important element of food, and is used in making commercial glucose, for stiffening linen, in making paste, etc. It is formed in the plant by photosynthetic activity (see PHOTOSYNTHESIS) and is always to be found as minute grains in the chloroplasts when the plant is exposed to light. It is

starch, *a.* [AS. *stearc* stiff. See STARK.] **a** Stiff; precise; rigid. *R.* **b** Stark; strong. *Obs.*

deposited by the leucoplasts in large granules of organized structure, which serve as reserve food. In the United States, maize is the chief commercial source; in Europe, the potato. It is insoluble in cold water, but when heated with water the granules burst and a viscous liquid is formed which becomes a paste on cooling. By continued boiling a modification known as soluble starch is formed. Starch is converted into dextrin by heating, and into dextrin, maltose, and finally glucose, by heating with dilute acids. Diastase converts it into dextrin and maltose, with formation of intermediate products. According to the so-called amylon theory, the starch molecule consists of five *amylin* groups, each having the formula $(C_{10}H_{20}O_{10})_{20}$. Of these four are, by the action of diastase, successively split off, and by further hydrolysis converted into *amyloins*, while the fifth remains, forming what is called stable dextrin. The amyloins, of which *amylodextrin*, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$-$(C_{12}H_{20}O_{10})_6$, and *maltodextrin*, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}(C_{12}H_{20}O_{10})_{24}$, are examples, are products representing various intermediate stages between amylin and maltose, and are finally converted entirely into maltose.

2. A stiff, formal manner; formality; stiffness.

starch (stärch), *v. t.;* STARCHED (stärcht); STARCH'ING. To stiffen with or as if with starch.

Star Chamber. [Prob. from the *stars* with which the ceiling of the room where it sat was decorated.] *Eng. Hist.* An ancient high court exercising wide civil and criminal jurisdiction, which sat without the intervention of a jury. It consisted of the king's privy council sitting as a court only, with the addition of certain judges. Its broad jurisdiction was based on encroachments of the crown, esp. under the Tudors. It could proceed on mere rumor or examine witnesses; it could apply torture. It was abolished by the Long Parliament in 1641 (16 *Car.* I. c. 10).

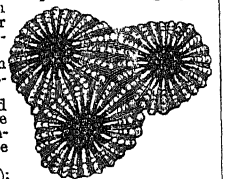
starch cellulose. *Chem.* An insoluble residue obtained by treating starch granules with saliva or weak acids.

starch layer. *Bot.* A bundle sheath consisting of a single layer of cells, serving as a starch reservoir.

starch star. *Bot.* A star-shaped tuberlike body forming an underground node and serving as a means of vegetative propagation in certain characeous plants.

starch'y (stär'chĭ), *a.* Consisting of starch; resembling starch or something starched; hence, stiff; precise.

star coral. Any of numerous stony corals belonging to *Orbicella* and allied genera, in which the calicles are round or polygonal and contain conspicuous radiating septa.



Star Coral (*Orbicella annularian;* akin to LG. & D. *staren*, *ris*). Three calicles enlarged.

star cucumber. An American cucurbitaceous vine (*Sicyos angulatus*) with prickly fruit.

star drift. *Astron.* Similar and probably related motion of the stars of an asterism, as distinguished from apparent change of place due to solar motion.

stare (stâr), *v. i.;* STARED (stârd); STAR'ING (stâr'ĭng). [AS. *stara*, OHG. *starên*, G. *starren*, Icel. *stara*, G. *starr* stiff, rigid, fixed, *star* cataract (of the eyes), Gr. στερεός solid (E. *stereo-*), Skr. *sthira* firm, strong. Cf. STERILE.] **1.** To gaze or look fixedly, as through fear, wonder, surprise, impudence, etc.; to fasten an earnest and prolonged gaze on some object.

2. To be very conspicuous because of size, prominence, color, brilliancy, or the like; as, *staring* windows or colors; also, *Obs.*, to gleam; shine; blaze; glitter.

3. Of hair, to stand on end; bristle.

Makest my blood cold, and my hair to *stare*. *Shak.*

Syn. — See GAZE.

stare, *v. t.* To look earnestly at; also, commonly, to bring to a specified state, or affect in a specified way, by a fixed gaze; as, to *stare* one out of countenance. *Shak.*

to stare one in the face, to be before the eyes, or to be undeniably evident. "The law . . . *stares* them *in the face* whilst they are breaking it." *Locke.*

stare, *n.* Act or fact of staring; a fixed look, as suggesting fear, wonder, surprise, impudence, etc.

‖ **sta're de-ci'sis** (stā'rē dē-sī'sĭs). [L.] *Law.* Lit., to stand by decided matters; — used as short for **sta're de-ci'sis, et non qui-e'ta mo-ve're** (to stand by decisions and not to disturb settled matters) as implying the doctrine or policy of following rules or principles laid down in previous judicial decisions unless they contravene the ordinary principles of justice. This principle has dominated the development of the English common law more than that of the Civil-law systems.

star facet. One of the eight small triangular facets which abut on the table in the bezel or crown of a brilliant.

star'fish' (stär'fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous echinoderms constituting the class Asteroidea, having a body of radially disposed arms or rays (usually five) of triangular outline and more or less flattened cross section, coalescing at the center to form a disk, on the lower surface of which is the mouth. In a broad sense the name is extended also to the ophiurans. In the true starfishes the arms contain prolongations of the body cavity and of the digestive tract and other organs. The skeleton is composed of small more or less movable ossicles. The mouth has no jaws. The ambulacral areas occupy furrows along the under surface of each arm, and bear rows of tube feet by means of which the animal crawls and grasps its prey. Starfishes feed largely on mollusks, and some are very destructive to oysters.



Starfish (*Asterias vulgaris*) of New England Coast. Upper Surface. 1/3

2. The dollarfish, or butterfish. *Local, U. S.*

starfish flower. A plant of the genus *Stapelia*, esp. *S. asterias*. See STAPELIA, *Illust.*

star flower. Any of several plants having star-shaped pentamerous flowers; as: **a** The star-of-Bethlehem. **b** Any primulaceous plant of the genus *Trientalis*. **c** Any chickweed of the genus *Alsine*. **d** One of several amaryllidaceous plants of the genus *Sternbergia*. **e** Any species of the two related liliaceous genera *Hookera* and *Triteleia*.

star fort. *Fort.* A fort surrounded with projecting angles.

star'fruit' (stär'frōōt'), *n.* An alismaceous water plant (*Damasonium stellatum*), having spreading, pointed carpels.

star gauge *or* **gage.** **1.** *Ordnance.* An instrument for measuring bore diameters, consisting of a long rod, having a micrometer handle, and a head fitted to receive adjustable radial steel points.

2. *pl. Astron.* Counts of the stars visible in different portions of the heavens, first undertaken by Sir William Herschel.

star'-gauge', *or* **star'-gage',** *v. t.* To measure with a star gauge.

star'gaze' (-gāz'), *v. i.* To gaze at, or as if at, stars.

star'gaz'er (stär'gāz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who gazes at the stars; an astrologer; sometimes, jocosely, an astronomer.

2. Any of several spiny-rayed marine fishes belonging to the family Uranoscopidæ; — so called from the position of the eyes, which are on top of the head and look directly upward. The common species of the eastern United States are *Astroscopus y-græcum* and *A. guttatus*.



Stargazer (*Astroscopus y-græcum*) (1/6)

star'gaz'ing (-gāz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of a stargazer.

2. Hence, absorption in chimerical or impractical ideas; absent-mindedness; abstraction.

star gear. *Mach.* A lobate, more or less star-shaped gear wheel, used as a variable gear.

star ghost. *Astron.* A faint image often seen accompanying the main image of brighter stars and planets, and due to reflection from lenses of the eyepiece.

star grass. **a** Any amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Hypoxis*. **b** Colicroot. **c** Blue-eyed grass. **d** The water starwort. **e** In Australia, any grass of the genus *Chloris*.

star hyacinth. A spring-blooming European squill (*Scilla amœna*) with pale blue flowers.

star jasmine. An Asiatic apocynaceous climbing shrub (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*) with evergreen leaves and white fragrant jasminelike flowers.

stark (stärk), *a.;* STARK'ER (stär'kẽr); STARK'EST. [ME. *stark* stiff, strong, AS. *stearc;* akin to OS. *starc* strong, D. *sterk*, OHG. *starc*, *starah*, G. & Sw. *stark*, Dan. *stærk*, Icel. *sterkr*, Goth. *gastaúrknan* to become dried up. Cf. STARCH, *a. & n.*] **1.** Stiff; rigid; as, *stark* in death.

2. Intractable; unyielding. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. Of weather: **a** Harsh; rough. *Obs.* **b** Cold and dry. *Dial. Eng.*

4. Hard to endure; severe. *Obs.* *Ancren Riwle.*

5. Violent; fierce; stern. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

6. Strong; vigorous; powerful; stalwart. *Archaic.*

7. Of liquor, strong; intoxicating. *Scot.*

8. Sheer; pure; utter; as, *stark* folly or nonsense.

9. Of time, considerable; long. *Obs.*

Syn. — See STIFF.

stark (stärk), *adv.* Wholly; entirely; absolutely; quite; as *stark* mad; *stark* dead. *Shak.*

stark'-nak'ed (-nāk'ĕd; -kĭd; 87; 151), *a., or* **stark naked.** [Prob. an alteration of ME. *startnaked, stertnaked, steortnaked*, stark-naked, lit., tail-naked, under influence of *stark*, adv. See START tail.] Wholly naked; quite bare.

star'less (stär'lĕs), *a.* Without stars; as, a *starless* night.

star'light' (-līt'), *n.* The light given by the stars; hence, any feeble glimmering light. — *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only. Also, rarely, *starlighted*.

star'like' (-līk'), *a.* **1.** Resembling a star; stellated; radiated like a star; as, *starlike* flowers.

2. Shining; bright; illustrious. *Dryden.*

star'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [ME. *sterlyng*, AS. *stærlinc*, fr. *stær* starling, akin to AS. *stearn*, G. *star*, *staar*, OHG. *stara*, Icel. *starri*, *stari*, Sw. *stare*, Dan. *stær*, L. *sturnus*. Cf. STARE a starling.] **1.** Any passerine bird belonging to *Sturnus* or a allied genus; in a broad sense, any bird of the family Sturnidæ. The European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) is dark brown (in summer plumage greenish black, with a metallic gloss) and spotted with yellowish white. It is sociable, and builds about houses, old towers, etc. It has been introduced in the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. The American birds of the family Icteridæ are sometimes called American starlings. Also, esp. with a qualifying term, any of various other birds, esp. certain Asiatic mynas. See also ROSE-COLORED STARLING.



European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*). 1/6

2. A rock trout, esp. *Hexagrammos decagrammus*. *Calif.*

3. A structure of piles driven round the piers of a bridge for protection and support; — called also *sterling*.

star'lit' (stär'lĭt'), *a.* Lighted by the stars; starlight.

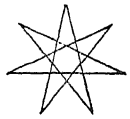
star motion. *Astron.* **a** A star's proper motion, or slight change of position relative to surrounding stars. **b** A star's motion in the line of sight.



Star-nosed Mole. End of Nose Nat size

star'-nosed' (-nōzd'), *a.* Designating an American mole, the star-nosed mole (*Condylura cristata*), of somewhat aquatic habits, having small radiating fleshy processes surrounding the nostrils.

star polygon. *Geom.* A polygon whose sides prolonged cut each other so as to form a star-shaped figure. Cf. PENTACLE.



Star Polygon.

starred (stärd), *p. a.* from STAR. **1.** Adorned with or as with stars.

2. Affected in fortune by the stars. *Obs.*

3. *Theat.* Presented as a star.

4. Marked with an asterisk.

star route. *U. S. Postal Service.* Any route, other than railroad, steamboat, and mail messenger routes, over which mail is carried under contract.

star'ry (stär'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the stars; abounding with stars; adorned or studded with stars.

2 Consisting of, or proceeding from, the stars; stellar; stellary; as, *starry* light; *starry* flame.

3. Shining like stars; sparkling; as, *starry* eyes.

4. Arranged in rays like those of a star; stellate.

starry campion, a catchfly (*Silene stellata*) of the eastern United States, having white, somewhat star-shaped flowers. — **s. hyacinth,** the autumn squill. — **s. puffball,** the earthstar. — **s. ray,** a skate (*Raja radiata*) common on the European coasts and occasionally on the Atlantic coast of America, having large dorsal spines with stellate bases.

star shake. A radial shake or fissure usually seen in young timber cut green and dried too rapidly.

star shell. *Mil.* A shell which on bursting releases a shower of brilliant stars; — used to light up the enemy.

star'-span'gled (-spăn'g'ld), *a.* Spangled or studded with stars. — **star-spangled banner,** the national ensign of the United States; — popularly so called. *F. S. Key.*

star stereogram. A view of the universe of brighter stars as it would appear to an observer transported into space outside or beyond our universe of stars.

start (stärt), *n.* [ME. *stert* a tail, AS. *steort;* akin to LG. *stert, steert*, D. *staart*, G. *sterz*, Icel. *stertr*, Dan. *stiert*, Sw. *stjert*. Cf. START-NAKED.] **1.** A tail; the tail of an animal. *Obs.*, exc. in composition; as, red*start*.

2. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* Something like, or likened to, an animal's tail; a tail; end; extremity; specif.: **a** A handle, as of a plow. **b** *Mining.* The arm, or lever, of a gin, drawn around by a horse. **c** The sharp point of a young stag's horn. **d** The stalk of a plant; a stalk. *Obs.* **e** An upright piece to which a shaft of a vehicle is secured, and which supports the side pieces or a side.

3. The curved or inclined front and bottom of a water-wheel bucket.

start (stärt), *v. i.;* START'ED; START'ING. [ME. *sterten;* cf. AS. *sturtan* to jump up, D. *storten* to hurl, rush, fall, G. *stürzen*, OHG. *sturzen* to turn over, to fall, Sw. *störta* to cast down, to fall, Dan. *styrte*. Cf. STARTLE.] **1.** To move or go, esp. hastily or hurriedly; to rush. *Obs.*

2. To move suddenly and quickly, as with a spring, from one's position; to dart; spring; jump; as, to *start* aside.

3. To spring on a horse's back; to mount. *Obs.*

4. To spring or shrink back or away; to retreat. *Obs.*

5. To give an involuntary convulsive twitch or spring, as in sudden surprise, pain, joy, fear, or other emotion.

6. To set out; to commence a course, as a race or journey; to begin; as, to *start* in business; to *start* into song.

7. To become somewhat displaced or loosened; to work open or loose; as, a nail has *started;* a seam has *started*.

start, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to start; to rouse; esp., to cause to move so as to be discovered, as game; to bring, or cause to come, into view; as, to *start* a hare.

Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar. *Shak.*

2. To disturb suddenly; to startle; alarm. *Obs., E., or Scot.*

3. To move out of the way of; to avoid; shun. *Obs.*

4. To cause to move or act; to set going, running, flowing, or the like; to give an initial impulse or help to; as, to *start* a train, rumor, business; to *start* a man in business.

5. To cause to begin to move or be displaced or loosened; to dislocate; as, to *start* a tooth, a bolt, a seam in a vessel.

6. [Cf. D. *storten*, which has this meaning also.] *Naut.* To tap and begin drawing from; to begin to use; as, to *start* a water cask; to *start* a barrel of beef.

start, *n.* **1.** Act of starting; a sudden involuntary motion, as due to surprise, fear, pain, or the like.

2. A spasmodic and brief effort or action.

Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps. *L'Estrange.*

starch corn. Spelt.

starched (stärcht), *pret. & p. p.* of STARCH. — **starch'ed-ly** (stär'chĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **starch'ed-ness,** *n.*

starch'er, *n.* One that starches.

starch gum. Dextrin.

starch hyacinth. The grape hyacinth. Its flowers have the odor of boiled starch.

star chickweed. The large-flowered chickweed (*Alsine pubera*).

starch'i-ness (stär'chĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

starch'ly, *adv.* of STARCH

starch'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

starch'root', *n.* Starchwort.

starch sugar. *Chem* Glucose from starch. See GLUCOSE, 1 a.

starch wheat. = EMMER.

starch'wort' (stärch'wûrt'), *n.* The cuckoopint, the tubers of which yield a fine starch.

star'clerk', *n.* An astronomer. *Obs. or R.* [trology.]

star'craft' (stär'krăft'), *n.* Astrology; astronomy. *Obs.*

star'cross', *a.* Star-crossed. *Obs.*

star'-crossed' (-krôst'; 205), *a.* Not favored by the stars; ill-fated. *Poetic.*

stard. Stained. *Ref. Sp.* [disk.]

star disk. *Astron.* The spurious

star'di-vine', *n.* Starclerk. *Obs.*

star dust. = COSMIC DUST.

stare (stâr). Var. of STAR, sedge.

stare, *n.* [AS. *stær.*] The starling. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stare, *a. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng* a Stiff; strong; also, rough. b Weary; tired.

stare'-blind', *a.* = STAR-BLIND.

star-ee' (stär-ē'), *n.* One stared at. *Humorous.* [stares.]

star'er (stâr'ẽr), *n.* One who

starf. Obs. pret. of STARVE.

star'finch' (stär'fĭnch'; 140), *n* The European redstart.

star finder. A portable apparatus on the model of an equatorial mounting provided with a telescope or pair of sights, for easy identification of stars.

star'ful, *a.* Starry. *Obs.*

star gooseberry. The Otaheite gooseberry. [*n.*, 7.

star humming bird. See STAR,

star'ing (stâr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STARE. — **star'ing-ly,** *adv.*

star ipomœa. A convolvulaceous plant (*Quamoclit coccinea*) with red flowers having a long tube and spreading limb.

star jelly. Any of several algæ forming gelatinous colonies.

‖ **stark** (stärk; *G.* shtärk), *a & adv.* [G. See 1st STARK.] *Music.* Loud; forte.

stark, *a.* = STARK-NAKED. *Obs.*

stark, *v. t. & i.* To stiffen; to increase in strength or violence.

Stark'kath (stär'kăth), **Stark'kathr** (-kăth'r), **Stark'kad** (-kad), *n.* [Icel. *Starkaðr.*] *Norse Myth.* A warrior to whom Odin grants skill, bravery, long life, etc., while Thor gives offsetting evils.

stark'en, *v. t.* To make stiff or inflexible. [*Dial. Eng.*]

stark'ish, *a.* Stiff; intractable.

star'kle (stär'kl), *v.* To startle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stark'ly, *adv.* of STARK. See -LY.

stark'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

stark'y (stär'kĭ), *a.* Stiff; dry; hard; shriveled. *Dial. Eng.*

star'let, *n.* A little star.

star lily. The sand lily.

star'ling. † STERLING.

star metal. = STAR ANTIMONY.

star'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* An astrologer; — in contempt. *Rare.*

starn (stärn). Obs or dial. Eng. of STERN, helm, hinder part.

starn. Var. of STERN, star.

starn, *n.* [AS. *stearn.* See STARLING.] **a** European starling. **b** Common tern. *Local, Eng*

starn, starn'ie (stär'nĭ), *n.* A particle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

star'-nak'ed (stär'nāk'ĕd), *a.* Stark-naked. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

star'nel (stär'nĕl), *n.* [See STARN starling.] European starling.

starn'ie (stär'nĭ), *n.* = STERN a star. *Scot.*

star'nose', *n.* Star-nosed mole.

starn'y (stär'nĭ), *a.* Starry. *Scot.*

starop. † STIRRUP.

star'ost (stär'ŏst), *n.* [Pol. *starosta*, fr. *stary* old.] **1.** A nobleman having a starosty. *Poland.*

2. [Russ. *starosta.*] In Russia, the elder or executive of a mir.

star'os-ty (-ŏs-tĭ), *n.* A castle and domain conferred on a nobleman for life. *Poland.*

star pagoda. See PAGODA.

Star Peak. A division of Triassic in Nevada. See GEOLOGY, 3.

star pepper. Bitter pepper.

star pine. The cluster pine.

star place. *Astron.* The position of a fixed star (usually its right ascension and declination), the mean place being the position at the beginning of the year, and the apparent place that at any date during the year.

star position. = STAR PLACE.

star'-proof', *a.* Impervious to starlight. *Poetic.*

star quartz. Asteriated quartz.

starr. Var. of STAR, sedge.

star ratio. *Astron.* Space ratio.

starre, *v. i.* To quarrel.

star'-read', *n.* [See REDE, *n.*] Astrology; astronomy. *Obs.*

star reed. A South American birthroot (*Aristolochia fragrantissima*), used to cure dysentery.

star'ri-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

star ruby. An asteriated variety of ruby.

star'ru-let, *n* A little star. *Obs.*

star sapphire. An asteriated variety of sapphire.

star saxifrage. *A small arctic or alpine saxifrage (Saxifraga stellaris),* with small starlike white flowers. [a star route.]

star service. Postal service on

star'shine', *n.* Starlight. *Rare.*

star'shoot', star'shot', *n.* Star jelly.

star shower. A meteoric shower.

star'slime', *n.* Star jelly. *Obs.*

star slough (sluf). Star jelly.

star spray. A spray-shaped asterism the stars of which are apparently connected.

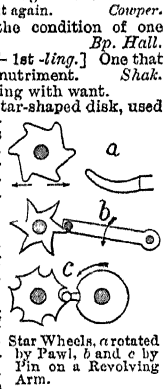
star'stone', *n.* An asteriated stone, esp. asteriated sapphire.

star streaming. *Astron.* Systematic drifts of the stars, those nearest the solar system in large part drifting toward Orion.

3. A sudden, capricious impulse; a sally; as, *starts* of fancy; also, movement under a sudden, capricious impulse; a sudden leap, dash, run, or the like.
4. A part that has started or become loosened or displaced; a loosening or displacement.
5. The beginning, as of a journey or a course of action; initial impulse or movement; first motion from a place; as, a good *start* in life; — opposed to *finish*.
The *start* of first performance is all. *Bacon.*
6. A lead or handicap at the beginning of a competition; an advantage; as, to have a *start* of ten yards in a race.
7. A short time; an instant. *Obs. Rare or Scot.*
star thistle. **a** A spiny European species of *Centaurea* (*C. calcitrapa*), having heads of purple flowers. **b** The related *C. solstitialis*, with yellow flowers. Both are troublesome weeds wherever naturalized.
star'throat' (stär'thrōt'), *n.* Either of two Brazilian humming birds of the genus *Heliomaster*. The feathers of the throat have a metallic luster.


Starthroat (*Heliomaster furcifer*).

start'ing (stär't'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of START. — **starting box**, *Elec.*, a motor-starting controller or rheostat, esp. for a machine tool. — **s. hole**, a loophole; evasion. *Obs.* — **s. post**, a post, stake, barrier, or place from which competitors in a race start. — **s. tub**, *Naut.*, a tub with a projecting tube in the bottom to which was attached a hose leading into the hold, formerly placed on deck and filled with water from boats when casks were to be filled.
star'tle (stär't'l), *v. i.*; STAR'TLED (-t'ld); STAR'TLING (-tl̆ĭng). [AS. *steartlian* to stumble; apparently fr. the v. seen in E. *start*.] **1.** To start or move suddenly as in surprise, fear, alarm, etc.
2. To run wildly about; to course; also, to bustle about. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
star'tle, *v. t.* **1.** To excite by sudden alarm, surprise, fear, or the like; to frighten suddenly and, usually, not seriously; to alarm; scare; to cause to start.
The supposition . . need not *startle* us. *Locke.*
2. To start; rouse.
Syn. — Start, shock, fright, frighten, alarm.
star'tle, *n.* A start or shock, as in alarm, surprise, etc.
star'tling (stär'tl̆ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STARTLE. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Causing sudden fear, surprise, anxiety, or the like. **b** Easily frightened; restless; skittish. *Obs.*
star-va'tion (stär-vā'shŭn), *n.* [From STARVE.] Act of starving, or state of being starved; — first used, according to Horace Walpole, by Henry Dundas, first Lord Melville, in a speech on American affairs in 1775, which obtained for him the nickname of **Star-va'tion Dun-das'** (dŭn-dăs').
starvation wages, wages insufficient to provide the ordinary necessities of life.
starve (stärv), *v. i.*; STARVED (stärvd); STARV'ING (stär'vĭng). [ME. *sterven* to die, AS. *steorfan*; akin to D. *sterven*, G. *sterben*, OHG. *sterban*, Icel. *starf* labor, toil, *starfa* to labor, *stjarfi* epilepsy; perh. akin to E. *torpid*.]
1. To die; to perish. *Obs.*, exc. as used in defs. 2 & 3.
2. To perish with hunger; also, to suffer extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent.
Sometimes virtue *starves*, while vice is fed. *Pope.*
3. To perish or die with cold; also, to suffer greatly with cold. *Now Rare in U. S.*
4. Hence, to suffer from any want; to be in need.
5. To fast. *Obs.* "*Starve* and pray." *Pope.*
starve, *v. t.* **1.** To kill with hunger; also, to distress or subdue by famine; as, to *starve* a garrison into a surrender.
2. To destroy with cold; to freeze to death. *Eng.*
3. To destroy, or to weaken or disable, by want of any kind.
The powers of the mind are *starved* by disuse. *Locke.*
4. To get rid of or destroy as by starving. *Rare.*
Or, if it enter, soon *starved* out again. *Cowper.*
starv'ed-ly (stär'vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* In the condition of one starved or starving; parsimoniously. *Bp. Hall.*
starve'ling (stärv'lĭng), *n.* [*starve* + 1st *-ling*.] One that pines or is thin from lack of food or nutriment. *Shak.*
starve'ling, *a.* Hungry; lean; pining with want.
star wheel. *Much.* A more or less star-shaped disk, used as a kind of ratchet wheel, as in repeating watches and the feed motions of some machines. Cf. GENEVA STOP.



Star Wheels, *a* rotated by Pawl, *b* and *c* by Pin on a Revolving Arm.

star'wort' (stär'wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any species of aster. **b** Any of various species of chickweeds of the genus *Alsine*. **c** The water starwort.
sta-sid'i-on (stȧ-sĭd'ĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SIDIA (-ȧ). [NGr. στασιδιον, dim. of Gr. στάσις a standing, standing place.] *East.Ch.* A stall in a church or monastery.
stas'i-mon (stăs'ĭ-mŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -IMA (-mȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. στάσιμον, neut. of στάσιμος stationary, steadfast.] *Gr. Drama.* In tragedy, one of the regular choral odes between two episodes. Its place is sometimes taken by the *kommos*. Aristotle defines it as a choral ode without anapæsts or trochaic tetrameters. The name is supposed to be due to the fact that the chorus is in its place in the orchestra. Cf. EPISODE, 1, EXODUS, 3, PARODUS **b**.
sta'sis (stā'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στάσις a standing still.] *Physiol.* A slackening or arrest of the blood current due not to a lessening of the heart's beat, but presumably to abnormal resistance of the capillary walls. It is observed in the capillaries in inflammation.
sta'tant (stā'tănt), *a.* [L. *stare, statum*, to stand.] *Her.* In a standing position.


Lion Statant.

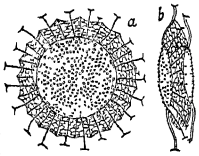
state (stāt), *n.* [ME. *stat*, OF. *estat*, F. *état*, fr. L. *status* a standing, position, fr. *stare, statum*, to stand. See STAND; cf. ESTATE, STATUS.] **1.** Mode or condition of being; position; nature; condition.
What is called a *state* of society is the simultaneous *state* of all the greater social facts or phenomena *J. S. Mill.*
2. Condition with reference to wealth, social position, etc.; estate; standing; rank; quality.
Can this imperious lord forget to reign,
Quit all his *state*, descend, and serve again? *Pope*
3. Condition of living; specif., elaborate style or condition befitting a person of rank and wealth; hence, formal dignity, pomp, or the like; as, a royal progress in *state*.
Where least of *state* there most of love is shown. *Dryden.*
4. A property or possession; estate. *Obs.*, exc.: *Dial. Eng.* Land owned and cultivated by a yeoman living on it.
5. = ESTATE, 8. *Obs.*
6. A chair with a canopy above it, often on a dais and indicative of rank or majesty; a seat of dignity; a throne; also, the canopy itself. *Obs.*
7. Highest condition; acme; height. *Obs.*
8. A person of high rank, as a noble. *Obs. or Archaic.*
9. Any body of persons constituting a special class or body in a community or state; an estate. Cf. ESTATE, *n.*, 6.
10. A government not monarchical, as a republic. *Obs.*
11. *pl.* The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country; estates; as, the *States*-General of Holland.
12. A political body, or body politic; any body of people occupying a definite territory and politically organized under one government, esp. one that is a sovereign, or not subject to external control. Cf. COMMONWEALTH, 2, NATION, 4.
13. [*often cap.*] Any of a number of commonwealths, or bodies politic, constituting a sovereign state (in sense 12) by their union under a constitution prescribing the powers of the federal government and the relations of the constituent commonwealths to it and to each other, as in the United States, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the German Empire. The states of the Dominion of Canada are technically *provinces;* those of Switzerland, *cantons*.
14. The territory or the government of a state (in sense 12 or 13); also, the entity collectively constituted by the body politic, territory, and government of a state.
Syn. — Mode, circumstances, case, plight, predicament. — STATE, CONDITION, SITUATION. STATE is the general word, and denotes mode of existence; CONDITION, commonly more specific than *state*, often refers to an object considered esp. in and for itself; SITUATION denotes state esp. with reference to external objects and influences; but the three words are often used with little distinction; as, the *state* (cf. the *condition*) of one's health; the *condition* of one's clothes; an embarrassing *situation*. See PREDICAMENT.
in a state of nature. **a** Naked as when born; nude. **b** In a condition of sin; unregenerate. **c** Untamed; uncivilized. — **s. account system**, *Penol.*, that system of prison discipline in which prison industries are carried on by the state as proprietor, the state owning the shops, furnishing the tools, working capital, and raw material, managing the work, and selling the products. — **states of matter**, *Physics*, the different states of aggregation of substances. Three are commonly recognized: the *solid*, *liquid*, and *gaseous* or *aëriform* states. A *fourth state of matter* (so called by Sir William Crookes) is shown by highly exhausted gases. See RADIOMETER, 2. — **s. of the Church.** See PAPAL STATES. — **the States.** **a** The Netherlands. **b** The United States of America.
state, *v. t.*; STAT'ED (stāt'ĕd); STAT'ING (stāt'ĭng). **1.** To set; settle; fix; establish; as, a *stated* time.
2. To endow with or as with an estate. *Obs. & R.*
3. To express the particulars of; to set forth in detail or in gross; to narrate; recite; report; as, to *state* the facts of a case, one's opinion, etc.
state'craft' (stāt'krăft'), *n.* The art of conducting state affairs; state management; statesmanship.
stat'ed (stāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Settled; established; regular.
stated case. *Law.* = CASE STATED. — **s. clerk**, in the Presbyterian churches of the United States, the secretary of a court. — **s. supply**, *Eccl.*, a clergyman employed to supply a pulpit for a definite time, but not settled as a pastor. *U. S.*
state'house' (-hous'), *n., or* **state house.** The building in which a State legislature sits; a State capitol. *U. S.*
state'ly, *a.*; STATE'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); STATE'LI-EST. [Cf. D. *statelijk*. See STATE; -LY.] Evincing state, or lofty dignity, as in proportions, manner, carriage, style, or the like; as, *stately* manners, temples; a *stately* gait; *stately* style.
Syn. — Majestic, grand, august, magnificent, imposing.
state'ly, *adv.* Majestically; loftily. *Milton.*
state'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of stating, reciting, or presenting, orally or on paper; as, the *statement* of a case.
2. That which is stated; an embodiment in words of facts or opinions; a narrative; recital; report; account; relation. "Admirable perspicuity of *statement*." *Brougham.*
3. An abstract of an account showing the balance due.
4. *Law.* See DECLARATION, 4.
5. *pl.* Any of various sizes of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*
statement of claim, *Law*, under English statutory pleading, the plaintiff's first pleading, answering to the common-law *declaration*. — **s. of defense** *or* **defence**, *Law*, under English statutory pleading, the defendant's first pleading on an issue of fact, corresponding to the common-law *answer*.
state'-owned' (-ōnd'), *a.* Owned by a state; — applied esp. to commercial or industrial enterprises.
state paper. **a** An official paper relating to the interests or government of a state. **b** A newspaper in which legal notices may or must be published under state laws.
state prison. Also **state's prison.** **a** A prison maintained by the state, esp. one for political offenders or for persons confined for reasons of state. **b** Usually **State prison.** In the United States, any prison maintained in a State under State laws, including a county jail, a State penitentiary, reformatory, etc.; usually, specif., the prison or penitentiary for the imprisonment of persons convicted of the more serious grade or grades of crime, or felonies, as distinguished from the reformatory, county jails, city jails, lock-ups, etc., in which misdemeanants and other criminals of lower grade are confined, or persons not criminals are detained. Cf. FELONY, PENITENTIARY, 8.
state prisoner. A prisoner confined under the laws or authority of a state; esp., one in confinement, or under arrest, for a political offense or for reasons of state.
sta'ter (stā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *stater*, Gr. στατήρ.] *Antiq.* **a** A gold coin of Persia (*daric*) and the principal gold coin of various ancient Greek states. The Attic stater, and also that of Philip of Macedon, weighed about 133 grains (8.6 grams), equivalent, in fine gold, to about $5.72 (£1 3s. 6d.). There was also a double stater. **b** A silver coin of various values, esp., in later times, the Attic silver tetradrachm.
State rights, *or* **States' rights.** *U. S.* The rights under the Constitution of the United States inhering in the separate States. The Democratic party and its predecessors have generally leaned toward a strictly limiting construction of the Constitution respecting the rights transferred under it from the States to the Federal government; while the Republican party and its predecessors have generally leaned toward a liberal construction. The right of a State to secede peaceably and at will was claimed by the Southern States before and during the Civil War, but the outcome of the war decided the claim in the negative.
state'room' (stāt'rōom'), *n.* **1.** An apartment of state in a palace or great house; — in this sense, written *state room*.
2. An individual apartment on board a vessel; also, a somewhat similar apartment in a railroad car.
state's evidence (stāts). *Law.* Evidence for the government or the people; — chiefly in *to turn state's evidence*. *U. S.* See KING'S EVIDENCE.
States'-Gen'er-al (stāts'jĕn'ẽr-ăl), *n.* **1.** In France, before the Revolution, the assembly of the three orders (the clergy, the nobility, and the third estate).
2. *The Netherlands.* See LEGISLATURE.
states'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*state's*, gen. of *state* + *man*; cf. D. *staatsman*, G. *staatsmann*.] **1.** A man versed in the principles and art of government; esp., one who shows unusual wisdom in treating or directing great public matters; also, a man actually occupied with the affairs of government and influential in shaping its policy.
2. The owner of a state (see STATE, *n.*, 5); a yeoman who farms and lives on his own land. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See POLITICIAN.
states'man-like' (-līk'), *a.* Having the manner or wisdom of statesmen; befitting a statesman.
state socialism. A form of socialism, esp. advocated in Germany, which, while retaining the right of private property and the institution of the family and other features of the present form of the state, would intervene by various measures intended to give or maintain equality of opportunity, as compulsory state insurance, old-age pensions, etc., answering closely to the socialism of the chair.
state sword. A sword used on occasions of state, being borne before a sovereign by an attendant of high rank.
stat'ic (stăt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. στατικός causing to stand,
stat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } skilled in weighing, fr. ἱστάναι to cause to stand: cf. F. *statique*. See STAND; cf. STAGE.] **1.** Acting by mere weight without motion; as, *statical* pressure.
2. Pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium.
3. Pertaining to passive, as disting. from active, elements, or to pure qualities or quantities apart from their mutual operation.
4. *Econ.* **a** Dealing with absolute quantities of goods or money, such as capital, rather than with rates of movement from hand to hand, such as income. **b** Less correctly, but oftener, dealing with problems as they present themselves in a stable state of society.
static ataxia, *Med.*, nervous disorder marked by the inability to stand steady in the dark or when the eyes are closed. — **s. converter**, a converter the parts of which are stationary; a static transformer. — **s. electricity.** See ELECTRICITY. — **s. energy**, *Mech.*, energy due to position or strain; potential energy. — **s. hysteresis**, *Magnetism*, hysteresis in which the magnetization of iron has different values for increasing and for decreasing magnetizing forces, irrespective of any time lag. Cf. VISCOUS HYSTERESIS. — **s. induction**, *Elec.*, electrostatic induction. See INDUCTION, 6. — **s. metamorphism.** See METAMORPHISM, 2. — **s. moment**, the product of a force into its leverage. See *moment of a force*, under MOMENT. — **s. sensation**, *Psychol.*, sensation due to bodily position. — **s. stability**, the moment of the force with which a floating body, or a body mounted with freedom of rotation about an axis, when displaced from its position of equilibrium tends to return to the same. — **s. transformer**, *Elec.*, a transformer having no moving parts. See TRANSFORMER.
Stat'i-ce (stăt'ĭ-sē), *n.* [NL. fr. L., a kind of astringent herb, Gr. στατική. See STATIC.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of plumbaginaceous plants of north temperate regions. They are tufted acaulescent herbs with narrow leaves, and long scapes bearing heads of pink, purple, or white flowers. *S. armeria* is the thrift, or sea pink. **b** Syn. of LIMONIUM, 2.
stat'ics (stăt'ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *statique*, Gr. στατική the art of weighing, fr. στατικός. See STATIC.] That branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium of forces, or relates to bodies as held at rest by the forces acting on them; — distinguished from *dynamics*. See MECHANICS.
sta'tion (stā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *stacion*, OF. *stacion, estacion*, F. *station*, fr. L. *statio*, fr. *stare, statum*, to stand. See STAND.] **1.** Act or manner of standing; attitude or pose in standing; posture. *Rare.* *Shak.*

start, *adv.* [Cf. STARK, *adv.*] Completely. *Obs.*
start'er, *n.* One that starts.
start'ful, *a.* Apt to start; skittish. *Rare.* — **start'ful-ness,** *n.*
star time. Sidereal time.
start'ing-ly, *adv.* of STARTING.
start'ish, *a.* Skittish *Colloq.*
star'tle. Startle. *Ref. Sp.*
star'tled. Startled. *Ref. Sp.*
star'tler (stär'tlẽr), *n.* One that startles. [TLING.]
star'tling-ly, *adv.* of STAR-
star'tlish (-tl̆ĭsh), *a.* Skittish. *Colloq.*
start'meal', *adv.* [*start* + *-meal*.] By starts. *Obs.*
startnaked, *a.* Stark-naked *Obs.*
star tulip The Mariposa lily.
start'-up', *a.* Upstart. *Rare.*
start'-up', *n.* **1.** An upstart. *Obs.* **2.** A kind of high rustic shoe or half-boot. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
start'while', *n.* An instant; a moment. *Obs.* [starts. *Rare.*
start'y, *a.* Subject to nervous
starv. Starve. *R. Sp.* [TION.
Starvation Dundas. See STARVA-
starved. Starved. *Ref. Sp.*
starve'a'cre, *n.* [*starve* + *acre*.] Hunger weed. *Dial. Eng.*
starv'en (*dial.* stär'v'n; stä'-). Obs. p. p. of STARVE. — *p. a.* Starved. *Obs.* **b** Chilled. *Dial. Eng.*
starv'er, *n.* One who starves.
star'ward (stär'wẽrd), *a. & adv.* See -WARD. [See STAR, *n.*, 5 **b**.
star wind'ing (wī'n'dĭng). *Elec.* Star worm. A gephyrean worm.
stas. Obs. pl. of STATE.
stash (stăsh; stȧsh), *v. t. & t.* To stop. *Dial. Eng. & Slang.*
stash'ie (stăsh'ĭ), *n & v.* [Cf. (Isel. *stairseach* noisy.] Banter; frolic; quarrel. *Scot.*
sta'si-arch (stā'sĭ-ärk), *n.* [Gr. στασιάρχος.] Archrebel. *Obs.*
stass'furt-ite (stȧs'fẽrt-īt; shtas'fōort-ĭt), *n.* [From *Stassfurt*, Prussia, where it is found.] *Min.* A massive boracite.
stat. + STATE. [statutes.
stat. *Abbr.* Statuary; statue; statist.
stat'a-ble (stāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be stated.
Sta'tal (stā'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a State, as disting. from the Federal government. *Rare. U. S.*
sta-ta'ri-an (stȧ-tȧ'rĭ-ȧn), *a.* Statary *Obs* — **sta-ta'ri-an-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
sta'ta-ry (stā'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *statarius* standing fast.] Fixed; settled; steady. *Obs.* [Large.
Stat. at L. *Abbr.* Statutes at
state, *a.* Stately. *Obs.*
state, *n.* A statement. *Rare.*
state, *v. i.* To assume or keep state or dignity; — with *it*. *Obs.*
state'a-ble. Var. of STATABLE.
state criminal. One who has committed a crime, as treason, against the state; a political criminal; also, *U. S.*, sometimes, one convicted of a crime under a State law. [MENT, 4. *U. S.*
State Department. See DEPART-
stat'ed-ly, *adv.* of STATED.
state'ful, *a.* Stately *Obs.*
state'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
state'less, *a* See -LESS.
state'like', *a.* Stately. *Obs.*
state'li-ly (stāt'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of STATELY. See -LY
state'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
state'mon'ger (stāt'mŭn'gẽr), *n.* One versed in politics, or a dabbler in state affairs.
state point. *Thermodyn.* A point on an indicator diagram, whose ordinates represent the state, as to pressure and volume, of the working substance. [states.
stat'er (stāt'ẽr), *n.* One that
states'man-ly, *a.* Statesmanlike.
states'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP
states'wom'an (-wo͝om'ȧn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ȳn). A woman with statesmanlike qualities. *Rare.* [cal offense.
state trial. A trial for a politi-
stathe. Var. of STAITH.
stathel. *a.* Stable. *Obs.*
stath'el (stă th'l), *n.* [AS. *staðol*.] Foundation; base; also, position; site. Cf. STANCE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stath'el. *v. t.* To establish; to make stable. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
stath'el-fast, *a.* Stable; firm.
stath'el-ness, *n.* Stability. *Obs.*
stath'mo-graph (stă th'mō-grăf), *n* [Gr. στάθμη a measuring line + *-graph*.] A device to record the speed of a railroad train.
stat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of STATICAL.

2. A state of standing or rest; equilibrium. *Obs.*
3. The spot or place where anything stands, esp. where a person or thing habitually stands, comes to a stand, or is appointed to remain for a time; as, the *station* of a sentinel; the *station* of a fire engine; a police *station*.
4. Specif.: **a** A regular stopping place in a stage or railroad route, for the convenience of passengers, taking in fuel, moving freight, etc.; also, by extension, the building or buildings connected with such a stopping place; a depot. **b** *Surveying.* The spot at which an instrument is planted or observations are made. **c** In Australasia, a sheep run or cattle run, with its buildings; also, the homestead and buildings belonging to such a run. **d** A place or region to which a government ship or fleet is assigned for duty. **e** The correct position of a vessel in a squadron. **f** *Mining.* An enlargement in a shaft or gallery, used as a landing, or passing place, or for the accommodation of a pump, tank, etc. See MINE, *Illust.* **g** In India, the place where the British military or civil officers in a district reside.
5. *Eccl. Uses.* **a** More fully **station day**. In the early church and in the Eastern Church, the fast of Wednesday and of Friday, in memory of the condemnation of Christ by the council, and of his passion. **b** *R. C. Ch.* Orig., a church in which the procession of the clergy halted on stated days to say stated prayers; hence, a church in the city of Rome appointed to have the office performed in it daily in Lent, on the ember days, and on the solemn feasts. **c** One of the places at which ecclesiastical processions or pilgrims pause to perform an act of devotion, as the tomb of a martyr, or some similarly consecrated spot. **d** *R. C. Ch.* A church in which indulgences were granted on certain days. **e** Short for *station of the cross*, below. **f** A priest's stay with a parishioner to confess the neighbors. *Ire.*
6. Post assigned; sphere of duty or occupation.
7. Situation; position; location; as, to take up one's *station* near the front.
8. *Bot.* The exact spot at which a given species or specimen is found or collected. Cf. HABITAT, 1.
9. *Astron.* = STATIONARY POINT.
10. Social standing or condition of life; state; rank.
Syn. — STATION, DEPOT. The use of DEPOT as a synonym for (railroad) STATION is contrary to the best usage.
station of the cross [*often cap.*], *Eccl.*, any of a series, usually 14, of representations (images or pictures) of the successive stages of Christ's passion in a church or, sometimes, on roads leading to some church or shrine. In the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and some other churches, each representation has a particular office to be said at it.
sta'tion (stā'shŭn), *v. t.*; -TIONED (-shŭnd); -TION-ING. To appoint or assign to a post, place, office, or the like; as, to *station* troops at the right; to *station* a sentinel.
sta'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *stationnaire*, L. *stationarius* belonging to a post or station. Cf. STATIONER.] **1.** Fixed in a certain station, place, course, manner of thinking, or the like; not moving or appearing to move; stable; fixed.
Charles Wesley, who is a more *stationary* man. *Southey.*
2. Not changing state or condition; neither improving nor getting worse; unchanging, either for good or bad.
stationary air, *Physiol.*, the air which under ordinary circumstances does not leave the lungs in respiration. — **s. curve,** *Math.*, a curve the integral along an arc of which may be a maximum or a minimum; an extremal. — **s. engine,** a steam engine permanently placed; specif., a factory engine. — **s. motion,** *Mech.*, the motion of a material system such that the sum of the moments of inertia of the system about three rectangular axes through its center of mass never varies by more than small quantities from a constant value. — **s. point,** *Astron.*, that point in a planet's apparent path among the stars where for a brief time it seems to be motionless. — **s. tangent.** See INFLECTION, 5. — **s. transformer.** *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER. — **s. wave,** *Physics*, a vibration between fixed points, or nodes.
sta'tion-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One that is stationary or tends to remain in one place, condition, or the like.
sta'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *stacyonere* bookseller, LL. *stationarius*, prob. through OF. Cf. STATIONARY, *a.*] **1.** A bookseller or publisher; — formerly so called from his occupying a *station* in the market place or elsewhere. *Obs.*
2. One who sells paper, pens, quills, inkstands, pencils, blank books, and other articles used in writing.
station error. The difference between the geodetic and the astronomical latitude or longitude of a place.
Sta'tion-ers' Hall (stā'shŭn-ẽrz). The hall of the guild of stationers (i. e., booksellers or publishers) of London, now near Ludgate Hill. This guild for nearly three hundred years regulated the publication of all books in England. Registration at Stationers' Hall, while, since the copyright law of 1842, not compulsory, is necessary before taking proceedings in respect of infringement of copyright.
sta'tion-er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, pens, ink, quills, blank books, etc.
sta'tion-er-y, *a.* Belonging to, or sold by, a stationer.
station pointer. *Surv. & Navig.* An instrument having three arms, the two outer ones adjustable and the inner fixed at the zero of a circle, used for locating on a chart the position of a place from which the angles subtended by three distant objects, whose positions are known, have been observed. See THREE-POINT PROBLEM.
sta-tis'ti-cal (stă-tĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *statistique*.] Of or pertaining to statistics. — **sta-tis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*
stat'is-ti'cian (stăt'ĭs-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *statisticien*.] One versed in, or engaged in compiling, statistics.
sta-tis'tics (stă-tĭs'tĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *statistique*, G. *statistik*. See STATE, *n.*] **1.** (Construed as *sing.*; see -ICS.) The science of the collection and classification of facts on the basis of relative number or occurrence as a ground for induction; systematic compilation of instances for the inference of general truths.
2. (Construed as *pl.*) Classified facts respecting the condition in various respects of the people in a state, or respecting any particular class or interest; esp., those facts which can be stated in numbers, or in tables of numbers.

stat-tion-al (stā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* [Cf. L. *stationalis* stationary.] Of or pert. to a station *Rare.*
sta'tion-a-ri-ness (-ă-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [5 a.]
station day See STATION, *n.*, 5 a.
station house. a Police station. b Railroad depot. [*trallia.*]
station hut. = HUT, *n.*, 2. *Australia.*
station jack. A kind of pudding containing salt beef. *Australia.*
station master. One in charge of a station. [TIVE, *n.*, 3.]
station point. See PERSPECTIVE.
station pole, rod, *or* **staff.** *Surv.* A rod for marking stations; a range pole or a leveling rod
Sta-tĭ'ra (stă-tĭ'rä), *n.* See ROXANA AND STATIRA.
stat'i-scope (stăt'ĭ-skōp), *n.* = STATOSCOPE.
stat'ism (stăt'ĭz'm), *n.* [From STATE.] Statecraft. *Obs.*
stat'ist (-ĭst), *n.* [From STATE; cf. It. *statista* statesman.] **1.** Statesman; politician. *Now R.* **2.** A statistician. *Rare.*
sta-tis'tic (stă-tĭs'tĭk), *n* **1** = STATISTICS. **2.** Any statistical element.
3. A statistician. *Obs & R.*
sta-tis'tic, *a* Statistical.
stat'is-tol'o-gy (stăt'ĭs-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n* [*statistics* + *-logy.*] = STATISTICS, 1.
sta'tive (stā'tĭv), *a.* [L. *stativus*, fr *stare, statum*, to stand.] **1.** *Mil.* Of or pert. to military posts or quarters. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Heb. Gram.* Designating certain verbs expressive of a bodily or mental state or condition.
stat'ize (stăt'ĭz), *v. t.* To take part in affairs of state. *Obs.*
statly. † STATELY.

stat'o- (stăt'ŏ-). Combining form from Greek στατός, *standing, fixed*, from ἱστάναι, to make to stand.
stat'o-blast (-blăst), *n.* [Gr. στατός standing (i. e., remaining) + *-blast.*] *Zool.* **a** In many fresh-water Polyzoa, a bud or germ developed in the body, in a chitinous envelope, and generally serving to preserve the species in winter, bursting and developing in spring. **b** In certain sponges, a somewhat analogous internal bud; a gemmule.



Statoblast of a Polyzoan (*Cristatella mucedo*). *a* Side View; *b* Profile. Much enlarged

sta'tor (stā'tŏr; stăt'ẽr), *n.* *Mach.* A stationary part in or about which another part (the rotor) revolves, esp. when both are large; as: **a** *Elec.* The stationary member of an electrical machine, as of an induction motor. **b** *Steam Turbine.* The case inclosing a turbine wheel; the body of stationary blades or nozzles. Cf. ROTOR, 2 **b**.
stat'o-scope (stăt'ŏ-skōp), *n.* [*stato-* + *-scope.*] **1.** *Physics.* A sensitive form of aneroid barometer for recording small changes in atmospheric pressure.
2. An instrument for registering the rise and fall of a balloon or airship; — also erroneously spelt *statiscope*.
stat'u-a-ry (stăt'ū-ă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARIES (-rĭz). [L. *statuarius*, n., fr. *statuarius*, a., of or belonging to statues, fr. *statua* statue: cf. F. *statuaire*. See STATUE.] **1.** One who practices the art of making statues.
2. [L. *statuaria* (sc. *ars*): cf. F. *statuaire*.] The branch of sculpture treating of figures in the round. Cf. RELIEF, 6.
3. A collection of statues; statues collectively.
stat'ue (stăt'ū), *n.* [F., fr. L. *statua*, akin to *statuere* to set up, fr. *status* a standing, state. See STATE, *n.*] **1.** The likeness of a living being sculptured or modeled in some solid substance, as marble, bronze, or wax; an image.
2. A portrait. *Obs.*
Statue of Liberty. See LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD.
stat'ue, *v. t.*; STAT'UED (stăt'ūd); STAT'U-ING (stăt'ū-ĭng). To form a statue of; to make into a statue. *Rare.*
stat'ued (stăt'ūd), *a.* Adorned with statues.
stat'ue-like' (stăt'ū-līk'), *a* Like a statue; motionless.
stat'u-esque' (-ĕsk'), *a.* [*statue* + *-esque.*] Resembling a statue; having the massive dignity, or other characteristics, of a statue; as, *statuesque* limbs; a *statuesque* attitude. — **stat'u-esque'ly,** *adv.* — **stat'u-esque'ness,** *n.*
stat'u-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *statuetta*.] A small statue, usually one much smaller than life size. Cf. FIGURINE.
stat'ure (stăt'ūr), *n.* [F. *stature*, OF. *estature*, fr. L. *statura*, originally, an upright posture; hence, height or size of the body, fr. *stare, statum*, to stand. See STAND.] **1.** The natural height of an animal body; — generally used of the human body; as, a man of great *stature*.
2. Growth; form; figure.
3. A statue. *Erron. & Obs.*
sta'tus (stā'tŭs), *n.* [L. See STATE.] **1.** *Law.* The condition of a person by which the nature of his legal personality is determined, and therefore the nature of the legal relations to the state or to other persons into which he may enter, including, as commonly used, a person's condition arising out of age (as infancy or wardship), sex (as marriage), mental incapacity, crime, alienage, or public station.
2. a State or condition of a person. **b** Position of affairs.
3. *Finance.* The period or time for which an annuity is limited to be paid as determined by the continuance or permanence of an assigned thing or things.
‖ **status in quo** (kwō), ‖ **s. quo** [L., state in which], the state in which anything is; the state existing. Hence, ‖ **status quo ante bellum,** the state existing before the war, used esp. with reference to restoration to former rights of those affected by the war. Cf. POSTLIMINIUM, and UTI POSSIDETIS.
stat'u-ta-ble (stăt'ū-tă-b'l), *a.* Made, introduced, or imposed, by statute; statutory; also, made or being in conformity to statute; standard. — **stat'u-ta-bly,** *adv.*
stat'ute (stăt'ūt), *n.* [ME. *statut*, OF. (*e*)*statut*, F. *statut*, LL. *statutum*, fr. L. *statutus*, p. p. of *statuere* to set, station, ordain, fr. *status* position, station, fr. *stare, statum*, to stand. See STAND; cf. CONSTITUTE, DESTITUTE.] **1.** Something settled or fixed by a conference between the parties interested; an agreement; covenant. *Obs.*
2. Something laid down or declared as fixed or established; hence: **a** A law enacted by, or by the authority of, the supreme legislative branch of a government, esp. of a representative government; the written will of the legislature expressed with all the requisite forms of legislation; — often used in distinction from the *common*, or *unwritten, law* (see COMMON LAW **b**). Cf. EDICT, 1; DECREE, 4; ORDINANCE, 3 **d**; CONSTITUTION, 6, etc. In works on international law and in the Roman law, *statute* is sometimes used as embracing all laws imposed by competent authority, these being divided into **statutes real,** applying to immovables; **statutes personal,** to movables; and **statutes mixed,** to both classes of property. In England Parliament may give its acts full force and validity as statutes without the assent of the crown, though in practice all statutes are promulgated by the crown; but in republican forms of government the acts of the legislature generally require the assent of the chief executive, as the President, in the United States, for a Federal statute, or the governor of a State for a State statute (cf. VETO). At the common law a statute took effect by relation back to the first day of the session at which it was enacted, but the act of 33 Geo. III. c. 13 provided that acts should, unless otherwise provided, take effect from the date of the royal assent. In the United States, generally, an act takes effect from the date of the final act necessary to its enactment, unless, as is usual, the statute itself fixes the time of its taking effect. Cf. EXPOST FACTO LAW. Formerly in England all statutes were originated by a petition presenting measures to the king for his granting. Now, except private bills in English law, statutes are originally expressed, both in English and American law, in the form of a bill which is presented to the legislature for enactment and passed for the assent of the king or executive. **b** An act of a corporation or of its founder intended as a permanent rule or law; as, the *statutes* of a university.
3. An annual assemblage of farming servants at a fair where they are hired; — called also *statute fair*. Cf. 2d MOP, 2. *Eng.*
4. A statue. *Obs. & Erron.*
5. Short for: **a** STATUTE MERCHANT (see STATUTE OF MERCHANTS). **b** STATUTE STAPLE.
Syn. — Act, regulation, edict, decree.
Bloody Statute, the Act of the Six Articles (see under SIX, *a.*); — sometimes so called in allusion to the penalties attached to speaking or writing against the Articles. — **Stat'ute de Do'nis Con-dĭ'ti-o-nal'ĭ-bus** (kŏn-dĭsh'ĭ-ŏ-năl'ĭ-bŭs), *or, usually,* **Statute de Donis** [L. *de donis conditionalibus* concerning conditional gifts], *Law*, the act of 13 Edw. I. c. 1 (1285), often called *Statute of Westminster II.*, procured to be passed by the nobility to put an end to the construction of conditional fees which enabled the donee of the fee (by aliening upon performance of the condition) to defeat the limitation. The statute provided that the will of the donor should be observed according to the form of the gift, taking away the power of absolute alienation, and providing that upon failure of the issue to whom the estate was limited the estate should revert to the donor or his heirs. This resulted in the modern fee tail, and the great estates built up by it. — **Stat'ute de Re-lĭ'gi-o'sis** (dē rē-lĭj'ĭ-ō'sĭs). See STATUTE OF MORTMAIN. — **s. of Additions.** *Law.* See ADDITION, 6, *Cit.* — **s. of armor** *or* **armour,** any of several English statutes, esp. the Assize of ARMS (which see), relating to the carrying or having of arms. — **S. of Bread and Ale.** = ASSIZE OF BREAD AND ALE (see ASSIZE, 2). — **S. of distribution,** a statute regulating the distribution of decedent estates. — **s. of entail.** = STATUTE DE DONIS. — **s. of frauds** [*often cap.*, *in specific use*], *Law*, the English statute 29 Car. II. c. 3 (1676), the purpose of which is expressed to be to prevent "many fraudulent practices which are commonly endeavored to be upheld by perjury and subornation of perjury." It aims to do this by requiring proof of a specific kind, usually in writing, of the more important transactions of business, declaring that "no action shall be brought" or "no contract shall be allowed to be good" when the transaction is not so evidenced. In the United States each State has a statute of frauds, most of the provisions of the original act being therein reënacted. In some States contracts not evidenced as required by the State statute are declared "void" or "invalid." — **S. of Gloucest'er** (glŏs'tẽr). See EDWARDIAN, *a.* — **S. of Laborers** *or* **Labourers,** *Eng. Law*, the act 25 Edw. III. c. 1 (1351), which (succeeding the Black Death) enacted that laborers and servants should accept the same wages as prevailed in 1345, before the plague. — **s. of limitations,** *Law*, a statute assigning a certain time after which rights cannot be enforced by action. See LIMITATION, *n.*, 5 c. — **S. of Marl'bo-rough** (marl'bŭ-rŭ; môl'brŭ), *or, formerly,* **Marl'bridge,** *Eng. Hist.*, a reënactment by the Parliament of Marlborough, in 1267, of the Provisions of Oxford and most of certain provisions made at Westminster and assented to by the king in 1259. Slight changes were made, including the giving to the king of the power of appointing the ministers of the crown and the sheriffs. — **S. of Merchants,** an ordinance (13 Edw. I. c. 6) of the Curia Regis at Acton Burnell (whence it is also called **Statute of Ac'ton Bur'nell** [ăk'tŭn bûr'nĕl]) in 1283, designed for the better securing and recovery of debts, which it provided might be evidenced by a specially acknowledged bond (which came to be called a **statute merchant**) of record in form prescribed, on which, if not paid at the day, an execution might be awarded against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor. This ordinance of 1283 was reënacted in a fuller and slightly modified form by 15 Edw. I c. 6 (1285), which is also called **Statute of Merchants.** These statutes were repealed by the Statute Law Revision Act of 1863. — **S. of Mer'ton** (mûr'tŭn), *Eng. Law*, a statute, or body of provisions, passed in an assembly of the Barons held at Merton in Surrey and issued as law by Henry III. in 1236. It amends the law about various miscellaneous matters, including conflicting rights of the lords and their tenants to make profit of lands, wastes, woods, and pastures. It was supplemented by the Statute of Westminster II. — **S. of Monopolies,** the act of 21 Jas. I. c. 3, declaring monopolies to be contrary to the law of England and aiming to suppress them, with certain exceptions, as the monopoly allowed to inventors, made on grounds of public policy. — **s. of mortmain,** any of various English statutes restricting alienation of land in mortmain, that is, to a corporation, orig. an ecclesiastical corporation, such as the **Stat'ute de Re-lĭ'gi-o'sis** (dē rē-lĭj'ĭ-ō'sĭs) (7 Edw. I., 1279), which forbade all alienations in mortmain, the act of 13 Edw. I. c. 32 (1285), forbidding such alienation by common recovery (which had been used to evade the prior one), the act of 15 Rich. II. c. 5 (1391), forbidding alienation to the use of an ecclesiastical corporation except under the royal license, the act of 9 Geo. II. c. 36 (1736), declaring wills for charitable purposes void except under certain conditions, and various other statutes of later years. The main original purpose of these statutes was to preserve to the lords the feudal rights of relief, wardship, marriage, and escheat, which conveyance in mortmain took away; that of the later statutes is to prevent undue accumulation of wealth in the hands of corporations. All the mortmain acts were repealed by the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act of 51 & 52 Vict. c. 42 (1888), which consolidates the provisions of, and repeals, the earlier acts. — **S. of Præmunire.** See PRÆMUNIRE. — **S. of Provisors,** *Eng. Hist.*, the statute of 25 Edw. III. s. 4 (1351), designed to prevent the Pope from exercising the right of provision and reservation of, or presenting to, benefices in England. This and reënactments of it in 1362 and 1390 (called also **Statutes of Provisors**) were largely in abeyance till the reformation in the reign of Henry VIII. — **S. of Qui'a Emp-to'res** (kwī'ă ĕmp-tō'rēz) *or* **Qui'a Emp-to'res Ter-ra'rum** [L. *qua emptores (terrarum)*, lit., because purchasers (of lands)]. *Eng. Law*, a statute (18 Edw. I., 1290) which, referring to tenants not in chief, declared that every free man might sell his tenement or any part of it, but that the feoffee should hold of the same lord and by the same services of whom and by which the feoffor held. The effect of the statute was to abolish subinfeudation. — **S. of Staple.** See STATUTE STAPLE. — **S. of Treasons,** *Eng. Hist.*, the statute 25 Edw. III. st. 5, c. 2 (1351), defining the acts constituting treason. — **S. of Uses.** See USE, *n.* — **S. of Wales,** the statute of 12 Edw. I. (1284) annexing Wales to the dominion of the crown of England. — **S. of Westminster,** either of three early English statutes respectively made at Westminster in 1275

stat mag'ni no'mi-nis um'bra (năt măg'nī-nĭs ŭm'brä) [L.] He stands the shadow of a great name. *Lucan* (*Pharsalia*, I. 135).
sta-toc'ra-cy (stă-tŏk'rä-sĭ), *n* [*state* + *-cracy.*] Government by the state. *Rare*
stat'o-cyst (stăt'ŏ-sĭst), *n.* [*stato-* + *-cyst.*] *Zool.* An otocyst regarded as an organ of equilibration and orientation.
stat'o-lith (-lĭth), *n.* [*stato-* + *-lith.*] *Zoöl.* The calcareous body in a statocyst.
sta-tom'e-ter (stă-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*stato-* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An apparatus for measuring the degree of exophthalmia.
stat'o-rhab (stăt'ŏ-răb), *n.* [*stato-* + Gr. ῥάβδος rod.] *Zoöl.* In certain Trachymedusæ, a short tentacular process supporting the statolith.
stat'o-spore (-spōr; 201), *n. Bot.* A resting spore. *Rare.*
statour. † STATURE.
‖ **stat pro ra'ti-o'ne vo-lun'tas.** [L.] Will stands for reason; my will is a sufficient motive and justification. Adapted from *Juvenal* (VI. 222).
[statue. *Obs.*]
stat'u-a (stăt'ū-ä), *n.* [L.] A statuary marble. See MARBLE.
stat'ue-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sta-tu'mi-nate (stă-tū'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *statuminare.*] To prop or support. *Obs.*
‖ **sta'tu quo an'te bel'lum.** [L.] See IN STATU QUO, etc.
stat'ured (stăt'ūrd), *a.* **1** Having the stature of *Rare*
2. Arrived at full stature. *Rare.*
‖ **sta'tus quo,** *and* **sta'tus quo an'te.** See STATUS IN QUO.
sta-tu'ta, *n.*, *pl.* of STATUTUM.

(3 Edw. I., called the **Statute of Westminster I.**), 1285 (13 Edw. I., called **Statute of Westminster II.**, or *Statute de Donis*, which see), and 1290 (18 Edw. I., called the **Statute of Westminster III.**, or *Statute of Quia Emptores*, which see). They made various reforms in administrative, criminal, and property law. The second in c. 24 provided for the making of new writs by the clerks in chancery.

stat'ute (stăt'ūt), *v. t.* To declare by statute; to decree, limit, fix, or establish by statute. *Rare.*

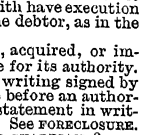
statute labor *or* **labour.** A definite amount of labor required for public service in making roads, etc. Cf. CORVEE.

statute law. The law as stated in statutes.

statute staple. *Eng. Law.* A bond of record acknowledged in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of Staple, or statute of 27 Edw. III. st. 2 (which restricted to certain staple towns the sale of all goods to be exported), before the mayor of the staple, by virtue of which the creditor might, on nonpayment, forthwith have execution against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor, as in the *statute merchant*. It is now disused.

stat'u-to-ry (stăt'ū-tō-rĭ), *a.* Enacted, acquired, or imposed by statute; depending on statute for its authority. **statutory declaration,** *Law*, a statement in writing signed by a person and declared by him to be true before an authorized official, and having the effect of a statement in writing on oath. *Australia.* — **s. foreclosure.** See FORECLOSURE. — **s. guardian,** a guardian by statute. See GUARDIAN, 2. — **s. lien.** See LIEN. — **s. next of kin.** See NEXT OF KIN. — **s. rules,** *Scots Law*, the acts of sederunt and acts of adjournal, printed by the king's printer. See under ACT.

stau'ro-lite (stô'rō-lit), *n.* [Gr. σταυρός a cross + *-lite.*] *Min.* A brown to black basic silicate of aluminium and iron, $HFeAl_5Si_4O_{13}$, in prismatic orthorhombic crystals, often twinned so as to resemble a cross. It is generally found embedded in crystalline schists. H., 7–7.5. Sp. gr., 3.65–3.77. —


Staurolite.

stau'ro-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

stau'ro-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. σταυρός a cross + *-scope.*] *Cryst.* A modified polariscope used to find the position of planes of light vibration in sections of crystals. — **stau'ro-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **stau'ro-scop'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

stave (stāv), *n.* [From STAFF, and corresponding to the pl. *staves*. See STAFF.] **1.** A stick; cudgel; staff. **2.** Any of a number of narrow strips of wood, or narrow iron plates, placed edge to edge to form the sides, covering, or lining of a vessel or structure, as of a cask, a pail, a well curb, a pipe (for a pipe line), etc.; also, a similarly shaped piece, as any of the bearing strips for an arch centering (see CENTERING, *Illust.*), a slat of a hayrack, etc. **3.** Any of the bars of a lantern pinion, or a bar or round of a rack, ladder, etc.; also, *Obs.*, a shaft, as of a wagon. **4. a** A metrical portion; a stanza; a staff. **b** *Music.* = 2d STAFF, 8. **5.** *Her.* A staff (see FISSURE, *n.* 4); sometimes, a ray of an escarbuncle.

stave, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* STAVED (stāvd) or STOVE (stōv); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAV'ING (stāv'ĭng). [From STAVE, *n.*, or STAFF, *n.*] **1.** To break in a stave or the staves of; to break a hole in; — often with *in;* as, to *stave* in a boat. **2.** To suffer, or cause, to be lost by breaking the cask; hence, to spill; to let flow; to pour away. *Now Rare.* **3.** To furnish with staves; also, to form into staves. **4.** To beat or cudgel; to knock. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **5.** To render impervious or solid by driving with a calking iron; as, to *stave* lead, or a joint into which lead has been run. **6.** To keep at a distance, as by force or craft; to drive away; — usually with *off;* as, to *stave* off trouble. **to stave and tail,** in bear baiting, to interpose with the staff and hold back the dog by the tail. — **to s. it out,** to endure hard conditions until better conditions come.

stave, *v. i.* **1.** To break; to be stove, as a ship. **2.** To walk or move rapidly; to hurry. *Colloq. & Dial.*

staves'a'cre (stāvz'ā'kĕr), *n.* [OF. *staphisaigre*, F. *staphisaigre*, LL. *staphis agria*, Gr. σταφὶς dried grape + ἄγριος wild.] A European and Asiatic larkspur (*Delphinium staphisagria*) having racemose purple flowers. Its seeds contain delphinine, and are violently emetic and cathartic. They are locally used as a fish poison.

stave'wood' (stāv'wo͝od'), *n.* **a** The mountain damson. **b** In Australia: (1) Either of the sterculiaceous trees *Sterculia fœtida* and *Tarrietia actinophylla*. (2) The meliaceous tree *Flindersia schottiana*.

stay (stā), *n.* [AS. *stæg*, akin to D., G., Icel., Sw., & Dan. *stag*; cf. OF. *estai*, F. *étai*, of Teutonic origin.] **1.** *Naut.* A large, strong rope, now usually of wire, used to support a mast, by being extended forward from the head of one mast down to some other, or to some part of the vessel; — sometimes called *fore-and-aft stay*. Staysails and jibs are hoisted on them. Supporting ropes which lead aft to the vessel's side are called *backstays*. See SHIP, *Illust.* **2.** Hence, generally, a guy rope or the like; specif., *Engin.*, a tie piece to hold parts together, or to contribute stiffness. **in stays,** *or* **hove in stays,** *Naut.*, in the act or situation of staying, or going about from one tack to another.

stay (stā), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* STAYED (stād) or STAID (stād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAY'ING. [OF. *estayer* to prop, F. *étayer*, akin to OF. *estai* a prop (cf. also F. *estaie*), F. *étai;* prob. somewhat confused with OF. *estai* a rope (cf. STAY a rope), but not orig. the same word; perh. fr. OD. *stade, staeye*, a prop, prob. akin to E. *stead*. Cf. STAID, *a.*, STAY, *v. i.*]

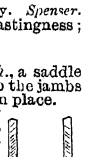
1. To stop from falling; to prop; support; hold up.
Thy limbs are stiff and not able to *stay* thee. *Lyly.*
2. To satisfy for a time, as the stomach by food; to sustain.
He has devoured a whole loaf of bread and butter, and it has not *stayed* his stomach for a minute. *Scott.*
3. To bear up under; to endure; to resist successfully.
She will not *stay* the siege of loving terms. *Shak.*
4. To hold from proceeding; to stop; check; restrain; also, to hinder; delay; detain; postpone; keep back; specif., to stop, or more usually suspend, the progress of by judicial proceedings or executive mandate.
5. To balk at; to stop for. *Rare.* *Spenser.*
6. To wait for; to await. "I *stay* dinner there." *Shak.*
7. To fasten or secure with stays, as a smokestack.
8. *Naut.* To tack; as, to *stay* ship. *Now Rare.*
9. *Naut.* To incline (a mast) forward or aft, or to one side, by the stays and backstays.
10. To endure or hold out through; as, to *stay* the distance; to *stay* the pace. *Sporting Cant & Slang.*

stay (stā), *v. i.* [From STAY to hold up; from the idea of standing firm.] **1.** To rest; depend; rely; stand. *Now R.*
I *stay* here on my bond. *Shak.*
2. To cease from any motion or course of action; specif.: **a** To come to an end; to cease; stop; as, that day the storm *stayed*. *Archaic.* **b** To delay; wait; tarry; linger; as, *stay* and hear me. **c** To remain; dwell; abide; as, to *stay* in town all summer. **d** To stand still; not to retreat; to remain at a certain point or in a certain state.
3. To attend as a servant; — with *on*. *Rare.* *Shak.*
4. To hold out in or as in a race; to have powers of endurance; as, a horse *stays* well. *Colloq.*
5. *Naut.* To tack; to go about, as a ship.
Syn. — STAY, STOP. The employment of STOP for STAY, in the sense of remaining for a time (as, I am *stopping* at the Grand Hotel), is contrary to good usage. See RESIDE, CEASE.

stay, *n.* [Cf. OF. *estai* a support, prop, F. *étai*. See STAY, *v. i. & t.*] **1.** That which serves as a prop; a support.
"My only strength and *stay*." *Milton.*
2. *pl.* A corset stiffened with whalebone or other material, worn by women, and rarely by men. The *sing.* form is used in composition; as, *staylace*.
3. A fastening for a garment; a clasp; a hook. *Obs.*
4. That which stays, stops, or checks; a hindrance; check.
Not grudging that thy lust hath bounds and *stays*. *Herbert.*
5. Restraint; refrainment. *Obs.*
The wisdom, *stay*, and moderation of the king. *Bacon.*
6. A staying, or stopping, or state of being stayed; cessation of motion or progression; a halt; stand; stop; specif., a stopping, or more usually a suspension, of procedure or execution by judicial proceedings or executive mandate.
Affairs of state seemed rather to stand at a *stay*. *Hayward.*
7. Continuance in a place; abode for a space of time; sojourn; as, you make a short *stay* in this city.
8. Quality of, or capacity for, endurance; staying power. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*
9. Act or fact of continuing; continuance. *Obs.*
Record to us that lovely lay again
The *stay* whereof shall naught these ears annoy. *Spenser.*
10. Fixed condition or state; status; also, lastingness; permanence. *Obs. or Archaic.*
11. A fixed anchorage for vessels. *Obs.*

stay bar. A bar used as a stay; specif., *Arch.*, a saddle bar passing through the mullions and secured to the jambs in an ornamental window to keep leaded glass in place.

stay bolt. *Mech.* A bolt or short rod, commonly screwed throughout its entire length, used as a stay to connect opposite plates which are subjected to a pressure tending to force them apart, as in the leg of a steam boiler. One end is often left square, and is cut off when the bolt is in place. Called *studding bolt.* — **stay'-bolt',** *v. t.*


Stay Bolt in Position.

stay chain. A chain used as a stay; specif., either chain joining the loops near the ends of a doubletree to the fore axle to lessen swaying.

stay'er (stā'ẽr), *n.* One that stays; as: **a** One that upholds or supports. **b** That which checks or restrains. **c** One that has powers of endurance. *Collog.*

stay'sail' (stā'sāl'; *naut.* stā's'l), *n. Naut.* Any sail on a stay, as the three-cornered sails set between masts.

stay tube. *Steam Boilers.* In some multitubular boilers, any of several fire tubes made thicker than the others.

stead (stĕd), *n.* [ME. *stede* place, AS. *stede;* akin to LG. & D. *stede* (also D. *stad* town), OS. *stad, stedi*, OHG. *stat*, G. *statt, stätte* (also *stadt* town), Icel. *staðr*, Dan. *sted*, Sw. *stad*, Goth. *staþs*, and E. *stand*. See STAND; cf. STAITH, STITHY.] **1.** Place, or spot, in general. *Obs. or Dial.*, exc. in composition. "Fly this fearful *stead* anon." *Spenser.* **2.** Situation; position, esp. of affairs; predicament. *Obs.* **3.** Advantage; service; avail; — now esp. in the phrases *to stand in stead*, to be of service or advantage; or, more rarely, *to do* (formerly *make*) *stead*, to be of avail. **4.** Place or room which another had, has, or might have.
In *stead* of bounds, he a pillar set. *Chaucer.*
5. A farmstead; a farm with its houses, barns, etc.; a steading. *Obs. or Scot.* Also, in *Obs.* senses: **a** A royal seat; a palace. **b** A throne. **c** A space of time; a short while. **6.** A frame on which a bed is laid; a bedstead. *Rare.* **7.** Impress; trace; track. *Chiefly Scot.*
in stead of, *or* **in the s. of,** in place of. See INSTEAD.

stead (stĕd), *v.t.* [ME. *steden* stand, place, avail. See STEAD, *n.*] **1.** To put or place; to involve in difficulty, in a predicament, or in great peril; to beset; bestead. *Obs.* **2.** To be of avail to; to help; support; benefit; assist.
It nothing *steads* us
To chide him from our eaves. *Shak.*
3. To fill the place of; to replace. *Obs.* *Shak.*

stead (stĕd), *v. i. Obs.* **a** To stop; stay. **b** To avail; suffice.

stead'fast, sted'fast (stĕd'fȧst), *a.* [AS. *stedefæst*, that is, fast in place. See STEAD, *n.;* FAST, *a.*] **1.** Firmly fixed or established; firm. "This *steadfast* globe." *Spenser.* **2.** Not fickle or wavering; constant; resolute; unswerving; steady; as, a *steadfast* eye, spirit.
Syn. — See STANCH.
— **stead'fast-ly, sted'fast-ly,** *adv.* — **stead'fast-ness, sted'fast-ness,** *n.*

stead'i-ness (stĕd'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being steady.
Syn. — Constancy, resolution, unchangeableness.

stead'y (-ĭ), *a.;* STEAD'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); STEAD'I-EST. [From STEAD, *n.;* prob. under influence of *steadfast.*] **1.** Firm in standing or position; not tottering or shaking; fixed; firm. **2.** Constant in feeling, principle, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; not easily moved to alter a purpose or course of action; — of persons. **3.** Regular; constant; undeviating; uniform; — of things; as, the *steady* course of the sun; a *steady* breeze of wind. **4.** *Naut.* Of a vessel, keeping nearly upright in a seaway, generally because having a period of oscillation long as compared with the apparent wave period. **5.** Not given to dissipation or excess; sober and well ordered; as, to lead a *steady* life; a *steady* man. *Colloq.*
Syn. — Fixed, regular, uniform, undeviating, invariable, unremitting, stable. See EQUABLE.
steady load, *Arch. & Engin.*, an invariable load; the weight of a structure and its superincumbent fixtures; dead load; — distinguished from *live load.* — **s. motion,** motion in which the time derivatives vanish, or which is independent of the time. — **s. pin. a** A dowel pin. **b** *Founding.* A long guide pin attached to a cope or a pattern to enable it to be lifted vertically; also, a core print. **c** A pin, sunk key, or the like, used to prevent a pulley from turning on a shaft or spindle. — **s. sweep.** *Physics.* See SWEEP, *n.*, 10.

stead'y, *v. t.;* STEAD'IED (-ĭd); STEAD'Y-ING. To make steady; specif.: **a** To hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to make or keep firm. **b** To make constant, regular, or resolute.

stead'y, *v. i.* To become steady; to regain a steady position or state; to move steadily.
She *steadies* with upright keel. *Coleridge.*

stead'y, *interj. Naut.* An order to the steersman to keep the vessel's head pointing as it is. When *a-port* or *a-starboard* is added to the order the helm is turned very slightly in the indicated direction and then held.

steak (stāk), *n.* [ME. *steike*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *steik*, akin to Icel. *steikja* to roast, *stiknu* to be roasted or scorched, and E. *stick*, the steak being broiled on a spit. See STICK, *v. t.*] A slice of meat, esp., when used without qualification, of beef, broiled or cut for broiling; also, a similar piece of the meat of any of various animals or fish; as, venison *steak;* pork *steak;* cod *steak;* halibut *steak.*

steal (stēl; *dial. also* stăl), *n.* [ME. *stele* handle, stalk, stem, AS. *stela, steola*, stalk, stem; akin to LG. & D. *steel* handle, stalk, OD. *stael;* cf. G. *stiel*, L. *stilus* stake, stalk, stem, Gr. στελεών a handle. Cf. STALK stem, STALL, *n.*] **1.** *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A stalk; a stem. **b** A handle; a shaft. **c** A rung of a ladder. **2.** *Archery.* An arrow without feather or head.

steal (stēl), *v. t.; pret.* STOLE (stōl); *p. p.* STO'LEN (stō'l'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STEAL'ING. [ME. *stelen*, AS. *stelan;* akin to OFries. *stela*, D. *stelen*, OHG. *stelan*, G. *stehlen*, Icel. *stela*, Sw. *stjäla*, Dan. *stiæle*, Goth. *stilan*. Cf. STEALTH.] **1.** To take, and carry away, feloniously; to take without right or leave, and with intent to keep wrongfully; as, to *steal* the personal goods of another. **2.** To take or appropriate to one's self furtively or secretly; as, to *steal* a moment from work; to *steal* a kiss.
So Absalom *stole* the hearts of the men of Israel. 2 *Sam.* xv. 6.
3. To introduce by stealth; to smuggle. *Obs.*
He will *steal* himself into a man's favor. *Shak.*
4. To move stealthily; as, he *stole* his hand into hers. **5.** To take possession of gradually and imperceptibly; to withdraw or remove clandestinely or stealthily; — often with *away;* as, diversions *steal* the mind from study. **6.** To accomplish in a concealed or unobserved manner; to try to carry out secretly; as, to *steal* a look.
Always, when thou changest thine opinion or course, profess it plainly, . . . and do not think to *steal* it. *Bacon.*
7. To go stealthily or secretly on; as, to *steal* one's way. **8. a** *Baseball.* To gain (a base) without the aid of a hit or of an error; — said of a base runner. **b** *Games.* To gain, as a point or score, by chance, good luck, or strategy, where one does not ordinarily expect to do so.
Syn. — STEAL, PILFER, FILCH, PURLOIN, EMBEZZLE. STEAL is the general term; PILFER and FILCH imply petty thieving; to PURLOIN is esp. to carry off by theft; EMBEZZLE implies fraudulent appropriation by a breach of trust; as, "Who *steals* my purse *steals* trash" (*Shak.*); "the stealth of *pilfering* wolf" (*Milton*); "who, to patch up his fame — or fill his purse — still *pilfers* wretched plans, and makes them worse" (*Churchill*); "Fain would they *filch* that little food away" (*Dryden*); "fire which Prometheus *filched* for us from Heaven" (*Byron*); "flesh . . . of cock *purloined* from his accustomed perch" (*Cowper*); "I hope to quote him is not to *purloin*" (*Dryden*).
to steal a march, to march in a covert way; to gain an ad-

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stat'ute-barred', *a.* Barred by the statute of limitations.
statute cap. A kind of woolen cap; — so called because worn in conformity with a statute (1571) in behalf of the cappers. *Obs.*
statute fair. See STATUTE, *n.*, 3.
statute merchant. See STATUTE OF MERCHANTS.
statute mile. See MILE.
statute roll. A roll containing the engrossed text of a statute.
‖ **sta-tu'tum** (stă-tū'tŭm), *n.* [L.] A statute. — **Sta-tu'tum Mer'ca-to'rum** *or* **de Mer'ca-to'ri-bus** (mûr'kȧ-tō'rĭ-bŭs). = STATUTE OF MERCHANTS. — **S. Wal'li-æ** (wăl'ĭ-ē). = STATUTE OF WALES.
sta-tu'vo-lence (-vō-lĕns), **sta-tu'vo-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *status* state + *volens, -entis*, wishing.] A kind of self-induced hypnosis. — **sta-tu'vo-lent** (-lĕnt), *a.* — **stat'u-vol'ic** (stăt'ū-vŏl'ĭk), *a.*
staul (*dial.* stôl). Obs. or dial. Eng. of STALL.
stau'mer (stô'mẽr). Scot var. of STAMMER.
staum'rel (stôm'rĕl). Scot. var. of STAMMEREL. [of STAND.]
staun (stăn; stôn). Scot. var.
staunce. ✝ STANCE.
staunch (stônch), **staunch'ly, staunch'ness,** etc. Vars. of STANCH, STANCHLY, etc.
staung, staunke. ✝ STANK.
Staun'ton's o'pen-ing (stăn'tŭnz). See 1st CHESS, 1.
staup (stôp; stăp), *n. i.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *stolpa* to walk with difficulty.] To walk awkwardly, as one who steps high and heavily. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stau'rax-o'ni-a (stô'răk-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σταυρός a cross + ἄξων an axis.] *Zoöl.* Any of a group of geometric forms having a main axis and a definite number of secondary axes *at right angles to it*, to which the shape of certain lower animals appears to conform. —
stau'rax-o'ni-al (-ăl), *a.*
Stau'ro-me-du'sæ (-rō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. σταυρός a cross + *medusa.*] *Zoöl.* An order or suborder of Scyphozoa including *Lucernaria* and allies, nearly all having an aboral stalk usually ending in a sucker, by which the animal may attach itself. — **stau'ro-me-du'san** (-săn), *a.* & *n.*
stau'ro-tide (stô'rō-tīd), *n* [F., fr. Gr. σταυροτός cruciform + εἶδος form.] *Min.* Staurolite
staup (stôp; stăp), *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *stolpa* to walk with difficulty.] To walk awkwardly, as one who steps high and heavily. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stau'rax-o'ni-a (stô'răk-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σταυρός a cross + ἄξων an axis.] *Zoöl.* Any of a group of geometric forms having a main axis and a definite number of secondary axes *at right angles to it*, to which the shape of certain lower animals appears to conform. —
staves (stāvz; stăvz), *n., pl.* of STAFF; (stāvz), *pl.* of STAVE.
stave'-saw' file. See FILE, tool.
stav'ing (stāv'ĭng), *vb. n.* of STAVE, *v. t.* Hence: *n.* Material for forming staves; staves collectively; a casing of staves.
stav'ing, *a.* Very great, fine, or good, of its kind. *Slang.*
staw. ✝ STOW, place.
staw (stô). Scot. pret. of STEAL; Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STALL
stawl. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STALL. [of STAMMER.
staw'mer (stô'mẽr). Scot. var.
stawn (stôn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *stolen*, p. p. of STEAL.
stawnce. ✝ STANCE.
stawp. Var. of STAUP. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stav'er (stāv'ẽr), *v.n.* To totter.
stav'er, *n.* One surpassing in its kind; a poser. *Slang.*
stave rime *or* **rhyme.** [Cf. G. *stabreim.*] Alliteration. *Rare.*
stav'ers (stāv'ẽrz), *n. Far.* Staggers. *Rare.*
stay'-a-while', *n.* = WAIT-A-BIT. *Australia.*
stay bearer. *Carp.* A brace.
stay boom. A boom to anchor the main boom to either upstream shore.
stay busk. A busk.
stayd. Stayed. *Ref. Sp.* [etc.]
stayed, stayedly, etc. ✝ STAID, stayer. ✝ STAIR.
stay girder. = GIRDER STAY.
stay hole. *Naut.* An opening in a staysail through which passes one of the hanks joining the sail to the stay. *R.* [ing stays.
stay'lace', *n.* A lace for fastening
stay law. A moratory law.
stay'less, *a.* Without a stay or stays; as: **a** Without stop or delay; also, evanescent; ephemeral. *Rare.* **b** Without aid. *Rare.*
— **stay'less-ness,** *n.*
stay'nil. Var. of STARNEL. *Local & Obs., Eng.* [harrow.
stay'-plow', -plough', *n.* Rest-
stay'ship', *n.* = REMOEA, 1 a. *R.*
stay tackle. See TACKLE.
S. T. D. *Abbr.* Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Sacred Theology).
Stdy. *Abbr.* Saturday.
Ste. *Abbr.* Sainte (F., *fem.* of SAINT); STEPHEN.
stead'a-ble, *a.* [*stead* + *-able.*] Helpful; serviceable. *Obs.*
steadfasthede, stedfasthede, *n.* Steadfastness; stability. *Obs.*
stead'fast-ship, sted'fast-ship, *n.* Steadfastness. *Obs.* [STEADY.
stead'i-ly (stĕd'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **stead'ing** (stĕd'ĭng; *dial.* -ĭn), *n.* [See STEAD, *n.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A farm house and offices. **b** Building land; a site.
stead'ship, *n.* Security; safety. *Obs.* [STIDDY.
stead'y (stĕd'ĭ). Dial. Eng. of **stead'y,** *n.* **1.** Something that steadies or supports. [*or Slang.*
2. A sweetheart. *Dial., Illit.*
steak (stēk). Obs. pret. of STY, to ascend. [var. of STEEK.
steak (stēk). Obs. or dial. Eng.
steake ✝ STICK, to stab.

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vantage unobserved;—formerly followed by *of*, but now by *on* or *upon*; as, *to steal a march* upon one's rivals.
She yesterday wanted *to steal a march* of poor Liddy. *Smollett.*

steal (stēl), *v. i.* **1.** To practice, or be guilty of, theft.
Thou shalt not *steal*. *Ex.* xx. 15.
2. To move furtively or clandestinely; to approach, withdraw, or pass, privily; to slip in, along, or away, unperceived; to go or come furtively.

steal, *n.* **a** An act of stealing. **b** Anything stolen. *Colloq.*

steal'er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who steals; a thief.
2. *Shipbuilding.* The endmost plank or plate of a strake which ends short of the stem or stern.

steal'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of one who steals; theft.
2. That which is stolen; stolen goods; — chiefly in *pl.*

stealth (stĕlth), *n.* [From STEAL, *v.* (cf. HEALTH and HEAL, *v.*); cf. ME. *stalpe*, and AS. *stalu.*] **1.** Act of stealing; theft. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. The thing stolen; stolen property. *Obs.*
3. Act of going furtively or secretly. *Obs.*
I told him of your *stealth* unto this wood. *Shak.*
4. The bringing to pass anything in a secret or concealed manner; a secret procedure; a clandestine practice or action; — in either a good or a bad sense.
Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame. *Pope.*

stealth'y (stĕl'thĭ), *a.*; STEALTH'I-ER (-thĭ'ēr); STEALTH'I-EST. Accomplished or acting clandestinely; furtive; sly; as, *stealthy* glances; the cat is *stealthy.*
Syn. — STEALTHY, FURTIVE are often interchangeable. But STEALTHY frequently suggests slow or deliberate as well as secret or clandestine procedure; FURTIVE often implies quick no less than sly or surreptitious action; as, "Murder . . . with his *stealthy* pace . . . towards his design moves like a ghost" (*Shak.*); "the *stealthy*, prying manner common to the race [of cats]" (*Hawthorne*); "The man in black, after a *furtive* glance, did not look me in the face" (*G. Borrow*); "small *furtive* eyes" (*G. Eliot*). See SECRET, CUNNING.

steam (stēm), *n.* [ME. *stem, steem*, vapor, flame, AS. *stēam* vapor, smoke, odor; akin to D. *stoom* steam.] **1.** The invisible gas or vapor into which water is converted when heated to the boiling point; water in the state of vapor.
2. The mist formed by the condensation, on cooling, of water vapor; visible vapor; — popularly so called.
3. Hence, any exhalation; as, a *steam* of incense.
4. Power; force; as, his blows lacked *steam. Colloq.*

steam (stēm), *v. i.*; STEAMED (stēmd); STEAM'ING. [Cf. AS. *stēman, stīgman*, to emit a scent or vapor. See STEAM, *n.*] **1.** To emit steam or vapor.
O'er his warm blood, that *steams* into the air. *Dryden.*
2. To rise in vapor; to issue, or pass off, as vapor.
3. To move or travel by the agency of steam.
The vessel *steamed* out of port. *N. P. Willis.*
4. To generate steam; as, the boiler *steams* well.

steam (stēm), *v. t.* **1.** To exhale. *Obs. & R.*
2. To evaporate or turn into vapor.
3. To expose to the action of steam, as for softening, dressing, or preparing; as, to *steam* wood, cloth, food, etc.

steam'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A boat or vessel propelled by steam power; — generally used of river or coasting craft.

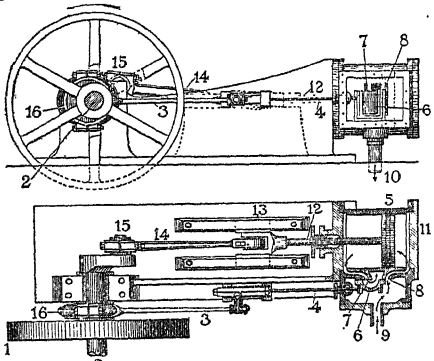
steam'boat'ing, *n.* **1.** The occupation or business of running, or working on, a steamboat, or of transporting merchandise, passengers, etc., by steamboats.
2. *Bookbinding.* The shearing of a pile of books which are as yet uncovered, or out of boards.

steam boiler. A boiler for producing steam. See BOILER, 3.

steam chest. The chamber from which steam is distributed to a steam-engine cylinder; — called also *valve chest* or *box.* See SLIDE VALVE, *Illust.*

steam dome. *Steam Boilers.* A chamber on the top of some boilers, in which steam is collected to be conducted to an engine cylinder, etc. See *locomotive boiler*, under BOILER, 3.

steam engine. An engine driven or worked by steam; often, specif., a locomotive. Certain crude steam engines are described by Hero of Alexandria (2d century B. C.); The first commercially successful steam engine, that of Thomas Savery, dates only from 1698. This water-pumping engine, with hand-worked valves, operated much like the pulsometer. It was an **atmospheric engine**, or one in which the steam was used to obtain by condensation a partial vacuum, into which the atmospheric pressure pushed the water up through a suction pipe. This water was displaced by steam, and the operation repeated. Newcomen (about 1711) and others improved on this by introducing a solid piston to separate the water and steam, and subsequently by making the machine automatic. The next improvements of note were by James Watt, who in his patent of 1769 declared that: (1) The cylinder must be kept as hot as the steam that enters it (see CYLINDER CONDENSATION); (2) the steam from the cylinder must be condensed in a separate vessel (the condenser), which must be kept clear of air and water by a pump; (3) the expansive force of the steam must be utilized (see EXPANSION, 7). Watt's principles practically govern present steam-engine practice. His first engine was a *single-acting* beam pumping engine. He later invented the double-acting engine and effected many other improvements, and his assistant Murdoch introduced the slide valve. The common reciprocating steam engine of to-day consists essentially of a piston driven in a closed cylinder by steam at a pressure initially much greater than that of the atmosphere. The piston is connected rigidly by a piston rod to a crosshead (except in the trunk engine), the reciprocating motion of which is usually converted into rotary motion by a connecting rod, crank pin, crank, and crank shaft. The steam distribution is effected by a slide valve or other automatic valve or valves, and is usually regulated by a link motion or some other form of valve gear. In the **rotary engine**, a piston, vane, or the like, is constrained to move in a circular path, thus obviating the necessity for a connecting rod and a crank. See also CENTRAL-VALVE ENGINE, ROTATIVE ENGINE, TURBINE, etc. Steam engines are broadly classified as: **condensing engines**, in which the steam, after exhausting from the cylinder, is condensed in a separate condenser (see CONDENSER, 2 **e**); **condensing engines**, in which the steam is exhausted directly into the air. For further classification see ENGINE, *n.*, 4.



Steam Engine. Side View with cover of Steam Chest removed, and Top View with Cylinder and Steam Chest in section. 1 Flywheel; 2 Shaft; 3 Eccentric Rod; 4 Valve Rod; 5 Piston; 6 Slide Valve; 7 Exhaust Port; 8 Steam Port leading from Steam Cheat to interior of Cylinder; 9 Main Steam Pipe; 10 Exhaust Pipe; 11 Cylinder; 12 Piston Rod; 13 Crosshead; 14 Connecting Rod; 15 Crank; 16 Eccentric.

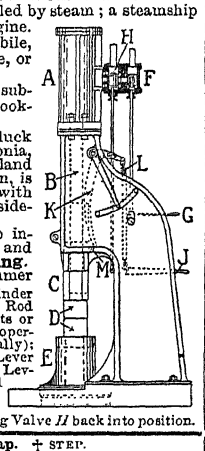
Cf. INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.

steam'er (stēm'ēr), *n.* **1.** Any of various machines driven by steam; as: **a** A vessel propelled by steam; a steamship or steamboat. **b** A steam fire engine. **c** A steam-propelled automobile, road locomotive, traction engine, or the like.
2. A vessel in which articles are subjected to steam, as in washing, cookery, and various manufactures.

steamer duck. A large sea duck (*Tachyeres cinereus*), of Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego, and the Falkland Islands, which, when full-grown, is incapable of flight, but swims with a peculiar action suggesting a side-wheel steamboat.

steam fitter. A workman who installs or repairs steam pipes and their fittings, etc. — **steam fitting.**

steam hammer. A forging hammer



Steam Hammer. *A* Steam Cylinder (containing Piston); *B* Piston Rod (shown dotted); *C* Tup; *D* Pallets or Dies; *E* Anvil; *F* Steam Valve, operated by Lever *G* (working horizontally); *H* Regulating Valve, operated by Lever *J* (working vertically); *K* Bell Crank Lever with long curved arm, connected at end of short arm with *J* by Spring *L*, pushed to right on upstroke of piston by Tappet *M* on Tup *C* to bring Valve *H* back into position.

worked directly by steam; esp., a hammer guided vertically and operated by a vertical steam cylinder located directly over an anvil. It was invented by Nasmyth in 1842, and, although since considerably modified, is still often called the Nasmyth hammer.

steam heat. Heat given off by steam in condensing.

steam heater. **a** A radiator heated by steam. **b** A steam-heating apparatus consisting of a boiler, radiators, piping, and the necessary fixtures.

steam loop. In a system of steam apparatus, an arrangement of pipes by which water of condensation can be returned to the boiler without a pump or injector. The flow is caused by condensation of boiler steam in a loop of two vertical pipes connected by a horizontal one.

steam'ship' (stēm'shĭp'), *n.* A ship or seagoing vessel propelled by the power of steam; a steamer.

steam shovel. A machine having an excavating bucket or buckets (see BUCKET, *Illust.*) attached to a manipulatory arm or arms, and mounted on a platform running on rails.

steam'y (stēm'ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, steam; full of steam; vaporous; misty.

ste-ar'ic (stē-ăr'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *stéarique.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Pert. to, obtained from, or like, stearin or tallow.
stearic acid, *Chem.*, a monobasic fatty acid, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, obtained by saponification of stearin, in white crystalline scales, soluble in alcohol and ether. It melts to an oily liquid at 69° C. (156° F.). It is used for making candles, usually with the addition of paraffin. The stearic acid of commerce is a mixture of stearic and palmitic acids.

ste'a-rin (stē'ā-rĭn), *n.* [Gr. στεαρ tallow, suet: cf. F. *stéarine.*] **1.** *Chem.* A prominent constituent of many animal and vegetable fats and oils, characterized by such solidity that when present in quantity it increases the hardness, or raises the melting point, of the fat, as in mutton tallow; — called also *tristearin.* Chemically, it is glyceryl tristearate, $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$, and yields on hydrolysis one molecule of glycerin and three of stearic acid or stearate, as in candle and soap making. M. P., 67° C. (153° F.).
2. Also **ste'a-rine.** **a** The solid portion of any fat; — distinguished from *olein*, the liquid portion. **b** *Com.* Stearic acid.

ste'a-rop'tene (-rŏp'tēn), *n.* [*stearic* + *elæoptene.*] *Chem.* The part of an essential oil separated as a solid on cooling or long standing; — contrasted with *elæoptene.*

ste'a-tite (-tīt), *n.* [Gr. στέαρ, στέατος, fat, tallow: cf. F. *stéatite.*] *Min.* A massive variety of talc, of a grayish green or brown color; — called also *soapstone.* It forms extensive beds, and is quarried for hearths, for coarse utensils, for the linings of sinks, etc. — **ste'a-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ste'a-to- (stē'ā-tō-), **steat-.** Combining form from Greek στέαρ, στέατος, *fat, tallow*; as in *steatolysis, steatite.*

ste'a-to-py'gi-a (-pī'jĭ-ā), **ste'a-to-py'ga** (-pī'gĭ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στέαρ, στέατος, fat + πυγή the buttocks.] A remarkable accretion of fat on the buttocks of certain Africans, esp. of Hottentot women. — **ste'a-to-py'gous** (-pī'gŭs), *a.*

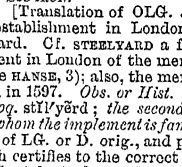
steed (stēd), *n.* [ME. *stede*, AS. *stēda* a studhorse, war horse, fr. *stōd* a stud of breeding steeds; akin to G. *stute* a mare, Icel. *stedda, stōð*, a stud. See STUD of horses.] A horse, esp. a spirited horse for state or war. *Literary.*

steel (stēl), *n.* [AS. *stēl, stēli, stæli, stýle*; akin to D. *staal*, G. *stahl*, OHG. *stahal*, Icel. *stāl*, Dan. *staal*, Sw. *stål*, OPruss. *stakla.*] **1.** *Metal.* Formerly, a variety of iron intermediate between cast iron and wrought iron, very tough and, when tempered, hard and elastic; — now applied also to ingot iron, or nearly pure iron made by fusion processes. Steel is conveniently classified into three grades of hardness for commercial purposes: **mild**, or **soft**, **steel**, containing less than 0.15 per cent of carbon; **medium steel**, containing from 0.15 to 0.30 per cent of carbon; **hard steel**, containing more than 0.30 per cent of carbon. Soft steel is highly ductile and is used for boiler plates, etc. Medium steel is used esp. for constructional purposes. Hard steel is employed for rubbing surfaces and where great ultimate strength is required, as for axles, shafts, tools, springs, etc. A very soft kind of mild steel, used esp. for making rivets, is called **rivet steel.** See IRON, *n.*, 1, SELF-HARDENING, etc.
2. An instrument or implement made of steel; as: **a** A weapon, as a sword, dagger, etc. **b** An instrument (usually a fluted, round rod) to sharpen knives. **c** A piece of steel for striking sparks from flint. **d** = RAIL, *n.*, 4. *U. S.*
3. *Med.* A chalybeate medicine.
of steel, fig., having one or more of the characteristics of steel, as hardness, rigor, reliability, etc.; as, heart *of steel.*

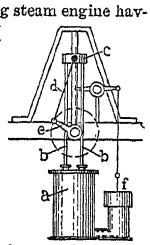
steel (stēl), *v. t.*; STEELED (stēld); STEEL'ING. [AS. *stȳlan*; cf. Icel. *stæla.* See STEEL, *n.*] **1.** To overlay, point, or edge with steel; as, to *steel* a razor; to *steel* an ax; also, to cover, as an electrotype plate, with a thin layer of iron by electrolysis, the iron becoming very hard, like steel.
2. To smooth or press with a flatiron; to iron. *Dial. Eng.*

steal. † STALL.
stealewurthe. † STALWORTH.
steal'ing-ly, *adv.* of *stealing*, p. pr. [ily. *Obs.*
steal'ing-wise', *adv.* Stealthily. *Obs.*
stealth'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
stealth'ful-ly, *adv.* — **stealth'ful-ness,** *n. Alt Obs. or R.*
stealth'i-ly (stĕl'thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of STEALTHY.
stealth'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stealth'less, *a.* See -LESS.
stealth'like', *a.* Stealthy; *sly.*
steam balance. A safety valve with a weighted lever, for a steam boiler.
steam blower. **a** A blower for producing a draft by a jet or jets of steam. **b** A fan blower driven directly by a steam engine.
steamboat coal. See COAL, *n.*, 3.
steam'boat'ing. *n.* Navigation or transportation by steamboats
steam box. A steam chest; also, a receptacle in which things are steamed.
steam car. A car driven or drawn by steam power. *U. S.*
steam carriage. A road carriage propelled by steam power.
steam case. A steam chest or a steam jacket. — **steam casing.**
steam chimney. An annular chamber around a boiler uptake, for drying steam.
steam coal. Steamboat coal; also, coal suitable for use under steam boilers.
steam cock. Any cock for passage of steam; specif., the upper gauge cock in a steam boiler.
steam coil. A coil of pipe through which steam is passed.
steam color *or* **colour.** *Dyeing.* A color produced or fixed in the fiber by exposure to steam.
steam'-cut', *v. t.* To become scratched or furrowed, as by seizing, when passing high-pressure steam; — said of the metal of a steam valve, etc.
steam cylinder. A cylinder for steam; a steam-engine cylinder.
steamd. Steamed. *Ref. Sp.*
steam digger. = STEAM SHOVEL
steam edges. The edges of a steam-engine slide valve which control steam admission; — called also **steam ends.** [SHOVEL.
steam excavator. = STEAM
steam fire engine. A fire engine consisting of a steam boiler, engine, and pump, on wheels.
steam fit. A steam-tight fit.
steam gas. Highly superheated steam. [gauge for steam.]
steam gauge *or* **gage.** A pressure
steam gun. A contrivance from which projectiles may be thrown by elastic force of steam.
steam'-ham'mer type (of engine). The direct-acting vertical engine; — usual in the marine steam engine. [See -NESS.]
steam'i-ness (stēm'ĭ-nĕs), *n.*
steam injector. *A steam-boiler injector.* See INJECTOR.
steam jacket. A jacket to be filled with steam. — **steam'-jack'et,** *v. t.*
steam jammer. A steam-driven machine for loading logs upon cars. [joint.
steam joint. A steam-tight
steam lap. *Steam Engines.* Outside lap. See 4th LAP, 2 b.
steam mason. A steam-driven machine for turning or dressing stone. *Eng.*
steam metal. Any copper alloy specially designed to endure exposure to steam. [*Engr.*]
steam navvy. A steam shovel.
steam organ. *Music.* A calliope.
steam pipe. Any pipe for conveying steam, esp. live boiler steam. — **steam piping.**
steam port. *Mach.* A port for steam, esp. for live steam.
steam pump. A pump driven by steam, or directly by a steam engine; commonly, a combined steam engine and pump with the piston rod and pump plunger directly coupled.
steam ram. A steam pump for deep wells, similar to the pulsometer in action, but of different construction. [steam cars.]
steam road. A railroad for
steam room. In a steam boiler, the space above the water level.
steamship coal. Steamboat coal. See COAL, *n.*, 3.
steam table. 1. A steam-heated table, as for keeping food warm. 2. A tabular statement of data relating to properties of steam.
steam'-tight', *a.* Not permitting the leaking through of steam or of water under pressure of steam. — **steam'-tight'ness,** *n.*
steam trap. A self-acting device by which water in a pipe or vessel containing or passing steam will be discharged without permitting steam to escape.
steam turbine. See TURBINE.
steam valve. A valve for regulating a supply of steam.
steam vessel. A vessel propelled by steam; a steamboat or steamship; a steamer.
steam whistle. See WHISTLE.
steam. Var. of STEEN, *n.* & *v.*
steap. † STEP.
steape. † STEEP, *a.*
ste-ap'sin (stē-ăp'sĭn), *n.* [G.; *stearin* + *pepsin.*] = LIPASE
ste'a-rate (stē'ā-rāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of stearic acid.
steare. † STEER, STIR.
ste-ar'i-form (stē-ăr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*stearin* + *-form.*] Resembling stearin, or hard fat.
stearne. † STERN.
ste'a-ro-lac'tone (stē'ā-rō-lăk'tōn), *n. Chem.* The lactone $(C_{18}H_{34}O_2)$ of a hydroxy derivative of stearic acid. It is one of the products of the action of sulphuric acid on oleic acid.
ste'a-rol'ic (-rŏl'ĭk), *a.* [*stearic* + *oleic* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Designating a white crystalline monobasic acid $(C_{18}H_{32}O_2)$ of the acetylene series, isologous with stearic acid, and obtained indirectly from oleic acid.
ste'a-rone (stē'ā-rōn), *n. Chem.* A white, crystalline ketone, $(C_{17}H_{35})_2CO$, obtained by heating stearic acid with phosphorus pentoxide and in other ways.
ste'ar-rhe'a, -rhœ'a (stē'ăr-rē'ā), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στέαρ tallow + ῥεῖν to flow.] *Med.* Seborrhea.
steart. Dial. Eng. var. of START.
ste'a-ryl (stē'ā-rĭl), *n.* [*stearic* + *-yl.*] The radical $(C_{17}H_{35}CO)$ of stearic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.
steat-. See STEATO-.
ste-at'o-cele (stē-ăt'ō-sēl; stē'ā-tō-), *n.* [*steato-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A scrotal tumor consisting of fat.
ste'a-tog'e-nous (stē'ā-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*steato-* + *-genous.*] Producing fat; causing steatosis.
ste'a-tol'y-sis (-tŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *steato-* + *-lysis.*] *Chem.* Conversion of neutral fats into glycerin and free fatty acids.
ste'a-to-lyt'ic (-tō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*
ste'a-to'ma (-tō'mā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. στεάτωμα, fr. στεατοῦν to turn into suet, fr. στέαρ, -ατος, suet.] *Med.* **a** A cyst due to the retention of secretion in a sebaceous gland. **b** A lipoma.
— **ste'a-tom'a-tous** (-tŏm'ā-tŭs; -tō'mā-tŭs), *a.*
ste'a-to-path'ic (-tō-păth'ĭk), *a.* [See STEATO-; PATHIC.] Of or pert. to disorders of the sebaceous glands. [STEATOPYGIA.]
ste'a-top'y-gy (-tŏp'ĭ-jĭ), *n.* = **Ste'a-tor'nis** (stē'ā-tôr'nĭs), *n.*, **Ste'a-tor-nith'i-dæ** (-tôr-nĭth'ĭ-dē), *n.pl* [NL.; Gr. στέαρ, στέατος, fat, tallow + ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird.] *Zoöl.* See GUACHARO.
ste'a-tor-rhe'a, -rhœ'a (-tō-rē'ā), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στέαρ, στέατος, fat + *-rhea.*] Seborrhea.
ste'a-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TOSES (-tō'sēz). [NL. See STEATO-; -OSIS.] *Med.* **a** Abnormal formation of fat; fatty degeneration. **b** A skin disease due to disordered function of sebaceous glands.
steave. † STAVE. [stiffen.]
steave. Scot. var. of STEEVE,
ste-ca'do. † STICHADO.
stec-ca'do, stec-ca'ta. = [It. *steccata.*] A stockade. *Obs.*
stech (stĕk), *v. t. & i. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To cram; gorge. **b** To puff; pant; groan.
stech, *n. Scot.* a Gormandizing. **b** A confused mass; crowd; also, oppressive heat.
stechado. † STICHADO.
stechche. † STICCHE.
steche. † STITCH.
steckadoe. † STICHADO.
steck'le, *n.* A lock; bar. *Obs.*
sted. † STEED.
sted. Archaic or Scot. & dial. Eng. p. p. of STEAD.
sted. Stead. *Ref. Sp.*
sted'ding. Var. of STEADING. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [SADDLE.]
sted'dle (stĕd'l). Dial. var. of] **sted'dy.** † STEADY.
stede. † STEED.
stede (*dial.* stēd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STEAD.
stedevest. † STEADFAST.
sted'fast, sted'fast-ly, etc. Vars. of STEADFAST, STEADFASTLY, etc.
stedill, *v. i.* [Cf. STADDLE.] To stand still. *Obs.*
Sted'man (stĕd'măn), *n* See under GUACHARO RINGING.
sted'ship. Var. of STEADSHIP.
sted'y. Steady. *Ref. Sp.*
stee (stē). Dial. Eng. var. of STY.
steed (*dial.* stēd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of STEAD.
steed'back', *n.* Horseback. *Obs.*
steed'less, *a.* See -LESS.
steed'yocks', *n. pl.* [Perh. fr. *steed* and *yoke.*] Reins. *Obs.*
steegh. Obs. pret. of STY.
steek (*dial.* stēk, stāk), *v. t. & t.* [Cf. D. *steken* to prick. Cf. STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** To pierce; prick. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To stitch; sew. *Scot.*
3. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To shut; close. **b** To fasten; bar. **c** To put; set; fix. **d** To stop.
steek, *n. Scot.* A stitch; as: **a** A loop in knitting. **b** Thread. **c** Of clothing, a garment; fig., a bit. **d** A pain, esp. in the side.

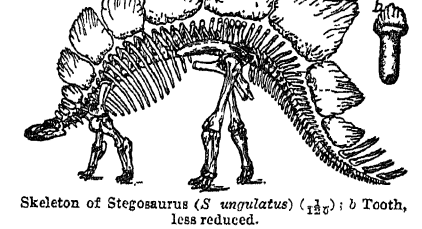
3. To make hard or strong; hence, to make insensible or obdurate. "*Steel* my soldiers' hearts." *Shak.*
4. To cause to resemble steel, as in any of various qualities, as in hardness.
steel blue. Any of various shades of blue similar to the colors assumed by steel at certain temperatures in tempering; iron blue. See TEMPER, *v. t.*, 7. — **steel'-blue'**, *a.*
steel bronze. A bronze of about 92 per cent copper and 8 per cent tin, hardened by compression, used as a substitute for steel in making guns; — called also *Uchatius bronze* or *metal*, after the inventor, an Austrian general.
steel engraving. The art or process of engraving on steel, or an impression taken from an engraved steel plate.
steel'head' (stēl'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A North American trout (*Salmo rivularis*) found from northern California to Alaska. It is generally anadromous. The scales are rather small, and the head comparatively short. It attains a large size, and is a food fish of importance. The species has been introduced into some eastern waters.
2. The ruddy duck. *Maryland.*
steel'ing (stēl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Casehardening.
2. *Engraving.* The process of electroplating engraved copper plates with a film of iron to render them more durable.
steel mill. **a** A wheel lock. **b** A mill which has steel grinding surfaces. **c** A mill where steel is manufactured. **d** = FLINT MILL, 2.
steel'work' (stēl'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Any work in steel; articles, or a part, parts, or the whole of any construction, of steel.
2. *pl.* A shop or establishment where steel is made.
steel'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Made of steel; consisting of steel.
2. Resembling steel, as in hardness, firmness, color, etc. steely iron, a variety of iron containing less than one half of one per cent of carbon. See IRON.
steel'yard' (stēl'yärd'), *n.* [Translation of OLG. *stālhof*, name of the Hanseatic establishment in London; *stāl* sample, specimen + *hof* yard. Cf. STEELYARD a form of balance.] The establishment in London of the merchants of the Germanic Hanse (see HANSE, 3); also, the merchants themselves. It was closed in 1597. *Obs. or Hist.*
steel'yard (stēl'yärd; *colloq.* stĭl'yĕrd; *the second is the usual pron. among those to whom the implement is familiar*), *n.* [Earlier *stelleere*, prob. of LG. or D. orig., and perh. at first one who or that which certifies to the correct weight or quality of goods; cf. LG. *stal*, *staal*, sample, specimen, esp. one taken as a standard; perh. fr. OF. *estaler* to display for sale, F. *étaler*, prob. of G. or D. orig. (cf. STALL, *n.*). Cf. STEELYARD a place in London.] **1.** A form of balance in which the body to be weighed is suspended from the shorter arm of a lever, which turns on a fulcrum, and a counterpoise is caused to slide upon the longer arm to produce equilibrium, its place on this arm (which is notched or graduated) indicating the weight; a Roman balance; — also often in *pl.*


Steelyard.

2. Any of various things likened to a steelyard, as the lever of a lever safety valve.
steen, stean (stēn), *n.* [AS. *stēna*. See STONE.] **1.** A vessel of clay or stone. *Spenser*
2. A wall of brick, stone, cement, or other hard material, used as a lining, as of a well, cistern, etc.
steep (stēp), *v. t.*; STEEPED (stēpt); STEEP'ING. [ME. *stepen*, prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *steypa* to cause to stoop, cast down, pour out, to cast metals, causative of *stūpa* to stoop; akin to Sw. *stūpa* to cast, to steep, Dan. *stöbe*. Cf. STOOP, *v. i.*] **1.** To soak in or as in a liquid; to extract the essence of by soaking; to macerate; as, to *steep* tea. Fig., to imbue with.
The learned of the nation were *steeped* in Latin. *Earle.*
2. To bathe or wet with or as with liquid. *Obs.*
3. To give a tilt or slope to. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See SATURATE.
steep, *v. i.* To undergo the process of soaking in a liquid; as, the tea is *steeping*. *Colloq.*
steep, *n.* **1.** State or process of steeping; also, something steeped, or a vessel, dipping liquid, etc., used in steeping; specif., a fertilizing liquid to hasten germination of seeds.
2. Rennet. *Dial. Eng.*
steep, *a.*; STEEP'ER (-ẽr); STEEP'EST. [ME. *steep*, *step*, AS. *stēap*; akin to Icel. *steypr* steep, and *stūpa* to stoop, Sw. *stupa* to fall, to tilt; cf. OFries. *stap* high. Cf. STOOP, *v. i.*, STEP, *v. t.*, STEEPLE.] **1.** Lofty; tall; elevated; high.
2. Protruding; prominent. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon; having a side or slope approaching the perpendicular; precipitous; as, a *steep* hill.
4. Mounting or falling precipitously; as, a *steep* flight; *steep* ruin. "The *steep* Tarpeian death." *Shak.*
To some not *steep*, though philosophic height. *Cowper.*
5. Bright; gleaming; glittering; flashing. *Obs.*
6. Bold; proud. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* "A *steep* man." *Layamon.*
7. Excessive; too great, high, heavy, difficult, etc.; as, a *steep* price; a *steep* task; a *steep* story. *Slang.*
Syn. — See ABRUPT.
steep (stēp), *n.* A precipitous place; a steep ascent or descent; a precipice; also, an object having a steep side or slope.
Bare *steeps*, where desolation stalks. *Wordsworth.*
steep'er (-ẽr), *n.* A vessel, vat, or cistern, in which things are steeped; a steep.
stee'ple (stē'p'l), *n.* [ME. *stepel*, AS. *stēpel*, *stȳpel*, tower; akin to E. *steep*, a.] **1.** *Arch.* The tall structure, usually composed of a series of diminishing stories finished at the top with a small spire or cupola, surmounting the lower straight-sided story of a church tower; also, the whole of a church tower. Cf. PINNACLE, 1; see 2d SPIRE, 3.
2. = HENNIN.
3. Fish piled in a heap for drying. *Dial. Eng.*
stee'ple, *v. i.* To rise high in the air, as a steeple.
stee'ple-chase', *n.* A race across country between a number of horsemen; — supposedly so called from the goal being some conspicuous landmark, as a church steeple; hence, a race over a prescribed course obstructed by such obstacles as one meets in riding across country, as hedges, walls, etc.
stee'ple-chas'er (-chās'ẽr), *n.* One who rides in a steeplechase; also, a horse trained to run in a steeplechase.
stee'ple-chas'ing (-chās'ĭng), *n.* Act of riding a steeplechase.
stee'ple-crowned' (-kround'), *a.* **a** Having a steeple. **b** Having a peaked crown, as a hat; also, wearing such a hat.
stee'pled (stē'p'ld), *a.* Furnished with, or having the form of, a steeple; adorned with steeples.
steeple engine. A vertical back-acting steam engine having the cylinder beneath the crosshead, now chiefly used for donkey engines, etc.


Steeple Engine. *a* Cylinder; *b*, *b* Piston Rods; *c* Crosshead; *d* Connecting Rod; *e* Crank; *f* Air Pump.

steeple jack. A man who makes a business of climbing steeples, high chimneys, etc., as for making repairs. *Colloq.*
steer (stēr), *n.* [ME. *steer*, AS. *stēor;* akin to D. & G. *stier* a bull, OHG. *stior*, Icel. *stjörr*, *þjörr*, Sw. *tjur*, Dan. *tyr*, Goth. *stiur*, Russ. *tur*, Pol. *tur*, Ir. & Gael. *tarbh*, W. *tarw*, L. *taurus*, Gr. *ταῦρος*, Skr. *sthūra* strong, stout, AS. *stōr* large, Icel. *stōrr*, OHG. *stūri*, *stiuri*. Cf. TAURINE, *a.*] A young castrated male of the ox kind, esp. one raised for beef, or, in the western United States, one of any age.
steer, *v. t.*; STEERED (stērd); STEER'ING. [ME. *steeren*, *steren*, AS. *stieran*, *stȳran*, *stēoran;* akin to OFries. *stiora*, *stiura*, D. *sturen*, OD. *stieren*, G. *steuern*, OHG. *stiuren* to direct, support, G. *steuer* contribution, tax, Icel. *stȳra* to steer, govern, Sw. *styra*, Dan. *styre*, Goth. *stiurjan* to establish, AS. *stēor* a rudder, a helm, and prob. to Icel. *staurr* a pale, stake, Gr. *σταυρός*. Cf. STARBOARD, STERN, *n.*] **1.** To direct the course of by movements of a rudder, helm, or the like; as, to *steer* a ship or an automobile.
2. Hence, to guide; manage; control; govern; direct.
That with a staff his feeble steps did *steer*. *Spenser.*
3. To wend; direct; as, to *steer* one's way.
steer, *v. i.* **1.** To direct a vessel in its course.
2. To be directed and governed; to take a direction, or course; to obey the helm; as, the boat *steers* easily.
3. To conduct one's self; to pursue a course of action.
to steer small *or* **with a small helm**, *Naut.*, to steer with little shifting of the helm, i.e., in an almost straight course.
steer'age (stēr'ĕj), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of steering, or directing; as, the *steerage* of a ship. *Milton.*
2. *Naut.* **a** The effect of the helm on a ship; the manner in which an individual ship is affected by the helm. **b** The stern. *Rare.* **c** The steering apparatus. *Obs. or R.* **d** The course steered. *Obs. or R.* **e** In a passenger vessel, orig., a part of the after hold, now any section occupied by passengers paying the smallest fares and receiving admittedly inferior accommodations, now usually on a lower deck in the bows. **f** In a man-of-war, a part, generally just forward of the wardroom, assigned to midshipmen and other junior officers for quarters; — in the United States navy now called *junior officers' quarters.*
3. Direction; regulation; management; guidance.
4. That by which a course is directed. *Rare.* *Dryden.*
steer'age-way' (stēr'ĕj-wā'), *n. Naut.* A rate of motion sufficient to make a vessel answer the helm.
steer'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STEER. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Aim; direction; tendency. **b** Management; government. steering committee, a committee in charge of a political campaign. *Polit. Cant.* — **s. sail.** = STUDDING SAIL. *Obs.*
steers'man (stērz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *stēoresmann*; *stēores*, gen. of *stēor* rudder + *mann* man.] One who steers; the helmsman of a vessel.
steeve (stēv), *v. i. & t.*; STEEVED (stēvd); STEEV'ING. [Orig. uncert.] *Shipbuilding.* To turn upward at an angle with the horizon or the line of the keel; — said of the bowsprit.
steeve, *n. Naut.* The angle which a bowsprit makes with the horizon, or with the keel; — called also *steeving.*
steeve, *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *steeve* to stuff, and E. STIVE.] To stow, as in a vessel's hold, by means of a steeve or jackscrew.
steeve, *n.* [Cf. STEEVE to stow.] A spar, with a block at one end, used in stowing cotton bales and like cargo.
Ste'fan's law (stā'fänz). *Physics.* The law that the total radiation from a black body is proportional to the fourth power of its absolute temperature. It was originally stated by Prof. Josef Stefan, and independently demonstrated theoretically by Prof. Ludwig Boltzmann. Hence called also **Ste'fan-Boltz'mann law** (stā'fän-bōlts'măn), or **Stefan and Boltzmann's law.**
Steg'a-nop'o-des (stĕg'ă-nŏp'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. στεγανόπους, -ποδος, web-footed; στεγανός covered + πούς foot.] A division of swimming birds in which all four toes are united by a broad web. It includes the pelicans, cormorants, gannets, frigate birds, tropic birds, and snakebirds. — **steg'a-no-pod'** (stĕg'ă-nō-pŏd'), *a. & n.* — **steg'a-nop'o-dan** (-nŏp'ō-dăn), **steg'a-nop'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*
steg'o-car'pous (-ō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. στεγη roof + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* In mosses, having a capsule which opens by a deciduous lid or operculum.
Steg'o-ceph'a-li (-sĕf'ă-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. στέγη roof + κεφαλή head.] *Paleon.* An extinct order of salamanderlike, tailed amphibians, usually having well-developed limbs with four or five digits, which lived during the late Palæozoic and the Mesozoic times. Some were very large, and they varied from short, stout forms to others that were as slender as serpents. Most of them had the under surface of the body covered with bony scales or plates, and in some this extended to the under parts of the limbs and head and rarely to the back. Their teeth, in transverse sections, often show a labyrinthiform arrangement of the cement and dentine. *Labyrinthodon*, *Keraterpeton*, and *Mastodonsaurus* are representative genera. — **steg'o-ce-pha'li-an** (-sē-fā'lĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **steg'o-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a.*
Steg'o-don (stĕg'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στέγη roof + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of extinct Asiatic elephants having molar teeth with relatively broad ridges and but little cement, thus being intermediate between existing elephants and mastodons. — **steg'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.*
Steg'o-my'ia (-mī'yă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στέγη cover + μυῖα fly.] *Zoöl.* A genus of mosquitoes differing from *Culex* in having scales on the clypeus. It contains the species (*S. calopus*, syn. *S. fasciata*) which transmits yellow fever.
Steg'o-sau'rus (-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στέγη roof + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of large orthopod dinosaurs of the Upper Jurassic rocks of Colorado and Wyoming, remarkable for their dermal armor. The best-known species (*S. ungulatus*) had two rows of bony plates extending along the back.


Skeleton of Stegosaurus (*S ungulatus*) ($\frac{1}{120}$); *b* Tooth, less reduced.

stein (stīn; *G.* shtīn), *n.* [G.] An earthenware mug, esp. for beer, commonly holding about a pint; also, the quantity of beer which a stein holds.
stein'bok' (stīn'bŏk'), *n.* [See STEENBOK.] Any small antelope of the genus *Raphicerus*, esp. *R. campestris*, of South Africa. It is about two feet high at the shoulder, and has a short tail and short, straight horns. Also called *steinbuck*.
stein'buck' (stīn'bŭk'), *n.* = STEINBOK.
Stein'er (stīn'ẽr), *n.* [G. *steiner* a stonemason, fr. *stein* stone.] A native or inhabitant of Styria, a province of Austria.
Stein'er-ian (stī-nē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Jakob Steiner, a Swiss mathematician (1796–1863).
Steiner theorem. *Mech.* The theorem that the moment of inertia of a body about any axis is equal to the moment of inertia about a parallel axis through the center of gravity, plus the product of the mass of the body and the square of the distance between the two axes.
stein'ing (stīn'ĭng), *n.* [From STEIN.] Ware consisting of stoneware bottles, jugs, etc., collectively.
stein'kirk (stīn'kûrk), *n.* [From *Steinkirk*, in 1692, when the French nobles had no time to arrange their lace neckcloths: cf. F. *steinkerke*, *steinkerque*.] A kind of neckcloth or cravat of lace, worn negligently.
Stein'son, Stein'le (stīn'sŭn, stīn'l-sŭn). In Scott's "Redgauntlet," the grandfather of Wandering Willie and the hero of his tale. He gets the receipt for his rent money by going to old Sir Robert Redgauntlet, who is in hell, and the money, which Sir Robert's son maintained had not been paid, was found to have been hidden by a monkey.
steep(stēp), *n. Metal.* = BRASQUE.
steep'-down', *a.* Precipitous. *R.*
steepe. + STEEP.
steep'en (stēp'n), *v. i.* To become steep or steeper.
steep'-fall', *a.* Steep. *Obs.*
steep'ful, *a.* Steep. *Obs.*
steep'grass', *n.* [See STEEP to soak.] Common butterwort, used like rennet. [Steepness.]
steep'i-ness (stē'pĭ-nĕs), *n.*
steep'ish, *a.* Somewhat steep.
stee'pl. Steeple *Ref. Sp.*
stee'ple-bush', *n.* = HARDHACK a.
stee'ple-com-pound' stamp. An ore-crushing stamp operated by a vertical tandem compound steam engine. [hat. *Obs.*
stee'ple-crown', *n.* A steeple
steeple fair. A fair at which church livings may be bought. *Obs. Humorous.*
steeple house. A church. *Obs.*
stee'ple-top', *n* The bowhead whale
steep'ly, *adv.* of STEEP.
steep'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
steep'-out', *a.* Projecting. *Obs.*
steept. Steeped. *Ref Sp.*
steep'-up', *a.* Steep. *Rare.*
steep'wead', *or* **steep'wort'** (-wûrt'), *n.* Steepgrass.
steep'y, *a.* Steep. *Obs. or R*
steer (stēr). Dial. Eng. var. of STAIR, STARE (a starling).
steer, *a. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Strong; also, *Obs.*, steadfast. **b** Harsh; rough; stiff. **c** Severe; stern
steer, *v. t.* [Cf. STIR.] **a** To stir; poke. **b** To rouse; disturb. **c** To trouble; injure. **d** To confuse, esp. with noise. — *v. i.* To bestir one's self; start; hasten — *n.* **a** A poke; stir. **b** Disturbance; noise. *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
steer, *n. t.* To castrate (a bull-lock).
steer, *n. t.* [AS. *stēor, stior;* akin to D. *stuur*, G. *steuer*, Icel. *stjöri*. See STEER, *v. t.*, to guide.] *Obs.* **1.** A rudder or helm.
2 Guidance; government.
3. Correction; discipline.
steer, *n.* [AS. *stēora*. See STEER a rudder.] A helmsman; a pilot; hence, a ruler. *Obs.*
steer'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE
steerd. Steered. *Ref. Sp.*
steer'er, *n.* One who steers.
Steer'forth, James (stēr'fŏrth). Friend and schoolmate of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel "David Copperfield." A gay and attractive libertine, he seduces "little Em'ly," and finally perishes in a shipwreck on the English coast. See LITTLE EM'LY; DARTLE, ROSA
steer'ing-ly, *adv* of STEERING.
steer'ish, *a.* Flighty. *Obs.*
steer'less, *a.* Without rudder. *Obs.* [steer.]
steer'ling, *n.* A young or small steer'man, *n.* A steersman. *Obs.*
steer'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
steerne. + STERN.
steers'mate' (stērz'māt'), *n.* [*steer* a rudder + *mate* a companion.] An associate in steering. *Obs.*
steer'staff', *n.* A tiller. *Obs.*
steer'tree', *n.* A tiller; also, the handle of a plow. *Obs.*
steer'y, *n.* [Cf. STEER a disturbance.] A stir; tumult. *Scot.*
steeve (stēv), *a.* [Cf. STIFF.] Stift. — *v. t. & i.* To stiffen, esp. with cold; to freeze. — **steeve'ly**, *adv. All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
steev'er (stēv'ẽr). Var. of STIVER. [STEEVE.]
steev'ing, *n. Naut.* = 2d STEEVE.
stef. + STAFF, STIFF.
stefhede, *n.* [See STIFF; -HEAD.] Stiffness; rigor. *Obs.*
stefliche. + STIFFLY. [*Scot.*]
stef'ly (stĕf'lĭ), *adv* Thickly.
stefne + STEVEN
steg (stĕg), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *steggr* a male bird. Cf. STAG.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng* **a** A gander **b** A stag.
steg, *v. i.* To stalk about; to go about stupidly or awkwardly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
steg'a-nog'ra-phy (stĕg'ă-nŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. στεγανός covered + *-graphy.*] Cryptography. — **steg'a-nog'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.*
Steg'a-noph-thal'ma-ta (-nŏf-thăl'mà-tà), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. στεγανός covered + ὀφθαλμός the eye.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of SCYPHOZOA. Called also **Steg'a-noph-thal'mi-a** (-mĭ-à).—**steg'a-noph-thal'mate** (-māt), *a. & n.* — **steg'a-noph-thal'ma-tous** (-mà-tŭs), *a.*
stegbe. + STY.
steg-no'sis (stĕg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στέγνωσις. See STEGNOTIC.] Constipation; constriction of the vessels or ducts.
steg-not'ic (-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr στεγνωτικός, deriv. of στεγνός, στεγανός, covered, closed.] Tending to render costive; astringent. — *n.* A stegnotic medicine.
Steg'o-ceph'a-la (stĕg'ō-sĕf'ă-là), *n. pl.* [NL.] = STEGOCEPHALI. — **steg'o-ceph'a-lan** (-lăn), *a. & n.*
Steg'o-ce-pha'li-a (-sē-fā'lĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL.] = STEGOCEPHALI.
Steg'o-sau'ri (stĕg'ō-sô'rĭ), **Steg'o-sau'ri-a** (-sô'rĭ-à), *n. pl.* [NL. See STEGOSAURUS.] *Paleon.* An extinct group of orthopod dinosaurs, including the genera *Stegosaurus*, *Scelidosaurus*, and their allies. — **steg'o-saur** (stĕg'ō-sôr), *n.* — **steg'o-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n* — **steg'o-saur'oid** (-roid), *a. & n*
steid. + STEED.
steid (stēd), **steid'ing** Scot & dial. Eng. of STEAD, STEADING.
steif. + STIFF. [*a.*; STEEP.]
steigh (stā). Scot var. of STAY.
steigh (*dial.* stī, stē). Dial. Eng. var of STY, ladder; obs. pret. of STY, to ascend.
steik (stēk) Scot. & dial Eng. var. of STEEK. [stab
steik. Obs. pret of STICK, to
steike. + STEAK.
steill. + STEEL. [of STEAL.
steill. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
stein + STAIN. [STEEN.
stein (stēn), *n. & v.* Var of **Stein** (stīn; shtīn), *n.* [Cf. G. *Steinwein.*] A Franconian wine. See RHINE WINE.
Stein'berg'er (stīn'bûr'gẽr; *G.* shtīn'bĕr'gẽr), *n.* [G.] See RHINE WINE.
stein'bock' (stīn'bŏk'), *n.* [G., ibex; *stein* stone + *bock* buck, akin to D. *bok*. Cf. STEENBOK.] **a** The European ibex. **b** A steinbok.
steinch. + STANCH.

telope, of the genus *Raphicerus*, of the plains of South and East Africa; a steenbok; esp., *R. campestris*.

Stei-ne'ri-an (stī-nē'rĭ-ăn), *a. Math.* Relating to Jacob Steiner (1796–1863), a Swiss-German geometer.—**Steinerian curve**, the locus of a point whose first polar (as to a given curve) has a double point.—**S. polygon**, a figure formed of points with their junction lines.

Stel'ro-ne'ma (stĭl'rō-nē'mă), *n.* [NL., Gr. *στεῖρος* sterile + *νῆμα* thread.] *Bot.* A small genus of primulaceous herbs, of the eastern United States, distinguished from the loosestrifes (*Lysimachia*) by having staminodia. They have yellow flowers with a rotate, deeply lobed corolla.

ste'le (stē'lē), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *stela*, fr. Gr. *στήλη* a post, an upright stone.] **1.** *Archæol.* A slab or pillar of stone, used esp. by ancient Greeks as a gravestone, sometimes sculptured or painted; also, a pillar bearing a notice, serving as a milepost, or the like.



Athenian Grave Stele of Hegeso.

2. *Bot.* The central cylinder in the stems and roots of vascular plants. It is developed from the plerome, and consists of the vascular bundles collectively, with ground tissue (medullary rays, pith, pericycle, mesocycle); it is surrounded by the primary cortex. Its structure differs in the various groups. See MONOSTELE, PROTOSTELE, SIPHONOSTELE; cf. MONARCH, DIARCH, *etc.*, ENDARCH, EXARCH, MESARCH.

Stel'la (stĕl'ă), *n.* [L., star.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Estelle* (ĕs-tĕl'); Sp. *Estella* (ĕs-tĕl'yă).

2. Penelope Devereux (1562?–1607), daughter of the first Earl of Essex, afterwards Lady Rich and later Countess of Devonshire;—so called by Sir Philip Sidney, in a series of love sonnets, "Astrophel and Stella," addressed to her.

3. Esther Johnson (1681–1728);—so called by Swift, who was a fellow member with her of Sir William Temple's household, and perhaps married her about 1716.

stel'lar (stĕl'ăr), *a.* [L. *stellaris*, fr. *stella* a star. See STAR.] **1.** Of or pert. to stars; astral; resembling a star in shape, brilliancy, or the like; as, a *stellar* figure.

2. *Geom.* = STELLATED.

stellar focus. See PRINCIPAL FOCUS.—**s. month**, a sidereal month. See MONTH, **1 b.**—**s. parallax**, the annual parallax of a fixed star.

stel'late (stĕl'āt) } *a.* [L. *stellatus* set with stars, starry,
stel'lat-ed (-ā-tĕd) } fr. *stella* a star. See STELLAR.]

1. Resembling a star; pointed or radiated like a star.

2. *Geom.* Surrounding its center more than once, as a polygon or polyhedron.

stellate ligament, *Anat.*, a branching ligament uniting the front of the head of a rib with the bodies of two vertebræ and the intervertebral disk between them.

Stel'ler's sea cow (stĕl'ĕrz; shtĕl'-). [After Geo.W. *Steller* (1709–46), German naturalist.] An aquatic mammal (*Hydrodamalis gigas*, syn. *Rytina stelleri*) of the group Sirenia; the rytina. It became about 25 feet long, and had a relatively small head, no teeth, and a laterally lobed tail. Bering, in 1741, found it common and very tame near the Asiatic coast of Bering Sea. It was soon exterminated.

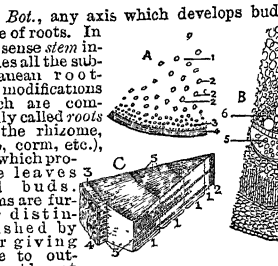
stel'lion (stĕl'yŭn), *n.* [L. *stellio* a kind of newt.] An agamoid lizard (*Stellio stellio*), common about the eastern Mediterranean among ruins. See AGAMA, *Illust.*

stel'lion-ate (-āt), *n.* [L. *stellionatus* cozenage, trickery, fr. *stellio* a crafty, knavish person.] *Roman & Civil Law.* Any fraud not distinguished by a more special name; esp., a sale of the same property to different persons, or the sale of something as one's own which belongs to another, etc.

stel'lu-lar (stĕl'ŭ-lăr), *a.* [L. *stellula*, dim. of *stella* a star.] **1.** Starlike; radiated.

2. Marked with starlike spots of color.

stem (stĕm), *n.* [AS. *stemn*, *stefn*, *stæfn*, stem of a tree, stem or stern of a vessel; akin to OS. *stamn* the stem of a ship, D. *stam* stem, *steven* stem of a ship, G. *stamm* stem, *steven* stem of a ship, Icel. *stafn*, *stamn*, stem of a ship, *stofn*, *stomn*, stem, Sw. *stam* a tree trunk, Dan. *stamme*, prob. akin to E. *stand*. Cf. STAND.] **1.** The main axis, trunk, or body of a tree or other plant; hence, any part which supports leaves or flowers; a stalk or stock. Specif., *Bot.*, any axis which develops buds and shoots in place of roots. In this sense *stem* includes all the subterranean root-like modifications which are commonly called *roots* (as the rhizome, bulb, corm, etc.), but which produce leaves and buds. Stems are further distinguished by their giving rise to outgrowths at certain definite points called *nodes*, instead of at scattered intervals. The apex of the stem is the growing point, and is never covered by a cap. The stem is not clearly differentiated in plants below pteridophytes, though it may be closely simulated by certain modifications of the thallus. See THALLUS; ROOT, 1; CORMOPHYTE.



Stem, 1. *A* Part of Transverse Section of an Internode in the Stem of Indian Corn. 1 Fundamental Tissue; 2, 2 Vascular Bundles; 3 Pericycle; 4 Primary Cortex *B* Part of Transverse Section of Stem of Dutchman's Pipe (*Aristolochia*). 1 Epidermis; 2 Primary Cortex; 3 Starch Sheath; 4, 4 Pericycle, with shaded external layer of Sclerenchyma; 5, 5 Phloëm, and 6, 6 Xylem, portions of Vascular Bundle; 7 Cambium; 8 Medulla. All tissues lying within the starch constitute the Central Cylinder. *C* Part of a Four-year-old Stem of Pine. 1, 1 Annual Rings; 2 Medulla; 3 Bast; 4 Bark; 5, 5 Medullary Rays

2. A peduncle, petiole, or pedicel; a small stalk; as, the *stem* of an apple.

3. The stock, or a branch, of a family; as, a *noble* stem.

4. Anything resembling, or likened to, the stem of a plant; as, the *stem* of a pipe; the *stem* of a watch case, or that part to which the ring by which it is suspended is attached. Specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* (1) The entire central axis of a feather; the calamus and the rachis. (2) The basal part of the body of one of the Pennatulacea, or of a gorgonian. **b** A main or heavy stroke of a letter. **c** *Mach.* A spindle or guide rod, as the rod of a slide valve. **d** *Locks.* The round portion about which the ordinary key turns.

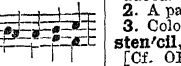
5. *Shipbuilding.* **a** A piece of timber or iron or steel, usually curved, to which the sides of a ship are united at the fore end. The lower end is scarfed to the keel, and the bowsprit, if any, rests upon its upper end. **b** Either stem or sternpost, esp. of sharp-sterned boats. *Scot.*

6. Fig.: A foremost position; the prow.

> Wolsey sat at the *stem* more than twenty years. *Fuller.*

7. *Philol.* That part of an inflected word which remains unchanged (except by euphonic variations) throughout a given inflection; theme; base. The *stem* is sometimes identical with the root, but is usually derived from it with some formative suffix. Thus the root *τι-*, which serves as the stem of *τιω*, *I honor*, is developed into the stems *τιμα-* and *τιστ-* respectively of *τιμάω*, *I honor*, and *τίσις*, *payment*.

8. *Music.* The short perpendicular line extending upward or downward from the head of a note; the tail of a minim, crotchet, quaver, etc. Two voice parts written on the same staff may be distinguished by the direction of their stems, even when they cross or use the same note, as in the *Illust.*



stem (stĕm), *v. t.*; STEMMED (stĕmd); STEM'MING. **1.** To remove the stem or stems from; as, to *stem* cherries; to remove the stem and its appendages (ribs and veins) from; as, to *stem* tobacco leaves.

2. To make stems for, as for artificial flowers.

stem, *v. t.* [Either from *stem*, n., or akin to *stammer*; cf. G. *stemmen* to press against, to check, Icel. *stemma*.] **1.** To stop up; to dam up, as a river.

2. To check; restrain. *Obs.*

3. To steer (a ship); to hold (a ship) on its course. *Obs.*

4. Of a vessel, to make headway against (an adverse current, or the like); hence, to check, or to progress against (anything conceived of as an adverse flood, current, tide, or the like); as, to *stem* the tide of public opinion.

> *Stemmed* the wild torrent of a barbarous age. *Pope*

5. To oppose or cut with or as with a vessel's stem; to ram.

6. To ram or tamp, as in packing or luting a joint.

7. *Naut.* To load, or contract to load (a vessel), with coal, within a certain time. *Eng.*

stem, *v. i.* To move forward against an obstacle, as a vessel against a current; to progress; also, to hold a straight course, as a ship; to steer. *Now Rare.* *Milton.*

stem eelworm. A minute nematode worm (*Tylenchus devastatrix*) which lives and reproduces in the leaves and stems of various plants. See STEM SICKNESS.

stem'ma (stĕm'ă), *n.*; *L. pl.* STEMMATA (-tă). [L., fr. Gr. *στέμμα*, pl. *στέμματα*, a garland or chaplet.] **1.** A genealogical tree; also, a pedigree; a table of descents.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** One of the simple eyes of an insect; an ocellus. **b** One of the facets of a compound eye of any arthropod. **c** A tubercle on which an antenna is borne.

stem'mer (stĕm'ẽr), *n.* One that stems; specif.: **a** A miner's tamping bar for ramming in clay, etc., over a blasting charge. **b** A machine for stemming grapes, etc.

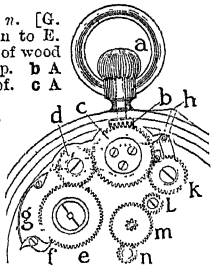
Ste'mo-na (stē'mō-nă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στήμων* warp, taken in the sense, stamen. See STAMEN.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic and Australian plants typifying the family Stemonaceæ. They are herbaceous twiners, having alternate leaves and rather large perfect flowers with oddly appendaged somewhat monadelphous stamens.

Ste'mo-na'ce-æ (-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Liliales) consisting of 2 genera, *Stemona*, of the Old World, and *Croomia*, of the southern United States. They have regular perfect flowers with a 4-parted perianth in two series, four stamens, and a 1-celled ovary.—**ste'mo-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

-stem'o-nous (-stĕm'ŏ-nŭs; -stē'mō-nŭs). [Gr. *στημων*, *στήμονος*, warp. See STAMEN.] A combining form used in botany to signify *having* (such or so many) *stamens*; as, diplo*stemonous*, etc.

stem'ple, stem'pel (stĕm'p'l), *n.* [G. *stempel* a stamp, a prop, akin to E. *stamp*.] *Mining.* A crossbar of wood in a shaft serving as: **a** A step. **b** A support for a platform or roof. **c** A strut, as a spur timber.

stem'son (-sŭn), *n.* [See STEM, *n.*, KEELSON; cf. STERNSON.] *Shipbuilding.* A piece of curved timber bolted to the stem, keelson, and apron in a ship's frame near the bow.



Stem-Winding Gear. Winding is effected by turning milled Cap *a*, actuating the Train *b* (Crown Wheel), *c*, *d*, and *e* (operating the barrel); *f* Click kept in gear with *e* by Spring *g*. The hands are set by depressing Push Piece *h* (putting *d* and *e* out of gear, and *k* and *l* in gear) and turning *a*, when the Train *b*, *c*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n* (turning the hands) is operated.

stem'-wind'er (stĕm'wīn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** A stem-winding watch. *Colloq.*

2. = CORKSCREW, 3.

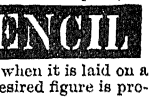
stem'-wind'ing, *a.* Wound by an inside mechanism turned by the knurled knob at the outside end of the stem.

stench (stĕnch; 140), *n.* [AS. *stenc* a strong smell, fr. *stincan*. See STINK, *v. i.*] **1.** A strong smell; an odor. *Obs.*

> Clouds of savory *stench*. *Dryden.*

2. An offensive odor; a stink.

sten'cil (stĕn'sĭl), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *estencele* spangle, spark, F. *étincelle* spark, L. *scintilla*; or fr. the v. See SCINTILLATE; cf. STENCIL, *v.*, TINSEL.] **1.** A piece of thin sheet metal, parchment, paper, or the like, so perforated that when it is laid on a surface and color or ink is applied, a desired figure is produced. Cf. MIMEOGRAPH.



2. A pattern or design produced by stenciling.

3. Color or ink used in stenciling.

sten'cil, *v. t.*; -CILED (-sĭld) or -CILLED; -CIL-ING or -CIL-LING. [Cf. OF. *estenceler* to sparkle, to adorn with sparkling colors. See STENCIL, *n.*] **1.** To adorn with something sparkling. *Obs.* *Amters of Arthur.*

2. [From STENCIL, *n.*] To mark or paint with an inscription or a design by means of a stencil or stencils.

sten'der dish (stĕn'dẽr). A thin circular glass dish with vertical walls having a loosely fitting cover, used in laboratories to hold stains, culture media, etc.

sten'o- (stĕn'ŏ-), **sten-**. Combining form from Greek *στενός*, *narrow*, *little*, *close*.

sten'o-graph (-grăf), *n.* **1.** A production of stenography.

2. Any of various keyboard instruments for writing by some method of stenography.

sten'o-graph, *v. t.*; STEN'O-GRAPHED (-grăft); STEN'O-GRAPH'ING. To write or report in stenographic characters.

stenographing machine. = STENOGRAPH, 2.

ste-nog'ra-pher (stĕ-nŏg'rā-fẽr), *n.* One who is skilled in stenography; a writer of shorthand.

sten'o-graph'ic (stĕn'ŏ-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *sténographique*.] Of, pert. to, or using, stenography.

stenographic machine. = STENOGRAPH, 2.

ste-nog'ra-phy (stĕ-nŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*steno-* + *-graphy*: cf. F. *sténographie*, G. *stenographie*.] The art of writing in shorthand, by using abbreviations or characters for whole words; shorthand.

sten'o-pa'ic (stĕn'ŏ-pā'ĭk), *a.* [*steno-* + Gr. *ὀπαῖος* hav-

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steing. † STANG, a pole.

stein'gale (stēn'gāl; stān'-). Var. of STANNEL. *Dial. Eng*

Stei'nitz gam'bit (shtī'nĭts) See 1st CHESS, 1.

stein'kirk. Var. of STEENKIRK.

steip. † STEEP, *v*

steipill. † STEEPLE.

steir † STAIR, STEER.

steir (stēr). Scot. var. of STIR.

steirburd † STARBOARD

steire. † STAIR.

steirk. Dial. Eng. var. of STIRK.

steit (stīt). Dial. Eng. var. of STITE, *adv.*

steith. † STITH, *a.* [STIVE.]

stelve (stēv). Scot. var. of **stek, steke** † STAKE; STEAK; STICK, *v.*; STEEK, *v.*

stel. † STALL, STEAL, STEEL.

ste'la. † STELE.

ste'lar (stē'lăr), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a stele.

stele. † STALE, a stalk; STEAL; STEEL; STILL, *n.* [handle.]

stele (stēl). Var. of STEAL, a

stele (*dial.* stēl). Obs. or dial Eng. var. of STILE.

Ste-lech'o-pus (stē-lĕk'ō-pŭs), *n* [NL.; Gr. *στέλεχος* the crown of the root of a tree + *πούς* foot.] See MYZOSTOMA.

stelen. † STEAL, STEELEN.

ste'lene (stē'lēn), *a.* [See STELE.] Resembling, or used as, a stele; columnar. *Rare.*

ste-let'to. † STILETTO.

stelewurthe † STALWORTH

stell (stĕl). Obs. or Scot. var. of STILL.

stell, *v. t.* [AS. *stellan*. Cf. STALL, *n.*] *Obs. or Scot.* **a** To fix; to establish. *Obs* **b** To support; to prop.

stell, *n.* [See STELL, *v. t.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Place; station. *Obs.* **b** A support; prop. **c** A shelter for cattle; a stall; a clump of trees. **d** A ditch, drain, or running brook; also, a salmon pool. [Stellate. *Obs.*]

stel-la'ceous (stĕ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *stellaceus*.]

Stel-la'ri-a (-rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *stella* star.] Syn. of ALSINE.

stel'lar-y (stĕl'ăr-ĭ), *a.* Stellar.

stel'late-ly, *adv.* of STELLATE.

stel'late-pu-bes'cent. *a. Bot.* Pubescent with stellate hairs.

stel-la'tion (stĕ-lā'shŭn), *n. Obs.* **a** A making starlike or adorning with stars **b** Emission or radiation of light; also, a blasting. **c** A constellation.

stel'la-ture (stĕl'ă-tūr), *n. Civil Law.* Stellionate.

stelle. † STEAL.

stelled (stĕld; stĕl'ĕd), *a* [Cf. STELL to place.] Firmly placed or fixed. *Obs.* "The *stelled* fires" [the stars]. *Shak.* [In this passage by some defined as "starry," as if from *stellatus*.]

stelleere. † STEELYARD.

Stel-ler'i-da (stĕ-lĕr'ĭ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. F. *stellérides*, fr. L. *stella* star.] *Zool.* In older classifications, an extensive group of echinoderms, including the starfishes and ophiurans.—**stel'ler-id** (stĕl'ẽr-ĭd), *n.*—**stel-ler'i-dan** (stĕ-lĕr'ĭ-dăn), *a & n.*

stel'ler-ine (stĕl'ẽr-ĭn; -ĭn), *n.* The Steller's sea cow. *Obs. or R.*

Stel'ler's duck. [See STELLER'S SEA COW.] A northern sea duck (*Polysticta stelleri*) allied to the eiders.

Stel'ler's sea lion. A North Pacific sea lion (*Eumetopias jubata*, syn. *stelleri*), the largest of sea lions.

stel-lif'er-al (stĕ-lĭf'ẽr-ăl), **stel-lif'er-ant** (-ănt), *a.* Stelliferous. *Obs.*

stel-lif'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stellifer*; *stella* star + *ferre* to bear.] Abounding with stars.

stel'li-form (stĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *stella* a star.] Star-shaped.

stel'li-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *stella* a star + E. *-fy*.] To turn into or as if into a star; to place among the stars; to glorify. *Obs. or R.*

stelling place. A place of ambush. *Obs.*

stel'li-script (stĕl'ĭ-skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *stella* a star + *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] *Astrology.* The writing of the stars. *Rare.*

stel'lu-late (-ŭ-lāt), *a. Bot.* Minutely stellate.

Stel'ma-top'o-da (stĕl'mă-tŏp'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *στήλη* a block, post + *ὄμμα*, *ὄμματος*, eye + *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of GYMNOLÆMATA.

ste-log'ra-phy (stē-lŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *στήλη* a post, slab, pillar + *-graphy*; cf. Gr. *στηλογραφία* an inscription on a tablet.] Art of writing or inscribing on pillars. *Rare.* [STEALTH.]

stelth. Obs or ref. sp of **stem.** † STEEM, gleam, beam.

stem (stĕm). Obs. or dial. Eng. of STEAM. [caul, as a leaf.]

stem'-clasp'ing, *a.* Amplexicaul.

stem climber. A plant that climbs by twining

stemd. Stemmed. *Ref. Sp.*

steme. † STEAM.

stemer. † STAMMER.

stem leaf. *Bot.* A cauline leaf.

stem'less, *a.* Having no stem; *Bot.*, acaulescent. [stem.

stem'let, *n.* A small or young

stem'ma-ta quid fa'ci-unt? [L.] Of what avail are pedigrees? *Juvenal* (VIII. 1)

stem'ma-tous (stĕ-mă'tŭs). Pert to a stemma; ocellar

stemme. † STEM.

stem'mer-y (stĕm'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A building or place in which tobacco is stemmed.

stem'ming (stĕm'ĭng), *n.* [Cf. STEM to oppose.] = TAMPING. *Eng.* [STEM.

stem'ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **stem'my** (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in, or mixed with, stems. *Colloq.*

stemmyne. † STAMIN.

stem sickness. A disease of clover caused by the nematode worm *Tylenchus devastatrix*.

stem stitch. **a** = CREWEL STITCH. **b** In pillow lace, a stitch used to make stems, etc.

sten (stĕn). Obs. or Scot. var. of STONE. [*Dial. Eng.*

sten. Var. of STEND. *Scot.* &

sten-. See STENO-.

stench (*Scot.* stēnsh). Obs. or Scot. var. of STANCH

stench, *v. t.* [See STENCH, *n.*] To cause to stink; to annoy by stench. *Obs.*

sten'chel (stĕn'sh'l), **sten'chen** (-sh'n), **sten'chil.** Scot. vars. of STANCHEL, a stanchion.

stench'ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Rare.*

stench'y (stĕn'shĭ; 140), *a.* Having a stench. *Obs. or R.*

sten'cil-er, sten'cil-ler (stĕn'sĭl-ẽr), *n.* One who stencils

stencil paper. Strong tissue paper impregnated or coated with paraffin, for stencils.

stend (stĕnd), *n.* [Cf. OF. *estendre* to stretch.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A spring; stride. **b** A movement; twist **c** A stretcher.

stend, *v. i.* *Scot & Dial Eng.* **a** To stretch **b** To spring; stride. **c** To twist or bend.

stene. † STEEN.

stene, *v. t.* [AS. *stēnan*.] To stone. *Obs.* [Eng. of STANG.]

steng (stĕng). Scot & dial.

ste'ni-on (stē'nĭ-ŏn; stēn'ĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στένος* narrowness.] *Craniom.* The point in the cranial fossa marking the least transverse diameter of the skull in that region.

sten'o-car'di-a (stĕn'ō-kär'dĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *steno-* + Gr. *καρδία* heart.] *Med.* Angina pectoris.—**sten'o-car'di-ac** (-ăk), *a.*

sten'o ceph'a-ly (stĕn'ō-sĕf'ă-lĭ), *n.* [*steno-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] *Med.* Abnormal narrowness of the head.

sten'o-cho'ri-a (-kō'rĭ-ă; 201), *n.* [NL.; *steno-* + Gr. *χώρα* place.] Stenosis, as of a canal.

sten'o-chroma (stĕn'ō-krō'mă), *n.* A print made by stenochromy.

sten'o-chro'my (stĕn'ō-krō'mĭ), *n.* [*steno-* + Gr. *χρῶμα* color.] The printing at one impression of a varicolored design.

sten'o-co-ri'a-sis (-kō-rĭ'ă-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *steno-* + Gr. *κόρη* pupil + *-asis*.] *Med.* Narrowing of the pupil of the eye.

stenografer, -grafic, -grafy, etc. Stenographer, etc. *Ref. Sp*

sten'o-graph'i-cal (stĕn'ō-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Stenographic.—**sten'o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ste-nog'ra-phist (stĕ-nŏg'rā-fĭst), *n.* A stenographer.

sten'o-pet'al-ous, *a.* [*steno-* + *petalous*.] Having narrow petals.

sten'o-phile (stĕn'ō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [*steno-* + *-phile*.] = STENOGRAPH, 2.

sten'o-phyl'lous (stĕn'ō-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*steno-* + *-phyllous*.] Narrow-leaved. [ter STENO.]

Ste'no's duct (stē'nōz). = DUCT

ste-nosed' (stē-nōst'; stĕn'ōzd), *a Med.* Affected with stenosis

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ing an opening or hole, *ὀπή* opening.] Designating certain optical devices having narrow openings.—**stenopaic slit**, a narrow slit used to determine the refraction of the eye in different meridians as a measure of astigmatism.—**s. spectacles**, opaque spectacles with small central openings.

ste-no'sis (stē-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στενός* narrow.] *Med.* A narrowing of the opening or hollow of any passage, tube, or orifice; as *stenosis* of the pylorus, aorta, etc.

ste-not'er-ous (stē-nŏt'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *στενωτερος*, compar. of *στενός* narrow.] Designating, or pert. to, a mapping of the whole earth's surface on the sector of a circle, the center representing the pole, concentric circles the parallels.

sten'ter (stĕn'tẽr), *v. t.* To impart elasticity to (thin cotton fabrics) by repeatedly stretching in a current of heated air.

sten'ter, *n.* Any stretching device for stentering fabrics.

sten'ton (stĕn'tŭn), *n. Mining.* A short heading driven at right angles to a crosscut.

Sten'tor (stĕn'tôr), *n.* [L. *Stentor*, Gr. Στεντωρ.] **1.** A herald, in the Iliad, who had a very loud voice; hence *[l. c.]*, any person having a powerful voice.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** A widely distributed genus of heterotrichous ciliate infusorians having a trumpet-shaped body attached by the smaller end, and with the mouth at the larger end, often brightly colored and among the largest infusorians. **b** *[l. c.]* A member of this genus.



Group of Stentors (*S. polymorphus*).

3. *[l. c.]* A howling monkey.

sten-to'ri-an (stĕn-tō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* [Cf. L. *stentoreus*, Gr. *στεντόρειος*.] Of or pert. to a stentor; extremely loud; as, a *stentorian* voice.

step (stĕp), *n.* [Cf. AS. *stæpe*. See STEP, *v. i.*] **1.** An advance or movement made by one removal of the foot; a pace; hence, in *pl.*, progress by or as by stepping.

2. A rest, or one of a set of rests, for the foot in ascending or descending, as a stair, or a round of a ladder.

3. By extension, a degree, rank, or plane, higher or lower, in a series or progress; as, a *step* nearer death; a *step* in the social scale; he rose a *step* in my opinion.

4. *Mach.* **a** One of a series of offsets, or parts, resembling the steps of stairs, as one of the series of parts of a cone pulley on which the belt runs. **b** A bushing or part of a bushing in a bearing. See BEARING, *n.*, **7 b.**

5. *pl.* A stepladder. *Colloq.*

6. The space passed over by one movement of the foot in walking or running; as, a *step* of three feet.

7. A small space or distance; esp., a small distance forward; — used fig. of any kind of progress; as, it is but a *step;* realization of ignorance is a *step* toward knowledge.

8. A footstep; footprint; as, to follow in one's *steps.*

9. Gait; manner of walking; also, the sound of a step; the footfall; as, to know one by his *step.*

10. Proceeding; measure; action; an act; esp., any of successive progressive measures towards a result.

I have lately taken *steps* . . . to relieve the old gentleman's distresses. *G. W. Cable.*

11. *Music.* **a** A scale or staff degree. **b** The interval between two contiguous degrees of the staff or scale. This interval is often called *tone*; but there is evident incongruity in using *tone* to denote the interval between tones. A **whole step** is a major second; a **half step**, a minor second.

12. *a Kinematics.* A change of place due to a motion of translation; also, the translation. **b** *Math.* A line segment symbolizing a simple translation in space; a vector.

13. *Naut.* In general, a frame of wood or metal intended to receive an upright shaft; specif., such a framing or a solid block or platform supporting the heel of a mast.

14. *Fives.* At Eton, a shallow step (sense 2) dividing the court into an inner and outer portion.

in step. **a** Stepping or taking steps in unison or accord, as with others, or in time to music. **b** *Elec.* In phase. See PHASE, 3. — **out of s.**, not in step. See IN STEP. — **s. by step**, by successive degrees; esp., by relatively small stages; gradually; also, with equal step or progress. — **s.-by-step telegraph**, an electric telegraph in which each letter of the message is indicated by a pointer on a dial.

step (stĕp), *v. i.;* STEPPED (stĕpt); STEP'PING. [AS. *stæppan;* akin to OFries. *steppa*, D. *stappen* to step, *stap* a step, OHG. *stepfen* to step, G. *stapfe* a footstep, OHG. *stapfo*, G. *stufe* a step to step on; cf. Gr. *στέμβειν* to shake about, handle roughly, stamp (?). Cf. STAMP, *v. t.*, STAPLE, *n. & a.*, STOOP a porch.] **1.** To advance or recede by raising and moving one foot to another resting place, or by moving each foot in succession; to move the feet as in walking.

2. To go on foot; to walk; move; go; esp., to go a short distance; as, to *step* to the next house.

3. To walk slowly, gravely, or resolutely.

to step aside, to move a little apart; fig., to yield place. — **to s. in** *or* **into. a** To enter for a short time; as, I just *stepped into* the house. **b** To obtain possession of or enter upon easily or suddenly; as, *to step into* an estate.

step (stĕp), *v. t.* **1.** To set or place, as the foot.

2. *Naut.* **a** To fix the foot of in its step and so erect (a mast). **b** To place (a deck) in position; as, a platform is a partial deck *stepped* between two other decks.

3. To perform, or step through (the movements of a dance), in a stately manner; as, to *step* a minuet. *Archaic.*

4. To measure by stepping; hence, to divide, as a space, or to form, as a series of marks, by successive measurements, as with dividers; as to *step* a distance; to *step* off the circumference of a circle; — often with *off.*

5. To fashion or arrange in a series of steps or in a similar formation, as a sluice for washing auriferous earth.

step in age [cf. *stope*, obs. p. p. of STEP], advanced in age or years; old. *Obs. Scot.* — **to s. down,** *Elec.*, to decrease in potential. See TRANSFORMER. — **to s. up,** *Elec.*, to increase in potential. See TRANSFORMER.

step-. [AS. *stéop-;* akin to OFries. *stiap-, stiep-*, D. & G. *stief-*, OHG. *stiuf-*, Icel. *stjúp-*, Sw. *styf-*, and to AS. *āstēpan, āstȳpan*, to deprive, bereave, as children of their parents, OHG. *stiufen.*] A prefix used before *father, mother, brother, sister, son, daughter, child*, etc., to indicate that the person thus spoken of is not a blood relative, but is a relative only by the marriage of a parent. See STEPFATHER, STEPSISTER, STEPSON, etc.

step'broth'er (stĕp'brŭth'ẽr), *n.* A son of one's stepparent by a former marriage. See STEP-.

step'child' (-chīld'), *n.* [AS. *stéopcild.*] **1.** A bereaved child; an orphan. *Obs.*

2. A child of one's wife or husband by a former marriage.

step cut. *Jewelry.* A cut for diamonds, or more esp. colored stones, forming a series of straight facets which decrease in length as they recede from the girdle and so give the appearance of steps. — **step'-cut',** *a.*

step'daugh'ter (-dô'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *stéopdohtor.*] A daughter of one's wife or husband by a former marriage. See STEP-.

step'-down' (-doun'), *a.* **1.** *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER.

2. *Mach.* Designating a gear or gearing that reduces a velocity ratio.

step'fa'ther (-fä'thẽr), *n.* [AS. *stéopfæder.*] The husband of one's mother by a subsequent marriage. See STEP-.

step gauge *or* **gage.** *Mech.* A compound plug gauge consisting of a number of short cylindrical gauges of graduated diameters on the same axis.

steph'a-ne (stĕf'ā-nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στεφάνη.* Cf. STEPHANOS.] *Gr. Antiq.* A headdress consisting of a band, seemingly of metal, widest in the middle over the forehead and growing narrower toward the temples. It is often seen in statues of divinities. Cf. STEPHANOS.


Hera, wearing Stephane.

ste-pha'ni-on (stē-fā'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στεφάνιον*, dim. of *στέφανος* a crown.] *Craniol.* The point where the coronal suture crosses the superior temporal ridge. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.* — **steph'a'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **steph'an'ic** (-făn'ĭk), *a.*

steph'a-nos (stĕf'ā-nŏs), *n.* [Gr. *στεφανος* crown, fr. *στεφειν* to encircle.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A headdress like the stephane, but of uniform width, often seen in works of art. **b** A wreath presented to the winner in a public contest; a wreath of honor for distinguished public service.

Steph'a-no'tis (-nō'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στεφανωτις* fit for a crown, fr. *στέφανος* crown.] **1.** *a Bot.* A genus of widely distributed tropical asclepiadaceous twining shrubs having fragrant white flowers, the corolla of which has a cylindrical, dilated tube and spreading limb. *S. floribunda* is a favorite greenhouse plant. **b** *[l. c.]* A plant or flower of this genus.

2. A perfume said to be prepared from the flowers of *Stephanotis floribunda.*

step'lad'der (stĕp'lăd'ẽr), *n.* A portable set of steps, esp. one with flat, comparatively broad steps in place of rungs and with a hinged back frame for steadying.

step'moth'er (-mŭth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *stéopmōder.*] **1.** The wife of one's father by a subsequent marriage.

2. a The pansy. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A hangnail. *Obs. or Dial.*

step'moth'er-ly (stĕp'mŭth'ẽr-lĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or befitting, a stepmother; hence, proverbially, unmotherly; harsh; severe.

step'-par'ent (-pâr'ĕnt), *n.* A stepfather or stepmother, i. e., one related by marriage only. See STEP-.

steppe (stĕp), *n.* [Russ. *step'*, through G. or F. *steppe.*]

1. One of the vast tracts in southeastern Europe and in Asia in general level and without forests.

2. *Phytogeog.* Xerophilous grassland, usually treeless.

Some *steppes* are mere desert wastes, while others are fertile tracts capable of high cultivation. Many are low plains, others are elevated plateaus . . . All are more or less characterized by an extreme range of temperature. *James Geikie.*

stepped (stĕpt), *a.* Having a step or steps, or a series of offsets or parts like steps; as, a *stepped* key.

stepped gable, *Arch.*, a gable which diminishes in width by corbiesteps. Cf. CORBIESTEP, *Illust.* — **s. gauge** *or* **gage.** = STEP GAUGE. — **s. gear wheel,** *Mach.*, a gear wheel with two or more complete circular sets of teeth arranged adjacently on the same rim so that the corresponding teeth in the various sets form a series of steps. This admits of large teeth with the smooth-running qualities of small pitch.—**s. screw.** See INTERRUPTED SCREW.

step'per (stĕp'ẽr), *n.* One that steps; as, a quick *stepper;* esp., a high-spirited horse.

step'ping-stone', *n.* **1.** A stone projecting above the surface of water or mud, on which to step in walking.

2. Hence, a means of progress or advancement.

3. A horse block.

step'sis'ter (-sĭs'tẽr), *n.* A daughter of one's stepfather or stepmother by a former marriage. See STEP-.

step'son' (-sŭn'), *n.* [AS. *stéopsunu.*] *A son of one's* husband or wife by a former marriage. See STEP-.

step'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **a** A stone laid before an outside door as a step. **b** = STEPPING-STONE.

step'-up', *a.* **a** *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER. **b** *Mach.* Designating a gear or gearing that increases a velocity ratio.

-ster (-stẽr). [ME. & AS. *-estre, -istre.*] A suffix denoting *the agent* (orig. a woman), esp. one who does something *with skill* or *as an occupation;* as in spinster (orig., a woman who spins), songster; — often used in a depreciatory sense, as in begster, dabster, gamester.

ster'co-ra'ceous (stûr'kō-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *stercus, -oris*, dung.] Of or pertaining to dung; partaking of the nature of, or containing, dung.

Ster'co-ra-ri'i-dæ (-ra-rī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *stercorarius* pertaining to dung + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family of long-winged sea birds consisting of the jaegers and skuas, sometimes ranked as a subfamily, **Ster'co-ra'ri-i'næ** (-rā'rĭ-ĭ'nē), of the Laridæ.

ster'co-ra-ry (stûr'kō-rā-rĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL *stercorarium*, fr. L. *stercorarius* belonging to dung.] A place, prop. covered, for containing dung. — *a.* Stercoraceous.

Ster-cu'li-a (stẽr-kū'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Sterculius*, the deity that presided over manuring, fr. *stercus* dung; — in allusion to their fetid odor.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical plants, typifying the Sterculiaceæ, characterized by unisexual flowers containing fifteen anthers and an ovary with five cells becoming distinct carpels in fruit. They are tall trees with simple leaves and small flowers in drooping panicles. The bark of many species is valued for cordage, mats, etc. Some yield a gum resembling tragacanth. The seeds are often edible. See KURRAJONG, BOTTLE TREE **a.**

Ster-cu'li-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Malvales), distinguished mainly by the numerous monadelphous stamens and 2-celled anthers. They are trees or shrubs with very diverse habit and foliage. There are 48 genera, including *Sterculia, Theobroma* (cacao), *Cola* (kola nut), *Melochia*, etc., and over 750 species, natives of warm regions. — **ster'cu-li-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ster'e-o- (stĕr'ē-ō-; stē'rē-ō-). [Gr. *στερεός* solid. See STARE to gaze.] Combining form meaning *solid, hard, firm.*

ster'e-o-bate (-bāt), *n.* [L. *stereobata*, Gr *στερεός* solid + *βάτης* that treads or covers, akin to *βάσις* base; cf. F. *stéréobate.*] *Arch.* The lower part or basement of a building or pedestal; — used loosely for several different forms of basement. — **ster'e-o-bat'ic** (-băt'ĭk), *a.*

ster'e-o-chem'is-try (-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*stereo-* + *chemistry.*] That branch of chemistry which has to do with the arrangement of the parts of a molecule in space. — **ster'e-o-chem'ic** (stĕr'ē-ō-kĕm'ĭk; stē'rē-), *a.* — **ster'e-o-chem'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ster'e-o-chrome' (-krōm'), *n.* Stereochromic picture.

ster'e-o-chro'mic (-krō'mĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the art of stereochromy. — **ste're-o-chro'mi-cal-ly** (-mĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

ster'e-o-chro'my (stĕr'ē-ō-krō'mĭ; stē'rē-; 277), *n.* [*stereo-* + Gr. *χρῶμα* color.] A process of wall painting in which water glass is used as a vehicle and protective coating.

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sten'o-sep'al-ous, *a.* [*steno-* + *sepalous.*] Having narrow sepals.

ste-nos'to-ma-ta (stĕn'ŏs-tō'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [*steno-* + *-stomata.*] *Zoöl.* a Narrow-mouthed. **b** Of the **Sten'o-sto'ma-ta** (-stŏ'mȧ-tȧ), a group of Ctenophora including all but the Beroida.

sten'o-te-leg'ra-phy, *n.* Telegraphy using an abbreviated code.

sten'o-ther'mal, *a.* [*steno-* + *thermal.*] *Biol.* Resisting only slight changes of temperature.

ste-not'ic (stē-nŏt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Pert. to, or having, stenosis.

sten'o-type (stĕn'ō-tīp), *n.* [*steno-* + *-type.*] A letter or combination of letters representing a phonogram in stenotypy.

sten'o-typ'y (stĕn'ō-tīp'ĭ; stē-nŏt'ĭ-pĭ), *n.* A kind of phonographic writing using ordinary script or printed letters. — **sten'o-typ'ic** (stĕn'ō-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*

Sten'sen's duct (stĕn'sĕn'z nz). *Anat.* = DUCT OF STENO.

stensh (stĕnsh). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STANCH.

stent. Obs. p. p. of STEND.

stent. Obs. pres. indic., 3d pers. sing. of STAND.

stent (stĕnt), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *stend* to extend.] To extend. — *n.* Extent; bound. — *a.* Outstretched; tight. *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Scot. & Dial. Eng.*]

stent, *n. & v.* = STENTON.

stent, *n.* [Cf. Corn. *stean* tin, fr. L. *stannum.*] Rubble; refuse left by tin streamers. *Dial. Eng.*

stent, *n.* Stanchion. *Obs. Scot.*

stent, *n. & v.* [ME. *stente* appraisal, OF. *estente* extent, valuation, LL. *extenta.* Cf. EXTENT, *n.*] Tax; value; rate. *Obs. or Scot.* [*Dial. Eng.*]

stent'ing, *n.* = STENTON.

stent'maa'ter, sten'tor (stĕn'tẽr), *n.* Tax assessor. *Scot.*

sten'to-rine (-rĭn; -rīn; 183), *a.* Of or pert. to the genus *Stentor*

sten-to'ri-ous (stĕn-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* Stentorian. *Rare.* —

sten-to'ri-ous-ly, *adv. Rare.*

sten'to-ron'ic (stĕn'tō-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* Stentorian. *Obs.*

sten'to-ro-phon'ic (-rō-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. Στέντωρ Stentor + *φωνή* sound, voice. See STENTOR.] Speaking or sounding very loud; stentorian. *Obs. or R.*

stenye. + STAIN, *v.*

sten'yie (stĕn'yĭ; -ĭ), *v. i.* [Cf. STEND.] To stretch. *Scot.*

sten'yie, *v. t.* [Cf. STING.] To sting; wound. *Obs. Scot.*

steo. + STY, to ascend.

steolen. + STEAL, *v.*

steorc. + STORK.

steore. + STEER.

steorne. + STERN.

steorre. + STAR.

steort. + START, stalk.

steort-naket. + START-NAKED.

steorve. + STARVE.

steorve, *n.* [AS. *steorfa.* Cf. STARVE.] Pestilence. *Obs.*

steowe. + STOW, place.

steowien. + STEW, restrain.

step (stĕp). + *steep,* dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of STEEP, *v.*

step box. = FOOTSTEP, 5. *U. S.*

step chair. A chair convertible into a stepladder.

step'dame', *n.* A stepmother.

steppe. + STEEP, *a.;* STEP.

stepel. + STEEPLE.

stepend. + STIPEND.

step fault. *Geol.* See FAULT, 8.

step grate. A form of fire grate in which the bars rise like steps.

Steph'a-na (stĕf'ā-nȧ), *n.* [NL. See STEPHEN.] Feminine of STEPHEN; — fem. prop. name. F. *Stéphanie* (stā'fā'nē'); G. *Stephanie* (stē-fā'nē-ē). [*Bib.*]

Steph'a-nas (stĕf'ā-năs), *n.*

steph'an-ite (stĕf'ăn-īt), *n.* [After Archduke *Stephan*, mining director of Austria.] *Min.* An orthorhombic iron-black mineral of metallic luster, composed of silver, antimony, and sulphur (Ag_5SbS_4). H., 2–2.5. Sp. gr., 6.2–6.3.

Steph'a-no (stĕf'ā-nō), *n.* A drunken butler in Shakespeare's "Tempest."

Steph'a-noc'er-os (-nŏs'ẽr-ŏs), [NL.; Gr. *στεφανος* crown + *κέρας* horn.] *Zoöl.* A genus of rotifers. See CROWN ANIMALCULE.

steph'a-nome (stĕf'ā-nōm), *n.* [Gr. *στέφανος* crown + *νέμειν* to distribute.] An instrument for measuring the angular dimensions of fogbows, halos, etc.

Ste'phen (stē'vn), *n.* [L. *Stephanus*, fr. Gr. Στέφανος: cf. *στέφανος* crown.] **1.** Lit., crown; — masc. prop. name. L. *Stephanus* (stĕf'ā-nŭs); F. *Étienne* (ā'tyĕn'); It. *Stefano* (stā'fā-nō); Sp. *Esteban* (es-tā'vän; 135); Pg. *Estevão* (ēs-tā'voun'); G. *Stephan* (stā'fän). — Dim. *Steve* (stēv), *Stevie* (stēv'ĭ), *Steenie* (stēn'ĭ) (*Chiefly Scot.*).

2. The first Christian martyr, accused of blasphemy and stoned to death. *Acts* vii. 58.

Ste'phen, Master. A country gull in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humor."

Ste'phen-son's link mo'tion (stē'vn-sŭnz). [After George *Stephenson*, Eng. engineer.] See LINK MOTION, 1. — **Stephenson link.**

stepill, steple. + STEEPLE.

step'min'nie, *n.* Stepmother. *Scot.* [STEPMOTHER, 2 **b.**]

step'moth'er's-bless'ing. = **steppe cat.** The manul. [PEST.]

steppe murrain. See RINDER-PEST.

step rail. A flat rail with a raised outer tread for flanged car wheels.

step rate. *Life Insurance.* The natural rate of premium, which increases each year. *Cant.*

step'sire', *n.* Stepfather. *Obs.*

stept (stĕpt). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of STEEP.

stept. Stepped. *Ref. Sp.*

stepul. + STEEPLE.

step vein. *Mining.* A vein descending with alternating steeper and flatter dip. [WHITELL.]

step wheel. = STEPPED GEAR.

step'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

ster. + STAR, STEER, STIR

ster. *Abbr.* Sterling.

ster'a-cle (stĕr'ā-k'l), *n.* A marvelous performance. *Obs.*

sterage. + STIRRAGE.

sterap. + STIRRUP. [BOARD.]

ster'bord', **sterburde.** + STARboard.

sterch. + STARCH, *a.*

ster'co-bi'lin (stûr'kō-bĭ'lĭn), *n.* [L. *stercus* dung + E. *bilin.*] *Chem.* Urobilin, a coloring matter found in the feces.

ster'co-lin (stûr'kō-lĭn), *n.* [L. *stercus* dung + *oleum* oil.] *Physiol. Chem.* Koprosterin.

ster'co-ra'mi-a, *or* **-re'mi-a** (-rē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *stercus, -oris*, dung + *-æmia.*] A morbid state due to the blood absorbing poisonous fecal matter.

ster'co-ral (stûr'kō-răl), *a.* [L. *stercus, -coris*, dung.] Stercoraceous.

Ster'co-ra-nist (stûr'kō-ră-nĭst), **Ster'co-ra'ri-an** (-rā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [LL. *stercoranista* a Stercoranist, fr. L. *stercus, -oris*, dung.] [Also *l. c.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One who believes that the consecrated elements in the Eucharist undergo digestion in, and evacuation from, the body of the recipient; — a nickname. — **Ster'co-ra-nism** (-rā-nĭz'm), *n.*

ster'co-ra'ri-ous (-ăs), *a.* Stercorary. *Obs.* [dung. *Obs.*]

ster'co-rate. *n. & v.* Manure.

ster'co-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *stercoratio*, fr. *stercorare* to dung.] Manuring. *Obs.*

ster-co're-an, *a.* Stercorary. *Obs.*

Ster-co'ri-an-ism (stẽr-kō'rĭ-ăn-ĭz'm; 201), *n.* Stercoranism.

ster-co-ric'o-lous (stûr'kō-rĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *stercus, -oris*, dung + E. *-colous.*] Living in dung.

ster'co-rin (stûr'kō-rĭn), *n.* [L. *stercus, -oris*, dung.] Koprosterin. [CORANIST.]

Ster'co-rist (-rĭst), *n.* = STER-

ster'co-rite (-rīt), *n.* [L. *stercus, -oris*, dung + E. *-ite.*] *Min.* Native microcosmic salt. $HNaNH_4PO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$, occurring in guano.

ster'co-rous, *a.* Dungy. *Obs.*

ster'co-ry, *n.* Dung. *Obs.*

ster-cu'li-ad (stẽr-kū'lĭ-ăd), *n. Bot.* A plant of the family Sterculiaceæ. *Lindley.*

stere. + STEER, STIR.

stere (stēr, *F.* stâr), *n.* [F. *stère*, fr. Gr. *στερεός* solid.] A cubic meter. See METRIC SYSTEM.

sterebourde. + STARBOARD.

stered, *n.* [Cf. STERN, *n.*] Stern; also, rudder. *Obs.*

Ster'el-min'tha (stĕr'ĕl-mĭn'thȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *στερεός* solid + *ἕλμινς* a worm.] *Zoöl.* A group consisting of flatworms having no alimentary tract. — **ster'el-min'thic** (-thĭk), *a.* — **ster'el-min'thous** (-thŭs), *a.*

steren. + STEER, STIR

ster'e-o (stĕr'ē-ō; stē'rē-). For STEREOTYPE, STEREOSCOPIC.

ster'e-o-blas'tu-la, *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* A blastula without a cavity.

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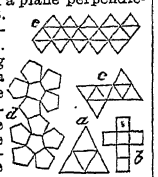
ster'e-o-com'pa-ra'tor (stĕr'ē-ō-kŏm'pə-rā'tĕr ; stē'rē-), *n.* *Physics.* A special form of stereoscope used in making topographic and sometimes astronomical measurements by the accurate comparison of stereoscopic photographs taken with an instrument having very great distance between the objectives.

ster'e-o-gram' (stĕr'ē-ō-grăm' ; stē'rē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-gram.*] A diagram or picture representing objects with an impression of solidity or relief ; also, a stereograph.

ster'e-o-graph' (-grăf'), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-graph.*] Any picture, or pair of pictures, prepared for the stereoscope.

ster'e-o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Made or done according
ster'e-o-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to stereography ; as, a *stereographic* chart. — **ster'e-o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

stereographic projection, *Geom.*, a projection of the sphere surface from a point of the surface on a plane perpendicular to the diameter through the point.



Stereography. *a* Tetrahedron ; *b* Hexahedron or Cube ; *c* Octahedron ; *d* Dodecahedron ; *e* Icosahedron.

ster'e-og'ra-phy (stĕr'ē-ŏg'rə-fĭ ; stē'rē-), 277), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-graphy :* cf. F. *stéréographie.*] Art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane ; a branch of solid geometry, showing the construction of all solids that are regularly defined. By cutting a suitable material in the forms as shown in the cut, folding them along the lines indicated, and joining their edges, the five regular solids may be formed.

ster'e-o-i'so-mer'ic (-ō-ī'sō-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or exhibiting, stereoisomerism ; having the same composition and the same structure, except as to the arrangement of the atoms in space.

ster'e-o-i-som'er-ism (-ī-sŏm'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* [*stereo-* + *isomerism.*] *Chem.* A kind of isomerism explained on the assumption that the atoms of the molecule are not only united in a definite way, but also have a definite arrangement in space ; spatial isomerism. See ISOMERIC.

ster'e-ome (stĕr'ē-ōm ; stē'rē-ōm), *n.* [Gr. στερέωμα solid body, fr. στερεός solid.] *Bot.* Mechanical or strengthening tissue in plants, such as the thick-walled wood cells, thickened sclerenchyma, etc. Cf. MESTOME.

ster'e-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* **a** A volumenometer. **b** An X-ray apparatus, based on the principle of stereoscopic vision, for determining the position of a fractured bone or the like.

ster'e-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-metry :* cf. F. *stéréométrie.*] Art of determining the volumes and other metrical elements of solid figures ; — distinguished from *planimetry.* — **ster'e-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* — **ster'e-o-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ster'e-o-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ster'e-o-mi-crom'e-ter (-mĭ-krŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*stereo-* + *micrometer.*] An apparatus for attaching to a telescope to measure small angles in the field of view by noting the projection on squares seen with the other (naked) eye.

ster'e-o-mon'o-scope (-mŏn'ō-skōp), *n.* [*stereo-* + *mono-* + *-scope.*] An instrument with two lenses, by which a single picture, presenting an appearance of relief, is projected upon a screen of ground glass.

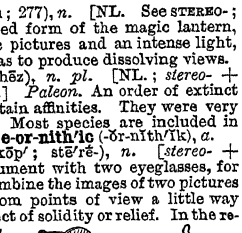
ster'e-o-pla'ni-graph (-plā'nĭ-gráf ; -plăn'ĭ-), *n.* *Physics.* An instrument for making topographic maps from observations made with the stereocomparator.

ster'e-o-plasm (stĕr'ē-ō-plăz'm ; stē'rē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-plasm.*] **a** *Biol.* The solid part of cell protoplasm. Cf. HYGROPLASM. **b** A secondary deposit of calcareous matter between the septa of certain corals. — **ster'e-o-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

ster'e-op'ti-con (-ŏp'tĭ-kŏn ; 277), *n.* [NL. See STEREO- ; OPTIC.] A highly developed form of the magic lantern, using chiefly photographic pictures and an intense light, and often made double so as to produce dissolving views.

Ster'e-or'ni-thes (-ôr'nĭ-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *stereo-* + Gr. ὄρνις, pl. ὄρνιθες, bird.] *Paleon.* An order of extinct Patagonian birds of uncertain affinities. They were very large and probably ratite. Most species are included in the Phororhacidæ. — **ster'e-or-nith'ic** (-ôr-nĭth'ĭk), *a.*

ster'e-o-scope' (stĕr'ē-ō-skōp' ; stē'rē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-scope.*] An optical instrument with two eyeglasses, for assisting the observer to combine the images of two pictures taken for the purpose from points of view a little way apart, and thus get the effect of solidity or relief. In the **reflecting stereoscope** the rays from the two pictures are turned into the proper direction for stereoscopic vision by two plane mirrors set at an angle with each other, and between the pictures. In the **lenticular stereoscope**, the form in general use, the eyeglasses are semilenses (as *l*, *l'* in fig. 2), or marginal portions of the same convex lens, set with their edges toward each other, so that they deflect the rays coming from corresponding points (*p*, *p'*) in the two pictures so as to strike the eyes (*e*, *e'*) as if coming direct from the point (*P*), where the two pictures are seen apparently as one.



1 Lenticular Stereoscope. 2 Diagram showing its action.

ster'e-o-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pert. to, characteristic
ster'e-o-scop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } of, or adapted to, the stereoscope. — **ster'e-o-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

stereoscopic camera, a camera for taking pictures for the stereoscope. It usually has twin lenses.

ster'e-os'co-pist (stĕr'ē-ŏs'kō-pĭst ; stē'rē- ; stĕr'ē-ō-skō'-pĭst ; stē'rē-), *n.* One skilled in the use or construction of stereoscopes.

ster'e-os'co-py (-ŏs'kō-pĭ ; -ō-skō'pĭ), *n.* Use of the stereoscope, or construction of it or of the views used.

ster'e-o-spon'dy-lous (stĕr'ē-ō-spŏn'dĭ-lŭs ; stē'rē-), *a.* [See STEREO- ; SPONDYLO-.] *Paleon.* **a** Designating, or having, vertebræ whose component elements are fused into a single piece, as in most vertebrates ; — opposed to *temnospondylous.* **b** Of or pert. to a group of stegocephalians, **Ster'e-o-spon'dy-li** (-dĭ-lī), having such vertebræ, which contains the largest and most typical stegocephalians.

ster'e-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-tomy :* cf. F. *stéréotomie.*] The science or art of cutting solids, as into arches ; esp., the art of stonecutting. — **ster'e-o-tom'ic** (-ō-tŏm'ĭk), **ster'e-o-tom'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ster'e-o-trope (stĕr'ē-ō-trōp' ; stē'rē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *trope.*] An instrument exhibiting moving pictures in stereoscopic relief. Stereoscopic pictures showing successive phases of the motion are mounted on a revolving cylinder and viewed by timed interrupted vision through stereoscopic lenses.

ster'e-o-type' (stĕr'ē-ō-tīp' ; stē'rē- ; 277), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-type.*] *Print.* **a** A plate made by taking a mold or matrix of a printing surface in plaster of Paris, paper pulp, or the like, and making from this a cast in type metal, commonly with more than the usual percentage of lead. Stereotypes are now comparatively little used except for newspaper work, in which the paper-pulp process (see FLONG) is generally used. Books are now usually electrotyped, the surface of an electrotype being more durable. **b** Stereotypy.

ster'e-o-type', *v. t ;* -TYPED' (-tīpt') ; -TYP'ING (-tīp'ĭng). [Cf. F. *stéréotyper.*] **1.** To prepare for printing in stereotype ; to make stereotype plates of, as a book.

2. Hence, to fix in lasting form ; to make permanent.

Powerful causes tending to *stereotype* and aggravate the poverty of old conditions. *Duke of Argyll* (1887).

ster'e-o-typ'er (-tīp'ĕr), *n.* One who stereotypes.

ster'e-o-typ'er-y (-ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Stereotypy. **2.** A stereotype foundry.

ster'e-o-typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to stereotyping.

ster'e-o-ty-pog'ra-phy (-tī-pŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [*stereo-* + *typography.*] Act or art of printing from stereotype plates. — **ster'e-o-ty-pog'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.*

ster'e-o-ty'py (stĕr'ē-ō-tīp'ĭ ; stē'rē- ; -ōt'ĭ-pĭ), *n.* The art or process of making stereotype plates.

ster'hy-drau'lic (stĕr'hī-drô'lĭk), *a.* [*stereo-* + *hydraulic.*] Pertaining to or designating a kind of hydraulic press producing pressure or motion by the introduction of a solid substance (as a screw, a rod, or a rope wound on a roller) into a cylinder previously filled with a liquid ; resembling such a press in action or principle.

ste-rig'ma (stē-rĭg'mə), *n. ; pl.* STERIGMATA (-tə). [NL., fr. Gr. στήριγμα a support, fr. στηρίζειν to prop.] *Bot.* **a** A leaflike expansion of a decurrent leaf. *Obs.* **b** One of four slender stalks at the top of the basidium in certain fungi, from the tips of which the basidiospores are abstricted. **c** Any stalk or filament from which conidia or spermatia are abjointed. — **ster'ig-mat'ic** (stĕr'ĭg-măt'ĭk), *a.*

ster'ile (stĕr'ĭl ; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *sterilis*, akin to Gr. στερεός stiff, solid, στεῖρος barren, στείρα a cow that has not calved, Goth. *stairō*, fem., barren : cf. F. *sterile ;* prob. akin to E. *stare* to gaze.] **1.** Producing little or no crop ; barren ; unfruitful ; not fertile ; as, *sterile* land ; a *sterile* year.

2. *Biol.* Incapable of, or unfitted for, reproduction ; unfruitful ; specif. : *Bot.* **a** Incapable of bearing fruit ; as, a *sterile* plant ; unable to germinate ; as, a *sterile* seed. **b** Bearing only stamens, or entirely neutral ; as, a *sterile* flower. **c** Without sori ; as, a *sterile* frond. Cf. FERTILE, 2.

3. Free from microörganisms, esp. from pathogenic bacteria ; as, a *sterile* fluid.

4. Fig. : Barren of ideas or feeling ; as, a *sterile* author.

ste-ril'i-ty (stĕ-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sterilitas :* cf. F. *stérilité.*] Quality or condition of being sterile.

ster'i-li-za'tion (stĕr'ĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn ; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of sterilizing ; also, state of being sterile.

ster'i-lize (stĕr'ĭ-līz), *v. t. ;* -LIZED (-līzd) ; -LIZ'ING (-līz'-ĭng). [Cf. F. *stériliser.*] **1.** To make sterile, or unproductive ; to impoverish, as land ; to exhaust of fertility. *R.*

2. *Biol.* To deprive of the power of reproducing ; to render incapable of germination or fecundation.

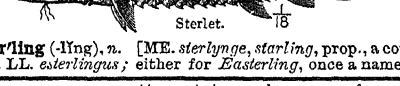
3. To render sterile, or free from pathogenic bacteria and other microörganisms, as by heat or by chemicals. Cf. PASTEURIZATION, TYNDALLIZATION, DISINFECTION.

Syn. — STERILIZE, DISINFECT. The *sterilizing* of a medium implies complete destruction of all germs in it ; to *disinfect* is merely to destroy the infectious microörganisms, although the process may also involve *sterilization.* A physician *sterilizes* his instruments ; he *disinfects* a sick room.

ster'i-liz'er (-līz'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that sterilizes.

2. Any apparatus for sterilizing by the agency of boiling water, steam, or dry heat. See AUTOCLAVE.

ster'let (stûr'lĕt), *n.* [Russ. *sterlyadĭ*, through F. or G. *sterlet.*] A small sturgeon (*Acipenser ruthenus*) found in the Caspian Sea and its rivers, and highly esteemed for its flavor. The finest caviar is made from its roe.


Sterlet.

ster'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [ME. *sterlynge, starling*, prop., a coin ; cf. LL. *esterlingus ;* either for *Easterling*, once a name of the Hanse traders in England (cf. EAST ; -LING), or more prob. of LG orig. ; cf. MHG. *sterlinc* a certain coin, of uncert. orig.] **1.** A silver penny of medieval England.

2. The lawful money of England.

And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The standard of fineness of lawful English coin ; for silver, .925 ; for gold, formerly .995 (" old sterling "), now .916, or $\frac{11}{12}$.

4. Collectively, Australian colonists born in England. Also adjectively. See CURRENCY, 6. *Obs. or Hist., Australia.*

ster'ling (stûr'lĭng), *a.* **1.** Belonging to, or relating to, the standard British money of account, or the British coinage ; — now chiefly applied to a specified sum of lawful British money ; as, a pound *sterling ;* a penny *sterling ; sterling* value.

2. Of full value ; conforming to the highest standard ; genuine ; as, *sterling* merit ; *sterling* good sense.

sterling silver, *Metal.*, the alloy, in the proportion of 925 parts of silver to 75 parts of copper, legally fixed as the standard of fineness of British silver coinage.

stern (stûrn), *a. ;* STERN'ER (stûr'nĕr) ; STERN'EST. [ME. *sterne, sturne*, AS. *styrne ;* cf. D. *stuursch* stern, G. *störrig* obstinate, Sw. *stursk* refractory, Goth. *andstaúrran* to murmur against ; perh. akin to E. *stare* to gaze.] **1.** Having a certain hardness or severity of nature, manner, or aspect ; severe ; harsh ; grim ; austere. "*Stern* Daughter of the Voice of God." *Wordsworth.*

2. Hence, fierce ; savage ; as, this *stern* beast. *Obs.*

3. Proceeding from, or characteristic of, a nature severe or hard ; harsh ; as, a *stern* look, answer, decree.

4. Stout ; resolute ; as, a *stern* heart ; a *stern* resolve ; also, hard ; unyielding ; as, *stern* discipline.

5. Violent ; fierce ; tempestuous. *Archaic. Chaucer.*

6. Strong ; powerful ; mighty. *Obs.*

Syn. — Gloomy, sullen, forbidding, unkind, hard-hearted, unfeeling, cruel, pitiless, relentless. See STRICT.

stern, *n.* [Perh. ir. Scand. ; cf. Icel. *stjórn* a steering, or a doubtful AS. *stéorn.* See STEER, *v. t.*] **1.** The helm or tiller of a vessel or boat ; also, the rudder. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. Direction by or as if by a rudder ; steerage. *Obs.*

3. Fig. : The post of management or direction. *Obs. or R.*

And sit at chiefest *stern* of public weal. *Shak.*

4. The after, or rear, end of a vessel or boat ; specif., that portion of the hull abaft the rudderpost or sternpost.

5. Hence, the hinder part of anything.

6. The tail of an animal ; — now used only of a dog.

7. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = PUPPIS.

stern on, *Naut.*, with the stern foremost, or fronting.

Ster'na (stûr'nə), *n.* [NL. ; cf. AS. *stearn* a kind of bird, tern.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of terns, including the common tern and allied species having a slender bill, a forked tail, and mostly white coloration with a black cap and a bluish gray mantle.

ster'nal (-năl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the sternum.

2. *Zoöl.* Pertaining to a sternite.

3. Ventral ; in the region of the sternum or a sternite.

sternal rib. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A rib whose costal cartilage connects with the sternum ; a true rib. **b** The ventral segment of a rib of certain animals representing an ossified costal cartilage ; a hæmapophysis.

stern board. *Naut.* A going or falling astern, esp. as caused by missing stays ; as, to make a *stern board.*

stern chase. *Nav.* **a** A chase in which the pursuing vessel follows in the wake of the vessel pursued ; as, a *stern chase* is a long chase. **b** A stern chaser. *Obs. or R.*

stern chaser. *Nav.* A gun so placed as to be able to fire astern at a vessel that may be in chase.

stern'fore'most (stûrn'fôr'mōst), *adv.* With the stern in advance ; hence, awkwardly ; blunderingly.

ster'nite (stûr'nīt), *n.* [From STERNUM.] *Zoöl.* The ventral part or shield of a somite of an arthropod. — **ster-nit'ic** (stĕr-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ster'no- (stûr'nō-). Combining form used in compounds denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the sternum* (and some other part, denoted by the latter element of the compound) ; as in : **ster'no-cla-vic'u-lar** (-klā-vĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* (connecting the sternum and clavicle) ; **ster'no-cor'a-coid** (-kôr'ə-koid), *a.* (connecting the sternum and coracoid) ; **ster'no-cos'tal**, *a. ;* **ster'no-glos'sal**, *a. ;* **ster'no-hu'mer-al**, *a.* (designating the pectoralis major muscle) ; **ster'no-mas'toid** (-măs'toid), *a.* (designating, or pert. to, the sternocleidomastoid muscle) ; **ster'no-max'il-la-ry** (-măk'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a. ;* **ster'no-per'i-car'di-ac** (-pĕr'ĭ-kär'dĭ-ăk), *a. ;* etc.

ster'no-cle'i-do-mas'toid (-klī'dō-măs'toid), *a.* [*sterno-* + *cleido-* + *mastoid.*] *Anat.* Designating, or pert. to, a pair of thick superficial muscles, each arising by two heads (one from the first segment of the sternum and the other from the inner part of the clavicle) and inserted into the mastoid and occipital bone. — *n.* A sternocleidomastoid muscle.

ster'no-hy'oid (-hī'oid), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the sternum and the hyoid bone or cartilage ; designating a pair of ribbonlike muscles extending from the inner end of the clavicles and the first segment of the sternum to the body of the hyoid bone. — *n.* A sternohyoid muscle. — **ster'no-hy-oi'de-an** (-hī-oi'dē-ăn), *a.*

ster'no-scap'u-lar (-skăp'ū-lăr), *a.* *Zoöl.* Connecting the sternum and scapular ; designating a muscle which in many mammals helps to support the anterior part of the body upon the fore limbs. — *n.* The sternoscapular muscle.

ster'no-thy'roid (-thī'roid), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the sternum and the thyroid cartilage ; designating, or pert. to, a pair of muscles extending beneath the sternohyoid muscle. — *n.* A sternothyroid muscle.

stern'post' (stûrn'pōst'), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A bar of timber or iron on the extremity of the keel to support the rudder and receive the ends of the planks or plates.

ster'e-o-com-par'er. = STEREOCOMPARATOR.

ster'e-o-e-lec'tric, *a.* [*stereo-* + *electric.*] Of or pert. to generation of electricity by means of solid bodies alone.

ster'e-o-gas'tru-la, *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* A gastrula with no cavity.

ster'e-og-no'sis (stĕr'ē-ŏg-nō'sĭs ; -stē'rē-), *n.* [NL. ; *stereo-* + Gr. γνῶσις knowledge.] Ability to determine the nature of a solid body by the sense of touch. — **ster'e-og-nos'tic** (-nŏs'tĭk), *a.*

ster'e-o-i'so-mer (-ō-ī'sō-mĕr), *n.* A stereoisomeric substance.

ster'e-om. Var. of STEREOME.

ster'e-o-mer'ic (-ō-mĕr'ĭk), **-i-cal**, **ster'e-om'er-ism** (-ŏm'ĕr-ĭz'm). = STEREOISOMERIC, etc.

ster'e-o-neu'ral (-ō-nū'rəl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having the central nervous system without a cavity.

ster'e-o-phor'o-scope (-fôr'ō-skōp), *n.* [*stereo-* + Gr. φορός bearing + *-scope.*] A form of stereotrope. See STEREOTROPE.

ster'e-o-pho-tog'ra-phy, *n.* Stereoscopic photography. — **ster'e-o-pho'to-graph'ic**, *a.*

ster'e-o-plan'u-la, *n.* [NL.] *Embryol* A planula with no cavity.

ster'e-o-plas'ma (stĕr'ē-ō-plăz'mə ; stē'rē-), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* = STEREOPLASM.

ster'e-o-ro'ta-ry, *a.* Designating a rotary printing press using cylindrical stereotypes.

ster'e-o-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [*stereo-* + *static.*] Geostatic.

ster'e-o-stat'ics, *n.* *Physics.* The statics of solids. *Rare.*

ster'e-o-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *stereo-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] = THIGMOTAXIS.

ster'e-o-te-lem'e-ter (-tē-lĕm'ē-tĕr), *n.* = STEREOCOMPARATOR.

ster'e-ot'ro-pism (-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-tropism.*] *Biol.* Thigmotaxis. — **ster'e-o-trop'ic** (-ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a*

ster'e-o-typ'i-cal, *a.* Stereotypic

ster'e-o-typ'ist (stĕr'ē-ō-tīp'ĭst ; stē'rē- ; -ŏt'ĭ-pĭst), *n.* A stereotyper.

stereotre. † STEERTREE.

sterf. † STARVE.

ster'il. Sterile. *Ref. Sp.*

ster'ile-ly, *adv.* of STERILE.

ster'ile-ness, *n.* Sterility. *Rare.*

sterin. † STERN.

sterk (stĕrk). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of STARK, STIRK.

ster'line (stûr'lĭn ; -lēn), *n.* A silver-white alloy of copper, zinc, and iron, or of copper, zinc, and nickel with a small percentage of iron. [STARLING.]

ster'ling (stûr'lĭng). Var. of STERLING.

sterman. † STEERMAN

stern (stĕrn), **starn** (stärn), *n.* [ME. *sterne, steorne :* cf. Icel. *stjarna.* See STAR.] A star. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng* [tern]

stern (stûrn). Var. of STARN,

stern, *adv.* Sternly. *Obs.*

stern, *v. t. & i.* **1.** To steer. *Obs.* **2.** *Naut.* To back (a boat) ; to back water ; to row backward.

ster'na, *n., pl.* of STERNUM.

stern'age (stûr'nāj), *n.* Sterns collectively. *Obs. & R.*

ster-nal'gi-a (stĕr-năl'jĭ-ə), *n.* [NL. ; *sterno-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the sternum as in angina pectoris. — **ster-nal'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

stern'berg-ite (stûrn'bûrg-īt), *n.* [After Count Kaspar *Sternberg* (1761–1838) of Prague.] *Min.* A dark brown sulphide of silver and iron ($AgFe_2S_3$), in tabular crystals or soft flexible laminæ.

sterne. † STARN.

ster'ne-ber (stûr'nē-bĕr), *n.* *Anat.* = STERNEBRA.

ster'ne-bra. (-brə), *n. ; pl.* -BRÆ (-brē). [NL. ; *sternum* + *-ebræ*, as in *vertebra.*] *Anat.* A segment of the sternum of a vertebrate. — **ster'ne-bral** (-brăl), *a.*

sterned, *a.* [See STERN a star.] Starry. *Obs.*

sterned (stûrnd), *a.* Having (such) a stern.

stern'er, *n.* [See STERN of a ship.] A director. *Obs.*

stern'ful, *a.* Stern ; fierce. *Obs.*

— stern'ful-ly, *adv.* *Obs.*

sternhede, *n.* Sternness. *Obs.*

stern hook. *Shipbuilding* A horizontal framework to strengthen the holding of the sides to the stern post.

Ster-ni'næ (stĕr-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *Sterna* + *-inæ.*] *Zoöl.* See TERN.

stern knee. = STEENSON

stern'less, *a.* See -LESS.

stern'light', *n.* Starlight *Obs.*

stern'ly, *a.* Stern ; cruel. *Obs*

stern'ly, *adv.* of STERN.

stern'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

stern'most, *a* Farthest astern.

ster'no-cli'dal, **ster'no-cleï'dal** (-klī'dəl), *a.* Sternoclavicular.

ster'no-cli'do-mas'toid (-dō-măs'toid). Var. of STERNOCLEIDOMASTOID.

ster'no-man'cy, *n.* [*sterno-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by marks on the breast.

ster'no-tribe (stûr'nō-trīb), *a.* [*sterno-* + Gr. τριβειν to rub.]

stern'son (stûrn'sŭn), *n.* [See STERN, *n.*; cf. STEMSON.] *Shipbuilding.* The end of a keelson, to which the sternpost is bolted; — called also *stern knee* and *sternson knee.*

stern tube. *Shipbuilding.* A long bushing or bearing through the stern to support the end of a propeller shaft.

ster'num (stûr'nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NA (-nä), E. -NUMS (-nŭmz). [NL., fr. Gr. *στέρνον* the breast, chest.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The breastbone; a bone or cartilage, or a series of more or less distinct bony or cartilaginous segments, lying in the median ventral part of the body of most vertebrates above fishes, and connected with the ribs or the shoulder girdle, or with both. In man it is about seven inches long, and consists, in the adult, of an anterior flat, somewhat expanded bone, the manubrium, a middle, bladelike bone, the gladiolus, composed of four fused segments, and a terminal, usually cartilaginous piece, the xiphoid, or ensiform, process. It is connected with the clavicles and the cartilages of the anterior seven pairs of ribs. In birds it is a single broad bony plate, and usually bears a high median keel for the attachment of the wing muscles. Among reptiles it is entirely absent in snakes and turtles.

2. *Zoöl.* The ventral part of any somite of an arthropod.

ster'nu-ta'tion (stûr'nū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sternutatio*, fr. *sternutare* to sneeze, intens. fr. *sternuere.*] The act, fact, or noise of sneezing.

ster-nu'ta-tive (stĕr-nū'tă-tĭv), *a.* Provocative of sneezing. — *n.* A substance that provokes sneezing.

stern'way' (stûrn'wā'), *n. Naut.* Movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.

stern wheel. A paddle wheel at the stern of a steamboat.

stern'-wheel'er, *n.* A steamboat having a stern wheel instead of side wheels. *Colloq., U. S.*

ster'tor (stûr'tŏr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *stertere* to snore.] *Med.* Act or fact of producing a snoring or rasping sound in respiration, due to obstruction of the air passages of the head, as in sleep or coma; snoring.

ster'to-rous (stûr'tŏ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *stertere* to snore: cf. F. *stertoreux.*] Characterized by a deep snoring, as in some diseases, esp. apoplexy; hence, hoarsely breathing; snoring. — **ster'to-rous-ly,** *adv.* — **ster'to-rous-ness,** *n.*

Ste-sich'o-re'an (stĕ-sĭk'ŏ-rē'ăn), *a. Gr. Pros.* Of or pert. to the Greek poet Stesichorus (about 610–550 B. C.) of Himera in Sicily, notable as the chief early representative of Dorian lyric, and as having established strophe, antistrophe, and epode as the normal structure for choral lyric.

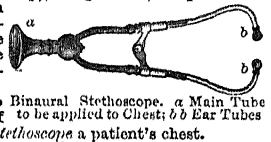
stet (stĕt), L., *subj. 3d pers. sing.* of *stare* to stand, remain. [See STAND.] *Print.* Let it stand; — used to signify that something once erased, or marked for omission, is to remain.

stet, *v. t.*; STET'TED; STET'TING. *Print.* To cause or direct to remain after having been marked for omission; to mark with the word *stet*, or with a series of dots below or beside.

steth'o- (stĕth'ŏ-), **steth-.** Combining form from Greek *στῆθος*, *breast, chest.*

ste-thom'e-ter (stĕ-thŏm'ĕ-tĕr; stĕth-ŏm'-), *n.* [*stetho-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An apparatus for measuring the external movements of a given point of the chest wall during respiration.

steth'o-scope (stĕth'ŏ-skōp), *n.* [*stetho-* + *-scope:* cf. F. *stéthoscope.*] *Med.* An instrument used in auscultation, as of the chest, to convey to the ear the sounds produced in the body.



a Main Tube to be applied to Chest; *b b* Ear Tubes

steth'o-scope, *v. t.* To Binaural Stethoscope. a stethoscope; as, to *stethoscope* a patient's chest.

steth'o-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *stéthoscopique.*] Of or
steth'o-scop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pert. to, or obtained or made by means of, a stethoscope. — **steth'o-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ste-thos'co-pist (stĕ-thŏs'kŏ-pĭst; stĕth-ŏs'-; stĕth'ŏ-skō'-pĭst), *n.* One skilled in the use of the stethoscope.

ste-thos'co-py (-pĭ), *n.* Art or process of examination by the stethoscope.

steth'o-spasm (stĕth'ŏ-spăz'm), *n.* [*stetho-* + *spasm.*] *Med.* Spasm of the muscles of the chest.

ste've-dore' (stē'vĕ-dōr'; 201), *n.* [Sp. *estivador* a packer, a stower, fr. *estivar* to pack, to stow, L. *stipare* to press, compress, prob. akin to E. *stiff.* See STIFF, STIVE to stuff.] One whose occupation is to load and unload vessels in port.

ste've-dore', *v. t. & i.* To unload and load a vessel or vessels as a stevedore. — **ste've-dor'ing** (-dōr'ĭng; 201), *vb. n.*

stew (stū), *v. t.*; STEWED (stūd); STEW'ING. [ME. *stuwen* to bathe, OF. *estuver*, F. *étuver* to stew, fr. OF. *estuve* a sweating house, a room heated for a bath, F. *étuve;* of uncert. orig. (cf. LL. *stupa, stuba*), but prob. akin to E. *stove.* See STOVE.] **1.** To boil slowly, or with a simmering heat; to seethe; to cook in a little liquid, over a gentle fire, without boiling; as, to *stew* meat; to *stew* oysters.

2. To bathe. *Obs.*

3. To worry, or bring to a specified state by worry; as, to *stew* one's self into a fever. *Colloq.*

stew (stū), *v. i.* **1.** To be seethed or cooked in a slow, simmering manner, or in heat and moisture.

2. To bathe. *Obs. & R.*

3. To be or become agitated or worried; to worry. *Colloq.*

stew, *n.* [ME. *stue, stuwe*, OF. *estuve.* See STEW, *v. t.*] **1.** A place of stewing or seething; esp., a heated room where hot baths are furnished; a hothouse. *Obs.*

2. A brothel; — usually in *pl. Archaic.*

3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A hot bath. **b** A small room or apartment. **c** = LOCK HOSPITAL. **d** A prostitute.

stew, *n.* [From STEW, *v.*] **1.** A dish prepared by stewing; also, *Obs.*, a utensil used in stewing; a stewpan.

2. A state of agitating excitement, worry, or confusion; also, a state of heat; as, to be in a *stew. Colloq.*

stew'ard (stū'ĕrd), *n.* [ME. *stiward*, AS. *stīweard, stigweard*, lit., a sty ward; *stigu* sty + *weard* warden, guardian. See STY pen for swine; WARD one who guards.] **1.** *Eng. Feudal Law.* Orig., a household officer on a lord's estate having charge of the cattle; later, a head manager in the administration of a manor or estate, presiding at the manorial courts, auditing accounts, conducting inquests and extents, and controlling the husbandry arrangements.

2. In general, a man employed in a large family, or on a large estate, to manage the domestic concerns, supervise servants, collect rents or income, keep accounts, etc.

As good *stewards* of the manifold grace of God 1 *Pet* iv 10

3. One who actively directs affairs; a manager; as, the *stewards* of a jockey club.

4. A person appointed to have supervision of the provision and distribution of food in an institution, as a hotel, club, or hospital; specif.: **a** In some colleges, an officer who has supervision of the commons. *Brit.* **b** A person employed on board a ship, to provide for the table, superintend the culinary affairs, etc. In passenger vessels stewards attend to the table, the staterooms, etc

5. An officer in charge of finances, etc., as, formerly, of a guild or of an English municipality; a fiscal agent; specif., *Meth. Ch.*, one of a body of officers in charge of the finances and some other temporal interests of a local church.

6. *Scots Law.* A magistrate appointed by the crown to exercise jurisdiction, usually inheritable, over lands forfeited to the crown, with the power of a lord of regality. The Steward of Scotland was a high officer of state, who administered the crown revenues, superintended household affairs, etc

7. *Freemasonry.* One of certain officers in some lodges, whose duties are to assist in the collection of dues and subscriptions, to provide refreshments, etc.

stew'ard-ess (-ĕr-dĕs), *n.* A female steward; specif., a woman attendant in passenger vessels.

stew'ard-ly, *a.* Characterized by careful management; hence, careful; prudent or frugal.

Stew-ar'ti-a (stū-är'shĭ-ă; -tĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after John *Stuart* (1713–92), Marquis of Bute.] *Bot.* A small genus of American and Japanese theaceous shrubs, having large solitary flowers with a 5-celled ovary, which becomes a woody capsule. The American species *S. malachodendron* and *S. pentagyna* are highly ornamental in cultivation.

stew'art-ry (stū'ĕrt-rĭ), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a steward.

stew'pan' (stū'păn'), *n.* A pan used for stewing.

stew'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A pot used for stewing; also, *Obs. & R.*, a dish prepared by stewing.

sthen'ic (sthĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σθένος* strength: cf. F. *sthénique.*] *Med.* Strong; active; — said esp. of morbid states that are attended with excessive action of the vital processes.

stib'ine (stĭb'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [See STIBIUM.] *Chem.* **a** A colorless gas, SbH_3, produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on antimony or one of its compounds; — called also *antimony hydride, antimoniureted hydrogen, hydrogen antimonide.* It has a characteristic odor and a greenish flame, and is extremely poisonous. Cf. MARSH TEST. **b** Any of various organic derivatives of the above.

stib'i-um (stĭb'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *stibium, stibi*, Gr. *στίβι*; cf. Gr. *στίμμι.*] **1.** *Chem.* Antimony.

2. *Min.* Stibnite. *Obs.*

stib'nite (-nīt), *n. Min.* Native antimony trisulphide, Sb_2S_3, occurring in prismatic orthorhombic crystals of lead-gray color and brilliant metallic luster and also in massive form; — called also *gray antimony.* The crystals show a highly perfect cleavage and are striated vertically. H., 2. Sp. gr., 4.52–4.62. Stibnite is the chief source of antimony, and is used in safety matches, fireworks, etc., in making rubber goods, and in refining gold. In Eastern countries it has been used since ancient times as a cosmetic.

stic-ca'do (stĭ-kä'dō), *n.* [Cf. It. *steccato* a palisade.] *Music.* An instrument consisting of small bars of wood, flat at the bottom and rounded at the top, and resting on the edges of a kind of open box. They are graduated in size, tuned to the diatonic scale, and played by striking with hard balls attached to flexible sticks. Cf. XYLOPHONE.

stich (stĭk), *n.* [Gr. *στιχος* a row, line, akin to *στείχειν* to go, march, E. *sty*, v. i.] **1.** *Pros.* A verse or line.

2. A row, line, or rank of trees.

stich'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *στιχικός.*] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, stichs, or lines as metrical units, esp. as opposed to *systematic.* — **stich'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

West Germanic verse, as far back as we have specimens of it, is uniformly *stichic* (that is, marked by no periods save those of the individual verse), not stanzaic *R. M. Alden.*

sti-chid'i-um (stĭ-kĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIDIA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. *στιχίδιον*, dim. of *στιχος* a row.] *Bot.* In the red algæ, a special podlike or fusiform branch of the thallus containing tetraspores.

stich'o-man'cy (stĭk'ŏ-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *στίχος* line + *-mancy.*] Divination by lines or passages of books. Cf. SORS.

stich'o-met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), **stich'o-met'ri-cal** (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to stichometry; characterized by stichs, or lines.

sti-chom'e-try (stĭ-kŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *στίχος* a line + *-metry.*] **1.** Measurement of books by the number of lines which they contain.

2. Division of the text of a book into lines; esp., division of texts into lines fitted to the sense, a method of writing manuscripts used before punctuation was adopted.

sti-chom'y-thy (-ĭ-thĭ), *n.* Also **stych'o-myth'i-a** (stĭk'-ŏ-mĭth'ĭ-ă). [Gr. *στιχομυθία.*] Dialogue in alternating lines or sets of lines, as in classical Greek dramas.

‖ **stich'os** (stĭk'ŏs), *n.*; *pl.* STICHOI (-oi). [Gr. *στίχος* a row, a verse.] **1.** A stich.

2. *East. Ch.* A verse or versicle, as of the Psalter.

stich'wort' (stĭch'wûrt'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sticwyrt* a kind of plant, E. STITCH, *n.*] Any of various species of *Alsine.* The greater stichwort is *A. holostea;* the lesser, *A. graminea.*

stick (stĭk), *n.* [ME. *sticke*, AS. *sticca;* akin to *stician* to stab, prick, pierce, G. *stecken* a stick, staff, OHG. *stecchо*, Icel. *stik* a stake. In senses 9–12 from the *v.* See STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** A shoot or slender branch cut or broken from a tree or shrub, esp. when dry or dead; specif., *Hort.*, a cutting from which buds are taken in budding plants.

2. A stem or branch of a tree, of any size, cut or gathered for fuel or timber.

3. Any long and relatively slender piece of wood, whether in natural form or shaped with tools; a rod; wand; staff; as, the *stick* of a rocket; a walking *stick;* a hockey *stick.*

4. Anything long and slender, or conceived of as stick-shaped; as, a *stick* of wax; a *stick* of candy.

5. *Slang and Cant Uses.* **a** *Naut.* A mast. **b** Among thieves, a pistol. **c** *pl.* Furniture. **d** *Sporting.* A hurdle; also, *Slang, Eng.*, = TIMBER, *n.*, 3 **c.** **e** A fife or flute.

6. A derogatory expression for a person; esp., one who is inert or stupid; as, an odd *stick;* a poor *stick. Colloq.*

7. *Print.* **a** A composing stick. **b** A stickful.

8. *pl.* = JACK-IN-THE-BOX **c.** *D. Jerrold.*

9. A thrust with a pointed instrument; a stab.

10. Quality or fact of sticking or adhering; adhesive tendency or adhesion.

11. An impediment or obstacle; also, stoppage; hesitation; delay; stop; demur; as, to make no *stick* at a task.

12. A labor strike. *Dial. Eng.*

13. A portion of liquor, as brandy, put into water, tea, or the like; — perh. orig. from a pronged stick of a special kind of wood used in the West Indies for mixing, and imparting a peculiar flavor to, a drink.

a stick of eels, twenty-five eels. *Dial. Eng.* — **at a s.** = AT A LOSS. See LOSS. — **s. and stone,** everything; all.

stick, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p* STUCK (stŭk), *Obs.* STICKED (stĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STICK'ING. [ME. *stikien*, v. t. & i., combined with *steken*, v. t. (pret. *stak*, p. p. *steken, stoken*, whence E. *stuck;* cf. D. *steken*, akin to G. *stechen*), AS. *stician*, v. t. & i., and (assumed) *stecan*, v. t.; akin to OFries. *steka*, OS. *stekan*, OHG. *stehhan*, G. *stechen*, and to L. *instigare* to

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Bot. Touching the breast; — of certain flowers with stamens and pistils so arranged as to touch the breast of visiting insects.

stern sheets. See 3d SHEET, 2.

sterna'man, *n.* Steersman. *Obs.*

ster-nu'ta-ment (stĕr-nū'tă-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *sternutamentum.*] Sternutation. *Obs.*

ster-nu'ta-to-ry (-tă-rĭ), *a.* Sternutative. — *n.* A sternutative.

stern'ward (stûrn'wĕrd), **stern'wards** (-wĕrdz), *a. & adv.* Aft; astern. [STARNY, starry.]

stern'y (stûr'nĭ) Var. of **sterop.** + STIRRUP.

sterop, *n.* A hawk *Obs. Scot.*

Ster'o-pe (stĕr'ŏ-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Στερόπη.] See PLEIADES; STAR, *Table.*

ster-quil'i-nous (stĕr-kwĭl'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *sterquilinium* dung pit, *stercus* dung.] Pert to a dunghill; dirty; paltry. *Obs.*

sterre. + STAR.

ster'rinck (stĕr'ĭnk), *n.* A seal (*Lobodon carcinophaga*) of the Antarctic Ocean.

ster'ro met'al (stĕr'ō) [Gr. *στερρός* firm.] = DELTA METAL.

sterry + STARRY.

stersman. + STEERSMAN.

stert. Obs. or dial. Eng. of START.

stertle. + STARTLE.

ster-to'ri-ous (stĕr-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* Stertorous. *Rare.*

stertree. + STEERTREE.

sterve (stĕrv) Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of STARVE.

stet, *v. t.* [Cf. OFries. *stēta* to push, strike, Icel. *steyta* to push.] To beat *Obs*

stet, *n* For STET PROCESSUS.

stetch (stĕch). Var. of STITCH, *n. & v.*, furrow. [*Dial. Eng.*]

stetch'el. Var. of STICHEL.

Stet'e-feldt fur'nace (stĕt'ĕ-fĕlt). *Metal.* A shaft furnace in which silver ores are desulphurized and chloridized by dropping them, pulverized and mixed with salt, through a heated atmosphere; — after its inventor, Charles A. Stetefeldt.

steth + STAITH.

steth. See STETHO-.

steth'al (stĕth'ăl; stē'thăl), *n.* [*stearic* + *ethal.*] *Chem.* Octadecyl alcohol, $C_{18}H_{37}OH$, found as a stearate in spermaceti.

steth-ar'te-rĭ'tis (stĕth-är'tĕ-rĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *stetho-* + *arteritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the arteries of the chest

stethi. + STITHY.

steth'o-go'ni-om'e-ter, *n. Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the curvature of the chest.

steth'o-graph (stĕth'ŏ-grăf), *n.* [*stetho-* + *-graph.*] See PNEUMATOGRAPH. — **steth'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

steth'o-kyr'to-graph (-kûr'tŏ-grăf), *n.* [*stetho-* + Gr. *κυρτός* arched + *-graph.*] An instrument for measuring and recording the expansion of the chest

steth'o-pa-ral'y-sis, *n.* [NL.] Paralysis of chest muscles.

steth'o-pho-nom'e-ter, *n* [*stetho-* + *phonometer.*] A form of stethoscope for estimating intensity of auscultatory sounds.

‖ **stet pro-ces'sus** (stĕt prō-sĕs'ŭs). [L.] Let process remain stationary; — used as the name of an entry in these words staying all proceedings in an action, or of the order granting the stay.

steure. + STIR.

steve. Var. of STEEVE, *v. t.*

steve. + STAVE.

ste've-dore's knot. See 2d **ste'vel** (stē'vl; stĕv'l), *n. & v.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *stavla, stevla*, to stagger.] Stumble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

steven, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *stefni, stafn*, D. *steven*, AS *stefn, stemn.* Cf. STEM, *n.*] Prow of a ship. *Obs.*

steven, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *stefna.*] To steer. *Obs. Scot.*

stev'en (stĕv'ĕn), *n.* [AS. *stefn, stemn*, voice; akin to D. *stem*, G. *stimme*, Goth *stibna.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Voice; speech. **b** Shout; outcry; din **c** Appointment, esp. for a meeting; a fixed time; season; also, anassembly. **d** Judgment; doom.

stev'en (stĕv'ĕn), *v. t.* [AS. *stefn* voice; cf. AS. *stefnian* to summon.] **a** To appoint. *Obs.* **b** To tell of; announce. *Obs.* **c** To bespeak. *Dial. Eng.*

stev'en, *v. i. Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** To speak (with one's self); to resolve. *Obs.* **b** To shout; talk; rant **c** To howl; roar.

stev'en-ing, *n.* [See STEVEN to appoint.] *Obs.* **a** Appointment; assignation. **b** Singing.

ste'ver. + STIVER.

stew (stū), *n.* Dust; vapor; spray; stench. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

stew, *n.* [ME. *stewe;* cf. OLG. *stouwe* a damming, G. *stauen* dam in, pack close.] **1.** A vivarium for fish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. A place where tame pheasants are bred. *Local, Eng.*

3. An artificial bed of oysters *Local, U. S.* [confine. *Obs.*

stew, *v. t.* To coerce; restrain; confine. *Obs.*

stew'ard, *v. t.* To manage as a steward.

stew'ard-ly, *adv. Rare.*

stew'ard-ry (stū'ĕrd-rĭ), *n.* Stewartry

stew'ard-ship. *n.* See -SHIP.

stew'art (stū'ĕrt). Obs. or Scot. var. of STEWARD.

Stew'art, *n.* See STUART

Stew'art, Alan Breck (ăl'ăn). A daring Highland Jacobite in Stevenson's "Kidnapped" and "David Balfour" (or "Catriona").

stewat, *n.* A frequenter of stews, or brothels. *Obs. Scot.*

stewed. Stewed. *Ref. Sp.*

stewed, *p. a.* Habituated to the stews. *Obs.*

stewin. + STEVEN, prow.

stew'ish, *a.* Befitting a brothel. **St. Ex.** *Abbr.* Stock Exchange.

stey (stā). Var. of STEE.

stey (stā). Obs. or Scot. of STAY.

stey (*dial.* stī, stē). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STY.

steyde. + STEAD. [cend. *Obs.*

steye, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *stigan.*] Ascend. *Obs.*

steyer. + STAIR.

steyll. + STEAL, STEEL.

steyne. + STAIN.

Steyne, Marquis of (stīn). A cynical, profligate nobleman in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," whose attentions to Becky Sharp led to a separation between Becky and her husband, Colonel Rawdon Crawley.

steynowresse. + STAINERESS.

stg. *Abbr.* Sterling.

Sthar'bu-zan'a-i (sthär'bŭ-zăn'ĭ-ī), *n. D. Bib.*

sthe-ni'a (sthē-nī'ă; sthē'nĭ-ă), *n* [NL., fr Gr *σθένος.*] *Med.* Strength; vigor; — opposed to *asthenia.*

Sthe'no (sthē'nō; sthĕn'ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr Σθενώ] See GORGON.

sthen'o-chire (sthĕn'ō-kīr), *n.* [Gr. *σθένος* strength + *χείρ* hand.] A mechanical device for exercising the fingers for piano or organ playing.

sthoo'kawn (stōō'kŏn) Dial. var. of STUACAN

sthu'la sa-rī'ra (stōō'lă sä-rē'-rä or sh-). [Skr. *sthūlaçarīra.*] *Theos.* The gross physical body.

‖ **stiac-cia'to** (styät-chä'tō), *a. & n.* [It., *stuashed*, flattened.] See RELIEF, *n.*, 6

sti'an (stī'ăn), *n.* A sty on the eye. See STYAN. [*cal, U. S.*]

stib (stĭb), *n* The dunlin. *Local*

stib'ble (stĭb'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of STUBBLE

stib'bler (stĭb'lĕr), *n* [Cf. STIBBLE, STUBBLE.] *Scot. Obsoles.* **a** A gleaner. **b** A horse grazing on stubble. **c** A probationer.

stib'ble-rig', *n.* **a** A stubble field; also, the chief harvester. *Scot.*

stib-eth'yl (stĭb-ĕth'ĭl), *n* [G. *stibäthyl.* See STIBINE; ETHYL.] Triethylstibine.

stib'i-al (stĭb'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [See STIBIUM.] Antimonial.

stib'i-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Antimonial intoxication or poisoning.

stib'i-at'ed (stĭb'ĭ-ā-tĕd), *a.* [NL *stibiatus*, fr. L. *stibium* antimony.] *Med.* Combined with, or containing, antimony. — **stibiated tartar,** tartar emetic.

stib'i'c (stĭb'ĭk), *a.* Antimonic.

stib'i-co-nite (-ĭ-kŏ-nīt), *n.* [F. *stibiconise;* L *stibium* antimony + Gr. *κόνις* dust] *Min.* A hydrous oxide of antimony, $H_2Sb_2O_5$, in yellowish masses or powder. [ous. *Rare*

stib'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Antimonic-

sti-bo'ni-um (stī-bō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [G. See STIBIUM; AMMONIUM.] *Chem.* The radical SbH_4, analogous to ammonium

stī'born. stīburn. + STUBBORN.

stib'y. *n.* Stibium *Obs.*

sti-ca'do. + STICHADO

sticche. *n* [AS. *styccе.*] A piece; a bit. *Obs*

stich. Stich *Ref Sp*

sti-cha'do, *n.* The mint *Lavandula stoechas. Obs.*

sti-cha'ri-on (stĭ-kă'rĭ-ŏn; 115), *n.* [NL., fr NGr *στιχάριον*] *East. Ch* A robe or tunic, usually of white linen, corresponding to the alb

stiche. + STITCH

stich'el (stĭch'ĕl), **stetch'el** (stĕch'ĕl), *n.* A troublesome child. *Opprobrious Dial. Eng.*

sti-che'ron (stĭ-kē'rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. NGr *στιχηρόν*, neut. of *στιχηρός* pert. to a versicle. See STICHOS.] *East. Ch.* A short hymn following a verse from the Psalms.

stich'id (stĭk'ĭd), *n Bot.* A stichidium. [*Scot.*

stich'le (stĭk'l), *v. i.* To rustle.

sticht. Stitched. *Ref. Sp.*

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stimulate, Gr. *στίζειν* to prick, Skr. *tij* to be sharp. Cf. DISTINGUISH, ETIQUETTE, EXTINCT, INSTIGATE, INSTINCT, STAKE, STEAK, STICK, *n.*, STIGMA, STIMULATE, STING, STITCH in sewing, STYLE for or in writing.] **1.** To pierce with a pointed implement; to stab; hence, to kill by piercing; as, to *stick* pigs. "And *sticked* him with bodkins anon." *Chaucer.* **2.** To cause to penetrate; to push, thrust, or drive, so as to pierce; as, to *stick* a needle into one's finger. **3.** Loosely, to push; thrust; poke; as, to *stick* one's hand in one's pocket; to *stick* out one's arm. **4.** To fasten, attach, or cause to remain, by thrusting in; as, to *stick* a flower in one's buttonhole; hence, also, to adorn or deck with things fastened on as by piercing; as, a coat *stuck* with badges. **5.** To fasten or close; to shut; also, to confine. *Obs.* **6.** To set; to fix in; as, to *stick* card teeth. **7.** To set with something pointed; as, to *stick* cards. **8.** To fix on a pomted implement; to impale; as, to *stick* an apple on a fork. **9.** To attach by causing to adhere to the surface; as, to *stick* a stamp on an envelope; also, in general, to place; as, to *stick* a cap on one's head; *Eng.*, *stick* (i. e., post) no bills. **10.** To cover or smear with viscous or glutinous matter; — with *up*. *Colloq. or Slang.* **11.** *Print.* To compose; to set, or arrange, in a composing stick; as, to *stick* type. *Cant.* **12.** *Joinery.* To run or plane (moldings) in a machine, in contradistinction to working them by hand. **13.** To cause to stick; to bring to a stand; to pose; puzzle; as, to *stick* one with a hard problem. *Colloq.* **14.** To bungle; botch. *Scot.* **15.** To compel to pay by beating in a game or a gamble; as, to *stick* one for the drinks; also, to get the better of, esp. fraudulently; to cheat. *Slang.* **16.** To supply sticks or brush as a prop for, as for a vine. **17.** To raise or give the appearance of raising, esp. in scorn or disgust; — with *up* or an equivalent; as, to *stick* up one's nose; to *stick* one's chin in the air.

to stick out, to go through with to the end. — **to s. up,** to stop; esp., to stop in order to rob; hence, to rob; also, to accost or solicit, as for money, to sign a petition, etc. *Slang or Colloq., Australasia.*

stick (stĭk), *v. i.* **1.** To adhere; as, glue *sticks* to the fingers; paste *sticks* to the wall. **2.** To remain where placed; to be fixed; to stay; to hold fast to any position; to cling; abide; cleave.

A friend that *sticketh* closer than a brother. *Prov.* xviii. 24. **3.** To be firm or persistent, as against opposition or temptation; not to allow one's self to be diverted, persuaded, or defeated; to persist; — with *to*, *at*, *out*, or rarely *upon*.

If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick* upon it with labor and thought. *Locke.*

4. To be thrust or put; to protrude; — commonly with *up*, *out*, *through*, or the like; as, his hair *sticks* up. **5.** To be prevented from going farther; to stop by reason of some obstacle; to be stayed; as, to *stick* in the mud. **6.** To be embarrassed or puzzled; to be deterred, as by scruples; to hesitate; to scruple; — often with *at*.

They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration. *Locke.*

7. To cause difficulties, scruples, or hesitation. *Now R.* This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable. *Swift.*

to stick by. **a** To adhere closely to; to be firm in supporting. "*Stick by* us, and we will *stick by* you." *Davenant.* **b** To be troublesome by adhering. *Pope.* — **to s. in one's crop** *or* **gizzard,** to be difficult of digestion; hence, to be offensive. *Colloq.* — **to s. in,** *or* **to, one's fingers,** to be retained wrongfully, as funds. — **to s. up** for, to assert or defend; as, *to stick up for* one's rights or for a friend. *Colloq.*

stick bug. **a** A stick insect. **b** A spider bug. **c** A stilt bug.

stick'er (stĭk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sticks; as: **a** One that posts bills. **b** = PASTER, 2. *Polit. Cant, U. S.* **c** *Philately.* A piece of gummed oil paper used as a hinge for fastening stamps on a sheet. **d** A burr, thorn, or bramble. *Slang.* **e** Something puzzling: a poser. *Slang.* **2.** A machine for molding wooden rods, etc., as for picture framing.

3. *Music.* **a** In the organ, a small wooden rod which connects (in part) a key and a pallet, so as to communicate motion by pushing. See ORGAN, *Illust. of action.* **b** An analogous rod in a pianoforte action.



Stick Insect (*Diapheromera femorata*), on a Twig.

stick'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). *Print.* As much set type as fills a composing stick.

stick'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STICK. — **sticking piece,** a piece of beef cut from the neck. *Eng.* — **s. place,** the place where a thing sticks fast. "But screw your courage to the *sticking place*." *Shak.* — **s. plaster,** an adhesive plaster for closing wounds, and for similar uses. — **s. point.** = STICKING PLACE.

stick insect. Any of various orthopterous insects of the Phasmidæ, usually wingless, with a long round body, stick-like in form and color, and long legs, often held rigidly in such positions as to make them resemble twigs of the trees on which they live. The common American species is *Diapheromera femorata*.

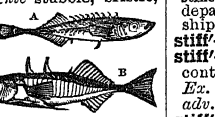
stick'le (stĭk"l), *v. i.*; STICK'LED (-ld); STICK'LING (-lĭng). [Prob. fr. ME. *stighlen*, *stiȝtlen*, to dispose, arrange, govern, freq. of *stihten*, AS. *stihtan*: cf. G. *stiften* to found, to establish.] **1.** To separate combatants by intervening; to act as umpire or mediator. *Obs.* **2.** To contend or altercate, esp. pertinaciously on insufficient grounds.

The obstinacy with which he *stickles* for the wrong. *Hazlitt.*

3. To play fast and loose; to pass from one side to the other; to trim. **4.** To feel hesitation or scruples; to scruple; demur.

stick'le (stĭk"l), *v. t.* To intervene in, or stop by intervening; to pacify; appease. *Now Rare.* *Drayton.*

stick'le-back' (-băk'), *n.* [Dial. *stickle* stubble, bristle, prop., a prickle (cf. AS. *sticel* goad, thorn, akin to *stician* to stick, prick) + *back*. See STICK, *v.*; cf. BANSTICKLE.] Any of numerous small fishes of the family Gasterosteidæ having two or more free spines in front of the dorsal fin and the ventral fins each reduced to one spine and a small ray. They are scaleless, but often have the sides protected by bony plates. They occur in the Northern Hemisphere in brackish or fresh water or in the sea, and are noted for their activity and rapacity, and for the curious nests which the males construct during the breeding season. The nine-spined stickleback (*Pygosteus pungitius*) and the two- or three-spined stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*), of both Europe and America, and the fifteen-spined stickleback (*Spinachia spinachia*), a large marine species of Europe only, are the best-known.



A Nine-spined Stickleback (*Pygosteus pungitius*). (¼) *B* Two-spined Stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*). (½)

stick'ler (stĭk'lẽr), *n.* [See STICKLE, *v. i.*] One who stickles. Specif.: **a** One who judges or is a second in a duel; a second or an umpire; hence, a mediator; arbiter. *Obs.* **b** One who pertinaciously contends, esp. for some trifling thing, as a point of etiquette; as, a *stickler* for ceremony.

stick'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* Any boraginaceous plant of the genus *Lappula*, in allusion to the bristly, adhesive fruit.

stick'y (-ĭ), *a.*; STICK'I-ER (-I-ẽr); STICK'I-EST. **1.** Having the quality of sticking to a surface; adhesive; gluey; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious. **2.** Humid and hot; as, *sticky* weather. *Colloq.*

Stic'ta (stĭk'tă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στικτός* spotted, fr. *στίζειν* to prick. Cf. STIGMA.] *Bot.* A large genus of mainly tropical parmeliaceous lichens, having a foliaceous lobed thallus, which is commonly coriaceous in texture. Several species yield dyes. *S. pulmonacea* is called *lungwort*.

stiff (stĭf), *a.*; STIFF'ER (-ẽr); STIFF'EST. [ME. *stif*, AS. *stīf*; akin to D. *stijf*, G. *steif*, Dan. *stiv*, Sw. *styf*, Icel. *stīfr*, Lith. *stipti* to be stiff; cf. L. *stipes* a post, trunk of a tree, *stipare* to press, compress. The vowel was prob. shortened first in *stiffly*, *stiffness*. Cf. COSTIVE, STIFLE, STIPULATE, *v.*, STIVE to stuff.] **1.** Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not flaccid; rigid; firm; as, *stiff* wood; *stiff* paper. **2.** Not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated; neither soft nor hard; as, the paste is *stiff*. **3.** Tense; taut; as, a *stiff* rein. **4.** Not moving with ease; not limber; bending with difficulty; as, his joints were too *stiff* for speed. **5.** Not natural and easy; constrained; affected; starched; as, *stiff* behavior; a *stiff* style. **6.** Of a breeze, current, or the like, having force not easily opposed; strong. **7.** Strong and lusty; brave and stanch. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* "The *stiff* king." *Sir Gawayne.* **8.** Not easily subdued; unyielding; stubborn; obstinate; pertinacious; as, a *stiff* adversary.

It is a shame to stand *stiff* in a foolish argument. *Jer. Taylor.*

9. Strong; — said of a beverage; as, a *stiff* drink. **10.** Harsh; disagreeable; severe; hard to bear. *Obs. or Colloq.* "This is *stiff* news." *Shak.* **11.** Difficult; hard to understand, accept, accomplish, overcome, etc.; as, a *stiff* course of reading; a *stiff* ascent. **12.** *Naut.* Bearing a press of canvas or any external force other than that of the water without much inclination; as, a *stiff* vessel; — opposed to *crank*. Cf. STEADY, 5. **13.** **a** High; large; as, a *stiff* price. *Slang.* **b** Unyielding; firm in prices; as, a *stiff* market. **14.** Deep; fixedly absorbed. *Obs.*

Syn. — Stubborn, pertinacious, harsh; formal, constrained, affected, starched, rigorous. — STIFF, STARK. STIFF implies lack of pliancy or flexibility; STARK suggests rigidity, as of death; as, "With long travel I am *stiff* and weary" (*Shak.*); "Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff" (*id.*). *Stiff* is common in fig. use; *stark* is sometimes employed as a strong intensive; as, "He found our language lumpish, *stiff*, unwilling" (*Lowell*); "He is *stark* mad" (*Shak.*). See RIGID, INFLEXIBLE, TENSE, CEREMONIAL.

stiff gentian, the five-flowered gentian (*Gentiana quinquefolia*). — **s. neck.** **a** Also **stiffneck.** Stiffness of the neck due to muscular rheumatism, making the head immovable, or movable only with difficulty and pain; esp., torticollis, or wryneck. **b** Obstinacy in evil or wrong; contumacy. "I know thy rebellion, and thy *stiff neck*." *Deut.* xxxi. 27.

stiff'-backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Obstinate. *J. H. Newman.*

stiff'en (stĭf'n), *v. t.*; STIFF'ENED (-nd); STIFF'EN-ING. [See STIFF.] **1.** To make stiff; to make less pliant or flexible; as, to *stiffen* cloth with starch.

Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood. *Shak.*

2. To inspissate; to make more thick or viscous. **3.** To make torpid; to benumb.

stiff'en, *v. i.* To become stiff or stiffer.

Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity. *Dryden.*

stiff'en-er (stĭf'n-ẽr), *n.* One that stiffens, as a piece of stiff cloth in a cravat, or a piece of thick paper or millboard used in a book back; specif.: **a** *Shipbuilding.* An angle iron worked vertically against a bulkhead to stiffen it. **b** *Arch. & Engin.* Any of a number of iblike bars, plates, etc., secured at intervals across the entire width of the web of a large plate girder to prevent buckling; in general, any such piece similarly used.

stiff'en-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STIFFEN. Specif.: *vb n.* **1.** Act or process of making or becoming stiff. **2.** Something used to make anything stiff.

stiffening order, *Com.*, a permission granted by the customs department to take cargo or ballast on board to steady the ship before permission for general loading is given.

stiff'-heart'ed, *a.* Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

stiff'-necked' (-nĕkt'), *a.* Obstinate; stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious; as, *stiff-necked* pride; a *stiff-necked* people. *Ex.* xxxii. 9. — **stiff'-neck'ed-ly** (-nĕk'ĕd-lĭ; -nĕkt'lĭ), *adv.* — **stiff'-neck'ed-ness** (-nĕk'ĕd-nĕs; -nĕkt'nĕs), *n.*

stiff'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being stiff. **2.** Specif.: *Mech.* Resistance, as of a beam, to bending, under stresses within the elastic limit. Stiffness is inversely as the deflection (see DEFLECTION, 3 **a**).

sti'fle (stī'f'l), *v. t.*; STI'FLED (-f'ld); STI'FLING (-flĭng). [From ME. *stif* stiff, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *stīfla* to dam up. See STIFF.] **1.** To choke or fill up, as a crack. *Obs.* **2.** To stop the breath of by crowding something into the windpipe, or introducing an irrespirable substance into the lungs; to choke, as by covering the mouth; to suffocate; also, to cause the death of by such means; as, to *stifle* one with smoke, dust, or foul air.

Stifled with kisses, a sweet death he dies. *Dryden.*

3. To stop; extinguish; deaden; quench; as, to *stifle* the breath; to *stifle* a fire or flame. **4.** To suppress the manifestation or report of; to smother; as, to *stifle* a story; to *stifle* one's wrath.

I desire only to have things fairly represented as they really are; no evidence smothered or *stifled*. *Waterland.*

5. To cause to be stifling: **a** To make, as air, foul or otherwise suffocating. *Rare. Shelley.* **b** To make, as a room, oppressive by foul air.

The close and *stifled* study. *Hawthorne.*

sti'fle, *v. i.* **1.** To die by reason of obstruction of the breath, or because something prevents respiration. **2.** To suffer difficulty in breathing, or to be oppressed, as by reason of air charged with smoke or other impurities.

sti'fle (stī'f'l), *n.*, *or* **stifle joint.** [From ME. *stif* stiff. See STIFF.] *Far.* The joint next above the hock, and near the flank, in the hind leg of certain quadrupeds, esp. horses and dogs; the joint corresponding to the knee in man. See HORSE, *Illust.* (37).

stifle bone. *Far.* The patella, or kneepan, in the stifle joint.

sti'fled (stī'f'ld), *a.* Diseased in the stifle joint or bone.

stig'ma (stĭg'mă), *n.*; *pl.* E. STIGMAS (-măz), chiefly in senses 1, 2, and 5, in which it is the usual form; L. STIGMATA (-mă-tă). [L., a mark, a brand, fr. Gr. *στίγμα*, *-ατος*, the prick or mark of a pointed instrument, a spot, mark, fr. *στίζειν* to prick, to brand. See STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** A mark made with a burning iron, formerly upon criminals, slaves, etc.; a brand. **2.** Any mark of infamy or disgrace; a sign of moral blemish; stain or reproach caused by dishonorable conduct.

The blackest *stigma* that can be fastened upon him. *Bp. Hall.*

3. *Med.* A red speck upon the skin, caused either by the extravasation of blood produced by nervous influence, as in hysteria or mental ecstasy, or by capillary congestion, as in the case of drunkards. **4.** A mark or sign of blemish, defect, taint, or the like.

Abnormal mentionalisms, constituting . . . the physical and psychical *stigmata* of degeneracy. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*

5. *Bot.* The receptive spot or area of the gynœcium; that part of the pistil of a flower which receives the pollen grains, and on which they germinate. It is usually a moist or viscid surface of soft cells without epidermis. The stigma is usually the apex of the style or the ovary. See FLOWER. **6.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A small spot, mark, scar, or a minute hole; specif.: **a** The projection or spot on the surface of an ovary marking the point at which the rupture of a Graafian follicle will occur. **b** One of the small clefts or perforations in the branchial sac of an ascidian. **c** A spiracle of an insect or other arthropod, or the opening into one of the lung sacs of an arachnid. **d** A pterostigma. **e** An androconium forming a conspicuously colored spot on the fore wing of the male of certain butterflies. **f** The eyespot of a protozoan. **g** A nephridiopore of an annelid. **h** An intercellular cleft in certain epithelial membranes. **7.** *Geom.* A point so connected with a conjugate point (called an *index*) as to move determinately in a plane whenever the index moves determinately in the same plane. **8.** *pl. R. C. Ch.* Marks believed to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ. **9.** *Gr. Paleog.* The ligature ς, representing *στ*, and sometimes the numeral 6.

Syn. — STIGMA, BRAND. BRAND is stronger than STIGMA, and retains more definitely its literal suggestion; as, "a name that sits a *stigma* on his father's house" (*Cowper*); "public faith cleared from the shameful *brand* of public fraud" (*Milton*); cf. "Thus you will be *stigmatized* as a coward" (*Fielding*); "each spotted name, *branded* with marks of everlasting shame" (*Churchill*).

stigma disk. *Bot.* A disk on which the stigma is seated, as in the milkweeds (*Asclepias*).

stig-ma'ri-a (stĭg-mā'rĭ-ă; 115), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [NL. See STIGMA.] *Paleobot.* The fossil rhizome of a coal plant of the genus *Sigillaria*. — **stig-ma'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

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stick'a-dore (stĭk'ă-dōr; 201), **stick'a-dove** (-dŭv), *n.* [OF. *stechados* (Cotgrave), fr. L. *stoechas*, Gr. *στοιχάς*, *-άδος*, an aromatic plant.] A species of lavender (*Lavandula stœchas*).

stick'ed (*Scot.* stĭk'ĭt; -stĕk'-). Obs. or Scot. & dial. pret. & p. p. of STICK.

stick'i-ness (stĭk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS

stick'it (stĭk'ĭt; stĕk'ĭt), *a.* Stuck; hence: **a** Unsuccessful; having failed; — applied specif. to a person who has failed in, or given up, a calling, as for lack of ability, esp. to a probationer who has failed to obtain a pastoral charge because of failure in his examinations or the like. **b** Imperfect; spoiled in making. *All Scot.*

stick'l. Stickle. *Ref. Sp.*

stick'-lac'. *n.* See LAC, I.

stick'ld. Stickled *Ref. Sp.*

stick'le (stĭk'"l), *n.* [AS. *sticol* lotty, steep, rough, difficult.] A shallow rapid in a river; also, the current below a waterfall. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stick'le (stĭk'"l), *a.* [AS. *sticol.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Steep; rough; difficult. **b** Rapid; — said of water.

stick'le-bag'. Dial. var. of STICKLEBACK. [*Eng.*

stick'le-run', *n.* A rapid. *Dial.*

stick'ling, *n.* A stickleback.

stick'ly (stĭk'lĭ), *a.* Rough; prickly. *Scot. & Dial.* [*ral, U.S.*

stick'tail', *n.* Ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*

stick'tight', *n.* Burmarigold.

stick'weed', *n.* The common ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*).

stic'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot.* Of the formof, or like, the genus *Sticta*. [& dial. of STEAD.

stid (*dial.* stĭd). Obs. or Scot. of STEAD.

stid'dy (stĭd'ĭ). Dial. or illit. var. of STEADY.

stid'dy (stĭd'ĭ; stĕd'ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STITHY.

stide. ✝ STEAD.

stie. For obs. forms in *stie-*, see forms in STEE-.

stiele. ✝ STYLE.

stien. ✝ STY.

stiern. ✝ STERN, *a.*

stieve. Var. of STEEVE, *a.*

stieward. ✝ STEWARD.

stif. Obs. or ref. sp. of STIFF.

stifader, stifadre. Obs. corrupt. of STEPFATHER.

stife. ✝ STYTHE.

stife (stīf), *n.* [Cf. STIFLE, STIFF.] A stifling vapor, fume, or smell. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stiff, *adv.* Stiffly. See FLAT, *a.*, 12.

stiff, *v. i.* To become stiff. *Obs.*

stiff, *n.* **a** A corpse. *Slang.* **b** One who is unsocial or lacking in liveliness. *Slang.* **c** A horse certain either not to run or not to win. *Racing Cant.* **d** Negotiable paper. *Cant.* **e** Forged bank notes. *Thieves' Slang.* **f** *Hat Manuf.* A sizing for stiffening hat bodies.

stiff'end. Stiffened. *Ref. Sp.*

stiff'girt', *a.* Obstinate. *Obs.*

stiffhede, *n.* Stiffness. *Obs.*

stiff'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

stiff'ly, *adv.* of STIFF. See -LY.

stiff'neck', *n.* See STIFF NECK **s.**

stiff'-neck' *fe'ver.* *Med.* Cerebrospinal meningitis.

stiff'-rumped', *a.* Proud; stately. *Obs.* [*Local, U. S.*

stiff'tail', *n.* The ruddy duck.

sti'fler (stĭ'flẽr), *n.* **a** One that stifles. Hence: (1) The gallows. *Obs.* (2) A busybody. *Dial. Eng.* **b** *Mil.* = CAMOUFLET.

stifle shoe A shoe having a convex surface, used in treating a stifled horse. Placed on the foot of the sound leg, it causes the horse to throw his weight on the weak joint, which is strengthened by use.

sti'fling, *or* **stif'fing, bone.** Stifle bone. *Obs.*

Stige. ✝ STYX.

Stigean. ✝ STYGIAN.

stigge, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *styggja* to make shy, to frighten away, Norw. dial. *stygg* shy, frightened.] To start; be abashed. *Obs.*

Stig'gins, Rev. Mr. (stĭg'ĭnz). A hypocritical Methodist parson, in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," with a great appetite for pineapple rum. He is the spiritual adviser of Mrs. Weller, and a lecturer on temperance.

stigh. Obs. pret. of STY, mount.

stighll, *v. t.* To dominate; rule; dwell. *Obs.*

stight, *v. t.* [AS. *stihtan* to arrange, order, rule. Cf. STICKLE, *v.*] To set; fix; dispose. *Obs.*

stightle, *v. t.* [See STICKLE, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** To dispose; arrange; prepare. **b** To guide; govern; manage; rule. **c** To appoint; assign.

stightly. ✝ STITHLY.

stightly, *adv.* Disposedly, in the right place or order. *Obs.*

stig'mal (stĭg'măl), *a. Zoöl.* Stigmatic. *Rare.*

stig-ma'ri-oid (stĭg-mā'rĭ-oid; 115), *a.* [*stigmaria* + *-oid.*] *Paleobot.* Resembling a stigmaria. [*pl.* of STIGMA.

stig'ma-ta (stĭg'mă-tă), *n.*, *L.*

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ Foreign Word. ✝ Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

stig-mat'ic (stĭg-măt'ĭk ; *formerly also* stĭg'mə-tĭk ; *cf.* SPLENETIC), *a.* [See STIGMA.] **1.** Of the nature of, or marked with, a stigma or stigmata; specif., marked with some sign of disgrace or defect; hence, repulsive; deformed. **2.** Impressing with infamy or reproach. *Rare.* **3.** *Optics.* Anastigmatic; — applied specif. to a certain type of photographic lens.

stigmatic cell, *Bot.*, in archegonia, a lid cell. — **s. geometry,** that science in which the one-to-one correspondence of index and stigma (see STIGMA, 7) is used to establish geometrical relations.

stig-mat'ic, *n.* **1.** A stigmatist. **2.** A notorious person who has been branded; one who bears the marks of infamy or punishment. *Rare.* **3.** One marked or deformed by nature. *Obs.* *Shak.*

stig'ma-tism (stĭg'mə-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Condition characterized by the presence of stigmata. **2.** Condition of a lens or of the refractive media of the eye, in which rays of light from one point are brought to a single focal point on the retina. Cf. ASTIGMATISM.

stig'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One believed to be marked with supernatural stigmata. See STIGMA, 8.

stig'ma-ti-za'tion (-tĭ-zā'shŭn ; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of stigmatizing, or state of being stigmatized; specif., the production of stigmata upon the body. See STIGMA, 3, 8.

stig'ma-tize (stĭg'mə-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZING (-tīz'ĭng). [F. *stigmatiser*, or LL. *stigmatizare*, Gr. στιγματίζειν.] **1.** To mark with a stigma; esp., to brand; as, the ancients *stigmatized* their slaves and soldiers. **2.** To set a mark of disgrace on; to brand with some mark of reproach or infamy.

To find virtue extolled and vice *stigmatized*. *Addison.*

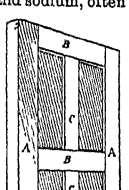
3. To produce stigmata upon. See STIGMA, 3, 8.

stig'me (-mē), *n.*; *pl.* E. STIGMES (-mēz), Gr. STIGMAI (-mī). [Gr. στιγμή a prick, point.] **a** *Gr. Paleog.* A punctuation mark consisting of a point or dot, esp. one placed at the top of a line like the colon in classical Greek, but having the value of the English period. **b** *Gr. Pros.* A dot placed over a mora or syllable to indicate the ictus.

stig'mo-nose (stĭg'mŏ-nōs), *n.* [Gr. στίγμα a prick, mark + νόσος disease.] *Bot.* A plant disease characterized by pellucid spots or dots in the leaves, in skin of the fruit, etc. It is induced by the puncture of small insects, as thrips.

stil'bene (stĭl'bēn), *n.* [See STILBITE.] *Org. Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5CH{:}CHC_6H_5$, produced in large, fine, monoclinic crystals by various methods, as by action of sodium on benzaldehyde; — called also *diphenyl ethylene, toluylene*, etc. It is used in making dyestuffs.

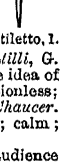
stil'bite (-bīt), *n.* [Gr. στίλβειν to glitter, shine: cf. F. *stilbite*.] *Min.* A common mineral of the zeolite family, a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, often occurring in sheaflike aggregations of crystals, also in radiated masses; — called also *desmine*. It is white when pure, with pearly luster on the cleavage surface. H., 3.5-4. Sp. gr., 2.09-2.21. As used by some, *stilbite* includes heulandite.



Common Door, showing *A A* Stiles; *B B* Rails; *C C* Mullions.

stile (stīl), *n.* [ME. *stile*, AS. *stigel* a step, a ladder, fr. *stīgan* to ascend; akin to OHG. *stigila* a stile. See STY, *v. i.*; cf. STAIR.] **1.** A step, or set of steps, for ascending and descending, in passing a fence or wall; also, a turnstile, or the like. **2.** *Arch.* One of the upright pieces in framing or paneling; one of the primary members of a frame, into which the secondary members are tenoned. In wainscoting the principal pieces are sometimes called *stiles*, even when horizontal.

sti-let'to (stĭ-lĕt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-ōz). [It., dim. of *stilo* a dagger, fr. L. *stilus* a pointed instrument. See STYLE for writing; cf. STYLET.] **1.** A kind of dagger with a slender, pointed blade.


Stiletto, 1.

2. A pointed instrument of metal, bone, or other hard material for making eyelet holes, etc. **3.** A beard trimmed into a pointed form. *Obs.*

sti-let'to, *v. t.*; -LET'TOED (-ōd); -LET'TO-ING. To stab or kill with or as with a stiletto.

still (stĭl), *a.*; STILL'ER (-ẽr); STILL'EST. [ME. *stille*, AS. *stille*; akin to D. *stil*, OS. & OHG. *stilli*, G. *still*, Dan. *stille*, Sw. *stilla*, and to E. *stall*; from the idea of coming to a stand, or halt. Cf. STILL, *adv.*] **1.** Motionless; being at rest; quiet; as, to stand, lie, or sit *still*. *Chaucer.* **2.** Not disturbed by agitation or noise; quiet; calm; tranquil; as, a *still* evening; *still* waters. **3.** Uttering no sound; silent; hushed; as, the audience is *still*; the animals are *still*; *still* grief. **4.** Comparatively quiet or silent; soft; gentle; low; subdued. "A *still* small voice." 1 *Kings* xix. 12. **5.** Not sparkling or effervescent, owing to absence of carbon dioxide; — said of wines. **6.** Constant; continual; habitual. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — STILL, QUIET, SILENT. That is STILL which is motionless or at rest, often with the further implication of hush or noiselessness; QUIET, which may also have reference to either sound or motion, adds to *still* the implication of tranquillity or repose; SILENT implies absolute stillness or quiet with respect to sound only; as, "Ha! no more moving"? *Still* as the grave" (*Shak.*); "Tennyson . . . [said] to me of Clarissa, 'I love those large, *still* books'" (*E. FitzGerald*); "through the green evening *quiet* in the sun" (*Keats*); "the harvest of a *quiet* eye" (*Wordsworth*); "*silent* icicles, *quietly* shining to the *quiet* moon" (*Coleridge*); "A gray, translucent sea laps *silently* upon a little creek, and in the hush of *still* dawn the . . . sedges on the water's brim are *quiet*" (*M. Hewlett*); cf. "And all the air a solemn *stillness* holds" (*Gray*), "[The Peak] often seems to send its own deep *quiet* to restore our hearts" (*Wordsworth*); "the *silence* that is in the starry sky" (*id.*). See SILENT, CALM.

still alarm, an alarm of fire without sounding the fire-signal apparatus, as by a call at the station or by telephone. — **s. life.** *Fine Arts.* That kind of subject in a picture which consists of inanimate objects, as fruit, flowers, dead game, etc.

still (stĭl), *n.* [From STILL, *a.*; cf. G. *stille*.] **1.** Absence of noise; silence; as, midnight *still*. *Now Poetic.* **2.** A still alarm. *Cant.*

still, *adv.* [AS. *stille* quietly. See STILL, *a.* The modern senses come from the idea of stopping and *staying* still, or motionless.] **1.** Silently; quietly; in a low voice. *Obs.* **2.** In continuation by successive or repeated acts; always; ever; constantly; continually; uniformly.

Chemists would be rich if they could *still* do in great quantities what they have sometimes done in little. *Boyle.*

3. a To this or that time; until and during the present, or some specified, time; yet.

It hath been anciently reported, and is *still* received. *Bacon.*

b In the future as now and before.

Hourly joys be *still* upon you! *Shak.*

c After that; after what is stated; as, he *still* feared. **4.** In an increasing or additional degree; even more; even yet; — much used with comparatives; as, *still* better.

The guilt being great, the fear doth *still* exceed. *Shak.*

5. In spite of what has been said or done; notwithstanding; nevertheless; — sometimes used as a conjunction.

As sunshine, broken in the rill,
Though turned astray, is sunshine *still*. *Moore.*

Syn. — See BUT.

still and anon, at intervals and repeatedly; now and then.

And like the watchful minutes to the hour,
Still and anon cheered up the heavy time. *Shak.*

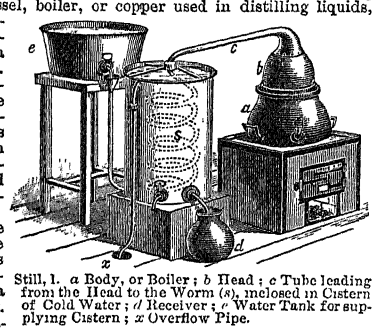
still, *v. t.*; STILLED (stĭld); STILL'ING. [AS. *stillan*, fr. *stille* still, quiet, firm. See STILL, *a.*] **1.** To stop, as physical motion or agitation; to cause to become quiet; to check the agitation of; as, to *still* the raging sea. **2.** To appease; calm; quiet; allay; as, to *still* passions. **3.** To stop, as noise; to silence.

With his name the mothers *still* their babes. *Shak.*

Syn. — Quiet, calm, allay, lull, pacify, appease, subdue, suppress, silence, stop, check, restrain.

still, *v. i.* To be or become still, calm, or tranquil. *Rare.*

still (stĭl), *n.* [Cf. ME. *stillatorie*. See STILL, *v.*, distill.] **1.** A vessel, boiler, or copper used in distilling liquids, esp. alcoholic liquors; a retort. Sometimes, the whole apparatus used in vaporization and condensation. **2.** A house where liquors are distilled; a distillery. **3.** A vessel in which manganese dioxide is treated with hydrochloric acid to form a bleaching liquor.



Still, 1. *a* Body, or Boiler; *b* Head; *c* Tube leading from the Head to the Worm (*s*), inclosed in Cistern of Cold Water; *d* Receiver; *e* Water Tank for supplying Cistern; *x* Overflow Pipe.

still, *v. t.* [Shortened fr. *distill*.] To distill; specif., to expel spirit from by heat, or to evaporate and condense in a refrigeratory.

still, *v. i.* To distill. *Obs.*

still, *v. t. & i.* [L. *stillare* to drop, drip, cause to drop.] To drop, or cause to fall by drops; to drip; as, to *still* one's tears. *Obs. or R.*

still'age (stĭl'ĕj), *n.* [Cf. STILLION.] A stool, bench, or the like to keep something from touching the floor, as a support for a tapped cask, or a stout low stool in a bleachery to hold up textiles or yarn while moisture drains out.

still'birth' (stĭl'bûrth'), *n.* The birth of a dead fetus.

still'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Dead at the birth; — used also fig.

still'-burn', *v. t.* To burn in the process of distillation.

still'-hunt', *n.* **a** A hunting for game in a quiet manner, or under cover; stalking. **b** Hence, the pursuit of any object quietly and cautiously; esp., *U. S. Politics*, a canvass carried on secretly or underhandedly. *Colloq.*

still'-hunt', *v. t. & i.* To hunt or pursue noiselessly or stealthily; to stalk.

stil'li-cid'i-um (stĭl'ĭ-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Med.* The flowing of a liquid drop by drop, as of the urine in strangury.

stil'li-form (stĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *stilla* a drop + E. *-form*.] Having the form of a drop.

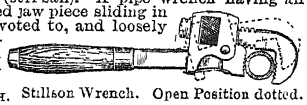
Stil-lin'gi-a (stĭ-lĭn'jĭ-ə), *n.* [NL., after Benjamin *Stillingfleet* (1702-71), English botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed euphorbiaceous shrubs with alternate leaves and monœcious spicate apetalous flowers, the fruit consisting of several dry carpels. *S. sylvatica*, of the southern United States, is the *queen's-delight*.

stil'lion (stĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Cf. LG. *stelling*, G. *stellen* to set, to place.] A stand, as for casks or vats in a brewery.

still'ness (stĭl'nĕs), *n.* [AS.] Quality or state of being still; specif., quiet; silence; calmness; taciturnity.

still'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* **1.** A room for distilling. **2.** A room connected with the kitchen where tea, coffee, etc., and the more delicate dishes are prepared, and where liquors, preserves, and the like, are kept. *Eng.*

Still'son wrench (stĭl'sŭn). A pipe wrench having an adjustable L-shaped jaw piece sliding in a sleeve that is pivoted to, and loosely embraces, the handle. Pressure on the handle increases the grip. Cf. MONKEY WRENCH.


Stillson Wrench. Open Position dotted.

still'y (stĭl'ĭ), *a.* [Perh. fr. *still* + *-ly*.] Still; quiet; calm.

The *stilly* hour when storms are gone. *Moore.*

stilp-nom'e-lane (stĭlp-nŏm'ĕ-lān), *n.* [Gr. στιλπνός shining + μελας, -ανος, black.] *Min.* A black or greenish black mineral occurring in foliated plates, also in fibrous forms and velvety bronze-colored incrustations. It is a hydrous silicate of iron and aluminium. Sp. gr., 2.77-2.96.

stilt (stĭlt), *n.* [ME. *stilte*; akin to Dan. *stylte*, Sw. *stylta*, LG. & D. *stelt*, OHG. *stelza*, G. *stelze*.] **1.** *Obs. or Scot. & Diol. Eng.* **a** A crutch. **b** A shaft; esp., a plow handle; also, the leg of a wheelbarrow. **2.** One of two poles, or pieces of wood, constructed with a step or loop to raise the foot above the ground in walking. It is sometimes lashed to the leg, and sometimes prolonged upward so as to be steadied by the hand or arm.

Ambition is but avarice on *stilts*, and masked. *Landor.*

3. *Civil Engin.* Any of the piles forming the back of the sheet piling for a starling. **4.** *Ceramics.* A piece of hard-fired clay, or of iron, used to keep articles apart in the kiln, etc.; — called also *spur*. It is commonly three-armed, with points on each side. **5.** Any of certain very long-legged three-toed limicoline birds of the genera *Himantopus* and *Cladorhynchus*, allied to the avocets. They chiefly inhabit inland ponds and marshes or brackish lagoons, nesting in small colonies. They are mostly white, with a black mantle variously extended on the neck and head. The common species (*H. himantopus*) of central Europe, Asia, and Africa has the head and neck white in the adult. In the black-necked stilt (*H. mexicanus*) of the southern and western United States and southward, black extends up the back of the neck and surrounds the eye. One species (*H. knudseni*) is confined to Hawaii and two others (*H. picatus* and *H. melas*) inhabit New Zealand. The banded stilt (*C. leucocephalus*) of Australia has webbed feet and a reddish brown pectoral belt.


Stilts.


European Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*) in immature plumage.

stilt (stĭlt), *v. t.*; STILT'ED; STILT'ING. To raise on stilts, or as if on stilts; esp., to raise, as if with stilts, to a position conspicuous or above the ordinary.

stilt bug. Any of certain long-legged sluggish heteropterous bugs of a family *Berytidæ*, closely allied to the Coreidæ. The species *Jalysus spinosus* is common in the undergrowth of oak woods in the United States.

stilt'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of STILT. Specif.: *p. a.* Elevated as if on stilts; raised above the usual level; hence, pompous; bombastic; inflated; also, stiffly formal; — often said of language; as, a *stilted* style; *stilted* declamation.

stilted arch, *Arch.*, an arch in which the springing line is some distance above the apparent impost, the space between being occupied by a vertical member, molded or ornamented, as a continuation of the archivolt, intrados, etc. See IMPOST. 2, and ARCH, *Illust.* (6). — **s. vault,** *Arch.*, a vault in which the springing of the curve is raised a perceptible distance above the apparent impost.

stilt'i-fy (stĭl'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; STILT'I-FIED (-fīd); STILT'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*stilt* + *-fy*.] To raise upon stilts, or as if upon stilts; to stilt. *Rare, exc. in p. p.*

Stil'ton cheese, *or* **Stil'ton** (stĭl'tŭn), *n.* One of the principal English cheeses, sold originally at Stilton. It is rich, unpressed, of waxy texture, and permeated when ripe with a blue-green mold.

stilt sandpiper. A rather rare American sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*) having very long legs and semipalmate feet. The bill is somewhat expanded at the tip.

stilt'y (stĭl'tĭ), *a.* Stilted; specif.: **a** Unreasonably elevated; pompous; as, a *stilty* style. **b** Suggesting the use of stilts; stiff and awkward; as, a *stilty* gait.

stim'u-lant (stĭm'ū-lănt), *a.* [L. *stimulans*, p. pr.; cf. F. *stimulant*. See STIMULATE.] Serving to stimulate; being a stimulant; specif., *Physiol.*, producing increased vital action in the organism, or in any of its parts.

stim'u-lant, *n.* [Cf. F. *stimulant*.] **1.** That which stimulates, provokes, or excites; a stimulus.

His feelings had been exasperated by the constant application of *stimulants*. *Macaulay.*

2. Specif., *Physiol. & Med.*, an agent which produces a temporary increase of vital activity in the organism, or in any of its parts; sometimes, specif., an alcoholic beverage.

Syn. — See STIMULUS.

stig'ma-tal (stĭg'mə-tăl), **stig-mat'i-cal** (stĭg-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Stigmatic. — **stig-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **stig-mat'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

stig-mat'ics (-măt'ĭks), *n.* (see -ICS). = STIGMATIC GEOMETRY.

stig'ma-tif'er-ous (stĭg'mə-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See STIGMA ; -FEROUS.] *Bot.* Bearing a stigma.

stig'ma-ti-form' (stĭg'mə-tĭ-fôrm' ; stĭg-măt'ĭ-), *a.* [See STIGMA ; -FORM.] *Biol.* Of the form or appearance of a stigma.

stig'ma-toid (-toid), *a.* [See STIGMA ; -OID.] Stigmatiform.

stig'ma-tose (-tōs), *a.* Stigmatic.

stig'me-ol'o-gy (-mē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*stigme* + *-logy*.] Art of punctuation. *Rare.*

stig'o-ma-man'cy (stĭg'ō-mə-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. στίγμη, -ωνος, one who is marked, or one who marks + *-mancy*.] Divination by writing on the bark of a tree.

stike, stikien. + STICK.

stike, *n.* = STICH, a stanza. *Obs.*

stikell. + STICKLE. [TLINKIT.]

Sti-kine' (stĭ-kīn'), *n.* See STIKINE.

stik'ling. + STICKLING, a fish.

stil. + STYLE.

stil. Obs. or ref. sp. of STILL.

stilar. Var. of STYLAR.

stild. Stilled. *Ref. Sp.*

stile (*dial.* stīl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STEEL.

stile. Var. of STYLE.

Stile, John (*or* **Tom**) **of the.** See ROE, RICHARD.

stilen. + STEELEN.

sti-let' (stĭ-lĕt' ; *sense* b, stĭ'lĕt), *n.* Also *stilette, stylet*. [See STYLET.] **a** A stiletto. *R.* **b** See STYLET, 2. [A stab. *Obs.*]

stil'et-ta'to, *n.* [It. *stilettata*.] **stiletto fly.** Any of numerous small or medium-sized dipterous flies of the family Therevidæ, somewhat resembling the robber flies (family Asilidæ) and believed to be predaceous.

stilgarde. + STEELYARD.

still (stĭl), *n.* [Cf. dial. *steel* a precipice, ME. *steil* a step, and E. STY to ascend.] A steep hill or ascent. *Obs.*

still. + STYLE.

stil-la'tim (stĭ-lā'tĭm), *adv.* [L.] In successive drops. *Obs.*

stil'la-ti'tious (stĭl'ə-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *stillaticius*, fr. *stillare* to drop.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still. *Now Rare.*

stil'la-to-ry (stĭl'ə-tō-rĭ), *n.* [From STILL, for *distill*. Cf. DISTILLATORY, *a. & n.*] *Rare.* **a** An alembic; vessel for distillation. **b** A laboratory; place where distillation is performed.

stillen. + STEELEN. [quiets.

still'er, *n.* One that stills, or

still'er, *n.* A distiller *Rare.*

still'fish', *v. t.* To fish with the line resting still or stationary on the water. — **still'fish'er,** *n.*

stillhede, *n.* [See STILL, *a.* ; -HEAD.] Solitude. *Obs.*

still'house', *n.* A house in which distillation is carried on; a distillery. [steelyard. *Obs.*

stil'liard (stĭl'yärd), *n.* The

stil'li-cide (stĭl'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *stillicidium ; stilla* a drop + *cadere* to fall.] A continual falling or succession of drops ; *Obs., exc.* : The dripping of rain water from the eaves ; eavesdrop.

‖ **stil'li-ci'di-i re-ci'pi-en'di** (stĭl'ĭ-sĭd'ĭ-ī rē-sĭ'pĭ-ĕn'dī). [L.] *Law.* See SERVITUDE, 7.

stil'li-cid'i-ous (stĭl'ĭ-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Falling in drops. *Obs.*

stil'li-fied (stĭl'ĭ-fīd), *a.* Distilled. *Obs.*

still'ing (stĭl'ĭng), *n.* [See STILLION.] = STILLION, a stand for casks. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

still'ish. *a.* See -ISH.

still liquor a Bleaching liquor made in a still, or spent liquid from chlorine stills, containing chlorides, chiefly manganous and ferric, also free acid and chlorine. b *pl* Spirituous liquors made illicitly. *Dial. Eng.*

still'stand', *n.* A standstill. *R.*

still watcher. A device to show the progress of distillation by the density of the liquid given over.

stil'ly (stĭl'ĭ), *adv.* of STILL.

‖ **sti'lo** (stī'lō), *n.* [L., abl. of *stilus* a stylus, composition, style.] Lit., (in) style; — with reference to the calendar, as in **sti'lo ve'te-re** (vĕt'ē-rē), in the "old style" of the Julian calendar, and **sti'lo no'vo,** in the "new style" of the Gregorian calendar. *Obs.* [LOGONIDIUM.

sti'lo-go-nid'i-um. Var. of STY-

sti-log'ra-phy (stī-lŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [L. *stilus* a stylus + E. *-graphy*.] A kind of glyptography.

stilp'no-sid'er-ite (stĭlp'nō-sĭd'ẽr-īt), *n.* [Gr. στιλπνός shining + *siderite*.] Limonite.

stilt (stĭlt), *v. t.* To limp; to go on crutches. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stilt'bird', *n.* = STILT, *n.*, 5.

stilt'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

stilt'er, *n.* One who walks with stilts.

stilth, *n.* [From STILL, *a.*] Silence. *Obs.*

stilt petrel. Any long-legged black-and-white petrel of the genus *Fregetta*. [*n.*, 5.]

stilt plover. A stilt. See STILT, [*n.*, 5.]

stim (stĭm). Ir. var. of STIME.

stime (stīm), *n.* Glimpse. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stim'part. stim'pert (stĭm'pẽrt), *n.* See MEASURE.

stim'u-late (stĭm'ū-lāt), *v. t.;* STIM'U-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); STIM'U-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *stimulatus*, p. p. of *stimulare* to prick or goad on, to incite, fr. *stimulus* a goad. See STIMULUS.] **1.** To excite as if with a goad; to excite, rouse, or animate, to action or more vigorous exertion by some pungent motive or by suggestion; to spur on; as, to *stimulate* one by the hope of reward, or by the prospect of glory.
2. Specif.: **a** *Physiol.* To excite; to irritate; esp., to excite the activity of (a nerve or an irritable muscle), as by electricity. **b** To arouse or affect by an intoxicating, esp. an alcoholic, beverage.
Syn. — Animate, incite, impel, urge, instigate, irritate.

stim'u-late, *v. i.* To act as a stimulant or stimulus.

stim'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *stimulatio:* cf. F. *stimulation.*] **1.** Act of stimulating, or state of being stimulated; incitement; quickened activity.
2. Specif., *Physiol.*, the irritating action of various agents (stimuli) on muscles, nerves or a sensory end-organ, by which activity is evoked; esp., the nervous impulse produced by various agents on nerves or a sensory end-organ, causing activity in the part connected therewith; irritation.

stim'u-la-tive (stĭm'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Having power, or tending, to stimulate. —*n.* That which stimulates.

stim'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.; L. pl.* **-LI** (-lī). [L., prob. for *stigmulus*, akin to L. *instigare* to stimulate. See INSTIGATE, STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** A goad.
2. *Bot.* A sting or stinging hair.
3. Something that rouses the mind or spirits, or incites to activity; an incentive; as, hope is a *stimulus* to labor.
4. That which excites or produces a temporary increase of vital action in the whole organism or in any part; esp., *Physiol.*, any substance or agent capable of evoking the activity of a nerve or irritable muscle, or capable of producing an impression on a sensory organ or more esp. on its specific end-organ. Of the stimuli applied to the sensory apparatus, physiologists distinguish two kinds: **Homologous stimuli**, acting only on the end-organ, and for whose action the sense organs are especially adapted, as the rods and cones of the retina for the ether vibrations; and **heterologous stimuli**, mechanical, chemical, electrical, etc., acting on the nervous elements of the sensory apparatus along their entire course, e. g., causing the flash beheld when the eye is struck.
Syn. — STIMULUS, STIMULANT. STIMULUS is the general term; STIMULANT is more concrete and commonly suggests a temporary, often an alcoholic, stimulus.

sting (stĭng), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sting* a stinging, stab. See STING, *v. t.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Any of various sharp organs of offense and defense, esp. when connected with a poison gland or otherwise adapted to wound by piercing and inoculating a poisonous secretion, as, the caudal *sting* of a scorpion. The sting of a bee or wasp is a modified ovipositor. The caudal sting, or spine, of a sting ray is a modified dorsal fin ray, and seems to owe its poisonous nature chiefly to a coating of mucus.
2. *Bot.* A stinging hair.
3. A goad; incitement; stimulus. *Shak.*
4. A pointed tool used in thatching. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
5. The point of an epigram or sarcasm.
6. *Dog Fancying.* The fine taper of the tail of some dogs.
7. The thrust of a sting into the flesh; the act of stinging; also, a wound or pain caused by or as by stinging; a sharp pain; as, an adder's *sting*; the *sting* of a cut; the *sting* of sarcasm, shame, remorse, etc.

sting, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* STUNG (stŭng), *Archaic* STANG (stăng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STING'ING (stĭng'ĭng). [AS. *stingan;* akin to Icel. & Sw. *stinga*, Dan. *stinge*, and prob. to E. *stick*, v. t.; cf. Goth. *usstiggan* to put out, pluck out. Cf. STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To pierce. "*Stungen* . . . unto the herte." *Chaucer.* **b** To impale.
2. To prick painfully; as: **a** To pierce or wound with a poisonous or irritating sting; as, bees and nettles *stung* him. **b** To affect with sharp quick pain or smart; to bite; as, hail *stung* their faces; ginger *stings* the mouth.
3. To cause to suffer acutely; to pain keenly, as the mind; as, *stung* with remorse or reproaches.
4. To stimulate, incite, or urge on, as with a sting.

sting, *v. i.* **1.** To use a sting; to wound one with a sting; to give pain, as by a sting; as, his conscience *stung*.
2. To be acutely painful; to give a keen burning pain or smart; as, his eye *stung* with the pepper; the gash *stings*.

sting'bull' (stĭng'bo͝ol'), *n.* The European greater weever fish (*Trachinus draco*), which is capable of inflicting severe wounds with the spinous rays of its dorsal fin.

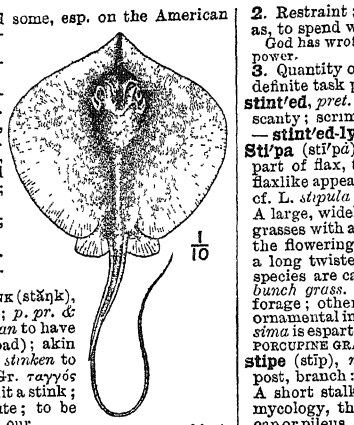
sting'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that stings; specif.: **a** An animal or plant that stings. **b** The sting of an insect, scorpion, etc. **c** A stinging blow, remark, rebuke, or the like. *Colloq.*

sting'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **a** The sting'bull. **b** A scorpion fish.

sting'ing (stĭng'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STING. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Piercing, or capable of piercing, with a sting; having or using a sting or stings; as, a *stinging* bush, insect.
2. Inflicting acute pain as if with a sting; pungent; biting; irritating; as, *stinging* cold; a *stinging* rebuke.
stinging bush, the spurge nettle. — **s. cell,** *Zoöl.*, a nematocyst. — **s. hair,** *Bot.*, a stiff glandular hair whose swollen base secretes an acrid or irritating fluid, as in nettles, species of *Tragia*, etc. — **s. tree,** the Australian giant nettle.

sting moth. An Australian moth (*Doratifera vulnerans*) whose larva is armed, at each end of the body, with four tubercles bearing powerful stinging organs.

sting ray *or* **sting'ray',** *n.* Any of numerous rays of the family Dasyatidæ, syn. *Trygonidæ*, having one or more large sharp barbed dorsal spines on the whiplike tail capable of inflicting severe wounds (see STING, *n.*, 1). Some species reach a large size, and some, esp. on the American Pacific coast, are very destructive to oysters.



Sting Ray (*Dasyatis sabina*)

sting'y (stĭng'ĭ), *a.* Stinging; able to sting.

stin'gy (stĭn'jĭ), *a.;* STIN'GI-ER (-jĭ-ẽr); STIN'GI-EST. [E. dial., ill-tempered, biting, nipping (weather); prob. fr. *sting*, and meaning orig., stinging.] **1.** Very close and covetous; meanly avaricious; miserly; as, a *stingy* boy.
2. Scanty; not copious; light; as, a *stingy* crop.
3. (*Dial. pron.* stĭn'jĭ, -zhĭ). Bad-tempered. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See PARSIMONIOUS.

stink (stĭŋk), *v. i.; pret.* STANK (stăŋk), STUNK (stŭŋk); *p. p.* STUNK; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STINK'ING. [AS. *stincan* to have a smell (whether good or bad); akin to OHG. *stinchan*, G. & D. *stinken* to stink; orig. uncert.; cf. Gr. ταγγός rancid. Cf. STENCH.] To emit a stink; hence, to be in bad repute; to be in bad odor. "She makes our profession . . . to *stink*." *Shak.*

stink, *v. t.* To cause to stink; to affect by a stink; — often with *up;* as, the fumes *stunk* up the laboratory.

stink, *n.* [From STINK, *v.*] **1.** A strong, offensive smell; a disgusting odor; a stench.
2. *Obs.* Something which stinks; hence, something foul or vile; as: **a** Hell. *Chaucer.* **b** Foul water. *Destr. of Troy.*

stink'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* A stinkpot (which see, def. 1 **a**).

stink'bug' (-bŭg'), *n.* Any of various heteropterous bugs which emit a disagreeable odor; esp., one of the family Pentatomidæ, as the calicoback.

stink'bush' (-bo͝osh'), *n.* **a** The star anise (*Illicium floridanum*) of the southern United States. **b** In Australia, the rutaceous tree *Zieria smithii*.

stink'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stinks; as: **a** A stinkpot. **b** One who is disgustingly contemptible; a stinkard. *Slang.*
2. Any of several large petrels which feed on blubber and carrion and have an offensive odor, as the giant fulmar.

stink'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* Any ill-smelling basidiomycetous fungus of the genus *Phallus*, esp. *P. impudicus*.

stink'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STINK. — **stinking ash,** box elder. — **s. badger,** the teledu. — **s. bunt.** = STINKING SMUT. — **s. camomile,** the mayweed *Anthemis cotula*. — **s. cedar. a** A taxaceous tree (*Tumion taxifolium*) of Florida with fetid yewlike leaves. See TUMION. **b** California nutmeg (*T. californicum*). — **s. crane's-bill,** herb Robert. — **s. goosefoot,** a European goosefoot (*Chenopodium vulvaria*) with strong-scented foliage. — **s. grass.** = STINK GRASS. — **s. gum,** an Australian gum tree (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) whose leaves have a strong cimicine smell. — **s. hellebore,** *Helleborus fœtidus*. See BEAR'S-FOOT **a.** — **s. horehound.** = BLACK HOREHOUND. — **s. mayweed,** the common mayweed. — **s. nightshade,** henbane. — **s. nutmeg,** the California nutmeg. — **s. pheasant,** the hoactzin. — **s. smut,** any smut fungus of the genus *Tilletia*. See 2d BUNT **b.** — **s. vervain,** the guinea-hen weed. — **s. weed,** a tropical cæsalpiniaceous weed (*Cassia occidentalis*) having rank-scented foliage. — **s. Willie,** the common ragwort. *Colloq., New Zealand.* — **s. wood. a** = STINKING WEED. **b** = BEAN TREFOIL. **c** = STINKWOOD. — **s. yew,** the stinking cedar.

stink'pot' (stĭŋk'pŏt'), *n.* **1. a** Vessel of stinking materials; specif.: **a** *Mil. & Nav.* An earthen jar charged with materials of an offensive and suffocating smell, formerly sometimes thrown upon an enemy's deck. *C. Kingsley.* **b** A vessel in which disinfectants are burned. *Obs. or R.*
2. a The musk tortoise. **b** Any of various petrels.

stink'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* Any stone which emits a fetid smell on being struck or rubbed, owing to the decomposition of organic matter; specif., anthraconite.

stink'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any of various strong-scented or ill-smelling plants, as the Jimson weed, the wall rocket, etc.

stink'wood' (stĭŋk'wo͝od'), *n.* Any of several trees with a wood of unpleasant odor; also, the wood. **a** In South Africa, the lauraceous tree *Ocotea bullata* or the ulmaceous tree *Celtis kraussiana*, both yielding tough useful timber. **b** In Australia, the sand-fly bush; also, species of *Acacia* and *Albizzia*. **c** The myrtaceous tree *Fœtidia mauritiana* of the Mascarene Islands and Mauritius. **d** The yellow buckthorn. *U. S.* **e** The sour gum *Nyssa sylvatica*. *U. S.*

stint (stĭnt), *n.* Any of several small sandpipers, esp. the dunlin and certain species of *Pisobia*, syn. *Actodromas*, as *P. minuta*, the little stint, and *P. temminckii*, Temminck's stint, of the Old World, and the least sandpiper of America.

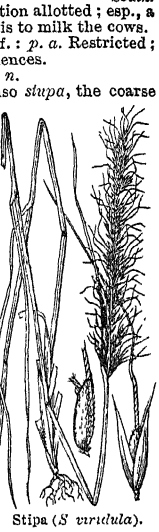
stint, *v. t.;* STINT'ED; STINT'ING. [ME. *stinten, stenten, stunten*, to cause to cease, to cease, AS. *styntan* (in comp.) to blunt, dull, fr. *stunt* dull, stupid, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *stytta* to shorten, *stuttr* short, Sw. dial. *stymta* to shorten, *stunt* short. Cf. STENT, STUNT.] **1.** To put an end to; to cause to stop or halt; to stop; stay. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. To restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to limit; to restrain; hence, to restrict to a scant allowance.
She *stints* them in their meals *Law.*
3. To assign a certain (i. e., a limited) task to (a person); to allot a stint to; to stent.
4. To serve (a mare) successfully; to get (a mare) with foal; — usually with *to;* as, *stinted* to a thoroughbred.

stint, *v. i.* **1.** To stop; cease; stay; desist. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. To be sparing or frugal; as, to *stint* in one's expenses.

stint, *n.* Also *stent.* [See STINT, *v. t.*] **1.** Cessation; stoppage; delay; a stopping. *Obs.*
2. Restraint; restriction; limitation; also, limit; **bound;** as, to spend without *stint*.
God has wrote upon no created thing the utmost *stint* of his power. *South.*
3. Quantity or task assigned; proportion allotted; esp., a definite task prescribed; as, his *stint* is to milk the cows.

stint'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of STINT. Specif.: *p. a.* Restricted; scanty; scrimped; as, *stinted* benevolences.
— **stint'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **stint'ed-ness,** *n.*

Sti'pa (stī'pȧ), *n.* [Cf. L. *stipa*, also *stupa*, the coarse part of flax, tow; — prob. from the flaxlike appearance of the awns; or cf. L. *stipula* spear of grass.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of grasses with a one-flowered spikelet, the flowering glume terminating in a long twisted or bent awn. The species are called *feather grass* and *bunch grass*. Some are valuable for forage; others, as *S. pennata*, are ornamental in cultivation. *S. tenacissima* is esparto. See also SILK GRASS **a,** PORCUPINE GRASS **a,** SLEEPY GRASS.


Stipa (*S. viridula*).

stipe (stīp), *n.* [L. *stipes* a stock, post, branch: cf. F. *stipe.*] **1.** *Bot.* A short stalk or support; as: **a** In mycology, the stem supporting the cap or pileus. **b** In certain frondose algæ, the stemlike part of the thallus. **c** In ferns, the petiole of the frond; also, the woody caudex of a tree fern. **d** In seed plants, a stalklike prolongation of the torus beneath the ovary. Cf. GYNOPHORE, 1; ANTHOPHORE, CARPOPHORE, GYNOBASE.
2. *Zoöl.* A stipes.

sti'pel. (stĭ'pĕl), *n.* [See STIPULE.] *Bot.* The stipule of a leaflet.

sti-pel'late (stĭ-pĕl'ăt; stĭ'pĕl-āt), *a. Bot.* Having stipels.

sti'pend (stī'pĕnd), *n.* [L. *stipendium; stips*, gen. *stipis*, a gift, donation, given in small coin + *pendere* to weigh or pay out.] **1.** Settled pay or compensation for services, whether paid daily, monthly, or annually.
2. In Scotland, the compensation provided for a clergyman, esp. for a parochial minister of the Church of Scotland.
3. One who receives a stipend, or regular pay. *Obs.*
Syn. — See WAGES.

sti'pend, *v. t.* **1.** To pay; reward. *Obs.*
2. To pay by settled wages; to furnish with a stipend. *Rare.*

sti-pen'di-a'ri-an (stĭ-pĕn'dĭ-ā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Stipendiary; hence, mercenary.

sti-pen'di-a-ry (stĭ-pĕn'dĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *stipendiarius:* cf. F. *stipendiaire.*] **1.** Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation.
2. Rendering tribute or taxes, as in money or services.
stipendiary estate, *Feudal Law*, a beneficium. — **s. magistrate,** *Eng. Law*, a special salaried magistrate, or justice of the peace, appointed under statutory provisions.

sti-pen'di-a-ry, *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** One who receives a stipend; specif., *Eng.*, a stipendiary magistrate.
2. A tribute-paying or tax-paying estate or tenant.
3. *Rom. Hist.* A province that paid tribute rather than a tax, such being counted as belonging esp. to the emperor.

sti'pes (stī'pēz), *n.; pl.* STIPITES (stĭp'ĭ-tēz). [L., a stock.] *Zoöl.* A stalk, stem, or peduncle; as: **a** The second basal segment of a maxilla of an insect or crustacean. **b** The second, or rarely the first, basal segment of the mandible of a myriapod. **c** Either of the two (inner and outer) platelike pieces which form the major portion of the deutomala of a myriapod. **d** An eyestalk.

stip'i-tate (stĭp'ĭ-tāt), *a.* [NL. *stipitatus*, fr. L. *stipes.* See STIPE.] *Bot.* Having, or borne on, a stipe, as a pod.

stip'ple (stĭp''l), *v. t.;* STIP'PLED (-'ld); STIP'PLING (-lĭng). [D. *stippelen* to make points, to spot, dot, fr. *stippel*, dim. of *stip* a dot, spot.] **1.** To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving in lines.
2. To render in paint, ink, etc., by small, short touches which together produce an even or softly graded shadow. Hence, to apply (paint, etc.) by repeated small touches.

stip'ple (stĭp''l) } **stip'pling** (-lĭng) } *n.* In the graphic arts, any mode of execution by which gradation of light and shade is produced by separate touches, whether of small points, of larger dots, or of still longer strokes; also, the effect so produced. *Stipple* may show every separate point or touch, as in prints from a stipple plate, or may resemble a mosaic in which the touches tend to run together, as in stippling in strokes from a brush filled with color.

stip'u-lar (stĭp'ū-lăr), *a.* [Cf. F. *stipulaire.* See STIPULE.] Like, pert. to, or provided with, stipules; growing on or like stipules; as, *stipular* glands, tendrils, etc.

stip'u-late (-lāt), *a. Bot.* Furnished with stipules.

stip'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *stipulatus*, p. p. of *stipulari* to stipulate, fr. OL. *stipulus* firm, fast: prob. akin to L. *stipes* a post, and E. *stiff.* Cf. STIFF.] To make an agreement or covenant with any person or company to do or forbear anything; to bargain; contract; as, he *stipulated* with the plaintiff.

stip'u-late, *v. t.* To arrange definitely, as an agreement or covenant; to specify (something) as being a term or condition of an agreement; as, he *stipulated* payments in gold.

stip'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *stipulatio:* cf. F. *stipulation.*] **1.** Act of stipulating; a contracting or agreeing, or that which is stipulated, or agreed upon; agreement; covenant; contract; also, any article, item, or condition, in an agreement; as, *stipulations* to furnish troops.

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stim'u-la'tor (stĭm'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *stimulateur.*] One that stimulates.

stim'u-la'tress (stĭm'ū-la'trĕs), *n.* A stimulatrix.

stim'u-la'trix (-lā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] A female stimulator.

stim'u-li, *n., L. pl.* of STIMULUS.

stim'u-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* **a** The medical theory that regarded life as dependent on stimulation, and disease as due to excess or deficiency of stimulation. **b** The treatment of disease by alcoholic stimulants.

stim'u-lose (-lōs), *a.* [Cf. L. *stimulosus* stimulative.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having stinging hairs.

sti'my (stī'mĭ). Var. of STYMIE.

stinch. † STANCH.

stinche. †STENCH. [of STYAN.]

stine (stīn). Scot. & dial. Eng. sting (stĭng), *n.* [AS. *steng.*] *Scot.* **a** A pole or pike. *Obs.* **b** A post or sheaf; **a** mast. — **sting and ling.** **a** Wholly. **b** By force.

sting'a-ree' (stĭng'ȧ-rē'; stĭng'ȧ-rē), *n.* [Cf. STING RAY.] A sting ray. [sting moth.

sting bladder. The larva of the

sting'er, *n.* = STING, a pike or pole. *Obs. Scot.* [STINGY.

stin'gi-ly (stĭn'jĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **stin'gi-ness,** *n.* See -NESS.

sting'ing-ly, *adv.* of STINGING.

stin'gle (*dial.* stĭng'g'l, stĭng''l), *n.* Sting. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sting'less, *a.* Having no sting.

stingless nettle. = RICHWEED **a.**

stin'go (stĭŋ'gō), *n.* [From STING.] Sharp or strong liquor, esp. ale or beer. *Old Slang.*

sting'tail', *n.* A sting ray.

sting winkle. A spinose marine univalve of the genus *Murex*.

stink'ard (stĭŋk'ȧrd), *n.* [*stink* + *-ard.*] **1.** One that stinks; specif., a mean, paltry fellow. *Rare or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. The teledu.

stink'ard-ly, *a.* Mean. *Obs.*

stink'ber-ry, *n.* The yellow buckthorn. *U. S.*

stink'bird', *n.* The hoactzin.

stink brand. Stinking smut.

stink fly. See CHRYSOPA.

stink grass. An ill-scented European grass (*Eragrostis major*), naturalized in the United States.

stink'ing-ly, *adv.* of STINKING.

stink'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

stink shad. A gizzard shad. *Local, U. S.*

stink turtle. The musk turtle.

stink'wort' (stĭŋk'wûrt'), *n.* A fetid European asteraceous plant (*Inula graveolens*), naturalized as a weed in Australia.

stint'ance (stĭn'tȧns), *n.* Restraint; stoppage. *Obs.*

stint'er, *n.* One that stints. [pr.

stint'ing-ly, *adv.* of *stinting*, p.

stint'less, *a.* See -LESS.

stint'y, *a.* Limited; also, niggardly. *Rare.*

sti-pa'tion (stĭ-pā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *stipatus*, p. p., surrounded, *stipatio* a crowd.] Act of guarding or surrounding. *Obs.*

stipe (stēp). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STEEP

stipe, *n.* Stipend. *Obs.*

sti-pen'di-al (stĭ-pĕn'dĭ-ȧl), *a.* Pert. to a stipend. *Rare.*

sti-pen'di-ate, *v. t.* [L. *stipendiatus*, p. p. of *stipendiari* to receive pay.] Stipend. *R.* [Obs.]

sti-pen'di-ous, *a.* Stipendiary.

sti'pend-less, *a.* See -LESS.

sti'per, *n.* [AS. *stīpere.*] Support; prop. *Obs.*

sti'pi-form (stī'pĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*stipe* + *-form.*] *Zoöl* Resembling a stipe or stipes; stalklike.

stip'i-ti-form' (stĭp'ĭ-tĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [*stipes* + *-form.*] Stipiform.

stip'i-tu'rus (-tū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *stipes, stipitis*, stock + Gr. οὐρά tail.] The genus consisting of the Australian emu wrens.

— stip'i-ture (stĭp'ĭ-tūr), *n.*

stipmoder. † STEPMOTHER.

‖ **sti'po** (stī'pō), *n.; pl.* STIPI (-pē). [It.] A kind of cabinet, usually with columns and pietradura medallions.

stip'o-ne, *n.* A sweet summer beverage in vogue in London in the 17th century. *Obs.*

stipsire. † STEPSIRE.

stip'tic. Var. of STYPTIC.

stipul. † STEEPLE.

stip'u-la (stĭp'ū-lȧ), *n.; L. pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [L., stalk.] Stipule.

stip'u-la'ceous (-lā'shŭs), **stip'u-la-ry** (stĭp'ū-lā-rĭ), *a.* Stipular.

stip'u-la'ti-o (-lā'shĭ-ō; -shō), *n.* [L.] A stipulation.

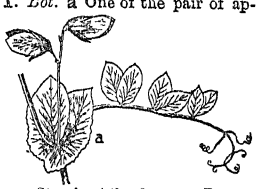
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2. *Law.* Specif.: **a** An agreement between attorneys respecting the conduct of legal proceedings. **b** A bond or undertaking taken in admiralty courts. **c** *Rom. Law.* Orig., a solemn form by which a promisor could make his promise binding upon himself, consisting in formal questions and answers; also, the contract itself. Later, a promise made by any of various forms, or set out in writing as being a stipulation; still later, any promise which was clearly intended by the parties to be binding.

Syn. — Agreement, covenant, engagement. See CONTRACT.

stip'u-la'tor (stĭp'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who stipulates.

stip'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *stipula* a stalk, stem, straw · cf. F. *stipule.* Cf. STUBBLE.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** One of the pair of appendages borne at the base of the leaf in many plants. They may be foliaceous or membranaceous, varying greatly in shape and size; they may be free or exhibit various degrees of adnation to the stem and petiole or to each other; in some plants they become modified to spines or tendrils; in others, as the pansy, they are very large, and perform all the functions of leaves. When completely united and sheathing the stem they are known as *ocreæ.* **b** In Characeæ, one of the unicellular tubes borne on both sides of the leaf structures. **c** In mosses, a paraphyllum.



a Stipule of the Common Pea.

2. A newly sprouted feather; a pinfeather. *Rare.*

stir (stûr), *v. t.;* STIRRED (stûrd); STIR'RING. [ME. *stiren, steren, sturen,* AS. *styrian;* akin to D. *storen* to disturb, G. *stören,* OHG. *stören* to scatter, destroy, and perh. to E. *storm.*] **1.** To change the place of in any manner; to move; as, he could not *stir* hand or foot.

2. To impart movement to: **a** To disturb the relative position of the particles of, as of a fluid or semifluid mass, by passing something through it, esp. with a continued more or less circular movement; as, to *stir* an omelet; hence, more broadly, to agitate; disturb.

My mind is troubled, like a fountain *stirr'd* *Shak.*

b To move vigorously or briskly; to bestir;— usually reflexive. **c** To brandish, as a weapon. *Obs.* **d** To plow slightly, esp. a second time across existing furrows. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. To rouse; specif.: **a** To excite or incite; inflame; stimulate; as, eloquence *stirs* men's souls; the news *stirred* them to revolt. **b** To awaken or start up, as from inactivity or sleep; hence, to bring into notice or debate; to agitate; moot.

Stir not questions of jurisdiction *Bacon.*

Syn. — Move, incite, awaken, rouse, animate, stimulate, provoke. See EXCITE.

to stir up. **a** To cause to rise up or to disturb by stirring; as, *to stir up* mud. **b** To arouse; incite; inflame; as, *to stir up* sedition; *to stir up* men to protest.

stir, *v. i.* **1.** To move; to change one's position.

I had not power to *stir* or strive. *Byron.*

2. To be in motion; specif.: **a** To be active or busy.

The friends of the unfortunate exile, far from resenting his unjust suspicions, were *stirring* anxiously in his behalf. *Merivale.*

b To be roused; to be in a state of agitation, disturbance, or excitement. *Archaic.* **c** To prance. *Obs.*

3. To rise, or be up, in the morning. *Colloq.* *Shak.*

4. To become the object of notice; to be current.

To talk freely upon everything that *stirs.* *I. Watts.*

5. To stir something; also, to be stirred; as, the starch paste *stirs* easily. See STIR, *v. t.,* 2 **a**.

stir, *n.* **1.** Act or result of stirring; state of being stirred; agitation; activity; bustle; movement.

Why all these words, this clamor, and this *stir?* *Denham.*

2. Specif.: **a** Public disturbance; tumultuous and seditious disorder. "*Stirs* raised by his unnatural sons in England." *Sir J. Davies.* **b** Strife; battle. *Obs.* **c** Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passions; emotion.

3. A movement transmitted to something; a jog; a poke; a slight stirring; as to give the embers a *stir.*

4. A prison. *Thieves' Slang, Chiefly Eng.*

Syn. — Hurry, flurry, pother, to-do. — STIR, BUSTLE, FUSS, ADO. STIR suggests brisk movement or activity; BUSTLE adds the implication of a noisy, obtrusive, or self-important display of energy; FUSS implies flurry or fidgety agitation or endeavor; ADO occurs chiefly in certain idiomatic phrases; as, "I hear a busy *stir* of men about the streets" (*Shelley*); "The quality of human life does not consist in *bustle* or activity, but in stillness" (*Jowett*); "God never takes needless trouble. It is only foolish little men . . . that are fond of *fusses*" (*Lowell*); "Much *Ado* about Nothing" (*Shak.*). See CONFUSION.

stir'a-bout' (stûr'ȧ-bout'), *n.* A porridge of oatmeal or corn meal boiled in water and stirred, or of oatmeal and dripping mixed and stirred in a pan; a hasty pudding.

Stir'ling's cy'cle (stûr'lĭngz). [After Robert *Stirling* (1790-1878), Scottish engineer.] *Thermodyn.* A cycle for an air engine using a regenerator, having for its indicator diagram two isothermals and two lines of constant volume. Hence · **Stirling engine.**

stirps (stûrps), *n.; pl.* STIRPES (stûr'pēz). [L., stem, stock.] **1.** Stock; race; family. Hence, *Law,* the person from whom a family is descended.

2. *Biol.* The total of the organic units which are found in, and determine the development of, a fertilized egg. Some of these pass to and determine the development of the body cells, others remain in the sexual cells. *Galton.*

stir'ring (stûr'ĭng), *p. pr. of* STIR. Hence: *p. a.* **a** Putting in motion, or being in motion; active; lively; bustling.

A more *stirring* and intellectual age. *Southey.*

b Rousing; inspiring; as, a *stirring* song. **c** Fickle. *Obs.*

Syn. — Animating, stimulating, quickening, exciting.

stir'ring, *vb. n.* of STIR. Hence: *n.* **a** Act of one that stirs. **b** Impulse; incitement. **c** Uproar; tumult. *Obs.* **d** A second plowing. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stir'rup (stĭr'ŭp; stûr'ŭp; 277), *n.* [ME. *stirop,* AS. *stigrāp; stīgan* to mount, ascend + *rāp* a rope; akin to G. *steigreif* a stirrup. See STY, *v. i.;* ROPE.] **1.** A kind of ring or bent piece of metal, wood, leather, or the like, horizontal in one part for receiving the foot of a rider, and attached by a strap to the saddle, used to aid in mounting and as a support while riding.

2. Any piece resembling or likened to a stirrup (sense 1); specif., *Carp. & Mach.,* such a piece used as a support, clamp, etc. Cf. BRIDLE IRON; HANGER, 3 **e** *& Illust.*

3. *Naut.* A rope secured to a yard, with a thimble in its lower end for supporting a footrope.

4. A shoemaker's strap to hold the last on the knee. *Dial.*

stirrup bone. *Anat.* The stapes.

stirrup cup. A cup of wine or the like taken by a rider about to depart; hence, a farewell cup; a parting glass.

stitch (stĭch), *n.* [Cf. ME. *sticche, stecche, stucche,* a piece, AS. *styccе* a piece, a short while. Cf. STOCK of wood.] Any space passed over; distance; a stretch; also, a space of time. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

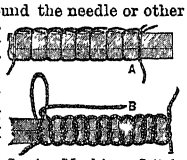
You have gone a good *stitch.* *Bunyan.*

stitch (stĭch), *n.* [ME. *stiche,* AS. *stice* a pricking, akin to *stician* to prick. See STICK, *v. t.*] **1.** A local sharp and sudden pain; an acute pain, like the piercing of a needle; a spasmodic pain, generally brief, esp. in the intercostal muscles; as, a *stitch* in the side.

2. A contortion; a twist of the face; a grimace. *Obs.*

3. In hand sewing, a single pass of a needle, or the loop or turn of the thread thus made and left in the fabric; in machine sewing, a single motion of a needle and shuttle carrying the thread through the fabric, or the loop or interlocked thread resulting.

4. A single turn of the thread round the needle or other implement used in knitting, crocheting, netting, etc.; a link, or loop, of yarn; as, to let down, or drop, a *stitch;* to take up a *stitch.*



Sewing-Machine Stitches. *A* Chain Stitch, *or* Loop Stitch. *B* Lock Stitch.

5. In crocheting, embroidery, knitting, lace making, sewing, etc., an arrangement of stitches, or method of stitching in some particular way or style; also, the work so produced; as: **carpet stitch,** glover's stitch, or over-and-over stitch used in sewing breadths of carpet together; **coral stitch,** an ornamental stitch imitating a coral branch, used in embroidery, etc.; **cord stitch,** a twisted stitch; **damask stitch,** a kind of satin stitch used on household linen or in worsted work. For other stitches see the qualifying words or in the *Vocabulary.*

6. *Bookbinding.* The fastening of leaves, esp. those of pamphlets, with thread or wire drawn by hand or machine through previously pierced holes; as: **double stitch,** where two loops of a single thread are fastened in the center of the fold; **machine stitch,** where a regular lock stitch is made; **saddleback stitch,** where the center of the fold is placed across the saddle in the machine, and wire staples are driven through and clinched on the inside; **side stitch,** where the thread or wire is stitched through the side of the fold; **single stitch,** where a single loop is drawn through the center and tied; **wire stitch,** in which staples are made, inserted, and clinched by a machine from a continuous piece of wire, as in the saddleback stitch.

7. Any least part, or very small part, of a fabric or dress; as, to wet every *stitch* of one's clothes. *Colloq.*

8. *Agric.* A narrow ridge of land; a ridge between furrows.

stitch, *v. t.;* STITCHED (stĭcht); STITCH'ING. **1.** To form stitches in; esp., to sew in such a manner as to show on the surface a continuous line of stitches; to ornament with stitches; as, to *stitch* a shirt bosom.

2. To sew, or unite together by stitches. Specif., *Bookbinding,* to fasten together (the sections) by passing the thread or wire through all the sections at once; — distinguished from *sew* (def. 2 **c**).

3. *Agric.* To form (land) into ridges.

to stitch up, to mend or unite with a needle and thread; as, *to stitch up* a rent, a garment, an artery.

stitch, *v. i.* To practice stitching, or needlework; to sew.

stitch'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* A honey eater (*Notiomystis, syn. Pogonornis, cincta*) formerly common on North Island, New Zealand, but now nearly extinct. The male had black, yellow, and white plumage. So called from its note.

stitch'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Needlework. *Shak.*

stitch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STITCH. Hence: *n.* Act of one who stitches, or work done by stitching; sewing, esp. when a continuous line of stitches is shown on the surface; stitches collectively, esp. ornamental stitches.

stith'y (stĭth'ĭ; stĭth'ĭ; 277), *n.; pl.* STITHIES (-ĭz). [From earlier *stith,* fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *steði* an anvil, akin to *staðr* place. See STEAD.] **1.** An anvil.

2. A smith's shop; a smithy; a smithery; a forge.

stith'y (stĭth'ĭ), *v. t.;* STITH'IED (-ĭd); STITH'Y-ING. To forge on an anvil. "The forge that *stithied* Mars his helm." *Shak.*

sti'ver (stĭ'vẽr), *n.* [D. *stuiver.*] A Dutch coin, and money of account, the present value of which is about two cents, or one penny (1d.); hence, a thing of little worth.

Stiz'o-lo'bi-um (stĭz'ō-lō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στίζειν* to puncture + λόβιον, dim. of λοβός lobe.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical climbing fabaceous herbs having clusters of purple or yellow flowers with the wings of the corolla extending beyond the banner. The pods are beset with stinging hairs. *S. pruriens* is the cowhage; *S. giganteum* is the oxeye bean; both are also called *horse-eye bean.*

sto'a (stō'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στοά. See STOIC.] *Gr. Arch.* A portico, usually long, walled at the back, and with a front colonnade opening on a public place, designed to afford a sheltered promenade or meeting place.

stoat (stōt), *n.* [ME. *stot* a stoat, horse, bullock; perh. originally only of male animals, and akin to D. *stooten* to push, E. *stutter;* cf. Icel. *stūtr* a bull, Sw. *stut* a bullock. Cf. STOT.] The common European ermine, esp. when in the brown summer coat. Sometimes, any of certain allied species or, broadly, any ermine or weasel.

sto-chas'tic (stō-kăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. στοχαστικός, fr. στοχάζεσθαι to aim, to guess, fr. στόχος mark or aim.] Conjectural; given to, or skillful in, conjecturing. *Now R.*

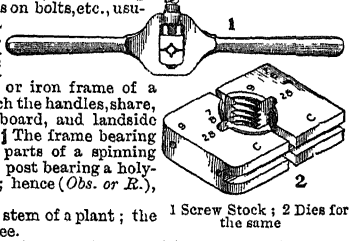
stock (stŏk), *n.* [AS. *stocc* a stock, trunk, stick; akin to D. *stok,* G. *stock,* OHG. *stoc,* Icel. *stokkr,* Sw. *stock,* Dan. *stok,* and AS. *styccе* a piece; cf. Skr. *tuj* to urge, thrust. Cf. STOKER, STUCCO, TUCK a rapier.] **1.** **a** A wooden post or stake; a stump; log. **b** A block of wood, or *Rare,* of stone. **c** Hence, something without consciousness or life.

All our fathers worshiped *stocks* and stones. *Milton.*

2. A person who is dull, stupid, or lifeless like a block.

Let 's be no stoics nor no *stocks.* *Shak.*

3. That which serves for firm support, as a pillar or post; the principal supporting or holding part; the part in which others are inserted, or to which they are attached; specif.: **a** *Portable Firearms.* The wood part to which the barrel and other parts are assembled and which gives the stiffness and shape necessary for use. For military rifles it is preferably in one piece, but occasionally is divided into the buttstock and the tip, or fore, stock. **b** *Field Gun Carriages.* The long beam of general rectangular shape which forms the basis of the carriage body, being securely fastened to the axletree. It forms the connection with the limber in traveling, and in firing affords the necessary third point of support. In modern field gun carriages it is called the *trail.* **c** *Rapid-fire Guns.* The connecting arm between the slide and the shoulder piece. Called also *shoulder bar.* **d** The handle or contrivance by which bits are held in boring; a bitstock; a brace. **e** *Joinery.* The block of wood or metal frame which constitutes the body of a plane, and in which the plane iron is fitted; a plane stock. **f** *Naut.* (1) The wooden or iron crosspiece whose function is to cant the anchor so that one of the flukes may enter the ground. See ANCHOR, 1 *& Illust.* (2) The narrow part of a rudder above the blade. **g** The support of the block in which the anvil is fixed, or of the anvil itself. **h** *Mech.* A holder for a threaded die (esp. any of a graduated set of dies) for cutting screw threads on bolts, etc., usually having a pair of relatively long handles. **i** The wooden or iron frame of a plow, to which the handles, share, colter, moldboard, and landside are secured. **j** The frame bearing the moving parts of a spinning wheel. **k** A post bearing a holy-water vessel; hence (*Obs. or R.*), the vessel.



1 Screw Stock; 2 Dies for the same

4. The main stem of a plant; the trunk of a tree.

5. *Hort.* The stem or plant in which a graft is inserted; also, any plant from which slips or cuttings are taken.

6. **a** The original progenitor; the original, as a man, a race, or a language, from which others have descended or have been derived. **b** The race or line of a family; the progenitor of a family and his direct descendants; line of descent; lineage; family. **c** A strain, race, or group of genetically closely related individuals in a breed or species.

7. *Zoöl.* A compound organism; an aggregate or colony of connected zooids or individuals. In a broader sense, the individuals which have been asexually produced (as by budding) from a sexually produced individual, and therefore trace their ancestry back to one egg or seed.

8. *pl.* A frame of timber, with holes in which formerly the feet, or the feet and hands, of offenders were confined, commonly in a public place, by way of punishment. Cf. PILLORY. "He shall rest in my *stocks.*" *Piers Plowman.*

9. *pl.* The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building; hence, **on the stocks,** in preparation; under construction; as, the dramatist has a play *on the stocks.*

10. *pl.* A frame in which an animal, as a horse or cow, may be slung or otherwise secured, as for shoeing.

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stip'u-la'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [See STIPULE.] *Bot.* The situation, arrangement, or structure of the stipules. *Rare.* [Stipulate.]

stip'uled (stĭp'ūld), *a. Bot.*

stip'u-lif'er-ous (stĭp'ū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*stipule* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or producing stipules

stip'u-li-form' (stĭp'ū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [*stipule* + *-form.*] Having the form of a stipule.

stir (stẽr), *n.* Sir. *Scot.*

stird. Stirred. *Ref. Sp.*

stire † STEER, to direct.

stir'i-at'ed (stĭr'ĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *stiria* an icicle.] Adorned with pendants like icicles *Obs*

stir'i-ous (stĭr'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stiria* an icicle.] Of the nature of, or resembling, icicles *Obs.*

stirk † STRIKE.

stirk (stẽrk; stŭk). *n.* [AS. *styric, stirc,* a young bull or heifer; akin to G. *stärke* a young cow that has not had a calf, and prob. to E. *sterile.*] *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A bullock or heifer in the second year. **b** A coarse, stupid person.

stirke, *n.* [Cf. AS. *strica* a stroke of a pen.] A stroke in writing; a dagger. *Obs.*

stir'less (stûr'lĕs), *a.* Motionless. — **stir'less-ly,** *adv.*

stir'ling Obs. or Scot. of STARLING.

stirne. † STERN

stirop. † STIRRUP.

stirp (stûrp), *n.* [L. *stirps, stirpis,* Stirps *Obs. or R.*

stir'pi-cul'ture (stûr'pĭ-kŭl'tûr), *n.* [L. *stirps, stirpis,* stem, stock + *cultura* culture.] The breeding of special stocks or races. — **stir'pi-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tûr-ăl), *a.* — **stir'pi-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*

stir'rage (stûr'ăj), *n.* Act of stirring; stir; commotion. *Obs*

stir'rer (-ẽr), *n.* One that stirs.

stirrill. † STERILE.

stirrup dram *or* **glass.** A stirrup cup. *Obs.*

stirrup iron. An iron stirrup; metal loop of a riding stirrup.

stirrup leather *or* **strap.** The strap suspending a stirrup.

stirt. † START, *n.*

stirt. Obs. pret. & p. p. of START, *v. t.*

Stir'-up' Sun'day. The Sunday next before Advent; — from the first words of the collect, "*Stir up,* we beseech thee, O Lord, the wills of thy . . . people." *Colloq*

stis. † STITE

stitch (stĭch), *n.* [L. *stiyyce* a piece.] A harvesting shock of about a dozen sheaves. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To gather in "stitches." *Dial Eng.*

stitch broth. A beverage sold by 17th-century vintners. *Obs.*

stitch'er, *n.* One that stiches.

stitching horse. A harness maker's clamp for holding work while it is being stitched.

stitch'-meal', *adv.* [AS. *styccemælum.*] Piecemeal. *Obs.*

stitch wheel. = PRICKER, 2 b.

stitch'while', *n.* A moment; an instant. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stitch'wort' (-wûrt'). Var. of STICHWORT.

stite (stīt), *n.* Nonsense. *Scot.*

stite, *n. & v.* [Cf. D. *stuiten* rebound.] Stagger; rebound. *Scot.*

stite, *adv.* Short for *astite, as tite* as soon. See TITE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng* [*or Dial. Eng.*]

stith (stĭth), *n.* = STITHY. *Obs.*

stith (stĭth; stĭth), *a.* [AS. *stīð.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1. Strong; hardy; firm; steady. 2. Stiff; rigid; dead. 3. Brave; noble; bold. *Obs.* 4. Severe; strict. *Obs.*

stithil, stithle. † STIGHTLE.

stith'ly, *adv.* [AS. *stīðlice.*] Strongly; severely. *Obs.*

stith'stream', *n.* [AS. *stīð* strong + *stréam* stream.] Deluge; flood. *Obs.*

stive (stīv), *v. t.* [Prob. fr. ME. *stif* stiff. See STIFF; cf. STIFLE, STEEVE to stow.] To keep close and warm; to pen up; to stifle; to suffocate. Also, to stuff; stow

sway *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

stive, *n. Dial Eng.* **a** Dust; smoke. **b** The floating dust in flour mills caused by grinding.

stive, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *stiven,* fr. *stif.* See STIFF.] To stiffen. *Obs.*

stive, *a.* [Cf. AS. *stīf.* See STIFF.] Stiff. — **stive'ly,** *adv. Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stiv'er (stĭv'ẽr), *n. t.* [Cf. STIFF, *a.*] To bristle; to grow angry; also, to stagger; to move along; to flutter. *Dial.* [pet. *Obs.*

stiv'er (stĭv'ẽr), *n.* A strumstivour. *n.* [OF. *estive* a sort of flute or flageolet.] A player on some kind of wind instrument. *Obs.* [fling. *Dial. Eng.*

stiv'y (stĭv'ĭ), *a.* Close; stiff.

stiward † STEWARD.

S. T. L. *Abbr.* Sacræ Theologiæ Lector (L., Reader in Sacred Theology).

S. T. M. *Abbr.* Sacræ Theologiæ Magister (L., Master of Sacred Theology). [STALL.

sto (stō). Dial. Eng. var. of

stoale. † STOLE.

stoan. Dial. Eng. var. of STONE.

stoare. † STORE.

stob (stŏb), *n.* [Cf. STUB, *n.,* or STAB, *v. t.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* 1. The stump of a tree 2. A stake or post: in *U. S.,* esp., a short stake or stub. 3. Thorn; spine: splinter; nail.

stob, *v. t.* To pierce; stab. *Scot. & Dial.* [var. of STOCKBALL.]

stob'ball (stŏb'bôl). Dial. Eng.

stobill, stoble. † STUBBLE.

stoburn. † STUBBORN

stoc. † STOCK.

sto'cah (stō'kȧ), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *stoccach* an idler, a sponger.] A menial attendant. *Obs*

stoccade † STOCKADE.

stoc-ca'do (stŏ-kä'dō; -kā'dō), **stoc-ca'ta** (-tȧ), *n.* [F. *estocade,* ir. It. *stoccata,* fr. *stocco* a rapier, fr. G. *stock* a stick. See STOCK.] A stab; a thrust with a rapier or in fencing. *Archaic.*

stoc-ca'to † STACCATO.

stock, *n.* [F. *estoc* a rapier, a

11. The part of a tally formerly given to the creditor in a transaction, as, in the English exchequer, to the person who had lent the king money on account. See TALLY.
12. The debt or fund represented by such a stock (as in def. 11) or a series of them; hence, a debt or fund due from the government to individuals for money loaned at interest, or the securities representing such debt or fund; also, a debt or fund similarly due from a private company or corporation, or the securities representing it. Such stock is not divided into shares, but is divisible and transferable in any amount desired not involving divisions smaller than a specified sum; thus, British consols are *stock*, and any amount may be purchased or transferred not involving fractions of a penny, as for instance £10 8s. 7d. *Stock* in this sense is now little used in the United States, being chiefly restricted to occasional use in relation to municipal debts, as some of the securities of the City of New York. In modern British usage *stock* is often specifically used of debts, funds, or capital, bearing interest at a given rate per cent in perpetuity, the principal not being payable, unless at the option of the debtor. Cf. def. 13.
13. The capital of a company or corporation in the form of transferable shares, each of a certain amount; the funds or assets used by a company in its business as represented by a given number of shares each of a given amount (usually $100); also, often, in the *pl.*, funds or property made up of shares in various corporations or in corporations in general. (These senses are the usual ones in the United States, but are rare in British usage.) Such stock is calculated and dealt in only in the shares of a given amount each, a certificate being issued for any desired number of shares. Cf. def. 12, above.
14. *Bookkeeping.* = STOCK ACCOUNT.
15. **a** The fund or capital which an individual or a firm employs in the conduct of its business. **b** A merchant's or manufacturer's store of goods; hence, store; accumulation; supply on hand; as, to lay in a *stock* of provisions.
16. Stockfish; dried cod. *Obs.*
17. *Card Playing.* That portion of a pack of cards not distributed to the players at the beginning of certain games.
18. Raw material; that out of which something is manufactured; as, paper *stock*.
19. *Cookery.* A liquid or jelly containing the juices and soluble parts of meat, and certain vegetables, etc., extracted by cooking, used in making soup, gravy, etc.
20. *Soap Making.* A plain soap which is made into toilet soap by adding perfumery, coloring matter, etc.
21. Domestic animals used or raised on a farm; esp., cattle, sheep, hogs, etc.; — called more fully *live stock*.
22. *Mining.* An irregular metalliferous mass in a rock formation; as, a *stock* of lead ore in limestone.
23. *Geol.* A body of igneous rock intruded upward into older formations. In ground plan a *stock* is circular or elliptical, but its cross sections may increase downward.
24. [Cf. STOCKING.] A covering for the leg, or leg and foot; as, upper *stocks* (breeches); nether *stocks* (stockings). *Obs.*
25. A close-fitting wide band or cravat for the neck.
26. *pl.* The better grades of bricks burnt in a clamp. *Eng.*
27. A beater in a fulling mill for cloth, or a machine for beating or kneading hides to soften them, etc.; also, *pl.*, the mill itself.
28. *Smithing.* A core of small wet coal with a hole through for the blast, made between the tuyère and the front of a forge. The fire is started in a hole made near the front, and burns back towards the tuyère.
29. **a** Cabbage or colewort. **b** Any brassicaceous plant of the genus *Matthiola;* as, the gillyflower or common *stock* (*Matthiola incana*); ten-weeks *stock* (*M. annua*). **c** The related plant *Malcolmia maritima*, native of southern Europe, sometimes distinguished as *Mahon stock*.
30. The fore part of a bed; also, a bed frame. *Scot.*
31. Production of plays, etc., by a stock company; as, there will be *stock* at the Lyceum this week. *Theater Cant.*
Syn. — Fund, capital, store, supply, accumulation, hoard.
on the stocks. See def. 9, above. — **stock in trade.** **a** The goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper. **b** The fittings and appliances of a workman. — **stocks and bowls,** *Weaving*, a reversing motion with circular or oblong levers for making a reciprocating shaft move another in the opposite direction.

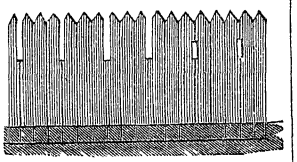
stock (stŏk), *v. t.;* STOCKED (stŏkt); STOCK'ING. **1.** To put in the stocks, as a culprit. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. To dig or root up; to extirpate; — often with *up;* as, the tree was *stocked* up by the root. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. To provide with a stock, as a rifle or anchor; to secure by or to a stock; as, two plows *stocked* to one frame.
4. To bar or bolt; as, to *stock* a door. *Obs.*
5. To lay up; to store, as merchandise and the like.
6. To provide with stock; to supply with material requisites; to store; as, to *stock* a warehouse; to *stock* a farm; to *stock* land with a permanent growth, esp. of grass.
7. To suffer (a cow) to retain milk for hours before sale.
8. To stamp or knead with or as with stocks, as hides.
to stock down, *Agric.*, to sow, as plowed land, with seed of grass or other permanent forage crop.

stock, *a.* Used or employed for constant service or application, as if a portion of a stock or supply; kept in stock; standing; as, a *stock* sermon, quotation, charge.
stock beer, lager beer. — **s. company,** *Theater*, a company of actors regularly acting together in various plays under one management, usually at one theater.

stock (stŏk), *v. i.* **1.** To send out new shoots, or stocks, as from the crown of a plant, or from a severed trunk or branch.
2. To swell; to become swollen; — said of a horse's legs, esp. of the part between the pasterns and the hock. *Dial.*
3. To put in stock, or supplies; — often with *up;* as, to *stock* up for the holiday trade.

stock account. *Bookkeeping.* A ledger account, the credit side showing the original capital and additions, the debit side showing withdrawals and losses.

stock-ade' (stŏk-ād'), *n.* [F. *estacade* stockade, boom, earlier also *estocade* (by confusion with *estocade* a thrust with a rapier; cf. STOCCADO); fr. It. *steccata* a palisade (prob. influenced by OF. *estache, estaque*, a stake, post); of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *stake, stick;* cf. G. *stecken* stick, OHG. *steccho:* cf. Sp. *estacada* stockade, of Teutonic origin (cf. STAKE, *n.*). See STICK, *n. & v. t.;* cf. ESTACADE, STACKET.] **1.** *Mil.* **a** A line of stout posts or timbers set firmly in the earth in contact with each other (and usually with loopholes) to form a barrier, or defensive fortification. **b** A floating barrier of trees chained together to protect a pontoon bridge from floating objects.


Stockade.

2. An inclosure, or pen, made with posts and stakes.
3. Piling which serves as a breakwater.

stock-ade', *v. t.;* STOCK-AD'ED (-ād'ĕd); STOCK-AD'ING (-ād'-ĭng). To surround, fortify, or protect, with a stockade.

stock'-and-bill' tackle. *Naut.* A small tackle to secure an anchor after it is hove up; — called also *stock tackle.*

stock'-blind', *a.* Blind as a stock or block; wholly blind.

stock'bro'ker (stŏk'brō'kẽr), *n.* A broker who deals in stocks. See BROKER, 3; STOCK, *n.*, 12, 13.

stock'bro'king (-kĭng), *n.* The business or work of a stockbroker.

stock company. *Com.* A corporation the capital of which is represented by stock.

stock'dove' (stŏk'dŭv'), *n.* A common European wild pigeon (*Columba œnas*), so called because at one time believed to be the stock of the domestic pigeon, or, according to some, from its breeding in the stocks, or trunks, of trees. It resembles the rock dove, but is darker colored and has the rump gray instead of white. Also, a related species, as *C. eversmanni* of Asia.


Stockdove (*Columba œnas*).

stock'er (stŏk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes or fits stocks, as of guns or gun carriages, etc. **2.** An animal, esp. a young steer or heifer, sold to be finally butchered, but kept as stock until matured or fattened; — distinguished from *killer.*

stock exchange. **a** An exchange for the purchase and sale of stocks, etc. See EXCHANGE, 5. **b** An association or body of stockbrokers who meet and transact business by recognized forms, regulations, and usages.

stock fire. *Smithing.* A forge fire made in a stock. With a stock fire the iron can be heated to nearly the exact length required, and no water jacket is needed for the tuyère. Distinguished from *open fire.*

stock'fish' (stŏk'fĭsh'), *n.* [Cf. D. *stokvisch.*] Salted and dried fish, esp. codfish, hake, ling, and torsk; also, codfish dried without being salted.

stock'hold'er (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* **1.** *Finance.* One who is a holder or proprietor of stock or stocks.
2. A grazier; an owner of large herds or flocks.

Stock'holm (stŏk'hōlm), *n.* Capital of Sweden. — **Stockholm pitch,** the pitch obtained from Stockholm tar, a kind of tar prepared from resinous pine wood and used in shipbuilding; — so called from the place of export.

stock'i-net' (stŏk'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [See STOCKING.] An elastic textile fabric imitating knitting, of which stockings, undergarments, etc., are made.

stock'ing (stŏk'ĭng), *n.* [From STOCK, *n.*, 24.] **1.** A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, usually knit or woven. **2.** Hence, any of various things resembling, or likened to, a *stocking* (def. 1); as: **a** A broad ring of color, differing from the general color, on the lower part of the leg of a quadruped; esp., a white ring between the coronet and the hock or knee of a dark-colored horse. **b** A knitted hood of cotton thread which is eventually converted by a special process into an incandescent mantle for gas lighting.

stock'ing, *v. t.;* STOCK'INGED (-ĭngd); STOCK'ING-ING. To dress in stockings.

stock'ish (stŏk'ĭsh), *a.* Like a stock; stupid; blockish. — **stock'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **stock'ish-ness,** *n.*

stock'job'ber (-jŏb'ẽr), *n.* [*stock* + 6th *job.*] One who deals in stocks: **a** One who acts as an intermediary between brokers. *Eng.* **b** A stockbroker; — often used somewhat contemptuously or to suggest unscrupulousness. *U. S.*

stock'job'bing (-ĭng), *n.* Act or art of dealing in stocks; the business of a stockjobber.

stock list. A list of stocks, or shares, dealt in, of transactions, and of prices, published, usually daily, in connection with a stock exchange.
stock lock. A lock inclosed in a wooden case and attached to the face of a door.

stock'man (stŏk'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One owning, or in charge of, live stock; a ranchman. *Australia & U. S.*
stock power. The irrevocable power of attorney used in making a transfer of one or more certificates of stock. *U. S.*
stock purse. **a** A purse or fund used in common by any group of persons, as distinguished from a private purse. **b** *Mil.* Money saved out of the expenses of a company or regiment, and applied to objects of common interest. *Eng.*
stock rail. *Railroads.* The main or fixed rail of a switch, placed on the frog side of the track and bent to the switch angle or the sloping or beveled side of the point rail.
stock saddle. A saddle with a heavy tree and a steel horn for the lariat, used by cowboys. See SADDLE, 1 & *Illust.* (D).

stock'-still' (87), *a.* Still as a stock, or fixed post; perfectly still. "His whole work stands *stock-still.*" *Sterne.*

stock'stone' (stŏk'stōn'), *n. Leather Manuf.* A stone-bladed tool which is forced over the grain side of leather to stretch it and smooth the grain.

stock'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* [G. *stockwerk.*] *Mining.* **a** A system of working in ore, etc., when it lies not in strata or veins, but in solid masses, so as to be worked in chambers or stories. **b** A body or tract of rock so charged with veinlets, nests, or impregnations of ore that it can be profitably mined. Such deposits are esp. common in tin ore.

stock'y (-ĭ), *a.;* STOCK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); STOCK'I-EST. [From STOCK.] **1.** Short and thick; thickset.
Stocky, twisted, hunchback stems. *Mrs. H. H. Jackson.*
2. Headstrong; defiant. *Dial. Eng. G. Eliot.*

stock'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard for live stock; specif., an inclosure with stables, pens, sheds, etc., usually connected with a railroad, where cattle, sheep, swine, and horses are kept temporarily for slaughter, market, or shipping.

stodge (stŏj), *v. t. & i. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To stuff full, as with food. **b** To squeeze together. **c** To satiate; satisfy; — with *off.* **d** To mix up; to stir together. *Also Dial. U. S.* **e** To trudge, as one going through mud.

stodge, *n.* A stiff mass, esp. of food. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stodg'y (stŏj'ĭ), *a.;* STODG'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); STODG'I-EST. [From STODGE.] *Dial. or Colloq.* **1.** **a** Thick; heavy; satiating; — said of food. **b** Muddy; miry; sticky.
2. Stuffed; crammed; distended; hence: **a** Short and stout; thickset. **b** Lumpish; dull and self-satisfied.

sto'gy (stō'gĭ), *n.; pl.* STOGIES (-gĭz). [Cf. dial. *stoggie* rough.] **1.** A stout coarse boot or shoe; a brogan.
2. A kind of inexpensive, though not necessarily inferior, cigar made in the form of a cylindrical roll.

Sto'ic (stō'ĭk), *n.* [L. *stoicus,* Gr. στωϊκός, fr. στωϊκός, adj., lit., of or pertaining to a colonnade, fr. στοά a roofed colonnade, a porch, esp., a porch in Athens where Zeno and his successors taught.] **1.** A member of the school of philosophy founded by Zeno about 308 B. C. (See *the Porch,* under PORCH.) The Stoics were pantheists, teaching that the world reveals itself as the embodiment of a divine mind. All reality, however, is material, and the soul is only a kind of sublimated matter doomed to eventual dissolution. But since the world is the work of divine wisdom and is governed by divine law, it is man's duty to conform freely to whatever destiny may be his. The wise man should be free from passion, unsubdued by joy or grief, willingly submissive to natural law.
2. [*l. c.*] Hence, one not easily excited; one apparently or professedly indifferent to pleasure or pain.
A Stoic of the woods, a man without a tear. *Campbell.*

sto'ic (stō'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *stoicus,* Gr. στωϊκός: cf. F. *sto-*
sto'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *ique.* See STOIC, *n.*] **1.** [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the Stoics or their doctrines.
2. Not affected by passion; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.
Syn. — See PASSIVE.
— **sto'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **sto'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

stoi'chi-o-log'i-cal (stoi'kĭ-ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to stoichiology.

stoi'chi-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Also *stoicheiology, stœchiology.* [Gr. στοιχεῖον a first element + *-logy.*] **1.** That part of physiology which treats of the elements, or principles, composing animal tissues.
2. The statement or discussion of the first principles of any science or art. Specif., *Logic,* the doctrine of the elementary requisites or conditions of thought.

stoi'chi-o-met'ric (-ō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Also *stoicheio-, stœ-*
stoi'chi-o-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } *chio-.* Of, pertaining to, employed in, or obtained by, stoichiometry.

stoi'chi-om'e-try (-ŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* Also *stoicheiometry, stœchiometry.* [Gr. στοιχεῖον a first principle, or element + *-metry.*] *Chem.* **a** Art or process of calculating the combining weights, etc., of the elements. **b** The branch treating of the laws of chemical combination and of the relations between the properties of substances and their composition.

Sto'i-cism (stō'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *stoïcisme.*] **1.** The opinions, maxims, or ethical conduct, of the Stoics.
2. [*l. c.*] The principle or practice of showing indifference to pleasure or pain; impassiveness.

stoke (stōk), *v. t.;* STOKED (stōkt); STOK'ING (stōk'ĭng). [ME. *stoken,* fr. D. *stoken,* fr. *stok* a stick (cf. OF. *estoquier* to thrust, stab; of Teutonic origin, and akin to D. *stok*). See STOCK.] **1.** To stick; thrust; stab. *Obs. Chaucer.*
2. [Cf. STOKER.] To poke or stir up, as a fire; hence, to

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tuck, fr. It. *stocco.* Cf. ESTOC.] **a** A stoccado. **b** A rapier; an estoc. — *v. t.* To hit or stab with a rapier. *All Obs.*
stock-a'do. † STOCCADO.
stock-a'do, *n.* A stockade. *Obs.*
stock'an-net (stŏk'ă-nĕt'), *n.* The common sheldrake. *Scot.*
stock block. A truncated obconical block of wood used as a pattern in making the hole for a stock fire in a forge.
stock board. **a** A loose piece of wood plated with iron around the upper edge and forming the bottom of a brick mold. **b** In an organ, the upper horizontal board covering the wind chest.
stock bow. A crossbow. *Obs.*
stock brush. A brush having tufts side by side on a flat stock.
stock car. A latticed railroad box car for carrying live stock.
stock clock. A gambling device in which cards bearing the name of some stock drop from one of two slots, so that the person loses or gains according to the slot from which it drops. *Cant.*
stock duck. The mallard
stock eagle or **eikle.** [Cf. HICKWAIL.] Woodpecker. *Dial. Brit.*
stock'fa'ther, *n.* Progenitor. *Obs.*
stock feeder. **a** One who feeds live stock; esp., one who buys stock and rapidly fattens it for market. **b** An automatic feeding apparatus for a manger.
stock gillyflower. The common stock (*Matthiola incana*). See STOCK, *n.*, 29 b. [*Shetland I.*]
stock hawk. Peregrine falcon.
stock horse. A horse trained for a mounted herdsman or drover. *Australasia.* [STOCKY
stock'i-ly (stŏk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
stock'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stock'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STOCK. Hence: *n.* **a** Act or process of making stocks, as for rifles, or of fitting stocks. **b** *Agric.* Live stock and farm implements. *Scot.*
stocking cutter (tool). *Mach.* A cutter (tool) for removing stock in preparation for finishing
stock'ing-er (-ẽr), *n.* **a** A stocking weaver. **b** A hosier.
stock'ing-et', **stock'ing-ette'.** Vars. of STOCKINET.
stocking frame, loom, *or* **machine.** A machine for knitting stockings or other hosiery goods.
stock'ing-less, *a.* See -LESS.
stock'job'ber-y (stŏk'jŏb'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Stockjobbing.
stock'less, *a.* See -LESS.
stock, *or* **stockmen's, meeting.** A convention of cattle dealers and cattle raisers. It is usually made an occasion for public sports and displays. *Western U. S.*
stock note. A note secured by stocks or bonds. *U. S.*
stock owl. The eagle owl. *Local, Brit.*
stock pigeon. The stockdove.
stock, *or* **stock-rate, policy.** *Life Insurance.* A policy that does not entitle the holder to receive dividends. Hence: **stock premium.** *Cant.*
stock pump A pump to water live stock, esp. one operated by the weight of the animals.
stock receipt. A receipt from seller to buyer of stock enabling the latter to have it registered in his name.
stock rider. A mounted herdsman. *Australasia.* — **stock riding.**
stock station. A place or district for rearing stock. *Australia.*
stock't. Stocked. *Ref. Sp.*
stock tackle. See STOCK-AND-BILL TACKLE.
stock ticker. See TICKER, *n.*, 2.
Stock'ton for-ma'tion (stŏk'tŭn). [From *Stockton,* a village in New Jersey.] *Geol.* The lowermost division of the Newark series of New Jersey.
stock whaap (hwăp). The European curlew. *Local, Brit.*
stock whip. A stock rider's whip. It has a short, stout handle and a plaited lash several yards long. *Australasia.*
stod. † STUD.
stod. † *stood,* pret. of STAND
stodde, stode. Obs. var. of *stood,* pret. of STAND.
stode. † STUD. [spar. *Obs.*
stode, *n.* [AS. *stod.*] Pole; post;
stodie. † STUDY.
stodmere. † STUDMARE.
stōd'to'ne (stōd'tō'nē), **stŏd,** *n.* [Dan. *stöltone; stod* push + *tone* tone, accent.] *Phon.* A strong form of glottal stop occurring in Danish.
stodul. † STUDDLE. [CHADO.
stoe'chas (stĕ'kăs). † STIBILL TACKLE.
stoe'chi-ol'o-gy (stĕ'kĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), **-chi-om'e-try** (-ŏm'ĕ-trĭ), etc. Vars. of STOICHIOLOGY, etc.
stoep (stōōp). Var. of STOOP, *n. Obs. exc. South Africa.*
stoer † STORE, *n.*
stof, stoff (stŏf), *n.* [G. *stof.*] See MEASURE.
stof, stoff. † STUFF.
stofne, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. Pole; *stofna.* Cf. STOVEN.] To establish. *Obs.*
stog (stŏg), *v. t.* To pierce; to search or probe with a stick; to prog. *Scot. & Ir.*
stog, *v. i.* To walk cautiously, as if infirm; also, to trudge; to plod on. *Scot. & Ir.*
stog, *v. t.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *stogga, stagga,* to stop, keep back, interfere, Sw. dial. *stagga* to get stuck.] To stall in mire or mud. *Dial. Eng.*
sto'ga (stō'gä). Var. of STOGY, *n.*
stog'gy (stŏg'ĭ), *a.* Coarse; stodgy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sto'gy (stō'gĭ), *a.* Coarse; clumsy. *Colloq.*
stoi'chei-ol'o-gy (stoi'kĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ). Var. of STOICHIOLOGY.
stoi-chei'o-mat'ic (stoi-kĭ'ŏ-măt'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. στοιχειωματικοί, pl., persons who cast horoscopes.] Maker of talismans. *Obs.*
stoi-chei'o-met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), **stoi'chei-om'e-try** (stoi'kĭ-ŏm'ĕ-trĭ), etc. Vars. of STOICHIOMETRIC, etc.
sto-i'cism (stō-ĭsh'ĭz'm), *n.* A stoic. *Obs.* [cism. *Obs.*
sto-ic'i-ty (-ĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Stoi-
stoir. † STORE.
stoit (stŏt; stoit), **stoit'er** (-ẽr),

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tend, as the fire of a furnace, boiler, etc.; to supply with fuel; as, to *stoke* the fire; to *stoke* a furnace.

stoke (stōk), *v. i.* To poke or stir up a fire; hence, to tend the fires of furnaces; to supply a furnace with fuel.

stoke'hold' (stōk'hōld'), *n. Naut.* The space, or any of the spaces, in front of the boilers of a ship, from which the furnaces are fed; the stokehole of a ship; also, a room containing a ship's boilers; as, forced draft with closed *stokehold;* — called also, in American ships, *fireroom.*

stoke'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* The mouth to the grate of a furnace; also, the space in front of the furnace, where the stokers stand; a stokehold or fireroom.

stok'er (stōk'ẽr), *n.* [D. See STOKE, *v. t.*] **1.** One employed to tend a furnace and supply it with fuel, esp. the furnace of a marine steam boiler, or, in English practice, of a locomotive; also, a machine for feeding a fire.

2. A fire poker. *Rare. Eng.*

Sto-ke'si-a (stō-kē'zhĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Jonathan *Stokes,* Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of asteraceous plants of the southern United States. The species, *S. lævis,* is a rare perennial, with large asterlike heads of deep blue flowers. The florets are somewhat ligulate, with a deeply 5-parted limb; the pappus consists of several long bristles. In England the plant is called *Stokes's aster.*

sto'la (stō'lȧ), *n.; pl.* STOLÆ (-lē). [L. See STOLE a garment.] *Rom. Antiq.* A long outer garment, descending to the ankles, worn by Roman matrons.

The *stola* was not allowed to be worn by courtesans, or by women who had been divorced from their husbands. *Fairholt.*

stole (stōl), *n.* [AS. *stole,* L. *stola,* Gr. στολή a stole, garment, equipment, fr. στέλλειν to set, place, equip, send, akin to E. *stall:* cf. OF. *estole,* F. *étole.* See STALL.] **1.** A long loose garment, like a stola, reaching to the feet.

2. *Eccl.* A vestment consisting of a narrow band, esp. of silk, often enriched with embroidery and jewels, worn around the neck and over the shoulders of bishops and priests, and pendent on each side nearly to the ground. When worn by deacons it is placed over the left shoulder and fastened on the right side. At Mass it is worn crossed on the breast by priests, being secured thus by the cincture. It is used in various sacred functions, as in the Eucharist.

3. A chorister's cotta; — an erroneous use.

4. A woman's long fur garment for the neck and shoulders.

stole fee. A fee paid a priest for sacred services, as baptisms, marriages, and funerals, in which the stole is worn.

stol'id (stŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *stolidus.*] Dull; not easily aroused or excited; impassive; having, or expressing, little or no sensibility; as, a *stolid* Indian; a *stolid* expression.

Syn. — See PASSIVE.

sto-lid'i-ty (stō-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *stoliditas.*] State or quality of being stolid.

sto'list (stō'lĭst), *n.* [Gr. στολιστής. See STOLE a garment.] In ancient Egypt, a priest who superintended the clothing of the idols and the offerings.

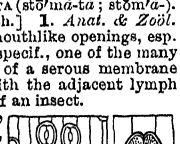
sto'lon (stō'lŏn), *n.* [L. *stolo, -onis:* cf. F. *stolon.* Cf. STOLE a stolon.] **1.** *Bot.* A slender branch or shoot growing at or near the base of the parent plant, and developing a bud and roots at the tip or at both node and tip. It may grow above or beneath the surface of the soil, in the former case being either naked or leafy. Cf. RUNNER, 3 a; OFFSET, 2 a.

2. *Zoöl.* A more or less prolonged extension of the body wall, from which buds are developed, giving rise to new zooids, thus forming a compound animal in which the zooids usually remain united by the stolon. They are often present in Anthozoa, Hydrozoa, Polyzoa, and ascidians.

sto'lo-nif'er-ous (stō'lō-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs; stŏl'ō-), *a.* [*stolon* + *-ferous.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Bearing, or developing, stolons.

sto'ma (stō'mȧ), *n.; L. pl* STOMATA (stō'mȧ-tȧ; stŏm'ȧ-). [NL., fr. Gr. στομα, *-ατος,* a mouth.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Any of various small and simple mouthlike openings, esp. in the lower animals; an ostiole; specif., one of the many minute openings among the cells of a serous membrane affording direct communication with the adjacent lymph channels; also, rarely, a spiracle of an insect.

2. *Bot.* **a** A minute orifice in the epidermis of leaves, stems, etc., through which gaseous interchange is effected between the atmosphere and the intercellular spaces of the parenchyma. A stoma is formed by the division of a mother cell into two crescent-shaped **guard cells,** united at their ends; when turgid they are curved, opening the orifice. The stomata are generally most abundant on the under surface of leaves. See ENERGESIS, RESPIRATION, 3; TRANSPIRATION; cf. LENTICEL. **b** The ostiole in certain fungi. **c** A stomium.



Highly magnified portion of Epidermis from the lower surface of a Lily Leaf, showing Stomata. Also a single Stoma, more magnified.

-stoma. A Modern Latin suffix, equiv. to -STOME.

stom'ach (stŭm'ȧk), *n.* [ME. *stomak,* F. *estomac,* L. *stomachus* gullet, liking, dislike, vexation, fr. Gr. στόμαχος stomach, throat, gullet, fr. στόμα a mouth, any outlet or entrance.] **1.** **a** In man and most vertebrates, a dilated, more or less saclike portion of the alimentary canal beyond the esophagus, or gullet, in which the earlier stages of digestion take place. In man the stomach lies transversely in the upper left and central part of the abdomen (see DIGESTION, *Illust.*). When moderately distended it is about 12 inches long and 4 inches in diameter. Its walls are composed of an outer serous coat derived from the peritoneum; a muscular coat consisting of layers of longitudinal, transverse, and oblique muscle fibers; an areolar coat consisting of loose connective tissue; and an inner mucous coat in which the gastric glands occur. See GASTRIC GLAND, GASTRIC JUICE. In some animals the stomach is divided by constrictions into chambers differing in the structure of their walls and in function, as in ruminants (see RUMINANTIA) and cetaceans. In birds there are commonly two such chambers (cf. PROVENTRICULUS **a**, GIZZARD, 1), which are often called *stomachs.* **b** In invertebrates, any digestive cavity, or the chief dilatation of the alimentary tract, or in the higher forms a portion of the alimentary canal more or less closely corresponding to the stomach of vertebrates.

2. The desire for food caused by hunger; appetite. *Shak.*

3. Hence, appetite in general; inclination; desire.

4. A particular disposition or mental attitude; as: **a** Compassion. *Obs. Chaucer.* **b** Temper; spirit; temperament. **c** Pride; haughtiness; arrogance. *Obs. Shak.* **d** Anger; violence of temper; spleen; resentment. *Obs.*

Stern was his look, and full of *stomach* vain. *Spenser.*

e Sullenness; stubbornness; willful obstinacy. *Obs.*

5. The mouth; the gullet; the throat. *Obs.*

6. The belly; the abdomen; — a common but erroneous use.

stom'ach (stŭm'ȧk), *v. i.;* STOM'ACHED (-ȧkt); STOM'ACHING. [Cf. F. *s'estomaquer* to be angry, L. *stomachari,* v. t. & i., to be angry or vexed (at). See STOMACH, *n.*] **1.** To resent; to remember with anger; to dislike. *Shak.*

The lion began to show his teeth, and to *stomach* the affront *L'Estrange*

2. To embolden; encourage. *Obs.*

3. **a** To bear without repugnance, nausea, disgust, or the like; as, the prisoner could not *stomach* his food. **b** To bear without overt resentment; to brook; to put up with; as, the legislators should not *stomach* the proposal.

4 To disgust; nauseate. *Rare.*

stom'ach-al (-ȧl), *a. & n.* [Cf. F. *stomacal.*] Stomachic.

stom'ach-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who stomachs.

2. (*pron.* stŭm'ȧk-ẽr; -ȧ-chẽr). An ornamental covering for the front of the upper body, formerly worn by both men and women. Hence, a brooch or plaque, typically large and worn at the corresponding front part of a bodice.

3. A stomachic. *Obs.*

sto-mach'ic (stō-măk'ĭk), *a.* Also *stomachical.* [L. *stomachicus,* Gr. στομαχικός: cf. F. *stomachique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the stomach; as, *stomachic* vessels.

2. Strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach; stomachal; cordial.

sto-mach'ic, *n. Med.* A stomachic tonic or medicine.

stomach pump. *Med.* A small pump or syringe with a flexible tube, for pumping liquids out of or into the stomach.

stomach tooth. A lower canine, esp. of the first dentition. Its appearance is often attended with gastric disturbance.

stom'a-tal (stŏm'ȧ-tȧl; stō'mȧ-), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a stoma.

sto-mat'ic (stō-măt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the mouth.

2. *Bot.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a stoma.

stomatic cells, *Bot.,* the guard cells. See STOMA, 2 a.

sto-mat'ic, *n.* [Gr. στόμα, *-ατος,* mouth.] *Med.* A medicine for diseases of the mouth.

sto'ma-ti'tis (stō'mȧ-tī'tĭs; stŏm'ȧ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στόμα mouth + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the mouth, as thrush and cancrum oris. — **sto'ma-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

stom'a-to- (stŏm'ȧ-tō-; stō'mȧ-tō-), **stomat-.** Combining form from Greek στόμα, στόματος, *mouth.*

stom'a-to-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a.* [*stomato-* + *gastric.*] Of or pertaining to the mouth and the stomach; designating a system of nerves which ramify over the anterior portion of the alimentary canal in various invertebrates.

sto'ma-tol'o-gy (stō'mȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ; stŏm'ȧ-), *n.* [*stomato-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* Science of the mouth and its diseases. — **sto'ma-to-log'ic** (-tō-lŏj'ĭk), **sto'ma-to-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kŭl), *a.* — **sto'ma-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

sto'ma-top'a-thy (-tŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*stomato-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease of the mouth.

stom'a-to-plas'ty (stŏm'ȧ-tō-plăs'tĭ; stō'mȧ-), *n.* [*stomato-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the mouth. — **stom'a-to-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

Sto'ma-top'o-da (stō'mȧ-tŏp'ō-dȧ; stŏm'ȧ-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *stomato-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* An order of malacostracan crustaceans comprising *Squilla, Gonodactylus* (see SPLIT-FINGER), and allied genera. They have a comparatively small cephalothorax, only partly covered by a thin, capelike carapace, but the abdomen is large and powerful. The five anterior pairs of thoracic limbs are turned forward and are subchelate, the second pair forming powerful grasping organs. The eyes are stalked, and the gills are borne on the appendages of the abdomen. They are all marine, and live in holes in shallow water. They range from about one inch to slightly over a foot in length. See SQUILLA, *Illust.* — **stom'a-to-pod'** (stŏm'ȧ-tō-pŏd'; stō'mȧ-), *a.* — **sto'ma-top'o-dous** (stō'mȧ-tŏp'ō-dŭs; stŏm'ȧ-), *a.*

stom'a-tor-rha'gi-a (stŏm'ȧ-tō-rā'jĭ-ȧ; stō'mȧ-), *n.* [NL.; *stomato-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the mouth.

stom'a-to-scope' (stŏm'ȧ-tō-skōp'; stō'mȧ-tō-), *n* [*stomato-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An apparatus for examining the interior of the mouth. — **stom'a-tos'co-py** (-tŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.*

stom'a-tous (-tŭs), *a.* Having stomata or a stoma.

-stom'a-tous (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs). Combining form from Greek στόμα, στόματος, *mouth.* See -STOMOUS.

-stome (-stōm). [Gr. στόμα mouth.] Combining form signifying *mouth, mouthlike aperture;* as in carpo*stome.*

sto'mo-dæ'um, *or* **-de'um** (stō'mō-dē'ŭm; stŏm'ō-), *n; L. pl.* -DÆA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. στόμα, *-ατος,* mouth + ὁδαῖος on the way.] *Embryol. & Zoöl.* The anterior or oral part of the alimentary canal or tract, including all formed by invagination of the external body wall and hence lined with ectoderm. In the adult of many cœlenterates (Actinozoa, Scyphozoa) it forms the gullet leading to the cœlenteron. Cf. PROCTODÆUM. — **sto'mo-dæ'al, sto'mo-de'al** (-ȧl), *a.*

-stomous, -stom'a-tous (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs). Combining forms from Greek στόμα, στόματος, *mouth;* as in gymno*stomous,* dis*tomatous.*

stomp (stŏmp), *v. i.;* STOMPED (stŏmpt); STOMP'ING. [Obs. or dial. form of *stump.*] To stamp with the foot. *Dial.*

stomp, *v. t.* [Cf. STAMP, *v.*] To stamp; to mash; to tread or pack down; as, to *stomp* the floor; to *stomp* potatoes. *Dial.*

-stomy. Combining form from Greek στόμα, *mouth;* — used specif. in surgery to denote *an operation establishing an artificial opening, usually permanent* (into some part or parts); as in gastro*stomy,* ileo*stomy,* etc.

stone (stōn), *n.* [ME. *ston, stan,* AS. *stān;* akin to OS. & OFries. *stēn,* D. *steen,* G. *stein,* Icel. *steinn,* Sw. *sten,* Dan. *steen,* Goth. *stains,* Russ. *styena* a wall, Gr. στία, στίον, a pebble. Cf. STEEN.] **1.** Concreted earthy or mineral matter: **a** A small piece of rock or one of moderate size; as, the boy threw a *stone;* pebbles are rounded *stones.* **b** Rock or rocklike matter as a material, esp. for building; as, a house of *stone.* Very large natural masses of stone are generally called *rocks;* small or quarried masses are called *stones;* and the finer kinds, *gravel,* or *sand,* or *grains of sand.*

2. A precious stone; a gem. *Chaucer.*

3. A specific piece of rock; as: **a** A monument to the dead; a gravestone. **b** A gunflint. *Obs.* **c** A millstone. **d** A grindstone; also, a whetstone.

4. Something resembling a small stone or pebble in shape, composition, or hardness; as: **a** *Med.* A calculous concretion, esp. one in the kidneys, bladder, or gall bladder. **b** A testicle; — generally *pl.* **c** The hard endocarp of a drupaceous fruit, as of a peach; hence, any hard, stonelike seed, as of a date. **d** A hard lump or compact mass. *Obs.* **e** *Glass Manuf.* A defect in glass due to the presence of a particle of the melting vessel, or the like.

5. The glass of a mirror; a mirror. *Obs. Shak.*

6. *Print.* A stand or table with a smooth, flat top, originally of stone, but now often of metal, on which to impose type; — called also *imposing stone.*

7. A varying unit of weight, formerly used in Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, etc., and still used in Great Britain. The only legal English stone is 14 lbs., but other values are in use varying from 4 to 26 lbs. In America the influence of the stone is seen in the custom of grocers in selling 7 lbs. (1-2 stone) and 31-2 lbs. (1-4 stone) of sugar, etc., and a barrel of flour of 14 stone, or 196 lbs., etc.

Stone of Destiny, S. of Scone, the Coronation Stone. Legend makes it the one used by Jacob as a pillow (*Gen.* xxviii. 11).

stone (stōn), *v. t.;* STONED (stōnd); STON'ING (stōn'ĭng). [From STONE, *n.:* cf. AS. *stānan,* Goth. *stainjan.*] **1.** **a** To pelt with stones; to throw stones at. **b** To pelt to death with stones. "And they *stoned* Stephen." *Acts* vii. 59.

2. To make like stone; to harden. *Obs. or R.*

O perjured woman! thou dost *stone* my heart. *Shak.*

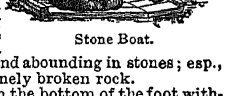
3. To free from stones; also, to remove the stones or seeds of; as, to *stone* a field; to *stone* cherries or raisins.

4. To wall, face, line, or fortify with stones.

5. To rub, scour, or sharpen with a stone; specif., *Leather Manuf.,* to work (leather) with the stockstone.

stone, *a.* Made of stone or stoneware; as, a *stone* jar.

stone bass (bās). A jewfish (*Polyprion americanus*) of the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean. It is of a brown color, and reaches a length of five or six feet.



Stone Boat.

stone boat. A flat runnerless sledge or drag for transporting stones and other heavy articles; also, a platform slung under the axles of a vehicle to provide extra space. *U. S.*

stone'brash' (-brăsh'), *n.* Land abounding in stones; esp., a subsoil of small stones or finely broken rock.

stone bruise. A sore spot on the bottom of the foot without laceration, due to a bruise by a stone or rounded object.

stone canal. *Zoöl.* In echinoderms, a tubular canal leading from the circumoral tube of the water-vascular system and usually ending in a madreporite, or, less commonly, hanging freely in the body cavity; — so called because its walls in many cases contain calcareous deposits. More than one stone canal may be present.

stone cat. A catfish (*Noturus flavus*) of the Mississippi Valley, Great Lakes, etc., allied to the mad toms, but larger, and, like them, having poisonous pectoral spines.

stone'chat' (stōn'chăt'), *n.* [*stone* + *chat;* — so called

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n. & v. t. [Cf. dial. *stot, stotter,* to stagger.] Stagger; stumble; bounce. *Scot.*

stoke. † STOCK.

stoke, *n* [Cf. STOCK a thrust, STOKE to thrust.] A thrust; a stab. *Obs.* [fasten.]

stoken. Obs. p. p. of STEEK, to

Stokes's aster (stōks'ăs'tẽr). The plant *Stokesia lævis.* See STOKESIA.

stokke. † STOCK.

stolde. Obs. pret. of STELL.

stole. Obs. or Scot. var. of STOOL

stole, *pret.* of STEAL; obs. or Scot. & dial. p. p. of STEAL.

stole, *n.* ¶ L. *stolo, -onis.*] *Bot.* A stolon. *Rare.*

stoled (stōld), *a.* Having, or wearing, a stole. [a fish net.]

stole mesh. A double mesh in

sto'len (stō'l'n), *p. p.* of STEAL.

stol'id-ly, *adv.* of STOLID.

stol'id-ness, *n.* Stolidity.

‖ **sto'lo** (stō'lō), *n.* [L.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A stolon.

sto'lon-ate, *a.* Having a stolon or stolons; arising from a stolon.

sto'ly, *a.* Dirty; cluttered. *Obs.*

stolz'ite (stōlts'ĭt; stōl'zĭt), *n.* [After Dr. *Stolz* of Teplitz, Bohemia.] *Min.* Native lead tungstate, $PbWO_4$, near scheelite in form

sto-mac'a-ce (stō-măk'ȧ-sē), *n.* [L., scurvy of the gums, fr. Gr. στομακάκη; στόμα mouth + κάκη vice.] *Med.* Canker of the mouth; ulcerative stomatitis.

stom'ach, *n. i.* To be angry or show anger.

stom'ach-a-ble (stŭm'ȧk-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Palatable. *Dial. Eng.*

stomach bucket. *Med.* A small silver bucketlike vessel used to extract some of the stomach's contents for examination.

stomach cough. See EARCOUGH.

stom'ach-ful, *a.* Willfully obstinate or proud; haughty; stubborn; perverse. — **stom'ach-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **stom'ach-ful-ness,** *n. All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stomach grief. Anger. *Obs.*

sto-mach'i-cal (stō-măk'ĭ-kȧl), *n.* A stomachic. *Obs.*

sto-mach'ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

stom'ach-ing, *n.* Resentment. *Obs.*

stom'ach-less. *a.* **a** Without a stomach. **b** Without appetite. *R.*

stom'ach-os'i-ty (stŭm'ȧk-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *stomachosus* angry + E. *-ity.*] Anger; disdain. *Obs.*

stom'ach-ous (stŭm'ȧk-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stomachosus* angry, peevish. See STOMACH.] Stout; sullen; obstinate. *Obs.*

stomach piece. = APRON, 2 e.

stomach staggers. = SLEEPY STAGGERS b. [SWEETBREAD.]

stomach sweetbread. See

stomach timber. Belly timber.

stom'ach-y (stŭm'ȧk-ĭ), *a. Dial. Eng.* **a** Courageous; spirited; proud; obstinate. **b** Irritable; resentful; easily angered.

stomak. † STOMACH.

Sto-map'o-da (stō-măp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = STOMATOPODA. — **sto'ma-pod** (stō'mȧ-pŏd; stŏm'ȧ-), *a. & n.* — **sto'ma-pod'i-form** (-pŏd'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **sto-map'o-dous** (stō-măp'ō-dŭs), *a.*

stomat-. See STOMATO-.

sto'ma-ta (stō'mȧ-tȧ; stŏm'ȧ-), *n. L. pl.* of STOMA.

sto'ma-tal'gi-a (-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See STOMATO-; -ALGIA.] Pain in the mouth. [stoma.

sto'mate (stō'māt), *n. Bot.* A

sto'mate, *a.* Stomatous.

sto'ma-tif'er-ous (stō'mȧ-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs; stŏm'ȧ-), *a.* [*stomato-* + *-ferous.*] Having stomata.

Sto'ma-to'da (-tō'dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. στόμα, *-ατος,* mouth + *-ώδης,* ir. εἶδος form.] *Zoöl.* A group of Protozoa approximately equiv. to Ciliata. *Obs.* — **stom'a-tode** (stŏm'ȧ-tōd; stō'mȧ-), *a. & n.*

stom'a-to-dæ'um, *or* **-de'um** (stŏm'ȧ-tō-dē'ŭm; stō'mȧ-), *n.* Var. of STOMODÆUM.

stom'a-to-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dĭ'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *stomato-* + *-odynia.*] Pain in the mouth.

stom'a-to-my-co'sis, *n.* [NL.; *stomato-* + *mycosis.*] *Med.* Fungous disease of the mouth.

stom'a-to-nec-ro'sis, *n.* [NL.; *stomato-* + *necrosis.*] *Med.* Gangrenous stomatitis.

Sto'ma-toph'o-ra (stō'mȧ-tŏf'ō-rȧ; stŏm'ȧ-), *n. pl.* [NL. See STOMATO-; -PHOROUS.] *Zoöl.* = STOMATODA. — **sto'ma-toph'o-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

stom'a-tose (stŏm'ȧ-tōs; stō'mȧ-), *a.* Stomatous.

stombill, stomble. † STUMBLE.

sto-men'or-rha'gi-a (stō-mĕn'ō-rā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. στόμα mouth + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the mouth.

sto'mi-um (stō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. στόμα.] *Bot.* The thin-walled cells of the annulus marking the line of dehiscence of a fern sporangium.

stomle. † STUMBLE

stomochat, *a.* [L. *stomachatus.*] Angry. *Obs. Scot.*

stomok, *n.* [See STOMACH, *n.*] A stomacher; also, a patch; a remnant. *Obs. Scot.*

stomoke. † STOMACH.

stompe. † STUMP. [*Colloq.*

stomp'er, *n.* One that stomps.

stomre. † STUMMER. [STONE.

ston. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

ston'age (stōn'ĕj), *n.* A pile or collection of stones. *Obs.*

stonay. † STONY, *v.*

stonchi. † STANCH, *v.*

stond. † STOUND. [of STAND.]

stond(stŏnd). Obs. or dial. Eng.

standart. † STANDARD.

stonde. † STOUND, a blow; obs. pret. of STUN.

stone age. See AGE, *n.*, 7.

stone ax *or* **axe.** A stonecutter's ax; an axhammer.

stone basil. The wild basil.

stone'bird', *n.* **a** The greater yellowlegs. *Local, U. S.* **b** The moro (finch).

stone biter. The wolf fish.

stone'-blind' (87), *a.* As blind as a stone.

stone boiling. Boiling a liquid by dropping hot stones into it.

stone borer. Any animal that bores stones; esp., any of various bivalves, as species of *Lithodomus* or *Saxicava.*

stone'bow' (stōn'bŏ'), *n.* A crossbow for shooting stones.

stone bramble. A European trailing bramble (*Rubus saxatilis*).

stone'break', *n.* Saxifrage, as meadow saxiirage.

stone brick. A hard brick or fire brick made in Wales.

stone'buck', *n.* = STEINBOCK.

stone butter. = ROCK BUTTER.

stone'cast', *n.* A stone's cast.

stone cell. *Bot.* A grit cell.

stone circle. *Archæol.* A circle of upright megaliths, usually inclosing a mound, dolmen, or other structure. Cf. CROMLECH b, STONEHENGE; see NEOLITHIC.

stone clover. Rabbit-foot clover.

stone coal. Anthracite. *Wales.*

stone'-cold', *a.* Cold as a stone.

stone color *or* **colour.** The color of stone or weathered rock;

from the similarity of its alarm note to the clicking together of two pebbles.] **1.** A common European singing bird (*Pratincola rubicola*). The male has a black head, blackish wings and tail, rufous under parts, and white collar, wing spot, and upper tail coverts. Also, as a book name, any of various other species of the same genus or of the allied genus *Saxicola*. Locally, in Scotland and parts of England, the wheatear or the whinchat.



Stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*).

2. The blue titmouse. See TITMOUSE. *Ireland.*

stone crab. **a** A large crab (*Menippe mercenaria*) found on the southern coast of the United States and used as food. **b** Any of several spiny crabs of the genus *Lithodes*, esp. *L. maia* of the European coasts.

stone cricket. A wingless cricket, esp. one of the genus *Ceuthophilus*, found beneath stones and in cellars and caves.



Stone Cricket (*Ceuthophilus maculatus*). Nat. size.

stone'crop' (stōn'krŏp'), *n.* [AS. *stāncropp.*] **1.** A kind of tree. *Obs.*

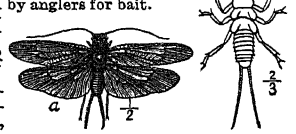
2. **a** Any species of *Sedum*, esp. the common stonecrop (*S. acre*), a mosslike plant with pungent fleshy leaves and yellow flowers, common in Europe and cultivated in America; — so called in allusion to its growth on rocks or walls. See SEDUM, *Illust.* **b** With qualifying attributive, any of several plants belonging to other genera in this family, as the ditch *stonecrop.*

stone curlew. **a** The common thick-knee or any allied species of the genus *Œdicnemus.* **b** The common European curlew. *Local, Eng.* **c** The willet. *Local, U. S.*

stone'cut'ter (stōn'kŭt'ẽr), *n.* **a** One who cuts stone. **b** A machine for dressing stone. — **stone'cut'ting,** *n.*

stoned (stōnd), *pret. & p. p.* of STONE. Hence: *p. a.* **a** Containing, or having, a stone or stones; deprived of its stone or stones; as, *stoned* fruits. **b** Built with stones. *Obs.*

stone fly. Any of numerous insects constituting the family Perlidæ and order Plecoptera. They have two pairs of membranous wings, the hinder pair folded in plaits and lying upon the abdomen when at rest. They have an incomplete metamorphosis; the larvæ are aquatic and carnivorous. The adults appear in early spring and are used by anglers for bait.



Stone Fly (*Perla*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva.

stone fruit. Any fruit with a stony endocarp; a drupe, as a peach, plum, or cherry.

Stone'henge (stōn'-hĕnj), *n.* [Cf. Geoffrey of Monmouth, xi. 4: intra lapidum structuram sepultus fuit, quae . . . Anglorum lingua *Stanheng* nuncupatur; and AS. *stān* stone, *hengen* a hanging, a gallows cross.] An assemblage of upright stones, near Salisbury, England, originally two concentric circles, inclosing two rows of smaller stones, with a central block of blue marble popularly called the "Altar Stone." It probably dates from the neolithic or the early bronze age.

stone marten. A marten (*Mustela foina*) of central and southern Europe and Asia having a white patch on the breast and throat; — called also *beech marten.*

stone pine. **a** The Swiss pine (*Pinus cembra*). **b** A South European pine (*Pinus pinea*), with a wide-spreading, flat-topped head. It is much cultivated in warm countries for its sweet, almondlike seeds. **c** Any nut pine or piñon.

stone plover. **a** Any of various shore birds, as a thick-knee. **b** An Indian shore bird (*Esacus recurvirostris*). **c** The black-bellied plover. *Ireland.* **d** The common European ring plover. **e** The dotterel. **f** Bar-tailed godwit. *Eng.*

ston'er (stōn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stones; specif.: **a** One who pelts with stones. **b** One who walls with stones. **c** A device for removing stones from stone fruit, as cherries.

2. **a** A lapidary. *Obs.* **b** A small stone marble. *Dial. Eng.*

stone roller. **a** An American fresh-water fish (*Hypentelium nigricans*) of the sucker family. Its color is yellowish olive, often with dark blotches. **b** A common American cyprinoid fish (*Campostoma anomalum*).

stone runner. Any of numerous small shore birds; esp.: **a** The common ring plover. **b** The dotterel. *Local, Eng.*

stone's cast, *or* **stone's throw** (stōnz). The distance to which a stone may be thrown by the hand.

stone toter (tōt'ẽr). **a** = STONE ROLLER **a.** **b** A cyprinoid river fish (*Exoglossum maxillingua*) found from Virginia to New York. It has a three-lobed lower lip.

stone'wall' (stōn'wôl'), *v. i.*; STONE'WALLED' (-wôld'); STONE'WALL'ING. **1.** To play carefully and on the defensive; specif., *Cricket*, to bat slowly and carefully, usually with the idea of playing out time for a draw. *Cant.*

2. To engage in debate or use other parliamentary tactics for the purpose of consuming time and thus obstructing business; to filibuster. *Polit. Cant, Australia.*

stone'wall' (stōn'wôl'), *v. t.* To try to defeat by stonewalling; as, to *stonewall* a motion. *Polit. Cant, Australia.*

Stone'wall' Jack'son (stōn'wôl' jăk'sŭn). Thomas Jonathan Jackson (1824–1863), a Confederate general; — so called from an expression used by a Confederate officer at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, — "There is Jackson, standing like a *stone wall.*" His command was later known as the **Stonewall Brigade.**

stone'ware' (stōn'wâr'), *n.* A species of coarse potter's ware, glazed and baked.

stone'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **a** Any boraginaceous plant of the genus *Lithospermum*; — in allusion to the stony nutlets. **b** = KNOTGRASS **a.** *Dial. Eng.*

stone'wood' (-wōod'), *n.* The hard, close-grained wood of either of two Australian trees (*Callistemon salignus* and *Turrietia actinophylla*); also, either of these trees.

stone'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *stānweorc.*] **1.** Any work directly concerned with the shaping, preparation, setting, or the like, of a stone or stones, as in masonry, jewelry, etc.; also, the resulting structure or piece of work. **2.** *pl.* An establishment where stones are cut, esp. for masonry; also, one where stoneware is made; — sometimes construed as *sing.*

3. *Print.* Work done on the stone, as the imposing of forms.

stone'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Chara.* Stoneworts are often incrusted with calcareous deposits.

ston'y (stōn'ĭ), *a.*; STON'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); STON'I-EST. [AS. *stānig.* See STONE.] **1.** Abounding in stone or stones; full of, or containing many, stones; as, *stony* ground.

2. Consisting or made of stone. *Archaic or Poetic.*

3. Pert. to, resembling, or characteristic of, stone; as, a *stony* chill. "From that *stony* gloom." *Shelley.* Hence, inflexible; pitiless; obdurate; cold; morally hard; appearing as if petrified; as, a *stony* heart; a *stony* gaze.

4. Converting into stone or as if into stone; petrifying; petrific. "The *stony* dart of senseless cold." *Spenser.*

stony coral, any coral with a very hard calcareous skeleton.

stool (stōōl), *n.* [Dial. *stool* a stump from which young shoots spring; orig. uncert.; cf. L. *stolo*, E. STOLON.] **A** stock or parent plant; specif., the stump or root which throws out shoots or yields layers for propagation; also, a cluster of shoots arising from an old root or clump.

stool, *v. i.*; STOOLED (stōōld); STOOL'ING. To form a stool; to throw out shoots after the manner of a stool; to tiller.

stool, *n.* [AS. *stōl* a seat; akin to OFries. & OS. *stōl*, D. *stoel*, G. *stuhl*, OHG. *stuol*, Icel. *stōll*, Sw. & Dan. *stol*, Goth. *stōls*, Lith. *stalas* a table, Russ. *stol*, Gr. *στήλη* block, slab, monument; fr. the root of E. *stand.* See STAND; cf. FAUTEUIL.] **1.** A seat; as: **a** A throne; a chair. *Obs.* **b** A single seat usually with three or four legs, without a back.

2. A bishop's seat or see; a bishop stool.

3. A seat used in evacuating the bowels; hence, an evacuation; a discharge from the bowels.

4. A bench or portable support for the feet or the knees; a footstool; as, a kneeling *stool.*

5. **a** A pole or the like to which a bird, as a pigeon, is fastened as a decoy. **b** The bird thus fastened; a stool pigeon; a decoy duck. *U. S.*

6. A frame for tapestry work. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

7. *Naut.* A small channel on the side of a vessel, for the deadeyes of the backstays.

8. *Ordnance.* The sole to which were secured the flasks of the top carriage of old-time naval gun carriages. *Obs.*

9. = CULTCH, 2. *Local, U. S.*

stool of a window, *or* **window stool,** *Arch.*, the flat piece, corresponding to the sill of a door, against which a window shuts; in the United States, the narrow shelf fitted on the inside against the actual sill. The latter is called a **window seat** when broad and low enough to be used as a seat. — **s. of repentance,** the cutty stool. *Obs. or Hist., Scot.*

stool, *v. i.* **1.** To decoy birds by a stool. *U. S.*

2. To be decoyed by a stool; as, the birds *stool* well. *U. S.*

3. To evacuate the bowels.

stool, *v. t.* To decoy by means of a stool. *U. S.*

stool'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* A kind of game with balls, formerly common in England, esp. with young women

stool pigeon. **a** A pigeon used as a decoy to draw others within a net. **b** Hence, a person used as a decoy for others; esp., one who unofficially acts as a spy for the police.

stoop (stōōp), *n.* [Cf. STULP.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A post or pillar; as: **a** A boundary post. **b** A support or prop; specif., *Mining*, a pillar, as of coal, left to prop the roof. **c** A tree stump. **d** Fig., a supporter, adherent, or patron.

stoop-and-room system. *Mining.* = *bord and pillar system*, under BORD, *n.*, 2. *Scot.* — **s. and roop,** the whole; hence, wholly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stoop, *v. i.*; STOOPED (stōōpt); STOOP'ING. [ME. *stoupen*; akin to AS. *stūpian*, OD. *stuypen*, Icel. *stūpa*, Sw. *stupa* to fall, to tilt. Cf. STEEP, *v. & a.*] **1.** **a** To bend forward and downward; esp., of persons, to bend thus the upper part of the body; as, he *stooped* to avoid the branches. **b** Specif., to be inclined from the vertical; to assume habitually a bent position, as a forward inclination of head and shoulders; as, he has a narrow chest and *stoops.*

2. To condescend; to descend from rank or dignity, or from a moral plane to a lower one; as, to *stoop* to flattery or baseness. "She *Stoops* to Conquer (title)." *Goldsmith.*

3. To yield; to submit; to bend, as by compulsion; to assume a position of humility or subjection.

Mighty in her ships stood Carthage long, . . .
Yet *stooped* to Rome, less wealthy, but more strong. *Dryden.*

4. **a** To sink down; descend; alight.

And *stoop* with closing pinions from above. *Dryden.*

b Specif., to come down as a hawk does on its prey; to pounce; souse; swoop. *Milton.*

Syn. — Lean, bend; yield, submit; condescend, descend.

stoop (stōōp), *v. t* **1.** To bend forward and downward; as, to *stoop* the body. "Have *stooped* my neck." *Shak.*

2. To cause to incline downward; to slant; tilt; as, to *stoop* a cask of liquor. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. To take down; to lower, as a sail. *Rare or Poetic.*

4. To cause to submit; to prostrate; to put down; subject; degrade; overcome. *Obs. or R.* *Chapman.*

5. To swoop down upon; as, a hawk *stoops* its prey. *Obs.*

stoop, *n.* **1.** **a** Act of stooping, or bending the body forward; inclination forward. **b** Specif., a habitual forward bend of the back and shoulders.

2. Descent, as from dignity or superiority, or from a moral plane; condescension; an act or position of submission, concession, humiliation, or the like.

3. **a** The fall of a bird on its prey; a swoop. **b** Hence, that which stoops, as a hawk. *Obs.*

stoop (stōōp), *n.* [D. *stoep*, akin to G. *stufe* step, E. *step.*] *Arch.* Originally, a covered porch with seats, at a house door; the Dutch *stoep* as introduced by the Dutch into New York. Afterward, an out-of-door flight of stairs of from seven to fourteen steps, with platform and parapets, leading to an entrance door some distance above the street; the French *perron.* Hence, any porch, platform, entrance stairway, or small veranda, at a house door. *U. S.*

stop (stŏp), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* STOPPED (stŏpt), STOPT (*Chiefly Poetic*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STOP'PING. [ME. *stoppen*, AS. *stoppian* (in comp.); akin to LG. & D. *stoppen*, G. *stopfen*, Icel. *stoppa*, Sw. *stoppa*, Dan. *stoppe*; all prob. fr. LL. *stopare*, *stupare*, fr. L. *stuppa* the coarse part of flax, tow, oakum. Cf. ESTOP, STUPE a fomentation.] **1.** **a** To close, as an aperture, cavity, etc., by filling or obstructing; as, to *stop* a vent, the ears, a bottle; hence, to stanch, as a wound. *Shak.* **b** To obstruct; to render impassable; as, to *stop* a passage. **c** To fill up, as a crack in a wall; to dress over with plaster or the like; to point.

2. To confine; shut up; as, *stopped* at home. *Obs. or R.*

3. To arrest or check the progress, motion, or course of action of; as, his shield *stopped* the arrow; to *stop* a train or ship by signal; to *stop* one in a course of degeneration.

4. To interrupt or prevent the continuance or occurrence of; to cause to cease; to suppress; as, to *stop* a noise; to *stop* the execution of a decree. Also, with *from* or, now rarely, *of*, to restrain; as, to *stop* one from folly.

5. Hence: **a** To parry, as a blow. **b** To defeat, esp. by a knock-out. *Pugilistic Cant.*

6. In technical uses: **a** *Music.* To regulate the pitch of, as a violin string, by pressing it with the finger, or a wind instrument tube, by closing one or more finger holes or by thrusting the hand into its bell, in order to alter the vibrating length. **b** *Rhet.* To point, as a composition; to punctuate. **c** *Naut.* To make fast with stops. **d** *Hort.* To top. **e** *Optics.* To reduce the effective aperture of (a lens) by placing in the path of the light rays an opaque diaphragm with a central hole of desired size; — often with *down.* **f** *Finance.* To make (stocks, grain, etc., bought or sold) subject to a stop order.

Syn. — STOP, ARREST, CHECK. To STOP, the general term, is to cause advance, or (often) movement of any sort, to cease; as, "It is an Ancient Mariner, and he *stoppeth* one of three" (*Coleridge*); to *stop* a clock. To ARREST, as here compared, is esp. to stop (and often to hold fixed) in the midst of movement, development, progress, or the like; as, "to *arrest* the fleeting images that fill the mirror of the mind, and hold them fast" (*Cowper*); "Donatello has essayed . . . to *arrest* a moment instead of denote a permanent attribute" (*M. Hewlett*); "*arrested* development" (*Darwin*). To CHECK is esp. to stop or arrest partially or temporarily; as, "Reins of light *check* their unearthly speed" (*Shelley*); "clogs to *check* and retard the headlong course of violence" (*Burke*). See CEASE, CLOSE.

to stop a gap, to secure a weak point; to repair a defect. — **to s. off.** **a** *Founding.* To fill in solid (a part of a mold) where a part of the cavity left by the pattern is not wanted for the casting. **b** *Electroplating, etc.* = TO STOP OUT **a.** — **to s. out.** **a** *Etching, etc.* To cover with a protecting coat of varnish (the parts of a plate that are not to be acted upon in the bath). **b** *Electrotyping.* To sear with a hot iron (a portion of the mold on which no deposit is

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esp., grayish or bluish gray. — **stone'-col'ored,** *or* **-col'oured,** *a.* **stone coral.** = STONY COR'AL. **stone crawfish** *or* **crayfish.** A fresh-water crawfish (*Astacus torrentium*) of central Europe. **stone'cray'** (stōn'krā'), *n.* [*stone* + *cray* a disease of hawks, F. *craie*, lit., chalk, L. *creta.*] A distemper in hawks. **stone crush.** = STONE BRUISE. **stone'-dead'** (-dĕd'), *a.* As dead as a stone. [stone.] **stone'-deaf'** (-dĕf'), *a.* As deaf as a. **stone devil.** The helgramite. *Local, U. S.* [*Obs. Cant.*] **stone'dou'blet,** *n.* A prison. **stone falcon.** The merlin. **stone fence.** An alcoholic mixed drink, esp. applejack and cider. *Cant.* [Wall rue.] **stone fern.** A The ceterach. **b** **stone'gall'** (-gôl'), **stone'gale** (-gāl), *n.* [Cf. D. *steengal*, G. *steingall.* See STANNEL.] The kestrel. *Local, Eng.* **stone grig.** A lamprey. *Local, Eng.* **stone hammer.** A hammer for breaking stones, having a face at one end, and a blunt edge, parallel with the handle, at the other. **stone'hand',** *n. Print.* One who does stonework. **stone'hatch',** *n.* The common ring plover. *Local, Eng.* **stone hawk.** The merlin; — from its habit of sitting on rocks. **stone'head',** *n.* Bedrock. *Eng* **stone'-heart'ed,** *a.* Stony-hearted. **stone'horse',** *n.* The common stonecrop. *Obs.* **stone'-horse',** *or* **stoned'-horse',** *n.* Stallion. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **stonesist,** *n. p.* of STONISH. *Obs.* **stone'jug',** *n.* A prison. *Cant.* **stone leek.** The Welsh onion. **stone'less,** *a.* See -LESS. **stone lifter.** A fish (*Kathetostoma lævæ*) of the group Jugulares of Australia and New Zealand. It is popularly supposed to turn over large stones in searching for food. **stone lily.** A fossil crinoid. **stone lime.** Quicklime obtained in stony form by calcining limestone or marble. **stone lugger.** A stone roller(fish). **stone'man** (stōn'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. *Print.* A stonehand. **stone'man,** *n.* A cairn. **stone'ma'son,** *n.*, *or* **stone mason.** A mason who works or builds in stone. **stone mill.** **a** = BREAKER, *n.*, 1 a. **b** A stone-dressing machine. **c** A flour mill with buhrstones instead of steel rollers. **stone mint.** = DITTANY **c.** **ston'en** (stōn'n), *a.* [From ME. *ston* stone; cf. AS. *stānen*.] Made of stone. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **stone oak.** A Javanese oak (*Quercus javensis*) having hard, ridged acorns. **stone ocher** *or* **ochre.** Ocher found in hard, globular masses. **stone oil.** Rock oil; petroleum. **stone owl.** The Acadian owl. *Local, U. S.* **stone parsley.** **a** A slender apiaceous herb (*Sison amomum*) native of Europe and Asia Minor, with aromatic seeds used as a condiment. **b** Any apiaceous plant of the genus *Seseli.* **stone'peck'er,** *n. Shetland I.* **a** The common turnstone. **b** The purple sandpiper. **stone perch.** The ruff (fish). **stone picker.** A kind of fork for picking stones from dirt, etc. **stone pit.** A quarry where stones are dug. [like stone.] **stone pitch.** Pitch that is hard, **stone priest.** A lewd priest. *Obs.* **stone rag.** A foliaceous lichen (*Parmelia saxatilis*) found on trees, rocks, etc. **stone raw.** Var. of STONE RAG. **ston'ern** (stōn'ẽrn), *a.* Stonen. *Scot.* **stone'root',** *n.* The horse balm. **stone rue.** The wall rue. **stone'seed',** *n.* = STONEWEED. **stone'shot',** *n.* The distance to which a stone may be shot. **stone'smatch',** **stone'smich'** (-smĭch'), **stone'-smick'le** (-smĭk'l), **stone'smitch'.** **stone'smith',** *n.* The stonechat. *Dial. Eng.* **stone snipe.** **a** The greater yellowlegs. *U. S.* **b** A stone plover. **stone's throw.** = STONE'S CAST. **stone'-still',** *a.* As still as a stone. **Stone's trout.** The nissuee trout. **stone sucker.** A lamprey. **stone thrush.** The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.* **stone'wall'er,** *n.* One who stonewalls [No. 14 A. W. G.] **stone wire.** Wire smaller than **stone'wise'** (stōn'wīz'), *adv.* In the manner of a stone. *Rare.* **stoney.** + STONY, *a.* **stone'yard',** *n.* A yard in which stones are cut, shaped, broken, or the like. **stone yellow.** Yellow ocher. **stong** (stŏng). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STANG. **stongen.** Obs. p. p. of STING. **stonien.** + STUN. **ston'i-fy** (stōn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*stone* + *-fy.*] To petrify. *Obs.* — **ston'i-fi'a-ble** (-fī'a-b'l), *a. Obs.* **ston'i-ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* of STONY. **ston'i-ness,** *n.* See -NESS. **ston'ish** (stŏn'ĭsh), *a.* Like stone; stony. *Rare.* **ston'ish** (stŏn'ĭsh), **ston'ishment,** etc. Aphetic for ASTONISH, etc. *Obs.* **stonk.** Obs. pres. of STINK. **stont.** Obs. pres. indic., 3d pers. sing., & pret. of STAND. **stonte.** + STOUND. [NY. *Obs.*] **stony,** *v. t.* Aphetic for ASTONY. **stonyes.** + STONISH, *v.* **stood.** + STUD. [STAND.] **stood** (stōōd), *pret. & p. p.* of **stood'en** (stōōd'n). Scot. & dial. Eng p. p. of STAND. **stoof** (shtōf), *n.* [G. *stof.*] See MEASURE. **stook** (stōōk), *n.* [Cf. LG. *stuke* a heap, bundle, G. *stauche* a truss, bundle, as of flax.] A shock of sheaves. — *v. t. & i.* To make up in stooks, as sheaves of grain. — **stook'er,** *n. All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **stool, stoole.** + STOLE. **stool bed.** *Ordnance.* The support for the stool of old-time naval gun carriages. *Obs.* **stool end.** *Mining.* A supporting pillar of rock. **stoom** (stōōm). Var. of STUM. **stoon.** Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STONE. [STOUND, to stun.] **stoon** (stōōn). Scot. var. of **stound** (*Scot.* stōōnd, stŏŏn). Obs. or Scot. var. of STOUND. **stoond.** *n.* [Cf. STAND, *n. & v.*] Pitcher; waterpot. *Obs.* **stoonde.** + STAND. **stoonen.** + STONEN. [URE. **stoop** (stōōp), *n.* [D.] See MEASURE. **stoop.** Var. of STOUP, a flagon. **stoop'er,** *n.* One that stoops. **stoop'-gal'lant,** *a.* That humbles gallants. *Obs.* **stoop'ing,** *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STOOP. — **stoop'ing-ly,** *adv.* **stoopt** Stooped. *Rcf. Sp.* **stoor.** Var. of STOUR, *n. & v.* **stoor.** Obs. or Scot. of STOUR, *a.* **stoor. stoore.** + STORE. **stoor'y** (-tōōr'ĭ), *n.* Also *stoorey.* [Cf. dial. *stoor*, *stour* to stir, E. STIR.] A mixture of ale and oatmeal, warmed and sweetened. *Dial. Eng.* [of STOUT. **stoot** (stōōt). Scot. & dial. Eng. **stoote.** + STUT. **stooth,** *n.* [Cf. Icel. *stoð.*] A post or stud. *Obs.* — (*d i a l.* **stōōth**), *v. t.* To lath and plaster *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **stooth'ing,** *n.* A partition of lath and plaster. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [of STOVE. **stoove.** Obs. or dial. Eng. var. **stop.** Var. of STOPE. **stop.** Obs. pret. of STEP.

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wanted). **c** *Photog.* In retouching, to remove (any part not to be printed). **d** *Theaters.* To cover (teeth) with black wax to make them invisible. — **to stop the mouth,** to silence or be silent; hence, to confound.

The mouth of them that speak lies shall be *stopped* *Ps.* lxiii. 11.

stop (stŏp), *v. i.* **1.** *To cease to go on*; to stand still; halt.

2. To cease from any motion, or course of action.

Stop, while ye may, suspend your mad career! *Cowper.*

3. To spend a short time; to stay; to tarry; to reside temporarily; as, to *stop* with a friend. *Colloq.*

4. In fine woodwork, to bring up a molding, etc., against a flat or curved surface.

Syn. — See STAY, CEASE.

to stop off, to interrupt one's progress or journey by staying at some place briefly or incidentally. *Colloq.* — **to s. out,** to stay away from one's lodgings all night. *Colloq.* — **to s. over,** to break one's journey; esp., to stop at a place after the departure of the conveyance on which one came, intending to proceed on one leaving later. *Colloq., U. S.*

stop, *n.* **1** Act of stopping, or state of being stopped; hindrance of progress or of action; check; obstruction.

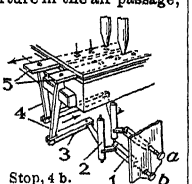
It is doubtful whether it contributed anything to the *stop* of the infection. *De Foe.*

2. That which stops, impedes, or obstructs; an obstacle; an impediment; an obstruction; specif., a weir.

A fatal *stop* traversed their headlong course. *Daniel.*

3. *Mech., Arch., etc.* **a** A device, or piece, as a pin, block, pawl, strip of wood, etc., for arresting or limiting motion, or for determining the position to which a part shall be brought. **b** *Mach.* A short feather key. **c** A bookbinder's tool used in stopping a line, etc., at its intersection with another. **d** *Lace Manuf.* A junction of several warp threads, used as a basis for measurement in Jacquard weaving.

4. *Music.* **a** The closing of an aperture in the air passage, or pressure of the finger upon the string, of an instrument, so as to alter the pitch of its tone; hence, any contrivance by which the pitch of an instrument is so regulated. **b** A graduated set of organ pipes of like kind and tone quality. A **complete stop** has one pipe at least for each digital, usually 61 for a manual and 27 or 30 for the pedal keyboard; a **partial stop** has pipes for only part of its keyboard compass; a **mixture stop** has more than one pipe to each digital. Stops are classed as **foundation,** or **mutation, stops** according as their tones correspond with the regular pitch of the digitals, or are at some fixed interval — as a fifth, or one or more octaves, from that pitch. Foundation stops are commonly called *8-feet stops,* from the approximate length of an open pipe sounding C (see 5th PITCH, 12). Mutation stops are either correspondingly called *16-ft., 4-ft.,* etc., or by the mutation produced, as *octave, twelfth, quint,* etc. Stops have many specific names, as *diapason, principal, melodia,* etc., often from the instrument they imitate, as *trombone, fagotto.* (See also FLUE PIPE, REED PIPE.) **c** A corresponding set of vibrators or reeds of a reed organ. **d** A stop knob. Stops controlling a register of pipes are often called **speaking stops,** as distinguished from the **mechanical stops** controlling the couplers, etc. **e** *pl.* The handles in a harpsichord, controlling levers which change the position of the jacks so as to modify the tones produced.



Stop, 4 b. Common Drawstop Action of an Organ. 1 Drawstop; 2 Trundle; 3 Trace; 4 Levers; 5 Sliders; *a, b* Stop Knobs, *a* being drawn, and causing the holes in the Slider to come under the openings for the pipes.

5. A mark of punctuation. See PUNCTUATION.

6. *Naut.* **a** A piece of small line, or the like, used to bind or secure something; as, to secure a furled sail with *stops.* **b** A projection on a mast or spar, to support something or keep it from slipping down.

7. *Optics.* A perforated metal plate or other device used in optical instruments to cut off marginal rays of light; a diaphragm; also, the aperture. See DIAPHRAGM, 6.

8. The depression in the face of a dog between the forehead and the nose, conspicuous in the bulldog, pug, etc.

9. *Phon.* **a** Any consonant formed with a complete momentary closure at some point in the voice passage (as between the lips, or between the tongue and palate), the nasal passage also being closed, as *p, b, t, d, k, g;* — called also *stopped,* or *shut,* consonant, *mute, check, plosive, explosive,* or *explodent* and distinguished from *open* consonant or *continuant.* Also, by some, any consonant formed with complete closure of the oral, but not of the nasal, passage, as the nasals *m, n, ng.* See *Guide to Pron.,* §§ 59–61. **b** The oral closure characteristic of a stopped consonant.

10. An order stopping payment of a bank note, check, or the like; also, act or fact of making such an order.

11. *Fencing.* The action of allowing one's opponent to run on one's sword point, instead of parrying and thrusting.

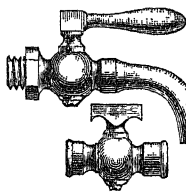
12. *Card Games.* **a** In certain games at cards, as Pope Joan and newmarket, a card in the stock which stops a sequence. **b** *pl.* Newmarket, or a variety of newmarket.

13. *Hunting.* A person who, after the birds are beaten up, prevents them from flying out of range.

Syn. — Cessation, check, obstruction, obstacle, hindrance, impediment, interruption.

stop bead. *Arch.* The molding fastened to the inner side of a window frame, on the face of the pulley stile, completing the groove in which the inner sash is to slide.

stop'cock' (stŏp'kŏk'), *n.* **1.** A *bibcock,* faucet, or short pipe, fitted with a turning stopper or plug for permitting or restraining the flow of a liquid or gas; a cock or valve for checking or regulating the flow through or from a pipe, etc.


Two forms of Stopcock.

2. The turning plug, stopper, or spigot of a faucet. *Rare.*

stope (stōp), *n.* [Akin to STEP, *n. & v. i.*; cf. ME. *stape* step.] *Mining.* **a** An excavation for the extraction of ore stepwise, like a rude staircase, of which the ore constitutes the stairs. In *overhand stoping* the staircase is inverted, and the ore is in the roof of the stope; in *underhand stoping,* it is at the bottom. See MINE, *Illust.* **b** Hence, any excavation for extraction of ore, as disting. from a shaft, drift, airway, etc.

The word *stope* is equivalent to step, and the term *stoping* means working away any deposit in a series of steps. Underhand or bottom *stopes* are workings arranged like the steps of a staircase seen from above, whilst overhand or back *stopes* are like similar steps seen from underneath. *Encyc. Brit.*

stope, *v. t.*; STOPED (stōpt); STOP'ING (stōp'ĭng). *Mining.* To extract (ore) from a stope; loosely, to extract (ore) otherwise underground; — also used intransitively.

stop'-gap', *n.* That which closes or fills up an opening or gap; hence, a temporary expedient.

Moral prejudices are the *stop-gaps* of virtue. *Hare.*

stop knob. One of the handles of an organ, by which the player draws or shuts off a particular stop, or controls a coupler, bell signal, tremolo, etc.

stop motion. *Mach.* A device for stopping a machine or a part, either automatically or at will.

stop order. *Finance.* An order that aims to limit losses by fixing a figure at which purchases shall be sold or sales bought in, as where stock is bought at 100 and the broker is directed to sell if the market price drops to 98.

stop'-o'ver, *n.* Act or privilege of stopping over. *Cant.*

stop'page (stŏp'ĕj), *n.* Act of stopping, or arresting motion, progress, or action; also, state of being stopped.

stoppage at source. *Taxation,* the levying of taxes on the thing sought to be taxed at its source rather than on the person who receives the benefit or substance of it, as where a tax is levied on incomes before they are paid. — **s. in transitu** *or* **in transit,** *Law,* the act of a vendor of goods in arresting them while on their way to the vendee and resuming possession of them. The vendor, on discovering that the vendee is insolvent, has a right to do this at any time before delivery, and to determine the contract.

stop'per (stŏp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stops, fills up, closes, shuts, hinders, obstructs, or the like, as a cork or plug, a bung, etc.

2. Specif.: *Naut.* **a** A short piece of rope having a knot and lanyard at one end, with a hook at the other. **b** A length of rope or chain, or any contrivance, used to secure a rope or chain or to check it while running.

3. Any of several myrtaceous trees of the genus *Eugenia,* of Florida and the West Indies; also, the related *Chytraculia chytraculia.* They have hard, close-grained wood.

stop'per, *v. t.*; STOP'PERED (-ẽrd); STOP'PER-ING. **1.** To close or to secure with a stopper or stoppers; as, to *stopper* a bottle; to *stopper* a rope.

2. Specif., *Metal.*, to close the mouth of (a mold filled with molten steel for a steel ingot) by filling in the top with sand, and covering with an iron plate.

stop'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STOP. Hence: *n.* Act of one that stops; also, that which stops; specif.: **a** Material for stopping up or filling in a fissure, cavity, or the like, as filling for a tooth or packing for a horse's foot. **b** *Mining.* A partition or door to direct or prevent an air current.

stopping oyster, an unanswerable retort. *Obs.*

stop'ple (stŏp''l), *n.* [ME. *stoppel.* See STOP, *n. & v. t.*] That which stops or closes an aperture, as the mouth of a vessel; a stopper; specif., a plug for closing a finger hole in a flute or flageolet to change the scale.

stop'ple, *v. t.*; STOP'PLED (-'ld); STOP'PLING (-lĭng). To close the mouth of with or as with a stopple.

stop valve. A valve closed or opened at will, as by hand, for preventing or regulating flow, as of a liquid in a pipe; — disting. from a valve operated by the action of the fluid it restrains; specif., the valve, in an engine steam pipe, for controlling or checking the passage of steam.

stop watch. A watch having a hand or hands that can be started or stopped at will, as by pressing a small button on the edge of the watch, to register the exact time, as of a race. Cf. FLYBACK, *a.*; INDEPENDENT SECONDS WATCH.

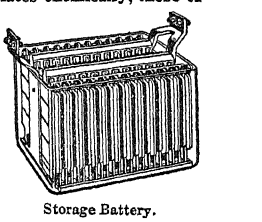
stor'age (stōr'ĕj; 201), *n.* **1.** Act of storing, or state of being stored; specif., the safe keeping of goods in a warehouse or other depository.

2. Space for the safe keeping of goods.

3. The price charged for keeping goods in a storehouse.

4. *Elec.* The production, by means of electric energy, of certain chemical reactions which, when allowed to reverse themselves, generate electricity again without serious loss.

storage battery. *Elec.* A battery for the so-called storage of electricity; — called also *secondary battery,* and *accumulator.* In the common kind the electrodes are lead plates surrounded by dilute sulphuric acid. On charging the battery the lead sulphate on the plates is reduced at the negative electrode to spongy lead and oxidized at the positive to lead dioxide. During discharge lead sulphate is formed. One cell usually contains several plates. Those of the **Planté type** (after the original cell of Planté) have the active material formed on the plates chemically, those of the **pasted type** have the material applied to their plates or grids in a paste. In a storage cell invented by Edison the plates are perforated cases of nickel, containing nickel oxide and finely divided iron respectively, and surrounded by an alkaline solution.


Storage Battery.

sto'rax (stō'rāks; 201), *n.* [L. *storax, styrax,* Gr. στύραξ. Cf. STYRAX.] **1.** A resin derived from various styracaceous trees, esp. *Styrax officinalis.* It was in former times much used for incense, but no longer occurs in commerce.

2. A balsam obtained from the bark of *Liquidambar orientalis* as a grayish brown, honeylike liquid containing resin, styrene, cinnamic acid, etc., fragrant, and used as an expectorant and sometimes in perfumery. It is called also *liquid storax,* to distinguish it from the storax of the ancients. Cf. LIQUIDAMBAR, 2. Also, a similar balsam from the American sweet gum (*L. styraciflua*).

store (stōr; 201), *n.* [ME. *stor, stoor,* OF. *estor,* provisions, supplies, fr. *estorer* to store. See STORE, *v. t.*] **1.** That which is accumulated, or massed together; a source from which supplies may be drawn; a reserve fund; as, a *store* of provisions; a *store* of knowledge.

2. Specif., *pl.*, articles, esp. of food, accumulated for some specific object; supplies, as of provisions, arms, ammunition, etc.; as, the *stores* of an army, a ship, a family.

3. Hence, an abundance; a great quantity or number.

4. A place of deposit for goods, esp. for large quantities; a storehouse; warehouse; magazine.

5. Any place where goods are kept for sale, whether by wholesale or retail; a shop. See *Note* under SHOP, *n.*, **1.** *Chiefly U. S. & British Colonies.*

6. A sheep, steer, cow, or pig acquired for fattening; — also attributive; as, *store* cattle. *Scot. & Australasia.*

in store, in a state of accumulation; in keeping; hence, in readiness. "I have better news *in store* for thee." *Shak.*

store (stōr; 201), *v. t.*; STORED (stōrd); STOR'ING (stōr'ĭng). [ME. *storen,* OF. *estorer* to construct, restore, store, LL. *staurare,* for L. *instaurare* to renew, restore; *in* + *staurare* (in comp.). Cf. INSTORE, INSTAURATE, RESTORE, STORY a floor.] **1.** To restore. *Obs.*

2. To furnish; provide; supply; esp., to stock or furnish against a future time; as, to *store* a ship with provisions.

Her mind with thousand virtues *stored.* *Prior.*

3. To collect as a reserved supply; to accumulate; to lay away; as, to *store* vegetables for winter use; — sometimes with *up*; as, to *store* up energy.

4. To deposit in a store, warehouse, or other building, for preservation; to warehouse; as, to *store* goods.

stored (stōrd; 201), *pret. & p. p.* of STORE. Specif.: *p. a.* Collected or accumulated as a reserve supply. — **stored coppice,** *Forestry,* a coppice under standards.

store'house' (stōr'hous'; 201), *n.* **1.** A building for storing goods, esp. provisions; magazine; warehouse; store.

2. A mass or quantity laid up; a supply. *Obs.*

store'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* One who keeps a "store" (sense 5); a shopkeeper. *U. S.* — **store'keep'ing,** *n.*

store'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man having stores of goods in charge.

2. A man who stores goods, as in a storehouse.

store'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* **1.** A room for the storing of supplies or other articles, esp. of a household or a ship.

2. Space for storing in a storehouse or repository.

store'ship' (-shĭp'), *n.* A naval vessel used to carry stores.

sto'ried (stō'rĭd; 201), *a.* [From 1st STORY.] Having (such or so many) stories; as, a two-*storied* house.

sto'ried, *pret. & p. p.* of STORY. Specif.: *p. a.* [From 2d STORY.] **1.** Told in a story.

2. Having a history; celebrated in story or history; interesting from the stories which pertain to it.

The trophied arches, *storied* halls, invade. *Pope.*

3. Adorned with designs representing scenes from story or history; as, a *storied* frieze; a *storied* tapestry.

sto'ri-ette' (stō'rĭ-ĕt'; 201), *n.* [*story* + *-ette.*] A little story; a short tale. *Cant.*

stork (stôrk), *n.* [AS. *storc;* akin to G. *storch,* OHG. *storah,* Icel. *storkr,* Dan. & Sw. *stork,* and perh. to Gr. τόργος a vulture.] Any of various large (often very large), mostly Old World, wading birds having a long, stout bill, constituting the family Ciconiidæ, allied to the ibises and herons. The common European white stork (*Ciconia alba*), the best-known species, is white with black wing quills and greater coverts. It nests about buildings and returns year after year to the same nesting site, esp. in Belgium, Holland, and Germany, where it is protected. It is of irregular occurrence in England and rare in France. The black stork (*C. nigra*), brownish black with white under parts, also inhabits Europe but shuns settled districts. Other members of the family are the adjutants, marabous, openbill, jabiru, saddle-billed stork, and wood ibises (which see). Except the American wood ibis, common in the southern


European White Stork (*Ciconia alba*).

stop (stŏp), *n.* [AS. *stoppa.*] A wooden mug or bucket. *Obs.*

stop clock. A clock, used for timing, that can be stopped and started at will like a stop watch.

stop'-cyl'in-der press. A press, for woodcut and color work, in which the cylinder stops at a certain point for accuracy in feeding and inking. [dice. *Obs.*

stop'dice', *n.* A kind of false

stop drill. *Mech.* A drill with a collar on its shank to limit the depth of penetration. [post.

stope (stōp). Dial. Eng. of STOOP, **stope, stopen.** † *stapen,* obs. p. p. of STEP.

stope drill *Mining.* A portable rock drill, usually operated by compressed air, for drilling in confined quarters, as in stoping.

stopel. † STOPPLE.

stop finger. A faller wire in a silk-doubling machine.

stop'hound', *n.* A dog trained to hunt slowly and to stop upon signal from the huntsman.

stop'ing (stōp'ĭng), *p. pr & vb. n* of STOPE.

stop'l. Stopple. *Ref. Sp.*

stop'less, *a.* **a** Not to be stopped. **b** Having no stop or stops. — **stop'less-ness,** *n. Both Rare.*

stop'-loss' or **'der.** *Finance.* = STOP ORDER.

stop needle. *Surg.* A needle with an appliance to prevent penetrating beyond a certain distance.

stop net *or* **seine.** A smaller seine fastened to a larger one.

stop'-off', *n.* Act or privilege of stopping off *Colloq.*

stop'-o'pen, *n. Phon.* = AFFRICATE. *H. Sweet.*

stopped (stŏpt), *pret. & p. p.* of STOP — **stopped consonant,** *Phon.*, a stop. See STOP, *n.*, 9.—**s. flute,** *Arch. & Furniture,* a flute partly filled up. [STOPPLE.

stop'pel. Obs. or dial. Eng. of STOPPLE. † STOP.

stopper bolt. *Naut.* A large ringbolt to which the deck stoppers are hooked.

stopper hole. In a puddling furnace, the hole through which the rabble is introduced.

stopper knot. See 2d KNOT, 1.

stop'per-less, *a.* See -LESS.

stopping knife. A tool having a broad, stiff, spear-shaped blade, to stop cracks, etc., with putty.

stop'pit (stŏp'ĭt). Scot. var. of *stoppel,* p. p of STOP

stop plank. Any of a set of planks set in grooves to form a sort of dam. See FLASHBOARD.

stop plate. A plate serving as an end bearing for a railroad-car axle to prevent or limit end play.

stop rod. *Weaving.* A rod which causes a loom to stop by failing to raise a certain catch when the shuttle is stopped in the shed.

stop seine. A stop net.

stop'ship', *n.* A remora. *Obs.*

stop thrust. *Fencing.* A thrust, instead of a parry, to counter opponent's advance.

stop'wa'ter, *n. Naut.* a Something to retard a vessel's motion, as a sea anchor. b Any contrivance for stopping a leak.

stop wheel. *Mech.* A secondary locking wheel in a stop work, as for a watch.

stop work. *Mech.* **a** A device to prevent overwinding. Cf. GENEVA STOP **b** The mechanism serving to fasten the bolt or knob in a lock or latch in an unlocked or locked position.

stopyl. † STOPPLE

stor † STORE.

stor. Obs. or Scot. of STOUR, *a.*

stor. Dial. Eng. of STOUR, *n. & v.*

stor, *n.* [AS. *stōr,* fr. L. *storax.*] Incense *Obs.* [may be stored.

stor'a-ble (stōr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That

stor'a-cif'lu-ous (stōr'ȧ-sĭf'lō-ŭs), *a.* [L. *storax, -acis* + *fluere* to flow.] Exuding storax. *Obs.*

storb. † STURB. [STURDY.

stor'dy. Obs. or dial. Eng of STORE. † STORY

store. Dial. Eng. var. of STOUR.

store, *v. t.* [ME *storien,* cf. D. *storen* to disturb. See STIR.] To move; stir. *Obs.* [ed. *Obs.*

store, *a.* Accumulated; hoarded

store (stōr), *n.* [F.] A window shade, esp one that is decorated and of French manufacture.

store clothes. Ready-made clothing. *Colloq., U. S.*

store farm. A stock farm. *Scot.*

— store farmer. *Scot.* [*Scot.*

store'mas'ter, *n.* Store farmer.

store pay. Payment for goods or work in articles from a shop or store. *Rural, U. S.*

storer, *n.* Standel. *Obs.* [stores.

stor'er (stōr'ẽr), *n.* One that

sto'rey (stō'rĭ). Var. of STORY, of a building.

sto'reyed (-rĭd). Var of STORIED, *a*

stor'ge (stôr'jē ; -gē), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. στοργή, fr. στέργειν to love.] Parental affection; the instinctive affection which animals have for their young

storgeous, storgic. † STURGEON.

sto'ri-al (stō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. HISTORIAL.] Historical. *Obs.*

sto'ri-at'ed (-ā-tĕd), *a.* Historiated.

sto'ri-er (-ẽr), *n.* **a** A historian. *Obs.* **b** A relater of stories. *Archaic.* **c** A liar. *Dial. Eng.*

sto'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [*story* + *-fy.*] To form or tell stories of; to narrate or describe in story. *Obs.*

sto'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To arrange in stories, as beehives. *Rare.*

sto'ri-ol'o-gy (-ōl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*story* + *-logy.*] The study of folklore. — **sto'ri-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

storion. † STURGEON.

United States, the American species are entirely tropical, the jabiru being the only other reaching the Texan border. ☞ According to an old German superstition, a stork passes over a house where a birth is about to take place; hence, the stork is often alluded to as heralding a birth or bringing a child

stork'-billed' (stôrk'bĭld'), *a.* Designating certain long-tailed kingfishers of the genus *Pelargopsis*, the stork-billed kingfishers, of southeastern Asia and the East Indies. The bill is sharp-pointed and has the culmen ridged at the base.

stork's'-bill' (stôrks'bĭl'), *n.* **a** Any geraniaceous plant of the genus *Pelargonium*; — so called in allusion to the beak-like prolongation of the axis of the receptacle. **b** A plant of the related genus *Erodium*, esp. *E. cicutarium*, often distinguished as *hemlock stork's-bill*.

storm (stôrm), *n.* [AS. *storm*; akin to D. *storm*, G. *sturm*, Icel. *stormr*; and perh. to E. *stir*.] **1.** A disturbance of the atmosphere, attended by wind, rain, snow, hail, sleet, or thunder and lightning; hence, often, a heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail, whether accompanied with wind or not.

2. Specif., *Naut.*, a wind of force 11 on Beaufort's scale.

3. A tempestuous shower or furious flight of objects, esp. of missiles violently thrown; as, a *storm* of arrows.

4. A violent agitation of human society; a civil, political, or domestic commotion or tumult.

I will stir up in England some black *storm.* *Shak.*

5. An overwhelming disaster or calamity; any adverse outburst of tumultuous force; violence.

A brave man struggling in the *storms* of fate. *Pope.*

6. A vehement outburst, as of passion, excitement, or other emotion, or of the expression of emotion; as, a *storm* of wrath; a *storm* of sobs.

7. *Mil.* A determined assault on a fortified place.

8. A hard frost; also, a period of snowy and frosty weather. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Tempest; violence, agitation, calamity. See WIND.

Storm'-and-Stress' Fe'ri-od [G. *Sturm und Drang Periode*], in Germany, a period of intellectual convulsion, in the last part of the 18th century, when the nation began to free itself from French literary standards; — so called from a drama, "Sturm und Drang," of Klinger (1752-1831). Goethe's "Goetz von Berlichingen" and Schiller's "Robbers" contributed to this movement.

storm, *v. i.*; STORMED (stôrmd); STORM'ING. **1.** To blow with violence; also, to rain, hail, snow, or the like, usually in a violent manner, or with high wind; — used impersonally; as, it *storms*.

2. To rage; to be in, or exhibit, a violent passion.

The master *storms*, the lady scolds. *Swift.*

3. To rush about or move impetuously, violently, angrily, or the like; as, the mob *stormed* through the streets.

storm, *v. t.* *Mil.* To attack, and attempt to take, by sudden assault; as, to *storm* a fortified town.

storm bird. **a** A petrel, esp. the stormy petrel. **b** A bird thought to presage storms. See STORMCOCK, RAIN BIRD.

storm center *or* **centre.** *Meteor.* The center of the area covered by a storm, esp. the place of lowest pressure in a cyclonic storm. Cf. EYE, 9.

storm flag. *Mil.* In the United States army, the smallest national flag used at posts and flown only in stormy weather. It is of 8 feet fly by 4 feet 2 inches hoist.

storm'ful (stôrm'fo͝ol), *a.* Abounding with storms. — **storm'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **storm'ful-ness,** *n.*

storm glass. A glass vessel, usually a vertical tube, the contents of which are supposed to indicate changes in the weather by changes in their appearance.

storm'-proof' (-pro͞ȯf'), *a.* Proof against storms; capable of keeping out wind, rain, etc.

storm sail. *Naut.* Any of a number of small, strong, heavy sails that are bent and set in stormy weather.

storm signal, *or* **storm warning.** Any signal announcing the approach of a storm, esp. one of marked violence. The United States Weather Bureau uses a square red flag with a central black square. A red pennant above this flag indicates stormwinds from the northeast quadrant; one below it indicates stormwinds from the southeast quadrant. A white pennant above indicates winds from the northwest; below, winds from the southwest. Two red flags with black centers is the hurricane warning. By night a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white below a red, westerly winds. The English storm signals are a cone by day and a triangle of three red lights at night, denoting southerly gales when the cone or triangle apex is below; northerly, when it is above.

storm'y (stôr'mĭ), *a.*; STORM'I-ER (-mĭ-ẽr); STORM'I-EST. **1.** Characterized by, or pertaining to, a storm; subject to storms; tempestuous. "The *stormy* Hebrides." *Milton.*

2. *Proceeding from, or characterized by,* violent agitation or fury; turbulent; violent; as, a *stormy* sound; *stormy* shocks; a *stormy* life; *stormy* men or passions.

Stormy Cape [Pg. *Cabo Tormentoso*], the Cape of Good Hope; — so called by Dias (1486). — **a. petrel.** See PETREL.

Stor'thing', **Stor'ting'** (stôr'tĭng'), *n.* [Norw. *storting*; *stor* great + *ting* court, court of justice, akin to E. THING.] The Parliament of Norway. It is chosen by direct election and convenes annually. See LEGISLATURE, *Table*.

sto'ry (stō'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Also **sto'rey**; *pl.* STOREYS. [OF. *estoré, estorée*, built, erected, p. p. of *estorer* to build, restore, to store. See STORE, *v. t.*] **1.** A set of rooms on the same floor or level; a floor, or the habitable space between two floors. Also, a horizontal division of a building's exterior considered architecturally, which need not correspond exactly with the stories within. (Cf. MEZZANINE FLOOR) A *story* comprehends the distance from one floor to another; as, a *story* of nine or ten feet elevation. The spaces between floors are numbered in order, from below; as, the lower, second, or third *story*; a building of one *story*, of thirty *stories*

2. Something resembling, or likened to, a story (def. 1); as, the beehives are arranged in *stories*.

sto'ry, *n.* [ME. *storie*, OF. *estoire*, F. *histoire*, fr. L. *historia*. See HISTORY.] **1.** A connected narration of that which has occurred; a description of past events; a history.

Venice, with its unique city and its impressive *story*. *Ed. Rev*

2. **a** An account or recital of some incident or event. "To tell sad *stories* of my own mishaps." *Shak.* **b** A report; a statement; as, the man's *story* was not convincing. **c** An account of the career of a particular individual, or of the sequential facts in a given case; also, a group of facts, told or untold, having a particular significance in respect of some person or thing; as, the *story* of my life; the *story* of a mine. **d** An anecdote, esp. an amusing one; as, his speech contained several good *stories*.

3. In literature, a narrative in either prose or verse; a tale, esp. a fictitious narrative less elaborate than a novel.

4. The intrigue or plot of a work of narrative literature; as, a novel better in style than in *story*.

5. In painting, sculpture, tapestry, etc., a scene from legend, history, romance, etc.; — also *storywork*. *Obs.*

6. A fib; a lie; a falsehood; — a euphemism used chiefly by or to children. *Colloq.*

7. Any news article in a periodical. *Cant.*

His "*stories*," as all newspaper writings are called by men who write them, were . . picturesque reading. *R. H. Davis.*

Syn. — STORY, TALE, ANECDOTE. STORY is the general and familiar word; TALE is often elevated or poetical, and frequently connotes more than *story*; an ANECDOTE is a short account of a single incident, esp. in the life of a well-known person; as, an *anecdote* of Lincoln's boyhood; an illustrative or pithy *anecdote*. See NARRATIVE, FABLE.

sto'ry, *v. t.*; STO'RIED (-rĭd); STO'RY-ING. [Cf. OF. *historier*. See STORY, *n.*] **1.** To tell in historical relation; to make the subject of a story; to narrate or describe in story.

It is *storied* of the brazen colossus in Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high. *Bp. Wilkins.*

2. To adorn with a story, or scene from history, etc. See 2d STORY, 5; STORIED, *p. a.*, 3.

sto'ry, *v. i.* To narrate; to tell a story.

story rod. *Carp.* A rod cut to the proposed clear height between finished floor and ceiling, and often marked with minor dimensions, as for door trims, dadoes, etc.

sto'ry-tell'er, *n.* A teller of story or stories; specif.: **a** One who relates anecdotes. **b** One who recites tales orally in public, as in the Levant. **c** A story-writer. **d** A fibber; a liar. *Childish.* — **sto'ry-tell'ing,** *a. & n.*

sto'ry-writ'er (-rīt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A chronicler. *Obs.*

2. A writer of stories, tales, or romance, esp. short stories, as for magazines.

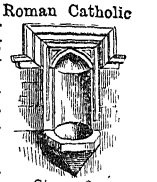
stoss (stŏs; *G.* shtŏs), *a.* [G., a thrust.] *Geol.* Facing toward the direction from which an overriding glacier impinges or impinged; — said of the side of a hill or a knob of rock. Opposed to *lee*.

stot (stŏt), *n.* [Cf. STOAT.] **1.** A young horse. *Obs. or R.*

2. A young bull or ox, esp. one three years old; specif., a steer, or castrated bull. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stoup (stōȯp), *n.* Also **stoop.** [ME. *stope*, fr. Scand. or D.; cf. Icel. *staup*, akin to AS. *stéap*, D *stoop*, G. *stauf*, OHG. *stoph*.] **1.** A vessel for liquids; specif.: **a** A small but indefinite measure for liquids, ranging generally from half a pint to two quarts. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** A drinking vessel, esp. a flagon. *Shak.* **c** Hence, the contents of such a drinking vessel.

2. *Eccl.* A basin at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches for containing the holy water with which those who enter, dipping their fingers in it, cross themselves; — called also *holy-water stoup*.



Stoup, 2.

stout (stout), *a.*; STOUT'ER (-ẽr); STOUT'EST. [ME. *stout*, OF. *estout* bold, strong, proud, foolish, prob. fr. L. *stultus* foolish (cf., for the sense changes, E. *foolhardy*); cf. D. *stout* bold, G. *stolz* proud, prob. fr. OF. or L.] **1.** Strong and firm of character; specif.: **a** Brave; courageous; bold.

A *stouter* champion never handled sword. *Shak.*

b Firm; stubborn; persistent. "Resolutely *stout*." *Daniel.*

2. Proud; haughty; arrogant; hard. *Archaic.*

Commonly . . . they that be rich are lofty and *stout*. *Latimer.*

3. Physically or materially strong; specif.: **a** Sturdy; vigorous; lusty, having strength of muscle; as, a *stout* man. **b** Firm; stanch; stable; tough; enduring; as, a *stout* vessel, or cloth. **c** Solid; substantial; strong; as, *stout* liquor.

4. Having a bulky body; thickset; stocky; corpulent.

Syn. — Fat, fleshy, plump, rotund, thickset, stocky, bulky. — STOUT, PORTLY, CORPULENT, OBESE, BURLY. STOUT implies a thickset, bulky figure or build; PORTLY adds to *stout* the implication of a more or less dignified and imposing appearance; CORPULENT (in present usage) and OBESE imply a disfiguring excess of flesh; as, "a very *stout*, puffy man, in buckskins and Hessian boots" (*Thackeray*); "one very *stout* gentleman, whose body and legs looked like half a gigantic roll of flannel, elevated on a couple of inflated pillowcases" (*Dickens*); "a large *portly* figure, belonging to the rotund school, the very beau ideal of an old abbot" (*Jane Welsh Carlyle*); "an elderly gentleman, large and *portly*, and of remarkably dignified demeanor" (*Hawthorne*); "Mrs. Byron . . . was a short and *corpulent* person, and rolled considerably in her gait" (*Moore*). BURLY adds to *stout* the implication of sturdiness or bluffness; as, "a *burly*, roaring, roistering blade, of the name of . . . Brom Van Brunt" (*Irving*); "*burly*, dozing humblebee" (*Emerson*). See STRONG.

stout, *n.* [See STOUT, *a.*] A strong malt liquor; a strong porter containing a comparatively large amount of dissolved solids and about 6 or 7 per cent of alcohol.

stout'-heart'ed, *a.* Having a stout heart or spirit; brave; courageous. — **stout'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

stove (stōv), *n.* [AS. *stofa* a room for a warm bath, akin to D. *stoof* a foot stove, orig., a heated room, room for a bath, G. *stube* room, OHG. *stuba* a heated room, Icel. *stofa* a room, bathing room, Sw. *stufva*, *stuga*, a room, Dan. *stue*; cf. It. *stufa* stove, room with a stove, OF. *estuve* a room for a bath; of unknown origin. Cf. ESTUFA, STEW, STUFA.] **1.** A house or room artificially warmed or heated; formerly, such a house or room for dwelling in, as a dining room, a parlor, or a bathroom, but now only specif.: **a** *Hort.* A glasshouse or conservatory kept at a high degree of heat for the culture of tropical plants; a hothouse. (Cf. GREENHOUSE, 1.) *Eng.* **b** A drying room, used in various manufactures.

2. Any of various apparatus, commonly made of cast or sheet iron, for generating or retaining heat for warming a room, for culinary purposes, for heating tools, etc., for heating air for a hot blast (see CHECKERWORK, 3), or the like. Stoves may have a receptacle (often lined with fire brick, etc.) for burning solid fuel, as coal, or burners for oil or gas, or they may be heated by electricity, or, in special cases, by the hot gaseous products of combustion from a furnace. In this sense, the term was orig. used in England only of the *foot stove*. Cf. NORWEGIAN STOVE, RANGE, *n.*, 9.

3. A kiln, as for firing pottery or drying minerals.

4. *Naut.* A small channel on the side of a vessel, for the deadeyes of the backstays. *Now Rare.*

stove, *v. t.*; STOVED (stōvd); STOV'ING (stōv'ĭng). **1.** To keep warm, in a house or room, by artificial heat. *Bacon.*

2. **a** To heat or dry in or as in a stove. **b** To stew. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **c** To shut up in or as in a stove. *Obs.*

stove bolt. A long slender bolt, threaded about halfway from the end, and having a snap or flat countersunk head slit for a screw driver.

stove'pipe' (stōv'pīp'), *n.* **1.** Pipe, or a pipe, made up of sheet iron in lengths and angular or curved pieces, — used as a stove chimney or to connect a stove with a flue.

2. Short for STOVEPIPE HAT.

stove plant. A plant which, in temperate climates, requires to be grown in a stove or hothouse.

stow (stō), *v. t.*; STOWED (stōd); STOW'ING. [ME. *stowen*,

stor'ken (*dial.* stō(r)'kĕn; stû(r)'kĕn), *v.i.* [Cf. Icel. *storkna* coagulate, Norw. dial. *storkna* stiffen.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To grow strong or stout; to thrive. **b** To congeal; to stiffen.

storm'a-ble, *a.* That can be taken by storm.

storm axis. The line joining the lowest points in the isobaric curves of a cyclonic storm.

storm cellar. A cyclone cellar.

storm'cock', *n.* *Local, Eng.* a Missel thrush. **b** Fieldfare. **c** Green woodpecker. **d** Stormy petrel.

storm current. *Meteor.* A local current caused by a storm wind.

stormd. Stormed. *Ref. Sp.*

storm door. *Arch* An extra outside door to prevent the entrance of wind, cold, rain, etc. — **storm entrance, house,** etc.

storm drum. A drum-shaped form of storm signal.

storm'er, *n.* One who storms

storm finch. The stormy petrel. *Local, Brit.* [STORNY.]

storm'i-ly (stôr'mĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of STORM'I-NESS, *n.* See -NESS.

storming party. *Mil.* A party assigned to make the first assault in storming a fortress.

storm jib. *Naut.* See STORM SAIL.

storm kite. A kind of kite for carrying a line ashore from a vessel in distress

storm lane. *Meteor* A narrow belt over which storm centers pass with a certain degree of regularity and with frequency.

storm'less, *a* See -LESS.

storm mizzen. *Naut.* A triangular sail set on a temporary stay abaft the mizzen.

storm petrel. A stormy petrel.

storm stay. *Naut* A temporary stay for a storm sail.

storm'ward (stôrm'wẽrd), *a.* Situated toward the point from which the storm comes.

storm'wind' (-wĭnd'), *n.* A heavy wind; a wind that brings a storm; the blast of a storm.

storm window. **a** An additional window placed outside the ordinary window as a protection against severe weather. **b** A dormer window, or other protected window raised from a roof.

‖ **stor-nel'lo** (stôr-nĕl'lō), *n.*, *pl.* -LI (-lē). [It.] A kind of short folk song of the Italians, usually improvised on the name of some natural object as a motive.

storour, *n.* [Cf. *dial. store* kept for fattening or breeding.] An overseer of herds. *Obs. Scot.*

storre. + STAR.

stort. †1st START. [STARVE.]

storven. *Obs.* pret. pl. & p. p of **sto'ry-book',** *n.* A book containing one or more stories, or tales.

sto'ry-work', *n.* See 2d STORY, 5.

stosh (stŏsh), *n.* Fish offal; pomace.

‖ **Stoss'ton'** (shtŏs'tŏn'), *n.* [G.; *stoss* push + *ton* tone, accent.] *Phon.* A glottal stop or catch, esp. a strong one such as the Danish stödtone. *W. Viëtor*

stot. Obs or dial. Eng. of STOAT.

stot (stŏt), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. STUTTER.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1 Stumble; stagger.

2. Bounce; rebound; bound

3. Stammer; stutter.

stotay, *v. i.* [OF. *estouteier* to throw into confusion.] To stagger; stumble; stutter. *Obs.*

stote. + STOT, a horse, etc.

stoter. + STATER.

stoteye. *n.* [Cf. OF. *estoutie.*] Bravery; audacious attack. *Obs.*

stothe. + STODE.

sto-tin'ka (stō-tĭn'ka), *n.*; *pl.* -KI (-kĭ). [Bulgarian.] See COIN.

stotith, *n.* = STOT, bullock *Obs.*

stotte. + STOT, a horse, etc.

stot'ter (stŏt'tẽr), *v. i.* & *n.* [The v. is freq. of *stot*.] Stagger; stumble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stot'ter-el (-ẽl), *n.* = STOT, a bullock. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stoude. + *stood*, pret. of STAND.

stouer + STORE, *n.*

stouith. + STOUTH. [of STOOK.]

stouk (stōȯk). Scot. & dial. Eng.

stoul (stōȯl). Dial. Eng. var. of STOOL, a stump.

stoule. + STOOL, pulpit.

stoun (stoun). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *stolen*, as a motive.

stound. + STOOND.

stound, *p. a.* [Cf. STUN.] Stunned. *Obs.*

stound (*dial.* stōȯnd, stōōn), *v. i.* [Orig. uncert Cf. STUN.] To be in pain; throb; ache; to thrill. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stound, *n.* & *v.* [Cf. Norw. dial. & Sw. dial. *stunda* to wait.] Stop; delay. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

stound, *n.* [AS. *stund*; akin to D. *stond*, G. *stunde*, Icel. *stund*.] A time, esp. a short time; moment; instant. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial Eng.* **b** Season; occasion; period. *Obs.* — **in a stound.** Suddenly. *Obs.*

stound, *n.* [Cf. STOUND, *v. i.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A heavy blow; a twinge; pang; ache; thrill; throb. **b** Grief; sorrow *Obs.* **c** An attack; an assault. *Obs.* **d** Astonishment; amazement; alarm. *Obs.* **e** An amazing sight; apparition. *Obs.*

stound, *v. t.* *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a To bruise; to beat severely. **b** To stun, as with a blow or a noise; to benumb. **c** To stupefy; astonish

stound'meal' (stound'mēl'), *adv.* [AS. *stundmælum*. See STOUND time; -MEAL.] *Obs.* a At different times; now and then. **b** Moment by *moment*; gradually. [a short time. *Obs.*

stound-while, *n* An instant; a

stoune + STONE.

stoup (*dial.* stōȯp). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of STOOP.

stoupaille, *n.* [OF. *estoupaille* a stopper, plug.] Stoppage. *Obs.*

stouph. + STUPHE.

stouple. + STUBBLE.

stour (*dial.* stōor). Var. of STOWER *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stour (stōor), *n.* [OF *estour, estor*, tumult, combat, of Teutonic origin. See STORM.] *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1. Conflict; combat; quarrel; strife.

2. Agitation; excitement; tumult; commotion; hurry.

3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Opposition; difficulty; hardship; affliction. **b** Agony; throe; paroxysm; fit. **c** Onset; assault; shock; a storm of blows **d** Encounter; meeting. **e** A storm; a gale; a stiff breeze.

5 Dust, esp. in the air; chaff; powdery substance. Hence, spray; fog.

stour, *a.* [AS. *stōr*; akin to LG. *stur*, Icel. *stōrr*.] *Obs., Archaic, or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Great; vast; huge **b** Strong; hardy; robust. **c** Violent; fierce. *Obs.* **d** (1) Loud. *Obs.* (2) Hoarse; deep-toned. **e** Severe; austere; stern; rude; rough. **f** Hard; stiff; inflexible. *Obs*

stour, *n.* [Cf. D. *storen* disturb. Cf. STIR.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To stir; to move quickly. **b** To gush or pour out. **c** To rise or drive in a cloudy mass, as dust or spray.

stourb + STURB.

stourdy. + STURDY.

stour'ie. Var. of STOURY.

stour'ing (stōōr'ĭng), *n.* A sprinkling. *Scot*

stour'li-ness, *n.* [See STOUR, *a.*] Severity; harshness. *Obs.*

stour'ly, *a.* Great; strong. *Obs*

stour'ly, *adv.* Greatly; strongly; sturdily. *Obs. or Scot.*

stourne. + STERN.

stour'ness. *n.* **a** Greatness; bigness. *Obs. or Scot.* **b** Strength; might. *Obs.*

stour'y (stōor'ĭ), *a.* Dusty; also, snowy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stoury. + STORY

stout (stout; *dial* stē'ōōt), *n.* [AS. *stūt*.] A gnat; midge *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Obs. or Scot*

stout (*Scot.* stōōt), *adv.* Stoutly.

stout (stout), *n.* A shock (of Indian corn). *Local, U. S.*

stout, *v. t.* [OF. *estouter* to be audacious, in AF. to disconcert.] To bully; annoy. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be insolent; flaunt about. *Obs.*

stout'en (-n), *v. t.* To make stout or robust. *Rare.*

stoutesse, *n.* [See STOUT, *a.*] Valor; bravery. *Obs.*

stouth (stōōth), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *stuldr* theft, E. STEALTH.] a Theft; robbery. *Obs.* **b** Stolen pleasure. *Obs.* **c** Stealth. *Scot.*

stouth and routh (stōōth *ăn* rōōth). Plenty. *Scot.*

stouth'rief' (stōōth'rēf'), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *stuldr* theft, and AS. *rēaf* spoil, booty, E. STEALTH; REAVE.] Orig., forcible theft; robbery; later, as used in indictments (down to 1861), the despoiling of a dwelling house with personal violence to its occupants. *Scot., Obs. or Hist.*

stout'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

stout'ly, *a.* Stout. *Obs.*

stout'ly, *adv* of STOUT.

stout'ness. *n.* See -NESS.

stove (stōv), *v. t.* & *n.* [Cf. Icel. *stiðr* stump, *stiðra* to cut off.] = STOW, cut

stove, *pret.* & *p. p.* of STAVE.

stove. *n.* A dent, as in a stiff felt hat. *Dial. U. S.*

stove, *v. t.* [See STAVE.] To stave, knock, or push (in); — usually with *in*. *Scot. & Dial.*

stove coal. See COAL, *n.*, 3.

stove glass. Sheet mica for making windows in a stove.

stove'house', *n.* A hothouse; also, a drying chamber.

stov'en (stōv'n), *n.* [AS *stofn*, akin to Icel. *stofn*.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Tree stump; stock; stem. **b** A sprout or shoot, esp. of colewort or other vegetable.

stovepipe hat. The common tall silk hat. *Colloq., U. S.*

sto'ver, *v. t.* Bristle; stiffen. *Obs.*

sto'ver (stō'vẽr), *n.* [ME. *stover*, OF. *estovoir, estuvoir*, necessity, provisions, prop. an inf., "to be necessary." Cf. ESTOVERS.] **a** Provision; food. *Obs* **b** Fodder, esp. winter fodder, for cattle, as straw, coarse hay, stubble. *Dial Eng.*

stov'ies (stōv'ĭz), *n. pl.* [Dial. *stove* to stew; cf. also Gael. *stobhadh* a stew. See STOVE, *n.*] Stewed potatoes; Irish stew. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stow (stō). Dial. Eng of STALL.

stow, *n.* [AS. *stōw.*] **a** A place. *Obs., exc. in Place Names.* **b** An alley. *Obs.*

stow, *n.* Short for STOWBORD.

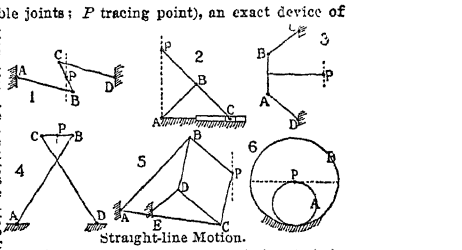
stow, *n.* [Cf. STOVE.] Apparatus used in tin plating.

stow, *n.* A falconer's call to his bird to return. *Obs.*

stow, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *stōwian* to restrain.] To restrain. *Obs.*

fr. *stowe* a place, AS. *stōw;* cf. AS. *stōwian* to hold back, Icel. *eldstō* a fireplace, hearth, OFries. *stō* place, and E. *stand.*] **1.** To place or arrange in a compact mass; to put in its proper place, or in a suitable or convenient place; to pack; as, to *stow* freight; to *stow* hay in a mow.
2. To put away in some place; to hide; to lodge.
Foul thief! where hast thou *stowed* my daughter? *Shak.*
3. To arrange anything compactly in; to fill, by packing closely; as, to *stow* a box, car, or the hold of a ship.
4. *Mining.* To fill up, as a stope, with waste.
5. To hold; to contain; to furnish room for.
6. To bestow; grant; commit; intrust. *Obs.*
7. To put aside; cease; as, *stow* that sort of talk. *Slang.*
to stow down. **a** To stow away; specif., to load (oil) on a whaler. **b** To yield as the amount of a stowdown.

stow (stō), *v. i. Chiefly Naut.* To be stowed, as an anchor.
stow'age (stō'ăj), *n.* **1.** Act or method of stowing; also, room in which things may be stowed; state of being stowed.
2. That which is stowed or packed. *Beau. & Fl.*
3. Money paid for stowing goods.
stow'a-way' (stō'ə-wā'), *n.* One who conceals himself on a vessel, or on a railroad train, to obtain a free passage.
stow'bord (-bōrd), *n.* Also **stow'board.** A breast or heading used for stowing rubbish or waste.
stow'ing (stō'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STOW. Hence: *n. Mining.* A method of working in which the waste is packed into the goaf; also, the material so disposed of.
stra-bis'mic (strə-bĭz'mĭk) } *a. Med.* Of, pert. to, or af-
stra-bis'mi-cal (-mĭ-kăl) } fected with, strabismus.
stra/bis-mom'e-ter (strā/bĭz-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*strabismus* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An instrument for measuring the amount of strabismus. — **stra/bis-mom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*
stra-bis'mus (strə-bĭz'mŭs; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στραβισμός, fr. στραβίζειν to squint, fr. στραβός distorted, squinting.] *Med.* An affection of the eye in which the optic axes cannot be directed to the same object, due to undue contraction or undue relaxation of one or more of the muscles of the eyeball; squinting; cross-eye.
stra-bot'o-my (-bŏt'ə-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. στραβός squinting + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation for curing strabismus by dividing one or more muscles of the eyeball.
strad'dle (străd'l), *v. i.;* STRAD'DLED (-ld); STRAD'DLING (-lĭng). [Prob. for earlier *striddle, stridle,* freq. of *stride.*]
1. To part the legs wide; to stand, sit, or walk with the legs wide apart; esp., to sit astride.
2. To be noncommittal, or to favor, or seem to favor, two apparently opposite sides; to be "on the fence." *Colloq.*
3. To stand with the ends staggered; — said of the spokes of a wagon wheel where they join the hub.
4. In poker, to double the blind.
strad'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To stand, sit, or be astride of.
2. To be noncommittal in regard to, or to favor, or seem to favor, both sides of; as, to *straddle* an issue. *Colloq.*
3. *Finance.* To be both long and short of (the market).
4. In poker, to double (the blind).
strad'dle, *n.* **1.** Act or position of one who straddles; act of standing, sitting, or walking, with the feet wide apart.
2. The distance between the feet or legs of one straddling.
3. A noncommittal or equivocal position. *Colloq.*
4. *Stock Exchanges.* An option giving the holder the double privilege of a "put" and a "call," i. e., the right to demand of the seller, or require that he take, at a certain price, within a certain time, certain securities.
5. In poker, a double blind, or a doubling of the blind.
6. A vertical post, esp. one of those which support a horizontal set in a shaft
straddle mill. *Mech.* A milling cutter with teeth on each (sometimes only one) side as well as on its periphery, commonly used in pairs a fixed distance apart so as to straddle the work, for sizing nuts, boltheads, etc.
strad'dlor (străd'lẽr), *n.* One that straddles; as: **a** *Railroads.* A tool that straddles the rail to bear upon the projecting ends of a tie plate, used in driving tie plates into the track. **b** A weeding hoe that straddles a row.
Stra/di-va'ri (străd/ĭ-vä'rē) } *n.* A stringed instru-
Strad/i-va'ri-us (străd/ĭ-vā'rĭ-ŭs) } ment, esp. a violin, made by Antonio Stradivari (prob. 1644-1737) of Cremona, whose instruments are famed for beauty of tone and design.
strag'gle (străg''l), *v. i.;* STRAG'GLED (-ld); STRAG'GLING (-lĭng). [Prob. fr. *struckle,* freq. of ME. *straken* to roam, to stroke. See STROKE, *v. t.*] **1.** To wander from the direct course or way; to rove; to stray; specif., to wander from the line of march or desert the line of battle.
2. To wander off or become separated from others of its kind; to be, become, or occur as if, dispersed; as, branches that *straggle* out too far. "*Straggling* pistol shots." *Scott.*
The wolf spied out a *straggling* kid. *L'Estrange.*
strag'gler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who straggles, or departs from the company to which he belongs, or from the direct or proper course, as a soldier who wanders from his regiment on the march, or a bird that strays out of its usual range.
2. One who rambles without settled direction; hence, a vagabond or roving shiftless fellow; a tramp. *Shak.*
3. A person or thing conceived of as straggling, or wandering off or separated in some irregular manner from others of the kind; as, crop the *stragglers* in the hedge.
strag'gly (străg'lĭ), *a.* Straggling; spread out or scattered irregularly; as, a *straggly* hamlet; a *straggly* beard.
straight (strāt), *a.;* STRAIGHT'ER (-ẽr); STRAIGHT'EST. [ME. *streizt,* properly p. p. of *strecchen* to stretch, AS. *streht,* p. p. of *streccan* to stretch, to extend. See STRETCH.]
1. Having an invariable direction (*Newcomb*); lying evenly throughout its extent (*Euclid*); — said of a line, or one-dimensional continuum of points, completely determined by any two of its elements (or points), as distinguished from a *curved* line. Points are the elements of linear geometry; points and straight lines, of plane geometry; points, lines, and planes, of space, or the geometry of space (*Hilbert*). Legendre's definition of the *straight line* as "the shortest distance between two points" is illogical and unfortunate. See DISTANCE, 3; DIRECTION, 9.
2. Having the general characteristics of a straight line; as, a *straight* pole, path; — opposed to *curved* and *crooked.*
"The crooked shall be made *straight.*" *Is.* xl. 4.
3. Conforming to justice and rectitude; not deviating from truth, fairness, or honesty; upright; as, *straight* dealing; a *straight* man of business.
4. Direct; uninterrupted; unbroken; specif.: **a** Coming direct from a trustworthy source; reliable; as, a *straight* tip. *Slang.* **b** Keeping true to a correct course or method; proceeding directly; as, a *straight* reasoner; *straight* thinking. **c** Candid; frank; as, a *straight* speech. *Colloq.* **d** *Poker, etc.* Composed of cards in a regular sequence, as the ace, king, queen, jack, and ten-spot; as, a *straight* flush.
5. Properly ordered or arranged; free from irregularity or confusion; correctly kept; correct; as, in the general confusion, this room alone was *straight;* a *straight* ledger.
6. Making no exceptions or deviations in one's support of a principle, policy, party, etc.; as, a *straight* Republican or Democrat; also, cast for all the regular candidates of a party; as, a *straight* ballot. *Chiefly Political Cant, U. S.*
7. Unmixed; undiluted; unmodified; as, whisky *straight; straight* Marquis of Queensbury rules. *Slang.*
8. Having a fixed price for each regardless of the number sold; as, cigars ten cents *straight. Slang or Cant, U. S.*
straight angle, an angle of 180 degrees. — **s. arch.** = FLAT ARCH. — **s. face,** a face giving no evidence of emotion, esp. of merriment. — **s. flour.** See FLOUR. — **s. joint.** *Carp.* **a** A continuous floor joint transverse to the length of the boards. **b** A joint without tongues, dowels, or other additional fittings; — called also *square joint.* — **s. paper,** *Com.,* negotiable paper signed or indorsed by one individual. — **s. peen,** a long narrow peen of a hammer, parallel to the shaft. — **s. poker.** See 3d POKER. — **s. sinus,** *Anat.,* a venous sinus along the line of junction of the falx cerebri and tentorium cerebelli. — **s. ticket,** a ticket cast for the regular candidates of a party. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*
straight (strāt), *adv.* In a straight manner; in a direct or uninterrupted course, directly; *Archaic,* immediately; straightway; *Colloq.,* correctly; rightly; as, the arrow went *straight* to the mark; he *straight* denied it.
Everything was going on *straight.* *W. Black.*
straight, *n.* **1.** Something straight; specif.: **a** A straight line. **b** (with *the*) The section of a race track between the last turn and the winning post.
2. *Poker, etc.* A straight hand of five cards; a sequence.
straight, *v. t.;* STRAIGHT'ED; STRAIGHT'ING. To straighten. *R.*
straight'a-way' (strāt'ə-wā'), *a.* Straightforward; as, a *straightaway* course (in racing); a *straightaway* dash.
straight'a-way', *n.* A straight course, esp. of a race track.
straight'edge' (-ĕj'), *n.* A bar or slip of wood or metal, a board, or the like, having one or more long edges made straight within a desired degree of accuracy, used for testing straight lines and surfaces, drawing straight lines, etc.
straight'en (-'n), *v. t.;* -ENED (-'nd); -EN-ING. To make straight; as: **a** To reduce from a crooked to a straight form. **b** To make correct; put in order; as, to *straighten* one's affairs or an account. — **to straighten one's face,** to compose one's features.
straight'en, *v. i.* To become straight.
straight'for'ward (-fôr'wẽrd), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course or manner; leading directly onward; hence, honest; frank; candid. — **straight'for'ward-ly, straight'for'ward,** *adv.* — **straight'for'ward-ness,** *n.*
straight'-line', *a.* **1.** *Mech.* Designating a linkage or equivalent device (called **straight-line motion**) designed to produce or copy motion in a straight, or approximately straight, line. Such a device is often called **parallel motion,** a term which strictly applies only to a device for copying straight lines in a parallel line or plane. Principal among straight-line motions are the following: (1) **Watt's** (Fig. 1 in *Illust. AB = CD; P,* tracing point, at center of *CB*), an approximate device used in beam engines and Richards's indicator. (2) **Scott-Russell's** (Fig. 2 *AC* fixed; *PC* jointed to *AB* at *B* and to sliding block *C; AB = BC = PB; P* tracing point). (3) **Robert's** (Fig. 3. *AD, BC* jointed to **T** piece *ABP* at *A* and *B*, and turning at *D* and *C*, respectively; *P* tracing point), an approximate motion which can be made accurate by substituting slots and swiveling blocks for the swinging links. (4) **Che-by'shev's,** *or* **Tche-by'sheff's** (chĕ-bysh'ĕfs) (*A, D* fixed joints; *C, B* movable joints; *P* tracing point). (5) **Peau'cel/lier's'** (pō'sĕl'yāz') (*A, E* fixed joints; *D*



Straight-line Motion.

B, P, C movable joints; *P* tracing point), an exact device of seven jointed bars, forming eight links, the join of the fixed centers being kinematically equivalent to a link. The whole linkage, or esp. the figure formed by six links including the four links forming the rhombus and the pair joining the rhombus to the farther fixed center, is called **Peaucellier's** cell. (6) **White's** (.1 circle rolling inside fixed circle *B* of twice the diameter; *P* tracing point). Proportions not specified are about as drawn.
2. Designating a form of rotary printing press or machine in which the paper webs travel in approximately horizontal lines from the reel to the folder.
straight'-line' gale. *Meteor.* **a** A gale of several days' duration blowing over the same region and from the same quarter. **b** A long streak of violent wind not related to any deflection of isobars.
straight'-out' (strāt'out'; 87), *a.* Acting without concealment, obliquity, or compromise; hence, unqualified; thoroughgoing; as, *straight-out* resentment. *Colloq., U. S.*
straight'-pull', *a. Firearms.* Having the motion of the bolt straight forward and back, the locking and unlocking being effected without rotation; as, a Lee *straight-pull* rifle.
straight'way' (strāt'wā'), *adv.* Immediately; forthwith.
And *straightway* the damsel arose. *Mark* v. 41, 42.
straight'way', *a. Mech.* Having, or affording, a straight way; as, a *straightway* valve (usually a form of gate valve).
strain (strān), *n.* [ME. *stren, streen, streon,* AS. *strēon* gain, acquisition, begetting; cf. AS. *strīenan, strȳnan, strēonan,* to beget, to obtain, akin to OHG. *striunan* to gain.] **1.** Orig., gain; also, generating; hence, progeny; race; stock; generation; descent; family.
He is of a noble *strain.* *Shak.*
2. Specif.: **a** In domestic animals, those individuals which have a common lineage but not distinguishing characters sufficient to constitute a breed, as horses descended from some well-known sire, or the individuals of a herd which has been inbred. **b** *Hort.* A group of plants differing from the race to which it belongs by no apparent morphological characters, but by some enhanced or improved physiological tendency.
3. **a** Hereditary character, quality, or disposition.
Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which, propagated, spoil the *strain* of a nation *Tillotson.*
b A trace; a streak; a turn; a peculiar element or tendency; as, he has a *strain* of fanaticism.
4. Sort; kind. "The common *strain.*" *Dryden.*
5. **a** The tenor, pervading note, burden, tone, manner, style, of a song, poem, speech, book, etc., or, by extension, of a course of action or conduct; as, he spoke in a noble *strain;* there was a *strain* of woe in his story.
The genius and *strain* of the book of Proverbs. *Tillotson.*
b Mood; temper; as, he was in a philosophizing *strain.*
6. A sustained note or movement; a passage or flight, as of song or the imagination; specif.: **a** A distinct portion of an ode or other poem. **b** *Music.* A complete musical period, often divided off by a double bar; any rounded subdivision of a movement. **c** A melody, tune, or air. **d** A song; a poem.
Syn. — See VEIN.
strain, *v. t.;* STRAINED (strānd); STRAIN'ING. [OF. *estraindre, estreindre,* F *étreindre,* L. *stringere* to draw or bind tight; prob. akin to Gr. στραγγάλη a halter, στράγξ that which is squeezed out, a drop. Cf. STRANGLE, CONSTRAIN, DISTRICT, STRAIT, *a.,* STRESS, STRICT, STRINGENT.] **1.** To draw tight; to extend with effort; to stretch; as, to *strain* a rope; to *strain* the cords of a musical instrument. *Archaic.*
"To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care." *Dryden.*
2. To restrain, curb; confine. *Obs.*
3. To force; constrain.
The quality of mercy is not *strained.* *Shak.*
4. *Mech.* To act upon, in any way, so as to cause change of form or volume, as forces on a beam to bend it.
5. **a** To exert to the utmost; to put to great stress or effort; to use, or cause to act, with extreme vigor; as, to *strain* every nerve in running. **b** To wield; brandish. *Obs.*
6. To stretch beyond its proper limit; to do violence to, in the matter of intent or meaning; as, to *strain* the law.
There can be no other meaning in this expression, however some may pretend to *strain* it. *Swift.*
7. To injure by drawing, stretching, or the exertion of force; as, the gale *strained* the timbers of the ship.
8. To injure, as in the muscles or joints, by causing to make too strong an effort; to harm, as the nervous system or an organ, by overexertion or excessive use; to sprain; as, to *strain* a horse by overloading; to *strain* the wrist.

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stow *v. t.* [See STOVE cut.] To cut; crop; trim. — *n.* **a** A cut or slice. **b** A stump or shoot of a tree. *Alt Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stow'-boat'ing, *n.* A method of fishing with a stow-net.
stowd. Stowed *Ref. Sp.*
stow'down', *n. Naut.* Act of stowing; that which is stowed.
stower. + STORE.
stower. Var. of STOUR, *n. & v.*
stow'er (stō'ẽr), *n.* One that stows; esp., one employed in stowing vessels' holds.
stow'er (stou'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. Icel *staurr* a pale, stake.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A thick piece of wood; a post, stake, bar, or pole; specif.: **a** A spear. *Obs.* **b** Round of a ladder. **c** Boat hook.
stow'in (stou'ĭn). Scot. var of *stolen,* p. p. of STEAL.
stowk (stouk). Var. of STOOK. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stowk, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *staak, stok,* noise, *staaka* to make a noise, Sw. dial. *ståka* to make a noise, walk awkwardly.] Trouble; vexation. *Obs.*
stowl (stōl). Dial. Eng. var of STOOL, a stump. [stealth. *Scot.*]
stow'lins (stou'lĭnz), *adv.* By
stowmpe. + STUMP.
stown. + STUN.
stown (stoun) Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var of *stolen,* p. p.
stownd. + STOUND.
stow'-net', *n* A funnel-shaped net set in a tideway to catch sprats, commonly having several parts with meshes diminishing in size towards the small end.
stownsien. + STUN.
stown'lins (stoun'lĭnz). Var. of STOWLINS.
stowp (stōp). Dial Eng. var. of STOOP, a post, etc.
stowp + STOUP.
stowre. Var. of STOUR, STOWER.
stowte + STOUT.
stewth (stouth). Var. of STOUTH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stow'-wood', *n. Naut.* Wooden chocks used in stowing casks in the hold
S. T. P. *Abbr.* Sacræ Theologiæ Professor (L., Professor of Sacred Theology).
str. *Abbr* Steamer.
stra (*dial.* strō, strä). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STRAW.
strak. Obs pret. of STRIKE.
stra'ber-y (strō'bẽr-ĭ; strä'-). Dial. Eng. var. of STRAWBERRY.
stra'bism (strā'bĭz'm), *n Med.* Strabismus.
stra-bis'mal (strā-bĭz'măl), *a.* Strabismic.
stra-bom'e-ter (strā-bŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. στραβός squinting + *-meter.*] *Med.* A strabismometer
strache. + STRETCH.
Strachy, *n* A name or title of uncertain meaning and form occurring only in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" (II. v. 45).
strack (străk) Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of STRIKE.
strack'ling (străk'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. DISTRACT, *a.*] A distracted, giddy, or foolish person; also, a good for nothing. *Dial. Eng.*
strad (străd), *n.* A kind of leather legging or gaiter. *Dial. Eng* [Obs.]
stradarolle, *n.* A highwayman.
strad'dle, *adv.* = ASTRADDLE.
strad'dle-bug', *n.* [*straddle* + *bug.*] A long-legged beetle. *Dial.*
strad'dle-leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd'), *a.* Having the legs wide apart; astride of something
strad'dle-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In the fashion of one straddling.
strad'dling (străd'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRADDLE. Specif.: *p. a.* Being arranged alternately in two circles in the hub; — said of spokes. See STRADDLE, *v. t.,* 3, and STAGGER, *v. t.,* 3.
strad'dling, *n.* An Abrahamman. *Obs. Cant.*
strade (*dial.* strād). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of STRIDE.
stra'di-co, *n.* [It.] A kind of Italian magistrate or judge. *Obs.*
strad'i-ot (străd'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [OF. *stradiot, estradiot,* fr. It. *stradiotto,* Gr. στρατιώτης soldier.] A kind of light cavalryman, recruited from Albania, Dalmatia, Greece, etc., and employed in the Venetian and other armies in the 15th and 16th centuries.
strad'l, strad'ld. Straddle; straddled *Ref. Sp.*
strad'o-met'ri-cal (străd'ō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.* [It. *strada* street or road + E. *metrical.*] Of, or relating to, the measuring of streets or roads. *R.* [of STRAW.]
strae (strā). Scot. & dial. Eng.
straem + STREAM.
straete. + STREET.
strafe (străf), *n. & v.* [Perh. due to confusion of *stray* and *waif.*] Stray; waif. *Dial. Eng.* [Obs.]
straft, *n.* Bickering; scolding.
strag (străg), *n.* Straggler; vagabond; a stray pigeon. *Dial. Eng.*
strage, *n.* [Cf. L. *strages.*] Slaughter. *Obs*
strageller. + STRAGGLER. [*R.*]
strag'gle, *n.* **1.** Act of straggling. **2.** A straggling body. *Obs. Scot.*
straggle, *v. t* = RAG, *v. t.,* 2.
strag'gle-tooth', *n.* A misplaced or irregularly formed tooth.
strag'gling (străg'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRAGGLE. — **strag'gling-ly,** *adv*
straggling money *Brit. Nav.* A reward for apprehending stragglers or deserters; pay deducted for absence without leave. *Eng.*
straght. + STRAIGHT.
straghte. Obs. pret. of STRETCH.
strag'l, strag'ld Straggle; straggled. *Ref. Sp.*
strag'u-lum (străg'ū-lŭm), *n.* [L., a spread covering.] Mantle of a bird. — **strag'u-lar** (-lẽr), *a*
stragyll, *n.* A straggling body
strahte Obs. pret. of STRETCH.
straie. + STRAY.
straif. Obs. pret. of STRIVE.
straight. + STRAIT, *a., n., & v.*
straight'-billed' cur'lew. The marbled godwit. *Local, U. S.*
straight'-cut', *a.* Having the leaves cut lengthwise; — said of certain smoking tobaccos.
straight'-cut', *n.* One who is straight-cut or uncompromising, esp. in adhering to a political party or policy; specif. [*cap.*], one of those Democrats who in 1872 supported Charles O'Conor instead of Horace Greeley for president. *Colloq. or Cant, U. S*
straight'en. + STRAITEN.
straight'en-er, *n.* One that straightens.
straight'forth', *adv* Straightway. *Obs.*
straight'for'wards, *adv.* In a straightforward manner.
straight'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
straight'ly. + STRAILLY.
straight'ly, *adv.* OF STRAIGHT.
straight'ness. + STRAITNESS.
straight'ness, *n.* See -NESS
straight'-pight (-pīt'), *a.* Straight or erect. *Obs.*
straight'-spo'ken, *a.* Speaking with directness; plain-spoken. *Colloq., U. S.*
straight'ways' (-wāz'), *adv.* Straightway. *Obs. or R.*
straik. Obs pret. of STRIKE.
straik (*dial.* strāk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of STRAKE, *n.*, STROKE.
straike, *n.* [Cf. STRIKE, *n.*, 3; STRIKE, *v. t.*, 16.] A bushel. *Obs.*
strail, *n.* [AS. *strǽl, strægl,* fr.

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3. **a** To urge with importunity; to press, as a petition. *Obs. or R. Shak.* **b** To distress; vex. *Obs.*

10. To squeeze; to press closely; to hug; — now usually only in phrase, *to strain to one's breast.*

Evander with a close embrace
Strained his departing friend. *Dryden.*

11. **a** To press, or cause to pass, through or as through a strainer; to filter through a screen, a cloth, or some porous substance. **b** To remove by filtration or the like; — usually with *out;* as, to *strain* out coffee grounds.

12. To set forth in strains, or song. *Obs. Spenser.*

Syn. — STRAIN, SPRAIN, as here compared, agree in the idea of injury from overstretching or overexertion. But STRAIN is of general application; SPRAIN applies only to muscles or ligaments.

to strain a point, to go beyond the proper limit or rule; to stretch one's authority or conscience; to do a degree of violence to some principle or to one's own feelings. — **to s. courtesy,** to use an excess of civility; — often ironical.

strain (strān), *v. i.* **1.** To make violent efforts; to strive; to stretch with exertion or difficulty; as, he *strains* under the great weight; the eyes *strain* to see the ships.

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little. *Shak.*

2. To act importunately; to press; urge. *Now Rare.*

3. To sustain a strain, wrench, or distortion; as, the ship *strained* in the heavy seas.

4. To pass through or as through a filter, colander, or the like; to be filtered; to percolate; to ooze; as, water *straining* through a sandy soil; the thin soup *strains* easily.

to strain at, to strive after, esp. with extreme effort.

strain, *n.* **1.** Act of straining, or state of being strained; specif.: **a** Excessive tension, physical or mental; also, a force, influence, or state causing such tension; as, the *strain* on a ship's rigging; a *strain* on her strength. **b** Excessive exertion; painful labor; a violent effort.

Whether any poet . . . since Shakespeare has exerted a greater variety of powers with less *strain.* *Landor.*

c The hurt or injury from excessive tension or use, as of the muscles, nerves, or an organ; a sprain; a wrench.

2. *Mech.* **a** Deformation or distortion due to stress or force; specif., linear, areal, or volumetric deformation per unit of length, area, or volume, respectively; in a compound structure, relative slipping between the component parts. **b** Sometimes, stress, thrust, or force generally.

3. *Geom.* Change of shape of a figure when geometrically transformed; deformation.

strained (strānd), *pret. & p. p.* of STRAIN. Hence: *p. a.* **a** Subjected to great or excessive tension; wrenched; weakened; as, *strained* relations. **b** Done or produced with straining or excessive effort; forced; as, *strained* wit.

strain'er (strān'ẽr), *n.* One that strains; a device for straining; specif.: **a** A utensil or device, as a screen, sieve, or filter, to retain or hold back solid pieces or particles while a liquid passes through. *Cf.* COLANDER. **b** Any of various devices for stretching something to a desired tension. **c** *Basketwork.* A small rod with ends sharpened and bent at right angles, used to keep a stake in position. **d** *Carriage Building.* A strip of wood, a piece of glued canvas, or the like, for reënforcing the back of a panel.

strainer of Hippocrates. = HIPPOCRATES'S BAG.

strain'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRAIN. — **straining arch,** *Arch.,* an archlike construction to resist end thrust, as a flying buttress. — **s. beam** *or* **piece,** *Arch.,* a short piece of timber in a truss, used to hold in place the ends of struts or rafters. See QUEEN-POST, *Illust.* — **s. sill,** *Arch.,* a straining piece superimposed on the tie beam of a truss to resist at each end the foot of a diagonal strut.

strain insulator. *Elec.* A strong form of insulator used to insulate a guy wire supporting a trolley wire or other conductor; — called also *shackle insulator,* or simply *shackle.*

strain sheet. *Arch. & Engin.* A skeleton drawing of a structure, as a roof truss or a bridge, showing the stress to which each member will be subjected.

strait (strāt), *a.; superl.* STRAIT'ER (-ẽr); STRAIT'EST. [ME. *strait, straight, streyt, streit,* OF. *estreit, estroit,* F. *étroit,* fr. L. *strictus* drawn together, close, tight, p. p. of *stringere* to draw tight. Perh. influenced by *straight* not crooked. See 2d STRAIN; cf. STRICT.] **1.** Narrow; not broad.

Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it *Matt.* vii. 14.

2. **a** Restricted; limited in space or time. **b** Tight; close; closely fitting.

3. Close; intimate; familiar. *Obs.*

4. Strict; scrupulous; rigorous; exacting.

The *straitest* sect of our religion. *Acts* xxvi. 5 (*Rev. Ver.*).

5. **a** Distressful; difficult. **b** Straitened; hampered.

To make your *strait* circumstances yet *straiter.* *Secker.*

6. Parsimonious; niggardly; mean. *Obs. Shak.*

7. [Due to confusion of L. *strictus,* p. p., with the ME. p. p. of *stretch,* v.] Drawn, as a sword. *Obs. Chaucer.*

Syn. — See NARROW.

strait, *n.* [ME. *straight, streit,* OF. *estreit.* See STRAIT, *a.*] **1.** A narrow pass or passage. *Obs. or Archaic.*

He brought him through a darksome narrow *strait*
To a broad gate all built of beaten gold. *Spenser.*

2. Specif., *Geog.,* a (comparatively) narrow passageway connecting two large bodies of water; — often in *pl.*

We steered directly through a large outlet which they call a *strait,* though it be fifteen miles broad. *De Foe.*

3. A neck of land; an isthmus. *Rare. Tennyson.*

4. A condition of distressing narrowness or restriction; a situation of perplexity or distress; difficulty; need; — often in *pl.;* as, reduced to great *straits.*

For I am in a *strait* betwixt two. *Phil.* i. 23.

5. *pl. Obs.* **a** Coarse woolen cloth or kersey. **b** Cloth of single width.

strait'en (strāt'n), *v. t.;* -ENED (-nd); -EN-ING. **1.** To make strait, or narrow; hence, to contract; confine.

2. To make tense, or tight; to tighten. *Obs. or R.*

They *straiten* at each end the cord. *Pope*

3. **a** To restrict; hamper; as, *straitened* by fetters. *Now Rare.* **b** To afflict, as with difficulty; to distress or embarrass in means or conditions of life; — chiefly in the *p. p.;* as, a man *straitened* in his circumstances.

strait'-jack'et, *n.* A coat of strong material, as canvas, binding the body closely, for restraining the violently insane or delirious, violent criminals, etc. Some confine the arms to the body, others have long sleeves, without openings, which may be tied together. Also called *strait-waistcoat.*

strait'-laced' (-lāst'), *a.* **1.** **a** Laced tightly or closely, as a bodice or stays. **b** Wearing, or bound with, tight stays or a closely laced bodice.

2. **a** Restricted; stiff; constrained. *R.* **b** Strict in manners, morals or opinion, esp. in moral or religious views.

Strait-laced persons who deemed it scandalous to look on at "Hamlet" or "Othello." *John Fiske*

strake (strāk), *n.* [Cf. STREAK.] **1.** *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A streak. **b** Specif., a narrow strip, stretch, or the like, as a neck of land, a rut in a road, a crack in a floor.

2. **a** An iron band by which the fellies of a wheel are secured to each other, being not continuous, as the tire is, but made up of separate pieces. **b** Any of the rings forming the shell of a steam boiler.

3. *Shipbuilding.* One breadth of planks or plates forming a continuous strip on the bottom or sides of a vessel, reaching from the stem to the stern; a streak.

☞ The planks or plates next the keel are called the *garboard strakes;* the strakes at the bilge are the *bilge strakes,* the next, from the water line to the lower port sill, the *wales;* and the upper parts of the sides, the *sheer strakes.*

stra-min'e-ous (strȧ-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stramineus,* fr. *stramen* straw, fr. *sternere, stratum,* to spread out, to strew.] Of or like straw; as: **a** Chaffy; strawy. **b** Having the pale yellowish color of straw.

stra-mo'ni-um (-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *stramonium.*] **a** The thorn apple (*Datura*); esp., the white thorn apple, or Jimson weed. **b** *Pharm.* The dried leaves of the white thorn apple (*Datura stramonium*), used in medicine similarly to belladonna, but esp. in asthma.

strand (strănd), *n.* [AS. *strand;* akin to D., G., Sw., & Dan. *strand,* Icel. *strönd.*] **1.** A shore; specif.: **a** The beach of the ocean, a sea, or an arm of the ocean. **b** The bank of a stream. *Now Rare or Poetic.*

2. A stream; current; also, a channel, as a gutter. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See SHORE.

Strand, the, an important London street from Fleet Street to Trafalgar Square, parallel to and near the Thames.

strand, *v. t.;* STRAND'ED; STRAND'ING. To run on a strand, or aground; as, to *strand* a ship; — often fig.

strand, *v. i.* To drift, or be driven, on shore; to run aground; as, the ship *stranded* at high water; — often fig.

strand (strănd), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *streen* a skein; akin to G. *strähne* a skein, lock of hair, strand of a rope, OHG. *streno.*] Any of the three or more twists, or strings, of which a rope is made; also, a single filament or string.

strand, *v. t.* **1.** To break a strand of (a rope).

2. To form (a rope, etc.) by uniting strands.

3. To weave a strand in, as with a needle in mending a garment; as, to *strand* a stocking; to *strand* a hole or rent.

strand'ing, *p. pr & vb. n.* of STRAND. Hence: *vb. n. Mar. Law.* The action of a ship when running aground upon the strand, a rock, or bottom, so that she is fast for a time; specif., such a running aground as is accidental or done to avoid a worse impending danger, as sinking. Such a stranding charges an insurer with loss in many cases.

strange (strānj), *a.;* STRANG'ER (strān'jẽr); STRANG'EST (-jĕst). [OF. *estrange,* F. *étrange,* fr. L. *extraneus* that is without, external, foreign, fr. *extra* on the outside. See EXTRA; cf. ESTRANGE, EXTRANEOUS.] **1.** Of another country; foreign. *Archaic.* "*Strange* strands." *Chaucer.*

The knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues. *Ascham.*

2. Of or pertaining to another or others; of or pertaining to some other kind, character, or place. "Foolish hens . . . sitting upon *strange* eggs." *Byron.*

3. Not before known, heard, or seen; new; unfamiliar.

The signet is not *strange* to you. *Shak.*

4. Not according to the common way; exciting curiosity, surprise, or wonder because of novelty; extraordinary; unnatural; queer; as, *strange* garments; *strange* manners.

He is sick of a *strange* fever. *Shak.*

5. Reserved; distant in deportment; also, shy, timid, or coy.

She may be *strange* and shy at first. *Hawthorne.*

6. Unaccustomed; inexperienced; unacquainted.

In thy fortunes am unlearned and *strange.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Unusual, uncommon, unnatural, anomalous, irregular, unexampled, unprecedented, extraordinary, remarkable, whimsical, fantastic, fantastical, droll. — STRANGE, SINGULAR, PECULIAR, ECCENTRIC, ERRATIC, ODD, QUEER, QUAINT, OUTLANDISH. That is STRANGE which is out of the ordinary, familiar, or natural order; SINGULAR often suggests that whose strangeness puzzles one or piques one's curiosity; as, "a soldier, full of *strange* oaths" (*Shak.*); "some *strange* mysterious dream" (*Milton*); "sad and *strange* as in dark summer dawns the earliest pipe of half-awakened birds to dying ears" (*Tennyson*); "It is *singular* that even within the sight of the high towers of Antioch you could lose your way" (*Shelley*); "Pleasure was a by-product of the *singular* chemistry of life" (*Stevenson*). That is PECULIAR, as here compared (see SPECIAL), which carries distinctive qualities to an extreme; the word is often a mere synonym for "odd" or "queer"; ECCENTRIC implies divergence from the beaten track, ERRATIC adds to *eccentric* a stronger implication of caprice, as, a *peculiar* trick of expression; "She was a person of some odd and *peculiar* habits, wore a *singular* dress, and affected wild and solitary haunts" (*Scott*); "his [Carlyle's] taste for the *eccentric,* amorphous, and violent in men" (*Lowell*); the workings of his mind were *erratic.* ODD often differs little from *singular* or *peculiar;* it sometimes suggests an element of the fantastic; that is QUEER which is (esp. oddly) abnormal, or which is dubious or questionable; as, "great men whose *odd* habits it would have been glorious piety to endure" (*G. Eliot*); "His tail cocks up in a very *odd* way" (*Barham*); "our sense of the *odd,* the humorous, the grotesque" (*Lowell*); "Now Elkanah Settle sounds so *queer;* who can expect much from that name?" (*Boswell*); "Alice was not much surprised at this, she was getting so well used to *queer* things happening" (*L. Carroll*); a *queer* transaction. That is QUAINT which is pleasantly odd or (esp.) old-fashioned; that is OUTLANDISH which is uncouth or bizarre; as, "the language . . . *quaint* and old-fashioned" (*Cowper*); an *outlandish* custom. See ANOMALOUS, FANCIFUL, ECCENTRICITY.

strange woman, *Bib.,* a harlot. *Prov.* v. 3.

stran'ger (strān'jẽr), *n.* [OF. *estrangier,* F. *étranger.* See STRANGE.] **1.** One who is strange; specif.: **a** One who comes from a foreign land; a foreigner. *Shak.* **b** One not in the place where his home is; specif., one in the family or house of another as a guest, visitor, or intruder.

Art thou only a *stranger* in Jerusalem? *Luke* xxiv. 18.
Thy *stranger* that is within thy gates *Deut* xxxi. 12.

c A person who is unknown or with whom one is unacquainted; as, I was befriended by a *stranger.* Hence, one not admitted to fellowship or acquaintance.

My child is yet a *stranger* in the world. *Shak.*

d One ignorant of, or unfamiliar with, a specified object; — with *to.* "A *stranger* to thy thoughts." *Shak.*

2. *Law.* **a** One not privy or party to an act, contract, or title; a mere intruder or intermeddler; one who interferes without right; a third party; a volunteer; as, actual possession of land gives a good title against a *stranger* having no title; as to *strangers,* a mortgage is considered merely as a pledge; a mere *stranger* to the levy. **b** A stranger in blood, that is, a person not closely enough related, or not so circumstanced as, to give rise to the consideration of natural love and affection.

3. Something supposed, or humorously said, to represent a coming stranger, as a piece of tea leaf floating in tea, or a flake of soot hanging on a grate bar. *Dial. or Colloq.*

4. The rock whiting. *Australia.*

Syn. — STRANGER, FOREIGNER, ALIEN. STRANGER, which once meant *foreigner* (cf. the implication of *strange, outlandish*), now commonly applies to one unknown to one or without aquaintance in a given place; a FOREIGNER is one belonging to another nation; ALIEN often denotes specif. a foreign-born resident not a citizen. See EMIGRANT.

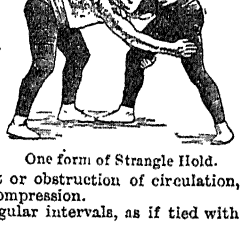
stran'gle (străng'g'l), *v. t.;* STRAN'GLED (-g'ld); STRAN'GLING (-glĭng). [OF. *estrangler,* F. *étrangler,* L. *strangulare,* Gr. στραγγαλᾶν, fr. στραγγάλη a halter, στραγγός twisted, akin to L. *stringere* to draw tight, and perh. to E. *string,* n. Cf. STRAIN, *v.,* STRING.] **1.** To compress the windpipe of (a person or animal) until death results from stoppage of respiration; to choke to death by compressing the throat, as with the hand or a rope; to throttle.

2 To stifle, choke, or suffocate in any manner; esp., to interrupt the breathing of, by entering the windpipe; as, he tried to drink when laughing, and the water *strangled* him.

3. To hinder from appearance or development; to stifle; suppress; repress "*Strangle* such thoughts." *Shak.*

stran'gle, *v. i.* To be strangled, or suffocated.

strangle hold. In wrestling, a hold by which one's opponent is choked. It is usually not allowed.



One form of Strangle Hold.

stran'gu-late (străn'gū-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *strangulare, strangulatum,* to choke. See STRANGLE.] To compress or strangle; specif., *Med.,* to obstruct or compress so as to prevent the passage of fluid.

stran'gu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of STRANGULATE. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** *Med.* Having the circulation stopped by compression; attended with arrest or obstruction of circulation, caused by constriction or compression.

2. *Bot.* Contracted at irregular intervals, as if tied with a ligature; constricted.

strangulated hernia, a hernia so compressed in some part of the channel through which it protrudes as to arrest its circulation and cause swelling of the protruded part.

stran'gu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *strangulatio:* cf. F. *strangulation.* See STRANGLE.] **1.** Act of strangling, or state of being strangled.

2. *Med.* Inordinate compression or constriction of a tube or part, as of the throat, esp. such as causes a suspension of breathing or of the passage of contents.

3. Any abnormal or excessive constriction.

L. *strangulum.*] A bedspread; a coverlet. *Obs.* [*Obs. or Dial.*]

strain. Aphetic for DISTRAIN.

strain, *a.* [Cf. OF. *estreint, estraint,* p. p. See 2d STRAIN.] Narrow; strait. *Obs.*

strain'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Violent in action; violent. *Obs.* **2.** Capable of being strained.

strain'a-bly, *adv.* Violently. *Obs.*

strain band. *Naut.* A reënforcing band of canvas on a sail.

strainд. Strained. *Ref. Sp.*

strain diagram. = STRAIN SHEET.

strain ellipsoid. An ellipsoid formed from a sphere by strain.

strainer vine. Dishcloth gourd.

strain normal. *Mech.* A line drawn at right angles to the direction of a homogeneous strain.

straint (strānt), *n.* [OF. *estrainte, estreinte,* F. *étreinte.* See 2d STRAIN.] Excessive tension; strain; constraint. *Obs.*

strait (strāt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STRAIGHT.

strait, *adv.* Strictly; rigorously; narrowly; tightly; closely. *Obs.*

strait, *v. t.* **a** To make narrow; to straiten; press; compress. *Obs.* **b** To diminish. *Obs.* **c** To confine; restrict; oppress. *Obs.* **d** To tighten *Scot.* **e** To put to straits; to puzzle. *Obs.*

strait'hand'ed, *a.* Closefisted; miserly. *Obs.* — **strait'hand'edness,** *n. Obs.*

strait'heart'ed, *a.* Narrow-hearted; selfish. *Obs.* [ming.

strait'lac'ing (-lās'ĭng), *a.* Constraining.

strait'ly, *adv.* of STRAIT.

strait'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Straits oil (strāts). A second quality of cod-liver oil.

Straits tin. [From the *Strait* of Malakka.] = BANKA TIN.

strait'-waist'coat, *n.* = STRAIT-JACKET.

strait'way'. † STRAIGHTWAY.

strait'work', *n.* Mining by the bord and pillar system.

strake † = STRAIKE, a bushel.

strake (strāk). Dial. Eng. var. of STREEK, *a.*

strake. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STRIKE, STROKE.

strake (strāk), *n.* A trough for washing broken ore, gravel, or sand; a launder. *Cornwall.*

strake, *v. i.* [Cf. STROKE, *v.*, to strike, to rub gently, STRIKE, *v.*] **a** To proceed; move; go. *Obs.* **b** To loiter; stroll; also, wander. *Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*

strak'y (strāk'ĭ), *a.* Streaked.

strale (strāl), **strall** (strôl), *n.* [AS. *strǽl.*] *Obs.* **a** Arrow; dart. **b** The pupil of the eye.

stralet, *n.* [It *straletto,* dim. of *strale* an arrow.] A dart. *Obs.*

stram (străm), *n.* A hard walk. *Dial. Eng.* [knock. *Dial. Eng.*

stram, *n., v. t. & i.* Bang; slam;

stram'a-çon'. † STRAMAZON.

stramage, *n.* [LL. *stramagum;* cf. L. *stramen* straw, OF. *estrain.*] Straw; litter. *Obs*

stra-mash' (strȧ-măsh'), *v. t.* [Cf. STRAMAZON.] To smash; break to pieces; destroy. — *n.* Disturbance; broil; a crash; a smash-up *Both Dial. or Slang.*

stra-ma'zo, *n* [It. *stramazzo.*] Stramazon. *Obs.*

stram'a-zon', *n.* [F. *estramaçon* or It. *stramazzone.*] *Fencing.* A descending cut or slash with the extreme edge of a sword delivered from the wrist. *Obs or Hist.* *Egerton Castle.*

stram'mel (străm'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. STRAMAGE, and F. dial. *éramiller* to scatter (straw).] Straw. *Scot.*

stram'mer (străm'ẽr; străm'-), *n.* [Cf. dial *stram* to stretch, to lie outrageously.] Anything very large; a monstrous lie. *Dial. Eng.*

stram'o-ny (străm'ō-nĭ), *n.* Stramonium.

stramp (strămp), *n., v. i., & v. t.* Stamp; trample; tread; tramp. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

strand † STRIND. [ing.

strand, *n. Mar. Law.* A strand-

strand'age (străn'dăj), *n.* A tax formerly levied for the use or for the repair of the strand or shore. [lied plover. *Brit.*

strand plover The black-bel-

strand rat. The Cape mole rat of South Africa. See MOLE RAT

strand wolf. The brown hyena

strane. † STRAIN, *v.*

strang. † STRANGE.

strang, *n.* Urine *Obs. Scot.*

strang (străng). Archaic or Scot. p. p. of STRING.

strang. Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of STRONG. [*or R.*

strange, *adv.* Strangely. *Obs.*

strange. *n. Obs.* **a** A stranger; a foreigner. **b** A reserved or uncommunicative person.

strange (strānj), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. ESTRANGE.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To estrange or be estranged. *Obs* [(at).

2. To wonder or be astonished

strange'ful, *a.* Strange. *Obs.*

strange'ling, *n.* A stranger, as a foundling or other homeless or uncared-for child in a hospital, asylum, or the like

strange'ly, *adv* of STRANGE.

strange'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

stran'ger, *n.* † Estrange. *Obs.*

stran'ger hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

stran'ger-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

stran'gl, stran'gld. Strangle; strangled. *Ref. Sp.*

stran'gle-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being strangled. *Rare.*

stran'gler (străn'glẽr), *n.* One that strangles. [STRANGLES.

stran'gles (-g'lz), *n.* = BASTARD

stran'gu-late (străn'gū-lāt), *a. Bot.* Strangulated.

āle, senāte, cāre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ąsk, sofą; ēve, ęvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū;

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

stran-gu'ri-ous (străŋ-gū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stranguriosus.*] *Med.* Of or pert. to strangury; suffering from strangury.

stran'gu-ry (străn'gū-rĭ), *n.* [L. *stranguria*, Gr. στραγγουρία; στράγξ, στραγγός, a drop + οὖρον urine: cf. F. *strangurie.* See STRANGLE; URINE.] **1.** *Med.* A painful discharge of urine, drop by drop, produced by spasmodic muscular contraction of the urethra and bladder.

2. *Hort.* A swelling or other disease in a plant, occasioned by a ligature fastened tightly about it.

strap (străp), *n.* [Var. of *strop*, ME. *strope*, AS. *stropp*, L. *stroppus*, *struppus*, perh. fr. Gr. στρόφος a band or cord, fr στρέφειν to twist, to turn (cf. STROPHE). Cf STROP a strap, a piece of rope.] **1.** A narrow strip of some flexible material, esp. leather, generally fitted with a buckle and used for securing, holding together, etc.

2. Something consisting of, serving as, or resembling, a strap (sense 1); as: **a** A strip of leather used in flogging; hence, act of flogging, as in punishment. **b** Something made of a strap (sense 1), or of a part of one, or a combination of two or more for a particular use; as, a boot *strap*, shawl *strap*, stirrup *strap.* **c** *Mach.* A narrow flexible band or belt, or a thong of hide for use as a belt. See BELT, *n.*, 4. **d** A piece of leather, or strip of wood covered with a suitable material, for sharpening a razor; a strop. **e** A shoulder strap. **f** *Med.* A band, as of adhesive plaster, used to approximate surfaces, as of wounds, or to hold surgical dressings in position. **g** A band or fillet used in strapwork. **h** *Bot.* (1) A ligule. (2) The blade or flat portion of a grass leaf.

3. A narrow strip of anything, as of iron or brass. Specif.: **a** *Carp., Mach., etc.* A band, plate, or loop of metal for clasping and holding timbers, parts of a machine, etc. See ECCENTRIC, *Illust.* Also, a flexible, thin, flat strip of steel or iron, fastened around boxes, crates, bales, etc., for security. **b** *Naut.* (1) A piece of rope or metal passing around a block or deadeye, holding it together and used for fastening it to anything; — called also *strop.* (2) A rope with ends spliced together, used in slinging weights, etc.

4. A bunch, or string, as of fruit. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

5. Credit; "tick." *Slang & Dial. Eng.*

6. A price; that which is payable. *Dial. Eng.*

strap, *v. t.* ; STRAPPED (străpt); STRAP'PING. **1.** To beat or chastise with a strap.

2. To secure with a strap; — sometimes with *up* or *down.*

3. To sharpen (a razor) by rubbing on a strap; to strop.

4. To hang, as a criminal; — used also as *v. i. Scot.*

strap-pa'do (străp-pā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [It. *strappata* a pull, the strappado, fr. *strappare* to pull, fr. G. dial. *strapfen*; cf. G. *straff* tense, stretched, D. *straf.*] **1.** A former punishment or torture, consisting in hoisting the subject by a rope (sometimes fastened to his wrists behind his back) and letting him fall to the length of the rope.

2. A beating with or as with a strap *Rare & Erron.*

strap'per (străp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who uses a strap; specif.: **a** One who harnesses horses, or takes care of horses in a stable. **b** *Railroad Construction.* A workman who bolts the splices, or straps, to the rails; a splicer.

2. One extraordinarily large of its kind. *Slang.*

strap'ping, *p. pr.* of STRAP. Hence: *a.* Tall; strong; lusty; large; as, a *strapping* fellow. *Colloq.*

strap'ping, *vb. n.* of STRAP. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that straps; esp., *Colloq.*, a beating with or as with a strap.

2. Straps collectively; also, material for straps.

3. A narrow band of cloth, generally machine-stitched, used to ornament the seams of a garment.

strapping motion, *Spinning*, a kind of governing motion for a mule to regulate the velocity of the spindles during winding; — so called because actuated by a strap or band. — **s. plate,** a long narrow strip of sheet iron or mild steel used as a strap in making a butt joint with two sections of a wooden main rod for a mine shaft.

strap'work' (străp'wûrk'), *n.* In decorative design, a narrow fillet or band folded, crossed, and sometimes interlaced.

strass (strás), *n.* [After its inventor, a German jeweler: cf. F. *stras.*] A brilliant lead glass used in the manufacture of artificial gems; paste, as a silicate of potassium and lead, often with borax, alumina, white arsenic, etc.

Strass'burg (shträs'bûrk; *Angl.* sträs'bûrg), *n.* The capital of Alsace-Lorraine. — **Strassburg pie,** pâté de foie gras. — **s. pine,** the silver fir. — **s. turpentine,** a turpentine, resembling Venice turpentine, from Strassburg pine.

strat'a-gem (străt'ȧ-jĕm), *n.* [F. *stratagème*, L. *strategema*, Gr. στρατήγημα, fr. στρατηγεῖν to be leader of an army, fr. στρατηγός a general; στρατος an army (prob. as being spread out; cf. STRATUM) + ἄγειν to lead. See AGENT.] An artifice or trick in war for deceiving the enemy; hence, in general, artifice; deceptive device.

Fit for treasons, *stratagems*, and spoils. *Shak.*

Syn. — See ARTIFICE.

stra'tal (strā'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a stratum or strata.

stra-tam'e-ter (strȧ-tăm'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [*strata* + *-meter.*] An apparatus for surveying a borehole to determine the dip and strike of the strata, and the deviation from the vertical.

stra-te'gic (strȧ-tē'jĭk; -tĕj'ĭk; 277) } *a.* [Gr. στρατηγικός
stra-te'gi-cal (-tē'jĭ-kăl; -tĕj'ĭ-kăl) } of or for a general: cf. F. *stratégique.*] Of or pertaining to strategy; effected, or marked, by strategy. — **stra-te'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

strategic line, *Mil.*, a line the holding or passing of which is involved in a plan of strategy. — **s. point,** *Mil.*, any point or region in the theater of operations which affords an advantage to its possessor, as a pass, crossroads, fortress, etc.

stra-te'gics (strȧ-tē'jĭks), *n.* Strategy.

strat'e-gist (străt'ē-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *stratégiste.*] One skilled in strategy.

stra-te'gus (strȧ-tē'gŭs), **-gos** (-gŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -GI (-jī), -GOI (-goi). [L. *strategus*, fr. Gr. στρατηγός. See STRATAGEM.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** The leader of an army; a general. **b** A chief magistrate, as of the boule of the Achæan or Ætolian League. Cf. HIPPARCH.

strat'e-gy (străt'ē-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. στρατηγία: cf. F. *stratégie.* See STRATAGEM.] **1.** The science or art of projecting and directing great military movements. See TACTICS.

2. The use of stratagem, or artifice.

strath (stráth), *n.* [Gael. *srath.*] A river valley of considerable size; a valley bottom; — often in composition with the name of the river; as, *Strath* Spey, *Strath*more. *Scot.*

strath'spey' (străth'spā'; străth'spā'), *n.* [From the district of *Strath Spey* in Scotland.] **a** A lively Scottish dance, resembling the reel, but slower. **b** Music for this dance or having its duple rhythm, which is characterized by the Scotch *catch*, or a converse rhythmic figure.

strat'ic (străt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the order or sequence of strata; stratigraphic.

stra-tic'u-late (strȧ-tĭk'ū-lăt), *a.* [Dim. fr. *stratum.*] *Geol. & Min.* Characterized by thin parallel strata.

strat'i-fi-ca'tion (străt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *stratification.*] Act or process of stratifying, or state of being stratified; specif.: **a** *Geol.* The arrangement of sedimentary rocks in layers. The divisions between the layers, often marking changes in the circumstances of deposition, are called **stratification planes.** **b** *Hort.* The placing of seeds between layers of sand or sawdust, common in the case of seeds requiring to be kept moist or frozen to preserve their vitality and to facilitate germination, as those of many trees. **c** *Bot. & Physiol.* Growth by apposition. **d** *Elec.* Alternate light and dark zones or bands, as those appearing in a vacuum tube through which an electric charge is passing. **e** *Internal-Combustion Engines.* Stratified variation in the richness of the mixture in the cylinder.

strat'i-fied (străt'ĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Arranged in, or composed of, strata, or layers; as, *stratified* rocks. See STRATIFICATION. **stratified discharge,** *Elec.*, a discharge showing stratification, generally produced in an exhausted glass vessel. — **s. thallus,** *Bot.*, in lichenology, a thallus in which the gonidia occupy more than one layer, as in heteromerous species.

strat'i-form (-fôrm), *a. Anat.* Having the form of a stratum; designating a cartilage embedded in a groove in a bone to form a smooth surface over which a tendon passes.

strat'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; STRAT'I-FIED (-fīd); STRAT'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*stratum* + *-fy*: cf. F. *stratifier.*] To form, deposit, or arrange, in strata, or layers.

strat'i-fy, *v. i.* To form, or become arranged, in strata.

stra-tig'ra-pher (strȧ-tĭg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who studies, or who has an expert knowledge of, stratigraphy.

strat'i-graph'ic (străt'ĭ-grăf'ĭk) } *a. Geol.* Of or pertain-
strat'i-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ing to stratigraphy; as, *stratigraphical* evidence. — **strat'i-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stra-tig'ra-phy (strȧ-tĭg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*stratum* + *-graphy.*] **a** The arrangement of strata, esp. as to position and order of sequence. **b** That branch of geology which treats of the arrangement and succession of strata. See GEOLOGY, 1.

stra-toc'ra-cy (-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Gr. στρατός an army + *-cracy*: cf. F. *stratocratie.*] A military government; government based on an army. *Rare.*

stra'to-cu'mu-lus, *n.* [*stratus* + *cumulus.*] *Meteor.* Stratified cumulus, consisting of large balls or rolls of dark cloud which often cover the whole sky, esp. in winter, and give at times an undulated appearance, but do not bring rain.

strat'o-graph'ic (străt'ō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
strat'o-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl) } stratography. — **strat'o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stra-tog'ra-phy (strȧ-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. στρατός an army + *-graphy.*] A description of, or of what belong to, an army.

stra'tum (strā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TA (-tȧ), E. -TUMS (-tŭmz). [L., fr. *sternere*, *stratum*, to spread; akin to Gr. στορνύναι to spread, strew. See STREW; cf. ESTRADE, PROSTRATE, STREET.] **1.** *Geol.* A body of sedimentary rock or earth of one kind formed by natural causes and consisting usually of a series of layers lying between beds of other kinds.

2. A bed or layer artificially made; a course.

3. *Biol.* A layer of tissue; esp., one of several superimposed membranes or laminæ that go to make up an organ.

4. Something conceived of as analogous to a stratum of the earth; a layer; as, the lowest *stratum* of society.

stra'tum ci-ne're-um (sĭ-nē'rē-ŭm) [NL. *cinereum* ash-colored], *Anat.*, a caplike layer of gray matter in the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina lying just beneath the stratum zonale. — **s. cor'ne-um** (kôr'nē-ŭm) [L. *corneum* horny], *Anat.*, the outer, more or less horny, part of the epidermis. It may include all the layers superficial to the Malpighian layer, or in a narrower sense only those which lie superficial to the stratum granulosum and stratum lucidum and are entirely horny. — **s. gra'nu-lo'sum** (grăn'ū-lō'sŭm) [NL. *granulosum* granulous], *Anat.*, a layer of granular cells, containing eleidin (which see), lying immediately above the Malpighian layer in most parts of the epidermis. — **s. lem-nis'ci** (lĕm-nĭs'ī) [L. *lemnisci*, lit., of a hanging ribbon, i. e., of a band of fibers], *Anat.*, a layer of the anterior corpora quadrigemina lying beneath the stratum opticum. It consists of fibers and scattered large nerve cells. — **s. stra'tum lu'ci-dum** (lū'sĭ-dŭm) [L. *lucidum* translucent], *Anat.*, a thin, somewhat translucent, layer of cells lying superficial to the stratum granulosum in many parts of the epidermis. — **s. Mal-pi'ghi-i** (măl-pĭg'ĭ-ī), *Anat.*, the Malpighian layer of the epidermis. — **s. op'ti-cum** (ŏp'tĭ-kŭm) [NL. *opticum* optic], *Anat.*, a layer composed of fibers and ganglion cells lying below the stratum cinereum in the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina. — **s. zo-na'le** (zō-nā'lē) [NL. *zonale* zonal], *Anat.*, the layer of white matter which covers the surface of the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina.

stra'tus (strā'tŭs), *n.* [L. *stratus* a spreading out, scattering, fr. *sternere*, *stratum*, to spread.] *Meteor.* A cloud form characterized by its relatively great horizontal extension and its comparatively low altitude (2,000 to 7,000 feet), as distinguished from cumulo-stratus and cirro-stratus.

straw (strô), *n.* [ME. *straw*, *stre*, *stree*, AS. *stréaw*, fr. the root of E. *strew*; akin to OFries. *strê*, D. *stroo*, G. *stroh*, OHG. *strô*, Icel. *strá*, Dan. *straa*, Sw. *strå.* See STREW.]

1. A stalk or stem of grain, as of wheat, rye, oats, barley, or Indian corn; also, a stalk of buckwheat, beans, or peas.

2. Collectively, stalks of grain after threshing, used as bedding for cattle, for packing, or for fodder.

3. a A thing of smallest worth; a mere trifle. **b** A slight fact considered as an indication; as, the dress of a man is a poor *straw* as to his politics.

4. Short for *straw hat* (a hat of straw), STRAW NEEDLE, etc.

5. A long-stemmed clay pipe; a churchwarden. *Slang.*

6. A short narrow strip of pastry; as, cheese *straws.*

straw bail. Worthless bail, as given by irresponsible persons, who swear falsely to ownership of property. The bond given by them is called a **straw bond.** *Colloq., U. S.*

straw'-bass' (-bās'), *a.* [Cf. G. *strohbass*, n.] Designating, or pert. to, the so-called **straw-bass register,** a series of very deep tones of the male voice, considered by some a distinct register below the chest register (cf. REGISTER, *n.*, 7). — *n.* The straw-bass register, or a voice including it.

straw'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz) [AS. *stréawberge*; *stréaw* straw + *berie* berry; perh. from the resemblance of the runners of the plant to straws.] **a** The juicy edible red fruit of any species of the rosaceous genus *Fragaria*, esp. of a cultivated variety. It is not properly a berry, but an enlarged pulpy receptacle, bearing numerous seedlike achenes. **b** The plant which bears this fruit. Strawberry plants are stemless herbs forming a tuft or crown, with trifoliolate leaves, cymose white flowers, and long slender runners. Cultivated strawberries have been derived from four species: *F. vesca*, the alpine strawberry of Europe; *F. virginiana*, of the eastern United States; *F. chilœnsis*, of South America; and *F. moschata*, the hautbois. See FRAGARIA.

strawberry bush. An American celastraceous shrub (*Evonymus americanus*) having crimson pods and seeds with a scarlet aril. Also, the wahoo (*E. atropurpureus*).

strawberry clover. An Old World clover (*Trifolium fragiferum*) like the white clover, but having an inflated pink or reddish calyx.

strawberry crown borer. A weevil (*Tyloderma fragariæ*) whose larva bores in the crown of the strawberry.



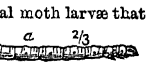
strawberry leaf. a The leaf of the strawberry. **b** The symbol of the rank or estate of a duke, because the ducal coronet is twined with strawberry leaves.

strawberry leaf blight. A disease of the strawberry plant caused by the parasitic fungus *Sphærella fragariæ.*



Strawberry Leaf Roller (*Ancylis comptana*). *a* Larva, nat size; *b* Imago, × 2.

strawberry leaf roller. Any of several moth larvæ that roll up, and feed on, strawberry leaves; also, the moth; esp., *Ancylis comptana* or *Exartema permundana.*



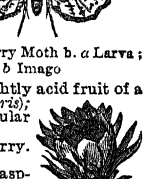
strawberry mark. *Med.* A birthmark somewhat like a strawberry in color.

strawberry moth. Any of several moths whose larvæ feed on strawberry plants; as: **a** A dagger moth (*Agrotis obelisca*), whose large hairy larva is velvety black with two rows of bright yellow spots on each side. **b** A geometrid moth (*Xanthotype crocataria*) yellow with dusky spots on the wings.



Strawberry Moth b. *a* Larva; *b* Imago

strawberry pear. The red, ovoid, slightly acid fruit of a West Indian cactus (*Cereus triangularis*); also, the plant itself. It has triangular stems and large showy flowers.



strawberry plant. a The strawberry. **b** The strawberry shrub.

strawberry raspberry. An Asiatic raspberry (*Rubus roseifolius*) cultivated for its handsome foliage, large white flowers, and showy red but insipid fruit.

strawberry shrub. Any calycanthaceous shrub of the genus *Butneria*; — so called from the fragrance of their dark red flowers.

strawberry tomato. The edible fruit of Flower of Strawberry Pear. the plant, as the alkekengi (*Physalis alkekengi*).

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stran-gul'lion, stran-gu'ri-an, *n* Strangury. *Obs.*

stranlyng, *n.* A kind of fur. *Obs.*

Strap, Hugh. See RANDOM, RODERICK.

stra-pa'do. † STRAPPADO.

strap bolt = LUG BOLT.

strap brake. = BAND BRAKE.

strap game. = FAST AND LOOSE.

strap head *Mach.* A journal box strapped to the end of a connecting rod See *Illust.*

strap hinge. A hinge with long flaps by which it is fastened.

strap'-laid', *a.* Noting a kind of flat rope made by stitching together two hawser-laid ropes.

strap oil. A thrashing *Slang.*

strap oyster. A narrow variety of common oyster. *Local, U. S.*

strap-pa'do, *v. t.* To punish or torture by the strappado. [*Slang.*]

strapped (străpt), *a.* Penniless.

strap'ple (*dial.* străp'l), *v. t.* To hold or bind as with a strap; to entangle *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

strap'ples, *n. pl.* Leggings. *Obs.*

strap rail. A flat rail formerly used in railroad construction. — **strap railroad** *or* **railway.**

strap'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Shaped like a strap; ligulate.

strapt. Strapped. *Rel. Sp*

strap'wort' (străp'wûrt'), *n.* A European maritime silenaceous plant (*Corrigiola littoralis*).

strass (strás), *n* [F. *strasse, estrasse.*] Silk refuse in skein making

strat. † STRAIT, *a.* [STRATUM.]

strat'a-ta (strā'tȧ), *n.*, *L. pl* of **strat'a-gem-mat'ic** (străt'ȧ-jĕ-măt'ĭk), *a.* Using, or skillful in, stratagem. — **strat'a-ge-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv. Both Obs or R.*

strat'a-gem'i-cal (-jĕm'ĭ-kăl), *a* Containing, or characterized by, stratagem. — **strat'a-gem'ic** (-ĭk), *a. Both Obs. or R.*

stratch (*dial.* strách). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of STRETCH.

strate. † STRAIT, STREET.

strat'e-get'ic (străt'ē-jĕt'ĭk), **strat'e-get'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Strategic. [*n.* Strategy. *Rare*]

strat'e-get'ics (străt'ē-jĕt'ĭks), **stra-te'gos** (strȧ-tē'gŏs), *n* [Gr στρατηγός general] An American war game, or kriegspiel.

strat'i-graph'ic, -i-cal (străt'ĭ-grăf'ĭk; -ĭ-kăl). Vars. of STRATOGRAPHIC, -ICAL. — **strat'i-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stra-tig'ra-phist (strȧ-tĭg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* = STRATIGRAPHER.

Strat'i-o'tes (străt'ĭ-ō'tēz; străsh'ĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr στρατιώτης yarrow or milfoil.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of European vallisneriaceous plants distinguished by the 2-leaved spathe bearing long-pediceled staminate flowers, or short-pediceled pistillate ones. *S. aloides* is the water soldier.

strat'i-ot'ic (străt'ĭ-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*L. stratiotus*, Gr στρατιωτικός.] Warlike *Obs.*

strat'lin (străt'lĭn), *n.* [Cf. STRADDLE.] A step. *Scot.*

stratnes. † STRAITNESS.

stra'to-cir'rus (strā'tō-sĭr'ŭs), *n.* [*stratus* + *cirrus.*] A low dense cirro-stratus cloud now classed with the alto-stratus

stra-ton'ic (strȧ-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. στρατός an army.] Of or pertaining to an army. *Rare.*

strat'i-graph'ic, -i-cal (străt'ĭ-grăf'ĭk; -ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to Strato of Lampsacus, third head of the Peripatetic school, or his naturalistic philosophy.

stra'tose (strā'tōs; *cf.* OSE), *a. Bot.* Arranged in distinct strata.

stra-tu'mi-nate, *v. t* [Cf STRATUM.] To pave *Obs.*

stra'tus cu'mu-li-for'mis (krū-mū-lĭ-fôr'mĭs). [NL.] *Meteor.* A stratus cloud resembling the cumulus in form.

stra'tus ma'cu-lo'sus (măk'ū-lō'sŭs) [NL. See STRATUS; MACULOSE.] *Meteor* A form of cirro-cumulus cloud, popularly known as *mackerel sky*

straucht (străkt; strōkt), **straucht'en, straught'en** (străk't'n; strōk'-). Scot. vars of STRAIGHT, STRAIGHTEN

straught (străkt; strōkt). Scot. var. & obs. pret. & p. p of STRETCH

straught, *p. a.* Distraught. *Obs.*

straught. † STRAIGHT.

straunge. † STRANGE.

strav'a-gant (străv'ȧ-gănt), *a.* [It *stravagante*] Extravagant *Obs.* [digression. *Obs.*]

strav'a-gant, *n.* Wandering;

stra-vage' (strȧ-vāg'), **stra-vaig',** *n. & v.* [OF. *estravaguer*] Stroll; ramble *Scot & Dial.*

strave (strāv). Archaic or Scot & dial. Eng. pret. of STRIVE.

straw (*dial* strō, strä). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STREW, STROW [with straw.]

straw, *v. t.* To bind or provide

Straw, Jack. *Eng. Hist.* Name or nickname of one of the leaders in Wat Tyler's Rebellion, 1381.

straw bass (bās). The large-mouth black bass. See BLACK BASS, 1. *Local, U. S* [bass.]

strawberry bass. The calico

strawberry blite See BLITUM.

strawberry borer. Any of several insects whose larvæ burrow in the strawberry plant; as: **a** The root borer (*Anarsia lineatella*), a very small dark gray moth whose larvæ burrow in the larger roots and crown. **b** The strawberry crown borer.

strawberry comb. See COMB, *n.*, 3.

strawberry crab. A small European spider crab (*Eurynome aspera*), having the back covered with pink tubercles.

strawberry crown moth. A clearwing moth (*Sesia rutilans*) whose larva is destructive to the strawberry, blackberry, and raspberry plants. [vat.]

strawberry finch. The amadavat.

strawberry flea beetle An American bright-colored flea beetle (*Haltica ignita*) injurious to strawberry plants.

strawberry geranium. = BEEFSTEAK SAXIFRAGE.

strawberry nettle. A Polynesian urticaceous plant (*Elatostema pedunculatum*), having red collective fruits [bass.]

strawberry perch. The calico

strawberry roan. Roan with a decidedly red ground color.

strawberry rust. = STRAWBERRY LEAF BLIGHT.

strawberry sawfly. A small black sawfly (*Harpiphorus maculatus*) whose larva eats the leaves of the strawberry plant.

strawberry saxifrage. The beefsteak saxifrage. [ry blite.]

strawberry spinach. Strawberry tomato. = STRAWBERRY LEAF BLIGHT.

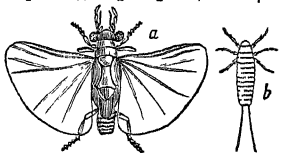
strawberry tree. **a** A European ericaceous evergreen tree (*Arbutus unedo*) with racemose white flowers, and strawberrylike fruit. **b** Any species of spindle tree.
strawberry vine. The plant which yields the strawberry.
straw bid. A worthless bid; a bid for a contract which the bidder is unable or unwilling to fulfill. Hence: **straw bidder.** *Colloq., U. S.*
straw'board' (strô'bōrd'; 201), *n.* Common paper board made of straw pulp, used for packing, making boxes, etc
straw color *or* **colour.** A light yellow color, like that of dry straw. — **straw'-col'ored,** *or* **-col'oured,** *a.*
straw'-necked' (-nĕkt'), *a.* Designating an Australian ibis (*Carphibis spinicollis*) having the modified feathers of the lower neck yellow, stiff, and strawlike.
straw vote. An unofficial vote, as one taken at a chance gathering or by letters of inquiry, to indicate the relative strength of opposing candidates or issues. Cf. STRAW, *n.*, 3 **b.**
straw wine. Wine from grapes dried in the sun, as on straw. The wine is sweet and liqueurlike.
straw'worm' (strô'wûrm'), *n.* **a** A caddis worm. **b** Any of several small hymenopterous insects of the family Chalcididæ whose larvæ injure the straw of wheat and other grains. The barley strawworm is *Isosoma hordei*; that of the wheat is *I. grande.*
straw'y (-i), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, straw.
stray (strā), *v. i.*; STRAYED (strād); STRAY'ING. [OF. *estraier*, prop. a., stray, astray, but prob. misunderstood as an infinitive, fr. (assumed) LL. *stratarius* roving the streets, left without an owner in the street, fr. L. *strata* (sc. *via*) a paved road. Perh. confused with the law term OF. *estreer, estraier*, to leave (land) in the keeping of a stranger instead of that of the feudal lord, to be without a legitimate owner, also ultimately fr. L. *strata.* See STREET; cf. STRAY, *a.*]
1. To wander, as from a direct course; to deviate.
Thames among the wanton valley *strays.* *Denham.*
2. To wander from company, or from the proper limits; to rove at large; to roam, as without fixed direction or purpose, to go astray; as, a *straying* sheep.
We have erred, and *strayed* from thy ways *Bk of Com. Prayer.*
3. To struggle or move vigorously. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — Deviate, err, swerve, rove, roam. See WANDER.
stray, *a.* [OF. *estraié*, p. p. of *estraier*, or an alteration of *estrayer*, a. See STRAY, *v. i.*; cf. ASTRAY, ESTRAY.] **1.** Having gone astray; strayed; wandering; as, a *stray* horse.
2. Incidental; unrelated; as, a *stray* remark.
stray energy *or* **power,** *Elec.*, losses, as in a dynamo, due to friction, hysteresis, and eddy currents, as distinguished from the loss from electric resistance in the coils, conductors, etc. — **s. line,** *Naut.*, that portion of the log line which is run out to allow the chip to get clear of the stern eddies before the reckoning is begun. — **s. mark,** *Naut.*, a mark, consisting of a red rag, indicating the limit of the stray line.
stray, *n.* [From STRAY, *a.*] **1.** Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure, or its proper place and company, and wanders at large, or is lost; an estray.
2. A person or thing that strays; a straggler; a waif.
The *stray* of the line veered right to windward *W. C. Russell*
3. [From STRAY, *v.*] Act of wandering or going astray. *R.*
4. Common land or pasturage; also, the right to allow one's stock to stray and feed thereon. *Dial. Eng.*
streak (strēk), *n.* [ME. *streke*, var. of *strike* streak, stroke, line (or fr. D. *streek*), AS. *strica*, akin to D. *streek*, G. *strich*, Sw. *strek*, Dan. *streg*, Goth. *striks*, and E. *strike, stroke.* See STRIKE; cf. STROKE, *n.*, STRAKE.] **1.** A line or long mark of a different color from the ground; a stripe; a vein.
2. *Shipbuilding.* A strake.
3. *Min.* The color of the fine powder of a mineral, as obtained by scratching, pulverizing, or preferably as a mark by rubbing against a hard white surface as of an unglazed tile, the **streak plate.** It is often different from the color of the mineral in mass, and is an important distinguishing character, esp for minerals having metallic luster.
4. A rung or round of a ladder. *Obs.*
5. A section of a sectional iron tire formerly sometimes used on artillery wheels.
6. A vein of character or temperament; a well-defined trait along some peculiar line; as, a generous *streak* in him.
7. A layer; as, bacon with a *streak* of lean and a *streak* of fat. Also often fig.; as, a *streak* of luck. *Colloq., U. S.*
Syn. — See VEIN.
streak, *v. t.*; STREAKED (strēkt); STREAK'ING. To form streaks or stripes in or on; to stripe.
streaked (strēkt; strēk'ĕd; -id; 151), *a.* **1.** Marked or variegated with stripes.
2. Worried; alarmed. *Dial. U. S.*
streak'y (strēk'i), *a.* Streaked; marked with streaks. — **streak'i-ly** (-i-li), *adv.* — **streak'i-ness,** *n*
stream (strēm), *n.* [AS. *strēam*; akin to OFries. *strām*, OS. *strōm*, D. *stroom*, G. *strom*, OHG. *stroum, strūm*, Dan. & Sw. *strøm*, Icel. *straumr*, Ir. *sroth*, Lith. *srove*, Russ. *struya*, Gr. *ῥύσις* a flowing, *ῥεῖν* to flow, Skr. *sru.* Cf. CATARRH, DIARRHEA, RHEUM, RHYTHM.] **1.** A current or course of water or other fluid, flowing on the earth, as a river, brook, etc., or from a vessel, reservoir, or fountain; specif., any course of running water, as, many *streams* are blended in the Mississippi, a *stream* of molten lead.
2. A steady flow, as of air, gas, or the like; specif., of light, a beam or ray. "Sun *streams.*" *Chaucer.*
3. Anything issuing or moving with continued succession of parts; as, a *stream* of words. "*Stream* of beneficence." *Atterbury.* "*Stream* of emigration." *Macaulay.*
4. A continued current or course; current; drift; as, the *stream* of history. "The very *stream* of his life." *Shak.*
5. *Naut.* = STREAM ANCHOR. See ANCHOR, *n*, 1.
Syn. — STREAM, CURRENT are often interchangeable, as, to row against the *stream, current;* the Gulf *Stream*, the Japan *Current.* But CURRENT denotes esp. the more swiftly moving portion of a STREAM or other body of water; as, to row out into the *current* of the river; ocean *currents.*
stream (strēm), *v. i.*; STREAMED (strēmd), STREAM'ING.
1. To issue or flow in a stream; to issue freely or move in a continuous flow or course, as a fluid; as, tears *streamed* from her eyes; his words *streamed* forth.
Beneath those banks where rivers *stream* *Milton.*
2. To pour out, or emit, a stream or streams, as, *streaming* eyes; *streaming* eaves.
3. To issue, shoot, or pass swiftly, as light, a comet, etc.
4. To extend or stretch out at length, or in a line, often wavy, as, her hair *streamed* down; a flag *streams* out.
5. To move forward in a body with a continuous motion; as, the crowd *streamed* into the hall.
stream, *v. t.* **1.** To send forth in a current or stream; to cause to flow; to pour; as, his eyes *streamed* tears.
2. To cause to stream in the air; as, to *stream* a banner.
3. To streak, as with colors, stripe. *Obs. or R.*
The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold *Bacon*
4. *Mining.* To work over by washing to separate ore.
to stream the buoy, *Naut.*, to throw the anchor buoy overboard before letting go the anchor.
stream'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A flag which floats in the wind; specif., a long, narrow, ribbonlike flag.
2. A stream or column of light shooting upward from the horizon, as in some forms of the aurora borealis.
3. *Astron.* A line of light in the solar corona, often of a fine, filamentous structure.
4. *Mining.* One who washes out stream tin.
stream'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STREAM. Specif.: *p. a.* Sending forth or issuing as streams or rays.
streaming of protoplasm. See CIRCULATION, 5; ROTATION, 3 **b.**
stream'let (-lĕt), *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; rill.
stream'y (strēm'i), *a.* **1.** Abounding with streams, or with running water; streamful.
2. Resembling a stream or beam, as of light; issuing in a stream or beam. "A *streamy* ray." *Pope.*
streek, streak (strēk), *v. t.* [ME. *streken* to stretch; orig. uncert.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **1.** To stretch, extend.
2. To lay out, as a dead body.
streek, streak, *v. i. Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **1.** To stretch.
2. To hasten; to go or move quickly. *Chaucer.*
3. To commence; begin.
street (strēt), *n.* [ME. *strete*, AS. *strēt*, fr. L. *strata* (sc. *via*) a paved way, properly fem. p. p. of *sternere, stratum*, to spread; akin to E. *strew.* See STREW; cf. STRATUM, STRAY, *v. & a.*] **1.** Orig., a paved way or road; a public highway; now, commonly, a thoroughfare, esp. in a city, town, or village; esp., a main thoroughfare, as distinguished from an *alley, lane*, or the like. *Street* usually includes the sidewalks or footpaths on either side, except when used in direct distinction from them, and often also includes the bordering dwellings, business houses, lots, etc., which are then often spoken of as *in* the street; as, an office in Wall *Street*; he lives on, or in, Main *Street*; the crowd overflowed from the sidewalk into the *street*; the *street* was gay with promenaders and carriages. "His deserted mansion in Duke *Street.*" *Macaulay.*
2. Hence, the occupants of the buildings on a street, collectively; as, the *street* was agog with curiosity.
3. Any way or course; as, a hidden *street. Obs.*
4. *Print.* = ALLEY, *n.*, 5.
Syn. — See WAY.
the street, *Brokers' Cant*, the thoroughfare or vicinity in a city where its main financial business is carried on, as Wall Street and vicinity in New York, or Lombard Street and vicinity in London; hence, those engaged in finance there; as, *the street* would not take the bonds.
street Arab. A homeless vagabond in the streets of a city, particularly an outcast boy or girl; a gamin.
street car. A car, usually a passenger car, running through the public streets, usually on rails; a tram car. *U. S.*
street'walk'er (strēt'wôk'ẽr), *n.* A common prostitute who seeks trade in the streets. — **street'walk'ing,** *n.*
street'ward (-wẽrd), *a.* Facing, or being toward, a street. — *adv.* Toward, or in the direction of, the street.
Stre-litz'i-a (strē-lĭt'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., said to be named after Charlotte, Princess of Mecklenburg-*Strelitz*, and queen of George III. of Great Britain.] *Bot* A genus of African musaceous plants related to the banana. They have rigid glaucous distichous leaves, and peculiar richly colored flowers with three sepals and three very irregular petals. *S. reginæ* is the bird-of-paradise flower.
strem'ma-to-graph' (strĕm'ȧ-tō-grȧf'), *n.* [Gr *στρέμμα, -ατος*, twist, stram + *-graph.*] An instrument for determining the fiber stresses in rails under moving trains.
strength (strĕngth), *n.* [ME. *strengðe*, AS. *strengðu*, fr. *strang* strong. See STRONG.] **1.** The quality or state of being strong; ability to do or to bear; capacity for exertion or endurance, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; force; power; as, *strength* of body or of mind.
All his [Samson's] *strengths* in his hairs were. *Chaucer*
2. Power to resist force; solidity or toughness; the quality of bodies by which they endure the application of force without breaking or yielding; — opposed to *frangibility*; as, the *strength* of a bone, beam, wall, rope, etc.
3. Power of resisting attacks; impregnability. "Our castle's *strength* will laugh a siege to scorn." *Shak.*
4. Intensity; force; vehemence; as, the *strength* of one's love, hate, or prejudice; specif.: **a** Intensity or degree, esp. of potency of effect on other things, of the distinguishing and essential element of a thing; — said of liquors, solutions, etc.; as, the *strength* of wine or of acids. **b** Intensity; — said of light, color, sound, or odor. Sometimes, of pigments, the degree of their modifying influence upon another color or colors with which they are mixed. **c** Vigor of style; force of expression or treatment; — said of work in literary or other arts.
5. Force as measured in numbers; amount, numbers, or power of any body, as of an army, a navy, or the like; as, what is the *strength* of the enemy by land, or by sea?
6. A strong place; a stronghold. *Obs.* *Milton.*
7. One regarded as embodying or affording force, strength, or firmness; that on which reliance is based; support
God is our refuge and *strength* *Ps.* xlvi. 1.
8. That quality which tends to secure results; effective power in an institution or enactment; security; validity; legal or moral force; logical conclusiveness; as, the *strength* of social or legal obligations; the *strength* of law or public opinion; *strength* of evidence or argument.
Syn. — Vigor, energy, force, puissance, robustness, toughness, stoutness, lustiness, firmness. See POWER.
on the strength, *Mil. & Nav.*, on the rolls as belonging, or attached, to an organization, as a regiment or ship's company; as, women used to be carried *on the strength* as laundresses. *Colloq., Eng.* — **on,** *or* **upon, the s. of,** in reliance upon; as, I acted *on the strength of* his statements. — **s. of an acid** (*or* **base**). *Chem.* See AVIDITY, 2. — **s. of an electric current,** the quantity of electricity flowing through a conductor in one second. The unit of current strength is the ampere, which conveys one coulomb of electricity per second. — **s. of double refraction,** *Optics*, the difference between the refractive indices of the ordinary and extraordinary rays in a uniaxial crystal, and between the maximum and minimum indices in a biaxial crystal. — **s. of field,** *Physics*, the amount of mechanical force exerted on a unit mass, or in magnetic or electrostatic fields on a unit pole or unit charge respectively, in that locality where the strength of field is to be determined; intensity of field. In terms of the C. G. S. units, strengths of field are defined as follows: **a** Of a *gravitational field*, the force in dynes with which a gram of matter at the point in question is attracted. **b** Of a *magnetic field*, the force in dynes with which a unit pole at the point in question is attracted or repelled. **c** Of an *electrostatic field*, the force in dynes acting upon a particle of matter having a unit charge and situated at the point in question. — **s. of pole,** *Magnetism*, the force in dynes exerted through air by a pole on a unit pole one centimeter away.
strength, *v. t.* To strengthen; support. *Obs.*
strength'en (strĕng'th'n), *v. t. & i.*; STRENGTH'ENED (-th'nd); STRENGTH'EN-ING. To make, grow, or become, stronger, to add strength, force, vigor, or intensity to; as, to *strengthen* a limb, bridge, army, purpose, belief.
Syn. — Invigorate, confirm, fortify, encourage.
strength'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that gives or adds strength.
strength'en-ing, *p. a.* That strengthens; giving or increasing strength. — **strength'en-ing-ly,** *adv.*
strengthening card, *Whist*, a queen, jack, ten, or nine led from a short suit with a view to strengthening one's partner in that suit, by giving him a finesse against the second hand, or forcing out another high card. — **s. lead,** *Whist*, a lead of a strengthening card. — **s. plaster,** *Med.*, a plaster containing iron, and supposed to have tonic effects.
stren'u-ous (strĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *strenuus*; cf. Gr. *στρηνής* strong, hard, rough, harsh.] **1.** Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent; as, a *strenuous* reformer
And spirit-stirring wine, that *strenuous* makes. *Chapman*
2. Marked by, accompanied with, or requiring, zealous energy or vigorous striving; as, *strenuous* days.
Syn. — See VIGOROUS.
— **stren'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **stren'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

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strawberry tongue. *Med.* A tongue with large congested papillæ often seen in scarlet fever.
strawberry weevil. **a** A small weevil (*Anthonomus signatus*) which severs the stems of the strawberry and lays eggs in the buds. **b** Strawberry crown borer.
straw bond. See STRAW BAIL.
straw cat The pampas cat.
straw death. See RIST, *v. t.*, scratch.
straw'en (strô'n), *a* Made of straw. *Obs., R., or Scot.*
strawen. † STREW.
straw fiddle A kind of xylophone in which wooden bars are supported on rolls of straw
strawhit, strawhite. † STRAIGHT; obs. pret of STRETCH.
straw man. A nonentity; a puppet; a perjured witness; a man of straw. [*Dial. Eng.*]
straw'mote', *n.* A single straw.
strawne. Obs. p. p. of STREW.
straw needle. A very slender needle for sewing together straw braids in hat and bonnet making.
straw ride. A pleasure ride, usually at night, in a large vehicle, as a hay wagon, padded with straw *Colloq., U. S.*
straw'small' (strô'smôl'), *n* = STRAW SMEAR a. *Local, Eng.*
straw'smear' (-smēr'), *n* **a** The greater whitethroat **b** The garden warbler. **c** The willow wren. *All Local, Eng.*
straw stem. **a** A wineglass stem pulled out of the substance of the bowl. **b** Hence, a wineglass having such a stem.
straw yellow Straw color.
stray (*dial.* strā) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STRAW.
stray, *adv* Astray. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
stray, *v. t.* To cause to stray. [away. *Rare.*
stray'a-way', *n.* One that strays
stray'er (strā'ẽr), *n.* One that strays; a wanderer.
stray'ling, *n.* See -LING. *Rare.*
strays, *n. pl.* [OF. *estra(h)iers.* Cf STRAY, *n & a*] Property of an alien deceased without heirs
Obs. [dial. Eng. of STRAW.
stre, strea (*dial.* strē). Obs. or
streahte. Obs pret of STRETCH.
streak. Obs. or Scot. & dial. var of STREEK. [TURE.
streak culture. = SLANT CUL-
streak'ed-back', *n.* The common turnstone.
streakt Streaked. *Ref. Sp.*
stream anchor. An anchor of medium size. See ANCHOR, *n.*, 1.
stream cable. A hawser or cable, smaller than the bower cables, for use with a stream anchor
stream clock An instrument for ascertaining the velocity of the blood in a blood vessel.
stream'ered (strēm'ẽrd), *a.* Decorated with streamers.
stream'ful, *a* See -FUL.
stream gold. *Mining.* Gold in alluvial deposits; placer gold.
stream ice Blocks of ice floating in a mass [See -NESS.
stream'i-ness (strēm'ĭ-nĕs), *n.*
stream'less, *a.* See -LESS.
stream'ling, *n.* A streamlet.
stream tin. Cassiterite accumulated in alluvial deposits.
stream wheel. A wheel used to measure the velocity of flowing water in which it dips.
stream work. A place where stream tin is washed; the washing of such tin. *Cornwall, Eng*
stream'wort' (strēm'wûrt'), *n* A plant of the water milfoil family (Haloragidaceæ).
streatch. † STRETCH.
strebere. † STRAWBERRY.
strech. Stretch. *Ref. Sp.*
strecher, *n.* [Cf. STRETCH, *v.*] Prob., a liar. *Obs.*
streck culture. = SLANT CULTURE.
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strech. Stretch. *Ref. Sp.*
strecher, *n.* [Cf. STRETCH, *v.*] Prob., a liar. *Obs.*
strecht. Stretched. *Ref. Sp.*
streck (strĕk), *a & adv.* [AS. *stræc, strec*, strict, rigid.] Straight; direct. — **streck'ly,** *adv. Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
strecour, *n.* A hunting dog. *Obs.*
strecte † STRICT.
stred. Obs. pret. of STRIDE.
stree (*dial.* strē). Obs or dial. Eng var of STRAW.
streek (strēk), *n.* Stretch: extent; speed; progress *Scot.*
streeke. † STRIKE.
streel (strēl), *v. i.* [Dial.; orig. uncert.] To saunter; stroll; to drag or trail. — *n.* A stroll or saunter; dragging; trailing; also, a slut; slouch. *Both Ir.*
streem. † STREAM.
streen (strēn), *n* Yester e'en (evening); — in *the streen. Scot.*
streen (strēn) Obs or dial. Eng. of STRAIN. [See MEASURE
streep (strēp), *n.* [D., a line] **street,** *n.* [See ESTREAT.] Estreat; notebook or rate book.
street elbow. *Mech.* A pipe elbow with an extension piece at one end. [scavenger. *Eng.*
street orderly. A street cleaner; **street'ward',** *n.* An officer having the care of the streets. *Obs.*
street'way', *n* Roadway.
street'wise' (-wīz'), *adv* After the manner of a street.
streght. † STRAIGHT.
streght, *v. i.* To move; go; march. Cf. STREEK. *Obs.*
streich. *a.* [Cf. STRECK, *a & adv.*] Affected; stiff. *Obs. Scot.*
streight. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of STRAIGHT.
streight, streighte. † STRAIT; obs pret. of STRETCH.
streik (strēk) Scot & dial. Eng. var. of STREEK.
strein. † STRAIN.
streinve. † STRENYE
streipil. † STRAPPLE.
streit, streite. † STRAIT.
streith. † STRAIGHT
strek. † STRETCH. [of STRIKE.
strek (strēk). Obs. or dial. Eng.
streke. † STREAK, STREAK.
streke (*dial.* strēk). Obs. or dial Eng. of STRIKE, STROKE.
streken † STRICKEN.
strem. † STREAM.
strem'ma (strĕm'ȧ), *n.* [NGr. *στρέμμα*, fr. Gr *στρεφειν* to turn.] See MEASURE.
stremour. † STREAMER.
stren † STRAIN.
strencthe. † STRENGTH
strende. † STRAND. [race
strene. † STREONE; STRAIN,
streng (*dial.* strĕng). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of STRING.
streng, *n.* [AS. *streng u.*] Strength; power; a strong or fortified place; *pl.*, forces. — *v. t.* To strengthen; fortify. *All Obs*
strenger. † STRANGER.
strenger, strengest Obs. compar. & superl. of STRONG.
strengthefully. † STRONGFULLY.
strength'end. Strengthened. *Ref. Sp.*
strength'ful (strĕngth'fo͝ol), *a* See -FUL. — **strength'ful-ness,** *n.*
strength'ing, *n.* Fortification; also, strengthening. *Obs.*
strength'less, *a.* Destitute of strength. — **strength'less-ness,** *n.* [forcibly *Obs.*
strength'ly, *adv* Strongly; **strength'y** (strĕng'thĭ; strĕn'thĭ), *a.* Strong. *Scot. & Dial*
strenk, *v. t. & n.* [Orig. uncert.] To sprinkle. *Obs.*
strenk. † STRENGTH.
stren'kle (*dial.* strĕn'k'l), *v. t* [Freq. of *strenk*] To sprinkle; scatter; strew; disperse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *n* A sprinkler. *Obs.* [slit *Dial. Eng.*
strent (strĕnt), *p. a & n.* Rent;
strenth (*dial.* strĕnth) Obs. or dial Eng var of STRENGTH.
stre-nu'i-ty (strē-nū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *strenuitas.*] Strenuousness; activity. *Obs.*
stren'u-os'i-ty (strĕn'ū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Strenuousness.
strenye, strenyie, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *estreindre* to press, compress, E. STRAIN, *v.*] To strain; constrain. — *n.* Compression; constraint *Both Obs. Scot.*
strenyour. † STRAINER.
streon. † STRAIN
streone, *v. t. & i.* [AS *strēonan* to beget] To beget; conceive; bear. *Obs.*
streowe. † STREW.
strepe † STRIP.
strep'ent (strĕp'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *strepens*, p pr of *strepere.*] Noisy; loud. *Obs. or R.*
strep'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *streperus*, fr. L. *strepere* See STREPENT.] Loud; noisy; boisterous. *Obs. or R.*
Streph'on (strĕf'ŏn), *n.* A shepherd lover in Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia;" hence, a poetic name for a lover or swain.
streph'on-ade' (strĕf'ŏn-ād'), *n.*

streph'o-tome (strĕf'ō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. στρέφειν to twist + *-tome.*] *Surg.* A kind of twisted needle, used to secure union in operating for the radical cure of inguinal hernia.

Strep-sip'ter-a (strĕp-sĭp'tĕr-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. στρέψις a turning (fr. στρέφειν to twist) + πτερόν a wing.] *Zoöl.* A group of minute parasitic insects regarded as an order, or as an aberrant division, of beetles. It consists of a few genera, of which *Stylops*, infesting certain bees, and *Xenos*, infesting certain wasps, are the best known. The males have rudimentary fore wings. The females never leave the host, but degenerate into a saclike structure in which the larvæ develop. — **strep-sip'ter-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **strep-sip'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **strep-sip'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*



One of the Strepsiptera (*Stylops chiliorensi*). *a* Adult Male; *b* Larva. Both much enlarged.

Strep'to-car'pus (-tō-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στρεπτός twisted + καρπός fruit.] *Bot* A genus of African gesneriaceous herbs (cultivated as the *Cape primrose*) having handsome blue or purple flowers with a funnel-shaped corolla, two stamens, and a linear, spirally twisted capsule.

strep'to-coc'cic (-kŏk'sĭk), *a. Bacteriol.* Pertaining to or resembling *Streptococcus* or streptococci.

Strep'to-coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στρεπτός pliant, curved + *coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* **1.** A genus of nonmotile bacteria of the family Coccaceæ, having cells which divide in one direction only, and remain more or less attached, forming chains. It includes several virulently pathogenic species, as *S. erysipelatos*, causing erysipelas and forms of septicæmia; *S. pneumoniæ*, of croupous pneumonia, etc. They often occur in waters polluted with sewage.

2. [*l. c.*] *pl.* -cocci. A microörganism of this genus or type.

Strep'to-neu'ra (-nū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. στρεπτός curved + νεῦρον a sinew.] *Zoöl.* A large subclass of gastropod Mollusca in which the loop of visceral nerves is twisted into a figure 8, the right half crossing (in dextral forms) above the left. The sexes are usually separate. The group is nearly equivalent to Prosobranchiata.

strep'to-neu'rous (-rŭs), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Pertaining to the Streptoneura. **b** Having, or designating, a nervous system with a twisted visceral loop, as in the Streptoneura.

Strep'to-thrix (strĕp'tō-thrĭks), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στρεπτός pliant, bent + θρίξ a hair.] **1.** *Bacteriol.* A genus of higher bacteria, family Chlamydobacteriaceæ, the cells consisting of branched filaments which segment off gonidia. Cultures of the species have a moldy appearance, due to aërial hyphæ. Some consider them to represent a connection between the Schizomycetes and certain lower fungi.

2. [*l. c.*] *pl.* -THRICES (-thrī'sēz). Any microörganism of this genus or type.

stress (strĕs), *v. t.*; STRESSED (strĕst); STRESS'ING. [Abbr. fr. *distress*, or fr. OF. *estrecier*, LL. (assumed) *strictiare*, fr. L. *strictus*, p. p. of *stringere*. See DISTRESS, *v.*, STRAIN, *v.*] **1.** To distress; overtax; inconvenience; also, to distrain. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To subject to mechanical stress; to put pressure or strain upon.

3. To subject to phonetic stress; to accent.

4. To place emphasis on; to make emphatic; emphasize.

stress, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *distress;* or fr. *stress*, v., or OF. *estrece*, fr. the OF. v. See DISTRESS, STRESS, *v.*] **1. a** Distress; affliction. *Obs.* "His heavy *stress*." *Spenser.* **b** *Law.* Distress; distraint. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. Pressure; strain; constraining force or influence; as, *stress* of circumstances; *stress* of weather; — used chiefly of immaterial things; hence, urgency; importance; weight; significance; as, to lay *stress* on a particular argument.

The faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke.*

3. *Mech.* Mutual force or action between contiguous surfaces of bodies, or on both sides of any arbitrary section line or surface, due to external force; the cohesive force or molecular resistance in a body opposing such action. Specif., intensity of this force, commonly expressed in pounds per square inch. Stress is caused by tension, compression, or shear, or by a combination of these.

In rigid bodies, *stress* may be defined as resistance to alteration of form; in fluids . . . as resistance to alteration of volume. *A. B. W. Kennedy.*

4. *Phon.* Force of utterance applied to words, syllables, or elements, increasing their relative loudness; accent. In English, stress is the chief element in accent and the only one commonly indicated in dictionaries. It is one of the most important elements in emphasis. There are various degrees of stress, of which but two, the *primary* (ˈ) and the *secondary* (ˌ), as in *aspi-ra'tion*, need usually be distinguished. Cf. ACCENT, *n.*, 1. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 78-80. In elocution, stress at the beginning of a word or syllable is **initial stress** (or **radical,** or **opening, stress**), designated by >; in the middle, **medial,** or **median, stress**, designated by <>; at the end, **terminal stress** (or **close, final,** or **vanishing, stress**), designated by <. **Compound stress** is initial and terminal stress combined; **thorough stress,** equal stress applied to all parts of a word or syllable; **vibrant stress,** stress applied intermittently

-stress. [*-ster* + *-ess*, prop. a double feminine. Cf. -STER.] A noun suffix denoting a *feminine agent*, now esp. *one who does something with skill* or *as an occupation;* as, seam*stress*, soug*stress*, spin*stress* (cf. spin*ster*, also *fem.*).

stretch (strĕch), *v. t.*; STRETCHED (strĕcht); STRETCH'ING. [ME. *strecchen*, AS. *streccan;* akin to D. *strekken*, G. *strecken*, OHG. *strecchen*, Sw. *sträcka*, Dan. *strække;* cf. AS. *strec*, *strec*, strong, violent, G. *strack* straight; of uncertain origin, perh. akin to E. *strong.* Cf. STRAIGHT.] **1.** To reach out; extend; put forth.

I in conquest *stretched* mine arm. *Shak.*

2. To draw out or extend in length or breadth; to expand or distend, esp. by force; as, to *stretch* cloth; to *stretch* the wings; to *stretch* one's resources to the utmost.

3. To make tense, to strain; as, to *stretch* a muscle.

Awake, my soul, *stretch* every nerve *Doddridge*

4. To cause to reach or continue, as from one point to another; to extend; as, to *stretch* a wire between two posts.

5. To extend too far; hence, to do violence to; to impair, as if by extending too far; to exaggerate; as, to *stretch* the truth. "Violent and *stretched* prerogative." *Burke.*

6. To cause to lie at full length; specif.: **a** To fell as with a blow. *Slang.* **b** To lay out for burial. *Chiefly Dial.* **to stretch a point,** to go beyond what is strictly warranted in making a claim or concession, as in an argument or bargain.

stretch (strĕch), *v. i.* **1.** To be extended in length or in breadth, or both; to spread; reach; as, the road *stretches* across the State; the lake *stretches* over fifty square miles.

As far as *stretcheth* any ground. *Gower*

2. To extend or spread one's self, or one's limbs; as, one just awakened yawns and *stretches.*

3. To be extended, or to bear extension, without breaking, as elastic or ductile substances; as, rubber *stretches* easily; — also fig. "So far as my coin would *stretch*." *Shak.*

4. To strain the truth; to exaggerate; as, a man apt to *stretch* in his statements. *Obs. or Colloq.*

5. *Naut.* To sail by the wind. *Now Rare.*

stretch, *n.* **1.** Act of stretching, or state of being stretched, often unduly; strain; effort; as, a *stretch* of the limbs; a *stretch* of the imagination; a *stretch* of power.

2. A continuous line or surface; also, a continuous space of time; as, grassy *stretches* of land.

But all of them left me a week at a *stretch*. *E. Eggleston.*

3. The extent to which anything may be stretched; extreme reach; as, beyond the *stretch* of reason.

This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can. *Granville.*

4. *Naut.* The extent of progress on one tack. *Now R.*

5. *Mech.* Theoretically, simple linear tensile (**positive stretch**) or compressive (**negative stretch**) strain parallel to a given direction without change of dimensions in directions at right angles to this direction; technically, elongation, temporary or permanent, produced by a pulling stress.

6. Course; direction; as, the *stretch* of seams of coal.

7. *Spinning.* The outward run of a mule carriage away from the rollers.

8. Either of the straight sides of a race course with curving ends; specif., the *home stretch*, or the *back stretch.*

stretch'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stretches; specif.: **a** Any of various devices or machines for stretching or expanding something by applied force; as, a boot, carpet, fence, glove, saw, trousers, or wire, *stretcher.* **b** In an umbrella, any of the rods pivoted at the ends to the ribs and to the tube that slides upon the handle in opening or closing the umbrella. **c** The frame upon which canvas is stretched, for painting. **d** A jointed rod or bar which when straightened raises a collapsible top or hood, as of a vehicle. **e** A piece of wood or metal used to spread the clews of a hammock.

2. *Naut.* **a** A narrow crosspiece in a boat for a rower to brace his feet against. **b** A temporary crosspiece to keep the sides of a boat from being crushed together.

3. *Masonry.* See 4th BOND, 10 **a.**

4. In framed work, a timber or rod used as a tie, esp. when horizontal; also, a stretcher bar.

5. *Furniture.* A part of the underframing of a cabinet, table, chair, or the like, serving as a stay or brace.

6. A litter, usually of canvas stretched on a frame, for carrying disabled or dead persons; also, *Chiefly Brit.*, a contrivance of this sort used as a bed, as in camping.

7. *Angling.* The leader; also, the tail fly.

8. An overstretching of the truth; a lie. *Slang.*

stretcher bar. **a** *Mach.* An extensible pillar attached to a rock drill to secure it in place. **b** A bar or rod used as a distance piece; a stretcher.

stretch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRETCH. — **stretching course,** *Masonry,* a course of stretchers. — **s. piece,** *Wood Working,* a tie; sometimes, a strut or brace.

‖ **stret'to** (strāt'tō), *n.; pl.* -TI (-tē). [It., close or contracted, pressed, L. *strictus*, p. p. Cf. STRICT.] *Music.* **a** In a fugue, the crowding of answer upon subject; the division of a fugue, properly following the "working out," characterized by the cumulative effect of this overlapping. **b** In an opera or oratorio, a coda in an accelerated time.

strew (strōō; *also, esp. in British usage,* strō; 277), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* STREWED (strōōd; strōd); *p. p.* STREWN (strōōn; strōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STREW'ING. [ME. *strewen, strawen*, AS. *strewian, streowian;* akin to OFries. *strewa*, OS. *strewian*, D. *strooijen*, G. *streuen*, OHG. *strewen*, Icel. *strā*, Sw. *strö*, Dan. *ströe*, Goth. *straujan*, L. *sternere, stratum*, Gr. στρωννύναι, στορνύναι, Skr. *stṛ.* Cf. STRATUM, STRAW, STREET.] **1.** To scatter; to spread by scattering; — used of solids separated or separable into parts or particles; as, to *strew* seed in beds; to *strew* flowers over a grave.

2. To cover more or less thickly by or as if by scattering something over or on; as, they *strewed* the ground with leaves; also, to be dispersed over as if scattered.

Is thine alone the seed that *strews* the plain? *Pope.*

3. To spread abroad; to disseminate.

She may *strew* dangerous conjectures. *Shak.*

stri'a (strī'ȧ), *n.; pl.* STRIÆ (-ē). [L., a furrow, channel, hollow.] **1.** A minute groove, or channel; a threadlike line or narrow band, as of color, esp. when one of a series of parallel grooves or lines; a striation; as, the *striæ* produced on a rock by a glacier; the *striæ* on a shell; the *striæ* of the light in a vacuum tube; also, a narrow structural band or line; as, a *stria* of nervous matter in the brain.

2. *Arch.* A fillet between flutes of columns, pilasters, etc.

stri'ate (strī'āt) ⟩ *a.* [L. *striatus*, p. p. of *striare* to fur-
stri'at-ed (-āt-ĕd) ⟩ nish with channels, from *stria* a channel.] Marked with parallel striæ; showing narrow structural bands or lines; as, a *striated* crystal; *striated* fiber.

striated discharge, *Elec.*, a discharge characterized by the appearance of striæ, or alternate light and dark bands, produced between certain limits of low pressure. — **s. ipecac,** Peruvian ipecac. — **s. muscle.** *Anat.* See MUSCLE, 1 **b.**

stri'ate (strī'āt), *v. t.;* -ATED (-āt-ĕd); -ATING (-āt-ĭng). [See STRIATE, *a.*] To mark with striæ.

stri-a'tion (strī-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Fact or state of being striated; also, arrangement of striæ.

2. One of a series of parallel stripes or lines; a stria.

strick (strĭk), *n.* **a** A bunch of hackled flax prepared for drawing into slivers. **b** Any of the pieces into which a lap of floss silk is cut up after the first carding or combing.

strick'en (strĭk'n), *p. p.* of STRIKE. Specif.: *p. a.*

1. Smitten; wounded, as, the *stricken* deer.

2. Worn out; affected by disabilities or weaknesses.

Abraham was old and well *stricken* in age. *Gen.* xxiv 1.

stricken hour, a whole hour, as marked by a clock striking.

strick'le (strĭk'l), *n.* [AS. *stricel*, fr. *strīcan.* See STRIKE.]

1. An instrument to strike grain. See STRIKE, *v. t.*, 16 **a.**

2. An instrument for whetting scythes; a rifle; also, a straightedge fed with an abrasive for sharpening knives arranged helically on a cylinder.

3. *Founding.* A template consisting of a board or plate with a beveled edge of definite contour, used to sweep or strike up a mold, core, or part of a mold in sand or (more usually) loam; a former, strike, or sweep. The strickle is drawn laterally along a guideway, or rotated with a vertical spindle. In the latter case it is more commonly called a *sweepboard* or *striking board.* Cf. LOAM BOARD.

4. *Carp. & Masonry.* A template; a pattern.

5. An instrument used in dressing flax. *Dial. Eng.*

strick'le, *v. t.* To smooth or form with a strickle, as a loam mold in founding.

strict (strĭkt), *a.*; STRICT'ER (strĭk'tẽr); STRICT'EST. [L. *strictus*, p. p. of *stringere* to draw or bind tight, to strain. See 2d STRAIN; cf. STRAIT, *a.*] **1.** Drawn close; tight; as, a *strict* ligature; also, tense; not relaxed; as, a *strict* fiber.

2. Of a frost, hard; severe. *Rare.* *Stevenson.*

3. Narrow; constricted; *Zoöl.*, well-defined; not diffuse. *R.*

4. Intimate; close; as, a *strict* relation. *Obs. or R.*

5. Exact; accurate; precise; undeviating; rigorously nice; hence, rigid in interpretation; free from latitude; as, to keep *strict* watch or *strict* silence; *strict* construction of a law.

6. Governed or governing by exact rules; rigorous; as, very *strict* in observing the Sabbath; *strict* discipline. "Through the *strict* senteries." *Milton.*

7. *Bot.* Of upright, erect habit, as a stem or plant; straight and not lax or drooping, as an inflorescence.

Syn. — Rigid, rigorous, stringent, scrupulous, exact; harsh, hard, gloomy, forbidding; inflexible, inexorable, relentless, uncompromising; strait-laced, puritanical. — STRICT, SEVERE, STERN, AUSTERE, ASCETIC. STRICT (opposed to *lax*) implies rigorous exactness, esp. as regards conformity to rules or standards; SEVERE, as applied to persons, often adds the implication of harshness or censoriousness; as applied to style, it suggests restraint or simplicity; as, "I will call him to . . . *strict* account" (*Shak.*); "keeping *strictest* watch" (*Milton*); "Rules as *strict* his labored work confine" (*Pope*); "*strict* and literal interpretation" (*Sterne*); "the . . . old *strictness* as to theaters, dancing, and such things" (*M. Arnold*); a *severe* criticism, punishment; "a big lighthouse . . . a *severe* parsonic light, which reproves the young and giddy floaters, and stares grimly out upon the sea" (*Dickens*); "a *severe*, uncompromising sense of duty" (*J. A. Symonds*); "naked and *severe* simplicity" (*Shelley*); cf. "that pure *severity* of perfect light" (*Tennyson*). AUSTERE implies cold and formal, though sometimes lofty, severity; STERN suggests a severely inflexible, sometimes hard or forbidding, aspect or nature; as, "My common conversation I do acknowledge *austere*, my behavior full of rigor" (*Sir T. Browne*); "looks as *austere* and unpropitious as those of a Saracen's head" (*De Quincey*); "the nakedness of *austere* truth" (*Wordsworth*); "the *austere* dignity and simplicity of their existence" (*W. Pater*); "one of the *sternest* of those iron proconsuls" (*Macaulay*); "the devilish suggestions of his senses, which would have maddened him, if he had relaxed the *stern* wakefulness of his reason for a single moment" (*Coleridge*); "the *stern* old stuff of Puritanism" (*Hawthorne*); "correct — nay, *stern* — in his taste" (*Boswell*). ASCETIC implies austere abstinence or self-denial; as, "monastic austerity, or . . . *ascetic* privations" (*Scott*); "He has something puritanical, something *ascetic* in his appearance" (*Hazlitt*). See RIGID, SCRUPULOUS, TENSE, NARROW, HERMIT; cf. LAX.

strict construction, *Law,* the construction of a writing or instrument according to its literal meaning. — **strict constructionist,** *Law,* one who favors giving a strict construction of any given document or instrument; specif., one who favors a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States. — **s. counterpoint.** *Music.* See COUNTERPOINT **b.** — **s. foreclosure.** See FORECLOSURE. — **s. fugue.** *Music.* See FUGUE. — **s. observance,** *R. C. Ch.*, observance of the rule of a religious order strictly; — applied esp. [*cap.*] to such observance among the Observantine Franciscans as characterized the Recollects and some other congregations (hence called *Friars of the Strict Observance*). See OBSERVANTINE **a,** & RECOLLECT, *n.* — **s. settlement,** *Eng. Law,* settlement in which in general there is a limitation of lands to a person for life, and after his death to his several children successively in tail with trustees to preserve contingent remainders, thus entailing the estate to the limit permitted by law; — contrasted with a *trader's settlement.* For a technical definition of a strict settlement the cases (as 8 *L. J.* ch. 55, 12 *L. J.* ch. 293) and text-books must be consulted, the matter being too involved for exact statement here.

strict'ly, *adv.* In a strict manner; closely; precisely; rigorously; stringently; without latitude; positively.

stric'ture (strĭk'tūr), *n.* [L. *strictura* a contraction, fr. *stringere, strictum*, to draw tight: cf. F. *stricture.* See STRICT.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Strictness. *Shak.* **b** A spark. **c** A stroke; trace; sign.

2. An adverse criticism; critical remark; censure.

[I have] given myself the liberty of these *strictures* by way of reflection on all and every passage *Hammond.*

3. A binding or contraction; specif., *Med.*, a localized

[*Strephon* + *-ade.*] A love song or sentimental song.

strep'i-tant (strĕp'ĭ-tănt), *a.* [L. *strepitans, -antis*, p. pr. of *strepitare.*] Strepitous. *R.*

strep'i-tate, *v. i.* [L. *strepitare.*] To make a noise loudly or repeatedly. *Obs.*

‖ **strep'i-to'so** (strĕp'ĭ-tō'sō; strā'pē-), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Noisy; impetuous.

strep'i-tous (strĕp'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *strepitus* noise, din.] Clamorous; noisy.

Strep-sic'er-os (strĕp-sĭs'ẽr-ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *strepsiceros*, Gr. στρεψίκερως; στρέψις a turning round + κέρας horn.] *Zoöl.* The genus of the koodoos.

strep-sip'ter-on (-sĭp'tẽr-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A strepsipteran.

strepte. Obs. pret. of STRIP.

strep'to-coc'cal (strĕp'tō-kŏk'-ăl), *a. Bacteriol.* Streptococcic.

strep'to-neu'ral (-nū'rȧl), *a. Zoöl.* Streptoneurous.

stress diagram. = STRAIN SHEET.

stresse. † DISTRESS.

stress'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

stress group. *Phon.* A division of speech, from one zero of stress to the next. *R. J. Lloyd.*

stress'less, *a.* See -LESS. —

stress'less-ness, *n.*

stret sheet. = STRAIN SHEET.

stret (strĕt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of STRAIT, *a., n., & v.*

stretcher bond. A bond with all the bricks or ashlars laid as stretchers breaking joint.

stretch modulus. The common modulus of elasticity; Young's modulus. See ELASTICITY, *n.*, 1.

stretch'y (strĕch'ĭ), *a. Colloq.* 1. Apt to stretch, esp. too much or too easily, as a material. 2. Inclined to stretch one's self, as when just awakened.

strete. †STREET. [STRETTO.]

‖ **stret'ta** (strāt'tä), *n., fem.* of **strenght.** † STRAIGHT.

streume. †STREAM. [STRIVE.]

streven. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p. of

strew'ment, *n.* Act of strewing; anything strewn. *Obs.* [STREW.]

strewn (strōōn; strōn), *p. p.* of

strey (*dial* strā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STRAW.

streyne. † STRAIN.

streynthe. † STRENGTH.

streyt. † STRAIT, STREET.

streyves. † STRAYS.

stri, strie. *n.* [OF *estrie*, fr. L. *striga.*] A crone; a hag. *Obs.*

stri'al (strī'ăl), *a.* Striate. *R.*

stri-a'tum (strī-ā'tŭm), *n.* [NL.] Short for CORPUS STRIATUM.

stri'a-ture (strī'ȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *striatura.*] Striation.

strich, *n.* [Cf. L. *strix, strigis*, a screech owl.] An owl. *Obs.*

stricht. †STRAIGHT. [STRICT.]

strick (strĭk). Scot. var. of **strick.** Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STRIKE.

strick'ler (strĭk'lẽr), *n.* One that strickles; a strickle.

strick'n. Stricken. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **stric'ti ju'ris** (strĭk'tī jōō'rĭs; 243). [L.] *Law.* Of or by strict law. See STRICTUM JUS and FORMULA, 6.

stric'tion (strĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *strictio.* See STRINGENT.] **A** constricting; constriction.

‖ **stric-tis'si-mi ju'ris** (strĭk-tĭs'ĭ-mī jōō'rĭs; 243). [L.] Of or by the strictest law; with the law least favorably construed

stric'tive (strĭk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *strictivus.*] Gathered or cropped with the hand. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

strict'land, *n.* An isthmus.

strict'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **stric'tum jus** or **ius.** [L.

morbid contraction of any passage of the body, as of the esophagus or urethra; also, the contracted part; a constriction. Cf. ORGANIC STRICTURE.

Syn. — See ANIMADVERSION.

stric'tured (strĭk'tŭrd), *a. Med.* Having a stricture.

stride (strīd), *v. i.*; *pret.* STRODE (strōd), *Obs.* STRID (strĭd); *p. p.* STRID'DEN (strĭd'n), *Obs.* STRID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRID'ING (strīd'ĭng). [AS. *strīdan* to stride, perh. also, to strive; perh. akin to LG. *striden*, OFries. *strīda* to strive, D. *strijden* to strive, to contend, G. *streiten*, OHG. *strītan*; cf. Icel. *stīðr* strong, stubborn, severe; orig. uncert. Cf. STRADDLE.] **1.** To walk with long steps, esp. in a measured or pompous manner; also, to walk or run with long and measured steps, as a man or horse in a race.

2. To stand with the legs wide apart; to straddle. *Now R.*

stride, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over at a step; to step over. "A debtor that not dares to *stride* a limit." *Shak.*

2. To straddle; to bestride; hence, to ride.

I mean to *stride* your steed. *Shak.*

stride, *n.* Act of striding; also, a long step or the distance measured by a long step; as, a masculine *stride.*

stri'dent (strī'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *stridens, -entis*, p. pr. of *stridere* to make a grating or creaking noise.] Harsh-sounding; grating; shrill; as, a *strident* voice. — **stri'dent-ly,** *adv.*

stri'dor (strī'dôr; -dōr), *n.* [L., fr. *stridere* to make any harsh, grating, or creaking sound.] A harsh, shrill, or creaking noise; specif., *Med.*, a harsh whistling sound during respiration in cases of obstruction of the air passages.

strid'u-late (strĭd'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [See STRIDULOUS.] To make a shrill, creaking noise; specif., *Zoöl.*, to make a creaking or musical sound, usually very high-pitched, such as is made by the males of many insects and, in fewer cases, by the females. Katydids stridulate by scraping a filelike structure at the base of one fore wing with the edge of the other. In crickets both fore wings have a filelike area on the lower surface. The ordinary grasshoppers rub the fore wings with the femurs of the hind legs, or with the edges of the hind wings as they fly. The sound-producing organs of cicadas are very complex, and contain vibrating membranes.

strid'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or sound of stridulating.

strid'u-la-to-ry (strĭd'ū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Stridulous; able to stridulate; used in, or adapted for, stridulation.

strid'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *stridulus.* See STRIDENT.]

1. Making a shrill, creaking sound; squeaky.

The Sarmatian boor driving his *stridulous* cart. *Longfellow.*

2. *Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, stridor.

stridulous laryngitis, *Med.*, a form of croup, or laryngitis, in children, associated with dyspnœa, occurring usually at night, and marked by crowing or stridulous breathing. — **strid'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **strid'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

strife (strīf), *n.* [OF. *estrif.* See STRIVE.] **1.** Act of striving; earnest endeavor. *Archaic. Shak.*

2. Exertion or contention for superiority; contest of emulation, either intellectual or physical.

3. Altercation; violent contention; conflict; fight.

Twenty of them fought in this black *strife.* *Shak.*

4. That contended against; occasion of contest. *Obs.*

Syn. — Contest, struggle, quarrel. See CONTENTION.

Strig'i-dæ (strĭj'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See STRIX.] *Zoöl.* **a** A family including all the owls. **b** In restricted senses: (1) A family consisting of the barn owls. *Aluconidæ* is a synonym. (2) = BUBONIDÆ.

strig'il (strĭj'ĭl), *n.* [L. *strigilis*, fr. *stringere* to graze, scrape.] **1. a** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* An instrument of metal, ivory, etc., used for scraping the skin, as at the bath. **b** A flesh brush or similar device. *Obs.*

2. One of a group of undulating or slightly curved vertical channels, reedings, or flutings, often carved on flat surfaces as ornament, esp. in Roman architecture.

strig'i-la'tion (-ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [See STRIGIL.] Vigorous brushing or scraping, esp. of the skin as by a strigil.

strig'i-lis (strĭj'ĭ-lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LES (-lēz). [L., strigil.] *Zoöl.* A comblike organ on the first tarsal joint of a fore leg of a bee, used for cleaning the antennæ.

strig'il-lose (-lōs), *a.* [Cf. STRIGIL, STRIGOSE.] *Bot.* Finely strigose.

strĭ'gose (strĭ'gōs; strĭ-gōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [Cf. F. *strigueux*, and L. *strigosus* lean, lank, E. STRIGATE, STRIGIL.] **1.** *Bot.* Set with stiff bristles, or strigæ, as a leaf; hispid.

2. *Zoöl.* Covered with strigæ; marked with fine, closely set grooves.

strike (strīk), *v. t.*; *pret.* STRUCK (strŭk); *p. p* STRUCK, or, *Chiefly Poet. or Rhet.*, STRICK'EN (strĭk'n), *Obs.* STROOK (strōōk), STRUCK'EN (strŭk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIK'ING (strīk'ĭng). [ME. *striken* to strike, stroke, proceed, flow, AS. *strīcan* to go, proceed; akin to D. *strijken* to rub, stroke, strike, to move, go, G. *streichen*, OHG. *strīhhan*, L. *stringere* to touch lightly, to graze, to strip off (but perh. not to L. *stringere* in the sense to draw tight), *striga* a row, a furrow. Cf. STREAK, *n.*, STROKE.] **1.** To touch or hit with some force, either with the hand or an instrument; to smite; to give a blow to; as, to *strike* one with a whip.

2. To strike against; to come in collision with; as, the ship *struck* a reef; he was *struck* by lightning.

3. To give or inflict, as a blow.

Who would be free, themselves must *strike* the blow. *Byron.*

4. To impel or dash, as with a blow; to dash; cast; as, to *strike* one's head on a stone; also, to smear; daub.

They shall take of the blood, and *strike* it on the two sideposts. *Ex.* xii. 7.

5. To stroke; as, to *strike* one's hair; also, to move, as the hand, lightly in or as in stroking. *Obs.*

6. To afflict; assail; attack; punish, as if with blows.

Now the red pestilence *strike* all trades in Rome! *Shak.*

7. To cause or produce by a stroke or blow; as, to *strike* a light; hence, to produce or effect suddenly and with or as if with force; as, to *strike* terror to one's heart.

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* a universal peace through sea and land. *Milton.*

8. To cause to ignite by striking, rubbing, or the like; as, to *strike* a match.

9. To impress with a die or dies, punch, or the like, as a coin or medal, a type, etc.; to mint; coin.

10. To thrust in; to cause to enter or penetrate; to set in the earth; as, a tree *strikes* its roots deep.

11. To make a sudden impression upon, as by a blow; to affect sensibly with some strong emotion; as, to *strike* the mind with surprise; to *strike* one with wonder, alarm, dread, or horror. Also, of a thought, idea, etc., to occur to; to impress; as, it never *struck* me before that he was old.

12. To affect in some particular manner by a blow, or something acting in a manner suggestive of that of a blow; as, he was *struck* dead by fright; to *strike* one blind.

13. To cause to sound, esp. by strokes; to indicate by sounding; as, to *strike* up a march; the clock *strikes* two.

14. To hit upon, or come or light upon, esp. suddenly; to meet with; find; as, my eye *struck* a strange word; they soon *struck* the trail. Cf. TO STRIKE OIL. *Chiefly Colloq.*

15. To fight or wage (battle). *Obs.*

16. a To level, as a measure of grain, salt, or the like, by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top. **b** To strickle, as a mold in founding; — often with *out* or *up.* **c** *Leather Manuf.* To scrape and rub (skins, pelts, etc.) smooth with a blunt knife; — sometimes with *out.* **d** *Wood Working.* To form (moldings) by planing. **e** *Electroplating.* To form the first perceptible uniform deposit of metal upon (an article in the bath).

17. *Masonry.* To dress and smooth, or shape, as with a trowel (a mortar joint between bricks or stones). Such a joint is called a *struck joint.*

18. To balance (a book of accounts); also, to make to fit, as the halves of a notched tally; hence, to unite, as in interest or affection. *Obs.*

19. To make and ratify; as, to *strike* a bargain.

☞ Perh. in imitation of the L. *fœdus ferire*, to *strike* a compact, so called because an animal was *struck* and killed as a sacrifice on such occasions.

20. To lower; to let or take down or apart; as, to *strike* sail; to *strike* a flag, as in token of surrender.

21. *Arch. & Engin.* To lower gradually and finally to remove (an arch or vault centering) so as to permit the arch or vault to reach safely its final state of equilibrium.

22. To remove, efface, cancel, or the like, with or as with a stroke of the pen; — usually with *from, off*, or *out.*

23. To assume (a posture, an attitude, or the like); to fall into or take up, as a gait, one's stride, or the like.

24. To take, as money, forcibly or fraudulently. *Old Slang.*

25. To borrow of; to make an urgent demand or request of; as, he *struck* a friend for five dollars or a job. *Slang.*

26. To lade into a cooler, as a liquor. *B. Edwards.*

27. To tap, as a cask. *Obs. or R. Shak.*

28. To advance; — only in *p. p.* "*Struck* in years." *Shak.*

29. To harpoon or shoot (a whale) with a bomb; also, *Angling*, to hook (a fish).

30. To mark out (a line) as with the compasses or by twanging a stretched chalked string on a surface.

31. *Bookbinding.* To cause (a hot tool) to make an impression in tooling. See TOOL, *v. t.*

Syn. — STRIKE, HIT, SMITE. STRIKE is the general term: HIT, in the sense of *strike*, is rather more familiar, and colloq., but it has also special senses (as in "*hit* the mark"); SMITE is now chiefly elevated or poetical. See BLOW.

strike me luck *or* **lucky,** an interjection used in making a bargain, an agreement, or the like. *Now Only Vulgar, Chiefly Eng.* — **to s. a balance,** to find out the difference between the debit and credit sides of an account. — **to s. a docket,** *Bankruptcy Practice*, to enter a creditor's affidavit and bond. *Eng.* — **to s. a-hull,** *or* **a hull,** *Naut.*, to lie a-hull. *Obs. or R.* — **to s. a jury,** *Law*, to select a struck jury. — **to s. a lead** (lēd). **a** *Mining.* To find a vein of ore. **b** Fig.: To find a way to fortune or success, esp. financial. *Colloq.* — **to s. an arc,** *Elec.*, to cause an arc to form, as between the carbon electrodes of an arc lamp, by moving the electrodes apart a suitable distance after bringing them into electrical contact. — **to s. below,** *Naut.*, to lower into a vessel's hold, or below, by a tackle. — **to s. camp,** to take down the tents or huts of a camp. Cf. STRIKE, *v. t.*, 20. — **to s. dumb,** to confound; to astonish; to render silent by astonishment; or, it may be, to deprive of the power of speech. — **to s. from,** to [separate or remove from, with, or as with, a blow; as, the shackles were *struck from* him. — **to s. hands,** to clasp hands; hence, to make a contract, compact, or the like; sometimes, to unite in interest; agree to act in concert. — **to s. it rich,** to find a rich vein or deposit of ore; hence, to meet with any great financial good fortune. — **to s. off. a** To erase from a list or the like; to deduct, as from an account; as, *to strike off* the interest of a debt. **b** *Print.* To impress; to print; as, *to strike off* a thousand copies of a book. **c** To separate by a blow or a sudden action; as, *to strike off* a man's head; *to strike off* what is superfluous. **d** To improvise; as, *to strike off* an epigram. — **to s. oil,** to find petroleum when boring for it; hence, fig., to make a lucky hit financially. *Slang, U. S.* — **to s. on,** *Mach.*, to put into gear, as a machine. — **to s. out. a** To produce by collision; to force out; as, *to strike out* sparks with steel. **b** To blot out; to efface; to erase. "To methodize is as necessary as *to strike out.*" *Pope.* **c** To form by a quick effort; to devise; to invent; to contrive; as, *to strike out* a new plan of finance. **d** *Baseball.* To cause to strike out; — said of the pitcher. See *to strike out* c, under STRIKE, *v. i.* **e** *Sugar Manuf.* To run out into a pan, as massecuite to crystallize. **f** To stretch (sole leather) by working with a tool or rolling. — **to s. root,** to send forth roots; to become fixed in the earth, etc., by a root; hence, to become fixed, or established, as an opinion. — **to s. sail,** to lower the sails of a vessel suddenly, as, formerly, in saluting, or in sudden gusts; hence, to acknowledge inferiority; to abate pretension. *Archaic.* — **to strike the flag,** to haul it down, in token of salute, or, in an engagement, of surrender. — **to s. twelve,** to reach one's highest mark; to act up to one's highest capacity; also, to score a brilliant success.

We are all poor, weak, fallible things. Which of us can hope *to strike twelve* every time? *G. W. Curtis.*

— **to s. up. a** To begin to sing or play, as, *to strike up* a tune. **b** To raise or emboss (sheet metal, etc.), in making dishes, pans, etc., as by blows or pressure in a die. **c** To form, or enter upon, suddenly, as a friendship. — **to s. work,** to quit work; esp., to go on a strike.

strike (strīk), *v. i.* **1.** To go; advance; proceed; to take a course; as, to *strike* into the fields.

2. To pass quickly or sharply; to dart; penetrate.

Till a dart *strike* through his liver. *Prov.* vii 23.

3. To strike, or come upon, something suddenly; as, he *struck* on a happy thought. *Chiefly Colloq.*

4. *Naut.* To run aground, as on a rock or bank; to strand.

5. To touch; impinge; glance. *Now Rare.*

6. To deliver a stroke or thrust; to give a blow; hence, to deal blows; to fight; as, to *strike* for one's country.

7. To make an attack; to aim a blow.

8. To hit; collide; dash; clash; as, a hammer *strikes* against the bell of a clock.

9. To sound, as a clock, by percussion, or as if with blows.

10. To lower a flag, or colors, in token of respect, or to signify a surrender of a ship to an enemy.

11. To quit work in order to obtain, or resist, a change in conditions of employment. See STRIKE, *n.*, 14.

12. To steal, esp. money. *Old Slang, Eng.*

13. To become fixed to something; — said of oyster spat.

14. *Hort.* To take root, — said esp. of cuttings of plants.

15. Formerly, in the United States army, to act as a striker (in sense 1 **e**). *Rare. Colloq.*

16. *Rowing.* To stroke. *Now Rare.*

to strike at, to aim a blow at; to attack. — **to s. back. a** To return a blow or blows. **b** = BACK-FIRE, *v. i.*, 2. — **to s. for,** to start suddenly on a course for; to make for hastily. *Colloq.* — **to s. home,** to give a blow which reaches its object; to strike with effect; as, the realization of his peril *struck home.* — **to s. in. a** To enter or begin suddenly. **b** To disappear from the surface, with internal effects, as an eruptive disease. **c** To interpose; interrupt; as, *to strike in* with a comment. **d** To join in something begun. **e** To make a sudden or energetic move or effort; — usually with *for*; as, *to strike in* for some benefit. *Obs. or R.* — **to s. into. a** To turn, or go, suddenly into; as, *to strike into* a bypath. **b** To enter suddenly upon; to break into; as, *to strike into* a laugh; *to strike into* reputation. — **to s. in with,** to conform to; to suit itself or one's self to; to side with; to join with. *South.* — **to s. out. a** To start suddenly; as, *to strike out* for home; to make a sudden move or excursion; as, *to strike out* into a new course of life. **b** To strike, esp. with the fist and straight from the shoulder. **c** *Baseball.* To be put out for not hitting the ball fairly in three opportunities during one's turn at the bat. See STRIKE, *n.*, 18. — **to s. up. a** To commence to play, sound, or sing. "Whilst any . . . drum *struck up.*" *Shak.* **b** To meet or become acquainted; to fall in (with). *Colloq.*

strike (strīk), *n.* **1.** Act of striking.

2. A strickle for leveling, as a measure of grain, salt, etc., or for striking up a mold in founding; also, a broad smooth stick for removing superfluous clay in molding bricks, etc.

3. A dry measure, varying locally from two pecks to four bushels. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

4. Fullness of measure; hence, excellence of quality.

Three hogsheads of ale of the first *strike.* *Scott.*

5. *Sugar Manuf.* **a** The contents or product (of sugar or sirup) in or from one pan for a single operation, as of boiling or crystallization; as, to boil a *strike.* **b** The operation or act of emptying the *striking teache* (the last of a series of, usually, from three to five teaches) into the coolers.

6. *Geol.* The horizontal direction of the outcropping edges of tilted rocks, or the direction of a horizontal line supposed to be drawn on the upper edge of a tilted stratum. It is at right angles to the dip.

7. An iron pale or standard in a gate or fence. *Obs.*

8. *Iron Working.* A puddler's rabble.

9. *Type Founding, etc.* The copper plate with the impression made by driving the punch into it, used, after being trimmed up (justified), as a matrix for the face of type.

10. A striking mechanism, as for a clock.

11. *Locks.* = KEEPER, 3 **b**.

12. = STRICK, *n.*, **a**. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

13. *Coining.* The quantity or number of coins or the like struck at one time.

14. Act of quitting work; specif., such an act done by mutual understanding by a body of workmen as a means of enforcing compliance with demands made on their employer; a stopping of work by workmen in order to obtain or resist a change in conditions of employment. Cf. LOCKOUT.

15. Act of obtaining or attempting to obtain money by importunity or any form of blackmail or threat, esp. by introducing in a legislature a bill (**strike bill**) which would be harmful to a person or corporation if enacted into law, in order to obtain a bribe for withdrawing it.

16. A sudden finding of rich ore in mining; hence, any sudden success or good fortune, esp. financial.

17. *Bowling, U. S.* Act of leveling all the pins with the first bowl; also, the score thus made. Sometimes called *double spare.* See TENPINS.

18. *Baseball.* Any actual or constructive striking at the pitched ball, three of which, if the ball is not hit fairly, cause the batter to be put out; hence, any of various acts or events which are ruled as equivalent to it, as failing to strike at a ball so pitched that the batter should have struck at it. Cf. 1st BALL, 5.

Strict law; the law by its letter without considering equities.

strid (strĭd). † STRIDE.

strid'dle (strĭd'l), *n.* & *v.* [For the v., freq. of *stride.* Cf. STRADDLE.] Stride; straddle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stride'leg' (strīd'lĕg'), **stride'legs'** (-lĕgz'), *adv.* Astride. *Scot. & Dial Eng.* [strides.]

strid'er (strĭd'ẽr), *n.* One that

stri'dha'na (strē'dĭn'ȧ; 147), *n.* Also **stri'dhan** (strē'dĭn), **stri'dha'num** (-dĭn'ŭm). [Skr. *strīdhana; strī* woman + *dhana* property.] *Hindu Law.* Any property belonging to a woman, esp. that absolutely at her disposal and going to her heirs upon her death intestate.

strid'ing com'pass (strīd'ĭng). A compass on a theodolite for orientation. [Stridulating.

strid'u-lant (strĭd'ū-lănt), *a.*

strid'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [NL.] One that stridulates.

strie, *v. t.* [AS. *strēgan.*] To strew; to scatter. *Obs.*

strie. † STRI

striem. † STREAM.

strier. † STROYER.

strife'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

strig (strĭg), *n.* **a** The footstalk of a leaf or flower. *Rare.* **b** The rachis of a hop strobile. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To remove the stalk from. *Dial. Eng.*

strī'ga (strī'gȧ), *n.*; *pl.* STRIGÆ (-jē). [L., swath, furrow.]

1. A striation.

2. *Bot.* A pointed, appressed, rigid, hairlike scale or bristle.

3. *Arch.* A flute in a column.

strī'gate (strī'gāt), *a.* Having strigæ.

Strī'ges (strī'jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *strix* See STRIX.] *Zoöl.* A suborder (of Raptores, or, now usually, of Coraciiformes) consisting of all the owls.

stright. † STRAIT, *n.*

stright (*dial.* strīt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STRAIGHT.

Strig'i-for'mes (strĭj'ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See STRIGES; -FORM.] *Zoöl.* An order consisting of all the owls.

strig'i-late (strĭj'ĭ-lāt), *a.* Having a strigil. [or curry. *Obs.*

strig'i-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To comb]

strig'i-lose (-lōs). Var. of STRIGILLOSE.

strig'i-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Strigillose.

Strī-gi'næ (strī-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of Strigidæ (in a broad sense) consisting of the barn owls, equiv to Aluconidæ and Strigidæ **b** (1)

strī'gine (strī'jĭn; -jĭn; 183), *a.* [See STRIGES.] Owl-like; pertaining to the Strigidæ.

strig'ment (strĭg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *strigmentum.*] Scraping; that which is scraped off. *Obs.*

strī'gous (strī'gŭs), *a. Bot.* Strigose. *Rare.*

strig'u-lose (strĭg'ū-lōs), *a. Bot.* Strigillose

strik. † STRECK; STREEK, to stretch. [of STRIK.]

strik (strĭk). Obs. or Scot. var.

strike. † STREAK.

strike (*dial.* strĭk.) Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of STREEK.

strike'-a-light', *n.* A piece of flint, or a device including one, to be struck by steel or pyrites to obtain sparks.

strike bill. See STRIKE, *n.*, 15.

strike block. *Carp.* A plane shorter than a jointer, used for fitting a short joint.

strike boat. = DRIVEBOAT.

strike breaker. A workman who takes the place of a striker.

strike fault. *Geol.* See FAULT, 8.

strike figure. *Cryst.* = PERCUSSION FIGURE.

strike joint. *Geol.* A joint whose direction is the same as that of the strike.

strike knife. *Bricklaying.* A long, broad, beveled straight-edge with handles on one side.

strike measure. = STRUCK MEASURE.

strike'-or-si'lent, *n.* A device for putting the striking mechanism of a clock in or out of gear. *Cant.*

strike'-out', *n. Baseball.* Act or fact of striking out a batter.

strike pan. *Sugar Manuf.* A cylindrical vacuum pan with

strik'er (strīk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that strikes, in any sense; specif.: **a** A blacksmith's helper; the hammerman who uses the sledge in forging; hence, an assistant, in any of various occupations. **b** A harpooner; rarely, a harpoon. **c** A workman who is on a strike. **d** One who, esp. in politics, attempts a strike. See STRIKE, *n.*, 15. *Colloq. or Cant, U. S.* **e** In the United States army, formerly, an enlisted man detailed as an officer's servant. Such employment of an enlisted man was forbidden by act of Congress of July 15, 1870. **f** (1) In breech-loading firearms using a metallic cartridge, that part of the mechanism which immediately delivers the blow to the primer. (2) In certain torpedoes, a small plunger intermediary between the firing pin and the primer which ignites the torpedo charge. **g** A reciprocating projecting piece in a loom used to actuate a finger periodically to deliver the pick. **h** *Masonry.* A special tool used in striking a joint. **i** *Mach.* A device for putting a machine or part in gear with a driving mechanism. **j** *Brickmaking.* A workman who dresses off the clay bricks with a strike in molding.
2. *Locks.* = KEEPER, 3 **b**.
3. A wencher; a lewd or dissolute man. *Obs.*
4. *Fisheries.* The man who manages a driveboat.

strik'ing (strīk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRIKE. Hence: *a.* That strikes. Specif., fig.: **1.** Attracting attention through conspicuous qualities; very noticeable; remarkable; surprising; as, a *striking* image; a *striking* likeness. "A *striking* fact." *De Quincey.*
2. *Mach.* Designating, or pert. to, a device for striking on, or putting in gear, a machine or part of a machine.
striking angle, *Ballistics,* the angle between the horizontal and the direction of the projectile's flight at the moment of striking. — **s. board.** *Founding.* See STRICKLE, *n.*, 3. — **s. distance,** the distance through which an object can be reached by striking; the distance at which a force is effective when directed to a particular object. — **s. pin.** *Leather Manuf.* = PIN, *n.*, 7. — **s. plate.** **a** *Locks.* = KEEPER, 3 **b**. **b** A part of the centering of an arch, which is driven back to loosen the centering in striking it. — **s. reed.** *Music.* See REED, *n.*, 5 **a**. — **s. solution,** *Electrometal.*, a weak solution of silver cyanide with a large proportion of potassium cyanide, used in silver plating. — **s. stile,** the stile of a door containing the lock. — **s. teache.** *Sugar Manuf.* See STRIKE, *n.*, 5.
— **strik'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **strik'ing-ness,** *n.*

string (strĭng), *n.* [ME. *string, streng,* AS. *streng;* akin to D. *streng,* G. *strang,* Icel. *strengr,* Sw. *sträng,* Dan. *stræng;* prob. fr. the adj., E *strong* (see STRONG); or perh. orig. meaning, twisted, and akin to E. *strangle.*] **1.** A small cord or slender strip of leather, or the like, used esp. for binding, fastening, or tying things; a cord larger than a thread and smaller than a rope; as, a shoe *string.*
2. A thread or cord strung with a number of objects or parts in close and orderly succession; hence, a line or series of things arranged on or as if on a thread; a succession; chain; as, a *string* of shells or beads; a *string* of arguments. Also, the horses collectively which belong to one stable or owner; a stud (so called because often driven or led in single file for exercise).
3. A strip, as of leather, securing the covers of a book.
4. The cord of a musical instrument, commonly of gut or wire, as of a piano, harp, or violin; specif.: *pl.*, stringed instruments, esp. of an orchestra (which see). The number of transverse vibrations per second of a stretched string, such as are produced by drawing a violin bow across it or by striking it with a piano hammer, is inversely as the length or the diameter of the string, directly as the square root of the tension, and inversely as the square root of the density of the material of the string, and hence inversely as the square root of the mass of the string per unit length. The greater the number of vibrations per second, the higher is the note produced.
5. The line or cord of a bow. *Ps.* xi. 2.
6. A fiber, as of a plant; a little fibrous root.
Duckweed putteth forth a little *string* into the water; from the bottom. *Bacon.*
7. A nerve or tendon of an animal body. *Obs. Mark* vii. 35.
8. *Mining.* A small, stringlike vein; a stringer.
9. The tough fibrous substance that unites the valves of the pod in beans and their allies.
10. *Shipbuilding.* An inside range of ceiling planks, corresponding to the sheer strake and bolted to it.
11. **a** *Arch.* Short for STRINGCOURSE, STRINGPIECE. Specif.: **b** One of the inclined sides of a stair supporting the treads and risers. Hence, a similar member, whether a support or not. See CLOSE STRING, OPEN STRING, etc.
12. *Woolen Manuf.* A length of ten feet.
13. **a** In various indoor games, a score or tally, sometimes, as in American billiard games, marked by buttons threaded on a string or wire. **b** In various games, competitions, etc., a certain number of turns at play, of rounds, etc.
14. *Billiards & Pool.* **a** The line from behind and over which the cue ball must be played after being out of play as by being pocketed or knocked off the table; — called also *string line.* **b** Act of stringing for break.
15. *Printers' Cant.* **a** The proofs of matter set by one compositor arranged consecutively to facilitate measurement of his work. **b** In newspaper offices, a similar arrangement of proofs of any contributed matter.
16. A hoax; a trumped-up or "fake" story. *Slang.*
to have, lead, *etc.*, **in,** *or* **by, a string,** to have under one's control, at one's command, or the like. "She *hath* her thoughts *in a string.*" *Lyly.* — **to have a s. to it,** of a gift, to be limited in some way that leaves more or less control in the hands of the giver. *Colloq.* — **to have two strings to one's bow,** to have a means or expedient in reserve in case the first fails.

string (strĭng), *v. t.; pret.* STRUNG (strŭng); *p. p.* STRUNG, *Rare* STRINGED (strĭngd); *p.pr. & vb. n.* STRING'ING (strĭng'-ĭng). **1.** To furnish with strings; as, to *string* a violin.
2. To adjust or tune the string or strings of, as of a stringed instrument, a bow, etc.; hence, to make tense, lit. or fig. "Toil *strung* the nerves." *Dryden.*
3. To thread on a string; to file; as, to *string* beads.
4. To deprive of strings; as, to *string* beans.
5. To tie, hang up, fasten, or the like, with a string.
6. To extend or stretch like a string; as, to *string* the cables of a suspension bridge; also, to extend in a string, or succession; as, waiting cabs *strung* in a long line
7. To hoax; josh; jolly. *Slang.*
to string up, *Wire Drawing,* to pull (a wire) through the various dies, etc., of a drawbench.

string (strĭng), *v. i.* **1.** To form into a string or strings, or to become stringy, as a substance which is stretched.
2. To move or progress in a string, or series; as, the fugitives *strung* across the bridge.
3. *Billiards, Pool, etc.* To make the cue ball rebound from the top cushion so as to stop as near as possible to the bottom cushion (or, sometimes, to the balk, or string line), as for determining the order of play, etc.

string band. *Music.* A band using only, or chiefly, stringed instruments. See under ORCHESTRA, 4.
string beans. The unripe pods of any of several kinds of beans used in cooking; — so called because the strings are stripped off in preparing them.
string block. A block of wood in a pianoforte, holding the studs to which are looped the ends of the strings opposite the tuning pins.

string'board' (strĭng'bōrd'; 201), *n. Arch.* A board or built-up facing used in stair building to cover the ends of the steps, as to hide the true string.

string'course' (-kōrs'; 201), *n. Arch.* A horizontal band in a building, forming a part of the design in some way distinguished from the rest of the work. Cf. BLOCKING COURSE.

stringed (strĭngd), *a.* **1.** Having strings, as an instrument; also, produced by strings. "*Stringed* noise." *Milton.*
2. Tied, fastened, or the like, with a string or strings.

strin'gen-cy (strĭn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being stringent; specif.: **a** Strictness; severity; rigor; as, the *stringency* of Nelson's discipline. **b** Tightness; lack of ease or plenty, as in financial circles.

‖ **strin-gen'do** (strĕn-jĕn'dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Urging or hastening the time, as to a climax.

strin'gent (strĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *stringens, -entis,* p. pr. of *stringere* to draw or bind tight. See 2d STRAIN.] **1.** Binding or drawing tight. *Obs.*
2. Strict in requirements; restrictive; rigid; severe.
They must be subject to a sharper penal code, and to a more *stringent* code of procedure *Macaulay.*
3. Tight; characterized by absence or scarcity of money to be loaned or invested; as, a *stringent* stock market.
— **strin'gent-ly,** *adv.* — **strin'gent-ness,** *n.*

string'er (strĭng'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who strings; esp., one who makes or provides strings, as for bows.
2. A libertine. *Obs. Slang.* *Beau. & Fl.*
3. A longitudinal railroad sleeper borne on transverse ties.
4. *Shipbuilding.* A streak of planking or plating carried round the inside of a vessel, secured horizontally on top of the deck beams or brackets.
5. *Mech.* **a** A long horizontal timber to connect uprights in a frame, or to support a floor or the like. **b** A string in stair building; a stringpiece. **c** A tie in a truss, etc.
6. *Geol. & Mining.* A narrow vein or irregular filament of mineral traversing a rock mass of different material.

string galvanometer. *Elec.* A galvanometer for measuring oscillating currents by the lateral motions of a silver-plated quartz fiber traversed by the current and stretched under adjustable tension perpendicular to the lines of force in the field of an electromagnet.

string'halt' (strĭng'hôlt'), *n.* [See SPRINGHALT.] An affection of the hind legs of the horse, in which certain muscles contract spasmodically, causing excessive flexure in locomotion. The cause is not known.

string organ. *Music.* A reed organ having a set of vibrators or free reeds joined by rods with wires or strings, which are thus made to vibrate with them, giving tones resembling those both of the harmonium and pianoforte.

string'piece' (-pēs'), *n. Arch.* A long piece of timber in a construction, esp. a heavy and principal one, usually horizontal. Specif.: **a** The heavy squared timber lying along the top of the piles forming a dock front or timber pier. **b** A temporary horizontal timber used in shoring, etc. See NEEDLE, 3 **e**. **c** = STRING, 11 **b**.

string plate. The metal plate in a pianoforte which carries the string block, now usually cast solid with the frame.

string quartet *or* **quartette.** *Music.* A quartet of performers on stringed instruments, regularly a first and second violin, a viola, and a violoncello.

string'wood' (strĭng'wo͝od'), *n.* An extinct euphorbiaceous tree (*Acalypha arborea*) of the island of St. Helena; —so called from its pendent staminate spikes of red flowers.

string'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of strings, or small threads; fibrous; filamentous; as, a *stringy* root.
2. Capable of being drawn out to form a string, as a glutinous substance; ropy; viscid; gluey.
3. Like or suggestive of a string or strings; thin and long; sometimes, wiry. *Colloq.*

string'y-bark' (-bärk'), *n.* Any of several Australian eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus capitellata, E. macrorhyncha,* and *E. eugenioides,* with inner fibrous bark. Also, either of the peppermint trees (*E. piperita* and *E. amygdalina*), the tallowwood (*E. microcorys*), or *E. obliqua* or *E. tetradonta.*

strip (strĭp), *v. t.; pret.* & *p. p.* STRIPPED, *Rare,* STRIPT (strĭpt); STRIP'PING. [ME. *stripen, strepen, strupen,* AS. *strȳpan* in *besträpan* to plunder; akin to D. *stroopen,* MHG. *stroufen,* G. *streifen;* cf. also Fries. *ofstrippen* to divest of clothes, to skin, *strippen* to strip (in sense 3), D. *strippen* to stem (tobacco).] **1.** To deprive; divest; plunder; esp., to deprive or divest of a covering, clothing, or the like; to skin; peel; as, to *strip* a man of his possessions; to *strip* one of his clothes; to *strip* a beast of his skin.
They *stripped* Joseph out of his coat. *Gen.* xxxvii. 23.
2. *Naut.* To dismantle; unrig; as, to *strip* a ship.
3. To milk dry, esp. with a peculiar movement of the hand at the last of a milking; as, to *strip* a cow; also, in fish culture, to press the eggs or milt out of (a fish).
4. In technical senses: **a** *Agric.* To pare off the surface of, as land, in strips. **b** To pick the cured leaves from the stalks of (tobacco) and tie them into "hands;" also, to remove the midrib from (tobacco leaves). **c** (1) *Mining.* To remove the overburden from (a mineral deposit). (2) *Metal.* To bare (an ingot of steel) by removing the mold. **d** *Carding.* To remove fiber, flock, or lint, from (the teeth of a card when it becomes partly clogged). **e** To remove the metal coating from (a plated article), as by acids or electrolytic action. **f** To remove the sericin, or silk glue, from (raw silk) by working in a soap bath. **g** *Mech.* To drawfile, as file blanks, so as to remove the rough edges and burr after grinding. **h** *Mach.* To tear off the thread from (a bolt or nut). **i** *Agric.* To remove the seed or grain from (grass, as rye grass) by forcing or picking it out of the heads or panicles, as with a combiike implement; to get (the seed) in this way.
5. To pull or tear off, as a covering; to remove; to wrest away; as, to *strip* the skin from a beast, a film from a photographic plate, the bark from a tree; to *strip* away all disguises. Hence, to snatch away; to plunder.
For all the temporal lands . . .
Would they *strip* from us. *Shak.*
6. *Dyeing.* To remove (a dye or part of the color) from yarn or fabric by boiling or treating with some chemical.
7. *Soap Making.* To cut up (bar soap) into slices, preliminary to drying and milling. See MILLING.
8. [Perh. a different word, of uncert. orig.] To pass; to get clear of; to outstrip. *Obs.*
When first they *stripped* the Malean promontory *Chapman.*

strip (strĭp), *v. i.* **1.** To take off, or become divested of, clothes or covering; to undress wholly or partly.
2. In technical uses: **a** *Mach.* To fail in, or lose, the thread, as a bolt, screw, or nut. **b** *Gun.* To undergo strip; — said of a projectile or its soft metal band. See STRIP, *n.*, 3.

strip, *n.* [Prob. due to confusion of *stripe,* n., and *strip,* v.]
1. A narrow or relatively long piece; as, a *strip* of cloth; a *strip* of land.
2. [Perh. a different word.] *Mining.* A trough for transporting and settling particles of ore suspended in water.
3. *Gun.* A shearing off of the rotating ring of a projectile, causing irregularity in flight.
4. Destruction; mutilation, as of buildings and fences.
5. *Pattern Making.* Draft or taper of a pattern.
6. A stripling; a slip. *Rare.* *Ld. Lytton.*
7. A tobacco leaf without the stem; — chiefly *pl. Cant.*
8. *Theat.* A narrow piece of wood or metal on which electric-light bulbs, usually four to six, are arranged in line, and which is temporarily placed where needed.
9. A shallow cast ingot of brass for rolling into sheets.

stripe (strīp), *n.* [OD. *strijpe* a stripe, streak; akin to LG. *stripe,* D. *streep,* Dan. *stribe,* G. *streif, streifen,* MHG. *streifen* to glide, march.] **1.** A line, or long narrow division of anything of a different color or structure from the ground; hence, any linear variation of color or structure; as, a *stripe* of red on a green ground; a raised *stripe.*
2. *Weaving.* A pattern or cloth with such stripes, differently colored, or raised or depressed, from the ground
3. A strip attached to something of a different color or material; as, a red *stripe* of silk sewed upon a garment.
4. A long, narrow discoloration of the skin made by the blow of a lash, rod, or the like; hence, such a stroke or blow; also, formerly, any damaging blow or stroke.
Forty *stripes* he may give him, and not exceed. *Deut.* xxv. 3.
5. Color indicating, or symbolic of, something; hence, distinguishing characteristic; character; type; sort; as, persons of the same political *stripe.*
6. *pl. Mil.* A chevron. *Now Rare.*
7. *Mining.* A long, rectangular buddle. *Cornwall, Eng.*
8. A strip. *Now Rare.* "A *stripe* of land." *Cooper.*

stripe, *v. t.;* STRIPED (strīpt); STRIP'ING (strīp'ĭng). **1** To make stripes upon; to form with lines of different colors or textures; to variegate with stripes.
2. To beat; lash; strike; also, *Obs.*, to thrust. *Rare.*

striped (strīpt; strīp'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Having stripes of different colors; streaked.
striped bass, an anadromous serranoid fish (*Roccus lineatus*), native of the Atlantic coast of the United States, but common also on the Pacific coast, where it has been introduced. It is olivaceous above, yellowish silvery on the sides and below, and marked with numerous longitudinal black stripes. It is highly esteemed as a game fish and as food, frequently reaching 20 and occasionally 100 pounds in weight. — **s. dogwood,** the striped maple. — **s. gillyflower,** a striped variety of carnation. — **s. gopher,** a striped spermophile. — **s. grass,** ribbon grass. — **s. grunt.** See GRUNT, *n.*, 3. — **s. head,** the Hudsonian curlew. *Local, U. S.* — **s. hyena.** See HYENA. — **s. maple,** a maple (*Acer pennsylvanicum*) of the northeastern United States and the Alleghenies. It has striped bark and large thin leaves, 3-lobed at the apex. — **s. mullet.** See 2d MULLET, 1. — **s. muscle,** striated muscle. See MUSCLE, 1 **b**. — **s. perch.** **a** The ruff. **b** The yellow perch. See 1st PERCH, 1. — **s. snake,** a garter snake. — **s. spermophile.** See SPERMOPHILE. — **s. squirrel.** **a** Any squirrel with stripes on the back; esp., a chipmunk. **b** The striped spermophile. — **s surf fish,** a Californian surf fish (*Tæniotoca lateralis*) striped with bright orange. — **s. surmullet.** See 2d MULLET, 2.


Striped Bass. 1/12

strip'-leaf', *n.* Tobacco stripped of stalks before packing.

strip'ling (strĭp'lĭng), *n.* [*strip* + 1st *-ling;* as if a small strip from the main stock or stem.] A youth in adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

strip'per (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that strips; as: **a** *Mach.* A metal plate in a punching machine, or either of two plates one on each side of the punch, to prevent the work from being dragged up with the punch on the upstroke. See 6th PUNCH, *2d Illust.* **b** A machine for smoothing down files for subsequent recutting. **c** In a capstan, a metal point to clear away the cable as it unwinds. **d** *Woolen Manuf.* In the fearnaught, carding machine, scribbler, etc., any of various small card-covered rollers that strip the wool from

steam coils for increasing the rate of evaporation at will.
strike pay. An allowance to a striking workman out of the funds of his union [3 b.]
strike plate. *Locks.* = KEEPER, 3 **b**.
strike'r-boat' (strīk'ẽr-), *n.* = DRIVEBOAT. *U. S.*
strik'er-out', *n. Rackets, Tennis, etc.* The player who receives the service.
striker plate. = KEEPER, 3 **b**.
strike valley. *Phys. Geog.* A valley parallel to the strike of associated rock beds.
strik'le. Var. of STRICKLE.
strincate. ✝ TRINKET.
strind. *n.* [AS. *strȳnd.*] *Obs.* a Strain; generation; race; kindred. **b** Offspring; progeny. **c** A disposition or cast common to a kindred or race.
strinde, *n.* Stream *Obs.*
strine, *v.* [AS. *strȳnan, strînan.*] = STREONE, beget. *Obs.*
string'i-ness (strĭng'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
string'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Lines of inlay in buhl. [silk.]
2. Act or process of glossing
stringing course. A stringcourse.
string'less, *a.* See -LESS.
string line. *Billiards & Pool* See STRING, *n.*, 14 **a**.
string pea. The sugar pea.
string pump. *Mining.* A pump operated by an engine at a distance by means of stringers.
string stop. *Music.* A stop producing tones imitating those of a stringed instrument.
string tie. A narrow necktie.
string'y-bark' pine (strĭng'ĭ-). One of the Australian cypress pines (*Callitris parlatorei*).
strin'kle, *n.* [Cf. STRENKLE.] A sprinkler. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To sprinkle. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
strinth. ✝ STRENGTH.
stri'o-la (strī'ō-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL. *dim.* See STRIA.] *Biol.* A faint or minute stria.
stri'o-late (-lāt), **stri'o-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a* Having small striæ, or striolæ; minutely striate.
stri'o-let (-lĕt), *n* A striola.
strip count. *Lumber Trade.* Measurement of dressed timber in terms of the size of the rough material from which it is made. Thus 1½-inch boards are reckoned as though 1¼ inches thick.
stripe. Scot. var. of STRIP.
stripe (strīp), *n.* Rivulet. *Scot.*

one cylinder or roller and carry it to another, esp. from the workers to the swift. **e** A device for peeling the bark from osiers. **f** In fish culture, one who strips fishes.
2. A cow that has nearly stopped giving milk, so that it can be obtained from her only by stripping.

strip'ping (strĭp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRIP. Hence, *n.* **1.** Act of one who strips.
2. That which is stripped from anything; specif.: **a** *pl.* The last milk drawn at a milking. **b** = OVERBURDEN, 2.
stripping film, *Photo-eng.*, a sensitized gelatin film, backed with paper or the like, designed to be transferred from the backing to a glass plate or sometimes subsequently to another backing, as of gelatin, for printing.

strip'y (strīp'ĭ), *a.* Having, occurring in, marked by, or suggestive of, stripes or streaks.

strive (strīv), *v. i.; pret.* STROVE (strōv), *p. p.* STRIV'EN (strĭv'n), or *Rare,* STROVE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIV'ING (strĭv'ĭng). [OF. *estriver;* of Teutonic origin, and prob. akin to G. *streben,* D. *streven,* Dan. *stræbe,* Sw. *sträfva.* Cf. STRIFE.] **1.** To make efforts; to use exertions; to endeavor earnestly; to labor hard; — followed by an infinitive.

Was it for this that his ambition *strove*
To equal Cæsar first, and after, Jove? *Cowley.*

2. To struggle in opposition or contention; to contend; contest; struggle; battle; —followed by *against* or *with* before a person or thing opposed; as, *strive* against temptation; *strive for the truth.* *Chaucer.*

My Spirit shall not always *strive* with man. *Gen.* vi. 3.
Do as adversaries do in law
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends. *Shak.*

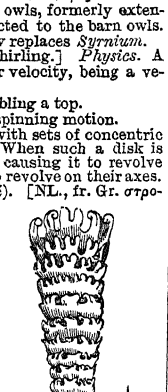
3. To vie; compete; to be a rival. *Obs. or R. Chaucer.*
Syn. — Contend, vie, struggle, endeavor, aim.

Strix (strĭks), *n.* [L., a screech owl; cf. Gr. *στριγξ* a screaming night bird.] *Zoöl.* A genus of owls, formerly extensive, but in usual modern use restricted to the barn owls. In the A. O. U. nomenclature it now replaces *Syrnium.*

strob (strŏb), *n.* [Gr. *στρόβος* a whirling.] *Physics.* A unit for the measurement of angular velocity, being a velocity of one radian per second.

strob'ic (-ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Physics.* Resembling a top.
2. Having, or appearing to have, a spinning motion.
strobic disks, *Optics,* disks marked with sets of concentric rings, toothed wheels, or the like. When such a disk is moved in a circular path, without causing it to revolve on its own axis, the figures appear to revolve on their axes.

stro-bil'a (strŏ-bĭl'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. *στροβίλη* a plug of lint shaped like a pine cone; cf. *στρόβιλος* anything twisted, a pine cone.] *Zoöl.* **a** In certain Scyphozoa, a stage following the scyphistoma, in which the body elongates and divides into segments which develop into ephyras and finally into medusæ. **b** The chain of segments (proglottides) forming the body of a tapeworm.


Strobila of the Jellyfish *Aurelia flavidula.*

strob'i-la'ceous (strŏb'ĭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [See STROBILA.] *Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a strobile or cone; also, bearing strobiles.

strob'i-late (strŏb'ĭ-lāt), *v. i. Zoöl.* To become a strobila; to undergo strobilation.

strob'i-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n. Zoöl.* Asexual reproduction by transverse division of the body into segments which develop into zooids, proglottides, or separate individuals, in many cœlenterates and worms.

strob'ile (strŏb'ĭl; *see* -ILE), *n.* Also *strobil.* [L. *strobilus* a pine cone, Gr. *στρόβιλος*: cf. F. *strobile.*] **1.** *Bot.* In general, a conelike aggregation of sporophylls bearing sporangia, as in the club mosses (Lycopodiales), horsetails (Equisetales), etc.; specif.: **a** In gymnospermous plants, a cone. **b** In seed plants, the spikelike pistillate inflorescence of the hop, composed of persistent membranous imbricated bracts.
2. *Zoöl.* A strobila.

strob'i-lif'er-ous (strŏb'ĭ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*strobile* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or producing strobiles.

stro-bil'i-form (strŏ-bĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a strobile.

strob'o-graph (strŏb'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *στροβος* a whirling + *-graph.*] An instrument for making a photographic or other record, in the form of a curve, of periodic vibrations.

strob'o-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *στρόβος* a whirling + *-scope.*] An instrument for studying or observing the successive phases of a periodic or varying motion by means of light periodically interrupted; also, an instrument for producing, on the same principle, the illusion of motion by a series of pictures viewed in rapid succession. Cf. ZOËTROPE.

strob'o-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a. Physics.* Of, pertaining to, or on the principle of, the stroboscope.
stroboscopic disk. *Physics.* **a** A disk with alternate open and closed sectors, which when revolving gives successive instantaneous views of a moving object or of a series of pictures. **b** A disk carrying a series of pictures showing the successive phases of a motion or scene, as for use in the stroboscope. — **s. fork,** a tuning fork each prong of which carries a diaphragm with a slit, the object to be studied being viewed periodically through the two slits. It is used for measuring speed, as of a dynamo, which, when the fork has the proper frequency, apparently stands still.

stroke (strōk), *n.* [ME. *strok, strook, strak,* fr. *striken* (cf. pret. *strac, strok*). See STRIKE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act or fact of striking; an impact; a blow; hit; knock; esp., an intentional blow or impact, commonly violent, powerful, or hostile, made with the arm or hand or with an instrument or weapon; as, the *strokes* of a sledge hammer; a *stroke* of a billiard cue; he won a kingdom without a *stroke.*
2. The result or effect of a striking; injury; hurt. "Healeth the *stroke* of their wound." *Is.* xxx. 26.
3. A sudden action, process, or the like, resulting in impact or in a quick, sharp result, suggesting a blow; as, a *stroke* of lightning; a *stroke* of fortune; hence, the result of such action or process; esp., any sudden attack of disease or other affliction; as, a sun*stroke;* a *stroke* of apoplexy; sometimes, specif., a *stroke* of paralysis.

A *stroke* of cruel sunshine on the cliff. *Tennyson.*

4. An effort, esp. a vigorous or energetic effort, by which something is done, produced, or accomplished; also, something done or accomplished by such an effort or as the result of some quality or process acting as the equivalent of effort; a feat; as, a *stroke* of work; a *stroke* of policy; a *stroke* of genius; to put the finishing *strokes* to an essay.
5. Power; influence. *Obs. Robinson (More's Utopia).*
6. Ability in a certain line; capacity, esp. for eating or drinking; appetite. *Obs. Swift.*
7. A characteristic; a distinguishing feature. *Now Rare.*
8. The sound of striking, esp. of the striking of a clock.
9. A throb or beat, as of the heart. *Tennyson.*
10. One of a series of beats or movements against a resisting medium by means of which movement through or upon it is accomplished; as, the *stroke* of a bird's wing in flying, of an oar in rowing, of a skater, swimmer, etc.
11. Hence, *Rowing.* **a** The character of the stroke (in sense 10); the rate or manner in which the oars are moved; as, a long, powerful, etc., *stroke;* to set the *stroke.* **b** A rower who pulls the oar, oars, or one of the oars, nearest the stern, in single-banked boats usually on the port side, and sets the stroke for all the rowers.
12. A movement, usually with a tool, implement, or the like, more or less like the sweeping movement of a sword in striking; esp., any of a series of to-and-fro movements of this kind; as, a *stroke* of a pen, painter's brush, pendulum, file, engraving tool, etc.
13. A mark or dash made by, or appearing as if made by, a stroke of a pen, engraving tool, brush, or the like; as, an up *stroke;* a blurred *stroke;* also, of an artist, the characteristic manner in which such strokes are made.

Free as thy *stroke,* yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*

14. *Mach.* The movement, in either direction, of the piston plunger, piston rod, crosshead, etc., as of a steam engine or a pump, in which these parts have a reciprocating motion; also, the entire distance passed through in such a movement; as, the piston is at half *stroke;* a *stroke* of two feet.
15. A caressing touch or movement; a stroking. *Rare.*
Syn. — See BLOW.
a stroke above, a degree above, or superior to. *Colloq.*

stroke (strōk), *v. t.;* STROKED (strōkt); STROK'ING (strōk'ĭng). [ME. *stroken, straken,* AS. *strācian,* fr. *strīcan* to go over, pass. See STRIKE, *v. t.*; cf. STRAGGLE.] **1.** To rub gently in one direction; esp., to pass the hand gently over in kindness or tenderness; hence, to soothe.

Ye mote with the plat sword again
Stroken him in the wound, and it will close. *Chaucer.*

2. To affect in some way, esp. to smooth, by rubbing gently in one direction.
3. *Masonry.* To give a finely fluted surface to.
4. To set the stroke for (the crew of a rowing boat) or for the crew of (a rowing boat); to row as stroke of.
to stroke the wrong way (of the hair), fig., to irritate or annoy by offending the tastes or prejudices of, esp. unwittingly.

stroke, *v. i. Rowing.* To row at a certain number of strokes a minute; as, the crew was *stroking* at 32.

strok'er (strōk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who strokes; specif.: *Obs.* **a** One who pretends to cure by stroking.

Cures worked by Greatrix the *stroker. Bp. Warburton*

b A flatterer; toady. *W. Dunbar.*
2. *Print.* A kind of paper folder, usually of wood faced with metal, used by the feeder to bring forward the sheets toward the grippers in a printing press. *Eng.*

strok'ing (strōk'ĭng), *n.* [Cf. AS. *strācung.*] **1.** Act of rubbing gently with the hand, or of smoothing; a stroke.
2. *Needlework.* Act of laying gathers in regular order.
3. *pl.* Strippings of a cow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng. Smollett.*

stroll (strōl), *v. i.;* STROLLED (strōld); STROLL'ING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. TROLL, *v.*, or dial. *stroddle* to stroll, to straddle (cf. STRADDLE); prob. not connected with Dan. *strygge* to *stroll,* Sw. *stryka* to stroke, to ramble, Sw. dial. *strykel* one who strolls about.] To wander on foot; to rove; specif.: **a** To ramble idly or leisurely; to saunter. **b** To go from one place to another in search of occupation, profit, or the like, habitually or as a mode of life; as, a *strolling* musician.
Syn. — Rove, roam, range, stray. See SAUNTER.

stroll, *n.* **1.** A strolling; an idle and leisurely walk; ramble.
2. A stroller; a strolling player. *Now Rare.*

stroll'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who strolls; a vagrant; specif., a strolling player.

stro'ma (strō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* STROMATA (-tȧ). [L., a bed covering, Gr. *στρῶμα* a couch or bed.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** The connective tissue or supporting framework of an organ; as, the *stroma* of the kidney. **b** The spongy, colorless framework of a red blood corpuscle or other cell.
2. *Bot.* In ascomycetous fungi, the mass of mycelium supporting the perithecia, or in which they are embedded.

stro-mat'ic (strō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of, a stroma.

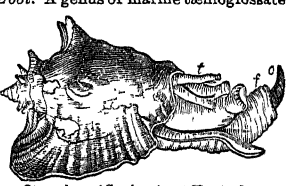
Stro'ma-top'o-ra (strō'mȧ-tŏp'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στρῶμα, στρώματος,* bed, covering + *πόρος* pore.] *Paleon.* A genus of corals, probably hydrozoans, forming thick concentric laminæ of reticulated calcareous tissue with scattered tubules for the zooids. It is the type of a family, **Stro'ma-to-por'i-dæ** (strō'mȧ-tō-pŏr'ĭ-dē), and a higher group, **Stro'ma-top'o-roi'de-a** (-tŏp'ō-roi'dē-ȧ), whose members form extensive beds in certain Paleozoic rocks, esp. in the Devonian. — **stro'ma-top'o-roid** (-tŏp'ō-roid), *a. & n.*

stromb (strŏm; strŏmb), *n.* A mollusk or shell of the genus *Strombus* or family Strombidæ.

Strom'bi-dæ (strŏm'bĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A family of mollusks of which *Strombus* is the type. — **strom'bi-form** (-fôrm), *a.*

strom-bu'lif-form (strŏm-bū'lĭf-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *strombulus,* dim. of *strombus* + E. *-form.* See STROMBUS.] **1.** *Geol.* Formed or shaped like a top. *Rare.*
2. *Bot.* Coiled into the shape of a screw or a helix.

Strom'bus (strŏm'bŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of spiral snail, fr. Gr. *στρόμβος.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of marine tænioglossate gastropods having a heavy obconical shell with a short conical spire, and, usually, a much expanded outer lip. The operculum is horny and clawlike and the animal has a narrow foot, long snout, and long eye peduncles. The conch shell, or fountain shell (*Strombus gigas*) of the West Indies is an example. Also [*l. c.*], any member of this genus; a wing-shell. — **strom'boid** (-boid), *a. & n.*


Strombus (*S. gigas*). *t* Tentacle; *f* Foot; *o* Operculum.

2. [*l. c.*] A spirally coiled fruit, as the legume of *Medicago.*

stro'mey'er-ite (strō'mī'ẽr-īt), *n.* [After Friedrich *Stromeyer,* German chemist.] *Min.* A steel-gray sulphide of silver and copper, $(Ag,Cu)_2S$, of metallic luster, usually in compact masses. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 6.15–6.3.

strong (strŏng; 205), *a.;* STRONG'ER (strŏŋ'gẽr); STRONG'EST (-gĕst). [AS. *strang, strong;* akin to D. & G. *streng* strict, rigorous, OHG. *strengi* strong, brave, harsh, Icel. *strangr* strong, severe, Dan. *streng,* Sw. *sträng* strict, severe. Cf. STRENGTH, STRETCH, STRING.] **1.** In various obsolete senses: **a** Strict; rigorous. **b** Great; remarkable. **c** Difficult; hard. **d** Of sleep, profound; deep.
2. Having great physical power to act; having the power of exerting great bodily force; vigorous.

That our oxen may be *strong* to labor. *Ps.* cxliv. 14

3. Having passive physical power; having ability to bear or endure; hale; robust; as, a *strong* constitution.
4. Having or exhibiting moral or intellectual power, force, endurance, vigor, or the like; — said of a person or of any faculty; as, a man of *strong* imagination, will, memory; a man *strong* in imagination, loyalty, honor.

A great soul will be *strong* to live, as well as to think. *Emerson.*

5. Having great resources, as of wealth, numbers, military or naval force, etc.; as, a *strong* bank, army, party.
6. Reaching a certain degree or limit in respect to strength or numbers; as, an army ten thousand *strong.*
7. Effective or efficient, esp. in a specified or characteristic direction; powerful in producing an effect or accomplishing a result; as, a *strong* colorist; a *strong* voice.

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

8. Vigorous; forceful; vehement; adapted to make a deep impression, esp. on the mind or imagination; striking or superior of the kind; powerful; forcible; cogent; as, *strong* arguments; a *strong* example; a *strong* contrast.
9. Having a particular quality in a great degree; intense in degree or quality; not mild, weak, or the like; concentrated; as, a *strong* acid (see also AVIDITY, 2); *strong* tea; a *strong* light, color, scent, etc.; a *strong* liking or dislike.
10. Moving with rapidity or force; violent; forcible; impetuous; as, a *strong* tide or wind.
11. Ardent; eager; zealous; as, a *strong* Whig or Tory.

Her mother, ever *strong* against that match. *Shak.*

12. Full of spirit; containing a large proportion of alcohol; as, *strong* liquors.
13. Solid; nourishing; as, *strong* meat. *Heb.* v. 12.
14. Solid; tough; not easily broken or injured; able to withstand violence; not easily subdued or taken; as, a *strong* beam; a *strong* rock; a *strong* fortress.
15. Well established; firm; not easily overthrown or altered; as, a *strong* custom; a *strong* belief.
16. *Com.* Tending to steady or higher prices; not irregular or depressed; firm; as, a *strong* market.
17. *Gram.* As opposed to *weak:* **a** Pertaining to or designating a verb which forms its preterit by a variation in the root vowel, and the past participle (usually) by the addition of *-en* (with or without a change of the root vowel); as in the verbs *strive, strove, striven; break, broke, broken; drink, drank, drunk.* See ABLAUT. **b** Applied to noun and adjective forms in Anglo-Saxon, German, etc. (characteristically vowel stems), which retain the old declensional endings. Thus: stan, *-es, -e, pl. stanas, -a, -um.*
18. *Phon.* **a** Uttered with forcible breath impulse; accented, as a syllable. **b** Designating the more sonorous vowels of some vowel systems, as, in Spanish, *a, o, u.* Cf. WEAK.
19. Having an offensive or too intense odor or flavor; rank; as, *strong* butter; a *strong* breath. *Colloq.*
20. Of wool, broad-haired or coarse-fibered; — the opposite of *fine.* Also, of sheep, having such wool. *Australia.*
21. *Mining.* Large; important; — said of veins, dikes, etc.
Syn. — Vigorous, forceful, powerful, firm, vehement;

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strip'pet, *n.* A streamlet. *Obs.*
strip survey. See VALUATION SURVEY.
stript. Stripped. *Ref. Sp.*
strip'u-lose (strĭp'ū-lōs), *a. Zoöl.* Covered with coarse decumbent hairs.
stritchel. † STRICKLE.
striv'a-bly, *adv.* [Cf. STRIVE.] Violently. *Obs.* [ble. *Obs.*
strive (strīv), *n.* Strife; trouble.
strived (strīvd). Obs. pret. & p. p. of STRIVE. [STRIVE.
striv'en (strĭv'n), *p. p.* of **striv'er** (strīv'ẽr), *n.* One who strives.
striv'ing (strīv'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRIVE. — **striv'ing-ly,** *adv.*
strivis. Obs. pl. of STRIFE.
striv'n. Striven. *Ref. Sp.*
strivous, *a.* [OF. *estriveus.*] Contentious. *Obs.*
strix (strĭks), *n.* [L *strix, striges.*] A fluting of a column.
stro (*dial* strō) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of STRAW.
stroak. Obs. or dial. Eng. of STROKE. [stroll *Dial. Eng.*
stroam. Var. of STROME, stride, **stroan.** Scot. var. of STRONE.
stro-bil'i-an, *a.* Strobilline. *Obs.*
strob'i-line (strŏb'ĭ-lĭn; -līn), *a.* Strobilaceous.
strob'i-li-za'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'-), *n.* = STROBILATION.
strobill. Aphetic for DISTROUBLE. *Obs.*
strob'i-loid (strŏb'ĭ-loid), *a.* [*strobile* + *-oid.*] Resembling a strobile or strobiles; conelike.
strob'i-lus (strŏb'ĭ-lŭs), *n.; pl* -LI (-lī). [L., pine cone.] A strobile. [STROCKLE.
stro'cal (strō'kăl). Var. of **strock.** Obs. p. p. of STRIKE.
strock'le (strŏk'l), *n.* [Cf. dial. *strockle* a strickle, and E. STROKE.] *Glass Manuf.* A shovel with a turned-up edge, for frit, sand, etc.
stro'cle. Var. of STROCKLE.
strod'dle (strŏd'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STRADDLE.
strode. † STRUDE.
strodes, *pret.* of STRIDE.
strodle. † STRADDLE.
strof. Obs. pret. of STRIVE.
strogelen, strogle. †STRUGGLE.
‖ **Stroh'bass'** (shtrō'bäs'), *a. & n.* [G.] = STRAW-BASS.
stroll (strōl), *n. Dial. Eng.* 1. Capability; power; dexterity. 2. The couch grass (**a**); long matted grass.
stro'kal (strō'kăl). Var of STROCKLE.
stroke. Obs. pret. of STRIKE.
stroke (strōk), *v. t.* = STREEK. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*
stroke (strōk), *n & v.* [Cf. STRIKE, *v.*] Stride; strut; walk. *Dial. Eng.*
stroke'hall', *n Fishing.* Any instrument or device used for the purpose of foul hooking any fish; a snatch. *Eng.*
stroke oar. *Rowing.* **a** The oar nearest the stern, usually on the port side. **b** = STROKE, *n.*, 11 b. Also, **stroke oarsman,** **stroken'man** (strōks'mȧn).
stro'kle (strō'k'l). Var. of STROCKLE
strol. Stroll. *Ref. Sp.* [*Sp.*
strolld, strold. Strolled. *Ref.*
strom. † STORM, STREAM.
strom (strŏm). Var. of STRUM, a strainer.
Stro'ma-te'i-des (strō'mȧ-tē'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. NL. *Stromateus,* a generic name (fr. Gr. *στρωματεύς* a flat fish marked with different colors; cf. *στρωματεύς* a coverlet) + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of acanthopterygian fishes, as the harvest fish and dollar fish, having a short, compressed body, smooth scales, feeble spines, and a series of toothlike processes in the esophagus behind the pharyngeal bones. — **stro-mat'e-oid** (strō-măt'ē-oid), *a. & n*
stro-mat'i-form (strō-măt'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Of the form of a stroma.
stro'ma-tol'o-gy (strō'mȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *στρῶμα, στρώματος,* a bed + *-logy.*] The history of the formation of stratified rocks. *Rare.*
stro'ma-tous (strō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* Stromatic.
strom'bu-lif'er-ous (strŏm'bŭ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [NL. *strombulus* (dim. fr. *strombus*) + E. *-ferous.* See STROMBUS.] *Bot.* Bearing spirally coiled pods
strome (strōm), *n. & v.* Stride; stroll. *Dial. Eng.*
strom'mal. † STREAMMEL.
strompet. † STREMPET.
strond. † STRAND.
strond, *n.* [Cf. STRAND shore.] A lake or inland sea. *Obs.*
strone (strōn), *n. & v.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *strothan* a streamlet.] Spout; stream; — applied esp. to urinating. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
strong, *v. t. & i.* To strengthen. *Obs.*

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lusty, sinewy, brawny, muscular, hale, vigorous, sound. — STRONG, STOUT, ROBUST, STURDY, STALWART. STRONG, the most general term, denotes lit. the possession of great physical power, whether active or passive — strength to do or strength to endure; as, *strong* as a horse, a *strong* arm, a *strong* constitution (so, fig., a *strong* mind, a *strong* appeal, a *strong* case). STOUT adds to *strong*, in its lit. use, the implication of thickness or weight, sometimes of portliness (see STOUT); in its fig. sense it implies a certain resolute. sometimes even dogged, quality (*cf.* STANCH); as, a *stout* stick; "an old man, *stout* of heart, and *strong* of limb" (*Wordsworth*); "a *stout* and resolute heart" (*Burke*); "as a boy at school takes his flogging, *stoutly* and in silence" (*Thackeray*); *stout* resistance. ROBUST suggests the vigor and soundness of health, together with a toughness as of oak; it often emphasizes power of endurance; as, a *robust* physique; "His preaching was ingenious and pithy, like the preaching of the English church in its *robust* age" (*G. Eliot*); "the immense learning and *robust* sense of Selden" (*Coleridge*); "his [Johnson's] . . . innate *robustness* of soul" (*Frederic Harrison*). STURDY suggests something which stands firm and unyielding; it connotes a certain solidity, often of physique and character alike; as, "a square and *sturdy* little urchin" (*Hawthorne*); "How bowed the woods beneath their *sturdy* stroke" (*Gray*); "*sturdy* patriots" (*G. Borrow*). STALWART implies largeness of frame, and, in its fig. sense (*U. S.*), thoroughgoing allegiance or partisanship; as, "a *stalwart* man, limbed like the old heroic breeds" (*Lowell*); a *stalwart* farmer, a *stalwart* Republican. See POWERFUL, COGENT.

by *or* **with a** *or* **the strong arm** *or* **hand**, by force rather than of right or by reason; by overmastering power; as, to govern *by the strong arm;* to put down discontent *with a strong hand*. Cf. STRONGHAND, *n.*, in *Vocab.* — **s. box**, a chest or case for money or valuables, made very strongly, as of steel or with metal bindings. — **s. conjugation**, *Gram.*, the conjugation of a strong verb (see STRONG, *a.*, 17 **a**); — disting. from the *weak*, or *regular*, *conjugation*, and formerly called also *old*, or *irregular*, *conjugation*. — **s. drink**, intoxicating liquor. — **s. man's weed**, the guinea-hen weed. — **s. room**, a room for money or valuables, usually specially constructed to be fireproof and burglar proof. — **s. sand**, molders' sand with an admixture of loam to increase its adhesiveness. — **s. water**. See STRONG-WATER, in *Vocab.*

strong (strŏng; 205), *adv.* Strongly; greatly; violently; severely; excessively; — chiefly in combinations, as *strong*-tempered.

strong'bark' (-bärk'), *n.* A boraginaceous tree (*Bourreria havanensis*) of South Florida and the West Indies. It has strong hard brown wood streaked with orange. Its berries are edible, and an infusion of its bark is used as a beverage in the Bahamas.

strong'hand' (-hănd'), *n.* Violence; force; power. Cf. *by the strong hand*, under STRONG. *Obs.* *Raleigh.*

strong'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* A fastness; a fort or fortress; a fortified place; a place of security; — often fig.

strong'ly, *adv.* [AS. *strangllice.*] In a strong manner.

strong'-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd; 87), *a.* Having a vigorous mind; esp., of women, having or affecting qualities of mind regarded as especially masculine, or, by extension, dissatisfied with, or not conforming to, the manner of life and class of interests regarded as especially feminine. — **strong'-mind'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **strong'-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

strong'-wa'ter, *n.* **1.** An acid; specif., aqua fortis. **2.** Chiefly *pl.* Distilled or ardent spirits. *Now Rare.*

strong'-weak', *a. Gram.* Designating a verb or conjugation having features of both strong and weak conjugations.

stron'gyle (strŏn'jīl), *n.* Also *strongyl.* [See STRONGYLUS.] *Zoöl.* **1.** Any of certain roundworms (nematodes) constituting the family Strongylidæ. They are parasitic in the organs and tissues of man and various wild and domestic animals, some of them causing severe injuries or death. Among the well-known examples are those of the genus *Agchylostoma* (hookworms), the giant strongyle, the gapeworm of poultry, etc. See also STRONGYLUS. **2.** A rod-shaped biradiate sponge spicule with blunt ends.

stron'gy-lo'sis (strŏn'jĭ-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *strongyle* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A disease caused in man or lower animals by one or more species of *Strongylus*.

Stron'gy-lus (strŏn'jĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. στρογγυλος round.] *Zoöl.* A genus of parasitic roundworms, type of a family **Stron-gyl'i-dæ** (strŏn-jĭl'ĭ-dē) (see STRONGYLE, 1). The type species is *S. equinus*, a common parasite of the horse, but the name has been broadly or incorrectly used as the generic name of many or most other members of the family, esp. of *Ikemonchus contortus* (parasitic in sheep) and its near allies. — **stron'gy-loid** (-loid), *a.*

stron'ti-a (strŏn'shĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See STRONTIANITE.] *Chem.* **a** Strontium oxide, SrO, a white solid resembling lime and baryta. **b** Loosely, strontium hydroxide.

stron'ti-an (-shĭ-ăn; -shăn), *n.* Strontium, esp. in the form of some compound, as strontia or strontianite.

stron'ti-an-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*strontian* + *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding strontian.

stron'ti-an-ite (-it), *n.* [From *Strontian*, in Argyllshire, Scotland, where first found.] *Min.* Native strontium carbonate, $SrCO_3$, an orthorhombic, pale green, white, gray, or yellowish mineral, in masses of radiating needle-shaped or spear-shaped crystals, in fibrous massive forms, etc. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 3.68–3.71.

stron'tic (strŏn'tĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to strontium.

stron'ti-um (strŏn'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See STRONTIANITE.] *Chem.* A bivalent metallic element of the calcium group, always naturally combined, chiefly in strontianite (carbonate) and celestite (sulphate). It is isolated, by electrolysis of the fused chloride, as a yellowish metal, similar to calcium, but harder. When pure it is silver-white. Symbol, *Sr;* at. wt., 87.62. Strontium compounds color the test flame carmine, and some, as the nitrate, are used in fireworks.

strontium hydroxide. *Chem.* A white solid dissolving in water to form a decidedly alkaline solution, and forming with eight molecules of water a crystalline hydrate. See STRONTIUM PROCESS.

strontium nitrate. *Chem.* A colorless salt, $Sr(NO_3)_2$, crystallizing from hot strong solutions in anhydrous octahedra, and from cold solutions in prisms containing four molecules of water. It is used in fireworks. See STRONTIUM.

strontium process. A process of refining sugar by adding a solution of strontium hydroxide to the molasses, precipitating strontium sucrate, which is removed, washed, and decomposed into sugar and strontium hydroxide.

strontium yellow. Strontium chromate, $SrCrO_4$, used as a yellow pigment. It has little body.

strop (strŏp), *n.* [See STRAP.] A strap; specif.: **a** A strap for sharpening a razor. **b** *Naut.* = STRAP, 3 **b** (1).

strop, *v. t.;* STROPPED (strŏpt); STROP'PING. To sharpen, as a razor, on a strop.

stro-phan'thin (strō-făn'thĭn), *n.* [*Strophanthus* + *-in.*] A bitter, white, crystalline, and very poisonous glucoside extracted from species of *Strophanthus*, as *S. hispidus*, used as a cardiac stimulant. On decomposition it yields the bitter crystalline substance **stro-phan'thi-din** (-thĭ-dĭn).

Stro-phan'thus (-thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στροφη a turning + ἄνθος a flower.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic and African trees and shrubs having handsome flowers with a glandular calyx and a tubular corolla with five appendaged and twisted lobes. The seeds are tipped with a long plumose beak; those of several African species yield arrow poisons. See INEE. **b** [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* A drug consisting of the seeds of *S. hispidus*, in moderate doses a valuable cardiac stimulant, but in larger doses a violent poison.

stro'phe (strō'fē; 277), *n.; pl.* -PHES (-fēz). [NL., fr. Gr. στροφή, fr. στρέφειν to twist, to turn; perh. akin to E. *strap.*] **1.** In the Greek choral dance, the movement of the chorus while turning from the right to the left of the orchestra.

2. *Pros.* The strain, or part of the choral ode, sung during the strophe (sense 1); a group of lines forming a metrical system repeated as a verse unit in an ode or other poem; — sometimes used also of a stanza of modern verse. See ODE, 1.

3. *Bot.* A genetic spiral. *Obs.*

stroph'ic (strŏf'ĭk; 277), **stroph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) *a.* Pert. to, containing, or consisting of, strophes. — **stroph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

stroph'i-o-late (strŏf'ĭ-ō-lāt; strō'fĭ-), *a. Bot.* Furnished with a strophiole.

stroph'i-ole (-ōl), *n.* [L. *strophiolum* a little chaplet, dim. of *strophium* a band, Gr. στρόφιον, dim. of στρόφος a twisted band: cf. F. *strophiole.*] *Bot.* A crestlike excrescence about the hilum of certain seeds, as those of spurge. The strophiole may be considered as a slightly developed true aril, proceeding from the hilum; the caruncle, as a form of arillode, developed at the micropyle. Many, however, use *strophiole* and *caruncle* as synonymous.

stroph'oid (strŏf'oid; strō'foid), *n.* [F. *strophoïde*, fr. Gr. στρόφος a twisted band, a twisting. See -OID.] **a** *Geom.* A plane nodal cubic curve, the path of a focus of a conic of which the directrix and two tangents are given. **b** *Math.* The path of the intersection of two lines rotating uniformly with commensurable velocities.

stroph'u-lus (strŏf'ū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. στρόφος a twisted band or cord.] *Med.* A form of miliaria, of several varieties, occurring in infants; red gum or white gum.

strow (strō), *v. t.; pret.* STROWED (strōd); *p. p.* STROWN (strōn) or STROWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STROW'ING. To strew. *Archaic.* "*Strown* with blemishes." *M. Arnold.*

struck (strŭk), *pret. & p. p.* of STRIKE.

struck joint. *Masonry.* See STRIKE, *v. t.*, 17. — **s. jury**, *Law*, a special jury of 12 men selected from 48 taken by the sheriff indifferently from those qualified to act as special jurymen, these being reduced to 24 by the attorney for each side striking out the names of twelve. Special juries are so selected in some States in the United States and, sometimes, in England. — **s. measure**, a measure, as of grain, leveled off, as with a strickle; — in distinction to *heaped measure.* See STRIKE, *v. t.*, 16 **a**.

struc'tur-al (strŭk'tŭr-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to structure or a structure; affecting structure; used in building structures; constructional; as, a *structural* error.

2. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to organic structure; as, a *structural* element or cell; *structural* peculiarities.

3. *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the attitudes and dislocations of rock masses or the surface forms resulting from uplifting of mountains; as, *structural* arches, valleys.

structural botany. See MORPHOLOGY, 1. — **s. color** *or* **colour**, color produced or greatly modified by the structure of colorless parts. Thus, the feathers of many yellow birds contain no pigment, but owe their color to an arrangement of minute ridges having the effect of a diffraction grating. Iridescent or metallic color in feathers is always structural, being produced by a transparent coating which overlies pigment (usually black) and has a prismatic effect. — **structural engineering.** See ENGINEERING, 1. — **s. formula.** *Chem.* See FORMULA, 5. — **s. geology.** See GEOLOGY. — **s. iron**, *Engin. & Arch.*, iron worked or cast in structural shapes. — **s. shape**, *Engin. & Arch.*, the shape of a member especially adapted to structural purposes, esp. in giving the greatest strength with the least material. Hence, *Collog.*, any steel or iron member of such shape, as channel irons, **I** beams, **T** beams, etc., or, sometimes, a column, girder, etc., built up with such members. — **s. steel. a** Rolled steel in structural shapes. **b** A kind of strong mild steel, suitable for structural shapes.

struc'ture (strŭk'tŭr), *n.* [L. *structura*, fr. *struere*, *structum*, to arrange, build, construct; perh. akin to E. *strew:* cf. F. *structure.* Cf. CONSTRUE, DESTROY, INSTRUMENT, OBSTRUCT.] **1.** Act of building; construction. *Obs. or R.*

2. Manner of building; form; make; construction.

3. Something constructed or built, as a building, a dam, a bridge; esp., a building of some size; an edifice.

> There stands a *structure* of majestic frame *Pope.*

4. Arrangement of parts, or of constituent tissues or particles, in a substance or body; as, the *structure* of a rock, animal, or plant; the *structure* of a sentence.

5. Specif.: *Petrog.* The arrangement of a rock mass as regards the larger features, such as jointing, columnar and platy parting, bedding, etc.; — distinguished from *texture.*

6. *Astron.* Any separate portion of the sun's corona, or of a comet or nebula, or detail of lines in a spectrum.

Syn. — See BUILDING.

strug'gle (strŭg''l), *v. i.;* STRUG'GLED (-'ld); STRUG'GLING (-lĭng). [ME. *strogelen*, *struglen*, of uncert. orig.; cf. Icel. *strjūka* to stroke, to beat, to flog, Sw. *stryka* to stroke, to strike, Dan. *stryge*, G. *strauchela* to stumble.] To put forth great efforts; to labor hard; to strive; contend; as, to *struggle* to save one's life; to *struggle* with adversity.

> The brave men . . . who *struggled* here, have consecrated it [Gettysburg] far above our power to add or detract. *A. Lincoln.*

Syn. — Strive, contend, labor, endeavor.

strug'gle, *v. t.* **1.** To effect, accomplish, or dispose of in some specified way, by struggling or with a struggle. "He there *struggled* down the last of his emotion." *Stevenson.*

2. To struggle over. *Rare.* "The justices long *struggled* the point." *Blackstone.*

strug'gle, *n.* **1.** A violent effort or exertion, as to obtain an object, avert an evil, or the like; act of earnest striving; as, a *struggle* with disease; a *struggle* for liberty.

2. Contest; contention; strife.

Syn. — Endeavor, effort, contest, labor, difficulty.

Struld'brug (strŭld'brŭg), *n.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," one of a class among the inhabitants of Luggnagg composed of those few who happen to be born with a circular mark in the forehead, which indicates that they can never die. When they are 80 years old, at which age they become dead in law, they have become most wretched.

strum (strŭm), *n.* A strainer, as of wickerwork for straining malt, or of metal for a suction pipe of a pump.

strum, *v. t. & i.;* STRUMMED (strŭmd); STRUM'MING. [Prob. of imitative origin. Cf. THRUM.] To play on a stringed instrument of music, or as on one, in an unskillful, rough, or noisy way; to thrum; as, to *strum* a piano.

strum, *n.* Act or sound of strumming.

stru'ma (strōō'mă), *n.; pl.* -MÆ (-mē). [L., a scrofulous tumor.] **1** *Med.* a Scrofula. **b** Goiter.

2. *Bot.* A cushionlike swelling on any organ; esp., that at the base of the capsule in many mosses.

stru-mat'ic (strōō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Scrofulous; strumous.

stru-mec'to-my (-mĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*struma* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a scrofulous gland or of a goiter.

stru'mose (strōō'mōs; strōō-mōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *strumosus:* cf. F. *strumeux.*] **1.** *Med.* Strumous.

2. *Bot.* Having a struma; strumiferous.

stru'mous (strōō'mŭs), *a. Med.* Having, pertaining to, or connected with, struma. — **stru'mous-ness**, *n.*

strum'pet (strŭm'pĕt; -pĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *strumpet, strompet;* orig. uncert.; cf. OF. & F. *stupre* debauchery, L. *stuprare*, *stupratum*, to debauch, *stuprum* debauchery, Gael. & Ir. *striopach* a prostitute.] A prostitute; harlot.

strum'pet, *v. t.* **1.** To debauch. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. To brand as a strumpet; hence, to belie; slander.

strut (strŭt), *v. i.;* STRUT'TED (-ĕd); STRUT'TING. [ME. *struten, strouten*, to swell, akin to G. *strotzen* to be swelled, to be puffed up, to strut, Dan. *strutte.*] **1.** To swell; to bulge out. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

2. To walk with a lofty, proud gait, and erect head; esp., to walk with pomposity or affected dignity.

3. To make a disturbance; wrangle. *Obs. Cursor Mundi.*

Syn. — STRUT, SWAGGER. STRUT implies a pompous affectation of dignity; SWAGGER always implies ostentation, often insolence; both words may be applied either to gait alone or to bearing and manner in general; as, "Dr. Goldsmith . . . went . . . *strutting* away, and calling to me with an air of superiority" (*Boswell*); "When the peacock vein rises, I *strut* a Gentleman Commoner" (*Lamb*); "He . . . scarcely deigned to set a foot to ground, but *swaggered* like a lord about his hall" (*Dryden*); "What a *swaggering* puppy must he take me for" (*Goldsmith*).

strut, *n.* [For sense 3 cf. LG. *strutt* rigid. See STRUT,

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strong'back'. Var. of STRONGBARK.

strong'back', *n. Naut.* **a** A spar lashed from one boat davit to the other, to which the boat is secured at sea. **b** Any heavy timber for taking a strain.

stronge. † STRANGE.

strongere. † STRANGER.

strong'ful-ly, *adv.* Strongly; stoutly. *Obs.* [what strong.

strong'ish (strŏng'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat **strong'ness,** *n.* Strength. *R.*

stron'gy-late (strŏn'jĭ-lāt), *a. Zool.* **a** Like a strongyle (spicule). **b** Having strongyles.

stron'gy-lon (-lŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A strongyle (spicule).

stront, *v. i.* To rant. *Obs.* —

stront'er, *n. Obs.*

strontian yellow. Strontium chromate or a pigment of the same color. [PROCESS.

strontia process. = STRONTIUM

stron'ti-on (strŏn'shĭ-ŏn; -tĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Ionic strontium, Sr^{++}. [Strontic.

stron-tit'ic (strŏn-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

strontium oxide. See STRONTIA **a**.

strood (strōōd). Var. of STROWD.

stroof. Obs. pret. of STRIVE.

strook. † STROKE.

strook (*dial.* strōōk) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of STRIKE.

strooke. Obs. pret. of STROKE.

strook'en (*dial.* strōōk'n). Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of STRIKE.

stroop. Var. of STROUP

stro-pha'ic (strō-fā'ĭk), *a* Strophic.

stroph'i-o-lat'ed (strŏf'ĭ-ō-lāt'ĕd; strō'fĭ-), *a.* Strophiolate.

Stroph'o-me'na (strŏf'ō-mē'nă), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. στρεφειν to twist.] *Paleon.* A genus of Ordovician brachiopods having a long hinge, rudimentary brachial supports, and concavo-convex shell. It is the type of a family, **Stroph'o-men'i-dæ** (-mĕn'ĭ-dē), existing from the Ordovician to the Permian. — **stroph'o-men'id** (-mĕn'ĭd), *a. & n.*

strossers. † TROUSERS.

strot. † STRUT. [medley. *Obs.*

strot, *adv.* Confusedly; in a

stroth (strōth), *n. & v.* Also **stroth'er** (strōth'ĕr). Hurry; fuss. *Dial. Eng.*

stroub † STURB.

stroud (strōōd). Var. of STROWD. *Scot.*

stroud (stroud), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *stroud, strood*, a suit of clothes, a complete set, a worn-out shoe.] A kind of coarse blanket or garment used by the North American Indians.

stroud'ing, *n.* Material for strouds; a kind of coarse cloth used in trade with the North American Indians.

strouge (strōōj; strōōnzh), *a.* [Cf. Dan. *strunk* proud, stiff, Sw. *strunk* haughty.] Harsh; morose. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stroup (strōōp), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *strupe* gullet, throat, Dan. *strube.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a Windpipe. **b** A spout.

strout. † STRUT.

strout'er (strout'ĕr). Obs. or dial. var. of STRUTTER.

strove (strōv). Pret. & obs or dial. Eng. p. p. of STRIVE.

strow (strō), *n.* Disturbance; turmoil; strife; confusion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

strowbill. † STRUBLE, *a.*

strowd (strōōd), *n.* A senseless, stupid song. *Scot.*

strowl. † STROLL.

strown (strōn), *p. p.* of STROW.

strowp. † STROUP.

strowt. † STRUT, *v.* [*Obs.*

stroy, *v. t. & i.* To destroy.

stroy'all', *n.* [*stroy,* v. + *all.*] Spendall. *Obs.*

stroy'er, *n.* A destroyer. *Obs.*

stru. † STROY.

strub (strŭb), *v. t.* [Cf. ST RIP, *v. t.*] To rob; to strip or despoil. *Dial. Eng.*

struble, *v. t.* [Cf DISTURB, TROUBLE.] To trouble. *Obs.* — *a.* Troublesome. *Obs.*

strub'len (strŭb'lĕn; strŏbb'-), **strub'lens** (-lĕnz), *n.* Disturbance; vexation; trouble. *Scot.*

strucion, *n.* [L. *struthio:* cf. OF. *struction.*] An ostrich *Obs.*

struck'en (strŭk'n; strŏk'n). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. p. p. of STRIKE.

struc'tur-al-ize (strŭk'tŭr-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To give a structural form to. — **struc'tur-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shăn), *n.*

struc'tur-al-ly, *adv.* of STRUCTURAL. See -LY.

struc'ture, *v. t.* To form into an organized structure. *Rare.*

struc'ture-less, *a.* Without definite structure or organization; specif., *Biol.*, devoid of cells; homogeneous.

struc'tur-ist (strŭk'tŭr-ĭst), *n.* A builder; a constructor. *Rare.*

strude, *n.* A stock of breeding mares. *Obs.* [who struggles.

strug'gler (strŭg'lĕr), *n.* One

struglen. † STRUGGLE.

struier. † STROYER.

struis'ale (strŭs''l), *n. & v.* Struggle. *Scot.* [STRUMA.

stru'mæ (strōō'mē), *n., pl.* of

stru-mif'er-ous (strōō-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*struma* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing a struma or strumæ.

stru'mi-form (strōō'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a struma.

stru-mi'tis (strōō-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *struma* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a goiter.

strum'mel. † STRAMMEL.

strum'mel, *a.* Stumbling; tottering. — *n.* One who stumbles or totters. *Both Obs.*

strum'mer, *n.* One who strums.

strum'per-y, *n.* Harlotry. *Obs.*

strum'pet-ly, *adv.* As a strumpet or harlot. *Obs.*

strum'pet-ry, *n.* Harlotry.

strum'strum' (strŭm'strŭm'), *n.* A rude musical instrument, somewhat like a citern. *Rare.*

stru'mu-lose (strōō'mū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. fr. *strumose.*] *Bot.* Having a slight or small struma.

strund, strunde. † STRIND.

strung (strŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of STRING. [*Scot.*

strunt, *n.* Liquor. *Obs. or R.*

strunt (strŭnt; strōōnt), *n. & v.* Pique. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

strunt (strŭnt; strōōnt), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *strunt* short stubble.] The stump of a tail; anything cut short. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* —

v. t. To dock (a tail). *Dial. Eng.*

strunt, *v. i.* To strut. *Scot.*

strunt'y (strŭn'tĭ; strŏn'tĭ), *a.* Pettish; sulky. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

strunt'y, *a.* Stunted; short.

strupte. Obs. pret. of STRIP.

strust, strusti. † TRUST, TRUSTY.

strut (*dial.* strŭt, strōōt), *a.* [See STRUT, *v. i.*] **a** Protuberant. *Obs.* **b** Fixed; firm. *Dial. Eng.*

strut, *v. t.* To cause to protrude, bulge, distend, or the like. *Obs.*

v. i.] **1.** The act of strutting; a pompous step or walk; also, formerly, sometimes, ostentation in general.
2. Strife; contention. *Obs.* *Cursor Mundi.*
3. *Engin., Arch., etc.* Any bar or piece designed to resist pressure, or compressive stress, in the direction of its length, as a member in a frame, structure, or machine; — opposed to *tie* or *stay*. Cf. BRACE, *n.*, 12; SHORE, *n.*; SHORING, *Illust.*
4. An implement of bone or wood formerly used to shape the folds of ruffs.

strut (strŭt), *v. t.* To provide, stiffen, support, or hold apart, with or as with a strut or struts.

stru'thi-form (stro͞o'thĭ-fôrm), **stru'thi-i-form'** (-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [See STRUTHIO; -FORM.] Ostrichlike.

Stru'thi-o (-ō), *n.* [L., an ostrich, fr. Gr. *στρουθιων.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of birds including the African ostriches. Either alone, or, in older classifications, with the rheas and sometimes other ratite birds, it constitutes a family, **Stru'thi-on'i-dæ** (-ŏn'ĭ-dē).

Stru'thi-o'nes (-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See STRUTHIO.] *Zoöl.* **a** The Ratitæ. **b** In a narrower sense, a group including only the African ostriches.

Stru'thi-on'i-for'mes (-ŏn'ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See STRUTHIO.] *Zoöl.* **a** A group coextensive with *Struthio*. **b** = CRYPTURI. — **stru'thi-on'i-form** (-ŏn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

Stru'thi-op'ter-is (-ŏp'tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στρουθίων ostrich + πτερίς fern.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of polypodiaceous ferns having fronds usually of two kinds, of which the fertile are contracted, and bear sori in a continuous band near the midrib. The species are mostly natives of the south temperate zone; the only North American species, *S. spicant*, is the deer fern. **b** Syn. of MATTEUCCIA.

stru'thi-ous (stro͞o'thĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *struthius, strutheus.*] Of or pert. to the Struthiones (in either sense); ratite.

strut'ting (strŭt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of STRUT. Hence: *n.* Struts collectively, whether detached or built into position. Specif.: *Arch.* = BRIDGING. — **strutting piece.** **a** = STRAINING PIECE. **b** = STRUT, *n.*, 3. — **strut'ting-ly**, *adv.*

strych'nic (strĭk'nĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced by, strychnine; as, *strychnic* compounds; *strychnic* poisoning. — **strychnic acid.** *Chem.* **a** A white, crystalline acid, $C_{21}H_{24}O_3N_2{\cdot}4H_2O$, got by heating strychnine with alcoholic soda; — called also *strychninic acid, strychnol*, and *igasuric acid*. **b** An amorphous acid, $C_{11}H_{11}O_3N{\cdot}H_2O$, got by oxidizing strychnine with potassium permanganate.

strych'nine (-nĭn; -nēn; 277), *n.* Also **strych'nin, strych'ni-a, strych'ni-na.** [L. *strychnos* a kind of nightshade, Gr. στρύχνος: cf. F. *strychnine.*] *Chem.* A very poisonous alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{22}O_2N_2$, obtained from various species of plants, esp. of the genus *Strychnos*, as from the seeds of the St. Ignatius's bean (*S. ignatia*) and from nux vomica. It is a white crystalline substance, having a very bitter acrid taste, and is employed in medicine (chiefly in the form of the sulphate) as a powerful neurotic stimulant and also for its tonic action on the heart. Its chemical constitution is complex and imperfectly known.

strych'nin-ism (strĭk'nĭn-ĭz'm), *n. Med.* Morbid condition produced by the excessive use of strychnine, and marked by symptoms resembling those of tetanus

strych'nin-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n. Med.* The production of strychninism.

Strych'nos (strĭk'nŏs), *n.* [NL. See STRYCHNINE.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical loganiaceous trees and shrubs, the latter often tendril climbers. They have 3-5-nerved leaves and cymose flowers with a salver-shaped corolla and a 2-celled ovary becoming in fruit a berry with a thick rind. Many species yield valuable drugs. See STRYCHNINE, BRUCINE, CURARE, 1; NUX VOMICA, ANGOSTURA BARK.

Stu'art (stū'ẽrt), *n.* Also *Stewart.* A member of a family royal in Scotland and England. Robert II. was the first king of Scotland of this family (1370). In 1603 James VI. of Scotland became James I. of England, and Charles I., Charles II., and James II. were the other reigning members of this house in England. Mary (jointly with William of Orange) and Anne, who were daughters of James II., reigned as queens of England, but by virtue of act of Parliament rather than by right of succession.

stub (stŭb), *n.* [ME. *stubbe*, AS. *stub*, akin to AS. *styb*, also to D. *stobbe*, LG. *stubbe*, Dan. *stub*, Sw. *stubbe*, Icel. *stubbr, stubbi*; cf. Icel. *stūfr*, Gr. στύπος.] **1.** That part of a tree or plant which remains fixed in the earth when the stem is cut down; a stump. *Chaucer.*
2. Fig.: A blockhead; dolt. *Obs.* *Milton.*
3. The short blunt part of anything after the larger part has been broken off or used up; hence, any short, thick, projecting part; a stump; as, the *stub* of a pencil, candle, etc.
4. In a check book, receipt book, etc., a small part of each leaf permanently attached to the back for memoranda of the contents of the part torn away. Also, by extension, any similar counterfoil, as the reserved-seat coupon of a theater ticket.
5. Something short, blunt, or the like; specif.: **a** A pen with a short, blunt nib. **b** A stub nail; an old horseshoe nail; also, stub iron. **c** *Carp.* A stub tenon. **d** A stub file. See FILE, tool. **e** The rough butt end of a plank. Cf. STUB SHORT. **f** *Locks.* A stationary detent in a lock for engaging with the slots of the tumblers.

stub (stŭb), *v. t.*; STUBBED (stŭbd); STUB'BING. **1.** To grub up by the roots; to extirpate; as, to *stub* up roots.
2. To remove stubs from; as, to *stub* land.
3. To shape like a stub. *Rare.*
4. To strike, as one's foot, against a stub, stone, or other object; — esp. in the phrase, *to stub one's toe.* *U. S.*

stub'bed (stŭb'ĕd; -ĭd; stŭbd; 151), *a.* **1.** Reduced to, or resembling, a stub; short and blunt or truncated.
2. Abounding in stubs, or stumps; stubby.
A bit of *stubbed* ground, once a wood *R. Browning.*
3. Hardy; rugged. "*Stubbed*, vulgar constitutions." *Berkeley.*

stub'ble (stŭb''l), *n.* [ME. *stobil, stoble*, OF. *estouble, estuble*, F. *éteule*, LL. *stupla, stupula*, L. *stipula*, stubble, stalk, prob. akin to E. *stiff*; cf. D. & G. *stoppel*, OHG. *stupfila*, fr. L. Cf. STIPULE.] **1.** The stumps of wheat, rye, or other grain left in the ground, as after reaping.
2. A rough surface or growth resembling stubble, as of a beard of a few days' growth.

stub'bled (stŭb''ld), *a.* **1.** Covered with stubble.
2. Stubbed; as, *stubbled* legs. *Obs.* *Skelton.*

stub'bly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Covered with stubble; stubbled.
2. Resembling stubble; as, *stubbly* hair.

stub'born (-ẽrn), *a.* [ME. *stoburn, stiborn*; prob. fr. AS. *styb* a stub. See STUB.] **1.** Hardy; vigorous; sturdy. *Obs.*
Stubborn and strong, and jolly as a pie *Chaucer*
2. Coarse; rough; rude; harsh; esp., coarse in quality; as, *stubborn* fare or garments. *Obs.*
3 Fixed, resolute, or unyielding in purpose or mental attitude; unyielding; inflexible; esp., unreasonably unyielding; obstinate; — said of persons and things; as, a *stubborn* will; a man *stubborn* in his heroism; a *stubborn* child; *stubborn* attention. "Bow, *stubborn* knees." *Shak.*
4. Performed, carried on, or the like, in an unyielding, obstinate, or persistent manner; as, *stubborn* strife.
5. Difficult to handle, manage, or treat; refractory; as, a *stubborn* ore or stone; facts are *stubborn* things.
Syn. — See OBSTINATE.
— **stub'born-ly**, *adv.* — **stub'born-ness**, *n.*

stub'by (stŭb'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with stubs.
2. Short, thick, and stiff, as bristles.

stub iron. Iron made from stub nails, or old horseshoe nails, used esp. in making gun barrels.

stub nail. An old horseshoe nail; a nail broken off; also, a short thick nail.

stub short *or* **shot.** **a** The part of the end of a sawn log or plank beyond the end of the saw kerf which retains the plank in connection with the log until it is split off. **b** Either end of a wood turning, containing a center.

stub twist. Material for a gun barrel, made of a spirally welded ribbon of steel and stub iron combined.

stuc'co (stŭk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -COES, -COS (-ōz). [It., fr. OHG. *stucchi* a crust, piece, G. *stück* piece; akin to AS. *stycce.* See STOCK.] Plaster of any kind used as a coating for walls; esp., a fine plaster, composed of lime or gypsum with sand and pounded marble, used for internal decorations and fine work; hence, stuccowork. In modern building, *stucco* is generally an exterior coating in which cement is largely used.

stuc'co, *v. t.*; STUC'COED (-ōd); STUC'CO-ING (-ō-ĭng). To overlay or decorate with stucco. — **stuc'co-er** (-ō-ẽr), *n.*

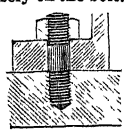
stud (stŭd), *n.* [ME. *stod, stood*, AS. *stōd*; akin to OHG. *stuota*, G. *stute* a mare, Icel. *stōð* stud, Lith. *stodas* a herd, Russ. *stado*, and to E. *stand.* The sense is properly, a stand, an establishment. See STAND; cf. STEED.] **1.** A collection of horses, kept for breeding, racing, riding, etc.; — sometimes applied also to dogs.
2. The place where a stud is kept, esp. for breeding.
3. A studhorse.

stud (stŭd), *n.* [AS. *studu* a post; akin to Sw. *stöd* a prop, Icel. *stoð* a post, *styðja* to prop, and prob. ultimately to E. *stand*; cf. D. *stut* a prop, G. *stütze.* See STAND.] **1.** A stem; a trunk; also, rarely, a post or pillar. *Obs.*
2. *Building.* A small scantling; esp., one of the uprights in the framing for lath-and-plaster partitions, and furring, upon which the laths are nailed, or to which boards are nailed in frame buildings, hoardings, etc.
3. A kind of nail with a large head, used chiefly for ornament; an ornamental knob; a boss.
4. A detachable buttonlike device, made in various forms, to be inserted through one or more buttonholes or eyelets and serve as a fastener, for ornament, etc.
5. In technical uses: **a** *Mach.* (1) A short rod or pin, fixed in and projecting from something, and sometimes forming a journal; also, a short live spindle or mandrel, as in the change gear for a screw-cutting lathe. (2) A stud bolt. **b** An iron brace across the link of a chain cable. **c** *Pattern Making.* A projecting pin or dowel on a loose piece. **d** *Founding.* A chaplet with a base plate and a disk top. **e** *Horol.* (1) A metal piece to which is attached the outer or upper coil of a balance spring. (2) Any of various fixed projecting pieces for holding or supporting something, or for serving as a spindle on which something turns.
stud and mud, Building, a framework of woven rods and twigs plastered with clay or mud.

stud, *v. t.*; STUD'DED; STUD'DING. **1.** To supply with studs, or props, as supports; as, a low-*studded* room
2. To adorn with or as with a stud, studs, or knobs.
Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl. *Shak.*
3. To set with detached ornaments or prominent objects; to set thickly, as with studs; as, a plain *studded* with farms.
4. To be situated at intervals over, like studs; to dot; as, rocks *stud* the field.
5. *Mech.* To secure with studs.

stud block *or* **box.** *Mech.* A device, turned with a spanner, for screwing home a stud bolt. It is a rectangular block with a blind hole tapped to fit loosely on the bolt.

stud bolt. *Mach.* A bolt with threads on both ends, to be screwed permanently into a fixed part at one end and receive a nut on the other; — called also *standing bolt.*


Stud Bolt.

stud'book' (stŭd'bo͝ok'), *n.* A genealogical register of particular breeds of animals, esp. horses.

stud'ding (-ĭng), *n.* Material for studs, or joists; studs, or joists, collectively.

stud'ding sail (sāl; *naut.* stŭn's'l). *Naut.* A light sail set at the side of a principal square sail of a vessel in free winds to increase her speed. Its head is bent to a light yard and its outer clew is hauled out to the end of a small spar (the **studding-sail boom**). See SHIP, *Illust.* — **studding-sail halyard bend** *and* **tack bend.** See 2d KNOT, 1.

stud'dle (stŭd''l), *n.* [ME. *studul, stodul*; cf. Icel. *stoðill*, akin to E. *stud.* See 2d STUD.] **1.** A prop in or about a loom. *Obs.*
2. *Mining.* A prop, or stud, in timbering; esp., a distance piece or corner post separating the frames, rings, or sets used in timbering a mine shaft.

stu'dent (stū'dĕnt), *n.* [L. *studens, -entis*, p. pr. of *studere* to study. See STUDY, *n.*] **1.** A person engaged in study; one devoted to learning; a learner; a scholar; esp., one who attends a school, or who seeks knowledge from teachers or books; as, the *students* of an academy or a university; a medical *student*; a hard *student.*
2. One who studies or examines in any manner; an attentive and systematic observer; as, a *student* of life.
Syn. — See DISCIPLE.

student lamp. A reading lamp usually having an Argand burner connected with an oil reservoir by a metal tube, adjustable in height on a vertical supporting rod.

stu'dent-ship, *n.* **1.** The state of being a student
2. A scholarship or fellowship. *Rare in U. S.*

stud'fish' (stŭd'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several American killifishes of the genus *Fundulus*, esp. *F. catenatus*, common in the Tennessee River and the Cumberland River.

stud'horse' (-hôrs'), *n.* [AS. *stōd-hors.*] A stallion, esp. one kept for breeding.

stud'ied (stŭd'ĭd), *a.* **1.** Made the subject of study.
2. Well versed in some branch of learning; qualified by study; learned; as, well *studied* in geometry. *Now Rare.*
3. Premeditated; planned; designed; as, a *studied* insult.
4. Intent; inclined. *Obs.* *Shak.*
— **stud'ied-ly**, *adv.* — **stud'ied-ness**, *n.*

stu'di-o (stū'dĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -DIOS (-ōz). [It. *studio*, properly, study. See STUDY.] The working room of a painter, sculptor, or, by extension, one engaged in any more or less artistic employment, as in photography, designing, etc.

stu'di-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *studiosus*: cf. F. *studieux.* See STUDY.] **1.** Given to or pursuing study; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, esp. from books; as, a *studious* man or life.
2. Given to thought, or to the examination of subjects by contemplation; contemplative. *Rare.* *Locke.*
3. Diligent in attention; devoting thoughtful consideration to one's actions or to some object; carefully earnest; — usually followed by an infinitive or by *of*; as, be *studious* to please; *studious* to find new friends and allies.
4. Planned with study; deliberate; studied. *Now Rare.*
The frigid villainy of *studious* lewdness. *Rambler.*
5. Favorable to study; suitable for thought and contemplation. *Poetic.* "The *studious* cloister's pale." *Milton.*
— **stu'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **stu'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

stud'work' (stŭd'wûrk'), *n.* Work supported, strengthened, held together, or ornamented by studs, as brickwork interlaid with studding, or leatherware set with studs.

stud'y (stŭd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* STUDIES (-ĭz). [ME. *studie*, L. *studium*, akin to *studere* to study: cf. OF. *estudie, estude*, F. *étude.* Cf. ÉTUDE, STUDENT, STUDIO, STUDY, *v. i.*] **1.** A setting of the mind or thoughts upon a subject to be learned or investigated; application of the mind to books, arts, or any subject, for the purpose of acquiring knowledge.
Study gives strength to the mind. *Sir W. Temple.*
2. Act or process of acquiring by one's own efforts knowledge or information of a particular subject; as, the doctor made a *study* of his patient; a *study* of fishes.
3. Zealousness; earnestness. *Obs.*
4. Considered endeavor towards some object; earnest and reasoned effort; as, his *study* is to do right.
5. Mental absorption; profound thought or meditation; endeavor to arrive at a mental conclusion; — often with *brown*; as, he was in a brown *study.*
6. Pretense; cover. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
7. Any particular branch of learning that is studied; any object of attentive consideration.
The proper *study* of mankind is man. *Pope.*
8. In the fine arts and in literature, a rendering of any object or scene, primarily intended only for the informa-

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strut beam. A beam used as a strut; a collar beam (which see).
strute, *a.* Stuffed full; drunken. *Obs. Scot.* [Struthious.]
stru'thi-an (stro͞o'thĭ-ăn), *a.*
stru'thi-in (-ĭn), *n.* [G., fr. L. *struthion* sonpwort, Gr στρουθίον.] *Chem.* Saponin; — formerly so called.
stru'thi-oid (-oid), *a.* [*Struthio* + *-oid.*] Ostrichlike [thious.]
stru'thi-o'nine (-ō'nĭn), *a.* Struthious.
strut'ter, *n.* One who struts.
struye. † STROY
stry. *n.* [OF *estrie.*] A hag. *Obs.*
stry (strī), *v. t.* [Cf. DESTROY.] To destroy; spoil; waste. Cf. STROY. *Obs or Dial Eng.*
stry, *n.* Destruction *Obs.*
strych'ni-a (strĭk'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Strychnine.
strych'ni-dine (-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** A crystalline, diacid base, $C_{21}H_{24}ON_2$, got by electrolytic reduction of strychnine.
strych-nin'ic (strĭk-nĭn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* See STRYCHNIC ACID a.
strych'nol (strĭk'nōl; -nōl), *n. Chem.* See STRYCHNIC ACID a.
strych'no-line (-nō-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin.** *Chem.* A crystalline base, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2$, obtained by reduction of strychnine
stryfull † STRIFEFUL.
stryne Obs. or Scot. of STRAIN.
strynth. † STRENGTH
stryph'nic (strĭf'nĭk), *a* [Gr στρυφνός astringent.] *Chem.* Designating a bitter, astringent, nitrogenous acid, $C_4H_7O_2N$, got by action of acetic acid and potassium nitrite on uric acid, as a yellow crystalline substance.
St Tr. *Abbr.* State Trials.
stu'a-can' (stō͞o'ȧ-kăn'), *n.* [Ir. *stuacán.*] One blinded or foolish; a half-blind fool. *Irish.*
stuard. † STEWARD.
Stuart architecture. Jacobean architecture. See JACOBEAN, *a.*
Stu-ar'ti-a (stū-ẽr'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of STEWARTIA
stubb (stŭb), *n.* = FOGDOG.
stubb'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
stubb'i-ness (stŭb'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [goose. *Local, Brit.*
stubble goose. The graylag
stubble quail. An Australian quail (*Coturnix pectoralis*)
stubble rake. A long-toothed rake for gleaning in stubble.
stubble spurge. The spotted spurge. [-WARD
stub'ble-ward (-wẽrd), *a.* See
stub'born, *v. t.* To make stubborn, in any sense. *Rare.*
stub-boy' (stŭb-boi'), *interj.* A cry used variously to call, urge on, drive, or otherwise direct domestic animals, or to incite a dog to attack. *Dial.*
stub'-bred', *a.* Stump-bred.
stŭb'chen (stŭp'kĕn), *n.* [G. dial., dim. of G. *stübich* a vat.] See MEASURE.
stub end. a *Mach.* The big end of a connecting rod, to which the strap is fastened. b = BOLT END.
stub feather. A pin feather.
stub file See FILE, tool.
stubbil, *a.* Sturdy. *Obs. Scot.*
stub'l. Stubble. *Ref. Sp.*
stub mortise. *Carp.* A mortise not passing clear through the timber.
stub pen. See STUB, *n.*, 5 a.
stub switch. *Railroading.* A switch in which the track rails are cut off squarely at the toe and the switch rails are thrown to butt end to end with the lead rails. [fit a stub mortise.
stub tenon *Carp.* A tenon to
stub tooth. *Mach.* A short gear tooth of great strength, with a large angle of obliquity.
stub track. = SPUR TRACK.
stucche. † STICCHE.
stuc'co-work', *n.* Work done in stucco. — **stuc'co-work'er,** *n.*
stuc'co-yer (stŭk'ō-yẽr). Var. of STUCCOER. [of STOOK.
stuck (stŭk) Dial. Eng. var.
stuck (stŭk), *pret. & p. p.* of STICK [A thrust. *Obs.*
stuck, *n.* [See STOCK a thrust.]
stuck'ling (stŭk'lĭng), *n.* Apple pie or turnover. *Dial. Eng.*
stuck'-up', *a.* Self-important and supercilious; conceited; vain; arrogant. *Colloq.*
stud. † STEAD.
stud. Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng var. of *stood*, pret. of STAND
stud (stŭd; stōōd), *n. & v.* Study. *Dial. Eng.*
stud box. = STUD BLOCK.
stud chain. A chain having links braced with studs. See 2d STUD, 5 b. [for keeping a stud. *Obs.*
stud'der-y, *n.* A stud or place
studdie. † STEADY.
stud'die (stŭd'ĭ; stŭd'ĭ). Var. of STITHY. *Dial. Eng & Scot.*
stud'ding, *a* Unsteady. *Obs.*
studding bolt. = STAY BOLT *U. S.*
stud'dle (stŭd''l), *v. t.* To stir up so as to muddy. *Dial. Eng.*
stud'dy (stŭd'ĭ; stŭd'ĭ). Var. of STIDDY. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*
stude. † STEAD.
stude (*Scot.* stūd) Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng var. of *stood*, pret.
studefast. † STEADFAST.
stude meir. † STUDMARE.
student parsnip. One of a race of parsnips having a gutterlike depression at the summit of the root. Also, the root itself.
stu'dent-ry (-rĭ), *n.* A body of students. *R.*
studevest † STEADFAST.
stud'flow'er (stŭd'flou'ẽr), *n.* Swamp pink (*Helonias bullata*).
studful, *n.* A drove. *Obs. Scot.*
studgi. † STUD. [POKER.
stud'horse' pok'er. = STUD
studiable. *a* See -ABLE
stu'di-ant, *n.* [See STUDIANT.] A student. *Obs.*
studie. † STUDY.
stu'di-ent. *a.* Studious. — *n.* A student. *Both Obs.*
stud'i-er (stŭd'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who studies; a student. *Rare.*
studilless, *a.* Without study. *Obs.*
studite, *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of the Acœmeti. Their most famous monastery was the Studium at Constantinople, founded by Studius, a Roman noble.
‖ **stu'di-um im-ma'ne lo-quen'di.** [L.] An immense desire for talking. Adapted from *Ovid* (*Metamorphoses*, V. 678).
stud'mare', *n.* A brood mare.
stud'-pink', *n.* = STUDFLOWER.
stud poker. See 3d POKER.
stud print *Pattern Making.* A print with a projecting pin to fit into a hole in a pattern.
stud rivet = SCREW RIVET.
studul. † STUDDLE.
stud wheel. *Mach.* A wheel journaled on a stud.
stud'y (stŭd'ĭ; stŭd'ĭ). Var. of STIDDY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

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tion, instruction, or assistance of the maker; as, a *study* of heads or of hands for a figure picture. Also, a rendering of anything, made as the result of careful and detailed investigation or observation; as, a *study* of remorse; a *study* in New England types.

9. *Music.* A piece for special practice. See ÉTUDE.

10. One who memorizes something, as a part in a play; — used with qualifying adjectives; as, an actor is a quick or slow *study. Chiefly Theat. Cant.*

11. A building or room devoted to study or literary work.

stud'y (stŭd'ĭ), *v. i.*; STUD'IED (-ĭd); STUD'Y-ING (-ĭ-ĭng). [ME. *studien*, OF. *estudier*, F. *étudier*. See STUDY, *n.*] **1.** To apply the mind to books or learning; to acquire knowledge by investigation, reading, memorizing, or the like.

2. To fix the mind closely upon a subject; to dwell upon anything in thought; also, to muse; ponder; meditate.

I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable. *Swift.*

3. To endeavor with thought and planning; to make well-considered efforts; to be intelligently zealous. *1 Thess.* iv. 11.

stud'y, *v. t.* **1.** To apply the mind to; to read and examine so as to learn and understand or memorize; as, to *study* law or languages; to *study* a lesson, a part, or a song.

2. To consider attentively; to examine closely; to make a study of; as, to *study* nature, mankind.

3. To make an object of study with a view to action; to devise with deliberation; as, to *study* variety in composition; to *study* a benefaction.

For their heart *studieth* destruction. *Prov.* xxiv. 2.

stuff (stŭf), *n.* [OF. *estoffe*, F. *étoffe*; of uncert. orig. Cf. STUFF, *v. t.*] **1.** Material to be worked up in manufacture or out of which anything is to be or may be formed; hence, any material, substance, or aggregation of matter, regarded indefinitely; as, lava is curious *stuff.*

Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff. Shak.*

The workman on his *stuff* his skill doth show. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. The fundamental material of which anything is made up; elemental part; essence.

Time is the *stuff* which life is made of *Franklin.*

3. Goods; personal property; esp., furniture, domestic goods, or baggage. Also, *Colloq.*, ready money; cash.

4. Woven material not made into garments; fabric of any kind; sometimes, specif., worsted fiber.

What *stuff* wilt have a kirtle of? *Shak.*

5. A medicine or mixture; a potion. *Shak.*

6. In various technical uses: **a** Paper stock ground ready for use. Cf. HALF STUFF. **b** *Naut.* = SLUSH, 3. *Rare.* **c** Wood for use in carpentry. **d** *Engin.* The working fluid in an engine cylinder. **e** A composition of tallow, oil, etc., used to fill the pores of leather.

7. Refuse or worthless matter; hence, also, foolish or irrational language; nonsense; trash; — often used as an interjection; as, *stuff* and nonsense!

Such woeful *stuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden.*

8. Supply; amount. *Obs.*

9. Grain or pulse of any kind. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stuff, *a.* Made of stuff, or fabric. See STUFF, *n.*, 4.

stuff gown, a gown of stuff, esp. that which in England forms the distinctive garb of a junior barrister; hence, a junior barrister himself. Cf. SILK GOWN. Hence, **stuff'gowns'man,** *n.* — **s. hat,** a hat of superior quality made of fur fixed on a waterproof foundation, in imitation of beaver.

stuff, *v. t.*; STUFFED (stŭft); STUFF'ING. [ME. *stoffen, stuffen*, to stuff, to suffocate; perh. really orig. two words; cf. OF. *estoffer*, F. *étoffer*, to put stuff in, to stuff, to line (see STUFF, *n.*); also, OF. *estouffer* to stifle, F. *étouffer*, of uncert. orig.] **1.** To fill by crowding something into it; to cram with something; to load the interior of, often to excess; as, to *stuff* a hall with people; to *stuff* a purse.

Lest the gods, for sin,
Should with a swelling dropsy *stuff* thy skin. *Dryden.*

2. Specif.: To fill the cavity of with a particular material to secure some end; as: **a** To fill with a comparatively soft packing in order to furnish a yielding support; as, to *stuff* a bedtick, a sofa cushion, a pincushion. **b** *Cookery.* To fill with a seasoning composition of bread, meat, condiments, etc.; as, to *stuff* a turkey. **c** To fill the skin of, usually when mounting as a specimen in lifelike form.

3. To crowd or fill with items of information, thoughts, ideas, emotions, etc.; as, to *stuff* a pupil with historical dates; to *stuff* one with lies; *Slang*, to hoax by a falsehood.

4. To put fraudulent votes into (a ballot box). *U. S.*

5. To fill by being pressed or packed into it.

6. To thrust or crowd in; to press; to pack.

Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them close together, . . and they retain smell and color *Bacon.*

7. To obstruct by filling up; to choke up, as with a cold.

I 'm *stuffed*, cousin; I cannot smell *Shak.*

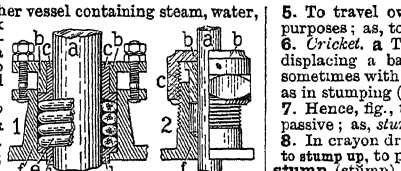
8. To stock; supply; furnish; equip. *Obs.*

9. *Leather Manuf.* To apply a coating of oil and tallow to (a skin or leather) to soften and preserve it.

stuff, *v. i.* To feed gluttonously; to cram. *Swift.*

stuff'ing, *n.* Act or process of, or that which is used for, filling anything; as, the *stuffing* of a saddle or cushion; specif.: **a** *Cookery.* Any seasoning preparation used to stuff meat; esp., a composition of bread, condiments, spices, etc.; forcemeat; dressing. **b** *Leather Manuf.* Act or process of coating leather with a mixture of oil and tallow; also, the material applied. **c** *Wool Dyeing.* Process of boiling with a dyestuff material afterward to be mordanted. Cf. SADDENING.

stuffing box. *Mach.* A device to prevent leakage along a piston rod or other moving part that passes through a hole in a cylinder or other vessel containing steam, water, etc. It consists of a box or chamber made by enlarging the hole, and a gland or follower to compress the contained packing.



Stuffing Boxes. 1 in section; 2 partly in section, without packing. *a* Piston Rod; *b* Gland or Follower; *c, d* Bushes; *e* Packing, shown partly broken away; *f* Part of Cylinder, etc.

stuff'y (stŭf'ĭ; *Scot. also* stōōf'ĭ), *a.*; STUFF'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); STUFF'I-EST. **1.** Stout; mettlesome; resolute. *Scot.*

2. Angry and obstinate; sulky. *Colloq., U. S.*

3. Ill-ventilated; close.

stull (stŭl), *n.* [Cf STULM.] A framework of timber covered with boards to support rubbish; also, a framework of boards to protect miners from falling stones.

stulm (stŭlm), *n.* [Cf. G. *stollen* a post, a stulm, akin to E. *stall, stand.*] An approximately horizontal passageway in a mine; an adit. See ADIT, 1.

stul'ti-fy (stŭl'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; STUL'TI-FIED (-fīd); STUL'TI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *stultus* foolish + E. *-fy.*] **1.** To make foolish; to make a fool of; as, to *stultify* one by imposition; to *stultify* one's self by silly reasoning or conduct. *Burke.*

2. To regard as a fool, or as foolish. *Rare. Hazlitt.*

3. *Law.* To allege or prove to be of unsound mind, so that the performance of some act may be avoided.

stum (stŭm), *n.* [D. *stom* must, new wort, properly, dumb; cf. F. *vin muet* stum. Cf. STAMMER, STOOM.] Unfermented grape juice or wine, or partly fermented grape juice, esp. when fermentation has been arrested by an antiseptic; wine revived by the admixture of must; must.

stum, *v. t.*; STUMMED (stŭmd); STUM'MING. To renew (wine) by mixing with must and raising a new fermentation.

stum'ble (stŭm'b'l), *v. i.*; STUM'BLED (-b'ld); STUM'BLING (-blĭng). [ME. *stumblen, stomblen*; akin to Fries. *stumeln*, and prob. to E. *stammer.* See STAMMER.] **1.** To trip in walking or in moving in any way with the legs; to strike the foot so as to fall, or to endanger a fall; to stagger because of a false step. *Chaucer.*

2. To walk in an unsteady or clumsy manner; hence, to act or perform anything blunderingly or confusedly; as, to *stumble* through an apology.

He *stumbled* up the dark avenue *Scott.*

3. To trip morally; to fall into sin or error; to err.

4. To come or happen without design; to fall or light by chance; — with *on, upon*, or *against.*

Ovid *stumbled* . . . upon Livia in a bath. *Dryden.*

stum'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to stumble or trip.

2. To confound; perplex; to cause to err.

One thing more *stumbles* me. *Locke.*

stum'ble, *n.* **1.** A trip in walking or running.

2. A blunder; failure; slip; a false step.

stum'bling-block' (stŭm'blĭng-blŏk'), *n.* Any cause of stumbling, perplexity, or error.

stump (stŭmp), *n.* [ME. *stumpe, stompe*; akin to D. *stomp*, G. *stumpf*, Icel. *stumpr*, Dan. & Sw. *stump*, G. *stumpf* blunt, dull, OHG. *stumbal* stump, piece cut off, G. *stummel*, and G. *verstümmeln* to mutilate; cf. Lith. *stambas, stambras*, stalk, stump of a plant.] **1.** The part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off; the stub.

2. The basal portion of a limb or other projecting part or object remaining after the rest of it is removed; as, the *stump* of a leg, a tooth; a remnant, esp. the butt of a cigar or cigarette; a stub.

3. *pl.* The legs; as, to stir one's *stumps. Slang.*

4. *Cricket.* Any of the three pointed rods stuck in the ground to form with the bails a wicket; also, the single rod, or bowling stump, used in single wicket to indicate the bowling crease. See CRICKET, game; WICKET, *n.*

5. A short, thick roll of leather or paper, cut to a point, or any similar implement, used to rub down the lines of a crayon or pencil drawing, in shading it, or for shading drawings by producing tints and gradations from crayon, etc., in powder.

6. A pin in a tumbler lock which forms an obstruction to throwing the bolt, except when the gates of the tumblers are properly arranged, as by the key; a fence; also, a pin or projection in a lock to form a guide for a movable piece.

7. A platform for political speaking, often in early days and in newly settled districts a tree stump; hence, public speaking, esp. political; as, to take, or go on, the *stump;* — also often attrib.; as, *stump* speakers, oratory. *U. S.*

8. A dare, or challenge to do something difficult or dangerous. Cf. STUMP, *v. t.*, 4. *Colloq., U. S.* "An Indian never takes a *stump.*" *Atlantic Monthly.*

up a stump, blocked in one's efforts; nonplused; cornered; up a tree. *Slang, U. S.*

stump, *v. t.*; STUMPED (stŭmpt); STUMP'ING. **1.** To cut off a part of; to reduce to a stump; to lop.

2. To remove the tree stumps from, as cleared land.

3. To strike, as the toes, against a stone or something fixed; to stub. *Colloq.*

4. To block the progress or efforts of, as by stumps or other obstacles in the road; also, to nonplus; to foil; hence, to challenge to do something difficult or daring, esp. as a test of pluck or spirit. *Colloq., Chiefly U. S.*

5. To travel over, delivering speeches for electioneering purposes; as, to *stump* a State. *Colloq., U. S.*

6. *Cricket.* **a** To put out (a batsman) by the wicket keeper displacing a bail with the ball (see CRICKET, game); — sometimes with *out.* **b** To hit (the wicket) with the ball as in stumping (in the preceding sense).

7. Hence, fig., to ruin or cause disaster to; — usually in passive; as, *stumped* by the panic. *Obs. or Slang & Dial.*

8. In crayon drawing, etc., to tone or treat with a stump.

to stump up, to pay or hand over (money). *Colloq., Eng.*

stump (stŭmp), *v. i.* **1.** To walk clumsily, as if on the stumps of legs or on wooden legs; to hobble.

2. To make speeches on the stump. *U. S.*

to stump it. **a** To go afoot; hence, to run away; to escape. *Slang.* **b** To make electioneering speeches. *Colloq., U. S.* — **to s. up,** to pay cash; to hand over money. *Colloq., Eng.*

stump'age (stŭm'pāj), *n.* Timber in standing trees, often sold at a fixed price per tree or per stump, the stumps being counted when the land is cleared; also, a tax on the amount of timber cut, regulated by the price of lumber. *Local, U. S.*

stump'er (stŭm'pẽr), *n.* One that stumps, in any sense.

stump'-root'ed, *a. Hort.* Having an elongated taproot of which the upper fleshy edible portion terminates abruptly; — said of certain varieties of radishes, carrots, etc.

stump'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a short, thick tail.

stump-tailed lizard, a singular Australian scincoid lizard (*Trachysaurus rugosus*) having a short, thick tail resembling its head in form.

stump tracery. *Arch.* Tracery in late German Gothic style, in which the molded bar seems to pass through itself in its convolutions, and is then cut off short, so that a section of the molding is seen at the end of each similar stump.

stump'y (stŭm'pĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of, or abounding in, stumps.

2. Short and thick; stubby. *Colloq. J. C. Harris.*

stun (stŭn), *v. t.*; STUNNED (stŭnd); STUN'NING. [ME. *stonien, stownien*, fr. OF. *estoner* to stun, to resound, F. *étonner* to astonish. AS. had *stunian* to make a loud sound, which is prob. akin to L. *tonare* to thunder, E. *thunder*, and so to *stun.* See ASTONISH.] **1.** To make senseless or dizzy by violence; to render senseless by a blow, as on the head.

2. To overpower or confound one's hearing with noise.

And *stunned* him with the music of the spheres. *Pope.*

3. To stupefy or overpower with sudden emotion, as of grief, astonishment, etc.; to benumb the mind of; stupefy.

4. To bruise, as building stone, so as to cause spalls in the surface, as by careless cutting; also, to scratch or tear (a surface), as by coarse sand under the saw in the kerf.

stun, *n.* The condition of being stunned; also, that which stuns; a stupefying blow, shock, or the like.

Stun'dist (shtōōn'dĭst), *n.* [Russ. *shtundist*, prob. fr. G. *stunde* hour; — from their meetings for Bible reading.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a large sect of Russian dissenters founded, about 1860, in the village of Osnova, near Odessa, by a peasant, Onishchenko, who had apparently been influenced by a German sect settled near there. They zealously practice Bible reading and reject priestly dominion and all external rites of worship. — **Stun'dism** (-dĭz'm), *n.*

stun'ner (stŭn'ẽr), *n.* One that stuns, as with astonishment; hence, *Slang*, a person or thing extraordinary, esp. for beauty, excellence, or the like.

stunner hitch. *Naut.* A double Blackwall. See 2d KNOT, 1.

stun'ning (-ĭng), *p. a.* Overpowering consciousness or the senses, as by a blow; hence, *Slang*, striking or astounding, esp. on account of excellence; as, *stunning* poetry. — **stun'ning-ly,** *adv. Chiefly Slang.*

stunt (stŭnt), *n.* [Cf. STINT a task.] A feat or performance striking for the skill, strength, or the like, required; hence, any feat or performance. *Colloq.*

He does not try to do *stunts L Hutton*

stunt, *v. t.*; STUNT'ED; STUNT'ING. [See STINT.] To hinder from normal growth, progress, development, or the like; to dwarf; cramp; check; as, to *stunt* a child; to *stunt* a plant; to *stunt* the growth of a nation's power.

stunt, *n.* A check in growth; hence, that which has been checked in growth; a stunted animal or thing; specif., *Whaling*, a whale two years old, which, having been weaned, is lean, and yields but little blubber.

stunt'ed, *p. a.* Dwarfed; checked in growth or development. — **stunt'ed-ness,** *n.*

stupe (stūp), *n.* [L. *stupa*, or better *stuppa*, tow. Cf. STOP, *v. t.*] *Med.* Cloth or tow dipped in warm water or medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore.

stupe, *v. t.*; STUPED (stūpt); STUP'ING (stūp'ĭng). To foment with a stupe.

stu'pe-fa'cient (stū'pē-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *stupefaciens*, p. pr. of *stupefacere* to stupefy; *stupere* to be stupefied + *facere* to make. Cf. STUPEFY.] Stupefying; stupefactive. — *n. Med.* Anything promoting stupefaction; a narcotic.

stu'pe-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *stupéfaction.* See STUPEFACIENT.] Act of stupefying, or state of being stupefied; insensibility of mind or feeling.

stu'pe-fy (stū'pē-fī), *v. t.*; STU'PE-FIED (-fīd); STU'PE-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *stupéfier*, fr. L. *stupere* to be stupefied + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make, akin to *facere.* See STUPID, FACT; cf. STUPEFACIENT.] **1.** To make stupid or dull; to blunt the faculty of perception or understanding in; to deprive of sensibility; to make torpid.

The fumes of drink discompose and *stupefy* the brain. *South.*

2. To deprive of material mobility. *Obs.*

It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but *stupefied. Bacon.*

stu-pen'dous (stū-pĕn'dŭs), *a.* [L. *stupendus* astonishing,

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stue. † STEW, a bath, etc
stuerne. † STERN.
stuf. *Stuff. Ref. Sp*
‖**stu'fa** (stōō'fä), *n.* [It., a stove.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth
stufe. † STUPHE.
stuff. † STIFF.
stuf-fa'ta, *n.* [It. *stufato.*] A kind of meat stew. *Obs.*
stuff engine. A machine for grinding stuff (paper stock)
stuff'er, *n.* One that stuffs
stuff'et, *n.* A groom; a lackey *Obs. Scot.* [-NESS.]
stuff'i-ness (stŭf'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See **stuff'ing-box' re-cess'.** *Shipbuilding.* See TUNNEL, *n.*
stuft. Stuffed. *R. Sp.* [*Scot.*]
stug (stŭg; stōōg), *n.* A thorn.
stug'gy (-ĭ), *a.* Short; thickset; sturdy; stodgy. *Dial. Eng.*
stui'ver (stī'vẽr), *n.* [D.] A stiver; — the Dutch spelling. Specif., a coin in South Africa worth a cent or a halfpenny.
stuk, *a.* [Cf. STOCK a block.] Short. *Obs.* — **stuk'ness,** *n. Obs.*
stull (stŭl), *n.* [Cf. Fries. *stulle* a piece, lump, G. *stolle* a roll, slice of bread and butter.] A large piece, esp. of something edible. *Dial Eng.*
stull. † STOOL.
stulp (*dial.* stōōp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *stólpi*, Dan., Sw., & OD. *stolpe*] A post. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
stultch. † STEALTH.
stul'ti-fi-ca'tion (stŭl'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of stultifying, or state of being stultified.
stul'ti-fi'er (stŭl'tĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who stultifies.
stul-til'o-quence (stŭl-tĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *stultiloquentia; stultus* foolish + *loquentia* a talking, fr. *loquens*, p. pr. of *loqui* to talk.] Silly talk; babble. *R.*
stul-til'o-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [Cf. L. *stultiloquus.*] Given to, or characterized by, silly talk; babbling. — **stul-til'o-quent-ly,** *adv. Both Rare.*
stul'ti-lo'qui-ous (stŭl'tĭ-lō'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* Stultiloquent *Rare.*
stul-til'o-quy (stŭl-tĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *stultiloquium.*] Foolish talk; babble. *Rare.*
stul-ti'tious (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a* [L. *stultitia* folly.] Foolish. *Obs.*
‖**Stul-to'rum fa'ri-æ** (fĕr'ĭ-ē). [L.] See FERIAE, 1.
stul'ty, *a.* [L. *stultus* foolish.] Foolish; silly. *Obs.*
stum'ac, stum-ach'ic, etc Stomach, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
stum'act. Stomached *Ref. Sp.*
stum'bler (stŭm'blẽr), *n.* One who stumbles. [*bling*, p. pr.]
stum'bling-ly, *adv.* of *stumble.*
stum'bling-stone', *n.* A stumblingblock. *Rare.*
stum'bly (stŭm'blĭ), *a.* Given to stumbling; apt to stumble.
stum'mer (*dial.* stōōm'ẽr, -ẽ), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel., Norw., & Sw. dial. *stumra*, Dan. dial. *stumre.*] To stumble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
stum'mock. † STOMACH
stump, *v. i.* To stumble. *Obs.*
stump'-bred', *a. Hunting.* Bred or living in lairs made in bushes or stumps instead of underground.
stump'i-ness (stŭm'pĭ-nĕs), *n* See -NESS.
stump joint. A hinged butt joint, as of a carpenter's rule, opening one way only.
stump jumper. A plow so constructed as to pass over the stumps in newly cleared land; — called also **stump'-jump'** (*or* **-jump'ing**) **plow** (*or* **plough**). *Australasia.* [*Rare.*]
stump'ling, *n.* A little stump.
stump mortise. Stub mortise
stumpt. Stumped. *Ref. Sp.*
stump tenon. Stub tenon.
stump tree. Kentucky coffee tree.
stump'y (stŭm'pĭ), *n. Naut.* A pole-masted Thames barge.
stump'y, *n.* Money; cash. *Slang, Eng.*
stun (stŭn). Dial. var of STONE.
stunay. † STONY, *v.*
stunch. † STENCH.
stund. † STOUND.
stung (stŭng), *pret.* & *p. p.* of STING [STINK.
stunk (stŭnk), *pret.* & *p. p.* of
stunk'ard (stŭnk'ẽrd), *a* Stubborn; sullen. *Scot.*
stun'poll' (stŭn'pōl'), *n.* A stupid person. *Dial. Eng.*
stun'sail (stŭn'sl), *n.* Contr. of STUDDING SAIL.
stunt. † STOUND, time.
stunt (stŭnt; *dial. also* stōōnt), *a.* [AS. See STINT, *v.*] Foolish; stupid. Hence: a Stunted; undersized; curtailed; blunt. b Stubborn; abrupt; angry — **stunt'ly,** *adv. Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stunten. † STINT.
stunt'i-ness (stŭn'tĭ-nĕs), *or* **stunt'ness,** *n.* Stuntedness. *R.*
stun'pa (stōō'pä), *n.* [Skr. *stūpa.*] = TOPE.
stu'pa (stū'pä), *n.* [L.] **1.** = 1st STUPE. **2.** *Bot.* A tuft of matted filaments *Obs.*
stupe † STOOP, *v.*
stupe (*dial* stūp, stŭp), *n.* [See STUPID.] A stupid person. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
stupefact, *a.* Stupefied. *Obs.*
stu'pe-fac'tive (stū'pē-făk'tĭv), *a.* & *n.* [Cf F. *stupefactif*, LL. *stupefactivus.*] = STUPEFACIENT. [-NESS.
stu'pe-fac'tive-ness, *n.* See
stu'pe-fied (stū'pē-fīd), *a.* Having been made stupid. — **stu'pe-fied'ness** (-fĭd'nĕs), *n.*
stu'pe-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n* One that stupefies. [stupefied. *R.*
stu'pe-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To become
stu-pend', *a.* Stupendous. *Obs.*
stu-pen'di-ous, *a.* Stupendous. — **stu-pen'di-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **stu-pen'di-ous-ness,** *n. All Obs.*
stu-pend'ly, *adv.* Stupendously. *Obs*

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p. future pass. of *stupere* to be astonished at. Cf. STUPID.] Astonishing; wonderful, amazing; esp., astonishing in magnitude or elevation; as, a *stupendous* pile, sum.

All are but parts of one *stupendous* whole. *Pope.*

Syn. — See MONSTROUS.

— stu-pen'dous-ly, *adv.* **— stu-pen'dous-ness**, *n.*

stu'pe-ous (stū'pē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *stupa*, or better *stuppa*, tow; cf. L. *stuppeus* made of tow. Cf. STUPOSE.] Like tow; having long, loose scales, or matted filaments; stupose.

stu'pid (stū'pĭd), *a.* [L. *stupidus*, fr. *stupere* to be stupefied: cf. F. *stupide*.] **1.** Very dull; insensible; senseless; wanting in understanding; in a state of stupor; stupefied or deadened as to the faculties.

With wild surprise,
A moment *stupid*, motionless he stood. *Thomson.*

2. Very dull of mind; sluggish in understanding; slow-witted; crassly foolish; as, a *stupid* writer or speaker; men usually are *stupid* when self-conscious.

3. Resulting from, or evincing, stupidity or mental dullness; dull; heavy; foolish; witless; — said of things; as, a *stupid* book, play, suggestion, act.

Syn. — Simple, insensible, sluggish, senseless, doltish, sottish, dull, heavy, clodpated. See BLUNT.

stu'pid, *n.* A stupid person.

stu-pid'i-ty (stū-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *stupiditas*: cf. F. *stupidité*.] **1.** Quality or state of being stupid; extreme dullness of perception or understanding; crass foolishness.

2. Stupor; astonishment; stupefaction. *Rare.*

stu'por (stū'pŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *stupere* to be struck senseless. Cf. STUPID.] **1.** Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; suppression of sense or feeling; lethargy.

2. Marked intellectual or moral stupidity or numbness.

Syn. — See LETHARGY.

stu'por-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Attended or affected with stupor.

stupp (stŭp; stōōp), *n.* [G.] A black deposit obtained in distilling mercury ores, consisting of a mixture of soot, hydrocarbons, mercury and its compounds, ore, dust, etc.

stu'prate (stū'prāt), *v. t.*; STU'PRAT-ED (-prāt-ĕd); STU'PRAT-ING (-prāt-ĭng). [L. *stupratus*, p. p. of *stuprare* to ravish, fr. *stuprum* defilement.] To ravish; to debauch. *Now Rare.* *Heywood.*

stu-pra'tion (stū-prā'shŭn), *n.* Violation of chastity; rape.

stu'prum (stū'prŭm), *n.* [L.] **1** Stupration.

2. *Rom. & Civil Law.* Any sexual intercourse between a man and a woman (not a slave), otherwise than in concubinage, the woman being unmarried; illicit intercourse; unchastity (of a woman).

stur'died (stûr'dĭd), *a. Veter.* Affected with the sturdy.

stur'dy (-dĭ), *a.*; STUR'DI-ER (-dĭ-ĕr); STUR'DI-EST. [ME. *sturdi* harsh, stern, OF. *estourdi* stunned, giddy, thoughtless, rash, F. *étourdi*, p. p. of OF. *estourdir* to stun, to render giddy, to amaze, F. *étourdir*; of uncertain origin. The sense has probably been influenced by E. *stout*.] **1.** Foolishly obstinate or set; stubborn; obdurate; hence, stern; harsh. "A *sturdy*, hardened sinner." *Allerbury.*

2. Resolute, in a good sense; firm; unyielding; — used chiefly of things and qualities; as, a man of *sturdy* piety or patriotism; a *sturdy* defense.

3. Characterized by physical strength or force; strong; lusty; robust; as, a *sturdy* lout; *sturdy* blows.

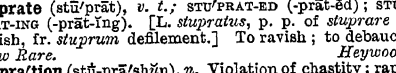
4. Stiff; stout; firm; strong; as, a *sturdy* oak. *Milton.*

5. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** = STURDIED. **b** Stupid; giddy.

Syn. — Hardy, stout, firm, robust. See STRONG.

stur'dy, *n.* [OF. *estourdi* giddiness, stupefaction. Cf. STURDY, *a.*] *Veter.* Gid.

stur'geon (stûr'jŭn), *n.* [F. *esturgeon*, LL. *sturio*, *sturgio*, of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *sturio*, G. *stör*, akin to AS. *styria*, *styriga*.] Any of certain ganoid fishes, mostly of


1/48

Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*).

large size, constituting the family Acipenseridæ. They have an elongate body covered with tough skin and protected by five rows of bony plates. The tail is heterocercal, the head is prolonged, and the toothless, protrusile mouth is on its under surface. They are mostly of the genus *Acipenser*, widely distributed in the north temperate zone, and live in fresh water or in the sea, entering rivers to spawn. Their flesh is eaten; their roe is made into caviar and their air bladder into isinglass. The common sturgeon of the Atlantic coast region of Europe and North America is *Acipenser sturio*. See also STERLET, HAUSEN. North American species are *A. transmontanus* of the Pacific coast and *A. rubicundus* of the Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes region.

stu'rine (stū'rĭn), *n.* Also **-rin.** [*stur*geon + prota*mine*.] *Chem.* The specific protamine in sturgeon's spermatozoa, yielding arginine, lysine, and histidine on decomposition.

Sturm's theorem (shtôrmz). *Math.* A theorem (named after its discoverer, the Swiss mathematician Jacques C. F. Sturm) by which are determined the number and position of the real roots of an algebraic equation.

Stur'ni-dæ (stûr'nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *sturnus* starling + *-idæ*.] *Zool.* A large family of oscine passerine birds consisting of the Old World starlings, having ten primaries and characters somewhat intermediate between the crows and the American blackbirds. The typical subfamily, **Stur-ni'næ** (stûr-nī'nē), includes the common starling and its close allies. **— stur'ni-form** (stûr'nĭ-fôrm), *a.*

stut'ter (stŭt'ĕr), *v. i. & t.*; STUT'TERED (-ĕrd); STUT'TERING. [Freq. of *stut*, ME. *stoten*; prob. of D. or LG. orig.; cf. D. & LG. *stotteren*, G. *stottern*, D. *stooten* to push, to strike; akin to G. *stossen*, Icel. *stauta*, Sw. *stöta*, Dan. *stöde*, Goth. *stautan*, L. *tundere*, Skr. *tud* to thrust. Cf. CONTUSE, OBTUSE.] To hesitate or stumble in uttering words; to speak or utter with spasmodic repetitions or pauses; to stammer. Technically, stuttering is a defect in vocalizing, or giving voice to sounds, the organs being otherwise under control, thus, a consonant like *b* is articulated properly, but there is difficulty in giving it its proper vocal sound or in uttering the following vowel sound, which may cause simply hesitancy or repetition of the consonant. Cf. STAMMER, *v. i.*, 1.

Syn. — See STAMMER.

stut'ter, *n.* Act of stuttering; a stammer.

stut'ter-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who stutters; a stammerer.

stut'ter-ing, *n.* Act of one who stutters. See STUTTER, *v. i.*

stut'ter-ing, *p. a.* Apt to stutter; hesitating; stammering.

sty (stī), *n.*; *pl.* STIES (stīz). [AS. *stigu*, akin to Icel. *stía* sty, kennel, Sw. *stia* sty, pen for geese, MHG. *stîge* pen for small cattle, and perh. to E. STY to ascend. Cf. STEWARD.] **1.** A pen or inclosure for swine.

2. A filthy, low, or vicious place. "A sensual *sty*." *Milton.*

sty, *v. t. & i.*; STIED (stīd); STY'ING (stī'ĭng). To lodge or pen in or as in a sty. *Shak*

sty, *v. i.* [ME. *stien*, *stīzen*, AS. *stīgan* to rise; akin to D. *stijgen*, OS. & OHG. *stīgan*, G. *steigen*, Icel. *stīga*, Sw. *stiga*, Dan. *stige*, Goth. *steigan*, OIr. *tīagaim* I walk, L. *vestigium* footstep, Gr. στείχειν to walk, to go, Skr. *stigh* to mount. Cf. DISTICH, STAIR, STILE steps, STIRRUP, VESTIGE.] To ascend; mount; climb; soar; aspire. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

sty, *n.* Also *stye*. [For older *styan*, *styanye*, understood as *sty on eye*, AS. *stīgend*; akin to LG. *stieg*, *stige*, Fries. *stiger*, Norw. dial. *stig*, *stigje*; orig. uncert.; perh. akin to E. STY to ascend.] *Med.* An inflamed swelling or boil on the edge of the eyelid; hordeolum.

Styg'i-an (stĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Stygius*, fr. *Styx*, *Stygis*, the Styx, Gr. Στύξ.] Of or pertaining to the river Styx; hence, hellish; infernal; rarely, deathly. See STYX.

Upon those roseate lips a *Stygian* hue. *Wordsworth.*

style (stīl), *n.* [ME. *stile*, F. *style*, OF. also *stile*, L. *stilus* a style, or writing instrument, manner of writing, mode of expression; prob. for *stiglus*, meaning, a pricking instrument, and akin to E. *stick*. See STICK, *v. t.*; cf. STILETTO. The spelling with *y* is due to a supposed connection with Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] **1.** An instrument used by the ancients in writing on waxed tablets, having one of its ends sharp, and the other blunt, smooth, and somewhat expanded, for the purpose of making erasures by smoothing the wax.

2. Hence, anything resembling the ancient style in shape or use. Specif.: **a** A pen; esp., an author's pen. *Dryden.* **b** A sharp-pointed tool used in engraving; a graver. **c** An etching needle. **d** The tracing point applied to the record of a phonograph. **e** [Perh. fr. Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] The pin, or gnomon, of a sundial, the shadow of which indicates the hour. See GNOMON, 1 **a**. **f** A kind of blunt-pointed surgical instrument. **g** *Zoöl.* A slender, bristlelike process, as those borne on the anal region of some insects. **h** = STYLUS, 3 **b**. **i** *Zoöl.* A central calcareous process in the gastropores (sometimes also in the dactylopores) of corals of the family Stylasteridæ.

3. Mode of expressing thought in language, oral or written; esp., such use of language as exhibits the spirit and faculty of an artist; characteristic mode of expression, as of a nation, period, person, or school; as, a terse or diffuse *style*; Italian, archaic, Byronic, or epic *style*.

High *style*, as when that men to kinges write. *Chaucer.*

Proper words in proper places make the true definition of *style*. *Swift.*

4. Hence: **a** Distinctive or characteristic mode of presentation, construction, or execution in any art, employment, or product, esp. in any of the fine arts; as, genre *style*; Renaissance *style*; *styles* in costume. **b** *Law.* The particular forms or method of arrangement observed in the papers or proceedings of a court.

5. *Print.* The manner or plan followed in any particular office or case in dealing with certain details of typography, forms of expression, preparation of copy, display, and the like, which can be regulated by rule and in regard to which customs or opinions may differ, as spelling, capitalization, word division, punctuation, abbreviations, etc., often embodied in a book called a **stylebook**.

6. Manner or method of acting or performing; esp., a distinctive or characteristic manner or method; as, the Italian *style* of singing; a cricketer's *style* of play.

7. Mode or manner which is deemed elegant or in accord with a standard, esp. in social relations, demeanor, or the like; fashion; fashionable elegance; as, they dined in *style*; a woman of *style*; the frock is out of *style*.

8. Mode or phrase by which anything is formally designated; title; an official or distinctive designation or address; mode of address; as, the *style* of Majesty; the trade name or *style* of a business firm.

One *style* to a gracious benefactor, another to a . . . foe. *Burke*

9. *Chron.* A mode of reckoning time; a calendar; — in the phrases *Old Style* and *New Style*. See CALENDAR, 1.

10. *Calico Printing.* The method of producing the colored design; as, steam *style*; oxidation *style*.

11. [Perh. fr. Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] *Bot.* A filiform prolongation of the ovary, commonly bearing the stigma at its apex. It is often the conspicuous portion of the pistil, as in a lily. In many plants it is wanting, the stigma being then sessile on the ovary.

12. *Zoöl.* Any of several small cusps or elevations of the cingulum of a molar tooth. The *parastyle* is just anterior to the paracone, the *mesostyle* is between the metacone and the paracone, the *metastyle* is just posterior to the metacone, and the *hypostyle* is between the hypocone and the metacone. See TRITUBERCULY.

Syn. — See DICTION, FASHION, NAME.

style (stīl), *v. t.*; STYLED (stīld); STYL'ING (stīl'ĭng). **1.** To entitle; to term, name, or call; denominate; characterize. *Milton.*

2. To write of as with a style; to describe; record. *Obs. or R.*

style branch. *Bot.* A division or branch of the style in various flowers. The difference between the style branches in certain composites forms a basis of classification.

style curve. *Math.* A curve that exhibits an author's style graphically by its ordinates laid off according to the numerical values of various characteristics, as the average length of words and of sentences, the relative frequency of nouns, verbs, adjectives, particles, questions, etc.

styled (stīld), *a. Bot.* Having a style or styles; — used only in composition; as, one-*styled*.

sty'let (stī'lĕt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *stiletto* See STYLE, STILETTO.]

1. A small poniard; a stiletto.

2. *Surg.* **a** An instrument for examining wounds and fistulas, for passing setons, etc.; a probe; — called also *specillum*. **b** A stiff wire, inserted in catheters or like instruments to maintain their shape and prevent clogging.

3 *Zoöl.* A small, more or less rigid, bristlelike organ or appendage.

styl'ish (stīl'ĭsh), *a.* Having style, or conformity to an accepted standard, esp. of fashion; highly fashionable; modish. **— styl'ish-ly**, *adv.* **— styl'ish-ness**, *n.*

styl'ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who is a master or a model of style, esp. in writing or speaking; a critic of literary style.

Distinguished as a *stylist*, for ease. *Fitzed. Hall.*

sty-lis'tic (stī-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to style in language.

sty'lite (stī'līt), *n.* [Gr. στυλίτης, fr. στῦλος a pillar.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a class of anchorites who lived on the tops of pillars; — also *pillarist*, *pillar saint*. Simeon Stylites of Antioch (d. 459) was the founder and most famous of these ascetics, who existed down to the 12th century.

styl'ize (stīl'īz), *v. t.* To conventionalize. *Encyc. Brit.*

sty'lo- (stī'lō-). A combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the styloid process of the temporal bone*; as, *stylo*hyal, *stylo*mastoid, *stylo*maxillary.

sty'lo-bate (stī'lō-bāt), *n.* [L. *stylobates*, *stylobata*, Gr. στυλοβάτης; στῦλος a pillar + βάτης one that treads.] *Arch.* The continuous flat coping, or pavement, on which a row of columns is supported; esp., the uppermost step of the stereobate supporting a peristyle. See SUB-BASE.

sty'lo-glos'sal (-glŏs'ăl), *a.* [*stylo-* + *glossal*.] *Anat.* Connecting the styloid process and tongue; designating, or pertaining to, a muscle (the **sty'lo-glos'sus** [-ŭs]) so situated.

sty'lo-graph (stī'lō-grăf), *n.* A stylographic pen.

sty'lo-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or used in, stylography; as, *stylographic* tablets.

stylographic pen, a pen having a conical point like that of a style, with a reservoir in the handle for ink.

sty-log'ra-phy (stī-lŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*stylo-* + *-graphy*.] A mode of writing or tracing lines by means of a style or similar instrument on cards or tablets.

sty'lo-hy'al (stī'lō-hī'ăl), *n.* [*stylo-* + *hyoid* + *-al*.] *Zoöl.* An element of each side of the hyoid arch between the epihyal and tympanohyal which appears as a distinct element of the anterior cornu of the hyoid bone in many mammals. See STYLOID PROCESS.

sty'lo-hy'oid (-oid), *a.* [*stylo-* + *hyoid*.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to the styloid process and hyoid bone; designating, or pert. to, (1) a slender muscle connecting the back part of the styloid process and the body of the hyoid bone, or (2) a ligament connecting the tip of that process with the lesser cornu of that bone. — *n.* The stylohyoid muscle.

sty'loid (stī'loid), *a.* [*style* (in this case prob. fr. Gr. στῦλος pillar) + *-oid*: cf. F. *styloïde*, Gr. στυλοειδής.] Styliform; *Anat.*, pert. to or designating certain bony processes.

styloid process. **a** A long, slender process from the lower

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stu-pen'du-ous, *a.* Stupendous. *Obs.*

stu"pent (stū"pĕnt), *a.* [L. *stupens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *stupere*.] Stupefied; dumfounded. *Rare.*

stuphe, *n.* [It. *stufa*. See STOVE, *n.*] A hot bath or bathhouse; *pl.*, stews. *Obs.*

stu-pid'i-ous (stū-pĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Stupid. *Obs.*

stupiditrie, *n.* Stupidity. *Obs.*

stu'pid-ly, *adv.* of STUPID.

stu'pid-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

stu'pi-fac'tion, **stu'pi-fy**, etc. Vars of STUPEFACTION, STUPEFY, etc.

stu'pose (stū'pōs, stū-pōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *stupa*, or better *stuppa*, tow.] *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Composed of, or having, tufted or matted filaments like tow.

stupre, *n.* Stupration. *Obs.*

stu'prous, *a.* Given to stupration or lechery. *Obs*

stu'pu-lose (stū'pū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. fr. *stupose*.] *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Covered with fine short hairs.

stur. ✝ STOUR, *n* & *v.*

stur (*dial.* stûr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of STIR.

sturb, *v. t.* To disturb. *Obs.*

sturb'ing, *n.* [See DISTURB.] Tumult; disturbance. *Obs.*

sturblance, *n.* Disturbance. *Obs.*

stur'ble, *v. t.* [See DISTURB; of TROUBLE.] To disturb; distress. *Obs.* [STURDY.]

stur'di-ly (stûr'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **stur'di-ness**, *n.* See -NESS.

sture. ✝ STIR.

sture. Obs. pret. of STEER, to

sture. Scot. var. of STOUR, *a.*; obs or dial. Eng. of STOUR, *n.* & *v.*

sturfe Obs pret. of STARVE.

sturie. ✝ STROY.

sturion. ✝ STURGEON.

Stur'ni-o'nes (stûr'nĭ-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. LL. *sturio*. See STURGEON.] *Zoöl* The Chondrostei. **— stur'ni-o-nine** (stûr'nĭ-ō-nĭn; -nĭn; 184), *a* [of STURNI.]

sturk (stĕrk, stŭk). Dial. Eng. **Sturm'i-an** (stōōr'mĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to the Swiss mathematician J. C. F. Sturm (1803-55).

‖ Sturm' und Drang' (shtōōrm' ōont drăng'). [G.] Storm and stress. See under STORM.

sturne ✝ STERN.

Stur-nel'la (stûr-nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *sturnus* starling.] *Zoöl.* The genus of the American meadow larks.

stur'nine (stûr'nĭn; -nĭn; 184), *a.* [Cf. L. *sturninus* like a starling.] Of or pert. to starlings.

sturnli ✝ STERNLY.

stur'noid (stûr'noid), *a.* [L. *sturnus* starling + E. *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Like or pert. to the starlings.

Stur'nus (stûr'nŭs), *n.* [L., starling.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Sturnidæ, including the common starling. [*Obs.*]

stur'ry (stŭr'ĭ), *a.* Stour.

sturt (stûrt; *dial* stĕrt, stŭt), *n.* 1. Disturbance; strife; trouble. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* "*Sturt* and care." *J. Rolland.*

2. *Mining.* A bargain in tribute mining by which the tributer profits.

sturt, *n.* [Cf. START.] Impetuosity; swift attack. *Obs.*

sturt, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. START, *v. i.*] To startle; stir; vex; annoy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sturte. Obs. pret. of START.

sturt'en (Scot. stûr'tn), *a.* Impetuous; quarrelsome; disquieting; vexatious. *Obs. Scot.*

sturt'ful, *a.* Troublesome; injurious. *Obs. Scot.*

sturt'in (stûr'tĭn), *p. a.* [Cf. STURT, *v.*] Frightened; staggered. *Scot.*

stur'tion (stûr'shŭn), *n.* Corrupt. of NASTURTIUM.

sturt'some, *a.* Prone to cause or feel vexation. *Obs. Scot.*

— sturt'some-ness, *n. Obs.*

sturt'y, *a.* Vexatious *Obs.*

stuss (stŭs; *G.* shtōōs), *n.* [G. dial. & Yiddish, nonsense, joke, fr. Chald. *shtūth* nonsense, Heb. *shōteh* fool.] A gambling game closely resembling faro.

stut. ✝ STOUT, *a.*

stut, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Icel. *stytta* to shorten, *stuttr* short, and E. *stunt*, *stint*, *v.*] To stop; check; leave off. *Obs.*

stut (*dial.* stŭt, stōōt), *n.* & *v.* [See STUTTER.] Stammer; stutter. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stuth. ✝ STUD.

stut'ter, *n.* A stutterer. *Obs.*

stut'terd. Stuttered. *Ref. Sp.*

stut'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of STUTTERING.

Stutt'gart pitch (stŭt'gärt; *G.* shtōōt'gärt). See 5th PITCH, 12.

stuward. ✝ STEWARD.

stuwe. ✝ STEW, a bath, etc.

sty (stī; *dial. also* stē), *n.* [Dial. also *stee*; cf. AS. *stag* a narrow path, *stige* a going up or down. Cf. STAIR.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 1. A path or lane; a road.

2. A ladder; steps; stair; stile.

sty'an (*dial.* stī'ăn, stīn), *or* **sty'an-y** (*dial* stī'ăn-ĭ), *n.* [See STY a boil.] A sty on the eye. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sty'ca (stī'kȧ; *A.-S. pron.* stū'kĭ), *n. Numis.* A small coin of a base metal, chiefly copper, current in Northumbria from the 7th to the 9th century.

sty-cer'ic (stī-sĕr'ĭk; stĭs'ĕr-ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_{11}H_{12}(CHOH)_2CO_2H$. It is a phenyl derivative of glyceric acid.

styc'er-in (stĭs'ĕr-ĭn; stī'sĕr-), *n.* Also **styc'er-in-ol** (-ōl; -ŏl). [*styryl* + *glycerin*.] *Chem.* A phenyl derivative of glycerin got from certain styryl derivatives as a yellow, gummy substance

stye (stī) Var. of STY, a boil.

styf. ✝ STIFF. [*Rare.*]

Styg'i-al (stĭj'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Stygian.

styke ✝ STICK.

sty'la-gal-ma'ic (stī'lȧ-găl-mā'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. στῦλος a column + ἄγαλμα image.] *Arch.* Serving as a column; — said of figures, as a caryatid. [A style.]

sty'lar (stī'lär). Of or pert. to

Sty-las'ter (stī-lăs'tĕr), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στῦλος pillar + ἀστήρ star.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of delicate, usually pink, hydroid corals closely related to the millepores. It is the type of a family, **Sty-las-ter'i-dæ** (stī'lăs-tĕr'ĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] Any coral of this genus or family.

sty'late (stī'lāt), *a.* **a** Styliferous; specif., *Bot.*, having a persistent style. **b** Styliform. *Rare.*

style. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of STILE.

style'book', *n.* See STYLE, *n.*, 5.

style'wort' (stīl'wûrt'), *n.* [Gr. στῦλος pillar + *wort* a plant.] Any plant of the Candolleaceæ.

Sty-lid'i-a'ceæ (stī-lĭd'ĭ-ā'shē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See STYLIDIUM.] *Bot.* Syn of CANDOLLEACEÆ.

sty-lid'i-a'ceous (-shŭs), *a.*

Sty-lid'i-um (stī-lĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. στῦλος pillar. For the sense cf. STYLEWORT.] *Bot.* Syn. of CANDOLLEA.

sty-lif'er-ous (stī-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*style* + *-ferous*.] *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Bearing one or more styles.

sty'li-form (stī'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a style.

sty'line (stī'lĭn; -lĭn), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to a style.

sty-lis'tics, sty-lis'tic (stī-lĭs'tĭks, -tĭk), *n.* Art of, or a work on, writing. [TIC.]

sty-lis'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of STYLISTIC.

sty'list-ism (stī'lĭst-ĭz'm), *n.* The devotionalism of a stylite.

sty'lo-go-nid'i-um (stī'lō-gō-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. στῦλος pillar + *gonidium*.] Stylospore.

sty'lo-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Stylographic. — **sty'lo-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sty'lo-hy-oi'de-an(-hĭ-oi'dē-ăn), *a.* Stylohyoid.

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side of the temporal bone of man, corresponding to the tympanohyal and stylohyal of other mammals. **b** An oblique conical projection at the outer part of the distal end of the radius. **c** A projection on the inner back part of the distal end of the ulna, extending a little beyond the head of the bone. **d** A conical projection at the back part of the upper end of the fibula.

sty'lo-lite (stī'lō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *στῦλος* a column + *-lite.*] *Geol.* A small, longitudinally grooved column, of the same material as the rock (usually limestone) in which it occurs. A single column is due, in some cases, to the slipping, under vertical pressure, of a part capped by a shell, through adjacent parts not so capped; but one or more layers may be affected by stylolitic structure throughout, where there is no capping object. — **sty'lo-lit'ic** (-līt'ĭk), *a.*

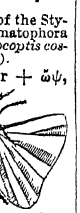
sty'lo-mas'toid (-măs'toid), *a.* *Anat.* Designating a foramen (the termination of the aqueduct of Fallopius) on the lower surface of the temporal bone between the styloid and mastoid processes, also the artery and vein traversing it.



Sty-lom'ma-toph'o-ra (stī-lŏm'ă-tŏf'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *στῦλος* column + *ὄμμα* eye + *φέρειν* to bear.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Pulmonata in which the eyes are situated at the tips of the tentacles, which are retractile. It includes the common land snails and slugs, and is equivalent to Geophila. — **sty-lom'ma-toph'o-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

sty'lo-pized (stī'lō-pīzd), *a.* Infested by a parasite of the genus *Stylops* or a related genus. — **sty'lo-pi-za'tion** (-pĭ-zā'shŭn; -pī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sty'lo-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ă). [NL. See STYLE, sense 11; -PODIUM.] *Bot.* The conical swelling or expansion at the base of the style in apiaceous plants.



One of the Stylommatophora (*Urocoptis costata*).

Sty'lops (stī'lŏps), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar + *ὤψ*, *ὠπός*, the eye.] *Zoöl.* **a** See STREPSIPTERA. **b** [*l. c.*] An insect of the genus *Stylops* or family Stylopidæ.



Stylops (*S. spencei*). Much enlarged.

sty'lo-spore (-lō-spōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. *στῦλος* pillar + *spore.*] *Bot.* In mycology, a spore abjointed from a sterigma within a pycnium. Cf. CONIDIUM.

sty'lus (stī'lŭs), *n.* [L. *stylus*, or better *stilus.*] **1.** An instrument for writing. See STYLE, *n.*, 1.

2. In a phonograph, a pointed piece which is moved by the vibrations given to the diaphragm by a sound, producing an indented record; also, a blunter piece which follows this record, vibrates the diaphragm, and reproduces the sound. **3.** *Zoöl.* **a** A style or stylet. **b** A uniradiate sponge spicule sharp at one end.

sty'mie (stī'mĭ), *n.* Also **sti'my.** [Orig. uncertain.] *Golf.* The position of two balls on the putting green such that, being more than six inches apart, one ball lies directly between the other and the hole at which the latter must be played; also, the act of bringing the balls into this position.

sty'mie, *v. t.* Also **sti'my.** *Golf.* To bring into the position of, or impede by, a stymie.

styph'nate (stĭf'nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of styphnic acid.

styph'nic (-nĭk), *a.* [Gr. *στύφειν* to contract.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a yellow crystalline astringent acid, $(NO_2)_3C_6H{\cdot}(OH)_2$, obtained by the action of nitric acid on resorcin, and otherwise. It is a trinitro derivative of resorcin, and resembles picric acid, but is not bitter.

styp'sis (stĭp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στῦψις* a steeping in an astringent. See STYPTIC.] Application or use of styptics.

styp'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [L. *stypticus*, Gr. στυπτικός, fr. *στύφειν* to contract: cf. F. *styptique*, OF. also *stiptique.*] Producing contraction, as of the blood vessels; stopping bleeding; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage when applied to the bleeding part; astringent.

styptic bur, a West Indian verbenaceous herb (*Priva echinata*), the calyx of which is beset with small hooked bristles. — **s. collodion,** collodion containing an astringent, as tannin. — **s. colloid,** *Med.*, a preparation of astringent and antiseptic substances with some colloid material, as collodion, for ready use. — **s. weed,** the stinking weed.

styp'tic, *n.* *Med.* A styptic medicine. The chief styptics are alum, tannic acid, and the salts of iron, copper, and zinc.

styp'ti-cin (stĭp'tĭ-sĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* The hydrochloride of cotarnine, occurring in commerce as a yellow crystalline substance, and used as an internal hæmostatic and analgesic. It is frequently administered subcutaneously.

Sty'ra-ca'ce-æ (stī'rā-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See STYRAX.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees (order Primulales), comprising 6 genera and about 100 species, of wide distribution; the storax family. They have flowers with a 5-lobed corolla and ten stamens, and a dry or drupaceous fruit. *Styrax*, *Mohrodendron*, and *Symplocos* are the principal genera. — **sty'ra-ca'ceous** (stī'rā-kā'shŭs), *a.*

Sty'rax (stī'răks), *n.* [L. *styrax*, *storax*, storax or the tree yielding it, Gr. *στύραξ*. Cf. STORAX.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed shrubs and trees typifying the family Styracaceæ. They have pubescent or scurfy leaves and flowers in pendulous racemes, the petals distinct or slightly united. *S. benzoin* and *S. officinalis* yield resins (see STORAX, 1). Several species are cultivated.

2. [*l. c.*] Storax.

sty'rene (stī'rēn), *n.* *Chem.* An unsaturated hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5CH{:}CH_2$, obtained by the distillation of storax, by the decomposition of cinnamic acid, and otherwise, as a fragrant, aromatic, mobile liquid; — called also *phenyl ethylene*, *vinyl benzene*, *styrol*, *styrolene*, and *cinnamene.*

sty'rone (-rōn), *n.* [G. *styron.* See STYRAX.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, C_6H_5OH, having a sweet taste and a hyacinthlike odor, obtained by the decomposition of styracin; — properly called *cinnamic* or *styryl alcohol.*

sty'ryl (-rĭl), *n.* [*Styrax* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The hypothetical univalent radical $C_6H_5CH{:}CHCH_2$, found in certain derivatives of styrene, etc. — **sty-ryl'ic** (stī-rĭl'ĭk), *a.*

stythe (stīth), *n.* [E. dial., also *stife.*] *Mining.* Choke damp.

Styx (stĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Στύξ.] *Gr. Myth.* The principal river of the lower world, which flowed round it seven times and had to be crossed in passing to the regions of the dead; also, the nymph of the river, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, by whom the most solemn oaths were sworn.

su'a-ble (sū'ă-b'l), *a.* *Law.* Capable of being sued; subject to be called to answer in court. — **su'a-bil'i-ty**(-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sua'sion (swā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *suasio*, fr. *suadere*, *suasum*, to advise, persuade, fr. *suadus* persuading, persuasive; akin to *suavis* sweet: cf. OF. *suasion.* See SUAVE; cf. DISSUADE, PERSUASION] Persuasion; as, moral *suasion.*

sua'sive (swā'sĭv), *a.* Persuasive; suasory. "Genial and *suasive* satire." *Earle.* — **sua'sive-ly,** *adv.*

suave (swāv; swäv; 277), *a.* [L. *suavis* sweet, pleasant: cf. F. *suave.* See SWEET; cf. SUASION.] Blandly pleasing; gracious in manner; bland. — **suave'ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — SUAVE, BLAND, OILY, UNCTUOUS, FULSOME, SMUG. SUAVE implies an affable or urbanely persuasive manner; BLAND suggests gently soothing or coaxing qualities; as, *suave* and ingratiating manners, the *suavity* of a diplomat; "the *bland*, emollient, saponaceous qualities both of sack and silver" (*Gray*); "His manners were gentle, complying, and *bland*" (*Goldsmith*); "Mr. Pickwick was . . . producing a constant succession of the *blandest* and most benevolent smiles" (*Dickens*). OILY and UNCTUOUS both suggest fawning, suppleness, or hypocrisy; FULSOME applies esp. to praise, flattery, etc., which is gross or cloying; as, "rills of *oily* eloquence" (*Cowper*); "a man of harsh temper and *oily* manners" (*Trollope*); "Oft at Bible meetings . . . he did his holy *oily* best" (*Tennyson*); "The look [of benevolence] was, perhaps, *unctuous*, rather than spiritual, and had, so to speak, a kind of fleshly effulgence. . . . He . . . smiled with more *unctuous* benignity than ever" (*Hawthorne*); cf. "that kind of *unction* which is nearly [allied] to cajolery" (*Scott*); "He was bedaubing one of those worthies with the most *fulsome* praise" (*Smollett*). SMUG, as here compared, implies bland or unctuous self-complacency; as, "It is edifying to behold him, fresh shaved and with *smug* face, singing out 'Amen' at early chapel" (*Thackeray*); "the *smug* conviction which every man seems to cherish that he is in the secret" (*T. E. Brown*). See CIVIL, SMOOTH, FAWN, INGRATIATE.

suav'i-ty (swăv'ĭ-tĭ; swäv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *suavitas*: cf. F. *suavité.*] **1.** Sweetness of taste or odor. *Obs.*

2. Quality of being blandly pleasing to the mind; agreeableness; pleasant urbanity; as, *suavity* of manners; *suavity* of language, conversation, or address. *Glanvill.*

3. That which is suave; as, the *suavities* of society.

sub- (sŭb-; *many compounds of sub-, esp nouns, have variable accent, dependent upon position and emphasis: see Guide to Pron.*, § 87). [L. *sub* under, below; akin to Gr. *ὑπό*, Skr. *upa* to, on, under, over. The *s* perh. represents a prefixed *ex.* The original sense was perh., from under up to. Cf. HYPO-, SUPER-.] A prefix signifying, in general, *under*, *below*, *beneath.* Hence, specif.: **1. a** In many words, mostly of Latin origin, *sub-* has the sense of *under*, *beneath*, *below*, *down*; as in *subscribe*, to write under; *submerge*, to plunge down; *subbronchial*, *sublingual.* Cf. INFRA-, INFERO-. **b** In many English formations, esp. in terms in biology, medicine, etc., and in a few words of Latin origin, *sub-* expresses *in an inferior degree*, *an imperfect* or *partial state*, *somewhat*, *slightly*, *less than usual or normal*, *almost*, *nearly*; as in *subacid*, slightly acid; *subglobular*, almost globular; *subovate*, *subrigid*, *subsessile*, *suborbicular.* **c** In nouns denoting rank, title, position, occupation, classification, etc., *sub* indicates a rank, title, or position, or the like, *next lower than*, *subordinate to*, or *inferior to*, that denoted by the subjoined word; as in *sublieutenant*, *subdeacon*, *subgenus*, *subfreshman*, *subspecies.* Hence *sub-* in various words implies an idea of *repetition*, so as to form subordinate parts or features, as in *subclassify*, *subdiversify*, etc. **d** In numerous words from the Latin the force of *sub-* is obscure, and often quite unfelt in English by those unfamiliar with Latin. *Subjunctive*, *subtend*, *suffrage*, *suggest*, *suppress*, are familiar examples.

2. *Chem.* A prefix denoting that the ingredient (of a compound) signified by the term to which it is prefixed is present in *only a small proportion*, or *less than the normal amount*; as, *subiodide*, *subsulphide*, *suboxide*, etc. Prefixed to the name of a salt it is equivalent to *basic*; as, *sub-*acetate, or *basic* acetate.

3. *Math.* A prefix to adjectives modifying *ratio*, indicating the *inverse of the ratio*; as *subduple*, *subduplicate*, etc.; *subtriplicate* ratio is the inverse ratio of the cubes.

☞ *Sub-* in Latin compounds often becomes *sum-* before *m*, *sur-* before *r*, and regularly becomes *suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, and *sup-* before *c*, *f*, *g*, and *p*, respectively. Before *c*, *p*, and *t* it sometimes takes the form *sus-* by the dropping of *b* from a collateral form, *subs-*. Nearly all of the words showing these variant forms of *sub-* are to be classed under **1 d.**

☞ The reference "See SUB-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *sub-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

sub (sŭb), *n.* A subordinate; subaltern; substitute. *Colloq.*

sub-ac'id (sŭb-ăs'ĭd), *a.* [L. *subacidus.* See SUB-; ACID.] Moderately acid or sour; as, *subacid* juices. — *n.* A substance moderately acid. — **sub'a-cid'i-ty** (sŭb'ă-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sub'a-ē'ri-al (sŭb'ā-ē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Beneath the sky; in the open air; specif.: **a** *Geol.* Pert. to, or taking place on, the land surface. **b** *Bot.* Situated or growing at or just above the surface of the ground. — **sub'a-ē'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

sub'a'gen-cy (sŭb'ā'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* A subordinate agency.

sub'a'gent (-jĕnt), *n.* A person employed by an agent to perform more or less of the business of his agency.

su'bah (sōō'bä), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *çūbah* province, in Hind. also governor, fr. Ar. *çūbah* a collection, hence the sense collection of districts, province.] *India.* **a** A province or division of the Mogul Empire, or its government. **b** The ruler of such a province; — short for *subahdar.*

su'bah-dar', su'ba-dar' (-där'), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *çūbahdār*, Per. *çūbah* a province (see SUBAH) + *dār* holding, keeping.] *India.* **a** A viceroy; a governor of a subah. **b** The chief native officer of a native company in the British army, his position being about equivalent to that of captain.

sub-al'pine (sŭb-ăl'pĭn; -pīn), *a.* [L. *subalpinus.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Inhabiting the somewhat high slopes and summits of mountains, in the next zone below timber line.

sub-al'tern (sŭb-ôl'tĕrn *or, esp. in sense* 2, sŭb'ăl-tûrn'; 277), *a.* [F. *subalterne*, LL. *subalternus*, fr. L. *sub* under + *alternus* alternate. Cf. ALTERNATE.] **1.** Ranked or ranged below; subordinate; inferior; specif., *Mil.*, being below the rank of captain; as, a *subaltern* officer.

2. *Logic.* Particular, with reference to a related universal or general; as, a *subaltern* proposition.

subaltern genus, *Logic*, a genus which may be a species of a higher genus, as the genus *quadruped*, which is a species of *mammal.* — **s. opposition.** *Logic.* = SUBALTERNATION, 2.

sub-al'tern (sŭb-ôl'tĕrn; 277), *n.* **1.** A person holding a subordinate position; specif., a commissioned military officer below the rank of captain.

2. *Logic.* A subaltern proposition; a subalternate.

sub'al-ter'nant (sŭb'ăl-tûr'nănt), *n.* *Logic.* A universal proposition regarded as a ground for the inference of a corresponding subalternate.

sub'al-ter'nate (-nāt), *a.* **1.** Succeeding by turn; successive. **2.** Subordinate; subaltern; inferior. *Now R. Evelyn.* **3.** *Bot.* Alternate, but with a tendency to become opposite, as the secondary nerves in a pinnate leaf.

sub'al-ter'nate, *n.* *Logic.* A particular proposition, as opposed to a universal one of like quality and identical terms, with reference to which it is regarded as following by immediate inference. See OPPOSITION, 1 **d.**

sub-al'ter-na'tion (sŭb-ăl'tĕr-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being subalternate; succession by turns; subordination.

2. *Logic.* See OPPOSITION, 1 **d.**

sty'lo-man-dib'u-lar (-măn-dĭb'ū-lẽr), **sty'lo-max'il-la-ry** (-măk'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* Designating a ligament connecting the styloid process (**a**) and the angle of the lower jaw.

sty-lom'e-ter (stī-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *στῦλος* column + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring columns.

Sty-lom'ma-ta (-ă-tă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar + *ὄμμα*, *-ατος*, the eye.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of STYLOMMATOPHORA. — **sty-lom'ma-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

Sty'lo-nu'rus (stī'lō-nū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar + *οὐρά* tail.] See EURYPTERIDA.

sty'lo-pha-ryn'ge-al (-fă-rĭn'jē-ăl; -făr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the styloid process (**a**) and the pharynx; designating a slender muscle (the **sty'lo-pha-ryn'ge-us** [-ŭs]) connecting the base of that process and side of the pharynx.

Sty-lop'i-dæ (stī-lŏp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Stylops* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family coextensive with Strepsiptera.

sty'lo-pod (stī'lō-pŏd), *n.* *Bot.* A stylopodium. *Rare.*

Sty'lo-san'thes (-săn'thēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar + *ἄνθος* flower.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous herbs having pinnately trifoliolate leaves and yellow flowers in small terminal or axillary clusters. They are natives of the warmer regions of Asia, Africa, and North America.

sty-los'po-rous (stī-lŏs'pō-rŭs; stĭ'lō-spō'rŭs; 201), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a stylospore.

sty'lo-ste'gi-um (stī'lō-stē'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar + *στέγος* cover.] *Bot.* The inner corona in certain asclepiads, as *Stapelia.*

sty'lo-ste'mon (-stē'mŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar + *στήμων* warp.] *Bot.* An epigynous stamen. *Obs.*

styme (stīm). Var. of STIME. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]

Stym'phal, a. Stymphalian.

Stym-pha'li-an (stĭm-fā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* *Class. Myth.* Pertaining to Lake Stymphalis (now Zaráka) in Arcadia, haunted by man-eating birds (**Stym-phal'i-des** [stĭm-făl'ĭ-dēz]) slain by Hercules (which see).

styngill. † STINGLE.

stynyst, *p. p.* of STONISH. *Obs.*

Sty-phe'li-a (stĭ-fē'lĭ-ă; -fēl'yă; 7), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *στυφελός* rough; — from the stiff hairs of the corolla tube.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian epacridaceous shrubs having small axillary flowers, with the calyx and corolla usually colored alike.

styp'ti-cal (stĭp'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Styptic. — **styp'tic-al-ness,** *n.* *R.*

styp-tic'i-ty (stĭp-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *stypticité.*] Astringency. [*Rare.*]

styp'tic-ness, *n.* Stypticity.

styr'a-cin (stĭr'ă-sĭn; stī'rā-), *n.* [See STYRAX.] *Chem.* A white substance, $C_{18}H_{16}O_2$, extracted from storax and Peru balsam. It is the cinnamyl ester of cinnamic acid.

sty'ra-col (stī'rā-kōl; -kŏl), *n.* [*Styrax* + guiacol. Cinnamic acid is got from species of *Styrax.*] Guaiacol cinnamate, used in medicine for its antiseptic properties, esp. in intestinal disorders and tuberculosis.

sty'ro-gal'lol (stī'rō-găl'ŏl; -ōl), *n.* [G. See STYROL, GALLIC (acid), 2d -OL.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{18}H_{16}O_6$, got by heating cinnamic acid and gallic acid with concentrated sulphuric acid.

sty'rol (stī'rŏl; -rōl), *n.* [G. *styrol.* See STYRAX; 2d -OL.] *Chem.* Styrene.

sty'ro-lene (stī'rō-lēn), *n.* [G. *styrolen.*] Styrene.

styryl alcohol. See STYRONE.

stythe, *n.* A sty. *Obs.*

styward. † STEWARD.

stywe. † STEW, a bath, etc.

su. = SUE.

su (sōō). Var. of SHU.

suade. † SO.

Su'a-a (sū'ā-ă). *D. Bib.*

Sua'bi-an. Var. of SWABIAN.

‖ **su'a cui'que sunt vi'ti-a** (vĭsh'ĭ-ă). [L.] Every one has his own vices.

‖ **su'a cui'que vo-lup'tas.** [L.] Every one has his own pleasure.

suade (swād), *v. t.* [L. *suadere*: cf. OF. *suader.*] To persuade. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

suad'i-ble (swād'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *suadibilis.*] Susceptible. *Obs.*

Su-a'da (sū-ā'dă), *n.* [NL., orig. uncert.] Syn. of DONDIA.

suagat. † SOGATE.

suage, swage (swāj), *v. t. & i.* [See ASSUAGE.] To abate; soften. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

suage, n. Assuagement. *Obs.*

Su'ah (sū'ä). *Bib.*

Sua-he'li. Var. of SWAHILI.

suail. *a. & adv.* [Cf. SUAVE.] Sweet. *Obs. Scot.*

suaille. † SOIL, *n.*

suain. † SWAIN.

suaits, *n.* [Cf. AS. *swātan* beer.] Thin ale or beer. *Obs. Scot.*

Sua'kin gum (swä'kĕn). [From *Suakin*, Egyptian seaport on the Red Sea.] An exceedingly brittle variety of gum arabic.

suallow. † SWALLOW.

sualm. † SWALM.

Sua-lo'cin (swä-lō'sĭn). [From the reversed letters of the name *Nicolaus* Venator, Latinized form of Niccolo Cacciatore, Italian astronomer.] See STAR.

suan. † SWAN. [SWINK.]

suanc. † SWANK, *pret.* of SWINK.

Sua-ni'tian (swā-nĭsh'ăn), *n.* = SYAN.

suan pan (swän pän). [Chin. *suanꞌpanꞌ*.] The Chinese abacus. See ABACUS, 2. [WANT.]

su'ant (sū'ănt). Var. of SEASU'ANT (sū'ănt; sū'ănt), *a.* [CF. SUE to pursue.] a Smooth; even; regular; steady. b Equable; agreeable. c Placid; quiet; grave; demure. — **su'ant-ly,** *adv.* *Both Dial.*

suar. † SWARE, speech. [SURE.]

su'ar (sh.ōō'ăr). Dial. Eng. of SQUARE.

suare. † SQUARE, SWIRE.

su-ar'row nut (sōō-ăr'ō). Var. of SQUARI NUT.

suart. † SWART.

sua'si-ble (swā'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *suadere*, *suasum*, to persuade.] Capable of being persuaded; easily persuaded.

sua'so-ry (swā'sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *suasorius.*] Persuasive. *Obs.*

‖ **su'a spon'te,** *or* **spon'te su'a.** [L.] Of one's own accord; voluntarily; spontaneously.

suas'ti-ka. Var. of SWASTIKA.

suatte. Obs. pret. of SWEAT.

sua-vas'ti-ka. See SWASTIKA.

sua've-o-lence (swā'vē-ō-lĕns), *n.* Fragrance. *Obs.*

sua've-o-lent, *a.* [L. *suaveolens.*] Of a sweet odor. *Obs.*

sua'vi-a'tion (swā'vĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suaviatio.*] Osculation. *Obs.*

suav'i-fy (swăv'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*suave* + *-fy.*] To make suave.

sua-vil'o-quence (swā-vĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *suaviloquentia*; *suavis* sweet + *loquens*, p. pr. of *loqui* to speak.] Sweetness or agreeableness of speech. *Obs.* — **sua-vil'o-quent** (-kwĕnt), *a.* *Obs.*

sua'vi-lo'qui-ous (swā'vĭ-lō'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* Suaviloquent. *Obs.*

sua-vil'o-quy (swā-vĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n* [L. *suaviloquium.*] Suaviloquence. *Obs.*

‖ **sua'vi-ter in mo'do, for'ti-ter in re** (swăv'ĭ-tẽr). [L.] Gently in manner, strongly in deed.

suav'o-lent, *a.* Suaveolent. *Obs.*

suay. † SO.

sub, *v. t.* To act as a substitute, esp. for a compositor. *Cant.*

Su'ba (sū'bä). *Bib.*

sub'ah-dom'i-nal, *a.* *Zoöl.* a See SUB-, 1 a. b Nearly far enough back to be abdominal, as the ventral fins of some fishes.

sub-ac'e-tate (sŭb-ăs'ē-tāt), *n.* *Chem.* See SUB-, 2.

sub'a-cid'u-lous, *a.*, **sub-ac'rid,** *a.*, **sub-ac'ro-drome',** *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'a-cro'mi-al (sŭb'ă-krō'mĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-act', *v. t.* [L. *subactus*, p. p. of *subigere* to subdue; *sub* under + *agere* to lead, bring.] To reduce; to subdue. *Obs.* — **sub-ac'tion,** *n.* *Obs.*

sub-act'or, *a.* Subacted. *Obs.*

su'ba-cu'mi-nate, *a.*, **sub'a-cute',** *a.*, **sub'a-cute'ly,** *adv.* See SUB-, 1 b.

su'ba-dar'. Var. of SUBAHDAR.

sub'a-dore', *v. t.* To adore in an inferior degree. *Obs.*

Sub'a-dri-at'ic, *a.* Designating or pert. to a secondary race not quite so tall as, and less brachycephalic than, the Adriatic, but having lighter hair and eyes; — so called by Deniker. It is found in parts of France, Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, and Italy.

sub'a-dunc'ate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'ad'vo-cate, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

Su'ba-el (sū'bă-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Sub'-Af-to'ni-an (-ăf-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See GLACIAL PERIOD.

sub-ag'i-tate, *v. t.* [L. *subagitare* to lie with illicitly.] To solicit; to copulate with. *Obs.* — **sub-ag'i-ta'tion,** *n.* *Obs.*

sub'a-grest', *n.* [L. *subagrestis.*] A rustic or boorish fellow. *Obs.*

su'bah-dar'y (-där'ĭ), **su'bah-ship** (sōō'bä-shĭp), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a subahdar.

Su'ba-i (sū'bā-ī; -bĭ). *Bib.*

sub-aid', *v. t.* To aid secretly. *R.*

sub-a'late, *a.* See SUB, 1 b.

sub-al'bid, *a.* [L. *subalbidus.*] Whitish. *Obs.* [moner.

sub'al'mon-er, *n.* An under al-

sub'al-ter'nal, *n.* A subaltern. *Obs.* [by turn. *Obs.*

sub'al-ter'nate-ly, *adv.* Turn

sub-al'ter-nat'ing, *a.* Subalternate; successive.

sub'ant-arc'tic (sŭb'ănt-ärk'tĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a region just without the antarctic circle.

Sub—Ap'en-nine (sŭb-ăp'ĕ-nīn), *a.* Under, or at the foot of, the Apennine mountains; — applied, in geology, to a series of Tertiary strata of the older Pliocene period.

sub-ap'os-tol'ic (-ăp'ŏs-tŏl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the age immediately following that of the apostles.

sub'a-quat'ic (sŭb'ā-kwăt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Subaqueous. **2.** *Zoöl.* Somewhat aquatic.

sub-a'que-ous (sŭb-ā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Being under water, or beneath the surface of water; adapted for use under water; submarine; as, a *subaqueous* helmet. **2.** *Geol.* Formed or occurring in or under water.

sub'a-rach'noid (sŭb'ā-răk'noid), *a.* *Anat.* Under the arachnoid membrane; specif., designating the space between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater and the fluid which is contained therein.

sub-arc'tic (sŭb-ärk'tĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a region just without the arctic circle; approximately arctic.

sub-ar'id (-ăr'ĭd), *a.* Moderately or slightly arid; characterized by, or designating, a climate somewhat deficient in moisture; — sometimes practically equivalent to *subhumid*.

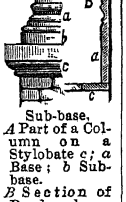
sub-as'tral (sŭb-ăs'trăl), *a.* Beneath the stars; terrestrial.

sub'at'om (sŭb'ăt'ŭm; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Chem. & Physics.* A component of an atom; an atomicule. See ATOMIC THEORY. — **sub'a-tom'ic** (sŭb'ā-tŏm'ĭk), *a.*

sub'au-di'tion (sŭb'ô-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *subauditio.*] The act of understanding, or supplying, something not expressed; also, that which is so understood or supplied.

sub'au-di'tur (sŭb'ô-dī'tŭr), *n.* [L., there is understood, pres. pass. 3d pers. sing. of *subaudire* to understand, supply.] Something understood or implied in connection with what is expressed.

sub-ax'il-la-ry (sŭb-ăk'sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Under the axilla. **2.** *Bot.* Situated below or beneath the axil, as certain buds; — opposed to *supra-axillary*.



Sub-base.
A Part of a Column on a Stylobate *c*; *a* Base; *b* Sub-base.
B Section of Baseboard; *a* Sub-base; *b* Wall; *c* Floor.

sub'—base', *n.* Another base, foundation, or the like, placed below that which ordinarily forms the base; sometimes, that which forms the lowermost part of a base. Specif.: *Arch.* The lowest member of a base when divided horizontally, or of a baseboard, pedestal, or the like.

sub'—base'ment, *n.* *Arch.* A basement or an underground story, or any of several, below the true basement.

sub'—bass' (-bās'), *n.* *Music.* The deepest pedal stop, or the lowest tones of an organ; the fundamental or ground bass.

sub-cal'i-ber, -bre (sŭb-kăl'ĭ-bĕr), *a.* **a** Smaller than the caliber of a gun, as a *sub-caliber* projectile, formerly attached to a sabot fitting the bore, now fired through a tube of small caliber clamped to, or inserted in, a gun in target practice in order to save ammunition. **b** Of, pert. to, used in, or effected by, firing a subcaliber projectile; as, *subcaliber* practice; a *subcaliber* gun.

sub'can'tor (sŭb'kăn'tŏr; *see* SUB-), *n.* [See SUB-; CANTOR.] *Music.* A subchanter; a succentor.

sub'car'bide (-kär'bīd; -bĭd), *n.* Also **-bid.** *Chem. & Metal.* A carbide containing less than the ordinary proportion of carbon; as, *subcarbide* of iron, $Fe_{24}C$, a compound which according to Arnold is a constituent of commercial iron.

sub'car'bon-at'er-ous (-kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A basic carbonate.

Sub-car'bon-if'er-ous. *Geol.* Mississippian (which see).

sub-car'ti-lag'i-nous (-kär'tĭ-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** See SUB-, 1 **a**. **b** Partially cartilaginous.

sub'cau-les'cent (sŭb'kô-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* *Bot.* Having a very short stem; nearly acaulescent.

sub'ce-les'tial (sŭb'sĕ-lĕs'chăl), *a.* Beneath the heavens; specif., *Astron.*, exactly beneath the zenith.

sub'cel'lar (sŭb'sĕl'ĕr), *n.* A cellar beneath a story wholly or partly underground; usually, a cellar under a cellar.

sub-cen'tral (sŭb-sĕn'trăl), *a.* **1.** Under the center. **2.** Nearly central; not quite central.

sub'chant'er (sŭb'chăn'tĕr), *n.* *Eccl.* A succentor.

sub-che'la (-kē'lă), *n.*; *pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [NL. See SUB-; 2d CHELA.] *Zoöl.* A grasping organ of the limbs of certain crustaceans (as *Squilla*) in which the terminal segment folds back against the next one.

sub-che'late (-lāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Imperfectly chelate. **b** Ending in a subchela.

sub-chel'i-form (-kĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Zoöl.* Subchelate **a**.

sub'chlo'ride (-klō'rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A chloride containing a relatively small proportion of chlorine; as, *subchloride* of mercury (mercurous chloride).

Sub-clam'a-to'res (sŭb-klăm'ā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *sub-* + *Clamatores.*] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of passerine birds consisting only of the broadbills (Eurylæmidæ).

sub'class' (sŭb'klăs'), *n.* A primary division of a class; specif., *Biol.*, a category below a class and above an order.

sub'clause' (-klôz'), *n.* A subordinate clause. See CLAUSE, 2.

sub-cla'vi-an (sŭb-klā'vĭ-ăn), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *clavis* a key. See CLAVICLE.] *Anat.* Under the clavicle; designating, or pertaining to, the subclavian artery, vein, or muscle.

subclavian artery, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the proximal portion of the main artery of the arm or fore limb. In man it is regarded as extending from its point of origin to the level of the first rib, from which point its continuation is known as the *axillary artery;* the one on the right side arises from the innominate artery, while the one on the left arises from the arch of the aorta. Two types of the subclavian arteries are distinguishable in vertebrates, a *dorsal* and a *ventral*, so named from their embryological development, in relation to the branchial arteries. That of man and most mammals is dorsal. — **s. groove,** *Anat.*, either of two grooves (for the subclavian artery and vein) on the first rib. — **s. muscle,** *Anat.*, the subclavius. — **s. triangle.** *Anat.* See TRIANGLES OF THE NECK. — **s. vein,** *Anat.*, the proximal portion of the main vein of the arm from the end of the axillary vein, at the level of the first rib, to its junction with the internal jugular vein to form the innominate vein.

sub-cla'vi-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See SUBCLAVIAN.] *Anat.* A small muscle extending from the first rib and its cartilage to the under surface of the clavicle.

sub-coast'al (-kōs'tăl), *a.* *Phys. Geog.* Below the coast; — applied to submerged plains of the continental shelf.

sub'col-lat'er-al (sŭb'kŏ-lat'ĕr-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Designating a convolution of the tentorial surface of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum lying external to the collateral fissure.

sub'co-lum'nar (-kŏ-lŭm'när), *a.* Imperfectly columnar.

sub'com-mit'tee (-kŏ-mĭt'ē; *see* SUB-), *n.* An under committee; a part or division of a committee. *Milton.*

sub'con-choi'dal (sŭb'kŏn-koi'dăl), *a.* Imperfectly or indistinctly conchoidal.

sub-con'scious (sŭb-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of mental operation yet not present in consciousness; — a designation applied to certain phenomena seemingly of the same nature as the phenomena of conciousness, though not revealed to introspection; as, *subconscious* reasoning; memory seems to involve the presence of *subconscious* ideas. **2.** Of the lowest degree of consciousness; belonging to the "margin" of consciousness, or to that portion of the conscious field which falls without the range of attention. — **sub-con'scious-ly,** *adv.* — **sub-con'scious-ness,** *n.*

sub-con'stel-la'tion (-kŏn'stĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Astron.* A subordinate asterism or constellation.

sub'con'tract (-kŏn'trăkt; *see* SUB-), *n.* A contract under, or subordinate to, a previous contract.

sub'con-tract' (-kŏn-trakt'), *v. t. & i.* To contract under, or for the performance of part or all of, another contract.

sub'con-tract'ed (-trăk'tĕd), *a.* Contracted after or under a former contract; *Obs.*, betrothed for the second time.

sub'con-trac'tor (-trăk'tĕr), *n.* One who contracts with a contractor to perform part or all of the latter's contract.

sub-con'tra-ri'e-ty (sŭb-kŏn'trā-rī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* *Logic.* The relation of subcontrary propositions; that relation of two propositions with identical terms which is such that both may be true, but both cannot be false. See OPPOSITION, 1 **d**.

sub-con'tra-ry (sŭb-kŏn'trā-rĭ; -trā-rĭ), *a.* Contrary in an inferior degree. Specif.: **a** *Geom.* Having, or being in, a contrary order; — said of a circular section of a conicoid as related to another circular but not parallel section; also, designating two similar triangles having a common angle, the opposite sides not being parallel. **b** *Logic.* Denoting the relation of subcontrariety.

sub-con'tra-ry (sŭb-kŏn'trā-rĭ; -trā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). *Logic.* A subcontrary proposition. See OPPOSITION, 1.

sub-cos'tal (-kŏs'tăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Below the ribs. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, the primary vein of an insect's wing next behind the costal vein.

subcostal cell, one of the cells between the costal and subcostal veins of an insect's wing. — **s. muscles,** *Anat.*, the infracostal muscles.

sub-cos'tal, *n.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A subcostal muscle. **b** A subcostal vein or cell.

sub-crep'i-tant (-krĕp'ĭ-tănt), *a.* Partially crepitant.

sub'crus-ta'ceous (sŭb'krŭs-tā'shŭs), *a.* Occurring beneath a crust or scab; as, a *subcrustaceous* cicatrization.

sub-crust'al (sŭb-krŭs'tăl), *a.* *Geol.* Situated or occurring below the crust of the earth.

sub'cu-ta'ne-ous (sŭb'kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* **a** Situated beneath the skin. **b** To be used or introduced under the skin; hypodermal; as, a *subcutaneous* needle. **c** Living beneath the surface of the skin; as, a *subcutaneous* parasite.

subcutaneous operation, *Surg.*, an operation without opening the skin opposite to, or over, the internal section.

— **sub'cu-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **sub'cu-ta'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

sub'dea'con (sŭb'dē'k'n), *n.* [*sub-* + *deacon:* cf. L. *subdiaconus.*] *Eccl.* **a** An assistant to, or a minister ranking next below, a deacon; specif., in the Roman Catholic Church, a minister belonging to an order (since the 12th century a major holy order) next below that of deacon, whose duties are to prepare the vessels and the bread and wine for Mass, to pour the water into the chalice at the offertory, and to sing the epistle; in the Eastern churches, a minister belonging to the highest of the minor orders, whose duties are to prepare the sacred vessels and to guard the gates of the bema during the celebration of the Eucharist. **b** The epistoler in the Communion service. **c** A kind of chasuble, such as was worn by subdeacons until the epistle at the celebration of the Eucharist. *Obs.*

sub-dea'con-ry (-rĭ) } *n.* *Eccl.* The order or office of sub-
sub-dea'con-ship } deacon.

sub'dean' (sŭb'dēn'), *n.* [*sub-* + *dean:* cf. F. *sousdoyen.*] An under dean; the deputy or substitute of a dean. *Aylife.*

sub'de-riv'a-tive (-dē-rĭv'ă-tĭv), *n.* A word derived from a derivative; as, "friendliness" is a *subderivative* from "friendly," which is derived from "friend."

sub'de-ter'mi-nant (-dē-tûr'mĭ-nănt), *n.* *Math.* The determinant left after erasing an equal number of rows and columns of a determinant. Its order depends upon the number of rows and columns erased.

sub'di-chot'o-my (sŭb'dī-kŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* A subordinate, or inferior, division into pairs; a subdivision. *Rare.*

sub'di-vide' (-dĭ-vīd'), *v. t.*; **-DI-VID'ED** (-vīd'ĕd); **-DI-VID'ING** (-vīd'ĭng). [L. *subdividere; sub* under + *dividere* to divide. See DIVIDE.] To divide the parts of into more parts; to divide again, as what has already been divided. — *v. i.* To separate or be separated into subdivisions.

sub'di-vi'sion (-dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn; *see* SUB-), *n.* [L. *subdivisio:* cf. F. *subdivision.*] **1.** Act of subdividing. **2.** A part of a thing made by subdividing.

In the decimal table, the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span, palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbuthnot.*

sub-dom'i-nant (sŭb-dŏm'ĭ-nănt), *n.* *Music.* The fourth tone above, or fifth below, the tonic, as F in the scale of C; — so called as being next below the dominant in a scale.

sub-duce' (-dūs') } *v. t.* [L. *subducere, subductum; sub-*
sub-duct' (-dŭkt') } under + *ducere* to lead, to draw. See DUKE.] **1.** To withdraw; draw aside; take away. *Millon.* **2.** To subtract arithmetically. *Sir M. Hale.*

sub-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subductio.*] **1.** Act of subducting, or taking away. *Bp. Hall.* **2.** Arithmetical subtraction. *Sir M. Hale.*

sub-due' (sŭb-dū'), *v. t.*; SUB-DUED' (-dūd'); SUB-DU'ING.

sub'al-ter'ni-ty (sŭb'ăl-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Subaltern quality or state.

subaltern's butter. Avocado.

sub'a-mare', *a.* [L. *subamarus.*] Somewhat bitter. *Obs.*

sub-a'nal, *a.* *Zoöl.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.

sub'an-de'an (sŭb'ăn-dē'ăn; sŭb-ăn'dē-ăn), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.

sub-an'gled (sŭb-ăn'g'ld), *a.* *Math.* Subangular; with very obtuse angles.

sub-an'gu-lar, -an'gu-late, -an'gu-lat'ed, *a.* Somewhat angular

Su-ba'no (sōō-bä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* **-NOS** (-nōs). One of a pagan tribe of Indonesians, somewhat mixed with Malays, of the Sibuguey Peninsula, Mindanao.

sub-ap'i-cal (sŭb-ăp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Below or near the apex. [1 **a**.]

sub-ap'o-neu-rot'ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.

sub'ap-par'ent, *a.*, **s u b'a p-pressed',** *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.

sub'a-qua'ne-ous, *a.* [L. *subaquaneus.*] Subaqueous. *Obs.*

sub-ar'ach-noi'dal (-är'ăk-noi'dăl), **sub-ar'ach-noi'di-an** (-dĭ-ăn), *a.* Subarachnoid.

subarbe. † SUBURB.

sub-ar'bo-res'cent, *a.* See SUB-, 1.

sub'arch', *n.* *Arch.* A subordinate arch, esp one of two or more grouped in a larger arch.

sub-arc'u-ate (-är'kū-āt), **sub-ar c'u-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**. [division of an area.]

sub'a're-a, n. *Biogeog.* A sub-division of a region.

sub'a-re'o-lar, *a.* *Med.* Beneath the areola of the breast.

sub'ar'mor, *or* **sub'ar'mour,** *n.* Armor or a piece of armor worn under the outer armor.

sub'ar-rha'tion, (sŭb'ăr-rā'shŭn), *n.* [*sub-* + L. *arrha, arra,* earnest.] Betrothal by the bestowal, on the part of the man, of marriage gifts or tokens upon the woman. [1 **a**.]

sub-ar'y-te'noid, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.

sub-as'per-ous, *a.* [L. *subasper.*] Somewhat rough. *Obs.*

sub'as-sem'blage, *n.* *Math.* An assemblage contained in another.

su-bas'si. † SUBBASSA.

sub'as-trag'a-lar, sub'as-trag'a-loid, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.

sub'as-trin'gent, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.

sub-aud' (sŭb-ôd'), *v. t.* [L. *subaudire.*] To understand or supply in an ellipsis. *Rare.*

sub'au-ral (-ô'răl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Below the ear. *Rare.*

sub'au-ric'u-lar (sŭb'ô-rĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* Situated below the ear. **sub-ax'il-lar** (sŭb-ăk'sĭ-lăr), *a.* Subaxillary.

subbarbe. † SUBURB.

sub-bas'al (sŭb-bās'ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Near the base.

sub'-base', *n.* = SUB-BASS.

sub-bas'sa, -si, *n.* [Turk. *çū-bāshi,* lit., water chief.] A Turkish official governing a village; a constable. *Obs.*

sub'bea'dle, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.

sub-bour'don, *n.* = SUB-BASS.

Sub-brach'i-a'les (sŭb-brăk'ĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See SUB-; BRACHIAL.] *Zoöl.* A division of soft-finned fishes having the ventral fins beneath the pectoral fins, or nearly so. *Obs.* — **sub-bra'chi-al** (-brā'kĭ-ăl; -brăk'ĭ-ăl), *a.* — **sub-bra'chi-an** (-ăn), *n.* — **sub-bra'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.* & *n.*

sub-brach'y-ceph'a-ly (-brăk'ĭ-sĕf'ă-lĭ), *n.* See CEPHALIC INDEX. **sub-brach'y-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* [phylum.]

sub'branch', *n.* *Zoöl.* A sub-

sub-bran'chi-al, *a.* *Zoöl.* See SUB-, 1 **a**. [within a breed.]

sub'breed', *n.* A race or strain

sub'brig'a-dier', *n.* *Mil.* Formerly, in the British army, an officer in the Horse Guards ranking as cornet.

sub-bron'chi-al (sŭb-brŏn'kĭ-ăl), *a.*, **sub-cæ'cal,** *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.

sub'cæ-ru'le-ous, *a.* [L. *subcæruleus.*] Bluish. *Obs.* [1 **b**.]

sub'cal-ca're-ous, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.

sub-cal'ca-rine, *a.* *Anat.* Below the calcarine fissure. — **subcalcarine convolution** *or* **gyrus,** a convolution between the calcarine and collateral fissures and extending forward into the hippocampal portion of the limbic lobe. [See SUB-, 1 **b**.]

sub'cam-pan'u-late, *a.* *Bot.*

sub-cap'su-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Within a capsule.

sub-car'bu-ret'ed, sub-car'bu-ret'ted (sŭb-kär'bū-rĕt'ĕd), *a.* *Chem.* See SUB-, 2. *Obsoles.*

sub-car'di-nal, *a.* *Embryol.* Designating a vein extending along the lower surface of the Wolffian body.

sub-car'i-nate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.

sub'cat'e-go-ry, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.

sub-cau'dal (sŭb-ô'dăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Situated under, or on the ventral side of, the tail. — *n.* A subcaudal plate or shield.

sub-cau'date (-dāt), *a.* Having an imperfect tail-like process. [cellarer *Obs.*

sub'cel'lar-er, *n.* An under-

sub'cen'ter, sub'cen'tre, *n.* A secondary center. [CENTRAL.]

sub-cen'tral-ly, *adv.* of SUB-

sub-charge', *n.* A second course; dessert. *Obs.*

sub'chief', *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.

sub'chord', *n.* *Math.* A chord shorter than the unit length.

sub-chord'al (sŭb-kôr'dăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Below the notochord.

sub-cho'roid, sub'cho-roi'dal, *a.* *Med.* Beneath the choroid (between it and the retina).

sub'cinc-to-ri'um (sŭb'sĭŋk-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* Succinctorium.

sub-cin'er-i'tious (sŭ b-sĭ n'ē r-ĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *subcinericius.*] Under the ashes. *Obs.* — **sub-cin'er-i'tious-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

sub-cin'gu-lum (sŭ b-sĭŋ'g ŭ-lŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *sub* under + *cingulum* girdle.] See SUCCINCTORIUM.

sub-cir'cu-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.

sub-cir'ni-cle, *n.* [LL. *subcerniculum.*] A kind of apothecary's sifter. *Obs.*

sub'clan', *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.

sub-cla'vate (sŭb-klā'vāt), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**. [1 **a**.]

sub'cla-vic'u-lar, *a.* See SUB-.

sub-com'men-da'tion, *n.*, **sub'com-mend'ed,** *a.*, **sub'com-mis'sion,** *n.*, **sub'com-mis'sion-er,** *n.*, **sub'com'pa-ny,** *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.

sub'com-pressed', *a.*, **sub-con'cave,** *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.

sub'con-cealed', *a.* Hidden beneath. *Obs.*

‖ **sub con-di'ti-o'ne** (sŭb kŏn-dĭsh'ĭ-ō'nē). [L.] Under the condition.

sub'con-form'a-ble, *a.*, **sub-con'-i-cal,** *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**. [1 **a**.]

sub-con'junc-ti'val, *a.* See SUB-,

sub-con'nate (sŭb-kŏn'āt; sŭb'-kŏ-nāt'), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.

sub-con'se-quen'tial-ly, *adv.* As a secondary consequence. *Obs*

sub'con-tig'u-ous (sŭ b'k ŏn-tĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* Almost touching.

sub'con'ti-nent, *n.* A land mass of great size but smaller than any of the six usually recognized continents; as, the Antarctic *subcontinent.*

sub-con'ti-nen'tal, *a.*, **sub'con-tin'u-ous,** *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.

sub-cor'vex, *a.*, **sub-con'vo-lute,** *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**. [SUB-, 1 **a**.]

sub-cor'a-coid, *a.* *Anat.* See

sub-cor'date, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.

sub-cor'di-form (sŭ b-k ô r'dĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot.* Subcordate.

sub-co'ri-a'ceous, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.

sub-cor'ne-ous (sŭb-kôr'nē-ŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Under a horny part or layer. **b** Partially horny.

sub-cor'ti-cal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.

sub-cos'ta (sŭb-kŏs'tă), *n.* [NL. See SUB-; COSTA.] The subcostal vein of an insect's wing.

sub-cos'tal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.

sub-cre'nate, *a.*, **sub-crep'i-ta'tion,** *n.*, **sub'cres-cen'tic,** *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.

sub'cru-re'al (sŭb'krōō-rē'ăl), *n.* *Anat.* Under the crureus; designating, or pert. to, a small muscle, the **sub'cru-re'us** (-ŭs), arising from the front of the lower part of the femur and inserted into the upper part of the capsular ligament of the knee.

sub-crys'tal-line (-krĭs'tăl-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.*, **sub-cul'trate,** *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.

sub'cul'ture, *n.* *Bacteriology.* A culture derived from another.

sub'cu-tic'u-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **a**.

sub-cu'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The deeper portion of the cutis.

sub'cy-lin'dri-cal, sub'cy-lin'-dric, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.

subdane. † SUDDEN.

sub'da'ta-ry, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.

sub'dean'er-y, *n.* Office or rank of subdean.

sub-dec'a-nal (sŭb-dĕk'ă-năl; sŭb'dĕ-kā'năl), *a.* Of or pert. to a subdean or subdeanery.

sub-dec'i-mal (sŭb-dĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* Resulting from division by a multiple of ten.

sub-dec'u-ple (-dĕ k'ū-p'l), *a.* Containing one part of ten.

sub'de-duc'i-ble (sŭb'dē-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.

sub'del'e-gate, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**. — **sub-del'e-gate,** *v. t.*

sub-del'e-gate, *a.* Subdelegated. *Obs.* — **sub-del'e-ga'tion,** *n.* *Obs.*

sub'de-lir'i-um, *n.* *Med.* A mild form of delirium.

sub'di-vi'sive (sŭb'dĭ-vī'sĭv), *a.* Resulting from, or tending to cause, subdivision.

‖ **sub di'o.** Var. of SUB DIVO.

sub-dis'tich-ous. See SUB-, 1 **b**.

sub'dis-tin'guished, *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**. *Rare.*

sub'dis'trict, *n.* See SUB-, 1 **c**.

subdit, *a.* & *n.* [L. *subditus,* p. p.] Subject. *Obs. Scot.*

sub'di-ti'tious (sŭb'dĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *subditicius, subditicius,* fr. *subdere* to substitute.] Put secretly in the place of something else; foisted in. *Rare.*

sub'di-ver'si-fy, *v. t.* To diversify again what is already diversified. *Rare.* [dividers.]

sub'di-vid'er, *n.* One that sub-

sub'di-vine', *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**.

sub'di-vis'i-ble (sŭb'dĭ-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Susceptible of subdivision.

sub'di-vi'sion-al (-vĭzh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a subdivision. [divide. *Obs.*

sub'di-vi'sion-ate, *v. t.* To sub-

sub'di-vi'sive (sŭb'dĭ-vī'sĭv), *a.* Resulting from, or tending to cause, subdivision.

‖ **sub di'vo.** [L.] Under the open sky; in the open air.

sub-dol'i-cho-ceph'a-ly, *n.* See CEPHALIC INDEX. — **sub-dol'i-cho-ce-phal'ic,** *a.*

sub'do-lous (sŭb'dō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *subdolus; sub* + *dolus* deceit.] Somewhat sly; crafty; cunning; artful. — **sub'do-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **sub'do-lous-ness,** *n.* *Ailf Obs.*

sub-dor'sal, *a.* *Zoöl.* Nearly on the dorsal surface.

sub-dou'ble (sŭ b-dŭ b'l), *a.* *Math.* In the ratio of 1 to 2.

sub'drain', *n.* An underground drain. — *v. t.* To drain by a subdrain or subdrains. Hence, **sub'drain'age,** *n.*

sub-du'a-ble (sŭb-dū'ă-b'l), *a.* Able to be subdued. [duing.

sub-du'al (-dl), *n.* Act of sub-

sub-duct', *v. t.* To subduce. *Rare.* [subduce. *Obs.*

sub-duc'to-ry, *a.* Tending to

sub-due', *n.* Subjugation. *Obs.*

sub-dued'ness (sŭb-dūd'nĕs), *n.* State of being subdued.

(-dū'ĭng). [ME. *soduen*, OF. *soduire* to seduce (L. *seducere*, with confusion of the prefix with L. *sub* under; see SEDUCE), but confused prob. in AF. either with L. *subducere* (mistaken as meaning to subdue), or, more likely, with L. *subdere*, p. p. *subditus*, to subdue. L. *subdere* is fr. *sub* under + (prob.) a word akin to Gr. τιθέναι to put and E. *do*.] **1.** To bring under; to conquer by force or superior power, and bring into subjection; to reduce under dominion; also, to conquer; vanquish; crush.

Where Charles the Great, having *subdued* the Saxons,
There left behind and settled certain French. *Shak.*

2. To overcome, as by persuasion, kindness, or other mild means; to bring under influence or into submission or obedience; as, to *subdue* the passions; to *subdue* a willful child. **3.** To destroy the force of; to overcome; as, drugs may *subdue* a fever.

4. To reduce; lower; hence, to reduce the intensity or degree of; to tone down; soften; as, *subdued* voices, light.

Nothing could have *subdued* nature
To such a lowness but his unkind daughters. *Shak.*

5. To make mellow; to break, as land.

Syn. — Overpower, overcome, surmount. See CONQUER.

sub-du'plI-cate (sŭb-dū'plĭ-kāt), *a. Math.* Expressed by the square root; — said of ratios; as, $\sqrt{a} : \sqrt{b}$ or $\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}$ is the *subduplicate* ratio of a to b.

sub-du'ral (-dū'răl), *a. Anat.* Situated under the dura mater, or between the dura mater and the arachnoid membrane; as, the *subdural* space. — **sub-du'ral-ly**, *adv.*

sub'ed'i-tor (sŭb'ĕd'ĭ-tẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* An assistant editor, as of a periodical. — **sub-ed'i-to'ri-al** (-ĕd'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.*

sub-e'qua-to'ri-al (-ē'kwā-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Approximately equatorial; designating, or pertaining to, a region just without the equatorial region.

su'ber-ane (sū'bẽr-ān), *n. Org. Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon, C_7H_{14}, obtained indirectly from suberone and regarded as composed of a ring of seven methylene groups; — hence called also *heptamethylene* and *cycloheptane*.

su'ber-ate (-āt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of suberic acid.

su-be're-ous (sū-bē'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subereus* of the cork tree.] *Bot.* Suberose; pertaining to cork.

su-ber'ic (sū-bẽr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *suber* the cork tree: cf. F. *subérique*.] Of or pertaining to cork; specif., *Chem.*, pertaining to or designating a white, crystalline, dibasic acid, $C_6H_{12}(CO_2H)_2$, homologous with oxalic acid and obtained by the action of nitric acid on cork and various fatty oils.

su'ber-if'er-ous (sū'bẽr-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *suber* cork + E. *-ferous*.] *Bot. & Chem.* Producing suberin or cork.

su'ber-in (sū'bẽr-ĭn), *n.* [L. *suber* the cork tree: cf. F. *subérine*.] *Bot. & Chem.* A fatty or waxy substance characteristic of cork tissue. Combined with cellulose it forms adipocelluloses. See SUBERIZATION. Cf. CUTIN.

su'ber-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n. Bot.* Conversion of the cell walls into cork tissue by development of suberin; — commonly taking place in exposed tissues, as when a callus forms over a wound. Suberized cell walls are impervious to water. Cf. CUTINIZATION, LIGNIFICATION.

su'ber-ize (sū'bẽr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [L. *suber* cork.] *Bot.* To effect suberization of.

su'ber-one (-ōn), *n. Chem.* A cyclic ketone, $C_7H_{12}O$, obtained by the distillation of calcium suberate with lime, as a colorless liquid having a pleasant peppermint odor.

su'ber-ose (-ōs) } *a.* [L. *suber* the cork tree.] *Bot.* Hav-
su'ber-ous (-ŭs) } ing a corky texture; suberized.

sub'ex-haust' (sŭb'ĕg-zôst'), *n. Mach.* A secondary exhaust in an internal-combustion engine to relieve the exhaust valve as the latter is about to open.

sub'fac-to'ri-al (-făk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *n. Math.* Any of a succession of integers formed, each succeeding $(n + 1)$th one, by multiplying the preceding nth one by n and then adding or subtracting 1, according as n is even or odd; thus, starting from 1, $1 \times 1 - 1 = 0 =$ 1st subfactorial, $0 \times 2 + 1 = 1 =$ 2d subfactorial, $1 \times 3 - 1 = 2 =$ 3d subfactorial, $2 \times 4 + 1 = 9 =$ 4th subfactorial, etc.

sub'fam'i-ly (-făm'ĭ-lĭ; *see* SUB-), *n. Biol.* A category below a family and above a genus. Subfamily names in zoölogy are derived from the name of some genus, and in recent classifications end in *-inæ*, as *Turdinæ*, from *Turdus*.

sub-flu'vi-al (sŭb-flōō'vĭ-ăl; 243), *a.* **1.** Situated, taking place, or formed, at the bottom of a river or, sometimes, of any body of water; as, *subfluvial* cables.

2. Situated under a river, or the like, as a tunnel.

sub-fus'cous (sŭb-fŭs'kŭs), *a.* [L. *subfuscus*, *suffuscus*. See SUB-; FUSCOUS.] Somewhat fuscous; duskish; dusky.

sub'ge-ner'ic (sŭb'jē-nĕr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subgenus. — **sub'ge-ner'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

sub'ge'nus (-jē'nŭs; *see* SUB-), *n.*; *pl.* -GENERA (-jĕn'ẽr-ă). *Biol.* A category below a genus and above a species. The name is often placed in parentheses between the generic and specific names, thus: *Ursus (Euarctos) americanus*.

sub-gla'cial (sŭb-glā'shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the bottom of a glacier; being beneath a glacier. — **sub-gla'cial-ly**, *adv.*

sub-gle'noid (-glē'noid), *a. Anat.* Situated beneath the glenoid fossa of the scapula.

sub'grade' (sŭb'grād'), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a layer next under the uppermost principal one, or the surface on which this principal layer is supported.

sub'grade', *n.* A subgrade layer, stratum, surface, etc.; specif., the surface on which is laid the top wearing stratum of a road or pavement or the ballast of a railroad.

sub'group' (sŭb'grōōp'; see SUB-), *n.* A subordinate group; as: **a** *Biol.* A subdivision of a group. **b** *Math.* A set of operations constituting a group, but only part of a set constituting a larger group.

sub'hĕd' (sŭb'hĕd'), *n.* Any of the heads under which each of the main divisions of a subject may be subdivided; also, a subdivision of a heading, as in a newspaper.

sub-he'dral (sŭb-hē'drăl), *a.* [*sub-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat.] *Cryst. & Petrog.* Partly faced; incompletely bounded by crystal planes.

sub'hy-me'ni-al (sŭb'hī-mē'nĭ-ăl), *a. Bot.* Situated below or beneath the hymenium.

subhymenial layer, in fungi, the hypothecium.

su-bic'u-lum (sū-bĭk'ū-lŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *subex* an underlayer, a support.] *Bot.* In certain ascomycetous fungi, the peculiar cushion or base bearing the perithecia. It consists of modified tissue of the host plant.

sub'i-ma'go (sŭb'ĭ-mā'gō), *n.* [NL. See SUB-; IMAGO.] *Zoöl.* A stage in the development of certain insects, as the May flies, between the pupa and imago. In this stage the insect is able to fly, but later sheds a skin before becoming mature. — **sub'im-ag'i-nal** (-ĭ-măj'ĭ-năl), *a.*

sub-in'dex (sŭb-ĭn'dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* -DICES (-dĭ-sēz). *Math.* A character affixed below to a symbol, to distinguish it in its class; thus, a_0, b_1, c_3, z_n have 0, 1, 2, n as *subindices*.

sub-in'di-cate (-ĭn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [*sub-* + *indicate*: cf. L. *subindicare*.] To indicate by signs or hints; to indicate slightly or imperfectly. *Rare.* — **sub-in'di-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **sub'in-dic'a-tive** (sŭb'ĭn-dĭk'ă-tĭv), *a.*

sub'in-feu'date (sŭb'ĭn-fū'dāt), *v. t. & i.*; -DAT-ED (-dāt-ĕd); -DAT-ING (-dāt-ĭng). To make subinfeudation of.

sub-in'feu-da'tion (sŭb-ĭn'fū-dā'shŭn), *n. Feudal Law.* The granting of lands by a vassal lord to another to hold as vassal of himself; also, the relation or tenure of a vassal so holding land. See STATUTE OF QUIA EMPTORES.

sub'in-feu'da-to-ry (sŭb'ĭn-fū'dă-tō-rĭ), *n. Feud. Law.* A tenant holding as feudatory of another feudal tenant.

sub'in-gres'sion (sŭb'ĭn-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Secret entrance. *R.*

sub-in'vo-lu'tion (sŭb-ĭn'vŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* Partial or incomplete involution; as, *subinvolution* of the uterus. — **sub-in'vo-lut'ed** (-ĭn'vŏ-lūt'ĕd), *a.*

sub-ir'ri-gate (-ĭr'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). To irrigate below the surface, as by a system of underground porous pipes. — **sub-ir'ri-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

‖ **su'bi-to** (sōō'bĕ-tō), *adv.* [It. & L.] *Music.* In haste; quickly; rapidly.

sub-ja'cent (sŭb-jā'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *subjacens*, p. pr. of *subjacere* to lie under; *sub* under + *jacere* to lie.] Lying under or below; also, being lower, though not directly below; as, hills and *subjacent* valleys. — **sub-ja'cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.*

sub'ject (sŭb'jĕkt), *a.* [ME. *suget*, *soget*, *subget*, OF. *souzgiet* (in which the first part is L. *sublus* below, fr. *sub* under), *subget*, *subjet*, F. *sujet*, fr. L. *subjectus* lying under, subjected, p. p. of *subjicere*, *subicere*, to throw, lay, place, or bring under; *sub* under + *jacere* to throw. See JET, *v. i.*] **1.** Placed or situated under; lying below. *Obs.*

2. Under the power or dominion of another; specif., *International Law*, owing allegiance to, or being a subject of, a particular sovereign or state; as, Jamaica is *subject* to Great Britain. "Esau was never *subject* to Jacob." *Locke.*

3. Exposed; liable; prone; disposed; as, a country *subject* to extreme heat; men are *subject* to temptation.

4. Being under the contingency of; dependent upon or exposed to (some contingent action); — with *to*; as, the treaty is *subject* to ratification.

5. Obedient; submissive.

Put them in mind to be *subject* to principalities. *Titus* iii. 1.

Syn. — Subordinate, inferior; liable, obnoxious, exposed. — SUBJECT, INCIDENT are sometimes confused in their use. But the terms are really correlative, — *incident* being active and *subject* passive. INCIDENT applies to that to which anything is liable or exposed; SUBJECT applies to that which is liable or exposed to something. Thus, change is *incident* to life; life is *subject* to change; "Most *subject* is the fattest soil to weeds" (*Shak.*); "a malady most *incident* to maids" (*id.*). See APT.

sub'ject, *n.* [Ultimately fr. L. *subjectus*, prop., p. p. In some senses, as 4, 5, 6, fr. L. *subjectum* that which is spoken of, the foundation or subject of a proposition, prop. neut. p. p.; perh. through F.: cf. F. *sujet*. See SUBJECT, *a.*]

1. One that is placed under the authority, dominion, control, or influence of something else.

2. Specif., one who is subject to a monarch or ruler and is governed by his law; in a wider sense, one who lives in the territory of, and enjoys the protection of, and owes allegiance to, a sovereign power or state. Primarily and accurately speaking *subject* is used only to denote one who by birth, or now by naturalization, owes allegiance to a monarch or conquering state; but the term is loosely used, esp. in international law, to designate also a citizen (which see) of any other form of sovereign state, as of the United States, and even, in a still wider sense, a citizen of a commonwealth constituting a member of a sovereign state. See CITIZEN, 3; ALLEGIANCE, 2.

It is interesting to notice how the need of some word to express colonial citizenship has evolved the phrase "*subject* of a colony," first made use of by Sir G. J. Turner, L. J., in Low *v.* Routledge, L. R. 1 Ch. 42, 1865. *Quick & Garran.*

3. One that is subjected, or submitted, to any physical operation or process; one that is liable or exposed (to something); specif., *Anat.*, a dead body for dissection.

4. That concerning which anything is said or done; the thing or person treated of; matter; theme; topic. "This *subject* for heroic song." *Milton.*

The unhappy *subject* of these quarrels. *Shak.*

5. *Gram.* The word or word group denoting that of which anything is affirmed or predicated; the word or words, with or without modifiers, construed as the nominative of a verb. The subject of a sentence is either a noun or a word, phrase, or clause used as a noun equivalent. A *grammatical* or *formal subject*, as being the subject only in the form of sentence construction, is sometimes distinguished from the *logical subject*, the real subject of predication. Thus in, it is hard to do right, *it* is the grammatical, and *to do right* is the logical, subject. A subject may be *compound*; as in, the *winds and waves* obey him.

6. *Logic.* That part or term of a proposition indicating what the proposition signifies or characterizes; also, that of which a proposition is a characterization or designation; the idea or thing about which a judgment is made.

In affirmation at any rate, if not in negation, we commonly regard the *subject* as a thing, or class of things, endowed with miscellaneous and indefinitely numerous attributes, the function of the predicate being to modify the *subject* by adding on one or more fresh attributes. *John Venn.*

7. *Philos.* **a** That of which a quality, attribute, or relation may be affirmed or in which it may inhere; the theme of a discourse or predication, the identical reference of related thoughts, or a material, be it physical or ideal, in which differences may appear.

That which manifests its qualities . . . — that in which the appearing causes inhere, that to which they belong — is called their *subject* or substance, or substratum. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

b Hence, substance; substratum; esp., substantive reality; the real, conceived as material or essential being. **c** That which sustains or is embodied in thought or consciousness; the thinking agent; the mind, ego, or reality of whatever sort, which supports, or assumes the form of, mental operations. See OBJECT, *n.*, 4.

Augustine intended the "Quod si fallor, sum," to be merely an indirect refutation of the principles of the Academy, and not a direct demonstration of the existence of the thinking *subject*. *Wm. Turner.*

The individuality of the organism corresponds to, though it is not necessarily identical with, the psychological *subject*, while to the environment and its changes corresponds the objective continuum or totum objectivum already described. *James Ward (Encyc. Brit.).*

The philosophers of mind have, in a manner, usurped and appropriated this expression to themselves. Accordingly, in their hands, the phrases *conscious* or *thinking subject*, and *subject*, mean precisely the same thing. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

8. *Music.* The principal theme, or melodic phrase, on which a composition or a movement is based; the antecedent, dux, etc., of a contrapuntal work, as a fugue or canon.

The earliest known form of *subject* is the ecclesiastical cantus firmus, or plain song. *Rockstro.*

9. *Fine Arts.* That which it is the aim of the artist to represent, as an incident, scene, figure, group, etc.

sub-ject' (sŭb-jĕkt'), *v. t.*; SUB-JECT'ED; SUB-JECT'ING. [See SUBJECT, *a.*] **1.** Lit., to throw under; to cause to lie beneath or below; to make subjacent. *Obs. or Archaic.*

In one short view *subjected* to our eye,
Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties, lie. *Pope.*

2. To bring under control or dominion; to subdue.

Firmness of mind that *subjects* every gratification of sense to the rule of right reason. *C. Middleton.*

3. To expose; to make liable; — with *to*; as, credulity *subjects* a person to impositions.

4. To submit; to make accountable; — with *to*.

God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts *Locke.*

5. To make subservient; — with *to*. *Rare.* *Milton.*

6. To cause to undergo; to submit (a thing or person) to the action or effect (of something); to expose; — with *to*; as, to *subject* a substance to heat or a person to a test.

sub-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subjectio*: cf. OF. *subjection*, F. *sujétion*. See SUBJECT, *a.*] **1.** Act of subjecting or subduing. "*Subjection* of the rebels." *Sir M. Hale.*

2. State of being subject, or under the power, control, and government of another; a state of obedience or submissiveness; as, *subjection* to the laws.

3. *Logic.* Attachment of a subject to a predicate; — correlative to *predication*.

sub-jec'tive (sŭb-jĕk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *subjectivus*: cf. F. *subjectif*.] **1.** Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a subject; having the character or quality of a subject.

2. Of or pert. to a political subject; submissive. *Rare.*

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sub-due'ment (-dū'mĕnt), *n.* Subdual. *Obs.* [subdues.]
sub-du'er (-dū'ẽr), *a.* One that
sub-dul'cid, *a.* [L. *subdulcis*.] Sweetish. *Obs.*
sub'du-ple (sŭb'dū-p'l), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *duplus* double.] *Math.* Subdouble.
sub-dure', *a.* [L. *subdurus*.] Somewhat hard *Obs* [l a
sub-ec'to-der'mal, *a.* See SUB-,
sub-ed'it, *v. t.* To act as subeditor of.
sub'ed'i-tor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
sub'el-lip'tic, sub'el-lip'ti-cal, *a.*, **sub'e-lon'gate**, *a.*, **sub'e-mar'gi-nate**, *a.* See SUB-, l b.
sub-en'do-car'di-al, *a.*, **sub-en'do-the'li-al**, *a.*, **sub-en'dy-mal**, *a.* See SUB-, l a. [l b.
sub'en-tire', *a. Bot.* See SUB-,
sub'en-ti'tle, *v. t.* To give a subtitle to.
sub-ep'i-der'mal, *a.*, **sub-ep'i-glot'tic**, *a.*, **sub-ep'i-the'li-al**, *a.* See SUB-, l a.
sub-e'qual, *a. Math.* Less than; — said of a series of numbers each less than the sum of two or more of the others. — **sub-e'qual-i-ty**, *n.*, **sub-e'qui-lat'er-al**, *a.* See SUB-, l b. [Cork tissue.
su'ber (sū'bẽr), *n.* [L.] *Bot.*
sub'e-rect', *a.* Tending to stand erect; ascending.
su'ber-if'i-ca'tion (sū'bẽr-ĭf'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suber* cork + E. *-fication*.] *Bot.* Suberization.
su'ber-ine (sū'bẽr-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Suberin.
su'ber-in-ize (-ĭn-īz), *v. t.*, **su'ber-in'i-za'tion** (-ĭn'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* = SUBERIZE, SUBERIZATION.
sub'e-rose', *a* See SUB-, l b.
su'ber-yl (sū'bẽr-ĭl), *n. Chem.* The radical C_7H_{13}, of which suberane is the hydride.
sub'es-cheat'or, *n.* See SUB-, l c.
sub-e'so-phag'e-al, **sub-œ'so-phag'e-al** (sŭb-ē'sō-făj'ē-ăl), *a.* See SUB-, l a.
sub-ful'gent, *a.*, **sub-fu'si-form**, *a.* See SUB-, l b. [MIGATION.
sub-fu'mi-ga'tion, *n.* = SUFFU-
sub-fusc', **sub-fusk'** (sŭb-fŭsk'), *a.* Subfuscous.
sub-ga'le-a, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A segment of the maxilla of an insect usually attached to the stipes and bearing the galea.
sub-gal'late, *n. Chem.* A basic gallate.
sub'ge-lat'i-nous, *a.* See SUB-, l b.
sub'ge-ner'i-cal, *a.* Subgeneric. *Rare.* [SUB-, l b.
sub'ge-nic'u-late, *a. Bot.* See
sub-gen'i-tal, *a. Zoöl.* Below the genital organs.
sub'gens', *n.* See SUB-, l c.
subget, + SUBJECT.
sub-gla'brous, *a.*, **sub-glo'bose**, *a.*, **sub-glob'u-lar**, *a.*, **sub-glob'u-lose**, *a.* See SUB-, l b
sub-glos'sal, *a.*, **sub-glot'tic**, *a.* See SUB-, l a.
sub'glu-ma'ceous, *a.* [See SUB-, l b. [nate governor.
sub-gov'er-nor, *n.* A subordi-
sub'grad' (sŭb'grăd'; *see* SUB-), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
sub'grade', *n.* See SUB-, l c.
sub-gran'u-lar, *a.* See SUB-, l b.
subgrund, *n.* [L. *subgrundia*.] The eaves of a house. *Obs.*
sub-gu'lar, *a.* See SUB-, l a.
sub-gwel'y, *n.* See SUB-, l c.
sub'has-ta'tion (sŭb'hăs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subhastatio*.] A public sale or auction. *Rare.*
sub'head'ing, *n.* A subhead.
sub-hem'i-spher'i-cal, *a.* See SUB-, l b.
sub'he-pat'ic, *a.* See SUB-, l a.
sub'hex-ag'o-nal, *a.*, **sub-hir'sute**, *a.* See SUB-, l b.
sub'-Hi-ma'la-yan, *a.* Under, or at the foot of, the Himalaya Mountains. [l b.
sub'horn-blend'ic, *a.* See SUB-,
sub-hu'man, *a.* Below, or inferior to, human; — esp. contrasted with *superhuman*.
sub-hu'mer-ate, *v. t* [See SUB-; HUMERUS.] To place the shoulders under; to bear. *Obs.*
sub-hu'mid, *a.* See SUB-, l b.
sub-hy'a-loid, *a.* See SUB-, l a.
sub'hy-me'ni-um (sŭb'hī-mē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* The subhymenial layer. [See SUB-, l a.
sub-hy'oid, **sub'hy-oi'de-an**, *a.* [sub'hī-mĕ'nĭ-ăl).
su'bi-dar'. Var. of SUBAHDAR.
sub'im-ag'i-na-ry. *a. Math.* Partially imaginary.
su-bi'm'bri-cate, *a.*, **sub'im-pressed'**, *a.* See SUB-, l b.
sub-in'cu-sa'tion (sŭb'ĭn'kŭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [*sub-* + L. *incusatio* accusation.] A slight charge or accusation. *Obs.*
sub-in'di-ces, *n. pl.* of SUBINDEX.
sub-in'di-vid'u-al, *n.* An individual formed by the division of an individual. *Nonce Word.*
sub'in-fuce', *v. t.* To insinuate; to offer indirectly. *Obs.*
sub'in-fer', *v. t. & i.* To infer from an inference. *Obs.*
sub-in'fam-ma'tion, *n. Med.* A mild inflammation. — **sub'in-flam'ma-to-ry**, *a.*
sub'in-spec'tor, *n.* A subordinate or assistant inspector. —
sub'in-spec'tor-ship, *n.*
sub'in'ter-val, *n.* See SUB-, l c.
sub'in-tes'ti-nal, *a.* See SUB-, l a. [See SUB-, 2.
‖ **su'bi-ta-men'te** (sōō'bē-tä-mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* At once; suddenly. [ous. *Obs.*]
sub'i-ta'ne-a-ry, *a.* Subitaneous.
sub'i-ta'ne-ous (sŭb'ĭ-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subitaneus* See SUDDEN.] Sudden; hasty. — **sub'i-ta'ne-ous-ness**, *n.* — **sub'i-ta-ny** (sŭb'ĭ-tā-nĭ), *a. All Obs.*
subj. *Abbr.* Subject; subjective; subjectively; subjunctive.
sub-ja'cent, *n.* 1. That which is subjacent. *Obs.*
2. *Logic.* A converse proposition; the product of a conversion. *Rare.* [subject *Obs.*]
sub-ject', *v. i.* To be or become
sub-ject'a-ble (sŭb'jĕk'tă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sub-ject'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
sub-ject'a-ry, *n.* Subject. *Obs.*
sub'ject-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
sub-ject'i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.* — **sub-ject'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*
sub-jec'tion-al, *a.* Of or pert. to subjection.
sub'ject-ist, *n.* = SUBJECTIVIST.
sub-jec'tive. Subjective. *Ref. Sp.*

3. *Philos.* **a** Pert. to the real or essential being of that which supports qualities, attributes, or relations; substantial; real; objective (in the modern sense. See OBJECTIVE, 2 **b**). **b** Of, pert. to, or derived from, the ego, mind, or consciousness, or mental operation as contrasted with external qualities and forces; in a restricted sense, of the nature of mind apart from external realities; purely psychical.

☞ The modern meanings of *subjective* (**b** above) and *objective* are mainly derived from the Kantian conception of the *subject of experience* as the necessary condition of reality. These meanings are the opposite of the older, medieval conceptions (see **a** above, and OBJECTIVE, 2 **a**).

In the philosophy of the mind, *subjective* denotes what is to be referred to the thinking subject, the ego; objective, what belongs to the object of thought, the nonego. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

At the outset, *subjective* and objective express plainly enough a relation between the act of perception and the object perceived. But soon some one understands by it the position of the single individual in relation to the entire mass of persons judging; and then the relation of the specifically human view of the world to the real nature of things; and, finally, the relation of thought to being in general. *R. Eucken (Phelps).*

Mind is sometimes used as coextensive with an individual experience in its entirety, as in empirical psychology, for instance; at other times it is restricted to the subject that has the experience. So, in like manner, *subjective* refers at one time exclusively to this subject, at others is made to cover both the subject and the totality of its objects as such. *James Ward.*

4. Hence, arising from, concerned with, or belonging to, the individual mind; specif.: **a** Fanciful; illusory; as, *subjective* appearances. **b** Excessively or moodily introspective; accustomed to lay great stress upon one's feelings, impulses, and opinions, or given to brooding over one's mental states; as, a *subjective* life. **c** *Lit. & Art.* Modified by, or making prominent, the individuality of a writer or an artist; as, a *subjective* painting or writer.

subjective colors *or* **colours.** = ACCIDENTAL COLORS. — **s. cost,** *Econ.*, the effort, or sacrifice consisting in the loss of satisfaction or the experiencing of discomfort, entailed in obtaining a thing. — **s. genitive.** See GENITIVE, *n.* — **s. idealism.** See IDEALISM, 1 **b**. — **s. sensation,** *Physiol.*, one of the sensations occurring when stimuli due to internal causes excite the nervous apparatus of the sense organs, as when a person imagines he sees figures which have no objective reality. — **s. validity,** *Philos.*, validity relative to the constitution of the person feeling, thinking, or seeing. — **s. whole.** See WHOLE.

— **sub-jec'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **sub-jec'tive-ness,** *n.*

sub-jec'tiv-ism (sŭb-jĕk'tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* **a** *Metaph.* The theory which limits knowledge to conscious states and elements; subjective idealism; also, a theory which attaches great or supreme importance to the subjective elements in experience, as Kantianism with its stress upon the a priori forms of experience, or Protagoreanism, teaching that all truth is relative to human nature. **b** *Ethics.* The doctrine that the supreme good, or the end of ethical conduct, is the realization of some type of subjective experience or feeling, as pleasure. — **sub-jec'tiv-ist,** *n.* — **sub-jec'ti-vis'tic** (-tĭ-vĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **sub-jec'ti-vis'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

sub-jec-tiv'i-ty (sŭb'jĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Subjective character, quality, state, or nature.

2. *Theol.* The belief, or tendency to believe, that the test of religious truth is in the spirit rather than in revelation.

3. = SUBJECTIVISM.

subject matter. The matter presented for consideration in statement or discussion; subject of thought or study.

As science makes progress in any *subject matter*, poetry recedes from it. *J. H. Newman.*

sub'ject-ob'ject, *n.* *Metaph.* An object of cognition as presented to the mind, as disting. from its reality; — used by Fichte to designate a conscious being, such as man.

sub'ject-ob'jec-tiv'i-ty, *n.* *Metaph.* Conscious being; a being that as a subject relates to itself as object. *Fichte.*

sub-join' (sŭb-join'), *v. t.*; -JOINED' (-joind'); -JOIN'ING. [Cf. OF. *subjoindre*, L. *subjungere*. See SUB-, JOIN; cf. SUBJUNCTIVE.] To add after something else, esp. something said or written; to annex; append; as, to *subjoin* a reason.

Syn. — Append, affix, annex. See ATTACH.

sub'ju-gate (sŭb'jōō-gāt; 243), *v. t.*; SUB'JU-GAT'ED (-gāt'-ĕd); SUB'JU-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *subjugatus*, p. p. of *subjugare* to subjugate; *sub* under + *jugum* a yoke. See YOKE.] **1.** To bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to conquer by force, and compel to submit to the government or absolute control of another; to subdue.

2. To make subservient; to subject.

Syn. — Subdue, subject, overcome. See CONQUER.

sub'ju-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *subjugation*, LL. *subjugatio.*] Act of subjugating, or state of being subjugated.

sub-junc'tion (sŭb-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [See SUBJUNCTIVE.] **1.** Act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined.

2. Something subjoined; as, a *subjunction* to a sentence.

sub-junc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *subjunctivus*, fr. *subjungere*, *subjunctum*, to subjoin: cf. F. *subjonctif*. See SUBJOIN.] **1.** Subjoined or added to something said or written. *Obs.*

2. *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, that mood of a verb which expresses the action or state not as a fact, but only as a conception of the mind still contingent and dependent. It commonly occurs in a clause subjoined, or added as subordinate, to some other verb, and in English is often introduced by *if, that, though, lest, unless, except, until*, etc., as in, "*If* there *were* no honey, they [bees] *would have* no object in visiting the flower." *Lubbock.* In some languages, as in Latin and Greek, the subjunctive is often independent of any other verb, being used in wishes, commands, exhortations, etc.

sub-junc'tive, *n.* *Gram.* The subjunctive mood; also, a verb or verbal form denoting it.

sub'king'dom (sŭb'kĭng'dŭm; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Biol.* A primary division of a kingdom, now usually called a *phylum.*

sub'la-mine (sŭb'lă-mĭn; -mēn), *n.* Also **-min.** *Pharm. & Med.* A soluble white powder, a compound of mercuric sulphate and ethylene diamine, used as a disinfectant and sterilizer and administered hypodermically in syphilis.

sub'lap-sa'ri-an (sŭb'lăp-sā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [*sub-* + *lapse*: cf. F. *sublapsarien, sublapsaire.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a class of moderate Calvinists who held the theory that the fall of man was foreseen, but not decreed, by God. Cf. SUPRALAPSARIAN, INFRALAPSARIAN.

sub'late (sŭb'lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT-ED (-lāt-ĕd); -LAT-ING (-lāt'ĭng). [From L. *sublatus*, used as p. p. of *tollere* to take away. See TOLERATE.] **1.** To take away; to remove. *Rare.* *E. Hall.*

2. *Logic.* **a** To negate or deny; — opposed to *posit.* **b** To cancel or eliminate. **c** To reduce to a subordinate element of a higher, more comprehensive idea, — a physical analogy of the process being the formation of water from oxygen and hydrogen, which may thus be said to be *sublated* in the water; — a translation of the German *aufheben* much used by J. H. Stirling.

Evil is not evaded, but *sublated* in the higher religious cheer of these persons. *Wm. James.*

sub-la'tion (sŭb-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sublatio.* See SUBLATE, *v.*] **1.** Act of taking or carrying away; removal. *Rare.*

2. *Hegelianism.* The reduction of an idea to a subordinate element of a higher unity by adding to it what it needs or implies to make it intelligible. For example, being and naught are elements in becoming. *W. T. Harris.*

sub'lease' (sŭb'lēs'; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Law.* A lease by a tenant or lessee to another person of part or all of the leased premises; an underlease.

sub-lease' (sŭb-lēs'), *v. t. & i.* To make a sublease of. — **sub-les'sor** (sŭb-lĕs'ôr; sŭb'lĕs-ôr'), *n.* — **sub'les-see'** (sŭb'lĕs-ē'), *n.*

sub-let' (sŭb-lĕt'), *v. t. & i.*; SUB-LET'; SUB-LET'TING. To underlet; to lease, as when a lessee leases to another person.

sub'le-va'tion (sŭb'lĕ-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sublevare* to lift up; *sub* under + *levare* to lift, raise: cf. L. *sublevatio* an alleviation.] **1.** Act of lifting up or raising; elevation.

2. An uprising; an insurrection. *Rare.*

sub'li-mate (sŭb'lĭ-māt), *v. t.*; SUB'LI-MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); SUB'LI-MAT'ING (-māt'ĭng). [L. *sublimatus*, p. p. of *sublimare* to raise, elevate (in LL. in sense 1), fr. *sublimis* high: cf. F. *sublimer.* See SUBLIME, *a.*; cf. SUBLIME, *v. t.*]

1. To cause to sublime; as, to *sublimate* sulphur.

2. To get or extract by or as if by subliming. *Obs. or R.*

3. To refine and exalt; to heighten; elevate.

The precepts of Christianity are . . . so apt to cleanse and *sublimate* the more gross and corrupt. *Dr. H. More.*

sub'li-mate, *a.* [LL. *sublimatus.*] **a** Sublimated. **b** Refined; elevated.

sub'li-mate (-māt), *n.* [LL. *sublimatum.*] *Chem.* A product obtained by sublimation.

sub'li-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *sublimatio*: cf. F. *sublimation.*] Act, process, or product of sublimating or subliming; also, state of being sublimed.

Religion is the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality. *South.*

sub-lime' (sŭb-līm'; 87), *a.*; SUB-LIM'ER (-līm'ẽr); SUB-LIM'EST (-līm'ĕst). [L. *sublimis*; *sub* under + (perhaps) *limen* lintel, sill, thus meaning, up to the lintel: cf. F. *sublime.* Cf. ELIMINATE.] **1.** Lifted up; high in place; lofty; as, a tower *sublime. Obs. or Archaic.*

2. Elevated or exalted in character; — said of persons.

3. Awakening or expressing an uplifting emotion; producing a sense of elevated beauty, nobility, grandeur, solemnity, awfulness, or the like; lofty; — said of an object in nature, of an action, discourse, work of art, spectacle, etc.; as, *sublime* mountain scenery.

Know how *sublime* a thing it is
To suffer and be strong. *Longfellow.*

4. Elevated by joy; elate. *Poetic.*

Their hearts were jocund and *sublime*,
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine. *Milton.*

5. Lofty of mien; haughty; proud. *Poetic. Obs. or R.*

"Countenance *sublime* and insolent." *Spenser.*

Syn. — Exalted, lofty, noble, majestic. See GRAND.

sublime geometry, *Geom.*, the theory of higher curves. — **S. Porte.** See PORTE.

sub-lime', *n.* That which is sublime, or the quality of sublimity; — usually with *the.* Some æstheticians have identified *the sublime* as a type of the beautiful, and some have distinguished it from beauty; but all are agreed that it is that which arouses sentiments of awe and reverence and a sense of vastness and power outreaching human comprehension. Although the element of magnitude enters into both, sublimity excels *grandeur* in its immeasurability and its suggestion of indefinite power. "Hegel described Hebrew poetry as *sublime*, and distinguishes it from the beautiful in the fact that it makes the images borrowed from nature offer a contrast to the actions of the Creator. What is great and mighty to our human observation is quite insignificant when viewed in the purposes of Jehovah. With a mere word He creates light, the sun, the moon; He looks on the hills and they smoke; the heavens declare His glory; the Creator finds only inadequate expression in nature. But in Greek art the form is equal to the content, and this is the beautiful." *W. T. Harris.*

Kant was a man whose intellectual might . . . stood in a contrast to the weakness of his bodily presence, which, after all, had something of the *sublime* about it. *Josiah Royce.*

sub-limed' (-līmd'); SUB-LIM'ING (-līm'ĭng). [Cf. L. *sublimare*, F. *sublimer* to subject to sublimation. See SUBLIME, *a.*; cf. SUBLIMATE, *v. t.*] **1.** To raise on high. *Archaic.*

2. *Chem.* To cause to sublime; hence, also, to purify.

3. To elevate; exalt; heighten; refine; purify.

An ordinary gift cannot *sublime* a person to a supernatural employment. *Jer. Taylor.*

sub-lime' (sŭb-līm'), *v. i.* **1.** *Chem.* To pass from the solid to the gaseous state, and again condense to solid form, without apparently liquefying. Substances which sublime are often purified in this way, but the method is limited ordinarily to the few cases in which the pressure at the triple point is greater than atmospheric, as with arsenic and benzoic acid. When the pressure is sufficiently lowered, other substances sublime also.

2. To be or become elevated or exalted.

sub-lim'i-nal (sŭb-lĭm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *limen* threshold.] *Psychol.* Below the threshold of consciousness; subconscious; — applied to incipient conscious states not yet sufficiently established to enforce recognition.

The condition of small intensive differences is difficult, and these may well be *subliminal.* *E. B. Titchener.*

sub-lim'i-ty (sŭb-lĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *sublimitas*: cf. F. *sublimité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being sublime; esp., the quality which awakens awe, reverence, or the like, or a sense of vastness, power, or the like.

2. That which is sublime; a sublime thing or person.

3. The highest or supremest degree; acme. *Rare.*

Syn. — Grandeur, magnificence.

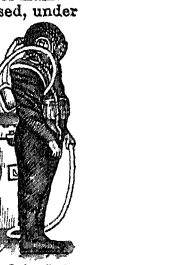
sub-lin'gual (sŭb-lĭn'gwăl), *a.* [*sub-* + *lingual.*] *Anat.* **a** Under the tongue; as, the *sublingual* gland, a small salivary gland of each side of the mouth below the mucous membrane near the symphysis of the lower jaw. Cf. DUCTS OF RIVINUS. **b** Pert. to the sublingual gland; as, the *sublingual* artery, a branch of the lingual, or the **sublingual fossa** in the jawbone, which lodges the gland.

sub-lu'nar (sŭb-lū'năr) } *a.* [*sub-* + *lunar*, or
sub'lu-na-ry (sŭb'lū-nă-rĭ; 277) } *lunary:* cf. F. *sublunaire.*] Situated beneath the moon; hence, of or pertaining to this world; terrestrial; mundane; earthly.

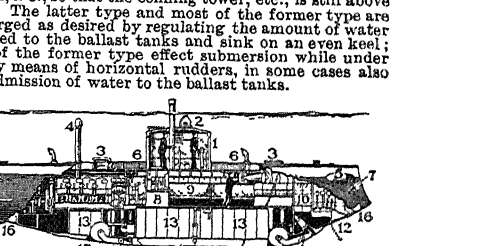
All things *sublunary* are subject to change. *Dryden.*

sub'main' (sŭb'mān'), *n.* A main, as in a drainage system, having a number of lesser mains feeding into or branching from it, but itself subsidiary to a larger main.

sub'ma-rine', *a.* Being, acting, growing, or used, under water in the sea; as, *submarine* boats; *submarine* plants; *submarine* armor. **submarine armor** *or* **armour,** a waterproof dress, having a helmet into which air is pumped through a tube from above the surface, to enable a diver to remain under water. — **s. gun,** *Nav.*, a cannon designed to fire a projectile under water. None has proved successful. — **s. mine.** See MINE, *n.*, 5 **b**. — **s. sentry.** = KITE, *n.*, 6 **a**. — **s. telegraph cable,** a telegraph cable laid under water to connect stations separated by water. — **s. telephone,** a system of signaling under water by submerged bells and special receivers, as from a buoy to a ship.


Diver dressed in Submarine Armor.

sub'ma-rine' (sŭb'mă-rēn'), *n.* A submarine boat; esp., *Nav.*, a submarine torpedo boat; — called specif. *submergible submarine* when capable of operating at various depths and of traveling considerable distance under water, and *submersible submarine* when capable of being only partly submerged, i. e., so that the conning tower, etc., is still above water. The latter type and most of the former type are submerged as desired by regulating the amount of water admitted to the ballast tanks and sink on an even keel; some of the former type effect submersion while under way by means of horizontal rudders, in some cases also with admission of water to the ballast tanks.



A form of Submarine Torpedo Boat. 1 Bronze Conning Tower; 2 Sighting Hood; 3, 3 Hatches; 4 Exhaust from Engines; 5, 5 Torpedo Tubes; 6, 6 Gasoline Tanks; 7, 7 Line of Spindle Hull; 8 Galley Compartment; 9 Crew Space; 10 Air Lock; 11 Diving Compartment; 12 Diving Door; 13, 13 Storage Batteries; 14 Drop Keel; 15, 15 Wheels; 16, 16 Anchor Weights; 17 Horizontal Rudder.

sub'max-il'la (sŭb'măk-sĭl'ă), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The lower jaw or mandible; the inferior maxillary bone.

sub-max'il-la-ry (sŭb-măk'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* **a** Below the lower jaw, as the **submaxillary triangle.** See TRIANGLES OF THE NECK. **b** Pert. to the lower jaw. **c** Designating, or pert. to, the submaxillary gland, as the **submaxillary fossa,** a depression on the muscle of the lower jaw, lodging the gland, and the **s. arteries** and **veins,** branches of the facial artery and vein.

submaxillary ganglion, a small fusiform ganglion above the deep part of the submaxillary gland, connected with the lingual nerve, chorda tympani, and the sympathetic system.

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sub-jec'tiv-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
sub'ject-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sub'ject-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sub'ject-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
sub-jec'ture, *n.* Subjection. *Obs.*
subjee. Var. of SABZI.
sub-jic'i-ble (sŭb-jĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** That may be subjected. *Obs.* **2.** *Logic.* That may be made the subject of a predicate. *Rare.* — **sub-jic'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
sub-join'der, *n.* [Prob. after *rejoinder.*] An additional remark.
sub'joint', *n.* A secondary joint.
‖ **sub Jo've fri'gi-do** (frĭj'ĭ-dō). [L.] Lit., under cold Jupiter; under the cold sky.

Horace (Odes, I. i. 25).

‖ **sub ju'di-ce** (jōō'dĭ-sē; 243). [L.] Before the judge, or court; not yet decided; under judicial consideration
sub'ju-di'ci-a-ry (sŭb'jōō-dĭsh'ĭ-ă-rĭ; 243), *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub'ju-ga-ble (sŭb'jōō-gă-b'l; 243), *a.* That may be subjugated.
sub-ju'gal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-ju'gal, *a.* Subject. *Obs.*
sub'ju-gate, *a.* Subjugated.
sub'ju-ga'tor (sŭb'jū-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who subjugates.
sub-ju'gu-lar, *a.* Nearly far enough forward to be jugular, as the ventral fins of some fishes.
sub-junc'tive. Subjunctive. *Ref. Sp.* [Jugated. *Obs. Scot.*
subjungat, *p. a.* Subject; subjugated.
sub-la'nate, *a.*, **sub-lan'ce-o-late,** *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub'lap-sa'ri-an, *a.* Of or pert. to sublapsarianism.
sub'lap-sa'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines, tenets, or practices of sublapsarians.
sub-lap'sa-ry (sŭb-lăp'să-rĭ), *a.* Sublapsarian.
sub'la-xyn'ge-al, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
‖ **sub-la'ta cau'sa, tol'li-tur effec'tus.** [L.] The cause being removed, the effect is removed.
sub'la-tive (sŭb'lă-tĭv), *a.* Able or tending to take away.
sub'lax-a'tion, *n.* A slight dislocation. *Obs.*
sub'lec'tur-er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub'leg'is-la'tion, *n.*, **sub'leg'is-la'ture,** *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub'len-tic'u-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub'les'sor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-le'thal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub'le-vam'i-nous, *a.* [Cf. SUBLEVATION.] Supporting. *Obs.*
sub'le-vate, *p. a.* [L. *sublevatus*, p. p.] Lifted up. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To lift up; raise; excite.
sub-lev'el, *a. & n.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub'li-bra'ri-an, *n.*, **sub-li'cense,** *v. t. & n.*, **sub-li'cen-see',** *n.*, **sub'lieu-ten'an-cy,** *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub'lieu-ten'ant, *n.* An inferior or second lieutenant; — not used in the U. S. army or navy.
sub'li-gate, *v. t.* [L. *subligatus*, p. p. of *subligare* to bind below.] To bind underneath. *Obs.*
sub'li-ga'tion (sŭb'lĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subligatio.*] The act of binding underneath. *Rare.*
sub-lim'a-ble (-lĭm'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sub-lim'a-ble-ness,** *n.*
sublimation vein. *Geol. & Mining.* A vein formed by condensation of mineral matter from the state of vapor.
sub'li-ma-to-ry (sŭb'lĭ-mă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to sublimate, or sublime; used for sublimation. — *n.* A vessel used for sublimation.
sub'li-ma'tum, *n.* [LL.] Sublimate. *Obs.*
sub-limed' (sŭb-līmd'), *p. p.* of SUBLIME. — **sublimed sulphur,** flowers of sulphur.
sub-lime'ly, *adv.* of SUBLIME.
sub-lime'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sub-lim'er (sŭb-līm'ẽr), *n.* One that sublimes.
sub-lim'i-fi-ca'tion (sŭb-lĭm'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sublimis* sublime + *-ficare* to make. See -FY.] Act of making, or state of being made, sublime. *Obs.*
sub-lim'ish (sŭb-līm'ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
sub-lim'i-ta'tion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-lim'ize (sŭb-līm'ĭz), *v. t.* See -IZE.
sublimy, *n.* Sublimate. *Obs.*
sub-lin'e-ar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-lin'e-a'tion (sŭb-lĭn'ē-ā'shŭn), *n.* Underlining.
sub-lin'gua (sŭb-lĭŋ'gwă), *n.*; *pl.* -GUÆ (-gwē). [NL.] A process or fold covered with modified or hardened mucous membrane on the floor of the mouth in some animals, as lemurs.
sub-li'tion (sŭb-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *sublinere, sublitum*, to smear.] *Painting.* Act or process of laying the ground. *Obs.*
sub-lit'to-ral (-lĭt'ō-răl), *a.* Under the shore.
sub-lob'u-lar (sŭb-lŏb'ū-lăr), *a.* *Anat.* At the bases of the lobules of the liver. [SUB-, 1 a.
sub-lo'ral, **sub-lo're-a.** See **sub'lot',** *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-lum'bar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub'lu-na-ry, *n.* Any worldly thing. *Obs.*
sub-lu'nate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-lu'te-ous, *a.* [L. *subluteus*] Yellowish. *Obs.* — **sub-lu'te-ous-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
sub'lux-a'tion (sŭ b'lŭ k-sā'shŭn), *n.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-mam'ma-ry, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub'man'or, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-mar'gin-al, *a.* *Zoöl. & Bot.* Near the margin; next to a marginal part or structure. — **sub-mar'gin-al-ly,** *adv.*
sub-mar'gin-ate, sub-mar'gined (sŭb-mär'jĭnd), *a.* *Zoöl. & Bot.* Having a border near the edge or margin.
sub'mar'shal, *n.*, **sub'mas'ter,** *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

tem. — **submaxillary gland**, a salivary gland inside of and near the lower edge of the lower jawbone on either side and discharging by Wharton's duct into the mouth under the tongue.

sub-max'il-la-ry (sŭb-măk'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *n.* A submaxillary bone, gland, etc.

sub-me'di-an (-mē'dĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Situated next to the median; specif.: **a** Designating the tooth on either side of the median tooth in the radula of a mollusk. **b** Designating a vein immediately behind the median vein in the wing of an insect. — *n.* A submedian tooth or vein.

sub-me'di-ant (-ănt), *n.* *Music.* The sixth tone of the scale, as A in the scale of C, midway between the subdominant and the upper tonic; — thus, FAc; the under mediant, or third below the keynote; the superdominant.

sub-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* **a** *Anat.* Situated under the chin. **b** *Zoöl.* Pert. to the submentum. — **submental artery**, a branch of the facial artery near the submaxillary gland, distributed to the muscles of the jaw. It is accompanied by the **submental vein**, a tributary of the facial vein.

sub-men'tum (-mĕn'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tă). [NL. See SUB-; MENTUM.] The basal part of the labium of insects.

sub-merge' (sŭb-mûrj'), *v. t.*; SUB-MERGED' (-mûrjd'); SUB-MERG'ING (-mûr'jĭng). [L. *submergere, submersum*; *sub* under + *mergere* to plunge: cf. F. *submerger*. See MERGE.] **1.** To put under water; to plunge.

2. To cover or overflow with water; to inundate

Syn. — See DIP.

sub-merge', *v. i.* To plunge into water or other fluid; to become submerged, buried, or covered, as by a fluid.

Some say swallows *submerge* in ponds *Gent. Mag.*

sub-merged' (-mûrjd'), *p. p.* of SUBMERGE; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Submersed. **b** Sunk in poverty and misery; — used esp. in the phrase, **the submerged tenth**, that portion of society sunk in poverty and misery; the lowest social class; — so called by William Booth, General of the Salvation Army, who, in his "In Darkest England" (1890), estimated that in Great Britain it constituted one tenth of the population.

sub-mer'gence (-mûr'jĕns), *n.* [From L. *submergens*, p. pr.] Act of submerging, or state of being submerged.

sub-mer'gi-ble (-mûr'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being submerged. — *n.* A submergible submarine. See SUBMARINE, *n.*

sub-merse' (sŭb-mûrs'), *v. t.* [L. *submersus*, p. p. of *submergere*. See SUBMERGE.] To submerge.

sub-mersed' (-mûrst'), *a* [L. *submersus*, p. p.] *Bot.* Growing under water; submerged.

sub-mers'i-ble (-mûr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being submersed. — *n.* A submersible submarine. See SUBMARINE, *n.*

sub-mer'sion (-mûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *submersio*: cf. F. *submersion*.] Act of submerging, or state of being submerged.

sub-miss' (sŭb-mĭs'), *a.* [L. *submissus*, p. p. of *submittere* to let down, to lower. See SUBMIT.] **1.** Submissive; obsequious. *Archaic.* "*Submiss* Obedience." *Spenser.*

2. Low; subdued; as, *submiss* voices. *Obs.*

sub-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF., F. *soumission*, fr. L. *submissio* a letting down, lowering.] **1.** Act of submitting; esp., act of yielding to power or authority; surrender of person and power to the control of another.

Submission, dauphin! 'tis a mere French word; We English warriors wot not what it means. *Shak.*

2. State of being submissive; humble or compliant behavior; obedience; compliance.

In all *submission* and humility,
York doth present himself unto your highness. *Shak.*

3. *Law.* An agreement by which parties engage, usually under the penalties of a bond (called a **submission bond**), to submit any matter of controversy between them to the decision of arbitrators, named or unnamed.

Submission of the Clergy. See *Act of Submission*, under ACT.

sub-mis'sive (-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* Inclined or ready to submit; expressing submission; yielding; obedient; humble; as, *submissive* demeanor; a *submissive* tone.

Now at his feet *submissive* in distress,
Creature so fair his reconcilement seeking. *Milton.*

Syn. — Obedient, compliant, yielding, obsequious, subservient, humble, modest, passive.

— **sub-mis'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-mis'sive-ness**, *n.*

sub-mit' (sŭb-mĭt'), *v. t.*; SUB-MIT'TED (-ĕd); SUB-MIT'TING. [L. *submittere*; *sub* under + *mittere* to send: cf. F. *soumettre*. See MISSILE.] **1.** To put or place under. *Obs.*

The bristled throat
Of the *submitted* sacrifice with ruthless steel he cut. *Chapman.*

2. To let down; to lower. *Obs.*

3. To yield, resign, or surrender to power, will, or authority; — often with the reflexive pronoun.

Ye ben *submitted* through your free assent. *Chaucer.*

4. To leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another; to refer; as, to *submit* a question to the court; — often with a dependent proposition as the object.

Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden, is *submitted* to the house *Swift.*

5. To offer or put forward as an opinion, or to affirm; as, we *submit* that the charge is not proved.

6. To subdue; moderate; soften; temper. *Obs.*

sub-mit', *v. i.* **1.** To yield one's person to the power of another; to surrender.

The revolted provinces presently *submitted*. *C. Middleton.*

2. To yield or defer to the opinion or authority of another; to be subject; to acquiesce.

To thy husband's will
Thine shall *submit*. *Milton.*

3. To be submissive; to yield resignedly.

Our religion requires from us . . . to *submit* to pain, disgrace, and even death. *Rogers.*

Syn. — See YIELD.

sub-mit'tal (-mĭt'ăl), *n.* Act of submitting.

sub-mon'tane (sŭb-mŏn'tān), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *mons, montis*, mountain.] Situated at the foot or near the base of a mountain or mountains. — **sub-mon'tane-ly**, *adv.*

sub'mu-co'sa (sŭb'mū-kō'sä), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SÆ (-sē). [NL.; L. *sub* under + *mucosus* mucous.] *Anat.* The layer of areolar connective tissue directly under a mucous membrane.

sub-mu'cous (sŭb-mū'kŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Lying under a mucous membrane. — **submucous coat** *or* **tissue**, the submucosa.

sub-mul'ti-ple (-mŭl'tĭ-p'l), *n.* A number or quantity that divides another exactly; an aliquot part (of a number); thus, 8 is a *submultiple* of 72. — **sub-mul'ti-ple**, *a.*

sub-ni'trate (-nī'trāt), *n.* *Chem.* A basic nitrate.

sub-nor'mal (-nôr'măl), *a.* Below the normal; less than normal. — **sub'nor-mal'i-ty** (sŭb'nŏr-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sub-nor'mal, *n.* *Geom.* That part of the axis of abscissas which is intercepted between the ordinate and the normal at any point of the curve.

sub'oc-cip'i-tal (sŭb'ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Below the occiput. — **suboccipital nerve**, the first cervical nerve. — **s. triangle**, a space bounded by the rectus capitis anticus major and the superior and inferior oblique muscles.

sub-o'ce-an'ic (sŭb-ō'shē-ăn'ĭk), *a.* *Geol.* Situated, taking place, or formed, beneath the ocean.

sub'oc'tave (sŭb'ŏk'tāv; *see* SUB-), *n.* **1.** An eighth part. *R.*

2. *Music.* The octave below a given note.

suboctave coupler. *Music.* An organ coupler for making the octave below a note sound simultaneously with it.

sub'of'fi-cer (-ŏf'ĭ-sẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* [*sub-* + *officer*: cf. F. *sous-officier*] An under or subordinate officer.

sub'o-per'cle (sŭb'ō-pûr'k'l; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Zoöl.* A bony plate immediately below the opercle in a gill cover.

sub'o-per'cu-lar (-kū-lẽr), *a.* *Zoöl.* Below the opercle; pert. to or designating the subopercle. — *n.* The subopercle.

sub-or'bit-al (sŭb-ôr'bĭ-tăl), *a.* Below the orbit (of the eye). — *n.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Any of various suborbital structures, as one of the row of bones or cartilages encircling more or less of the orbit, except the upper part, in many fishes.

sub'or'der (-ôr'dẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* A category of classification next below an order and above a family. It may be equivalent to *superfamily*, or designate a category between the superfamily and the order.

2. *Arch.* A smaller or subordinate order, as distinguished from the principal or main supporting order.

sub-or'di-nal (sŭb-ôr'dĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pert. to a suborder.

sub-or'di-na-ry (-nă-rĭ), *n.* *Her.* Any of several common heraldic bearings considered less important than an ordinary. The following, *orle, flanch, billet, label, inescutcheon bordure, gyron, tressure, frei, lozenge, fusil, mascle, rustre, canton*, and *quarter*, are usually considered subordinaries when not classed as ordinaries.

sub-or'di-nate (sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *ordinatus*, p. p. of *ordinare* to set in order, to arrange. See ORDAIN.] **1.** Placed in a lower order, class, or rank; holding a lower or inferior position; as, *subordinate* species.

2. Inferior in order, nature, importance, or the like.

It was *subordinate*, not enslaved, to the understanding *South.*

3. Of, pertaining to, or involving, subordination or subordinates; subservient; obedient; submissive to authority; specif.: *Gram.* **a** Joining word groups or words to others of dependent rank; subordinative or subordinating. See CONJUNCTION, 5 **a**. **b** Subordinated or dependent, as a clause in certain constructions. See CLAUSE, *n.*, 2.

Syn. — SUBORDINATE, SUBSERVIENT, COLLATERAL. That is SUBORDINATE which belongs to a lower class, order, or rank; that is SUBSERVIENT which is instrumental or useful esp. in a subordinate capacity; that is COLLATERAL, as here compared, which is apart from the main point or issue; as, "Poetry has two ends . . .: the *subordinate* one is pleasure, and the final one is instruction" (*Dennis*); "a catastrophe to which every incident should be *subservient*" (*Crabbe*); "He has uniformly made his talents *subservient* to the best interests of humanity" (*Coleridge*); "the limiting of inquiry to the immediate, with total disregard of the *collateral* or circumstantial events" (*Poe*). See AUXILIARY.

sub-or'di-nate (-nāt), *n.* One who stands in order or rank below another; — distinguished from a *principal*.

sub-or'di-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; SUB-OR'DI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); SUB-OR'DI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). **1.** To place in a lower order or class; to make or consider as of less value or importance; as, to *subordinate* one creature to another.

2. To make subject or subservient; to subject or subdue; as, to *subordinate* the passions to reason.

— **sub-or'di-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-or'di-nate-ness**, *n.*

sub-or'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *subordination*.] **1.** Act of subordinating or subjecting.

2. Quality or state of being subordinate or inferior to another; inferiority of rank or dignity; subjection.

3. Place of inferior rank. *Obs.*

Persons who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the example of their superiors. *Swift.*

4. State of being subordinate, subservient, obedient, or submissive to authority; — opposed to *insubordination*.

sub-or'di-na'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Theol.* The theory or doctrine that the second and third persons of the Trinity are subordinate, as in order or essence, to the first person, including usually the opinion that the Holy Spirit is subordinate to the Son. — **sub-or'di-na'tion-ist**, *n.* & *a.*

sub-or'di-na-tive (-ôr'dĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to, or expressing, subordination; subordinating. See CONJUNCTION, 5 **a**.

sub-orn' (sŭb-ôrn'), *v. t.*; SUB-ORNED' (-ôrnd'); SUB-ORN'ING. [F. *suborner*, L. *subornare*; *sub* under, secretly + *ornare* to furnish, provide, equip, adorn. See ORNAMENT.] **1.** To furnish; provide; equip; adorn. *Obs.*

2. To procure privately or unlawfully, as a person by bribery to commit some crime; to incite secretly; to instigate. *Shak.*

Thou art *suborned* against his honor.
Those who by despair *suborn* their death. *Dryden.*

3. *Law.* To procure (another) to commit perjury.

4. To father; to foist. *Obs.* *Chandler* (*Van Helmont*).

sub'or-na'tion (sŭb'ôr-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *subornation*.] Act of suborning; specif.: **a** *Law.* The crime of procuring a person to commit perjury. **b** Act of procuring secretly or unlawfully; esp., the sin or offense of procuring one to do a criminal or bad action, as by bribes or persuasion.

Foul *subornation* is predominant. *Shak.*

sub-orn'er (sŭb-ôr'nẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *suborneur*.] One who suborns; esp., one who procures another to swear falsely.

sub'pa-na'tion (sŭb'pă-nā'shŭn), *n.* [See SUB-; IMPANATION.] *Theol.* The material presence of Christ under the form of the consecrated bread and wine in the Eucharist, — a theory as to the real presence. Cf. IMPANATION.

sub-per'ma-nent (sŭb-pûr'mă-nĕnt), *a.* Permanent in a minor degree. — **subpermanent magnetism**, magnetism which is retained while the body is at rest, but which is lost by shaking, jarring, etc. — **sub-per'ma-nent-ly**, *adv.*

sub-pet'i-o-lar (-pĕt'ĭ-ō-lẽr), *a.* *Bot.* Concealed within the base of the petiole, as the leaf buds of the plane tree.

sub-pœ'na, *or* **sub-pe'na** (sŭb-pē'nä), *n.* [NL.; L. *sub* under + *poena* punishment. See PAIN.] **a** A writ commanding the person designated in it to attend court under a penalty for failure, as for testifying as a witness (being then called specif. a ‖ **sub-pœ'na ad tes'ti-fi-can'dum** (ăd tĕs'-tĭ-fĭ-kăn'dŭm) [NL.]), or also requiring him to produce in court certain designated documents (being then specif. called ‖ **sub-pœ'na du'ces te'cum** (dū'sēz tē'kŭm) [NL.]). **b** *Equity Practice.* The process by which a defendant is commanded to appear and answer the plaintiff's bill.

sub-pœ'na, sub-pe'na, *v. t.*; -NAED (-nād); -NAING. *Law.* To serve or summon with a writ of subpœna.

sub-pœ'nal, sub-pe'nal (-năl), *a.* Required or done under penalty.

sub'press' (sŭb'prĕs'), *n.* *Mach.* A small press, mounted usually between the bed and ram of the larger, main press, and used for small and delicate work, as for jewelry.

sub'prin'ci-pal (-prĭn'sĭ-p'l; *see* SUB-), *n.* **a** An under principal. **b** *Music.* In an organ, an open diapason subbass. **c** *Carp.* A secondary rafter or the like.

sub'pri'or (sŭb'prī'ẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* [LL.: cf. F. *sous-prieur*.] *Eccl.* The vicegerent or assistant of a prior.

sub'pur'chas-er (-pûr'chăs-ẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* A purchaser who buys from a purchaser; one who buys at second hand.

sub-ra'tion-al (sŭb-răsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Almost or nearly rational.

subrational function, the functional relation connecting x and y when a rational function of x equals one of y.

sub-max'i-mal, *a.* Almost maximal. [the middle.]

sub-me'di-al, *a.* Lying under

sub'mem'ber, *n.* See SUB-, 1 *c*.

sub-mem'bra-na'ceous, *a.*, **sub-mem'bra-nous**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *b*.

sub'me-nin'ge-al, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *a*.

sub-merse' (sŭb-mûrs'), *a.* *Bot.* Submersed.

sub'me-tal'lic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *b*.

sub'me'ter, *n.* One of two or more meters for measuring different sections of a supply.

sub-mil'i-a-ry, *a.* Less than miliary; smaller than a millet seed. [inal]

sub-min'i-mal, *a.* Almost minimal.

sub-min'is-ter, *v. t.* [L. *subministrare, subministratum*; cf. OF. *subministrer*. See MINISTER, *v. t.*] To supply; afford. *Obs.*

sub-min'is-ter, *v. i.* To be subservient; to be useful. *Obs.*

sub-min'is-trant, *a.* [L. *subministrans*, p. pr.] Subordinate; subservient. *Obs.*

sub-min'is-trate, *v. t.* [See SUBMINISTER.] Subminister. *Obs.*

— **sub-min'is-tra'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

sub-miss', *v. t.* To submit. *Obs.*

sub-mis'sion-er, *n.* One who makes submission. *Obs.*

sub-mis'sion-ist, *n.* One who advocates submission. [*Sp.*]

sub-mis'siv. Submissive. *Ref.*

sub-miss'ly, *adv.* of SUBMISS.

sub-miss'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sub-mit'ter, *n.* One who submits.

‖ **sub mo'do.** [L.] Under a limit or restriction; qualifiedly.

sub-mon'ish (sŭb-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [L. *submonere*.] To suggest; to prompt; reprove slightly. *Obs.*

sub'mo-ni'tion (sŭb'mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *submonitio*.] Suggestion; slight reproof. *Obs.*

sub'mon-tagne' (sŭb'mŏn-tān'), *a.* Submontane. *Rare.*

sub-mor'phous (sŭb-môr'fŭs), *a.* Having the characters of an amorphous and of a crystalline body; — said of certain calculi.

sub'mort'gage, *n.* See SUB-, 1 *c*.

sub'moun'tain, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *a*.

sub-mu'cro-nate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *b*.

sub-mun'dane, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *a*.

sub-mur'mur-ate, *v. t.* [L. *submurmurare*.] To say more softly than in murmuring. *Obs.*

sub-mus'cu-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *a*.

sub'nar-cot'ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *b*.

sub-na'sal (sŭb-nā'zăl), *a.* Situated under the nose. — **subnasal gnathism.** *Craniom.* See GNATHISM, FACIAL ANGLE, — **s point**, *Craniom.*, the acanthion.

sub-nas'cent (sŭb-năs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *subnascens*, p. pr. of *subnasci* to grow under; *sub* + *nasci* to be born.] Growing beneath. *Rare.*

sub-nat'u-ral, *a.* Below nature; infranatural.

sub-nect', *v. t.* [L. *subnectere, subnexum*; *sub* + *nectere* to tie.] To add. *Obs.* [string. *Obs.*

sub-nerv'ate, *v. t.* To hamstring.

sub'ness, *n.* See SUB-; -NESS.

sub-neu'ral (-nū'răl), *a.* Under the central nervous system. — **subneural gland**, *Zoöl.*, in ascidians, the neural gland.

sub-nect', *v. t.* Subnect. *Obs.*

sub-niv'e-al (sŭb-nĭv'ē-ăl), **sub-niv'e-an** (-ăn), *a.* [See SUB-; NIVEOUS.] Under the snow. *R.*

Sub-North'ern, *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a secondary race, fair, mesocephalic, tall, with angular face, turned-up nose, and straight hair; — so called by Deniker. It is found in northern Germany, Finland, and Norway.

sub'no-ta'tion (sŭ b'nō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subnotatio* a signing underneath, fr. *subnotare* to subscribe.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* See RESCRIPT, *n.*, 1. [1 *a*.]

sub-no'to-chor'dal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *a*.

sub-nu'bi-lar (sŭb-nū'bĭ-lẽr), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *nubila* clouds.] Under the clouds.

sub-nude', *a.* See SUB-, 1 *b*.

sub-num'ber, *n.* See SUB-, 1 *c*.

sub-nu'vo-lar (sŭb-nū'vō-lär), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *nuvola* cloud: cf. L. *subnubilus* somewhat cloudy.] Under the clouds.

sub'ob-scure', *a.*, **sub'ob-scure'-ly**, *adv.*, **sub'ob-tuse'**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *b*.

sub-o'cean, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *a*.

sub-oc'tu-ple (sŭb-ŏk'tŭ-p'l), *a.* Containing one part of eight; having the ratio of one to eight.

sub-oc'u-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *a*.

sub-o'so-phag'e-al. Var. of SUBESOPHAGEAL.

sub'of'fice, *n.* See SUB-, 1 *c*.

sub'o-paque', *a.* See SUB-, 1 *b*.

sub-op'er-ant, *a* Operating in a secondary degree. *Obs.*

sub'o-per'cu-lum, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The subopercle.

sub-op'po-site, *a.* Nearly opposite, *a.*, **sub-o'ral**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *a*.

sub'or-bic'u-lar. **sub'or-bic'u-late**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *b*.

sub-or'bit-ar, *a.* Suborbital.

sub'or-dain', *v. t.* To ordain in an inferior degree.

sub-or'di-na-cy (sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nă-sĭ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SÆ (-sē). [NL.; L. *sub* under + *mucosus* mucous.] *Anat.* The layer of areolar connective tissue directly under a mucous membrane.

sub'pe'ri-od, *n.* See SUB-, 1 *c*.

sub-per'i-os'te-al (sŭb-pĕr'ĭ-ŏs'-tē-ăl), *a.* See SUB-, 1 *a*.

sub-per'i-to-ne'al (-tō-nē'ăl), *a.* *Anat & Med.* Between the peritoneum and the body wall.

sub-per'pen-dic'u-lar, *n.* *Math.* A subnormal.

sub-pet'i-o-late (sŭ b-p ĕ t'ĭ-ō-lāt), *a.* *Having a very short* petiole; nearly sessile. [1 *a*.]

sub'pha-ryn'ge-al, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *a*.

sub'phra'try, *n.* See SUB-, 1 *c*.

sub-phren'ic, *a* Below the diaphragm.

sub'phy'lum, *n.* *Zoöl* A primary division of a phylum. — **sub-phy'lar**, *a*

sub-pi'al (sŭb-pī'ăl), *a* *Anat.* Beneath the pia mater.

sub-pi'lose, *a.*, **sub-plan'ti-grade**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *b*.

sub'plant', *n.* See SUB-, 1 *c*.

sub-pleu'ral (sŭb-plū'răl), *a.* *Anat. & Med.* Between the pleura and the body wall.

sub'plinth', *n.* *Arch.* A plinth under, and projecting slightly beyond, the principal plinth

sub-pod'o-phyl'lous (sŭb-pŏd'ō-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* Under the laminar tissue of a horse's foot. [alty.]

‖ **sub poe'na.** [L.] Under penalty; — said of a writ.

sub-po'lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *a*.

‖ **sub po'lo.** [L.] Under the pole; — said of a star when it transits the meridian beneath the visible pole of the heavens

sub'po-lyg'o-nal, *a.*, **sub-por'phyr-ic**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *b*.

sub'port', *n.*, **sub'post'mas'ter**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 *c*.

sub-po'ten-cy, *n.* *Biol.* Diminished potency in transmitting hereditary characters

subpouelle + SUPPOWELL.

sub'pre'fect, *n.* See SUB-, 1 *c*. — **sub'pre'fec-ture**, *n.*

sub'pre-hen'sile, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *b*.

subpress. + SUPPRESS.

sub-pri'ma-ry, *a.*, **sub'pri'or-ess**, *n.*, **sub'prob'lem**, *n.*, **sub'prov'ince**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 *c*.

sub'pu-bes'cent, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *b*.

sub-pu'bic, *a.*, **sub-pul'mo-na-ry**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *a*.

sub'pu-nc'ceous (sŭb'pū-nĭsh'-shŭs), *a.* Reddish. *Obs.*

sub'pur-pu're-ous, *a.* Somewhat purple. *Obs* [1 *a*.]

sub-Pyr'e-ne'an, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *a*.

sub'py-ram'i-dal, *a.*, **sub-pyr'i-form**, *a.*, **sub'quad-ran'gu-lar**, *a.*, **sub-quad'rate**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *b*.

sub-quad'ru-plate (sŭb-kwŏd'rōō-p'l), *a.* Containing one part of four; in the ratio of 1 to 4.

sub-quin'que-fid, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *b*.

sub-quin'tu-ple (sŭb-kwĭn'tŭ-p'l), *a.* In the ratio of 1 to 5.

sub'race', *n.* See SUB-, 1 *c*.

sub-ra'di-us, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In certain coelenterates, a radius of the fourth order, halfway between an adradius and the adjacent perradius or interradius. See RADIUS, 4 *a*. — **sub-ra'di-al**, *a.*

sub-rad'u-lar, *a.*, **sub-ra'me-al**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 *a*. [See SUB-, 1 *b*.

sub-ra'mose, *a.*, **sub-ra'mous**, *a.*

sub'rang', *n.* A subdivision of a rang. See PETROGRAPHY.

sub'read'er (-rēd'ẽr), *n.* Formerly, an under reader in the Inns of Court, who read the texts discoursed on by the reader. [1 *b*.]

sub'rec-tan'gu-lar, *a.* See SUB-,

sub'rec'tor, *n.* See SUB-, 1 *c*. *Eng.*

sub're'gion (sŭb're'jŭn ; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Zoögeog.* One of the primary divisions of a region. — **sub-re'gion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

sub-rep'tion (sŭb-rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subreptio*, fr. *subripere*, *subreptum*, to snatch or take away secretly : cf. F. *subreption*. See SURREPTITIOUS.] **1.** Act of obtaining secretly, underhandedly, or unlawfully, as by unfair representation through suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts.

2. *Scots Law.* The obtaining of a gift or other property by concealing the truth. Cf. OBREPTION, 2.

sub'ro-gate (sŭb'rō-gāt), *v. t.;* SUB'RO-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); SUB'RO-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *subrogatus*, p. p. of *subrogare*. See SURROGATE.] To put in the place of another ; to substitute. *Barrow.*

sub'ro-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *subrogation*, LL. *subrogatio.*] Act of subrogating. Specif.: *Law.* The substitution of one for another as a creditor, the new creditor succeeding to the former's rights in law and equity ; the legal operation by which a third person who pays a creditor succeeds to his rights against the debtor as if he were his assignee ; also, the legal relation so created. Cf. SUBSTITUTION, 3.

sub'sale' (sŭb'sāl'), *n.* *Law.* A resale by a vendee of the purchased goods, as before payment in full and delivery.

sub-scap'u-lar (sŭb-skăp'ū-lăr), *a.* *Anat.* Beneath the scapula ; on, or pert. to, the under (in man the anterior) surface of the scapula. — **subscapular artery**, *Anat.*, the largest branch of the axillary artery, arising opposite the lower border of the subscapularis muscle, and passing back to the inferior angle of the scapula to anastomose with arteries of that region. Its one chief branch is the dorsalis scapulæ. — **s. fascia**, *Anat.*, a thin sheet of fascia fixed to the entire circumference of the subscapular fossa. — **s. fossa.** See SCAPULA, 1. — **s. muscle**, *Anat.*, the subscapularis.

sub-scap'u-la'ris (-skăp'ū-lā'rĭs ; 115), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A large triangular muscle which fills up the subscapular fossa. It arises from the surface of the scapula and is inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus.

sub-scribe' (sŭb-skrīb'), *v. t.;* -SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); -SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *subscribere*, *subscriptum ; sub* under + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1.** To write underneath, as one's name ; to sign (one's name) to a document.

[They] *subscribed* their names under them. *Sir T. More.*

2. To sign with one's own hand ; to give consent to, as something written, or to bind one's self to the terms of, by writing one's name beneath ; as, to *subscribe* a bond.

All the bishops *subscribed* the sentence. *Milman.*

3. To attest by writing one's name beneath; as, officers *subscribe* their official acts; clerks *subscribe* copies of records.

4. To promise to give or contribute, by writing one's name with the amount ; as, each man *subscribed* ten dollars.

5. To sign away ; resign ; yield ; surrender. *Obs. Shak.*

6. To declare with or as if with signature ; publish. *Obs.*

I will *subscribe* him a coward. *Shak.*

sub-scribe', *v. i.* **1.** To sign one's name to a letter or other document. *Shak.*

2. To give consent to something written, by signing ; as, I *subscribe* to that statement ; hence, to assent ; to agree.

3. To become surety ; — with *for*. *Obs. & R. Shak.*

4. To yield ; to submit. *Obs.*

I will *subscribe*, and say I wronged the duke. *Shak.*

5. To set one's name to a paper in token of promise to give something, as a certain sum of money ; also, loosely, to give something in pursuance of a promise so made.

6. To enter one's name for a newspaper, a book, etc. ; to agree to take and pay for something, as stock, by subscribing one's name to a formal agreement or the like.

sub-scrib'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who subscribes.

2. Specif.: *N. Y. Stock Exchange.* Formerly, a speculator who, being a nonmember, was allowed on the floor of the exchange outside of a certain rail.

sub'script (sŭb'skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *subscriptus*, p. p. See SUBSCRIBE.] Written below or underneath ; as, iota *subscript ;* — said specif., *Math.*, of a suffix or subindex.

sub'script, *n.* Anything written below. *Bentley.*

sub-scrip'tion (sŭb-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subscriptio:* cf. F. *souscription.*] **1.** Act of subscribing.

2. Specif. : **a** *Eccl.* The acceptance of articles, or other tests tending to promote uniformity ; esp., *Ch. of Eng.*, formal assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer. **b** Submission ; obedience. *Obs. Shak.* **c** *Rom. & Civil Law.* See RESCRIPT, 1.

3. That which is subscribed. Specif. : **a** A paper to which a signature is attached. **b** The signature attached to a paper. **c** Consent or attestation by underwriting the name. **d** Sum or amount of sums subscribed ; as, his *subscription* to a fund. **e** *Pharm.* That part of a prescription which contains the direction to the apothecary.

sub-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subscription, or signature. — **sub-scrip'tive-ly**, *adv.*

sub'sec'tion (sŭb'sĕk'shŭn), *n.* A subdivision of a section.

sub'se-quent (sŭb'sĕ-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *subsequens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *subsequi* to follow, succeed : cf. F. *subséquent.* See SUE to follow.] **1.** Following in time ; coming or being later than something else ; as, *subsequent* events or years ; a period *subsequent* to the war.

2. Following in order of place ; succeeding ; as, a *subsequent* clause in a treaty.

3. Coming as a consequence ; consequent.

subsequent condition. *Law.* See CONDITION, 2. — **s. drainage**, **stream**, *or* **valley**, *Phys. Geog.*, drainage, a stream, or a valley subsequent in origin to the system of which it is a part. — **s. grace.** *Theol.* See COÖPERATIVE, *Citation.*

sub-serve' (sŭb-sûrv'), *v. t. ;* -SERVED' (-sûrvd'); -SERV'ING (-sûr'vĭng). [L. *subservire ; sub* under + *servire* to serve. See SERVE.] **1.** To serve in a subordinate capacity or manner ; to be subservient or instrumental to ; to promote ; as, this feeling *subserves* our plans.

2. To avail (one's self). *Rare.*

sub-serve', *v. i.* To be subservient or subordinate ; to serve in an inferior capacity. *Now Rare. Milton.*

sub-ser'vi-ence (-sûr'vĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of be-
sub-ser'vi-en-cy (-vĭ-ĕn-sĭ) } ing subservient ; hence, willingness to serve another's purposes ; in a derogatory sense, servility ; truckling.

There is a regular subordination and *subserviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends. *Cheyne.*

sub-ser'vi-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *subserviens*, *-entis*, p. pr. See SUBSERVE.] Fitted or disposed to subserve ; useful in an inferior capacity ; serving to promote some end ; subordinate ; hence, also, servile ; truckling.

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another. *Ray.*

Syn. — See SUBORDINATE.

— **sub-ser'vi-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-ser'vi-ent-ness**, *n.*

sub-ses'qui- (sŭb-sĕs'kwĭ-). [*sub-* + *sesqui-*.] *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively) denoting combination in the proportion of two of the acid constituent to three of the basic; as, a *subsesqui* acetate ; *subsesqui*phosphate of lime (calcium phosphate, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$). *Obsoles.*

sub'set' (sŭb'sĕt' ; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Math.* A set that is itself a constituent part of a larger set.

sub'shrub' (sŭb'shrŭb'), *n.* A plant somewhat shrubby or woody at the base. — **sub-shrub'by** (sŭb-shrŭb'ĭ), *a.*

sub-side' (sŭb-sīd'), *v. i. ;* SUB-SID'ED (-sīd'ĕd) ; SUB-SID'ING (-sīd'ĭng). [L. *subsidere ; sub* under, below + *sidere* to sit down, to settle ; akin to *sedere* to sit, E. *sit.* See SIT.] **1.** To sink or fall to the bottom ; to settle, as lees.

2. To tend downward ; to become lower ; to descend ; to sink. "Heaven's *subsiding* hill." *Dryden.*

3. To fall into a state of quiet; to cease to rage ; to settle down ; to become tranquil ; to abate ; as, the sea *subsides ;* the tumult will *subside ;* the fever has *subsided.*

Syn. — See ABATE.

sub-sid'ence (-sīd'ĕns *or*, *esp. in British usage*, sŭb'sĭ-dĕns; 277), *n.* [L. *subsidens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *subsidere.* See SUBSIDE.] Act or process of subsiding.

sub-sid'er (sŭb-sīd'ẽr), *n.* One that subsides, or permits of or promotes subsidence; specif., a settling tank or separator.

sub-sid'i-a-ry (-sĭd'ĭ-ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *subsidiarius :* cf. F. *subsidiaire.* See SUBSIDY.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a reserve ; reserve; as, *subsidiary* forces. *Obs. or R.*

2 Furnishing aid ; auxiliary ; tributary ; esp., aiding in an inferior position or capacity ; as, a *subsidiary* stream.

Chief ruler and principal head everywhere, not sufiragant and *subsidiary*. *Florio.*

3. *Math.* Auxiliary ; said of certain symbols or quantities, finite in number, not necessarily dependent upon the independent variables nor otherwise essential to a problem, but introduced to aid in its solution.

4. Of, pert. to, or constituting, a subsidy ; being a part of, or of the nature of, a subsidy; as, *subsidiary* payments to allies.

Syn. — See AUXILIARY.

subsidiary coin, coin of the smaller denominations, of limited legal tender ; in the United States, any silver coin other than the dollar. — **s. company**, a company of the shares of stock in which another company has at least a majority, giving it control. — **s. troops**, *Mil.*, hired troops composed of subjects of another power. *Obs. or R.*

sub-sid'i-a-ry, *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One that contributes aid or additional supplies ; an assistant ; an auxiliary.

2. *Music.* A subordinate theme or motive, esp. one occurring as subject of an episode in an extended work.

sub'si-dize (sŭb'sĭ-dīz), *v. t.,* -DIZED (-dīzd) ; -DIZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). [From SUBSIDY.] To furnish with a subsidy ; as : **a** To purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy. **b** To aid or promote, as a private enterprise, with public money ; as, to *subsidize* a steamship line.

sub'si-dy (sŭb'sĭ-dĭ), *n. ; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *subsidium* the troops stationed in reserve in the third line of battle, reserve, support, help, fr. *subsidere* to sit down, lie in wait : cf. F. *subside.* See SUBSIDE.] **1.** Formerly, in England, a sum of money granted by Parliament to the crown and raised by extraordinary or special taxation, in distinction from the proceeds of the customs or other taxes levied by royal prerogative. Subsidies came to be granted annually or for fixed periods, consisting either of the grant of a tax in excess of the ordinary customs or of a tax upon persons in respect of their estates at the rate of 4 shillings in the pound upon the yearly value of their land and of 2 shillings 8 pence in the pound upon the value of their goods, besides other minor sums, as that granted by the clergy. Subsidies were replaced during the Commonwealth with revenue raised by a land tax, and no subsidies were subsequently granted, except those to Charles II. before 1670.

2. **a** A sum of money granted by one state to another, as to a friendly power to aid in the prosecution of a war. **b** A grant of funds or property from a government, as of the state or a municipal corporation, to a private person or company to assist in the establishment or support of an enterprise deemed advantageous to the public ; a subvention. In practice subsidies are chiefly granted in aid of transportation enterprises, as to ship, canal, or railroad companies, bounties on sugar being next in importance. A subsidy may be a simple gift or may consist in the payment of an amount in excess of the usual charges for any service, as in carrying the mails, or of funds to aid in establishing or maintaining a service or equipment larger or more powerful than the state of trade would warrant, as the building and keeping in service of vessels designed for use as cruisers and auxiliaries in war. *Subsidy* is often inexactly used to designate an entire payment for services, as for carrying mail, which properly speaking includes compensation for actual services and a subsidy proper, consisting in the sum paid in excess of the compensation.

3. Any gift of money or property made by one person to another by way of financial aid.

Syn. — SUBSIDY, SUBVENTION, BOUNTY have various technical senses, for which see defs. In ordinary usage, SUBSIDY is the general term, and often carries a derogatory implication ; SUBVENTION applies esp. to grants for artistic, literary, or scientific, rather than commercial, purposes ; BOUNTY emphasizes the idea of a premium.

sub'sill' (sŭb'sĭl'), *n.* *Arch. & Engin.* A secondary sill, as one under a shop front or one resting on a mudsill.

sub-sist' (sŭb-sĭst'), *v. i. ;* SUB-SIST'ED ; SUB-SIST'ING. [L. *subsistere* to stand still, stay, remain alive ; *sub* under + *sistere* to stand, to cause to stand, from *stare* to stand : cf. F. *subsister.* See STAND.] **1.** To continue ; remain ; abide ; to retain the present state.

Firm we *subsist*, yet possible to swerve. *Milton.*

2 To have existence ; to be ; to exist or continue to exist.

All *subsists* by elemental strife. *Pope.*

3. To be maintained with food and clothing ; to live.

To *subsist* on other men's charity. *Atterbury.*

4. To hold or have being through the existence of something else ; esp., to appear as an essential corollary of the existence of something else.

Relations may . . . *subsist*, but they cannot exist in the absence of the things to which they pertain. *James Ward.*

Syn. — See BE.

sub-sist', *v. t.* **1.** To keep up or in existence. *Obs.*

2. To support with provisions ; to feed ; maintain ; support.

He laid waste the adjacent country in order to render it more difficult for the enemy to *subsist* their army. *Robertson.*

sub-sist'ence (-sĭs'tĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *subsistance*, L. *subsistentia.*] **1.** Act or condition of subsisting ; specif. : **a** Being ; existence. **b** Remaining in existence ; continuance. *Obs.* **c** Act of furnishing support to animal life.

2. That which furnishes support to animal life ; means of support ; provisions, or that which procures provisions ; livelihood ; as, a meager *subsistence.*

3. *Theol.* = HYPOSTASIS, 2. *Hooker.*

4. That which subsists or exists.

5. *Metaph.* In Scholastic philosophy, the mode by which substance becomes individualized ; that in a reality by reason of which it is what it is ; as applied to human personality, a singular rational substance wholly self-contained and endowed with inalienable rights.

6. Inherency ; as, the *subsistence* of qualities in bodies.

Syn. — See LIVING.

Subsistence Department. *Mil.* A staff department of the United States army charged, under the supervision of the Chief of Staff, with the purchasing and issuing to the army of such supplies as make up the ration. It also supplies, for authorized sales, certain articles of food and other minor stores. It is commanded by an officer of the rank of brigadier general, called commissary general, and the department is popularly called the *Commissary Department.*

subsistence stores. *Mil.* Stores purchased and issued by the Subsistence Department, consisting principally of the articles of the soldier's ration, but including forage and bedding for animals to be used as food, and the minor stores disposed of at authorized sales.

sub-sist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *subsistens*, p. pr. See SUBSIST.] **1.** Having being ; subsisting ; as, a *subsistent* spirit.

2. Inherent ; as, qualities *subsistent* in matter.

subsistent form, *Schol.*, a form capable of existing apart from matter.

sub'si'zar (sŭb'sī'zẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* Formerly, at Cambridge University, England, an under sizar ; a student of lower rank than a sizar. *Obs.*

sub'soil' (sŭb'soil'), *n.* The bed or stratum of weathered material which underlies the soil proper, or surface soil.

sub'soil', *v. t.* To turn, break, or stir up, the subsoil of.

sub'soil'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that subsoils the land ; specif., a subsoil plow.

subsoil plow *or* **plough.** A plow with no moldboard, used in plowed furrows to loosen the soil a few inches deeper without turning it up. See PLOW, *Illust.*

sub'spe'cies (-spē'shēz ; -shĭ-ēz ; *see* SUB-), *n.* *Biol.* A subdivision of a species ; a variety or race; a category (usually the lowest category recognized in classification) ranking next below a species. It commonly designates a group of more or less unstable distinguishing characters, connected with some similar group by individuals with intermediate characters. In vertebrate zoölogy especially, large numbers of such subspecies, characteristic of some particular

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sub're-la'tion (sŭb'rē-lā'shŭn), *n.*, **sub're-li'gion** (-lĭj'ŭn ; *see* SUB-), *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-ren'i-form, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'rent', *n.* Rent from a subtenant. *Chiefly Scots Law.*

sub-rent', *v. t.* & *i.* To underlet.

sub'rep-ti'cious, **sub'rep-ti'tious** (sŭb'rĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *subrepticius.*] Surreptitious. *Obs.* — **sub'rep-ti'cious-ly**, **sub'rep-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

sub-rep'tive (sŭb-rĕp'tĭv), *a.* [L. *subreptivus.*] Surreptitious. *Obs.*

sub'res'in (sŭb'rĕz'ĭn; see SUB-), *n.* *Chem.* That part of a resin which dissolves in hot alcohol and is deposited in cooling.

sub-res'i-nal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-rhom'bic, **sub-rhom'boid**, **sub'rhom-boi'dal**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-ric'tal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-ride', *v. i.* [L. *subridere.*] To smile. *Obs.* [SUB-, 1 b.

sub-rig'id (sŭb-rĭj'ĭd), *a.* See

sub-rig'u-ous (-rĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subriguus ; sub* + *riguus* watered.] Watered or wet beneath. *Obs.*

sub-ri'sion (-rĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [See SUBRIDE.] Act of smiling. *Obs.*

sub-ri'sive (-rĭ'sĭv), *a.* Smiling.

sub'root', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

‖ **sub ro'sa.** [L.] Under the rose (see under ROSE, *n.*) ; covertly ; privately ; confidentially.

sub-ros'tral, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'ro-tund', **sub'ro-tun'dous**, *a.* [L. *subrotundus.*] Roundish. *Obs.*

sub-ru'bous, *or* **sub-ru'brous**, *a.* [Cf. L. *subruber*, *subrubeus.*] Reddish. *Obs.* [dish. *Obs.*

subrufe, *a.* [L. *subrufus.*] Reddish.

sub'rule', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-sa'cral, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-sa'li-ent, *a.* Bounding; hopping. *Obs.*

sub-sa'line (sŭb-sā'lĭn ; *cf.* SALINE, 277), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'salt', *n.* *Chem.* A basic salt.

sub-sam'ple, *n.* & *v. t.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-san'nate, *v. t.* [L. *subsannare.*] To mock ; deride. *Obs.* — **sub'san-na'tion** (sŭb'să-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

sub-sat'u-rat'ed (sŭb-săt'ū-rāt'ĕd), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b. — **sub-sat'u-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

sub-scap'u-lar, *n.* The subscapular artery, muscle, etc.

sub-scap'u-la-ry (-skăp'ū-lā-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* Subscapular. *Rare.*

sub'sched'ule, *n.*, **sub'sci'ence**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-scle'ral (sŭb-sklē'răl), *a.* Subsclerotic.

sub'scle-rot'ic (sŭb'sklē-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* Between the sclerotic and choroid coats of the eyeball.

sub-scrib'a-ble (sŭb-skrī'bă-b'l), *a.* See SUB-, 1 c. — **sub-scrib'a-bly**, *adv.*

sub'scrip'ture, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-scrive', *v. t.* [F. *souscrire* in inflection of *souscrire.*] To subscribe. *Scot.*

sub'se-cive (sŭb'sē-sĭv), *a.* Better form **sub'si-cive.** [L. *subsecivus, subscivus.*] Remaining over ; extra ; spare ; hence, leisure ; as, *subsecive* hours. *Rare.*

sub'sect', *n.*, **sub'sec'tion**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'se-cute (sŭb'sē-kūt), *v. t.* [L. *subsecutus*, p. p. of *subsequi.* See SUBSEQUENT.] To follow closely ; to pursue. *Obs.*

sub-seg'u-tive (sŭb-sĕk'ū-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *subsécutif.*] Following in a train or succession. *Rare.*

sub'seg'ment, *n.* A subordinate segment ; *Zoöl.*, a subjoint.

sub-sel'li-um (sŭb-sĕl'ĭ-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* -LIA (-*a*). [L.] A low bench ; hence, a bench or seat ; sometimes, *Eccl. Arch.*, a miserere.

sub-sem'i-fu'sa (sŭb-sĕm'ĭ-fū'zȧ), *n.* [*sub-* + LL. *semifusa* a sixteenth note, fr. *semi-* + *fusa* one eighth.] *Medieval Music.* A thirty-second note.

sub-sem'i-tone, *n.* *Medieval Music.* The leading note of any key ; subtone.

sub'sen-sa'tion, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-sen'si-ble (-sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Deeper than the reach of the senses.

sub'sept', *n* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-sep'tu-ple (sŭb-sĕp'tū-p'l), *a.* Having the ratio of 1 to 7.

sub'se-quence (sŭb'sē-kwĕns), **sub'se-quen-cy** (-kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* Act or state of being subsequent.

sub'se-quent-ly, *adv.* of SUBSEQUENT.

sub-se'ries, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-se'rous, *a.* *Anat.* Under a serous membrane. [1 b.]

sub-ser'rate, *a.* *Bot.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-ses'qui-phos'phate, *n.* See SUBSESQUI-.

sub-ses'sile (sŭb-sĕs'ĭl), *a.* Almost sessile. [sublet ; subrent.

sub-set', *v. t.* §*n. Scots Law.* To

sub-sex'tu-ple (-sĕks'tū-p'l), *a.* Having the ratio of 1 to 6.

sub'si-cive. Better form of SUBSECIVE. [Subsidence. *Obs.*]

sub-sid'en-cy (sŭb-sīd'ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

sub-sid'i-a'ri-e (sŭb-sĭd'ĭ-ā'rĭ-ē), *adv.* *Scots Law.* Subsidiarily ; secondarily.

sub-sid'i-a-ri-ly (-sĭd'ĭ-ă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SUBSIDIARY. See -LY.

sub-sid'ing res'er-voir (-sīd'ĭng). = SETTLING RESERVOIR.

sub-sid'u-ous, *a.* [Translates OF. *subcide.* Cf. SUBSIDY.] Aiding ; helping. *Obs.*

‖ **sub si-gil'lo** (sĭ-jĭl'ō) [LL.] Under the seal (of confession) ; in strictest confidence.

sub-sign', *v. t.* [L. *subsignare ; sub* under + *signare* to mark ; cf. F. *soussigner.* See SIGN.] To subscribe ; also, to assign by one's signature. *Obs.* — **sub'sig-na'tion**, *n.* *Obs.* [or in silence.]

‖ **sub si-len'ti-o.** [L.] Under

sub-sil'i-cate, *n.* See SILICATE.

sub-sim'i-la'tion (sŭb-sĭm'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Phon.* Partial assimilation, as in the Germanic vowel mutation (umlaut), e. g. *fuss, füsse.* *M. Sweet.*

sub-sim'i-ous, *a.*, **sub'sim'ple**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b. [Subsistence.

sub'sist'en-cy (-sĭs'tĕn-sĭ), *n.*

sub'sis-ten'tial (sŭb'sĭs-tĕn'-shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to subsistence ; *Theol.*, of or pert. to the essential nature ; hypostatic.

sub'sist'er, *n.* One who subsists ; esp., one who lives on charity, as a pauper. *Obs. or R.*

sub-so'lar, *a.* [Cf. SOLAR.] Being under the sun ; having the sun in the zenith ; terrestrial : mundane ; specif., situated between the tropics. — **subsolar point.** See CIRCLE OF POSITION.

sub'so-la-ry, *a.* Subsolar. *Obs.*

sub'sol'id, *n.* 1. *Geom.* A partly bounded solid or space.

2. Something only partly solid.

sub'sor-ti'tion, *n.* Sortition for the places of those rejected. *Obs.*

sub-spat'u-late, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

‖ **sub spe'ci-e.** [L.] Under the appearance or pretext (of).

‖ **sub spe'ci-e æ-ter'ni-ta'tis.** [L.] Under the aspect of eternity ; in its essential or universal form or nature. *Spinoza.*

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geographical area, are now recognized and named. See SPECIES, 5; VARIETY; 7th RACE, 4 b; NOMENCLATURE, 3.

sub'spe-cif'ic (sŭb'spē-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the character of, a subspecies; also, almost specific.—**sub'spe-cif'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

sub'stage' (sŭb'stāj'), *n.* **1.** *Micros.* An attachment to the microscope, by means of which mirrors, diaphragms, condensers, Nicol prisms, or other accessories are held in place beneath the stage of the instrument.
2. *Geol.* A subdivision of a stage. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

sub'stance (sŭb'stăns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *substantia*, fr. *substare* to be under or present, to stand firm; *sub* under + *stare* to stand. See STAND.] **1.** That which underlies all outward manifestations; substratum; the permanent subject or cause of phenomena, whether material or spiritual; that in which properties inhere; that which is real, in distinction from that which is apparent; the abiding part of any existence, in distinction from any accident; that which constitutes anything what it is; nature; real or existing essence. In metaphysics *substance* may denote: The *subject;* that which is, or of which something may be predicated. Substance in this sense is conceived as a real or ontological subject rather than a merely logical one. The *essence;* that which makes a thing what it is, or gives it its essential nature. Substance in this sense is always the essence of an existent thing; it is essence plus existence; a real or determinate subject. The *substrate;* that which supports attributes or modes, or exists as the material of individuation; matter. Substance in this sense is totally indeterminate; all that can be said of it is that it is the basis of determinations of realities. An *individual reality* or being considered as an existent entity; a subsistent being; hypostasis.

> Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
> And he the *substance*, not the appearance, chose. *Dryden.*

St. Thomas, following Aristotle, distinguished the first *substance*, which is the individual, or hypostasis, and the second *substance*, which is the universal substantial nature abstracted from the individual. First *substance* really exists as such. Second *substance* does not exist as such, except in the mind. *Wm. Turner.*

> Aristotle meant by it [*substance*] any distinct thing; e. g., I, you, an animal, a plant, the earth, the moon, the sun, God. He calls each of these, as existing apart, a thing per se (καθ' αὑτό). It is true that, having divided a natural *substance* into form and matter, he called each element "*substance*." *Thos. Case* (*Encyc. Brit.*).

2. The most important element in any existence; the characteristic and essential components of anything; the main part; essential import; purport.

> This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin. *Bp. Burnet.*

3. Essential nature; essence; hypostasis (see HYPOSTASIS, 3). *Chiefly Theol.*
4. *Theol.* = HYPOSTASIS, 2.
5. Body; matter; material of which a thing is made; hence, substantiality; solidity; firmness; as, the *substance* of a garment; fabric of little *substance*.
6. Material possessions; estate; property; resources.

> The younger son . . . there wasted his *substance* with riotous living. *Luke* xv. 13.

7. Of persons, the greater part; the majority. *Obs.*
8. Substantiation; assurance. *Obs. or R.* *Heb.* xi. 1.
in substance, substantially; essentially. — **s. of Schwann** (shwän) [after T. *Schwann*, German anatomist], *Anat.*, the medullary sheath of a nerve fiber.

sub-stan'tial (sŭb-stăn'shăl), *a.* [F. *substantiel*, L. *substantialis.*] **1.** Consisting of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or being, substance; material; as, *substantial* life.

> Most ponderous and *substantial* things. *Shak.*

2. Not seeming or imaginary; not illusive; real; true.

> If happiness be a *substantial* good. *Denham.*

3. Having good substance; strong; stout; solid; firm; as, *substantial* cloth; a *substantial* fence or wall.
4. Possessed of goods or an estate; moderately wealthy; responsible. "*Substantial* yeomen." *Scott.*
5. That is such in substance or in the main; as, a *substantial* victory; a *substantial* lie.
6. Considerable in amount, value, or the like; large; as, a *substantial* gain.
7. Susceptible of being substantiated; verifiable. *Obs.*
8. That is of moment; important; essential; material.
9. Of or pert. to the substance or main part of anything.
substantial being, a thing existing in itself and in no other substance than itself, as an individual man. — **s. form,** *Theol.*, the form or nature which gives to an individual substance its specific or generic character; as, his rational soul is the *substantial form* of a man. See FORM, *n.*, 9 **a.** — **s. right,** *Law*, a right affecting or involving a matter of substance, as distinguished from matters of form or the like; a right materially affecting those interests which a man is entitled to have preserved and protected by law; a material right. The term derives its chief importance from its use in provisions allowing appeals contained in various codes of procedure, thus, an order imposing a property obligation or loss is one affecting a *substantial right;* but an order affirming an order refusing to open a default is not.

sub-stan'tial, *n.* That which is substantial; specif.: **a** Something having substance or actual existence. **b** Something having good substance or actual value. **c** Something of moment; an important or material matter, thing, or part.

sub-stan'tial-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine that constant realities or substances underlie phenomena; esp., the doctrine that matter is a real substance rather than an aggregation of centers of force. — **sub-stan'tial-ist,** *n.*

sub-stan'ti-al'i-ty (sŭb-stăn'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being substantial; esp., corporeity; materiality.

sub-stan'tial-ly, *adv.* In a substantial manner; as really, actually, solidly, in substance, essentially, materially.

sub-stan'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'-ĭng). [See SUBSTANCE.] **1.** To make real or existent.
2. To establish the existence or truth of by proof or competent evidence; to verify; as, to *substantiate* a charge.
3. To put into substance or concrete form; to embody.
Syn. — See CONFIRM.

sub-stan'ti-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of substantiating; esp., act of proving; evidence; proof.

sub'stan-ti'val (sŭb'stăn-tī'văl; sŭb'stăn-tĭv-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a substantive. — **sub'stan-ti'val-ly,** *adv.*

sub'stan-tive (sŭb'stăn-tĭv), *a.* [L. *substantivus:* cf. F. *substantif.*] **1.** Betokening or expressing existence; as, the *substantive* verb, that is, the verb *to be.*
2. Existing by, or depending on, itself; independent.

> He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself without any aid of the foreigner. *Bacon.*

3. Enduring; solid; firm; substantial; real. *Now Rare.*
4. Pertaining to or constituting the essential part or principles; as, the law *substantive.*
5. *Dyeing.* Designating dyes not needing a mordant, or processes in which they are used; — opposed to *adjective.*
substantive punishment, *Law*, some hardship or privation inflicted primarily as a punishment; thus, imprisonment was not until comparatively recent times a *substantive punishment.* — **s.** right. See RIGHT, *n.*, 2 **b.**

sub'stan-tive, *n.* [Cf. F. *substantif.*] **1.** *Gram.* A noun or name; the part of speech which names anything that exists, or some object of thought. See NOUN.
2. A substantive or independent thing or person. *Obs.*

sub'stan-tive-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a substantive manner; in substance; essentially.
2. *Gram.* As a substantive name, or noun.

sub'stan-tiv-ize (-tĭv-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). To convert into, or use as, a substantive, as an adjective.

sub'sta'tion (sŭb'stā'shŭn; *cf.* SUB-), *n.* A subordinate station, esp. any of several subsidiary to a central station.

sub-stit'u-ent (sŭb-stĭt'ū-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *substituens*, p. pr. See SUBSTITUTE.] *Chem.* Any atom, group, or radical substituted for another, or entering a molecule in place of some other part which is removed.

sub'sti-tute (sŭb'stĭ-tūt), *n.* [L. *substitutus*, p. p. of *substituere* to put under, put in the place of; *sub* under + *statuere* to put, place: cf. F. *substitut.* See STATUTE.] One put in place of another; one acting for, or taking the place of, another; specif.: **a** *Mil.* A person who enlists for military service in the place of a conscript or drafted man. **b** *Scots Law.* Any of those who are heirs failing the institute.
Syn. — SUBSTITUTE, ALTERNATE, DEPUTY, PROXY. SUBSTITUTE applies in general to one who takes another's place; an ALTERNATE (in U. S. usage) is one who is specially appointed to take the place of another (esp. a delegate to a convention) in case of the latter's absence; a DEPUTY (for special legal senses see defs.) is one who is empowered to act in another's name; a PROXY is (esp.) one who has authority to cast another's vote.

sub'sti-tute, *v. t.;* SUB'STI-TUT'ED (-tūt'ĕd); SUB'STI-TUT'ING (-tūt'ĭng). [See SUBSTITUTE, *n.*] **1.** To put in the place of another person or thing; to exchange.
2. To invest with delegated authority. *Obs.* *Shak.*

sub'sti-tute, *v. i.* To act as substitute.

sub'sti-tut'ed (-tūt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Put in the place of another.
2. *Chem.* Having been subjected to the process of substitution, or having some of its parts replaced; as, alcohol is a *substituted* water; methyl amine is a *substituted* ammonia.
3. Appointed by a person to take the place of himself or another or of something else, specif. to act in his own stead or to act on the happening of a certain event in the stead of another; appointed by substitution; as, a *substituted* executor, heir, or legacy.
substituted service. See 2d SERVICE, 11 **a.**

sub'sti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *substitutio:* cf. F. *substitution.*] **1.** Act of substituting, or state of being substituted.
2. The office or authority of one acting for another. *Rare.*
3. The designation by a person of a person or thing to take the place of himself or another person or of some other thing; specif.: **a** *Rom. Law.* (1) The nomination of a person to take as heir on the refusal or failure to accept the inheritance by an heir previously named; — called also **common,** or **vulgar, substitution.** (2) A similar nomination (called **pupillary substitution**) of a person to take as heir in place of, or to succeed, a descendant under puberty and in the potestas of the testator, in case of the descendant's failure to take the inheritance or on his death before puberty, or to succeed a child or other descendant of any age who is a lunatic (in this latter case being called **quasi pupillary,** or **exemplary, substitution.** (3) A designation by a testator of a person to whom the property was to be handed over by the person named as heir or by the heir of such person, giving rise to a fideicommissum (which see); — called **fideicommissary substitution.** **b** *Civil Law.* Specif., a designation of a person or persons to succeed to another as beneficiary of an estate, used as a means of settling property and involving a fideicommissum: — called **fideicommissary substitution.**
4. *Econ.* The tendency for the less costly of two or more operations or agencies to replace the more costly ones.
5. *Chem.* Act or process of substituting an atom or radical for another atom or radical in a molecule. Thus, by the action of chlorine on methane (CH_4), *substitution* of chlorine for hydrogen is effected, the successive substitution products being CH_3Cl, CH_2Cl_2, $CHCl_3$, and CCl_4.
6. *Philol.* A sound change consisting in the replacement of one vowel or consonant by another, as ME. *bakke*, mod. E. *bat*. Under this term are included many changes the causes of which are often unknown or uncertain.
7. *Alg.* **a** The replacing of a quantity by its equal, or of a variable by a value of it. **b** A transformation. **c** Replacement of each object of an arrangement by one of the others or by itself, no two being replaced by one object.

sub'sti-tu'tion-al (sŭb'stĭ-tū'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to substitution; substituted. — **sub'sti-tu'tion-al-ly,** *adv* **substitutional atonement.** See ATONEMENT, 2 **a.** — **s. legacy,** *Law*, a legacy given to one in place of another legacy.

sub'sti-tu'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to substitution; substitutional.

substitution group. *Math.* A group of substitutions.

substitution vein. *Mining.* A metalliferous vein formed through the agency of percolating waters by the partial or complete substitution of the vein material for the original rock. Called also a *replacement vein* or *deposit.*

sub'sti-tu'tive (sŭb'stĭ-tū'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *substitutif*, L. *substitutivus* conditional.] Tending to afford or furnish a substitute; making, or capable of, substitution.

sub-stra'tum (sŭb-strā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tă). [L., neut. of *substratus*, p. p. of *substernere* to strew under; *sub* + *sternere* to strew. See STRATUM.] **1.** That which is laid or spread under; that which underlies or supports something
2. a *Agric.* The subsoil. **b** *Bot.* The substance or base on which a plant grows. The soil is the substratum of most seed plants, except epiphytes; while rocks, soil, water, and dead or living animal or vegetable tissues are substrata for the lower plants.
3. *Metaph.* A permanent subject of qualities or cause of phenomena; substance considered as supporting attributes or accidents. See SUBSTANCE, 1.

> [Berkeley's] skepticism related to the supposed *substratum*, or hidden cause of the appearances perceived by our senses *J.S.Mill*

sub-struc'tion (sŭb-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *substructio*, fr. *substruere, substructum*, to build beneath; *sub* + *struere* to build.] *Arch.* Underbuilding; the foundation, esp. a structure, as a terrace, to raise the lower floor or basement above the natural ground level.—**sub-struc'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

sub-struc'ture (-tūr), *n.* [*sub-* + *structure.*] **a** *Arch.* = SUBSTRUCTION. **b** An under structure; groundwork. — **sub-struc'tur-al** (-tūr-ăl), *a.*

sub'style' (sŭb'stīl'), *n.* Also *substile.* *Dialing.* A right line on which the style, or gnomon, of a dial is erected, being the common section of the face of the dial and a plane perpendicular to it passing through the style. *Hutton.*

sub-sul'tus (sŭb-sŭl'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *subsilire, subsultum*, to spring up; *sub* under + *salire* to leap.] *Med.* A starting, twitching, or convulsive motion.
‖ sub-sul'tus ten'di-num (tĕn'dĭ-nŭm), convulsive muscular twitching observed in certain febrile conditions.

sub-sume' (sŭb-sūm'), *v. t.;* SUB-SUMED' (-sūmd'); SUB-SUM'-ING (-sūm'ĭng). [*sub-* + L. *sumere* to take.] To take up or include under, as individual under species, species under genus, or particular under universal; to put (any one cognition) under another as belonging to it.

> A principle under which one might *subsume* men's most strenuous efforts after righteousness. *W. Pater*

Syn. — See CONTAIN.

sub-sump'tion (-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of subsuming, or state of being subsumed.
2. That which is subsumed, as a minor clause or premise.
3. *Scots Law.* In the former syllogistic criminal procedure, the minor premise containing an affirmation of the accused's guilt, a narrative of the material facts, etc.

sub-sump'tive (-sŭmp'tĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or containing, a subsumption.

sub-tan'gent (sŭb-tăn'jĕnt), *n.* *Geom.* The intercept on the axis of abscissas between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.

sub-tem'per-ate (-tĕm'pĕr-āt), *a.* *Geog.* Slightly temperate; of or pert. to the colder parts of the temperate zone.

sub'ten'ant (-tĕn'ănt; *see* SUB-), *n.* One who rents a tenement, or land, etc., of one who is also a tenant; an undertenant. — **sub'ten'an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.*

sub-tend' (sŭb-tĕnd'), *v. t.;* SUB-TEND'ED; SUB-TEND'ING. [L. *subtendere; sub* under + *tendere* to stretch, extend. See 4th TEND.] **1.** To extend under, or be opposite to; as, a hypotenuse *subtends* a right angle; the chord *subtends* an arc.
2. *Bot.* To inclose or embrace in its axil; to occupy an adjacent position to; as, a bract *subtending* a flower.

sub-tense' (-tĕns'), *a.* *Chiefly Surv.* Designating an object (usually a pole or rod of known length), or either of two objects, utilized to ascertain a distance without actual measurement by observing the subtended angle from a given point; also, designating, or pertaining to, an instrument or device designed for such work.

sub-tense', *n.* [See SUBTEND, TENSE, *a.*] *Geom.* A line

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sub'sphe-noi'dal, *a.* See SUB-, 1a.
sub'sphere', *n.* **sub-sphe'ri-cal** (sŭb-sfĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.*, **sub-spher'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-spi'nous, *a.* **a** Somewhat spinous. **b** Beneath the spinal column. **c** Infraspinous.
sub-spi'ral, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
subst. *Abbr.* Substantive; substitute.
sub'sta-lag'mite (sŭb'stă-lăg'-mīt), *n.* A compact, noncrystalline deposit of calcium carbonate. — **sub-stal'ag-mit'ic** (sŭb-stăl'ăg-mĭt'ĭk), *a.*
sub'stance, *v. t.* To furnish or endow with substance. *Obs.*
sub'stance-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sub-stand'ard, *a.* & *n.*, **sub-stand'ard-ize,** *v. t.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub'stant (sŭb'stănt), *a.* [L. *substans, -antis*, p. pr. of *substare* to be firm.] Substantial; firm. *R.*
‖ sub-stan'ti-a (sŭb-stăn'shĭ-ă), *n.* [L.] *Anat.* Substance. — **sub-stan'tia ge-la'ti-no'sa** (jĕ-lā'tĭ-nō'să) [NL. *gelatinosa* gelatinous), *Anat.*, a layer of gelatinous material, largely neuroglia, capping the posterior horn of the gray matter of the spinal cord. Called also **s. ci-ne're-a ge-la'ti-no'sa** (sĭ-nē'rē-ă), **s. ci-ne're-a,** and **s. ge-la'ti-no'sa Ro-lan'di** (rō-lăn'dī). — **s. ni'gra** [L. *nigra* black], *Anat.*, a layer of deeply pigmented gray matter in the mid-brain separating the crusta from the tegmentum above. — **s. o-pa'ca** [L. *opaca* dark.] = CYTORETICULUM.
sub-stan'ti-a-ll-a (sŭb-stăn'shĭ-ă'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *substantialis.*] *Scots Law.* The formally essential parts of a deed. [STANTIALISM.]
substantiality theory. = SUBSTANTIAL-IZE(-stăn'shăl-īz), *v. t.* To make substantial.
sub-stan'tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sub'stan-tif'ic, *a.* Substantifying. *Obs.*
sub-stan'ti-fy (sŭb-stăn'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* To substantialize.
subs-tan'tious, *a.* [Cf. OF. *substancieus.*] Heavy; powerful; substantial; effectual. *Scot.*
— sub stan'tious-ly, *adv. Scot.*
sub'stan-tive, *v. t.* To substantivize. *Rare.*
sub'stan-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sub-stan'ti-val, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
substeyne. † SUSTAIN.
sub'sti-tute, *a.* Substituted. *R.*
sub'sti-tut'ing (-tūt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SUBSTITUTE. — **sub'sti-tut'ing-ly,** *adv.*
‖ sub'sti-tu'ti-o fi'de-i-com'mis-sa'ri-a (sŭb'stĭ-tū'shĭ-ō fĭ'dē-ī-kŏm'ĭ-sā'rĭ-ă; 115). [L.] See FIDEICOMMISSUM.
sub'sti-tu-to-ry, *a.* Substitutional; substitutive. *Obs.*
sub-stract' (sŭb-străkt'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *soustraire;* L. *subtus* below, or *subs-* (fr. *sub* under) + *trahere* to draw. See SUBTRACT.] To subtract; to withdraw. *Obs. or Illit.*
sub-strac'tion (sŭb-străk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *substraction* (Cotgrave), F. *soustraction*] Subtraction. *Obs. or Illit.*
sub-strac'tor, *n.* One who subtracts. *Obs. or Illit* Hence, *Obs.*, a detractor. [TUM.
sub'stra'ta, *n., pl.* of SUBSTRA-
sub'strate, *a.* [L. *substratus*, p. p. of *substrahere.* See SUBSTRATUM.] Forming a substratum; basic; fundamental. *Obs.*
sub'strate (sŭb'strāt), *n.* A substratum. *Rare.*
sub-strate', *v. t.* To strew or lay under anything. *Obs.*
sub-stra'ti (sŭb-strā'tī), *n. pl.* See PENITENT, *n.*, 2.
sub-stra'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *substratorius* prostrate. See SUBSTRATUM.] = KNEELER, 2.
sub-stra'tose (-tōs), *a.* Indistinctly or irregularly stratified.
sub-stri'ate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.
sub-struct' (sŭb-strŭkt'), *n. t.* [See SUBSTRUCTION.] To build or lay beneath.
sub-sty'lar (sŭb-stī'lăr), *a.* Of or pert. to the substyle.
sub-sul'phate. A basic sulphate.
sub-sul'phide, *n.* See SUB-, 2.
sub-sult', *v. i.* [L. *subsilire, subsultum.* See SUBSULTUS.] To leap or bound by starts. *Obs.* — **sub'sul-ta'tion,** *n. Obs.*
sub-sul'tive, *a.* Subsultory. *Obs.*
sub-sul'to-ry (sŭb-sŭl'tō-rĭ), *a.* [See SUBSULTUS.] Bounding; leaping. *Obs.* — **sub-sul'to-ri-ly,** *adv. Obs.* [*a.* See -ABLE.]
sub-sum'a-ble (sŭb-sūm'ă-b'l),
sub-su'per-fi'cial (sŭ'pẽr-fĭsh'-ăl), *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub'sure'ty, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub-sur'face, *a.* Being, occurring, or used, under the surface.
sub'sur'face, *n.* 1. *Geom.* A 3-dimensional continuum conceived as in a 5-dimensional one. 2. Soil just above the subsoil.
sub-sy'e-phant, *n.* An obsequious follower. *Obs.*
sub'sys'tem (sŭb'sĭs'tĕm; *see* SUB-), *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.
sub'tack', *n.* *Scots Law.* A sublease. — **sub'tacks'man,** *n.*
subtarget machine. An instrument for instruction in sighting a rifle or carbine. With the gun in the machine and both in proper adjustment, when the aim is taken and the trigger pulled, the result is indicated by a needle on a miniature paper target (the **sub'tar'get**).
sub'tar-ta're-an (sŭb'tär-tā'rē-ăn), *a.* Being or living under Tartarus. *Obs.*
sub'tax'er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c
sub-tec'ta-cle (sŭb-tĕk'tă-k'l), *n.* [*sub-* + L. *tectum* a roof.] A space under a roof; a tabernacle; a dwelling. *Obs.*
sub-tec'tal (-tăl), *a.* [See SUBTECTACLE.] *Zoöl.* Designating the alisphenoid bone in a fish. — **sub-tec'tal,** *n.*
sub-teg'mi-nal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.
sub-teg'u-la'ne-ous (sŭb-tĕg'ū-lā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subtegulaneus; sub* under + *tegulae* tiles for a roof.] Under the roof; hence, within doors. *Rare.*

subtending; as, the *subtense* of an arc, or angle; a hypotenuse.

subter-. [L. *subter*, also *supter*, adv. & prep. Cf. SUB-.] A prefix denoting *below*, *beneath*, *underneath*, *less than*; — opposed to *super-*.

sub'ter-fuge (sŭb'tĕr-fūj), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *subterfugium*, fr. L. *subterfugere* to flee secretly, to escape; *subter* under + *fugere* to flee. See FUGITIVE.] A device, plan, or the like, to which one resorts for escape or concealment; an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct; an evasion.

By a miserable *subterfuge*, they hope to render this proposition safe by rendering it nugatory. *Burke.*

Syn. — See ARTIFICE.

sub'ter-rane (-tĕr-ān), *n.* [Cf. L. *subterraneum*, F. *souterrain*. See SUBTERRANEAN.] **1.** A cave or underground room.

2. *Geol.* The bed rock or rocks of a particular formation.

sub'ter-ra'ne-an (-ā'nē-ăn), *a.* [L. *subterraneus*; *sub* under + *terra* earth. See TERRACE.] Being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated in the earth, or under ground; as, *subterranean* springs; hence, hidden; secret.

Curious *subterranean* influences seem to have been at work to save the Senate from the infamy of restoring Ptolemy. *Froude.*

sub'tile (sŭb'tĭl; sŭt'l; 277: *see note below*), *a.* [L. *subtilis*, or fr. ME. *subtil*, for *sotil*, under L. influence. See SUBTLE.] Subtle. *Now Somewhat Rare.* See SUBTLE, *Syn.* — **sub'tile-ly**, *adv.* — **sub'tile-ness**, *n.*

☞ Dyche (1710) and Buchanan (1766) give sŭt'l only; Sheridan (1780), Walker (c. 1800), and Smart (c. 1840) sŭb'tĭl. Most later orthoepists give both, preferring sŭb'tĭl.

sub-til'i-ty (sŭb-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *subtilitas*: cf. F. *subtilité*. See SUBTLE.] Subtlety. *Rare.*

sub'til-ize (sŭb'tĭl-īz; sŭt'l-īz), *v. t.*; SUB'TIL-IZED (-īzd); SUB'TIL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *subtiliser*.] To make subtle, thin, or fine; to make less gross or coarse; to refine; to spin into niceties; as, to *subtilize* arguments.

sub'til-ize, *v. i.* To use subtlety; to refine in argument.

sub'til-ty (sŭb'tĭl-tĭ; sŭt'l-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *subtilte*, for *sotelte*, *sotilte*. See SUBTLETY.] Subtlety.

sub'ti'tle (sŭb'tī'tl; *see* SUB-), *n.* A secondary or subordinate title, as of a book or play. Hence: **a** A main book title repeated in a subordinate position, as over the first page of text. **b** A bastard title or half title.

sub'tle (sŭt'l), *a.*; SUB'TLER (-lẽr); SUB'TLEST (-lĕst). [ME. *sotil*, OF. *soutil*, later *subtil*, F. *subtil*, L. *subtilis*; prob., originally, woven fine, and fr. *sub* under + *tela* a web, fr. *texere* to weave. See TEXT; cf. SUBTILE.] **1.** Thin; tenuous; not dense or gross; rare; delicate; as, the *subtle* air; a *subtle* pleasure.

2. Skillfully or cunningly made, formed, or devised; ingenious; clever; as, a *subtle* stratagem; also, sometimes, crafty; sly; as, a *subtle* deception. "A *subtle* traitor." *Shak.* Too *subtle* and piercing a delight for ordinary words. *Wm. James.*

3. Characterized by refinement and niceness in drawing distinctions; nicely discriminating; discerning; shrewd; penetrating; penetrative; — said of persons, the mind, its faculties, or its operations; as, a *subtle* logician or intellect; a *subtle* imagination; a *subtle* process of thought.

4. Level and smooth; even. *Obs. & R. Shak.*

5. Skillful; expert; clever; as, a *subtle* workman.

Syn. — SUBTLE, SUBTILE. In present usage SUBTLE is much commoner than SUBTILE and tends to displace it in all senses. *Subtile*, however, is often preferred when the word retains its physical associations somewhat definitely. But no sure distinction can be made. See SHREWD.

Subtle Doctor. [L. *Doctor Subtilis*.] Duns Scotus (d. 1308).

sub'tle-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *solette*, *sutilte*, OF. *sutilté*; cf. OF. *sotillete*, *sotieuté*, *soutiuté* (fr. OF. *soutil* subtle), and L. *subtilitas*. See SUBTLE; cf. SUBTILITY.] **1.** Quality or state of being subtle; specif.: **a** Slyness; cunning; craftiness; artfulness. **b** Mental acuteness; delicacy of mental action; nicety of discrimination.

2. Something subtle; specif.: **a** Something crafty or delusive. *Rare.* "The world's false *subtleties*." *Shak.* **b** Something delicate, fine, or ingenious. **c** At a medieval dinner, a device, often of elaborate design, made of sugar, paste, etc., as a table decoration and sometimes eaten. *Obs.*

Syn. — See DELICACY.

sub-ton'ic (sŭb-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Phon.* Voiced, or sonant, as a voiced consonant, but not consisting of pure vocal tone as does a vowel. *Rush.* See *Guide to Pron.*, § 30.

sub-ton'ic, *n.* **1.** *Phon.* A subtonic sound; a subvocal.

2. *Music.* The seventh tone of the scale, or that just below the upper tonic; the leading tone, as B in the scale of C.

sub-tract' (sŭb-trăkt'), *v. t.*; -TRACT'ED; -TRACT'ING. [L. *subtractus*, p. p. of *subtrahere* to draw from beneath, withdraw; *sub* + *trahere*. See TRACE, *v. t.*] **1.** To withdraw or take away, orig. by stealth; as, to *subtract* suit from a feudal lord; to inclose or *subtract* common land. *Hist.*

2. To withdraw, or take away, as a part from the whole; to deduct; as, *subtract* 5 from 9. See SUBTRACTION, 2.

Syn. — See DEDUCT.

sub-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subtractio* a drawing back. See SUBTRACT.] **1.** Act or operation of subtracting.

2. *Math.* Act or process of subtracting one number or quantity from another. It is often performed by changing the sign and adding; as, to subtract 9 from 5 is to add −9 and +5 (result −4), or to subtract −9 from +5 is to add +9 and +5 (result +14).

3. *Law.* The withdrawing or withholding from one a right to which he is entitled, as customary services, fealty, rents, suit and service, conjugal rights, and tithes. *Obsoles.*

4. *Logic.* The exception of one class from another in which the excepted class is naturally included.

sub-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or able to subtract.

2. *Math.* Having the negative or minus sign (−).

sub'tra-hend' (sŭb'trȧ-hĕnd'), *n.* [L. *subtrahendus* that is to be subtracted, p. fut. pass. of *subtrahere*. See SUBTRACT.] *Math.* The quantity to be subtracted.

sub'treas'ur-er (sŭb'trĕzh'ŭr-ẽr; *see* SUB-), *n.* A subordinate treasurer; specif., *U. S.*, an assistant treasurer of the United States, who has charge of a subtreasury.

sub-treas'ur-y (sŭb-trĕzh'ŭr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -URIES (-ĭz). A subordinate treasury, or place of deposit; specif., a branch treasury of the United States.

sub-trip'li-cate (sŭb-trĭp'lĭ-kāt), *a.* *Math.* Expressed by the cube root; — said esp. of ratios.

sub-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk) } *a.* Nearly tropical; of, per-
sub-trop'i-cal (-trŏp'ĭ-kăl) } taining to, or designating, the regions bordering on the tropical zone.

sub-trop'ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* The subtropical regions.

su'bu-late (sū'bū-lāt), *a.* [NL *subulatus*, fr. L. *subula* an awl.] Awl-shaped; linear and tapering to a fine point.

sub'um-brel'la (sŭb'ŭm-brĕl'ȧ), *n.* *Zoöl.* The concave under surface of the bell, or disk-shaped body, of a jellyfish. — **sub'um-brel'lar** (-ẽr), *a.*

sub'urb (sŭb'ûrb), *n.* [OF. *suburbe*, L. *suburbium*; *sub* under, below, near + *urbs* a city. See URBAN.] **1.** An outlying part of a city or town; a smaller place adjacent to a city; in *pl.*, the region on the confines of any city or large town; as, a house in the *suburbs* of Paris.

2. Hence, the confines; the outer part; the environment. "The *suburbs* . . . of sorrow." *Jer. Taylor.*

sub-ur'ban (-ûr'băn), *a.* [L. *suburbanus*.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, suburbs; inhabiting, or being in, the suburbs of a city. — *n.* One who dwells in the suburbs.

sub-ur'bi-ca'ri-an (-bĭ-kā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [LL. *suburbicarius*, equiv. to L. *suburbanus*: cf. F. *suburbicaire*. See SUBURBAN.] Being in the suburbs or near the city; of or pertaining to the suburbs; — applied to the six dioceses in the suburbs of Rome subject to the Pope as metropolitan bishop of Rome, or the provinces subject to him as patriarch; hence, of or pert. to these dioceses or provinces.

sub-vene' (sŭb-vēn'), *v. i.*; -VENED' (-vēnd'); -VEN'ING (-vēn'ĭng). [L. *subvenire* to come to one's assistance, come up: cf. F. *subvenir*. Cf. SOUVENIR, SUBVENTION.] To come under as a support; to happen by way of relief or aid.

A future state must needs *subvene* to prevent the whole edifice from falling into ruin. *Bp. Warburton.*

sub-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *subventio*, fr. L. *subvenire*. See SUBVENE.] **1.** Act of coming under. "The *subvention* of a cloud." *Stackhouse.*

2. Act of coming to the aid of some one; support; help.

3. A government aid or bounty; a subsidy.

Syn. — See SUBSIDY.

sub-ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *subversio*: cf. F. *subversion*. See SUBVERT.] **1.** Act of subverting, or state of being subverted; overthrow from the foundation; utter ruin; destruction; as, *subversion* of a government or of despotic power; *subversion* of the constitution.

The *subversion* [by a storm] of woods and timber. *Evelyn.*

2. That which causes overthrow or destruction.

sub-ver'sive (sŭb-vûr'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *subversif*.] Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin; as, hypocrisy is a vice *subversive* of manhood.

sub-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.*; SUB-VERT'ED; SUB-VERT'ING. [L. *subvertere*, *subversum*; *sub* under + *vertere* to turn: cf. F. *subvertir*. See VERSION.] **1.** To overturn from the foundation; to overthrow; to ruin utterly; to destroy.

Razeth your cities, and *subverts* your towns *Shak.*
This would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

2. To turn away or aside; to pervert; corrupt; confound.

Syn. — Overthrow, destroy. See OVERTURN.

sub-vert', *v. i.* To overthrow anything from the foundation; to cause subversion or destruction.

sub-wa'ter (-wô'tẽr), *v. t.* *Hort.* To furnish water to (plants in beds) by means of runs of tiling with openings through which the water rises by capillary attraction.

sub'way' (sŭb'wā'), *n.* An underground way or gallery; esp.: **a** A passage under a street, in which water mains, gas mains, telegraph wires, etc., are conducted. **b** An electric railroad under the street surface. *U. S.*

suc-cade' (sŭ-kād'; sŭk'ād), *n.* [F. *succade* a sweetmeat; cf. L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice. Cf. SUCKET.] A sweetmeat; a bonbon; a preserve or confection. *Obs. or R.*

suc'ce-da'ne-ous (sŭk'sẽ-dā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *succedaneus*. See SUCCEED.] Pertaining to, or acting as, a succedaneum; supplying the place of something else; substituted.

suc'ce-da'ne-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NEA (-ȧ). [NL. See SUCCEDANEOUS.] One that succeeds to the place of another; a substitute; specif., *Med.*, a remedy used as a substitute.

In lieu of me, you will have a charming *succedaneum*, Lady Harriet Stanhope. *Walpole.*

suc-ce'dent (sŭk-sē'dĕnt), *n.* **1.** One that follows or succeeds; a follower; a following thing; a result. *Obs.*

2. *Astrol.* Any of the four houses that follow the four angular houses, as the 2d, 5th, 8th, and 11th houses.

suc-ceed' (sŭk-sēd'), *v. t.*; SUC-CEED'ED; SUC-CEED'ING. [L. *succedere*, *successum*, to go under, go up, follow, be successful; *sub* under + *cedere* to go along: cf. F. *succéder*. See CEDE; cf. SUCCESS.] **1.** To come after; to be subsequent or consequent to; to follow.

Destructive effects . . . *succeeded* the curse. *Sir T. Browne*

2. To follow in order; to come next after; hence, to take the place of; as, the king's eldest son *succeeds* his father on the throne; autumn *succeeds* summer.

3. To fall heir to; to inherit. *Obs. & R. Shak.*

4. To support; prosper; promote. *Obs.*

Succeed my wish and second my design. *Dryden.*

suc-ceed', *v. i.* **1.** To come in the place of another person, thing, or event; to come after; to come next in the usual, natural, or prescribed course; to follow; hence, to come next in the possession of anything; — often with *to*; as, to *succeed* to a title; day is over, night *succeeds*.

2. Specif., to ascend the throne after the removal or death of the occupant.

No woman shall *succeed* in Salique land. *Shak.*

3. To come down; to descend, as an estate or an heirloom, in the same family; to devolve. *Obs. or R. Shak.*

4. To obtain the object desired; to accomplish what is attempted or intended; to be successful; as, he *succeeded* in his plans; his plans *succeeded*. *Dryden.*

5. To go under or below; to descend. *A Latinism. Obs.*

Will you to the cooler cave *succeed*? *Dryden.*

6. To approach. *A Latinism. Obs. Spenser.*

Syn. — See FOLLOW.

suc-cen'tor (sŭk-sĕn'tẽr), *n.* [L., an accompanier in singing, fr. *succinere* to sing, to accompany; *sub* under, after + *canere* to sing.] **1.** *Eccl.* A precentor's deputy in some cathedrals. See PRECENTOR **a**.

2. An abettor. *Obs. & R.*

suc-cess' (sŭk-sĕs'), *n.* [L. *successus*: cf. F. *succès*. See SUCCEED.] **1.** Act of succeeding; succession. *Obs.*

2. That which comes after; hence, consequence, issue, outcome, or result, of an undertaking, whether good or bad.

Men . . . that are like to do that that is committed to them, and to report back again faithfully the *success*. *Bacon.*

3. The favorable or prosperous termination of anything attempted; attainment of a proposed object, as wealth, position, or the like; prosperous issue.

Dream of *success* and happy victory! *Shak.*

4. A thing or person achieving success or favor; as, the trip, book, actor, play, invention, was a *success*. *Colloq.*

sub'ten'ure, *n.* The tenure of a subtenant.

sub-tep'id, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'ter-brut'ish (sŭb'tẽr-brōōt'ĭsh), *a.* See SUBTER-.

sub'ter-duc'tion, *n.* [L. *subterducere* to carry off secretly.] Stealing. *Obs.*

sub'te-rete', *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-ter'flu-ent (sŭb-tûr'flōō-ĕnt), **sub-ter'flu-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *subterfluens*, p. pr. of *subterfluere* to flow between; *subter* under + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing or running beneath. *Rare.*

sub'ter-hu'man, *a.* See SUBTER-.

sub-ter'mi-nal, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b

sub'ter-nat'u-ral, *a.* See SUBTER-. [ŭn). *n.* See SUBTER-.

sub'ter-po-si'tion (-pŏ-zĭsh'-

sub'ter-rane (sŭb'tẽr-ān), *a.* Subterranean. [nean. *Obs.*

sub'ter-ra'ne-al, *a.* Subterranean.

sub'ter-ra-ne'i-ty (sŭb'tẽr-ȧ-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A thing that is under ground, as a mineral. *Obs.*

sub'ter-ra'ne-ous (-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* =SUBTERRANEAN.—**sub'ter-ra'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sub'ter-ra'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

sub'ter-ra-ny (sŭb'tẽr-ā-nĭ), *a.* Subterranean. *Obs* —*n.* Anything subterranean. *Obs.* [l a.

sub'ter-ra'que-ous, *a.* See SUB-,

sub'ter-rene' (sŭb'tẽr-ēn'), *a.* [L. *subterrenus*.] Subterranean.

sub'ter-res'tri-al, *a.* Subterranean.

sub'tha-lam'ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'tho-rac'ic, *a.* *Zoöl.* a See SUB-, 1 a. **b** Not quite far enough forward to be thoracic, as the ventral fins of some fishes.

sub'til. Subtile. *Obs. or Archaic or Rel. Sp.*

sub-til'i-ate (sŭb-tĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [LL. *subtiliare*.] To make thin or rare *Obs.* — **sub-til'i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.* [*Obs.*

sub-til'i-ate, *a.* Subtiliated.

sub'til-ism (sŭb'tĭl-ĭz'm; sŭt'l-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being subtile.

sub'til-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *subtilisation*.] 1. Act of making subtile. 2. Subtlety. [subtilizes.

sub'til-iz'er (-ĭz'ẽr), *n.* One who

sub'tle, *v. t.* & *i.* *Obs.* 1. To make subtle; to scheme. 2. To reason or argue subtly.

Sub'tle, *n.* In Ben Jonson's "The Alchemist," a crafty quack who gets money by pretending to be about to discover the philosopher's stone.

sub'tled, *p. a.* Subtilized *Obs.*

sub'tle-head', *n.* Subtlety. *Obs.*

sub'tle-ness (sŭt'l-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

sub'tle-ty, *n.* Subtlety. *Obs.*

sub'tle-ship, *n.* Subtleness; *pl.*, subtle practices. *Obs.*

sub'tly (sŭt'lĭ), *adv.* of SUBTLE.

sub'tone', *n.* An undertone.

sub-tor'rid, *a.* Subtropical.

sub-tract'er, *n.* 1. One who subtracts.

2. The subtrahend. *Obs.*

sub'trans-lu'cent, *a.* **sub'trans-par'ent**, *a.*, **sub-trap'e-zoi'dal**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'tread', *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'tri-an'gu-lar, *a.*, **sub'tri-an'gu-late**, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-trib'al (sŭb-trīb'ăl), *a.*, **sub'tribe'**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'tri-e'dral (sŭb'trī-ē'drăl), *a.* *Math.* Subtrihedral.

sub-tri'fid, *a.*, **sub-trig'o-nal**, *a.*, **sub'tri-he'dral** (sŭb'trī-hē'drăl), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-tri'ple (sŭb-trĭp'l), *a.* In the ratio of 1 to 3. [1 b.

sub'tri-que'trous, *a.* See SUB-,

sub-triste' (sŭb-trĭst'), *a* Also **sub-trist'**. [L. *subtristis*.] Somewhat sad. [SUB-, 1 a.

sub-tro'chan-ter'ic, *a.* See

sub-trude' (sŭb-trōōd'), *v. t.* (*sub-* + L. *trudere* to thrust.] To place under; to insert. *Rare.*

sub-trunk', *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-truse', *v.t.* (*sub-* + L. *trudere*, *trusum*, to drive, impel.] To subject; compel. *Obs.*

sub'tu'nic, *n.* An under tunic.

sub'tun'nel, *n.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub'tur-ric'u-late, **sub'tur-ric'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'ty'for, *n.*, **sub'type'**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-typ'i-cal (sŭb-tĭp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Bot. & Zool.* Deviating somewhat from a type.

Su'bu-el (sū'bū-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

su'bu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Subulate.

su'bu-li-corn' (sū'bū-lĭ-kôrn'), *a.* [L. *subula* an awl + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* Having subulate antennæ. *Obs.* [bulate.

su'bu-li-form' (-fôrm'), *a.* Su-

sub'u-lon, *n.*; *pl.* -LONES (-lōn-nēz). [L. *subulo*, *-onis*, fr. *subula* bodkin.] A hart in the second year. *Obs.*

sub-um'bel-late, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-um'bo'nal (sŭ-bŭm'bō-năl), *a.* *Zool.* Beneath or forward of the umbones of a bivalve shell.

sub-um'brage, *v. t.* [See UMBRAGE.] To overshadow. *Obs.*

sub-um'bral, *a.* Subumbrellar.

sub-un'ci-nate, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b

sub'un-da'tion (sŭ-bŭn-dā'shŭn), *n.* [*sub-* + L. *unda* a wave.] A flood; a deluge. *Obs.*

sub-un'gual (sŭb-ŭng'gwăl), **sub-un'gu-al** (-gwĭ-ăl), *a.* Under a nail or hoof.

Sub-un'gu-la'ta (-gū-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A group of ungulate mammals including the Hyracoidea (conies), Proboscidia (elephants), and certain extinct groups, as the Amblypoda. The feet are often five-toed and sometimes plantigrade. — **sub-un'gu-late** (-ŭng'gū-lāt), *a.* & *n.*

sub'u'nit, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub'urb, *a.* Suburban. *Rare.*

sub-ur'ban-ism, *n.* See ISM.

sub-ur'ban-ite, *n.* A dweller in the suburbs. [a suburb. *Obs* |

sub'ur-ban'i-ty, *n.* Residence in

sub-ur'ban-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

sub-ur'ban-ly, *adv.* of SUBURBAN.

sub'urbed (sŭb'ûrbd), *a.* Having a suburb or suburbs; provided (with) as a suburb.

sub-ur'bi-al, **sub-ur'bi-an**, **sub-ur'bi-can**, *a.* Suburban. *Obs.*

sub-ur'bi-ca-ry (sŭb-ûr'bĭ-kā-rĭ), *a.* = SUBURBICARIAN.

sub'u-re'thral, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-ur'sine (sŭb-ûr'sĭn; -sīn; 189), *a.* & *n.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-vag'i-nal (sŭ-bv-ăj'ĭ-năl; sŭb'vă-jĭ'năl), *a.* *Anat.* Under or inside a sheath.

subvaging, *a.* [*sub-* + L. *vagari* to wander.] Spreading down. *Obs.*

sub-val'u-a'tion (sŭ-bv-ăl'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* A secondary or subordinate valuation; specif., *Scots Law*, a valuation of the teinds made by the subcommissioners and validated only through confirmation by the Court of Teinds.

sub-va-rĭ'e-ty, *n.* A minor variety or strain in a more general one, esp. in domestic animals.—

sub'va-rĭ'e-tal, *a.*

sub'vas'sal, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-vec'tion, *n.* [L. *subvectio*.] Conveyance. *Obs.*

sub'vend-ee', *n.* The vendee in a subsale.

sub'ven-ta'ne-ous (sŭb'vĕn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *ventus* wind.] Produced by the wind; windy. *Obs.*

sub-ven'tion (sŭb-vĕn'shŭn), *v. t.* To subventionize.

sub-ven'tion-a-ry (-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a subvention.

sub-ven'tion-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To come to the aid of; to subsidize; to support.

sub'ven-ti'tious (sŭb'vĕn-tĭsh'-ŭs), *a.* Helping; aiding.

sub-ven'tive, *a.* Helpful by way of subvention.

sub-ven'tral, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-ven'tri-cose, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub-verse', *v. t.* [L. *subversus*, p. p. of *subvertere*. See SUB-VERT.] To subvert. *Obs*

sub-versed' (sŭ-bv-ûrst'), *a.* *Math.* Versed and belonging to the supplement.

sub-ver'sion-a-ry (-ûr'shŭn-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Subversive. [*Sp.*

sub-ver'siv. Subversive. *Ref.*

sub-vert'ant (sŭb-vûr'tănt), *a.* *Her.* Reversed.

sub-ver'te-bral, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

sub-vert'ed, *a.* *Her.* Reversed.

sub-vert'ent. Var. of SUBVERTANT. [that subverts.

sub-vert'er (-ûr'tẽr), *n.* One

sub-vert'i-ble (sŭb-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

sub-ver'ti-cal, *a.*, **sub'ver-tic'il-late** (sŭb'vẽr-tĭs'ĭ-lāt), *a.* See SUB-, 1 b. [*Obs.*|

sub-ver'tion, *n.* Subversion.

subvertize, *v. t.* To subvert. *Obs.*

sub'vi-se'u-lar, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b.

sub'vic'ar, *n.*, **sub'vic'ar-ship**, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c. [rility.

sub-vir'ile, *a* Of inferior vi-

sub-vi'tal-ized (sŭb-vī'tăl-īzd), *a.* Imperfectly vitalized.

sub-vit're-ous, *a.* See SUB-, 1 b

sub-vo'cal (-vō'kăl), *a.* & *n.* = SUBTONIC

‖ **sub vo'ce**. [L.] Under the word; — abbr. *s. v.*

sub-vul'gar, *a.* Vulgar in an inferior degree. *Obs.*

sub'vul-tu'ri-an, *a.* Somewhat vulturelike; predatory. *Obs.*

sub'work'er, *n.* See SUB-, 1 c.

sub-write', *v. t.* To subscribe. *R.*

sub'zon'al (-zōn'ăl), *a.* *Embryol.* a Beneath the zona pellucida of an egg. **b** Imperfectly zonal. [a zone.

sub'zone', *n.* A subdivision of

sub-zy'go-mat'ic, *a.* See SUB-, 1 a.

succade gourd. The vegetable marrow. [*Scot.*

suc'car (sŭk'ẽr), *n.* Sugar.

suc'ca-tash. Var. of SUCCOTASH.

suc-cease', *v. i.* [Errou. for *surcease*, v.] To end. *Obs.*

suc'ce-dan, **suc'ce-dane**, *n.* A succedaneum; substitute *Obs.*

suc-ce'dent (sŭk-sē'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *succedens*, p. pr.] Succeeding; following [See -ABLE.]

suc-ceed'a-ble (-sēd'ȧ-b'l), *a.*

suc-ceed'ant (-ănt), *a.* [F. *succédant*, p. pr.] *Her.* Succeeding; following. *Rare.*

suc-ceed'er, *n.* A successor.

suc-ceed'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SUCCEED. Hence: *n. Obs* That which succeeds, or follows after; a consequence.

suc-cent' (sŭk-sĕnt'), *v. t.* [See SUCCENTOR.] To sing the close or second part of (a verse), as in responsive singing *R.* [tor

suc-cent', *v. i.* To act as succen-

suc'cen-tu'ri-ate (sŭk'sĕn-tū'rĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *succenturiatus*, p. p. of *succenturiare* to receive as a recruit into a century.] To fill the vacancies in (a company of soldiers). *Obs* — **suc'cen-tu-ri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

suc-cer'nate, *v. t.* [Irreg. fr. L. *succernere*.] To sift (meal). *Obs.*

‖ **suc'cès' d'es'time'** (sŭk'sĕs' dĕs'tēm') [F.] Lit., success of esteem, as that of a play whose merits win it respect, but which does not win popular favor.

suc-ces'sant-ly, *adv.* Successively. *Obs.* [*Obs.*|

suc'ces-sa-ry, *n.* Succession.

suc-cess'ful (sŭk-sĕs'fo͝ol), *a.* Resulting or terminating in success; gaining or having gained success; having the desired effect; often, having attained wealth, position, or the like; as, a *successful* experiment; a *successful* man.
Syn. — Happy, prosperous, fortunate, auspicious, lucky. — **suc-cess'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **suc-cess'ful-ness**, *n.*

suc-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *successio:* cf. F. *succession.* See SUCCEED.] **1.** Act of succeeding; a following of things in order of time or place, or a series of things so following; sequence; as, a *succession* of disasters.
2. *Law.* **a** The change in legal relations by which one person (called the *successor*) comes into the enjoyment of, or becomes responsible for, one or more of the rights or liabilities of another person (called the *predecessor*), as of a son to the estate or rank of his father, of one king to another, etc.; the act or fact of one person's taking the place of another in the enjoyment of, or liability for, his rights or duties, or both; also, the right or duty so to take another's place, or the rights and duties succeeded to. When the succession involves all the rights and duties transferable by law, as the universitas (which see) of a deceased person, the transfer is called a **universal succession**; in any other case a **singular succession**, as being to some singular (particular) object or objects; when it is to a right to be enjoyed, as property, it is called **active**; when to a duty or obligation to be performed, as a debt, **passive.** **b** Now specif., and usually, the act or fact of a person's becoming beneficially entitled to any property or property interest of a deceased person whether by operation of law upon his dying intestate (**succession ab intestato** [ăb ĭn/tĕs-tā'tō]) or by testamentary disposition (**testamentary succession**). In general by the common law of England and the United States the heir succeeds to the real estate and the personal representative to the personal estate of a decedent; at Roman law the heir orig. succeeded to the universitas of the deceased, and in modern Civil-law systems in general the heir succeeds to both movables and immovables.
3. Specif., act or right of succeeding to a throne; as, the War of the Spanish *Succession.*
4. A series of persons or things that follow according to some established rule; as, a *succession* of kings.
5. An order or series of descendants; lineage; race; descent. "A long *succession* must ensue." *Milton.*
6. One succeeding, as to rank; a successor or heir. *Obs.*
Syn. — SUCCESSION, SEQUENCE, SERIES, SUITE. SUCCESSION, the general term, may apply to things of whatever sort that follow in the order of time or place: SEQUENCE is more limited in its application, and suggests esp. a uniform, logical, or regular succession; a SERIES is a succession of objects which are of similar nature, or which stand to each other in similar relations; a SUITE is a sequence, series, or set of things taken collectively; as, "the *succession* of forest trees" (*Thoreau*); "The phenomena of spirit are so contrived as to flow always in the same order and *sequence*" (*Froude*); "a *sequence* of stately balanced rhythm" (*M. Hewlett*); cf. a musical *sequence*, a *sequence* at cards; "the long *series* of my woes" (*Pope*); the three volumes constitute a *series;* an arithmetical *series;* a *suite* of rooms; Grieg's Peer Gynt *suite.* See FOLLOW, *v. i.*, CONSECUTIVE.
succession of crops, rotation of crops. — **S. to the Crown Act.** See *Limitation of the Crown Act*, under LIMITATION.

suc-ces'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a succession; in a regular order; consecutive. — **suc-ces'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

suc-ces'sion-ist, *n.* A person who insists on the importance of a regular succession; esp., *Eccl.*, one who holds that apostolic succession is necessary to a valid ministry.

suc-ces'sive (-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *successif.* See SUCCEED.] **1.** Following in order or in uninterrupted course; coming after without interruption or interval; following one after another in a line or series; consecutive; as, the *successive* years; *successive* kings; *successive* strokes.
Send the *successive* ills through ages down. *Prior.*
2. Having or giving the right of succeeding to an inheritance; inherited by succession; hereditary. *Obs. Shak.*
3. [*success* + *-ive.*] Successful. *Obs. Lady Alimony.*
Syn. — See CONSECUTIVE.
successive hermaphroditism. *Biol.* See HERMAPHRODITE, 1. — **s. induction.** *Math.* = INDUCTION, 5.
— **suc-ces'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **suc-ces'sive-ness**, *n.*

suc-ces'sor (sŭk-sĕs'ẽr; *formerly also* suc'ces-sor, *as in Shakespeare: cf.* CONFESSOR), *n.* [ME. *successour*, OF. *successur, successor*, F. *successeur*, L. *successor.* See SUCCEED.] One that succeeds or follows; one who takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character; one who takes the place of another by succession; — correlative to *predecessor;* as, the king's *successor.*

suc'cin-am'ate (sŭk'sĭ-năm'āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of succinamic acid.

suc'cin-am'ic (-ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, an amido derivative of succinic acid, $C_2H_4(CONH_2)$-CO_2H, obtained as a white crystalline substance.

suc'ci-nate (sŭk'sĭ-nāt), *n.* [See SUCCINIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of succinic acid.

suc-cinct' (sŭk-sĭŋkt'), *a.* [L. *succinctus*, p. p. of *succingere* to gird below or from below, to tuck up; *sub* + *cingere* to gird. Cf. CINCTURE.] **1.** Girded or tucked up. *Archaic.* "His habit fit for speed *succinct.*" *Milton.*
2. *Zoöl.* Supported by a band of silk around the middle, as the pupas of some butterflies.
3. Compressed into a narrow compass; concise; terse.
Let all your precepts be *succinct* and clear. *Roscommon.*
Syn. — Short, brief, summary, compendious, laconic, terse. See CONCISE.
— **suc-cinct'ly**, *adv.* — **suc-cinct'ness**, *n.*

suc'cinc-to'ri-um (sŭk'sĭŋk-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIA** (-ă). [LL., fr. L. *succingere* to gird.] *R. C. Ch.* A vestment, in early times peculiar to bishops, later to the Pope, forming an under girdle passed round the alb and having now a maniplelike appendage on the left side.

suc-cin'ic (sŭk-sĭn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *succinum, sucinum*, amber, prob. fr. *succus, sucus*, juice, sap: cf. F. *succinique.*] *Chem.* **a** Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline, dibasic acid, $(CH_2CO_2H)_2$, in amber, turpentine, and lignite, in many plants, as the poppy and wormwood, and in various animal fluids, and also produced artificially, as by action of nitric acid on organic substances. It is called specif. *ordinary, ethylene*, or *normal, succinic acid.* **b** Pert. to or designating a similar and isomeric acid, $CH_3CH(CO_2H)_2$, of artificial origin, called specif. *isosuccinic acid* or *ethylidene* (*ethidene*) *succinic acid*, and also *methylmalonic acid.*

suc'cin-im'ide (sŭk'sĭ-nĭm'ĭd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* Succinic imide, a white crystalline nitrogenous substance, $C_2H_4(CO)_2NH$, obtained by treating the anhydride of ordinary succinic acid with ammonia gas and in other ways. It is a typical imido acid, and forms a series of salts.

suc'cin-ite (sŭk'sĭ-nīt), *n.* [See SUCCINIC.] *Min.* **a** Amber. **b** Amber-colored grossularite. See GARNET, 1.

suc'cin-yl (-nĭl), *n.* [*succinic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical $C_4H_4O_2$, the radical of succinic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

suc-cise' (sŭk-sīs'), *a.* [L. *succisus*, p. p. of *succidere* to cut away below, *sub* under + *caedere* to cut.] *Bot.* Appearing as if a part were cut off at the lower end.

suc'cor, suc'cour (sŭk'ẽr), *v. t.*; SUC'CORED, SUC'COURED (-ẽrd); SUC'COR-ING, SUC'COUR-ING. [ME. *socouren*, OF. *sucurre, soucourre, secorre*, F. *secourir*, L. *succurrere, succursum*, to run under, run to the aid of, help, succor; *sub* under + *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] To run to the aid of; hence, to help or relieve when in difficulty, want, or distress; to relieve; as, to *succor* a besieged city.
He is able to *succor* them that are tempted *Heb.* ii. 18.
Syn. — Aid, assist, relieve, deliver, help, comfort.

suc'cor, suc'cour, *n.* [ME. *socours, sucurs*, OF. *sucurs, socors, secors*, F. *secours*, LL. *succursus*, fr. L. *succurrere.* The loss of final *s* is prob. due to mistaking the older form as pl. See SUCCOR, *v. t.*] **1.** Aid; help; assistance; esp., assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty, want, or distress. "We beseech mercy and *succor.*" *Chaucer.*
2. The person or thing that brings relief; esp., *pl.*, troops intended or serving to aid or relieve.

suc'cor-a-ble, suc'cour-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *secourable.*] **1.** Capable of being succored; admitting of relief.
2. Giving aid; ready or willing to help or relieve. *Obs.*

suc'co-ry (sŭk'ō-rĭ), *n.* [Corrupted fr. OF. *cicorée*, F. *chicorée.* See CHICORY.] **a** Chicory. **b** With qualifying adjective or attributive, any of various other cichoriaceous plants, as gum *succory*, blue *succory*, etc.

suc'co-tash (-tăsh), *n.* [Narraganset Indian *m'sickquatash* corn not crushed or ground.] An article of food of Amer. Indian origin, prepared by boiling together beans and kernels of Indian corn, or maize, usually in the fresh or green state and often with pieces of salt pork added.

suc'cu-bine (sŭk'ū-bĭn; -bīn), *a.* Of or pert. to succubi.

suc'cu-bous (-bŭs), *a.* [See SUCCUBUS.] *Bot.* Having the leaves with the upper part of each covered by the base of the next higher, as certain liverworts. Cf. INCUBOUS.

suc'cu-bus (-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-BI** (-bī). [NL., fr. L. *succubare* to lie under; *sub* + *cubare* to lie down; cf. L. *succuba, succubo*, one who lies under. Cf. INCUBUS.] A demon or fiend; esp., a lascivious spirit (male or female) supposed to have sexual intercourse with mortals by night. Cf. INCUBUS, 1.

suc'cu-lence (-lĕns) } *n.* [See SUCCULENT.] Quality or
suc'cu-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ) } condition of being succulent.

suc'cu-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *succulentus, suculentus*, fr. *succus, sucus*, juice; perh. akin to E. *suck:* cf. F. *succulent.*] **1.** Full of juice; juicy; specif., *Bot.*, having juicy or watery tissues, as most cacti, Crassulaceæ, etc.
2. Fig.: Full of mental nourishment or fresh interest; not dry or jejune.

suc'cu-lent, *n.* *Bot.* A succulent plant, as a cactus.

suc-cumb' (sŭ-kŭm'; *now rarely* -kŭmb'), *v. i.*; SUC-CUMBED' (-kŭmd'); SUC-CUMB'ING. [L. *succumbere; sub* under + *cumbere* (in comp.), akin to *cubare* to lie down. See INCUMBENT, CUBIT.] To lie or sink down as the result of pressure or force; to yield; submit; to give way; as, to *succumb* to disease or temptation.

suc-cumb', *v. t.* To subdue; crush; overpower. *Obs.*

suc'cus (sŭk'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SUCCI (-sī). [L.] Juice; specif., *Pharm.*, the expressed juice of a plant, for medicinal use.
‖ **suc'cus en-te'ri-cus** (ĕn-tĕr'ĭ-kŭs) [NL., lit., juice of the intestines], *Physiol.*, a fluid secreted in small quantity by certain glands (probably the crypts of Lieberkühn) of the small intestine and supposedly important in digestion.

suc-cuss' (sŭ-kŭs'), *v. t.* [See SUCCUSSION.] To shake suddenly; to perform succussion upon.

suc'cus-sa'tion (sŭk'ŭ-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *succussare* to jolt, v. intens. See SUCCUSSION.] **1.** A trot or trotting. *Obs.*
2. A shaking; succussion.

suc-cus'sion (sŭ-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *succussio*, fr. *succutere* to fling up, toss up; *sub* under + *quatere* to shake: cf. F. *succussion.*] Act of shaking; a shake; a shock; specif.: **a** *Med.* A shaking of the body to ascertain if fluid is present in the thorax. **b** Bumping. See BUMP, *v. i.*, 2.

suc-cus'sive (sŭ-kŭs'ĭv), *a.* Characterized by a shaking motion, esp. an up-and-down movement, as in earthquakes, and not merely tremulous oscillation.

such (sŭch), *a.* [ME. *such, swich, swilch, swulch, swilc, swulc*, AS. *swelc, swilc, swylc;* akin to OFries. *selik*, D. *zulk*, OS. *sulic*, OHG. *sulih, solih*, G. *solch*, Icel. *slíkr*, OSw. *salik*, Sw. *slik*, Dan. *slig*, Goth. *ƕaleiks;* originally meaning, so shaped. See SO, LIKE, *a.;* cf. WHICH.] **1.** Of that kind; of the like kind; like; similar; as, we never saw *such* a day; — often followed by *that* or *as* introducing the word or proposition which defines the similarity, or the standard of comparison; as, the books are not *such* that I can recommend them, or, not *such* as I can recommend; to teach *such* things as are useful.
☞ *Such* is often used emphatically without the correlative, noting the kind or quality (often understood) as extreme or of a high degree; as, *such* a boy! I shall have *such* a time! *Such* was formerly used like an adverb with numerals in the sense of *times as much* or *as many;* as, *such ten*, or ten times as many. It is still like an adverb when used before an attributive adjective, as in, *such* terrible storms. "Everything was managed with so much care, and *such* excellent order was observed" (*De Foe*). But with *a* or *an* here its adjective character is apparent. The indefinite article never precedes *such*, but is placed between it and the noun to which it refers, except when *such* follows the noun; as, *such* a man; an honor *such* as this. The indefinite adjectives *some, several, one, few, many, all*, etc., precede *such;* as, one *such* book is enough; all *such* people ought to be avoided; few *such* ideas were then held.
And in his time *such* a conqueror
That greater was there none under the sun. *Chaucer.*
His misery was *such* that none of the bystanders could refrain from weeping. *Macaulay.*
2. Having the particular quality or character specified.
That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continuest *such*, owe to thyself. *Milton.*
3. The same; — with *as.* "[It] hath *such* senses as we have." *Shak.*
4. Certain; — representing the person or object as already particularized in terms which are not mentioned, or serving in place of its specific name. See SUCH AND SUCH, below.
In rushed one and tells him *such* a knight
Is new arrived. *Daniel.*
such and such, *or* **such or such**, certain; some; — used to represent a person or thing indefinitely, in place of naming it, often as already particularized in one way or another, or as being of one kind or another. "In *such and such* a place shall be my camp." 2 *Kings* vi. 8. "A law commanding *such or such* an action." *South.* — **s. like**, of the like kind; similar.
And many other *such like* things ye do. *Mark* vii. 8.

such, *pron.* Such a person or thing; such a one; — commonly with plural reference: such persons; such things.
He was the father of *such* as dwell in tents. *Gen.* iv. 20.

suck (sŭk), *v. t.*; SUCKED (sŭkt); SUCK'ING. [ME. *suken, souken*, AS. *sūcan*, akin to *sūgan*, D. *zuigen*, G. *saugen*, OHG. *sūgan*, Icel. *sūga, sjūga*, Sw. *suga*, Dan. *suge*, OIr. *sūgim* I suck, L. *sugere* to suck. Cf. HONEYSUCKLE, SOAK, SUCTION.]
1. To draw (a liquid) by an action of the mouth which tends to produce a partial vacuum, and thus cause the liquid to rush in; to draw, or apply force to, by exhausting the air.
2. To draw liquid from by an action of the mouth; as, to *suck* an orange; specif., to draw milk from (the mother, the breast, etc.) with the mouth; as, the young of an animal *sucks* the mother, or dam; an infant *sucks* the breast.
3. To draw, draw in, or imbibe, by any process like sucking; to inhale; absorb; as, to *suck* in air; hence, to draw or draw in; as, plants *suck* water from the ground.
4. To suckle; to nurse.
to suck the monkey. *British Slang, Originally Naut.* **a** To drink from the bottle. **b** To drink rum from a coconut emptied of its milk. **c** To drink liquor from a cask by means of a straw or tube inserted in a small hole.

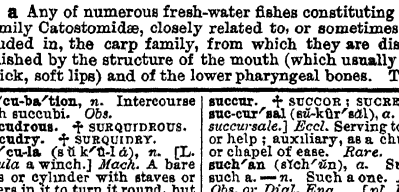
suck, *v. i.* **1.** To draw something by producing a vacuum, as with the mouth or a tube; to draw in.
Where the bee *sucks*, there *suck* I. *Shak.*
2. To draw milk from the breast or udder; as, a child, or the young of an animal, is first nourished by *sucking.*
3. To draw air; — said of a pump which fails to draw fluid because of low water or a defective valve.

suck, *n.* **1.** Act of drawing with the mouth or otherwise; suction; also, an agent that sucks, or draws in.
2. That which is drawn into the mouth by sucking; specif., milk drawn from the breast. *Shak.*
3. Hence: **a** A small draft; a sip. *Colloq.* **b** A lollipop; a sweet. *Dial. Eng.* **c** Liquor, as small beer. *Dial. Eng.*
4. A whirlpool; — often [*cap.*] in proper names. *Scot.*

suck'en (sŭk'ĕn), *n.* [See SOKEN, SOKE.] *Scots Law.* The jurisdiction or thirl of a mill. See THIRLAGE.

suck'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* *Scots Law.* A tenant bound to grind his grain at the mill of a sucken.

suck'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sucks.
2. Specif., a suckling; a sucking animal; *Com.*, a sucking pig or lamb.



White Sucker (*Catostomus commersoni*).

3. a Any of numerous fresh-water fishes constituting the family Catostomidæ, closely related to, or sometimes included in, the carp family, from which they are distinguished by the structure of the mouth (which usually has thick, soft lips) and of the lower pharyngeal bones. They

suc-cess'ful-ly, *adv.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** Successively. **b** Excessively.
succession duty *or* **tax.** A duty or tax on the succession to a decedent's estate. See DEATH DUTY.
suc-ces'sion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
suc-ces'siv. Successive. *Ref. Sp.*
suc-cess'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **-less-ly**, *adv.* — **-less-ness**, *n.*
suc-cess'or-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
suc-ces'so-ry, *a.* Of or pert. to succession.
succeudry. † SURQUIDRY.
suc'ci (sŭk'sĭ), *n.*, *pl.* of SUCCUS.
suc-cid'u-ous (sŭk-sĭd'ŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *succiduus*, fr. *succidere* fall under.] Ready to fall; falling. *R.*
suc-cif'er-ous (-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *succus, sucus*, juice, sap + E. *-ferous.*] Producing or conveying sap.
suc'cin (sŭk'sĭn), *n.* [See SUCCINIC.] Amber.

suc'cin-am'ide (sŭk'sĭn-năm'īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also -id. *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_2H_4(CONH_2)_2$.
suc'cin-an'il (-năn'ĭl), *n.* A crystalline substance, C_2H_4-$(CO)_2NC_6H_5$. It is a phenyl derivative of succinimide.
suc'ci-nat'ed (sŭk'sĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Combined or impregnated with succinic acid or succinates.
suc-cinc'to-ry (sŭk-sĭŋk'tō-rĭ), *n.* = SUCCINCTORIUM.
suc'cine. † SUCCIN.
suc-cin'e-ous (sŭk-sĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sucineus* of amber.] Succinic. *Obs.*
suc'cin-if'er-ous (sŭk'sĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*succin* + *-ferous.*] Amber-yielding.
suc'ci-nous (sŭk'sĭ-nŭs), *a.* [See SUCCINIC.] Succinic. *R.*
suc-ci'sion (sŭk-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *succisio.* See SUCCISE.] Act of cutting down or off. *Obs.*
suc-ci'sive, *a.* [L. *sucsissivus.*] Subsecive. *Obs.*
suc-civ'o-rous (sŭk-sĭv'ŭ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *succus, sucus*, juice + E. *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding on the juices of plants. *Rare.*
suc'cla-ma'tion (sŭk'lă-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *succlamatio.*] A shouting or calling after. *Obs.*
suc'col-late, *v. t.* [L. *succollare, succollatum.*] To bear on one's shoulders; to shoulder. *Obs.* — **suc'col-la'tion,** *n.* *Obs.*
suc'co-ra'ceous, *a.* [L. *suc(c)us* juice.] Juicy. *Obs.* [tion. *Obs.*
succorance, *n.* Succoring; salvation.
suc'cord. Succored. *Ref. Sp.*
suc'cor-er, suc'cour-er, *n.* [Cf. OF. *secorreor.*] One that succors.
suc'cor-ess, -cour-ess, *n.* A female succorer. *Obs.*

suc'cor-less, suc'cour-less, *a.* See -LESS.
suc'cose (sŭk'ōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *sucosus.*] Juicy; sappy.
suc-cos'i-ty (sŭ-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being succose. *Rare.*
suc'co-teague' (sŭk'ō-tēg'). Rare var. of SQUETEAGUE.
Suc'coth (sŭk'ŏth; -ōth). *Bib.*
Suc'coth-be'noth (-bē'nō th; -nō th). *Bib.* A deity worshiped by Babylonian colonists in Samaria.
suc'cour, **suc'cour-a-ble,** etc. Vars. of SUCCOR, etc.
succourse, *n.* Succor. *Obs.*
suc'cous (sŭk'ŭs), *a.* Succose. *R.*
suc'cre (sōōk'ẽr; sōōk'-), *n.* Sugar. *Scot.* [Succubus. *R.*]
suc'cub, *n.* a Succuba. *Obs.* b
suc'cu-ba (sŭk'ū-bă), *n.*; *pl.* **-BÆ** (-bē). [NL. See SUCCUBUS.] Fem. of SUCCUBUS.

suc'cu-ba'tion, *n.* Intercourse with succubi. *Obs.*
succudrous. † SURQUIDROUS.
succudry. † SURQUIDRY.
suc'cu-la (sŭ k'ū-lă), *n.* [L. *sucula* a winch.] *Mach.* A bare axis or cylinder with staves or levers in it to turn it round, but without any drum. [LENT.
suc'cu-lent-ly, *adv.* of SUCCU-
suc'cu-lent-ness, *n.* Succulence.
suc'cu-lous (sŭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* Succulent; juicy. *Rare.*
suc-cum', Succumb. *Ref. Sp.*
suc-cum'ben-cy (sŭ-kŭm'bĕn-sĭ), *n.* State of succumbing. *R.*
suc-cum'bens (sŭ-kŭm'bĕnz), *n.*; *pl.* SUCCUMBENTES (sŭk'ŭm-bĕn'tēz). [L. See SUCCUMBENT.] *Eccl.* = KNEELER, 2 a.
suc-cum'bent, *a.* [L. *succumbens*, p. pr.] Submissive. *Obs.*
suc-cumd'. Succumbed. *Ref. Sp.*

succur. † SUCCOR; SUCRE.
suc-cur'sal (sŭ-kûr'săl), *a.* [F. *succursale.*] *Eccl.* Serving to aid or help; auxiliary, as a church or chapel of ease. *Rare.*
such'an (sĭch'ăn), *a.* Such; such a. *n.* Such a one. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*pl. Bib.*]
Su'chath-ites (sū'kăth-īts), *n.*
suche. † SEEK.
such'like', *a.* Of like kind; similar. — *adv.* Similarly. *Obs.*
such'wise' (sĭch'wīz'), *adv.* In such a manner; so.
suck, *n.* [F. *suc*, or L. *suc(c)us.*] Juice; succulence. *Obs.*
suck (*dial.* sōōk). Obs. or **dial.** Eng. var. of SOCK, a plowshare.
suck'a-bob', *n.* A lollipop.
suckat. † SUCKET.
suck'a-tash. Var. of SUCCOTASH.
suck'a-u'hock (sŭk'ă-ô'hŏk), *n.* [Narraganset Indian *suck-*

live and feed near the bottom, and the larger species ascend small streams and brooks to spawn. Their flesh is poor, but is extensively canned and sold as that of better fishes. Except for two Asiatic species, they are confined to North America. The buffalo fishes, black horse, and red horse are among the more important species. **b** Also, often with a qualifying term, any of various fishes with a sucking organ or suckerlike mouth, as the lumpfish (or lump*sucker*), a sand sucker, a remora (or shark *sucker*), or a clingfish. **c** A hagfish. **d** A lamprey (or rock *sucker*).

4. **a** In various animals, an organ for adhering or holding, consisting in its simplest form of a soft pad or disk, often somewhat concave, which when closely applied to an object adheres as a result of atmospheric pressure; a sucking disk. The suckers on the arms of cephalopods are more complex, containing a central pistonlike structure which when drawn in creates a vacuum. **b** A mouth adapted for sucking or for adhering, or both, as that of a leech. **c** In echinoderms, a tube foot ending in a sucking disk.

5. The embolus, or bucket, of a pump; also, the valve of a pump bucket

6. A pipe through which anything is drawn.

7. **a** A shoot originating below ground from the roots or lower part of the stem of a plant. Suckers usually develop rapidly, often at the expense of the parent; they are sometimes used for propagation. Also, any accessory propagative shoot; thus, the *suckers* of pineapples spring from the axils of the lower leaves. **b** *Bot.* A haustorium.

8. [*usually cap.*] A native or inhabitant of Illinois; — a nickname.

9. A sponging person; a parasite; a sponge; also, a stupid person; one easily duped; a greenhorn; — also used as a general term of opprobrium. *Colloq. or Slang.*

10. A lollipop; a sweet. *Dial. Eng.*

11. A child's toy consisting of a disk of soft leather with a string through the center, wetted and used to lift stones, or the like; also, *pl.*, a game played with this, in which the winner is the one who lifts the largest stone.

suck'er (sŭk'ẽr), *v. t.;* SUCK'ERED (-ẽrd); SUCK'ER-ING. To strip off the suckers from; as, to *sucker* tobacco.

suck'er, *v. i.* To form or send out suckers; as, Indian corn *suckers* abundantly.

suck'et (sŭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Cf. SUCCADE; SUCK, *v. t.*] A sweetmeat; a dainty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

suck'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **a** A remora. **b** A California clingfish (*Caularchus mæandricus*) found in tide pools.

suck'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SUCK. Hence: *p. a.* Drawing milk from the mother or dam; not yet weaned; hence, *Colloq.*, very young or immature; as, a *sucking* infant.

I suppose you are a young barrister, *sucking* lawyer, or that sort of thing. *Thackeray*

sucking coil, *Elec.*, a coil which, when carrying current, draws or sucks in an iron core or plunger. — **s. fish.** **a** A remora. **b** A lamprey. — **s. louse.** See LOUSE, 1 a. — **s. stomach,** *Zoöl.*, the muscular first stomach of certain insects and other invertebrates which suck liquid food.

suck'le (sŭk'l), *v. t.;* SUCK'LED (-ld); SUCK'LING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *suck.*] To give suck to; to nurse at the breast.

suck'le, *v. i.* To nurse; to suck.

suck'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [ME. *sokeling.* See SUCK, *v. t.*] **1.** A young child or animal before it is weaned.

2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** = SUCKLERS. **b** The yellow hop clover. **c** The honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum.*

su'cre (sōō'krä), *n.* [Sp. (Amer.), after the South American patriot Antonio José de *Sucre.*] A silver coin of Ecuador, at present (since 1900) worth two shillings (48.7 cents). It was at one time worth over 3s. 3d. (79 cents).

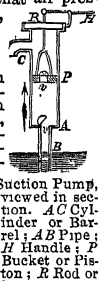
su'crose (sū'krōs), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar. See SUGAR.] *Chem.* Cane sugar, or saccharose. See SUGAR, *n.*, 1. By extension, any saccharose. See SACCHAROSE **b.**

suc'tion (sŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sugere, suctum,* to suck; cf. OF. & F. *succion.* See SUCK, *v. t.*] **1.** **a** Act or process of sucking. *Now Rare.* **b** Act of drawing, as a fluid, by exhausting the air over part of the surface so that air pressure on the rest of the surface pushes the fluid, etc., into the exhausted space; induction.

2. *Naut.* A suction pipe.

3. Liquid; drink. *Dial. Eng.*

suction pump. The common pump, in which the water, etc., to be raised is pushed by atmospheric pressure into the partial vacuum under the retreating bucket on the upstroke, reflux being prevented by a nonreturn, or suction, valve in the pipe. Theoretically the suction pump will lift water 34 feet, but practically only about 26 to 28 feet.



Suction Pump, viewed in section. *AC* Cylinder or Barrel; *AB* Pipe; *H* Handle; *P* Bucket or Piston; *R* Rod or Spear; *v v* Valves.

suc-to'ri-a (sŭk-tō'rĭ-ä; 201), *n. pl.* [NL. See SUCTION.] *Zoöl.* **1.** Any of several divisions of suctorial animals, esp. a division of protozoans, equivalent to TENTACULIFERA.

2. Any of the groups Hirudinea, Siphonaptera, and Rhizocephala.

suc-to'ri-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *sugere, suctum,* to suck.] **a** Fitted for sucking; serving to adhere or draw up fluid by suction. **b** Provided with suctorial organs; as, a *suctorial* fish; living by sucking the blood or juices of animals or plants. **c** Pert. to the Suctoria.

su'da-de'ro (sōō'dä-dā'rō; 146), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A broad piece, as of leather, attached to a stirrup strap, to protect a rider's leg from sweat. See SADDLE, *Illust.* (*D*).

2. A fissure in a well or water tank whence water is issuing. *Southwestern U. S.*

su-dam'i-na (sū-dăm'ĭ-nä), *n. pl.; sing.* -DAMEN (-dā'mĕn). [NL. *sudamen, -inis,* fr. L. *sudare* to sweat. See SWEAT.] *Med.* Minute whitish vesicles surrounded by an area of reddened skin, caused by retention of sweat in the upper layers of the skin and occurring after profuse perspiration or in certain febrile diseases. — **su-dam'i-nal** (-dăm'ĭ-năl), *a.*

Su'da-nese' (sōō'dä-nēz'; -nēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sudan. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of the Sudan. The Sudanese comprise, besides Arab tribes, Hamites such as the Fulahs, Tibus, and Tuaregs, and numerous groups of Negro and Negroid tribes. Cf. NEGRO, 1.

su-da'ri-um (sū-dā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ä). [L.] A sweat cloth; a handkerchief, specif. that of the legendary St. Veronica, on which Christ is said to have impressed his portrait when wiping his face with it, as he passed to the crucifixion; hence, a veronica, or portrait of Christ.

su'da-ry (sū'dä-rĭ), *n.* [L. *sudarium,* fr. *sudare* to sweat. See SWEAT.] A sudarium.

su'da-to'ri-um (sū'dä-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ä). [L.] **1.** A hot-air bath, given to cause perspiration.

2. A room where hot-air baths are administered.

su'da-to-ry (sū'dä-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sudatorius,* fr. *sudare* to sweat. See SWEAT.] **1.** Sweating; perspiring.

2. *Med.* Sudorific; diaphoretic.

su'da-to-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz) [L. *sudatorium.*] A sudatorium.

sudd (sŭd), *n.* [Ar. *sadd* barrier.] The floating vegetable matter which often makes the White Nile unnavigable.

sud'den (sŭd''n; -ĕn), *a.* [ME. *sodain, sodein,* OF. *sodain, sudain,* F. *soudain,* L. *subitaneus,* fr. *subitus* sudden, perh. fr. *subire* to come on, to steal upon; *sub* secretly + *ire* to go. Cf. SUBITANEOUS.] **1.** Happening without previous notice or with very brief notice; coming unexpectedly; rapid and unforeseen. "O *sudden* woe!" *Chaucer.*

2. Hastily prepared, employed, made, done, etc.; quick; rapid; as, a *sudden* cure; a *sudden* departure.

Never was such a *sudden* scholar made. *Shak.*

3. Hasty by nature; violent; rash; precipitate. *Obs. or R.*

4 Come upon, or met with, unexpectedly. *Archaic.*

A *sudden* little river cross'd my path. *R. Browning.*

Syn. — Unexpected, unusual, abrupt, unlooked-for. — **sud'den-ly,** *adv.* — **sud'den-ness,** *n.*

sud'den, *adv.* Suddenly; unexpectedly. *Obs or R.*

sud'den, *n.* An unexpected occurrence; a surprise. *Obs.*, except in phrases **all of a sudden, on a sudden, of a sudden,** sooner than was expected; suddenly.

He withdrew his opposition *all of a sudden.* *Thackeray*

sud'der (sŭd'ẽr), *a.* [Hind. *sadr,* fr. Ar. *çadr* chief.] Lit., chief; — applied to several government departments and officers in India, chiefly in the Bengal Presidency. *India.*

su'dor (sū'dŏr), *n.* [L.] Sweat; perspiration; exudation.

su'dor-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat.] Of or pertaining to sweat; caused by sweat; as, *sudoral* eruptions.

su-dor-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat + E. *-ferous.*] Producing or secreting sweat. — **sudoriferous glands,** *Anat.*, the sweat glands. — **su'dor-if'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

su'dor-if'ic (-ĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat (akin to E. *sweat*) + E. *-fic.*] Causing or inducing sweat; diaphoretic; as, *sudorific* herbs. — *n.* A sudorific medicine.

Su'dra (sōō'drä), *n.* [Skr. *çūdra.*] The lowest of the four great Hindu castes. See CASTE, 2.

The ancient designation *Sudra* finds no great favor in modern times, and we can point to no group that is generally recognized as representing it. *Census of India,* 1901.

suds (sŭdz), *n. pl.* [Akin to *sodden, seethe.* See SEETHE.] **1.** Water impregnated with soap, esp. when worked up into bubbles and froth.

2. Something frothy like suds; specif., *Slang,* beer.

in, or into, the suds, in or into embarrassment, trouble, or difficulty. *Colloq.*

suds'y (sŭd'zĭ), *a.* Resembling suds; frothy; foamy.

sue (sū), *v. t.;* SUED (sūd); SU'ING (sū'ĭng). [ME. *suen, sewen, siwen,* OF. *sivre* (pres. ind. 3d sing. il *siut, suit,* he follows, nous *sevons* we follow), *suir,* F. *suivre,* LL. *sequere,* for L. *sequi, secutus;* akin to Gr. ἑπεσθαι, Skr. *sac* to accompany, and prob. to E. *see,* v. t. See SEE, *v. t.;* cf. CONSEQUENCE, ENSUE, EXECUTE, OBSEQUIOUS, PURSUE, SECOND, SECT in religion, SEQUENCE, SUIT.] **1.** To follow or follow after; to pursue; chase; attend; accompany. *Obs.*

2. To follow with entreaty or persuasion; to solicit. *Obs.*

3. To seek after; to pay court or suit to; to woo.

Sue me, and woo me, and flatter me. *Tennyson.*

5. *Law.* **a** In early English feudal law, to follow or attend upon (a feudal superior), or to resort to (the superior's mill) for the grinding of grain, etc.; esp., to follow or seek (a court) in order to assist the court in administering justice, esp. as a doomsman, or in order to obtain justice; also, to follow (a person) to a court in order to act as a witness or compurgator in an action in the court. **b** To follow or go to (a court) in order to obtain legal redress therein; as, John Doe *sued* the court for a writ of recovery. **c** To seek justice or right from (a person) by legal process; to bring an action against; to prosecute judicially. **d** To proceed with, as an action, and follow it up to its proper termination; to gain by legal process.

to sue out, *Law,* to obtain by suit; to petition for and take out, or to apply for and obtain, in judicial proceedings; as, *to sue out* a writ in chancery; *to sue out* a pardon. — **to s.,** *or* **s. out, one's livery.** *Law.* See LIVERY, *n.*, 1 **c.**

sue (sū), *v. i.* **1.** To follow; to come after; to ensue. *Obs.*

2. To occur as a consequence; to follow. *Obs. Chaucer.*

3. To make request (for); to make application; to petition; entreat; plead.

By adverse destiny constrained to *sue*
For counsel and redress, he *sues* to you. *Pope.*

4. To pay court or suit; to woo. *Massinger.*

5. *Law.* **a** In early English feudal law, to perform or do the duties or part of one who sues, or follows or attends, a superior, etc. **b** Now, to take legal proceedings in court; to seek (for something) in law; as, to *sue* for damages.

to sue for one's livery. See LIVERY, *n.*, 1 **c.**

sue'-and-la'bor, *or* **sue'-and-la'bour, clause.** *Marine Insurance.* A clause ordinarily inserted in a policy by which the insurer agrees to bear his proportion of expenses voluntarily incurred "in and about the defense, safeguard, and recovery" of the insured subject.

suède (swād; *F.* swĕd), *n.* [F., Sweden.] Swedish glove leather. It is usually mocha or lambskin, tanned on the wrong or bleached side, or with the thin glossy outer grain shaved or peeled off, leaving an undressed surface.

su'et (sū'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *suet,* dim. fr. OF. *sieu, seu, siu,* F. *suif,* L. *sebum.* Cf. SOAP, SEBACEOUS.] The hard fat about the kidneys and loins in beef and mutton, which, when melted and freed from the membranes, forms tallow. The corresponding fat of hogs forms leaf lard.

Sue'vi-an (swē'vĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *Suevi* a Germanic people. See SWABIAN.] One of an ancient Germanic people, prob. of many distinct tribes, mentioned by Cæsar as dwelling east of the Rhine and by Tacitus as extending to the Elbe and the Baltic; also, one of a Germanic horde from this region which overran France and Spain early in the 5th century.

suf-. An assimilated form of SUB-.

suf'fer (sŭf'ẽr), *v. t.;* SUF'FERED (-ẽrd); SUF'FER-ING. [ME. *suffren, soffren,* OF. *sufrir, sofrir,* F. *souffrir,* (assumed) LL. *sofferire,* for L. *sufferre; sub* under + *ferre* to bear, akin to E. *bear.* See BEAR to support.] **1.** To have the feeling or sensation that arises from the action of (something painful, distressing, or the like); to feel or endure (pain, annoyance, etc.); to submit to with distress or grief; as, to *suffer* pain of body, or grief of mind.

2. To endure or undergo without sinking; to support; to sustain; to bear up under.

Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains. *Milton.*

3. To undergo; to be affected by; to sustain; to experience; to go or pass through; as, to *suffer* loss or damage.

If your more ponderous and settled project
May *suffer* alteration. *Shak.*

4. To allow; to permit; not to forbid or hinder; to tolerate.

I *suffer* them to enter and possess *Milton.*

Syn. — Bear, endure, support, sustain; permit, tolerate, consent to. See ALLOW.

to suffer a default, *Law,* to permit an action to be called without appearing to answer.

suf'fer, *v. i.* **1.** To submit. *Obs.*

2. To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to bear what is distressing; as, to *suffer* from wounded vanity.

3. To be injured; to sustain loss or damage.

Public business *suffers* by private infirmities. *Sir W. Temple.*

4. To undergo punishment, esp. of death.

The father was first condemned to *suffer.* *Clarendon.*

5. To permit; to allow. *Obs. or Archaic.*

6. To continue in a certain state or position; to endure. *Obs.*

suf'fer-a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* [OF. *soufrable,* F. *souffrable.*] **1.** Able to suffer or endure; patient. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. That may be suffered, or tolerated; endurable.

— **suf'fer-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **suf'fer-a-bly,** *adv.*

suf'fer-ance (-ăns), *n.* [ME. *suffrance,* OF. *sufrance, soufrance,* F. *souffrance,* L. *sufferentia,* fr. *sufferens, -entis,* p. pr. of *sufferre.* See SUFFER.] **1.** Act or state of suffering; the bearing of pain or the like; suffering. *Obs. or R.*

2. A pain endured; a misery; a suffering. *Obs. or R.*

The seeming *sufferances* that you had borne. *Shak.*

3. Loss; damage; injury. *Obs. Shak.*

4. Submission under difficult or oppressive circumstances; patience; patient endurance; long-suffering. *Chaucer.*

But hasty heat tempering with *sufferance* wise. *Spenser.*

5. Negative consent by not forbidding or hindering; toleration; permission; allowance; leave. *Shak.*

Somewhiles by *sufferance,* and somewhiles by special leave and favor, they erected to themselves oratories. *Hooker.*

6. A permission granted by the customs authorities for the shipment of goods. *Eng.*

Syn. — Endurance, pain, misery, inconvenience; patience, moderation, toleration. See PERMISSION.

on sufferance, by mere toleration; by passive permission or consent; as, to remain in a house *on sufferance.*

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aukhock black money, fr. *suckt* black + *pogauk'hock* the round clam.] A kind of seawan.

suck'er (sŭk'ẽr), *n.* Sugar. *Scot.*

suck'er-el (-ẽr-ĕl), *n.* [Dim. of *sucker.*] = BLACK HORSE (fish).

sucker fish. A remora.

suckerie. † SUCCORY.

sucker rod. A pump rod, esp. one of wood, for a well or shaft.

Sucker State. Illinois; — a nickname.

suck'in. Var. of SUCKEN. [tle.]

sucking bottle. A nursing bot-

sucking. † SUKKENYE.

suck'l. Suckle. *Ref. Sp.*

suck'ld. Suckled. *Ref. Sp.*

suck'le (sŭk'l), *n.* [See SUCKLE, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** A comfit. **b** A teat.

suck'ler (sŭk'lẽr), *n.* **a** An animal that suckles its young; a mammal. **b** A suckling. **c** *pl. Dial. Eng.* (1) Red clover. (2) White clover.

suck'less, *a.* Having no juice.

suck'spig'got, *n.* A toper. *Obs.*

suck'stone', *n.* A remora.

suckt. Sucked. *Ref. Sp.*

suck'y (sŏŏk'ĭ). Var of SOOKY.

su-clat' (sōō-klät') *n.* [Cf. Hind. *suglāt,* Per. *saqalāt, saqalāt,* E. SCARLET.] Any of certain woolens; specif., European broadcloth. Cf. CICLATOUN. *Anglo-Ind.*

succure. † SUCCOR.

sucquidry. † SURQUIDRY.

su'crase (sū'krās), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar.] *Chem.* = INVERTASE a.

su'crate (sū'krāt), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar See SUGAR.] *Chem.* = SACCHARATE b.

sucre, *n. & v.* Sugar. *Obs.*

su'crol (sū'krŏl; -krōl), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar. See SUGAR.] = DULCIN. *Trade Name.*

suction anemometer. *Meteor.* An anemometer consisting of an inverted siphon half-filled with water, a difference in waterlevel being due to the wind's force.

suction chamber. The chamber of a pump into which the suction pipe delivers.

suction dredge. A dredging machine using a centrifugal fan to draw up mud, sand, silt, etc., through a suction tube.

suction fan. = EXHAUST FAN.

suction hose. Flexible hose for suction pipes, etc., stiffened by a lining of coiled wire.

suction pipe. A pipe through which flow is induced by suction or exhaust draft; esp., such a pipe joining a pump to the fluid it is raising or drawing.

suction primer. A small auxiliary pump to prime a large one.

suction root. Haustorium.

suction stop. *Phon.* = 4th CLICK, 3.

suction valve Nonreturn valve for a suction pipe; inlet valve.

suc-to'ri-an (-ăn), *n.* A suctorial animal; one of the Suctoria.

Rare. [torial. *Rare.*

suc-to'ri-ous (-ŭs; 201), *a.* Suc-

sucurs. † SUCCOURSE.

sud (sŏŏd; *unaccented* sŭd). Scot. & dial. Eng. of SHOULD.

Sud (sŭd). *Bib.*

su-da'men (sū-dā'mĕn), *n., sing.* of SUDAMINA. [See DYE.]

Su-dan' III, Sudan brown, etc.

sudar, *n.* Sudary. *Obs. Scot.*

su'date, *v. i.* [L. *sudare, sudatum.*] To sweat. — **su-da'tion** (sū-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sudatio:* cf. F. *sudation.*] *Both Rare.*

‖ **su-da'vit et al'sit.** [L.] He has sweated and felt cold, i. e., has inured himself to hardships. See ALDINE, *a. Horace* (*A P.,* 413), said of a youth training for races.

suddart. † SOULDART, a soldier.

suddeken. † SUBDEACON.

suddene. † SUBDEAN.

sudd'dent (sŭd'ẽnt; sŏŏd'-) Contr. of *should not. Dial. Eng.*

sud'dent, *n., a., & adv.* Sudden. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

sud'den-ty (*Scot.* sŭd'ĕn-tĭ, sŏŏd'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *soudaineté.*] Suddenness; as, *on a suddenty,* suddenly. *Obs. or Scot.*

sud'dle, sud'dil (sŭd''l; sŏŏd'-), *n. & v.* Stain; soil. *Scot & Dial. Eng.* — *p. a.* Defiled. *Obs.*

sudden. Obs. p. p. of SEETHE.

sudene. † SUBDEAN.

sudgeorne. † SOJOURN.

Su'di-as (sū'dĭ-ăs). *Bib.*

sudjorn. † SOJOURN.

sudly. † SOUTHLY.

sud'-oil' (sŭd'oil'),*n.* [See SUDS; OIL.] Grease recovered from suds by the addition of an acid.

su-dor'ic (sū-dŏr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from, sweat. — **sudoric acid,** *Physiol. Chem.,* an acid said to be the cause of the acid reaction of human perspiration.

su'dor-ip'a-rous (sū'dŏr-ĭp'ä-rŭs), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat + E. *-parous.*] Sudoriferous.

su'dor-ous, *a.* [L. *sudorus,* fr. *sudor* sweat.] Sweaty. *Obs.*

Sudroun. † SOUTHRON.

sudyakne. † SUBDEACON.

sue. Var. of SEW. *Obs. exc. Naut.*

sue, *n.* [See SUE to follow.] Pursuit. *Obs.*

Sue (sū). Dim. of SUSAN.

sue, *n.* [Short for ISSUE.] To flow forth. *Obs.*

sue-. For various forms in *sue-,* see forms in SWE-.

Sue'bi (swē'bī). Var. of SUEVI.

suein. † SWAIN.

sueit. † SWEAT, SWEET.

sueke. † SWICK.

suell. † SQUALL, SWELL.

suemme. † SWIM.

su'ent (sū'ĕnt), **su'ent-ly.** Vars. of SUANT, SUANTLY. *Dial.*

su'er (sū'ẽr), *n.* One that sues.

suere. † SWEAR, SWEER, SWIRE.

suerge. † CIERGE.

suerly. † SURELY.

‖ **suer'te** (swĕr'tā), *n.* [Sp., lit., lot.] 1. In the southwestern United States, orig., an allocation by lot of about 27 acres of land to settlers in a new town; now, any small lot of land. 2. See MEASURE.

suertie, suerty. † SURETY.

suet. † SUIT, SWEAT, SWEET.

suetable. † SUITABLE.

suetsbelband. † SWATHELBAND.

suetor. † SUITOR.

su'et-y (sū'ĕt-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, suet.

Sue'vi (swē'vĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] The Suevians.

sueving, *n.* [AS *swefn, swefen,* sleep, dream.] Dreaming. *Obs.*

suey. † SWAY.

sueyne † SWAIN.

sueyre. † SWIRE, the neck.

suf. *Abbr.* Suffix

Su'fa-ism (sōō'fä-ĭz'm). Var. of SUFISM. [FETE.]

su'fet (sū'fĕt). Var. of SUFfuff (*dial. sŏŏf, sŏŏf*). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SOUGH.

suff. *Abbr.* Suffix.

suf-far'ci-nate, *v. t.* [L. *suffarcinare.*] To stuff. *Obs.*

suf-fa've-an, *a.* [Cf. SOPHY.] Designating, or pert to, a sophy. *Obs.*

suffee † SOPHY.

suf-fect' (sŭ-fĕkt'), *a. & v. t.* [L. *suffectus,* p. p. of *suffacere* to furnish.] Substitute. — **suf-fec'tion** (-fĕk'shŭn),*n.* [L. *suffectio.*] *All Rare.*

sufferan. † SOVEREIGN.

sufferance wharf. A licensed private wharf where dutiable goods may be kept until the duty is paid. *Eng.*

suf'fer-er (sŭf'ĕr-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who suffers; one who endures or undergoes suffering; one who sustains inconvenience or loss; as, *sufferers* by poverty, sickness, or disaster. **2.** One who permits or allows.

suf'fer-ing, *vb. n.* of SUFFER; specif., the bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; also, a pain endured; a distress, loss, or injury incurred; as, *sufferings* by pain or sorrow; *sufferings* by want or by wrongs.

suf-fice' (sŭ-fīs'; -fĭz'; 277: *only -fĭz' is recognized by former orthoëpists, as Walker, Smart, Worcester; cf.* SACRIFICE), *v. i.;* SUF-FICED' (-fīst'; -fīzd'); SUF-FIC'ING (-fīs'ĭng; -fĭz'-ĭng). [ME. *suffisen, sufficen,* OF. *soufire,* F. *suffire* (cf. *suffisant,* p. pr., OF. *soufisant*), L. *sufficere* to put under, to substitute, to avail for, to suffice; *sub* under + *facere* to make. See FACT.] **1.** To be enough for. *Obs.*

2. To satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants or demands of. "Let it *suffice* thee." *Deut.* iii. 26.

3. To furnish or supply adequately. *Obs.*

The power appeased, with winds *sufficed* the sail. *Dryden.*

suf-fice', *v. i.* To be enough; to meet the need (of anything); to be adequate. *Chaucer.*

To recount almighty works,
What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice*? *Milton.*

suf-fi'cien-cy (sŭ-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *sufficientia.* See SUFFICIENT.] **1.** Quality or state of being sufficient, or adequate to the end proposed; adequacy; as, he questioned the *sufficiency* of the equipment.

2. Qualification for any purpose; ability; capacity.

A substitute of most allowed *sufficiency.* *Shak.*

3. Adequate substance or means; ample stock or fund; competency. "An elegant *sufficiency*." *Thomson.*

4. Conceit; self-confidence; self-sufficiency.

Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance. *Sir W. Temple.*

suf-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sufficiens, -entis,* p. pr. of *sufficere.* See SUFFICE; cf. SUFFISANT.] **1.** Equal to the end proposed; adequate to wants; enough; as, provision *sufficient* for the family; a *sufficient* army.

My grace is *sufficient* for thee. 2 *Cor.* xii. 9.

2. Possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; of competent power or ability; qualified; fit; competent.

Who is *sufficient* for these things? 2 *Cor.* ii. 16.

3. Capable of paying or meeting obligations; responsible; also, possessed of a competency; well-to-do. *Obs.*

The man is, notwithstanding, *sufficient.* . . . I think I may take his bond. *Shak.*

4. Self-sufficient; self-satisfied; content. *Now Rare.*

5. Substantial; — of a pavement. *Obs.*

Syn. — Enough, competent, full, ample. See ADEQUATE.

suf'fix (sŭf'ĭks), *n.* [L. *suffixum,* neut. of *suffixus,* p. p. of *suffigere* to fasten on, to affix; *sub* under + *figere* to fix: cf. F. *suffixe.* See FIX.] **1.** A letter, letters, syllable, or syllables added to the end of a word or a root to modify the meaning; a postfix. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES, INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES.

2. *Math.* A subscript mark. See SUBINDEX, *n.*

suf-fix' (sŭ-fĭks'), *v. t.;* -FIXED' (-fĭkst'); -FIX'ING. [L. *suffixus,* p. p. See SUFFIX, *n.*] To add or annex to the end, as a letter or syllable to a word; to attach as a suffix; append.

suf'fix-al (sŭf'ĭk-săl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or being, a suffix.

suf-fix'ion (sŭ-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of suffixing, or state of being suffixed.

suf-flate' (-flāt'), *v. t.;* -FLAT'ED (-flāt'ĕd); -FLAT'ING (-flāt'ĭng). [L. *sufflatus,* p. p. of *sufflare; sub* under + *flare* to blow.] To blow up; inflate; inspire. *Rare.*

suf-fla'tion (-flā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sufflatio.*] A sufflating. *R.*

suf'fo-cate (sŭf'ō-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *suffocatus,* p. p. of *suffocare* to choke; *sub* + *fauces* throat. Cf. FAUCAL.] **1.** To kill by stopping respiration, as by strangling or by depriving of breathable air; to asphyxiate; stifle; smother; to choke.

2. To hinder or prevent respiration in by compression or closure; to choke. *Obs. or R.*

Let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate.* *Shak.*

3. To extinguish by depriving of air, as fire.

suf'fo-cate, *v. i.* To become choked, stifled, or smothered.

suf'fo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suffocatio:* cf. F. *suffocation.*] Act of suffocating, or state of being suffocated.

suf'fo-ca-tive (sŭf'ō-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or able to choke or stifle. "*Suffocative* catarrhs." *Arbuthnot.*

Suf'folk (sŭf'ŭk), *n.* [From *Suffolk* County, England.] **a** One of an English breed of hornless sheep derived in part from the Southdowns and differing in the extensively black face and legs. **b** One of an English breed of medium-sized black pigs or of an American breed of white pigs, a small variety of the Yorkshire breed. **c** One of an English breed of work horses, esp. for farms, having a deep heavy body, a large coarse head, and rather short legs.

Suffolk Bank system. A system of banking in which each of a number of banks keeps a deposit at a central bank acting as a clearing house in the payment of the notes of all the banks, the notes being assumed to be redeemable in specie on demand. It is a typical example of the application of the banking principle (see CURRENCY DOCTRINE).

suf'fra-gan (sŭf'rā-găn), *a.* [F. *suffragant,* fr. LL. *suffraganeus,* confused with L. *suffragans, -antis,* p. pr. of *suffragari* to support with one's vote, to be favorable. See SUFFRAGE.] **1.** Assistant; as, a *suffragan* bishop.

2. Of or pertaining to a suffragan bishop.

suffragan bishop, *or* **bishop suffragan,** *Eccl.,* a bishop who acts as permanent assistant to another bishop; specif.: **a** Any bishop of a province with relation to his metropolitan. **b** An auxiliary bishop having no independent jurisdiction; specif.: (1) *R. C. Ch.* A titular bishop who acts for the ordinary bishop whom he has been invited to assist. (2) *Ch. of Eng.* A bishop appointed to assist the bishop of a diocese in a part of his see. His commission, given by the bishop of the diocese, terminates with his superior's death. Cf. COADJUTOR, 2 **b.**

suf'fra-gan (sŭf'rā-găn), *n.* [F. *suffragant:* cf. LL. *suffraganeus.* See SUFFRAGAN, *a.*] **1.** Assistant. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Eccl.* A suffragan bishop.

suf'frage (sŭf'rāj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *suffragium.*] **1.** A vote given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a person for an office or trust; the formal expression of an opinion; assent; vote.

I ask your voices and your *suffrages.* *Shak.*

2. The right or act of voting in political matters; esp., in a representative form of government, the right or power to participate in electing public officials and adopting or rejecting legislation; the franchise; — usually with *the.*

3. Testimony; attestation; witness. *Obs. or R.*

4. *Eccl. & Liturgics.* An intercessory prayer or petition; esp., a short petition of this kind; specif., in the Anglican liturgy, any of various versicles and their responses, including: those after the Creed in Morning and Evening Prayer; those towards the end of the Litany; those (the response being, "We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord") forming the intercessions of the Litany.

5. Aid; help; assistance; relief. *A Latinism. Obs.*

suf'fra-gette' (sŭf'rā-jĕt'), *n.* [*suffrage* + *-ette.*] A woman who advocates woman's suffrage. — **suf'fra-get'tism** (-jĕt'ĭz'm), *n. Both Derisive or Cant & Chiefly Eng.*

suf'fra-gist (sŭf'rā-jĭst), *n.* **1.** One who possesses or exercises the political right of suffrage; a voter.

2. One who has certain opinions or desires about the political suffrage; as, a woman *suffragist.*

suf-fu'mi-gate (sŭ-fū'mĭ-gāt), *v. t.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *suffumigatus,* p. p. of *suffumigare* to fumigate from below. See SUB-; FUMIGATE.] To fumigate, lit. from below.

suf-fu'mi-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suffumigatio:* cf. F. *suffumigation.*] **1.** Act or operation of suffumigating.

2. Act of making or using fumes or of burning perfumes.

Spirits . . . called up by *suffumigations* of henbane. *Aubrey.*

3. A fume; a preparation for fumigating purposes.

suf-fuse' (sŭ-fūz'), *v. t.;* SUF-FUSED' (-fūzd'); SUF-FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng). [L. *suffusus,* p. p. of *suffundere* to overspread; *sub* under + *fundere* to pour. See FUSE to melt.] To overspread, as with a fluid, tinge, or tint; to fill, as with something fluid; as, eyes *suffused* with tears.

When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies. *Pope.*

suf-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *suffusio:* cf. F. *suffusion.*] **1.** Act or process of suffusing, or state of being suffused.

To those that have the jaundice, or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that color. *Raw.*

2. Specif., *Med.,* the spreading of a fluid of the body, as the blood, into the surrounding tissues.

3. That which suffuses or with which a thing is suffused.

Su'fi (sōō'fē), *n.* [Ar. & Per. *ṣūfī,* wise, pious, devout.] An adherent of Sufism.

Su'fism (sōō'fĭz'm), *n.* [See SUFI.] A system of Mohammedan mysticism originating in the 8th century and developed, esp. in Persia, into an elaborate symbolism much used by the poets. Its purpose is to gain insight into the Divine Being through ecstasy and contemplation.

Su-fis'tic (sōō-fĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sufism.

sug'ar (shōōg'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *sugre, suger, sucre,* F. *sucre* (cf. It. *zucchero,* Sp. *azúcar*), fr. Ar. *sukkar, assukkar,* fr. Skr. *çarkarā* sugar, gravel; cf. Per. *shak(k)ar.* Cf. SACCHARINE, SUCROSE.] **1.** A sweet, crystallizable substance, colorless or white when pure, occurring in many plant juices, and forming an important article of human food; — called specif. *cane sugar,* and also *saccharose* and *sucrose.* The chief sources of sugar are the sugar cane and the sugar beet, the completely refined products of which are identical and form the loaf sugar, granulated sugar, etc., of commerce. The juice is treated with lime to remove impurities, filtered, and evaporated. The mother liquor, or molasses, is removed by draining or by a centrifugal. The crude yellowish or brown sugar thus obtained is usually refined by redissolving, clarifying, decolorizing, and recrystallizing. Crude cane sugar is often sold as *brown sugar,* but the crude beet sugar has an unpleasant flavor. Some sugar is also made from palm and maple trees, common sorghum, etc. Sugar dissolves in about half its weight of water and forms fine monoclinic crystals melting at 160° C. (320° F.). Chemically, it is a disaccharide of the formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. It does not reduce Fehling's solution and does not ferment directly, but is converted by diastase (or by heating with acids) into the fermentable mixture called *invert sugar.* It is dextrorotatory, and this property is utilized in estimating the strength of its solutions. Sugar is a food, and also serves as a condiment and preservative for other foods. See FOOD, 1.

2. By extension, any of a class of sweet substances belonging to the carbohydrates, and regarded chemically as ketonic or aldehyde derivatives of higher alcohols. The sugars are classed as monosaccharides, disaccharides, and trisaccharides, and the first class is again subdivided into tetroses, pentoses, hexoses, etc. Some of the most important sugars are: cane sugar (see def. 1), *glucose* or grape sugar, *fructose* or fruit sugar, *lactose* or milk sugar, and *maltose* or malt sugar. Sugar of some form appears to be the first carbohydrate formed by green plants through photosynthesis, and being readily soluble, is either translocated as a food material to the growing parts, or converted into starch and stored up for future use.

3. Short for MAPLE SUGAR. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

4. Anything resembling sugar in taste or appearance.

5. Compliment or flattery used to cover something obnoxious; honeyed or soothing words. *Obs. or Colloq.*

sugar of bamboo. See TABASHEER. — **s. of lead.** See LEAD ACETATE **a.** — **s. of milk.** = LACTOSE **a.**

sug'ar (shōōg'ĕr), *v. t.;* -ARED (-ĕrd); -AR-ING. **1.** To impregnate, season, cover, or sprinkle with sugar; to mix sugar with.

2. To cover or sprinkle as with sugar; to sweeten (something distasteful) by flattery or soft words.

With devotion's visage
And pious action we do *sugar* o'er
The devil himself. *Shak.*

sug'ar, *v. i.* **1.** To sweeten something.

2. To make maple sugar. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

3. To form sugar.

to sugar off, in making maple sugar, to complete the process of boiling down the sirup till it is thick enough to crystallize; to approach or reach the state of granulation. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

sugar apple. a The sweetsop. **b** Any of several other annonaceous trees, as species of *Rollinia,* or their fruit.

sugar beet. A variety of beet cultivated extensively for the sugar extracted from its large white roots. More than 15 per cent is yielded by certain improved strains. See SUGAR, *n.* 1.



Sugar Beet.

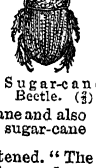
sugar cane. A well-known grass (*Saccharum officinarum*) at present unknown in the wild state, but extensively cultivated in tropical and warm regions (as the West Indies and Louisiana) for its sugar. It is a stout, tall perennial, with flat, distichous leaves, many-jointed culms, and an ample terminal panicle. See SUGAR, *n.*, 1.



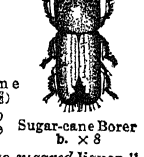
Sugar Cane.

sug'ar-cane' bee'tle. A beetle (*Ligyrus rugiceps*) that burrows in the base of the sugar cane, thus doing much damage.

sug'ar-cane' bor'er. a The larva of a moth (*Diatræa saccharalis*), which bores in the sugar cane in the southern United States and West Indies. **b** An ambrosia beetle (*Xyleborus perforans*) which makes borings, like shot holes, in the joints of sugar cane and also bores in wine casks. **c** The sugar-cane beetle.



Sugar-cane Beetle. (¾)



Sugar-cane Borer b. × 8

sug'ared (shōōg'ĕrd), *a.* Sweetened. "The *sugared* liquor." *Spenser.* Also, fig., sweet; honeyed; as, *sugared* kisses.

sugar gum. Either of two Australian gum trees (*Eucalyptus corynocalyx* and *E. gunnii*), whose sweetish leaves are browsed upon by stock.

sugar loaf. 1. A loaf or mass of refined sugar, usually conoidal, now rarely made.

2. Hence: **a** A hat shaped like a sugar loaf. **b** A hill shaped like a sugar loaf; — common (*cap.,* and usually *Sugarloaf*) as a proper name.

su'gar-loaf', *a.* Shaped like a sugar loaf; conoidal; as, a *sugar-loaf* hat.

sugar maple. a A maple of the eastern United States (*Acer saccharum*), having smooth gray bark, 3-5-lobed leaves, and umbel-like clusters of drooping yellow flowers. Its hard close-grained wood is much used for cabinet-work, esp. in the curly-grained form (see BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE). Its sap is the chief source of maple sugar. **b** Any of several related maples having a sweet sap, as *A. floridanum, A. grandidentatum, A. leucoderme,* etc.



Sugar Maple **a.** *a* Detached Flower; *b* Inflorescence.

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suf'fer-ant, *a.* [ME. *suffraunt,* OF. & F. *souffrant,* p. pr.] Tolerant; patient. *Obs.* — *n.* A patient person. *Obs.*

suf'ferd. Suffered. *Ref. Sp.*

suf'fer-ing, *p. pr.* of SUFFER. — **suf'fer-ing-ly,** *adv.*

suf'fer-ous, *a.* Suffering. *Obs.*

suf'fete (sŭf'ēt), *n.* [L. *sufes, suffes, -etis,* fr. a Punic word akin to Heb. *shōphēt* prophet.] A chief magistrate of ancient Carthage.

suf-fice'a-ble (sŭ-fīs'ă-b'l; -fĭz'-), *a.* See -ABLE.

suf-fi'cience (sŭ-fĭsh'ĕns), *n.* Sufficiency. *Obs.* [CIENT.]

suf-fi'cient-ly, *adv.* of SUFFICIENT.

suf-fi'cient-ness, *n.* Sufficiency.

suf-fic'ing (sŭ-fīs'ĭng; -fĭz'-ĭng), *p. pr.* of SUFFICE. — **suf-fic'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **suf-fic'ing-ness,** *n.* [A fumigation. *Obs.*]

suf'fi-ment, *n.* [L. *suffimentum.*]

suf'fi-sance (sŭf'ĭ-z ă n s), *n.* [OF. *soufisance,* F. *suffisance.* Cf SUFFICIENCY.] Sufficiency; abundance; also, ability; competency. *Obs.*

suf'fi-sant, *a.* [OF. *soufisant.* Cf. SUFFICIENT.] Sufficient. *Obs.* — **suf'fi-sant-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

suffise + SUFFICE.

suf'fit (*dial.* sŭf'ĭt), *v. t.* To beat; buffet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

suf-fi'tion (sŭ-fĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *suffitio.*] Fumigation; a fumigant; perfume. *Obs.*

suf-fi'to. + SOFFITO.

suf-fix'ment (sŭ-fĭks'mĕnt), *n.* Suffixion.

suf'fixt. Suffixed. *Ref. Sp.*

suf-flam'i-nate (sŭ-flăm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *sufflaminatus,* p. p. of *sufflaminare* to hold back by a clog, fr. *sufflamen* a clog.] To check as by a brake or clog; hence, to stop; to impede *Obs.*

suf-flue' (-flōō'; 243), *n. Her.* A clarion, or rest.

suf'fo-cate, *a.* [L. *suffocatus,* p. p.] Suffocated; choked. *Obs.*

suf'fo-cat'ing (sŭf'ō-kāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SUFFOCATE. — **suf'fo-cat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

suffolks, *n. t.* [F. *suffoquer.*] To suffocate, esp. by drowning. *Obs.*

Suffolk punch The Suffolk horse. See SUFFOLK, *n.*, c.

suf-fos'sion (sŭ-fŏsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *suffossio,* fr. *suffodere, suffossum,* to dig under; *sub* + *fodere* to dig.] Undermining. *Obs.*

suffounge, *v. t.* [OF. *suffonger,* L. *suffumigare.*] To suffumigate. *Obs.*

suf'fra-gan-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

suf'fra-gant, *a. & n.* Suffragan; also, assistant. *Obs.*

suf'fra-gate (sŭf'rā-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *suffragatus,* p. p. of *suffragari.* See SUFFRAGAN, *a.*] Lit., to support with one's vote; hence, to concur; also, to assist; to be contributory. — **suf'fra-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* — **suf'fra-ga'tor** (-gā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] *All Obs. or R.*

suf'fra-ga-to-ry (sŭf'rā-gă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to support by voting. [elect. *Obs.*]

suf'frage, *v. t.* To vote for; to

suf-frag'i-nous (sŭ-frăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *suffraginosus* diseased in the hock, fr. *suffrago* the pastern, or hock.] Pert. to, or diseased in, the hock; spavined. *Obs.*

suf'frag-ism (sŭf'rā-jĭz'm), *n.* Enjoyment of the suffrage.

suf-fra'go (sŭ-frā'gō), *n.* [L., the hock.] **a** The hock of a horse. **b** The tarsal joint (so-called *knee*) of a bird.

suf'france. + SUFFERANCE.

suffraunt. + SUFFERANT.

suffrayn. + SOVEREIGN.

suf'fren. + SUFFER.

suffrentie. + SOVEREIGNTY.

suffrete, *n.* [OF *soufraite, soufrete.*] Want. *Obs.*

suffretous, *a.* [OF *soufraite, soufretous.*] Wretched; miserable. *Obs.* [To rub off. *Obs.*]

suf'fri-cate, *v. t.* [L. *sufficare.*]

suf-front', *n.* [*suf-* + *front.*] A frontal for an altar table. *Obs.*

suf'fru-tes'cent (sŭf'rōō-tĕs'-ĕnt), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b**

suf'fru-tex (-tĕks), *n.; pl* -TICES (sŭ-frōō'tĭ-sēz). [NL. See SUB-; FRUTEX.] *Bot.* A subshrub.

suf'fru-ti'ceous, suf'fru-ti'cious (-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Suffruticose. *Obs.*

suf-fru'ti-cose (sŭ-frōō'tĭ-kōs), *a.* See SUB-, 1 **b.** [fruticose.]

suf-fru'ti-cous (-kŭs), *a.* Suffruticose. Slightly fruticose.

suf-fu'mi-gate, *p. a.* Suffumigated; perfumed. *Obs.*

suf-fu'mige, *n.* [LL. *suffumigium.*] A medicinal fume. *Obs.*

suf'fu-rate, *v. t.* [L. *suffurari* to steal secretly.] Withdraw. *Obs.*

suf-fuze'. Suffuse. *Ref. Sp.*

suffy, su'fi. + SOPHY.

suffyse. + SUFFICE.

sufiant, *a.* Sufficient. *Obs. Scot.*

Su'fic (sōō'fĭk), *a.* = SUFISTIC.

Su'fi-ism (sōō'fē-ĭz'm), **Su'fi-sm** (sōō'fĭ-zm), **Su'fis'tic** (-fĭs'tĭk). Vars. of SUFISM, SUFISTIC.

sug (sŭg), *n.* [Cf. SOW, *n.*] Sow; a corpulent person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [of the trout. *Obs.*]

sug, *n.* Some external parasite

sugar almond. Almond praline.

sugar ant. The common red ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*).

sugar ash. The box elder.

sug'ar bak'er (shōōg'ĕr bāk'-ĕr). A sugar refiner.

sug'ar-bak'er's itch. A variety of eczema, due to the action of sugar upon the skin.

sugar bean. A West Indian variety of the Sieva or civet bean.

su'gar-beet' web' worm'. See WEBWORM. [RY a.

sug'ar-ber'ry, *n.* = HACKBER-

sugar bird. *Zoöl.* Any of various honey creepers, honey eaters, and sunbirds, which suck the nectar of flowers.

sugar bush. a A sugar orchard. *U. S.* **b** A South African proteaceous shrub *Protea mellifera.*

sugar camp. A camp in or near a sugar orchard, where maple sugar is made. *Local, U. S. & Canada.* [*Obs.*]

sugar-candian, *n.* Sugar candy.

sugar-cane wax. = CEROSIN.

sug'ar-coat'ed, *a.* Coated with sugar; fig., rendered palatable.

sug'ar-el'ly, *n.* Licorice. *Scot.*

sugar fish. A fish moth.

sugar grape. The sand grape.

sugar grass. a Any saccharine variety of sorghum. **b** The grass *Pollinia fulva. Australia.*

sug'ar-house', *n.* A building in which sugar is made or refined.

sug'ar-i-ness (shōōg'ĕr-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

sug'ar-less, *a.* See -LESS.

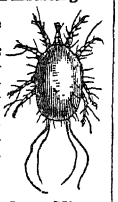
sugar meat. A sweetmeat. *Obs.*

sugar mill. A machine with rollers for pressing out the juice of the sugar cane.

sugar mite. **a** Any of several mites of the genus *Glycyphagus*, esp. *G.*, syn. *Tyroglyphus, sacchari*, often infesting unrefined sugar. **b** A fish moth.

sugar pea. A variety of pea of which the whole pod is often cooked and eaten.

sugar pine. A lofty species of pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) of California and Oregon, having leaves in fives, and immense cones often 18 inches long. It has a soft reddish brown wood, used for interior finishings, shingles, etc.; the heartwood yields a sugary exudate.



Sugar Mite a, much enlarged.

sug'ar-plum' (shŏŏg'ẽr-plŭm'), *n.* **1.** A kind of candy or sweetmeat made up in small balls or disks; a bonbon. Also fig.

2. The shadbush *Amelanchier canadensis. U. S.*

sugar squirrel. An Australian flying phalanger (*Petaurus sciureus*), resembling a flying squirrel. See FLYING PHALANGER, *Illust.*

sugar tree. **a** The sugar maple. **b** In Australia, the myoporaceous tree *Myoporum platycarpum.*

sugar vinegar. Vinegar made from refuse sugary or starchy materials by alcoholic and acetic fermentations.

sug'ar-y (shŏŏg'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Resembling, containing, or consisting of, sugar; tasting of sugar; sweet; honeyed.

2. Fond of sugar or sweet things; as, a *sugary* palate.

sug'ar-y, *n.*; *pl.* **-ARIES** (-ĭz). A place or establishment where sugar is made, as a sugar factory or sugar camp.

sug-gest' (sŭg-jĕst'; 277), *v. t.*; SUG-GEST'ED; SUG-GEST'ING. [L. *suggestus*, p. p. of *suggerere* to put under, furnish, suggest; *sub* under + *gerere* to carry, to bring. See JEST.]

1. To present, usually indirectly, as an object of thought, a matter to be considered or acted upon, a problem to be solved, or the like; to cause to be thought of, as through association of ideas; to bring or call up in the mind, as one idea another, through association of ideas; to intimate; hint; as, smoke *suggests* a fire; to *suggest* a difficulty.

2. To seduce; to prompt to evil; to tempt. *Obs.*

Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested.* *Shak.*

sug-gest', *v. i.* To make a suggestion or suggestions; to give rise to or present ideas through association.

sug-gest'i-bil'i-ty (-jĕs'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being subject to suggestion; receptivity to ideas or intimations tending to evoke response or sympathy; esp., the exaggerated receptivity of a hypnotized person.

sug-gest'i-ble (-jĕs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Easily influenced by suggestion; also, readily serving to suggest.

sug-ges'tion (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* [F. *suggestion*, L. *suggestio.*]

1. A suggesting; presentation of an idea, esp. indirectly, as through association of ideas; a bringing before the mind for consideration, action, solution, or the like; intimation.

2. That which is suggested; an intimation; hint.

3. An evil incitement; temptation. *Obs.* *Shak.*

4. *Psychol.* **a** The action of one idea upon another resulting in their connected appearance in consciousness, as in processes of association. **b** The entrance into the mind of an idea or intimation, originated by some external fact or word, which tends to produce an automatic response or reaction; as, hypnotic *suggestion* (see HYPNOTISM).

Many "miracles" of healing, and of "stigmatization," become credible when verified in modern experience and explained by "*suggestion;*" though to "explain the explanation" is a task for the future. *James Ward (Encyc. Brit.).*

5. A criminal charge or complaint; an accusation. *Obs.*

6. *Law.* Information without oath; an entry of a material fact or circumstance on the record for the action of the court thereon, as the death or insolvency of a party.

Syn.—SUGGESTION, HINT. A SUGGESTION is an indirect or guarded presentation of a matter for consideration or action; the word sometimes implies a prompting to evil; a HINT is a suggestion conveyed by remote or covert allusion; the word often suggests lack of candor; as, he dropped a *hint* of opposition, and hazarded a *suggestion* as to meeting it; "Why do I yield to that *suggestion*, whose horrid image doth unfix my hair?" (*Shak.*); "Sometimes he describes amply by the merest *hint*" (*Lowell*); "[We] talked together with obscure *hints;* both self-misunderstood and darkly guessing" (*Shelley*); to take a *hint.* See HINT, *v. i.*

sug-ges'tive (-jĕs'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to suggest; containing a suggestion; full of suggestion; stimulative of thought.

2. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, hypnotic suggestion.

3. Suggesting, or tending to suggest, what is improper, indecent, or the like; as, a *suggestive* play.

suggestive medicine, treatment by commands or positive statements addressed to a more or less hypnotized patient.

—sug-ges'tive-ly, *adv.*—**sug-ges'tive-ness,** *n.*

su'i-cid'al (sū'ĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or suggestive of, suicide; characterized by an impulse to commit suicide; as, *suicidal* insanity; fig., destructive of one's own interests.—**su'i-cid'al-ly** (-sīd'ăl-ĭ), *adv.*

su'i-cide (sū'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *sui* of one's self (akin to *suus* one's own) + E. *-cide*, 2. Cf. so, *adv.*; HOMICIDE.] **1.** Act of taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally; *Law,* self-murder; deliberate and intentional destruction of his own life by a person of years of discretion and of sound mind.

2. Ruin of one's own interests. "Intestine war, which may be justly called political *suicide.*" *V. Knox.*

su'i-cide (sū'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *sui* of one's self + E. *-cide*, 1.] One guilty of self-murder; a felo-de-se.

su'i-cide, *v. i.* To commit suicide. *Collog.*

Su'i-dæ (sū'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *sus* hog + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family of nonruminant artiodactyl ungulates consisting of the wild and domestic swine, but in modern classifications excluding the peccaries (family Tagassuidæ).

‖ **su'i ge'ne-ris** (sū'ĭ jĕn'ẽ-rĭs). [L.] Of his, her, its, or their, own kind; unique; peculiar.

‖ **su'i ju'ris.** [L., in one's own right.] *Law.* **a** In Roman law, having the full rights of a freeman, i. e., not subject to the patria potestas, manus, or mancipium of another, persons subject to any of them being called *alieni juris.* **b** In general, of full legal capacity, as disting. from the limited capacity of those under some legal disability, as infancy.

Su-i'na (sū-ī'nă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *sus* hog.] *Zoöl.* A subdivision of artiodactyl ungulates consisting of the true swine (Suidæ), peccaries (Tagassuidæ), and hippopotamuses (Hippopotamidæ). They have bunodont molars, and metapodials not fused in a cannon bone.—**su'ine** (sū'īn), *a.*

su'int (sū'ĭnt; swĭnt), *n.* [F.] A greasy substance in the wool of sheep, consisting largely of potassium salts of organic acids mixed with fatty substances; — called also *yolk.* It is removed in washing and is used as a source of potash.

suit (sūt), *n.* [ME. *siute, seute, suite,* OF. *siute, sieute,* F. *suite,* fr. *suivre* to follow, OF. *sivre;* perh. influenced by L. *secta* a sect; or fr. assumed LL. *sequita.* See SUE to follow; cf. SECT, in religion, SUITE.] **1.** Act of following or pursuing, as game; pursuit. *Obs.*

2. Act of pursuing an end or object; pursuit. *Obs.*

3. Act of suing; a seeking by entreaty or solicitation; hence, entreaty; solicitation; petition; as, to make *suit* to the king; specif., solicitation in marriage; wooing.

4. *Law.* **a** In early English feudal law, the act of one who sues a superior or his mill, a court, or a party to court (see SUE, *v. t.*, 5 **a**). Also, the body of those who performed any of the acts involved. **b** Orig., the following or attending upon a court to obtain justice there; hence, the attempt to gain an end by legal process; an action or process in a court for the recovery of a right or claim; legal application to a court for justice; prosecution of right before any tribunal; as, a civil or criminal *suit;* a *suit* in chancery.

5. Those who follow a person of position or wealth to attend on him; a company of attendants or followers; a retinue;—now usually written *suite,* and pronounced *swēt.*

6. Things that follow in a series or succession; the objects, collectively considered, which constitute a series, as of rooms, buildings, compositions, etc.;—in this sense now usually *suite.*

7. Rarely *suite.* Specif.: *Playing Cards.* One of the four sets of cards which constitute a pack,—each set commonly consisting of thirteen cards bearing a particular emblem, as hearts, spades, clubs, or diamonds.

8. A number of things used together, and generally necessarily united to answer their purpose; two or more things ordinarily classed or used together, or a combination of such things, as garments, constituting a single article; a set; as, a *suit* of armor; specif., short for *suit of clothes.*

9. Regular order; succession. *Obs.*

Syn.—See PRAYER.

out of suits, out of favor; at odds;—a phrase involving a figure of speech which is uncertain and doubtless a play upon words. *Obs. Shak.*—**suit real,** *Early Eng. Feudal Law,* suit royal, i. e., suit at the royal courts. *Obs.*

suit, *v. t.*; SUIT'ED; SUIT'ING. **1.** To fit; adapt; accommodate; as, to *suit* the action to the word. *Shak.*

2. To be fitted, accommodated, or adjusted to; to accord with; to be proper or appropriate to; to become; to befit.

Ill *suits* his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryden.*

3. To answer the requirements or demands of; to meet the desires of; to please; satisfy; as, to *suit* one's taste.

4. To dress; to clothe. *Obs.*

to suit one's book. See BOOK, *n.*, 4.

suit, *v. i.* To agree; to accord; to be fitting; to correspond;—usually followed by *with* or *to.*

The place itself was *suiting* to his care. *Dryden.*

Syn.—Agree, accord, comport, tally, correspond, match, answer, fit, become, consist with.

suit'a-bil'i-ty (sūt'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being suitable; suitableness.

suit'a-ble (sūt'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of suiting; fitting; proper; becoming; as, language *suitable* for the subject.

Syn.—Proper, fitting, becoming, accordant, agreeable, competent, correspondent, compatible, consonant, congruous, consistent. See FIT.

—suit'a-ble-ness, *n.*—**suit'a-bly,** *adv.*

suite (swēt), *n.* [F. See SUIT, *n.*] **1.** Obs. or rare var. of SUIT (in various senses).

2. A retinue or company of attendants; as, the *suite* of an ambassador. See SUIT, *n.*, 5.

3. A connected series or succession of objects; a number of things used or classed together; a set; as, a *suite* of rooms; a *suite* of minerals. See SUIT, *n.*, 6.

4. *Music.* **a** One of the old instrumental forms, in vogue during the 17th and 18th centuries, consisting of a series of dances in the same or related keys, often with an elaborate prelude. The strict form was a cycle of three to five classic dance forms in one key, the dances being taken from the allemande, courante, sarabande, bourrée, gigue, gavotte, minuet, passepied, and other forms, usually beginning with the allemande and ending with the gigue. The suite form has been superseded by the more compact *sonata,* but is still sometimes affected. **b** A modern instrumental form, sometimes almost of the dimensions of the symphony, but wholly free as to the character and number of its movements; as, the "Indian" *suite* by MacDowell.

5. In writing, a sequel. *Rare.*

Syn.—See SUCCESSION.

suit'ing (sūt'ĭng), *n.* Among tailors, cloth suitable for making suits of clothes;—chiefly in the *pl. Cant.*

suit'or (sūt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A follower. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*

2. One who sues, petitions, or entreats; a petitioner.

She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother. *Shak.*

3. Esp., one who solicits a person in marriage; a wooer; a lover;—formerly used of women as well as men.

4. *Law.* **a** In early English feudal law, one who sues, or makes suit of, his lord, a certain court, etc. See SUE, *v. t.*, 5 **a**. **b** One who sues or prosecutes a demand in court; one who prosecutes an action in court; a party to a suit.

suit service. *Early Eng. Feudal Law.* Service owing or rendered to a superior by doing suit for him, as to a court.

‖ **sui'vez'** (swē'vā'). [F.] *Music.* Follow;—a direction to accompanist or orchestra to follow the soloist in time, etc.

Su'la (sū'lă), *n.* [NL., fr. Icel. *súla* the gannet. See SOLAN GOOSE.] *Zoöl.* The genus of totipalmate sea birds consisting of the gannets and boobies, constituting the family Sulidæ.

sul'cate (sŭl'kāt), *a.* [L. *sulcatus,* p. p. of *sulcare* to furrow, fr. *sulcus* a furrow.] Scored with deep and regular furrows; furrowed or grooved; as, a *sulcate* stem.

sul-ca'tion (sŭl-kā'shŭn), *n.* A furrowing or channeling, or state of being sulcate; also, a channel or furrow.

sul'cus (sŭl'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SULCI (-sī). [L., a furrow.] A furrow; a groove; fissure; esp., *Anat.,* any furrow on the surface of the brain separating convolutions or gyri. See FISSURE, 1.

sulk (sŭlk), *v. i.*; SULKED (sŭlkt); SULK'ING. [See SULKINESS.] To be sulky or sullen; to be morose or obstinate.

sulk, *n.* State or condition of being sulky; a sulky mood or humor;—often *pl.* "Gracious or in the *sulks.*" *Hawthorne.*

sulk'i-ness (sŭl'kĭ-nĕs), *n.* [For *sulkenness,* fr. AS. *solcen* slothful, remiss, in ā*solcen,* be*solcen,* properly p. p. of *seolcan,* in ā*seolcan* to be weak or slothful; of uncert. origin. See -NESS.] Quality or state of being sulky; sullenness; moroseness; as, *sulkiness* of disposition.

sulk'y (sŭl'kĭ), *a.*; SULK'I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); SULK'I-EST. [See SULKINESS; cf. SULKY, *n.*] Moodily silent; sullen; morose; splenetic; unwilling or disinclined, esp. temporarily, to associate with others or to receive advances.

Syn.—See SULLEN.

sulk'y, *n.*; *pl.* SULKIES (-kĭz). [From SULKY, *a.*;—because for only one person at a time.] **1.** A light two-wheeled carriage for a single person.

2. Short for *sulky plow,* etc.

sulk'y, *a.* Having wheels and a seat for the driver;—said of various agricultural machines; as, *sulky* cultivator, machine, plow (see PLOW, *Illust.*), rake, etc.

sul'la (sŭl'ă; sōōl'ă), *n.*, *or* **sulla clover.** [Sp. *sulla.*] A European fabaceous plant (*Hedysarum coronarium*) valued for forage. It is also cultivated in gardens for its pink flowers under the name of *French honeysuckle.*

sul'lage (sŭl'ăj), *n.* [Cf. SULLAGE, SULLIAGE.] **1.** Drainage of filth; also, that which sullies; esp., filth from the street, farmyard, etc.; sewage. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. State of being sullied or defiled; defilement; pollution.

3. *Founding.* Scoria on molten metal in the ladle.

4. Silt; mud deposited by water.

sul'len (sŭl'ĕn), *a.* [ME. *solein, solain,* lonely, sullen; through OF. for. (assumed) LL. *solanus* solitary, fr. L. *solus* alone. See SOLE, *a.*] **1.** Lonely; alone; solitary; hence, unmated; single. *Obs.* *Wycliffe* (*Job* iii. 14)

2. One only; single; sole; solitary. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

3. Disposed to be alone; ill-humoredly unsociable; hence, gloomily silent; morose; sulky; glum.

And *sullen* I forsook the imperfect feast. *Prior.*

sugar made. See COTTON MULE.

sugar orchard. A grove or collection of sugar maples; sugar bush. *U. S.* [*Obs.*]

sug'ar-plate', *n.* Sweetmeats.

sugar sand. A sediment, chiefly of calcium malate, which separates in making maple sugar.

sug'ar-sop', *n.* Sugarplum. *Obs.*

su'gent (sū'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *sugens, -entis,* p. pr. of *sugere* to suck.] *Zoöl.* Suctorial.

sugeorne. † SOJOURN.

suger. † SUGAR.

su-ges'cent (sū-jĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sugere* to suck + E. *-escent.*] Of, pert. to, or adapted for, sucking.

suget. † SUBJECT, *n.* & *v.*

sug'gan (sŭg'ăn), *n.* [Ir. *súgán,* or Gael. *súgan.*] A rope, collar, or saddle, of twisted straw; a heavy bed cover. *Scot. & Ir.*

sugge, *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *sukke,* and E. SIGH.] To pant; to sigh. *Obs.*

sugge, suggen. † SAY. [IBLE.

sug-gest'a-ble, *a.* = SUGGEST-

sug-gest'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sug-gest'er, *n.* One who suggests.

‖ **sug-ges'ti-o fal'si** (sŭg-jĕs'chĭ-ō făl'sī). [L.] *Rom. Law.* Suggestion of an untruth. Cf. DOLUS.

sug-ges'tion, *v. t.* To subject to, or treat by, suggestion. [*Sp.*

sug-ges'tiv. Suggestive. *Ref.*

sug-ges'tive, *n.* That which suggests or tends to suggest.

sug-gest'ment, *n.* Suggestion.

sug-ges'tor. Var. of SUGGESTER.

sug-ges'tress (sŭg-jĕs'trĕs), *n.* A woman who suggests.

sug-ges'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-TA** (-tă). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A raised place, esp. a platform, stage, or tribune.

sug'gil, *v. t.* [L. *suggillare, sugillare, sugillatum.*] To beat black and blue; hence, to defame. *Obs.*

sug'gil-late (sŭg'jĭ-lāt; sŭj'ĭ-), *v. t.* = SUGGIL. *Obs.*

sug'gil-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sugillatio:* cf. F. *sugillation.*] 1. Act of suggillating, or state of being suggillated; fig., defamation; slander. *Obs.*

2. A livid, or black-and-blue, mark; bruise.

suggourne. † SOJOURN.

suggurait. † SUGARED.

sugh (*Scot.* sōōk). Obs. or Scot. of SOUGH.

sughe. † SIGH. [Japan cedar.

sug'gi (sōō'gē), *n.* [Jap.] The

sugour, sugre. † SUGAR.

suhe. † SUE.

suiche † SUCH.

sui'cid'i-cal (sū'ĭ-sĭd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Suicidal. *Obs.*

su'i-cid-ism (sū'ĭ-sĭd-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *suus* one's own.] Selfishness; egoism; egotism. *Obs. or R.*

suie. † SUE.

suier. † SQUIRE.

suirge, tor. Var. of SURGERY. *Obs.*

su'ist (sū'ĭst), *n.* [L. *suus* belonging to himself or to one's self.] A selfish person; selfist. *R.*

suit. † SOOT.

suit'a-bl. Suitable. *Ref. Sp.*

suit court. *Early Eng. Feudal Law.* The court in which tenants owe attendance or suit.

suit'er. † SUITOR.

suit'er-ess, *n.* = SUITORESS.

suith. † SOOTH.

suithe. † SWITH.

suithfast. † SOOTHFAST.

suit'hold', *n. Early Eng. Feudal Law.* A holding or tenure of a superior in consideration of suit at his court or the like.

suit'like', *a.* Suitable. *Obs.*

suit'or, *v. i.* To woo. [suitor.

suit'or-ess, suitress, *n.* Female

suit'y (sūt'ĭ), *a. Obs. or Dial. Eng.* a Suitable. b Uniform.

‖ **sui'vante'** (swē'vänt'), *n.* [F.] A waiting woman or maid; a lady's maid.

su'jee. Var. of SUJI.

su'ji (sōō'jē), *n.* [Hind. *sūjī.*] Indian wheat, granulated but not pulverized; a kind of semolina.

sujorn. † SOJOURN.

suk. † SWICK.

sukat. † SUCKET.

suke. † SUCK. [teakettle. *Dial.*

su'key (sū'kĭ; sōō'kĭ), *n.* A

sukkarde. † SUCCADE.

sukkenye, *n.* [OF. *souquenie,* F. *souquenille;* cf. Pol. *sukmia,* Bohem. *sukné* garment.] A short frock or tunic. *Obs.*

Suk'ki-im, *or* **-ims** (sŭk'Y-ĭm, -ĭmz), *n. pl.* [Heb. *sukkīm.*] *Bib.* An African people, prob. Hamitic.

su-klat'. Var. of SUCLAT.

sukte. † SUCKET.

sukudry. † SURQUIDRY.

sukur. † SUCCOR.

Su'ky (sū'kĭ). Dim. of SUSAN.

sul. Dial. Eng. var. of SULL.

Su'la-fat' (sōō'lă-făt'), *n.* [Ar. *sulaḥfāh* tortoise.] See STAR.

sulayne. † SULLEN.

sul'cal (sŭl'kăl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to a sulcus.

sul'cate, *v. t.* To cast up in furrows; till; plow. *Obs.* [cate.

sul'cat-ed (sŭl'kāt-ĕd), *a.* Sul-

sulch. † SUCH.

sul'ci (sŭl'sĭ), *n.*, *pl.* of SULCUS.

sul'ci-form (sŭl'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a sulcus. *Rare.*

suld (*dial.* sōōd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SHOULD.

suldari. Var. of SHOOLDARRY.

suldart. † SOLDIER.

suldre. † SHOULDER.

sule. † SELL, *v.*; SHALL.

su'le-a (sōō'lē-ă), *n.* [Bengali *sulea.*] An Asiatic threadfin (*Polynemus sele*) found in the Ganges and other rivers and used as food.

sulf. † SELF.

sulf-ac'id, sul-fam'ate, sul-fam'ic, sul'fate, sul'fide, sul'fite, sul'fo-nal, sul'fur, sul'fu-rate, sul'fu-ret, sul-fu'ric, sul'fur-ous, and other forms derived from *sulphur.* Ref. sp. of SULPHACID, etc., adopted by some chemists and by advocates of spelling reform, but not yet in general usage.

‖ **sul'fa-te'ra** (sōō'fă-tā'ră). Var. of SOLFATARA.

sulgh. † SULLOW.

Su'lid-æ (sū'lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* See SULA.

Su'lid-ote (sū'lĭ-ōt), *n.* One of a mixed Greek and Albanian people, named from the Suli Mountains, in Epirus, whither they fled from the Turks in the 17th century. Many have migrated into Greece. [*Obs.*

sulk, *n. & v.* [L. *sulcus.*] Furrow.

sulk, *a.* [Cf. SULKINESS.] Perh., slow of sale, hard to sell. *Obs.*

sul'ka (sōōl'kă), *n.* [Skr. *śulka.*] *Hindu Law.* The dowry of a bride, from her father.

sulk'er, *n.* One who sulks

sulk'i-ly (sŭl'kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SULKY. See -LY.

sull (sŭl), *n.* [AS. *sulh, sulg,* a plow.] Plow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sullage head *or* **piece.** *Founding.* = HEAD, *n.*, 21 a.

Sul'lan (sŭl'ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or connected with, the Roman dictator Lucius Cornelius Sulla (138–78 B. C.).

sullanders. † SALLENDERS.

sulle. † SELL, *v.*; SHALL.

sullemne. † SOLEMN. [*Obs.*

sul'len, *v. t.* To make sullen.

4. Obstinate; intractable. *Rare.*
Things are as *sullen* as we are. *Tillotson.*
5. Gloomy; dismal; sad; melancholy. *Milton.*
Solemn hymns to *sullen* dirges change. *Shak*
6. Heavy; dull; slow-moving; sluggish. "The larger stream was placid, and even *sullen*, in its course." *Scott.*
7. Malignant; unpropitious; baleful; as, *sullen* planets.

Syn. — Sour, cross, ill-humored, ill-natured, peevish, fretful, petulant, gloomy, moody, austere, gruff, crusty, churlish, harsh, cynical, spiteful. — SULLEN, SULKY, SURLY, GLUM, MOROSE, SATURNINE, CRABBED, SPLENETIC. One is SULLEN who is (often by disposition) gloomily silent and ill-humored; one is SULKY who is childishly sullen, or inclined to indulge in fits of sullenness; one is GLUM who is silent and dismal, often with a touch of dogged sullenness; as, "*Sullenness* does not imply silence, but an ill-natured silence" (*Taller*); "In a morning I am always *sullen*" (*Byron*); "Sheridan was generally very dull in society, and sat *sullen* and silent" (*Scott*); "Lethe's *sullen* water" (*Shelley*); "In his pleasantest and most gracious moods he looked like a *sulky* cockatoo" (*Mrs. Gaskell*); "two persons . . . sitting . . . in neat evening costume, sipping a little sherry, silent, genteel, and *glum*" (*Thackeray*); "as *glum* as an undertaker" (*id.*); "He looked *glum* under scolding" (*G. Eliot*). SURLY adds to *sullen* the idea of churlishness or gruffness; MOROSE suggests a sour austerity; as, "Mason replied instantly, in a *surly*, nasal tone" (*N. Nicholls*); "*surly* eyes, brow-hidden" (*Keats*); "a *surly* mastiff" (*Cowper*); "the somewhat *surly* goodness, the hard and unattractive pieties into which she cannot really enter" (*W. Pater*); "should there be any cold-blooded and *morose* mortals who really dislike this book" (*Boswell*); "a *morose*, ill-conditioned, ill-natured person" (*South*); "The *moroseness* of age and infirmity never touched him" (*M. Arnold*). SATURNINE implies a gloomily taciturn and heavy disposition; CRABBED suggests a crusty or peevish moroseness; SPLENETIC adds to *morose* the implication of malice or spite; as, "a tall, dark, *saturnine* youth, sparing of speech" (*Lamb*); "Sheridan's humor, or rather wit, was always *saturnine*, and sometimes savage; he never laughed" (*Byron*); "*saturnine*, sour-blooded persons" (*G. Eliot*); "She is ten times more gentle than her father's *crabbed*, and he's composed of harshness" (*Shak.*); "Divine Philosophy! not harsh and *crabbed* as dull fools suppose" (*Milton*); "more peevish, cross, and *splenetic*, than dog distract or monkey sick" (*S. Butler*); "that *splenetic* temper, which seems to grudge brightness to the flames of hell" (*Landor*); "*splenetic*, personal, base, a wounded thing with a rancorous cry" (*Tennyson*). See PEEVISH, SOUR, BLUFF, MELANCHOLY, SILENT, ACRIMONY, STRICT.

— **sul'len-ly**, *adv.* — **sul'len-ness**, *n.*

sul'len, *n.* 1. One who is solitary; a hermit. *Obs.* 2. *pl.* Sullen feelings or manners; sulks; moroseness; as, to have the *sullens*. *Obs. or Colloq. Shak.*

sul'ly (-l), *v. t.*; SUL'LIED (-Id); SUL'LY-ING (-l-Ing). [ME. *sulien*, AS. *sylian*, fr. *sol* mire; akin to G. *suhle* mire, *sich sühlen* to wallow, Sw. *söla* to bemire, Dan. *söle*, Goth. *bisauljan* to defile; prob. influenced by OF. *soillier* to soil, F. *souiller* (see SOIL to make dirty).] To soil; dirty; tarnish; stain; defile; as, to *sully* a sword.
No spots to *sully* the brightness of this solemnity. *Atterbury*

sul'ly, *v. i.* To become soiled or tarnished. *Bacon.*

sul'ly, *n.*; *pl.* SULLIES (-Iz). Soil; tarnish; stain
Little spots and *sullies* in his reputation. *Spectator.*

sulph'ac'id (sŭlf'ăs'Id), *n.* [*sulpho-* + *acid.*] *Chem.* An acid in which, to some extent, sulphur replaces oxygen; — called also *sulpho acid* and *thio acid*. See SULPHO-.

sul-pham'ate (sŭl-făm'āt; sŭl'fă-māt), *n. Chem.* A salt of sulphamic acid

sul-pham'ic (sŭl-făm'Ik), *a.* Designating a crystalline acid, $NH_2{\cdot}SO_2{\cdot}OH$, an amido derivative of sulphuric acid.

sulph-am'ide (sŭlf-ăm'Id, -Id; sŭl'fă-mīd; -mId), *n.* Also **-id**. *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, neutral substance, $SO_2(NH_2)_2$, obtained by treating sulphuryl chloride with ammonia gas; by extension, any of several derivatives of it.

sulph-am'i-nol (sŭlf-ăm'I-nōl; -nŏl), *n. Pharm. & Chem.* A compound, $C_{12}H_9O_2NS$, obtained as a pale yellow odorless powder by the action of sulphur on a hydroxy derivative of diphenylamine. It is used externally as an antiseptic and absorbent like iodoform.

sul'pha-nil'ic (sŭl'fă-nĭl'Ik), *a.* [From *sulph*uric + *aniline.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of three isomeric sulphonic acids, $C_6H_4(NH_2)SO_3H$, derived from aniline; specif., the para acid, a crystalline substance obtained by the sulphonation of aniline and used in the manufacture of certain dyestuffs.

sul'phate (sŭl'fāt), *n.* [NL. *sulphas, -atis*, fr. L *sulphur, sulpur, sulfur*, brimstone, sulphur: cf. F. *sulfate.*] *Chem.* A salt or ester of sulphuric acid. Nearly all the normal metallic sulphates are fairly soluble in water, except those of barium, lead, strontium, and calcium, which occur as barite, anglesite, celestite, and anhydrite and gypsum.

sul'phate, *v. t.*; SUL'PHAT-ED (-fāt-ĕd); SUL'PHAT-ING (-fāt-Ing). **1.** To treat or impregnate with sulphuric acid or a sulphate; to convert into sulphate.
2. *Elec.* To form a deposit of a whitish scale (probably Pb_2SO_8, not the normal sulphate $PbSO_4$) on (the plates of a storage battery).

sul'phate, *v. i.* To become sulphated.

Sul'len, Squire. A stupid, idle, sullen husband in Farquhar's "Beau's Stratagem," from whom his sprightly young wife is divorced because of incompatibility, she later marrying Archer.

sullenty, *n.* [See SULLEN.] Solitude; desolation *Obs.*

sul'len-wood', *n.* [Prob corrupt of *southernwood*.] Southernwood. *Obs.*

sullepe † SERELEPY.

suller † SELLER.

sul'le-vate (sŭl'ē-vāt), *v. t.* [Cf. It. *sollevare*, F. *soulever*, L. *sublevare* to raise up. Cf. SUBLEVATION.] To raise, as in insurrection. — **sul'le-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.*

sul'li-age (sŭl'Y-ĕj). † SULLAGE.

sulliche. † SELLY.

sulloume. † SOLEMN.

sul'low, *n.* [See SULL a plow.] A plow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sul'low, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *sylian, solian*, E. SULLY.] To make foul or filthy. *Obs.*

sulp, *v. t.* To defile; pollute. *Obs.*

sulph-al'de-hyde (sŭl'f-Kl'dē-hīd), *n.* Thioaldehyde.

sulph-an'il yel'low. See DYE.

sulph-an'i-on (sŭlf-ăn'I-ŏn), *n.* The bivalent anion, $SO_4{}^{--}$, of sulphuric acid and the sulphates.

sulph-an'ti-mo-nate, -an'ti-mon'ic, -al-ti-mo'ni-ous, -an'ti-mo-nite, sulph-ar'se-nate, -ar-se'ni-ate, -ar-sen'ic, -ar-se'nious, -ar'se-nite. = THIOANTIMONATE, etc.

sulph-an'ti-mo-nide, *n.* "Also **-nid**. *Min. Chem.* A compound which is both a sulphide and an antimonide

sulph-ar'se-nide, *n.* Also **-nid**. *Min Chem.* A compound which is both a sulphide and an arsenide.

sulph-ar'se-ni'u-ret, *n. Min Chem.* A sulpharsenide *Obsolete*

sulph-ar'sine, *n.* [*sulphide* + *arsine.*] *Chem.* Cacodyl sulphide.

sulph-au'ric (sŭlf-ô'rĭk), *a.* [*sulpho-* + *aurum.*] *Chem* Designating a hypothetical sulphoacid of gold (*aurum*), $HAuS_2$ or H_3AuS_3, known only in its salts, the **sulph-au'rates** (-rāts), formed by treating auric sulphide with alkali sulphides.

sulph-au'rite (-rīt), *n. Chem.* A salt formed by the action of alkali sulphides on aurous sulphide (Au_2S).

sulph-eth'yl-ate (sŭlf-ĕth'Y-lāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of sulphethylic (ethylsulphuric) acid.

sulph'e-thyl'ic (sŭlf'ē-thĭl'Ik), *a. Chem.* Ethylsulphuric.

sul'phic (sŭl'fĭk), *a.* See PERTHIOPHEN. [SULPHUR DYE.]

sulphide color or **colour.** = **sul'phid-i'on** (sŭl'fĭd-Y'ŏn), *n. Chem.* Ionic sulphur, S^{--}.

sul'phi-nate (sŭl'fĭ-nāt), *n.* A salt or ester of a sulphinic acid.

sulph-in'di-go-tate (sŭlf-ĭn'dĭ-gō-tāt), *n Chem.* A salt of sulphindigotic acid.

sulph-in'dyl-ate (sŭlf-ĭn'dĭ-lāt), *n.* Sulphindigotate.

sulph'in-dyl'ic (sŭlf'ĭn-dĭl'Ik), *a.* Sulphindigotic. [PHUD DYE.]

sulphine color or **dye.** = **sul'phi-nide** (sŭl'fĭ-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-nid**. [Arbitrarily formed fr. anhydro-ortho*sulphamine*benzoic acid + *amide* or *imide.*] A term used in *benzoic sulphinide*, used as a name of saccharin (sense 2).

sul'phi-on (sŭl'fĭ-ŏn; sŭlf-ī'ŏn), *n.* [*sulpho-* + *ion.*] *Chem* The bivalent anion, SO_4, produced by the electrolytic dissociation of sulphuric acid or sulphates.

sul'phi-o-nide (sŭl'fĭ-ō-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-nid**. *Chem.* A sulphate. *Obs.*

sulphite browns. *Paper Trade.* Brown wrapping papers made from sulphite pulp.

sulpho acid. a A sulphonic acid. b A sulphoacid or thio acid.

sul'pho-an'ti-mon'ic (sŭl'fō-ăn'tĭ-mŏn'Ik), *a.* = THIOANTIMONIC, THIOANTIMONIOUS.

sul'pho-ar-sen'ic (-ăr-sĕn'Ik), **-ar-se'ni-ous** (-ăr-sē'nY-ŭs), *a.* = THIOARSENIC, -ARSENIOUS.

sul'pho-ben'zide (-bĕn'zīd; -zĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-zid**. *Org. Chem.* A crystalline compound, $(C_6H_5)_2SO_2$, formed esp. by action of sulphur trioxide on benzene.

sul'pho-car-bam'ic (-kär-băm'Ik), *a. Chem.* Thiocarbamic.

sul'pho-car-bam'ide (-īd; -īd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. *Chem.* Thio-urea.

sul'pho-cy'an-a-ce'tic (-sī'ăn-ă-sē'tĭk; -sēt'Ik), **-ac'e-tone** (-ăs'ē-tōn). Vars. of SULPHOCYANOACETIC, etc.

sul'pho-cy'a-nide (-sī'ă-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-nid**. *Chem.* See SULPHOCYANATE.

sul'pho-cy-an'o-gen (-sī-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n. Chem.* a The radical CNS. b Persulphocyanogen; — formerly so called from a supposed identity with CNS.

sul'pho-nate (sŭl'fō-nāt), *n.* A salt or ester of sulphonic acid.

sul'pho-nate, *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'Ing). *Chem.* To introduce the sulphonic group into; to convert into a sulphonic acid. — **sul'pho-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

sul'phone (sŭl'fōn), *n.* [G. *sulfon.* Cf. SULPHUR; KETONE.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula $R{\cdot}SO_2{\cdot}R'$, containing the sulphuryl group united with two hydrocarbon radicals by means of its sulphur; as, dimethyl *sulphone*, $(CH_3)_2{\cdot}SO_2$. They are in general colorless, crystalline, stable compounds formed by oxidation of sulphides and in other ways. They are called *monosulphones, disulphones*, etc., according to the number of sulphuryl groups in the molecule.

sul-phon'ic (sŭl-fŏn'Ik), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating the group SO_2OH. — **sulphonic acid**, any of the acids containing the sulphonic group, and regarded as derived from sulphuric acid by replacement of hydroxyl or from sulphurous acid by replacement of hydrogen. The organic sulphonic acids are got by oxidation of mercaptans, and otherwise. They are in general strong, stable, and easily soluble. A *monosulphonic acid* contains one sulphonic group in the molecule; a *disulphonic acid*, two, etc.

sul-pho'ni-um (sŭl-fō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*sulphur* + *ammonium.*] *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical univalent radical, SH_3, of which derivatives, analogous to the quaternary ammonium compounds, are formed by union of this ether with an alkyl halide. Thus, ethyl sulphide, $(C_2H_5)_2S$, and ethyl iodide, C_2H_5I, unite to form triethyl *sulphonium* iodide, $(C_2H_5)_3SI$, a substance which by action of moist silver oxide yields the corresponding base, $(C_2H_5)_3SOH$. These **sulphonium bases** are deliquescent and strongly alkaline.

sul'pho-phos'phor-ous (sŭl'fō-fŏs'fŏr-ŭs; -fōs-fō'rŭs; *cf.* PHOSPHOROUS), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a hypothetical sulphacid of phosphorus, analogous to phosphorous acid, and known in its salts.

sul'pho-pur-pu'ric (-pûr-pū'rĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a monosulphonic acid, $C_{16}H_9O_2N_2SO_3H$, obtained as a blue powder by action of sulphuric acid on indigo.

sul'pho-ric'in-o-le'ic (-rĭs'Y-nō-lē'Ik), *a.* [*sulpho-* + *ricinoleic.*] *Chem.* Designating a sulphonic acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on castor oil. Cf. SULPHOLEIC.

sul'pho-stan'nic (-stăn'Ik), *a. Chem.* Designating a sulphacid of tin, H_2SnS_3, forming a well-known series of salts, but not obtainable pure. — **sul'pho-stan'nate** (-stăn'āt), *n.*

sul'pho-ste'a-tite (-stē'ă-tīt), *n.* A fungicide composed of sulphate of copper and finely ground steatite, or soapstone.

sulph-ox'ide (sŭlf-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. [*sulpho-* + *oxide.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds intermediate between the sulphides and the sulphones, and containing the group SO united to hydrocarbon radicals; as, methyl *sulphoxide*, $(CH_3)_2SO$, a thick oil.

sul'phur (sŭl'fŭr), *n.* Also **sul'fur**. [L., better *sulpur*, perh. akin to AS. *swefl, swefel*, G. *schwefel*: cf. F. *soufre* whence ME. *soufre.*] **1.** *Chem.* A nonmetallic element occurring naturally in large quantities, either native or combined as in various sulphides (pyrites, galena, etc.) and sulphates (gypsum, barite, etc.). It is also a constituent of proteins and of some other substances found in animals and plants. Symbol, *S*; at. wt., 32.07. Native sulphur occurs in yellow orthorhombic crystals, in masses, crusts, and powder. H., 1.5-2.5. Sp. gr., 2.06 (when pure). It is found in volcanic regions, as in Sicily, mixed with gypsum and other minerals, in vast beds, also in nonvolcanic regions, as in Louisiana. It is melted out from accompanying earthy matter and purified by distillation. The first vapors are condensed as a lemon-yellow powder called *flour*, or *flowers, of sulphur;* the remainder is condensed as a liquid which is cast into sticks, forming *roll sulphur* or *brimstone*. **Sul'phur vi'vum** (vī'vŭm), or **horse brimstone**, is an impure grayish product formed from the dregs in casting. Sulphur is also recovered from waste, as by the Chance-Claus process. Sulphur exists in several physical states. Below 96° C., the familiar orthorhombic form is stable. From 96° to 119° the stable form is one forming pale monoclinic crystals (sp. gr., 1.96). From 119° to 160° sulphur is a pale yellow, mobile liquid. At 160° it becomes dark-colored and viscous and remains viscous up to 448.5°, the boiling point. An elastic form of sulphur is obtained by boiling commercial roll sulphur and pouring it into cold water. After a time this elastic sulphur becomes brittle, being changed into a mixture of orthorhombic sulphur and an insoluble, amorphous variety which is found also in flowers of sulphur. By acidifying a thiosulphate solution, sulphur is precipitated as a white powder. Sulphur burns in air with a blue flame, forming the suffocating gas sulphur dioxide. It is used in making gunpowder, matches, fireworks, sulphuric acid, carbon disulphide, etc., for vulcanizing rubber, for destroying fungi, for bleaching, and in medicine as a laxative, diaphoretic, and resolvent. Chemically, sulphur exhibits several valences (two, three, four, six, seven) and is acidic in all. It is the type of a group of elements, including selenium and tellurium, called collectively the **sulphur group** or **family**. In many respects sulphur resembles oxygen.
2. Any of numerous butterflies of the family Pieridæ, usually having the wings chiefly yellow or orange with a black border. The **clouded sulphur** (*Eurymus*, or *Colias*,

sul'pho-ger-ma'nate (-jĕr-mā'nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt formed by action of alkali sulphides on germanium sulphide (GeS_2); as, potassium *sulphogermanate*, K_2GeS_3.

sul'pho-hal'ite (-hăl'Yt; -hă'lĭt), *n.* [*sulpho-* + *halite.*] *Min.* A sulphate and chloride of sodium, $3Na_2SO_4{\cdot}2NaCl$, crystallizing in the isometric system.

sul'pho-hy'drate. Var. of SULPHYDRATE. See HYDROSULPHIDE. [SULPHINDIGOTIC.]

sul'pho-in'di-got'ic. Var. of **sul'pho-le'ic** (-lē'Ik), *a.* [*sulpho-* + *L. oleum* oil.] *Chem.* Designating an acid or acid mixture got by treating fixed vegetable oils with concentrated sulphuric acid. It is a yellowish, oily liquid which dissolves or emulsifies various organic substances. — **sulph-o'le-ate** (sŭlf-ō'lē-āt) [see -ATE, 3 b], *n.*

sul'pho-me-thyl'ic (-mē-thĭl'Ik), *a.* Methylsulphuric.

sul'pho-phos'phate (-fŏs'fāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of sulphophosphoric acid.

sul'pho-phos'phite (-fĭt), *n* A salt of sulphophosphorous acid.

sul'pho-phos-phor'ic (-fŏs-fŏr'Ik), *a. Chem.* Designating a hypothetical sulphacid of phosphorus, analogous to phosphoric acid, and known in its salts.

sul'pho-pla-tin'ic (-plă-tĭn'Ik), *a.* = THIOPLATINIC.

sul'pho-ri-cin'ic (-rĭ-sĭn'Ik), *a. Chem* Sulphoricinoleic.

sul'pho-ric'in-o'le-ate (-rĭs'Y-nō'lē-āt), *n.* A salt or ester of sulphoricinoleic acid. [acid.]

sul'pho-ric'in-o'le-ic (-rĭs'Y-nō-lē'Ik), *a.* [*sulpho-* + *ricinoleic.*] *Chem.* Designating a sulphonic acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on castor oil. Cf. SULPHOLEIC.

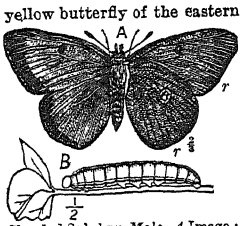
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philodice) is the common yellow butterfly of the eastern United States, but in the south the cloudless sulphur (*Callidryas eubule*) is also abundant.



Clouded Sulphur. Male *A* Imago; *r r* Wings, reversed to show under side. *B* Larva.

3. *Mining.* **a** Pyrite. **b** Hydrogen sulphide

sul'phur (sŭl'fŭr), *v. t.;* SUL'PHURED (-fŭrd); SUL'PHUR-ING. To treat with sulphur; to apply sulphur to; to sulphurize, as, to *sulphur* plants; *sulphured* matches.

sul'phu-rane (sŭl'fū-rān), *n. Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula $RSCH_2{\cdot}CH_2SCH.CH_2$, regarded as alkyl vinyl derivatives of thioglycol.

sul'phu-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *sulphuratus.*] Of or pertaining to sulphur; sulphureous.

sul'phu-rate (-rāt), *v. t.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-rāt'-ĭng). To sulphurize.—**sul'phu-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

sul'phu-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* An apparatus used in sulphurizing.

sulphur bacteria. *Bacteriol.* Any bacteria possessing the power of reducing sulphur compounds, as species of *Beggiatoa* and *Thiothrix.*

sul'phur–bot'tom (sŭl'fŭr-bŏt'ŭm), *n.* A finback whale or rorqual (*Balænoptera musculus*, syn. *B. sibbaldii*) of the North Atlantic, the largest of all whales. Its average length is about 76 feet, with a maximum of 89 feet. The


Sulphur-bottom. ($\frac{1}{400}$)

color is marbled bluish gray with a few irregular white or yellowish white spots on the under parts. The whalebone is short and entirely blackish. The name is extended to an allied species (*B. sulfureus*) of the Pacific.

sulphur dichloride. A dark red, fuming, unstable liquid, SCl_2, obtained by the action of chlorine on monochloride.

sulphur dioxide. *Chem.* A colorless gas, SO_2, having a pungent, suffocating odor, produced by the burning of sulphur, etc. It is used in making sulphuric acid, as a bleaching agent, as a disinfectant and antiseptic, etc.

sulphur dye. Any of a class of direct dyes for cotton and other vegetable fibers, made by fusing various organic compounds with sulphur and alkali sulphide (or with a thiosulphate). The most important are blacks and browns.

sul-phu're-ous (sŭl-fū'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sulphureus.*] Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur, or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur; sulphurous.—**sul-phu're-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**sul-phu're-ous-ness**, *n.*

sul'phu-ret', *v. t.;* -RET'ED (-rĕt'ĕd) or -RET'TED; -RET'ING or -RET'TING. To combine or impregnate with sulphur; to sulphurize.—**sulphureted hydrogen.** =HYDROGEN SULPHIDE.

sul-phu'ric (sŭl-fū'rĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *sulfurique.*] Of, pert. to, or containing, sulphur; specif., *Chem.*, designating those compounds in which sulphur has a higher valence as contrasted with the *sulphurous* compounds.

sulphuric acid. *Chem.* **a** Sulphur trioxide; —formerly so called on the dualistic theory of salts. *Obs.* **b** A heavy, corrosive, oily liquid, H_2SO_4, colorless when pure, early made by distilling green vitriol, whence the name *oil of vitriol*; also, a liquid consisting of this compound diluted with a varying amount of water. In the two main processes now in use for manufacturing sulphuric acid, sulphur dioxide (obtained by burning pyrites or sulphur) is made to combine with oxygen from the air. The **chamber process** accomplishes this in a series of lead chambers with the introduction of steam, and in presence of oxides of nitrogen, which are not consumed, but are subject to a certain amount of mechanical loss, greatly lessened by the Gay-Lussac and Glover towers. The **chamber acid** thus produced has a strength of 70 per cent or less, which by passage through the Glover tower, or heating in lead pans, may be raised to about 80 per cent. To produce the commercial oil of vitriol (91–97 per cent) recourse is had to evaporation in glass or platinum vessels. The **contact process**, based on the catalytic action of finely divided platinum, is conducted by passing the well-dried and purified burner gases through the contact apparatus (which contains the platinum or platinized asbestos, and which can be kept at a temperature of about 350° C. or 662° F.), and absorbing the sulphur trioxide, formed by the direct union of sulphur dioxide and oxygen, in water. Pure acid is thus made without further manipulation. Concentrated sulphuric acid has a sp. gr. of 1.84. It combines readily with water, developing great heat when mixed with it, and corroding and charring organic substances by extracting it. For this reason the acid often becomes gray or brown colored from contact with dust, etc. **Fuming sulphuric acid** (or **Nordhausen acid**) is made by dissolving sulphur trioxide in concentrated sulphuric acid. It has a sp. gr. of 1.85–1.90 and is more energetic in its action than the ordinary acid (cf. DISULPHURIC). The so-called **solid**, or **solidified, sulphuric acid** is made by saturating some inert solid, as kieselguhr, with the concentrated acid. Sulphuric acid is of great importance in very many processes in arts, trades, and sciences. Chemically, sulphuric acid is dibasic, not dissociating so easily as hydrochloric and nitric acids, but able, by reason of its higher boiling point, to expel these and many other acids from their salts. It forms well-defined hydrates which are named as hydrates of sulphur trioxide. Thus, H_2SO_4 is called *monohydrated sulphuric acid*; H_4SO_5, *dihydrated*, or *glacial, sulphuric acid* (sp. gr. 1.78); and H_6SO_6, *trihydrated*, or *ortho-, sulphuric acid* (sp. gr. 1.63). The glacial **sulphuric acid** is so called because it solidifies in cold weather.—**sulphuric anhydride**, sulphur trioxide.—**s. chloranhydride**, sulphuryl chloride.—**s. ether.** = ETHER, 3 **a**.

sul'phur-ing (sŭl'fŭr-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SULPHUR. Hence: *vb. n.* The process of fumigating or bleaching by exposure to the fumes of sulphur; sulphurization.

sul'phur-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Chem.* To combine or impregnate with sulphur or any of its compounds; specif., to fumigate or bleach with sulphur fumes.—**sul'phur-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sulphur monochloride. *Chem.* A yellow, fuming, volatile liquid, S_2Cl_2, formed by the action of chlorine on warm sulphur and used in vulcanizing caoutchouc.

sulphur ore. Pyrite, often roasted for its sulphur.

sul'phur-ous (sŭl'fŭr-ŭs; sŭl-fū'rŭs; 277: *the second pron. is common in chemical terminology, as in* sulphu'rous acid, *etc.; cf.* MERCUROUS), *a.* [L. *sulphurosus:* cf. F. *sulfureux.*] Of, pertaining to, or containing, sulphur; resembling sulphur, or some sulphur compound, as in odor or heat, fig., heated; warm; fiery; inflamed or inflammable; as, *sulphurous* remarks, a *sulphurous* spirit; specif., *Chem.*, designating those compounds in which the element has a lower valence as contrasted with the *sulphuric* compounds.

sulphurous acid. **a** Sulphur dioxide. *Obsoles.* **b** An acid, H_2SO_3, not known in the free state except as a solution of sulphur dioxide in water, but forming a well-known series of salts (the *sulphites*).—**s. anhydride**, *Chem.*, sulphur dioxide.—**s. salt**, *Old Chem.*, potassium sulphide.

sulphur shower. A shower of yellow pollen often seen in early spring. It is carried by the wind from pine lands.

sulphur trioxide. A compound, SO_3, formed by the union of sulphur dioxide and oxygen by the contact process (see SULPHURIC ACID) and in other ways;—called also *sulphuric anhydride.* It forms colorless, caustic prisms melting at 15° C., which easily change to the ordinary white, fibrous, less active commercial variety (S_2O_6) melting at 46° C. Sulphur trioxide fumes in air and deliquesces; it combines violently with water, forming sulphuric acid.

sul'phur-y (sŭl'fŭr-ĭ), *a.* Resembling, or of the nature of, sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur; sulphurous.

sul'phur-yl (-ĭl), *n.* [*sulphur* + *-yl.*] The radical SO_2.

sulphuryl chloride. A colorless, slightly fuming liquid, SO_2Cl_2, obtained by direct union of sulphur dioxide and chlorine by sunlight, and otherwise. Treated with water it decomposes, forming sulphuric and hydrochloric acids;—hence called also *sulphuric chloranhydride.*

sul-phy'drate (sŭl-fĭ'drāt), *n. Chem.* A hydrosulphide.

sul-phy'dric (-drĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating the weak acid better known as *hydrogen sulphide.*

Sul-pi'cian (sŭl-pĭsh'ăn), *n.* Also **Sul-pi'tian.** [F. *sulpicien*, so called after the parish of St. *Sulpice* in Paris, of which the founder, Jean Jacques Olier, was pastor in 1643.] *R. C. Ch.* One of an order of priests established in France in 1642 to teach men for the priesthood, introduced soon after into Canada, and in 1791 into the United States.

sul'tan (sŭl'tăn; *Ar.* sōōl-tän'), *n.* [F. *sultan* (cf. Sp. *soldán*, It. *sultano, soldano*), Ar. *sulṭān* sultan, dominion. Cf. SOLDAN.] **1.** A ruler, or sovereign; esp., a ruler of a Mohammedan state; a title given to, or assumed by, any Mohammedan prince; specif. [*often cap*], the ruler of the Turks; the Padishah, or Grand Seignior.

2. a One of a domestic breed of pure white ornamental fowls resembling the Polish, but having the legs and toes heavily feathered. **b** A sultana bird.

sul-ta'na (sŭl-tä'nä; -tā'nä; 277), *n.* [It.] **1.** The wife or, sometimes, the mother, sister, or daughter, of a sultan. **2.** A mistress or paramour, esp. one of a royal personage. **3.** A kind of seedless raisin produced near Smyrna in Asia. **4.** Also **sultana bird.** A purple gallinule. See GALLINULE.

sul'tan-ate (sŭl'tăn-āt), *n.* [*sultan* + *-ate:* cf. F. *sultanat.*] The rule, dominion, or territory of a sultan; the office, dignity, or power of a sultan; sultanship.

sul-tan'ic (sŭl-tăn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a sultan.

sul'tan-ry (sŭl'tăn-rĭ), *n.* The dominions of a sultan.

sul'try (sŭl'trĭ), *a.;* SUL'TRI-ER (-trĭ-ẽr); SUL'TRI-EST. [From SWELTRY.] **1.** Very hot, burning, and oppressive; as, Libya's *sultry* deserts; a *sultry* sun, heat. **2.** Very hot and moist, or close and oppressive, as air.

Su-lu' (sōō-lōō'), *n.* [Malay *Suluk.*] A member of the most prominent tribe of the Moro tribes, occupying the Sulu Archipelago; also, their language. See MORO.

su'lung (sōō'lōōng), *n.* [AS. *sulung*, lit., plow length.] *O. Eng. Law.* In Kent, the unit of land area corresponding to the hide and carucate of other parts (see 1st HIDE), normally reckoned at 120 acres. It was divided into four yokes.

sum (sŭm), *n.* [ME. *summe, somme*, OF. *sume, some*, F. *somme*, L. *summa*, fr. *summus* highest, a superlative fr. the source of *super* over, *sub* under. See SUB-; cf. SUPREME.] **1.** The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the amount or whole of any number of individuals or particulars added together; as, the *sum* of 5 and 7 is 12.

Take ye the *sum* of all the congregation. *Num.* i. 2

2. Hence, a host; assembly; gathering. *Obs. or R.* **3.** A quantity of money or currency, any amount, indefinitely, as, a *sum* of money; a small *sum*, or a large *sum.*

With a great *sum* obtained I this freedom *Acts* XXII. 28.

4. The chief points or thoughts when viewed together; the substance; compendium; as, the *sum* of the evidence; the *sum* and substance of his objections. **5.** Maximum amount; utmost degree; hence, height; completion. "The *sum* of earthly bliss." *Milton.* **6.** *Arith.* A problem to be solved; an example.

Syn.—SUM, AMOUNT, AGGREGATE, TOTAL, WHOLE, NUMBER, QUANTITY. SUM denotes the result of simple addition; as, the *sum* of two and two; AMOUNT implies a result reached by the accumulation, AGGREGATE (see AGGREGATE) by the assembling or collection, of particulars; as, the *amount* of one's purchases; the *aggregate* of past experience. TOTAL and WHOLE suggest the completeness of the result, while *total* often further implies magnitude; as, a grand *total* of ten millions; the *whole* is the *sum* of its parts. NUMBER, rather than *sum*, is now used for an aggregate of persons or things, to which (except in the case of things in bulk or mass) *amount* should not be applied; as, the *number* present, a fixed *amount* of cotton; but not, a small *amount* of potatoes. QUANTITY may be used of objects that can be counted, but only when they may also be measured in bulk; as, a *quantity* of apples, but not (except *colloq.*), a *quantity* of soldiers. See WHOLE, ALL.

Forty thousand brothers
Could not, with all their quantity of love,
Make up my *sum.* *Shak.*
She summed up her *aggregate* of sales. *Hawthorne.*
The plague . . . is decreased a few in the *total.* *Pepys.*
Iago does not stand alone; he is a factor in a *whole.*
A. C. Bradley.
Taking out of a little box a small *quantity* of powder. *Evelyn.*

in sum, in short; in brief. *Obs.*

sum (sŭm), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SUMMED (sŭmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUM'MING. [Cf. F. *sommer*, LL. *summare.*] **1.** To cast up, as a column of figures; to add together; to ascertain the totality of;—usually with *up.* **2.** To bring or collect into a small compass; to comprise in a few words; to condense; to recapitulate briefly;—usually with *up;* as, to *sum* up the evidence.

He *sums* their virtues in himself alone *Dryden.*

3. *Falconry.* To have (the feathers) full grown; to complete (the plumage). *Obs.*

sum, *v. i.* To recapitulate; to pass in review the chief points, as of an argument;—commonly with *up.*

su'mac (sū'măk; shōō'măk; 277), *n.* Also *sumach*, and formerly *shumac.* [F. *sumac*, formerly *sumach* (cf. Sp. *zumaque*), fr. Ar. *summāq.*] **1.** Any anacardiaceous shrub or tree of the genus *Rhus.* Also, the wood of any species. **2.** A material used in tanning and dyeing, consisting of the shredded or powdered leaves, peduncles, etc., of various species of sumac, esp. *Rhus coriaria.* It is chiefly valuable for its content (15–20 per cent) of tannic acids.

Su-ma'tra leaf (sōō-mä'trä). A thin, elastic, uniformly light-colored tobacco leaf, raised in Sumatra and extensively used for cigar wrappers.

Su-ma'tran (-trăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Sumatra or its inhabitants.—*n.* A native of Sumatra. The aboriginals are of Malayan stock, the majority being fairly civilized Mohammedan agriculturists. Nearly all have alphabets derived from the Hindu or Arabic. Cf. ACHINESE, BATTAK, LAMPONG, REJANG.

sum'bul (sŭm'bŭl; sōōm'bōōl), *n.* Also **sum'bal** (-băl). [Per.: cf. F. *sumbul.*] **a** The root of musk root (*Ferula sumbul*), used as a tonic and anti-spasmodic. **b** Valerian. **c** = SPIKENARD, 1.—**sum-bu'lic** (sŭm-bū'lĭk), *a.*

Su-me'ri-an (sŭ-mē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Also *Sumirian.* Of or pert. to Sumer, an ancient region of lower Babylonia, or its inhabitants or their language.—*n.* A native of Sumer; also, the language of the Sumerians. Cf. AKKADIAN.

The supposed *Sumerian* language is possibly only the Semitic Babylonian, or "Assyrian," written according to a system developed . . . from the original ideographic, and preserving [its] essential features. *Dict of Bible (Hastings).*

sum'less (sŭm'lĕs), *a.* Incalculable; inestimable. *Pope.*

sum'ma-ri-za'tion (sŭm'ä-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of summarizing; also, a summary.

sum'ma-rize (sŭm'ä-rīz), *v.t.;* -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'-ĭng). To tell in, or reduce to, a summary; present briefly.

sum'ma-ry (-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *sommaire.* See SUMMARY, *n.*] **1.** Formed into a sum; summed up; reduced into a narrow compass; concise; as, a *summary* statement of facts. **2.** Hence, done without delay or formality; quickly executed; as, a *summary* process; *summary* vengeance. Specif., *Law*, of or pert. to, or using, a summary proceeding or procedure; used in, or done by, summary proceeding.

Syn.—Short, brief, compendious, succinct.

summary court. *Mil.* See COURT-MARTIAL **c.**—**s. court-martial.** *Nav.* See COURT-MARTIAL **c.**—**s. proceeding** *or* **procedure,** *Law*, a proceeding or procedure, civil or criminal, in the nature of a trial conducted without the formalities required by the common law, as indictment, pleadings, a jury, etc., for the speedy and peremptory disposition of some minor matter. All such proceedings must be authorized by statute, and are for the punishment of minor offenses or the remedy of various wrongs of a less serious character or requiring speedy relief, as in landlord's ejectment proceedings, etc. In the United States they cannot be used where trial by jury is guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

sum'ma-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *sommaire*, or L. *summarium*, fr. *summa* sum. See SUM, *n.*] An abstract, abridgment, or compendium, containing the sum or substance of a fuller account; an abridged statement.

sum-ma'tion (sŭm-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *sommation.* See SUM, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of summing, or forming a sum, or total amount; addition; also, an aggregate.

2. *Psychol.* Enhancement of a psychical effect caused by the repetition of a stimulation and the fusion of its effects.

sum-ma'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced by, summation.—**summational tone.** See COMBINATIONAL TONE.

sulphur acid. A sulphacid.
sulphur alcohol. A mercaptan.
sul'phur an-ra'tum (ŏ-rā'tŭm) [L.] *Old Chem.* Golden sulphur.
sulphur base. *Chem.* An alkaline sulphide that acts as a base in forming sulphur salts, in the dualistic theory of salts.
sulph-u're-a. (sŭlf-ū'rē-ä), *n.* [N.L.] Thiourea.
sul'phu-re'i-ty (sŭl'fū-rē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being sulphureous. *Obs. or R.*
sul'phu-ret (sŭl'fū-rĕt), *n.* [Cf. -URET.] A sulphide. *Obsoles.*
sulphur ether. A thio ether.
sul'phur-ine (sŭl'fŭr-ĭn; -ēn), *a.* Sulphureous. *Obs. or R.*
sul-phu'ri-ose', **sul-phu'ri-ous,** *a.* Sulphureous. *Obs.*
sul'phur-less, *a.* See -LESS.
sul-phu'ro-syl (sŭl-fū'rō-sĭl), *n.* [L. *sulphurosus* sulphurous + *-yl.*] Thionyl.
sulphur rain. = SULPHUR SHOWER.
sulphur salt. A salt of a sulphacid. [monochloride.
sulphur subchloride Sulphur
sul'phur-weed', *or* **sul'phur-wort'** (-wŭrt'), *n.* The brimstone wort. [bottom.
sulphur whale. The sulphur-
‖ **sul' pon'ti-cel'lo** (sōōl' pōn'tē-chĕl'lō). [It.] *Music.* Near the bridge;—a direction to bow thus so as to bring out the higher harmonics.
sul-tane', *n.* [F.] A kind of gown trimmed with buttons and loops, fashionable shortly before 1700. *Obs.*
sul-ta'nee, *n.* Also **sul-ta'nin.** [Turk & Ar. *sulṭānī* royal.] A Turkish gold coin; sequin. *Obs*
sul'tan-ess. *n.* A sultana.
sultan flower. The sweet sultan.
sul'tan-ism (sŭl'tăn-ĭz'm), *n.* A characteristic or practice of the sultan. [tan. *Rare.*
sul'tan-ize, *v. i.* To act as sultan.
sul'tan-red', *a.* Dark red.
sul'tan-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
sul'tan-y, *n.* Sultanry. *Obs.*
sul'tri-ly (sŭl'trĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SULTRY. See -LY.
sul'tri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sulub. † SULLOW.
sulve. † SELF.
sulver. † SILVER.
sulwines. † SULLENNESS.
sulyart, *a.* [Cf. Gael *soilleir*, Ir *soilseir.*] Glittering. *Obs, Scot.*
sum. † SWIM.
sum (*dial.* sŭm, sōōm). Obs. or dial. Eng. or ref. sp. of SOME.
sum *Abbr. Pharm.* Sumat (L., let him take); sumendum (L., let it be taken).
-sum. = -SOME. *Ref. Sp.*
su'mach. Var. of SUMAC.
su-ma'tra (sōō-mä'trä), *n,* A violent squall common in the strait between Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. [NEOL.
Sumatra camphor. See BOR-
Sumatra orange The orange jessamine (*Murraya exotica*).
sum'bod'y. Somebody. *Ref. Sp.*
s u m-b r e' r o, sum-brie'ro. † SOMBRERO.
sumd Summed. *Ref. Sp.*
sumdel, sum delil. †SOMEDEAL.
sume, sumehwule. † SOME, SOMEWHILE [or pape. *Obs.*
su'men, *n.* [L.] A sow's udder
sumer † SUMMER.
Su-me'ro-Ak-ka'di-an (sū-mē'rō-), *a.* See AKKAD, *a.* [*Sp.*
sum'er-sault. Somersault. *Ref.*
sum'er-set Somerset. *Ref Sp*
sum'how'. Somehow. *Ref. Sp.*
Su-mi'ri-an (sū-mē'rĭ-ăn). Var. of SUMERIAN
sumkin, sumkyn. † SOMEKIN.
‖ **sum'ma** (sŭm'ä), *n.; pl.* SUM-MÆ (-ē) [L.] Lit., the sum or substance;—used of a treatise or series of treatises covering a whole field or department of learning; esp., the philosophical or theological works of certain Scholastic philosophers; as, the **sum'ma sen-ten'tĭ-a'rum** (sĕn-tĕn'shĭ-ā'rŭm) (of sentences, that is, theological opinions) of Hugo of St. Victor, or the **sum'ma the'o-lo'gi-æ** (thē'ō-lō'jĭ-ē) of Alexander of Hales, or the **summa the'o-lo'gi-ca** (thē'ō-lō'jĭ-kä) of Thomas Aquinas.
‖ **sum'ma cum lau'de.** [L.] With the highest praise;—used esp. in a diploma to indicate work of the highest excellence or the highest grade (above *magna cum laude*) of a degree.
sum'mand' (sŭm'ănd'), *n. Math.* A term in a summation; addend.
summar, adv. [See SUMMARY, *a.*] Summarily. *Obs. Scot.*
sum'ma-ri-ly (sŭm'ä-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SUMMARY. See -LY.
sum'ma-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sum'ma-rist (sŭm'ä-rĭst), *n.* One who is skilled or occupied in summarizing.
sum'ma-riz'er (-rĭz'ẽr), *n.* One who summarizes.
‖ **sum'ma sum-ma'rum.** [L.] The sum of sums, as the universe, or the final consummation of a business or of a career.
sum'mat (sŭm'ăt). Dial. var. of SOMEWHAT.
sum'mate (sŭm'āt), *v. t.* [LL. *summare.*] To add together; to sum up *R.* [TIONAL TONE
summation tone. See COMBINA-
sum'ma-tive (sŭ m'ä-t ĭv), *a* Additive. *R.* [tory. *Obs.*
sum'ma-to'ri-ous, *a* Summa-
sum'ma-to-ry (sŭm'ä-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert to summation. *Rare.*
summe. † SOME, SUM.
summechere, *adv.* [AS. *sum* some + *cerr* time.] Sometime. *Obs* [SUM.]
summed (sŭmd), *pret. & p. p.* of **sum'mer,** *n* [From SUM, *v.*] One who sums or does sums.

sum'mer (sŭm'ẽr), *n.* [F. *sommier* a rafter, the same word as *sommier* a beast of burden. See SUMPTER.] A large horizontal beam or stone, variously supported and used, esp. in architecture and building, as: **a** The lintel of a door or window; a breastsummer. **b** A stone forming the cap of a pier to support a lintel, arch, or the like. **c** A principal floor timber, as a girder or lintel supporting other members. Called also *summertree*. **d** A horizontal longitudinal timber in a framing.

sum'mer, *n.* [ME. *sumer, somer*, AS. *sumor, sumer;* akin to OFries. *sumur*, D. *zomer*, OS. *sumar*, G *sommer*, OHG. & Icel. *sumar*, Dan. *sommer*, Sw. *sommar*, OIr. *sam, samrad*, W. *haf*, Avestan *hama*, Skr. *samā* year.] The season of the year in any region in which the sun shines most directly there; the warmest period of the year. North of the equator summer is popularly taken to include the months of June, July, and August. Astronomically it may be considered, in the Northern Hemisphere, to begin with the summer solstice, about June 21st, and to end with the autumnal equinox, about September 22d.

sum'mer, *v. i.;* SUM'MERED (-ẽrd); SUM'MER-ING. To pass the summer; as, to *summer* in Switzerland.

sum'mer, *v. t.* To keep or carry through the summer; to feed during the summer; as, to *summer* stock.

sum'mer-fal'low, *v. t.* To plow and work in summer, in order to prepare for a crop; to plow and let lie fallow.

summer flounder. A large flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus*) of the coast of the United States from Cape Cod to the Carolinas, having dark ocellated spots on the body.

summer grape. A wild grape (*Vitis æstivalis*), of eastern North America, bearing rather small pleasantly flavored berries. It has superior powers of resisting the attacks of the phylloxera, and is widely cultivated in Europe.

sum'mer-house' (-hous'), *n.; pl.* -HOUSES (-houz'ẽz; -ĭz; 151). A rustic covered structure in a garden or park, to provide a cool shady retreat in summer.

summer hyacinth. A South African liliaceous plant (*Galtonia candicans*), cultivated for its spike of white bell-shaped flowers.

sum'mer-ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl. Arch.* The first mass of masonry laid upon a pier, column, etc., esp. when it begins an arched construction. Cf. 1st SUMMER.

summer rape. A rough-leaved variety of rape widely grown in Europe for its seeds, for bird food.

summer snowflake. A plant (*Leucojum æstivum*) closely related to the common snowflake, but blooming later.

summer sore. *Veter.* A very irritating sore occurring usually on the back of horses during the summer season and caused by a filarial parasite.

summer spore. *Bot.* A spore of brief vitality serving to propagate the plant during the summer, as the uredospore of wheat rust; — contrasted with *resting spore*.

summer squash. Any of various garden squashes derived from *Cucurbita pepo*, esp. from *C. pepo condensa*, and grown for immediate consumption, as contrasted with *winter squashes*, kept for winter use. The summer squashes are of two main types, the crookneck and the scallop, or pattypan. The varieties differ widely in appearance and flavor.

summer tanager. A tanager (*Piranga rubra*) of the middle and southern United States. The male is deep red; the female is yellowish olive above and yellow beneath.

sum'mer-y (sŭm'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, summer.

sum'mit (sŭm'ĭt), *n.* [F. *sommet*, dim. of OF. *som, sum*, top, from L *summum*, fr. *summus* highest. See SUM, *n.*] The top; the highest point; the utmost elevation; as, the *summit* of a hill; the *summit* of human fame.

sum'mon (sŭm'ŭn), *v. t.;* SUM'MONED (-ŭnd); SUM'MON-ING. [ME. *somonen*, OF. *sumundre, semondre*, F. *semondre*, fr. (assumed) LL. *summonĕre*, for L. *summonēre* to remind privily; *sub* under + *monere* to admonish, to warn. The ME. forms beginning with *somn-* or *sompn-* are mostly due to confusion with ME. *somnien* (cf. SOMPNE). See MONITION; cf. SUBMONISH.] **1.** To call, bid, or cite; to send for.

> Trumpets *summon* him to war *Dryden.*

2. Specif., to cite by authority; to notify or command to come or appear, as in court; as, to *summon* witnesses.

3. *Mil.* To call upon to surrender, as a fort.

4. To rouse or excite; to stir to activity; — often with *up*.

> Stiffen the sinews, *summon* up the blood. *Shak.*

Syn. — Cite, convoke, excite, invite, bid. See CALL.

sum'mon-er (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *somner, sompnour*, OF. *semoncer, F. semonneur.* See SUMMON, *v. t.*] One who summons, esp. by authority; formerly, specif., an apparitor.

sum'mons (-ŭnz), *n.; pl.* SUMMONSES (-ŭn-zĕz). [ME. *somouns*, OF. *sumunse, semonse, semonce*, F. *semonce*, fr. *semondre* to summon, OF. p. p. *semons*. See SUMMON, *v.*] **1.** The act of summoning; a call by authority, or by the command of a superior, to appear at a place named, or to attend to some duty.

2. *Law.* A warning or citation to appear in court; a notice of the beginning of a certain proceeding in court and of the action to be taken therein; specif.: **a** *Common-law Practice.* The original writ by which an action was begun. It is now superseded in both England and the United States by: **b** A written notification, signed by the proper officer, to be served on a person, and warning him to appear in court at a day specified, to answer to the plaintiff upon pain of judgment against the defendant for default in so doing. Under code procedure the summons is usually signed by the plaintiff's attorney, and served by an indifferent person, but in the absence of statutory authority it must be signed by the clerk of the court and served by the sheriff or other proper officer. **c** A subpœna to appear as a witness. **d** *Scots Law.* A writ in the king's name to cite a defendant to appear and answer.

3. *Mil.* A demand to surrender.

sum'mons (sŭm'ŭnz), *v. t.* To summon. *Rare or Colloq.*

summons case. *Law.* In English criminal law, a case in which the offense is one of those minor ones for which a police officer may arrest without a warrant.

Sum'ner's meth'od (sŭm'nẽrz). [After Thomas H. *Sumner*, American sea captain.] *Navig.* A method of determining one's position on the earth. Two approximate latitudes (or longitudes) are assumed, as from the dead reckoning, and from an observation of a heavenly body the corresponding longitudes (or latitudes) are calculated. The line joining the points so determined is called the Sumner line, and the point of observation is somewhere on it. If a similar line is determined from another heavenly body, or a later observation of the same body, the intersection of the two lines fixes the point of observation.

sump (sŭmp), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. G. *sumpf* a sump in a mine, a swamp, akin to LG. *sump*, D. *somp* a swamp, Dan. & Sw. *sump;* all akin to E. *swamp*, n.] **1.** *Metal.* A round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving the metal on its first fusion. *Obs.*

2. *Mining.* **a** The lowest portion of a shaft, below the working levels, into which the water drains. See MINE, *Illust.* **b** An excavation smaller than, and ahead of, the regular work in driving a tunnel or sinking a shaft.

3. A well to drain land, as in digging foundations.

4 (*pron.* sŭmp, sōōmp) *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A puddle or dirty pool. **b** A small, shallow, muddy cove or inlet. **c** Mud or dirt; a dirty person. **d** A sudden heavy shower. *Scot.*

sum'pit (sŭm'pĭt), *n.* [Malay, a sumpitan.] The dart blown from a sumpitan.

sum'pi-tan (sŭm'pĭ-tăn), *n.* [Malay.] A kind of blowgun for discharging a dart (often poisoned), used by the savages of Borneo and adjacent islands.

sump'si-mus (sŭmp'sĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L., we have taken, fr. *sumere* to take.] A correct form or usage which should, in strict accuracy, replace an old error; hence, a pedantically correct form or usage. Cf. MUMPSIMUS.

sump'ter (sŭmp'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *sommetier* the driver of a pack horse; akin to OF. & F. *sommier* a pack horse, L. *sagmarius*, fr. *sagma* a packsaddle, in LL., a load, Gr. σάγμα a packsaddle, fr. σάττειν to pack, load; cf. Skr. *saj, sañj*, to hang on. Cf. SEAM a weight, SUMMER a beam.] **1.** The driver of a pack horse. *Obs. Skeat.*

2. A pack; a burden. *Obs. Beau. & Fl.*

3. An animal, esp. a horse, that carries packs or burdens

sump'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *sumptio*, fr. *sumere, sumptum*, to take.] **1.** A taking; assumption. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Logic.* The major premise of a syllogism.

sump'tu-a-ry (sŭmp'tū-ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sumptuarius*, fr. *sumptus* expense, cost, fr. *sumere, sumptum*, to take, use, spend; *sub* under + *emere* to take, buy. See REDEEM.] Relating to expense; regulating expense or expenditure.

sumptuary laws *or* **regulations.** Laws to prevent extravagance in private life by limiting expenditure for clothing, food, furniture, etc. They were common in Greece and Rome, and from the 13th through the 15th century.

sump'tu-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sumptuositas*: cf. F. *somptuosité.*] Expensiveness; sumptuousness. *Rare.*

sump'tu-ous (sŭmp'tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sumptuosus*, fr. *sumptus* expense, cost: cf. F. *somptueux*. See SUMPTUARY.] Involving large outlay or expense; costly; hence, luxurious; splendid; as, a *sumptuous* house or table. — **sump'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **sump'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

sun (sŭn), *n.* [ME. *sunne, sonne*, AS. *sunne;* akin to OFries. *sunne*, D. *zon*, OS. & OHG. *sunna*, G. *sonne*, Icel. *sunna*, Goth. *sunnō;* perh. fr. same root as L. *sol.* Cf. SOLAR, SOUTH.] **1.** The luminous heavenly body the light of which constitutes day, and absence of the light of which constitutes night; the member of the solar system round which the earth and other planets revolve, by which they are held in their orbits, and from which they receive light and heat. Symbol, ☉ or ⊙. The horizontal parallax of the sun at mean distance from the earth has in recent years been taken to be 8.80″, but 8.78″ is more probable. On the latter basis the mean distance of the sun from the earth is about 93,100,000 miles, its linear diameter 866,300 miles, and its mass 334,500 times that of the earth. Its mean density is about one fourth that of the earth, or 1.41 compared with water. The sun is regarded as an immense globe of matter not greatly different in kind from that of the earth, but so extremely hot as to remain completely, or almost completely, gaseous, in spite of the very considerable pressure exerted by the mutual attraction of its particles. Its period of rotation is about 25 days at the equator, but decreases toward the poles and probably increases from the surface toward the center. Of the sun's interior we know nothing by observation, though the immense amount of energy radiated (see SOLAR CONSTANT) seems to imply necessarily that it is full of convection currents. Its luminous surface layer is called the photosphere, above which is the red chromosphere, the boundary between the two being the thin reversing layer; while outermost of all is the tenuous corona. (See also SUN SPOT and FACULA.) The spectrum of the sun is characterized by many dark lines (see FRAUNHOFER LINES) produced by absorption by the vapor of various metals, particularly calcium, and the sun is hence regarded as the type of a certain class of stars. The commonly accepted theory as to the sun's heat is that it is due to a contraction calculated to be somewhat more than 225 feet per annum, but the phenomena of radioactivity may affect this theory.

2. Any heavenly body of the same general nature as our sun, esp. one forming, like it, the center of a system.

3. The direct light or warmth of the sun; sunshine.

> Lambs that did frisk in the *sun.* *Shak.*

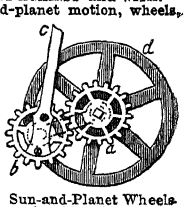
4. By extension, sunrise; hence, day; also, sunset; as, from *sun* to *sun*, from sunrise to sunset.

5. A year; — from the time required for the earth's revolution about the sun. *Now Rare.*

6. That which resembles the sun, as in splendor or importance; any source of light, warmth, or animation.

> For the Lord God is a *sun* and shield *Ps.* lxxxiv. 11.

against the sun, with the s. See under AGAINST and WITH. — **s. and Lion.** See ORDER, 5. — **s.-and-planet motion, wheels,** etc., *Mach.*, an epicyclic train of two wheels, the wheel on the central axis (**sun wheel**) being usually rotated by the other wheel (**planet wheel**). Its invention is ascribed to James Watt, who used it on his beam engines to avoid paying royalties on the crank and connecting rod. — **s. of Aus'ter-litz** (ôs'tẽr-lĭts), the, the bright sun which scattered the mists on the day of the battle of Austerlitz, in which Napoleon I. defeated the Russians and Austrians (Dec. 2, 1805); hence, an omen of good fortune. — **under the s.,** in the world; on earth. "There is no new thing *under the sun.*" *Eccl.* i. 9.



Sun-and-Planet Wheels
a Sun Wheel; *b* Planet Wheel; *c* Connecting Rod; *d* Flywheel.

sun (sŭn), *v. t.;* SUNNED (sŭnd); SUN'NING. To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in or as if in the sun.

sun animalcule. Any protozoan of the group Heliozoa, esp. *Actinophrys sol.* See ACTINOPHRYS, *Illust.*

sun'beam' (sŭn'bēm'), *n.* [AS. *sunnebēam.*] A beam or ray of the sun. "Evening *sunbeams.*" *Keble.*

sun bear. A small bear (*Ursus*, or *Helarctos, malayanus*) about four feet long, of southern Asia, Java, Sumatra, and Borneo. It has a short broad head and fine short glossy fur, mostly black, but brownish on the nose and with a white or orange band on the chest. It is easily tamed.

sun'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **a** Any of numerous small brilliantly colored birds of the family Nectariniidæ, native of Africa, southern Asia, the East Indies, and Australia. In external appearance and habits they somewhat resemble humming birds, but they have a curved bill and are true singing birds (Oscines). **b** The sun bittern. **c** A finfoot.


Jericho Sunbird (*Cinnyris osea*), with Nest and Young.

sun bittern. Either of two peculiar Central and South American birds (*Eurypyga helias* and *E. major*) allied to the herons, rails, and cranes. The plumage is variously barred, mottled, and vermiculated with brown, black, white, and buff, most strikingly on certain parts of the wings and tail displayed only when the bird is excited.

sun'bon'net (sŭn'bŏn'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* A bonnet, generally of some thin or light fabric, projecting beyond the face, and commonly having a cape, worn by women and children as a protection against the sun.

sun'bow' (-bō'), *n.* A rainbow; an iris. *Byron.*

sun'burn' (-bûrn'), *n.* Superficial inflammation of the skin, caused by direct exposure to the sun's rays.

sun'burn' (-bûrn'), *v. t. & i.;* -BURNED (-bûrnd') or -BURNT' (-bûrnt'); -BURN'ING. To burn or discolor by the sun; tan.

sun'burst' (-bûrst'), *n.* A burst of sunlight; hence, something likened to this; as, a diamond *sunburst.*

sun crack. A crack due to the sun's heat, as in dried mud. — **sun'-cracked'** (-krăkt'), *a.*

summer barley, etc. Spring barley, etc. See SPRING WHEAT, *R.*

summer bird. **a** The wryneck. *Local, Eng.* **b** A cuckold. *Obs.*

summer complaint. Any diarrheal disorder in summer, esp. when due to heat. *Colloq.*

summer coot. The Florida gallinule. *Local, U. S.* [PRESS.]

summer cypress. = MOCK CYPRESS.

summer duck. **a** The wood duck. *Local, U. S.* **b** The garganey. *Local, Eng.* [REG.]

summer egg. *Zoöl.* See WINTER EGG.

summer fallow. Land frequently plowed and harrowed during the summer.

sum'mer-fare', *n.* Summer *Obs.*

summer finch. Any American sparrow of either of the genera *Peucæa* and *Aimophila;* esp., *P. æstivalis* of the southeastern United States.

sum'mer-game', *n.* One of the games played at midsummer revels. *Obs.* [*ble Il.*

summer grass. See GRASS, *Table.*

summer haw. Any of several American hawthorns, esp. *Crataegus æstivalis.*

sum'mer-head', *n.* Anglo-Indian corruption of SOMBRERO.

summer heliotrope. A small Chilean boraginaceous shrub (*Cochranea anchusæfolia*).

summer herring. An anadromous herring (*Pomolobus æstivalis*) of the coast from New England to the Carolinas. It appears in great numbers, esp southward, later than the alewife. [early apple.]

sum'mer-ing, *n.* A variety of

sum'mer-ish, *a.* See 1st -ISH.

sum'mer-lay', *v. t.* To summer-fallow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sum'mer-less, *a.* See -LESS.

summer lightning. Heat lightning.

summer lilac. The damewort.

sum'mer-li-ness (sŭm'ẽr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*

sum'mer-ly, *a.* Suggesting, or typical of, summer — **sum'mer-ly,** *adv.*

summer oil. *Com.* An oil which partly solidifies in cold weather.

summer rash. Prickly heat.

summer redbird. The summer tanager [*Obs.*]

sum'mer-ripe', *a.* Wholly ripe.

sum'mer-room', *n.* A summer-house. *Obs.* [of roseola.]

summer rose. *Med.* A variety

sum'mer-sault, sum'mer-set. Vars of SOMERSAULT, SOMERSET. [*n.*, **a.**]

summer savory. See SAVORY.

summer sheldrake. The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.*

summer snipe. **a** The dunlin. **b** The European common sandpiper. **c** The green sandpiper. *All Local, Eng.*

Sum'mer-son, Esther (sŭm'ẽr-sŭn). In Dickens's "Bleak House," Mr. Jarndyce's wise, housewifely, self-denying ward. See DEDLOCK, LADY.

sum'mer-stir' (-stûr'), *v. t* To summer-fallow *Dial. Eng.*

summer teal. **a** The blue-winged teal. *Local, U. S.* **b** The garganey. *Local, Eng.*

sum'mer-tide', *n.* Summer time.

sum'mer-tree', *n.* [*summer* beam + *tree.*] = 1st SUMMER, *n.*, *a.*

summer wagtail. The yellow wagtail. *Local, Eng.* [warbler]

summer warbler. The yellow

sum'mer-ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* Toward summer. *Rare.*

summer wheat, etc. = SPRING WHEAT, etc. *Rare.* [warbler.]

summer yellowbird. Yellow

summer yellowlegs. The lesser yellowlegs. *Local, U. S.*

sum'ming, *n. pr. & vb. n.* of SUM.

summiniana. ✝ SHAMINAH.

sum'mist (sŭm'ĭst), *n. Schol.* A writer of a philosophical or theological "Summa." — **sum'mist-er,** *n. Obs.* [summit *R.*]

sum'mit-al, *a.* Of or pert to a

summiter, *n.* Summit; top. *Obs.*

sum'mit-less, *a.* See -less.

sum'mit-y, *n.* [L. *summitas*, fr. *summus* highest: cf. F. *sommité*, See SUM, *n.*] Top; acme. *Obs.*

summit yard. *Railroading.* A yard in which distribution is effected by pushing the cars slowly over a summit, whence they run by gravity.

sum'mon, *n.* A summons. *Obs.*

sum'mon-ance (sŭm'ŭn-ăns), *n.* [See SUMMON.] Summons. *Obs.*

sum-mop'er-ous, *a.* [L. *summopere, summo opere*, with greatest work or care, abl. of *summus* highest, greatest, and *opus* work.] Supreme; utmost. *Obs.*

summoundis. ✝ SUMMONS

sum'mu-la (sŭm'ū-lă), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [LL., fr. L., a small sum.] A brief summing up or compend.—**sum'mu-list** (-lĭst), *n.*

‖ **sum'mum bo'num** (sŭm'ŭm bō'nŭm). [L.] *Ethics* The supreme or highest good.

‖ **sum'mum ge'nus;** *pl.* SUMMA GENERA (sŭm'ă jĕn'ẽ-ră). [L.] *Logic.* The highest genus; a genus which cannot be classed as a species.

sum'mum jus *or* **ius.** [L.] *Law.* Strict legal right; exact law; strictum jus; — distinguished from *equity* (L. *equitas*).

‖ **sum'mum jus, sum'ma in-ju'ri-a.** [L.] The highest law, the highest injustice; the rigor of the law may be extreme injustice. *Cicero* (*De Officiis*, I. 10).

sum'mut (ŭ as in *but*; sŭ m'ŭt; sŭm'-). Dial. Eng var. of SOMEWHAT.

summyng, *a.* Some. *Obs. Scot.*

sumne ✝ SUMMON.

sum'ner (sŭm'nẽr). Obs. or archaic var. of SUMMONER.

Sum'ner's line (-nẽrz). See SUMNER'S METHOD.

sumnien. ✝ SAMN.

sumny. ✝ SUMMON. [MOON.]

su-moom' (sŭ-mōōm'), *n.* = SIMOUN.

sumoun. ✝ SUMMON.

sum'pairt' (sŏōm'pārt'). Var. of SOMEPART. *Scot.*

sump fuse *or* **fuze.** A fuse used in blasting under water.

sumph (sŭmf; sōōmf). Dial. Eng. var. of SUMP.

sumph (sŭmf; sōōmf), *n.* A stupid or sulky person.—*v. t.* To be stupid or sulky. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sumph'ish, *a.* Stupid; also, sulky.—**sumph'ish-ness,** *n. Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sumping shot. *Mining.* A shot or blast for making a sump or deepening a shaft.

sum'ple (sŭm'p'l), *a. & v. t.* [Cf. SUPPLE.] Supple. *Dial Eng.*

sump'man, *n.* One who sinks shafts or sumps in a mine.

sumpnour ✝ SUMMONER.

sump shot. = SUMPING SHOT.

sumpt, *n.* [L. *sumptus.*] Expense. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

sump'te-ous, *a.* Sumptuous.

sump'ter-y, *n.* The pack borne by a sumpter. *Obs.*

‖ **sump'tu-bus pu'bli-cis** (pŭb'lĭ-kĭs). [L.] At public expense.

sump'tu-fy, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *sumptificare.* See SUMPT; -FY.] To make great expenditure. *Obs.*

sump'ture, *n.* Sumptuousness; splendor; expense. *Obs.*

sumpe winze. An exploring winze below the lowest level.

sumquar, sumquat, sumquile, sumstede. ✝ SOMEWHERE, etc.

sum'thing. Something. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

sumyter. ✝ SCIMITAR.

sun. ✝ SOME, SOON.

sun (sŭn). Var. of SUNN.

sun (sŭn, sōōn). Obs., Scot. & dial. Eng. var., or ref. sp., of SON.

sun (sŏōn), *n.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *ts'un*] an inch.] See MEASURE.

Sun. *Abbr.* Sunday.

Sun'a-pee trout (sŭn'ă-pē). A brilliantly colored char (*Salvelinus aureolus*) of Sunapee and other lakes of New Hampshire and Maine, closely related to the saibling of Europe.

sunar. Var. of SONAR.

sun bath. *Med.* Therapeutic exposure of the body to the sun's rays.

sun'blink', *n.* A glimpse or flash of the sun. *Scot.*

sun'burned', sun'burnt', *pret. & p. p.* of SUNBURN.

sun'-burn'er, *n.* A circle or cluster of gas burners for lighting public buildings.

sun'cher-chor (sŭn'chẽr-chôr), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *sunkāṭar.*] The king cobra. *Bengal.*

sun cress. A South African cress (*Heliophila pectinata*).

sund. ✝ SOUND, *a.*

sun dance. A ceremonial dance in honor of the sun as a divine power; specif., the great annual rite of nearly all the Plains Indians, but esp. of the Siouan tribes, among whom it was formerly accompanied by self-torture.

Sun'da-nese' (sŭn'dȧ-nēz'; -nēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* One of the people of western Java, comprising the purest Malays and those least influenced by Hindu civilization; also, their language. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN. — **Sun'da-nese'**, *a.*

Sun'day (sŭn'dȧ), *n.* [AS. *sunnandæg; sunne*, gen. *sunnan*, the sun + *dæg* day; akin to D. *zondag*, G. *sonntag;* — so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the *sun*, or to its worship. See SUN; DAY.] The first day of the week, observed by most Christians as a day of rest from secular employments and of religious worship; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's Day. It is kept as a weekly commemoration of the day of Christ's resurrection and as the Christian analogue of the Jewish Sabbath.

Syn. — SUNDAY, SABBATH are not strictly synonymous terms. SUNDAY is the name of the first day of the week, SABBATH designates the institution rather than the day, and is synonymous with *Sunday* only in Christian usage, inasmuch as the Jewish *Sabbath* falls on Saturday. As a designation of the day, *Sunday* is preferred to *Sabbath*.

Sunday, *or* Sabbath, school. A school held on Sunday or the Sabbath for religious instruction; also, the pupils, or the teachers and pupils, of such a school, collectively.

sun'der (sŭn'dẽr), *v. t.;* SUN'DERED (-dẽrd); SUN'DER-ING. [ME. *sundren*, AS. *sundrian* (in ā*sundrian*, ge*sundrian*), or *syndrian*, fr. *sundor* asunder, separately, apart; akin to D. *zonder*, prep., without, G. *sonder* separate, as prep., without, *sondern* but, OHG. *suntar* separately, Icel. *sundr* asunder, Sw. & Dan. *sönder*, Goth. *sundrō* alone, separately, and perh. Gr. *ἄτερ* without.] To disunite in any manner, as by rending, cutting, or breaking; to part; to put or keep apart; to separate; divide; sever; as, to *sunder* a rope; to *sunder* a limb; to *sunder* friends.

Syn. — See DIVIDE.

sun'der, *v. i.* To part; separate; disperse. *Rare.*

sun'der, *n.* [See SUNDER, *v. t.;* cf. ASUNDER.] A separation into parts; a division or severance. — **in sunder,** into parts. "He . . . cutteth the spear *in sunder*." *Ps.* xlvi. 9.

sun'der-ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of dividing or separating.

sun'dew' (-dū'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sundēaw* rosemary.] **a** Any plant of the genus *Drosera*. **b** Any droseraceous plant. See DROSOPHYLLUM, ALDROVANDA, DIONÆA, RORIDULA.

sun'di'al (-dī'ăl), *n.* **1.** An instrument to show the time of day by the shadow of a gnomon, or style, on a plate (usually horizontal), or on a cylindrical surface.

2. The common lupine (*Lupinus perennis*) of the eastern United States.



Sun Disk.

sun disk. *Egypt. Archæol.* A symbol of the sun god Ra, a winged disk, often adorned with the uræus. Cf. FEROHER.

sun dog, *or* **sun'dog'** (sŭn'dŏg'; 205), *n.* **1.** A parhelion. **2.** A fragmentary rainbow; a small rainbow near the horizon; — called also *dog* and *weather gall*.

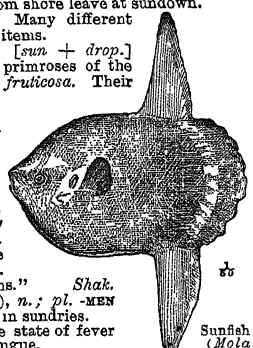
sun'down' (-doun'), *n.* **1.** Sunset. **2.** A kind of broad-brimmed sun hat worn by women.

sun'down'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A tramp in the Australian bush; — so called from his coming to sheep stations at sunset for supper and a bed; — called also *traveler* and *swagman* (but not all *swagmen* are *sundowners*). **2.** *Nav.* A very strict captain, orig. one who compelled midshipmen to return from shore leave at sundown.

sun'dries (-drĭz), *n. pl.* Many different or small things; sundry items.

sun'drops' (-drŏps'), *n.* [*sun* + *drop.*] Any of several evening primroses of the genus *Kneiffia*, esp. *K. fruticosa*. Their flowers open in sunlight.

sun'dry (-drĭ), *a.* [ME. *sundry, sondry*, AS. *syndrig* separate, special, several, one each, fr. *sundor*. See SUNDER, *v. t.*] **1.** Separate; diverse; also, individual. *Obs.* "Many a sound of *sundry* melody." *Chaucer.* **2.** Several; divers; more than one or two; various. "*Sundry* weighty reasons." *Shak.*



Sunfish (*Mola mola*).

sun'dry-man (-drĭ-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who deals in sundries.

sun fever. *Med.* **a** The state of fever due to sunstroke. **b** Dengue.

sun'fish' (sŭn'fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** A remarkable marine plectognath fish (*Mola mola*) having a deep body truncated behind, high dorsal and anal fins, and a short fringelike caudal fin. The mouth is small, the skin tough and leathery, and the flesh almost equally so. The sunfish occurs in all warm and temperate seas, swimming lazily at the surface. With an allied genus (*Runzania*), consisting of one or two rare species with a more elongated body, it constitutes the family Molidæ.

2. a Any of numerous American perchlike fresh-water fishes of the family Centrarchidæ, having a deep, compressed body, and usually a brilliant metallic coloration. The common sunfish, or pumpkin seed (*Eupomotis gibbosus*), abounds in clear streams and ponds in much of the northern and eastern United States, but does not exceed six or eight inches in length. The bluegill and the long-eared sunfish are other species. **b** The opah. **c** = MOONFISH, 1 **a**. **d** The cobbler fish. **e** The basking shark. **f** Any large jellyfish.



Sunfish (*Eupomotis gibbosus*). (½)

sun'fish' (sŭn'fĭsh'), *v. i.* To buck by bringing the shoulders alternately nearly to the ground and raising them; — said esp. of broncos in the western U. S.

sun'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Helianthus;* — prob. so called from the form and color of the large yellow-rayed flower heads. The commonly grown sunflower is *H. annuus*.

2. Any of various other plants so called either from a superficial likeness to the true sunflower or from their opening in the sunshine; as: **a** The gum plant. **b** The pot marigold. **c** The rockrose (*Helianthemum*).

Sung (sōōng), *n.* [Chin.] A dynasty in Chinese history, A. D. 960–1126, noted for its literary activity, esp. in philosophy and in comment on the Confucian classics.

sun gem. A Brazilian humming bird (*Heliactin bilopha*). In the male the head has two tufts of glittering purple, green, and golden feathers. The breast is white.



Sun Gem (*Heliactin bilopha*). ⅓

sun'glass' (sŭn'glȧs'), *n.;* *pl.* -GLASSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). A burning glass.

sun'glow' (-glō'), *n.* *Meteorol.* A brownish yellow or rosy flush often seen in the sky before sunrise or after sunset, due to interference of solar rays scattered or diffracted from particles in the lower and upper air. The displays in 1883–85 are ascribed to particles of dust and vapor thrown into the upper air by eruption of Krakatao Aug. 26 and 27, 1883. Cf. BISHOP'S RING.

sun god. *Myth.* A god representing the sun or one of its aspects, as Ra, Shamash, Helios, etc.

sun hat. A hat or helmet of a material and form to protect the head from the sun's heat.

sunk (sŭnk), *pret. & p. p.* of SINK. — **sunk fence,** a ditch with a retaining wall, used to divide lands without defacing a landscape; a ha-ha. — **s. key.** See 2d KEY, 6 **a**. Cf. FEATHER KEY. — **s. panel,** a panel forming a shallow recess below the face of its framing or other surrounding surface.

sunk'en (sŭnk'n), *a.* Sunk; esp., lying on the bottom of a river or other water. — **sunken battery,** *Mil.,* a battery sunk below the surface of the ground for protection.

sun'light' (sŭn'līt'), *n.* The light of the sun.

sunn (sŭn), *n.,* *or* **sunn hemp.** [Hind. *san*, fr. Skr. *çaṇa.*] **a** An East Indian fabaceous plant (*Crotalaria juncea*), with slender branches, simple leaves, and yellow flowers. **b** The valuable fiber of this plant, lighter and stronger than jute, and used for ropes, bags, etc.

Sun'na, *or* **Sun'nah** (sŏŏn'ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *sunnah.*] Lit., custom; usage; divine law; tradition; — applied orig. to the sayings and the example of Mohammed and his community, provided they conform to the Koran, and hence, incorrectly, to the collections of moral and legal traditions traced to the Prophet, which supplement the Koran.

The *Sunna* not only comprises religious doctrines and practice, but also civil and criminal laws, and the usages of common life, the way to eat and to drink, to dress, and the like. *N. Int. Encyc.*

Sun'nite (-īt), *n.* [From SUNNA.] One of a sect of the Mohammedans who acknowledge the first four caliphs to be the rightful successors of Mohammed and who accept the "six authentic" books of tradition. This is the orthodox and conservative sect and far the largest, and includes the four so-called orthodox sects: Hanbalites, Hanafites, Malikites, Shafiites.

sun'nud (sŭn'ŭd), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *sanad.*] A government charter, warrant, diploma, patent, or deed, also, a letter having the force of an edict or ordinance. *India.*

sun'ny (sŭn'ĭ), *a.;* SUN'NI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SUN'NI-EST. **1.** Of or pertaining to the sun; proceeding from, or like, the sun; hence, shining; bright; also, cheerful; genial; as, a *sunny* laugh. "*Sunny* beams." *Spenser.* "*Sunny* locks." *Shak.* **2.** Exposed to the rays of the sun; brightened or warmed by the direct rays of the sun; as, a *sunny* room.

sun picture, sun print. A picture or print made by the agency of the sun's rays; a photograph.

sun'rise' (sŭn'rīz'), *n.* **1.** The first appearance of the sun above the horizon with the accompanying atmospheric effects; more generally, the time of such appearance, whether in fair or cloudy weather; as, to wake at *sunrise*. **2.** Hence, the region where the sun rises; the east.

sun scald. *Hort.* **a** A disease of plants due to excessive transpiration from exposure to sunlight. **b** Leaf blight.

sun'set' (sŭn'sĕt') } *n.* [AS. *sunnset* the west.] The de-
sun'set'ting (-tĭng) } scent of the sun below the horizon with the accompanying atmospheric effects; also, the time when the sun sets; evening; hence, the west.

'Tis the *sunset* of life gives me mystical lore. *Campbell.*

sun'shade' (-shād'), *n.* Anything used as a protection from the sun's rays. Specif.: **a** A small parasol. **b** An awning.

sun'shine' (-shīn'), *n.* **1.** The sun's light, or the place where it shines; the sun's direct rays, the place where they fall, or the warmth and light which they give. **2.** Anything having a warming and cheering influence likened to that of the sun's rays; warmth; brightness.

to be in the sunshine, to be intoxicated. *Slang.*

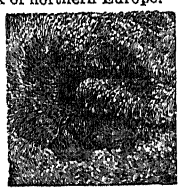
sun'shin'y (-shīn'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Bright with the rays of the sun; clear, warm, or pleasant; as, a *sunshiny* day. **2.** Bright like the sun; resplendent.

Flashing beams of that *sunshiny* shield. *Spenser.*

3. Beaming with good spirits; cheerful.

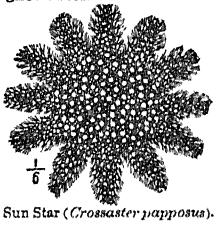
sun snake. *Archæol.* An **S**-shaped ornamental figure, commonly having a small disk or other design at its center, found in the primitive art work of northern Europe.

sun spot, *or* **sun'spot'** (sŭn'spŏt'), *n.* A spot on the surface of the sun; specif., one of the dark spots that appear from time to time, consisting commonly of a blue-black central portion, or umbra, with a surrounding border, or penumbra, of lighter shade, and usually visible only with the telescope; — called also *macula*, as disting. from the brightish spots called *faculæ*. Sun spots are very changeable in their figure and dimensions, varying from mere apparent points (perhaps 1,000 miles across) to spaces over 100,000 miles in extent. They last often a month, sometimes several months. They occur with periodic frequency, the length of the cycle being 11.13 years, the **sun-spot period**, and their appearance is accompanied by loss of light, sometimes of heat, and often by magnetic storms on the earth. Their exact nature is not fully known.



Sun Spot.

sun star. Any of several starfishes belonging to *Solaster, Crossaster*, and allied genera, having numerous rays.



Sun Star (*Crossaster papposus*). ⅙

sun'stroke' (sŭn'strōk'), *n.* *Med.* An affection, often fatal, due to exposure to the sun or excessive heat and marked by sudden prostration, with symptoms like those of apoplexy. See HEAT STROKE.

sun'-struck', *a.* Overcome by, or affected with, sunstroke.

sun'ward (-wẽrd), *a.* Facing the sun.

sun'ward, sun'wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward the sun.

sun'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In the direction of the sun's apparent motion; in the same direction as the movement of the hands of a watch lying face upward.

sup (sŭp), *v. t.;* SUPPED (sŭpt); SUP'PING. [ME. *soupen* to drink, AS. *sūpan;* akin to D. *zuipen*, G. *saufen*, OHG. *sūfan*, Icel. *sūpa*, Sw. *supa*, Dan. *sōbe*. Cf. SIP, SOP, SOUP, SUPPER.] **1.** To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid or liquid food; to take or drink by sips; to sip. **2.** To take with a spoon. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **3.** To treat with supper. *Obs.* *Shak.*

sup, *n.* A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip; hence, a light, hasty meal.

sup, *v. i.* [F. *souper*, combined with ME. *soupen* to drink. See SUP to sip, SUPPER.] **1.** To take food, esp. liquid food, into the mouth a little at a time; to sip. **2.** To eat the evening meal; to take supper.

I do entreat that we may *sup* together. *Shak.*

3. To take food, esp. liquid food, with a spoon. *Scot.*

Sund. *Abbr.* Sunday.

sun'dae (sŭn'dā), *n.* = COLLEGE ICE.

sun'da-ri (-dȧ-rē), *n.* [Hind. & Skr. *sundari.*] **a** An East Indian sterculiaceous tree (*Heritiera fomes*) having a hard, durable wood. **b** The less valuable *H. littoralis*.

Sun'day-ism (sŭn'dā-ĭz'm), *n.* Sabbatarianism. *R.* [LETTER.] **Sunday letter.** See DOMINICAL.

sunde ✝ *sind*, form of BE.

sundele. ✝ SOMEDEAL.

sun'der, *n.* [Cf. SUNDRY.] Sundry; various. *Obs.*

sunder. ✝ SOUNDER, *n.*

sun'der, *adv.* [AS. *sundor.*] Asunder. *Obs.*

sun'der (sŏŏn'dẽr; -dē), *v. t.* [From SUN.] To dry or air by exposure to the sun. *Dial. Eng.*

sun'derd. Sundered. *Ref. Sp.*

sunderey. ✝ SUNDRY.

sunderlapes, *adv.* [AS. *sundorlīpes* or *synderlīpes*. Cf. SUNDER, *adv.;* ONLEPY.] Separately; severally. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

sun'der-ling, *adv.* Sunderly.

sun'der-ly, *adv* [AS. *synderlīce*, or *sundorlice.*] Separately. *Obs.*

sun'der-ment, *n.* Separation. *Rare.*

sun'der-ness, *n.* Distinction; division. *Obs.*

sun'der-rune', *n.* [Cf. SUNDER, *adv.;* RUNE, *n.*] Private counsel or conversation. *Obs.* [DARL.]

sun'der tree (sŭn'dẽr). = SUN-

sun'der-wise', *adv.* Separately. *Obs.*

sundery. ✝ SUNDRY.

sun'do-ree (sŭn'dō-rē), *n.* [Assamese.] A fresh water cyprinoid fish (*Semiplotus macclellandi*) of Assam.

sun'dra (sŭn'drȧ), **sun'dri** (sŭn'drĭ). Vars. of SUNDARI.

sun'dra tree. = SUNDARI.

sundre Obs. compar. of SOON

sundren. ✝ SUNDER.

sun'dri-ly (sŭn'drĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SUNDRY. See -LY. [the sun.]

sun'dry, *v. t. & i.* To dry in

sune ✝ SHUN, SON.

sune (*dial.* sūn, sŭn). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SOON

Suneday, Sunendei. ✝ SUNDAY.

sunegen, sunehi. ✝ SIN, *n.*

sun fern. One of the beech ferns (*Phegopteris phegopteris*).

sunflower oil. See OIL, *Table I*

Sunflower State Kansas; — a nickname

sunflower tree. The fringe tree.

sun'foll', *n.* [*sun* + *foil* a leaf.] Sunflower. *Obs.*

sunfole, sunfolhede. ✝ SINFUL, SINFULHED.

sun fruit. The fruit of any tree of the genus *Heliocarpus*.

sung (sŭng), *pret & p. p.* of SING.

sun'gar. Var. of SANGAR.

sun'gates, *adv.* [See SUN; GATE a way.] With the course of the sun. Cf. WITHERSUN. *Obs. Scot.*

sunge. ✝ SIN, *n.*

sun'gha. Var. of SANGAR.

sun grebe. A finfoot.

sun hemp. = SUNN.

sunk (sŭnk). ✝ SONK, seat.

sun'ket (sŭn'kĭt; sŏŏn'-), *n.* Food of any sort; esp., a dainty. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sunk'ie (sŭn'kĭ; sŏŏn'-), *n.* A low stool. *Scot.* [less-ness, *n.*]

sun'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **sun'less letters.** = HIBERNI.

sunlight burner. = SUN-BURNER.

sun'lit' (-lĭt'), *a.* Lighted by the sun.

sunne. ✝ SIN, SUN.

sunneles. ✝ SINLESS.

sun'ner. Obs. compar. of SOON

sunnesteed. ✝ SUNSTEAD.

Sun'ni (sŏŏn'ē), *n.* Also **Sun'nee.** [Ar. *sunnī.*] A Sunnite.

Sun'ni-ah (-ĭ-ȧ), *n.* One of the Sunnites.

Sunnight, *n.* Sunday night. *Obs.*

sun'ni-ly (sŭn'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SUNNY. See -LY.

sun'ni-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sun'nish, *a.* Sunny. *Rare.*

sun'nu (sŭn'ōō), *n.* [Native name *nsunnu* in Uganda.] An East African kob antelope (*Kobus coba*), blackish with white ears, eye ring, and under parts.

sun'ny, *n.* The common sunfish (*Eupomotis gibbosus*) or other similar species

sunonymal. ✝ SYNONYMAL.

sun perch. = SUNFISH, 2 **a**.

sun plane. *Coopering.* A short curved plane for smoothing off ends of barrel staves. [tulace.]

sun plant. Any cultivated portu-

sun'proof', *a.* Impervious to the sun's rays.

sunquare. ✝ SOMEWHERE.

sun'ris'ing, *n.* = SUNRISE.

sun'rist', *n.* [AS. *rist* or perh. *rīst* a rising (in comp.).] Sunrise. *Obs.* [*anthemium*).]

sun rose. The rockrose (*Helianthemum*).

sun's backstays. *Nav.* The apparent rays of the sun extending to the horizon. *Slang.*

sunset shell. A West Indian marine bivalve (*Tellinaradiata*) having a smooth shell with radiating bands of varied colors.

sun'shine', *a.* Sunshiny; bright

sun spurge. A European spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*) the flowers of which turn toward the sun. [large jellyfish.]

sun'squall' (-skwôl'), *n.* Any

sun'stead, sun'sted (sŭn'stĕd), *n.* [AS. *sunnstede.* See SUN; STEAD a place.] Solstice. *Obs.* [feldspar.]

sun'stone', *n. Min.* A venturine

sun's way. *Astron* The path in interstellar space along which the solar system is traveling. It lies in the general direction of the constellation Lyra.

sunt (sŭnt), *n.* [Ar. *sanat* Acacia scorpioides.] The babul or its wood.

sun temperature. The temperature shown by a thermometer, usually a black-bulb thermometer, called a **sun thermometer**, exposed fully to sunshine.

‖ **sunt la'cri-ma re'rum** (lăk'rĭ-mē). [L.] There are tears for trials. *Vergil (Æ.,* I. 462).

sun tree. A handsome Japanese pinaceous tree (*Chamæcyparis obtusa*) with yellow foliage. See RETINISPORA.

sun trout A squeteague.

sunt tree (sŭnt). The babul.

sun'up', *n.* Sunrise. *Dial.*

sun view. A dew of the earth or other planet as from the sun.

sunvol, sunvulle. ✝ SINFUL.

sun wheel. *Mach.* See *sun-and-planet motion*, under SUN, *n.*

sunyasee. Var. of SANNYASIN.

sun yellow. Curcumin S. See DYE. [SOIN.]

sun'yie (sŭn'yĭ) Scot. var of

suo. ✝ SO.

suob. ✝ SOB.

suoddring, *n.* [From SWATHER, *v.*] Slumber; dreaming. *Obs.*

‖ **su'o ju're.** [L.] In one's own right. [place.]

‖ **su'o lo'co.** [L.] In its proper

‖ **su'o Mar'te.** [L.] By one's own exertions. [Finns.'

Su-o'mi (sōō-ō'mē), *n. pl.* The

suonata, suonatina ✝ SONATA, SONATINA

suor. ✝ *swore*, pret. of SWEAR

suord. ✝ SWORD. [of SWEAR.]

suorn, suorne. ✝ *sworn*, p. p.

suornome. ✝ SURNAME.

suote. ✝ SWEET

suo've-tau-ril'i-a (swō'vē-tô-rĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A sacrifice of a boar, a ram, and a bull, or to female deities the female animals, esp. at lustrations. Hence, in *Archæology*, a representation of the three animals together.

suowp. ✝ SWOOP, to sweep.

sup. *Abbr.* Superfine; superior; superlative; supine; supplement; supplementary; supra (L., above); supreme.

su'pa (sōō'pȧ), *n.* [Tag.] An East Asiatic cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Sindora wallichii*); also, its tough, durable wood.

su-pawn' (sŭ-pôn'), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian (Natick) *supaen, saupdun*, softened.] Boiled Indian meal; hasty pudding; mush; — also *sepawn, sepon*, and *suppawn Local, U. S.*

Sup. C. *Abbr.* Superior Court; Supreme Court.

supe. ✝ SUP.

supe (sūp), *n.* [See SUPER.] **a** A super. *Theat. Cant.* **b** A toady or sycophant. *Slang.* [*Slang.*]

supe, *v. i.* To act as a supe.

supedeit. ✝ SUPPEDIT.

su'pel-lec'tĭ-ca'ri-ous (sū'pĕ-lĕk'tĭ-kā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *supellecticarius.*] Supellectile. *Obs.*

su'pel-lec'tile (-lĕk'tĭl), *a.* [L. *supellex, -lectilis*, household utensils.] Fert. to furniture. — *n.* A piece of furniture or apparatus *Both Obs.* [*Obs.*]

su'pel-lec'tu-al, *n.* Supellectile.

su-pel'lex, *n.* [L.] Lit., furniture; a piece of furniture; equipment; qualification. *Obs.*

super. ✝ SUPPER.

su'per, *n.* **1.** Short for SUPERNUMERARY, **2.** *Theat. Cant.* **2.** Short for SUPERINTENDENT. *Slang.* [*Eng.*] **3.** A watch. *Thieves' Slang.*

su'per, *n. Apiculture.* A removable upper story of a beehive. [rior.]

super. *Abbr.* Superfine; superior; superlative; supine; supplement; supplementary; supra (L., above); supreme.

su'per (sū'pĕr), *n.* [See SUPER-.] An unusually large or excellent grade, quality, size, degree, or the like; also, an object of such a grade, quality, etc.

su'per- (sū'pĕr-). [L. *super* over, above; akin to Gr. *ὑπέρ*, L. *sub* under, and E. *over*. See OVER, SUB-; cf. HYPER-, SUPRA-, SUR-.] **1.** A prefix signifying *above, over, beyond, in excess, over and above;* as in *super*impose, *super*humeral, *super*natural, *super*fine.

2. *Chem.* A prefix used to denote that the ingredient to the name of which it is prefixed is present in a *large*, or *unusually large*, proportion; as in *super*phosphate. It has been practically superseded by *per-*, *bi-*, *di-*, *acid*, etc. (as *per*oxide, *bi*carbonate, *di*sulphide, *acid* sulphate), which give the meanings of *super* with sharper definition.

☞ The reference "See SUPER-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *super-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

su'per-a-ble (sū'pĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *superabilis*, fr. *superare* to go over, to surmount, fr. *super* above, over.] Capable of being overcome or conquered; surmountable. — **su'per-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **su'per-a-bly**, *adv.*

su'per-a-bound' (-ȧ-bound'), *v. i.* [L. *superabundare:* cf. OF. *superabonder*. See SUPER-; ABOUND.] To be very abundant or exuberant; to abound to an unusual degree.

su'per-a-bun'dance (-ȧ-bŭn'dăns), *n.* [L. *superabundantia:* cf. OF. *superabondance*.] Quality or state of being superabundant; redundancy; excess.

su'per-a-bun'dant (-dănt), *a.* [L. *superabundans*, p. pr.: cf. OF. *superabondant*. See SUPERABOUND.] Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient; redundant; as, *superabundant* zeal. — **su'per-a-bun'dant-ly**, *adv.*

su'per-add' (-ăd'), *v. t.* [L. *superaddere*. See SUPER-; ADD.] To add over and above; to annex, as something extrinsic. — **su'per-ad-di'tion** (-ȧ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

su'per-al'i-men-ta'tion (-ăl'ĭ-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of overfeeding, used as a remedy in wasting diseases.

su'per-al'tar (sū'pĕr-ôl'tẽr), *n. Eccl.* **a** A small portable slab of consecrated stone which may be used on an unconsecrated or a wooden altar, so that the elements may be consecrated there. **b** Erroneously, a retable.

su'per-an'nu-ate (-ăn'ū-āt), *v. t.;* SU'PER-AN'NU-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); SUP'ER-AN'NU-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [*super-* + L. *annus* a year. Cf. ANNUAL.] **1.** To impair or disqualify on account of age or infirmity; — chiefly in *p. p.*

2. To retire and pension because of old age or infirmity.

su'per-an'nu-ate (-ăn'ū-āt), *v. i.* **1.** To last beyond the year; — said of annual plants. *Obs.*

2. *Law.* To become stale by lapse of time.

su'per-an'nu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of superannuating, or state of being superannuated.

2. Allowance to one superannuated; retiring allowance.

su-perb' (sū-pûrb'), *a.* [F. *superbe*, L. *superbus*, fr *super* over + (prob.) the root of *fui* I was, E. *be*. See SUPER-; BE.]

1. Grand; magnificent; stately; as, a *superb* edifice.

2. Rich; elegant; as, *superb* furniture or decorations.

Syn. — See GRAND.

superb paradise bird, a bird of paradise (*Lophorina superba*) having in the male a large erectile fan-shaped tuft on each shoulder, and a gorget of metallic green feathers on the breast. The color is deep violet, or nearly black, with green reflections. — **s. warbler**, the blue wren of Australia. — **su-perb'ly**, *adv.* — **su-perb'ness**, *n.*

su'per-cal'en-der (sū'pĕr-kăl'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* A calender consisting of a stack of very highly polished rolls, used to give an extra finish to paper, etc. — **su'per-cal'en-der**, *v. t.*

su'per-car'bon-ize (-kär'bŏn-īz), *v. t. Metal.* To impregnate with additional carbon. See CEMENTATION, 2 **a**. — **su'per-car'bon-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

su'per-car'go (-kär'gō), *n.* [*super-* + *-cargo:* cf. Sp. *sobrecargo*. Cf. SURCHARGE.] An officer or person in a merchant ship whose duty is to manage the commercial concerns of the voyage. — **su'per-car'go-ship**, *n.*

su'per-cil'i-a-ry (-sĭl'ĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *supercilium* eyebrow. See SUPERCILIUM.] *Anat.* Pert. to the eyebrow; supraorbital; as, a *superciliary* line of color on a bird. — **superciliary ridge.** **a** A prominence on the frontal bone above the eye, caused by the projection of the frontal air sinuses. **b** The projecting upper portion of the orbit of various animals.

su'per-cil'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *superciliosus*, fr. *supercilium* an eyebrow, pride; *super* over + *cilium* an eyelid; prob. akin to *celare* to conceal. Cf. CONCEAL.] Lofty with pride; haughtily contemptuous; as, a *supercilious* officer or manner. — **su'per-cil'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **su'per-cil'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See ARROGANT.

su'per-cil'i-um (-sĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -CILIA (-ȧ). [L.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The eyebrow, or the region of the eyebrows.

2. *Arch.* **a** A fillet surmounting the cymatium in a Roman cornice. **b** A fillet above or below the scotia of an Attic base.

su'per-class' (sū'pĕr-klȧs'), *n. Bot. & Zoöl.* A category of classification equivalent to a subphylum, or ranking below a subphylum and above a class.

su'per-co-lum'nar (-kŏ-lŭm'nȧr), *a. Arch.* **a** Built above a column or colonnade. **b** Marked by supercolumniation.

su'per-co-lum'ni-a'tion (-nĭ-ā'shŭn), *n. Arch.* The putting of one order above another; also, an architectural composition produced thus, as by putting the Doric order in the ground story, Ionic above, and Corinthian on top.

su'per-con'scious (-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* Involving knowledge, insight, or experience of a kind transcending the possibilities of human consciousness.

su'per-cool' (sū'pĕr-kōōl'), *v. t. & i. Phys. Chem.* To cool below the freezing point without solidification; to undercool; to superfuse. A *supercooled* liquid is in a metastable condition, and solidifies when brought in contact with even a small particle of the solid phase.

su'per-cres'cent (-krĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *supercrescens*, p. pr. of *supercrescere; super* above + *crescere* to grow.] Growing on a growing thing. *R.* — **su'per-cres'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

su'per-de-ter'mi-nate (-dē-tûr'mĭ-nāt), *a.* Having more conditions than can ordinarily be met at once.

su'per-dom'i-nant (-dŏm'ĭ-nănt), *n. Music.* The sixth tone of the scale; that next above the dominant.

su'per-el'e-va'tion (-ĕl'ē-vā'shŭn), *n. Railroads.* The elevation of the outer rail above the inner on a curve.

su'per-em'i-nence (-ĕm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* [L. *supereminentia.*] Quality or state of being supereminent; distinguished eminence; as, the *supereminence* of Cicero as an orator.

su'per-em'i-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *supereminens*, p. pr. of *supereminere.* See SUPER-; EMINENT.] Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence; as, a *supereminent* orator. — **su'per-em'i-nent-ly**, *adv.*

su'per-er'o-gate (-ĕr'ō-gāt), *v. i.;* SU'PER-ER'O-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); SU'PER-ER'O-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *supererogatus*, p. p. of *supererogare* to spend or pay out over and above; *super* over, above + *erogare* to expend or pay out money from the public treasury after asking the consent of the people; *e* out + *rogare* to ask. See SUPER-; ROGATION.] To do more than duty requires; sometimes, to make up for a deficiency by such extra exertion.

> The fervency of one man in prayer cannot *supererogate* for the coldness of another. *Milton.*

su'per-er'o-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *supererogatio* a payment in addition.] Act of supererogating.

su'per-e-rog'a-to-ry (-ē-rŏg'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of supererogation; performed to an extent not enjoined, or not required, by duty or necessity; as, *supererogatory* services.

su'per-fam'i-ly (sū'pĕr-făm'ĭ-lĭ), *n. Bot. & Zoöl.* A category of classification ranking next above a family. It may be equivalent to a suborder or be between the suborder and family. In modern classifications of animals names of superfamilies often end in *-oidea*, as Formicoidea.

su'per-fe'cun-da'tion (-fē'kŭn-dā'shŭn; -fē'kŭn-dā'shŭn), *n. Physiol.* Fertilization of two ova at the same menstruation by two different acts of coition.

su'per-fe'tate (-fē'tāt), *v. i.* [L. *superfetare; super* above, over + *fetare* to bring forth.] *Physiol.* To conceive after a prior conception, but before the birth of the offspring. — **su'per-fe-ta'tion** (-fē-tā'shŭn), *n.*

su'per-fi'cial (-fĭsh'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *superficialis:* cf. F. *superficiel.* See SUPERFICIES.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the superficies, or surface; lying on, or not penetrating far into, the surface; shallow; as, a *superficial* color, covering; *superficial* measure or contents; *superficial* tillage.

2. Reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; not deep or profound; shallow; as, a *superficial* scholar; *superficial* knowledge or thinking.

3. *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the unconsolidated formations, as glacial drift, alluvium, etc., which constitute most of the surface of the land; surficial.

superficial fascia. *Anat.* See FASCIA, 3.

su'per-fi'ci-al'i-ty (-fĭsh'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *superficialité.*] Quality or state of being superficial; also, that which is superficial.

su'per-fi'ci-a-ry (-fĭsh'ĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the superficies, or surface; superficial.

2. [L. *superficiarius.*] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Situated or built on another man's land, as a house or other structure.

su'per-fi'ci-a-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *superficiarius.*] *Rom. & Civil Law.* One having the right of superficies.

su'per-fi'ci-es (-fĭsh'ĭ-ēz; -fĭsh'ēz), *n.* [L.; *super* above, over + *facies* make, figure, shape. See SURFACE.] **1.** The surface; the exterior part, superficial area, or face.

2. *Rom. & Civil Law.* **a** Everything on the surface of a piece of ground, or of a building, so closely connected by art or nature as to constitute a part of it, as houses or other structures, fences, trees, vines, etc. **b** A real right or servitude consisting in a right in perpetuity or for a long term to enjoy the superficies of land on payment of an annual or periodic rent. Cf. EMPHYTEUSIS, GROUND RENT.

su'per-fine (sū'pĕr-fīn; 87), *a.* [F. *superfin.* See SUPER-; FINE, *a.*] **1.** Very fine; extra fine; as, *superfine* cloth.

2. Very subtle or delicate; too nice; as, *superfine* tastes.

superfine file. See FILE, tool. — **s. white oil.** See KEROSENE.

su-per'flu-ent (sū-pûr'flōō-ĕnt; 243), *a.* [L. *superfluens, -entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Floating on the top or surface. *Obs.*

2. Overflowing; hence, abounding; superfluous. *Obs.*

su'per-flu'i-ty (sū'pĕr-flōō'ĭ-tĭ; 243), *n.; pl.* -ITIES (-tĭz). [F. *superfluité* See SUPERFLUOUS.] **1.** State of being overabundant; excess; as, a *superfluity* of water, of wealth.

2. Something beyond what is needed; something superabundant, as for show or luxury.

Syn. — Superabundance, redundancy. See EXCESS.

su-per'flu-ous (sū-pûr'flōō-ŭs; 243), *a.* [L. *superfluus* overflowing; *super* over, above + *fluere* to flow. See SUPER-; FLUENT.] **1.** In excess of what is wanted or is sufficient; rendered unnecessary by superabundance, excessive; as, a *superfluous* quantity of food; *superfluous* wraps.

> An authority which makes all further argument or illustration *superfluous.* *E. Everett.*

2. Having more than is wanted or sufficient. *R. Shak.*

3. Supererogatory. *Rare.* *Shak.*

4. *Music.* See MODE, 1 **a** (2).

Syn. — Useless, excessive, redundant, needless.

superfluous interval, *Music*, an augmented interval.

— **su-per'flu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **su-per'flu-ous-ness**, *n.*

su'per-fron'tal (sū'pĕr-frŭn'tăl; -frŏn'tăl; *cf.* FRONTAL), *n. Eccl.* A cloth which is placed over the top of an altar, and often hangs down a few inches over the frontal.

su'per-func'tion (-fŭngk'shŭn), *n. Physiol.* Excessive action of an organ or tissue. — **su'per-func'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

su'per-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *superfusus*, p. p. of *superfundere.*] To pour or be poured over or on something.

su'per-heat' (-hēt'), *v. t.;* -HEAT'ED; -HEAT'ING. **1.** To heat too much; to overheat, as an oven.

2. a To heat a liquid above its boiling point without converting it into vapor. **b** To heat (a vapor, esp. steam, not in contact with its own liquid) so that it possesses more than enough heat to maintain its existence as a dry gas at the given pressure.

su'per-heat' (sū'pĕr-hēt'), *n.* The extra heat imparted to a vapor in superheating it from a dry and saturated condition; also, the range of temperature passed through.

su'per-heat'er (-hēt'ẽr), *n.* One that superheats; specif.: *Steam Engin.* A coil or other device, exposed to the flames of the furnace, through which steam from the boiler passes to be superheated. Cf. ECONOMIZER.

su'per-hu'man (-hū'măn), *a.* Above or beyond what is human; sometimes, divine; as, *superhuman* wisdom.

Syn. — See SUPERNATURAL.

— **su'per-hu-man'i-ty** (-hū-măn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **su'per-hu'man-ly**, *adv.*

su'per-hu'mer-al (-hū'mĕr-ăl), *n.* [L. *superhumerale, superumerale*, fr. *super* + *humerus, umerus*, shoulder: cf. It. *superumerale.*] Something worn or carried on the shoulders; specif.: *Eccl.* An ephod, pall, amice, or stole.

su'per-im-pose' (-ĭm-pōz'), *v. t.;* -IM-POSED' (-pōzd'); -IM-POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). To lay or impose on something else; as, a stratum of earth *superimposed* on another stratum. — **su'per-im'po-si'tion** (-ĭm'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

su'per-im-posed' (-ĭm-pōzd'), *p. a.* Pert. to or noting a river or a drainage system let down by erosion through the formations on which it was developed, into underlying formations of different structure, unconformable beneath.

su'per-in-cum'bent (-ĭn-kŭm'bĕnt), *a.* [L. *superincumbens*, p. pr. of *superincumbere.* See SUPER-; INCUMBENT.] Lying or resting on something else. — **su'per-in-cum'bence** (-bĕns), *n.* — **su'per-in-cum'ben-cy** (-bĕn-sĭ), *n.*

su'per-in-duce' (-dūs'), *v. t.;* -IN-DUCED' (-dūst'); -IN-DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *superinducere.*] To bring in, or upon, as an addition to something; to bring about, or cause to exist, as an added quality, characteristic, or the like.

> Long custom of sinning *superinduces* upon the soul new and absurd desires. *South.*

su'per-in-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of superinducing, or state of being superinduced.

su'per-in'fi-nite (-ĭn'fĭ-nĭt), *a. Math.* Passing through infinity back into another region of finity; — said of a quantity or system of quantities.

su'per-a-cid'i-ty, *n.* Excessive acidity; esp., *Med.*, abnormal increase in the secretion of hydrochloric acid during digestion.

su'per-a-cid'u-lat'ed, *a.* See SUPER-. [PER-.]

su'per-a-cro'mi-al, *a.* See SU-

su'per-ad-ven'ient (-ăd-vē'nĭ-ĕnt), *a.* Coming or arriving; esp., coming in addition to, or in assistance of, something. *Rare.*

su'per-af-fu'sion (-ȧ-fū'zhŭn), *n.* A pouring over or on. *R.*

su'per-a'gen-cy, *n.*, **su'per-am'bu-la'cral**, *a.*, **su'per-a'nal**, *a.*, **su'per-an-gel'ic**, *a.* See SUPER-

su'per-an'nate, *v. i.* To superannuate. *Obs.*

su'per-an'nu-ate, *a.* Superannuated, as by old age or disease.

su'per-a'que-ous, *a.*, (*Obs.*) **su'per-ar'ro-gant**, *a.* See SUPER-.

su'per-ate, *v. i.* [L. *superare.*] To overcome; to excel. *Obs.* — **su'per-a'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

su'per-ax'il-la-ry (-ăk'sĭl-lē-rĭ), *a. Bot.* Supra-axillary.

su-per'bate, *v. i.* [L. *superbus* proud.] To demean one's self proudly. *Obs.* [haughty. *Obs.*]

su-per'bi-ate, *v. t.* To make proud; also, demeaning one's self proudly. *Obs.*

su'per-bil'o-quence (sū'pĕr-bĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *superbiloquentia.*] Superb or lofty language. *Obs.* — **su'per-bil'o-quent** (-kwĕnt), *a. Obs.*

su-per'bi-ous, *a.* [L. *superbia* pride.] Proud; arrogant. *Obs.*

su'per-bi-par'ti-ent (-bī-pär'tĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *superbipartiens.*] *Math.* In the ratio of 5 to 3.

su'per-bi-quin'tal (-bī-kwĭn'tăl), *a.* In the ratio of 7 to 5.

su'per-bi-ter'tial (-bī-tûr'shăl), *a. Math.* Superbipartient.

su-per'bous, *a.* [L. *superbus.*] Superbious. *Obs.*

su'per-cal-lo'sal (-kăl-lō'săl), *a.* Above the corpus callosum.

su'per-can'o-py, *n.* See SUPER-.

su'per-cap'i-tal, *n.* = DOSSERET.

su'per-car'bon-ate, *n. Chem.* A bicarbonate. *Obsoles.*

su'per-car'bu-ret'ed, -ret'ted, *a. Chem.* Bicarbureted. *Obsoles.*

su'per-car'pal (sū'pĕr-kär'păl), *a. Anat.* Situated above, or in the upper part of, the carpus.

su'per-ce-les'tial, *a.*, **su'per-cer'e-mo'ni-ous**, *a.* See SUPER-.

su'per-ces'sion, *n. Law.* Succession. *Obs.*

su'per-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* [*super-* + *charge.* Cf. SURCHARGE.] *Her* Surcharge. — *n. Her.* A surcharged bearing.

su'per-chem'i-cal, *a.* See SUPER-.

su-per'cher-y (sū-pûr'chĕr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *supercherie.*] Outrage; affront; imposition; foul play; fraud. *Obs.* [CILIUM.]

su'per-cil'i-a, *n., pl.* of SUPER-

su'per-cil'i-lized, *a.*, **su'per-com'pre-hen'sion**, *n.* See SUPER-.

su'per-con-cep'tion (-kŏn-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Superfetation. *R.*

su'per-con-form'a-ble, *a.*, **su'per-con-form'i-ty**, *n.* See SUPER-.

su'per-con'se-quence, *n.* Remote consequence. *Obs.*

Su'per-cre-ta'ceous, *a. Geol.* Above the Cretaceous.

su'per-crit'i-cal, *a.*, **su'per-cu'ri-ous**, *a.* See SUPER-.

su'per-curve', *n. Math.* A continuum of two dimensions in a continuum of five.

su'per-dain'ty, *a.*, **su'per-dev'il-ish**, *a.*, **su'per-di'a-bol'i-cal**, *a.*, **su'per-dis-ten'tion**, *n.* See SUPER-.

su'per-duce', *v. t.* [L. *superducere* to lead over.] To superinduce. *Obs.*

supere. + SUPPER.

su'per-em'i-nen-cy, *n.* Supereminence. [PER-.]

su'per-en-dow', *v. t.* See SU-

su'per-er'o-gant (-ĕr'ō-gănt), *a.* [L. *supererogans*, p. pr. See SUPERROGATE.] Supererogatory.

su'per-e-rog'a-tive (-ē-rŏg'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Supererogatory. *Obs.*

su'per-es-sen'tial (-ĕs-sĕn'shăl), *a.* Essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing. — **su'per-es-sen'tial-ly**, *adv. Rare.* [See SUPER-.]

su'per-eth'i-cal (-ĕth'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

su'per-ex-alt', *v. t.*, **su'per-ex-al-ta'tion**, *n.*, **su'per-ex-ceed'**, *v. t.*, **su'per-ex'cel-lence**, *n.* See SUPER-. [excellence. *Obs.*]

su'per-ex'cel-len-cy, *n* Super-

su'per-ex'cel-lent, *a.*, **su'per-ex'cel-lent-ly**, *adv.*, **su'per-ex'ci-ta'tion**, *n.* See SUPER-.

su'per-e-x-cres'cence (-ĕks-krĕs'ĕns), *n.* Something growing superfluously.

su'per-ex-tat', *v. t.* To exist in a superior or idealized form.

su'per-ex-pend'it, *p. p.* In arrears; bankrupt. *Obs. Scot.*

su'per-ex-po'nit, *p. p.* Expended in excess. *Obs. Scot*

su'per-ex-ten'sion, *n.*, **su'per-fe-cun'di-ty**, *n.* See SUPER-.

su'per-fete' (sū'pĕr-fēt'), *v. i.* To superfetate. — *v. t.* To conceive (another fetus) after a former conception. *Both Obs.*

su'per-feu-da'tion (-fū-dā'shŭn), *n.* Superinfeudation.

su'per-fi'bri-na'tion, *n. Med.* Formation of an excessive amount of fibrin in the blood.

su'per-fice (sū'pĕr-fĭs), *n.* [OF.] Superficies; surface. *Obs.*

su'per-fi'cial-ist, *n.* A superficial person; a smatterer.

su'per-fi'cial-ize (-fĭsh'ăl-īz), *v. t.* To attend to or to treat superficially, or slightingly. *Rare.* — *v. i.* To act or work superficially. [FICIAL.]

su'per-fi'cial-ly, *adv.* of SUPER-

su'per-fi'cial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

su'per-fi'cial-ty (sū'pĕr-fĭsh'ăl-tĭ), *n.* Superficies. *Obs.*

su-per'fi-del, *a.* Antonym to *infidel. Nonce Word.*

su'per-fine', *v. t.* To be too critical; — with *upon. Obs.*

su'per-fine'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

su'per-fin'i-cal, *a.* See SUPER-.

superfluе, *a.* [Cf. F. *superflu.*] Superfluous; prolix. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

superfluely, *adv.* Superfluously.

su-per'flu-en-ce (sū-pûr'flōō-ĕns), *n.* Superfluity. *Obs.*

su'per-flu'i-tance (sū'pĕr-flōō'ĭ-tăns), *n.* Superfluitant state or substance. *Obs.*

su'per-flu'i-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *super* above + *fluitans*, p. pr. of *fluitare*, intensive fr. *fluere* to flow.] Floating above or on the surface. *Rare.*

su'per-flux (sū'pĕr-flŭks), *n.* Superabundance; superfluity; an overflowing. *Rare.*

su'per-fo-ta'tion. Var. of SUPERFETATION. [PER-.]

su'per-fo'li-a'tion, *n.* See SU-

su'per-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* & *i. Phys. Chem.* To supercool. — **su'per-fu'sion** (-fū'zhŭn), *n.*

su'per-ge-ner'ic, *a.* Pertaining to groups or characters of higher rank than generic

su'per-gla'cial (sū'pĕr-glā'shăl), *a.* On the surface of a glacier. — **su'per-gla'cial-ly**, *adv.*

su'per-glazed' (sū'pĕr-glāzd'), *a.* Having an extra glaze, as paper. [PER-. *Obs*

su'per-glo'ri-ous, *a.* See SU-

su'per-glot'tal (-glŏt'ăl), *a.* Situated above the glottis.

su'per-gur'gi-tate (-gûr'jĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [Cf. REGURGITATE.] To pour in too great a flood *Obs.*

su'per-her'e-sy, *n.* A heresy superimposed upon a heresy. *Obs.* [PER-.]

su'per-hi-run'dine, *a.* See SU-

su'per-hive', *n. Apiculture* A super.

su'per-hu'mer-ate (-hū'mĕr-āt), *v. t.* [Cf SUPERHUMERAL.] To lay (a burden) on one's shoulders. *Rare.*

‖ **su'pe-ri**, *or* **di su'pe-ri** (dī sū'pē-rī). [*often cap.*] [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The upper-world gods, i.e., the gods corresponding to the Greek Olympians. See DI SUPER-IM-AG'I-NA-RY, *a. Math.* Having the relation to other imaginary transformations that an imaginary root has to a real root

su'per-im-pos'a-ble (sū'pĕr-ĭm-pōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

su'per-im-po'sure (-pō'zhŭr), *n.* A superimposition.

su'per-im'preg-na'tion (-ĭm'-prĕg-nā'shŭn), *n* Superfetation. [induction.]

su'per-in-duce'ment, *n.* Super-

su'per-in-duc'ture, *v. t.* [L. *superinducere.*] To put on as a garment. *Obs.*

su'per-in-dus'tri-ous, *a.*, **su'per-in'e-nar'ra-ble** (-ĭn'ē-năr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See SUPER-.

su'per-in'feu-da'tion (-ĭn'fū-dā'shŭn), *n.* The granting of a feud out of a feudal estate.

su'per-in-fuse', *v. t.* [*super-* + *infuse:* cf. L. *superinfundere, superinfusum*, to pour over.] To infuse over. *Rare*

su'per-in-gen'ious (-ĭn-jē'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* See SUPER-.

su'per-in-jec'tion, *n.* An injection succeeding another.

su'per-in-sa'ni-ate'ed, *a.* See SUPER-. *Obs.*

su'per-in-scribe', *v. t.* To inscribe over an inscription.

su'per-in-spect', *v. t.* [*super-* + *inspect:* cf. L. *superinspicere, superinspectum.*] To oversee; superintend by inspection. *R.*

su'per-in'sti-tu'tion, *n.* One institution granted to a benefice already full by institution.

su/per-in-tend' (sū/pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'), *v. t.*; -TEND'ED; -TEND'ING. [L. *superintendere*. See SUPER-; INTEND.] To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction; to supervise; as, to *superintend* the building of a ship or the preparation of a literary work.

su/per-in-tend'ence (-tĕn'dĕns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *superintendance*.] Act of superintending; care and oversight for the purpose of direction; supervision. *Barrow.*
Syn. — Inspection, oversight, care, direction, control.

su/per-in-tend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *superintendens*, p. pr. See SUPERINTEND.] Overseeing; superintending.

su/per-in-tend'ent, *n.* [Cf. OF. *superintendant*, F. *surintendant*. Cf. SURINTENDANT.] One who has the oversight and charge of some place, institution, organization, enterprise, affairs, etc., with the power of direction; as, the *superintendent* of public works or of a school.
Syn. — Inspector, overseer, manager, director, supervisor.

su-pe'ri-or (sū-pē'rĭ-ēr), *a.* [L., compar. of *superus* being above, fr. *super* above, over: cf. F. *supérieur*. See SUPER-; cf. SUPREME.] **1.** More elevated in place or position; higher; upper; as, the *superior* limb of the sun.
2. Higher in rank or office; more exalted in dignity; as, a *superior* officer; a *superior* degree of nobility.
3. Higher or greater in excellence; greater in quantity or degree of a good quality; as, a man of *superior* merit; coffee of *superior* flavor.
4. Beyond the power or influence of; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by; — with *to*.
A great man *superior* to his sufferings. *Spectator.*
5. Affecting, or seeming to affect, superiority; as, a *superior* smile; assuming a *superior* air.
6. More comprehensive, as a term in classification; as, a genus is *superior* to a species.
7. In technical senses: **a** *Bot.* (1) Above the ovary; — said of parts of the flower adnate to the ovary, and so apparently originating from its upper part; also, of an ovary when the other floral organs are plainly free from it. Cf. INFERIOR, 2**b** (1). (2) = POSTERIOR, 4. **b** *Anat.* See INFERIOR, 2**c**. **c** *Railroading.* Having the right of way over another in the absence of specific contrary orders; — said of a train. **d** *Print.* Standing at the top of the line; as, in $a^2 + y^n$, 2 is a *superior* figure, *n* a *superior* letter. Cf. INFERIOR, 2 **d**. **superior conjunction, s. planets,** etc. See CONJUNCTION, 2; PLANET, 1; etc. — **s. maxillary.** See MAXILLARY, *n.*, **a**; **MAXILLARY NERVE.** — **s. mediastinum.** See MEDIASTINUM, 1. — **s. oblique.** See OBLIQUE, *n.*, 5 **b**. — **s. slope.** See FORTIFICATION, *Illust.* — **s. tide,** the tide of the hemisphere having the moon above the horizon. — **s. wings,** *Zoöl.*, the anterior pair of wings of an insect.

su-pe'ri-or, *n.* [Cf. F. *supérieur*.] **1.** One who is above, or surpasses, another in rank, station, office, age, ability, merit, or the like; one who surpasses in what is desirable; as, Addison has no *superior* as a writer of pure English.
2. Specif., *Eccl.*, the head of a monastery, convent, etc.

su-pe'ri-or'i-ty (-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *supériorité*, LL. *superioritas*.] Quality or state of being superior; as, *superiority* of rank; *superiority* in merit.
Syn. — Preëminence, excellence, predominancy, prevalence, ascendancy, odds, advantage.

su/per-ja'cent (sū/pĕr-jā'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *superjacens*, p. pr. of *superjacere*; *super* above + *jacere* to lie.] Lying above or upon; as, *superjacent* rocks.

su-per'la-tive (sū-pûr'lȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *superlativus*, fr. *superlatus* excessive, used as p. p. of *superferre*, but from a different root: cf. F. *superlatif*. See ELATE, TOLERATE.]
1. Lifted up to the highest degree; most eminent; surpassing all other; supreme; as, *superlative* wisdom.
2. *Gram.* Expressing the highest or utmost (or, with a privative auxiliary, the lowest) degree or amount of the quality, manner, etc., denoted by an adjective or an adverb. The superlative degree in English is formed from the positive by the use of *-est*, *most*, or *least*; as, highest, *most* pleasant, *least* bright.
— **su-per'la-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **su-per'la-tive-ness**, *n.*

su-per'la-tive, *n.* **1.** That which is highest or most eminent; the utmost degree.
2. *Gram.* The superlative degree; also, a form or word denoting it. The superlative is sometimes distinguished as *relative* or *absolute*, according as it denotes the highest degree in a number of cases compared, or simply a supreme or very high degree without regard to its existence in other cases. The latter is also called the *elative*.

su/per-lu'nar (sū/pĕr-lū'nȧr) } *a.* Being above the moon;
su/per-lu'na-ry (-nȧ-rĭ) } not belonging to this world; — opposed to *sublunary*.

su/per-nac'u-lar (-năk'ū-lȧr), *a.* Of the quality of supernaculum; first-rate; as, a *supernacular* wine. *Rare.*

su/per-nac'u-lum (-lŭm), *adv.* [In imitation of L., fr. L. *super* over + G. *nagel* a nail, as of the finger.] A kind of mock Latin term intended to mean, upon the nail; — used formerly in the phrase *to drink supernaculum*, to drink till only so much is left as will rest on the finger nail. *R. Greene.*
— *n.* Liquor of the finest quality; the best liquor.

su-per'nal (sū-pûr'nȧl), *a.* [L. *supernus*, fr. *super* above: cf. F. *supernel*. See SUPER-.] **1.** Being in a higher place or region; as, *supernal* orbs; *supernal* regions.
2. Of or pert. to things above; celestial; heavenly; as, *supernal* grace. "That *supernal* judge." *Shak.*

su/per-na'tant (sū/pĕr-nā'tănt), *a.* [L. *supernatans*, p. pr. of *supernatare* to swim above; *super* above + *natare* to swim.] Floating on the surface, as oil on water.

su/per-nat'u-ral (-năt'ū-rȧl), *a.* [*super-* + *natural*: cf. OF. *supernaturel*, F. *surnaturel*.] Beyond or exceeding the powers or laws (i. e., observed sequences) of nature; done, happening, given, etc., through the operation of an agency or force above nature; of or pert. to what is above nature, or able to ignore its observed sequences.
Syn. — SUPERNATURAL, PRETERNATURAL, MIRACULOUS, SUPERHUMAN. That is SUPERNATURAL which is thought of as above or beyond the power, agencies, or laws of nature; that is PRETERNATURAL which exceeds in some way what is natural, ordinary, or explicable, without being felt as *supernatural*; as, "Could anything, however extraordinary, . . . happen now, of which all reasonable persons would not agree to wait for a physical explanation, instead of attributing it to a *supernatural* cause?" (*J. B. Mozley*); "one broad line of distinction which separates all this purposeless, trifling, and low *supernatural*, — magic, witchcraft, and the like, from the *miraculous* credentials of the Christian revelation" (*id.*); "the *preternatural* quickness and glibness of his speech" (*G. Eliot*); "a degree of acumen which appears to the ordinary apprehension *preternatural*" (*Poe*); "the *preternatural* prowess of the hero" (*Emerson*); "His face was *preternaturally* pale" (*Hawthorne*). MIRACULOUS implies the direct intervention of supernatural (esp. divine) agency; as, "the *miraculous* interpositions by which it [Christianity] was attested and carried on" (*Bp. Butler*); "God's *miraculous* interpositions" (*id.*). SUPERHUMAN is sometimes equivalent to *supernatural*, or *divine*; as, "superstitious belief in *superhuman* agency" (*J. B. Mozley*). But *superhuman* is often used in strong hyperbole of what, though merely human, exceeds ordinary standards; as, *superhuman* efforts, energy.

the supernatural, whatever is above and beyond the scope, or the established course, of the operations of nature. "Nature and the *supernatural*." *H. Bushnell.*

su/per-nat'u-ral-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being supernatural; supernaturalness.
2. Belief in the supernatural; specif.: **a** Belief in a supreme being who is above nature and directs and controls it; — opposed to *naturalism*. **b** The doctrine of a divine and supernatural agency in the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible and elsewhere, and in the grace which renews and sanctifies men; — opposed to *rationalism*.

su/per-nat'u-ral-ist, *n.* One who holds to supernaturalism.

su/per-nat'u-ral-ist, su/per-nat'u-ral-is'tic (-ĭs/tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to supernaturalism.

su/per-nat'u-ral-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To treat as supernatural.

su/per-nu'mer-a-ry (-nū'mĕr-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *supernumerarius*: cf. OF. *supernuméraire*, F. *surnuméraire*. See SUPER-; NUMERARY, NUMBER.] **1.** Exceeding the number stated or prescribed; as, a *supernumerary* officer.
2. Exceeding a necessary, usual, or required number or quantity; superfluous; as, *supernumerary* servants.
supernumerary bud, *Bot.*, an accessory bud. — **s. rainbow.** See RAINBOW, 1.

su/per-nu'mer-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A person or thing beyond the number stated.
2. One beyond what is needed or usual; esp., a person employed not for regular service, but for use in case of need; specif., in theaters, a person not a regular actor, but employed to appear, as in a mob scene or a spectacle.

su/per-oo'tave (-ŏk'tāv), *n.* *Music.* **a** An organ stop giving tones two octaves above the normal pitch of the keys pressed. **b** An organ coupler by means of which the octave above a note struck is sounded.

su/per-or/di-na'tion (-ôr/dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [*super-* + *ordination*: cf. L. *superordinatio*.] **1.** Ordination of a person to fill a station already occupied; esp., the ordination by an ecclesiastical official of his own successor.
2. *Logic.* The relation of a universal proposition to a particular with the same terms.

su/per-or-gan'ic (-ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* Above or beyond that which is organic; hence, of or pert. to organic beings, but not directly or necessarily dependent upon the physical organism; as, the psychical life is *superorganic;* human society is a *superorganic* feature of human nature. *H. Spencer.*

su/per-os'cu-late (-ŏs'kū-lāt), *v. i.* *Geom.* To have more consecutive points in common than is necessary for osculation with; as, a circle *superosculates* a conic at a vertex.

su/per-ox'ide (sū/pĕr-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* A peroxide, esp. one of that class of which hydrogen peroxide is typical. *Obsoles.* — **su/per-ox'i-dize** (-sĭ-dīz), *v. t.*

su/per-phos'phate (-fŏs'fāt), *n.* *Chem.* An acid phosphate; hence, *Com.*, any fertilizing material mostly consisting of soluble phosphates. See PHOSPHORIC ACID.

su/per-phys'i-cal (-fĭz'ĭ-kăl), *p. a.* Above or beyond physics; not explainable on physical principles.

su/per-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.*; SU/PER-POSED' (-pōzd'); SU/PER-POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *superposer*. See SUPER-; POSE.]
1. To lay upon, as one kind of rock on another.
2. *Geom.* To lay (a figure ideally or in thought) upon another, making all the parts coincide with like parts.

su/per-posed' (-pōzd'), *p. a.* *Bot.* Growing or situated vertically over another part or organ; as, a *superposed* bud.

su/per-po-si'tion (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *superposition*. See SUPER-; POSITION.] Act of superposing, or state of being superposed.

su/per-sat'u-rate (-săt'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). To add to beyond saturation. A supersaturated solution in contact with a given solid will deposit the dissolved substance held in excess of a saturated solution. — **su/per-sat'u-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

su/per-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.*; -SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); -SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *superscribere*, *superscriptum*; *super* over + *scribere* to write. See SUPER-; SCRIBE.] To write or engrave (anything) on the top or surface; to write a name, address, or the like, on the outside or cover of (anything); as, to *superscribe* a letter.

su/per-script (sū/pĕr-skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *superscriptus*, p. p. See SUPERSCRIBE.] Written above; — opposed to *subscript*.

su/per-script, *n.* [L. *superscriptum*, neut. p. p.] **1.** Superscription. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. *Math.* Any index or mark written above, as in a^3, b'^{l}, c^{n}.

su/per-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *superscriptio*. See SUPERSCRIBE.] **1.** Act of superscribing.
2. That which is written or engraved on the surface, outside, or above something else; inscription; title; description; specif., an address on a letter, envelope, or the like.
The *superscription* of his accusation was written over, The King of the Jews. *Mark* xv. 26.
3. *Pharm.* That part of a prescription which contains the Latin word *recipe* (take) or the sign ℞.
4. A subscription. *Scot.*

su/per-sede' (-sēd'), *v. t.*; SU/PER-SED'ED (-sēd'ĕd); SU/PER-SED'ING (-sēd'ĭng). [L. *supersedere*, *supersessum*, to sit above, be superior to, forbear, omit; *super* above + *sedere* to sit: cf. F. *supersèder*. See SIT; CF. SURCEASE.] **1.** To come, or be placed, in the room of; to replace.
One deep love doth *supersede* all other loves. *Tennyson.*
2. To displace, or set aside, and put another in place of; to supplant; as, to *supersede* one official with another.
3. To make void, useless, or unnecessary, by superior power, or by coming in the place of; to set aside; as, electricity has in some measure *superseded* gas.
4. *Old Law.* To omit; to forbear; to refrain from.
Syn. — See REPLACE.

su/per-se'de-as (-sē'dē-ăs), *n.* [L., suspend, set aside, stay, 2d pers. sing. present subjunctive of *supersedere*. See SUPERSEDE.] *Law.* A common-law writ commanding a stay of legal proceedings, issued under various conditions, esp. to stay an officer from proceeding under another writ; now, in various jurisdictions, an order staying proceedings, esp. of an inferior court, issued under statutory authority.

su/per-se'dure (-sē'dūr), *n.* Act of superseding, or setting aside; as, the *supersedure* of trial by jury.

su/per-ses'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *supersession*. See SUPERSEDE.] Act of superseding, or state of being superseded; supersedure.

su/per-sti'tion (sū/pĕr-stĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *superstition*, or L. *superstitio*, orig., a standing still over or by a thing; hence, amazement, wonder, dread, esp. of the divine or supernatural, fr. *superstare* to stand over; *super* over + *stare* to stand. See SUPER-; STAND.] **1.** An excessive reverence for, or fear of, that which is unknown or mysterious; hence, the attitude of mind of a person or persons whose beliefs are regarded as false and as leading to idle or foolish practices; esp., a religious belief regarded as irrational and misleading.
2. A belief, an act, or a practice, esp. of a religious nature regarded as irrational, idle, or injurious; false religion.
3. Such acts, beliefs, or practices collectively; hence, the practices or system of a person or society dominated by superstitious beliefs; as, barbarism and *superstition* go hand in hand; savage philosophy is mere *superstition*.
4. Excessive nicety; scrupulous exactness. *Obs.*
5. Excessive devotion. *Obs.*

su/per-sti'tious (-stĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [F. *superstitieux*, or L. *su-*

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su/per-in/tel-lec'tu-al, *a.* See SUPER-.
su/per-in-tend'en-cy (sū/pĕr-ĭn-tĕn'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Superintendence.
su/per-in-tend'ent-ship, *n.* The region under a superintendent. *Obs. Scot.* [-SHIP.]
su/per-in-tend'ent-ship, *n.* See **su/per-in-tend'er**, *n.* A superintendent. *Rare.*
su/per-in-vest'i-ture (-ĭn-vĕs'tĭ-tūr), *n.* An outer garment. *R.*
su-pe'ri-or-di-na-ry, *a.* Superordinary. *Obs.*
su-pe'ri-or-ess, *n.* A woman who is chief in a convent, abbey, or nunnery; a lady superior.
su-pe'ri-or-ize, *v. i.* To be superior. *Obs.* [RIOR.
su-pe'ri-or-ly, *adv.* of SUPE-
su-pe'ri-or-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
su-pe'ri-us (sū-pē'rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [LL.] *Medieval Music.* The highest, or treble, voice part.
su/per-jec'tion (sū/pĕr-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *superjectio*.] A laying or casting upon. *Obs.*
superl. *Abbr.* Superlative.
su/per-last', *v. t.* To outlast. *Obs.*
su/per-la'tion (sū/pĕr-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *superlatio*. See SUPERLATIVE.] Exaltation beyond truth or propriety. *Obs.* [*Sp.*
su-per'la-tiv. Superlative. *Ref.*
su/per-li-ga'men (-lĭ-gā'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* -GAMINA (-gă'mĭ-nȧ). [NL.; L. *super* + *ligamen* bandage.] *Surg.* A kind of bandage.
su/per-lig'a-ment, *n.* Superligamen. *Obs.*
su/per-line, *n.* *Math.* A linear continuum of two dimensions in a space of five dimensions.
su/per-lin'e-ar (-lĭn'ē-ȧr), *n.* *Math.* A determinant. *Rare.*
su/per-log'i-cal, *a.* See SUPER-.
su/per-lu'crate (-lū'krāt), *v. t.* [L. *superluci arv.*] Gain in addition or excess. — **su/per-lu-cra'tion** (-lū-krā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Obs.*
su/per-lu-nat'i-cal, *a.*, **su/per-ma-rine'**, *a.* See SUPER-.
su/per-man, *n.* = OVERMAN, *n.*, 3.
su/per-ma-te'ri-al, *a.* See SUPER-.
su/per-max'il-la-ry (-măk'sĭ-lȧ-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* Supramaxillary.
su-per'me-ate, *v. t.* [L. *supermeare*.] To pass over. *Obs.*
su/per-me'di-al (sū/pĕr-mē'dĭ-ȧl), *a.* Above the middle.
su/per-mois'ten, *v. t.*, **su/per-mol'ten**, *a.* See SUPER-.
su/per-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being above the world; — opposed to *inframundane*.
su/per-mun'di-al, *a.* [L. *supermundialis*.] Supermundane. *Obs.*
supern. + SUPERNE.
su/per-nal'i-ty, *n.* Supernal state; in *pl.*, supernal personages. *Obs.* [*Rare.*
su-per'nal-ly, *adv.* From above.
su/per-na-ta'tion (-nā-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of floating on the surface of a fluid. *Obs. or R.*
su/per-na'tion-al. *a.* See SUPER-. — **su/per-na'tion-al-ism**, *n.*
su/per-nat'u-ral'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being supernatural.
su/per-nat'u-ral-ly, *adv.* of SUPERNATURAL. [-NESS.
su/per-nat'u-ral-ness, *n.* See
su-perne', *a.* [See SUPERNAL.] Supernal. *Obs.* — **su-per'ni-ty**, *n.* *Obs.* [ULUM.
su/per-neg'u-lum + SUPERNAC-
su/per-nod'i-cal, *a.* [See SUPER-; cf. NODDY a fool.] Excessively foolish. *Obs.*
su/per-nor'mal, *a.* See SUPER-. — **su/per-nor'mal-ly**, *adv.*
su/per-nu'mer-a-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*
su/per-nu'mer-ous, *a.* Superabundant. *Obs.*
su/per-nu-tri'tion (-nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Excessive nutrition.
su/per-o-bese', *a.* See SUPER-.
su/per-ob-la'ta (-ŏb-lā'tȧ), *n.* [LL., orig. two words. See SUPER-; OBLATE, *a.*] In some ancient liturgies, a prayer over offerings of the people.
su/per-oc-cip'i-tal (-ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tȧl), *a.* & *n.* Supraoccipital.
su/per-o-ex-ter'nal, *a.* Situated above and outside.
su/per-o-lat'er-al, *a.* Situated above and on the side.
su/per-om-niv'a-lent, *a.* Predominant over all. *Obs.* [PER-.
su/per-op'ti-mal, *a.* See SUPER-. [ponderating. *Obs.*
su/per-or'der, *n.* *Biol.* A category ranking between an order and a class, equiv. to a subclass or ranking between an order and a subclass. — **su/per-or'di-nal**, *a.*
su/per-or'di-na-ry, *a.* See SUPER-.
su/per-or'di-nate, *a.* **1.** Superordinal. [of superordination.
2. *Logic.* Bearing the relation
su/per-par'a-site (-păr'ȧ-sīt). *n.* *Biol.* A hyperparasite. — **su/per-par'a-sit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **su/per-par'a-sit-ism** (-p ăr'ȧ-sĭt-ĭz'm), *n.*
su/per-par-tic'u-lar, *a.* [L. *superparticularis*. See SUPER-; PARTICULAR.] *Math.* Of or pertaining to a ratio when the excess of the greater term over the less is a unit, as in 1 to 2, or of 3 to 4. *Obs.* — **su/per-par-tic'u-lar'i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*
su/per-par'tient, *a.* [L. *superpartiens*; *super* over + *partiens*, p. pr. of *partire* to divide.] *Math.* Of or pert. to a ratio when the excess of the greater term over the less is more than a unit, as that of 3 to 5, or of 7 to 10. *Obs.* [PER-.
su/per-pas'sage, *n.* See SUPER-.
su/per-pi'ant, *n.* An epiphyte, as the mistletoe. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
su/per-please', *v. t.* See SUPER-.
su/per-plus, *n.* [LL.; L. *super* + *plus* more. See SURPLUS.] Surplus. *Obs. or Scot.* [*Obs.*
su/per-plus'age, *n.* Surplusage.
su/per-pol'i-tic, *a.* See SUPER-.
su/per-pon'der-ant, *a.* Superponderating. *Obs.*
su/per-pon'der-ate, *v. t.* To weigh over and above. *Obs.* — **su/per-pon'der-a'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
su/per-pon'a-ble (-pōz'ā-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
su/per-praise', *v. t.*, **su/per-pro-por'tion**, *n.*, **su/per-pur-ga'tion**, *n.* See SUPER-.
su/per-quad'ri-par'ti-ent (sū/pĕr-kwŏd'rĭ-pär'shĭ-ĕnt), *a.* *Math.* In the ratio of 9 to 5.
su/per-quad'ri-quin'tal (-kwĭn'tăl), *a.* Superquadripartient.
su/per-ra'tion-al (-rā'shŭn-ȧl), *a.* See SUPER-. — **su/per-ra'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
su/per-re-flec'tion, *n.* The reflection of a reflection. *Rare.*
su/per-re'gal, *a.*, (*Obs.*) **su/per-re-ward'**, *v. t.* See SUPER-.
su/per-roy'al, *n.* A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*
su/per-sa'cral, *a.* See SUPER-.
su/per-sa'lient, *a.* [*super-* + L. *saliens*, p. pr. of *salire* to leap.] Leaping upon. *Obs.* — **su/per-sa'li-ent-cy**, *n.* *Obs.*
su/per-salt', *n.* An acid salt.
su/per-sault, *n.* A somersault. *Obs. Scot.*
su/per-scap'u-la (-skăp'ū-lȧ), *n.* = SUPRASCAPULA. — **su/per-scap'u-lar** (-lăr), *a.* See SUPER-.
su/per-sol'id, *n.* A magnitude of four or more dimensions.
su/per-sphe-noi'dal, *a.* See SUPER-.
su/per-spi'nous (-spī'nŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Supraspinous.
su/per-spir'it-u-al, *a.* See SUPER-. — **su/per-spir'it-u-al-ty**, *n.*
su/per-sti'tion-al (sū/pĕr-stĭsh'ŭn-ȧl), *a.* Of or pert. to superstition. *Rare.*
su/per-sti'tion-ist, *n.* One addicted to superstition.
superstitiose, *a.* [L. *superstitiosus*.] Superstitious. *Obs.*

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perstitiosus.] Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, characterized by, or manifesting, superstition; addicted to, or swayed by, superstition; as, *superstitious* rites.

superstitious, *or* **goetic,** magic, the invocation of devils or demons, involving the supposition of some tacit or express agreement between them and human beings. — **s. use,** *Law,* in England, the use of a gift or bequest, as of land, etc., for the maintenance of religious rites not tolerated by the law. The phrase refers to the act of 23 Hen. VIII., c. 10 (1531), making void bequests or gifts to "superstitious uses." Orig. the act affected the religions of Roman Catholics, Protestant dissenters, and Jews, but the disabilities have now been mostly removed.

— su/per-sti/tious-ly, *adv.* — **su/per-sti/tious-ness,** *n.*

su/per-stra/tum (sū/pĕr-strā/tŭm), *n.; pl.* -STRATA (-tȧ). [NL.: cf. L. *supersternere, superstratum,* to spread upon. See SUPER-; STRATUM.] An overlying stratum or layer.

su/per-struct/ (-strŭkt/), *v. t.;* -STRUCT/ED; -STRUCT/ING. [L. *superstructus,* p. p. of *superstruere* to build upon; *super* over + *struere* to build. See SUPER-; STRUCTURE.] To build over or on another structure; to erect on a foundation.

This is the only proper basis on which to *superstruct* first innocency and then virtue. *Dr. H. More.*

su/per-struc/tion (-strŭk/shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of superstructing, or building upon.

2. That which is superstructed, or built upon some foundation; an edifice; a superstructure. *Now Rare.*

su/per-struc/tive (-strŭk/tĭv), *a.* Built or erected on something else. — *n.* A superstructure. *Obs.*

su/per-struc/ture (-tūr), *n.* [Cf. F. *superstructure.*] **1.** Any structure or edifice built on something else; that which is raised on a foundation; esp., *Arch.,* all that part of a building above the basement.

You have added to your natural endowments the *superstructures* of study. *Dryden.*

2. *Railroads.* The ties, rails, fastenings, etc, in distinction from the roadbed.

3. *Naut.* The structural part of a vessel, esp. a war vessel, above the main deck.

su/per-ton/ic (-tŏn/ĭk), *n.* *Music.* The note next above the keynote; the second of the scale.

su/per-vene/ (-vēn/), *v. i.;* -VENED/ (-vēnd/); -VEN/ING (-vēn/ĭng). [L. *supervenire, superventum,* to come over, to come upon; *super* over + *venire* to come. See SUPER-, COME; cf. OVERCOME.] To come as something additional or extraneous; to occur with reference or relation to something else; to be added or to follow closely.

Such a mutual gravitation can never *supervene* to matter unless impressed by divine power. *Bentley.*

Syn. — See FOLLOW.

su/per-ven/ient (sū/pĕr-vēn/yĕnt), *a.* [L. *superveniens,* p. pr.] Coming as something additional or extraneous.

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to Christian practice. *Hammond.*

su/per-ven/tion (-vĕn/shŭn), *n.* [L. *superventio.*] Act of supervening. *Bp. Hall.*

su/per-vise/ (-vīz/), *v. t.;* SU/PER-VISED/ (-vīzd/); SU/PER-VIS/ING (-vīz/ĭng). [LL. *supervisus,* p. p. of *supervidere* to oversee; L. *super* over + *videre* to see. Cf. SURVEY.] **1.** To oversee for direction; to superintend; to inspect with authority; as, to *supervise* the printing of a book.

2. To look over so as to read; to peruse. *Obs. Shak.*

su/per-vi/sion (-vĭzh/ŭn), *n.* Act of overseeing; inspection; superintendence; oversight.

Syn. — See OVERSIGHT.

su/per-vi/sor (-vī/zĕr), *n.* [LL.] **1.** One who supervises; an overseer; inspector; superintendent; as, a *supervisor* of schools; specif., on some U. S. railroads, a roadmaster.

2. A spectator; a looker-on. *Obs. Shak.*

3. One who reads over, as a book for correction. *Obs.*

4. In some States of the United States, an elected official standing, either alone or with others constituting a board, at the head of the administration of a township or other county subdivision. Supervisors act as overseers of the poor, often exercise a certain control over finances, etc.

su/per-vi/so-ry (-vī/zō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to supervision.

su/per-vo-lute/ (-vō-lūt/), *a.* [L. *supervolutus,* p. p. of *supervolvere* to roll over; *super* over + *volvere* to roll.] *Bot.* Having the plaits of a gamopetalous corolla convolute in the bud, as in the morning-glory.

su/pi-nate (sū/pĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.;* -NAT/ED (-nāt/ĕd); -NAT/ING (-nāt/ĭng). [L. *supinare, supinatum,* to bend or lay backward, fr. *supinus* supine. See SUPINE.] *Physiol. & Anat.* To cause to assume, or to assume, a position of supination.

su/pi-na/tion (sū/pĭ-nā/shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *supination.* See SUPINATE.] *Physiol. & Anat.* **a** A rotation of the hand so that the palm is turned up (the arm being extended forward), and the thumb outward away from the body; also, the position resulting from this movement; — the opposite of *pronation.* **b** The act or state of lying on the back.

su/pi-na/tor (-tẽr), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle which produces the motion of supination.

‖ **su/pi-na/tor bre/vis,** *or* ‖ **su/pi-na/tor ra/di-i bre/vis** (rā/dĭ-ī brē/vĭs) [L. *radii brevis* short (supinator) of the radius]. *Anat.,* a deeply situated muscle of the forearm which arises in two layers from the external condyle of the humerus and adjacent parts of the ligaments and bones of the elbow and, passing over the head of the radius, is inserted into its neck and the external surface of its shaft. — ‖ **su/pi-na/tor lon/gus,** *or* ‖ **s. ra/di-i lon/gus** (lŏn/gŭs) [L. *longus* long], a superficial muscle of the radial side of the forearm, arising from the lower part of the humerus and the adjacent intermuscular septum, and inserted by a flat tendon into the styloid process of the radius.

su-pine/ (sū-pīn/; sū/pīn), *a.* [L. *supinus,* akin to *sub* under, *super* above. Cf. SUB-, SUPER-.] **1.** Lying on the back, or with the face upward; — opposed to *prone.*

2. Leaning backward, or inclining with exposure to the sun; sloping; inclined. "Hills *supine.*" *Dryden.*

3. Mentally or morally inert; also, wanting in stamina; abject.

Syn. — Negligent, heedless, indolent, thoughtless, inattentive, listless, careless, drowsy.

— su-pine/ly, *adv.* — **su-pine/ness,** *n.*

su/pine (sū/pīn), *n.* [L. *supinum* (sc. *verbum*), fr. *supinus* bent or thrown backward, perh. so called because, although furnished with substantive case endings, it rests or falls back, as it were, on the verb: cf. F. *supin.*] *Gram.* A verbal noun: **a** Orig., one in Latin having two cases, an accusative in *-um,* and an ablative (sometimes dative) in *-u.* The former is used after verbs of motion to denote purpose; as in, abiit *piscatum,* he 's gone a-fishing; the latter is generally an ablative of specification; as in, difficile *dictu,* hard to say. **b** Sometimes applied to analogous verbals, as to the modern English infinitive with *to.*

sup/per (sŭp/ẽr), *n.* [ME. *soper, super,* OF. *super, soper,* F. *souper;* prop., an infinitive, to sup, take a meal. See SOUP; cf. SUP to take supper.] A meal taken at the close of the day; the evening meal; the final meal of the day.

sup-plant/ (sŭ-plănt/), *v. t.;* SUP-PLANT/ED; SUP-PLANT/ING. [F. *supplanter,* L. *supplantare* to trip up one's heels, to throw down; *sub* under + *planta* the sole of the foot, also, a sucker, slip, sprout. Cf. PLANT the sole of the foot.]

1. To trip up. *Obs. Milton.*

2. To overthrow, destroy, undermine, or force away, esp. in order to put a substitute in place of.

You never will *supplant* the received ideas of God. *Landor.*

3. To remove or displace, as by stratagem; esp., to displace and take the place of; to supersede; as, one who *supplants* another in royal favor.

Syn. — Remove, displace, undermine, overthrow, supersede. See REPLACE.

sup/plan-ta/tion (sŭp/lăn-tā/shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *supplantation,* L. *supplantatio* hypocritical deceit.] Act of supplanting or displacing.

sup/ple (sŭp/'l), *a.* [ME. *souple,* F. *souple,* fr. L. *supplex* supliant. Cf. SUPPLICATE.] **1.** Pliant; flexible; easily bent; as, *supple* joints; *supple* fingers.

2. Yielding; compliant; not obstinate.

If punishment . . . makes not the will *supple,* it hardens the offender. *Locke.*

3. Bending to the humor of others; obsequious.

4. Tending toward pliancy; esp., fig., quieting. *Obs.*

5. Nimble; agile; hence, sly; cunning. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See FLEXIBLE.

sup/ple, *v. t.;* SUP/PLED (-'ld); SUP/PLING (-lĭng). **1.** To make soft and pliant; to render flexible.

2. To make compliant, submissive, or obedient.

They should *supple* our stiff willfulness. *Barrow.*

3. To soothe; salve; heal. *Obs. Bale.*

sup/ple, *v. i.* To become soft and pliant.

sup/ple-jack/, *n.* Any of various woody climbers having tough, pliant stems; as: **a** In the United States, the rhamnaceous shrub *Berchemia scandens.* **b** In the West Indies, any of various sapindaceous plants of the genera *Paullinia* and *Serjania,* from some of which walking sticks are made. **c** In Australia: (1) The rhamnaceous shrub *Ventilago viminalis.* (2) A species of clematis (*Clematis aristata*). **d** In New Zealand, a climbing bramble (*Rubus australis*).

sup/ple-ment (sŭp/lẽ-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *supplément,* L. *supplementum,* fr. *supplere* to fill up. See SUPPLY, *v. t.*] **1.** That which supplies a want; a store; supply. *Obs.*

2. That which completes, or makes an addition to, something already organized, arranged, or set apart; specif., a part added to, or issued as a continuation of, a book or paper, to make good its deficiencies or correct its errors.

3. *Trig.* The quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180°, or an arc falls short of a semicircle.

Syn. — See APPENDIX, COMPLEMENT.

sup/ple-ment (-mĕnt), *v. t.;* SUP/PLE-MENT/ED; SUP/PLE-MENT/ING. To fill up or supply by additions; to add something to; to fill the deficiencies of.

Causes of one kind must be *supplemented* by bringing to bear upon them a causation of another kind. *I. Taylor*

sup/ple-men/tal (-mĕn/tăl), *a.* **1.** Serving to supply what is lacking; supplementary.

2. *Law.* In practice, designating an answer, bill, or plea filed or served in aid of an original one to supply some defect in the latter, or to set forth new facts which cannot be added by amendment.

supplemental air, *Physiol.,* the air which can still be expelled from the lungs after an ordinary expiration. It is additional to the residual air. — **s. angles,** angles together making a straight angle. — **s. arcs,** *Math.,* arcs together making a semicircle.

sup/ple-men/ta-ry (sŭp/lẽ-mĕn/tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *supplémentaire.*] Added to supply what is wanted; additional; serving as a supplement; as, a *supplementary* volume.

supplementary air. = SUPPLEMENTAL AIR. — **s. chords,** *Math.,* in a conic, any two chords through one point of the curve and the ends of a diameter. — **s. cost.** See COST, *n.,* 6. — **s. proceedings,** *Law,* proceedings, under a code or practice act, for the examination of a judgment debtor or others to discover property for payment of the judgment.

sup/ple-tive (sŭp/lẽ-tĭv) } *a.* [Cf. F. *supplétif,* LL. *supple-*
sup/ple-to-ry (-tō-rĭ) } *tivus,* fr L. *supplere, supletum,* to fill up. See SUPPLY.] Supplying deficiencies; supplementary; specif., *Eccl. Law,* designating an oath administered to a plaintiff or defendant where there is but one witness, so that the judge may decide the matter in issue as if two witnesses had been examined.

sup/ple-to-ry, *n.; pl.* -TORIES (-rĭz). [L. *suppletorium.* supplement.] That which is to supply what is wanted.

sup/pli-ance (sŭp/lĭ-ăns), *n.* [See SUPPLIANT.] Supplication; entreaty.

sup/pli-ant (-ănt), *n.* [Cf. F. *suppliant.*] One who supplicates; a humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively. "Hear thy *suppliant's* prayer." *Dryden.*

sup/pli-ant, *a.* [F., p. pr. of *supplier* to entreat, OF. *soplever, souploier,* L. *supplicare.* See SUPPLICATE, cf. SUPPLICANT.] **1.** Asking earnestly and submissively; entreating; beseeching; supplicating.

2. Expressive of supplication. "*Suppliant* knee." *Milton.*

Syn. — Suing, begging, supplicating, imploring.

— sup/pli-ant-ly, *adv.* — **sup/pli-ant-ness,** *n.*

sup/pli-cant (-kănt), *a.* [L. *supplicans,* p. pr. See SUPPLICATE; cf. SUPPLIANT.] Entreating; asking submissively. *Shak.* — **sup/pli-cant-ly,** *adv.*

sup/pli-cant, *n.* **1.** One who supplicates; a suppliant.

2. [*often cap.*] *Scotch Hist.* One of those who signed the Supplication against the use of Laud's Service Book in 1637. Nearly all signed the Covenant in 1638. Cf. COVENANTER, 1.

sup/pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* SUP/PLI-CAT/ED (-kāt/ĕd); SUP/PLI-CAT/ING (-kāt/ĭng). [L. *supplicatus,* p. p. of *supplicare* to supplicate; orig. uncert., cf. *supplex, supplicis,* humbly begging or entreating; perh. fr. *sub* under + a word akin to *placare* to reconcile, appease (cf. PLACABLE), or fr. *sub* under + *plicare* to fold, whence the idea of bending the knees (cf. PLY, *v. t.*). Cf. SUPPLE.] **1.** To entreat for; to ask for earnestly and humbly; to implore; as, to *supplicate* blessings.

2. To address in prayer; to entreat as a supplicant.

Syn. — Beseech, entreat, petition, implore, importune, solicit, crave. See BEG.

sup/pli-cate, *v. i.* To make supplication.

sup/pli-ca/tion (-kā/shŭn), *n.* [F. *supplication,* L. *supplicatio.*] **1.** Act of supplicating; humble and earnest entreaty; a humble petition.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* A public prayer; a religious solemnity, or a day set apart for such, either for thanksgiving or for religious humiliation.

Syn. — Entreaty, petition, solicitation, craving.

sup-ply/ (sŭ-plī/), *v. t.;* SUP-PLIED/ (-plīd/); SUP-PLY/ING (-plī/ĭng). [For older *supploy,* OF. *supployer, supplier, souploier, soupleer,* F. *suppléer,* (assumed) LL. *suppletare,* fr. L. *supplere, supletum;* *sub* under + *plere* to fill, akin to *plenus* full. See PLENTY.] **1.** To furnish with what is wanted; to afford, or furnish with, a sufficiency; to replenish; as, rivers are *supplied* by smaller streams; — often followed by *with;* as, to *supply* soldiers with ammunition.

2. Specif., to reënforce (a military force); to aid. *Obs.*

3. To give or provide; to furnish; as, to *supply* money.

4. To serve instead of; to take the place of.

Burning ships the banished sun *supply.* *Waller.*

5. To fill temporarily; to serve as substitute for another in, as a vacant office; as, to *supply* a pulpit.

Syn. — Furnish, provide, administer, minister, contribute, yield, accommodate.

sup-ply/, *n.; pl* -PLIES (-plīz/). **1.** Act of supplying.

2. That which supplies a want; sufficiency of things for use or want. Specif.: **a** Auxiliary troops or reënforcements; more broadly, assistance; relief; help. *Obs.* **b** The food, and the like, which meets the daily necessities of an army or other large body of men; stores; — chiefly in *pl.;* as, lack of *supplies.* **c** An amount of money provided, as by Parliament or Congress, to meet the annual national expenditures; — usually in *pl.;* as, to vote *supplies.* **d** One who fills a place for a time; a substitute; esp., a clergyman who supplies a pulpit. **e** = SUPPLEMENT. *Obs.*

3. a *Econ. & Com.* The quantity of any article offered at a given price. Cf. DEMAND, *n.,* 5 **b. b** *Econ.* As defined by Cairnes, "the desire for general purchasing power,

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su/per-strain/, *v. t.* See SUPER-.

su/per-struc/tor (sū/pĕr-strŭk/tẽr), *n.* One who builds a superstructure. *Rare.*

su/per-struc/tur-al (-tūr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a superstructure.

su/per-sub-stan/tial, *a.* [*super-* + *substantial:* cf. F. *supersubstantiel,* L. *supersubstantialis.*] More than substantial; spiritual.

su/per-sub/til-ized (-sŭb/tĭl-īzd; -sŭt/'l-īzd), *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-sub/tle (-sŭt/'l), *a.* Too subtle. — **su/per-sub/tle-ty,** *n.*

su/per-sul/fate, etc. Vars. of SUPERSULPHATE, etc.

su/per-sul/phate, *n.* An acid sulphate. *Obs.*

su/per-sul/phu-ret/ed, *or* **-ret/ted,** *a.* Supersulphurized. *Obs.*

su/per-sul/phur-ize (-sŭl/fŭr-īz), *v. t.* To impregnate or combine with an excess of sulphur.

su/per-sur/face (sū/pĕr-sûr/fĭs), *n. Math.* A solid in space of five dimensions.

su/per-sweet/, *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-tare/, *n.* See TARE.

supertasse. + SUPPORTASSE.

su/per-tel-lu/ric, *a.,* **su/per-tem/po-ral,** *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-ter-ra/ne-an (sū/pĕr-tẽ-rā/nē-ăn), *a.* Superterrestrial. *R.*

su/per-ter-rene/ (-rēn/), *a.* [*super-* + *terrene:* cf. L. *superterrenus.*] Supercrrestrial. *Rare.*

su/per-ter-res/tri-al (-tĕ-rĕs/trĭ-ăl), *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-to/tus (-tō/tŭs), *n.* [LL. Cf. SUBTOTUS.] = BALANDRANA.

su/per-trag/i-cal, *a.* See SUPER-.

su/per-tri-par/ti-ent (-trī-pär/tĭ-ĕnt), *a.* In the ratio of 7 to 4.

su/per-tri-quar/tal (-kwôr/tăl), *a.* Supertripartient.

su/per-tu/nic, *n.* A garment worn over a tunic. [PER-.]

su/per-tu/te-la-ry, *a.* See SU-

su/per-va-ca/ne-ous (-vȧ-kā/nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *supervacaneus, supervacuus; super* over + *vacuus* empty.] Useless; superfluous; needless. — **su/per-va-ca/ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **su/per-va-ca/ne-ous-ness,** *n. All Obs.*

su/per-vac/u-ous (-văk/ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *supervacuus.*] Supervacaneous. *Obs.*

su/per-vest/ment, *n.* See SUPER-.

su/per-vis/al (-vīz/ăl), *n.* Supervision.

su/per-vise/, *n.* Supervision; inspection. *Obs.*

su/per-vis/it, *v. t.* To supervise. *Obs.*

su/per-vi/sive (-vī/sĭv), *a.* Supervisory. *Rare.*

su/per-vi-so/ri-al (-vī-sō/rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a supervisor.

su/per-vi/sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP

su/per-vis/u-al (-vĭzh/ū-ăl), *a.* See SUPER-.

‖ **su/per vi/sum cor/po-ris.** [L.] Upon a view of the body.

su/per-vive/ (-vīv/), *v. t. & i.* [L. *supervivere.* See SURVIVE.] To survive. *Obs*

su/per-vo-lu/tive (-vō-lū/tĭv), *a. Bot.* Supervolute. *Rare.*

su-pine/, *adv.* Supinely *Obs.*

su-pin/i-ty (sū-pĭn/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *supinitas.*] Supineness *Obs.*

supir, *v. i.* [F. *soupirer.*] To sigh. *Obs. Scot.*

sup/l. Supple. *Ref. Sp.*

supose. + SUPPOSE.

supowell. + SUPPOWELL.

supp. *Abbr.* Supplement.

sup/pa-ble (sŭp/ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be supped; *Scot.,* eatable.

sup/page (sŭp/ĕj; 48), *n.* That which may be supped. *Obs.*

sup/pal-pa/tion (-ăl-pā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *suppalpari* to caress a little; *sub* under, a little + *palpare* to caress.] Enticement. *Obs.*

sup-par/a-si-tate, *v. i.* [See SUPPARASITE.] To flatter; to act the sycophant. *Obs.* — **sup-par/a-si-ta/tion** (sŭ-pă/răs-ĭ-tā/shŭn), *n. Obs.*

sup-par/a-site, *v. t.* [L. *supparasitari;* *sub* under + *parasitus* parasite.] Flatter; cajole. *Obs.*

sup-pawn/. Var. of SUPAWN.

suppe. + SUP.

sup/pe-da/ne-ous (sŭp/ē-dā/nē-ŭs), *a* [*sub-* + L. *pes, pedis,* a foot; cf. L. *suppedaneum* a footstool.] Being under the feet. *Obs.*

sup/pe-da/ne-um (-ăm), *n.; pl.* -NEA (-ȧ). [L., a footstool.] A support for the feet on a cross used for crucifixions.

suppedit, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *suppediter* to put under one's feet, overcome, LL. *suppeditare.*] To supplant; eradicate. *Obs. Scot.*

sup-ped/i-ta-ry, *n.* [Cf. LL. *suppeditare* to put under one's feet.] Sole (of a shoe). *Obs.*

sup-ped/i-tate, *v. t.* [L. *suppeditatus,* p. p of *suppeditare* to supply.] To supply; furnish. — **sup-ped/i-ta/tion,** *n.* — **sup-ped/i-ta-tive,** *a. All Obs.*

suppen. + SHIPPEND.

sup/per, *v. i. & t.* To sup or give supper to. *Rare.*

sup/per-ing, *n.* A supper. *Rare*

sup/per-less, *a.* See -LESS.

sup/pi-late, *v. t.* [L. *supplare, supplatum.*] To steal. *Obs.* — **sup/pi-la/tion,** *n. Obs.*

sup/ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SUP.

sup-place/ (sŭ-plās/), *v. t.* To replace; supplant. *Rare.*

sup-plant/al (sŭ-plăn/tăl), *n.* Supplantation. [ing. *Obs.*

sup-plant/er, *n.* One that supplants. [Eng. of SWIPPLE.]

sup/ple (sŏp/'l). Scot & dial. **supple.** + SUPPLY.

sup/ple-ly, *adv.* of SUPPLE.

sup/ple-men/ta-ri-ly (sŭ/plē-mĕn/tȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SUPPLEMENTARY. See -LY.

sup/ple-men-ta/tion (-mĕn-tā/shŭn), *n.* Act of supplementing.

sup/ple-ment/er, *n.* One that supplements. [menter. *R.*]

sup/ple-ment/ist, *n.* A supplementer. See -NESS. [*Obs.*]

sup/pler, *n.* One that supples.

sup-plete/ (sŭ-plēt/), *v. t.* [L. *suppletus,* p. p. of *supplere* to supply.] To supplement. *Rare.*

sup/pli-al (-plĭ/ăl), *n.* Act of supplying; a thing supplied.

sup-pli/ance, *n.* [From SUPPLY.] *Obs.* a Supplial; assistance. **b** Satisfaction; gratification.

sup/pli-an-cy (sŭp/lĭ-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Entreaty; supplicance.

sup-pli/ant (sŭ-plī/ănt), *a.* [*supply,* v. + *-ant.*] Suppletory; supplementary. *Obs.*

sup/pli-can-cy (sŭp/lĭ-kăn-sĭ), *n.* Supplication. *Rare.*

sup/pli-cat(-kăt), *n.* [L., he supplicates.] *Eng. Universities.* A petition, esp. a written one, with a certificate that certain conditions have been complied with.

sup/pli-cat/ing (-kāt/ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SUPPLICATE. — **sup/pli-cat/ing-ly,** *adv.* [cate. *Obs.*

sup/pli-ca/tion, *n. t.* To supplicate.

sup/pli-ca/tor (sŭp/lĭ-kā/tẽr), *n.* [L.] A supplicant.

sup/pli-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Supplicating; humble. — *n.* Supplication. *Obs.*

sup/pli-ca/vit (-kā/vĭt), *n.* [L., he has supplicated.] *Law.* A writ, now seldom used, formerly issuing out of the Court of Chancery or King's Bench for taking surety of the peace.

sup/plice, *n.* [F., or L. *supplicium.*] Punishment; supplication: sacrifice. *Obs.*

‖ **sup/pli-che/vo-le** (sōp/plē-kā/vō-lā), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Suppliant; entreating.

sup-pli/er (sŭ-plī/ẽr), *n.* One that supplies.

suppline. + SAPLING.

sup-plode/, *v. i.* [L. *supplodere.*] To stamp with the foot. *Obs.* —

sup-plo/sion, *n. Obs.*

‖ **sup-plo/si-o pe/dis.** [L.] A stamping of the foot.

seeking its end by an offer of specific commodities or services." The term is now used in sense **a** by economists.

sup-ply' (sŭ-plī'), *a.* Serving to contain, deliver, or regulate, a supply of anything; as, a *supply* tank or valve.

supply price. The lowest price at which a given amount of commodities will be offered under given conditions.

sup-port' (sŭ-pōrt'; 201), *v. t.*; SUP-PORT'ED; SUP-PORT'ING. [F. *supporter*, L. *supportare* to carry on, to convey, in LL., to support, sustain; *sub* under + *portare* to carry. See PORT to carry.] **1.** To bear the weight or stress of; to keep from sinking or falling; uphold; sustain; prop; as, a pillar *supports* a structure; an abutment *supports* an arch.

2. To endure; sustain; bear, undergo; suffer; tolerate; as, he could not *support* their taunts.

3. To keep from fainting, sinking, yielding, or the like; to encourage; as, to *support* one's courage or spirits.

4. *Theat.* **a** To assume and act; as, to *support* the character of King Lear. **b** To act with (a star); as, a fine company *supported* him.

5. To furnish with funds or means for maintenance; to maintain; to provide for; as, to *support* a family.

6. To enable to continue; to carry on; to maintain; as, to *support* a contest, a conversation, combustion.

7. To verify; substantiate; as, to *support* one's charge.

8. To vindicate; maintain; to defend successfully; as, to be able to *support* one's own cause.

9. To uphold by aid or countenance; to aid; help; as, to *support* a friend; to *support* the administration.

Syn. — Endure, bear; verify, substantiate; countenance, patronize, help, assist, forward, back, second; succor, relieve, uphold, stay, maintain, encourage, favor, nurture, nourish, cherish; shield, defend, protect.

support arms, *Mil.*, an obsolete command and position in the manual of arms. The piece was held vertically at the left shoulder, with the hammer resting on the left forearm, which was passed horizontally across the body in front. — **supported joint,** *Railroads*, a rail joint having a tie directly under the rail ends. Cf. SUSPENDED JOINT.

sup-port', *n.* [F.] **1.** Act or operation of supporting or sustaining; specif.: **a** Act of bearing the weight or stress of; sustentation; as, to give *support* to a roof. **b** Act of advocating; advocacy; as, to speak in *support* of a bill. **c** Act of providing means of maintenance; maintenance.

2. That which supports or sustains; specif.: **a** A prop; pillar; foundation. **b** Means of sustenance or maintenance; as, *support* for one's family; *support* for the national credit. **c** Assistance; aid; as, the *support* of friends; the *support* of a battery. **d** *Theat.* A company, actor, or actress, playing with a star; the acting of such a company or person.

3. *Mil.* **a** Chiefly *pl.* A line or detachment of troops immediately or close behind a skirmish or firing line, which supports and reënforces that line. **b** A detachment of infantry or cavalry supporting artillery to defend it against attack at close quarters. **c** In an outpost, the third group from the front. See OUTPOST. **d** In an advance guard, the second group of the vanguard.

Syn. — Stay prop, maintenance, subsistence, assistance, favor, countenance, encouragement, patronage, aid, help, succor, nutriment, sustenance, food.

sup-port'er (-pōr'tẽr; 201), *n.* **1.** One that supports or sustains; as, oxygen is a *supporter* of life.

2. Specif., an adherent; one who sustains, advocates, and defends; as, the *supporter* of a party.

3 *Shipbuilding.* A knee under the cathead.

4. *Her.* A figure, sometimes of a man, commonly of an animal, placed on either side of an escutcheon, and exterior to it.



s s Supporters, 4.

5. A broad band or truss for supporting the abdomen or some other part or organ.

supporter of combustion, a gas, as oxygen, air, or nitrous oxide, in which the ordinary combustibles can burn. See COMBUSTION, 3 **a**.

sup-port'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SUPPORT.

supporting card, *Whist*, a card led to strengthen the partner in the same suit.

sup-pos'al (sŭ-pōz'ăl), *n.* Act of supposing; supposition.

Interest, with a Jew, never proceeds but upon *supposal*, at least, of a firm and sufficient bottom. *South.*

sup-pose' (sŭ-pōz'), *v. t*; SUP-POSED' (-pōzd'); SUP-POS'ING (-pōz'ing). [ME. *supposen, soposen*, F. *supposer*, OF. also *souposer*; L. *sub* under + F. *poser* to place, — corresponding in meaning to L. *supponere, suppositum*, to put under, to substitute, falsify, counterfeit, for which this word was substituted in F. See POSE, *v.*] **1.** To represent or consider hypothetically as true or real; to assume tentatively as a proved fact; to accept as true for the sake of argument or consideration.

Suppose they take offense without a cause. *Shak.*

2. To receive as true; to imagine, believe; think; conjecture. "How easy is a bush *supposed* a bear!" *Shak.*

3. To warrant; promise; also, to intend; mean. *Obs.*

4. To require to exist or be true; to imply by the laws of thought or of nature; as, purpose *supposes* foresight.

5. To substitute; to put in place of another. *Obs.*

Syn. — Conclude, judge, consider, view, regard, assume.

sup-pose' (sŭ-pōz'), *v. i.* To conjecture; to think; opine.

sup-pose', *n.* Supposition; opinion; conjecture. *Obs. or R.*

sup-posed' (-pōzd'), *p. a* Accepted as true; imagined; — often implying falsity. — **sup-pos'ed-ly** (-pōz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

Syn. — See SUPPOSITITIOUS.

sup'po-si'tion (sŭp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *supposition*, L. *suppositio* a placing under, a substitution, fr. *supponere, suppositum*, to put under, to substitute. The word has the meaning corresponding to *suppose*. See SUB-; POSITION.]

1. Act of supposing or assuming something tentatively or hypothetically, as for the sake of argument; assumption.

2. That which is supposed; hypothesis; conjecture; surmise; opinion or belief without sufficient evidence.

This is only an infallibility upon *supposition* that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

3. *Logic.* The particular intention in which a word having different modes of usage is used; thus, in "a basilisk is a fabulous monster," and "the name basilisk is chosen with reference to the creature's crest," the meaning of "basilisk" is the same, but the word has different *suppositions*.

sup-pos'i-ti'tious (sŭ-pŏz'ĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *suppositicius*. See SUPPOSITION.] **1.** Fraudulently substituted for something else; not being what it purports to be; spurious; counterfeit; as, a *supposititious* writing.

2. Hypothetical; suppositional. *Woodward.*

Syn. — SUPPOSITITIOUS, SUPPOSED. SUPPOSED is used of that which is believed or imagined to be true, without necessary implication of truth or falsity; SUPPOSITITIOUS implies the fraudulent substitution of one thing for another; as, Napoleon's *supposed* aversion to cats; "Selymus II. was thought to be *supposititious*" (*Bacon*). See ARTIFICIAL.

—sup-pos'i-ti'tious-ly, *adv.*—**sup-pos'i-ti'tious-ness,** *n.*

sup-pos'i-tive (-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *suppositif.*] Including or implying supposition, or hypothesis; supposed. **— sup-pos'i-tive-ly,** *adv.*

sup-pos'i-tive, *n.* A word denoting or implying supposition, as the words *if, granting, provided*, etc. *Harris.*

sup-pos'i-tor (-tẽr), *n. Med.* An apparatus for the introduction of suppositories into the rectum.

sup-pos'i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *suppositorium*, fr. L. *suppositorius* that is placed underneath: cf. F. *suppositoire*. See SUPPOSITION.] *Med.* An easily fusible preparation for introduction into the rectum, vagina, or urethra; esp., a cylinder or cone of medicated cacao butter.

sup-press' (sŭ-prĕs'), *v. t.*; SUP-PRESSED' (-prĕst'); SUP-PRESS'ING. [L. *suppressus*, p. p. of *supprimere* to suppress; *sub* under + *premere, pressum*, to press. See SUB-; PRESS to squeeze.] **1.** To overpower and crush; to subdue; to put down; to quell; as, to *suppress* a revolt.

2. To keep under; harass; oppress. *Obs. & R.*

3. To keep in; to restrain from utterance or vent; as, to *suppress* the voice; to *suppress* a smile.

4. To retain without disclosure; to conceal; to prevent publication or revelation of; as, to *suppress* the truth.

5. To stop; check; restrain; to arrest the discharges of; as, to *suppress* a diarrhea, or a hemorrhage.

Syn. — SUPPRESS, REPRESS. To SUPPRESS, as here compared, is to put down or keep back completely; to REPRESS is to check or restrain; as, "I could not *suppress* my lurking passion for applause" (*Goldsmith*); "before gaming was *suppressed*" (*id.*); "Though you said much, [you] *suppressed* more" (*Cowper*); "The reserve of his manner *repressed* all the flow of their spirits before him" (*Jane Austen*); "the silent wilderness where the soul need not *repress* its music" (*Shelley*); cf. "what sublime *repression* of himself" (*Tennyson*). See OPPRESS, RESTRAIN.

sup-pressed' (-prĕst'), *p. a.* Overpowered; restrained; concealed; also, *Rare*, oppressed. Specif.: **a** *Forestry.* Hindered in growth; dominated. **b** *Her.* Debruised.

sup-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *suppressio*: cf. F. *suppression.*] **1.** Act of suppressing, or state of being suppressed; as, the *suppression* of an insurrection, of truth, etc.

2. Specif., *Med.*, complete stoppage of a natural secretion or excretion; as, *suppression* of urine. Cf. RETENTION, 1.

3. *Biol.* The failure of development of a part or organ.

Syn. — Overthrow, destruction; concealment, repression, detention, retention, obstruction.

sup-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Tending to suppress; specif.: **a** Subduing. **b** Concealing.

sup'pu-rate (sŭp'ū-rāt), *v. i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *suppuratus*, p. p. of *suppurare* to suppurate, cause to suppurate, *sub* under + *pus, puris*, matter. See PUS.] To generate pus; as, a *suppurating* boil.

sup'pu-rate (sŭp'ū-rāt), *v. t.* To cause to generate pus. *R.*

sup'pu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suppuratio*: cf. F. *suppuration.*] **1.** Act or process of suppurating.

2. The matter produced by suppuration; pus.

sup'pu-ra-tive (sŭp'ū-rā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *suppuratif.*] Tending to suppurate; attended with, or promoting, suppuration. — **suppurative fever,** *Med.*, fever accompanying suppuration; pyæmia.

sup'pu-ra-tive, *n. Med.* A suppurative agent.

su'pra- (sū'prā-). [L. *supra*, adv.; akin to *super*. See SUPER-.] A prefix (used also adverbially) signifying: *Over; above; before*; also, *beyond; besides; more than*; as in *supra*glottic, *supra*foliaceous, *supra*governmental, *supra*lunar.

☞ The reference "See SUPRA-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *supra-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

su'pra-au-ric'u-lar, *a. Zoöl.* Situated above the auricle of the ear; specif., in birds, situated above the auriculars; — said of certain feathers. — *n.* A supra-auricular feather.

supra-auricular point, *Craniol.*, the point at the top of the external auditory meatus vertically above the auricular point. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

su'pra-bran'chi-al (-brăng'kĭ-ăl), *a.* Over the gills; — said of the upper part of the pallial chamber of lamellibranchs.

su'pra-clav'i-cle (-klăv'ĭ-k'l), *n. Zoöl.* A bone which usually connects the clavicle with the post-temporal in the pectoral arch of fishes; — called *scapula* by Owen and others.

su'pra-cla-vic'u-lar (-klā-vĭk'ū-lẽr), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Situated above the clavicle. **b** Pert. to the supraclavicle.

su'pra-con'dy-lar (-kŏn'dĭ-lẽr) } *a. Anat.* Situated above
su'pra-con'dy-loid (-dĭ-loid) } a condyle or condyles; — applied specif. to a pair of ridges on the humerus extending upward from the condyles. — **supracondylar foramen,** *Zoöl.* = ENTEPICONDYLAR FORAMEN.

su'pra-lap-sa'ri-an (-lăp-sā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [*supra-* + *lapse*: cf. F. *supralapsaire.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of that class of Calvinists who believe that God's decree of election determined that man should fall, that the opportunity might be furnished of the redemption of a part of the race, the decree of salvation being conceived of as formed *before* and not *after* the lapse, or fall. Cf. INFRALAPSARIAN. — **su'pra-lap-sa'ri-an,** *a.* — **su'pra-lap-sa'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

su'pra-lim'i-nal (-lĭm'ĭ-năl), *a.* Conscious, or in consciousness; — contrasted with *subliminal*. *Herbart.*

su'pra-max'il-la-ry (-măk'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a. Anat.* **a** Of or pert. to the upper jaw. **b** Extending over the lower jaw. — *n.* The superior maxillary bone. — **supramaxillary nerve.** **a** A small branch of the facial nerve extending along the lower jaw to be distributed to the muscles of the lower lip and chin. **b** The superior maxillary nerve.

su'pra-nat'u-ral-ism (-năt'ū-răl-ĭz'm), *n.* Supernaturalism. — **su'pra-nat'u-ral-ist,** *n.* — **su'pra-nat'u ral-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

su'pra-oc-cip'i-tal (-ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a Anat. & Zoöl.* Situated over, or in the upper part of, the occiput; pert. to or designating a median bone of the cranium, lying above the foramen magnum and forming part of the occipital bone in the adult of the higher vertebrates, but distinct in the young and in lower forms. — *n.* The supra-occipital bone.

su'pra-or'bit-al (-ôr'bĭ-tăl), *a. Anat.* Above the orbit of the eye. — **supra-orbital artery,** a branch of the ophthalmic artery supplying the orbit and parts of the forehead. — **s. nerve,** a branch of the frontal nerve supplying the forehead, scalp, cranial periosteum, etc. — **s. notch,** a notch (sometimes a foramen, the **supra-orbital foramen**) in the bony border of the upper inner part of the orbit, for the passage of the supra-orbital nerve, artery, and vein. — **s. point,** *Craniom.*, the middle point of the **supra-orbital line**, a line across the narrowest part of the forehead; the ophryon.

su'pra-pro'test (sū'prā-prō'tĕst), *n. Law.* An acceptance of a bill by a third person for the honor of the drawer after protest for nonacceptance or nonpayment by the drawee

su'pra-re'nal (-rē'năl), *a. Anat.* Situated above, or anterior to, the kidneys; designating, or pert. to, the suprarenal capsules or bodies; adrenal. — *n.* A suprarenal capsule.

suprarenal artery, *Anat.*, one of a pair of small branches of the abdominal aorta supplying the suprarenal bodies. — **s.** (*or* **adrenal**) **body, capsule,** *or* **gland,** a ductless gland in most vertebrates near the anterior (in man the upper) end of each kidney. In man they are flattened and commonly from one to two inches in diameter, and consist of a cortical portion of columnar masses of cells, separated by fibrous trabeculæ, and a medullary portion composed of a fibrous stroma in whose interstices coarsely granular cells are embedded. Their blood and nerve supply is abundant, and their internal secretion appears to have important effects

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supply, *v. t.* [F. *supplier.*] To supplicate. *Obs.* [*supply. Obs.*]

sup-ply'ment, *n.* A supplying; **supposis.** † SUPPOSE.

suppoist. † SUPPOST.

suppone, *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *supponere* to put under.] To suppose; assume; expect. *Obs. Scot.*

sup-port'a-ble (sŭ-pōr'tă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sup-port'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **sup-port'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **sup-port'a-bly,** *adv.*

sup-port'al (-tăl), *n.* Support. *Obs.*

sup-port'ance (-tăns), *n.* Support; esp., *Scots law*, aid enabling a person, otherwise incapable, to go to kirk or market so as to validate a conveyance of heritage made within 60 days next before death.

supportasse, *n.* A kind of wire frame to support a ruff. *Obs.*

sup'por-ta'tion (sŭp'ôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *supportacion.*] *Obs.* 1. Maintenance; support 2. Toleration; forbearance.

sup-port'ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Obs.*

sup-por'tive (sŭ-pōr'tĭv; 201), *a.* Furnishing support. *Rare.*

sup-port'less, *a.* See -LESS

sup-port'ment, *n.* Support. *Obs.*

sup-port'ress, *n.* A female supporter. *Rare.*

sup-por'ture, *n.* Support. *Obs.*

sup-pos'a-ble (sŭ-pōz'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sup-pos'a-ble-ness,** *n. Rare.* — **sup-pos'a-bly,** *adv.*

supposalle, *n.* Expectation. *Obs.*

suppose, *conj.* Although *Obs. Scot.* [that supposes.]

sup-pos'er (sŭ-pōz'ẽr), *n.* One

sup-pos'it. Var. of SUPPOSITE.

sup-pos'i-tal'i-ty (sŭ-pŏz'ĭ-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of that which is supposed. *Obs.*

sup-pos'i-ta-ry (sŭ-pŏz'ĭ-tă-rĭ), *a.* Hypothetical. *Obs.*

sup-pos'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* To replace as a substitute. *Obs.*

sup-pos'i-ta-tive (-tă-tĭv), *a.* Suppositary. *Rare.*

sup-pos'ite (sŭ-pŏz'ĭt), *a.* [L. *suppositus*, p. p. of *supponere* to place under.] *Obs.* 1. Placed under, as at the antipode 2. Supposed; imagined.

sup-pos'ite, *v. t.* To replace as a substitute; to suppositate. *R.*

sup-pos'ite, *n.* Anything supposited; specif., the subject (of a verb). *Obs.* [pository. *Obs.*]

sup-pos'i-ter, *n. Med.* A suppository.

sup-po-si'tion-al (sŭp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Hypothetical. — **sup'po-si'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

sup'po-si'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Supositional.

sup-po-si'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

sup-po-si'tious (-zĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Supposititious. *Obs or R.* [*Obs.*]

sup-pos'i-tor, *n.* A suppository.

sup-pos'i-tum (sŭ-pŏz'ĭ-tŭm), *n* [L.] Something supposed; *Metaph.*, the individual considered as substance or subject.

suppost, *n.* [OF. *suppost* a subordinate, or L. *suppositus*, p. p., put under.] *Obs.* a Supporter; abetter. *Scot.* b A deputy. c A freshman at college. *Scot.*

suppost, *v. t.* To suborn. *Obs.*

sup-po'sure (sŭ-pō'zhŭr), *n.* Supposition; hypothesis. *Obs.*

suppowell, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *soupoial* a support, *soupoier, soupoier, supwier*, to support.] To support; assist. — **suppowell, suppowelment,** *n. All Obs.*

suppreme. † SUPPRIME.

sup-press'ed-ly, *adv.* of SUPPRESSED. [presses.]

sup-press'er, *n.* One that sup-

sup-pres'si-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

sup-pres'sion-ist, *n* See -IST.

‖ **sup-pres'si-o ve'ri,** [L.] *Rom. Law.* Suppression of the truth Cf. DOLUS.

sup-pres'sor (sŭ-prĕs'ẽr), *n.* [L., hider.] One that suppresses.

sup-prest'. Suppressed. *R. Sp.*

supprime, *v. t.* [L. *supprimere.*] To suppress. *Obs.*

suppriour. † SUPERIOR.

suppris'e'. † SUPPRESS.

sup-prise', *v. t.* [OF. *soupris, souspris*, p. p. of *souprendre, souesprendre.*] To surprise. *Obs.*

sup'pu-rant (sŭp'ū-rănt), *n. Med.* A suppurative. [*Ref. Sp.*]

sup'pu-ra-tiv. Suppurative.

sup'pure, *v. t* [Cf. F. *suppurer.*] To suppurate. *Obs.*

sup'pu-tate, *v. t.* [L. *supputatus*, p. p. of *supputare.*] To reckon; compute. *Obs.* — **sup'pu-ta'tion** (sŭp'ū-tā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

sup-putie', *v. t.* [F. *supputer*, or L. *supputare; sub* under + *putare* to reckon.] To reckon; supputate; also, to impute. *Obs.*

supr. *Abbr.* Supreme [PRA-]

su'pra-a-cro'mi-al, *a.* See SU-

su'pra-a'nal, *a. Zoöl.* Above the anus or the anal fin.

su'pra-an'gu-lar, *a. Zoöl.* Designating a bone in the lower jaw of reptiles, birds, etc., situated above the angular bone. — *n.* Supra-angular bone. [PRA-]

su'pra-ax'il-la-ry, *a.* See SU-

su'pra-ba'si-dor'sal, *n. Zoöl* A cartilaginous or bony element of the spinal column above a basidorsal. See ARCUALIA.

su'pra-buc'cal, *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-cau'dal (sū'prā-kô'dăl), *a. Zoöl.* Above the tail; designating the pygal and supraspygal bones of a turtle's carapace.

su'pra-cho'roid (-kō'roid), **su'pra-cho-roi'dal** (-kō-roi'dăl), *a. Anat.* Designating the layer of loose connective tissue situated between the choroid and sclerotic coats of the eyeball.

su'pra-cil'i-a-ry (-sĭl'ĭ-ă-rĭ), *a. Anat.* Supercilliary. *Rare.*

su'pra-cos'tal (-kŏs'tăl), *a.* Above, or outside of, the ribs.

su'pra-cra'ni-al, *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-cre-ta'ceous (-krē-tā'shŭs), *a.* = SUPERCRETACEOUS.

su'pra-de-com'pound, *a. Bot.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-den'tal (sū'prā-dĕn'tăl), *a. Phon.* Alveolar.

su'pra-dor'sal (-dôr'săl), *a. Zoöl.* a Situated on the back. b Designating a series of bony or cartilaginous elements present in some animals above the basidorsals and interdorsals in the primitive vertebral column. See ARCUALIA. — *n.* A supradorsal bone or cartilage; a suprabasidorsal or supra-interdorsal.

su'pra-en'ti-ty, *n.* A being that is supersensential. *Obs.*

su'pra-e'so-phag'e-al (-ē'sō-făj'ē-ăl), **su'pra-e-soph'a-gal** (-ē-sŏf'ă-găl), *a.*, **su'pra-eth'moid,** *a. & n.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-fo'li-a'ceous (-fō'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Inserted on the stem above a leaf. *Rare.*

su'pra-fo'll-ar (-fŏ'lĭ-ẽr), *a. Bot.* Growing upon a leaf. *Rare.*

su'pra-gle'noid, *a.*, **su'pra-glot'tic,** *a.*, **su'pra-gov'ern-men'tal,** *a.* See SUPRA-.

‖ **su'pra gram-ma'ti-cam** (grăm'ă-tĭ-kăm). [L.] Above grammar. [man. *Rare.*]

su'pra-hu'man, *a.* Superhu-

su'pra-hy'oid, *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-il'i-um, *n. Zoöl.* A cartilaginous epiphysis at the sacral end of the ilium of some animals. — **su'pra-il'i-ac,** *a.*

su'pra-in'ter-dor'sal, *n. Zoöl.* A cartilaginous or bony element situated above an interdorsal in a primitive vertebral column. See ARCUALIA. [PRA-]

su'pra-in-tes'ti-nal, *a.* See SU-

su'pra-la'bi-al, *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to, or above, the upper lip. — *n.* One of the scutes which border the upper lip of a snake or lizard. [lapsarian. *Obs.*]

su'pra-lap'sa-ry, *a. & n.* Supra-

su'pra-lat'er-al, *a. Zoöl.* Situated high up on the side.

su'pra-lin'e-ar, *a.* That is above the line. — **supralinear punctuation.** See PUNCTUATION, 2, *Cit.*

su'pra-lo'ral (-lô'răl; 201), *a. Zoöl.* Above the lores. — *n.* A supraloral feather.

su'pra-lu'nar, su'pra-lu'na-ry, *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-mam'ma-ry, *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-mar'gin-al (-mär'jĭ-năl), *a.* Designating a convolution of the brain above the posterior part of the fissure of Sylvius.

su'pra-mas'toid, *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-max-il'la, *n. Anat.* The superior maxillary bone.

su'pra-mo-lec'u-lar (-mō-lĕk'ū-lẽr), *a* Above, or more complex than, a molecule; composed of many molecules.

su'pra-mor'bi-tal, *a.*, **su'pra-mun'dane,** *a.*, **su'pra-na'sal,** *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-nat'u-ral, *a.* Supernat-

su'pra-nom'i-nat'ed, *a.*, **su'pra-nor'mal,** *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-oc'u-lar (-ŏk'ū-lẽr), *a Zoöl.* Above the eye. — *n.* A supraocular scale.

su'pra-œ'so-phag'e-al (-ē'sō-făj'ē-ăl), **su'pra-œ-soph'a-gal** (-ē-sŏf'ă-găl), *a.*, **su'pra-o'ral,** *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-or'bit-ar (-ôr'bĭ-tẽr), **su'pra-or'bit-a-ry** (-tă-rĭ), *a.* Supraorbital. *Rare.*

su'pra-pa'dal (sū'prā-pā'dăl; sū-prăp'ĕ-dăl), *a.*, **su'pra-phar'yn'ge-al,** *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-po-si'tion (sū'prā-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Superposition.

su'pra-pu'bi-an (-pū'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Suprapubic. *Rare.*

su'pra-pu'bic, *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-py'gal (-pī'găl), *a. Zoöl.* Above the rump; designating a median bone or bones between

on the circulatory and muscular system. An extract of the suprarenals of sheep or oxen is used in medicine as an astringent. — **suprarenal extract.** *Pharm.* = ADRENALIN. — **s. veins,** *Anat.*, the veins leading from the suprarenal bodies. The right opens into the vena cava, the left into the left renal vein.

su'pra-scap'u-la (sū'prə-skăp'ū-lə), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** A cartilaginous or partly ossified plate or piece attached to the superior end of the scapula in certain amphibians and reptiles. **b** The post-temporal of a fish.

su'pra-scap'u-lar (-skăp'ū-lər), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Above the scapula. **b** Designating, or pert. to, the suprascapula. **suprascapular artery,** *Anat.*, a branch of the thyroid axis which passes obliquely from within outward across the root of the neck and over the coracoid ligament to the back of the scapula. — **s. ligament,** *Anat.*, the coracoid ligament. — **s. notch,** *Anat.*, a deep notch in the upper border of the scapula at the base of the coracoid process, for the passage of a nerve (the **s. nerve**), a branch of the brachial plexus supplying the muscles of the back of the scapula, etc.

su'pra-spi-na'tus (-spī-nā'tŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle of the back of the shoulder arising from the supraspinous fossa of the scapula and inserted into the top of the greater tuberosity of the humerus.

su'pra-spi'nous (-spī'nŭs), *a. Anat.* Above a spine or spines; esp., above, or on the dorsal side of, the vertebral spines, or above, or in front of, the spine of the scapula. **supraspinous fossa.** *Anat.* See SCAPULA, 1. — **s. ligament,** *Anat.*, a fibrous cord joining the apexes of the spinous processes of the vertebræ from the seventh cervical to the sacrum, continued forward to the skull as the ligamentum nuchæ.

su'pra-ster'nal (-stûr'nəl), *a. Anat.* Above, or anterior to, the sternum. — **suprasternal notch,** a depression of the external surface of the neck above the sternum and between the lower ends of the sternomastoid muscles.

su'pra-tem'po-ral (-tĕm'pŏ-rəl), *a. Zoöl.* Above, or pertaining to the upper part of, the temporal bone or region. — *n.* A supratemporal bone. **supratemporal arch,** *Zoöl.*, in the skull of many reptiles, a bony arch bounding the supratemporal fossa below. It is formed typically of the postfrontal, postorbital, and a process of the squamosal. — **s. bone.** *Zoöl.* **a** A bone of the back and side of the skull in close relation with the squamosal in many reptiles. **b** In fishes, a small bone at the back of the skull in front of and a little to the outside of the post-temporal. — **s. fossa.** *Zoöl.* See TEMPORAL FOSSA.

su'pra-troch'le-ar (-trŏk'lē-ər), *a. Anat.* Above a trochlea. **supratrochlear nerve,** a branch of the frontal nerve supplying the skin of the forehead, the upper eyelid, etc.

su-prem'a-cy (sū-prĕm'ə-sĭ), *n.* [See SUPREME.] State of being supreme; also, supreme authority or power; as, the *supremacy* of a king, a parliament, or the people.
Syn. — See ASCENDANCY.

su-preme' (sū-prēm'; 87), *a.* [L. *supremus*, superlative of *superus* that is above, upper, fr. *super* above: cf. F. *suprême*. See SUPER-.] **1.** Highest in place. *Obs.*
2. Highest in authority or power.
He that is the *supreme* King of kings. *Shak.*
Hence: **a** Dominant; overruling. "*Supreme* o'er misery." *Shelley.* **b** Holding or pert. to the highest rank. "My *supreme* crown of grief." *Shak.* "In lineage so *supreme*." *Shelley.*
3. Highest in degree; complete; extreme; utmost; greatest possible; as, *supreme* love; *supreme* glory; *supreme* folly.
4. Ultimate; last. *Obs. & R.*
supreme being. **a** A god who dominates all the lesser gods and demons of a pantheon, and who is generally conceived as the creator of all. **b** [*caps.*] The eternal and infinite Spirit; God; Jehovah. — **S. Court of Judicature.** See HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. — **s. good,** the summum bonum.

sur-. [F. *sur* over, above, OF. *sor*, *seur*, *seure*, L. *supra*, *super*. See SUPRA-, SUPER-.] A prefix signifying *over*, *above*, *beyond*, *upon*.

su'ra (sōō'rə), *n.* [Ar. *sūrah* a step, a degree.] One of the sections or chapters of the Koran.

su'rah (sōō'rə; sū'-), *n.* A soft twilled silk fabric much used for women's dresses; — called also *surah silk*.

su'ral (sū'rəl), *a.* [L. *sura* the calf of the leg: cf. F. *sural*.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the calf of the leg. — **sural arteries,** branches of the popliteal artery arising opposite the knee joint. — **s. veins,** tributaries of the popliteal vein.

sur'base' (sûr'bās'), *n.* [*sur-* + *base*.] *Arch.* A molding, or series of moldings, at the top of the base of a pedestal, podium, wall, and the like. See DADO, *Illust.*

sur'based' (-bāst'), *a. Arch.* **a** Having a surbase, or molding above the base. **b** [F. *surbaissé*.] Having the curve center or centers below the springing line or imposts; — said of an arch or a vault.

sur-bed' (sûr-bĕd'), *v. t.*; SUR-BED'DED; SUR-BED'DING. [*sur-* + *bed*.] To set edgewise, as a stone, or coal on a fire.

sur-cease' (sûr-sēs'), *n.* [F. *sursis*, fr. *sursis*, p. p. of *surseoir* to suspend, postpone, defer, in OF., to delay, refrain from, forbear, L. *supersedere*. *Surcease* is not connected with E. *cease*. See SUPERSEDE.] Cessation; stop; end.
"*Surcease* of sorrow." *Poe.*

sur-cease' (sûr-sēs'), *v. t. & i.* To cease; stop. *Obs. or Archaic.*

sur-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.*; SUR-CHARGED' (-chärjd'); SUR-CHARG'ING (-chär'jĭng). [F. *surcharger*. See SUR-, CHARGE; cf. OVERCHARGE, SUPERCHARGE, SUPERCARGO.] **1.** To overload, overburden; overcharge; as, to *surcharge* a ship.
Droops like a rose *surcharged* with morning dew. *Dryden.*
2. *Law.* **a** To overstock; esp., to put more cattle into, as a common, than the person has a right to do, or more than the herbage will sustain. *Eng.* **b** *Equity.* To show an omission in (an account) for which credit ought to have been given; — opposed to *falsify*.
3. To print or write a surcharge on (a postage stamp).
surcharged dam. = OVERTOPPED DAM. — **s. steam,** superheated steam.

sur-charge', *n.* [F.] **1.** An overcharge; an excessive load or burden; a load greater than can well be borne.
A numerous nobility causeth poverty and inconvenience in a state, for it is *surcharge* of expense. *Bacon.*
2. Specif., *Railroads*, a charge over the usual or legal rates.
3. *Law.* **a** The putting, by a commoner, of more beasts on the common than one has a right to. *Eng.* **b** *Equity.* The showing an omission, as in an account, for which credit is due, or the credit so to be allowed; — opposed to *falsification*.
4. Something printed or written on a postage stamp to give it a new legal effect, as a new valuation, a place, a date, etc.; also, *Colloq.*, a stamp with a surcharge.

sur'cin'gle (sûr'sĭn'g'l), *n.* [OF. *sorcengle*. See SUR-; CINGLE, SHINGLES.] **1.** A belt, band, or girth passing over a saddle, or over anything on a horse's back, to bind it fast.
2. *Eccl.* The girdle or cincture of a cassock.

sur'cin'gle, *v. t.*; SUR'CIN'GLED (-sĭn'g'ld); SUR'CIN'GLING (-gl̆ĭng). To bind or gird, as a horse, with a surcingle; also, to secure, as a burden, with a surcingle.

sur'coat' (sûr'kōt'), *n.* [ME. *surcote*, OF. *surcote*. See SUR-, COAT; cf. OVERCOAT.] An outer coat or cloak; — a name given to the outer garment of men or women at different epochs of the Middle Ages. Specif., the long flowing cloak of knights, worn over armor, and often emblazoned with arms, common during the 13th and 14th centuries. See ARMOR, 1, *Illust.* 1.

surd (sûrd), *a.* [L. *surdus* dim, deaf (whence the meaning, deaf to reason, irrational), perh. akin to E. *swart*. Cf. SORDINE.] **1.** Not having the sense of hearing; deaf. *Obs.*
2. Not heard or distinguished; unheard. *Obs. Kenrick.*
3. *Math.* Involving surds; not expressible in rational numbers; radical; irrational; as, a *surd* quantity.
4. *Phon.* Uttered, as an element of speech, without voice, or vocal tone; voiceless; sharp; as *f*, *p*, *s*, etc.; — opposed to *sonant*, *voiced*. Cf. VOICED and see *Guide to Pron.*, § 20.

surd, *n. Math.* **1.** A quantity that cannot be expressed by rational numbers; thus, $\sqrt{3}$, π, and *e* are *surds*.
2. *Phon.* A surd element of speech. See SURD, *a.*, **4.**

surd, *v. t.* To soften the tone of; to mute. *Encyc. Brit.*

surd-a'tion (sûr-dā'shŭn), *n. Phon.* Conversion of a sonant, or voiced, sound into a surd sound. Cf. SONATION.

sure (shōōr; 277), *a.*; SUR'ER (-ẽr); SUR'EST. [ME. *sur*, *suir*, *seur*, OF. *seür*, F. *sûr*, L. *securus*; *se* aside, without + *cura* care. See SECURE; cf. ASSURE, INSURE, SICKER sure.] **1.** Assured in mind; confident beyond doubt; knowing, believing, trusting, or the like, with certainty; unquestioning; — used of persons; as, *sure* of one's ground; *sure* of success.
We are *sure* that the judgment of God is according to truth against them which commit such things. *Rom.* ii. 12.
2. Admitting of no doubt, condition, qualification, or the like; indubitable; indisputable; positive; — said of things; as, *sure* evidence; a *sure* success.
3. Entirely trustworthy or dependable; certain not to fail or disappoint expectation; reliable; as, a *sure* remedy.
The testimony of the Lord is *sure*. *Ps.* xix. 7.
4. Hence, firmly founded or established; fixed; strong; steadfast; stable; unfailing; enduring; as, a *sure* faith.
5. In such a state or of such a nature as certainly to happen *or to do a specified thing*; certain; — *followed by to*; as, he is *sure* to live or to die.
6. Faithful; true; hence, betrothed. *Obs.*
7. Free from danger; safe; secure. *Archaic.*
8. Making secure; binding close; keeping fast.
Fetters *sure* and fast. *Bryant.*
Syn. — Unfailing, infallible, secure, indisputable, indubitable, incontestable, true, fixed. — SURE, CERTAIN, CONFIDENT, POSITIVE. *Sure* and *certain* are often interchangeable. But SURE frequently emphasizes the mere state of assurance; CERTAIN often suggests more strongly a conviction that is based on definite grounds; as, "I know my hour is come. — Not so, my lord. — Nay, I am *sure* it is" (*Shak.*); "Be out of hope, of question, of doubt; be *certain*" (*id.*); I felt for a time *sure* of his innocence; I am now *certain* of his guilt. As employed of objects, *sure* often applies to that which may be securely relied on, *certain*, to that which is established or inevitable; as, "a more *sure* word of prophecy" (2 *Pet.* i. 19); "the past unsighed for, and the future *sure*" (*Wordsworth*); "proof as strong as my grief and as *certain* as I expect my revenge" (*Shak.*); to do it is *certain* death. CONFIDENT implies strong belief or expectation; POSITIVE (less frequently *confident*) often suggests overconfidence or dogmatism; as, "I do think I saw 't this morning; *confident* I am last night 't was on my arm" (*Shak.*); "most *confident* when palpably most wrong" (*Cowper*); "They felt very *positive*, but were not quite *certain*" (*Coleridge*); cf. "As I can't be *certain*, I won't be *positive*" (*Lowell*). See CERTAINTY, HOPEFUL, CONFIDENCE, DICTATORIAL.
to be sure, *or* **be sure,** certainly; without doubt; as, Shall you go? *To be sure* I shall. — **to be s. of,** to have. *Obs. & R.*

sure'-foot'ed, *a.* Not liable to stumble or fall. — **sure'-foot'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **sure'-foot'ed-ness,** *n.*

sure'ly (shōōr'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a sure or certain manner; certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly; assuredly; indeed.
2. Without danger; firmly; steadily; securely; safely.
He that walketh uprightly walketh *surely*. *Prov.* x. 9.

sure'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sure; certainty.

sure'ty (shōōr'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *seurte*, OF. *seürté*, F. *sûreté*. See SURE; cf. SECURITY.] **1.** State of being sure; certainty; also, *Obs.*, security; safety.
2. That which confirms or makes sure; ground of confidence or security; specif., security against loss or damage; security for payment or for the performance of some act.
3. *Law.* **a** Orig., a person who is given, or gives himself, as a gage or pledge. **b** One bound with and for another who is primarily liable, and who is called the *principal*; one who has become legally liable for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, as for his appearance in court, payment of a debt, etc. As defined in various codes in the United States, "one who, at the request of another and for the purpose of securing to him a benefit, becomes responsible for the performance by the latter of some act in favor of a third person or hypothecates security therefor."
4. Hence, one who stands in the place of, or performs certain acts for, another; as, a *surety* or sponsor in baptism.

sure'ty, *v. t.* To act as surety for. *Obs. Shak.*

sure'ty-ship, *n.* State of being surety; the obligation of one who is surety; the obligation of a person to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another. Cf. GUARANTY, **1.**

surf (sûrf), *n.* [Formerly spelled *surfe*, and prob. the same word as E. *sough*.] The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, as upon a sloping beach.

sur'face (sûr'fĭs), *n.* [F. See SUR-, FACE; cf. SUPERFICIAL.]
1. The exterior of anything that has length and breadth; one of the faces of a solid, esp. the upper one; superficies; outside; as, the *surface* of the earth or of the body.
2. Hence, outward or external appearance.
3. *Geom.* A continuous magnitude that has two dimensions, as length and breadth, but not a third, as thickness; the boundary or the class of elements common to two solid spaces mutually exclusive and not adjacent to a third; superficies; as, a plane *surface*; a spherical *surface*.
4. *Fort.* A part of an exterior side terminated by an angle of a bastion and its flank prolonged.
5. *Railroad Engin.* The state of the track with respect to upward or downward irregularities in the rails; as, the track is in *surface* (approximately perfect).
surface of binormals, the locus of all the binormals to a space curve, which is the *line of striction* of the surface. — **s. of buoyancy,** the locus of the center of buoyancy of a floating body. — **s. of centers** *or* **centres,** *Geom.*, the locus of the centers of curvature of a surface. It has two nappes corresponding to the two centers of curvature at every point. — **s. of flotation,** the envelope of all the planes of flotation of a body. — **s. of rectification,** *Geom.*, the torse formed by the lines of rectification of a curve, on which when flattened out the curve becomes a straight line. — **s. of revolution,** *Math.*, a surface conceived as formed by the revolution of a line. See REVOLUTION, 1 **b.** — **s. spherical harmonic.** See SPHERICAL HARMONIC (of the *n*th degree).

sur'face, *v. t.*; SUR'FACED (-fĭst); SUR'FAC-ING (-fĭ-sĭng).
1. To give a surface to; esp., to make smooth or plain.
2. To work superficially, as ground, in seeking gold.

surface harmonic. *Math.* The form to which a harmonic function reduces on a level surface of the appropriate coordinate system.

surface plate. *Engineering.* A steel instrument of precision having a dressed flat surface, used as a standard of flatness. Some have two surfaces at right angles.

surface printing. Printing from a surface in relief, as from type; — opposed to *plate printing*.

sur'fac-er (sûr'fĭ-sẽr), *n.* One that surfaces; specif.: **a** A machine for dressing the surface of wood, metal, stone, etc. **b** A device used in gauging railroad ties for tie plates.

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the pygal bone and last neural bone in the carapace of some turtles. — *n.* A suprapygal bone.

su'pra-re'nin (-rē'nĭn), *n.* [*suprarenal* + *-in*.] Adrenalin.

su'pra-scap'u-la-ry (-skăp'ū-lĕ-rĭ), *a.* Suprascapular. *Rare.*

su'pra-script (sū'prə-skrĭpt), *a.* [*supra* + L. *scriptus*, p. p. of *scribere* to write.] Superscript.

su'pra-scrive', *v. t.* To superscribe. *Obs. Scot.*

su'pra-sen'si-ble, *a.*, **su'pra-sen'su-al**, *a.*, **su'pra-sen'su-ous**, *a.*, **su'pra-sphe-noi'dal**, *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-spi'nal (-spī'nəl), *a. Anat.* a Above the vertebral column. **b** Above a spine or spines.

su'pra-spi'nate (sū'prə-spī'nāt), *a. Anat.* Supraspinous. *R.*

su'pra-sta-pe'di-al, *a. Zoöl.* Above the stapedial part of the columella of the ear — *n.* The suprastapedial part of the columella.

su'pra-stig'mal, su'pra-stig'ma-tal, *a. Zoöl.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-tem'po-ral, *a.* Transcending temporal affairs. *R.*

su'pra-ter-res'tri-al, *a.* Superterrestrial.

su'pra-tho-rac'ic, *a.*, **su'pra-tym-pan'ic**, *a.*, **su'pra-vag'i-nal**, *a.* See SUPRA-.

su'pra-vi'sion (sū'prə-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Supervision. *Obs.*

su'pra-vi'sor, *n.* A supervisor. *Obs.* [vulgar. *Obs.*]

su'pra-vul'gar, *a.* Above the vulgar. *Obs.*

su-pream'. † SUPREME.

su'prême' (sū'prām'), *n.* [F.] Short for SAUCE SUPRÊME.

su-preme'ly, *adv.* of SUPREME.

su-preme'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

su-prem'i-ty (sū-prĕm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L.L. *supremitas*.] Supremacy; supremeness. *Obs. or R.*

su-prise'. † SURPRISE.

supt. *Abbr.* Superintendent.

sur. † SOUR, SURE.

Sur (sûr). *Bib.*

sura (sōō'rə), *n.* [Hind. & Skr. *surā*.] The fermented juice of certain East Indian palms, as the palmyra and toddy palm.

surabound, *v. i.* [F. *surabonder*.] To superabound. *Obs.*

sur'a-bun'dant-ly, *adv.* Superabundantly. *Rare.*

sur'ad-di'tion (sûr'ə-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *surraddition*.] Something added or appended. *Obs.*

su-ra'hi, su-ra'hee (sōō-rä'hē), *n.* [Ar. *ṣurāḥī* pure, unmixed.] A goglet. *India.*

sur-a'nal (sûr-ā'nəl), *a.* [*sur-* + *anal*.] *Zoöl.* Above the anus.

sur'ance (shōōr'ăns), *n.* Aphetic for ASSURANCE. *Obs. or R.*

sur-an'gu-lar (sûr-ăn'gū-lər), *a. & n. Zoöl.* Supra-angular.

surantler, *n.* Second or upper branch of a buck's antlers *Obs*

su-rat' (sōō-rät'; sōō'rät; sōō'-), *n.* Inferior cotton cloth, usually uncolored, made at Surat. *India.*

suray. † SERAI.

sur-base' (sûr-bās'), *v. t.* [F. *surbaisser*.] To flatten; lower; depress. *Rare.* [base for.

sur-base', *n.t.* To furnish a surbase.

sur-base'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *surbaissement*.] State of being surbased; also, surbase.

sur-bate' (sûr-bāt'), *v. t.* [F. *solbattu*, p. p., bruised (said of a horse's foot); *sole* a sole (of a horse's foot) + *battu*, p. p. of *battre* to beat.] To make sore or fatigued. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

surbeat, surbote. † SURBATE.

sur-brave', *v. t.* [Cf. BRAVE, *a.*] To decorate. *Obs.* [dened. *Obs.*

sur-bur'dened, *a.* Overburdened. *Obs.*

sur-car'. † SIRCAR.

sur-cess'ance, *n.* Cessation. *Obs.*

surcest, *v. t.* To surcease. *Obs.*

sur-charge'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *surchargement*.] Surcharge. *Obs.*

sur-charg'er (sûr-char'jẽr), *n.* One that surcharges.

sur'cin'gl. Surcingle. *Ref. Sp.*

sur'cle (sûr'k'l), *n.* [L. *surculus*.] A twig; a sucker. *Obs.*

sur-cloy', *v. t.* To surfeit. *Obs.*

surcote. † SURCOAT.

surcour. † SUCCOR.

sur'crease, *n. & v. i.* [Cf. OF. *s(o)urcroist*, n., *s(o)urcroistre*, v. See SUR-; INCREASE.] Increase; increase to excess. *Obs.*

surcrew, surcroit, *n.* [F. *surcroît* increase, or *surcrû* (OF. *sorcreü*), p. p. of *surcroître* overgrow.] Increase; addition; surplus. *Obs.*

sur-cu-lant. † SURQUIDANT.

sur'cu-late (sûr'kū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *surculatus*, p. p. of *surculare* prune, fr. *surculus* a shoot.] To prune; trim. *Obs.* — **sur'cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

sur'cu-lig'er-ous (-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*surculus* + *-gerous*.] Surculose.

sur'cu-lose (sûr'kū-lōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [Cf. L. *surculosus* woody. See SURCLE.] *a Bot.* Producing suckers. *b Zool.* Having numerous branches arising from near the base, as certain corals.

sur'cu-lous (-lŭs), *a.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī) [L.] *Bot.* Sucker. [SURD, *a.*, 3.]

surd'al (sûr'dəl), *a. Math.* =

sur-dar'. † SIRDAR.

surdaunt, *a.* [OF. *sourdant*, var of *sourrant*, p. pr. of *sourdre* to rise, L. *surgere*.] Arising. *Obs.*

surdeline. Var. of SOURDELINE

sur'de-sol'id (sûr'dē-sŏl'ĭd), *n. Math.* Of fourth degree: of four dimensions. — **sur'de-sol'id**, *n.*

sur'di-mut'ism (-dĭ-mūt'ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *surdus* deaf.] Deaf-mutism.

surdine. † SOURDINE.

sur'di-ny, *n.* A sardine. *Obs.*

surd'i-ty (sûr'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *surditas*.] Deafness. *Rare.*

sur'dō-mute' (sûr'dō-mūt'), *n.* [L. *surdus* deaf.] A deaf-mute.

sure. † SHOWER, SOUR, SURA.

sure, *v. t.* [Cf. ASSURE.] To assure; promise. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

sure (shōōr), *adv.* Surely.

sur'ed-ly, *adv.* Assuredly. *Obs.*

sure'-e-nough', *a.* Actual; genuine. *Dial., U. S.*

sure'ment, *n.* Assurance. *Obs.*

surepel, *n.* [Cf. OF. *sarpellie*, and E. *sampler*.] A cover. *Obs.*

su'res (sōō'rĕs), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *sur* south, south wind.] Southerly winds on the coasts of Chile and Peru; — called also, when accompanied by fog, *sures pardos* (i. e., gray south winds).

sures'by (shōōrz'bĭ), *n.* [From SURE; cf. RUDESBY.] One to be sure of, or to be relied on. *Obs*

sure'ti-ship. Var. of SURETYSHIP.

su-rette' (sū-rĕt'), *n.* [F. *suret* sourish, dim. of *sur* sour: cf. *surette* wood sorrel.] A West Indian malpighiaceous tree (*Byrsonima spicata*), having hard dark-colored wood and edible yellow acid berries.

sur-ex'ci-ta'tion (sûr-ĕk'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n. Med.* See SUR-.

sur'rey. † SURA.

Sur'face, Charles and **Joseph.** Two brothers in Sheridan's "The School for Scandal." The younger, Charles, is a prodigal and libertine, but generous, warm-hearted, and fascinating; Joseph is a mean and vicious hypocrite, who affects gravity and noble sentiments.

sur'face-bent', *a. Railroad Engin.* Not in surface. Cf. SURFACE, *n.*, 5. [BURETOR.]

surface carburetor. See CARBURETOR.

surface card *or* **board.** Cardboard colored or finished on the surface only.

surface color *or* **colour.** *Optics.* Color determined by reflection at the surface, as the yellow color of gold.

surface condenser. See CONDENSER, *n.*, 2 e. — **sur'face-condens'ing**, *a.*

sur'face-con'tact sys'tem. *Elec. Railways.* A system of electric traction in which current is conveyed to the car through studs or sectionalized contact strips laid between the tracks. These are connected, by means of switches operated by electromagnets, with the source of current, only when a contact piece passes over them.

surface density. *Elec* Electric charge per unit area; electric density. [Superficially]

sur'faced-ly (sûr'fĭst-lĭ), *adv.*

surface energy. *Physics.* The energy peculiar to a surface film. [SION]

surface film See SURFACE TEN-

surface friction. = FRICTIONAL RESISTANCE. See RESISTANCE, 5 a. [ING BLOCK.]

surface gauge *or* **gage.** = SCRIBE-

surface glaze. *Ceramics.* A thin transparent glaze.

surface gravity. *Astrophysics.* Intensity of the force of gravity at the surface of the earth or a heavenly body. [GRAL, *n.*, 3.]

surface integral. See INTE-

sur'face-man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man who works on the surface, as on the roadbed of a railroad or the surface works of a mine.

surface paper. A paper sized,

surface tension. *Physics.* That property, due to molecular forces, which exists in the *surface film* of all liquids and tends to bring the contained volume into a form having the least superficial area. The thickness of this film, amounting to less than a thousandth of a millimeter, is considered to equal the radius of the sphere of molecular action, that is, the greatest distance at which there is cohesion between two particles. Particles lying below this film, being equally acted on from all sides, are in equilibrium as to forces of cohesion, but those in the film are on the whole attracted inward, and tension results. Surface tension is numerically equal to the force acting at right angles to a line of unit length (say one centimeter) lying on the surface, and in this sense is called also the **constant of capillarity** and is represented by the symbol T.

sur'fac-ing (sûr'fā-sĭng), *p. pr.& vb. n.* of SURFACE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that surfaces; specif.: **a** In machine-shop practice, the motion of a tool used in such an act or process, or of a part, as a carriage, for imparting this motion to the tool. **b** Gold digging on the surface. **c** *Track Laying.* Act of placing the top of the rail in an even line.

2. Material forming or used to form a surface; as, the *surfacing* for a road; to wash the *surfacing* for gold.

surf bird. A shore bird (*Aphriza virgata*) of the Pacific coasts of North and South America, allied to the turnstones, but somewhat like the golden plover in form and habits. It is readily distinguished in all plumages by its tail, which is blackish at the tip and broadly white at the base.

surf'boat' (sûrf'bōt'), *n. Naut.* A boat fit for use in heavy surf, esp. one built strong and buoyant and usually with a marked sheer to resist shock. — **surf'boat'man,** *n.*

sur'feit (sûr'fĭt), *n.* [ME. *surfet*, OF. *surfait, sorfait*, excess, crime, fr. *surfaire, sorfaire*, to get the advantage, prop., to overdo, F. *surfaire* to overcharge; *sur* over + *faire* to make, do, L. *facere*. See SUR-; FEAT, *n.*, FACT.]

1. Excess; esp., excess in eating and drinking. *Shak.*

2. Fullness and oppression of the system, often due to excess in eating and drinking. *Bunyan.*

3. Disgust caused by excess; satiety. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Matter and argument have been supplied abundantly, and even to *surfeit*. *Burke.*

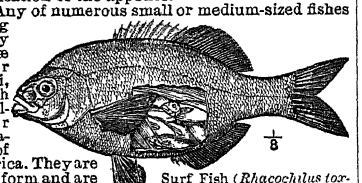
4. Urticaria.

sur'feit, *v. t.*; -FEIT-ED; -FEIT-ING. To overfeed, or minister to the desires of, to such an extent as to produce surfeit or satiety; to cloy; — often reflexive; as, to *surfeit* one's self with sweets; he *surfeits* us with compliments.

Syn. — See SATIATE.

sur'feit, *v. i.* To indulge to satiety in any gratification, esp. in the gratification of the appetite.

surf fish. Any of numerous small or medium-sized fishes constituting the family Embiotocidæ and order Holconoti, most of which live in shallow water along the Pacific coast of North America. They are perchlike in form and are locally known as perches, etc., but differ greatly from the perches in their anatomy and in being viviparous.



Surf Fish (*Rhacochilus toxotes*), with a portion cut away to show the young.

surf'man (sûrf'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who is skilled in handling a boat in surf, esp. one employed in the life-saving service. — **surf'man-ship,** *n.*

sur'frap'pé' (sûr'frà'pā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *surfrapper; sur* over + *frapper* to strike.] *Numis.* Restruck; made by impressing a new design on an already existing coin.

surf scoter. A common American scoter (*Oidemia perspicillata*) having conspicuous white markings on the head and neck of the adult male, the plumage being otherwise black. The female and young are grayish brown.



Surf Scoter, Male.

surf'y (sûr'fĭ), *a.* Consisting of, abounding in, or resembling, surf.

surge (sûrj), *n.* [L. *surgere, surrectum*, to raise, to rise; *subs* for *sub* under + *regere* to direct, prob. through F.; cf. OF. *sourgeon* fountain, F. *surgeon* sprout, sucker, and E. SURGE, *v.*]

1. A spring; a fountain. *Obs.*

2. A large wave or billow; a great, rolling swell of water; also, such swells or billows collectively.

3. The motion of, or caused by, a swell or wave; also, a motion likened to this; a sweep or rush; specif.: **a** *Meteor.* A barometric wave apparently independent of, and unexplained by, existing barometric gradients. **b** *Elec.* A rush of current, or rise of potential.

4. [Cf. SURGE, *v. t.*, to slacken.] The tapered part of a windlass barrel or a capstan, on which the cable surges.

surge, *v. i.*; SURGED (sûrjd); SURG'ING (sûr'jĭng). [F. *surgir* to rise, fr. L. *surgere*; or fr. OF. *sourdre* (cf. p. pr. *sourjant*), also fr. L. *surgere*. See REGENT; cf. INSURRECTION, SOURCE, SURGE, *n.*, SURGE to slacken.] **1.** To swell; to rise high and roll. "The *surging* waters." *Spenser.*

2. *Naut.* **a** [Cf. SURGE to slacken.] To slip, as around a windlass, capstan, or bitts; — said of a rope or the like. **b** Of a vessel at anchor, to rise and fall with much motion.

3. *Elec.* To rise suddenly to an excessive or abnormal value, as current or potential; to rise to and fall from such a value successively.

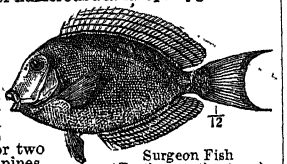
surge (sûrj), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *surgir* to come to harbor, fr. Sp. *surgir* to rise up, appear, L. *surgere* to rise. Cf. SURGE to rise.] *Naut.* To let go or slacken gradually, as a rope; as, to *surge* a hawser or messenger to prevent its parting; to slacken.

sur'geon (sûr'jŭn), *n.* [ME. *surgien*, OF. *surgien*, contr. fr. *cirurgien*, F. *chirurgien*. See CHIRURGEON.] One whose profession or occupation is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation; one who practices surgery. Formerly, in the United States army, a surgeon had the rank of major, an assistant surgeon that of captain or first lieutenant. By an act of Congress approved Apr. 23, 1908, the titles surgeon and assistant surgeon were abolished and the purely military titles of major, captain, and lieutenant were substituted therefor. In the United States navy, a surgeon has the rank of lieutenant commander; a passed assistant surgeon, of lieutenant; an assistant surgeon, of lieutenant, junior grade.

surgeon apothecary. In Great Britain, one who unites the practice of a surgeon with that of an apothecary.

sur'geon-cy (sûr'jŭn-sĭ), *n.* The position of a surgeon, as in the naval or military service.

surgeon fish. Any of numerous acanthopterygian fishes mostly of the genus *Teuthis*; — called also *tang* and *barber fish*. They are related to the chætodonts, but are usually less conspicuously colored and have a more elongate body, bearing on each side near the base of the tail one or two movable lancelike spines. They occur in most warm seas, esp. in the East Indies. Some are considered poisonous.



Surgeon Fish (*Teuthis xanthopterus*).

sur'geon-gen'er-al, *n.* **a** In the United States army, the chief of the Medical Department, having the rank of brigadier general. **b** In the United States navy, the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, having the rank of rear admiral. **c** In the British army, any of the ten members of the Army Medical Staff.

sur'ger-y (sûr'jĕr-ĭ), *n.* [ME. *surgerie*, OF. *surgerie*, contracted fr. *cirurgerie*; cf. OF. *surgie, cirurgie*, F. *chirurgie*, L. *chirurgia*, Gk. χειρουργία. See SURGEON.] **1.** Art or practice of healing by manual operation; that branch of medical science which treats of mechanical or operative measures for healing diseases, deformities, injuries.

2. A surgeon's operating room or laboratory.

surge tank. *Hydraulic Engin.* A standpipe or storage reservoir at the down-stream end of a closed aqueduct or feeder pipe (as for a water wheel), to prevent sudden variations of pressure and to furnish water quickly.

sur'gi-cal (sûr'jĭ-kăl), *a.* [See SURGERY, CHIRURGICAL.] Of or pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by, or used in, surgery. — **surgical anatomy.** See ANATOMY, 2. — **s. fever,** *Med.*, fever due to injuries or an operation, usually caused by septic infection. — **s. kidney,** *Med.*, inflammation of the kidney due to disease or injury of the lower parts of the urinary tract. — **s. knot,** surgeon's knot. See 2d KNOT, *n.*, 1. — **s. neck.** See HUMERUS, 1 a. — **sur'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

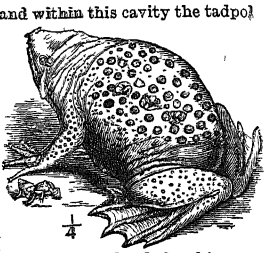
surg'y (sûr'jĭ), *a.* Rising in or like surges or billows; abounding in surges.

su'ri-cate (sū'rĭ-kāt), *n.* [F. *surikate*, fr. native name in South Africa.] A viverrine burrowing mammal (*Suricata tetradactyla*) of Cape Colony, allied to the mongooses, but having only four toes. It is grayish banded with black. It is diurnal and social, and has the habit of sitting on its haunches before its burrow like a prairie dog, and is often kept as a pet. It constitutes a genus, **Su'ri-ca'ta,** (-kā'tă).



Suricate.

Su'ri-nam' (sōō'rĭ-năm'), *n.* Dutch Guiana. — **Surinam cabbage tree,** a fabaceous tree (*Vouacapoua retusa*) of Guiana. Its bark (**Surinam bark**) is an anthelmintic and cathartic. Cf. WORM BARK. — **S. cherry. a** A tropical American malpighiaceous tree (*Malpighia glabra*); also, its edible aromatic fruit. **b** A Brazilian myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia uniflora*) often cultivated in California; also, its spicy red cherrylike fruit, which makes excellent jelly. — **S. poison,** a poison derived from a tropical American fabaceous plant (*Cracca toxicaria*). — **S. quassia,** the tree *Quassia amara*. — **S. toad,** an aglossate aquatic toad (*Pipa americana*) of the Guianas and parts of Brazil. As the eggs are laid they are distributed by the male over the back of the female, where they become embedded. A separate cavity, with a lid, develops about each egg, and within this cavity the tadpole lives until after its metamorphosis.



Surinam Toad (female).

su'ri-nam'ine (sōō'rĭ-năm'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A white, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{13}O_3N$, found in the bark of *Geoffræa surinamensis* and in other plants. It is apparently related to tyrosine.

sur'ly (sûr'lĭ), *a.*; SUR'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); SUR'LI-EST. [Perh. fr. *sir*, and originally meaning, *sirlike*, i. e., proud (see SIR; -LY); or the first part is perh. fr. *sour.*] **1.** Arrogant; haughty. *Obs.* "*Surly* shepherds." *Spenser.*

2. Gloomily morose; ill-natured, abrupt, and rude; sour; crabbed; sullen; as, *surly* language. "The *surly* storm." *Thomson.* "That *surly* spirit, melancholy." *Shak.*

Syn. — See SULLEN.

sur'mark' (sûr'mărk'), *n.* Also *sirmark.* [*sur-* + *mark.*] *Shipbuilding.* **a** A mark made on the molds of a ship, when building, to show where the angles of the timbers are to be placed. **b** A cleat temporarily placed on the side of a vessel on the ways or in a ship dock to support the ribband against which the shores rest.

sur-mise' (sŭr-mīz'), *n.* [OF. *surmise, sormise*, accusation, fr. *surmetre, sormetre*, to impose, accuse; *sur, sor* (see SUR-) + *metre* to put, set, F. *mettre*, L. *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1.** A thought, imagination, or conjecture, based on scanty evidence; suspicion.

Vague *surmises* of rejected crime. *Shelley.*

2. Reflection; thought. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Supposition, guess, suspicion.

sur-mise', *v. t.*; SUR-MISED' (-mīzd'); SUR-MIS'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To imagine without certain knowledge; to infer on slight grounds; to suppose or conjecture; to guess.

Syn. — See CONJECTURE.

sur-mount' (sŭr-mount'), *v. t.*; SUR-MOUNT'ED; SUR-MOUNT'ING. [ME. *s(o)urmounten*, OF. *surmonter, sormonter*, F. *surmonter; sur, sor*, over + *monter* to mount. See SUR-; MOUNT, *v. i.*] **1.** To rise above; to be higher than; to overtop; as, a peak *surmounting* its range.

2. To surpass; exceed; excel. *Now Rare.* *Milton.*

3. To conquer; overcome; as, to *surmount* obstacles.

Syn. — Overcome, subdue, surpass, exceed. See CONQUER.

sur-mount', *v. i.* To rise up; hence, to excel; exceed.

sur-mount'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Overcome; outdone.

2. *Her.* Partly covered by another charge; — said of an ordinary or other bearing.

surmounted arch, a stilted semicircular arch.

sur-mul'let (sŭr-mŭl'ĕt), *n.* [F. *surmulet*, OF. *sormulet*; prob. fr. OF. *sor*, F. *saur-, saure*, sorrel, red + *mulet* mullet. See SORREL, *a.*; MULLET.] Any mullet of the family Mullidæ; a red mullet. See 2d MULLET, 2.

sur'name' (sûr'nām'), *n.* [*sur-* + *name*; after ME. *sournoun*, fr. OF. *so(u)rnon*, F. *surnom*. See SUR-; NOUN, NAME.] **1.** A name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and become a family name. Surnames orig. noted occupation, estate, place of residence, or a thing or event relating to the person; thus, Edmund *Ironsides*; Robert *Smith*, or the *smith*; William *Turner*. Surnames are often patronymics; as, John *Johnson*.

2. An appellation added to the original name; an agnomen. "My *surname*, Coriolanus." *Shak.*

sur'name' (sûr'nām'; sûr-nām'; 277), *v. t.*; -NAMED' (-nāmd'; -nāmd'); -NAM'ING (-nām'ĭng; -nām'ĭng). To call by a surname, or to give a surname to.

And Simon he *surnamed* Peter. *Mark* iii. 16.

sur-pass' (sŭr-pȧs'), *v. t.*; SUR-PASSED' (-pȧst'); SUR-PASS'ING. [F. *surpasser; sur* over + *passer* to pass. See SUR-; PASS.] To pass or go beyond in any respect; to exceed; as, the reality *surpassed* expectations.

Syn. — Excel, outdo, outstrip. See EXCEED.

sur-pass'ing, *p. a.* Eminently excellent; exceeding others. — **sur-pass'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **sur-pass'ing-ness,** *n.*

sur'plice (sûr'plĭs), *n.* [F. *surplis*, OF. *surpliz, serpeliz*, LL. *superpellicium; super* over + *pellicium, pelliceum*, a robe of fur, L. *pellicius* made of skins. See PELISSE.] *Eccl.* The ordinary outer vestment of white linen worn by clergy of the Roman Catholic Church over the cassock in choir and in the administration of the sacraments, by clergy of the churches of the Anglican Communion, usually over the cassock, in various offices, and by some others, such as lay readers and choristers. The surplice proper (cf. COTTA, 1) is loose and flowing, with long, broad, full sleeves.

sur'plus (-plŭs), *n.* [F., fr. *sur* over + *plus* more. See SUR-, PLUS; cf. SUPERPLUS.] **1.** That which remains when use or need is satisfied; excess; overplus.

2. Specif.: **a** *Public Finance.* An excess of receipts over the ordinary disbursements. **b** As distinguished from the capital stock of a corporation, the excess of net assets over the total face value of its shares.

3. *Insurance.* The assets of a company in excess of those requisite to meet its entire liabilities as reckoned in insurance accounting.

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calendered, or otherwise surfaced.

surfaitness, *n.* Surfeiting. *Obs.*

surf board. A long, narrow board on which one rides over a heavy surf to shore.

surf clam. The sea clam (*Mactra*, or *Spisula, solidissima*) or related species.

surf coot. Surf scoter.

surf duck. A scoter, esp. surf scoter.

sur'feit, *a.* Excessive; extravagant. *Obs. Scot.*

sur'feit-er, *n.* One that surfeits or cloys.

sur'feit-ness, *n.* Profusion; extravagance; waste. *Obs. Scot.*

sur'feit-ous, *a.* [AF *surfetus.* See SURFEIT.] Excessive; extravagant. *Obs.*

sur'fell. † SURFLE.

surf'er, *n.* Surf scoter. *Local, U. S.*

surfet. † SURFEIT.

sur-fi'cial (sûr-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* [Cf. SUPERFICIAL.] **1** Of or pert. to a surface, esp. the earth's surface; — opp. to *subterranean.* **2.** *Geol.* = SUPERFICIAL, 3.

sur'fle, sur'phul (sûr'fl), *v. t.* [Cf. SULPHUR.] To wash or tint with a cosmetic, said to be prepared from sulphur. *Obs.*

surf shiner. A small California surf fish (*Cymatogaster aggregatus*).

surf smelt. A smelt (*Mesopus pretiosus*) of the coast of California and northward which spawns in the surf.

sur-fuse' (sûr-fūz'), *v. t. & i.* [*sur-* + *fuse.*] To supercool. — **sur-fu'sion** (-fū'zhŭn), *n.*

surf whiting. Silver whiting.

surg *Abbr.* Surgeon; surgery.

surge. † CIERGE.

surgeant. † SERGEANT.

surge'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

surge gap. *Elec.* A spark gap, as in an arrester, for the discharge of surges due to lightning, etc.

surge'less, *a.* See -LESS.

sur'gen-a-ry, *n.* [Cf. SURGEON, SURGERY.] Surgery *Obs. Scot.*

sur'gen-ry. † SURGEONRY.

sur'gent (sûr'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *surgens*, p. pr.] Rising; swelling. *R.*

surgeon dentist. A dental surgeon; a dentist.

surgeon major. In the British army, the senior surgeon of a regiment.

sur'geon-ry (sûr'jŭn-rĭ), *n.* [ME. *surgerie.*] Surgery. *Obs.*

sur'geon's ag'a-ric. A powder prepared from a species of polyporus, used as a hæmostatic.

sur'geon-ship. *n.* See -SHIP.

surgeon's knot. Any of several knots used in tying ligatures, stitches, etc.; esp., a reef knot in which the first knot has two turns. See 2d KNOT, *n.*, 1.

Surg.-Gen. *Abbr.* Surgeon-general.

surgien, surgion. † SURGEON.

Sur-hay' (sŏor-hī'). Var. of SONGHAY.

su'ri. † SURA.

Su'ri-el (sū'rĭ-ĕl). *D Bib.*

su'ri-ga (sōō'rē-gä), *n.* The nagkassar.

suringer, *n.* Surgeon. *Obs.*

sur'in-jam'. Var. of SARANJAM.

sur'in-tend'ant (sûr'ĭn-tĕn'dănt), **sur'in-tend'ent** (-dĕnt), *n.* [F. *surintendant.*] Superintendent. *Obs.* — **sur'in-tend'en-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n. Obs.*

Su'ri-sad'da-i (sū'rĭ-sŭd'ä-ĭ) *D. Bib.*

surjoure † SOJOURN.

surkete, surkot. † SURCOAT.

sur-le-champ' (sûr'lē-shăN'), *adv.* [F.] On the field; immediately; without preparation.

surlepe. † SERELEPY.

surlette. † SOLLERET.

sur'li-ly (sûr'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SURLY.

sur'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS

sur'ling, *n.* [See SURLY; 1st -LING.] A morose fellow. *Obs.*

sur'loin (sûr'loin'). Var. of SIRLOIN.

sûr'ma (sŏor'mä), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *surmah.*] Native antimony sulphide (stibnite), used by the Mohammedans of India to darken the eyelids.

sur'mas'ter (sûr'mäs'tẽr; -măs'-tẽr; *see* MASTER), *n.* [Perh. *sur-* + *master.*] A schoolmaster next below the head master. *Rare, Eng.*

surme, surmeh. † SURMA.

sur-mis'a-ble (sûr-mīz'ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

sur-mis'al (-ăl), *n.* Surmise. *R.*

sur-mis'ant (-ănt), *n.* One who surmises. *Rare*

sur-mis'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who surmises.

sur-mit', *v. t.* [OF. *sormetre, sourmetre*, to accuse, lit., to put upon.] To put upon; charge; also, to surmise. *Obs.*

sur-mount'a-ble (sûr-moun'tä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sur-mount'-a-ble-ness,** *n*

sur-mount'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of surmounting. *Rare.*

sur-mount'ant, *a.* [Cf. F. *surmontant*, p. pr., surmounting.] In the ascendant. *Obs.*

sur-mount'er, *n.* One that surmounts.

sur'nam'er (sûr'nām'ẽr; sûr-nām'ẽr), *n.* One who surnames.

sur'nap, sur'nape, *n.* [OF. *sournappe.*] A cloth with towels spread, in formal banquets, before the lord of the household for use in washing. *Obs.*

sur'nay (sŏor'nĭ), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *surnâ, surnây.*] *Music.* An Oriental variety of oboe.

surnome. † SURNAME.

sur-nom'i-nal (sûr-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pert. to a surname or surnames.

sur'noun', *n.* [See SURNAME.] A surname. *Obs.*

sur-ox'ide, *n.* Also **-id.** [Cf. F. *suroxyde.* See SUR-; OXIDE.] *Chem.* A peroxide. *Obs.* — **sur-ox'i-date,** *v. t. Obs.*

sur-pass'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

sur-pass'ing, *adv.* Surpassingly.

sur-past'. Surpassed. *Ref. Sp.*

sur'phal, sur'phul † SURFLE.

surphat. † SURFEIT. [PLUS.

sur'plice. Obs. corrupt. of SURplice fees. Fees of the English clergy for occasional duties.

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4. In the State of Maine, a minor unorganized territorial division, consisting of an irregular tract laid off by the State authority.

sur'plus (sûr'plŭs), *a.* Being or constituting a surplus; more than sufficient; as, *surplus* revenues; *surplus* words.

sur'plus-age (-ĕj), *n.* [See SURPLUS.] **1.** Surplus; excess; overplus; as, *surplusage* of grain or goods.

2. *Law.* In pleading, matter which is not necessary or relevant to the case, and may be rejected; any matter in a pleading not material to it in form or substance; loosely, any part of any verbal document that is immaterial thereto in both matter and form.

sur-pris'al (sûr-prīz'ăl), *n.* [See SURPRISE.] Act of surprising, or state of being surprised; surprise.

sur-prise' (-prīz'), *v. t.*; SUR-PRISED' (-prīzd'); SUR-PRIS'ING (-prīz'ĭng). [Prob. fr. ME. *supprysen*, OF. *soupris*, *so(u)spris*, p. p. of *souprendre*, *so(u)sprendre*; confused with OF. *sorprendre*, *sourprendre*, F. *surprendre*. Both OF. words are compounds of *prendre* to take (fr. L. *prehendere*; see PREHENSILE), and meant to surprise, also to overpower, the former meaning perh. orig. belonging to *sosprendre* alone. For the prefix *so(u)s* cf. SUSPEND. The E. v. *surprise* is perh. partly fr. the n. SURPRISE.] **1.** To come upon or attack suddenly and unexpectedly.

2. To take unawares; to seize or capture by unexpected attack. "The castle of Macduff I will *surprise*." *Shak.*

3. To strike with wonder, astonishment, or confusion, by something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable; as, his conduct *surprised* me.

4. To cause (one) to do something, or to bring (one) into some state, in a sudden and unexpected way; — with *into*; as, to be *surprised* into an indiscretion or generosity.

5. To hold possession of; to hold. *Obs.* *J. Webster.*

Syn. — Perplex, bewilder, overwhelm, confound, dumfound. — SURPRISE, ASTONISH, AMAZE, ASTOUND. To SURPRISE, the most general word, is to strike with wonder, esp. at something unexpected; ASTONISH is stronger, and implies the shock of sudden surprise, esp. as at something inexplicable or unaccountable; to AMAZE is to overwhelm with bewildered wonder; to ASTOUND is to stun or stupefy with amazement; as, "*surprised* at all they meet, . . . with stretched neck, and silly stare" (*Cowper*); I was greatly *surprised* at his appearance; "I stood transfixed at her *astonishing* beauty" (*T. Watts-Dunton*); "as when a shower of meteors cross the orbit of the earth . . . the lone seaman all the night sails, *astonished*, amid stars" (*Emerson*); "You terrify, you shock, you *amaze* me" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "We seemed struck to the ground for some time, as if actually petrified with *amazement*" (*Goldsmith*); "the *astonished* air of one at whose feet a thunderbolt has just burst, and who hears still the *astounding* report ringing in his ears" (*Scott*). See EMBARRASS; cf. STRANGE.

sur-prise', *n.* [F. *surprise*, OF. *sorprise* (cf. also OF. *souprise*), fr. *surprendre*, p. p. *surpris*, OF. *sorprendre*, *sorpris*. See SURPRISE, *v.*] **1.** Act of coming upon, or taking, unawares; surprisal; as, the fort was taken by *surprise*.

2. State of being surprised, or taken unawares; emotion excited by what is sudden and unexpected; astonishment.

3. Anything sudden and unexpected, esp. when causing astonishment.

4. A dish covered with a crust of raised paste, but with no other contents or with unexpected contents. *Obs.*

Syn. — Wonder, astonishment, amazement.

surprise party. A concerted social gathering of persons coming unannounced to the house of a common friend. *U. S.*

sur-pris'ing (sûr-prīz'ĭng), *p. a.* Of a nature to excite wonder and astonishment; amazing; wonderful; as, *surprising* bravery. — **sur-pris'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **sur-pris'ing-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Extraordinary, unexpected, astonishing, striking.

sur're-but' (sûr'rē-bŭt'), *v. i.* [*sur-* + *rebut.*] *Common-Law Pleading.* To reply by a surrebutter.

sur're-but'tal (-ăl), *n.* *Common-Law Pleading.* Act of supporting, or giving evidence to maintain, a surrebutter.

sur're-but'ter (-bŭt'ẽr), *n.* *Common-Law Pleading.* The reply of a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter.

sur're-join' (-rē-join'), *v. i.* [*sur-* + *rejoin.*] *Common-Law Pleading.* To reply by a surrejoinder.

sur're-join'der (-join'dẽr), *n.* *Common-Law Pleading.* The answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

sur-ren'der (sŭ-rĕn'dẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. AF. *surrendre* to deliver up, inf. as n. See SUR-; RENDER, *v. t.* & *n.*] **1.** A surrendering; a yielding or resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the power of another; as, the *surrender* of a castle to an enemy; the *surrender* of a right.

2. *Law.* **a** The yielding of a particular estate to him who has an immediate estate in remainder or reversion, merging the surrendered estate in the other; — opposed to *release* and distinguished from *renunciation*. **b** The giving up of a principal into lawful custody by his bail; — often called **surrender by bail.** **c** The delivery up of a fugitive from justice by one government to another, as by a foreign state. See EXTRADITION, 1. **d** In South Africa, the formal giving up by a debtor of his assets to his creditors, entitling him to certain privileges or exemptions.

3. *Insurance.* The voluntary cancellation of the legal liability of the company by the insured and beneficiary for a consideration (called the **surrender value**).

sur-ren'der (sŭ-rĕn'dẽr), *v. t.*; SUR-REN'DERED (-dẽrd); SUR-REN'DER-ING. [Prob. fr. the n. See SURRENDER, *n.*]

1. To render up or back; to give; tender; proffer. *Obs.*

2. To yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up possession of (anything) upon compulsion or demand; as, to *surrender* one's self; to *surrender* a fort or a ship.

3. To give up possession of; to yield; resign; relinquish; as, to *surrender* a right, privilege, or advantage.

4. To yield to any influence, emotion, or the like; — used reflexively; as, to *surrender* one's self to grief.

5. *Law.* To yield; to render or deliver up; to give up; as, a principal *surrendered* by his bail, a fugitive from justice by a foreign state, or a particular estate by the tenant.

Syn. — See RELINQUISH.

sur-ren'der (sŭ-rĕn'dẽr), *v. i.* To give up one's self into the power of another; to yield.

sur-ren'der-ee' (-ē'), *n.* One to whom a surrender is made.

sur-ren'der-or' (-ôr'), *n.* *Law.* One who makes a surrender, as of an estate.

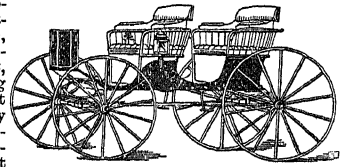
sur-rep'tion (sŭr-rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *surreptio*, or *subreptio*. Cf. SUBREPTION.] **1.** Act or process of getting in a surreptitious manner, or by craft or stealth. *Obs.*

2. A coming unperceived or suddenly. *Rare.*

sur'rep-ti'tious (sûr'ĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *surrepticius*, or *subreptícius*, fr. *surripere*, *subripere*, to snatch away, to withdraw privily; *sub* under + *rapere* to snatch. See SUB-; RAVISH.] Done or made by stealth, or without proper authority; made or introduced fraudulently; clandestine; stealthy; as, a *surreptitious* passage in a manuscript; a *surreptitious* removal of goods; also, more rarely, acting, or doing something, clandestinely; as, to plagiarize with *surreptitious* hand. — **sur'rep-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See SECRET.

sur'rey (sûr'ĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. the proper name.] A four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure carriage, like the modern cabriolet, but having a straight or nearly straight bottom and sometimes cut under. Also, an automobile with a similar body.



Surrey.

sur'ro-gate (sûr'ŏ-gāt), *n.* [L. *surrogatus*, p. p. of *surrogare*, *subrogare*, to substitute; *sub* under + *rogare* to ask, ask for a vote, propose a law. See ROGATION; cf. SUBROGATE.]

1. A person appointed to act in place of, or as successor to, another; a deputy; delegate; substitute.

2. The deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor, esp. a deputy who grants marriage licenses.

3. In the State of New York and some other States of the United States, a judicial officer who has jurisdiction over the probate of wills and testaments and the settlement of estates, and often has power to appoint and supervise guardians of infants and of other incompetent persons. The use of *surrogate* in this sense arose from the fact that these matters were formerly under ecclesiastical jurisdiction and were managed by the surrogates of the bishops. Cf. PROBATE, 2; PREROGATIVE COURT.

4. One that replaces another; a substitute. *Rare.*

> Cravings which demanded a *surrogate* for the heathen cults which they had given up. *G. P. Fisher.*

sur'ro-gate (-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). To put in the place of another; to substitute; specif.: **a** *Law.* To subrogate. **b** *Civil Law.* To appoint (another) as successor to one's self, as in the office of executor or tutor. **c** *Roman Law.* To modify (a law) by adding something to it.

sur-round' (sŭ-round'), *v. t.*; SUR-ROUND'ED; SUR-ROUND'ING. [OF. *suronder*, *soronder*, to overflow, LL. *superundare*; fr. L. *super* over + *undare* to rise in waves, overflow, fr. *unda* wave. The English sense is due to the influence of E. *round*. See SUPER-; UNDULATE.] **1.** To inclose on all sides; to encompass; as, a wall *surrounds* the city.

> But cloud instead, and ever-during dark
> *Surrounds* me. *Milton*

2. Specif., *Mil.*, to inclose, as a body of troops, so as to cut off communication or retreat; to invest, as a city.

3. To cut off by water; hence, perhaps, to overflow. *Obs.*

4. To pass around; to travel about; circumnavigate. *Obs.*

Syn. — Encompass, encircle, environ, invest, hem in.

sur-round', *n.* Anything that surrounds or encompasses; specif., a method, now rare, of hunting some animals, as the buffalo, by surrounding a herd, and driving them over a precipice, into a ravine, etc. *U. S.*

sur-round'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SURROUND. Specif.: **1.** An encompassing.

2. *pl.* The things which surround or environ; external or attending circumstances, conditions, or the like.

sur-roy'al (sûr-roi'ăl), *n.* [*sur-* + *royal.*] One of the terminal tines above the tres-tine of the antler of the stag or other large deer, usually attained at the age of four years. See RUCERVINE ANTLER, *Illust.*

‖ **sur'sum cor'da** (sûr'sŭm kôr'dȧ). [L. *sursum* upward + *corda* hearts.] *Eccl.* Lift up your hearts; — a versicle in the Latin Mass, at the beginning of the preface, inviting the people to join in thanksgiving to God; also, the corresponding English versicle in the Anglican Communion office. The versicle is found in all ancient liturgies.

sur'tax' (sûr'tăks'), *n.* An additional or extra tax, as in the schedule of railroad rates or in customs duties.

sur'tax' (sûr'tăks'; sûr-tăks'), *v. t.*; -TAXED' (-tăkst'; -tăkst'); -TAX'ING (-tăk'sĭng; -tăk'sĭng). To impose an additional tax on.

sur-tout' (sûr-tōō'; -tōō'; *F.* sür'tōō'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *sur* over + *tout* all.] **1.** A man's coat to be worn over his other garments; an overcoat, esp. when long and close-fitting.

2. *Fort.* An addition to the height of a parapet at an angle, as a protection from enfilade fire. *Rare.*

sur-veil'lance (sûr-vāl'ăns; -vāl'ăns; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *surveiller* to watch over; *sur* over + *veiller* to watch, L. *vigilare*. See SUR-; VIGIL.] Oversight; close watch; as, a suspected person under police *surveillance*.

Syn. — See OVERSIGHT.

sur-veil'lant (-vāl'yănt; -vāl'ănt), *n.* [F., fr. *surveiller* to watch over. See SURVEILLANCE.] One who watches over another; an overseer; supervisor; also, a spy.

sur-veil'lant, *a.* Overseeing; watchful. *Rare.*

sur-vey' (sûr-vā'), *v. t.*; SUR-VEYED' (-vād'); SUR-VEY'ING. [OF. *surveoir*, *sorveoir* (3d sing. pres. *sorveit*); *sur*, *sor*, over, F. *sur* + *veoir*, *veeir*, to see, F. *voir*, L. *videre*. See SUR-, VISION; cf. SUPERVISE.] **1.** To inspect; to view attentively, as from a high place; to look over or about.

2. To view with a scrutinizing eye; to examine.

> All pale and speechless, he *surveyed* me round. *Dryden*

3. To examine with reference to condition, situation, value, etc.; to examine and ascertain the state of; as, to *survey* a building to estimate its value, etc.; to *survey* a manor for its extent, value, ownership, liabilities, etc.

4. To determine and delineate the form, extent, position, etc., of, as a tract of land, a coast, harbor, or the like, by taking linear and angular measurements, and by applying the principles of geometry and trigonometry.

sur'vey (sûr'vā; sûr-vā'; 277: *formerly universally, still by many, accented on final syllable*), *n.* **1.** Act of surveying; a general view, as from above.

> Under his proud *survey* the city lies. *Sir J. Denham*

2. A particular view; an examination, esp. an official examination, of all the parts or particulars of a thing to ascertain its condition, quantity, or quality; as, a *survey* of the stores of a ship; a *survey* of roads and bridges.

3. The operation of finding and delineating the contour, dimensions, position, etc., as of any part of the earth's surface, whether land or water; as, a land or a hydrographic *survey*; also, a measured plan and description of any portion of country, or of a road or line through it.

Syn. — Review, retrospect, examination, prospect.

survey of dogs. = COURT OF REGARD.

sur-vey'ing (sûr-vā'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of SURVEY. Specif.: *n.* Act or occupation of making surveys; that branch of applied mathematics which teaches the art of determining the area of any portion of the earth's surface, the lengths and directions of the bounding lines, the contour of the surface, etc., and of accurately delineating the whole on paper. — **surveying sextant**, a light sextant, with a large scale, used in hydrographic surveying.

sur-vey'or (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *surveour*.] **1.** One who views or surveys. *Rare.*

2. One placed to superintend others; overseer. *Obs. or R.*

3. One who views and examines with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality of anything; as, a *surveyor* of highways, ordnance, etc.

4. One who surveys or measures land surfaces, mines, etc.; one who practices the art of surveying.

5. *Customs.* **a** An officer who ascertains the contents of casks and the quantity of dutiable liquors; a gauger. **b** In the United States, an officer whose duties include carrying out the measures for ascertaining the quantity, condition, and value of merchandise brought into a port.

sur-vey'or-gen'er-al, *n.* **a** A principal surveyor; as, the *surveyor-general* of the king's manors. *Eng.* **b** An officer in charge of the survey of public lands. *U. S.*

sur-vey'or's compass *or* **dial** (-ẽrz). An instrument used in surveying for measuring horizontal angles. Cf. CIRCUMFERENTOR, 1; SEMICIRCUMFERENTOR.

surveyor's level. A level consisting of a telescope, with a spirit level attached, the whole mounted on a tripod and revolving on a vertical axis. Leveling screws are provided for adjustment. See Y LEVEL, DUMPY LEVEL.

sur-viv'al (sûr-vīv'ăl), *n.* [From SURVIVE.] **1.** A living or continuing longer than, or beyond the existence of, another person, thing, or event; an outliving.

2. One that survives or remains after others of its kind have disappeared; specif., *Anthropol.*, any habit, usage, or belief, remaining from ancient times, the origin of which is often unknown, or imperfectly known.

survival of the fittest. *Biol.* See NATURAL SELECTION.

sur-vive' (sûr-vīv'), *v. t.*; SUR-VIVED' (-vīvd'); SUR-VIV'ING (-vīv'ĭng). [F. *survivre*, L. *supervivere*; *super* over + *vivere* to live. See SUPER-; VICTUALS.] To live beyond the life or existence of; to live longer than; to outlive; outlast; as, to *survive* a person or an event.

Syn. — See OUTLIVE.

sur-vive', *v. i.* To remain alive or existent.

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surplus state. *Com.* A state that grows more of a commodity, as grain, than it consumes.

surpreuant, *a.* [F., p. pr.] Surprising. *Obs.*

sur-pris'a-ble (sûr-prīz'ă-b'l), *a.* Surprising. *Rare.*

sur-pris'ed-ly (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* With surprise; as one surprised or startled.

sur-prise'ment, *n.* Surprisal. *R.*

sur-pris'er (-prīz'ẽr), *n.* One that surprises.

sur-prise'. Surprise. *Ref Sp*

sur'que-dous, sur'que-dry, etc. + SURQUIDOUS, SURQUIDRY, etc.

sur'qui-dant, *a.* [OF. *sorcuidant.*] Arrogant *Obs.*

surquidour, *n.* [Cf. SURQUIDANT, SURQUIDRY.] A haughty or arrogant person. *Obs.*

sur'qui-dous, *or* **sur'qui-drous**, *a.* Arrogant; insolent. *Obs*

sur'qui-dry, sur'que-dry, *n.* [OF. *so(u)rcuiderie*, fr. *sourcuidier* to presume; *so(u)r* over + *cuidier* to think, L. *cogitare*. See SUR-; COGITATE.] *Obs* a Overweening pride; arrogance; presumption; insolence. b Folly; wantonness; *pl.*, wanton excesses.

sur'ra, sur'rah (sûr'ȧ; sûr'ȧ), *n.* [Marathi *sūra* a wheezing sound.] *Vet.* A form of pernicious anæmia in horses, mules, and camels, due to an infusorial parasite. *India, Phil. I., etc.*

surrawns. + SURANCE.

surre. + SORE.

surre. Obs. compar. of SOUR.

sur're-bound', *v. t.* To give back echoes; to re'echo. *Obs.*

sur-rec'tion (sŭ-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *surrectio* a raising, resurrection, and E. INSURRECTION.] An insurrection. *Obs.*

surregenrie. + SURGEONRY.

sur-rein', *v. t.* [*sur-* + *rein.*] To exhaust by riding. *Obs.*

sur-rend', *v. t.* To restore. *Obs.*

surrender charge. *Life Insurance.* A forfeit or penalty generally charged by the company against the value of a policy surrendered or allowed to lapse.

sur-ren'der-er, *n.* One that surrenders.

sur-ren'der-y (sŭ-rĕn'dẽr-Y), *or* **sur-ren'dry** (-drĭ), *n.* Surrender. *Obs.*

sur're-ply', *n.* [*sur-* + *reply.*] An answer to a reply. *Rare.*

sur-rept', *v. t.* [L. *surripere*, *surreptum*, to snatch away, steal away.] To purloin. *Obs.*

surrigiane. + SURGEON.

surringare. + SURINGER. [AM.]

sur'rin-jaum'. Var. of SARANSURRIP. + SURIP [SATE, 2.

sur'ro-gate's court. See PROBATE COURT.

sur'ro-gate-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

sur'ro-ga'tion (sûr'ŏ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [See SURROGATE, *n.*; cf. SUBROGATION.] Subrogation. *Rare.*

sur-roi'. + SERAL. [cuit *Obs.*]

sur-round'ry, *n.* Compass; circuit. *Obs.*

Sur'roy (sûr'roi), *n.* [Alteration of F. *sud* south (or a related E. form) + OF. *roy* king, F. *roi.*] *Her.* The Clarenceux t — formerly so called as opposed to *Norroy*. See KING-OF-ARMS.

surrugin. + SURGEON.

surryph. + SERIP.

surs. + SOURCE, a rising.

sursanure. *n.* [OF. *sursanëure*, *sorsanëure*. See SUR-; SANE.] A wound healed or healing outwardly only. *Obs*

sursaulted, *a.* [*sur-* + OF. *saulter* to spring.] That has leaped up or above. *Obs.*

sur'se-ance (sûr'sē-ăns), *n.* [OF., F. *surséance*, fr. OF. & F. *surseoir*. See SURCEASE.] Surcease; forbearance. *Obs.*

sursengle. + SURCINGLE

sur-sise' (sûr-sīz'), *n.* Also **sur-size'**. [AF., neglect of an obligation. See SURCEASE, *n.*] *Feudal Law.* A penalty or forfeiture imposed on those who failed to pay duly the duties or rent of castle-guard.

sur-sol'id (sûr-sŏl'ĭd), *n.* [Cf. F. *sursolide*. See SUR-; SOLID.] *Math.* The fifth power of a number; as, a^5 is the *sursolid* of a, or 32 that of 2. *Rare.*

sur-sol'id, *a.* Of fifth degree.

sur-style', *v. t.* Surname. *Obs.*

sursuration. + SUSURRATION.

Surt (sŏŏrt), **Sur'tr** (sŏŏr'tr), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* The fire demon who slays Frey at Ragnarok

‖ **sur'tout'** (sûr'tōō'), *adv.* [F.] Above all.

surtrete, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *soustraite* a subtraction, removal.] To withdraw; subtract *Obs.*

sur'tur-brand (sûr'tûr-brănd), *n.* [Icel. *surtarbrandr*; *Surtr*, name of a giant (*ft. swarty* black) + *brandr* a firebrand.] A variety of lignite in Iceland and the Faroe Islands, in seams between beds of volcanic rock.

surv. *Abbr.* Surveying; surveyor. [VEYANCE.

surveuance, survelance + SUR-

survenant, *n.* [F., p. pr.] One who survenes. *Obs.*

sur-vene', *v. i.* [F. *survenir*. See SUPERVENE.] To supervene upon; come as an addition to. *Obs.*

sur've-nue (sûr'vē-nū), *n.* [OF. See SURVENE.] A sudden or unexpected coming in. *Obs*

surveour. + SURVEYOR.

sur-vey'a-ble (sûr-vā'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

sur-vey'age (-ĕj), *n.* Survey. *R*

sur-vey'al (-ăl), *or* **sur-vey'ance** (-ăns), *n.* Survey. *Rare.*

sur-veyd'. Surveyed. *Ref Sp*

sur-vey'or's cross. *Surv.* A simple instrument consisting of two bars forming a right-angled cross, with sights at each end, used in setting out right angles.

sur-vey'or-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

surveyor's rod. = LEVELING ROD. [eral.

Surv.-Gen. *Abbr.* Surveyor-gen-

sur-view' (sûr-vū'), *n.* & *v. t.* [*sur-* + *view.* Cf. SURVEY.] Survey. *Obs. or R.* [VEYOR.

survioure, surviowre. + SUR-

sur-vise', *v. t.* [See SUPERVISE, SURVEY.] To supervise. *Obs.*

sur-viv'a-bil'i-ty (sûr-vīv'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Ability to survive

sur-viv'ance (-vīv'ăns), **sur-viv'an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* [F. *survivance.*] Survival; survivorship. *Rare* [ing. *Obs.*

sur-viv'ant (-ănt), *a.* Surviv-

sur-viv'ing (sŭr-vīv'ĭng), *p. a.* Remaining alive; existing.

sur-viv'or (-ẽr), *n.* One who survives or outlives another person, or any time, event, or thing, as the longer liver of two or more persons having a joint interest in anything.

sur-viv'or-ship, *n.* **1.** State of being a survivor.

2. *Law.* The right of the survivor or survivors of two or more persons having joint interests in an estate or other property to take the interest of any of the number dying. When there are but two having such joint interests, the survivor takes the entire estate absolutely; when more than two, the survivors receive the decedent's share subject to similar survivorship in those left.

Sus (sŭs), *n.* [L., akin to Gr. ὗς hog, pig. Cf. SOW, SWINE.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of swine, formerly comprehensive, but now restricted to the European wild boar and its allies, with the domestic breeds derived from them.

Su'san (sū'zăn) } *n.* [L. *Susanna* (cf. Gr. Σουσάννα),
Su-san'na (sŭ-zăn'ȧ) } fr. Heb. *shōshannāh* lily. The form
Su-san'nah (-zăn'ȧ) } *Susan* is prob. fr. F. *Susanne.*]

1. Lit., a lily; — fem. prop. name. F. *Susanne* (sü'zȧn'); It. *Susanna* (sōō-zän'nȧ); Sp. & Pg. *Susana* (*Sp.* sōō-sä'nä; *Pg.* -zä'nä); G. *Susanne* (sōō-zän'ē). — Dim. *Sue, Suke, Suky, Susie, Susy, Suzy.*

2. In the spelling **Susanna.** The beautiful and virtuous wife of Joachim in the Apocryphal "History of Susanna." Accused of adultery by certain Jewish elders, who had vainly attempted her chastity, her innocence was proved by Daniel, and her accusers were put to death.

the Book of Susanna. See OLD TESTAMENT.

sus-cept'ance (sŭ-sĕp'tȧns), *n. Elec.* The wattless component of admittance, the energy component being conductance. Admittance is the vector sum of these two components at right angles, that is, the wattless current in amperes divided by the electromotive force in volts.

sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (sŭ-sĕp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *susceptibilité.*] **1.** State or quality of being susceptible; capability of receiving impressions.

2. Specif., capacity for feeling or emotional excitement; sensibility; impressibility; sensitiveness; — often in *pl.*

3. *Magnetism.* A coefficient equal to the ratio of the magnetization to the magnetizing force. Symbol, *k.* The susceptibility of nickel greatly exceeds that of iron in weak fields, but in strong fields is itself exceeded.

Syn. — Capability, sensibility, feeling, emotion. See SENSE.

sus-cep'ti-ble (-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *suscipere, susceptum,* to take up, to support, undertake, recognize, admit; *sus-* for *subs-* (see SUB-) + *capere* to take. See CAPABLE.]

1. Capable of admitting any change, affection, or influence; readily acted on; as, a body *susceptible* of color or of change. "Souls *susceptible* of light." *Young.*

2. Capable of impression; having nice sensibility; impressible; sensitive; as, children are *susceptible* to kindness; also, specif., easily made amorous; as, a man of a *susceptible* heart.

— **sus-cep'ti-ble-ness,** *n.* — **sus-cep'ti-bly,** *adv.*

sus'lik (sŭs'lĭk), *n.* [Russ. *súslik.*] A spermophile, or ground squirrel (*Citellus citillus*), of northeastern Europe and northwestern Asia. It is about the size of the common European squirrel, but has a short tail and mottled grayish brown coloration. In *pl.*, the spermophiles.

sus'o-tox'in (sŭs'ō-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [L. *sus* hog + E. *toxin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A somewhat poisonous ptomaine isolated from cultures of the bacillus causing hog cholera. It is toxic only in relatively large doses.

sus-pect' (sŭs-pĕkt'), *v. t.;* SUS-PECT'ED; SUS-PECT'ING. [F. *suspecter,* or L. *suspectare,* v. freq. fr. *suspicere* to look up, admire, to look at secretly or askance, to mistrust; *sub* under + *specere* to look. See SPY; cf. SUSPECT, *a.*, SUSPICION.]

1. To imagine to be, occur, happen, or the like; to have a slight or vague idea of the present or future existence of, often on weak evidence or no evidence; to surmise; as, to *suspect* the presence of disease; to *suspect* that trouble is brewing; to *suspect* a plot.

2. To imagine to be guilty, on slight evidence, or without proof; as, to *suspect* one of equivocation.

3. To have doubts of; to mistrust; distrust; as, to *suspect* the truth of a story, the affection of a friend.

4. To look up to; to respect. *Obs.*

Syn. — Mistrust, distrust; surmise, doubt.

sus-pect', *v. i.* To suspect anything; to be suspicious.

If I *suspect* without cause, why then make sport at me. *Shak.*

sus-pect' (sŭs-pĕkt'), *a.* [OF. *suspect, souspect,* F. *suspect,* L. *suspectus,* p. p. of *suspicere.* See SUSPECT, *v.*] *Obs. or Archaic.* **a** Suspicious; inspiring distrust; also, suspected; distrusted. **b** Uncertain.

sus-pect', *n.* [LL. *suspectus.* See SUSPECT, *a.*] **1.** Suspicion; also, *Rare,* fear. *Obs.*

2. One that is suspected; — formerly applied to persons and things; now only to persons suspected of crime.

sus-pect'ed, *p. a.* Distrusted; doubted.

suspected bill of health, *or* **suspected bill.** See BILL OF HEALTH.

— **sus-pect'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **sus-pect'ed-ness,** *n.*

sus-pend' (-pĕnd'), *v. t.;* SUS-PEND'ED; SUS-PEND'ING. [F. *suspendre,* or OF. *souspendre,* L. *suspendere, suspensum; sus-,* for *subs-* (see SUB-) + *pendere* to hang. See PENDANT; cf. SUSPENSE, *n.*]

1. To attach to something above; to cause to depend; to hang; as, to *suspend* a ball by a thread; hence, to hold, support, or sustain as if by hanging; as, dust *suspended* in air; oars *suspended* over the water.

2. To make contingent (on or upon); to condition; as, God hath *suspended* eternal life on holiness. *Archaic.*

3. To cause to cease for a time; to hinder from proceeding; to interrupt; delay; stay; as, to *suspend* a hearing.

Suspend your indignation against my brother. *Shak.*

4. To hold in an undetermined or undecided state; as, to *suspend* one's judgment or opinion.

5. To withhold for a time on certain conditions; as, to *suspend* sentence on a convicted man.

6. To debar, or cause to withdraw temporarily, from any privilege, office, function, etc.; to subject to suspension; as, to *suspend* a student; to *suspend* a member of a club.

7. To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect; as, to *suspend* the habeas corpus act; to *suspend* the rules.

Syn. — Hang; interrupt, delay, intermit, hinder, debar.

to suspend payment *or* **payments,** *Com.,* to cease paying debts or obligations; — said of a merchant, a bank, etc.

sus-pend' (sŭs-pĕnd'), *v. i.* To cease temporarily from operation or activity; esp., to stop payment, or not to meet obligations or engagements; — said of a commercial firm or a bank.

sus-pend'ed, *p. a.* [From SUSPEND, *v. t.*] Hung; pendant; also, temporarily inactive or inoperative; held in abeyance.

Syn. — See LATENT.

suspended animation, temporary suspension of the vital functions, as in persons nearly drowned. — **s. cadence.** See under CADENCE, 3. — **s. joint,** *Railroads,* a rail joint coming between two ties. Cf. BRIDGE JOINT, SUPPORTED JOINT.

sus-pend'er (sŭs-pĕn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that suspends; specif.: **a** A device for suspending hides in tan liquor in a certain stage of the tanning process; also, the tank or pit holding this tan liquor. **b** *Scots Law.* The party that prays the court for a suspension.

2. That by which something is, or may be, suspended; specif.: **a** One of the two bands or straps arranged to pass over the shoulders and be fastened to the trousers to hold them up; — commonly in *pl.*, or called a *pair of suspenders.* **b** *Elec.* A hanger, hook, or like support for a cable.

3. Something suspended, as a basket for flowers, etc.

sus-pense' (sŭs-pĕns'), *a.* [F. *suspens,* L. *suspensus,* p. p. of *suspendere.* See SUSPEND.] *Obs.* **1.** Held or lifted up; held or prevented from proceeding.

2. Expressing, or proceeding from, doubt or expectation.

sus-pense', *n.* [F. *suspens,* a., *en suspens* in suspense. See SUSPENSE, *a.*] **1.** State of being suspended.

2. State of uncertainty, usually with anxiety or expectation; indecision; as, to remain in *suspense.*

3. Cessation for a time; pause; suspension.

A cool *suspense* from pleasure and from pain. *Pope.*

4. [F. *suspense.*] *Law.* A temporary cessation of one's right; suspension, as when the rent or other profits of land cease by unity of possession of land and rest.

suspense account. *Bookkeeping.* An account for the temporary entry of charges or credits, pending determination of their proper entry.

sus-pen'sion (-pĕn'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *suspension,* L. *suspensio* arched work, imperfect pronunciation. See SUSPEND.]

1. Act of suspending, or state of being suspended; specif.: **a** Act or state of suspending, or hanging; as, the *suspension* of any object from a hook or of a body in liquid. **b** Temporary delay, interruption, or cessation, as of labor, pain, etc. **c** Temporary forced withdrawal from the exercise of office, powers, prerogative, etc.; as, the *suspension* of a student; specif., *R. C. Ch.,* a punishment consisting of forbidding a cleric to exercise his orders or his clerical office, or to administer and enjoy the fruits of his benefice. **d** Temporary withholding, as of decision or judgment. **e** Temporary remission of the action or execution of law, etc. **f** *Scots Law.* A stay of execution of a decree or threatened charge on a bond or on a protested bill, prayed by a note of suspension to the Lord Ordinary on the Bills.

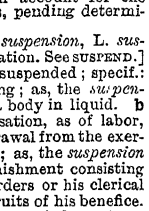
2. Stoppage of payment of obligations or engagements; failure; — said of commercial firms, banks, etc.

3. The state of a solid when its particles are mixed with, but undissolved in, a fluid, and are capable of separation by straining; also, any substance in this state.

4. *Rhet.* A keeping of the hearer in suspense as to what is to follow, or as to the inference or conclusion to be drawn.

5. a A device by which something, as a magnetic needle, is suspended; as, a biflar *suspension;* a Cardanic, or Cardan joint, *suspension,* etc. **b** The system of springs, etc., supporting the upper part of a vehicle on the axles.

6. *Music.* **a** The holding over of one or more tones of a chord into the following chord, thus producing a momentary discord, suspending the concord which the ear expects; specif., such a dissonance which resolves downward. The dissonance itself is called the *percussion.* **b** The tone or tones thus held over.



Cf. RETARDATION, 4; ANTICIPATION, 1.

suspension of arms, *Mil.,* a brief cessation of hostilities by agreement between opposing commanders, often affecting only a limited area of the theater of war. *Rare.*

Syn. — Delay, interruption, intermission, stop. See FAILURE, Suspension, 6, *a* Preparation; *b* Percussion; *c* Resolution.

suspension bridge. A bridge which has its roadway suspended, usually by vertical rods, from a freely hanging cable or cables, or, as sometimes inaccurately used (in a free-arched bridge), from a trussed arched girder.



Suspension, or Free-arch, Bridge.



New York and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge; cost of construction, $9,000,000; total length, 5,989 ft; river span, 1,595.5 ft.; completed in 1883.

sus-pen'sive (sŭs-pĕn'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *suspensif.* See SUSPEND.] **1.** Tending to suspend, or to keep in suspense; marked by suspense; hesitating.

The provisional and *suspensive* attitude. *J. Morley.*

2. Specif., tending to suspend or stop the activity in operation of something. "A *suspensive* veto." *Macaulay.*

suspensive condition, *Law,* a suspensory condition. See CONDITION, 2. — **s. inflection** *or* **slide,** *Elocution,* an inflection of the voice in which the tone starts to fall, but is quickly caught and suspended, — used to denote unfinished thought, etc. — **s. negative,** *or* **s. veto.** See VETO.

sus-pen'sor (sŭs-pĕn'sẽr), *n.* [NL.] **1.** A suspensory.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A suspensorium.

3. *Bot.* a In heterosporous plants, a chain of cells developed from a mother cell of the zygote. Its function is to place the embryo arising at its extremity in a better position with reference to the food supply contained in the megaspore. In gymnosperms there may be several suspensors. **b** In fungi of the order Mucorales, one of the club-shaped conjugating hyphæ which support a zygospore.

sus'pen-so'ri-um (sŭs'pĕn-sō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.; pl.* **-RIA** (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* Anything which suspends a part; specif., the bony or cartilaginous element or series of elements which in most vertebrates below mammals connects the lower jaw with the cranium. In birds and reptiles it consists of the quadrate bone; in most teleost fishes, of the hyomandibular, the symplectic, and the quadrate.

sus-pen'so-ry (sŭs-pĕn'sō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Suspended; also, fitted or serving to suspend; as, a *suspensory* muscle. *Ray.*

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a suspensorium.

suspensory condition. *Law.* See CONDITION, 2. — **s. ligament.** a *Far.* In the foot of the horse, a strong ligament arising from the carpal or tarsal bones and the upper part of the cannon bone, which passes down, and, after dividing, is attached to the two sesamoid bones of the fetlock, giving off a downward prolongation on each side of the great pastern bone to unite with the border of the extensor tendon. Also, either of a pair of ligaments (one on each side of the foot) arising from the lateral ligaments of the joint between the small and great pastern bones and attached to the navicular bone. **b** *Anat.* In the eye, an annular fibrous membrane continuous with the hyaloid membrane and attached to the ciliary body by its outer border and to the capsule of the crystalline lens by its inner border, holding the lens in place. Its tension is controlled by the ciliary muscle. **c** *Anat.* The falciform ligament of the liver.

sus-pen'so-ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *suspensoir, suspensoire.*] That which suspends, or holds up, as a truss; specif., *Med.,* a bandage or bag for supporting the scrotum.

sus-pi'cion (sŭs-pĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *suspeciown,* OF. *suspecion,* L. *suspectio* a looking up to, an esteeming highly, suspicion, fr. *suspicere,* to look up, to esteem, to mistrust. OF. also had *souspeçon,* F. *soupçon,* fr. L. *suspectio.* The modern form *suspicion* in English and French is in imitation of L. *suspicio* mistrust, suspicion. See SUSPECT; cf SUSPICIOUS.] **1.** Act or fact of suspecting; imagination or apprehension of something, esp. of something wrong or hurtful, without proof, or on slight evidence; also, the mental uneasiness aroused in one who suspects; mistrust; doubt.

Suspicions among thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by twilight. *Bacon.*

2. Slight degree; suggestion; hint. *Colloq.*

Just a *suspicion* . . . of saturnine or sarcastic humor. *A. W. Ward.*

3. Expectation. *Obs.*

Syn. — Jealousy, distrust, mistrust, diffidence. See DOUBT.

sus-pi'cion, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *souspeçoner,* F. *soupçonner.*] To suspect. *Obs. or Colloq. & Dial.*

sus-pi'cion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to suspicion, esp. the morbid suspicions marking incipient insanity.

sus-pi'cious (-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [ME. *suspecious;* cf. OF. *s(o)uspicieus,* L. *suspiciosus.* See SUSPICION.] **1.** Inclined to suspect; given or prone to suspicion; distrustful.

A timorous foe and a *suspicious* friend. *Pope.*

2. Indicating suspicion; as, a *suspicious* glance.

3. Open or liable to suspicion; such as to arouse suspicion or mistrust; questionable; as, *suspicious* circumstances.

Syn. — Jealous, distrustful, doubtful, questionable.

— **sus-pi'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **sus-pi'cious-ness,** *n.*

Sus'sex (sŭs'ĕks), *n.* [From *Sussex* County, Eng.] One of a breed of English beef cattle similar to the Devon but larger. The color is usually moderately dark red; the horns are rather long and often turned down slightly in front.

sur-viv'er (sẽr-vīv'ẽr), *n.* A survivor. [NUITY, 2.]

survivorship annuity. See ANNUITY.

survivorship policy. *Life Insurance.* A policy payable to a person in case he survive another designated person. [SARWAN.]

sur-wan', sur-waun'. Vars. of **sur-war'ree.** † SOWARRY.

sury. † SURA.

Sur'ya (sōō'rĭ'ȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Sūrya.*] *Hindu Myth.* The sun god, or the sun itself worshiped as a deity of light and warmth; — an important Vedic deity.

sus (sŭs), *n.* [Tibetan *g t s o d, btsod.*] The chiru.

Su'sa-gaz (sū'sȧ-găz). *D. Bib.*

Su-san'chite (sū-săn'kīt), *n. Bib.* One of a certain tribe settled in Samaria by the Assyrians. [*D. Bib.*]

Su-san'e-chites (-ē-kīts), *n. pl.*

su'sa-nee, *n.* [Cf. Per. *sūsī* a cloth of silk and cotton.] An embroidered tapestry used as a border for Persian carpets. *Obs.*

sus-cep'tion (sŭ-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *susceptio:* cf. F. *susception.* See SUSCEPTIBLE.] A taking or assuming; assumption. *Rare.*

sus-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Susceptible. — **sus-cep'tive-ness,** *n.* — **sus'cep-tiv'i-ty** (sŭs'ĕp-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sus-cep'tor (sŭ-sĕp'tẽr), *n.* [L. See SUSCEPTIBLE.] One who undertakes anything; a godfather; sponsor; guardian. *R.*

sus-cip'i-ent (-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *suscipiens,* p. pr.] One who takes or admits; one who receives. — **sus-cip'i-ent,** *a.* — **sus-cip'i-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n. All Rare.*

sus'ci-ta-bil'i-ty (sŭs'ĭ-tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capability of being suscitated; excitability. *Obs.*

sus'ci-tate (sŭs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *suscitatus,* p. p. of *suscitare* to lift up, to rouse; *sus-,* for *subs-* (see SUB-) + *citare* to rouse, excite. Cf. EXCITE, INCITE.] To uplift; rouse; excite. — **sus'ci-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n. Both Obs.*

suscite, *v. t* [L. *suscitare;* cf. F. *susciter.*] = SUSCITATE. *Obs.*

su'si (sōō'sē), *n.* [Per. *sūsī.*] A fine cotton fabric, striped in the direction of the warp with silk or cotton of another color.

Su'si (sū'sĭ). *Bib.*

Su'si-an (sōō'sĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the ancient Persian city of Susa. — *n.* A native of Susa. See PERSIAN, *n.*, 1 b.

Su'sie (sū'zĭ). Dim of SUSAN.

sus'kin (sŭs'kĭn), *n.* [OD. *seskin, viskin,* dim. of *sesse* six; prop., one third of a stuiver.] A coin brought into England in the 15th century and passed for a penny.

suspecion. † SUSPICION.

suspecious. † SUSPICIOUS.

sus-pect'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.* [pects.]

sus-pect'er, *n.* One who suspects.

sus-pect'ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Obs. or R.* — **sus-pect'ful-ness,** *n. Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*]

sus-pect'i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

sus-pec'tion (sŭs-pĕk'shŭn), *n.* [See SUSPICION.] Suspicion; state of being suspected. *Obs.*

sus-pec'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Suspectable. *Obs.* — **sus-pec'tious-ness,** *n. Obs*

sus-pect'less, *a.* See -LESS. *Obs.*

sus-pect'ly, *adv.* Suspiciously. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

sus-pec'tu-ous, *a.* Suspicious.

suspek. † SUSPECT, *n.*

sus-pence', *v. t.* To free; relieve. *Obs.*

sus-pend', *p.a.* Suspended. *Obs.*

sus-pend'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.

sus'pen-sa'tion (sŭs'pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *suspensatio* suspension from a charge or benefice.] Act of suspending, or state of being suspended; esp., temporary suspension. *Rare.*

sus-pense', *v. t.* To suspend. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

sus-pense'ly, *adv.* In suspense.

sus-pen'si-ble (sŭs-pĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sus-pen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

suspension furnace. = MORISON SUSPENSION FURNACE.

sus-pen'sive-ly, *adv.* of SUSPENSIVE. See -LY.

sus'pen-so'ri-al (sŭs'pĕn-sō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Suspensory.

sus'per-col'late, *v. t.* [From the abbr. *sus. per coll.,* for L. *suspensus per collum* hanged by the neck.] To hang by the neck. *Nonce Word.*

sus'pi-ca-ble (sŭs'pĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *suspicabilis,* fr. *suspicari* to suspect, akin to *suspicere.* See SUSPECT, *v. t.*] Open or liable to suspicion. *Obs.* — **sus'pi-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Obs.*

sus-pi'cien-cy (sŭs-pĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [From L. *suspiciens,* p. pr. of *suspicere.* See SUSPECT, *v. t.*] Suspiciousness; suspicion. *Obs.*

sus-pir'al (-pīr'ăl), *n.* [OF. *sospiral, souspirail,* F. *soupirail.* See SUSPIRE.] *Rare.* **1.** A breathing hole; a vent.

2. A spring of water passing under ground toward a cistern or conduit.

sus'pi-ra'tion (sŭs'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suspiratio.* See SUSPIRE.] = SUSPIRE.

sus-pire', *n.* [Cf. L. *suspirium,* OF. *souspir,* F. *soupir.*] A long, deep breath; a sigh. *Obs.*

sus-pire' (sŭs-pīr'), *v. i.* [L. *suspirare* to breathe out, to sigh; *sub* under + *spirare* to breathe; cf. F. *soupirer,* OF. *sousspirer.*] To fetch a long breath; to sigh.

sus-pired' (-pīrd'), *a.* Sighed for; ardently desired. *Obs.*

sus-pir'i-ous, *a.* [L. *suspiriosus.*] Breathing heavily; sighing. *Obs.*

sus'pi-ry, *n.* Suspire. *Obs.*

suspition. † SUSPICION.

suspool. † CESSPOOL.

suss (sŭs). Dial. Eng. of SOSS, mess.

sussapine, *n.* [Cf. SUSLIK, and OF. *cisemus* suslik.] Suslik fur. *Obs.*

sussarara. † SISERARA.

Sussex marble. See PETWORTH MARBLE.

Sussex pig. See 2d PIG, 2.

Sussex spaniel. [From *Sussex* County, Eng.] One of a breed of large spaniels entirely golden brown in color.

sus-tain' (sŭs-tān'), *v. t.*; SUS-TAINED' (-tānd'); SUS-TAIN'-ING. [ME. *sustenen, susteinen*, OF. *sustenir, sostenir*, F. *soutenir*, LL. (assumed) *sustenire*, for L. *sustinere; sus-*, for *subs-* (see SUB-) + *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE; cf. SUSTENANCE.] **1.** To bear up from or as from below; to uphold; support; as, a beast *sustains* a load.

Every pillar the temple to *sustain*. *Chaucer.*

2. To keep from falling, sinking, or the like; as, a rope *sustains* a weight.

3. Hence, to keep from sinking, as in despondency or the like; to support; as, he is *sustained* by hope.

4. To maintain, carry on, or keep up; as, to *sustain* a conversation or a relationship.

5. To maintain with undiminished force or intensity for a time; as, a *sustained* effort; a *sustained* note.

6. To maintain, or support with the needs of life; as, to *sustain* a family; provisions to *sustain* an army.

7. To aid, comfort, or relieve; also, to vindicate. *Shak.*

8. To suffer; bear; undergo.

You shall *sustain* more new disgraces. *Shak.*

9. To endure or undergo without failing or yielding; to bear up under; as, to *sustain* repeated cavalry charges.

10. To allow, support, or admit as valid; as, the court *sustained* the motion, action, or suit.

11. To prove or maintain; to establish by evidence; to corroborate or confirm; as, to *sustain* a charge.

Syn. — Support, uphold, subsist, assist, relieve; suffer. **sustaining pedal.** See PEDAL, *n.*, 1 **b** (3). — **sustaining wall.** = RETAINING WALL.

sus'te-nance (sŭs'tē-nănz), *n.* [OF. *sustenance, soustenance, soustenance*, F. *soutenance;* cf. L. *sustinentia* endurance. See SUSTAIN.] **1.** Act of sustaining, or bearing.

2. Act of maintaining or causing to subsist; support; maintenance; subsistence; as, the *sustenance* of life.

3. That which supports life; provisions; means of living; as, the city has ample *sustenance*.

Syn. — See LIVING.

sus'ten-tac'u-lar (sŭs'tĕn-tăk'ū-lär), *a.* [From L. *sustentaculum*.] *Anat.* Supporting; as, the *sustentacular* cells of the spleen, branching connective tissue cells whose processes form a network in the splenic pulp.

sus'ten-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sustentatio*, fr. *sustentare* to support, maintain, v. intens. fr. *sustinere* to sustain: cf. F. *sustentation*. See SUSTAIN.] *Now Rare.* **1.** A sustaining, or state of being sustained; support.

2. Maintenance; esp., maintenance of life; sustenance.

3. *Physiol.* The aggregate of the functions by which a living organism is maintained in a normal condition.

sustentation fund, *Eccl.*, a fund of a religious body for the support of its ministers, chapels, etc.

sus'ten-ta'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to sustentation.

sus'ten-ta-tive (sŭs'tĕn-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Adapted to sustain or nourish; also, adapted to strengthen or corroborate; as, *sustentative* action or food; *sustentative* citations.

2. *Anat.* Supporting; sustentacular. *Rare.*

sustentative functions, *Physiol.*, those functions of the body which affect its composition and thus determine its mass.

sus-ten'tion (sŭs-tĕn'shăn), *n.* [See SUSTAIN, *v.*] *Rare.* Act of sustaining; esp.: **a** Support; sustentation. **b** Act of maintaining with undiminished power. See SUSTAIN, *v. t.*, 5.

su'su (sōō'sōō), *n.* [Bengali *shū-shūk;* cf. Hind. *sūs.*] A blind dolphinlike cetacean (*Susu gangeticus*), about eight feet long, inhabiting the larger rivers of India. It has a long, slender, slightly spatulate beak, many teeth, triangular pectoral fins, and a rudimentary ridgelike dorsal fin. Also [*cap.*], the genus consisting of the susu.

su-sur'rant (sŭ-sŭr'ănt), *a.* [L. *susurrans*, p. pr. of *susurrare* to whisper.] Whispering. *Rare.*

su-sur'rate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *susurrare.*] To whisper *Rare.* — **su'sur-ra'tion** (sū'sŭr-rā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

su-sur'rous (sŭ-sŭr'ŭs), *a.* [L. *susurrus.*] Rustling; full of whispering sounds. *Rare.*

Suth'er-lan'di-a (sŭth'ĕr-lăn'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after James *Sutherland*, who cultivated it (1683).] *Bot.* A genus of South African fabaceous shrubs of a single species (*S. frutescens*), cultivated for its racemes of scarlet flowers. The dried pulverized leaves are of reputed medicinal value.

sut'ler (sŭt'lĕr), *n.* [D. *zoetelaar*, OD. *soetelaar*, a small trader, esp. in camps, fr. *soetelen* to undertake low offices; cf. G. *sudeln* to do dirty work, orig., to cook ill, akin to E. *sodden, seethe.*] One who follows an army and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, and the like. — **sut'ler-ship,** *n.*

su'tra (sōō'trȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SUTRAS (-trȧz). [Skr. *sūtra* a thread, a string of rules, an aphorism, fr. *siv* to sew.] *Brahmanism & Buddhism.* **1. a** A precept; an aphorism; a brief rule. **b** A collection of such aphorisms.

2. [*cap.*] *pl.* A body of Hindu literature containing aphorisms on grammar, meter, law, and philosophy, and forming a link between the Vedic and later Sanskrit literature.

sut-tee' (sŭ-tē'), *n.* [Skr. *satī* a faithful wife, fem. of *sant* existing, real, true, good, p. pr. of *as* to be. Cf. SOOTH.] A Hindu widow who cremates herself, or is cremated, on the funeral pile of her husband; — so called because this act is regarded as evincing wifely excellence; also, such cremation. The practice of such cremation is now practically obsolete, having been long forbidden under British government.

sut'tle (sŭt'l), *a.* [Orig. uncert.] *Com.* Light; — designating the weight of packed goods when the tare has been deducted and, esp. formerly, when the tret was yet to be allowed. — *n.* Suttle weight.

su'tur-al (sū'tūr-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *sutural*, NL. *suturalis.*] Of, pertaining to, or in, a suture, or seam; as, a *sutural* dehiscence. — **su'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

su'ture (sū'tūr), *n.* [L. *sutura*, fr. *suere, sutum*, to sew or stitch: cf. F. *suture.* See SEW to unite with thread.] **1.** Act of sewing; also, the seam or seamlike line along which two things or parts are sewed or united.

2. Hence, unity; connectedness. *Rare.*

3. *Surg.* **a** The uniting of the parts of a wound by stitching. **b** The stitch by which the parts are united.

4. *Anat. & Zoöl.* The line of union, or seam, in an immovable articulation, like those between the bones of the skull; also, such an articulation itself.

5. *Bot.* **a** The line, or seam, formed by the union of two adjacent margins; as, the ventral *suture* of a legume. **b** A line of dehiscence; as, the dorsal *suture* of a legume.

6. *Zoöl.* **a** The line at which the elytra of a beetle meet and are sometimes confluent. **b** A more or less impressed or otherwise distinguishable line of union, as between closely united sclerites of an arthropod, or between the whorls of a univalve shell. **c** The line of junction (commonly more or less undulated or plicated, esp. in the extinct ammonites) of a septum of a cephalopod's shell with the wall of the shell. Cf. LOBE, 2 **b**, SADDLE, *n.*, 4 **d.**

su'ture (sū'tūr), *v. t.*; SU'TURED (-tūrd); SU'TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). To unite by sutures; to join by sewing or stitching.

su'ze-rain (sū'zē-răn), *n.* [F., formed fr. *sus* above, L. *susum, sursum* (fr. *sub* under + *versum*, p. p. of *vertere* to turn), after the analogy of *souverain*, E. *sovereign.* See SUB-; VERSION.] **1.** A superior lord, to whom fealty is due; a feudal lord; specif., a lord paramount.

2. *Internat. Law.* A state that exercises political control over another state, in relation to which it is sovereign.

su'ze-rain-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [F. *suzeraineté.*] The dominion, authority, or relation of a suzerain in respect of the subject person or state.

swab (swŏb), *n.* [See SWABBER.] **1.** A kind of mop for cleaning floors, decks, etc., esp. one of rope yarns or threads.

2. A bit of sponge, cloth, or the like, for applying medicaments, giving nourishment, etc., to a sick person.

3. A sponge, or other suitable substance, attached to a long rod or handle, for cleaning the bore of a firearm.

4. *Founding.* A kind of hemp brush for holding water to moisten mold joints, to spray on edges, to spread blacking on dry-sand molds, etc.

5. a *Nav.* An epaulet. *Sailors' Slang. Obs. or R.* **b** A lumpish, useless person. *Slang & Dial.* **c** *pl.* = SWABBER, *n.*, 3. *Obsoles.*

swab (swŏb), *v. t.*; SWABBED (swŏbd); SWAB'BING. To clean with or as if with a mop or swab; to mop; as, to *swab* a deck; to *swab* one's face.

swab'ber (-ĕr), *n.* [D. *zwabber;* cf. D. *zwabberen* to swab, G. *schwabbern*, Dan. *svabre*, Sw. *svab* a swab, *svabla* to swab.] **1.** One who uses a swab; hence, contemptuously, one fit only for menial work.

2. A swab.

3. *pl.* Four special cards formerly entitling the holder to certain privileges in playing whist for stakes.

Swa'bi-an (swā'bĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Swabia*, G. *Schwaben*, itself from the name of a Germanic tribe, OHG. *Swāba* Swabians, MHG. *Swābe*, G. *Schwaben;* cf. L. *Suevi.* Cf. SUEVIAN.] Of or pert. to the medieval German duchy of Swabia, which comprised Baden, Württemberg, and part of Bavaria and Switzerland, named from the ancient Suevi; also, pert. to the part of Bavaria still known as Swabia, or Schwaben, or to its inhabitants. — **Swa'bi-an,** *n.*

The Bavarians and *Swabians*, who are, as we know, a cross between the blond Teutonic race and a thickset, broad-headed Alpine one. *W. Z. Ripley.*

swab stick. A stick used in swabbing; specif., *Mining, etc.*, a stick with fibers frayed at one end, used wet to clean a drill hole for a blasting charge.

swack (swăk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *svakka* to riot, be disorderly, Norw. dial. *svakka* to make a smacking sound.] **a** A hard, flat blow or fall; also, the sound of it. *Obs. or Colloq. or Dial. Dunbar.* **b** A severe gust or blast (of wind). *Scot.*

swack, *v. t.* To strike or beat violently; to thrash; also, to throw or cast with force. *Obs. or Colloq. & Dial.*

swad'dle (swŏd'l), *v. t.*; SWAD'DLED (-ld); SWAD'DLING (-lĭng). [ME. *swaplen, swethelen.* See SWADDLE, *n.*] **1.** To bind as with a bandage; to wrap tightly with clothes; to swathe; — used esp. of infants; as, to *swaddle* a baby.

2. To beat; cudgel. *Obs. Hudibras.*

swad'dle, *n.* [AS. *swedl, swedel, sweodol*, fr. *swedian* to bind. See SWATHE.] Anything used to swaddle with, as a cloth or band; a swaddling band. *Addison.*

swad'dling (-lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWADDLE. — **swaddling band, cloth,** *or* **clout,** a band or cloth wrapped round an infant, esp. a newborn infant.

swag (swăg), *v. i.*; SWAGGED (swăgd); SWAG'GING (-ĭng). [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *sveggja, sveigja*, to bend, to sway, Norw. *svaga* to sway, *svagga* to walk unsteadily. See SWAY.] **1.** *Obs. or Dial.* To hang or move; specif.: **a** To sway; swing. **b** To sag.

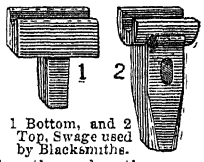
2. To tramp carrying a swag. See SWAG, *n.*, 4. *Australasia.*

swag, *n.* **1.** A swaying, irregular motion.

2. Booty; boodle; plunder. *Cant or Slang.*

3. *Furniture.* A kind of ornamental festoon, as of leaves.

4. *Australasia.* **a** A tramping bushman's luggage, rolled up in a long bundle, and carried on the back or over the shoulder; — called also a *bluey*, or a *drum.* **b** Any similar roll of luggage; hence, luggage in general.



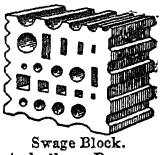
1 Bottom, and 2 Top, Swage used by Blacksmiths.

swage (swāj), *n.* [F. *suage*, OF. *souage;* orig. uncert.] A tool, variously shaped or grooved on the end or face, used by workers in metals for shaping their work, whether sheet metal or forging, by holding the swage on the work, or the work on the swage, and striking with a hammer or sledge; a dolly, jumper, or upset


Swage for spreading Saw Teeth (with sleeve shown partly broken away).

swage, *v. t.*; SWAGED (swājd); SWAG'ING (swāj'ĭng). To shape by means of a swage.

swage block. *Smithing, etc.* A perforated block of cast iron or steel, having grooved sides and adapted for use in heading bolts and swaging large objects.


Swage Block.

swag'ger (swăg'ĕr), *v. i.*; -GERED (-ĕrd); -GER-ING. [Freq. of *swag.*] **1.** To walk with a conceited or lordly swing or strut; to walk and act pompously.

2. To boast or brag noisily; to bluster.

Syn. — See STRUT.

swag'ger, *v. t.* To affect by bluster; to bully. *Rare.*

swag'ger, *n.* The act or manner of a swaggerer.

He gave a half *swagger*, half leer, as he stepped forth. *Irving.*

swag'man (swăg'măn), *n.* **1.** A fence. *Thieves' Cant.*

2. A bushman tramping with a swag. Also *swagsman, swagger,* and *swaggie.* Cf. SUNDOWNER, 1. *Australasia.*

Swa-hi'li (swä-hē'lē), *n. sing. & pl.; pl.* also -LIS (-lēz).

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sus'ci-tate. † SUSCITATE.

sussite. † SUSCITE.

sus'sul-to'ri-al (sŭs'ŭl-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [Cf. L. *subsilire* to spring upwards.] Due to impact from beneath, as an earthquake shock.

sus'sy (sŭs'ĭ), *n.* [F. *souci.*] Care; attention; trouble; also, hesitation. *Obs. Scot.* — *a.* Careful; attentive. *Scot.*

sus'sy, *v. i. & t.* To care or be careful; concern one's self; trouble; also, to hesitate. *Scot.*

sus-tain', *n.* [Cf. OF. *soustin*, F. *soutien.*] A sustainer. *Obs.*

sus-tain'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

sus-tain'er, *n.* **a** One that sustains. **b** *Zoöl.* A sustentor.

sus-tain'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *soustenement*, F. *soutènement.*] Act of sustaining; support.

sus-tal'tic (sŭs-tăl'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. συστALτικός contractile, fr. συστέλλειν to draw together, to moderate; σύν together + στελλειν to place.] Mournful; — of a species of ancient Greek music.

susteme. † SUSTAIN.

sus-ten'ta-cle (sŭs-tĕn'tȧ-k'l), *n.* [L. *sustentaculum.* See SUSTENTATION.] **a** A support; a prop. *Obs.* **b** = SUSTENTACULUM.

sus'ten-tac'u-lum (sŭs'tĕn-tăk'ū-lŭm), *n.* [L., a support, sustenance.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A supporting structure. [Sustain. *R.*]

sus'ten-tate (sŭs'tĕn-tāt), *v. t.*

sus'ten-ta-tor (-tā-tẽr), *n.* [NL.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A sustaining structure; specif., a sustentor.

sus-ten'tive, *a.* Sustaining; nourishing. *Obs.*

sus-tent'ment, *n.* Support. *Obs.*

sus-ten'tor (sŭs-tĕn'tôr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sustinere, sustentum*, to sustain.] *Zoöl.* One of two organs on the posterior part of a lepidopterous pupa, serving to suspend it during pupation.

suster, sustre. † SISTER.

sustienance, sustiene. † SUSTENANCE, SUSTAIN.

sus'ti-nent, *n.* [L. *sustinens, -entis*, p. pr.] Support. *Obs.*

su'sum-ber (sōō'sŭm-bẽr), *n.* [Pg. *jurumbeba* a species of solanum, fr. Tupi *jurubeba.*] The macaw bush. *West Indies.*

sus'sur'ring-ly (sŭs'sŭr'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* Whisperingly. *Obs.*

Su'sy (sū'zĭ), *n.* Dim. of SUSAN.

sut. † SOOT.

sutable. † SUITABLE.

sutaile. † SUBTLE.

sutare. † SOUTER.

sute. † SIT, SUITE.

sute (*dial.* sŭt, sōōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SUIT.

sute'a-ble. † SUITABLE.

su-tee'. Var. of SUTTEE.

sutel, *a.* [AS. *swecotol, sutol.*] Manifest; clear. *Obs.* — **sutely,** *adv. Obs.*

sutel, *n. t. & i.* [AS. *scrutelian, swcotolian, swytelian.*] To make or become manifest. *Obs.*

sutely, sutelte. † SUBTLY, SUBTLETY. [Prickly ash.

su'ter-ber'ry (sū'tẽr-bẽr'ĭ), *n.*

sutere. † SUITOR.

suth. † SITH, since; SOUTH.

suth (*Scot.* sōōth). Obs. or Scot. var. of SOOTH.

Su'tha-la (sū'thȧ-lȧ). **Su'tha-lia** (-lĭ-ȧ). *D. lib.*

suthdeakne. † SUBDEACON.

suthe, suthely. † SOOTH, SOOTHLY. [Sigh. *Dial. Eng.*

suth'er (*dial.* sōōth'ẽr), *n. & v.*

suth'er-ly. Southerly. *Ref. Sp.*

suth'ern. Southern. *Ref. Sp.*

suthfast, suthly. † SOOTHFAST, SOOTHLY. [SOUTHRON.

Suth'ron. Obs. or ref. sp. of SOUTHRON.

suthselerere. *n.* [OF. *sonsceleriere.*] A woman undercellarer. *Obs.*

sutht. † SOUTH. [SITHEN.

suththe, suththen. † SITH,

suti. † SOOTY.

su'tile (sū'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *sutilis*, fr. *suere* to sew.] Done by stitching. *Rare.* [TILITY.

sutile, sutillyte. † SUBTLE, SUBSUTILITE. † SUBTLETY.

sut'l. Subtle. *Ref. Sp.*

sut'ler-y (sŭt'lẽr-ĭ), *n.* A sutler's occupation, stock, or shop.

sut'ly. Subtly. *Ref. Sp.*

Su'to (sōō'tō), *n.* = BASUTO.

su'tor (sū'tẽr), *n.* [L.] Shoemaker; cobbler. *Rare.* — **su-to'ri-al** (sū-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a. Rare.*

su-to'ri-ous, *a.* [L. *sutorius.*] Sutorial. *Obs.*

‖ **su'tor, ne su'pra** (*or, sometimes,* **ul'tra**) **cre'pi-dam** (krē'pĭ-dăm). [L.] Cobbler, [look] not above the last; let the cobbler stick to his last.

sutour. † SUITOR.

suttale. † SUBTLE.

Sut'ta-pīt'a-ka (sŭt'ȧ-pīt'ȧ-kȧ), *n.* [Pali.] See TRIPITAKA.

sutt-ee'ism (-ē'ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of suttee. [SUBTLETY.

suttel, suttelty. † SUBTLE, SUBTLETY.

sut'ter. † SOUTER, a shoemaker.

sut'tle. † SUBTLE.

sut'tle (sŭt'l; sōōt'l), *v. i.* [See SUTLER.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* To act as a sutler. *Obs.*

2. To sully; soil.

3. To tipple; to drink noisily.

sut'ty. † SOOTY.

su'tur-ate (sū'tūr-āt), *v. t.* To suture. *Obs. or R.* — **su'tu-ra'tion** (-tū-rā'shăn), *n.*

suture. † SUITOR.

‖ **su'um cui'que** (kĭ'kwē; kwĭ'-). [L.] To each his own.

‖ **su'um cui'que tri-bu'e-re.** [L.] *Law.* To give to each his own.

suun. † SWOON.

‖ **su'us cui'que mos** (sū'ŭs). [L.] To each one his own custom.

‖ **su'us hē'res** (hē'rēz); *pl.* SUI HEREDES (sū'ī hē-rē'dēz). [L., lit., own heir.] See HERES.

su-versed'. Var. of SUBVERSED.

su-war', su-war'ree. Vars. of SOWAR, SOWARRY.

su-war'row (sōō-wär'ō), *n.* Corrupt. of SAGUARO.

su-war'row nut. Corrupt. of SOUARI NUT.

suwe. † SOW, SUE.

suxt. † *seest*, form of SEE.

suyne. † SWINE.

suz (sŭz), *interj.* [Cf. E. dial. *siss*, a common term of address to a number of persons even if of both sexes, sir; also, an exclamation of astonishment.] A mild expletive; — usually in *dear me suz. Local, U. S.*

S. V., *or* **s. v.** *Abbr.* Sancta Virgo (L., Holy Virgin); Sanctitas Vestra (L., Your Holiness); sub verbo, or sub voce (L., under the word, or title).

Svan (swän), **Svane,** *or* **Svane'tian** (swā-nē'shĭ-ăn), *n.* [Russ. *Svan, Svanet;* cf. Gr. Σουάνοι, Σόανες, pl.] A member of one of the Kartvelian peoples of the Caucasus, dwelling in Kutais between the Imeritians and the Mingrelians

Svan'hild. Var. of SWANHILD.

Svart-al'fa-heim (swärt-äl'fȧ-hām) **Svart-al'fa-heimr'** (-fȧ-hām'ĕr), *n.* [Icel. *svartālfar* the black elves + *heimr* abode.] *Norse Myth.* Home of the dark elves, — one of the Nine Worlds.

svas'ti-ka. Var. of SWASTIKA.

‖ **svelte** (svĕlt), *a.* [F.] Slender; lithe; lissom of figure.

Sven-ga'li (svĕn-gä'lĭ), *n.* See TRILBY. [PETROGRAPHY.

sver'i-gare' (svĕr'ĭ-gär'), *n.* See

sver'i-gi-are' (-jĭ-är'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Sve-tam'ba-ra (swē-täm'bȧ-rȧ; shwē-), *n.* [Skr. *śvētāmbara*, lit., clad in white.] See JAINISM.

s. v. p. *Abbr.* S'il vous plaît (F., if you please).

S. V. R. *Abbr.* Spiritus vini rectificatus (L., rectified spirit of wine).

S. V. T. *Abbr* Spiritus vini tenuior (L., proof spirit of wine).

Sw. *Abbr.* Sweden; Swedish.

S. W. *Abbr.* South Wales; Southwest; Southwestern (Postal District, London); *Freemasonry*, Senior Warden.

swa (*dial.* swä, swȧ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SO. [swab. *R.*

swab'ber (swŏb'ẽr), *v. t.* To swab'ber-ly, *a.* Like a swabber. *Obs.* [SQUABBLE.

swab'ble (-'l). Dial. Eng. of **swab'ble,** *n.* A long, supple rod; hence, a slim, tall person. *Scot.*

— *v. t.* To beat with a swabble. *Scot.*

swab'ble, *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *svabba* to splash, Sw. dial. *svabba* to sling around, to lounge about, G. *schwabbeln* to splash, reel.] To sway; reel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [BIE. *Scot.*

swab'ie (swab'ĭ), *n.* = SWABBIE.

swack (swăk; swăk), *a.* [Cf. OD. & LG. *swack*, D. *zwak.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Weak; fragile. **b** Supple; pliant. **c** Nimble; slippery; shrewd; treacherous. [deep or hastily. *Scot.*

swack (swăk), *v. i.* To drink

swack, *adv.* With a swack; heavily. *Colloq. & Dial.*

swack'en (swăk'n), *v. t. & i.* [From SWACK, *a.*] To make or become supple. *Scot.*

swack'ing (swăk'ĭn; swăk'-), *a.* Large; robust. *Scot. & Dial.*

swad (swŏd; swȧd). a. Dial. Eng. of SWORD. b A soldier. *Slang.*

swad (swŏd; swȧd), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *swedian* to bind.] Pod; shell. *Dial. Eng.*

swad (swŏd), *n.* Lump; mass; crowd. *Slang, U.S., & Dial. Eng.*

swad (swŏd; swȧd), *n.* Coarse or impure coal. *Dial. Eng.*

swad (swŏd), *n.* A clown; bumpkin. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

swad'der, *n.* [Cf. OD. *sweydeler* a leather bag, knapsack, OLG. *swedeler, sweideler.*] A peddler. *Obs.* [Clownish. *Obs.*

swad'dish (swŏd'ĭsh), *a.*

swad'dl Swaddle. *Ref. Sp.*

swad'dle-bill' (swŏd'l-bĭl'), *n.* Shoveler duck. *Local, U. S.*

Swad'dler (-lẽr), *n.* An Irish Methodist. *Obs. & Contemptuous.*

swad'dly (swŏd'lĭ), *n.* SWAD, a soldier. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*

swade. † SWADE.

swadel. † SWADDLE, to cudgel.

swa-de'shi (swȧ-dā'shē), *a.* [Hind. *svadēshi*, fr. Skr. *svadēça* own country.] Of or pertaining to the movement for native autonomy in India. — **swa-de'shism** (-shĭz'm), *n.*

swaerk. † SWERK.

swaf, *v. t.* Prob., to swirl. *Obs.*

swaff, *n.* A swath. *Obs.*

swafre. † SWAYER.

swagat. † SOGATE.

swag'bel'lied (swăg'bĕl'ĭd; *dial. also* swăg'-), *a.* Having a swagbelly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

swag'bel'ly (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A projecting belly; also, a swagbellied person. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. *Med.* Any large, solid tumor developed in the abdomen.

swagd. Swagged. *Ref. Sp.*

swage (swāj). Var. of SUAGE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* [*Obs.*

swage, *v. t.* Discharge (a gun). (-ĭ), *n.* Swagman. *Australasia.*

swag'ger, *a.* Stylish; swell; as, a *swagger* gown. *Slang.*

swag'ger-er, *n.* One that swaggers. [*gering*, p. pr.]

swag'ger-ing-ly, *adv.* of SWAGGERING.

swagger stick. A short cane or walking stick. *Slang or Dial.*

swag'ging (*dial.* swăg'ĭn, swăg'-), *a.* Swaggy; bulging. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

swag'gy (swăg'ĭ), *a.* Inclined to swag or sag. *Obs. or R.*

[Ar. *sāhal*, pl. *swāḥal*, the coast of the Swahili.] A member, or members, of a Mohammedan Bantu people, on Zanzibar and the neighboring coasts, who have a large infusion of Arab blood. They are energetic traders. Also, their language, Kiswahili. — **Swa-hi'li-an** (swä-hē'lē-ăn), *a.*

swain (swān), *n.* [ME. *swain, swein*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *sveinn* a boy, servant, Sw. *sven*, Dan. *svend*, akin to AS. *swān*, OHG. *swein*.] **1.** A servant; specif., a squire. *Obs.* **2.** A young man dwelling in the country; a rustic; esp., a country gallant or lover; — chiefly in poetry.

— **swain'ish**, *a.* — **swain'ish-ness**, *n.*

Swain-so'na (swān-sō'nä), *n.* [NL., after Isaac *Swainson*, gardener at Twickenham, England, about 1800.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian herbs and undershrubs with odd-pinnate leaves and racemes of small blue, white, yellow, or red flowers, with orbicular standard and twisted wings. The white-flowered variety of *S. galegifolia* is popular. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See DARLING PEA.

swale (swāl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *svalr* cool, *svala* to cool.] **1.** Shade; also, a shaded place. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A slight depression or valley, as in a plain or moor, often wet and covered with rank vegetation. *Dial.*



American Barn Swallow (*Hirundo erythrogaster*), male. ⅓

swal'low (swŏl'ō), *n.* [ME. *swalowe*, AS. *swealwe, swalewe, swalwe*, akin to D. *zwaluw*, OHG. *swalawa*, G. *schwalbe*, Icel. & Sw. *svala*, Dan. *svale*.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Any of numerous small long-winged passerine birds constituting the family Hirundinidæ, noted for their graceful flight and regular migrations. They have a short bill with a wide gape, small weak feet, plumage iridescent above in many species, and in some species the tail is deeply forked. Swallows occur in all parts of the Old World except New Zealand and polar regions, and are among the most useful of birds, feeding on insects, which they take on the wing. See BARN SWALLOW, BANK SWALLOW, MARTIN, etc.

2. Any of certain swifts, popularly so called from their superficial resemblance to swallows, as the chimney swift. Cf. also SEA SWALLOW, WOOD SWALLOW.

3. One of a breed of domestic pigeons with a slender bill, a shell crest, and feathered legs.

swal'low (swŏl'ō), *v. t.*; SWAL'LOWED (-ōd); SWAL'LOW-ING. [ME. *swolewen, swolwen*, AS. *swelwen, swelghen*, AS. *swelgan*; akin to D. *zwelgen*, OHG. *swelahan, swelgan*, G. *schwelgen* to feast, to revel, Icel. *svelgja* to swallow, Sw. *svälja*, Dan. *svælge*. Cf. GROUNDSEL a plant.] **1.** To take through the gullet, or esophagus, into the stomach; to receive into the body through the mouth and throat; as, to *swallow* food.

2. Hence, to take in or absorb in any manner; to ingulf; engross; to seize and consume. "The necessary provision of life *swallows* the greatest part of their time." *Locke.*

3. Specif., to receive or accept, as doctrines, statements, etc., esp. without examination or scruple. *Now Colloq.*

To *swallow* much upon much weaker proof. *Cowper.*

4. To retract; recant; as, to *swallow* one's opinions.

5. To put up with; to bear patiently, as an affront.

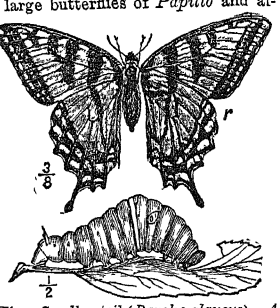
Syn. — Absorb, imbibe, ingulf, engross, consume.

to swallow a tavern token, to be drunk. Cf. TAVERN TOKEN.

swal'low, *v. i.* To perform the act of swallowing something; as, his throat is so sore he is unable to *swallow*.

swal'low, *n.* [From SWALLOW, *v.*] **1.** Act of swallowing. **2.** The gullet, or esophagus; the throat. *Now Rare.* **3.** a That which swallows or ingulfs, as a quicksand, an abyss, or esp. a whirlpool. *Obs.* b = SWALLET, *n.* **4.** Taste; relish; inclination; liking. *Colloq. Obs.* **5.** As much as is swallowed at once; as, a *swallow* of water. **6.** *Naut.* The aperture in a block between the sheave and frame through which the rope reeves.

swal'low-tail/ (swŏl'ō-tāl'), *n.* **1.** A swallow's tail, or a tail similarly forked and tapering. **2.** Any of numerous large butterflies of *Papilio* and allied genera having the border of the hind wing produced into a tail-like process. They are brightly colored, black and yellow commonly predominating. The common European species is *P. machaon*. The tiger swallowtail (*P. glaucus*), chiefly yellow with black bands and border to the wings (though a dark dimorphic form of the female also occurs), the asterias swallowtail (*P. polyxenus* or *P. asterias*), having wings chiefly black with yellow spots, and the zebra swallowtail, are North American species.



Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio glaucus*). *A* Imago; *r* Wings reversed to show Markings of under side. *B* Larva. ⅜ ½

3. An arrow with forked feather. **4.** *Carp.* A dovetail. **5.** *Fort.* An outwork with converging sides, its front forming a reëntrant angle; — so called from its form. **6.** A swallow-tailed coat; an evening coat. *Colloq.*

swal'low-tailed/ (-tāld'), *a.* **1.** Having a deeply forked tail like that of a barn swallow; as, a *swallow-tailed* coat. **2.** *Carp.* United by dovetailing; dovetailed.

swallow-tailed butterfly. = SWALLOWTAIL, 2. — **s. duck**, the old squaw. — **s. flycatcher**, the scissortail flycatcher. — **s. gull**, a fork-tailed gull. — **s. hawk**, the swallow-tailed kite. — **s. kite**, a North American kite (*Elanoides forficatus*). See 1st KITE, *n.*, 1. — **s. moth**, a European moth (*Urapteryx sambucaria*) having tail-like lobes on the hind wings. — **s. sheldrake**, the old squaw. *Local, Eng.* — **s. skipper**, a skipper insect (*Eudamus proteus*) of the eastern United States, black with greenish reflections, with a long tail-like process on each hind wing.



Swallow-tailed Kite. ⅛

swal'low-wort/ (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** = CELANDINE. **b** A European asclepiadaceous plant (*Cynanchum vincetoxicum*), the root of which has been used as an emetic, cathartic, and diuretic. **c** Any of several other asclepiadaceous plants, as the soma plant.

swamp (swŏmp), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *svöppr* a sponge, Dan. & Sw. *svamp*; perh. akin to AS. *swamm* sponge, fungus, OD. *swam* sponge, D. *zwam* fungus, G. *schwamm* sponge, Goth. *swamms*, Gr. σομφός porous, spongy. Cf. SUMP.] **1.** Wet, spongy land; soft, low ground saturated, but not usually covered, with water; marshy ground away from the shore. **2.** *Mining.* A low spot in a coal deposit, likely to gather water. *Local, U. S.* Cf. SUMP.

swamp (swŏmp), *v. t.*; SWAMPED (swŏmpt); SWAMP'ING. **1.** To plunge or sink into a swamp. **2.** *Naut.* To cause (a boat) to become filled with water; to sink by filling with water. **3.** To submerge as if beneath a liquid; to overwhelm.

The Whig majority of the House of Lords was *swamped* by the creation of twelve Tory peers. *J. R. Green.*

4. To clear; — commonly with *up, out*, etc. *Dial. or Colloq.* **5.** *Logging.* **a** To clear of underbrush or the like preparatory to road making. **b** To haul (logs) to a skidway.

swamp (swŏmp), *v. i.* **1.** To sink or stick in a swamp; hence, to become involved in insuperable difficulties. **2.** To become filled with water, as a boat; to founder; to capsize; sink; hence, to be ruined; to be wrecked.

swamp azalea. A common azalea (*Azalea viscosa*) growing in swamps throughout the eastern United States. It has fragrant white flowers with a clammy corolla.

swamp bay. **a** A lauraceous shrub (*Persea pubescens*) of the southern United States. **b** = SWEET BAY **b**.

swamp blackberry. A trailing species of bramble (*Rubus hispidus*) of swamps of the eastern United States.

swamp cottonwood. An American cottonwood, or poplar (*Populus heterophylla*), with resinous buds, large rounded crenate leaves, and brown bark. Its brownish wood is used for building purposes under the name of *black poplar*.

swamp laurel. **a** A laurel (*Kalmia glauca*) of bogs of the northeastern United States. It has pale leaves, glaucous beneath, and small purple flowers. **b** = SWEET BAY **b**.

swamp lily. **a** The atamasco lily. **b** A white-flowered species of *Crinum* (*C. angustifolium*) of the southern U. S.

swamp rabbit. **a** A rabbit (*Lepus aquaticus*) similar in color to the common cottontail, inhabiting wet places in the Mississippi Valley from southern Illinois southward. It is larger than the marsh hare, and differs from it in having the tail pure white below. **b** The marsh hare.

swamp sparrow. A common sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*) of eastern North America, related to the song sparrow but without streaks on the under parts.

swamp white oak. **a** An oak (*Quercus platanoides*) of the eastern United States having leaves somewhat intermediate between those of the white oak and the chestnut oak. Its heavy strong wood is used in construction. **b** The overcup oak. **c** The cow oak.

swamp'y (swŏm'pĭ), *a.* Consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet, and spongy; as, *swampy* land.

swan (swŏn), *n.* [AS. *swan;* akin to D. *zwaan*, OHG. *swan*, G. *schwan*, Icel. *svanr*, Sw. *svan*, Dan. *svane;* and perh. to E. *sound* something audible.] **1.** Any of certain heavy-bodied, very long-necked, aquatic birds related to but larger than the geese, constituting the subfamily Cygninæ of the duck family. With two exceptions, all have pure white plumage when adult. They walk awkwardly, but fly strongly when once started, and are very graceful when swimming. Several species are often domesticated, esp. the **mute swan** (*Cygnus olor* of Europe and Asia), distinguished from the other European species, the **whooping swan** (*Olor cygnus*), by the knob on its bill, the **S**-shaped curve of its neck, and the erectile wing feathers. Allied to the latter are the North American **whistling swan** and **trumpeter swan**, the **black swan** (*Chenopis atrata*) of Australia, black except a white wing bar, and the **black-necked swan** (*Cygnus melanocoryphus*) of South America.



Australian Black Swan (*Chenopis atrata*). 1/30

2. A sweet singer, or a poet noted for grace and melody; — an appellation arising from the ancient fable that the swan sang melodiously, esp. when about to die; as, Shakespeare was called "the sweet *Swan* of Avon." *B. Jonson.* **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Cygnus.

swan'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* Any orchid of the genus *Cycnoches*, the long arched column of the curious flowers being likened to a swan's neck.

swan'herd/ (swŏn'hûrd'), *n.* One who tends or marks swans; as, the royal *swanherd* of England.

swan maiden. *Myth.* An elf or fairy capable of becoming maiden or swan at will by donning or doffing a magic garment, the **swan shift**, or covering of swan's feathers.

Both the Norse and the medieval German literature, and the

swaif. † SUAIF, sweet; SUAVE.

swaif, *n.* [Cf. AS. *swīfan* to move, go.] A blow. *Obs.*

swaill, *a.* [AS. *swegl* bright.] Shining; glistening. *Obs. Scot.*

swai'mish (swā'mĭsh), **swai'mous** (swā'mŭs). Dial. Eng var. of SQUEAMISH. [*Eng.*

swain'ing, *n.* Wooing. *Slang.*

swain'ling, *n.* See -LING, dim.

swain'mote. Var. of SWANIMOTE.

swain'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Swain'son pea. A plant of the genus *Swainsona*.

swap (swăp), *v. i.* [See SWOOP.] To walk proudly; to sweep along. *Dial. Eng.* [of SWIRE.]

swair (swār). Scot &dial. Eng. **swaird.** † SWORD.

swaird (swārd), *n.* Sward. *Scot.*

swairf (swārf). Scot. var. of SWARF, swoon.

swait. † SWEAT.

swait (swāt). Var. of SWAT, new ale. *Scot.* [of SWATH.]

swaith (swāth). Dial. Eng. var. of **swaive,** *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *swīfan* to move, go.] To go swiftly. *Obs.*

swak, *n.* & *v.* = SWACK.

swal. Obs. pret. of SWELL.

swale (swāl), *v. t.* & *i.* [ME. *swalen* to burn, wither. Cf. SWEAL.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* a To kindle; burn. b To waste away; melt; consume. [*Dial. Eng.*

swale, *n.* A gutter in a candle.

swale, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *svalr* cool, Sw. & Dan. *sval.*] Cold; bleak; windy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

swalghe. † SWALLOW.

swall (swal). Obs. or Scot. var. of SWELL.

swal'let (swŏl'ĕt), *n.* A fissure or hole; esp., a fissure in limestone rocks through which a stream sinks. *Dial. Eng*

swal'low, swal'loe, *n.* [Malay (on south and west coast of Sumatra) *suwālū.*] Trepang. *Obs.*

swal'low-a-ble (swŏl'ō-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

swal'lowd. Swallowed. *Ref. Sp.*

swal'low-er, *n.* One that swallows; esp., a glutton.

swallow fish. Sapphirine gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*). [low.]

swallow flycatcher. Wood swallow.

swallow hawk. The swallow-tailed kite. See 1st KITE, 1.

swallow hole. = SINK, *n.*, 5. *Eng.*

swallow plover. A pratincole.

swallow roller. A broad-billed roller of the genus *Eurystomus*

swallow shrike. Wood swallow.

swallow stone. A seashore pebble fabled to be fed by swallows to their young to give sight.

swallow thorn. Sea buckthorn.

swallow warbler. Any of certain singing birds of the genus *Dicæum*, allied to the sunbirds; esp., *D. hirundinaceum* of Australia and Tasmania.

swal'low-wing', *n.* A South American barbet of the genus *Chelidoptera*.

swal'ly (*dial.* swŏl'ĭ, swăl'ĭ). Obs. or Scot. &dial. of SWALLOW.

swalm, *n.* [Cf. SWEAL.] A swelling; a tumor. *Obs.*

swalm, *v. i.* To swell. *Obs.*

swalowe. † SWALLOW.

swalpre, *v. i.* [Cf. OD *swalpen*, LG. *swallen*, G. *schwalken.*] To flounder or splash about in water. *Obs.*

swalt. Obs. pret. of SWELT.

swal'ter, *v. i.* = SWALPRE. *Obs.*

swal'tish (*dial.* swŏl'ĭsh, swăl'-), *a.* [Cf. SWELTER.] Sultry. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

swalu. † SWALLOW.

swam (swăm), *pret.* of SWIM.

swa'mi, swa'my (swä'mĭ), *n.* [Hind. *swāmī*, fr. Skr. *svāmin* possessor, lord.] Lit., lord; — a Hindu title of respect. Also, a Hindu idol.

swa'mish (swä'mĭsh). Dial. Eng. of SQUEAMISH.

swamp (swămp), *a.* Thin; slender; also, hollow; empty. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Swamp Angel (swŏmp). An 8-inch, 200-pound Parrott gun, mounted in a swamp by the Federals, at the siege (1863) of Charleston, S. C. *Colloq., U. S.*

swamp apple. A large white or pink slightly acid gall on the swamp azalea, due to the fungus *Exobasidium azaleæ*.

swamp ash. Any of several ashes, as the water ash, the green ash, or the hoop ash.

swamp beggar-ticks or **beggar's-ticks.** The American beggar-ticks *Bidens connata*.

swamp birch. Yellow birch.

swamp blackbird. A red-winged blackbird. [blueberry.

swamp blueberry. The high]

swamp brake. Cinnamon fern.

swamp broom. An Australian fabaceous broomlike plant (*Viminaria denudata*). [bage.

swamp cabbage. Skunk cab-

swamp cedar. White cedar (*Chamæcyparis thyoides*).

swamp chess. The wood chess.

swamp chestnut oak. Any of several American oaks, as *Quercus prinus* and *Q. michauxii*.

swamp crake. A small Australasian crake (*Porzana plumbea*).

swamp cypress. a Either of two species of *Taxodium*. (1) The bald cypress. (2) The sabino b. b The white cedar *Chamæcyparis thyoides*.

swamp deer. A large yellowish brown deer (*Rucervus duvancelli*) of India having in the normal adult male six points on each antler. The young and sometimes also the adults are spotted with white.

swamp dock A common American dock (*Rumex verticillatus*).

swamp dogwood. a Silky cornel. b Poison sumac. c Hop tree.

swamp elm. The American elm.

swamp'er, *n. U. S.* a One who cuts trees in, or clears, a swamp. b Any of a gang that makes roads for skidding logs, cuts down underbrush, and trims up felled trees. c One who dwells in a swampy region. *Colloq.*

swamp evergreen. A common club moss (*Lycopodium lucidulum*), with shining foliage and erect branches.

swamp fever. Malarial fever.

Swamp Fox. General Francis Marion (1732-95) of South Carolina, who, in the American Revolution, carried on irregular warfare against the British armies, eluding them by his knowledge of his native forests and swamps.

swamp globeflower. a American globeflower. b Buttonbush.

swamp gum. Any of various Australian gum trees, esp. *Eucalyptus gunnii, E. undulata, E. tereticornis, E. viminalis*, or *E. pauciflora*.

swamp hare. A swamp rabbit.

swamp harrier, swamp hawk. A harrier (*Circus assimilis*) of eastern Australia and Celebes.

swamp hellebore. = HELLEBORE, 1 b.

swamp hen. A marsh hen; esp.: a The European purple gallinule. b Any of several Australasian sultana birds, as *Porphyrio melanotus* and *P. bellus*. c The Australian swamp crake, or little swamp hen.

swamp hickory. The bitternut.

swamp holly. = BEARBERRY c.

swamp honeysuckle. The swamp azalea.

swamp hook. *Lumbering.* A large single hook on the end of a chain, used in handling logs.

swamp hornbeam. The tupelo.

swamp itch. = PRAIRIE ITCH.

swamp locust. a The water locust. b = HONEY LOCUST a.

swamp loosestrife. A lythraceous shrub (*Decodon verticillatus*) of the eastern United States, growing in wet places.

swamp lover. The swamp pink.

swamp magnolia. = SWEET BAY b.

swamp mahogany In Australia: a Either of two eucalypts (*Eucalyptus robusta* and *E. botryoides*). See BASTARD MAHOGANY a. b Any of several myrtaceous trees of the genus *Tristania*. [(*Hibiscus moscheutos*).

swamp mallow. A rose mallow]

swamp maple. a The red maple. b The Californian box elder.

swamp milkweed. An American milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*), with lanceolate leaves and crimson or purple flowers.

swamp moss. Sphagnum moss.

swamp oak. See VIMINARIA.

swamp ore. Bog ore; limonite.

swamp partridge. The Canada grouse.

swamp pheasant. A long-tailed Australian cuckoo (*Centropus phasianus*).

swamp pine. = SLASH PINE a.

swamp pink. a Swamp azalea. b Grass pink. c A rare melanthaceous plant (*Helonias bullata*) of the eastern United States. [wood.

swamp poplar. Swamp cotton-

swamp post oak. Overcup oak.

swamp quail. a A quail of the genus *Synœcus*; esp., *S. australis* of Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea. It is reddish brown and grayish with V-shaped black bars beneath. b A painted quail (*Excalfactoria lineata*) of Australia and the East Indies. [*Local, U. S.*

swamp robin. The chewink.

swamp rose. A wild rose (*Rosa carolina*) of the eastern United States, clambering over bushes in swamps. [BAY b.

swamp sassafras. = SWEET

swamp saxifrage An American saxifrage (*Saxifraga pennsylvanica*), bearing greenish flowers.

swamp Spanish oak. = PIN OAK a.

swamp spleenwort The narrow-leaved spleenwort (*Asplenium angustifolium*).

swamp sumac. Poison sumac.

swampt. Swamped. *Ref. Sp.*

swamp tea. a Labrador tea. *U. S.* b The tea tree *Melaleuca squarrosa. Australia.*

swamp thistle. An American thistle (*Carduus muticus*) with large purple flower heads.

swamp'weed', *n.* A small Australian creeping goodeniaceous herb (*Selliera radicans*).

swamp willow. Pussy willow.

swamp'wood', *n.* The leatherwood *Dirca palustris*.

swamy. Var. of SWAMI.

swan (swŏn), *v. i.* To swear; — used in minced oaths. *Slang or Dial. U. S.* [SWAN, etc.

Swan, Swa-ne'tian. Vars. of **swan animalcule.** Any ciliate infusorian of *Trachelocerca, Amphileptus*, or an allied genus, having a necklike extension of the body. [DOWN.

swan'down', *n.* = SWAN'S-

swane. † SWAIN.

swang (swăng). Obs. or Scot. & dial. pret. of SWING.

swang (swăng), *n.* [Cf. SWAMP.] Low, wet, grassy land; swamp. *Dial. Eng.* — **swang'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

swange, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *svangi, svangr*, Norw. dial. *svange.*] Loins; groin. *Obs.*

swangene. Obs. p. p. of SWING.

swan goose. The Chinese goose or any other swanlike goose.

Swan'hild (swŏn'hĭld), *n.* [Icel. *Svanhildr*: cf. G. *Swanhild.*] In the Norse version of the Siegfried story, the daughter of Sigurd and Gudrun. Fairest of all women, she was wooed by a king, who, when his son was wrongly accused of guilty relations with her, had him hanged and her trampled to death by horses. In a Gothic story, she is torn to pieces by horses for her husband's treachery.

swan'-hop'ping, *n.* Corrupt. of SWAN-UPPING. *Eng.*

swan'i-mote (swăn'ĭ-mōt), *n.* [LL. *swanimotum.* Cf. SWAIN; MOTE meeting.] *Early Forest Law.* A court formerly held before foresters and verderers and, later, other forest officers, thrice yearly after the enactment of the Charta de Foresta.

swank (swăngk), *pret.* of SWINK.

swank (swăngk; swänk), *a.* & *n.* Swanky. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swank, *n.* & *v.* Swagger. *Dial. Eng.*

swank'ie. Var. of SWANKY. *Scot.*

swank'ing (swăngk'ĭng; swänk'ĭng), *a. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* = Swanky. b Big; strapping.

swank'it (swăngk'ĭt). Scot. pret. of SWINK.

swan knight. *Myth.* A knight, as Lohengrin, drawn by a swan to a land he is to succor In some forms of the legend, the swan is the swan knight's brother, who through the loss or injury of his magic necklace, occasioned by his wicked grandmother, is unable to transform himself to his human form from that of a swan, the power to change having been possessed by him and his brothers.

swank'y (swăngk'ĭ; swänk'ĭ), *n.* 1. Inferior ale, beer, or cider. *Dial. Eng.* 2. A drink, of molasses, vinegar, and water. *Newfoundland.*

swank'y (swăngk'ĭ; swänk'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. AS. *swancor* flexible, pliant.] Supple; limber; active. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* An active, alert young fellow. *Scot.*

swan'ly, *a.* Relating to, or in connection with, a swan. *Obs.*

popular saga as well, constantly make mention of *swan maidens*, who fly through the air, come swimming along to bring tidings, or through putting aside their swan shift have come into the power of him who has taken it away. *Vos (de la Saussaye).*

swan'neck' (swŏn'nĕk'), *n.* **1.** The swanflower. **2.** Something curved more or less like the neck of a swan (cf. GOOSENECK); as: **a** *Stair Building.* A vertical curve in a handrail, consisting of a ramp terminating in a knee. **b** Any of various pipes or tubes. **c** In a Jacquard apparatus, a curved, slotted iron guideway for a bowl, screwed to the rails of the cylinder framing. **d** A cast-iron plate for continuing the circular channel or breast on the upstream side of certain water wheels.

swan'ner-y (swŏn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). A place where swans are bred.

swan's'-down' (swŏnz'doun'), *or* **swans'down'**, *n.* **1.** The down, or fine, soft feathers, of the swan, used as trimming on various articles of dress, for powder puffs, etc. **2.** A soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton. **3.** = CANTON FLANNEL.

swan'skin' (swŏn'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a swan with the down, or feathers. **2.** Canton flannel.

swan'-up'ping (-ŭp'pĭng), *n.* [From *swan* + *up*, prep. & adv.] The practice or process of marking young swans for the owners; specif., an annual expedition for this purpose on the river Thames, the crown and the Companies of Dyers and Vintners now being the only owners; — called also *swan-hopping*. Cf. SWANMARK. *Eng.*

swap (swŏp; *dial. also* swăp), *v. t.*; SWAPPED (swŏpt); SWAP'PING. Also *swop*. [ME. *swappen* to strike, to move swiftly; perh. akin to E. *sweep, swoop*. Cf. SWAP a blow, SWAP, *v. i.*] **a** To strike; beat; thrash; also, to strike off; cut. *Obs.* **b** To slam; to shut violently. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **c** To chop, as grain in reaping. *Dial. Eng.*

swap (swŏp; *dial. also* swăp), *v. i.* **a** To strike. *Obs.* **b** To pounce. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **c** To fall down. *Obs.* **d** To huddle together; squat. *Obs.*

swap, swop (swŏp), *v. t. & i.* [Perh. the same word as *swap* to strike; cf. E. to *strike* a bargain.] To exchange; barter; as, to *swap* horses, knives. *Colloq. & Dial.*

swap, swop (swŏp), *n.* [See SWAP to exchange.] An exchange; a barter; as, a good *swap*. *Colloq. & Dial.*

sward (swôrd), *n.* [AS. *sweard* skin, covering; akin to OFries. *swarde*, D. *zwoord*, G. *schwarte*, Icel. *svörðr* skin, sward of the earth.] **1.** (*dial. pron.* swärd, swäd) Skin; covering, as the hide of beasts; rind; outer skin, as of bacon. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** The grassy surface of land; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass; turf.

sward (swôrd), *v. t. & i.*; SWARD'ED; SWARD'ING. To produce sward (upon); to cover, or be covered, with sward.

swarf (swôrf), *n.* [Dial. also *swarth*; orig. uncert.] **a** Slimy or oozy material from a grindstone in wet grinding, gritty grease exuding from a wheel axle, or the like. *Local, Eng.* **b** Fine metallic particles removed by a cutting tool; specif., chippings, etc., from soft iron castings, used as a reducing agent in certain chemical manufactures.

swarm (swôrm), *v. i. & t.*; SWARMED (swôrmd); SWARM'ING. [Cf. SWERVE.] To climb; shin; mount; — commonly with *up*; as, to *swarm* up a pole. *Colloq. or Dial.*

swarm, *n.* [ME. *swarm*, AS. *swearm*; akin to D. *zwerm*, G. *schwarm*, OHG. *swaram*, Icel. *svarmr* a tumult, Sw. *svärm* a swarm, Dan. *sværm*, and G. *schwirren* to whiz, to buzz, Skr. *svar* to sound. Cf. SWIRL.] **1.** A large number or mass of small animals (particularly insects), esp. when in motion. "A deadly *swarm* of hornets." *Milton.* **2.** Esp., a great number of honeybees emigrating together from a hive in company with a queen to start a new colony elsewhere; also, loosely, a colony of honeybees settled permanently in a hive. See SWARM, *v. i.*, 1. **3.** *Biol.* An aggregation of free-floating or free-swimming unicellular organisms; — applied usually to zoöspores. **4.** Any great number or multitude, as of people in motion, or of inanimate objects; as, a *swarm* of meteorites.

Those prodigious *swarms* that had settled themselves in every part of it [Italy]. *Addison.*

Syn. — Multitude, crowd, throng. See FLOCK.

swarm, *v. i.* **1.** To collect, and depart from a hive in a body to form a new colony; — said of bees. By the departure of some of the bees of a colony in this way overcrowding of the hive is remedied and the number of colonies is increased. To make their undertaking successful the swarm must contain a queen. Swarming takes place chiefly in late spring and early summer. Cf. AFTERSWARM. **2.** To appear or collect in a crowd, like bees; to throng together; to congregate in a multitude. **3.** To be crowded or thronged with beings in motion.

Every place *swarms* with soldiers. *Spenser.*

4. *Biol.* To move about actively, as zoöspores, spermatozoa, and other cilia-bearing microörganisms.

swarm (swôrm), *v. t.* To crowd or throng.

swarm'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of those that swarm; specif., of bees, act of emigrating in a swarm. **2.** *Card Playing.* In skat, the giving as many points as possible on tricks taken or likely to be taken by one's partner.

swarm spore. *Biol.* A zoöspore, or a planogamete; any minute motile spore produced in large numbers.

swart (swôrt), *a.* [ME. *swart*, AS. *sweart* black; akin to OFries., OS., & LG. *swart*, D. *zwart*, G. *schwarz*, OHG. *swarz*, Icel. *svartr*, Sw. *svart*, Dan. *sort*, Goth. *swarts*; cf. L. *sordes* dirt, *sordere* to be dirty. Cf. SORDID, SURD, SWARTHY.] Of a dark hue; moderately black; swarthy.

A nation strange, with visage *swart*. *Spenser.*

the swart star, Sirius; — so called as causing swarthiness or blight. Cf. DOG DAYS.

swarth (swôrth), *n.* [Var. of *sward*; perh. influenced by *swath*.] **1.** Sward; short grass. *Chiefly Poet.* **2.** A crop of grass for hay. *Dial. Eng.*

swarth'y (swôr'thĭ; -thĭ; 277), *a.*; SWARTH'I-ER (-thĭ-ẽr; -thĭ-ẽr); SWARTH'I-EST. [Cf. SWARTH, *a.*, SWARTY, SWART, *a.*] Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; tawny; swart. "A *swarthy* Ethiope." *Shak.*

Their *swarthy* hosts would darken all our plains. *Addison.*

Syn. — See DUSKY.

—swarth'i-ly (-thĭ-lĭ; -thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **swarth'i-ness,** *n.*

swash (swŏsh), *v. i.*; SWASHED (swŏsht); SWASH'ING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Sw. *svasska* to splash, and, for sense 3, Sw. *svassa* to bully, to rodomontade.] **1.** To dash or move noisily with or as if with a splashing sound; to splash; as, *swashing* waves. "[He] *swashes* through incongruity and peril towards his aim." *Stevenson.* **2.** To fall violently or noisily. *Obs.* **3.** To make a great noise; to bluster; brag.

swash, *v. t.* To cause to swash or splash; to dash about violently, as water; as, to *swash* water in a pail.

swash, *n.* **1.** A dashing or splashing of water against or upon something, or the noise due to it; as, the *swash* of the waves against a pier, upon the beach, etc. **2.** **a** A narrow sound or channel of water lying within a sand bank, or between a sand bank and the shore. **b** A bar over which the sea washes. **3.** Liquid filth; wash; hogwash. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **4.** Worthless stuff; weak, characterless literary matter, esp. of a sentimental nature; trash. *Slang.* **5.** Blustering noise or behavior. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **6.** A swaggering fellow; a swasher. *Obs. or R. Shak.*

swash'buck'ler (-bŭk'lẽr), *n.* A braggart; a swaggerer. — Hence: **swash'buck'ler-ing, swash'buck'ling,** *a.*

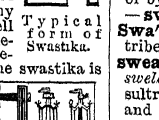
swash'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Swaggering; braggart. **2.** Resounding; crushing. "*Swashing* blow" *Shak.*

swash'-let'ters, *n. pl.* Old-fashioned italic capitals having top and bottom flourishes; thus: 𝒜 ℛ 𝒫 𝒩 etc.



Swash Plate.

swas'ti-ka, swas'ti-ca (swäs'tĭ-kä), *n.* Also *suastica, svastika*, etc. [Skr. *svastika*, fr. *svasti* welfare; *su* well + *asti* being.] A symbol or ornament in the form of a Greek cross with the ends of the arms bent at right angles all in the same direction, and each prolonged to the height of the parallel arm of the cross. A great many modified forms exist, ogee and volute as well as rectilinear, while various decorative designs, as the Greek fret or meander, are derived from or closely associated with it. The swastika is found in remains from the Bronze Age in various parts of Europe, esp. at Hissarlik (Troy), and was in frequent use as late as the 10th century. It is found in ancient Persia, in India, where both Jains and Buddhists used (or still use) it as a religious symbol, in China and Japan, and among Indian tribes of North, Central, and South America. It is usually thought to be a charm, talisman, or religious token, esp. a sign of good luck or benediction. Max Müller distinguished from the *swastika*, with arms prolonged to the right, the *suavastika*, with arms prolonged to the left, but this distinction is not commonly recognized. Other names for the swastika are *fylfot* and *gammadion*.



Typical form of Swastika.



Swastika Design in Navaho Altar Floor.

Swat (swät), **Swa'ti** (swä'tē), *n.* One of a Mohammedan people of the Northwest Frontier Province of India, of Aryan speech and descent.

swath (swŏth; swŏth; 277), *n.* [AS. *swaðu* a track, trace; akin to D. *zwaad, zwad, zwade*, a swath of grass, G. *schwad, schwaden*; perh. orig., a shred or slice.] **1.** A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe in mowing or cradling. **2.** The whole sweep of a scythe or a machine, in mowing or cradling, or the path cut in one course; hence, the sweep or reach of something likened to a scythe, or the track left by it. **3.** A crop of grass for hay. *Dial. Eng.*

swathe (swāth), *v. t.*; SWATHED (swāthd); SWATH'ING (swāth'ĭng). [ME. *swathen*, akin to AS. *swebban* (in comp.). Cf. SWADDLE.] To bind or wrap with a swathe, band, bandage, or the like; also, to wrap after the manner of a bandage or swathe; as, an infant *swathed* at birth.

swathe, *n.* [See SWATHE, *v.*] A bandage; band; swath.

swath'er (swŏth'ẽr; swŏth'-), *n.* [See SWATH, *n.*] *Agric.* A device attached to a mowing machine for raising the uncut fallen grain and marking the limit of the swath.

sway (swā), *v. t.*; SWAYED (swād); SWAY'ING. [ME. *sweyen*, prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *sveigja* to bend, swing, sway, but also Fries. *swäien, swäjen*, D. *zwaaijen* to wield, swing. Cf. SWAGGER.] **1.** To move or wield with the hand; to swing; wield; as, to *sway* the scepter. **2.** To cause to swing or incline to one side or another, or from side to side; as, reeds *swayed* by the wind; hence, to turn aside; to warp; as, judgment *swayed* by passion. **3.** To influence or direct by power and authority, by persuasion, or by moral force; to govern; to guide.

To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue. *Dryden.*

4. To lean upon; weigh down; oppress. *Dial. Eng.* **5.** *Naut.* To hoist or set up, esp. by throwing the weight of the body on a halyard or other rope; — often with *up*.

Syn. — Bias, rule, govern, direct, influence; swing, move, wave, wield.

sway (swā), *v. i.* **1.** To be drawn to one side by weight or influence; to lean; incline.

The balance *sways* on our part. *Bacon.*

2. To turn one's way; to bend one's course; to go. **3.** To swing from side to side; to oscillate; fluctuate. **4.** To have weight or influence. **5.** To bear sway; to rule; govern.

Syn. — See SHAKE.

sway, *n.* **1.** Act of swaying; a swinging motion; esp., the swing or sweep of a weapon.

With huge two-handed *sway* brandished aloft *Milton.*

2. Influence, weight, or authority that inclines to one side; as, the *sway* of desires. *A. Tucker.* **3.** Preponderance; turn or cast of balance. *Now Rare.*

"To turn the *sway* of battle." *Milton.*

4. Rule; dominion; control; as, to bear *sway*. **5.** Any of various things that move with a swaying motion, as a balance, crane, lever, etc. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

Syn. — Rule, dominion, power, empire, control, influence, direction, preponderance, ascendancy.

sway'-backed' (-bakt'), *a.* Having the back abnormally hollow or sagged; — said of horses and other animals.

sway bar. *Vehicles.* **a** A bar attached to the hounds, in the rear of the front axle, so as to slide on the reach as the axle is swung in turning the vehicle. **b** Either of the two bars used in coupling the front and rear sleds of a logging sled; also, the bar used to couple two logging cars.

sway'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWAY. Specif.: **n.** **1.** Act of one that sways, in any sense. **2.** An injury to the back of a horse caused by violent strains or by overloading.

—sway'ing-ly, *adv.*

Swa'zi (swä'zē), *n.* A Bantu of an intelligent, industrious tribe of Zulu origin of Swaziland in South Africa.

sweal (swēl), *v. i.*; SWEALED (swēld); SWEAL'ING. [AS. *swelan*, v. i., akin to G. *schwelen* to burn slowly, *schwül* sultry, AS. *swōl* heat, Icel. *svæla* a thick smoke.] To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; hence, to waste away. Cf. SWALE, *v.*, **b.** *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. Scott.*

sweal, *v. t.* [ME. *swelen*, AS. *swǣlan*, v. t., fr. *swelan*, v. i. See SWEAL, *v. i.*] To singe; scorch; as, to *sweal* a pig by singeing off the hair. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swear (swâr), *v. i.*; *pret.* SWORE (swōr; 201), formerly SWARE (swâr); *p. p.* SWORN (swôrn; 201); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEAR'ING. [ME. *sweren, swerien*, AS. *swerian*; akin to D. *zweren*, OS. *swerian*, OHG. *sweren*, G. *schwören*, Icel. *sverja*, Sw. *svärja*, Dan. *sværge*, Icel. & Sw. *svara* to answer, Dan. *svare*, Dan. & Sw. *svar* an answer, Goth. *swaran* to swear. The orig. sense was perh. to be responsible. Cf. ANSWER.] **1.** To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to affirm solemnly by an object regarded as sacred, as the Bible, the Koran, etc. **2.** To make a promise, threat, vow, etc., on oath; to vow.

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swan'mark' (swŏn'märk'), *n.* A mark of ownership cut on the upper mandible of a swan. See SWAN-UPPING. *Eng.* — **swan'-mark'er,** *n.* — **swan'mark'ing,** *n.*

swan'net, *n.* A little swan. *Obs.*

swan'nish (swŏn'ĭsh), **swan'-ny** (-ĭ), *a.* Swanlike. *Rare.*

swan pan. Var. of QUAN PAN.

Swan River daisy. [From *Swan River*, Western Australia.] An Australian asteraceous plant (*Brachycome iberidifolia*), with heads of blue-rayed or white-rayed flowers.

Swan River everlasting. An Australian everlasting (*Helipterum manglesii*).

swan shift. See SWAN MAIDEN.

swan shot. A large size of shot used in fowling.

swan's neck. = SWANNECK, 2.

swan song. The song anciently fabled to be sung by a swan when dying; hence, a last work of a poet, composer, etc., produced just before his death.

swan'-up'per, *n.* Swanmarker.

swan'wort' (swŏn'wûrt'), *n.* The swanflower.

swap, *v. t.* To drink up. *Obs.*

swap (swăp), *v. t.* [Cf. Gael. *suaip* likeness, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel *svipr* look, mien, likeness, Norw. dial. *svip, sveip.*] To resemble. *Scot.* — **n.** Resemblance. *Scot.*

swap, *n.* [Perh. of imitative orig.; cf. G. *schwapp*, n., a slap, *schwapp, schwappe*, interj., slap! smack! but cf. also SWAP to strike.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A blow; a stroke; a cut. **b** A sudden movement; esp., a swoop or fall.

swap, *adv.* [Cf. SWAP a blow.] Quickly and with force; with a swap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swap (swăp), *n.* Pod; husk; also, sedge. *Scot.*

swape (swāp), *n.* [See SWEEP, *n.*] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A pole or bar used as a lever or swivel. **b** A long steering oar used by keelmen on the Tyne. **c** A fork to spread manure. [SWAP, strike.]

swappe. Obs. or dial. Eng. of SWAP.

swappes. *n.* Swashbuckler. *Obs.*

swap'ping (swŏp'ĭng; *dial.* -ĭn), *a.* Big; huge; "whopping." *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

swap'pit, *n.* Slatternly. *Obs.*

swar. Obs. or dial. var. of *sware*, pret. of SWEAR.

swar'bie (swär'bĭ), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *svarðbaka*, lit., blackback.] Swartback. *Shetland I.*

sward. † SWORD.

sward'y (swôr'dĭ), *a.* Covered with sward or grass.

sware. † SQUARE, SWEER.

sware (swâr). Archaic or dial. pret. of SWEAR. [SWIRE.]

sware, *n.* [Cf. AS. *āðsweara*. See ANSWER, SWEAR, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** An oath; swearing. **b** Speech.

sware, *n. & v.* [See ANSWER, SWEAR, *v.*] Answer. *Obs.*

swarf (swärf), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. SWERVE.] To swoon or cause to swoon; also, to become languid or to weary. — *n.* A stupor; swoon. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swarfie. † SWARTHY.

swargh, *n.* Rabble. *Obs. Scot.*

swarm cell. *Biol.* Swarm spore.

swarm'er, *n.* 1. *Biol.* **a** One that swarms. **b** A swarm spore. **2** A metal plug for a crack in a forging, etc. **3.** A kind of small rocket.

swar'mle (swär'm'l; swär'-), *v. t.* = SWARM, to climb. *Dial. Eng.*

swar'ry (swär'ĭ; swŏr'-). Anglicized form of SOIREE. *Dial.*

swart. † SWARD. [*Obs.*]

swart, *n.* [Cf. SWART, *a.*] Shrew.

swart, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *sweartian*.] To make or become swarthy. *Obs.*

swart'back' (swôrt'băk'), *n.* The great black-backed gull. *Shetland & Orkney I.*

swart'fast, *a.* Swarthy. *Obs.*

swarth (swôrth). Var. of SWARTH.

swarth (swärth; swăth). Dial. Eng. of SWARD.

swarth, *v. t.* [Cf. SWARF, *v. i.*] To swoon. *Obs. Scot.*

swarth (swärth; swăth), *n.* Apparition; wraith. *Dial. Eng.*

swarth (*dial* swärth, swŏth), *a.* [For older *swart.*] Swarthy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **swarth'ness,** *n.* *Rare.*

swarth'y, *v. t.* To make swarthy. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

swart'i-ness, *n.* Swarthiness.

swart'ish, *a.* Somewhat swart.

swart'ness, *n.* [Cf. AS. *sweartness.*] The quality or state of being swart.

swart'rut'ter (swôrt'rŭt'ẽr), *n.* [G. *schwarze rotte* black company, confused with D. words for black rider.] A trooper of one of the marauding bands with blackened face, black garb, etc., that in the 16th and 17th centuries harassed the Netherlands. — **swart'rut'ting,** *a.*

swart'y (*dial.* swär'tĭ, swŏ'tĭ), *a.* [From SWART.] Swarthy; tawny. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Swartz'i-a (swärt'sĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after Olaus *Swartz* (1760-1818), Swedish botanist.] Syn. of TOUNATEA. [climb. *Obs.*]

swarve, *v. t. & i.* = SWARM, to

swarve. † SWERVE.

swash (swŏsh; swäsh), *a.* [Cf. SWASH, *v. t.*, SQUASH, *n. t.*] **a** Corpulent; also, tipsy; fuddled. *Obs. Scot.* **b** Soft; squashy; watery. *Dial. Eng.*

swash, *adv.* Splashingly. *Rare.*

swash (swŏsh), *n.* [Cf. SWASH, *v. t.*, SQUASH, *v. t.*] An oval figure, as, *Arch.*, one with moldings oblique to the axis of the work. *Obs. or R.* [2 a.

swash channel = 3d SWASH, 2 a.

swash'er (-ẽr), *n.* A blusterer; braggart. *Rare.* [way. *Obs.*]

swash'ly, *adv.* In a swashing

swash'way', *n.* = 3d SWASH,

swash'work. Oblique work in lathe turning.

swash'y (swŏsh'ĭ; swäsh'ĭ), *a.* [See SWASH, *a.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Squashy; watery. **b** Weak; insipid. **c** Gaudy; showy.

swa'sion, *n.* Aphetic for PERSUASION. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

swa-siv'i-ous, *a.* Persuasive.

swat (swät). Dial. of SQUAT, *v.*

swat (swŏt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of SWEAT.

swat, *n. & v.* 1Hit; slap. *Slang.*

swat (swät), *n.* [Cf. AS. *swātan*, pl., beer.] Chiefly *pl. Scot.* **a** Drink, esp. new ale; wort. **b** The thin part of sowens.

swatch (swŏch; swäch), *r. t.* 1. To separate; cut off. *Dial. Eng.* 2. To select, supply, or make, by a pattern; to match. *Scot.*

swatch (swŏch), *n.* [From SWATCH, *v.*] **a** A swath. *Obs.* **b** A pattern or sample, usually of cloth. *Com. Cant.*

Swatch'el (swŏch'ĕl), *n. Slang.* Punch, the chief character in the Punch-and-Judy shows.

Swatchel box: A Punch-and-Judy show.

swate (swāt). Obs. or Scot. pret. of SWEAT. [of SWARD), rind.

swath (swäth). Dial. Eng. var.

swath. Var. of SWATHE.

swath'band', swath'clout', *n.* A swaddling cloth. *Obs.*

swathe (swāth). Var. of SWATH.

swath'el, *n.* A strong man. *Scot.*

swathel, swathle. † SWADDLE.

swath'el, *a.* [See SWADDLE, *n.*] Tightly bound. *Obs.*

swath'el-band', swath'el-bind'-ing, *n.* A swaddling cloth. *Obs.*

swath'y (swŏth'ĭ; swŏth'-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or lying in, swaths. *Rare.*

Swa'ti, *n.* See SWAT.

Swa'tow (swä'tou), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

swatte. Obs. pret. of SWEAT.

swat'ter (swät'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. SQUATTER, *v. i.*, and SQUANDER.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To squatter or splash about. **b** To scatter; squander.

swat'tle (swät't'l), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *squattle.*] To gulp down; to guzzle; also, to dissipate; squander. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swa'ver (swā'vẽr), *n. & v.* [Cf. AS. *swēfan*.] Stagger. *Obs. or Scot.*

sway † SO.

sway brace. A brace to prevent swaying. — **sway bracing.**

swayd. Swayed. *Ref. Sp.*

swayed (swād), *a.* = SWAY-BACKED.

sway'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

swe. † SO, SUE.

swea. † SWAY.

sweak. † SQUEAK.

sweak (swēk), *n.* **a** A twig supported by a prop in a bird snare. *Obs.* **b** A swingbar over a hearth. *Dial. Eng.*

sweame. † SWEME.

swea'mish (*dial.* swē'mĭsh). Obs. or dial. Eng. of SQUEAMISH. [*for Scot. & Dial. Eng.*]

swear. Var. of SWEER, *a.* *Obs.*

3. *Law.* To take oath (which see); to give evidence or state on oath; as, to *swear* to fact, against a party.
4. To make an appeal to the divine Being irreverently or blasphemously; to use the name of God or sacred things profanely; to adjure God in imprecation; to curse.
to swear at, to curse against; also, *Slang*, to be out of harmony with, as one color with another. — **to s. by,** to place great confidence in (a person or thing); to trust implicitly; as, *to swear by* one's doctor. — **to s. off,** to make a vow, or resolution, to abstain from something. *Slang.*

swear (swâr), *v. t.* **1.** To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to a divine Being for the truth of the declaration.
Swear unto me here by God, that thou wilt not deal falsely with me. *Gen.* xxi. 23.
2. To make (a promise, vow, threat, etc.) on oath; to vow.
3. *Law.* To put to an oath (which see); to bind by an oath; to administer an oath to; — often followed by *in* or *into*; as, to *swear* witnesses, a jury; to *swear* in an officer.
4. To declare or charge upon oath; as, he *swore* treason against his friend.
5. To appeal to by or with an oath. *Obs. or R. Shak.*
6. To speak or utter irreverently or blasphemously. *Rare.*
to swear the peace against one, *Law*, to make oath that one is under actual fear of death or bodily harm from another by reason of his menaces or attempts, to compel the accused to find sureties that he will keep the peace. *Chiefly Eng.*

swear'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who swears; one who calls God to witness for the truth of his declaration.
2. A profane person; one who uses profane language.

sweat (swĕt), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SWEAT OR SWEAT'ED, *Obs.* SWAT (swŏt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEAT'ING. [ME. *sweten*, AS. *swēōtan*, fr. *swat*, n., sweat; akin to OFries. & OS. *swēt*, D. *zweet*, OHG. *sweiz*, G. *schweiss*, Icel. *sveiti*, Sw. *svett*, Dan. *sved*, W. *chwys*, L. *sudor* sweat, *sudare* to sweat, Gr. ἵδος, ἱδρώς, sweat, ἰδίειν to sweat, Skr. *svēda* sweat, *svid* to sweat. Cf. EXUDE, SUDARY, SUDORIFIC.] **1.** To excrete sensible moisture through the pores of the skin; to perspire.
2. To be excreted, or to exude, through the pores of the skin or through any porous body.
3. To emit or exude moisture, as green plants when closely packed, cheese in ripening, etc.
4. Specif., to exude nitroglycerin; — said of dynamite in which nitroglycerin separates from its absorbent or dope.
5. To condense moisture in beads or drops on the surface; as, a pitcher of ice water will *sweat* in a hot room. *Colloq.*
6. To labor in such manner as to cause perspiration; hence, in general, to work hard; to drudge.
to sweat out, *Card Playing*, to win a game without taking risks, by waiting for trifling points that fall to one's share.

sweat, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to excrete moisture from the skin; to cause to perspire; as, his physicians *sweated* him.
2. To emit from or as from the pores; to exude.
Mine eyes to *sweat* compassion. *Shak.*
3. To wet with perspiration; as, to *sweat* a collar.
4. To cause to exude moisture; specif.: **a** To subject to fermentation, as the leaves of tobacco. **b** To dry thoroughly, as wood in a charcoal pit.
5. *Metal.* To heat for the purpose of extracting an easily fusible constituent; to extract in this way; as, to *sweat* bismuth ore; to *sweat* oil out of crude paraffin.
6. *Mech.* To apply heat to (a substance, as solder) until it melts and runs, esp. between surfaces to unite them; as, to *sweat* soft solder into seams; hence, to unite by such means; as, to *sweat* a gold pen to an iridium point (causing the gold to melt and adhere).
7. *Naut.* To hoist, haul, or set, as flat or taut as possible; — said of a sail, rope, etc. *Slang.*
8. To get advantage, as of money, property, or labor, from (any one), by exaction or oppression; as, to *sweat* a spendthrift; to *sweat* operatives. See SWEATING SYSTEM.
9. To get information from by close and exacting questioning; as, the police *sweated* the prisoner. *Colloq. or Cant.*
10. To pledge or pawn. *Slang.*
to sweat coin, to remove particles of a coin, esp. a gold coin, by shaking it with others in a bag.

sweat (swĕt), *n.* [From the v.; cf. ME. *swot*, AS. *swāt*.]
1. The fluid excreted from the sudoriferous glands of the skin; perspiration. See PERSPIRATION, 2.
In the *sweat* of thy face shalt thou eat bread. *Gen* iii 19.
2. Lifeblood; life. *Obs.*
3. Act or fact of sweating, or state of one who sweats; esp., perspiration induced medicinally.
4. That which produces perspiration; esp., hard work; labor; drudgery; also, *Obs.*, excessive heat.
5. Moisture issuing from any substance; as, the *sweat* of hay or grain in a mow or stack.
6. The sweating sickness. *Obs. Holinshed.*
7. *Manège.* An exercise given a horse before a race.
8. A febrile disease of ferrets, having the features commonly seen in distemper of dogs.
Syn. — See PERSPIRATION.

sweat box. **1.** *Naut.* A small cell for refractory prisoners.
2. A room in which the process of sweating a prisoner is carried on; also, the process. *Colloq.* See SWEAT, *v. t.*, 9.
3. *Tanning.* A box in which hides are sweated.

sweat'er (swĕt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sweats.
2. One that causes to sweat; as: **a** A sudorific. **b** A thick warm woolen jacket or jersey. **c** An employer of labor who makes use of the sweating system. *Colloq.* **d** A hard or troublesome task. *Colloq. or Dial.*

sweat gland. *Anat.* A gland which secretes sweat. In man such glands occur in great numbers in nearly all parts of the skin, and ordinarily consist of an epithelial tube extending spirally downward from a minute orifice (*pore*) in the surface of the skin to the deep portion of the derma, or more often the subcutaneous tissue, where it ends in a much convoluted spherical mass. See SKIN, *Illust.*

sweat'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWEAT. — **sweating bath,** a bath for producing sensible sweat; a stove or sudatory. — **s. house,** a house for hygieuic bathing or for sweating sick persons. — **s. iron,** a kind of knife, or a piece of iron, used to scrape off sweat, esp. from horses; horse scraper. — **sweating sickness,** a febrile epidemic characterized by profuse sweating, often fatal within two or three hours, that appeared in England in 1485 and returned four times until 1551, esp. in 1528, when it extended to the Continent. It attacked esp. the well-to-do classes. Cf. PLAGUE, *n.*, 3. — **s. stock.** = SWEAT STOCK. — **s. system,** a system of taking advantage of the necessities of employees to drive them to the limit of their powers of labor, usually for unduly or unfairly low wages. The term is now used chiefly of the employment, usually by a subcontractor, of unskilled or poorly or partly skilled workers on piece work in indoor manufacturing, as of cheap clothing, cigars, etc. The work rooms, called *sweatshops*, were, and, in the absence of statutory regulation, are, often unsanitary. The frequent employment of child labor and the parceling out of the work to be done in tenements are sometimes among the more objectionable features of the system. The term is one of reproach, without precise limitation.

sweat lodge. *Anthrop.* A hut or lodge built by American Indians for sweating, either as a rite or as a remedy for disease, by steam from water poured on hot stones.

sweat'y (swĕt'ĭ), *a.;* SWEAT'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SWEAT'I-EST.
1. Moist with sweat; as, a *sweaty* skin.
2. Consisting of sweat; of the nature of sweat.
No noisome whiffs or *sweaty* streams. *Swift.*
3. Causing sweat; hence, laborious; toilsome.

Swede (swēd), *n.* [Cf. G. *Schwede.*] **1.** One of the people of Sweden, an almost pure Teutonic type, though slightly modified by admixture with the Lapps and Finns in the northern departments. Cf. GEATAS, SCANDINAVIAN, *n.*, 1.
2. [*often l. c.*] A rutabaga, or Swedish turnip.

Swe'den-bor'gi-an (swē'dĕn-bôr'jĭ-ăn), *n.* One who holds the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church, as taught by Emanuel Swedenborg (1688–1772), a Swedish philosopher and religious writer. Swedenborg claimed to have direct intercourse with the spiritual world, through the opening of his spiritual senses in 1745. He taught that the Lord Jesus Christ, as comprehending in himself all the fullness of the Godhead, is the one only God, and that there is a spiritual sense to the Scriptures, which he (Swedenborg) was able to reveal, because he saw the correspondence between natural and spiritual things. — **Swe'den-bor'gi-an,** *a.*

Swed'ish (swēd'ĭsh), *a.* [Cf. G. *schwedisch*, Sw. *svensk.*] Of or pert. to Sweden, its inhabitants, or their language.
Swedish clover, alsike. — **S. feather.** **a** A kind of pike or partisan. *Obs.* **b** An iron-tipped stake used as a palisade in repelling cavalry. *Obs. or Hist.* — **S. fir,** the Scotch pine. — **S. gloves,** suède gloves. *Rare.* — **S. green,** Scheele's green. — **S. iron,** iron made in Sweden, valued for its generally excellent quality. — **S. juniper,** a horticultural variety of *Juniperus communis.* — **S. movements,** *Med.*, a system of exercise, active and passive, of different muscles and joints of the body. See KINESIATRICS. — **S. nightingale.** **a** The European redwing thrush. **b** [*cap.*] Jenny Lind (1802–87, Madame Goldschmidt), a native of Stockholm, perhaps the most celebrated of female vocalists. — **S. turnip,** the rutabaga.

Swed'ish (swēd'ĭsh), *n.* The language of Sweden, which previous to 1200 A. D. was recorded only in runic inscriptions. The literary language, or modern standard Swedish as distinguished from Old Swedish, began to develop in the 14th century. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

swee'ny (swē'nĭ), *n.* *Far.* In horses, an atrophy of the muscles of the shoulder; also, atrophy of any muscle.

sweep (swēp), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SWEPT (swĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEEP'ING. [ME. *swepen*, fr. ME. *swopen* (for earlier *swapen*), or its source. See SWOOP, *v.*] **1.** To move or pass with swiftness or force, as if brushing the surface of anything; hence, in general, to move or pass swiftly.
I hear the sable garments of the night
Sweep through her marble halls. *Longfellow.*
That I . . may *sweep* to my revenge. *Shak.*
2. To move or pass with stateliness or dignity; as, she *swept* from the room.
3. To move, pass, or extend with a wide sweep, range, or effect; to pass over anything comprehensively; as, a plague *swept* over the country; the valley *sweeps* off to the right.
4. To clean rooms or the like by brushing with or as with a broom. "A new broom *sweeps* clean." *Old Prov.*
5. *Whaling.* To move the flukes violently from side to side; — said of a wounded whale.

sweep (swēp), *v. t.* **1.** To drive or carry along or off with or as with a brushing motion; as, to *sweep* dirt from a floor; a pestilence *sweeps* off multitudes.
2. To pass a broom or the like across (a surface) so as to remove loose dirt, dust, etc.; to brush with a broom for cleaning; as, to *sweep* a floor, street, chimney.
I will *sweep* it with the besom of destruction. *Is.* xiv. 23.
3. To carry trailing upon or brushing along the ground; — said of the train of a gown, etc.
And like a peacock *sweep* along his tail. *Shak.*
4. To brush, pass, move, draw, or the like, against, over, or along, with or as with a brushing motion; as, to *sweep* the strings of a banjo; to *sweep* a river bottom with a dragnet; also, to pass or move (something) with or as with a brushing motion; as, to *sweep* one's hand across a table.
5. To pass over, or traverse searchingly, with the eye or an instrument of observation; as, to *sweep* the heavens.
6. *Founding.* To form (a mold) by shaping the surface of the sand or loam with a template or strickle instead of using a pattern; to strike; strickle; — often with *up.*
to sweep the deck *or* **the board,** *Card Playing*, to clear off all the stakes on the table by winning them.

sweep, *n.* **1.** Act of sweeping; specif.: **a** A clearing out or away; as, a clean *sweep* of officeholders after election. **b** Act of viewing comprehensively with the eye or an instrument; also, the region thus viewed; as, a *sweep* of moorland; specif., *Astron.*, a systematic search of the sky with the telescope; — a term used by the Herschels.
2. Motion of a sweeping nature; as, to row with an easy *sweep;* also, the compass or range of such motion; as, the *sweep* of a storm, an epidemic; hence, the compass or range of anything regarded as having such motion; compass or range in general; as, the *sweep* of a decree.
3. Purport; signification. *Obs. Wars of Alexander.*
4. A whip; a scourge. *Obs.*
5. A bend; curve.
With curvature of low and easy *sweep.* *Cowper.*
6. *Chiefly Mech.* A long flat curve; hence, a surface or part having such a curve, as a long, flatly curved ruler.
7. *Naut.* **a** The mold of a ship when she begins to curve in at the rungheads; any part of a ship shaped in a segment of a circle. **b** A long oar used in boats or small vessels, either to propel or steer them.
8. One who sweeps; a sweeper; specif.: **a** A chimney sweeper. **b** One of the men employed by the university to take care of students' rooms. *Yale Univ., U. S.*
9. Usually *pl.* The sweepings of workshops where precious metals are worked, containing filings, etc.
10. *Physics.* A settling or tendency to settle to thermal equilibrium of a substance. The sweep of a closed system is called a *simple sweep.* The sweep of a substance which, being subjected to continuously changing external influences, does not keep up in its changes with the changing conditions, is called a *trailing sweep.* The sweep of a substance which settles down to an unvarying state, incompatible with thermal equilibrium, due to external action, is called a *steady sweep.*
11. A hand water-raising device consisting of a long pole or timber pivoted to the top of a tall post and used to raise and lower a bucket. Cf. PICOTAH, SHADOOF.
12. *Agric.* A plate of metal, of any of various shapes and sizes, for attachment to a plow stock or cultivator frame, used for throwing loose soil about plants in cultivating, for leveling ridges between rows of growing crops, etc.
13. *Card Playing.* In casino, a pairing or combining of all the cards on the board, and so removing them all; in whist, the winning of all the tricks in a hand.
14. An Australian squamipinnate fish (*Scorpis æquipinnis*) highly valued for food.
15. = SWEEPSTAKES, 3.
16. *Founding.* A strickle.
17. *Refining.* = ALMOND FURNACE. *Obs.*
18. A war engine for throwing stones. *Obs. exc. in Her.*
sweep of the tiller, *Naut.*, a circular frame on which the tiller travels.

sweep'er (swēp'ẽr), *n.* One that sweeps, or cleans by sweeping; as, a carpet, street, or tube *sweeper;* specif., the protecting frilling at the bottom of a dress skirt.

sweep'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that sweeps, in any sense.
2. *Astron.* = SWEEP, *n.*, 1 **b.**
3. *pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish; refuse.

sweep'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Moving swiftly and violently; also, of great range or scope; including or affecting many persons or things; as, a *sweeping* flood, majority, accusation.
2. That sweeps or cleans with or as with a broom or brush.
sweeping process. = SWEEP, *n.*, 10.
— **sweep'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **sweep'ing-ness,** *n.*

sweep net. **a** A large net usually paid out around an arc of a circle from a boat and then hauled ashore. **b** A bag-shaped net with a handle used by entomologists for catching insects by sweeping it over vegetation.

sweep'stake' (swēp'stāk'), *n.* **1.** **a** A winning of all the stakes or prizes by one player. **b** An old game in which such winning is possible. *Obs.*
2. A complete removal; a clean sweep. *Obs.*

sweep'stake', *adv.* Sweepingly; by wholesale.

sweep'stakes' (-stāks'), *n.* **1.** = SWEEPSTAKE, 1 **a.**
2. The whole stake on an event, esp. on a horse race, a given amount being put up by each contestant and sometimes additional prizes added by the promoters, and the stake awarded according to agreement either all to the winner or in shares to several; — used either as *sing.* or *pl.*
3. A race for a sweepstakes.

sweep'wash'er (-wŏsh'ẽr), *n.* One who extracts the residuum of precious metals from the sweepings, potsherds, etc., of refineries of gold and silver, or places where these metals are used. — **sweep'wash'ings** (-ĭngz), *n.*

sweep'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Moving with a sweeping motion.
The branches bend before their *sweepy* sway. *Dryden.*
2. Of the nature of a wide sweep, curve, or bend. *Colloq.*
3. Heavy and pendulous; swaying heavily. *Rare.*

sweet (swēt), *a.;* SWEET'ER (-ẽr); SWEET'EST. [ME. *swete, swote, sote*, AS. *swēte* (cf. *swōte*, adv.); akin to OFries. *swēte*, OS. *swōti*, D. *zoet*, G. *süss*, OHG. *suozi*, Icel. *sætr, sœtr*, Sw. *söt*, Dan. *söd*, Goth. *suts*, L. *suavis*, for *suadvis*, Gr. ἡδύς, Skr. *svādu* sweet, *svad*, *svād*, to make pleasing, to enjoy. Cf. ASSUAGE, SUAVE, SUASION.] **1.** Pleasing to the taste; specif.: **a** Having an agreeable taste or flavor such as that of sugar; saccharine; — opposed to *sour* or *bitter;* as, a *sweet* beverage; *sweet* fruits. **b** Having a fresh taste; having the taste pertaining to the original sound or wholesome state; fresh; — opposed to *sour, rancid, stale, putrescent*, etc.; as, *sweet* milk; *sweet* meat or fish.
2. Hence, pleasing or agreeable in general; specif.: **a** Pleasing to the smell; fragrant; redolent; balmy. **b** Pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious; as, *sweet* music. **c** Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; fair; as, a *sweet* face. **d** Pleasing to the mind or the feelings; arousing pleasing emotions; attractive; as, *sweet* dreams or fancies; hence, dear or beloved. "My *sweet* Bianca." *Shak.*
Mildness and *sweet* reasonableness is the one established rule of Christian working. *M. Arnold.*
e Dear; — formerly common in address; as, my *sweet* sir.
3. *Mach. & Mech.* Smooth and noiseless. Cf. SWEETLY, 2.
4. Not salt or salted; fresh; as, *sweet* water; *sweet* butter.
5. *Archery.* Elastic, as an archer's bow.
6. Sacred; holy. *Obs. & R. Destr. of Troy.*
7. Warm and fertile; — said of land, as opposed to *sour.*
8. Designating unskimmed milk. *Dial. Eng.*
9. Containing sugar; not dry (*see* DRY, *a.*, 7); — said of wines and other fermented liquors.
10. *Chem., Metal.* Free from excess of acid, sulphur, or corrosive salts.
Syn. — Sugary, saccharine, dulcet, luscious.
sweet acacia, the huisache, or sponge tree. — **s. almond.** See

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swear, *n.* An oath. *Colloq.*
sweard. † SWARD, SWORD.
sweart. Var. of SWEERED. *Scot.*
swear'word', *n.* A profane oath; an expletive. *Colloq.*
sweat'band' (swĕt'bănd'), *n.* The band, as of leather, in a hat, to protect it from sweat.
sweat'ful, *a. Rare.* a Sweaty; hence, hard-working. b Causing sweat; hence, indicative of severe toil. [of SWATH.
sweath (swēth). Dial. Eng. var.
sweat house. = SWEAT LODGE.
sweat'i-ly (swĕt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a sweaty manner.
sweat'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
sweating plant. Boncset.
sweat leather. a A leather sweatband. b A leather piece under the saddle girths to keep a horse's sweat from the rider.
sweat'less, *a.* See -LESS. *Obs.*
sweat'shop', *n.* See SWEATING SYSTEM. [by sweating.
sweat stock. Hides depilated
sweat'weed', *n.* Marsh mallow.
sweaven. † SWEVEN.
sweb, *n. & v.* [AS. *swebban* to send to sleep, lull.] Swoon. *Obs.*
swech. sweche. † SUCH.
swecht, *n.* Weight; force; might. *Obs. Scot.*
Swed. *Abbr.* Sweden; Swedish.
Swe'den-bor'gi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
swedge (swĕj). Var. of SWAGE.
swee (swē). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SWAY. [SWEAL.
sweel (swēl). Dial. of SQUEAL,
sweel. Scot. & dial. of SWILL.
sweel, *n. & v.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *svela, sveela, svila*, to whirl, run around.] Swirl. *Scot.*
sweel, *v. t.* To swaddle. *Scot.*
sweem. † SWEME. [of SWIM.
sween (swēn). Scot. & dial. Eng.
sweep'board', *n.* See STRICKLE, 5.
sweep'it (swēp'ĭt). Scot. for *swept*, pret. of SWEEP.
swee'ple (swē'p'l). Var. of SWIPLE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
sweep piece. *Nav.* Either of two segments or ledges of wood extending inboard from the lower sill of an old-time gun port to make it easier to train the gun. *Obs. or Hist.*
sweep saw. = BOW SAW.
sweep seine. = SWEEP NET a.
sweep smelter. One who smelts sweeps, to regain the metals.
sweer (swēr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWEAR.
sweer, *a.* [AS. *swēr.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a Heavy. b Oppressive; grievous; hence, difficult. *Obs.* c Sad; sore. *Obs.* d Slow; indolent. e Reluctant.
f Faithful; true. — *v. t.* To oppress. *Obs.* [*Scot.*
sweer'dom, *n.* Sweerness. *Obs.*
sweered (swērt), **sweert,** *a.* Slow; reluctant; lazy. *Scot.*
sweer'ing, *n.* [See SWEER, *a.*] Sloth; slowness. *Obs.*
sweer'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
sweet. † SUITE. [*a.*, 12.
sweet, *adv.* Sweetly. See FLAT,
sweet (swēt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWEAT.
sweet, *v. t.* [AS. *swētan.*] To sweeten. *Obs.*

ALMOND, 2. — **sweet alyssum**, an annual brassicaceous plant (*Konig maritimum*), with clusters of small fragrant white flowers. — **s. amber**, a large-flowered European St. John's-wort (*Hypericum androsæmum*). — **s. apple.** **a** Any apple of sweet flavor. **b** The sweetsop. — **s. archangel.** See ARCHANGEL, 2 **b**. — **s. ash**, the wild chervil. — **s. balm.** **a** The garden balm. **b** A menthaceous plant of the Canary Islands (*Cedronella canariensis*). — **s. balsam**, the balsam-weed (*Gnaphalium obtusifolium*. — **s. basil**, common basil. — **s. bay.** **a** The true laurel (*Laurus nobilis*). **b** An American magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*) abundant along the Atlantic coast southward. It has glaucous leaves and rather small globose fragrant white flowers. **c** The red bay. — **s. bent**, the wood rush *Juncoides campestre*. — **s. Billy.** **a** = SWEET WILLIAM **a**. **b** The European goldfinch. *Local, Eng.* — **s. birch**, a common birch (*Betula lenta*) of the eastern United States, having spicy brown bark, hard, dark-colored wood, and erect fruiting aments. A volatile medicinal oil is distilled from the bark and wood, and birch beer is obtained from the sweet sap by fermentation. The wood is used for furniture and shipbuilding. Also called *black birch* and *cherry birch*. — **s. brier.** See SWEETBRIER. — **s. broomweed.** = BROOMWEED **a**. — **s. buckeye**, a tall buckeye (*Æsculus octandra*) of the central United States. It has yellow or red flowers and soft white wood. The tree is often cultivated. — **s. calabash**, a West Indian passion vine (*Passiflora maliformis*), producing a roundish, edible fruit, the size of an apple. — **s. calamus**, sweet flag. — **s. cane**, sweet flag. — **s. cassava**, a species of cassava (*Manihot palmata aipi*) with nonpoisonous juice. Its root yields excellent cassava, and its herbage is relished by stock. See CASSAVA, 1; MANIHOT. — **s. cherry**, the mazzard. — **s. chervil.** = SWEET CICELY, below. — **s. cicely.** **a** A European apiaceous plant (*Myrrhis odorata*) having white flowers and an aromatic root. **b** Any species of the related American genus *Washingtonia*. — **s. cistus**, an evergreen cistaceous shrub (*Cistus ladanum*) from which labdanum is obtained. — **s. clover**, melilot. — **s. coltsfoot**, any of several asteraceous plants of the genus *Petasites*, as *P. fragrans* of Europe and *P. sagittata* of the western United States, in allusion to their fragrant flower heads. — **s. corn**, any variety of Indian corn having kernels with a high percentage of sugar and adapted for table use when green. — **s. cumin**, anise. — **s. cyperess**, the galingale (*Cyperus longus*). — **s. dock**, the bistort. — **s. fennel**, a species of fennel (*Faniculum dulce*), used as a pot herb. — **s. fern.** **a** Any of several buckler ferns (*Dryopteris*). **b** A small North American myricaceous shrub (*Comptonia asplenifolia*) having sweet-scented or aromatic fernlike leaves. **c** Sweet cicely. *Dial. Eng.* — **s. flag**, an araceous plant (*Acorus calamus*) having long flaglike leaves and a pungent rootstock. See CALAMUS, 2. — **s. gale**, a myricaceous shrub (*Myrica gale*) having bitter fragrant leaves. It is found throughout the north temperate zone. — **s. goldenrod**, *Solidago odora*. — **s. grass.** **a** Any of various grasses of the genus *Panicularia*, as *P. fluitans*, *P. distans*, etc. They are relished by cattle. **b** Holy grass. **c** Sweet woodruff. *Dial. Eng.* **d** = EELGRASS **a**. *Dial. Eng* — **s. gum**, a hamamelidaceous tree (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) of the eastern United States. It has palmately lobed leaves, corky branches, and hard brown wood, variously used. See LIQUIDAMBAR, 1. — **s. herbs**, fragrant herbs cultivated for culinary purposes. — **s. horsemint**, the common American dittany. — **s. John**, a narrow-leaved variety of sweet William. — **s. lemon**, a pear-shaped variety of lemon having a sweet pulp. Its botanical position is uncertain. — **s. locust.** = HONEY LOCUST **a**. — **s. magnolia.** = SWEET BAY **b**. — **s. marjoram.** See MARJORAM. — **s. marten**, the European pine marten. — **s. maudlin.** **a** A European asteraceous plant (*Achillea ageratum*) allied to yarrow. **b** The costmary. *Obs.* — **s. Nancy**, the poet's narcissus. *Dial. Eng.* — **s. oil**, olive oil. — **s. oleander**, an East Indian species of oleander (*Nerium odorum*) with fragrant flowers. — **s. orange.** See ORANGE. — **s. pea**, a garden plant (*Lathyrus odoratus*), orig. native of southern Europe. It has slender, climbing stems, pinnate leaves with narrow leaflets, and large, very fragrant flowers which under cultivation have developed shades of blue, purple, red, pink, salmon, and white. Dwarf varieties and a form with double corolla also occur. — **s. pellitory**, an East Indian species of tansy (*Tanacetum umbelliferum*), the root of which has been used medicinally. — **s. pepper bush**, any species of Clethra; esp., *Clethra alnifolia*, with fragrant flowers. See CLETHRA. — **s. pinesap**, a rare American monotropaceous herb (*Monotropsis odorata*). It is purplish brown, with pink flowers. See MONOTROPSIS. — **s. plum.** **a** The Burdekin plum. **b** An Australian meliaceous tree (*Owenia cerasifera*) having a plumlike fruit. — **s. potato**, a tropical American convolvulaceous vine (*Batatas batatas*), having variously shaped leaves and purplish flowers; also, its large, thick, sweet, and farinaceous root, which is cooked and eaten as a vegetable. The plant is widely cultivated in warm regions, and in the United States as far north as New Jersey. It is the original "potato." See POTATO, 1. — **sweet-potato borer**, a bluish black weevil (*Cylas formicarius*), with a red prothorax, whose larva bores in sweet-potato tubers. — **s.-potato sphinx.** See MORNING-GLORY SPHINX. — **s.-potato string**, *Agric.*, sweet-potato roots containing some imperfect or partly formed tubers, used as food for cattle. *U. S.* — **s. reed**, sorghum. *S. Africa.* — **s. rocket**, the damewort. — **s. rush.** **a** Sweet flag. **b** A fragrant East Indian grass (*Andropogon schœnanthus*). — **s. scabious.** **a** An Old World species of *Scabiosa* (*S. atropurpurea*), naturalized in America. **b** A common fleabane (*Erigeron annuus*). — **s. sedge**, the sweet flag. — **s. shrub**, the strawberry shrub. — **S. Singer of Israel.** David, second king of Israel. See ROYAL PSALMIST. — **s. spirit**, *or* **spirits, of niter.** *Med. Chem.* = *spirit of nitrous ether*, under SPIRIT. — **s. sucker**, the black horse (*Cycleptus elongatus*). — **s. sultan**, an annual asteraceous plant (*Centaurea moschata*); also, the allied species *C. odorata*. — **s. tangle**, a large seaweed (*Laminaria saccharina*), common along coasts. The fronds contain a large quantity of sugar, and are used in preparing a kind of sirup. — **s. tea**, an Australian plant (*Smilax glyciphylla*); also, an infusion of its leaves used as a substitute for tea. — **s. tooth**, a special fondness for sweet things or for sweetmeats. *Colloq.* — **s. verbena**, lemon verbena. — **s. vernal grass**, a slender European grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*) having the fragrance of coumarin in drying, grown for hay. — **s. viburnum.** = SHEEPBERRY **a**. — **s. violet**, the common cultivated violet (*Viola odorata*). — **s. walnut**, the shagbark. — **s. William.** **a** A European pink (*Dianthus barbatus*) having small flowers of many colors in dense umbel-like clusters. **b** The willow wren. **c** The European goldfinch. *Local, Eng.* — **s. willow**, the sweet gale. — **s. woodruff**, a fragrant European rubiaceous herb (*Asperula odorata*), with small white flowers. — **to be s. on**, to have a sentimental fondness for (a person). *Slang.*


Sweet Bay (*Magnolia virginana*).


Leaves (¼ nat. size) and Fruit (¼ nat. size) of Sweet Gum.

sweet (swēt), *n.* **1.** Quality of being sweet; sweetness. **2.** That which is sweet to the taste, — chiefly in *pl.* Specif.: **a** A sweet dish served for dessert. *Eng.* **b** Confectionery, preserves, etc. **c** Homemade wines, cordials, metheglin, etc. *Now Rare.* **d** A sweet potato. *Colloq., U. S.* **3.** That which is sweet or pleasant in odor; a perfume. **4.** That which is pleasing or grateful to the mind. **5.** One who is dear to another; a darling.

sweet'bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* [Cf. ME. *bred*, *brede*, roast meat, AS. *brēde*, akin to *brēdan* to roast, G. *braten*. Cf. BRAWN.] The thymus or pancreas of an animal (esp. a calf) used for food, the former being the *throat sweetbread* or *neck sweetbread*, the latter the *stomach sweetbread*.

sweet'bri'er (-brī'ẽr), *n.* Also **sweet'bri'ar.** A European rose (*Rosa rubiginosa*), with stout recurved prickles, small glandular-serrate fragrant leaflets, and single pink flowers. It is often cultitivated and sometimes naturalized.

sweet'en (swēt'n), *v. t.*; SWEET'ENED (-'nd); SWEET'EN-ING (swēt'n-ĭng; -nĭng). [See SWEET, *v.* & *a.*] **1.** To make sweet or pleasant to the senses; as, to *sweeten* tea with sugar; to *sweeten* the room with flowers. **2.** To make pleasing or grateful to the mind or feelings; as, to *sweeten* life, friendship; also, to make less distressing; to relieve; solace. "*Sweeten* every secret tear." *Keble.* **3.** To make mild or kind; as, to *sweeten* the temper. **4.** To make pure and salubrious by destroying noxious matter or by freeing from taint; as, to *sweeten* infected apartments; to *sweeten* impure water by filtering. Specif., *Bleaching*, to remove traces of acid from, by soaking in a dilute soda solution. **5.** To make warm and fertile; — of soil, opposed to *sour*. **6.** *Finance.* To include high-class securities in the collateral for (a loan). *Colloq.* **7.** To make complaisant by gifts; to bribe. *Dial. Eng.* **8.** To increase the stakes in or of; as, to *sweeten* the pot in poker. *Colloq. or Cant.*

sweet'en, *v. i.* To become sweet. *Bacon.*

sweet'en-ing (swēt'n-ĭng; -nĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of making sweet. **2.** That which sweetens; specif., molasses (*long sweetening*) or sugar (*short sweetening*) used to sweeten tea, coffee, etc. *Local, U. S.*

sweet'heart', (swēt'härt'), *n.* One beloved; a lover.

sweet'heart', *v. t.* & *i.* To court. *Colloq. or Dial.*

sweet'ing, *n.* **1.** A sweet apple. **2.** A darling; sweetheart; — a word of endearment.

sweet'ly, *adv.* [AS. *swētlice.*] **1.** In a sweet manner. ❦ **2.** *Mach. & Mech.* Smoothly and noiselessly.

sweet'meat' (-mēt'), *n.* **1.** Fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, melons, nuts, orange peel, etc.; — usually *pl.*; a confect; confection. **2.** The first coat of japanning or varnish applied in making patent leather. **3.** A boat shell (*Crepidula fornicata*) of the American coast. *Local, U. S.*

sweet'ness, *n.* [AS. *swētness.*] **1.** Quality or state of being sweet, in any sense of the adjective. **2.** *Mach. & Mech.* Quality of working sweetly.


Fruit of Sweetsop.

sweet'-scent'ed, *a.* Having a fragrant scent or smell; — applied to many names of plants to distinguish species or varieties; as, *sweet-scented* cedar; *sweet-scented* crab, etc.

sweet-scented shrub, the strawberry shrub.

sweet'sop' (-sŏp'), *n.* A tropical American annonaceous tree (*Annona squamosa*); also, its sweet, pulpy fruit, which has a thick, green, scaly rind and shining black seeds.

sweet'wood' (swēt'wo͝od'), *n.* **a** The true laurel (*Laurus nobilis*). **b** Any of various West Indian lauraceous trees or their timber, as species of *Ocotea* and *Nectandra*, also the Jamaican *Acrodiclidium jamaicense*. **c** The Spanish elm. **d** The West Indian rosewood (*Amyris*). **e** = CASCARILLA **b**.

swell (swĕl), *v. i.*; *pret.* SWELLED (swĕld); *p. p.* SWELLED or SWOL'LEN (swōl'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWELL'ING. [AS. *swellan*; akin to D. *zwellen*, OS. & OHG. *swellan*, G. *schwellen*, Icel. *svella*, Sw. *svälla*.] **1.** To increase in volume; to grow larger; to dilate or extend the dimensions by expansion or by matter added within or without; hence, to increase in force, importance, value, or the like; as, the legs *swell* in dropsy; the river *swells* after rains; a *swelling* sound; his assets quickly *swelled*. **2.** To rise above a given or conceived level; as, a hillock *swells* above the plain; the ocean *swells* into waves. **3.** To bulge out; to protuberate; as, a cask *swells* in the middle; the sails *swell* with the wind. **4.** To be puffed up with or as if with some emotion; to be, or appear to be, pompous, bombastic, or the like; as, to *swell* with pride or anger; a *swelling* phrase. **5.** To play the dandy or person of fashion. *Colloq.*

swell, *v. t.* **1.** To increase the size, bulk, dimensions, importance, value, or the like, of; to cause to rise, dilate, or increase; as, rains *swell* the rivers; immigration *swells* the population; the wind *swells* the sail. **2.** To raise to arrogance; to puff up; to inflate; as, to be *swelled* with pride, haughtiness, or the like. **3.** *Music.* To augment gradually in loudness, as a tone.

swelled-gelatin, *or* **-gelatine, process.** See GELATIN PROCESS **b**.

swell (swĕl), *n.* **1.** Act of swelling; increase or augmentation in bulk, quantity, importance, force, intensity, value, or the like; increase.

Music arose with its voluptuous swell. *Byron.*

2. A gradual rise, or rounded elevation, as of land. **3.** The long, rolling, unbroken undulation of the open sea in times of steady wind or of relative calm; hence, loosely, any billow or surge, as of drifted snow. **4.** *Music.* **a** A gradual increase and decrease of the loudness or volume of sound; the crescendo and diminuendo combined; also, the sign indicating this (<>). **b** A device used in a harpsichord, pipe or reed organ, for governing the loudness of the tones by opening or closing the cover or set of blinds over a box or chamber inclosing the sounding strings, or vibrators, or pipes. **c** = SWELL BOX, SWELL ORGAN (see ORGAN, 1 **c**), or SWELL PEDAL. **5.** **a** A fashionable man of social importance. *Colloq. Beaconsfield.* **b** A fashionably dressed person. *Slang.* **6.** A can which has bulged owing to the fermentation of its contents. *Merc. Cant.* **7.** *Mining.* **a** A local enlargement or thickening in a deposit. **b** A horse. See HORSE, *n.*, 9. **8.** *Weaving.* A small lever connected with the shuttle protector in the shuttle box of a fast-reed loom.

swell, *a.* **1.** Swollen with pride or arrogance. *Obs.* **2.** Bearing indications of rank and importance; hence, stylish; ultrafashionable; as, a *swell* person. *Slang.*

swell mob, well-dressed thieves and swindlers. *Slang.*

swell box. *Music.* A box or chamber, in an organ, containing the reeds or a set of pipes, and having shutters that open or shut, usually by means of a pedal, in order to regulate the loudness of the tones. See ORGAN, 1st *Illust.*

swell'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of numerous plectognath fishes (esp. of the genera *Spheroides* and *Lagocephalus*) that can dilate themselves with air; a puffer or puff fish.

swell'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of that which swells, or state of being swollen; as, the *swelling* of a river; *swelling* of the breast with pride; the *swelling* of anger. **2.** A protuberance; a prominence; esp., *Med.*, a morbid protuberance or enlargement; as, a scrofulous *swelling*.

The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings* *Sir I. Newton.*

swelt (swĕlt), *v. i.* [ME. *swelten*. See SWELTER.] *Obs., or Dial. Eng.* **1.** **a** To die; perish. **b** To faint; swoon. **2.** To be overcome by heat; to swelter. **3.** To burn or be in a fever, as from impatience, anger, etc. **4.** To course, as a current. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

swelt, *v. t.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To cause to die. **2.** To overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint.

swel'ter (swĕl'tẽr), *v. i.*; -TERED (-tẽrd); -TER-ING. [Freq. of ME. *swelten* to die, to swoon or faint, AS. *sweltan* to die; akin to OD. *swelten* to hunger, to fail, OS. *sweltan* to die, Icel. *svelta* to die, to hunger, Sw. *svälta* to hunger, Dan. *sulte*, Goth. *swiltan* to die. Prob. influenced in sense by *sweal*. Cf. SWELTRY, SULTRY.] **1.** To die. *Obs. & R.* **2.** To perspire profusely; to sweat; also, to be faint from heat; to be on the point of perishing from heat.

swel'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To oppress with heat. *Bentley.* **2.** To exude, as in sweating. *Rare.* **3.** To soak; to cause to welter. *Obs.*

swel'ter, *n.* **1.** A hot or sweaty condition; hence, haste or hurry, such as to cause this. *Colloq. or Dial.* **2.** A welter (of waves). *Rare.* *Poe.*

swel'ter-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Sultry; overpoweringly hot. **2.** Faint from heat.

swel'try (swĕl'trĭ), *a.* [See SWELTER, SWELT, *v. i.*; cf. SULTRY.] **1.** Suffocating or overcome from heat. *Rare.* **2.** Oppressively hot; sultry.

swerve (swûrv), *v. i.*; SWERVED (swûrvd); SWERV'ING (swûr'vĭng). [ME. *swerven*, AS. *sweorfan* to wipe off, file, polish; akin to OFries. *swerva* to creep, D. *zwerven* to

sweet'ball', *n.* Sweetmeat. *Obs.*
sweet'ber-ry, *n.* = SHEEPBERRY **a**.
sweet'-breast'ed, *a.* Sweet-voiced. *Obs.*
sweet'-breathed' (-brĕth't'), *a.* Having a sweet breath; of flowers, etc., fragrant.
sweet'brī'ar. Var. of SWEETBRIER.
sweet'end. Sweetened. *Ref. Sp.*
sweet'en-er, *n.* One that sweetens; esp., one that palliates or moderates acrimony.
sweet'ish, *a.* Somewhat sweet. — **sweet'ish-ness,** *n.*
sweet'kin, *n.* Sweetling. *Obs.*
sweet'leaf', *n.* A small symplocaceous tree (*Symplocos tinctoria*), of the southern United States. The herbage and bark afford a yellow dye.
sweet'ling, *n.* Dim. of SWEET. *Obs. or Rare.* [Dead-roasted.
sweet'-roast'ed, *a.* *Metal.*
sweet'root', *n.* **a** Licorice. **b** An Australian apocynaceous timber tree (*Gynopogon burifolium*).
sweet'wa'ter (-wŏ'tẽr), *n.* A European white grape, having sweet watery juice.
sweet'weed', *n.* **a** Either of the tropical American weeds *Capraria biflora* and *Scoparia dulcis*. **b** A dilute solution of glycerin. *Com. Cant.*
sweetwood bark. = CASCARILLA **a**. [plant of a sweet taste.
sweet'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any
sweet'y (swēt'ĭ), *n.* A sweet or confection. *Colloq.*
swefne. ✝ SWEVEN.
sweft. ✝ SWIFT. [to sway.
sweg (swĕg). Dial. Eng. of SWIG, v.
swegh. ✝ SWEY.
sweigh (*dial.* swē). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWAY.
swein. ✝ SWAIN.
swein'mote'. ✝ SWANIMOTE.
swelpe. ✝ SWEPE.
sweir (*dial.* swēr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of SWEAR.
weir (swēr). Var. of SWEER, *a.*
sweit. ✝ SWEET.
sweit (swēt). Scot. var. of SWEAT.
swel, *n.* A swelling; tumor. *Obs.*
swel. ✝ SQUEAL. [*Ref. Sp.*
swel, sweld. Swell; swelled
swele. ✝ SWEAL.
swelghen. ✝ SWALLOW.
swell dash. See DASH, *n.*, 5 **c**.
swell'dom (swĕl'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM **c**. *Jocose.* [*Slang.*
swell'ish, *a.* Stylish; foppish.
swell organ. See ORGAN, 1 **c**.
swell piece. *Carp.* Any flat piece with a convex outer face.
swell rule. = SWELL DASH.
swell shark. Any of several short, wide-bodied sharks of the genus *Cephalocyllium*, esp. *C. uter* of the west coast of North America, which take in air when caught, and swell up.
swell'toad', *n.* A swellfish.
swel'ly (swĕl'ĭ). Obs. or dial Eng. var. of SWALLOW.
swelm, *n.* [Cf. SWEAL, *v. t.* & *i.*] Heat; glow. *Obs.*
sweloghe, swelow. ✝ SWALLOW.
swel'ter. Sweltered. *Ref. Sp.*
swel'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of SWELTERING.
swelth (swĕlth), *n.* [Cf. SWELL, *v.*] Swelling. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
swelth, *a.* [Cf. AS. *swelgan* to swallow.] Voracious. — *n.* Gulf; whirlpool. *Both Obs. Scot.*
swelwe. ✝ SWALLOW.
sweme, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *swēman* (in comp.).] To grieve; vex; afflict. — *n.* Sorrow; care. *Both Obs.*
sweme, *v. i.* & *n.* [Cf. SWIM to be dizzy.] Swoon; faint. *Obs.*
sweme'ful, *a.* Sorrowful. *Obs.* — **sweme'ful-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
sweme'ly, *a.* Swooning. *Obs.*
swemme ✝ SWIM.
swemyle, *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *svimle* to swoon, E. *swim* to be dizzy.] To feel dizzy or faint. *Obs.*
swench. *v. t.* [AS. *swencan*, caus. of *swincan*. See SWINK.] To swinge; afflict; fatigue. *Obs.*
swene. ✝ SWEVEN.
swene, *n.* Noise. *Obs.*
sweng. ✝ SWING.
sweng, *n.* [AS., a blow. See SWINGE, SWING, *v.*] *Obs.* **a** A stroke; a blow. **b** A trick.
sweng, *n.* Labor; exertion. *Obs.*
sweng, *v. i.* [See SWINGE.] To swing; dash; rush. *Obs.*
swengen. ✝ SWINGE.
swen'gil, *n.* [Cf. OD. *swenghel* swingle, E. SWINGLE, *n.*, SWING, *v.*] A scourge. *Obs.*
swenying. ✝ SWEVENING.
swenyour. ✝ SWINGER. [*Obs.*
sweor, *n.* [AS.] Column; pillar.
sweord. ✝ SWORD.
sweore. ✝ SWIRE, the neck.
sweote. ✝ SWEET.
sweoven. ✝ SWEVEN.
swep (swĕp). Dial. pret. & p. p. of SWEEP.
swepe. ✝ SWEEP, *v.* [engine.
swepe. Var. of SWEEP, a war
sweperly. ✝ SWIPPERLY.
swept (swĕpt), *pret.* & *p. p.* of SWEEP.
swer. ✝ SWORE, *pret.*; SURE.
swerare. ✝ SWEARER.
swerd. ✝ SWARD.
swerd (*dial.* swûd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SWORD.
swere. ✝ SWEAR, SWEER, SWIRE.
swerf. ✝ SWARF [darken. *Obs.*
swerk, *v. t.* [AS. *sweorcan.*] To
swerm. ✝ SWARM.
swernes. ✝ SWEERNESS.
swert. ✝ SWART, *a.*
swerv, swervd. Swerve, swerved. *Ref. Sp.* [SWARF.
swerve (swûrv). Scot. var. of

swerve, rove, OS. *swerban* to wipe off, MHG. *swerben* to be whirled, OHG. *swerban* to wipe off, Icel. *sverfa* to file, Goth. *swairban* (in comp.) to wipe.] **1.** To stray; rove. *Obs.* **2.** To go out of a straight line, to deflect; to turn aside. "The point [of the sword] *swerved*." *Sir P. Sidney.* **3.** To depart or wander from what is established by law, duty, custom, or the like; to deviate.

I *swerve* not from thy commandments. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

4. To climb or move upward by winding or turning. *Obs.* **5.** *Cricket.* To bowl swerves. *Eng.*

Syn. — See DEVIATE.

swerve (swûrv), *v. t.* **1.** To turn aside. **2.** *Cricket.* To bowl (a ball) with swerve. *Eng.*

swerve, *n.* **1.** Act of swerving; a turning aside. **2.** *Cricket.* A ball bowled so that it deflects in some way from a normal parabolic trajectory, the result of causing it to spin as it leaves the hand. See CURVE, *n.*, 4. *Eng.*

Swie-te'ni-a (swē-tē'nĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., after L. B. a *Swieten.*] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical meliaceous timber trees having seeds winged above and anthers borne between the teeth of the stamen tube. *S. mahogoni* is the mahogany.

swift (swĭft), *a.;* SWIFT'ER (swĭf'tẽr); SWIFT'EST. [AS. *swift;* akin to *swāpan* to sweep, *swipu* a whip. See SWOOP, *v. i.*] **1.** Moving a great distance in a short time; moving with celerity or velocity; fleet; rapid.

Swift beyond thought the lightnings dart away. *Cowper.*

2. Approaching, happening, or accomplished, with rapidity or speed. "*Swift* loss and long despair." *Shelley.* **3.** Quick in execution or accomplishment; quick; impetuous; ready; alert; prompt; also, requiring quickness in execution or accomplishment; as, a *swift* worker; that was *swift* work. "*Swift* errands." *Milton.*

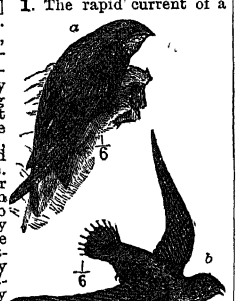
Swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath. *James* i. 19.

4. Causing rapid motion. "With *swift* sails." *Shelley.* **5.** Brief; short; quickly passing.

Syn. — Quick, fleet, speedy, rapid, expeditious. See FAST. **swift boat,** a narrow, flat-bottomed canal and river boat; a flyboat. *Eng.* — **s. fox,** a kit fox. — **s. moth.** = SWIFT, 4. — **s. of cape,** *Astrol.,* moving at greater than mean speed. — **s. shrike,** any wood swallow.

swift, *adv.* Swiftly. *Obs. or Poetic. Shak.*

swift, *n.* [From SWIFT, *a.*] **1.** The rapid current of a stream. *Rare. Walton.*



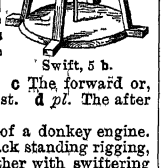
a European Swift (*Micropus apus*); *b* American Chimney Swift (*Chætura pelagica*).

2. Any of numerous small, plainly colored birds constituting the family Micropodidæ, syn. *Cypselidæ.* They are allied to the humming birds and goatsuckers, but superficially much resemble swallows, having very long, narrow wings, weak feet, and a short bill with a wide gape. They spend most of their time on the wing, and, when they alight, usually cling to some vertical surface. They feed on insects taken on the wing. Their nests are cemented together with their sticky saliva, and in one genus (*Collocalia*) consist almost wholly of dried saliva (see EDIBLE BIRD'S NEST). The nests are in many species attached by saliva to some vertical surface, esp. to the inside of hollow trees and to the walls of buildings, caves, cliffs, etc. The common American species (*Chætura pelagica*) is called *chimney swift* (or, incorrectly, *chimney swallow*) from its habit of nesting and roosting in disused chimneys. Its tail feathers end in bare spines. The common European swift (*Micropus apus*), noted for its shrieking notes, has a somewhat forked tail. It nests chiefly in crevices about the eaves of buildings or on cliffs.

3. Any of several lizards which run swiftly, as the pine lizard and others of the genus *Sceloporus.*

4. The ghost moth or allied species of the Hepialidæ.

5. a A reel, or turning instrument, for winding yarn, thread, silk, etc. **b** A kind of tapering reel, revolving on a vertical spindle, used for coils of wire.



Swift, 5 b.

6. Any of the large cylinders, covered with card cloth, that carry forward the material in a carding machine; also, a similar cylinder in other machines.

swift'er (swĭf'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. SWIVEL.] **1.** *Naut.* **a** A rope used to retain the bars of the capstan in their sockets while men are turning it. **b** A rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally, to strengthen and protect her sides. **c** The forward or, rarely, the after shroud of a lower mast. **d** *pl.* The after pair of shrouds. *Now Rare.* **2.** *Mach.* A belt driven by the drum of a donkey engine.

swift'er, *v. t. Naut.* To tauten, as slack standing rigging, by bringing the shrouds nearer together with swiftering lines, or by other means; to bind together, or hold in place, by a swiftering line; — often used with *in.*

swiftering line, *Naut.,* a line used to swifter in rigging, capstan bars, etc.

swift'ly (swĭft'lĭ), *adv.* [AS *swiftlīce.*] In a swift manner.

swift'ness, *n.* [AS.] Quality or state of being swift; speed; celerity; as, the *swiftness* of a bird.

swig (swĭg), *v. t.;* SWIGGED (swĭgd); SWIG'GING (swĭg'ĭng). [E. dial.; orig. uncert.; cf. D. *zwelgen* to swallow, akin to E. *swallow,* v. t.] **1.** To drink in long drafts; to gulp; as, to *swig* cider. *Dial. or Colloq.* **2.** To suck; as, to *swig* the teat. *Obs. or Dial.* **3.** To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles so that they mortify and slough off. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*

swig, *v. i.* To drink; to take a swig. *Dial. or Colloq.*

swig, *n.* **1.** A long draft, or drink. *Dial. or Colloq.* **2.** Spiced ale poured over hot toast. *Dial. Eng.*

swig, *v. i.* To sway. Chiefly *Scot. & Dial.* — **to swig off,** *Naut.,* to pull at right angles on the bight of a tackle or rope fast at one end to a weight to be raised and at the other passing through a block or around something and then to let go quickly, simultaneously taking in the slack; — usually with *on.*

swig, *v. t.* [Cf. SWAG to sway.] *Naut.* To hoist, or set up taut (a sail, etc.), by swigging off on its halyard or tackle; — usually with *up;* as, to *swig* up a racing mainsail; also, to haul taut (a rope, tackle, etc) by swigging off on it.

swig, *n.* [Cf. SWIG to pull upon (a tackle).] *Naut.* **a** A tackle whose ropes run at a considerable angle. **b** Act of swigging off on a tackle.

swill (swĭl), *v. t.;* SWILLED (swĭld); SWILL'ING. [ME. *swilen* to wash, AS. *swillan, swillan,* to wash, to gargle.] **1.** To wash; drench; rinse. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** To swallow greedily; esp., to swallow great drafts of (a liquid); to drink greedily; to guzzle.

Swilling pork, and punch, and cider. *Smollett.*

3. To fill, esp. with drink. "*Swilled* insolence." *Milton.*

swill, *v. i.* **1.** To clean up; to wash. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To swallow greedily, esp. liquids or liquid food.

swill, *n.* **1.** A semiliquid food for animals, esp. for swine, composed of the animal or vegetable refuse of kitchens, markets, or stores, mixed with water or skimmed or sour milk; also, the relatively solid waste animal or vegetable matter from kitchens, markets, or stores; garbage. **2.** The residue from the distillation of alcoholic spirits from grains, used for feeding animals, esp. swine. **3.** Liquor, esp. liquor taken to excess. *Slang.* **4.** A washing or lapping sound, as of water. *Rare.*

swim (swĭm), *n.* [ME. *swime* dizziness, vertigo, AS. *swīma;* akin to D. *zwijm,* Icel. *svimi* dizziness, *svima* to subside, *svīa* to abate, G. *schwindel* dizziness, *schwinden* to disappear, to dwindle, OHG. *swīnan* to dwindle. Cf. SQUEAMISH.] A temporary forgetfulness, dizziness, or unconsciousness; a swoon; faint.

swim, *v. i.; pret.* SWAM (swăm) or SWUM (swŭm); *p. p.* SWUM; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWIM'MING. To be dizzy; to have an unsteady or reeling sensation; also, to reel or appear to reel; as, the head *swims;* the mind *swims;* the lights *swam* before his eyes.

swim (swĭm), *v. t.* [AS. *swimman;* akin to D. *zwemmen,* OHG. *swimman,* G. *schwimmen,* Icel. *svimma,* Dan. *svømme,* Sw. *simma;* cf. Goth. *swumfsl* a pool. Cf. SOUND an air bladder, SOUND a strait.] **1.** To move or propel one's self progressively in water by natural means, as by strokes of the hands and feet, by movements of the fins, flippers, or tail, etc. **2.** To move with a motion likened to that of swimming; to slip or glide smoothly and quietly; as, the ship *swims* to harbor; a cloud *swam* slowly across the moon. **3.** Not to sink; to float, as a chip of wood on water or other liquid. **4.** To abound; to be plentifully supplied; — now usually followed by *in* or *with;* as, to *swim* in riches.

[Streams] that *swim* full of small fishes. *Chaucer.*

Ps. vi. 6. **5.** To be overflowed or drenched.

swim, *v. t.* **1.** To cross, or to move over or on, by swimming; as, to *swim* a stream. **2.** To cause or compel to swim; to make to float; as, to *swim* a horse across a river. **3.** To immerse in water that the lighter parts may float; as, to *swim* wheat in order to select seed.

swim, *n.* **1.** Act of swimming; also, a gliding motion likened to or suggesting that of swimming. **2.** The sound, or air bladder (which see), of a fish. **3.** A part of a stream or other water frequented by fish. **to be in the swim,** to be in a favored position of association in affairs, social, political, mercantile, etc. *Colloq.*

swim'mer (swĭm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that swims. **2.** *Far.* A protuberance on the leg of a horse.

swim'mer-et (-ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *swimmer.*] *Zoöl.* One of the series of small unspecialized appendages under the abdomen of many crustaceans and best developed in the Macrura; a pleopod. In some cases they are used for swimming, but usually their chief function is to carry the eggs.

swim'ming (swĭm'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWIM. Hence: *a.* **1.** That swims; capable of, or habituated to, swimming; as, a *swimming* bird; also, adapted to, or used in, swimming; as, a *swimming* motion. **2.** Filled or flooded with or as with water; as, *swimming* eyes.

swimming bell, *Zoöl.,* in certain Siphonophora, a bell-like swimming organ (composed of a greatly modified zooid without mouth or tentacles) serving to propel the colony by its rhythmical contractions. See DIPHYES, *Illust.* — **s. bladder. a** The air bladder of a fish. **b** A pneumatocyst. — **s. crab,** any of numerous marine crabs, as those of the family Portunidæ, which have some of the joints of one or more pairs of legs flattened and fringed so as to serve as fins. — **s. funnel,** *Zoöl.,* in cephalopods, a large forwardly directed tube opening just behind and below the neck through which the water from the mantle cavity is discharged. By suddenly expelling water through it the animal swims backward. In the nautilus it is formed by lobes whose edges are not fused. — **s. plate,** *Zoöl.,* one of the plate-like rows of fused cilia forming the combs of a ctenophore. — **s. sandpiper,** a phalarope.

swim'ming, *n.* Vertigo; dizziness.

swim'ming, *p. a.* [From SWIM to be dizzy.] Being in a state of vertigo or dizziness; as, a *swimming* brain.

swin'dle (swĭn'd'l), *v. t. & i.;* SWIN'DLED (-d'ld); SWIN'DLING (-dlĭng). [See SWINDLER.] To cheat or defraud.

Syn. — See CHEAT.

swin'dle, *n.* [Cf. G. *schwindel.* See SWINDLER.] Act or process of swindling or defrauding; a cheat.

swin'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. G. *schwindler,* fr. *schwindeln* to be dizzy, to act thoughtlessly, to cheat, *schwindel* dizziness, *schwinden* to vanish, to disappear, to dwindle. Perh. first used by German traders in London. See SWIM to be dizzy.] One who swindles; a cheat.

Syn. — Sharper, rogue.

swin'dling (-dlĭng), *n.* Act or practice of one who swindles; — formerly technically called in Scots law **falsehood, fraud, and willful imposition.**

swine (swīn), *n. sing. & pl.* [ME. *swin,* AS. *swīn;* akin to OFries. & OS. *swīn,* D. *zwijn,* G. *schwein,* OHG. *swīn,* Icel. *svīn,* Sw. *svin,* Dan. *svin,* Goth. *swein;* orig. a diminutive corresponding to E. *sow.* See sow, *n.*] Any hoofed mammal of the hog kind (family Suidæ in the broad sense, including the peccaries); a hog; — chiefly used collectively and applied esp. to domestic hogs. The swine are stout-bodied, short-legged artiodactyl animals of omnivorous habits, having a thick skin usually covered with coarse bristles, a rather long mobile snout, small tail, and feet with two functional and (except in the peccaries) two nonfunctional digits. In the male the canines are often developed into effective tusks. English and American breeds of domestic swine are supposed to be derived from the European wild boar (see WILD BOAR), but many of them have been crossed with Asiatic breeds of different ancestry. The principal breeds are the Berkshire, Yorkshire, Poland China, Tamworth, Duroc-Jersey, Chester white, Essex, Suffolk, and Victoria. Cf. WART HOG, PECCARY.

swine plague. *Veter.* An infectious disease of hogs, due to a specific bacillus differing from that causing hog cholera. The symptoms resemble those of hog cholera, but show a greater tendency to pneumonia.

swine pox. *Med.* A variety of the chicken pox, with acuminated vesicles containing a watery fluid; water pox.

swing (swĭng), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SWUNG (swŭng), *Archaic pret.* SWANG (swăng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWING'ING (swĭng'ĭng). [ME. *swingen,* AS. *swingan* to scourge, to fly, to flutter; akin to G. *schwingen* to winnow, to swingle, to oscillate, *sich schwingen* to leap, to soar, OHG. *swingan* to throw, to scourge, to soar, Sw. *svinga* to swing, to whirl, Dan. *svinge,* Goth. *afswaggwjan* to cause to despair. Cf. SWINGE, SWINK.] **1.** To have the motion characteristic of a loosely suspended body; to sway; esp., to have the regular swaying motion to and fro of or as of a pendulum; to oscillate.

I tried if a pendulum would *swing* faster, or continue *swinging* longer, in case of exsuction of the air. *Boyle.*

2. To have the motion of or as of a body rotated about a center; specif., to turn on or as on a pivot or hinge; hence, to have or take a circular or curving motion or course; as, the door *swung* open; the ship *swung* about with the tide; the river *swings* around the bend. **3.** To move or progress with a loose, free, swaying action; as, the troops *swung* along the road. **4.** To use a swing. See SWING, *n.*, 6. **5.** To be executed by hanging. *Cant.*

Syn. — See SHAKE.

to swing in with, to join in any enterprise or act. *Slang.* — **to s. round the circle,** to make a complete circuit. *Colloq.*

He had *swung round the circle* of theories and systems in which his age abounded, without finding relief. *A. V. G. Allen.*

swing, *v. t.* **1.** To hang or suspend; — often with *up;* as, he was *swung* up to the nearest tree. **2.** To cause to swing, or move to and fro as if suspended; to cause to sway, vibrate, or oscillate; specif., to impart motion to (a swing or person in a swing. See SWING, *n.*, 6). **3.** To suspend or hang on a pivot or hinges or between end supports; as, to *swing* a door, a hammock, a bell, etc.

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swerve'less, *a.* See -LESS.
swerv'er, *n.* One that swerves.
swesh, *n.* A drum. — **swesh'er.** *Both Obs. Scot.*
swet. † SWEET.
swet. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. & pret of SWEAT, *v. & v.*
swet. Sweat. *Ref Sp.*
swete. † SWEAT, SWEET.
sweth'el-clout', *n.* [See SWADDLE.] A swaddling band. *Obs.*
swethelen. † SWADDLE.
swetness, † SWEETNESS.
swety. † SWEATY.
sweve, *v. i. & t.* [See SWEVEN, *n.*] To dream; cause to dream. *Obs.*
swevell. † SWIVEL.
sweven, *n.* [AS. *swefen, swefn,* sleep, dream.] Sleep; a vision seen in sleep; a dream. *Obs.*
sweven, *v. i. & t.* To dream. — **swevener,** *n. Both Obs.*
swevet, *n.* [AS. *swefot.*] Slumber. *Obs.* [Eng. of SWAY.]
swey (swā). Obs. or Scot. & dial.
sweyn, *n. & v.* [AS. *swēgn,* n., *swēgan,* v.] Sound; noise. *Obs.*
sweyftly. † SWIFTLY.
swey'mous. † SQUEAMOUS.
sweyn. † SWAIN. [of SWINE.]
sweyne. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
sweynt, *p. p.* of SWENCH. *Obs.*
sweyve. † SWAIVE.

S. W. G. *Abbr.* Standard wire gauge. *Eng.*
swib'ber-swill', *n.* Draff. *Obs.*
swich (swĭch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of SUCH.
swick (swĭk), *v. t. Obs or Scot.* **a** To desist from; cease. *Obs.* **b** To deceive; betray. **c** To cheat or get by cheating.
swick, *n.* [AS. *swīc* deceit.] *Obs. or Scot.* **a** Deceit; fraud; also, rarely, a trap. **b** Treachery; disloyalty. *Obs.* **c** Blame; fault. **d** A traitor *Obs.* **e** A deceiver; cheat. [ous; ialse. *Obs.*
swick, *a.* Deceitful; treacherous. *Obs. or Scot.*
swick'ful (*Scot.* swĭk'fo͝o), *a.* Deceitful; treacherous. *Obs. or Scot.* — **swick'ful-ly,** *adv. Scot.*
swick'ly, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *swīcollice* deceitfully, craftily.] Angrily; quickly. *Obs.*
swicket (swĭk'ĕt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWITHER.
swidge (swĭj), *n. & v.* [Cf. Dan. *svide* to smart, Sw. *svida* Icel. *svīða.*] Smart; tingle. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
swie, *a.* [AS. *swīge.*] Silent.
swielbolle. † SWILLBOWL.
swier. † SQUIRE. [*Scot.*
swiert (swērt), *a.* = SWEER.
swift (swĭft), *v. t. Naut.* **a** = SWIFTER. *R.* **b** To reef (a sail). *Scot.* **c** To careen or ground for careening (a vessel). *R.*
swift'en (swĭf't'n), *v. i.* To hasten. *Rare.* [fleet. *Obs.*
swift'foot', *a.* Swift-footed; **swift'foot',** *n.* The courser *Cursorius gallicus.*
swift'-foot'ed, *a.* Speedy. [act,
swift'-hand'ed, *a.* Prompt to
swifthede, *n.* [See -HEAD.] Swiftness. *Obs.* [FOOTED.
swift'-heeled', *a.* = SWIFT-
swift'let, *n.* A swift of the genus *Collocalia.* See EDIBLE BIRD'S NEST.
swiftlike. † SWIFTLY.
Swift's comet (swĭfts). [After Lewis *Swift* (b. 1820), American astronomer.] See COMET, *Table.*
swift'ship, *n.* Swiftness. *Obs.*
swift'-winged', *a.* Swift in flight. [*Rare.*
swift'y (swĭf'tĭ), *a.* Swift.
swige, swighe, *v. i.* [AS. *swigian, swīgian.*] To be silent. *Obs.*
swig'man, *n.* A peddler. *Obs.*
swik, swike. † SWICK.
swike'dom, *n.* [AS. *swicdōm,* fr. *swīce* deceitful. See -DOM.] Treachery; wickedness. *Obs.*
swikehede, *n.* Swikedom. *Obs.*
swikel, *a.* [AS. *swicol.*] Treacherous; fraudulent; deceitful. — **swikelly,** *adv.* — **swikelness,** *n. All Obs.*
swikeldom, *n.* Swikedom. *Obs.*
swikelhede, *n.* Swikedom. *Obs.*
swile, swilch. † SUCH.
swilen. † SWILL.
swill, *n.* A round shallow wicker basket for fish. *Dial. Eng.*
swill'bowl', *n.* A drunkard. *Obs. Slang*
swill'er, *n.* One who swills; as: **a** A dish washer. **b** Glutton
swill'ings, *n. pl.* = SWILL, *n.*, 1.
swill'pot', *n.* Swillbowl. *Obs.*
swill'pough', *n.* A dilling. *Obs.*
swill'tub', *n.* Swillbowl. *Obs.*
swil'ter (swĭl'tẽr). Dial. Eng. var of SWELTER.
swim, *v. t.* To cause to swim, or be dizzy; to grieve; shock. *Obs.*
swim, *a.* [See SWIM to be dizzy.] Dazed. *Obs.*
swim bladder. The air bladder of a fish.
swim bow (bou). An overhanging, broad, flat bow, seen chiefly on Dutch inland vessels.
swim'ma-ble (swĭm'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [MING.
swim'ming-ly, *adv.* of SWIM-
swim'ming-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
swimming stone. Floatstone, l.
swim'my (swĭm'ĭ), **swim'y** (swĭm'ĭ; swĭ'mĭ), *a.* Dizzy; faint. *Dial. Eng.*
swin. † SWINE.
swinacie. † SQUINANCY.
swinc, swinck. † SWINK.
swind, *v. i.* [AS. *swindan* to waste away.] To waste away; to be consumed. *Obs.*
swindge. † SWINGE.
swin'dler-y (swĭn'dlẽr-ĭ), *n.* Swindling; roguery. *Rare.*
swine'backed', *a.* Convex. *Obs.*
swine'bread' (swīn'brĕd'), *n.* A The truffle. **b** Sowbread. **c** = EARTHNUT a (1).
swine'-chopped' (-chŏpt'), *a.* [*swine* + *chop* a jaw.] Having an overshot jaw; — said of dogs.
swine'cote' (swīn'kōt'; -kŏt), **swines'cote'** (swīnz'-), *n.* A pigsty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
swine cress. = SWINE'S-CRESS.
swine'crue' (-krōō'), *n.* [*swine* + dial. *crue, crue,* a coop] A pigsty. *Dial. Eng.*
swine erysipelas. *Veter.* A contagious febrile disease of swine, characterized by red blotches on the neck and belly.
swine fever. *Veter.* The hog cholera.
swine'fish', *n.* The wolf fish.
swine grass. = KNOTGRASS a.
swine'herd' (-hûrd'), *n.* A keeper of swine.
swine'hood. See -HOOD.
swine'hull' (swīn'hŭl'; swīn'-ĭ-hŭl'), *n.* A pigsty. *Dial. Eng.*
swine'pipe', *n.* The European redwing. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
swin'er-y (swīn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A piggery; a pigsty. *Rare.*
swine's'-bane', *n.* Sowbane.
swine's-cress, *n.* Any cress of the genus *Coronopus.*
swine's'-feath'er, *n.* [G. *schweinsfeder,* orig. a weapon used in boar hunting.] **a** A boar spear. **b** A bayonet; specif., a bayonetlike spear fixed in a musket rest, used in the 17th century. *Obs.*
swine's'-grass', *n.* = KNOTGRASS a.
swine's'-head', *n.* A dolt. *Obs.*
swine's'-snout', *n.* Dandelion.
swine's'-suc'co-ry, *n.* **a** Chicory. **b** Arnica. **c** Lamb succory.
swine'stone', *n.* Anthraconite.
swine'sty', *n.* A pigsty.
swine thistle. The sow thistle.
swine'ward' (swīn'wŭrd'), *n.*
swine'yard (swīn'yärd), *n.* A swineherd. *Obs.or R.* [*Obs.*
Swineward; also, a boar's head.

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4. To cause to move around from one side, position, or direction to another about or as about a hinge or pivot; as, to *swing* a door to; to *swing* troops into line; to *swing* the arms; hence, to wield; brandish; as, to *swing* a sword. **5.** To handle; manage; as, to *swing* a bond issue. *Cant.* **6.** *Mach.* To admit (anything) so that it can be turned; — said of a lathe, or lathe centers; as, the lathe (or centers) can *swing* a pulley of 12 inches diameter. **7.** *Naut.* To sway; swig. *Rare.*

to swing ship, *Naut.*, to turn the vessel to the different points of the compass and compare the compass bearing of a distant object or heavenly body (usually the sun) with its magnetic bearing on each heading of the vessel, in order to correct the compasses.

swing (swĭng), *n.* [Cf. AS. *swinge* a stroke, blow.] **1.** Act or process of swinging or causing to swing; as, the *swing* of a pendulum, door, drawbridge; the *swing* of a club or bat; the *swing* with which men march together. **2.** Arc or extent through which an object swings or is swung; as, the *swing* of the pendulum was three inches; a long *swing* in a golf stroke; also, the power exerted by something swinging or conceived of as swinging; as, the *swing* of a battering-ram against a wall. **3.** A characteristic lilt or rhythmic movement of a prose or poetic passage or style.

Any rhythmical *swing* tunable to modern cars. *Saintsbury.*

4. Natural bent or bias; tendency; also, unrestrained indulgence of natural bent or bias; free scope; as, to be given full *swing* in the conduct of a business.

An obstacle to the full *swing* of his genius. *Burke.*

5. That which swings or is swung; specif.: **a** *Boxing.* A round-arm blow. **b** The movable part of a swing bridge. See DRAWBRIDGE. **c** Short for SWING BACK. **6.** A line, cord, or other thing suspended and hanging loose, on which anything may swing; esp., an apparatus for recreation commonly consisting of a rope, the two ends of which are fastened overhead and in the loop of which is placed a board or seat on which a person may sit and swing. **7.** The middle pair or span of a six-mule or six-horse team. **8.** Capacity of a turning lathe, measured in the United States by the diameter of the largest object that can be turned in it, and in England by half this measurement. **9.** The outward leaning from the vehicle of the upper part of a wheel, to accommodate the taper of the wheel spindle. See WHEEL, *Illust.*

Syn. — Sway, oscillation, vibration; lilt.

swing back. *Photog.* A hinged back for a camera, allowing independent adjustment of the plate holder, esp. to keep it vertical when the camera is tilted.

swing door. A door that can be pushed open from either side and that swings to when released.

swinge (swĭnj), *v. t.*; SWINGED (swĭnjd); SWINGE'ING (swĭn'jĭng). [ME. *swengen*, AS. *swengan* to shake, causative of *swingan*. See SWING.] **1.** To beat; scourge; chastise.

And *swinges* his own vices in his son. *C. Dryden.*

2. To swing as a lash; to lash. *Obs.* **3.** To hammer; forge; swage. **4.** To repeat or proclaim often and loudly. *Obs. & R.*

to swinge one's jacket, to give one a beating.

swinge, *n. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A sweep or swing; specif.: **a** A swinging blow. **b** A swinging walk or gait **c** Sway; influence. *Obs.*

swinge'ing (swĭn'jĭng), *p. a.* **a** Very large; huge. *Colloq.* **b** Strikingly good; capital. *Dial. or Colloq.* **c** Of a walk, swinging; rapid. *Dial. Eng.* — **swinge'ing-ly,** *adv.*

swing'er (swĭng'ẽr), *n.* One that swings or whirls; specif., a whirler for coating photographic plates.

swing'er (swĭn'jẽr), *n.* **1.** One that swinges. **2.** One large, forcible, or astonishing of its kind. *Slang.*

swing'ing (swĭng'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWING.

swinging basin, *or* **berth,** a basin, usually dredged, where vessels may be winded, or turned around, in pointing them for their slips or docks. — **s. block.** = SWINGSTOCK. — **s. boom.** *Naut.* = LOWER BOOM. — **s. door.** = SWING DOOR.

swin'gle (swĭng'g'l; *cf.* SWINGEL), *n.* [AS. *swingel*, *swingle*, a stroke, blow, a scourging, whip, scourge. See SWING; cf. SWINGEL.] **1.** A wooden instrument like a large knife, about two feet long, with one thin edge, used for beating and cleaning flax; a scutcher. **2.** The swiple of a flail. **3.** A radiating arm or lever, as for turning the barrel in wiredrawing or the roller of a plate press.

swin'gle, *v. t.*; SWIN'GLED (-g'ld); SWIN'GLING (-glĭng). [See SWINGLE, *n.*] To clean by beating with a swingle; to separate away the coarse and woody parts of; to scutch.

swin'gling (-glĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWINGLE.—**swingling knife, staff,** *or* **wand,** a swingle for beating flax. — **s. tow,** coarse flax, separated by swingling and hatcheling.

swing bar, *n.* A pivoted or hinged bar, as a whippletree.

swing beam. A crosspiece sustaining a railroad-car body, so suspended that it may have an independent lateral motion. Called also **swing bolster.**

swing bridge. See DRAWBRIDGE.

swing crane. A crane built to swing about a vertical axis.

swing'dev'il, *n.* [From its swift flight and dark color.] The common European swift. *Local, Eng.*

swing'ding'le (swĭng'dĭng'g'l), *n.* A kind of single logging sled.

swinge. + SWING.

swinge (swĭnj), *v. t.* [See SINGE.] To singe; scorch. *Obs. or Dial.*

swinge, *n.* A singe; scorch. *Obs.*

swinge'buck'ler, *n.* A swashbuckler; bully; roisterer. *Obs.*

swin'gel (swĭn'g'l; swĭn'j'l). Var. of SWINGLE.

swing'er (swĭn'jẽr), **swinge'our,** *n.* [Cf. G. *schwänzer* vagabond, lazy fellow.] A sluggard; vagabond; rogue. *Scot.*

swing'ing-ly, *adv.* of SWINGING.

Swing'ism (swĭng'ĭz'm), *n.* A practice in rural England about 1830-33 of sending threats signed "Swing," or "Captain Swing," to farmers, land owners, etc., to make them give up modern methods of cultivation, esp. the use of the threshing machine.

swing jack. = TRAVERSING JACK.

swing knife. A swingle for beating flax.

swin'gle (swĭn'g'l; swĭng''l), *n.* & *v.* [The v. is freq. of *swing*.] Swing. *Dial Eng.*

swin'gle-bar' (swĭn'g'l-bär'), *n.* A swingletree.

swingle staff. A swingle for beating flax. [shark.]

swin'gle-tail', *n.* Thresher

swingle tow. = SWINGLING TOW.

swin'gle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* [In allusion to its *swinging*. See SWINGLE, *n. & v.*; cf. SWINGLETREE.] A whippletree. See SINGLETREE.

swing'-swang', *n.* A full swing, as of a pendulum. — *a.* Swinging. *Colloq. or Dial.*

swing wheel. a The scape-wheel in a clock, driving the pendulum. **b** The balance of a watch.

swink'er, *n.* A laborer. *Obs.*

swink'ful, *a.* Laborious. *Obs.* — **swink'ful-ness,** *n. Obs.*

swin'ney (swĭn''ĭ), *n. Far.* Var. of SWEENY.

swinsy. + SQUINANCY.

swint (swĭnt). *Dial. Eng.* var. of SQUINT.

swipe. Obs. or Scot. var. of SWEEP. [drink. *Dial. Eng.*]

swipe (swīp), *n. & v.* Gulp; **swipe beam.** A drawbridge counterpoise lever. [SWIPLE.]

swip'el (swĭp''l). Var. of **swip'er** (swĭp'ẽr), *n.* One that swipes. *Slang.*

swip'per (swĭp'ẽr), *a.* [Cf. SWIPE, *n.*] Nimble; quick. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **swip'per-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

swip'ple. Var. of SWIPLE.

swird (*Scot.* swûrd). Obs. or Scot. var. of SWORD.

swing plow *or* **plough. a** A plow without a fore wheel under the beam. **b** A reversible or sidehill plow.

swing'stock' (swĭng'stŏk'), *n.* A timber against the blunt top edge of which flax is laid to be swingled.

swing tool. A device, swung on centers, so as to yield to unequal pressure, in which delicate work (as parts of a watch) is held to be polished.

swing train. *Railroads.* A train for bringing up full cars of material to supply the main construction train. *U. S.*

swing'tree' (swĭng'trē'), *n.* **1.** The bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened; the whippletree. **2.** A walking beam or the like.

swin'ish (swīn'ĭsh), *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or befitting, swine; gross; beastly. "*Swinish* gluttony." *Milton.* — **swin'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **swin'ish-ness,** *n.*

swink (swĭŋk), *v. i.*; *pret.* SWANK (swăŋk), SWONK (swŭŋk); *p. p.* SWONK'EN (swŭŋk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWINK'ING. [AS. *swincan*, akin to *swingan*. See SWING.] To labor; toil; slave. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

For which men *swink* and sweat incessantly. *Spenser.*

swink, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To cause to toil or drudge; to tire or exhaust with labor. "The *swinked* hedger." *Milton.* **2.** To acquire or earn by labor.

To devour all that others *swink*. *Chaucer.*

swink, *n.* [AS. *swinc*, ge*swinc*.] Labor; toil; drudgery. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swipe (swīp), *n.* [ME. *swip(e)*, AS. *swipu* whip, chastisement, akin to *swipian* to whip; or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *svipa* a whip, *svipa* to whip, *sveipa* to sweep, swoop. Cf. SWEEP, SWOOP.] **1.** A pump handle, a starting lever for a portable engine, or the like; a swape or sweep. See SWEEP, *n.*, 11. **2.** A strong blow given with a sweeping motion, as with a bat or club, the paw of an animal, etc. **3.** A rubdown, as of a horse or man. *Colloq. or Slang.*

swipe (swīp), *v. t.*; SWIPED (swīpt); SWIP'ING (swīp'ĭng). [Cf. AS. *swipian* to whip, beat. See SWIPE, *n.*] **1.** To give a swipe to; to strike with a sweeping motion, as a ball. **2.** To pluck; snatch; steal. *Slang.*

swipes (swīps), *n. pl.* Poor, thin, or spoiled beer; small beer; also, beer in general; hence, any liquor. *Slang, Eng.*

swi'ple (swĭp''l), *n.* [See SWIPE.] That part of a flail which strikes the grain in threshing; a swingle.

swirl (swûrl), *v. i.*; SWIRLED (swûrld); SWIRL'ING. [Akin to Norw. *svirla* to whirl, freq. of *sverra* to whirl, Dan. *svirre*, G. *schwirren* to whiz, to buzz. Cf. SWARM, *n.*] To move with an eddying or whirling motion; to whirl.

swirl, *v. t.* To cause to swirl, or whirl.

swirl, *n.* A whirling motion, or something characterized by such a motion; an eddy, whirl, curve, twist, or the like, as a knotted spot in wood, the dart of a fish when hooked, an eddy in a current, etc. "The silent *swirl* of bats." *Mrs. Browning.* — **swirl'y** (swûr'lĭ), *a. Chiefly Scot.*

swish (swĭsh), *v. t. & i.*; SWISHED (swĭsht); SWISH'ING. [Fr. the sound. Cf. SWASH.] **1.** To flourish, wave, sway, or move, making the noise "swish;" as, her skirts *swished*. **2.** To lash; beat; strike; flog. *Slang.*

swish, *n.* A rustling or whizzing sound, as of small waves on a shore or of silk skirts.

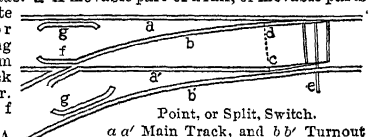
to have a swish on, to be in a hurry. *Univ. Slang, Eng.*

Swiss (swĭs), *a.* [F. *suisse*, of G. (prop. Swiss dial.) orig. Cf. SWITZER.] Of or pert. to Switzerland or the Swiss.

Swiss absinth. See ABSINTH, 2. — **S. cambric,** a kind of white muslin or bishop's lawn, used for frills, flounces, and infants' clothes. — **S. catchfly,** a rare catchfly (*Silene vallesia*) of the European Alps. It has long-peduncled white flowers. — **S. chard,** the common chard. See CHARD, 2. — **S. cheese.** = GRUYÈRE CHEESE. — **S. darning,** a kind of darning, for thin places in fabric, in which stitches like the original texture of the web are made on the right side of the material. — **S. embroidery,** white embroidery on white material. The Swiss peasants are noted for such work. Cf. IRISH WORK, MADEIRA EMBROIDERY. — **S. green,** Scheele's green. — **S. guards,** *Mil.*, a body of Swiss mercenary troops formerly employed as a bodyguard by various sovereigns, notably the French kings. The Pope still maintains a small body. — **S. mountain pine,** a pine (*Pinus montana*) of the mountains of middle Europe. It is a prostrate shrub, or sometimes a low pyramidal tree, with short, bright green leaves. — **S. muslin,** a kind of thin, coarse muslin with raised loose work in a pattern or plain, much used for curtains, dresses, etc.; — so called from its place of manufacture. — **S. pine** *or* **stone pine,** a European pine (*Pinus cembra*), often growing very tall. It has dark green leaves and short, spreading branches. It yields cedar nuts. — **S. sword,** *Mil.*, a kind of basket-hilted sword, formerly often used by Swiss guards. — **S. tea,** an infusion of the herbage of any of several species of *Achillea*, esp. *A. atrata*, *A. moschata*, and *A. nobilis*, sometimes used by the Swiss.

Swiss (swĭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. *Suisse*. See SWISS, *a.*] A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; a Switzer; also, collectively, the people of Switzerland. The Swiss belong almost wholly to the Alpine or Celtic race, and the remains in the ancient lake dwellings indicate that this has always been the prevailing type. German, French, Italian, and Romansch are spoken in different Swiss cantons.

switch (swĭch), *n.* [Cf. OD. *swick* a scourge, a whip. Cf. SWINK, SWING.] **1.** A small, flexible twig or rod. **2.** The end of the tail in some animals, as a cow or OX. **3.** A separate tress of hair, or of some substitute, worn by women to increase the apparent mass of hair. Cf. RAT, *n.*, 3. **4.** *Railroads.* **a** A movable part of a rail, or movable parts of opposite rails, for transferring cars from one track to another. **b** Act of switching. **5.** *Elec.* A device for shifting an electric current to another circuit, or for making and breaking a circuit. **6.** A key for regulating the flow in some gas burners. **7.** Short for SWITCH CAST.



Point, or Split, Switch.

a a' Main Track, and *b b'* Turnout (a Through Rail; *a', b* Lead Rails; *b'* Stock Rail); *c, d* Joints of the Point, or Split. Rails constituting the Switch proper; *e* Switch Rod; *f* Frog; *g, g* Guard Rails.

switch, *v. t.*; SWITCHED (swĭcht); SWITCH'ING. **1.** To strike with or as with a switch; to whip. Cf. BIRCH, *v. t.* **2.** To swing or whisk; as, to *switch* a cane; a horse *switches* his tail; also, *Colloq. or Dial.*, to jerk or whisk; as, the rope may be *switched* out of your hand. **3.** *Railroading.* To turn from one track to another; to transfer by a switch; — generally with *off*, *from*, etc.; as, to *switch* off a train. The usual English term is *shunt*. **4.** *Elec.* To shift to another circuit by means of a switch.

switch, *v. i.* **1.** To walk quickly and lightly. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** To pursue. *Obs.* **3.** To move off on or as if on a switch or spur track.

switch'back' (-băk'), *n.* **1.** An arrangement of zigzag railroad tracks for lessening the grade up a steep hill. **2.** An amusement railroad with steep rises and descents.

switch'back', *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a switchback; also, resembling the amusement switchback in shape.

switch'board' (-bōrd'; 201), *n. Elec.* An apparatus consisting of panels, as of wood or marble, bearing a collection of switches so arranged that a number of circuits may be connected or combined. The apparatus may also have measuring instruments, pilot lights, etc.

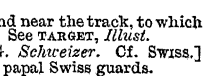
switch gear. A gear for operating a switch.

switch'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who attends to a switch or switches; one employed in switching; specif.: *American Railroading.* A man who, with (usually) two helpers, assists the crew of the switch engine in making up or distributing trains.

switch stand. *Railroads.* A stand near the track, to which is pivoted the lever of a switch. See TARGET, *Illust.*

Switz'er (swĭt'sẽr), *n.* [Cf. G. *Schweizer*. Cf. SWISS.] **a** A Swiss. **b** A member of the papal Swiss guards.

swiv'el (swĭv''l) *n.* [Cf. AS. *swīfan* to move, go, Icel. *svīfa* to rove, ramble, turn, *sveifla* to whirl.] **1.** A part that swivels or turns on or as on a headed bolt or pin; specif., a compound link one end (often terminating in a hook) turning on a headed bolt, pin, or the like in the other to permit relative rotation of the parts. **2.** Specif.: A swivel shuttle, or swiveling attachment, as for swivel weaving. **3.** *Mil.* A swivel gun.



Swivel, 1, in Chain.

swiv'el, *v. i.*; SWIV'ELED (-'ld) or SWIV'ELLED; SWIV'EL-ING or SWIV'EL-LING. To swing or turn, as on a pin or pivot.

swiv'el, *v. t.* To provide with, or secure by, a swivel.

swivel block. *Naut.* A block having two shells of equal size arranged one over the other, connected by a swivel. Also, sometimes, a block which has a swivel hook.

swivel gun. A gun, usually small, fixed on a swivel on a stanchion, a wall, or the like, so that it can be rotated horizontally and vertically: a swivel.

Swiv'el-ler, Dick (swĭv''l-ẽr). A careless, vain, dissipated, feather-brained fellow in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," given to flowery speeches and absurd quotations, but of much kindness of heart. See MARCHIONESS, THE.

swoon (swōōn), *v. i.*; SWOONED (swōōnd); SWOON'ING. [ME. *swounen*, *swoghenen*, for *swownien*, fr. *swowen*, *soghen* to sigh or swoon, for *swoxien*, fr. *swoxen* to sigh deeply, to droop, AS. *swōgan* to sough, sigh; cf. ge*swōgen* senseless, swooned, ge*swōwung* a swooning. Cf. SOUGH.] To sink into a fainting fit; to faint; — often with *away*.

swoon, *n.* A fainting fit; syncope.

swire (*dial.* swĭr), *n.* [AS. *swīra*, *swiora*, *swēora*, neck, nape.] **1.** The neck; the throat. *Obs.* **2.** A depression between heights, as of hills or mountain tops. Cf. COL, *n. Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swirk, *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *svirp* with great velocity, a sudden blow, *svirpa* to spring back and deal a blow.] To spring with velocity. *Obs. Scot.*

swirt (swĕrt; swŭt). Dial. Eng. var. of SQUIRT. [*log.*]

swish, *adv.* With a swish. *Colloq.*

swish'er, *n.* One that swishes.

swish'-swash', *n.* Also **swish'-swish'.** 1. Swish. [*Dial. Eng.*] 2. A weak, characterless drink.

Swisser. + SWITZER

Swit. *Abbr.* Switzerland.

switch cane. The small cane (*Arundinaria tecta*).

switch cast. A method of casting for fish in which the rod is moved rapidly from side to side and swept forward with a switching motion, to throw out the line and flies.

switch cock. *Mach.* A three-way cock or valve.

switch'el (swĭch''l), *n.* A beverage of molasses and water, seasoned with vinegar and ginger, and sometimes rum. *U. S.*

switch engine. A railroad engine for switching, usually of the total-adhesion type. *U. S.*

switch'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that switches; a switchman. **2.** See 4th CHECKER, 2. [*R.*]

switcher gear. = SWITCH GEAR.

switch grass. A panic grass (*Panicum virgatum*), of the western United States, used for hay.

switch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWITCH. — **switching engine,** a switch engine. — **s. eye,** a car connection used in switching.

switch sorrel. A tropical sapindaceous shrub (*Dodonæa viscosa*), the herbage having an acid taste. It yields a useful fiber.

switch tender. One who tends a railroad switch. Cf. SWITCHMAN. *U. S. & Canada.*

switch tower. *Railroads.* A small tower or erection containing the levers, etc., for working the switches. *U. S. & Canada.*

switch valve. A three-way cock.

switch'y (swĭch'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or like, a switch, or small supple twig. **2.** Whisking. *Colloq.*

swite. + SWEET.

swith (swĭth), **swithe** (swīth), *a.* [AS. *swīð* strong.] **a** Strong; firm. *Obs.* **b** Many *Obs.* **c** Quick; swift. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

swith, swithe, *adv.* [AS. *swīðe* strongly, violently.] **a** Strongly; greatly. *Obs.* **b** Very; very much. *Obs.* **c** Instantly; quickly. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swith, swithe, *v. i.* [See SWITHE, *a.*] To hasten; to be off. *Scot.*

swithe, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *svīða* to singe, scorch, Dan. *svide*, Sw. *svida*.] To burn; light. *Obs.*

swith'er (swĭth'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. G. *zwitter* hybrid, tin ore, *zwitter-stock* veins of tin ore ore ramifying and intersecting.] *Mining.* A small branch or cross lode.

swith'er, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *swēðerian*, *swedderian* to abate, fail, come to an end.] To doubt; waver; fear. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swith'er, *n.* **a** Doubt; hesitation; wavering; fear. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** A faint. *Dial. Eng.*

swith'er, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *svīðra*.] To scorch; parch; smart. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swith'er, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *swīðrian* to become stronger, to prevail.] To whiz; rush — *v. t.* To hurl. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swith'er, *n.* **a** Act of throwing down or over; also, a blow. *Scot & Dial. Eng.* **b** A quick movement; a rush. *Dial. Eng.* **c** An exertion of strength *Obs.*

Swith'in (swĭth'ĭn), *n.* [AS. *Swīþhūn*; cf. *swīþ* strong.] Masc. prop. name.

swith'ness, *n.* Swiftness. *Obs*

swive, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *swiven*; cf. AS. *swīfan* to move, go, Icel. *svīfa* to ramble.] To copulate (with). *Obs.* — **swiv'er,** *n. Obs.*

swive, *n.* Copulation. *Obs.*

swive, *v. t.* To move; sweep. *Obs.*

swivel bridge. See DRAWBRIDGE.

swivel'eled, swiv'elled (swĭv''ld), *pret. & p. p.* of SWIVEL. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Having a swivel. **b** Produced by swivel weaving.

swivel eye. A squinted, rolling eye. *Slang.* — **swiv'el-eyed',** *a.*

swivel musket. = JINGAL.

swivel weaving. Weaving in a swivel or similar loom, by which figured or striped fabrics, more elaborate than those made by lappet weaving, can be made

swiz'zle (swĭz''l), *n. t.* To drink; guzzle. — *n. Ale* and beer mixed; mixed drinks generally. *Slang.*

swiz'zle-stick', swiz'zler (-lẽr), *n.* A stick used in mixing swizzle. *Slang.*

swo. + SO.

swob (swŏb), **swob'ber** (-ẽr). Vars. of SWAB, SWABBER.

swoch. + SWOUGH.

swod (swŏd). Var. of SWAD, coal.

swoft, *n.* [Cf. SWOOP, SWEEP, *v.*] Sweepings. *Obs.*

swogh. + SOUGH, SWOUGH.

swoghenen. + SWOON.

swoir. Obs. pret. of SWEAR.

swoke, *n.* [From AS. *swīcan* to deceive; cf. AS. *swica* a deceiver.] A traitor; deceiver. *Obs.*

swolew. + SWALLOW.

swoll'en, *p. p.* of SWELL.

swoln. Contr. & ref. sp. of SWOLLEN, *p. p.*

swolow, swolwe. + SWALLOW.

swom (swŭm), **swome.** Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of SWIM.

swonk. + SWAIN, SWAN.

swone. + SWOON.

swones. + SWOUNDS.

swong. Obs. pret. of SWING.

swongen. Obs. p. p. of SWING.

swonk. Obs. pret. of SWINK.

swoond, Swooned. *Ref. Sp.*

swoon'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SWOON. — **swoon'ing-ly,** *adv.*

swoop (swōōp), *v. t.;* SWOOPED (swōōpt); SWOOP'ING. [ME. *swopen*, usually, to sweep, v. t. & i., AS. *swāpan* to sweep, to rush; akin to G. *schweifen* to rove, to ramble, to curve, OHG. *sweifan* to whirl, Icel. *sveipa* to stroke, swoop, sweep, wrap. Cf. SWEEP, SWIFT, *a. & n.*, SWIPE.] **1.** To sweep suddenly down on and seize; to catch while on the wing; — commonly with *up;* as, a hawk *swoops* up a chicken.

2. To seize or catch up in any sudden sweeping manner.

The grazing ox which *swoops* it [the medicinal herb] in with the common grass. *Glanvill.*

swoop, *v. i.* **1.** To descend swiftly with closed wings upon prey, as a hawk; to stoop; pounce.

2. To pass with pomp; to sweep. *Obs.* *Drayton.*

swoop, *n.* A falling on and seizing, as the pouncing of a rapacious bird on its quarry; a sudden sweeping attack; hence, *Colloq.*, a single sudden effort or happening; as, to lose friends and fortune at one *swoop.*

sword (sōrd; 201), *n.* [ME. *sweord*, AS. *sweord;* akin to OFries. *sword, swird*, D. *zwaard*, OS. *sword*, OHG. *swert*, G. *schwert*, Icel. *sverð*, Sw. *svard*, Dan. *sværd;* orig. uncert.] **1.** A weapon having a long and usually sharp-pointed blade with a cutting edge or edges; — the general term, including the smallsword, rapier, saber, scimitar, etc.

2. The emblem of judicial punishment, or of authority and power.

He [the ruler] beareth not the *sword* in vain. *Rom.* xiii. 4.

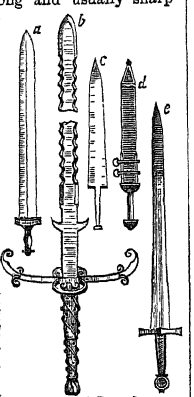
3. *Fig.:* Military power.

He hath no more authority over the *sword* than over the law. *Milton.*

4. A cause of desolation, destruction, or ruin, as by battle; hence, dissension; conflict; war. *Shak.*

I came not to send peace, but a *sword.* *Matt.* x. 34.

5. Something like, or likened to, a sword (def. 1); specif.: **a** = SWINGLE, *n.*, 1. **b** *Weaving.* One of the end bars by which the lay of a hand loom is suspended, or one of the uprights supporting the lay of a power loom. **c** An oblique cross-bar in a gate or door. *Local, Brit.* **d** The beak of the swordfish.



Ancient Swords.
a Merovingian Sword; *b* Two-handed Sword with Waved Edges, of 15th and 16th centuries; *c* Roman Sword; *d* Roman Sword in a Wooden Scabbard trimmed with Bronze; *e* French Sword of 12th and 13th Centuries.

at swords' points, in active opposition, or enmity. — **Sword Handle of Perseus,** *Astron.*, an asterism between Perseus and Cassiopeia, famous for its brilliant star cluster. — **s. of Damocles.** See DAMOCLES. — **s. of Edward the Confessor.** = CURTANA. — **S. of God,** Khaled (d. 642), the Mohammedan conqueror of Syria between 634 and 638. — **S. of Orion,** the three stars of Orion stretching obliquely southward and easterly from the Belt, the middle one being *θ* (Theta) Orionis in the great nebula of Orion. — **s. of the Spirit,** the word of God (as a part of "the whole armor of God"). *Eph.* vi. 17.

sword'–and–buck'ler, *a.* Fought, or armed, with sword and buckler; as, a *sword-and-buckler* combat. Since these had been supplanted by the rapier and dagger, except among the commonalty, the epithet was in Shakespeare's time rather contemptuous. Cf. SWASHBUCKLER. *Obs.*

That same *sword-and-buckler* Prince of Wales *Shak*

sword bayonet. *Mil.* A bayonet shaped like, and capable of being used like, a sword.

sword bearer. **1.** A trusted military attendant, who in old times carried his master's sword.

2. An English municipal officer, who often has various clerical functions and who on formal occasions carries a sword before the mayor.

3. [*cap.*] See PORTGLAIVE.

sword belt. A belt by which a sword is hung at the side.

sword'bill' (sōrd'bĭl'), *n.*, *or* **sword'–billed' humming bird.** A South American humming bird (*Docimastes ensiferus*) having a slender bill longer than the rest of the bird.

sword breaker. In sword, dagger, or buckler, a notch in the guard, a raised piece parallel with the blade, or a hook-like attachment, intended to seize the enemy's sword blade and break it; also, a weapon furnished with such a device.

sword cane. A hollow cane which conceals a blade like that of a sword or dagger.

sword'craft' (sōrd'krăft'), *n.* **a** Knowledge of, or skill with, the sword. **b** The exercise of military force or power.

To tremble as little at priestcraft as at *swordcraft.* *J. L. Motley.*

sword dance. **a** A dance in which swords are brandished and clashed together by the male dancers. *Scott.* **b** A dance performed over swords laid on or set point-upwards in the ground without touching them. — **sword dancer.**

sword fern. A tropical polypodiaceous fern (*Nephrolepis exaltata*), with long sword-shaped pinnate fronds. It is a most popular cultivated house plant, occurring in numerous varieties and crested forms. See BOSTON FERN.

sword'fish' (sōrd'fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** **a** A very large and widely distributed oceanic fish (*Xiphias gladius*), the only representative of the family Xiphiidæ. It is highly valued as a food fish. The bones of the upper jaw are consolidated, and form a long, rigid, sword-like beak; the dorsal fin is high and without distinct spines; the ventral fins are absent. The adult is destitute of teeth. It sometimes attains a weight of 600 pounds. **b** A gar pike. **c** A cutlass fish.


Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*).

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Dorado.

sword grass. **a** Any of various grasses or sedges having leaves with a sharp or toothed edge. (1) The cutting grass (*Cladium psittacorum*), or any of several other species of *Cladium.* (2) A Polynesian grass (*Xyphagrostis floridula*) with sharply toothed leaves, used for thatching. **b** Any of many plants having more or less sword-shaped leaves; as: (1) Reed canary grass. (2) The common bulrush. (3) = GLADDON **a.** **c** The sand spurry *Spergularia segetalis.*

sword knot. A leather or gold-lace sling tied to the hilt of a sword. In action it is attached to the wrist.

swords'man (sōrdz'măn; 201), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A soldier; a fighting man. *Obs.*

2. One skilled in the use of the sword; a fencer.

sworn (swōrn; 201), *p. p.* of SWEAR. — **sworn broker,** *Stock Exchange,* a broker under oath (and usually bond) to fulfill his duties, as formerly in London and still in some cities of continental Europe. — **s. brothers,** orig., companions in arms who swore to share good and bad fortune; hence, faithful friends. Hence **s. companions, friends,** and the like.

Syb'a-rite (sĭb'ă-rīt), *n.* [L. *Sybarita,* Gr. Συβαρίτης, fr. Σύβαρις, a Greek city of southern Italy: cf. F. *Sybarite.*] One of the inhabitants of ancient Sybaris, who were noted for their love of luxury and pleasure; hence [*often l. c.*], a person devoted to luxury and pleasure; a voluptuary.

Syb'a-rit'ic (-rĭt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *Sybariticus,* Gr. Συβαριτι-
Syb'a-rit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } κός.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Sybaris or the Sybarites; hence [*often l. c.*], luxurious; effeminate. "*Sybaritic* dinners." *Ep. Warburton.*

syc'a-more (sĭk'ă-mōr; 201), *n.* [L. *sycomorus,* Gr. συκομόρος the fig mulberry; σῦκον a fig + μόρον the black mulberry; or perh. of Semitic origin: cf. F. *sycomore.* Cf. MULBERRY.] **a** A moraceous tree of Egypt and Asia Minor (*Ficus sycomorus*), often called **sycamore fig.** It is a useful shade tree. The fruit, though inferior to the common fig, is sweet and edible. This is the sycamore of Scripture. Its leaves resemble mulberry leaves, and the name has often been confused with *sycamine.* **b** In England, the maple *Acer pseudo-platanus;* — prob. so called from its dense shade. It has long racemes of rather showy yellow flowers. **c** In the United States: (1) Any species of *Platanus;* the plane tree. (2) Rarely, the water elm.


A Sycon Sponge (*Grantia*).

sy-cee' (sī-sē'), *n.* [Chin. (Cantonese) *sai sz* fine silk; — so called because if pure it may be drawn out into fine threads.] Silver in ingots of various sizes, used in China as a medium of exchange, usually stamped, but measured by weight. Also **sycee silver.** Cf. SHOE, *n.*, 3 **l.**

Sy'con (sī'kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σῦκον a fig.] *Zoöl.* A genus of calcareous sponges with tubular flagellated chambers arranged radially around the central cavity and communicating indirectly with the exterior by lateral pores opening into incurrent canals. It is the type of a family, **Sy-con'i-dæ** (sī-kŏn'ĭ-dē), and of a higher group, **Sy'co-na'ri-a** (sī'kō-nā'rĭ-ă; 115) or **Sy-co'nes** (sī-kō'nēz). Also [*l. c.*], a sponge of the genus *Sycon;* any of the Sycones. — **sy'co-na'ri-an** (sī'kō-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* — **sy'co-nate** (sī'kō-nāt), *a.* — **sy'co-nid** (-nĭd), *a. & n.*

sy-co'ni-um (sī-kō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σῦκον the fig.] *Bot.* A collective fleshy fruit, in which the ovaries are borne upon an enlarged, more or less succulent, concave or hollow receptacle, as in the fig.

syc'o-phan-cy (sĭk'ō-făn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. L. *sycophantia* deceit, Gr. συκοφαντία false accusation.] The character or characteristic of a sycophant; hence: **a** Calumniation; talebearing. *Obs.* **b** Servile flattery.

syc'o-phant (-fănt), *n.* [L. *sycophanta* a slanderer, deceiver, parasite, Gr. συκοφάντης a false accuser, false adviser, lit., a fig shower; σῦκον a fig + φαίνειν to show: cf. F. *sycophante.* The reason for the name is not certainly known. See PHENOMENON.] **1.** An informer; talebearer. *Obs.*

2 A parasite; flatterer, esp. of princes and great men.

A *sycophant* will everything admire:
Each verse, each sentence, sets his soul on fire. *Dryden.*

syc'o-phant (-fănt), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *sycophantari* to deceive, to trick, Gr. συκοφαντεῖν.] **1.** To inform against; hence, to calumniate. *Obs.*

2. To act the sycophant to; to flatter obsequiously.

syc'o-phant, *v. i.* To act the sycophant.

syc'o-phan'tic (-făn'tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. Gr. συκοφαντικός
syc'o-phan'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } slanderous.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a sycophant; servilely courting favor.

Syn. — See OBEDIENT.

sy-co'sis (sī-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύκωσις, fr. σῦκον a fig.] *Med.* A noncontagious inflammatory disease of the hair follicles marked by a pustular eruption on the scalp, or the bearded part of the face, whether due to ringworm, acne, or impetigo.

sy'e-nite (sī'ē-nīt), *n.* [L. *Syenites* (sc. *lapis*), fr. *Syene,* Gr. Συήνη.] *Petrog.* **a** Orig., a variety of granite, anciently quarried at Syene, in Upper Egypt, in which biotite is replaced or accompanied by hornblende. *Obs.* **b** Strictly (as used by petrographers), a phanerocrystalline intrusive igneous rock, composed of dominant alkalic feldspar with or without subordinate lime-soda feldspar, but without notable quartz or nephelite. It usually contains some hornblende, mica, or pyroxene. **c** Commonly (as used in trade, field geology, etc.), any phanerocrystalline igneous rock of dominant feldspar of any kind without noticeable quartz and usually containing subordinate amounts of hornblende, biotite, or pyroxene. As so used it includes many diorites, anorthosites, nephelite syenite, etc.

sy'e-nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* Also *sienitic.* **1.** [*cap.*] Relating to Syene; as, *Syenitic* inscriptions.

2. Pertaining to, containing, or like, syenite.

syenitic gneiss, hornblendic gneiss. — **s. granite,** hornblende granite.

‖ **syl'la-ba an'ceps** (sĭl'ă-bă ăn'sĕps). [L., doubtful syllable.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A syllable which may be either long or short, as the final syllable of a verse or period, the pause obscuring the difference between long and short.

syl'la-ba-ry (sĭl'ă-bā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (rĭz). A table of syllables; specif., a table, analogous to an alphabet, of the indivisible syllabic characters used instead of letters in certain languages, as the Japanese. Cf. KANA.

syl-lab'ic (sĭ-lăb'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. συλλαβικός: cf. F. *syllabique.*]
syl-lab'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } **1.** Of or pertaining to a syllable or syllables; as, *syllabic* accent.

2. Consisting of a syllable or syllables; as, a *syllabic* augment. "The *syllabic* stage of writing." *Earle.*

syllabic augment. See AUGMENT, 2. — **s. melody** *or* **song,** that in which each syllable has but one note; — opposed to *slurred melody* or *song.* — **s. syncope,** *Gram.*, syncopation of syllables; haplology. Cf. SYNCOPE, *n.*, 1. *Oertel.*

syl-lab'ic, *n. Phon.* A letter or sound necessary to the formation of a syllable; that is, a vowel or vowel equivalent. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 110.

syl-lab'i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). To form or divide into syllables; to syllabify.

syl-lab'i-ca'tion (sĭ-lăb'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of forming syllables; act or method of dividing words into syllables.

syl-lab'i-fy (sĭ-lăb'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *syllaba* syllable + E. *-fy.*] To form or divide into syllables. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 110.

syl'la-bism (sĭl'ă-bĭz'm), *n.* The expressing of the sounds of a language by syllabic characters. Cf. SYLLABARY.

syl'la-bize (-bīz), *v. t.;* -BIZED (-bīzd); -BIZ'ING (-bīz'ĭng). To syllabify.

syl'la-ble (-b'l), *n.* [ME. *sillable,* OF. *sillabe,* F. *syllabe,* L. *syllaba,* Gr. συλλαβή that which is held together, sev-

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swoon'y (swōōn'ĭ), *a.* Sleepy. *R.*
swoop (swōōp; swŭp). Scot. var. of SWEEP. [*Rare.*]
swoop'er, *n.* One that swoops
swoop'stake', *n. & adv.* Sweepstake. *Obs.*
swoor (swōr). Obs. or Scot. pret. of SWEAR.
swoot. † SWEAT.
swop (swŏp). Var. of SWAP.
swop, *interj.* Flop. *Obs.*
swope. † SOAP, SWOOP.
swope, *v. t. & i.* [See SWOOP, *v.*] To sweep. *Obs.*
swor. † *swore,* pret. of SWEAR.
sword (swŏrd). Dial. Eng. var. of SWARD, rind.
sword bean. The jack bean.
sword carriage. The hanger of a sword. *Obs.*
sword dollar. A Scottish silver coin of James VI., valued at 30s. Scotch or 2s. 6d. English; — from the sword on the reverse.
sword'ed, *a.* [Cf. AS. *geswurdod.*] Armed with a sword.
sword'er, *n.* A swordsman. *Obs.*
sword'fish'ing, *vb. n.* Fishing for swordfish.
swordfish sucker. A remora (*Remora brachyptera*) often fixing itself to the swordfish.
sword flag. The European yellow flag (*Iris pseudacorus*).
sword'ick (swĕr'ĭk), *n.* The gunnel (*Pholis gunnellus*). *Scot.*
sword'ing (sōr'dĭng; 201), *n.* Sword-play.
sword'less, *a.* See -LESS.
sword lily. The gladiolus.
sword'man (sōrd'măn; 201), *n.* A swordsman.
sword mat. *Naut.* A mat closely woven of yarns; — so called from a wooden implement often used in its manufacture.
sword'play', *n.* [Cf. AS *sweordplega.*] Fencing; a sword fight — **sword'play'er,** *n.*
sword'-proof', *a. Mil.* Capable of resisting the thrust or cut of a sword.
sword sedge. An Australian sedge (*Lepidosperma gladiatum*) important as a sand binder, and yielding a paper material similar to papyrus.
sword'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Ensiform. [maker. *Obs.*
sword'slip'per, *n.* A sword
swords'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP
sword'smith', *n.* A maker or repairer of swords.
sword'stick', *n.* A sword cane.
sword'tail', *n.* a = KING CRAB, 1. b Any hemipterous insect of the genus *Uroxiphus,* found on forest trees. c A grasshopper of the genus *Xiphidium,* having a long swordlike ovipositor.
swore (swōr; 201). Pret. & dial. p. p. of SWEAR.
sworil, *n.* Misprint for SWOUIL.
sworl (swŏrl; swûrl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWIRL.
swosh (swŏsh), *n.* = SWASH, *n.*, 4. *Slang or Colloq.*
swot (swŏt). Var. of SWAT.
swot. † SWEAT
swote, swoteness. † SWEET, SWEETNESS.
swoti. † SWEATY.
swough, *a.* [Cf. AS. *swugian, swigian,* to be silent, *swige,* a., silent, still.] Quiet; still. *Obs.*
swough (swou), *n.* [See SOUGH a sound, SWOON.] *Obs.* a A sound; noise; sough; roar. b A groan; moan; sigh. c A swoon.
swough. *v. i. Obs.* a To make a noise; to sough. b To swoon.
swouil, *n.* A swivel. *Obs. Scot.*
swound (*dial.* swōond), *n. & v. t.* Swoon. *Archaic or Dial.*
'swounds (zwoundz; zwounz), *interj.* [Cf. ZOUNDS.] Contr. of *God's wounds;* — used as an oath. *Obs. or Archaic.*
swoun, swounen. † SWOON.
swour. † *swore,* pret. of SWEAR.
swow, swowe. † SWOUGH.
swow (swou), *v. i.* To swear; — used as a minced oath; as, I *swow. Local, U. S.*
swown. † SWOON. ['SWOUNDS.
swowns (zwounz). Var of
swowp. † SWOPE, to sweep.
swuch. † SUCH
swuchne. † SUCHAN.
swuft. † SWIFT.
swule. † SUCH.
swulne. † SUCHAN. [SWIM.
swum (swŭm), *pret. & p. p.* of
swung (swŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of SWING. [p. p. of SWING.
swung'en. Obs. or dial. Eng.
swunk'en. Obs pret. pl. & p. p. of SWINK.
swure. † SWIRE. [*Obs.*
swurk'en, *pret. pl.* of SWERK.
swurl (swĕrl; swûl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWIRL.
swuthe. † SWITH, *adv*
swuth'er (swŭth'ĕr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SWITHER.
swy. † SUE.
swyer. † SQUIRE.
swyfe. † SWIVE.
swyith. † SWITH.
swynard. † SWINEHERD.
swyrd. † SWORD.
swythe. Var. of SWITH, *adv.*
sy-. For words beginning *sy-*, see forms in SI-.
sy. Obs. pret. of SEE.
sy, sye (sī), *n.* [Cf. SCYTHE.] A scythe. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
syar. † SIRE.
syb'a-rit-ism (sĭb'ă-rĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
syble. † SIFFLE.
sy'bo, sy'bow (sī'bō). Scot. vars. of CIBOL.
sy-bot'ic (sī-bŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. συβωτικός, fr. συβώτης a swineherd; σῦς swine + βόσκειν to feed, tend.] Pert. to a swineherd or his employment. — **sy'bo-tism** (sī'bō-tĭz'm), *n.*
syc'a-mine (sĭk'ă-mĭn), *n.* [L. *sycaminus,* Gr. συκάμινος; perh. of Semitic origin.] = MULBERRY, 1 a. *Obs.*
sycamore fig = SYCAMORE **a.**
sycamore maple. = SYCAMORE b. [groom. *Indra.*
syce (sīs), *n.* [Ar. *sāyis.*] A
Sy'char (sī'kär). *Bib.*
syche. † SIGH.
Sy'chem (sī'kĕm). *Bib.*
Sy'chem-ite (-īt). *Bib.*
sych'no-car'pous (sĭk'nō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. συχνός much or frequent + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* Capacity of bearing several successive crops of fruit *Rare.*
sy'cite (sī'sīt), *n.* [Gr. συκίτης figlike, fr. σῦκον a fig.] A nodule of flint, or a pebble, which resembles a fig. *Obs.*
syc'o-ce'ryl (sĭk'ō-sē'rĭl), *n.* [Gr. σῦκον a fig + κηρός wax + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A radical, $C_{32}H_{63}$, regarded as an essential ingredient of certain compounds in the waxy resin of an Australian species of fig. — **syc'o-cer'ic** (sĕr'ĭk), **-ce-ryl'ic** (-sē-rĭl'ĭk), *a.*
sy'cock (sī'kŏk), *n.* [Dial.; cf. dial. *setcock, sedcock, sedgecock.*] Missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*
sy-co'ma (sī-kō'mă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύκωμα an ulcer resembling a fig (σῦκον).] *Med.* A condyloma
syc'o-man'cy (sĭk'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. σῦκον a fig + *-mancy.*] Divination by fig or sycamore leaves. *Obs* [of SI CAMORE.]
sycomore. Obs. or archaic var.
sycond. † SECOND.
sy-co'nus (sī-kō'nŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A syconium.
syc'o-phant'ish (sĭk'ō-făn'tĭsh), *a.* Like a sycophant. — **syc'o-phant'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **syc'o-phant'ish-ness** (-făn-tĭz'm), *n.*
syc'o-phant-ize (-făn-tīz), *v. i.* To play the sycophant. *Rare.*
syc'o-phant-ry, *n.* Sycophancy.
Syc'o-rax (sĭk'ō-răks), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Tempest," Caliban's mother, a "foul witch," who imprisoned Ariel for refusing to obey her commands.
sy'cose (sī'kōs), *n.* [Gr. σῦκον fig. + *-ose.*] *Pharm. & Chem.* Saccharin. See SACCHARIN, 2.
sy-co'sĭ-form (sī-kō'sĭ-fôrm), *a. Med.* Resembling sycosis.
syd'dy. † SIDI.
Syd'en-ham's lau'da-num (sĭd'ĕn-dmz). = WINE OF OPIUM.
syd'er-o-lite' (sĭd'ĕr-ō-līt'), *n.* [See SIDEROLITE.] A kind of Bohemian earthenware resembling the Wedgwood ware.
Syd-ne'ian (sĭd-nē'yăn; sĭd'nē-ăn), *a.* Also **Syd-ne'an, Syd-næ'an.** Having the qualities of, or reminiscent of, Sir Philip Sidney or his works. *Rare.*
Syd'ney-ite (sĭd'nĭ-īt), *n.* An inhabitant of Sydney.
sye. Var. of SIE, *v.* [SIGH.
sye. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
sye. Obs. pret. of SEE.
sye. Var of SI, scythe.
syed. Var. of SAYID.
syege. † SIP.
Sy-e'lus (sī-ē'lŭs). *Bib.*
syen. † SIEN, *adv.*, *prep.*, & *conj.*
syence, syense. † SCIENCE.
syer. † SAYER, SIRE.
syeth. † SCYTHE.
sygalle, n. A cigala. *Obs.*
sygamour. † SYCAMORE.
sygge. † SAY.
sygn. † SIGN.
syis. Obs. pl. of SITHE, time.
sykary. † SHIKARI.
syke. † SICK; obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SIKE.
syke (sīk), *n.* [See SIKE a stream.] *Her.* = FOUNTAIN, *n.*, 5
syker, sykerly. † SICKER, SICKERLY.
syklatoun. † CICLATOUN.
sykld. † SHOULD.
sykle. † CEIL, to cover; SEEI.
sykle. Var. of SILE, a beam, etc.
sylf. Sylph. *Ref. Sp.*
syl'lab (sĭl'ăb), *n.* Syllable. — *v. t.* To syllabify. *Both Obs. or Scot.* [n. [NL.] A syllabary.]
syl'la-ba'ri-um. (-ă-bā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*
syl'la-ba'tim. (-bā'tĭm), *adv.* [L.] Syllable by syllable. *Obs.*
syl'la-ba'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Syllabication. [[F.] Syllable *R.*
syl'labe (sĭl'ăb; *F.* sē'lăb'), *n.*
syl-lab'i-cal, n. A syllable. *Obs.*
syl-lab'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SYLLABIC. See -LY.
syl-lab'ic-ness, *n. Phon.* State of being, or power of forming, a syllable; as, the *syllabicness* of a letter.
syl-lab'i-fi-ca'tion (sĭ-lăb'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See SYLLABIFY.] = SYLLABICATION. *H. Sweet.*
syl'la-bist (sĭl'ă-bĭst), *n.* One

ăle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ārm, àsk, sofà; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menıı;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

eral letters taken together so as to form one sound, a syllable, fr. συλλαμβάνειν to take together; συν with + λαμβάνειν to take; cf. Skr. *labh, rabh.* Cf. DILEMMA, LEMMA.] **1.** An elementary sound, or a combination of such sounds, uttered together with a single effort or impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or a part of a word. In other terms, a syllable is a vowel or a diphthong, either by itself or flanked by one or more consonants, the whole produced by a single impulse or utterance. Certain consonants, as *l, m, n, r*, may fill the place of a vowel in forming a syllable. Adjoining syllables in a word or phrase need not be marked off by a pause, but only by such an abatement and renewal, or reënforcement, of the stress as to give the feeling of separate impulses. See *Guide to Pron.*, §110. **2.** In writing and printing, a part of a word separated from the rest and capable of being pronounced by a single impulse of the voice. It may or may not correspond to a syllable in the spoken language. **3.** A small part of a sentence or discourse; hence, anything concise or short; a particle.

The last *syllable* of recorded time. *Shak.*

syl'la-ble (sĭl'ȧ-b'l), *v. t.;* -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To pronounce the syllables of; articulate. *Rare.* **2.** To syllabify; to express by syllables.

syl'la-ble, *v. i.* To speak; to utter syllables. *Rare.*

syl'la-bus (-bŭs), *n.; pl.* E. SYLLABUSES (-ĕz), L. SYLLABI (-bī). [L., fr. the same source as E. *syllable.*] **1.** A compendium containing the heads of a discourse, treatise, book, course of study, or the like; an abstract; table. **2.** *Law.* Specif., the headnote of a reported case; the brief statement of the points of law determined prefixed to a reported case. The opinion controls the syllabus, the latter being merely explanatory of the former. **3.** [*cap.*] A digest or table of the errors condemned by Pope Pius IX., circulated by his orders in 1864.

Syn. — See COMPENDIUM.

syl-lep'sis (sĭl-lĕp'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σύλληψις* a taking together, fr. *συλλαμβάνειν.* See SYLLABLE, *n.*] **1.** *Rhet.* A figure of speech by which a word is used in a literal and metaphorical sense at the same time; as, *cutting* in "their taunts, more *cutting* than knives." **2.** *Gram.* The agreement in gender, number, etc., of a verb or adjective with one of two or more nouns, with any of which it might agree; as, *rex* et regina *beati.*

syl-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *συλληπτικός* collective.]
syl-lep'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } Of or pertaining to a syllepsis; containing syllepsis. — **syl-lep'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Syl'li-dæ (sĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A large family of small polychætous worms of the group Errantia, some of which habitually reproduce by fission (cf. AUTOLYTUS).

Syl'lis (-lĭs) is the type genus. — **syl'lid** (-lĭd), *a. & n.* — **syl-li'dĭ-an** (sĭ-lĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

syl'lo-gism (sĭl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* [ME. *silogisme,* OF. *silogisme, sillogisme,* F. *syllogisme,* L. *syllogismus,* Gr. *συλλογισμός* a reckoning all together, a reasoning, syllogism, fr. *συλλογίζεσθαι* to reckon all together, to bring at once before the mind, to infer, conclude; *σύν* with, together + *λογίζεσθαι* to reckon, to conclude by reasoning. See SYN-; LOGISTIC, LOGIC.] **1.** A logical scheme or analysis of a formal argument, consisting of three propositions (called respectively the *major premise,* the *minor premise,* and the *conclusion*). The conclusion necessarily follows from the premises; so that, if these are true, the conclusion must be true, and the argument amounts to demonstration; as in the following example:—

Every virtue is laudable;
Kindness is a virtue;
Therefore kindness is laudable

The major premise is usually treated as a general rule of which the minor premise is a case and the conclusion an application. The two premises are related by a middle, or common, term which disappears in the conclusion; and for this reason the syllogism is often treated as a process of elimination. The formal validity of the syllogism is entirely distinct from its truth, which depends upon the truth of its premises; and since, as Mill has shown, the major premise represents a generalization of experience, the function of the syllogism is sometimes conceived not so much a means of giving knowledge a new form as of testing this generalization by the application to it of the particular case See FIGURE, 13; MODE, 3 b; PREMISE, 1; TERM. **2.** Deductive reasoning; explication of the relations of ideas, esp. in accordance with syllogistic principles.

syl'lo-gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [L. *syllogisticus,* Gr. *συλλογιστικός*; cf. F. *syllogistique.*]
syl'lo-gis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or of the form of reasoning by, syllogisms. — **syl'lo-gis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

syl'lo-gis'tic, *n.* The department of logic which treats of the syllogism; also, the art of reasoning syllogistically.

syl'lo-gize (sĭl'ō-jīz), *v. i. & t.;* -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZING (-jīz'ĭng). [Gr. *συλλογίζεσθαι*: cf. F. *syllogiser.*] To reason or infer by means of syllogisms. — **syl'lo-gi-za'tion** (-jĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **syl'lo-giz'er** (-jīz'ẽr), *n.*

sylph (sĭlf), *n.* [F. *sylphe,* m., prob. fr. L. *Sylphus, Sulfus,* name of some divinity.] **1.** An imaginary being inhabiting the air; — a name given by Paracelsus to the elemental beings of the air, conceived as mortal but soulless. Cf. 1st GNOME; SALAMANDER, 2; UNDINE, 1.

2. Fig.: A slender, graceful woman.

3. Any of several brilliant South American humming birds, having a long forked tail, as *Cyanolesbia gorgo.*

sylph'id (sĭlf'ĭd), *n.* [F. *sylphide,* fem. See SYLPH.] A young or diminutive sylph.—**sylph'id-ine** (-fĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *a.*

syl'van (sĭl'văn), *a.* Also **sil'van.** [See SILVAN, *a.*] Of or pertaining to a silva; specif.: **a** Abounding in forests and trees; woody. **b** Countrylike; rural; rustic.

syl'van, *n.* [L. *Sylvanus,* better *Silvanus.* See SILVAN, *a.*] **1.** [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* Silvanus (which see). *Milton.* **2.** A rustic; a woodsman. *Rare. Sidney.*

syl'van-ite (sĭl'văn-īt), *n.* [Fr. Trans*sylvania,* where first found.] *Min.* A telluride of gold and silver, (Au,Ag)Te_2, of a steel gray, silver white, or brass yellow. It often occurs in implanted crystals resembling written characters, and hence is called *graphic tellurium.* H., 1.5–2. Sp. gr., 7.9–8.3.

Syl-ves'tri-an (sĭl-vĕs'trĭ-ăn) } *n. Eccl. Hist.* **a** One of a
Syl-ves'trine (sĭl-vĕs'trĭn) } monastic order founded by Sylvester de' Gozzoloni, in 1231. Its rule is very similar to that of the Benedictines. **b** One of an associated order of nuns. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sylvestrians.

Syl'vi-an (sĭl'vĭ-ăn), *a. Anat.* Discovered by, or named after, the French anatomist Jacques Dubois (= *Sylvius*), 1478–1555. — **Sylvian aqueduct.** = AQUEDUCT OF SYLVIUS. — **S. fissure** *or* **sulcus.** = FISSURE OF SYLVIUS.

Syl-vi'i-dæ (sĭl-vĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Sylvia* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of small ten-primaried oscine passerine birds, allied to the thrushes and consisting of the Old World or true warblers, represented in America by the kinglets and gnat catchers. It is often ranked only as a subfamily of the thrush family and called **Syl'vi-i'næ** (sĭl'vĭ-ĭ'nē). — **syl'vi-ine** (sĭl'vĭ-ĭn; -īn; 183), *a.*

syl'vite (sĭl'vīt), *n.* Also **syl'vin, syl'vine** (-vĭn), **syl'vin-ite** (-vĭn-īt). [From NL. sal digestivus *sylvii,* potassium chloride.] *Min.* Native potassium chloride, KCl, occurring in colorless cubes or crystalline masses like rock salt, but having a sharper taste. H., 2. Sp. gr., 1.97–1.99. It is used for preparing potassium compounds.

sym- (sĭm-). An assimilated form of *syn-.* See SYN-.

sym'bi-ont (sĭm'bĭ-ŏnt; sĭm'bĭ-ŏnt), *n.* [Gr. *συμβιών, συμβιόντος,* p. pr.] *Biol.* An organism living in symbiosis.

sym'bi-o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συμβιωσις* a living together, *συμβιοῦν* to live together; *συν* with + *βιοῦν* to live.] *Biol.* The living together in more or less intimate association or even close union of two dissimilar organisms. In a broad sense the term includes parasitism, or antagonistic, or antipathetic, symbiosis (see PARASITE, 3), in which the association is disadvantageous or destructive to one of the organisms, but ordinarily it is used of cases where the association is advantageous, or often necessary, to one or both, and not harmful to either. When there is bodily union (in extreme cases so close that the two form practically a single body, as in the union of algæ and fungi to form lichens, and in the inclusion of algæ in radiolarians) it is called **conjunctive symbiosis**; if there is no actual union of the organisms (as in the association of ants with myrmecophytes), **disjunctive symbiosis.** Cf. HELOTISM, 2.

sym'bi-ot'ic (-bŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συμβιωτικός.*] *Biol.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or living in, a state of symbiosis. — **sym'bi-ot'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **symbiotic saprophytism,** *Bot.,* the association of a saprophytic plant with a fungal symbiont or mycorrhiza.

sym'bol (sĭm'bŏl), *n.* [L. *symbolus, symbolum,* Gr. *σύμβολον* a sign by which one knows or infers a thing, fr. *συμβάλλειν* to throw or put together, to compare; *συν* with + *βάλλειν* to throw: cf. F. *symbole.* Cf. EMBLEM, PARABLE.] **1.** That which stands for or represents something else; a visible sign or representation of an idea or quality, or of another object, by reason of natural aptness, of association, or of convention; an emblem; as, the lion is the *symbol* of courage; the cross is the *symbol* of Christianity. **2.** A letter, abbreviation, character, sign, or the like, used to represent something, as an operation or relation in mathematics, an element in chemistry, a person's signature, etc.; as, C is the *symbol* for carbon; in crystallography the *symbol* of a plane is the numerical expression which defines its position relatively to the assumed axes. **3.** *Theol.* An authoritative summary of faith or doctrine; a creed. Cf. SYMBOLICAL BOOKS, SYMBOLICS. **4.** *Logic.* Any formal unit of expression, such as a term, proposition, or formal argument, which represents an aspect of thought capable of being dealt with as a unit. **5.** [Gr. *συμβολαί* contributions.] *Obs.* **a** That which is thrown into a common fund; a contribution. **b** Allotment; lot.

Syn. — Figure, type. See EMBLEM.

sym'bol-æ-og'ra-phy, sym'bol-e-og'ra-phy (-ē-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *συμβόλαιον* sign, token, contract + *-graphy.*] Art of rightly forming and making written instruments.

sym-bol'ic (sĭm-bŏl'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *symbolicus,* Gr. *συμβολικός*:
sym-bol'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } cf. F. *symbolique.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a symbol or symbols; exhibiting or expressing by resemblance or signs; representative; as, the eye is *symbolic* of sight and knowledge.

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death by such *symbolical* actions as he himself appointed. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. *Gram.* Pert. to, or designating, a word, as *is, shall, who,* in which the meaning consists simply in indicating a relation of syntax; — distinguished from *presentive.*

symbolical books, *Eccl.,* books which contain the creeds, or confessions of faith, of churches or religious bodies. — **symbolic,** *or* **symbolical, delivery,** *Law,* the delivery of property sold by delivering something else as a symbol, token, or representative of it, as where a trunk and its contents are delivered by delivery of the key. — **symbolic equation.** *Math.* **a** One declaring the equivalence of certain operations. Cf. FUNCTIONAL EQUATION. **b** One in which a single symbol equated to 0 is the equation of a curve or surface; as $C=0$, $C'=0$, $C+\lambda C'=0$, the equations of two circles and a family of circles through their intersections. — **s. geometry,** geometry treated by means of equations and operations expressed in purely symbolic forms. — **s. logic,** a form of logic in which the relations of ideas and judgments are represented by symbols in order to derive conclusions by processes analogous to those of mathematics.

— **sym-bol'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **sym-bol'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

sym-bol'ics (sĭm-bŏl'ĭks), *n.* The study of ancient symbols; esp., *Theol.,* historic theology treating of Christian creeds and confessions of faith; symbolism; — called also *symbolic.*

sym'bol-ism (sĭm'bŏl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Investiture of anything, as of a ritualistic act or practice, with a symbolic meaning; representation of objects, qualities, or ideas, by means of symbols or emblems. **2.** A system of symbols or representations. **3.** In literature and art, the principles and characteristics of the symbolists (see SYMBOLIST, *n.*, 2 **c**). **4.** *Chem.* A combining of parts or ingredients. *Obs.* **5.** *Theol.* The science of creeds; symbolics.

sym'bol-ist, *n.* **1.** One who employs symbols or symbolism. **2.** Specif.: **a** One who advocates or employs symbolism in religious worship. **b** One who cultivates or employs symbolic logic (which see, under SYMBOLIC). **c** One who employs symbolism in art or literature; esp., one of a class of writers and artists which arose just after 1880, esp. in France and Belgium, Verlaine, Mallarmé, and Maeterlinck being the best known of the writers. They were also called decadents (see DECADENT, *n.*, 2). Esp. in literature, the symbolists were reactionists against realism and the theories and practices of the Parnassians. They concerned themselves with general truths instead of realities, exalted the metaphysical and the mysterious, esp. the mystical power and charm of music, and aimed to unify and blend the arts and the functions of the senses. Their lyric poetry resembles music in its object, endeavoring to render by rhythms and sounds sentiments and emotions which escape analysis. They claim great liberties of form, syntax, vocabulary, rime, and esp. meter. Their *vers libre* is often scarcely distinguishable from prose.

sym'bol-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Marked by the use of sym-
sym'bol-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } bols, or by symbolism.

sym'bol-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of symbolizing; symbolical representation.

sym'bol-ize (sĭm'bŏl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *symboliser.*] **1.** To use symbols or symbolism. **2.** To be alike in qualities, properties, or the like; to correspond; harmonize; agree. *Now Rare.*

The pleasing of order doth *symbolize* with harmony. *Bacon.*

sym'bol-ize, *v. t.* **1.** To make representative of something; to regard or treat as symbolic. **2.** To represent by a symbol or symbols. **3.** To make to agree in properties or qualities. *Now Rare.*

sym-bol'o-gy (sĭm-bŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*symbol* + *-logy.*] The art of expression by symbols, or of interpreting symbolic expression. — **sym'bo-log'i-cal** (sĭm'bō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **sym-bol'o-gist** (sĭm-bŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

Sym-bran'chi-a (sĭm-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *σύν* with + *-branchia.*] *Zoöl.* An order of slender eel-like fishes having the gill openings confluent beneath the neck. They chiefly inhabit the fresh waters of warm countries. — **sym'branch** (sĭm'brăŋk), *n.* — **sym-bran'chi-ate** (sĭm-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a. & n.* — **sym-bran'chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

Sym-ma'chi-an (sĭ-mā'kĭ-ăn), *a. Eccl. Hist.* Of, pert. to, or named from, Symmachus, a 3d-century Greek translator of the Old Testament. — *n.* One of a sect of Ebionites, reputed to have been founded by Symmachus.

sym-met'al-ism (sĭm-mĕt'ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *σύν* together + *metal* + *-ism.*] *Money.* That system of coinage in which the unit of currency consists of a certain weight of two or more metals, as gold and silver, combined.

sym-met'ric (sĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Symmetrical. — **symmetric function,** *Math.,* a function of several variables that retains its form when any two variables are exchanged throughout.

sym-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *symétrique.* See SYMMETRY.] **1.** Involving or exhibiting symmetry; having parts mutually well-proportioned; hence, regular; even; as, a *symmetrical* step; a *symmetrical* body or building. **2.** *Bot.* Specif.: **a** Capable of division by a longitudinal plane into similar halves; — said of a flower, shoot, or organ. See ACTINOMORPHIC, BISYMMETRICAL, ZYGOMORPHIC. **b** Having the same number of members in each whorl of floral leaves; — said of a flower. Cf. REGULAR, *a.*, 2 **c**. **3.** *Org. Chem.* Specif., pertaining to or designating derivatives of benzene in which three or four substituting groups are attached symmetrically to the nucleus, occupying the positions 1, 3, 5, or 1, 2, 4, 5. See BENZENE NUCLEUS. Abbr. *s.* **4.** *Math.* Specif.: **a** Having a common measure; commensurable. **b** Having corresponding parts or relations.

symmetrical diphenyl urea. See CARBANILIDE. — **s. relation,** *Symbolic or Math. Logic,* a relation that holds good when the terms are exchanged: a mutual or reciprocal relation, as of equality or consinship.

— **sym-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **sym-met'ri-cal-ness,** *n.*

sym-met'ri-cal-try (sĭm-mĕt'rĭ-kăl-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *συμβολον* symbol + *-latry.*] Worship of, or inordinate veneration for, symbols. *R.* — **sym-bol'a-trous** (-trŭs), *adv. R.*

sym-bol'ic, *n* [Cf. F. *symbolique.* See SYMBOLIC, *a.*] *Theol.* = SYMBOLICS.

sym'bol-iz'er (sĭm'bŏl-ĭz'ẽr), *n* One who symbolizes; also, *Obs.,* one who contributes his symbol, or share. See SYMBOL, *n.*, 5.

sym'bol-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ). *n.* [*symbol* + *-graphy.*] A treatise on symbols. *Obs.* — **sym'bol-og'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n Obs.*

sym'bol-ol'a-try (-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* Symbolatry. *R.* [bology. *R.*]

sym'bol-ol'o-gy (-ŏj'ĭ), *n.* Symbolics. *Rare.*

sym'bol-ry (sĭm'bŏl-rĭ), *n.* Symbols. *Rare.*

sym'bo-lum, *n.* [L.] A symbol. *Obs.* — **Sym'bo-lum Qui-cun'que,** the Quicunque vult, or ATHANASIAN CREED (which see).

syment, + CEMENT.

sy-men'tri-al, *a.* Rendering It. *simmetrico,* symmetrical. *Obs.*

Sym'ma-chus's VERSION (sĭm'ȧ-kŭs-ĭz) **ver'sion.** See VERSION

sym'ma-chy (sĭm'ȧ-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *συμμαχία.*] Alliance in war. *R.*

sym-me'di-an (sĭm-mē'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. *σύν* with + *median.*] *Math.* Lying on the medians; — said of the center of mass of a triangle. — **sym-me'di-an,** *n.*

sym'me-lus (sĭm'ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σύν* together + *μέλος* limb] *Terat.* A monstrosity marked by the fusion of the lower extremities and imperfect development of the pelvis.

sym'me-tral (sĭm'ē-trăl), *a.* Measurable; also, symmetrical.

sym-me'tri-an (sĭ-mē'trĭ-ăn), *n.* A symmetrist *Rare.*

sym-met'ri-at'ed (sĭ-mĕt'rĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* Symmetrized. *Obs.*

sym'me-tri'cian (sĭm'ē-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* A symmetrist *Obs.*

sym-met'ri-ous, *a.* Symmetrical. *Obs.* — **sym-met'ri-ous-ly,** *adv. Obs*

sym'me-trist (sĭm'ē-trĭst), *n.* One studious of symmetry.

who forms or divides words into syllables, or is skilled in this. **syllable name.** *Music.* Name of a given tone in solmization.

syl'la-bub. Var. of SILLABUB.

sylle + SILL.

syllene. + SELL, *v.*

syl'lo-ge (sĭl'ō-jē; -gē), *n.* [Gr. *συλλογή.*] A collection. *Rare.*

syl'lo-gis'try, *n.* Syllogization. *Obs.*

sylour. + CELURE.

sylph'ine (sĭl'fĭn; -fīn), **sylph'ish,** *a.* Sylphlike.

sylph'like', *a.* Like a sylph; graceful. [of ASYLUM. *Dial.*]

sy'lum (sī'lŭm). Aphetic form

syl'va (sĭl'vȧ). Var. of SILVA.

Syl-va'nus (sĭl-vā'năs), *n.* Var. of SILVANUS

syl'vane (sĭl'vān), *n.* Also **syl'van** (sĭl'văn). [*sylva,* var. of *silva* + furfuran.] *Chem.* A liquid obtained with furfurane by distillation of pine wood, and regarded as a methyl derivative of furfurane.

syl-va'ni-um (sĭl-vā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from Trans*sylvania,* where it was first found.] *Chem.* Tellurium. *Obs.*

syl'van-ly, *adv.* of SYLVAN

syl'vate (sĭl'vāt), *n. Chem.* An abietate.

syl-vat'ic (sĭl-văt'ĭk). *a.* [L. *sylvaticus,* better *silvaticus.* See SILVAN, *a.*] Sylvan. *Rare.*

syl-vat'i-cal, *a.* Sylvatic. *Rare.*

syl'ves, *n. pl.* [L. *silva.*] Woods *Obs.*

syl-ves'ter, *a.* [L. *silvester, -tris;* cf. F. *sylvestre.*] Sylvestrian. *Obs.* [of SILVESTER

Syl-ves'ter (sĭl-vĕs'tẽr) Var.

syl-ves'tral (-trăl), *a.* Relating to the woods; wild; sylvan.

syl-ves'trene (-trēn), *n.* [From NL. *sylvestris,* specific name of the pine yielding it. See SYLVESTRIAN.] *Chem.* A dextrorotatory terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, in Swedish and Russian oil of turpentine. It is a liquid boiling at 175–176° C.

syl-ves'tri-al, *a.* Sylvestral. *Obs.*

syl-ves'tri-an (-trĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *sylvestris,* better *silvestris.*] Sylvan. *Rare.*

syl-ves'tric, *a.* Sylvestrian. *Obs.*

syl-ves'trous *a.* Sylvestral. *Obs.*

Syl'vi-a (sĭl'vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *Silvia;* cf. the masc. *Silvius,* and *silva* forest. See SYLVAN.] **1.** Feminine of SYLVANUS (see SILVANUS); — fem. prop. name

2. [NL.; fr. the medieval name of the robin redbreast and other birds.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of warblers of the family Sylviidæ, formerly extensive, but now restricted to the European whitethroat, the blackcap, and their allies [ABIETIC.]

syl'vic (sĭl'vĭk), *a. Chem.* See

Syl'vi-col'i-dæ (sĭl'vĭ-kŏl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *sylva, silva,* forest + *colere* to inhabit + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of MNIOTILTIDÆ. — **syl vic'o-line** (sĭl-vĭk'ō-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [wood. *Obs.*

syl-vic'o-list, *n.* A dweller in a

syl'vi-cul'ture (sĭl'vĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.,* **syl'vi-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tūr-ăl), **syl'vi-cul'tur-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* Vars. of SILVICULTURE, etc.

syl-vig'er-ous (sĭl-vĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sylva, silva,* forest + E. *-gerous.*] Bearing wood. *Obs.*

sym. *Abbr.* Symbol; symphony (*Music*). [Vars of SIMAR.]

sy-mar', **sy-marr'** (sĭ-mär'). **sym'bacla-vis,** *n.* [Cf. CLAVICYMBAL.] A harpsichord. *Obs. Scot.*

sym'bal. + CYMBAL.

sym'ba-sis (sĭm'bȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σύμβασις* agreement, arrangement.] *Biol.* The association of organisms in interbreeding groups, as species, which make evolutionary progress as units. *O. F. Cook* —

sym-ba'sic (sĭm-bā'sĭk), *a.*

sym'bi-on (sĭm'bĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* A symbiont. [symbiont.

sym'bi-ote (-ōt), *n Biol.* A

sym'bi-ot'i-cal (-ŏt'ĭ-kăl), *a Biol.* Symbiotic.

sym'bi-ot'ism (-ŏt'ĭz'm), *n. Biol.* Symbiosis.

sym-bleph'a-ron (sĭm-blĕf'ȧ-rŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σύν* + *βλέφαρον* eyelid.] *Med.* Abnormal adhesion between the eyelids and the eyeball, as from a burn.

sym'bol, *n. t.* To symbolize. *R.*

sym'me-trize (sĭm'ĕ-trīz), *v. t.*; SYM'ME-TRIZED (-trīzd); SYM'ME-TRIZ'ING (-trīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *symetriser.*] To make proportional in its parts; to reduce to symmetry. — **sym'me-tri-za'tion** (-trĭ-zā'shŭn; -trī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sym'me-try (sĭm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* [L. *symmetria*, Gr. συμμετρία; σύν with, together + μετρον a measure: cf. F. *symétrie*, formerly *symmétrie*. See SYN-; METER rhythm.] **1.** A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; adaptation of the form or dimensions of the several parts of a thing to each other; harmonious relation of parts; as, the *symmetry* of a Greek temple.

2. Conformance; consistency; congruity. *Rare.*

3. Correspondence or similarity of form, dimensions, or parts on opposite sides of an axis, center, or dividing plane. In *Biol.*, *bilateral* symmetry and *radial* symmetry (see under the adjectives) are the prevailing types in the animal kingdom, but many animals exhibit, esp. in their external form, a considerable degree of anteroposterior and dorsoventral symmetry (which see). See ZONAL SYMMETRY. In *Cryst.*, symmetry with respect to an axis is defined as *binary* (*twofold*), *ternary*, *tetragonal*, and *hexagonal* (*senary*). A **principal plane of symmetry** is one that includes two or more like axes of symmetry. There are believed to be thirty-two possible **groups of symmetry**, to which all crystals must belong. Five belong to the isometric system of crystallization, seven to the tetragonal system, etc. These groups are often named according to the typical form characterizing each, as the **tetrahedral group** and **pyritohedral group** of the isometric system, the **sphenoidal group** of the tetragonal system; also, according to a prominent mineral belonging to each, as the **tetrahedrite type**, **pyrite type**, etc. The **triclinic system** includes two groups, one of which has only centrosymmetry; the other, having neither plane, axis, nor center of symmetry, is the **asymmetric system**.

sym-pal'mo-graph (sĭm-păl'mō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. σύν together, with + παλμός vibration (fr. πάλλειν to shake) + *-graph.*] An instrument for the graphical composition of two harinonic motions, consisting of a pendulum free to vibrate about two horizontal axes with different periods of oscillation by adjustment of which its bob is made to describe the Lissajous figures. Cf. HARMONOGRAPH.

sym'pa-thet'ic (sĭm'pă-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. συμπαθητικός See SYMPATHY; cf. PATHETIC.] **1.** Feeling, or inclined to feel, sympathy; sensitive to, or affected by, the emotions of another or others; sympathizing; hence, agreeing; harmonious; congenial; concordant. "Sad to your *sympathetic* scenes I fly." *Burns.*

2. Due to, or expressive of, sympathy.

3. *Anat.* Pert. to the sympathetic system.

Syn. — See CONGENIAL.

sympathetic ink, a fluid for invisible writing to be made visible afterwards, as a weak infusion of nutgalls (made black by copperas solution), or almost any colorless vegetable juice (made visible by pressing with a hot iron). — **s. magic.** See MAGIC, *n.*, 1. — **s. nerve**, *Anat.*, any nerve of the sympathetic system; esp., one of the main gangliate cords. — **s. numbers**, *Math.*, numbers supposed to come together by chance oftener than others. — **s powder**, *Alchemy*, a powder of calcined copperas, pulverized and mixed with gum arabic, supposed to be a sovereign cure for a wound, even if applied merely to blood from it. — **s. sounds**, *Physics*, sounds produced from bodies by vibrations communicated to them from some other sounding body, by means of the air or an intervening solid. — **s. string**, *Music*, a string in any of various instruments so adjusted as to sound by sympathetic vibration. — **s. system. a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A system of small ganglia and nerves present in addition to the cerebrospinal system in vertebrates above cyclostomes. It consists of a pair of nerve cords bearing ganglia at short intervals, lying on each side of, or more or less ventral to, the bodies of the vertebræ and extending from the head to the caudal or coccygeal region. The numerous branches of these cords form complex plexuses including the cardiac, solar, and hypogastric. The sympathetic nerves connect at many points with those of the cerebro-spinal system. **b** *Zoöl.* In various invertebrates, some part of the nervous system believed to be physiologically analogous to the sympathetic system of vertebrates. It commonly consists of a nerve arising from the cerebral ganglion, and often bearing ganglia, from which branches pass to the viscera.

sym'pa-thize (sĭm'pă-thīz), *v. i.*; -THIZED (-thīzd); -THIZ'ING (-thīz'ĭng). [F. *sympathiser.* See SYMPATHY.] **1.** To feel or show sympathy; to be affected sympathetically; as: **a** To experience a feeling as a result of another's feeling; to be affected by the feeling of another with kindred emotions; as, to *sympathize* with one in his sorrow or joy. **b** To share with another a feeling, as of pleasure or pain; as, I *sympathized* with his anger. **c** To respond sympathetically to any stimulus; as, a soul to *sympathize* with nature.

2. To agree; accord; harmonize; as, their tastes *sympathize.*

sym'pa-thize, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To experience or feel together.

2. To answer to; to correspond to. *Shak.*

sym'pa-thy (-thĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [L. *sympathia*, Gr. συμπάθεια; συν with + πάθος suffering, passion, fr. πάσχειν, παθεῖν, to suffer: cf. F. *sympathie.* See SYN-; PATHOS.] **1.** Feeling corresponding to that which another feels; the quality of being affected by the affection of another, with feelings correspondent in kind, if not in degree; fellow feeling; esp., a feeling of sorrow experienced for suffering or for one that suffers; compassion.

> And with a fearless confidence make known
> The sorrows *sympathy* esteems its own. *Cowper.*

2. An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a mutual conformity of natural temperament, which causes persons to be congenial to, or accordant with, one another; as, there is perfect *sympathy* between them. Also, accord, harmony, or agreement in general. "*Sympathy* in years, manners, and beauties." *Shak.*

3. *Physics.* The correlation existing between bodies capable of communicating their vibrational motion to one another through some medium. See SYMPATHETIC SOUNDS.

4. *Physiol. & Med.* **a** The reciprocal influence exercised by organs or parts on one another, as shown in the effects of a diseased condition of one part on another part or organ, as in the vomiting produced by a tumor of the brain. **b** The influence of a certain psychological state in one person in producing a like state in another.

5. A tendency of things to unite or to act on each other; as, the *sympathy* between the loadstone and iron.

6. Similarity of function, use, office, or the like. *Rare.*

Syn. — Fellow feeling, compassion, commiseration, tenderness, condolence, agreement. See PITY.

Sym-pet'a-læ (sĭm-pĕt'ā-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. See SYM-; PETAL.] *Bot.* A division of dicotyledons coördinate with Apetalæ and Choripetalæ and coextensive with Metachlamydeæ.

sym-phon'ic (sĭm-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Relating to harmony of sound; symphonious; also, sounded alike; homophonous.

2. *Music.* Of, relating to, or in the manner of, a symphony; as, the *symphonic* form.

symphonic poem, *Music*, a composition for a symphony orchestra, but not restricted to symphony form, and based on a definite poetic subject, as those of Liszt.

sym-pho'ni-ous (sĭm-fō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [From SYMPHONY.] **1.** Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

> Followed with acclamation and the sound
> *Symphonious* of ten thousand harps. *Milton*

2. *Music.* Symphonic.

sym'pho-nize (sĭm'fō-nīz), *v. i. & t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To agree; accord; harmonize.

sym'pho-ny (-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHONIES (-nĭz). [F. *symphonie* (cf. It. *sinfonia*), L. *symphonia*, Gr. συμφωνία; σύν with + φωνή a sound, the voice. See PHONETIC.] **1.** A consonance or harmony of sounds, vocal, instrumental, or both.

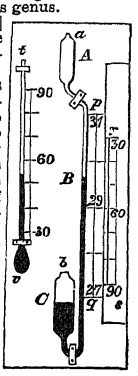
> The trumpets sound,
> And warlike *symphony* is heard around. *Dryden.*

2. Hence, consonance or harmony of any kind; as, the *symphony* of a man's talents; esp., *Painting*, consonance or harmony of color, or a picture marked by such.

3. *Music.* **a** = SYMPHONIA **b**. *Obs.* **b** A kind of tabor. *Obs.* **c** An instrumental passage in a vocal composition; a ritornello. **d** An elaborate instrumental composition in sonata form (see under SONATA **b**) for a full orchestra. The early overture also, and certain still earlier compositions, partly vocal, partly instrumental, were called *symphonies.* The classical symphony was developed from the overture, chiefly by Haydn, and brought to its highest expressiveness and power by Beethoven, who also replaced the minuet movement with the scherzo. In a few modern symphonies there are movements for a chorus, as the final movement of Beethoven's ninth symphony, which is called the *choral symphony.*

Sym'pho-ri-car'pos (sĭm'fō-rĭ-kär'pŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. σύμφορος accompanying (σύν with + φέρειν to bear) + καρπός fruit; — so named in allusion to the clustered berries.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American caprifoliaceous shrubs having bell-shaped flowers in axillary racemes, succeeded by fleshy white or red two-seeded berries. The species, as *S. racemosus*, are known by the general name of *snowberry.* Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.

sym-phys'i-on (sĭm-fĭz'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] The upper end of the symphysis of the jaw, at the outer surface. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*



Symphiesometer
BC, oil; *AB*, hydrogen; *pq*, scale, which must be adjusted by the auxiliary scale *rs* to the temperature indicated by the thermometer *tv*.

sym'phy-sis (sĭm'fĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. σύμφυσις symphysis (in sense 1), fr. συμφύειν to make to grow together; σύν with + φύειν to cause to grow, to grow.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The immovable or more or less movable union of certain bones in the median plane of the body, esp. that of the two halves of the lower jaw (‖ **sym'phy-sis men'ti** [mĕn'tī]) at the chin, and of the two pubic bones at the lower anterior point of the abdomen (‖ **sym'phy-sis pu'bis** [pū'bĭs], or pubic symphysis).

2. *Anat.* A form of articulation admitting of very slight movement, in which the bony surfaces are connected by pads of fibro-cartilage without a synovial membrane, as the joints between the bodies of vertebræ.

3. *Bot.* Coalescence.

sym'pi-e-som'e-ter, sym'pi-e-zom'e-ter (sĭm'pĭ-ē-zŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. συμπίεσις compression (fr. συμπιέζειν to press together; σύν with + πιέζειν to press, squeeze) + *-meter.*] **1.** A sensitive barometer, in which atmospheric pressure acting on a liquid, as oil, in the lower part, compresses an elastic gas in the upper. It is convenient for use at sea, but not so accurate as the mercurial barometer.

2. An apparatus consisting of two Pitot tubes with mouths pointed opposite ways, joined at their upper ends by an inverted U tube. When placed in a flowing stream the difference of levels in the tubes measures the pressure. Cf. PITOMETER.

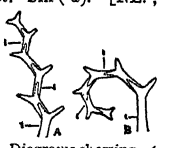
sym-plec'tic (sĭm-plĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. συμπλεκτικός plaiting together, fr. συμπλεκειν to plait together.] *Zoöl.* Plaiting together; — designating a bone between the hyomandibular and the quadrate in the mandibular suspensorium of many fishes, uniting the other bones of the suspensorium. — *n.* The symplectic bone.

Sym-pleg'a-des (sĭm-plĕg'ā-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr Gr. Συμπληγάδες, lit, striking together.] *Gr. Myth.* Two rocks at the entrance of the Black Sea, which dashed against each other at intervals, but became fixed when the ship Argo passed between.

sym'plo-ce (sĭm'plō-sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. συμπλοκή an interweaving, fr. συμπλεκειν to twine together; σύν + πλέκειν to twine.] *Rhet.* The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning and another at the end of successive clauses; as, *Justice* came down from heaven to view *the earth; Justice* returned to heaven, and left *the earth.*

Sym'plo-cos (-kŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύμπλοκος interwoven. See SYMPLOCE.] *Bot.* A large genus of trees and shrubs constituting the family Symplocaceæ (order Primulales). They have flowers with the calyx tube adnate to the 5-celled ovary (which becomes a fleshy indehiscent fruit) and numerous stamens inserted on the corolla. The species are widely distributed in all continents except Europe and Africa. *S. tinctoria* is the sweetleaf. The bark and leaves of this and several Indian species furnish a dye.

sym-po'di-um (sĭm-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ä). [NL.; Gr. σύν with + πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Bot.* An apparent main axis not developed from a terminal bud, but made up of successive secondary axes, each of which represents one fork of a dichotomy, the other being of weaker growth or suppressed entirely as in the grapevine; a pseudaxis. Cf. MONOPODIUM; see DICHOTOMY, 5.



Diagrams showing, *A* Scorpioid, and *B* Helicoid. Dichotomy. 1, 1 Sympodia.

sym-po'si-ac (-zĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *sympos-iacus*, Gr. συμποσιακός.] Of, or connected with, a symposium; as, *sympos-iac* meetings. — *n.* A gathering, or the table talk, at a symposium; hence, any similar gathering or table talk.

sym-po'si-arch (-ärk), *n.* [Gr. συμποσιάρχης, συμποσίαρχος; συμπόσιον a symposium + ἄρχειν to rule.] In Greek antiquity, the master of a feast; hence, one who presides over, or is the chief figure at, a symposium.

sym-po'si-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SYMPOSIA (-ä). [L., fr. Gr. συμπόσιον a drinking party, feast; συν with + πίσις a drinking. See SYN-; cf. POTABLE.] **1.** In ancient Greece, a drinking together; a compotation, usually following the banquet proper, with music, singing, and conversation; hence, now, any convivial gathering, esp. one marked by free interchange of ideas in general conversation.

2. A collection of short essays by different authors on a common topic; — so called from the appellation given to the philosophical dialogue by the Greeks; hence, by extension, a series of discussions or a more or less formal interchange of views among several treating a common topic.

symp'tom (sĭmp'tŭm), *n.* [F. *symptôme*, Gr. σύμπτωμα anything that has befallen one, a chance, casualty, symptom, fr. συμπίπτειν to fall together; σύν with + πίπτειν to fall; cf. Skr. *pat* to fly, to fall. See SYN-; cf. ASYMPTOTE, FEATHER.] **1.** *Med.* Any affection which accompanies disease; a perceptible change in the body or its functions, either subjective or objective, which indicates disease, or the kind or phases of disease; as, we study disease in the *symptoms* exhibited.

2. A sign or token; that which indicates the existence of something else; as, vice is a *symptom* of weakness.

Syn. — Mark, note, sign, token, indication.

symp'tom-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *symptomatique*,
symp'tom-at'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Gr. συμπτωματικός casual.]
1. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a symptom; indicative.

> *Symptomatic* of a shallow understanding *Macaulay.*

2. According to symptoms; as, a *symptomatic* treatment.

symptomatic anthrax. *Veter.* = BLACK QUARTER.

symp'tom-a-tol'o-gy (-ă-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σύμπτωμα, συμπτώματος, symptom + *-logy:* cf. F. *symptomatologie.*] *Med.* The doctrine of symptoms; that part of medical science treating of symptoms of diseases; semeiology. Cf. DIAGNOSIS, 1; PROGNOSIS, 2. — **symp'to-mat'o-log'i-cal** (-tō-măt'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **symp'to-mat'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

symp-to'sis (sĭmp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συμπτωσις collapse.] **1.** *Med.* The gradual emaciation of the body or wasting of any part.

2. *Math.* Coincidence of polars of the same point relative to different loci.

syn- (sĭn-). [Gr. σύν with.] **1.** A prefix meaning *with, along with, together, at the same time.* *Syn-* becomes *sym-* before *p*, *b*, and *m*, and *syl-* before *l.*

sym-met'ro-pho'bi-a (sĭ-mĕt'rō-fō'bĭ-ä), *n.* [NL. See SYMMETRY; -PHOBIA.] Aversion to symmetry, as sometimes imputed to Japanese design. *Rare.*

symolacrie. † SIMULACRE

symont. † CEMENT.

symony. † SIMONY.

sym'pa-thet'i-cal (sĭm'pă-thĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Sympathetic. — **sym'pa-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sym'pa-thet'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Inclination, esp. excessive inclination, to sympathy.

sym'pa-thist (sĭm'pă-thĭst), *n.* A sympathizer. *Rare.*

sym'pa-thiz'er (-thīz'ẽr), *n.* One that sympathizes.

sym'pa-thiz'ing (-thīz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SYMPATHIZE — **sym'pa-thiz'ing-ly**, *adv.*

sym'pa thy, *v. i.* To have feeling in common. *Obs.*

sym-pel'mous (sĭm-pĕl'mŭs). Var. of SYNPELMOUS.

sym-pet'al-ous (sĭm-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Gamopetalous; characteristic of the Sympetalæ.

symphan, *n.* A guitarlike musical instrument. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To play on the symphan. *Obs.*

sym'phe-nom'e-na (sĭm'fĕ-nŏm'ē-nä), *n. pl.* [Gr. συμφαινόμενα, p. pr. pl neut. of συμφαινεσθαι to appear together.] Natural sounds or appearances similar to others presented by the same object. *R.* — **sym'phe-nom'e-nal** (-năl), *a. R*

sym'phe-stem'o-nous (sĭm'fĕ-stĕm'ō-nŭs; -stē'mō-nŭs). Var. of SYMPHYOSTEMONOUS.

sym'phi-ly (sĭm'fĭ-lĭ), *n.* [*sym-* + Gr. φιλειν to love.] *Zoöl.* Commensalism with mutual benefit or affection, as between certain ants and beetle larvæ fed by them. Cf. SYNECTRY.

sym'pho-ner, *n.* A player on the symphan; a musician. *Obs.*

sym'pho-ne'sis (sĭm'fĭ-nē'sĭs), *n.* Synecphonesis. *Obs.*

sym'pho-net'ic (sĭm'fō-nĕt'ĭk), *a. Music.* Symphonic. *Rare.*

sym-pho'ni-a (sĭm-fō'nĭ-ä), *n.* [L.] **a** *Greek Music.* Concord; consonance. **b** *Medieval Music.* A bagpipe, hurdy-gurdy, or virginal. **c** = SYMPHONY, 3 *c* & *d*.

sym'pho-ni'a-cal, sym-phon'i-cal, *a.* Symphonic *Obs.*

sym-pho'ni-on (sĭm-fō'nĭ-ŏn), *n* [NL., fr Gr. συμφωνία a union of sound. See SYMPHONY.] *Music.* A combination of pianoforte and harmonium.

sym-pho'ni-ous-ly, *adv.* of SYMPHONIOUS

sym'pho-nist (sĭm'fō-nĭst), *n.* 1. A songster. *Obs.* 2. A composer of symphonies.

sym-pho'ni-um, *n.* [NL.] *Music.* An accordion. *Obs.*

sym'pho-ri-car'pous (sĭm'fō-rĭ-kär'pŭs), *a. Bot.* Bearing clustered fruits. *Rare.*

sym'pho-rol (sĭm'fō-rŏl; -rōl), *n.* Also **sym'pho-ral** (-răl). [Trade name, prob. fr Gr συμφορά good luck + 3d *-ol*] *Pharm.* Any of three salts of a sulphonic acid derivative of caffeine, distinguished as **symphorol L.** (lithium salt), **symphorol N.** (sodium salt) and **symphorol S** (strontium salt). All are bitter white powders and are used as diuretics.

sym'phy-an'ther-ous (sĭm'fĭ-ăn'thẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. συμφυής growing together + *anther* + *-ous.*] *Bot.* Synantherous.

sym'phy-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. συμφύεσθαι to grow together + *-carpous.*] Having confluent fruits; — applied to the apothecia in some lichens. *R.*

Sym'phy-la (sĭm'fĭ-lä), *n. pl* [NL.; Gr. συν with + φυλή a clan.] See SCOLOPENDRELLA. — **sym'phy-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

sym-phyl'lous (sĭm-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*sym-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Gamophyllous.

sym'phy-o-gen'e-sis (sĭm'fĭ-ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. συμφύεσθαι to grow together + *-genesis.*] *Bot.* Development of an organ by the union of previously distinct organs. — **sym'phy-o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

sym'phy-o-stem'o-nous (-stĕm'ō-nŭs; -stē'mō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr συμφύεσθαι to grow together + *-stemonous.*] *Bot.* Monadelphous. *Obs.*

sym-phys'e-al (sĭm-fĭz'ē-ăl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to symphysis.

sym'phy-se-ot'o-my (sĭm'fĭ-zē-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [NL. *symphysis pubis* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut.] *Surg.* The operation of dividing the symphysis pubis to facilitate labor; — formerly called the *Sigaultian section.*

sym-phys'i-al (sĭm-fĭz'ĭ-ăl), *n. pl* [NL.; Gr. συν with + φυλή a clan.] See SCOLOPENDRELLA. — **sym'phy-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

sym-phys'ic (sĭm-fĭz'ĭk), *a. Med.* Pert. to, or resulting from, symphysis of parts.

sym-phys'i-ot'o-my (-ĭ-ŏt'ō-mĭ), **sym'phy-sot'o-my** (sĭm'fĭ-zŏt'ō-mĭ), *n* Symphyseotomy.

sym'phy-tism (sĭm'fĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. συμφυτος grown together.] Coalescence. *Rare.*

sym'phy-tize (-tīz), *v. i.* To coalesce *Rare.*

sympilly. † SIMPLY.

sym'plo-ca'ce-æ (sĭm'plō-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See SYMPLOCOS. — **sym'plo-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Sym'plo-car'pus (-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL., prob. fr Gr σύμπλοκος entwined + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* Syn. of SPATHYEMA.

sym-plo'ci-um (sĭm-plō'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See SYMPLOCE.] The annulus of a fern sporangium. *Obs.*

sym'pode (sĭm'pōd), *n* Sympodium.

sym-po'di-al (sĭm-pō'dĭ-ăl), *a. Bot.* Characteristic of, or simulating, a sympodium. — **sym-po'di-al-ly**, *adv.* [POSIAC.]

sym-po'si-al (-zĭ-ăl), *a.* = SYMP
sym-po'si-a sm (sĭm-pō'zĭ-ĭz'm). *n.* A symposium. *Obs.*

sym-po'si-ast (-ăst), *n.* 1. = SYMPOSIARCH. *Obs.* 2. One at a banquet or merry-making. *Rare & Humorous*

sym-po'si-as'tic (-ăs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a symposium. *Obs.*

sym'po-si'on (sĭm-pō'zĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] A symposium.

symp'tom-at'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SYMPTOMATIC, -ATICAL.

syn. *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sin.* Sees SINEW.] A sinew *Obs.*

syn. Synonym; synonymous.

2. *Org. Chem.* A prefix indicating in certain cases of stereoisomerism that certain groups or atoms are on the same side of the molecule; as, *syn*-benzaldoxime. Cf. ANTI- **d.**

syn-ær'e-sis, syn-er'e-sis (sĭn-ĕr'ē-sĭs, 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συναίρεσις* a taking or drawing together, fr. *συναιρεῖν* to take together; *σύν* with + *αἱρεῖν* to take, to grasp. See SYN-; HERESY.] *Gram.* **a** The union, or drawing together into one syllable, of two like vowels ordinarily separated in pronunciation; contraction; — the opposite of *diæresis.* **b** Among some modern grammarians, synizesis.

syn'æs-the'si-a, syn'es-the'si-a (sĭn'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See SYN-; ÆSTHESIA.] **1.** *Physiol.* A sensation or feeling produced in one part of the body by a stimulus applied at another part.

2. *Psychol.* Concomitant sensation, esp., the concomitant experience of different types of sensation, as when sounds are apprehended as having characteristic colors.

syn'a-gogue (sĭn'ȧ-gŏg), *n.* [F., fr. L. *synagoga*, Gr. *συναγωγή* a bringing together, an assembly, a synagogue, fr. *συνάγειν* to bring together; *συν* with + *ἄγειν* to lead. See SYN-; AGENT.] **1.** A local assembly of Jews organized chiefly for public worship; a Jewish local community under religious and more or less civil jurisdiction.

2. The building or place of assembly used by Jewish communities primarily for religious worship.

3. [*cap.*] *Jewish Antiq.* With the epithet *Great*, an alleged college or senate of 120 or 85 members which exercised control, esp. religious, about 450–200 B. C. Its founder and first president is said to have been Ezra. If it existed it probably lasted for a single generation only.

4. Sometimes, in the earliest church, a church. Some heretical sects, as the Ebionites, also used this name.

5. An assembly; meeting; assemblage. *Obs. & R. Milton.*

syn'al-lag-mat'ic (sĭn'ȧl-lăg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συναλλαγματικος*, fr. *συνάλλαγμα* a mutual agreement, fr. *συναλλάσσειν* to exchange, negotiate with; *σύν* with + *ἀλλάσσειν* to change.] *Civil Law.* Imposing reciprocal obligations; bilateral; as, a *synallagmatic* contract.

syn'a-loe'pha, syn'a-le'pha (-ȧ-lē'fȧ), *n.* Also *synalephe.* [L. *synalœpha*, Gr. *συναλοιφή*, fr. *συναλείφειν* to melt together; *σύν* with + *ἀλειφειν* to besmear.] *Gram.* The blending into one syllable of two vowels of adjacent syllables, as by crasis, synæresis, synizesis, elision, etc.; esp., a contraction of syllables by obscuring or suppressing a vowel or diphthong at the end of a word, before another vowel or diphthong; as, *th' army*, for *the army.*

syn'a-phe'la (-fē'yȧ; -fĭ'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συνάφεια* combination, union.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The linking together of two consecutive cola or verses in the same system, as by elision or word division at the end of the first verse.

syn'ar-thro'di-a (sĭn'ȧr-thrō'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. *ἄρθρον* joint + *εἶδος* form.] Synarthrosis. — **syn'ar-thro'di-al** (-dĭ-ȧl), *a.* — **syn'ar-thro'di-al-ly**, *adv.*

syn'ar-thro'sis (sĭn'ȧr-thrō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -THROSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *συνάρθρωσις* a being jointed together, fr. *συναρθροῦν* to link or joint together; *σύν* with + *ἄρθρον* a joint.] *Anat.* Immovable articulation of bones by close union without actual ankylosis, as in sutures.

syn'carp (sĭn'kärp), *n.* [NL. *syncarpium.* See SYNCARPOUS.] *Bot.* **a** A collective fruit. **b** An æthalium.

syn-car'pous (sĭn-kär'pŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* **a** Having the carpels of the gynœcium united in a compound ovary; — opposed to *apocarpous.* **b** Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a syncarp.

syn'chrone (sĭŋ'krōn), *n.* [See SYNCHRONOUS.] *Math.* The curve connecting a series of particles falling simultaneously from the same point down the various members of a family of curves

syn'chro-nism (sĭŋ'krŏ-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *συγχρονισμός*, fr. *συγχρονίζειν* to be contemporary with, fr. *σύγχρονος* synchronous. See SYNCHRONOUS.] **1.** The concurrence of events in time; simultaneousness.

2. The tabular arrangement of historical events and personages, according to their dates.

3. *Paint.* A representation in the same picture of two or more events which occurred at different times.

4. *Physics.* The state of being synchronous.

5. *Nav. Arch.* The condition obtaining when a vessel's period is equal to one half the wave period.

— **syn'chro-nis'tic** (sĭŋ'krŏ-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **syn'chro-nis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kȧl), *a.* — **syn'chro-nis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn'chro-ni-za'tion (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of synchronizing; concurrence of events in respect to time.

syn'chro-nize (sĭŋ'krŏ-nīz), *v. i.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZING (-nīz'ĭng). [Gr. *συγχρονίζειν.*] To agree in time; to be synchronous.

syn'chro-nize, *v. t.* **1.** To assign to the same date or period; as, to *synchronize* events of Greek and Roman history.

2. To cause to agree in time; to render synchronous; as, to *synchronize* two alternating-current machines.

syn'chro-niz'er (-nīz'ẽr), *n.* One that synchronizes; specif., a device to indicate, produce, or maintain synchronous motion, as a regulator for a system of clocks, etc.

syn-chron'o-graph (sĭn-krŏn'ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *σύγχρονος* of the same time + *-graph.*] An automatic telegraph in which the alternating current which transmits the signals is regulated by a perforated paper ribbon traveling in synchronism with the generator.

syn-chron'o-scope (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *συγχρονος* of the same time + *-scope.*] *Elec.* An instrument for indicating synchronism, esp. of two sources of alternating current.

syn'chro-nous (sĭŋ'krŏ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *σύγχρονος*; *συν* with + *χρόνος* time. Cf. CHRONICLE.] **1.** Happening at the same time; concurrent in time.

2. *Physics.* Having the same period; also, having the same period and phase; as, *synchronous* vibrations.

Syn. — See CONTEMPORARY.

synchronous converter, *Elec.*, a synchronous machine (which see) which converts from alternating to direct current, or vice versa; — called also *rotary converter.* When converting from alternating current the machine combines the action of a synchronous motor and direct-current generator. When converting from direct current it is commonly called an *inverted* converter. — **s. curve.** *Math.* = SYNCHRONE. — **s. machine,** a dynamo-electric machine the armature of which receives or delivers alternating current in synchronism with the motion of the machine, the frequency of the current being equal to the product of the number of pairs of poles and the speed of the machine in revolutions per second. Such a machine may be a generator, motor, or converter. See CONVERTER, 2 **b**; SYNCHRONOUS CONVERTER. — **s. speed,** *Elec.*, a definite speed for an alternating current machine, dependent on the frequency of the line circuit. The rotating member passes one pair of poles for each alternation of the alternating current. — **s. telegraph.** = MULTIPLE SYNCHRONOUS TELEGRAPH.

syn-clas'tic (sĭn-klăs'tĭk), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *κλᾶν* to break.] *Math. Physics.* Curved toward the same side in all directions, — said of surfaces that in all directions around any point bend away from a tangent plane toward the same side, as the surface of a sphere; — opposed to *anticlastic.* synclastic curvature, *Math.*, curvature of a cup-shaped surface whose tangent plane does not cut it at the point of contact; curvature where the indicatrix is an ellipse.

syn-cli'nal (sĭn-klī'nȧl; sĭŋ'klĭ-nȧl), *a.* [Gr. *συγκλινειν* to incline together; *σύν* with + *κλίνειν* to incline.] **1.** Inclined downward from opposite directions so as to meet.

2. *Geol.* Formed by strata dipping toward a common line (**synclinal axis, synclinal line**) or plane; as, a *synclinal* fold; — opp. to *anticlinal.* A downward flexure in folded rocks makes a syncline; the alternating upward flexure, an anticline.

synclinal valley. *Geol.* **a** A valley produced by a synclinal fold. **b** A river valley coinciding in position with a synclinal fold.

syn'cline (sĭŋ'klīn; sĭn-klīn'), *n. Geol.* A synclinal fold.

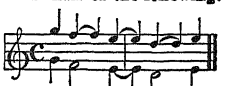
syn'cli-no'ri-um (sĭŋ'klī-nō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *συγκλινειν* to lay together + *ὄρος* mountain.] *Geol.* A flexure of the earth's crust, like an inverted anticlinorium. Cf. ANTICLINORIUM. — **syn'cli-no'ri-al** (-ȧl), **-ri-an** (-ȧn), *a.*

syn'co-pate (sĭŋ'kō-pāt), *v. t.*; SYN'CO-PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd); SYN'CO-PAT'ING (-pāt'ĭng). [LL. *syncopatus*, p. p. of *syncopare* to syncopate, to swoon. See SYNCOPE.] **1.** *Gram.* To contract by syncope; as, "Gloster" is a *syncopated* form of "Gloucester." Cf. SYNCOPE, *n.*, 1.

2. *Music.* To modify or affect by syncopation.

syncopated counterpoint, *Music*, counterpoint in which one note is added to each note of the cantus firmus after a fixed rhythmic interval.

syn'co-pa'tion (sĭŋ'kŏ-pā'shŭn), *n.* **a** A syncopating: **a** *Gram.* Syncope. **b** *Music.* The commencing of a tone on an unaccented part of a measure, and continuing it through the time of the following accent, which is thereby at least apparently shifted back; the welding into one tone of the second half of a beat with the first half of the following. Syncopation may be effected also by a sforzando on a note not regularly accented, or by introducing a rest at the regular accent.



Syncopation, 2.

The essential nature of the *syncopation* is best seen in its rhythmic use This consists in the imposing of a new regular accent rhythm upon the old, . . . continued, on the one hand, long enough to command recognition as a rhythm; and, on the other, not so long as to supplant the old rhythm, and thus cause an actual change of time. *G. C. Gow.*

syn'co-pe (sĭŋ'kŏ-pē), *n.* [L. *syncope*, *syncopa*, Gr. *συγκοπή* a cutting up, a syncope; akin to *συγκόπτειν* to beat together, to cut up, cut short, weary; *σύν* with + *κόπτειν* to strike, cut.] **1.** *Gram.* Elision or retrenchment of one or more letters or sounds or a syllable from the middle of a word; as, *ne'er* for *never*, *ev'ry* for *every.* Cf. SYNCOPATE, *v. t.*, 1.

The term *syncope* is commonly applied to the loss of a vowel only. But there are cases where a whole syllable is lost, under essentially the same conditions under which vowels are syncopated (namely, in unstressed position), and which, therefore, might aptly be called syllabic *syncope.* *Oertel.*

Another kind of *syncope* appears in the shortening of vowels, as in *shepherd* for *sheepherd.* *Skeat.*

2. *Music.* **a** = SYNCOPATION **b**. **b** The combining of two voice parts so that two or more tones in one part coincide with one tone in the other.

3. *Med.* A partial or complete temporary suspension of respiration and circulation due to cerebral anæmia and characterized by sudden pallor, coldness of the skin, and partial or complete unconsciousness; a fainting, or swooning.

4. A pause or cessation; suspension. *Rare.*

syn'cra-sy (sĭŋ'krȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σύγκρασις*: cf. L. *syncrasis.*] A blending or combining of different things.

syn'cre-tism (sĭŋ'krē-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *συγκρητισμός*, fr. *συγκρητίζειν* to make two parties join against a third: cf. F. *syncrétisme.*] **1.** The union or attempted union of conflicting parties or principles. In philosophy, *syncretism* designates a careless or illogical eclecticism. In religion, the term is used both for serious effort at reconciliation, and, in a disparaging sense, for egregious compromise in religion. Specif. [*often cap.*], *syncretism* is applied to the principles of a Lutheran party of the 17th century which, led by George Calixtus, sought to unite or reconcile the Protestant sects with each other and with the Roman Catholics, causing a long and violent controversy in the Lutheran Church Cf. ECLECTICISM, 1

He is plotting a carnal *syncretism*, and attempting the reconcilement of Christ and Belial. *Baxter.*

2. *Philol.* The union or fusion into one of two or more originally different inflectional forms, as of two cases.

syn'cre-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [*also cap.*] [Cf. F. *syncrétiste.*] One who adheres to or practices syncretism.

syn'cre-tis'tic (-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* [*also cap.*] Of or pert. to syncretism or syncretists; characterized by syncretism.

syn'cre-tize (sĭŋ'krē-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZING (-tīz'ĭng). To attempt to unite and harmonize, as conflicting principles or parties.

syn'cri-sis (sĭŋ'krĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σύγκρισις* a comparison; *συν* together + *κρίνειν* to judge.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which opposite things or persons are compared.

syn-cy'ti-um (sĭn-sĭsh'ĭ-ŭm; -sĭt'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SYNCYTIA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. *σύν* together + *κύτος* a hollow vessel.] *Biol.* A tissue or structure containing many nuclei, but not divided into distinct cells by cell walls or partitions in the intervening cytoplasm. Such a structure may be regarded as a multinucleate cell or as an aggregate of imperfectly separated cells. The plant so constituted is called a *cœnobium.* — **syn-cy'tial** (-sĭsh'ȧl; -sĭt'ĭ-ȧl), *a.*

syn-dac'tyl, syn-dac'tyle (sĭn-dăk'tĭl), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger.] *Anat.* An immovable articulation in which the union is cartilaginous. — **syn'chon-dro'si-al** (-sĭ-ȧl), *a.* — **syn'chon-dro'si-al-ly**, *adv.*

syn chon-drot'o-my (-drŏ t'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *συγχόνδρωσις* union by cartilage + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Symphysiotomy.

syn'cho-re'sis (-kŏ-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συγχώρησις*; *σύν* + *χώρησις* a going.] *Rhet* A concession made, esp. in order to retort with greater force.

syn'charism (sĭŋ'krĭ-zĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *σύγχρισμα* an ointment.] A kind of liquid ointment. *Obs.*

syn'chro-nal (sĭŋ'krŏ-nȧl), *a.* Synchronous. — *n.* A synchronous thing or event.

syn'chro-ne'i-ty (sĭŋ'krŏ-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Synchronism; synchrony.

syn'chro-ni (sĭŋ'krŏ-nĭ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. a. See SYNCHRONOUS.] Contemporaries. *Rare.*

syn-chron'ic (sĭn-krŏn'ĭk), **syn-chron'i-cal** (sĭn-krŏn'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* [Cf. F *synchronique.*] Synchronous. — **syn-chron'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn'chro-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. *χρόνος* time + *-logy.*] Systematic arrangement of synchronous events.

syn'chro-nous-ly, *adv.* of SYNCHRONOUS.

syn'chro-nous-ness, *n.* See -NESS [Synchronism. *R.*]

syn'chro-ny (sĭŋ'krŏ-nĭ), *n.* [Synchronism.]

syn'chy-sis (sĭ ŋ'kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr Gr *σύγχυσις*, fr. *συγχεειν* to confound.] A confusion, as of words in a sentence, or of humors in the eye

syncke † CINQUE

syn-cli'nal (sĭn-klī'nȧl), *n.* = SYNCLINE.

syn-clin'i-cal (-klĭn'ĭ-kȧl), *n.* Synclinal. *Rare.*

syn-clit'ic (-klĭt'ĭk), *a.* [See SYNCLINAL, *a.*] Synclinal.

syn'co-pal (sĭŋ'kō-pȧl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, syncope.

syncope, *n. t.* To cut down; curtail. *Obs.*

syn-cop'ic (sĭn-kŏp'ĭk), *a.* Syncopal.

syn'co-pist (sĭŋ'kŏ-pĭst), *n.* One who syncopates

syn'co-pize (-pīz), *v. t.* To syncopate.

syn'co-pize, *v. i* To faint; to swoon. *Obs.*

syn-cot'y-le'don-ous, *a. Bot.* Having united cotyledons.

syn'cra-cy (sĭŋ'krȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + *-cracy.*] A state or government in which the executive power is vested in one or more, constituting a sovereign person or body, and the legislative power jointly in this person or body and subject citizens. *R.*

syn-cra'ni-ate (sĭn-krā'nĭ-āt), *a. Zoöl.* Designating, or having, a skull with which certain vertebral elements are fused, as is considered to be the case in the skull of Amniota; — opposed to *archæcraniate.*

syn'chro-nol'o-gy (sĭŋ'krăn-tĕ'rĭ-dn), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *κραντῆρες* wisdom teeth.] *Zoöl.* Having the teeth in a continuous row; — opposed to *diacranterian.*

syn-cret'ic (sĭn-krĕt'ĭk), *a.* Syncretistic. — *n.* A syncretist.

syn-cryp'tic (sĭn-krĭp'tĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. *συγκρύπτειν* to conceal completely.] *Biol.* Designating protective mimicry in which unrelated animals resemble each other through a common resemblance to their surroundings.

‖ **syn-cy'ti-o'ma ma-lig'num** (sĭn-sĭsh'ĭ-ō'mȧ). [NL. See SYNCYTIUM; -OMA.] *Med.* A malignant tumor affecting the membranes of the fetus.

syn'dac-tyl'i-a (sĭn'dăk-tĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syndactylism.

syn-ac'me (sĭn-ăk'mē), **-my** (sĭn-ăk'mĭ), *n.* [NL. *synacme.* See SYN-; ACME.] Synanthesis — **syn-ac'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

syn-ac'ral (sĭ-năk'rȧl), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *ἄκρος* at the top.] *Geom.* Having the same summit.

syn-ac'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συνάγειν* to bring together.] *Med.* Acting together; cumulative in effect, as, alcohol and lead are sometimes *synactic* in producing neuritis.

syn'a-del'phic (sĭn'ȧ-dĕl'fĭk), *a* [*syn-* + Gr. *ἀδελφός* brother.] *Physiol.* Acting together to produce a certain result.

syn-æ'ti-on, syn-a'ti-on (sĭ-nē'shĭ-ŏn · -tĭ-ŏn), *n* [NL., fr Gr *συναίτιον*, neut. of *συναίτιος* being a joint cause.] *Med* A symptom or cause of a disease which complicates or accompanies the primary cause

synage. † SENAGE.

syn'a-gog. Synagogue. *Ref. Sp.*

syn'a-gog'al (sĭn'ȧ-gŏg'ȧl), *a.* Synagogical.

sy n'a-g o'gi-a n (-g ŏ'jĭ-ȧ n), **syn'a-gog'i-cal** (-gŏj'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a synagogue.

syn'a-le'pha Var. of SYNALOEPHA.

syn'al'gi-a (sĭ n-ă l'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in a part of the body distant from the lesion. — **syn-al'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

synamone † CINNAMON

synamver † CINNABAR.

synanche † SQUINANCE.

syn'ange (sĭn'ănj), *n. Bot.* A synangium.

syn-an'gi-um (sĭ-năn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -ANGIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον* a hollow vessel.] *Bot* The peculiar sorus in marattiaceous ferns. It is made up of sporangia variously united or coherent into a compound structure. — **syn-an'gi-al** (-ȧl), *a.*

syn-an'the-ma (-t h ĕ-m ȧ), *n.* [NL, fr Gr *συνανθεῖν* to blossom together.] *Med.* A papular eruption on the skin.

syn-an'ther-ol'o-gy (-ă n'thēr-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [NL. *Synanthereæ* the Compositæ + *-logy.*] *Bot.* The study of composites (plants of the Asteraceæ, Ambrosiaceæ, and Cichoriaceæ). — **syn-an'ther-o log'i-cal** (ĭ-lŏj' ĭ kȧl), *a.* — **syn-an'ther-ol'o-gist** (-ĭl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

syn-an'ther-ous (-ăn'thēr-ŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + *anther.*] *Bot.* Having syngenesious anthers, as the flowers of composite plants.

syn'an-the'sis (sĭn'ăn-thē'sĭs), *n* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. *ἄνθησις* bloom.] Simultaneous maturity of androecium and gynœcium

syn-an'thous (sĭ-năn'thŭs), *a* [*syn-* + Gr. *ἄνθος* flower.] *Bot* a Exhibiting synanthy. b Having flowers and leaves which appear at the same time

syn-an'thy (-thĭ), *n* [See SYNANTHOUS.] *Bot.* Coalescence of normally separate flowers. — **syn-an'thic** (-thĭk), *a.*

syn'a-phe (sĭn'ȧ-fē), *n.* [Gr. *συναφή*.] *Greek Music* Conjunction of two tetrachords.

syn-ap'o-se-mat'ic (sĭn-ăp'ō-sē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *ἀποσημαινειν* to indicate by signs.] *Biol.* Designating protective mimicry in which defenseless species resemble others having special means of defense

Syn-ap'ta (sĭ-năp'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συναπτός* fastened together; *συν* with + *ἅπτειν* to fasten.] *Zoöl.* A genus of slender, transparent burrowing holothurians which have delicate calcareous anchor-shaped spicules on the dermal plates, small tentacles, and no tube feet. It is the type of a family, **Syn-ap'ti-dæ** (sĭ-năp'tĭ-dē)

syn-ap'tase (sĭ-năp'tās; -tāz), *n.* [Gr *συναπτός* fastened together + *diastase.*] Emulsin.

syn-ap'te (sĭ n-ă p'tē), *n*; *pl.* -TAI (-tī). [Gr *συναπτή*, fr. *συναπτός* fastened together.] *East. Ch.* A form of supplication of the nature of a litany; — often translated *collect.*

Syn-ap'ter-a (-tĕr-ȧ), *n pl.* [NL.; *syn-* + *ptera.*] *Zoöl.* A group nearly equiv. to Thysanura. — **syn-ap'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

syn'ap-tic'u-la (sĭn'ăp-tĭk'ŭ-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TICULÆ (-lē) [NL., dim. fr. Gr *συναπτός* fastened together.] *Zool.* One of numerous conical or cylindrical calcareous processes which extend between, and unite, the adjacent septa of certain corals. — **syn'ap-tic'u-lar** (-lăr), *a.*

syn-ap'ty-chus (sĭ-năp'tĭ-kŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* An aptychus of two parts united in the meeting an line, as in some ammonoids

syn'ar-chy (sĭn'ăr-kĭ), *n* [Gr. *συναρχία*, fr. *συνάρχειν* to rule jointly with.] Joint rule. *R.*

syn'ar-te'sis (-ă r-tē'sĭ s), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. *συνάρτησις* a fastening together, fr. *συναρτᾶν* to fasten together.] A fastening or knitting together; close union.

syn'ar-tete' (sĭ n'ă r-tē'tē'), *a.* [Gr. *σ ναρτᾶν* to fasten together.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Consisting of, or pert. to, a succession of metrically continuous cola; — opposed to *asynartete.*

Syn'as-cid'i-æ (-ă-sĭd'ĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ASCIDIÆ COMPOSITÆ. — **syn'as-cid'i-an** (-ăn), *n.*

syn-as'try (sĭ-năs'trĭ; sĭn'ăs-trĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. *ἀστήρ* a star.] Concurrence of starry position or influence; hence, similarity of condition, fortune, etc, as prefigured by astrology *Rare.*

syn'ax-a'ri-on (sĭn'ăk-sā'rĭ-ŏn; 115), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. *συναξάριον* memoir of a saint, fr. *συναξις*. See SYNAXIS.] *East Ch.* A selection from the menologium in the office after the sixth ode of the canon for the day. Also **syn-ax'ar** (sĭ-năk'sȧr), **syn-ax'a-ry** (sĭ-năk'sȧ-rĭ).

syn-ax'is (sĭ-năk'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* SYNAXES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr *συναξις*, fr *συνάγειν* to bring together See SYNAGOGUE.] A congregation; also, formerly, the Lord's Supper. *Obs.*

synaxy, *n.* Synaxis. *Obs.*

syn-car'pi-um (sĭn-kär'pĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -PIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A syncarp.

syn'car-py (sĭn'kär-pĭ), *n. Bot.* Syncarpous state or quality.

syn-cat'e-gor'e-mat'ic (sĭn-kăt'ē-gŏr'ē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συγκατηγορηματικός*. See SYN-; CATEGOREMATIC.] *Logic.* Implying another term to complete the full sense; relative; consignificative; as, "poet," which implies "man," "father," which implies "child," are *syncategorematic* terms.

syn-cat'e-gor'e-mat'i-cal (-măt'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Syncategorematic. — **syn-cat'e-gor'e-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn-cat'e-go-reme (sĭn-kăt'ē-gō-rēm; sĭn'kă-tēg'ō-rēm), *n.* A syncategorematic term. *Rare.*

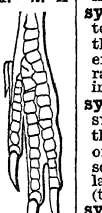
syn-cen'tric, *a.* Concentric. *Obs.*

syn-ceph'a-lus (sĭn-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *n* [NL; *syn-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] *Terat.* A twin fetus having the two heads fused.

syn'chi-sis (sĭŋ'kĭ-sĭs). Var. of SYNCHYSIS.

syn'chon-dro'sis (sĭŋ'kŏn-drō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -DROSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *συγχόνδρωσις*; *σύν* with + *χόνδρος* cartilage.]

δάκτυλος finger, toe.] *Zoöl. & Med.* Having two or more digits wholly or partly united. See SYNDACTYLISM.—*n.* A syndactyl bird or mammal.



Syndactylism. Foot of a Kingfisher. Nat. size.

syn-dac'tyl-ism (sĭn-dăk'tĭ-lĭz'm), *n. Zoöl. & Med.* State of being syndactyl; union of two or more digits. Syndactylism is normally exhibited by many birds, notably kingfishers, motmots, bee eaters, and hornbills, in which some of the toes are united, and in certain mammals, as the kangaroos and some other marsupials.

syn-det'ic (sĭn-dĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *συνδετικός*, fr.
syn-det'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *συνδεῖν* to bind together; *σύν* with + *δεῖν* to bind. Cf. ASYNDETIC.] Connecting; conjunctive; as, *syndetic* words or connectives. — **syn-det'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn'dic (sĭn'dĭk), *n.* [L. *syndicus*, Gr. *σύνδικος* helping in a court of justice, advocate; *σύν* with + *δίκη* justice, akin to *δεικνύναι* to show: cf. F. *syndic*. Cf. TOKEN.] **1.** An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; a magistrate. The chief magistrates of Geneva were formerly, and the mayors of Italian cities are now, called *syndics*.

2. An agent of a corporation or of any body of men engaged in a business enterprise. Almost all the ancient trading companies in Paris and other cities, the University of Paris, and the like, had their *syndics*. The University of Cambridge, Eng., has its *syndics*, who are chosen from the senate to transact special business, such as the regulation of fees, the framing of laws, management of the university press, etc. One of the administrative officers of New York University is called *syndic*.

3. *Civil Law.* One appointed to manage an estate, essentially as a trustee under English law.

syn'di-cal (-dĭ-kăl), *a.* Consisting of, or pert. to, a syndic.

syn'di-cate (sĭn'dĭ-kāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *syndicat*, LL. *syndicatus*.] **1.** The office or jurisdiction of a syndic; a council, or body of syndics.

2. An association of persons officially authorized to undertake some duty or to negotiate some business.

3. An association or group of persons, usually financiers or capitalists, who combine to carry out, on their own account, a financial or industrial project, as the underwriting of an issue of bonds, the carrying out of a great industrial enterprise, etc. The members may be partners, joint contractors, or in any legal relation agreed upon.

syn'di-cate(-kāt),*v.i.* ;-CAT'ED(-kāt'ĕd);-CAT'ING(-kāt'ĭng). **1.** To combine or form into, or manage as, a syndicate.

2. To acquire or control for or by, or to subject to the management of, a syndicate; as, *syndicated* newspapers.

syn'di-cate, *v. t.* To unite to form a syndicate.

syn'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of syndicating or forming a syndicate.

syn-ec'do-che (sĭ-nĕk'dŏ-kē), *n.* [L. *synecdoche*, Gr. *συνεκδοχή*, fr. *συνεκδέχεσθαι* to receive jointly; *σύν* with + *ἐκδέχεσθαι* to receive; *ἐκ* out + *δέχεσθαι* to receive.] *Rhet.* A figure or trope by which a part is put for the whole (as, fifty *sail* for fifty *ships*), the whole for a part (as, the smiling *year* for *spring*), the species for the genus (as, *cutthroat* for *assassin*), the genus for the species (as, a *creature* for a *man*), the name of the material for the thing made, etc.

Syn. — See METONYMY.

syn'ec-doch'ic (sĭn'ĕk-dŏk'ĭk), **syn'ec-doch'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Expressed by, or implying, a synecdoche. — **syn'ec-doch'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn'e-chi'a (sĭn'ĕ-kī'ă; sĭ-nē'kĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συνέχεια* continuity, fr. *συνέχειν* to hold together; *σύν* with + *ἔχειν* to hold.] Any adhesion of parts; specif., *Med.*, a disease of the eye, in which the iris adheres to the cornea (anterior synechia) or to the capsule of the crystalline lens (posterior synechia).

syn-ec'pho-ne'sis (sĭn-ĕk'fŏ-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συνεκώνησφις*, fr. *συνεκφωνεῖν* to utter together.] *Gram.* Contraction of two syllables into one; synizesis; synæresis.

Syn-ed'ri-on (sĭn-ĕd'rĭ-ŏn) } *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ă). [NL., fr.
Syn-ed'ri-um (sĭn-ĕd'rĭ-ŭm) } Gr. *συνέδριον*. See SANHEDRIN.] **a** *Jewish Antiq.* The Sanhedrin. **b** [*l. c.*] Hence, an assembly likened to or suggesting the Sanhedrin. *Rare.*

syn'e-py (sĭn'ĕ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *συνέπεια* connection of words or verses; *σύν* with + *ἔπος* a word.] *Rhet.* The interjunction, or joining, of words in uttering clauses.

syn'er-get'ic (sĭn'ẽr-jĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συνεργητικός*, fr. *συνεργεῖν* to work together; *σύν* with + *ἔργον* work.] Working together; cooperating; as, *synergetic* muscles.

syn-er'gid (sĭ-nûr'jĭd), *n.* [From Gr. *συνεργός* working together. See SYNERGETIC.] *Bot.* In seed plants, one of the two small cells lying near the micropylar end of the embryo sac. With the egg they constitute the egg apparatus; their function is apparently to nourish the advancing pollen tube. —**syn-er'gid-al** (-jĭ-dăl), *a.*

syn'er-gism (sĭn'ẽr-jĭz'm; sĭ-nûr'-; *cf.* SYNERGIST), *n.* [See SYNERGETIC.] *Theol.* The Semi-Pelagian doctrine that in the regeneration of a human soul there is a coöperation, on the part both of God and of man. This was held by some of the followers of Melanchthon, who held the similar doctrine that in conversion three coöperating agencies (the Holy Spirit, the Word, and the human will) coöperate.

syn'er-gist (-jĭst; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *synergiste*.] **1.** One who holds the doctrine of synergism.

2. *Med.* A remedy acting similarly to another remedy and increasing its efficiency when combined with it.

syn'er-gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or relating to synergism.

2. Coöperating; synergetic.

syn'er-gy (sĭn'ẽr-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *συνεργία*. See SYNERGETIC.] Combined action; specif., *Med.*, the combined healthy action of every organ of a particular system.

syn'e-sis (sĭn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *σύνεσις* intelligence.] *Gram.* A construction in which adherence to some element in the sense causes a departure from strict syntax, as in "Philip went down to Samaria and preached Christ unto *them*."

syn-gen'e-sis (sĭn-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [*syn-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Reproduction in which two parents take part; sexual reproduction; also, reproduction according to an old theory (agreeing in the most essential particular with modern views) that the germ of the offspring is derived from both parents, not from either alone; — opposed to both *ovism* and *spermism*. — **syn'ge-net'ic** (sĭn'jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

syn'graph (sĭn'grăf), *n.* [L. *syngrapha*, Gr. *συγγραφή*; *σύν* with + *γράφειν* to write.] *Canon & Civil Law.* A writing or instrument signed by all the parties thereto; specif., *Canon Law*, an indenture (the two parts of which were called *script* and *rescript*) corresponding to the chirograph of common law.

syn'i-ze'sis (sĭn'ĭ-zē'sĭs), *n.* [L., a contraction of two vowels into one sound, fr. Gr. *συνίζησις*, also a settlement, collapse, fr. *συνίζειν* to sit together; *σύν* with + *ἵζειν* to sit.] **1.** *Gram.* Contraction of two syllables into one by the coalescing of two adjacent vowels (or a vowel and a diphthong); synecphonesis. Cf. SYNÆRESIS.

Some grammarians would include under synizesis only cases in which a short vowel is subordinated to a following long; as [Lat.] *tuo.* *Geo. M. Lane.*

2. *Med.* An obliteration of the pupil of the eye.

syn-oc're-ate (sĭn-ŏk'rē-āt; sĭn-ŏ'krē-), *a.* [*syn-* + *ocreate.*] *Bot.* Having the stipules united on the opposite sides of a stem, inclosing it in a sheath. See OCREA, 1.

syn'od (sĭn'ŭd), *n.* [L. *synodus*, Gr. *σύνοδος* a meeting; *σύν* with + *ὁδός* a way; cf. AS. *sinoð*, *seonoð*, F. *synode*, both fr. L.] **1.** *Eccl.* A council; a formal meeting to consult and decide on church matters; a governing or advisory body in various churches. See COUNCIL, 2 **a**.

2. Specif.: **a** In Presbyterian churches, the court above the presbytery, usually a subordinate court to a general assembly, but sometimes the supreme court of the church. It is composed of the members of all the presbyteries within its bounds, or, in the case of the larger synods, of delegates from the presbyteries. **b** In Lutheran churches, a body composed of clergy and lay members, representing the congregations. In some of the general bodies it is merely advisory. Some of the general bodies are also called *synods*, as the General *Synod* and the United *Synod* in the southern United States. **c** In the Reformed Churches (Dutch, German, etc.), any of the courts above the classes. In the Reformed Dutch Church there are particular synods next above the classes, and a general synod above the particular synods. In the Reformed (German) Church in the United States there is a general synod above the synods. In the Eastern Church *synod* is applied to various governing bodies as well as to formal ecclesiastical meetings. See under GENERAL, *a.*, HOLY, *a.*

3. An assembly or council; a meeting or convention.

4. *Astron.* Conjunction. *Rare.* *Milton.*

Synod of Dort, *Eccl. Hist.*, a synod of the Reformed Church of the Netherlands held at Dort (Dordrecht) in 1618-19. It was convoked by the States-General to settle the controversy between Calvinists and Arminians, and delegates from the reformed churches of other countries were invited. The doctrines of the Arminians or Remonstrants, who were excluded, were condemned, the Belgic Confession and the Heidelberg Catechism were sanctioned, and the Canons of Dort, teaching Calvinism in an unadulterated, but yet not extreme, form, were promulgated.

syn'od-al (sĭn'ŭd-ăl), *a.* [L. *synodalis*: cf. F. *synodal.*] Synodical.

syn'od-al, *n.* **1.** *Ch. of Eng.* A tribute in money formerly paid to the bishop or archdeacon, at the time of his Easter visitation, by every parish priest, now paid to the ecclesiastical commissioners; a procuration.

2. A constitution made in a provincial or diocesan synod.

syn-od'ic (sĭ-nŏd'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *synodicus*, Gr. *συνοδικός*:
syn-od'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } cf. F. *synodique.*] **1.** *Eccl.* Of or pert. to a synod; transacted in, or authorized by, a synod. **2.** *Astron.* Pert. to conjunction, esp. to the period between two successive conjunctions of the same bodies, as of the moon or a planet with the sun.

Synodical Conference. See LUTHERAN, *n.* — **s. month.** See MONTH, 1 **b**. — **s. period,** *Astron.*, the time between two successive conjunctions with the sun, as seen from the earth.

syn-œ'cious, syn-e'cious (sĭ-nē'shŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *οἶκος* house.] *Bot.* **a** Having staminate and pistillate flowers in the same head, as in many composites. **b** Having archegonia and antheridia in the same receptacle; — applied to mosses, and in this sense more often written *synoicous*.

syn'o-nym (sĭn'ŏ-nĭm), *n.* [F. *synonyme*, or L. *synonyma*, pl. of *synonymum*, Gr. *συνώνυμον*. See SYNONYMOUS.] **1.** One of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning. Words that are *synonyms* of one another may be: (1) Words of like implication throughout, their difference appearing only in certain applications; thus we conventionally say "*unlikely* to happen," but not "*improbable* to happen." Such *synonyms* in English commonly arise from the duplication of a given sense by words from Anglo-Saxon and from Romance. (2) Words of like implication only in one of two or more senses. Thus *dull* is a *synonym* of *stupid* as said of a pupil, but not as said of a knife. A through analysis of *synonyms* will in most cases show that the words actually have marked differences of meaning, and are interchangeable only because their difference does not affect the speaker's intention in a given context. Thus to *secure* and *attain* (an object) are *synonyms* because their sense "comes to the same thing," although they come to it, etymologically, by way of different metaphors.

His name has thus become, throughout all civilized countries, a synonym for probity and philanthropy. *Macaulay.*

2. An incorrect or incorrectly applied scientific name, as a new name applied to a species or genus already properly named, or a specific name preoccupied by that of another species of the same genus; — so used in the system of nomenclature (which see) in which the correct scientific names of certain natural groups (usually genera, species, and subspecies) are regarded as determined by priority.

3. One of two or more words corresponding in meaning but of different languages; a heteronym. *Rare.*

Syn. — SYNONYM, ANTONYM, HOMONYM. SYNONYMS are words which express what is essentially the same idea, but which (commonly) differ from one another in some shade of meaning, in emphasis, or (esp.) in their connotations; ANTONYMS are terms of opposite meaning; HOMONYMS are words which, though entirely distinct in origin and meaning, are pronounced alike and sometimes spelt in the same way. Thus, *sharp* and *keen* are *synonyms*; *sharp* and *dull* are *antonyms*; *beaver* (the animal) and *beaver* (the lower part of a helmet) are *homonyms*.

syn'o-nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to synony-
syn'o-nym'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } nyms; synonymous.

syn-on'y-mize (sĭ-nŏn'ĭ-mīz), *v. t.*; -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To express by a synonym or synonyms; to give the synonym or synonyms corresponding to.

This word "fortis" we may synonymize after all these fashions: stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid. *Camden.*

syn-on'y-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *συνώνυμος*; *σύν* with, together + *ὄνομα, ὄνυμα*, name. See SYN-; NAME.] Having the character of a synonym; expressing the same, or nearly the same, idea. — **syn-on'y-mous-ly**, *adv.*

syn-on'y-my (-mĭ), *n.* [L. *synonymia*, Gr. *συνωνυμία* a synonym: cf. F. *synonymie.*] **1.** The quality of being synonymous; sameness of meaning.

2. A system or collection of synonyms; also, the study or discrimination of synonyms.

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syn'dac-tyl'ic (sĭn'dăk-tĭl'ĭk), *a.*, **syn-dac'ty-lous** (sĭn-dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *a.* Syndactyl. [tylism.] **syn-dac'ty-ly** (-lĭ), *n.* Syndac- **syn-dec'to-my** (sĭn-dĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* Gr. *σύνδεσμος* a band, bond + *-ectomy.*] = PERITOMY a.

syn'der-e'sis (sĭn'dĕ-rē'sĭs). Var. of SYNTERESIS.

syn'de-sis (sĭn'dĕ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σύνδεσις* a binding together.] State of being bound together.

syn'des-mi'tis (sĭn'dĕs-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σύνδεσμος* band + *-itis.*] A inflammation of a ligament. b Conjunctivitis.

syn'des-mol'o-gy (-mŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σύνδεσμος* band + *-logy.*] The anatomy of ligaments.

Syn-des'mon (sĭn-dĕs'mŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σύν* + *δεσμός* a bond.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs constituted by the rue anemone.

syn'des-mo'sis (sĭn'dĕs-mō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -MOSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *σύνδεσμος* a band.] *Anat.* An articulation in which the contiguous surfaces of the bones are rough and are bound together by an interosseous ligament. — **syn'des-mot'ic** (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.*

syn'des-mot'o-my (-mŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σύνδεσμος* band + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Cutting or dissection of ligaments.

syn'di-ca-ble (sĭn'dĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* Subject to examination, censure, or control. *Obs.*

syn'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *syndicatus*, p. p. of *syndicare* to censure.] To judge: censure. *Obs.*

syn'di-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One that syndicates.

syn'dic-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *R.*

syn'doc. Var. of SINTOC.

syndon. Obs. pres. ind. pl. of BE.

syn'dro-me (sĭn'drō-mē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συνδρομή*; *σύν* with + *δραμεῖν* to run.] **a** Concurrence. *R.* **b** *Med.* A group of symptoms occurring together.

Syn'dy-oc'er-as (sĭn'dĭ-ŏs'ẽr-ăs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σύνδυο* two together + *κέρας* horn.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct ungulates from the Miocene of Nebraska, allied to *Protoceras* and supposed to be ancestral antelopes. The skull bore two pairs of horns curving toward each other.

syne (sīn). Scot. var. of SIND, *n.* & *v.* [SINE.]

syne. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SINE, Archaic or Scot. var. of SIN, *adv., prep. & conj.*

synechalle. † SENESCHAL.

syn-ech'i-ol'o-gy (sĭ-nĕk'ĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *συνέχεια* continuity + *-logy.*] A doctrine of continuity, or of a constant principle uniting changing or multiple events.

syn'e-chism (sĭn'ĕ-kĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *συνεχισμός*.] That tendency of philosophic thought insisting on the idea of continuity as of prime importance in philosophy, and esp. on the necessity of hypotheses involving true continuity. *C. S. Peirce.* — **syn'e-chist** (-kĭst), *n.*

syn-ech'o-log'i-cal (sĭ-nĕ-kŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See SYNECHIOLOGY.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a continuum.

syn'ech-ot'o-my (sĭ-nĕ-kŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*synechia* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of dividing a synechia. [of SYNŒCIOUS.]

syn-œ'cious (sĭ-nē'shŭs). Var.

syn'ec-thry (sĭn'ĕk-thrĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. *ἔχθρα* hatred.] *Zoöl.* Commensalism with dislike or enmity. Cf. SYMPHILY.

syn-ec'tic (sĭ-nĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συνεκτικός* fit to hold together.] **a** Joining things of different nature. **b** *Math.* Holomorphic.

syn-e'dral (sĭ-nē'drăl), *a.* [Gr. *σύνεδρος* sitting with.] *Bot.* Growing on the angles of a stem.

syn-ed'ri-al (sĭ-n ē d'r ĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the synedrion. *R.*

syn-e'drous (sĭ-nē'drŭs), *a.* = SYNEDRAL

synegen. † SIN, *v.*

syn'ei-de'sis (sĭn'ĭ-dē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *συνείδησις*.] Consciousness; also, conscience. *Obs.*

syn-e'ma (sĭ-nē'mă), *n.* [NL., for *synnema*; Gr. *σύν* together + *νῆμα* a thread.] *Bot.* The column of united filaments in a monadelphous flower.

syn-em'me-non (sĭ-nĕm'ē-nŏn), *n. pl.* [Gr. *συνημμένων*, gen. pl. of p. p of *συνάπτειν* to join together.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

Syn'en-tog'na-thi (sĭn'ĕn-tŏg'-nă-thī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. *ἐντός* within + *γνάθος* jaw.] *Zoöl.* A group of physoclistous fishes having spineless fins, united lower pharyngeal bones, and the lateral line forming a ridge along the lower lateral part of the body. It includes the garfishes (Belonidæ), saury, flying fishes, and halfbeaks. — **syn-en'tog-nath** (sĭ-nĕn'tŏ g-năth), *n.* — **syn'en-tog'na-thous** (sĭn'ĕn-tŏg'-nă-thŭs), *a.*

syn-er'e-sis. Var. of SYNÆRESIS.

syn'er-gas'tic (sĭn'ẽr-găs'tĭk), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *ἐργαστικός* working.] Of, pert. to, or done by, joint effort. *R.* [ergetic.]

syn-er'gic (sĭ-nûr'jĭk), *a.* Synergetic.

syn-er'gi-da (-jĭ-dă), *n.*; *pl.* -GIDÆ (-dē) [NL.] A synergid.

syneschalle. † SENESCHAL.

syn'es-the'si-a. Var. of SYNÆSTHESIA.

syn-e'ti-on Var. of SYNÆTION

syn'eu-ro'sis (sĭn'ū-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. *νεῦρον* sinews + *-osis.*] Synchondrosis. *Obs.*

synfan. † SYMPHAN.

syn'ga-my (sĭn'gă-mĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + *-gamy.*] **a** *Bot.* Promiscuous intercrossing of related plants that flower at the same period; — opp. to *asymgamy*. **b** *Biol.* Conjugation; cell union. *Rare.* — **syn-gam'ic** (sĭn-găm'ĭk), *a.*

syngen. † SIN, *v.*

Syn'ge-ne'si-a (sĭn'jĕ-nē'zhĭ-ă; -sĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. *γένεσις* generation.] *Bot.* A Linnæan class including the composites. — **syn'ge-ne'sian** (-shăn), *a.*

syn'ge-ne'sious (-shŭs), *a. Bot.* Having stamens united by the anthers as in composites.

syn-gen'ic (sĭn-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συγγενής*.] Congenital. *Rare.*

synget. † SIGNET.

synglere. † SANGLIER.

syngleriy, *n.* [Cf. OF. *singulerté* uniqueness, *sengler* single, solitary.] Uniqueness. *Obs.*

Syng'na-tha (sĭng'nă-thă), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of CHILOPODA.

Syng-nath'i-dæ (sĭng-năth'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. *γνάθος* jaw + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of lophobranch fishes having an elongate, tubular snout and lacking the ventral and first dorsal fins. It comprises the sea horse and pipefishes, and constitutes a suborder, **Syng'na-thi** (sĭng'nă-thī). The type genus is **Syng'na-thus** (-thŭs), containing the typical pipefishes. — **syng'na-thid** (-thĭd), *n.* — **syng'na-thoid** (-thoid), *a.* & *n.*

syng'na-thous (sĭng'nă-thŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Pertaining to the Syngnathi or Syngnatha.

syngnett. † CYGNET.

syn'gra-phus, *n.* [L.] A syngraph. *Obs.*

Syn-hed'ri-on (sĭn-hĕd'rĭ-ŏn). Var. of SYNEDRION.

synk † CINQUE.

syn'ka-tath'e-sis (sĭn'kă-tăth'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *συγκατάθεσις*.] *Philos.* Acceptance or indorsement of a presentation or idea as true or valid; — a term used for a Stoic doctrine analogous to the modern view of judgment.

syn'ki-ne'sis (-kĭ-nē'sĭs; -kĭ-nē'-), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. *κίνησις* movement.] *Med.* Involuntary movement in one part when another part is moved. — **syn'ki-net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

synne. † SIN.

synnet. † SENNET.

synnowe. † SINEW

syn'o-cha (sĭn'ŏ-kă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συνοχή* a holding together. See SYNECHIA.] *Med.* See SYNOCHUS. *Obs.*

syn'o-chal (-kăl), *a. Med.* Of, pert. to, or like, synocha. *Obs.*

synoche. † SYNOCHA. See SYNOCHUS.

syn-o'chre-ate (sĭ-n ŏ'k r ē-ā t). Var. of SYNOCREATE.

syn'o-chus (sĭn'ŏ-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σύνοχος* joined together.] *Med.* Either of two forms of fever, called *synocha* by some, and *synochus* by others. *Obs.*

syn-o'di-an (sĭ-n ō'd ĭ-ă n), *n.* One of a synod. *Obs.* [CAL.]

syn-od'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SYNODIC.

syn'od-ist (sĭn'ŭd-ĭst), *n.* An adherent to a synod.

Syn'o-don'ti-dæ (sĭn'ŏ-dŏn'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, tooth + *-idæ.*] The family constituted by the lizard fishes. See LIZARD FISH, a. — **syn'o-don'tid** (-tĭd), *n.* — **syn'o-don'toid** (-toid), *a.* & *n.*

Syn'o-dus (sĭn'ŏ-dŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of lizard fishes (Synodontidæ).

syn'œ'cism (sĭ-nē'sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *συνοικισμός* combination.] Joining or combining. *Rare.*

syn-oi'cous (sĭ-noi'kŭs). Var. of SYNŒCIOUS.

synomome † CINNAMON.

syn'om'o-sy (sĭ-n ŏ m'ŏ-s ĭ), *n.* [Gr. *συνωμοσία*, fr. *συνομνύναι* to swear with or together.] Sworn brotherhood; conspiracy; also, a society or group of persons bound together by oath. *R.*

syn-on'y-mal (-nŏn'ĭ-măl), *a.* Synonymous. *Obs.* — **syn-on'y-mal-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

syn-on'y-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to synonymy.

syn'o-nyme (sĭn'ŏ-nīm). Var. of SYNONYM.

syn'o-nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk), *n.* [Cf. G. *synonymik*. See SYNONYMOUS.] Science, or the scientific treatment, of synonyms. *Rare.*

syn'o-nym'i-con (-ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL.] Lexicon of synonyms. *R.*

syn'o-nym'i-ty (-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being synonymous. *Rare.*

syn-on'y-mize (sĭ-nŏn'ĭ-mīz), *v. i.* To form synonyms. *Rare.*

3. In old rhetoric, a figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.
4. The scientific names (incorrect and correct) collectively which have been used in different books to designate a species or other group; also, a list of these names specifying the books and authors employing them.

syn-op'sis (sĭ-nŏp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* SYNOPSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *σύνοψις*; *σύν* with, together + *ὄψις* a sight, view, from the root seen in E. *optic.*] **1.** A general view, or a collection of heads or parts so arranged as to exhibit a general view, of a whole; an abstract or summary; a syllabus.
2. *East. Ch.* A manual of prayers for the use of the laity, compiled from various office books.
Syn. —Abridgment, epitome, abstract, syllabus, summary, conspectus. See COMPENDIUM.

syn-op'tic (sĭ-nŏp'tĭk), *n.* [*often cap.*] Any of the Synoptic Gospels or of the authors of the Synoptic Gospels.

syn-op'tic (sĭ-nŏp'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *συνοπτικός*: cf. F. *synop-*
syn-op'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } *tique.* See SYNOPSIS.] **1.** Affording a general view of a whole, or of its principal parts.
2. [*often cap.*] Affording, presenting, or taking the same or a common view; — applied to the first three Gospels, as disting. from the Fourth, from their many agreements in subject, order, and language; hence, of or pert. to the Synoptic Gospels; as, the *Synoptic* problem.
Synoptic Gospels, Matthew, Mark, and Luke. See NEW TESTAMENT. — **S. problem**, the problem as to the origin and relations of the Synoptic Gospels presented by their resemblances. In most of the numerous and often complicated hypotheses which have been advanced, Mark is considered one of the sources of Matthew and Luke, while these are connected, if at all, by Luke's borrowing from Matthew. — **s. weather chart**, *Meteor.*, a weather chart of a wide region compiled from observations taken in various places at or near the same time.

Syn'op-tis'tic (sĭn'ŏp-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* Relating to, or connected with, the Synoptists or the Synoptic Gospels.

Syn-o'um (sĭ-nō'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σύν* with + *ᾠόν* egg.] *Bot.* A genus of meliaceous trees, distinguished by two united ovules in each cell of the ovary and by numerous included stamens. The two species are Australian; *S. glandulosum* is the rosewood of New South Wales.

syn-ou'si-acs (sĭ-nōō'shĭ-ăks; sĭ-nou'-), *n.* [Gr. *συνουσια* society.] The department of knowledge having to do with societies; — used in library cataloguing.

syn-o'vi-a (sĭ-nō'vĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., of uncert. orig.; perh. fr. Gr. *σύν* with + L. *ovum* egg.] *Anat.* A transparent, viscid lubricating fluid containing a mucinlike substance and secreted by the synovial membranes of articulations, bursæ, and tendon sheaths (see under SYNOVIAL, *a.*).

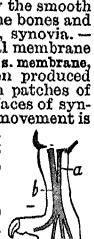
syn-o'vi-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *synovial.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to synovia; secreting synovia. — **syn-o'vi-al-ly**, *adv.*
synovial capsule, in freely movable joints, the completely closed cavity containing synovia, formed by the smooth cartilages covering the articular surfaces of the bones and the surrounding capsular ligament. — **s. fluid**, synovia. — **s. ligaments**, ligamentlike folds of the synovial membrane occurring in certain joints, esp. in the knee. — **s. membrane**, the dense connective-tissue membrane, often produced into folds or villi and partially covered with patches of flattened cells, which lines the ligamental surfaces of synovial capsules, sheaths of tendons where free movement is necessary, and bursæ, and secretes the synovia.

syn'o-vi'tis (sĭn'ō-vī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SYNOVIA; -ITIS.] Inflammation of a synovial membrane, usually with pain and swelling of the joint.

syn-pel'mous (sĭn-pĕl'mŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *πέλμα* the sole of the foot.] *Zoöl.* Having the two main flexor tendons of the toes blended above the divisions which go to each digit.

syn-tac'tic (sĭn-tăk'tĭk), *n.* *Math.* Combinatorial analysis; the doctrine of the ways of combining things.

syn-tac'tic (-tăk'tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. Gr. *συντακτι-*
syn-tac'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } *κός* putting together, composing. See SYNTAX.] Of, pert. to, or according to the rules of, syntax. — **syn-tac'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*



Synpelmous Foot of a Bird. *I, II, III, IV*, First to Fourth Toes. *a, b* Plantar Tendons, which unite at *b*.

syn'tax (sĭn'tăks), *n.* [L. *syntaxis*, Gr. *σύνταξις*, fr. *συντάσσειν* to put together in order; *σύν* with + *τάσσειν* to put in order: cf. F. *syntaxe.* See SYN-; TACTICS.]
1. Connected system or order; union of things; a number of things joined; organism. *Obs.* "The whole *syntax* of beings." *Glanvill.*
2. *Gram.* Sentence structure; that part of grammar which treats of concord, government, and the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words in sentences in their mutual relations, according to established usage.

syn'ter-e'sis (sĭn'tĕr-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συντήρησις* preservation, fr. *συντηρεῖν* to preserve; *σύν* with + *τηρεῖν* to guard.] **1.** *Med.* Prophylaxis. *Obs.*
2. *Scholast.* The innate moral principle, or sense of right and wrong, which impels men toward good and withholds them from evil; the moral rule or law of which conscience is the particular instance or application.

syn'the-sis (sĭn'thĕ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., a mixture, prop., a putting together, Gr. *σύνθεσις*, fr. *συντιθέναι* to place or put together; *σύν* with + *τιθέναι* to place. See THESIS.] **1.** Composition, or the putting of two or more things together, as in compounding medicines.
2. *Chem.* The art or process of making or "building up" a compound by the union of simpler compounds or of its elements; as, the *synthesis* of water from hydrogen and oxygen; the *synthesis* of carbohydrates; — contrasted with *analysis.* (Cf. PHOTOSYNTHESIS.) Specif., artificial synthesis, by laboratory methods; as, the *synthesis* of alizarin.
3. The combination of separate elements of thought or sensation into a whole, as of simple into complex conceptions, or species into genera; — the opposite of *analysis.*
Analysis and *synthesis*, though commonly treated as two different methods, are, if properly understood, only the two necessary parts of the same method. Each is the relative and correlative of the other. *Sir W Hamilton*
Alexander the Commentator defined *synthesis* as a progress from principles to consequences, analysis as a regress from consequences to principles. *Encyc Brit.*
4. *Philol.* Combination of radical and inflectional elements into inflected words; — disting. from *analysis*, in which the inflectional elements are separate words. Cf. INFLECTION, 3a.

syn'the-sist (-sĭst), *n.* One who employs synthesis, or who follows synthetic methods.

syn'the-size (-sīz), *v. t.*; -SIZED (-sīzd); -SIZ/ING (-sīz'ĭng).
1. To combine by synthesis; to unite; to deal with synthetically.
2. To produce by synthesis; as, to *synthesize* albumin.

syn-thet'ic (sĭn-thĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *συνθετικός*: cf. F. *syn-*
syn-thet'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *thétique.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting in, synthesis; — contrasted with *analytic.*
Philosophers hasten too much from the analytic to the *synthetic* method; that is, they draw general conclusions from too small a number of particular observations. *Bolingbroke*
2. Specif.: **a** *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or formed by, artificial synthesis; as, *synthetic* camphor. **b** *Biol.* Designating a group whose members combine in themselves structural characters of diverse groups. **c** *Philol.* Pert. to or designating a language characterized by synthesis; inflectional; — distinguished from *analytic.*
synthetic division, *Math.*, an abridged method of dividing one polynomial by another, by means of detached coefficients. — **s. geometry**, elementary geometry, but esp. modern geometry, both as distinguished from analytic geometry. See MODERN GEOMETRY. — **s. judgment.** See ANALYTIC JUDGMENT. — **s. philosophy**, the philosophy of Herbert Spencer; — so named by him as being an attempt to combine all the sciences into a connected whole. See SPENCERIANISM. — **s. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition in which the predicate adds something not contained in the subject.

syn'thro-nus (sĭn'thrŏ-nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī). [Gr. *σύν* with + *θρόνος* throne.] *Eccl.* In the early church, in the Eastern Church, and in some ancient churches in the West, the combined bishop's throne and clergy stalls. It is placed behind the altar and against the east wall of the apse.

syn-ton'ic (sĭn-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Physics.* Of or pert. to syntony; specif., designating, or pert. to, a system of wireless telegraphy in which the transmitting and receiving apparatus are in syntony with, and only with, one another. — **syn-ton'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn'to-nize (sĭn'tō-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ/ING (-nīz'ĭng). [See SYNTONY.] *Physics.* To adjust or devise so as to emit or respond to electric oscillations of a certain wave length; to tune; specif., to put (two or more instruments or systems of wireless telegraphy) in syntony with each other. — **syn'to-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

syn'to-niz'er (-nīz'ẽr), *n.* *Physics.* One that syntonizes; specif., a device consisting essentially of a variable inductance coil and condenser with a pair of adjustable spark balls, for attuning the time periods of antennæ in wireless telegraphy (called also *syntonizing coil*).

syn'to-ny (sĭn'tō-nĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *συντονία* agreement. See SYN-; TONE.] *Physics.* State of being adjusted to a certain wave length; agreement or tuning between the time period of an apparatus emitting electric oscillations and that of a receiving apparatus, esp. in wireless telegraphy.

syn-trac'trix (sĭn-trăk'trĭks), *n.* [*syn-* + *tractrix.*] *Math.* The locus of a point on the tangent to a tractrix, which divides the constant tangent intercept in a given ratio.

sy'pher (sī'fẽr), *v. t.*; SY'PHERED (-fẽrd); SY'PHER-ING. [Orig. uncert.] *Carp.* To overlap the chamfered edges of (planks, etc.) to make a flush joint, as for a bulkhead.

syph'i-lis (sĭf'ĭ-lĭs), *n.* [F. & NL., fr. *Syphilus*, the name of a shepherd in the Latin poem of Fracastoro, "*Syphilus, sive* Morbus Gallicus," which was published in 1530; perh. fr. Gr. *σῦς* hog, swine + *φίλος* dear, loving.] *Med.* A chronic, specific, contagious venereal disease marked by various structural lesions; the pox. Its course has usually three stages: **primary syphilis**, characterized by a chancre and indolent buboes; **secondary syphilis**, characterized by mucous patches, cutaneous eruptions, sore throat, and general enlargement of the lymphatic glands; and **tertiary syphilis**, characterized by gummata and severe skin lesions.

syph'i-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *syphilitique.*] *Med.* Of, pert. to, or affected with, syphilis. — *n.* A syphilitic patient. — **syph'i-lit'i-cal-ly** (-lĭt'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

syph'i-lize (sĭf'ĭ-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ/ING (-līz'ĭng). *Med.* To inoculate with syphilitic virus, esp. as a preventive measure. — **syph'i-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lĭ-zā'-), *n.*

syph'i-lol'o-gy (-lŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*syphilis* + *-logy.*] Medical knowledge of syphilis. — **syph'i-lol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Syr'i-ac (sĭr'ĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *Syriacus*, fr. *Syria*: cf. F. *syriaque.*] Of or pert. to Syria or its language.
Syriac ulcer, *Med.*, diphtheria. — **S. versions** (of the Bible). See VERSION. — **S. Vulgate**, the Peshitta.

Syr'i-ac, *n.* An Aramaic dialect spoken in Edessa and western Mesopotamia, where it flourished as a literary language until the 13th century. The earlier Syriac script is called *estrangelo*, the modern, *serta.* The version of the Bible known as Peshitta is its most important monument, but there is also an extensive Christian literature. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES, *Table*; cf. NEO-SYRIAC.

Syr'i-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Syria or the Syrians; Syriac.
Syrian bear, a silvery or yellowish gray bear (*Ursus syriacus*), prob. only a variety of the European brown bear, inhabiting Syria. — **S. Code**, a code of Roman laws privately compiled, apparently by some priest for use in the ecclesiastical courts. It appeared about 50 years before the Justinian Code, and was accepted as law in parts of the East for many centuries. It became first known to moderns in a Syrian translation. — **S. rue.** = AFRICAN RUE. — **S. text.** See TEXT. — **S. thistle**, an Old World thistle (*Carduus syriacus*). — **S. tobacco**, the plant *Nicotiana rustica*, formerly supposed to yield the tobacco produced in Syria.

Syr'i-an, *n.* [L. *Syrius*: cf. F. *Syrien.*] **1.** A native of Syria; esp., a person of the native Semitic population formed by the intermingling of Arabs with descendants of the Phœnicians, Jews, and other ancient Semitic peoples.
2. A member of the Syrian Christian Church, which has offshoots as far east as India.

Syr'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Also **Syr'i-asm** (-ăz'm). A Syrian idiom, or a peculiarity of the Syrian language; a Syriacism.

sy-rin'ga (sĭ-rĭn'gă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σῦριγξ*, *σύριγγος*, a shepherd's pipe, tube. See SYRINGE.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World oleaceous shrubs, the lilacs, having purple or white flowers in terminal, usually thyrsoid panicles, the corolla with a cylindrical tube and four spreading lobes, the seeds winged. See LILAC, **1**, *Note.*
2. [So called because its stems were formerly used as pipestems.] In popular and horticultural usage, any garden shrub of the genus *Philadelphus*; mock orange. Syringas have large white, or cream-colored, often fragrant flowers.

syr'inge (sĭr'ĭnj), *n.* [Gr. *σῦριγξ*, *σύριγγος*, a pipe or tube, shepherd's pipe: cf. F. *seringue.* Cf. SYRINGA.] **1.** a A kind of small hand pump for throwing a stream of liquid or for purposes of aspiration. It consists of a cylindrical barrel and piston, or a bulb of soft but elastic material, with a nozzle. It is used for injecting liquids into animal bodies, for cleansing wounds, etc. b Hence, a device for a similar purpose, as a rubber bag, connected with a nozzle by a long tube (called in full **fountain syringe**).
2. *Zoöl.* A syringium.

syr'inge, *v. t.*; SYR'INGED (-ĭnjd); SYR'ING-ING (-ĭn-jĭng).
1. To inject by means of a syringe.
2. To wash and clean by injections from a syringe.

syr'inge, *v. i.* To use a syringe.

sy-rin'ge-al (sĭ-rĭn'jē-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the syrinx; as, *syringeal* muscles.

sy-rin'gin (-jĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline glucoside, $C_{17}H_{24}O_9 \cdot H_2O$, found in the bark of the lilac (*Syringa*) and of the privet; — formerly called also *lilacin.* It is a methoxy derivative of coniferin. — **sy-rin'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

sy-rin'go-my-e'li-a (sĭ-rĭn'gō-mī-ē'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σῦριγξ* a tube + *myelo-* + *-ia.*] *Med.* A chronic disease of the spinal cord occurring most often in young adults. It is characterized by muscular atrophy, esp. of the upper extremities, loss of the sense of pain and temperature with tactile sensibility retained, and various vasomotor disturbances. It is due to certain lesions of the spinal cord resulting from gliomatous tumors. — **sy-rin'go-my-el'ic** (-ĕl'ĭk), *a.*

syr'inx (sĭr'ĭnks), *n.*; *L. pl.* SYRINGES (sĭ-rĭn'jēz). [L. (in

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synop. *Abbr.* Synopsis.
synopar † CINNABAR.
synopare. † SINOPER.
syn'oph-thal'mus (sĭn'ŏf-thăl'mŭs), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* eye.] *Terat.* Monstrosity having only one eye.
Syn-op'sis Ba-sil'i-co'rum (bă-sĭl'ĭ-kō'rŭm). Any of several abridgments of the Basilica, esp. one (**Synopsis Basilicorum major**) made about 907 (see HEXABIBLOS) or one (**S. B. minor**) made early in the 13th century.
syn'op-sy, *n.* A synopsis. *Obs.*
syn-op'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of SYNOPTIC, OPTICAL. [A synoptic.]
syn-op'tist (-tĭst), *n.* [*often cap.*]
syn-or'chism (sĭ-nôr'kĭz'm), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. *ὄρχις* testicle.] *Med.* Partial or complete fusion of the testicles.
syn-os'te-ol'o-gy (sĭ-nŏs'tē-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*syn-* + Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *-logy.*] Arthrology.
syn-os'te-o'sis (-ŏ'sĭs), **syn'os-to'sis** (-tŏ'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -OSES (-sēz). [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. *ὀστέον* bone.] *Anat.* Ankylosis. — **syn'os-tosed** (sĭn'ŏs-tōst; -tōzd), *a.* — **syn'os-tot'ic** (-tŏt'ĭk), **syn'os-tot'i-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **syn'os-tot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
syn'o-vip'a-rous (-ō-vĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [*synovia* + *-parous.*] *Physiol.* Producing or secreting synovia.
syn-sep'al-ous (sĭn-sĕp'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*syn-* + *sepal.*] Gamosepalous.
syn'tagm, *n.* = SYNTAGMA. *Obs.*
syn-tag'ma (sĭn-tăg'mă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σύνταγμα*, fr. *συντάσσειν* to put together.] **a** A systematic collection or grouping, as of writings. **b** *Bot.* A body made up of tagmata.
Syntax, Dr. See DOCTOR SYNTAX. [Syntax. *Rare.*]
syn-tax'is (sĭn-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [L.]
syn-tech'nic (sĭn-tĕk'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. *σύντεχνος* practicing the same art. See SYN-; TECHNIC.] *Biol.* Designating resemblance between unrelated animals due to parallel development or adaptation to similar surroundings.
syn-tec'tic (-tĕk), **syn-tec'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *syntecticus*; cf. Gr. *συντηκτικός* apt to faint, easily liquefied.] Of or pert. to syntexis; wasting.
syn'te-no'sis (sĭn'tē-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. *τένων* a sinew.] *Anat.* Articulation by tendons.
syn-ter'e-sy, *n.* SYNTERESIS; hence, remorse. *Obs.*
syn'te-ret'ic (sĭn'tē-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συντηρητικός*.] Prophylactic. *Obs.* [phylaxis. *Obs.*]
syn'te-ret'ics (-tĭks), *n.* Pro-
syn-tex'is (sĭn-tĕk'sĭs), *n.* [L., Gr. *σύντηξις*.] *Med.* Wasting; colliquation.
syn'theme (sĭn'thēm), *n.* [Gr. *σύνθημα* (cf. also *σύνθεμα*) agreement, connection. See SYN-; THEME.] A system of sets and subsets of a larger set of objects, containing every one taken a fixed number of times.
synthen. † SITHEN.
syn-ther'mal (sĭn-thûr'măl), *a.* [*syn-* + *thermal.*] Having the same degree of heat.
syn'the-siz'er (sĭn'thē-sīz'ẽr), *n.* One that synthesizes.
syn'thet'i-cal-ly, *a d v.* of SYNTHETICAL.
syn-thet'i-cism (sĭn-thĕt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Synthetic principles; tendency to observe synthetic methods. [synthesist.]
syn'the-tist (sĭn'thē-tĭst), *n.* A
syn'the-tize (sĭn'thē-tīz), *v. t.* [Cf. Gr. *συνθετίζεσθαι*.] To combine; synthesize. *Rare.*
Syn'ti-che (sĭn'tĭ-kē). *Bib.*
syntillously. † SCINTILLOUSLY.
syn-to'mi-a, *n.* [NL.] Syntomy.
syn'to-my (sĭn'tō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *συντομία*, fr. *συντέμνειν* to cut short; *σύν* with + *τέμνειν* to cut.] Brevity; conciseness. *Rare.*
syn-ton'ic (sĭn-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Lit. tense; — used in ancient musical theory. See *comma syntonum*, under COMMA, 5.
syn'to-nin (sĭn'tō-nĭn), *n.* [G.; cf. Gr. *συντονος* stretched tight, intense.] *Physiol. Chem.* An acid albuminate; specif., one got by extraction of muscle with dilute hydrochloric acid.
syn'to-no-lyd'i-an (-nō-lĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. *συντονος* intense + Λύδιος Lydian.] Hypolydian. See MODE, I a.
syn'to-nous (sĭn'tō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *σύντονος*.] Syntonic.
syn'trope (sĭn'trōp), *n.* *Zoöl.* A syntropic part or appendage.
syn-trop'ic (sĭn-trŏp'ĭk), **syn-trop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *τροπή* a turning.] *Zoöl.* Repeated symmetrically without being reversed, as are ribs of one side; — opposed to *antitropic.*
syn'tro-py (sĭn'trō-pĭ), *n.* State or quality of being syntropic.
syph-typ'ic (sĭn-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* [*syn-* + *typic.*] Of the same type. — **syn-typ'i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.*
syn'u-lot'ic (sĭn'ū-lŏt'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. *συνουλωτικός* promoting cicatrization.] *Med.* A cicatrizing medicine. *Obs.*
syn-u'si-ast (sĭ-nū'zĭ-ăst), *n* [Gr. *συνουσιαστής*.] A believer in consubstantiation. *Obs.*
synwe. † SIN.
syon. † SCION.
syon. Obs. p. pr. of SEE.
sypers † CYPRESS.
sy'pher. † CIPHER.
syph'i-lide (sĭf'ĭ-līd), *n.* [Cf. F. *syphilide.*] *Med.* A cutaneous eruption due to syphilis.
syph'i-li-pho'bi-a (-lĭ-fō'bĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Syphilophobia.
syph'i-lo-derm' (sĭf'ĭ-lō-dûrm'), *n.* [See SYPHILIS; -DERM.] A syphilide. — **syph'i-lo-der'ma-tous** (-dûr'mă-tŭs), *a.*
syph'i-log'ra-phy (-lŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [*syphilis* + *-graphy.*] Scientific description of syphilis. — **syph'i-log'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.*
syph'i-loid (sĭf'ĭ-loid), *a* [*syphilis* + *-oid.*] Like syphilis.
syph'i-lo'ma (-lō'mă), *n.* [NL.; *syphilis* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A syphilitic tumor. — **syph'i-lom'a-tous** (-lŏm'ă-tŭs; -lō'mă-tŭs), *a.*
syph'i-lo-pho'bi-a (-lō-fō'bĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *syphilis* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of syphilis.
sypirs. † CYPRESS.
syplin. † SAPLING.
Syr. *Abbr.* Syria; Syriac. [*Bib.*]
Sy'ra-cu'sa (sĭ'ră-kū'să). *D.*
Syr'a-cu'san (sĭr'ă-kū'zăn), *a.* Of, relating to, or connected with, Syracuse, esp. Syracuse in Sicily. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Syracuse.
sy-rang'. Var. of SERANG.
syre (sīr), *n.* Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SEWER.
sy'ren. Var. of SIREN, 6.
syrene. † 1st SERENE.
syrepe. † SIRUP.
Syr'i-a-cism (sĭr'ĭ-ă-sĭz'm), *n.* A Syrian idiom; a Syrianism.
Syr'i-a-cist (-sĭst), *n.* One devoted to, or skilled in, study of Syriac, esp. of the Syriac version of the Bible. [*Bib.*]
Syr'i-a-ma'a-chah (-mā'ă-kă). *Bib.*
Syr'i-arch (sĭr'ĭ-ärk), *n.* [L. *Syriarcha*, Gr. Συριάρχης.] In the Roman empire, the chief priest of the Province of Syria.
syr'inge-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
syringe gun. A large syringe sometimes used for the capture of humming birds.
syr'in-gi'tis (sĭr'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See SYRINX; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.
sy-rin'gi-um (sĭ-rĭn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συρίγγιον*, dim. of *σῦριγξ* a pipe.] *Zoöl* a A muscular tubular organ connected with the mouth parts of hemipterous insects, used for the ejection of a poisonous secretion. b A tubular organ on the body of some insect larvæ, from which an offensive fluid can be ejected.
sy-rin'go-my-e'li-tis (sĭ-rĭn'gō-mī'ĕ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *syringomyelia* + *-itis.*] *Med* Inflammation of the spinal cord associated with syringomyelia.
sy-rin'go-my'e-lo-cele' (-mī'ĕ-lō-sēl'), *n.* *Med.* Spina bifida.
sy-rin'go-tome (sĭ-rĭn'gō-tōm), *n.* A small blunt-pointed bistoury, used in syringotomy.
syr'in-got'o-my (sĭr'ĭn-gŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σῦριγξ* a hollow sore + *τέμνειν* to cut.] Operation of cutting for anal fistula.
Syr'i-on (sĭr'ĭ-ŏn). *Bib.*
syrlye. † SURLY.
syr'ma (sûr'mă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σύρμα*, fr. *σύρειν* to drag.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A trailing robe, worn esp. by tragic actors.
2. [*cap.*] [Gr. Σύρμα.] See STAR.

sense 1), Gr. Σύριγξ, NL. in other senses, fr. Gr. σῦριγξ a pipe.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Gr. Myth.* An Arcadian nymph pursued by Pan and changed, at her entreaty, into a tuft of reeds, out of which Pan then made his pipes.
2. *Music.* A Panpipe.
3. *Archæology.* Something tubular or cylindrical; specif., *Arch.*, a tunnel-shaped rock-cut tomb of ancient Egypt.
4. The vocal organ of birds. It is a special modification of the lower part of the trachea or of the bronchi or of both. It is most highly developed in the Oscines, or singing birds. Commonly the lower cartilaginous tracheal rings are enlarged and fused and crossed by a bony bar (*pessulus*) from which arise certain membranes, the vibration of which produces the voice. It varies greatly in different groups, and is very important in classification. The syrinx is sometimes called lower larynx. Birds have a true larynx at the top of the trachea, but it does not produce the voice.

Sy'ro- (sī'rō-; sĭr'ō-). Combining form for *Syrian;* as in *Syro*-Arabian, *Syro*-Chaldee, etc. — **Sy'ro-Chal'dee' al'phabet**, the most archaic of the existing scripts, descended from the estrangelo. It is more cursive than the Nestorian.

Sy'ro-phœ-ni'cian (-fē-nĭsh'ăn), *a.* [*Syro-* + *Phœnician;* cf. L. *Syrophœnix* a Syrophœnician, Gr. Συροφοίνιξ.] Of or relating to the Roman province of Syrophœnicia. — *n.* A native of Syrophœnicia.


Syrphus Fly (*Syrphus poltus*). X1½

syr'phus fly (sûr'fŭs). [NL. *Syrphus*, the generic name; cf. Gr. σύρφος, σέρφος, a kind of winged insect.] Any of numerous cyclorrhaphous dipterous flies of *Syrphus* and allied genera, constituting the family Syrphidæ. The species vary greatly in form and coloration, but are generally distinguished by a spurious longitudinal vein near the middle of the fore wing. Many mimic bees or wasps and many have the abdomen transversely banded with yellow. The adults mostly frequent flowers, flying in sunshine, and feed on honey and pollen. The larvæ of some species live in decaying vegetable matter or in mud or water (see RAT-TAILED LARVA), but many prey on plant lice, and hence are beneficial.

sys-si'ti-a (sĭ-sĭsh'ĭ-ă; -sĭt'ĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. συσσιτία.] *Gr. Antiq.* The practice among the Dorians, esp. among the Spartans and Cretans, of eating the chief meal of the day at a public mess, to cement social and civil bonds, promote discipline and good habits among the young, etc.

sys-tal'tic (sĭs-tăl'tĭk), *a.* [L. *systalticus* drawing together, Gr. συσταλτικός, fr. συστέλλειν to draw together. Cf. SUSTALTIC, SYSTOLE.] *Physiol.* Capable of, or taking place by, alternate contraction and dilatation; as, the *systaltic* action of the heart.

sys'tem (sĭs'tĕm), *n.* [L. *systema*, Gr. σύστημα, fr. συνιστάναι to place together; σύν with + ἱστάναι to place: cf. F. *système*. See STAND.] **1.** An aggregation or assemblage of objects united by some form of regular interaction or interdependence; a natural combination, or organization of part to part, conceived as formed by a process of growth or as due to the nature of the objects connected; an organic whole; as, the solar *system;* a *system* of railways.
2 Hence, the whole scheme of created things regarded as forming one complete plan or whole; the universe.
The great *system* of the world. *Boyle.*
3. An assemblage of objects arranged in regular subordination, after some distinct method, usually logical or scientific; a complete exhibition of essential principles or facts, arranged in a rational dependence or connection; a regular union of principles or parts forming one entire thing; as, a *system* of philosophy, government, or botany.
4. A plan, scheme, or method by which ideas or things may be interrelated; a mode of operation governed by general laws or rules; as, a *system* of classification.
5. Regular method or order; formal arrangement; orderliness; as, to have *system* in one's business.
6. In technical uses: **a** *Music.* (1) An interval regarded as a compound of two lesser ones; — so used in Byzantine music. (2) A classified series of tones, as a mode or scale. (3) The collection of staves which form a full *score* (which see). **b** *Biol.* Those organs collectively which especially contribute toward one of the more important and complex vital functions; as, the alimentary or nervous *system.* **c** The body considered as a functional unit. **d** *Zoöl.* In many compound ascidians, a group of zooids arranged about a cloacal cavity serving for them in common, and into which the atrial orifices of all open. **e** *Phys. Chem.* An assemblage of substances in, or tending toward, equilibrium. **f** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A group of two or more periods. Also, a single period greater in extent than a verse. **g** The rocks of a period. See GEOLOGY.

Syn. — See ORDER.

sys'tem-at'ic (sĭs'tĕm-ăt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. συστηματικός: cf.
sys'tem-at'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } F. *systématique.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or consisting in, system; methodical; formed with regular connection and adaptation or subordination of parts to each other and to the design of the whole; as, a *systematic* arrangement of plants; a *systematic* course of study.
A representation of phenomena, in order to answer the purposes of science, must be *systematic.* *Whewell.*
2. Proceeding according to system, or regular method; as, a *systematic* writer; *systematic* benevolence.
3. Pertaining to the system of the world; cosmical.
These ends may be called cosmical, or *systematical.* *Boyle.*
4. *Med.* Affecting successively the different parts of one system or set of nervous fibers; as, *systematic* degeneration.
5. *Pros.* Of or pert. to a system (sense 6 **f**); made up of, or constituting, a system or systems; strophic. Cf. STICHIC.
systematic botany, s. zoölogy, those branches of botany and zoölogy respectively which pertain to classification or taxonomy. — **s. error.** *Math.* = CONSTANT ERROR (*Poincaré*). See ERROR, 6. — **s. theology**, that branch of theology aiming to reduce all revealed truth to a series of statements that together shall form an organized whole.

sys'tem-at'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of classification; classificatory method; also, classification; taxonomy.

sys'tem-a-tism (sĭs'tĕm-ă-tĭz'm), *n.* The reduction of facts or principles to a system.

sys'tem-a-tist (sĭs'tĕm-ă-tĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *systematiste.*] **1.** One who forms or adheres to a system; a systematizer. **2.** *Nat. Hist.* One especially concerned with classification; a taxonomist.

sys'tem-a-tize (-tīz), *v. t.;* -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *systématiser.* Cf. SYSTEMIZE.] To reduce to system or method; to arrange methodically; to methodize; as, to *systematize* a collection of plants; to *systematize* one's work or ideas. — **sys'tem-a-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **sys'tem-a-tiz'er** (-tīz'ĕr), *n.*

sys'tem-a-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σύστημα, συστήματος, system + *-logy.*] The doctrine of, or a treatise on, systems.

sys-tem'ic (sĭs-tĕm'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, relating to, or common to, a system; as, the *systemic* circulation of the blood.
2. *Anat. & Physiol.* Of or pertaining to the general system, or the body as a whole; as, *systemic* death, in distinction from *local* death (see DEATH, *n.*, 1, 3d cit.); *systemic* circulation, or *systemic* arteries, in distinction from the pulmonary circulation or arteries; *systemic* diseases.

sys'tem-ize (sĭs'tĕm-īz), *v. t.;* SYS'TEM-IZED (-īzd); SYS'TEM-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. SYSTEMATIZE.] To reduce to system; to systematize. — **sys'tem-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -i-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **sys'tem-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

sys'to-le (sĭs'tŏ-lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. συστολή, fr. συστέλλειν to contract; σύν with + στέλλειν to set, place.] **1.** *Gram.* Shortening of a syllable naturally or by position long, as for metrical convenience; — opposed to *ectasis* or *diastole.* "In most cases this shortening is not arbitrary, but represents a pronunciation which was in actual use, esp. among the common people." *G. M. Lane, Latin Gram.*
2. *Physiol. & Biol.* The contraction of the heart and arteries by which the blood is forced onward and the circulation kept up; also, the contraction of a rhythmically pulsating contractile vacuole; — correlative to *diastole.* — **sys-tol'ic** (sĭs-tŏl'ĭk), *a.*

syz'y-get'ic (sĭz'ĭ-jĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or constituting, a syzygy; syzygial. — **syz'y-get'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

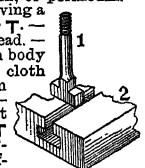
syz'y-gy (sĭz'ĭ-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *syzygia* a joining together, conjunction, Gr. συζυγία; σύν with + ζευγνύναι to join, ζυγόν yoke: cf. F. *syzygie.* See YOKE, *n.*]
1. *Astron.* The point of an orbit, as of the moon, at which it is in conjunction or opposition; — commonly in *pl.*
2. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A group of two coupled feet; — applied by some to a dipody, but by others restricted to a combination of different feet, and hence sometimes extended to denote a four-syllabled foot such as the Ionic.
3. *Zoöl.* **a** The immovable union and partial concrescence of two joints of an arm of a crinoid to form a single segment; also, the segment so formed. **b** The intimately united and apparently fused condition of certain low organisms during conjugation.
4 *Alg.* A linear equation between fundamental covariants of a quantic; any linear function of a set of variables.

T

T (tē). **1.** The twentieth letter of the English alphabet, in value a voiceless consonant usually classed as a *dental.* Its voiced correlative is *d.* With the letter *h* it forms the digraph *th*, which has two distinct interdental sounds, as in *thin, then.* See *Guide to Pron.*, § 235. T derives its name and form from the Latin, the form of the Latin letter being further derived through the Greek from the Phœnician, the ultimate origin being perhaps Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* It is etymologically most nearly related to *d, s, th;* as in *tug, duke; two, dual,* L. *duo;* resin, L. *resina,* Gr. ῥητίνη; *tenuous, thin.* See D, S.
2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The nineteenth or (cf. K, 2 **a**) twentieth in a series; nineteenth (or twentieth) in order or class; also, the numeral nineteen (or twenty). **b** Time. **c** [*cap.*] Terminal (bond); — used on the tape of stock tickers. **d** [*cap.*] Surface tension.
3. As a medieval Roman *numeral*, T stands for 160, and $\overline{\text{T}}$ for 160,000.
4. As an *abbreviation:* **a** In the form **T.**: Various proper names, as Theodore, Thomas, Theresa, Titus, etc.; Territory; Testament, in wigwagging, the; Trinity term (*Law*); Tuesday; Turkish; pounds Turkish. **b** In the form **t.** or **T.**: tace (It., be silent) (*Music*); in betting, taken; tasto (*Music*); temperature; tempo (*Music*); tempore (L., in the time of); tenor; tensor (*Geom.*); thief (the letter being formerly branded on the hand of a convicted thief); in the log book, thunder (*Naut.*); thurm (G., rook or castle) (*Chess*); time; tome (F., volume); tomus (L., volume); ton or tons; tonneau (F., ton) (*Metric System*); town; township; transit (*Com.*); transitive; trillo (*Music*); tun; tutti (*Music*).

T (tē), *n.; pl.* T's, Ts (tēz). **1.** The letter T, t, or its sound.
2. Something shaped like the letter T.
to a T, as if measured with a T square; hence, perfectly; precisely; exactly; as, it suits me to a *T;* it fits me to a *T.*

T, *a.* Having a shape or a cross section like the letter T; as, T abutment or T-abutment, T bar or T-bar, T beam, T bob, T bolt, T branch, T bulb, T connection, T crank, T hinge, T iron, T pipe, T plate, T rail, T rest, T slot, etc.
T bandage, *Surg.*, a bandage shaped like the letter T, and used chiefly for application to the groin, or perineum. — **T bar** *or* **beam**, a metal bar or beam having a cross section of the form of the letter T. — **T bolt**, a bolt having a crosspiece for a head. — **T cart**, an open, two-seated wagon, with body shaped like a T. — **T cloth**, plain cotton cloth stamped with a T, made in Great Britain and sold in Asia. — **T cross**, a tau cross. — **T iron.** **a** A rod with a short crosspiece at the end, used as a hook. **b** Iron in T bars, used in structures. — **T plate**, a T-shaped plate used as a splice and for stiffening a joint where the end of one beam abuts against the side of another. — **T rail**, a kind of rail for railroad tracks, having no flange at the bottom, so that a section resembles the letter T. — **T square**, a ruler having a crosspiece or head at one end, used in making parallel lines; — so called from its shape. It is laid on a drawing board and guided by the crosspiece, which is pressed against the straight edge of the board.


1 T Bolt; 2 T Slot.

't. Contraction of IT; — sometimes in obs., colloq, or dial. use joined with the following verb without apostrophe.
tab (tăb), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** A slight flap, tag, strip, or the like, forming a pendant or appendage to something, as to a garment; specif.: **a** The flap or latchet of a shoe fastened with a string or a buckle. **b** = TAG, *n.*, 4. **c** A small loop for pulling or lifting something. **d** A border of lace or other material, formerly worn on the inner front edge of ladies' bonnets. **e** A loose pendent part of a child's or woman's garment, as a hanging sleeve; esp., one of a number of pendent squares forming a border. **f** *Archery.* A small leather piece to protect the fingers. **g** = EARTAB.
2. *Theat.* A narrow drop hung by a single line.
3. Account; reckoning; check; as, to keep *tab. Colloq.*
tab'ard (tăb'ărd), *n.* [OF. *tabard, tabart;* cf. Sp. & Pg. *tabardo,* It. *tabarro,* W. *tabar,* LGr. ταμπάριον, LL. *tabardum.*] **1.** A short outer coat with loose sleeves, or sometimes sleeveless, worn in inclement weather.
In a *tabard* he [the Plowman] rode upon a mare. *Chaucer.*
2. A kind of cloak or mantle worn by knights. When worn

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syr-mat'ic, *a.* Trailing. *Obs.*
Syr'ni-um (sûr'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύρνιον a bird of ill omen.] *Zoöl* A genus of owls without ear tufts, including the European tawny owl and the American barred owl and their allies. In the American usage now replaced by *Strix.*
Sy'ro-Chal-da'ic, *a. & n* = ARAMAIC.
Sy'ro-Mac'e-do'ni-an, *a.* See SYRO-. — **Syro-Macedonian Era.** See ERA, *n.*, *Table.*
syrop. † SIRUP.
Sy'ro-phe-ni'cian. Var. of SYROPHŒNICIAN.
Syr'phi-dæ (sûr'fĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See SYRPHUS FLY. — **syr'phid** (-fĭd), *a. & n.*
syrt (sûrt), *n.* [L. *syrtis* a sand bank in the sea, Gr. σύρτις: cf. F. *syrte.*] A quicksand; a bog. *R.* — **syr'tic** (sûr'tĭk), *a. R.*
syr'tis (sûr'tĭs), *n.; pl.* -TES (-tēz). [L. See SYRT.] = SYRT.
syruge, *n.* [Cf. SURGERY, CHIRURGIC.] A surgeon. *Obs. Scot.*
syr'up (sĭr'ŭp), **syr'up-y** (-ĭ). Vars. of SIRUP, SIRUPY.
sy'rus. Var. of SARUS.
sysame. † SESAME.
syse. Obs. pl. of SITHE, time.
syse. Aphetic for ASSIZE. *Obs.*
sys-mat'i-cate, *a.* [See SCHISMATIC.] Schismatic. *Obs.*
sysour, *n.* An assizer. *Obs.*
sys'si-der-ite (sĭs'ĭ-dēr-īt; -dĕr-ĭt), *n.* [Gr. σύν with + σίδηρος iron + *-ite.*] = SIDEROLITE.
syst. *Abbr.* System.
sys'ta-sis (sĭs'tă-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σύστασις, fr. συνίστασθαι to stand together. See SYSTEM.] A political union, confederation, or league. *Rare.*
sys-tat'ic (sĭs-tăt'ĭk), *a* [Gr. συστατικός introductory.] Commendatory; laudatory.
sys-te'ma na-tu'ræ (sĭs-tē'mă nă-tū'rē). [L.] A system or philosophic plan of all nature.
sys'tem-at'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of SYSTEMATIC.
sys'tem-a-ti'cian (sĭs'tĕm-ă-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* A systematist. *Rare.*
sys'tem-a-tiz'er (sĭs'tĕm-ă-tīz'ĕr), *n* One that systematizes.
sys'tem-ist, *n.* = SYSTEMATIST.
sys'tem-less, *a.* See -LESS.
systerne. † CISTERN.
sys-til'i-us (sĭs-tĭl'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL. *systylus;* Gr. σύν with + στῦλος column.] In some mosses, a lid fixed to the columella and raised above the capsule when dry.
sys'tyle (sĭs'tīl), *a.* [L. *systylos,* Gr. συστυλος with columns standing close; σύν with + στῦλος a column: cf. F. *systyle.*] See INTERCOLUMNIATION **b**.
sys'ty-lous (sĭs'tĭ-lŭs), *a.* [See SYSTYLE.] *Bot.* **a** Having the styles coherent in a column. **b** In mosses, having the lid fixed to the columella. [SYZYGY. *R.*]
sys'y-gy (sĭz'ĭ-jĭ). Var. of SYZYGY. † SIGHT.
syte † CITY, SITE. [SIGHT; SIT.]
sythe. † SITHE, time; SCYTHE; SYTH, *n.* [See ASSYTH, ASSETH.] Compensation. *Obs. Scot.*
syth, *n.* [Cf. dial. *sie* to strain, Icel. *sía.*] A strainer. *Obs. Scot.*
sythe. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of SCYTHE, SITHE.
syther. † CIDER. [*Scot.*]
syth'ment, *n.* Compensation.
sytholl, sytole. † CITOLE.
sythtware. † SITHTWARE
sy'ud. Var. of SAYID.
syve. † SIEVE.
syvelle. † CIVIL.
syver. Var. of SILVER. *Scot.*
sywestere. † SEWSTER.
syxte. † SIXTH. [SYZYGY. *R.*]
syz'i-gy (sĭz'ĭ-jĭ). Var. of **sy-zyg'i-al** (sĭ-zĭj'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to a syzygy.
sy-zyg'i-um (sĭ-zĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -GIA (-ă). [NL.] A syzygy.
Szek'ler (sĕk'lĕr), *n.* One of the Transylvanian Magyars living on the Carpathian slopes.
szo-pel'ka (sō-pĕl'k ă; Russ. sŏp-yĕl'kă), *n.* [Russ. *sopel'ka,* dim. of *sopl'* bagpipe, reed pipe.] A kind of oboe with brass mouthpiece, used in southern Russia.

T

T. See SHOT. [van 't Hoff.
't. *Abbr.* Het (D., the); as,
t'. Contraction of TO, *infin.*; — often in Middle English joined with the following verb without apostrophe.
ta. † THO, TOE. [*pron.*, THOU.
ta (tä). Dial. Eng. var of THEE.
ta (tā). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of TO. [var. of TAKE.
ta (*dial.* tā). Obs. or dial. Eng.
ta (tä), *definite article.* The. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ta, taa, *a.* One; — in *the ta Obs*
ta (tä), *pron.* It. *Dial. Eng*
Ta. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Tal.* Tantalum
t. a. *Abbr.* Testantibus actis (L., as the acts show).
taa. † TAKE, TOE.
taa (tä, tä, tō), *n.* [Cf. Icel *tægja* fiber.] A thread or fiber. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
taa (tä), *n.* [Chin. *t'ah*] A Chinese or Japanese pagoda.
Taal (täl), *n.* [D., language] The dialect of Dutch of the Boers of South Africa, containing Kafir and English words.
Taal'bond' (täl'bŏnd'; -bŏnt'), *n.* [S. African D.; D. *taal* language + *bond* confederacy] The association for promoting the use of and preserving the (Cape) Dutch language.
Ta'a-nach (tā'ă-năk). *Bib.*
Ta'a-nath-shi'loh (tā'ă-n ă th-shī'lō). *Bib.* [of TAUNT, tall.
taant (tänt; tônt). Dial Eng.
taar. † TAR.
taar. Obs. pret. of TEAR.
taarte. † TART, *n.*
taas. † TASS, a heap.
taast. † TASTE. [gle.
taat (tät). Scot. var. of TAT, tan-
taa'tie (tä'tĭ). Scot. & dial. of TATIE, potato. [& *Dial. Eng.*
taave (täv). Var. of TAVE. *Scot.*
tab (täb). Short for TABBY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [tables.]
Tab., *or* **tab.** *Abbr.* Tabitha;
T. A. B. *Abbr.* Total Abstinence Brotherhood
ta-bac'co. † TOBACCO.
tab'a-chir' (tăb'ă-shēr'). Var. of TABASHEER.
tab'a-co'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *tabacum* + *-osis.*] *Med* Poisoning from tobacco, esp. from inhaling tobacco dust.
ta-ba'cum (tă-bā'kŭm ; tăb'ă-kŭm), *n.* [NL. See TOBACCO.] *Pharm.* Dried tobacco leaves.
‖ ta'ba'gie' (tä'bä'zhē'), *n* [F.] A smoking room.
ta-ba'ko-i're (tä-bä'kō-ē're), *n.* [Jap., a smoking pot.] See NETSUKE.
Ta-ban'i-dæ (tă-băn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See HORSEFLY, 1. —
ta-ban'id (tă-băn'ĭd), *a & n.*
Ta-ba'nus (tă-bā'nŭs), *n* [L., horsefly. See HORSEFLY, 1.
Ta-ba'oth (tă-bā'ŏth ; tăb'ă-ŏth). *Bib.*

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over the armor it was usually blazoned with the bearer's arms Hence, the distinctive garment of a herald, a sleeveless or short-sleeved cape or cloak blazoned with his lord's arms.



Tabard. King Richard III., of Eng., in a Tabard emblazoned with the Royal Arms.

tab'ard-er (tăb'ẽr-dẽr), *n.* One who wears a tabard; specif., a scholar on the foundation of Queen's College, Oxford, who originally wore a tabard.

ta-bas'co (tȧ-bȧs'kō), *n.* [From *Tabasco*, a river and state of Mexico.] A pungent condiment sauce made of Cayenne peppers; — called in full *tabasco sauce.*

tab'a-sheer', **tab'a-shir'** (tăb'ȧ-shēr'; tŭb'-), *n.* [Per. *tabāshīr:* cf. Skr. *tavakshīra.*] A concretion in the joints of the bamboo, chiefly of pure silica, valued in the East Indies as a medicine for bilious vomitings, bloody flux, piles, and other diseases. Called also *sugar of bamboo.*

tab'by (tăb'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). [F. *tabis* (cf. It. *tabì*, Sp. *tabí*, Pg. *tabi*, LL. *attabi*), fr. Ar. *'attābī*, prop. the name of a quarter of Bagdad where it was made, named from Prince *Attab*, great-grandson of Omeyya. Cf. TOBINE.] **1.** A thick strong kind of taffeta silk, usually called *watered silk;* also, a watered worsted material, as a moreen.

2. A mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones, in equal proportions, with an equal proportion of water. When dry, this becomes as hard as rock.

3. A yellowish gray domestic cat striped and varied with black; hence, popularly, any domestic cat.

4. An old maid or an ill-natured gossiping woman. *Colloq.*

tab'by, *a.* **1.** Made of, or like, tabby; having a wavy or watered appearance; as, a *tabby* waistcoat. *Archaic.*

2. Brindled; diversified in color; as, a *tabby* cat.

tab'by, *v. t.;* TAB'BIED (-ĭd); TAB'BY-ING (-ĭ-ĭng). To water by calendering; to calender; as, to *tabby* silk.

Tab'e-bu'ia (tăb'ē-bū'yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Tupi *tabebuya; tacyba* ant + *bebuya* wood.] *Bot.* A large genus of bignoniaceous tropical American shrubs and trees differing from *Tecoma* chiefly in having digitate, instead of pinnate, leaves. Many species are valuable, yielding a hard timber; the bark of some, as *T. impetiginosa*, is medicinal.

ta-bel'lion (tȧ-bĕl'yŭn), *n.* [L. *tabellio*, fr. *tabella* a tablet, a writing, document, dim. of *tabula* a board: cf. F. *tabellion.* See TABLE.] A scrivener under the Roman Empire with some notarial powers; also, a similar officer in France during the old monarchy, the title being abolished and the functions conferred on the notaries in 1761.

ta-ber'na (tȧ-bûr'nȧ), *n.; pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Orig., a booth, tent, or other temporary shelter; later, a booth for trade; a shop, esp. a wine shop.

tab'er-na-cle (tăb'ẽr-nȧ-k'l; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tabernaculum*, dim. of *taberna* hut. See TAVERN.] **1.** A slightly built or temporary habitation; a transient shelter; a tent.

Dwelling in *tabernacles* with Isaac and Jacob. *Heb.* xi. 9.

2. Hence, a place of abode; a habitation; esp., the human body conceived of as the temporary abode of the soul.

Shortly I must put off this my *tabernacle.* 2 *Pet.* i. 14.

3. *Jewish Antiq.* A structure of wooden framework covered with curtains, carried through the wilderness in the Exodus, as a place of sacrifice and worship. *Ex.* xxvi.

4. Hence, a Jewish temple or place of worship.

5. A place of worship; — orig. used derogatively of the meeting places of dissenters, chiefly Methodists, in England; now, esp., a church with a very large auditorium.

6. Any small cell, or like place, in which some holy or precious thing is deposited or kept. Specif.: **a** The ornamental receptacle for the pyx, or for the consecrated elements, whether a part of a building or movable. **b** A kind of ornamented and often gabled or canopied niche or recess having a bracket or corbel for the image of a saint, or for any sacred painting or sculpture; also, a canopied bier, tomb, altar, or the like. **c** Hence, a work of art of sacred subject, partially architectural, as a solid frame resting on a bracket, or the like. **d** A triptych for sacred imagery. **e** A seat or stall in a choir, with its canopy.

7. *Naut.* A boxlike step, or socket, on deck for a mast that does not pass through to a lower deck, sometimes having the after side open so that the mast can be lowered.

tab'er-na-cle, *v. i.;* TAB'ER-NA-CLED (-k'ld); TAB'ER-NA-CLING (-klĭng). To reside temporarily. *Rare.*

He . . . *tabernacled* among us in the flesh. *Dr. J. Scott.*

tabernacle work. *Arch.* **a** Canopy work like that over the head of niches, used over seats, stalls, etc. **b** Architectural design characterized by canopied niches.

tab'er-nac'u-lar (tăb'ẽr-năk'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a tabernacle, or sanctuary, esp. the Jewish tabernacle.

2. Of or pertaining to a tabernacle, or dissenters' place of worship; hence, derogatively, mean; low; vulgar; common.

3. *Arch.* Of, or characterized by, tabernacle work.

Ta-ber'næ-mon-ta'na (tȧ-bûr'nē-mŏn-tā'nȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. T. *Tabernaemontanus*, German botanist of the 16th century.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical apocynaceous trees and shrubs having cymose flowers and a fleshy fruit, ornamental in some species. *T. utilis* is the cow tree of Guiana. Several yield medicinal bark and useful fiber. Also [*L.c.*], a plant of this genus.

ta'bes (tā'bēz), *n.* [L., a wasting disease.] **a** *Med.* Progressive emaciation, accompanied with hectic fever, with no well-marked local symptoms. **b** = TABES DORSALIS.

‖ **ta'bes dor-sa'lis** (dōr-sā'lĭs) [NL., tabes of the back], locomotor ataxia. — **t. me'sen-te'ri-ca** (mēs'ĕn-tĕr'ĭ-kȧ) [NL., mesenteric tabes], a disease of childhood of tubercular origin characterized by chronic inflammation of the lymphatic glands of the mesentery.

ta-bes'cent (tȧ-bĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *tabescens* wasting, p. pr. of *tabescere.*] Withering, or wasting away. — **ta-bes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

ta-bet'ic (tȧ-bĕt'ĭk; -bē'tĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or affected with, tabes; tabid. — *n.* One affected with tabes.

tab'la-ture (tăb'lȧ-tūr), *n.* [Cf. F. *tablature* ancient mode of musical notation. See TABLE.] **1.** A surface of a form likened to a tablet; a flat tabular space. *Obs. & R.*

2. *Paint.* A painting on or as if on a tablet; hence, a picture or representation in general.

3. *Music.* **a** = TABULATUR **a.** **b** An old instrumental notation which indicated by letters and other signs the string, fret, finger hole, organ key, etc., to be touched, instead of the note to be sounded. **c** Tonic sol-fa notation.

4. *Anat.* Division into plates or tables with intervening spaces; as, the *tablature* of the cranial bones.

ta'ble (tā'b'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tabula* a board, tablet, a painting. Cf. TABULAR, TAFFRAIL.] **1.** A relatively smooth flat surface or thin slab of any kind; a plate; slab; panel.

A bagnio paved with fair *tables* of marble. *Sandys.*

2. Specif.: **a** A smooth, flat surface, or a thin plate or tablet, on which an inscription, drawing, or the like, may be produced. "Painted in a *table* plain." *Spenser.*

And the Lord said unto Moses, Hew thee two *tables* of stone like unto the first. *Ex* xxxiv. 1.

b Hence, something inscribed, drawn, painted, or the like, on such a surface, plate, or tablet; specif., a painting or picture of any kind. *Obs.* **c** *pl.* A memorandum book. *Obs.*

And stand there with your *tables* to glean
The golden sentences. *Beau & Fl.*

d A contract or indenture written, or conceived of as written, on a table or tablet; as, *tables* of marriage. *Obs. & R.*

3. *Games.* **a** The board on the opposite sides of which backgammon and checkers are played. **b** One of the two divisions of a backgammon board; as, to play into the right-hand *table.* **c** *pl.* Backgammon or checkers. *Obs.*

4. An article of furniture, consisting of a smooth flat slab, board, or the like, fixed horizontally on legs, and variously used, as in eating, writing, or working.

5. Hence, food placed on a table to be partaken of; fare; entertainment; as, to set a good *table.*

6. The company assembled round a table, as for eating, for discussion, deliberation, etc.

7. A flat plot of ground, as for a garden. *Rare.*

8. A table-land.

9. In technical uses, any of various flat or plane objects; as: **a** *Organ Building.* The board immediately covering the grooves of the sound board. **b** *Anat.* One of the two (external and internal) layers of compact bone, separated by cancellous bony tissue (diploë), of the walls of the cranium. **c** *Glass Manuf.* A circular plate of crown glass. **d** *Jewelry.* (1) The upper flat surface of a diamond or other precious stone, the sides of which are cut in angles; specif., the large flat facet on the top of a brilliant. See BRILLIANT, *Illust.* (2) A table diamond. **e** *Far.* The flat worn upper surface of a tooth. **f** *Persp.* The perspective plane. See PERSPECTIVE, 3. **g** *Mach.* A flat part in a machine tool, often movable and usually traversed with T slots, to which the work is fixed. **h** *Arch.* A stringcourse including an offset; esp., a band of stone or the like set where an offset is required, so as to make it decorative. See WATER TABLE. **i** *Palmistry.* The palm of the hand; esp., the arrangement of the lines on the palm.

10. A condensed tabulated statement; a methodical or systematic synopsis; the presentation of many significant items or particulars in one group; a synopsis; scheme; schedule; as, a *table* of contents. Specif., *Print.*, such a schedule having three or more columns within one text width, two columns being recognized as *tabular*, but not technically called a *table.*

11. Any collection and arrangement (generally in parallel columns) in a condensed form, for ready reference, of many particulars or values, as of weights, measures, currency, specific gravities, etc.; also, such a collection or arrangement of a series of numbers following some law, and expressing particular values corresponding to certain other numbers on which they depend, and by means of which they are taken out for use in computations; as, *tables* of logarithms, sines, tangents, squares, cubes, etc.; annuity, interest, astronomical, *tables.*

table, *or* tables. of A-mal'fi (ä-mäl'fē). = AMALFITAN CODE. — **Table of Fifty Sounds.** See KANA. — **T. of Magnates, T. of Representatives.** *Hungary.* See LEGISLATURE. — **t. of mortality.** = MORTALITY TABLE. — **t. of Py-thag'o-ras** (pĭ-thăg'ō-rȧs). = PYTHAGOREAN TABLE. — **tables of a girder** *or* **chord,** *Engin.*, the upper and lower horizontal members. — **tables of the law,** the stone tables related in Exodus xxxiv. to have been inscribed by God with the ten commandments and preserved by the Jews in the Ark of the Covenant. — **T.,** the, in Scottish history, a body of delegates, named by the nobles and gentry, which carried on, through the winter of 1637-38, negotiations with the English crown and led the opposition to the crown's endeavor to force episcopacy and the Prayer Book on Scotland; — so called from the tables in the Parliament House around which they sat.

ta'ble (tā'b'l), *v. t.;* TA'BLED (tā'b'ld); TA'BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To delineate, as on a table; to show in a picture. *Obs.*

2. To supply with food; to feed. *Obs. Milton.*

3. *Carp.* To insert, as one timber into another, by alternate scores or projections from the middle; to scarf.

4. To lay or place on a table, as money. *Carlyle.*

5. To lay (a motion, etc.) on the table. See under LAY, *v. t.*

6. To enter upon the docket; as, to *table* charges.

7. *Naut.* To hem the foot and head of (a sail or sails) to add strength to the part attached to the boltrope.

8. To form into a table or catalogue; to tabulate. *Obs.*

ta'ble, *v. i.* **1.** To live at another's table; to board. *Archaic.*

Driven from the society of men to *table* with the beasts *South.*

2. To play tables. See TABLE, *n.*, 3 **c.** *Obs.*

tab'leau (tăb'lō; tȧ'blō'; 277), *n.; pl.* TABLEAUX (tăb'lōz; tȧ'blōz'), sometimes, E., TABLEAUS (-lōz). [F., dim. fr. L. *tabula* a painting. See TABLE.] **1.** A striking and vivid representation; a picture; specif., a representation of some scene by the grouping of persons who remain silent and motionless in appropriate postures.

2. *Solitaire.* The arrangement, or layout, of cards.

table board. **1.** = TABLE, *n.*, 3 **a.** *Obs.*

2. = TABLE, 4. *Dial. Eng.*

3. Board without lodging. *U. S.*

table book. **1.** A tablet; notebook. *Obs.*

2. A book containing tables. See TABLE, *n.*, 10, 11.

ta'ble-cloth' (tā'b'l-klŏth'; 205), *n.* A cloth for covering a table, esp. before the dishes, etc., are set on for meals.

table cover. A cloth for covering a table, esp. a table not used, or when not in use, for eating.

table cut. The cutting of a diamond, etc., with a table. See BRILLIANT, *n.*, TABLE DIAMOND. — **ta'ble-cut'**, *a.*

‖ **ta'ble d'hôte'** (tȧ'bl' dōt'); *pl.* TABLES D'HÔTE (tȧ'bl'). [F., lit., table of the landlord.] **1.** A common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary.

2. Now, commonly, a meal, usually of several courses, in a restaurant, hotel, or the like, for which one pays a fixed price irrespective of what one orders; — often used adjectively; as, a *table d'hôte* meal. Cf. À LA CARTE.

table diamond. A thin diamond cut with a table, faceted or beveled sides or edges, and a flat under surface.

ta'ble-land', *n.* A broad level elevated area; a plateau.

table leaf. **a** A folding leaf at the side or end of a table. **b** One of the removable boards in an extension table.

table money. *Mil. or Nav.* In most countries, an allowance made to officers over and above their pay, for table expenses in official entertaining. In the army and navy of the United States officers usually have to entertain official guests at their own expense.

ta'ble-moun'tain pine. A pine of the eastern United States (*Pinus pungens*) found chiefly in the Allegheny Mountains, and distinguished by the spine-tipped, knobby scales of its cones.

ta'ble-spoon' (tā'b'l-spōon'), *n.* The largest spoon in common use at table, having about four times the capacity of a teaspoon and twice that of a dessert spoon.

ta'ble-spoon'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a tablespoon will hold. See MEASURE.

tab'let (tăb'lĕt), *n.* [OF. *tablete*, F. *tablette*, dim. of *table.* See TABLE.] **1.** A small flat surface or slab of any kind; a small table; esp., a flat piece of any material on which to write, paint, draw, engrave, or the like.

2. Hence, a relatively thin flat panel or the like inscribed, painted, or engraved; as, a votive *tablet;* also, *Obs.*, a small picture; a miniature.

3. One of a set of leaves or sheets, as of ivory, fastened together and used for writing, as memoranda; also, a set of such leaves; hence, a collection of sheets of writing paper, like a pad, but fastened at the top only.

4. A flattish cake or piece; as, *tablets* of arsenic.

5. *Pharm.* A solid kind of electuary or confection, commonly made of dry ingredients with sugar, and usually formed into little flat squares; — called also *lozenge*, and *troche*, esp. when of a round or rounded form.

6. *Arch.* A horizontal coping stone.

7. **a** = TABLE, *n.*, 9 **d** (1). **b** A small receptacle for sacred objects, as relics. *Obs.* **c** A small flat gold ornament. *Obs.*

ta'ble-ware' (tā'b'l-wâr'), *n.* Ware, or articles collectively, for table use.

ta'ble-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In the manner of a table; — said of the holy table, or altar, placed lengthwise east and west.

table work. *Print.* Typesetting of tabular matter, or the type matter set in tabular form.

ta'bling (tā'blĭng), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* = TABLET, 6.

2. *Carp.* The letting of one timber into another by alternate scores or projections, as in shipbuilding.

3. *Naut.* A broad hem along the head or foot of a sail, to which the boltrope is secured.

4. Board; support. *Obs.* *Terence in English* (1614).

5. Act of playing at tables. See TABLE, *n.*, 3 **c.** *Obs.*

6. Act of one that tables, or arranges in tables

Tab'ard, the. The inn at Southwark where the pilgrims in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" assembled. It took its name from its sign, a tabard. [*Obs.*]

tab'ard-eer', *n.* A tabarder.

‖ **ta'bar-dil'lo** (tȧ'bär-dēl'yō; 133, 194), *n.* [Sp.] A typhoid fever occurring esp. in South America.

tab'a-ret (tăb'ȧ-rĕt), *n.* [Cf. TABBY.] A stout upholstery silk with satin stripes. *Obs.*

tab'art. † TABARD.

‖ **ta'ba'tière'** (tȧ'bȧ'tyĕr'), *n.* [F.] A snuffbox.

ta-ba'ua (tȧ-bä'wä), *n.* *Music.* A kind of bamboo guitar with strings of split cane. *Phil. J.*

tabaxir, tabaxir. † TABASHEER. [-sth). *Bib.*

Tab-ba'oth (tȧ-bā'ŏth; tăb'ā-; tăb'ȧ-).

tab'bard. † TABARD.

Tab'bath (tăb'ăth). *Bib.*

tab'ber (tăb'ẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of TABOR

tab'bi-net, tab'ĭ-net (tăb'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [Cf. TABBY.] A fabric like poplin, with a watered surface, used chiefly in upholstering.

tabby moth. The grease moth.

tabe, *n.* Tabes. *Obs.*

Ta'be-al (tā'bē-ăl). *Bib.*

Ta'be-a (-ē). *D. Bib.*

Ta'be-el (-ĕl). *Bib.*

tab'e-fac'tion (tăb'ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [See TABEFY.] A wasting away. *Rare.*

tab'e-fy (tăb'ē-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *tabere* to waste away + E. *-fy:* cf. L. *tabefacere* to melt.] To waste away gradually. *Rare.*

tabel, tabell. † TABLE.

Tab'e-li'as (tăb'ē-lī'ăs). *D. Bib.*

ta-bel'la (tȧ-bĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tabella* tablet.] *Pharm.* A medicated lozenge or tablet.

tab'el-la'ri-ous (tăb'ĕl-lā'rĭ-ŭs; lâ'), *a.* Pert to a tabellary. *Obs.*

tab'el-la-ry (tăb'ĕl-lȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *tabellarius* of or belonging to tablets.] Tabular. *Rare.*

tab'el-la-ry, *n. Obs.* **a** A carrier of letters. **b** An auditor. **c** A scrivener.

Ta-bel'li-us (tȧ-bĕl'ĭ-ŭs). *Bib.*

tabelment. † TABLEMENT.

taber. † TABARD. [of TABOR.]

ta'ber. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

ta'ber, *n.* [Cf. TABOR a drum.] A taborer. *Obs.* [*Bib.*

Tab'e-rah (tăb'ē-rȧ; tȧ-bē'rȧ).

taberd, taberde. † TABARD.

taberder. † TABARDER.

taberet. † TABORET.

ta'berg-ase' (tä'bĕrg-äs'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

tabern. † TABURN, TAVERN.

tab'er-na-cl. Tabernacle. *R. Sp.*

tab er-na'ri-æ (tăb'ẽr-nā'rĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L.] See COMŒDIA TOGATA.

tab'er-na'ri-ous, *a.* [L. *tabernarius.*] Pert. to shops or taverns. *Obs.*

taberner. † TABURNER.

ta'bert. † TABARD.

ta'bet (tā'bĕt), *n.* Bodily feeling. *Scot.* — **ta'bet-less,** *a.*

tab'ic (tăb'ĭk), *a.* Tabetic.

tab'id (-ĭd), *a.* [L. *tabidus*, fr. *tabere* to waste away: cf. F. *tabide.* See TABES.] *Med.* Tabetic. — **tab'id-ly,** *adv.* — **tab'id-ness,** *n.*

ta-bif'ic (tȧ-bĭf'ĭk), **ta-bif'i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* [*tabes* + *-fic.*] *Med.* Producing tabes; wasting; tabefying. [-ABLE. *Obs.*

ta-bif'i-ca-ble (-ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* See

tabil, tabill. † TABLE.

tabillet. † TABLET.

tabilment. † TABLEMENT.

tab'in, tab'ine, *n.* [See TOBINE, TABBY, a kind of silk.] A kind of silk cloth, sometimes wrought with silver or gold. *Obs.*

tab'i-net. Var. of TABBINET.

Tab'i-tha (tăb'ĭ-thȧ), *n.* [L. *Tabitha*, fr. Gr. Ταβιθά, fr. Aramaic for gazelle.] Lit., gazelle; — fem. prop. name.

tab'i-tude (tăb'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *tabitudo*, fr. *tabere* to waste away.] A tabetic condition.

Table A. *Eng. Stock Company Law.* A certain table of regulations, in the first schedule of the Companies Act of 1862, which in case of a company limited by shares, become its regulations, if not expressly excluded or modified by articles of association.

‖ **ta'bleau' vi'vant'** (tȧ'blō' vē'vän'); *pl.* TABLEAUX VIVANTS (tȧ'blōz' vē'vän'). [F.] A tableau. See TABLEAU, *n*, 1.

table base. = WATER TABLE.

ta'ble cloth'ing (klŏth'ĭng). Table linen. [table. *Obs.*

table dormant. A fixed side

ta'ble-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

table glass. = CROWN GLASS, 1.

table linen. Tablecloths, napkins, etc.

ta'ble-man, *n. Obs.* **a** A piece used in playing tables. Cf. TABLE, *n.*, 3 **c.** **b** A gamester.

ta'ble-ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *tablement* scaffold, L. *tabulamentum* boarding, flooring.] *Arch* Entablature; table. *Obs.*

Table Mountain *Astron.* = MONS MENSÆ.

table music. Music readable from opposite sides of a table.

ta'bler, *n.* [OF. *tablier.*] **1.** One who boards or has boarders. *Obs.*

2. = TABLE, *n.*, 3 **a.**

tablere, *n.* [OF. *tablier*, prop., the board on which the game was played.] The game of tables. See TABLE, *n.*, 3 **c.** *Obs.*

table rent. *O. Eng. Law.* Rent paid to a bishop or religious, appropriated to his table or housekeeping. [BLE, *n.*, 2 **c**, 3 **c.**

ta'bles (tā'b'lz), *n. pl.* = TABLE.

table saw. A saw like the compass saw, but of wider blade.

table song. A part song, as one sung in a Liedertafel.

table stone. = DOLMEN.

tab'let, *v. t.* & *i.* To form, or be formed into, a tablet or tablets. See TABLET, *n.*, 5. [*n.*, 1.

table tennis. = PING-PONG.

table tipping, table turning. Apparently automatic movements of tables, etc., attributed by spiritualists to the agency of spirits.

tablet system. *Railroading.* A block system similar to the staff system, but using tablets.

‖ **ta'blier'** (tȧ'blyā'), *n.* [F.] **a** An apron, or apronlike part of a woman's dress. **b** = HORTENTOT APRON.

tabling house. *Obs.* **a** A gambling house; — also called *tabling den.* **b** A boarding house.

tab-li'num (tăb-lī'nŭm), *n.; pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A room, recess, or alcove be-

tab'loid (tăb'loid), *n.* [A trade-mark.] A compressed portion of one or more drugs or chemicals, or of food, etc.

tab'loid, *a.* Compressed or condensed, as into a tabloid; administered in or as in tabloids, or small condensed bits; as, a *tabloid* form of imparting information.

ta-boo', ta-bu' (*tă-bōō'*; *the Polynesian* tapu (*see ety.*) *is pron'd* tă'pōō), *a.* [Polynesian (Maori, Samoan, Tahitian, etc.) *tapu* sacred, under restriction, prohibited.] **1.** Set apart or sacred by religious custom, or forbidden to certain persons or uses; subject to the action of a taboo.

2. Fig., forbidden by social usage; strongly disapproved by taste or instinct; as, slang is *taboo* in formal discourse.

ta-boo', ta-bu', *n.* [See TABOO, *a.*] **1.** A sacred interdiction laid upon the use of certain things or words or the performance of certain actions. Taboos may be designed to prevent pollution, as in the prohibition to use certain foods, touch a corpse, etc., or to secure certain privileges or properties, as when a field is tabooed against trespass. The taboo is commonly imposed by chiefs or priests, and among the Polynesians is indicated by a sign or mark. The use of taboos is found among most races of low culture.

2. The system of interdictions based upon the principle of the taboo, most highly developed among the Polynesians.

ta-boo', ta-bu', *v. t.* To place under taboo; to prohibit.

ta'bor, ta'bour (tā'bẽr), *n.* [OF. *tabor, tabour,* F. *tambour;* cf. Pr. *tabor, tanbor,* Sp. & Pg. *tambor, atambor,* It. *tamburo;* all perh. fr. Ar. & Per. *ṭumbūr* a kind of lute, or guitar, or Per. *tabīr* a drum. Cf. TABORET, TAMBOUR.] *Music.* A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife, both being played by the same person; a timbrel.

ta'bor, ta'bour, *v. i.;* TA'BORED, TA'BOURED (tā'bẽrd); TA'BOR-ING, TA'BOUR-ING. [Cf. O.F. *taborer.*] **1.** To play on a tabor, or little drum.

2. Fig.: To strike lightly and frequently.

ta'bor, ta'bour, *v. t.* To make (a sound) with a tabor; also, to beat or drum on, as on a tabor.

tab'o-ret (tăb'ō-rĕt), **tab'ou-ret** (tăb'ōō-), *n.* [F. *tabouret,* dim. of OF. *tabor, tabour,* drum. See TABOR drum.] **1.** *Music.* A small tabor.

2. A seat without arms or back, or a stool; also, a small stand of similar form;—so called from the resemblance of some forms to a drum.

3. An embroidery frame.

tab'u-la (tăb'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] **1.** A table; a tablet; —used chiefly in scientific nomenclature.

2. *Zoöl.* One of the transverse septa found in the calicles of certain corals and hydroids. Cf. TABULATA.

‖ **ta'bu-la ra'sa** (tăb'ū-lȧ rā'sȧ) [L.], a smoothed tablet; hence, fig., the mind in its earliest state, before receiving impressions from without; — implying a theory (opposed to the doctrine of *innate ideas*) that all ideas and all rational experience are empirically built up from sense impressions.

tab'u-lar (tăb'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *tabularis,* fr. *tabula* a board, table. See TABLE.] Having the form of, or pertaining to, a table; specif.: **a** Having a flat surface; as, a *tabular* rock. **b** Formed into a succession of flakes; laminated. **c** Arranged in a table or tabulated form; as, *tabular* statistics. **d** Derived from, or computed by, the use of tables.

tabular difference, *Math.,* the difference between two consecutive numbers in a table, sometimes printed in its proper place in the table, as in the last column of a table of logarithms. — **t. logarithms.** See LOGARITHMIC SINES, COSINES, etc. — **t. spar,** *Min.,* wollastonite. — **t. standard,** *Economics,* a sliding scale to regulate the amount of money to be paid in discharge of a debt, so that it will vary with the variation in price of the commodities included in the *table* which forms its basis, so that the creditor shall be sure of receiving, not a certain amount of money, but of purchasing power. Cf. INDEX NUMBER. — **t. work,** *Print.,* table work.

tab'u-lar-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To tabulate. — **tab'u-lar-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Tab'u-la'ta (-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *tabulatus* floored.] *Zoöl.* An artificial group of stony corals, as those of the genus Favosites, including those having tubular calicles divided into chambers by transverse septa.

tab'u-late (tăb'ū-lāt), *v. t.;* TAB'U-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); TAB'U-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *tabula* a table. See TABULAR.] **1.** To shape with a flat surface; to make tabular.

2. To form into a table, or synopsis; to reduce to tables.

tab'u-late (-lāt), *a.* **1.** Shaped like a table; tabular.

2. Having transverse septa; of or pert. to the Tabulata.

tab'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of tabulating, or state of being tabulated; as, the *tabulation* of statistics.

tab'u-la'tor (tăb'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* One that tabulates; specif., a typewriter attachment for tabulating figures, etc.

tac'a-ma-hac' (tăk'ȧ-mȧ-hăk') } *n.* [Mex. *tecoma hiyac,*
tac'a-ma-hac'a (-hăk'ȧ) } lit., stinking copal; *teco-ma* meaning copal.] **1.** An aromatic oleoresin resembling elemi, now used in ointments and plasters, and as incense; specif.: **a** The product of any of several tropical American balsameaceous trees, as *Proium heptaphyllum* (see CONIMA), species of *Balsamea,* etc. Called also *Cayenne frankincense.* **b** The product of either of the East Indian clusiaceous trees *Calophyllum inophyllum* and *C. tacamahaca.* See CALOPHYLLUM. **c** The resinous exudate of the balsam poplar.

2. Any tree yielding tacamahac; specif., in North America, the balsam poplar.

tac'-au-tac' (tăk'-ō-tăk'), *n.* [F., fr. *riposter du tac au tac* to parry (where *tac* imitates the sound made by the steel).] *Fencing.* The parry which is connected with a riposte; also, a series of quick attacks and parries in which neither fencer gains a point.

Tac'ca (tăk'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. a Malay name.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical herbs typifying the Taccaceæ. They have creeping rootstocks, basal compound leaves, and small umbellate flowers. See PIA.

Tac-ca'ce-æ (tă-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical herbs (order Liliales) comprising only *Tacca* and the monotypic genus *Schizocapsa.* They have regular flowers with six stamens and a 1-celled ovary. — **tac-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

tace (tās), *n.* [Cf. TASSET.] *Medieval Armor.* One of a series of steel splints forming a short skirt from which the tulles commonly hung. Cf. TASSET **a.** See ARMOR, *Illust.*

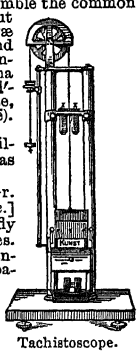
‖ **ta'ce** (tā'sē), *imperative sing.* of L. *tacere* to be silent. [See TACIT.] Be silent; — used esp. in the saying *Tace is Latin for a candle,* a phrase formerly used in enjoining or promising silence, as by the educated in presence of the illiterate.



Tachina Fly (*Tachina doryphoræ*).

ta'cet (tā'sĕt), *v. impers.* [L., it is silent, 3d pers. pr. of *tacere* to be silent.] *Music.* Lit., it is silent; — a direction for a part to be silent through a movement.

tach'i-na fly (tăk'ĭ-nȧ). [NL. *tachina,* fr. Gr. ταχινός, for ταχύς swift.] Any of numerous calyptrate dipterous flies constituting **Tach'i-na** and allied genera. They resemble the common housefly, but are most often found about flowers and rank vegetation. Their larvæ are parasitic, chiefly in caterpillars, and are most important in checking the increase of noxious insects. The tachina flies constitute a subfamily, **Tach'i-ni'næ** (-nī'nē), of Muscidæ in its broad sense, or a family, **Ta-chin'i-dæ** (tă-kĭn'ĭ-dē). — **tach'i-nid** (tăk'ĭ-nĭd), *a. & n.*

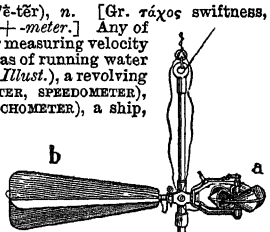

Tachistoscope.

tach'i-ol (tăk'ĭ-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* Fluoride of silver, used as an antiseptic in surgery and as a germicide.

ta-chis'to-scope (tă-kĭs'tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. τάχιστος, superl. of ταχύς swift + *-scope.*] *Psychol.* An apparatus for exposing briefly to view a screen bearing letters or figures. It is used in studying the range of attention, or the power of distinguishing separate objects in a single impression.

tach'o-graph (tăk'ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. τάχος speed + *-graph.*] A recording or registering tachometer; also, its autographic record.

ta-chom'e-ter (tă-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. τάχος swiftness, speed (fr. ταχύς quick) + *-meter.*] Any of various instruments for measuring velocity or changes of velocity, as of running water in a river or canal (see *Illust.*), a revolving shaft (cf. SPEED COUNTER, SPEEDOMETER), the blood (see HÆMATACHOMETER), a ship, a cage in a mine shaft, etc.; a tachymeter.



Tachometer. *a* Revolving Vanes; *b* Guide.

ta-chom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Measurement by a tachometer; the science or use of tachometers.

tach'y- (tăk'ĭ-). Combining form from Greek ταχύς, *quick, swift.*

tach'y-car'di-a (-kär'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tachy-* + Gr. καρδία heart.] *Med.* Excessively rapid action of the heart.

tach'y-graph (tăk'ĭ-grȧf), *n.* An example of tachygraphy; esp., an ancient Greek or Roman tachygraphic manuscript.

ta-chyg'ra-pher (tă-kĭg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. ταχυγράφος a fast writer.] One who writes shorthand; a stenographer; esp., an ancient Greek or Roman notary. Cf. NOTARY, *n.*, 1.

ta-chyg'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*tachy-* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *tachygraphie.*] Art or practice of rapid writing; shorthand writing; stenography, esp. that of the ancient Greeks and Romans. — **tach'y-graph'ic** (tăk'ĭ-grăf'ĭk), **tach'y-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

tach'y-lyte (tăk'ĭ-līt), *n.* Also **tach'y-lite.** [*tachy-* + Gr. λύειν to dissolve.] *Petrog.* A basaltic glass, formerly regarded as a mineral; — so called because decomposable by acids and readily fusible. — **tach'y-lyt'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ta-chym'e-ter (tă-kĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tachy-* + *-meter.*] **1.** *Surveying.* An instrument, esp. a transit or theodolite with stadia wires, for determining quickly the distances, bearings, and elevations of distant objects.

2. A speed indicator; a tachometer.

ta-chym'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* The science or use of the tachymeter. — **tach'y-met'ric** (tăk'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

tac'it (tăs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *tacitus,* p. p. of *tacere* to be silent, to pass over in silence; akin to Goth. *þahan* to be silent, Icel. *þegja,* OHG. *dagēn:* cf. F. *tacite.* Cf. RETICENT.] **1.** Silent; quiet; noiseless. *Rare.*

2. Done or made in silence; implied or indicated, but not actually expressed; silent; as, *tacit* consent.

3. *Law.* Arising without express contract or agreement; arising by operation of law; as, a *tacit* hypothecation.

tacit relocation, *Civil Law,* a renewal of a lease arising by operation of law from a failure of both landlord and tenant to discover properly their intention to have the lease dissolved at the expiration of its term.

tac'i-turn (tăs'ĭ-tûrn), *a.* [L. *taciturnus:* cf. F. *taciturne.* See TACIT.] Habitually silent; not given to conversation; not apt to talk or speak. — **tac'i-turn-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Reserved. See SILENT.

tac'i-tur'ni-ty (-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *taciturnitas:* cf. F. *taciturnité.*] **1.** Habitual silence, or reserve in speaking.

The cause of Addison's *taciturnity* was a natural diffidence in the company of strangers. *V. Knox.*

2. *Scots Law.* Such failure to assert a legal right as implies that there has been satisfaction or abandonment of it.

tack (tăk), *n.* [See TAKE, *n. & v.*] *Scots Law.* A contract by which the use of a thing is set, or let, for hire; a lease; also, leased land or pasturage. See LOCATION, 5, *Cit.*

tack, *n.* [ME. *tak, takke,* a fastening; prob. akin to D. *tak* a branch, twig, G. *zacke* a twig, prong, spike, Dan. *takke* a tack, spike; but cf. also OF. *taque,* dial. form of *tache* a fastening, a nail, perh. of Teutonic origin. Cf. ATTACH, TAG an end.] **1.** A small, short, sharp-pointed nail, usually having a broad, flat head.

2. *Naut.* **a** A rope used to hold in place the forward lower corner of a course. (See SHIP, *Illust.*) There is a tack and a sheet on each lower corner of a course, but as usually the weather, or forward, tack alone is in use, it is usually referred to merely as the *tack,* the other tack being called **lee tack.** If the yard is square the tacks are called **starboard tack** and **port tack** respectively. See 3d SHEET, 1. **b** A rope used to haul the outer lower corner of a studding sail to the end of the boom. **c** The lower forward corner of a fore-and-aft sail. **d** The corner of a sail to which a tack is fastened, as the weather clew of a square sail. **e** The direction of a vessel in regard to the trim of her sails; as, the starboard *tack,* when she has the wind on her starboard side, or the port *tack,* when the wind is on her port side; hence, the run of a vessel on one tack; as, the ship sailed well on that last *tack.* **f** A change when close-hauled from the starboard to the port tack or vice versa; an act of tacking; as, he made two *tacks* in rounding the point.

3. A course or method of action; as, to change one's *tack.*

4. An ear on a pipe by which it is secured to a wall, etc.

5. Something attached or fastened in place; as: **a** The handle of a scythe. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A rack or shelf for holding flitches of bacon, etc. **c** A supplement or rider, as to a parliamentary bill. *Eng.*

6. Quality of sticking or adhering; adhesiveness; stickiness, as of paint, printing ink, etc.

7. A slight hold or fastening. *Scot.*

8. Quality of lasting or enduring; endurance. *Obs. or R.*

tack and half tack, *Naut.,* a long tack or board followed by a short one. — **t. of a flag,** *Naut.,* a line spliced to the foot of the hoist for securing the flag to the halyards. *Obs. or R.*

tack (tăk), *v. t.;* TACKED (tăkt); TACK'ING. [Cf. OD. *tacken* to touch, take, seize, fix. See TACK a small nail.] **1.** To fasten or attach by tacks; as, to *tack* down a carpet.

2. Hence, to attach or secure in a slight or hasty manner; to fasten or attach in any way; as, to *tack* one piece of

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**tween the atrium and the peristylium, for family records.

tab'u-to-ry, *n.* [Cf. OF. (Cotgrave) *tabulatoire.*] The body of a stringed instrument. *Obs.*

ta-bun' (tä-bōōn'), *n.* [Tag.] A megapode. *Phil. I.*

ta-boot'. Var. of TABUT.

ta'bor (tā'bẽr), *n.* [Orig. a camp of the Hussites, then adopted into Hungarian, Turk., etc.; fr. Bohem. *tábor,* fr. Mount *Tabor* in Palestine.] *Mil.* A fortified camp, orig. one with a barricade of wagons; — used by eastern European peoples.

ta'bor-er, ta'bour-er, *n* One who plays on the tabor.

tab'o-rine' (tăb'ō-rēn'; tăb'ō-rē n'), **tab'ou-rine'** (tăb'ōō-; tăb'ōō-), *n.* [OF. *tabourin,* F. *tambourin.* See TABOR; cf. TAMBOURINE.] *Music.* A small, shallow drum; a tabor.

Ta'bor-ite (tā'bẽr-īt), *n.* [From TABOR a fortified camp.] One of certain Bohemian Hussites persecuted in the 15th century.

taborne. † TABURN.

tabour, tabouret, tabourine Vars. of TABOR, etc.

tabre, tabrere, tabret. † TABOR, TABORER, TABORET.

Tab're-mun (tăb're-mŭn). *D. Bib.* [rĭm'ŏn). *Bib.*

Tab'ri-mon (tăb'rĭ-mŏn; tăb-

tabroue, tabroun. † TABURN.

ta-bu'. Var. of TABOO.

tabul. † TABLE.

Ta'bu-la A-ma'ĭ-ta'na *or* **-phi-ta'na** (tăb'ū-lȧ ȧ-mā'ĭ-tā'nȧ). = AMALFITAN CODE.

Ta'bu-la I-li'a-ca (ĭ-lĭ'ȧ-kȧ). [L.; lit., Ilian tablet.] A marble plaque carved by Theodoros in the Augustan Era with scenes from the story of Troy, chiefly from the Iliad. It was found in Rome before 1683, and is now in the Capitoline Museum.

tab'u-la'ri-ous (tăb'ū-lā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *tabularius* a keeper of archives. See TABLE.] Pert. to writings or accounts.

tab'u-la'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A repository for public archives.

tab'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of TABULAR.

tab'u-la-ry, *n.* Tabularium. *Obs.*

‖ **Ta'bu-la-tur'** (tä'bōō-lä-tōōr'), *n.* [G.] a The system of rules for poetic and musical composition established by the Meistersinger. It prescribed, for example, that a song should have three, five, or seven strophes, each strophe having three parts (two "*Stollen*" of like structure, and an "*Abgesang,*" or dicsant) and governed details of melody and even of rime. **b** = TABLATURE, 3 b.

tabulette. † TABLET.

tabulment. † TABLEMENT.

tabur. † TABOR.

ta'burn, *n.* [Cf. OF. *taborner* to beat the drum, E. TABOR, TABORINE.] A small drum; a tambourine. *Obs.*

ta'burn-er, *n.* A taburn player. *Obs.*

ta'bur-nis'ter, *n.* A woman taburner. *Obs.*

ta'but' (tä'bōōt'), *n.* [Ar. *tābūt* coffin, bier.] **1.** In Mohammedan countries, a bier or tomb; also, a memorial tablet or monument; esp., a rude representation of the shrine of Husain borne in procession during the Muharram. See MUHARRAM, 2. **2.** A primitive device used in the East for raising water. Cf. SHADOOF.

T abutment. See T, *a.*

taby. † TABBY, cloth.

tac. Obs. imper. of TAKE.

tac (tăk), *n.* [Cf. TACK a lease.] *O. Eng. Law.* A kind of customary payment by a tenant.

tac'a-hout (tăk'ȧ-hout; tăk'ȧ-hōōt'), *n.* [Native name in Morocco and Algiers *takout, teggaout.*] A gall on the tamarisk tree yielding gallic acid.

Ta-ca'na (tä-kä'nä), *n.* An Indian of a group of tribes, forming a distinct linguistic stock, of the Upper Beni and Mamoré Rivers, Bolivia, having light complexion and fine features.

—Ta-ca'nan (-nȧn), *a.*

ta-ca'ri. Var. of TAKAVI.

tacca arrowroot. = PIA.

tac'cad (tăk'ăd), *n.* A plant of the family Taccaceæ. *Rare.*

tac'ca-da (tăk'ȧ-dȧ; tăk'-), *n.* [Singhalese *takkaḍa.*] The fan-flower. *India.*

tacche. † TACH, TACHE, touchwood.

tace (tās), *n.* The cross of St Anthony, or tau cross. See CROSS, *n., Illust.*

tacel. † TASSEL.

tach (*dial.* tăch, tăch), *v. t.* [For *attach.*] To attach; fasten. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tach, tache (tăch), *n.* [OF. *tache* a fastening, a nail. Cf. TACK a kind of nail.] That by which a thing is attached, as a buckle or clasp. *Obs.*

tache. † TASS, a tasset; TECHY.

tache, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. TOUCHWOOD.] Touchwood; tinder. *Obs.*

tache (*dial.* tăch). Obs. or dial. var. of TEACH.

tache (tăch), *n.* [F. *tache* spot. Cf. TECHY.] *Obs.* **a** A spot; a stain or blemish. **b** A characteristic or habit; disposition. **c** A bad act or habit; a fault.

‖ **tache' cé'ré'brale'** (tăsh' sā'-rā'brăl'). [F.] *Med.* A bright red line appearing on the body, in various nervous disorders and sometimes in typhoid fever, when a finger nail is drawn across the skin.

tached (tăcht), *p. a.* Stained; blemished; vicious; also, characterized; dispositioned. *Obs.*

tache'less, *a.* Without tache; blameless. *Obs.*

tachement. † ATTACHMENT.

tach'e-og'ra-phy (tăk'ē-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ). † TACHYGRAPHY.

tach'e-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [See TACHOMETER.] **1.** *Surv.* = TACHYMETER, 1. **2.** = TACHOMETER.

tach'e-om'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* = TACHYMETRY. — **tach'e-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

‖ **tâche' sans tache'** (tăsh' săn tăsh'). [F.] A work without a stain.

tach-hy'drite (tăk-hī'drīt), *n.* [Gr. ταχύς quick + ὕδωρ water; —from its ready deliquescence.] A yellowish, massive, hydrous chloride of calcium and magnesium, $CaCl_2{\cdot}2MgCl_2{\cdot}12H_2O$.

tachie. † TECHY.

Tach'i-na'ri-a (tăk'ĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n. pl.* [NL. See TACHINA FLY.] *Zoöl.* A group coextensive with Tachinidæ. — **tach'i-na'ri-an** (-ȧn), *a. & n.*

Ta Ching (tä chĭng). [Chin. *ta*⁴ great + *ch'ing*¹ pure.] The present Manchu dynasty of China, founded in 1644.

tach'ing end (tăch'ĭn; tăsh'-ĭn). [Cf. TACH a fastening.] The bristly end of a shoemaker's waxed end. *Dial. Eng.*

Tach'mo-nite (tăk'mō-nīt). *Bib.*

tach'o-dom'e-ter (tăk'ō-dŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A combination tachometer and odometer.

tachte. † *taught,* pret. & p. p. of TEACH. [TECHY.]

tach'y. Dial. Eng. var. of

tach'y-di-dax'y (tăk'ĭ-dĭ-dăk'-sĭ), *n.* [*tachy-* + Gr. δίδαξις teaching.] A short or rapid method of instructing. *Rare.*

tac-hy'drite. Var. of TACHHYDRITE.

tach'y-gen (tăk'ĭ-jĕn), *n.* [*tachy-* + *-gen.*] An organ or part originated suddenly in evolution. — **tach'y-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

tach'y-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *tachy-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Acceleration of development by the shortening or omission of embryonic stages. — **tach'y-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Tach'y-glos'sus (-glŏs'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *tachy-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical echidnas (see ECHIDNA, 2). With the genus *Zaglossus,* it constitutes a family, **Tach'y-glos'si-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). — **tach'y-glos'sal** (-dl), **tach'y-gloss'ate** (-āt), *a.*

tach'y-graph-om'e-ter (-grăf-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n. Surv.* A tachymeter with alidade, sometimes used with the plane table. — **tach'y-graph-om'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

tach'y-hy'drite (-hī'drīt). Var. of TACHHYDRITE.

tach'y-phra'si-a (-frā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tachy-* + Gr. φράσις speech.] Morbid volubility due to mental disorder.

tach'yp-noe a, or -ne'a (tăk'ĭp-nē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tachy-* + Gr. πνοή breathing] *Med.* Abnormal frequency of respiration.

tach'y-scope (tăk'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [*tachy-* + *-scope.*] An early form of animated-picture machine in which chronophotographs are mounted on the periphery of a rotating wheel.

tach'y-type, *n.* [*tachy-* + *type.*] A typesetting and casting machine resembling the monotype.

Ta-cit'e-an (tȧ-sĭt'ē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Tacitus, a Roman historian (about 55–117 A. D.); as, *Tacitean* brevity or fatalism.

tac'it-ly, *adv.* of TACIT. See -LY.

tac'it-ness, *n.* See -NESS

tac'i-turn'ist, *n.* One who is habitually taciturn. *Rare.*

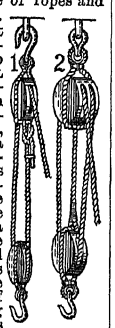
tac'i-tur'nous, *a.* [L. *taciturnus.*] Taciturn; silent. *Obs.*

metal to another by drops of solder; to *tack* or baste together two pieces of cloth. "In hopes of getting some commendam *tacked* to their sees." *Swift.*
3. Specif., in parliamentary usage, to add, as a rider, to a bill; to append; — usually with *on* or *to*. *Macaulay.*
4. a *English Law.* To unite or join (securities given at different times) so as to prevent a person having intermediate securities or rights from claiming a title to redeem or otherwise discharge one or more prior ones without also redeeming or discharging one or more subsequent ones united to the prior ones; as, a mortgagee for value without notice of a prior incumbrance may by getting an assignment of a prior mortgage, judgment, or the like, *tack* his subsequent mortgage to it so as to make it a lien prior to any intermediate liens. **b** To add on (a period of adverse possession by one person to that of another immediately preceding or following and in privity with him).
5. *Naut.* To change the direction of (a vessel) when sailing close-hauled, by putting the helm alee and shifting the sails so that she will come up into the wind and then fall off on the other side until she proceeds at about the same angle to the wind as before, but on the opposite tack.

tack (tăk), *v. i. Naut.* To tack a vessel; also (as said of a vessel), to have her direction so changed through the shifting of the helm to leeward that the wind will strike her sails from the other side. See TACK, *v. t.*, 5.

tack'er (tăk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that tacks.
2. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* A section of the extreme Tories, who in 1704 attempted to secure the passage of the Occasional Conformity Bill (directed against officials frequenting dissenters' meeting houses) by tacking it on to the Land Tax Bill, but failed to carry their point.
3. A shoemaker's waxed thread. *Dial. Eng.*
4. A small child. *Dial.*

tack'le (tăk'l; *obs. or dial.* tā'k'l), *n.* [ME. *takel*, akin to LG. & D. *takel*, Dan. *takkel*, Sw. *tackel*; perh. akin to E. *take*, or to *taw*, v. t.] **1.** An assemblage of ropes and pulleys arranged for hoisting or pulling. The uses of a tackle are to change the point of application of the pulling force to a convenient place and to enable a small force to overcome a larger resistance (see MECHANICAL ADVANTAGE). Tackles are variously designated according to the number of sheaves in their blocks, as **single, double,** or **twofold, threefold tackles,** etc., or according to the place, purpose, or manner of use, as a **stay tackle,** a **deck tackle,** a **hatch tackle,** a **yard tackle,** a **fore-and-aft tackle,** etc. Common forms of tackles are: the **single-whip tackle,** consisting merely of a rope passed through a fixed single block (see 1st *Illust.* of PULLEY, fig. 1); the **runner,** in which a movable block runs on a fall fixed at one end, doubling the power (see PULLEY, fig. 2); the **gun tackle,** formerly used for moving guns, combining the two previous arrangements; the **luff tackle,** having a single and a double block with the standing part of the fall fixed to the former, thus multiplying the power three or four times, according as the single or the double block is movable; the **single Spanish burton,** increasing the power threefold; the **double Spanish burton,** combining the characteristics of the luff tackle and the single Spanish burton, and giving an advantage of five times the applied force (see BURTON, *Illust.*); **Bell's tackle,** with two fixed and two movable pulleys, and a mechanical advantage of seven; a **runner and tackle,** composed of an ordinary tackle, as a luff tackle, attached to a runner. Cf. PURCHASE, *n.*, 8.



Tackles.
1 Gun; 2 Luff.

2. Any instruments of action; apparatus; equipment; gear; as, fishing *tackle*; formerly, specif., weapons; arms.
3. Act of tackling, or seizing and holding or stopping, as in football; a grasp; hold.
4. *Amer. Football.* One of two players, **right tackle** and **left tackle,** whose position is between guard and end rush.
5. *Naut.* **a** The rigging of a ship. *Now Rare.* **b** Any purchase where more than one block is used.
6. Food, as for cattle; drink; stuff. *Dial. Eng.*

tack'le, *v. t.*; TACK'LED (tăk'l'd); TACK'LING (-lĭng). [Cf. LG. *takeln* to equip. See TACKLE, *n.*] **1.** To equip with tackle or gear of any kind. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. Specif., to equip (a ship) with tackle. *Obs.*
3. To attach or secure with or as with tackle; specif.: **a** To harness, as a horse; to hitch up. *Colloq.* **b** To involve or entangle; to insnare. *Obs.* **c** To inclose or confine. *Obs.*
4. To seize; to lay hold of; to grapple with; as, a wrestler *tackles* his antagonist; specif., *Amer. Football,* to seize and hold or stop (an opponent having the ball).
5. Hence, to attempt; to undertake to do, conquer, carry out, etc.; as, to *tackle* a problem; to *tackle* an enemy.

tack'le, *v. t.* **1.** To put tackle or gear in order. *Obs.*
2. *Amer. Football.* To make a tackle. See TACKLE, *n.*, 3.

to tackle down *or* **to,** to begin serious action. *Colloq.*

tackle board *or* **post.** *Ropemaking.* A board, frame, or post, at the end of a ropewalk, for supporting the spindles, or whirls, for twisting the yarns.

tack'ling (tăk'lĭng), *n.* **1.** Instruments of action; gear; equipment; as, fishing *tackling. Now Rare. Walton.*
2. *Naut* Furniture of the masts and yards of a vessel, as rigging, cordage, etc. *Obs. or R.*
3. The harness of a draft animal.

tack'y (-ĭ), *a.* Sticky; adhesive; — said of paint, glue, etc.

tac'lo'cus (tăk'lō'kŭs), *n.* [L. *tangere, tactum,* to touch + *locus.*] *Geom.* The locus of the points of tangency of nonconsecutive members of a family of curves, or of members of two families.

tac'node (tăk'nōd), *n.* [L. *tangere, tactum,* to touch + E. *node.*] *Geom.* A point on a curve where two or more branches of the curve are mutually tangent.

Tac-so'ni-a (tăk-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Quichua *taksa* small.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental tropical American passifloraceous climbing shrubs differing from *Passiflora* in the much-elongated calyx tube. Several are cultivated in greenhouses, and are called *passion flowers.*

tact (tăkt), *n.* [L. *tactus* a touching, touch, fr. *tangere, tactum,* to touch: cf. F. *tact.* See TANGENT.] **1.** A touch.
2. The sense of touch; feeling. *Now Rare. Southey.*
3 *Music.* The stroke in beating time, esp. the emphatic down stroke beginning a measure.
4. Sensitive mental perception; nice discernment of the best course of action under given conditions; esp., peculiar ability to deal with others without giving offense; address.
He had formed plans not inferior in grandeur and boldness to those of Richelieu, and had carried them into effect with a *tact* and wariness worthy of Mazarin *Macaulay.*
Syn. — TACT, ADDRESS. TACT implies delicate and sympathetic perception, esp. of what is fit, graceful, or considerate under given circumstances; ADDRESS does not emphasize so strongly sensitiveness in discerning the requirements of a given situation as skill and adroitness in meeting them; as, "[Women] are . . . usually superior to men in . . . *tact,* or the power of seizing speedily and faithfully the finer inflections of feeling" (*Lecky*); "His [Huxley's] quickness and sureness of perception, joined with his abounding kindliness, made him a man of almost infinite *tact*" (*J. Fiske*); "Of political wisdom . . . Elizabeth had little or none; but her political *tact* was unerring" (*J. R. Green*); "her dexterity and skill in selecting parties, and . . . her *address* in rendering them easy with one another" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "His acute and flexible logic could support, with equal *address,* . . . the adverse sides of every possible question" (*Gibbon*); "his *address* in public business" (*Scott*). See DEXTEROUS, SKILLFUL, INSTINCTIVE.

tact'ful (tăkt'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of tact; characterized by a discerning sense of what is right, proper, or judicious. — **tact'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **tact'ful-ness,** *n.*

tac'ti-cal (tăk'tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ταϰτιϰός. See TACTICS.] Of or pert. to military or naval tactics; hence, pert. to, or characterized by, planning or maneuvering.
tactical diameter, *Naut.,* the perpendicular distance between a ship's course at the moment when the helm is put hard over and her course when she has turned through 180 degrees. — **t. unit,** *Mil.,* the organization which is made the basis of tactical instruction in each arm of the service, as the battalion of infantry, squadron of cavalry, and battalion (in the British army the brigade division, of two or three batteries) of field artillery. It is theoretically the largest body of men which can be directly commanded by the voice or signals of a single commander.

tac-ti'cian (tăk-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *tacticien.*] One versed in tactics; hence, a skillful maneuverer or manager.

tac'tics (tăk'tĭks), *n.* [Gr. ταϰτιϰά, pl., and ταϰτιϰή (sc. τέχνη), sing., fr. ταϰτιϰός fit for ordering or arranging, fr. τάσσειν, τάττειν, to put in order, to arrange: cf. F. *tactique.*] **1.** *Mil. & Nav.* The art of handling troops or ships in battle or in the immediate presence of the enemy; the methods by which a commander seeks to defeat the enemy after battle is joined. "**Minor tactics** include the formation and disposition of the three arms for attack and defense, and concern officers of every rank. **Grand tactics,** the art of generalship, include those stratagems, maneuvers, and devices by which victories are won, and concern only those officers who may find themselves in independent command." *G. F. R. Henderson.*
The theater of war is the province of strategy, the field of battle is the province of *tactics.* *Sir Edward Hamley.*
Strategy has been curtly described as the art of concentrating an effective fighting force . . . at a given place at a given time, and *tactics* as the art of using it . . . when there. *Encyc. Brit'*
2. Hence, any system or method of procedure; esp., adroit devices or expedients for accomplishing an end.

tac'tile (tăk'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *tactilis* tangible, fr. *tangere, tactum,* to touch: cf. F. *tactile.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the organs, or the sense, of touch; concerned in the sensation of touching; as, *tactile sensations.*
2. Perceptible by the touch; capable of being touched; tangible. "*Tactile* qualities." *Sir M. Hale.*
tactile cell, *Anat.,* one of the oval nucleated cells situated in close contact with the expanded end of a nerve fiber, which occur in the deeper layers of the epidermis and corium of some parts, and are probably of tactile function. — **t. corpuscle,** *Anat.,* one of the numerous minute bodies, in the skin and some mucous membranes, which contain nerve terminations and are supposed to be connected with the sense of touch. They consist of a group of cells inclosed in a capsule. The corpuscles of Meissner are an example. — **tactile disk,** *Anat.,* a small flattened expansion in which some nerves, supposed to be tactile, terminate. — **t. sense,** *Physiol.,* the sense of touch. See TOUCH.
The delicacy of the *tactile sense* . . . is greatest on the forehead, temples, and back of the forearm. *H. N. Martin.*

tac'tile (tăk'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *n. Psychol.* A person whose prevailing mental imagery is intimately associated with sensations of touch; — considered as a type of *motile.*

tac-til'i-ty (tăk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *tactilité.*] Quality or state of being tactile; perceptibility by touch.

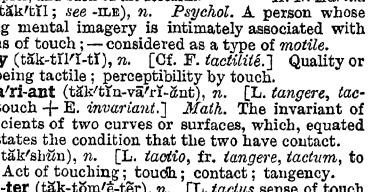
tac'tin-va'ri-ant (tăk'tĭn-vā'rĭ-ănt), *n.* [L. *tangere, tactum,* to touch + E. *invariant.*] *Math.* The invariant of the coefficients of two curves or surfaces, which, equated to zero, states the condition that the two have contact.

tac'tion (tăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tactio,* fr. *tangere, tactum,* to touch.] Act of touching; touch; contact; tangency.

tac-tom'e-ter (tăk-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *tactus* sense of touch + E. *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for testing and measuring the acuteness of the sense of touch.

tac'tu-al (tăk'tū-ăl), *a.* [See TACT.] *Physiol.* Of or pert. to the sense, or the organs, of touch; derived from, or producing the sensation of, touch; as, a *tactual* organ, sense.

tad'pole' (tăd'pōl'), *n.* [ME. *tadde* toad (AS. *tādie, tādige*) + *poll*; prop., a toad that is all head. See TOAD; POLL.]



Tadpoles of Frog. 1 Eggs; 2 Young Larva; 3-6 Tadpoles in Successive Stages of Development.

1. An aquatic, water-breathing, immature or larval stage of most amphibians, during which they possess gills and a long tail bordered above and below by a fin membrane. The change to adult form in frogs and toads is a rather rapid metamorphosis with many internal changes, loss of gills, and absorption of the tail. In salamanders it is much less marked.
2. The minute tadpole-shaped larva of an ascidian.
3. The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.*

tael (tāl), *n.* [Malay *tāhil* a measure of weight, a tael, prob. fr. Hind. *tolā,* Skr. *tulā* a balance, weight, *tul* to weigh.] **1.** A weight of eastern Asia, varying from 1 to 2½ ounces avoirdupois (28–70 grams), according to the locality; esp., a weight of China (called by the Chinese *liang*). The **haikwan tael,** or customs tael of China, is 1⅓ oz. av. (37.80 grams) by treaty; the various local taels are somewhat less than this. The tael is divided into ten *mace* (Chinese *chien*), of ten *candareens* (Chinese *fen*) each.
2. A Chinese money of account, the value of a tael of silver. With silver at sixty cents (2s. 5½d.) a troy ounce, the haikwan tael is worth 72.9 cents (nearly 3s.).

tæ'ni-a (tē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* TÆNIÆ (-ē). [L., a ribbon, a tapeworm, Gr. ταινία.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A headband; fillet.
2. *Arch.* The fillet, or band, at the bottom of a Doric frieze, separating it from the architrave.
3. a [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus including the common tapeworms infesting man. **b** A tapeworm.
4. *Anat.* A band; a structural line; — applied to several bands and lines of nervous matter in the brain and to the longitudinal muscle bands of the large intestine.

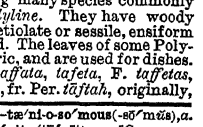
‖**tæ'ni-a hip'po-cam'pi** (hĭp'ō-kăm'pī) [NL.], *Anat.,* a narrow band of white matter formed by a prolongation of the posterior pillar of the fornix into the middle cornu of the lateral ventricle. — ‖ **t. se'mi-cir'cu-la'ris** (sĕm'ĭ-sĭr'kŭ-lā'rĭs; 115) [NL.], *Anat.,* a narrow band of white fibers between the caudate nucleus and the optic thalamus.

tæ'ni-a-cide' (tē'nĭ-ȧ-sīd'), *n.* Also **te'ni-a-cide'.** [*tænia* + *-cide.*] *Med.* A remedy to destroy tapeworms.

tæ'ni-a-fuge' (-fūj'), *n.* Also **te'ni-a-fuge'.** [*tænia* + L. *fugare* to drive away.] *Med.* A remedy to expel tapeworms.

tæ-ni'a-sis (tē-nī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* Also **te-ni'a-sis.** [NL.; *tænia* + *-asis.*] *Med.* Ill health due to tæniæ, or tapeworms.

Tæ'ni-o-glos'sa (tē'nĭ-ō-glŏs'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ταινία a ribbon + γλῶσσα a tongue.] *Zoöl.* An extensive division of marine and fresh-water gastropod mollusks in which the odontophore is long and narrow and usually bears seven teeth in each transverse row. — **tæ'ni-o-glos'sate** (-āt), *a. & n.*



Tænioglossa. One Transverse Row of Teeth of *Velutina.* *r* Median, *s* Submedian, and *l* Lateral, Teeth. Much enlarged.

Tæt'si-a (tĕt'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Old World liliaceous plants including many species commonly referred to *Dracæna* and *Cordyline.* They have woody stems, with clusters of broad, petiolate or sessile, ensiform leaves, often handsomely colored. The leaves of some Polynesian species are made into fabric, and are used for dishes.

taf'fe-ta (tăf'ē-tȧ) } *n.* [ME. *taffata, tafeta,* F. *taffetas,*
taf'fe-ty (tăf'ē-tĭ) } It. *taffettà,* fr. Per. *tāftah,* originally,

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tack (tăk), Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TAKE. [TACK. *Dial.*]
tack, *n.* & *v.* Aphetic for ATTACK.
tack, *n.* = DAG, a pistol. *Obs.*
tack, *n.* & *v.* Slap. *Dial. Eng.*
tack (tăk), *v. t.* [D. *takken* to cut off branches, fr. *tak* a branch.] To trim. *Dial. Eng.*
tack, *n.* [From an old or dialectal form of F. *tache.* See TACHE a stain.] = TACHE, stain. *Obs.*
tack, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A distinctive, esp. an unpleasant, flavor. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tack (tăk; tăk), *n.* Tackle, or gear; also, clothes. *Dial. Eng.*
tack, *v. t.* To receive or hire out (cattle) for pasture. *Dial. Eng.*
tack (tăk; *dial. also* tāk), *n.* **a** Nourishing quality of food. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Bad food, or bad malt liquor. *Dial. Eng.* **c** Food; esp., bread. Cf. HARD-TACK. *Naval & Army Slang.*
tack comb. A sharp-pointed comblike device for securing a shoe upper to a last.
tack duty. *Scots Law.* Rent.
tack'et (*dial.* tăk'ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *tack* a small nail.] A hobnail. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tack'et, *v. t.* To strengthen or fasten with tacketa. *Scot.*
tack'et-ing gut (tăk'ĕt-ĭng). Bookbinder's gut. *Australasia.*
tack'et-y (tăk'ĕ-tĭ), *a.* Having tackets; hobnailed. *Scot.*
tack'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
tack'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of TACK.
tack'l, tack'le Tackle; tackled. *Ref. Sp.*
tack'led (tăk'l'd), *a.* Made of ropes. "A *tackled* stair," i. e., a rope ladder *Shak*
tack'le-less, *a.* See -LESS. *Rare*
tack'ler (tăk'lẽr), *n.* 1. One that tackles; esp., *American Football,* one who makes a tackle. See TACKLE, *n.*, 3.
2. *Eng.* a One who keeps cotton looms in repair. **b** *Coal Mining.* A binding chain to prevent coal from falling off a corf.
tack'pin. Belaying pin. *Obs. or R.*
tack rivet. A temporary rivet to secure pieces during riveting.
tacks'man (tăks'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. *Scots Law.* One who holds a tack, or lease; a lessee.
tackt. Tacked. *Ref. Sp.*
tack'y (tăk'ĭ), *n.* A club of mimosa wood with the thorns left on at the end. *South Africa.*
tack'y, *n.* Also *tackey.* An ill-conditioned or neglected horse; also, a person in a like state. *Southern U. S.*
tack'y, *a.* [Orig. uncert.] Dowdy or neglected in appearance; unkempt; also, undesirable. *Slang or Colloq.*
tacle. + TACKLE. [HAC.
tac'ma-hack. Var. of TACAMAHAC.
tacne. + TOKEN.
tacon, *n.* [Tatar *khakān.* Cf. KHAN.] Khan. *Obs.*
Ta-co'ni-an system (tȧ-kō'nĭ-ăn). = TACONIC SYSTEM.
Ta-con'ic sys'tem (tȧ-kŏn'ĭk). *Geol.* The name formerly applied to a metamorphic series of rocks in the Taconic Mountains. These rocks are now known to be Cambrian and Ordovician.
tacouron. + THRAKUR. [-ABLE.
tact'a-ble (tăk'tȧ-b'l), *a.* See TACTICS.
tac'tic, *a.* Tactical. *Obs. or R.*
tac'tic, *n.* = TACTICS.
tac'til. Tactile. *Ref. Sp.*
tact'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **tact'less-ly,** *adv.* — **tact'less-ness,** *n.*
tac'tu-al-ly, *adv.* of TACTUAL.
tac'tus (tăk'tŭs), *n.* [L. See TACT.] *Physiol.* Sense of touch.
Ta'cul'li' (tȧ'kŭ'lē'), *n.* One of a tribe of Athapascan Indians dwelling about Lakes Stuart and McLeod, British Columbia. They are Catholics, and have a syllabary devised by a French missionary.
tad (*dial.* tăd). Obs. or dial. var. of TOAD.
tad (tăd), *n.* [Perh. orig. a toad; cf. TADPOLE, and dial. *toad* a child.] A small child, esp. a street boy. *Local, U. S.*
tad'broom', *n.* The scouring rush. *Dial. Eng.*
taddee. + TOAD.
taddepol. + TADPOLE.
tad'dy, tadee. + TODDY
tade (*dial.* tād). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TOAD.
Ta'dia-nan' (tä'dyä-nän'), *n.* A Manguian of the foothills of eastern Mindoro.
Ta'djik. Var. of TAJIK.
Tad'mor (tăd'mōr; -mŏr). *Bib.*
tad'pole'dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM [forkbeard.
tadpole fish. tadpole hake. A
tae (tā). Dial. Eng. var. of TAKE.
tae. + TABL. [TONE, one.
tae. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of
tae. Scot. var. of TO, TOE.
tæchen. + TEACH. [of TOAD.]
taed (tād). Scot. & dial. Eng.
tæ'di-um. + TEDIUM.
‖ **tæ'di-um vi'tæ.** [L.] Weariness or tediousness of life; ennui; disgust or loathing of life.
tæh, *pret.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*
taek. + TEAK.
tælen. + TELE.
tæmen. + TEEM.
taen (tān). Short for TAKEN. *Chiefly Dial. or Poetic.*
Tæ-ni'a-da (tē-nī'ȧ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of POLYZOA, 2.
Tæ'ni-a'ta (tē'nĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *tænia* a ribbon.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CESTIDA.
tæ'ni-ate (tē'nĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *tænia* ribbon.] a Ribbonlike in shape. **b** *Zoöl.* Longitudinally striped.
tæ'ni-cide (-sīd), *n.* = TÆNIA-
tæ-nid'i-um (tē-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., dim. fr. L *tænia* a ribbon, Gr. ταινία.] *Zoöl.* The spiral chitinous fiber which stiffens the walls of the tracheæ of insects.
tæ'ni-form (tē'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* Also *tæniform.* [L. *tænia* ribbon + E. *-form.*] Ribbonlike. [FUGE.
tæ'ni-fuge (-fūj), *n.* = TÆNIA-
Tæ'ni-o-bran'chi-a (-ō-brăn'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L. *tænia* ribbon + E. *-branchia.*] Syn. of THALIACEA.
— **tæ'ni-o-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*
tæ'ni-oid (tē'nĭ-oid), *a.* [*tænia* + *-oid.*] a Ribbonlike **b** *Zoöl.* Like or pert. to the tapeworms
Tæ'ni-oi'de-a (-oi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of POLYZOA, 2.
Tæ'ni-o-so'mi (-ō-sō'mĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ταινία ribbon + σῶμα body.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of elongate compressed fishes containing oarfishes and dealfishes.
— **tæ'ni-o-some'** (tē'nĭ-ō-sōm'), *n.* —**tæ'ni-o-so'mous** (-sō'mŭs), *a.*
tæ'nite (tē'nīt), *n.* [Gr. ταινία band, ribbon.] See KAMACITE.
Ta-en'sa (tȧ-ĕn'sä), *n.* An Indian of a tribe, prob. of Natchesan stock, found about 1700 between the Tensas and the Mississippi Rivers, in Louisiana, and prob. merged finally into the Choctaws or the Creeks.
taf'og (tăf'ŏg), *n.* [OW.] *Cymric Tribal Law.* A native-born nontribesman, without family rights.
Tæ'ping' (tī'pĭng'). Var. of TAIPING.
tære. + TEAR, *n.*
taet (tāt). Var. of TAIT. *Scot*
tævelbrede, *n.* [See TAVEL; BRED tablet.] A tavel board. *Obs.*
taey. + TAEL.
taf'a-ta, taf'e-ta. + TAFFETA.
taff, *n.* Turf. *Obs. Scot.*
taf'fa-rel (tăf'ȧ-rĕl), **taf'fer-el** (-fẽr-ĕl). Vars. of TAFFRAIL.
taf'fa-ta, taf'fa-ty Vars. of TAFFETA.
taf'fe-ty (tăf'ē-tĭ), *a.* Fastidious; nice. *Dial. Eng.*

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twisted, woven, fr. *tāftan* to twist, to spin.] **A** fine smooth silk fabric of even texture, having a luster. The term has also been applied to various kinds of silk or linen goods from the 16th century to modern times.

taff'rail (tăf'rāl), *n.* Also *taffarel, tafferel.* [D. *tafereel* a panel, picture, fr. *tafel* table, fr. L *tabula.* In English confused with *rail.* See TABLE.] *Naut.* **a** The upper part of a ship's stern, which was sometimes flat like a table on the top, and ornamented with carved work. *Obs. or R.* **b** The rail around a ship's stern.

taf'fy (tăf'ĭ), *n.* [E. dial., also *toffee;* cf. dial. *taffat* sugar and brandy made into cakes. Cf TAFIA, TOFFEE.] **1.** A kind of candy made of molasses or brown sugar boiled down, often with butter, and variously flavored. **2.** Flattery; soft phrases; cajolery. *Colloq.*

tag (tăg), *n.* [Prob. akin to *tack* a small nail; cf. Sw. *tagg* a prickle, point, tooth.] **1.** A slight flap, tab, strip, or the like, forming a pendant or appendage to something specif.: **a** A card or label of any material for attachment to a box, package, or the like, as for an address. **b** A taglock. **c** A loose end, rag, or tatter, as of clothing. **d** An unessential addition, as to a play, a book, a song, etc. **2.** The tip of a tail; specif., the white tip of a fox's tail. **3.** The end, or catchword, of an actor's speech; cue. **4.** A metallic binding, tube, or point, at the end of a string, or lace, to stiffen it. **5.** *Angling.* A small exposed piece of tinsel or other bright material encircling the shank of the hook at the end of the body of an artificial fly. See FLY, *Illust.* **6.** Something mean and paltry; specif., the rabble; — used in the phrases *tag and rag, and tag, rag, and bobtail.*

tag, *v. t.;* TAGGED (tăgd); TAG'GING (tăg'ĭng). **1.** To fit with a tag or tags; to append a tag or tags to.

> His courteous host . . .
> *Tags* every sentence with some fawning word *Dryden.*

2. To attach a card or label to, as to a box or package. **3.** To follow closely after; to dog. *Colloq.* **4.** To clear, as sheep, of tags of wool.

tag, *v. i.* [Cf. TAG an appendage.] **1.** To put words or thoughts together, as in writing. *Rare.* **2** To follow closely, as if an appendage; — often with *after;* as, to *tag* after a person. *Colloq.*

tag, *v. t.* To join; add; fasten to; attach.

tag, *n.* [Cf. TAG, *v.*, TAG an end.] A child's game in which one, designated as "it," runs after others until he touches, or tags, one, who in turn becomes "it."

tag, *v. t.* To touch, or hit, in or as if in the game of tag.

Ta-gal' (tä-gäl'), *n.* **1.** One of a Malayan race, mainly of central Luzon, next to the Visayans the most numerous of the native peoples of the Philippines. Nearly all are Christians and many are highly educated. **2.** The language of the Tagals; Tagalog.

Ta-ga'log (tä-gä'lŏg), *n.* **1.** = TAGAL. **2.** The language of the Tagalogs, one of the most developed of the Malayo-Polynesian languages. Before the coming of the Spaniards it had a Malayan alphabet (the Tagala), but this has given way to the Roman.

Tag-ba'nua (tăg-bä'nwa), *n.* One of a mixed mostly peaceful Malay-Negrito people of Palawan Island and the Calamianes Archipelago. They are mostly heathen.

Ta-ge'tes (tā-jē'tēz), *n.* [NL., due to a reading *tagetes* for L. *traganthes* a kind of Artemisia.] *Bot.* A genus of strong-scented tropical American asteraceous herbs having opposite pinnatifid leaves and showy heads of flowers with yellow or orange rays. See MARIGOLD, 1 **b**.

tag'ger (tăg'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that furnishes something with a tag, label, or card; one that tags. **2.** That which is fastened to something like a tag. **3.** A device for removing taglocks from sheep. **4.** *pl.* Very thin sheet metal, as thin tin plate.

Tagl'ia-co'tian (tăl'yä-kō'shăn), *a. Surg.* Of or pert. to Tagliacozzi, a 16th-century Venetian surgeon; as, the *Tagliacotian* operation, a rhinoplastic method described by him.

tag'lock' (tăg'lŏk'), *n.* [*tag* an appendage + *lock* (of hair).] An entangled lock, as of hair or wool.

ta'guan (tä'gwän), *n.* [Tag.] A large East Indian flying squirrel (*Petaurista petaurista*).

Ta'hi-ti (tä'hē-tē; *incorrectly, but commonly,* tä-hē'tē), *n.* One of the Society Islands.

Tahiti apple, the hog plum *Spondias dulcis.* — **T. arrowroot.** = PIA. — **T. chestnut,** the Polynesian chestnut. — **T. gooseberry.** = OTAHEITE GOOSEBERRY. — **T. mulberry,** the paper mulberry. — **T. walnut,** the candlenut.

Ta-hi'ti-an (tä-hē'tĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tahiti, its inhabitants, or their language.

Ta-hi'ti-an (tä-hē'tĭ-ăn), *n.* One of the native Polynesians of Tahiti, a people noted for fine physique and intelligence as well as for lasciviousness (cf. AREOI, POLYNESIAN); also, their language. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

tahr (tar), *n.* [Nepalese *thar.*] A Himalayan beardless wild goat (*Hemitragus jemlaicus*) having short, thick, blackish, recurving horns. The color is dark reddish brown, and the hair of the neck, shoulders, and chest is long and forms a mane. Also, sometimes, the allied species *H. hylocrius.*

Tai (tä'ē), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the chief linguistic stock of Indo-China, including the peoples of Siamese and Shan speech. See INDO-CHINESE.

Tai, *n.* A member of one of the tribes of the Tai stock. See SHAN, SIAMESE, *n.*

> The *Tais* first appeared in history in Yunnan, and from thence they migrated into Upper Burma The earliest swarms appear to have entered that tract about two thousand years ago, and were small in number. *Census of India,* 1901

tail (tāl), *a.* [Prob. fr. OF. *taillié,* p. p. of *tailler* to cut, also to decide, fix, settle; cf. LL. *taliare* to cut, limit by certain conditions, to entail, as land, *taliare* to cut; perh. orig. different words. See TALLY, TAILOR; cf. TAIL limitation.] *Law.* Limited, abridged; reduced; curtailed; entailed; as, an estate or fee *tail* (see under 2d FEE).

tail, *n.* [Cf. F. *taille* a cutting. See TAIL, *a.*; *cf.* ENTAIL, TALLY.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Something scored with cuts; also, something cut off; esp., a cut or slice of meat. **b** A stick notched for keeping account of charges; a tally stick; hence, a tally; reckoning; account. **c** An agreement; covenant; pact. **d** A payment; settlement; also, a tax. **2.** *Law.* Limitation; abridgment; state or fact of entailment; entail.

tail, *v. t.;* TAILED (tāld); TAIL'ING. [F. *tailler* to cut, OF. *taillier;* cf. TAIL, *a.*] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** To cut or score with cuts; also, to cut off. **b** Hence, to score as a tally mark; to tally. **c** To agree upon; to covenant. **2.** To bind, limit, or encumber, as with an entail. *Obs. or R.*

tail, *n.* [ME. *tail, tayl,* AS. *tægel, tægl;* akin to OHG. *zagal,* MHG. *zagel,* Icel. *tagl,* Sw. *tagel,* Goth. *tagl* hair.] **1.** The rear end, or a process or prolongation of the rear end, of the body of an animal. In vertebrates it contains the posterior part (the caudal vertebræ) of the vertebral column. In birds the posterior extension of the body is very slight, and *tail* usually implies its fanlike row of stiff feathers. Similarly, in fishes it commonly implies the fin (*caudal fin*) on the tail. In snakes and other limbless reptiles its beginning is indicated by the position of the vent and by a change in arrangement of the scales. In invertebrates it means either the rear end of the body, esp. when slender or adapted for a swimming organ, or any of various backwardly directed processes or appendages. **2.** The human buttocks; fundament. *Obs. or Low.* **3.** Formerly, in Turkey, a horsetail carried before a pasha as a mark of rank, relative rank being indicated by the number of them; as, a pasha of one, two, or three *tails.* **4.** Any long, flexible terminal appendage; an appendage resembling, in shape or position, the tail of an animal, as the trailing part of a woman's gown, the trailing end of a letter, as *g* or *y,* an ament, the appendage of an achene, etc.; as, the *tail* of a coat, dress, kite, letter, etc.

> Those *tails* that hang on willow trees. *Harvey*

5. Specif.: **a** *Anat.* The distal tendon of a muscle. *Rare.* **b** The slender left end of the pancreas. **c** The luminous train of a comet. See COMET, 1. **d** *Music.* The stem. **e** *Naut.* A rope spliced around, or to the strap of, a block, with long ends by which it may be lashed to anything. **f** Of impure mercury, a grayish train left when the mercury runs on a surface, due to oxides. **g** One of the narrow prolongations of the hind wings of many butterflies. **6.** Something analogous to the tail of an animal in position in space or time; the back, last, lower, or inferior part of anything; the part opposed to the head, superior part, front, beginning, or the like; end; extremity; rear; conclusion; as, the *tail* of a gale; the *tail* of a line. "The Lord will make thee the head, and not the *tail.*" *Deut.* xxviii. 13. **7.** Specif.: **a** (1) *Arch.* The exposed or lower portion of a member or part, as of a slate or tile. (2) = TAILING, 1. **b** Often *pl.* The side of a coin opposite to that bearing the head, effigy, or date; the reverse; — chiefly used in *heads or tails* or *head or tail,* used when a coin is thrown up to decide some point by its fall. **c** *pl.* Residuum; tailings. **8.** Something like or suggestive of an animal tail in form; a relatively long line or series; specif.: **a** A long braid, tress, or mass of hair, as a cue or switch. **b** A line of persons waiting; a cue. **c** A train or company of attendants; a retinue.

> If you saw but the chief with his *tail* on. *Scott*

d *pl. Rope Making.* In some forms of rope-laying machine, pieces of rope attached to the iron bar passing through the grooved wooden top containing the strands, for wrapping around the rope to be laid. **9.** *pl.* A tailed coat; a tail coat. *Colloq. or Dial.* **10.** The long iron rod forming the leg of a kind of fitter's vise (hence called **tail vise**).

tail of the eye, the outer corner of the eye. — **t. of the trenches,** *Fort.,* the beginnings of the trenches to shelter besiegers in advancing their lines.

tail (tāl), *v. t.* **1.** To make or furnish with a tail; as, to *tail* a kite; also, to follow, or be drawn behind, like a tail; as, a line of dogs *tailing* the procession. **2.** To connect by adding at the end; to join to the end of. **3.** *Naut.* To attach (a block) by a tail. See TAIL, 5 **e**. **4.** To remove tails from; as, to *tail* berries. *Colloq.* **5.** To hold, pull, or draw by the tail *Rare. Huddibras.* **6.** To herd, as sheep or cattle. *Australia.* **7.** *Arch.* To fasten by one of the ends into a wall or other support; — with *in* or *on;* as, to *tail* in a timber.

to tail around, to turn (a steer, etc.) around by sharply twisting its tail. *Cant.* — **to t. down,** *Logging,* to roll logs down a skidway, as to a place for loading. *Local, U. S.*

tail, *v. i.* **1.** *Arch.* To hold by the end; — said of a timber when its end is built into a support; — with *in* or *into.* **2.** *Naut.* To swing, or lie, with the stern in a certain direction; — said of a vessel at anchor. **3.** To form a tail, appendage, train, or the like; to extend or move in a tail-like line or formation.

> The dusty column checks and *tails* *Kipling.*

to tail away, to string out at the end, as into a straggling line. — **to t. off,** to tail away; also, to cease gradually; to taper away; to dwindle. — **to t. on.** *Naut.* See TO TALLY ON. **b** To follow in a straggling line — **to t. out,** to tail away.

tail'-bay', *n.* **1.** *Arch.* That one of the bays or main divisions of a framed floor or roof, which is next the end wall, so that its joists rest one end on the wall and the other on a girder; also, the space between a wall and the nearest girder of a floor. Cf. CASE-BAY. **2.** The part of a canal lock below the lower gates.

tail'block' (tāl'blŏk'), *n. Mech.* **1.** = TAILSTOCK. **2.** A pulley block with a loose tail on the strap for securing it.

tail'board' (-bōrd'; 201), *n.* The board at the rear end of a cart or wagon, which can be removed or let down.

tail coat. A coat with tails; esp., a swallow-tailed coat.

tail coverts. The feathers which cover the bases of the tail quills. Those above the quills are the **upper tail coverts**; those below, the **under,** or **lower, tail coverts.** In a few birds, as the peacock, they form handsome plumes.

tailed (tāld), *a.* Having a tail, or (such) a tail or (so many) tails; — chiefly in combination. — **tailed rime** *or* **rhyme,** an end rime. — **t. sonnet,** a sonnet having an extra line or lines.

tail end. Latter end; termination; *pl.,* tailings. *Colloq.*

tail'flow'er (tāl'flou'ẽr), *n.* Any aroid of the genus *Anthurium,* in allusion to the slender spadix. See ANTHURIUM.

tail'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TAIL. Hence: **n. 1.** *Arch.* The part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall. **2.** *pl.* The lighter parts of grain separated from the seed in threshing and winnowing; chaff. **3.** *pl. Mining.* **a** The lighter or refuse ore accumulated at the lower end of the buddle, or washing apparatus, or carried away by the water. Cf. HEAD, *n.*, 19 **d**, *pl.* **b** Transverse logs or timbers to keep laths in place in loose ground. **4.** *pl.* In the fractional distillation of crude spirit, those portions which come over last.

☞ In senses 2, 3, & 4, the *sing.* form, **tailing,** is used attributively; as, the *tailing* spout of a grain elevator.

5. *Elec.* Prolongation of a current after a circuit is broken. **6.** A blur or other break in impression in calico printing. **7.** That which tails on; the last part or section. *Rare.*

taille (tāl; *F.* tá'y'), *n.* [F., a notch, tally, tax, tenor. See TALLY, TAILOR.] **1.** = 2d TAIL, *n.*, 1.

2. *F. Hist.* An imposition or tax (similar to the English tallage) levied by the king, or a seigneur, on his subjects or on lands held of or under him. Originally a tax levied by the king on the royal demesne or its tenants, or by a seigneur on his lands or tenants, in the 15th century it became solely a royal or a national tax. In most provinces it was a personal tax from which the lords and later the clergy, various officeholders, and others, were free, exemption becoming a mark of the privileged classes. Where it was a land tax (called ‖ **ta'ille réelle'** [tá'y' rā'ĕl']) liability to it depended on the original tenure **3.** Form; figure; shape; build. *Obs. exc. as French.*

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taf'fi-a. Var. of TAFIA.

taf'fle (tăf'l; tăf''l), *n. & v.* Tangle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

taffrail log. See LOG, *n.*, 6.

taf'fy (tăf'ĭ), *v. t.* To persuade by flattery; to cajole. *Slang.*

Taf'fy (tăf'ĭ), *n.* [Corrupt. of *David,* a common Welsh name.] A Welshman, or the Welsh collectively; — a nickname.

taf'i-a, taf'i-a (tăf'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [F. or Sp. *tafia,* fr. Malay *tāfia* a spirit distilled from molasses. Cf. RATAFIA.] A kind of rum. *W. Indies.*

ta'fi-nagh (tä'fĭ-năk), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a Hamitic script alphabet with characters resembling old Semitic forms, still used to some extent by the Berbers.

taft (tăft), *n.* A flanged end of a lead pipe. — *v. t.* To form (a lead pipe) into a taft.

taftais. † TAFFETA. [JOINT.]

taft joint. *Plumbing.* = BLOWN.

taf'wiz (tăf'wĭz), *n.* [Ar. *tafwīz* referring to another.] *Moham. Law.* The power of divorce delegated by the husband to the wife, to exercise on breach of the marriage agreement.

tag (tăg), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *tacka* a ewe.] A yearling sheep. Cf. TEG. *Dial. Eng.*

Ta'ga-bal'ies (tä'gä-bäl'yēs), *n. pl.* A tribe of warlike Indonesians of southern Mindanao.

Ta'ga-ba'ua, Ta'ga-ba'wa (-bä'wä), *n.* One of a small mixed tribe or people living about the Gulf of Davao, Mindanao.

Ta'ga-ca'o-lo (-kä'ō-lō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-lōs) A Malay of a heathen people about the Gulf of Davao, Mindanao; also, their language.

Ta-ga'la, *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a branch of the Malayo-Polynesian languages including the Philippine idioms as a chief group See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

Ta-ga'la (tä-gä'la), *n.* a Var. of TAGAL. b The alphabet of the Tagala branch. See MALAYAN ALPHABETS.

tag alder [1st *tag* + 2d *alder.*] Any of several American alders, esp. *Alnus rugosa* of the eastern United States, and *A. rubra* of the Pacific coast.

Ta-gal'ize (ta-gal'īz), *v. t.* See -IZE.

Ta-ga'lo (tä-gä'lō). [TAGAL.] Var of

ta'ga-saa'te (tä'gä-säs'tā), *n* [Sp.] A fabaceous shrub (*Cytisus proliferus*) of the Canary Islands, yielding cattle fodder.

Ta-gas'su (tä-gäs'ū), *n* [NL., error for *tayassu,* fr. Tupi *tayaçú* hog or swine.] *Zool* The genus of the peccaries, constituting a family, **Tag'as-su'i-dæ** (tăg'ăs-sū'ĭ-dē). See SUIDÆ.

‖ **tag'a-thon,** *n.* [Gr. *τἀγαθόν,* contr fr. *τὸ ἀγαθόν.*] Lit., the good, or summum bonum. *Obs.*

tag'belt', *n.* = TAGSORE. *Obs.*

tag boat. A rowboat towed after a ship as a tender *Local, U. S.*

tagd. Tagged. *Ref. Sp.*

tag'-end', *n* A fag-end *Colloq.*

tagg, tagge. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TAG. [*Dial. Eng.*]

tag'gelt (tăg''lt), *n.* Vagabond.

tag'ger, *n.* One who is "it" in the game of tag.

tag'ger (tăg'ẽr), *n.* One that tags one thing to another.

tag'gle (tăg''l), *v. i.* To tag, or follow. *Rare.*

tag'gy (-ĭ), *a.* Full of, or abounding with, tags, or matted locks. [of TEACH.]

taght. † *taught,* pret. & p. p.

tag'let, *n.* A little tag.

Tagl'ia-coz'zi-an (tăl'yä-kōt'sĭ-ăn) Var. of TAGLIACOTIAN.

tagl-io'ni (tăl-yō'nĭ), *n* [After an Italian family of dancers.] A kind of overcoat *Obs.*

tag'ma (tăg'mȧ), *n., pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr *τάγμα* an array, as of soldiers] *Bot.* Any theoretical unit of protoplasmic structure. *Pfeffer.*

tagosaste, tagosasti. Vars. of TAGASASTE.

tag'rag', *n.* [See TAG an appendage; RAG.] **a** A hanging or fluttering rag or tatter. *Rare* **b** Rabble; also, a vagabond. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

tag'rag'ger-y (tăg'răg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Rabble; riffraff. *Rare.*

tag'sore', *n.* Adhesion of a sheep's tail to the wool, due to excoriation by contact with feces. *Obs.*

tag'ster (tăgs'tẽr; tăg'-), *n.* Scold; virago. *Dial. Eng.*

tag'tail', *n* [Cf. TAG an appendage.] 1. A kind of worm. *Obs.* 2. A sycophant. [of TEACH.]

tagte † *taught,* pret. & p. p.

ta'gua (tä'gwa), *n.; pl.* -GUAS (-guaz). [From the native name *tagua* along the Rio Magdalena in Colombia.] The ivory palm or its nut. *Central America.*

Ta-gu'la (ta-gōō'lä), *n.* See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES.

tah † THOUGH

tah, *pret.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*

ta'ha (tä'hȧ), *n.* [Zulu *taka.*] A South African weaver bird (*Pyromelana taha* or other related species) with black and yellow plumage in the male.

Ta-ha'mi (tä-ȧ'mē), *n* An Indian of an extinct civilized tribe of Colombia.

Ta'han (tä'hăn) *Bib.*

Ta'han-ites (-ĭts). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Ta-hap'a-nes (tȧ-hăp'ȧ-nēz).

Ta'hath (tā'hăth). *Bib*

tahe. † TAEL.

ta'hil (tä'hĭl). Var. of TAEL.

tah-kha'na (tä-kä'nä), *n.* [Per *tah-khānah,* lit., inner house.] An underground chamber to which travelers, etc., retire in the heats of summer. *India*

tah'li. Var. of TALI.

tah-lil' (tä-lēl'), **tah-lehl'** (-lāl'), *n.* [Ar. *tahlīl* repetition of the creed.] Singsong repetition of the Mohammedan creed broken by continually clapping the hand to the mouth. *Arabia.*

tahne. † THEN.

Ta'hoe trout (tä'hō; tä'hŏ). A large cutthroat trout (*Salmo henshawi*) found in Lake Tahoe and neighboring regions.

‖ **ta-ho'na** (tä-ō'nä), *n* [Sp., a crushing mill.] *Mining.* A variety of arrastre.

Tah'pan-hes (tä'pȧn-hēz; tä-pȧn'hēz). *Bib.*

Tah'pe-nes (tä'pē-nēz; tä-pē'nēz). *Bib.*

Tah're-a (tä'rē-ȧ). *Bib.* [DAR.]

tah-seel'dar' Var of TAHSIL-DAR.

tah-sil' (tä-sēl'), *n.* Also *tehsil.* [Ar. *tahṣīl* gain, collection.] Collection of revenue; specif., a district subdivision, varying in size, for administration of revenue. Cf. TALUK, *India.*

tah-sil'dar' (tä-sēl'där'), *n.* Also *tahseeldar.* [Hind. & Per. *tahṣīldār,* fr. Ar. *taḥṣīl* gain, collection + Per *dār,* used to express the agent.] A revenue officer or tax collector, in some places having also civil and magisterial duties; the officer in charge of a tahsil, or, in the southern and western provinces, of a taluk. See TALUK. *India.*

Ta' Hsü-eh' (tä' shü-ĕ'). [Chin. *tà* great + *hsueh*[2] learning.] See FOUR BOOKS.

tahte. † *taught,* pret & p. p. of TEACH. [shī] *Bib.*

Tah'tim-hod'shi (tä'tĭm-hŏd'-tai. † THEY.

tai (tä'ē), *n.* [Jap, a kind of fish] Any of several Japanese porgies of the genus *Pagrus,* esp. *P. major,* the **red tai,** of a brilliant crimson.

ta'i-a-ha' (tä'ē-ä-hä'), *n.* [Maori.] A large club carried by Maori chiefs as a sign of authority and as a weapon. *Australia.*

taich (täch). Dial var. of TEACH.

taiche † TAGHLE.

tai'cle. † TAIGLE.

taid (tād). Scot. var. of TOAD.

taid'rel, *n.* Puny creature. *Obs*

tai'gle (tā'g'l), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. TACKLE, *r. & n.*, or TAG an appendage.] To delay; hinder; fatigue. *Scot.* [ing. *Scot.*]

tai'gle-some (-sŭm), *a.* Hindering.

ta-i-ho'a (tä'ē-hō'ä), *interj.* [Maori, presently] Wait a while. *Australia.*

taiken. † TOKEN.

tai-khas'na (tī-kä'nȧ). Var. of TAHKHANA.

tai'kle. † TACKLE.

taikles. Contraction of TACKLELESS. *Obs.* [COON.]

tai-kun' (tī-kōōn'). Var. of TYTAIL. † TAILLE

tailage, *n.* [F. *taillage.* See TAILLE.] Tallage

tailagier. † TALLAGER.

tail beam *Arch.* = TAILPIECE.

taile † TAEL, TAIL, TAILLE, TALLY.

tailende, *n.* [From TAIL to cut.] Reckoning. *Obs.*

tail'end'er, *n* One at the tail end, as in a competition *Colloq.*

tail'er, *n.* = TAILOR, 2 c.

tail'er, *n.* 1. One who tails on. 2 The endless carrier in a threshing machine taking straw from the separating tables.

tail fly. *Angling.* The fly at the end of the leader

tail gate 1. A heavy wooden panel pivoted to the end of a railroad car to form an incline from the car bottom to the rails. 2. Lower gate of a canal lock.

tail grape. The fruit of any tropical annonaceous plant of the genus *Artabotrys.* It is borne on a hooklike peduncle which functions as a tendril.

tail headstock. The tailstock, or loose headstock, of a lathe.

tail hook. *Logging.* An iron dog or single grappling hook

tail house. *Mining.* A housing for the tension carriage in an endless-rope hoisting system.

tail joist. *Arch.* = TAILPIECE.

taill. † TAIL, TALE.

taillage. Var. of TALLAGE.

taille. † TAIL, TALLY.

‖ **ta'ille douce'** (tä'y' dōōs'). [F.] Line engraving.

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4. *Dressmaking.* A waist; also, the style or fit of a waist. **5.** *Music.* The French name for the tenor voice or part; also, for the tenor viol or viola.

tai'lor (tā'lẽr), *n.* [OF. *taulleor*, F. *tailleur*, fr. OF. *taillier* to cut, F. *tailler*, LL. *taliare*, prob. fr. L. *talea* rod, stick, cutting, layer for planting. Cf. DETAIL, ENTAIL, RETAIL, TALLY, *n.*] **1.** One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's or women's outer garments.

2. a The fall herring. **b** A silversides. **c** Also *tailer*. The bluefish *Chelidoptenus* or *Pomatomus saltatrix*.

tai'lor, *v. i.;* -LORED (-lẽrd); -LOR-ING. To follow the business of a tailor; also, to deal with a tailor or with tailors.

tai'lor, *v. t.* **1.** To make clothes for or fit clothes to. *Rare.* **2.** *Hunting.* To mangle (game) in shooting.

tailor bird. Any of numerous Asiatic, East Indian, and African birds of the warbler group which stitch leaves together to support and hide their nests. The true tailor birds are of the genus *Sutoria*, formerly included in *Orthotomus*, esp. *S. sutoria*, common in gardens from India to southern China. They are yellowish green above and white below, with a long graduated tail.



Nest of Tailor Bird (*S. sutoria*), reduced.

tai'lor-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TAILOR. Hence: *n.* **1.** The business or occupation of a tailor. **2.** *Iron & Steel Manuf.* Rounding off of the corners of grooved rolls to prevent fins forming on the bars in rolling. *U. S.*

tai'lor-made', *a.* Made by a tailor or according to a tailor's fashion; — said specif. of women's garments made with a certain closeness of fit, simplicity of ornament, etc.

tail'piece' (tāl'pēs'), *n.* **1.** A piece added on at the end; an appendage. **2.** *Arch.* A relatively shorter beam or rafter tailed in a wall and supported by a header. See HEADER, *Illust.* **3.** *Print.* An ornament at the bottom of a short page or at the end of a book. **4.** A triangular piece, as of ebony, fixed to the lower end of a violin or the like, to which the strings are fastened. **5.** *Locks.* A piece for transmitting motion from the hub of a lock to the latch bolt. **6.** The part of a telescope containing the adjusting device for the eyepiece, etc.

tail print. *Pattern Making.* A core print carried to the top of the mold so that the pattern may be molded in one box. The upper part of the hole made by the print is ordinarily filled in by hand after the pattern is withdrawn.

tail'race' (tāl'rās'), *n.* **a** See 4th RACE, 5. **b** *Mining.* The channel in which tailings, in water, are carried off.

tail'-rime', *or* **tail'-rhyme', stan'za.** A stanza each of the two parts of which has a short additional line, or tail, the two tails riming independently.

tail rod. *Mach.* A continuation of a piston rod, or valve rod, through the back cylinder cover or valve chest, as of a steam engine or an air compressor, etc.

tail rope. *Mining.* **a** The rope fastened to the tail of the car or train in the **tail-rope system** of hauling, used where the grade is small, in which one rope is fastened to the front of the car or train to haul it when loaded, and another (the *tail rope*) to the rear to haul it back empty. **b** The rope beneath either of two counterbalancing cages in a shaft.

tail shaft. a The part of a propeller shaft within and supported by the stern tube in a steamship, motor boat, etc. **b** A return shaft for a cable conveyor.

tail spindle. *Mech.* The tailstock spindle in a lathe.

tail'stock' (tāl'stŏk'), *n. Mach.* The adjustable or sliding headstock of a lathe, containing the dead center (see LATHE, *Illust.*). In special lathes the tailstock may have several spindles for turret work, or may even have a revolving mandrel as in the fast headstock.

tail'zie (tāl'yĭ; -yī; *cf.* CAPERCAILLIE), *n.* Also **tail'zee, tail'ye.** [The *z* is for *ȝ*, equiv. to *y*. See TAIL a limitation.] *Scots Law.* Entail, or a deed of entail.

All heirs by destination may properly enough be called . . . heirs of *tailzie* . . . ; but they are usually distinguished into heirs of *tailzie* and of provision. *Erskine's Principles*

tail'zie, *v. t.;* TAIL'ZIED (-zĭd; -yĭd). *Scots Law.* To entail.

tain (tān), *n.* [*ME. tein, teyne; cf.* Icel. *teinn* a twig, akin to AS. *tān*, Goth. *tains;* or cf. L. *taenia* a band, a ribbon.] Thin tin plate; also, tin foil for mirrors.

taint (tānt), *n.* [Cf. F. *teint*, m., *teinte*, f. See TAINT, *v.*] **1.** Tincture; hue; color; tinge. *Obs.*

2. A spot or stain; hence, a trace; tinge; as, a *taint* of morbidness in his nature; esp., a blemish; a stain of disgrace

3. An infectious or corrupting tinge or trace; a source or state of depravation or corruption; infection.

He had inherited from his parents a scrofulous *taint*. *Macaulay.*

4. Proof; convictive evidence; also, conviction. *Obs. Scot.*

taint, *v. t.;* TAINT'ED; TAINT'ING. [F. *teint*, p. p. of *teindre* to dye, tinge, fr. L. *tingere, tinctum.* See TINGE; *cf.* TAINT, *n.*, color, TINT.] **1.** To color; tinge; also, to imbue with something extraneous; more broadly, to affect. *Obs.*

2. To imbue or impregnate with something odious, noxious, or poisonous; hence, to corrupt; infect; poison.

With poisonous war to *taint* the air. *Shelley.*

3. To contaminate morally; to defile; corrupt; stain.

His unkindness may defeat my life,
But never *taint* my love. *Shak.*

4. To censure, accuse, or disgrace; to shame. *Obs.*

5. To convict; to prove legally. *Obs. Scot.*

6. To apply a tincture or liniment to, as to a wound. *Obs.*

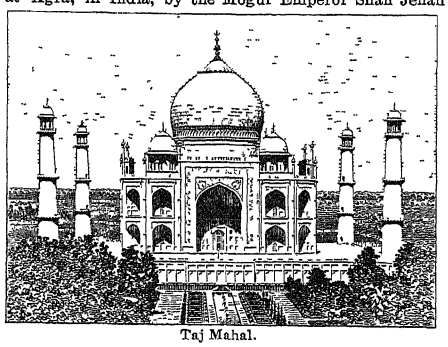
Syn. — Defile, pollute, vitiate, poison. See CONTAMINATE.

taint (tānt), *v. i.* **1.** To be or become tinged or affected in or as in color; hence, to be affected; esp., to be imbued with something noxious; to be infected or corrupted.

2 To be affected with incipient putrefaction, as meat.

Tai'ping', *or* **Tae'ping'** (tī'pĭng'), *a.* [Chin. *t'ai⁴p'ing²*, great peace.] *Chinese Hist.* Pertaining to or designating a dynasty with which one Hung-Siu-Chuen, a half-religious, half-political enthusiast, attempted to supplant the Manchu dynasty by the TAIPING rebellion, incited by him in 1850 and suppressed by General Gordon about 1864.

Taj Ma-hal' (taj *ma*-häl'). [Per. *tāj* crown + Ar. *mahāll*, pl. of *mahall* palace.] A white marble mausoleum built at Agra, in India, by the Mogul Emperor Shah Jehan



Taj Mahal.

(1628-58), in memory of his favorite wife. Its beauty and refinement of design, and rich decorative detail, make it one of the best examples of Saracenic architecture.

take (tāk), *v. t.; pret.* TOOK (tŏŏk); *p. p.* TAK'EN (tāk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAK'ING (tāk'ĭng). [AS. (late) *tacan*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *taka*, Sw. *taga*, Dan. *tage*, akin to Goth. *tēkan* to touch; orig. uncert.] **1.** To lay hold of; to grasp; seize; as, to *take* one's hand; to *take* one's hat and gloves.

2. To gain control or possession of in any way; specif.: **a** To seize or capture by force; as, to *take* prisoners; to *take* a fort; also, to arrest; as, to *take* a thief. **b** To catch by trapping, snaring, or like means.

Take us the foxes, . . . that spoil the vines. *S. of Sol.* ii. 15.

c To gain by finishing in a certain position in a competition; as, to *take* first or last place or prize. **d** In many games, as chess, whist, poker, etc., to gain, capture, or secure; as, rook *takes* pawn; the ace *takes* the trick.

The object of all whist play is to *take* tricks. *R. F. Foster.*

e To lease; hire; rent; as, to *take* a cottage; also, to get by subscription; to subscribe for; as, to *take* a magazine. **f** To secure or get by marriage; marry; as, to *take* a wife.

3. To get and carry away; to bear away; to remove; abstract; as, to *take* eggs from a bird's nest.

4. Specif.: **a** To withdraw or deduct, as two from four.

Cannot *take* two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave eighteen. *Shak.*

b To withdraw; revoke; retract; — commonly with *back*, or formerly *again;* as, to *take* back one's promise.

Let me go: *take* back thy gift. *Tennyson.*

c To remove from life; to cause to die; hence, used passively, to die; as, he was *taken* in the pride of life.

And he was not; for God *took* him. *Gen.* v. 24.

d To extract; cite; quote; as, a line *taken* from Shelley. **e** To bear away as a purchase; to purchase; buy; as, I will *take* a coat. **f** To get and take away wrongfully; to steal; as, he confessed to *taking* the money. **g** To deduce; derive; as, arguments *taken* from wrong premises.

5. To charm or attract; specif.: **a** To allure; delight.

So much your eyes my fancy *take*. *Tennyson.*

b To use malign influence over; to cast a spell on; infect.

There he blasts the tree and *takes* the cattle
And makes milch kine yield blood. *Shak.*

c To gain the favor of, as by bribery; to bribe. *Obs.*

6. To come upon or meet with; to catch; as, to be *taken* in a lie; to *take* one unawares.

7. To attack; assail; as, *taken* with sickness; also, to blast; destroy; — often in imprecations; as, plague *take* him.

8. To make choice of; to choose; select; as, *take* the road to the right; to *take* sides in a controversy.

Saul said, Cast lots between me and Jonathan my son. And Jonathan was *taken*. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 42.

9. To have recourse to; to use for one's needs or advantage; to avail one's self of; to resort to; as, *take* plenty of time to decide. "A sparrow *took* a bush just as an eagle made a stoop at a hare." *L'Estrange.*

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, *taken* at the flood, leads on to fortune. *Shak.*

10. To resort to habitually; to practice; pursue. *Obs.*

11. To require; demand; need; as, it *takes* time and brains to do good work; a coat *takes* so many yards of cloth.

12. To assume; to adopt or lay hold of for one's self; specif.: **a** To assume as a property or attribute; as, a liquid *takes* the shape of the cavity containing it; butter often *takes* the flavor of substances kept near it. "The distance *takes* a lovelier hue." *Tennyson.* **b** To assume the shape, stamp, impression, or the like, of.

Now *take* the mold; now bend thy mind to feel
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*

c To assume as a task, duty, business, or the like; as, to *take* charge of a business; to *take* an enterprise and carry it to success. **d** To assume as a right or prerogative; as, I *take* the liberty of saying; he *took* the crown.

13. To surmount; to clear, as a difficulty, obstacle, or the like; as, to *take* a hurdle; the stag *took* the water.

14. To shut or close, as a door. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

15. To give; offer; deliver, surrender. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

16. To receive; accept; admit; — sometimes idiomatically with reference to a particular manner of receiving; as, he *takes* the news ill; some papers *take* ink better than others; he *took* Sarah to wife. Specif.: **a** To receive into one's system by a voluntary act; as, to *take* food, snuff, medicine. **b** To receive involuntarily into one's system; to contract by infection or contagion; as, to *take* a cold, a fever, etc.

As men *take* diseases one from another. *Shak.*

c To receive into the mind; to understand; comprehend.

My dear friend, you don't *take* me. *Steele.*

d To accept for guidance; to follow; as, *take* my advice; to *take* a hint.

They 'll *take* suggestion as a cat laps milk *Shak.*

e To submit to; to undergo; endure; as, to *take* treatment for rheumatism; he will *take* no affront.

When ye be buffeted for your faults, ye shall *take* it patiently. 1 *Peter* ii. 20.

f To receive or accept as satisfaction, recompense, pay, or the like; as, he will *take* ten dollars a week.

If it please you *take* it for your labor *Shak.*

g To accept the word or the terms of; to close with; as, to *take* one at his word.

Such offers of our peace
As we with honor and respect may *take*. *Shak.*

h To receive into a special connection, relation, or the like; as, to *take* a person into one's confidence; to *take* one into the family; to *take* one into the firm.

And I will *take* you to me for a people *Ex.* vi. 7.

17. To regard or look upon; to consider; as, to *take* something for granted; to *take* men for spies.

Charity, *taken* in its largest extent, is nothing else but the sincere love of God and our neighbor. *Wake.*

18 To ascertain, to find out; to determine; as, to *take* the depth of a ford; to *take* one's bearings; to *take* a person's measure.

19. In reflexive uses: **a** To betake. *Obs.* **b** To bethink. *Scot.*

20. To experience; feel; conceive; as, to *take* pride in one's appearance; to *take* a fancy to something, etc.

21. To receive and hold; to contain; comprehend; also, to include; to take in. See TO TAKE IN **b**. *Obs. or R.*

22. To convey; conduct; carry; as, to *take* a child home.

23. To make a picture, photograph, or the like, of; as, to *take* a group or a scene. *Colloq.*

24. To give or deliver (a blow to); to strike; hit; as, he *took* me in the face; he *took* me a blow on the head. *Obs. exc. Slang or Dial.*

25. With an object denoting movement or action, to do, make, etc.; — often forming a periphrasis for the verb corresponding to the object word; as, to *take* a resolution, to resolve; to *take* action, to act; to *take* a walk, to walk; to *take* a bath, to bathe; to *take* notes, to note.

Doth God *take* care for oxen? 1 *Cor.* ix. 9.

Syn. — TAKE, RECEIVE, ACCEPT. TAKE, the general word, may or may not imply a tender or offer of that which is taken; to RECEIVE is to take something which is offered or presented; to ACCEPT is to receive with assent or approval, or in the spirit or under the terms of the offer; as, to *take* a letter from a pile; to *receive* a letter from a friend; to *accept* an invitation, a position; "This is a moral that runs at large; *take* it" (*Holmes*); "Freely ye have *received*, freely give" (*Matt.* x. 8); "Broome then offered his service a second time, which was probably *accepted*" (*Johnson*). See ADOPT, ACCEPTANCE.

to be taken ill *or* **sick,** to fall ill; to become sick. — **to take aback,** to check, or, esp., to confound or astonish, suddenly; as, he was greatly *taken aback* by the news. See ABACK, *adv.*, 3. — **to t. a bite,** to eat; to dine or sup. *Colloq. or Dial.* — **to t. about,** to take care of; to care for. *Dial. or Colloq.* — **to t. account of,** *or* **to t. into account,** to take into consideration; to notice. "*Of* their doings, God *takes* no *account*." *Milton.* — **to t. acquaintance of** *or* **with,** to make the acquaintance of. *Obs.* — **to t. a dare,** to be dared to do a thing and not attempt it. — **to t. advantage of,** to profit by; also, to overreach, esp. by a betrayal of a confidence, or unfairly. — **to t. a fall out of,** to defeat; to get the better of. *Colloq., U. S.* — **to t. ask,** to be divulged; to be made public. *Rare.* — **to t. a joke,** to endure a joke at one's expense; as, *to take a joke* well or ill. — **to t. amiss,** orig., to mistake; now, to impute a wrong motive or bad meaning to; to take offense at; as, you must not *take* these questions *amiss*. — **to t. a name in vain,** to use a name lightly or profanely. *Ex.* xx. 7. — **to t. a reef,** to reduce sail by reefing; hence, to proceed more cautiously; to curtail expenses or activities. — **to t. arms,** to commence war or hostilities. — **to t. away.** **a** To remove; to cause deprivation of; as, to *take away* the right to vote. **b** To deprive of sensation, as by paralysis. *Scot.* — **to t. back.** **a** See TAKE, 4 **b**. **b** To take aback. *Dial.* — **to t bed,** to take to bed, as by reason of illness; to go to bed. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **to t. boggart,** *or* **to t. the boggart,** to take fright. *Dial. Eng.* — **to t. breath,** to stop, as from labor, in order to breathe or rest; to recruit or refresh one's self. — **to t. charge,** *Naut.*, to come up into the wind in spite of the helmsman. — **to t. check,** to stop short; also, to take offense. *Obs. Dryden.* — **to t. company,** to court. *Dial. Eng.* — **to t. down,** to bring down. Specif.: **a** To lower the spirit or vanity of; to abase or humble; as, *to take down* pride, or the proud. **b** To swallow; as, *to take down* a potion. **c** To pull down; to pull to pieces; as, *to take down* a scaffold. **d** To record; to write down; as, *to take down* a man's words. **e** To bring lower; to lower; as, *to take down* wages. *Dial. Eng.* **f** To reduce in flesh; to emaciate; as, he is sorely *taken down* with that disease. *Dial. Eng.* **g** To launch (a

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tail'less (tāl'lĕs), *a.* See -LESS. — **tail'less-ness,** *n.*

‖ **tail'leur'** (tä'yû r'), *n.* [F., prop., a cutter.] In certain card games, the dealer or banker.

tail'le (tāl'ĭ). Var. of TAILZIE.

‖ **tail'loir'** (tä'ywär'), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* The abacus of a capital.

taillour. †TAILOR. [lors' work.]

tai'lor-age (tā'lẽr-ĕj), *n.* Tai'lor-dom(-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

tai'lor-ess, *n.* A female tailor.

tailor herring *or* **shad.** Fall herring.

tai'lor-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE. *Rare.* — **tai'lor i-za'tion** (tā'lẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zĭ'-), *n. R.* [cle.]

tailor's muscle. Sartorius muscle.

tailor's spasm *or* **cramp.** *Med.* A spasmodic affection of the arm and hand, due to excessive use, as in tailors. [bird.]

tailor warbler. Common tailor

tail'pin', *n. Mach.* The tailstock center in a lathe.

tail pipe. The suction pipe of a pump; esp., *Naut.*, the pipe from a deck hand pump to the main suction pipe or to the bilge.

tail pit. A pit for the weighted end of a bascule bridge.

tail stock. = TAILSTOCK.

tail switching. Distribution of cars from the head end of a train to side tracks by a locomotive coupled to the rear.

tail'ward (tāl'wẽrd), **tail'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARD.

tail'-wa'ter, *n.* Water in a tailrace. [growing tails, as grain.]

tail'y (tāl'ĭ), *a.* Having or

tailye, tailyie. †TAIL, TAILZIE.

tailyeduce. *n.* [Cf. TAIL limited, ENTAIL. For second part cf. L. *ducere* to lead.] Order of succession. *Obs. Scot.*

tailyeour. †TAILOR. [*Scot.*

tailyeve, *v. t.* Reel; shake. *Obs.*

taim. †THEM.

tain (*dial.* tān). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of *taken*, p. p. of TAKE.

tainchell. †TINCHEL.

tainct. †TAINT.

taint, *n.* [Cf. F. *teint*, p. p. Cf. TAINT tincture.] A small scarlet arachnid. *Obs.*

taint, *n. & v.* Aphetic form of ATTAINT, a touch in tilting. *Obs.*

taint, *a.* [F. *teint*, p. p. See TAINT to stain.] *Obs.* **a** Tinged; red. **b** Tainted.

taint'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **taint'less-ly,** *adv.*

tain'tor, tain'tour, *n.* [Cf. ATTAINT, *v.*] A witness against one accused of crime. *Obs.*

tain'tor, *n.* [Cf. TAINT to stain.] A dyer. *Obs.*

tain'ture (tān'tûr), *n.* [F. *teinture* a dye, a dyeing. See TAINT to stain; cf. TINCTURE.] *Obs.* **1.** A staining; a tincture.

2. Taint; defilement; stain.

taint'worm', *n.* A destructive parasitic worm.

Tai'ping', *n.* One of the Chinese engaged in the Taiping rebellions. See TAIPING, *a.*

ta'i-po (tä'ē-pō), *n.* [Maori *taepo; tae* to arrive + *po* night.] The Devil; — often used as a proper name for a dog, and as an epithet for a vicious horse, etc. *Australia.*

tair. †TAYIR, THEIR.

ta'ir (tā'ĭr). Var. of TAHR.

ta'ira (tī'rä). Var. of TAYRA.

taird †TURD.

tairge (tārj). **tairg'er** (tār'jẽr). Scot. vars. of TARGE, TARGER.

tairn (tārn) Scot. of TARN.

tairt. †TART. [of TAKE, *v.*]

tais. †TASS, cup; *takes*, form]

tais. Obs. pl. of TOE.

taisch (tāsh), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *tasg* corpse, saints' relics, Olr. *taibhse* ghost.] Ghost of a dying person. *Scot.* [of TEASE.]

taise (*Scot.* tāz). Obs. or Scot.

taish. †TASS, a tasset.

tais'sle (tā's'l), *n. & v.* Disorder; tangle; puzzle. *Scot.*

taist. †TASTE.

taiste. Var. of TYSTE.

tais'trel (tās'trĭl), **tais'tril,** *n.* A rascal; also, an ill-tempered person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tait. Scot. var. of TIGHT. [*Eng.*]

tait Var. of TATE. *Scot. & Dial.*

tait (tīt), *n.* An Australian marsupial of the genus *Tarsipes.*

tait, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *teitr* glad, cheerful.] Lively; sportive. — *n.* Cheerfulness; sport. — *v. i.* To sport. *All Obs.* [TEACH.]

taite. †*taught*, pret. & p. p. of

tai'-tsam' (tī'tsam'). Var. of TAYSAAM.

tai'ver, ta'ver (tā'vẽr), *v. i.* To roam; also, to babble. *Scot.*

tai'vers, ta'vers (tā'vẽrz), *n. pl.* Tatters; also, babble. *Scot.*

tai'vert. Var. of TAVERT. *Scot.*

taj (tāj), *n.* [Per. *tāj* a crown.] In Mohammedan countries, a cap; esp., the tall cone-shaped cap worn by dervishes.

Ta'jik (tä'jĭk), *n.* One of a mixed Iranian people, perh. of a branch of the Alpine race, in Persia and adjacent countries. See AFGHAN, *n.*, 1; PERSIAN, *n.*, 1.

‖ **ta'jo** (tä'hō; 189), *n.* [Sp., prop., a cut.] A deep trench for collecting water in drought.

tak. † TACHE, TACK.

tak (*dial.* tāk). Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of TAKE.

takar. † TAKER.

ta-ka'vi (tä-kä'vē), *n.* An advance of money made to a ryot by the government or by his superior at sowing and recoverable at the harvest. *India.*

boat). *Dial. Eng.* **h** To take to pieces; as, *to take down* a clock. *Dial. or Colloq.* **i** To dupe or cheat. *Colloq. or Dial.* — **to take earth**, in fox hunting, to get away into its hole; hence, fig., to conceal one's self. *Scott.* — **to t. ease**, to be quiet or still. *Isle of Man.* — **to t. effect**, to have effect; to become operative. — **to t. example**, to use as an example or warning. — **to t. for granted**, to assume as fact or as granted. — **to t. gifts**, *or* **money**, with both hands, to accept gifts, or money, from parties having opposing interests. Cf. AMBIDEXTER, 2. — **to t. ground**, *Mil.*, to extend the line; to move; as, let the artillery *take ground* to the left. — **to t. head** *or* **a head**, to rush forward; to begin running. *Obs.* — **to t. heart**, to gain confidence or courage; to be encouraged. — **to t. heart of grace**, to take courage. *Now Rare.* — **to t. heaven**, to breathe or draw in the free air again. *Obs. & R. Chaucer.* — **to t. hence**, to remove by death; — chiefly in the passive. — **to t. hold**, to grasp or seize; to obtain hold; — esp. with *of* or *on*. — **to t. horse. a** To set out on horseback; to mount and ride horseback. **b** To be covered, as a mare. **c** *Mining.* To divide into branches for a distance; — said of a vein. Cf. HORSE, *n.*, 9. — **to t. huff**, to take offense. *Cowper.* — **to t. in. a** To inclose; fence; also, *Dial. Eng.*, to break up by digging or plowing for the first time. **b** To encompass or embrace; to comprise; comprehend; specif., to include in one's course. **c** To draw into a smaller compass; to contract, to brail or furl; as, *to take in* sail. **d** To cheat; deceive. *Colloq.* **e** To admit; receive; as, a leaky vessel will *take in* water; specif., to receive at one's house, as work; as, *to take in* washing. **f** To win by conquest. *Obs.* **g** To receive into the mind. "Some bright genius can *take in* a long train of propositions." *I. Watts.* **h** To receive regularly, as a periodical work or newspaper; to take. *Chiefly Eng.* **i** To receive backwardation. *Eng.* **j** To capture; subdue. *Scot.* **k** To pass over or cover, as a road or a distance. *Scot.* — **to t. in hand. a** To attempt or undertake. **b** To seize and deal with; as, he *took* him *in hand*. — **to t. in one's own hand**, to deal with freely or without ceremony. *Scot.* — **to t. in,** *or* **to**, pieces, to separate into component parts; to analyze. — **to t. into one's head**, to conceive a sudden notion concerning; to be seized with the idea of. — **to t. issue**, to take up the opposite side or view; to join issue; as, *to take issue* with a person or with a conclusion. — **to t. it easy**, to give one's self ease or unconcern; to be in no hurry. — **to t. it in snuff**, to be angry or offended. *Shak.* — **to t. it out of.** *Colloq.* **a** To get satisfaction or exact penalty from. **b** To take the energy out of. — **to t. keep**, to take care; to heed. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **to t. knowledge of.** See KNOWLEDGE, 2. — **to t. law,** *or* **the law, on**, to institute legal measures against. *Dial. or Colloq.* — **to t. leave.** See LEAVE, *n.*, 2. — **to t. measures**, to make preparations; to provide means. — **to t. nicks**, to take aim; to aim. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **to t. notice of,** *or* **that**, to perceive especially; to observe or treat with special attention. Also, to remark on. — **to t. oath**, to swear with solemnity, or in a judicial manner. — **to t. occasion of**, to take advantage of; to dupe. *Scot.* — **to t. off. a** To remove; as, *to take off* one's hat; *to take off* a penny from the price. **b** To take the life of; to cause the death of; as, he was *taken off* by fever. **c** To withhold or deter. *Obs.* **d** To drink off; swallow. **e** To purchase; to take in trade. *Now R.* "The Spaniards having no commodities that we will *take off*." *Locke.* **f** To copy; reproduce. "*Take off* all their models in wood." *Addison.* **g** To mimic; personate.

I am told Foote means *to take* me *off*, as he calls it. *Boswell.*

h To go away; to go; — used reflexively. **i** To stop; check. *Scot.* **j** To inherit, as features or characteristics, from. *Dial. Eng.* — **to t. on. a** To assume; arrogate; as, *to take on* a character or dignity. **b** To apply or direct to (one's self). **c** To engage; hire; as, *to take on* more hands. **d** To get into debt for; to obtain on credit. *Scot.* — **to t. one's breath**, to take away one's breath; to deprive of breath. *Dial. Eng.* — **to t. one's death,** *or* **to t. one's death of cold, fever, etc.**, to expose one's self to death, as by catching some disease. *Colloq. or Dial.* — **to t. one's length**, to measure one's length. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **to t. one's life in one's hand**, to risk one's life. — **to t. one's self to do**, perform, etc., anything, to pledge one's self to do, perform, etc., anything. *Scot.* — **to t. order**, to take suitable action; to make arrangements. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Whiles I *take order* for mine own affairs *Shak.*

— **to t. orders. a** To receive directions or commands. **b** *Eccl.* To enter some grade of the ministry. See ORDER, *n.*, 3. — **to t. out**, to remove from within a place; hence, to remove in various senses; as: **a** To separate; deduct; as, *take out* five from the sum. **b** To remove or draw out by cleansing, etc.; as, *to take out* a stain. **c** To extract. *Obs.* "Striking stones they *took* fire *out* of them." *2 Maccabees* x. 3. **d** To procure for one's self; as, *to take out* a patent. **e** To put an end to; as, *to take* the conceit *out* of a man. **f** To escort; as, *to take out* to dinner. **g** To take as an equivalent; as, he *took* what remained of the debt *out* in goods. **h** To copy. *Obs.* **i** To unhitch; unharness; — said of horses, oxen, etc. — **to t. out of wind** (*or* **winding**), *Mech.*, to true up to a plane surface, as a warped board. — **to t over. a** To derive or receive. **b** To undertake; to take the control of. — **to t. part**, to share; join; as, they *take part* in our rejoicing. — **to t. place. a** To come to pass; occur; as, the ceremony will not *take place*. **b** To take precedence or priority. **c** To take effect; to prevail. *Obs.* "If your doctrine *takes place*." *Berkeley.* **d** To be present or on the ground; to have a position. *Obs.* — **to t. potluck**, to take whatever food may chance to be provided. *Colloq.* — **to t. root.** = TO STRIKE ROOT. — **to t. shape**, to assume a definite form. — **to t. shipping**, to embark *Obs.* — **to t soil**, to run into the mire or water; hence, to take refuge or shelter. *Obs. or R.* — **to t. steps**, to take action; to move in a matter. — **to t. stock**, to take account of stock; to make an inventory; hence, with *of*, to make an estimate, ascertain the facts, or make note, of or in regard to (something). — **to t. stock in. a** To subscribe for, or purchase, shares in (a stock company). **b** To put faith in; to accept as trustworthy; as, *to take stock in* a person's fidelity. *Colloq.* — **to t. strife**, to undertake conflict. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **to t. tardy**, to take or come upon (one) unaware. *Obs.* — **to t. the air. a** To go abroad; to walk or ride out. **b** *Falconry.* To seek to escape by trying to rise higher than the falcon. — **to t. the back track**, to retrace one's steps; to retreat. *Colloq.* — **to t.,** *or* **to t. up, the Book**, to hold family prayers. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **to t. the bull by the horns**, to grapple with a difficulty. *Colloq.* — **to t. the cake**, to carry off the prize; to rank first. *Slang.* — **to t. the drunt**, to take offense. *Scot. & Ir.* — **to t. the field**, *Mil.*, to enter upon a campaign. — **to take the floor. a** To rise to make a more or less formal address, motion, or the like. **b** To stand up to dance. *Dial. or Colloq.* — **to t. the foot**, to walk; — said of a child. *Scot.* — **to t. the ground**, to touch bottom or become stranded; — said of a vessel. — **to t. the reins**, to assume control. — **to t. the road. a** To set out or begin traveling; specif., to become a vagabond or tramp; to lead a gypsy life. *Dial. or Colloq.* **b** To engage on a round of performances from town to town; — said of a theatrical troupe. — **to t. the sun**, *Navut.*, to observe the sun's altitude with a quadrant or sextant for purposes of navigation. — **to t. the veil**, *Eccl.*, to receive, or assume, a veil in token of retirement from the world, as a woman on becoming a nun. — **to t. the wall of**, to pass (one) on the side of the street next the wall, this side being formerly the more desirable, and naturally claimed by a superior in rank; hence, to get the better of. *Obs.* "I will *take the wall of* any man or maid of Montague's." *Shak.* — **to t. the wind out of one's sails**, to sail to windward of a sailing vessel and so cut off the wind; hence, to deprive one of power or activity; to put one in a humiliatingly helpless position. — **to t. time,** *or* **occasion, by the forelock**, to make prompt use of anything; not to let slip an opportunity.

Time is painted with a lock before and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must *take time by the forelock*, for when 'tis once past, there is no recalling it. *Swift.*

— **to t. to. a** To astonish; annoy. *Dial. Eng.* **b** To adopt, as a child. *Dial. Eng.* **c** To close; shut. *Scot. & Shetland.* — **to t. to church**, to marry; wed. *Dial. Eng.* — **to t. together**, to gather up; to collect. *Obs.* — **to t. to heart**, to be deeply affected by; to feel deep concern or grief over. — **to t. to one's bosom**, to admit to one's affections, confidences, etc. — **to t. to task**, to call to account; to reprove. — **to t. to witness**, to call to witness; as, *to take* God *to witness*. — **to t. toy**, to become restive; — said of a horse. *Obs.* — **to t. up. a** To lift; raise; to pick up. "*Take* her *up* tenderly." *Hood.* **b** To gather up; to absorb; as, a sponge *takes up* water. **c** To collect; to exact, as a tax; as, *to take up* a contribuion. "*Take up* commodities upon our bills." *Shak.* **d** To seize or arrest; to take into custody; as, *to take up* a thief. **e** To gather together and fasten; as, *to take up* raveled stitches. **f** To begin; as, *to take up* a lamentation. *Ezek.* xix. 1. Specif., to resume where another left off; as, he paused and she *took up* the tale. **g** To engross; employ; to occupy or fill; as, *to take up* the time; it *took up* much room; also, to comprise; to include. "The noble poem of Palamon and Arcite . . . *taking up* seven years." *Dryden.* **h** To fix upon; to take possession of; as, *to take up* land; to enter upon. Hence, to assume; to adopt as one's own; to carry on or manage; as, *to take up* the quarrels of our neighbors; *to take up* current opinions. Also, to receive, accept, or adopt for the purpose of assisting; to espouse the cause of. *Ps.* xxvii. 10. **i** To check by reproof, dissent, or the like; to reprimand.

One of his relations *took* him *up* roundly. *L'Estrange.*

j To accept or admit; now, usually, specif., to accept the proposal of, as a wager or a person wagering.

The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit. *Bacon*

k To buy or borrow; as, *to take up* goods to a large amount; *to take up* money at the bank. *Colloq.* **l** To pay the amount of, as a note or loan; to pay in full for, as stock bought on a margin. **m** To remove, as by an adjustment of parts; as, *to take up* lost motion, as in a machine bearing; also, to make tight, as by winding or drawing; as, *to take up* slack thread in sewing. **n** To understand; comprehend. *Obs.* **o** To make up; to compose; settle; as, *to take up* a quarrel. *Obs.* **p** To check or bring to a stop. *Obs.* **q** To understand. *Scot.* **r** To clear out the ditches of. *Dial. Eng.* "The season for '*taking up*' the meadows." *T. Hardy.* **s** To improve in health or character. *Dial. Eng.* — **to t. up arms.** = TO TAKE ARMS. — **to t. upon one's self. a** To assume; undertake; as, he *takes upon himself* to assert the fact. **b** To appropriate or direct to one's self; to allow to be imputed to, or inflicted upon, one's self; as, *to take upon one's self* a punishment. — **to t. up the gauntlet** *or* **glove**, to accept a challenge. — **to t. up the hatchet**, to make or declare war; — a phrase derived from the practice of the American Indians. Cf. *to bury the hatchet*, under BURY. — **to t. up the running**, to go off at full speed; to take the lead. — **to t. vent**, to escape; to be made public. — **to t. water. a** To let one's boat fall into the wake of another, as in a race. Hence: **b** To weaken in a contest; to back down. *Slang.* — **to t. wind**, to be divulged; to become known; to spread, as a rumor. — **to t. with. a** To take as companion; fig., to let (a person) follow one's meaning. **b** = TO TAKE TO **c**. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

take (tāk), *v. i.* **1.** To lay hold; to fix upon anything. "In red earth eke a vine is hard to *take*." *Palladius.*

2. Specif.: **a** To obtain possession; to capture; as, the queen in chess *takes* at any distance in a straight line. **b** *Law.* To receive property as one's own; to receive the title to property; as, he *takes* as heir.

3. To betake one's self; to proceed; resort; go; — now usually with *to*; as, to *take* to the boats.

When they were well fested, they *toke* on their waye. *Caxton.*

4. To undertake. *Obs.* *Gower.*

5. *Naut.* To come to rest or into position or contact.

6. To have the natural or intended effect or action; to take effect; to operate; act; as, the vaccination did not *take*. Specif.: **a** Of fish, to rise to bait; to bite. *Colloq.* **b** To kindle; to catch fire; as, the wood *took* quickly. *Obs. or Colloq. or Dial.*

7. To subsist; obtain; prevail. *Obs.* *Gower.*

8. To charm; specif.: **a** To exert a spell. *Obs.*

No fairy *takes*, nor witch hath power to charm. *Shak.*

b To prove taking, attractive, or pleasing; to gain a favorable reception; as, a book or a play *takes*. *Colloq.*

9. To be, or admit of being, taken, in any sense; specif.: **a** To admit of being photographed; as, he *takes* well. *Colloq.* **b** To be seized or attacked, as by sickness. *Obs.*

With melancholy I *take*. *Piers Plowman.*

10. Used redundantly with *and*; as, he *took* and robbed the house. *Obs. or Colloq. or Dial.* *Cursor Mundi.*

to take after, to follow; also, to pattern after; resemble; as, the son *takes after* his father. — **to t. against**, to conceive a prejudice against. *Dial. Eng.* — **to t. away**, to go hurriedly. *Dial. Eng.* — **to t. in hand.** *Dial. Eng.* **a** To assume an air of importance. **b** To engage in an enterprise; to act. — **to t. in with**, to make terms with. *Obs. Bacon.* — **to t. of.** = TO TAKE AFTER. *Dial. Eng.* — **to t. off**, to take departure; esp., *Sports*, to begin a leap or spring. See TAKE-OFF, *n.*, 2. — **to take on. a** To be violently affected; to express grief, pain, anger, etc., violently. **b** To ache or be painful. *Dial. Eng.* **c** To find acceptance; to make a hit. *Colloq., Eng.* **d** To adopt a profession or course of life; specif., to enlist as a soldier. *Scot.* **e** To succeed to the control of an estate. *Scot.* — **to t. on with. a** To act or behave in a certain (esp. indecorous) manner with. *Low.* **b** To consort with. *Dial. Eng.* **c** To like; to be attracted by. *Ir. or Dial. Eng.* — **to t. sick**, to become sick. *Colloq.* — **to t. to. a** To be disposed to; to become attached to; as, *to take to* books. "If he does but *take to* you, . . . you will contract a great friendship with him." *Walpole.* **b** To resort to; to betake one's self to; — used colloq. in various phrases signifying recourse to some action or procedure; as, **to t. to the brush**, to t. to one's heels, to t. to the tall timber, to flee. "Men of learning, who *take to* business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world." *Addison.* — **to t. to the road. a** To lead a vagabond's life. **b** To become a highwayman. — **to t. up. a** To stop; cease; desist. *Obs.* **b** To improve in health or character; to pick up. *Obs. or Dial. Locke.* **c** Of the weather, to clear. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **d** To borrow; to procure a loan. *Obs. or Dial.* **e** To go up or along. *Dial. Eng.* — **to t. up with. a** To receive without opposition; to accept; adopt; to put up with; as, *to take up with* plain fare. **b** To lodge with; to dwell or consort with. **c** To be or become interested or absorbed in. *Colloq. or Dial.* **d** To consort with, esp. with a view to marrying. *Dial. or Colloq.* — **to t. with. a** To side with. *Rare. Bacon.* **b** To confess; acknowledge. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **c** To like; brook; as, how does he *take with* the work? *Scot.*

take (tāk), *n.* **1.** Act of taking, as of capturing game.

2. Something that takes; as: **a** A charm; spell. *Obs.* **b** Illness; esp., a sudden illness. *Dial. Eng.* **c** Something that pleases or becomes popular, as a song or play. *Colloq.* **d** A state of mind; esp., mental turmoil or trouble. *Scot.*

3. That which is taken; as: **a** The quantity of fish captured at one haul or catch. **b** A holding or appropriation of land, as of land leased for mining purposes. *Eng.* **c** *Print.* The portion of copy a compositor has at one time, or the type set from it. **d** The amount of money received from a sale, as of tickets of admission to a play or the like.

take'down′ (tāk′doun′), *a.* Constructed so as to be readily taken apart; as, a *takedown* rifle; a *takedown* bed.

take'down′, *n.* **1.** Act of taking down, or humiliating; esp., act of duping or deceiving; also, one that takes down or humiliates, as by deception. *Colloq.*

2. The part of a takedown rifle or the like at which or whereby it is taken apart; also, a takedown rifle.

take'–off', *n.* **1.** Act of taking off; specif., an imitation, esp. in the way of caricature.

2. The spot at which one takes off; specif., the place from which a jumper rises in leaping.

3. The stroke in a loose croquet. See CROQUET, *n.*, 2.

4. = OFFTAKE, *n.*, 3.

take'–up', *n. Mach.* That which takes up or tightens; specif.: **a** A device in a sewing machine for drawing up the slack thread as the needle rises in completing a stitch. **b** A device, sometimes automatic, for taking up slack in the belt of an elevator or belt conveyor. **c** An automatic motion in a loom for rolling up the cloth as it is woven.

ta'kin′ (tä′kēn′), *n.* [From the native name in Assam, Mishmi *takin*.] A little-known ruminant (*Budorcas taxicolor*) of Tibet, allied, like the serows, to both the goats and the antelopes. It is large and heavily built, with grizzled hair reddish brown on the body and black on the head. The thick black horns curve outwards and then backwards.

tak'ing (tāk′ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TAKE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act of one that takes; as: **a** A touching or handling. *Obs.* **b** A gaining possession; a seizing; apprehension.

2. That which is taken or received; receipts, esp. of money.

3. That which takes, or casts a spell over; a blight. *Obs.*

4. Agitation; excitement; distress of mind. *Colloq.*

5. Illness; sickness. *Obs. or Dial.*

tak'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Apt to take; alluring; attracting.

Subtile in making his temptations most *taking*. *Fuller.*

2. Infectious; contagious; also, *Obs.*, injurious; noxious. — **tak'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **tak'ing-ness**, *n.*

tak'ing–off', *n.* **1.** Removal, esp. by death; death.

The deep damnation of his *taking-off*. *Shak.*

2. *Print.* The removal of sheets from the press. *Eng.*

3. Act of presenting a take-off, or burlesque imitation.

ta-lak' (tä-läk′), *n.* [Ar. *ṭalāq.*] *Moham. Law.* Divorce by the act of the husband, in rejecting the wife. With the Shiites and the Malikites but one kind (the **talak-us-sunnat**) is recognized as valid, requiring the husband to refuse to receive his wife for three months in order to effect it, and called **ahsan** or **hasan** according to the procedure. The Hanifites and Shafites recognize another (the **talak-ul-bidaat** or **talak-ul-badai**) taking three weeks.

ta-lak', *v. t. Moham. Law.* To divorce (the wife).

tal'a-poin (tăl′ä-poin), *n.* [Pg. *talapoi, talapoin*, name for a Buddhist priest, fr. Siamese *t'ama p'rā; t'ama*, honorific title + *p'rā* priest.] **1.** A Buddhist monk; a poonghie. *Ceylon & Indo-China.*

2. (*F. pron.* tä′lä′pwăN′.) [F.; — from some resemblance.] A West African guenon monkey (*Cercopithecus talapoin*), the smallest of the guenons. It is olivaceous above and whitish beneath, with a black face and yellowish whiskers.

ta-la'ri-a (tä-lā′rĭ-ä; 115), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *talaris* pertaining to the ankles, fr. *talus* ankle.] *Class. Myth.* Small wings or winged shoes fastened to the ankles, chiefly used as an attribute of Hermes or Mercury.

ta-lar'ic (tä-lăr′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ankles; — chiefly in the phrase **talaric chiton** *or* **tunic**, a garment reaching to the ankles, as that worn by the Ionian Greeks.

tal'bot (tôl′bŭt), *n.* [Perh. fr. the *Talbot* family, in whose arms the figure of a dog is borne.] One of an extinct breed of dogs, mostly white, with pendulous ears and heavy jowls, supposed to be the stock from which the bloodhound and some other breeds are descended.

take. Obs p. p. of TAKE.

take'-all', *n.* Constant cultivation of land without rotation. *Australia.*

take'down'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

take'ful (tāk′f'l), *a.* Taking; alluring. *Dial. Eng.* [*Colloq.*]

take'-in', *n.* A fraud; cheat.

takel, takelle. † TACKLE.

tak'en (tāk′'n), *p. p.* of TAKE. — **to be taken with**, *or* **in, the mainour**, *or* **mainor** See MAINOUR. *Obs.*

ta'ken (tā′k ĕn), **ta'ken-ing.** Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TOKEN, TOKENING. [takes

tak'er (tāk′ĕr), *n.* **1** One that

2. *Mining* The head or business agent of a body of tutworkers. *Cornwall, Eng.*

tak'er-in', *n* One that takes in; as: **a** A cheat **b** = LICKER-IN.

tak'er-off', *n.* **a** One that takes anything off. **b** *Print.* One that takes the printed sheets from the press. *Eng* Cf. 4th FLY, *n.*, 6 b.

taket, takette. † TACKET.

ta-kig'ra-phy, tak'i-graph'ic, etc. Vars. of TACHYGRAPHY, etc.

takil, takill. † TACKLE.

Ta-kil'man (tä-k ĭl′m ă n), *a.* Desig. an almost extinct tribe of Oregon Indians supposed to form a distinct linguistic stock.

takin, takine. † TOKEN

takkar. † TACKER.

takke, takle. † TACK, TACKLE

takning. † TOKENING

ta-ko'sis (tä-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. τήκειν to melt, waste away.] *Veter.* A wasting disease of goats, due to *Micrococcus caprinus* and marked by diarrhea, emaciation, and death.

takun. † TOKEN.

tak'y (tāk′ĭ), *a.* Pleasing; alluring; taking. *Colloq.*

takynnar, *n.* [Cf. TOKEN.] A portent. *Obs Scot.*

tal. † TAIL, TALE, TALL.

tal (tal), *n.* [Hind. *tāl.*] Cymbals used by religious devotees, and often in accompanying.

tal (tăl), **ta'la** (tä′lä), *n.* [Hind. *tāla, tāl*, Skr. *tāla.*] The palmyra *Indra.*

tal *Abbr.* Talis (L, such a one)

‖ **ta'la** (tä′lä), *n* [Sp.] Ruin; destruction; also, a raid. *Rare.*

ta'la-bon' (tä′la-bŏn′), *n.* A chair on two poles carried by four men. *Phil. I.*

talage. † TALLAGE.

Ta-la'ing (tä-la′ĭng), *n.* [Burmese] = MON.

ta-la'je (tä-la′hē; 189), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. *talar* in a Quiché dialect.] See ARGAS.

Ta'la-man'can (tä′lä-m ă ŋ′kăn), *a.* Designating a linguistic stock of Central American Indians, chiefly of the Atlantic forest regions of Costa Rica. — *n.* One of this stock.

talant. † TALENT.

tal'a-ri, *n.* [See TALLARI.] See COIN.

talaries, *n pl.* Talaria. *Obs.*

talary, *n.* [Cf. OF. *taillerie.*] Tailoring. *Obs*

ta-la'yot (tä-lä′yōt), *n.*; *pl.* TALAYOTI (tä′lä-yō′tē). [Baleario form for Sp. *atalaya*, Ar. *at-ṭalāyi'*, pl. of *aṭ-ṭalī'ah* spy, scout.] *Archæol.* One of the prehistoric stone structures of the Balearic Islands resembling the nuraghe of Sardinia.

tal'ba gum (tăl′bä), **tal'ca gum** (tăl′kä), **ta'leh gum** (tä′lĕ), **tal'ha gum** (tăl′hä). = SUAKIN GUM.

talbart, talbert. † TABARD.

talberone. † TABURN.

tal'bo-type′ (tôl′bō-tīp′; tăl′-), *n.* [After W. H. F. *Talbot* (1800-77), English photographer.] *Photog.* = CALOTYPE.

talc (tălk), *n.* [F. *talc ;* cf. Sp. & It. *talco*, LL. *talcus ;* all fr. Ar. *talq.*] *Min.* A soft mineral of a soapy feel, occurring in foliated, granular, or fibrous masses, usually whitish, greenish, or grayish in color. In composition it is an acid magnesium metasilicate, $H_2Mg_3(SiO_3)_4$. Sp. gr., 2.6–2.9. H., 1 (for foliated talc). *Soapstone* and *French chalk* are varieties of talc. Other kinds are used in making soap, paper, lubricants, toilet powder, etc.

talc, *v.t.;* TALCED, TALCED (tălkt); TALC'ING, TALC'ING (tăl'kĭng). To rub or treat with talc, as a photographic plate.

talc'ose (tăl'kōs ; tăl-kōs') } *a.* [Cf. F. *talqueux.*] *Min.*
talc'ous (tăl'kŭs ; *see* -OSE) } Pertaining to talc; composed of, containing, or resembling, talc.

tale (tāl), *n.* [AS. *talu* speech, narrative ; akin to D. *taal* speech, language, G. *zahl* number, OHG. *zala*, Icel. *tal, tala*, number, speech, Sw. *tal*, Dan. *tal* number, *tale* speech, Goth. *talzjan* to instruct. Cf. TELL, *v. t.*, TALK, *v. i.*] **1.** Speech ; discourse ; talk ; conversation. *Obs.*
2. Speech of a people or country ; language ; tongue. *Obs.*
3. That which is told ; an oral relation or recital ; hence, any rehearsal of any event ; a narration; account ; story. "The *tale* of Troy divine." *Milton.* "In such manner rime is Dante's *tale*." *Chaucer.*

We spend our years as a *tale* that is told *Ps.* xc. 9.

4. Specif., a libelous report or piece of evil gossip.
5. *Law.* A count or declaration. *Obs. or Archaic.*
6. A number ; a numerical quantity. *Obs.*
7. A reckoning by numbers; a count, as distinguished from measure or weight ; a numbering ; enumeration.

In packing, they keep a just *tale* of the number. *Carew.*

8. A number of things taken in the aggregate ; a sum.
9. A list or series. *Obs.*
10. Account ; thought ; care ; regard ; heed. *Obs.*
Syn. — Anecdote, fable, incident, memoir, relation, account, legend, narrative. See STORY.
a tale of nanght, a thing of no account. *Obs.* — **to be,** *or* **to jump, in one t.,** to agree ; to be in accord. *Obs.*

tale'bear'er (-bâr'ĕr), *n.* One who officiously or maliciously spreads gossip, scandal, etc. — **tale'bear'ing,** *a. & n.*

Tal'e-gal'lus (tăl'ē-găl'ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus of Australian mound birds which includes the common brush turkey. In some classifications it is the type of a subfamily, **Tal'e-gal-li'næ** (-gă-lī'nē).

tal'ent (tăl'ĕnt), *n.* [ME. *talent* sum of money, desire, OF. *talent*, in F. a talent (sense 1), ability, fr. L. *talentum* a talent (sense 1), Gr. *τάλαντον* a balance, thing weighed, definite weight, talent ; akin to *τλῆναι* to bear, *τολμᾶν*, L. *tolerare, tollere*, to lift up; cf. AS. *talente*, fr. L., for sense 1. Sense 5 prob. originated in the parable of the talents (*Matt.* xxv. 14–30) ; sense 3 is prob. from the inclination of the balance. See THOLE, *v. t.*, TOLERATE.] **1.** An ancient weight and money unit. The Babylonian talent for ordinary merchandise equaled 3,600 shekels (60 minas of 60 shekels each) ; for silver and gold, 3,000 shekels (60 minas of 50 shekels). In Syria and Palestine the talent of 3,000 shekels was the usual one. In Greece the talent was commonly reckoned as 60 minas or 6,000 drachmas, but not in early times ; the talent of Homer was a smaller weight. Estimated money values of the talent: Hebrew, gold, $32,640 (about £6,707) ; Hebrew, silver, $2,176 (about £447) ; Attic, silver, $1,446 (about £297). See SHEKEL, 1; DRACHMA. As a weight, the Attic talent was about 57.7 lbs. av (26.17 kg.).
2. Hence, riches ; money ; wealth ; property in general ; also, *Rare*, an abundance or plenty. *Obs.*
3. Inclination ; desire ; wish ; longing. *Obs. Chaucer.*
4. Disposition ; character; also, a characteristic feature, attribute, custom, or the like. *Obs.*
5. Preëminent and special aptitude ; faculty for effective performance along certain lines ; superior intelligence and ability, as for business or artistic pursuits ; aptitude ; faculty ; — often distinguished from *genius.*

He is chiefly to be considered in his three different *talents*, as a critic, a satirist, and a writer of odes *Dryden.*

6. Hence, collectively, persons of ability or skill ; as, he engaged the best *talent* to sing.
7. Collectively, habitual betters, or takers of odds, on horses, as distinguished from the bookmakers, or layers of odds ; as, the race dismayed the *talent*. *Racing Slang.*
Syn. — Ability, faculty, gift, endowment. See GENIUS.
at one's talent, at one's service or disposal. *Obs.*

tal'ent-ed, *a.* **1.** Disposed ; inclined ; addicted. *Obs.*
2. Having talent or talents ; possessing special aptitude ; mentally gifted. *Abp. Abbot* (1562–1633).

ta'les (tā'lēz), *n.* [From the first word in the phrase *tales de circumstantibus*, such of the bystanders, in the Latin writ for summoning them, *pl.* of L. *talis* such (persons).] *Law.* **a** *pl.* Persons added to a jury, commonly from those in or about the courthouse, to make up any deficiency in the available number of jurors regularly summoned, being like, or such as, the latter. **b** *Syntactically sing.* The writ for summoning them.

tales'man (tālz'măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Law.* A person summoned as one of the tales added to a jury

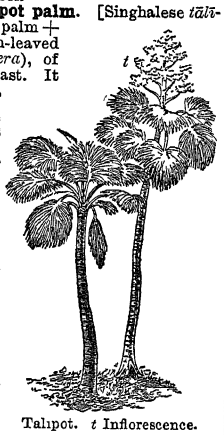
tale'tell'er (tāl'tĕl'ĕr), *n.* One who tells tales or stories ; esp., a talebearer; telltale. — **tale'tell'ing,** *a. & n.*

Ta-li'num (tā-lī'nŭm), *n.* [NL. ; orig. unknown.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly American portulacaceous herbs having ephemeral variously clustered flowers with two sepals and ten stamens. Several are cultivated for their handsome flowers, resembling portulacas in color and form.

tal'i-ped (tăl'ĭ-pĕd) } *a. Surg. & Zoöl.* Affected
tal'i-ped'ic (-pĕd'ĭk ; -pē'dĭk) } with talipes ; clubfooted.
— **tal'i-ped,** *n.* A clubfooted person.

tal'i-pes (tăl'ĭ-pēz), *n.* [NL. ; L. *talus* an ankle + *pes, pedis*, a foot ; cf. L. *talipedare* to be weak in the feet, prop., to walk on the ankles.] *Surg.* The deformity called *clubfoot.* See CLUBFOOT, 1 **b**. Several varieties are distinguished ; as, *talipes varus*, in which the foot is drawn up and bent inward ; *t. valgus*, in which the foot is bent outward ; *t. equinus*, in which the sole faces backward and the patient walks upon the balls of the toes ; and *t. calcaneus* (called also *talus*), in which the sole faces forward and the patient walks upon the heel.

tal'i-pot (tăl'ĭ-pŏt), *n., or* **talipot palm.** [Singhalese *tālīpat* palm leaf, fr. Skr. *tāla* palm + *pattra* leaf.] A handsome fan-leaved palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*), of Ceylon and the Malabar coast. It has a trunk 60–100 feet high, bearing a crown of gigantic fan-shaped leaves, which are used as umbrellas and as fans in ceremonial processions, and, when cut into strips, as a substitute for writing paper.



Talipot. *t* Inflorescence.

tal'is-man (tăl'ĭs-măn ; tăl'ĭz-măn ; 277), *n. ; pl.* -MANS (-măn*z*). [Sp., fr. Ar. *tilism, tilsam*, a magical image, pl. *tilsamān*, fr Gr. *τελεσμα* tribute, tax, LGr., an initiation, incantation, from *τελεῖν* to complete, perform, to pay taxes, to make perfect, to initiate, esp. in the mysteries, fr. *τέλος* completion, end ; cf. F. *talisman.*] **1.** A figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the heavens, supposed to act as a charm, the seal, figure, character, or image of a heavenly sign, constellation, or planet, engraved on a sympathetic stone, or on a metal corresponding to the star, in order to receive its influence.
2. Hence, something that produces extraordinary effects, esp. in averting or repelling evil ; an amulet ; charm.
Syn. — TALISMAN, AMULET, CHARM are often interchangeable. But TALISMAN connotes wider and more positive powers than AMULET, which applies esp. to an object worn to avert evil ; CHARM, which may be equivalent to either *talisman* or *amulet*, denotes also a magical combination of words ; as, "The little circle of the schoolboy's copper coin . . . had proven a *talisman*, fragrant with good, and deserving to be set in gold and worn next her heart" (*Hawthorne*) ; "The mere touch of a leaf was a *talisman* to bring me under the enchantment" (*Rich. Jefferies*) ; "*amulets* against agues" (*Sir T. Browne*) ; "a square of text that looks a little blot, the text no larger than the limbs of fleas, and every square of text an awful *charm*" (*Tennyson*) ; "He [Satan] deludeth us also by philters, ligatures, *charms*, . . . *amulets*, characters" (*Sir T. Browne*).
talisman of Oromanes. See ABUDAH.

tal'is-man'ic (-măn'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *talismanique.*] Of,
tal'is-man'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to, or having the properties of, a talisman ; magical.

talk (tôk), *v. t. ;* TALKED (tôkt) ; TALK'ING. [ME. *talken*, prob. fr. ME. *talen* to talk, AS. *talian* to reckon, fr. *talu* tale. See TALE, *n.*] **1.** To deliver in speech ; to speak ; utter ; as, to *talk* treason ; to *talk* nonsense or wisdom, etc.
2. To make a subject of conversation ; to discourse about ; discuss ; as, to *talk* business, politics, religion, etc.
3. To use, as a foreign tongue, for conversing or communicating ; to speak freely ; as, to *talk* French.
4. To affect in a specified way by talking. "They would *talk* themselves mad." *Shak.*
5. To consume or spend in talking ; — followed by *away ;* as, to *talk* away an evening.
to be talked out, to have said all one can say. — **to talk down,** to overcome or outdo in talk. — **to t. Greek,** to use words not understood by the hearer. Cf. GREEK, *n.*, 6. — **to t. over. a** To change the mind or opinion of by talking ; to convince ; as, *to talk over* an opponent. **b** To review in conversation ; to discuss ; as, *to talk over* plans. — **to t. round** *or* **around.** = TO TALK OVER **a.** — **to t. shop,** to dwell upon business topics in social conversation ; also, to use business phraseology. *Colloq.* — **to t. turkey,** to talk in a frank way. *Colloq.* — **to t. up,** to discuss, esp. favorably ; to praise.

talk, *v. i.* [See TALK, *v. t.*] **1.** To utter words ; to speak; as, a parrot learns to *talk ;* a *talking* machine ; esp., to express ideas by means of spoken words ; to speak, as in familiar discourse between two or more persons ; to converse.
2. Hence, to communicate by any means ; to express ideas, as by speech ; as, to *talk* by signs; to *talk* of politics.
3. To chatter ; to speak idly or incessantly ; to prate.
4. To confer ; reason ; consult.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments. *Jer* xii. 1.

5. To make sounds likened to speech ; as, the kettle *talks* on the stove ; the wind *talks* in the leaves. *Colloq.*
Syn. — TALK, SPEAK, CONVERSE. SPEAK is, in general, the broader term, and may refer to articulate sounds, however broken or disconnected, whereas TALK implies connected colloquy or discourse ; as, he could not *speak* above a whisper ; he did not care to *talk*. But *speak* is also used of relatively weighty or formal speech, *talk*, of that which is more or less empty or frivolous ; as, "A fool may *talk*, but a wise man *speaks*" (*B. Jonson*) ; "a good old man, sir ; he will be *talking*" (*Shak.*) ; "Yet there happened in my time one noble speaker who was full of gravity in his *speaking*. . . . No man ever *spake* more neatly, more pressly, more weightily, or suffered less emptiness, less idleness, in what he uttered" (*B. Jonson*). CONVERSE implies an interchange in talk of thoughts and opinions ; as, "Words learned by rote, a parrot may rehearse, but *talking* is not always to *converse*" (*Cowper*) ; cf. "No, sir ; we had *talk* enough, but no *conversation ;* there was nothing discussed" (*Johnson*) ; "If we may not then be said to be able to *converse* before we are able to *talk* . . . so we may be said not to be able to '*talk*' before we are able to *speak*" (*H. James*).
to talk against time, to talk merely to use up time, as for delaying parliamentary action. — **to t. back,** to speak in answer, esp. when not expected to do so. — **to t. big,** to talk loudly or arrogantly. *Colloq.* — **to t. from the point,** to digress. — **to t. like a book,** to talk in an affected or pedantic way. — **to t. like a Dutch uncle,** to talk with great severity and directness. — **to t. of.** To discuss, as something that may be done. — **to t. round** *or* **around** (a subject). **a** To exhaust (the subject). *Obs. Colloq.* **b** To talk about (a subject) without touching its essential features. — **to t. to.** To advise or exhort, or to reprove gently; as, I will *talk to* my son respecting his conduct. *Colloq.* — **to t. up,** to speak plainly or directly. *Colloq.*

talk (tôk), *n.* **1.** Act of talking ; speech ; esp., familiar converse ; mutual discourse ; conversation ; as, small *talk.*

In various *talk* the instructive hours they passed. *Pope.*

2. Report ; rumor ; as, to hear *talk* of war.
3. Empty verbiage.

As to the right or wrong that 's *talk*. *Shelley.*

4. Subject of discourse ; a theme for conversation, gossip, or the like ; as, the *talk* of the town.
5. A conference or council ; a meeting for discussion or negotiation ; a palaver.
6. A dialect, tongue, or style of speech. *Colloq.*
Syn. — Conversation, colloquy, discourse, chat, dialogue, conference, communication.

talk'a-tive (tôk'ă-tĭv), *a.* Given to talking ; loquacious.
Syn. — TALKATIVE, LOQUACIOUS, GARRULOUS, VOLUBLE, FLUENT, GLIB. One is TALKATIVE who is given to talk ; LOQUACIOUS suggests an incessant flow of words ; GARRULOUS implies prosy, tedious, or rambling loquacity, esp. about trivial things ; as, "A *talkative* boy learns French sooner in France than a silent boy" (*Sydney Smith*) ; "Good-humored and *talkative*, he preferred any company rather than none" (*Thackeray*) ; "to become *loquacious*, or, as it is familiarly called, chatty" (*Scott*) ; "Your French friend . . . spurs you with his *loquacity*" (*Smollett*) ; "a fond *garrulous* old man, who loved to indulge his mind in reminiscences of the past" (*Tyrtlope*) ; "*garrulous* Pepys" (*Lowell*) ; "The one is full of talk ; the other is *garrulous*" (*id.*) ; "The medieval romances . . . are *garrulous*" (*M. Arnold*). FLUENT implies readiness of speech, VOLUBLE, ease and smoothness ; both words often suggest excessive facility ; as, "It was his gift to be *fluent* on anything or nothing" (*Stevenson*) ; "The *fluency* which was a besetting sin of Whittier's poetry, when released from the fetters of rime and meter, ran into wordiness" (*H. A. Beers*) ; "a brilliant, swift, *voluble*, affectionate, and pleasant creature" (*Carlyle*) ; "He sang of the lark, and it was the lark's *voluble* self" (*W. Pater*). GLIB (commonly contemptuous) implies superficial or smooth-tongued fluency ; as, "every *glib* and *loquacious* hireling who shows strangers about their picture galleries, palaces, and ruins" (*Tyench*). See REDUNDANCY, TALK, CHAT.
— **talk'a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **talk'a-tive-ness,** *n.*

talk'ee-talk'ee (tôk'ē-tôk'ē), *n.* Broken speech ; corruption of speech due to unfamiliarity with its words, idioms, etc. ; also, *Colloq.*, idle chatter ; prating.

talk'er (tôk'ĕr), *n.* One that talks ; often, an emptily loquacious person ; a babbler.

talk'ing, *p. pr.* of TALK. Hence: *a.* That talks ; able to utter words ; as, a *talking* parrot ; also, talkative.

talk'ing, *vb. n.* of TALK. Hence : *n.* Act of one that talks ; discourse ; converse.
talking machine, a mechanical device capable of emitting or reproducing articulate sounds, etc., as a phonograph.

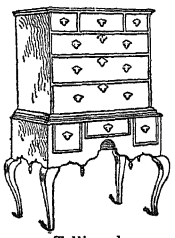
tall (tôl), *a. ;* TALL'ER (-ĕr) ; TALL'EST. [ME. *tal*, of uncert. orig. ; cf. AS. un-*tala*, un-*tela*, badly, *getal* quick, ready, active, Goth. *untals* indocile, uninstructed.] **1.** Docile ; obedient ; yielding. *Obs.*
2. Comely ; seemly ; fine ; excellent. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. Brave ; bold ; courageous. *Obs. or R.*
4. [Cf. for senses 4, 5, 6, 7, W. & Corn. *tal* high.] High in stature ; reaching upward to a great height relative to the diameter or lateral extent ; high and slender ; as, a *tall* person, tree, or mast.
5. Of a specified height ; measuring in height or stature ; as, a man six feet *tall.*
6. Long. *Obs.* "*Tall* stockings." *Shak.*
7. Unusual ; incredible ; as, *tall* stories. *Colloq.*
Syn. — See HIGH.
tall blueberry, the common high blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) of the United States. — **t. fescue.** See MEADOW FESCUE. — **t. grama grass.** See GRASS, *Table I.* — **t. meadow oat,** an oatlike perennial grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*). — **t. meadow rue,** the American meadow rue (*Thalictrum polygamum*). — **t. oat grass,** the tall meadow oat.

tal'lage (tăl'ĕj), *n.* [LL. *tallagium, talliagium.* See TAILAGE.] *Eng. Feudal Law.* A toll, fee, or render paid by a tenant to his lord, orig., apparently, in commutation of a render in kind or services ; hence, an impost or due levied by a lord upon his tenants, sometimes of definite amount, sometimes not, according to local custom or the terms of tenure ; specif., a tax or compulsory aid levied occasionally by the Norman kings on their demesne lands and royal boroughs or cities, until the levying of tallages was taken away by a statute of 1340 requiring the consent of Parliament for all direct taxes. Certain articles (referred to in the Petition of Rights as the **Statute de tallagio non concedendo**) in the record of Walter of Hemingburgh seem to show that tallages were proposed to be prohibited in the *confirmatio Cartarum*, though they are not there mentioned.

talbrone, talburn. † TABURN.
tal'ca gum. = TALBA GUM.
tal'chum † TALCUM.
talck'y (tălk'ĭ), *a.* Talcose.
talc'oid (tăl'koid), *a.* Talcose.
talc slate = INDURATED TALC. [= TALC.]
tal'cum (tăl'kŭm), *n.* [NL.]
tald (tăld). Obs. or Scot var. of *told*, pret. & obs. p. p. of TELL.
tale. † TAEL, TAIL, TALL, TELL.
tale, *n.* [AS *tāl, tæl.*] Calumny ; reproach. *Obs.*
tale (tāl), *v. i.* [ME. *talen*, AS. *talian* to reckon. See TALE, *n.*] To speak ; to tell stories. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Rare.*
tale'book, *n.* A storybook.
tale'car'ri-er. *n.* Talebearer. *R.*
— **tale'car'ry-ing,** *n. R.*
ta'led (tā'lĕd). Var. of TALLITH.
ta'lee. Var. of TALI
tale'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
ta'leh gum. = TALBA GUM.
tale'mas'ter, *n.* The author of a tale. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
tal'ent (tăl'ĕnt), *n.* A talon. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **tal'ent-er,** *n.* A hawk. *Obs.*
talentive, *a.* [OF. *talentif.*] Desirous ; willing. *Obs.*
tal'ent-less, *a.* See -LESS.
talent money. Money given to a professional cricketer for unusual success in a match. *Eng.*
tale'pi'et, tale'py'et (tāl'pī'ĕt), *n.* [*tale* + *piet.*] A talebearer. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
‖ **ta'le qua'le** (tä'lĕ kwä'lĕ). [It.] *Finance* = TEL QUEL.
ta'ler (tä'lĕr). Var of THALER
tal'er (tăl'ĕr), *n.* One who tells tales, or tells stories. *Obs.*
tales book. *Law.* A book containing the names of such as are admitted of the tales.
tales'man, *n.* = TALEMASTER. *Obs., R., or Scot.*
tal'e-vas (tăl'ē-văs), *n.* [OF] A kind of pavis.
tale'wise' (tāl'wīz'), *a.* Talebearing. *Obs.* [a tale, or story.]
tale'wise', *adv.* In the way of
talgh, talghe. † TALLOW.
tal'ha gum = TALBA GUM.
ta'li (tä'lē), *n.* [Tamil *tāli.*] A gold piece tied about a bride's neck by the bridegroom and worn during his life. *India.*
Tal'ia-co'tian (tăl'yă-kō'shăn). Var. of TAGLIACOTIAN.
taliage. Var. of TALLAGE.
ta'li-an (tä'lĭ-ăn), *n.* [Bohemian, lit., Italian.] **a** An old Bohemian dance. **b** Music for this dance. or in its alternating triple and duple rhythm.
tal'i-a'tion (tăl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. TALION.] **1.** Retaliation. *Obs.*
2 Adjustment ; tally. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [See OIL, *Table I*]
tal'i-coo'na oil (tăl'ĭ-kōō'nă). **ta'li-e'ra** (tä'lē-ā'rä ; *as Lat.* tăl'ĭ-ē'rä), *n.* [Bengali *tālera*, fr. Skr. *tāla* palm.] The book palm (*Corypha taliera*).
Tal'i-e'sin (tăl'ĭ-ā'sĭn), *n.* A Cymric bard, whom Welsh legends assign to the 6th century and to whom are attributed the poems known as the "Book of Taliesin." Cf. OSSIAN
Tal'i-es'sin. Var. of TALIESIN.
talion, *n.* [OF. *taillon* a piece cut off.] A slip of a tree. *Obs.*
tal'i-on (tăl'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *talio* ; cf. OIr. *tiagle* pay. Cf. RETALIATE.] Retaliation ; esp., retaliation according to the Mosaic Law, "eye for eye, tooth for tooth," etc. *Lev.* xxiv. 17–21 ; cf. *Matt.* v. 38, 39. *Rare.* — **ta'li-on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *a. Rare.*
tailour. † TAILOR.
tal'i-pat (tăl'ĭ-păt), **tal'i-put** (-pŭt) Vars. of TALIPOT.
talipot. † TALAPOIN.
ta-li'say (tä-lē'sī), *n.* [Tag.] The Java almond. *Phil. I.*
tal'ish (tăl'ĭsh), *a.* Of the nature of a tale ; fabulous. *Obs.*
tal'is-man (tăl'ĭs-măn), *n. ; pl.* -MANNI (-măn'ī). [LL. *talismanus, talismannus*, fr. Per. *dānishmand* learned, wise, fr. *dānish* wisdom.] A Mohammedan priest. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
tal'is-man'i-cal, *a.* Talismanic.]
tal'is-man-ist, *n.* See -IST.
tal'ite (tăl'īt), *n.* [*talose* + *-ite* (here used for multivalent alcohol).] See TALOSE.
tal'ith (-ĭth). Var. of TALLITH.
Ta'li-tha (tä'lē-tä), *n.* See STAR.
ta-li'tha cu'mi (tä-lē'thä kōō'mē). *Bib.* Aramaic words meaning, "Maiden, I say unto thee, arise." *Mark* v. 41.
talk. † TALC [-ABLE *R.*
talk'a-ble (tôk'ă-b'l), *a.* See
talk'a-tiv. Talkative *Ref Sp.*
talkd. Talked. *Ref. Sp*
talk'ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Rare*
talk'ing-stock', *n* A subject for remark *Obs* [*Colloq.*
talk'ing-to', *n.* A scolding.
talk'y (tăl'kĭ) Var. of TALCKY.
talk'y (tôk'ĭ), *a* Consisting of, or like, talk ; also, talkative. *Colloq.* [TALKEE.
talk'y-talk'y Var. of TALKEE-TALK. † TALE. [leetor. *Obs.*
tal'lag-er (tăl'ă-jĕr),*n* Tax collallapoy. † TALAPOIN.
tal'la-ri (tăl'ă-rĭ), *n.* [Ar. *tallari*, fr. G. *thaler.*] Dollar ; — so called in Arabia. [*Eng.*
tal'lat. Var. of TALLET. *Dial.*

tal'lage (tăl'ăj), *v. t.* To cause to pay tallage; to tax.

tall'boy' (tôl'boi'), *n.* **1.** A high chest of drawers, mounted on legs; a highboy.



Tallboy, 1.

2. A long sheet-metal pipe for a chimney top.

tal'le-ga-lane (tăl'ē-gȧ-lān), *n.* [From a native name.] A small gray mullet (*Myxus elongatus*) of New South Wales and Queensland.

tal'li-ate (tăl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* ; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd), -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [LL. *talliare, talliatum*. See TALLAGE.] To lay an impost on; to tallage.

tal'lith (tăl'ĭth), *n.* [NHeb. *tallīth*.] *Jewish Costume.* **a** An undergarment worn by orthodox Jews, covering the chest and the upper part of the back. It has an opening for the head, and has tassels, called zizith, on its four corners. **b** A tasseled shawl or scarf worn over the head or thrown round the shoulders while at prayer. See ZIZITH.

tal'low (tăl'ō), *n.* [ME. *taluh, talugh, talgh*; akin to OD. *talgh*, D. *talk*, G. (fr. LG.), Dan., and Sw. *talg*, Icel. *tōlgr*, and perh. to Goth. *tulgus* firm.] **1.** The suet or fat of animals of the sheep and ox kinds, extracted from membranous and fibrous matter by melting. The solid consistency of tallow is due to the stearin in it. See FAT, *n.*, 2.

2. The fat of some other animals, or from certain plants, or other sources, like the fat of the sheep and ox.

tal'low, *v. t.* ; TAL'LOWED (-ōd); TAL'LOW-ING. **1.** To grease or smear with tallow.

2. To cause to have much tallow; to fatten, as sheep.

tallow chandler. One whose occupation is to make or to sell tallow candles. — **tallow chandlery.**

tallow drop. A style of cutting a precious stone so that one or both sides are dome-shaped.

tal'low-ing, *n.* Act or art of causing animals to produce tallow; also, the property of producing tallow.

tal'low-top', *n.* A precious stone cut rounded in front and flat in the back. — **tal'low-topped'** (-tŏpt'), *a.*

tallow tree. **a** A Chinese euphorbiaceous tree (*Sapium sebiferum*), cultivated in the southern United States. Its leaves yield a black dye. The seeds are coated with a white tallowlike substance, and in China an oil for domestic use is extracted from them. **b** The candlenut (*Aleurites*).

tal'ly (tăl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [ME. *taile, taille*, F. *taille* a cutting, cut, tally, fr. *tailler* to cut, but influenced prob. by *taillé*, p. p. of *tailler*. See TAILOR; cf. TAIL a limitation, TAILLE, TALLAGE.] **1.** Formerly, a piece of wood on which notches were cut as marks of number; later, one of two books, sheets of paper, etc., on which accounts were kept correspondingly or in duplicate. It was formerly customary for traders to have two sticks, or one stick cleft into two parts, and to mark with a score or notch, on each, the number or quantity of goods delivered, the seller keeping one stick, and the purchaser the other. In the English Exchequer were *tallies* of loans, one part, called the *counterstock*, or *counertally*, being kept in the Exchequer, the other, the *stock*, or *tally*, being given to the creditor in lieu of an obligation for money lent to government. Certain tallies were used in the Exchequer as late as 1927.

2. Hence, any account or score kept by notches or marks, esp. one kept in duplicate.

3. A notch, mark, or score made on or in a tally; as, to make or earn a *tally* in a game.

4. [*cap.*] *pl.* (with *the*). The Exchequer, or Treasury, sessions. *Obs. Eng.*

5. A mark connecting a group in counting, as a diagonal line through four vertical lines, made for each fifth count; hence, a number as a unit of tale.

6. A label, tag, or the like, with marks of identification; as, a horticulturist's *tally*.

7. A counterpart; match; mate. *Now Rare.*

8. Short for TALLY SHOP.

tal'ly, *v. t.*; TAL'LIED (-ĭd); TAL'LY-ING. [Cf. F. *tailler* to cut. See TALLY, *n*] **1.** To register on or in a tally; as, to *tally* points in a game; to *tally* parcels of freight.

2. To estimate; reckon; count; — with *up*. *Obs.*

3. To score with correspondent notches; hence, to make to correspond; to cause to fit or suit.

They are not so well *tallied* to the present juncture. *Pope*

4. *Naut.* To haul aft, as a sheet.

tal'ly (tăl'ĭ), *v. i.* **1.** To make a tally; to score.

2. To be fitted; to suit; correspond; match.

Your idea . . . *tallies* exactly with mine. *Walpole.*

3. To act as banker in certain card games, as faro.

to tally on, *Naut.*, to man a rope for hauling.

tally board. **1.** A board used as a tally sheet.

2. *Naut.* A board attached to the tailblock of a rope sent out to a shipwrecked vessel, containing instructions in different languages how to use the apparatus.

tal'ly-ho' (tăl'ĭ-hō'), *interj.* & *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. F. *taïaut*, OF. *taho, tielau*.] **1.** The huntsman's cry to incite or urge on his hounds.

2. A kind of four-in-hand pleasure coach; — so called from a coach named "The Tallyho."

tal'ly-ho' (tăl'ĭ-hō'), *v. i.* To incite by the cry "Tallyho," as hounds.

tally sheet. A sheet on which tally, or account, is kept.

tal'ly-wag' (tăl'ĭ-wăg'), *n.* A sea bass (*Centropristes ocyurus*) of the Gulf of Mexico. It is pale olive, and has three rows of quadrate black blotches along each side.

tal'ma (tăl'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MAS (-mȧz). [Prob. after *Talma*, a French actor.] A kind of large cape, or short full cloak, worn by women, and formerly by men.

Tal'mud (tăl'mŭd), *n.* [Aramaic *talmūd* instruction, doctrine, fr. Heb. *lāmad* to learn, or *limmed* to teach.] The body of Jewish civil and canonical law, consisting of the combined Mishna, or text, and Gemara, or commentary; also, restrictedly, the Gemara alone. There are two Talmuds, named from the region in which they originated, the *Palestinian*, often called, incorrectly, the *Talmud of Jerusalem*, or *Talmud Yerushalmi*, and the *Babylonian*, often called *Talmud Babli*. They contain the same Mishna, but different Gemaras The Palestinian Talmud was practically completed in the 4th century, and the Babylonian in the 5th. The latter is about three times as large as the former, and practically superseded it as an authority. The contents of the Gemara in each is of the most varied character, and is usually called *Halacha* or *Haggada* according as it is purely legal or not. (See HALACHA; HAGGADA.) The Gemara of the Babylonian Talmud is the more subtle, more devoted to religious and legal points, and more trustworthy.

Tal-mud'ic (tăl-mŭd'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or con-
Tal-mud'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } tained in, the Talmud.

Tal'mud-ism (tăl'mŭd-ĭz'm), *n.* The teachings of the Talmud, or adherence to them.

Tal'mud-ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One of the compilers of the Talmud.

2. One versed in, or following the teachings of, the Talmud.

ta'lo- (tā'lō-). [L. *talus* ankle.] Combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the astragalus*.

tal'on (tăl'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *talon*, F. *talon* heel, spur, LL *talo*, fr. L. *talus* the ankle, heel.] **1.** The claw of an animal; esp., the claw of a bird of prey.

2. In technical uses: **a** *Zool.* The crushing region of the crown of an upper molar, posterior to the *trigon*. Cf. TALONID and see TRITUBERCULY. **b** *Arch.* An ogee molding. When the convex part is at the top, it is called an *inverted talon*. **c** *Locks.* The shoulder of the bolt of a lock on which the key acts to shoot the bolt. **d** *Card Playing.* (1) = STOCK, *n.*, 17. (2) *Solitaire.* Cards laid aside in a packet or packets as temporarily unsuitable. **e** *Fencing.* The heel of a sword's blade. **f** *Stock Exchange.* A certificate attached to certain bonds and exchangeable for an extra set of coupons. *Cant, Brit.*

Ta'los (tā'lŏs), *n.* [Gr. Τάλως.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** An inventor slain by his jealous uncle, Dædalus. **b** A man of brass, made by Hephæstus and given by Zeus to Minos, king of Crete, to guard that island, which he did by walking three times around it every day. He had one vein which was stopped by a nail or plug in his foot. He bled to death when Medea by magic drew out the nail.

tal'ose (tăl'ōs), *n.* [G., fr. *talon* (fr. *galactons*äure). Cf. GALACTONIC; GLUCOSE.] *Org. Chem.* A hexose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, obtained by reduction from talonic acid, an acid got by heating galactonic acid with quinoline or pyridine. By further reduction talose yields the alcohol, *talite*.

Tal'pa (tăl'pȧ), *n.* [L., mole.] **1.** *Zool.* The typical genus of moles, formerly extensive, but now including only the common European mole and several allied Old World species. It is the type of a family, **Tal'pi-dæ** (-pĭ-dē), including all moles except the golden and marsupial moles.

2. [*l. c.*] *Med.* A mole or wen.

ta'luk (tă'lo͝ok; tä-lo͝ok'), *n.* [Hind. *tāluk*, Ar. *ta'lluq*.] A dependency; an estate including subtenants, somewhat like an English manor; esp., a subdivision of a revenue district, usually the smallest, but varying in different localities. In Bengal a *taluk* is a tract of proprietary land like a zamindari. In Bombay, where it is called a **ta'lu-ka** (tă'lo͝o-kă), it is a subdivision of a zillah containing about 100 villages. In Madras it comprises about 270 villages, and in Agra and Oudh it is an estate the profits of which are divided between different proprietors (**tahsildars**). *India.*

ta'luk-dar' (tă'lo͝ok-där'), *n.* [Hind., fr. Per. *ta'lluqdār*.] **a** A collector of the revenue of a taluk; a tahsildar. *Obs.* **b** A proprietor of a taluk; a landholder. He is responsible for the public revenue due from his estate. *India.*

ta'lus (tā'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* TALI (-lī). [L., the ankle, the ankle bone.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** The astragalus. **b** The ankle.

2. *Surg.* A variety of clubfoot. See TALIPES.

ta'lus, *n.* [F.] **1.** *Geol.* Rock débris at the base of a cliff or slope, chiefly as the result of gravitational roll or slide.

2. *Fort.* The slope of the face of a work.

Ta'lus (tā'lŭs), *n.* In Spenser's "Faërie Queene," an iron man, Astræa's groom, whom, when she left the world, she commanded to accompany Artegal and do his commands. He carried an iron flail "with which he threshed out falsehood, and did truth unfold." Cf. TALOS **b**.

ta-ma'le (tȧ-mȧ'lē), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *tamal*, of Mex. origin.] A Mexican dish made of crushed maize mixed with minced meat, seasoned with red pepper, dipped in oil, and steamed.

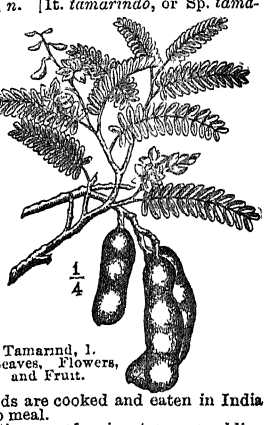
ta'man-dua' (tă'măn-dwä'), *n.* Also **tam'an-du** (tăm'ăn-dōō) [Tupi *tamanduá*. Cf. TAMANOIR.] An arboreal anteater (*Tamandua tetradactyla*) of the forests of Central America and South America, smaller than the great anteater (see ANT BEAR), — hence, called also *little anteater*. The hair is short and crisp and the tail long, tapering, and prehensile. The color is chiefly yellowish white with a large variable black area on each side of the body. Also [*cap.*], the genus constituted by this species.

tam'a-rack (tăm'ȧ-răk), *n.* [Perh. of Amer. Indian origin.] **a** Any of several American larches, esp. *Larix laricina*, of the eastern United States, which is the dominant tree of the so-called *tamarack swamps* of northern regions. **b** Either of the tamarack pines. *Local, West. U. S.*

Tam'a-ri-ca'ce-æ (-rĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TAMARIX.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs or trees (order Hypericales) having narrow entire leaves, and flowers with five stamens and a 1-celled ovary; the tamarisk family. There are 4 genera, and about 40 species, widely distributed in warm regions. — **tam'a-ri-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

tam'a-rin (tăm'ȧ-rĭn), *n.* [From the native name in Cayenne.] Any of numerous South American marmosets of the genus *Leontocebus* (syn. *Midas*) having elongate canine teeth. They have silky fur, often long about the head. The ears are not tufted as in the true marmosets, and the long nonprehensile tail is never ringed. Although arboreal, they do not leap from branch to branch, but run about like squirrels, which they resemble in size. The silky tamarin (*L. rosalia*) and the pinche (*L. œdipus*) are well-known species. One species (*L. geoffroyi*) reaches Panama.

tam'a-rind (tăm'ȧ-rĭnd), *n.* [It. *tamarindo*, or Sp. *tamarindo*, or Pg. *tamarindo, tamarinho*, fr. Ar. *tamrhindī*, lit., Indian date; *tamr* a dried date + *Hind* India: cf. F. *tamarin*. Cf. HINDU.] **1.** **a** A tropical cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Tamarindus indaca*), having hard yellowish wood, pinnate leaves, and red-striped yellow flowers. Both leaves and flowers are eaten in India, and are also used as mordants in dyeing. The wood is used in turnery. **b** The fruit or pod of this tree, having an acid pulp, used for preserves, and also made into a cooling laxative drink. The seeds are cooked and eaten in India and are also ground into meal.



Tamarind, 1. Leaves, Flowers, and Fruit.

2. With qualifying adjective, any of various trees resembling the tamarind, as bastard *tamarind*, native *tamarind*, etc.

tam'a-risk (-rĭsk), *n.* [L. *tamariscus*, also *tamarix, tamarice*; perh. ultimately fr. Skr. *tamāla, tamālaka*, a tree with a very dark bark; cf. *tamas* darkness: cf. F. *tamarisc, tamarix, tamaris.*] Any shrub or tree of the genus *Tamarix*. — **tamarisk salt tree,** an East Indian tamarisk (*Tamarix articulata*) which produces an incrustation of salt.

Tam'a-rix (-rĭks), *n.* [L., tamarisk.] *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs or small trees typifying the family Tamaricaceæ, natives of the eastern Mediterranean region and tropical Asia. They have minute scalelike leaves and feathery racemes of small white or pinkish flowers with free stamens and 3-4 styles. *T. gallica* is grown for ornament. Several Oriental species yield a manna. Tamarisk galls, having a large amount of tannin, are yielded by *T. articulata*.

tam'bor (tăm'bẽr), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *tambor* drum.] **a** Any of several swellfishes, as *Spheroides spengleri* or *S. testudineus*, both common in the West Indies. **b** The red rockfish (*Sebastodes ruberrimus*) of the Pacific coast.

tam'bour (tăm'bo͝or; -bẽr; *formerly* tăm-bo͝or'), *n.* [F. See TABOR.] **1.** *Music.* The military snare drum, with two heads of stretched skin.

2. A frame, usually circular, consisting of two parts fitting one within the other so as to hold firmly a piece of cloth stretched over the smaller one for embroidering; also, the embroidery done on such a frame.

3. *Arch.* **a** = 2d DRUM, 4 **d**. **b** = 2d BELL, 4 **c**.

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talle. † TELE.

tallee. † TALLY, *v.*

tal'les (tăl'ēz), **tal'leth** (-ĕth). Vars. of TALLITH.

tal'let (tăl'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [W. *taflawd*.] A hayloft; attic *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

tal'li-a-ble (tăl'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *talliabilis*.] Taxable. *Rare.*

tal'li-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *R.*

talliage. Var. of TALLAGE.

tal'lich, *a.* [AS. *tālīc, tælīc*.] Calumnious; reprehensible. *Obs.*

talliche. † TALLY, *adv.*

tal'li-coo'na oil (tăl'ĭ-kōō'nȧ). Var. of TAILOONA OIL.

tal'li-er (tăl'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One that tallies; as: **a** A teller in the British Exchequer. *Obs.* **b** The banker in some card games.

tallipot. † TALAPOIN.

tal'lis (tăl'ĭs), **tal'lit** (-ĭt). Vars. of TALLITH.

tall'ish, *a.* See 1st -ISH.

tal'lit. Var. of TALLET, a loft.

tall'man, *n.* = HIGHMAN. *Obs.*

tall'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tal'lon. † TALON, TALLOW.

tal'lot. Var. of TALLET, a loft

tal-o'te (tal-ō'tē; tä-ō'tē; 194), *n.* [Var. of *chayote*, Mex. *chaiotli*.] Chayote. *Porto Rico.*

talloun. † TALLOW.

tallow bayberry. Wax myrtle.

tallow berry. = GLAMBERRY.

tallow catch. A keech. *Obs.*

tallow cup. *Mech.* A lubricating cup to hold tallow and deliver it when melted, as by steam or a bearing heated by friction.

tallow dip See DIP, *n.*, 5.

tal'low-er, *n.* **1.** An animal which produces tallow.

2. A tallow chandler.

tal'low-face', *n.* One who has a sickly pale complexion. *Contemptuous.* — **tal'low-faced'** (-fāst'), *a. Contemptuous.*

tallow gourd. The wax gourd.

tal'low-ish, *a.* See 1st -ISH.

tallow keech. A keech. *Obs. or R.*

tallow nut. The mountain plum.

tallow nutmeg. = DALL.

tallow oil. See OIL, *Table II.*

tal'low-root'. Crane-fly orchis

tallow shrub. The wax myrtle.

tal'low-wood', *n.* An Australian gum tree (*Eucalyptus microcorys*) having stringy bark and hard wood containing an oily principle. Also, the related *E. affinis*.

tal'low-y (-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or like, tallow; greasy.

tall'wood' (tôl'wo͝od'), *n.* Wood in billets for firewood. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

tal'ly, *v. t.* & *n.* = TALLYHO.

tal'ly, *adv. Obs* 1. Becomingly; elegantly.

2. Stoutly; resolutely.

tal'ly-ga-lone (tăl'ĭ-gȧ-lōn). Var. of TALLEGALANE

tallyho coach. = TALLYHO, 2.

tally iron. An Italian, or fluting, iron. *Dial. Eng.*

tal'ly-man (tăl'ĭ-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who keeps the tally, or score. [*Now R.*] **2.** One who keeps a tally shop.

tally shop. A shop at which articles are sold on the installment plan or system (the tally system), the accounts of such trade being often kept in tally books, one retained by the buyer and one by the seller. *Eng. Cant. Now R.*

tally walk. A peddler's route for tally trade. *Eng. Cant.*

tal'ly-wal'ka (tăl'ĭ-wôl'kȧ), *n.* An anabranch. *Australia.*

Tal'mai (tăl'mĭ; -mā-ĭ). *Bib.*

talme, *n.* [Cf. D. *talmen* to delay, linger.] Faintness; also, stupefaction. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To faint; falter; fail *Obs.*

tal'mi' gold (tăl'mē'; tăl'mĭ). [F., first manufactured by Talois of Paris: cf. G. *talmi*.] A goldlike brass, sometimes goldplated, and used for trinkets.

Tal'mon (tăl'mŏn). *Bib.*

tal'mouse' (tăl'mōōz'), *n.* [F.] A dariole having cheese in the custard. [*Obs.*]

Talmudige, *n.* A Talmudist.

Tal'mud-is'tic (tăl'mŭd-ĭs'tĭk), **Tal'mud-is'ti-cal** (-ĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Talmudic.

ta'lo-cal-ca'ne-al (tā'lō-kăl-kā'-nē-ăl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the astragalus and calcaneus.

talogh. † TALLOW.

tal'oned (tăl'ŭnd), *a.* Provided with talons. [See TALOSE.]

ta-lon'ic (tȧ-lŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.*

tal'on-id (tăl'ŭn-ĭd), *n. Zoöl.* The crushing region of a lower molar tooth, usually better developed than the talon.

ta'look, ta'look-dar', ta'lo ok-da'ri, ta'look-dar'ry. Vars. of TALUK, TALUKDAR, TALUKDARI.

talound. † TALON.

talow. † TALLOW.

tal'pa-co'ti (tăl'pȧ-kō'tē), *n.* A South American ground dove (*Chamæpelia talpacoti*).

talpe, *n.* [L. *talpa*.] A mole. *Obs.*

tal'pi-cide (tăl'pĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *talpa* mole + E. *-cide*.] A killing, or a killer, of moles *Obs.*

talpot. † TALIPOT.

tal. qual. *Abbr.* Talis qualis (L., as they come: average quality).

Tal'sas (tăl'săs). *Bib.*

tal'shide', *n.* = TALLWOOD. *Obs.*

talt, *pret.* of TELD. *Obs.*

tal'thyb'i-us (tăl-thĭb'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ταλθύβιος.] *Gr. Myth.* The herald of Agamemnon at Troy. He was said to have saved Orestes at the time of Agamemnon's murder.

talugh, taluh. † TALLOW.

ta'lu-ka (tă'lo͝o-kă), *n.* [Telugu & Marathi *tālukā*.] See TALUK.

ta'luk-da'ri (tă'lo͝ok-dä'rē), *n.* [Gujarati *tālukdārī*; *tāluk* taluk + Per. *-dārī*, a suffix of possession.] In Gujarat, a former landholding tenure. *India.*

ta'luq, ta'luq-dar', ta'luq-da'ri. Vars. of TALUK, TALUKDARI

talvace, talvas. † TALEVAS.

tal-war' (tŭl-wär'), *n.* [Hind. *talwār*, Skr. *taravārī*.] A sword; a wooden scythe. *India.*

talwe, talwgh, -whe. † TALLOW.

talwi. † TALLOWY.

tal'wood'. † TALLWOOD

taly. † TALLY.

Ta-ly'shin (tä-lŷsh'ĭn), *n.* One of a people, chiefly of Baku, Transcaucasia, speaking an archaic Iranian idiom.

tam. † THEM.

tam, *n.* A tam-o'-shanter.

tam (tăm), *a.* [Cape D., fr. D *tam* tame.] Tired out, as a horse. *South African Dutch.*

Tam. *Abbr.* Tamil.

tam'a-ble (tăm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **tam'a-bil'i-ty, tam'a-ble-ness,** *n.* [of TAMIDINE.]

tam'a-dine (tăm'ȧ-dĭn). Var. of **Ta'mah** (tä'mȧ). *Bib.*

tamahauk. † TOMAHAWK.

ta-mal' (tȧ-mäl'). Var. of TAMALE.

ta'ma'noir' (tä'mȧ'nwär'), *n.* [F., fr. Tupi & Guarani *tamanduá*. Cf. TAMANDUA.] Ant bear.

tam'a-nu (tăm'ȧ-nōō), *n.* [Sp.] A tavern; also, a dairy. *Peru*

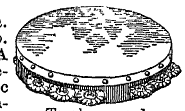
tam-boo' (tăm-bōō'), *a.* = TABOO. [TAMBOUR.

tam'bor (tă m'bẽr). Var. of **tambor oil.** See OIL, *Table I.*

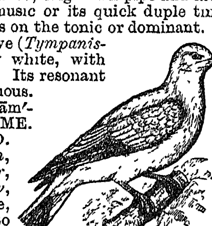
āle, senāte, cāre, ăm, ăccount, ārm, àsk, sofà; ēve, ẽvent, ẽnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

4. *Fort.* A rough stockadelike work, usually in the form of a redan, to inclose a space before a door or staircase, or at the gorge of a larger work.
5. *Physiol* A shallow metallic cup or drum with a thin elastic membrane supporting a writing lever. Two or more of these are connected by an India-rubber tube and used to transmit and register arterial pulsations.
6. In court tennis, fives, etc., a sloping buttress or projection for deflecting a ball which strikes it.
tam′bour (tăm′bo͝or; -bẽr; *formerly* tăm-bo͞or′), *v. t. & i.;* TAM′BOURED (-bo͞ord; -bẽrd); TAM′BOUR-ING. To embroider on a tambour.
tam′bou-rine′ (tăm′bo͞o-rēn′), *n.* [F. *tambourin;* cf. It. *tamburino.* See TAMBOUR; cf. TABORINE.] **1.** A small drum; esp., a shallow one-headed drum with loose metallic disks or jingles at the sides; a timbrel. It is played by shaking, striking with the hand, or rubbing its head with the thumb.


Tambourine, 1

2. a A long, narrow variety of drum used in Provence. **b** An Egyptian bottle-shaped drum.
3. A lively old Provençal dance, orig. with pipe and tabor accompaniment; also, its music or its quick duple time, commonly with a drone bass on the tonic or dominant.
4. A South African wild dove (*Tympanistria tympanistria*), mostly white, with black-tipped wings and tail. Its resonant note is said to be ventriloquous.


Tambourine, 4. (1/10)

tame (tām), *a.;* TAM′ER (tām′ẽr); TAM′EST (tām′ĕst). [ME. *tame,* AS. *tam;* akin to D. *tam,* G. *zahm,* OHG. *zam,* Dan. & Sw. *tam,* Icel. *tamr,* L. *domare* to tame, Gr. δαμᾶν, Skr. *dam* to be tame, to tame, and perh. to E. *beteem* to vouchsafe. Cf. ADAMANT, DIAMOND, DAME, DAUNT, INDOMITABLE.] **1.** Reduced from a state of native wildness; specif.: **a** Of animals, domesticated; made tractable and useful to man; not wild. **b** Not showing or not having the ferocity, timidity, etc., characteristic of a wild state; as, the deer in the park are quite *tame;* a *tame* bear; — now used only of animals.
2. Cultivated; as, *tame* land; *tame* cherries. *Obs. or Dial. or Colloq.*
3. Crushed; subdued; spiritless; also, harmless; gentle.
4. Deficient in spirit, zest, interest, or the like; mild; dull; insipid, as, a *tame* poem; *tame* scenery.
5. Accustomed; familiar; wonted. *Obs.* *Shak.*
6. Affording no aid; ineffectual. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
Syn. — Mild, meek. See GENTLE.
tame cheater, a decoy. *Obs.* — **t. hay,** *Agric.,* hay cut from cultivated grasses.
tame, *v. t.;* TAMED (tāmd); TAM′ING (tām′ĭng). [ME. *tamen,* fr. *tame* tame; cf. AS. *temian,* akin to D. *temmen,* G. *zähmen,* OHG. *zemmen,* Icel. *temja,* Goth. ga*tamjan.* See TAME, *a.*] **1.** To reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to make gentle, tractable, etc.; to domesticate.

They had not been *tamed* into submission, but baited into savageness and stubbornness. *Macaulay.*

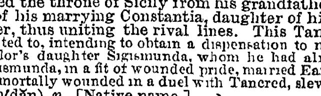
2. Hence, to deprive of spirit, courage, or the like; to humble; subdue; also, of colors, to soften; to tone down.
Tam′il (tăm′ĭl; tŭm′ĭl), *n.* **1.** A member of the most enterprising branch of the Dravidian race, mostly Hindus, though a few are still animists. They are numerous throughout southern India and northern Ceylon.
2. The oldest, most cultivated, and the best known, of the Dravidian languages. It has numerous dialects, and the standard language itself is divided into a poetic and an ordinary dialect. Ancient Tamil had an alphabet of its own, the Vatteluttu, "round writing;" modern Tamil uses one descended from the Brahmi character.
Tam′il, *a.* Of or pert. to the Tamils or their language.
tam′ine (tăm′ĭn), **tam′i-ny** (-ĭ-nĭ) *n.* [F. *étamine,* OF. *estamine,* fr. F. *étaim* carded wool, fr. L. *stamen,* the warp, a thread, cloth. See STAMEN; cf. ESTAMENE, ETAMINE, TAMMY.] A kind of woolen or worsted cloth; tammy.
tam′is (-ĭs), *n.* [F., a kind of sieve. Cf. TEMSE.] A strainer made of a kind of woolen cloth; also, the cloth; tammy.
Tam′ma-ny (tăm′ȧ-nĭ), *n.* The Tammany Society or Tammany Hall. See TAMMANY, SAINT.
Tammany, Saint. A Delaware chief, Tamanend, Tammenund, or Tammany, of the 17th and 18th centuries, traditionally famous for wisdom in council and friendliness toward the whites. He was facetiously canonized as the patron saint of the republic, and his name was adopted by the **Tammany Society,** a fraternal and benevolent organization founded in New York City in 1789. The society's building, **Tammany Hall,** is leased to, and gives its name to, a nominally distinct political club usually controlling the local Democratic party.
Tam′ma-ny-ite (tăm′ȧ-nĭ-īt), *n.* A member or adherent of the Tammany Society or of Tammany Hall.
Tam′muz (tȧm′mo͞oz; *Bib.* tăm′ŭz), *n.* [Heb. *tammūz.*] **1.** *Babylon. Relig.* A god of agriculture and spirit of vegetation. He marries Ishtar, by whom he is slain and later brought back again from the lower world, his life thus symbolizing the dying of vegetation in the winter and its return in the spring. His annual festival was just before the summer solstice, and consisted of a period of mourning for his loss, followed by rejoicing at his reappearance. His worship was widespread among the northern Semites. Among the Phœnicians his counterpart was Adonis.
2. See JEWISH CALENDAR.
tam′my (tăm′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-ĭz). [See TAMINE.] **1.** A kind of woolen, or woolen and cotton, cloth, often highly glazed, used for curtains, sieves, strainers, etc.
2. [Perh. a different word; cf. TAMIS.] A strainer, or sieve, made of this material; a tamis.
Ta-mo′ne-a (tȧ-mō′nē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* An immense genus of tropical American melastomaceous shrubs and trees with very variable leaves, and white, red, or yellow tetramerous flowers in terminal clusters. Many species are grown in greenhouses under the synonymic name *Miconia.*
Tam′ o′ Shan′ter (tăm′ ō shăn′tẽr). **1.** The hero of a poem of this title by Burns. He is a drunken farmer, who, riding home late from Ayr, in a stormy night, disturbed a witch revel in the haunted kirk of Alloway. The hags pursued him to the keystone of the bridge over the river Doon, but there stopped, as they could not cross running water. One, however, plucked the tail from his mare Maggie.
2. [*l. c. and usually hyphened.*] A Scotch cap of wool or the like, having a round, flattish top much wider than the headband and usually a tassel in the center.
tamp (tămp), *v. t.;* TAMPED (tămpt); TAMP′ING. [Cf. F. *tamponner* to plug or stop. See TAMPION.] **1.** In blasting, to plug (a drilled hole) with clay, earth, sand, or other material, to prevent misdirection of the force of the blast.
2. To drive in or down by a succession of light or medium blows; as, to *tamp* earth; to *tamp* tobacco in a pipe.
tamp′er (tăm′pẽr), *n.* One that tamps; specif.: **a** One who prepares for blasting by filling the hole in which the charge has been placed. **b** A tamping iron.
tam′per (tăm′pẽr), *v. i.;* -PERED (-pẽrd); -PER-ING. [F. *tempérer* to temper. See TEMPER, *v.*] **1.** To meddle; to busy one's self rashly; to try trifling or foolish experiments; — commonly with *with;* as, to *tamper* with a disease.

'Tis dangerous *tampering* with a muse,
The profit's small and you have much to lose. *Roscommon.*

2. To meddle so as to alter a thing; esp., to make changes without right; as, to *tamper* with a document or a text.
3. To deal secretly or unfairly; esp., to use bribery. *Rare.*
Syn. — See MEDDLE.
Tam-pi′co (tăm-pē′kō), *n.* A town in Mexico.
Tampico fiber *or* **fibre.** See IXTLE **b.** — **T. jalap,** *Pharm.,* a kind of jalap obtained from the Mexican plant *Exogonium simulans.* It resembles ordinary jalap, but has smaller tubers.
tamp′ing (tămp′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TAMP. Specif.: *n.* **1.** Act of one who tamps; specif., act of filling up a hole preparatory to blasting.
2. The material used in tamping. See TAMP, *v. t.,* 1.
tamping bar *or* **iron,** an iron rod for beating down the substance in tamping for blasting.
tam′pi-on (tăm′pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F. *tampon,* akin to *tapon, tape,* plug, of D. or G. orig. See TAP a pipe or plug; cf. TAMP, TAMPON, TOMPION.] **1.** *Ordnance.* **a** A stopper, or plug, for the muzzle of a piece of ordnance not in use. **b** A metal or canvas cover for the muzzle of a gun, sometimes combined with a plug. **c** The bottom to which grapeshot are fixed.
2. A plug for the upper end of an organ pipe. See FLUE PIPE.
tam′pon (tăm′pŏn), *n.* [F. See TAMPION.] **1.** *Surg.* A plug of cotton or the like introduced into a natural or artificial cavity to arrest hemorrhage or absorb secretions.
2. *Lithog.* A tympan. *Eng.*
tam′pon, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *tamponner.*] To plug with a tampon.
tam′pon-age (tăm′pŏn-āj), *n.* *Surg.* The use of tampons.
Ta′mus (tā′mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tamnus* a vine bearing a kind of grape.] *Bot.* A genus of dioscoreaceous vines with tuberous roots, twining stems, cordate leaves, and flowers in axillary racemes. *T. communis,* the Old World black bryony, and *T. edulis,* of Madeira, are the only species.
Tam′worth (tăm′wûrth), *n.* [From *Tamworth,* Staffordshire, England.] One of a long-established English breed of large pigs. They are red, often spotted with black, with a long snout and erect or forwardly pointed ears, and are valued as bacon producers.
tan (tăn), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *tan,* perh. fr. Bret. *tann* an oak, oak bark; but more likely of G. origin; cf. G. *tanne* a fir, OHG. *tanna* a fir, oak, MHG. *tan* a forest. Cf. TAN to convert into leather, TAWNY.] **1.** Tanbark.
2. A path or track covered with tanbark, as a circus ring.
3. A yellowish brown color, like that of tan (sense 1).
4. A brown color imparted to the skin by exposure to the sun; as, hands covered with *tan.*
tan, *a.* Of the color of tan; yellowish brown.
tan, *v. t.;* TANNED (tănd); TAN′NING. [Prob. fr. F. *tanner,* LL. *tannare;* but cf. AS. *getanned,* p. p., tanned, perh. fr. OF. See TAN, *n.*] **1.** To convert (a skin) into leather by impregnation with an infusion of oak bark or some other form of tannic acid, or, in an extended sense, by any process. Tanning proper results in the combination of the tannic acid with the constituents of the corium, which is rendered tougher, less permeable, and nonputrescible. Some of the materials used as sources of tannin are oak bark, hemlock bark, pine bark, willow bark, chestnut wood, gambier, sumach, and kino. **Mineral tanning** consists chiefly in *tawing* (treatment with alum and salt), or in **chrome tanning.** The latter usually consists in treating the skins with an acid solution of potassium dichromate and afterwards with a reducing agent, when the chromic oxide formed combines with the fiber, producing a tough, highly waterproof leather, variously colored, and used for shoe uppers, gloves, etc. Chamois is the product of **oil tanning** (see CHAMOIS, *n.,* 2). As a preliminary, the hides or skins are always treated with lime or a putrefactive process to remove fat and hair and open the pores. The art of tanning also includes various mechanical operations.
2. To apply a mixture to, for preservative or hardening purposes, as of oak bark and coloring matter to sails, or of gelatin and gum to the material of artificial marble.
3. To make brown; to embrown, as by exposure to the rays of the sun; as, to *tan* the skin.
4. To thrash or beat; to flog; switch. *Colloq.*
tan (tăn), *v. i.* To get or become tanned.
Tan′a-ce′tum (tăn′ȧ-sē′tŭm), *n.* [NL. See TANSY.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Old World asteraceous plants having strong-scented, usually dissected foliage, and small discoid flower heads in flat-topped corymbs. The pappus consists of a ring or crown. The achene is 3-angled See TANSY, **1.**
tan′a-ger (tăn′ȧ-jẽr), *n.* [NL. *tanagra,* prob. fr. Tupi *tangara.*] Any of numerous American oscine birds constituting the family Tangaridæ (syn. *Tanagridæ*), closely allied to the finch family. They chiefly inhabit woodland and are mainly unmusical. The males usually are very bright-colored. Several species inhabit the United States, as the scarlet tanager and summer tanager and the Louisiana tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*), the male of which is black, yellow, and orange red.


1/6
Louisiana Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*).

Tan′a-gra fig′u-rine′ (tăn′ȧ-grȧ). A small statuette of baked clay, sometimes painted, such as those found at Tanagra, in Greece. See FIGURINE, *Illust.*
tan′bark′ (tăn′bärk′), *n.* Any bark rich in tannin, bruised or cut into small pieces, and used in tanning. Spent tanbark is used for circus rings, race tracks, etc.
tanbark oak. Any oak yielding tanbark; specif.: **a** The Californian oak *Quercus densiflora.* **b** In the eastern United States, the chestnut oak (*Q. prinus*) or the quercitron.
Tan-chel′mi-an (tăŋ-kĕl′mĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* Of or pertaining to Tanchelm, or Tanquelin, a teacher at Utrecht in the 12th century, who denounced the church and the sacraments, and claimed that he and his followers constituted the true church. — *n.* A follower of Tanchelm.
Tan′cred (tăŋ′krĕd), *n.* **1.** A Norman leader (d. 1112) in the first crusade. In Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," he is represented as in love with the fair infidel Clorinda, but as unwittingly slaying her in a night combat.
2. See GUISCARDO.
3. The hero of Thomson's "Tancred and Sigismunda," who received the throne of Sicily from his grandfather on condition of his marrying Constantia, daughter of his father's slayer, thus uniting the rival lines. This Tancred tacitly assented to, intending to obtain a dispensation to marry the chancellor's daughter Sigismunda, whom he had already wooed. Sigismunda, in a fit of wounded pride, married Earl Osmond, who, mortally wounded in a duel with Tancred, slew her.
tan′dan (tăn′dăn), *n.* [Native name.] An Australian fresh-water catfish (*Copidoglanus tandanus*).


Tandan. (1/12)

tan′dem (tăn′dĕm), *adv.* [L. *tandem* at length (of time only), punningly taken as meaning, lengthwise.] One after or behind another; — used in regard to two or more things so arranged, esp. and orig. of horses so harnessed and driven, instead of abreast.
tan′dem, *a.* Consisting of two arranged one behind the other; as, a *tandem* arrangement (of engine cylinders; see TANDEM ENGINE); *tandem* bicycle; *tandem* dynamo.
tandem bicycle, tricycle, etc., a bicycle, etc., for two or more persons, in which one sits before the other. — **t. cart,** a kind of two-wheeled vehicle with seats back to back, the front one somewhat elevated. — **t. colon,** the sign [. .], a turned colon, used after abbreviations of the most usual feminine Christian names. *Library Cant.* — **t. engine,** a steam engine having two or more steam cylinders in line, with a common piston rod. — **t. system.** *Elec.* = CASCADE SYSTEM.
tan′dem, *n.* **1.** A team of horses harnessed one before the other. "He drove *tandems.*" *Thackeray.*
2. Short for TANDEM BICYCLE, etc.
tang (tăng), *n.* [Cf. F. *tang* a kind of fish.] Any surgeon fish, esp. any of the several West Indian species, the common tang (*Teuthis hepatus*), the blue tang (*Teuthis cæruleus*), and the ocean tang (*Teuthis bahianus*).
tang (tăng), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *tang* seaweed, Sw. *tang,* Icel. *þang.* Cf. TANGLE seaweed.] Either of the

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tam-bou′ra (tăm-bo͞o′rȧ), *n.* [Ar. *tanbūrah.*] *Music.* An Asiatic instrument of the lute type.
tam′bour-er, *n.* One who tambours.
tam-bour′gi (tŭm-bo͞or′jē), *n.* [Turk. *tanbūrjī,* prop., a player on the *tanbūr,* a kind of guitar. See TABOR drum.] A drummer
‖ **tam′bou′rin′** (täɴ′bo͞o′răɴ′), *n* [F.] = TAMBOURINE.
tambour lace. A kind of Limerick lace of needle embroidery on machine-made net.
tambour stitch A loop stitch similar to chain stitch.
tambour work. = TAMBOUR, 2.
tam′breet (tăm′brēt), *n.* The duckbill. *Australia*
tam′bu-ran′ (tŭm′bo͞o-rŭn′), *n.* A title among the Nairs. *India.*
tam′bu-rin′. ✝ TAMBOURINE.
tam′bu-ro′ne (tăm′bo͞o-rō′nā), *n.* [It.] A large drum; a bass drum.
tame (tăm), *v. t.* [Cf. ATTAME, *v. t.*] *Obs or Dial. Eng.* **a** To broach; cut into **b** To prune.
tame, *v. i.* To attempt; venture; try. *Obs.*
tame′a-ble (tām′ȧ-b'l). Var. of TAMABLE. — **tame′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **tame′a-ble-ness,** *n.*
tamehed, *n.* [See TAME; -HEAD.] Tameness *Obs.*
tame′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **tame′less-ness,** *n.*
tame′ly, *adv* of TAME. See -LY.
tame′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **ta′men us′que re-cur′ret.** [L.] See NATURAM EXPELLAS FURCA.
tame′-poi′son, *n.* The swallowwort **b,** formerly regarded as an antidote for poisons.
tam′er (tām′ẽr), *n.* One that tames.
tamerim. ✝ TAMARIND.
Ta′mi-as (tā′mĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ταμίας a dispenser, steward.] The genus of ground squirrels comprising the chipmunks, by some limited to the species of eastern North America.
tam′i-dine (tăm′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A cellulose used in filaments for incandescent electric lamps. *Trade Name.*
Ta-mil′i-an (tȧ-mĭl′ĭ-ăn), *a. &* *n* = TAMIL.
Ta-mil′ic (-ĭk), *a.* = TAMIL.
tam′i-sage (tăm′ĭ-sāj), *n.* [F., a sifting.] *Math* A process for determining the types of the fundamental covariants of a binary quantic; — so called from its sifting character.
tam′ise (tăm′ĭs; tȧ-mēz′), *n.* [Cf. TAMIS.] A thin woolen fabric *Trade Name*
tam′kin, *n.* = TAMPION. *Obs.*
Tam′ Lin′ (tăm′ lĭn′). The hero of an old Scottish ballad of this name, delivered from the fairies by his brave lass, who, following his instructions, holds him fast while they transform him into various dreadful shapes
tam′lin cod (tăm′lĭn). A young cod. *Local, Eng*
tam-lung′ (tăm-lŭng′), *n.* [Siamese *tămlŭng.*] See COIN.
‖ **tam Mar′te quam Mi-ner′va.** [L.] As much by Mars (war) as by Minerva (wisdom).
‖ **tam Mar′ti quam Mer-cu′ri-o.** [L.] As much for Mars as for Mercury; as fit for war as for business
tam′mie no′rie, *or* **tam′my no′rie** (tȧm′ĭ nō′rĭ). The common puffin. *Scot.*
tam′mock (tăm′ŭk), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *tom* a hillock.] A hill. *Scot.*
Tam′o-ra (tăm′ō-rȧ), *n.* The devilish Queen of the Goths in "Titus Andronicus."
tam′pan (tăm′păn), *n.* A venomous South African tick.
tam′pe-on (tăm′pē-ŭn). Var. of TAMPION.
tam′per-er, *n.* One that tampers.
tam′pin. ✝ TAMPION, TAMPON.
tamp′kin, *n* A tampion. *Obs.*
tam′pon-ade′ (tăm′pŏn-ād′), *n.* *Surg.* Tamponage.
tam′pon-ment = TAMPONAGE.
tam-poon′. ✝ TAMPION.
tam-poy′ (täm-poi′), *n* [Ultimately fr. Tag. *tampoi* Jambosa jambos.] A kind of drink in the Moluccas and Philippines. *Obs.*
tamricke ✝ TAMARISK
tam′-tam′ (tŭm′tŭm′), *n. & v.* [Hind.; of imitative origin.] *Music* = TOM-TOM.
Tam′ul (tăm′ŭl; tŭm′-), **Ta-mu′lic** (tȧ-mū′lĭk). Var. of TAMIL, TAMILIC.
‖ **ta-mu′re** (tȧ-mo͞o′rā), *n.* [Maori.] Schnapper. *New Zealand.*
Tam′uz. Var. of TAMMUZ.
tamy. ✝ TAMMY.
tan (*dial.* tȧn). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THEN.
tan, *n.* [AS. *tān* twig. See MISTLETOE.] A twig *Obs.*
tan, *n.* = FAN-TAN.
tan (tăn), *n.* [Chin. *tan*¹.] = PICUL. See WEIGHT.
tan, *n.* [Jap.] See MEASURE.
tan. *Abbr.* Tangent.
ta′na (tä′nä) Var. of THANA. *India.*
ta′na (tä′na; *as Lat.* tā′nȧ), *n.* [Malay (in Sumatra) *tupai tana.*] A Sumatran squirrel shrew (*Tupaia tana*).
tan′a-ce′tene (tăn′ȧ-sē′tēn), *n.* [*Tanacetum* + *-ene.* See TANSY.] *Chem.* Thujene.
tan′a-ce′tin (-tĭn), *n.* *Chem.* The bitter principle of tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*).
tan′a-ce′tone (-tōn), *n.* *Chem.* See THUJONE.
tan′a-ce′tyl (-tĭl), *n.* Thujyl.
Ta′nach (tā′năk). *Bib.*
tan′a-cle (tăn′ȧ-k'l), *v. t.* To torture with tanacles. *Obs.*
tan′a-cles (-k'lz), *n. pl.* [Prob. fr. It. *tanaglia,* pl. *tanaglie,* L. *tenacula,* pl. of *tenaculum* a holder.] A pincerlike device used in torturing. *Obs.*
ta′na-dar′ (tä′nä-där′). Var. of THANADAR. *India.*
Ta-nag′ri-dæ (tȧ-năg′rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of TANGARIDÆ. See TANAGER. — **tan′a-grine** (tăn′ȧ-grĭn; -grīn; 183), *a.* — **tan′a-groid** (-groid), *a.*
ta′na-im (tä′nä-ĭm), *n. pl.; sing.* TANA (tä′nä). [Aramaic *tānāīm.*] See RABBI — **ta-na′ic** (tȧ-nā′ĭk), **tan′a-it′ic** (tăn′ā-ĭt′ĭk), *a.*
tanaist ✝ TANIST.
tan′a-kin. ✝ TANNIKIN.
tan′bark′ bee′tle. A small, black, boring beetle (*Dinoderus substriatus*) which infests hemlock tanbark
tan bay. The loblolly bay.
tan′cel (tán′sĕl; -s'l), *v. t.* To thrash; beat; abuse. *Dial. Eng.*
tand. Tanned *Ref. Sp.*
tan′dem-wise′ (tăn′dĕm-wīz′), *adv* Tandem. *Rare.*
tandil. ✝ TINDAL.
tan′dle, *n.* A measure of capacity, about a basketful *Obs.*
Tan′do-la′no (tän′dō-lä′nō), *n.* One of a wild Malay tribe of Palawan Island.
tandoor. ✝ TENDOUR.
tan′dy, *n* *Angling.* A kind of fly. *Obs.*
tane (tān). Scot. & dial. Eng of TONE, one.
tane, *p. p.* Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of TAKEN.
ta′ne-ka′ha (tä′nā-kä′hä), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand celery-topped pine *Phyllocladus trichomanoides.* Its bark contains much tannin.
tang ✝ TONG.

common rockweeds *Ascophyllum nodosum* and *Fucus vesiculosus* (often called *black tang*). *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tang (tăng), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *tangi* a projecting point; akin to E. *tongs*. See TONGS.] **1.** A projecting shank, prong, fang, tongue, or the like; as: **a** The piece forming an extension from the blade or analogous part of a table knife or fork, file, chisel, or the like, to connect with the handle. Sometimes it is a thin flat plate on each side of which a rounded piece is secured to form the handle; otherwise it is a tapered piece inserted into the haft or handle. **b** Any of the prongs of a fork. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **c** The strip or plate sometimes extending from a firearm breech by which it is secured to the stock. **d** A buckle tongue. *Dial. Eng.* **e** A projecting superfluous piece on an untrimmed stereotype. Cf. POUR, *n.*, 2. **e** A low projecting cape or narrow strip of land. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** A sting, as of an insect. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** A pointed knife, pike, foil, etc. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.* **4.** Fig.: Something that pricks or spurs one on; a spur. *R.*

tang (tăng), *v. t.*; TANGED (tăngd); TANG'ING (tăng'ĭng). **1.** To sting. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To furnish with a tang, as a buckle.

tang, *n.* [Cf. OD. *tanger* sharp, tart, lit., pinching; akin to E. *tongs*. See TONGS.] **1.** A strong or offensive taste; esp., a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself; as, wine or cider with a *tang* of the cask. **2.** A sharp specific flavor or tinge. Cf. TANG, a twang.

A cant of philosophism, and a *tang* of party politics. *Jeffrey.*

Syn. — See TASTE.

tang, *n.* [Of imitative origin. Cf. TWANG.] A sharp twanging sound, as of a single stroke on metal; a twang.

tang, *v. i.* To cause to ring or sound loudly; to ring.

Let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state. *Shak.*

to tang bees, to cause a swarm of bees to settle, by beating metal to make a din.

tang, *v. i.* To make a ringing sound; to ring

Let thy tongue *tang* with arguments of state. *Shak.*

Tang (täng), *n.* [Chin. *T'ang*[2].] A dynasty in Chinese history, from A. D. 618 to 905, distinguished by the founding of the Imperial Academy (the Hanlin), by the invention of printing, and as marking a golden age of literature.

tan'ga (tŭn'gä), *n.* [Hind. *tangā*.] Any of various Eastern coins; specif.: **a** A former silver coin of India, corresponding to the rupee. **b** A silver coin of Turkestan. **c** A bronze coin of Portuguese India, worth about 4 cents (2d.).

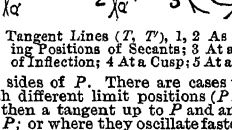
tan'ge-lo (tăn'jĕ-lō), *n.* [*tange*rine + pom*elo*.] A hybrid between the tangerine orange and the grapefruit, or pomelo; also, the fruit.

tan'gen-cy (tăn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Act or state of being tangent.

tan'gent (-jĕnt), *n.* [L. *tangens, -entis*, p. pr. of *tangere* to touch; akin to Gr. *τεταγών* having seized: cf. F. *tangente*. Cf. ATTAIN, CONTAMINATE, CONTINGENT, ENTIRE, TACT, TAX, *v. t.*] **1.** *Geom.* A tangent line, curve, or surface; specif., that portion (of the straight line tangent to a curve) between the point of tangency and a given line, as the axis of abscissas or a radius of a circle produced. **2.** *Trig.* The tangent (in sense 1) of the arc subtending or measuring the angle; the quotient of the sine divided by the cosine of the angle. See TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTION. **3.** *Railroads.* Any piece of straight track. *Colloq.* **4.** *Music.* The small, upright, flat-ended metal pin at the inner end of a clavichord key, which strikes the string to produce the tone and fixes the pitch by damping the string.

tan'gent, *a.* [L. *tangens, -entis*, p. pr.: cf. F. *tangent*.] Touching; touching at a single point; specif., *Geom.*, meeting a curve or surface at two or more consecutive points and hence having there the same direction as the curve or surface; — said of a straight line, curve, or surface; as, a line *tangent* to a curve; a curve *tangent* to a surface; *tangent* surfaces.

See CIRCLE, *Illust.* The tangent position of a line at an ordinary point *P* of a curve (fig. 1 in *Illust.*) is the unique limiting position of the secants *PQ* and *PQ'* as the points *Q* and *Q'* (on the curve) approach *P* independently from both sides of *P*. There are cases where *PQ* and *PQ'* approach different limit positions (*PT* and *PT'*, fig. 2); there is then a tangent up to *P* and another on from *P*, but not at *P*; or where they oscillate faster and faster as *Q* and *Q'* near *P* indefinitely, then the curve is crinkly and has no tangent at *P*. Similarly if *P* be fixed on a surface, as *Q* and *R* approach *P* in any way along the surface, the plane *PQR* tilts about *P*. If *P* be an ordinary point, as *Q* and *R* approach *P* indefinitely, no matter how, the tiltings become and remain infinitesimal, and the plane *PQR* settles down into a limit position and becomes the plane tangent at *P*. But if *P* were the vertex of a cone, the plane *PQR* might roll round indefinitely, so there would be no plane tangent at *P*. In general, when an extent is determined uniquely by elements (as points) on a second extent and remains so in a limiting position as the elements become coincident, the two extents are mutually tangent in the limiting position; esp., the first is tangent to the second.



Tangent Lines (*T*, *T'*), 1, 2 As Limiting Positions of Secants; 3 At a Point of Inflection; 4 At a Cusp; 5 At a Node.

tan'gent-cut', *a.* Sawed from a log lengthwise by parallel cuts in regular succession; — said of a board or plank. Called also BASTARD-CUT.

tangent galvanometer. *Elec.* A galvanometer consisting of a very small magnetic needle in the center of a large vertical coil of wire through which the current is passed. In this instrument the intensity of the current is very nearly proportional to the tangent of the angle of deflection of the needle, — hence the name.

tan-gen'tial (tăn-jĕn'shăl), *a. Geom.* Of or pertaining to a tangent; in the direction of a tangent. — **tan-gen'tial'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **tan-gen'tial-ly** (-shăl-ĭ), *adv.*

tangential coördinates. See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2. — **t. displacement** (of a curve), *Math.*, the integral of the tangential components of displacement of the elements of the curve. — **t. force,** *Mech.*, a force which acts on a moving body in the direction of a tangent to the curved path of the body. — **t. strength,** *Engin.*, resistance to tangential stress. — **t. stress.** = SHEAR, *n.*, 5 **b.**

tan-gen'tial, *n.* A point, not consecutive with the two coalescent points of tangency, in which a tangent of a (cubic) curve meets the curve; — called **conic tangential** when the tangent is a conic meeting the cubic in five points consecutive at a primitive point.

tangent screw. **a** An endless screw; a worm. **b** A very fine screw giving a tangential movement for making the final adjustment to an instrument of precision.

tangent sight. *Firearms.* Any rear sight with a graduated limb perpendicular to the line joining the zero point of the rear sight and the point of the front sight, the graduations being the tangents of the angles of elevation.

tangent spoke. A tension spoke of a bicycle or similar wheel, secured tangentially to the hub.

tangent wheel. **a** A worm or worm wheel; a tangent screw. **b** A wheel with tangent spokes.

tan'ger-ine (tăn'jĕr-ēn; tăn'jĕr-ēn'), *n.* Also *tangierine*. [From *Tangier* in Morocco.] An orange much like the mandarin, but of deeper color and higher flavor, said to have been produced in America from the mandarin.

tan'ghin (tăn'gĭn), *n.* [Malagasy *voa tanging*.] The ordeal tree of Madagascar, or the virulent poison derived from its fruit. See TANGHINIA.

Tan-ghin'i-a (tăn-gĭn'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See TANGHIN.] *Bot.* A genus of Madagascan apocynaceous trees, constituted by *T. venenifera*, the ordeal tree. It has evergreen oblanceolate leaves, clustered at the ends of the branches, and terminal cymes of small white flowers.

tan'gi-ble (tăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *tangibilis*, fr. *tangere* to touch: cf. F. *tangible*. See TANGENT.] **1.** Capable of being touched; also, perceptible to the touch; tactile; palpable. **2.** Capable of being possessed or realized; readily apprehensible by the mind; real; substantial; evident.

Direct and *tangible* benefit to ourselves and others. *Southey.*

— **tan'gi-ble-ness,** *n.* — **tan'gi-bly,** *adv.*

Tan-gier' (tăn-jēr'), *n.* A town in Morocco. — **Tangier pea,** a showy-flowered wild pea (*Lathyrus tingitanus*) of northern Africa, somewhat like the sweet pea.

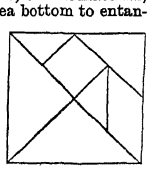
tan'gle (tăng'g'l), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *þöngull*. See TANG seaweed.] **1.** Any large blackish seaweed, esp. *Laminaria saccharina* or *L. digitata*. See KELP, 2 **a**. **2.** *Scot.* **a** A tall, lank person. *Obs.* **b** An icicle.

tan'gle (tăng'g'l), *v. t.*; -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). [Prob. fr. *tang* seaweed; hence, to twist like seaweed. See TANG seaweed; cf. 4th TANGLE.] **1.** To unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlock, as threads, in a knot hard to unravel; to entangle; ravel. **2.** To involve; insnare; entrap; as, to be *tangled* in lies.

tan'gle, *v. i.* To be or become entangled.

tan'gle, *n.* [Cf. TANGLE, *v.*] **1.** A knot of threads, or other things, united confusedly, or so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged; a snarl; as, hair or yarn in *tangles*. **2.** A state of perplexity or bewilderment; a quandary. **3.** A bar or frame to which short lengths of chain, bearing bundles of frayed rope, cotton waste, or like material, are attached. It is dragged over the sea bottom to entangle and catch animals, as starfishes.

tan'gle-ber'ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-Iz). A species of huckleberry (*Gaylussacia frondosa*) of the eastern United States, having drooping pink flowers and sweet blue fruit.



Tangram.

tan'gly (tăn'glĭ), *a.* Snarly; full of tangles or knots; hence, entangled; intricate.

tan'gram (tăn'grăm), *n.* [Cf. TRANGRAM.] A Chinese toy made by cutting a square of thin material into seven pieces, these pieces being capable of forming in different combinations a great number of different figures.

tan'ist (tăn'ĭst), *n.* [Ir. *tanaiste, tanaise*, second, second person in rank.] *Irish Tribal Law.* The lord or proprietor elected as successor to the chieftancy under the system of tanistry.

tan'ist-ry (-ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [See TANIST.] *Irish Tribal Law.* A system existing under the brehon laws, by which the chieftancy of the tribe and the jurisdiction over the communal land was hereditary in the family of the chief, but the succession was (regularly) determined by election, the eldest and worthiest male relative being usually chosen. This often led to bloody wars and feuds between families, and the system of tanistry was declared illegal by a decision of the Anglo-Irish judges in the first year of James I.

Ta'nith, Ta'nit (tā'nĕt), *n.* [Phœnician.] A Carthaginian goddess, tutelary of the city, prob. the same as Astarte, or perhaps a native Libyan goddess that assimilated the cult of Astarte. She was worshiped in Rome as *Dea Cœlestis*.

tank (tăngk), *n.* [Pg. *tanque;* cf. Pg. *estanque* pool, akin to F. *étang* (see STANK, *n.*); or perh. of East Indian origin.] **1.** A pond, pool, or small lake. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

We stood in the afterglow on the bank of the *tank* and saw the ducks come home. *F. Remington.*

2. A large basin, cistern, or vessel of any kind; an artificial receptacle for liquids; as, a swimming *tank*.

tank, *v. t.*; TANKED (tăngkt); TANK'ING. **1** To place or inclose in a tank; to subject to some operation in a tank; specif., to treat, as animal refuse, in a closed tank with steam and hot water to extract fat. Cf. TANKAGE, 3. **2.** To cause to flow into a tank; to store in a tank.

tank'age (tăngk'ăj), *n.* **1.** Act or process of putting or storing in tanks; also, fees charged for storage in tanks. **2.** The capacity or contents of a tank or tanks. **3.** *Agric.* Waste matter from tanks; esp., the dried nitrogenous residue from tanks in which fat has been rendered, used as a fertilizer and feeding stuff.

tank'ard (tăngk'ärd), *n.* [OF. *tanquart;* cf. OD. *tanckaert;* orig. uncert.] A large drinking vessel, esp. one with a cover.

tan'nage (tăn'ăj), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or result of tanning; also, the material used in tanning.

2. = TANNING, *vb. n.*, 2. *Rare.* *Browning.*

tan'ner (-ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides.

tan'ner-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *tannerie*.] **1.** A place where the work of tanning is carried on. **2.** The art or process of tanning. *Rare.* *Carlyle.*

Tann'häu-ser (tăn'hoi-zẽr), *n.* [G. Ritter *Tannhäuser*.] A German knight and minnesinger of the 13th century, identified with a legendary hero, in various works, esp. Wagner's opera "Tannhäuser." Tannhäuser, moved by the philosopher Hilario, entered the enchanted cavern in the Venusberg (symbolic of sensual passion). Escaping thence, he sought the Pope, who said: "You can no more hope for pardon than this dry wand can bud and bear leaves." Tannhäuser in despair returned to the Venusberg. Meanwhile the staff miraculously budded, and the Pope sent messengers to search for Tannhäuser, but in vain. In Wagner's opera, the knight, on invoking the Virgin, is suddenly released from the Venusberg, and, led by the memory of Elizabeth, niece of the Landgrave of Thuringia, he returns to the castle of Wartburg. In a musical contest he is suddenly impelled to sing of sensual love, and but for Elizabeth would have been killed. He seeks absolution at Rome in vain. Elizabeth dies of grief. Tannhäuser, while returning to the Venusberg, is saved by the mention of Elizabeth's name. Seeing her dead he dies of grief, the blossoming of his staff indicating that he is forgiven. Cf. ECKHARDT, FAITHFUL.

tan'nic (tăn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to tan; derived from, or resembling, tan; as, *tannic* acid.

tannic acid. **a** An amorphous, strongly astringent acid, $C_{18}H_9O_7CO_2H{\cdot}2H_2O$, obtained in the form of brownish white shining scales from gallnuts (of which it constitutes fifty per cent or more), sumac, tea, and other plant products; — called also *tannin, gallotannic acid*, and incorrectly *digallic acid*. By hydrolysis it yields gallic acid, and with ferric salts it forms a bluish black compound, the basis of common ink. It is also used in dyeing, tanning, the preparation of gallic acid, etc., and in medicine as an astringent. **b** Any of a number of substances, as the acid of catechu, widely distributed among plants, having the same general properties, and often used in making inks and dyes and in tanning; — called also *tannin*.

tan'ni-gen (tăn'ĭ-jĕn), *n.* [*tannin* + *-gen.*] *Pharm.* A compound obtained as a yellowish gray powder by the action of acetyl chloride or acetic anhydride on ordinary tannic acid. It is used as an intestinal astringent, and locally in rhinitis and pharyngitis.

tan'nin (tăn'ĭn), *n.* [Cf F. *tannin.*] *Chem.* Tannic acid.

tan'ning (tăn'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TAN. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Art or process by which a skin is tanned. **2.** A browning, as of the skin, by exposure to the sun. **3.** A flogging; beating. *Slang.*

tan'ga-lung (tăn'gä-lŭng), *n.* [Malay.] An East Indian civet (*Viverra tangalunga*).

tan'gan. † TANGUN.

‖ **tang'an-tang'an** (tăng'ăn-tăng'ăn), *n.* [Tag.] The castor-oil plant. *Phil. I.*

Tan-gar'i-dæ (tăn-găr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family of the tanagers. See TANAGER.

tange. † TANG, TONGS, TONGUE.

tanged, *a.* [Cf. TANG a strong taste.] Flavored; spiced. *Obs*

tangell. † TANGLE.

tan'gence (tăn'jĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *tangence*.] Tangency *Rare.*

tan-gen'tal (tăn-jĕn'tăl), *a.* Tangential. — **tan-gen'tal-ly,** *adv.*

tangent balance. A balance having a heavy normally vertical lever pointed at its lower end and pivoted near its upper end, which is curved over to support a scalepan. The pointer moves over a vertical quadrant, the divisions of which are proportional to the tangent of the angle of deviation of the lever.

tan'gent-om'e-ter (tăn'jĕnt-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tangent* + *-meter.*] An adjustable instrument consisting of three graduated rules and a protractor to form a right-angled triangle of any shape, — useful in trigonometry.

tangent scale. *Gunnery.* A range scale on a tangent sight.

tang'fish' (tăng'fĭsh'), *n.* [*tang* seaweed + *fish.*] The harbor seal. *Shetland.*

tan'ghan (tăn'gŭn), **tan'gham** (-gŭm). Vars. of TANGUN.

tan'ghi-nin (tăn'gĭ-nĭn), *n. Chem.* A poisonous crystalline substance, the active principle of *Tanghinia venenifera*.

ta'ngi (tä'ngē; *colloq.* täng'ē), *n.* [Maori, to cry, to coo, to roar.] A lamentation; dirge. *Australia*

tan'gib. Var. of TANJIB.

tan-gib'i-le (tăn-jĭb'ĭ-lē), *n* [L., neut. of *tangibilis* tangible.] Something tangible. *Rare.*

tan'gi-bil'i-ty (tăn'jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tangibleness.

tan'gi-bl. Tangible. *Ref. Sp*

tang'ie (tăng'ĭ), *n.* A sea spirit, appearing sometimes as a horse, at other times as an old man. *Shetland & Orkney I.* [INE.]

tan'gier-ine. Var. of TANGERINE.

tan'gi-lin (tăn'jĭ-lĭn), *n* [Malay (in Sumatra) *tangiling*.] An East Indian pangolin (*Manis javanica*).

tan'gle, *a.* Tanglesome. *Obs.*

tan'gle-fish' (tăn'g'l-fĭsh'), *n* A pipefish (*Syngnathus acus*) of Europe. [aster.

tan'gle-foot', *n.* **1.** The heath] 2. Strong drink; whisky. *Slang.*

tan'gle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

tan'gle-ness, *n.* Indecision. *Obs. Scot.* [*Local, Eng.*

tangle picker. The turnstone.

tan'gler (tăng'glẽr), *n.* One that tangles.

tan'gle-some (-g'l-sŭm), *a.* See -SOME.

tang'less, *a* See -LESS.

tangle tent *Surg.* A tent made from the stem of the sea tangle (*Laminaria digitata*), used for dilating a moist canal such as that of the neck of the uterus.

tan'gle-wrack', *n.* = TANGLE, 1

tan'gling-ly (tăng'glĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *tangling*, p. pr.

tan'gly (-glĭ), *a.* Covered with tangle, or seaweed.

tan'go. † TANGA.

tan'go-mon'go, *n.* [Pg. *tangomão* people who purchase slaves in Africa.] A term of abuse. *Obs.*

tangs (tăngz; tangz). Scot. & dial Eng. var. of TONGS.

tangue (tăng), *n.* [Ultimately fr. Malagasy *tándeke*.] A tenrec.

tan'guin (tăn'gĭn). Var. of TANGHIN.

tan'gun (tăn'gŭn), **tan'gum** (-gŭm), *n.* [Hind *tânghan, tângan*, fr. Tibetan *rta-nan; rta* horse + *nan* bad, poor.] A small strong pony of Tibet and Bhutan, usually piebald. *Anglo-Ind*

Tan-gut' (tăn-gŏŏt'), *n.* A Tibetan, esp. of Kuku-Nor; — so called by Mongols. — **Tan-gut',** *a.*

tang'y (tăng'ĭ), *a.* Having a tang, or peculiar flavor.

tanh. *Abbr. Math.* [No period, *tanh*]. Hyperbolic tangent.

tan'ha (tŭn'hä), *n. Theos.* Desire; the will to live.

Tan-hu'meth (tăn-hū'mĕth). *Bib.*

tan'ia (tăn'yȧ), *or* **tan'ier** (-yẽr), *n.* [Native name in the French Antilles *tannie* or *tannier*.] Any of several aroids having edible farinaceous roots, esp. the taro (*Caladium colocasia*) or *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*. *West Indies.*

Ta'ni-a Aus-tra'lis (tā'nĭ-ȧ ôs-trā'lĭs). [NL.] See STAR.

Ta'ni-a Bo're-a'lis (bō'rē-ā'lĭs). [NL.] See STAR.

tan'ier. *n.* See TANIA.

Ta'nis (tā'nĭs) *Bib.*

tan'ite (tăn'ĭt), *n.* A firm composition of emery and a kind of cement, used in making grinding wheels, slabs, etc. *Trade Name.*

Ta-nit'ic (tȧ-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Tanis in Egypt, or designating, or pert. to, the pharaohs (chiefly the Hyksos kings) who made it their capital.

Ta'ni-wha (tä'nē-hwä), *n.* [Maori.] A fabulous dragonlike monster of Maori legend.

tan-jib' (tŭn-jēb'), *n.* [Bengali *tanjib*, fr. Per. *tan-zīb*, lit., ornament of the body.] A muslin fabric made in India.

tank. † THANK.

tank (tăngk), *n.* See WEIGHT.

tank (tăngk), *n.* & *v* Knock; hit; bang. *Dial Eng.*

tank, *n.* A plant having white flowers and leaves like hemlock; wild parsnip. *Obs.*

tan'ka. † TANGA, TUNCA.

tan'ka (tăn'kȧ), **tan'kia** (-kyȧ), *n.* [Chin. (Cantonese) *t'eng.*] *Neut.* A kind of passenger boat used in Canton in which the owner's family lives

tank engine. = *tank locomotive*, under LOCOMOTIVE, *n.* [RARD.

tank'er (tăngk'ẽr). Scot. of TAN-

tank'ert. † TANKARD.

tank furnace. A glass furnace in which the pots are replaced by a large hearth or tank.

tank iron. Plate iron thinner than boiler plate and thicker than sheet iron or stovepipe iron.

tank locomotive. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*

tan'ling, *n.* [*tan* + 1st *-ling.*] One tanned by the sun. *Rare.*

tan liquor. Tanning liquor.

tann. † TAN, *v.*

tan'na, *n* , **tan'na-dar',** *n.* = THANA, THANADAR. [-ABLE.]

tan'na-ble (tăn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See

tan-na'im, tan-na'ic, tan-na'it'ic. Vars of TANAIM, etc.

tan-nal'bin (tăn-ăl'bĭn), *n* [*tannin* + *albumen* + *-in.*] *Pharm.* A brown insoluble powder made by mixing solutions of tannin and albumen, used as an astringent, esp. in intestinal troubles.

tan'nate (tăn'āt), *n. Chem.* A salt of tannic acid.

tanne. † TAN, *v.*; THAN; THEN

tan'ner (tăn'ẽr), *n.* A sixpence. *Slang, Eng.*

tan'ner's bark. Tanbark.

tanner's sumac, *or* **tanning sumac.** A European sumac (*Rhus coriaria*) widely grown in Sicily for use in tanning and dyeing.

tan'nia (tăn'yȧ), **tan'nier** (-yẽr). Vars. of TANIA, TANIER.

tan-nif'er-ous (tăn-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*tannin* + *-ferous.*] Yielding tannic acid. *Obs. Slang.*

tan'ni-kin, *n.* A young woman

tan'no-form (tăn'ō-fôrm), *n.* [*tannic* + *-form.*] *Pharm.* Any of a class of substances obtained by the action of formaldehyde on tannic acids; esp, a light-colored powder formed from ordinary tannic acid, used as an astringent and antiseptic.

tan'no-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [*tannin* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of cyclic hydroxy acids having tanning properties, as gallic acid.

tan'noid (-oid), *n. Chem.* Any of a group of tanning substances derived (by dehydration, oxidation, or condensation) from tannogens, as ellagic acid.

tan-nom'e-ter (tăn-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tannin* + *-meter.*] **a** An apparatus for determining the strength of a tanning liquor by drawing it through hide and measuring its resulting loss in density. **b** A barkometer.

Ta'no-an (tä'nō-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians occupying pueblos in the Rio Grande and tributary valleys, their largest pueblo being Isleta, New Mexico. See PUEBLO, 2.

tan'sy (tăn'zĭ), *n.* [ME. *tansaye*, F. *tanaisie*, LL. *tanaceta*; cf. LL. *tanacetum*, *tenacetum*; perh. fr. L. *tenax* tenacious, sparing, as needing little soil.] **1.** Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Tanacetum*. The common tansy (*T. vulgare*) has a strong aromatic odor, and a very bitter taste. It is sometimes used in medicine as a bitter tonic. **2.** A dish made of eggs, sugar, rose water, cream, and the juice of herbs, baked with butter in a shallow dish. *Obs.* **3.** A village feast on Shrove Tuesday. *Dial. Eng.*

tansy mustard. A kind of cress (*Sophia canescens*) with tansylike leaves.

tan-tal'ic (tăn-tăl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to tantalum; derived from, or containing, tantalum; specif., designating any of a series of acids derived from the pentoxide and known chiefly in their salts, the tantalates.

tan'ta-lite (tăn'tȧ-līt), *n. Min.* A heavy iron-black mineral of submetallic luster, essentially tantalate of iron, $Fe(TaO_3)_2$, but containing manganese and also niobium, and thus grading into columbite. H., 6. Sp. gr., up to 7.3.

tan'ta-lize (-līz), *v. t.*; TAN'TA-LIZED (-līzd); TAN'TA-LIZ'ING (-lĭz'ĭng). [From TANTALUS.] To tease or torment by presenting some good to the view and exciting desire, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping that good out of reach; to tease; torment.

Syn. — Tease, vex, irritate, provoke. See HARASS.

— tan'ta-li-za'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.* **— tan'ta-liz'er** (tăn'tȧ-lĭz'ẽr), *n.*

tan'ta-lum (-lŭm), *n* [NL.; — in reference to the difficulties met in isolating it. See TANTALUS.] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element found in various rare minerals, as columbite, tantalite, samarskite, and fergusonite, usually with columbium. It is isolated as a dark powder or as a very hard, steel-gray, metallic-looking substance. Sp. gr., 10.78. Chief valence, 5. Symbol, *Ta*; at. wt., 181.

Tan'ta-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τάνταλος.] *Gr. Myth.* A wealthy king, son of Zeus and father of Pelops and Niobe. For an atrocious sin (sometimes stated to be the serving up his son Pelops as a meal to the gods, sometimes the revealing of divine counsels), Tantalus was punished in the lower world by being placed in the midst of a lake whose waters reached to his chin, but receded whenever he attempted to allay his thirst, while over his head hung branches laden with choice fruit which likewise receded whenever he stretched out his hand to grasp them.

Tan'ta-lus cup (-lŭs). } A scientific toy consisting of
Tan'ta-lus's cup (-lŭs-ĭz). } a cup with a puppet in its bowl. Water may be poured into the bowl as high as the puppet's chin and then it will recede, being let out at the bottom through a siphon in the puppet's body.

tan'ta-mount' (-mount'), *a.* [F. *tant* so much (L. *tantus*) + E. *amount*.] Equivalent in value, signification, or effect.

A usage nearly *tantamount* to constitutional right. *Hallam.*

Syn. — See IDENTICAL.

tan-tar'a (tăn-tăr'ȧ), *n.* [Imitative; cf. F. *taratantara*.] The blare of a trumpet or horn.

tan-tiv'y (tăn-tĭv'ĭ), *a.* [Said to be from the note of a hunting horn.] Swift; speedy; rapid. — *adv.* Swiftly; speedily; — a fox-hunting term; as, to ride *tantivy*.

tan-tiv'y, *n.*; *pl.* -TIVIES (-ĭz). **1.** *Hunting.* A cry or call to signal full speed or full chase.

2. A rapid rushing movement; an impetuous rush.

3. An English royalist or tory of the latter half of the 17th century. *Colloq. Obs.*

‖ **tan'to** (tän'tō), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* So much; as, "Allegro non *tanto*" (brisk, but not *so very* brisk).

tan'tra (tăn'trȧ; tŭn'-), *n.* [Skr.] *Hinduism.* A ceremonial treatise related to Puranic and magic literature; esp. [*cap.*], one of the sacred works of the worshipers of Sakti. **— tan'tric** (-trĭk), *a.*

tan'trism (-trĭz'm), *n.* The system of doctrines and rites taught in the tantras. **— tan'trist** (-trĭst), *n.*

tan'trum (tăn'trŭm), *n.* [Cf. dial. *antrums*, *antrims*.] A burst of ill humor; a fit of ill temper or caprice. *Colloq.*

‖ **Tan'tum Er'go** (tăn'tŭm ûr'gō). [L., lit., so great, therefore.] *Rom. Cath. Liturgy.* The last two stanzas of the hymn beginning "Pange, lingua, gloriosi corporis mysterium," sung when the Eucharist is borne in procession and at benediction; — from words beginning these stanzas. Also, a musical setting of them.

tan vat. A vat in which hides steep in liquor with tan.

tan'yard' (tăn'yärd'), *n.* An inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on; a tannery.

Tao'ism (tou'ĭz'm), *n.* [Chin. *tao*[4] road, reason (logos) + *-ism*.] A religion of China. Its most famous apostle was Lao-Tse, 6th century B. C., who taught that contemplation and reason, avoidance of force, and disregard of mere ceremonies, are the means of regeneration. **— Tao'ist** (tou'ĭst), *n.* & *a.* **— Tao-is'tic** (tou-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

tao'tai' (tou'tī'), *n.* [Chin. *tao*[4] circuit + *t'ai*[2], a title of respect.] In China, an official at the head of the civil and military affairs of a circuit, which consists of two or more *fu*, or territorial departments; — called also, by foreigners, *intendant of circuit*. Foreign consuls and commissioners of customs associated with taotais as superintendents of trade at the treaty ports are ranked with the taotai.

tap (tăp), *v. t.*; TAPPED (tăpt) or TAPT; TAP'PING. [ME. *tappen*; cf. F. *taper*, also G. dial. *tapp*, *tapps*, a blow, *tappe* a paw, fist, G. *tappen* to grope; all prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** To strike with a slight or gentle blow; to rap lightly; as, to *tap* one with the hand or a cane.

2. To give a light blow or blows with; as, to *tap* a pencil.

3. To make by tapping, or striking repeatedly with light blows; as, a woodpecker *tapped* a hole in the tree.

4. To put a new sole or heel on; as, to *tap* shoes.

tap, *v. i.* To strike a gentle blow; to rap.

tap, *n.* [Cf. F. *tape*. See TAP to strike.] **1.** A gentle or light blow; a light rap

2. A piece of leather fastened upon the bottom of a boot or shoe in repairing or renewing the sole or heel.

3. *pl. Mil. & Nav.* A signal, by drum, bugle, or trumpet, for extinguishing all lights in soldiers' or sailors' quarters and going to bed and preserving silence.

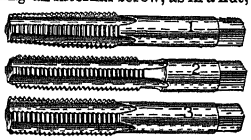
tap, *n.* [ME. *tappe*, AS. *tæppa*, akin to D. *tap*, G. *zapfen*, OHG. *zapfo*, Dan. *tap*, Sw. *tapp*, Icel. *tappi*. Cf. TAMPION, TIP.] **1.** A hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn.

2. Specif.: **a** A cock, faucet, or small valve, esp. for turning on the water over a sink, bathtub, or the like. *Chiefly British.* **b** = CORPORATION TAP.

3. A plug or spile to stop a hole, as in a cask; a spigot.

4. Liquor drawn through a tap; hence, a certain kind or quality of liquor; as, liquor of the same *tap*; also, a place where liquor is drawn for drinking; taproom; bar. *Colloq.*

5. *Mech* A tool for forming an internal screw, as in a nut, consisting of a hardened steel male screw grooved longitudinally so as to have cutting edges. In tapping a hole, three taps as a rule are successively used, the final one giving the finishing cut. These are called *taper tap*, *plug tap*, and *bottoming tap*, in the United States, and *taper tap*, *second tap*, and *plug tap*, in England, respectively. Cf. 2d HOB, 3 **a**.



Taps, 5. 1 Taper; 2 Plug or Second; 3 Bottoming or Plug.

6. The quantity of molten metal run out from a furnace or cupola at any one time.

7. A cut from the interior of a log.

8. *Mech.* A nut. *Local, U. S.*

9. *Leather Manuf.* A vat, or leach.

on tap. **a** Ready to be drawn; as, ale *on tap*. **b** Broached or furnished with a tap; as, a barrel *on tap*.

tap, *v. t.* **1.** To pierce so as to let out, or draw off, a fluid; as, to *tap* a cask, a tree, a tumor, etc.

2. To let out or cause to flow by piercing, or by drawing a plug from, the containing vessel; as, to *tap* a liquor.

3. Hence, to draw from (anything) in any analogous way; as, to *tap* telegraph wires; to *tap* a treasury.

4. *Mech.* To form a female screw in (anything) by means of a tap; as, to *tap* a nut. See BOLT. *Illust.*

5. To connect (a street gas or water main) with a local supply, as at a house, by a corporation tap.

to tap the admiral, *Naut.*, to tap, and steal liquor from, a cask; — from the yarn that a cask of liquor in which Nelson's body was sent to England was so tapped. *Slang.*

tap, *v. i.* To be, or act as, a tapster.

tap'a-co'lo (tăp'ȧ-kō'lō), **tap'a-cu'lo** (-kōō'lō), *n.* [Sp. (in Chile) *tapaculo*.] A peculiar small, plainly colored, clamatorial, terrestrial bird (*Pteroptochus albicollis*) of Chile and Argentina, having short rounded wings and short tail carried erect; also, a bird of an allied species.

tap'a-de'ra (tăp'ȧ-dā'rȧ) } *n.* Also *tapidero*. [Sp. *tapadera*
tap'a-de'ro (tăp'ȧ-dā'rō) } lid, cover.] One of the leather hoods which cover the stirrups of a Mexican saddle.

tap bolt. *Metal Working.* A headed bolt for screwing into a hole, used without a nut. See BOLT, *Illust.*

tape (tāp), *n.* [ME. *tape*, *tappe*, AS. *tæppe* a fillet. Cf. TAPESTRY, TIPPET.] **1.** A narrow fillet or band of cotton or linen; a narrow woven fabric for strings and the like.

2. Hence, any similar narrow strip or band; as: **a** A tapeline; a tape measure. **b** The paper strip of a printing telegraph, ticker, etc. **c** *Sports.* A piece of string, thread, or worsted, stretched across the finishing line and broken by the first man to finish; hence, a finishing line. **d** = ELECTRIC TAPE. **e** = RED TAPE. **f** A flexible band to guide and press sheets in a printing machine, etc.

3. Short for TAPEWORM.

4. Intoxicating liquor. *Slang. Now Rare.*

tape (tāp), *v. t.*; TAPED (tāpt); TAP'ING (tāp'ĭng). **1.** To furnish with tape; to fasten, tie, bind, or the like, with tape; specif., to cover with electric tape.

2. To use sparingly. *Scot.*

tape grass. An aquatic monocotyledonous plant (*Vallisneria spiralis*) with long ribbonlike leaves. In the southern United States, where it is a favorite food of the canvasback duck, it is called *wild celery*.

tape'line' (tāp'lĭn'), *n.* A graduated tape, now often of steel, marked with linear dimensions, as inches, feet, etc., and often inclosed in a case. It is used for measuring.

ta'per (tā'pẽr), *n.* [AS. *tapur*, *tapor*, *taper*; cf. Ir. *tapar*, W. *tampr*.] **1.** A small wax candle; hence, any small light.

2. A tapering form; gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object; as, the *taper* of a spire.

3. *Pattern Making.* = DRAFT, *n.*, 21 **a**.

4. *Founding.* A kind of trowel used by molders.

5. A taper wire such as is used to splice electric cables.

ta'per, *a.* [Supposed to be from *taper*, n., in allusion to its form.] Regularly narrowed toward a point; conical; pyramidical; as, *taper* fingers.

taper file. See FILE, tool. — **t. tap.** See 4th TAP, 5.

ta'per, *v. i.*; TA'PERED (tā'pẽrd); TA'PER-ING. To become gradually smaller toward one end; as, a sugar loaf *tapers*; hence, to grow gradually less; to diminish.

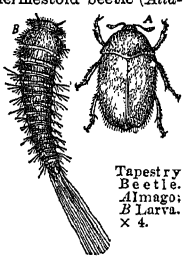
to taper off. **a** To become taper; to taper. **b** To stop gradually; to cease little by little. *Colloq.*

ta'per, *v. t.* To make or cause to taper.

tap'es-try (tăp'ĕs-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [F. *tapisserie*, fr. *tapisser* to carpet, to hang or cover with tapestry, fr. *tapis* a carpet, carpeting, OF. *tapiz*, fr. Gr. ταπήτιον, dim. of τάπης a carpet, rug; cf. L. *tapete*, fr. Gr. Cf. 1st TAPIS, TIPPET.] A fabric, usually of worsted, worked on a warp of linen or other thread by hand, the designs being usually pictorial. It is used for wall hangings, etc. Also, a machine-made imitation of it. Cf. GOBELIN.

tap'es-try, *v. t.*; TAP'ES-TRIED (-trĭd); TAP'ES-TRY-ING. To furnish or adorn with or as if with tapestry.

tapestry beetle. A small black dermestoid beetle (*Attagenus piceus*) whose larva feeds on tapestry, carpets, silk, fur, flour, and various other goods.



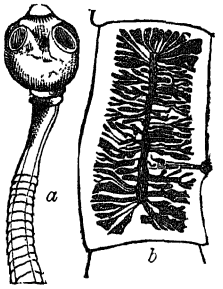
Tapestry Beetle. *A* Imago; *B* Larva. × 4.

tapestry carpet. A carpet, as tapestry Brussels or tapestry velvet, in which the designs are printed in colors before the fabric is woven; esp., a kind of carpet the threads of which are printed before even the warp is formed, often used for tapestry as hangings.

ta-pe'tum (tȧ-pē'tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tapete* a carpet, a tapestry.] **1.** *Bot.* A layer of nutritive tissue commonly investing the archespore in a developing sporangium. Its cell or cells disorganize as the spores mature.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Any of certain membranous layers or areas, esp. of the choroid and retina; also, the layer of nerve fibers derived from the corpus callosum which roofs in part of each lateral ventricle of the brain.

‖ **ta-pe'tum lu'ci-dum** (lū'sĭ-dŭm), a layer in the choroid of the eye of many mammals which reflects light and causes the eye to appear luminous. In the ruminants it contains wavy connective-tissue fibers, and is called the ‖ **ta-pe'tum fi-bro'sum** (fī-brō'sŭm). In Carnivora it contains platelike cells and is called ‖ **ta-pe'tum cel'lu-lo'sum** (sĕl'ū-lō'sŭm). — ‖ **ta-pe'tum ni'grum** (nī'grŭm), the pigmented layer of the retina.



Tapeworm (*Tænia solium*). *a* Head; *b* Mature Proglottid. Much enlarged.

tape'worm' (tāp'wûrm'), *n.* Any of numerous cestode worms belonging to *Tænia* and many allied genera, parasitic when adult in the intestine of man and various animals. The body is long, flat, and composed of numerous segments,

tan'ny, tannye. + TAWNY.
tan pickle. Tanning liquor.
tan pit. A tan vat.
tan'quam, *n.* [L. *tanquam* as much as.] One learned enough to associate with the fellows. *Obs. Eng. Univ. Slang.*
Tan'que-lin'i-an (tăn'kē-lĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n. Eccl. Hist.* = TANCHELMIAN. [TANQHIN.
tan'quen (tăn'kĕn). Var. of
Tan'que-ray, Paul'a (pōl'ȧ tăn'kē-rā'). In A. W. Pinero's drama "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," a woman of loose life who marries with sincere love and a longing for respectable life, but cannot rise above the degrading effects of her past.
tan'rec (tăn'rĕk). Var. of TENREC.
tansaye. + TANSY. [*Eng.*]
tan'sel. Var. of TANCEL. *Dial.*
tan spud. A spud used in stripping bark for tan from trees.
tan stove *Hort.* A bark stove.
tansy oil See OIL, *Table I.*
tansy ragwort The common ragwort *Senecio jacobæa*.
tant, *n.* [F., fr. L. *tantus*, so much.] A certain quantity. *Obs.*
tant, *n.* = TAINT, arachnid. *Obs.*
‖ **tan'ta** (tăn'tȧ), *n.* [D. *tante*.] An aunt *S. Afr. Dutch.* [LIN.
tantablin, -toblin + TANTADtan-tad'lin (tăn-tăd'lĭn), *n.* A kind of tart; a dumpling or dainty. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **tan'te mo'lis e'rat Ro-ma'nam con'de-re gen'tem.** [L.] A work of so great difficulty was it to found the Roman race. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, I. 33).
‖ **tan-tæ'ne a'ni-mis cæ-les'ti-bus i'ræ?** (tăn'ī-nēs). [L.] Does such anger (dwell) in heavenly souls? *Vergil* (*Æneid*, I. 11).
tan'ta-late (tăn'tȧ-lāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of tantalic acid.
Tan-ta'li-an (tăn-tā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Tantalus; elusive; illusory *Obs.* [fr. Tantalus. *Obs.*
Tan-tal'i-dan, *a.* Descended
tan'ta-li-fu'o-ride (tăn'tȧ-lĭ-fū'ō-rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also -rid. *Chem.* A fluotantalate.
tan'ta-lism, *n.* [See TANTALIZE.] Tantalization. *Obs.*
tan-ta'li-um (tăn-tā'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] Tantalum. *Obs.*
tan'ta-liz'ing-ly, *adv.* of *tantalizing*, p. pr.
tantalum lamp. *Elec.* An incandescent lamp with tantalum filament. Cf. TUNGSTEN LAMP.
Tan'ta-lus (tăn'tȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *tantalus*, *tantallus*, the heron, of uncert. orig.; cf. Ar. *dankalah* heron.] *Zoöl.* See WOOD IBIS. [lent. *Obs.*
tan'ta-mount', *n.* An equivalent.
tan'ta-mount', *v. t.* To be tantamount. *Obs.*
tan'ta-mount'ing-ly, *adv.* Equivalently. *Obs.*
Tan'ta-ny. Var. of TANTONY. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
‖ **tant' bien' que mal'** (tăN' byĔN' kē mäl'). [F.] As well as ill; indifferently.
‖ **tan'ti** (tăn'tī). [L., gen. sing. of *tantum*, so much.] Worth while; esp., as an exclamation, a fig; a fico; — from the Latin interrogation *est tanti?* is it worth while?
tant'ti (tăn'tĭ), *n.* [Skr., weaver.] One of a Hindu caste of weavers of Assam and Bengal.
tan'ti-ty (tăn'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *tantum* so much + *-ity*: cf. QUANTITY.] Character or state of being so much. *Rare.*
tan-tiv'y (tăn-tĭv'ĭ), *v. i.* To go away in haste. *Colloq.*
tan'tle (tăn't'l), *v. i.* To dawdle; idle. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **tant' mieux'** (tăN' myû'). [F.] So much the better.
Tan'to-ny (tăn'tō-nĭ; tăn'-), *n.* [From Saint *Anthony*.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* a St. Anthony; — in various phrases; as, *Tantony* cross, pouch, pig. See ANTHONY PIG. b An Anthony pig.
‖ **tant' pis'** (tăN' pē'). [F.] So much the worse.
tan'trik Var. of TANTRIC.
‖ **tant' s'en faut'** (tăN' sĕN fō'). [F.] Lit., so much is wanting, or lacking; far from it.
‖ **tant' soit' peu'** (tăN' swȧ' pû'). [F.] Ever so little.
tan'tum (tăn'tŭm; tăn'-). Dial. var. of TANTRUM.
tan'tum (tăn'tŭm; tăn'-), *n.* [Cf. L. *tantum* so much.] A stint; a fixed allowance. *Dial. Eng.*
tan'ya (tăn'yȧ). Var. of TANIA.
tan'yan + TANGUN.
Tan'y-sto'ma-ta (tăn'ĭ-stō'mȧ-tȧ; -stō'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. τανύειν to stretch + στόμα, *-ατος*, mouth.] *Zoöl.* A division of dipterous insects in which the proboscis is large and contains lancelike mandibles and maxillæ. The horseflies and robber flies are examples. **—tan'y-stome** (tăn'ĭ-stōm), *n.* **— ta-n y s'to-mous** (tȧ-nĭs'tō-mŭs), *a.*
tan-zeb', **tan-zib'** (tăn-zēb'). Vars. of TANJIB.
‖ **Tan-zi'mat** (tän-zē'mät), *n.* [Turk. & Ar. *tanẓīmāt*, pl. of Ar. *tanẓīm* regulation.] An organic statute for the government of the Turkish Empire, issued by the sultan Abdul Medjid in 1839, intended to establish reforms in taxation, military service, etc. Also *Hatti-sherif of Gülhane*.
ta'o (tä'ō), *n.*; *pl.* TAOS (-ōz). [Tag.] Man; usually, a native of the lower class; a peasant.
Ta'o-nu'rus (tȧ'ō-nū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ταώς or ταών peacock + οὐρά tail.] *Paleobot.* A genus of Devonian fossil algæ, of which *Spirophyton* (which see) is often considered a synonym.
tap (*dial.* täp). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TOP — **tap of tow** (täp ŏ tou). The tow, or hards, put on the distaff; fig., a cross person. *Scot.*
tap, *n.* Short for TAP CINDER.
tap (tăp), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *tapa* heat, a burning.] A malarial fever. *India.*
ta'pa (tä'pä), **tap'pa,** *n.* [Marquesan; cf. Hawaiian *kapa*.] The bark of the paper mulberry, in the Pacific islands made into a fabric or cloth (**tapa cloth**) by steeping and beating.
ta'pa-lo (tä'pä-lō), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *tapalo*.] A coarse cloth worn as a scarf. *Sp. America.*
tapassant. + TAPISSANT.
tap cinder = MILL CINDER.
tap drill. = TAPPING DRILL a.
tape (tāp), *n.* [L. *talpa*, or F. *taupe*.] A mole. *Dial. Eng.*
tape. + TAP, *v.* [TAPISERY.
tapecer, tapecerye. + TAPISER, **ta-pei'no-ceph'a-ly** (tȧ-pī'nō-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. ταπεινός lying low + κεφαλή head.] *Craniol.* Lowness of the skull due to synosteosis of the great wings of the sphenoid with the frontal bone. **ta-pei'no-cephal'ic** (-sĕf-făl'ĭk), *a.* **— ta-pei'no-ceph'a-lism** (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭz'm), *n.*
tapeis, *n.* Tapistry. *Obs. Scot.*
tapeit + TAPET.
tape'less, *a.* See -LESS.
tape measure = TAPELINE.
tap'en (tăp'n), *a.* Of tape. *R.*
tape needle. = BODKIN, *n.*, 4.
tape'ner, *n.* [Cf. AS. *tæppe* band, ribbon, tape.] *Weaving.* One whose work was prob. to regulate the width of cloth. *Obs.*
tape price. *Stock Exchange.* The price quoted on the tape of a stock ticker. *Cant.*
ta'perd. Tapered. *Ref. Sp.*
ta'pered (tā'pẽrd), *a.* Lighted with a taper or tapers. *Rare.*
ta'per-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of TAPER, *v.* — **tapering curve.** = EASEMENT CURVE. — **ta'per-ing-ly,** *adv.*
ta'per-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ta'per-wise' (tā'pẽr-wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE. [ly. *Obs.*
ta'pery, *n.* Tapers, collective-
tapesere. + TAPISER.
ta-pe'si-um (tȧ-pē'zĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., ir. Gr. τάπης carpet.] *Bot.* In certain ascomycetous fungi, a dense superficial mycelium bearing ascophores.
tapessarie. + TAPISERY.
tapester. + TAPSTER.
tapestry Brussels. See BRUSSELS b. [a or b.
tapestry moth. A carpet moth
tapestry stitch. = GOBELIN STITCH. [VELVET CARPET.
tapestry velvet carpet. See
tap'et (tăp'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [ME. *tapet*, *tapit*; cf. OF. *tapuz*, LL. *tapetum*, *tapitum*, L. *tapete*, AS. *tæpped* (fr. L.). See TAPESTRY.] Worked or figured cloth; carpet; hangings; tapestry. *Obs. or R.*
tap'et, v. t. To carpet. *Obs.*
tap'e-tal (tăp'ē-tăl), *a. Bot.* Of or pert. to the tapetum.
ta-pe'te (tȧ-pē'tē), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tapete* carpet.] = TAPETUM, 1.
tap'e-ti (tăp'ē-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIS (-tĭz). [Tupi.] a A small South American rabbit (*Lepus brasiliensis*). b [*cap.*] A subgenus of which the above species is the type. It includes the swamp rabbits of the United States.
ta'pet-less (tā'pĕt-lĕs). Var. of TAPETLESS. *Scot.*
tapette. + TAPET.
Ta'phath (tā'făth). *Bib.*
Taph'nes (tăf'nēz). *Bib.*

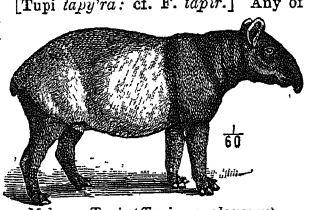
or proglottids, those toward the end of the body being much larger and longer than the anterior ones and containing the fully developed sexual organs. The head is small and is furnished with two or more suckers, and sometimes hooks for adhesion. There is no mouth or digestive canal, but nutriment is absorbed from the digested food of the host through the surface of the body. The larvæ (see CYSTICERCUS) live in the flesh of animals, and when swallowed by another animal of the right species develop into the tapeworm in its intestine. The chief species infesting man in America is the unarmed, or beef, tapeworm (*T. saginata*), the larvæ of which live in young cattle, causing beef measles. It has no hooks on the head. The pork tapeworm is the armed tapeworm (which see). Cf. also ECHINOCOCCUS, BOTHRIOCEPHALUS.

tap hole. **a** *Metal.* A hole at or near the bottom of a furnace or ladle, through which molten metal, matte, or slag can be tapped. **b** *Steel Manuf.* A hole in a cementation furnace for the withdrawal of trial bars for testing.

ta'pia (tä'pyä), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *tapia.*] In Spanish countries, a building material made chiefly of clay or earth; sometimes mixed with lime and called *tapia real.* Cf. PISÉ.

tap'i-o'ca (tăp'ĭ-ō'kä), *n.* [Tupi *typyoca; ty* juice + *pyã* pith + *ocõ* absent; through Pg. or Sp. or F. *tapioca.*] A coarsely granular preparation of cassava starch obtained by heating the latter when moist. It is much used in puddings and as a thickening for soups. The fine-grained tapioca is known as *pearl tapioca.* See CASSAVA, *n.*, 2.

ta'pir (tā'pēr), *n.* [Tupi *tapy'ra:* cf. F. *tapir.*] Any of several large perissodactyl ungulates of the family Tapiridæ, all but one of which (the Malayan) inhabit South or Central America. They have a heavy, sparsely hairy body, the snout prolonged into a short mobile proboscis, a rudimentary tail, stout legs, and four front and three hind toes. They are chiefly nocturnal, shy, and gentle, and frequent heavy forests in the vicinity of water. Their nearest living allies are the horses and rhinoceroses. The Malayan, or Indian, tapir (*Tapirus malayanus*), of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula, is blackish with a broad white area on the body. The others are uniform blackish brown when adult, but all are streaked and spotted with whitish when young. The common Brazilian tapir is *T. terrestris* (syn. *americanus*). *T. roulini*, or *T. pinchaque*, inhabits the Andes. Two Central American species (*T. bairdi* and *T. dowi*) form the genus Tap'i-rel'la (tăp'ĭ-rĕl'ä) (syn. *Elasmognathus*), distinguished by cranial characters.


Malayan Tapir (*Tapirus malayanus*)

ta'pis (tā'pĭs; tăp'ĭs; tä'pē'; 277), *n.* [F. See TAPESTRY.] Tapestry, or similar material, used for hangings, floor coverings, etc.; formerly, the cover of a council table.

on, *or* **upon, the tapis** (*pron. in this use perh. more often as F.* tä'pē') [transl. of F. *sur le tapis*], on the table, or under consideration; as, to lay a motion in Parliament *on the tapis.*

Tap'ley, Mark (tăp'lĭ). The body servant of Martin Chuzzlewit in Dickens's novel "Martin Chuzzlewit." He is noted for his irrepressible jollity and optimism, which he exhibits especially when affairs are at the worst.

tap'per (tăp'ẽr), *n.* One that taps; as: **a** A woodpecker. *Local, Eng.* **b** *Teleg.* A telegraph key; specif., a double-contact key that makes one contact and breaks another by one movement;—called in full *Morse tapper.* Also, a tapping device, as a bell, for sound signaling. **c** *Wireless Teleg.* A decoherer that acts by tapping.

tap'per, *n.* [AS. *tæppere.*] An innkeeper. *Obs.*

tap'per, *n.* One that taps, or pierces; specif.: *Mech.* A machine for tapping nuts, etc.

tap'pet (tăp'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* *Mach.* A lever or projection moved by some other piece, as a cam, or intended to tap or touch something else, to cause a particular motion, as in a form of steam-engine valve gear or a stamp battery for crushing ore; also, a cam or wiper, as for moving the heads in some forms of power loom. A tappet for causing to-and-fro movement is called a **positive tappet**; one causing a movement in only one direction, a **negative tappet.**

tappet motion. *Mech.* A valve motion worked by tappets, used in steam pumps, etc.

tappet rod. *Mech.* A rod carrying a tappet or tappets, as one for closing the valves in a Cornish pumping engine.

tap'ping (tăp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TAP. Specif.: *n.* Act or process of one that taps; specif., *Surg.*, paracentesis.

tapping clay, *Metal.*, clay used for plugging the tap hole of a furnace. — **t. drill** *Mech.* **a** A drill bit for drilling a hole of exact gauge for tapping. **b** *Mech.* A machine for tapping nuts, etc. — **t. hole.** *Mech.* A hole made less than its nominal size to allow for tapping; — distinguished from *clearing hole*, a hole made full size.

tap-poon' (tă-pōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *tapón* a stopper.] *Irrigation.* A piece of wood or sheet metal fitted into a ditch to dam up the water so as to overflow a field. *U. S.*

tap'room' (tăp'rōōm'), *n.* A room where liquors are kept on tap; a barroom.

tap'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* *Bot.* A primary root which grows vertically downward, giving off small lateral roots in acropetal succession. — **tap'root'ed,** *a.*

tap'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [AS. *tæppestre* a female tapster. See TAP a plug, pipe; -STER.] Orig., a barmaid; later, any one employed to tap, or draw, liquors. — **tap'ster-ly,** *a. Obs.*

Ta-pu'ya (tä-pōō'yä), *or* **Ta-pu'yan** (-yän), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of South American Indians comprising, as its chief members, the Ges tribes and the Botocudos of Brazil. They are of medium height, with long arms and short legs, retreating foreheads, and marked prognathism. They are among the lowest of savages. — *n.* An Indian of this stock.

tar (tär), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *tarpaulin.*] A sailor; seaman. *Now Chiefly Bookish.*

tar, *n.* [ME. *terre, tarre,* AS. *teru, teoru* (cf. also *tyrwe*); akin to D. *teer,* G. *teer, theer,* Icel. *tjara,* Sw. *tjära,* Dan. *tiære,* and to E. *tree.* See TREE.] **1.** A thick, brown to black, viscous liquid obtained by the distillation of wood, coal, peat, and other organic materials, and having a varied composition according to the temperature and material employed in obtaining it. See COAL TAR, WOOD TAR.

2. A salve containing tar. *Obs. Piers Plowman.*

tar, *v. t.*; TARRED (tärd); TAR'RING. To smear with or as with tar; as, to *tar* ropes; to *tar* cloth.

to be tarred with the same brush, *or* **stick,** to have the same characteristics, esp. the same faults. *Colloq.* — **to t. and feather (a person),** to smear (a person) with tar and cover with feathers, as a punishment or an indignity.

Ta-ra'hu-ma'ra, Ta-ra'hu-ma'ri (tä-rä'hōō-mä'rä; -rē), *n.* An Indian of a partly Christianized Piman tribe occupying the Sierra Madre region, northern Mexico. They are small and dark, but strong and enduring; they practice weaving, pottery making, and agriculture

ta'ran-tas', ta'ran-tass' (tä'rän-täs'), *n.* [Russ. *tarantas.*] A low four-wheeled carriage used in Russia. The carriage body rests on two long, springy poles. When snow falls, the body is mounted on a sledge.

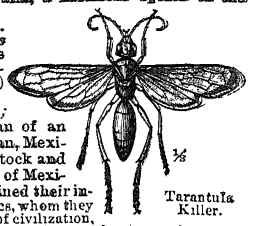
ta'ran-tel'la (-tĕl'ä), *n.* [It.] **a** A lively, passionate Neapolitan dance in 6-8 time, usually performed by couples accompanied by the tambourine. It is popularly supposed to be a remedy against the bite of the tarantula. **b** Music suited to such a dance, or in its presto sextuple time (sometimes 3-8 or, in early examples, quadruple), usually alternating suddenly from the major to the minor mode.

tar'ant-ism (tăr'ăn-tĭz'm), *n.* Also *tarentism.* [It. *tarantismo:* cf. F. *tarentisme.* See TARANTULA.] *Med.* A nervous affection producing melancholy, stupor, and an uncontrollable desire to dance. It was supposed to be due to the bite of the tarantula, and to be cured only by protracted dancing to appropriate music.


European Tarantula (*Lycosa tarantula*).

ta-ran'tu-la (tä-răn'tŭ-lä), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LAS (-läz), L. -LÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. It. *tarantola,* fr. L. *Tarentum,* now *Taranto,* in the south of Italy.] Any of several large venomous spiders. The true tarantula is a large European wolf spider (*Lycosa tarantula*, syn. *Tarantula apuliæ*), whose bite was supposed to cause tarantism. The tarantulas of Texas and adjacent countries are large hairy spiders of *Eurypelma, Aviculariæ*, and allied genera of the family Theraphosidæ. In Australia, a harmless spider of the genus *Voconia.*

tarantula hawk *or* **killer.** A very large wasp (*Pepsis formosa*), which captures the Texas tarantula (*Eurypelma hentzii* or allies) as food for its young.


Tarantula Killer.

Ta-ras'co (tä-räs'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (-kōz). An Indian of an ancient nation of Michoacan, Mexico, a distinct linguistic stock and the tallest and handsomest of Mexican Indians. They maintained their independence against the Aztecs, whom they excelled in many of the arts of civilization, and they were the first of the native peoples to revolt in 1810, when Mexico gained freedom from Spain. — **Ta-ras'can** (-kăn), *a.*

Ta'rasque' (tä'räsk'), *n.* [F.] In French folklore, an amphibious monster which devoured many persons about Tarascon. According to the "Golden Legend," St. Martha, patroness of Tarascon, tamed him by throwing holy water on him. The festival of Tarasque is celebrated annually with great pomp at Tarascon and Beaucaire.

ta-ra'ta, *or* **ta-ra'tah** (tä-rä'tä; *colloq.* tä-rä'tä), *n.* [Maori.] A small evergreen pittosporaceous tree of New Zealand (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), having white bark and fragrant corymbs of pale yellow flowers; — called also *hedge laurel, turpentine tree, white mapau,* and *maple.*

Ta-rax'a-cum (tä-răk'sä-kŭm), *n.* [NL., perh. of Per. or Ar. origin; cf. Per. *tarkhashqūn* wild endive, *tarashaqūq* or *tarashaqūn* wild succory, dandelion.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of scapose cichoriaceous herbs, natives of temperate regions, having solitary heads of yellow flowers with copious white pappus and long-beaked achenes. See DANDELION.

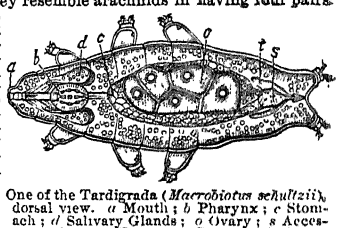
2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* Fresh or dried dandelion root. It is slightly tonic, diuretic, and aperient, and used esp. in affections of the liver, on which it is thought to have a specific action.

tar board. A tough millboard made from junk and old tarred rope.

tar-boosh' (tär-bōōsh'), *n.* [Ar. *ṭarbūsh;* perh. fr. Per. *sar-pūsh* headdress: cf. F. *tarbouch.*] A red cap worn by Turks and other Eastern nations, alone or swathed with linen or other stuff to make a turban. See FEZ.

Tar'di-gra'da (tär'dĭ-grā'dä; **tär-dĭg'rä-dä**), *n. pl.* [NL. See TARDIGRADE, *a.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* In old classifications, an order of mammals equivalent to the **Bradypodidæ,** or sloths.

2. *Zoöl.* A division of arthropods containing numerous microscopic mitelike creatures found in water, damp moss, etc. They resemble arachnids in having four pairs of legs, but they lack mouth appendages and circulatory and respiratory organs, and have a pair of peculiar styliform piercing organs connected with the pharynx. Leading genera are *Macrobiotus* and *Echiniscus*, the former including the species most commonly known as *bear animalcules,* or *water bears,* names extended to all the group.


One of the Tardigrada (*Macrobiotus schultzii*), dorsal view. *a* Mouth; *b* Pharynx; *c* Stomach; *d* Salivary Glands; *e* Ovary; *s* Accessory Gland; *t* Excretory Tubes. Much enlarged.

tar'di-grade (tär'dĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *tardigradus; tardus* slow + *-gradi* to step: cf. F. *tardigrade.*] **1.** Moving or stepping slowly; slow-paced. *Rare.* *G. Eliot.*

2. Of or pertaining to the Tardigrada.

tar'di-grade, *n.* One of the Tardigrada.

‖ tar'do (tär'dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Slow; — **a direction to** perform a passage slowly.

tar'dy (tär'dĭ), *a.*; TAR'DI-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); TAR'DI-EST. [F. *tar-*

Ta'phon (tā'fŏn). *Bib.*

tap'house', *n.* A tavern. *Rare.*

Taph'ri-a (tăf'rĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τάφρος* trench.] *Bot.* A genus of exoascaceous fungi having many-spored asci. *T. bullata* causes the pear-leaf blister; *T. ulmi,* the elm-leaf blister.

Taph'u-a (tăf'ū-ä). *D. Bib.*

tapicer. † TAPISER.

tap'i-de'ro (tăp'ĭ-dā'rō), *n.* Erron. form of TAPADERA.

tapille, *n.* A taper. *Obs.*

tap'i-nage (tăp'ĭ-năj), *n.* [See TAPISH.] A lurking. *Obs.*

tap'i-no-pho'by (tăp'ĭ-nō-fō'bĭ; tăp'ĭ-nō-fō'-bĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ταπεινός* mean, base + *φόβος* fear.] Dread of contaminating things.

tap'i-not'i-cal-ly (tăp'ĭ-nŏt'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* [Gr. *ταπεινός* low, humble.] Depreciatingly. *Obs.*

ta'pir. † TAPER.

Ta-pir'i-dæ (tä-pĭr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the tapirs.

ta'pir-oid (tā'pẽr-oid; tăp'ẽr-), *a.* [*tapir* + *-oid.*] Like, or pertaining to, the tapirs. — *n.* A tapir or tapiroid mammal; esp., one of the extinct relatives of existing tapirs.

Tap'i-rus (tăp'ĭ-rŭs), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of tapirs.

tap'is, *a.* = TAPISSANT. *Obs.*

tap'is (tăp'ĭs), *v. t.* [OF. *tapisser* to cover with tapestry, F. *tapisser.* See TAPESTRY.] To work with figures as in tapestry; to hang with tapestry. *Obs.*

ta'pis (tä'pēs), *n.* [Tag.] A broad band or sash worn by women around the body from the waist to the knee and over the upper part of the saya. *Phil. I.*

tapise. † TAPISH.

tap'is-er (tăp'ĭ-sẽr), *n.* [F. *tapissier.*] A maker of tapestry; also, an upholsterer. *Obs.*

tapisery, *n.* [F. *tapisserie.* See TAPESTRY.] Tapestry. *Obs.*

tap'ish, *v. i.* [F. se *tapir* to squat.] To squat; hide. *Obs.* — *n. t.* To hide; to stow away. *Obs.*

tap'is-sant, *a.* [F., p. pr. of (se) *tapir* to crouch, lie hid.] *Hunting.* Lurking; squatting. *Obs.*

‖ ta'pis'sier (tä'pēs'syā'), *n.* [F.] A dealer in tapestries.

tap'is-sing, *n.* [See TAPIS, *v. t.*] Hangings. *Obs.*

tap'ist (tăp'ĭst), *n.* A user of tape; hence, a stickler for formality. *Colloq.*

tap'is-try. † TAPESTRY.

tap'is-try, *n.* [See TAPISSANT.] A covert; a hiding place. *Obs.*

tapit, tapite. † TAPET.

tap'i-ter, *n.* = TAPISER. *Obs.*

tap'lash', *n.* Bad small beer or dregs of liquor. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

tap'lings, *n. pl.* The strong double leathers uniting the two parts of a flail *Dial. Eng.*

tap'most (tăp'mōst). Scot. var. of TOPMOST.

tap'net (tăp'nĕt), *n.* A rush basket for packing figs.

ta-po'a (tä-pō'ä), *n.* [Native name.] A Tasmanian phalanger (*Trichosurus fuliginosus*).

ta-po'a ta'fa (tä'fä). [Native name in New South Wales.] A small ratlike Australian marsupial (*Phascogale penicillata*) having a very long tufted tail.

‖ ta'pote'ment' (tä'pōt'mänt'), *n.* Percussion as used in massage.

tapoun, *n.* A fiber at the root of a tree. *Obs. Scot.*

tap'pa (tăp'ä). Var. of TAPA.

tap-pall' (tä-pôl'), *n.* Also *tappaul.* [Telugu *tappālu.*] A post wagon. *Southern India.*

tappe. † TAP, TAPE.

tap'pen (tăp'ĕn), *n.* An obstruction, or indigestible mass, in the intestine of hibernating animals. [*Teleg.* = TAPPER.

tap'per-back', *n.* *Wireless Teleg.* = TAPPER.

tap'per-er (tăp'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* A woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

tappese. † TAPISH.

tappestere. † TAPSTER.

tap'pet. † TAPET. [PIT. *Scot.*]

tap'pet (tăp'ĕt). Var. of TAP-PICE, TAP'PIS. † TAPISH.

tap'ple-too'rie (tăp'l-tōō'rĭ), *n.* A high slender structure. *Scot.*

tap'pit (tăp'ĭt; tăp'ĭt), *p. a.* [Dial. for *topped,* i. e., crested. See TOP, *n.*] Tufted. *Scot.*

tap'pit-hen', *n. Scot.* A crested hen. **b** A drinking vessel containing two Scotch pints (three English quarts) or more; — so called from a knob on the lid, thought to resemble a crested hen. [*Bib.*

Tap-pu'ah (tă-pū'ä; tăp'ū-ä). *Bib.*

tap'py, *v. t.* To tapish. *Obs.*

ta'pre. † TAPER.

tap'rivet. A screw rivet. —

tap'-rivet, *v. t.*

tap'sal-tee'rie (tăp'săl-tē'rĭ),

tap'sie-tee'rie (tăp'sĭ-), *adv.* Topsy-turvy. *Scot.*

tap screw. = TAP BOLT.

tap'-shack'led, *a.* Intoxicated. *Obs. Slang.*

tap'si-a, *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *θαψία* a plant used for dyeing yellow.] A caustic medicine prepared from madder. *Obs.*

taps'man (tăps'măn), *n.* A head servant or steward; an overseer. *Scot.* [*Obs.*]

tap'stress, *n.* A woman tapster.

tapstrye. † TAPESTRY.

tapt. Tapped. *R. Sp.* [drum).

tapto, taptow. † TATTOO (of a

tap'tree', *n.* [*tap,* v. or n. + *tree* wood.] Spigot. *Obs. or Scot.*

ta'pu (tä'pōō). Var. of TABOO.

ta'pul, *n.* In later medieval armor, a vertical ridge down the center of the breastplate.

tapur. † TAPER.

Ta-pu'yo (tä-pōō'yō). Var. of

tap'wort', *n.* Tap beer. *Obs.*

tapyssery. † TAPISERY.

ta'qua (tä'kwä). Var. of TAGUA.

tar. † THEIR; THERE; TARA, coin. [TARE, a plant.

tar (tär; tä). Dial. Eng. var. of

tar, tarr (tär), *v. t.* [ME. *tarien, terien,* to irritate, provoke. See TARRY, *v. t.*] To incite; tease. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ta'ra (tä'rä), *n.* [Kanarese and Telugu *tara,* or Malayalam *tārām.*] A small silver coin formerly current in southern India. *Obs.*

ta'ra (tä'rä). Var. of TARO.

ta'ra, *n.* The taliera.

ta'ra-boo'ka (tä'rä-bōō'kä), *n.* A kind of Arab drum made of fish skin stretched on a gourd.

taracon. † TARRAGON. [DLE.

tar'a-did'dle. Var. of TARADID-

tar'af (tăr'ĭf), *n.* [Hind. *ṭaraf* extremity, district, fr. Ar. *ṭaraf* to graze at the corner of a field.] A subdivision of a pergunnah, somewhat larger than a patti. b One of the four divisions of the empire ruled by the Bahmani dynasty. *India.*

tar'af-dar' (-där'), *n.* [Hind. *ṭarafdār* partisan, assistant; *ṭaraf* (see TARAF) + Per. *-dār* holding.] **a** An officer administering a taraf. **b** A ruler over a taraf or province. *India.*

ta'ra fern (tä'rä). [From Maori *tara* spear.] A fern or brake (*Pteris esculenta*) the thickened rootstock of which is eaten in Polynesia and Australasia.

tarage, *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *terrage* manorial dues, through the meaning the proper due, that which properly belongs to a thing.] Natural quality or disposition; flavor. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

taraged, *a.* Disposed; minded.

tar'a-gon (tăr'ä-gŏn). Var. of TARRAGON.

Ta'rah (tä'rä; tär'ä; 115). *Bib. Gr. Antiq.* An altar at one of the turning points of the Olympic race course, dedicated to Taraxippus, some kind of a being alleged to strike a supernatural terror into the horses and cause the frequent accidents

ta-ra'i-re (tä-rä'ĭ-rē; *colloq.* tä-rī'rē), *n.* [Maori.] A lauraceous tree (*Beilschmiedia tarairi*) of New Zealand.

ta'ra-ki'hi (tä'rä-kē'hē), *n.* [Maori *tarakihi.*] The jackass fish. *New Zealand.*

Tar'a-lah (tär'ä-lä). *Bib.*

Tar'a-nis (tär'ä-nĭs), *n.* [L. *taranis,* from the Celtic; cf. W. & Corn. *taran* thunder.] A divinity of the ancient Celts. See ESUS. [= TANTARA.

ta-ran'ta-ra (tä-răn'tä-rä), *n.*

ta-ran'ta-rize (-rīz), *v. i.* To sound a trumpet; to sing or sound tantara. *Obs.*

tar'an-telle' (tăr'ăn-tĕl'), *n.* [F.] *Music.* = TARANTELLA.

ta-ran'tu-lar (tä-răn'tŭ-lär), *a.* Of or pert. to a tarantula.

ta-ran'tu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Bitten by a tarantula; affected with tarantism.

ta-ran'tu-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* [*tarantula* + *-ism.*] = TARANTISM.

tar'a-patch (tăr'ä-păch). Var. of TAREPATCH.

tar'aph. Var. of TARAF.

Ta'ra-pon (tä'rä-pŏn), *n.* See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES, *Table.*

ta-ras'sis (tä-răs'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ταράσσειν* to disturb.] *Med.* Hysteria in males.

tarat. † THERAT.

tar'a-tan'ta-ra (tăr'ä-tăn'tä-rä), *n.* [L.] = TANTARA.

ta-rau' (tä-rou'), *n.* [Burmese *tayau.*] A Burmese viol instrument with three silk strings.

ta-rax'a-cin (tä-răk'sä-sĭn), *n. Chem.* A bitter crystalline extract from the root of the common dandelion (*Taraxacum taraxacum*). [*Obs.*]

taraged, *a.* Disposed; minded. [*Obs.*]

ta-rax'a-con, *n.* Taraxacum.

Tar'ax-ip'pus (tăr'ăk-sĭp'ŭs), *n.* [Gr. *ταράξιππος; ταράσσειν* to frighten + *ἵππος* horse.]

ta-ra'i. Var. of TERAI.

tar'dal (tär'dăl), *a.* [TARDY.]

tar'di-ly (tär'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

tar'di-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tar'di-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *tarditas.*] Slowness; tardiness. *Obs.*

tards (tärdz), *n. pl.* **A leather strap;** also (*Obs.*), **bands.** *Scot.*

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dif (cf. OF. nom. *tardis*), fr. (assumed) LL. *tardivus*, fr. L. *tardus* slow.] **1.** Moving with a slow pace or motion; slow; not swift. "The *tardy* flight of time." *Sandys.* **2.** Not being in season; late; also, dilatory; — opposed to *prompt*; as, to be *tardy* in one's payments.

The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards placed *Waller*

3. Unprepared; off guard; also, remiss. *Obs. Slang.*

Syn. — Dilatory, tedious, reluctant. See SLOW.

to take (one) tardy. See under TAKE, *v. t.*

tare (târ), *n.* [Cf. dial. *tarefitch* the wild vetch, and D. *tarwe* wheat.] **1.** In the Bible, a weed of grainfields, supposed to be the darnel.

2. Any of several vetches, esp. *Vicia sativa* and *V. hirsuta*, the latter also called *tare vetch*.

tare, *n.* [F. *tare*; cf. Pr., Sp., Pg., & It. *tara*; all fr. Ar. *ṭarḥah* thrown away, removed, fr. *ṭaraḥ* to reject, remove.] **1.** *Com.* A deduction from the weight of goods and a container or vehicle, made in allowance for the weight of the cask, bag, or whatever contains the commodity and is weighed with it. Tare is actual or real when determined by actual weight of the container; average when estimated by the weight of a number of packages out of a large number of similar ones; customary when a uniform rate is established by custom; estimated tare, when fixed upon for any particular package by judging from the weight of other similar packages; supertare, when specially allowed in excess of the usual amount.

2. *Chem.* An empty vessel similar to one being used as a container, used to counterpoise any change in weight of the container due to temperature, moisture, etc.

tare and tret. **a** Allowances for weight of boxes or packages containing goods and for waste respectively. *Obs.* **b** *Arith.* A rule for computing such allowances.

tare, *v. t.*; TARED (târd); TAR'ING (târ'ĭng). To ascertain or mark the tare of; to weigh so as to determine the tare.

tare, *v. i.* *Wool Trade.* To yield top over noil (in a specified proportion or degree); as, this wool *tares* well.

Tar'en-tine (tăr'ĕn-tīn; *see* -INE), *a.* [L. *Tarentinus*, fr. *Tarentum*; cf. Gr. Τάρας.] Of or pertaining to Tarentum, now Taranto, Italy. — *n.* An inhabitant of Tarentum.

targe (târj), *n.* [F. Cf. TARGET.] **1.** A shield or target. See TARGET, *n.*, 1. *Archaic.* *Cursor Mundi.*

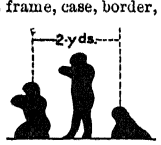
2. Hence, defense; protection. *Obs.*

targe (târj; *Scot.* tărj), *v. t.*; TARGED (târjd); TARG'ING (târ'jĭng). [Cf. TARRE.] *Scot.* **1.** To beat.

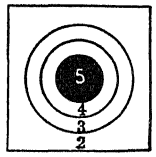
2. To cross-question; to harass with questions; also, to censure; to reprimand sharply.

3. To keep in order or under strict discipline. *Scott.*

tar'get (târ'gĕt; 151), *n.* [OF. *targuete*, dim. of OF. *targue* (cf. It. *targa*, dim. *targhetta*), var. of OF. & F. *targe*, of Teutonic origin; cf. AS. *targe*, OD. *targie*, G. *zarge* a frame, case, border, OHG. *zarga*, Icel. *targa* shield.]



Military Skirmish Target.



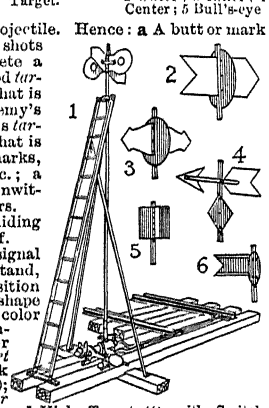
Common Target, 2 a. 2 Outer; 3 Inner; 4 Center; 5 Bull's-eye

1. A kind of small shield or buckler, esp. one of circular form.

2. A butt or mark to shoot at, as for practice, or to test the accuracy of a fire-arm or the force of a projectile. Hence: **a** A butt or mark that is marked by the shots fired at it to complete a score; as, he made a good *target*. **b** *Mil.* Anything that is fired at; as, the enemy's cavalry was the battery's *target*. **c** Fig., anything that is made the object of remarks, ridicule, criticisms, etc.; a butt; as, he was the unwitting *target* for their jeers.

3. *Surv.* The vane, or sliding sight, on a leveling staff.

4. *Railroads* A day signal attached to a switch stand, indicating by its position (**position target**), by its shape (**shape target**), by its color (**color target**), etc., whether the switch is open or closed. A *position target* is usually a single disk of metal (cf. SEMAPHORE); a *shape target* or a *color target* usually consists of two plates of different shapes or colors set at right angles. The two features of shape and color are often combined. A blind target is a flat disk of metal, usually turned edgewise (the *blind* position) to indicate safety.



1 High Target (4) with Switch Stand; 2-6 Other forms of Target.

5. A thin cut; a slice; specif., of lamb, a piece consisting of the neck and breast joints. *Eng.*

6. A tassel or pendent; also, a shred; tatter. *Obs. Scot.*

Tar'gum (târ'gŭm; *Heb.* târ-gōōm'), *n.*; *pl.* E. -GUMS (-gŭmz), Heb. TARGUMIM (târ'gōō-mēm'). [Aramaic *targūm* interpretation, fr. *targēm* to interpret. Cf. TRUCHMAN; DRAGOMAN.] A translation or paraphrase of some portion of the Old Testament in the Aramaic of Judæa (formerly often erroneously called Chaldee). Formerly called also *Chaldee paraphrase*. See VERSION. Among the important Targums now extant are: For the Pentateuch, the **Targum of Onkelos**, or **Babylonian Targum on the Pentateuch**; the **Targum of Jonathan** (pseudo-Jonathan), or **Jerusalem Targum I.**, a complete Targum on the Pentateuch; for the Prophets, the **Targum of Jonathan bar Uzziel**, also called the **Babylonian Targum on the Prophets**; for the Hagiographa, Targums for Psalms, Proverbs, Job, the Megilloth, and Chronicles. No Targums have been found for Ezra, Nehemiah, or Daniel. — **Tar-gum'ic** (tar-gŭm'ĭk), *a.*

Tar'gum-ist (târ'gŭm-ĭst), *n.* The writer of a Targum; one versed in the Targums. — **Tar'gum-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

tar'iff (tăr'ĭf), *n.* [F. *tarif*; cf. Sp. & Pg. *tarifa*, It. *tariffa*; all fr. Ar. *ta'rīf* information, explanation, definition, fr. *'arafa*, to know, to inform, explain.] **1.** A schedule, system, or scheme of duties imposed by a government on goods imported or exported, esp. one on imports, as in the United States and Great Britain, which have no export duties. A tariff may be imposed solely for, and with reference to, the production of revenue (called a **revenue tariff**, or **tariff for revenue**), or for the artificial fostering of home industries (a **protective tariff**), or as a means of coercing foreign governments, as in case of **retaliatory tariffs** intended to compel the grant of reciprocity privileges. Cf. PROTECTION, 4; FREE TRADE. In United States history, the most important tariffs are: **a** The high protective tariff of 1828, called by its opponents the **Tariff of Abominations**, which led to the nullification movement. **b** The tariff of 1833, known as the **Compromise Tariff**, introduced as a compromise measure by Henry Clay, which provided for a graduated reduction of the duties year by year until 1842, when they should stand at 20 per cent as a horizontal rate. **c** The **Walker Tariff** of 1846, framed by Robert J. Walker, then Secretary of the Treasury, which modified the protective duties and grouped articles into various schedules at different rates, all the articles in each paying at the same rate. **d** The **Morrill Tariff**, introduced by Justin S. Morrill, which increased the duties on iron and wool, substituted specific for ad-valorem duties, and in general fixed rates somewhat above those of 1846. Since then a high protective tariff has been most of the time maintained, the **McKinley Act** of 1890 raising duties to a high point and the **Dingley Act** of 1897 (repealing the Wilson Act of 1894, which had lowered duties in many lines) in general increasing them.

2. The duty, or rate of duty, imposed in a tariff (sense 1); as, the *tariff* on wool; a *tariff* of two cents a pound.

3. Any schedule or system of rates, charges, etc.; as, a *tariff* of fees, or of railroad fares.

tar'iff, *v. t.*; TAR'IFFED (-ĭft); TAR'IFF-ING. **1.** To make a list of duties on, as goods.

2. *Numismatics.* To list or schedule the tariff value of.

3. To effect or affect with a certain result by a tariff.

Ta-ri'ri (tä-rē'rē), *n.* [NL., fr. Galibi.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American simaroubaceous shrubs or trees having odd-pinnate leaves and small dicœcious racemose flowers. See 2d MAJO.

tar'la-tan (tär'lä-tăn), *n.* A kind of thin, stiff, transparent muslin, used for dresses, caps, etc.

tarn (tärn), *n.* [ME. *terne*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *tjörn.*] A small mountain lake or pool.

tar'nish (tär'nĭsh), *v. t.*; TAR'NISHED (-nĭsht); TAR'NISH-ING. [F. *ternir*, fr. *terne* dull, dim, wan, of uncert. orig.; perh. ot Teutonic orig.; cf. OHG. *tarni* hidden, OS. *derni*, AS. *derne*, *durne*.] To diminish, dull, or destroy, the luster of; to sully; to soil or dull, esp. by or as by a change due to the action of the air, dust, dirt, etc.; as, to *tarnish* a metal; to *tarnish* one's reputation.

Syn. — Sully, stain, smirch, dim.

tar'nish, *v. i.* To lose luster; to become dull.

tar'nish, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being tarnished; stain; soil; blemish.

2 *Min.* Altered luster or surface color of a mineral due either to slight alteration or to a thin film of deposition.

ta'ro (tä'rō), *n.* [Tahitian and Maori.] **a** An araceous plant (*Caladium colocasna*) cultivated throughout the tropics for its edible starchy tuberous rootstock, and in temperate regions (under the name *caladium* or *elephant's-ear*) as a garden ornament. **b** The rootstock of this plant, a food staple in the Pacific islands. It is variously cooked, and in Hawaii is made into a fermented paste (poi).

tar'ot (tăr'ŏt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *tarocco.*] A playing card, first used in Italy in the 14th century, having a grilled or checkered back. A pack had 78 cards, 22 being trumps (specif. *tarots*). Also, chiefly in *pl.*, a game with such cards.

tar'pan (tär'păn), *n.* [Russ.] A dun-colored, small, swift, and hardy wild horse of the steppes of Central Asia.

tar-pau'lin (tär-pô'lĭn), *n.* [*tar* + *palling* a covering, *pall* to cover. See PALL a covering.] **1.** Canvas covered with tar, paint, or other waterproof composition, esp. when in a large sheet and used for covering the hatches of a ship, hammocks, boats, etc.; — often used attributively.

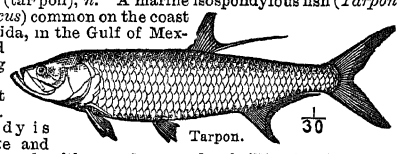
2. A hat or coat made of, or covered with, tarpaulin.

3. A sailor; a tar. *Colloq. Now Rare.*

Tar-pe'ia (tär-pē'yä), *n.* [L.] In Roman legend, a maiden who betrayed the citadel to the Sabines for the promise of "what they wore on their arms," meaning their gold bracelets. They threw their shields on her and killed her.

Tar-pe'ian (-yăn), *a.* [L. *Tarpeius*, prop., pertaining to *Tarpeia*.] Pertaining to or designating a rock or peak of the Capitoline hill, Rome, from which condemned criminals were hurled. See SEVEN HILLS, TARPEIA; cf. BARATHRUM.

tar'pon (tär'pŏn), *n.* A marine isospondylous fish (*Tarpon atlanticus*) common on the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, and among the West Indies. Its body is elongate and compressed, with very large scales, brilliantly silvery on the sides and belly. It reaches a length of about six feet and is a noted game fish. Its flesh is poor.


Tarpon.

Tar'quin (tär'kwĭn), *n.* In Roman legend, one of a family to which belonged the fifth king (Lucius Tarquinius Priscus) and the seventh king (L. Tarquinius Superbus). In consequence of the misdeed of Sextus, son of the latter, the family was expelled from Rome. Cf. LUCRECE, 2.

Tar'quin-ish, *a.* Like Tarquin, the last king of ancient Rome; proud; haughty; overbearing.

tar'ra-gon (tăr'ä-gŏn), *n.* [Sp. *taragona*, Ar. *ṭarkhūn*; perh. fr. Gr. δράκων a dragon; cf. L. *dracunculus* tarragon. Cf. DRAGON.] A European asteraceous plant (*Artemisia dracunculus*) allied to wormwood; also, its aromatic herbage, used to season salads, flavor vinegar, pickles, etc.

tar'rock (tăr'ŭk), *n.* [Greenlandic *tattarok.*] *Brit.* **a** A kittiwake gull before the first molt. **b** A tern.

tar'ry (tăr'ĭ), *a.* [From TAR, *n.*] Of, covered with, or like, tar. — **tarry fingers**, thieving fingers. *Chiefly Scot.*

tar'ry (tăr'ĭ), *v. t.*; TAR'RIED (-ĭd); TAR'RY-ING. [ME. *tarien* to irritate, delay, hinder, AS. *tergan*, *tirgan*, to provoke, irritate; akin to D. *tergen*, G. *zergen*; cf. Russ. *dergat'* to pull, pluck. The word was perh. influenced by ME. *targen* to delay, OF. *targier*.] **1.** To irritate; vex; also, to make weary; to fatigue. *Obs.*

2. To cause to tarry or stay; also, to defer. *Obs.*

3. To wait or stop for; as, to *tarry* a reply.

tar'ry, *v. i.* **1.** To abide at or in a place; to stay; lodge; specif., to stay or rest in expectation; to wait.

Tarry all night, and wash your feet *Gen* xix. 2.
Tarry ye here for us, until we come again *Ex.* xxiv. 14.

2. To put off going or coming; to delay; loiter.

Syn. — Abide, continue, lodge; wait, loiter.

tar'ry, *n.* *Obs. or R.* **1.** Stay; stop; delay.

2. Sloth, laziness.

tar'sal (tär'săl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Of or pert. to the tarsus **b** Designating, or pertaining to, plates of dense connective tissue which serve to stiffen the eyelids of man and many animals. — *n.* A tarsal bone or cartilage.

tarsal cartilage, the tarsal plate of an eyelid. — **t. glands**, the Meibomian glands. — **t. ligament**, one of the short fibrous bands attached to the bone of the orbit and the ends of the tarsal plates of the eye. — **t. tetter**, *Med.*, an eruptive disease of the edges of the eyelids; a kind of bleareye.

tar'si-er (tär'sĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *tarsier.*] A peculiar nocturnal arboreal lemurine mammal (*Tarsius spectrum*) of the East Indies, about the size of a small squirrel. It has soft grayish brown fur, slender legs, a tufted tail, and very large goggle eyes. The fingers and toes have adhesive disks, and the proximal tarsal bones are very long.

tar'so- (tär'sō-). Combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the tarsus*; as, *tarso*metatarsus.

tar'so-met'a-tar'sal (-mĕt'ä-tär'săl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Of or pert. to the tarsus and metatarsus; as, *tarsometatarsal* articulations. **b** Of or pert. to the tarsometatarsus.

tar'so-met'a-tar'sus (-sŭs), *n.* [NL.] The large bone of the shank, or so-called *tarsus*, of a bird; also, the segment of the limb it supports. It consists of the fused metatarsal bones, united with the end of the distal tarsal elements.

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tar'dy, *v. i.* To delay *Rare.*
tar'dy, *v. t.* To retard. *Obs.*
tare. † TARA, coin; THERE.
tare (târ; târ), *a.* Eager; restless; also, annoying. *Dial. Eng.*
tare (târ; târ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. and archaic or dial. pret. of TEAR, *v.*
Ta're-a-ti (tä'rē-ä-tē; tä-rē-ä'tē; 151). *Bib.*
tare' an' ag'es (târ' ăn ăj'ĭz). Also **tare' an' ouns'** *or* **oun'sy** (ounz', oun'tĭ). A mild oath. *Ir.*
tareeftir. † THEREAFTER.
tare'fitch', *n.* Tare vetch. See 1st TARE, 2. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tare grass. Darnel.
taren, tarent. † TARA, coin
ta-ren'te (tä-r ĕ n'tē; *F.* tä'rĕnt'), *n.* [Cf. F. *tarente.*] A gecko (*Tarentola mauritanica*) of southern Europe and adjacent countries, found esp. among old ruins. [= TARANTISM.]
tar'ent-ism (tăr'ĕnt-tĭz'm), *n.*
ta-ren'to-la (tä-rĕn'tō-lä), *n.* [It. *tarantola* salamander, tarantula.] **a** = TARENTE. **b** A European lizard fish (*Synodus saurus*). [TARANTULA.]
ta-ren'tu-la (-tŭ-lä). Var. of **tar'e-patch** (tăr'ē-păch), *n.* A kind of guitar used in the Sandwich Islands.
ta-rette'. *n* [OF *taride*; cf. Pr & It. *tartila.*] A kind of transport vessel. *Obs.*
tare vetch. See 1st TARE, 2.
tarfe, *n.* The brim of a hat. *Obs.*
tar flower. An ericaceous undershrub (*Befaria racemosa*) of the southern United States, with pinkish white, racemose flowers, and bristly-hairy twigs.
tarfor. † THEREFORE.
targat † TARGET.
targe (târj), *v. i.* [ME. *targen*, OF. *targier*; not akin to E *tarry.*] To delay; tarry. *Obs.*
targe, *n.* A document; an official paper. *Obs.* [a targe.]
targe'man, *n.* A man carrying
targ'er (târ'jẽr), *n.* [Dial. *targe* to scold; cf. AS. *tyrgan*, *tergan*, to provoke (cf. TARRY).] A scold; shrew. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tar'get-ed (târ'gĕt-ĕd), *a.* Furnished with a target.
tar'get-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* Also **tar'get-ier'.** One armed with a target or shield.
target lamp *or* **lantern.** *Railroads.* A lamp or lantern for use at a switch target.
target rod. See LEVELING ROD.
Tar'heel', *n.* A native of the North Carolina pine barrens; — a nickname. *U. S.*
tar'hood, *n.* Sailors collectively. *Rare. Slang.* [COIN.]
ta-ri' (tä-rē'), *n. sing. & pl.* See **Ta'ri,** *n., or* **Ta'ri Pen'nu** (tä'rē pĕn'ōō). The earth goddess of the Khonds, to whom human sacrifices were frequent.
tarie. † TAR, to incite; TARRY.
ta'rie (tä'rĭ), *n.* [Gael. *crann-tara*, *crann-taraidh*, lit., beam or stick of gathering, or *crois-tara*, *crois-taraidh*, lit., cross of gathering.] A signal or call to arms; esp., a fiery cross used as such a signal. *Scot & Dial Eng.*
tarience. † TARRIANCE.
tarier. † TARRIER, TERRIER.
tar'if. Tariff. *Ref Sp.*
tar'iff-a-ble. See -ABLE.
tar'iff-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
tar'in (tăr'ĭn), *n* [F., OF. also *tarrin.*] The European siskin.
tarisum. † TARRISOME
tar-khan' (tär-kän'), *n.* A member of a low Mohammedan caste of artisans of Upper India
tarky. † THARKY, dark.
tar'lad'der. † TARLEATHER.
tar'leath'er, *n.* A strip of dried sheepskin cut from the belly. *Obs.* — **tar'leath'er-it,** *a.* Diminished by cutting off the tarleather. *Obs. Scot.*
tar'led'der. † TARLEATHER.
tar'le-tan. Var. of TARLATAN.
tar'lies, *n.* [Cf. TRELLIS.] Lattice. *Obs. Scot.*
tar'loch (tär'lŏk), *a.* Peevish; squeamish; also, stormy. *Scot* — *n.* A silly, slatternly, or brawling woman. *Scot.*
tarl'ton-ize, *v. i.* To improvise verses in the manner of the witty comedian Richard Tarlton (d. 1588). *Obs.*
tarmagon. † TERMAGANT
tar'mined (tär'mĭnd). Aphetic for DETERMINED. *Dial. Eng.*
tar'mont. † TERMAGANT.
tar'mo-sined, *p. p.* [Cf. Gaelic *tar m-ais* backwards.] Made so that either side may be worn outside; — said of a garment. *Obs.*
tar'nal (tär'năl), *a. & adv.* Eternal; — as an oath. *Dial.*
tar-na'tion (tär-nā'shŭn), *a. & adv.* [Cf. TARNAL, DAMNATION] Euphemistic for DAMNATION; — used as an oath. *Dial.*
tarne. † THERNE.
tarne. Obs. pret. of TEAR.
Tarn'helm (tärn'hĕlm), *n.* [G. *tarn* in *tarnkappe* (OHG. *tarni* secret, MHG *tarnen* to hide) + *helm* helmet.] In "The Ring of the Nibelungs," a helmet rendering its wearer invisible. It is the Tarnkappe (see SIEGFRIED) of the old legends.
tar'nish-a-ble. *a.* See -ABLE.
tar'nish-er, *n.* One that tarnishes.
Tarn'kap'pe (tärn'käp'ĕ), *n* [G.] See SIEGFRIED.
tar'oc (tăr'ŏk). Var. of TAROT.
taron † THEREON.
tarowandly. † TARRYINGLY.
tarp (tärp), *n.* Short for TARPAULIN.
Tar'pel-ites (tär'pĕl-ĭts), *n. pl* *Bib.* A people settled in Samaria by the Assyrians. [TARPON.]
tar'pum (tär'pŭm) Var. of **tarr.** † TARA, coin.
tarr. Var. of TAR, to tease.
tarrace. † TERRACE, TRASS.
tar'rack (tăr'ăk), *n.* The common tern. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
tar'ra-did'dle (tăr'ä-dĭd'l), *n.* A fib; lie; also, a liar. *Colloq. or Dial Eng.*
tarrage. † TARAGE.
tarragon oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
tar'ras, tar'rass. Vars of TERRACE, TRASS.
tarrayn. † TARTARINE, a silk.
tarre. † TAR
tarrer. † TERRIER, an auger.
tar'rer, *n.* One who tars, or provokes. *Obs.* [tern *Scot.*]
tar'ret (tăr'ĕt), *n.* Common] **tar'ri** (tar'rē), *n.* [From AR in Algeria.] See MEASURE
tar'ri-ance (tăr'ĭ-ăns), *n.* Tarrying; delay. *Obs. or Archaic.*
tar'rie (tăr'ĭ) Scot var. of TERRIE. [tarries.]
tar'ri-er (tăr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One that] **tar'ri-er** (*dial.* tăr'ĭ-ẽr; tăr'-), *n.* Obs. or dial. var of TERRIER.
tar'ri-ment (tăr'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [See TARRY.] Tarrying *Obs.*
tarris. † TERRACE
tar'rish (tăr'ĭsh), *a.* Tarry *R.*
tar'ri-some (tăr'ĭ-sŭm), *a.* Lingering; delaying. *Obs*
tar'row (tăr'ō; -ŭ), *v. t.* [See TARRY, *v. t.*; TAR to provoke.] *Scot.* a To be reluctant or peevish; also, *Obs.*, to tarry; linger; delay. **b** To haggle. *Obs*
tar'ry-age, *n.* Tarrying. *Obs.*
tar'ry-breeks' (tăr'ĭ-brĕks'), *n.* A sailor *Colloq., Scot.*
tar'ry-fin'gered (tăr'ĭ-fĭ ŋ'gẽrd), *a.* Having tarry fingers (which see). *Chiefly Scot.*
tar'ry-ing, *n. pr. & vb. n* of TARRY. — **tar'ry-ing-ly,** *adv.* — **tar'ry-ing-ness,** *n. Rare.*
tarryour. † TERRIER, auger
tar'sal, tar'sall (tär'săl). Var of TERCEL. *Obs.*
tar-sa'le (tär-să'lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-lĭ-ä). [NL.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of the bones or cartilages of the tarsus, esp. one of those articulating with the metatarsals.
tar-sal'gi-a (tär-săl'jĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *tarso-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the tarsus, usually with flattening of the arch of the foot.
tarse (tärs), *n* [OF.] A silken stuff, supposedly from Tartary *Obs.* [*Falconry.* = TERCEL.]
tarse (tärs). **tar'sell** (tär'sĕl), *n.* Var. of **tar-sec'to-my** (tär-sĕk'tō-mĭ), *n* [*tarso-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a bone of the tarsus
tar'sel. † TASSEL
tar'si (tär'sĭ), *n., pl* of TARSUS.
tar'si-a (tär'sĭ-ä; -shĭ-ä), *n.* [It. tar-sĭ-a), *n.* [It.] A kind of Italian inlay work in wood, = INTARSIATURA a.
Tar'si-pes (tär'sĭ-pēz), *n* [NL.; *tarsus* + L. *pes* foot.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small mouselike Australian marsupials with one species (*T. rostratus*) allied to the phalangers It has a slender prehensile tail, a sharp-pointed nose, and a long extensile tongue with which it secures its food of honey and insects from flowers It is the type of a subfamily, **Tar'si-pe-di'næ** (-pē-dĭ'nē), or family, **Tar'si-ped'i-dæ** (-pĕd'ĭ-dē).
Tar'si-us (-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TARSUS.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the tarsier. It constitutes a family, **Tar-si'i-dæ** (tär-sĭ'ĭ-dē).

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tar'sus (tär'sŭs), *n.; pl.* TARSI (-sī). [NL., fr. Gr. *ταρσός* the flat of the foot, the edge of the eyelid.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The ankle; the part of the foot of a vertebrate between the metatarsus and the leg. Also, the small bones collectively which support this part of the limb. There may be nine such bones (a proximal row of three, a centrale, and a distal row of five), but commonly the number is reduced by disappearance or fusion of some elements. In man it is seven, the proximal row being represented by two, the *astragalus*, which alone articulates with the leg bones, and the *calcaneum*, or heel bone. The others are the *navicular* (probably representing the centrale), and four distal elements, the *internal*, *middle*, and *external*, *cuneiform*, and the *cuboid*. In birds the tarsal bones are fused with the metatarsal and leg bones.
2. *Zoöl.* The tarsometatarsus, or shank, of a bird's leg; the part between the so-called knee and foot.
3. *Zoöl.* The distal part of the limb in certain arthropods; esp.: **a** In insects, the foot, or part distal to the tibia, usually consisting of several (commonly four or five) segments and bearing one or two claws, and often a pulvillus, at the end. **b** In spiders, the distal segment of the foot.
4. *Anat.* The tarsal plate of the eyelid.

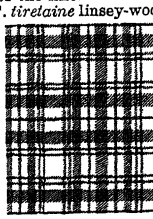
tart (tärt), *a.* [AS. *teart*, perh. akin to TEAR, *v. t.*] **1.** Sharp to the taste; sour; as, a *tart* apple.
2. Acute or severe; as, a *tart* pain, or punishment; also, keen; sharp; caustic; as, a *tart* reply; *tart* words.

Why art thou so *tart*, my brother? *Bunyan.*

3. a *Dial. Eng.* Painful; sensitive or tender, as a sore. **b** Keen; piercing; — of weather.
Syn. — See SOUR.

tart, *n.* [ME. *tarte*, F. *tarte;* perh. akin to F. *tourte*, LL. *torta*, perh. fr. L. *tortus*, p. p. of *torquere* to twist, bend, wind, because tarts were originally made of a twisted shape. Cf. TORTURE, *n.*] A small pie, or shell of pastry, containing jelly, custard, fruit, or the like.

tar'tan (tär'tăn), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *tiretaine* linsey-woolsey; cf. Sp. *tiritaña* a sort of thin silk.] Woolen cloth, checkered or crossbarred with narrow bands of various colors, much worn in the Scottish Highlands, where each clan had distinctive tartan; hence, any pattern of tartan; also, material of a similar pattern — *a.* Made of, or like, tartan.


Tartan of the Black Watch (42d Highlanders).

tartan velvet, velvet having a short nap and tartan patterns.

tar'tar (-tär), *n.* [ME. *tartre*, F. *tartre* (cf. Pr. *tartari*, Sp. *tártaro*, Pg. & It. *tartaro*, LL. *tartarum*, LGr. *τάρταρον*); perh. of Arabic origin.] **1.** A substance existing in the juice of grapes and deposited in wine casks, together with suspended matter, as a pale or dark reddish crust or sediment; specif., a recrystallized product, distinguished from *argol* or *wine stone*, the crude deposit, and from *cream of tartar*, obtained by further purification. Tartar is essentially acid potassium tartrate. It is variously used. See CREAM OF TARTAR.
2. A concretion which often incrusts the teeth, consisting of salivary mucus, animal matter, and phosphate of lime.

Tar'tar, *n.* [Per. *Tātār*, of Tatar origin: cf. F. *Tartare*, *Tatare*. The spelling *Tartar* is due to confusion with *Tartarus*.] **1.** One of the people of Tatary (Tartary), of Mongolic or Turkic origin. See TATAR.
2. [*often l. c.*] A person of a keen, irritable temper.
3. [*l. c.*] A person who, on being attacked, proves to be too strong for his assailant; — esp. in the phrase, *to catch a tartar*.

Tar'tar, *a.* Of or pert. to Tatary or the Tatars. Also,

Tar-ta'ri-an (tär-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), **Tar-ta'ric** (-tär'ĭk), *a.*

Tar-ta're-an (tär-tā'rē-ăn) } *a.* [L. *Tartareus.*] Of or

Tar-ta're-ous (-tā'rē-ŭs; 115) } pert. to Tartarus.

tartar emetic. A poisonous white crystalline salt, having a sweetish metallic taste, used in dyeing as a mordant and in medicine as a sudorific and emetic. Chemically it is potassium antimonyl tartrate (or perhaps rather potassium tartryl antimonite), $KSbOC_4H_4O_6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$.

tar-ta're-ous (tär-tā'rē-ŭs; 115), *a.* [Cf. TARTAROUS.] **1.** Consisting of, or of the nature of, tartar.
2. *Bot.* Having a rough crumbly surface, as the lichen *Lecanora tartarea* (often called **tartareous moss**), one of the sources of archil.

Tar-ta'ri-an (-rĭ-ăn), *a.* Tartar.

Tartarian buckwheat, a species of buckwheat (*Fagopyrum tataricum*) grown in poor soils and cold climates. — **Tartarian honeysuckle,** an Asiatic bush honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*) with cordate-ovate leaves and pink or white geminate flowers. — **T. lamb,** the Scythian lamb. — **T. moss.** = TARTAREOUS MOSS. — **T. oat,** an Asiatic species of oat (*Avena orientalis*) with contracted, one-sided panicles. It is more productive than the common oat and better adapted to warm climates.

Tar-ta'ri-an (tär-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [Cf. TARTAR.] Any of several varieties of heart cherries; as, the black *Tartarian.*

tar-tar'ic (tär-tăr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to tartar; derived from, or resembling, tartar.
tartaric acid, *Org. Chem.*, an acid, $C_2H_2(OH)_2(CO_2H)_2$, also called *dihydroxysuccinic acid*, occurring in four isomeric forms: (1) **Ordinary,** or **dextrotartaric, acid,** a dextrorotatory compound crystallizing in monoclinic prisms. It is widely diffused among plants, as in grapes, mountain-ash berries, etc., and is obtained chiefly from tartar. It is used in dyeing and calico printing, in photography, in medicine, esp. in the preparation of Seidlitz powders, and also as a substitute for lemon juice. (2) **Levotartaric,** or **antitartaric, acid,** differing from the ordinary acid in being levorotatory. It is prepared from racemic acid. (3) Racemic acid. (4) **Inactive tartaric, mesotartaric,** or **antitartaric, acid,** best prepared by heating ordinary tartaric acid with water. It crystallizes with one molecule of water and is optically inactive.

tar'tar-ize (tär'tär-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *tartariser*.] To impregnate or combine with, or subject to action of, tartar. — **tar'tar-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **tartarized antimony,** *Med.*, tartar emetic.

tar'tar-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *tartareux*.] Containing, consisting of, or of the nature of, tartar; tartareous.

Tar'tar-ous, *a.* Resembling, or characteristic of, a Tartar; savage; irritable.

The *Tartarous* moods of common men. *B. Jonson.*

Tar'ta-rus (tär'tă-rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Τάρταρος.*] *Class. Myth.* The infernal regions, described in the Iliad as situated as far below Hades as heaven is above the earth, and by later writers as the place of punishment for the spirits of the wicked. In the later poets, also, Hades.

Tar'tar-y (tär'tär-ĭ), *or, more correctly,* **Ta'tar-y,** *n.* A region of eastern Europe and of Asia. — **Tartary cloth.** See TARTARINE. *Obs.* — **T. buckwheat,** Tartarian buckwheat.

Tar-ti'ni's tone (tär-tē'nēz). [After *Tartini*, an Italian violinist, who discovered the tones in 1754.] *Music & Acous.* A combinational tone. See under COMBINATIONAL.

tart'ness (tärt'nĕs), *n.* [Cf. AS. *tearitness.*] The quality or state of being tart.
Syn.—Sourness, acerbity, keenness, poignancy, piquancy, asperity, harshness. See ACRIMONY.

tar'trat-ed (tär'trāt-ĕd), *a. Med. Chem.* Containing, or derived from, tartar; combined with tartaric acid.

tar'tro- (tär'trō-). *Chem.* A combining form used to denote *presence of*, or *relation to, tartar* or *tartaric acid.*

tar-tron'ic (tär-trŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*tartro-* + *malonic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $CH(OH)(CO_2H)_2$ (called also *hydroxymalonic acid*), obtained by the decomposition of a nitro derivative of tartaric acid, by reducing mesoxalic acid, and in other ways.

Tar-tufe' (tär-tōōf'; *F.* tȧr'tüf'), *or* **Tar-tuffe'** (tär-tōōf'), *n.* [F. *Tartufe, tartuffe.*] **1.** The leading character, a hypocritical priest, in Molière's "Tartufe." See CLEANTE, 1.
2. [*l. c.*] A hypocritical pretender to religion; a hypocrite. Hence: **tar-tuf'ish, tar-tuf'fish** (tär-tōōf'ĭsh), *a.* — **tar-tuf'ism, tar-tuf'fism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

tas'e-om'e-ter (tăs'ē-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *τάσις, τάσεως,* stretching + *-meter.* See TASIMETER.] *Mech.* An instrument for measuring structural stresses by means of the tones emitted by a wire equally or proportionally stressed.

ta-sim'e-ter (tȧ-sĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *τάσις* stretching, extension (fr. *τείνειν* to stretch) + *-meter.*] A modification of the microphone for detecting or measuring minute extensions or movements of solid bodies (and hence changes of temperature) by the changes of pressure produced.

tas'i-met'ric (tăs'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to tasimetry or the tasimeter.

ta-sim'e-try (tȧ-sĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The measurement of pressures; also, the use of the tasimeter.

task (tȧsk), *n.* [ME. *taske*, OF. *tasque*, var. of *tasche*, F. *tâche*, LL. *tasca*, for *taxa*, fr. L. *taxare* to rate, appraise, estimate. See TAX, *n. & v.*] **1.** A tax; impost. *Obs.*
2. Labor or study imposed by another, often in a definite quantity; as, a schoolboy's *task;* broadly, anything imposed upon one by duty or necessity; undertaking; work.

His mental powers were equal to greater *tasks.* *Atterbury.*

Syn. — Work, employment, toil, lesson, stint.

task, (tȧsk), *v. t.;* TASKED (tȧskt); TASK'ING. **1.** To tax. *Obs.*
2. To impose a task upon; to assign a definite amount of business, labor, or duty to.

There *task* thy maids, and exercise the loom. *Dryden.*

3. Specif., to oppress with great labor; to keep busy at, or as at, a task; burden; as, to *task* one's mind with details.
4. To assign as a task. *Obs.*
5. To charge; to tax, as with a fault.

Too impudent to *task* me with those errors. *Beau. & Fl*

task'er (tȧs'kĕr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *taschier* laborer.] **1.** One who imposes or regulates taxes. *Obs.*
2. One who imposes a task; a taskmaster.
3. One who performs a task; specif., a laborer; esp., a thresher or reaper. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

task'mas'ter (tȧsk'mȧs'tĕr; *cf.* MASTER), *n.* One who imposes a task, or burdens another with labor; one whose duty is to assign tasks; an overseer. *Ex.* i. 11.

task wage. *Economics.* A wage paid by the day, or some fixed period, on condition that a minimum task be performed. When the workman is paid in proportion for excess over the minimum, the wage is one for piecework.

task'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work done as a task; also, work done by the job; piecework.

Tas-ma'ni-an (tăz-mā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Tasmania. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Tasmania; specif., one of the extinct aborigines of Tasmania, much like the Australian aborigines, but ruder in culture.
Tasmanian box, a pittosporaceous shrub (*Bursaria spinosa*). — **T. cherry,** a branching prostrate epacridaceous shrub (*Astroloma humifusum*); also, its edible berrylike drupe. — **T. cider tree,** the swamp gum. — **T. cranberry.** = TASMANIAN CHERRY. — **T. currant,** an epacridaceous shrub (*Leucopogon richei*); also, its edible drupaceous fruit. — **T. devil,** a carnivorous burrowing Tasmanian marsupial (*Sarcophilus ursinus*) of the dasyure family. It has coarse mostly jet-black fur. Though scarcely larger than a badger, it is very savage and it sometimes destroys sheep. — **T. dogwood,** the asteraceous shrub *Bedfordia salicina.* — **T. honeysuckle,** the proteaceous shrub *Sirmuellera australis.* — **T. hyacinth,** a Tasmanian pink-flowered orchid (*Thelymitra nuda*). — **T. ironwood,** the shrub or tree *Notelæa ligustrina.* — **T. kurrajong,** the malvaceous shrub *Plagianthus sidoides.* — **T. laurel,** an escallioniaceous shrub or tree (*Anopterus glandulosus*), with glossy evergreen leaves and racemose white flowers. — **T. mountain myrtle,** the rutaceous shrub *Phebalium montanum.* — **T. myrtle,** an Australian beech (*Fagus cunninghamii*). — **T. pepper,** the magnoliaceous tree *Drimys aromatica*, which has spicy bark. — **T. plum,** the proteaceous shrub *Cenarrhenes nitida*, or its drupaceous fruit. — **T. rope grass,** any plant of the genus *Restio.* — **T. sassafras,** the monimiaceous tree *Atherosperma moschatum.* It has tonic astringent bark. — **T. stinkwood,** the stinking ash. — **T. tiger, T. wolf,** the thylacine.


Tasmanian Devil.

tass (tȧs), *n.* [F. *tasse.*] A drinking cup, bowl, or the like; also, the contents of a tass. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

tas'sel (tȧs''l), *n.* [ME., some part of a fastening of a mantle, OF. *tassel, taisel*, F. *tassean* a bracket, prob. fr. L. *tarillus* a little die, dim. of *talus* (for *tarlus*) a die of a longish shape, rounded on two sides and marked only on the other four, a knuckle bone.] **1.** A pendent ornament, ending in a tuft of loose threads or cords, attached to the corners of cushions, to curtains, and the like.
2. Something likened to a tassel; specif., the pendent inflorescence of some plants, as of maize, or Indian corn.
3. A narrow ribbon fastened to a book for a bookmark.

tas'sel, *v. i.;* TAS'SELED (-'ld) or TAS'SELLED; TAS'SEL-ING or TAS'SEL-LING. To put forth tassels or inflorescences.

tas'sel, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *tasseler.*] **1.** To adorn with tassels; to attach tassels to; also, to make into tassels.
2. = DETASSEL, *v. t.*

tas'set (tȧs'ĕt), *n.* [OF. *tassette.* Cf. TASSE.] In later medieval armor: **a** One of a set of steel splints hanging from the cuirass as a defense for the front of the upper thigh. **b** The skirt so formed.

taste (tāst), *v. t.;* TAST'ED (tās'tĕd; -tĭd; 151); TAST'ING (tās'tĭng). [ME. *tasten* to feel, to taste, OF. *taster* to feel,

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tar'so-pha-lan'ge-al (tär'sō-fȧ-lăn'jē-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Pertaining to the tarsus and phalanges.
tar'so-phy'ma (-fĭ'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tarso-* + Gr. *φῦμα* a growth.] A tumor of the tarsus.
tar'so-plas'ty (tär'sō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*tarso-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* A plastic operation on the eyelid.
tar-sor'rha-phy (tär-sôr'ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*tarso-* + *-rrhaphy.*] *Surg.* An operation to diminish the size of the opening between the eyelids when enlarged by cicatrices.
tar'so-tar'sal (tär'sō-tär'sȧl), *a.* = MEDIOTARSAL. [IOTARSAL.]
tar'so-tib'i-al (-tĭb'ĭ-ăl). = TIBIOTARSAL.
tar-sot'o-my (tär-sŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*tarso-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* A cutting into the tarsal cartilages.
tart, *v. t.* To make tart *Rare.*
tart. *Abbr.* Tartaric.
tar'ta-go (tär'tȧ-gō), *n.* [Sp. *tártago.*] The physic nut
Tar'tak (-tăk), *n. Bib.* A god worshiped in Samaria by the Avites 2 *Kings* xvii. 31.
tar'tan (-tăn), *n.* [F. *tartane*, or Sp., Pg., or It *tartana;* all perh. of Arabic origin.] *Naut.* A coasting vessel, used in the Mediterranean, having one mast carrying a large lateen sail, and a bowsprit with staysail or jib.
Tar'tan, *n. Bib.* The title of an Assyrian military officer, prob. commander in chief.
tar-ta'na (tär-tä'nä), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of Spanish vehicle usually having two wheels and a cover.
tartane † TERTIAN.
tar'tan-pur'ry (tär'tăn-pŏr'ĭ), *n.* A kind of pudding or porridge containing kale. *Scot.*
Tar'tar, *n.* Tartarus. *Obs.*
tar'tar-at'ed (tär'tär-āt'ĕd), *a. Med. Chem.* Tartrated.
tar'tare sauce (tär'tär; tär'tär'). [F. *sauce tartare.*] *Cookery.* A sauce consisting of mayonnaise dressing with chopped green herbs, pickles, olives, and capers, often served with fish.
tar'tar-et, *n.* [OF., a kind of hawk.] *Obs.* **1.** The passage hawk. **b** A worthless fellow.
Tar'tar horse. The tarpan.
tar-ta'ri-an, *n.* A tartar; specif., a thief. *Obs. Cant.*
Tar'ta'rin' (tär'tȧ'rĭn'), *n.* [F.] In several of Alphonse Daudet's satirical novels, a boastful citizen of Tarascon who, to achieve fame as a great hunter and adventurer, engages in various absurd undertakings. [*tar. Obs.*]
tar'tar-ine, *a.* Consisting of tartar.
tar'tar-ine (tär'tär-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Potassium carbonate, got by incineration of tartar. *Obs.*
tar'ta-rine, *n.* [OF. *tartarin*, or LL. *tartarinus.*] A costly silk fabric supposed to have been made by the Tartars *Obs.*
tar-ta'ri-um (tär-tā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* = TARTARINE, a cloth. *Obs*
Tar'tar-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
tar'tar-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a tartar (sense 2). *Rare.*
tar'ta-rum (tär'tȧ'rŭm), *n. Pharm.* Tartar.
Tar'ta-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Tartarus. *Obs.*
‖ **tarte** (tärt), *n.* [F.] A tart
‖ **tar'tine'** (tär'tēn'), *n.* [F.] A slice of bread spread with preserved fruit or with butter.
tart'ish, *a.* See 1st -ISH.
tar'tle (tär't'l), *v. i.* To hesitate, esp. before recognizing a person. *Scot. Obs.*
tart'let, *n.* A small tart.
tart'ly, *adv.* of TART See -LY.
tartonphily, *n.* [It. *tartufole, tartufali.*] Truffles. *Obs.*
tar-tral'ic (tär-trăl'ĭk), *a.* [From TARTAR the chemical compound.] *Chem.* Ditartaric.
tar-tram'ate (tär-trăm'āt), *n. Chem.* A salt of tartramic acid.
tar-tram'ic (-trăm'ĭk), *a.* [*tartro-* + *-amic.*] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_4H_7O_5N$, got as a sirup by action of ammonia on tartaric anhydride.
tar-tram'ide (-ĭd; -īd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*tartro-* + *amide.*] *Chem.* A white substance, $C_4H_8O_4N_2$, amide of tartaric acid.
tar'trate (tär'trāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *tartrate.*] *Chem.* A salt or ester of tartaric acid.
tar'tra-zine (tär'trȧ-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*tartaric* + *hydrazine.*] See DYE. — **tar'tra-zin'ic** (-zĭn'ĭk), *a.*
tartre. † TARTAR.
tar-trel'ic (tär-trĕl'ĭk), *a.* [From TARTAR the chemical compound.] *Chem.* Designating a white deliquescent anhydride, $C_4H_4O_5$, of tartaric acid.
tar'tron. † TARTARINE, a silk.
tar'tro-nate (tär'trō-nāt), *n.* Salt or ester of tartronic acid.
tar'tro-nyl (-nĭl), *n.* [*tartronic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A bivalent radical, $C_3H_2O_3$, the radical of tartaric acid. Cf. BENZOYL.
tartronyl urea. Dialuric acid.
tar'tro-vi'nic (tär'trō-vĭ'nĭk; -vĭn'ĭk), *a.* [*tartro-* + *vinic.*] *Org. Chem.* Ethyltartaric.
tar'tryl (tär'trĭl), *n.* [*tartro-* + *-yl. Chem.* The bivalent radical $C_4H_4O_4$, the radical of tartaric acid. Cf. BENZOYL.
tar-tuf'fer-y (tär-tŭf'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Tartuffism.
Ta'ru-ma-rĭ (tä'rōō-mä'rē). Var. of TARAHUMARI.
tarve (tärv), *v. t., v. i., & n.* [Cf. AS. *torfian* to throw, and E. *top-sy-turvy.*] Turn; bend. *U. S.*
tarveal, *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *torveldr* hard, difficult.] Fatigue *Obs. Scot.* — *a.* Fretful. *Obs. Scot.*
tar water. a A cold infusion of tar in water, used as a drug **b** Ammoniacal water of gas works.
tar'weed', *n.* Any of various Californian resinous-glandular asteraceous plants, esp. species of *Madia, Hemizonia,* and *Grindelia.*
tar well. *Gas Manuf.* A receptacle in which are drawn off the condensed products from the hydraulic main.
tar'whine' (tär'hwĭn'), *n.* [Native name.] a A sparoid food fish (*Chrysophrys sarba*) of Australia. b = BLACK BREAM a
tar'wood', *n.* A New Zealand taxaceous tree (*Dacrydium colensoi*). [AGE, TARRISOME.]
taryage, tarysum † TARRY-
tas. † *takes,* form of TAKE; TASS.
ta-sa'jo (tä-sä'hō; 189), *n.* [Sp.] Jerked beef. *South America.*
tas'ar (tăs'ȧr). Var. of TUSSAH.
tascal, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *taisgeal* the finding of anything.] A reward for information about stolen cattle. *Obs. Scot.*
tas'co (tăs'kō), *n.* [Cf. Sp *tasconio*, L. *tascnium* a kind of clayey earth.] A kind of clay for making melting pots.
tase. † TASS, a tasset.
tase. † *takes,* form of TAKE; obs. pl. of TOE. [TACHE. *Obs.*
tasee, *n.* A button or clasp. Cf.
tasel, tasell. † TEASEL.
tash (tăsh), *v. t.* [F. *tacher.*] To stain; soil; also, to fatigue. — *n.* [F. *tache.*] Stain; blemish; hence, a disgrace. Cf. TACHE. *Both Scot. & Dial.Eng.*
tash (tăsh), *n.* Also **tass** (tăs). [Hind. *tāsh, tās,* fr. Ar. *tās* cup, plate, brocade.] An East Indian fabric containing much gold or silver thread.
Tash'mi-tum (tăsh'mĕ-tŏŏm), *n.* [Assyrian, lit. revelation.] *Babylon. Myth.* A goddess, the consort of Nebo.
tash-rif' (tăsh-rēf'), *n.* Also *tasherif', tashreef.* [Ar. *tashrīf* his grace, pl *tashrīfāt, tashārīf,* honors, robe of honor.] Honor; respect; attention or politeness from a superior; also, a gift; a complimentary present. *Anglo-Ind.*
tasil. † TEASEL
task'it (tăs'kĭt), *p. a.* Fatigued; fagged *Scot.*
task'less, *a.* See -LESS
task'mis'tress, *n.* A woman who imposes tasks.
taskt. Tasked. *Ref. Sp.*
tasle. † TEASEL.
tas'let (tăs'lĕt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *tasselet*, dim. of *tassel* piece of cloth, and E. TASSET.] A tasset
Tasm. *Abbr.* Tasmania.
tas'ma-nare' (tăz'mȧ-nâr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
tas'ma-nite (-nĭt), *n.* [From *Tasmania.*] *Min.* A compound of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and sulphur in minute reddish brown scales in shale.
taspe, *v. i.* To palpitate. *Obs.*
taspysster † TAPSTER.
tass (tăs; tās), *n.* [F. *tas.*] A heap, esp. of earth; also, a mow, as of hay. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tass, tasse (tăs), *n.* [Cf. TASSET.] = TASSET.
tas-sa'go (tä-sä'gō), *n.* Tassajo. *South America.* [SAH.
tas'sah (tŭs'ȧ) Var. of TUSSAH.
tas'sal (tăs'ȧl). Var. of TORSEL.
tasse. † TASS. [sels. *Obs.*
tassed, *a.* Adorned with tassels.
tassed, *p. a.* [Cf. TAX, *v.*] Overcome. *Obs.*
tas'sel, *n.* A careless good-for-nothing person. *Dial. Eng.*
tas'sel. † TEASEL. [TORSEL.]
tas'sel (tăs''l). Var. of TERCEL,
tas'sel. Scot. var. of TUSSLE.
tas'sel-bur', *n.* A thistle. *Obs.*
tassel bush. The fever bush of California.
tas'seld. Tasseled. *Ref. Sp.*
tas'sel-et, *n.* A small tassel. *Obs.*
tassel fish. Any of various threadfins. *Australia.*
tassel flower. a A tropical Asiatic asteraceous plant (*Emilia sonchifolia*) having small tassel-like heads of scarlet flowers; —called also *Flora's-paintbrush.* **b** An asteraceous plant (*Coleosanthus grandiflorus*) of the western United States. **c** The prairie clover. **d** Any mimosaceous tree of the genus *Inga. West Indies.*
tassel grass. An aquatic herb of the genus *Ruppia*, esp. *R. maritima.* [HYACINTH.
tassel hyacinth. = FEATHERED
tassel stitch. a An embroidery stitch for making open loops cut to form fringe. **b** A kind of plush stitch.
tassel tree. Any cornaceous tree of the genus *Garrya*, with tassel-like staminate aments [SAH.
tas'ser (tŭs'ẽr). Var. of TUSSET.
tassette. † TASSET.
‖ **tas'sette'** (tȧ'sĕt'), *n.* [Cf. TASSET.] A cone of refractory ware, sometimes used as a support for pottery in a kiln.
tasshe. † TACHE, touchwood.
tass'ie (tăs'ĭ), *n.* = TASS, a cup. *Scot.*
tass'mak'er, *n.* A maker of leather purses or pouches. *Obs.*
tast. † *taketh,* form of TAKE; TASTE. [-ABLE.]
tast'a-ble (tās'tȧ-b'l), *a.* See

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to try by the touch, to try, to taste, F. *tâter*, LL. (assumed) *tastare*, perh. due to confusion of (assumed) LL. *taxitare*, v. freq. of L. *taxare* to touch sharply, to estimate, with L. *gustare* to taste. See TAX, *v. t.*] **1.** To try or test by or as by the touch; to touch for the purpose of testing; hence, to test; try; prove; as, to *taste* a bow. *Obs.*

Taste it well and stone thou shalt it find. *Chaucer.*

2. To try by the touch of the tongue; to ascertain the relish or flavor of (anything) by taking a small quantity into the mouth; specif., to test the quality of (anything) by its taste; as, to *taste* wine for the trade.

3. To eat or drink a small quantity of, as for testing; to partake of (food or drink), esp. in small quantities.

4. To partake of; to participate in; — usually implying relish or pleasure. "A deeper joy to *taste*." *Shelley.*

5. To yield a pleasant taste or flavor to; to please. *Rare.*

6. To like; appreciate; enjoy. *Fielding.*

7. To become acquainted with by actual trial; to essay; experience; undergo.

8. To discern; understand; know. *Now Rare.*

He . . . should *taste* death for every man. *Heb.* ii. 9.

9. To impart a flavor to; to flavor. *Rare.*

10. To long for; to desire; wish. *Obs. & R.*

11. To have sexual intercourse with. *Obs.* *Shak.*

12. To smell. *Obs.*

taste (tāst), *v. i.* **1.** To touch, esp. so as to test. *Obs.*

2. To try food with the mouth; to eat or drink a little only; to try the flavor of anything; as, to *taste* of wine.

For age but *tastes* of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

3. To have a certain flavor when applied to the taste organs; to excite a particular sensation, by which the specific quality or flavor is distinguished; fig., to have a particular quality; as, the milk *tastes* sour or of garlic.

Yea, every idle, nice, and wanton reason
Shall to the king *taste* of this action. *Shak.*

4. To have perception, experience, or enjoyment; to partake; — often with *of*; as, to *taste* of nature's bounty.

The valiant never *taste* of death but once. *Shak.*

taste, *n.* [Cf. OF. *tast* the touch.] **1.** A touch or stroke; also, the sense of touch; esp., a touching in order to test; a test; hence, broadly, essay; trial; experience. *Obs.*

2. Act of tasting with the mouth; gustation.

3. A particular sensation excited by the application of a substance to the tongue; the quality or savor of any substance as perceived by means of the tongue; flavor; as, the *taste* of an orange; a bitter, acid, or sweet, *taste*.

4. *Physiol.* The one of the five senses by which certain properties of bodies (called their *taste*, *savor*, *flavor*) are ascertained by contact with the organs of taste. Taste depends mainly on the contact of soluble matter with the terminal organs (connected with branches of the glossopharyngeal and other nerves) in the papillæ on the surface of the tongue. The base of the tongue is considered most sensitive to bitter substances, the point to sweet and acid substances. The end-organs of the sense of *taste* are the taste buds in the epithelium of the tongue. In order to affect the brushlike ends of the nerves of taste which ramify in these taste buds, substances must be soluble. Only four *tastes*, acid, bitter, salt, sweet, are fundamental. All others are either combinations, or, as is more common, sensations of *taste* modified by smell.

5. Intellectual relish; liking; fondness; — formerly with *of*, now with *for*; as, he had no *taste for* study.

6. Heed; attention. *Obs. & R.* *Macro Plays.*

7. The power of discerning and appreciating beauty, order, congruity, proportion, symmetry, or whatever constitutes excellence, esp. in the fine arts and belles-lettres; critical judgment; discernment; as, a man of *taste*.

Taste is nothing but sensibility to the different degrees and kinds of excellence in the works of Art or Nature. *Hazlitt.*

8. Manner with respect to what is pleasing, refined, or good usage; style; as, an epitaph in bad *taste*.

9. A little piece tasted or eaten; a bit; a sample; hence, *Colloq. or Slang*, any trifling amount; a little. *Bacon.*

10. A smell; scent; odor. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — Vein, streak, strain, dash, spice, touch, hint, thought, shade. — TASTE, FLAVOR, SAVOR, RELISH, SMACK, TANG are distinguished in their fig. senses. TASTE, as here compared, denotes a sample or specimen of something, rather than (as in the case of the other words) a property of it; as, "Come, give us a *taste* of your quality" (*Shak.*). FLAVOR, SAVOR, and RELISH suggest either a predominant or distinctive quality, or a tinge or trace of something; as, "The higher heroisms and the old rare *flavors* are passing out of life" (*W. James*); "The passing hour's supporting joys have lost the keen-edged *flavor*" (*G. Meredith*); "We have the art perception, we catch *flavors*, and roll them on our tongues" (*T. E. Brown*); "a Puritanism that still strove to keep in its creed the intense *savor* which had long gone out of its faith" (*Lowell*); "There was a slight *savor* of disappointment in his tone" (*Mary Wilkins*); cf. "the style here and there *savoring* too strongly of sermon" (*Gray*); "the full *flavor*, the whole *relish* of delight" (*H. W. Beecher*); "Your lordship . . . hath yet some *smack* of age in you, some *relish* of the saltness of time" (*Shak.*). SMACK and TANG (which denotes esp. a fresh or pungent flavor) are more homely and familiar; as, "the Saxon names of places, with the pleasant, wholesome *smack* of the soil in them" (*M. Arnold*); cf. "Too many negative superiorities begin to *smack* a little of the prig" (*Stevenson*); "The language has a *tang* of Shakespeare" (*Gray*); "Yankeeisms . . . whose salt-sea *flavor* has its own peculiar *tang* in it" (*Lowell*). See RELISH, SMELL, VEIN, TURN.

out of taste, *without power to discern flavors, relishes, qualities, etc.* — **to one's t.,** to one's liking.

taste bud. *Anat.* One of the end-organs of taste. They consist of an oval group of spindle-shaped cells (the **gustatory cells**) ending in a filiform process, inclosed in an envelope of supporting cells whose arrangement suggests that of the leaves in a bud. In man they occur in the epithelium on the circumvallate and some of the fungiform papillæ of the tongue, on the base of the tongue, and on the anterior pillars of the fauces, soft palate, etc.

tast'ed (tās'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *a.* Having a taste; — usually in composition; as, *sweet-tasted*; *sour-tasted*.

taste'ful (tāst'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Savory. "*Tasteful* herbs." *Pope.*

2. Having, exhibiting, or conforming to, good taste; as, a *tasteful* man; *tasteful* drapery; *tasteful* decorations.

— **taste'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **taste'ful-ness,** *n.*

taste'less, *a.* **1.** Having no taste; insipid; flat; as, *tasteless* fruit; hence, without pleasure or interest; insipid; dull.

2. Destitute of the sense of taste.

3. Not manifesting, or not conscious of what is, good taste; not in good taste; as, *tasteless* decorations; a *tasteless* age.

— **taste'less-ly,** *adv.* — **taste'less-ness,** *n.*

tast'er (tās'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tastes. Specif.: **a** One who tastes food or drink to test it before serving.

Thy tutor be thy *taster*, ere thou eat *Dryden.*

b One who tests, as tea, by tasting, for trade purposes.

2. That in which, or by which, anything is tasted. Specif.: **a** A shallow metal cup used in testing wine. **b** A pipette. **c** A fluted tool for taking a sample of cheese or butter.

3. A drink of liquor. *Obs. Scot.*

tast'y (tās'tĭ), *a.*; TAST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); TAST'I-EST. **1.** Having, or showing, good taste; being in conformity with good taste; as, a *tasty* person; *tasty* furniture. *Colloq.*

2. Pleasing to the palate; as, a *tasty* dish.

tat (tăt), *v. t.*; TAT'TED; TAT'TING. [Cf. dial. *tat*, *tait*, a tuft of hair or wool, Icel. *tæta* shreds, *tæta* to tease or pick wool.] **1.** To mat; tangle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To make by tatting (which see); as, *tatted* edging.

tat, *v. i.* To work at tatting. See TATTING.

Ta'tar (tä'tär), *n.* [See TARTAR.] A member of any of numerous mixed tribes or hordes, mostly Mongolic or Turkic, inhabiting parts of Russia and of central and eastern Asia. Originally the term probably designated the Tungusic tribes of Manchuria and Mongolia, but it came to be employed in Europe to designate any of the invading Asiatic hordes. — *a.* Of or pert. to the Tatars, or designating, or belonging to, a branch of the Ural-Altaic languages.

Ta-ta'ri-an (tä-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), **Ta-tar'ic** (-tăr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Tatars. See also TARTARIAN.

tat'ou-ay (tăt'o͞o-ā; tä't'o͞o-ī'), *n.* [Guarani *tatu-ay*, lit., wound tatou, because its fat is used for curing wounds.] A large armadillo (*Cabassous unicinctus*) of tropical South America, having 12 or 13 movable bands or plates around the body. The tail, which has few plates, is shorter than the body, and the third front claw is very large and falcate.

tat'ter (tăt'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tötur*, *töttur*, pl. *tötrar*, *töttrar*, Norw. *totra*, pl. *totror*, LG. *taltern* tatters.] **1.** A rag or a part torn and hanging; — chiefly in *pl.*

Tear a passion to *tatters*, to very rags. *Shak.*

2. A tatterdemalion.

tat'ter, *v. i. & t.*; TAT'TERED (-ẽrd); TAT'TER-ING. To tear into shreds; to make or become ragged.

tat'ter-de-mal'ion (tăt'ẽr-dē-măl'yŭn; -măl'yŭn; 277), *n.* [*tatter* + (perh.) a derivative of OF. *desmaillier* to break the meshes of, to tear: cf. OF. *maillon* long clothes, swaddling clothes, F. *maillot*. See TATTER; MAIL armor.] A ragged fellow; a ragamuffin. *L'Estrange.*

tat'tered (tăt'ẽrd), *p. a.* **1.** Ragged; torn in shreds.

2. Clad in ragged clothes.

3. Broken; dilapidated, as a building. *Rare.*

Tat'ter-sall's (tăt'ẽr-sôlz), *n.* A famous horse market in London, established in 1766 by Richard Tattersall, also used as the headquarters of credit betting on English horse races; hence, a large horse market elsewhere.

tat'ting (tăt'ĭng), *n.* [See TAT to mat.] A kind of knotted lace made from cotton or linen thread wound on a shuttle; also, the act or process of making it.

tat'tle (tăt''l), *v. i.*; TAT'TLED (-ld); TAT'TLING (-lĭng). [Akin to ME. *tateren*, LG. *tateln*, D. *tateren* to stammer, and perh. to E. *titter*.] **1.** To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning; to chatter.

2. To tell tales or secrets; to be a talebearer.

tat'tle (tăt''l), *v. t.* To utter or disclose by tattling; as, to *tattle* gossip; to *tattle* a secret.

tat'tle, *n.* Idle talk or chat; trifling talk; prate.

Syn. — See GOSSIP.

tat'tler (tăt'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tattles; an idle talker; also, one who tells tales. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Any of certain rather slender long-billed limicoline birds of *Totanus* and allied genera, as the willet, yellowlegs, and redshanks; — so called from their loud notes. Some smaller species, though almost invariably called *sandpipers*, as the common European, the spotted, and solitary, sandpipers, properly belong to this group.

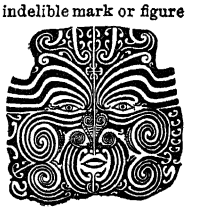
3. An alarm, or striking, watch or clock. *Obs. Cant.*

tat'tling (tăt'lĭng), *p. a.* Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales; gossipy. — **tat'tling-ly,** *adv.*

tat-too' (tă-to͞o'), *n.* [Earlier *taptoo*, D. *taptoe*; *tap* a tap, faucet + *toe* to, shut (i. e., the taps, or drinking houses, shut from the soldiers).] *Mil. & Nav.* A call sounded on drum and fife, trumpet, or bugle, shortly before taps, giving notice to soldiers or sailors to repair to quarters.

tat-too', *v. t.*; TAT-TOOED' (-to͞od'); TAT-TOO'ING. [Of Polynesian origin; cf. Maori *ta* to tattoo, Tahitian *tatu* puncturation.] To mark or color (the skin) by pricking in coloring matter so as to form indelible marks or figures or by production of scars.

tat-too', *n.*; *pl.* -TOOS' (-to͞oz'). An indelible mark or figure fixed upon the surface of the body by the insertion of pigment under the skin or by the production of scars. Generally, the former method is practiced by clear-skinned peoples, and the latter is common among blacks, the scars being either gashes healing lighter than the surrounding surface, or raised weals or patches produced by prolonged irritation of the flesh. Tattooing serves both ornamental and heraldic purposes among savages.



Pattern of Tattoo on the face of Te Pehi, a Maori chief.

tat-too'age (-ăj), *n.* Act or process of tattooing; a tattooed design.

tat-too'ing, *n.* A mark or design, or marks or designs collectively, tattooed upon flesh.

tau (tou), *n.* [Gr. *ταῦ*.] **a** The nineteenth letter (Τ, τ) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English *t*. **b** = TAV.

taunt (tänt; tônt), *a.* [Cf. OF. & F. *tant* so much, so many, L. *tantus* of such size, so great, so much, and E. ATAUNT.] *Naut. & Dial. Eng.* Very high or tall; as, *taunt* masts.

taunt (tänt; tônt; 277), *v. t.*; TAUNT'ED; TAUNT'ING. [Prob. fr. OF. *tanter* to tempt, to try, var. of *tenter* (see TEMPT); cf. E. dial. *taunt* to tempt, to dare (one), to tease.] **1.** To tease. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. To reproach with severe or insulting words; to upbraid, esp. by casting something in one's teeth; to jeer at.

3 To make the subject of scornful censure or reproach; to cast in one's teeth. *Obs.* "*Taunt* my faults." *Shak.*

Syn. — Deride, mock, jeer at, flout, revile. See RIDICULE.

taunt, *n.* **1.** Upbraiding language; a bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.

With scoffs, and scorns, and contumelious *taunts*. *Shak.*

2. One who is taunted; an object of scornful reproach.

Tau'rid (tô'rĭd), *n.* [*Taurus* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a group of meteors appearing November 20–23; — so called because they appear to radiate from a point in Taurus.

tau'rine (tô'rĭn; -rīn; 183), *a.* [L. *taurinus*, fr. *taurus* a bull. See TAURUS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a bull; bovine.

2. Relating to the zodiacal sign Taurus, or to the interval from 4500 to 1900 B. C., when the sun was in Taurus at or near the vernal equinox.

tau'rine (tô'rĭn; -rēn; 184), **tau'rin** (-rĭn), *n.* [It was first found in ox bile. See TAURUS.] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance of neutral reaction occurring in small quantity in the juices of muscle, in the lungs, and elsewhere, and formed as a cleavage product of taurocholic acid. It crystallizes in colorless, regular prisms, and is an amino derivative of ethyl sulphonic acid, $C_2H_4(NH_2)SO_3H$.

tau'ro-bo'li-um (tô'rō-bō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-ä). [L., fr. Gr. *ταυροβόλιον*, prob. for *ταυροπόλιον*, fr. *ταυροπόλος*, an epithet of Artemis.] The sacrifice of a bull, involving the baptism of the worshipers with the bull's blood. The rite probably originated in worship of the Persian goddess Anahita, but was adopted in Mithras worship. See MITHRAS.

tau'ro-cho'late (-kō'lāt; -kōl'āt), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A salt of taurocholic acid.

tau'ro-chol'ic (-kōl'ĭk), *a.* [*taurine* + *cholic.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a bitter-sweet deliquescent acid, $C_{26}H_{45}O_7NS$, occurring as the sodium salt in the bile of man, of Carnivora, and of the ox and a few other Herbivora. On hydrolysis it yields cholic acid and taurine.

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taste, *n.* A kind of narrow and thin silk ribbon. *Rare.*

taste bulb. A taste bud.

taste cell. A gustatory cell.

taste'kin, *n.* See -KIN.

taste paper. A portion of the written work in the Oxford "greats" requiring critical analysis of classical authors. *Oxf. Univ. Slang.* — TABLE. *Obs.*

tast'i-ble (tās'tĭ-b'l), *a.* = TASTABLE. *Obs.*

tast'i-ly (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TASTY.

tast'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **tas'to** (täs'tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A key or thing touched to produce a tone.

‖ **tas'to so'lo.** [It.] Single touch; — in old music, a direction that the bass notes over or under it should be played alone, or with no other chords than unisons and octaves.

tastour. † TASTER. [of THAT.]

tat (tăt; tät). Obs. or dial. var. **tat,** *n.* Father; dad. *Dial. Eng.*

tat, *n.* [Cf. TAT to do tatting.] Tuft; tangle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tat, *n. Dial. Eng. & Cant.* A rag. — *v. t.* To gather rags.

tat (tăt), *n.* & *v.* Tap; touch. *Dial.*

tat (tăt), *n.* [Hind. *tāt*.] A coarse fabric, as matting; esp., gunny cloth. *India.* [pony.]

tat (tăt), *n.* Short for TATTOO, a

tat (tăt; *Skr.* tăt), *n.* [Skr., this, that, neut. pron.] *Theos.* The absolute.

Tat (tät), *n.*; *pl.* TATES. An agricultural people of Iranian speech, possibly allied to the Tajiks dwelling upon the southwest shores of the Caspian Sea.

ta'-ta' (tä'tä'), *interj.* Goodby; farewell. *Familiar.*

Tatar sable. See KOLINSKY.

tatarwagges, taterwagges, *n. pl.* Tatters; shreds. *Obs.*

ta-tau'pa (tä-tou'pä), *n.* [Tupi *tatauba*.] A South American tinamou (*Crypturus tataupa*).

tatch (*dial.* täch, tăch). Obs. or Scot. & dial. of TACH, to fasten.

tatche. Obs. or archaic var. of TACHE. [Eng. var. of TECHY.]

tatch'y (täch'ĭ; tăch'ĭ). Dial.

tate (tāt), *n.* [See TAT to mat.] A small piece of something, as wool or hay; a lock (of hair). *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ta'ter (tā'tẽr; -tē), *n.* Potato. *Dial.*

tater. † TATTER.

tath. † *taketh*, form of TAKE.

tath (täth), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tað* dung.] Dung; manure; — of sheep and cattle; also, coarse rank grass growing near manure. — *v. t.* To dung. — *v. i.* To manure (land) by pasturing sheep and cattle on it. *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tathe, *v. t.* To vomit. *Obs.*

ta'tie (tā'tĭ), *n.* = POTATO. *Dial.*

tatird. † TATTERED. [*Ref. Sp.*

tat'l, **tat'ld.** Tattle; tattled.

tatle. † TATTLE. [*Cant.*

tat'mon'ger, *n.* A cheat. *Obs.*

Tat'nai (tät'nĭ; -nā-ĭ). *Bib.*

ta'toe (tă'tō; -tŏ), *n.* Aphetic for POTATO. *Dial.*

ta-too', **ta-too'er,** **ta-too'ing,** etc. Vars. of TATTOO, etc.

ta-tou' (tä-to͞o'), *n.* [Tupi *tatú*, *tátu*: cf. F. *tatou*, Pg. *tatu*.] Armadillo; esp., giant armadillo.

tatou peba. The peba.

tatrid. † TATTERED.

tatt. Var. of TAT.

tat'ta (tăt'ä; tät'ä), *n.* Daddy. *Obs. or Dial.* [of TATTY.]

tat'ta (tăt'ä), **-tee** (-ē). Vars. **tat'ter** (tăt'ẽr), *n.* [See TAT to mat.] One who makes tatting.

tat'ter (*dial.* tăt'ẽ(r); tät'-), *v. t.* [Cf. TATTLE.] **1.** To chatter; gabble; tattle; scold. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [& *Dial. Eng.*] **2.** To bustle; stir; hurry. *Scot.*

tat'ter, *n.* [Cf. OD. *tateren* to babble, and E. TATTLE.] A fit of ill temper or rage. *Dial. Eng.*

tat'terd. Tattered. *Ref. Sp.*

tat'ter-wal'lop (-wŏl'ŭp), *n.* A ragged thing or person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tat'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Ragged; tattered. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tat'tie. Var. of TATTY.

tat'ting. Corrupt. of TATTY.

Tat'tle, *n.* In Congreve's comedy "Love for Love," a half-witted beau, vain of his amours, yet priding himself on secrecy.

tat'tle-ment, *n.* Tattle. *Rare.*

tat'tler-y (tăt'lẽr-ĭ), *n.* Tattle. *Rare.* [*log.*

tat'tle-tale', *n.* A telltale. *Colloq.*

tat-too', *v. i.* To sound the tattoo; also, to drum with the fingers. *Rare.*

tat'too (tăt'o͞o; tăt'-), *n.* [Hind. *tattū*. Cf. TAT.] A native-bred pony. *India.*

tat-too'er, *n.* One who tattoos.

tat'trel, *n.* [Cf. TATTER, *n.*] A rag. *Obs. Scot.* [*Cant.*

tatts. *n. pl.* False dice. *Obs.*

tat'tva (tŭt'wä), *n.* [Skr., reality.] *Hindu Philos.* One of the principles of existence or truth, in the Sankhya system. [*Scot.*]

tat'ty (ta'tĭ), *a.* = TAUTED.

tat'ty (tăt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). [Hind. *tattī*.] A mat or screen of fibers hung at a door or window and kept wet to cool the air. *India.* [TOO, a marking.]

ta-tu' (tä-to͞o'). Var. of TATTOO.

Ta'tu (tä'to͞o), *n.* [NL. See TATOU.] *Zoöl.* The genus of armadillos including the peba and its allies, typical of a subfamily.

Tat'u-i'næ (tăt'ŭ-ī'nē). Also [*L. c.*], var. of TATOU.

Ta-tu'si-a (tä-to͞o'zĭ-ä; -sĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of TATU.

Tat'u-si'i-dæ (tăt'ŭ-sĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. F. *tatusie*, an armadillo without incisor teeth.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of DASYPODIDÆ.

tat'y. † TATTY. [potato.]

ta'ty (tā'tĭ). Dial. of TATIE, **tatyllar.** † TATTLER.

tauch. † TAUGH.

taucht (*Scot.* täxt, tôxt). Obs. or Scot. var. of *taught*, pret. & p. p.

tau cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*

tau'dry. † TAWDRY.

taugh, *n.* [Cf. OD. *talgh*, Dan. *talg*, and E. TALLOW.] Tallow. *Obs. Scot.*

taught. † TAUT.

taught, *pret. & p. p.* of TEACH.

tauh. † THOUGH. [of TEACH.]

tauhte. † *taught*, pret. & p. p.

tauk (tôk; täk). Scot. var. of TALK. [& p. p. of TELL.]

tauld (tôld; täld). Scot. pret.

taum (tôm; täm), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *taumr* a rein, bridle, Norw. dial. *taum* a fishing line.] A fishing line; a rope. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

taum'pin. † TAMPION.

taunde. † TAWNY.

taunen, *v. t.* [Cf. OD *toonen*.] To show; to point out. *Obs.*

taunt'er, *n.* One who taunts.

taunt'ing-ly, *adv.* of *taunting*, p. pr. [taunts.

taunt'ress, *n.* A woman who

tauny. † TAWNY.

taupe (tōp), *n.* [Cf. F. *taupe* mole.] A dark gray or moleskin color. [TAWPIE.

tau'pie (tô'pĭ; tä'pĭ). Var. of

Taur, *n.* [L. *Taurus*.] Taurus. *Obs.* [BUSH DISEASE.

tau-ran'ga (tou-răn'gä), *n.* See

tau're-an (tô'rē-ăn), **tau'ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a.* Taurine. *Rare.*

Tau'ri. *Astron.* See TAURUS.

Tau'ri (tô'rĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient troglodytic people of the Crimea, prob. Cimmerian.

tau'ri-an (-rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *taurus* a bull.] a Of or pert to a bull. *Rare.* **b** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to Mount Taurus, or the constellation Taurus.

Tau'ric (-rĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tauri or their country.

tau'ri-cor'nous (tô'rĭ-kôr'nŭs), *a.* [L. *tauricornis*; *taurus* a bull + *cornu* a horn.] Having horns like a bull's. *Obs.* [TAURIC.]

Tau-rid'i-an (tô-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* = **tau'ri-dor'** (tô'rĭ-dôr'), *n.* A toreador. *Rare.*

tau-rif'er-ous (tô-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *taurifer*; *taurus* + *ferre* to bear.] Producing bulls. *Obs.*

tau'ri-form (tô'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *tauriformis*; *taurus* a bull + *forma* form: cf. F. *tauriforme*.] Of the form of a bull or its horns.

Tau-ris'ci (tô-rĭs'kĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Ligurian people from whom Turin was named.

tau'ro-col (tô'rō-kŏl), **tau'rocol'la** (-kŏl'ä), *n.* [NL. *taurocolla*, fr. Gr. *ταυρόκολλα*; *ταῦρος* a bull + *κόλλα* glue: cf. F. *taurocolle*.] Glue made from bull's hide.

Tau-roc'to-nus (tô-rŏk'tō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ταυροκτόνος*.] Bull-slaying; — an epithet of Mithras.

tau'ro-ma-chi-an (-mē'kĭ-ăn), *a.* [See TAUROMACHY.] *Rare.* Of, pert. to, or favoring, bullfights. — *n.* A bullfighter.

tau'ro-mach'ic (-mă'kĭk), *a.* Tauromachian. *Rare.*

Ta'-urt' (tä'ōōrt'), *or* **Tho'u-e'ris** (thō'ŭ-ē'rĭs), *n.* [Egypt. *Ta-urt*, in Gr. form Θούηρις.] *Egypt. Relig.* A goddess having the body and head of a hippopotamus, the hind quarters of a lion, and the tail of a crocodile. She was the wife of Set, presided over the births of kings and gods, and was important in the underworld.

Tau'rus (tô'rŭs), *n.*; *gen.* TAURI (-rī). [L., akin to Gr. ταῦρος, and E. *steer*. See STEER a young ox.] **1.** *Astron.* **a** A zodiacal constellation, containing the Pleiades and Hyades; the Bull; — represented pictorially by a bull's fore quarters. **b** The second sign of the zodiac. See SIGN, *n.*, 8. **2.** *Zoöl.* Syn. of Bos.

Tau'rus Pon'ia-tow'ski-i (pŏn'yä-tôf'skĭ-ī), *or* **Pon'ia-to'vi-i** (-tō'vĭ-ī). [After Stanislas *Poniatouski*, king of Poland.] *Astron.* A constellation, not generally recognized by astronomers, comprising stars belonging to Ophiuchus, near Aquila.

taut (tôt), *a.* [ME. *toht* tough, tight, firm, perh. orig. p. p. of ME. *tozen*. See TOW, *v. t.*] **1.** Tough; firm; tight. *Obs.* **2.** *Chiefly Naut.* Tight; tensely stretched; not slack.

This churl, with belly stiff and *taut*. *Chaucer*

3. Snug; tidy; in neat and proper condition.

Syn. — See TIGHT.

taut hand. *Naut.*, a sailor's term for an officer who is severe in discipline. — **t. helm.** *Naut.*, a weather helm.

taut'en (tôt'n), *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, taut.

tau'to- (tô'tō-). Combining form from Greek ταὐτό for τὸ αὐτό, *the same*.

tau'to-chrone (-krōn), *n.* [*tauto-* + Gr. χρόνος time: cf. F. *tautochrone*.] *Math.* The curve down which the time of descent under gravity from every point to the lowest point is the same. It is a cycloid under a horizontal base, gravity being constant and resistance zero.

tau-toch'ro-nous (tô-tŏk'rō-nŭs), *a. Math.* In the same time; having the properties of a tautochrone. — **tau-toch'ro-nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.*

tau-tog' (tô-tŏg'), *n.* [The pl. of *taut*, the American Indian name, translated by Roger Williams *sheep's heads*, and written by him *tautaûog*.] An edible laboroid fish (*Tautoga onitis*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States. The adult is black, with greenish gray blotches. Called also *blackfish*.



Tautog. (½)

tau'to-log'i-cal (tô'tŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Using tautology; repetitious; as, a *tautological* expression. — **tau'to-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

tau-tol'o-gist (tô-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who uses tautology.

tau-tol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). To repeat the sense in other words.

tau-tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *tautologia*, Gr. ταὐτολογία: cf. F. *tautologie*.] *Rhet.* A repetition of the meaning in other words; needless repetition, as in "audible to the ear," "funeral obsequies."

Syn. — See REDUNDANCY.

tau-tom'er-ism (tô-tŏm'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* [*tauto-* + Gr *μέρος* part.] *Chem.* The condition, quality, or relation of isomeric substances, which are more or less interchangeable, according as one form or the other is the more stable. See ISOMERIC. — **tau'to-mer'ic** (tô'tō-mĕr'ĭk), *a.*

tau'to-nym (tô'tō-nĭm), *n.* [*tauto-* + Gr. ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, name.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A binomial name in which the generic and specific names are alike, as *Tinca tinca*, the name of the European tench. — **tau'to-nym'ic** (-nĭm'ĭk), *a.* — **tau-ton'y-my** (tô-tŏn'ĭ-mĭ), *n.*

tav'ern (tăv'ĕrn), *n.* [ME. *taverne*, F. *taverne*, fr. L. *taberna* a hut, booth, tavern. Cf. TABERNACLE.] A house where wine or other liquors are sold to be drunk on the premises; also, a house where travelers or other transient guests are accommodated with rooms and meals; an inn or hotel. Orig. designating a place esp. for the sale of liquors, *tavern* is often used, esp. in rural districts of the United States, practically as synonymous with *hotel*.

Tavern . . . A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained. *Johnson.*

tav'ern-er (-ĕr-nĕr), *n.* [F. *tavernier*, L. *tabernarius*.] One who keeps or frequents a tavern. *Archaic.*

taw (tô), *n.* [Perh. because the point or line for beginning was orig. marked with a T, the Greek name, ταῦ, of the letter being used by schoolboys.] *Colloq. & Dial.* **1.** A line or mark from which players at marbles shoot. **2.** A marble to be used as a shooter; also, a game at marbles. to bring, *or* come, to taw, to bring, or come, to the scratch. *Colloq. & Dial.*

taw (tô), *v. t.*; TAWED (tôd); TAW'ING. [ME. *tawen* (also *tewen*), AS. *tāwian* to prepare; cf. D. *touwen*, Goth. *tēwa* order, *taujan* to do, E. *tool*. Cf. TEW to pound, TOOL, TOW the coarse part of flax.] **1.** To prepare or dress, as hemp by beating; to tew; hence, to beat; to scourge. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** To dress and prepare, as skins of sheep, lambs, goats, and kids, for gloves, etc., by imbuing them with alum, salt, and other agents, to soften and bleach them. **3.** To make hard or tough; to toughen. *Obs.* **4.** To harass; torment. *Obs.*

ta'wa (tä'wa; *colloq.* tou'ä), *n.* [Maori.] A handsome evergreen lauraceous tree (*Beilschmiedia tawa*) of New Zealand, with slender branches and graceful willowlike foliage. The white, straight-grained wood is used for buckets, casks, butter kegs, etc.

taw'dry (tô'drĭ), *a.*; TAW'DRI-ER (-drĭ-ĕr); TAW'DRI-EST. [From *Saint Audrey*, or *Etheldreda* (a Latinized form), implying therefore, originally, bought at the fair of St. Audrey, where laces and gay toys of all sorts were sold, held on the saint's day, the 17th of October. The AS. form of the name is *Æðelþrȳð*; *Audrey* is perh. fr. an intermediate OF. form.] Showy, without taste or elegance; cheap and gaudy; as, a *tawdry* dress; *tawdry* colors; *tawdry* verse. "*Tawdry* courtiers." *Spectator.*

Syn. — See GAUDY.

taw'dry, *n.*; *pl.* -DRIES (-drĭz). A piece of cheap finery or jewelry; sometimes, specif., a necklace or neck ribbon. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Drayton.*

taw'ny (tô'nĭ), *a.*; -NI-ER (-nĭ-ĕr); -NI-EST. [OF. *tané*, *tanné*, F. *tanné*, p. p. of *tanner* to tan. See TAN, *v. t. & n.*; cf. TENNÉ.] **1.** Of a dull yellowish brown color, like things tanned, or persons who are tanned by the sun; of a color varying from darker to lighter shades of brown touched with yellow; as, a *tawny* Moor or Spaniard; the *tawny* lion. **2.** *Her.* = TENNÉ.

Syn. — See DUSKY.

tawny bunting. = SNOWFLAKE, 2. *Local, Eng.* — **t. eagle. a** A brownish eagle (*Aquila rapax*) with varied purplish and rufous feathers on the back, found in Africa and parts of Asia, and rarely in Europe. **b** A smaller allied species (*A. vindhiana*) of the Indian Peninsula. — **t. owl**, a common owl (*Syrnium*, or *Strix*, *aluco*) of Europe and northern Africa, allied to the barred owl of America. It has no ear tufts, and the upper parts are reddish brown with blackish vermiculations. The under parts are buffy, streaked and barred with brown. — **t. thrush**, the veery.

tax (tăks), *n.* [ME. *taxe*, F. *taxe*, fr. *taxer* to tax, L. *taxare* to touch sharply, to feel, handle, to censure, value, estimate, fr. *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch. See TANGENT; cf. TASK, TASTE.] **1.** A charge, esp. a pecuniary burden imposed by authority; specif., a charge or burden, usually pecuniary, laid upon persons or property for public purposes; a forced contribution of wealth to meet the public needs of a government. For various forms of taxes, see DIRECT TAX; INCOME TAX; PROGRESSIVE TAX; DEATH DUTY; INHERITANCE TAX; SINGLE TAX; IMPÔT UNIQUE; CUSTOM, *n.*, 5; EXCISE, 2; OCTROI, 2 **a**, etc.

2. A sum imposed or levied upon the members of a society to defray its expenses.

3. A disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge; as, a heavy *tax* on time, health, and strength.

4. Charge; reproach; censure. *Obs.* *Clarendon.*

5. A lesson to be learned; a task. *Obs.* *Johnson.*

Syn. — Impost, tribute, contribution, duty, toll, rate, assessment, demand, exaction, custom.

tax, *v. t.*; TAXED (tăkst); TAX'ING. [ME. *taxen*, F. *taxer*. See TAX, *n.*] **1.** To place a value upon; to estimate the worth of. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*

2. To assess with, or subject to the payment of, a tax or taxes; esp., to exact money from for the support of government; also, to lay any burden or demand upon; to task; as, to *tax* one's memory or strength.

We are more heavily *taxed* by our idleness, pride, and folly than we are *taxed* by government. *Franklin.*

3. *Law.* To assess, fix, or determine judicially, the amount of; as, to *tax* the costs of an action in court.

4. To charge; accuse; also, to censure; — often followed by *with*, rarely by *of*; as, to *tax* a man with a crime.

Fear not now that men should *tax* thine honor *M. Arnold.*

5. To charge as a price. *Slang or Dial., U. S.*

tax'a-ble (tăk'sȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *taxable*.] **1.** Capable of being taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes. **2.** *Law.* That may be legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit; as, *taxable* costs.

—**tax'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **tax'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **tax'a-bly**, *adv.*

tax'a-ble, *n.* One that is liable to a tax.

Tax-a'ce-æ (tăk-sā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TAXUS.] *Bot.* A family of coniferous trees and shrubs, the yew family, distinguished from the Pinaceæ by dicœcious flowers, commonly fleshy fruit, and an embryo with but two cotyledons. It embraces the genera *Taxus*, *Tumion*, *Podocarpus*, *Cephalotaxus*, *Dacrydium*, and about 70 widely distributed species. — **tax-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

tax-a'tion (tăk-sā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *taxacion*, F. *taxation*, L. *taxatio* a valuing, estimation, fr. L. *taxare*. See TAX.] **1.** Act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes, as on the subjects of a state, by government, or on the members of a corporation or company, by the proper authority; the raising of revenue by the imposition of compulsory contributions; also, a system of so raising revenue.

The term *taxation* covers every conceivable exaction which it is possible for a government to make, whether under the name of a tax, or under such names as rates, assessments, duties, imposts, excise, licenses, fees, tolls, etc. (Hylton *v.* U. S., 3 *Dall.* 171, U. S. *v.* Tappan, 11 *Wheat.* 419). *Quick & Garran.*

2. Tax; sum imposed as a charge. *Daniel.*

3. Charge; accusation; scandal. *Obs.* *Shak.*

4. *Law.* Act of taxing or assessing, as a bill of costs.

tax-a'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to taxation.

tax bond. A government bond made receivable in payment of taxes.

tax certificate. *Law.* The certificate issued to the purchaser of land at a tax sale certifying to the sale and the payment of the consideration therefor, and entitling the purchaser upon certain conditions and at a certain time thereafter to a deed or instrument of conveyance (called a *tax deed*) of the land, to be executed by the proper officer.

tax'er (tăk'sĕr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *taxeur*.] **1.** One who taxes. **2.** One of two officers chosen yearly to regulate the assize of bread and to see that the true gauge of weights and measures is observed. *Camb. Univ., Eng.*

tax'gath'er-er (tăks'găth'ĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who collects taxes or revenues. — **tax'gath'er-ing**, *n.*

tax'i-arch (tăk'sĭ-ärk), *n.* [Gr. ταξίαρχος, ταξιαρχής; τάξις a division of an army (fr. τάσσειν to arrange, array) + ἄρχειν to rule.] *Gr. Antiq.* A military or naval officer commanding a certain division of varying size.

tax'i-cab' (tăk'sĭ-kăb'), *n.* A cab fitted with a taximeter.

tax'i-der'mic (-dûr'mĭk), **tax'i-der'mal** (-dûr'măl), *a.* Of or pert. to taxidermy.

tax'i-der'mist (tăk'sĭ-dûr'mĭst), *n.* One skilled in, or one who practices, taxidermy.

tax'i-der'my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. τάξις an arranging, arrangement (fr. τασσειν to arrange) + δερμα a skin, fr. δέρειν to skin. See TACTICS; TEAR, *v. t.*] The art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting the skins of animals, esp. vertebrates, in lifelike form.

tax-im'e-ter (tăk-sĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* Also *taxameter*, *tarometer*. [F. *taximètre*, *taxamètre*, or G. *taxameter*. See TAX; -METER.] **1.** An instrument for use in a hired vehicle, as a motor cab, for automatically showing the fare due. **2.** A taximeter cab; a taxicab.

tax'ine (tăk'sĭn; -sīn), *a.* Pert. to the yew; taxaceous.

tax'is (tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τάξις a division or arrangement, fr. τάσσειν to arrange.] **1.** *Surg.* Manual reduction of a displaced part, as of a hernial tumor. **2.** In technical uses, as in architecture, biology, grammar, etc., arrangement; order; ordonnance.

-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), **-tax'y** (-tăk'sĭ). [Gr. τάξις arrangement, fr. τάσσειν to arrange.] Suffixes denoting *an arranging, arrangement, order*, as in chemo*taxis*, homo*taxis*, phyllo*taxy*.

tax'ite (tăk'sīt), *n.* [From Gr. τάξις arrangement.] *Petrog.* A volcanic rock so crystallized as to appear clastic, and called specif. **eutaxite** when of banded structure, and **ataxite** when it resembles a breccia. — **tax-it'ic** (tăk-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

tax list. The official schedule or list setting out the facts as to the taxable property or persons, or both, of a place.

Tax-o'di-um (tăk-sō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. Cf. TAXUS; -OID.] *Bot* A small genus of pinaceous trees having drooping branches, spirally arranged linear leaves, and globose cones with thick woody scales. *T. distichum* is the common bald cypress of the eastern United States. Also [*l.c.*], a tree of this genus.

tax'o-nom'ic (tăk'sō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to taxonomy; classificatory. — **tax'o-nom'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

tau-rom'a-chy (tô-rŏm'ȧ-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. ταυρομαχία; ταῦρος+μάχη fight.] Bullfighting. *Rare.*

tau'ro-mor'phous (tô'rō-môr'fŭs), *a.* [Gr. ταῦρος a bull + -morphous.] Tauriform. *Rare.*

Tau-rop'o-los (tô-rŏp'ō-lŏs), *n.* [Gr. ταυροπόλος.] See ARTEMIS.

Tau-rot'ra-gus (tô-rŏt'rȧ-gŭs'), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ταῦρος bull + τράγος goat.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the elands

tau staff (tou). A staff with a handle like a tau cross. *R.*

taut (tôt; tat). Scot var. of TAT, tangle. [of TAUTOG.]

tau-taug' (tô-tôg'). Rare var. of **taut'ed**, **taut'it** (tät'ĭt), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *tōtt* flock of wool, E. *tatter* a rag.] Tangled; matted. *Scot.*

tau'te-gor'i-cal (tô'tē-gŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*tauto-* + Gr. ἀγορεύειν to speak.] Expressing the same thing with different words. *R.*

tauten. † *taught*, pret. & p. p. of TEACH. [*Scot.*

taut'ie (tät'ĭ), *a.* = TAUTED. [*Scot.*

taut'ly, *adv.* of TAUT. See -LY.

taut'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tau'to-bar'yd (tô'tō-băr'ĭd), *n.* [*tauto-* + Gr. βαρύς heavy.] *Math.* The curve against which a body descending by its weight presses every where equally.

tau to-lo'gi-a (-tō'lō-jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] Tautology. *Obs.* [ogist. *Obs.*

tau-to-lo'gi-an (-ăn), *n.* Tautol-

tau'to-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Tautological. [*n.* Tautology. *R.*

tau-tol'o-gism (tô-tŏl'ō-jĭz'm), **tau-tol'o-gize'er** (-jīz'ĕr), *n.* One who tautologizes.

tau-tol'o-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ταυτολόγος.] Tautological. *R.*

tau-tom'er-y (tô-tŏm'ĕr-ĭ), *n. Chem* Tautomerism.

tau'to-su'si-an (tô'tō-sōō'sĭ-ăn; -o u'sĭ-ă n), **tau'to-su'si-ous** (-sŭs), *a.* [*tauto-* + Gr. οὐσία being, essence.] *Theol.* Of the same essence or nature; consubstantial. Cf. HOMOOUSIAN. *R.*

tau-toph'o-ny (tô-tŏf'ō-nĭ; tô'tō-fō'nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ταυτοφωνία. See TAUTO-; -PHONE.] Repetition of the same sound. — **tau'to-phon'i-cal** (tô'tō-fŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

tau-top'o-dy (tô-tŏp'ō-dĭ), *n.* [LL. *tautopodia*, fr. Gr. ταυτοποδία. See TAUTO-; -POD.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot consisting of a simple foot and its repetition. — **tau'to-pod'ic** (tô'tō-pŏd'ĭk), *a.*

tau'-topped' (tou'tŏpt'), *a.* Having a handle like a taucross.

tau'to-syl-lab'ic, *a.* [*tauto-* + *syllabic*.] *Phon.* Of a sound group, having the elements belonging to the same syllable.

tau-tou'si-an (tô-tōō'sĭ-ăn; -tou'sĭ-ăn), **tau-tou'si-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Tautoousian. *Rare.*

tau'to-zon'al (tô'tō-zōn'ăl), *a.* [*tauto-* + *zonal*.] *Cryst.* Belonging to the same zone. — **tau'to-zo-nal'i-ty** (-tō-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

tav, **taw** (tav), *n* The 22d letter (ת) of the Hebrew alphabet, equiv. to *t* or the corresponding aspirate *th* (cf. DAGHESH). Numerical value 400.

tavarner. † TAVERNER.

tavart. † TABARD.

Ta-vast' (tä-väst'), **Ta-vast'-i-an** (-väs'tĭ-ăn), *n.* A Finn of a type characterized by broad, thickset figure and blond complexion. Cf. KARELIAN.

tave (tāv), *v.* & *t.* To rage; toss; struggle; sprawl; to hurry clumsily. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tavel, *n* [AS *tæfl*, *tæfel*, fr. L. *tabula* a board.] A kind of game or games played on a board. Cf. TABLE, *n.*, 3 c. — *v. t.* To play at tavel; to gamble; also, to argue; to talk. *Both Obs.*

taveli. † TAVEL.

tav'er. Var. of TAIVER. *Scot.*

tav'ern, *n. t. & i.* To spend (time) in taverns. *Obs.*

tav'ern-er's Bi'ble. See BIBLE, 2. [erns. *Obs.*

tav'ern-gang', *n.* Resort to tav-

tavernier. † TAVERNER.

tav'ern-ry, *n.* Indulgence at a tavern. *Obs. Scot.*

tavern token. A token issued by a tavern keeper.

tavers. Var. of TAIVERS.

tav'ert (tăv'ĕrt), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *tafra* to hewitch, Norw. dial. *tavra* to go wild (in the dark).] Senseless; foolish. *R. Scot.*

tav'es-tock, *n.* [From *Tavistock*, Devonshire, England.] A kind of broadcloth. *Obs. Eng.*

Tav-ghi' (tä v-g ē'), *n.* See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES.

tavil, tavle, *n.* A weaver's beam. *Obs.*

tav'is-tock-ite (tăv'ĭs-tŏk-īt), *n.* [From *Tavistock*, Devonshire, England.] *Min.* A basic phosphate of calcium and aluminum, in minute white crystals.

taw Var. of TAV.

taw, *n.* [AS. *getawa*, pl., instruments.] Tackle. *Obs.*

taw. † TOW. [*Scot.*

taw (tô), *n.* [Cf. TAWS.] A whip

taw, *v. t.* To shoot a marble, on toe the mark for shooting. *Colloq. & Dial.* [generally. *Scot.*

taw, *v. i.* To chew; suck

taward. † TOWARD.

taw'bern. † TABURN.

taw'bert. † TABARD

taw'bron.tawburne † TABURN.

tawch. † TAUGH.

tawcht. † TALLOW. [TELL.

tawd. † *told*, pret. & p. p. of

taw'dered (tô'dĕrd), *a.* Clothed in tawdry apparel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [TAWDRY.

taw'dri-ly (tô'drĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

taw'dri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

taw'drums, *n. pl.* Tawdry finery. *Obs.*

tawe. † TAW, TEW, TOW.

taw'er (tô'ĕr), *n.* One who taws; a dresser of white leather.

tawern, tawerner. † TAVERN, TAVERNER. [skins are tawed.

taw'er-y (ĭ), *n.* A place where

tawes. † TAWS. [of TEACH.

tawghte. † *taught*, pret. & p. p.

ta'wha-i (ta'hwa-ē). Var. of TOWAI.

ta'whi-ri, ta'wi-ri (-hwĭ-rē; -wĭ-rē), *n.* [Maori.] Black mapau.

taw'ie, *a.* Tractable. *Obs. Scot.*

tawier. † TAWER.

Ta'wis-ca'ra (tä'wĭs-kä'rä), *n.* See ATAENTSIC.

tawle. † TALL. [*& Dial. Eng.*

tawm (tôm). Var. of TAUM. *Scot.*

tawm (tôm), *n. & v.* Swoon; faint; drowse. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

taw'ney. † TAWNY. [-NESS.

taw'ni-ness (tô'nĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

taw'nle (tô'n'l), *n.* A large fire; a bonfire. *Scot.*

tawnte. † TAUNT.

taw'ny, *v. t.* To tan. *Obs.*

taw'ny, *n.* = TAWNY, *n.* 1.

tawny, a A tawny color, or a tawny thing.

2 A bullfinch. *Dial Eng.*

3 An (American) Indian. *Obs.*

taw'pie, taw'py (tô'pĭ), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *töpi* fool, Dan. *taabe*, Sw. *tåp*.] A foolish, awkward, or slovenly young woman or, *Rare*, man. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

taws, tawse (tôz; tauz), *n.* [Probably of dial. *taw* the point of a whip. See TAW to beat.] A leather strap with thongs or a slit end, used for punishment, as by a schoolteacher. *Scot. & Dial. Eng* — *v. t.* To whip. *Scot.*

tawt (tut; tôt). Scot. var. of TAT, tangle. [of TEACH.]

tawth. † *taught*, pret. & p. p.

taw'tie (tä'tĭ), *a.* = Tauted. *Scot.*

taw'yer. † TAWER.

tax, *v. t.* To censure; to make scornful reproaches. *Obs.*

tax'a-bl. Taxable. *Rej. Sp.*

tax'age, *n.* Taxation. *Obs.*

tax-am'e-ter (tăk-săm'ē-tĕr), *n.* = TAXIMETER.

tax'as-pid'e-an (tăk'săs-pĭd'ē-ăn), *a.* [Gr. τάξις an arrangement + ἀσπίς, -ίδος, shield.] *Zoöl* Having or designating a tarsus (of a bird) with the scales of its hind side rectangular and arranged in regular rows.

tax'a-tive, *a.* Accusatory. *Obs.*

tax'a-tive-ly, *adv.* As a tax. *Obs.*

tax-a'tor, *n.* [LL., one who taxes.] An assessor. *Obs.*

tax cart. A spring cart, formerly subject to a small tax. *Eng.*

tax collector. A taxgatherer.

tax deed. See TAX CERTIFICATE.

taxe. † TAX.

tax'el (tăk'sĕl), *n.* [LL. *taxus* badger, of Teutonic orig.; cf. G. *dachs*] American badger. *Obs.*

taxen. † TAX.

tax'e-o-pod' (tăk'sē-ō-pŏd'), **tax'e-op'o-dous** (-ŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.* [Gr. τάξις arrangement + *-pod*, *-podous*.] *Zoöl.* **a** Having the carpal and tarsal bones in linear series, and articulating chiefly with but one bone above and one below, as usual in the Taxeopoda; — opposed to *diplarthrous*. **b** Pertaining to the Taxeopoda. — **tax'e-op'o-dy** (-dĭ), *n.*

Tax'e-op'o-da (-ŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* An order of mammals including the living and extinct Proboscidea, Condylarthra, Hyracoidea, and sometimes others. [IE AB.]

tax'i (tăk'sĭ), *n.* Short for TAX-

Tax'i-a (tăk'sĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL.] *Chem.* Taxine. *Obsolete*

Tax-id'e-a (tăk-sĭd'ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *taxus* badger.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the American badger.

tax'i-der mize (tăk'sĭ-dûr'mīz), *v. t.* To practice taxidermy.

tax'ine (tăk'sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* [L. *taxus* a yew.] *Chem.* A narcotic alkaloid from the leaves and seeds of the European yew.

tax'less, *a.* Not taxed.

tax'man, *n.* A taxgatherer.

tax-ol'o-gy (tăk-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. τάξις arrangement + *-logy*.] Taxonomy. [= TAXIMETER.

tax-om'e-ter (tăk-sŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.*

tax-on'o-mer (-sŏn'ō-mĕr), *n.* A taxonomist

tax'o-nom'i-cal, *a.* Taxonomic.

tax-on'o-mist (tăk-sŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.* One versed in taxonomy; a systematist.

tax-on'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. τάξις an arrangement, order + νόμος a law.] Classification; esp., classification of animals and plants according to their natural relationships; also, the laws and principles of such classification.

tax'pay'er (tăks'pā'ĕr), *n.* One who pays a tax.

tax sale. A sale of property, usually at auction, for nonpayment of taxes assessed against it.

tax title. The title acquired under a tax sale.

Tax'us (tăk'sŭs), *n.* [L., yew; cf. Gr. τάξος.] *Bot.* A small genus of coniferous trees, the yews, typifying the family Taxaceæ. They have stiff somewhat petioled linear leaves, spirally arranged, and a drupelike fruit consisting of a fleshy disk inclosing the hard seed. See YEW.

Tay'lor's se'ries (tā'lẽrz). *Math.* The series which is the expansion of a function by Taylor's theorem.

Taylor's theorem. *Math.* A fundamental theorem (enounced by Brook Taylor, 1715) giving the rule for calculating by a power series the value of a function in the neighborhood of some point (representing an argument value or system of values) through the values of the function and its derivatives (supposed uniform and continuous) at the point. Its form is $f(x)=f(a)+\sum_{r=1}^{r=n-1}\frac{(x-a)^r}{\lfloor r}f^r(a)+R_n$; commonly the *remainder* R_n is infinitesimal and n infinite.

Tay'lor–White' proc'ess. *Metal.* A process (invented about 1899 by Frederick W. Taylor and Maunsel B. White) for giving toughness to self-hardening steels. The steel is heated almost to fusion, cooled to a temperature of from 700° to 850° C. in molten lead, further cooled in oil, reheated to between 370° and 670° C., and cooled in air.

tay'ra (tī'rä), *n.* [Galibi.] A long-tailed musteline mammal (*Galera barbara*) of South and Central America, allied to the grison. It resembles the North American fisher in size, but has short fur and is black with a grayish head.

taz'za (tăt'sä), *n.* [It.] An ornamental cup or vase, or other receptacle, with a large flat shallow bowl, resting on a pedestal or pillar and often having handles.



Tazza.

tchick (chĭk), *n.* [Imitative.] A slight sound such as that made by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth and explosively sucking out the air at one side, as in urging on a horse. — *v. i.* To make a tchick. Cf. CLICK, *n.*, 3.

T connection. *Elec.* The connection of two coils diagrammatically as a letter **T**, chiefly used as a connection for phasing transformers. When the three free ends are connected to a source of three-phase current, two-phase current may be derived from the secondary circuits. The reverse arrangement may be used to transform from two-phase to three-phase. — **T'-con-nect'ed,** *a.*

tea (tē; *the older* tā (*cf.* GREAT) *remained the accepted pron. until about 1750*), *n.* [Chin. dial. *te*, Chin. *ch'a*²; cf. F. *thé*. Cf. CHA.] **1. a** A theaceous shrub (*Thea sinensis*) cultivated from antiquity in China (where it is believed to be indigenous) and also grown in Japan, India, etc. It has lanceolate leaves and rather large fragrant white flowers. See THEA. **b** The prepared dried leaves of this plant, used exclusively in the preparation of a beverage. Its use was introduced into Europe late in the 16th or early in the 17th century. *Teas* are classed as *green* or *black*, according to color, flavor, and mode of preparation. The leaves for green tea are heated, or roasted slightly, in shallow pans over a wood fire, almost as soon as gathered, after which they are rolled with the hands upon a table, to decrease the moisture and to twist them, again roasted, and quickly dried. Those for black tea are spread out in the open air for some time, and then tossed with the hands until flaccid, roasted for a few minutes, and rolled; after exposure to the air for a few hours in a soft and moist state, they are finally dried slowly over a charcoal fire. The operation of roasting and rolling is sometimes repeated several times, until the leaves have become of the proper color. The following lists show the principal commercial varieties of tea. — *Green teas:* Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial Hyson, Gunpowder or Pearl, Twankay. *Black teas:* Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Congo or Congou, Oolong, Souchong, Pouchong, Bohea.

> No knowledge of . . . [*tea*] appears to have reached Europe till after the establishment of intercourse between Portugal and China in 1517. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. An aromatic beverage prepared from tea leaves by infusion with boiling water, and taken hot or cold, with or without lemon or cream and sugar. It has stimulant and tonic properties, due to the alkaloid caffeine, and from the presence of tannin is also strongly astringent.

3. Any of numerous other plants more or less remotely resembling tea in appearance or properties; also, an infusion prepared from their leaves and used medicinally or as a beverage; — commonly with qualifying adjective or attributive, as Abyssinian *tea*, Labrador *tea*, sage *tea*, etc.

4. A light collation, usually late in the afternoon, at which tea is commonly served; hence, the evening meal, when dinner is in the middle of the day; also, an occasion, as a reception, at which tea is served.

tea of heaven, the dried leaves of a Japanese shrub (*Hydrangea thunbergii*).

tea ball. A perforated metal ball filled with tea leaves, submerged in boiling water to make tea.

tea'ber'ry (tē'bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The checkerberry **a.**

teach (tēch), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* TAUGHT (tôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEACH'ING. [ME. *techen*, pret. *taughte*, *tahte*, AS. *tǣcean*, pret. *tāhte*, *tāhte*, p. p. *getǣht*, *getāht*, to show, teach, akin to *tācn* token. See TOKEN.] **1.** To show; guide; direct. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. To make to know how; to show how; hence, to school, train, or accustom to some action; as, to *teach* one to read.

> They have *taught* their tongue to speak lies. *Jer.* IX. 5.

3. To direct as an instructor; to guide the studies of, or to conduct through a course of studies; to give instruction to; as, to *teach* a child or a class.

4. To impart the knowledge of; to instruct in the rules, principles, practice, or the like, of; to give lessons in; as, to *teach* Greek, music, morality, dancing.

5. To make aware by information, instruction, experience, or the like; to instruct; tell; to cause to know; as, nature *teaches* a man when to eat; *teach* us the folly of worry.

Syn. — Instruct, inform; inculcate; tell, guide, counsel.

teach (tēch), *v. i.* To give instruction; to act as preceptor.

teach'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being taught; — said of a subject of instruction or of the learner; esp., apt or willing to learn; docile. — **teach'a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **teach'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **teach'a-bly,** *adv.*

teache (tēch), *n.* [Cf. Amer. Sp. *tacha*, *tacho*.] *Sugar Manuf.* Any, esp. the last, of the series of boilers or evaporating pans.

teach'er (tēch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who teaches, or instructs; esp., one whose occupation is to instruct; an instructor; tutor.

2. One who instructs in religion; a preacher; sometimes, one who preaches without regular ordination.

tea chest. A small, square wooden case, usually lined with sheet lead or tin, in which tea is imported from the countries of its growth, as China.

teach'ing, *n.* [AS. *tǣcing*, *tæcung*.] The act or business of instructing; also, that which is taught; instruction.

Syn. — See INSTRUCTION.

Teaching of the Twelve. = DIDACHE. See APOCRYPHA.

tea'cup' (tē'kŭp'), *n.* A cup for tea; also, a teacupful.

tea'cup'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a teacup can hold; enough to fill a teacup. It is sometimes, for special purposes, estimated as about four fluid ounces.

teak (tēk), *n.* [Malayalam & Tamil *tēkku*.] A tall East Indian verbeneaceous timber tree (*Tectona grandis*) having large entire leaves which yield a red dye; also, its hard, strong, durable yellowish brown wood, used for shipbuilding, etc. An oil extracted from it is used medicinally and also in varnishes.



Flowering Branch of Teak.

teak of New South Wales, the Australian teak *Endiandra glauca*.

tea'ket'tle (tē'kĕt'l), *n.* A kettle, usually with a handle and spout, for boiling water for tea, coffee, etc.

teal (tēl), *n.* [ME. *tele*; cf. D. *teling*, *taling*.] **a** Any of certain small short-necked river ducks of the genera *Nettion* and *Querquedula*, esp., in Europe, the green-winged teal *N. crecca* (see GREENWING). The garganey of the Old World and the American green-winged teal are other well-known species. The blue-winged teal (*Q. discors*) and cinnamon teal (*Q. cyanoptera*), of America (the latter confined in North America to the West, and distinguished by the deep chestnut head and under parts of the male), are allies of the garganey, and have a light blue area on the fore part of the wing. **b** Any of certain other small wild ducks, as *Aythya novæ-zealandiæ* of New Zealand and *Stictonetta nævosa* of Australia.



European Teal (*Nettion crecca*).

team (tēm), *n.* [ME. *tem*, *team*, AS. *tēam*, offspring, progeny, family, a line of animals harnessed together (in this sense also the kindred AS. *getȳme*); akin to D. *toom* a bridle, LG. *toom* progeny, team, bridle, G. *zaum* a bridle, *zeugen* to beget, Icel. *taumr* a rein, bridle, Dan. *tømme*, Sw. *töm*, and also to E. *tow* to drag, *tug* to draw. See TUG; cf. TEEM to bear.] **1.** Progeny; lineage; race. *Obs.*

2. A group or brood of young animals, esp. of ducks.

3. A number of animals moving together. *Dryden.*

4. Two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed to the same vehicle, as to a coach, wagon, sled, or to the same plow or other implement. Hence, often, the animals with their harness and attached vehicle; also, in popular use and in statutes, esp. those exempting from sale on execution, a single animal (as well as two or more) used for labor and service, often with harness and vehicle (if any).

> A *team* of dolphins. *Spenser.*

5. Erroneously, a wagon, carriage, or other vehicle, as in *horse and team*.

6. A number of persons associated together in any work; esp., a number of persons selected to contend on one side in a match, as in cricket, football, rowing, a debate, etc.

7. *O. Eng. Law.* A vouching to warranty; also, a right or franchise of holding a court into which foreigners, or persons out of the jurisdiction, may be vouched as warrantors, as where a purchaser vouches his seller as warrantor to prove that the goods were not stolen.

team (tēm), *v. i.*; TEAMED (tēmd); TEAM'ING. To engage in the occupation of driving a team, as in conveying or hauling lumber, goods, etc; to be a teamster.

team, *v. t.* **1.** To make a team of; to yoke or join in a team; as, to *team* horses.

2. To convey or haul with a team; as, to *team* lumber.

3. To let out (work under a contract) to a subcontractor to be done by his teams, or gangs, of laborers. *Cant.*

team'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or occupation of driving a team, or of hauling or carrying with a team.

2. Work done by a number of workmen each doing a clearly defined portion; sometimes, *Manuf. Cant*, work given to a contractor employing men so working; also, the system of giving work to such a contractor to be so done.

tea mite. Any of several mites which infest and injure the tea plant, as the yellow tea mite (*Acarus translucens*) and the five-legged tea mite (*Typhlodromus carinatus*).

team'work' (tēm'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work done with a team, as distinguished from that done by personal labor.

2. Work done by a number of associates, usually each doing a clearly defined portion, but all subordinating personal prominence to the efficiency of the whole; as, the *teamwork* of a football eleven or a gun crew.

> Is the *teamwork* system employed, or does one workman make the whole cigar? *U. S. Consular Repts.*

tea party. **1.** A social gathering at which tea is served.

2. *[cap's.,* and with *the.]* See BOSTON TEA PARTY.

tea'pot' (tē'pŏt'), *n.* A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made and from which it is served.

tea'poy (tē'poi; tē'poi'), *n.* [Hind. *tipāī*; Hind. *tīn* three + Per. *pāe* foot.] Orig., an ornamental stand with three legs; hence, esp., such a stand for a tea service.

tear (tēr), *n.* [ME. *ter*, *tere*, *tear*, AS. *tēar*, *tæhher*, *tæher*; akin to G. *zähre*, OHG. *zahar*, OFries. & Icel. *tār*, Sw. *tår*, Dan. *taare*, Goth. *tagr*, OIr. *dēr*, W. *dagr*, OW. *dacr*, L. *lacrima*, *lacruma*, for older *dacruma*, Gr. δάκρυ, δάκρυον, δάκρυμα. Cf. LACHRYMOSE.] **1.** *Physiol.* A drop of the limpid saline fluid secreted, normally in small amount, by the lachrymal gland, and diffused between the eye and the eyelids to moisten the parts and facilitate their motion. Ordinarily the secretion passes through the lachrymal duct into the nose, but when profuse it overflows the lids.

2. Something in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter; also, a solid transparent tear-shaped drop, as of some balsams or resins.

3. An expression of grief; a lament. *Rare.* "Some melodious *tear*." *Milton.*

4. *Glass Manuf.* A partially vitrified bit of clay in glass.

tears of St. Lawrence, the Perseid shower of meteors, seen every year on or about the eve of St. Lawrence, August 9th. — **t. of wine,** drops which form and roll down a glass above the surface of strong wine. The phenomenon is due to the evaporation of alcohol from the surface layer, which, becoming more watery, increases in surface tension and creeps up the sides until its weight causes it to break.

tear (târ), *v. t.; pret.* TORE (tōr; 201), *Obs.* TARE (târ); *p. p.* TORN (tōrn; 201); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEAR'ING. [ME. *teren*, AS. *teran*; akin to OS. *farterian* to destroy, D. *teren* to consume, G. *zerren* to pull, to tear, *zehren* to consume, Icel. *tæra*, Goth. *gatáiran* to destroy, Lith. *dirti* to flay, Russ. *drat'* to pull, to tear, Gr. δέρειν to flay, Skr. *dar* to burst. Cf. EPIDERMIS.] **1.** To separate parts of, or pull apart, by force; to rend; to make a rent or rents in; as, to *tear* cloth; also, to lacerate; as, to *tear* the skin.

> *Tear* him to pieces; he's a conspirator. *Shak.*

2. Hence, fig., to divide by violent measures; to disrupt; rend; as, a nation *torn* by factions; a mind *torn* by doubts; also, to wound sharply; as, a heart *torn* with grief.

3. To make, effect, or the like, by or as by tearing; as, to *tear* a hole in cloth; to *tear* a way through a wall.

4. To remove by force; to drag violently; to wrench; as, a child *torn* from its home; to *tear* out one's eyes.

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tax'er (tăk'sẽr), *n.* [NL.] = TAXER.

taxt Taxed. *Ref. Sp.*

taxt, *n.* A tax. *Obs. Scot.*

tax'wax', *n.* Gristle; paxwax. *Dial. Eng.*

-taxy. See -TAXIS.

tay. ✝ THEY. [TEA.]

tay (tĕ). Obs. or dial. var. of TA-YAS'SU.

Ta-yas'su (tä-yäs'o͞o), **Ta'yassu'i-dæ** (tā'yȧ-sū'ĭ-dē). [NL.] Syns. of TAGASSU, TAGASSUIDÆ.

taye, tayel. ✝ TAEL.

Ta-yg'e-ta (tā-ĭj'ē-tä), *n.* [L. *Taygete*, fr. Gr. Ταϋγέτη.] See PLEIADES, STAR.

ta'yir, ta'yer (tä'yẽr), *n.* Also *ayre*. [Tamil *tayir*.] Curdled milk. *India.*

tayl. ✝ TAIL.

tayler. ✝ TAILOR.

tayllage. ✝ TAILAGE.

Tay'lor-ism (tā'lẽ r-ĭz'm), *n. Theol.* The doctrinal system of Nathaniel William Taylor (1786–1858), professor of theology in New Haven, Conn., 1822–58, whose distinctive tenets were that man has the power of contrary choice, that virtue is the choice of the highest good of the universe, and that sin is not a propagated essential property of the human soul, nor the necessary means of the greatest good. Cf. TYLERISM. — **Tay'lor-ite** (-ĭt), *n.*

taym. ✝ TIME.

tay'saam' (tī'sām'), *n.* [Chin. (Cantonese) *tai-tsʻim*.] A Chinese raw silk of medium grade obtained in Canton province.

taythe. ✝ TITHE.

ta'zel (tă'z'l). ✝ TEASEL.

ta-zí'a (tä-zē'ä), *n.* Also *tazeea*. [Ar. *taʻziyah* mourning for the dead.] = TABUT. *India.*

taz'zle. ✝ TEASEL.

Tb. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Tb*]. Terbium. [T, *a.*]

T bob, T branch, T bulb, etc. See *tc. Abbr.* Tierce.

t. c. *Abbr. Music.* Tre corde (It., three strings); i.e., use loud pedal.

T cart. See under T, *a.*

T. C. D. *Abbr.* Trinity College, Dublin. [see forms in CH-.

tch-. For various words in *tch-*, see CH-.

tchar'ka (chär'kä), *n.* [Russ. *charka*, dim. of *chara* cup.] See MEASURE.

Tcheb'y-shef'i-an, *or* **Che b'y-shev'i-an** (chĕb'ĭ-shĕĭ'ĭ-ȧn), *a.* Relating to the Russian mathematician Patnutji Tchebysheff (b. 1821) or his discoveries.

Tche-by'shef's, *or* **Che-by'shev's, rule** (chĕ-bĭsh'ĕfs). [See TCHEBYSHEFFIAN.] A rule for finding approximately the area of a curvilinear figure from ordinates laid off at given distances (taken from a table) along a base, the area equaling the product of the average ordinate into the base.

Tchebysheff's, *or* **Chebyshev's, straight-line motion.** See STRAIGHT-LINE.

tcheir. ✝ CHAIR.

tche'ke, tche'ki (chĕ'kē; -kĭ). Vars. of CHEKE. See WEIGHT.

tcher'no-zem, tcher'no-zom. Vars. of CHERNOZEM.

tchet'verte. Var. of CHETVERT. See MEASURE.

Tchi. Var. of TSHI.

Tchoud (chōod). Var. of CHUD. = TAVASTIAN.

tchou'ma (chōō'mä), *n.* [Chin. *chu*² grass + *ma*² hemp?] Ramie. *China.*

T crank. See T, *a*

T D. A clay pipe; — so called from the initials, prob. of the maker, stamped on many of them. *Colloq., U. S.*

te. ✝ TEE, draw; THE; THY; TIE; TO.

te. Obs. or dial. Eng of THOU; THEE, *pron.*

Te. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Te*]. Tellurium. [ginee.r.

T. E. *Abbr.* Topographical Engineer. *n. i. & t.* To partake of, or entertain with, tea (the beverage or the meal). *Colloq.*

tea blight. = MOSQUITO BLIGHT.

tea bread. Sweetened bread or buns to be eaten with tea.

tea broom. Tea tree. [with tea.]

tea cake. A kind of cake served

teach'a-bl. Teachable. *Ref. Sp.*

teach'er-ess, *n.* A female teacher. *Rare.*

teach'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.

teach'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

teachers' institute. See INSTITUTE, *n.*, 3 c.

teach'less, *a.* Not teachable *R.*

teach'ment, *n.* Instruction; teaching. *Obs.*

teach'y (*dial.* tēch'ĭ). Obs. or dial.var.of TECHY. [*cal, U. S.*]

tea clam. A small quahog. *Long Island.*

tead (tĕd). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TOAD [A torch. *Obs.*]

tead (tēd), *n.* [L. *tæda*, *teda*.]

teadious. ✝ TEDIOUS.

tea fight. A tea party. *Slang.*

teafor. ✝ TIVER.

tea garden. A public garden where tea and other refreshments are served.

tea'gle (tē'g'l), *n.* [Cf. TACKLE.] A hoisting apparatus; a crane. *Dial. Eng.*

teagle post. A post supporting one end of a tiebeam in a frame

tea gown. A dressy gown, usually loose and of soft material, worn at afternoon tea at home.

Teague (tēg), *n.* A mischievous, blundering, faithful Irish servant lad in Sir Robert Howard's "The Committee;" hence, as a nickname, an Irishman. — **Teague'land** (tēg'lănd), *n. Rare.* — **Teague'land-er,** *n. Rare.*

teah, *pret.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*

tea house. A house of refreshment where tea is a specialty, as in China and Japan. [teak.

teak'wood', *n.* The wood of the

teal. Scot. var. of TILL, to entice.

tealde. ✝ *told*, pret. & p. p. of TELL. [mon European teal.

teal duck. A teal; esp., the com-

teale. ✝ TALE.

tea lead (lēd). Thin sheet lead, used in lining tea chests.

tea leaf. a A leaf of the tea plant. b One of the dried leaves constituting tea.

team'ful. ✝ TEEMFUL.

team'land, *n. O. Eng. Law.* The area of land that is plowed by or supports a plow team.

team play. Collective play of a team, as in football.

team'ster (tēm'stẽr), *n.* One who drives a team or engages in teaming as a business. [-WISE.

team'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* See

tean (tēn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TONE, one.

tean'al (tēn'ăl), *n.* [AS. *tǣnel* a wicker basket.] A kind of large basket. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

teanure. ✝ TENURE.

tea oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

teap (tēp), *n.* [Cf. TUP, and dial. *tip* a ram.] A ram. Cf. TUP. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

tea plant. = TEA, 1 a.

5. To fritter away; to waste; — a Latinism (cf. *tero*). *Obs.*

Syn. — TEAR, RIP, REND, SPLIT, CLEAVE, RIVE. To TEAR is to pull forcibly apart; to RIP is to separate forcibly esp. along a line or surface of juncture; REND is elevated or poetical, and implies greater violence than *tear*; as, to *tear* a garment (through the texture); to *rip* a garment (along a seam); "Thou didst *rend* thy clothes" (*2 Chron.* xxxiv. 27). SPLIT implies separation esp. in the direction of grain or layers; CLEAVE (commonly somewhat rhetorical) emphasizes more strongly the idea of sundering; RIVE is elevated or poetical for *cleave*; as, "Thou . . . *split'st* the unwedgeable and gnarled oak" (*Shak.*); "to *cleave* a heart in twain" (*id.*); "The soul and body *rive* not more in parting than greatness going off" (*id.*). See CUT, FRACTURE.

to tear a cat, to rant violently; to rave. *Obs. Shak.* — **to t. one's beard** *or* **hair,** to pull or pluck the hair violently as an indication of rage, grief, or the like. — **to t. one's self away,** to leave unwillingly. *Colloq.* — **to t. up. a** To rip up; to remove from a fixed state by violence; as, *to tear up* a floor; *to tear up* the foundations of government or order. **b** To tear into pieces; as, *to tear up* a letter.

tear (târ), *v. i.* **1.** To divide or separate on being pulled; to be rent; as, this cloth *tears* easily.

2. To move or act with violence, excited haste, or the like; as, the horse *tore* down the road; also, *Dial.*, to rage; storm.

tear, *n.* **1.** Act of tearing, or state of being torn; a rent.

2. A spree; as, to go on a *tear*. *Slang.*

3. A rush; a rage. *Dial. Eng.*

tear'er (târ'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that tears or rends anything.

2. One who rages or blusters; also, anything that violently attracts attention, as for size, vigor, or the like. *Slang.*

tear'ful (tēr'fo͝ol), *a.* Abounding with tears; weeping; as, *tearful* eyes. — **tear'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **tear'ful-ness,** *n.*

tear'ing (târ'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TEAR. Specif.: *a.* Hasty; furious; tremendous; as, a *tearing* hurry; a *tearing* rage; — used also adverbially; as, *tearing* angry. *Colloq.*

tear'less (tēr'lĕs), *a.* **Tearless Battle,** *Gr. Hist.*, a battle in B. C. 368 in which the Spartans defeated the Arcadians without losing a man. — **tear'less-ly,** *adv.* — **tear'less-ness,** *n.*

tea rose. Any of many tea-scented tender or half-hardy garden roses descended, chiefly by hybridization, from *Rosa chinensis* and *R. gallica*. Perle des Jardins, the bride, Mme. de Watteville, etc., are varieties. See ROSE, *n.*, 1.

tear'pit' (tēr'pĭt'), *n.* A sebaceous gland opening beneath the lower eyelid of most deer and antelope; the lachrymal sinus. It is capable of being opened at pleasure, and secretes a waxy odorous substance.

tear'y (tēr'ĭ), *a.* [ME. *tery*, AS. *tearig.*] **1.** Wet with tears; tearful.

2. Consisting of tears, or drops like tears.

3. Provocative of tears; pathetic; as, a *teary* story.

tease (tēz), *v. t.*; TEASED (tēzd); TEAS'ING (tēz'ĭng). [ME. *tesen*, AS. *tǣsan* to pluck, tease; akin to OD. *teesen*, MHG. *zeisen*, Dan. *tæse tæsse.*] **1.** To disentangle and lay parallel, as fibers; to comb or card, as wool or flax.

2. To scratch, as cloth, to raise a nap; to teasel.

3. To tear or separate (a tissue or specimen) into minute shreds for microscopic examination of the structure.

4. To vex with importunity or impertinence; to harass, annoy, disturb, or irritate by petty requests, or by jests and raillery; to plague; harass; also, sometimes, loosely, to importune; beg; as, a child *teases* one to play with it.

He . . . suffered them to *tease* him into acts directly opposed to his strongest inclinations. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Vex, annoy, disturb, irritate, plague, torment, mortify, tantalize, chagrin. See HARASS.

tease (tēz), *n.* **1.** Act of teasing, or state of being teased.

2. One that teases or plagues. *Colloq.*

tea'sel (tē'z'l), *n.* Also *tassel*, *tazel*, *teasle*, *teazel*, and *teazle.* [ME. *tesel*, AS. *tǣsel*, *tǣsl*, the fuller's herb. See TEASE.] **1. a** A plant of the genus *Dipsacus*, esp. *D. fullonum*, the fuller's teasel. **b** Boneset.

2. A flower head of the fuller's teasel, covered with stiff hooked bracts and used, when dried, to raise a nap on woolen cloth. See DIPSACUS.



Fuller's Teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*).

3. Any contrivance used as a substitute for teasels (in sense 2).

tea'sel, *v. t.*; -SELED (-z'ld) or -SELLED; -SEL-ING or -SEL-LING. To subject, as woolen cloth, to the action of teasels, to raise a nap.

tea'sel-er, tea'sel-ler (-ẽr), *n.* One that teasels; a teaseling machine.

teasel frame. A frame in which teasels are fixed for use.

teas'er (tēz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that teases.

2. A jaeger gull.

3. *Textile Manuf.* A willow.

4. *Elec.* One of two coils or transformers forming a T connection. The term was formerly applied to a shunt winding on field magnets for maintaining their magnetism when the main circuit is open.

tea service *or* **set.** The appurtenances or utensils required for a tea table, comprising the teapot, cream pitcher, and sugar bowl, and sometimes cups and saucers, spoons, etc.

tease tenon (tēz). *Carp.* A long tenon at the top of a post to receive two beams crossing one above the other.

tea'spoon' (tē'spo͞on'), *n.* A spoon, commonly holding half as much as a dessert spoon, used in stirring and sipping tea, coffee, etc., and for other purposes.

tea'spoon'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). Enough to fill a teaspoon, usually reckoned at a fluid dram, or one quarter of a tablespoonful (3.7 c. c.).

teat (tēt), *n.* [ME. *tete*, OF. *tete*, F. *tette*, of Teutonic orig.; cf. LG. & OD. *titte*, D. *tet*, G. *zitze*, akin to AS. *tit*, *tit* (whence ME. *titte*). Cf. TIT a teat.] **1.** The protuberance through which milk is drawn from the udder or breast of a mammal; a nipple or mammilla.

2. *Mech.* A small projecting part, as on a countersink or counterbore to guide it in a drilled hole; a snug or stop.

tea tree. 1. The tea plant. See TEA, *n.*, 1.

2. *Bot.* **a** In Australia and New Zealand, any of various myrtaceous shrubs of *Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca*, forming dense thickets; specif., the shrub *Leptospermum scoparium*. **b** An African solanaceous shrub (*Lycium afrum*) having spiny branches and violet-colored flowers.



Tea Tree (*Leptospermum scoparium*). (¼)

teaze'-hole' (tēz'hōl'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. F. *tisard* fire door.] *Glass Manuf.* The opening in a furnace for fuel.

teaz'er (tēz'ẽr), *n.* [From F. *tiser* to feed a fire + E. *-er.*] A fireman or stoker of a glass furnace.

Tea'zle, Lady (tē'z'l). The heroine of Sheridan's "The School for Scandal," the young wife of Sir Peter Teazle, an exacting but kindly old gentleman who marries late in life. She is "a lively and innocent, though imprudent, country girl."

tech'nic (tĕk'nĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *technique.* See TECHNICAL, *a.*] **1.** The method or style of performance in any art; technical skill; execution.

2. = TECHNICS.

tech'ni-cal (-nĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. τεχνικός, fr. τεχνη an art, akin to *τέκτων* a carpenter, Skr. *taksh* to cut, shape, make, and prob. to E. *text.* Cf. TEXT.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the useful or mechanic arts, or any science, business, or the like; specially appropriate to any art, science, business, or the like; as, *technical* training, problems, skill, words.

2. *Finance.* Designating, or pertaining to, a market the price in which is mainly determined by manipulation or speculative conditions. *Cant.*

technical estoppel. See ESTOPPEL. — **t. traverse.** *Law.* See TRAVERSE, *n.* — **t. troops,** *Mil.*, troops composed of men of technical training, as telegraphers, electricians, etc. *Rare.*

tech'ni-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being technical; technicalness.

2. That which is technical, or peculiar to any trade, profession, sect, or the like, esp. in terminology or method of procedure; as, medical and legal *technicalities.*

tech-ni'cian (tĕk-nĭsh'ăn), *n.* A technicist; esp., one skilled particularly in the technical details of his work.

tech'ni-cist (tĕk'nĭ-sĭst), *n.* One skilled in technics, or in one or more of the practical arts.

tech'nics (tĕk'nĭks), *n.* The doctrine of arts in general; branches of learning relating to the arts.

tech'ni-phone (-nĭ-fōn), *n.* [Gr. τέχνη art + *-phone.*] *Music.* A dumb gymnastic apparatus for training the hands of pianists and organists, as to a legato touch.

tech'nique' (tĕk'nēk'), *n.* [F.] Technic (in sense 1); — the form commonly used for method of execution in fine art.

techno-. Combining form fr. Gr. *τέχνη, art, skill, craft.*

tech-nog'ra-phy (tĕk-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*techno-* + *-graphy.*] Description of the arts and crafts of tribes and peoples. — **tech'no-graph'ic, -i-cal** (tĕk'nō-grăf'ĭk, -ĭ-kăl), *a.*

tech'no-lith'ic (tĕk'nō-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [*techno-* + *lithic.*] Of, designating, or pert. to, stone implements shaped by design, rather than by chance or wear; — opposed to *protolithic.*

tech'no-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to tech-
tech'no-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } nology.

tech-nol'o-gist (tĕk-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in technology; one who treats of arts, or of the terms of arts.

tech-nol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*techno-* + *-logy*; cf. Gr. τεχνολογία systematic treatment: cf. F. *technologie.*] **1.** Industrial science; the science or systematic knowledge of the industrial arts, esp. of the more important manufactures, as spinning, weaving, metallurgy, etc.

2. Terminology used in arts, sciences, or the like.

tech'y (tĕch'ĭ), *a.*; TECH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); TECH'I-EST. [From ME. *tecche*, *tache*, a habit, quality, bad habit, OF. *teche*, a mark or quality (good or bad), F. *tache* a spot, blemish. Cf. TOUCHY.] **1.** Peevish; fretful; irritable; touchy.

2. Likely to cause irritation; vexing.

Syn. — See IRASCIBLE.

Te-co'ma (tē-kō'mȧ), *n.* [NL. fr. Mex. *tecomachitl*, name of the shrub.] *Bot.* A genus of mainly tropical bignoniaceous shrubs, mostly climbers, having large showy flowers with a 5-toothed calyx, a nearly regular corolla, and four perfect stamens. *T. radicans* is the common trumpet creeper of the United States.

Tec'ti-bran'chi-a'ta (tĕk'tĭ-brăn'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *tectus* (p. p. of *tegere* to cover) + Gr. βράγχιον a gill.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of opisthobranchiate gastropods in which the gill is usually situated on one side of the back, and protected by a fold of the mantle. When there is a shell, it is usually thin and often rudimentary and largely or entirely covered by the mantle. The bubble shells and the genus *Aplysia* are examples. The Pteropoda are now often included. — **tec'ti-branch** (tĕk'tĭ-brăngk), *a. & n.* — **tec'ti-bran'chi-ate** (-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*

tec-tol'o-gy (tĕk-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. τέκτων a carpenter + *-logy.*] *Biol.* A division of morphology in which the organism is regarded as composed of morphons of different orders. *Haeckel.* — **tec'to-log'i-cal** (tĕk'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Tec-to'na (tĕk-tō'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Malayalam, Telugu, and Malay *tēkku* teak. Cf. TEAK.] *Bot.* A small genus of verbenaceous trees, of India, Malaysia, and the Philippine Islands, having entire woolly leaves and paniculate cymes of small white or bluish flowers. See TEAK.

tec-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *tectonicus*, Gr. τεκτονικός, fr. τέκτων, -ονος, a carpenter, builder.] Of or pert. to construction. Specif.: **a** Architectural. **b** *Biol.* Structural. **c** *Geol. & Phys. Geog.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the rock structures and external forms resulting from the deformation of the earth's crust; as, *tectonic* arches or valleys.

tec-ton'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science or art by which implements, vessels, buildings, etc., are constructed, both in relation to their use and to their artistic design.

tec-to'ri-al (tĕk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *tectorius.*] *Anat.* Of the nature of a covering. — **tectorial membrane,** *Anat.*, the membrane of Corti.

tec'to-spon-dyl'ic (tĕk'tō-spŏn-dĭl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. τέκτων a builder + σπόνδυλος a vertebra.] *Zoöl.* Designating a type of vertebra in certain elasmobranchs, similar to the cyclospondylic, but with additional calcified cylinders outside of and concentric with that surrounding the notochord.

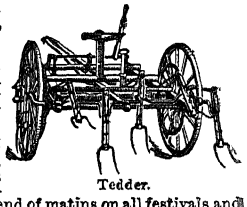
tec-tri'ces (tĕk-trī'sēz; tĕk'trĭ-sēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* TECTRIX (tĕk'trĭks). [NL., fr. L. *tegere*, *tectum*, to cover.] *Zoöl.* The wing or tail coverts of a bird. See COVERT, *n.*, 3. —

tec-tri'cial (tĕk-trĭsh'ăl), *a.*

ted (tĕd), *v. t.*; TED'DED; TED'DING. [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *tedja* to spread manure, fr. *taðr* manure; akin to MHG. *zetten* to scatter. Cf. TATH.] To spread, or turn from the swath and scatter, for drying, as new-mown grass.

The smell of grain or *tedded* grass. *Milton.*

ted'der (-ẽr), *n.* One that teds; specif., a machine for stirring and spreading hay.



Tedder.

‖ **Te De'um** (tē dē'ŭm). [L., fr. *te* (accus. of *tu* thou) + *Deum*, accus. of *Deus* God. See THOU; DEITY.] **1.** An ancient and celebrated Christian hymn, of unknown authorship, but often, wrongly, ascribed to St. Ambrose; — so called from the first words, "*Te Deum laudamus.*" It forms part of the daily matins of the Roman Catholic breviary, being recited at the end of matins on all festivals and on all Sundays except in Advent and Lent, and is sung on all occasions of thanksgiving. In its English form (beginning, "We praise thee, O God") it forms a part of the regular morning service of the Church of England and of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, being sung or said after the first lesson, except when the Benedicite is used.

2. Hence: **a** A musical setting of this hymn. **b** A religious service in which this hymn forms a principal part.

te'di-ous (tē'dĭ-ŭs; tēd'yŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *taediosus*, fr. *taedium*: cf. OF. *tedieus.* See TEDIUM.] **1.** Involving tedium; tiresome from continuance, prolixity, slowness, or the like; wearisome; as, a *tedious* life, speech, hour.

2. Giving offense; displeasing; noxious. *Obs.*

3. Slow; dilatory. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

4. Peevish; irritable. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Wearisome, fatiguing, tiresome. See IRKSOME. — **te'di-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **te'di-ous-ness,** *n.*

te'di-um (tē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *taedium*, fr. *taedet* it disgusts, it wearies one.] Irksomeness; wearisomeness; tediousness. "The *tedium* of his office." *Dickens.*

Syn. — TEDIUM, ENNUI, BOREDOM. TEDIUM is irksomeness or weariness; the word applies either to a quality of objects or to a state of mind; ENNUI is languid weariness or listless discontent: BOREDOM (a recent and more or less colloquial word) often implies a more specific cause than *ennui*; as, "the *tedium* of the way" (*Hawthorne*); "the *tedium* of the squire's society" (*Trollope*); "His sister, wife, and children yawned, with a long, slow, and drear *ennui*" (*Shelley*); "The spirit of laziness . . . begins to possess even me . . . ; yet has it not so prevailed but that I feel that discontent with myself, that *ennui*, that ever

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tear. † THERE.
tear (tēr), *v. i.* To weep. *Scot.*
tear bag. A tearpit. [RY, 1.]
tear bottle. See LACHRYMATORY.
tear'cat' (tār'kăt'), *n.* A blusterer. *Obs. or R.*
tearce. † TIERCE. [tear.]
tear'drop' (tēr'drŏp'), *n.* A
tear'-fall'ing, *a.* Shedding tears; tender. *Poetic.*
tear gland. Lachrymal gland.
tear grass. Job's-tears. [TERM.
tearm. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
tearm'er. † TERMER.
tearm'ly. † TERMLY.
tear'mouth' (tēr'mouth'), *n.* A ranter. *Obs. or R.*
tear sac (tēr). A tearpit.
tea'-seed'oil. See OIL, *Table* 1.
tea'sel, *v. t.* To cut and gather teasels.
tearst (tērst). Dial. Eng. of TART.
tear'thumb', *n.* Either of two trailing polygonaceous plants (*Polygonum arifolium* and *P. sagittatum*), having stems beset with sharp prickles.
teas'a-ble, teaze'a-ble (tē z'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
tea scrub In Australia, a scrub formed by the tea tree; also, the tree itself.
tease'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
teaser. Var. of TEAZER.
teasicke. † PHTHISIC.
tea'sil. † TEASEL. [pr.]
teas'ing-ly, *adv.* of *teasing*, p. *a.* & *n.*
tea'sle (tē'z'l). Var. of TEASEL, *n.* & *v. t.*
teas'ler. Var. of TEASELER.
teast'er. † TESTER
teast'ie. † TESTY.
teat (tēt). Var. of TATE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
teata. *adv.* Excessively; very.
teat'ed, *a.* Having teats.
teathe (tēth), *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel *teðja*, v.] = TATH. *Dial. Eng.*
teath'er (tēth'ẽr) Obs. or Scot. var. of TETHER. [THEATIN.
Te'a-tin (tē'ȧ-tĭn) Var. of
teat'ish. † TETTISH
teat'ling, *n.* Suckling *Obs.*
teat'man (tēt'măn; *dial.* tĭt'-), *n.* An undersized pig supposed to be the last born in a litter.
teat'y (tēt'ĭ), *a.* [See TETTISH.] Fretful; cross; peevish. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
teave (tēv; tāv). Var. of TAVE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tea wagon *or* **waggon.** *Naut.* Formerly, an East Indiaman in the tea trade. [TEASEL.
tea'zel, tea'zle (tē'z'l). Var. of
Te'bah (tē'bȧ). *Bib.* [*yȧ*). *Bib.*
Teb'a-ji'ah (tĕb'ȧ-jī'ȧ; tē-bȧj'ĭ-ȧ). *Bib.*
teb'bad (tĕb'băd), *n.* [Cf. Per. *tabbāda* a shivering paroxysm in fever, and Per. *tab* fever, *bād* wind.] *Meteor.* A sand storm or simoom of Central Asia.
Teb'bath (tĕb'ăth). *D. Bib.*
teb'bet (-ĭt). Var. of TABET. *Scot.*
Te-bet' (tē-bĕt'), *n.* Also **Tebeth'.** [Heb. *tebēth.*] See JEWISH CALENDAR.
Te'bu. Var. of TIBU. [*Phil. I.*]
te'ca (tē'kȧ), *n.* [Sp.] Teak.
te'ca-li' (tē'kȧ-lē'), *n.* [From *Tecali*, Mexico.] Mexican onyx.
teccche. † TACHE, TECHY.
teccheles. † TACHELESS.
tech. † TACHE, TEACH.
tech. *Abbr.* Technical; technically; technology.
teche. † TACHE, TEACH, TECHY.
techement. † TEACHMENT.
techen. † TEACH. [TECHY.
tech'i-ly (tĕch'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
tech'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
techit. Obs. p. p. of TEACH.
tech'nic (tĕk'nĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *technique.*] Technical. *Rare.*
tech'ni-cal-ly (tĕk'nĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* of TECHNICAL.
tech'ni-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
tech'ni-cals (tĕk'nĭ-kălz), *n. pl.* Technics. *Rare.*
tech'ni-col'o-gy (-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Technology. *Rare.* — **tech'ni-co-log'i-cal** (-kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a. R.*
tech'ni-con (tĕk'nĭ-kŏn), *n* [NL., fr Gr. τεχνικόν, neut. of τεχνικός pert. to art.] A gymnastic device for developing the hands for piano or organ playing
tech'nism (tĕk'nĭz'm), *n* Technicality. [CIST.
tech'nist (-nĭst), *n.* = TECHNI-
tech'no-chem'i-cal, *a.* See TECHNO-
technol *Abbr.* Technological; technologically.
tech-non'o-my (tĕk-nŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*techno-* + Gr. νόμος law.] The laws or principles of the industrial arts. — **tech'no-nom'ic** (tĕk'nō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.*
techour † TEACHER. [spot.
techrys. Obs. pl. of TICKER, a
techyn. † TEACH.
teck (tĕk), *n.* A ready-tied cravat imitating a four-in-hand.
teck'le. † TACKLE
tect, *a.* [L. *tectus*, p. p. of *tegere.*] Covered; hidden. *Obs.*
Tec'ti-bran'chi-a (tĕk'tĭ-brăng'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of TECTIBRANCHIATA.
tec'ti-form (tĕk'tĭ-fôrm), *a* [L. *tectum* roof + E. *-form.*] Roof-like; serving as a cover or lid.
tect'ly, *adv.* of TECT. *Obs.*
tec'to-ceph'a-ly (tĕk'tō-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [L. *tectum* roof + Gr. κεφαλή head.] = SCAPHOCEPHALY. — **tec'to-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.*
tec-to'ri-an (tĕk-tō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *a* Pert. to plastering. *Obs.*
Tec'to-spon'dy-li (tĕk'tō-spŏn'dȳ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of elasmobranch fishes having tectospondylic vertebræ. It includes the rays, angel fish, and sawfishes
tec'to-spon'dy-lous (-lŭs), *a. Zoöl.* a Tectospondylic. b Pert. to the Tectospondyli.
tec'trix (tĕk'trĭks), *n., sing.* of TECTRICES.
tecul. † TICAL. [CUM.
te'cum (tē'kŭm). Var. of TU-
te'cu-má' palm (tā'kō-mä'). [Tupi *tucumá.*] A Brazilian pinnate-leaved palm (*Astrocaryum tucuma*).
ted (tĕd), *n.* A toad. *Scot.*
te'da, *n.* [L. *taeda.*] *Zoöl.* A pitch-pine tree. *Obs.*
Te'da (tē'dä), *n.* See TIBU.
tedai. † TO-DAY.
tedde. † TED.
ted'der (tĕd'ẽr). Obs. or Scot & dial. var. of TETHER.
Ted'dy (-ĭ), *n.* Dim. of THEODORE, EDWARD.
tede. † TEAD.
teder. † TOTHER.
‖ **te-des'co** (tē-dĕs'kō), *a.*; *pl.* -CHI (-kē). [It., of Germanic origin. See DUTCH.] German; — used esp. of art, literature, etc.
‖ **Te De'um lau-da'mus.** [L.] We praise thee, O God! See TE DEUM. [gate or runner
tedge (tĕj), *n. Founding.* An in-
te-dif'er-ous (tē-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *taedifer.*] Bearing a torch. *Obs.*
te'di-fy (tē'dĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*tedium* + *-fy.*] To cause tedium. *Obs.*
te'di-os'i-ty (-dŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tediousness. *Rare.*
te'di-ous-some (tē'dĭ-ŭs-sŭm; tēd'-), **te'di-some,** *a.* [See TEDIOUS; -SOME.] Tedious. *Scot.*
tedir, tedure. † TETHER.

ālе, senāte, cāre, ădm, ā̆ccount, ärm, àsk, sofā; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menıı;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

accompanies it in its beginnings" (*Gray*); "I suppose I shall go on 'existing' till the *boredom* of it becomes too great" (*J. R. Green*). See IRKSOME, MELANCHOLY.

tee (tē), *n.* The letter T, t; also, something shaped like, or resembling in form, the letter **T** (see T). Specif: **a** A short piece of pipe having a lateral outlet, used to connect a line of pipe with a pipe at a right angle with the line. **b** A short piece of iron fastened at its middle to the end of a chain. It is passed through a hole and turned crosswise to secure the chain. **c** A metal bar or beam of **T** section.

tee (tē), *n.* [Perh. fr. the sign T to mark the exact place.] **1.** The mark aimed at in various games, as curling. **2.** *Golf.* The place from which the ball is struck in starting toward a hole; often, specif., a small artificial elevation, as of wet sand or earth, on which the ball is poised.

tee, *v. t.;* TEED (tēd); TEE'ING. *Golf.* To place (the ball) on a tee; — often with *up*.

teem (tēm), *v. t.;* TEEMED (tēmd); TEEM'ING. [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *tæma* to empty, fr. *tómr* empty; akin to Dan. *tömme* to empty, Sw. *tömma*. Cf. TOOM empty.] **1.** To pour; empty; — commonly followed by *out;* as, to *teem* out ale. *Obs. or Dial. Swift.* **2.** *Steel Manuf.* To pour, as steel, from a melting pot; to fill, as a mold, with molten metal. **3.** To drain; as, to *teem* boiled potatoes. *Colloq., Eng.*

teem, *v. i.* [ME. *temen*, AS. *tēman, tȳman*, fr. *tēam*. See TEAM.] **1.** To bring forth young, as an animal; to produce fruit, as a plant; to bear; to be pregnant; to conceive. *Now Rare or Dial.*

2. To be full, or ready to bring forth; to be stocked to overflowing; to be prolific; to abound.

> His mind *teeming* with schemes of future deceit. *Scott.*

3. To betake one's self; resort; go. *Obs.*

teem, *v. t.* **1.** To produce; to bring forth; to generate.

> That [grief] of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker;
> Each minute *teems* a new one. *Shak.*

2. In *Obs.* uses: **a** To bear (witness). **b** To bring about; effect. **c** To bring; fetch; lead; also, reflexively, to go.

teem'ing, *p. a.* Prolific; productive; full; overflowing; also, abounding; crowding; as, *teeming* tenements.

teen (tēn), *n.* [ME. *tene*, AS. *tēona* reproach, wrong, fr. *tēon* to accuse; akin to G. *zeihen*, Goth. *gateihan* to tell, announce. See TOKEN.] **1.** Grief; sorrow; affliction; pain. *Archaic or Dial. Chaucer. M. Arnold.* **2.** Anger; vexation; hate. *Obs.*

teen, *v. t.* [AS. *tēonian*, or *tȳnan*, to slander, vex. See TEEN, *n.*] **1.** To provoke; vex; irritate; trouble; injure. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** To reproach; calumniate; abuse. *Obs.*

-teen. [ME. *-tene*, AS. *-tȳne, -tēne, -tiene*. See TEN.] The termination of the cardinal numbers from *thirteen* to *nineteen* inclusive, signifying *and ten*.

teens (tēnz), *n. pl.* [From -TEEN.] The years of one's age, or any numbers, having the termination *-teen;* as, a girl in her *teens*.

Tees'wa'ter (tēz'wô'tẽr), *n.* [From the river *Tees*, northern England.] **a** A breed of cattle formerly bred in England, but supposed to have originated in Holland and to have been the principal stock from which the shorthorns were derived. **b** An old English breed of sheep allied to the Leicester and prob. the progenitors of the Wensleydale.

tee'ter (tē'tẽr), *v. i. & t.;* TEE'TERED (-tẽrd); TEE'TER-ING. [E. dial. *titter* to tremble, to seesaw; cf. Icel. *titra* to tremble, OHG. *zittarōn*, G. *zittern*.] To move up and down on the ends of a balanced plank, or with a similar motion, as children do for sport; to seesaw. *U. S.*

tee'ter, *n.* Act of teetering; also, a seesaw. *U. S.*

teethe (tēth), *v. i.;* TEETHED (tēthd); TEETH'ING (tēth'-Ing). To grow teeth; also, to cut one's teeth.

teeth'ing (tēth'Ing), *n.* The first growth of teeth, or the phenomena attending their issue through the gums; dentition.

tee-to'tal (tē-tō'tăl), *a.* [Prob. for *T-total*, used to emphasize the word.] **1.** Entire; total. *Colloq.* **2.** Of or pertaining to total abstinence from intoxicating drink; as, a *teetotal* pledge or meeting.

tee-to'tal-er, tee-to'tal-ler (tē-tō'tăl-ẽr), *n.* One who abstains totally from intoxicating drink.

tee-to'tal-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Principle or practice of entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

tee-to'tal-ly, *adv.* **1.** Completely; entirely; totally. **2.** In regard to, or from the standpoint of, teetotalism. *E.*

tee-to'tum (-tŭm), *n.* [For T-*totum*. See TOTAL.] A child's toy, somewhat like a top, twirled by the fingers. Originally it was used for games of chance, and was four-sided, one side bearing the letter T, standing for Latin *totum*, all, meaning, take all the stakes, whence the name. The other sides each bore a letter, as P (put down), or D (Latin *depone*, meaning put down); N (nothing, or Latin *nil, nihil*, nothing); H (half); or A (Latin *aufer*, take away).

tee–to'–tum (tē-tō'tŭm), *n.* [Cf. TEETOTALER.] A workingmen's resort conducted under religious influences as a counteractant to the drinking saloon *Colloq. or Cant.*

teff (tĕf), *n.* [Prob. native name.] An important Abyssinian grain plant (*Poa abyssinica*), the grain of which yields a white flour of good quality.

teg'men (tĕg'mĕn), *n.; pl.* TEGMINA (-mĭ-nä). [L., fr. *tegere, tectum*, to cover.] A tegument, or covering. Hence: **a** *Bot.* = ENDOPLEURA. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) One of the elytra of a beetle, or one of the thickened fore wings of certain Orthoptera. (2) The covering of the oral surface of a crinoid or blastoid. **c** *Anat.* A thin plate of bone which covers the middle ear and separates it from the cranial cavity. More fully called ‖ **teg'men tym'pa-nī** (tĭm'pd-nī).

teg-men'tal (tĕg-mĕn'tăl), *a. Biol.* Of or pertaining to a tegument or tegmentum; covering.

teg-men'tum (-tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tä). [L., a covering.] **1.** *Anat.* A covering; specif., the part of the crura cerebri above the substantia nigra, formed of longitudinal white fibers with some arched transverse fibers and gray matter. **2.** *Bot.* The outer covering of scales upon a leaf bud.

teg'u-la (tĕg'ū-lä), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a tile, akin to *tegere* to cover.] *Zoöl.* **a** One of a pair of small scalelike appendages of the mesothorax of some insects, esp. Hymenoptera and Lepidoptera, which cover the bases of the fore wings. By some the elytra of beetles are supposed to be greatly developed tegulæ, the true fore wings having disappeared. **b** A patagium (appendage of the prothorax) of a lepidopterous insect. **c** In dipterous insects, the squama thoracicalis or alula (see ALULA **b**). When an antisquama is present, the latter is sometimes called the upper tegula, and the squama thoracicalis the lower tegula.

teg'u-lar (-lär), *a.* [LL. *tegularis*, fr. L. *tegula* a tile. See TILE.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or resembling, a tile; arranged like, or consisting of, tiles; as, a *tegular* pavement. **2.** *Zoöl.* Pertaining to a tegula.

teg'u-lat'ed (-lā-tĕd), *a.* Composed of small overlapping plates; — said of a kind of ancient armor.

teg'u-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *tegumentum*, fr. *tegere* to cover. See THATCH, *n.;* cf. DETECT, PROTECT.] An integument. — **teg'u-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.*

teg'u-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to, or consisting of, a tegument or teguments; serving as a covering.

te–hee' (tē-hē'), *n. & interj.* [Imitative.] A tittering laugh; a titter. "'*Te-hee,*' quoth she." *Chaucer.*

te–hee', *v. i.* To titter; to laugh derisively.

Te-huan'te-pec' winds (tā-wän'tā-pĕk'). Violent northeast and north-northeast winds on the Pacific coasts of Nicaragua and Guatemala, blowing from Tehuantepec.

Te-huel'che (tā-wĕl'chā), *n.* [Native word in Patagonia meaning southeast, though now applied to the Northern Patagonians.] A member of one of several Patagonian tribes, the "Patagones," or "Big Feet," of Magellan's expedition, characterized by great stature, a height of six feet six inches being not uncommon. They are of a low culture, being until recently nomad hunters using only the rudest shelters, but the few remnants have made permanent settlements.

Te'ian (tē'yăn), *a.* [L. *Teius.*] Of or pert. to Teos, an ancient Greek city of Asia Minor, where the poet Anacreon was born; hence, Anacreontic.

Teich'mann's crys'tals (tĪk'mănz). *Physiol. Chem.* Hæmin crystals; — so called because first described (1852) by L. Teichmann, a German physiologist. See HÆMIN.

‖ **te' i'gi-tur** (tē' Ĭj'Ĭ-tûr). [L., thee therefore; — its first two words.] *Eccl.* The first part of the canon of the Latin Mass. It was formerly customary to take oaths on it.

teind (tēnd), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tiund*. See TITHE.] In Scotland, a tithe (which see); tithes collectively. After the Reformation the whole *teinds* of Scotland belonged to either the crown, the lords of erection, called titulars, the original founding patron, feuars from the church, or certain institutions, the clergy being given only a right to a stipend allotted out of them by commissioners, now the Court of Session. Teind which a parson separates on the field from the reaped stock and removes is called drawn teind.

Teind Court. *Scots Law.* A court for the control of teinds consisting of the judges of the Court of Session acting as "The Commission for Plantation of Kirks and Valuation of Teinds," established by Act of 1707, c. 9, vesting in it powers held previously by commissions of Parliament.

tel'no-scope (tĭ'nō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *τείνειν* to extend + *-scope*.] An instrument formed by combining prisms so as to correct the chromatic aberration of the light while the linear dimensions of objects seen through the prisms are increased or diminished; — called also *prism telescope*.

tel'æs-the'si-a, tel'es-the'si-a (tĕl'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ä; -zhĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *tele-* + *æsthesia*.] An impression, similar to a sense impression, received at a distance without the normal operation of the organs of sense.

tel'a-mon (tĕl'ä-mŏn), *n.; pl.* -MONES (-mō'nēz). [L. *telamo* or *telamon*, Gr. τελαμών a bearer, fr. τλῆναι to bear.] *Arch.* A male figure used like a caryatid as a support to a column or pilaster. Cf. ATLANTES, CARYATID.

Tel'a-mon (tĕl'ä-mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τελαμών.] *Gr. Myth.* Brother of Peleus and father of Ajax. He was a participant in the Argonautic expedition and the Calydonian boar hunt, and a companion of Hercules in some of his expeditions. Cf. ÆACIDES, PHOCUS

tel-an'gi-ec'ta-sis (tĕl-ăn'jĭ-ĕk'tä-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τέλος end + ἀγγεῖον vessel + ἔκτασις extension.] *Med.* Dilatation of the capillary vessels, producing a form of angioma. — **tel-an'gi-ec-tat'ic** (-ĕk-tăt'Ĭk), *a.*

Tel-an'ther-a (tĕl-ăn'thẽr-ä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τέλεος complete + L. *anthera* (see ANTHER).] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical amaranthaceous herbs or shrubs, distinguished from *Alternanthera* by having five perfect stamens and five staminodia united into a cup or tube. Many of the species are cultivated as foliage plants for beds and borders, usually under the name *Alternanthera*.

te'la-ry (tē'lä-rĭ; tĕl'ä-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *telaris*, fr. L. *tela* a web. See TOIL a snare.] Of or pertaining to a web; hence, spinning webs; retiary. "*Telary* spiders." *Sir T. Browne.*

tel-au'to-gram (tĕl-ô'tō-grăm), *n.* A message transmitted and recorded by a telautograph.

tel-au'to-graph (-gráf), *n.* [*tele-* + *autograph*.] A facsimile telegraph for reproducing writing, pictures, maps, etc. In the transmitter the motions of the pencil are communicated by levers to two rotary shafts, by which variations in current are produced in two separate circuits. In the receiver these variations are utilized by electromagnetic devices and levers to move a pen as the pencil moves. — **tel'au-tog'ra-phist** (tĕl'ô-tŏg'rä-fĭst), *n.*

Tel-chi'nes (tĕl-kī'nēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Τελχῖνες.] *Gr. Myth.* A primitive tribe or people associated chiefly with Rhodes. Rhea intrusted Poseidon to their care. They are credited with inventing useful arts, esp. metal working. They were, however, also regarded as dangerous sorcerers and demons, and were thought to have incurred the enmity of Apollo and of Zeus, who, according to some myths, destroyed them. See CORYBANTS; cf. CURETES. — **Tel-chin'ic** (-kĭn'Ĭk), *a.*

tel'e- (tĕl'ē-), **tel-.** Combining form from Greek τῆλε, *far, far off;* as in *tele*graph, *tele*pathy, *tele*phone, etc.; — often used in naming or designating devices or instruments, usually electrical, which control or direct the action of distant apparatus (as in **telecontrol**, a device for regulating different electrical circuits at a distance by means of radiotelegraphy, or which have a distant recording apparatus (as in **teleanemograph, telebarograph, telebarometer**, etc.).

tel'e-chi'ro-graph (-kī'rō-gráf), *n.* [*tele-* + *chiro-* + *-graph*.] An instrument for telegraphically transmitting

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tee (tē). Dial. Eng. var. of TIE.

tee, *n.* [Burmese *htî* an umbrella.] The umbrella-shaped ornament, usually gilded and hung with small bells, crowning a Buddhist tope or pagoda.

tee, *v.t.* [AS. *tēon* to draw, bring up, go. Cf. TOW to draw through water.] *Obs.* **1.** To draw; haul. **2.** To lead; bring; place. **3** To bring up; raise; teach. **4.** To take or draw to one's self. **5** To show; display. **6.** To hold dear; esteem. **7.** To prepare; set about.

tee, *v. i. Obs.* **1** To draw; pull; tug. [ceed. **2.** To betake one's self; go; pro- **3.** To draw toward; approach **4.** To travel; march. **5.** To hasten; hie; run.

tee'-bulb', *a.* = BULB-TEE.

teecall. + TICAL. [hum. *Scot.*]

tee'dle (tē'd'l), *v. i.* To croon; hum. *Scot.*

tee-hee'. Var. of TE-HEE.

tee'-hole', *n.* The entrance to a beehive. *Dial. Eng.*

tee'ing ground. *Golf* The space from within which the ball must be struck in beginning the play for each hole.

tee iron. = T IRON.

teek. + TEAK.

tee'ka (tē'kä). Var. of TICCA.

teel, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *teolian* See TILL to cultivate.] To till. *Obs. or Scot.*

teel (tēl), *v. t.* [Cf. TILL to cultivate.] To plant; bury. *Dial. Eng.*

teel, *n. t.* To set on end; to place in a position to fall, as in setting a trap. *Dial. Eng.*

teel. Var. of TIL.

teem Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. of TEAM.

teem (tēm), *v. i. Dial., Chiefly Eng.* To rain heavily; to pour. — *n.* Heavy or continued rain.

teem (tēm). *a.* [Cf. TEEM to pour.] Empty. *Scot.& Dial.Eng.*

teemd. Teemed. *Ref. Sp.*

teeme. + TEAM, THEME.

teem'er. *n.* One that teems, or brings forth. [pours.

teem'er. *n.* One that teems, or

teem'ful, *a.* [Cf. AS. *tēamfull.*] Teeming. *Obs. or Dial.*

teem'less, *a.* Not fruitful or prolific; barren. *Poetic.*

teen (tēn). Scot. var. of TUNE.

teen (*dial.* tēn). Var. of TIND. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

teen. Dial. Eng. var. of TEND, TINE, to shut; Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TEIND.

teen, *adv.* Short for *at e'en*, at evening. *Scot.*

teen, *a.* [See TEEN, *n.*] Vexatious; fatiguing; difficult; also, cruel; keen; angry. *Obs.*

teen'age (tēn'āj), *n.* Brushwood used for fences and hedges. *Dial. Eng.* [*Scot.*

tee'-name'. Var. of TO-NAME.

teend. + TIND, to kindle.

teend. Dial. Eng. var. of TEND.

teene, teenen. + TEEN.

teen'ful, *a. Obs.* **1.** Vexatious; grievous; exasperating. **2.** Injurious. [ous.

3. Abusive; insolent; calumnious. **4.** Sorrowful; sad. **5.** Wrathful; angry.

teen'ful-ly, *adv.* Grievously; harmfully; sorrowfully. *Obs.*

tee'ny (tē'nĭ), *a.* [E. dial. *teeny, tinny.* Cf. TINY.] Very small; tiny. *Colloq.*

tee'pee (tē'pē). Var. of TEPEE.

teer (tēr), *v. t.* **1.** To plaster; daub. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To stir up, as colors in block calico printing.

teer. + TAR, TEAR, TIER.

teer. Dial. Eng. var. of TEAR, *v.*

tee'r'er, *n.* One who teers.

teer'y. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TEARY.

tee square See T SQUARE.

teest (tēst), *n.* A tinsmith's stake, or small anvil.

teester. + TESTER, a helmet.

teet (tēt), *v. i. & n.* [Perh. altered fr. *toot* to see, to spy.] Peep; pry. *Scot.*

tee'tan (tē'tăn), *n.* A pipit. *Orkney & Shetland I.*

tee'tar-tail', *n. Zoöl.* Spotted sandpiper. [as, *teeth* stops, etc.

teeth (tēth), *a. Phon.* Dental;

teeth, *n., pl.* of TOOTH.

teeth, teethe (tēth; tēthe), *v. t. Scot.* **1.** To provide with teeth **2.** To face (a storm).

teeth'ache', *n.* Toothache. *Obs. or Dial.* [less. *Scot.*

teeth'less (tēth'lĕs), *a.* Toothteeth'rife' (tēth'rīf'), *a.* Toothsome. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

teeth'ward, *n.* The part where the teeth are. *Obs.*

teeth'y (tēth'Y), *a.* Biting; crabbed. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tee-to'tum, *v. i.* To spin like a teetotum. *Colloq.*

tee'whaap' (tē'hwäp'), *n.* The lapwing. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

tee'wit (-wĭt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TEWIT.

teffegies, *n.* Effigies. *Obs.*

tef'il-lah' (tĕ-fĭl'ä'), *n.; pl.* TEFILLIN (-lĭn'). [Heb. *thephillāh* prayer, later, phylactery.] **1.** A phylactery. **2.** [*cap.*] See SHEMONEH ESREH.

Tef'nut (tĕf'nōōt), *n.* [Egyptian.] *Egypt. Relig.* A lion-headed goddess, sister and wife of Shu (which see)

tefor. + TOFORE.

teg, *pret.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*

teg (tĕg), *n.* [Cf. TAG a sheep.] An unshorn sheep in its second year, or its fleece Also, formerly, a pricket or doe in its second year, or a woman. *Obs. or D'al. Eng.*

Te-ge'an (tē-jē'ăn), *a.* [Cf. L. *Tegeeus, Tegeaeus.*] Of or pert. to Tegea; as, the *Tegean* heads by Scopas, from a pediment of the temple of Athena Alea.

tegge. + TEG.

tegh. + TEE, draw; TIE.

teghdoggue. + TIEDOG.

teghele + TILE.

teght, *pret.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*

tegir. + TIGER. [covering. *Obs.*

teg'ment, *n.* [L. *tegmentum.*] A

teg'mi-na. *n., pl.* of TEGMEN.

teg'mi-nal (tĕg'mĭ-năl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a covering or tegmen.

Teg'mi-ne (-nē), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *tegmen* a covering.] See STAR.

te-go. + TO-GO.

te'gre. + TIGER.

te-guex'in (tĕ-gwĕk'sĭn), *n.* [Guarani *teyú-guaçú*, lit., lizard large.] A teju (lizard).

teg'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of TEGULAR.

teg'u-men (tĕg'ū-mĕn), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* The tegmen.

teg'u-men'tum (-mĕn'tŭm), *n.* [L.] = TEGMENTUM.

te-gu'ri-um (tē-gū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *tugurium* a hut.] *Archæol.* A pyramidal roof resting on four pillars above a sarcophagus.

teh, *pret.* of TEE. *Obs.* [*Bib.*]

Te-haph'ne-hes (tē-hăf'nē-hēz). See TAHPANHES.

Te-hin'nah (tē-hĭn'ä). *Bib.*

teh-seel', *or* **-sil'** (tē-sēl'), **teh-seel'dar',** *or* **-sil'dar'** (-sēl'där'). Vars. of TAHSIL, TAHSILDAR.

tehte. Obs. pret. of TEACH.

tei, *pret.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*

teich. + TEACH.

teiche. + TACHE.

teich'er (tēk'ẽr), *n.* A small drop. *Obs. Scot.* — *v. i.* To ooze or bleed in drops. *Scot.* [TIE.

teid, teide. Obs. pret. & p. p. of

teidogge. + TIEDOG.

teie. + TEE, draw; TIE

teigh, *pret.* of TEE, draw *Obs.*

teigh, teighe. + TIE. [TEACH.

teighte, teihte. Obs. pret. of

teih, *pret.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*

Te'il-dæ (tē'yĭ-dē; tē'jĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = TEJIDÆ. — **te'loid** (-yoid), *a. & n.*

teil. + TAIL; TAILE, reproach.

teil (tēl), *n., or* **teil tree.** [OF. *teil*, var. of *til*; cf. F. *teille, tille*, L. *tilia.*] **a** The lime tree, or linden. **b** The terebinth.

teile. + TAIL, TILL.

tein + TAIN. [of TEEN.

tein (*Scot.* tēn). Obs. or Scot.

teind (tēnd). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TIND, to kindle.

teind, *v. t.* To tithe. *Obs.*

teind'a-ble (tēn'dä-b'l), *a.* Subject to payment of teinds. *Scot.*

teind boll. *Scots Law* A boll (see BOLL, *n.*, 4) of grain accepted in lieu of tend. [a tithe. *Scot.*

teind sheaves. Sheaves paid as

Teind Wednesday. The day when the Teind Court sits to hear tithe questions. *Scot.*

teine. + TEEN.

tein'land (tēn'lănd), *n. O. Eng. Law.* Thaneland.

teint. + TAINT, *a.*

teinture. + TAINTURE.

teir + TERE, *a.*

teirce, teirs. + TIERCE. [*Obs.*

teise, *n.* [OF., F. *toise.*] Fathom.

teist'y (tēs'tĭ). Var of TESTE.

teith. + TITHE

Te'ji-dæ (tē'jĭ-dē; tĕj'Y-), *n. pl.* [NL. See TEJU.] *Zoöl.* A family of American lizards having a flat, elongate, scaly tongue ending in two long, smooth points. They are mostly tropical. The teju and the sand lizard (*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*) are examples.

te-jon' (tē-hōn'; 189), *n.* [Sp. *tejón* a badger.] A conti. *Mexico.*

Te-jon' sys'tem (tē-hōn'). [Fr *Tejon* Creek, California.] *Geol.* The Eocene of California

te-ju' (tē-yōō'), *n.* [Guarani *teyú*, or Tupi *teiú*, lizard.] A large South American lizard (*Tupinambis teguixin* or *T. nigropunctatus*) of the family Teiidæ, blackish with yellow or white spots and growing about three feet long. Its flesh is eaten as a delicacy.

‖ **te ju'di-ce.** [L.] You being judge; in your judgment.

tek. + TICK, an insect. [TAKE.

tek (tĕk). Dial. Eng. var. of

teke. + TEAK, TICK.

tekedhe. Obs. pret. of TEACH.

te'kel, *n. Bib* See MENE, MENE, etc.

tek'ken. Taken. *Dial. Eng.*

tek-non'y-my (tĕk-nŏn'Ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. τέκνον child + ὄνυμα name.] *Ethnol.* The custom of certain savage races of naming the parent from the child. — **tek-non'y-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

Te-ko'a (tē-kō'ä). *Bib.*

Te-ko'ite (-Ĭt). *Bib*

tekyl. + TICKLE, *a.*

tel. + TALE, reproach. [TELL.

tel Obs. or ref. sp. var of

tel-. See TELE-.

tel. *Abbr* Telegram; telegraph; telephone.

‖ **te'la** (tē'lä), *n.* [L., web.] *Anat.* A tissue. — **te'la choroi'de-a in-fe'ri-or,** a fold of pia mater roofing the lower or posterior part of the fourth ventricle of the brain. — **t cho-roi'de-a, su-pe'ri-or** (k ō-r o i'd ē-ä), the velum interpositum.

Tel'a-'bib (tĕl'ä'bĭb). *Bib.*

Te'lah (tē'lä). *Bib.*

Te-la'im (tē-lā'Ĭm) *Bib*

tel-an'gi-ec'ta-sis (tĕl-ăn'jĭ-ĕk'tä-sĭs). Var of TELANGIECTASIS.

tel-an'gi-ec-ta'si-a (-jĭ-ĕk-tā'zhĭ-ä; -zĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.] **tel-an'gi-ec'ta-sy** (-ĕk'tä-sĭ), *n.* Telangiectasis.

tel-an'gi-o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τέλος end + *angio-* + *-osis.*] Any disease of the capillaries.

telapoi. + TALAPOIN.

telar. + TILLER.

te'lar (tē'lär), *a.* [LL *telaris.*] *Anat. & Zoöl* Pert. to a tela.

te-la'ri-an (tē-lā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [See TELARY.] Spinning a web. — *n.* A web-making spider.

te'lar-ly (tē'lär-lĭ), *adv.* In a weblike manner. *Obs.*

Te-las'sar (tē-lăs'är). *Bib.*

telbent. + TURBAN.

teld. + TILT.

teld, *n.* [AS.] A tent; pavilion; building; habitation; cover. — *v. t.* **a** To pitch or spread, as a tent. **b** To set, as a trap. **c** To erect; raise; build. **d** To cover. — *v. i.* To dwell; reside. *All Obs.*

telde Obs. pret. of TELL.

tele + TEAL, TELL, TILE, TILL.

tele, *v. t.* [AS. *tælan.*] *Obs.* **1.** To censure; blame; reprove. **2.** To slander; calumniate. **3.** To mock; deride.

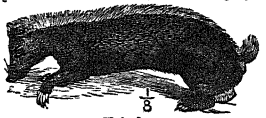
tel'e-a-nem'o-graph, tel'e-bar'o-graph, tel'e-ba-rom'e-ter, *n.* See TELE-.

tel'e-code' (tĕl'ē-kōd'), *n.* Any telegraphic code using a single word to represent an article of commerce or a sentence.

tel'e-cryp'to-graph (-krĭp'tō-

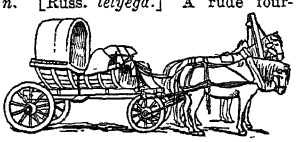
and receiving handwritten messages, as photographically by a beam of light from a mirror. Cf. TELAUTOGRAPH.

tel'e-du (tĕl'ē-dōō), *n.* [Eastern Javanese; cf. Malay (in Sumatra) *telegga*, *telagu*.] A badger (*Mydaus meliceps*) of the mountains of Java and Sumatra. Like the skunk, it secretes a malodorous fluid, which it can expel a short distance. It is blackish brown with a yellowish white stripe down the back.



Teledu

te-le'ga (tē-lĕ'gà), *n.* [Russ. *telyega*.] A rude four-wheeled, springless wagon, used among the Russians.

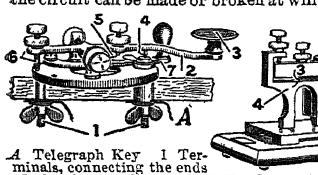


Telega.

tel'e-gram (tĕl'ē-grăm), *n.* [*tele-* + *-gram*.] A message by telegraph; a telegraphic dispatch.

A friend desires us to give notice that he will ask leave . . to introduce a new word into the vocabulary. It is *telegram*, instead of telegraphic dispatch, or telegraphic communication. *Albany* [*N. Y.*] *Evening Journal* (*April* 6, 1852)

tel'e-graph (-gràf), *n.* [*tele-* + *-graph*: cf. F. *télégraphe*. See GRAPHIC.] **1.** Orig., an apparatus for communication at a distance by means of preconcerted signals; in the broadest sense, any apparatus, system, or process for communication at a distance other than the ordinary ones of speech, letter writing, etc.; — now commonly restricted to those employing electric transmission. The **semaphore telegraph** was adopted by the French in 1794, and was in use among various nations until displaced by the **electric telegraph**, of which the form still in most common use is the **Morse telegraph**, first used publicly in 1844. This consists essentially of the line, a wire which forms, either in itself or in connection with the earth or water, a complete circuit; a *battery* or other electric generator for sending a current over the line; a *transmitter*, or *key*, by which the circuit can be made or broken at will; and the *receiver*,



A Telegraph Key 1 Terminals, connecting the ends of a break in the line wire; 2 Key Lever, depressed by its Button (3), thus bringing together the platinum Points (4) and closing the circuit. When not in use, the Spring (5) holds up 2, which then rests on its Back Stop (6), the break being closed by setting the Lever (7) in the position shown. *B* Morse Telegraph Sounder. Currents from the line pass through the Magnet (1), causing it to draw down its Armature (2), which brings the Stop (3) against the Anvil (4) with a click for each current passing.

an electromagnetic device affected by every make and break, which it indicates by deflection of a pointer, by marks made on a moving tape, or merely, as in the common *sounder*, by sharp clicks. (See MORSE CODE.) On long lines a *relay* becomes necessary, and in submarine telegraphy the long sheathed cable has so great an inductive effect that a very sensitive receiver such as the *siphon recorder* must be used. Of later development are the *printing telegraph*, the *writing telegraph*, or *facsimile telegraph* (see TELAUTOGRAPH), and the various systems, many highly complicated, for sending two or more messages simultaneously over a single wire. See also RECORDER, 5 **a**; SOUNDER, 1; TRANSMITTER; WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, etc.

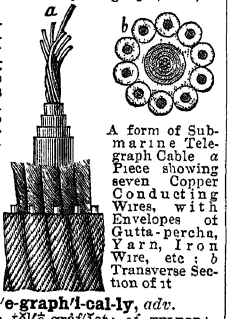
2. A telegram.

3. A device, usually an elevated board or framework, on which can be displayed to the spectators of a game or race the score, names of horses, or the like.

4. Short for TELEGRAPH ROPE.

tel'e-graph, *v. t. & i.*; -GRAPHED (-gràft); -GRAPH'ING (-gràf'ĭng). To send or communicate by telegraph; also, to send a telegraph to (a person).

telegraph cable. A telegraphic cable of several conducting wires, inclosed by an insulating and protecting material, so as to bring the wires into compact compass for use on poles, or to form a strong cable impervious to water, to be laid under ground, as in a town, or under water, as in the ocean.



A form of Submarine Telegraph Cable *a* Piece showing seven Copper Conducting Wires, with Envelopes of Gutta-percha, Yarn, Iron Wire, etc; *b* Transverse Section of it

te-leg'ra-pher (tē-lĕg'rà-fẽr; tĕl'ē-gràf'ẽr; 277), *n.* One who sends telegraphic messages; a telegraphic operator.

tel'e-graph'ic (tĕl'ē-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the telegraph, made or communicated by a telegraph. — **tel'e-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **tel'e-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

te-leg'ra-phist (tē-lĕg'rà-fĭst; tĕl'ē-gràf'ĭst; *cf.* TELEGRAPHER), *n.* One skilled in telegraphy; a telegrapher.

te-leg'ra-phone (tē-lĕg'rà-fōn), *n.* [*tele-* + *-graph* + *-phone*.] An instrument for recording and reproducing sound by the local magnetization of a steel wire, disk, or ribbon, moved against the pole of a magnet connected electrically with a telephone receiver, or the like.

tel'e-graph'o-scope (tĕl'ē-grăf'ō-skōp), *n.* [*tele-* + *-graph* + *-scope*.] An instrument for telegraphically transmitting a picture and reproducing its image as a positive or negative. The transmitter includes a camera obscura and a row of minute selenium cells. The receiver includes an oscillograph, relay, equilibrator, and an induction coil the sparks from which perforate a paper with tiny holes that form the image.

telegraph plant. An East Indian tick trefoil (*Meibomia gyrans*), whose lateral leaflets jerk up and down like the arms of a semaphore, and also rotate on their axes.

te-leg'ra-phy (tē-lĕg'rà-fĭ; 277), *n.* Art or practice of making or using telegraphs; as, submarine *telegraphy*.

tel'e-hy'dro-ba-rom'e-ter (tĕl'ē-hī'drō-bà-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tele-* + *hydrobarometer*.] An instrument for indicating the level of water in a distant tank or reservoir.

tel'e-i-con'o-graph (-ī-kŏn'ō-gràf), *n* [*tele-* + *iconograph*.] **a** An instrument essentially the same as the telemetrograph. **b** A form of facsimile telegraph.

Tel'-el-A-mar'na (tĕl'ĕl-ä-mär'nà), *n.* [Ar., hill of Amarna.] A station on the Nile, midway between Thebes and Memphis, forming the site of the capital of Amenophis IV., whose archive chamber was discovered there in 1887. A collection of tablets (called the **Tel-el-Amarna**, or the **Amarna, tablets**) was found here, forming the Asiatic correspondence (**Tel-el-Amarna letters**) of Amenophis IV. and his father, Amenophis III., written in cuneiform characters. It is an important source of our knowledge of Asia from about 1400 to 1370 B. C.

tel'e-lec'tric (tĕl'ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a* [*tele-* + *electric*.] *Elec.* Of or pertaining to transmission, as of music, to a distance by electricity. Cf. TELHARMONIUM.

tel'e-lec'tro-scope (-trō-skōp), *n.* [*tele-* + *electro-* + *-scope*.] Any apparatus for making distant objects visible by the aid of electric transmission.

Te-lem'a-chus (tē-lĕm'ā-kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τηλέμαχος.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Odysseus and Penelope. As related in the Odyssey, he goes to find his father, but, failing, returns to Ithaca in time to assist in slaying Penelope's suitors.

tel'e-ma-nom'e-ter (tĕl'ē-mā-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tele-* + *manometer*.] *Elec.* An apparatus for exhibiting or recording at a distance the indications of a manometer.

tel'e-me-chan'ic (-mē-kăn'ĭk), *a.* [*tele-* + *mechanic*.] Designating, or pert. to, any device for operating mechanisms at a distance. — **tel'e-mech'a-nism** (-mĕk'ā-nĭz'm), *n.*

tel'e-me'te-or-o-graph' (-mē'tē-ŏr-ō-gràf'; -mē'tē-ŏr'ō-gràf), *n.* [*tele-* + *meteorograph*.] Any apparatus recording meteorological phenomena at a distance from the measuring apparatus, as by electricity or by compressed air; esp., an apparatus recording conditions at many distant stations at a central office. — **tel'e-me'te-or-o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

te-lem'e-ter (tē-lĕm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tele-* + *-meter*.] **1.** An instrument for measuring the distance of an object from an observer, as a telescope with a micrometer for measuring the apparent diameter of an object whose dimensions are known, or a telescope with stadia hairs.

Telemeter is a term variously employed to designate some form of an instrument for determining distances by means of a visual angle subtended by a short base. *J. O. Baker.*

2. A telemeteorograph or a similar instrument for transmitting records of physical phenomena.

— **tel'e-met'ric** (tĕl'ē-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* — **tel'e-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **te-lem'e-trist** (tē-lĕm'ē-trĭst), *n.* — **te-lem'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

tel'e-met'ro-graph (tĕl'ē-mĕt'rō-gràf), *n.* [*tele-* + *metro-* + *-graph*.] A combination of the camera lucida and telescope for drawing and measuring distant objects. — **tel'e-me-trog'ra-phy** (-mē-trŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* — **tel'e-met'ro-graph'ic** (-mĕt'rō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

tel'e-mo'tor (-mō'tẽr), *n.* [*tele-* + *motor*.] *Naut.* A hydraulic device by which the movement of the wheel on the bridge operates the steering gear at the stern.

tel-en'er-gy (tĕl-ĕn'ẽr-jĭ), *n.* [*tele-* + *energy*.] Display of force or energy at a distance, or without contact; — applied to mediumistic phenomena. Cf. TELEKINESIS. — **tel'en-er'gic** (tĕl'ĕn-ûr'jĭk), *a.*

te-len'gi-scope (tē-lĕn'jĭ-skōp), *n.* [*tele-* + Gr. ἐγγύς near + *-scope*.] *Optics.* An instrument of such focal length that it may be used as an observing telescope for objects close at hand or as a long-focused microscope.

tel'e-o- (tĕl'ē-ō-; tē'lē-ō-; *cf.* TELEOLOGY). Combining form from Greek τέλεος, *complete*, *perfect*.

tel'e-o-log'i-cal (tĕl'ē-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl; tē'lē-), *a.* Pert. to teleology; of the nature of, or relating to, design. — **tel'e-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **teleological argument.** = ARGUMENT FROM DESIGN. — **t. necessity.** See NECESSITY, 1.

tel'e-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in teleology; an advocate of a doctrine of teleology; one who believes in the actuality of teleology.

tel'e-ol'o-gy (tĕl'ē-ŏl'ō-jĭ; tē'lē-; 277), *n.* [Gr. τελος, τέλεος, the end or issue + *-logy*.] **1.** The fact or quality of possessing final cause; that character of nature showing itself in rational and purposive adaptation; the conception of design as a true cause of a thing's existence. See CAUSE, *n.*, 1.

By real *teleology* I mean the embodiment or operation of a conscious purpose. *B. Bosanquet.*

2. The philosophical study of evidences of design in nature; also, belief in teleology as a principle of explanation.

The rejection of *teleology*, which begins with Descartes and extends to Comte, appears also difficult to harmonize with any moral theory of life. *J. Martineau.*

Every art is thus a joint result of laws of nature disclosed by science, and of the general principles of what has been called *teleology*, or the doctrine of ends. *J. S. Mill.*

tel'e-or-gan'ic (tĕl'ē-ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* [*teleo-* + *organic*.] *Physiol.* Vital; as, *teleorganic* functions.

tel'e-ost (tĕl'ē-ŏst; tē'lē-), *n.* *Zool.* One of the Teleostei. — *a.* Pert. to the Teleostei.

Tel'e-os'te-i (-ŏs'tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *teleo-* + Gr. ὀστεον bone.] *Zoöl.* A subclass or other division of fishes including the ordinary fishes as distinguished from the ganoids, dipnoans, crossopterygians, and elasmobranchs. Its members are called *bony fishes*, from the well-ossified vertebræ and skull (the latter complicated by the presence of many membrane bones) and from the usually dense bony tissue of the other parts of the skeleton. Enameled, or ganoid, scales, fulcra on the fin rays, a spiral valve in the intestine, and a conus arteriosus with several rows of valves, characters common in more primitive fishes, have disappeared. The optic nerves simply cross each other, the suspensorium is hyostylic, and a large membrane bone, the clavicle, forms the chief part of the pectoral arch. The true pelvic arch has disappeared; the pelvic fins are often displaced forward. The tail is apparently perfectly homocercal. The group comprises most living fishes, but is geologically rather recent, developing in the Mesozoic, but not becoming predominant until the Upper Cretaceous. The more primitive teleosts (Isospondyli) differ little from, and are evidently descendants of, certain ganoids (Holostei), and in many recent classifications the group Teleostei, if retained, is made a division of the Teleostomi.

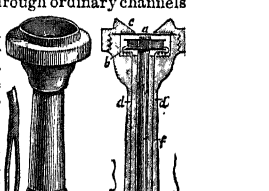
Tel'e-os'to-mi (-tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *teleo-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* **a** A subclass (sometimes a class) containing all existing fishes except the elasmobranchs, and characterized by having membrane bones developed in connection with, and entering into the structure of, the jaws, cranium, pectoral arch, and opercular apparatus. The gill arches bear filamentous gills and there are no claspers on the ventral fins. **b** In a narrower sense, a group equivalent to the above but excluding the dipnoans. It thus consists of the ganoids (including the crossopterygians) and teleosts, and is further characterized by the hyostylic suspensorium, bony fin rays, and lack of cerebral hemispheres, the prosencephalon being individual. — **tel'e-o-stome'** (tĕl'ē-ō-stōm'; tē'lē-), *n.* — **tel'e-os'to-mous** (-ŏs'tō-mŭs), *a.*

tel'e-path'ic (tĕl'ē-păth'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to telepathy; transferred or communicated by telepathy. — **tel'e-path'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

te-lep'a-thist (tē-lĕp'ā-thĭst), *n.* A believer in telepathy; also, one having telepathic power.

te-lep'a-thy (tē-lĕp'ā-thĭ; 277), *n.* [*tele-* + *-pathy*.] The affection of one mind by the thoughts or emotions of another without communication through ordinary channels of sensation. Cf. MIND READING.

tel'e-phone (tĕl'ē-fōn), *n.* [*tele-* + *-phone*.] An instrument for reproducing sounds, esp. articulate speech, at a distance. The **mechanical**, or **string, telephone** is a device in which the voice or sound causes vibrations in a thin diaphragm, which are directly transmitted along a wire or string connecting it to a similar diaphragm, thus reproducing the sound. The first electrical telephone was publicly described by its German inventor, Reis, in 1861, but the first capable of practical use was patented by Bell in 1876. This was the **magnetic telephone**, or **magneto-telephone**, transmitter and receiver being alike constructed of a diaphragm of soft iron placed close to the pole of a magnet upon which is wound a coil of fine wire. The vibrations of the transmitting diaphragm produce by induction variable currents in the circuit connecting with the receiver, and these in turn cause the receiving diaphragm to vibrate. In the modern telephone the microphone replaces the transmitter, but the receiver is essentially the same. See *Illust.*



Telephone Receiver. *a* Diaphragm of Soft Iron; *b* Coil of Insulated Copper Wire surrounding the end of a Steel Magnet; *c d* Longitudinal Holes in the Case through which the ends of the Coil *b* pass to the Binding Screws *e* and thence into the Cord.

tel'e-phone, *v. t. & i.*; -PHONED (-fōnd); -PHON'ING (-fōn'ĭng). To send or communicate by telephone; to speak to (a person) by telephone.

telephone exchange. A central office in which the wires of telephones may be connected to permit conversation.

tel'e-phon'ic (tĕl'ē-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Also **tel'e-phon'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). Conveying sound to a distance; also, of or pert. to the telephone; by the telephone. — **tel'e-phon'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

te-leph'o-ny (tē-lĕf'ō-nĭ; tĕl'ē-fō'nĭ; 277), *n.* Art or process of reproducing sounds at a distance, as by a telephone.

tel'e-phote (tĕl'ē-fōt), *n.* [*tele-* + Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light.] A telelectric apparatus for reproducing images of visible objects at a distance. Cf. TELELECTROSCOPE.

tel'e-pho'to (-fō'tō), *a.* Telephotographic; specif., designating a lens consisting of a combination of lenses specially designed to give a large image of a distant object in a camera of relatively short focal length.

tel'e-pho'to-graph (-tō-gràf), *n.* [*tele-* + *photograph*.] A

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gràf), *n.* [*tele-* + *cryptograph*.] A kind of printing telegraph, capable of use on telephone lines, and insuring privacy.

te-lec'tro-scope (tē-lĕk'trō-skōp), *n.* A telelectroscope.

tel'e-fone, tel'e-fon'ic. Telephone, etc. *Ref. Sp.*

teleg. *Abbr.* Telegram; telegraph.

te-leg'e-ny (tē-lĕj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*tele-* + *-geny*.] *Zoöl.* The supposed influence of a father on offspring subsequent to his own begotten of the same mother by another father. — **tel'e-gon'ic** (tĕl'ē-gŏn'ĭk), **te-leg'o-nous** (tē-lĕg'ō-nŭs), *a.*

tel'e-graf, tel'e-graf'ic, tel'e-graft, te-leg'ra-fy. Telegraph, etc. *Ref. Sp.*

tel'e-gram-mat'ic (tĕl'ē-grà-măt'ĭk), *a.* Telegrammic. *R.*

tel'e-gram'mic (-grăm'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, a telegram; laconic; brief. *Rare.*

telegraph block. *Naut.* A block with many small pulleys, used in making flag signals.

telegraph board. = TELEGRAPH, 3.

telegraph clock. A clock in an electrically regulated system.

tel'e-graph'o-phone (tĕl'ē-grăf'ō-fōn), *n.* [*tele-* + *graphophone*.] An instrument for making a telephonic record at a distance, or for obtaining sounds from a distant telephonic record. Cf. TELEGRAPHONE.

telegraph rope. *Mech.* An endless cord connecting an engine with a derrick so that steam can be turned on or off from the derrick. *U. S.*

Te'le-gu (tĕl'ē-gōō). Var. of TELUGU.

Te-le'ia (tē-lē'yà; -lī'à), *n.* [Gr. τελεία perfected.] See HERA.

tel'ei-an'thous (tĕl'ī-ăn'thŭs), *a.* [Gr. τέλειος finished + *-anthous*.] *Bot.* Monoclinous.

tel'ei-o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. τελείωσις.] Perfection. *Rare*

tel'e-ki-ne'sis (tĕl'ē-kĭ-nē'sĭs; -kī-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *tele-* + Gr. κινησις movement.] Production of motion in a body apparently apart from the action of any physical cause. — **tel'e-ki-net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Te'lem (tē'lĕm). *Bib.*

Tel'e-o-ceph'a-li (tĕl'ē-ō-sĕf'à-lī; tē'lē-), *n. pl* [NL.; *teleo-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, a division of teleosts including those having the typical number of cranial and opercular bones, separate anterior vertebræ, and no mesocoracoid, as the perches, pike, etc. — **tel'e-o-ceph'a-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

tel'e-oc'er-as (-ŏs'ẽr-ăs), *n.* [NL.; *teleo-* + Gr. κέρας horn.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct rhinoceroses from the American Tertiary formation.

Tel'e-o-des-ma'ce-æ (-dĕs-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *teleo-* + Gr. δεσμα bond.] *Zoöl.* A large group of bivalves having well-developed cardinal teeth in the hinge. — **tel'e-o-des-ma'cean** (-shăn), *a.* & *n.*

tel'e-o-dont' (tĕl'ē-ō-dŏnt'; tē'lē-), *a.* [*teleo-* + *-odont*.] *Zoöl.* Having well-developed tooth-like processes on the mandible; — said of certain stag beetles.

tel'e-o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Teleological.

tel'e-ol'o-gism (-ŏl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* Belief in, or acceptance of, teleology. [Var. of TELEMETER]

tel'e-om'e-ter (tĕl'ē-ŏm'ē-tẽr; tē'lē-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τέλος, τελεος, end + *-phobia*.] Dislike and rejection of teleology; dysteleology.

tel'e-o-phore' (tĕl'ē-ō-fōr'; tē'lē-ō-; 201), *n.* [*teleo-* + *-phore*.] *Zoöl.* A gonotheca.

tel'e-op'tile (-ŏp'tĭl; -tīl), *n.* [*teleo-* + Gr. πτίλον down.] A mature feather; — distinguished from a *neossoptile*.

Tel'e-o-sau'rus (-ō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *teleo-* + *saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct crocodilian reptiles of the Jurassic, having a long and slender snout like a gavial, but biconcave vertebræ. It is the type of a family **Tel'e-o-sau'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē) — **tel'e-o-saur'** (-sôr'), *n.* — **tel'e-o-sau'ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* [Teleost.]

tel'e-os'te-an (-ŏs'tē-ăn), *a.* & *n.* Teleost. *Rare.*

tel'e-os'te-ous (-ŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Teleost. *Rare.*

tel'e-os'to-mate (-tō-māt), *or* **tel'e-o-sto'mi-an** (-ō-stō'mĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zool* Teleostomous.

tel'e-o-tem'po-ral (-ō-tĕm'pō-răl), *n.* [*teleo-* + 1st *temporal*.] *Zoöl.* The postclavicle of a fish.

tel'e-ot'ro-cha (-ŏt'rō-kà), *n.* *Zoöl.* = TELOTROCHA.

tel'e-o-zo'ic (-ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having tissues composed of cells; metazoan.

tel'e-o-zo'ön (-ōn), *n.* [*teleo-* + Gr. ζῷον an animal.] *Zoöl.* A metazoan.

te-lep'a-thize (tē-lĕp'ā-thīz), *v. t. & i.* To affect telepathically; to cultivate telepathy.

tel'e-pheme (tĕl'ē-fēm), *n.* [*tele-* + Gr. φήμη a saying.] A message by telephone. *Rare*

tel'e-phon'er (-fŏn'ẽr), *n.* One that telephones.

tel'e-phon'ist (-fŏn'ĭst), *n.* One familiar with telephony, or a user of telephones.

tel'e-pho'no-graph. *n.* [*tele-* + *phonograph*.] A combination of a telephone receiver and a phonograph for recording and reproducing telephone messages. Cf. TELEGRAPHONE. — **tel'e-pho'no-graph'ic,** *a.*

photograph, image, or impression, reproduced by or taken with a telephotographic apparatus.

tel'e-pho'to-graph'ic (tĕl'ē-fō'tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the processes of telephotography.

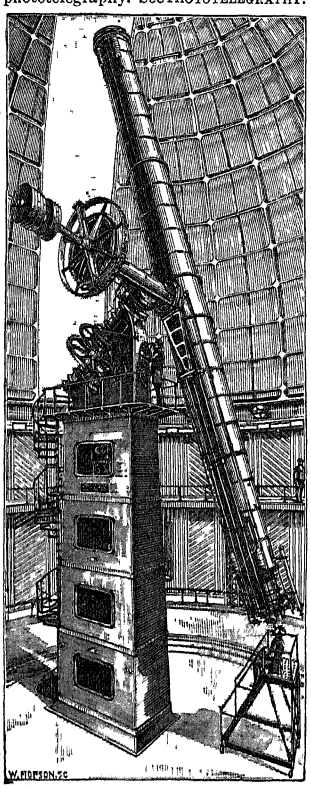
telephotographic lens, a telephoto lens. See TELEPHOTO.

tel'e-pho-tog'ra-phy (-fō-tŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* **1.** The photography of distant objects in more enlarged form than is possible by the ordinary means, usually by a camera provided with a telephoto lens or mounted in place of the eyepiece of a telescope, so that the real or a magnified image falls on the sensitive plate.

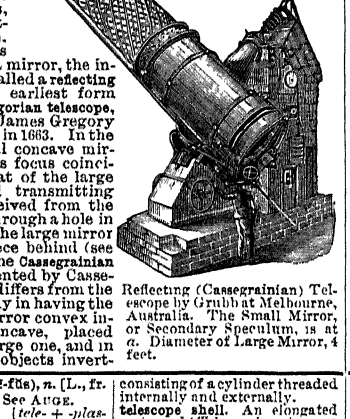
2. Art or process of electrically transmitting and reproducing photographic or other pictures through a distance by methods similar to those used in electric telegraphy.

3. Less properly, phototelegraphy. See PHOTOTELEGRAPHY.

tel'e-scope (tĕl'ē-skōp), *n.* [NL. *telescopium*, Gr. τηλεσκόπος viewing afar, farseeing; τῆλε far, far off + σκοπός a watcher, akin to σκοπεῖν to view: cf. F. *télescope*. Cf. TELEGRAPH; -SCOPE.] **1.** An optical instrument used as an assistance to the eye or camera in viewing or photographing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies. The two chief advantages of the use of a telescope are, enlargement of the visual angle under which a distant object is seen and a consequent magnifying of the object, and collection and concentration of a larger beam of light, rendering objects visible or more distinct. The essential parts of the telescope are the **object glass**, or the **concave mirror** which collects the beam of light and forms the image, and the **eyepiece**, by which the image is magnified. Telescopes having an object glass are called **refracting telescopes**, the largest completed examples of which in use (1909) are the Lick telescope (36 inches aperture) and the Yerkes telescope (40 inches). To this class belongs the **Galilean telescope**, in which the eyeglass is a concave instead of a convex lens, as in the common opera glass, the construction originally adopted by Galileo, in 1609. It exhibits objects erect, that is, in their natural position. If the light is collected by a mirror, the instrument is called a **reflecting telescope**, the earliest form being the **Gregorian telescope**, perfected by James Gregory of Edinburgh in 1663. In the axis is a small concave mirror having its focus coincident with that of the large reflector and transmitting the light received from the latter back through a hole in the center of the large mirror to the eyepiece behind (see *E*, Fig. 2). The **Cassegrainian telescope** (invented by Cassegrain in 1672) differs from the Gregorian only in having the secondary mirror convex instead of concave, placed nearer the large one, and in representing objects inverted. In the **Newtonian telescope** (invented by Sir Isaac Newton) the rays from the large speculum are received by a diagonal plane mirror (now usually a prism) near the open end of the tube, and are reflected at right angles to one side, where the image is formed and viewed through the eyepiece (see Fig. 1). In the **Herschelian telescope** (invented by Le Maire, but extended by Sir William Herschel) only one speculum is employed (*S* in Fig. 3), by slightly inclining which an image of the object is formed near one side of the open end of the tube, and to this the eyepiece (*E*) is directly applied. In a **mercurial telescope** the rays are reflected from a basin of mercury, either in revolution or at rest. The largest reflector ever constructed is that of Lord Rosse (6 feet in diam.) and the largest now in use (1909), that built by Dr. Common (5 feet), of modified Newtonian type. See EQUATORIAL, *n.*, POSITIVE EYEPIECE, NEGATIVE EYEPIECE, LENS, 1.



Telescope of the Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, California. Length of Tube, 57 feet. Diameter of Object Glass, 36 inches.


Reflecting (Cassegrainian) Telescope by Grubb at Melbourne, Australia. The Small Mirror, or Secondary Speculum, is at *a*. Diameter of Large Mirror, 4 feet.

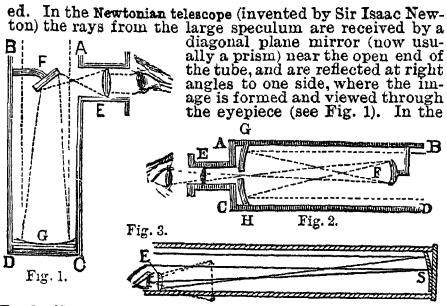


Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3.

Fig. 1. Newtonian Telescope: *ABCD* Section of Tube; *E* Eyepiece; *G* Large Mirror; *F* Small Mirror. Fig. 2. Gregorian Telescope: *ABCD* Section of Tube; *E* Eyepiece; *F* Small Mirror; *GH* Large Mirror, or Object Mirror. Fig. 3. Herschelian Telescope.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = TELESCOPIUM.

3. A telescope bag.

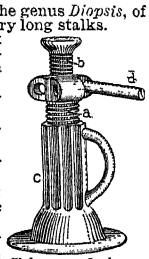
tel'e-scope, *v. t.* To cause to telescope.

telescope bag. An adjustable traveling bag consisting of two cases, the larger slipping over the other.

telescope fish. One of a breed of goldfishes having a very short thick body, a large and double tail fin, and protuberant eyes. It is said to have originated in China, but it has been best developed by the Japanese.

telescope fly. Any dipterous fly of the genus *Diopsis*, of Africa and Asia, having the eyes on very long stalks.

telescope jack. *Mech.* A bottle jack the male screw of which (*a* in the *Illust.*) is a telescope screw in which works another (solid) male screw (*b*).



Telescope Jack. *a* Telescope Screw; *b* Interior Screw; *c* Base; *d* Handle.

tel'e-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) | *a.* [Cf. F. *télescopique*.]
tel'e-scop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) |

1. Of or pertaining to a telescope, performed by a telescope.

2. Seen or discoverable only by a telescope; as, *telescopic* stars.

3. Able to discern objects at a distance; farseeing; far-reaching; as, a *telescopic* eye; *telescopic* vision.

4. Having the power of extension by joints sliding one within another, like the tube of a small telescope or a spyglass; esp., constructed of concentric tubes, either stationary, as in the *telescopic* boiler, or movable, as in a *telescopic* drinking cup.

telescopic boiler, a boiler with rings tapered so as to fit one within the other at the transverse joints. — **t. sight**, a sight consisting of a small telescope, as on a rifle.

— **tel'e-scop'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

te-les'co-py (tē-lĕs'kō-pĭ; tĕl'ē-skō-pĭ), *n.* The art or practice of using or of making telescopes.

tel'e-seism (tĕl'ē-sīs'm), *n.* [*tele-* + Gr. σεισμός shock.] A seismic movement or shock far from the recording instrument. — **tel'e-seis'mic** (tĕl'ē-sīs'mĭk; -sīz'mĭk), *a.*

tel'e-seme (tĕl'ē-sēm), *n.* [*tele-* + Gr. σῆμα sign.] A system of apparatus for electric signaling providing for automatic transmission of a definite number of different signals or calls, as in connection with hotel annunciators.

tel'esm (tĕl'ĕz'm), *n.* [LGr. τέλεσμα. See TALISMAN.] A talisman. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **tel'es-mat'ic, tel'es-mat'i-cal** (tĕl'ĕs-măt'ĭk, -ĭ-kăl; tĕl'ĕz-), *a.* — **tel'es-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

tel'e-spec'tro-scope (tĕl'ē-spĕk'trō-skōp), *n.* [*tele-* + *spectroscope*.] *Astron.* A spectroscope arranged to be attached to a telescope to obtain spectra of heavenly bodies.

tel'e-ster'e-o-graph' (-stĕr'ē-ō-grăf' ; -stē'rē-), *n.* [*tele-* + *stereograph*.] An instrument for telegraphically reproducing a photograph. — **tel'e-ster'e-og'ra-phy** (-ŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.*

tel'e-ster'e-o-scope' (-ō-skōp'), *n.* [*tele-* + *stereoscope*.] *Optics.* A stereoscope for viewing distant natural objects or landscapes; a telescopic stereoscope.

tel'es-te'ri-on (tĕl'ĕs-tē'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. τελεστήριον.] *Gr. Archæol.* A place for initiation in the mysteries.

tel'e-ther'mo-graph (tĕl'ē-thûr'mō-grăf), *n.* [*tele-* + *thermo-* + *-graph*.] *Physics.* **a** A record of fluctuations of temperature made automatically at a distant station. **b** An instrument, usually electrical, making such records.

tel'e-ther-mom'e-ter (tĕl'ē-thĕr-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*tele-* + *thermometer*.] *Physics.* An apparatus for indicating the temperature of a distant point, as by a thermoelectric circuit and a galvanometer.—**tel'e-ther-mom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

te-leu'to- (tē-lū'tō-). Combining form from Greek τελευτή, *completion*.

te-leu'to-spore (-spōr ; 201), *n.* [*teleuto-* + *spore*.] *Bot.* A teliospore. — **te-leu'to-spor'ic** (-spŏr'ĭk), *a.*

tel'ford (tĕl'fĕrd), *a.* [After Thomas *Telford*, a Scotch road engineer.] Designating, or pert. to, a road pavement having a surface of small stone rolled hard and smooth, distinguished from macadam road by its firm foundation of large stones with fragments of stone wedged tightly in the interstices; as, *telford* pavement, road, etc.

tel'ford-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; TEL'FORD-IZED (-īzd); TEL'FORD-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To furnish (a road) with a telford pavement.

tel'har-mon'ic (tĕl'har-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the telharmonium.

tel'har-mo'ni-um (-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*tele-* + *harmonium*.] An instrument for producing music (**tel-har'mo-ny** [tĕl-här'mō-nĭ]), at a distant point or points by means of alternating currents of electricity controlled by an operator who plays on a keyboard. The music is produced by a receiving instrument similar or analogous to the telephone, but not held to the ear. The pitch corresponds with frequency of alternation of current.

te'li-al (tē'lĭ-ăl ; tēl'ĭ-), *a.* Pert. to or designating a telium.

te'li-o-spore' (tē'lĭ-ō-spōr' ; tēl'ĭ-; 201), *n.* [*telium* + *spore*.] *Bot.* One of the thick-walled chlamydospores, or winter spores, developed in the final stage in the life cycle of the rust fungi (Uredinales). They are formed by abjunction from short sterigmata, and on germination give rise to a promycelium. — **te'li-o-spor'ic** (-spŏr'ĭk), *a.*

te'li-o-stage' (-stāj'), *n.* [*telium* + *stage*.] *Bot.* The final, or late summer, stage in the life cycle of the rust fungi, in which telia and teliospores are developed.

te'li-um (tē'lĭ-ŭm ; tēl'ĭ-), *n.*; *pl.* TELIA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. τέλος, τέλεος, end, completion.] *Bot.* The sorus of the teliostage in rust fungi. Cf. ÆCIUM, PYCNIUM, UREDINIUM.

tell (tĕl), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* TOLD (tōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TELL'ING. [AS. *tellan*, fr. *talu* tale, speech; akin to D. *tellen* to count, G. *zählen*, OHG. *zellen* to count, tell, say, Icel. *telja*, Dan. *tale* to speak, *tælle* to count. See TALE that which is told.] **1.** To mention one by one, or piece by piece; to enumerate; reckon; number; count; as, to *tell* money; to *tell* one's beads (in counting on a rosary the prayers said).

He *telleth* the number of the stars. *Ps.* cxlvii. 4.

2. To relate in detail; to narrate; recount; as, to *tell* a yarn; also, to utter; say; as, to *tell* a lie.

Of which I shall *tell* all the array. *Chaucer.*

3. To make known; disclose; divulge; as, to *tell* the news; to *tell* one's name; to reveal or manifest in any way; as, fossils *tell* much of the past; also, to express in words; as, I cannot *tell* how sorry I am.

4. To inform; to report or communicate to.

Why didst thou not *tell* me that she was thy wife? *Gen.* xii. 18.

5. To order; request; direct; as, he *told* her to go.

6. To discern so as to report; to ascertain by observing; to find out; recognize; decide; as, he *told* the guilty one by his look; how can I *tell* what to do?

7. To inform positively, as of one's own knowledge; to assure emphatically; as, he did do it, I *tell* you.

8. To make account of; to regard; reckon; value. *Obs.*

Syn. — Communicate, impart, reveal, disclose; inform, acquaint; report, repeat, rehearse, recite

tell that to the marines, an expression of disbelief, the marines being traditionally scorned by sailors. *Colloq.* — **to t. down**, to pay down. *Scot.* — **to t. no store of**, to make no account of; to consider of no importance. *Obs.* — **to t. off**, to number and set apart; esp., *Mil.*, to number and detail for special duty; as, *to tell off* a squad for police. — **to t. one's**, *or* **its, own tale**, to need no explanation. — **to t. tale**, to make account; to set store. *Obs.* — **to t. tales out of school**, to tell secrets, or what was not to be told. — **to t. volumes**, to indicate or reveal much; to speak volumes.

tell, *v. i.* **1.** To give an account; to make report.

That I may . . . *tell* of all thy wondrous works. *Ps.* xxvi. 7.

2. To announce; say. *Archaic.*

3. To talk; chat. *Dial. Eng.*

4. To take effect; to have a marked effect; to be of account; as, every shot *tells*; each dollar saved *tells*.

5. To act as a talebearer; to inform; — usually with *on* or *of*; as, to *tell* of a companion in mischief. *Archaic or Colloq.*

Lest they should *tell* on us. 1 *Sam.* xxvii. 11.

Tell, William. A legendary Swiss patriot and archer who, for refusing to salute the cap which Gessler, the Austrian governor, had set up in the market place, was sentenced to shoot an apple from the head of his own son. This he successfully did. He subsequently shot Gessler, and freed his country from Austrian oppression. The Tell legend, in its essential features, is widely spread in Europe and Asia.

tell'er (tĕl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tells, relates, or communicates; an informer, narrator, or describer.

2. One who reckons, counts, or the like; specif.: **a** One of four officers of the English Exchequer formerly appointed to receive and count moneys due to the king and to pay moneys payable by the king. **b** One appointed to count the votes in a legislative body, public meeting, assembly, etc. **c** An officer of a bank who receives and counts over money paid in, and pays money out on checks.

Tel'e-phus (tĕl'ē-fŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τήλεφος.] See AUGE.

tel'e-plas'tic, *a.* [*tele-* + *plastic*.] *Spiritualism.* Designating phenomena of materialization.

tel'e-post', *n.* [*tele-* + *post* a dispatch.] A high-speed automatic telegraph system invented by Patrick B. Delany. The transmitter is operated by a perforated tape; the receiver prints electrochemically.

teler. + TILER.

teler, *n.* [Cf. OF. *teile* linen cloth, F. *toile*.] A linen cloth worn as part of a woman's headdress. *Obs.* [draper. *Obs.*]

teler, *n.* [OF. *telier*.] A linen

telescope chimney. A telescopic smokestack, as for a steamer.

telescope eye. An eye on a retractile stalk, as in land snails.

telescope joint. A telescopic joint.

telescope screw. *Mech.* A screw consisting of a cylinder threaded internally and externally.

telescope shell. An elongated gastropod (*Telescopium fuscum*) having flattened whorls.

telescope sight. A telescope on a firearm for use as a sight.

telescope stack. = TELESCOPE CHIMNEY. [TABLE.

telescope table. = EXTENSION

tel'e-sco'pi-al (tĕl'ē-skō'pĭ-ăl), *a.* Pert. to telescopes. *Obs*

tel'e-sco'pi-form (-fôrm), *a.* *Zool.* Consisting of joints that slide one within the other. *Rare.*

te-les'co-pist (tē-lĕs'kō-pĭst ; tĕl'ē-skō'pĭst), *n.* One skilled in the use of the telescope.

Tel'e-sco'pi-um (tĕl'ē-skō'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Astron.* A southern constellation, south of Sagittarius and Corona Australis.

tel'e-scrip'tor (tĕl'ē-skrĭp'tẽr), *n.* [*tele-* + L. *scriptor* a writer.] A form of tele-typewriter.

tel'e-si-ur'gic (tĕl'ē-sĭ-ûr'jĭk), *n.* [Gr. τελέσιος finishing (cf. TALISMAN) + *-urgic*, as in *theurgic*; cf. Gr. τελεσιουργός effective.] The art of working magic with telesms. *Obs.*

te-les'me-ter (tē-lĕz'mē-tẽr ; tē-lĕs'-), *n.* A telemeter having a telescope with a micrometer eyepiece and a short draw tube with a system of reflecting prisms.

tel'e-so-mat'ic, *a.* [*tele-* + *somatic*.] Teleplastic. *R.* [THESIA.

tel'es-the'si-a. Var. of TELES-

te-les'tic (tē-lĕs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. τελεστικός fit for finishing.] Tending or relating to a purpose or end. *Rare.*

te-les'tich (tē-lĕs'tĭk ; tĕl'ē-stĭk), *n.* [Gr. τέλος the end + στίχος a line.] A poem in which the consecutive final letters of the lines make a name. Cf. ACROSTIC. I a.

‖ **tel' est no'tre bon plai'sir'** (tĕl' ĕ nō'tr' bôn plĕ'zēr'). [F.] Such is our good pleasure.

tel'e-to-pom'e-ter (tĕl'ē-tō-pŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tele-* + Gr. τόπος place + *-meter*.] A kind of telemeter with two telescopes.

tel'e-type'writ'er, *n.* A form of printing telegraph operated and recording like a typewriter.

tel'e-typ'ing (tĕl'ē-tīp'ĭng), *n.* Typewriting or typesetting at a distance. See TELE-TYPEWRITER, TYPOGRAPH.

Tel'e-ut' (tĕl'ē-ŏt'), *n.* One of a group of nomadic tribes of the Altai plateau, Siberia, Mongolian in type, Buddhists in religion, and speaking a Tataric language of the Ural-Altaic family.

te-leu'to-form (tē-lū'tō-fôrm), *n.* [*teleuto-* + *-form*.] *Bot.* The telostage.

te-leu'to-go-nid'i-um, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A teliospore. [A telium.

te-leu'to-so'rus, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.*

te-leu'to-spo-rif'er-ous, *a.* [*teleuto-* + *sporiferous*.] *Bot.* Teliosporiferous

tel'e-vi'sion (tĕl'ē-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [*tele-* + *vision*.] Vision at a distance as with a telegraphoscope.

Tel-fair'i-a (tĕl-fâr'ĭ-ă ; trĭ'fâr'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Charles *Telfair*, Irish naturalist.] *Bot.* Syn. of AMPELOSICYOS.

tel'fer. tel'fer-age. tel'fer-way. Vars of TELPHER, etc.

telfete. + TWELFTH.

tel'ford, *n.* A telford road, etc.

Tel'-ha-re'sha (tĕl'hä-rē'shə ; -hä'rē-shə), *or* **Tel'-har'sa** (-här'sə). *Bib.*

te'li (tē'lē), *n.* [Hind. *tēlī*, fr. *tēl* oil.] A member of a low Hindu caste, characteristically oil makers and merchants.

tel'ic (tĕl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. τελικός, fr. τέλος the end.] *Gram.* Denoting the final end or purpose; = as disting. from *ecbatic*.

tel'i-con'o-graph (tĕl'ĭ-kŏn'ō-grăf). Var. of TELE-ICONOGRAPH.

telle. + TILL, *v.*

te-liff'er-ous (tē-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *telum* a weapon + E. *-ferous*.] Bearing a dart or weapons. *Obs.*

Te-lin'ga (tē-lĭn'gə), *n.* = TELUGU.

te'li-o-spo-rif'er-ous (tē'lĭ-ō-spō-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs ; tēl'ĭ-ō-), *a.* *Bot.* Bearing teliospores.

tel'is-man. + TALISMAN.

tell. + TILL, *v.* [account. *R.*

tell, *n.* That which is told; talk; tell. *n.* [AR. *tall*.] Hill; mound.

tell'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

tell'-clock', *n.* An idler. *Obs.*

telle. Obs. pret. of TELL.

telle + TEAL; TELL; TILL, *v.*

tell'ee' (tĕl'ē'), *n.* See -EE.

tell'er (tĕl'ẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of TILLER, sprout, shoot.

tell'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

telli. + TELL.

Tel'li-cher'ry bark (tĕl'ĭ-chĕr'ĭ-

Tel-li'na (tĕ-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τελλίνη a kind of shell-fish.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine bivalve mollusks having the siphons long and separate, and the foot and labial palpi very large. The shell is thin, delicate, and often handsomely colored. The genus is the type of a family, **Tel-lin'i-dæ** (tĕ-lĭn'ĭ-dē), and of an extensive suborder, **Tel'li-na'ce-a** (tĕl'ĭ-nā'shē-ȧ). — **tel'li-na'cean** (-shăn), *a. & n.* — **tel'li-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* — **tel'li-noid** (tĕl'ĭ-noid). *a.*



Tellina (*T. donacina*).

tell'ing (tĕl'ĭng), *p. a.* Operating with effect; effective; as, a *telling* speech. — **tell'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See PERTINENT.

tell'tale' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** One who officiously gives information of the private concerns of others; one who tells what should be withheld; a talebearer; informer.

2. A thing that serves to disclose something or give information; a hint or indication.

3. *Music.* A movable piece of ivory, lead, or other material, connected with the bellows of an organ, that gives notice, by its position, of the available wind supply.

4. *Naut.* **a** A mechanical attachment to the steering wheel, which shows the position of the helm, or rudder. **b** A compass in the cabin where the captain can see it.

5. A tattler (bird).

6. A device to indicate or record something, esp. to keep a check on employees, as factory hands, drivers, check takers, etc.; esp., a clock to register the time of arrival and departure of work people or of a watchman on his rounds.

7. *Railroads.* Any device serving as a warning; as: **a** A row of long strips hung from a bar over the tracks to warn freight brakemen of their approach to a low overhead bridge. **b** A low fender or the like placed near a hole in the permanent way to warn trackwalkers and others of it.

8. *Plumbing.* A small overflow pipe indicating by dripping when a tank or cistern is full.

9. *Rackets, Squash, etc.* A strip, usually of wood or metal, on the front wall of the court to a height of from 2 to 2½ feet above the ground, over which the ball must be hit.

tell'tale'. *a.* **1.** Officiously telling what one should hold secret or in confidence; informing; talebearing.

2. Disclosing or indicating something of a private nature; betraying. "A *telltale* blush." *Poe.*

3. Designating any of various devices for giving warning, keeping a watch or record, etc.; as, a *telltale* pipe, clock.

tel'lu-rate (tĕl'ŭ-rāt), *n.* [See TELLURIUM.] *Chem.* A salt of telluric acid.

tel'lu-ret'ed } (-rĕt'ĕd), *a. Chem.* Combined or impregnated with tellurium; tellurized; as, *tellureted* hydrogen (hydrogen telluride, H_2Te). *Obsoles.*

tel'lu-ret'ted }

tel'lur-hy'dric (tĕl'ŭr-hī'drĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or designating, a weak acid, hydrogen telluride, H_2Te.

tel-lu'ri-an (tĕ-lū'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *tellus, -uris*, the earth.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the earth.

tel-lu'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A dweller on the earth. *De Quincey.*

2. Also *tellurion.* An apparatus to illustrate the causation of day and night by the rotation of the earth on its axis, the dependence of the seasons on the sun's declination, etc.

tel-lu'ric (-rĭk), *a.* [L. *tellus, -uris*, the earth.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the earth; proceeding from the earth.

> Amid these hot, *telluric* flames. *Carlyle.*

2. *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, tellurium; specif., designating those compounds in which the element has a higher valence than in the *tellurous* compounds.

telluric acid, *Chem.*, a feeble acid, H_2TeO_4, analogous to sulphuric acid, obtained by oxidizing tellurium. — **t. bismuth,** *Min.*, tetradymite. — **t. iron,** terrestrial iron, as distinguished from meteoric iron. — **t. lines,** *Astron.*, atmospheric lines of a spectrum. — **t. ocher,** *Min.*, tellurite. — **t. silver,** *Min.*, hessite. *Obs.*

tel'lu-ride (tĕl'ŭ-rīd; -rĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A compound of tellurium with another element or a radical acting as an element; — formerly called *telluret.*

tel'lu-rite (-rīt), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A salt of tellurous acid.

2. *Min.* Native tellurium dioxide, TeO_2, occurring sparingly in tufts of white or yellowish crystals.

tel-lu'ri-um (tĕ-lū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tellus, -uris*, the earth.] *Chem.* A rare element analogous to sulphur and selenium, occasionally native as a crystalline substance of tin-white metallic luster (sp. gr., 6.27), but usually combined with metals, as with gold and silver in sylvanite. It may be obtained by precipitation as a dark amorphous powder. Symbol, *Te*; at. wt., 127.5.

tel'lu-rize (tĕl'ŭ-rīz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). *Chem.* To combine, impregnate, or treat, with tellurium; — chiefly in *p. p.*; as, *tellurized* ores.

tel'lu-rous (-rŭs), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, tellurium; specif., designating compounds in which the element has a lower valence than in the *telluric* compounds.

tellurous acid, a feeble acid, H_2TeO_3, obtained as a white amorphous precipitate when a dilute nitric acid solution of tellurium is poured into water.

Tel'lus (tĕl'ŭs), *n.*, *or* **Tel'lus Ma'ter** (mā'tẽr). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The goddess of the earth, esp. of cultivated fields, who received and nourished the sown seed. Her special feast was the Fordicidia, April 15, although she was worshiped at other times along with Ceres. See CERES.

tel'o-blast (tĕl'ō-blăst), *n* [Gr. τέλος end + *-blast.*] *Embryol.* One of the large cells which produce lines of smaller cells at the growing end of many embryos, as those of many annelids. — **tel'o-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

tel'o-dy-nam'ic (tĕl'ō-dī-năm'ĭk; -dĭ-năm'ĭk), *a.* [*tele-* + *dynamic.*] Relating to the transmission of power to a distance, specif. by a system of ropes or cables and pulleys.

tel'o-lec'i-thal (tĕl'ō-lĕs'ĭ-thăl), *a.* [Gr. τέλος end + λεκιθος yolk.] *Embryol.* Designating a type of egg in which the food yolk is mainly at one pole. Cf. CENTROLECITHAL.

Te-lo'pe-a (tē-lō'pē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τηλωπός seen from afar.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian proteaceous shrubs notable for their beautiful scarlet tetramerous flowers, which have a common involucre at the base of the clusters, and are followed by capsules with winged seeds. *T. speciosissima* is the native tulip. See WARATAH, *Illust.*

tel'o-phase (tĕl'ō-fāz), *n.* [Gr. τέλος end + *phase.*] *Biol.* The final stage of mitosis, in which the entire cell divides and the new nuclei are formed.

te-lot'ro-cha (tē-lŏt'rō-kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CHÆ** (-kē). [NL.; Gr. τέλεος complete + τροχός wheel.] *Zoöl.* The larva of certain annelids having a preoral and a posterior circlet of cilia. — **te-lot'ro-chal** (-kăl), *a.* — **te-lot'ro-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

tel'o-type (tĕl'ō-tip), *n.* [*tele-* + *-type.*] A printing telegraph; also, an automatically printed telegram.

tel'pher (tĕl'fẽr), *n.* Also **tel'fer.** [Used instead of *telephore*, to avoid confusion with *telephone*; fr. Gr. τῆλε far, far off + φερειν to bear.] A light car suspended from, and running on, aërial cables, esp. one automatically propelled by electricity. See TELPHERAGE.

tel'pher-age (-ĕj), *n.* Also **tel'fer-age.** [*telpher* + *-age.*] Any system of automatic electric transportation; esp., an automatic electric system in which the cars are hung from, and run on, wire cables suspended in the air; hence, any similar system operated by other than electric power.

tel'son (-sŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τέλσον a boundary, limit.] *Zoöl.* The terminal segment or unpaired piece at the end of the abdomen of Crustacea and some other arthropods. In lobsters it forms the middle lobe of the tail.

Tel'u-gu (tĕl'ŏŏ-gōō), *n.* **1.** A Dravidian language of east central Hindustan, spoken by over twenty million people. The language is euphonious, every word ending in a vowel, and employs an alphabet essentially the same as the Kanarese, the characters consisting of graceful curves suitable for palm-leaf writing. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

> *Telugu*, as a vernacular, is more widely spread than Tamil. It occupies practically the whole of the east of the peninsula till it meets Tamil on the south. *Census of India*, 1901.

2. A Dravidian of Telugu speech.

Tel'u-gu, *a.* Of or pert. to the Telugus or Telugu.

tem'er-a'ri-ous (tĕm'ẽr-ā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *temerarius.* See TEMERITY.] Unreasonably venturous; rash; headstrong; audacious; reckless; heedless. — **tem'er-a'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **tem'er-a'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

te-mer'i-ty (tē-mĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *temeritas*, fr. *temere* by chance, rashly, prob. orig. in the dark, and akin to Skr. *tamas* darkness: cf. F. *témérité.*] Unreasonable contempt of danger; extreme venturesomeness; rashness.

Syn. — Heedlessness, venturesomeness. See RASHNESS.

tem'no-spon'dy-lous (tĕm'nō-spŏn'dĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. τεμνειν to cut + σπόνδυλος vertebra.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* **a** Rachitomous. **b** Of or pertaining to a group (**Tem'no-spon'dyli** [-lī]) of stegocephalians having some of the vertebræ rachitomous. *Eryops, Cricotus*, and *Archegosaurus* are genera included in the group as ordinarily limited.

Tem-pe'an (tĕm-pē'ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, Tempe, a valley in Thessaly, celebrated by Greek poets for its beauty; hence, beautiful; charming.

tem'per (tĕm'pẽr), *v. t.*; TEM'PERED (-pẽrd); TEM'PER-ING. [AS. *temprian*, prob. influenced by OF. *temprer*, F. *tempérer*; cf. also F. *tremper* to dip, to soak, to temper (steel); all fr. L. *temperare*, akin to *tempus* time. Cf. TEMPORAL, DISTEMPER, TAMPER.] **1.** To mingle in due proportion; to prepare by combining; to compound; blend. *Obs. or Archaic.* "To *temper* poisons." *Shak.*

2. To regulate, esp. by moderating; to qualify, as by an ingredient; hence, to soften; mollify; assuage; as, to *temper* justice with mercy; to *temper* one's ecstasy.

> To shorn lambs, like me, every wind is *tempered*. *R. H. Davis.*

3. To fit together; to adjust; accommodate. *Now Rare.*

> Thy sustenance . . . serving to the appetite of the eater, *tempered* itself to every man's liking. *Wisdom* xvi. 21.

4. To moisten to a proper consistency and stir thoroughly, as clay for making brick, loam for molding, etc.

5. *Music.* To adjust, as the pitch in the mathematical scale to that of the scale in actual use; to tune (tones or intervals) to a modified scale. See TEMPERAMENT, 5.

6. To govern; manage. *Obs. A Latinism.*

7. *Metal., etc.* To bring (steel, glass, or the like) to a proper degree of hardness and toughness. Steel that has been hardened by high heating and sudden cooling, as by plunging into water, usually requires to be gently reheated to a degree depending on its proposed use, and it is this latter process (called also **drawing the temper**) that is *tempering* in the strict sense, although the word is loosely applied to the combined hardening and reheating. The colors assumed by a smooth surface as a result of the reheating are due to thin films of oxide, and correspond to definite temperatures, as follows: very pale yellow, 430° F.; pale straw, 450°; yellow, 470°; brownish, 490°; purple brown, 510°; purple, 530°; bright blue, 550°; darker blue, 560°; very dark blue, 600°. The reheating temperature for various articles is given as: razors, 450° F.; shears and scissors, 490°; woodworking tools, 530°; swords and springs, 570°; handsaws, 600°. See TEMPER, *n.*, 7; ANNEAL, *v. t.*, 2.

> Thus steel is in its hardest and most brittle state when hardened; in its softest and toughest when annealed; and in an intermediate condition when *tempered*. *Int. Encyc.*

8. *Sugar Manuf.* To treat (juice) with lime in clarifying.

9. Of wheat, to moisten to secure the best grinding.

10. *Glass Manuf.* To anneal or toughen (glass).

11. *Leather Manuf.* To make uniformly moist and soft.

Syn. — Soften, mollify, assuage, soothe, calm.

tempered lead (lĕd), a lead alloy containing about 1.3 per cent of sodium with a small quantity of antimony and tin. It is harder than lead, and may be rolled into thin sheets.

tem'per (tĕm'pẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To accord; agree. *Obs. Shak.*

2. To have or get a proper or desired state or quality; esp., to grow soft and pliable.

> I have him already *tempering* between my finger and my thumb, and shortly will I seal with him. *Shak.*

tem'per, *n.* **1.** State of any compound substance resulting from the mixture of ingredients; mixture, esp. due or just mixture of different qualities; as, the *temper* of mortar.

2. Constitution of body; temperament; in old writers, the mixture or relative proportion of the four humors, blood, choler, phlegm, and melancholy. *Obs.*

3. Disposition or frame of mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections; as, a calm or fiery *temper.*

> The consequents of a certain ethical *temper*. *J. H. Newman.*

4. Calmness of mind; equanimity; composure. *Obs. or Archaic*, exc. in the phrases, to keep or lose one's *temper.*

> To fall with dignity, with *temper* rise. *Pope.*

5. Heat of mind or passion; irritation; proneness to anger, or the like; as, to display *temper.*

6. Middle state or course; mean; medium. *Obs. or R.*

> The perfect lawgiver is a just *temper* between the mere man of theory . . . and the mere man of business. *Macaulay.*

7. The state of a metal or other substance, esp. as to its hardness and toughness. Among steel makers the word refers to the carbon content of the steel, which affects its hardening properties, while among steel users it refers to the actual physical state of the metal. The two senses are contrasted in the following table (see also TEMPER, *v. t.*, 7).

TEMPER.	STEEL MAKER'S MEANING.	STEEL USER'S MEANING.
very high ...	150 carbon or over (= 1.50 per cent carbon)	light straw.
high	100 to 120 carbon	straw.
medium	70 to 80 "	brown to pigeonwing.
mild.....	40 to 60 "	light blue.
low	20 to 30 "	dark blue.
soft, *or* dead soft.....	under 20 "	black.

Steel makers use also the following nomenclature: *razor temper* (about 150 carbon); *saw-file temper* (140); *tool temper* (125); *spindle temper* (112.5); *chisel temper* (100); *set temper* (87.5); *die temper* (75).

8. A substance added to or mixed with something else to modify its properties. Specif.: **a** *Sugar Manuf.* Lime or other substance used in clarifying the juice. **b** An alloy of lead and arsenic added to lead in making shot metal. **c** An alloy of two parts of tin and one of lead, used for pewter. **d** An alloy of zinc and nickel used for mixing with copper and brass in making German silver.

Syn. — Temperament, humor, mood. See DISPOSITION.

out of temper, not in good temper; irritated; angry.

‖ **tem'pe-ra** (tĕm'pĕ-rä), *n.* [It.] *Paint.* A mode or process of painting; distemper. See 4th DISTEMPER.

tem'per-a-ble (tĕm'pẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Temperate; mild. *Obs.*

2. Capable of being tempered.

— **tem'per-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

tem'per-a-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *temperamentum* a mixing in due proportion, proper measure, temperament: cf. F. *tempérament.* See TEMPER, *v. t.*] **1.** Internal constitution; state with respect to the relative proportion of different qualities, or constituent parts.

> The common law . . . has reduced the kingdom to its just state and *temperament*. *Sir M Hale.*

2. In ancient physiology, the relative proportions of the elements, dry, moist, hot, and cold, constituting the body; the state of the body as regards these proportions, esp. as affected by their relative quantities. Hence, also in modern usage, the peculiar physical and mental character of an individual; as, the *sanguine, phlegmatic, choleric* (or *bilious*), or *melancholic temperament*, denoting types formerly believed to be due to the preponderance of one or other of these humors. See the adjectives, and HUMOR, *n.*, 2.

3. Act of tempering, or modifying; adjustment, as of clashing rules, interests, passions, or the like; also, the means of such adjustment or the adjustment itself.

> Wholesome *temperaments* of the rashness of popular assemblies. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

4. Temperature. *Obs.* *Locke.*

5. *Music.* The system or process of slightly modifying the intervals of the pure scale (see 6th SCALE, 3 **a**) so as to admit of modulations without the use of an inconveniently large number of distinctions in pitch. A series of pure scales

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Y). [From *Tellicheri*, seaport in India.] Conessi bark.

Tel-li'ma (tĕ-lĭ'mȧ), *n* [NL., arbitrarily formed from *Mitella.*] *Bot.* A genus of West American saxifragaceous herbs with mostly palmately lobed leaves and delicate flowers resembling those of *Mitella.*

Tel-lin'ga. † TELINGA.

tell'tale'ly, *adv.* of TELLTALE.

tell'truth', *n.* A truthteller. *Obs.*

tel-lu'ral (tĕ-lū'răl), *a.* [L. *tellus, -uris*, the earth.] Of or pert. to the earth. *Rare.*

tel'lu-ret (tĕl'ŭ-rĕt), *n.* A telluride. *Obsoles.*

tel'lu-rif'er-ous (-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*tellurium* + *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding tellurium.

tel-lu'ri-on (tĕ-lū'rĭ-ŏn). Var. of TELLURIAN, 2.

tel'lu-rism (tĕl'ŭ-rĭz'm), *n.* [L. *tellus, -uris*, the earth + E. *-ism*: cf. F. *tellurisme*, G. *tellurismus.*] **1.** A hypothesis of animal magnetism propounded by Dr. Kieser, in Germany, in which the phenomena are ascribed to the agency of a telluric spirit or influence. *Rare.*

2. *Med.* The influence of the earth or soil as morbific.

tel'lu-rist (-rĭst), *n. Med.* A believer in tellurism.

tellurium glance. Nagyagite.

tellus. † *tells*, form of TELL.

‖ **tel mai'tre, tel va'let'** (tĕl mā'tr', tĕl vȧ'lĕ'). [F.] Like master, like man.

Tel'-me'lah (tĕl'mē'lȧ). *Bib.*

tel'o-lem'ma (tĕl'ō-lĕm'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τέλος end + λέμμα husk.] *Anat.* The delicate covering of the end-organ of a nerve where it expands on the surface of a muscle fiber.

tel'o-nism (tĕl'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. τελος end.] A nom de plume consisting of the final letters of a person's names. *Rare.*

Tel'oo-goo. Var. of TELUGU.

Tel'o-tre'ma-ta (tĕl'ō-trē'mă-tȧ; -trĕm'ă-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. τέλος end + τρῆμα hole.] *Paleon.* An order of arthropomatous brachiopods having the opening for the pedicel shared by both valves in earlier stages, but usually confined to one in later stages, and more or less limited below by a pair of deltidial plates. It contains *Spirifera, Rhynchonella*, and allied genera. — **tel'o-trem'a-tous** (-trĕm'ă-tŭs; -trē'mă-tŭs), *a.*

tel'o-troch (tĕl'ō-trŏk), *n. Zoöl.* = TELOTROCHA.

tel'pher-way', *n* A telpher ropeway.

‖ **tel quel** (tĕl kĕl). [F.] *Finance.* Lit., such as [it is]; — a clause inserted in certain contracts in foreign commerce which are made to hold good in any case, each party to bear any loss that may accrue to him.

Tel'ra-mund (tĕl'rȧ-mŏŏnt), *n.* [G.] See LOHENGRIN.

telt. † TILT.

telt (tĕlt). Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of TELL.

telte. † TELD.

telthe † TILTH.

telwin, *v.* [Cf. Icel. *telgja* to hew.] To chop; cut. *Obs.*

telye. † TAIL, TAILLE.

telyeour. † TAILOR.

telyevie. † TIRRIVIE.

tem. † TEAM. [A theme.

‖ **te'ma** (tā'mȧ), *n.* [It.] *Music.*

Te'ma (tē'mȧ). *Bib.*

Te'man (-măn). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Tem'a-ni (tĕm'ȧ-nī; tē'mȧ-). *Bib.*

Te'man-ite (tē'măn-īt). *Bib.*

tem'be (tĕm'bē), *n.* [Prob. fr. Bantu *niumba ; embe* a few houses, a village; but really an error, as *niumba* means houses, and *tembe* means few.] *Ethnog.* A native house of dried mud or clay, usually square or rectangular with a court. *East Africa.*

tem-blor' (tĕm-blōr'), *n.* [Sp.] An earthquake. *Western U. S.*

tembret. Obs. p. p. of TIMBER.

Tem'bu (tĕm'bōō), *n.* A Kafir of one of the chief tribes, occupying Tembuland, South Africa. See KAFIR, *n.*, 3. [THEME.

teme. † TEAM, TEEM, TOOM,

tem'en (tĕm'ĕn), *n.* = TEMENOS.

Tem'e-ni (tĕm'ē-nī; tē'mē-). *Bib.*

tem'e-nos (tĕm'ē-nŏs), *n.* [Gr. τεμενος.] *Class. Antiq* A sacred precinct.

temerair, *a.* Also **temerare.** [F. *téméraire*, L. *temerarius.*] Rash.

— **tem'er-ar'i-ty,** *n. All Obs. Scot.*

tem'er-a-ry, *a.* Rash. *Obs.*

tem'er-ate, *a.* [Cf. L. *temeratus*, p. p., desecrated. See TEMERITY.] Rash. *Obs. Scot.*

tem'er-ate, *v. t.* [L. *temeratus*, p. p. of *temerare.*] To violate; desecrate *Obs.*

tem'er-a'tion (tĕm'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *temerare* to defile.] Temerity. *Obs*

tem'ér-ous (tĕm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Rash. *R.* — **tem'er-ous-ly,** *adv. R*

temese. † TEMSE

Temese. † THAMES. See *Gaz.*

teme'wise'. † TEAMWISE.

tem-iak' (tĕm-yăk'), *n.* [Eskimo *tingmak* an undercoat, lining] A kind of fur coat or jacket worn by Eskimos.

temir. † TIMBER.

temmes. † TEMSE.

Tem'minck's stint (tĕm'ĭnks). [After C. J. *Temminck* (1778-1858), Dutch naturalist.] See STINT.

Tem'ne (tĕm'nē), *n.* A Negro of the dominant tribe, numbering about 200,000, of the interior of Sierra Leone. They are pagans, of Mandingan stock.

temon, *n.* [OF. *temon, timon*, F. *timon*, L. *temo* pole.] Helm; rudder. *Obs.*

temp (tĕmp), *v. t.* To tempt. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

temp. *Abbr.* Temperance; temperature; temporal; temporary; tempore (L., in the time of).

tempany. † TYMPANY.

tem'per. † TAMPER.

tem'per, *n.* Tempter. *Obs. Scot.*

tem'per-al, *n.* [Cf. LL. *temporalia* a cushion, pillow.] A kind of vestment worn by priests; also, a coat armor. *Obs.*

tem'per-al'i-ty (tĕm'pẽr-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Temper. *Nonce Word. Shak.*

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on the different keynotes C, D, etc., have comparatively few tones coinciding in pitch: thus, c♯ of the key of D differs by a perceptible interval from d♭ of the key of A♭. Temperament produces a set of compromise tones, certain intervals in each scale being made slightly dissonant in order that single tones may answer for two or more of nearly like pitch (as c♯ and d♭) and twelve fixed tones to the octave may answer for all the scales or keys. In treating these dissonances two kinds are distinguished: **unequal temperament**, which keeps pure or nearly pure intonation in certain keys, and accumulates the dissonances, called the "wolf," in the remaining little used keys; **equal temperament**, which distributes the "wolf" evenly between all the keys, all being thus available for modulation. The latter is now universal in keyboard instruments.

Syn. — See DISPOSITION.

tem'per-a-men'tal (tĕm'pĕr-ȧ-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to temperament; constitutional.—**tem'per-a-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

tem'per-ance (tĕm'pĕr-ăns), *n.* [ME., L. *temperantia:* cf. F. *tempérance* See TEMPER, *v. t.*] **1.** Habitual moderation in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; moderation; as, *temperance* in eating and drinking; *temperance* in any pleasure; specif., moderation in, or sometimes, narrowly, abstinence from, the use of intoxicants.

2. Moderation of passion; self-control; calmness. *Archaic.*

He calmed his wrath with goodly *temperance*. *Spenser.*

3. Temperature; esp., moderate temperature. *Obs. Shak.*

4. Act of tempering, or mingling; combination. *Obs.*

Syn. — See ABSTINENCE.

temperance movement, society, etc. A movement, society, etc., to diminish excessive use, or, sometimes, abolish the use, of alcoholic liquors as a beverage.

tem'per-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *temperatus*, p. p. of *temperare*. See TEMPER, *v. t.*] **1.** Moderate; evincing, or characterized by, moderation; not excessive; as, *temperate* heat; a *temperate* climate; *temperate* enthusiasm; specif.: **a** Moderate in the indulgence of the natural appetites or passions; as, *temperate* in eating and drinking. **b** Not violent or extravagant; self-controlled; restrained; as, *temperate* language; a *temperate* speaker.

2. Having a moderate climate or temperature; mild; as, a *temperate* country; the *temperate* zones.

3. Proceeding from temperance. *Rare.*

The *temperate* sleeps, and spirits light as air. *Pope.*

4. *Music.* Tempered; — of an interval or scale.

Syn. — Abstemious, sober, calm, cool. See MODERATE.

temperate zones, *Geog.*, those parts of the earth which lie between either tropic and the corresponding polar circle; — so called because their climate is between the extremes of the torrid and frigid zones. See ZONE, *Illust.*

— **tem'per-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **tem'per-ate-ness**, *n.*

tem'per-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To render temperate; to moderate; soften; temper. *Now Rare.*

tem'per-a-ture (-ȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *temperatura* due measure, proportion, temper, temperament: cf. F. *température.*]

1. Mixture; compound. *Obs.*

Made a *temperature* of brass and iron together. *Holland.*

2. Constitution; state; temperament. *Obs. or Archaic.*

The nurse . . . shall be chosen . . . according to the *temperature* of the babe. *J. Jones* (1579).

3. Moderation; freedom from passion, extravagance, or excess; also, mildness, as of climate. *Obs. Spenser.*

4. Act of tempering, or condition of being tempered; temper, as of a metal. *Obs.*

5. *Physics.* Condition with respect to heat or cold, esp. as indicated by the sensation produced, or by the thermometer or pyrometer; degree of heat or cold; as, the *temperature* of the air; high or low *temperature.*

6. *Physiol. & Med.* The degree of heat of the body of a living being, esp. of the human body; also, *Colloq.*, loosely, the excess of this over the normal (of the human body 98°-99.5° F., in the mouth of an adult about 98.4°).

temperature coefficient. *Physics.* A coefficient expressing a quantitative relation between change of temperature and the consequent variation of some other quantity.

temperature sensation. *Psychol.* A sensation of heat or cold. Certain areas (called **temperature spots**, or **heat spots** and **cold spots**) on the skin are peculiarly sensible to heat or cold, the heat spots being the more numerous.

tem'pered (tĕm'pĕrd), *a.* **1.** Having (such) a temper; — chiefly used in composition; as, a good-*tempered* or bad-*tempered* man; a well-*tempered* sword.

2. *Music.* Conformed to temperament; — said of an interval, intonation, semitone, or scale.

tem'per-er (-pĕr-ẽr), *n.* One that tempers; specif., a machine in which lime, cement, etc., are mixed with water.

temper screw. **1.** A screw link, to which is attached the rope of a rope-drilling apparatus, for feeding and slightly turning the drill jar at each stroke.

2. A set screw used for adjusting.

tem'pest (tĕm'pĕst), *n.* [OF. *tempeste*, F. *tempête*, (assumed) LL. *tempesta*, fr. L. *tempestas* a portion of time, a season, weather, storm, akin to *tempus* time. See TEMPORAL of time.]

1. An extensive violent wind, esp. one attended with rain, hail, or snow; a furious storm.

2. Fig.: Any violent tumult, commotion, or agitation; as, a political *tempest;* a *tempest* of tears.

3. See 2d DRUM, 6. *Archaic. Smollett.*

Syn. — Storm, agitation, perturbation.

tem'pest, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *tempester.*] To move like a tempest; to agitate; storm. "*Tempest* the ocean." *Milton.*

She *tempested* out of Miss Colton's house *W. D. Howells*

tem-pes'tu-ous (tĕm-pĕs'tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tempestuosus:* cf. OF. *tempestueus*, F. *tempêtueux.*] Involving or resembling a tempest; stormy; turbulent; violent; as, *tempestuous* weather; a *tempestuous* night; a *tempestuous* debate. — **tem-pes'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **tem-pes'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Tem'plar (tĕm'plẽr), *n.* [ME. *templere*, F. *templier*, LL. *templarius.* See TEMPLE a church.] **1.** One of a celebrated religious and military order first established at Jerusalem about A. D. 1118 for the protection of pilgrims and of the Holy Sepulcher. These **Knights Templars**, or **Knights of the Temple**, were so named because for a time they occupied quarters in the palace of Baldwin II. in Jerusalem, known as *Solomon's Temple.* The order was at first limited in numbers, and its members were bound by vows of chastity and poverty. After the conquest of Palestine by the Saracens the Templars spread over Europe and were enriched by donations of money and lands. Their great power and wealth, however, made them political enemies, until, on the accusation of heresy and other offenses, the order was finally suppressed by the Council of Vienne in 1312.



Templar, 1.

2. [*l. c.*] A student of law; — so called from having chambers in the Temple, London, the original buildings having belonged to the Knights Templars. *Eng.*

3. a *Freemasonry.* = KNIGHT TEMPLAR, 2. **b** One of an order among temperance men, styled *Good Templars.*

tem'plar-dom (tĕm'plẽr-dŭm), *n.* The career and motives of the Templars; specif., religious chivalry.

The ideal of the well-born man without possessions was embodied in knight-errantry and *templardom.* *Wm. James*

tem'plate (-plāt), **tem'plet** (-plĕt), *n.* [F. *templet*, dim. of *temple;* cf. L. *templum* a small timber.] **1.** *Mech.* A gauge, pattern, or mold, commonly a thin plate or board, used as a guide to the form of the work to be executed.

2. *Arch.* A short piece placed in a wall under a girder or other beam to distribute the weight or pressure; also, a beam spanning a doorway or the like and supporting joists.

3. *Shipbuilding.* Usually spelt *templet.* Either of two wedges in a keel block, which are knocked away when the block is to be removed.

4. Usually spelt *templet.* A bezel in a cut gem.

tem'plate, tem'plet, *v. t.* To mark or lay off the pattern or position of with a template; as, to *template* rivet holes.

tem'ple (tĕm'p'l), *n.* [F. Cf. TEMPLATE.] *Weaving.* A device in a loom for keeping the web stretched transversely, as a flat wooden bar with small pins at each end.

tem'ple, *n.* [OF. *temple*, F. *tempe*, fr. L. *tempora, tempus;* orig. uncert.] **1.** The space, on either side of the head of man, and some other mammals, back of the eye and forehead, above the zygomatic arch and in front of the ear.

2. *Zoöl.* The posterior part of the gena of an insect. *Rare.*

3. One of the side bars of a pair of spectacles, jointed to the bows, and passing one on either side of the head.

4. An ornament, as of needlework or jewelry, formerly worn at the side of the head.

tem'ple, *n.* [AS. *tempel*, fr. L. *templum* a space marked out, sanctuary, temple; cf. Gr. τέμενος a piece of land marked off, land dedicated to a god: cf. F. *temple*, fr. Latin. Cf. CONTEMPLATE.] **1.** An edifice dedicated to the worship of a deity, and anciently usually regarded as a residing place of the deity, whose presence was symbolized by a statue or other sacred token. See COLUMNIATION.

2. [*cap.*] One of three successive buildings in ancient Jerusalem for the worship of Jehovah, the original one built by Solomon and destroyed by Nebuchadrezzar about 586 B. C.; the second built by the Jews after the Captivity (about 537 B. C.); and the third begun by Herod the Great, and destroyed by the Romans in A. D. 70.

3. Hence, among Christians, an edifice for public worship; a church; esp., in France, a Protestant church.

4. Fig.: Any place in which the divine presence specially resides. "The *temple* of his body." *John* ii. 21.

Know ye not that ye are the *temple* of God? *1 Cor.* iii. 16.

5. [*cap.*] Either of two establishments of the Knights Templars, in London and Paris. The site of that in London is now occupied by the Inns of Court. Cf. INNER TEMPLE.

6. *Mormon Ch.* A building dedicated to the administration of ordinances.

7. A local organization of Odd Fellows.

Temple Bar. A famous stone gateway, which formerly (it was removed in 1878 and set up at Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire) stood before the Temple in London at the junction of Fleet Street and the Strand. It marked the boundary between the City proper and Westminster. According to ancient custom the sovereign asked permission of the lord mayor to pass it when he visited the City. The heads of executed traitors, etc., used to be exposed there.

tem'pled (tĕm'p'ld), *a.* Supplied with a temple or temples, or with churches; inclosed in a temple.

Tem'ple-to'ni-a (tĕm'p'l-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Templeton*, Irish botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian fabaceous shrubs having simple leaves and red or yellow flowers with a reflexed standard and narrow wings. *T. retusa*, the coral bush, is cultivated.

tem'po (tĕm'pō), *n.* [Jap.] A former oval brass coin of Japan having a square hole in the center, coined in the last period of feudalism called "tempo" (1830–43). See COIN.

tem'po (-pō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *tempus.* See TENSE, *n.*] Lit., Time; rate of movement; specif.: **a** *Music.* The degree of speed or slowness at which a piece or passage moves. The tempo is generally indicated at the beginning of a piece or movement by such adjectives as *largo, adagio, andante, moderato, allegro, presto*, etc., often further qualified by adverbs, as *molto, non troppo*, etc., and by reference to the metronome. **b** *Pron.* Rate of speaking. *Oertel.*

‖ **tem'po co'mo-do** (kō'mō-dō) [It.], in moderate time. — **t. di bal'lo** (dē bäl'lō) [It.], in dance time. — ‖ **t. di mar'cia** (mär'chä) [It.], in march time. — ‖ **t. di valse** (väls') [It. *tempo di* time of + F. *valse* waltz], in waltz time. — ‖ **t. pri'mo** (prē'mō) [It.], the first or original speed, another having intervened. — ‖ **tempo ru-ba'to** (rōō-bä'tō) [It.], *Music*, borrowed time; an irregular tempo in which some tones are held longer, others shorter, than their legitimate time.

tem'po-ral (tĕm'pō-răl), *a.* [L. *temporalis*, fr. *tempora* the temples: cf. F. *temporal.* See 1st TEMPLE.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the temple or temples or the sides of the skull behind the orbits; of or pert. to the temporal bone. **temporal artery**, any of certain arteries of the sides of the head. The deep **temporal arteries** are branches of the internal maxillary supplying the temporal muscle; the **superficial temporal artery** of each side is one of the two terminal branches of the external carotid artery, and a direct upward continuation of it. It gives off the **middle temporal** above the zygoma, and farther up divides into the **anterior** and **posterior temporals.** — **t. bone**, a compound bone of the side of the human skull. It consists of three principal parts: the **squamous portion** (representing the squamosal of other vertebrates), a large scalelike plate forming part of the wall of the brain case and temporal fossa and bearing externally the zygomatic process; the **petrous portion**, containing the internal ear and representing the periotic bones of lower vertebrates; and the **mastoid portion** or process, a posterior and external outgrowth of the petrous portion, containing air cells. Other elements are also united with these. As these elements are mostly distinct in other vertebrates and even in many mammals, the term *temporal bone* is little used outside of human anatomy. It has, however, been applied to the sphenotic and hyomandibular bones of teleost fishes, and, in combination, as *supratemporal* (which see), to other elements. — **t. convolution**, one of the three chief convolutions, called, from their position, *superior, middle*, and *inferior*, of the external surface of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum. The fissures forming their lower boundaries are called the *first*, second, and *third, temporal sulci.* — **t. fascia**, a broad fascia covering the temporal muscle and attached below to the zygomatic arch. — **t. fossa**, one of the broad fossæ on the sides of the skull behind the orbit, lodging muscles for raising the lower jaw. In man it is separated from the orbit by the malar and greater wing of the sphenoid, lying mostly above the zygomatic arch, and is occupied by the temporal muscle. In other mammals and many other vertebrates, a corresponding fossa is recognizable. In many reptiles the supratemporal arch divides it into an upper *supratemporal fossa* and a lower or more lateral *infratemporal* or *lateral temporal* fossa. — **t. lobe**, a large lobe of each cerebral hemisphere situated below the fissure of Sylvius, and in front of the occipital lobe. It contains the middle or descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. — **t. muscle**, a large muscle in the temporal fossa, serving to raise the lower jaw. In man it is composed of fibers arising from much of the surface of the temporal fossa and converging to an aponeurosis which contracts into a thick, flat tendon inserted into the coronoid process of the mandible. — **t. nerve**, any of several nerves supplying the structures of the temporal region. They are derived from the facial and inferior maxillary nerves. — **t. ridges**, two nearly parallel curved ridges or lines on each side of the skull, chiefly on the parietal bone. — **t. sulcus.** See TEMPORAL CONVOLUTION. — **t. vein**, a large vein on each side of the head, formed by *anterior* and *posterior* branches from the scalp, etc., and receiving a *middle temporal* branch from the temporal muscle. It unites with the internal maxillary vein to form the temporomaxillary vein.

tem'po-ral, *n.* A temporal bone, muscle, or other part.

tem'po-ral (tĕm'pŏ-răl), *a.* [L. *temporalis*, fr. *tempus, temporis*, time, portion of time, the fitting or appointed time: cf. F. *temporel*, OF. also *temporal.* Cf. CONTEMPORANEOUS, EXTEMPORE, TEMPER, *v. t.*, TEMPEST, TEMPO, TENSE, *n.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or limited by, time. Cf. SPATIAL.

2. Pertaining to, or limited by, time in the sense of the present life, or this world; secular; also, transitory; temporary; — distinguished from *sacred* or *eternal.*

The things which are seen are *temporal*, but the things which are not seen are eternal *2 Cor.* iv. 18.

3. Civil or political, as distinguished from *ecclesiastical;* as, *temporal* power; *temporal* courts.

4. *Gram.* Of or pert. to a tense, or tense distinction.

Syn. — Transient, fleeting, transitory; secular, worldly. See EARTHLY, TEMPORARY.

temporal augment. See AUGMENT, *n.*, 2. — **t. lord.** See LORD TEMPORAL.

tem'po-ral, *n.* Anything temporal or secular; a temporality; — chiefly in *pl.*

tem'po-ral'i-ty (-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *temporalitas*, in LL., church possessions: cf. F. *temporalité.*] **1.** State or quality of being temporary; — opp. to *perpetuity.*

2. The laity; temporalty. *Obs. Sir T. More.*

3. Usually *pl.* That which pertains to temporal or material interests; esp., the properties and revenues of an ecclesiastic from lands, tenements, or lay fees, tithes, etc.

Supreme head, . . . under God, of the spirituality and *temporality* of the same church. *Fuller.*

tem'po-ral-ty (tĕm'pŏ-răl-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [See TEMPORALITY.] **1.** The laity; secular persons. *Obs.*

2. A secular possession; a temporality.

tem'po-ra-ry (-rā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *temporarius*, fr. *tempus, temporis*, time.] **1.** Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time; not permanent; as, *temporary* relief; a *temporary* position.

2. Pert. to a certain time; timely. *Obs.*

Syn. — TEMPORARY, TEMPORAL. TEMPORARY (see PROVISIONAL) is opposed to *permanent, lasting;* TEMPORAL (see EARTHLY) is opposed to *spiritual, eternal, ecclesiastical;* as, a *temporary* arrangement, a *temporary* scaffolding; *temporal* power, lords *temporal;* "We can inform the detail of life, all that is passing, *temporary*, and insignificant, with beauty and nobility" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "If such *temporal* pride is ridiculous, surely the spiritual is odious and detestable" (*Fielding*).

temporary annuity. See ANNUITY, 2. — **t. equilibrium price.** = EQUATION PRICE. — **t. nebula**, a nebula which undergoes slow changes of brightness analogous in character to those of new or temporary stars. — **t. star**, *Astron.*, a star which appears suddenly, shines for a period, and then nearly or wholly disappears. Cf. NOVA.

tem'per-a-ment'ed, *a.* Having a temperament.

temperance drink. Any nonalcoholic drink; esp., a carbonated or flavored water or extract, as sarsaparilla, root beer, or the like.

temperance hotel. A hotel in which no intoxicating liquors are sold or served

temperance liquors Beverages used as temperance drinks.

tem'per-an-cy (tĕm'pĕr-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Temperance. *Obs.*

temperant, *a.* [OF. *temperant*, F. *tempérant*, or L. *temperans*, p. pr.] Temperate. *Obs.*

tem'per-a-tive (tĕm'pĕr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *temperativus* soothing.] Having power to temper. *R.*

temperature signal. See WEATHER SIGNAL, and *Colored Plate I.* [See TEMPER, *v. t.*, 7.]

temper color or **colour.** *Metal.*

tem'pered. Tempered *Ref. Sp.*

tem'pered-ly (tĕm'pĕrd-lĭ), *adv.* of *tempered*, p. p.

tem'per-less, *a.* See -LESS.

temperoure. ✝ TEMPERURE.

temper pin. *Scot* **1.** The regulating pin of a spinning wheel. **2.** A peg or screw of a fiddle.

tem'per-some (tĕm'pĕr-sŭm), *a.* Hot-headed. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

temperure, *n.* [OF. *temprëure* moderation, temper. Cf. TEMPERATURE.] *Obs.* **a** Temperance; moderation. **b** Order; balance. **c** Temper, as of a metal; temperament, as of a musical instrument.

tem'pes-ta'ri-an, *n.* A raiser of tempests by sorcery. *Obs. & R.*

tem-pes'ta-tive, tem-pes'tious, *a.* Tempestuous *Obs.*

tem-pes'tive, *a.* [L. *tempestivus.*] Seasonable. *Obs.*

tem'pes-tiv'i-ty (tĕm'pĕs-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *tempestivitas.*] Seasonableness; timeliness. *Obs.*

tem-pes'tous, *a.* Tempestuous. *Obs.*

tempil. ✝ TEMPLE.

tempir, tempire. ✝ TEMPER.

tem'pl Temple. *Ref. Sp.*

tem'plar (tĕm'plẽr), *a.* Of or pert. to a temple *Rare.*

tem'plar-y, *n.* A foundation of the Knights Templars *Obs*

tem'ple (tĕm'p'l), *n. t.* To build or appropriate a temple to *Rare.*

tem'ple-less, *a.* See -LESS.

Tem'pler, Templere. ✝ TEMPLAR [TEMPLATE

tem'plet (tĕm'plĕt), *n.* [F.] = **tem'plies** (-plĭz), *n. pl.* Jewelry worn by women on the temples, as in the 15th century. *Obs*

tem'pli-fy (-plĭ-fĭ), *v. t.* To make into a temple. *Obs.*

‖ **tem'plum** (tĕm'plŭm), *n.* [L.] A temple or a place for augu-ries. See AUGUR, 1 Cf. ÆDES.

tem'po-ra (tĕm'pŏ-rȧ). Var. of TEMPORA.

tem'po-ra'le (-rē'lē), *n.* [LL., prop. neut of L. *temporalis* temporal.] *Eccl.* That part of the breviary and missal which contains the proper portions of the daily offices in their order, beginning with Advent.

tem'po-ral-ism (tĕm'pŏ-răl-ĭz'm), *n.* Support of the Pope's claim to temporal power. [RAL.

tem'po-ral-ly, *adv.* of TEMPORAL.

tem'po-ral-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **tem'po-ra mu-tan'tur, et nos** (*or* **nos et**) **mu-ta'mur in il'lis.** [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed with (in) them.

tem'po-ra'ne-ous (tĕm'pŏ-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *temporaneus* happening at the right time, fr. *tempus, temporis*, time.] Temporary. *Obs.* — **tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ness,** *n.* *Obs.*

tem'po-ra-ri-ly (tĕm'pŏ-rā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TEMPORARY.

tem'po-ra-ri-ness, *a.* See -NESS

temporast. ✝ TEMPERATE.

tem'po-ra'tor (tĕm'pŏ-rā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *temperator* one that arranges.] A device for regulating temperature.

temporaunce. ✝ TEMPERANCE

tem'po-rist, *n.* A temporizer *Obs.*

tem'po-ri-za'tion (tĕm'pō-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *temporisation.*] **a** Act of temporizing. **b** Timeserving. *Rare.*

tem'po-rize (tĕm'pō-rīz), *v. i.*, TEM'PO-RIZED (-rīzd), TEM'PO-RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). [F. *temporiser.* See TEMPORAL of time.] **1** To comply with the time or occasion; to humor, or yield, in reality or ostensibly and temporarily, to the current of opinion, circumstances, a demand, or the like; also, to trim, as between parties; as, he dared not refuse, but could not comply fully, so he *temporized.*

2. To delay; procrastinate. *Now Rare.* *Bacon. Shak.*

3. To negotiate; parley. *Obs.*

tem'po-ro- (tĕm'pō-rō-). [See TEMPLE, of the head.] Combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the temple*, or *temporal bone* or *region*; as, *temporofacial.*

☞ The reference "See TEMPORO-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *temporo-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

tempt (tĕmpt), *v. t.*; TEMPT'ED; TEMPT'ING. [ME. *tempten, tenten*, fr. OF. *tempter*, better *tenter*, F. *tenter*, fr. L. *temptare*, better *tentare*, to handle, feel, attack, try, test, urge, freq. fr. *tendere, tentum* and *tensum*, to stretch. See THIN; cf. ATTEMPT, TEND, TAUNT, TENT a pavilion, TENT to probe.]

1. To put to trial; to prove; test; try. *Archaic.*

God did *tempt* Abraham. *Gen* xxii 1.

2. To endeavor to persuade; to induce; incite.

Tempt not the brave and needy to despair *Dryden.*

3. To lead, or endeavor to lead, into evil; to entice to what is wrong by promise of pleasure or gain; to seduce.

Every man is *tempted* when he is drawn away of his own lust, and enticed. *James* i. 14.

4. To provoke, as anger or a person to anger.

Ye shall not *tempt* the Lord your God. *Deut.* vi. 16

5. To endeavor to accomplish or reach; to attempt. *Obs.*

Syn. — Entice, allure, attract, decoy, seduce.

temp-ta'tion (tĕmp-tā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *temptation, tentation*, F. *tentation*, L. *tentatio.*] **1.** A testing; trial. *Archaic.*

2. Act of tempting, or enticing to evil; seduction.

3. State of being tempted, or enticed to evil.

Lead us not into *temptation.* *Luke* xi. 4.

4. That which tempts; an inducement; an allurement, esp. to something evil.

Dare to be great, without a guilty crown;
View it, and lay the bright *temptation* down. *Dryden.*

tempt'er (tĕmp'tẽr), *n.* One who tempts or entices; esp., [*cap.*], with *the*, the Devil, as the great enticer to evil.

So glozed the *Tempter*, and his proem tuned. *Milton.*

tempt'ing, *p. a.* Adapted to entice or allure; as, *tempting* pleasures. — **tempt'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **tempt'ing-ness**, *n.*

tempt'ress (tĕmp'trĕs), *n.* A woman who tempts.

ten (tĕn), *a.* [AS. *tēn, tiene, tīŋ*; akin to OFries. *tian*, OS. *tehan*, D. *tien*, G. *zehn*, OHG. *zehan*, Icel. *tīu*, Sw. *tio*, Dan. *ti*, Goth. *taihun*, Lith. *deszimt*, Russ. *desyat'*, W. *deg*, Ir. & Gael. *deich*, L. *decem*, Gr. δέκα, Skr. *daçan*; also to E. -TY (as in *twenty, thirty*, etc.), -TEEN. Cf DEAN, DECADE, DECIMAL, DECEMBER, EIGHTEEN, EIGHTY, TEENS, TITHE.] One more than nine; twice five.

☞ *Ten* is often used, indefinitely, for *several, many*, or like words; as, I had *ten* times rather.

Ten Canons *or* **Tables.** See AMMONIAN **b.** — **T. Commandments. a** The Decalogue, or summary of God's commands, given to Moses at Mount Sinai (*Ex.* xx.). **b** [*l. c.*] The ten fingers or finger nails (esp. a woman's) or marks scratched by them. *Archaic or Obs. Slang.* — **t.-wheeled type** (-hwēld). See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.* — **T. Words**, *Bib.*, the Ten Commandments.

ten (tĕn), *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than nine; the sum of five and five; ten units or objects.

2. A symbol representing ten units, as 10, x, or X.

3. A playing card having ten spots.

4. Ten o'clock.

ten'a-ble (tĕn'ā-b'l; *obs. or rare*, tē'nā-), *a.* [F. *tenable*, fr. *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere.* See THIN; cf. CONTINUE, CONTINENT, ENTERTAIN, MAINTAIN, TENANT, TENET.] Capable of being held, maintained, or defended, as against an assailant or objector, or against attempts to take or possess; as, a *tenable* fortress; a *tenable* argument or cause. — **ten'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ten'a-bly**, *adv.*

ten'ace (tĕn'ās), *n.* [F. *tenace* tenacious, demeurer *tenace* to hold the best and third-best cards and take both tricks, the adversary having to lead. See TENACIOUS.] *Whist.* Originally, the holding by the fourth hand of the best and third-best cards of a suit led; now, this combination of cards (*major tenace*), or the combination of second-best and fourth-best cards (*minor tenace*), or of best and fourth-best cards (*vice tenace*), held by any hand.

te-na'cious (tē-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *tenax, -acis*, fr. *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE; cf. TENACE.] **1.** Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain what is in possession; — commonly used with *of*; as, men *tenacious* of their rights; hence, holding stoutly to one's opinion, purpose, etc.

2. Apt to retain; retentive; as, a *tenacious* memory.

3. Niggardly; closefisted; miserly. *Obs.*

4. Having parts apt to adhere to each other; cohesive; tough; as, steel is a *tenacious* metal.

5. Apt to adhere to another substance; glutinous; viscous; sticking; adhesive. "*Tenacious* clay." *Cowper.*

Syn. — TENACIOUS, PERTINACIOUS. TENACIOUS may apply either to persons or to things, PERTINACIOUS, to persons or personal qualities only. *Tenacious* implies retentiveness or aptness to adhere; *pertinacious* suggests doggedness, and (sometimes annoying) persistence; as, "the *tenacious* grasp of a falcon" (*Scott*); "He seemed to hold on to life by a single thread only, but that thread was very *tenacious*" (*M. Arnold*); "*tenacious* of his opinions" (*Hazlitt*); a *pertinacious* beggar, *pertinacious* as a mosquito. See OBSTINATE.

— **te-na'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **te-na'cious-ness**, *n.*

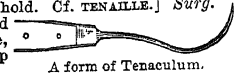
te-nac'i-ty (tē-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *tenacitas:* cf. F. *ténacité.* See TENACIOUS.] **1.** Quality or state of being tenacious; as, *tenacity* of memory; *tenacity* of purpose.

2. *Physics.* Resistance to rupture, cohesiveness; — distinguished from *brittleness, fragility, mobility*, etc. Specif., the greatest longitudinal stress a substance can bear without tearing asunder, usually expressed with reference to a unit area of the cross section, as the number of pounds per square inch, or kilograms per square centimeter, necessary to produce rupture. The relative tenacities of different metals are stated to be approximately: lead, 1; tin, 1.3; zinc, 2; aluminium, 10; worked copper, 12–20; cast iron, 7–12; wrought iron, 20–40; steel, 40–100.

According to the manner in which the external force acts, we may have various kinds of *tenacity*. *tenacity* in the ordinary sense, or resistance to traction; relative tenacity, or resistance to fracture; reactive tenacity, or resistance to crushing; sheering tenacity, or resistance to displacement of particles in a lateral direction; and torsional tenacity, or resistance to twisting. Ordinary tenacity is determined in different bodies by forming them into cylindrical or prismatic wires, and ascertaining the weight necessary to break them. *Ganot's Physics.*

3. Adhesiveness; glutinousness.

te-nac'u-lum (tē-năk'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* TENACULA (-lȧ). [L., a holder, fr. *tenere* to hold. Cf. TENAILLE.] *Surg.* A slender sharp-pointed hook attached to a handle, used mainly for taking up arteries, etc.



A form of Tenaculum.

te-naille', te-nail' (tē-nāl'), *n.* [F., a pair of pincers or tongs, a tenaille, fr. L. *tenaculum*, pl. *tenacula.* See TENACULUM.] *Fort.* An outwork in the main ditch between two bastions. A **single tenaille** has two faces forming an obtuse reëntering angle; a **double tenaille** has three faces and two reëntering angles. See RAVELIN, *Illust.*

te-naille', te-nail', *v. t. Fort.* To furnish with tenailles.

ten'an-cy (tĕn'ăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Cf. OF. *tenance*, LL. *tenentia.* See TENANT.] **1.** *Law.* A holding, or a mode of holding, an estate; tenure; the temporary possession of what belongs to another. Various forms of tenancies designated by the names of the estates possessed by the tenant are sufficiently explained by the definitions of the estates. See CURTESY; *in severalty*, under SEVERALTY; ELEGIT, etc Others requiring separate definitions are given in their alphabetic places.

2. A piece or parcel of land held of another, esp. formerly, a house for habitation, or place to live in.

3. The period of a tenant's occupancy or possession.

tenancy at, *or* by, sufferance, *Law*, the tenancy which arises when a tenant under a lawful demise holds over after his estate is ended. Strictly it is to be regarded merely as a legal fiction to prevent the owner from treating the tenant as a trespasser until he has himself made an actual entry on, or has brought an action to recover, the land, since the landlord's acquiescence changes the tenancy at sufferance to one at will. The tenant at sufferance may at common law be ejected by such force as is reasonably necessary, and is not entitled to emblements. He is liable for use and occupation, but not for rent. — **t. at will,** *Law*, a tenancy terminable at the will of either party. It may be created by parol or by deed. The tenant at will is not responsible for permissive waste. He is entitled to notice to quit, generally for a time equal to the period between two rent days; and he may take the emblements if the tenancy be terminated by the landlord. — **t. by the entireties.** *Law.* See ENTIRETY. — **t. by the rod** *or* **par' la verge'** (pär' lȧ vĕrzh') [F. *par la verge* by the rod], *Law*, copyhold (which see). *Obs.* — **t. from year to year**, a tenancy in which the property is held for a year and upon the condition that the tenancy cannot be determined by either party alone except at the end of any number of entire years from the time of its beginning. It may be expressly created, or may arise by operation of law on the termination of a lease for a year or years. At common law notice of termination must be given at least six months before the expiration of the current year, and under the English Agricultural Holding Act (1883) one year's such notice must be given in the absence of a written agreement to the contrary. In some of the United States the period has been shortened. — **t. in common**, the tenancy of those who hold lands or other property in common. See COMMON, *n.*, 3; cf. JOINT TENANCY.

ten'ant (tĕn'ănt), *n.* [F. *tenant*, p. pr. of *tenir* to hold. See TENABLE; cf. LIEUTENANT.] **1.** *Law.* One who holds or possesses real estate, or sometimes personalty (as an annuity), by any kind of right, whether in fee simple, in common, in severalty, for life, for years, or at will; also (as correlative to *landlord*), one who has the occupation or temporary possession of lands or tenements the title of which is in another. See TENEMENT, 1.

2. One who has possession of any place; a dweller; an occupant. "Sweet *tenants* of this grove." *Cowper.*

tenant at sufferance, tenant at will, etc., one who has a tenancy at sufferance, at will, etc. See under TENANCY. — **t. by the curtesy initiate.** See *initiate tenant by curtesy*, under INITIATE, *a.* — **t. in capite** *or* **in chief.** See IN CAPITE.

ten'ant, *v. t.*; TEN'ANT-ED; TEN'ANT-ING. To hold, occupy, or possess as a tenant; as, a farm *tenanted* by Swedes.

ten'ant-like' (-ănt-līk'), *a.* Conforming to the rights and obligations of a tenant, as in respect of waste, repairs, etc.

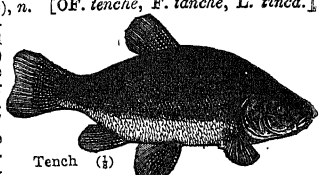
tenant right. In Great Britain, the beneficial interest which remains in the tenant after the expiration of his lease, — an indefinite term used of various rights both legal and customary, such as the right to claim compensation for improvements not exhausted at the expiration of the lease, the right to claim fixity of tenure on condition of paying the former rent or some rent not arbitrarily fixed by the landlord, as in the case of the Ulster tenant right and that of judicial rents. Tenant right may be sold by the tenant, and is often of considerable value.

ten'ant-ry (tĕn'ănt-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Tenancy. *Obs. or R.*

2. The body of tenants; as, the *tenantry* of a manor.

3. Premises occupied by a tenant or tenants. *Scot.*

tench (tĕnch; 140), *n.* [OF. *tenche*, F. *tanche*, L. *tinca.*]



Tench (⅛)

A European freshwater cyprinoid fish (*Tinca tinca*) allied to the dace and id, noted for its tenacity of life.

tench'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* The common pondweed (*Potamogeton natans*), supposed to be the favorite food of the tench.

tend (tĕnd), *v. i.* [F. *tendre.* See TENDER to offer, TEND to move.] To make a tender of; to offer, or tender. *Obs.*

tend, *v. t.*; TEND'ED; TEND'ING. [Aphetic form of *attend.* See ATTEND, TEND to move.] **1.** To attend as an assistant or protector; hence, to care for the wants of; to look after; to watch; guard; as, to *tend* flocks, a machine, etc.

2. Specif., *Naut.*, to stand by (a rope or the like), often with hands upon it, in readiness to prevent its fouling or suffering any mischance; — in distinction from *man.*

3. To be attentive to; to attend to. *Obs* *Chapman.*

4. To await, as in order to fulfill; as, to *tend* one's will. *R.*

to tend a vessel, *Naut.*, to manage an anchored vessel so that in swinging with the tide she shall not foul the cable. "*Tending* ship is the art of keeping an anchor clear." *Luce.*

tend, *v. i.* **1.** To wait, as attendants or servants; to serve, attend; — with *on* or *upon.* *Shak.*

2. To pay attention; to give heed.

3. To await; to be waiting; to expect. *Obs.* *Shak.*

to tend out on, *or, rarely*, **to**, to attend or attend to; as, *to tend out on* church; *to tend out on* the cooking. *Dial. U. S.*

"The way you both *tend out t'* meetun." *Hamlin Garland.*

tend, *v. i.* [F. *tendre*, L. *tendere, tensum* and *tentum*, to stretch, extend, direct one's course, tend; akin to Gr. τείνειν to stretch, Skr. *tan.* See THIN; cf. TEND to attend, CONTEND, INTENSE, OSTENSIBLE, PORTENT, TEMPT, TENDER to offer, TENSE, *a.*] **1.** To move in a certain direction; — usually with *to* or *towards.*

Two gentlemen *tending* towards that sight. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. To be directed or have a tendency, conscious or unconscious, to any end, object, or purpose; to exert activity or influence in a particular direction; to serve **as a means**; as, such an act must *tend* to weaken confidence.

The thoughts of the diligent *tend* only to plenteousness; but of every one that is hasty only to want. *Prov.* xxi 5.

tend'ance (tĕn'dăns), *n.* [See TEND to attend; cf. ATTENDANCE.] **1.** State of awaiting or expecting something. *Obs.*

2. Act of attending or waiting; attendance; attention.

3. Persons in attendance; attendants. *Obs.* *Shak.*

4. Service done to gain favor; service or homage to the gods for divine favor; — used to render Gr. θεραπεία, as contrasted with *aversion* (translating ἀποστροφή).

tend'en-cy (tĕn'dĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *tendens, -entis*, p. pr. of *tendere:* cf. F. *tendance.* See TEND to move.] Direction or course toward any place, object, effect, or result; drift; causal or efficient influence.

Writings of this kind, if conducted with candor, have a more particular *tendency* to the good of their country. *Addison.*

Syn. — Inclination, bent, bias, proclivity, propensity, leaning; course, trend, set; import, purport. — TENDENCY, TENOR, DRIFT. TENDENCY denotes a movement, course, or bias in a particular direction; TENOR suggests rather the prevailing course or (esp.) principle of continuity of the thing itself; DRIFT heightens the implication of intention, and is often (like *tenor*) equivalent to *meaning* or *purport*; as, "All tended to mankind, . . . but in completed man begins anew a *tendency* to God" (*R. Browning*); "the mighty stream of *tendency*" (*Wordsworth*); "Along the cool sequestered vale of life they kept the noiseless *tenor* of their way" (*Gray*); "She thus did keep the *tenor* of her tale" (*Shelley*); the *tenor* of a bond; "[a] treatise . . . which by the . . . *drift*, 'tis thought could be the work of none but Swift" (*Swift*); "I see the whole *drift* of your argument" (*Goldsmith*). See BENT, TURN.

tendency chord. *Music.* A dissonant chord of which the inclination to progress to a particular consonant chord is heightened by the dissonance of one or more of its tones.

tend'er (tĕn'dẽr), *n.* [From TEND to attend. Cf. ATTENDER.] **1.** One who tends; one who takes care of any person or thing; specif., locally, a waiter.

2. A preceptor; teacher. *Obs. & R.*

3. *Naut.* **a** A vessel employed to attend other vessels, to supply them with provisions and other stores, to transport catches of fish, etc., to the market, to convey intelligence, or the like. **b** A rowboat for landing passengers, etc., carried on the deck or towed behind by a larger vessel.

4. *Railroads.* A car attached to a locomotive, for carrying a supply of fuel and water.

ten'der (tĕn'dẽr), *n.* [F. *tendre* to stretch, stretch out, reach, inf. as n.; or perh. fr. TENDER, *v.*] **1.** *Law.* An offer, either of money to pay a debt, or of service to be performed in satisfaction of a debt or an obligation, made in order to save a penalty or forfeiture which would be in-

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tem'po-rize, *v.t.* To soothe. *Obs.*

tem'po-riz'er (-rīz'ẽr), *n.* One who temporizes; a trimmer; a timeserver.

tem'po-riz'ing (-rīz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TEMPORIZE. — **tem'po-riz'ing-ly**, *adv.*

tem'po-ro-au-ric'u-lar, *a. Anat.* Auriculo-temporal.

tem'po-ro-fa'cial, *a.*, **tem'po-ro-fron'tal,** *a.*, **tem'po-ro-hy'oid,** *a.*, **tem'po-ro-ma'lar,** *a.*, **tem'po-ro-man-dib'u-lar,** *a.* See TEMPORO-.

tem'po-ro-max'il-la-ry, *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the temporal bone or region and the upper jaw; designating a vein of the side of the face, formed by the union of the temporal and internal maxillary veins. It divides into an anterior division, which joins the facial vein, and a posterior, which becomes the external jugular vein.

tem'po-ro-ŏc-cip'i-tal, *a.*, **tem'po-ro-pa-ri'e-tal,** *a.*, **tem'po-ro-sphe'noid,** **tem'po-ro-sphe-noi'dal,** *a.* See TEMPORO-. — **temporosphenoidal convolution.** = TEMPORAL CONVOLUTION — **temporosphenoidal lobe.** = TEMPORAL LOBE.

tem'pre. † TEMPER.

tem'pre, *a.* [OF. *tempré*, p. p. of *temprer* to temper.] Moderate; temperate. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

tem'pre-ly, *adv.* Temperately.

temprure. † TEMPERURE.

temps (*as mod.* F., tăn), *n.* [OF. & F., for earlier *tens.* See TENSE, *n.*] Tense; time. *Obs.*

tempse. Obs. or dial. Eng. of TENSE.

tempt, *n. & v.* Aphetic for ATTEMPT. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

tempt'a-ble (tĕmp'tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **tempt'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **tempt'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

temp-ta'tion-al (tĕmp-tā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to temptation.

temp-ta'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

temp-ta'tious (tĕmp-tā'shŭs), *a.* Tempting. *Obs., R., or Dial.*

temp'ta-tive, *a.* Tempting. *Obs.*

temp'tion, *n.* Temptation. *Obs.*

tempt'some (tĕmp't'sŭm), *a.* Tempting. *Scot.*

tempure. † TEMPERURE.

‖ **tem'pus** (tĕm'pŭs), *n.* [L.] Time, as in music and prosody. See MENSURABLE MUSIC. — **tem'pus de-li'be-ran'di** (dē-lĭb'ẽ-răn'dī). [L.] See JUS DELIBERANDI. — **tem'pus e'dax re'rum.** [L.] Time devouring (all) things. *Ovid* (*Metam.*, XV. 234). — **tem'pus fu'git.** [L.] Time flies. — **tem'pus lu-den'di.** [L.] The time for play.

tempyll. † TEMPLE.

temse, tems (tĕms), *n.* [Cf. D. *tems, teems.* Cf. TAMIS.] A sieve. — *v. t. & i.* To sift. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

temse'bread', *n.* Bread made of sifted flour. *Obs. or Dial. Eng* Hence: **temse'loaf',** *n. Obs.*

temt. † TEMPT.

tem'u-lence (tĕm'ū-lĕns), **tem'u-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *temulentia.*] Intoxication. *R.* [*Obs.*]

tem'u-len'cious, *a.* Temulent.

tem'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *temulentus.*] Intoxicated. — **tem'u-lent-ly,** *adv. Both Rare.*

tem'u-len-tive (-lĕn-tĭv), *a.* Somewhat temulent. *Rare*

temyn. Obs. p. p. of TEEM, to produce. [THIN.]

ten. †TEEN; TEE, to draw; ten (tĕn). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of THEN.

ten, *adv.* Ten times. *Obs.*

ten'a-bil'i-ty (tĕn'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ; *cf.* TENABLE), *n.* Tenableness.

ten'a-bl. Tenable. *Ref. Sp.*

ten'a-cy (tĕn'ȧ-sĭ), *n.* [L. *tenacia* obstinacy.] Tenaciousness; obstinacy. *Obs.*

te-naille', *or* **te-nail', line** (tē-nāl'). *Fort.* A line of connected redans forming alternate salient and reëntering angles.

te-nail'lon (tē-nāl'yŭn; -nāl'-yŭn), *n.* [F. See TENAILLE.] *Fort.* A work constructed on each side of a ravelin, to increase its strength, procure additional ground beyond the ditch, or cover the shoulders of the bastions. [ON.]

ten'ant (tĕn'ănt). Var. of TENANT.

ten'ant-a-ble (-ȧn-tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **ten'ant-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

ten'ant-less, *a.* See -LESS.

ten'ant-ship, *n.* Tenancy. *R.*

tenaunte. † TENANT, TENON.

‖ **te'nax pro-po'si-ti** (prō-pŏz'ĭ-tĭ). [L.] Tenacious of purpose. *Horace* (*Odes*, III. iii. 1).

ten'bones', *n. Obs.* a *pl.* The fingers. b A boy's game.

tence, *n.* [OF.] A dispute. *Obs.*

tench, *n.* [Cf. OF. *tenche*, var. of *tence*, a dispute.] A taunt; a reproach. *Obs. Scot*

Tenc-te'ri (tĕnk-tē'rĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] See ISTYOPHORES.

tend, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *tenden*, AS. *tendan* (in comp.). Cf. TIND to kindle.] To kindle; to burn. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

tend. + TEIND, TENTH

tend. Obs. pret. & p. p. of TEEN.

tend, *v. i.* [From INTEND.] To intend; purpose. *Scot. or Dial.*

tend'a-ble, *a* Attentive; dexterous. *Obs.*

tend'ant, *n.* Attendant. *Obs.*

tende. + TEND, TENTH; also, obs. pret. of TEEN.

tend'ence (tĕn'dĕns). Var. of TENDANCE.

tend'ence, *n.* Tendency. *Rare*

ten-den'tial (tĕn-dĕn'shăl), *a.* Causing a tendency. *Rare.*

tend'er, *v. t.* = TEND, to kindle. *Obs.* [*Obs. or Dial. Eng.*]

ten'der (tĕn'dẽr), *n.* Tinder.

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cured by nonpayment or nonperformance; as, the *tender* of rent due, or of the amount of a note, with interest. To constitute a valid lawful tender the offer must comply with all the conditions of actual performance as regards time, place, and manner, and must be unconditional. In case of tender of payment there must be an actual production and offer of not less than the amount due in such money as the law requires (see LEGAL TENDER), without condition or demand of change or receipt (unless authorized by statute). In the case of mutual obligations readiness and ability to perform is the essential element. In any case the requirements of a tender may be dispensed with by the positive act or declaration of the person to whom it is made, as by his declaring that some act is unnecessary, or that he will not accept the thing offered, or such show of violence as makes a lawful tender unsafe, etc.

Tender, oblatio, of the precise amount due, followed by payment into court, or in Roman and French law by deposito, or consignation, into the hands of a public officer, even before any action is brought either extinguishes or suspends the debt
T. E. Holland

2. Any offer or proposal made for acceptance; as, a *tender* of a loan or of friendship; a *tender* of a bid for a contract.

A free, unlimited *tender* of the gospel *South.*

3. The thing offered; esp., money offered in payment. *Shak.*

tender of amends, *Law*, an offer of satisfaction for a wrong or breach of contract, the effect of a sufficient tender being in general to stop the further accruing of interest and to impose on the plaintiff liability for subsequent costs in the action. — **t. of issue**, *Law*, a form of words in a pleading, by which a party offers to refer the question raised upon it to the appropriate mode of decision.

ten'der (tĕn'dẽr), *v. t.*; TEN'DERED (-dẽrd); TEN'DER-ING. [Prob. fr. TENDER, *n.*, an offer; cf. F. *tendre* to stretch, stretch out, reach. See TEND to move.] **1.** *Law.* To offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand or obligation and in order to save a penalty or forfeiture; to make a tender of; as, to *tender* the amount of rent or debt.

2. To offer; to present for acceptance; as, to *tender* one a gift; to *tender* one's resignation.

3. To exhibit; show. *Obs.* *Shak.*

ten'der, *a.*; TEN'DER-ER (-ẽr); TEN'DER-EST. [ME. *tendre*, F. *tendre*, L. *tener*; prob. akin to *tenuis* thin. See THIN.]

1. Easily impressed, broken, cut, masticated, or the like; not firm, hard, or tough; as, *tender* meat; *tender* fruit; *tender* ground. "His flesh that *tender* was." *Havelok.*

2. Physically weak; not hardy or able to endure hardship; delicate. Specif.: **a** In feeble health. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** *Hort.* Incapable of resisting cold; not hardy, as, a *tender* annual.

The *tender* and delicate woman among you. *Deut.* xxviii. 56.

3. Slender; thin; tenuous; — used by Gower to render L. *tenuis*. *Obs.*

4. Fragile or delicate, so as to be easily injured or affected; as, a woman's *tender* honor.

5. Feeble from immaturity; immature, weak; as, *tender* crops; *tender* knowledge. "*Tender* of age." *Gower.*

6. Very susceptible to any impression, emotion, or the like, esp. to pain; as, a *tender* nerve; a *tender* conscience.

7. Susceptible to the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness; easily excited to pity, forgiveness, or favor; sympathetic; compassionate.

The Lord is very pitiful, and of *tender* mercy. *James* v. 11.

8. Sensitive, keen, or the like in registering impressions; as, a hound's *tender* scent; a *tender* balance. *Obs.*

9. *Naut.* Heeling over too easily when under sail; somewhat crank; — said of a vessel.

10. Adapted to, or conducive to, a delicate, sensitive, or feeble constitution or character; gentle; not rough, harsh, or severe; as, *tender* breeding, culture, handling.

11. Expressing, or expressive of, the softer feelings; loving; affectionate; as, a *tender* lover, memory, caress.

12. Delicate or soft in quality or tone; — said esp. of color, etc.; as, a *tender* light; flowers of *tender* blue.

A *tender* interfusion of violet and gold. *Shelley.*

13. Apt to give pain unless gently handled; delicate; as, a *tender* subject; also, *Dial.*, pathetic; touching; as, a *tender* sight. "Things . . . *tender* and unpleasing." *Bacon.*

14. Dear; precious. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Whose life 's as *tender* to me as my soul. *Shak.*

15. Unwilling to injure, pain, or the like; considerate; careful; hence, rarely, careful in avoidance; wary; — usually with *of* or *over*. "*Tender* of property." *Burke.*

Be *tender* of offending the Indians *B. Franklin.*

Syn. Delicate, effeminate, soft, sensitive; compassionate, kind, humane, merciful, pitiful.

tender of blood, closely akin. *Obs.* *Scot.*

ten'der, *v. t.* **1.** To have a care of; to attend to; hence, to be tender toward; to regard; esteem; value. *Obs.* *Spenser.* *Shak.*

Tender yourself more dearly.

2. To make tender.

ten'der, *v. i.* To become tender.

ten'der-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.*; *pl.* -FEET (-fēt'). A newcomer in a comparatively rough or newly settled region, esp. when not inured to the hardship or rudeness of the life. *Slang or Colloq., Orig. Western U. S. & Australia.*

ten'der-heart'ed (87), *a.* Having great sensibility; susceptible to impressions or influence; esp., susceptible to the softer passions or emotions, as of love or pity. — **ten'der-heart'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **ten'der-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

Be ye kind one to another, *tender-hearted*. *Eph.* iv. 32.

ten'der-ling (tĕn'dẽr-lĭng), *n.* **1.** One made tender by coddling; a weakling; also, a little child. *E. W. E. Henley.*

2. One of the budding antlers of a deer.

ten'der-loin' (-loin'), *n.* **1.** A strip of tender flesh on either side of the vertebral column under the short ribs, in beef or pork. It consists of the psoas muscles.

2. [*cap.*] In New York City, the region which is the center of the night life of fashionable amusement, including the majority of the theaters, etc., centering on Broadway. The term orig. designated the old twenty-ninth police precinct, in this region, which afforded the police great opportunities for profit through conniving at vice and lawbreaking, one captain being reported to have said on being transferred there that whereas he had been eating chuck steak he would now eat tenderloin. Hence, in some other cities, a district largely devoted to night amusement, or, sometimes, to vice.

ten'der-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a tender manner; specif.: **a** With pain, as of grief, remorse, or the like. *Obs.* **b** With love, kindness, care, or the like. **c** Delicately; softly.

ten'di-nous (tĕn'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *tendineux.*] **1.** Pertaining to a tendon; of the nature of a tendon.

2. Full of tendons; sinewy; as, *tendinous* bodily parts.

ten'don (tĕn'dŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tendere* to stretch, extend. See TEND to move.] *Anat.* A tough cord or band of dense, inelastic, white fibrous connective tissue uniting a muscle with some other part and transmitting the force which the muscle exerts; a sinew. Tendons, except the largest, are very sparingly or not at all supplied with nerves or blood vessels, and are continuous with the connective tissue sheaths (epimysium and perimysium) of the muscle and, when inserted into a bone, with the periosteum of the bone. A very broad flat tendon is called an *aponeurosis*.

tendon reflex. *Physiol.* A kind of reflex act in which a muscle is made to contract by a blow upon its tendon. Its absence is generally a sign of disease.

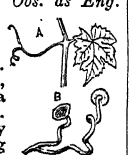
ten'dresse' (*as F.* tăN'drĕs'), *n.* [F.] *Obs. as Eng.*

1. Tender feeling; fondness.

2. Solicitude; care.

3. Softness; delicacy.

ten'dril (tĕn'drĭl), *n.* [Shortened fr. OF. *tendrillon*, fr. F. *tendre* tender; hence, properly, the tender branch or sprig of a plant: cf. F. *tendrille*. See TENDER, *a.*; cf. TENDRON.] *Bot.* A slender, leafless, spirally coiling and sensitive organ of climbing plants serving as a means of attachment to a supporting body or surface. Morphologically, a tendril may be a modified stem axis, as in the grapevine; an axillary branch, as in the passion flower; a stipule, as in *Smilax*; or a modified leaf, as in the pea. Tendrils commonly attach themselves by coiling around the support, afterward contracting by coiling in the reverse direction. In the Virginia creeper they also develop adhesive disks at the tips, which are very sensitive, a slight touch inducing a curvature.



Tendrils: *A* of Grapevine; *B* of Virginia Creeper, with Terminal Disks.

ten'dril-lar (-drĭl-lẽr), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to, or functioning as, a tendril; as, a *tendrillar* shoot.

ten'driled } (tĕn'drĭld), *a.* Furnished with tendrils.
ten'drilled }

Ten'e-bræ (tĕn'ē-brē), *n.* [L., pl., darkness.] *R. C. Ch.* The matins and lauds for the last three days of Holy Week, commemorating the sufferings and death of Christ, usually sung on the afternoon or evening of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, instead of on the following days.

ten'e-brif'ic (-brĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *tenebrae* darkness + *facere* to make.] Rendering dark or gloomy; tenebrous; gloomy.

Te-neb'ri-on'i-dæ (tē-nĕb'rĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *tenebrio, -onis*, one who loves darkness (cf. F. *ténébrion* a meal worm) + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A large family of heteromerous, firm-bodied, mostly dark-colored, vegetable-feeding beetles, many of them of terrestrial habits and with the true wings rudimentary and functionless. Their larvæ are usually hard cylindrical worms. They are popularly called *darkling beetles*. *Tenebrio*, containing the meal worms, is the type genus. — **te-neb'ri-on'id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*

ten'e-brous (tĕn'ē-brŭs), *a.* [L. *tenebrosus*, fr. *tenebrae* darkness: cf. F. *ténébreux.*] Dark; gloomy; dusky; as, *tenebrous* cypress groves. — **ten'e-brous-ness,** *n.*

The most dark, *tenebrous* night. *J. Hall* (1565).

ten'e-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *tenement* a holding, a fief, F. *tènement*, LL. *tenementum*, fr. L. *tenere* to hold. See TENANT.] **1.** *Law.* Orig., that which is the subject of tenure; hence, land, or any of various forms of incorporeal property treated like land, held by a person of another, whatever the nature of the tenant's interest therein (whether an inheritable estate, an estate for life, or an estate for years), or held as owner. Also, specif., an estate of freehold, or frank tenement, in a corporeal or an incorporeal hereditament, as distinguished from a less estate, as an estate for a term of years. Among the common forms of tenement are houses, rents, commons, an office, an advowson, a franchise, a right of common, a peerage, etc.

The thing held is a *tenement*, the possessor of it a "tenant," and the manner of possession is called "tenure." *Blackstone.*

The doubts expressed by some modern lawyers as to whether a term of years is a *tenement* imply a conception of a metaphysical *tenement* which Bracton had not apprehended. *Pollock & Mait.*

2. Hence: **a** A dwelling house; often specif.: (1) A rented house or one intended to be rented. (2) A tenement house (see below), esp. one of the poorer class. **b** An apartment, or suite or set of rooms, used by one family.

3. Fig.: Dwelling; abode; habitation.

Syn. — House, dwelling, habitation.

ten'e-men'tal (tĕn'ē-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a tenement; held by tenants; as, the *tenemental* lands of a manor.

ten'e-men'ta-ry (-tă-rĭ), *a.* That may be leased; tenemental.

tenement house. Commonly, a dwelling house erected or used for the purpose of being rented, esp. one divided into separate apartments, or tenements, for families. Often, esp. in reference to large cities, such a building occupied as dwellings by the poorer classes. Cf. APARTMENT HOUSE, FLAT HOUSE. Sometimes, as for building and sanitary purposes, what shall constitute a tenement has been prescribed by statute, as in New York and Pennsylvania. See *Citation. Tenement house* as used in a covenant (not to erect a tenement house) has been held not to include a modern high-class apartment house (82 *App. Div.* (N. Y.) 1). In the law no distinction is made between flat houses, apartment houses, and the poorest class of tenements popularly called "*tenement houses*." They all have many parts used in common by the different families of occupants, and receive some quasi-public care and supervision. The definition of tenement house of the New York Tenement House Act (see *Cit.*) is a typical statutory definition.

A *tenement house* is any house or building, or portion thereof, which is rented, leased, let, or hired out to be occupied, or is occupied, as the home or residence of three families or more living independently of each other, and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by more than two families upon any floor, so living and cooking, but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water-closets, or privies, or some of them.
N. Y. Tenement House Act, c 1 §§ 1 & 2.

te-nen'dum (tē-nĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DA (-dă). [L., fut. pass. p. of *tenere* to hold.] *Law.* The clause formerly used in deeds to designate the kind of tenure vested in the grantee; — so called from the distinguishing word, *tenendum* (in the Latin form), which was retained and annexed to the habendum after the clause was dropped, appearing as the words "to hold" in modern deeds See HABENDUM

te-nes'mic (tē-nĕz'mĭk; tē-nĕs'-), *a.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to tenesmus; characterized by tenesmus.

te-nes'mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τεινεσμός, fr. τείνειν to stretch: cf. L. *tenesmos.*] *Med.* An urgent and distressing sensation, as if a discharge from the intestines or from the bladder must take place, although none can be effected.

ten'et (tĕn'ĕt; 277), *n.* [L. *tenet* he holds, fr. *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE.] Any opinion, principle, dogma, belief, or doctrine, held as true; as, religious *tenets*.

Syn. — Dogma, opinion, principle, position. See DOCTRINE.

ten'fold' (tĕn'fōld'), *a. & adv.* In tens; ten times repeated; ten times as much or as many; as, *tenfold* grief.

ten'-for'ties (tĕn'fôr'tĭz), *n. pl.* Certain United States five per cent bonds issued in 1864, which were redeemable at any time after ten years and payable at the end of forty years; — popularly so called.

ten'nant-ite (tĕn'ănt-ĭt), *n.* [After Smithson *Tennant*, English chemist.] *Min.* A blackish lead-gray mineral, closely related to tetrahedrite, essentially of copper, arsenic, and sulphur ($Cu_8As_2S_7$). H., 3-4. Sp. gr., 4.37-4.49.

ten'né (tĕn'ā), *n.* [OF. *tenné*, var. of *tanné, tané*. See TAWNY.] *Her.* A tincture, rarely used, considered as an orange or bright brown; — usually represented in engravings by diagonal lines from sinister to dexter, crossed by vertical.

ten'nis (tĕn'ĭs), *n.* [ME. *teneis, tenetz*; of uncert. orig., perh. fr. F. *tenez* (z meaning *ts* in OF.) hold or take it, fr. *tenir* to hold (see TENABLE).] **1.** An ancient and complicated game played with a ball, which is struck with a racket (in early times, with the palm of the hand), in an inclosed court, usually a covered building, of peculiar construction, there being used in play, besides a specially marked out floor with a net crossing it, the main walls, lower inner walls with sloping roof (penthouse), various openings, as the dedans, grille, and winning gallery, a projection in the main wall called the tambour, etc.; — now often called specifically *court tennis* to distinguish it from the modern outdoor game of *lawn tennis*. The **service side** is the part of the court between the net and the end wall beyond the dedans penthouse; the **hazard side** is the corresponding part opposite beyond the grille penthouse.

2. Short for LAWN TENNIS.

Ten'no' (tĕn'nō'), *n.* [Jap. *tennō*, fr. Chin. *t'ien*[1] heaven + *wang*[2] king.] Lit., King of Heaven; — a title of the emperor of Japan as the head of the Shinto religion.

Ten'ny-so'ni-an (tĕn'ĭ-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Alfred (Lord) Tennyson, the English poet (1809-92); resembling, or having some of the characteristics of, his poetry, as simplicity, pictorial quality, sensuousness, etc.

teno-, tenonto-. Combining forms from Greek τένων, τένοντος, *tendon*.

ten'on (tĕn'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *tenoun*, F. *tenon*, fr. *tenir* to hold. See TENABLE.] *Carp. & Join.* A projecting member left by cutting away the wood around it for insertion into a mortise to make a joint, esp. one passing entirely through the piece in which the mortise is cut. Cf. TOOTH, TUSK.

ten'on, *v. t.*; TEN'ONED (-ŭnd); TEN'ON-ING. **1.** To cut or fit for insertion into a mortise, as the end of a timber.

2. To unite by or as by a tenon.

Te-no'ni-an (tē-nō'nĭ-ăn), *a. Anat.* Discovered or described by J. R. Tenon (1724-1816), a French anatomist.

Te-no'ni-an, *or* **Te-non's' cap'sule** (tē-nŏnz'), *Anat.*, a delicate

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ten'der. *n.* [*Cf.* F. *tendre.*] **1.** A tenderness *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Anything tender.

ten'der a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

ten'derd. Tendered *Rel. Sp.*

ten'der-ee', *n.* One to whom something is tendered.

ten'der er, *n.* One that tenders

ten'der-heft'ed, *a.* Tender-hearted; easily moved. *Obs.*

ten'der-ing, *n.* Testicle. *Obs.*

ten'der-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ten'der-sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a. Naut* Tender. *Rare.*

ten'der some (tĕn'dẽr(-)sŭm), *a. & adv.* Tender; tenderly. *Dial Eng.* [moose; snare. *Obs.*

ten'di-cle, *n.* [L. *tendicula*.] A

ten'di nal (tĕn'dĭ-năl), **ten-din'e al** (tĕn-dĭn'ē-ăl), *a.* Tendinous. *Rare*

ten'di-ni'tis (tĕn'dĭ-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See TENDON; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of a tendon.

ten'di nous ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tendre ✝ TENDER.

tendle, *n.* [Cf. TINDER.] Firewood. *Obs.* [care. *Obs.*

tend'ment, *n.* Attendance;

‖ **ten'do** (tĕn'dō), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A tendon. — **ten'do A-chil'lis** (ă-kĭl'ĭs), the Achilles tendon. — **ten'do o'cu-li** (ŏk'ū-lī), *or* **ten'do pal'pe-bra'rum** (păl'pē-brā'rŭm; 115). The internal tarsal ligament.

ten'don-ous (tĕn'dŭn-ŭs), *a.* Tendinous. *Rare.*

ten'do-plas'ty (-dō-plăs'tĭ), *n* Plastic surgery of the tendons.

ten'do-syn'o-vi'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Tenosynovitis.

ten'do-tome (tĕn'dō-tōm), **ten-dot'o-my** (tĕn-dŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* = TENOTOME, TENOTOMY.

ten-dour', **ten-door'** (tĕn-dōr'), A kind of table or seat with a brazier of coals under it, used to sit on in cold weather in the East.

tendour. ✝ TENDER.

ten'do-vag'i-ni'tis (tĕn'dō-văj'ĭ-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *tendo* + L. *vagina* a sheath + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of a tendon and its sheath. [TENREC.]

ten'drac (tĕn'drăk). Var. of

ten'dre. ✝ TENDER.

ten'dril, *a.* Clasping; climbing as a tendril. *Rare.*

tendril climber. *Bot.* A plant which climbs by tendrils.

ten'dril-lous, *a.* Tendriled; having tendrils.

ten'dron (tĕn'drŭn), *n.* [F. *Cf.* TENDRIL.] **1.** A tendril. *Obs.* **2.** A piece of tender cartilage from the bones situated at the extremity of a breast of veal.

ten'dry (-drĭ), *n.* A tender; an offer. *Obs.*

tendur. ✝ TENDER.

tene. ✝ TEE, draw; TEN.

tenebe. Obs. or Scot. var. of TEEN.

tenebe. Obs. p. p. of TAKE.

tenebres, *n.* [OF., F. *ténèbres.*] Darkness; obscurity. *Obs.*

te-neb'ri-cose (tē-nĕb'rĭ-kōs), *a.* [L. *tenebricosus.*] Tenebrous; dark. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

ten'e-brif'ic-ous, *a.* Tenebrific.

te-ne'bri-on. *n.* [L. *tenebrio* a shunner of light, trickster; cf. OF. *tenebrion* goblin.] A night walker. *Obs.* [Tenebrous. *Obs.*

te-ne'bri-ous (tē-nē'brĭ-ŭs), *a.*

ten'e-brose' (tĕn'ē-brōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* Tenebrous. *Obs.*

‖ **te'ne-bro'si** (tā'nā-brō'sē), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *tenebroso* somber.] In Italian painting, those artists who affect a very somber tone.

ten'e-bros'i-ty (tĕn'ē-brŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tenebrousness. *Obs.*

tene'ful. ✝ TEENFUL.

teneis. ✝ TENNIS.

tenel. ✝ TEANAL.

te-nen'das (tē-nĕn'dăs), *n.* [L., acc. pl. fem. See TENENDUM.] *Scots Law.* The tenendum of a deed. [ON

ten'ent (tĕn'ĕnt) Var. of TENANT.

ten'ent, *n.* [L. *tenent* they hold.] A tenet; an opinion; a pose *Obs.*

ten'ent, *a.* [L. *tenens, -entis*, p pr., holding.] *Zoöl.* Adapted for clinging. *Rare.*

ten'er-al (tĕn'ẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *tener, -eri*, tender, delicate.] *Zoöl.* Designating a state of the imago of certain Neuropters, after exclusion from the pupa, during which it is soft and immature in coloring.

Ten'er-iffe' (tĕn'ẽr-ĭf'), *n.* [One of the Canary Islands.] A kind of wine. See CANARY, *n.*

Ten'er-iffe' lace. A kind of lace, so called from the island of Teneriffe, consisting of wheels of thread usually on linen, as an edging or insertion.

te-ner'i-ty (tē-nĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *tenerita*s. See TENDER, *a.*] Tenderness. *Obs.*

tenetz. ✝ TENNIS. [listen, see.

‖ **te-nez'** (tē-nā'). [F.] Take it;

ten'ful. ✝ TEENFUL.

teng (tĕng). Dial. Eng. var. of TANG, a prong, etc. [URE.

teng, *n.* [Burmese.] See MEAS-

te'ni-a (tē'nĭ-ă), **te'ni-a-fuge',** **te-ni'a-sis, te'ni-oid,** etc. Vars. of TÆNIA, etc.

‖ **ten-ien'te** (tĕn-yĕn'tā), *n.* [Sp.] Lit., a substitute; of certain Spanish officials, a lieutenant; a deputy; in the Philippines, also, a municipal officer, the headman of a barrio.

te'ni-fuge (tē'nĭ-fūj). Var. of TÆNIAFUGE.

ten'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [See TENUOUS; -FY.] To make tenuous. *Obs.*

Te-ni'no (tē-nē'nō), *n.* One of a tribe of Shahaptian Indians of northern Oregon, now on the Warmspring reservation.

tenker. ✝ TINKER.

Tenn. *Abbr.* Tennessee

tenne. ✝ TEND, attend; THEN.

ten'nent ✝ TENANT.

ten'ner, ten'er (tĕn'ẽr), *n.* A currency note or bill for ten dollars or pounds. *Slang.*

Ten'nes-see'an (tĕn'ē-sē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Tennessee. — *n.* One of the people of Tennessee.

ten'ney (tĕn'ĭ), *n.* = TENNE.

ten'nis, *v. t.* To drive backward and forward, as a ball in playing tennis. *Rare*

tennis arm. elbow, leg, etc. *Med.* Injury of the arm, etc., due to muscular strain incurred in lawn tennis.

tennis court. A court for playing court or lawn tennis

tennis shoe. A light rubber-soled shoe used in playing tennis.

ten'nor. ✝ TENOR.

ten'-o'-clock', *n.* Star of Bethlehem *Ornithogalum umbellatum.*

ten'on-er, *n.* One that tenons; esp., a tenoning machine,

membrane lining the socket of adipose tissue in the orbit in which the eyeball moves. It is separated from the sclerotic by the periscleratic space, or Tenon's space.

ten'o-ni'tis (tĕn'ō-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *teno-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a tendon.

ten'o-ni'tis, *n.* [NL. See TENONIAN; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the Tenonian capsule.

tenonto-. Combining form denoting *tendon.* See TENO-.

ten'o-plas'ty (tĕn'ō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [NL.; *teno-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic operation on an injured tendon.—**ten'o-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

ten'or (tĕn'ẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *tenere* to hold; hence, properly, a holding on in a continued course: cf. F. *teneur.* See TENABLE; cf. TENOR a kind of voice.] **1.** A state of holding on in a continuous course; general tendency or direction; course; career.

They kept the noiseless *tenor* of their way. *Gray*

2. That course of thought which holds on through a discourse, writing, or the like; the general drift of thought; purport; intent; drift; as, the *tenor* of a speech.

Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively require humility and meekness to all men? *Sprat.*

3. Stamp; character; nature.

This success would look like chance, if it were not perpetual, and always of the same *tenor.* *Dryden.*

4. *Law.* An exact copy of a writing, set forth in the words and figures of it. Setting forth a document according to its *tenor* necessitates giving an exact copy of it, as distinguished from setting it forth according to its purport and effect.

5. [F. *ténor*, or its source, It. *tenore*, L. *tenor*, properly, a holding; — so called because the tenor voice took and held the principal part, the cantus firmus or plain song, to which the other voices supplied a harmony above and below: cf. OF. *teneur*, *tenor.*] *Music.* **a** The higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males, having a compass between about c and c'' (see 5th PITCH, 12). Hence, the part in the harmony adapted to this voice; the second of the four voice parts, reckoning from the bass, and originally the air, to which the other parts were auxiliary. **b** A person who sings the tenor, or the instrument that plays it, as the viola. **c** *Medieval Music.* (1) The fermata or pause on a final note. (2) The compass or ambitus of a mode. (3) The repercussion or dominant of a mode. **d** See under CHANGE RINGING.

Syn. — See TENDENCY.

ten'or, *a.* *Music.* Of or pertaining to the tenor; performing the tenor. — **tenor clef.** See CLEF. — **t. violin**, a viola.

te-nor'rha-phy (tē-nôr'ä-fĭ), *n.* [*teno-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Suture of a tendon.

ten'o-si'tis (tĕn'ō-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *teno-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a tendon.

ten'o-syn'o-vi'tis (tĕn'ō-sĭn'ō-vī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *teno-* + *synovitis.*] Inflammation of the synovial sheath of a tendon.

te-not'o-my (tē-nŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*teno-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The division of a tendon, or the act of dividing a tendon.

ten'pen-ny (tĕn'pĕn-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Valued or sold at ten pence; as, a *tenpenny* cake. See PENNY, *n.*, 1.

2. Specif., designating a size of nails. See PENNY, *n.*, *Note.*

ten'pins' (tĕn'pĭnz'), *n.* A game resembling ninepins, but played with ten pins. See NINEPINS. *U. S.* Tenpins, as now played with *big pins*, in contradistinction to *candlepins*, etc. (which see), consists regularly of ten turns, or *frames*, for each player, three shots, or balls, constituting a *frame.* After two balls are rolled (at big pins), if any pins remain the third ball is forfeited. If the player knocks all the pins down with the first ball (thus making a *strike*), or with the second (making a *spare*), the first two (or with a spare the first) balls of the succeeding frame are counted on both frames. Similarly, a ball following two or more consecutive strikes is counted on the two previous frames as well as on its own. Thus 30 can be made on each frame and 300 on the game.

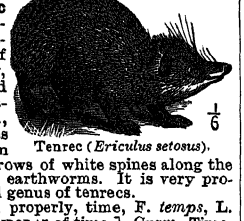
ten'-pound'er, *n.* **1.** A large oceanic fish (*Elops saurus*) of warm seas, allied to the tarpon; the chiro.

2. Anything that weighs ten pounds.

3. A cannon firing a missile that weighs ten pounds.

4. See 1st POUNDER, 3.

ten'rec (tĕn'rĕk), *or* **ten'drac** (-drăk), *n.* [F. *tanrac*, *tanrec*, *tenrec*, *tandrec*, fr. Malagasy *trândraka.*] **a** Any of several mammals, some spiny, of the order Insectivora and family Tenrecidæ (syn. *Centetidæ*) of Madagascar; esp., a common tailless species (*Tenrec ecaudatus*). When young, it has longitudinal rows of white spines along the back. It feeds chiefly on earthworms. It is very prolific. **b** [*cap.*] The typical genus of tenrecs.



Tenrec (*Ericulus setosus*). 1/6

tense (tĕns), *n.* [OF. *tens*, properly, time, F. *temps*, L. *tempus* time, tense. See TEMPORAL of time.] *Gram.* Time, as expressed by the forms of a verb; the modification of verbal forms to express distinctions as to the time of the action, occurrence, etc., signified; one of the forms which a verb takes by inflection or by adding auxiliary words, so as to indicate such distinctions. Tenses are variously classified as *simple* and *compound*, *primary* and *secondary*, *principal* and *historical*, *definite* and *indefinite.* See SEQUENCE OF TENSES.

tense, *a.*; TENS'ER (tĕn'sẽr); TENS'EST. [L. *tensus*, p. p. of *tendere* to stretch. See TEND to move; cf. TOISE.] **1.** Stretched tight; strained to stiffness; rigid; as, a *tense* fiber; — often fig.; as, a *tense* moment; *tense* anxiety.

2. *Phon.* Narrow.

Syn. — TENSE, INTENSE, INTENT, RAPT. That is TENSE (both lit. and fig.) which is tightly stretched or under severe strain; as, "faces . . . delicately tinted . . . under the *tense* silk of parasols" (*H. James*); "Just as a bicycle chain may be too tight, so may one's carefulness and conscientiousness be so *tense* as to hinder the running of one's mind" (*W. James*); "Help him to unbend his too *tense* thought" (*M. Arnold*); "the group of [Poe's] tales . . . with their blazing vividness and *tense* compactness of substance" (*J. M. Robertson*). INTENSE implies extreme, sometimes excessive, strength, depth, acuteness, concentration, susceptibility, and the like; as, "the *intense*, clear, star-sown vault of heaven" (*M. Arnold*); "He was in such an *intense* mood that humor was entirely barred out" (*Mary Wilkins*); "for the *intense* Dante is *intense* in all things" (*Carlyle*); "Poetry should be memorable and emphatic, *intense* and soon over" (*Bagehot*). INTENT (the doublet of *intense*) applies esp. to faculties that are on the stretch or eagerly bent on something; RAPT, as here compared, implies extreme intentness, in which one is, as it were, taken out of one's self; as, "persons whose hearts are wholly bent toward pleasure, or *intent* upon gain" (*Spectator*); "She had sometimes an *intent*, considering, wise look" (*M. Hewlett*); "He [Tennyson] said that scarce any man's face could look so grave and *rapt* as a baby's could at times" (*E. FitzGerald*). See RIGID, STIFF, TIGHT, ABSORB.

— **tense'ly**, *adv.* — **tense'ness**, *n.*

tense (tĕns), *v. t.*; TENSED (tĕnst); TENS'ING (tĕn'sĭng). To make tense, or rigid, as tendons or muscles.

ten'si-ble (tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. LL. *tensibilis.* See TENSE, *a.*] Capable of being extended; tensile. — **ten'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ten'si-ble-ness**, *n.*

ten'sile (-sĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [See TENSE, *a.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to tension; as, *tensile* strength.

2. Capable of tension; ductile; tensible *Bacon.*

3. *Music.* Producing its tones from stretched strings; — said of an instrument.

tensile strength. *Physics.* = TENACITY, *n.*, 2.

ten-sil'i-ty (tĕn-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being tensile; tensibility; as, the *tensility* of the muscles.

ten-sim'e-ter (-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tension* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring gaseous tension; a manometer.

ten'sion (tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tensio*, fr. *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch: cf. F. *tension.* See TENSE, *a.*] **1.** Act of stretching, straining, or tensing; state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; as, the *tension* of the muscles.

2. Fig.: **a** Extreme strain of mind or intensity of feeling; intense mental effort; as, the *tension* of suspense. **b** Any condition of strain; as, *tension* in foreign relations.

3. *Mech.* A force (either of two balancing forces) causing, or tending to cause, extension; also, the stress or condition due to these forces in the body or part on which they act.

4. *Mach.* A device to produce a desired tension, or pull, as in a sewing machine or a loom.

5. *Elec.* **a** The quality in consequence of which an electric charge tends to discharge itself, as into the air by a spark, or to pass from a body of greater to one of less electrical potential. It varies as the square of the quantity of electricity upon a given area. **b** Potential.

ten'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to tension; resulting from stretching; as, *tensional* strain.

ten'sioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Subjected to tension.

ten'si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being tense; tension; tenseness.

ten'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *tensif.* See TENSE, *a.*] Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction.

ten'son (tĕn'sŏn), *n.* [F. *tenson*, or PR. *tenso*, lit., strife, contention, fr. L. *tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch, strive. See 4th TEND; cf. CONTENTION.] *Provençal Lit.* A kind of lyric representing a more or less serious dispute, usually between two interlocutors, in alternating stanzas, on some question, esp. one concerning love. Cf. PARTIMEN, DÉBAT.

ten'sor (-sôr), *n.* [NL. See TENSION.] **1.** *Anat.* A muscle that stretches a part, or renders it tense.

2. *Geom.* The ratio of the mere lengths of two vectors; — so called as merely stretching one vector into another. The tensor, denoted by Tq, of a quaternion $w + ix + jy + kz$ is $\sqrt{w^2 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, the square root of its norm.

‖ **ten'sor fas'ci-æ fe'mo-ris** (făs'ĭ-ē fĕm'ō-rĭs) [NL. *fasciae* of the fascia, L. *femoris* of the thigh], *Anat.*, a small muscle arising from the anterior part of the outer edge of the crest of the ilium and inserted into the fascia lata of the outer side of the thigh. — ‖ **t. pa-la'ti** (pā-lā'tī), *Anat.*, the circumflexus palati. — ‖ **t. tar'si** (tär'sī), *Anat.*, a small muscle extending between the orbital surface of the lachrymal bone and the inner part of the tarsal plates. — ‖ **t. tym'pa-ni** (tĭm'pā-nī), *Anat.*, a small muscle in a bony canal just above the Eustachian tube, attached by a long tendon to the manubrium of the malleus near its base. It serves to adjust the tension of the tympanic membrane.

ten'-strike', *n.* **1.** *Tenpins.* A knocking down of all ten pins at one delivery of the ball; a strike. *U. S.*

2. Any successful and decisive stroke or act. *Colloq., U. S.*

tent (tĕnt), *n.* [Sp. *tinto*, prop., deep-colored, fr. L. *tinctus*, p. p. See TINGE; cf. TINT, TINTO.] A sweet deep red wine, made chiefly in the vicinity of Rota, near Cadiz, Spain. It is used mainly for ecclesiastical purposes.

tent, *v. t.*; TENT'ED; TENT'ING. [OF. *tenter.* See TEMPT.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** To test. **b** To tempt.

2. To probe or to search with or as with a tent; to keep open with a tent; as, to *tent* a wound.

tent, *n.* [F. *tente.* See TENT to probe.] *Surg.* **a** A roll of lint or linen, or a conical or cylindrical piece of sponge or other absorbent, used chiefly to dilate a natural canal, to keep open the orifice of a wound, or to absorb discharges. **b** A probe for searching a wound.

tent (tĕnt), *n.* [ME. *tente*, F. *tente*, LL. *tenta*, fr. L. *tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch. See TEND to move; cf. TENT a roll of lint.] **1.** A portable lodge of skins, canvas, or strong cloth stretched and sustained by poles, used for shelter, esp. by soldiers in camp. Common varieties are: **A tent,** a tent whose sides slope unbrokenly from the ridgepole to the ground, the ends, usually closed by flaps, having the form of an A without the crossbar; **bell tent,** a tent of circular ground plan and a central pole, the sides sometimes being extended by a hoop; **fly tent,** any tent having a fly (see 3d FLY, *n.*, 9); **shelter tent,** (1) a small A tent, usually two or more pieces of waterproof cotton duck, fixed for buttoning or tying, with accessory cords and poles, each soldier to be sheltered carrying some portion, — called also **dog tent** in soldiers' slang; or (2) a tent erected with two poles and a ridge rope, the roof sloping to the rear only, often with a perpendicular drop, the sides being perpendicular and the front closed by a hanging flap, which can be raised as an awning; **Sibley tent,** a tent of conical shape, sometimes with a perpendicular drop near the bottom (erected on a tripod and having a ventilating device at the top, which permits of a fire being built in the center), — formerly used in the United States army; **wall tent,** a tent with sides whose lower parts drop perpendicularly.

2. A kind of platform pulpit for open-air preaching. *Scot.*

tent of meeting, *Bib.*, the tabernacle. *Ex.* xxxiii. 7 (*Rev. Ver.*).

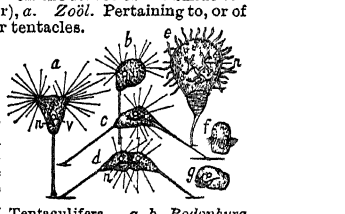
tent, *v. i. & t.* To lodge as in a tent; to pitch a tent; encamp.

ten'ta-cle (tĕn'tă-k'l), *n.* [NL. *tentaculum*, fr. L. *tentare* to handle, feel. See TEMPT.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Any of various elongated, flexible, simple or branched processes, usually tactile or prehensile in function or both (but sometimes with other functions, as respiration or locomotion), borne by animals generally on the head, or about the mouth. The structures so termed in different groups of animals are often not at all homologous. Examples are: The arms of cephalopods, crinoids, and polyps; the fleshy processes (sometimes bearing eyes) on the head of gastropod mollusks and many worms; the threadlike processes bearing stinging cells which depend from the margin of the umbrella of many jellyfishes; the tubular suctorial process of infusorians of the group Tentaculifera; the numerous small ciliated processes borne on the arms of brachiopods or the lophophore of polyzoans, etc.

2. *Bot.* Any irritable hair or emergence, as the gland-tipped insect-catching hairs on the leaves of the sundew.

ten-tac'u-lar (tĕn-tăk'ū-lär), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a tentacle or tentacles.

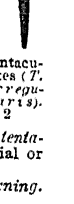
Ten-tac'u-lif'er-a (tĕn-tăk'ū-lĭf'ẽr-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; *tentaculum* + L. *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* **1.** An order of infusorians ciliated when young, but losing their cilia when adult and developing one or more tubular processes of the ectoplasm, filled with more fluid endoplasm, and often ending in a sucker. These processes, called *tentacles*, are used in taking food. *Suctoria* is a synonym of Tentaculifera



Tentaculifera. *a b Podophyra mollis.* *v* Contractile Vacuole; *n* Nucleus; *c d* The same undergoing Fission. *e Podophyra steinii*; *f g* Ciliated young of *Podophyra* and *Acineta.* All much enlarged.

2. Synonym of TETRABRANCHIATA.

Ten-tac'u-li'tes (-lĭ'tēz), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A genus of small conical fossil shells, supposed to be of pteropods, found abundantly in some Paleozoic rocks. It is often made the type of a family, **Ten-tac'u-lit'i-dæ** (-lĭt'ĭ-dē). — **ten-tac'u-lite** (-tăk'ū-līt), *n.*



ten-tac'u-lo-cyst' (-lō-sĭst'), *n.* [*tentaculum* + *-cyst.*] *Zoöl.* One of the sense organs situated on the margin of the umbrella of many jellyfishes. They each consist of a greatly modified and reduced tentacle containing a cavity with lithites, and are often sunk in a pit or inclosed in a pouch.

tent'age (tĕn'tăj), *n.* [From TENT a pavilion.] **1** A collection of tents; a camp. *Obs. or R.*

2. Tents collectively; as, an army's *tentage.*

ten-ta'tion (tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tentatio*: cf. F. *tentation.* See TEMPTATION.] **1.** Trial; temptation. *Obs.*

2. *Mech.* A mode of adjusting or operating by successive steps, trials, or experiments.

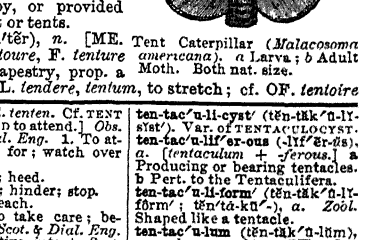
Tentacules (*T. irregularis*). × 2

ten'ta-tive (tĕn'tă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *tentare* to try: cf. F. *tentatif.* See TEMPT.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or based on, a trial or trials; experimental; as, a *tentative* theory.

2. Making trial; testing. *Rare.* *R. Browning.*

Syn. — See PROVISIONAL.

tent caterpillar. Any of several species of gregarious caterpillars which construct on trees large silken webs into which they retreat when at rest. The commonest American species is the larva of a lasiocampid moth (*Malacosoma*, or *Clisiocampa*, *americana*), found on the wild cherry and some fruit trees.



Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma americana*). *a* Larva; *b* Adult Moth. Both nat. size.

tent'ed, *a.* Covered with, sheltered by, or provided with, a tent or tents.

ten'ter (tĕn'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *tenture*, *tentoure*, F. *tenture* hangings, tapestry, prop. a stretching, L. *tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch; cf. OF. *tentoire* A slender knife for use in the operation of tenotomy.

te-not'o-mize (tē-nŏt'ō-mīz), *v.t. Surg.* To perform tenotomy on.

tenoun. † TENON.

tenour. † TENOR.

Ten-rec'i-dæ (tĕn-rĕs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family consisting of the tenrecs and a few allies. *Centetidæ* is a syn.

Ten'sa. Var. of TAENSA.

tense'less, *a.* See -LESS.

tense'less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ten'siled (tĕn'sĭld), *a.* Made tensile. *Rare.*

tension carriage. *Mach.* A carriage, running on a rail or rails, supporting one wheel of an endless rope system, and pulled back to regulate the tension.

tension element. *Kinematics.* A flexible link, as an endless belt with its pulleys. Cf. PRESSURE ELEMENT.

tension rod. *Engin.* A metal rod used as a tension member.

tension roller. *Mach.* A tightening roller or pulley for a belt.

ten'some (tĕn'sŭm), *a.* Consisting of ten. *Scot.*

ten'sor, *n.* [Cf. LL. *tensa*, *tensamentum*, a payment for protection, *tensare* protect, defend.] A noncitizen resident licensed as a tradesman. *Obs.* — **ten'sor-ship**, *n. Obs.* [sion + effort. *Obs.*]

ten'sure, *n.* [L. *tensura.*] Tenacity. *Obs.*

tent. † TENTH

tent, *n.* [Cf. ATTENT, *n.*, INTENT, *n.*] **1.** Attention; heed; care. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. Intention; design. *Obs.*

tent, *v. t.* [ME. *tenten.* Cf. TENT attention, TEND to attend.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To attend to; care for; watch over or for; tend.

2. To observe; heed.

3. To prevent; hinder; stop.

4. To show; teach.

tent, *v. i.* To take care; beware *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tent, *a.* Attentive; intent. *Scot.*

tent, *v. t.* [Cf. 1st TENTER.] To spread; stretch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [Having tentacles.]

ten'ta-cled (tĕn'tă-k'ld), *a.*

Ten-tac'u-la (tĕn-tăk'ū-lä'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** = CYDIPPIDA. **b** = PELMATOZOA.

ten-tac'u-late (tĕn-tăk'ū-lāt), **ten-tac'u-lat'ed**(-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Tentacled.

ten-tac'u-li-cyst' (tĕn-tăk'ū-lĭ-sĭst'). Var. of TENTACULOCYST.

ten-tac'u-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*tentaculum* + *-ferous.*] **a** Producing or bearing tentacles. **b** Pert. to the Tentaculifera.

ten-tac'u-li-form' (tĕn-tăk'ū-lĭ-fôrm'; tĕn'tă-kū'-), *a.* *Zoöl.* Shaped like a tentacle.

ten-tac'u-lum (tĕn-tăk'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -ULA (-lä). [NL. See TENTACLE.] *Zoöl.* **a** A tentacle. **b** A vibrissa. [*Obs.*]

ten-ta'men, *n.* [L.] Attempt.

ten'ta-tive, *n.* [F. *tentative.*] An essay; trial. [TIVE.]

ten'ta-tive-ly, *adv.* of TENTATIVE.

tent bed *or* **bedstead.** A four-poster with a tentlike canopy.

tent'bob', *n.* A small red spider. *Obs.*

a tent, L. *tentorium*. See TEND to move.] A tenterhook; also, a machine or frame for stretching cloth by tenterhooks, so that it may dry even and square.
on tenters, on tenterhooks.

ten'ter (tĕn'tẽr), *v. t.* To hang or stretch, as on tenters.

ten'ter, *n.* **1.** One who has charge or care of something; specif., one who takes care of, or tends, machines in a factory; a kind of assistant foreman.
2. *Mach.* A kind of governor.
3. See *duck on a rock*, under 2d DUCK.

ten'ter-hook' (-ho͝ok'), *n.* **1.** A sharp hooked nail used for fastening cloth on a tenter.
2. *Her.* A bearing showing a projecting tenterhook.
on tenterhooks, on the stretch; hence, in uneasiness, or suspense, or under a distressing strain.

tenth (tĕnth), *a.* [From TEN: cf. ME. *tethe*, AS. *téoða*. See TEN; cf. TITHE.] **1.** Next in order after the ninth; coming after nine others in a series.
2. Constituting or being one of ten equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.
tenth, *or* tenth cranial, nerve. = PNEUMOGASTRIC NERVE.

tenth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by ten; one of ten equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.
2. A tithe (in sense 2); specif.: (*pl.*) *Eng. Law.* **a** A temporary aid issuing out of personal property and granted to the king by Parliament; formerly, the real tenth part of all the movables belonging to the subject. **b** *Eccl. Law.* The tenth part of the annual profit of every benefice, after the first year formerly paid to the Pope, but afterwards (by 26 Hen. VIII., c. 3, 1534) transferred to the crown. It now forms a part of Queen Anne's Bounty.
3. *Music.* **a** An interval embracing ten degrees of the staff, as that between one of the scale and three of the octave above. Also, a note at this interval; the octave of the third. **b** An organ stop sounding a tenth above the normal pitch of the digitals played upon; a decima.
4. *Eng. Hist.* See FIFTEENTH, *n.*, 2.
5. The unit or object coming next after the ninth in a series.

tenth'me'ter } (-mē'tẽr), *n.* *Physics.* A unit 10^{10} of
tenth'me'tre } which make one meter; the ten millionth part of a millimeter.

Ten'thre-din'i-dæ (tĕn'thrē-dĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τενθρηδών* a kind of wasp.] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of Hymenoptera constituted by the sawflies. In some recent classifications it is restricted to certain typical forms, the entire group of sawflies being regarded as a superfamily called **Ten'thre-di-noi'de-a** (-dĭ-noi'dē-ȧ).

tent'i-form (tĕn'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*tent* + *-form.*] Resembling a tent in form, as the nests of certain insects.

ten-to'ri-um (tĕn-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [L., a tent.] **a** *Anat.* Short for ‖ **ten-to'ri-um ce're-bel'li** (sē'rē-bĕl'ĭ), an arched fold of dura mater covering the upper surface of the cerebellum and supporting the occipital lobes of the cerebrum. Its posterior and lateral border is attached to the skull; its anterior border is free. **b** *Zoöl.* An internal chitinous loop or V-shaped plate supporting the walls of an insect's head. — **ten-to'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

tent pegging. A sport originating in India in which the competitors endeavor while riding at a charging pace to uproot on the point of a lance a tent peg in the ground.

tent stitch. A short slanting stitch used in worsted work and embroidery and worked in even lines from left to right; — called also *petit point.*

ten'u-is (tĕn'ū-ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* TENUES (-ēz). [L., thin, fine, weak; used to translate Gr. *ψιλός* bare, unaspirated (used of these consonants). See TENUOUS.] *Gr. Grum.* One of the three surd mutes (voiceless stops) *κ*, *π*, *τ* (*k*, *p*, *t*); — so called in relation to their respective middle letters, or mediæ, *γ*, *β*, *δ* (*g*, *b*, *d*), and their aspirates, *χ*, *φ*, *θ* (*kh*, *ph*, *th*). The term is also sometimes applied to the corresponding consonants in other languages.

te-nu'i-ty (tē-nū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *tenuitas*, fr. *tenuis* thin: cf. F. *ténuité*. See TENUOUS.] **1.** Quality or state of being tenuous; of a broad substance, thinness; of anything that is long, slenderness; as, the *tenuity* of a leaf or a hair.
2. Rarity; rareness; thinness, as of a fluid; as, the *tenuity* of the air; the *tenuity* of the blood. *Bacon.*
3. Poverty; indigence. *Obs.* *Eikon Basilike.*
4. Refinement, esp. that marked by simplicity.

ten'u-ous (tĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tenuis* thin. See THIN; cf. TENUIS.] **1.** Thin; slender; small; minute.
2. Rare; subtile; not dense; — said of fluids.
— **ten'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ten'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

ten'ure (tĕn'ŭr), *n.* [F. *tenure*, OF. *teneüre*, fr. *tenir* to hold. See TENABLE.] **1.** Act or right of holding, as property, esp. real estate, properly of a superior; also, the manner of holding real property, or land and tenements, properly of a superior. Tenure, in its strict sense of holding of a superior, is inseparable from the idea of property in land in the theory of the English common law; and this idea of tenure pervades, to a considerable extent, the law of real property in the United States, where the primary title to all land is held essentially in fee simple absolute, and not of a superior. See 2d FEE, 3 **b**. The main common-law tenures were by knight's service and socage. See these terms, and also GAVELKIND, COPYHOLD, FRANKALMOIGN, SERGEANTY, BURGAGE, etc.
2. Manner, condition, or term of holding, in general; the manner in, or the period for, which anything is had and enjoyed; as, to hold a right by a precarious *tenure.*
tenure by free alms. = FRANKALMOIGN.

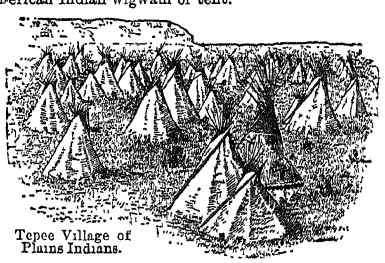
te-nu'ri-al (tē-nū'rĭ-ăl), *a.* *Law.* Of or pert. to tenure; as, *tenurial* rent. — **te-nu'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **te-nu'to** (tā-nōō'tō), *a.* [It., p. p. of *tenere* to hold.] *Music.* Held firmly to its full value, as opposed to *staccato;* — said of a tone or chord. Also used adverbially. Abbr. *ten.* — A **tenuto mark** is often used. Thus: $\overset{-}{\cdot}$.

te'o-cal'li (tē'ō-kăl'ĭ; tā'ō-käl'yĕ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIS (-lĭz; -yĕz). [Mex.] Lit., God's house; an ancient Mexican, esp. Aztec, temple, usually built upon a truncated pyramid.

te'o-sin'te (tē'ō-sĭn'tē), *n.* [Of Mex. origin.] A large grass (*Euchlæna mexicana*), native of Mexico and Central America, closely related to maize and like it in habit of growth. It is now grown for fodder in the southern United States and in many warm countries.

te'pee (tē'pē; tēp'ē), *n.* [Dakota *tipi*, fr. *ti* to dwell.] An American Indian wigwam or tent.


Tepee Village of Plains Indians.

tep'e-fy (tĕp'ē-fī), *v. t. & i.*; TEP'E-FIED (-fīd); TEP'E-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *tepere* to be tepid + E. *-fy;* cf. L. *tepefacere*. See TEPID.] To make or become tepid. *Goldsmith.*

teph'rite (tĕf'rīt), *n.* [Gr. *τέφρα* ashes.] *Petrog.* A volcanic rock consisting essentially of feldspar (plagioclase), augite, and leucite or nephelite. It differs from basanite in not containing olivine. — **teph-rit'ic** (tĕf-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

tep'id (tĕp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *tepidus*, fr. *tepere* to be warm; akin to Skr. *tap* to be warm, *tapas* heat.] Moderately warm; lukewarm; as, a *tepid* bath; *tepid* affections.

tep'i-da'ri-um (tĕp'ĭ-dā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L., prop. neut. of *tepidarius* pertaining to a tepid bath. See TEPID.] A warm room for a bath; orig., in Roman thermæ, a room to sit in, intermediate in temperature between the frigidarium and caldarium.

te-pid'i-ty (tē-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *tépidité.*] Quality or state of being tepid; lukewarmness; tepidness.

ter (tûr), *adv.* [L.] Thrice; — in *music* indicating a measure or phrase to be performed thrice in succession.

ter- (tẽr-). Combining form from L. *ter*, signifying *three times, thrice.* See TRI-.

ter'a-con'ic (tẽr'ȧ-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*terebic* + *citraconic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_7H_{10}O_4$, obtained by the distillation of terebic acid, and otherwise.

ter'a-cryl'ic (-krĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*terpenylic* + *acrylic.*] *Org. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or designating, an acid, $C_7H_{12}O_2$, of the acrylic acid series, obtained by distillation of terpenylic acid as a colorless liquid resembling valeric acid in odor.

ter'a-glin (tẽr'ȧ-glĭn), *n.* [Native name.] *Zoöl.* A silvery-colored sciænoid fish (*Otolithes atelodus*), becoming about two feet long, common on the coast of New South Wales.

ter'a-phim (tĕr'ȧ-fĭm), *n. pl. or sing.* [Heb. *teraphim.*] *Bib.* Idols or an idol used in divination, apparently a part of the household furniture of Aramæan and ancient Jewish families.

ter'a-to- (tĕr'ȧ-tō-). Combining form from Greek *τέρας*, *τέρατος*, *wonder, monster.*

ter'a-tog'e-ny (-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*terato-* + *-geny.*] *Med.* The formation of monsters. — **ter'a-to-ge-net'ic** (-tō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), **ter'a-to-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

ter'a-toid (tĕr'ȧ-toid), *a.* [*terato-* + *-oid.*] Resembling a monster; abnormal; of a pathological growth, exceedingly complex or highly organized, as a teratoma.

ter'a-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*terato-* + *-logy:* cf. Gr. *τερατολογία* a telling of wonders, and F. *tératologie.*] **1.** The study of monstrosities, serious malformations, or marked deviations from the normal type of structure, esp. in man.
2. In discourse, affectation of sublimity; bombast. *Obs.* — **ter'a-to-log'i-cal** (-tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ter'a-tol'o-gist** (-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

ter'a-to'ma (-tō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TOMATA (-tō'mȧ-tȧ) [NL.; *terato-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor, sometimes found in infants, made up of a heterogeneous mixture of tissues, as of bone, cartilage, muscle, etc. — **ter'a-tom'a-tous** (-tŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -tō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

ter'bi-um (tûr'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Ytterby, in Sweden. Cf. ERBIUM.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element, resembling yttrium, found (in combination) in certain minerals, as gadolinite and samarskite. It is trivalent. Symbol, *Tb* or *Tr;* at. wt., 159.2. — **ter'bic** (-bĭk), *a.*

terce (tûrs), *n.* [See TIERCE.] **1.** A third. *Obs.* *Craig.*
2. a *Scots Law.* The widow's right corresponding to the common-law dower. **b** *Eccl.* = TIERCE, 2.

ter'cel (tûr'sĕl), *n.* [OF. *tercel*, or *terçuel* (cf. LL. *tertiolus*), dim. fr. L. *tertius* the third; — according to some, because every third bird in the nest is a male; according to others, because the male is a third smaller than the female. Cf. TIERCE.] **1.** *Falconry.* The male of various falcons, esp. of the peregrine; also, the male of the goshawk.
2. A male eagle. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

ter-cen'te-na-ry (tûr-sĕn'tē-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* [*ter-* + *centenary.*] Including, or relating to, an interval of three hundred years. — *n.* The three hundredth anniversary of any event; also, a celebration of such an anniversary.

ter'cet (tûr'sĕt; tẽr-sĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *terzetto*, dim. of *terzo* third, L. *tertius.* See TIERCE; cf. TERZETTO.] *Music & Pros.* A triplet.

ter'e-bel'la (tĕr'ē-bĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; dim. of L. *terebra* a borer.] **1.** *Surg.* A trephine or trepan.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of tubicolous marine annelids with very long cephalic cirri, three pairs of gills, and small chætiferous lobes. It is the type of a family, **Ter'e-bel'li-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). Hence, **ter'e-bel'lid** (-ĭd), *a. & n.* — **ter'e-bel'loid** (-oid), *a.*

ter-eb'ic (tẽr-ĕb'ĭk; -ē'bĭk), *a.* [*terebinth* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a white crystalline acid, $C_7H_{10}O_4$, obtained by the oxidation of oil of turpentine with nitric acid, and by other methods. It is a dimethyl derivative of paraconic acid.


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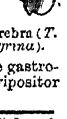
ter'e-binth (tĕr'ē-bĭnth), *n.* [L. *terebinthus*, Gr. *τερέβινθος*: cf. F. *térébinthe.* Cf. TURPENTINE.]
1. Turpentine. *Obs.*
2. A small European anacardiaceous tree (*Pistacia terebinthus*) yielding Chian turpentine.

ter'e-bin'thic (-bĭn'thĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, turpentine; as, *terebinthic* qualities.

ter'e-bin'thine (-thĭn), *a.* [L. *terebinthinus*, Gr. *τερεβίνθινος.*] **a** Of or pertaining to the terebinth tree. **b** Pert. to, consisting of, or like, turpentine.

Ter'e-bin'thus (-thŭs), *n.* [L. See TEREBINTH.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American balsamaceous trees (called also *Bursera*). They have flowers with a corolla of 3–5 petals inserted with the 6–10 stamens beneath the disk. All yield a sweet aromatic balsam. *T. simaruba* is the gumbo limbo. See GUMBO LIMBO, ACUYARI WOOD.

ter'e-bra (tẽr'ē-brȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -BRAS (brȧz), L. -BRÆ (-brē). [L., a borer.] *Rom. Antig.* A machine used in sieges to start a breach, by means of a pointed beam working in a groove.


Terebra (*T. tigrina*).

2. *Zoöl.* **a** [*cap.*] A genus of marine toxoglossate gastropods having a long, tapering spire. **b** The boring ovipositor of a hymenopterous insect.

ter'e-brant (tĕr'ē-brănt), *a.* [L. *terebrans, -antis*, p. pr.] Boring, or adapted for boring; of or pertaining to the Terebrantia.

ter'e-brant, *n.* A bore. *Rare.*

Ter'e-bran'ti-a (-brăn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of Hymenoptera including those which have a boring ovipositor. It is usually one of two suborders (the other being Aculeata) into which hymenopterous insects are divided, and includes the sawflies, gallflies, ichneumon flies, chalcid flies, and allies.

ter'e-brate (tĕr'ē-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *terebratus*, p. p. of *terebrare*, fr. *terebra* a borer, *terere* to rub.] To perforate; bore.

ter'e-brate, *v. i.* To be a bore. *R.*

ter'e-brate (-brāt), *a.* [See TEREBRA.] *Zoöl.* **a** Modified for boring. **b** Provided with a terebra.

ter'ter (tĕn'tẽr), *v. i.* To admit of being tentered.

tent'er, *n.* One who occupies, or lives in, a tent.

Ten'ter-den's Act. = LORD TENTERDEN'S ACT.

ten'ter-hook' wil'ley. = FEARNAUGHT, *n.*, 4. [*Dial. Eng.*]

tent'ful, *a.* Attentive. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

tent'ful, *n.* See -FUL, 2.

tenth, *v. t.* To decimate; to tithe. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

tenth'deal', *n.* A tenth part.

tenth'ly, *adv.* of TENTH.

ten'ti-cle, *n.* A little tent. *Obs.*

tentif. † TENTIVE.

ten-tig'i-nous (tĕn-tĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *tentigo, -inis*, a tension, lecherousness, fr. *tendere, tentum*, to stretch.] *Obs.* **1.** Stiff; stretched; strained.
2. Lustful, or pertaining to lust.

ten-tig'o (tĕn-tī'gō), *n.* [L.] Priapism; also, satyriasis. *Rare.*

ten-til'la (-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. dim.] *Zoöl.* A branch of a tentacle.

ten-til'lum (-ŭm), *n.* [NL. dim.] *Zoöl.* A tentilla.

tent'i-ly (tĕn'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [From dial. *tenty* careful.] Carefully; watchfully. *Scot.*

ten'tive, *a.* Aphetic form of ATTENTIVE. — **ten'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **ten'tive-ness,** *n.* *All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

tent'less, *a. Scot.* **1.** Careless.
2. Unheeded; unnoticed. *Obs.*
3. Not cared for; untended.

tent'mak'er (tĕnt'māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes tents.

ten'tor, *n.* [See TENTER a machine.] An instrument for stretching cloth. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

ten-to'ri-an, *a.* Pert. to a tent.

ten'to-ry, *n.* [L. *tentorium* a tent.] A tent; an awning. *Obs.*

tentoure. † TENTER.

tent peg *or* **pin.** A peg driven into the ground to which to fasten a tent rope.

tent tree. A tall screw pine (*Pandanus fosteri*), confined to Lord Howe's Island.

tenture. † TENTER, a machine.

ten'ture (tĕn'tŭr), *n.* [F.] Wall decorations, esp. paper. *Rare.*

tent'work' (tĕnt'wûrk'), *n.* Work made with tent stitch.

tent'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Wall rue.

tent'y (tĕn'tĭ), *a.* Careful; attentive; watchful. — *adv.* *Both Scot.*

ten'u-ate (tĕn'ū-āt), *v. t.* [L. *tenuatus*, p. p. of *tenuare* to make thin. See TENUOUS.] To make thin; to attenuate. *Rare.*

ten'u-i-fo'li-ous (-ĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tenuis* thin + *folium* a leaf.] Having thin or narrow leaves. *R.*

te-nu'i-ous (tē-nū'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [See TENUOUS.] = TENUOUS. *Obs.*

ten'u-i-ros'ter (tĕn'ū-ĭ-rŏs'tẽr), *n.* [NL.; L. *tenuis* thin + *rostrum* a beak.] One of the Tenuirostres. *Rare.*

ten'u-i-ros'tral (-trăl), *a.* Slender-billed. **b** Of or pertaining to the Tenuirostres.

Ten'u-i-ros'tres (-trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, an unnatural group of mostly passerine birds having slender bills, including humming birds, sunbirds, honey eaters, nuthatches, and others.

tenur, tenure. † TENOR.

ten'u-ry, *n.* Tenure. *Obs.*

ten-weeks stock. A form of the common stock (see STOCK, 2† b), blooming the first season.

tenys. † TENNIS. [TENSON.

ten'zon (tĕn'zŭn). Var. of

teo. † TEE, draw; THE.

teoch. † TOUGH.

teolle. † TILL, *v.*

teologye. † THEOLOGY.

teome. † TEAM.

teon. † TEE, draw; TEN.

teond. † TENTH.

teone. † TEEN.

teonne. † THEN.

teonthe. † TENTH.

te'o-pan (tē'ō-păn; tā'ō-pän'), *n.* [Mex.] An Aztec temple similar to the teocalli.

teore, teorien. † TIRE.

teoth. † TITHE.

teother. † TITHER.

tep. † TAP, *n.*

tep'al (tĕp'ăl; tē'păl), *n.* [F. *tépale*, fr. *pétale*, by transposition.] *Bot.* A division of a perianth. *Obs. & R.*

tepate. † TIPPET.

tep'e-fac'tion (tĕp'ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act of tepefying.

Te'pe-huan' (tā'pē-wä̆n'), *n.* One of a warlike tribe of Piman Indians, now few in number, of the Sierra Madre Mountains, Mexico. They are agriculturists and weavers.

tepet. † TIPPET.

teph'il-lah' (tĕf'ĭl-lä'). Var. of **teph'ra-man'cy** (tĕf'rȧ-mă̆n'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *τέφρα* ashes + *-mancy.*] Divination by the ashes of the altar on which a victim had been consumed in sacrifice.

teph'ro-ite (-rō-īt), *n.* [See TEPHROSIA.] A flesh-red or ash-gray silicate of manganese, Mn_2SiO_4, sometimes containing zinc.

Te-phro'si-a (tē-frō'zhĭ-ȧ; tĕf-rō'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τεφρός* ash-colored, fr. *τέφρα* ashes.] *Bot.* Syn. of CRACCA.

tep'id-ly, *adv.* of TEPID. See -LY.

tep'id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

te'pie. Var. of TEPEE.

tep'it. † TEPID.

te'por (tē'pŏr; tĕp'ẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *tepere* to be tepid.] Gentle heat; tepidness.

te'poy. Var. of TEAPOY.

teppe. † TAP.

‖ **te-qui'la** (tā-kē'lä), *n.* [From the *Tequila* district, Mexico.] The drink mescal.

ter. † TAR; TEAR, *n.*; THERE.

ter, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *tirre* to irritate, to incense.] Anger; passion. *Obs.*

ter. *Abbr.* Terrace; territory.

terage, *n.* [OF. *terrage.*] Land; realm; possession. *Obs.*

Te'rah (tē'rȧ), *n. Bib.* The father of Abraham, who migrated with his family from Ur of the Chaldees to Haran.

te-ra'i (tē-rī'; -rĭ'), *n.* [Hind. *tarāī.*] A swampy lowland belt in India north of the Ganges and at the foot of the Himalayas.

terain. † TYRAN.

ter'a-mor'phous (tĕr'ȧ-m ôr'fŭs), *a.* [Gr. *τέρας* monster + *-morphous.*] Having a monstrous form or nature.

terandry. † TYRANDRY.

terane. † TYRAN.

ter'as (tĕr'ăs; tẽr'ăs), *n.*; *pl.* TERATA (tĕr'ȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *τέρας*, *-ατος*, monster.] *Med.* A monster.

terat. *Abbr.* Teratology.

te-rat'i-cal (tē-răt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *τέρας* a wonder.] Wonderful; ominous; prodigious. *Obs.*

ter'a-tism (tĕr'ȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *τέρας*, *-ατος*, monster.] *Med.* Monstrosity or anomaly.

ter'a-to-gen'e-sis (tĕr'ȧ-tō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* *Terat.* Teratogeny.

ter'a-tog'e-ny (tĕr'ȧ-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*terato-* + *-geny.*] Divination by monstrosities.

ter'a-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *terato-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Monstrosity; teratism.

terauntt. † TYRANT.

terawntrye. † TYRANTRY.

terbentine. † TURPENTINE.

ter'bi-a (tûr'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Terbium oxide, Tb_2O_3, one of the rare earths.

ter'ble (tẽr'b'l). Dial. Eng. var. of TERRIBLE.

terce. † TERSE.

ter'cel, *a.* Male; — said of a hawk or of an eagle. *Obs.*

terce'let (tûrs'lĕt), *n.* [OF. & F. *tiercelet*, dim.] A male falcon, hawk, or bird of prey.

ter'cel-lene (tûr'sĕ-lēn'), *n.* [Cf. TERCEL.] Small male hawk. *Obs.*

ter'cen-ten'ni-al (tûr'sĕn-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a. & n.* = TERCENTENARY.

terc'er (tûr'sẽr), *n. Scots Law.* A widow entitled to terce.

ter'chlo'ride (tûr-klō'rīd; rĭd), *n. Chem.* A trichloride.

ter'ci-a. † TERTIA.

ter'cian. † TERTIAN.

ter'cine (tûr'sĭn), *n.* [L. *tertius* the third; cf. F. *tercine.*] *Bot.* A layer of the primine or secundine of an ovule, originally supposed to be a third coat. *Rare.*

terdelyng. † TURDLING.

tere. † TAR, TEAR, THERE.

tere, *a.* [Cf. F. dial. *tère* tender.] Delicate; dainty. *Obs.*

tere, *a. & n.* Designating fine flour. *Obs.* [cult; racking. *Obs.*]

tere, *a.* Tedious; lingering; difficult.

ter'e-bate (tĕr'ē-bāt), *n.* [See TEREBINTH.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of terebic acid.

ter'e-bel'lum (-bĕl'ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *terebrum* a borer, trephine.] A cranial perforator.

Ter'e-bel'lum, *n.* [LL., supposed to be a corruption of Ptolemy's *τετράπλευρον*, lit., a quadrilateral.] A group of four stars at the base of the tail of Sagittarius.

ter'e-bene (tĕr'ē-bēn), *n.* [See TEREBINTH; cf. TERPENE.] *Chem.* A mixture of terpenes formed by action of sulphuric acid on oil of turpentine and distillation with steam.

ter'e-ben'thene (-bĕn'thēn), *n.* [See TEREBINTH.] Same as PINENE.

ter'e-bi-len'ic (-bĭ-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_7H_8O_4$, formed indirectly from terebic acid.

ter'e-bin'thi-na (-bĭn'thĭ-nȧ; -bĭn-thī'nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Pharm.* Turpentine.

ter'e-bin'thi-nate (-bĭn'thĭ-nāt), *or* **ter'e-bin'thi-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* = TEREBINTHINE.

terebinth tree. = TEREBINTH, 2.

ter'e-brant (tĕr'ē-brănt), *a.* [L. *terebrans, -antis*, p. pr.] Boring, or adapted for boring; of or pertaining to the Terebrantia.

ter'e-brant, *n.* A bore. *Rare.*

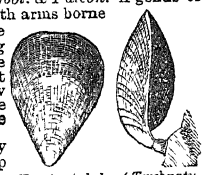
Ter'e-bran'ti-a (-brăn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of Hymenoptera including those which have a boring ovipositor. It is usually one of two suborders (the other being Aculeata) into which hymenopterous insects are divided, and includes the sawflies, gallflies, ichneumon flies, chalcid flies, and allies.

ter'e-brate (tĕr'ē-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *terebratus*, p. p. of *terebrare*, fr. *terebra* a borer, *terere* to rub.] To perforate; bore.

ter'e-brate, *v. i.* To be a bore. *R.*

ter'e-brate (-brāt), *a.* [See TEREBRA.] *Zoöl.* **a** Modified for boring. **b** Provided with a terebra.

Ter'e-brat'u-la (tĕr'ē-brăt'ū-lă), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *terebratus*, p. p., perforated.] **1.** *Zoöl. & Paleon.* A genus of arthropomatous brachiopods with arms borne by a calcareous loop and the larger valve of the shell having a small hole through which the short peduncle projects. It includes many living and a few fossil species, and is the type of a family, **Ter'e-bra-tu'li-dæ** (-brā-tū'lĭ-dē).



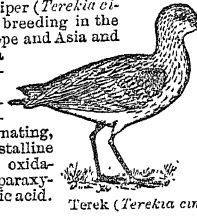
Terebratulidæ (*Terebratulina septentrionalis*) Nat size.

2. [*l. c.*] *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). Any brachiopod of this genus; a lamp shell.

—**ter'e-brat'u-lid** (-brăt'ū-lĭd), *a. & n.* —**ter'e-brat'u-li-form'** (-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* —**ter'e-brat'u-loid** (-loid), *a.*

Te-re'do (tē-rē'dō), *n.* [L., a worm that gnaws wood, clothes, etc., fr. Gr. τερηδών.] **a** *Zoöl.* The genus of mollusks containing the typical shipworms, the type of a small family, **Ter'e-din'i-dæ** (tĕr'ē-dĭn'ĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] *pl.* E. -DOS (-dōz), L. -DINES (-dĭ'nēz). A shipworm.

ter'ek (tĕr'ĕk), *n.* [Because found on the *Terek* River in the Caucasus.] A sandpiper (*Terekia cinerea*) of the Old World, breeding in the far north of eastern Europe and Asia and migrating to South Africa and Australia. It frequents rivers.



Terek (*Terekia cinerea*).

ter'eph-thal'ic (tĕr'ĕf-thăl'ĭk), *a.* [*tere*bene + *phthalic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline dibasic acid obtained by oxidation of oil of turpentine, paraxylene, etc. It is paraphthalic acid. See PHTHALIC.

Te-re'sian (tē-rē'shăn; -zhăn), *n.* [Sp. *Teresa* Theresa.] *Eccl. Hist.* A barefooted Carmelite living under the rule founded by St. Theresa (1515–82). —**Te-re'sian**, *a.*

‖ **te'res ma'jor** (tē'rēz mā'jŏr). [NL. *teres* (sc. *musculus*) a round or smooth muscle + L. *major* greater.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the dorsal surface of the inferior angle of the scapula and from a fibrous septum between itself and the teres minor and infraspinatus muscles, and inserted into the humerus by a tendon passing in front of the long head of the triceps.

‖ **te'res mi'nor** (mī'nŏr). [NL. *teres* (sc. *musculus*) a round or smooth muscle + L. *minor* less.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the dorsal surface of the axillary border of the scapula and from the fibrous septa between itself and the teres major and infraspinatus muscles, and inserted into the lower part of the greater tuberosity of the humerus, passing behind the long head of the triceps.

te-rete' (tē-rēt'; tĕr'ēt), *a.* [L. *teres, -etis*, rounded off, properly, rubbed off, fr. *terere* to rub.] Cylindrical in transverse section, as many plant stems.

ter'gal (tûr'găl), *a.* [L. *tergum* the back.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the back, or tergum.

ter'gant (-gănt), *a. Chiefly Her.* Showing the back. "*Tergant* fugitives." *H. B. Alexander.*

ter'gite (tûr'jīt), *n. Zoöl.* The dorsal plate, or dorsal portion of the covering, of a somite of an articulate animal. —**ter-git'ic** (tĕr-jĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ter'gi-ver-sate' (tûr'jĭ-vĕr-sāt'), *v. i.*; -SAT'ED (-sāt'ĕd); -SAT'ING (-sāt'ĭng). [L. *tergiversatus*, p. p. of *tergiversari* to turn one's back, to shift; *tergum* back + *versare*, freq. of *vertere* to turn. See VERSION.] To shift; to practice evasion; to use subterfuges; to shuffle.

ter'gi-ver-sa'tion (-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tergiversatio*: cf. F. *tergiversation.*] **1.** Act of tergiversating; a shifting; shift; subterfuge; evasion.

2. Fickleness of conduct; inconstancy; act of turning against a cause which one formerly supported.

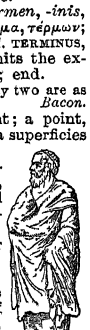
ter'gum (tûr'gŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* TERGA (-gă). [L., the back.] *Zool.* **a** The back of an animal. **b** A tergite. **c** One of the dorsal plates of the operculum of a barnacle.

term (tûrm), *n.* [ME. *terme*, F. *terme*, L. *termen, -inis, terminus*, a boundary limit, end; akin to Gr. τέρμα, τέρμων; cf. Skr. *tar* to go over. See THRUM a tuft; cf. TERMINUS, DETERMINE, EXTERMINATE.] **1.** That which limits the extent of anything; limit; bound; termination; end.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation, and they two are as nature's two *terms*, or boundaries. *Bacon.*

2. *Geom.* That which bounds a higher extent; a point, line, or superficies, that limits; as, a *term* of a superficies is a line, and a *term* of a solid is a superficies.

3. A boundary post or stone; esp., a quadrangular pillar, often tapering downward, adorned on the top with the figure of a head or upper part of the body; —called also *terminal figure* or *statue*. See TERMINUS, 2.



Roman Term (3). *a* Gaine.

4. *Naut.* A piece of carved work placed under each end of the taffrail.

5. Issue; conclusion; outcome. *Now Rare.*

6. A limited or definite extent of time; the time for which anything lasts, as, a *term* of five years; the *term* of life; a presidential *term.*

7. Specif.: **a** In universities, schools, etc., a definite continuous period during which instruction is regularly given to students; as, the school year is divided into three *terms.* **b** The time for which a court is held, or is open for the trial of causes, during which time alone the powers of the court incidental to actual sittings for the hearing of cases may be validly exercised. In England there were formerly four terms in the year, during which the superior courts were open; **Hilary term**, beginning on the 11th and ending on the 31st of January; **Easter term**, beginning on the 15th of April, and ending on the 8th of May; **Trinity term**, beginning on the 22d day of May, and ending on the 12th of June; **Michaelmas term**, beginning on the 2d and ending on the 25th day of November. The rest of the year was called vacation. The legal division of the year into *terms* so far as related to the administration of justice was abolished by the Judicature Acts; but there are still four sittings of the Supreme Court in each year, called the *Michaelmas, Hilary, Easter,* and *Trinity sittings*, coming, in general, in the same parts and *Trinity sittings*, coming, in general, in the same parts and *Trinity sittings*, coming, in general, in the same parts of the year as the older terms. **c** *Law.* (1) The whole time for which an estate is granted, as for the *term* of a life or lives, or for a *term* of years. (2) The estate or interest held by one for a term. Cf. TENEMENT, 1. (3) A space of time granted to a debtor for discharging his obligation.

8. A time or date fixed, appointed, or agreed upon. *Obs.*, except as follows: Specif.: *Law.* **a** The time fixed for the payment of rents or interest; esp.: (1) In England and Ireland, a quarter day. (2) In Scotland, either of the four days corresponding to the English quarter days, these being Whitsunday, May 15, and Martinmas, Nov. 11, called *legal terms*; and Candlemas, Feb. 2, and Lammas Day, Aug. 1, specifically called **conventional terms**. However, any terms adopted by agreement other than the legal terms are called *conventional terms*, the rent being called **backhand rent** when the term is postponed, and **forehand rent** when it is accelerated, or fixed at an earlier date. **b** The semiannual day in Great Britain on which a farm or domestic servant is paid or on which a working period begins.

9. *pl. Med.* The menses.

10. *Logic.* The subject or the predicate of a proposition; one of the three component parts of a syllogism, each one of which is used twice. The predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism is called the *major* term, because it is the most general, and the subject of the conclusion is called the *minor* term, because it is less general. These are called the *extremes*; and the third term, introduced as a common measure, is called the *mean* or *middle* term. Thus in the syllogism: "Every vegetable is combustible; every tree is a vegetable; therefore every tree is combustible," *combustible*, the predicate of the conclusion, is the major term, *tree* is the minor term, *vegetable* is the middle term.

11. A word or expression designative of a definite conception; specif., a word or expression that has a precisely limited meaning in certain relations and uses, or is peculiar to a science, art, profession, or the like; as, a technical *term.* "*Terms* quaint of law." *Chaucer.*

12. *Logic.* That which a word denotes conceived as a specified and determinate object or as an element of a relation.

13. *pl.* Propositions, limitations, or provisions, stated or offered, as in contracts, for the acceptance of another and determining the nature and scope of the agreement; conditions; as, the *terms* of a sale; *terms* cash.

14. *pl.* **a** (1) Mutual relationship; relative position; footing; —often with *on* or *upon*; as, to be on good *terms* with one. (2) Good or even footing; agreement; as, to come to *terms* with one. **b** Conditions; state; circumstances, esp. circumstances that limit or control. *Archaic.*

15. *Math.* **a** *Alg.* A member of a compound quantity; as, a or b in $a+b$; ab or cd in $ab-cd$. **b** Any of the members composing a proportion or ratio.

16. *Astrol.* An essential dignity.

Syn. — TERM, WORD are frequently interchangeable. But WORD has the general sense of an expressive vocable; TERM is commonly more specific, and designates a word which has a precisely limited, often technical, use or meaning; as, purity of style depends on the choice of *words*, and precision of style on a clear understanding of the *terms* used; "A very large number of technical *terms* have been translated into English, and thus new meanings have been added to many popular *words*" (*G. L. Kittredge*). —**at term**, at the end of a term, or definite period of time; specif., *Med.*, at the expiration of the full period of gestation. —**in t.**, in set terms. *Obs. Chaucer.* —**t. of art**, a word or phrase having a specific signification in some specific department of knowledge. —**t. of thought**, the result of a process of thought; the conclusion or upshot of an entire train of considerations. —**terms of a proportion** (*or* **ratio**), *Math.*, the four (or two) members of which it is composed.

term (tûrm), *v. t.*; TERMED (tûrmd); TERM'ING. [See TERM, *n.*; cf. TERMINATE.] To apply a term to; to name; call.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the universe "imaginary space." *Locke*

ter'ma-gan-cy (tûr'mȧ-găn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being termagant.

ter'ma-gant (-gănt), *n.* [ME. *Termagant, Tervagant*, Termagant (in sense 1), OF. *Tervagan, Tervagant, Trivigan(t)*; cf. It. *Trivigante* (fr. F.).] **1.** [*cap.*] An imaginary being supposed by Christians to be a Mohammedan deity. He is represented in ancient moralities, farces, and puppet shows as vociferous and tumultuous.

2. A boisterous, brawling, turbulent person; —formerly applied to both sexes, now only to women.

ter'ma-gant, *a.* Tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous; furious; quarrelsome; scolding. —**ter'ma-gant-ly**, *adv.*

A *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench. *Arbuthnot.*

term'al (tûr'măl), *a. Logic.* Characterized by distinction of a term or terms; as, a termal proposition, that is, a proposition of third adjacent.

term day. A day which is a term (as for payment of rent), or is a day in a term, as of the sitting of a court; esp., one of a series of special days, designated by scientists of different nations or stations, for making synoptic magnetic, meteorological, or other physical observations.

term'er (tûr'mĕr), *n.* **1.** One who resorted to London during the law term only, esp. one whose object was intrigue, dishonest practices, dissipation, etc. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. *Law.* = TERMOR.

3. A person serving a term in prison; —used with an ordinal; as, *first termer, third termer.*

term fee. *Law.* A fee by the term, chargeable to a suitor, or by law fixed and taxable in the costs of a cause, for each or any term it is in court.

ter'mi-na-ble (tûr'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [See TERMINATE.] That may be terminated or bounded; limitable; discontinuing after a certain term. —**ter'mi-na-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ter'mi-na-ble-ness**, *n.* —**terminable annuity.** See ANNUITY, 2.

ter'mi-nal (tûr'mĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *terminalis*: cf. F. *terminal.* See TERM, *n.*] **1.** Of or pert. to a term, as an end, extremity, boundary, or terminus; forming the terminus or extremity; as, a *terminal* pillar.



Terminal Bud.

2. *Bot.* Growing at the end of a branch or stem.

3. *Railroads.* Pertaining to a railroad terminal; connected with the receipt or delivery of freight; as, *terminal* charges. See TERMINAL, *n.*, 3 **b**.

4. Of or pertaining to a term, or fixed period of time; occurring in a term or in every term; as, a *terminal* dinner; a *terminal* subscription.

5. *Logic.* Pert. to, or constituted by, a term.

terminal dementia. See DEMENTIA. — **t. figure.** = TERM, *n.*, 3. — **t. moraine.** *Geol.* See MORAINE. — **t. pedestal**, a plinth. — **t quantity**, *Logic*, the quantity of a term. — **t. reserve.** See RESERVE, *n.*, 3. — **t. sinus**, *Embryol.*, a circular blood sinus bordering the area vasculosa. — **t. statue.** = TERM, *n.*, 3. — **t. stress.** See STRESS, *n.*, 4.

ter'mi-nal, *n.* **1.** The part which terminates, or forms the end of, something; termination; extremity; end.

2. *Elec.* Either of the ends of a conducting circuit, as of an induction coil, dynamo, or electric motor; a pole.

3. *Railroads.* **a** The end of a line of railroad, with the switches, stations, sheds, and other appliances pertaining thereto. **b** Any station for the delivery or receipt of freight lying too far from the main line to be served by mere *sidings*. **c** A rate charged on all freight, independent of the distance, and supposed to cover the expenses of station service, as distinct from **mileage rate**, generally proportionate to the distance and intended to cover movement expenses; a terminal charge. **d** A town lying at the end of a railroad; — more properly called a *terminus.*

4. *Arch.* A terminating and usually ornamental detail, as the carved end of a church pew.

Ter'mi-na'li-a (tûr'mĭ-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A festival held on Feb. 23, the establishment of which was ascribed to Numa, on which neighbors met at their mutual boundaries, made offerings to the termini, or boundary stones, and joined in a meal, frolics, etc.

Ter'mi-na'li-a, *n.* [NL. See TERMINAL, *a.*] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical combretaceous trees and shrubs having entire leaves clustered at the ends of the branches (whence the name) and small apetalous flowers in loose spikes. *T. catappa* is the Malabar almond. The wood of several species is valuable. See MYROBALAN, 1.

ter'mi-nate (tûr'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *terminatus*, p. p. of *terminare*. See TERM.] **1.** To set or form a term or limit to; to bound; limit; as, to *terminate* a surface by a line.

2. To put an end to; to make to cease; to end; as, to *terminate* an effort, or a controversy.

3. Hence, to put the finishing touch to; to bring to completion; to complete; perfect. *Now Rare.*

4. To express in terms; to apply terms to; to describe. *R.*

I was censuring or rather *terminating* my own soul. *Emerson.*

Syn. — See CLOSE.

ter'mi-nate, *v. i.* **1.** To be limited in space by a point, line, or surface; to stop short; to end; as, the torrid zone *terminates* at the tropics.

2. To come to a limit in time; to end; close.

Policies of insurance which from any cause cease to be in force are said to "*terminate.*" *C. E. Willard.*

terminating decimal, a terminate decimal.

ter'mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* Coming to an end or capable of ending; limitable or limited; specif., *Math.*, expressed or expressible in a finite number of figures or terms; as, a *terminate* number or decimal.

ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *terminatio* a bounding, fixing, determining: cf. F. *terminaison*, OF. also *terminacion.* See TERM.] **1.** Act of terminating, or of limiting or setting bounds; act of ending or concluding; as, a voluntary *termination* of hostilities.

2. That which ends, limits, or bounds; as: **a** Limit in space or extent; bound; end; as, the *termination* of a line. **b** End in time or existence; as, the *termination* of life.

3. *Gram* The ending of a word; a final syllable or letter; esp., the part added to a stem in inflection.

4. End; conclusion; completion; result; as, the dispute was brought to a satisfactory *termination.*

5. Last purpose; determination; decision. *Rare.*

6. That which finishes off or completes, as, in architecture, a terminal or a finial. *Rare.*

7. A word; term. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — TERMINATION, ENDING, TERMINUS. *Termination* and *ending* apply esp. to temporal relations (except as noted below) and are often interchangeable. But **TERMINATION** emphasizes the idea of a limit set; ENDING, that of a close or conclusion reached; as, before the *termination* of hostilities, after the *termination* of the period agreed on; "The maiden sang as if her song could have no *ending*" (*Wordsworth*). As applied to inflectional syllables and similar formative elements in language, *termination* is the more technical, *ending*, the more familiar term. TERMINUS suggests spatial rather than temporal relations; as, the *terminus* of one's journey (i. e., one's goal or destination); the *termination* of one's journey (i. e., its conclusion in time); a railroad *terminus.* See CLOSE.

ter'mi-na'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or forming, a termination, esp. the concluding syllable of a word.

ter'mi-na-tive (tûr'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to terminate; terminating; determining; definitive; absolute; specif., *Philol.*, pert. to, or designating, a verbal form which distinguishes the beginning or the end of the action that it denotes, as ὄρνυμι, set in motion. —**ter'mi-na-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ter'mi-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* [L., he who limits or sets bounds.] **1.** One that terminates.

2. *Astron.* The dividing line between the illuminated and the unilluminated part of the moon's or a planet's disk.

ter'mi-na-to-ry (-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Terminative; limiting.

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ter'e-brat'ing (tĕr'ē-brāt'ĭng), *p. a.* Boring; specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* Designating mollusks which bore in rocks, wood, etc. **b** *Med.* Designating certain pains, esp. those of locomotor ataxia.

ter'e-bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n* [L. *terebratio.*] **a** A boring; specif., trephining. **b** A boring pain.

teret. Var. of TERAP. [*Scot.*]

tere'ful, *a.* = 3d TERE. *Obs.*

tereityorye. † TERRITORY.

ter-el'ia (tĕr-ē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *terra* earth.] *Elec.* An earthkin.

terement, *n.* Interment. *Obs.*

terene † TERRENE.

Ter-en'tian (tĕr-ĕn'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Terence, or having qualities like those of his comedies, as refinement and poetic finish.

ter-eph'tha-late (-ĕf'thȧ-lāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of terephthalic acid.

‖ **te'res at'que ro-tun'dus.** [L.] Smooth [or polished] and round, i. e., complete or perfect like a globe; —said of a wise man.

Horace (*Satires*, II. vii. 73).

Te'resh (tē'rĕsh). *Bib.*

terestre. † TERRESTRIAL.

teret. *a.* Terete. *Obs.* [Terete.]

te-re'tial (tē-rē'shăl), *a. Zool.* [wallow. *Obs.*]

te-ret'i-can'date (tē-rĕt'ĭ-kăn'dāt), *a.* [L. *teres, -etis*, round + *canda* tail.] Round-tailed. *Rare.*

ter'e-ti-fo'li-ous, *a.* [L. *teres, -etis*, round + E. *-folious.*] Having terete leaves. *Obs.*

te-ret'ish (tē-rē'tĭ-ĭsh; tĕr'ē-tĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.

ter'e-tism (tĕr'ē-tĭz'm), *n.* [See TERETE.] An unmelodious verse. *Obs.*

ter'e-tous (-tŭs), *a.* Terete. *Obs.*

Te'reus (tē'rūs; tē'rē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. GR. Τηρεύς.] See PHILOMELA, 1.

ter'fle, *v. i.* [AS. *tearflian.*] To

ter'ga, *n., L. pl* of TERGUM.

tergat, tergate † TARGET.

ter-gem'i-nal (tē'r-jĕm'ĭ-nȧl), **ter-gem'i-nate** (-jĕm'ĭ-nāt), *or* **ter-gem'i-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *tergeminus; ter* thrice + *geminus* twin-born. Cf. TRIGEMINOUS.] *Bot.* Thrice twin: forking with three pairs of leaflets.

terget. † TARGET.

ter-gif'er-ous (tĕr-jĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tergum* the back + *-ferous.*] Dorsiferous.

ter'gi-ment (tûr'jĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [LL. *tergimentum.*] A makeweight. *Obs.*

ter'gi-ver'sant (tûr'jĭ-vûr'sănt), *a.* Tergiversating. *Rare.*

ter'gi-ver-sa'tor (-vĕr-sā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who tergiversates.

ter'gi-verse (tûr'jĭ-vûrs), *v. i.* To tergiversate. *Obs.*

terien. † TAR, to incite; TARRY.

terin. † THEREIN.

ter'in (tĕr'ĭn). Var. of TARIN.

terliss. † TRELLIS. [LOWE.]

terly terlowe. † TYRLY TYRE.

term. *Abbr.* Termination.

ter'ma-gant-ism (tûr'mȧ-gănt-ĭz'm), *n.* Termagancy. *Rare.*

termd. Termed. *Ref. Sp.*

Ter'mes (tûr'mēz). *n.* [L. *termes, tarmes, -itis*, a woodworm Cf. TERMITE.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of white ants.

ter'mi-nal-ly, *adv.* of TERMINAL.

ter'mi-nant (tûr'mĭ-nănt), *n.* [L. *terminans*, p. pr. of *terminare.*] Termination. *Obs.*

ter'mi-ner (tûr'mĭ-nẽr), *n.* [F. *terminer* to end, inf. as n.] *Law.* A determining. See OYER AND TERMINER.

ter'mi-nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The doctrine held by the terminists.

2. *Philos.* The doctrine inaugurated by William Ockham that the term as it exists in the mind is the sole basis of logical distinctions; Occamism.

Terminism was a symptom of decay, for in its work is noticeable . . . the deterioration in the scholastic synthesis. *New Int. Encyc.*

ter'mi-nist (-nĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *terministe.*] **1.** *Theol.* One who maintains that God has fixed a certain term for the probation of individual persons, during which period, and no longer, they have the offer of grace.

2. *Philos.* An Occamist. See OCCAMISM.

ter'mi-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [L. *terminus* term + E. *-logy*: cf. F. *terminologie.*] The technical or special terms or words used in any business, art, science, or the like. Cf. NOMENCLATURE, *n.*, 3. — **ter'mi-no-log'ic-al** (-nŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ter'mi-no-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

term insurance. Insurance for a specified term providing for no payment to the insured except upon losses during the term, and becoming void upon its expiration.

ter'mi-nus (tûr'mĭ-nŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NI (-nī). [L. See TERM.] **1.** A boundary; border; limit.

2. [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig. & Antiq.* God of boundaries, probably originally a form of Jupiter as god of law and guardian of rights; also [*l. c.*], a boundary stone, or term, often representing Terminus. Cf. HERM, and see TERM, *n.*, 3.

3. Any post or stone marking a boundary.

4. Termination; end; limit; final goal.

5. Either end of a railroad line; also, the station, or the town or city, at that place.

Syn. — See TERMINATION.

ter'mite (tûr'mīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *termite.* See TERMES.] Any of numerous pale-colored, soft-bodied, social insects of the family Termitidæ; a white ant. See WHITE ANT.

term'less (tûrm'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no term or end; boundless; unending; as, *termless* time; *termless* grief.

2. Inexpressible; indescribable; nameless. *Rare. Shak.*

term'or (tûr'mŏr), *n.* *Law.* One who has an estate for a term of years or for life.

tern (tûrn), *n.* [Dan. *terne, tærne*; akin to Sw. *tärna*, Icel. *perna*; cf. NL. *sterna.*] Any of numerous birds of the gull family, of *Sterna* and allied genera, constituting in some classifications a subfamily, Sterninæ. Terns are mostly smaller than the true gulls and have a more slender bill and weaker feet, a tail often deeply forked, and a flight more graceful and dashing; — hence the name *sea swallow.* Terns usually carry the bill pointed downward in flight and secure their prey of small fish by plunging into the water. Most are of the genus *Sterna* (which see), typified by the common tern (*S. hirundo*) of both coasts of the Atlantic. It is pure white with a black cap and a pearl-gray mantle. Entirely white terns of the genus *Gygis* are found on Pacific islands, dark brownish ones (see NODDY, 2 **a**) of *Anous* and *Micranous* on various tropical coasts; small dark-bodied species of *Hydrochelidon* (called **black terns**) are widespread. Most terns nest in colonies, and some have been hunted for their feathers.



Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*). 1/8

tern, *n.* [F. *terne.* See TERN, *a.*] **1.** That which consists of, or pertains to, three things or numbers together; specif., a prize in a lottery resulting from the favorable combination of three numbers in the drawing; also, the three numbers themselves. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. *Math.* A system of three pairs of conjugate trihedra including the twenty-seven straight lines in a cubic surface.

tern, *n.* [Cf. L. *terni* three each.] *Naut.* A three-masted schooner. Called also *tern schooner. Local, U. S.*

ter'nal (tûr'năl), *a.* [From TERN, *a.*] Threefold. — **ternal proposition,** a trinary proposition.

ter'na-ry (-nă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *ternarius,* fr. *terni.* See TERN, *a.*] **1.** Proceeding by threes; consisting of three; as, the *ternary* number was once held in great veneration.

2. *Chem.* Containing, or consisting of, three different parts, as elements, atoms, groups, or radicals, regarded as having different functions or relations in the molecule; thus, sodium hydroxide, NaOH, is a *ternary* compound.

3. *Math.* **a** Using three as the radix or base; — said of a system of notation. **b** Having three variables; — said of a form or quantic.

4. *Metal.* Consisting of an alloy of three metals; as: **ternary steel,** a steel composed of the usual iron and carbon, alloyed with one other metal.

ternary measure, *Music,* triple measure. See under TRIPLE.

ter'na-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A ternion; the number three; three things taken together; a triad.

ter'nate (-nāt), *a.* [NL. *ternatus,* fr. L. *terni* three each. See TERN, *a.*] Consisting of threes; arranged in threes; trifoliolate; — said esp. of leaves. — **ter'nate-ly,** *adv.*

ter-na'to-pin'nate (tẽr-nā'tō-pĭn'nāt), *a.* [See TERNATE; PINNATE.] *Bot.* Ternately compound with the divisions pinnate, as some leaves.

terne (tûrn), *v. t.*; TERNED (tûrnd); TERN'ING. To coat with an alloy of tin and lead; to make into terneplate.

terne'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A kind of iron plate made by coating sheet iron with an alloy of tin and lead.

ter'ni-on (tûr'nĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *ternio,* fr. *terni* three each. See TERN, *a.*] The number three; a ternary; specif., *Bibliog.*, a section of three folio sheets.

Tern-stræ'mi-a (tûrn-strē'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Christopher *Ternström,* Swedish naturalist.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American theaceous trees and shrubs having bracted flowers with free sepals, and petals slightly coherent at the base. *T. obovalis* is the scarlet seed.

ter'pene (tûr'pēn), *n.* [See TURPENTINE; cf. TEREBENE.] *Chem.* Any one of a series of isomeric hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_{16}$, prominent constituents of many volatile oils obtained by the distillation of plants, esp. the conifers. The true terpenes have a ring structure, and may be divided into two general groups: (1) The **terpane,** or **menthane, group,** the members characterized by ability to unite with four atoms of some univalent element, as bromine. To this group belong limonene, sylvestrene, etc. (2) The **camphane group,** whose members can take up but two atoms of bromine. Examples are camphene, pinene. There are also **olefinic** terpenes, having the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, but an open-chain structure, as myrcene; **hemiterpenes,** C_5H_8, such as isoprene; **sesquiterpenes,** $C_{15}H_{24}$, as cedrene; and **polyterpenes,** $(C_5H_8)_x$.

ter'pe-nyl'ic (tûr'pĕ-nĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*terpene* + *-yl* + *-ic.*] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a white crystalline lactonic acid, $C_8H_{12}O_4$, obtained by the oxidation of oil of turpentine with chromic acid and in other ways.

ter'pin (tûr'pĭn), *n.* Also **ter'pine** (-pĭn; -pēn; 184). [Cf. TERPENE.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{18}(OH)_2$, regarded as a derivative of menthane. It exists in two isomeric forms, **cis-terpin,** obtained in the form of a hydrate by treating oil of turpentine with dilute acids and in other ways, and **trans-terpin,** which does not form a hydrate and which is produced indirectly from the cis-form. Terpin hydrate yields a large number of products by dehydration.

ter'pin-ene (-pĭ-nēn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A very stable terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, occurring in oil of cardamom and formed by the action of alcohol and sulphuric acid on dipentene and in other ways. It is a liquid having an odor like cymene.

ter-pin'e-ol (tẽr-pĭn'ē-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*terpin* + 2d *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** A white crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{17}OH$, melting at 35° C., occurring in certain volatile oils and formed by the action of dilute acids on terpin hydrate. Commercial terpineol is liquid, owing to the admixture of other substances. It has an odor like lilies of the valley and is used in perfumery. **b** By extension, either of two substances isomeric with, and related to, terpineol proper.

ter'pin-ol (tûr'pĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* Terpineol, esp. the commercial article.

ter-pin'o-lene (tẽr-pĭn'ō-lēn), *n.* [*terpinol* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, prepared artificially, as by heating terpineol with oxalic acid.

Terp-sich'o-re (tûrp-sĭk'ō-rē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τερψιχόρη; *τέρψις* enjoyment (fr. *τέρπειν* to gladden) + χορός dance, dancing.] *Class. Myth.* Muse of dancing and choral song.

terp'si-cho-re'an (tûrp'sĭ-kō-rē'ăn), *a.* **a** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Terpsichore. **b** Of or pertaining to dancing.

terp'si-cho-re'an, *n.* A dancer. *Collog.*

‖ **ter'ra** (tẽr'ă; *It.* tĕr'rä), *n.* [It. & L. See TERRACE.] The earth; earth; — used esp. in phrases. — **ter'ra al'ba** (ăl'bă) [L., white earth], *Com.*, any of several white amorphous substances; as: **a** Gypsum, ground for a pigment. **b** Kaolin, used esp. as an adulterant of paints, etc. **c** Burnt alum. **d** Magnesia. — **t. a terra.** See TERRE À TERRE. — **t. cotta.** See in *Vocab.* — **t. di Si-en'na** (dē sĭ-ĕn'ä) *or, better,* **Sie'na** (*It.* syĕ'nä), sienna. — **t. fir'ma** (fûr'mă) [L.], firm or solid earth, as affording a safe footing or as opposed to water; sometimes, mainland, as opposed to islands. — **t. in-cog'ni-ta** (ĭn-kŏg'nĭ-tă); *pl.* **ter'ræ in-cog'ni-tæ** (tẽr'ē ĭn-kŏg'nĭ-tē) [L.], an unknown land; unexplored country. — **t. ja-po'ni-ca** (jă-pŏn'ĭ-kă) [NL.], gambier, which when first imported into Europe, in the 17th century, was believed to be an earth. Hence, any catechu. — **t. Lem'ni-a** (lĕm'nĭ-ă) [L.], Lemnian earth. — **T. Ma'ræ.** [L., lit., mother earth.] = TELLUS. — **t. mi-ra'cu-lo'sa** (mĭ-răk'ū-lō'să) [LL., lit., wonderful earth], bole. See 2d BOLE, 1. *Obs.* — **t. pon'de-ro'sa** (pŏn'dē-rō'să) [L., ponderous earth], barite. — **t. pu-tu'ra** (pū-tū'ră). See PUTURE. — **t. ros'sa** (rŏs'să) [It. *rossa* red], red earth due to weathering of rocks, esp. limestone, as in southern Europe. — **t. si'gil-la'ta** (sĭj'ĭ-lă'tă) [LL., lit., stamped earth], Lemnian earth. Cf. SPHRAGIDE. — **t. um'bra** (ŭm'bră). [L., or NL., Umbrian earth. Cf. UMBER, the pigment.] = 2d UMBER. — **t. ver'de** (vẽr'dā) [It., green], terre-verte.

ter'race (tẽr'ăs), *n.* [OF. *terrace,* F. *terrasse* (cf. It. *terrazza*), fr. L. *terra* the earth, prob. for *tersa,* originally meaning, dry land, and akin to *torrere* to parch, E. *torrid,* and *thirst.* See THIRST; cf. FUMITORY, INTER, *v.*, PARTERRE, TERRIER, TRASS, TUREEN.] **1.** A raised level space, step, or platform of earth, supported on one or more faces by a wall, a bank of turf, or the like, whether designed for use or pleasure, often one of a series arranged one above the other on a slope; also, such bank of turf, etc., and the raised level collectively, or a natural formation resembling such a raised level and such side or sides.

2. *Geol.* A level and rather narrow plain, usually with a steep front, bordering a river, a lake, or sometimes the sea. Many rivers are bordered by a series of terraces at different levels, indicating the flood plains at successive periods.

3. A street, or a row of houses, along the side or top of rising ground; — often used arbitrarily in naming any kind of street or row of houses.

4. A flat roof of a house, esp. a Spanish or Oriental house.

5. A balcony, esp. one large and uncovered. *Obs. or R.*

6. A flaw in marble, commonly cored out and filled up.

ter'race (tẽr'ăs), *v. t.*; TER'RACED (-ăst); TER'RAC-ING (-ă-sĭng). To form into a terrace or terraces; to furnish with a terrace or terraces; as, to *terrace* a garden, or a building.

ter'ra cot'ta (tẽr'ă kŏt'ă). [It.; *terra* earth + *cotta,* fem. of *cotto* cooked, L. *coctus,* p. p. of *coquere* to cook. See COOK, *n.*] **a** Hard-baked pottery, esp. that of a brownish red or yellowish red color, variously used for architectural reliefs, statuettes, vases, etc. Terra cotta may also be glazed or variously colored. **b** A color or tint, usually a reddish brown, like that of hard-baked clay.

terra cotta lumber. Earthenware so prepared as to hold nails driven into it. The clay is left porous, with openings and gaps, so as to be light and easy to pierce or cut.

‖ **ter'ræ fi'li-us** (tẽr'ē fĭl'ĭ-ŭs); *pl.* **ter'ræ fi'li-ī** (-ī). [L., son of the earth.] **a** A person of lowly birth. **b** Formerly, a student at Oxford University appointed to make at the Encænia a satirical speech, freely satirizing the university authorities. Cf. PREVARICATOR, 2.

ter-rain' (tẽ-rān'; tĕr'ān), *n.* [F. See TERRANE.] **a** Var. of TERRANE. **b** *Mil.* An area of ground considered as to its extent and topography in relation to its use for a specific purpose, as for a battle or the erection of fortifications.

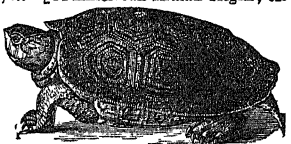
ter'ra-ma'ra (tẽr'ă-mä'rä), *n.*; *It. pl.* TERRAMARE (-rā). [It. *terra* earth + *amara,* fem. of *amaro* bitter.] **1.** Any earthy deposit capable of being used as a fertilizer.

2. One of the mounds in the Po valley over the sites of villages of the neolithic period and the age of bronze. The culture shown resembles that of the Swiss lake dwellers.

ter-rane' (tẽ-rān'; tĕr'ān), *n.* [F. *terrain,* fr. L. *terra* earth.] *Geol.* A formation, or a group of formations; — a general term.

ter-ra'ne-an (tẽ-rā'nē-ăn), *a.* [L. *terra* earth; cf. E. *mediterranean.*] Being in, or belonging to, the earth.

ter'ra-pin (tĕr'ă-pĭn), *n.* [Of American Indian origin; cf. Abnaki *toarebe* turtle, Delaware *tulpe* sea turtle.] **1.** Any of various edible North American turtles of the family Emydidæ living in fresh or brackish water, esp. any of those constituting the genus *Malaclemys,* called **diamond-back terrapins,** which live in salt marshes along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Of them there are four distinct species: *M. centrata,* occurring from the peninsula of Florida northward to the coast of North Carolina, where it merges into the northern variety (*M. centrata concentrica*), which extends as far north as Buzzards Bay; *M. macrospilota,* of the west coast of Florida; *M. pileata,* of the coast of Alabama and Louisiana; and *M. littoralis,* of the coast of Texas. They are all highly valued as food. Less highly prized are the **red-bellied terrapin** (*Pseudemys rubriventris*), native of the tributaries of Chesapeake Bay, and the **yellow-bellied terrapin** (*Pseudemys scripta*) of the southern United States.



Diamond-Back Terrapin (*Malaclemys centrata*). (1/4)

2. Any of various other, esp. fresh-water, turtles. See 2d TURTLE, 1.

ter-ra'que-ous (tẽr-ā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *terra* the earth + E. *aqueous.*] Consisting of land and water; as, the earth is a *terraqueous* globe. — **ter-ra'que-ous-ness,** *n.*

ter-ra'ri-um (tẽ-rā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ă). [L. *terra* earth + *-arium,* as in *aquarium.*] A vivarium without water.

ter-raz'zo (tẽr-rät'sō), *n.*, *or* ‖ **ter-raz'zo Ve'ne-zia'no** (vĕ'nā-zyä'nō). [It.] *Arch.* A kind of cement flooring including fragments of colored stone, commonly not set in patterns.

Ter'rell grass (tẽr'ĕl). A coarse American lyme grass (*Elymus virginicus*), useful in some districts for pasturage.

ter-rene' (tẽ-rēn'), *a.* [L. *terrenus,* fr. *terra* the earth. See TERRACE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the earth; earthy.

2. Earthly; terrestrial; mundane. *Raleigh.*

— **ter-rene'ly,** *adv.* *Rare.* — **ter-rene'ness,** *n.* *Rare.*

ter-rene', *n.* [L. *terrenum* land, ground: cf. F. *terrain.*] **1.** The earth's surface; the earth. *Rare. Milton.*

2. *Surv.* The surface of the ground.

terre'plein' (târ'plān'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *terra* earth + *plenus* full: cf. It. *terrapieno.*] **1.** *Fort.* **a** The top or platform of a rampart, for the cannon, behind the parapet. **b** The surface directly behind a parapet, at whatever level. *R.*

2. *Civil Engin.* An embankment of earth with a broad level top, which is sometimes excavated to form a continuation of an elevated canal across a valley.

ter-res'tri-al (tẽ-rĕs'trĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *terrestris,* fr. *terra* the earth: cf. OF. *terrestriel.* See TERRACE.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or existing on, the earth; earthly; — opposed to *celestial*; as, *terrestrial* seasons. "Bodies *terrestrial.*" 1 *Cor.* xv. 40.

2. Representing, or consisting of, the earth; as, a *terrestrial* globe. "The dark *terrestrial* ball." *Addison.*

3. Consisting of, or pertaining to, land, in distinction from water; as, the *terrestrial* parts of the globe.

4. Belonging to, or inhabiting, the land, or ground, in distinction from trees, water, etc.; as, *terrestrial* serpents.

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ter'mine, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *terminer.*] *Obs.* **a** To bound; limit; terminate. **b** To determine; to decide upon. [of TERMINUS.]

ter'mi-ni (tûr'mĭ-nī), *n.*, *L. pl.* **terminine,** *n.* A limit. *Obs.*

terminour. ✝ TERMINER.

‖ **ter'mi-nus ad quem.** [L.] End [or limit] to which, as the end of a way, place of destination of goods, the last of a series of genealogical descendants, etc.

‖ **ter'mi-nus a quo.** [L.] End [or limit] from which; starting point, as of a line of causation or of a journey, of a series of genealogical ascendants, etc.

termison, *n.* [Cf. F. *terminaison.*] Termination. *Obs.*

ter'mi-ta'ri-um (tûr'mĭ-tā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL. See TERMES.] *Zoöl.* A white ants' nest.

ter'mi-ta-ry (tûr'mĭ-tă-rĭ), *n.* A termitarium.

Ter-mit'i-dæ (tẽr-mĭt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the white ants, or termites, usually placed in the order Neuroptera or Pseudoneuroptera, by some in the order Corrodentia, or a special order, Isoptera. — **ter'mi-tine** (tûr'mĭ-tĭn; -tīn; 183), *a.* & *n.*

term'ly, *a.* Occurring every term. — *adv.* Term by term; every term. *Both Rare.*

term'or, *a.* [LL. *termonlandes,* fr. *termonus* church land + E. *land.*] Designating glebe (see GLEBE, 3). *Obs.*

ter'mo-nol'o-gy (tûr'mō-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *τέρμων, -ονος,* boundary, end + *-logy.*] Terminology. *Rare.* [insurance.]

term policy A policy of term

term'trot'ter, *n.* A termer. *Obs.*

ter-na'do. ✝ TORNADO.

ter-na'ri-ous (tûr-nā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *ternarius.*] Ternary. *Obs.*

ter'na-ry (tûr'nă-rĭ), *n.* A group of three. [natopinnate.]

ter'nate-pin'nate, *a.* *Bot.* Ter-

ter-nat'i-sect (tẽr-năt'ĭ-sĕkt), *a.* [*ternate* + *-sect.*] *Bot.* Cut into three lobes or segments, as a leaf.

terne. ✝ TARN, TURN. [*Obs.*

terne, *n.* [Cf. AS. *torn.*] Anger.

terne, *a.* Fierce; angry. *Obs.*

terr'er-y (tûr'nẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place where terns breed gregariously.

ternit, *a.* [Cf. TERNE fierce.] Fierce. *Obs.* [NIZE. *Obs.*]

ter'nize. Aphetic form of ETER-

‖ **ter'no** (tûr'nō), *n.* [It.] See LOTTERY, 1.

tern schooner. = 4th TERN.

Tern-stræ'mi-a-ce-æ (tûrn-strē'mĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of THEACEÆ.

terof, *pret.* of TO-RIVE. *Obs.*

ter-ox'ide (tẽ-rŏk'sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** A trioxide. *R.*

ter'pane (tûr'pān), *n.* *Chem.* = MENTHANE. [PENE.]

terpane group. *Chem.* See TER-

ter-pen'tic (tẽr-pĕn'tĭk), *a.* Terpenylic.

ter'pe-ny (tûr'pē-nĭ), *n.* A group of dipentene. **b** Terpinene.

terr. *Abbr.* Terrace; territory.

ter'race (tẽr'ăs). Var. of TRASS.

Terrace epoch. *Geol.* The time just after the last ice sheet, when streams developed terraces from valley plains aggraded by river deposits during glaciation. *R.*

ter-rac'i-form (tẽ-răs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*terrace* + *-form.*] *Phys. Geog.* In the form of terraces.

ter'ra-cul'ture (tẽr'ă-kŭl'tûr), *n.* [L. *terra* the earth + *cultura.*] Agriculture. *Rare.* — **ter'ra-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tûr-ăl), *a.* *R.*

terrage. ✝ TERAGE.

ter'rage (tẽr'ĭj), *n.* [F.] *Feudal Law.* A render or tax due, often in kind, from the occupant of land to his lord or the lord's grantee for a license or privilege; also, exemption from this obligation.

terrain cure. *Med.* A treatment by systematic exercise in climbing hills or mountains, with regulation of diet.

terrandry. ✝ TYRANDRY.

ter-ra'ne-ous (tẽ-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Growing on land.

ter'ra-plene', *n.* [Sp. *terraplén.*] A terreplein. *Obs.*

ter-ra'que-an (tẽr-ā'kwē-ăn), *a.* Terraqueous. *Rare.*

ter'rar (tẽr'ăr), *n.* [LL. *terrarius liber.* See 2d TERRIER.] *O. Eng. Law.* = 2d TERRIER a.

ter-ras', **ter-rass'** (tẽ-răs'). Vars. of TRASS.

ter-ras', -rasse' (tẽ-răs'). Vars. of TERRACE, *n.*, 6.

‖ **ter'ra tur-al** (-tûr-ăl), *a.* [It.] Along shore. *Obs.*

terre. ✝ TAR, TARE, TEAR.

terre, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *atterrer.*] To cast on the ground. *Obs.*

‖ **terre' à terre'** (târ' ä târ'). [F.] *Man.* A gait formerly taught, distinguished by short leaps, in which the feet are raised less high than in the curvet.

ter-reen' (tẽ-rēn'). Var. of TUREEN. *Obs. or R.*

ter-re'i-ty (tẽ-rē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Earthiness. *Obs.*

ter'rel (tĕr'ĕl), *n.* [See TERRELLA.] A terrella. *Obs.*

ter-rel'la (tẽ-rĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *terra* the earth.] A spherical loadstone or magnet. *Obs.*

terre'mote', *n.* [OF. *terremote, terremoete,* fr. L. *terra* the earth + *movere, motum,* to move.] An earthquake. *Obs.*

ter're-mo'tive (tẽr'ē-mō'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. It. *terremoto* earthquake, LL. *terræ motus,* prop. motion of the earth.] Seismic. *Rare.*

ter-ren'al (tẽ-rēn'ăl), *a.* Terrene. *Obs.*

ter-rene'. ✝ TERRINE.

ter-ren'i-ty (tẽ-rĕn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Earthliness; worldliness. *Obs.*

ter're-ous (tĕr'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *terreus,* fr. *terra* the earth.] Consisting of earth; earthy. *Obs.*

terrere. ✝ TARRER.

ter-res'i-ty (tẽ-rĕs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. TERROSITY.] Earthliness. *Obs.*

ter-res'tre, *a.* [F.] Terrestrial. *Obs.* [n. Earthiness. *Obs.*

ter'res-tre'i-ty (tĕr'ĕs-trē'ĭ-tĭ),

5. *Astron.* Belonging to the same class with the earth; as, Mercury, Venus, and Mars are *terrestrial* planets.

Syn. — See EARTHLY.

terrestrial, *or* **erecting, eyepiece,** an eyepiece used in telescopes for viewing terrestrial objects, consisting of three, or usually four, lenses so arranged as to present the image of the object in an erect position, instead of inverted, as in astronomical eyepieces. — **t. magnetism,** the magnetic force exerted by the earth as a whole, recognized by its effect on magnetized needles and bars. — **t. meridian.** = MERIDIAN, 4. — **t. refraction,** refraction causing change in the apparent altitude of a distant point, due to the passage of light obliquely through atmospheric strata of varying density. — **t. telescope,** a telescope with a terrestrial eyepiece.

ter-res'tri-al (tĕ-rĕs'trĭ-ăl), *n.* An inhabitant of the earth.

ter'ret (tĕr'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Cf. TORET.] One of the rings on the top of a harness pad, through which the reins pass.

See HARNESS, 2, *1st Illust.*

terre'-ten'ant, ter'-ten'ant (târ'tĕn'ănt), *n.* [AF. *terreteneaunt;* F. *terre* earth, land + *tenant,* p. pr. of *tenir* to hold.] *Law.* One who has the actual possession of land; the occupant of land; often, one seized and in possession of land.

The "*terre-tenant,*" the occupant of the land, is no party to the action. *Pollock & Mat.*

The person, therefore, against whom the action lay was the *terre-tenant* — that is, as is laid down in Bredriman's case — the tenant of the freehold. 1896, 2 *Ch.* 820.

A *terre-tenant* in a general sense is one who is seized or actually possessed of lands as the owner thereof. 114 *Pa.* 146.

terre'-verte' (târ'vârt'), *n.* [F.; *terre* earth + *vert, verte,* green.] Glauconite, or the similar mineral celadonite, used as a green pigment by artists. The best preparations are olive-green and very permanent.

ter'ri-ble (tĕr'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *terribilis,* fr. *terrere* to frighten. See TERROR.] **1.** Adapted, or likely, to excite terror, awe, or dread; dreadful; formidable; appalling.

Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war. *Prior.*

2. Excessive; extreme; tremendous. *Colloq.*

Syn. — Terrific, frightful, formidable, dreadful, horrible, shocking, terrifying, awful. See FEARFUL.

— ter'ri-ble-ness, *n.* — **ter'ri-bly,** *adv.*

ter-ric'o-lous (tĕ-rĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *terra* earth + E. *-colous.*] *Zoöl. & Bot.* Living on the ground; terrestrial.

ter'ri-er (tĕr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *terrier, chien terrier,* fr. *terre* the earth, L. *terra;* cf. F. *terrier* a burrow, LL. *terrarium* a hillock (hence the sense, a mound thrown up in making a burrow, a burrow). See TERRACE; cf. 2d TERRIER.] One of certain breeds of dogs differing much in shape, coat, etc., but generally small, vivacious, intelligent, and courageous. They are good pets, and are useful in hunting some kinds of game, for killing rats, etc. Among the principal breeds are the Airedale, Bedlington, black-and-tan, bull, Dandie Dinmont, fox, Scottish, Irish, and Skye terriers.

ter'ri-er, *n.* [F. *terrier, papier terrier,* LL. *terrarius liber,* i. e., a book belonging or pertaining to land or landed estates. See 1st TERRIER; cf. TERRAR.] *Law.* **a** Formerly, a collection or roll of acknowledgments of the vassals or tenants of a lordship, setting out the rents and services they owed to the lord, etc. **b** Hence, a book or roll in which the interests of private persons or corporations in lands are described by site, boundaries, number of acres, etc.

ter-rif'ic (tĕ-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *terrificus; terrere* to frighten + *facere* to make. See TERROR; FACT.] Exciting, or adapted to excite, great fear or dread; terrible; appalling; as, a *terrific* spectacle; a *terrific* explosion.

ter'ri-fy (tĕr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *terrere* to frighten + E. *-fy:* cf. F. *terrifier,* L. *terrificare.* See TERRIFIC; -FY.] **1.** To make terrible. *Obs.*

If the law, instead of aggravating and *terrifying* sin, shall give out license, it foils itself. *Milton.*

2. To alarm or shock with terror or fear; to frighten.

When ye shall hear of wars . . . be not *terrified.* *Luke* xxi. 9.

3. *Dial. Eng.* **a** To annoy; tease; importune; torment. **b** To injure; destroy. **c** To shake.

ter-rig'e-nous (tĕ-rĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *terrigena, terrigenus; terra* the earth + *genere, gignere,* to bring forth.] **1.** Earthborn; produced by the earth; autochthonous.

2. Specif., *Oceanography,* designating, or pertaining to, the muds and other oceanic sediments derived directly from the waste of the land, as distinguished from deep-sea oozes.

ter-rine' (tĕ-rēn'), *n.* [F. See TUREEN.] **1.** A dish, orig. of earthenware, such as those in which various articles of food are cooked and served; esp., an earthenware jar containing some table delicacy and sold with its contents.

2. *Cookery.* A kind of ragout formerly cooked and served in the same dish; also, a dish consisting of several meats braised together and served in a terrine.

3. A soup tureen.

ter'ri-to'ri-al (tĕr'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *territorialis:* cf. F. *territorial.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to territory or land; as, *territorial* limit; *territorial* jurisdiction.

2. Limited to a certain district; as, *territorial* rights.

3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to all or any one of the Territories of the United States, or a district similarly organized elsewhere; as, *Territorial* governments.

4. *Mil.* Designating, or pert. to, forces organized primarily for territorial defense. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

territorial jurisdiction, *Internat. Law,* the sovereign jurisdiction which a state has over the land within its limits and over its territorial waters and over all persons or property within them. (Cf. EXTERRITORIALITY.) This jurisdiction in general is over all the land within its domain and over rivers and other waters within headlands of its territory, and in addition over the belt of the sea included in its territorial waters. See TERRITORIAL WATERS. — **territorial law.** See PERSONAL LAW. — **t. system,** territorialism. — **t. waters,** *Internat. Law,* the waters under the territorial jurisdiction of a state; specif., the belt (often called the marine belt or territorial sea) of sea subject to such jurisdiction, and subject only to the right of innocent passage (see under INNOCENT) by the vessels of other states. See TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION.

Perhaps it may be said without impropriety that a state has theoretically the right to extend its *territorial waters* from time to time at its will with the increased range of guns. Whether it would in practice be judicious to do so . . . is a widely different matter. . . . In any case the custom of regarding a line three miles from land as defining the boundary of marginal *territorial waters* is so far fixed that a state must be supposed to accept it in the absence of express notice. *W. E. Hall.*

ter'ri-to'ri-al-ism (tĕr'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [*territorial* + *-ism.*] *Eccl.* A theory or system of church polity which lays upon the people of a certain district the duty of submitting to the ecclesiastical control of their ruler or even of accepting their ruler's religious faith; — called also *territorial system.*

ter'ri-to'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Possession of territory or state of being territorial.

ter'ri-to'ri-al-i-za'tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of territorializing, or state of being territorialized.

ter'ri-to'ri-al-ize (-tō'rĭ-ăl-īz; 201), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To enlarge by extension of territory.

2. To reduce to the condition of a territory.

3. To distribute, as a levy of troops among territories or districts; to cause to be applied to a territory or territories.

ter'ri-to-ry (tĕr'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *territorium,* fr. *terra* the earth: cf. F. *territoire.* See TERRACE.] **1.** A large extent or tract of land; a region; district.

He looked, and saw wide *territory* spread
Before him — towns, and rural works between. *Milton.*

2. Extent of land and waters belonging to, or under the jurisdiction or sovereignty of, a prince, state, or government of any form, or any given portion of it; as, the *territory* of a state; the *territories* of the East India Company.

3. Any definite or particular portion of the area of a state considered by itself; as: **a** A tract lying at a distance from the parent country or from the seat of government. **b** Any area or tract of a state not invested with full rights of sovereignty, but governed or ruled as a dependency or subject area, or having a legal system more or less peculiar to itself.

Two kinds of *territories* were clearly contrasted by Marshall C. J. in Loughborough *v.* Blake, 5 Wheat. at p. 324, when he distinguishes between "a part of the society which is either in a state of infancy, advancing to manhood, looking forward to complete equality so soon as that state of manhood shall be attained, as is the case with the Territories [in sense c below]; or which has voluntarily relinquished the right of representation, and has adopted the whole body of Congress for its legitimate government, as is the case with the District." *Quick & Garran.*

Territory. This word, as entering into the definition of private international law . . . includes every geographical area having a separate legal system, England and Scotland, as well as France or Germany. *Encyc. Brit.*

c [*cap.*] Hence, specif.: (1) In the United States, a portion of the country not included within any State, and not yet admitted as a State into the Union, but organized with a separate legislature, under a Territorial governor and other officers appointed by the President and Senate. (2) In Canada and Australia, a similarly organized portion of the country not yet formed into a Province or State.

ter'ror (tĕr'ẽr), *n.* [L. *terror,* akin to *terrere* to frighten, for *tersere,* and to Gr. τρεῖν to flee away, dread, Skr. *tras* to tremble, to be afraid, Russ. *tryasti* to shake: cf. F. *terreur.* Cf. DETER.] **1.** Extreme fear; fear that agitates body and mind; violent dread; fright.

2. A person or thing that causes dread or extreme fear.

Her name shall be the *terror* of the earth. *Shelley.*
There is no *terror,* Cassius, in your threats. *Shak.*

3. One difficult to manage, unreasoning and irascible, a great nuisance, or the like. *Colloq.*

Syn. — Alarm, fright, consternation, dread. See FEAR.

the Terror, *F. Hist.,* the Reign of Terror.

ter'ror-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *terrorisme.*] Act of terrorizing, or state of being terrorized; specif., a mode of governing, or of opposing government, by intimidation.

ter'ror-ist, *n.* [F. *terroriste.*] One who favors or practices terrorism; one who administers or coerces a government or community by intimidation; specif.: **a** An agent or partisan of the revolutionary tribunal during the Reign of Terror in France. **b** A member of a Russian political party aiming to demoralize the government by violence and terror. — **ter'ror-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

ter'ror-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* TER'ROR-IZED (-īzd); TER'ROR-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *terroriser.*] **1.** To impress with terror; to reduce to a state of terror, as by violence, cruelty, or threats; to coerce by intimidation.

Humiliated by the tyranny of foreign despotism, and *terrorized* by ecclesiastical authority. *J. A. Symonds.*

2. To abash; embarrass; — a loose or colloquial use.

ter'ry (tĕr'ĭ), *n.* The loop formed for the nap in weaving velvet, plush, etc.; also, cloth, as for upholstery and trimmings, in which these loops are left uncut.

terse (tûrs), *a.;* TERS'ER (tûr'sẽr); TERS'EST. [L. *tersus,* p. p. of *tergere* to rub or wipe off.] **1.** Appearing as if rubbed or wiped off; rubbed; smooth; polished. *Obs.*

2. Refined; accomplished; — said of persons. *Obs.*

3. Elegantly concise; free of superfluous words; polished to smoothness; neat; succinct; pithy; as, *terse* style.

Terse, luminous, and dignified eloquence. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Neat, pointed, compact. See CONCISE.

ter'tial (tûr'shăl), *a.* [L. *tertius* third, the tertial feathers being feathers of the third row. See TIERCE.] *Zoöl.* Designating the flight feathers borne on the basal joint or humerus of a bird's wing. Cf. PRIMARY, *n.,* 3 **a**; SECONDARY, *n.,* 2 **b** (1). The term is sometimes incorrectly applied to some of the innermost secondaries when different from the others, or even to the scapular feathers. — *n.* A tertial feather.

ter'tian (-shăn), *a.* [L. *tertianus,* fr. *tertius* the third: cf. OF. *tierçain, tiercain.* See TIERCE.] *Med.* Occurring every third day, reckoning inclusively (i. e. every other day); as, a *tertian* fever.

ter'tian, *n.* [L. *tertiana* (sc. *febris*): cf. OF. *tierçaine.*] **1.** *Med.* A disease, esp. an intermittent fever, which returns every other day.

2. A wine measure. See MEASURE. *Obs.*

3. At Aberdeen University, a student of the third year.

4. In *technical* senses: **a** *Eccl.* = TERTIARY, *n.,* 1. **b** *Music.* An organ stop made up of a combined tierce and larigot. **c** *Math.* A curve of the third order.

ter'ti-a-ry (tûr'shĭ-ĕ-rĭ; -shă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *tertiarius* containing a third part, fr. *tertius* third. See TIERCE.] **1.** Of the third formation, order, or rank; as, a *tertiary* use of a word.

2. *Chem.* Possessing some quality in the third degree; subjected to the substitution of three atoms or radicals; as, a *tertiary* salt or amine. Cf. PRIMARY, *a.,* 5 **a**; SECONDARY, *a.,* 2 **a** (1). Specif., *Org. Chem.,* designating a radical in which the combining carbon atom is united with three other carbon atoms; as *tertiary* butyl, $(CH_3)_3C$–; also, designating compounds formed by such radicals. See TERTIARY ALCOHOL.

3. [*cap.*] *Geol.* Designating, or pertaining to, the time, interval immediately following the Mesozoic (formerly called *Secondary*) era, and the formations made during this time. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The Tertiary period was originally subdivided into *Eocene* (with very few or no modern species), *Miocene* (less than half modern), and *Pliocene* (more than half modern). Later the *Oligocene* (with a few modern species) was differentiated, being made to include the later part of the Eocene, and the earlier part of the Miocene as classified earlier; but in America the Oligocene is not always differentiated. During the *Tertiary* period geographic changes were widespread. The Alps, Caucasus, Himalayas, and other high mountains were formed, and the Cordilleran system, from Alaska to Cape Horn, was developing. The huge reptiles of the Cretaceous period had perished, and the dominant land life was mammalian. The period is also called the *Age of Mammals.* The humbler types of life were distinctly modern.

4. *Zoöl.* Tertial.

5. *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to tertiaries.

tertiary alcohol, any alcohol which contains the radical C·OH united with three hydrocarbon radicals. On oxidation the *tertiary alcohols* break down into simpler compounds. Cf. PRIMARY ALCOHOL, SECONDARY ALCOHOL. — **t. amine.** *Chem.* See AMINE. — **t. color,** a color produced by the mixture of two secondary colors. Such a mixture must include all the elements necessary to produce white (in practice, gray), and a tertiary color is hence merely some primary or secondary color dulled with gray, as russet or olive. — **t. rocks.** See PRIMARY ROCKS. — **t. syphilis.** See SYPHILIS.

ter'ti-a-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** *Eccl.* A member of the third order in any monastic system; as, Franciscan or Dominican *tertiaries.* See *third order,* under THIRD.

2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* The Tertiary period or system.

3. *Zoöl.* A tertial feather.

4. A tertiary color.

‖ **ter'ti-um quid** (tûr'shĭ-ŭm). [L.] A third somewhat; something mediating, or regarded as being, between two diverse or incompatible substances, natures, or positions.

God occupies merely an external relation, as a *tertium quid,* to mind and matter. *J. Martineau.*

Ter-tul'li-an-ist (tĕr-tŭl'ĭ-ăn-ĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Tertullian, the austere Latin Church writer (b. A. D. 160 ?), a violent opponent of Gnosticism, who became (about 203) a leader of the Montanist sect. Although happily married, he advocated celibacy, and bitterly opposed second marriages. — **Ter-tul'li-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ter'u-ter'o (tĕr'ōō-tĕr'ō), **ter'u-ter'u** (-ōō), *n.* [Prob. so named from its cry.] A South American lapwing (*Belonopterus cayennensis*) similar to the common lapwing, but having a short hind toe and a spur on the bend of the wing.

‖ **ter'za ri'ma** (tĕr'tsä rē'mä). [It., a third or triple rime.] *Pros.* A scheme of continuous verse (usually iambic pentameter) arranged in tercets in which line 2 of each rimes with 1 and 3 of the next, thus: *a b a, b c b, c d c,* etc., as in Dante's "Divina Commedia."

ter-zet'to (tĕr-tsĕt'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [It., dim. of *terzo* the third, L. *tertius.* See TIERCE.] *Music.* A composition in three voice parts; a trio; esp., a vocal trio.

tesch'en-ite (tĕsh'ĕn-īt), *n.* [From *Teschen,* a town in Silesia, Austria.] *Petrog.* Diabase-like rocks containing analcite, the latter supposed to be from original nephelite, hence altered theralite. Syn. *analcite diabase.*

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ter-res'tri-al'i-ty (tĕ-rĕs'trĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Astron.* Quality or state of being terrestrial; the condition, as of the moon or Mars, of being without bodies of permanent water.

ter-res'tri-al-ize (-rĕs'trĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.* See -IZE.

ter-res'tri-al-ly, *adv.* of TERRESTRIAL.

ter-res'tri-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS

ter'res-tric'i-ty (tĕr'ĕs-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Terrestrialness. *Rare.*

ter-res'tri-fy (tĕ-rĕs'trĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *terrestris* terrestrial + E. *-fy.*] To convert or reduce to earth; to make earthy; to make mundane. *Obs.*

ter-res'tri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [See TERRESTRIAL.] Terrestrial; as, *terrestrious* animals. *Obs.*

ter'riage. † TERRAGE.

ter'ri-bil'i-ty (tĕr'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Terribleness. *Obs.*

ter'ri-bl. Terrible. *Ref. Sp.*

ter'ri-ble (tĕr'ĭ-b'l), *adv.* Terribly. *Scot. & Dial.*

ter'ri-ble-ize, ter'ri-blize, *v. i.* To become terrible. *Obs.*

ter'rick. Var. of TARRACK.

ter'ri-cole (tĕr'ĭ-kōl), **ter-ric'o-line** (tĕ-rĭk'ō-lĭn; -līn), *a.* Terricolous.

ter-ric'o-list (tĕ-rĭk'ō-lĭst), *n.* One who inhabits the earth. *Obs.*

ter-ric're-pant, *a.* [L. *terricrepus* frightfully thundering.] Rebuking bitterly. *Obs.*

ter-ric'u-la-ment, *n.* [L. *terriculamentum.*] A means of causing terror; a bugbear. *Obs.*

ter'rie (tĕr'ĭ), *n.* A terrier. *Obs. or Scot.*

terrien, *n.* [F.] Landholder. *Obs.*

terrier, *n.* [F.] A lair. *Obs.*

ter'ri-er (tĕr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *tarière,* OF. *tarère,* LL. *taratrum.*] An auger or borer. *Obs.*

ter-rif'i-cal (tĕ-rĭf'ĭ-k ăl), *a.* Terrific. *Rare.* — **-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ter'ri-fi-ca'tion (tĕr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *terrificatio.*] Terror, or a cause of it. *Scot. or R.*

ter'ri-fied-ly, *adv.* of *terrified,* p. p.

ter-ril'o-quous (tĕ-rĭl'ō-kwŭs), *a.* [L. *terriloquus.*] Speaking terrible things. *Obs.* — **ter-ril'o-quy** (-kwĭ), *n.* *Obs.*

ter'ring (tĕr'ĭng), *n.* Overburden (in sense 2). *Rare.*

ter-ris'o-nant (tĕ-rĭs'ō-nănt), *a.* = TERRISONOUS. *Obs.*

ter-ris'o-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *terrisonus.*] Sounding terribly. *Obs.*

ter'rit (tĕr'ĭt). Var. of TERRET.

Ter'ri-te'læ (tĕr'ĭ-tē'lē), **Ter'ri-te-la'ri-a** (-tē-lā'rĭ-ă; 115), *n. pl.* [NL. *L. terra* + *tela* web.] *Zoöl.* A division of spiders including the trapdoor spider and others which dig holes and line them with web. — **ter'ri-te-la'ri-an** (-lā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

ter'ri-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of TERRITORIAL.

ter'ri-to-ried (tĕr'ĭ-tō-rĭd), *a.* Possessed of territory. *Rare.*

terrolr, *n.* [F., ground, soil.] Land; territory. *Obs.*

ter'ror, *v. t.* To terrify. *Obs.*

ter'ror-ite, *n.* [From TERROR.] A powerful liquid explosive, chiefly nitroglycerin.

ter'ror-i-za'tion (tĕ'rẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Terrorism.

ter'ror-iz'er (tĕr'ẽr-īz'ẽr), *n.* One that terrorizes.

ter'ror-less, *a.* See -LESS.

ter-ros'i-ty (tĕ-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *terrosus* earthy.] Earthiness. *Obs.*

ter'ru-len-cy (tĕr'ōō-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *terrulentus* earthly.] State of being full of earth. *Obs.* — **ter'ru-lent** (-lĕnt), *a.* *Obs.*

‖ **Ter-sanc'tus** (tĕr-săngk'tŭs), *n.* [L. *ter* thrice + *sanctus* holy.] *Eccl.* = SANCTUS, 1.

terse. † TERCE.

terse, *n.* [AS. *teors.*] Penis. *Obs.*

ter'sel, ter'sil. † TERCEL.

terse'ly, *adv.* of TERSE. See -LY.

terse'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ter'sion (tûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tergere, tersum,* to rub off.] *Med.* Cleansing by dry rubbing.

ter-sul'phide (tĕr-sŭl'fīd; -fĭd), *n.* Also **-fid, -fide, -phid.** *Chem.* A trisulphide.

ter-sul'phu-ret (-f ŭ-r ĕ t), *n.* *Chem.* A trisulphide. *Rare.*

ter'sy-ver'sy (tûr'zĭ-vûr'zĭ), *adv.* Topsy-turvy. *Scot.*

tertane. † TERTIAN.

ter'-ten'ant. Var. of TERRE-TENANT.

ter-ter'ri-fy, *v. i.* [L. *ter* thrice, used intensively + E. *terrify.*] To terrify extremely. *Obs.*

‖ **ter'ti-a.** = TERZO. *Obs.*

ter'ti-a'ri-an (tûr'shĭ-ĕ'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* *Eccl.* = TERTIARY.

ter'ti-ate (tûr'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *tertiatus,* p. p. of *tertiare* to do for the third time.] *Obs.* 1. To do or perform for the third time. **2.** *Ordnance.* To examine (the thickness of the metal) of a piece of ordnance), usually with calipers.

ter'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tertiatio.*] A doing anything the third time; also, division into three. *Obs.* [Thirdly. *Obs.*]

ter'ti-o (tûr'shĭ-ō), *adv.* [L.] Ter'ti-us (-shĭ-ŭs). *Bib.*

‖ **ter'ti-us de-na'ri-us.** [L.] *A.-S. Law.* = THIRD-PENNY.

ter'tiu-ma'ce ca'lo ce'ci-dit Ca'to (tĕr'shĭ-ŭ-mā'sē kā'lō kē'sĭ-dĭt kā'tō). [L.] A third Cato has dropped from heaven. *Juvenal* (II. 40).

tertre, *n.* [F.] A hillock. *Obs.*

‖ **ter-tu'lia** (tĕr-tōōl'yä), *n.* [Sp.] A meeting for social intercourse; an informal evening party; a club.

Ter-tul'lus (tĕr-tŭl'ŭs). *Bib.*

ter-un'ci-us (tĕr-ŭn'shĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L.] See COIN.

tervagant. † TERMAGANT.

ter-va'lence (tĕr-vā'lĕns), *n.* [*ter-* + *valence.*] Trivalence.

ter-va'ri-ant, *a.* [*ter-* + *variant.*] *Phys. Chem.* Variant in three ways; having three degrees of freedom.

terve (*dial.* tûr), *v. t. & i.* To turn round; roll; writhe; struggle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ter'vee (tû(r'vĭ), *v. t.* [Cf. TOPSY-TURVY.] To struggle; writhe. *Dial. Eng.*

terwin, *v. t.* [AS. *tergan, tirgan,* to provoke, irritate.] To weary; fatigue. *Obs.*

tery. † TARRY, TEARY.

teryare. † TAREER.

teryyn. † TAR, to provoke.

ter'zet (tĕr'tĕt; tĕ'r-tsĕt'). *Pros.* Var. of TERCET.

ter'zo (tĕr'tsō), **ter'zi-o** (-tsĕ-ō), *n.* [It. *terzo,* lit., a third, formerly written *tertio;* or Sp. *tercio.*] A legion, or brigade. *Hist.*

tes. † THIS.

te-sack' (tē-săk'). *n.* [Bohemian *tesák.*] = DUSACK.

tes-ca'ri-a. † TESKERIA.

ā̆le, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, soſā; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recēnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

Tes'la coil, Tes'la trans-form'er (tĕs'lȧ). [After N. *Tesla*, American electrician.] *Elec.* A transformer without iron, for high frequency alternating or oscillating currents; an oscillation transformer.

tes'sa-ra (tĕs'ȧ-rȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. *τέσσαρα*, neut. of *τεσσαρες* four.] *Math.* Quadilaterals, esp. spherical or curvilinear.

tes'sel-lar (tĕs'ĕ-lȧr), *a.* [L. *tessella* little cube, dim. fr. *tessera*. See TESSERA.] Formed of tesserae, as a mosaic.

tes'sel-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; TES'SEL-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); TES'SEL-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *tessellatus* tessellated. See TESSELLAR, TESSERA.] To form into squares or checkers; to lay with checkered work; as, *tessellated* floors.

tes'sel-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Formed of little squares, oblongs, or pieces approximating squares, as mosaic work. **2.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Marked like a checkerboard. *Rare.*

tessellated epithelium. See EPITHELIUM.

tes'sel-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of tessellating; also, the mosaic work so formed.

tes'ser-a (tĕs'ĕr-ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SERÆ (-ē). [L., a square piece, a die, prob. fr. some Gr. derivative of *τέσσαρες* four. Cf. FOUR.] **1.** A small piece of marble, glass, or the like, having a square, or nearly square, face, used in mosaic work, as for making pavements, ornamenting walls, etc. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A small cube of ivory, bone, wood, etc., used as a die in gambling. **b** A similar piece, though often modified in shape, used as a ticket, token, certificate, etc.; as, ‖ **tes'se-ra fru'men-ta'ri-a** (tĕs'ĕ-rȧ frōō'mĕn-tā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), a voucher for a dole of provisions; ‖ **tes'se-ra hos'pi-ta'lis** (hŏs'pĭ-tā'lĭs), a pledge of hospitality and friendship, a token half of which was kept by each of two friends; ‖ **tes'se-ra mi'li-ta'ris** (mĭl'ĭ-tā'rĭs; 115), a small billet or tablet of wood bearing a watchword, commander's order, or the like, and distributed through the division of an army; ‖ **tes'se-ra num-ma'ri-a** (nŭ-mā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), a voucher for a dole of money; ‖ **tes'se-ra the-a-tra'lis** (thē'ȧ-trā'lĭs), a ticket for admission to the theater.

‖ **tes'si-tu'ra** (tĕs'sĕ-tōō'rȧ), *n.* [It., texture.] *Music.* That part of the compass of a melody or voice part in which most of its tones lie.

test (tĕst), *n.* [L. *testis*. Cf. TESTAMENT, TESTIFY.] **1.** A witness; also, testimony. *Obs.*

2. A will; a testament. *Scot.*

test, *v. i.* [L. *testari*. See TESTAMENT.] To make a testament, or will. *Obs. or Scots Law.*

test, *n.* [OF. *test*, F. *têt*, or OF. *teste*. See TEST cupel, trial.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The external shell or other hard or firm covering of many invertebrates, as Foraminifera, mollusks, many echinoderms, crustaceans, etc.; esp., in tunicates, the thick outer covering of the body, which is secreted by the mantle, but contains cells which have emigrated into it. It varies in consistency in different forms from leathery or cartilagelike to soft and gelatinous, and in compound ascidians usually forms a solid mass in which the zooids are embedded. In appendicularians it is probably represented by the so-called *house*. Cf. TUNICINE.

2. *Bot.* The testa.

test, *n.* [OF. *test* test, or cupel, potsherd, F. *têt*, fr. L. *testum* an earthen vessel; akin to *testa* a piece of burned clay, an earthen pot, a potsherd; cf. Avestan *tashta* cup. Cf. TEST a shell, TESTACEOUS, TESTER a covering, a coin, TESTY, TÊTE-À-TÊTE.] **1.** *Metal.* A cupel or cupelling hearth for refining precious metals; also, a particular portion of metal refined for the purpose of isolating and weighing its gold and silver. See CUPEL.

> *Chaucer.*
>
> In England the refining is performed in a reverberatory furnace, the bottom of which, called the *test* or cupel, is movable, and into which the lead is fed at intervals from a melting pot in which the rich lead is melted, and poured by a ladle into an iron gutter, serving to convey it to the *test*. *Thorpe.*

2. Examination or trial by the cupel; hence, any critical examination or decisive trial; as, to put a man to a *test*.

3. Hence: **a** Means of trial; discriminative characteristic or fact; specif., subjection to conditions that show the real character of a person or thing in a certain particular; as, absence is a *test* of love. **b** That with which anything is compared for proof of genuineness; touchstone; standard. **c** Specif.: The test in the Test Act, or the act itself.

> Our *Test* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden.*

4. *Chem.* A procedure or reaction employed to recognize or distinguish any particular substance or constituent of a compound; as, the iodine *test* for starch; also, the reagent used or a positive result obtained.

Syn. — Criterion, standard, proof, experiment. See TRIAL.

test, *v. t.*; TEST'ED; TEST'ING. **1.** *Metal.* To refine, as gold or silver, in a test, or cupel; to subject to cupellation.

2. To put to the test or proof; to try the truth, genuineness, or quality of by experiment, or by some principle or standard; as, to *test* the soundness of a principle, the validity of an argument, the strength of a material.

> Experience is the surest standard by which to *test* the real tendency of the existing constitution. *Washington*

3. *Chem.* To examine or try, as by the use of some reagent; as, to *test* a solution by litmus paper.

tes'ta (tĕs'tȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L. *testa* a piece of burned clay, a broken piece of earthenware, a shell. See TEST a cupel.] **1.** *Bot.* The hard external coating or integument of a seed; the episperm.

2. *Zoöl.* The test.

test'a-ble (tĕs'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [See TESTAMENT.] **1.** Capable of being tested, or proved.

2. *Law.* **a** Capable of being disposed of by will. **b** Capable of being witnessed or of witnessing.

tes'ta-ceous (tĕs-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *testaceus*, fr. *testa* a shell.] **1.** Of or pert. to a shell or shells; of the nature of, or having, a hard shell; — in old usage often designating mollusks and brachiopods and disting. from *crustaceous*.

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Dull brick red or brownish yellow.

test act. An act imposing a test, esp. a religious one, upon persons as a condition of their holding or enjoying public office or privilege; specif. [*caps.*], *Eng. Hist.*, a statute passed in 1673 (25 *Car. II.* c. 2) requiring persons holding office, civil or military, or positions of trust under the crown, to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, renounce under oath the right to take arms against the king, receive Communion according to the usage of the Church of England, and abjure belief in transubstantiation. This act was practically repealed in 1828.

tes'ta-cy (tĕs'tȧ-sĭ), *n.* [See TESTATE.] *Law.* State or circumstance of being testate, or of leaving a valid will.

tes'ta-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *testamentum* (fr. *testari* to be a witness, to make one's last will, akin to *testis* a witness); in reference to the Bible, translating Gr. *διαθήκη* a last will, a convention or covenant: cf. F. *testament*. See INTESTATE, TESTIFY.] **1.** A solemn covenant, or, loosely, almost any legal instrument, as a land-book in early English law. *Obs.*, except: *Bib.* a [*cap.*] Either of the two distinct covenants of God respectively called the *Old Testament* and *New Testament*; a covenant; also, one of the two corresponding general divisions of the Scriptures. *Heb.* ix. 15. **b** [*cap.*] Colloquially, the New Testament.

2. *Law.* An act by which a person determines the disposition of his property after his death; now, usually, an instrument in writing by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death; a will; — commonly used in the expression *last will and testament*, the word *will* being otherwise in more common use. In early English law the word *testament* was loosely used (as in def. 1, above) for almost any instrument, the English term for will being *quethe* (cf. BEQUEATH, 2) whether disposing of real or personal estate. See WILL. In Roman law the will was primarily the appointment of an heir for the purpose of a universal succession (see HEIR; UNIVERSAL SUCCESSION). The earliest forms (the ‖ **tes'ta-men'tum ca-la'tis co-mi'ti-is** (tĕs'tȧ-mĕn'tŭm kȧ-lā'tĭs kŏ-mĭsh'ĭ-ĭs), made in the comitia curiata, and the ‖ **tes'ta-men'tum in pro-cinc'tu** (prō-sĭŋk'tū), a nuncupative form, were early replaced by the ‖ **tes'ta-men'tum per æs et li'bram** (ēz ĕt lī'brăm), which was in effect a mancipation, which originally operated as an irrevocable out-and-out conveyance. Later the prætor gave bonorum possessio to the heir named if the instrument bore the seals of seven witnesses even though it were informal, this being called the **prætorian testament** or will. The ‖ **tes'ta-men'tum tri'per-ti'tum** (trĭ'pĕr-tī'tŭm) was a later imperial form named from the three requisites of seven witnesses, signatures of all at the foot, and the affixing of seals as required by the prætor. From the will by mancipation was developed the will of modern Civil law systems. The Roman law *testament* was distinct from the less formal *codicil* (which see). See NUNCUPATIVE WILL.

testament dative. See DATIVE, *a.*, 3 **c.** — **T. of the Twelve Patriarchs.** See APOCRYPHA.

tes'ta-men'tal (-mĕn'tȧl), *a.* [L. *testamentalis*.] Of or pertaining to a testament; testamentary.

tes'ta-men'ta-ry (-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *testamentarius*: cf. F. *testamentaire*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a will, or testament, or the administration of a will; as, letters *testamentary*.

2. Bequeathed by will; given by testament.

3. Done or appointed by, or founded on, a testament, or will; as, a *testamentary* guardian, one appointed by will.

testamentary tutor. See TUTOR, *n.*

‖ **tes'ta'mur** (tĕs-tā'mŭr), *n.* [L., we testify, fr. *testari* to testify.] *Eng. Univ.* A certificate of merit or proficiency; — so called from its first words, *Ita* [thus] *testamur*.

tes'tate (tĕs'tāt), *a.* [L. *testatus*, p p. of *testari*. See TESTAMENT.] *Law.* Having made and left a will; as, a person dying *testate*; — opposed to *intestate*.

tes'tate (-tāt), *v. i.*; TES'TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd); TES'TAT-ING (-tāt-ĭng). To make a testament, or will. *Rare.*

tes-ta'tion (tĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *testatio*.] **1.** *Law.* Act or power of disposing of property by testament, or will.

2. A witnessing or witness. *Obs.*

tes-ta'tor (-tŏr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *testateur*.] **1.** *Law.* A man who leaves a will, or testament, in force at his death.

2. A witness. *Obs.*

tes-ta'trix (-trĭks), *n.* [L.] *Law.* A female testator.

tes-ta'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *L.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., neut. of *testatus*, p. p. of *testari*.] *Law.* **a** That portion of the ordinary purchase deed (beginning with the words "Now this indenture witnesseth") which contains the statement of the consideration, the words incorporating covenants for title, and the operative words. *Eng.* **b** Short for TESTATUM CAPIAS.

tes'te (tĕs'tē), *n.* [From L. *teste*, abl. of *testis* a witness.] *Law.* **a** The witnessing or concluding clause (in which *teste* was the first word) of a writ or other precept. **b** Witness; — often used to indicate that what immediately follows is named as authority for what precedes.

tes-ted' (tĕs-tĕd'), *a. Law.* Having the teste, or witnessing clause, duly attached; — said of a writ, deed, etc.

test'er (tĕs'tĕr), *n.* One that tests, as an assayer, a chauffeur who tests automobiles for a manufacturer, a device for testing the lubricating power of an oil (an *oil tester*), a test tube in a centrifugal testing machine for milk, etc.

tes'ter (tĕs'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *testere* a headpiece, helmet, OF. *testiere*, F. *têtière* a head covering, fr. OF. *teste* the head, F. *tête*, fr. L. *testa* an earthen pot, the skull. See TEST a cupel; cf. TESTON, the coin, TESTIÈRE.] **1.** A headpiece; helmet. *Obs.*

2. A flat canopy, as over a pulpit or tomb.

3. The headboard or fittings at the head of a bed. *Obs.*

4 A canopy over a bed, supported by the bedposts.

tes'ti-cle (tĕs'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis* a testicle.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A male genital gland; a testis.

tes'ti-ere' (tĕs'tĭ-ăr'), *n.* [OF. *testiere*. See TESTER a headpiece.] A piece of plate armor for the head of a war horse.

tes'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *testificatio*: cf. OF. *testification*. See TESTIFY.] **1.** Act of testifying, or giving evidence; testimony; as, *testification* of our homage to God.

2. A testimonial; certificate. *Scot. Obs. or R.*

tes'ti-fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who testifies; a witness.

tes'ti-fy (-fī), *v. i.*; TES'TI-FIED (-fīd); TES'TI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [OF. *testifier*, L. *testificari*; *testis* a witness + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY; cf. ATTEST, CONTEST, DETEST, PROTEST, TESTAMENT.] **1.** To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, to establish some fact; to give testimony for the purpose of communicating something to others.

> Jesus . . needed not that any should *testify* of man, for he knew what was in man. *John* ii. 25.

2. To declare a charge; to protest; to give information; to bear witness; — with *against*.

> O Israel, . . . I will *testify* against thee. *Ps.* l. 7.

3. To serve as indication or evidence; as, flowers *testify* of spring; his smile *testified* to his genial spirit.

4. *Law.* To make a solemn declaration under oath or affirmation, for the purpose of establishing, or making proof of, some fact to a court; to give testimony according to the law of legal procedure. Cf. EVIDENCE, 4; OATH, 1.

tes'ti-fy, *v. t.* **1.** To bear witness to; to support the truth of by testimony; to affirm or declare solemnly.

> We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness. *John* iii. 11.

2. To declare or make known freely or publicly.

3. To be indication or evidence of; as, acts *testify* intent.

4. *Law.* To affirm or declare under oath or affirmation before a tribunal, in order to prove some fact.

tes'ti-mo'ni-al (-mō'nĭ-ăl), *n.* [Cf. L. *testimoniales* (sc. *litterae*). See TESTIMONIAL, *a.*] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** A will, or testament. **b** A warrant or certificate. **c** Testimony; evidence; also, a sign or token.

2. A writing or certificate in favor of one's character, good conduct, ability, etc., or of the value of a thing.

3. A token of regard, respect, or admiration, of obligation for services rendered, or the like, presented to a person, often formally and publicly, or established in his memory.

testimonial of the Great Seal. = QUARTER SEAL.

tes'ti-mo'ni-al, *a.* [L. *testimonialis*: cf. F. *testimonial*.] **a** Relating to, or containing, testimony *Rare.* **b** Of, comprising, or pert. to, a testimonial, in sense 3.

tes'ti-mo'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [L.] *Law.* The final or authenticating clause of an instrument, typically beginning "In witness whereof," and reciting when it was signed, before what witnesses, etc.

tes'ti-mo-ny (tĕs'tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *testimonium*, fr. *testis* a witness: cf. OF. *testemoine*, *testimonie*. See TESTIFY.] **1** A solemn declaration or affirmation made to establish or prove some fact; specif., *Law*, such a declaration made by a witness under oath or affirmation; evidence consisting in declarations made according to law by a person as witness, ordinarily given orally and reduced to writing. *Testimony* is a species of *evidence*.

2. Affirmation; declaration; an aggregate of approximately consistent statements or their tenor; as, the *testimony* of the church fathers; the *testimony* of historians.

3. Act of testifying; open attestation; profession.

> [Thou] for the *testimony* of truth hast borne
> Universal reproach. *Milton.*

4. Evidence or declaration of approval or disapproval; indorsement of something or protest against it. *Archaic.*

> When ye depart thence, shake off the dust under your feet for a *testimony* against them. *Mark* vi. 11.

5. *Jewish Antiq.* **a** The tables of the law. *Ex.* XXV. 16. **b** Hence, the divine revelation in general; the Scriptures.

> The *testimony* of the Lord is sure. *Ps.* xix. 7.

Syn. — Proof, attestation, witness, affirmation, confirmation. See EVIDENCE.

test'ing (tĕs'tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TEST. — **testing clause**, *Law*, the testimonium of an instrument, as a deed or writ.

tes'tis (tĕs'tĭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* TESTES (-tēz). [L.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **1.** A male genital or reproductive gland, corresponding to the ovary in the female and producing the spermatozoa; a testicle. In craniate vertebrates there is a pair, developing, like the ovaries, from the genital ridges of the embryo, usually in the body cavity near the kidneys, but in most mammals descending into the scrotum before birth. They consist largely of convoluted tubules, from the epithelial lining of which the spermatozoa develop.

2. Either one of the two posterior lobes of the corpora quadrigemina; — usually in the *pl.*

test lead (lĕd). *Metal.* Lead free from silver and often finely granulated, used in testing or cupelling, etc.

test meal. *Physiol.* A meal, usually small, of definite composition and quantity, given to excite gastric secretion and so furnish material to withdraw for examination.

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tese, tesen. + TEASE.

te'sel. + TEASEL.

Tesh'u La'ma (tĕsh'ōō lȧ'mȧ). [From *Teshu Lumbo*, where this lama had his origin in the 17th century.] See LAMAISM.

tes-ka'ri-a, *n.* See TEZKIRAN.

tes'ment (tĕs'mĕnt). *Scot.* var of TESTAMENT.

Tess (tĕs), *n.* The heroine of Thomas Hardy's novel "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," a beautiful, passionate, sensitive village girl, who falls an innocent victim to man's vices and to his conventional virtues.

tessalem + TESSILIM.

tes'sa-ra'ce (tĕs'ȧ-rā'sē), *n.* [Gr. *τέσσαρες* four + *ἀκή* point.] A tetrahedral summit.

tes'sa-ra-con'ter (tĕs'ȧ-rȧ-kŏn'tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *τεσσαρακοντήρης*, a.] See GALLEY, 2.

tes'sa-ra-dec'ad (-dĕk'ȧd), *n.* [Gr. *τέσσαρες* four + *δεκάς*, -*άδος*, decade.] A group or aggregate of fourteen individuals.

tes'sa-ra-glot' (tĕs'ȧ-rȧ-glŏt'), *a.* [Gr. *τέσσαρες* four + *γλῶττα*, *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] **a** Containing, or relating to, four languages. **b** Speaking, or versed in, four languages.

tes'sa-res'ce-de'ca-he'dron (-rĕs'ĕ-dē'kȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. *τεσσαρεσκαιδεκα* fourteen + *ἕδρα* sent. Cf. DECAHEDRON.] *Geom.* A solid with 14 faces.

tes'sel (tĕs'ĕl), *n.* [F. *tesselle* tessellated. See TESSELLAR.] *Freemasonry.* Checkerwork.

tes'seled, *a.* Tessellated. *Obs.*

tes-sel'la (tĕ-sĕl'ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., dim. of *tessera*. See TESSERA.] A small tessera.

tes'sel-late (tĕs'ĕ-lāt), *a.* [L. *tessellatus*.] Tessellated.

tes'ser (tĕs'ĕr). Var. of TUSSAH.

tes'ser-a-dec'ade (-ȧ-dĕk'ād), *n.* = TESSARADECAD.

tes'se-ra'ic (tĕs'ĕ-rā'ĭk), *a.* Done in mosaic; tessellated. *Obs.*

tes'ser-al (tĕs'ĕr-ăl), *a.* **a** Tessellar. **b** *Cryst.* Isometric.

tes'ser-a'ri-an (tĕs'ĕr-ā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to dice or gambling. *Obs. or R.* [sellar. *Obs.*

tes'ser-a'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Tes-

tes'si-lim, *n.* [Ar. *taslīm* salutation.] A prostration. *Obs.*

tes'su-lar (tĕs'ū-lȧr), *a.* Tesseral.

test. + TASTE.

Test. *Abbr.* Testament.

Tes-ta'ce-a (tĕs-tā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *testaceum* a shelled animal. See TESTACEOUS.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, any of several groups of invertebrate animals having a shell or test, esp. the mollusks; shellfish. — **tes-ta'cean** (-shăn), *a. & n.*

tes-ta'ce-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Testacea* + *-graphy*.] The description of testaceans. *Rare.*

tes-ta'ce-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Conchology. *Obs. & R.*

testacye, *a.* [L. *testaceum* broken tile shards.] Rubble. *Obs.*

tes'ta-ment, *v. t.* To bequeath. *Scot.* [TAMENTAL.]

tes'ta-men'tal-ly, *adv.* of TES-

tes'ta-men'ta-ri-ly (tĕs'tȧ-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TESTAMENTARY. See -LY.

tes'ter (tĕs'tĕr), *n.* [OF.] A potsherd. *Obs.*

tes'ter (tĕs'tĕr). Var. of TESTON.

tes'tern (tĕs'tĕrn), *v. t.* To present with a tester. *Obs.*

tes'tern, *n* = TESTON. *Obs.*

tes'tes (-tēz), *n.*, *L. pl.* of TESTIS.

Tes'ti-car'di-nes (-tĭ-kär'dĭ-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See TEST a shell; CARDO.] *Zoöl.* The Arthropomata — **tes'ti-car'di-nate** (-nāt), *a.*

tes'ti-cond (tĕs'tĭ-kŏnd), *n.* [L. *testis* testis + *condere* to hide.] *Zoöl* Having the testicles naturally concealed, as cetaceans.

tes-tic'u-lar (tĕs-tĭk'ū-lȧr), *a* a *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the testicles. **b** *Bot.* Testiculate.

tes-tic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [NL. *testiculatus*.] *Bot.* a Shaped like a testicle, ovate and solid. **b** Having two tubers shaped like testicles, as some orchids

tes-tic'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a. Bot.* Testiculate.

tes-tic'u-lose' (-lōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* Having large testicles. *Obs.*

testif. + TESTIVE, TESTY.

tes-tif'i-cate (tĕs-tĭf'ĭ-kāt), *n.* [L. *testificatus*, p. p. of *testificari*.] **a** *Scots Law* In old procedure, a solemn written assertion not on oath. **b** Certificate; testimonial. *Obs. or Scot.*

tes'ti-fi-ca'tor (tĕs'tĭ-fĭ-kā'tĕr), *n.* [NL.] A testifier.

tes-tif'i-ca-to-ry (tĕs-tĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to testify. [*Scot.*]

tes'ti-fy, *n.* Testimony. *Obs.*

tes'till (tĕs'tĭl), *n.* [NL. *testilla*, dim. of L. *testa* brick, sherd.] A frustule. *Obs.* [TESTY.]

tes'ti-ly (tĕs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

testimonage, *n.* [Cf. OF. *testemoignage*, F. *témoignage*.] Testimony; witness. *Obs.*

tes'ti-mo'ni-al-ist, *n.* One who presents testimonials. *Rare.*

tes'ti-mo'ni-al-ize, *v. t.* To present with a testimonial. *Rare.*

tes'ti-mo-nied (tĕs'tĭ-mō-nĭd), *a.* Attested. *Obs.* [-NESS.]

tes-tic'u-lat-ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a. Bot.* Testiculate.

tes'tis (tĕs'tĭs), *n.*; *pl.* TESTES (-tēz). [L.] A witness.

tes'tive (tĕs'tĭv), *a.* Testy. *Obs.*

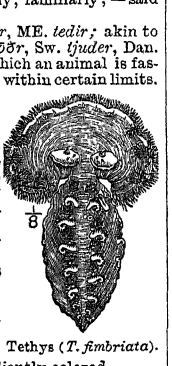
— tes'tive-ness, *n. Obs.*

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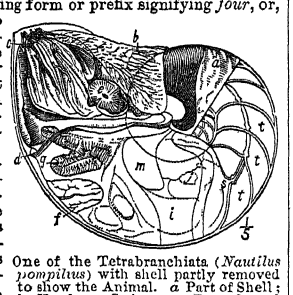
test nail. *Physics.* A piece of soft iron used to examine the attractive power of a magnet at different points by the force necessary to detach it from the magnet.
test object. *Optics.* An object which tests the power or quality of a microscope or telescope by requiring a certain degree of excellence in the instrument to determine its existence or its peculiar texture or markings.
tes'ton (tĕs'tŏn; tĕs-tōōn'), *n.* Also **tes'ter, tes-toon'**, etc. [F. *teston*, fr. OF. *teste* the head. See TESTER a covering; cf. TESTONE.] Any of several coins, so called from the head on the obverse. Specif.: **a** A French silver coin of the 16th century, worth between ten and thirteen sous. **b** A shilling of Henry VIII. of England, which became reduced to ninepence, then to sixpence (its value in Shakespeare's time). Hence, a sixpence (now in forms *tester, tizzy*).
tes-to'ne (tĕs-tō'nā), *n.* [It. *testone;* cf. Pg. *testão, tostão.* See TESTON.] **a** An old Italian silver coin. See COIN. **b** A tostão. See COIN.
tes-toon' (tĕs-tōōn'), *n.* [See TESTON.] A teston or other similar coin, as the testone. See COIN.
test paper. **1.** *Chem.* Paper prepared to test certain substances by being saturated with a reagent which changes color when acted upon by those substances; thus, litmus paper is turned red by acids, and blue by alkalies.
2. *Law.* A writing admitted as a standard for comparison of handwriting.
test tube. *Chem.* A tube for simple tests, usually a plain tube of thin glass closed at one end, but sometimes having a foot, bulb, graduated scale, or other modification.
Tes-tu'di-na'ri-a (tĕs-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL.; L. *testudo, -inis*, a tortoise + *-aria.*] *Bot.* A small genus of South African dioscoreaceous vines with huge edible rootstocks, growing partly above ground. The seeds are winged only at the apex. *T. elephantipes* is the elephant's-foot.
tes-tu'di-nate (-tū'dĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *testudinatus*, fr. *testudo, -inis*, a tortoise, an arch or vault.] **a** Like a tortoise shell; arched. **b** *Zoöl.* Chelonian. — *n.*
tes-tu'do (tĕs-tū'dō), *n.*; *pl.* **-DINES** (-dĭ-nēz). [L., fr. *testu* an earthen vessel, akin to *testa* the shell of shellfish, or of testaceous animals. See TEST a cupel.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** Any of various kinds of sheds, fixed or movable, to protect soldiers engaged in siege operations or the like. **b** A cover or screen which a body of troops in close formation formed by overlapping their shields over their heads. **2.** *Rom. Arch.* An arched ceiling or vault, esp. when surbased. **3.** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of turtles, comprehensive in old classifications, now restricted to the typical land tortoises. **4.** *Music.* A kind of lyre; — so called in allusion to Mercury's lyre, fabled to have been made of a tortoise shell. **5.** A kind of flat tumor under the scalp; a talpa.
tes'ty (tĕs'tĭ), *a.;* **TES'TI-ER** (-tĭ-ẽr); **TES'TI-EST.** [ME. *testif;* of. OF. *testu* obstinate, headstrong, F. *têtu*, fr. OF. *teste* the head, F. *tête.* See TESTER a head piece.] Fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated; irascible; snappish.
I was displeased with myself; I was *testy.* *Latimer.*
Syn. — See IRASCIBLE.
te-tan'ic (tē-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. L. *tetanicus* suffering from tetanus, Gr. τετανικός, F. *tétanique.*] *Physiol. & Med.* **a** Of or pert. to tetanus; having the character of tetanus.
This condition of muscle, this fusion of a number of simple spasms into an apparently smooth, continuous effort, is known as tetanus, or *tetanic* contraction. *Foster.*
b Producing, or tending to produce, tetanus.
te-tan'ic, *n.* *Physiol. & Med.* A substance (notably nux vomica, strychnine, and brucine) which acts primarily on the spinal cord, and which, when taken in comparatively large quantity, produces tetanic spasms or convulsions.
tet'a-nine (tĕt'ȧ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Physiol. Chem.* A poisonous base (ptomaine), $C_{15}H_{30}O_4N_2$, produced by the tetanus microbe and obtained from cultures in meat broth as an alkaline yellow sirup which produces characteristic symptoms of tetanus when injected into animals.
tet'a-ni-za'tion (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* *Physiol.* Tetanizing; the production or condition of tetanus.
tet'a-nize (tĕt'ȧ-nīz), *v. t.;* **-NIZED** (-nīzd); **-NIZ'ING** (-nīz'-ĭng). *Physiol.* To throw, as a muscle, into a state of permanent contraction; to cause tetanus in. See TETANUS, *n.*, 2.
tet'a-noid (-noĭd), *a.* [*tetanus* + *-oid.*] Like tetanus.
tet'a-no-mo'tor (-nō-mō'tẽr), *n.* *Physiol.* An instrument for tetanizing a muscle by mechanically shocking its nerve.
tet'a-nus (tĕt'ȧ-nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. τέτανος, fr. τετανός stretched, *τείνειν* to stretch.] **1.** *Med.* A painful and often fatal infectious disease, caused by a specific bacillus, and marked by tonic spasms of several or all of the voluntary muscles. When confined to the muscles of the lower jaw, usually the part first affected, it is called *lockjaw* or *trismus.* It takes various names from the various incurvations of the body resulting from the spasm. It is often contracted through infection of wounds.


Bacilli of Tetanus.

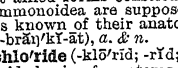
2. *Physiol.* State of a muscle when undergoing continued vibratory contraction, as when stimulated by a series of induction shocks.
3. *Plant Physiol.* A state of rigid inactivity in organs or tissues, induced by repeated stimuli.
tet'a-ny (tĕt'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* *Med.* A disease resembling tetanus, *in which intermittent tonic spasms* affect most commonly the muscles of the extremities.
te-tar'to-he'dral (tē-tär'tō-hē'drăl), *a.* [Gr. τεταρτος fourth + ἕδρα base.] *Cryst.* Having one fourth the number of planes requisite to symmetry. Cf. HEMIHEDRAL. — **te-tar'to-he'dral-ly,** *adv.* — **te-tar'to-he'drism** (-drĭz'm), *n.*
te-tar'to-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.* *Cryst.* A tetartohedral form.
te-tar'toid (tē-tär'toid), *n.* [Gr. τεταρτος fourth + *-oid.*] *Cryst.* A twelve-faced solid belonging to the tetartohedral group of the isometric system. Its faces correspond to one fourth of those of the hexoctahedron.
‖ **tête'-à-tête'** (tāt'ȧ-tāt'; tĕt'ȧ-tāt'), *n.* [F., head to head. See TESTER a covering, TEST a cupel.] **1.** Private conversation, or a familiar interview, between two persons. **2.** A short sofa or other piece of furniture intended to seat two persons, esp. so that they face each other.
‖ **tête'-à-tête'**, *a.* Being face to face with only two present; hence, sometimes, confidential or familiar with only two persons concerned.
‖ **tête' à tête'.** Face to face; privately; familiarly; — said of two persons.
teth'er (tĕth'ẽr), *n.* [Formerly *tedder*, ME. *tedir;* akin to LG. *tider, tier*, OHG. *zeotar*, Icel. *tjóðr*, Sw. *tjuder*, Dan. *tömr.*] A rope, chain, or the like, by which an animal is fastened so that it can range or feed only within certain limits.
teth'er, *v. t.;* **TETH'ERED** (-ẽrd); **TETH'ER-ING.** To confine, as an animal, with a rope or chain, as for grazing.
teth'er-ball', *n.* A game played with rackets and a ball suspended by a string from an upright pole, the object of each side being to wrap the string around the pole by striking the ball in a direction opposite to the other.


Tethys (*T. fimbriata*).

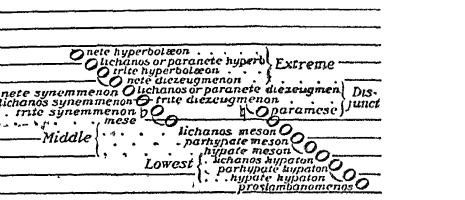
Te'thys (tē'thĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τηθύς.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A Titaness, daughter of Uranus, sister of Cronus (Saturn), and wife of Oceanus.
2. *Astron.* See SATURN, 2.
3. [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of nudibranchiate mollusks with a broad, fringed cephalic disk and branched dorsal gills. Some are a foot long and brilliantly colored.
tet'ra- (tĕt'rȧ-). [Gr. τέτρα-, fr. τέσσαρες, τετταρες, four. See FOUR.] A combining form or prefix signifying *four*, or, specif., *Chem.* (also used adjectively), denoting the presence of *four atoms* or *equivalents* of that signified by the term to which it is prefixed, as in *tetra*chloride, *tetro*xide.


One of the Tetrabranchiata (*Nautilus pompilius*) with shell partly removed to show the Animal. *a* Part of Shell; *b* Hood; *c* Swimming Funnel and Tentacles; *d* Mantle; *e* Eye; *f* Nidamental Gland; *g* Two of the Gills; *s* Siphuncle; *t t* Chambers of Shell separated by Septa.

tet'ra-bas'ic (-bās'ĭk), *a.* [*tetra-* + *basic.*] *Chem.* Having in the molecule four hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals in forming salts or esters; as, normal silicic acid, H_4SiO_4, is *tetrabasic.*
Tet'ra-bran'chi-a'ta (-brăn'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TETRA-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* A subclass of cephalopods including among existing forms only the genus *Nautilus*, which differs from the remaining existing cephalopods (Dibranchiata) in having four gills and four auricles to the heart, a large, chambered external shell, and in many other characters. See NAUTILUS, 1. The group includes many extinct allied forms constituting the order Nautiloidea. The Ammonoidea are supposed to belong in it, though little is known of their anatomy. — **tet'ra-bran'chi-ate** (tĕt'rȧ-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*
tet'ra-chlo'ride (-klō'rĭd; -rĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A chloride having four atoms of chlorine in the molecule.
tet'ra-chord (tĕt'rȧ-kôrd), *n.* [L. *tetrachordon*, Gr. τετράχορδον, fr. τετράχορδος four-stringed; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + χορδή a chord.] *Music.* A diatonic series of four tones, with an interval of a perfect fourth between the first and last. In Greek music three standard *tetrachords* were distinguished by the position of the half step in the series:



Two successive tetrachords are **conjunct** when the lowest tone of one is the highest of the other: they are **disjunct** when these tones are one step apart. See MODE, 1 a (1).



The Greek Tetrachords with Names of the Notes (or of the Lyre Strings), and with their relations shown on a Modern Staff.

The **chromatic tetrachord** and the **enharmonic tetrachord**, also recognized by the Greeks, had their intervals as follows: the chromatic: semitone, semitone, minor third; the enharmonic: quarter-tone, quarter-tone, major third. The tetrachord was the unit of analysis in ancient Greek music, as the hexachord was in medieval and the octave is in modern.
tet'ra-chor'dal (-kôr'dăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tetrachord; consisting of tetrachords; as, the *tetrachordal* system, an early form of the tonic sol-fa system.
tet-rac'id (tĕt-răs'ĭd), *a.* [*tetra-* + *acid.*] *Chem.* Capable of combining with four molecules of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols.
Tet'ra-co-ral'la (tĕt'rȧ-kŏ-răl'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TETRA-; CORALLUM.] *Paleon.* In many classifications, a subclass or other group of extinct chiefly or exclusively Paleozoic corals in which the septa, when present, are usually in multiples of four; — called also *Rugosa.* Most of them were of solitary habit. Some reached a large size. — **tet'ra-cor'al-line** (-kôr'ȧl-ĭn; -līn), *a.*
tet'rad (tĕt'răd), *n.* [L. *tetras, -adis*, Gr. τετράς, -άδος.] **1.** The number four; a collection of four; a quaternion.
2. *Chem.* A tetrad atom, radical, or element.
3. *Biol.* A group of four; specif.: **a** A chromosome divided partly or completely into four parts in preparation for the two mitotic divisions in the process of maturation. **b** *Bot.* A group of four cells, commonly arranged in the form of a tetrahedron, and produced by the twice-repeated division of a mother cell. The spores of bryophytes and pteridophytes, and the microspores (pollen grains) of spermatophytes, are commonly formed in this way. Among bacteria, the coccus forms often develop in tetrads.
tet-rad'y-mite (tĕt-răd'ĭ-mīt), *n.* [Gr. τετράδυμος fourfold; — from its occurrence in compound twin crystals, or fourlings.] *Min.* A mineral which is essentially a telluride of bismuth, Bi_2Te_3, but sometimes contains sulphur and selenium. It is pale steel-gray, of metallic luster, and usually in foliated masses. H., 1.5-2. Sp. gr., 7.2-7.8. Called also *telluric bismuth.*
tet'ra-dyn'a-mous (-dĭn'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Belonging to the Tetradynamia. *Obs.* **b** Having six stamens, four of which are longer than the others, as in the Brassicaceæ.
tet'ra-eth'yl (tĕt'rȧ-ĕth'ĭl), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) indicating the presence of *four ethyl groups* in a compound.

test'ment. † TESTAMENT.
‖ **tes'to** (tĕs'tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* Lit., text; **a** A theme or subject. **b** A text or libretto.
testone, testoon. † TESTON.
testor. † TESTER, a canopy.
testorn. † TESTON.
tes'tre. † TESTER. [*Obs.*]
tes'trill (tĕs'trĭl), *n.* = TESTON.
test'-tube'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
teat types. Letters or words in types of various sizes used in testing the power of vision.
tes-tu'di-nal (tĕs-tū'dĭ-nal), **tes-tu'di-na'ri-ous** (-nā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to or resembling a tortoise or tortoise shell.
Tes-tu'di-na'ta (-nā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TESTUDO.] *Zool* Syn of CHELONIA.
tes-tu'di-nat'ed (-tū'dĭ-nā-tĕd), *a.* = TESTUDINATE *a.*
tes'tu-din'e-ous (-tŭ-dĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Testudinal.
tes'tu-din'i-dæ (-ĭ-dē). *n. pl.* [NL. See TESTUDO.] *Zool.* A family of turtles, sometimes comprehensive, but usually restricted to the herbivorous, strictly terrestrial species having a strong, thick, usually very convex carapace, broad plastron, and club shaped feet in which the toes are firmly bound together so that the claws alone are evident. The gopher and Greek tortoise are examples.
tes-tu'di-nous (tĕs-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a testudo.
tes'tule (tĕs'tūl), *n.* [L. *testula*, dim. of *testa* shell.] *Bot.* A frustule. *Obs.* [A witness. *Obs.*]
test'y, *n.* [From TEST a witness.]
testyon. † TESTON.
‖ **tes-vi'no** (tĕs-vē'nō). Var. of TEXGUINO.
tet. † THAT.
tet (tĕt), *n.* [Cf. TEAT, TIT a teat.] Teat; nipple. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Te'tas (tē'tăs). *Bib.*
tetand. Obs. pres. part. of TEET.
te-tan'i-cal (tē-tăn'ĭ-kăl) = *a.* Tetanic. *Rare.*
tet'a-ni-form' (tĕt'ȧ-nĭ-fôrm'; tē-tăn'ĭ-), *a.* Tetanoid.
tet'a-nig'e-nous (tĕt'ȧ-nĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*tetanus* + *-genous.*] *Med.* Producing tetanus.
tet'a-nil'la (-nĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. See TETANUS.] Tetany.
tet'a-no-ly'sin (tĕt'ȧ-nō-lī'sĭn; -nŏl'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [*tetanus* + *lysin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A hæmatolytic toxin produced by the tetanus bacillus.
tet'a-no-spas'min (-n ŏ-spăz'mĭn), *n.* [*tetanus* + *spasm* + *-in.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A toxin produced by the tetanus bacillus. It is regarded as the cause of the tetanic convulsions.
tet'a-no-tox'in (-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* Also -ine. *Physiol. Chem.* A ptomaine said to be found in cultures of the tetanus bacillus, and to produce tremor, paralysis, and violent convulsions.
tetar. † TETTER.
te-tard' (tē-tärd'), *n.* [Cf. F. *têtard* bullhead.] **a** A gobioid river fish (*Eleotris pisonis*) common in southern Florida, the West Indies, etc. **b** The testar
te-tar'to-pyr'a-mid (-tär'tō-pĭr'ȧ-mĭd), *n.* = TETRAPYRAMID. [var. of TACHE.
tetch (tĕch). Obs. or dial. Eng.
tetched. Obs. p. p of TEACH.
tetch'y (tĕch'ĭ), etc. Vars. of TECHY, etc.
tete † TEAT.
tete (tāt), *n.* [F. *tête* the head. See TESTER a covering.] A kind of wig; false hair. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **tête'-de-mou'ton'** (tāt'dẽ-mōō'tŏN'), *n.* [F., lit., sheep's head.] A 17th-century coiffure of close, short, thick curls.
‖ **tête'-de-pont'** (-pŏN'), *n.*; *pl.* TETES-DE-PONT (tāt'-). [F.] *Mil.* A bridgehead.
‖ **tête'-de-veau'** (-vō'). [F.]
tetel. † TITTLE.
te'tel (tē'tĕl), *n.* [Abyssinian (in Senar) *tétel.*] The tora.
teter. † TETTER.
‖ **te-ter'ri-ma,** *or* **te-ter'ri-ma, bel'li cau'sa.** [L.] Most shameful cause [woman] of war. *Horace* (*Satires*, I. iii. 107).
teth (tĕth), *n.* The ninth letter (Θ) of the Hebrew alphabet, like Eng. *t*, but with firmer articulation and organic compression, thus differing from *tav.* Numerical value 9. [draw.]
teth. Obs. pr. sing. 3d p. of TEE, **teth.** † *teeth*, pl. of TOOTH.
tethe. **tethegen.** † TITHE.
tethee. † TECHY. [cable. *Scot.*
teth'er-tow' (tĕth'ẽr-tō'), *n.* A **tething.** † TITHING
te-thy'dan (tē-thĭ'dăn), *n.* [See TETHYS.] An ascidian. *Rare.*
tetire. † TO-TEAR
tetle. † TITTLE [See SIOUX.
Te-ton' (tē-tŏn'; tĕ'tŏn), *n.*
te-to'tum Var. of 1st TEETOTUM.
Tet'ra-bib'los (tĕt'rȧ-bĭb'lŏs), *n.* See QUADRIPARTITE.
tet'ra-bo'rate (-bō'rāt), *n.* A salt or ester of tetraboric acid.
tet'ra-bo'ric, *a.* Designating a dibasic acid, $H_2B_4O_7$, containing four atoms of boron in the molecule. It yields borax.
tet'ra-brach (tĕt'rȧ-brăk), *n.* [Gr. τετράβραχυς. See TETRA-; TRIBRACH.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros* A proceleusmatic.
tet'ra-bro'mide (-brō'mīd; -mĭd). *Also* **-mid.** *Chem.* A bromide containing four bromine atoms in the molecule.
tet'ra-car'box-yl'ic (-kär'bŏk-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Designating any of various acids containing four carboxyl groups.
tet'ra-car'pel-la-ry (-kär'pĕl-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* *Bot.* Of four carpels
tet-rac'er-ous (tĕt-răs'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. τετράκερως.] Having four horns or hornlike appendages
Tet-rac'er-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the four-horned antelope
tet'ra-chlor'meth'ane (-klō'rĭ-mĕth'ān; 201). **tet'ra-chlo'ro-meth'ane** (-klō'rō-mĕth'ān), *n.* Carbon tetrachloride.
tet'ra-chor'don (-kôr'dŏn), *n.* [L. See TETRACHORD.] *Music* A keyboard instrument in which the digitals press strings against a revolving cylinder of rosined India rubber to produce tones.
tet'ra-chot'o-mous (-kŏt'ō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. τετραχα in four parts + τέμνειν to cut.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having a division by fours; separated into fours.
tet-rach'ro-nous (tĕ-trăk'rō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. τετράχρονος; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + χρόνος time.] *Pros.* = TETRASEMIC
tet'ra-coc'cous (tĕt'rȧ-kŏk'ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having four carpels.
tet'ra-coc'cus (tĕt'rȧ-kŏk'ŭs), *n* *Bacteriol.* [NL.; *tetra-* + *coccus.*] Any micrococcus occurring in square groups of four.
tet'ra-co'lon (-kō'lŏn), *n.* [Gr. τετράκωλος with four members.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A period of four cola.
tet'ra-co-sane' (tĕt'rȧ-kō-sān'), *n.* [*tetra-* + Gr. εἴκοσι twenty.] *Chem.* A solid hydrocarbon, $C_{24}H_{50}$, of the paraffin series. It melts at 51° C.
tet'ract (tĕt'răkt), *n.* [*tetra-* + Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray.] *Zoöl.* A four-rayed sponge spicule. — *a.* Four-rayed; tetractinal.
tet-rac'ti-nal (tĕt-răk'tĭ-năl; tĕt'rȧk-tī'năl), **tet-rac'tine** (tĕt-răk'tĭn; -tīn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Designating spicules with four rays.
Tet-rac'ti-nel'li-da (tĕt-răk'tĭ-nĕl'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *tetra-* + Gr. ἀκτίς, -ινος, ray, spoke.] *Zool.* A division of siliceous sponges whose typical members are characterized by having the skeleton formed in part of four-rayed (tetraxon or triæne) spicules. — **tet-rac'ti-nel'lid** (-lĭd), *a. & n.* — **tet-rac'ti-nel'li-dan** (-lĭ-dăn), *a.* — **tet-rac'ti-nel'line** (-lĭn; -līn), *a*
tet-rac'tys (-răk'tĭs), *n.* [Gr. τετρακτύς.] A group of four. *Obs.*
tet'ra-cyc'lic (tĕt'rȧ-sĭk'lĭk; -sī'klĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Having four cycles or whorls.
tet'rad. *a.* *Chem.* Having a valence of four; quadrivalent.
tet'ra-dac'tyl. -tyle (-dăk'tĭl), *a.* *Zool.* Tetradactylous — *n.* A tetradactylous animal.
tet'ra-dac'ty-lous (-tĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. τετραδάκτυλος; τέτρα (see TETRA-) + δάκτυλος finger, toe.] *Zool.* Having four digits
tet'ra-dec'ane (-dĕk'ān), *n.* [*tetra-* + *decane.*] *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the formula $C_{14}H_{30}$, of the paraffin series
Tet'ra-de-cap'o-da (-dĕ-kăp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TETRA-; DECAPODA.] Syn. of ARTHROSTRACA. — **tet'ra-de-cap'o-dal** (-dăk'ȧ-pō-dăl), *a. & n.* — **-de-cap'o-dan** (-dĕ-kăp'ō-dăn), *a. & n.* — **-de-cap'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*
tet'ra-di-dy'mi (-dĭd'ĭ-mī), *n. pl.* [*tetra-* + *didymi.*] *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical $C_{14}H_{27}$, of which tetradecane is the hydride
tet'ra-di'a pa'son. *n.* [*tetra-* + *diapason.*] *Music* The interval of four octaves; a twenty-ninth.
tet-rad'ic (tĕt-răd'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a tetrad.
tet'rad-ism (tĕt'rȧ-dĭz'm), *n.* *Theol.* = TETRATHEISM.
tet'rad-ite (tĕt'rȧ-dīt), *n.* [See TETRAD.] A person in some way connected with the number four. *Rare.*
tet'ra-drach'ma (-drȧk'mȧ), **tet'ra-drachm** (-drăm), *n.* [NL. *tetradrachma*, fr. Gr. τετράδραχμον; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + δραχμή drachm, drachma.] *Gr. Antiq.* A silver coin of the value of four drachmas
tet'ra-drach'man (-drăk'mŏn), *n.* [Gr. τετράδραχμον.] A tetradrachma.
Tet'ra-dy-na'mi-a (-dĭ-nā'mĭ-ȧ; -dĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. τετρα- (see TETRA-) + δύναμις power.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of tetradynamous plants — **tet'ra-dy-na'mi-an** (-ăn), *a.* [*Obs.*]
tet'ra-e'drum. *n.* Tetrahedron.
tet'ra-flu'or-ide, *n.* *Chem.* A fluoride containing four fluorine atoms in the molecule.

tet'ra-gon (tĕt'rȧ-gŏn), *n.* [L. *tetragonum*, Gr. τετράγωνον ; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + γωνια corner, angle : cf. F. *tétragone*.] **1.** *Geom.* A (plane) figure having four angles; a quadrangle, as a square, a rhombus, etc.
2. *Astrol.* The aspect of two bodies in relation to the earth when the planets are separated by ninety degrees ; quartile.

tet-rag'o-nal (tĕt-răg'ō-nȧl), *a.* **1.** *Geom.* Of or pertaining to a tetragon ; having four angles or sides ; as, the parallelogram, square, rhombus, etc., are *tetragonal* figures.
2. *Bot.* Having four prominent longitudinal angles.
3. *Cryst.* Designating, or belonging to, a system of crystallization having all three axes at right angles and the two lateral axes equal. See CRYSTALLIZATION.
tetragonal scalenohedron, trisoctahedron, tristetrahedron. *Cryst.* See SCALENOHEDRON, TRISOCTAHEDRON, TRISTETRAHEDRON.

Tet'ra-go'ni-a (tĕt'rȧ-gō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τετραγωνια spindle tree, fr. τετράγωνος square] *Bot.* A genus of fleshy aizoaceous herbs or undershrubs of wide distribution, having yellow or reddish apetalous flowers, and a winged or quadrangular nut or drupe, as the New Zealand spinach.

tet'ra-gram (tĕt'rȧ-grăm), *n.* [*tetra-* + *-gram.*] **1.** A word of four letters ; specif. [*often cap.*], the tetragrammaton.
2. *Geom.* A quadrilateral ; esp., a complete quadrilateral.

tet'ra-gram'ma-ton (-grăm'ȧ-tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τετραγράμματον ; τετρα- (see TETRA-) + γραμμα a letter.] [*often cap.*] The four consonants forming the Hebrew "incommunicable name" of the Supreme Being, which in later Jewish tradition is not pronounced save with the vowels of *Adonaï* or *Elohim*, so that the true pronunciation is lost. The four consonants are variously written *IHVH, JHVH, JHWH, YHVH, YHWH.* Numerous attempts have been made to represent the supposed original form of the word, as Jahaveh, Jahvah, Jahve, Jahveh, Yahve, Yahveh, Yahwe, Yahweh, etc. See ADONAI, JEHOVAH, YAHWEH.

tet-rag'y-nous (tĕt-răj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Of the order Tetragynia. *Obs.* **b** Having a gynœcium with four carpels.

tet'ra-he'dral (tĕt'rȧ-hē'drȧl), *a.* [See TETRAHEDRON.] **1.** Pert. to a tetrahedron; having, or made up of, four sides.
2. *Cryst.* **a** Having the form of the regular tetrahedron. **b** Pert. or related to a tetrahedron, or to the system of hemihedral forms to which the tetrahedron belongs.
tetrahedral angle, *Geom.*, a solid angle bounded or inclosed by four planes. — **t. complex,** *Math.*, the complex of all lines that cut the four faces of a tetrahedron in a constant cross ratio. — **t. coördinates.** See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2, (24). — **t. figurate numbers.** See FIGURATE NUMBERS. — **t. functions.** See POLYHEDRAL FUNCTIONS. — **t. group,** *Math.*, the group of the 12 even permutations of 4 things. They represent the 12 rotations that may bring a regular tetrahedron out of and back into itself. — **t. kite,** a box kite of one or more tetrahedral cells open on two sides, invented by Alexander Graham Bell. — **t. hypothesis,** *Geol.*, the hypothesis which postulates that the assumed original spherical form (giving a minimum surface for a given volume) of the earth tended to develop into a tetrahedron (giving a maximum surface for a given volume) as the earth shrank, with the continents as the edges and the ocean basins as the sides.

tet'ra-he'drite (-drīt), *n.* [From TETRAHEDRON.] *Min.* A fine-grained gray mineral of metallic luster, composed essentially of copper, antimony, and sulphur, $Cu_8Sb_2S_7$, but often containing also arsenic and iron, zinc, lead, mercury, or silver. It occurs in characteristic tetrahedral crystals and also in massive form. It is often a valuable ore of silver and is also worked for copper. H., 3-4. Sp. gr., 4.4-5.1.

tet'ra-he'droid (-droid), *n.* [*tetrahedron* + *-oid.*] *Geom.* A quartic surface, the envelope of all quadrics that touch 8 fixed lines. It is a special Kummer's surface whose 16 singular tangent planes meet in sets of 4 in the vertices of a tetrahedron. — *a.* Resembling a tetrahedron.


Tetrahedron.

tet'ra-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-HEDRONS** (-drŏnz), L. **-HEDRA** (-drȧ). [*tetra-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base, fr. ἕζεσθαι to sit.] *Geom.* A polyhedron of four faces. In crystallography, it is taken as the hemihedral form of the regular octahedron.


Tetrahexahedron.

tet'ra-hex'a-he'dron (tĕt'rȧ-hĕk'sȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.* [*tetra-* + *hexahedron.*] *Cryst.* A form of the isometric system, bounded by twenty-four equal triangular faces, four to each face of the cube. — **tet'ra-hex'a-he'dral** (-drȧl), *a.*

tetrahydroxy-. Also **tetraoxy-**. *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the presence of *four hydroxyl groups* in a compound.

tet-ral'o-gy (tĕt-răl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-GIES** (-jĭz). [Gr. τετραλογια ; τετρα- (see TETRA-) + λογος a speech, discourse : cf. F. *tétralogie*.] **1.** *Gr. Drama.* A group or series of four dramatic pieces, three tragedies and one satyric, or comic, piece, or sometimes of four tragedies, represented consecutively on the Attic stage at the Dionysiac festival.
2. Hence, any series of four connected dramas, operas, etc., as Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelung."


Tetramerous Flower.

tet-ram'er-ous (-răm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*tetra-* + Gr. μέρος part.] **1.** *Bot.* Having the parts arranged in sets of four or multiples of four ; — commonly written *4-merous.*
2. *Zoöl.* Having four (or apparently only four) joints in each of the tarsi ; pertaining to the Tetramera.

tet-ram'e-ter (-ĕ-tĕr), *a.* [L. *tetrametrus*, Gr. τετράμετρον ; τετρα- (see TETRA-) + μέτρον a measure : cf. F. *tétramètre*.] *Pros.* Consisting of four measures. — *n.* A verse or line of four measures, that is, in iambic, trochaic, and anapæstic verse, of four dipodies or eight feet ; in other verse, of four feet.

tet'ra-meth'yl- (tĕt'rȧ-mĕth'ĭl-). *Org. Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) indicating substitution of *four methyl groups* for hydrogen in the compound; as, *tetramethyl*ammonium hydroxide, $N(CH_3)_4OH$ (a strong base regarded as ammonium hydroxide in which four hydrogen atoms have been replaced by methyl groups).

tet'ra-meth'yl-ene (-mĕth'ĭl-lēn), *n.* [*tetra-* + *methylene.*] *Chem.* **a** A hypothetical hydrocarbon, C_4H_8, analogous to trimethylene and regarded as the parent substance of a well-known series of derivatives. **b** A bivalent radical, C_4H_8 ; sometimes, any of certain derivatives of butane.

tet'ra-morph (tĕt'rȧ-mōrf), *n.* [*tetra-* + *-morph:* cf. Gr. τετράμορφος fourfold.] *Christian Art.* The union of the four attributes of the Evangelists in a winged figure (evidently suggested by the vision of Ezekiel (ch. i.)) standing on winged fiery wheels, the wings covered with eyes.

Tet'ra-on'i-dæ (-ŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; L. *tetrao* a heath cock, grouse, Gr. τετράων + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A variously limited family of gallinaceous birds, often restricted to the various kinds of grouse, most of which have the tarsus and nostrils feathered, or including also partridges and quails.

Tet'ra-o (tĕt'rā-ō), now restricted to the capercaillie and close allies, is the type genus. — **tet'ra-on'id** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

tet-rap'o-dy (tĕt-răp'ō-dĭ), *n.* [Gr. τετραποδία.] *Pros.* A set or group of four feet.

tet'ra-pol'i-tan (tĕt'rȧ-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* Of or pert. to a tetrapolis or four cities.—**Tetrapolitan Confession,** *Eccl. Hist.*, a confession of faith prepared by Martin Bucer and W. F. Capito and submitted to the Diet of Augsburg (1530) in the name of the towns of Strassburg, Constance, Lindau, and Memmingen, denying any physical or corporeal presence of Christ in the Eucharist, while admitting a spiritual one.

te'trarch (tē'trärk ; tĕt'rärk ; 277), *n.* [L. *tetrarcha*, *tetrarches*, Gr. τετράρχης, τέτραρχος ; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + ἀρχός a ruler, ἄρχειν to lead, rule. See ARCH-.] *Classical Antiq.* **a** A governor of the fourth part of a province, as in the Roman empire ; also, a subordinate prince or petty king. **b** A subordinate commander in a Greek phalanx.

tet'rarch-y (tĕt'rär-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RARCHIES** (-kĭz). [L. *tetrarchia*, Gr. τετραρχία.] The district, office, or jurisdiction, of a tetrarch. — **tét-rar'chi-cal** (tĕt-rär'kĭ-kăl), *a.*

tet'ra-spore (tĕt'rȧ-spōr ; 201), *n* [*tetra-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* In the red algæ (Rhodophyceæ), one of the asexual nonmotile spores or gonidia commonly produced in groups of four by the tetrasporangia. — **tet'ra-spor'ic** (tĕt'rȧ-spŏr'ĭk), **tet-ras'po-rous** (tĕt-răs'pō-rŭs ; tĕt'rȧ-spō'rŭs), *a.*

tet'ra-stich (tĕt'rȧ-stĭk ; tĕt-răs'tĭk), *n.* [L. *tetrastichon*, Gr. τετράστιχον ; τετρα- (see TETRA-) + στίχος a row, verse.] A stanza, epigram, or poem, consisting of four verses or lines. — **tet'ra-stich'ic** (tĕt'rȧ-stĭk'ĭk), *a.*

tet-ras'ti-chous (tĕt-răs'tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. τετράστιχος. See TETRASTICH.] *Bot.* Four-ranked ; — said esp. of flowers arranged in a spike in four vertical rows.

tet'ra-the-ism (tĕt'rȧ-thē-Iz'm), *n.* [*tetra-* + Gr. θεός god.] *Theol.* The doctrine that there are three "persons" in the Godhead and a "divine essence," the common origin of the three, thus making four Gods. — **tet'ra-the-ite** (-īt), *n.*

tet'ra-thi-on'ic (-thī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*tetra-* + *thionic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, an unstable acid, $H_2S_4O_6$, known in solution, and in its salts, the **tet'ra-thi'on-ates** (-thī'ŏn-āts), formed when thiosulphates are treated with iodine.

tet'ra-tom'ic (-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*tetra-* + *atomic.*] *Chem.* **a** Consisting of four atoms , having four atoms in the molecule, as phosphorus and arsenic. **b** Quadrivalent. **c** Having four replaceable atoms or groups.

tet-raz'ine (tĕt-răz'ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*tetrazo-* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A hypothetical compound, $C_2H_2N_4$, which may be regarded as benzene with four CH groups replaced by nitrogen atoms ; also, any of various derivatives of the same. There are three isomeric varieties.

tet-raz'o- (tĕt-răz'ō-), *a.* [*tetra-* + *azo-.*] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively), denoting: **a** The presence of *four nitrogen atoms*, as in some double azo compounds. **b** The presence of *four azo groups* (-N=N-).

tet-raz'ole (-ōl), *n.* [*tetrazo-* + *-ole.*] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline acid substance, CH_2N_4, which may be regarded as pyrrol in which nitrogen atoms replace three CH groups ; also, any of various derivatives of the same. Cf. AZOLE.

tet'ra-zone (tĕt'rȧ-zōn), *n.* [*tetrazo-* + *-one.*] *Chem.* A hypothetical compound, $H_2N{\cdot}N{:}N{\cdot}NH_2$, containing a chain of four nitrogen atoms ; also, any of various derivatives of it, obtained by oxidizing certain hydrazine compounds.

tet-rol'ic (tĕt-rŏl'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline acid, $CH_2C{:}C{\cdot}CO_2H$, of the acetylene series, homologous with propiolic acid, got by boiling a chlorine crotonic acid derivative with potash, and otherwise.

tet'ro-nal (tĕt'rō-năl), *n.* [*tetra-* + *-onal*, as in *sulphonal* ; — so called because it contains four ethyl groups.] *Pharm.* A substance similar to sulphonal. Chemically it is diethyl-sulphone-di-ethyl-methane, $C_9H_{20}O_4S_2$. It is hypnotic.

tet'rose (tĕt'rōs), *n.* [*tetra-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A sugar derived from a tetrahydric alcohol, as erythrose, $C_4H_8O_4$.

tet-rox'ide (tĕt-rŏk'sīd ; -sĭd ; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*tetra-* + *oxide.*] An oxide having four atoms of oxygen in the molecule.

tet'ter (tĕt'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *teter*, AS. *teter, tetr* ; akin to G. *zitter*, OHG. *zittaroch*, Skr. *dadru, dadruka*, a sort of skin disease.] **1.** Any of various vesicular skin diseases, as ringworm, eczema, psoriasis, and herpes. Cf. HERPES.
2. *A pimple, pustule, or ulcer ; a blister. Obs. or Dial.*

tet'ter, *v. t.* ; TET'TERED (-ĕrd) ; TET'TER-ING. To affect with or as with tetter.

tet'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Like, or pert. to, tetter.

tet'ter-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* A plant used to cure tetter ; specif., in England, the celandine ; in America, the bloodroot.

Teu'cer (tū'sĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τεῦκρος.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** A son of Scamander and first king of Troy. **b** A son of Telamon. Telamon refused to receive him on his return from Troy because, although the best archer of the Greeks, he had failed to avenge the death of Ajax, his stepbrother. He became king of Cyprus and founded Salamis.

Teu'cri-an (-krĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Teucer, first king of Troy, or to the Trojans, sometimes called **Teu'cri** (-krī).

Teu'cri-um (tū'krĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τεύκριον ger-

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tet'ra-fo'li-ous, *a.* Bifugate. *R.*
tet-rag'a-my (tĕt-răg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* A fourth marriage. *Rare.*
tet-rag'e-nous (-răj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Designating bacteria growing in square groups of four.
tet'ra-glot'tic (tĕt'rȧ-glŏt'ĭk), **-ti-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*tetra-* + Gr γλῶττα tongue.] Of or pert. to four languages. *Obs.*
tet'rag-na'thi-a, *n.* [L. *tetragnathus*, Gr. τετράγναθος with four jaws : cf. F. (Rabelais) *tetragnathe.*] A kind of venomous spider. *Obs.*
tet-rag'o-nal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
tet'ra-go-nid'i-um, *n.* [NL.] A tetraspore.
tet-rag'o-nism (tĕ-trăg'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* *Math.* Quadrature. *Obs. or R.*
tet-rag'o-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [ragonal.
tet rag'o-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Tet-
Tet'ra-gyn'i-a (-jĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + γυνή a woman, female.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants including those with four styles or pistils. — **tet'ra-gyn** (tĕt'rȧ-jĭn), *n* — **tet'ra-gyn'i-an** (-ăn), *a.* [RAHEDRON.]
tet'ra-he'dra, *n* , *L. pl.* of TET-
tet ra-hy'dral-ly, *adv.* of TET-RAHEDRAL. See -LY.
tet ra-hy'dric, *a.* [*tetra-* + *hydric.*] *Chem.* Containing four hydroxyl groups.
tet'ra-kis-hex'a-he'dron (tĕt-rȧ-kĭs-hĕk'sȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. τετράκις four times + *hexahedron.*] *Cryst.* A tetrahexahedron. [RACOSANE.
tet'ra-ko-sane' Var. of TET-
tet'ra-lo'pho-dont, *a.* [*tetra-* + *lopho-* + *-odont.*] Designating, or having, molar teeth with four crests or ridges.
Tet-ram'er-a (tĕt-răm'ĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TETRAMEROUS.] = [ˈSEUDOTETRAMERA. [ETOUS.
tet ram'er-al (-ăl), *a.* Tetram-
tet ram'er-ism (ĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being tetramerous.
tet ram'ine (tĕt-răm'ĭn ; tĕt'rȧ-mēn' ; 184), *n* Also **-in.** [*tetra-* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A compound containing four amno groups.
tet-ram'po-dus, *n.* [Perh. fr. *tetra-* + Gr. ἐμπόδιος in the way, meeting.] = CARFAX. *Obs.*
Tet-ran'dri-a (tĕt-răn'drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man, male.] A disused Linnæan class of plants including those with four stamens. — **tet-ran'der** (-dĕr), *n.* — **tet-ran'dri-an**(-ăn), *a.*
tet-ran'drous (-drŭs), *a.* *Bot.* a Belonging to the Tetrandria. *Obs.* b Having four stamens.
tet'ra-ni'trate (tĕt'rȧ-nī'trāt), *n* A compound having four nitrate groups (NO_3) in the molecule.
Tet'ra-o-don'ti-dæ (-ō-d ŏ n'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL ; *tetra-* + *-odont* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of globefishes, or puffers, in which each jaw is divided by a median suture. **Tet-ra'o-don** (tĕt-rā'ō-dŏn), *Lagocephalus*, and *Spheroides* are important genera. — **tet-ra'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*
Tet'ra-o-ni'næ (tĕt'rā-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* A subfamily consisting of the grouse, pharmigans, and their near allies.—**tet'ra-o-nine** (tĕt'rā-ō-nĭn ; -nēn), *a.*
tet'ra-ox'y-. *Chem.* See TETRAHYDROXY-.
tet'ra-pet'al-ous. *a.* [*tetra-* + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Having 4 petals.
tet'ra-phar'ma-cal, *a.* Like, or pert. to, a tetrapharmacon.
tet'ra-phar'ma-con (tĕt'rȧ-fär'mȧ-kŏn), **tet'ra-phar'ma-cum** (-kŭm), *n.* [NL. *tetrapharmacon*, L. *tetrapharmacum*, Gr. τετραφάρμακον ; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + φάρμακον a drug.] *Med.* A medicine of four ingredients ; esp , an ointment of wax, resin, lard, and pitch.
tet'ra-pla'noi, *n.* [*tetr a-* + *phenol.*] *Chem.* Furfurane. *Obs.*
tet-raph'o-ny (tĕt-răf'ō-nĭ), *n* [*tetra-* + *-phony.*] *Medieval Music.* Four-part diaphony.
tet'ra-phyl'lous (tĕt'rȧ-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*tetra-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having four leaves. *Rare.*
Tet'ra-pla (tĕt'rȧ-plȧ), *n.* ; etymologically *pl.*, but syntactically *sing.* [NL., fr. Gr. τετραπλόος, τετραπλοῦς, fourfold.] A Bible consisting of four different Greek versions arranged in four columns by Origen ; hence [*l. c.*], any version in four languages or four columns.
Tet'ra-pod (tĕt'rȧ-pŏd), **tet-rap'o-dan** (-răp'ō-dăn), *Lagocephalus*, and *Spheroides* are important genera. — **tet-ra'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*
Tet'ra-o-don'ti-dæ (-ō-d ŏ n'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL ; *tetra-* + *-odont* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of globefishes, or puffers, in which each jaw is divided by a median suture. **Tet-ra'o-don** (tĕt-rā'ō-dŏn), *Lagocephalus*, and *Spheroides* are important genera. — **tet-ra'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*
Tet'ra-o-ni'næ (tĕt'rā-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* A subfamily consisting of the grouse, pharmigans, and their near allies.—**tet'ra-o-nine** (tĕt'rā-ō-nĭn ; -nēn), *a.*
tet'ra-ox'y-. *Chem.* See TETRAHYDROXY-.
tet'ra-pet'al-ous. *a.* [*tetra-* + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Having 4 petals.
tet'ra-phar'ma-cal, *a.* Like, or pert. to, a tetrapharmacon.
tet'ra-phar'ma-con (tĕt'rȧ-fär'mȧ-kŏn), **tet'ra-phar'ma-cum** (-kŭm), *n.* [NL. *tetrapharmacon*, L. *tetrapharmacum*, Gr. τετραφάρμακον ; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + φάρμακον a drug.] *Med.* A medicine of four ingredients ; esp , an ointment of wax, resin, lard, and pitch.
tet'ra-pla'noi, *n.* [*tetr a-* + *phenol.*] *Chem.* Furfurane. *Obs.*
tet-raph'o-ny (tĕt-răf'ō-nĭ), *n* [*tetra-* + *-phony.*] *Medieval Music.* Four-part diaphony.
tet'ra-phyl'lous (tĕt'rȧ-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*tetra-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having four leaves. *Rare.*
Tet'ra-pla (tĕt'rȧ-plȧ), *n.* ; etymologically *pl.*, but syntactically *sing.* [NL., fr. Gr. τετραπλόος, τετραπλοῦς, fourfold.] A Bible consisting of four different Greek versions arranged in four columns by Origen ; hence [*l. c.*], any version in four languages or four columns.
Tet'rap-neu'mo-na (tĕt'răp-nū'mō-nȧ), *n. pl.* Also Tet rap-neu'mo-nes(-nēz). [NL. See TETRA-; PNEUMO-.] *Zoöl.* A division of Arachnida including those spiders with four lungs ; — practically equivalent to the modern family Theraphosidæ. — **tet-rap'neu-mo'ni-an** (tĕt-răp'nū-mō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* — **tet'rap-neu'mo-nous** (tĕt'răp-nū'mō-nŭs), *a.*
tet'ra-pod (tĕt'rȧ-pŏd), **tet-rap'o-dous** (tĕt-răp'ō-dŭs), *a.* [Gr. τετράπους four-footed ; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + πους, ποδός, foot.] Having four feet ; pert. to the Tetrapoda —**tet'ra-pod**, *n.*
Tet-rap'o-da (tĕt-răp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** A division of vertebrates including all forms above fishes. **b** A division of butterflies including those with only two pairs of pertect legs.
tet-rap'o-lis (-lĭs), *n.* [Gr. τετράπολις, prop., a., having four cities ; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + πόλις city.] A group or federation of four cities or towns ; also, a district with such a group.
tet'ra-pro'style, *a.* [*tetra-* + *prostyle.*] Having a portico of four columns in front only.
tet-rap'ter-an (tĕt-răp'tĕr-ăn), *n.* [See TETRAPTEROUS.] *Zoöl.* An insect having four wings. *R*
tet-rap'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. τετράπτερος ; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* & *Bot.* Having four wings
tet'rap-tote (tĕt'răp-tōt), *n.* [L. *tetraptotum*, Gr. τετράπτωτος having four cases ; cf. πτῶσις case, lit., a falling.] *Gram.* A noun that has four cases only.
tet'ra-pyr'a-mid (tĕt'rȧ-pĭr'ȧ-mĭd), *n. Cryst.* A pyramid in the triclinic system having two parallel faces, i. e., one fourth as many as belong to a pyramid (double pyramid) in the orthorhombic system.
tet'ra-py-re'nous(-pī-rē'nŭs),*a.* [*tetra-* + 2d *pyrene.*].*Bot.*Having four pyrenes, as certain fruits.
tet-raq'ue-trous (tĕ t-r ă k'w ē-trŭs), *a.* [*tetra-* + *quetrous*, as in *triquetrous.*] *Bot.* Having 4 sharp angles, as some stems.
te'trarch (tē'trärk ; tĕt'rärk),*n.* Having a vascular bundle with 4 protoxylems, as certain roots.
te'trarch-ate (tē'trär-kāt ; tĕt'rar-), *n.* A tetrarchy. [CYLIDE.
tet'ra-sal'i-cyl'ide, *n.* See SALI-
tet'ra-se-le'no-dont, *a.* [*tetra-* + *selenodont.*] Having, or designating, molar teeth with four crescentic crests or ridges
tet'ra-seme (tĕt'rȧ-sēm), **tet'ra-se'mic** (-sē'mĭk), *a.* [L. *tetrasemus*, Gr. τετράσημος ; τετρα- (see TETRA-) + σῆμα sign.] *Gr & L. Pros.* Consisting of, or of the length of, four moræ, as the dactyl, anapæst, and spondee.
tet'ra-sep'al-ous (-sĕp'ȧl-ŭs), *a.* [*tetra-* + *sepal*] *Bot.* Having four sepals. [CATE-
tet'ra-sil'i-cate. *n.* See SILI-
tet'ra-si-lic'ic (-sĭ-lĭs'ĭk), *a.* **tet'ra-ske'li-on** (-skē'lĭ-ŏn ; -skĕl'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr Gr τετρασκελής four-legged ; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + σκελος leg.] A figure resembling a triskelion, but having four arms or rays.
tet'ra-sper'mous (-spûr'mŭs),*a. Bot.* Four-seeded.
tet'ra-spher'ic(-sfĕr'ĭk), **tet'ra-spher'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a Math.* Pertaining to four spheres.
tet'ra-spo-range' (-spō-rănj'), *n. Bot* A tetrasporangium.
tet'ra-spo-ran'gi-um (-spō-răn'jĭ-ŭm). *n.* [NL] *Bot.* A sporangium producing tetraspores.
tet-ras'to-on (tĕt-răs'tō-ŏn), *n.* [Gr.] *Class. Arch.* A courtyard inclosed by four porticoes.
tet'ra-style (tĕt'rȧ-stīl), *a.* & *n.* [L. *tetrastylon*, Gr. τετράστυλος with four pillars in front ; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + στῦλος a column.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION, b & d.
tet'ra-sty'los (-stĭ'lŏs), *n.* [NL.] A tetrastyle building.
tet'ra-syl-lab'ic (-sĭ-l ă b'ĭ k), *a.* [*tetra-* + *syllable* ; cf. Gr. τετρασύλλαβος of four syllables.] A four-syllabled word.
tet'ra-the'cal (-th ē'k ă l), *a.* [*tetra-* + *thecal.*] *Bot.* Quadrilocular.
tet'ra-tone (tĕ t'r ȧ-t ō n), *n Music.* An augmented fifth.
tet'ra-top (-tŏp), *n* [*tetra-* + Gr. τόπος place.] *Math.* The 4-dimensional angular space determined by four lines in 4-space, i e., bounded by four ordinary 3-spaces meeting in a point.
tet'ra-va'lent (tĕt'rȧ-vā'lĕnt ; tĕt-răv'ȧ-), *a* [*tetra-* + L *valens, -entis*, p. pr.] Quadrivalent. See VALENCE. — **tet'ra-va'lence** (-lĕns). **-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*
tet-rax'i-al (tĕt-răk'sĭ-ăl), **tet-rax'ile** (-sĭl ; -sĭl), *a* [*tetra-* + *axile*.] *Zoöl* Having four axes.
tet-rax'on (-răk'sŏn).*n* [*tetra-* + Gr. ἄξων axis.] A tetraxial sponge spicule. — **tet-rax'on,** *a* **Tet'rax-o'ni-a** (tĕt'răk sŏ'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool* The Tetractinellida — **tet'ra x-o'ni-an** (-ăn), **tet'rax on'id**(-sŏn'ĭd), *a.*
tet'ra-zo'li-um (tĕ t'r ȧ-z ō'l ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* A basic radical, CH_3N_4, bearing the same relation to tetrazole that *ammonium does to ammonia.*
tet-reth'yl- (tĕt-rĕth'ĭl) Var of TETRAETHYL-.
tet'ric (tĕt'rĭk), *a.* [L. *tetricus, taetricus*, fr *teter, taeter*, offensive, foul.] Rugged ; froward ; perverse; harsh; gloomy *Obs.*
tet'ri-cal -rĭ-kăl), *a* Tetric. *Obs.* — **tet'ri-cal-ness,** *n Obs.*
tet ric'i-ty (tĕt-rĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L *tetricitas, taetricitas.*] Perverseness *Obs.* [Tetric *Obs.*
tet'ric-ous (tĕ t'r ĭ-k ŭ s), *a.*
tetrifol. tetrifolle, *n* [Cf. TETRA- ; TREFOIL.] A kind of herb Cf TREFOIL *Obs*
tet-rin'ic (tĕt-rĭn'ĭk), *a.* [See TETRA-.] Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline ketonic acid, $CH_3{\cdot}C_3H_3O_3$, obtained by heating a derivative of acetoacetic ester. See TETRONIC.
tet-ri-tude (tĕt'rĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *taetritudo* hideousness] Tetricity. *Obs*
Tet'ro-don'ti-dæ (tĕt'rō-dŏn'tĭ-dē). Var. of TETRA-O-DON-TIDÆ, TETRAODON. — **tet'ro-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*
tet'rol (tĕt'rōl ; -rŏl), *n* [*tetra-* + benzol.] *Chem* A hypothetical hydrocarbon, C_6H_4, analogous to benzene [rane. *Obs.*]
tetrol phenol. *Chem.* Furfu-
tet-ron'ic (tĕt-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* [See TETRA-] Designating, or pert. to, an acid, $CO{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_2O_2$, parent substance of tetronic acid (which is its methyl derivative) and other compounds.
tet-ron'y-mal (-ĭ-măl), *a.* [*tetra-* + Gr. ὄνυμα name.] Having four names. *Rare*
te'trous, *a.* Tetric. *Obs*
tet-rox'a-late (tĕt-rŏk'sȧ-lāt),*n.* [*tetra-* + *oxalate.*] An oxalate having four equivalents of acid to one of the base.
tet'ryl (tĕt'rĭl), *n* [*tetra-* + *-yl.*] *Chem* Butyl.
tet'ryl-am'ine (-ăm'r ĭ n ; -ămēn' ; 184), *n.* Also **-in** *Chem.* Butylamine.
tet'ryl-ene (tĕt'r ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*tetra-* + *ethylene.*] Butylene.
tett (tĕt). Scot var of TAIT.
tetter berry. The white bryony *Dial. Eng.* [TOTTER
tet'ter-tot'ter Var.of TITTER-
tet'tish (tĕt'ĭsh), *a.* [Cf dial. *teaty, teady, teety, teedy*] Captious ; testy. Cf. TEATISH. *Obs.*
tet'tix (-tĭks), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. τέττιξ a kind of grasshopper] 1 The cicada. *Obs or R.*
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of small, very active, usually dark-colored grasshoppers with the pronotum extended backward as a covering for the wings.
tet'ty (-ĭ), *a.* [Cf. TETTISH.] Testy ; peevish ; irritable. *Obs.*
te'tur (tē'tŭr) Var. of TITAR.
teu. Var. of TEW. [of TOUGH
teuch (tūK) Obs. or Scot. var
teuch'at, teuch'it (tūK'ĭt ; -ĕt), *n.* = TEWIT. *Scot*
teu'crin (tū'krĭn), *n.* [See TEU-

mander.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of menthaceous plants, the germanders, having flowers with four exserted stamens, a short corolla tube, and a prominent lower lip. Several species are ornamental.

Teu'fels-dröckh, Herr (hĕr toi'fĕls-drŭk). [I. e., Mr. Devil's dirt.] An eccentric German philosopher whose imaginary "life and opinions" are given in Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus." He is "professor of things in general" in the university in Weissnichtwo [G., I know not where] and expounder of "the philosophy of clothes."

Teu'ton (tū'tŏn), *n.* [L. *Teutones, Teutoni*, the name of a Germanic people, prob. akin to E. *Dutch*. Cf. DUTCH.] **1.** One of the ancient German tribe **Teu'to-nes** (tū'tō-nēz), who first appear in history as the allies of the Cimbri. It is uncertain whether they were of Teutonic or Celtic origin. **2.** A member of the Teutonic race (which see); esp., a person of German, Scandinavian, or Dutch nationality.

Teu-ton'ic (tū-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Teutonicus*, fr. *Teutoni*, or *Teutones*. See TEUTON.] **1.** Of or pert. to the Teutons; designating, or pert. to, the tall blond race characteristic of northern Europe. See TEUTONIC RACE, below.

2. Of, or designating, the family of Indo-European languages including the Scandinavian, Gothic, and the High and Low German tongues. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Teutonic Knights, a military and religious order founded at Acre in 1190 as a brotherhood of German crusaders. It became a political rival of the Templars and Hospitalers, exceeding either in its territorial possessions, and winning great power and prestige in its conquest of the heathen Prussians. A branch still exists in Austria as a semireligious knighthood, esp. devoted to the ambulance service.

—T. race, one of the most important of the European races, the type being characterized by tall stature, long head and oval face, blue eyes, blond hair and skin, and narrow prominent nose. It is considered by Ripley as probably a variety of the neolithic dolichocephalic race of western Europe (from which also the Mediterranean race in Europe is derived), its distinctive blondness and high stature having been acquired during a long period of isolation in Scandinavia cut off from the Mediterranean branch by the intruding Alpine race. At its appearance in history its habitat comprised most of Germany, the Netherlands, and Scandinavia. In the later years of the Roman Empire and at its breaking up, many Teutonic peoples forced their way into central and southern Europe and even into Africa. Among them were the Burgundians, Goths, Franks, Vandals, Lombards, Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, and later Danes and Norwegians (including the Normans). Hence, central and western Europe received a strong infusion of Teutonic blood, while in English and German colonies the race has spread into most temperate regions. Most of the divisions of the race speak languages of the same family (the Teutonic). Ripley, however, classes as wholly or partly Teuton the Finns and other east Baltic peoples of entirely distinct linguistic affinities.

Teu-ton'ic, *n.* The Teutonic languages.

Teu-ton'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A mode of speech peculiar to the Teutons; a Teutonic idiom, phrase, or expression; also, a Teutonic mode or custom; a Germanism.

tew'el (tū'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *tuel*, OF. *tuiel, tuel*, F. *tuyau*; of Teutonic origin; cf. LG. *tute* (whence G. *tüte, düte*), Dan. *tud*. Cf. TUYÈRE.] **1.** A hole; a bore; esp., a pipe, funnel, or chimney, as for smoke. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. The tuyère of a furnace.

tew'fik-ose (tū'fĭ-kōs), *n.* [From the name of a khedive of Egypt, *Tewfik*.] *Chem.* A sugar found in the milk of the buffalo of the East, replacing the ordinary milk sugar.

tex'as (tĕk'sas), *n.* A structure on the hurricane deck of a steamer, containing officers' cabins, etc., with the pilot house in front or on top. *Western U. S.*

Tex'as, *n.* One of the United States.

Texas bedbug, the cone-nose. **—T. blue grass**, a vigorous forage grass (*Poa arachnifera*) of the southern United States, resembling Kentucky blue grass. **—T. fever**, *Veter.*, an infectious disease of cattle transmitted by the cattle tick (*Margaropus annulatus*, syn. *Boöphilus bovis* or *annulatus*) and caused by a protozoan (*Piroplasma bigeminum*) that multiplies in the blood and destroys the red blood cells. Called also *blackwater*. **—T. flax**, an asteraceous plant (*Gutierrezia texana*) of Texas, having somewhat the habit of flax. **—Texas itch**, *Veter.*, a contagious parasitic skin disease of cattle, usually occurring in winter, caused by the scab mite *Psoroptes communis bovis*. It is accompanied with atrophy of the hair follicles, loss of the hair, and desquamation of the epithelium. Also called *scabies, mad itch*, etc. **—T. millet**, the grass *Panicum texanum*. **—T. sarsaparilla**, common moonseed. **—T. snakeroot**, a species of birthwort (*Aristolochia reticulata*) of the southwestern United States, resembling in its properties the Virginia snakeroot. **—T. sparrow**, a finch (*Arremonops rufivirgata*) of southern Texas and Mexico. It is olive-green above with inconspicuous rufous stripes on the head and yellow on the wing. **—T. thistle**, the star thistle of Texas (*Centaurea americana*), often a pest in cultivated grounds.

text (tĕkst), *n.* [ME. *text*, F. *texte*, L. *textus* texture, structure, context, fr. *texere, textum*, to weave, construct, compose; cf. Gr. *τέκτων* carpenter, Skr. *taksh* to cut, carve, make. Cf. CONTEXT, MANTLE, *n.*, PRETEXT, TISSUE, TOIL a snare.] **1.** A composition on which a note or commentary is written; the original words of an author, in distinction from a paraphrase, annotation, or commentary.

In plain *text*, withouten need of gloss. *Chaucer.*

2. Hence: *Bib. Crit.* Any one of the various forms that have been assumed to represent the authentic reading of the Scriptures or a part of them. The chief text of the Old Testament, on which all existing manuscripts and versions are based, is the **Masoretic text**, or the text of the Masora. See MASORA. The chief text of the New Testament is the **Textus Receptus**, or **received text**, a Greek text so called from the claim in the Elzevir edition of 1633 that it represents the text as received by the best authorities. This is essentially the same as that publicly read in the Eastern Church since the 5th century. It is also essentially the same as one that would result if a text were formed by taking the readings of the majority of the Greek manuscripts, which would be practically the same as the text accepted by Chrysostom, and by Theodoret and other writers of Antioch, and also of most of the later Greek fathers; and is therefore variously called the **Antiochian, Syrian**, or **Byzantine text**. Besides the Antiochian, three other broad theoretical divisions of earlier texts (often called as a body **Antenicene text**) have been made: the **Alexandrian text**, a type of text traceable chiefly to Alexandria and Lower Egypt; the **Western text**, so named from a supposition that it arose in the west of Europe, but found widely distributed in Asia, Europe, and Africa; and the **neutral text**, a type not so clearly associated with any local use, and showing correct readings of both the previous texts as opposed to the corruptions of the other.

3. *O. Eng. Law.* The four Gospels, by way of distinction or eminence. *Rare.*

4. An account; story; tale; also, a saying. *Obs.*

5. A verse or passage of Scripture, esp. one chosen as the subject of a sermon, or in proof of a doctrine.

6. Hence, anything chosen as the subject of an argument, literary composition, or the like; topic; theme.

7. a The main body of matter on a printed or written page, as distinguished from notes, etc. **b** The letterpress, as distinguished from illustrations and the margins.

8. A style of large writing; text hand; also, any style of Old English or black-letter type; as, German *text*.

text'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* **1.** A book of texts; as: **a** A book with wide spaces between the lines for notes. **b** A reference collection of Scripture texts. **c** A libretto.

2. A volume on which a teacher lectures or comments; hence, any manual of instruction; a schoolbook.

text hand. A large hand in writing; — so called because it was the practice to write the text of a book in a large hand and the notes in a smaller hand.

tex'tile (tĕks'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *textilis*, fr. *texere* to weave: cf. F. *textile*. See TEXT.] **1.** Pertaining to weaving or to woven fabrics; as, *textile* arts; *textile* machinery.

2. Woven or capable of being woven; formed by weaving; as, cotton and wool are *textile* fibers; *textile* fabrics.

textile screw pine, a screw pine (*Pandanus tectorius*) found throughout Polynesia. The leaves yield a useful fiber, and a perfume is distilled from the flowers.

tex'tile, *n.* That which is, or may be, woven; a woven fabric or a material for weaving. *Bacon.*

text letter. 1. A large or capital letter. *Obs.*

2. The type used for the body of a book.

tex'tu-al (tĕks'tū-ăl), *a.* [ME. *textuel*, F. *textuel*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or contained in, the text; hence, sometimes, verbal or literal; as, *textual* criticism; a *textual* reading.

2. Serving for, or depending on, texts. *Obs.*

3. Familiar with a text or texts so as to cite accurately or criticize competently. *Obs.* "I am not *textual*." *Chaucer.*

textual criticism, criticism of the text of a writing, esp. with a view to establishing its original form; — applied esp. to such criticism of the Bible.

tex'tu-al-ism (tĕks'tū-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Rigid adherence to the letter of the text; literalism.

tex'tu-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One well acquainted with a text, esp. that of Scripture.

2. One who rigidly adheres to the letter of a text or texts.

tex'tu-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the text; textual.

2. Serving as a text; authoritative. *Obs. or R.*

tex'tu-a-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who is well versed in the text, esp. of the Scriptures; a textualist.

2. One who adheres strictly or rigidly to the text.

3. A book containing a text without critical apparatus. *Obs.*

tex'tur-al (-tŭr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to texture; as, *textural* change. **—tex'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

tex'ture (-tŭr), *n.* [L. *textura*, fr. *texere, textum*, to weave: cf. F. *texture*. See TEXT.] **1.** Act or art of weaving. *Obs.*

2. That which is woven; a woven fabric; a web; a textile.

3. The characteristic disposition or connection of threads, filaments, or other slender bodies, interwoven; as, a fabric of close *texture;* the *texture* of a spider's web.

4. The disposition or manner of union of the particles or smaller constituent parts of a body or substance; fine structure; as, the *texture* of earthy substances or minerals; the *texture* of a plant or bone; loose or compact *texture*.

5. *Biol.* A tissue. *Rare.*

‖ **tex'tus** (tĕks'tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [L. See TEXT, *n.*] The text of any writing, book, or literary work, esp. of the Bible.

tex'tus re-cep'tus (rē-sĕp'tŭs). [L. *receptus*, p. p., received.] The commonly received text of a writing or other literary composition, esp. an ancient or learned one: specif. [*caps.*], the chief text of the Greek Testament. See TEXT, *n.*, 2.

text'-writ'er (-rīt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Before the use of printing, a copyist of manuscript; an engrosser. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. A writer of textbooks.

th. A contraction of *the*. In Middle English, the article *the*, when the following word began with a vowel, was often written with elision as if a part of the word. Thus in Chaucer, *tharray, thegle*, etc., are found for *the array, the eagle*, etc. In modern English, esp. in poetry, th' is sometimes written for *the* before a vowel.

-th. [AS. *-ð, -þ.*] A suffix of native abstract nouns of *state, quality, action*, etc.; as, *wealth, health, death*.

-th, *or* (*after a vowel*) **-eth** (151). [AS. *-(o)ða.*] A suffix forming ordinal numbers; as, *fourth, tenth, twentieth*, etc.

thal'a-men-ceph'a-lon (thăl'ă-mĕn-sĕf'ă-lŏn), *n.* [NL. See THALAMUS; ENCEPHALON.] *Anat.* The segment of the brain next in front of the mid-brain, including the optic thalami and other structures about the third ventricle, the pineal gland, the infundibulum, the cerebral part of the pituitary body, etc. See BRAIN, 1. **—thal'a-men'ce-phal'ic** (-mĕn'sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.*

tha-lam'ic (thă-lăm'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the optic thalamus.

thal'a-mus (thăl'ă-mŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -MI (-mī). [L. *thalamus* chamber, Gr. *θάλαμος.*] **1.** In ancient Greek houses, an inner chamber, esp. the apartment for women.

2. *Anat.* = OPTIC THALAMUS.

3. *Bot.* **a** A thallus. **b** A torus, or receptacle.

tha-las'sic (thă-lăs'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θάλασσα* the sea.] Pert. to the sea or ocean; — sometimes disting. from *oceanic*, as applying to seas, gulfs, etc., rather than to oceans.

tha'ler (tä'lĕr), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **ta'ler.** [G. See DOLLAR.] A large silver coin issued by various German states from the 15th century, first so called in the 16th century; a dollar. See DOLLAR, 1. It is said to have had originally the value of a gold gulden. In Germany the old thaler is still legal tender at three marks (71.4 cents or 2s. 11½d.).

Tha-le'si-a (thă-lē'zhĭ-ă; -sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., prob. after *Thales*, the Greek philosopher.] *Bot.* A genus of oroban-

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-CRIUM.] A glucoside got by alcohol from species of germander (*Teucrium*). [*Local, Eng.*]

teu'fit (tū'fĭt), *n.* = TEWIT.

teugh (tūk), **teugh'ly, teugh'ness.** Obs. or Scot. vars. of TOUGH, etc.

teuk (tūk; tŭk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *took*, pret. of TAKE.

teuk (tūk), *n.* The redshank. *Local, Eng.* [Eng. of TOOM.]

teum (tūm; tŭm). Scot. & dial.

Teut. *Abbr.* Teuton; Teutonic.

Teu-ta'tes (tū-tā'tēz), *n.* [L.; of Celtic origin.] A divinity of the ancient Celts. See ESUS

Teu-thid'i-dæ (-thĭd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *τευθίς* a cuttlefish + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* The family containing the surgeon fishes. Type genus, **Teu'this** (tū'thĭs).

Teu'ton-ism (tū'tŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* Teutonic culture; also, a Teutonicism.

Teu'ton-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* See -IZE. **—Teu'ton-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [*Cent, Eng.*]

tew'las (tū'lăs), *n.* A shilling.

tew (*dial.* tē'ŏō, tū), *n.* A rope or chain for towing; a cord. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

tew, *v. t.;* TEWED (*dial.* tē'ŏōd; tūd); TEW'ING. [ME. *tewen*, var. of *tawen*. See TAW, *v.*] *Obs. or Dial.* **a** To prepare by beating or working, as leather or hemp; taw; knead. **b** To beat; also, to tease; vex. **c** To fatigue.

tew, *v. i. Scot. & Dial.* **a** To work hard; to strive. **b** To fuss.

tew, *v. t.* [Cf. TEW to dress leather, or TAW to tow, TOW, *v. t.*] To tow; pull. *Obs.*

tew (tū; *Scot. also* tŭ), *n.* [Cf. TEWEL, TUYÈRE.] A tuyère for a forge fire; also, the long pincers for drawing hot iron from the forge; — written also *teu, tu, tue, too*. Called also *tew iron, tuarn*, etc. *Local, Eng., & Scot.*

Te'wan (tē'wŏn), *a.* = TANOAN.

tew'art (tū'ărt). Var. of TUART.

tewch. + TOUGH.

tewe. + TEW. [Eng. of TOOL.]

tewel (tōōl; tūl). Scot. & dial.

tewelle. + TOWEL.

tewer. A tawer. *Obs.*

tew'er (tū'ĕr), *n.* A narrow lane or alley. *Dial. Eng.*

Tewesday. + TUESDAY.

tewgh. + TEW, a rope.

tewgh (tūk), **tewgh'ness.** Scot. vars. of TOUGH, TOUGHNESS.

tew iron. See 5th TEW.

Tewisday. + TUESDAY.

tew'it (tū'ĭt; -ĕt), *n.* [Imitative.] The lapwing. *Local, Brit.*

tew'ly. + TULY.

tew'ly (tū'lĭ), *a.* Sickly; qualmish; delicate. *Dial. Brit.*

Tews'day. + TUESDAY.

tew'taw' (tū'tô'), **tew'ter** (-tĕr), *v. t.* [See TEW to beat.] To beat; to break, as flax or hemp. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

tex. *n.* Text. *Obs.*

Tex. *Abbr.* Texas.

Tex'an (tĕk'săn), *a.* Of or pert. to Texas. **—***n.* A native or citizen of Texas. [TEXOGRAPHY.]

tex'ase' (tĕk'sāz'), *n.* See PE-‖ **tex-gul'no** (tĕs-w ĕ'n ō), *n.* [Amer.Sp., in northern Mexico.] A chicha of fermented corn.

tex'i-are' (tĕk'sĭ-ār'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

text, *v. t.* & *i.* To write in large characters, as in text hand. *Obs.*

text-a'ri-an (tĕ k-s t ā'r ĭ -ă n; 115), *a.* Of, pert. to, or based on, a text or texts. *R.* [BLINDNESS.]

text blindness. See WORD-

text-if'er-ous (-tĭ f' ĕ r-ŭ s), *a.* [*text* + *-ferous*.] Full of texts, as of Scripture. *Contemptuous R.*

text'let, *n.* A little text. *Rare.*

text'man (tĕkst'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A textualist. *Rare.*

tex-to'ri-al (tĕks-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *textorius*, fr. *textor* a weaver, fr. *texere, textum*, to weave.] Of or pert. to weaving. *R.*

tex-to'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Textorial. *Obs.*

text pen. A metallic pen for engrossing or for text hand.

Text. Rec. *Abbr.* Textus Receptus (L., received text).

tex'trine (tĕks'trĭn), *a.* [L. *textrinus*, for *textorinus*, fr. *textor* a weaver.] Textorial. *Rare.*

tex'tu-al (-tū-ăl), *n.* A textualist. *Obs.*

tex'tu-al-ly, *adv.* of TEXTUAL.

tex'tu-a-rist (-ā-r ĭ s t), *n.* A textuary. *Rare.*

textuel. + TEXTUAL.

tex'tu-ist, *n.* A textualist. *Obs.*

tex'ture (tĕks'tūr), *v. t.* To form a texture of or with. *Rare.*

tex'ture-less, *a.* See -LESS.

tex'tur-y (tĕks'tŭr-ĭ), *n.* = TEXTURE, 1. *Obs.* [To punish. *Obs.*

tey, tey. *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *téon* to accuse.]

te-year. Var. of TO-YEAR.

teyl. Var. of TEIL.

teym. + TEEM, empty.

teyme. + TIME.

teyn. + TEEN.

teyne. + TAIN, TEEN.

teynt. + TENT, a wine.

teyte. + TAIT, lively.

teythe. + TITHE. [violent.]

tez (tēz), *a.* [Hind.] Pungent; **Tez-cat'li-po'ca** (tĕs-kät'lē-pō'kä), *n.* [Mex.] See QUETZALCOATL.

‖ **tez-ki'rah** (tĕz-kē'rä), **tes-ke'ri-a** (tĕs-kē'rĭ-ä), *n.* [Ar. *tadkirah*.] A certificate or license, as a passport.

tf. *Abbr.* Till forbidden.

t. g. *Abbr.* Type genus; [*caps.*] Teachers' Guild.

th. A consonantal digraph. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 229.

-th. An ending of the 3d pers. sing. pres. indicative; as, *doth, hath*, etc. See -ETH.

Th. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Th*], thorium; Thomas; Thursday.

tha. + THE, THO. [THOU, THY.]

tha (thä). Dial. Eng. of THEE.

Tha'be-el (thā'bē-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Tha'bor-ite. + TABORITE.

Thac'a-sin (thăk'ă-sĭn). *D. Bib.*

thacce. + THACK, thwack.

thach. + THOUGH. [*Eng.*]

thack (thăk), *pron.* That. *Dial.*

thack, *n.* & *v.* [Cf. AS. *þaccian* to pat, to strike gently.] Thwack; thump. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

thack (thăk; thák), *n.* & *v.* [AS. *þæc, n., þaccian*, v. See THATCH.] Thatch; roof. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **thack and rape**, the thatch and rope used to cover a stack; hence, a shelter; also, good order. *Scot.*

thack, *a.* Thatched. *Scot.*

thack'board', *n.* The ridge board of a thatched roof. *Obs.*

thack'er (thăk'ĕr; thák'-), *n.* A thatcher. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [hence, hatless. *Scot.*]

thack'less, *a.* Without thatch; **thack'oor** (thăk'o͝or). Var. of THAKUR.

thack tile. A roofing tile. *Obs*

thad. + THAT.

Thad. *Abbr.* Thaddeus

Thad-dæ'us (thă-dē'ŭs), *n. Bib* One of the twelve apostles, named in Mark iii. 18, elsewhere called Lebbæus and Judas.

Thad'de-us (thăd'ē-ŭs), *n.* [L. *Thaddæus*, Gr. *Θαδδαῖος.*] **a** Masc. prop. name. **b** *Thaddeus* (thă-dē'ŭs); It. *Taddeo* (tädde'ō); Sp. *Tadeo* (tä-thā'ō; 146); Pg. *Thadeo* (tä-dā'o͝o); G. *Thaddäus* (tä-dā'o͝os). **b** = THADDÆUS.

Thad'de-us of War'saw. A brave young Polish nobleman and exile, titular hero of a novel by Jane Porter (1776–1850).

thaderward. + THITHERWARD.

thae. + THE.

thae (thā), *pron.* [AS. *þā*, pl. of *se*. See THEY.] Those; these. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

thaeh. + THOUGH.

thaem. + THEM.

thaen. Obs. dative form of THE.

thaenne. + THAN.

thaere. + THERE.

thaerm. + THARM.

thaes. + THOSE, THESE. [THE.]

thaes. Obs. genitive sing of **thaet.** + THAT.

thaew. + THEW, custom, etc.

thafunge, *vb. n.* of THAVE. *Obs.*

thagh, thaih. + THOUGH.

thag (tĭg; 239). Var. of THUG, 1.

thah (thä). Dial. Eng. of THOU.

Tha'hash (thā'hăsh). *Bib.*

thai. + THEY, THO.

Thai (tī'ē). Var. of TAI. [THE.]

thail, thaie. Obs. pl. forms of **thaim** (thām). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THEM.

thain. + THAN, THANE.

thainhad. + THANEHOOD.

thair. Obs. genitive pl. of THE.

thair + THEIR. [of THERE.]

thair (*Scot.* thār). Obs. or Scot.

thair'by'. + THEREBY.

thairdoun + THEREDOWN.

thaire. + THEIR, THERE.

thairfoir. + THEREFORE.

thairm (thārm). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THARM.

thairneist, thairout, etc. + THERENEXT, THEREOUT, etc.

thak. Var. of THACK

thake. + TAKE.

thak'kin. + THACK, to thatch.

tha'kur (tä'kŏo͝r; 238), **thack'oor** (thăk'o͝or), *n.* [Hind. *thákur*, Skr. *thakkura* an idol, a person entitled to respect.] A man of high rank; esp., a Rajput nobleman, or one of a certain Brahman family in Bengal. *India.*

Thal'a-ba (thăl'ă-bä), *n.* The hero of Southey's poem "Thalaba the Destroyer," founded on Arabian mythology. His life is spent in warfare on the evil spirits of Domdaniel.

thal'a-mi (-mī), *n., L. pl.* of THALAMUS.

thal'a-mi-flo'ral (-mĭ-flō'răl), **thal'a-mi-flo'rous** (-rŭs), *a.* [See THALAMUS; FLORAL.] *Bot.* Bearing the stamens directly on the receptacle, as in the group **Thal'a-mi-flo'ræ** (-rē) of De Candolle and of Bentham and Hooker.

thal'a-mite (thăl'ă-mīt), *n.* [Gr. *θαλαμίτης.*] See GALLEY, 2.

tha-lam'i-um (thă-lăm'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl* -MIA (-ă). [NL., fr. L. *thalamus* an inner chamber, fr. Gr. *θάλαμος.*] *Obs. Bot.* a The sporangium in some algæ. b The apothecium of some lichens. c A form of hymenium.

Thal'a-moph'o-ra (thăl'ă-mŏf'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *θάλαμος* chamber + *φέρειν* to bear.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of FORAMINIFERA.

Thal-arc'tos (thăl-ärk'tŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *θάλασσα* the sea + *ἄρκτος* bear.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the polar bear.

tha-las'si-an (thă-lăs'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [Gr. *θάλασσα* the sea.] Any sea turtle.

tha-las'si-arch (-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *θαλάσσιος* of the sea, *θάλασσα* sea + *-arch*.] An admiral. *Obs.*

—tha-las'si-arch'y (-ärk'ĭ), *n. Obs.* [color of the sea. *Obs.*]

tha-las'si-cal (-kăl), *a.* Of the

Thal'as-sin'i-dæ (thăl'ă-sĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θάλασσα* the sea.] *Zoöl.* A family of burrowing macrurous Crustacea, having a long and soft abdomen. The type genus is **Thal'as-si'na** (thăl'ă-sī'nă). **—thal'as-sin'i-an** (-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

tha-las'si-o-phyte' (thă-lăs'ĭ-ō-fīt'), *n.* [Gr. *θαλάσσιος* of the sea + *-phyte*.] An alga. *Obs.*

thal'as-soc'ra-cy (thăl'ă-sŏk'ră-sĭ). Also *thallassocraty.* [Gr *θαλασσοκρατία*; *θάλασσα* sea + *κρατεῖν* to rule.] Maritime supremacy.

thal'as-sog'ra-phy (-sŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *θάλασσα* the sea + *-graphy*.] Oceanography. **—thal'as-sog'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.* **—tha-las'so-graph'ic** (thă-lăs'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a*

thal'as-som'e-ter (thăl'ă-sŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *θάλασσα* the sea + *-meter*.] A tide gauge.

tha'las-soph'i-lous (-sŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr *θάλασσα* the sea + *-philous*.] Inhabiting the sea or its shore; fond of the sea.

tha-las'so-pho'bi-a (thă-lăs'ō-fō'bĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr *θάλασσα* the sea + *-phobia*.] *Med.* Morbid dread of the sea.

tha-las'so-ther'a-py (-thĕr'ă-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *θάλασσα* the sea + *therapy*.] *Med.* Treatment of disease by sea air, sea baths, etc.

thale'-cress' (thāl'krĕs'), *n.* [After Johann *Thal*, a German botanist + *cress*.] Mouse-ear cress (*Stenophragma thaliana*).

Tha-le'sian (thă-lē'zhăn), *a.* Pert. to the Grecian sage Thales (about 640–550 B. C.) or to his doc

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āle, senāte, cāre, ăm, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; ūse, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

chaceous herbs, parasitic on roots of various plants. They have scattered scales and long-peduncled, bluish flowers, the corolla being somewhat oblique and 2-lipped, and the tube curved. The three species are natives of the United States. *T. uniflora* is the pale, or naked, broom rape.

Tha-lí'a (thȧ-lī'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θάλεια, originally, blooming, luxuriant, akin to θάλλειν to be luxuriant.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* **a** The Muse of comedy and bucolic poetry. **b** One of the three Graces. **c** A Nereid.

2. The 23d asteroid, discovered by Hind at London, 1852.

Tha'li-a'ce-a (thā'lĭ-ā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See THALIA.] A small order of tunicates consisting of certain aberrant free-swimming pelagic forms, as *Salpa* and *Doliolum* (see these terms). — **thal'i-a'cean** (-shăn), *a. & n.*

Tha-lic'trum (thȧ-lĭk'trŭm), *n.* [L., meadow rue, Gr. θάλικτρον.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of ranunculaceous herbs, the meadow rues, having ternately decompound leaves, small polygamodiœcious, apetalous flowers, and fruit consisting of several achenes. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

thal'lic (thăl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, thallium; specif., designating those compounds in which thallium has a higher valence than in *thallous* compounds.

thal'line (-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* [Gr. θαλλός a young shoot or branch. Cf. THALLUM, THALLUS.] *Chem.* A white crystalline base, $C_9H_{10}N(OCH_3)$, of the quinoline series, obtained artificially; — so called from the green color produced in its solution by some oxidizing agents. Its salts are antipyretics.

thal'li-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θαλλός young shoot; — from the characteristic bright *green* line in its spectrum.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element of the aluminium group, resembling lead in physical properties. It is easily oxidized in moist air, but is preserved under water. Sp. gr., 11.8. Symbol, *Tl*; at. wt., 204.0. It is found (combined) in crookesite and lorandite and in smaller quantities in various other minerals, as some pyrites and blende. It was discovered spectroscopically by Crookes in 1861. It is univalent and trivalent. Compounds of it are used in making optical glass and in pyrotechny to give a green color.

thal'loid (-oid), *a.* [*thallus* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, a thallus.

thalloid shoot, *Bot.*, a shoot which develops only thallus-like branches and no leaf structures, as in certain hepatics.

Thal-loph'y-ta (thăl-lŏf'ĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See THALLOPHYTE.] *Bot.* A phylum of plants of very diverse habit and structure, including the algæ, fungi, and lichens. The simpler forms, as many blue-green algæ, yeasts, etc., are unicellular and reproduce vegetatively or by means of asexual spores; in the higher forms the plant body is a *thallus*, which may be filamentous or may consist of plates of cells; it is commonly undifferentiated into stem, leaves, and roots, and shows no distinct tissue systems; the fronds of many algæ, however, are modified to serve many of the functions of the above-named organs. Both asexual and sexual reproduction, often of a complex type, occur in these forms. The Thallophyta exist almost exclusively as gametophytes, the sporophyte being absent or rudimentary. By those who do not separate the Myxophyta from the Thallophyta as a distinct phylum the latter is treated as the lowermost group in the vegetable kingdom. See ALGÆ, FUNGI, 2; cf. MYXOPHYTA, BRYOPHYTA, etc.

thal'lo-phyte (thăl'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. θαλλός young shoot + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant belonging to the Thallophyta. — **thal'lo-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

thal'lous (-ŭs), *a.* Also *thallious. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, thallium; specif., designating compounds in which the element has a lower valence than in *thallic* compounds.

thal'lus (-ŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -LI (-ī). [NL., fr. Gr. θαλλός young shoot or branch, frond.] *Bot.* The plant body characteristic of the Thallophyta, showing no differentiation into distinct members, or composed of members resembling, but not homologous with, those of the higher plants. It may be simple or branched, and varies widely in form.

thal'weg' (tăl'vāk'), *n.* [G., fr. *thal* valley + *weg* way. See DALE; WAY.] *Physiog.* **a** A line following the lowest part of a valley, whether under water or not. **b** The line of continuous maximum descent from any point on a land surface, or that cutting all contours at right angles.

Tham'y-ris (thăm'ĭ-rĭs), *n.* [Gr. Θάμυρις.] In Greek legend, a Thracian bard who boasted that he could rival the Muses and was deprived by them of sight and voice.

than (thăn; 270), *conj.* [ME. *than, thon, then, thanne, thonne, thenne*, than, then, AS. *panne, ponne, pænne*, then (the older sense), than, orig. prob. from there; akin to OS. *than* then, D *dan*, OHG. *danne*, G. *dann* then, *denn* than, for, Goth. *þan* then, and to E. *the, there, that.* See THAT; cf. THEN.] A word or particle indicating the second member of a comparison, used after certain adjectives and adverbs expressing comparison or diversity, as *more, better, other, otherwise*, and the like. A noun word after it is usually in the nominative, according to the regular construction of *than* as a conjunction. In the older writers, however, as still in the phrase *than whom, than* is frequently followed by the objective, and is then often construed as a preposition. The second member of the comparison is sometimes a clause, usually introduced by *that*; as, I would rather suffer *than* that you should want.

> Behold, a greater *than* Solomon is here. *Matt.* xii 42.
> Which when Beelzebub perceived, *than* whom,
> Satan except, none higher sat. *Milton.*
> It 's fitter being sane *than* mad. *R. Browning.*

than'age, thegn'age (thān'ăj), *n.* The district of a thane; thanedom; also, the service due from a thane to his lord.

than'a-to- (thăn'ȧ-tō-), **thanat-** Combining form from Greek θάνατος, *death.*

than'a-toid (thăn'ȧ-toid), *a.* [*thanato-* + *-oid.*] **a** Death-like; resembling death. **b** Deadly, as a poisonous snake.

than'a-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*thanato-* + *-logy.*] The description, theory, or doctrine of death. — **than'a-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n. Rare.*

than'a-to-pho'bi-a (-tō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *thanato-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of death.

than'a-top'sis (-tŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *thanato-* + *-opsis.*] A view of death; a meditation on death. *Bryant.*

Than'a-tos (thăn'ȧ-tŏs), *n.* [Gr. Θάνατος.] *Gr. Myth.* Death as a personification, brother of Hypnos (Sleep) and son of Nyx (Night) and a dweller in the lower world. He corresponds to the Roman *Mors.*

thane (thān), *n.* Also, *esp. Hist.*, **thegn.** [Prop. a Scot. form fr. ME. *thein, pein*, AS. *pegen, þegn*, a thane, man, warrior, follower, servant; akin to OS. *thegan* a follower, warrior, boy, OHG. *thegan, degan*, MHG. *degen* a hero, G. *degen* hero, soldier, Icel. *þegn* a thane, a freeman, Gr. τέκνον a child, τίκτειν to bear, beget.] **1.** *O. Eng. Hist.* Among the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, one of a class of free servants or attendants on a lord, acting orig. as household servants and companions and following the lord to war as his bodyguard. There were two classes, the king's thanes, who were nearest to him, answering closely to, and in a sense succeeded by, the greater barons of later days, and the middle or lesser thanes, succeeded by the minor barons. Later, the military duties became paramount and the term designated any of a hereditary military class or caste, who, being qualified by ownership of five hides of land, had assumed a certain relationship, and duties of attendance and military service as mounted, heavy-armed warriors, upon a lord or superior, or any of their descendants. The wergild of all seems to have been 1,200 shillings, but the classes differed in amount of heriots, reliefs, etc.

2. *Scot. Hist.* One holding land of the king; the chief of a clan, who became one of the king's barons.

thank (thăngk), *n.* [AS. *þanc, þonc*, thanks, favor, thought; akin to OS. *thank* favor, pleasure, thanks, D. & G. *dank* thanks, Icel. *þökk*, Dan. *tak*, Sw. *tack*, Goth. *þagks* thanks; — originally, a thought, a thinking, from the same root as THINK.] **1.** Thought; inquiry. *Obs.* *The Pearl.*

2. Kindly or grateful thought; gratitude; also, grace; favor. *Obs. or Archaic in the sing.*

> If ye do good to them which do good to you, what *thank* have ye? for sinners also do even the same. *Luke* vi. 33.
> *Thanks* be unto God for his unspeakable gift. *2 Cor.* ix. 15.

3. An expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment, as by words, for a favor or kindness received; — now used only in the *pl.*, which formerly was sometimes construed as a singular. "This ceremonial *thanks*." *Massinger.*

> *Macbeth.* Good repose the while!
> *Banquo. Thanks*, sir: the like to you! *Shak.*

my, his, *or* her thanks, *etc.*, of my, his, or her own accord; with his or her good will; voluntarily. *Obs. Chaucer.*

thank (thăngk), *v. t.*; THANKED (thăngkt); THANK'ING. [AS. *þancian.* See THANK, *n.*] To express gratitude, or make acknowledgments, to (one) for a favor or kindness.

> I *thank* thee for thine honest care. *Shak.*

I thank you, *or* **t. you**, a polite expression used in acknowledgment of a favor or the like, whether accepted or declined. — **I will t. you**, a polite expression of request; as, *I will thank you* to open the window; — now often implying strained courtesy. — **to t. one's self**, *or* **to have one's self to t.**, to blame one's self; to be alone responsible.

thank'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [AS. *þancfull.*] **1.** Impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it; grateful; as, a *thankful* heart.

> Be *thankful* unto him, and bless his name. *Ps.* c. 4.

2. Given, made, done, or the like, in token of thanks; expressive of thanks or gratitude; as, *thankful* service.

3. *Obs.* **a** Deserving thanks; thankworthy; meritorious; as, a *thankful* act. **b** Agreeable; pleasant.

Syn. — See GRATEFUL.

— **thank'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **thank'ful-ness**, *n.*

thank'less, *a* **1.** Not acknowledging favors; not expressing or feeling thankfulness; ungrateful.

> How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
> To have a *thankless* child! *Shak.*

2. Not obtaining or deserving thanks; unacceptable or unappreciated; as, a *thankless* task.

— **thank'less-ly**, *adv.* — **thank'less-ness**, *n.*

thank offering. An offering made as an expression of thanks. Specif.: *Jew. Antiq.* See OFFERING, 3.

thanks'giv'er (thăngks'gĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who gives thanks.

thanks'giv'ing (thăngks'gĭv'ĭng; thăngks'gĭv'ĭng; 87), *n.* **1.** Act of rendering thanks, or expressing gratitude for favors or mercies; an acknowledgment of favors or benefits.

> And taught by thee the Church prolongs
> Her hymns of high *thanksgiving* still. *Keble.*

2. A formula expressing gratitude, esp. for divine mercies.

> In the *thanksgiving* before meat. *Shak.*

3. a A public acknowledgment or celebration of divine goodness and mercies. **b** A day set apart for making this; specif. [*cap.*], Thanksgiving Day. *U. S.*

Thanks'giv'ing Day (thăngks'gĭv'ĭng). In the United States, a day (usually the last Thursday of November) now generally appointed or recommended annually by the Federal and State executives as a legal holiday to be set apart for thanksgiving and praise to God for the mercies of the year past. It originated with the New England colonists.

Thap'si-a (thăp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of poisonous plant, Gr. θαψία a plant from the island of Thapsos.] *Bot.* A small genus of apiaceous plants of the Mediterranean region, having the flowers in compound umbels without involucres, and the fruit broadly winged. *T. garganica* is the deadly carrot. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Thar-ge'li-a (thär-gē'lĭ-ȧ; -jē'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. θαργήλια; cf. θάργηλος ἄρτος bread made from the first fruits.] *Gr. Relig.* An Athenian festival from which the month Thargelion took its name. The principal day fell on the seventh of the month, the birthday of Apollo, and in his honor were held choral contests. It was originally a first-fruits celebration, and, as the Pyanepsia, was marked by the eiresione (which see). The event for which it was most famous was the driving forth of two human scapegoats (see PHARMAKOS), indicating that a chief function was the ceremonial purification of the city. Cf. KALLYNTERIA, PLYNTERIA.

Thas'pi-um (thăs'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. So called by Nuttall after "the isle of *Thaspia*, which gave name to the *Thapsia* of the ancients, in allusion to its affinity with that genus."] *Bot.* A small genus of apiaceous herbs distinguished by the yellow flowers, and fruit having all the ribs prominently winged. The species, which are all natives of the eastern United States, are called *meadow parsnips.*

that (thăt), *pron. & a.* [AS. *þæt*, neuter nom. & acc. sing. of the article and pronoun, also used as a relative pronoun, as was also the indeclinable relative *þe, þē.* The nom. masc. *sē* and the nom. fem. *séo* are from a different root. AS. *þæt* is akin to D. *dat*, G. *das*, OHG. *daz*, Sw. & Dan. *det*, Icel. *þat* (masc. *sā*, fem. *sū*), Goth. *þata* (masc. *sa*, fem. *sō*), Gr. τό (masc. ὁ, fem. ἡ), Skr. *tat* (for *tad*, masc. *sas*, fem. *sā*); cf. L. *istud* that. Cf. THE, THEIR, THEY, THEM, THIS, THAN, SINCE.] A pronominal word, in general referring to *what has been mentioned or is otherwise assumed* to be in mind. It is used: **1.** As a demonstrative pronoun (*pl.* THOSE): The person, thing, or idea mentioned, indicated, or understood from the situation or context.

> The early fame of Gratian was equal to *that* of the most celebrated princes. *Gibbon.*

Hence, in special bearings and constructions: **a** Referring to a phrase, sentence, or entire discourse.

> I will know your business, Harry, *that* I will. *Shak.*
> And when Moses heard *that* [all of Aaron's explanation], he was content. *Lev.* x. 20.

b Preceding the noun, or noun phrase or clause, referred to; as, *those* in the basket are good apples; — often to mark the place and bearing of an idea made definite later.

> *That* be far from thee, to do after this manner, to slay the righteous with the wicked. *Gen.* xviii. 25.

c In opposition or contradistinction to *this.* In such cases *this*, like Latin *hic* and French *ceci*, usually refers to the nearer, and *that*, like Latin *ille* and French *cela*, to the

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trine that water, or "the moist," is the prime element of the physical universe.

Tha-les'a (-lēs'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large ichneumon flies notable for their long slender ovipositor. The common species of the eastern United States (*T. lunator*) is a parasite of the larva of the pigeon horntail, and has an ovipositor five or six inches long.

Tha-lí'an (-lĭ'ȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Thalia; hence [*l. c.*], of or pert. to comedy; comic.

thal'li-form (thăl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*thallus* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Having the form of a thallus. [LOUS.]

thal'li-ous(-ĭ-ŭs). Var. of THAL-

thal'lo-chlore (-ō-klōr; 201), *n.* [*thallus* + *chlorophyll.*] *Bot.* The form of chlorophyll occurring in lichens. *Rare.*

thal-lod'ic (thȧ-lŏd'ĭk), *a.* [*thallus* + Gr. εἶδος form.] *Bot.* Thalline; thalloid.

thal'lo-gen (thăl'ō-jĕn), *n* [Gr. θαλλός young shoot or branch, frond + *-gen.*] *Bot.* A thallophyte. — **thal-log'e-nous** (thȧ-lŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.*

thal'lome (thăl'ōm), *n.* [*thallus* + *-ome*, as in phyllome, plerome.] *Bot.* A thallus. *Rare.*

thal'lose (thăl'ōs; thȧ-lōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [*thallus* + *-ose.*] *Bot.* Thalloid.

Thalmudist. † TALMUDIST.

thal'than, thol'than (tŏl'-thăn), *n.* [Manx *tholtan.*] A dilapidated cottage. *Isle of Man.*

tham. *Obs.* dative form of THE.

Tha'mah (thā'mȧ). *Bib.*

Tha'mar (-mär). *Bib.*

thame (*dial.* thēm). *Obs.* or dial. Eng. var. of THEM.

tha'meng (thä'mĕng), **tha'min** (-mĭn), *n.* [Burmese *hta-min.*] A deer (*Cervus eldi*) of Burma, Siam, and the Malay Peninsula, the antlers of which have long curved brow tines.

Thames barge (tēmz). [From the *Thames* River, Eng.] *Naut.* A kind of round-bowed, transom-sterned, broad-beamed freight boat, usually with a sprit mainsail and small gaff mizzen, plying on the coast and rivers of southern England. The masts and rigging can usually be lowered to pass under bridges.

Tham'muz. Var. of TAMMUZ. See JEWISH CALENDAR. [*Bib.*]

Tham'na-tha (thăm'nȧ-thȧ). *Bib.*

Tham'nath-ite (-năth-īt). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Tham'nath-sa're (-sā'rē). *D.*

tham'no-phile (-nō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [Gr. θάμνος a bush + *-phile.*] A bush shrike.

Tham-noph'i-lus (thăm-nŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL. See THAMNOPHILE.] *Zoöl.* The genus of neotropical hook-billed ant birds consisting of the bush shrikes, sometimes regarded as forming a subfamily, **Tham'nophi-li'næ** (thăm'nō-fĭ-lī'nē). — **tham-noph'i-line** (thăm-nŏf'ĭ-lĭn; -līn; 183), *a.*

Tham'no-phis (thăm'nō-fĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. θάμνος a bush + ὄφις a serpent.] *Zoöl.* The genus to which the garter snakes belong. *Eutænia* is a syn. [PION.]

thampion, thampyon. † TAMPION.

tha-mu'dene (thȧ-mū'dēn), *a.* = THAMUDIC.

tha-mu'dic (-dĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to certain old Semitic inscriptions in characters resembling the Sabæan but perh. earlier.

Tham'y-ras (thăm'ĭ-răs), *n.* [L.] = THAMYRIS.

than. † TANE.

than. Obs. dative form of THE.

than (*dial.* thän). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THEN, *adv.*

tha'na (tä'nä; t'hä'-; 239), *n.* Also *tana, tanna, thanah.* [Hind. *thānā.*] A police station; a police division, as a unit of local administration; also, formerly, a military post. *India.*

tha'na-dar' (-där'), *n.* Also *tanadar, tannadar, thannadar.* [Hind. *thānādār*, fr. *thānā* police station + Per. *dār* having, holding.] The chief officer of a thana, or police station. *India.*

thanan, *adv.* [AS. *þanan* thence, therefore. Cf. THENCE.] For this reason. *Obs.*

thanat- See THANATO-.

than'a-tism (thăn'ȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [See THANATO-.] Belief in annihilation at death. *Rare.*

than'a-to-gno-mon'ic (-tō-nō-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*thanato-* + *gnomonic.*] Indicative of death.

than'a-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*thanato-* + *-graphy.*] An account of the death of someone. Cf. BIOGRAPHY. *R.* — **than'a-tog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n. R.*

than'a-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*thanato-* + *-meter.*] *Med.* A thermometer for insertion into a body cavity to determine whether death has occurred.

than'a-to-phid'i-a (-tō-fĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See THANATO-; OPHIDIA.] Poisonous snakes. — **than'a-to-phid'i-an** (-ăn), *a.*

thanc. † THANK.

thane. † THAN, THEN.

thane. Obs. accusative form of THE. [dim., n. See -KIN.]

thane'dom, thegn'dom (thān'-dŭm).

thane'hood, thegn'hood (-ho͝od), *n.* See -HOOD.

Than'e-hu'meth (thȧ'nē-hū'-mĕth). *D. Bib.*

thane'ly, thegn'ly, *a.* [Cf. AS. *þegenlic* manly, manful.] Of or pert. to a thane; of the character or status of a thane.

thanen. † THENEN.

thane'ship, thegn'ship, *n.* [Cf. AS. *þegenscipe.*] See -SHIP.

thane'wor'thy, thegn'wor'thy (thān'wûr'thĭ), *a.* [See THANE.] Worthy of, or eligible to, the status of a thane. *Hist.*

thang. † THONG. THANK.

thank, *v. i.* To be thankful. *Obs.*

thank'er, *n.* One who thanks.

thank'ly, *adv.* Thankfully. *Obs.*

thanks, *n.* = THANK. *Obs.*

thanks'give' (thăngks'gĭv'), *v. t.* To give or dedicate in token of thanks. *Obs.* [worthy. *Obs.*]

thanks'wor'thy, *a.* Thankful.

thankt. Thanked. *Ref. Sp.*

thank'worth, *a.* [AS. *þancweorð.*] Thankworthy. *Obs.*

thank'wor'thy (th ă n̆ k'w ûr'-thĭ), *a.* Worthy of thanks or gratitude; meritorious. 1 *Pet.* ii. 19.

thank'worth'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

thank'-you-ma'am', *n.* Also *-mam, -marm.* A small ridge or hollow made, usually diagonally, across a road, esp. on a hillside to deflect water. It may cause a person driving over it to bob as if bowing. *Colloq., U. S.*

than'na, than'na-dar', **than'-nah.** Vars. of THANA, -DAR.

thanne. † THAN, THEN.

thanne, thannes. † THENCE.

thapes (thāps), *n. pl.* [Cf. FEABERRY, THEVE the vethorn.] Gooseberries. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Thaph'u-a (thăf'ū-ȧ). *D. Bib.*

thar. † THERE.

thar (thär). Var. of TAHR.

thar (*dial.* thär, thā). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of THEIR.

thar, *v. i.; pret.* THURST, THURT. [ME. *thar, þarf*, AS. *þearf*, infin. *þurfan* to need; akin to OHG. *durfan*, G. *dürfen* to be allowed, Icel *þurfa* to need, Goth. *þaúrban.*] To behoove; need. *Obs. or Scot.* [*Bib.*]

Tha'ra (thā'rȧ; thär'ȧ; 115).

Thar'a-a (thär'ā-ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Thar'a-ca (-kȧ). *D. Bib.*

tharagain. † THEREAGAIN.

Thar'a-na (thär'ȧ-nȧ). *D. Bib.*

tharat, tharate. † THEREAT.

tharbi. † THEREBY.

thar'bor-ough. Obs. corrupt. of THIRDBOROUGH.

thare. † THERE, THEIR.

thare. Obs. genitive and dative feminine form of THE.

thereafter, thareby, therefore, etc. † THEREAFTER, etc.

Thar'e-la (thär'ē-lȧ). *D. Bib.*

tharf. † THAR, *v.*; THERF.

tharf, *n. Obs.* **a** [AS. *þearf.*] Need; distress. **b** [AS. *þearfa.*] A needy person.

tharf (thärf), *a.* Heavy; stiff; unbending. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tharf'cake' (thärf'kāk'; thä'-), *n.* [AS. *þeorf* unleavened.] A thin cake of unfermented dough or meal. *Dial. Eng.*

tharfor † THEREFORE.

tharfra. † THEREFRO.

Thar-ge'li-on (thär-gē'lĭ-ŏn; -jē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. Θαργηλιών.] The eleventh Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR a.

thar-gin'yah (thär-gĭn'yȧ), *n.* The arrimby. *Australia.*

thargum. † TARGUM.

tharin. † THEREIN.

thark, thark'y, *a.* Dark *Obs.* — **thark'ness,** *n. Obs.*

tharl, tharldom. † THRALL, THRALDOM.

tharm (thärm), *n.* [AS. *þearm* a gut; akin to D. & G. *darm*, Icel. *þarmr*, Sw. & Dan. *tarm.*; *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.* **a** An intestine; the belly. **b** Twisted gut; catgut.

thar-myde † THEREMID.

tharn, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *þarnask* to want, lack, be without.] *Obs.* **a** To lose; to be deprived of. **b** To lack; need; go without.

tharof, tharon, etc. † THEREOF, THEREON, etc.

Thar'ra (thär'ȧ). *Bib.*

Thar-se'as (thär-sē'ăs). *D. Bib.*

Thar'shish (thär'shĭsh). *Bib.* Var. of TARSHISH (see *Gaz.*).

Thar'sis (-sĭs). *D. Bib.*

thartill, thartō, tharup, tharuto, etc. † THERETILL, THERETO, THEREUP, THEREOUT, etc.

tharu. † THROW.

thas. † THESE, THOSE.

thas. Short for *the was*, who was. *Obs.*

Tha'si-an (thā'shĭ-ăn; -shăn), *a.* [L. *Thasius*, fr. Gr. Θάσιος.] Of or pert. to the most northerly island of the Ægean Sea, anciently known as *Thasos* and famous for gold and wine. — *n.* One of the people of Thasos.

Thas'si (thăs'ĭ). *Bib.*

more remote. When they refer to foregoing words or phrases, *that* usually refers to the former.

Two principles in human nature reign;
Self-love, to urge, and Reason, to restrain;
Nor *this* a good, nor *that* a bad we call. *Pope.*

2. As an adjective (*pl.* THOSE), with the same demonstrative force as the pronoun.

The woman was made whole from *that* hour *Matt.* ix. 22.

Hence in special uses: **a** Referring esp. to qualities with the force of *such*, and followed by a defining expression, sometimes by a correlative word.

That gentleness . . . as I was wont to have *Shak.*

b Formerly, sometimes, with the force of the article *the*, esp. in the phrases *that one*, *that other*, subsequently corrupted into *th' tone*, *the 'tother* (now written *t' other*).

Upon a day out riden knightes two . . .
That one of them came home, *that other* not. *Chaucer.*

c Implying that something is familiar or well known, often with a sense of disparagement; as, *that* bland air of his.

3. As a relative pronoun, equivalent to *who* or *which*, either sing. or pl. "He *that* reproveth a scorner." *Prov.* ix. 7. "A judgment *that* is equal and impartial." *Bp. Wilkins.* Hence in special uses: **a** In early English, often with the demonstratives *he*, *his*, *him*, etc., the two together having the force of a relative pronoun; thus, *that he* = who; *that his* = whose; *that him* = whom.

I saw to-day a corpse yborn to church
That now on Monday last I saw *him* wirche [work]. *Chaucer.*

b As a correlative of *so* or *such*. *Archaic.*

Who is here so rude *that* would not be a Roman? *Shak.*

c For *that which*, *what*. *Archaic.*

We . . . testify *that* we have seen. *John* iii 11

d Adverbially, for *on*, *in*, or *at*, *which*.

In the day *that* thou eatest thereof. *Gen.* ii 17.

e A preposition governing *that* cannot precede it, but is transposed to the end of the clause.

The ship *that* somebody was sailing in. *Scott.*

The relative *that* succeeded to the early indeclinable relative *the*, and in the 14th century was the common relative. In the 16th century it was often replaced by *which*, and in the 17th by *who*; in the 18th, however, Steele complained that it was supplanting both *which* and *who*. Present usage generally favors *who* or *which* when the relative clause conveys a qualification or statement simply additional or parenthetic, and *that* when it is definitely restrictive. Thus, "the members, *who* were present," is distinguished from "the members *that* were present," the latter restricting the application to certain members present as opposed to others that were absent. The awkwardness of *that that* (the demonstrative and relative together) is, however, now usually avoided by means of *that which*, and the rule is further disregarded where the relative is to follow a preposition or to be in the possessive case, *that* being impossible in either construction; as, to choose the plans by *which* we work; pleasing to men *whose* opinions concur. The simply descriptive or parenthetic clause is, in any case, distinguished by a comma before the relative.

That *that* dieth let it die; and that *that* is to be cut off, let it be cut off. *Zech.* xi. 9.

Syn. — See WHO.

that a way, that way. *Dial.*

that (thăt), *conj.* A connective probably derived by loss of stress from the demonstrative *that*, regarded as in apposition with a clause. Thus, 'he knew I had come' could have an appositional *that* before the object clause: 'he knew *that*, [viz.] I had come,' in which *that*, when unstressed, becomes a mere sign to mark the following clause as one taken substantively. In older English it is thus used when the clause is object of a preposition, as in "Before *that* thou shalt thrice deny," where now it is omitted, and the preposition is taken as a conjunction. *That* sometimes occurred analogously after a conjunction; as in, "If *that* our own be ours." It is used: **1.** To introduce a clause employed as object, subject, or predicate nominative of a verb.

She tells them 'tis a causeless fantasy,
And childish error, *that* they are afraid. *Shak.*

I have shewed before, *that*, a mere possibility to the contrary, can by no means hinder a thing from being highly credible. *Bp. Wilkins.*

2. To introduce a reason or cause; — equivalent to *for that*, *in that*, *for the reason that*, *because*.

He does hear me;
And *that* he does, I weep. *Shak*

3. To introduce a purpose; — usually followed by *may*, or *might*, and often preceded by *so*, *in order*, *to the end*, etc.

These things I say, *that* ye might be saved *John* v. 34
To the end *that* he may prolong his days. *Deut.* xvii. 20.

4. To introduce a consequence, result, or effect; — usually preceded by *so* or *such*, sometimes by *that*.

He gazed so long
That both his eyes were dazzled. *Tennyson.*

5. To introduce a clause denoting time; — equivalent to *in which time*, *at which time*, *when*.

So wept Duessa until eventide,
That shining lamps in Jove's high course were lit. *Spenser.*
Is not this the day
That Hermia should give answer of her choice? *Shak.*

6. In an elliptical sentence to introduce a sentence or clause expressing a wish, cause of surprise, indignation, etc.

Ha, cousin Silence, *that* thou hadst seen that that this knight and I have seen! *Shak.*
O God, *that* right should thus overcome might! *Shak.*

7. To take the place of another conjunction, instead of repeating the latter before a clause with which it belongs. Cf. the similar use of the French *que*.

When he had carried Rome, and *that* we looked
For no less spoil than glory. *Shak.*

that, *adv.* To such a degree; so; — used: **a** *Colloq.* With words of degree or extent; as, she did n't go *that* far. **b** *Archaic or Dial.* With words denoting quality or action; as, he was *that* frightened he could say nothing.

thatch (thăch), *n.* [ME. *thak*, AS. *þæc* a roof; akin to D. *dak* a roof, *dekken* to cover, G. *dach* a roof, *decken* to cover, Icel. *þak* a roof, Sw. *tak*, Dan. *tag*, Lith. *stōgas*, Ir. *teagh* a house, Gael. *teach*, *tigh*, W. *ty*, L. *tegere* to cover, *toga* a toga, Gr. *τεγος*, *στέγος*, a roof, *στέγειν* to cover, Skr. *sthag*. The final *ch* is prob. due to influence of the v. Cf. THATCH, *v. t.*; DECK, INTEGUMENT, TILE, TOGA.] **1.** The covering for a roof, grain stack, etc., made of straw, rushes, reeds, or the like, or, in tropical countries, of certain leaves. **2.** Any of various palms, esp. species of *Thrinax* and related genera, the leaves of which are used for thatching.

thatch, *v. t.*; THATCHED (thăcht); THATCH'ING. [From ME. *thecchen*, AS. *þecc(e)an* to cover, akin to *þæc* a roof. The vowel *a* for earlier *e* is due to the influence of the n. See THATCH, *n.*] To cover with, or with a roof of, straw, reeds, or the like; to cover with or as with thatch.

thatch, *v. i.* To cover something with thatch, as a roof.

thatch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of THATCH. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or art of covering with thatch.

2. The materials for making a thatch.

thatch'y (thăch'ĭ), *a.* Composed of, or resembling, thatch.

thau'ma-to- (thô'mȧ-tō-). A combining form from Greek *θαῦμα*, *θαύματος*, *a wonder*.

thau'ma-trope (-trōp), *n.* [Gr. *θαῦμα* a wonder + *-trope*.] An optical instrument or toy for showing the persistence of an impression upon the eye. It consists of a card having on its opposite faces different designs, as figures of a bird and a cage, which, when the card is whirled rapidly round a diameter by the strings that hold it, appear to the eye combined in a single picture, as of a bird in its cage.

thau'ma-turge (-tûrj), *n.* [Cf. F. *thaumaturge*. See THAUMATURGUS.] A worker of miracles; a magician; a conjurer.

thau'ma-tur'gic (-tûr'jĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to thaumatur-
thau'ma-tur'gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl) } gy; magical; wonderful.

thau'ma-tur'gics (-jĭks), *n.* Miraculous or magical performances; feats of legerdemain.

‖ **thau'ma-tur'gus** (-gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -GI (-jī). [NL., fr. Gr. *θαυματουργός* wonder-working; *θαῦμα* a wonder + *ἔργον* work.] A miracle worker; — a title given by the Roman Catholics to some saints, particularly to Gregory, Bishop of Neocæsarea, on account of the numerous miracles ascribed to him by his medieval biographers.

Thaumaturgus of the West, St. Bernard (1091–1153); — so called by his disciples. His ascetic life, solitary studies, and eloquence, made him the admiration of Christendom.

thau'ma-tur'gy (thô'mȧ-tûr'jĭ), *n* [Gr. *θαυματουργία*.] Wonder working; magic; legerdemain. See MAGIC, *n.*, 1.

thaw (thô), *v. i.*; THAWED (thôd); THAW'ING. [AS. *þawian*; akin to D. *dooijen*, G. *tauen*, *thauen* (cf. also verb *dauen* to digest, OHG. *douwen*, *firdouwen*), Icel. *þeyja*, Sw. *töa*, Dan. *töe*, and perhaps to Gr. *τήκειν* to melt.] **1.** To melt, dissolve, or become fluid or semifluid; — said of a frozen liquid; as, the ice *thaws;* also, to have its frozen liquid contents melted or dissolved; as, the pipe *thawed*.

2. To become so warm as to melt ice and snow; — said in reference to the weather, and used impersonally.

3. To be freed from coldness or reserve; to grow gentle or genial; to unbend.

Syn. — See MELT.

thaw, *v. t.* **1.** To cause (something frozen) to thaw.

2. To free from coldness or reserve; to cause to grow gentle or genial; — sometimes with *out*.

thaw, *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or process of thawing.

2. A warmth of weather sufficient to thaw ice.

3. State of growing less cold or reserved, or more genial.

thaw'y (-ĭ), *a.* Thawing, or tending to thaw. *Colloq.*

the (thē, *when emphatic or alone;* thē or thĭ *unaccented before a vowel, as in "the egg;"* thē, *unaccented before a consonant, as in "the man"*), *definite article.* [AS. *þē*, a later form for earlier nom. sing. masc. *sē*, formed under the influence of the oblique cases. See THAT, *pron.*; cf. BOTH.] A demonstrative word used esp. before a noun to particularize its meaning, having a force thus distinguished from the indefinite distributive force of *a*, *an*, and from the abstract force of the unqualified noun. Thus, *the* man points to a particular man, as distinguished from *a* man and from the generic *man*. Its various special uses are: **1.** Before a noun which it indicates as denoting what is well known; as, *the* Nile; *the* good Samaritan.

2. Before, or as part of, a title; as, *the* Duke of Bedford; *the* Rev. Amos Barton; *the* Lady Alice. In Scotch or Irish use, *the* before a family name is sometimes applied to the head of a family or clan; as, *the* Douglas.

3. Before a generic noun to indicate it as such.

The grasshopper shall be a burden. *Eccl.* xii. 5.

4. Before a noun which it marks as denoting one unique of its kind; — with emphasis; as, *the* novelist of the day.

5. Before an adjective used substantively to indicate either a particular individual of the character denoted, or a number or class of such, or an abstract idea; as, they beheld *the* dead; Burke's essay on *the* sublime and *the* beautiful.

6. Before a relative pronoun. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Your mistress, from *the* whom I see
There's no disjunction *Shak.*

the, *pron.* *Obs.* **1.** [See THE, *article.*] He, she, it, that, etc.; — used as a demonstrative.

2. [AS. *þe.*] Who; which; that; — used as a relative.

the, *adv.* [AS. *þē*, *þȳ*, instrumental case of *sē*, *séo*, *þæt*, the definite article. See 1st THE.] By that; by how much; by so much; on that account; — used before comparatives: as, *the* longer we continue in sin, *the* harder it is to reform.

The'a (thē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., taken by Linnæus fr. Gr. *θεά* goddess, as being a divine herb, but orig. fr. the source of E. *tea*. See TEA.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic evergreen trees or shrubs typifying the family Theaceæ, characterized by large, usually solitary, white or red flowers with numerous stamens connate at the base. *T. sinensis*, is the tea plant. *T. japonica* and related species (camellias, japonicas) are cultivated. See CAMELLIA **b**.

The-a'ce-æ (thē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See THEA.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Hypericales); the tea family. They have alternate undivided leaves, large regular pentamerous flowers, and a fleshy or capsular fruit. There are 16 genera and about 175 species, mainly tropical, but widely distributed. *Thea*, *Eurya*, *Stewartia*, and *Gordonia* are ornamental in cultivation. — **the-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

The-ag'e-nes *and* **Char'i-cle'ia** (*or* **Char'i-cle'a**) (thē-ăj'ē-nēz, kăr'ĭ-klē'ȧ *or* -klē'ȧ). [NL. fr. Gr. *Θεαγένης*, and *Χαρικλεια*.] A pair of lovers in the "Ethiopica," a Greek romance by Heliodorus (?4th century). Theagenes, a Thessalian, and Charicleia, an Ethiopian princess ignorant of her early history and rank, meet in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and after wonderful adventures finally marry and rule Ethiopia.

the-an'dric (thē-ăn'drĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θεανδρικός*; *θεός* god + *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, a man.] Relating to, or existing by, the union of divine and human operation, or the joint agency of the divine and human nature, as in Christ.

the'an-throp'ic (thē'ăn-thrŏp'ĭk), *a.* [See THEANTHROPOS.] Designating, or pertaining to, a human being believed to incarnate a god, or to be a god.

the-an'thro-pism (thē-ăn'thrō-pĭz'm), *n.* [See THEANTHROPOS.] **1.** A state of being God and man. *Rare.*

2. The ascription of human attributes to the Deity, or to a polytheistic deity; anthropomorphism; also, belief in the incarnation of deity in human form, or in the divinity of a mortal or mortals.

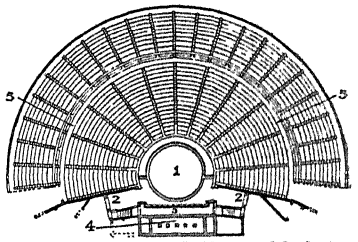
the-an'thro-pist (-pĭst), *n.* One who advocates, or believes in, some form of theanthropism.

the'an-thro'pos (thē'ăn-thrō'pŏs), *n.* [Gr. *θεάνθρωπος*; *θεός* god + *ἀνθρωπος* man.] A god man; a man incarnating, or believed to incarnate, a god.

the-ar'chic (thē-är'kĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θεαρχικός*. See THEARCHY.] Divinely sovereign or supreme. *Rare. Milman.*

the'ar-chy (thē'är-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. *θεός* god + *-archy*: cf. Gr. *θεαρχια* the supreme deity.] **a** Government by God; divine sovereignty. **b** A theocracy. **c** A body or system of divine rulers.

the'a-ter } (thē'ȧ-tẽr; *obs. or dial.* thē-ā'tẽr), *n.* [F. *théâtre*,
the'a-tre } L. *theatrum*, Gr. *θεατρον*, fr. *θεᾶσθαι* to see, view; cf. *θεα* a sight. Cf. THEORY.] **1.** An edifice for dramatic performances or spectacles. The typical Greek theater, as that at Athens, was an auditorium of greater than semicircular plan, constructed or hewn in the hollow of a hillside, in rising concentric tiers of seats accommodating over 10,000 spectators. At first it probably had no stage, the actors and chorus performing together in the circular orchestra, in the center of which stood the altar of Dionysus. But later an actors' booth (*σκηνή*) was added beyond the orchestra, with a long screen wall, pierced with openings and serving as a scenic background, and, in time, as the basis of a platform. In the Roman theater — adapted from the Greek — the auditorium was often built up from the level, at first in wood, later in stone. The orchestra was a half circle, and was used for seats of honor, as for senators. At the chord of the half circle was a stage, with a curtain and a rear wall pierced by three or five doors. The medieval mysteries, miracle plays, etc., were generally given without any fixed place. The first permanent theater in London was built about 1576 by Burbage, who also built (in 1598) the Globe Theater, in which Shakespeare's plays were produced. The latter was a wooden hexagonal structure, partly open at the top, with a pit for the common folk to stand in, galleries running round three sides for the gentry, and special seats on the stage for the gallants. Modern theaters have two main parts: (1) the auditorium, balconies, tiers of boxes flanking the proscenium arch, with the entrance corridors, lobbies, foyer, etc.; (2) the stage, with its side wings and flies, and with dressing rooms, etc., for the actors.



Plan of Greek Theater at Epidaurus 1 Orchestra; 2 Parodus; 3 Proscenium; 4 Scena; 5 Diazoma.

2. That which resembles a theater (def. 1) in form, use, or the like; as: **a** A place rising by steps or gradations, like the seats of a theater.

Shade above shade, a woody *theater*
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

b Any room adapted to any exhibition or performance before an assembly, as a lecture, scholastic exercise, surgical clinic, etc. **c** An amphitheater. *Rare.*

3. A place or region where events, esp. of importance, are enacted; a sphere of operation; as, the *theater* of war.

4. The drama, esp. that of some specified country or period; dramatic literature or representation; as, the British *theater;* the modern *theater.*

thatch'er (thăch'ẽr), *n.* One who thatches.

thatch'less, *a.* See -LESS.

thatch'wood' (-wŏd'), *n.* Brushwood, etc., arranged to resemble a thatch, as sometimes used to face an embankment. [*Bib.*]

Tha-than'a-i (thȧ-thăn'ȧ-ī), *D.* **that'n** (thăt'n; thăt'-), *pron.* That one. *Dial. Eng.* [*Eng.*]

that'n, *adv.* In that way. *Dial.*

thau, thauc, thaugh, thaughe. † THOUGH.

thaught. † *taught*, pret. & p. p. of TEACH.

thaught (thôt), *n* [Cf. THWART, *n.*] *Naut.* A thwart.

thauh. † THOUGH.

Thau-man'ti-an (thô-măn'shĭ-ăn; -shăn), *a* Of or pertaining to Iris, called **Thau-man'ti-as** (-shĭ-ăs) after **Thau'mas** (thô'-mȧs), her father.

thau'ma-site (thô'mȧ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *θαυμάζειν* to wonder; — from its remarkable composition.] A white mineral consisting of the silicate, carbonate, and sulphate of calcium, with water. H., 3.5. Sp. gr., 1.88.

Thau'maste' (tô'măst'), *n.* An imaginary great English scholar in Rabelais's "Pantagruel." He went to France to argue by signs with Pantagruel, and was overcome by Panurge.

thau'ma-tog'e-ny (thô'mȧ-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*thaumato-* + *-geny.*] The doctrine of the miraculous origin of life; — opp. to *nomogeny. Rare.*

thau'ma-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*thaumato-* + *-graphy.*] Description of natural wonders. *R.*

thau'ma-tol'a-try (-tŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*thaumato-* + *-latry.*] Worship or undue admiration of wonderful or miraculous things. *Rare.*

thau'ma-tol'o-gy (-ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*thaumato-* + *-logy.*] Science or lore of wonder working.

thau'ma-tur'gi (-tûr'jĭ), *n.*, *pl.* of THAUMATURGUS.

thau'ma-tur'gi-a (-jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θαυματουργία*.] Thaumaturgy. [Thaumaturgy.]

thau'ma-tur'gism (-jĭz'm), *n.* [

thau'ma-tur'gist (-jĭst), *n.* A thaumaturge.

thau'mo-scop'ic (-mō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θαῦμα* a wonder + *-scopic.*] Of wonderful appearance. *Rare.*

thave (thāv). Var. of THEAVE.

thave, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *þafian.*] *Obs.* a To consent; grant. **b** To sustain; endure.

thaw, thawe. † THOUGH.

thawd. Thawed. *Ref. Sp.*

thaw'-drop', *n.* A drop of water formed by melting ice or snow.

thaw'er, *n.* One that thaws

thaw'less, *a.* See -LESS.

thawn (thôn). Archaic or dial Eng. p. p. of THAW.

thayme. † THEM.

thayn. † THANE.

Thbd. *Abbr.* Theobald [dore | **Thdr.** *Abbr.* Theodor; Theo- **the.** † TEA; THEE, *v.*; THEY; THIGH; THO; THOUGH.

the, *n.* See or dial. Eng. var of THEE, *pron.*; THY.

the, *conj.* [AS. *þe* or, whether, than, that, akin to OS. *the*, Goth. *þau.*] Either; or. *Obs.*

the, *conj.* [Cf. AS. *þā*, also AS. *þe*, indeclinable relative, pron. and adv.] When; then. *Obs.*

‖ **thé** (tā), *n.* [F.] Tea.

thea. † THOU.

T head. See T, *a.*

thead (*dial.* thēd), *n. Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A vessel **b** A wicker strainer used by brewers.

theagh, theah, *pret.* of THEE. *Obs.*

theah. † THOUGH.

theak (thēk), *n* [See THEAK, *v.*] Thatching. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

theak, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *þekja.*] To thatch; fig., to protect. — **theak'er.** *n. Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

theal, *n.* [AS. *þell(l).* See THILL.] A plank; a board. *Obs.*

theam † TEAM, right to hold court; THEME.

the'a-me'des (thē'ȧ-mē'dēz), *n.* [L.] An Ethiopian stone fabled to repel iron. *Obs.*

the'an-throp'i-cal (thē'ăn-thrŏp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Theanthropic

the-an'thro-poph'a-gy (thē-ăn'-thrō-pŏf'ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [See THEANTHROPOS, -PHAGOUS.] The practice of eating a theanthropos. *Nonce Word.* *J. Taylor.*

the-an'thro-py (thē-ăn'thrŏ-pĭ), *n.* Theanthropism

thear, theare † THERE.

thearbie. † THYREBY.

thearne. † THARN.

thea'sum (thē'zŭm), *n.* These. *Dial. Eng*

theat (thēt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *þāttr* a single strand of a rope, pl *þættir.*] *Scot.* **a** A harness trace; — chiefly *pl.* **b** Training; running order; condition; as, out of *theat.* **c** Inclination; liking.

theat (thēt), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *þettr.* Cf. TIGHT, *a.*] *Dial. Eng.* a Water-tight. **b** Set close, as growing turnips, etc

theat. *Abbr.* Theatrical.

the'a-ter-go'er, the'a-tre-go'er (-gō'ẽr), *n.* One who frequents the theater. — **the'a-ter-go'ing, the'a-tre-go'ing**, *n.* **the'a-te'ri-an**, *n.* An actor. *Obs.*

The'a-tin } (thē'ȧ-tĭn), *n.* [F. *Théatin*, It. *Teatino.*] *R.*
The'a-tine } *C. Ch.* **a** One of an order of Italian monks, established in 1524 expressly to oppose the Reformation, and to raise the tone of piety among Roman Catholics. They do not hold property or beg, but depend on the providence of God and unsolicited charity of the faithful. Their chief employment is preaching and religious instruction. Their name is derived from *Theate*, or *Chieti*, the bishop of which place was a principal founder of the order, but they bore various other names. **b** One of an order of nuns founded by Ursula Benincasa, who died in 1618.

the-at'ric (thē-ăt'rĭk), *a.* Theatrical; — now rarely used literally, i.e., with direct reference to the theater or drama.
Woods over woods in gay, *theatric* pride. *Goldsmith*

the-at'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *theatricus*, Gr. *θεατρικος.*] Of or pert. to a theater or scenic or dramatic representations; as, *theatrical* performances; the *theatrical* profession; also, resembling the manner of dramatic performers; histrionic; hence, in a bad sense, showy; artificial; affected; as, *theatrical* gestures, costumes, declamation.
No meretricious aid whatever has been called in — no trick, no illusion of the eye, nothing *theatrical.* *R. Jefferies.*
Syn. — See DRAMATIC.

the-at'ri-cals (-rĭ-kălz), *n. pl.* Dramatic performances, esp. those produced by amateurs.

The'ba-id (thē'bă-ĭd), **The'ba-is** (-ĭs), *n.* [L. *Thebais*, *-idis.*] **1.** The district about Thebes (Egypt or Bœotia).
2. A Latin epic poem in twelve books by Statius on the subject of the Seven against Thebes.

the-ba'ine (thē-bā'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **the-ba'in** (-ĭn), **the-ba'ia** (-yȧ). [From a kind of Egyptian opium produced at *Thebes*: L. *Thebae*, Gr. *Θῆβαι*, *Θήβη*, Thebes + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, poisonous alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{21}O_2N$, found in opium in small quantities, and regarded as related chemically to morphine and codeine. It has a sharp astringent taste and a tetanic action like strychnine.

The'ban (thē'băn), *a.* [L. *Thebanus.*] Of or pertaining to Thebes, esp. the city of Upper Egypt, the capital of ancient Egypt during its period of greatest empire and highest art, or the chief city of ancient Bœotia, the most powerful state in Greece from about 370 to 360 B. C., under Epaminondas. —*n.* One of the people of Thebes.
Theban Eagle, Pindar (B. C. 522–448); — so called from the sublimity and sustained power of his odes. — **T. year**, *Anc. Chron.*, the Egyptian year of 365 days and 6 hours.

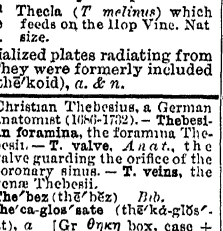
the'ca (thē'kȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* THECÆ (-sē). [L., fr. Gr. *θήκη* a case to put anything in. See TICK a cover.] **1.** *Bot.* A sac, capsule, or spore case; specif.: **a** The sporogonium or capsule of a moss. **b** The pollen sac of an anther; also, *Obs.*, an anther. **c** An ascus. **d** The sporangium of a fern.
2. *Zoöl. & Anat.* A sheath or case; as: the cuticle inclosing an insect pupa; the tubular part of the proboscis of a dipterous fly; the dura mater (‖ **the'ca ver'te-bra'lis** [vûr'tĕ-brā'lĭs]) of the spinal cord; the dense layer of stroma (‖ **the'ca fol-lĭ'cu-li** [fŏ-lĭk'ū-lī]) surrounding a mature Graafian follicle; esp.: **a** In hydroids of the group Leptomedusæ, the hydrotheca. **b** In corals, the calcareous wall of a calicle. **c** In infusorians, rotifers, etc., a protective tube secreted by the surface of the body.

the'cal (thē'kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a theca.

the'cate (thē'kāt), *a.* Having a theca.

the-ci'tis (thē-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See THECA; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the sheath of a tendon.

Thec'la (thĕk'lȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. the personal name *Thecla*, or G. *Thekla.*] *Zoöl.*
The chief genus of hairstreak butterflies. — **thec'lan** (-lăn), *a.*


Thecla (*T. melinus*) which feeds on the Hop Vine. Nat size.

The-coi'de-a (thē-koi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., Gr. *θήκη* a case + *-oid.*] *Palæon.* A class of extinct stemless and armless pelmatozoan echinoderms having a saclike, cushion-shaped, or discoidal body covered with irregular plates. They have five ambulacral grooves bordered and overlapped by specialized plates radiating from the centrally placed mouth. They were formerly included in the Cystoidea. — **the'coid** (thē'koid), *a. & n.*

The'co-so'ma-ta (thē'kō-sō'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See THECA; SOMA body.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of Pteropoda, comprising those with a shell. The fins are attached to a poorly developed head, and there is only one pair of tentacles. They feed on algæ and protozoans. Cf. GYMNOSOMATA. — **the'co-som'a-tous** (-sŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -sō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

thee (thē), *pron.* [AS. *þē*, acc. & dat. of *þū* thou. See THOU.] The objective case of *thou*. *Thee* is used: **1.** As dative of indirect object: **a** In connection with a direct object.
Solomon the king . . . will not say *thee* nay. 1 *Kings* ii 17.
b Designating the person addressed as concerned.
I 'll devise *thee* brave punishments for him. *Shak*
c Used with an impersonal verb. "Do what seemeth *thee* good." 1 *Sam.* i. 23. **d** Reflexively.
Get *thee* a sword. *Shak*
2. As direct object of a verb or preposition.
If thy right eye offend *thee*, pluck it out *Matt* v 29.
Sometimes, reflexively, thyself. "Thou bearest *thee* like a king." *Shak. Of thee* is sometimes an emphatic possessive for *thy*. "To break the pate *of thee*." *Shak.*
3. Ungrammatically for *thou* in dialect or colloquial speech, esp. after *than*, *but*, and in similar disjunctive constructions, or as predicate substitute; as: I would not be *thee*.

thee'zan tea (thē'zăn). [From NL. *Thea.* See THEA.] An Asiatic rhamnaceous shrub (*Sageretia theezans*) with edible fruit. Its leaves are often used by the poor in place of tea.

theft (thĕft), *n.* [For *thiefth*, ME. *thefte*, *piefpe*, *peofpe*, AS. *þéofl*, *þiefþ*, *þýfþ*, *þéofþ.* See THIEF.] **1.** *Law.* Act of stealing; specif., the felonious taking and removing of personal property, with intent to deprive the rightful owner of it; larceny. In various penal codes in the United States theft is defined so as to include embezzlement and in some cases "any unlawful acquisition of property."
2. That which is stolen. *Obs. or R.*
If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive, . . . he shall restore double *Ex.* XXII 4

the'ine (thē'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **the'in** (-ĭn), **the-i'na** (thē-ī'nȧ). [F. *théine*, fr. NL. *thea.* See THEA.] *Chem.* Caffeine; — so called from its occurrence in tea.

their (thâr), *pron.* [ME. *thair*, fr. Scand., cf. Icel. *þeirra*, *þeira*, of them, but properly gen. pl. of the demonstrative pron. and article; akin to AS. *þāra*, *þāra*, gen. pl. of the article, or fr. AS. *þāra*, influenced by Scandinavian. See THEY, THAT.] Of or belonging to them. *Their* is used: **1.** As genitive of *they*: of them. *Obs*, except in such phrases as "*their* accuser;" "in *their* midst," where it may be construed as an objective or other genitive.
2. As possessive adjective; as, to make *their* power felt.
3. Simply as a sign of the possessive with nouns, in the same way as *his*. Cf. HIS, 3. *Obs.*
4. Absolutely, for *theirs* (which see). *Obs.*

theirs (thârz), *pron.* The possessive form of *their* used absolutely; — often after *of*. See POSSESSIVE, *a.*
That gloomy friend of *theirs*. *J. T. Fields*
Theirs not to make reply. *Tennyson.*

the'ism (thē'ĭz'm), *n.* [NL. *thea* tea + *-ism.*] *Med.* The morbid condition resulting from the excessive use of tea.

the'ism (thē'ĭz'm), *n.* [From Gr. *θεός* God; probably akin to *θέσασθαι* to pray for, *θεσφατος* spoken by God, decreed: cf. F. *théisme.* Cf. ENTHUSIASM, PANTHEON, THEOLOGY.] Belief in the existence of a god or gods; as: **a** Belief in superhuman powers or spiritual agencies in one or many gods. **b** Belief that there is but one God; monotheism. **c** More exactly, belief in the existence of one God, transcending the universe in his personality yet immanent in it in his knowledge and action; as, Christian *theism*. In all senses, *theism* is opposed to *atheism*. In sense **b** it is opposed also to *henotheism* and *polytheism*, though it includes *pantheism* and *deism*, to which sense **c** is opposed.

the'ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F *théiste.*] A believer in theism.

the-is'tic (thē-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to theism or a
the-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } theist; believing in theism.

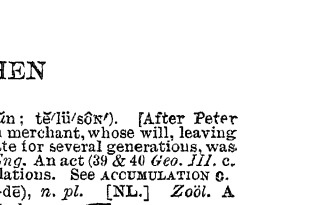
thel-. A combining form from Greek *θηλή*, *nipple.*

The-lig'o-num (thē-lĭg'ō-nŭm), *n.* Also **The-lyg'o-num**, a later spelling. [NL., fr. Gr. *θηλυγόνον*, a certain plant, lit., producing females.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World fleshy herbs constituting the family Theligonaceæ (order Chenopodiales), and closely related to the goosefoots (Chenopodiaceæ). *T. cynocrambe* is the dog cabbage.

the-li'tis (thē-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *thel-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the nipple.

Thel'lus-son Act (thĕl'ŭ-sŭn; tĕ'lŭ-sŭn'). [After Peter *Thellusson* (1737–97), London merchant, whose will, leaving a large fortune to accumulate for several generations, was the occasion of the act.] *Eng.* An act (39 & 40 *Geo. III.* c. 98, 1800) regulating accumulations. See ACCUMULATION 6.

Thel-phu'si-dæ (thĕl-fū'sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of fresh-water crabs which live in or on banks of rivers in warm countries. The typical genus is **Thelphu'sa** (-sȧ). — **thel-phu'si-an** (-sĭ-ăn; -shăn), *a. & n.*


One of the Thelphusidæ (*Thelphusa fluviatilis*).

them (thĕm; 270), *pron.* [AS. *þǣm*, dat. pl. of the demonstrative pron. and article, but influenced by the Scand. use of the corresponding form *þeim* as a personal pronoun. See THAT, THEY.] The objective case of *they*, used: **a** As dative of indirect object; as, give *them* drink. **b** As direct object of a verb or preposition. "Go ye rather to *them* that sell." *Matt.* xxv. 9. **c** As reflexive for *themselves*, either direct or indirect object.
Little stars may hide *them* when they list. *Shak*
d Ungrammatically for *they* in colloquial and dial. speech.
☞ The constructions of *them* are analogous to those of *thee*, which is more fully treated. See THEE.

them-at'ic (thĕm-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θεματικός.*] **1.** *Gram.* Of or pert. to the theme, or stem, of a word; appearing at the end of a theme; as, a *thematic* vowel. See THEME, *n.*, 4.
2. *Music.* Of or pertaining to a theme, or subject.
3. Of or pert. to a theme; relating to a topic or discourse. **thematic catalogue**, *Music*, a catalogue of musical works which, besides the title, opus number, etc., gives in notes the opening theme, or first few measures, of a work or of its several movements. — **t. paraphasia**, *Med.*, paraphasia marked by sudden digressions to irrelevant subjects.

theme (thēm), *n.* [ME. *teme*, OF. *teme*, F. *thème*, L. *thema*, Gr. *θέμα*, fr. *τιθεναι* to set, place. See DO; cf. THESIS.] **1.** A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; a proposition for discussion or argument; a text.
My *theme* is alway one and ever was. *Chaucer.*
2. Discourse on a certain subject. *Obs.*
Then ran repentance and rehearsed his *theme*. *Piers Plowman.*
3. A brief dissertation or essay required of a student as an exercise; a composition.
4. *Gram.* A noun or verb not modified by inflections; also, that part of a noun or verb unchanged (except by euphonic variations) in declension or conjugation; a stem.
5. *Music.* A melodic subject of a composition or a movement; a short melody worked up into variations or otherwise "developed."
6. Means or instrument for effecting something. *Obs.*
7. An administrative division of the Byzantine empire.
8. *Logic.* = THEMA, 2.

The'mis (thē'mĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Θέμις*, fr. *θέμις* that which is laid down or established by usage, law, prob. fr. *τιθεναι* to set, place.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A form of the earth goddess viewed, in a moral aspect, as the law and harmony of physical phenomena. In myth, she is a Titaness, daughter of Uranus, and a wife of Zeus. She is also mother of Prometheus. See DELPHIAN ORACLE; cf. GÆA, PHŒBE, 1
2. *Astron.* **a** The 24th asteroid, discovered by de Gasparis at Naples, 1853. **b** See SATURN, 2.

them-selves' (thĕm-sĕlvz'; 270), *pron.* An emphasized form of the personal pronoun for the 3d person pl.; the plural of *himself*, *herself*, and *itself*. (See these terms.) It is used: **a** For emphasis; as, they *themselves* are to blame. **b** Specif., for "their true or normal selves." Cf. HIMSELF, 2. **c** Reflexively; as, they betrayed *themselves*.

then (thĕn), *adv.* [Originally the same word as *than*. See THAN.] **1.** At that time (referring to a time specified).
And the Canaanite was *then* in the land. *Gen.* xii. 6.
Then shall I know even as also I am known 1 *Cor.* xiii 12.
2. Soon afterward, or immediately; next; afterward.
First be reconciled to thy brother, and *then* come *Matt.* v. 24.
3. At another time; later; again.
One while the master is not aware of what is done, and *then* in other cases it may fall out to be his own act. *L'Estrange.*
by then. **a** By that time. **b** By the time that. *Obs.*

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theather. † THITHER.

the'a-tral (thē'ȧ-trăl), *a.* [L. *theatralis*: cf. F. *théâtral.*] Of or pert. to a theater. *Obs.* [etc.]

theatre, etc. Vars. of THEATER, etc.

Thé'â'tre Fran'çais' (tā'ā'tr' frăn'sĕz'). See COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE.

-the'ism, [iz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

the-at'ri-cal-ism (thē-ăt'rĭ-kăl-ĭz'm). **the-at'ri-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Character or state of being theatrical. *Rare.*

the-at'ri-cal-ize, *v. t.* To make theatrical. *Rare.* — **the-at'ri-cal-i-za'tion** (-kăl-ĭ-zā'shăn; -ĭ-zăⁿ'-), *n. Rare.* [RICAL.]

the-at'ri-cal-ly, *adv.* of THEATRICAL.

the-at'ri-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

the-at'ri-cism (-ăt'rĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Theatricalness. *R.* [a part *R.*]

the-at'ri-cize (-sīz'm), *v. i.* To play theatrically.

the'a-tro-ma'ni-a (-rō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] A mania for attending theaters. *Rare.*

the-at'ro-phile (thē-ăt'rō-fĭl; -fīl), *n.* [*theater* + *-phile.*] One who is fond of the theater. *Rare.*

the-at'ro-phone (-fōn), *n.* [*theater* + *-phone.*] A telephonic apparatus for enabling persons at a distance to hear the sounds from the stage of a theater.

theau, theauw, theaw † THEW, custom, etc

theaufule. † THEWFUL.

theave (thēv; thāv), *n.* A young ewe that has not yeaned *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Chem.* Thebaine.]

the-ba'ia (thē-bā'yȧ), *n.* [NL.]

The ba'ic (thē-bā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Thebaicus*, Gr. *Θηβαϊκός.*] Of or pert. to Thebes in Egypt; specif., designating a version of the Bible now usually called the *Sahidic version*. See VERSION.

the-ba'ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Med.* The morbid condition produced by thebaine.

The-be'si-an (thē-bē'sĭ-ăn; -shĭ-ăn), *a.* Named after Adam Christian Thebesius, a German anatomist (1686–1732). — **Thebesian foramina**, the foramina Thebesii. — **T. valve.** *Anat.*, the valve guarding the orifice of the coronary sinus. — **T. veins**, the venæ Thebesii.

The'bez (thē'bĕz) *Bib.*

the'ca-glos'sate (thē'kȧ-glŏs'āt), *a.* [Gr *θήκη* box, case + γλῶσσα tongue] *Zoöl.* Thecoglossate.

the'ca-phore (thē'kȧ-fōr; 201), *n.* [*theca* + *-phore*; cf. F. *thécaphore.*] *Bot.* **a** A surface or organ bearing a theca. **b** A basigynium.

the'ca-spore (-spōr; 201), *n.* [*theca* + *spore*] *Bot.* An ascospore — **the-cas'po-ral** (thē-kăs'pō-răl; thē'kȧ-spō'răl), **the'ca-spored** (thē'kȧ-spōrd), **the-cas'po-rous**, *a.*

The-ca'ta (thē-kā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. Gr. *θήκη* a case] *Zoöl.* Syn. of LEPTOMEDUSÆ.

thecche. † THATCH.

thech. † THOUGH

theche. † TEACH, THATCH.

thechene. *n.* [AS *þeccle*, *þæccle*; cf. AS. *þweele*, fr. L. *flacula*] A torch. *Obs*

thechure † TEACHER

the-cif'er-ous (thē-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), **the-cig'er-ous** (-sĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*theca* + *-ferous*, *-gerous.*] *Bot.* Asciferous.

the'ci-form (thē'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*theca* + *-form.*] Of the form of a theca.

the'ci-um (thē'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr *θήκη* a case.] **a** In lichens, the fertile part of the apothecium. **b** In fungi, the hymenium. [thatch.

theck (thĕk). Var. of THEAK, to

the'co-dont (thē'kō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. *θήκη* a case + *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, a tooth.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* Having the teeth inserted in sockets in the alveoli. — *n.* A thecodont reptile.

The-co'e (thē-kō'ē). *Bib.*

the'co-glos'sate (thē'kō-glŏs'āt), *a.* [Gr. *θήκη* box, case + γλῶσσα tongue + *-ate.*] *Zoöl.* Having the tongue smooth and retractile into a sheath; — said of certain lizards.

The-coph'o-ra (thē-kŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr Gr *θήκη* a case + *φέρειν* to bear] *Zoöl.* a Syn. of LEPTOMEDUSÆ. **b** A division of turtles comprising all recent turtles except the leatherback

The-cu'a (thē-kū'ȧ) *D. Bib.*

The-cu'ath (-ăth) *D. Bib.*

The-cu'e (-ē). *D. Bib.*

The-cu'ites (-īts), *n. pl. D. Bib.*

thede. † THEAD

thede, *n.* [AS. *þéod.*] A people; nation; also, a country. *Obs.*

theder, thederward † THITHER, THITHERWARD

thedom. † THEEDOM.

thedynge. † TIDING.

thee. † THEA.

thee (thē). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of THIGH. [*Illit.*]

thee (thē), *pron.* Thy. *Dial &* Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of THINE, etc. [good sense]

thee (thē), *n. t.* [AS. *þéon*; akin to OS. *thīhan*, D *gedijen*, G *gedeihen*, OHG. *gidīhan*, Goth. *þeihan*; cf. OIr. *tocad* fortune, Lith. *tekti* to fall to the lot of, to have enough.] To thrive; prosper; grow; increase. *Obs*

thee. *v. t* To use *thee* in discourse instead of *you*, or, after the manner of the Friends, instead of *thou*. — *v. t* Cf. THOU, *v.*

thee'dom, *n.* [*thee* to prosper + *-dom.*] Success; prosperity; thrift. *Obs.*

theef. Obs. or Scot. var. of

theef'ly, theeft † THIEFLY, THEFT.

theek (thēk). Var. of THEAK,

Thee-mim' (thē-mĭm'), *n.* [Ar. *tawāim* twins.] See STAR.

theen † THEE.

theer. Dial. Eng. var. of THEIR

thees. † THESE, THOSE.

theet. Var of THEAT, *n & a.*

theet'see (thēt'sē), *n* [Burmese *theetsee.*] The black varnish tree; also, the varnish from it

theeve. † THIEVE. [LY

thef, thef'ly † THIEF, THIEFLY

theft'bote' (thĕft'bōt'), *n* [*theft* + *bote* compensation.] *O. Eng. & Scots Law.* The receiving of a stolen thing or a compensation from a thief, whether by the owner by way of composition or by a judge or other person as an inducement for conniving at the escape of the thief.

theft'hold', *n.* Theftbote. *Obs*

theft'ous (thĕft'ŭs), *a.* Thievish. — **thef'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.*

theg, *pret of* THEE. *Obs.*

thegh † THIGH, THOUGH.

the-gith'er (thē-gĭth'ẽr; -gĭth'-), *adv.* Together. *Scot & Dial. Eng*

Theg'lath-pha-la'sar (thĕg'lăth-phā-lā'sär). *D Bib*

thegn (thān). **thegn'dom** (-dŭm), **thegn'hood, thegn'ly**, etc. Vars. of THANE, etc. [good sense]

thegn'ish, *a* See -ISH (in the)

theh. † THOUGH, THIGH

thei. † THEY, THIGH, THOUGH

thei Obs pl. form of THE.

The'ia (thē'yȧ; thĭ'ȧ), *n* [Gr. *Θεία.*] *Gr Myth.* A Titaness, sister and wife of Hyperion.

the'ic (thē'ĭk), *n.* [NL *thea* tea + *-ic.*] *Med* An immoderate drinker of tea; a tea drunkard.

theif. † THIEF.

the'i-form (thē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See THEA; FORM.] Having the form of tea.

theigh † THIGH, THOUGH.

theign, thein † THANE

theih. † THOUGH.

theim. † THEM

theine. *v. i.* To be a thane; to serve; minister. *Obs*

their. † THIR, these. [*Dial*

theirn (thâr'n), *pron.* Theirs

their'selves' (thâr'sĕlvz'; thâr-; -sĕlz'), **their'sens'** (-sĕnz'), *pron* Themselves *Scot & Dial.*

theis. † THIS.

theiself † THYSELF.

theive † THEATE, THIEF.

thek, theke. † THACK, to thatch

theker. † THACKER.

thekle. † THICK.

thel-al'gi-a (thĕl-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL; *thel-* + *-algia.*] Pain in the nipple

The-la'sar (thē-lā'sär). *Bib.*

Thé'lème', Abbey of (tā'lĕm'). An imaginary abbey in Rabelais's "Gargantua," given to Friar John for helping to subject the people of Lerne The religious order that is to occupy it is to have as motto, "Fais ce que voudras." "Do what thou wilt," and the regulations provide for a succession of recreations.

The'lem'ite (thā'lĕm'ĭt), *n.* A dweller in Thélème; hence [*l. c.*], one who does as he pleases; esp., a libertine. *Obs. or Hist.*

The-ler'sas (thē-lûr'săs). *Bib.*

Thel'gath-phal-na'sar (thĕl'găth-făl-nā'sär). *D. Bib.*

The-lig'o-na'ce-æ (thē-lĭg'ō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See THELIGONUM. — **the-lig'o-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

thelke. † THILK.

thellich. *a.* = THULLICH. *Obs.*

Thel'o-dus (thĕl'ō-dŭs; thē'lō-), *n.* [NL., fr Gr *θῆλυς* feminine, tender, delicate + *ὀδούς* tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of ostracophores of the order Heterostraci, having small dermal tubercles consisting of a distinct base and crown separated by a constriction or neck. They occur in European Silurian and Devonian.

thel'y-blast (thĕl'ĭ-blăst), *n.* [Gr. *θῆλυς* female + *-blast.*] *Biol.* A female zooblast — **thel'y-blas'tic**, *a.* [LIGONUM.]

The-lyg'o-num Var. of THE-**thel'y ot'o-ky** (thē'lĭ-ŏt'ō-kĭ), *n.* [Gr *θῆλυς* female + *τόκος* a bringing forth.] Parthenogenetic production of females. — **the-lyt'o-ta'ri-us** (-tā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θῆλυς* female + *ὄρνος* a killing.] *Zool.* The typical genus of whip scorpions. **the-lyt'o-ky** (thē-lĭt'ō-kĭ), **the-lyt'o-kous** (-kŭs). *Zool.* Vars. of THELYOTOKY, etc.

them † TEAM, jurisdiction.

the'ma (thē'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* THEMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [L.; cf. G. *thema*, It *tema* See THEME.] **1.** = THEME (in senses 3, 5, and 7).
2. *Logic.* A meaning as comprised in a unit of discourse, such as a term or proposition, or in a single argument.

The'man (-măn). *Bib*

Them'a-ni (thĕm'ȧ-nī) *D Bib.*

Them'a-nite (-nīt) *D Bib.*

the-mat'i-cal (thē-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Thematic. — **the-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

the'ma-tism (thē'mȧ-tĭz'm) *n.* [Cf. Gr *θεματισμός* a laying down. See THEME 1.] *Arch.* Composition *Obs.*

the'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who composes themes

themel, themelle † THIMBLE.

them'er (thĕm'ẽr), *n.* One who prescribes a theme. *Obs.*

The-mis'ti-an (thē-mĭs'tĭ-ăn; -chĭ-ăn), *n.* [LL. *Themistianus.*] An Agnoëte. See AGNOËTÆ **b.**

them-sel' (thĕm-sĕl') Obs. or Scot. var. of THEMSELVES. [*Sp.*

them-selves'. Themselves. *Ref.*

then. † TEN; THEE, *v.* [THE.

then. Obs. dat. and accus. of

then (thĕn), *a.* Existing, acting at, or belonging to, the time mentioned; as, the *then* current of opinion. Cf. ONCE, *a.*

then, *conj.* **1.** Than. *Obs. or Dial.* *Spenser.*

2. In that case; in consequence; as a consequence; therefore; for this reason.

> If ye wolde have rowthe, .. *than* wolde I telle yow *Gower*

Syn. — See THEREFORE.

the'nal (thē'năl) } *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the thenar;
the'nar (-när) } corresponding to the thenar, palmar.

the'nar (thē'när), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θεναρ.*] *Anat.* **a** The palm of the hand. **b** The prominence of the palm at the base of the thumb; the ball of the thumb; — sometimes extended to the corresponding part of the foot.

the-nard'ite (thĕ-nar'dīt, tā-), *n.* [After the French chemist, L. J. *Thénard.*] *Min.* Native anhydrous sodium sulphate, Na_2SO_4, occurring in white or brownish crystals, masses, or crusts, often in connection with salt lakes.

thence (thĕns), *adv.* [ME. *thenne, thanne,* and (with the adverbial *-s;* see -WARDS) *thennes, thannes* (hence *thens,* now written *thence*), AS. *panon, þanan, ponan;* akin to OHG. *dannana, dannān, danān,* and G. von *dannen,* E. *that, there* See THAT.] **1** From that place; — sometimes pleonastically preceded by *from.* "Bid him *thence* go." *Chaucer.*

> Then I will send, and fetch thee from *thence* *Gen* xxvii 45

2. From that time; thenceforth; thereafter; after that. "A fortnight *thence.*" *Scott.*

3. For that reason, therefore; from that circumstance, or fact; as, hopeless and *thence* helpless. *Now Rare.*

4. Elsewhere; absent. "Wert thou *thence.*" *Shak*

thence'forth' (thĕns'fôrth', **thĕns'fŏrth**; 201), *adv.* From that time forward; thereafter; — sometimes pleonastically preceded by *from.* *John* xix. 12.

thence'for'ward (thĕns'fôr'wĕrd), *adv.* Onward from that place or, esp., time, thenceforth.

The'o-bro'ma (thē'ō-brō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., Gr. *θεός* a god + *βρῶμα* food, fr. *βιβρώσκειν* to eat.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American sterculiaceous trees having large, simple leaves, small flowers with inflexed petals, borne on the old wood, and large fleshy fruits. See CACAO.

the'o-bro'mine (-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline alkaloid, $C_7H_8O_2N_4$, in cacao beans and chocolate (from *Theobroma cacao*), and in the cola nut, and also prepared artificially. It is a dimethyl derivative of xanthine and closely related to caffeine.

the'o-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θεός* god + *κέντρον* center.] Assuming God as the center; making the divine sovereignty and glory the central truth; — applied to theories of the universe or of any part of it. Cf. ANTHROPOCENTRIC.

the-oc'ra-cy (thē-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Gr. *θεοκρατια, θεός* God + *κρατεῖν* to be strong, to rule, fr. *κράτος* strength: cf. F. *théocratie.* See THEISM; cf. DEMOCRACY.] **1.** Government of a state by the immediate direction or administration of God; hence, government or political rule by priests as representing the Deity.

2. A state so governed, as the Hebrew commonwealth before it became a kingdom.

the-oc'ra-sy (-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *θεοκρασια* union of the soul with God; *θεός* God + *κρᾶσις* a mixing, akin to *κεραννυναι* to mix.] **1.** A mixture of the worship of different gods, as of Jehovah and idols.

2. *Philos.* An intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation. Cf. MYSTICISM, 3; NEOPLATONISM

the'o-crat (thē'ō-krăt), *n.* **a** One who rules in or lives under a theocratic form of government. **b** One who in civil affairs conforms to divine law.

the'o-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *théocratique.*] Of or
the'o-crat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pert. to, or being, a theocracy; as, a *theocratic* state. — **the'o-crat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

the-oc'ra-tist (thē-ŏk'rȧ-tĭst), *n.* One who holds the principle of theocracy.

The-oc'ri-te'an (-rĭ-tē'ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or in the manner of, the Greek poet Theocritus; idyllic; pastoral; bucolic; as, a *Theocritean* idyl; *Theocritean* simplicity.

the'o-di-ce'an (thē'ō-dĭ-sē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to theodicy; having the character of a theodicy.

the-od'i-cy (thē-ŏd'ĭ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [NL. *theodicaea;* Gr. *θεός* God + *δικη* right, justice: cf. F. *théodicée.*] **1.** A vindication of the justice of God in ordaining or permitting natural and moral evil; — a term originated by Leibnitz, who endeavored to prove that the world as it is is the best possible world, and the existence of evil is a necessary condition of the existence of the greatest moral good.

2 That department of philosophy which treats of the nature and government of God and the destiny of the soul.

the-od'o-lite (thē-ŏd'ō-līt), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. a corruption of *the alidade.*] *Surv.* An instrument for measuring horizontal, and usually also vertical, angles. It consists of a telescope mounted so as to swivel vertically in Y's secured to a revolvable table carrying a vernier for reading horizontal angles. There is usually a graduated arc or circle for altitudes. A horizontal compass is commonly included. Cf. TRANSIT, *n.*, 5. — **the-od'o-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

The'o-do'sian (thē'ō-dō'shăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of the Russian monk Theodosius, who preached in Lithuania in 1525 against idolatry, and who founded a sect practicing prayer for purification of articles acquired from unbelievers.

The'o-do'sian, *a.* Of or pert. to Theodosius, particularly either Theodosius I. (379-395) or Theodosius II. (408-450).

Theodosian Code *or* **Codes,** *Rom. Law,* a code made by 16 commissioners appointed by Theodosius II. of all the leges (see LEX) made subsequent to the beginning of the reign of Constantine the Great. It was promulgated in 438 on the same day by Theodosius in the East and Valentinian III. in the West, and was in force till superseded by the Justinian Code in the East and the barbarian codes in the West.

the'o-gon'ic (thē'ō-gŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to theogony.

the-og'o-ny (thē-ŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *theogonia,* Gr. *θεογονία; θεος* a god + the root of *γιγνεσθαι* to be born. See THEISM; GENUS.] The generation or genealogy of the gods; that branch of heathen theology which deals with the origin and descent of the deities; also, a poem treating of such genealogies; as, the *Theogony* of Hesiod.

the'o-lo'gi-an (thē'ō-lō'jĭ-ăn), *n* [Cf. F. *théologien,* L. *theologus,* Gr. *θεολόγος.* See THEOLOGY.] A person well versed in theology, esp. Christian theology; a professor of, or writer on, theology or divinity; a divine.

the'o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Theological.

the'o-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *theologicus,* Gr. *θεολογικός*; cf. F. *théologique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to theology.

2. Based upon a knowledge of, or having reference to, the revealed nature and will of God; relating to God directly; as, the *theological* virtues (faith, hope, and charity [love]).

theological determinism, denial of free will on the part of God. — **t. predication,** predication of attributes to God; positive determination of the divine nature.

the'o-log'i-co- (thē'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kō-). Combining form for *theological,* as in *the'o-log'i-co-ju-ris'tic,* of both a theological and a juristic nature or relation.

the-ol'o-gize (thē-ŏl'ō-jīz), *v. t.;* -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZING (-jīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *théologiser.*] To render theological.

the-ol'o-gize, *v. i.* To frame a system of theology; to theorize or speculate upon theological subjects.

the'o-logue (thē'ō-lŏg), *n.* Also **the'o-log.** [Cf. F. *théologue,* L. *theologus,* Gr. *θεολόγος,* and E. *philologue.*] **1.** A theologian. *Now Rare.*

2. A student in a theological seminary. *Colloq.*

the-ol'o-gus (thē-ŏl'ō-gŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -GI (-jī). [L., fr. Gr. *θεολόγος.*] **1.** A theologian.

2. *R. C. Ch.* A lecturer on theology and Scripture in a cathedral or collegiate church.

the-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *theologia,* Gr. *θεολογια,* fr. *θεολόγος* a theologian; *θεός* God + *λέγειν* to speak: cf. F. *théologie.* See THEISM; LOGIC.] The science of God or of religion; the science which treats of the existence, character, and attributes of God, and of his laws and government, divinity; (as more commonly understood) "the knowledge derivable from the Scriptures, the systematic exhibition of revealed truth, the science of Christian faith and life."

> Many speak of *theology* as a science of religion [instead of "science of God"] because they disbelieve that there is any knowledge of God to be attained. *Prof R Flint (Enc. Brit.)*

theology of the covenants. = FEDERAL THEOLOGY.

the-om'a-chist (-ŏm'ȧ-kĭst), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *θεομάχος.*] One who resists God or the gods, or the divine will.

the-om'a-chy (-kĭ), *n.; pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. *θεομαχία* a battle of the gods; *θεός* a god + *μάχη* a battle.] **1.** A fighting against the gods. Cf. TITAN.

2. A battle or strife among the gods.

3. Opposition to God or the divine will. *Bacon.*

the'o-ma'ni-a (thē'ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *θεός* god + *μανία* madness; cf. *θεομανια* a madness caused by a god.] *Med.* Religious madness in which the patient believes that he is the Deity, or is inspired. — **the'o-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

the'o-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θεόμορφος; θεός* god + *μορφή* form.] Having the divine form or aspect.

the'o-mor'phism (thē'ō-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* The condition of being in the form or image of God.

the-op'a-thy (thē-ŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [Gr *θεός* God + *-pathy.*] Experience, or capacity for experience, of the divine illumination (see MYSTICISM, 3); hence, intense absorption in religious devotion. — **the'o-pa-thet'ic** (thē'ō-pȧ-thĕt'ĭk), **the'o-path'ic** (-păth'ĭk), *a.*

the-oph'a-ny (thē-ŏf'ȧ-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Gr. *θεοφάνεια, θεός* God + *φαινεσθαι* to appear.] A physical manifestation of the presence of God or a god to man, esp by incarnation in a human body or appearance in human forms. — **the'o-phan'ic** (thē'ō-făn'ĭk), *a.*

the'o-phil'an-throp'ic (thē'ō-fĭl'ăn-thrŏp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to theophilanthropism or the theophilanthropists; loving, or characterized by love of, both God and man.

the'o-phi-lan'thro-pism (-fĭ-lăn'thrō-pĭz'm), *n.* Love of both God and man; theophilanthropy; specif., *Hist.,* the doctrines or tenets of the theophilanthropists.

the'o-phi-lan'thro-pist (-pĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *théophilanthrope.*] One who loves both God and man, a practicer of theophilanthropism; specif., *Hist.,* a member of a deistical society established in Paris during the period of the Directory, which aimed to institute a new religion in place of Christianity, which had been officially abolished.

the'o-phi-lan'thro-py (-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *θεός* God + *philanthropy.*] Theophilanthropism.

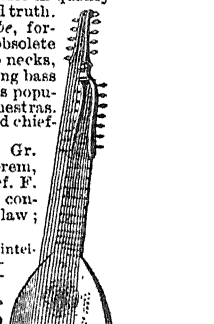
the'o-phil'o-soph'ic (-fĭl'ō-sŏf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θεός* God + *philosophic.*] Combining theism and philosophy, or pertaining to the combination of theism and philosophy.

the-oph'o-rous (thē-ŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr *θεοφόρος, θεός* god + *φέρειν* to bear.] Derived from a god, containing or mentioning the name of a deity; — said of a class of proper names, as, *Jerubbaal,* "he who contends with Baal."

the'o-phyl'line (thē'ō-fĭl'ĭn, -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [NL. *thea* tea, the tea plant + Gr. *φυλλον* leaf.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, extracted from tea leaves and also prepared artificially. Like theobromine, it is a dimethyl derivative of xanthine.

the'op-neus'tic (thē'ŏp-nūs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θεόπνευστος* inspired of God; *θεός* God + *πνεῖν* to blow, to breathe.] Given by inspiration of the Spirit of God; divinely inspired.

the'op-neus'ty (thē'ŏp-nūs'tĭ), *n.* [Gr. *θεοπνευστια.*] Divine inspiration; influence of the Divine Spirit in qualifying men to receive and communicate revealed truth.



Theorbo.

the-or'bo (thē-ôr'bō), *n.* [F. *théorbe, téorbe,* formerly *tuorbe, tiorbe,* It. *tiorba.*] *Music.* An obsolete instrument like a large lute, but having two necks, with two sets of pegs, the upper carrying long bass strings used as open notes. The theorbo was popular in the 17th century and was used in orchestras. The larger form, called the *archlute,* was used chiefly, if not only, in accompanying the voice.

the'o-rem (thē'ō-rĕm), *n.* [L. *theorema,* Gr. *θεώρημα* a sight, speculation, theory, theorem, fr. *θεωρεῖν* to look at, *θεωρός* a spectator: cf. F. *théorème.* See THEORY.] **1.** That which is considered and established as a principle or law; hence, sometimes, a rule.

> Not theories, but *theorems* (*θεωρήματα*), the intelligible products of contemplation, intellectual objects in the mind, and of and for the mind exclusively *Coleridge*

2. *Math.* **a** A general statement that may be proved. Cf. PROBLEM, 2; PROPOSITION, 6. **b** In analysis, a rule or statement of relations as expressed in a formula or by symbols; as, the binomial *theorem;* Taylor's *theorem.*

3. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

theorem of Le Châtelier (lē shâ'tˀ-lyā'), *Physics,* the law that, if a system in equilibrium is subjected to a constraint by which the equilibrium is shifted, a reaction occurs which opposes the constraint. — **t. of Pappus** (păp'ŭs). [After *Pappus,* Alexandrian mathematician.] See CENTROBARIC METHOD. — **t. of three moments,** *Mech.,* a theorem for finding the bending moments at the supports of a continuous girder. For any three consecutive supports (A, B, C) it is $A(l_1 + 2\,B\,(l_1 + l_2) + C l_2 + \frac{1}{4}(w_1 l_1^3 + w_2 l_2^3) = 0$, where A = bending moment at A, B at B, C at C; l_1 = length of span AB, l_2 of BC; w_1 = load per foot run on AB, w_2 on BC. By writing the equations for each three consecutive supports and putting the bending moments at the free ends equal to zero, the problem of finding the bending moments at the supports reduces itself to solving a series of simultaneous equations.

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then (*dial.* thĕn, thĕn), *conj.* ‖See THAN, THEN.] Than. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

then, *adv.* [See THENCE.] Thence *Obs.*

then'a-days' (thĕn'ȧ-dāz'), *adv.* At that time; then; — correlative *to nowadays. Rare.*

thenasmon, *n.* [LL. *t(h)enasmus* See TENESMUS.] Tenesmus. *Obs.*

thence'from', *adv* From that place. *Obs.* [To think. *Obs.*]

thench, *v. t. & i.* [See THINK.]

thende, *a.* [Oldp. pr See THEE to prosper.] Prosperous. *Obs.*

thene, † THAN, THEN. [THE

thens. Obs. accusative form of

thenen, *adv.* [See THENCE] Thence, whence. *Obs.*

theneward, *adv.* [Cf. AS *panaweard.* See THENCE; -WARD.] Thence. *Obs.*

theng † THINK [of THANK

thenk (thĕngk). Dial. Eng var.

thenk, thenke. † THINK.

thenne † THAN, THEN, THENCE, THIN

thennes, thennus † THENCE.

thense Thence. *Rel Sp*

then'to-fore', *adv.* Before then. *Obs.*

theo † THIGH, THO, THOU.

theo. Obs pl. and fem. sing of THE. [dosia; Theodosius.]

Theo. *Abbr.* Theodore; Theo-

The'o-bald (thē'ō-bôld, *formerly* tĭb'ăld), *n.* [Prob fr a Latinization *Theobaldus* of the OG. or AS. name; cf. AS *þéodbeald,* OG. *Theodbald, Theodebald, Theudebald;* fr. a word meaning people + one meaning bold: cf. F. *Thibaut.* Cf DUTCH, BOLD, TYBALT.] Lit., bold for the people; — masc. prop. name F. *Thibaut* (tē'bō'); It. *Teobaldo* (tā'ō-bäl'dō); Sp *Theudelbaldo* (tā'ō-dĕl-bäl'dō); Pg. *Theobaldo* (tĕ'ō-bäl'dōō); G *Diebold* (dēt'bōlt).

the'o-bro'mic (thē'ō-brō'mĭk), *a. Chem.* Arachidic [*Bib*

The-oc'a-nus (thē-ŏk'ȧ-nŭs)

the'o-chris'tic (thē'ō-krĭs'tĭk), *a* [Gr. *θεόχριστος, θεός* God + *χριστός* anointed, fr *χρίειν* to anoint.] Anointed by God *R*

the'o-cra'si-a (-krā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr *θεοκρασια*] = THEOCRASY

theod. theode † THEDE.

theodam. † THEEDOM.

The'o-das (thē'ō-dăs) *D Bib*

theoder † THITHER

the'o-di-ce'a, **the'o-di-ce'a** (-dĭ-sē'ȧ), *n.* = THEODICY. [*R.*

the-od'i-cee Var of THEODICY

the'o-di-dact', *n.* [Gr *θεοδίδακτος* taught of God, *θεός* God + *διδάσκειν* to teach.] One taught by God. *Obs.*

theodisc, *a.* [AS *þéodisc.*] Of or belonging to a country *Obs.*

The'o-do'ra (thē'ō-dō'rȧ; 201), *n* [Gr. *Θεοδώρα* See THEODORE.] Fem. of THEODORE; — fem prop. name. It *Teodora* (tā'ō-dō'rä); G. *Theodora* (tā'ō-dō'rä). — Dim. *Dora*

The'o-dore (thē'ō-dōr; 201), *n.* [L. *Theodorus,* Gr *Θεόδωρος; θεός* God + *δῶρον* gift: cf. F. *Théodore.* Cf DOROTHEA.] Lit., the gift of God; — masc prop. name. L. *Theodorus* (-dō'rŭs); F. *Théodore* (tā'ō'dōr'); It *Teodoro* (tā'ō-dō'rō); Sp. *Teodoro* (tā'ō-thō'rō; 146); G. *Theodor* (tā'ō-dōr); Russ. & Pol. *Feodor* (fā-ō'dŏr).

The'o-do're-a (thē'ō-dō'rē-ȧ; 201), *n.* [NL.] *Bot* A genus of European alpine asteraceous plants having thistlelike heads of purple flowers

The-od'o-ric (thē-ŏd'ō-rĭk), *n.* [LL *Theodoricus, Theodericus,* of Gothic origin, and akin to G. *Dietrich,* prop. ruler of the people. Cf. DERRICK.] Lit., powerful among the people; — masc. prop. name.

The'o-do'si-a (thē'ō-dō'shĭ-ȧ; -shä), *n.* [Gr. *Θεοδοσια; θεός* God + *δόσις* agiving, gift] Lit., gift of God; — fem. prop name. It. *Teodosia* (tā'ō-dō'zyä); G. *Theodosia* (tā'ō-dō'zē-ä)

The'o-do'tian (-shăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Theodotus of Constantinople, of the 3d century, who taught that Jesus was merely human

The'o-do'tus (-shĭ-ŭs). *D Bib.*

The-od'o-tus (thē-ŏd'ō-tŭs) *Bib*

theof, theofliche, theofte. † THIEF, THIEFLY, THEFT.

the-og'o-nism (thē-ŏg'ō-nĭz'm), *n* Theogony *Obs or R.*

the-og'o-nist (-nĭst), *n.* An authority on theogony.

theol. *Abbr.* Theological; theology.

the-ol'a-try (thē-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n* [Gr. *θεολατρεία* service of God; *θεός* God + *λατρεια* service, worship.] Worship of a god. *R.*

the'o-log. Var. of THEOLOGUE.

the-ol'o-gal (thē-ŏl'ō-gȧl), *n.* [*F theologal.*] *R. C. Ch.* A theologian attached to a cathedral or collegiate church to lecture on theology and the Holy Scriptures. He is usually, in England always, a canon (hence called *canon theologian*).

the-ol'o-gas'ter (-găs'tẽr; thē-ŏl'ō-găs'tẽr), *n.* [Formed like *poetaster:* cf F. *théologastre.*] A quack in theology. *Rare.*

the-ol'o-gate (thē-ŏl'ō-gāt), *n* See THEOLOGIZE, -ATE.] Among the Jesuits, one of their houses of theological studies.

the'o-lo-gei'on (thē'ō-lō-gī'ŏn) Var of THEOLOGIUM.

the-ol'o-ger (thē-ŏl'ō-jẽr). *n* A theologian *Now Rare*

the'o-lo'gi-an (thē'ō-lō'jĭ-ăn), *a.* Theological *Rare.*

the'o-log'i-cal-ly, *adv* of THEOLOGICAL. See -LY.

the'o-log'ics (thē'ō-lŏj'ĭks). *n* Theology. *Rare*

the'o-log'i-cum (-ĭ-kŭm), *n* [LL., prop., neut a. See THEOLOGICAL.] Good wine, such as was used by monks. *Obs.*

the-ol'o-gist (thē-ŏl'ō-jĭst). *n* A theologian *Now Rare*

the'o-lo-gi'um (thē'ō-lō-jĭ'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; fr Gr. *θεολογεῖον.*] *Gr Antiq.* A platform over a stage for actors playing gods.

the-ol'o-giz'er (thē-ŏl'ō-jīz'ẽr), *n.* One who theologizes

the'o-lo-gou'me-non (thē'ō-lō-gŏō'mē-nŏn; -g o u'm ē-n ŏ n). Var. of THEOLOGUMENON.

the'o-lo-gu'me-non (-gŏō'mē-nŏn; -g ū'm ē-n ŏ n), *n.; L. pl.* -MENA (-nȧ). [Gr. *θεολογούμενον,* neut p. pr. pass of *θεολογεῖν* to speak of God.] A name or epithet designating the Divine Being by some aspect, character, or embodiment; as, "Face of Jehovah" is a *theologumenon.*

the'o-ma'chi-a (-m ā'k ĭ-ȧ; -māk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = THEOMACHY

the-om'a-gy (thē-ŏm'ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *θεός* god + *μαγικος* magic, *μάγος* one of the magi] Divine wisdom *Obs.* — **the'o-mag'ic** (th ē'ō-m ă j'ĭ k), **the'o-mag'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). *a. Obs.*

the'o-man'cy (thē'ō-măn'sĭ), *n* [Gr *θεός* a god + *-mancy.* cf F. *théomancie,* Gr. *θεομαντεία* a spirit of prophecy] Divination by the responses of oracles. — **the'o-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a.*

the'o-min-y (th ē'ō-m ĭ n-ĭ), *n* Also **the-om'e-ni'a** (thē-ŏm'ē-nĭ'ȧ) [Gr. *θεομηνια.*] Divine wrath. *Obs*

the'o-my-thol'o-gy (th ē'ō-m ĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* A mixture of theology and mythology. *Rare.*

theone, theonne. † THEN

theoneward. *adv.* Thence *Obs.*

the-on'o-man'cy (th ē-ŏ n'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr *θεος* god + *ὄνομα* name + *-mancy*] Divination by invoking God — **the-on'o-man'tist,** *n. Both Obs.*

the'o-pan'tism (th ē'ō-p ă n'-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr *θεός* god + *πᾶς, παντός,* all.] Pantheism. *Rare.*

The'o-pas'chite (-păs'kĭt), *n.* [Gr. *θεοπασχίτης; θεός* god + *πάσχειν* to suffer.] *Eccl. Hist.* One who held that in Christ's passion God suffered; — a name given about 518 to the Monophysites. Cf. PATRIPASSIAN. — **The'o-pas'chit-ism** (-kĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* [Theophrastus.]

Theoph. *Abbr.* Theophilus; **the-oph'a-ni'a** (thē-ŏf'ȧ-nĭ'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = THEOPHANY

The'o-pha'ni-a (thē'ō-fā'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. *τὰ θεοφάνια.*] An ancient Greek spring festival at Delphi to celebrate Apollo's return from the Hyperboreans.

the'o-phile (thē'ō-fĭl; -fīl), *n* [Gr. *θεόφιλος, θεοφιλής,* dear to the gods: cf. F *théophile* loving (God.) One loving God or one loved by God. *Obs or R.*

The-oph'i-lus (thē-ŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [L. *Theophilus,* fr Gr *Θεόφιλος; θεός* God + *φιλος* dear] Lit., a lover of God; — masc. prop. name. F. *Théophile* (tā'ō'fēl'); It *Teofilo* (tā-ō'fē-lō); Sp *Teófilo* (-ō'fē-lō); Pg. *Theophilo* (tĕ-ō'fē-lōō); G. *Theophilus* (-lōōs), *Gottlieb* (gŏt'lēp)

The'o-phras'ta (thē'ō-frăs'tȧ), *n.* [NL; fr Gr. *Θεόφραστος,* Theophrastus, name of a man; — so called because a former botanical name is found as an epithet of one Theophrastus.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs typifying the family Theophrastaceæ, containing 4 Haitian species.

The'o-phras-ta'ce-æ (-frăs-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Primulales) distinguished from Myrsinaceæ mainly by staminodia in the flowers There are about 5 genera and 45 species, mainly tropical *Jacquinia* is represented in South Florida. — **the'o-phras-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

The'o-phro'ni-an(-frō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* An Agnoëte. See AGNOËTÆ.

the'op-neus'ted (th ē'ŏ p-n ū s'-tĕd), *a.* Theopneustic. *Rare.*

theor *Abbr.* Theorem

the-or'bist (th ē-ô'r ĭ st), *n. Music.* A player on a theorbo.

the'o-rem, *v. t.* To formulate into a theorem. *Rare.*

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the/o-re-mat'ic (thē'ō-rē-măt'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. Gr. *θεωρηματι-*
the/o-re-mat'i-cal (-măt'ĭ-kăl) } *κός.*] Of, pertaining to, comprised in, or consisting of, a theorem or theorems.

the/o-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *θεωρητικός*: cf. L. *theoreti-*
the/o-ret'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *cus*, F. *théorétique.*] **1.** Pertaining to theory; depending on, or confined to, theory or speculation; speculative; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical; as, *theoretical* learning; *theoretic* sciences. **2.** *Kantianism.* Pert. to what is rather than what should be, to fact rather than conduct;—contrasted with *practical.*

Syn.—THEORETICAL, HYPOTHETICAL. THEORETICAL is opposed to *practical*, and applies to that which is concerned only with the speculative or scientific aspects of a subject; that is HYPOTHETICAL which is assumed for the purpose of argument or inference; as, "My *theoretical* and his practical knowledge together could not have failed. He should have worked upon my plans" (*Jane Austen*); to state a *hypothetical* case, to propound a *hypothetical* question. See THEORY.

theoretical diagram, *Bot.*, a floral diagram representing besides the visible members organs rudimentary or wanting, but theoretically a part of the floral structure. —**t. geometry**, speculative geometry. —**t. pendulum**, a simple pendulum. See PENDULUM, 1. —**t. reason.** See REASON, *n.*, 6. —**t. virtues**, *Aristotelianism*, the intellectual virtues, understanding, science, and wisdom. See VIRTUE, 4.

the/o-ret'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The speculative part of a science.

the-or'i-con (thē-ôr'ĭ-kŏn), *n.*; *pl.* **-ca** (-kă). [NL., fr. Gr. *θεωρικόν*, prop. neut. of *θεωρικός* belonging to *θεωρία* a public spectacle. See THEORY.] *Gr. Antiq.* Orig., public money given at Athens to poor citizens to pay for seats for them at the theater; later, public money expended on festivals, sacrifices, public entertainments (esp. theatrical), and gifts to the people; — often in *pl.*

the/o-rist (thē'ō-rĭst), *n.* One who theorizes.

the/o-ri-za'tion (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or product of theorizing; formation of a theory; speculation.

the/o-rize (thē'ō-rīz), *v. i.*; **-RIZED** (-rīzd); **-RIZ'ING** (-rīz'-Ing). To form a theory or theories; to form opinions solely by theory; to speculate. —**the/o-riz'er** (-rīz'ẽr), *n.*

the/o-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [F. *théorie*, L. *theoria*, Gr. *θεωρία* a beholding, spectacle, contemplation, speculation, fr. *θεωρός* a spectator, *θεᾶσθαι* to see, view. See THEATER.] **1.** Contemplation; speculation.

2. The general or abstract principles of any body of facts real or assumed; pure, as distinguished from applied, science or art; as, the *theory* of music or of medicine.

3. Apprehension or analysis of a given set of factors in their ideal relations to one another; as, essays in *theory.*

4. A general principle, formula, or ideal construction, offered to explain phenomena and rendered more or less plausible by evidence in the facts or by the exactness and relevancy of the reasoning; as, Lavoisier's *theory* of combustion; Adam Smith's *theory* of moral sentiments

In its most proper acceptation, *theory* means the completed result of philosophical induction from experience. *J. S. Mill.*

5. A plan or scheme theoretically constructed.

6. *Math.* A body of theorems presenting a clear, rounded, and systematic view of a subject; as, the *theory* of equations, of forms, etc. (see in *Phrases*); the *theory* of probability.

Syn.—THEORY, HYPOTHESIS. In scientific usage, a HYPOTHESIS is a provisional conjecture regarding the causes or relations of certain phenomena; a THEORY is a hypothesis which has undergone verification, and which is applicable to a large number of related phenomena. In ordinary usage, *hypothesis* may denote any assumption without proof; *theory* is opposed to *practice*, sometimes to *fact.* See THEORETICAL, ASSUMPTION, CONJECTURE.

theory of divisions, *Math.*, the greater part of the theory of numbers, treating of their divisibility. —**t. of equations**, *Math.*, the doctrine of the functions of roots of an equation such as may be expressed as rational functions of the coefficients and certain irrational adjuncts of the equation. *Galois.* —**t. of exchanges**, *Physics*, a theory proposed in 1792 by the Swiss physicist Prévost, now universally accepted, according to which bodies at all temperatures are continually radiating heat, but a body at constant temperature receives as much radiation from neighboring bodies as it itself radiates. —**t. of forms**, *Math.*, that branch of the theory of numbers which inquires when a given function of integers may be made to assume a specified integral value by choice of integral values for certain unknowns. —**t. of functions**, *Math.*, the theory dealing with general qualitative rather than quantitative properties of functions of the complex variable, as distinguished from the theory of functions of real variables. —**t. of incasement.** = INCASEMENT THEORY. —**t. of knowledge.** = EPISTEMOLOGY. —**t. of preformation.** See PREFORMATION, 2. —**t.** *or* **law, of recapitulation**, *Biol.*, the theory that an individual in its embryological development passes through stages corresponding more or less to those which occurred in the evolution of its race. In many animals such correspondence is very evident.

the/o-soph'ic (-sŏf'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *théosophique.*] Of
the/o-soph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or pertaining to theosophy. —
the/o-soph'i-cal-ly, *adv.*

the-os'o-phist (thē-ŏs'ō-fĭst), *n.* An adherent of theosophy.

the-os'o-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *θεοσοφία* knowledge of things divine, fr. *θεόσοφος* wise in the things of God; *θεός* God + *σοφός* wise: cf. F. *théosophie.*] **1.** Any system of philosophy or mysticism which proposes to attain intercourse with God and superior spirits, and consequent superhuman knowledge, by physical processes, as by the theurgic operations of some ancient Platonists, or by the chemical processes of the German fire philosophers; also, a direct, as distinguished from a revealed, knowledge of God, supposed to be attained by extraordinary illumination; esp., a direct insight into the processes of the divine mind, and the interior relations of the divine nature.

2. The doctrines and beliefs of a school or sect following, in the main, Buddhistic and Brahmanistic theories, esp. in teaching a pantheistic evolution and the doctrine of transmigration. The "Theosophical Society" was founded in New York in 1875, its declared aims being: (1) To form a nucleus of a universal brotherhood of humanity without distinction of race, creed, or color. (2) To promote the study of Aryan and other Eastern literatures, religions, and sciences, and demonstrate the importance of that study. (3) To investigate unexplained laws of nature and the psychical powers latent in man.

the'ow (thā'ō), *n.* [AS. *þéow*, *þéo.*] *O. Eng. Hist.* A slave.

In the earliest English laws such slaves are found; the *theow* or slave simple; . . . the wite *theow* who is reduced to slavery because he cannot pay his debts. *William Stubbs.*

the'ra-lite (thē'rā-līt), *n.* [G. *theralith*; Gr. *θηρᾶν* to hunt for + *λιθος* stone.] *Petrog.* Any of a group of granitoid rocks, essentially of feldspar (plagioclase), nephelite, and augite; — so named in advance of their discovery.

Ther'a-peu'tæ (thĕr'ă-pū'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θεραπευτής* (pl. *θεραπευται*) an attendant, servant, physician. See THERAPEUTIC.] *Eccl. Hist.* A name given to certain ascetics said to have dwelt anciently in the neighborhood of Alexandria, described in a work attributed to Philo.

The *Therapeutæ*, whether Jews or Christian monks, appear in Egypt, and most probably they were Egyptian Christians. *W. Robertson Smith.*

ther'a-peu'tic (-pū'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *θεραπευτικός*, fr. *θε-*
ther'a-peu'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } *ραπευτής* attendant, servant, *θεραπεύειν* to serve, take care of, treat medically, *θέραψ* attendant, servant: cf. F. *thérapeutique.*] *Med.* Of or pertaining to the healing art; concerned in discovering and applying remedies for diseases; curative. Cf. PROPHYLACTIC.

ther'a-peu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *thérapeutique.*] That part of medical science which treats of the discovery and application of remedies for diseases.

ther'a-peu'tist (-tĭst), *n.* One skilled in therapeutics.

ther'a-py (thĕr'ă-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *θεραπεία.*] **a** Therapeutics; — now used chiefly in compounds, as hydro*therapy.* **b** Therapeutic quality; as, a *therapy* impaired by light. *R.*

there (thâr), *adv.* [ME. *ther* (also *thar*), AS. *þǽr*, also *þār*; akin to D. *daar*, G. *da*, *dar*, OHG. *dār*, Sw. & Dan. *der*, Icel. & Goth. *þar*, Skr. *tarhi* then, and E. *that.* See THAT, *pron.*] **1.** In or at that place; in or at a place other than that of the speaker; at that point; — opposed to *here.*

Darkness *there* might well
Seem twilight here. *Milton.*

2. Into or to that place; thither; — after verbs of motion or direction. "The rarest that e'er came *there.*" *Shak.*

3. At that point, stage, etc., regarded as a distinct place; as, he did not stop *there*, but continued his speech.

4. In that matter, relation, etc.; in that respect.

The law that threaten'd death becomes thy friend
And turns it to exile; *there* art thou happy. *Shak.*

5. Where; wherever; — a relative use. *Obs.*

Spend their good *there* it is reasonable. *Chaucer.*

☞ *There* is sometimes used in exclamation, calling the attention to something, esp. to something distant; as, *there, there! there*, see that! *There* is used like *that* in phrases of encouragement or approval; as, *there's* a good boy. *There* is often used pronominally as a grammatical (esp. anticipatory) subject, and in this use, when introducing a sentence or clause, the verb precedes its subject.

A knight *there* was, and that a worthy man. *Chaucer.*
There is a path which no fowl knoweth. *Job* xxviii. 7
Wherever *there* is a sense or perception, *there* some ideas is actually produced. *Locke.*
There have been that have delivered themselves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue. *Suckling.*

Syn.—See THITHER.

there, *interj.* An exclamation of alarm, exultation, irritation, incitement, soothing, etc.; as, *there!* see what carelessness does; *there, there!* don't fret.

there'a-bout' (thâr'ă-bout') } *adv.* [The latter spelling is
there'a-bouts' (-bouts') } more commonly used.] [Cf. AS. *þǽrabūtan.*] **1.** Concerning that; about that. *Now R.*

2. Near that place.

3. Near that number, degree, or quantity; nearly.

Some three months since, or *thereabout.* *Suckling.*

there-aft'er (thâr-ăf'tẽr), *adv.* [AS. *þǽræfter* after that. See THERE; AFTER.] **1.** After, or in pursuit or search of, that or them. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. After that; afterward.

3. According to that; accordingly.

To have a vigilant eye how books demean themselves as well as men; and *thereafter* to confine, imprison, and do sharpest justice on them as malefactors. *Milton.*

4. *Obs.* **a** Of that sort. "My audience is not *thereafter.*" *Latimer.* **b** In like manner; according.

there'a-gainst' (thâr'ă-gĕnst'; *cf.* AGAINST), *adv.* Against that; against it; in opposition.

there-at' (thâr-ăt'; 87), *adv.* [AS. *þǽræt.*] **1.** At that place; there. *Matt.* vii. 13.

2. At that occurrence or event; upon that; on that account.

For which cause it blusheth *thereat.* *Hooker.*

there-by' (-bī'; 87), *adv.* [AS. *þǽrbig.*] **1.** By that; by that means; in consequence of that. *Job* xxii. 21.

2. Connected with that. "*Thereby* hangs a tale." *Shak.*

3. Thereabout; beside that; near by; — said of place, number, etc.

4. By it; in possession of it. *Archaic.* "He might not come *thereby.*" *Chaucer.*

there-for' (-fôr'), *adv.* [*there* + *for.* Cf. THEREFORE.] For that or this; in return for that or this; for it.

there'fore (thâr'fôr; 201; *formerly, as in senses 1 & 2, there-fore'*), *adv. & conj.* [ME. *therfore.* See THERE, FORE, *prep.*, FOR; cf. THEREFOR.] **1.** = THEREFOR. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Behold, we have forsaken all, and followed thee; what shall we have *therefore?* *Matt.* xix. 27.

2. On that point; in that or this respect. *Obs.*

3. For that or this reason, referring to something previously stated; for that; on that account; consequently.

He blushes; *therefore* he is guilty. *Spectator.*

Syn.—THEREFORE, WHEREFORE, CONSEQUENTLY, ACCORDINGLY, SO, THEN agree in denoting sequence, usually causal; they differ in the closeness of connection or degree of formality implied. THEREFORE and WHEREFORE are the most formal, and are employed esp. in strict reasoning; CONSEQUENTLY denotes close causal or logical sequence; ACCORDINGLY is freer and less formal; so and THEN are lighter, and do not necessarily imply a close inference. See BECAUSE.

there-from' (thâr-frŏm'; 87), *adv.* From this or that.

Turn not aside *therefrom.* *Josh.* xxiii 6.

there-in' (-ĭn'; 87), *adv.* [AS. *þǽrin*, or *þǽrinne.*] **1.** In or into that or this place, time, or thing. *Wycliffe.*

2. In that particular or respect.

Therein our letters do not well agree. *Shak.*

3. Inside; within doors. *Scot.*

there-in'aft'er (thâr-ĭn'ăf'tẽr), *adv.* In the following part of that (writing, document, speech, and the like).

there-in'be-fore' (-bē-fôr'; 201), *adv.* In the preceding part of that (writing, document, book, etc.).

there-in'to (-ĭn'tōō; -ĭn-tōō'), *adv.* Into that or this.

there-of' (thâr-ŏv'; -ŏf'; 87, 277), *adv.* [AS. *þǽrof.*] **1.** Of that, this, or it.

In the day that thou eatest *thereof*, thou shalt . . die. *Gen.* ii. 17.

2. From that or this cause or particular; therefrom.

3. *Obs.* **a** With respect to that. **b** Thereby.

there-on' (thâr-ŏn'; 87), *adv.* [AS. *þǽron.* See THERE, ON.] On that or this. *Chaucer.*

Then the king said, Hang him *thereon* *Esther* vii 9.

there-out' (-out'), *adv.* [AS. *þǽrūt*, or *þǽrūte.*] **1.** Out of that or this; therefrom. *Archaic.* *Lev.* ii. 2.

2. On the outside; out of doors. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. Therefore. *Obs.*

there-to' (-tōō'; 87), *adv.* [AS. *þǽrtō.*] **1.** To that or this.

2. Besides; moreover; also. *Now Rare.* *Spenser.*

there'to-fore' (thâr'tōō-fôr'; 201), *adv.* Up to that time; until then; before then; — correlative with *heretofore.*

there-un'der (thâr-ŭn'dẽr), *adv.* [AS. *þǽrunder.*] Under that or this.

there'un-to' (thâr'ŭn-tōō'), *adv.* Unto that or this; thereto; besides. *Shak.*

there'up-on' (-ŭ-pŏn'), *adv.* [Cf. AS. *þǽruppan.*] **1.** Upon that or this; thereon.

2. On account, or in consequence, of that; therefore.

[He] hopes to find you forward, . . .
And *thereupon* he sends you this good news. *Shak.*

3. Immediately after that; at once; without delay.

there-with' (thâr-wĭth'; -wĭth'; *cf.* HEREWITH), *adv.* [Cf. AS. *þǽrwiþ.*] **1.** With that or this.

I have learned in whatsoever state I am, *therewith* to be content. *Phil.* iv. 11.

2. At the same time, or in the same connection. *Obs.*

To speak of strength and *therewith* hardiness. *Chaucer.*

3. At the same time; forthwith; thereupon.

4. Moreover; besides; withal; for all that. *Obs. Chaucer.*

there'with-al' (thâr'wĭth-ôl'), *adv.* **1.** Over and above; besides; moreover.

And *therewithal* it was full poor and bad *Chaucer.*

2. With that or this; therewith; at the same time.

Thy slanders I forgive; and *therewithal*
Remit thy other forfeits. *Shak.*

the-ri'a-ca (thē-rī'ă-kă), *n.* [L. *theriaca* an antidote to snake bites, Gr. *θηριακή.* See TREACLE.] **1.** *Old Med.* An antidote to poison; esp., a compound of sixty-four drugs, pulverized and reduced with honey to an electuary; — called also *theriaca Andromachi*, and *Venice treacle.*

2. Treacle; molasses. *British Pharm.*

the-ri'a-cal (thē-rī'ă-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *thériacal.*] Of or pertaining to theriaca; medicinal.

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the/o-rem'a-tist (thē'ō-rĕm'ă-tĭst), *a.* One who constructs theorems.

the/o-rem'ic (-rĭk), *a.* Theoretic.

the/o-rem-ist, *n* A theorematist. *Obs.* [THEORETICS.

the/o-ret'ic (thē'ō-rĕt'ĭk), *n.* = **the/o-ret'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* of THEORETICAL. [A theorist.

the/o-re-ti'cian (-rē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

theorf. † THERF.

the-o'ri-a (thē-ō'rĭ-ă; 201), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIÆ** (-ē). [L See THEORY.] 1. See *Cit.* "A correct *theoria* or physical and logical argumentation deducing from primary laws all the phenomena constitutes the noblest achievement of man in science." *Encyc. Brit.* 2. [Gr. *θεωρία.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A state religious embassy chiefly sent to Panhellenic festivals or to consult oracles.

the-or'ic (thē-ôr'ĭk), *a.* [See THEORICON.] *Gr. Antiq.* Of or pertaining to a public spectacle. — **theoric fund.** = THEORICON.

the'o-ric (thē'ō-rĭk), *a.* Also **the-or'i-cal** (thē-ôr'ĭ-kăl). [Cf. F. *théorique.* See THEORY.] Relating to, or skilled in, theory. *Obs.* — **the-or'i-cal-ly**, *adv. Obs.*

the'o-ric (thē'ō-rĭk), *n.* [OF. *theorique*; cf. L. *theorica.*] Speculation; theory. *Obs.*

theorique † THEORIC.

the'o-rize, *v. t.* To make a theory about. *Rare.*

theos. † THESE, THIS.

theos. Obs. genitive sing. form of THE

theos *Abbr.* Theosophical; theosophist; theosophy.

the'o-soph (thē'ō-sŏf), **the-os'o-pher** (thē-ŏs'ō-fẽr), *n.* A theosophist.

the-os'o-phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* [Cf F. *théosophisme.*] Belief in theosophy.

the-os'o-phis'ti-cal (-fĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* = THEOSOPHICAL.

the-os'o-phize (thē-ŏs'ō-fīz), *v. i.* See -IZE.

theoster, theostre † THESTER.

the'o-tech'ny (thē'ō-tĕk'nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *θεός* god + *τέχνη* art, craft.] A scheme or collective total of supernatural beings taking part in human affairs; also, the introduction of such beings into the action of a poem, as in the Iliad. — **the'o-tech'nic** (-tĕk'nĭk), *a.*

theothe. † TITHE.

The-ot'o-kos, The-ot'o-cos (thē-ŏt'ō-kŏs), *n.* [Gr. *θεοτόκος*; *θεός* god + root of *τίκτειν* to bear.] *Theol.* Mother of God; — an epithet of the Virgin Mary. Cf. DEIPARA, NESTORIAN, *n.*

theovens. Obs. pl. of THIEF.

ther. † THEW, custom, etc.

theowedom. † THEWDOM.

ther'ow-man, *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN**, [AS. *þéow*, a., not free.] A theow.

ther'ox-e'ni-a (thĕr'ŏk-sē'nĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θηροξενια.*] *Gr. Antiq.* The feasting of a god.

thequether. † THOUGHWHETHER.

ther. † TAR, THAR.

ther. Obs. or dial. var. of THEIR.

ther. Obs. or Scot. var. of THERE. [fem. form of THE.

ther. Obs. gen. and dat. sing.

theraboute. † THEREABOUT.

Ther'a-ca (thĕr'ă-kă). *D. Bib.*

The-ræ'an (thē-rē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Theraeus.*] Of or pert. to the island of Thera, north of Crete.

ther'a-peu'sis (thĕr'ă-pū'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Therapeutics.

ther'a-peu'tic (-tĭk), *n.* A healing or curative medicine.

Ther'a-peu'tic, *n.* One of the Therapeutæ. — *a.* Pert. to Therapeutæ. [THERAPEUTICAL.

ther'a-peu'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of **Ther'a-phos'i-dæ** (-fŏs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. *θήρ* an animal + *ἀφοσιοῦν* to dedicate, devote.] *Zoöl.* A family of large spiders with four lung slits and the terminal joint of the cheliceræ moving horizontally. It includes the trapdoor spiders, bird spiders, and their allies.

Ther'a-pho'sa (-fō'să) is the type genus. — **ther'a-phose** (thĕr'ă-fōs), *a. & n.* — **ther'a-phos'id** (-fŏs'ĭd), *n.*

theraphyn. † TERAPHIM.

ther'a-pist (thĕr'ă-pĭst). Var. of THERAPEUTIST. *Rare.*

therapon. † THEREUPON.

The'ras (thē'răs). *Bib.*

theratour, *adv.* [Cf. THERE; OUT; OVER.] Over or more than that *Obs.*

therayein. † THEREAGAIN.

therbi. † THEREBY.

therbifore. † THEREBEFORE.

there. † THEIR. [THE.

there. Obs. dative feminine of

there, *n.* An abstraction of mere position in apposition (to a "here"). See HERE, *n.*

there'a-gain', thereagains, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *þǽrongēan.*] Thereagainst. *Obs.* [them or it. *R.*

there'a-mong', *adv.* Among them. *R.* † THEREON

there'-a-nent', *adv.* Concerning that. *Obs. or Scot.*

thereas, *conj.* Where. *Obs.*

there'a-way', *adv.* There.

there'be-fore', *adv.* Also **there'-bi-fore'.** Before that time *Obs.*

there-ben' (thâr-bĕn'), *adv.* Within; in an inner room. *Scot.*

there'be-side', *adv.* By the side of that. *Rare.*

there-reck'ly (thâr-rĕk'lĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng corrupt. form of DIRECTLY. [below. *Obs.*

there-down', *adv.* Downwards; **there-forth'**, *adv. Obs.* a By that way. **b** In the open air.

there-fro', *adv.* Thence. *Obs.*

there-hence', *adv.* Thence; on that account. *Obs.*

there'in-til', *adv.* Therein. *Obs.*

theremid, *adv.* Therewith. *Obs.*

ther'ence (thâr'ĕns). Dial. var. of THEREHENCE.

there'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

there-next', *adv.* Next to it; soon after. *Obs.* [place. *Obs.*

there-nigh', *adv.* Near to that

the're-ol'o-gist (thē'rē-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* Therapeutist. [peutics.

the're-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* Thera-

there-o'ver, *adv.* Over that.

The-re'sa (tē-rē'să; -zā), *n.* [F. *Thérèse* or Sp. or It. *Teresa*; all fr. L. *Therasia.*] Fem. prop. name. F. *Thérèse* (tā'rĕz'); It. *Teresa* (tā-rā'zä); Sp. *Teresa* (tā-rā'să); Pg. *Therese* (tā-rā'zə). — Dim. *Ter'ry, Tra'cy.*

the-rese' (tē-rēs'), *n.* [Prob. so called from Maria *Theresa.*] A woman's gauze kerchief worn on the head in the 18th century. *Obs. or Hist.*

there-thence', *adv* Thence.

there-through', *adv.* a Through that. **b** Because. *Obs*

there-til', **there-till'** (*Scot* thâr-tĭl'), *adv* Thither; also, in addition to. *Obs or Scot.* [*Obs.*

theretoward, *adv.* Towards it

there-up', *adv.* Up there; above; also. heretofore. *Obs.*

The-rev'i-dæ (thē-rĕv'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θηρεύειν* to hunt,] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the stiletto flies.

therevore. † THEREFORE.

there-while', *adv.* In the mean time; whilst. *Obs.*

there-whiles', *adv.* = THEREWHILE. *Obs.* [that. *Rare.*

there'with-in', *adv.* Within

therf. † THAR, *v.*

therf, *a* [AS. *þeorf*; akin to OHG. *derb*, Icel. *þjarfr*] Not fermented; unleavened. *Obs.*

therf'ling, *n.* [AS *þeorfing*, tr. *þeorf* unfermented.] Anything unfermented. *Obs.*

therforne, *adv.* Therefore *Obs.*

therfro. † THEREFRO.

therhulle. † THEREWHILE.

the'ri-ac (thē'rĭ-ăk), *n.* [F.

ther'i-an-throp'ic (thē'rĭ-ăn-thrŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*therio-* + Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* man.] Combining human and bestial form, as the centaur; also, pert. to religious in which the deities worshiped are conceived as partly human, partly animal in form. — **ther'i-an'thro-pism** (-ăn'thrō-pĭz'm), *n.*

the'ri-o- (thē'rĭ-ō-). Combining form from Greek *θηρίον, beast*, dim. of Greek *θήρ* beast.

ther'i-o-mor'phic (-mōr'fĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *θηριόμορφος*; *θη-*
the'ri-o-mor'phous (-mōr'fŭs) } *ριον* wild beast + *μορφη* form.] Having an animal form; as, *theriomorphic* gods.

-therium. A Modern Latin suffix from Greek *θηριον, beast.*

therm (thûrm), *n.* [Cf. F. *thermes*, pl. See THERMÆ.] **1.** A hot bath; hence, any bath or pool of water. *Obs.* **2.** *Physics.* [Gr. *θερμη* heat.] The greater calorie, equal to 4.2×10^7 ergs; — a name proposed by a committee of the British Association of Science, in 1896. Sometimes also: **a** The small calorie. **b** A practical unit equal to 1,000 great calories.

ther'mæ (thûr'mē), *n. pl.* [L. See THERMAL.] Warm springs or baths; specif., *Class. Antiq.*, the baths of a public establishment for bathing; also, the establishment.

therm'æs-the'si-a, therm'es-the'si-a (thûrm'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *thermo-* + *æsthesia.*] *Physiol.* Sensitiveness to heat.

therm'æs-the'si-om'e-ter (-ĕs-thē'sĭ-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* Also **therm'es-the'si-om'e-ter.** [*thermæsthesia* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for testing thermæsthesia.

ther'mal (thûr'măl), *a.* [L. *thermæ* hot springs, fr. Gr. *θέρμαι*, pl. of *θέρμη* heat, fr. *θερμός* hot, warm, *θέρειν* to warm, make hot; akin to L. *formus* warm (cf. FORCEPS), and perh. to E. *warm.*] **1.** Of or pert. to thermæ. **2.** Of or pert. to heat; warm; hot; as, *thermal* waters.

thermal conductivity, *Physics*, capability to conduct heat; also, the quantity of heat that passes in unit time through unit area of plate whose thickness is unity, when its opposite faces differ in temperature by one degree. — **t. equator,** *Meteor.*, the region of the earth inclosed within the annual isotherms of 80°, including the northern part of South America and the greater part of Africa and India; also, the middle line of this belt. — **t. metamorphism.** See METAMORPHISM, 2. — **t. paradox,** *Physics*, a well-known experiment in heat in which a flask of boiling water, having been removed from the flame, corked, and inverted, is made to boil again by the application of cold. The effect of the cold is to reduce the pressure of the vapor and thus lower the boiling point of the water. — **t. parameters,** *Math.*, u and v (through which x, y, z are expressed) when $ds^2 = E(du^2 + dv^2)$, $G = E$, $F = 0$, *ds* being the curve element and E, F, G the fundamental magnitudes of first order. — **t. spectrum.** See SPECTRUM, 2. — **t. unit,** *Physics*, a unit chosen for the comparison or calculation of quantities of heat, as the calorie or the British thermal unit.

ther-man'ti-dote (thĕr-măn'tĭ-dōt), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη* heat + *antidote.*] A device for circulating and cooling the air, consisting essentially of a kind of rotating wheel fitted in a window and incased in wet tatties. *India.*

ther'ma-tol'o-gy (thûr'mȧ-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη* heat + *-logy.*] Science of heat, esp. of using hot springs, baths, etc., in treating disease. — **ther'ma-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

ther'mic (thûr'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θερμη* heat.] Of or pertaining to heat; due to heat; thermal; as, *thermic* lines.

thermic anomaly, *Meteor.*, the difference of the mean temperature of a place from the normal temperature of its latitude. — **t. balance.** = BOLOMETER. — **t. fever,** *Med.*, fever due to sunstroke. — **t. weight.** = HEAT WEIGHT.

Ther'mi'dor' (tĕr'mē'dôr'; *E.* thûr'mĭ-dôr'), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *θέρμη* heat + *δῶρον* gift.] The eleventh month of the French Revolutionary calendar, commencing July 19. See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

Ther'mi-do'ri-an (thûr'mĭ-dō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* [F. *thermidorien.* See THERMIDOR.] Lit., of or pert. to Thermidor; hence, designating, or pert. to, the Thermidorians. — *n. F. Hist.* One who shared in, or sympathized with, the overthrow of Robespierre, on the 9th Thermidor (July 27), 1794.

ther'mite (thûr'mīt), *n.* Also **ther'mit.** [Gr. *θέρμη* heat + *-ite.*] A mixture of aluminium in fine grains or filings with some metallic oxide, usually of iron or of chromium. On being heated by a priming, as of magnesium powder, the aluminium combines violently with the oxygen of the oxide, setting free the metal, producing a fluid slag, and generating great heat. It is used in welding steel rails and for other purposes. By extension, any of various mixtures of a metal (as calcium or magnesium) or metallic alloy with a metallic compound, having similar properties. The process of welding, casting, etc., with thermite is called the **thermite process.**

ther'mo- (thûr'mŏ-). Combining form from Greek *θέρμη, heat, θερμός, hot, warm*, as in *thermo*chemistry; specif., abbr. of *thermoelectric*, as in *thermo*battery.

ther'mo-an'æs-the'si-a *or* **-an'es-the'si-a** (-ăn'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Loss of power to distinguish heat or cold by touch.

ther'mo-bar'o-graph (-băr'ŏ-grăf), *n. Physics.* An instrument for recording simultaneously the pressure and temperature of a gas; a combined thermograph and barograph.

ther'mo-ba-rom'e-ter (-bȧ-rŏm'ē-tĕr), *n. Physics.* **a** A hypsometer. **b** A siphon barometer adapted to be used also as a thermometer.

ther'mo-bat'ter-y (-băt'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* A thermopile.

ther'mo-cau'ter-y (-kô'tĕr-ĭ), *n. Surg.* Cautery by the application of heat.

ther'mo-chem'ic (-kĕm'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pert. to, or obtained
ther'mo-chem'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } by, thermochemistry.

ther'mo-chem'ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who makes a specialty of, or one who is versed in, thermochemistry.

ther'mo-chem'is-try (-ĭs-trĭ), *n.* That branch of chemical science which treats of the relations existing between chemical action and heat. See ENDOTHERMIC, EXOTHERMIC.

ther'mo-chro'ic (-krō'ĭk), *a.* [*thermo-* + *-chroic.*] Pert. to or designating heat rays that have undergone selective absorption and are therefore analogous to colored light rays.

ther'mo-chro'sy (thûr'mŏ-krō'sĭ), *n.* [*thermo-* + Gr. *χρῶσις* coloring.] *Physics.* The property of being or becoming thermochroic.

ther'mo-cou'ple (thûr'mŏ-kŭp'l), *n.* A thermoelectric couple.

ther'mo-cur'rent (-kŭr'ĕnt), *n. Physics.* A current developed or set in motion by heat; specif., an electric current, in a heterogeneous circuit, due to differences of temperature between the junctions of the substances of which the circuit is composed. See THERMOELECTRICITY.

ther'mo-dif-fu'sion (-dĭ-fū'zhŭn), *n.* Thermal diffusion.

ther'mo-din (thûr'mŏ-dĭn), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. *θερμη* heat.] *Pharm.* A white crystalline substance derived from urethane, used in medicine as an antipyretic, etc.

ther'mo-dy-nam'ic (-dī-năm'ĭk; -dĭ-) } *a. Physics.* Relat-
ther'mo-dy-nam'i-cal (-năm'ĭ-kăl) } ing to thermodynamics; caused or operated by force due to the application of heat. — **ther'mo-dy-nam'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

thermodynamic function. See ENTROPY.

ther'mo-dy-nam'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science which treats of the mechanical action or relations of heat.

ther'mo-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to thermo-
ther'mo-e-lec'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } electricity.

thermoelectric couple *or* **pair,** *Elec.*, a union of two conductors, as bars or wires of dissimilar metals joined at their extremities, for producing a thermoelectric current. — **t. inversion,** reversal in direction of a current produced by a thermocouple when the difference of temperature is increased beyond a certain neutral point. — **t. multiplier,** *Elec.*, a thermopile. — **t. pair.** *Elec.* = THERMOELECTRIC COUPLE. — **t. pile,** a thermopile. — **t. power of a metal,** electromotive force of a pair composed of the metal in question and of a standard metal (lead) when the difference in temperature of the two junctions is one degree Centigrade. — **t. series,** a series of conductors arranged in the order of their thermoelectric powers. — **t. thermometer.** See THERMOMETER.

— **ther'/mo-e-lec'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ther'mo-e-lec-tric'i-ty (-ē-lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Electricity produced by the direct action of heat, as by the unequal heating of a circuit composed of two dissimilar metals; also, the branch of electricity that deals with such phenomena. Wherever two dissimilar conductors come in contact there is a difference of electric potential, and if their other ends are joined and the two junctions maintained at different temperatures an electric current will be produced in the circuit thus formed. Conversely, when a current passes through such a junction a heating or cooling occurs, according to the direction of the current (Peltier effect). The thermoelectric properties of most metals vary with the temperature, hence electromotive force is also observed at the junction of two differently heated portions of a metal.

ther'mo-e-lec-trom'e-ter (-trŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* An instrument to measure the strength of an electric current by the heat which it produces, or to determine the heat developed by it.

ther'mo-e-lec'tro-mo'tive (-ē-lĕk'trō-mō'tĭv), *a.* Pert. to or designating the force causing thermoelectric currents.

ther'mo-el'e-ment (-ĕl'ē-mĕnt), *n.* A thermoelectric couple.

ther'mo-ex-ci'to-ry (-ĕk-sī'tō-rĭ), *a. Physiol.* Exciting the production of heat in the body.

ther'mo-gal'va-nom'e-ter (-găl'vȧ-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* A galvanometer combined with a thermocouple, for detecting and measuring small differences of temperature.

ther'mo-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-genesis.*] *Physiol.* Production of heat in the body by oxidation, etc. — **ther'mo-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

ther'mo-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a. Physiol.* Relating to heat, or to the production of heat; producing heat; thermogenous.

ther'mog'e-nous (thĕr-mŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*thermo-* + *-genous.*] *Physiol.* Producing heat; thermogenic.

ther'mo-gram (thûr'mŏ-grăm), *n. Physics.* The trace or record made by means of a thermograph.

ther'mo-graph (-grăf), *n.* A self-registering thermometer.

ther-mog'ra-phy (thĕr-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-graphy.*] Any process of writing involving the use of heat.

ther'mo-in-hib'i-to-ry (thûr'mō-ĭn-hĭb'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a. Physiol.* Pertaining to or designating nerves whose function is to inhibit the production of heat in the body.

ther'mo-junc'tion (-jŭngk'shŭn), *n. Elec.* A junction of two dissimilar conductors used to produce a thermoelectric current, as in one form of pyrometer; a thermocouple.

ther'mo-la'bile (-lā'bĭl; -lăb'ĭl; *cf.* LABILE), *a.* [*thermo-* + *labile.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Sensitive to heat; — said of substances, as immune bodies, which lose their characteristic properties on being heated to or somewhat above 55° C.

ther'mo-lu'mi-nes'cence (-lū'mĭ-nĕs'ĕns), *n. Physics.* Luminescence exhibited by a substance on being moderately heated. It is shown esp. by certain substances that have been exposed to the action of light or to the cathode rays. — **ther'mo-lu'mi-nes'cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

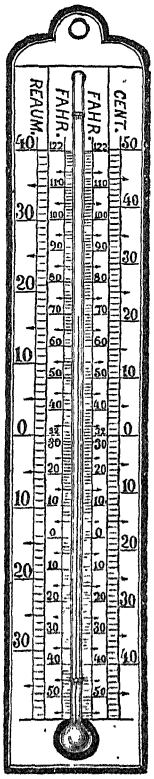
ther-mol'y-sis (thĕr-mŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-lysis.*] **1.** *Chem.* Dissociation by heat. **2.** *Physiol.* The loss of heat from the body.

ther'mo-lyt'ic (thûr'mŏ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to thermolysis.

ther'mo-lyze (thûr'mŏ-līz), *v. t.*; -LYZED (-līzd); -LYZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). *Chem.* To subject to thermolysis.

ther-mom'e-ter (thĕr-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-meter*: cf. F. *thermomètre.* See THERMAL.] Any device for measuring temperature. Strictly speaking, temperature is not a measurable property, but its rise and fall can be estimated in terms of accompanying changes. In most thermometers the expansion and contraction of a liquid or gas are utilized. The common form consists of a glass tube of capillary bore, terminating in a bulb, and containing mercury or alcohol, which indicates the degree of heat to which it is exposed by the amount of space it occupies, as shown by the position of the top of the liquid column on a graduated scale. See CENTIGRADE, FAHRENHEIT, REAUMUR. See also REGISTER THERMOMETER. The **gas thermometer** consists of a body of gas suitably confined so that its changes of volume (at constant pressure) or changes of pressure (at constant volume) can be noted. Physicists have adopted as a standard the constant volume hydrogen thermometer, in connection with the centigrade scale. The **metallic thermometer** indicates changes of temperature by the expansion or contraction of rods or strips of metal. **Electric thermometers** are of two kinds: (1) **Resistance thermometers,** based on the increase in the electric resistance of metals with increase in the temperature. Usually the resistance of a platinum wire is measured, when the instrument is called also a **platinum thermometer.** (2) **Thermoelectric thermometers,** essentially thermoelectric couples. Temperatures may also be measured by means of a set of cones fusing at different points, by the calorimeter, etc. Cf. PYROMETER, **b.**

☞ To reduce degrees Fahrenheit to degrees centigrade, subtract 32° and multiply by $\frac{5}{9}$; to reduce degrees centigrade to degrees Fahrenheit, multiply by $\frac{9}{5}$ and add 32°. To reduce degrees Reaumur to degrees centigrade, multiply by $\frac{5}{4}$.



Combination Thermometer showing Centigrade, Fahrenheit, and Reaumur Scales, and their relative gradation.

ther'mo-met'ric (thûr'mŏ-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.*
ther'mo-met'ri-cal (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl) } [Cf. F. *thermométrique.*] Of or pert. to a thermometer or thermometry; made or ascertained by means of a thermometer. **thermometric conductivity,** *Physics*, the thermal conductivity when the unit of heat used is the heat required to raise a unit volume one degree.

— **ther'mo-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ther'mo-met'ro-graph (-mĕt'rō-grăf), *n.* [*thermo-* + *metro-* + *-graph.*] A self-registering thermometer.

ther-mom'e-try (thĕr-mŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The measurement of temperature.

ther'mo-mo'tive (thûr'mŏ-mō'tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to the production of motion by heat; — used specif. with reference to hot-air engines.

ther'mo-mo'tor (-tĕr), *n.* **a** A heat engine; a hot-air engine.

ther'/mo-neu-ro'sis (-nū-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* **a** A neurosis caused by exposure to heat. **b** A neurosis causing *rise or fall of a body's temperature.*

ther'mo-neu-tral'i-ty (-nū-trăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Chem.* Neutrality as regards heat effects. See LAW OF THERMONEUTRALITY.

ther'mo-phil'ic (-fĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*thermo-* + *-phil* + *-ic.*] Heat-loving; — applied esp. to certain bacteria.

ther'mo-phone (thûr'mŏ-fōn), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-phone.*] **1.** A portable form of telethermometer, using a telephone in connection with a *differential* thermometer. **2.** A telephone involving heat effects, as changes in temperature (hence in length) due to pulsations of the line current in a fine wire connected with the receiver diaphragm.

ther'mo-phore (-fōr; 201), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-phore.*] An apparatus for conveying heat, as a case containing material which retains its heat for a considerable period.

ther'mo-pile (-pīl), *n.* [*thermo-* + *pile* a heap.] *Physics.* An apparatus consisting of a number of thermoelectric couples, as of antimony and bismuth or of copper sulphide and German silver, combined so as to multiply the effect. It is used to generate electric currents for certain purposes and also, in a very sensitive form, for determining slight differences in temperature.

ther'mo-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*thermo-* + *-plastic.*] Designating a kind of putty made of ordinary putty mixed with tallow or a nondrying oil to give it a lasting pliability and enable it to take up the expansion and contraction of large panes of glass exposed to alternate heat and cold.

Ther-mop'sis (thĕr-mŏp'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμος* lupine + *-opsis.*] *Bot.* A genus of American and Asiatic fabaceous herbs having trifoliolate stipulate leaves and showy yellow or purple racemose flowers. Several are cultivated.

ther'mo-reg'u-la'tor (thûr'mŏ-rĕg'ū-lā'tĕr), *n. Physics.* A device for the regulation of temperature; a thermostat.

ther'mo-scope (thûr'mŏ-skōp), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An instrument for indicating changes of temperature without accurate measurement in degrees, esp. one contrived by Count Rumford which, as modified by Professor Leslie, was later called the *differential thermometer.* — **ther'mo-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), **ther'mo-scop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ther'mo-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ther'mo-si'phon (-sī'fŏn), *n.* An arrangement of siphon tubes for assisting circulation in a liquid.

ther'mo-sta'ble (-stā'b'l), *a.* [*thermo-* + *stable* fixed.] *Physiol. Chem.* Capable of being heated to or somewhat above 55° C. without loss of special properties; — said of *immune substances, etc.*

ther'mo-stat (thûr'mŏ-stăt), *n.* [*thermo-* + Gr. *ἱστάναι* to make to stand.] *Physics.* An automatic device for regulating temperature by utilizing the expansion of solids, liquids, or gases subjected to heat, as in opening or closing

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thériaque, OF. *tiriaqué, tiriacle.* See THERIACA, TREACLE.] Theriaca.

the'ri-al (thē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Theriac.

theribyte. † TEREBINTH.

The'ri-di'i-dæ (thē'rĭ-dĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL; Gr. *θηρίδιον* a small animal + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of spiders, usually with a small globose body and slender legs. **The'rid'i-um** (thē-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm) is the type genus.

the'ri-od'ic (thē'rĭ-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θηριώδης.*] Malignant.

The'ri-o-don'ta (-ō-dŏn'tȧ), **The'ri-o-don'ti-a** (-shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL; *therio-* + Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, a tooth.] *Paleon.* An order or suborder of theromorphous reptiles with teeth differentiated into incisors, prominent canines, and multicuspid or tuberculated molars. They are mostly known from skulls found in the Permian and Triassic formations of South Africa. In older classifications the division is nearly or quite equivalent to Theromorpha. — **the'ri-o-dont'** (thē'rĭ-ō-dŏnt'), *a.* & *n.*

the'ri-o-man'cy (thē'rĭ-ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*therio-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by observation of wild animals.

therke. † THARK.

therl. † THIRL.

therm. Var. of THARM.

therm. *Abbr.* Thermometer.

ther'mal-ge'si-a (thûr'măl-jē'sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL.; *thermo-* + *algesia.*] *Med.* Production of pain by the application of heat.

ther'mal-ly, *adv.* of THERMAL

ther-man'tic (thĕr-măn'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. *θερμαντικός* capable of heating; cf. F. *thermantique*, n.] Medicine to promote heat. *Obs.*

ther'me-fy, *v. t.* [Gr *θέρμη* heat + *-fy.*] To heat (one's self) by overeating *Obs.*

Ther'me-leth (thûr'mē-lĕth). *Bib.*

ther-met'o-graph (thĕr-mĕt'ō-grăf), **ther-met'ro-graph** (-rō-grăf), *n.* = THERMOMETROGRAPH. [Thermic.]

ther'mi-cal (thûr'mĭ-kăl), *a.*

ther'mi-cal-ly, *adv.* of THERMIC, THERMICAL. See -LY.

thermide † THREMID.

ther-mif'u-gin (thĕr-mĭf'ū-jĭn; -jĕn; 184), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη* heat + *L. fugere* to flee.] *Pharm.* A white crystalline substance used as an antipyretic. Chemically, it is the sodium salt of a complex derivative of quinoline.

ther'mo-dy-nam'i-cist (thûr'mō-dī-năm'ĭ-sĭst; -dĭ-), *n.* See -IST.

ther'mo-gen (thûr'mŏ-jĕn), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-gen.*] *Old Chem.* Caloric; heat, regarded as a material but imponderable substance.

ther-mog'e-ny (thĕr-mŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* = THERMOGENESIS.

ther'mo-kin'e-mat'ics (thûr'mō-kĭn'ē-măt'ĭks; -kĭ'nē-), *n.* The study of the motion or motive power of heat.

ther-mol'o-gy (thĕr-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-logy.*] The science of, or a treatise on, heat.

ther'mo-mag-net'ic (thûr'mō-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pyromagnetic. — **ther'mo-mag'net-ism,** *n.*

ther'mo-met'a-mor'phism, *n. Geol.* Metamorphism due to heat. [thermopile.]

ther mo-mul'ti-pli'er, *n.* A

ther'mo-na'trite (thûr'mō-nā'trīt), *n.* [*thermo-* + *natron* + *-ite.*] Native hydrous sodium carbonate, $Na_2CO_3{\cdot}H_2O$, found in some lakes and alkali soils.

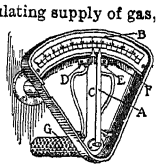
ther'mo-pair (thûr'mō-pâr'), *n. Elec.* A thermoelectric couple

ther-moph'i-lous (thĕr-mŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* Thermophilic.

ther'mo-pol'yp-nœ'a (thûr'mŏ-pŏl'ĭp-nē'ȧ), *n.* [*thermo-* + *poly-* + Gr. *πνοή* breath.] *Physiol.* Rapid breathing caused by exposure to heat. — **ther'mo-pol'yp-nœ'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

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the damper of a heating furnace, regulating supply of gas, or the like; also, an automatic alarm on the same principle operating by electricity.



Thermostat. A Pointer, recording temperatures on Scale B. C Arm, carrying Electric Contact Pieces D, E (adjusted by Screw F), that can be set at any position on B. Contact of A with D or E rings an alarm or operates a temperature-regulating apparatus. G Perforated Tube containing recording Thermometer Tube.

ther'mo-stat'ic (thûr'mō-stăt'ĭk), *a. Physics.* Of or pert. to, or made or effected by, the thermostat. — **ther'mo-stat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ther'mo-stat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [*thermo-* + *statics.*] *Physics.* That part of the science of heat treating of thermal equilibrium.

ther'mo-sys-tal'tic (-sĭs-tăl'tĭk), *a. Physiol.* Influenced in its contraction by heat or cold; — said of a muscle.

ther'mo-tac'tic (-tăk'tĭk), *a. Physiol.* Of or relating to thermotaxis.

ther'mo-tank (thûr'mō-tăngk), *n.* [*thermo-* + *tank.*] A tank containing pipes through which circulates steam, water, air, or the like, for heating or cooling, — used in some heating and ventilation systems.

ther'mo-tax'ic (-tăk'sĭk), *a. Physiol.* Pertaining to, or connected with, the regulation of temperature in the body.

ther'mo-tax'is (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *thermo-* + Gr. *τάξις* an arranging.] *Physiol.* **a** The property possessed by protoplasm of moving under the influence of heat. **b** Determination of the direction of locomotion by heat.

ther'mo-ten'sile (-tĕn'sĭl; *cf.* -ILE), *a* Pertaining to the variation of tensile strength with the temperature.

ther'mo-ten'sion (-shŭn), *n.* A process of increasing the strength of wrought iron by heating it to a determinate temperature, and giving to it a mechanical strain or tension in the direction in which the strength is to be exerted.

ther'mo-ther'a-py (-thĕr'ă-pĭ), *n.* [*thermo-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by heat, esp. by hot air.

ther-mot'o-nus (thĕr-mŏt'ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; *thermo-* + *tonus.*] *Plant Physiol.* A condition of tonicity with respect to temperature.

ther-mot'ro-pism (thĕr-mŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of certain growing plant organs to respond by curvatures to the stimulus of heat. — **ther'mo-trop'ic** (thûr'mō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

ther'mo-type (thûr'mō-tīp), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-type.*] A picture (as of a slice of wood) obtained by first wetting the object slightly with hydrochloric or dilute sulphuric acid, then taking an impression with a press, and next strongly heating this impression.

ther'mo-typ'y (thûr'mō-tīp'ĭ; thĕr-mŏt'ĭ-pĭ), *n.* The art or process of obtaining thermotypes.

ther'mo-vol-ta'ic (thûr'mō-vōl-tā'ĭk), *a.* [*thermo-* + *voltaic.*] *Physics.* Of or relating to heat and electricity; esp., relating to thermal effects due to voltaic action.

the'roid (thē'roid), *a.* [Gr. *θηρ*, *θηρός*, wild beast + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling a beast in nature or habit; marked by animal characteristics, as, *theroid* idiocy.

The'ro-mor'pha (thē'rō-môr'fă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *θήρ*, *θηρός*, beast + *μορφή* form.] *Paleon.* An extinct order of reptiles, of Permian and Triassic age, considered intermediate in structure between the labyrinthodont amphibians and monotreme mammals. They have biconcave vertebræ, five-toed ambulatory limbs, well-developed pectoral and pelvic girdles in which the elements are fused or suturally united, and a skull with fixed quadrate bone and the bones of the temporal region forming a continuous shield or a single broad arcade. They are divided into the Parcasauria, Theriodontia, Dicynodontia, and Pelycosauria. — **the'ro-morph** (thē'rō-môrf), *a. & n.*

Ther-si'tes (thĕr-sī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Θερσίτης.*] The ugliest and most scurrilous of the Greeks before Troy. He reviled all, but chiefly Achilles and Ulysses. He was slain by Achilles for deriding his grief for Penthesilea. Shakespeare introduces him in "Troilus and Cressida."

ther-sit'i-cal (-sĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, Thersites, loud-mouthed; scurrilous.

the-sau'rus (thē-sô'rŭs), *n.; pl.* -SAURI (-rī). [L. See TREASURE.] A treasury or storehouse; hence, a repository, esp. of words, as a dictionary.

these (thēz), *pron.* [ME. *pes*, *þæs*, *þise*, *þese*, var. of *þas*, pl. of *þes*, *thes*, this. See THIS; cf. THOSE.] Plural of *this.*

The-se'um (thē-sē'ŭm), **The-se'ion** (-yŏn; thē-sī'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Θησεῖον*, fr. *Θησεύς* Theseus.] **a** A temple or sanctuary of Theseus, esp. one built at Athens about 473 B. C. to receive the reputed bones of Theseus then brought from Scyros. **b** A fine Doric hexastyle peripteral temple of the Periclean age northwest of the Acropolis of Athens. It has been identified as the temple of Hephæstus.

The'seus (thē'sūs; thē'sē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Θησεύς.*] *Gr. Myth.* The chief Attic hero, son of Ægeus, king of Athens. He rid Attica of Procrustes and other evildoers; slew the Minotaur, and carried off Minos's daughter Ariadne (see ARIADNE); conquered the Amazons, and married their queen, variously given as Antiope and Hippolyte; after her death espoused Phædra. He was one of the Argonauts, and took part in the Calydonian hunt. (See HIPPOLYTUS, PIRITHOUS.) He figures in Chaucer's "Knightes Tale" and Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

the'sis (thē'sĭs), *n.; pl.* THESES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *θεσις*, fr. *τιθέναι* to place, set. See DO; cf. ANATHEMA, APOTHECARY, EPITHET, HYPOTHESIS, PARENTHESIS, THEME, TICK a cover.] **1.** A thing laid down; a statement; a proposition; specif., a position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, as by a candidate for scholastic honors, or one which is actually maintained, by argument. **2.** An essay or dissertation written upon a specific or definite theme; esp., an essay presented by a candidate for a diploma or degree.

3. Hence: **a** *Logic* An affirmation or enunciation not proved, but assumed as a premise, a postulate, also, in a hypothetical proposition, the consequent. **b** *Music.* The accented part of the measure, expressed by the downward beat; — the opposite of *arsis.* **c** *Pros* The accented part of a foot, the unaccented part being called the *arsis.* Cf. ARSIS, *n.*, 1 **a**; ICTUS, 1.

Thes'mo-pho'ri-a (thĕs'mō-fō'rĭ-ă, 201), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Θεσμοφόρια*, fr. *Θεσμοφόρος*, an epithet of Demeter; cf. *θεσμός* law, institution, and *φέρειν* to bear.] *Gr. Relig.* A festival of Demeter (as Thesmophoros), or of Demeter and Kore, celebrated, by women only, on the 11th to the 13th of Pyanepsion. The essential ceremony was the casting of pigs into chasms of the earth and the bringing up of their decaying flesh to be mixed with seed to insure fertility. The ancient etiological explanation of the ceremony was that at the rape of Kore, Eubouleus, a swineherd, with his swine, was swallowed in the chasm where Kore disappeared. Cf. SCIROPHORIA. — **Thes'mo-pho'ri-an** (-ăn), **Thes'mo-phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*

Thes-moph'o-ros (thĕs-mŏf'ō-rŏs), *n.* [Gr. *Θεσμοφορος.*] *Gr. Relig.* Demeter; — an epithet usually interpreted as meaning the "giver of laws." Cf. THESMOPHORIA.

The goddess *Thesmophoros* founded and presided over social order, family life, the functions of women, and the birth of children. *W. M. Ramsay*

thes'mo-thete (thĕs'mō-thēt), *n.* Also **thes-moth'e-tes** (thĕs-mŏth'ē-tēz); *L. pl.* -TÆ (thĕs-mŏth'ē-tē). [Gr. *θεσμοθετης*; *θεσμός* that which is established, a law (fr. *τιθέναι* to set) + *θετης* a giver (also fr. *τιθέναι*).] A lawgiver; a legislator; — orig. *Gr. Antiq.* and applied esp. to any of the six junior archons at Athens.

Thes-pe'si-a (thĕs-pē'zhĭ-ă; -sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θεσπεσιος* divine, wonderful.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Old World malvaceous trees or tall herbs, having undivided leaves and large bracted flowers with a nearly simple style and 5-celled ovary. *T. populnea* is the bendy tree.

Thes'pi-an (thĕs'pĭ-ăn), *a.* [From L. *Thespis*, Gr. *Θεσπις*, the reputed founder of the Greek drama.] Of or pertaining to Thespis; hence, relating to the drama; tragic; dramatic; as, the *Thespian* art. — *n.* An actor. *Jocose.*

Thes-sa'li-an (thĕs-sā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* [Cf. L. *Thessalius.*] Of or pert. to Thessaly in Greece. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thessaly; also, the dialect of Æolic Greek spoken there.

Thes'sa-lo'ni-an (thĕs'ă-lō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Thessalonica, a city of Macedonia (now Saloniki, Turkey).

Thes'sa-lo'ni-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Thessalonica.

2. pl. Either of the two Epistles to the Thessalonians, called **First** and **Second Thessalonians.** See NEW TESTAMENT.

Thes'ty-lis (thĕs'tĭ-lĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Θεστυλις.*] A female slave mentioned in the second Idyl of Theocritus and in Vergil's second Eclogue; hence, a rustic maiden.

the'ta (thē'tă; thā'tă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *θῆτα*, the Greek letter Θ, *θ*, of Semitic origin.] The eighth letter (Θ, *θ*, *ϑ*) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to *th* in English, but prob. pronounced in classic Greek about like *th* in *hothouse.* Theta is sometimes called the **unlucky letter,** from being used in ancient Greece by the judges on their ballots in passing condemnation on a prisoner, it being the first letter of the Greek *θάνατος*, death.

theta function. *Math.* **a** Any of several closely related summations of generalized exponential functions, the simplest being $\theta(z) = \Sigma e^{an2+2nz}$, for all integral values of n. The term is also extended to similar functions of several arguments. Elliptic functions are expressible as ratios of theta functions. **b** In the theory of probabilities, the integral $\int e^{-x^2} dx$.

the'ta–phi' di'a-gram. *Thermodynamics.* A diagram plotted by Cartesian coördinates showing entropy (ϕ) changes of a substance with respect to the corresponding temperature (θ) changes.

thet'ic (thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θετικος* fit for placing, fr. *τιθέναι* to set, lay down. See THESIS.] **1** Laid down, prescribed; positive; arbitrary; thetical.

A *thetic* and dogmatic method. *T. Gale*

2. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Of or pertaining to the thesis. Also, as opposed to *anacrustic*, beginning with the thesis.

the'tine (thē'tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** [Formed from *thio* and *betaine.*] *Chem.* Any one of a series of feebly basic sulphur compounds analogous in structure to betaine, as dimethyl *thetine*, $(CH_3)_2SCH_2COO$.

The'tis (thē'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Θετις.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A Nereid, wife of Peleus and mother of Achilles. Zeus and Poseidon wooed her, but when it was prophesied that her son would be stronger than his father they desisted.

2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

the-ur'gic (thē-ûr'jĭk) } *a.* [L. *theurgicus*, Gr. *θεουργικός*:
the-ur'gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl) } cf. F. *théurgique.*] Of or pert. to theurgy; magical. — theurgic hymns, songs of incantation.

the'ur-gist (thē'ûr-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *théurgiste.*] A wonder worker; a magician.

the'ur-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [L. *theurgia*, Gr. *θεουργ α*, fr. *θεουργος* doing the works of God; *θεός* God + *ἔργον* work: cf. F. *théurgie.* See THEISM, WORK.] **1.** A divine work, a miracle, hence, magic, sorcery.

2. A kind of magical science or art developed in Alexandria among the Neoplatonists, supposed by purification and other sacramental rites to enable man to influence the gods.

3. In later or modern magic, that species of magic in which effects are claimed to be produced by supernatural agency, in distinction from *natural* magic.

The-ve'ti-a (thē-vē'shĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after André *Thevet* (1502–90), a French traveler and author.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American apocynaceous trees and shrubs having alternate entire leaves and large cymose flowers, the corolla being campanulate, with overlapping lobes.

thew (thū), *n.* Chiefly used in the *pl.* THEWS (thūz). [ME. *thew*, *þeau*, manner, habit, strength, AS. *þéaw* manner, habit; akin to OS. *thau* custom, habit, OHG. *dou.*] **1.** A manner; custom; habit; form or mode of behavior; mental or moral quality; sometimes, a good quality or trait; a virtue; — usually in the *pl. Obs.*

Evil speeches destroy good *thews. Wycliffe* (1 *Cor.* xv. 33).

2. A muscle; sinew; — usually in the *pl.*, hence, *pl.*, muscular power; strength; resolution. *Tennyson.*

thewed (thūd), *a.* **1.** Mannered; behaved. *Obs.*

Yet would not seem so rude and *thewed* ill *Spenser.*

2. Furnished with thews or muscles; as, well-*thewed.*

thew'y (thū'ĭ), *a.* Having strong or large thews or muscles; muscular; sinewy; strong.

they (thā), *pron. pl.; poss.* THEIRS (thârz); *obj.* THEM (thĕm; 270). [ME. *þei*, *þai*, *thei*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *þeir* they, prop. nom. pl. masc. of *sā*, *sū*, *þat*, a demonstrative pronoun, akin to the English definite article, AS. *sē*, *séo*, *þæt*, nom. pl. *þā*. See THAT; cf. THEIR, THEM.] The plural of *he*, *she*, or *it*. *They* is used: **1.** As nominative pl. of the 3d personal pronoun, sometimes without an antecedent.

Jolif and glad *they* went unto *here* [their] rest *Chaucer.*

Blessed are *they* which do hunger and thirst after righteousness. *Matt.* v 6.

2. Indefinitely, like Ger. and ME. *man*, and the French *on*: people; men; as, *they* say (Ger. *man sagt*, French *on dit*), that is, it is said by persons not specified.

3. As direct or indirect object. *Obs.*, except as emphatic objective in *Dial. Eng.*

4. Redundantly with subject nominative. *Archaic.*

Poor birds *they* are not set for. *Shak*

5. Attributively; as, *they* men. *Obs. or Dial. or Illit.*

thi'a-ce'tic (thī'ă-sē'tĭk; -sēt'ĭk), *a.* [*thio-* + *acetic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless liquid acid, CH_3COSH, regarded as acetic acid in which an atom of oxygen is replaced by sulphur.

-thi'al (-thī'ăl). [*thio-* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* A suffix attached to the name of a hydrocarbon to designate a *thioaldehyde of the same number of carbon atoms*; as, *ethenethial*, CH_3CSH. *Off. Nom.*

thi-al'dine (thī-ăl'dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [*thio-* + *aldehyde* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline basic substance, $CH_3CH:(SCHCH_3)_2:NH$, formed by action of hydrogen sulphide on aldehyde ammonia. It is a cardiac.

thi-am'ide (-ăm'ĭd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*thio-* + *amide.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds of the general formula $RCSNH_2$, analogous to the acid amides, but containing sulphur in place of oxygen. They are formed by the action of phosphorus pentasulphide on acid amides and also by the addition of hydrogen sulphide to nitriles.

thi'a-sus (thī'ă-sŭs), **thi'a-sos** (-sŏs), *n.; pl.* -SI (-sī), -SOI (-soi). [Gr. *θίασος*: cf. L. *thiasus* Bacchic dance.] *Gr. Antiq.* A society or company formed for the worship or service of some divinity, esp. Dionysus; a religious brotherhood; also, a procession or festival of such a company.

thi'a-zine (thī'ă-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*thio-* + *azo-* + *-ine.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds characterized by a ring composed of four carbon atoms, one sulphur atom, and one nitrogen atom. There are three possible subclasses, ortho, meta, and para, according to the relative position in the ring of the sulphur and nitrogen, but representatives of the last two only are known.

thi'a-zole (-zōl), *n.* [*thio-* + *azole.*] *Chem.* A basic liquid,

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ther'mo-sy'phon. Var. of THERMOSIPHON [MOPHONE, 2]

ther'mo tel'e-phone. *n.* = THERMOPHONE, 2

ther-mot'ic (thĕr-mŏt'ĭk), **ther-mot'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *θερμοτης* heat, fr *θερμός* hot] Of, pert. to or caused by, heat.

ther mot'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of heat.

therne, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *þerna*, akin to G. *dirne.*] A girl; a maidservant; a wench *Obs.*

therneist. ✝ THERENEXT.

therny ✝ THERENIGH.

the'ro-dont (thē'rō-dŏnt), *n.* [Gr. *θήρ*, *θηρός*, beast + *-odont.*] *Paleon* Theriodont.

therof. ✝ THEREOF

the-rol'o-gy (thē-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *θήρ*, *θηρός*, beast + *-logy.*] Mammalogy. — **the'ro-log'ic** (thē'rō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* — **the-rol'o-gist** (thē-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n. All Rare.*

the ro-mor'phi-a (thē'rō-môr'fĭ-ă), **ther'o-mor'phism** (-fĭz'm), *n.* [NL. *theromorphia*; Gr *θήρ*, *θηρός*, beast + *μορφή* form] Apparent reversion in a human being to a lower animal type in one or more characters.

the'ro-mor'phic (-fĭk), *a.*, **the'ro-mor'phous** (-fŭs), *a.* Pert. to the Theromorpha **b** Pert. to, or showing, theromorphism.

theron. ✝ THEREON

The'ron (thē'rŏn), *n.* [Gr *Θήρων.*] Lit., a hunter; — masc. prop name.

theronont. ✝ THERE-ANENT

The-rop'o-da (thē-rŏp'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr *θήρ*, *θηρός*, a beast + *-poda.*] *Paleon.* An order of carnivorous digitigrade dinosaurs with premaxillary teeth, small fore limbs, and simple slender pubic bones meeting in a symphysis They walked on their hind legs or leaped like a kangaroo. *Megalosaurus*, *Ceratosaurus*, and *Compsognathus* are genera. — **the'ro-pod** (thē'rō-pŏd), *a. & n.* — **the-rop'o-dous** (thē-rŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.*

theropon, therover ✝ THEREUPON, THEREOVER. [*pl. D. Bib.*]

Ther'pha-lites (thûr'fă-lĭts), *n.*

therste. ✝ THIRST [*art.*

thert Obs contract. of *thou thertec*, *or* **thertekene,** *adv* [See THERETO; EKE, *adv*] Moreover. *Obs.* [AGAIN. *Obs*]

therteyens. *adv.* = THERETHOROUGH, *adv Obs* [THROUGH]

therthurg, therthow. ✝ THERETHERTIL, **thertille.** ✝ THERETIL.

therto. ✝ THERETO.

therty. ✝ THIRTY

therunder, therupon. theruppe. therute, therwhile, therwit. ✝ THEREUNDER, UPON, UP, -OUT, -WHILE, WITH.

therwe. ✝ THROUGH.

thes. ✝ THESE, THIS, THUS.

thes. Obs. gen. sing of THE.

the-saur', *n.* [L. *thesaurus.*] A treasure. *Obs.* [*Obs*]

the-saur'er, *n.* A treasurer.

the-saur'ize, *v. t* [L. *thesaurizare.*] To treasure up *Obs.*

the-saur'y, *n.* Treasury *Obs*

The-se'ion (thē-sē'yŏn; -sĭ'ŏn), *n.* [Gr *Θησεῖον.*] = THESEUM

the'si-cle (thē'sĭ-k'l; thēs'-), *n.* [Dim. of *thesis.*] A little or subordinate thesis. *Rare.*

The-si'um (thē-sĭ'ŭm), *n* [L. *thesium* (Pliny), a kind of plant, Gr. *θησεῖον* or *θησείον.*] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World santalaceous plants with small linear or scalelike leaves and dicltinous flowers. Several species are called *bastard toadflax.*

Thes'mo-pho'ri-on (thĕs'mō-fō'rĭ-ŏn). *n.* [Gr. *θεσμοφόριον.*] A temple of Demeter (Thesmophoros).

thes-moph'o-ry (thĕs-mŏf'ō-rĭ), *n.* [Gr. *θεσμοφόρος* lawgiving.] Legislation. *Obs.*

Thes-pe'si-us (thĕs-pē'shĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL. Cf THESPESIA.] *Paleon.* A genus of dinosaurs perhaps identical with *Claosaurus* The name antedates *Claosaurus.*

Thess. *Abbr.* Thessalonians; Thessaly

Thessail. *a.* Thessalian *Obs.*

thessellature. *n* [Olt *thessellatura* See TESSELLATE.] Tessellation. *Obs.*

thes'ter, *a.* [AS. *þéostre*, *þuestre*, *þýstre*, a.; *þéostru*, *þiestru*, *þystru*, n.] Dark; gloomy; obscure. — *n.* Darkness. — *v. i.* To become dark. — **thes'ter-ly,** *adv.* — **thes'ter-ness,** *n All Obs.*

thes-treen' (thĕs-trēn'), *adv.* [the (article) + dial. *streen* for *yestreen*] Last night *Obs.* — *n.* A slave; a bondman. *Obs.*

thet ✝ THAT.

thetch (thĕch). Obs or dial of THATCH.

thete. Var of THEAT, *n.*

theth. ✝ *teeth*, pl. of TOOTH.

thethen, *or* **thethenward,** *adv.* [Cf Icel. *þaðan.*] Thence *Obs.*

thether. ✝ THITHER.

thet'i-cal (thĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Arbitrary; thetic. [THETICAL.]

thet'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of THETIC, THEU. ✝ THEW, custom, etc.

theud. ✝ THEWED.

Theu'das (thū'dăs). *Bib.*

Theuth. ✝ THOTH.

theve, *n.* [AS. *þéfe*, *þíefe*, in *þéfþorn*, *þíefþorn*, buckthorn] = THIEVETHORN *Obs.*

theve'ly. ✝ THIEFLY.

theve'thorn', *n.* [See THEVE.] A bramble, perh a buckthorn. *Obs.*

thev'e-tin (thĕv'ē-tĭn), *n. Chem.* A poisonous glucoside obtained from the seeds of the apocynaceous plant *Thevetia nerifolia*

thew (*dial.* thū) Obs. or dial. Eng. pret of THAW.

thew, *n.* A pillory for women; a cucking stool. *Obs.*

thew, *v. t* To furnish with thews; to discipline *Obs. or R*

thew, *a.* [AS. *þéow*, a & n.] Servile; bond *Obs.* — *n.* A slave; a bondman. *Obs.*

thew. *v t.* [AS. *þéowian*] To serve; be a servant to. *Obs.*

thew, *v t.* [AS. *þéwan*] To press; oppress. *Obs.* [age. *Obs*]

thew'dom, *n.* Servitude; bondage. *Obs.*

thew'ful, *a.* Moral; virtuous; edifying; courteous. *Obs.*

thew'less, *a. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1. Unprofitable; ill-regulated. *Obs. Scot*

2 Feeble; lazy — **thew'lessness,** *n. Obs.*

thew'like, *a.* Servile. *Obs.*

thew'man, *n.* A serf *Obs.*

thew'ten, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *þéowet* service.] To serve. *Obs.*

thew'till, *n.* [See WHITTLE, *n*] A large knife *Obs. Scot.*

they. ✝ THOUGH, THY.

they Obs. pl. of THE. [*Scot*

theyfage, *a.* Thievish. *Obs.*

theyne. ✝ THANE, THINE.

thezaurize. ✝ THESAURIZE

thi. ✝ THIGH. [of THE, THY

thi (thī). Obs. or dial. Eng. var

thi'al-ol (thī'ăl-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* (*thio-* + *alcohol* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* Ethyl disulphide.

Thi'an' Shan' stag (tē'ăn' shăn'). A very large deer (*Cervus eustephanus*) of the Thian Shan mountains of western China, allied to the maral and the American wapiti.

Thi'an' Shan' sheep (shăn'). [From the *Thian Shan* mountains, Central Asia.] A wild sheep (*Ovis poli*) of central Asia, allied to the argali and the bighorn, but having longer horns.

Thi-bet'an (tĭ-bĕt'ăn). Var. of TIBETAN. [= TIBET CLOTH.]

Thi-bet' cloth (tĭ-bĕt', tĭb'ĕt).

Thi-be'tian (tĭ-bē'shăn), *a. & n.* = TIBETAN

thi'ble (thĭ'b'l; thĭb''l), *n.* [Cf. dial. *thivel* a spatula, Icel. *þefr*=

C_3H_3NS, having an odor like pyridine; also, any of its various derivatives. Thiazole consists of a five-membered ring, and may be regarded as derived from thiophene by the replacement of a CH group by nitrogen.

thick (thĭk), *a.*; THICK'ER (-ẽr); THICK'EST. [ME. *thicke*, AS. *picce*; akin to D. *dik*, OS. *thikki*, OHG. *dicchi* thick, dense, G. *dick* thick, Icel. *þykkr*, *þjökkr*, and prob. to Gael. & Ir. *tiugh*. Cf. TIGHT.] **1.** Having, or being of, relatively great depth or extent from one surface to its opposite; not thin or slender; as, a *thick* plank; a *thick* neck.

Were it as *thick* as is a branched oak. *Chaucer*

2. Measuring in the third dimension (length and breadth being the other two), or in general dimension other than length, or from one surface to its opposite; — said of a solid body, as, a timber seven inches *thick*.

3 Close or crowded in space; closely or compactly set, placed, or disposed; dense; — said of something occurring in great numbers or consisting of numerous separate parts or individual members; hence, numerous; abundant; frequent; following in quick succession.

Black was the forest; *thick* with beech it stood. *Dryden.*

4. Having, or being of, relatively great density or consistency, as because of holding much solid matter in suspension or solution; dense; not thin; inspissated; — said of fluids; as, *thick* sirup; *thick* vapors; hence, deep; intense; profound; as, *thick* darkness; *thick* sleep.

Make the gruel *thick* and slab *Shak.*

5. Not transparent or clear; hence, turbid, muddy, cloudy, or foggy; as, a river is apt to be *thick* after a rain.

6. Mentally slow or weak; dull; stupid; dense.

7. Slow in action; dull; weak; as, *thick* of hearing.

His dimensions to any *thick* sight were invincible. *Shak.*

8. Indistinct; inarticulate; muffled, as, a *thick* utterance; a *thick* voice.

9. *Phon.* Of sounds, dull in quality, as compared with others called *thin* or *clear*; as, *l* in English pronunciation is *thick*, in German, etc., *thin* or *clear*.

10. Abundantly supplied; filled; abounding; — with *with* (formerly *of* or *for*); as, air *thick* with snow

11. Intimate; very friendly; familiar. *Colloq.*

We have been *thick* ever since. *T Hughes.*

Syn. — Close, solid; gross, coarse. See DENSE, BROAD.

thick focaloid, *Math.*, a shell finitely thick between two confocal ellipsoids. — **t. lead.** *Print.* See 1st LEAD, 2 c. — **t. register.** See 2d REGISTER, 7 **a.** — **t. space.** *Print.* See SPACE, *n.*, 8. — **t. stuff,** *Naut.*, all plank more than four inches thick and less than twelve. *Obs. or R.* — t. 'un, a sovereign or a crown in money. *Slang, Eng.* — **through t. and thin,** through all difficulties, great and small; regardless of, or in spite of, all obstacles; unwaveringly. *Spenser.*

Through thick and thin she followed him. *Hudibras.*

thick, *n.* **1.** The thickest, densest, most crowded, or intensest part, or the time when anything is thickest.

In the *thick* of the dust and smoke *Knolles*

2. A thicket; as, gloomy *thicks*. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Through *thick* of bars, that gave a scanty light. *Dryden.*

3. A thick-headed or stupid person. *Colloq.*

thick, *adv.* [AS. *picce.*] Thickly.

thick'-and-thin', *a.* **1.** Ready to go through thick and thin; thoroughgoing; as, a *thick-and-thin* partisan.

2. Designating a block having one sheave thicker than the other, thus taking two sizes of ropes, as a fiddle block.

thick'en (thĭk'n), *v. t.*; THICK'ENED (-nd); THICK'EN-ING. To make thick or thicker; specif.: **a** To render dense; to inspissate; also, to make turbid or cloudy; as, to *thicken* paint. **b** To make close or compact; to fill up interstices in; as, to *thicken*, or full, cloth; to *thicken* ranks of trees or men. **c** To strengthen; to confirm. *Obs.*

And this may help to *thicken* other proofs. *Shak.*

d To make more frequent; as, to *thicken* blows. **e** To obscure or darken with clouds or fogs.

thick'en, *v. i.* To become thick or thicker; specif.: **a** To become dense. **b** To grow obscure or dark; to become cloudy or foggy. "Thy luster *thickens* when he shines by." *Shak.* **c** To become of greater consistency; to inspissate; also, to become turbid or cloudy. **d** To become more profound, intense, intricate, or the like; to grow complicated; as, the plot *thickens*; the combat *thickens*. **e** To grow more numerous or frequent; hence, to crowd.

The press of people *thickens* to the court. *Dryden.*

f To become indistinct or inarticulate.

thick'en-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making or becoming thick.

2. Something used to thicken (a liquid or the like).

3. That which has thickened; a thickened part or place.

thick'et (thĭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [AS. *piccet.* See THICK, *a.*] A dense growth of shrubbery, a thick grove or coppice; a closely set plantation of low trees, shrubs, etc.

thick'et-ed (-ĕt-ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Provided with a thicket or thickets; abounding in thickets.

thick'head' (thĭk'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A thick-headed or stupid person; a blockhead. *Colloq.*

2. a Any of many Australian and Polynesian birds, mostly of the genus *Pachycephala*, allied to the shrikes. Most have a stout bill and large head, and the males of some are bright-colored. **b** A barbet of the subfamily Capitoninæ. **c** A South African thick-knee (*Œdicnemus capensis*).

3. *Veter.* = BLUETONGUE.

thick'-knee' (-nē'), *n.* Any of certain large, long-legged, three-toed plovers of *Œdicnemus* and allied genera, of the Eastern Hemisphere and South America, somewhat allied to the bustards; a stone curlew. They have a rather large head and large eyes, and are most active at night, frequenting open heaths as well as stony shores. *Œ. œdicnemus* is the European species. *Burhinus grallarius* and *Esacus magnirostris* occur in Australia.

thick'leaf' (thĭk'lēf'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Crassula*, with thick, succulent leaves.

thick'-leaved' (-lēvd'; 87), *a.* Having thick leaves; also, thick with leaves.

thick'lips' (thĭk'lĭps'), *n.* One with thick lips, as a negro.

thick'ness, *n.* [AS. *picnes.*] **1.** State of being thick.

2. Measurement in the third dimension (length and breadth being the other two), or in general dimension other than length, or from one surface to its opposite; the third dimension of a solid body of three dimensions.

3. That which is thick, or dense, heavy, etc.; a place or part thicker than the rest, or the thickest place or part.

4. A layer, sheet, or the like; as, two *thicknesses* of silk.

thick'ness, *v. t.* **a** To make uniform in thickness, as flooring planks. **b** To cover or coat to a desired thickness, as with clay or plaster in making a cast.

thick'set' (-sĕt'; 87), *a.* **1.** Closely placed or planted; as, a *thickset* wood; a *thickset* hedge. *Dryden.*

2. Having a short, thick body; stout and short.

3. Set or studded thickly or abundantly.

thick'set', *n.* **1.** A close or thick hedge.

2. A dense or close growth of underwood; scrub.

3. A kind of fustian resembling velveteen, used chiefly for men's working clothes.

thick'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* A thick-skinned person.

thick'-skinned' (-skĭnd'; 87), *a.* Having a thick skin; pachydermatous; hence, not sensitive; callous, as to criticism, ridicule, or the like.

thick'-skulled' (-skŭld'), *a.* Having a thick skull; hence, dull; heavy; stupid; slow to learn.

thick'wind' (-wĭnd'), *n. Veter.* A chronic defect of respiration in the horse, due to obstruction to breathing, as by nasal polypi, deformed bones, etc. — **thick'-wind'ed,** *a.*

thief (thēf), *n.*; *pl.* THIEVES (thēvz). [ME. *thef*, *theef*, AS. *þéof*; akin to OFries. *thiaf*, OS. *theof*, *thiof*, D. *dief*, G. *dieb*, OHG. *diob*, Icel. *þjūfr*, Sw. *tjuf*, Dan. *tyv*, Goth. *þiufs*, *þiubs*, and perh. to Lith. *tupeti* to squat or crouch down. Cf. THEFT.] **1.** One who steals, esp. stealthily or secretly; one who commits theft, or larceny; formerly, also, a robber. See THEFT, 1.

There came a privy *thief*, men clepeth death. *Chaucer*

2. One who does evil, esp. stealthily; rascal; scamp; — a general term of reproach. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

3. An imperfection in a candle wick causing it to gutter and waste; waster. *Obs. or Dial.* *Bp. Hall.*

4. Short for THIEF TUBE.

Syn. — THIEF, ROBBER. A THIEF does his work stealthily or secretly; a ROBBER effects his ends by force or intimidation; as, "a night-watching and door-waylaying *thief*" (*Shelley*); "if a servant . . . transporting a sum of money be assailed by *robbers*" (*Shak.*). In earlier usage the words were often employed without distinction. See STEAL.

thief tube. A tube for sampling a liquid from a cask.

thi'ĕ-none (thī'ĕ-nōn), *n.* [*thiĕnyl* + *ketone.*] *Chem.* A ketone derivative of thiophene, $(C_4H_3S)_2{\cdot}CO$, obtained as a white crystalline substance by the action of aluminium chloride and carbonyl chloride on thiophene.

thi'ĕ-nyl (-nĭl), *n.* [*thiophene* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical C_4H_3S, of which thiophene is the hydride.

thieve (thēv), *v. t. & i.*; THIEVED (thēvd); THIEV'ING (thēv'-ĭng). [AS. *þéofian.*] To steal; to practice theft.

thiev'er-y (thēv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Act or practice of stealing; theft; also, *Obs. or R.*, that which is stolen.

thieves' Latin (thēvz). The cant of thieves.

thieves' vinegar. Aromatic vinegar; — from a story that four thieves, who plundered during the great plague in London (1665), attributed their immunity to its use. *Obs.*

thiev'ish, *a.* **1.** Given to stealing; addicted to, or characterized by, theft; as, a *thievish* boy; a *thievish* magpie.

2. Like, or characteristic of, a thief, stealthy; sly; secret.

Time's *thievish* progress to eternity. *Shak*

3. Of the nature of theft; gained by stealing; of or pertaining to theft; as, a *thievish* practice; a *thievish* living. — **thiev'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **thiev'ish-ness,** *n.*

thigh (thī), *n.* [ME. *thi*, *þih*, *þeh*, AS. *þéoh*; akin to OFries. *thiach*, D. *dij*, *dije*, OHG. *dioh*, *thioh*, Icel. *þjó* thigh, rump, and prob. to Lith. *taukas* fat of animals, *tukti* to become fat, Russ. *tuk* fat of animals.] **1.** The proximal segment of the leg or hind limb, between the knee and the trunk. It has a single bone, the femur. In birds it is hidden by the skin and feathers of the body, and the next segment below is often loosely called the *thigh*.

2. *Zoöl.* In insects, the femur of the leg.

3. Something resembling or likened to the thigh of an animal, as the lower, larger part of a grapevine. *Obs.*

thigh bone. The femur.

thighed (thīd), *a.* Having (such) a thigh or thighs.

thig'mo-tax'is (thĭg'mŏ-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *θίγμα* touch + *τάξις* an arranging.] *Biol.* Tendency of small organisms to respond to the stimulus of mechanical contact, as in the case of zoöspores by attaching themselves to an object. — **thig'mo-tac'tic** (-tăk'tĭk), *a.*

thig-mot'ro-pism (thĭg-mŏt'rŏ-pĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *θίγμα* touch + *-tropism.*] **a** *Plant Physiol.* Tendency of roots and climbing organs, as tendrils, to respond by curvatures to the stimulus of mechanical contact. **b** *Biol.* Less exactly, thigmotaxis. — **thig'mo-trop'ic** (thĭg'mŏ-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

thilk (*dial.* thĭlk), *pron.* [ME. *thilke*, *thulke*, such, that, AS. *pyle*, *pyllic*, *pyslic*, *pullic*, *puslic*, such. Cf. THUS, SUCH, -LY.] That same; this; that. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

thill (thĭl), *n.* [ME. *thille*, AS. *pille* a board, plank, beam, thill; akin to *pel* a plank, D. *deel* a plank, floor, G. *diele*, OHG. *dili*, *dilla*, Icel. *pilja* a plank, planking, a thwart, *pili* a wainscot, plank; cf. Skr. *tala* a level surface. Cf. FILL a thill, DEAL a plank.] **1.** Either of two long pieces of wood between which a horse is hitched to a vehicle; a shaft. Cf. 2d POLE, 1 a.

2. *Mining. Dial. Eng.* **a** The floor of a coal mine. **b** A thin stratum of fire clay.

Thi/lo'rier's' mix'ture (tē/lō'ryāz'). [After *Thilorier*, a French chemist who early solidified carbonic acid.] A freezing mixture of solid carbonic acid and ether, by using which a temperature of −100–110° C. can be attained.

thim'ble (thĭm'b'l), *n.* [ME. *thimbil*, AS. *þýmel*, fr. *þúma* a thumb. See THUMB.] **1.** A kind of cap or cover, or sometimes a broad ring, used in sewing to protect the finger when pushing the needle through the material. Usually it is of metal with small pits on its outer surface to prevent the head of the needle from slipping.

2. *Mech.* A more or less thimble-shaped appendage or fixture; as: **a** A tubular distance piece through which a bolt or pin passes, as a socket in a door-lock escutcheon plate to receive the knob spindle. **b** A fixed or movable ring, tube, or lining in a hole, as a sleeve. **c** A tubular cone for expanding a flue tube. **d** *Mach.* A circular wall box. **e** A metal socket for fixing a lead pipe to stoneware, etc.

3. *Naut.* A ring of thin metal formed with a grooved outer edge so as to fit within an eye-splice, or the like, and protect it from chafing.

thim'ble-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). Any of several American raspberries having thimble-shaped fruit, esp. *Rubus occidentalis* and *R. parviflorus*.

thim'ble-ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a thimble will hold; a very small quantity.

thim'ble-rig' (-rĭg'), *n.* A gambler's sleight-of-hand game played with three small cups, shaped like thimbles, and a small ball or pea which is so quickly shifted from under one cup to under another that the person betting on its whereabouts is often misled. It is generally practiced as a swindling operation at fairs, etc. Cf. SHELL GAME.

thim'ble-rig', *v. t.*; THIM'BLE-RIGGED' (-rĭgd'); THIM'BLE-RIG'GING (-rĭg'ĭng). To swindle by thimblerig; hence, to cheat by any trick. — **thim'ble-rig'ger** (-ẽr), *n.*

thim'ble-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **a** Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Rudbeckia*; — so named in allusion to their conical receptacles. **b** The American wood anemone.

thin (thĭn), *a.*; THIN'NER (-ẽr); THIN'NEST. [ME. *thinne*, *thenne*, *thunne*, AS. *þynne*; akin to D. *dun*, G. *dünn*, OHG. *dunni*, Icel. *þunnr*, Sw. *tunn*, Dan. *tynd*, Gael. & Ir. *tana*, W. *teneu*, L. *tenuis*, Gr. *τανυ-* (in comp.) stretched out, *τανᾰός* stretched, stretched out, long, Skr. *tanu* thin, slender; also to AS. *þenian* to extend, G. *dehnen*, Icel. *þenja*, Goth. *þanjan* (in comp.), L. *tendere* to stretch, *tenere* to hold, Gr. *τείνειν* to stretch, Skr. *tan*. Cf. ATTENUATE, TEMPT, TENABLE, TEND to move, TENDER, *a.*, TENUOUS, TONE.] **1.** Having, or being of, relatively little depth or extent from one surface to its opposite; not thick; of a solid body of three dimensions, measuring little in the third dimension; of little thickness, as, *thin* paper; a *thin* board.

2. Of small diameter; measuring little in general dimension other than length; slender; slim; fine; as, *thin* wire.

3. Of little consistency, density, or spissitude; not thick or dense; rare; rarefied; — applied to fluids; as, *thin* blood; *thin* broth. "When the air is more *thin*." *Bacon.*

4. a Not having the constituent parts or individual members closely or compactly placed or arranged; not closely set or disposed; not close or not crowded. **b** Hence, not abundant or numerous; scanty; scantily provided or occupied; bare; as, a *thin* forest; the grass is *thin*; a *thin* table.

Ferrara is very large, but extensively *thin* of people. *Addison.*

5. Transparent; easily seen through or penetrated; flimsy; slight; as, a *thin* disguise; a *thin* pretext.

6. Wanting substance, strength, or richness, as from lacking some constituent; weak; of liquors, small.

7. Mentally limited or deficient; weak; feeble; poor.

My tale is done, for my wit is but *thin*. *Chaucer*

8. Wanting in body or volume; not full; faint; weak and somewhat shrill or metallic; as, a *thin* voice.

9. Not fat, plump, or stout; slim; slender; slight; meager; spare; lean; gaunt; as, a *thin* person; a *thin* face.

10. Lacking sufficient density or contrast; — said of a photographic negative or print, or of a lantern slide.

11. *Phon.* Of sounds, clear in quality as contrasted with others called *thick*; also, of a quality suggesting slenderness or tenuity; as, the sounds of the front vowels ĭ, ĕ, ă are *thin* compared with those of the back vowels o͝o, ŏ, ä.

Syn. — THIN, LEAN, SPARE, LANK, GAUNT, HAGGARD are here compared esp. with reference to persons. THIN, the most general word, is opposed to *stout* or *fat*, and often applies to one who is ill or worn; as, "No meager, muse-rid mope, adust and *thin*, . . . but . . . as a partridge plump" (*Pope*); "Her hands were *thin*" (*Shelley*). LEAN, more often than *thin*, suggests a natural state; SPARE implies lack of superfluous flesh, and often suggests abstemiousness or sinewy strength; as, "He was *lean* and skinny" (*De Quincey*); "as *lean* as a greyhound" (*Thackeray*); "He had the *spare* form . . . which became a student" (*G. Eliot*); "My grandfather, albeit *spare*, was wirily elastic" (*Landor*). That which is LANK is often long or slender, sometimes shrunken or flabby, as well as *thin*; as, "Thou art long, and *lank*, and brown" (*Coleridge*); "Meager and *lank* with fasting grown, and nothing left but skin and bone" (*Swift*); "His hair is *lank*" (*Trollope*). GAUNT often adds to *thin* the implication of boniness or angularity; HAGGARD suggests a wild and hollow-eyed appearance, as of one worn or wasted by pain, anxiety, or fatigue, as, "my own *gaunt* scarecrow of a person" (*De Quincey*); "a *gaunt* figure, hook-nosed, like a wizard" (*W. Pater*); "Ex-

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to stir, to thicken.] A stick or spatula for stirring porridge, etc.; a pudding stick. *Dial. Eng.*

thic, thick (thĭk). Dial. Eng. vars. of THILK, this or that one

thic, thick, *pron.* & *a.* This; that. *Dial. Eng.*

thickfald. † THICKFOLD.

thick, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *þiccian.*] To thicken. *R.* [GUILLEMOT.

thick'-billed' gull'le-mot. See

thick'end. Thickened. *Ref. Sp.*

thick'en-er, *n.* One that thickens. [Abounding in thickets.

thick'et-y (thĭk'ĕt-ĭ), *a.*

thick'fold', *a. Obs.* Manifold; numberless. — *adv.* **a.** Thickly together; in crowds. **b** Often.

thick'-head'ed (87), *a* Having a thick head; hence, stupid; dull. — **thick'-head'ed-ly,** *a* d *v.* — **thick'-head'ed-ness,** *n.*

thick'-head' fly. Any dipterous fly of the family *Conopidæ* having a more or less elongate, sometimes pedicellate, abdomen and a large head broader than the thorax. The larvæ are parasites of other insects

thick'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

thick'ly, *adv.* of THICK.

thick'ness-ing, *vb. n.* of THICKNESS, *v.* Hence: *n.* A method of making a mold for a plaster cast or a metal casting, in which a temporary thickness of wax or other material is put on the pattern or part of the unfinished mold, and run out by heat or otherwise removed after it has been used to complete the mold; also, the thickness thus applied.

thickness piece. A plate of loam or the like used as a thicknessing

thick'skin', *a.* Thick-skinned.

thick'skull', *n.* A blockhead.

thick'-sta'men, *n.* The Allegheny Mountain spurge.

thick'un Var. of THICK 'UN. See under THICK, *a.*

thick'-wit'ted (87), *a.* Stupid. — **thick'-wit'ted-ly,** *adv.* — **thick'-wit'ted-ness,** *n*

thick'y (thĭk'ĭ), *a.* Thick. *Obs. or Rare or Dial.*

thicquette. † THICKET.

thiddir, thider, thidire. THITHER. [THITHERWARD.

thiddirwart, thiderward. † **this.** † THIGH. [THER, *pron.*

thie. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of

thief (thēf), *n.* [See THEVE.] European bramble. *Dial. Eng.*

thief'dom (-dŭm), *n.* The realm of thieves. See -DOM.

thief glass. = THIEF TUBE.

thief'ly, *a* Like a thief; thievish. *Obs* — *adv.* Thievishly; stealthily *Obs.*

thief'te-ous, *a.* [See THEFT.] Thievish. *Obs.* — **thief'te-ously,** *adv. Obs.*

thiefthe. † THEFT.

thier. thiere † THEIR.

thierne † THERNE.

thies † THESE, THIS

thiester. † THESTER. [*Obs.*

thiesterliche. *adv.* of THESTER.

thiev. Thieve. *Ref. Sp.*

thievd. Thieved. *Ref. Sp.*

thieve'less, *a.* [Cf. THEW, *n.*] a Listless; also, aimless; bootless. *Scot. & Ir.* **b** Cold; bleak; hence, frigid; forbidding. *Scot.*

thieves (thēvz), *n., pl.* of THIEF.

thif, thift. † THIEF, THEFT.

thiftbute. † THEFTBOTE.

thif'te-ous. † THIEFTEOUS.

thif'tous-ly, thif'tu-ous-ly, thiftuisli, *adv.* Thieftecously *Obs.*

thig (thĭg), *v. t.* & *i.* [Prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *þiggja* to receive, take, get, Dan. *tigge* to beg; akin to AS. *þicgan* to take, receive.] To beg; borrow; to ask, or ask as, alms or a gift. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **thig'ger** (-ẽr), *n. Scot.*

thigh, *v. t.* To remove the thighs of; hence, to carve (a pigeon, woodcock, or small bird). *Obs.*

thih. † THIGH.

thiht. † TIGHT. [THILK.

thik (thĭk). Dial. Eng. var. of

thik (thĭk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of THICK. [FOLD.

thikefald, thikfald. † THICK-

thik'ky † THICKY.

thil. † TILL.

thild, *n.* [AS. *þyld*, *geþyld.*] Endurance; patience. *Obs.*

thill'er, *n.* The horse which goes between the thills, or shafts, and supports them; also, the last horse in a team; — called also **thill horse.**

thim'bl. Thimble. *Ref Sp*

thim'ble-eye', *n.* The chub mackerel.

thim'mel (thĭm'm'l) Dial. Eng. var. of THIMBLE

Thim'na-thah (thĭm'nā-thä; thĭm-nā'thä) *Bib*

thin. † THINE.

thin (thĭn), *adv.* Thinly. (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.)

thin (thĭn). Dial. var. of THEN.

thin, *n.* A kind of thin cracker

ăle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofá; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

amine the faces of all the noted gamblers; . . . have you ever seen anything more *haggard*, pinched, and miserable?" (*Goldsmith*); "those . . . whose *haggard* eyes flash desperation" (*Cowper*); "the living face with its roving astonished eyes [betrayed] the *haggard* soul of a *haggard* generation" (*W. Pater*). See SLENDER, GHASTLY.

thin lead (lĕd). *Print.* See 1st LEAD, 2 **c**. — **t. register.** See 2d REGISTER, 7 **a**. — **t. section**, a section, as of a mineral, animal, or vegetable substance, thin enough to be transparent, used for microscopic study. — **t. space.** *Print.* See SPACE, *n.*, 8.

thin (thĭn), *v. t.*; THINNED (thĭnd); THIN'NING. [AS. *pynnian*.] To make thin or thinner, specif.: **a** To draw or spread out *thin*; to *attenuate*; to reduce in thickness or depth. **b** To make less dense, consistent, or viscid; to rarefy; to reduce in consistency; to attenuate. **c** To make less strong, substantial, or rich; to make weak. **d** To make slender or lean. **e** To make scantily occupied, bare, or empty. **f** To make less close, compact, numerous, or frequent; esp., to remove surplus plants or trees from (a bed, nursery, woodland, etc.), to improve the growth of the rest; also, to take out, as superfluous buds, fruits, etc.

thin, *v. i.* To grow or become thin or thinner; to become less thick, dense, crowded, or the like; — often with some adverb, as *out*, *away*, etc.; as, geological strata *thin* out.

thine (thīn), *pron. & a.* [ME. *thin*, also *thy*, *thi*, before a consonant, AS. *þin*, originally same as the gen. of *þu*, *þū*, thou; akin to G. *dein* thine, Icel. *þinn*, possessive pron., *þīn*, gen. of *þū* thou, Goth. *þeins*, possessive pron., *þeina*, gen. of *þu* thou. See THOU; cf. THY.] Of or pert. to thee. See THY. *Thine* occurs in early English as genitive of *thou* (as, "maugre *thin*," in spite of thee), but is now chiefly a possessive adj. pron., used: **1.** Attributively; — only before a vowel or *h*, except when it follows its noun. *Archaic.*

Give every man *thine* ear, but few thy voice. *Shak.*

2. Absolutely: **a** In a predicative construction.

Thine are the city and the people of Granada. *Bulwer.*

b By ellipsis of the noun denoting what is possessed; as, this is my day; *thine* is yet to come. **c** After *of*. "That tongue of *thine*." *Scott.* See POSSESSIVE, *a.*

☞ *Thine* is now superseded in common discourse by *your*, the possessive of *you*, except in solemn discourse, poetry, and the language of the Friends, or Quakers.

thing, ‖ **ting** (tĭng), *n.* [Dan. *thing*, *ting*, Norw. *ting*, or Sw. *ting*. See 2d THING.] In Scandinavian countries, a legislative or judicial assembly; — used, esp. in composition, in titles of such bodies. See LEGISLATURE, *Table* (Norway).

thing (thĭng), *n.* [AS. *þing* a thing, cause, assembly, judicial assembly; akin to *þingan* to negotiate, *þingian* to reconcile, conciliate, D. *ding* a thing, OS. *thing* thing, assembly, judicial assembly, G. *ding* a thing, formerly also, an assembly, court, Icel. *þing* a thing, assembly, court, Sw. & Dan. *ting*; perh. originally used of the transactions of or before a popular assembly, or the time appointed for such an assembly; cf. G. *dingen* to bargain, hire, MHG. *dingen* to hold court, speak before a court, negotiate, also Goth. *þeihs* time. Cf. HUSTING.] **1.** Whatever exists, or is conceived to exist, as a separate entity, or as a distinct and individual quality, fact, or idea; any separable or distinguishable object of thought.

Every *thing* that creepeth upon the earth. *Gen.* i. 25.

Ten asses laden with the good *things* of Egypt. *Gen.* xlv. 23.

A *thing* of beauty is a joy forever. *Keats.*

When we speak of an object, or of a *thing*, we are almost always supposed to mean a substance. There seems a kind of contradiction in using such an expression as that one *thing* is merely an attribute of another *thing*. *J. S. Mill.*

Below the level of organic form, or form given by human interference, what do we mean by a *thing*? Of course we may take a lump of metal or an ounce of water, a handful of sand or a jarful of chlorine, and speak of it as a *thing*; but we shall be puzzled to find any name that recognizes its separate identity as "lion" or "spade" or "house" recognize that of the contents that form their meaning. *B. Bosanquet.*

2. In particular uses: **a** An inanimate object, in distinction from a living being; any lifeless material.

Ye meads and groves, unconscious *things*! *Cowper.*

A physical *thing*, "res corporalis"... is sometimes defined as "a locally limited portion of volitionless nature;" perhaps better as "a permanent external cause of sensations."... The jurist need not go further than to lay down that a physical *thing* is something which is perceptible by the external organs of sense, and is capable of being perceived again and again. By the latter characteristic it is distinguished from an "event," which, as a cause of sensations, is transient. *T. E. Holland.*

b An act, transaction, or occurrence; an event; a circumstance; fact; deed.

This is no fable,
But known for historial *thing* notable. *Chaucer.*

Which if ye tell me, I in like wise will tell you by what authority I do these *things*. *Matt.* xxi. 24.

c A creature, as a person or animal, or an object, as a literary or musical composition; any object viewed as merely existing; — used pronominally, instead of a more specific noun, and often in pity, contempt, or the like.

Hearkening his minstrels their *things* play. *Chaucer.*

The poor *thing* sighed, and . . turned from me. *Addison.*

d Some existence or object of thought not, or not capable of being, known, determined, or specifically designated; a something. *Thing* was used formerly in a very general sense, and is still heard colloquially where some more definite term would be used in careful composition.

Your sums, your books, and your *things* [i. e., matters of business]. *Chaucer.*

There to he could endite, and make a *thing* [i. e., legal document]. *Chaucer.*

e *pl.* Personal belongings, property, etc.; furniture; baggage; esp., apparel; as, to pack one's *things*. Formerly, the singular was sometimes so used.

Her moebles and her *thing* [i. e., property, wealth]. *Chaucer.*

f *Law.* Whatever may be possessed or owned, or be the object of a right; — distinguished from *person*.

Now corporeal *things* are obviously what we have called the "objects" of the right; incorporeal *things* are the advantages which the person entitled can insist upon; in other words, the acts or forbearances to which he is entitled *T. E. Holland.*

3. A portion or part, a particular; item; bit; whit; — used with some qualifier, esp. *any*, *no*, and *some*, and often in composition with these three. Cf. ANYTHING, *adv.*, NOTHING, *adv.*, SOMETHING, *adv.*

4. A cause; reason. *Obs.*

a thing of nought *or* **nothing**, a worthless thing; a mere nothing; a cipher. *Obs.* — **the t.**, the proper, right, desirable, or required thing, act, or the like; esp., the thing which custom or fashion requires. — **things personal.** *Law.* = PERSONAL PROPERTY. — **things real.** = REAL PROPERTY.

thing'-in-it-self', *n.* [A transl. of G. *ding an sich*.] Noumenon; the metaphysical reality.

The *things-in-themselves* of Kant's theoretical philosophy, the sources of all our experience, but themselves never experiences, were too dim and distant to seem to a further reflection anything but chimeras. *Josiah Royce.*

But the *things-in-themselves* which the sense impressions symbolize, the "reality," as the metaphysicians wish to call it, . . . remains unknown and is unknowable. *Karl Pearson.*

think (thĭŋk), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* THOUGHT (thôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THINK'ING. [ME. *thinken*, var. of *thinchen*, *thunchen*, fr. AS. *pync(e)an* (pret. *þūhte*). Cf. METHINKS; see THINK to reflect.] **1.** To seem or appear; — chiefly impersonal with indirect object. *Now Obs. or R.*, exc. in *methinks*, *methought*.

Him *thoughte*, he rode all of the new jet [fashion]. *Chaucer.*

2. To seem fit, proper, or good. *Obs. Rule of St. Benet.*

to think dear, to seem right or proper. *Obs.*

think (thĭŋk), *v. i.* [ME. *thenken*, var. of *thenchen*, fr. AS. *penc(e)an* (pret. *þōhte*), confused with the kindred ME. *thinken* (see THINK to seem). AS. *penc(e)an*, properly causative, to cause to seem, is akin to D. *denken* to think, *dunken* to seem, OS. *thenkian* to think, *thunkian* to seem, G. *denken* to think, *dünken* to seem, Icel. *þekkja* to perceive, to know, *þykkja* to seem, Goth. *þaykjan*, *þaggkjan*, to think, *þugkjan* to seem, OL. *tongere* to know. Cf. THANK, THOUGHT.] **1.** To exercise the faculties of judgment, conception, or inference, as disting. from simple sense perception. See THOUGHT, *n.*, 1.

Those that *think* must govern those that toil. *Goldsmith.*

2. Specif.: **a** To bring anything before the mind, whether as remembered, or as newly apprehended; — often with *of* or archaically with *on* or *upon*; as, he had *thought* of his keys; savages too rude to have *thought* of an alphabet.

Well *thought* upon; I have it here. *Shak.*

b To reflect, ponder, or meditate; — often with *on* or *of*.

To *thenke* upon the daies [days] olde. *Gower.*

c To purpose; intend. *Chaucer.*

I *thought* to promote thee unto great honor. *Num.* xxiv. 11

d To form an opinion; as, I *think* it will rain; to have an opinion or feeling; — often with an adverb in which the application is restricted to specifying the kind of opinion or feeling; as, to *think* highly or poorly of a man.

Syn. — Cogitate, reflect, ponder, contemplate, meditate, muse, imagine, suppose, believe.

to think better of. a To form a more favorable opinion of (any one). **b** To reconsider (a thing) and alter for the better one's decision as to it. — **to t. good**, to consider it right, proper, expedient, or the like; to approve.

If ye *think good*, give me my price. *Zech.* xi. 12.

— **to t. long**, to become weary or impatient; to long; yearn. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **to t. much**, to esteem it a great matter or burdensome; to be loath or reluctant. *Obs.*

"[He] *thought* not *much* to clothe his enemies." *Milton.*

think, *v. t.* **1.** To think of; to conceive; imagine.

Charity . . . *thinketh* no evil. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 4, 5.

2. Specif.: **a** To plan or design; to intend. *Obs.* **b** To believe; consider; esteem.

Nor *think* superfluous others' aid. *Milton.*

c To feel; as, to *think* despite of one. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. To affect (in a specified way) by thinking; as, to *think* one's self into a state of collapse.

to think one's penny silver, *or* **good silver**, to think highly of one's self. *Obs.* — **to t. scorn. a** To disdain; scorn. *Archaic. Esther* iii. 6. **b** With *of*, to feel scorn or contempt for; to despise. *Obs.*

think, *n.* Act of thinking; a thought. *Obs. or Colloq.*

think'er (thĭŋk'ẽr), *n.* One who thinks. Specif.: **a** One who exercises unusual powers of thought, or cultivates thought to an unusual extent. **b** One who thinks in a specified way; as, a close *thinker*.

think'ing, *p. pr.* of THINK. Hence: *p. a.* Having the faculty of thought; as, a *thinking* being. — **think'ing-ly**, *adv.*

think'ing, *vb. n.* of THINK. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act or mode of mental procedure of one who thinks; cogitation; judgment.

Whose music, to my *thinking*, pleased the king. *Shak.*

2. That which is thought; a thought or idea. "Speak to me as to thy *thinkings*." *Shak.*

thin'ner (thĭn'ẽr), *n.* One that thins, as a device for thinning a growing crop, or linseed oil and turpentine used by house painters to thin paint.

thin'ning (-ĭng), *p. p. & vb. n.* of THIN Hence: *n. Forestry.* **a** Removal of surplus trees in a woodland to secure improvement without reference to natural reproduction. **b** A tree or plant so removed, or the wood cut from it.

thin'o-lite (thĭn'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *θίς*, *θινός*, shore + *-lite.*] *Min.* A calcareous tufa, in part crystalline, occurring as a shore deposit about the Quaternary lake basins of Nevada.

thin'-skinned' (thĭn'skĭnd', 87), *a.* Having a thin skin; hence, sensitive; readily or unduly susceptible to criticism.

thi'o- (thī'ō-). [Gr. *θεῖον* brimstone, sulphur.] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *the presence of sulphur*; — used specif. to indicate that the oxygen of a compound is more or less replaced by sulphur; as, *thio*carbamic, *thio*urethane. Cf. SULPHO- **b**.

thio acid. *Chem.* An acid in which oxygen is partly or wholly replaced by sulphur. According to the Official Nomenclature organic thio acids are called *thiolic acids* (R·CO·SH), *thionic acids* (R·CS·OH), or *thionthiolic acids* (R·CS·SH), according to the nature of the replacement.

thi'o-al'de-hyde (thī'ō-ăl'dẽ-hīd), *n. Org. Chem.* An aldehyde in which oxygen is replaced by sulphur.

thi'o-an'ti-mo-nate' (-ăn'tĭ-mō-nāt'), *n. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds regarded as salts of the hypothetical **thi'o-an'ti-mo'ni-ous acid** (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), H_3SbS_3 (also $HSbS_2$).

thi'o-an'ti-mon'ic ac'id (-mŏn'Ĭk), H_3SbS_4, and got esp. by action of polysulphides on antimony trisulphide and in other ways. Thioantimonates of the alkali metals, as Schlippe's salt, are soluble in water.

thi'o-ar'se-nate (-ăr'sẽ-nāt), *n.* Also **thi'o-ar-se'ni-ate** (-ăr-sē'nĭ-āt). *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds regarded as salts of the **thi'o-ar-sen'ic ac'ids** (-ăr-sĕn'Ĭk), H_3AsS_4, $HAsS_3$, and $H_4As_2S_7$, corresponding to the arsenic acids. They are formed by the union of metallic sulphides with arsenic pentasulphide or of polysulphides with the trisulphide, etc. Those of the heavy metals are insoluble.

thi'o-ar'se-nite (-ăr'sẽ-nīt), *n. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds regarded as salts of hypothetical **thi'o-ar-se'nious ac'ids** (-ăr-sē'nĭ-ŭs), H_3AsS_3, $HAsS_2$, $H_4As_2S_5$, and produced by the action of metallic sulphides or hydrosulphides on arsenic trisulphide, and in other ways. Those of the heavy metals are insoluble.

thi'o-car-bam'ic (-kär-băm'Ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of three acids derived from carbamic acid by replacement of oxygen by sulphur: *α*-**thiocarbamic acid**, $NH_2CO{\cdot}SH$, and *β*-**thiocarbamic acid**, $NH_2CS{\cdot}OH$, known in the form of crystalline salts and esters, and **dithiocarbamic acid**, $NH_2CS{\cdot}SH$, obtained as colorless needles by decomposing its ammonium salt, which in turn is formed by passing ammonia into alcohol containing carbon disulphide.

thi'o-chro'mite (-krō'mīt), *n. Chem.* Any of several compounds regarded as salts of the hypothetical **thi'o-chro'mous ac'id** (-mŭs), $H_2Cr_2S_4$, analogous to chromous acid.

thio ether. *Chem.* A sulphide of hydrocarbon radicals, analogous to the ordinary ethers, but with sulphur in the place of oxygen; a sulphur ether.

thi'o-gly'col (thī'ō-glĭ'kŏl; -kōl), *n. Org. Chem.* A colorless oil, $C_2H_4(SH)_2$, formed by action of an alcoholic solution of potassium hydrosulphide on ethylene chloride or bromide; — called also *ethylene mercaptan*.

thi'o-ke'tone (-kē'tōn), *n. Org. Chem.* A compound regarded as a ketone in which oxygen is replaced by sulphur. It is ordinarily polymeric.

thi'o-lac'tic (-lăk'tĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $CH_3{\cdot}CH(SH)COOH$, the *α* variety of which (corresponding to *α*-lactic acid) is obtained by cleavage from keratin substances, and otherwise, as a sirupy liquid.

thi-on'ic (thī-ŏn'Ĭk), *a.* [See THIO-.] *Chem.* Pert. to or containing sulphur. — **thionic acid.** **a** Any of a series of unstable acids of the general formula $H_2S_2O_6$, known respectively as **dithionic acid** (H_2S_2O)$_6$, **trithionic acid** ($H_2S_3O_6$), **tetrathionic acid** ($H_2S_4O_6$), etc. **b** See THIO ACID.

thi'o-nine (thī'ō-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [See THIO-.] *Org. Chem.* A dark crystalline thiazine compound, $C_{12}H_9N_3S$, used as a violet basic dye; any of several related dyes.

thi'o-nyl (-nĭl), *n.* [*thionic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A bivalent radical, SO, of sulphur and oxygen. Called also *sulphurosyl*.

thionyl chloride. *Chem.* A colorless volatile liquid, $SOCl_2$, obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on sulphur dioxide.

thi'o-phene (thī'ō-fēn), *n.* [*thio-* + *phenyl* + *-ene.*] A colorless liquid, C_4H_4S, occurring in coal tar and prepared in other ways, having a structure analogous to furfurane and pyrrol. Thiophene closely resembles benzene, and their corresponding derivatives exhibit the same likeness. Thiophene may be regarded as derived from benzene by replacement of the group CH:CH by sulphur.

thi'o-phe'nic (-fē'nĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, thiophene; specif., designating an acid, $C_4H_3S{\cdot}CO_2H$, analogous to benzoic acid.

thi'o-phe'nol (-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*thio-* + *phenol.*] *Org. Chem.* A colorless mobile liquid, $C_6H_5{\cdot}SH$, smelling like garlic and analogous to phenol; — called also *phenyl mercaptan*. It is formed by the action of phosphorus pentasulphide on phenol, and in other ways.

thi-oph'thene (thī-ŏf'thēn), *n.* [Abbr. of *thionaphthene.*] *Org. Chem.* A doubly cyclic compound, $C_6H_4S_2$, related to thiophene as naphthalene to benzene, and obtained as an oil by heating citric acid with phosphorus trisulphide.

thi'o-pla-tin'ic (thī'ō-plă-tĭn'Ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating either of two thio acids of platinum, $H_2Pt_2S_6$ and $H_4Pt_2S_8$, obtained by decomposition of the corresponding salts, called **thi'o-plat'i-nates** (-plăt'Ĭ-nāts), which are formed by union of platinic sulphide with other sulphides.

thi'o-sin-am'ine (-sĭn-ăm'Ĭn; -sĭn'ă-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *n.*, **Thi'no-cor'i-dæ** (thĭ'nō-kôr'Ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *θίς*, *θινός*, shore + *κόρυς*, var. of *κορυθός* crested lark.] *Zoöl.* See SEED SNIPE. [form of THINE.]

thinre. Obs. feminine dative]

thin'-skinned'ness (thĭn'-skĭnd'nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

thi'o-ac'e-tal' (thī'ō-ăs'ē-tăl'), *n.* = MERCAPTAL.

thi'o-a-ce'tic (-ă-sē'tĭk; -ă-sēt'Ĭk). Var. of THIACETIC. [TAN.]

thi'o-al'co-hol, *n.* See MERCAP-

thi'o-camph, thi'o-camf (thī'ō-kămf), *n.* A greenish yellow disinfectant fluid derived from camphor and sulphur dioxide.

thi'o-car'ba-mate (thī'ō-kär'bă-māt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of thiocarbamic acid.

thi'o-car'ba-mide (-kär'bă-mīd; -mĭd), *n.* Also **-mid.** Thiourea.

thi'o-car'bi-mide (-bĭ'mīd; -mĭd), *n.* Also **-mid.** *Org. Chem.* A mustard oil.

thi'o-car'bon-ate, *n.* Sulphocarbonate. [bonic.]

thi'o-car-bon'ic. *a.* Sulphocarbonic.

thi'o-col (thī'ō-kŏl; -kōl), *n* [*thio-* + guaiacol.] *Pharm.* Potassium guaiacol sulphonate, a white crystalline powder used in treating pulmonary diseases.

thi'o-cy'an-a-ce'tic(-sī'ăn-ă-sē'tĭk; -sēt'Ĭk), *a.* [*thio-* + *cyano-* + *acetic.*] = SULPHO-CYANOACETIC. [= SULPHOCYANATE.]

thi'o-cy'a-nate (-sī'ă-nāt), *n.*

thi'o-cy-an'ic (-sī-ăn'Ĭk), *a.* = SULPHOCYANIC.

thi'o-di-phe'nyl-am'ine, *n.* Also **in.** *Chem.* A yellowish, crystalline, neutral substance, $C_6H_4{<}^{NH}_{S}{>}C_6H_4$, got by boiling diphenylamine with sulphur.

thi'o-eth-ox'ide (-ĕth-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*thio-* + *ethoxy-* + *-ide.*] A mercaptide.

thi'o-fa'vin, *n.* [*thio-* + *flavin.*] See DYE.

thi'o-form (thī'ō-fôrm), *n.* [*thio-* + iodo*form.*] *Pharm.* A yellowish antiseptic powder used as a substitute for iodoform. It is a basic bismuth salt of dithiosalicylic acid.

thi'o-for'mic (-fō*r*'mĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating an acid, HCOSH, got by replacing half the oxygen of formic acid with sulphur. — **thi'o-for'mate** (see -ATE, 3 b), *n.*

thi'o-gly-col'ic, *a.* Also **thi'o-gly-col'lic.** Pert. to or designating a dibasic acid, $CH_2(SH)CO_2H$, analogous to glycolic acid.

thi'ol (thī'ŏl; -ōl), *n.* [*thio-* + 1st *-ol.*] a *Chem* Mercaptan. *Off. Nom.* b *Pharm.* A brown liquid or powder produced by heating sulphur with paraffin oils, used in treating skin diseases.

thi-ol'ic (thĭ-ŏl'Ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* See THIO ACID.

thi'o-naph'thene (thĭ'ō-năf'thēn), *n.* Also **thi'o-naph'tene** (-tēn). [*thiophene* + *naphthalene.*] = BENZOTHIOPHENE.

thi'o-nate (thī'ō-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of a thionic acid.

thi'o-nol (thī'ō-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*thionine* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A red or violet dyestuff, $C_{12}H_9O_2NS$, got as a brown amorphous powder by boiling thionine with dilute acids or alkalies.

thi'on-thi-ol'ic (thī'ŏn-thī-ŏl'Ĭk), *a.* [*thionic* + *thiolic.*] *Org. Chem.* See THIO ACID.

thionyl amine. *Org. Chem.* A compound formed from a primary amine by substituting thionyl for two hydrogen atoms.

thi'o-phos'phate, -phos'phite (thī'ō-fŏs'fāt; -fĭt), etc. = SULPHOPHOSPHATE, etc.

thi'o-res-or'cin (-rĕz-ôr'sĭn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_6H_4(SH)_2$, analogous to resorcin, used as an antiseptic.

thi'o-stan'nate, -stan'nic. = SULPHOSTANNATE, -STANNIC.

Chem. A colorless crystalline compound, $C_4H_8N_2S$, of leek-like odor, obtained by action of ammonia on mustard oil and used in treating tuberculosis and as a resolvent for scar tissue. It is an allyl derivative of thiourea.

thi'o-sul'phate (thī'ō-sŭl'fāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of thiosulphuric acid; — formerly called *hyposulphite.* The sodium salt is still called, in photography, dyeing, etc., sodium hyposulphite. Those of calcium, strontium, and the alkali metals are soluble in water.

thi'o-sul-phon'ic (-sŭl-fŏn'ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of a series of unstable acids of the general formula RSO_2SH, regarded as derived from sulphonic acids by substitution of sulphur for oxygen. Their esters are liquids of onionlike odor.

thi'o-sul-phu'ric (-sŭl'fūr'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unstable acid, $H_2S_2O_3$, analogous to sulphuric acid, and formerly called *hyposulphurous acid.* It is known only in solution or in the form of its salts, the *thiosulphates.*

thi'o-to'lene (-tŏ'lēn), *n. Org. Chem.* Either of two colorless oily liquids, $C_4H_3S{\cdot}CH_3$, analogous to and resembling toluene, occurring in coal tar. They are isomeric methyl derivatives of thiophene.

thi'o-u're-a (-ū'rē-ȧ), *n. Org. Chem.* A colorless crystalline bitter substance, $CS(NH_2)_2$, analogous to and resembling urea. It is obtained by heating ammonium sulphocyanate (cf. UREA) and in other ways.

thi-ox'ene (thī-ŏk'sēn), *n.* [*thiophene* + *xylene.*] *Chem.* Any of three possible isomeric substances, C_6H_8S, dimethyl derivatives of thiophene, like the xylenes from benzene. They are liquids, and are found in crude xylene.

† **third** (thûrd), *a.* [ME. *thridde*, AS. *þridda*, fr. *þrī, þréo*, three; akin to D. *derde* third, G. *dritte*, Icel. *þriði*, Goth. *þridja*, L. *tertius*, Gr. τρίτος, Skr. *tृtīya.* See THREE; cf. RIDING a jurisdiction, TIERCE.] **1.** Next after the second; coming after two others; — the ordinal of *three;* as, the *third* hour in the day. "The *third* night." *Chaucer.*

2. Constituting one of three equal parts into which anything is or may be divided; as, the *third* part of a day.

third baseman. See BASEBALL. — **t. brass,** *Numis.,* the reduced as of imperial Rome. See AS, *n.,* 2. — **t. cousin.** See COUSIN, 2. — **t. day,** Tuesday; — so called by Quakers. — **t. degree,** *Freemasonry,* the degree of Master Mason, conferred with especially elaborate ceremonies; hence, *Slang or Cant, U. S.,* a severe examination or treatment of a prisoner by the police to extort an admission or confession. — **t. estate** [often *cap.* when used specif.], the third of the political classes or orders in a kingdom, usually the commons, or common people. See ESTATE, *n.,* 6. — **t. eyelid.** = NICTITATING MEMBRANE. — **T. Founder** of Rome, Caius Marius; — so called after his defeat of the Teutones and Cimbri. — **t. house** [*cap.* when used specif.], a legislative lobby, as if it were an additional branch of the legislature. *Political Slang, U. S.* — **t. intention.** See INTENTION, *n.,* 6. — **t. man.** *Cricket.* See 4th CRICKET. *Illust.* — **t. nerve.** *Anat.* = MOTOR OCULI (nerve). — **t. order,** *R. C. Ch.,* an order forming one of a particular system of religious orders and comprising men and women devoted to a rule of pious living, called the third rule, by a simple vow if they remain seculars, and by more solemn vows if they become regulars. See FRANCISCAN, *n.,* & TERTIARY, *n.,* 1. — **t.-order reaction.** *Chem.* See REACTION, 3. — **t. person.** *Gram.* See PERSON, *n.,* 8. — **t.-rail system,** *Electric Railroads,* a system in which a third electric (insulated) rail is used for carrying the current, which is "picked up" by contact brushes or other devices. The other rails act as return conductors. — **T. Republic,** the French republic founded in 1871. — **t. trochanter.** *Zoöl.* See TROCHANTER.

third, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by three; one of three equal parts into which a thing may be divided.

2. The sixtieth part of a second of time or arc.

3. *Music.* **a** An interval embracing three diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, 6. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a third apart. **d** The third tone of the scale; the mediant.

4. *pl. Law.* The third part of the personal estate of a deceased husband which, by the common-law statute of distribution and by some local statutes, goes (various conditions being fulfilled) absolutely to the widow upon the husband's dying intestate and leaving a child or descendant; sometimes, loosely, a widow's dower.

5. *pl. Scots Law.* The third part of the revenues of the ecclesiastical benefices taken (in 1562 and 1567) by the king into his hands and appropriated to the support of the acting clergy. In subsequent restorations or changes similar thirds were reserved for the clergy.

6. An article of merchandise of a third grade or quality, or inferior to seconds; — usually in the *pl.;* specif.: *pl.* **a** Coarse flour or grain with more bran than seconds. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **b** Dark brown sugar obtained from the mass left after extracting seconds.

7. *Baseball.* Short for *third base.*

8. *pl.* A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

third of exchange. See EXCHANGE, *n.,* 2 **a.**

third'bor'ough (thûrd'bŭr'ō), *n. O. Eng. Law.* A constable or underconstable. *Shak. Johnson.*

third'-class', *a.* Of or pertaining to a class, rank, or grade next below the second; specif., of or pertaining to a grade of accommodation for travel inferior to second-class.

third-class mail. See 6th MAIL, 3.

third'comе, *a.* Third. *Obs.*

thire, + THEIR. THESE.

Thir'i-a (thĭr'ĭ-ȧ). *D. Bib.*

thirl (thûrl), *v. t.* [See THRALL.] **1.** To enslave; enthrall. *Obs.* **2.** *Scots & O. Eng. Law.* To subject to thirlage.

thirl, *n.* Thirlage; also, one bound by thirlage. *Obs. Scot.*

thirl (thûl), *a.* Gaunt; thin; shriveled; hungry *Dial. Eng.*

thirl (thûrl), *v. t.* To furl, as sails. *Obs. Scot.*

thirl'a-ble, *a.* That can be pierced. *Obs.* [*Scot.*

thirl'dom, *n.* Thraldom. *Obs.*

thirlen. + THRILL, *v. t.*

thirlepoole, *n.* A whale. *Obs*

thirl'ing, *vb. n.* of THIRL; specif.: *Mining.* = THIRL, *n.,* 1 c.

thiron. + THEREON.

thirs. + THURSE.

thirs, *n* [See THURSE.] A fabulous beast, prob. the lamia. *Obs.*

thirst'er (thûrs'tĕr), *n.* One that thirsts. [THIRSTY.

thirst'i-ly (-tĭ-lĭ), *a d v.* of THIRST'I-NESS, *n.* See -NESS.

thirs'tle (thrĭs"l), *n.* The throstle. *Dial. Eng.*

third'ings (thûr'dĭngz), *n. pl.* [See THIRD.] *Eng. Law.* The third part of the corn or grain growing on the ground at the tenant's death, due to the lord for a heriot.

third'-pen'ny, *n. A.-S. Law.* The third part of the proceeds arising from fines, forfeitures, etc., in every county, and in every hundred court which had not passed into private hands, belonging to the alderman or earl of the county, except in certain royal pleas.

third'-rate', *a.* Belonging or pert. to a third class, grade, quality, or the like; third-class; hence, very poor or inferior

thirl (thûrl; *dial.* thĕrl, thûl), *v. t.;* THIRLED (thûrld); THIRL'ING. [ME. *pirlen, purlen*, AS. *pyrlian, pyrelian*, fr. *pyrel* perforated, as n., a hole, fr. *purh* through. See THROUGH; cf. NOSTRIL, THRILL.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

1. To pierce; perforate; drill.

2. To pierce with emotion; to thrill; wound.

3. To cause to vibrate or tingle.

thirl, *v. i. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To make a hole.

2. To vibrate or tingle; to thrill.

thirl, *n. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A hole; perforation; opening; specif.: **a** A window. **b** A nostril. Cf. NOSETHIRL. **c** A cross hole or short passage between breasts or headings in a coal mine, usually for ventilation.

2. A thrill; as, a *thirl* of gladness.

thirl'age (thûr'lāj), *n.* [Cf. THRALL.] **a** Thraldom. *Obs. Scot.* **b** *Early Scots & Eng. Law.* A feudal servitude, right, or service by which the tenants of a certain district, or sucken, are bound to carry the grain produced there to a particular mill for grinding, and to pay the agreed or customary dues. **c** A mortgage. *Obs. Scot.*

thirst (thûrst), *n.* [ME. *thirst, purst*, AS. *þurst, þyrst;* akin to D. *dorst*, OS. *thurst*, G. *durst*, Icel. *þorsti*, Sw. & Dan. *törst*, Goth. *þaúrstei* thirst, *þaúrsus* dry, withered, *þaúrseiþ mik* I thirst, *gaþaírsan* to wither, L. *torrere* to parch, Gr. τέρσεσθαι to become dry, τερσαίνειν to dry up, Skr. *tृsh* to thirst. Cf. TORRID.] **1.** A sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat associated with a craving for liquids, due to any circumstance, as to lack of drink, to fear, excitement, etc., which arrests the secretion of the mucous membrane; hence, the condition producing this sensation.

2. Hence, a want of and eager desire after anything; a craving or longing; — usually with *for, of,* or *after;* as, the *thirst* for gold. "*Thirst* of worldly good." *Fairfax.*

3. A tract of land without water. *Colloq., South Africa.*

thirst, *v. i.;* THIRST'ED; THIRST'ING. [AS. *þyrstan.* See THIRST, *n.*] **1.** To feel thirst; to experience a painful or uneasy sensation of the mouth and throat for want of drink. "The people *thirsted* there for water." *Ex.* xvii. 3.

2. To have a vehement desire; to long.

My soul *thirsteth* for . . . the living God. *Ps.* xlii. 2.

thirst, *v. t.* **1.** Impersonally with accus. of the person, to be thirsty; to thirst. "Him *thirstis.*" *Wars of Alexander.*

2. To have a thirst for; to desire eagerly; to crave. *Rare.*

thirst'y (thûrs'tĭ), *a.;* THIRST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); THIRST'I-EST. [AS. *þurstig*, or *þyrstig.* See THIRST, *n.*] **1.** Feeling thirst; having a painful or distressing sensation from want of drink; hence, having an eager desire; longing.

2. Deficient in moisture; dry; parched; arid.

A dry and *thirsty* land, where no water is. *Ps.* lxiii. 1.

3. Producing thirst; as, *thirsty* food.

4. Earnest; vehement; keen; eager. *Obs. Ford.*

thirsty thorn, a thorny Egyptian mimosaceous shrub (*Acacia seyal*), growing in dry desert regions.

thir'teen' (thûr'tēn'; thûr'tēn'; 84), *a.* [ME. *threttene*, AS. *þréotēne, þréotȳne.* See THREE, TEN; cf. THIRTY.] Ten and three; one more than twelve; — a cardinal numeral.

thir'teen', *n.* **1.** The number greater by three than ten; the sum of ten and three; thirteen units or objects.

2. A symbol representing thirteen units, as 13, or xiii.

3. An English shilling, which from 1680 to 1825 was worth thirteen pence Irish. *Obs. Ireland.*

thir'teenth' (thûr'tēnth'; thûr'tēnth'; 84), *a.* [From THIRTEEN: cf. AS. *þréotéoða.*] **1.** The third after the tenth; next in order after the twelfth; — the ordinal of *thirteen.*

2. Constituting or being one of thirteen equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.

thir'teenth', *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by thirteen; one of thirteen equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.

2. *Music.* The interval comprising an octave and a sixth; also, a tone at this interval.

thir'ti-eth (thûr'tĭ-ĕth; -tĭth; 151), *a.* [From THIRTY: cf. AS. *þrītigōða.*] **1.** Next in order after the twenty-ninth; the tenth after the twentieth; — the ordinal of *thirty.*

2. Constituting or being one of thirty equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.

thir'ti-eth, *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by thirty; one of thirty equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.

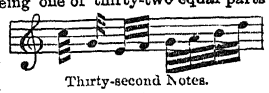
thir'ty (-tĭ), *a.* [ME. *thritty*, AS. *þrītig, þrittig;* akin to D. *dertig*, G. *dreissig*, Icel. *þrjātīu, þrjātigi, þrir tegcr*, Goth. *þreis tigjus*, i. e., three tens. See THREE, TEN; cf. THIRTEEN.] Being three times ten; consisting of one more than twenty-nine; twenty and ten; — a cardinal numeral.

Thirty Tyrants. **a** A committee of thirty aristocrats who, at the close of the Peloponnesian War (B. C. 404), undertook, under Spartan protection, the government of Athens, Critias and Theramenes being the leaders. After a reign of terror they were overthrown by a body of exiled citizens under Thrasybulus and a democratic government was resumed. **b** A body of nineteen or twenty adventurers, who, after the defeat of Valerian, and during the reign of his weak successor, Gallienus (A. D. 260-268), aspired to the throne, and by their contests threatened the empire; — so called from a supposed resemblance to the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens. — **Thirty Years' War,** a religious and political war in Germany (the Empire), due to the friction between the Catholics and the Protestants, which broke out in Bohemia in 1618, but soon involved various countries. Denmark, Sweden, and France came to the aid of the Protestants; Spain was the chief ally of the emperor. The war, ended by the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, brought about the political disintegration of Germany, the devastation of her territory, destruction of her commerce and industry, and loss of half her population.

thir'ty (thûr'tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz) **1.** The sum of three tens, or twenty and ten; thirty units or objects.

2. A symbol expressing thirty units, as 30, or XXX.

thir'ty-sec'ond, *a.* Being one of thirty-two equal parts into which anything is divided. — **thirty-second note,** *Music,* a note with a stem and three pennants, having the time value of one thirty-second of a whole note; a demisemiquaver. See NOTE, *n.,* 1 **a.** — **t. rest.** *Music.* See 2d REST, 7 **b.**



Thirty-second Notes.

thir'ty-two'mo' (-tōō'mō'), *a.* Having thirty-two leaves to a sheet; as, a *thirty-twomo*, or 32mo, book. — *n.* A book made of such sheets, with a page of about 3 × 4½ inches.

this (thĭs), *pron. & a.; pl.* THESE (thēz). [ME. *this, thes*, AS. *þēs, þes*, masc., *þēos, þios*, fem., *þis*, neut.; akin to OS *these*, D. *deze*, G. *dieser*, OHG. *diser, deser*, Icel. *þessi;* originally from the demonstrative pron. and definite article + a particle *-se, sī;* cf. Goth. *sai* behold. See THE, THAT; cf. THESE, THOSE.] A demonstrative word, referring particularly to what is present or near in place, time, or thought, or to something just mentioned or to be mentioned. It is applied to a person, thing, or idea. Cf. THAT.

When he heard *this*, he was very sorrowful. *Luke* xviii. 23.
This above all: to thine own self be true *Shak.*

Special senses and constructions of *this* are: **a** Elliptically, for *this person, place, time,* etc.

That our stars should divide our equalness to *this* [point or extremity]. *Shak.*

b As opposed or correlative to *that;* sometimes as opposed to *other* or to a second *this.* See THAT, 1 **c.**

This way and that the wavering sails they bend. *Pope.*
Thy crimes . . soon by *this* or this will end. *Addison.*

c For *such,* sometimes with *as* for its correlative.

Under *these* hard conditions as this time
Is like to lay on us. *Shak.*

d Like *a, every, that,* etc., applied to a number, as of years, persons, etc., taken collectively or as a whole.

This twenty years have I been with thee *Gen.* xxxi. 38.

this'ness, *n.* Immediacy; the feeling of present reality.

this'tle (thĭs'l), *n.* [ME. *thistil*, AS. *þistel;* akin to D. & G. *distel*, OHG. *distila, distil*, Icel. *þistill*, Sw. *tistel*, Dan. *tidsel;* of uncert. orig.] **1.** Any of various prickly asteraceous plants, esp. of the genera *Cnicus, Carduus,* and *Onopordon.* Also (with qualifying adjective or attributive), any of numerous prickly plants of other families.

2. [*cap.*] See ORDER, *n.,* 1 **c.**

thistle butterfly. A handsome butterfly (*Vanessa,* syn. *Pyrameis, cardui*) whose larva eats thistles.

this'tle-down' (-doun'), *n.* The down, or pappus, from the ripe flower head of a thistle.

thistle funnel. A funnel having a bulging body and flaring mouth.

thistle tube. A tube, usually of glass, with a top like a thistle funnel. See FUNNEL TUBE.



Thistle Funnel.

this'tly (thĭs'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or abounding in, thistles; as, *thistly* ground. *Thomson.*

2. Resembling a thistle or thistles, sharp; prickly.

thith'er (thĭth'ẽr), *adv.* [ME. *thider*, AS. *þider;* akin to E. *that;* cf. Icel. *þaðra* there, Goth. *þaþrō* thence. See THAT, THE.] **1.** To that place; — opposed to *hither.*

Where I am, *thither* ye cannot come. *John* vii. 34.

2. To that point, end, or result; as, all tended *thither.*

Syn. — THITHER, THERE. THITHER was formerly in common use with verbs of MOTION, THERE, with verbs of rest; but in mod. usage *there* has displaced *thither,* except in poetical or elevated style. See HITHER, WHITHER.

thith'er (thĭth'ẽr), *a.* **1.** Being on the farther side from the person speaking; farther; — a correlative of *hither;* as, on the *thither* side of the water. *W. D. Howells.*

2. Hence, of time, later.

on the thither side of, older than; of more years than.

thith'er-ward (-wẽrd), **thith'er-wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward that place; in that direction.

Thlas'pi (thlăs'pī), *n.* [L., a kind of cress, Gr. θλάσπι.] *Bot.* A large genus of brassicaceous herbs distinguished by the seasile, often orbicular pod with two or more seeds in each cell. The species are natives of temperate regions. *T. arvense* is the pennycress.

thlip'sis (thlĭp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θλῖψις pressure.] *Med.* Compression, esp. external constriction of vessels.

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thiosulphate color *or* **colour.** = SULPHUR DYE.

Thi'o-thrix (thī'ō-thrĭks), *n.* [NL.; *thio-* + Gr. θρίξ hair.] *Bacteriol.* A small genus of higher bacteria of the family Chlamydobacteriaceæ, having cells which contain sulphur They inhabit sulphur springs.

thi'o-tung'state, -tung'stic. = SULPHOTUNGSTATE, -TUNGSTIC.

thi'o-u-reth'ane (-ū-rĕth'ān), *n. Chem* An ester of thiocarbamic acid; the ethyl ester of β-thiocarbamic acid.

thir (thĭr; thẽr), *pron.* These; those. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

third, *v. t.* To treat, esp. to hoe, a third time. *Obs*

2. To divide into three parts.

third'en-deal', *n.* [ME. *thirden*, prop. an inflected form of *third* + *deal.*] A third part; rarely, a tertian of wine. *Obs.*

third'ly, *adv.* of THIRD. See -LY.

third'-rat'er (thûrd'rāt'ẽr), *n.* A third-rate person or thing. *Slang.* [mediator. *Obs. Scot.*

thirds'man, *n.* A third person;

thirst'less, *a.* See -LESS

thirstlew, *a.* [For the ending cf. DRUNKELEW.] Thirsty. *Obs*

thirt (*dial.* thût, thŭt). Obs. or dial. Eng. of THWART. [*n.,* 3.

thir-teen'er, *n.* 1. = THIRTEEN, 2. The thirteenth in a series; esp., the card of a suit left after twelve are played. *Colloq.*

Thirty-five Articles. See ARTICLES OF RELIGION.

thir'ty-fold' (thûr'tĭ-fōld'). *a.* Thirty times as much or as many. [TICLES OF RELIGION.

Thirty-nine Articles. See ARTHIS. + THESE, THUS.

This'bē (thĭz'bē). *Bib.*

This'be, *n* See PYRAMUS.

thise. + THESE.

thiselfe, thiselve. + THYSELF.

this'kin, *a.* Of this kind. *Obs.*

thisn. Short for *this one. Dial.*

thisns (thĭz"nz), *adv.* In this way; so. *Dial. Eng.*

thisse. + THIS.

this'ter. + THESTER.

thistil. + THISTLE.

this'til. Thistle. *Ref. Sp.*

thistle bird A goldfinch.

thistle cock. The corn bunting (*Emberiza miliaria*). *Orkney I.*

thistle crown. A gold coin of four shillings, issued by James I. of England; — from the Scotch thistle on one side. [finch.

thistle finch European gold-

thistle poppy Prickly poppy

thistle rent. In the Middle Ages, rent for grazing sheep en route from one place to another.

thistle sage. A specie of *Salvia* (*S. carduacea*). *Western U. S.*

this'tle-tak'o, *n* A duty paid to the lord of the manor for permitting a beast to graze on the common. *Obs.*

this'tle-warp', *n.* The thistle finch. *Obs.* [Thus. *Obs.*]

this'wise', *adv.* [*this* + *-wise.*] thit. + THAT, THIS.

thithen + THETHEN.

thith'er, *v. i.* To go or move thither. *Rare.* [*Obs.*

thitheras, *adv* Whithersoever.

thith'er-to' (thĭth'ẽr-tōō'), *adv* To that point; so far. *Rare.*

thit'ling, *n* A hamlet. *Obs.*

thit'see. Var. of THEETSEE.

thi'vel (thī'v'l; thē'v'l; thĭv'l), *n.* [See THIBLE.] = THIBLE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

thix'il, thix'le (thĭk's'l), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *teksla, tiksl,* a cooper's adz, akin to OHG. *dehsala* a kind of ax, G. *deichsel, dächsel.*] An ax or hatchet; a cooper's adz *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Thja'zi (thyät'sĭ), *n* [Icel. *Þjazi.*] See ITHUNN.

Thlin'git (tlĭn'gĭt), **Thlin'kit** (-kĭt). Vars. of TLINKIT.

thlum'mer-y. + FLUMMERY.

tho. + THE, TO. [THOU.

tho. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of

tho', tho. *conj.* An abbreviated or simplified form for THOUGH.

tho, *conj.* [AS. *þā* then, when.] When. *Obs.*

tho, *pron.* [See THE.] That *Obs.*

tho, *n.* [AS. *þōhc.*] Earth. *Obs.*

tho (thō), *adv.* [AS. *þa.*] Then; at that time. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

tho, *pron. pl.* [AS. *þā* See THE, THAT.] Those; they. *Obs.*

Tho. *Abbr.* Thomas. [THO, then.

thoa. Obs. or dial. Eng var of

Tho'as (thō'ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θόας.] See HYPSIPYLE.

Tho-bad'a-ni'as (thō-băd'ā-nī'ăs). *D. Bib*

thoche. + SUCH.

thocht + THOUGH.

thocht (thŏkt). Scot. var. of *thought,* pret. & p. p. of THINK.

thocht (*Scot.* tuŏkt), **thocht'y** (thŏk'tĭ). Obs. or Scot. vars. of THOUGHT, THOUGHTY.

thocke, thod. + THOUGH.

thod'den (thŏd'ĕn). Dial. Eng. of SODDEN [of wind. *Obs.*

thode, *n.* [AS. *þoden.*] A gust]

thoes. Obs. pl of THOUS

thof. + THOU.

thof (*dial.* thōf). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of THOUGH. [ER.

thofquether. + THOUGHWHETH-

thoft. + THOUGHT

thoft (thŏft). Scot. var. of TOFT.

thoft (*dial.* thŭft), *n.* [AS. *þoft.*] A rower's bench. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [man. *Rare.*

thoft'fel'low, *n.* A fellow oars-

thog. thogh. + THOUGH.

thogen, *p. p.* of THEE. *Obs.*

thoght. + THOUGHT.

thoh. + though.

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thole (thōl), *n.* [ME. *thol*, AS. *pol;* akin to D. *dol*, Icel. *þollr* a fir tree, a young fir, a tree, a thole.] **1.** A wooden or metal pin, set in the gunwale of a boat, to serve as a fulcrum for the oar; — commonly called *tholepin.*
2. The pin, or handle, of a scythe snath.

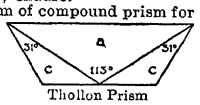
thole, *v. t.;* THOLED (thōld); THOL'ING (thōl'ĭng). [ME. *polen, polien*, AS. *polian;* akin to OS. *tholōn*, OHG. *dolēn*, G. *geduld* patience, *dulden* to endure, Icel. *þola*, Sw. *tåla*, Dan. *taale*, Goth. *þulan*, L. *tolerare, tulisse*, to endure, bear, *tollere* to lift, bear, Gr. *τλῆναι* to bear, Skr. *tul* to lift. Cf. TOLERATE.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** To bear; endure; undergo; stand; sustain; suffer; experience; feel.

So much woe as I have with you *tholed.* *Chaucer.*
To *thole* the winter's sleety dribble *Burns.*

2. To allow; permit; admit; tolerate.
3. To give cheerfully, to bestow; afford.
4. To benefit; advantage; profit.

thole, *v. i.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng & Scot.* **1.** To endure pain, misfortune, or the like; to suffer; endure.
2. To wait; remain; stay; last; endure.

Thol'lon' prism (tŏ'lôn'). A form of compound prism for the dispersion of light consisting of a carbon disulphide prism (*a* in *Illust.*) of large angle (113°), between two prisms of crown glass (*c, c*) having each an angle of 31°.



Thollon Prism

thol'o-bate (thŏl'ō-bāt), *n.* [*tholos* a dome + *-bate*, as in *stylobate.*] *Arch.* The substructure of a cupola or dome.

tho'los (thō'lŏs) } *n.; pl.* THOLI (-lī). [L. *tholus*, fr. Gr. *θόλος*]
tho'lus (thō'lŭs) } *Gr. Arch.* Any circular building.

Tho-mæ'an } (tō-mē'ăn; thō-), *n. Eccl.* A Christian of
Tho-me'an } St. Thomas. See under CHRISTIAN, *n.*

Thom'as (tŏm'ăs), *n.* [L. *Thomas*, Gr. *Θωμᾶς*: fr. an Aramaic word meaning twin.] **1.** Lit., a twin; — masc. prop. name. F. *Thomas* (tō'mȧ'); It. *Tomaso* (tō-mä'zō); Sp. *Tomás* (tō-mäs'); Pg. *Thomas, Thomaz* (tō-mäsh'); G. *Thomas* (tō'mäs). — Dim. *Tom, Tom'my* (*Tom'kin*, obs.). — Fem. *Thomasa, Thomasine.*
2. *Bib.* One of the twelve apostles, who doubted as to Christ's resurrection. See *John* xi. 16; xx. 24–29.

Tho'mism (tō'mĭz'm; thō'- ; 277), *n.* The philosophical and theological principles and doctrines of St. Thomas Aquinas (about 1225–74), and of his followers. The great achievement of St. Thomas was his synthesis of the diverse factors of Scholasticism in one complete system. He held that faith is a continuation of reason, and that philosophy and revelation therefore harmonize. The basis of his system is Aristotelianism, which he adapted to the needs of Christian dogma, combating especially the Arabian pantheistic interpretation

Tho'mist (-mĭst), *a.* Of or pert. to Thomism or Thomists.

Tho'mist, *n.* An adherent of Thomas Aquinas or Thomism.

Tho-mis'tic (tō-mĭs'tĭk; thō-) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or
Tho-mis'ti-cal (-mĭs'tĭ-kăl) } resembling the doctrines of, the Thomists.

Tho'mite (tō'mit; thō'-), *n. Eccl.* A Christian of St. Thomas. See under CHRISTIAN, *n.*

thom'sen-o-lite (tŏm'sĕn-ō-līt), *n.* [After Dr. J. *Thomsen* of Copenhagen. See -LITE.] *Min.* A fluoride of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, $NaCaAlF_6 \cdot H_2O$, occurring in small, white, prismatic, monoclinic crystals on cryolite.

Thom'sen's dis-ease' (tŏm'sĕnz). [After *Thomsen*, a physician of Schleswig.] *Med.* An affection, apparently congenital, consisting in tonic contraction and stiffness of the voluntary muscles after a period of muscular inaction.

Thom'son ef-fect' (tŏm'sŭn). [After Sir William *Thomson*, the English physicist, who described it in 1856.] A thermoelectric phenomenon consisting in the production or absorption of heat at the junction of unequally heated portions of a homogeneous conductor traversed by an electric current. Cf. PELTIER EFFECT.

thom'son-ite (-īt), *n.* [After Thomas *Thomson*, of Glasgow.] *Min.* A zeolitic mineral, a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, generally in masses of a radiated structure, rarely in distinct orthorhombic crystals. When pure it is snow-white. H., 5–5.5. Sp gr., 2.3–2.4.

Thomson process. [After Elihu *Thomson*, American inventor.] A process of electric welding in which heat is developed by a large current passing through the metal.

thong (thŏng; 205), *n.* [ME. *thong, pwong, thwang*, AS. *þwang;* akin to Icel. *þvengr* a thong, latchet.] A strap or strip of leather, as one used as a whip lash, a rein, etc.; esp., a leather strap or strip used for fastening something, as a snowshoe or sandal.

tho'oid (thō'oid), *a.* [Gr. *θώς, θωός*, the jackal + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Wolflike; — applied to the wolves, dogs, and jackals as distinguished from the foxes or alopecoid members of the genus *Canis.* — **tho'oid,** *n.*

Thor (thôr), *n.* Also, rare, **Thorr.** [Icel. *þōrr.* Cf. THURSDAY.] *Norse Myth.* The god of thunder, the same as the Germanic *Donar.* In Norway and Iceland Thor was the most widely worshiped of the gods, being conceived, in his character of a god of strength, as a helper in war, as a defender, as the one who gives force to contracts and marriages, wards off demonic influences, heals from disease, etc. He was conceived as in the vigor of youth, with hair and beard red (the color of lightning), riding in a goat-drawn chariot (whose rolling causes the thunder), and armed with a magic hammer, *Mjöllnir*, that always returns to him after being cast (the thunderbolt). At Ragnarok he slays and is slain by the Midgard Serpent. See ÆSIR.

tho'ra-cen-te'sis (thō'rȧ-sĕn-tē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *θώραξ* thorax + *κεντησις* pricking, fr. *κεντεῖν* to prick, stab.] *Surg.* The operation of puncturing the chest wall so as to let out liquids contained in the cavity of the chest.

tho-rac'i- (thō-răs'ĭ-), **tho-rac'i-co-** (thō-răs'ĭ-kō-). Combining forms for uses to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the thorax.* Cf. THORACO-.

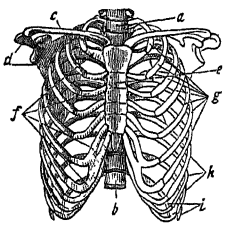
tho-rac'ic (thō-răs'ĭk), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the thorax. As applied to the ventral fins of fishes it means that they are placed under the pectorals and connected with the shoulder girdle, as in the perch.
thoracic aorta, *Anat.*, the part of the aorta beyond the arch, which is contained in the thorax. — **t. artery,** *Anat.*, any of several branches of the axillary artery supplying the pectoral muscles, walls of the thorax, axilla, etc. They are designated (in the order in which they usually branch off) the *superior, acromial, alar*, and *long.* — **t. choke,** a choked condition seen chiefly in the horse and ox, due to obstruction of the thoracic part of the esophagus. — **t. duct,** *Anat.*, the main trunk of the system of lymphatic vessels. It lies along the front of the spinal column, beginning on a dilatation (**receptaculum chyli**) behind the aorta, opposite the second lumbar vertebra, and, extending up through the thorax, turns to the left and opens into the left subclavian vein. It receives the lymph and chyle from all parts except the right side of the head, neck, and thorax, right arm, right lung, right side of the heart, and convex surface of the liver. The lymphatics of these parts discharge by a short trunk (**right lymphatic duct**) into the right subclavian vein. — **t. limbs,** *Zoöl.*, the fore limbs of a vertebrate or the appendages of the thorax of arthropods. — **t. nerves,** *Anat.*, nerves arising from the brachial plexus and supplying chiefly certain muscles of the walls of the thorax. The *internal* and *external anterior thoracic* nerves supply the pectoral muscles, the *long* or *posterior*, the serratus magnus.

tho'ra-co- (thō'rȧ-kō-; thō-rā'kō-), **thorac-.** Combining form fr Gr. *θώραξ, θώρακος, thorax, chest.* Cf. THORACI-.

tho'ra-co-plas'ty (-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*thoraco-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* A remodeling or reshaping of the thorax; esp., the operation of removing the ribs, so as to obliterate the pleural cavity in cases of empyema.

tho'ra-cot'o-my (thō'rȧ-kŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*thoraco-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Operation of opening the pleural cavity by incision.

tho'rax (thō'răks; 201), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *θώραξ.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The part of the body of man or of the higher vertebrates situated between the neck and the abdomen, and whose walls are supported by the ribs, costal cartilages, and sternum; also, the cavity contained in it, in which the heart, lungs, esophagus, etc. are situated. It is only in mammals that its cavity is shut off from that of the abdomen by a diaphragm; in the lower vertebrates a distinct thorax is not recognizable.



Skeleton of Thorax of Man. *a* First Dorsal Vertebra; *b* Twelfth Dorsal Vertebra; *c* Clavicle; *d* Scapula; *e* Sternum, or Breastbone; *f* Costal Cartilages; *g* Sternal Ribs; *h, i* False Ribs; *k* Floating Ribs

2. a In insects, the middle of the three chief divisions of the body, consisting of three somites (*prothorax, mesothorax*, and *metathorax*), each commonly bearing a pair of legs, and usually the last two each bearing a pair of wings in the adult. In most crustaceans and arachnids a thorax bearing ambulatory legs is recognizable, but usually fused with the head somites into a *cephalothorax* **b** In zooids of compound ascidians, the anterior division of the body comprising the branchial sac and surrounding atrium. **c** In many tubicolous Polychæta, an anterior differentiated part of the body behind the head.
3. *Antiq.* A breastplate, cuirass, or corselet; esp., the breastplate worn by the ancient Greeks.

tho'ri-a (thō'rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [NL. See THORITE.] *Chem.* Thorium oxide, ThO_2, a white earthy substance; — formerly called also *thorina.* See THORIUM.

tho'ri-a-nite (thō'rĭ-ȧ-nīt, 201), *n.* [From THORIUM.] A mineral, in black cubic crystals of sp. gr. 9.32, consisting largely of thorium oxide with the oxides of the cerium metals, uranium, etc. It is found in certain of the gem washings of Ceylon and is remarkable for its radioactivity.

thor'ic (thōr'ĭk; thō'rĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, thorium.

tho'rite (thō'rīt), *n.* [After the Scandinavian god *Thor.* See THOR.] **1.** *Min.* A rare mineral of a brown to black color (or, as in the variety *orangite*, orange-yellow), consisting essentially of thorium silicate, $ThSiO_4$. In form it resembles zircon. Sp. gr., 4.5–5.4.
2. A high explosive used as a bursting charge for shell.

tho'ri-um (thō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See THORITE.] *Chem.* A comparatively rare metallic element occurring in combination in thorite, monazite, and certain other minerals, and isolated as an infusible gray metallic powder having the sp. gr. 11.1. Symbol, *Th;* atomic weight, 232.4. It was discovered by Berzelius in 1828 in thorite It has a valence of four; its compounds are analogous to those of zirconium. The oxide, ThO_2, is prepared from monazite on a large scale and used in gas mantles. See WELSBACH BURNER. Thorium is radioactive, emitting, like radium, alpha (α), beta (β), and gamma (γ) rays. In its transformation it yields a long series of products, given by Hahn as follows: Thorium → **thorium 1** (*mesothorium*) → **thorium 2** (*mesothorium 2*) → **thorium 3** (*radiothorium*) → **thorium X** → **thorium emanation** → **thorium A** → **thorium** → **B thorium C** → inactive end product. The name **radiothorium** was orig. applied to what was supposed to be a single product between thorium and thorium X.

thorn (thôrn), *n.* [AS. *þorn;* akin to OS. & OFries. *thorn*, D. *doorn*, G. *dorn*, Dan. *torn*, Sw. *törne*, Icel. *þorn*, Goth. *paúrnus;* cf. Pol. *turn*, Russ. *tern* the blackthorn, *ternie* thorns, Skr. *tṛṇa* grass, blade of grass.] **1.** A sharp process or excrescence, as on a plant or an animal; specif., *Bot.*, a short indurated, sharp-pointed, and leafless branch, as of the hawthorn, honey locust, etc. Thorns develop from buds as true branches do. Cf. SPINE, 1; PRICKLE, 1.
2. Fig.: That which pricks or annoys as a thorn; anything irritating or troublesome; a source of distress.

There was given to me a *thorn* in the flesh. 2 *Cor.* xii. 7.

3. Any thorn-bearing shrub or small tree or its wood; specif., the hawthorn or blackthorn, or the wood of either.
4. Also **thorn letter.** The Anglo-Saxon letter *þ*, capital form *Þ*, used for either of the sounds of English *th*, as in *thin, then;* — so called because it was the initial letter of *thorn*, a spine. Also, the corresponding Icelandic character, formerly used for either sound of *th*, but in modern use only for *th* as in *thin.* Cf. ANGLO-SAXON ALPHABET, and EDH.
Thorn continued in English use until about 1500, its form gradually becoming identical with *y*. Cf. Y.


Thornback (*Raja clavata*).

thorn, *v. t.;* THORNED (thôrnd); THORN'ING. **1.** To prick with or as with a thorn. *Rare. Tennyson.*
2. To fasten or furnish with thorns.

thorn apple. a A haw, the fruit of the hawthorn; also, rarely, the shrub itself. **b** Any plant of the genus *Datura*, esp. *D. stramonium.*

thorn'back' (-băk'), *n.* **1.** A European skate (*Raja clavata*) having spines on its back.
2. A large European spider crab (*Maia squinado*).

thorn'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* Any of several small brilliant South American humming birds of the genera *Rhamphomicron* and *Chalcostigma.* They have a long, slender, sharp bill, and feed on honey, insects, and juice of the sugar cane.

thorn'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* Any of several Neotropical humming birds of the genus *Popelairia;* esp., *P. popelairii*, in which the tail is deeply forked with the outer feathers slender and pointed.


Thorntail (*Popelairia conversi*)

thorn'y (thôr'nĭ), *a.;* THORN'I-ER (-nĭ-ẽr); THORN'I-EST. [AS. *þornig.*] **1.** Full of thorns or spines; rough with thorns; spiny; hence, abounding in, or beset with, trials, difficulties, etc.; as, a *thorny* wood, tree, path.
The steep and *thorny* way to heaven. *Shak. converse*

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tholl (*dial.* thoil) Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of THOLE

thollmude. ✝ THOLEMOD

thoise, *n.* A boar's tusk. *Obs*

thoke, *n.* [Cf. AS. *þūce* soft.] Broken-bellied fish *Obs*

thok'ish, *a.* Sluggish; dull *Obs*

thol. ✝ THOLE

thol'ance, *n.* [Cf THOLE, *v. t.*] Sufferance; toleration. *Obs. Scot.*

thole (thōl), *n.* = THOLOS.

thole (thōl), *n.* a = THOLANCE. *Obs.* b Generosity; liberality *Dial. Eng.* [-ABLE. *Scot*

thole'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a* See **tholeburd,** *a.* [AS *þolebyrde*, prob. akin to THOLE, *v. t.*, and BURDEN, BEAR, *v.*] Patient. *Obs* — **tholeburdness,** *n. Obs.*

tholemod. *n.* [AS. *þolemōd.* Cf. THOLE, *v.*; MOOD] Patience — *a.* Patient — **tholemodly** *adv.* — **tholemodness,** *n. All Obs.*

tholemound. *a.* = THOLEMOD. *Obs.* — **tholemoundness.** *n. Obs.*

thole'pin', *n* = THOLE, 1

thole'some (thōl'sŭm), *a.* = TOLERABLE. *Scot.*

tholie. ✝ THOLE.

tholl, tholle. ✝ THOLE. [*Bib.*]

Thol'mai (thŏl'mĭ; -mī-ī) *D.*

Thol'o-mai (-ō-mĭ). *D. Bib.*

tholy, tholye. ✝ THOLE.

tho-man' (tō-măn'). Var of TOMAN, a coin.

thomand ✝ TOMAN

Thom'a-sa (tŏm'ȧ-sȧ), *n* Fem. of THOMAS; — fem. prop. name Sp *Tomasa* (tō-mä'sä); G. *Thomasia* (tō-mä'zē-ä). — Dim. *Tamzine* (tăm'zĕn)

Thom'as-Gil'christ proc'ess, **Thomas process** (tŏm'ȧs-gĭl'-krĭst) [Patented by Sidney Gilchrist *Thomas* and his cousin Percy C. *Gilchrist.*] *Steel Manuf.* = BASIC PROCESS

Thom'a-sine (tŏm'ȧ-sēn), *n.* = THOMASA.

thom'as-ing. *n.* Begging from house to house on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21). *Dial. Eng.*

Thomas phosphate *or* **slag.** *Steel Manuf.* = BASIC SLAG.

thombe, thome. ✝ THUMB.

thom'elle toe (thŏm'ĕl) Var. of THUMMEL TOE

Tho-mis'ti-dæ (thō-mĭs'tĭ-dē), *n pl* [NL, fr. Gr *θώμιξ, θώμιγξ*, a cord, string; — from their drawing single threads.] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the crab spiders.

Thom'o-id (thŏm'ō-ĭd) *Bib.*

Tho'mo-mys (thō'mō-mĭs), *n* [NL., fr Gr *θωμός* heap + *μῦς* mouse; — from the heaps of earth thrown out along the burrows] A genus of pocket gophers of the western United States and Mexico, dist from the genus *Geomys* by the smooth ungrooved upper incisors.

Thom-so'ni-an (tŏm-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a. Med.* Of or pert. to Thomsonianism. — *n.* An adherent of Thomsonianism.

Thom-so'ni-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n Med* A system which assumes that vegetables only are beneficial to the human body, and that therefore vegetable medicines alone should be used; — from the founder, Dr. Samuel Thomson, of Massachusetts.

Thom'son's ga-zelle' (tŏm'sŭn'z) An East African gazelle (*Gazella thomsoni*), the smallest of the gazelles.

Thom'son tur'bine (tŏm'sŭn) [After James *Thomson*, English physicist.] See TURBINE.

thon. ✝ THAN; THO, those.

thon. Obs. dative form of THE

thon (thŏn). Obs or dial. Eng of THEN [*Scot. & Dial Eng.*

thon (thŏn), *pron* That yonder.

thon (thŏn), *pron. sing. & pl.; nom.* THON; *poss* THON'S (thŏnz); *obj* THON [Contraction of *that one.*] A proposed genderless pronoun of the third person

thonc ✝ THANK, THINK.

thon'der, thon'dre ✝ THUNDER.

thon'der (thŏn'dẽr), *adv., a., & pron* Yonder *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

thone ✝ THEN.

thone. Obs contract. of *the one*

thone (thōn), *a.* [AS *þān.*] Damp *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

thoner. ✝ THUNDER.

thonewange. ✝ THUNWANGE

thong, *v. t.* To furnish or fasten with a thong or thongs.

thong, *v. i.* a To lash with a thong b To become stringy or viscous *Dial. Eng*

thonged (thŏngd), *a.* Provided with a thong, as a shoe.

thong seal. The bearded seal.

thong'y (thŏng'ĭ), *a.* Stringy; viscous. *Dial. Eng.*

thonk, thonky. ✝ THANK.

thonne. ✝ THAN, THEN.

thonour. thonre ✝ THUNDER.

thonwange. ✝ THUNWANGE.

thon'y (thōn'ĭ), *a.* = THONE. *Dial. Eng.*

thoo Dial. Eng. var. of THOU

thoo ✝ THO. [Eng of THUMB.

thoom (thōōm). Scot & dial.

thoos ✝ THOSE

thopas. ✝ TOPAZ

Tho'pas, Sir (tō'păs) The hero of the burlesque "Rime of Sir Thopas" in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," a vainglorious knight-errant in search of the Queen of Faërie. Also, a similar character in Lyly's courtly comedy "Endimion." [ER.

thoquether ✝ THOUGHWHETH-

thor. ✝ THERE

thor Dial Eng. var. of THIR.

tho'ra, tho'rah (tō'rȧ), *n. Jewish Lit* = TORAH.

thorac- See THORACO-.

tho-rac'ic (thō-răs'ĭk), *a* A fish with thoracic ventral fins.

Tho rac'i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.pl.* [NL] *Zool.* A division of cirripeds including those which have six thoracic segments, usually bearing six pairs of cirri. The common barnacles are examples.

tho-rac'i-cal (-kăl), *a.* Thoracic. *Rare.*

Tho-rac'i-ci (-sī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a division of fishes including those with thoracic ventral fins

tho'ra-co-cyl-lo'sis (thō'rȧ-kō-sĭ-lō'sĭs; thō-rā'kō-), *n.* [NL.; *thoraco-* + Gr. *κύλλωσις* crippling] *Med.* Deformity of the chest.

tho'ra-co-dyn'i-a (-dĭ'nĭ'-ȧ; -dĭ'nĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL.; *thoraco-* + *odynia.*] *Med* Pain in the chest.

tho'ra-com'e-ter (thō'rȧ-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*thoraco-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* = STETHOMETER

tho'ra-co-my'o-dyn'i-a *n* [NL.; *thoraco-* + *myodynia.*] Pain in the muscles of the thorax.

tho'ra-cop'a-gus (thō'rȧ-kŏp'ȧ-gŭs), *n.* [NL.; *thoraco-* + Gr. *πάγος* that which is fixed] *Terat.* A twin monster united at the thorax. — **tho'ra-cop'a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*

tho'ra-cos'chi-sis (-kŏs'kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *thoraco-* + Gr. *σχισις* cleavage, fissure.] *Terat* Congenital fissure of the thorax

tho-ra'co-scope (thō-rā'kō-skōp; thō-răk'ō-), *n.* [*thoraco-* + *-scope.*] *Med* A stethoscope.

tho'ra-cos'co-py (thō'rȧ-kŏs'kō-pĭ), *n* [*thoraco-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Stethoscopy.

Tho'ra-cos'tra-ca (-rȧ-kŏs'trȧ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See THORAX; OSTRACODA] *Zoöl* Syn. of DECAPODA (order of crustaceans) — **tho'ra-cos'tra-can** (-kăn), *a. & n.* — **tho'ra-cos'tra-cous** (-kŏs), *a.*

tho'ral (thō'răl; 201), *a* [L. *torus* a couch, bed.] Of or pert. to a bed; hence, nuptial. *Rare.*

thore. ✝ THERE.

Tho-rel'li-an (thō-rĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Thoreau.

thoret ✝ TURRET. [THROUGH.]

thorg, thorgh, thorght ✝

tho-ri'na (thō-rī'nȧ), *n.* Thoria.

tho-ri'num (-nŭm), *n.* [NL. See THORITE.] *Chem.* Thorium. *Obs. or R.*

thorle. ✝ THIRL.

thorn, *v. i.* To eat heartily. *Obs. Scot.* [food. *Scot.*]

thorn (thôrn), *a.* Supplied with

thorn bird. A small South American bird (*Anumbius acuticaudatus*) of the family Furnariidæ It builds a very large and complex nest of twigs and thorns in a bush or tree.

thorn broom. The furze.

thorn'but (thôrn'bŭt), *n.* [*thorn* + *-but*, as in *halibut*; cf. G. *dornbutt.*] The turbot.

thorn devil = MOLOCH, 2.

thorne ✝ THERNE.

thorned (thôrnd), *a.* Provided with thorns; thorny

thorn'en (*d ia l.* thûn'ĭn), *a.* Made of thorns. *Obs or Dial. Eng* [THORN-HEADED WORM.]

thorn'head (thôrn'hĕd), *n.* =

thorn'-head'ed, *a.* Having a head armed with thorns or spines. — **thorn-headed worm,** any worm of the order Acanthocephala

Thorn'hill', Squire. In Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," the scoundrelly nephew of Sir William Thornhill. Sir William, under the name of Mr. Burchell, befriends the Primrose family, finally marrying the younger daughter, Sophia. Squire Thornhill attempts to make the other daughter, Olivia, his mistress, but it is found out that he is legally married to her.

thorn'hog', *n.* A hedgehog. *Obs.*

thorn'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

thorn'less, *a.* See -LESS.

thorn locust. The honey locust.

thorn plum. = THORN APPLE a.

thorn poppy Prickly poppy.

thorn tree. a Hawthorn b Honey locust. [THOROUGH]

thor'o' (thŭr'ō) Contr of

thor'o. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THOROUGH.

2. Like, or characteristic of, a thorn; hence, vexatious; harassing. "The *thorny* point of bare distress." *Shak.*
thorny acacia, the honey locust. — **t. locust**, the honey locust. — **t. oyster**, any spiny marine bivalve shell of the genus *Spondylus*. — **t. trefoil**, a prickly zygophyllaceous plant of southern Europe (*Fagonia cretica*).

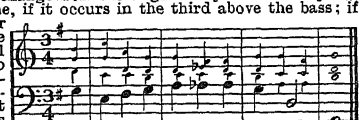
thor'ough (thŭr'ō), *prep.* [ME. *boru, puruh, poruh.* See THROUGH.] Through. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* *Shak.*

thor'ough, *adv.* **1.** Thoroughly. *Obs. or Colloq.*
2. Through; throughout. *Obs.* *Shak*

thor'ough, *a.* [See THROUGH.] **1.** Passing through; through; as, *thorough* openings in a wall. *Obs. or R.* *Bacon.*
2. Passing through or to the end or bottom; thoroughgoing; complete; perfect; as, a *thorough* reformation, *thorough* work; a *thorough* translator, poet.
thorough bond. = THROUGH BOND. — **t. stone.** = THROUGH STONE. — **t. stress.** See STRESS, *n.*, 4.

thor'ough, *n.* **1** A passage through; a thoroughfare. *Obs.*
2. *Masonry.* = PERPEND a. *Rare.*
3. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* In the reign of Charles I., the tyrannical policy of Wentworth (Strafford) and Laud; — so called from their expressed determination to carry their schemes "through" (i. e., through) every obstacle.

thor'ough bass' (bās'). *Music.* **a** The representation of chords by figures placed under the bass; a continuous bass voice part with numerals showing stenographically the harmony; figured bass; basso continuo; — sometimes used loosely for *harmony*, or harmonic composition generally. **b** The system of numerals and other marks so used. Thorough bass was regularly used by the old masters, esp. for noting organ accompaniments in choral and other large scores, but the present practice of writing scores out in detail has relegated the system to textbooks and exercises in harmony. The numerals indicate the intervals between each given bass note and such constituent tones of the chord as are necessary to identify it, showing nothing as to the actual leading of the upper voice parts, which is left to the rules for chord succession. The soprano of the opening chord, however, is often indicated. In two successive chords any tones of the second that are retained from the first are marked simply by dashes. A chromatic change from the original key is marked by a ♯, ♭, or ♮ alone, if it occurs in the third above the bass; if in any other tone, the accidental is affixed to the numeral for it, except that sharping is marked by a stroke through the numeral itself. The figuring of some important chords is shown in the following list, that for each chord having its numerals in their vertically descending order, as in *Illust.*:



Triad: a Fundamental position (usually not figured), 8, 5, 3; b 1st inversion, "Chord of the Sixth," 8, 6, 3, abbrev. 6; c 2d inversion, "Six-four chord," 8, 6, 4, abbrev 6, 4. **Seventh chord**: a Fundamental position, 7, 5, 3, abbrev. 7; b 1st inversion, "Six-five chord," 6, 5, 3, abbrev. 6, 5; c 2d inversion, "Six-four-three chord," 6, 4, 3, abbrev. 4, 3; d 3d inversion, "Chord of the Second," 6, 4, 2, abbrev. 2. **Ninth chord**, fundamental position, 9, 7, 5, 3, abbrev. 9. **Italian Sixth**, 8, 6, 3, abbrev. 6+. **French Sixth**, 6, 4, 3. **German Sixth**, 6, 5, 3, abbrev. 6+. **Neapolitan Sixth**, 8, ♭6, 3, abbrev. N6. **Triad**, fundamental position with suspended third, 8, 5, 4, abbrev 5, 4.

thor'ough–brace', *n.* A leather strap supporting the body of a carriage, and attached to springs, or serving as a spring. See CHAISE a, *Illust.*

thor'ough-bred' (-brĕd'), *a.* **1.** Bred from the best blood through a long line; pure-blooded; — said of animals.
2. Having the characteristics of such breeding; high-spirited; of elegant form, carriage, or the like; *Colloq.*, having the characteristics of people of good birth and breeding.
3. Thoroughgoing; complete.

thor'ough-bred', *n.* **1.** A thoroughbred animal, esp. a horse. The English thoroughbred is of a race or breed of horses kept chiefly for racing (running), with an old recorded ancestry of unknown origin, prob. Oriental or from crosses of barb, Arabian, and Turkish blood. The American thoroughbred is from it and practically identical.
2. A thoroughbred person. *Colloq.*

thor'ough-fare' (-fâr'), *n.* **1.** A place or way through which there is passing or travel, specif.: **a** A place, as a town, through which there is much passing of goods or travelers. *Obs.* **b** A passage through, as from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way open to the public; a public road or street open at both ends; esp., a street or way through which there is much passing.
This world nis [is not] but a *thurghfare* full of woe. *Chaucer*
c A waterway, as between two bays or lakes. *U. S.*
2. A passing or going through; passage; transit. *Rare.*

thor'ough-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n. Naut.* The tangled state of a tackle with one or both blocks turned over in the fall.

thor'ough-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *v. t.*; -FOOT'ED; -FOOT'ING. To straighten (rope) twisted through coiling.

thor'ough-go'ing (-gō'ĭng), *a.* Going through, or to the end or bottom; thorough; unqualified; extreme.

thor'ough-paced' (thŭr'ō-pāst'), *a.* Thoroughly trained in all paces, as a horse; hence, out-and-out; thoroughgoing, going all lengths; as, a *thoroughpaced* Tory or Whig.
If she be a *thoroughpaced* impostor. *Scott.*

thor'ough-pin' (-pĭn'), *n. Veter.* A synovial dilatation just above the hock of the horse on both sides of the leg and slightly anterior to the hamstring tendon. It may cause lameness. There is usually an oval swelling on each side of the leg, suggestive of a pin thrust through.

thor'ough-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Boneset.

thorp } (thôrp), *n.* [AS. *þorp*; akin to OS. & OFries.
thorpe } *thorp*, D. *dorp*, G. *dorf*, Icel. *þorp*, Dan. *torp*, Sw. *torp* a cottage, a little farm, Goth. *paurp* a field; orig. uncert., cf. Lith. *troba* a building, a house, W. *tref* a hamlet, Ir. *treabh* a tribe, clan, house, home, Gael. *treabhair* houses, also L. *turba* a crowd, throng, disturbance (cf. TURBID), Gr. τυρβη disorder, tumult. Cf. DORP.] A group of houses in the country; a village; hamlet; — now chiefly in names of places and persons; as, *Althorp*, Mable*thorpe*.

those (thōz), *pron.* [ME. *þos, þas*, AS. *þās*, nom. and acc. pl. of *þēs* this. See THIS; cf. THESE.] Pl. of *that*. See THAT.

Thoth (thōth; tōt), *n.* [L., Gr. Θώθ, Θωύθ, fr. Egypt. *Tehuti.*] *Egypt. Myth.* The scribe of the gods, measurer of time, and inventor of numbers; hence, the god of wisdom and magic. In the judgment hall of Osiris he records the result of the weighing of the heart. Orig. he was a moon god. He was represented with the head of an ibis or as a cynocephalus.


Thoth (from a Bronze in British Museum).

The god who, above all, created by means of words, was *Thoth*; who appears sometimes, as at Hermopolis, the principal seat of his worship in Upper Egypt, as exercising this function on his own initiative, at other times as acting as the instrument of the creator *A. Wiedemann.*

thou (thou), *pron.*; *sing.*: *nom.* THOU; *poss.* THY (thī) or THINE (thīn); *obj.* THEE (thē); *pl.*: *nom.* YOU (yo͞o); *poss.* YOUR (yo͞or) or YOURS (yo͞orz); *obj.* YOU. [ME. *thou, þu*, AS. *pū, þu*; akin to OS. & OFries. *thu*, G., Dan., & Sw. *du*, Icel. *þū*, Goth *þu*, Russ. *ty*, Ir. & Gael. *tu*, W *ti*, L. *tu*, Gr. συ, Dor. τύ, Skr. *tvam*. Cf. THEE, THINE, TE DEUM.] The personal pronoun of the 2d person singular, in the nominative case; the subject pronoun denoting the person addressed. *Thou* was formerly often used with special implication of familiarity, as between intimates, or as used by master to servant; hence, also, with implication of contempt, the polite pl. *ye, you*, replacing it in ordinary speech. At present *thou* is used only (1) in solemn or poetical style; (2) in dial. Eng., often as familiar or contemptuous, sometimes as an emphatic objective; and (3) by the Friends, or Quakers, who, however, instead of *thou*, usually say *thee* with a verb in the 3d person singular; as, "*Thee* tells no lies here." *Thou* is sometimes used disjunctively, by way of address; or for emphasis, esp. after terms of reproach; as, "Thou thing of no bowels, *thou!*" *Shak.*

thou, *v. t.* To address as *thou*, as formerly in familiarity; — now the usage of the Friends, or Quakers, only.
If thou *thonest* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss. *Shak.*

though (thō), *conj.* [ME. *thogh*, prob. fr. or influenced by Scand.; cf. Icel. *þō* yet, still, though, Dan. *dog*, Sw. *dock*; akin to AS. *þēah, þēh, þēh*, OS. *thōh*, OFries. *thach*, D. & G. *doch* but, yet, OHG. *doh* but, yet, though, Goth. *þauh, þau*, than, or, yet, orig. uncert.] **1.** Granting, admitting, or supposing that; notwithstanding that; even if; although; albeit; as, he came, *though* ill.
Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him. *Job* xiii. 15.
2. In case that; if; — usually preceded by *as*. See AS IF.
No marvel, my lord, *though* it affrighted you. *Shak.*
It was as *though* it [the vine] budded. *Gen.* xl. 10.
3. In spite of that; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; but; however; still; although; as, we may escape, *though* I think not; it will be difficult, *though* possible.
Syn. — See ALTHOUGH.
though that, though. *Obs.*

though, *adv.* However; for all that; — used in familiar language, and in the middle or at the end of a sentence.
A good cause would do well, *though* *Dryden.*

thought (thôt), *n.* [ME. *poght, pouht*, AS. *pōht, gepōht*, fr. *pencean* to think; akin to D. *gedachte* thought, MHG. *dāht, gedāht*, Icel. *þōttr, þōtti*. See THINK.] **1.** Act or state of thinking; mental concentration on ideas as disting. from sense perceptions or emotions; reflection; cogitation.
2. Hence, a mental state chiefly characterized by a process of reflection; as: **a** Solicitude; anxious care; concern.
Take no *thought* for your life, what ye shall eat. *Matt.* vi. 25
b Meditation; serious consideration.
Fell this knyht in mochel *thoght.* *Gower.*
c Sorrowful thinking; grievous or pensive reflection.
Thought and affliction, passion, hell itself. *Hamlet*
3. A habit of thought; typical or customary ideas and impulses; hence, a natural group or sequence, or a particular development, of ideas, esp. one taken as expressing the dominant conception of a society, historical period, or department of culture; as, modern scientific *thought.*
Rich he was of holy *thought* and work. *Chaucer*
4. The thinking process taken as abstract or as personified; the function of conceiving, judging, and reasoning; understanding, intellect, as, man is endowed with *thought.*
This [faculty], to which I gave the name of the "elaborative faculty," — the faculty of relations or comparison, — constitutes what is properly denominated *thought* *Sir W. Hamilton.*
Sense particulars have reality indeed, but they have no universality; while the logical relations of ideas have universality but no reality, in other words, are in the first instance only *thought*, not knowledge. *James Ward.*
5. That which is thought; an idea or concept, a judgment, or a more elaborate construction of the reason; often, an imagining, fancy, opinion, disposition, or intention.
There is pansies, that 's for *thoughts.* *Shak.*
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears *Wordsworth*
6. The mental as distinguished from the material; consciousness; sentience.
The idea of . . *thought* as a nonextended reality, Spinoza derived from Descartes *N. Int. Encyc.*
7. A little; a trifle; as, be a *thought* more courteous.
Syn. — Idea, conception, imagination, conceit, notion, consideration; meditation, contemplation, deliberation.

thought'ed, *a.* Having thoughts; — chiefly in compounds.

thought'ful (thôt'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of, employed in, or inclined to, thought; contemplative; as, a *thoughtful* mind. *Chaucer.*
2. Moody. *Obs.*
3. Characterized by, concerned with, or devoted to, thought; as, *thoughtful* hours, walks.
4. Attentive, careful; mindful; heedful; as, *thoughtful* of gain; *thoughtful* in seeking truth or in little things.
5. Full of care; anxious; solicitous; troubled. *Now Rare.*
Thoughtful foresight, and tormenting care *Prior.*
6. Mindful of others; considerate; kind; as, it was very *thoughtful* of you to provide a carriage.
Syn. — THOUGHTFUL, CONSIDERATE, SOLICITOUS. THOUGHTFUL, as here compared (see PENSIVE), implies in general regard for others' interests or welfare; CONSIDERATE connotes esp. thought for others' feelings; SOLICITOUS implies concern or anxiety; as, courteous and *thoughtful* attention; "I had two warnings, . . . both most kind and *considerate*" (*Stevenson*); "She anticipated his wants, and was *solicitous* about his feelings" (*G. Eliot*). See CONSIDER, CARE.
— **thought'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **thought'ful-ness,** *n.*

thought'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of thoughts; deficient in the power of or capacity for thinking; stupid; dull.
Thoughtless as monarch oaks that shade the plain. *Dryden.*
2. Careless; heedless; as, a *thoughtless* person, or act.
— **thought'less-ly,** *adv.* — **thought'less-ness,** *n.*

Thou'let', *or* **Thou'let's', so-lu'tion** (to͞o'lĕ', -lĕz'). [After J. *Thoulet*, French chemist.] A heavy liquid consisting of a solution of potassium and mercuric iodides, used for determining specific gravities and separating minerals of different densities. Its maximum sp. gr. is nearly 3.2.

thou'sand (thou'zănd), *n.* [ME. *þousend, þusend*, AS *þūsend*; akin to OS. *thūsundig, thūsind*, OFries. *thusend*, D. *duizend*, G. *tausend*, OHG. *tūsunt, dūsunt*, Icel. *þūsund, þūshund*, Sw. *tusen*, Dan. *tusind*, Goth. *þūsundi*, Lith. *tukstantis*, Russ. *tysyacha*; for the first part cf. Skr. *tavas* strength, *tuvi* much, strong, and for the second cf. HUNDRED.] **1.** The number of ten hundred; ten times one hundred units or objects. See Note under HUNDRED, 1. A *thousand* of nails is 1,200, of slates 1,200, or sometimes 1,200.
2. Hence, indefinitely, a great number.
3. A symbol for one thousand units; as, 1,000, M, or ↀ.

thou'sand, *a.* Consisting of ten hundred; being ten times one hundred; hence, indefinitely, great in number.

thou'sand-fold' (-fōld'), *a.* A thousand times as much or as many.

thou'sand–head'ed, *a.* Having a thousand heads. — **thousand-headed cabbage**, Brussels sprouts. — **t. kale**, a kale the buds of which form green shoots the first season.

thou'sandth (thou'zăndth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after nine hundred and ninety-nine, — the ordinal of *thousand.*
2. Constituting or being one of a thousand equal parts into which a (whole) *thing* may be divided; the *tenth of a* hundredth; hence, hyperbolically, very small; minute.
3. Occurring as one, or as the last one, of very many; — used hyperbolically; as, to call for the *thousandth* time.

thou'sandth, *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by a thousand; one of a thousand equal parts into which a (whole) thing is or may be divided.

Thra'cian (thrā'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Thrace, in the ancient world the eastern part of the Balkan Peninsula, its boundaries varying in different periods. It was inhabited by semibarbarous tribes only for short periods having the semblance of a central government, and it easily fell before the successive attacks of Persians, Macedonians, and Romans

Thra'cian, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thrace; also, the language of the ancient Thracians, an Indo-European language related to the Illyrian, perh. the parent of Albanian.

thrall (thrôl), *n.* [ME. *thral, pral*, AS. *þræl*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *þræll*, Sw. *träl*, Dan. *træl*, prob. akin to AS. *þrægan* to run, Goth. *þragjan*, Gr. τρεχειν; cf. OHG. *dregil, drigil*, a servant.] **1.** A slave; bondman; theow (which see). *Now Hist. or Literary.* *Chaucer.*
Gurth, the born *thrall* of Cedric *Scott*
2. One who is in moral or mental slavery or bondage; a slave. "The *thrall* of Margaret's curse." *Shak.*

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thor'o, thor'o-fare', etc. Reformed spellings of THOROUGH, THOROUGHFARE, etc.

thorochique. † THORACIC

thor'ough-bore', *v. t.* To bore through. *Obs.* [fare. *Obs.*

thor'ough-gate', *n.* A thorough-

thor'ough-light'ed, *a.* = THROUGH-LIGHTED *Obs. or R.*

thor'ough-ly, *adv.* of THOROUGH. See -LY.

thor'ough-ness, *n.* See -NESS

throughout, *prep. & adv* = THROUGHOUT. *Obs.*

thor'ough-pass', *v. t.* To pass through. *Obs*

thoroughperced, *p. p.* Pierced through. *Obs.*

thor'ough-sped', *a.* Fully accomplished. *Obs. or R. Swift.*

thor'ough-stem', *n.* Boneset.

thor'ough-stitch' (*dial.* thĕr'ŭ-stĭch'), *adv.* Thoroughly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [plete. *Obs.*

thor'ough-stitched', *a.* Com-

thor'ough-wax', *n.* [See THOROUGH, THROUGH; WAX to grow.] **a** An apiaceous plant (*Bupleurum rotundifolium*) with perfoliate leaves. **b** Thoroughwort.

thorowe. † THOROUGH.

thorowowte. † THOROUGHWORT.

thorpole. † WHIRLPOOL.

thorpe'man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A villager. *Obs.*

Thorr. Var of THOR.

thorrocke. † THURROCK

Thors'day. † THURSDAY.

thorst. † THIRST.

thorst, thort. † *thurst, thurt*, *pret.* forms of THAR

thort (*dial.* thôt). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of THWART

thort'er (thôr'tĕr) Var. of THWARTER. *Scot.*

thort'er-some, *a* [Cf. THWART, *a.*] Stretching in all directions; perplexing. *Obs. Scot*

thortil. † THERETIL.

thoru, thorugh, thoruth, throw † THOROUGH.

thorun. † THORN

thoruout. † THOROUGHOUT

thorwe. † THROUGH.

thorwit. † THEREWITH.

thos. † THUS.

Thos (thŏz), *n.* A people of northern Tonkin, probably of Tai stock, agriculturists living in pile-built houses.

Thos. *Abbr.* Thomas.

Tho'sa-ite (thō'sȧ-īt). *D. Bib*

thosand, thossand. † THOUSAND.

Thoscan. † TUSCAN.

thosse, *n.* A kind of fish. *Obs.*

thost, *n.* [AS *post.*] Dung; excrement. *Obs.*

thou † THOUGH [in address.

thou, *v. t.* To use *thou, thy*, etc.,

Tho'u (thō'ū) *D. Bib.*

thouch. † THOUGH, TOUCH.

thoucte † THOUGHT.

Tho'u-e'ris, *n.* Ta-urt.

though-all, *conj* Although. *Obs*

thoughless, *conj* Yet; nevertheless. *Obs.*

thought † THOUGH. [THINK.

thought (thôt), *pret. & p. p.* of

thought, *n.* [Cf. THOFT.] = THWART, *n.*, 2. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

thought center *or* **centre.** *Physiol.* A portion or portions of the cerebrum supposed to be intimately connected with thinking.

thought'en (*dial.* thôt'n). Obs. or dial. Eng p. p of THINK.

thought'ive, *a.* Given to thought. *Obs.* [cle reading.

thought reading. Mind or mus-

thought'sick', *a.* Sickened by thinking. *Rare.* [*Obs.*

thought'some, *a.* Thoughtful.

thought transference. Telepathy.

thought'y (*Scot.* thŏĸ'ĭ). *a. Obs. or Scot.* Thoughtful; specif.: **a** Pensive. *Obs.* **b** Anxious. *Obs.* **c** Given to reflection. **d** Alert; attentive [nevertheless. *Obs.*

thoughwhether, *adv.* However;

thouh. † THOUGH

thouht, thouhte. † THOUGHT

thoumbe, thoume. † THUMB

thoun. † TOWN [DER.

thoundir, thounther. † THUN-

thounwange † THUNWANGE

thour. † TOUR [THROUGH

thourch, thourh, thourw † THUS. [art. *Obs*

thous Contr of *thou es, thou*

thou'sand-deal'. *n* A thousandth part; also, a thousand times. *Obs.*

thou'sand-jack'et, *n* The ribbonwood of New Zealand, the inner bark of which consists of a great number of layers.

thou'sand-leaf', *n.* Yarrow.

thou'sand-leg'ged ta'ble (-lĕg'ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd') A gate-legged table.

thousand legs. A millepede or galleyworm; — called also **thou'sand-leg'ged worm'**

thou'se. Scot. & dial Eng. contract. of *thou shalt.* [SAND.

thousent, thousond. † THOU-

thoust. Thou art; thou shalt; thou shouldst. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* [Eng. var. of THOUGHT.

thout (*dial.* thôt). Obs. or dial.

thout, *v.* To thou. *Obs.*

thout (thōt), *n.* & *v.* Sob. *Scot.*

thouth, thouthe † THOUGHT.

thow. † THO, THOLE, THOSE.

THOU, THOUGH, TWO

thow (thō). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var of THAW.

thow'el, thowl (thō'ĕl; thōl) Var. of THOLE [ous *Obs.*

thowen, *a.* [See THEW.] Virtu-

thowen p. p. of THEE *Obs*

thowgh. † THOUGH

thowle. † THOLE.

thow'less (thou'lĕs). Var of THEWLESS. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

thowsande, thowsend. † THOUSAND. [Eng. of THOUGHT, *n.* & *v.*

thowt (*dial.* thôt). Obs. or dial.

thowth, thowthe. † THOUGH, THOUGHT.

thoyle. † THOLE.

thoys. † THOSE

thra, thraa. † THRO

thrack (*dial.* thrăk), *v. t.* To burden; to pack full. *Obs or Dial. Eng* [the mine. *Obs.*

thrack'scat', *n.* Metal still in

Thra'co-Il-lyr'i-an (thrā'kō-ĭ-lĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a family of Indo-European languages comprising Thracian, Illyrian, and Albanian. Little is known of the ancient tongues, though analogies have been sought with the Hellenic.

Thra'co-Phryg'i-an (-frĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to both Thrace and Phrygia.

thrad, *p. p* [AS. *þrǽd*, p. p of *þrǽdan.*] Punished; castigated. *Obs.* [THREAD

thradde. † *trod*, pret of

thrael (thrāl), *n.* [See THRALL.] *Scand. Hist.* A thrall.

thraep (*Scot.* thrāp). Obs. or *Scot.* var of THREAP.

thraet. † THREAT.

thraf. Obs pret. of THRIVE.

thrafe. † THRAVE.

thraft'ly, *adv.* [Cf. AS *þrafian* to urge, to reprove.] Chidingly; surlily *Obs. Scot.*

thrag, *v. t* To fell (timber). *Obs.*

thragf (thrăf). Scot of THRAVE.

thrail (thrāl), *n.* Flail. *Dial. Eng.*

thrain (thrān), *n.* Refrain. *Scot.*

thrais. Obs. pl. of THRAVE

thral, thrale. † THRALL.

thral'dom. Var. of THRALLDOM.

thralhed, *n* = THRALLHOOD. *Obs.*

thral'hood, *n.* [*thrall* + *-hood.*] Thralldom; servitude. *Obs.*

thrall. † THROLLY.

thrall, *n.* A stand for barrels, milk pans, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

3. Slavery; bondage; servitude; thralldom. *Tennyson.*
Syn. — See SERF.

thrall (thrôl), *a.* Enslaved; subjugated; subject. *Archaic.*

thrall, *v. t.* To enslave; enthrall. *Archaic. Spenser.*

thral'dom, thral'dom (thrôl'dŭm), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *prældōmr.* See THRALL; -DOM.] The condition of a thrall; slavery; bondage; state of servitude.

thrash (thrăsh), **thresh** (thrĕsh), *v. t.;* THRASHED (thrăsht), THRESHED (thrĕsht); THRASH'ING, THRESH'ING. [ME. *preshen, preschen,* AS. *perscan,* akin to D. *dorschen,* OD. *derschen,* G. *dreschen,* OHG. *dreskan,* Icel. *þreskja,* Sw. *tröska,* Dan. *tærske,* Goth. *þriskan,* Lith. *traszketi* to rattle, Russ. *tresk* a crash, OSlav. *troska* a stroke of lightning.] **1.** To beat soundly, as with a stick or whip; to strike; pound; flog; drub; as, he *thrashed* him well. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*

Thou art here but to *thrash* Trojans. *Shak.*

2. To beat out grain from, as wheat stalks; to beat off, as the kernels of grain; as, to *thresh,* or sometimes *thrash,* wheat, rye, or oats; to *thresh* over the old straw; — in this sense now commonly spelt *thresh.*

3. *Naut.* To sail (a ship) to windward in a lively sea.

☞ Both forms are in use in all the meanings, but in present usage, both literary and colloquial, *thresh* is chiefly used in sense 2, *thrash* in senses 1 and 3.

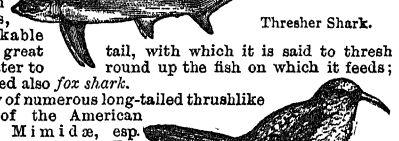
thrash, thresh, *v. i.* **1.** To practice threshing grain or the like; — in this sense now commonly spelt *thresh.*

2. Hence: **a** To labor; toil. *Now Rare.* **b** To move violently; to toss about; as, to *thrash* about in bed with a high fever. **c** *Naut.* To sail to windward in a fresh breeze and lively sea.

thrash, thresh, *n.* Act of thrashing or threshing; *Naut.,* specif. (in this sense usually *thrash*), act of sailing to windward in a fresh breeze and a lively sea. See THRASH, *Note.*

thrash'er (thrăsh'ẽr), **thresh'er** (thrĕsh'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that thrashes or threshes; as: **a** A flail or a threshing machine. **b** A person who uses a flail.

2. Also **thrasher,** *or* **thresher, shark.** A large shark (*Alopias vulpes*) of the American and European coasts, remarkable for its great tail, with which it is said to thresh the water to round up the fish on which it feeds; — called also *fox shark.*



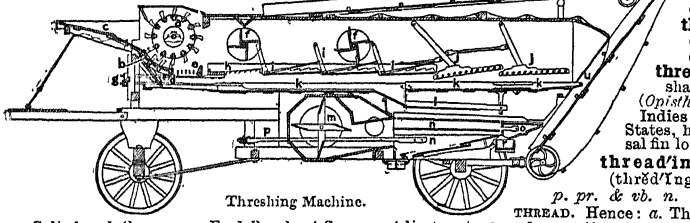
Thresher Shark.

3. Any of numerous long-tailed thrushlike birds of the American family Mimidæ, esp. those of the genus *Toxostoma.* Thrashers are singers and mimics, being closely allied to the mocking bird. The brown thrasher of the eastern United States is rusty above and white below streaked with dark brown. The California thrasher (*T. rediviviun*) is brown above and unstriped buffy below. Cf. SAGE THRASHER.



Thrasher.

thrash'ing, thresh'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of THRASH, THRESH. — **threshing,** *or* **thrashing, floor,** a floor or ground space for threshing or treading out grain, as practiced in the Orient. — **t. machine,** a machine for separating grain from straw.



Threshing Machine.

a Cylinder; *b* Concave; *c* Feed Board; *d* Concave Adjuster; *e* Grates; *f, f,* Beaters; *g* Crank and Pitmans driving Riddle (*h, i, j*) and Grain Pan (*k, k*); *u, u* Straw Stacker, with apron folded for transportation; *l* Distributor; *m* Fan for blast; *n, n* Shoe with Sieves and Screen; *o* Tail Shoe; *p* Crank and Pitman driving Shoe; *r* Tailing Spout; *t* Grain Spout.

Thra'so (thrā'sō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θράσων Thraso, a braggart, fr. θρασύς bold, overbold.] A braggart soldier in Terence's "Eunuch."

thra-son'i-cal (thrā-sŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See THRASO. Cf. L. *Thrasonianus.*] Of, pert. to, like, or characteristic of, Thraso; bragging; boastful. — **thra-son'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Cæsar's *thrasonical* brag of "I came, saw, and overcame." *Shak.*

thread (thrĕd), *n.* [ME. *threed, pred,* AS. *þrǣd;* akin to D. *draad,* G. *draht* wire, thread, OHG. *drât,* Icel. *þrâðr* a thread, Sw. *tråd,* Dan. *traad,* and AS. *þrâwan* to twist. See THROW; cf. THRID.] **1.** A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance, drawn out to some length; a compound cord of two or more single yarns doubled, or joined together, and twisted; often specif., cotton thread or, in some places, linen.

2. A filament, as of a flower, or of any fibrous substance, as of bark; also, fine line, as of gold or silver, or of mercury in a thermometer; specif.: **a** *Mining.* A very thin seam or vein. **b** *Decorative Art.* A very thin and small line of color on a surface, as distinguished from a band.

3. *Mech.* The projecting helical rib of a screw, the successive turns of which are often called *teeth.* Screws are made with one or more such ribs. In a single-threaded screw, or one having but one helical rib, the distance between corresponding points in successive turns is the total, or **true, pitch,** and is also equal to the *lead,* or distance which the screw advances in one turn. In multiple-threaded screws (or those with two or more helical ribs) arranged with the threads equidistant from each other, the distance between corresponding points in any two successive teeth measured parallel to the axis, is the **divided,** or **apparent, pitch;** and of this the *true pitch* or *lead* (the distance between consecutive turns of the same rib) is a multiple. Thus, in a two-threaded screw, the *lead* or *total pitch* is twice the divided pitch; in a three-threaded screw, three times the divided pitch, etc. See SCREW.



Thread, 3. 1 Single-threaded Screw; 2 Double-threaded Screw, with one thread incompletely cut. In fig. 1, the Distances between Consecutive Edges, *aaaaa,* of teeth is the Lead or Pitch. In fig. 2, the Distance between Alternate Edges, *aaa* or *bbb,* is the Lead or True Pitch, and the Distance between Consecutive Edges, *ababab,* is the Divided, or Apparent, Pitch

4. See MEASURE, *Table.*

5. Something running through the entire course of a thing and serving to connect its parts; connecting line; esp., chief line of thought, argument, or the like; as, the *thread* of existence, of a discourse, of association.

6. = CLEW, 2. *Rare.*

7. Composition; quality; fineness. *Obs. B. Jonson.*

8. Short for THREAD OF LIFE. *Obs. or R. Chaucer.*

thread of a stream. = FILUM AQUÆ. — **t. of life,** the course of individual existence, esp. as fabled in ancient times to be spun and cut by the Fates.

thread (thrĕd), *v. t.;* THREAD'ED; THREAD'ING. **1.** To pass a thread through the eye of; as, to *thread* a needle.

2. To put on a thread; to string, as beads; also, to make by stringing; as, to *thread* a daisy chain.

3. To pass, pierce, or penetrate through (a narrow or intricate passageway); also, to make (one's way), esp. carefully, through or between obstacles.

Heavy trading ships . . . *threading* the Bosphorus. *Mitford.*

4. *Mech.* To form a thread or threads on or in; specif., to form an external thread on, as distinguished from *tap.*

5. To wind a thread on, as in ornamental glasswork.

thread'bare' (-bâr'), *a.* **1.** Worn so that the thread is bare or visible; having the nap wholly worn off, or so in places; as, *threadbare* clothes. "A *threadbare* cope." *Chaucer.*

2. Worn or become bare; destitute. *Obs. or R. Hoccleve.*

3. Fig.: Worn out; trite; hackneyed; without novelty or interest; as, a *threadbare* subject.

4. Wearing threadbare clothes; shabby.

thread cell. *Zoöl.* A nematocyst.

thread'ed, *a.* Furnished with a thread or threads.

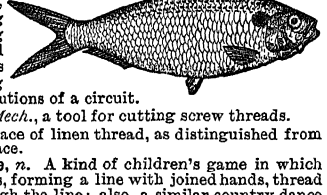
thread eel. Any of many oceanic eels of the genus *Nemichthys* which have a very slender body and slender recurved jaws. They grow to a length of two or three feet.

thread'er (thrĕd'ẽr), *n.* One that threads; as: **a** A device for threading needles. **b** Any of various machines, some automatic, used for cutting screw threads, as on bolts, pipes, etc.

thread'fin' (-fĭn'), *n.* Any fish of the family Polynemidæ.

thread'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **a** The cutlass fish. **b** The cobbler fish. **c** = THREADFIN.

thread herring. **a** The gizzard shad. **b** A species of herring (*Opisthonema oglinum*) of the West Indies and east coast of the United States, having the last ray of the dorsal fin long and slender.



Thread Herring b. (⅛)

thread'ing (thrĕd'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of THREAD. Hence: *a.* That threads; specif., *Elec.,* linking with; passing through; — said of magnetic lines of force linking with the convolutions of a circuit.

threading tool, *Mech.,* a tool for cutting screw threads.

thread lace. Lace of linen thread, as distinguished from cotton or silk lace.

thread'-nee'dle, *n.* A kind of children's game in which the participants, forming a line with joined hands, thread their way through the line; also, a similar country dance figure; — called also **thread'-the-nee'dle.**

thread'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Any long, slender nematode, esp. the pinworm or a species of *Filaria* or an allied genus.

thread'y (-ĭ), *a.* Like a thread; slender; filamentous; as, *thready* roots; also, containing, consisting of, or covered with, thread. — **thready pulse,** *Med.,* a scarcely perceptible rapid pulse occurring in shock and shortly before death.

thrap, threap (thrĕp), *v. t.;* THREAPED, THREEPED (thrēpt); THREAP'ING, THREEP'ING. [AS. *þréapian* to rebuke.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To speak against; to contradict.

2. To assert, maintain, or repeat, obstinately or pertinaciously; also, to contend or argue against with obstinacy.

3. To assert to be, to call; name. *Obs.*

4. To urge the acceptance of; to press.

5. To scold; chide; also, to beat; thrash.

threap, threep (thrēp), *v. i. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

1. To dispute; argue; also, to quarrel; fight.

2. To complain; also, to chide or scold.

threap, threep, *n. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** The act of one who threaps, as in contradiction, disputing, or complaining.

2. A tradition; legend; report.

3. A blow; a sharp stroke.

threat (thrĕt), *n.* [ME. *þreat,* AS. *þréat* crowd, oppression, akin to *þréotan* to vex, G. *verdriessen,* OHG. *irdriozan,* Icel. *þrjōta* to fail, want, lack, Goth. *usþriutan* to vex, to trouble, and prob. to Russ. *trudit'* to impose a task, irritate, vex, L. *trudere* to push. Cf. ABSTRUSE, INTRUDE, OBTRUDE, PROTRUDE, THREAT, *v.*] **1.** Crowd; press; throng; troop. *Obs.*

2. Oppression; force; punishment; trouble. *Obs.*

3. The expression of an intention to inflict evil or injury on another; the declaration or indication of an evil, loss, or pain to come; menace; threatening; denunciation; sometimes, *Law,* specif., an expression of an intention to inflict loss or harm on another by illegal means, esp. when effecting coercion or duress of the person threatened.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats.* *Shak.*

threat, *v. t.* [ME. *þreten* to oppress, threaten, AS. *þréatian.* See THREAT, *n.*] **1.** To press; urge; also, to oppress; maltreat; vex; trouble; reprove; chide. *Obs.*

2. To threaten. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng. Shak.*

threat, *v. i.* To threaten. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

threat'en (thrĕt'n), *v. t.;* THREAT'ENED (-nd); THREAT'EN-ING (-'n-ĭng). [ME. *þretenen,* fr. ME. *þreten,* AS. *þréatian;* cf. AS. *þréatnian* to urge, to compel. See THREAT, *v. t.*] **1.** To utter threats against; to menace; to inspire with apprehension; to alarm, or attempt to alarm, as with the promise of something evil or disagreeable; to warn.

Let us straitly *threaten* them, that they speak henceforth to no man in this name. *Acts* iv. 17.

2. To assert or declare positively. *Obs.*

3. To give signs of the approach of (something evil or unpleasant); to indicate as impending; to portend; to announce the conditional infliction of; as, to *threaten* war.

The skies look grimly
And *threaten* present blusters. *Shak.*

4. To plan; intend; purpose; — an incorrect usage.

Syn. — THREATEN, MENACE. THREATEN (the Saxon word) is rather more direct and straightforward in its meaning than MENACE (the Latin), which often suggests a threatening or hostile aspect; as, "The magistrates . . . solicited, commanded, *threatened,* urged" (*Milton*); "Is it not experience which renders a dog apprehensive of pain, when you *menace* him or lift up the whip?" (*Locke*); he did not actually *threaten* me, but his tone was *menacing.* See IMMINENT.

threat'en, *v. i.* **1.** To use threats or menaces.

2. To have a threatening appearance; to be or become threatening; to indicate approaching loss, pain, or the like.

Though the seas *threaten,* they are merciful. *Shak.*

three (thrē), *a.* [ME. *þre, preo, þri,* AS. *þrī, þrēe,* masc., *þréo,* fem. and neut.; akin to OFries. *thre,* OS. *thria, threa,* D. *drie,* G. *drei,* OHG. *drī,* Icel. *þrīr,* Dan. & Sw. *tre,* Goth. *þreis,* Lith. *trys,* Ir., Gael., & W. *tri,* Russ. *tri,* L. *tres,* Gr. τρεῖς, Skr. *tri.* Cf. 1st DRILLING, TERN, *a.,* THIRD, THIRTEEN, THIRTY, TIERCE, TRAMMEL, TREY, TRI-, TRIAD, TRINITY, TRIPOD.] One more than two; two and one; — a cardinal numeral used attributively, often with ellipsis of the noun; as, only *three* were present.

three'-arm', *or* **three'-armed',** **protractor,** *Surv. & Navig.,* a station pointer; — so called from its three arms. — **t.-ball match,** *Golf,* three rival players, each playing his own ball. — **t. balls.** = GOLDEN BALLS. — **t.-card mon'te** (mŏn'tē), a game in which three cards are dexterously thrown on the table by a gambler, and the victim is induced to bet that he can pick out one previously named and shown. *Hoyle.* — **t.-centered,** *or* **-centred,** arch, an arch the intrados curve of which is described from three centers. See ARCH, *Illust.*(9). — **T. Chapters, the,** three things condemned by the Emperor Justinian in an edict (also called by this name) issued in 544, attempting to reconcile the Monophysites to the church. They were (1) Theodore of Mopsuestia and his writings, (2) the writings of Theodoret of Cyrus in defense of Nestorius, and (3) the letter which Ibas of Edessa is said to have written to the Persian Maris. — **t.-deck vessel.** See DECK, *n.,* 2. — **T. Emperors' League.** See DREIKAISERBUND. — **t. F's, the,** *Pol. Econ.,* fixity of tenure, fair rent, and freedom of sale, as advocated by some writers, tenants, etc., in Great Britain and Ireland. See LAND LEAGUE; TENANT RIGHT. — **T. Kings of Cologne.** See under KING. — **t. L's, the,** *Naut.,* lead, latitude, and lookout, attention to which is essential to safe navigation. — **T. Musketeers, the,** *or* (French) **Les Trois' Mous'-que-taires'** (lā trwȧ' mōōs'kĕ-târ'), three close friends in the romance of that name and its sequels by Dumas *père,* being *Aramis* (the Chevalier d'Herblay), educated to take holy orders, the mildest but keenest of the trio; *Athos* (Comte de la Fère), a typical French aristocrat of the pre-Revolutionary period; and *Porthos* (M. du Vallon), the embodiment of physical strength and good-fellowship, — all wonderful swordsmen. — **t. per cents.** *Finance.* See THREE, *n.,* 4. *Colloq.* — **t.-piece bow** (bō). See BOW, *n.,* 2. — **t.-point perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE, *n.,* 3. — **t.-point problem,** *Navig. & Surv.,* the problem of locating the point of observation from the observed angles subtended by three known sides of a triangle, either by mathematical calculation or by plotting with a station pointer. See REVOLVER, *n.,* 2. — **t.-point,** *or* **t.-way,** *adv.* — **thrawn'ness,** *n. All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

thrawn'gab'bit (-găb'ĭt), *a* Having a distorted mouth; also, quarrelsome; peevish. *Scot.*

thre. ✝ THREE.

thread bare'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

thread board. *Cotton Spinning* In a ring frame, one of two or more hinged boards holding the wire eyes through which the yarn is drawn after twisting.

thread'dle Var. of THREADLE

thread'en (thrĕd'n), *a.* Made of thread. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

thread'flow'er (thrĕd'flou'ẽr), *n.* Any gesneriaceous plant of the genus *Nematanthus;* — from the long slender peduncles of the crimson flowers.

thread'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* Riverweed.

thread'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

threa'dle (thrē'd'l), *v. t.* To thread *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

thread'-leg'ged bug (-lĕg'ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd'; 151). A spider bug.

thread'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Having the form of a thread.

thread'-the-nee'dle, *n.* = THREAD-NEEDLE.

threal ✝ THRALL.

threap'en, *v. t.* & *i.* [See THREAP, *v. t.*] To threaten; rebuke; to assert positively. *Obs.*

threat'en-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

threat'en-er, *n.* One who threatens.

threat'en-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of THREATEN. — **threat'en-ing-ly,** *adv.*

threat'ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Obs. or Scot.* — **threat'ful-ly,** *adv.*

threat'less, *a.* See -LESS.

threattene ✝ THIRTEEN.

threave (thrēv). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THRAVE.

thred, thredde ✝ THIRD.

thread. Thread. *Ref. Sp.*

thredbar. ✝ THREADBARE.

thred'en. ✝ THREADEN.

thrall'age (thrôl'ĭj), *n. Obs.* **1.** Slavery; bondage. **2.** Straits; perplexity. [*Illst.*]

thrall'born, *a.* Born in slavery.

thrall'ess, *n.* [*thrall* + *-ess*] A female slave. *Obs.*

thrall'ful, *a.* Enslaved. *Obs.*

thrall'-less, *a* **a** Without thralls. **b** Not enslaved or in bondage.

thral'ship, *n.* Thralldom *Obs.*

thraly. ✝ THROLY.

thram, *v. i.* To thrive. *Scot.*

thram'mel (thrăm'ĕl), *n.* Rope to fasten a yoke to a stall. *Scot.*

thra-neen' (trȧ-nēn'). Var. of TRANEEN. *Ire.* [THRING.]

thrang. ✝ *throng,* pret. of **thrang** (*dial.* thrăng) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THRONG.

thrange, *p. a.* [Cf. THRING to press.] Oppressed. *Obs.*

thrang'er-y (thrăng'gẽr-ĭ), *n.* = THRANGITY. *Scot.*

thrang'i-ty (-jĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. THRONG.] Business; bustle. *Scot.*

thra'nite (thrā'nīt), *n.* [Gr. θρανίτης, fr θράνος a bench.] See GALLEY, 2. [FRAP. *Rare.*]

thrap (thrăp), *v. t Naut* = **thrap'ple** (thrăp'l). Var. of THROPPLE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Thra-sa'ë-tos (thrā-sā'ē-tŏs), *n.* [NL, fr Gr. θρασύς bold + ἀετός eagle.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the harpy eagle.

Thra-se'as (thrā-sē'ăs). *Bib.*

thrash (thrăsh), **thresh** (thrĕsh), *n.* A rush (plant). *Scot.*

thrash'el (thrăsh'l; thrĕsh'l). Var. of 2d THRESHEL. *Dial. Eng.*

thrasht Thrashed. *Ref. Sp.*

Thrask'ite (thrăsk'ĭt), *n.* An adherent of John Thraske (fl. 1618), who held that the Jewish ceremonial law also binds Christians. [Thrasonical. *R.*]

thra-son'ic (thrā-sŏn'ĭk), *a. Obs.* [Eng. pret. of THRUST.]

thrast (thrăst). Obs. or dial. **thrast,** *v. t.* & *i.* [AS *þrǣstan.*] To press; constrain. *Obs.*

thrast, *n.* A crowd; host. *Obs.*

thrast, *n* A thunderclap. *Obs.*

thrat. ✝ THREAT.

thrat, *a.* Wide; — of nostrils. *Obs*

thratch, *n. & v. t.* Gasp, as in the death agony *Obs. Scot*

thratte. Obs. pret. of THREAT

thratty. ✝ THIRTY.

thrau. ✝ THROW.

thrave (thrāv), Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *throve,* pret of THRIVE.

thrave (thrāv). *n.* [ME. *prave, preve,* fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *þrefi,* Dan. *trave.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A bundle; a number; a quantity

2. A sheaf *Obs.*

3 A measure containing twenty-four sheaves, as of corn.

4 Crowd; throng.

thraw (*Scot.* thrô; thrä). Obs. or Scot. var. of THRALL

thraw (thrô; thrä) Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng var. of THROW.

thraw, *n.* [See THROE.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Throe; agony. **b** Ill humor; anger *Scot.*

thraw, *v. i.* To be in pain. *Scot.*

thraw, *a.* = THRAWART. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

thra'wart (thrä'wẽrt; thrô'ẽrt), *a.* [Cf. AS. *þrāwan* to hoist, to turn, E. THROW.] *Scot* **a** Crooked; twisted. **b** Stubborn; perverse; peevish. **c** Reluctant; backward. **d** Unpropitious; adverse. — **thra'wart-like'** *a. Scot.* — **thra'wart-ness,** *n. Obs. Scot.*

thraw'-crook', thraw'-cruk' (thrô'krŏk'; thrä'-). Scot vars of THROW-CROOK.

thrawe. ✝ THROW, THROE.

thraw'-gab'bit (thrô'găb'ĭt; thrä'-), *a.* Peevish *Scot.*

thrawn (*Scot.* thrôn, thrän), *a.* [Dial. form of *thrown.*] Crooked; misshapen; perverse. — **thrawn'-**

switch, *Elec.*, a switch connected with three circuits. — **three professions, the.** See PROFESSION, 3. — **t. R's, the,** a jocose expression for reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic, taken as the fundamentals of education. — **t. sheets in the wind,** unsteady from drink. *Sailors' Slang.* — **T. Sisters, the,** *Myth.*, the three Fates. See FATE, *n*, 4. — **t.-syllable law,** *Lat. Gram.*, the law limiting the primary accent to one of the last three syllables of a word. — **T. Tail'ors of Too'ley Street** (tōō'lĭ), three tailors who, according to George Canning, began a petition to Parliament with the words: "We, the People of England;" hence, commonly, any small body of men unwarrantedly assuming to represent many. — **t. thirds, t. threads,** a drink composed of three malt liquors mixed. Cf. ENTIRE, *n.*, 2. *Obs.* — **t.-tie joint,** *Railroads*, a long spliced joint for rails in which the splice extends over three ties; hence, any supported rail joint. *Camp.* — **t. times three,** three cheers thrice repeated. — **t. trees,** the gallows, as being formed by two uprights and a crosspiece. *Obs.* — **t.-wire system,** *Elec.*, an electric system using three wires; a constant potential system of distribution in which lamps or other receiving devices are connected between either one of two main conductors and a third wire or "neutral."

three (thrē), *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than two; three units or objects.
2. A symbol representing three units, as 3, iii, or III.
3. A playing card, die, or domino, with three spots or pips.
4. *pl. Finance.* Securities bearing three per cent interest per annum; — often called *three per cents. Colloq.*
5. *pl.* A set of three cards of one denomination, as in poker.
6. Short for *three o'clock*, etc.

three'-coat', *a. Arch.* Having, or consisting of, three coats; — commonly referring to plastering which consists of pricking up, floating, and a finishing coat (called in the United States, a scratch coat, browning, and finishing coat).

three'-col'or, three'-col'our, *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a photomechanical process employing printings in three colors, as red, yellow, and blue. See COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

three'-cor'nered (-kôr'nĕrd; 87), *a.* Having three corners, or angles; as, a *three-cornered* hat (= COCKED HAT a). **three-cornered constituency,** *Eng. Hist.*, a constituency in which, with three members to be returned at one election, a voter could vote for only two candidates. Several were created in 1876 for purposes of minority representation, but were not found practicable and were abolished in 1885.

three'-deck'er (87), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks, as formerly a ship of the line.
2. Any structure having three floors, stories, or tiers; — often used attributively; as, a *three-decker* tenement.
3. The Communion table, reading desk, and pulpit arranged one above the other on three separate levels, as in the chancels of some old churches. *Colloq.*

three'-field', *a. Eng. Hist.* Designating, or pertaining to, a system of land cultivation (also called **three-course system**) formerly common in England and now in the Russian mir. Under this the common land is divided into three parts or fields (sometimes called **trinity fields**), of which one or two in rotation lie fallow in each year, the rest being cultivated. A system by which the common land was divided into two fields and similarly cultivated is called the **two-field,** or **two-course, system.**

> Nothing . . could be rasher than the assumption that the *three-course system* of tillage was common in the England of the 7th century. We have little evidence that it was practiced in the 11th, perhaps some evidence that it was not unknown in the 5th. But "the two-course system" can be traced as far, and seems to have been as common, if not commoner, in the 13th century.
> *F. W. Maitland.*

three'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* [ME. *preofald*; cf. AS. *þri(e)feald.*] Consisting of three, or thrice repeated; triple; as, *threefold* justice; a *threefold* cord.
threefold purchase *or* **tackle,** a tackle of two treble blocks.

three'fold', *adv.* Thrice; triply; also, very much; greatly.

three'-half'pence' (-hā'pĕns; -hāf'pĕns; *cf.* HALFPENNY), *n.* A small English silver coin of Queen Elizabeth worth 1½ pence (3 c. U. S. money); also, a silver coin struck under William IV. and Queen Victoria for circulation in India.

three'-hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Having three hands.
2. *Games.* Performed or played by three hands or players.

three'-leaved' (-lēvd'; 87), *a.* Also **three'-leafed'** (-lēft'). Having three leaves or leaflets. — **three-leaved ivy,** poison ivy. — **t. maple,** the box elder. — **t. nightshade,** trillium.

three'-leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd'; 87, 151), *a.* Having three legs; specif., designating a race between contestants run in pairs having the proximate legs bound together, the pairs being thus conceived of as running on three legs.
three-legged escapement. See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

three'-line', *a. Print.* Having the depth of three lines of text type; as, a *three-line* initial. Also designating three-line pica.

three'-mile', *a.* Of or pertaining to three miles; as, the **three-mile limit,** or the limit of the marine belt (the **three-mile belt** *or* **zone**) of three miles included in territorial waters (which see) of a state.

three'pence (thrĭp'ĕns; thrĕp'ĕns), *n.* The sum of three pence (about 6 cents U. S.); also, a silver coin of this value.

three'pen-ny (thrĭp'ĕn-ĭ; thrĕp'-), *a.* Costing or worth three pence; hence, worth but little, poor; mean.

three'-phase' (thrē'fāz'), *a Elec.* Relating to, or employing, alternating currents of three different phases. See PHASE, *n.*, 3. — **three'-phas'er** (-fāz'ĕr), *n.*

three'-pile', *n.* The costliest kind of velvet, having a fine, thick pile. *Obs.* *Shak.*

three'-piled' (-pīld'), *a. Obs.* **1.** Having the quality of three-pile; best; most costly; hence, extravagant. *Shak.*
2. Accustomed to wearing three-pile; hence, of high rank, or wealth. "*Three-pyled* people." *Beau. & Fl.*

three'-ply', *a.* Consisting of three distinct parts, as of three webs interwoven, or of three veneers glued together with opposing grains; threefold; also, passing through three thicknesses; as, a *three-ply* rivet.

three'-port', *a.* Having three ports; specif.: Designating a type of two-cycle internal-combustion engine in which the mixture enters the crank case through a port uncovered by the piston near the end of its stroke. Cf. TWO-PORT.

three'-quar'ter (87), **three'-quar'ters,** *a.* Denoting three fourths of a whole; specif., *Paint.*, designating a portrait measuring 30 inches by 25, or one showing the figure down to the hips only. — **three-quarter binding,** a style of bookbinding with the leather back extending farther out on the sides than half binding, and having extra large leather corners. — **three-quarters nelson.** See HALF NELSON.

three'score' (thrē'skōr'; 201), *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

three'some (thrē'sŭm), *a.* [*three* + 1st *-some.*] Performed, or engaged in, by three persons; as, a *threesome* dance or match. — *n.* Something in which three persons participate; specif., *Golf*, a match in which three persons participate, one playing his ball against the ball of the other two, the latter playing each stroke alternately.

three'-square', *a.* **1.** Having an equilateral triangular cross section; — said esp of a kind of file.
2. Cross; irritable. *Dial Eng.*

three'-way', *a.* Pertaining to or connected with three ways; serving to connect three ways or passages, as channels, pipes, etc.; as, a *three-way* cock.
three-way spread. See THREE-SPREAD.

threne (thrēn), *n.* [L. *threnus*, Gr. θρῆνος. Cf. DRONE.]
1. Lamentation; threnody; dirge. *Obs. or R. Shak.*
> The *threnes* . . of the prophet Jeremiah. *Jer. Taylor*

2. A refrain; also, a folk tale, esp. one dealing with the supernatural. *Scot.*

thre-net'ic (thrē-nĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. θρηνήτικος. See THRENE.]
thre-net'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Pert. to a threne; mournful.

thre'node (thrē'nōd; thrĕn'ōd; 277), *n.* [See THRENODY.] A threnody. — **thre-no'di-al** (thrē-nō'dĭ-ăl), **thre-no'di-an** (-ăn), **thre-nod'ic** (-nŏd'ĭk), *a.* — **thren'o-dist** (thrĕn'ō-dĭst), *n.*

thren'o-dy (thrĕn'ō-dĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Gr. θρηνωδία; θρῆνος a dirge + ᾠδή a song. See THRENE; ODE.] A song of lamentation; a dirge or funeral song.

thresh (thrĕsh), *v. t. & i.*; THRESHED (thrĕsht); THRESH'ING. To beat, etc. See THRASH.

thresh'er, *n.* One that threshes. See THRASHER.

thresh'old (thrĕsh'ōld), *n.* [ME. *threswold, preshwold*, AS. *þerscwald*, better *þerscold*, fr. *perscan* to thresh; akin to Icel. *þreskjöldr*, Sw. *tröskel*, Dan. *tærskel.* See THRESH.]
1. The plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies under a door, esp. of a dwelling house, church, temple, or the like; the doorsill; hence, entrance; gate; door.
2. Hence, the place or point of entering or beginning; entrance; outset; as, the *threshold* of life or of an enterprise.
3. *Psychol.* Bare perceptibility or discrimination determined by the relation of a stimulation to its effect on consciousness. The point where the effect of the stimulation is just discernible is called the **threshold of consciousness;** the point where an alteration of a perceived stimulation is just perceptible is called the **threshold of discrimination.** The term (*Schwelle*) was first used in psychology by Herbart; its present significance was developed by Fechner.

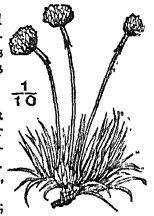
thrice (thris), *adv.* [ME. *thries; thrie* thrice (AS. *þriga, þriwa*) + *-s*, the adverbial suffix. See THREE; -WARDS.]
1. Three times. "*Thrice* in vain." *Spenser.*
> Before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me *thrice. Matt* xxvi. 34.

2. In a threefold manner or degree; hence, more loosely and with intensive force, repeatedly; fully.
> *Thrice* is he armed that hath his quarrel just. *Shak.*

thrice after other, thrice in succession. *Obs. or Dial.*

thrift (thrĭft), *n.* [ME. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *prift.* See THRIVE.] **1.** A thriving condition; prosperity; success; good fortune. "Now good *thrift* have he." *Chaucer.*
2. Good husbandry; economical management; frugality.
> They had been trained in *thrift* and economy. *Froude.*

3. Work; occupation; employment. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. Savings; hoarded wealth. *Scot. Obs. or R.*
5. Vigorous growth, as of a plant.
6. Any species of *Statice*; esp., a tufted scapose plumbaginaceous plant (*S. armeria*) found on mountains and seacoasts of the north temperate zone. It has heads of pink or white flowers.



Thrift (*Statice armeria*).

Syn. — Frugality, economy.

thrift'y (thrĭf'tĭ), *a.*; THRIFT'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); THRIFT'I-EST. **1.** Given to, or evincing, thrift; characterized by economy and good management; provident.
> He hath so much youth and vigor left, of which he hath not been *thrifty. Swift.*

2. Thriving by industry and frugality; increasing in wealth; prosperous.
3. Evidencing prosperity or thrift. *Obs.*
4. Serviceable; useful. *Obs.*
5. Secured by thrift; well husbanded. *Obs. or R.*
> The *thrifty* hire I saved under your father. *Shak.*

6. Growing vigorously; thriving; as, a *thrifty* plant or colt.
Syn. — Sparing, economical, saving, careful. See FRUGAL.

thrill (thrĭl), *n.* [AS. *pyrel* an aperture. See THRILL, *v. t.*] A nostril. *Obs.*

thrill, *v. t.*; THRILLED (thrĭld); THRILL'ING. [ME. *thrillen* to pierce; prob. the same word as *pirlen* to pierce (see THIRL), and not akin to *drill.*] **1.** To perforate with a pointed instrument; to bore; transfix; thirl; drill. *Obs.*
2. Hence, to affect emotionally as if by something that pierces; to cause to have a shivering, throbbing, or tingling sensation; to penetrate and pervade with feeling; as, *to thrill* one with delight or horror.
3. To hurl; throw; cast. *Obs.*

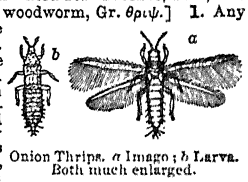
thrill, *v. i.* **1.** To pierce, as something sharp; to penetrate; esp., to pass, move, or act, causing a tingling or shivering sensation; as, a discordant sound *thrills* through the ear.
2. To feel a tingling or shivering sensation, as, from pleasure, pain, or the like; as, to *thrill* with delight or horror.
3. To move or act tremulously; to vibrate; tremble; as, the earth *thrills*; his voice *thrilled* with emotion.

thrill, *n* **1.** A sensation as of being thrilled; a tremulous excitement; a throbbing; as, a *thrill* of horror or joy.
2. An abnormal tremor in the respiratory or circulatory systems observed in auscultation or palpation; a fremitus.
3. A cause of thrilling; a thriller, as a novel. *Slang.*

thrill'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of THRILL. Specif.: *p. a.* Causing tremulous excitement; deeply moving; as, a *thrilling* romance. — **thrill'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **thrill'ing-ness,** *n.*

Thri'nax (thrī'năks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θρῖναξ a three-pronged fork; — from the shape of the leaves.] *Bot.* A genus of West Indian and Florida fan palms with orbicular leaves cleft into many induplicate segments, smooth petioles, and monœcious flowers, succeeded by small globose fruits. The leaves are used for thatches, fans, etc.

thrips (thrĭps), *n.* [L., a woodworm, Gr. θρίψ.] **1.** Any of numerous insects of the order Thysanoptera, syn. *Physopoda*; also [*cap.*], the typical genus of that order. They are all of small, often minute, size and have narrow, broadly fringed wings with rudimentary nervures, mouth parts probably used for sucking, and the tarsi ending in



Onion Thrips. *a* Imago; *b* Larva. Both much enlarged.

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three'-aged' (thrē'ājd'), *a.* Living in the time of three generations. *Rare.*

three'-bag'ger (-bāg'ẽr), *n. Baseball.* A hit enabling the batter to reach third base without taking advantage of an error.

three'-beard'ed rock'ling'. A small red gadoid fish (*Gaidropsarus ensis*) of the North Atlantic, with three barbels at the tip of the snout [loc. *Dial. Eng.*]

three'-card' last. Three-card.

three'-card' loo. See LOO, *n.*, 1.

three'-course', *a.* See THREE-FIELD, *a.*

three'-cy'cle, *n. Internal-Combustion Engines.* A six-stroke cycle; — a misnomer.

threed (thrēd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THREAD.

threefarthings. An Elizabethan English silver coin worth ¾ penny (1½ c. U. S. money). [*adv.*]

three'fold'ly. = THREEFOLD, *adv.*

three'-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *a.* 1. Having a length of three feet. [footed
2. Having three feet; three-

Three'hed', *n.* [See -HEAD.] Trinity. *Obs.*

three'-high', *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a train of three rolls in a rolling mill, set one above another.

three'-hooped' (-ho͝opt'), *a.* Having three hoops; specif., *Obs.*, designating a drinking vessel bound with three hoops and holding about a quart

three'ling (thrē'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. TRILLING.] *Cryst.* A trilling.

three'-mast'er, *n.* A vessel, esp. a schooner, having three masts

three'-nerved' (-nûrvd'), *a. Bot.* Having three distinct primary nerves or veins

three'ness, *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being three.
2. [*cap.*] The Trinity. *Obs.*

three'-out', *n.* A third part of two portions, as of two drinks served to three persons. *Colloq., Eng.* [of THREAP.]

threep. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THREAP.

three'-part', *a.* Having three parts. — **three-part time** *Music.* See TIME, *n.*, 13 a.

three'-part'ed, *a.* Tripartite.

three'-pli'er (-plī'ẽr), *n.* A three-ply rivet.

three'-pound' piece. An English gold coin, issued by Charles I. during the Civil War.

three'-quar'ter. *n. Rugby Football.* Short for *three-quarter back.* See 2d BACK, 6 d. [LA.]

three'-ridge' *n.* See QUADRU-THREES. + THRICE.

three'-seed'ed, *a.* Having three seeds. — **three-seeded mercury,** any of various euphorbiaceous plants of the genus *Acalypha.*

three'-spread', *n. or* **three'-way' spread** (sprĕd). *Math* A three-space or three-dimensional extent; ordinary space

three'-suit'ed, *a.* Prob., having but three suits; hence, mean; poor *Shak.*

three'-throw', *a.* & *n.* = THREE-WAY b *Mach.* Noting three cranks on the same shaft.

three'-toed', *a* Having three toes or claws. — **three-toed sloth.** See SLOTH, *n.*, 3. [way valve.]

three'-valve' *n. Mech.* A three-

three'-valved' (-vălvd'), *a.* Having three valves; — of fruit

three'-woods' bow' (bō'). See 6th BOW, 2.

thref. + THRIF.

threfald. + THREEFOLD.

threfe, threffe + THRAVE.

threfe, *a.* Wheaten. *Obs. Scot.*

threfte, threfty. + THRIFTY.

threftee. + THREAFTER.

threfe. + THRICE. [of THREAP.]

threip(thrēp). Obs. or Scot. var.

threisfold. + THRESHOLD.

threit, *n.* In phrase *in threit*, in haste; eagerly. *Obs. Scot.*

threl. threll. + THRALL.

threldome. + THRALLDOM.

threm'ma-tol'o-gy (thrĕm'ă-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr θρέμμα, -ατος, nursling + *-logy.*] *Biol.* The science of breeding animals and plants under domestication

thremnesse. + THRIMNESS.

threng, *n. & v. t.* [AS. *þrengan*, v.] Crowd; press. Cf. THRING. *Obs.*

threo, threohad, etc + THREE, THREEHED, etc.

threomnesse. + THRIMNESS.

threosche + THRASH

threote. + THROAT.

threottene, threotteothe, threottuth, threovold. + THIRTEEN, THIRTEENTH, THIRTIETH, THREEFOLD.

threou. + *threw*, pret. of THROW

threowe. + THRICE.

threp (thrĕp), **threpe** (thrēp). Obs. or dial Eng. vars. of THREAP.

threpand, *a* [Old p. p. of *threap.*] Stalwart; brave. *Obs.*

threpil, *n.* To assemble. *Obs.*

threpole, *n* A kind of sauce for fish. *Obs.*

threp-sol'o-gy (thrĕp-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. θρέψις nourishment + *-logy.*] *Med.* The doctrine of, or a treatise on, nutrition.

thresche. + THRASH.

thresewolde + THRESHOLD.

thresh (thrĕsh). Var. of THRASH, a rush. *Scot.*

thresh. *n.* See THRASH, *n.*

thresh'el (thrĕsh'l), *n.* Threshold. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

thresh'el, thrash'el (-ĕl), *n.* [AS. *perscel.* See THRESH.] A flail. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [2.

thresher shark. See THRASHER.

thresher, *or* **thrasher, whale.** A killer. See KILLER, 2.

thresh'-fold', thresh'wold', **thressald.** + THRESHOLD.

thresscher. + THRESHER.

thresshe. + THRUSH [*Obs.*]

threst, *n. & v.* = THRAST, crowd.

threst. + THIRST, THRUST.

threste, thresti. + THIRST, THIRSTY.

thres'tel cock' + THROSTLE COCK.

threstyl. + THROSTLE

thresum + THREESOME.

thret'wald. + THRESHOLD.

thret. Threat. *Ref. Sp.*

threte, thrette. + THREAT.

thret'en. Threaten. *Ref. Sp.*

thret'nd. Threatened. *Ref. Sp*

threttene. + THIRTEEN.

threttende. + THIRTEENTH.

thretty, threttty. + THIRTY

threuth. + TRUTH

threve (*dial.* thrēv). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of THRAVE.

threven. + THRIVEN

threw (thrōō), *pret* of THROW.

threwe. + THROW, time.

threxwolde. + THRESHOLD.

threys. + THRICE.

thri. THREE, THRICE.

thri'am-beu'tic (thrī'ăm-bū'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. θριαμβεύειν to triumph.] Triumphal. *Obs.*

thrib'ble (thrĭb'l), *a.* [From *treble* or *triple*, influenced by *three.*] Triple; treble; threefold. *Scot & Dial Eng.*

thricche. + THRUTCH.

thrice'cock' (thrīs'kŏk'), *n.* [For *thrush cock.*] The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*

thrid (thrĭd). **thride, thridde.** Obs. or Scot. var. of THIRD.

thrid. Archaic or dial. Eng. var. of THREAD.

thrid-da'ci-um (thrĭd-dā'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* Also **thrid'ace** (thrĭd'ās). [NL., fr. L. *thridax* wild lettuce, Gr θρίδαξ.] The inspissated expressed juice of lettuce. [OUGH.]

thrid'bor-ro. + THIRDBOR-

thridde See THRID

thrid'den-dele'. + THIRDENDEAL.

thride. See THRID.

thridfal. + THREEFOLD.

thrie. + THREE; THRICE; TRAY, trouble

thriede. + THREAD.

thries. + THRICE [THROUGH.]

thrif (thrĭf). Dial. Eng. var. of

thrif, *n* [Cf. Icel *þrif.*] Good fortune; prosperity. *Obs.*

thrifald. + THREEFOLD.

thri'fal'low (thrī'făl'ō), *v. t.* = TRIFALLOW. [ings. *Dial. Eng*

thrift'box', *n.* A box for savings

thrift'i-ly (thrĭf'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of THRIFTY. See LY.

thrift'i-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

thrift'less. *a.* See -LESS. — **thrift'less-ly,** *adv* — **thrift'lessness,** *n.*

thrighes. + THRICE

thril. Thrill. *Ref Sp*

thrild Thrilled. *Ref. Sp*

thril'dom, thril'dome, *n.* Thralldom. Cf. THRILDOME. *Obs. Scot.*

thrile + THIRL.

thrile, *adv.* [AS *þrīl* translating L. *triplex* triple, and *trilix* triple-twilled; cf. AS. *þrīfic* threefold (cf. THREE; -LY), *þrīfig* woven with three threads; prob. an alteration of L. *trilix.*] Threefold. *Obs.* [n. & v.]

thrill (thrĭl). Var. of TRILL.

thril'lage. *n.* Thralldom. Cf. THIRLAGE *Obs. Scot*

thrill'ant (thrĭl'ănt), *a.* Piercing. *Obs.*

Thrillehod, *n.* [Cf. THRILE, *adv.*; -HOOD.] Trinity *Obs.*

thrill'er. *n.* One that thrills, as an exciting play or novel. *Slang.* [ful-ly, *adv.*

thrill'ful, *a.* See -FUL. — **thrill'ing'ble** (thrĭl'ĭng'b'l; -l). Dial. Eng. var. of TREMBLE.

thrim'ble (thrĭm'b'l; -l), *v. t.* & *i. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a To handle (anything), esp with hesitation or fumbling; to hesitate: fumble. b To squeeze; to press into. c To wrestle.

thrim'lar, *n.* [*thrimble* + *-er*] One who squeezes or presses forward in a crowd. *Obs Scot.*

thrim'mel (thrĭm'l). Dial. Eng. var. of THRIMBLE.

Thrim'ness, *n.* [AS. *þrymness* glory (in comp.), fr. *þrymm* glory + *-ness*; but prob. confused with AS *þri* three.] The Trinity. *Obs.*

thrimp (thrĭmp), *v. t. & i.*, & *n.* Crowd; press; squeeze. *Scot. & Dial Eng*

thrim'set'tle. *n.* [AS. *þrymsetl*, lit., seat of glory or power.] A throne. *Obs*

thrin. + THEREIN.

thrin. *a* [Cf. Icel. *þrinnr* triple, threefold. also AS. *þrinen.*] Triple; three. *Obs.*

thrin'fald', thrine'fald', *a.* Threefold. *Obs. or Scot.*

thring (thrĭng), *v. t. & i.*, *pret.* THRONG (thrŏng). [AS *þringan.* See THRONG.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a To press; squeeze; crowd; throng. b To thrust or cast (down); to crush; batter.

thring, *n.* A throng *Obs.*

thrin'gle, *v. i.* [Perh freq fr. AS. *þringan* to press, press forward.] To gush. *Obs. Scot.*

thrin'ter (thrĭn'tẽr; -tẽr), *n.* [See THREE; WINTER.] A three-year-old (sheep). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

thrip (thrĭp), *n.* [From *threepenny* or *threepence.*] A threepenny piece. *Colloq.* [ple. *Obs.*

thripel, *a.* [Cf. THRIBBLE.] Triple

thrip'ple (thrĭp'l), *n.* An extension frame or rail used on a vehicle for hay, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

thrip'ple (thrĭp'l), *v. t.* [Cf.

peculiar gladderlike structures. Most species feed on plant juices, and some, as the onion and tobacco thrips and those which attack grasses, are often very injurious.
2. Popularly, any of various other small injurious insects, esp. the grape-leaf hopper or the grapevine flea beetle.

thrive (thrīv), *v. i.; pret.* THROVE (thrōv) or THRIVED (thrīvd); *p. p.* THRIVED or THRIV'EN (thrĭv''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THRIV'ING (thrīv'ĭng). [ME. *priven*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *þrīfask*; prob. originally, to grasp for one's self, fr. *þrīfa* to grasp; akin to Dan. *trives* to thrive, Sw. *trifvas*. Cf. THRIFT.] **1.** To prosper by thrift; to win success by industry, economy, and good management; to increase in goods and estate; as, a farmer *thrives* by good husbandry.
2. To prosper by any means; to gain one's end; to be successful or flourishing. "They by vices *thrive*." *Sandys.*
3. To increase in health, size, weight, etc.; to grow vigorously or luxuriantly, as a plant; to flourish; as, cattle *thrive* in rich pastures; trees *thrive* in good soil.

throat (thrōt), *n.* [ME. *throte*, AS. *þrotu;* akin. to OHG. *drozza*, G. *drossel;* cf. OFries. & D. *strot*. Cf. THROTTLE.] **1.** The part of the neck in front of, or vertical to, the vertebral column; hence, the passage through it to the stomach and lungs, containing the pharynx and upper part of the esophagus, or gullet, and the larynx and trachea, or windpipe; as, a bone stuck in his *throat*.

I can vent clamor from my *throat*. *Shak.*

2. Something likened to the throat, as being an entrance, a passageway, a constriction, or a narrowed place; as, the *throat* of a vase; the *throat*, or narrowed part, of a stream.
3. Hence: **a** *Bot.* The orifice of a tubular organ; the upper part of the tube of a gamopetalous corolla or calyx. **b** *Mach.* (1) The gap in the frame behind the tool in a punching, shearing, vertical boring, or similar machine, the depth of which limits the size of the work taken. (2) A gullet or clearance space at the bottom of a saw tooth. **c** *Arch. & Building.* A groove or channel on the under side of a projection, as a stringcourse, coping, etc., to prevent rain water from running back to the walls. **d** The part of a house chimney between the gathering, or portion of the funnel which contracts in ascending, and the flue; also, a similar part in a metallurgical furnace. **e** The contracted part of a wheel spoke just beyond the larger part near the hub. **f** *Naut.* (1) The inside of a timber knee. (2) The upper fore corner of a boom-and-gaff sail or staysail. (3) That end of a gaff next the mast. (4) The curved part of an anchor's arm, where it joins the shank. **g** *Fort.* = 1st. GORGE, 5 **c**. *Rare.* **h** *Railroads.* (1) The narrowest place between the wing rails of a frog. See FROG, *Illust.* (2) The part of the tread of a car wheel, etc., that comes in contact with the rail on a straight track.

throat, *v. t.;* THROAT'ED; THROAT'ING. **1.** To utter in the throat; to mutter; as, to *throat* threats. *Obs. Chapman.*
2. To mow, as beans, against their bending. *Dial. Eng.*
3. To make or provide with a throat; as, to *throat* a wheel spoke or the under side of a stringcourse.

throat'ed, *a.* Having a throat; — chiefly in composition.

throat'latch' (-lăch'), *n.* A strap of a bridle or halter, passing under a horse's throat. See HARNESS, *Illust.*

throat'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any of several bellflowers, esp. the European *Campanula trachelium*, formerly used to cure sore throat. **b** = FOXGLOVE, 1. **c** A figwort, esp. *Scrophularia nodosa* of Europe or *S. marylandica* of America.

throat'y (thrōt'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Guttural; uttered with a peculiar hard quality due to contraction in or near the throat.

So-called *throaty* tones are often due to the back of the tongue being allowed to remain at too high a level. *Sir Morell Mackenzie.*

2. Having a large loose-hanging throat; — said of certain breeds of cattle, dogs, etc.
3. Having a capacious gullet; voracious, as certain fish.

throb (thrŏb), *v. i.;* THROBBED (thrŏbd); THROB'BING. [ME. *probben;* of uncert. orig.; cf. Russ. *trepet* a trembling, E. *trepidation*.] **1.** To pulsate; to vibrate; to beat, as the normal human pulse; as, the *throbbing* chant of birds.
2. To pulsate with abnormal force or rapidity, as from any agitation; to palpitate; — said of the heart, pulse, etc.
Syn. — THROB, BEAT, PALPITATE. BEAT applies esp. to the movement of the heart or pulse; it is often used in a fig. sense; to THROB is to beat or pulsate strongly or violently; to PALPITATE is to beat rapidly, often abnormally; as, "All existence seemed to *beat* with a lower pulse than her own" (*G. Eliot*); "You wild winds, thus can you sleep so still whilst *throbs* the tempest of my breast so high?" (*Shelley*); "Then, delicate and *palpitating* as a silver reed, she stood up in the soft light of the morning" (*M. Hewlett*); "The strong tempestuous treble *throbbed* and *palpitated*" (*Tennyson*); cf. *palpitation* of the heart. See QUIVER, SHIVER.

throb (thrŏb), *n.* A beat, or pulsation, as of the heart and arteries; esp., a violent beating; an excited palpitation.

throe (thrō), *n.* [ME. *prowe, prawe*, AS. *þrauu*, var. of *þréa*, threatening, oppression, suffering (perh. influenced by Scand.; cf. Icel. *þrā* a throe); akin to G. *drohen* to threaten. Cf. THROE, *v. i.*] **1.** Extreme pain; a violent pang; anguish; agony; esp., a pang of travail in childbirth.
2. Hence, agonized struggle or effort. *Rare.*
Syn. — See PANG.

throe, *v. i.;* THROED (thrōd); THROE'ING. [ME. *prowen* to suffer, AS. *þrōwian;* confused with THROE, *n.*] To struggle in extreme pain; to be in agony.

throe, *v. t.* To put in agony. *Rare. Shak.*

throm'base (thrŏm'bās) } *n.* [See THROMBUS.] *Physi.*
throm'bin (thrŏm'bĭn) } *Chem.* The ferment which brings about the formation of fibrin from fibrinogen in coagulation of the blood; fibrin ferment. It resembles trypsin in behavior and is perhaps a nucleoproteid.

throm'bo- (thrŏm'bō-). Combining form from Greek θρόμβος, *a lump, a clot of blood.*

throm-bosed' (thrŏm-bōst'; thrŏm'bōsd), *a. Med.* Affected with thrombosis.

throm-bo'sis (thrŏm-bō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θρόμβωσις coagulation. See THROMBUS.] *Med.* The plugging of a blood vessel through the formation of a clot, or thrombus, within its walls. — **throm-bot'ic** (-bŏt'ĭk), *a.*

throm'bus (thrŏm'bŭs), *n.; pl.* -BI (-bī). [NL., fr. Gr. θρόμβος. See THROMBO-.] *Med.* The coagulum, or clot, composed of blood elements in cases of thrombosis.

throne (thrōn), *n.* [ME. *trone*, F. *trône*, L. *thronus*, Gr. θρόνος; cf. θράνος a bench, θρῆνυς a footstool, θρήσασθαι to set one's self, to sit, Skr. *dharaṇa* supporting, *dhṛ* to hold fast, carry, and E. *firm*, a.] **1.** A chair of state; esp., a royal seat on a dais with a canopy; also, the seat of a prince, bishop (see CATHEDRA), or other high dignitary. Cf. CHAIR, *n.*, 2.
2. Sovereign (sometimes episcopal) power and dignity; also, the one invested therewith; an exalted or dignified personage; — commonly with the definite article.

Only in the *throne* will I be greater than thou. *Gen* xli. 40.

3. [*cap.*] *pl.* A high order of angels. See ANGEL, 1.

throne, *v. t.;* THRONED (thrōnd); THRON'ING (thrōn'ĭng). [ME. *tronen*. See THRONE, *n.*] To enthrone; to exalt to a throne; hence, to give sovereignty or dominion to; to exalt.

A fair vestal *throned* by the west. *Shak.*

throne (thrōn), *v. i.* To be in, or to sit on, a throne; to be in power, as if on a throne. *Shak.*

throng (thrŏng; 205), *n.* [ME. *prong, prang*, AS. *prang, geþrang*, fr. *þringan* to crowd; akin to OS. *thringan*, D. & G. *dringen*, OHG. *dringan*, Icel. *þryngva, þröngva*, Goth. *þreihan*, D. & G. *drang* a throng, press, Icel. *þröng* a throng, Lith. *trenkti* to jolt, *tranksmas* a tumult. Cf. THRING.] **1.** A multitude of persons congregated or collected into a close assemblage; a crowd.
2. Any great number or multitude; a host.

The watery *throng*, wave rolling after wave. *Milton.*

3. Stress or strain; esp., stress of business; close occupation; hence, bustle; confusion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. Distress; peril; hardship. *Obs.*
Syn. — See MULTITUDE.

throng, *v. i.;* THRONGED (thrŏngd; 205); THRONG'ING. **1.** To crowd together, as a multitude of persons; to move, pass, go, etc., in multitudes; to crowd.

I have seen the dumb men *throng* to see him. *Shak.*

2. To be busied; to take trouble. *Dial. Eng.*

throng, *v. t.* **1.** To crowd or press upon.

Much people followed him, and *thronged* him. *Mark* v. 24.

2. To crowd into; to fill closely by crowding or pressing into, as a hall or a street. *Shak.*

throp'ple (thrŏp''l), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *þrotbolla*. Cf. THROATBOLL.] The throat; the windpipe. *Chiefly Dial.*, except of the windpipe of animals, as the horse.

thros'tle (thrŏs''l), *n.* [ME. *throstel*, AS. *þrostle* (cf. also *þrosle*); prob. akin to MHG. *trostel*, G. *drossel*, Icel. *þröstr*, Sw. *trast*, Lith. *strazdas*, L. *turdus;* cf. Gr. στρουθός sparrow (and E. OSTRICH). Cf. THRUSH the bird.] **1.** A thrush; specif., the European song thrush. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
2. A machine for spinning wool, cotton, etc., from the rove, consisting of a set of drawing rollers with bobbins and flyers, and differing from the mule in having the twisting apparatus stationary and the processes continuous; — so called because it makes a singing noise.

throt'tle (thrŏt''l), *n.* [Dim. of *throat*. See THROAT.] **1.** The throat or windpipe. *Now Rare.*
2. A gurgle, as of impeded breathing, or liquid irregularly gushing from a bottle. *Rare.*
3. *Engin.* Short for THROTTLE LEVER, VALVE, etc.

throt'tle (thrŏt''l), *v. t.;* THROT'TLED (-'ld); THROT'TLING (-lĭng). **1.** To compress the throat of; to choke; strangle; hence, to check or suppress by or as if by choking; as, to *throttle* sedition; to *throttle* free speech.
2. To utter brokenly, as if half suffocated. *Rare. Shak.*
3. *Agin.* To obstruct the flow of, as steam to an engine, esp. by a throttle valve; hence, to reduce the speed of, as an engine, by such means.

throt'tle, *v. i.* **1.** To have the throat obstructed so as to be in danger of suffocation; to choke; suffocate.
2. To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.

throttle valve. *Engin.* A valve for regulating supply, as of steam, or of gas and air, to an engine. It is operated by a handwheel, by a lever (throttle lever), or (automatically) by a governor (throttling governor).

through (thrōō), *prep.* [ME. *thurgh, þurh, þuruh, þoruh*, AS. *þurh;* akin to OS. *thurh*, OFries. *thruch*, D. *door*, OHG. *durh, duruh*, G. *durch*, Goth. *þairh*. Cf. THOROUGH, THRILL.]
1. From end to end of, or from side to side of; from one surface or limit of, to the opposite; into at one point and out of at the opposite, or at another, point; as, to bore *through* a board; a bullet passed *through* his hat.
2. From the beginning to the end of; to the end or conclusion of; during; as, *through* life; *through* the year.
3. By way of; — indicating either a channel or course for passage, or an intervening stage; as, he went out *through* the gate. "Passing *through* nature to eternity." *Shak.*
4. By means of; by the agency of.

Material things are presented only *through* their senses *Cheyne.*

5. By reason of; in consequence of; as, he hid, *through* fear of arrest. *Gower.*
6. Over the whole surface or extent of; throughout; as, to ride *through* the country; to search *through* an account.
7. Among or in the midst of; — used to denote passage; as, a fish swims *through* the water; the light glimmers *through* a thicket; *through* dangers and privations.
8. With the witness or sanction of; by; — used in oaths and adjurations; as, he swore *through* God that he was innocent of the crime. *Obs.*
Syn. — See BY.

through, *adv.* **1.** From one end or side to the other; throughout; as, to pierce a thing *through*.
2. From beginning to end; as, to read a letter *through*.
3. To the end; to a conclusion; to the ultimate purpose; as, to carry a project *through*.
4. Thoroughly. *Obs. Gower.*

☞ *Through* was formerly used in many self-explanatory combinations in some of which we now use *thorough;* as, *throughbred, throughcome, throughknow*, etc.

to be through, to be finished; to have done; as, I am *through* with the book. *Colloq.* — **t. and through,** through repeatedly; thoroughly; as, he is bad *through and through*. — **t.-and-through coal,** large and small coal mixed, usually in equal proportions. *Eng.*

through (thrōō), *a.* **1.** Admitting free passage; unobstructed; as, a *through* way.
2. Extending from one surface to the other; as, a *through* bond, stone, mortise, etc.
3. *Transportation.* **a** Extending or going from point of departure to destination, or from one end to the other of a route, without break, change, reshipment, or the like; often, specif., extending, going, or carried over a route that includes two or more lines of transportation without change or reshipment or under a single contract of shipment, as, *through* transportation; *through* traffic; *through* train. **b** Of or pertaining to such traffic or transportation; as, a *through* ticket; *through* business, etc.
through bolt, a bolt passing through all the thicknesses or layers which it binds, or in which it is fixed. — **t. bond,** *Building,* a transverse bond formed by a member which extends crosswise through the wall. — **t. bridge,** a bridge in which the floor is supported by the lower chords of the trusses instead of the upper, so that travel is between the trusses. Cf. DECK BRIDGE. — **t. cold,** a chill. *Obs.* — **t. message,** *Teleg.,* a message relayed by intervening offices from its starting point to its destination. — **t. retort,** a retort, as used for the distillation of mercury from cinnabar or for producing illuminating gas from coal, having both ends open, being closed by mouthpieces during distillation. — **t. stone.** **a** *Arch.* A bond stone showing through on each side of a wall; a perpend. **b** A flat gravestone. Also *through stane. Scot.*

through'ly, *adv.* Thoroughly. *Obs. or Archaic.*

through-out' (thrōō-out'), *prep.* Quite through; from one end or side to the other of; also, in every part of; as, *throughout* the house; *throughout* the year.

through-out', *adv.* In every part; everywhere; in all respects; right through; as, of one piece *throughout*.

AS. *þrȳpel*, an instrument of torture.] To labor hard. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To cudgel *Dial. Eng.*
thris, thrise, thriss. † THRICE.
thris'fold. † THRESHOLD.
thris'sel, thris'sle (thrĭs''l). Scot. & dial. Eng. of THISTLE.
thrist (thrĭst). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of THIRST, THRUST.
thriste, *a.* [AS. *þriste.*] Bold; confident; also, presumptuous; audacious. *Obs.* — **thristely,** *adv.*
thristill. † THROSTLE.
thris'ty (thrĭs'tĭ), *a.* Obs. or dial. var of THIRSTY.
thristy, *a.* Trusty. *Obs.*
thris'wald. † THRESHOLD.
thrit'tend. † THIRTEENTH.
thrittifald. † THIRTYFOLD.
thrittithe. † THIRTIETH.
thrit'ty. † THIRTY.
thrivand, *a.* Thriving. *Obs.* — **thrivandly,** *adv. Obs.*
thrive'less, *a.* Unsuccessful; without advantage. *Obs.*
thriv'en (thrĭv''n), *a.* [P. p. of *thrive.*] **a** Experienced; prudent; wise. *Obs.* **b** Grown; adult. *Obs.* **c** Thriving; prosperous. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
thriv'er (thrīv'ẽr), *n.* One that thrives.
thriv'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of THRIVE. — **thriv'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **thriv'ing-ness,** *n.*
thro (thrō; thrŏ). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THROUGH.
thro, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *þrōask.*] To increase; grow *Obs.*
thro, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *þrā* throe, hard struggle, and E. THROE.] *Obs* **a** Struggle; contention. **b** Victory; mastery. **c** Eagerness.
thro, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *þrār* stubborn, obstinate.] *Obs.* **a** Stubborn; also, strong; rigid. **b** Bold; vehement; eager. **c** Cruel; severe. **d** Averse; reluctant. — **thro,** *adv.*
thro' (thrŏō). Short for THROUGH.
throat'band', *n.* A band for the throat; esp., a throatlatch.
throat'boll', *n.* [*throat* + *boll.* Cf. THROPPLE.] The Adam's apple in the neck; the gullet; the windpipe. *Obs.*
throat'brail. *Naut.* A brail running through a block at the throat of a gaff.
throat'ful, *n.* Enough to fill the throat, as in drinking.
throat halyards. *Naut* Halyards to raise the throat of a gaff.
throat'i-ness (thrōt'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
throat'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of THROAT. Hence: *n.* A throat, as under a stringcourse.
throat'lash', *n* = THROATLATCH. — *v. t.* To rein together (two horses) by a throatlatch. *Cant.*
throat'let, *n.* A slender boa, tippet, or pelerine.
throat'root', *n.* The yellow avens. [BREAD.]
throat sweetbread. See SWEETBREAD.
throb'bant, *a.* Throbbing. *Obs.*
throb'bing-ly, *adv.* of THROBBING, p. pr.
throbd. Throbbed. *Ref. Sp.*
throble. † THRUBBLE.
throb'less, *a.* See -LESS. *Rare.*
throch (thrŏk), **throcht** (thrŏkt) Scot. var. of THROUGH.
throch, *n.* **1.** [AS. *þroc.*] The part of a plow to which the plowshare is attached. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A sheet (of paper), prob. the part to which a signature is subscribed. *Obs. Scot.*
throd'den (thrŏd''n), *v. i.* To grow; thrive *Dial. Eng.*
throd'dy (-ĭ), *a* [Cf. Icel. *þrāask* to grow.] Well-grown; plump; also, active. *Dial. Eng.*
throe (thrō), *n.* = FROE.
throe. † THRO, *a.*
throf. † THREEOF.
throf. † *throve*, pret. of THRIVE.
throgat. † THROUGHGATE.
throgh. † THROUGH.
throghe. † THROE. [THRASH.]
throiaschun. Obs. p. p. of throit (*dial.* throit). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of THROAT.
throle. † THRALL.
throlilichely, *adv. Obs.* **a** Heartily; deeply. **b** Bravely; boldly. **c** Keenly; painfully.
throlily, *a.* Painful; keen. *Obs.*
throll. † THIRL.
thro'ly, *a.* Thro. *Obs.*
thro'ly, *adv.* of THRO. *Obs.*
throm. † THRUM. [of FROM.]
throm (thrŏm). Dial. Eng. var. of THROUGH.
throm'bo-ar'te-ri'tis (thrŏm'bō-är'tē-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *thrombo-* + *arteritis.*] *Med.* Thrombosis with inflammation of an artery.
throm'bo-cyst, *n.* [*thrombo-* + *-cyst.*] *Med.* A cyst sometimes surrounding a thrombus.
throm'bo-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*thrombo-* + *-genic.*] *Med.* Tending to produce a thrombus.
throm'boid (thrŏm'boid), *a.* [*thrombo-* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling a thrombus.
throm'bo-phle-bi'tis (-bō-flē-bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *thrombo-* + *phlebitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a vein with, or due to, thrombosis.
throm-bo'sin (thrŏm-bō'sĭn), *n.* [See THROMBOSIS.] A supposed proteid cleavage product of fibrinogen. [THRUMBLE.]
thrompelds. Obs. pret. of thron. † THORN, THEREON.
thron'al (thrōn''l), *a.* Of, pert. or suitable to, or used as, a throne
throne'less, *a.* See -LESS.
throne'let, *n.* A little throne. *R.*
throne'ship, *n.* Reign. *Obs.*
throng. Obs. pret. of THRING
throng (thrŏng), *a. Obs or Scot & Dial. Eng.* a Crowded. **b** Busy; hurried. **c** Intimate; familiar.
throng, *adv.* [Cf. Icel *þröngr* narrow, close, crowded, and E THRING.] **a** Close; constantly. *Obs.* **b** Busily. *Scot*
throngd. Thronged. *Ref. Sp.*
throng'ful, *a.* See -FUL *Rare*
throng'ly, *adv.* of THRONG *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
throng'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
throo. † THRO, *a.*
throp (thrŏp), **thrope.** Obs. or dial. Eng. of THORP. [THREAP.]
thrope (thrōp). Dial. Eng. of **throp'ple, throp'pill,** *v. t* To throttle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
throsshe. Obs. p. p. of THRASH.
thros'tel † THROSTLE. [*Scot.*]
thros'tle, *v. i.* To warble. *Obs.*
throstle cock The missel thrush. *Obs. or Local, Eng*
throt. throte. † THROAT.
throtebol. † THROATBOLL.
throte-golle, *n.* = THROATBOLL. *Obs.*
throt'l. Throttle. *Ref. Sp.*
throt'ld Throttled. *Ref. Sp.*
throttene. † THIRTEEN.
throttle lever. See THROTTLE VALVE. [that throttles.]
throt'tler (thrŏt'lẽr), *n.* One
throt'tling (-lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of THROTTLE. — **throttling bar,** *Ordnance,* one of several bars of varying depth, partly closing notches in the cylinder of a hydraulic machine manipulating a gun by using the force of the recoil, for equalizing the pressure. — **t. governor.** See THROTTLE VALVE.
throu (*Scot.* thrō, thrōō), **throuch** (thrōō ĸ), **throucht** (thrōōkt). Obs or Scot. vars. of THROUGH.
through, *v. t.* To go on with; to carry through. *Obs. Scot.*
through, *n.* [AS. *þrūh* a coffin.] **1.** A coffin; a sarcophagus. *Obs.* **2.** (*pron.* thrōōi; *Scot.* thrōōĸ). A flat tombstone. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. A through stone; a perpend.
through'bear', *v. t.* To support; sustain. *Obs. Scot*
through'cost'en, *v. t.* [Cf. THROUGH; 2d COST.] To equip completely. *Obs.*
through'draw', *v. t.* To delineate completely *Obs.*
through'drive', *v. t.* To drive through; to transfix. *Obs.*
through'fare', *n* A thoroughfare. *Obs.* [through. *Obs.*]
through'fare', *v. t.* To pass
throughfieer, *n.* A deserter; runaway. *Obs.*
through'gang' (thrōō'găng'), *n.* [*through* + *gang* a going.] *Scot.* **a** A thoroughfare **b** Overhauling. **c** Labor; energy.
through'gang'ing, *a.* Also **through'gaun'** (thrōō'gôn') Thoroughgoing; energetic. *Scot*
through'girt', *p. p.* Struck through; pierced. *Obs*
through'go'ing, *n.* **a** A thoroughfare. **b** An examination; overhauling; reprimand. *Scot.*
through'go'ing, *a.* Passing through; also, prodigal. *Scot.*
through'-han'dling, *n.* Execution. *Obs.*
throughhele, *v.t.* [*through* + *hele* to conceal, cover.] To cover completely. *Obs*
through'-light'ed, *a. Arch.* Provided with through lights, or windows at opposite sides, as a room. *Obs. or R.*
through'-oth'er (thrōō'ŭth'ẽr), *adv.* Confusedly. — *a.* Confused *Both Scot & Dial.*
through'out'ly, *a d v.* In all things; completely. *Obs.*
through'paced', *a.* = THOROUGHPACED. *Obs.*
through'reach', *v. t.* To reach through; prob., to traverse. *Obs.*
through'see', *v. t.* To see through. *Obs.* [through. *Obs.*]
through'seek', *v. t.* To seek
through'seize', *v. t.* To take hold of. *Obs.*

throw (thrō), *n.* [AS. *þrāh, þrāg.*] Time; while; a brief time; trice. *Obs.* "A little *throw.*" *Chaucer.*

throw, *v. t.; pret.* THREW (thrōō); *p. p.* THROWN (thrōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THROW'ING. [ME. *prowen, prawen,* to throw, twist, AS. *þrāwan* to twist, revolve; akin to D. *draaijen,* G. *drehen,* OHG. *drāen,* L. *terebra* an auger, gimlet, Gr. τερεῖν to bore, to turn, τετραίνειν to pierce, τρῆμα a hole. Cf. THREAD, TRITE, TURN, *v. t.*] **1.** To turn or revolve, as a wheel; to twist; whirl; turn; hence, to sprain; to wrench, as in torturing; to rack. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To twist two or more filaments of, as silk, so as to form one thread; to twist together, as singles, in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles themselves; — sometimes applied to the whole class of operations by which silk is prepared for the weaver. Cf. THROWN SINGLES.

3. *Pottery.* To form or shape on a throwing engine, or potter's wheel, as earthen vessels.

4. To turn, or to fashion by turning, on a lathe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

5. To fling, cast, or hurl, with a certain whirling motion of the arm; as, to *throw* a ball; hence, to fling or cast in any manner; to propel; hurl; send; as, a gun *throws* a shell; a fire engine *throws* a stream of water; he *threw* an angry glance toward his visitor; to *throw* a card on the table.

> *Throw* physic to the dogs: I'll none of it. *Shak.*

6. To drive or impel by violence; to dash; force; as, a vessel *thrown* on a reef; troops *thrown* into confusion.

7. To cause to fall; to prostrate; to cast down; as, a wrestler *throws* his antagonist; a horse *throws* his rider.

8. To divest or strip one's self of; to put off; to shed.

> There the snake *throws* her enameled skin. *Shak.*

9. To put on hastily; to don; to spread carelessly.

> O er his fair limbs a flowery vest he *threw.* *Pope*

10. To move quickly; to advance; as, he *threw* a regiment across the river and against the enemy's works.

11. To bring forth; to produce; bear; — commonly said of animals, but also, locally, of soil; as, the mare *threw* a good colt; that field will *throw* a large crop; sometimes, *Dial.*, to miscarry.

12. To allow an opponent to win (a race, game, or contest) by carelessness or by corrupt prearrangement; as, to *throw* a heat. *Cant or Colloq.*

13. To cast, as dice; to venture at dice. *Shak.*

14. To obstruct; hinder; as, careless workmanship *throws* a mechanic in getting another job. *Scot., Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

15. *Mach.* To move (a lever) so as to connect or disconnect parts of a clutch, machine, switch, or the like; — often with *over.* Hence, to connect or disconnect by such means, as a clutch, a switch, or the like.

16. *Logging.* = WEDGE, *v. t.*, 7.

Syn. - THROW, CAST, FLING, HURL, TOSS are here compared in their more general senses, without special reference to their numerous idiomatic uses. THROW is now the general word. CAST (except in certain phrases; as, to *cast* a fly, to *cast* one's eye on something, to *cast* a shadow, etc.) is archaic or poetical; to FLING is to throw violently, or (sometimes) angrily or contemptuously; to HURL is to throw with driving or impetuous force; to TOSS (in its lit. sense, to throw with the palm up, instead of with a twist of the arm) is to throw lightly or carelessly, often implying movement to and fro or up and down; as, "People who live in glass houses should not *throw* stones" (*Proverb*); "He that is without sin among you let him first *cast* a stone at her" (*John* viii. 7); "I would sooner take Empedocles's leap, and *fling* myself into Mount Etna" (*Cowper*); "You began your operations in finance by *flinging* away your revenue" (*Burke*); "Him the Almighty Power *hurled* headlong flaming from the ethereal sky" (*Milton*); "Others *tossed* a ball above the fountain jets and back again with laughter" (*Tennyson*); "He *tossed* them human hearts" (*Shelley*); "They . . . discussed a doubt and *tossed* it to and fro" (*Tennyson*).

to throw across *or* **over,** to build across or over; as, *to throw* a bridge *across* a river. — **to t. away.** **a** To cast aside as worthless; as, *to throw away* old shoes. **b** To lose by neglect or folly; to waste; squander; as, *to throw away* time or money or an opportunity. — **to t. back.** **a** To retort; to cast back, as a reply or accusation. **b** To reject; refuse. — **to t. by,** to lay aside; to discard as useless; as, *to throw by* a garment. — **to t. cold water on,** to discourage by indifference. — **to t. dirt at,** to slander or abuse with scurrility. — **to t. down.** **a** To cast or fling down. **b** To reject; as, *to throw down* an offer. *Slang.* **c** To subvert; overthrow; destroy. *Obs. or R.* **d** To precipitate. — **to t. down the glove** *or* **the gauntlet,** to challenge; defy; — from the old custom of casting a glove on the ground as a challenge to combat. — **to t. dust in one's eyes,** to mislead; deceive. *Colloq.* — **to t. in.** **a** To inject, as a fluid. **b** To put in; to contribute; as, *to throw in* an occasional comment. **c** To add gratis, as something extra to clinch a bargain, as, if you'll take ten copies, I'll *throw in* another. **d** *Print.* To distribute, as type. — **to t. in one's teeth,** to use as a taunt or challenge. — **to t. into shape,** to give form to. — **to t. into the shade,** to make (another) look dim; to obscure by outshining. — **to t. light on,** to clarify; to make clear. — **to t. off.** **a** To free one's self from; as, *to throw off* a coat, a disease. **b** To reject; discard; abandon; as, *to throw off* all sense of shame; *to throw off* a dependent. **c** To make or utter offhand; as, *to throw off* a sketch, a witty saying. *Colloq.* **d** To abate (something from the price); to make a discount of. **e** To cast or deflect to one side; also, to release or disconnect (a part in a machine, etc.) so as to permit such deflection. — **to t. one's self into,** to take earnest part in. — **to t. one's self on** *or* **upon.** **a** To fall or sink upon; as, he *threw himself upon* his knees. **b** To resign one's self to for favor, clemency, sustaining power, or the like; to repose upon; as, *to throw one's self upon* the mercy of the court. — **to t. open.** **a** To open suddenly and widely; as, the gates were *thrown open.* **b** To remove restrictions from; as, *to throw open* a competition. — **to t. out.** **a** To cast out; to reject or discard; to expel. "The bill was *thrown out.*" *Swift.* **b** To utter; to give utterance to; as, *to throw out* insinuations. "She *throws out* thrilling shrieks." *Spenser.* **c** To distance; to leave behind, as a horse in a race. *Obs. Addison.* **d** To construct in projection; as, *to throw out* a wing to a house. **e** To give forth; to emit; as, a lamp *throws out* light. **f** To put out; to confuse; as, a sudden question often *throws out* an orator. **g** *Baseball.* To assist, by a throw, in putting out (a player); — usually in the past participle. *Cant.* **h** *Cricket.* To run out (a batsman) by throwing the ball at the wicket. See CRICKET, the game. — **to throw over** *or* overboard, to abandon the cause of; to desert; discard; as, *to throw over* a friend or a suitor; *to throw over* a theory. *Colloq.* — **to t. up.** **a** To resign; to give up; to demit; as, *to throw up* a commission. **b** To vomit. **c** To construct hastily; as, *to throw up* a breastwork. **d** *Print.* To make prominent by contrast of colors, or by bold-faced type. **e** To bring up or mention repeatedly as a taunt; as, *to throw up* to one an old slander. — **to t. up another's heels,** to trip him. *Now Rare.* — **to t. up the sponge,** to give up a contest; to acknowledge defeat; — from the fact that the prize fighter's second throws his sponge in the air in token of defeat. *Cant or Slang.* "He was too brave a man *to throw up the sponge* to fate." *Lowell.*

throw (thrō), *v. i.* **1.** To twist; writhe; also, to turn; revolve. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. To spring or start; as, to *throw* from one's horse. *Obs.*

3. To cast, hurl, or fling.

4. To strike. *Obs.*

> Drew he his bright sword, and gan about him *throw.* *Spenser*

5. To fall. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*

to throw about, to cast about; to try expedients. *Rare.* — **to t. back,** to revert to an ancestral type or character; to exhibit atavism. — **to t. off,** to make a start with hounds in a hunt or horses in a race. *Eng.* — **to t. out.** See 1st MAIN, 1. — **to t. over** (*or* **under**), *Engin.*, to move so that when the piston is advancing toward the crank shaft the crank is in the upper (or lower) part of its revolution; — said of a horizontal or inclined engine. — **to t. up.** **a** To vomit. *Vulgar.* **b** *Hunting.* To raise the head, as a hound on losing the scent.

throw, *n.* **1.** Act of throwing, hurling, or flinging; a driving or propelling from the hand or an engine; a cast.

2. A cast of dice; hence, a venture; risk; as, to stake one's fortune on a single *throw.*

3. A light scarf or coverlet, as for draping an easel, etc.; also, *Colloq. or Trade Cant,* a woman's scarf, boa, or the like.

4. A thrust; stroke; blow. *Obs.*

5. The distance which a missile is or may be thrown; — chiefly in the phrase *a stone's throw.*

6. *Mech.* The extreme movement given to a reciprocating piece by a cam, crank, eccentric, or the like; travel; stroke; as, the *throw* of a switch. Also, the length of the radius of a crank, or the virtual crank radius of an eccentric, etc.

7. An instrument for turning, as a potter's wheel, or, *Dial.*, a lathe.

8. *Elec.* Of a galvanometer, a sudden movement of the galvanometer needle or suspended coil due to a sudden large variation in the current passing through it.

9. *Geol. & Mining.* The amount of vertical displacement up (*upthrow*) or down (*downthrow*) produced by a fault; sometimes, loosely, a dislocation not vertical, the direction being specified.

10. *Math.* Four elements of an elementary figure taken in a definite order, as four points on a line.

11. In senses chiefly *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*, usually in the form *thraw:* **a** *Wrestling.* A way of throwing one's opponent. **b** A twist, wrench, or sprain. **c** Ill fortune. **d** Ill humor.

throw'er (thrō'ẽr), *n.* One that throws. Specif.: **a** One that throws or twists silk; a throwster. **b** One that shapes vessels on a lathe or a potter's wheel.

throw'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of THROW. — **throwing engine, mill, table,** *or* **wheel,** *Pottery,* a potter's wheel with its supports, used in throwing (see THROW, *v. t.*, 3). — **t. stick,** *Anthropol.*, an instrument used by various savage races for throwing a spear, as the Australian womerah or woomera; — called also *throw stick* and *spear thrower.* One end receives the butt of the spear, as on a hook or thong, and the other is grasped with the hand, which also holds the spear, toward the middle, above the stick with the finger and thumb, so that the place of support is nearer the center of the spear, and the arm is practically lengthened.



Throwing Sticks.

throw line. *Mech.* A line indicating the throw of a crank, eccentric, etc.

thrown (thrōn), *p. p. & p. a.* of THROW. — **thrown silk,** silk thread consisting of two or more singles twisted together, in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles themselves. Called also *organzine.* — **t. singles,** silk thread or cord made by three processes of twisting, first into singles, two or more of which are twisted together, making **dumb singles,** and several of these twisted together to make *thrown singles.*

throw'-off' (thrō'ôf'; 205), *n.* **1.** Act of throwing off; specif., the start in a hunt.

2. That which is thrown off, as a reduction or discount from a price. Cf. RAKE-OFF. *Cant, U. S.*

3. That which throws off; as: *Mach.* **a** A device in a printing press for suspending impression without stopping the machine. **b** A device in an automatic gun for disengaging the feed wheel to remove a partially empty belt **c** An automatic device in many machine tools to stop the feed. **d** *Railroads.* A kind of derailing switch.

throw'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [*throw* + *-ster.*] **1.** One who throws or twists silk; a thrower.

2. One who casts dice; a gambler.

throw stick. *Anthropol.* **a** A wooden missile, as a club or boomerang, designed to be thrown with a whirling motion. **b** = THROWING STICK.

thrum (thrŭm), *n.* Formerly also *thrumb.* [ME. *thrum, throm;* akin to OD. *drom,* D. *dream,* G. *trumm* lump, end, fragment, OHG. *drum* end, Icel. *þrömr* edge, brim, and L. *terminus* a limit, term. Cf. TERM.] **1.** *Weaving.* **a** One of the ends of weavers' warp threads. **b** The fringelike row of such threads on the loom when the web has been cut free. **c** Any soft, short threads, tufts, or fringes.

2. Any loose coarse yarn waste; — chiefly in *pl.*

3. A particle; bit, as, not to care a *thrum. Scot.*

4. *pl. Naut.* Tufts, or short pieces, of rope yarn used in thrumming canvas.

5. A water-worn rocky headland. *Nova Scotia.*

6. A tangle; also, a foolish whim; a fit of ill humor. *Scot.*

7. *pl.* Threepence. *Slang, Eng. Obs. or R.*

thrum, *v. t.;* THRUMMED (thrŭmd), THRUM'MING. **1.** To furnish with, or make of, thrums; to tuft; fringe.

2. To thatch. *Obs.*

3. *Naut.* To insert short pieces of rope yarn or spun yarn in (a piece of canvas), thus making a rough surface or a mat which can be wrapped about rigging to prevent chafing.

thrum, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *þruma* to rattle, to thunder.] To play rudely, monotonously, or listlessly on or as on a stringed instrument with the fingers or by keys; to strum.

thrum, *v. t.* **1.** To play, as a stringed instrument, in a rude, monotonous, or listless manner.

2. Hence, to drum on; as, to *thrum* the table.

3. To repeat tiresomely; — with *over. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

4. To purr. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

thrum, *n.* A monotonous sound, as of thrumming.

thrum'my (thrŭm'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Made of, furnished with, or resembling, thrums; shaggy; as, a *thrummy* cap.

2. Bulky; plump. *Dial. Eng.*

thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* [Akin to Dan. *tröske,* Sw. *torsk;* cf. Dan. *tör* dry, Sw. *torr,* Icel. *þurr,* AS. *þyrre,* ME. *thurst* thirst, E. *thirst.*] **1.** *Med.* An affection of the mouth, fauces, etc., common in newly born children, characterized by minute ulcers called *aphthæ.* See APHTHÆ.

2 *Veter.* An inflammatory and suppurative affection of the feet in certain animals. In the horse it is in the frog.

thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* [ME. *prusche,* AS. *prysce;* akin to OHG. *drosca, drosce, droscela,* and prob. to E. *throstle.* Cf. THROSTLE.] **1.** Any of numerous small or medium-sized passerine birds of the widely distributed family Turdidæ, esp. those of the subfamily Turdinæ (which see). Typical thrushes are mostly plainly colored, but many have spotted under parts. They feed largely on worms and insect larvæ, berries, fruits, etc. The primaries are ten (the first spurious), the tarsi are booted, and the young have the entire plumage spotted. Among them are some of the best songsters. European species are the song thrush, missel thrush, redwing, fieldfare, and blackbird; American species are the robin (or migratory thrush), the hermit thrush, wood thrush, veery, olive-backed thrush, varied thrush, etc.



Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*).

2. With a qualifying term, any of numerous birds of various families having real or fancied resemblance to the true thrushes, as the ant thrush, brown thrush, golden-crowned thrush, shrike thrush, and water thrush.

thrust (thrŭst), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* THRUST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* THRUST'ING. [ME. *prusten, pristen, presten,* fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *þrýsta* to thrust, press, force, compel; perh. akin to E. *threat.*] **1.** To push or drive with force; to drive, force, or impel; to shove; — usually followed by an adverb or preposition indicating direction; as, he *thrust* his hand into his pocket; he *thrust* the chair forward.

2. To stab; pierce; — usually with *through.*

3. To crowd; press; throng. *Obs. or Dial.*

Syn. — See PUSH.

to thrust on. **a** To impel; urge. **b** To put forward in space or time. — **to t. one's self in** *or* **into,** to obtrude upon; to intrude. — **to t. out.** **a** To drive out or away; to expel. **b** To protrude, as a tongue. — **to t. together,** to compress. — **to t. to the wall,** to compel to give way or yield. — **to t. upon,** to force or impose upon; as, "Some have greatness *thrust upon* 'em." *Shak.*

thrust, *v. i.* **1.** To push; shove.

> That he would *thrust* out a little from the land. *Luke* v. 3.

2. To make a thrust with or as with a pointed weapon; as, he *thrust* at her with a knife.

3. To push in; to force an entrance or passage.

> And *thrust* between my father and the god. *Dryden.*

4. To push forward; to crowd; intrude. "Young, old, *thrust* there in mighty concourse." *Chapman.*

to thrust to, to rush upon. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

thrust, *n.* **1.** A violent push or drive, as with a pointed weapon moved in the direction of its length, or with the hand or foot, or with any instrument; a stab; — a term of ancient spear and sword fight, and of modern fencing.

> The *thrust* and parry of debate. *Josiah Royce.*

2. An attack; assault; onset *Obs. or R.*

3. A crowd; throng. *Obs.*

4. *Mech.* The force or pressure of one part of a construction against another part; esp., *Arch.*, a horizontal or diagonal outward pressure, as of an arch against an abutment, or of a rafter against a supporting wall.

5. *Mining.* The breaking down of the roof of a gallery under its superincumbent weight.

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through'shed', *v. t.* To wet thoroughly *Obs.* [through *Obs.*]

through'smite', *v. t.* To smite through'sound', *v. t. & i.* To sound throughout. *Obs.*

through'spit', *v. t.* To pierce; transfix. *Obs.*

through'stitch', *adv.* Thoroughstitch; — in to go **throughstitch,** to finish thoroughly *Obs.*

through'treat', *v. t.* To consider thoroughly. *Obs.*

throughwunien, *v. i.* [ME. *wunien* to dwell See WONT, *a.*] To continue; remain; endure. *Obs.*

throull. † THRILL, pierce

throung † THROWN.

throung. Obs. p. p. of THRING.

throuout † THROUGHOUT.

throupe. † THORP.

throut. † THEREOUT

throu'ther (thrōō'ŦH'ẽr), *adv.* = THROUGHOTHER.

throve (thrōv), *pret* of THRIVE.

throw † THOROUGH, THRO, THROE.

throw (*dial.* thrō, thrōō). **throwe.** Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng vars. of THROUGH

throw'and, *n* [P. pr. of ME. *throwen* to suffer, AS. *þrōwian.*] One undergoing throes. *Obs.*

throw'back', *n. Colloq.* **a** One that tends to throw or set back; a setback. **b** A going back. *Rare.*

throw'-crook', *n.* Any of various devices consisting of or having a crank, as a potter's wheel. *Chiefly Scot.*

throwe. † THROE.

throwe (thrō), *n* A turning lathe. *Dial. Eng.*

throw'gang', † THROUGHGANG.

throwghe. † THROUGH.

throwing, *n.* = THROE. *Obs.*

throw-ith'er (thrō-ĭth'ẽr; thrō-), *adv.* See THROUGH-OTHER.

throw lathe A small hand [lathe.

throwlye. † THROUGHLY.

throwunge. † THROWING.

thru (thrōō; *dial. also* thrŭ). *Dial.* orref. sp. var of THROUGH.

thrubchandler, *n.* Prob., a barrel. *Obs.* [crowd. *Obs.*]

thruble, *v. t.* Prob., to press; to crowd; throng. *Obs.*

thrucche. † THRUTCH.

thrudde. † THIRD.

Thrud'vang' (thrōōd'wäng') Var. of THRUTHVANG. See ASGARD.

thruf (thrŭf, thrōōf). Dial. Eng. var. of THROUGH.

thruft. † THRIFT.

thrug, thrugh, thrughe, thrught, thrughte, thruh. † THROUGH.

thrugh. † *threw,* pret. of THROW.

thrulle. † THIRL; THRILL, pierce

thrum, *n* [AS *þrymm* a host.] A crowd; a troop; a heap. *Obs.*

thrum, *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *drommen* to compress, E. THRUM a troop.] To compress. *Obs.*

thrumb. † THRUM.

thrum'ble (*dial.* thrŭm'b'l, 'l, thrŏm'b'l, 'l), *v. t. Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To handle or finger, esp. awkwardly

2. To crowd; throng. *Obs.*

thrum'ble, *v. i.* Stumble. *Obs.*

thrumd Thrummed. *Ref. Sp.*

thrum'-eyed' (-īd'), *a. Bot.* Having the anthers exserted and visible at the throat of the corolla; — opposed to *pin-eyed*

thrummed, *a* Thrummy *Obs.*

thrum'mers (thrŭm'ẽrz), *n pl* = THRUM, *n*, 7 *Australia*

thrum'my (thrŏm'ĭ), *n.* A rough coarse woolen cloth. *Scot.*

thrumnesse † THRIMNESS

thrum'wort' (thrŭm'wûrt; thrōōm'-), *n. Dial Eng.* a The plant love-lies-bleeding. b The starfruit.

thrung, *n.* A throng. *Obs.*

thrung (*dial.* thrŭng, thrŏng). *Dial. Eng.* var. of THRONG.

thrung'en. Obs. p p. of THRING

thrun'ter. Scot. & dial Eng. var. of THRINTER.

thru-out'. Throughout. *Ref. Sp*

thrup (thrŏp) Dial. Eng. var. of THORP

Thrusdai. † THURSDAY

thrush-a-thrush, *n* A boy's game *Obs.*

thrush blackbird. The rusty grackle. *Local, U. S.*

thrush'el (thrŭsh'l), **thrush'er** (-ẽr), *n* The European song thrush. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*

thrush lichen. See PELTIGERA.

thrush nightingale. A nightingale (*Luscinia philomela*) of eastern Europe.

thrush tit. Any of several mostly rich blue, purple, or greenish birds of the genus *Cochoa,* of southern Asia and Java, usually included in the thrush family, but with some affinity to tits.

thrust bearing *or* **block.** *Mach.* A bearing or block to resist end thrust, specif. one provided with collars (**thrust collars**) or horseshoe-shaped pieces which bear against corresponding collars on the shaft journal.

thrust deduction. *Naut.* In speed calculations for ships, a deduction made from the observed thrust exerted by a screw propeller on a stationary ship, or by a stationary propeller, to account for the augmentation of resistance due to the action of the propeller when attached to the ship and moving with it through the water.

thrust'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n. of* THRUST. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of pushing with force.
2. *Dairies.* **a** Act of squeezing curd to expel the whey. **b** *pl.* The white whey, or that last pressed out in making cheese, of which butter is sometimes made. *Dial. Eng.*

thrust shaft. *Naut.* That length of the propeller shaft provided with collars for resisting the end thrust of the propeller and held by the thrust block.

Thu-cyd'i-de'an (thū-sĭd'ĭ-dē'ăn), *a.* [Cf. L. *Thucydidius*, fr. Gr. Θουκυδίδης Thucydides.] **1.** Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Greek historian Thucydides (about 471 to 396 B. C.), whose history of the Peloponnesian War is regarded as a model of compact and precise expression, historical accuracy, and philosophical breadth of view.
2. Resembling the device, used by Thucydides, of putting appropriate speeches into the mouths of persons who appear in his history.

thud (thŭd), *n.* [Cf. ME. *þuden* to press, push, AS. *þyddan.*] A dull sound like that produced by striking with or against some comparatively soft substance; also, the blow producing such sound; a thump; as, the *thud* of a wave on a vessel; the *thud* of blows in boxing.

thud (thŭd), *v. i. & t.;* THUD'DED; THUD'DING. To move or strike so as to make a dull sound, or thud.

thug (thŭg; *Hind.* tʰŭg; 239), *n.* [Hind. *ṭhag* a deceiver, robber; cf. Skr. *sthaga* a swindler.] **1.** *[often cap.]* A member of a former religious fraternity of northern India, worshipers of Kali, in whose honor murder, usually by strangling, was made a profession, the members of the fraternity deriving their main support from plunder thus secured. They were suppressed by the British, 1830-40.
2. A ruffian; rough; assassin.

thug'gee (thŭg'ē; *Hind.* tʰŭg'ē; 239), *n.* [Hind. *ṭhagī* the act of a *ṭhag.* See THUG.] The practice of secret or stealthy murder by thugs.

thug'ger-y (thŭg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Thuggee.
2. Ruffianism; murder.

Thu'ja (thū'jȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θυία an African tree with sweet-smelling wood.] *Bot.* A genus of evergreen pinaceous trees having flat distichous branches, and scalelike, closely imbricated, or compressed leaves. *T. occidentalis* is the common arborvitæ. *T. plicata* is the *red cedar*, or *canoe cedar*, of the western United States. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus, esp. the arborvitæ, which yields an oil (oil of thuja) and has some use in medicine, chiefly in a decoction and in an ointment made from the leaves.

thu'jene (thū'jēn), *n.* [*thujone* + *-ene.*] A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, got indirectly from thujone as a colorless, mobile liquid.

thu'jin (-jĭn), *n.* [*Thuja* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance found in the leaves of *Thuja occidentalis.*

thu'jone (-jōn), *n.* [*Thuja* + *-one.*] *Chem.* A colorless oily ketone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, of agreeable odor, occurring in the oils of thuja, tansy, wormwood, etc. There are two isomeric forms, α and β, the former being the chief constituent of thuja oil, the latter (called also *tanacetone*) of tansy oil.

Thu-jop'sis (thū-jŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *Thuja* + *-opsis.*] *Bot.* A genus of Japanese pinaceous plants. The only species, *T. dolabrata*, is a tree, or sometimes a shrub, with irregular or whorled horizontal branches, the leaves glossy green above and marked with a white band beneath.

thu'jyl (thū'jĭl), *n.* [*thujone* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical $C_{10}H_{17}$, of which the hydroxide (**thujyl alcohol**) is formed by the reduction of thujone and is found also in certain natural oils; — called also *tanacetyl.*

Thu'le (thū'lē), *n.* [L. *Thule*, *Thyle*, Gr. Θούλη, Θύλη.] The northernmost part of the habitable world; — so called by the ancients. According to some, it was Norway; according to others, Iceland, or more probably Mainland, the largest of the Shetland Islands; — hence the Latin phrase *ultima Thule.* Hence, any very distant, mysterious, or mythical region; also, a remote goal or end.

thu'li-um (thū'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See THULE.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element resembling ytterbium, found (in combination) in gadolinite. Symbol, *Tm*; at. wt., 168.5.

thumb (thŭm), *n.* [ME. *thombe*, *thoumbe*, *pume*, AS. *þūma*; akin to OFries. *thūma*, D. *duim*, G. *daumen*, OHG. *dūmo*, Icel. *þumall*, Dan. *tommelfinger*, Sw. *tumme*, L. *tumere* to swell; the orig. meaning being prob. the big or strong finger. Cf. THIMBLE, TUMID.] **1.** The short and thick first or most preaxial digit of the human hand, differing from the other fingers in having but two phalanges and in having greater freedom of movement, being apposable to the other fingers; the pollex. The term is extended to the corresponding digit in animals.
2. The part of a glove or mitten that covers the thumb.
3. A convex molding; an ovolo. See MOLDING, 3, *Illust.*
to have fingers all thumbs, to be awkward or clumsy in handling anything. — **under one's thumb,** under one's power or influence; in a state of subservience. *Colloq.*

thumb (thŭm), *v. t.;* THUMBED (thŭmd); THUMB'ING (thŭm'ĭng). **1.** To handle awkwardly, as a musical instrument; hence, to perform clumsily. *Johnson.*
2. To soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers by frequent handling, as a book; also, to cover with the thumb; as, to *thumb* the touchhole of a cannon.
3. To turn or empty (one's glass after drinking) over the thumb in order to show that it has been drunk to the last drop. Cf. SUPERNACULUM. *Obs. or Archaic.*

thumb, *v. i.* To play a musical instrument with or as with the thumb or thumbs; to play clumsily; to thrum.

thumbed (thŭmd), *a.* **1.** Having thumbs.
2. Soiled by handling.

thumb mark. **a** The mark left by the impression of a thumb, as on the leaves of a book. **b** The dark spot over each foot in finely bred black-and-tan terriers. **c** A disfiguring depression on the side of the comb of a fowl. **d** A pit or cupule on the exterior of a meteorite. *Colloq.*

thumb'-nail', *a.* Of the size of the thumb nail; hence, small; complete in little. — *n.* A thumb-nail sketch. *Colloq.*

thumb nut. Any nut designed to be turned by thumb and finger; as: **a** A wing nut. **b** A nut with a knurled edge.

thumb piece. **1.** An appendage to a handle, as of a vessel, to afford a hold for the thumb.
2. Any part designed to be operated by the thumb, or thumb and fingers; as: **a** A small inside knob for a night latch. **b** A small knob, button, or the like, to operate a catch, as of a bracelet.
3. A covering or guard to protect the thumb.

thumb ring. **1.** A ring worn on the thumb.
2. A ring fastened to something, as to a sword guard, to receive or protect the thumb in holding it.

thumb'screw' (thŭm'skrōō'), *n.* **1.** A screw having a flat-sided or knurled head, so that it may be turned by the thumb and forefinger.
2. An old instrument of torture for compressing the thumb by a screw; a thumbkin.

thumb'stall' (thŭm'stôl'), *n.* A protective covering for the thumb; specif.: **a** A kind of thimble or ferrule of iron, horn, or leather, for protecting the thumb in making sails, and in other work. **b** *Mil.* A pad, or cushion, worn on the thumb, and used to close the vent of an old-fashioned cannon while it is sponged or loaded. **c** *Eccl.* A poucer.

thumb tack. A short steel point with a broad flat head, for pressing into a board by the thumb, as to secure a sheet of drafting paper. *U. S.*

thump (thŭmp), *n.* [Prob. of imitative origin; perh. influenced by *dump*, v. t.] **1.** A blow or knock, as with something blunt or heavy; a heavy fall; also, the sound made by such a blow or fall.

> The watchman gave so great a *thump* at my door *Tatler.*

2. *pl. Veter.* A peculiar throbbing movement of the sides of the chest caused by spasmodic contractions of the diaphragm. It is analogous to hiccups in man. Sometimes confused with palpitation of the heart.

thump, *v. t.;* THUMPED (thŭmpt); THUMP'ING. To strike or beat with or as if with something thick or heavy, or so as to cause a dull sound.

thump, *v. i.* To give a thump or thumps; to strike or fall with a heavy blow; to pound; of the heart, to beat heavily.

Thun-ber'gi-a (thŭn-bûr'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. P. *Thunberg*, Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of acanthaceous herbs or twining vines, natives of the tropics of the Old World. They have opposite leaves and large flowers succeeded by beaked capsules. *T. alata*, having buff or yellow flowers with a dark purple center, is cultivated, as are other species. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.

thun'der (thŭn'dẽr), *n.* [ME. *þunder*, *ponder*, *poner*, AS. *þunor*; akin to *punian* to stretch, to thunder, D. *donder* thunder, G. *donner*, OHG. *donar*, Icel. *þörr* Thor, L. *tonare* to thunder, *tonitrus* thunder; cf. Skr. *tan* to sound, *tanyatu* a din, a thundering, *stan* to thunder, Gr. στενειν to moan. Cf. ASTONISH, DETONATE, STUN, THURSDAY, TORNADO.] **1.** The sound which follows a flash of lightning, due to the sudden expansion of the air in the path of the discharge. Since sound travels about 1,100 feet per second and light immensely faster, the interval between the lightning and thunder is about five seconds for each mile of distance between the observer and the discharge. When the distance is considerable the sound becomes rolling, due in part to reflection from the ground, clouds, etc.
2. A discharge of lightning; a thunderbolt. *Obs. or R.*
3. Any noise likened to thunder; as, the *thunder* of cannon.
4. An alarming or startling threat or denunciation.

> The *thunders* of the Vatican *Prescott.*

thun'der (thŭn'dẽr), *v. i.;* -DERED (-dẽrd); -DER-ING. [ME. *thunderen*, *thuneren*, AS. *þunrian.* See THUNDER, *n.*] **1.** To produce thunder; to sound, rattle, or roar as the effect of a discharge of atmospheric electricity; also, formerly, to lighten; — often impersonal; as, it *thundered* loud.
2. To give forth a sound likened to thunder, as a voice.
3. To utter violent denunciation

thun'der, *v. t.* **1.** To emit with a noise of, or likened to, thunder; specif., to utter vehemently, as censure.
2. To strike with a sound likened to thunder; — used hyperbolically; as, to *thunder* blows upon an antagonist.

thun'der-bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* An Australian thickhead (*Pachycephala gutturalis*). The male is marked with black and yellow, with a black crescent on the breast.
2. Among some African and some North American tribes, a bird with red bill, legs, and tail, believed to cause thunder.

thun'der-bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* **1.** A single discharge of lightning with the accompanying thunder; — so called from the idea that it was caused by a bolt thrown by a god.
2. An imaginary bolt, or elongated projectile-like mass, conceived of as the missile cast to earth in the lightning flash. Specif.: **a** A stone or stone implement, such as a hatchet or arrowhead, superstitiously thought to be the material part of lightning. Cf. THUNDERSTONE. **b** A lump of iron pyrites. *Dial. Eng.*
3. *Her.* A twisted bar inflamed at the ends, between two wings, and having four jagged darts issuant from its center.
4. A person or thing likened to lightning in suddenness and effectiveness; as, Cæsar was a *thunderbolt* of war.
5. Vehement threatening or censure; esp., ecclesiastical denunciation; fulmination. *Hakewill.*
Thunderbolt of Italy, the French general Gaston de Foix (1489-1512), Duc de Nemours; — so called on account of his rapid and successful maneuvers in Italy.

thun'der-clap' (-klăp'), *n.* A clap or crash of thunder.

thun'der-cloud' (-kloud'), *n.* A cloud charged with electricity, and producing lightning and thunder.

thun'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that thunders.

Thunderer, the. **a** Zeus or Jupiter. **b** The London "Times;" — popularly so called, orig. from the powerful articles contributed by one of its editors, Edward Sterling (1773-1847).

thun'der-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A European loach (*Misgurnus fossilis*) which burrows in the mud at the bottom of streams and ponds and is supposed to foretell the occurrence of thunderstorms by swimming about in the water.

thunder god. A deity showing itself in thunder or thunderstorms; specif., the god, or manito, of thunder, important in the mythologies of the Siouan and Ojibwa Indians.

thun'der-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A rounded mass of cumulus cloud, with shining white edges, often appearing before a thunderstorm. — **thun'der-head'ed,** *a.*

thun'der-ing, *vb. n. of* THUNDER. Hence: *n.* Thunder.

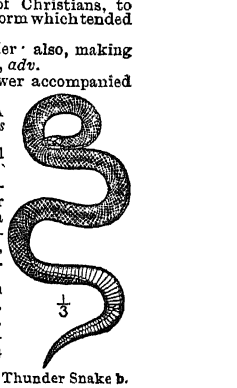
thun'der-ing, *p. pr. of* THUNDER. Hence: *a.* **1.** Emitting thunder or a sound likened to thunder.

> Roll the *thundering* chariot o'er the ground. *J Trumbull.*

2. Big; extraordinary; unusual; as, a *thundering* lie, fish.
Thundering Legion, a Roman legion, said to have been the Twelfth and to have been composed of Christians, to whose prayers was attributed a thunderstorm which tended greatly to discomfit the Quadi (A. D. 174).

thun'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Producing thunder; also, making a noise like thunder. — **thun'der-ous-ly,** *adv.*

thun'der-show'er (-shou'ẽr), *n.* A shower accompanied with lightning and thunder.



Thunder Snake **b.**

thunder snake. **a** The milk snake. **b** A reddish ground snake (*Carphophiops amœna*) of the eastern United States.

thun'der-squall' (-skwôl'), *n.* A squall attended with lightning and thunder.

thun'der-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A thunderbolt; esp., a more or less cylindrical or tapering stone popularly supposed to be a thunderbolt. They may be fossil belemnite shells, prehistoric stone implements, natural concretions, meteorites, etc. Cf. THUNDERBOLT, 2 **a.** *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

thun'der-storm' (-stôrm'), *n.* A storm accompanied with lightning and thunder.

thun'der-strike' (-strīk'), *v. t.; pret.* -STRUCK' (-strŭk'); *p. p.* -STRUCK', -STRICK'EN (-strĭk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -STRIK'ING (-strīk'ĭng). **1.** To strike, blast, or injure by or as by lightning. *Rare.*
2. To astonish, or strike dumb, as with something terrible; — rarely used except in the past participle.

> Drove them before him, *thunderstruck* *Milton.*

thun'der-stroke' (-strōk'), *n.* A stroke by or as by lightning with the attendant thunder. *Shak.*

thun'der-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A small burrowing worm-like limbless lizard (*Rhineura floridana*) of the family

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thrust. + THIRST. [BEARING.]
thrust collar. See THRUST.
thruste. + THIRST. [TEEN.
thrusteen, thrustene. + THIRTEEN.
thrustele. + THROSTLE
thrust'er, *n.* **1.** One that thrusts; specif., a swordsman.
2. *Hunting.* One that rides too close on the hounds. *Dial Eng.*
thrust fault See FAULT, *n*, 8.
thrust hoe *Agric.* A form of hoe that is pushed forward; a Dutch hoe; a scuffle hoe.
thrus'tle (*dial.* thrŭs'l, thrŏs'l). Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. of THROSTLE.
thrus'tle-cock', *n.* The male missel thrush *Obs. or Scot*
thrust plane. *Geol.* The surface along which dislocation has taken place in the case of a reversed, or thrust, fault
thrusty Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THIRSTY
thrutch (dial. thrŏch), *n. & v* [AS *þryccan* to press] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* a Push; thrust b Crowd; press; throng.
thrutch'ings (thrŏch'ĭngz), *n. pl.* Pressed whey. *Dial. Eng.*
thruth. + THROUGH
Thruth'vang' (thrōōth'vȧng'), **Thruth'vang'r** (-wȧng'r), *n.* [Icel *þrūðvangr*] Thrudvang. See ASGARD.
thrutty + THIRTY
thruv Scot. & dial Eng. pret & p. p. of THRIVE
thruwinge + THROWING
thry. thrye, thryes. + THRICE.
thrych + THROUGH
thry'fal'low (thrĭ'făl'ō), *v. t.* [Cf. ME. *thrie* thrice; cf. TRIFALLOW.] = TRIFALLOW
thrycht, *pret. & p. p.* [See THRUTCH.] Pressed. *Obs.*
thryll. + THRALL.
Thrym'heim' (thrŭm'hīm'), *n.* [Icel. *Þrymheimr.*] See ASGARD.
thrym'sa (thrĭm'zȧ; -sȧ), *n.* Also *trysms*, etc [LL., fr. AS *Primes, Prymes, trimes*, fr L. *tremis*, a coin.] An early Northumbrian money of account equal to three pence *Hist.*
thrynne. + THEREIN, THRIN.
Thry'no-mys (thrĭ'nō-mĭs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr Gr Θρύον a rush + μῦς mouse.] *Zoöl.* A genus of African rodents. *Aulacodus* is a syn See GROUND PIG.
thryste, thrysty. + THIRST, THIRSTY
thu. + THOU.
thuang. + THONG.
Thu-ban' (thōō-bän'), *n.* = ADIB. See STAR. [*of* THILK.]
thuck (thŭk). Dial. Eng var.
thucke, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *þukkr* a blow, a hurt] A malicious trick. *Obs.*
thuder, thuderward. + THITHER, THITHERWARD.
thue. *a.* [AS *þéow*] Slave; bond *Obs.*
thuef. + THIEF
thuert. + THWART.
thufte. + THOUGHT.
thuften. *n.* [AS *þyften.*] A female servant. *Obs.*
thufthe. + THEFT.
thug'gee-ism (thŭg'ē-ĭz'm), **thug'gism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* = THUGGEE. [THOUGHT.]
thught, thughte, thuhte. +
thul. + THE.
thuid. + THUD. [*Table I.*]
thu'ja oil (thū'jȧ). See OIL.
thuldeliche. *adv.* [AS *geþyldelice.*] Patiently *Obs.*
thul'dy (thŭl'dĭ), *a* [AS. *þyldig.*] Patient. *Obs.*
thulged, *pret.* [AS. *þyldigian* to endure.] Endured. *Obs.*
thu'li-a (thū'lĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL.] Oxide of thulium. See 2d EARTH, 9.
thu'lite (thōō'līt), *n pl.; sing.* THULE (thōō'lē) [Earlier form of Icel. *þulr.*] In ancient Norway, a class of bards or poets who entertained chieftains and retainers as did the scalds later
thu'lite (thū'līt), *n.* [*Thule* + *-ite.*] *Min.* A rose-red variety of zoisite, found in Tellemarken, Norway, and elsewhere, sometimes cut for use in jewelry
thulk, thulke. + THILK.
thullich, *a.* [AS. *þyllic, þyslic*, or *þullic, þuslic.* Cf. THUS; LY.] Such; of this kind. *Obs.*
thulr. *n., sing* of THULIR.
thum, *v. t & i.* To beat. *Obs*
thum. Thumb. *Ref. Sp.*
thuman. + TOMAN
thuman + THEWMAN.
thumart. + FOUMART.
Thumb, Tom See TOM THUMB.
Thumb Bible See BIBLE, 2
thumb bird. The European goldcrest *Local, Eng.*
thumb'er (thŭm'ẽr), *n.* One who thumbs
thumb'kin (thŭm'kĭn), *n.* = THUMBSCREW, *n.*, 2
thumb'ble (*dial* thŭm'b'l, thŏm'l). *v. t* To handle awkwardly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
thum'bler, *n.* A thimblerigger *Obs. Scot.*
thumb'less, *a.* Without a thumb; hence, clumsy.
thumb pin = THUMB TACK.
thumb plane A very small carpenter's plane, used in more or less inaccessible places, as in moldings, rabbets, etc.
thumb pot. *Hort.* The smallest size of flower pot, used for starting seedlings, etc.
thumb'rope' (thŭm'-; thŏm'-), *n.* A rope made by twisting hay or straw round the thumb. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
thumd. Thumbed *Ref. Sp.*
thume. + THUMB.
thum'mart. + FOUMART.
thum'mel toe (thŏm'l). The great toe *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Thum'mim (thŭm'ĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *thummīm.*] See URIM.
thump'er, *n.* **a** One that thumps. **b** Something extra large or great; a stunner. *Slang.* **c** In organs, a felted horizontal piece which stops the keys when they rise, and keeps them level.
thump'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n. of* THUMP. Specif.: *a* Heavy; big *Colloq or Slang.*
thumpt. Thumped. *Ref Sp.*
Thu'nar, Thu'ner, Thu'nor (thōō'nẽr), *n.* [AS *þunor.* Cf. THUNDER, THOR.] Equivs. of DONAR or THOR.
thunche, thunchen. + THINK.
thun'der-and-light'ning, *n.* A kind of cloth of a dark grey color, black flecked with white.
thun'der-a'tion (thŭn'dẽr-ā'shŭn), *interj.* A mild expletive. *Local, U S*
thun'der-beat', *v. t.* To beat as with a thunderbolt. *Obs.*
thun'der-blast', *n* A peal of thunder. *Obs.*
thun'der-bolt', *v. t.* To assail with thunderbolts. *Obs*
thun'der-bounce', *n.* A noise like thunder. *Obs.*
thun'der-burst', *n.* A burst of thunder. *R.* [clap. *Obs* |
thun'der-crack', *n.* A thunderclap. *Obs.*
thun'derd Thundered. *Ref Sp*
thun'der-dart', *n.* A thunderbolt *Obs.*
thun'der-dint', *n* A stroke of lightning with thunder *Obs.*
thun'der-dirt', *n.* A New Zealand edible basidiomycetous fungus (*Aleodictyon cibarium*) *Colloq., New Zealand.*
thunderflone, *n.* [AS. *flān* dart] = THUNDERDART. *Obs.*
thun'der-flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n. Dial. Eng* **a** The stichwort. **b** The corn poppy **c** The white campion.
thun'der-ing-ly, *adv.* of THUNDERING.
thunderleit, *n.* [Cf. LAIT lightning] A thunderbolt; lightning *Obs.*
thun'der-less, *a.* See -LESS
thun'der-peal', *n.* A thunderclap. [*Dial. Eng.*]
thunder planet. Prob., a comet.
thunder plant. The houseleek.
thun'der-plump', *n* A heavy rain with a thunderstorm *Rare, or Scot. & Dial. Eng*
thun'der-proof', *a.* Proof against thunder.
thunder pumper. **a** The American bittern. **b** The fresh-water drumfish. See DRUMFISH.
thunder rod. A lightning rod. *Rare.* [lightning. *Obs.*]
thun'der-shot', *a* Struck by
thun'der-thump', *n.* A thunderbolt. *Obs.* — *v. t* To stun with noise. *Obs.*
thunder tube. A fulgurite.

Amphisbænidæ, native of Florida; — so called because it leaves its burrows after a thundershower.

thu'ri-ble (thū'rĭ-b'l), *n.* [L. *thuribulum, turibulum,* fr. *thus, thuris, tus, turis,* frankincense, fr. Gr. *θύος* a sacrifice, an offering, fr. *θυειν* to sacrifice.] *Eccl.* A censer.

thu'ri-fer (-fẽr), *n.* [L. *thurifer, turifer; thus* frankincense + *ferre* to bear.] *Eccl.* One who carries a thurible, formerly always an acolyte, but now often a layman.

thu-rif'i-cate (thū-rĭf'ĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *thurificatus,* p. p.] Having offered incense; esp., having offered incense to pagan deities, an act which in the ancient church was regarded as equivalent to idolatry.

Thu rin'gi-an (thū-rĭn'jĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Thuringia or the Thuringians; specif., *Geol.*, designating the upper division of the European Permian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Thu-rin'gi-an, *n.* A member of an ancient German tribe which at the time of the great migrations of nations established a kingdom near the center of Germany, overthrown by the Franks in the 6th century; also, one of the people of the part of Germany which continued to be called Thuringia and included the region bounded by Bavaria, Saxony, Hesse-Nassau, and provinces of Prussia. It was an important principality, esp. in the 12th and 13th centuries.

Thurs'day (thûrz'dā), *n.* [ME. *þursdei, þorsday,* AS. *þūres dæg,* fr. the Scand. name *Thor* + AS. *dæg* day. Icel. *þōrr* Thor, the god of thunder, is akin to AS. *þunor* thunder; cf. AS. *þunres dæg,* lit., day of thunder; akin to D. *Donderdag,* Thursday, G. *Donnerstag,* Icel. *þōrsdagr,* Sw. & Dan. *Torsdag.* See THOR, THUNDER; DAY.] The fifth day of the week, between Wednesday and Friday.

thus (thŭs), *n.* [L. *thus, tus,* frankincense. See THURIBLE.] A crude nearly solid turpentine; — called also *gum thus* and *common frankincense.*

thus (thŭs), *adv.* [ME. *thus,* AS. *þus;* akin to OFries. & OS. *thus,* D. *dus,* E. *that;* cf. OHG. *sus.* See THAT.] **1.** In this or that manner, way, etc.; on this wise.

Thus God the heaven created, *thus* the earth. *Milton.*

2. To this degree or extent; so far; so; as, *thus* wise; *thus* peaceable; *thus* bold; *thus* much. *Shak.*

3. Because of this or that; consequently; hence.

thus and so, in a manner stated or to be stated; as, he reported that he had done *thus and so* in the matter.

thwack (thwăk), *v. t.;* THWACKED (thwăkt); THWACK'ING. [Cf. ME. *thakken* to stroke, AS. *paccian,* E. *whack.*] **1.** To strike with something flat or heavy; to bang; whack.

2. Specif.: *Tile Making.* To beat (a half-dried pantile) into shape (see THWACKER).

3. To fill to overflowing; to pack. *Obs.*

thwack, *n.* A heavy blow with or as if with something flat or heavy; a whack.

thwack'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that thwacks; specif., *Tile Making,* a wooden implement with which a half-dried pantile is beaten, to take out any warping that has occurred.

thwack'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of THWACK. — *Tile Making.* **thwacking frame,** a frame to hold the tile for thwacking. — **t. horse,** a kind of table to elevate a thwacking frame. — **t. knife,** a knife to trim the wing of the thwacked pantile. — **t. stool,** a stool to hold a thwacking frame.

thwaite (thwāt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *þveit* a piece of land, prob. akin to AS. *þwītan* to cut. Cf. DOIT, THWITE.] Forest land cleared and converted to tillage; an assart; a field or piece of land used as a meadow, etc.; — now chiefly in names of places in England, as in Ros*thwaite,* Stone*thwaite.*

thwart (thwôrt), *a.* [ME. *þwert,* adv., Icel. *þvert,* neut. of *þverr* athwart, transverse, across; akin to AS. *þweorh* perverse, transverse, cross, D. *dwars,* OHG. *dwerah, twerh,* G. *zwerch, quer,* Dan. & Sw. *tver* athwart, transverse, Sw. *tvär* cross, unfriendly, Goth. *þwairhs* angry. Cf. QUEER.] **1.** Situated or placed across something else; transverse; oblique. "*Thwart* obliquities." *Milton.*

2. *Obs. or Archaic.* **a** Perverse; stubborn; intractable. **b** Pert; saucy.

thwart circle, the ecliptic. *Obs.*

thwart, *adv.* Thwartly; athwart. (See FLAT, *a.,* 12.)

thwart, *n.* **1.** Opposition. *Obs.*

2. *Naut.* A rower's seat reaching athwart a boat.

3. *Shipbuilding.* One of the short crosspieces supporting the stages and secured to one or two of the uprights erected alongside of a vessel in process of construction.

thwart (thwôrt), *v. t.;* THWART'ED; THWART'ING. **1.** To move or pass through or across, as, an arrow *thwarts* the air. *Obs.*

2. To interpose; as, to *thwart* a shield before one. *Obs.*

3. To cross, to place crosswise. *Rare.*

4. To oppose or baffle, as a purpose; to run counter to; to contravene; hence, to frustrate or defeat.

If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me. *Shak.*

Syn. — See FRUSTRATE.

thwart, *v. i.* [See THWART, *a.*] *Rare.* **1.** To move or go in an oblique or crosswise manner.

2. Hence, to be in opposition, clash; quarrel.

Rules that militate and *thwart* with each other *Blackstone.*

thwart'er (thwôr'tẽr), *n.* [See THWART, *v. & a.;* in sense 2 prob. from a distortion of the neck.] **1.** One that thwarts.

2. *Far.* A disease in sheep, indicated by shaking, trembling, or convulsive motions.

thwart'ing, *vb. n.* of THWART. Hence: *n.* Crookedness; twisting; indirectness; also, perverseness, as of disposition.

thwart'ing, *p. pr.* of THWART. Hence: *a.* Perverse; contradictory; also, *Obs.,* of eyes, crossed. — **thwart'ing-ly,** *adv.*

thy (thī), *pron. & a.* [ME *thy, thi,* shortened fr *thin.* See THINE, THOU.] Of, or belonging to, thee; — used always attributively, and now chiefly in the solemn or grave style, in poetry, and among the Friends, or Quakers. See THINE.

Thy is used as the possessive case of *thou,* or as a possessive adj. pron. of the 2d pers. sing., denoting: **a** Simple possession.

These are *thy* glorious works, Parent of good *Milton.*

b The agent or object of an action; — with the force of a subjective or objective genitive; as, *thy* rising; *thy* guide.

Thy'lad (thī'yădˌ -ădˌ), *n.; pl.* THYIADS (-yădz, -ădz) or THYIADES (thī-ī'a-dēz). [L. *Thyias, -adis,* fr. Gr. *Θυιάς, Θυάς,* a Bacchante.] *Gr. Relig.* One of a group of Attic and Delphian women devoted to the orgiastic worship of Dionysus, celebrated every other year at Parnassus.

thy'ine wood (thī'ĭn). [Gr. *ξύλον θυϊνον,* fr. *θυινος,* adj., pertaining to the tree *θυια* or *θύα,* an African tree with sweet-smelling wood.] The fragrant and beautiful wood of the sandarac tree.

The possession of *thyine wood* was supposed to bring good luck, and its sacredness arose from the fact that from it was produced the incense used by the priests. *F. Litchfield.*

thy'la-cine (thī'lă-sīn; -sĭn; 183), *n.* [Gr. *θύλαξ* a sack, pouch.] A carnivorous dasyurine marsupial (*Thylacynus cynocephalus*) of Tasmania, slightly larger than a fox and of doglike appearance. It is smooth-haired and grayish brown, with conspicuous black bands on the hinder half of the back and the base of the tapering tail. It is destructive to sheep, and has been nearly exterminated. Called also *Tasmanian wolf.*



Thylacine

thyme (tīm), *n.* [ME. *tyme,* OF. *tym,* F. *thym,* L. *thymum,* Gr. *θύμον, θύμος;* cf. *θύειν* to sacrifice, *θύος* a sacrifice, offering, incense; — perh. so named because used in sacrifices.] **a** Any mint of the genus *Thymus.* The common garden thyme (*T. vulgaris*) is a pungent aromatic, used in seasoning and soups. The common wild creeping thyme is *T. serpyllum.* **b** With qualifying word, any of various other plants, as basil *thyme,* horse *thyme.*



Wild Thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*) *a* Flower.

Thym'e-læ'a (thĭm'ē-lē'ă; thī'mē-), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. *θυμελαία; θύμος, -μον* thyme + *ἐλαια* olive tree.] *Bot.* A genus of European and Asiatic herbs and undershrubs, type of the Thymelæaceæ, having small sessile apetalous flowers, the calyx having a spreading border and usually persistent.

Thym'e-læ-a'ce-æ (thĭm'ē-lē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tough-barked trees, shrubs, and herbs typifying the order Thymelæales. They have entire leaves and capitate apetalous flowers succeeded by drupaceous or capsular fruit. There are 38 genera and over 400 species, natives of temperate climates mainly in the Old World. *Thymelæa, Daphne, Pimelea,* and *Drcea* are the most important genera. — **thym'e-læ-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Thym'e-læ-a'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, mostly shrubs and trees, having apetalous flowers and a single ovule.

thym'e-le (thĭm'ē-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *θυμέλη.*] *Gr. Antiq.* An altar, esp. the small altar of Dionysus standing in the middle of the orchestra of a theater.

thy-mel'i-ci (thī-mĕl'ĭ-sī), *n. pl.* [L., sing. *thymelicus,* fr. Gr. *θυμελικός* of the thymele.] *Gr. Antiq.* The chorus in the theater, which dances around the thymele.

thym'ic (tĭm'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, thyme.

thymic acid, thymol.

thy'mic (thī'mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the thymus gland.

thymic acid, *Chem.,* an acid obtained by heating the nucleic (adenylic) acid of the thymus gland with water.

thy'min (thī'mĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_5H_6N_2O_2$, obtained on decomposition of the nucleic (adenylic) acid of the thymus gland, and from the spermatozoa of fishes. It is a methyl derivative of uracil.

thym'ol (tĭm'ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*thyme* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{13}OH$, of a pleasant aromatic odor and strong antiseptic properties, occurring in oil of thyme and in other essential oils. It is a phenol derivative of ordinary cymene and is isomeric with carvacrol.

Thy'mus (thī'mŭs), *n.* [NL. See THYME.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World mints having small entire leaves and verticillastrate flowers, the calyx and corolla being 2-lipped.

thy'mus, *n., or, more commonly,* **thymus gland** *or* **thymus body.** [NL., fr. Gr. *θύμος.*] *Anat.* A ductless gland of uncertain function, developed from the epithelium of one or more gill clefts of the embryo, and present, at least in the young, in nearly all vertebrates. In man it lies in the upper part of the thorax and lower part of the throat. It disappears or becomes rudimentary in the adult. In lambs and calves it is one of the glands called *sweetbread.*

thy'mus, *a.* Pert. to, or designating, the thymus gland.

thym'y (tĭm'ĭ), *a.* Abounding or fragrant with thyme.

thy're-o- (thī'rē-ō-), **thy're-** (thī'rē-), **thy'ro-** (thī'rō-). Combining forms used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the thyroid body,* or *the thyroid cartilage.*

thy'ro-ar'y-te'noid (-ăr'ĭ-tē'noid; -ā-rĭt'ē-noid), *a. Anat.* Connecting the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages of the larynx. — **thyro-arytenoid folds** *or* **ligaments,** either of two pairs of elastic ligaments of the larynx. They are covered by folds of mucous membrane. The superior pair form the false vocal cords, the inferior the true vocal cords. See VOCAL CORDS, LARYNX. — **t. muscle,** a muscle lying parallel to, and on the outer side of, each true vocal cord.

thy'ro-ar'y-te-noi'de-us (-ăr'ĭ-tē-noi'dē-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The thyro-arytenoid muscle.

thy'ro-glos'sal (-glŏs'ăl), *a.* [*thyro-* + Gr *γλῶσσα* tongue.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to the thyroid gland and tongue; designating a duct in the embryo which is a remainder of the invagination by which the median thyroid gland is formed.

thy'ro-hy'al (-hī'ăl), *n. Anat. & Zoöl.* The greater cornu of the hyoid bone.

thy'ro-hy'oid (-hī'oid), *a.* **1.** *Anat.* **a** Connecting the thyroid cartilage of the larynx and the hyoid bone; as, the *thyrohyoid* muscle and *thyrohyoid* ligaments. Of the latter there are a pair of **lateral** ones and a **middle** one; the middle is broad and is called the **thyrohyoid membrane.** **b** Pertaining to the thyrohyoid muscle; as, the *thyrohyoid* nerve, a branch of the hypoglossal nerve.

2. *Embryol.* Designating, or pertaining to, the first branchial arch (third postoral visceral arch).

thy'roid (thī'roid), *a.* [Gr. *θυρεοειδής* shield-shaped; *θυρεός* a large, oblong shield (fr. *θυρα* a door) + *εἶδος form*: cf. F *thyroïde, thyréoïde.*] Literally, shield-shaped; — used only in certain *Anat.* terms, esp.: **1.** Designating, or pert. to, a large ductless gland (the **thyroid gland** or **body**) below the pharynx or in the neck. In man it lies close to the larynx and contains epithelium-lined vesicles filled with a colloid substance. The thyroid gland occurs in all classes

thun'der-y (thŭn'dẽr-ĭ), *a. Colloq.* **a** Sounding like thunder. **b** Accompanied with, or indicating, thunder; thunderous. **c** Cross; angry-looking.

thun'drous (-drŭs). Var. of THUNDEROUS. [NAR.]

Thu'ner (tōō'nẽr) Var. of Dothunge (thōōnzh), *n.* A hollow sound *Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To thump; bang. *Dial. Eng.*

thunk (thŭngk; thōōngk), *n.* A leather thong. *Dial. Eng.*

thunne. † THIN.

thun'ner (thŭn'ẽr; thōōn'ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THUNDER. [of TUNNY.]

thun'ny (thŭn'ĭ), *n.* Rare var. of Thu'nor (tōō'nŏr). Var. of DONAR.

thunre † THUNDER.

thunret. Obs. pret. of THUNDER.

thunwange, *n.* [AS. *þunwang(e).*] A temple (of the head). *Obs.*

thuong † THONG.

thur. † THROUGH [THIR.]

thur (thōōr). Dial. Eng. var. of **thure,** *n.* [L. *thus, thuris, tus, turis.*] Frankincense. *Obs.*

thuregh. † THOROUGH

thurfe, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *þurfi, þurfa.*] Needful. *Obs.* [† THROUGH.]

thurg, thurge, thurgh, thurghe.

thurgeout, thurghout. † THROUGHOUT. [FARE. *Obs.*]

thurghfare, *n.* = THOROUGHFARE.

thurh † THROUGH, *prep.*

thurhfere. † THROUGHFARE

thurhseon. † THROUGHSEE.

thurhsht. Obs. p. p. of THROUGHSEE.

thuribule, *n.* [L. *thuribulum.*] A thurible. *Obs.*

thu-rib'u-ler (thū-rĭb'ū-lẽr), *n.* A thurifer. *R.* [thurible. *R.*]

thu-rib'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [L.] A

thu-rif'er-ous (-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See THURIFER.] Producing or bearing frankincense. [*Obs.*]

thu-rif'ic (-rĭk), *a.* Thuriferous.

thu'ri-fy (thū'rĭ-fī), *v. i. & t.* [L. *thus, thuris,* incense + E. *-fy.*] To cense. — **thu'ri-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. Both Obs or R.*

thu-rif'u-gous (thū-rĭf'ū-gŭs), *a.* [L. *thuri-legus, turi-legus.*] Gathering frankincense. *Obs.*

thu-rin'gite (thū-rĭn'jīt), *n.* [From *Thuringia,* where it is found.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of aluminium and iron, occurring as an aggregation of minute scales having an olive-green color and pearly luster

Thu'ri-o (thū'rĭ-ō), *n* A foolish rival to Valentine in Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona." [vars. of THIRL.]

thurl, thurle. Obs. or dial. Eng.

thurlepol'e, *n.* A whirlpool. *Obs.*

thurlunge. † THIRLING.

thurm (thûrm), *v. t. Cabinetmaking.* To work (a table leg, molding, etc.) with a saw and chisel across the grain, so as to produce, esp. in an upright square member, patterns like those produced by turning.

thurn. Dial. Eng. var. of THORN.

thur'o. Thorough. *Ref. Sp.*

thur'rock (thŭr'ŭk), *n.* [AS *þurruc* the hold of a ship] **1.** The hold of a ship. *Obs*

2. A drain. *Dial. Eng*

thur'row (thŭr'ō) Dial. Eng. var. of FURROW.

Thurs. *Abbr.* Thursday.

thurse (thûrs), *n.* [AS *þyrs* demon.] **a** A giant. *Obs.* **b** A wicked spirit or apparition. *Obs exc. in place names.*

thurse'hole', *n.* Also **thurse'house'.** [*thurse* + *hole, house.*] A vault in a rock or hill. *Obs.*

thurst. Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of THRUST; *pret.* of THAR.

thurste. † THIRST.

thurt (thût; thŭt). Dial. Eng. var. of THWART; *pret.* of THAR.

thurthout. † THROUGHOUT.

thuruh, thuruth. † THOROUGH.

thurven. Obs. infin. of THAR, *v.*

thurw, thurwe. † THROUGH.

thus, thuse. † THIS, THESE.

thusand, thusend, thusende, thusent. † THOUSAND.

thusendfald. † THOUSANDFOLD.

thus'gate', *adv.* Also **thus'gates'.** In this way; thus. *Obs.*

thus'much', *adv.* To this degree or quantity *Obs.* [*Hum.*]

thus'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *R. exc.*

thussand. † THOUSAND.

thus'sock. † TUSSOCK

thussone, *adv.* So soon; at this very time. *Obs.*

thuster, thustre. † THESTER.

thusund, -sunde. † THOUSAND.

thus'wise' (thŭs'wīz'), *adv.* Thus. *Rare.* [ner. *Obs.*]

thus'with', *adv.* In this manthut. † THAT.

thuvele, *n.* [AS. *þȳfel.*] A bush; thicket. *Obs.*

Thu'ya (thū'yă), *n. Bot.* Syn var. of THUJA.

thu'yin (-yĭn). Var. of THUJIN.

Thu-yop'sis (thū-yŏp'sĭs), *n. Bot.* Syn. var. of THUJOPSIS

thwackt. Thwacked. *Ref. Sp.*

Thwack'um (thwăk'ŭm), *n.* See SQUARE, MR. [SHAD, l.]

Thwaite shad (thwāt). See

thwang (thwăng). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of THONG.

thwang (thwăng), *v. t. & i.* [See THONG.] To beat or be flogged. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

thwarle, a. Prob., twisted. *Obs.*

thwart, *prep* [See THWART, *a.*; cf. ATHWART.] *Archaic or Dial.* **1.** Across; athwart.

2 Across from; opposite to.

thwart'ed-ly, *adv* of *thwarted,* p. p.

thwart'er (thwär'tẽr), *prep.* Athwart; crosswise. *Scot.*

thwart'er, *v. t.* To thwart; also, to till (land) crosswise. *Scot.*

thwart'ly, *adv.* of THWART.

thwart'man (thwôrt'măn), *n. Naut.* A rower; esp., a rower in a naval cutter or whaleboat

thwart'-marks', *n. pl Naut.* Objects on land which, when in range, mark a safe course, a reef, etc. *Rare.*

thwart'ness, *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs.*

thwart'out', *adv* Completely.

thwart'o'ver, *a.* [Cf. THWART, *adv*; OVER.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Transverse; cross. **b** Perverse: also, self-willed.

thwart'ship, *a Naut* Lying, or leading, athwartships; as, a *thwartship* spar or tackle. — **thwart'ships,** *adv.* [-WISE. *R.*]

thwart'wise' (-wīz'), *a.* See

thwerl. † TWIRL

thwerte. † THWART.

thwey. † TWEY.

thwing's law (twĭngz). [After C. B. *Thwing* (b. 1860), American physicist.] *Elec.* The empirical law that for many substances the specific inductive capacity is about 2.6 times the density.

thwite (thwīt), *v. t* [AS. *þwītan.* See WHITTLE; cf. TUWAITE a piece of land.] To cut; carve. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

thwit'tle (thwĭt'l), *v. t.* [See THWITE, WHITTLE.] To cut or whittle. — *n.* = WHITTLE, a knife. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng*

T. H. W. M. *Abbr.* Trinity High-Water Mark.

thwong, *n* [AS *þwang.*] A thong. *Obs.*

thwonged, *a.* Thonged. *Obs.*

thworl (thwûrl). Var. of WHORL.

thwort. † THWART

thye. † THIGH.

Thy-es'te-an (thī-ĕs'tē-ăn), *a* Also **Thy-es'ti-an** (-tĭ-ăn). [L. *Thyesteus,* fr. Gr. *Θυέστης* Thyestes.] Of or pert. to Thyestes. — **Thyestean banquet,** a banquet at which human flesh is eaten.

Thy-es'tes (thī-ĕs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Θυέστης.*] See ATREUS.

thy'la-ci'tis (thī'lă-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *θύλαξ* a pouch + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the oil-secreting glands of the skin

Thy'la-co'le-o (-kō'lē-ō), *n* [NL.; Gr. *θύλακος* sack + *λεων* lion.] *Paleon.* A genus of huge Australian marsupials supposedly carnivorous, but showing relationship to herbivores.

Thy-lac'y-nus, *or* **Thy-lac'i-nus** (thī-lăs'ĭ-nŭs; thī'lă-sĭ'nŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the thylacine.

thym-ac'e-tin (tĭm-ăs'ē-tĭn), *n.* [*thymol* + *aceto-* + *-in.*] *Chem* A white crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{21}O_2N$, having the same relation to thymol as phenacetin to phenol, used as a hypnotic

Thy-mal'lus (thī-măl'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θύμαλλος* an unknown fish.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the graylings

thym'ate (tĭm'āt), *n. Chem.* A salt of thymol in its capacity of a weak acid.

thyme. † TIME.

thyme camphor. Thymol

thyme dodder. Clover dodder

thy-mel'i-cal (thī-mĕl'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to thymelici *Obs*

thym'ene (tĭm'ēn), *n. Chem.* A liquid terpene in oil of thyme

thyme oil See OIL, *Table I.*

thym'i-o'sis (thĭm'ĭ-ō'sĭs; thī'mĭ-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *θύμιον* wart + *-osis.*] *Med.* Framboesia.

thymmill. † THIMBLE.

thym'ol-ize (tĭm'ō-līz), *v. t.* To impregnate with thymol.

thy-mop'a-thy (thī-mŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [*thymus* gland + *-pathy.*] *Med.* **a** Any mental disorder. **b** Any disease of the thymus gland. [thyme. *Obs.*]

thym'ous (tĭm'ŭs), *a.* Full of

thym'yl (tĭm'ĭl), *n.* [*thyme* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical $C_{10}H_{13}$, of which thymol is the hydroxide — **thy-myl'ic** (tī-mĭl'ĭk), *a.*

thyne. † THEN, thence; THIN

thynk. † THINK.

thy'ra-den (thī'ră-dĕn), *n.* [*thyro-* + Gr. *ἀδήν* gland.] *Med* The dried extract of the thyroid gland used internally or hypodermically in diseases of that gland and in obesity and affections of the skin.

thyrce † THRUSH.

thyre-. See THYREO-.

thy're-o-ad'e-ni'tis (thī'rē-ō-ăd'ē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the thyroid gland; thyroiditis.

thy're-o-an'ti-tox'in (-ăn'tĭ-tŏk'sĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A substance obtained from the thyroid gland, believed by some to be its active principle.

thy're-oid (thī'rē-oid), *a. & n. Anat.* Thyroid. *Rare*

thy're-oid-ec'to-my (-ĕk'tō-mĭ), *n. Surg.* Thyroidectomy.

thy're-o-pro'te-in (-prō'tē-ĭn), *n.* [*thyreo-* + *protein.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The protein constituent of the thyroid gland. Cf. THYROGLOBULIN

thy'ro-an'ti-tox'in. Var. of THYREO-ANTITOXIN.

thy'ro-cele (thī'rō-sēl), *n.* [*thyro-* + *-cele.*] *Med* A tumor of the thyroid gland; goiter.

thy'ro-ep'i-glot'tic, *a. Anat* Connecting the thyroid cartilage and epiglottis.

thy'ro-e-pi-glot-tid'e-an, *a. Anat* Thyro-epiglottic

thy'ro-glob'u-lin, *n* [*thyro-* + *globulin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance exhibiting the general properties of the globulins, obtained from the aqueous extract of the thyroid gland.

of craniate vertebrates, and is considered homologous with the endostyle of tunicates. It arises as a ventral outgrowth of the pharynx. Commonly two lateral outgrowths also appear, forming accessory thyroid glands or uniting with the median one as in man. Hypertrophy of the thyroid gland is called *goiter*. The secretion of the thyroid gland is important in metabolism and growth, disturbances in its functions causing cretinism, myxœdema, and exophthalmic goiter. Cf PARATHYROID.

2. Designating, or pert. to, the chief cartilage of the larynx.

thyroid arteries, arteries supplying not only the thyroid gland, but many muscles and other structures of the front of the neck. The *superior* arises from the external carotid below the hyoid bone; the *inferior* thyroid, from the thyroid axis. — **t. axis**, a short, thick trunk arising from the subclavian, and dividing almost immediately into the inferior thyroid, the suprascapular, and the transversalis colli arteries. — **t. dislocation**, *Surg.*, dislocation of the thigh bone into the thyroid foramen. — **t. extract**, *Med.*, a preparation from the thyroid gland of animals, used in myxœdema, cretinism, etc. — **t. foramen**, the obturator foramen. — **t. ganglion**, the middle of the three cervical ganglia of each side. — **t. veins**, veins carrying blood *from* the thyroid gland and other structures of the front of the neck. The *superior* and *middle* pairs open into the internal jugulars, the *inferior* pair into the innominate veins.

thy'roid (thī'roid), *n.* The thyroid gland, cartilage, or other part.

thy'roid-ec'to-my (thī'roid-ĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*thyroid* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the thyroid gland, an operation producing marked disturbance of bodily functions.

thy-roi'din (thī-roi'dĭn), *n.* [*thyroid* + *-in.*] *Med.* **a** Thyraden. **b** An iodine-free principle, obtained from the thyroids of sheep, used medicinally like thyraden.

thyrse'flow'er (thûrs'flou'ĕr), *n.* [See THYRSUS ; FLOWER.] Any acanthaceous plant of the genus *Odontonema*, the scarlet flowers of which are usually in thyrsi or dense racemes.

Thyr'sis (thûr'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θύρσις.] A herdsman in Theocritus; also, a shepherd in Vergil's seventh Eclogue, who has a poetical contest with Corydon; hence, in modern pastorals, any shepherd or rustic.

thyr'soid (thûr'soid) } *a.* [Gr. *θυρσοειδής* ; *θύρσος*
thyr-soi'dal (thûr-soi'dăl) } thyrsus + *εἶδος* form, shape : cf. F. *thyrsoïde.*] *Bot.* Having somewhat the form of a thyrsus ; as, a *thyrsoid* panicle.

thyr'sus (thûr'sŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -SI (-sī). [L., fr. Gr. *θυρσος.* Cf. TORSO.] **1.** A staff entwined with ivy, and surmounted by a pine cone, or by a bunch of vine or ivy leaves with grapes or berries. It is an attribute of Bacchus, and of the satyrs and others engaging in Bacchic rites.

2. *Bot.* A form of mixed inflorescence in which the main axis is indeterminate, or racemose, and the secondary and later axes are determinate, or cymose. The lilac and horse-chestnut afford examples.

Thy'sa-nop'ter-a (thī'sa-nŏp'tĕr-a ; thĭs'a-), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. *θύσανος* a fringe + *πτερόν* a wing.] *Zoöl.* A division of insects constituted by the thrips. It is usually considered a distinct order, but sometimes included in the Hemiptera. *Physopoda* is a syn. — **thy'sa-nop'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **thy'sa-nop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Thy'sa-nu'ra (thī'sa-nū'ra ; thĭs'a-), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *θύσανος* fringe + *οὐρά* tail.] *Zoöl.* **a** An order of wingless ametabolic insects with setiform caudal appendages bent under the body or projecting as bristles. It comprises the Cinura, or bristle-tails, and the Collembola, or springtails. **b** More narrowly, the Cinura. — **thy'sa-nu'ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **thy'sa-nu'ri-form** (-rĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **thy'sa-nu'rous** (-rŭs), *a.*



One of the Thysanura, *Machilis variabilis*, much enlarged.

thy-self' (thī-sĕlf'), *pron.* An emphasized form of the personal pronoun of the second person singular. Like *thou*, it occurs now only in archaic, solemn, or poetical style, among the Friends, or Quakers, or in dial Eng. Its uses are : **1.** For emphasis : **a** As simple objective ; as, here is one for *thyself*. **b** In apposition with *thou* or *thee* ; as, thou *thyself* shalt go. **c** As a subject nominative. "*Thyself* shalt see the act." *Shak.* **d** As a predicate nominative, often with the force of *by thyself, alone* ; as, thou shalt go *thyself*.

2. Thy true normal self or condition. Cf. HIMSELF, 2.

3. As a reflexive. "Thou to *thyself* wast cruel." *Milton.*

☞ *Thyself* is often divided, as in "*thy* own *self*," being treated as possessive and noun. See SELF, 1.

tiao (tyou), *n.* [Chin. *tiao*⁴.] A Chinese money of account equal to one thousand cash of account. It is equivalent to 460-500 cash coins, the standard value being 480.

ti-a'ra (tī-ā'ra ; tē-ā'ra), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *τιάρα, τιάρας* ; of Persian origin.] **1.** A form of headdress worn by the ancient Persians. According to Xenophon, the royal tiara was encircled with a diadem, and was high and erect, while those of the people were flexible, or had rims turned over.

2. The Pope's triple crown. It was at first a round, high, pointed cap, richly jeweled, but was afterward encompassed with a crown, later with a second, and finally with a third, symbolizing the threefold papal sovereignty (temporal, spiritual and purgatorial), and surmounted with globe and cross. Hence, fig., the papal dignity.



Tiara, 2.

3. A crownlike head ornament ; a frontlet or coronet ; as, a *tiara* of pearls.

ti-a'raed (tī-ā'răd ; tē-ā'-), *a.* Wearing a tiara.

Ti'a-rel'la (tī'a-rĕl'a), *n.* [NL., dim. of *tiara.* See TIARA.] *Bot.* A small genus of chiefly North American saxifragaceous herbs having mostly basal, long-petioled, palmately lobed or divided leaves and a slender raceme of delicate white flowers with a 1-celled ovary and basal placentæ. See FALSE MITEWORT.

Ti-bet'an (tĭ-bĕt'ăn ; tĭb'ĕt-), *a.* Of or pert. to Tibet or the Tibetans ; designating, or relating to, the type of polyandry prevalent among the Tibetans. **Tibetan polyandry** is that form in which the husbands are brothers. It is contrasted with Nair polyandry. Cf. PUNJALUAN. — **Tibetan mastiff**, one of a breed of very large, powerful, rough-coated dogs, with small drooping ears, bushy tail, and black or black-and-tan hair, kept by natives of parts of central Asia.

Ti-bet'an, *n.* **1.** A member of the native race of Tibet, which constitutes a distinct Mongolian type, modified in the west and south by intermixture with Indian peoples, and in the east with Chinese. The purest Tibetans are about five feet five inches in height, brachycephalic, with wavy hair, brown or hazel eyes, and skin tawny brown to white ; the beard is scant and the nose either flat or prominent. They are strong, energetic, abstinent, and enduring, but superstitious and of low morals. They are both herders and husbandmen, and are skillful weavers, potters, and metal workers. Practically all are Lamaists.

2. The language of the Tibetans, which employs three alphabets, all of the Nagari type. See INDO-CHINESE.

Ti-bet' cloth (tĭ-bĕt' ; tĭb'ĕt). **a** A fabric made of goat's hair ; a kind of camlet. **b** A kind of fine woolen cloth, used for dresses, cloaks, etc.

Ti-bet'o- (tĭ-bĕt'ō- ; tĭ-bē'tō-). Combining form for *Tibetan*, signifying, *belonging* or *pertaining* (in part) *to the Tibetan race* or *language* ; as in *Tibeto*-Burman, *Tibeto*-Chinese, *Tibeto*-Himalayan. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

tib'i-a (tĭb'ĭ-a), *n.* ; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L.] **1** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The preaxial and in the usual position of the limb the inner, and usually the larger, of the two bones of the leg or hind limb between the knee and ankle. In man the tibia has a large *head* at the end expanded into lateral *tuberosities* with concave upper surfaces for articulation with the condyles of the femur. The shaft has an anterior sharp border or *crest* and an oblique ridge (the **oblique line**) on its upper posterior part. The lower end articulates with the astragalus by its lower surface, and bears on the inner side a strong downwardly directed process, the **internal malleolus**. In many animals the fibula (and in birds also tarsal elements) are united with the tibia.

2. *Zoöl.* The fourth joint of the leg of an insect, counting from the base.

3. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A kind of direct flute or flageolet, originally made of the leg bone of an animal.

The *tibia dextra* was the bass instrument and was held in the right hand, the *tibia sinistra*, or treble instrument, in the left. The *tibiæ pares* were both treble or both bass, and the *tibiæ impares* were one bass and one treble. *N Int Encyc.*

tib'i-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *tibialis*, fr. *tibia* the shin bone ; also, a pipe or flute, originally made of a bone : cf. F. *tibial.*] Of or pertaining to a tibia. — **tibial arteries**, *Anat.*, the arteries of the lower leg formed by the bifurcation of the popliteal artery. The *posterior*, the largest, divides between the inner malleolus and heel into the two plantar arteries. The *anterior*, passing forward between the bones, becomes at the ankle the *dorsalis pedis*. The *recurrent tibial arteries* are branches of its upper part. — **t. nerve**, *Anat.*, either of two nerves of the lower leg, accompanying the corresponding tibial arteries. The *posterior* is the continuation of the internal popliteal nerve ; the *anterior* arises by the bifurcation of the peroneal nerve. — **t. spur**, *Zoöl.*, a spine or one of several spines borne on the distal end of the tibia of many insects. See COLEOPTERA, *Illust.* — **t. veins**, *Anat.*, the two veins (*anterior* and *posterior*) accompanying the corresponding tibial arteries.

tib'i-a'le (-ā'lē), *n. ; pl.* -ALIA (-lĭ-a). [NL.] *Zoöl.* The most preaxial element of the proximal row of bones of the tarsus. In man it probably forms part of the astragalus.

‖ **ti'bi-a'lis an-ti'cus** (tĭb'ĭ-ā'lĭs ăn-tī'kŭs). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), anterior tibial muscle.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the outer tuberosity and part of the shaft of the tibia, interosseous membrane, etc., and inserted by a long tendon into the internal cuneiform and first metatarsal bones.

‖ **ti'bi-a'lis pos-ti'cus** (pŏs-tī'kŭs). [NL., (sc. *musculus*) posterior tibial muscle.] *Anat.* A deeply situated muscle of the calf of the leg, arising from the tibia and fibula, interosseous membrane, and intermuscular septa, and inserted (by a tendon passing under the internal malleolus) into the navicular and internal cuneiform bones.

tib'i-o- (tĭb'ĭ-ō-). Combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the tibia.*

tib'i-o-tar'sus (-tär'sŭs), *n. ; pl.* -TARSI (-sī). *Zoöl.* The tibia of a bird ; — so called because some of the tarsal elements are fused into its lower end.

Tib'ou-chi'na (tĭb'ōō-kī'nă), *n.* [NL., perh. fr a native name in Guiana.] *Bot.* A large genus of South American melastomaceous shrubs or rarely herbs having entire 5-7-nerved leaves, and trichotomous panicles of large purple flowers with a hairy calyx, 10 stamens, and a 5-celled ovary. Many are cultivated, under the name *spiderflower* or the synonymous generic names *Lasiandra* and *Pleroma.*

Tib'u (tĭb'ōō), *n.* One of a people of east central Sudan, purest in the Tibesti highlands, where they seem to be of a Hamitic type, though their language is not known to be Hamitic. The northern *Tedas* are distinguished from the southern *Dazas*, who have a strong admixture of Negro blood.

tic (tĭk), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles, esp. of the face ; twitching ; vellication ; — called also *spasmodic tic.*

ti-cal' (tĭ-kăl' ; -kôl' ; tē'kŭl), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A bean-shaped silver coin of Siam, equivalent to 4 salungs, 8 fuangs, or 64 atts. See COIN. Also, a weight. See WEIGHT.

tic' dou'lou-reux' (tĭk' dōō'lōō-rōō' ; *F.* dōō'lōō-rû'). [F. ; *tic* a twitching + *douloureux* painful.] *Med.* Neuralgia in the face, sometimes associated with violent muscular spasms ; face ague.

Tich'borne Claim'ant (tĭch'bôrn). Arthur Orton (1834–98). In 1865 he claimed to be Roger Charles Tichborne, the heir to a baronetcy and large estates in England, who was lost at sea in 1854. Lady Tichborne accepted him as her son. He issued bonds (**Tichborne bonds**) payable upon his obtaining the estates, and brought an ejectment action (**Tichborne case**) against the trustees. After a trial in the Court of Common Pleas in 1871, lasting more than 100 days, he was exposed and was nonsuited. He was later sentenced for perjury to 14 years' penal servitude.

tick (tĭk), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *ticket.*] Credit ; trust ; also, a credit account ; as, to buy on *tick*. *Colloq. or Slang.*

tick, *v. i.* To buy or sell on credit *Colloq. or Slang.*

tick, *n.* [LL. *techa, teca*, L. *theca* case, Gr. *θήκη*, fr. *τίθέναι* to put. See THESIS.] **1.** The cover, or case, of a bed, mattress, etc., which contains the filling.

2. Ticking. See TICKING, *n.*

tick, *n.* [ME. *tike, teke ;* akin to D. *teek, teekt*, G. *zecke.*] **1.** Any of numerous araclmids of the order Acarida but larger than the ordinary mites, which attach themselves to man and many animals and birds, and suck their blood. Their young have six legs, the adults eight. Some species often carry disease germs. *Ixodidæ* is the typical family. Cf. CATTLE TICK ; also ARGAS and CARAPATO, *Illusts.*

2. Any of certain degraded parasitic dipterous insects, as the bird ticks, sheep tick, and bat ticks.

full as a tick, full to repletion ; surfeited. *Slang.*

tick, *v. i.* ; TICKED (tĭkt) ; TICK'ING. [Prob. of imitative origin ; cf. D. *tikken*, LG. *ticken.*] **1.** To make a small or repeated noise by beating or otherwise, as a watch does.

2. To strike or tap gently ; to touch lightly. *Obs. or R.*

tick, *v. t.* **1.** To touch ; to mark off as caught, as in playing tag ; to tag. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. To check off by a tick or any small mark ; to score.

3. To mark by or as by a repeated clicking sound ; as, a watch *ticked* off the seconds.

tick, *n.* **1.** A touch, as in playing tag ; a tag ; also, the game of tag. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. A light quick audible beat, as of a clock.

3. Any small mark intended to direct attention to something, or to serve as a check ; a dot or speck.

4. = CROWFOOT, 6.

tick'er (-ĕr), *n.* One that ticks, or produces a ticking sound, as a clock, a telegraphic sounder, etc. Specif. : **a** A watch. *Thieves' Slang.* **b** A telegraphic receiving instrument that automatically prints off stock quotations (**stock ticker**) and other news on a paper ribbon or "tape."

tick'et (-ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *n.* [F. *étiquette* a label, ticket, fr. OF. *estiquette*, or OF. *etiquet, estiquet ;* both of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *stick.* See STICK, *n. & v. ;* cf. ETIQUETTE, TICK credit.] **1.** A small piece of paper, cardboard, or the like, serving as a notice, certificate, or token. Specif. : **a** One giving notice ; a notice. *Obs. or Local.* **b** A tradesman's account ; score ; hence, tick ; credit. *Obs.* **c** A visiting card. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. Esp., a certificate, evidence, or token of a right, as of admission to a place of assembly, of passage in a public conveyance, of debt, of a chance, or the like ; as, a theater *ticket ;* a railroad or steamboat *ticket ;* a lottery *ticket ;* a pawn *ticket.* It is generally held by the courts that a ticket of admission to a public performance, as in a theater, is merely a revocable license ; and that common carriers may restrict the use of their tickets to the original purchaser.

3. A label to show the character or price of goods.

4. *Politics.* A list of candidates, esp. of one party only, to be voted for at an election ; a ballot. *U. S.*

The old *ticket* forever ! We have it by thirty-four votes.
Sarah Franklin (1766).

5. *Mining.* A sealed bid for ore to be sold. *Eng.*

6. *London Stock Exchange.* The ticket used on name day.

the ticket, the suitable or correct thing. *Colloq. or Slang.* — **t. of leave**, a license or permit given to a convict under imprisonment to go at large, and to labor for himself, subject to certain specific conditions. Tickets of leave were first granted to convicts in Van Diemen's Land under the prison reforms of 1840. In the United States a similar license is usually called a *parole. British.*

tick'et, *v. t. ;* TICK'ET-ED ; TICK'ET-ING. **1.** To distinguish by a ticket ; to mark with a ticket.

2. To furnish with a ticket or tickets.

tick'et-a-bil'i-ty (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fitness to be ticketed.

tick'et-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being ticketed.

tick'et-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who tickets.

2. Tickets collectively.

tick'et-of-leave man (tĭk'ĕt-ŏv-lēv'). A convict who has been released on a ticket of leave.

tick'et-por'ter, *n.* A messenger boy employed to deliver tickets, as of admission to a theater.

tick'ing, *n.* [From TICK a bed.] A strong cotton cloth, usually striped, for mattresses, pillows, etc.

tick'ing, *n.* [From TICK to touch lightly.] **1.** A touching lightly ; a tapping.

2. The sound made by a watch or clock.

tick'le (tĭk'l), *v. t.* ; TICK'LED (-l'd) ; TICK'LING (-lĭng). [ME. *tikelen*, freq. of *tikken* to touch lightly, fr. OF. *tiquer* to touch, pat, fr. D. *tikken* to touch lightly, pat, LG. *ticken.*] **1.** To touch lightly, so as to excite a peculiar thrilling sensation, usually producing laughter and involuntary movements.

2. To please or amuse by slight touches, as of flattery, wit, etc. ; to gratify ; as, to *tickle* the ear with music.

3. To excite pleasurably ; to stimulate ; as, to *tickle* the palate with delicacies.

4. To catch by tickling, as a trout.

tick'le, *v. i.* **1.** To be affected with a tickling sensation ; as, my throat *tickles*.

2. To produce a tickling sensation.

tick'le, *n.* A tickling ; a touch producing a tickling sensation.

tick'le-back (-băk), *n.* [From TICKLE, *v.*, 4.] A small spiny-finned fish of the genus *Pygosteus*, found in the fresh waters of Europe and America.

tick'le-brain (-brān), *n.* Strong liquor. *Slang.*

tick'le-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Ticklishness.

tick'le-pitch'er (-pĭch'ĕr), *n.* A pitcher with a hollow handle and a hole in the bottom, so that the liquor can be sucked out by the mouth.

tick'ler (-lĕr), *n.* **1.** One that tickles.

2. A memorandum book or file for keeping track of matters requiring attention.

3. A difficult problem. *Slang.*

tick'ler-ing, *n.* [From TICKLE, *v.*, 4.] The fish called the tickleback.

tick'lish (-lĭsh), *a.* **1.** Easily tickled ; sensitive to tickling.

2. Requiring delicate handling ; critical ; as, a *ticklish* subject.

3. Unstable ; easily overturned ; as, a *ticklish* boat.

tick'lish-ly, *adv.* In a ticklish manner.

tick'lish-ness, *n.* The quality of being ticklish.

tick'-tack' (tĭk'-tăk'), *n.* [Imitative.] A kind of game played with counters and dice.

tick'-tack-toe' (-tō'), *n.* A game played by two persons, who alternately mark a figure of nine squares with their own marks, each trying to get three of his own marks in a straight line.

tick'-tick' (tĭk'-tĭk'), *n.* [Imitative.] A kind of game played with counters and dice.

tick'-tock' (-tŏk'), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound made by a clock.

tic'ti (tĭk'tĭ), *n.* [Native name.] A small Australian bird, the white-headed wagtail.

tic'u-la (tĭk'ū-la), *n.* [L., dim. of *tica* a kind of spider.] *Zoöl.* A genus of spiders having the eyes in two transverse rows.

tid (tĭd), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tað* dung.] Dung of a deer.

tid'al (tīd'al), *a.* [From TIDE.] **1.** Of or pert. to tides ; as, *tidal* action.

2. Having tides ; as, a *tidal* river.

3. Periodically rising and falling ; as, *tidal* waters.

4. Dependent on the tide for motive power ; as, a *tidal* mill.

tidal basin, a basin in which the water rises and falls with the tide. — **t. bore**, a wave caused by the meeting of two tides. — **t. current**, a current caused by the rise and fall of the tide. — **t. dock**, a dock which is filled and emptied by the tide. — **t. harbor**, a harbor which is filled and emptied by the tide. — **t. river**, a river in which the tide rises and falls. — **t. wave**, a wave caused by the rise of the tide.

tid'al-ly, *adv.* In a tidal manner.

tid'bit (tĭd'bĭt), *n.* [TIDE + BIT.] A delicate bit of food ; a dainty morsel.

tid'dle (tĭd'l), *v. t.* ; TID'DLED (-l'd) ; TID'DLING (-lĭng). [Cf. TIDDLY.] To fondle ; to pet.

tid'dler (-lĕr), *n.* [Cf. TIDDLY.] A small boat. *Slang.*

tid'dle-wink (-wĭnk), *n.* [Cf. TIDDLY.] A tiddlywink.

tid'dle-wink-ism (-wĭnk-ĭz'm), *n.* Tiddlywinks.

tid'dle-wink-ist (-wĭnk-ĭst), *n.* A player at tiddlywinks.

tid'dly (tĭd'lĭ), *a.* [Cf. TIDDLE.] Tipsy. *Slang.*

tid'dly-wink (tĭd'lĭ-wĭnk), *n.* [Cf. TIDDLY.] A game played by snapping counters into a cup.

tide (tīd), *n.* [ME. *tide*, AS. *tīd* time, season, hour ; akin to D. *tijd*, G. *zeit*, Icel. *tīth*, Goth. *tīþs* time, season.] **1.** Time ; season ; hour. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. The alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, occurring about every twelve hours, and caused by the attraction of the moon and sun. The moon's attraction is the chief cause. The tide rises to a height which is greatest at the new and full moon, and least at the first and third quarters. The former are called *spring tides*, the latter *neap tides*. The tide rises and falls twice in a lunar day, or 24 hours 50 minutes, the interval between high and low water being about 6 hours 12½ minutes. The *flood tide* is the rising tide ; the *ebb tide* is the falling tide. The *high water* is the highest point reached by the flood tide ; the *low water* is the lowest point reached by the ebb tide. The *stand of the tide* is the short interval between the flood and ebb tides, when the water is at its highest or lowest point. The *tide wave* is the wave which moves around the earth, causing the tide. The *tide rip* is the ripple caused by the meeting of two tides.

3. Any flood or stream ; a current ; as, the *tide* of life ; the *tide* of time ; the *tide* of blood in the veins.

4. Any marked course of events ; as, the *tide* of fortune ; the *tide* of battle.

5. Any great quantity or volume ; as, a *tide* of emotion ; a *tide* of words.

6. Tidewater. *Local, U. S.*

7. Tide water. *Local, U. S.*

8. Tide land. *Local, U. S.*

9. Tide mill. *Local, U. S.*

10. Tide race. *Local, U. S.*

11. Tide waiter. *Local, U. S.*

12. Tide way. *Local, U. S.*

13. Tide work. *Local, U. S.*

14. Tide gauge. *Local, U. S.*

15. Tide gate. *Local, U. S.*

16. Tide table. *Local, U. S.*

17. Tide pole. *Local, U. S.*

18. Tide pond. *Local, U. S.*

19. Tide lock. *Local, U. S.*

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250. Tide lock. *Local, U. S.*

by or as by a ticket; to put a ticket or label on; as, to *ticket* goods with descriptions or prices.
2. To furnish with a ticket or tickets; to book; as, to *ticket* passengers to California. *U. S.*

tick'et-ing (tĭk'ĕt-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that tickets; as: **a** Act of labeling. **b** Act of booking, or furnishing with tickets.
2. *Mining.* A periodical sale of ore. Cf. TICKET, *n.*, 5. *Eng.*

tick'ing (tĭk'ĭng), *n.* [From TICK a bed cover. Cf. TICKEN.] A strong closely woven linen or cotton fabric, of which ticks for beds are made. It is usually twilled, and woven in stripes of different colors, as white and blue.

tick'le (tĭk'l) *v. t.*; TICK'LED (-ld); TICK'LING (-lĭng). [Perh. freq. of *tick* to beat, pat; but cf. also KITTLE, *v. t.*]
1. To touch or finger lightly on some sensitive part of the body so as to produce a peculiar thrilling sensation, which causes laughter or a kind of spasm, or, if too long continued, a convulsion; to titillate.
If you *tickle* us, do we not laugh? *Shak.*
2. To please; gratify; to make merry; also, to excite the sense of humor of; to amuse.
Pleased with a rattle, *tickled* with a straw. *Pope*
3. To touch or stir gently; also, to move, take, do, etc., by or as by light touches; to portray lightly.
I'll *tickle* ye off a Covenanter as readily as old Jack could do a young Prince *Scott.*

tick'le, *v. i.* **1.** To feel titillation; to tingle or thrill with or as if with pleasure.
He with secret joy therefore
Did *tickle* inwardly in every vein *Spenser*
2. To excite titillation; as, it *tickles.* *Shak.*
3. To be uneasy or impatient; to itch. *Obs. or R.*

tick'le, *n.* **1.** Act of tickling; a light touch or succession of touches on some sensitive part of the body.
2. = TICKLER, 5.

tick'ler (tĭk'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One that tickles.
2. Something puzzling or difficult. *Colloq.*
3. Any of certain devices for bringing to notice matters needing attention at a particular time; specif., *Accounts,* a book or set of sheets kept, as in a bank, to show the amounts due upon notes, etc., and the days of payment.
4. A prong for extracting bungs from casks. *Eng.*
5. In Newfoundland and Labrador, a narrow water passage, as between two islands to a harbor.
6. A small bottle or pocket flask for liquor; also, a small drink, as of whisky; a dram. *Colloq.*
7. A small weapon, as a knife or pistol. *Local Slang, U. S.*
8. A strap, cane, or the like, for whipping. *Colloq.*

tick'lish (-lĭsh), *a.* **1.** Sensitive to tickling; tickly; as, the sole of the foot is very *ticklish.* *Bacon.*
2. Not affording a stable or secure support, standing ground, or the like; insecure; unstable; — said only of things, conditions, and the like; as, a *ticklish* foothold.
3. Requiring careful handling; nice; critical; as, a *ticklish* business.
Surely princes had need, in tender matters and *ticklish* times, to beware what they say. *Bacon*
— **tick'lish-ly,** *adv.* — **tick'lish-ness,** *n.*

tick'seed' (tĭk'sēd'), *n.* [*tick* the insect + *seed;* cf. G. *wanzensamen,* lit., bug seed.] **a** The coreopsis. **b** Any plant of the genus *Corispermum.* **c** The tick trefoil.

tickseed sunflower. Any of the large-rayed species of *Bidens,* esp. *B. coronata* and *B. trichosperma* of the eastern United States. See BIDENS.

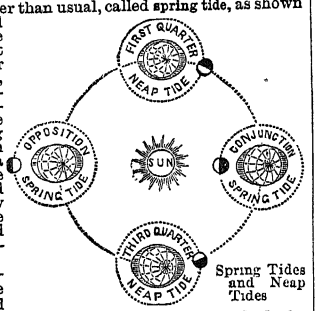
tick'tack' (tĭk'tăk'), *n.* [Imitative. See TICK to beat, to pat; (for sense 2) cf. TRICKTRACK.] **1.** A noise like that made by a clock or watch or by the heart.
2. A kind of backgammon played both with men and pegs; tricktrack.
3. A contrivance for making a tapping or rattling sound on a window, door, or the like, which can be operated from a distance, used in practical joking, as on Halloween.

tick'tack-toe', **tick'tack-toe'** (tĭk'tăk-tō'; -tō'), *n.* **1.** The prank or practical joke of using a ticktack.
2. A game played by two players who alternately put crosses and ciphers in compartments of a figure composed of four lines crossing so as to form the figure, the object being to get a row of three crosses or ciphers.

tick trefoil. Any fabaceous plant of the genus *Meibomia;* — so called from the trifoliolate leaves and jointed pods roughened with minute hooked hairs by which they adhere to clothing and to animals.

tid'al (tīd'ăl), *a.* **1** Of or pertaining to tides; caused by tides; having tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing; as, *tidal* waters.
2. Dependent, as in regard to the time of arrival or departure, upon the state of the tide, as, a *tidal* steamer; a *tidal* train, one run in connection with a *tidal* steamer.
3. Moved or actuated by tides; as, a *tidal* motor.
tidal air, *Physiol.,* the air which passes in and out of the lungs in an ordinary breath. It varies from twenty to thirty cubic inches. — **t. basin,** a dock communicating with tidal water through lock gates or locks. — **t. box,** *Fish Culture,* a hatching box with an automatic siphon which causes the level of the water in the box to rise and fall alternately. — **t. breeze,** *Meteor.,* a light breeze supposed to be caused by tidal action, as in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. — **t. clock** *or* **watch,** a clock or watch showing the times of high and low water and the state of the tides at any time of day. — **t. constants,** certain constants to be added to or subtracted from the time and height of the tide at the standard port to give times and heights of high water at the port required. — **tidal day.** = TIDE DAY. — **t. river,** a river, as the Hudson, up the course of which the tides are noticeable for a considerable distance. — **t. watch.** See TIDAL CLOCK. — **t. wave.** **a** = TIDE WAVE. **b** Popularly, (1) The great sea wave that sometimes follows an earthquake. (2) The great rise of water along shore due to exceptionally strong winds, as at Galveston, Texas, in September, 1900. **c** Fig., an overwhelming impulse, burst of feeling, or the like.

tide (tīd), *n.* [ME. *tide, tid,* AS. *tīd* time; akin to OS. & OFries. *tīd,* D. *tijd,* G. *zeit,* OHG. *zīt,* Icel. *tīð,* Sw. & Dan. *tid,* and prob. to Skr. *aditi* unlimited, endless, where *a-* is a negative prefix. Cf. TIDINGS, TIDY, TILL, *prep.,* TIME.]
1. Time; hour; period, season. *Now Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.,* except in names of ecclesiastical seasons or festivals.
2. Fit or opportune time; opportunity. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Time and *tide* wait for no man. *Old Proverb*
3. The alternate rising and falling of the surface of the ocean, and of gulfs, bays, rivers, etc., connected with the ocean. The tide ebbs and flows twice in each lunar day (24 h. 51 m.). It is occasioned by the attraction of sun and moon (the tide-raising force of the latter being three times that of the former), acting unequally on the waters in different parts of the earth, thus disturbing their equilibrium. High tide upon one side of the earth (**direct tide**) is accompanied by high tide upon the other side (**opposite tide**). Hence, when sun and moon are in conjunction or opposition, as at new moon and full, their combined action produces a tide greater than usual, called **spring tide,** as shown in *Illust.* (right and left). When the moon is at first or third quarter (above or below), the sun's attraction in part counteracts the moon's, causing (under the moon and opposite it) a smaller high tide than usual, called **neap tide.** The flow or rising of the water is called **flood tide;** the reflux, **ebb tide.**



Spring Tides and Neap Tides

4. The nearly horizontal flow of the sea, forth and back, as in channels and harbors; — often called the **tidal current,** or **stream.**
5. A stream; current; flood; as, a *tide* of blood. *Shak.*
6. Tendency or direction, esp. with implication of ebb and flow, of causes, influences, or events; as, the *tide* of feeling.
There is a *tide* in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune *Shak*
7. In *Dial.* senses: **a** A freshet. *U. S.* **b** The sea. *Scot. & Eng.* **c** A fair. *Eng.*

tide (tīd), *v. t.*; TID'ED (tīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); TID'ING (tīd'ĭng).
1. To cause to float with the tide; to drive or carry with the tide or stream.
2. To carry or help along as if by or with a tide; — now only in phrase *to tide over.*
to tide over. a To help (a person) over a difficulty or the like; as, he *tided* the family *over* a year of great poverty. **b** To surmount or endure until its passing (a difficulty, crisis, or the like); as, with aid he *tided over* the winter.

tide, *v. i.* [AS. *tīdan* to happen. See TIDE, *n.*] **1.** To betide; happen; befall. *Archaic or Dial. Eng. Chaucer.*
2. To pour a tide or flood. *Rare.*
3. *Naut.* To drift with the tide, esp., to work into or out of a river or harbor by drifting with the tide, anchoring when it becomes adverse; — often with indefinite object, *it.*
to tide on, to drift, go, or get on or along; to continue.

tid'ed (tīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Affected by, or having, tides.

tide day. The interval between the arrival of any two consecutive high waters of the direct tide (or of the opposite tide) at any given place, its average length being 24 h. 51 m.

tide gate. a An opening through which water may flow freely when the tide sets in one direction, but which closes automatically and prevents the water from flowing in the other direction. **b** Tideway. *Obs.* **c** *Naut.* A place where the tide runs with great velocity, as through a gate.

tide gauge *or* **gage.** A gauge for showing the height of the tide; esp., a contrivance for registering the state of the tide continuously.

tide'land (-lănd), *n.* Land overflowed during flood tide.

tide lock. A lock situated between an inclosed basin, or a canal, and the tide water of a harbor or river, when they are on different levels, so that craft can pass either way at all times of the tide; — called also *guard lock.*

tide mill. a A mill operated by the tidal currents. **b** A mill for clearing lands from tidewater.

tide'-rode', *a. Naut.* Swung by the tide, regardless of the wind, when at anchor; — opposed to *wind-rode.*

tide'wait'er (tīd'wāt'ẽr), *n.* A customs officer who boards vessels and watches the landing of goods. *Hist. in U. S.*

tide'wa'ter (-wô'tẽr), *n.* Water affected by the ebb and flow of the tide; hence, broadly, the seaboard

tide wave. A rise and fall of water as the tide moves about the earth.

tide'way' (tīd'wā'), *n.* A channel in which the tide sets.

ti'ding (tī'dĭng), *n.* [ME. *tidinge, tipinge, tidinde,* from Scand.; cf. Icel. *tiðindi,* Dan. *tidende,* Sw. *tidning;* akin to AS. *tīdung,* G. *zeitung,* and AS. *tīdan* to happen, E. *betide, tide.* See TIDE, *v. i. & n.*] **1.** An event; happening. *Obs.*
2. An account of what has taken place, but was not before known; a piece of news; a message; — now only *pl.,* news; intelligence, as, good *tidings.*
Adam was for this *tiding* blithe *Cursor Mundi*

Syn. — Advice, information, intelligence. See NEWS.

ti'dy (tī'dĭ), *a.*; TI'DI-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); TI'DI-EST. [From TIDE time, season: cf. D. *tijdig* timely, G. *zeitig,* Dan. & Sw. *tidig.*] **1.** Being in proper time; timely; seasonable, favorable; as, *tidy* actions; *tidy* winds. *Obs.*
2. Honest; upright; also, active; ready; skillful; diligent. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
A *tidy* man, that tened [injured] me never *Piers Plowman.*
3. Gay; splendid; fine. *Obs.*
4. Plump; comely. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. Arranged in good order; orderly; appropriate; neat; kept in proper and becoming neatness, or habitually keeping things so; as, a *tidy* lass, dress, room.
6. Considerable in size, amount, etc.; comfortably large or great; as, a *tidy* sum; a *tidy* success. *Dial. & Colloq.*

Syn. — See NEAT.

ti'dy, *v. t.*; TI'DIED (tī'dĭd); TI'DY-ING. To put in proper order; to make neat; as, to *tidy* a room; to *tidy* one's dress.

ti'dy, *v. i.* To make things tidy. *Colloq. Dickens.*

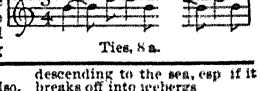
ti'dy, *n.*; *pl.* TIDIES (-dĭz). **1.** A partial covering, often of tatting, drawn work, or the like, to protect from wear the back of a chair, the arms of a sofa, or the like.
2. A child's pinafore. *Dial. Eng.*

tie (tī), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* TIED (tīd), *Obs.* TIGHT (tīt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TY'ING (tī'ĭng). [ME. *tien, tigen, teyen,* AS. *tīgan, tiegan,* fr. *téag, téah,* a rope; akin to Icel. *taug,* and AS. *téon* to draw, to pull. See TUG, *v. t.*; cf. TOW to drag.] **1.** To fasten by drawing a band, cord, lace, or the like, through or around and knotting it. "*Tie* the kine to the cart." *1 Sam.* vi. 7.
2. To form a knot in; to knot; to fasten by or as by knotting; as, to *tie* a string to a kite; to *tie* a shoe string.
3. To form by interlacing or complicating a cord; to knit.
We do not *tie* this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument *Bp. Burnet.*
4. To unite or join firmly, to connect; *Colloq.,* to marry.
In bond of virtuous love together *tied.* *Fairfax.*
5. To hold or constrain by authority or moral influence; to oblige; restrict; confine.
Not *tied* to rules of policy. *Dryden.*
6. *Mech. & Railroads.* To provide or secure with a tie or ties; as, frames *tied* together; to *tie* a railroad track.
7. *Music.* To unite, as notes, by a tie.
8. To make or have an equal score with, in a contest.
to be tied to a wife's, mother's, *etc.,* **apron strings,** to be controlled by a wife, mother, etc., as if a child. — **to t. down.** **a** To fasten so as to prevent from rising. **b** To restrain; confine; to hinder from action. — **to t. up. a** To bind securely or completely. **b** To wrap up, as one's throat. **c** To confine; restrain; to hinder from motion or action; to prevent from operating, as by a strike; as, *to tie up* a railroad or factory. **d** To put in such a place, or invest in such a manner, as to make unavailable for other purposes; as, *to tie up* one's money in land. **e** To subject (property) to such restrictions, or bring into such a condition, that sale or alienation is impossible; as, the will *tied up* the estate. **f** To fasten up in order to flog; hence, *Rare,* to flog.

Syn. — TIE, BIND. To TIE is to fasten, esp. by knotting a cord or the like; to BIND is to make fast by or as if by a band or ligature; as, "I'll *tie* [our horses] in the wood" (*Shak.*); "Gather ye together . . . the tares, and *bind* them in bundles" (*Matt.* xiii. 30). See HAMPER.

tie, *v. i.* To make a tie; specif., **a** To make a bond or connection. **b** To make an equal score.
to tie to, to rely or count on; to cling to in close intimacy; as, *to tie to* a friend. *Colloq., U. S.*

tie (tī), *n.*; *pl.* TIES (tīz). [Cf. AS. *tēh, téah, téag.* See TIE, *v. t.*] **1.** A knot; a fastening; a band, cord, rope, or chain used to secure something, as by knotting.
2 A knot of ribbon, hair, or the like, used as a fastening or ornament, as at the back of a wig; a bow, or the like.
3. Short for NECKTIE.
4. Fig.: A bond; an obligation, moral or legal; as, the sacred *ties* of friendship or of duty; the *ties* of allegiance.
5. *Arch., Engin., etc.* A beam, post, or rod to hold parts together; a tension member in a construction Cf. STRUT.
6. *Railroads.* Any of the transverse supports to which the rails are fastened. Wood ties are classified as **pole ties, slab ties,** and **quarter ties,** according as one, two, or four ties are cut from a single log. Pole ties are faced on two sides only and are the most durable. Cf. 1st SLEEPER **a.**
7. *Naut.* **a** = TYE, *n.*, 2. **b** A short rope or piece of yarn used for tying something; a stop.
8. *Music.* **a** A curved line joining two notes of the same pitch, to denote a single tone sustained through the time value of the two; a bind. Cf. SLUR, *n.*, 4 **a.** It is used esp. between notes in different measures, and often simply for rhythmical clearness, as shown in the left-hand figure, in which the second measure might otherwise have been written as at the right. **b** A straight band formed by connecting


Ties, 8 **a.**

ticket chopper *Railroads.* A ticket-canceling box; the person who operates it. *Slang*
ticket day. = NAME DAY
ticket night. *Theat.* A benefit performance the receipts of which are shared by several performers according to the number of tickets sold by each.
ticket porter. A licensed porter wearing a badge *Brit*
tick'ey (tĭk'ĭ), *n.* Also **tick'ie.** Threepence. *Slang, Brit.*
tick fever. Texas fever.
tick'ing (tĭk'ĭng), *n.* [Cf. 7th TICK, 3.] Minute distinct color marks on a bird or mammal
ticking work Embroidery on ticking. [*Ref. Sp.*
tick'l, tick'ld Tickle, tickled.
tick'le (tĭk'l), *a. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Unsteady; unstable; insecure
2. Frail; wanton. *Obs*
3. Requiring delicate handling: specif.: **a** Nice; difficult; intricate. **b** Delicate; squeamish.
4. Of variable temper; easily startled or offended; touchy
tick'le-brain', *n.* A kind of strong liquor; also, *Rare,* one who uses or deals in it. *Obs Cant.*
tick'le-foot'ed, *a.* Uncertain; inconstant; slippery. *Obs.*
tickle grass. See GRASS, *Table I.*
tick'len-burg (tĭk'lĕn-bûrg), *n.* A coarse mixed linen fabric formerly made to be sold in the West Indies. [Usk. *Obs.*
tick'le-ness, *n* Uncertainty; **Tick'ler, Timothy.** Robert Syme, an Edinburgh lawyer and author; — so called as an interlocutor in Wilson's "Noctes Ambrosianæ."
tick'le-some (tĭk''l-sŭm), *a.* = TICKLISH *Scot. & Ir*
tick'ling, *p. pr & vb. n.* of TICKLE.
tick'ly, *a.* Ticklish. *Rare.*
tickt. Ticked. *Ref. Sp.*
tick'tack', *adv.* With a ticking noise, like that of a watch.
tick'weed', *n.* The American pennyroyal. [*Local, Slang.*
tick'y (tĭk'ĭ), *n. & a.* = TACKY.
tick'y, *a* Affected, infested with, or full of, ticks.
tic'tac' Var. of TICKTACK.
tic'tac (tĭk'tăk'), *v. i. Horse Racing.* To signal, by a code, the odds from one ring to a cheaper ring. *Slang, Eng* — **tictac man,** a man who tictacs: a runner for a cheap bookmaker who obtains the prevailing odds from the expensive rings *Slang, Eng*
ti'cul (tī'kŭl), *n* [See TICAL.] = KYAT See WEIGHT.
Ti-cu'na (tē-kōō'nä), *n.* One of an Indian tribe of hunters and fishers of the upper Amazon.
tid. † TIDE, TITE. [*Dial Eng.*
tid (tĭd), *n.* Teat, also, udder.
tid, *n.* [See TIDE time.] *Scot & Dial Eng* **1.** The right time or season. [mor.
2. Mood; humor; esp., ill humor.
tid, *a.* [Cf. TIDBIT.] Fond; tender. *Dial Eng.*
tid, *a.* Sprightly; lively; also, childish; silly *Dial. Eng.*
Ti'dal (tī'dăl). *Bib.* [AL
tid'al-ly (tĭd'ăl-ĭ), *adv.* of TIDAL
tid'dance (tĭd'dăns), *n.* Tidings; news. *Obs.*
tid'bit', *n.* Var of TITBIT.
tidde Obs pret. of TIDE.
tid'der (tĭd'ẽr). Scot & dial. Eng. var. of TOTHER.
tid'der Var of TITTER, *adv.*
tid'di-vate (tĭd'ĭ-vāt). Dial Eng. var. of TITIVATE.
tid'dle (tĭd'l), *v. i.* [Cf. AS *tȳdrian, tiedrian,* to grow weak or frail.] To potter; fidget. — *v. t.* To rear carefully; to spoil *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tid'dly-wink' (-lĭ-wĭŋk'), *n.* Unlicensed public house. *Dial. Eng.*
tid'dle-dy winks' (tĭd'l-dĭ-wĭŋks'), *n* Also **tid'dly-winks'** A game in which the object is to snap small disks, as of bone, from a flat surface into a small cup or basket. *Trade Name.*
tid'dler (tĭd'lẽr), *n.* = TICKLER, *n.*, 1. *Eng.*
tid'dling (*dial.* tĭd'lĭŋ). *n* An animal or child reared with unusual care. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tid'dy, *n. Games.* In gleek, the four of trumps *Obs.*
tid' dy (tĭd'ĭ). *a.* Tiny; also, babyish. *Dial. Eng*
tide † TIDY
tide'coach' *n* A public coach timed to meet a packet arriving at a certain tide *Obs*
tide'ful, *a.* Seasonable. *Obs* — **tide'ful-ness,** *n. Obs.* [spruce.
tideland spruce The Sitka
tide'less, *a* See LESS.
tide'ly, *adv. Obs.* 1. Suitably; fitly; opportunely.
2 Cleverly; smartly
tide mark. The mark reached by the water at high or low tide.
tide'ment, *n.* Time; season. *Obs*
tideng. † TIDING. [current
tide'race', *n.* A strong tidal
tide rip. A rip (see RIP, *n.*, 5) due to opposing tides.
tides'man (tīdz'măn), *n* 1. A laborer busy only at certain states of the tide.
2. A tidewaiter.
tideus. † TEDIOUS. [-WARD.
tide'ward (tīd'wẽrd), *adv.* See
tidewater glacier. A glacier descending to the sea, esp if it breaks off into icebergs
tide wheel. A water wheel operated by the tides
tidi. † TIDY
tid'ife. † TIDY, a bird.
tidill. † TIDELY.
ti'di-ly (tī'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TIDY
tidinde. † TIDING.
ti'di-ness (tī'dĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs*
tidiose, *a* Anxious; impatient
tidious † TEDIOUS
tid'ley (tĭd'lĭ), *n.* A wren *Dial. Eng.*
tidiche. † TIDILY, TITELY
tid'li-wink'. Dial. Eng var of TIDDLYWINK.
tid-ol'o-gy (tĭd-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*tide* + *-logy.*] The science or theory of tides. — **tid'o-log'i-cal** (tĭd' ō lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a*
ti'dy (tī'dĭ), *n* A small bird, variously identified as the wren or the blue titmouse
ti'dy-tips' (tī'dĭ-tĭps'), *n.* A Californian asteraceous plant (*Layia platyglossa*), having

the pennants of quavers, semiquavers, etc., which are to be slurred in performance. *Obs.*

9. An equality in numbers, as of votes, scores, etc.; equality in any contest, as a race or election.

10. *Sports* Any match in a tournament in which the contestants are paired off two by two, the losers dropping out until only one contestant, the winner, is left. *Eng.*

11. *Weaving.* Any method of connecting the threads in a Jacquard loom to produce a desired pattern; hence, the arrangement of threads thus produced.

12. A lace or lacing used to fasten a shoe, etc.

13. *pl.* Low shoes fastened with lacings. *Cant.*

14. The obligation of a tied house (which see) to purchase its goods of a certain firm. *British.*

tie'bar' (tī'bär'), *n.* A bar used as a tie; specif., *Railroads*, a rod between two switch rails to hold them to gauge.

tie'beam' (tī'bēm'), *n.*, *or* **tie beam.** A beam acting as a tie, as in a roof. See 1st *Illust.* of ROOF.

tied (tīd), *pret. & p. p.* of TIE. — **tied house**, a business house, usually a public house, under contract to buy of a certain firm, the contract usually depending on a mortgage given by the tied house to the other. *Brit.*

tie'mann-ite (tē'mȧn-īt), *n.* [After W. *Tiemann*, a German who discovered it.] *Min.* Native mercuric selenide, HgSe, occurring commonly in dark gray or nearly black masses of metallic luster. Sp. gr., 8.2–8.5.

tie plate. **a** *Railroads.* A protecting metal plate between the rail and the tie. **b** *Mech.* A plate to distribute the pressure of a tie, as on a supporting beam. **c** *Naut.* One of several narrow plates to space and strengthen deck beams.

tier (tēr), *n.* [OF. & F. *tire*, prop., a pull, fr. *tirer* to draw, pull, of uncertain origin. Cf. ATTIRE, *v. t.*, TIRE a headdress, TIRADE.] **1.** A row or rank, esp. one of two or more rows one above another; as, a *tier* of seats.

2. Specif.: *Naut.* **a** The ranges of the fakes, or windings, of a coiled cable. **b** The hollow space in a coil of cable. *Rare.* **c** = CABLE TIER.

3. *pl.* Mountains. *Tasmania.*

tier (tēr), *v. t. & i.* To place, arrange, or to be arranged, in tiers, or layers. *Kipling.*

tierce (tērs), *n.* [F. *tiers* a third part, fr. *tiers*, fem. *tierce*, third, fr. L. *tertius* the third; akin to *tres* three; cf. OF. *tercel*, *tiercel*, a wine measure. In senses 2, 4, 5, 6, fr. F. *tierce*, n., fr. the adj. See THIRD, THREE; cf. TERCET, TERTIARY.] **1.** A third. *Scots Law.* = TERCE, 2. *Obs. or R.*

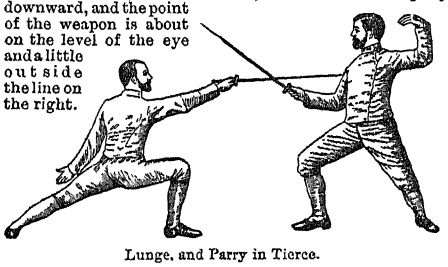
2. *Eccl.* The third of the canonical hours, or nine A. M.; also, the service appointed for that hour.

3. A cask larger than a barrel and smaller than a hogshead; hence, a liquid measure, formerly legal at 42 wine gallons, or one third of a pipe.

4. *Music.* **a** A third. **b** The tone two octaves and a major third above a given tone. Also, an organ stop giving tones at this interval from the normal pitch of the digitals.

5. A set of three; specif., a sequence of three cards of the same suit. Tierce of ace, king, queen, is called *tierce major*.

6. *Fencing.* A position in parrying, engaging, etc., in which the wrist is turned inward, the nails turned slightly downward, and the point of the weapon is about on the level of the eye and a little outside the line on the right.



Lunge, and Parry in Tierce.

tier-cé' (tēr-sā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Divided into three parts of different tinctures; — said of an escutcheon; also in combination; as, **tiercé in bend**, **tiercé in gyrons** (bend-sinister-wise), **tiercé in pale**, **tiercé in pile** (from sinister to dexter), etc.

tier'ce-ron (tēr'sĕ-rŏn), *n.* [F.] *Gothic Arch.* One of the minor ribs in vaulting, springing from the pier on either side of the main diagonal rib, and therefore not passing through the center of the vault.

‖ **tier'ras** (tyĕr'rȧs), *n. pl* [Sp., pl. of *tierra* earth.] *Mining.* Fine material of earth or rock mixed with ore.

tiers'-ar'gent' (tyârz'zär'zhäN'), *n.* [F.; *tiers* third + *argent* silver.] A silver alloy containing approximately one third of its weight of silver. In one variety the silver is alloyed with aluminium, in another with German silver.

‖ **tiers' é'tat'** (tyâr'zā'tä'). [F.] The third estate, or commonalty, in France; — so called in distinction from, and as inferior to, the nobles and clergy. *Obs. or Hist.*

tie'-up', *n.* **1.** A suspension of traffic or business, as by a strike of employees, a breakdown of machinery, etc. *U. S.*

2. *Weaving.* = TIE, *n.*, 11.

tie'wig' (tī'wĭg'), *n.* A wig having the hair gathered in at the back and tied with ribbon; also, a wig tied on the head.

tiff (tĭf), *n.* [Cf. Norw. *tefl* a scent. Cf. TIFF a drink.] A fit of anger or peevishness; a petty quarrel.

tiff, *v. i.*; TIFFED (tĭft); TIFF'ING. To be in a tiff or pet; to quarrel in a small way; to be peevish.

tiff, *n.* [Originally, a sniff, sniffing; cf. Icel. *þefr* a smell, *þefa* to sniff, Norw. *tev* a drawing in of the breath, *teva* to sniff, smell, Sw. dial. *täv* smell, scent, taste.] A small draft of liquor, esp. of punch; also, small beer. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tiff, *v. t.* [ME. *tiffen*, OF. *tiffer*, *tifer*.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To deck out; to dress. *Evelyn.*

2. To put in order; prepare. *Wars of Alex.*

tiff, *v. i.* [See TIFFIN.] To take tiffin; to tiffin. *India.*

☞ *Tiff* seems to be a more usual form than *tiffin* in India, but elsewhere is almost unknown.

tiff'fa-ny (tĭf'ȧ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Formerly *tiffenay*; orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *Tifaigne*, *Tifenie*, *Tiephaigne*, Epiphanuy, LL. *Theophania* (cf. THEOPHANY).] **1.** A species of gauze, made of very thin silk. *Obs.*

2. A kind of very thin muslin gauze.

3. A flour sieve made of tiffany. *Dial. Eng.*

tiff'fin (-ĭn), *n* [Properly, *tiffing* a quaffing, a drinking. See TIFF, a drink.] **1.** Var. of TIFFING. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

2. Luncheon, esp. at midday; — orig., a Northern English word introduced into India, where this sense arose.

tiff'fin, *v. i.* To take tiffin; to lunch; tiff. See 5th TIFF, *Note.*

tige (tēzh), *n.* [F., a stalk, fr. L. *tibia* a pipe.] In an early form of rifle, a steel pin in the breech against which the ball was hammered by the ramrod and expanded to fit the grooves. The charge was placed around the tige.

ti'ger (tī'gẽr), *n.* [ME. *tigre*, F. *tigre*, L. *tigris*, Gr. τίγρις; prob. of Persian origin; cf. Avestan *tighra* pointed, *tighri* an arrow, Per. *tīr*; perh. akin to E. *stick*, v. t.; — prob. so named from its quickness.] **1.** A large Asiatic carnivorous mammal (*Felis tigris*) of the cat family, of a tawny color transversely striped with black. The tapering unfolded tail is ringed with black and the under parts are mostly white. The tiger has no mane. It slightly exceeds the lion in measurements, its total length being ordinarily nine to ten feet, but sometimes more than twelve feet. Though able to climb trees, it does not habitually do so. In many districts it lives largely on cattle and often takes to man eating. The tiger ranges from Persia across Asia to the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Java, and northward to southern Siberia. Northern specimens have much longer and softer hair than the southern ones, and are often regarded as a different species or subspecies.



Tiger (*Felis tigris*).

2. Fig.: A ferocious, bloodthirsty person.

3. A dissolute or vicious fellow; a swaggerer, bully, rake, or the like. *Slang. Now R.*

4. A groom in livery, esp. a boy or undersized man, who rides in a vehicle, as a dogcart, driven by his master or mistress. He usually sits in a small seat in the rear, and his duty is to hold the horse's head in the absence of the driver.

5. An additional and more emphatic cheer or yell (sometimes the word *tiger*) at the end of a round of cheering. *Colloq.*

6. *Sugar Manuf.* A pan with a perforated bottom, for freeing sugar from molasses.

tiger beetle. Any of numerous species of active carnivorous beetles constituting the family Cicindelidæ and mostly of the genus *Cicindela*. They usually inhabit dry or sandy places, and fly rapidly.



Tiger Beetle (*Cicindela hirticollis*). Nat. size.

tiger bittern. Any of several South and Central American herons of the genus *Tigrisoma* having plumage with much buff or chestnut vermiculated with black.

tiger cat. Any of certain wild cats of moderate size and variegated coloration, as the clouded tiger, the marbled tiger cat, the ocelot, and the margay.

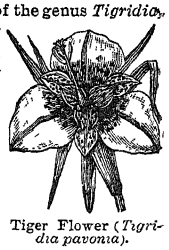


Marbled Tiger Cat (*Felis marmorata*).

ti'ger-eye', *n.* **1.** A chatoyant stone, usually yellow brown, much used for ornament. It is a silicified crocidolite, in which the fibers penetrating quartz are changed to oxide of iron. A blue variety is called *hawk's-eye.*

2. *Pottery.* A glaze resembling in look the tiger-eye.

tiger flower. Any iridaceous plant of the genus *Tigridia*, — in allusion to the flowers, which are spotted or streaked.



Tiger Flower (*Tigridia pavonia*).

tiger grass. A low East Indian fan palm (*Nannorhops ritchieana*), used in many ways by the natives.

ti'ger-ish (tī'gẽr-ĭsh), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a tiger; tigrish; specif.: **a** Fierce; bloodthirsty. **b** Swaggering; dissolute. *Slang. Now Rare.* — **ti'ger-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **ti'ger-ish-ness**, *n.*

tiger lily. **a** A common garden lily (*Lilium tigrinum*), native of China, having nodding orange-colored flowers densely spotted with black, with the perianth segment strongly reflexed. **b** Any of various lilies having similar spotted flowers, as *L. pardalinum*.

tiger python. A large Indian rock snake (*Python molurus*).

ti'ger's-claw' (tī'gẽrz-klô'), *n. Mach.* A boring bar or rifling rod in which the tool is sheathed on entering the bore and is automatically thrust outward on the cutting stroke.

tiger shark. Any of several large and voracious sharks irregularly banded and spotted with yellow, esp. *Stegostoma tigrinum* of the Indian Ocean and western Pacific.

tiger shell. A large cowrie (*Cypræa tigris*) thickly covered with brown spots on the upper surface.

ti'ger's-jaw', *n.* A kind of fig marigold (*Mesembryanthemum tigrinum*) having long ciliate teeth on the upturned leaf margins. Cf. CAT-CHOP.

tiger snake. A very venomous Australian and Tasmanian elapine snake (*Notechis scutatus*, syn. *Hoplocephalus curtus*) of a brown color with dark crossbars.

tiger wood. **a** The variegated heartwood of a fabaceous tree (*Machærium schomburgkii*) native in Guiana. **b** The wood of a South American tree of the genus *Jacaranda*.

tight (tīt), *a.*; TIGHT'ER (-ẽr); TIGHT'EST. [ME. *tight, thiht*; prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *þéttr*, Dan. *tæt*, Sw. *tät*: akin to D. & G. *dicht* thick, tight, and prob. to E. *thick*, perh. also to E. *thee* to thrive.] **1.** Firmly held together; compact; close; firm; as, *tight* cloth; a *tight* knot.

2. So close as not to admit the passage of a liquid or other fluid; not leaky; as, a *tight* ship, cask, room; water-*tight*.

3. Strong through compactness; stanch; compact; snug; as, a *tight* vessel. Specif.: *Forestry.* Sound in every way and free from ring shakes and checks; as, *tight* hearts.

4. **a** Well-formed; shapely; comely; trim; also, neat; tidy. Clad very plain, but clean and *tight* *Evelyn.* **b** In good condition; sound; firm; strong. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

5. Handy; adroit; able; smart. *Rare or Scot. & Dial.*

6. Fitting close, usually too close; as, a *tight* coat or shoe.

7. Close; stingy; as, *tight* in one's dealings. *Colloq.*

8. Not slack or loose; firmly stretched; taut; — applied esp. to a rope, chain, or the like, extended or stretched out.

9. Requiring great effort to effect, accomplish, etc.; difficult to get through or out of; hard; severe; as, a *tight* cough; a *tight* pull; a *tight* corner. *Colloq.*

10. *Com.* Scantily supplied or obtainable in proportion to the demand; closely held; dear; not easy; — said of money. Also, characterized by such a condition of money; — said of the money market. Cf. EASY, 5.

11. Intoxicated; tipsy. *Slang.*

12. *Art.* Lacking freedom or breadth of treatment. The execution is dry, hard, and *tight* *Sir W. Armstrong.*

13. Prepared; ready. *Obs. Scot. Burns.*

14. *Football, etc.* Of the mode of play, cautious or with the men in close touch or formation. Cf. LOOSE, 10 **b**.

Syn. — TIGHT, TAUT. TIGHT is the general, TAUT, the nautical term. See TENSE.

tight and loose pulleys. *Mach.* = *fast and loose pulleys*, under FAST, *a.* — **t. back**, *Bookbinding*, a back of which the outer cover adheres to the backs of the signatures, as distinguished from an *open back* or a *spring back*. — **t. cooper.** = WET COOPER. — **t. squeeze**, a pressing difficulty; also, a great effort in making an exit or escape from such. *Colloq.*

tight, *adv.* Tightly; firmly; hard; as, to sit *tight*, to remain unmoved or steady; to thrash a person *tight*. Cf. TITE, *adv.* *Chiefly Scot., Dial., or Colloq.*

tight, *v. t.* **1.** To tighten; to make close. *Obs.*

2. To put in order; to tidy; — with *up*. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

tight'en (tīt'n), *v. t.*; TIGHT'ENED (-nd); TIGHT'EN-ING. To make tight; to draw tighter; to straiten; to make more close in any manner, as, to ride with *tightened* reins.

tight'en, *v. i.* To become tight or tighter.

tight'en-er (tīt'n-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that tightens; specif., *Mach.*, an idle pulley or a sprocket wheel pressed against a belt, band, rope, or chain, to tighten it.

2. A meal, esp. a hearty one. *Slang, Eng.*

tight'en-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TIGHTEN.

tightening **pulley**, *Mach.*, a tightener.

tights (tīts), *n. pl.* Garments fitting close to the skin, usually for the lower part of the body and the legs, now worn esp. by chorus girls, acrobats, dancers, and gymnasts.

tig'lic (tĭg'lĭk), *a.* Also **tig-lin'ic** (tĭg-lĭn'ĭk). *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline, unsaturated acid, $C_4H_7CO_2H$, found as a glyceride in Roman oil of cumin, in croton oil (from *Croton tiglium*), etc.; — a methyl derivative of crotonic acid, stereoisomeric with angelic acid.

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yellow-rayed flower heads often tipped with white. [*Dial. Eng.*]

tie (tī), *n.* Bed; esp., feather bed.

tie'dog', *n.* A bandog *Obs.*

tie'go (tī'gō; *cf.* VERTIGO), *n.* Vertigo. *Obs.* [reins; traces. *Obs.*]

tiel, *n.* [AS. *tygel*.] In *pl.*, **tiel** (tēl), *v. t.* To sail fast. *Scot.*

tield. ✝ TELD.

tiel'stone'. ✝ TILESTONE.

tien. ✝ TEN.

tiend. ✝ TEND, to kindle.

‖ **tien'da** (tyĕn'dä), *n.* [Sp., prop., tent, awning.] A booth or shop where goods are sold.

tiene. ✝ TEEN.

‖ **tiens' à la vé'ri'té'** (tyäN'-zȧ lȧ vĭ'rē'tĕ'). [F.] Hold to the truth.

‖ **tiens' ta foi'** (tyäN' tȧ fwȧ'). [F.] Keep thy faith.

tie'-plate', *v. t.* *Railroads.* To furnish, as a track, with tie plates. — **tie'-plat'er**, *n.*

ti'er (tī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** [Perh. fr. *tire* a headdress.] A child's apron covering the upper part of the body, and tied with tape or cord.

tier. *Abbr.* Tierce.

tiered (tērd), *a.* *Her.* = TIERCÉ.

tiercel, tiercelet. ✝ TERCEL, TERCELET.

tier'ced (tēr'sĕd; tûr'-), *n. Pros.* Var. of TERCET.

tiere. ✝ TEAR.

tier'er (tēr'ẽr), *n.* One who tiers; specif., *Naut.*, one of the sailors stationed in the cable tier to stow the chain or cable as it comes in. [See TIE, *n.*, 5.]

tie'-rod', *n.* A rod used as a tie.

tierse. Tierce. *Ref. Sp.*

tiers'man (tērz'mȧn), *n.* One who lives in tiers, or mountains *Tasmania.* [TITHE.]

tiethe. ✝ *teeth*, pl of TOOTH; **tie'tick** (tē'tĭk), *n.* [Imitative.] The meadow pipit; also, the rock pipit. *Local, Brit.*

tie'-tie' (tī'tī'), *n. Naut.* One of several cords on a hammock by which, instead of a lashing, it may be tied in a roll.

tie'-up' plan. *Weaving.* A plan for a tie consisting of a design of crosses on cross-section paper showing how the healds must rise and fall for one repeat of a pattern. [*U. S.*]

tiff (tĭf), *n. Mining.* Calcite.

tiff, *n. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A puff (of wind); a gust. **b** A whiff; sniff. *Obs.* **c** Hurry; hasty flight; breathlessness.

tift, *v. i.* To pant; also, to cough. *Dial. Eng.*

tift'er (tĭf'tẽr), *n.* A difficulty; a stiff breeze *Dial. Eng.*

tift'y (tĭf'tĭ). Var. of TIFFY *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tig (tĭg), *n. & v.* [Cf. TICK, *v. i.*, TAG.] Touch; tag. *Scot. & Dial.*

tig, *or* **tyg** (tĭg), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A kind of loving cup. *Obs. or Obsoles. Dial. Eng.*

tigel. ✝ TILE, brick.

ti-gel'la (tĭ-jĕl'ȧ), **ti-gelle'** (tĭ-jĕl'), **ti-gel'lum** (tĭ-jĕl'ŭm), **ti-gel'lus** (-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *tigelle*, dim. of *tige* stem or stock.] *Bot.* A short or rudimentary stem; specif., the hypocotyl. — **ti-gel'late** (-āt), *a.*

ti'ger-an'tic, *a.* Tigerish. *Obs.*

tiger bird, tiger finch. The amadavat.

tiger chop. = TIGER'S-JAW.

ti'ger-foot', ti'ger's-foot', *n.* A tropical Old World species of *Ipomœa* (*I. pes-tigridis*), having pedately lobed leaves.

ti'ger-foot'ed, *a.* Hastening to devour; furious. *Shak.*

tiger frog. The leopard frog.

ti'ger-ine (tī'gẽr-ĭn; -ēn; 183), *a.* Tigerish; tigrine. *Rare.*

ti'ger-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Tigerish qualities or disposition.

ti'ger-kin, *n.* A small tiger.

tiger moth. See ARCTIIDÆ, APATENSIS.

ti'ger-ness, *n.* Ferocity. *Obs.*

tigerrein, *a.* Like a tiger. *Obs Scot.* [Tiger-eye.]

ti'ger's-eye' (tī'gẽrz-ī'), *n.* = TIGER-EYE.

ti'ger's-foot' = TIGERFOOT.

ti'ger's-milk', *n.* The sap of the plant blind-your-eyes.

tiger swallowtail. See SWALLOWTAIL, 2. [b Thylacine.]

tiger wolf. **a** Spotted hyena.

tigethe. ✝ TITHE

tigh. Obs. pret. of TIE.

tigh, *pret.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*

tigh, *n.* [Cf. AS *téah*, *téap*, a tie, band, an inclosure. See TIE, *n.*] A close, or inclosure; a croft. *Obs.* [accuse. *Obs.*]

tigh, *v. t.* [AS *téon*.] To; **tigh**, *n.* [Cf. AS. *téon* to drag.] A chain for dragging. *Obs.*

tighe. ✝ TIE.

tight, *pret.* of TEE, draw. *Obs*

tight, *adv.* See TITE.

tight, *n.* [AS *tyht*.] Usage; also, conduct; discipline. *Obs.*

tight, *v. t.* To weigh. *Obs* — *n.* Weight. *Obs.*

tight'en (tīt'n), *n.* A tightener. *Obs. or Archaic*

tight'er, *n.* A tightener. *Obs.*

tight'ish, *a.* Rather tight (in various senses). [Quickly. *Obs.*]

tight'ly, *adv.* [Cf. TITE.] **tight'ly**, *adv.* of TIGHT.

tight'ner (tīt'nẽr). Var. of TIGHTENER.

tight'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ti-gil'lum (tĭ-jĭl'ŭm), *n.* [Ultimately fr. L. *tegula* tile; cf. G. *tiegel* skillet, crucible, AS. *tig(e)le* tile. Cf. TILE.] A crucible *Obs.*

tigir. ✝ TIGER.

‖ **tig'ni im'mit-ten'di** (tĭg'nī ĭm'ĭ-tĕn'dī). [L.] *Civil Law.* See SERVITUDE, 7.

tig'num (tĭg'nŭm), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* Building materials.

ti'gre. ✝ TIGER.

ti'gre, *a.* [F.] Spotted. *Obs.*

Ti-gré' (tē-grā'), *n* See SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

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1. Order; state; condition.
2. Mood; fit; humor.
3. A stretch of time; a spell.

ti'gress (tī'grĕs), *n.* [Cf. F. *tigresse.*] A female tiger.

Ti-grid'i-a (tī-grĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See TIGER. So named from the spotted flowers.] *Bot.* A small genus of Mexican and Central American ornamental iridaceous plants, the tiger flowers, having variegated flowers with spreading perianth segments and 2-parted style branches. Their flowers are handsome but evanescent. See TIGER FLOWER, *Illust.*

ti'grine (tī'grĭn ; -grīn), *a.* [L. *tigrinus*, fr. *tigris* a tiger.] Of or pert. to a tiger; like a tiger, esp. in coloring.

tike (tīk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tīk* a bitch; akin to Sw. *tik.*] **1.** A dog; cur. "Bobtail *tike* or trundletail." *Shak.* **2.** A clumsy, churlish, or eccentric person; a country bumpkin. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial.* **3.** A mischievous, annoying child;—chiefly playful. *Colloq.*

tik'or (tĭk'ẽr), *n* [Hind. *tikhur.*] A starch or arrowroot made from the tubers of an East Indian zinziberaceous plant (*Curcuma angustifolia*); also, the plant itself.

ti-kur', *or* **ti-koor'** (tē-kōōr'), *n.* [Hind. *tikūr.*] An East Indian clusiaceous tree (*Garcinia pedunculata*) having a large yellow fleshy fruit with a pleasant acid flavor.

til (tĭl ; tēl), *n.* Also *teel.* [Hind. *til*, Skr. *tila.*] Sesame.

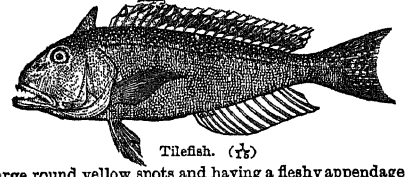
til'bu-ry (tĭl'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Perh. from *Tilbury* fort, in the County of Essex, in England.] A kind of gig or two-wheeled carriage, without a top or cover.

til'de (tĭl'dĕ ; *Sp.* tēl'dā), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *titulus* a superscription, title, token, sign. See TITLE, *n.*] A diacritical mark placed over *n* in Spanish words, as *cañon*, when pronounced like *ni* in *onion*, and, by analogy, sometimes over *l* [l] to indicate a sound like *li* in *million.* The tilde is the medieval mark of contraction for *n* (or *m*), being a corrupted small *n*, sometimes reduced to (-), as in Lat. MSS. *calēa* = *catena*, Spanish *año* = *anno.* The mark is called **til** in Portuguese, and is written over the first vowel of a diphthong, as in *não* (pron. *nown*), to indicate a nasal pronunciation of the diphthong, the sound of *ni* (*onion*) being written *nh.* In some transliterations of Oriental languages it is used as in Spanish, as *ñ* for Sanskrit palatalized *n.*

tile (tīl), *n.* [ME. *tile*, *tigel*, AS. *tigle*, *tigele*, *tigule*, fr. L. *tegula*, fr. *tegere* to cover. See THATCH; cf. TEGULAR.] **1.** A plate, or thin piece, of baked clay, stone, or the like, of a kind used for covering the roofs of buildings, for floors, for drains, and often for ornamental work. Hence, in recent times, a piece of metal used for roofing. **2.** By extension, a piece of baked clay designed for the construction of fireproof partitions, floor arches, etc. **3.** *Metal.* A small flat piece of dried earth or earthenware, used to cover vessels in which metals are fused. **4.** Tiles collectively; tiling. **5.** A stiff hat; esp., a silk hat. *Colloq.*

tile, *v. t.* ; TILED (tīld) ; TIL'ING (tīl'ĭng). **1.** To cover with or as if with tiles ; as, to *tile* a house. **2.** To protect (a Masonic lodge) from intrusion. **3.** To bind or swear to secrecy.

tile'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A large deep-water food fish (*Lopholatilus chamæleonticeps*) more or less thickly covered with



Tilefish. ($\frac{1}{15}$)

large round yellow spots and having a fleshy appendage on the back of the head. It was discovered off the eastern United States coast in 1880, and was abundant in 1881, but in 1882 was nearly exterminated by an environmental change.

tile pipe. Pipe made of cement or pottery and used for drains, chimney-flue linings, chimney pots, etc.

til'er (tīl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A maker or layer of tiles. **2.** A tile kiln. **3.** Sometimes **tyler.** A doorkeeper in a Freemasons' lodge.

tile'root' (tīl'rōōt'), *n.* [*tile*, n. + *root.*] Any iridaceous plant of the genus *Geissorhiza*, in which the rootstock is covered with the imbricated bases of dead leaves.

til'er-y (tīl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [From TILE; cf. F. *tuilerie*, fr. *tuile* a tile, L. *tegula.*] A place where tiles are made or burned ; a tile kiln.

tile'seed' (tīl'sēd'), *n.* Any cunoniaceous tree of the genus *Geissois*, having imbricated seeds.

tile'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** *Geol.* Any of several beds of shale or sandstone, often red in color, belonging to the upper part of the Ludlow group, English Upper Silurian. **2.** A tile of stone; a roofing slate ; also, *Obs.*, a brick.

Til'i-a (tĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., linden. Cf. TEIL.] *Bot.* A genus of trees, the lindens, or basswoods, typifying the family Tiliaceæ, distinguished by the winglike bract coalescent with the peduncle, and by the indehiscent fruit having one or two seeds. The species are natives of temperate regions. Many are planted as ornamental shade trees, and the tough fibrous inner bark affords the Russia matting of commerce.

Til'i-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or trees (order Malvales), the linden family, distinguished from related groups mainly by the free stamens and 2-celled anthers. There are about 37 genera (as *Tilia*, *Grewia*, and *Corchorus*), including about 275 tropical and temperate species. — **til'i-a'ceous** (tĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.*

til'ing (tīl'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TILE. Hence: *n.* **a** Tiles collectively. **b** A surface covered with, or made of, tiles

They . . . let him down through the *tiling.* *Luke* v. 19

till (tĭl), *n.* **1.** *Geol.* Unstratified glacial drift, consisting of clay, sand, gravel, and bowlders intermingled in any proportions. Called also *bowlder clay.* **2.** A kind of coarse, obdurate land. *Loudon.*

till, *n.* [Prop., a drawer, fr. ME. *tillen* to draw. See TILLER, of a rudder.] **1.** A drawer; as : **a** A tray or drawer in a chest, trunk, or the like. **b** A money drawer in a shop or store. **2.** *Print.* **a** In early hand presses, a piece fitted between the main uprights, in which rested the sleeve with the spindle and screws. **b** One of the four spaces between projections above the platen of a hand press.

till, *prep* [ME. & AS. (Northumbrian) *til* ; akin to OFries., Icel., & Dan. *til*, Sw. *till*, also to AS. *til* good, excellent, G. *ziel* end, limit, object, OHG. *zil*, Goth. *tils*, *gatils*, fit, convenient, and E. *till* to cultivate. See TILL, *v. t.*] **1.** To; unto; up or down to; as far as; until; as, I worked *till* four o'clock; I will wait *till* next week; sometimes, formerly, towards; — now used only in respect to time, but formerly, and still in Scottish and English dialects, used also of place, degree, distance, extent, result, relation, etc. **2.** Variously: At, by, for, of, or concerning. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* till in, within; into. *Obs.* — **t. into,** as far as; up to. *Obs.* — **t. now,** to or until the present time. — **t. then,** until that time; until the time mentioned. *Milton.* — **t. to,** until. *Obs.*

till, *conj.* [See TILL, *prep.*] **1.** To the time that or when, that is, to the time thereafter specified; until.

And said unto them, Occupy *till* I come *Luke* xix. 13

There was no outbreak *till* the regiment arrived. *Macaulay*

2. While; whilst. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **3.** Than. *Dial. Eng.*

till, *v. t.* ; TILLED (tĭld) ; TILL'ING. [ME. *tilen*, *tilien*, AS. *tilian*, *teolian*, to aim, strive for, till; akin to OS. *tilian* to get, D. *telen* to propagate, G. *zielen* to aim, *ziel* an end, object, and perh. also to E. *tide*, *time*, from the idea of something fixed or definite. Cf. TILL, *prep.*] **1.** To labor or strive for ; to earn ; gain ; get. *Obs.* **2.** To plow and prepare for seed, and to sow, dress, raise crops from, etc. ; to cultivate ; as, to *till* the earth, a farm. **3.** To prepare ; to set, as a snare. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

till, *v. i.* To do tilling ; to carry on cultivation of the soil.

till'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tilled; arable.

till'age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** The operation, practice, or art of tilling or improving land for agricultural purposes. **2.** A place tilled or cultivated ; cultivated land.

Til-land'si-a (tĭ-lănd'zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Prof. *Tillands*, of Åbo, in Finland.] *Bot.* An immense genus of epiphytic bromeliaceous plants confined to tropical and subtropical America. They usually bear a rosette of narrow overlapping basal leaves, which often hold a considerable quantity of water. The spicate or paniculate flowers have free perianth segments, and are often subtended by colored bracts. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.

till'er, *n.* [From TILL, *v. t.*] One who tills ; a husbandman ; cultivator ; plowman.

till'er, *n.* [AS. *telgor* a small branch.] **1.** A sprout; a shoot ; specif., a sucker. **2.** A young timber tree. *Dial. Eng. Evelyn.*

till'er, *v. i.* ; TILL'ERED (-ẽrd); TILL'ER-ING. *Agric.* To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk; as, wheat or rye *tillers.*

till'er, *n.* [From ME. *tillen*, *tullen*, to draw, pull ; prob. fr. AS. *tyllan* in *fortyllan* to lead astray. Cf. TILL a drawer.] **1.** The stalk, or handle, of a crossbow ; sometimes, the bow itself; also, rarely, the limit of its strength. *Obs.* **2.** A small drawer ; a till. *Obs. Dryden.* **3.** *Naut.* A lever of wood or metal fitted to the rudder-head and used for turning the rudder from side to side. In small boats it is usually a long lever parallel with the keel and turned by hand ; in large vessels it is moved by mechanical appliances, and is usually in the form of a quadrant or arm extending on each side of the rudderhead perpendicular to the keel, from the ends of which ropes or chains (tiller ropes or chains) lead forward to the wheel or other steering device. **4.** A handle, as of a spade. **5.** A lever. *Dial. Eng.*, exc. specif. : **a** The upper handle of a pit saw, for the top sawyer. **b** A two-handled bar for turning the rope in rope drilling.

Til-le'ti-a (tĭ-lē'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; orig. uncert.] *Bot.* A genus of smut fungi typifying the family Tilletiaceæ, distinguished by having the compound chlamydospores in dusty, mostly dark masses. Among the numerous species affecting cereals and other grasses are *T. tritici*, the stinking smut of wheat, *T. secalis* of rye, and *T. striæformis.*

Til-le'ti-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* One of the two families of smut fungi composing the order Ustilaginales, and distinguished from Ustilaginaceæ by the simple promycelium, which bears the spores in an apical cluster. It includes numerous genera and species, some of them, as *Tilletia* and *Urocystis*, attacking cultivated plants. See SMUT, 3 **a.** — **til-le'ti-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

til'ley (tĭl'ĭ), *n.*, *or* **tilley seed.** [From the 17th century pharmacological name *grana Tilli*, *grana Tiglia*, *grana Dilla*, appar. a corrupt. of Sp. *granadilla*, name of several plants, or Pg. *granadilho*, an East Indian tree.] The seeds of the croton-oil plant (*Croton tiglium*).

Til'lo-don'ti-a (tĭl'ō-dŏn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; prob. fr. Gr. τίλλειν to pluck, tear + *-odont* + *-ia.*] *Paleon.* An order of extinct generalized mammals mostly from the Eocene of North America and Patagonia. In one (*Anchippodus riparius*) the skull resembles that of a bear in form, the molars are of the ungulate type, and the incisors are like those of rodents. — **til'lo-dont** (tĭl'ō-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

til seed (tĭl ; tēl). **a** The seed of sesame. **b** The seed of an African asteraceous plant (*Guizotia abyssinica*), yielding a bland fixed oil used in medicine.

tilt (tĭlt), *n.* [ME. *telt* (cf. Dan. *telt*), var. of *teld*, AS. *teld*, *geteld*, tent ; akin to OD. *telde*, G. *zelt*, Icel. *tjald*, Sw. *tält*, *tjäll*, Dan. *telt*, and AS. *beteldan* to cover.] **1.** A covering overhead ; a canopy , awning ; esp., a tent. Specif., a cloth covering or canopy of a cart, wagon, boat, stall, etc. **2.** A sunbonnet. *Dial. Eng.*

tilt, *v. t.* ; TILT'ED ; TILT'ING. To cover or provide with a tilt, or awning ; as, a *tilted* justing field.

tilt, *v. i.* [ME. *tiltten*, *tultten*, to totter, fall, perh. fr. a derivative of AS. *tealt* unstable, precarious ; cf. *tealtlian* to be unsteady, *tealtrian* to totter.] **1** To fall ; topple ; tumble ; overturn ; upset. *Obs.* **2.** To be on a tilt; to lean or incline; to fall partly over ; to heel over ; to tip ; as, the carriage *tilted* in turning the corner ; rarely, to move with leaning or heeling.

The fleet, swift *tilting*, o'er the surges flew. *Pope.*

3. To ride or charge, and thrust with a lance ; to practice the tilt ; to just; also, to engage in any combat resembling that of knights tilting with lances ; to charge ; fight ; contend ; to make a hostile charge ; as, to *tilt* at wrongs. **4.** To rush or burst, as into a place. *Colloq.*

tilt, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to totter or fall ; to upset. *Obs. & R.* **2.** To cause to slope; to incline; tip; as, to *tilt* a chair back. **3.** To point or thrust, as a lance.

Sons against fathers *tilt* the fatal lance. *J. Philips.*

4. To tilt against in justing. *Obs. Beau. & Fl.* **5.** To hammer or forge with a tilt hammer.

Syn. — See TIP.

tilt, *n.* **1.** A slanting position or direction ; slope ; as, the *tilt* of a cask ; also, that which is slanting or inclining.

A little village . . . clung to the steep *tilt.* *Kipling.*

2. A thrust, as with a lance. *Rare. Addison.* **3.** A military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants tilt at each other, or at a mark, with lances, spears, or the like ; also, *Obs.*, a tiltyard. **4.** Hence, any of various sports resembling or suggesting tilting with lances, as a water sport in which the contestants stand in boats and thrust with poles. **5.** Short for TILT HAMMER. **6.** A seesaw. **7.** A contrivance used in fishing through the ice, in which the tilting of a piece gives notice of the biting of a fish ; a tilter ; a tilt-up. *Cant.* **8.** In Newfoundland and Labrador, a kind of log house in which the logs are set upright.

tilt'board', *n. Psychophysics.* A board swinging vertically and used to test the sense of bodily position of a blindfolded person strapped to it.

tilt'er (tĭl'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that tilts, or slopes, or causes something to tilt, or slope ; a device for tilting anything. **2.** One who tilts, or justs. **3.** One who operates a tilt hammer. **4.** *Fishing* = TILT, 7.

tilth (tĭlth), *n.* [AS. *tilð*, fr. *tilian* to till. See TILL to cultivate.] **1.** Act of tilling, or state of being tilled ; tillage ; cultivation ; as, land in good *tilth.* **2.** That which is tilled ; tillage ground. **3.** That which is obtained by tilling ; produce ; crop. *Obs.* **4.** Depth to which tilling is or may be carried, or to which the roots of cultivated plants can penetrate. *Rare.*

tilt hammer. *Mach.* A hammer consisting essentially of a head at one end of a heavy lever lifted by power and dropping by its own weight on the work resting on an anvil ; esp., such a hammer raised by depressing the end of the lever that projects beyond the fulcrum. See TRIP HAMMER.

tilt'ing (tĭl'tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TILT. — **tilting fillet.** = ARRIS FILLET. — **t. hammer.** = TILT HAMMER. — **t. helmet** *or* **helm,** a helmet of great size and strength, worn at tilts. See HELMET, *Illust.* — **t. plank,** the plank used in teetering. — **t. table,** *Veter.*, an operating table used in casting a horse.

tilt mill. *Metal.* A mill where metal, as steel, is tilted.

til tree (tĭl ; tēl). **a** Var. of TEIL TREE **a.** **b** An ill-smelling lauraceous tree (*Ocotea fœtens*) of the Canary Islands ; — sometimes distinguished as *Canary Island til tree.*

tilt roof. *Arch.* A round-headed roof, like a wagon canopy.

Ti-ma'li-a (tĭ-mā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of oscine birds formerly extensive, but now restricted to a few species of India and Java. It gives the name to the family **Tim'a-li'i-dæ** (tĭm'ȧ-lĭ'ĭ-dē), of uncertain limits and characteristics, to which are referred many genera and species which cannot well be assigned elsewhere. The more typical forms are mostly called *babblers* or *babbling thrushes*, and are characterized by short rounded wings with a large outer primary, a thrushlike bill, and unspotted young. These constitute the subfamily **Ti-ma'li-i'næ** (-lĭ-ĭ'nē). — **ti-ma'li-ine** (-ĭn ; -īn ; 183), **tim'a-line** (tĭm'ȧ-lĭn ; -līn ; 183), *a.*

ti'ma-rau' (tē'mȧ-rou'), *n.* Also *timerau.* [Native name.]

Ti-gri'na (tĭ-grī'nȧ ; tē-grē'nyä), *n.* See SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

Ti'gris (tī'grĭs), *n.* [L., tiger.] *Astron.* The constellation Lynx, a part of which is now Vulpecula; also, Sagitta *Obs.*

ti'grish (tī'grĭsh), *a.* Tigerish.

ti-gro'ne (tē-grō'nā), *n.* [Cf. It. *tigrone*, aug. of *tigre* tiger.] A tiger shark.

tig'-tag', *n.* = TAG, the game.

tigthe. † TITHE.

tijm. † TIME.

ti-kal'. Var. of TICAL.

tike † TICK, an insect.

tikel. † TICKLE.

ti'ki (tē'kē), *n.* [Maori.] Among the Maoris: **a** [*cap.*] The creator of man. **b** An ancestor. **c** An image, usually large and of wood or small and of greenstone, representing an ancestor. *New Zealand.*

tik'lin (tĭk'lĭn), *n.* [Tag. *ticlíng.*] An East Indian rail (*Hypotænidia philippinensis*).

ti'kul (tē'kŭl). Var. of TIKUR.

Tik'vah (tĭk'vä). *Bib.*

Tik'vath (-vath). *Bib.*

til. † TELL.

‖ til (tēl), *n.* [Pg.] See TILDE.

til. Obs., Scot., & dial. Eng. var., or ref. sp., of TILL, *prep.* & *conj.*

tilare † TILER.

Til'bu-ri'na (tĭl'bŭ-rī'nȧ), *n.* The daughter of the governor of **Tilbury Fort** in the burlesque play rehearsed in Sheridan's "The Critic." Her love ravings are typical of burlesque tragedy.

tild, tilde. † TELD.

tild. Tilled. *Ref. Sp.*

tilde, tildede, *pret* of TELD. *Obs.*

tile. † TILL, *v.* [*Eng.*

tile (tĭl). Var of TEEL. *Dial.*

tile, *n.* [See TILIA.] The linden.

tile drain. A drain made of tiles.

tile'-drain', *v. t.* To drain by, or furnish with, a tile drain.

tile kiln. A tilery.

tilen. † TILL.

tile ore. *Min.* An earthy variety of cuprite, often mixed with iron oxide. [securing a roofing tile

tile pin. A hardwood pin for

tiler † TILLER.

tile tea. A kind of hard flat brick tea. See BRICK TEA.

til-ette' (tĭl-ĕt'), *n.* A small tile, or tessera. *Obs.*

tile'wright' (tīl'rīt'), *n.* A worker in clay ; a tile maker. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Til'gath-pil-ne'ser (tĭl'găth-pĭl-nē'zẽr ; -sẽr), *n. Bib.* = TIGLATH-PILESER. See *Bioy.*

tilgiddre, *adv.* Together. *Obs. Scot.* [PETROGRAPHY.

til-hem'ic (tĭl-hĕm'ĭk), *a.* See

tilhider. † TILLHITHER

til'ic (tĭl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

til-i-ce'tum (tĭ-lĭ-sē'tŭm), *n* [NL., irreg. fr. *tilia* lime tree ; suggested by some L. word in *-cetum* ; cf. L. *ilicetum*, fr. *ilex.*] A walk bordered by limes. *Obs.*

tilie, *n.* [AS. *tilia*, *tiliga.*] A cultivator of land. *Obs.*

tilie, tilier. † TILL, *v.*, TILLER.

till, *v. t.* [ME. *tillen.* Cf. TILL a drawer.] To draw ; entice ; charm. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

till, *n. t.* [AS. *getillan.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To touch ; reach ; acquire ; obtain. *Obs.* **2.** To reach in handing; to give.

till, *v. i.* To draw ; extend ; reach ; stretch. *Obs* [*Eng.*

till, *n.* A vetch; a tare. *Dial.*

till, *a.* [AS. *til* good.] Good ; gentle ; tame. *Obs.*

till'a-bl. Tillable. *Ref. Sp.*

till'a-ble, *n.* Land in tillage. *Obs. or R.*

till'alarm. A device for sounding an alarm when a money drawer is tampered with.

tillede, *pret.* of TELD. *Obs.*

till'et, *n.* [OF. *teillet*, *tillet.*] The linden. *Obs*

till'et. † TILLOT.

till-hew, *v. t.* = TO-HEW. *Obs*

till'hith'er, *adv.* Hitherto. *Obs.*

til'lie-val'lie (tĭl'ĭ-văl'ĭ ; tĭl'ĭ-vŭl'ĭ), **til'lie-wal'lie** (-wăl'ĭ ; -wŭl'ĭ). Scot. vars. of TILLY-VALLY.

till'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TILL. Hence : *n* **a** Labor; employment. *Obs* **b** The fruit of labor ; gain. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

till'man (tĭl'mȧn), *n.* ; *pl* -MEN. A husbandman. *Obs.*

til'lot (tĭl'ŏt), *n.* [Cf. F. *toilette.*] A cloth for wrapping fabrics. — *v. t.* To put or wrap in tillots.

til'low (-ō), *v. i.* Corrupt. of 2d TILLER.

till'y (tĭl'ĭ). *a.* Composed of, or of the nature of, till.

til'ly (tĭl'ĭ). **tilly seed.** Vars. of TILLEY, TILLEY SEED.

til'ly-fal'ly (tĭl'ĭ-făl'ĭ) Var. of TILLY-VALLY.

til'ly-val'ly (tĭl'ĭ-văl'ĭ), *interj. or adv., or a.* Bosh; nonsense. *Obs.*

til'mus (tĭl'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τιλμός, fr. τίλλειν to pluck, pull.] *Med.* Floccillation.

tiln. † TILL, *v.* [*Table l.*

til oil (tĭl ; tēl), **teel oil.** See OIL.

Ti'lon (tī'lŏn). *Bib.*

til'pah (tĭl'pȧ), *n* [Prob. fr. Mex. *tilma* mantle, blanket, contr. fr. *tilmatli.*] A party-colored rug or blanket often used between the saddle and the saddle blanket. *Southwestern U. S.*

tila'man, *n.* Tiller; plower. *Obs.*

til-stonay, *v. t.* = TO-STONAY *Obs Scot.* [*Local, U. S.*]

tilt, *n.* The black-necked stilt.

tilt boat. *Naut.* A passenger boat covered with a tilt. *Obs.*

tilt'ish, *a.* Tilty *Obs* — **tilt'-ish-ness,** *n. Obs.*

tilt steel. Blister steel beaten out, originally with a tilt hammer, now with a steam hammer.

tilt'-up', *n.* **1.** The spotted sandpiper. *Local, U. S.* **2.** *Fishing.* = TILT, *n.*, 7.

til'ture, *n.* [From TILL, *v.* ; prob. after *culture.*] Tillage ; cultivation. *Obs.*

tilt'y (tĭl'tĭ), *a.* Irritable *Dial. Eng*

tilt'yard', *n.* A yard or place for tilting

tilward, *prep* Towards; to. *Obs.*

tily, *a.* Consisting of tiles *Obs.*

til'yer (tĭl'yẽr), *n.* The rose-colored starling. *India.*

tim. † TIME.

Tim *Abbr* Timotheus; Timo-

Ti-ma'us, *or* **Ti-me'us** (tĭ-mā'ŭs). *Bib.* [MAL. *Local, Eng.*

tim'al (tĭm'ăl). Var. of TIT-

ti-mar' (tē-mär'), *n.* ; *pl* TI-MA'RI (-rē). [Turk *tïmâr*, fr. Per. *tïmâr* sorrow, care, a

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A small buffalo (*Bos mindorensis*) of the Philippine island of Mindoro, intermediate in character between the Indian buffalo and the anoa. It is blackish brown, about three and a half feet high, and stocky, with short heavy horns.

tim'bal (tĭm'băl), *n.* [F. *timbale;* cf. Sp. *timbal* (prob. influenced by F. *timbre*), *atabal;* ultimately fr. Ar. *tabl, atabal;* prob. of Arabic origin. Cf. ATABAL, TIMBREL.] **1.** = KETTLEDRUM, 1.

2. *Zoöl.* The vibrating membrane in the shrilling organ of a cicada.

‖ **tim'bale'** (tăN'bäl'), *n.* [F., prop., a kettledrum; — so named from the form of the mold used. Cf. TIMBAL.] *Cookery.* A seasoned preparation, as of chicken, lobster, cheese, or fish, cooked in a drum-shaped mold; also, a pastry case, usually small, filled with a cooked mixture.

tim'ber (tĭm'bẽr), *n.* Also **tim'mer.** [Prob. the same word as *timber* wood; cf. Icel. *timbr*, Sw. *timber*, LG. *timmer*, MHG. *zimber*, G. *zimmer*, F. *timbre*, LL. *timbrium.*] *Com.* A certain number of fur skins, as 40 skins of martens, ermines, sables, etc., or 120 of some other animals.

tim'ber, *n.* [F. *timbre.* See TIMBRE.] *Her.* The crest on a coat of arms; hence, a miter, coronet, or the like, placed over an achievement.

tim'ber, *n.* [AS. *timbor, timber*, wood, building; akin to OFries. *timber*, D. *timmer* a room, G. *zimmer*, OHG. *zimbar* timber, a dwelling, room, Icel. *timbr* timber, Sw. *timmer*, Dan. *tömmer*, Goth. *timrjan* to build, *timrja* a builder, L. *domus* a house, Gr. δόμος house, δέμειν to build, Skr. *dama* a house. Cf. DOME, DOMESTIC.] **1.** Wood. *Obs. or R.,* exc. specif.: **a** Wood suitable for use in buildings, carpentry, etc., whether in the tree or cut and seasoned. **b** Forest land covered by trees producing such wood. *Western U. S.* **c** = LUMBER, *n.*, 3. *Eng.* **d** A squared or dressed piece of wood, esp. one of comparatively large breadth and thickness, ready for use or already forming part of a structure; as, the *timbers* of a roof, floor *timbers*, etc. A **whole timber** is a squared log of wood, commonly 1 foot square in section; a **half timber** is either of the halves when this is made into two equal squared pieces. In the United States *timber*, in the lumber trade, is used specifically of a balk of wood 6 inches by 5 inches in section, a piece 6 inches by 6 inches being specif. called a **standard timber.** Cf. LUMBER, *n.*, 3.

2. Fig.: Material; as, he is good *timber* for the crew.

> Such dispositions are the very errors of human nature; and yet they are the fittest *timber* to make politics of. *Bacon.*

3. a *Shipbuilding.* A rib, or a curving frame, branching outward from the keel and bending upward in a vertical direction, usually composed of several pieces united. **b** *Mining.* One of the steel joists or beams which have in many mines replaced wooden timbers. **c** *Sporting.* A wooden gate, fence, stile, or the like. *Eng.* **d** The wooden part of an implement or weapon. *Obs.*

timber and a half hitch. See 2d KNOT, 1. — **t. and room.** *Shipbuilding.* = ROOM AND SPACE.

tim'ber, *v. t.;* -BERED (-bẽrd); -BER-ING. [Cf. AS. *timbrian* to build.] **1.** To build; shape; fashion; contrive. *Obs.*

2. To furnish with timber or timbers; to support, stay, shore up, underpier, etc., with timbers.

> His bark is stoutly *timbered.* *Shak.*

3. To beat, as with a cudgel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tim'ber, *v. i.* **1.** To build or make a nest. *Obs.*

2. To use a cudgel, as in fighting. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tim'bered (-bẽrd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with, or made of, timber or timbers; — often in compounds.

2. Built; formed; made; contrived. *Obs.*

3. Massive, like timber. *Obs.* "*Timbered* bones." *Spenser.*

4. Covered with growing timber; wooded, as land.

tim'ber-head' (tĭm'bẽr-hĕd'), *n. Naut.* **a** The top end of a timber, used above the gunwale, for belaying ropes, etc.; — called also *kevel head.* **b** A bollard bolted to the deck where the end of a timber would come. *Holms.*

tim'ber-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TIMBER. Hence: *n.* Timbers, collectively; timberwork; timber.

tim'ber-land' (-lănd'), *n.* Wooded or forested land, esp. when consisting of marketable timber.

timber line. The height on mountains at which the growth of trees stops. It varies with climate and latitude.

tim'ber-man (tĭm'bẽr-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** *Mining.* A man employed in placing timber supports.

2. = LUMBERER **a.**

timber wolf. The large gray wolf of western North America, in distinction from the coyote. See WOLF.

tim'ber-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work made of timbers; a timber construction.

tim'bre (tĭm'bẽr; *F.* tăN'br'), *n.* [F., a bell to be struck with a hammer, sound, tone, stamp, crest, in OF., a timbrel. Cf. TIMBREL.] **1.** *Her.* = TIMBER, a crest.

2. *Music.* The quality of tone distinguishing voices or instruments; tone color; clang tint; as, the *timbre* of the voice; the *timbre* of a violin. See TONE, *n.*, 2 **a.**

tim'brel (tĭm'brĕl), *n.* [Dim. of ME. *timbre*, OF. *timbre;* prob. fr. L. *tympanum*, Gr. τύμπανον a kettledrum, but influenced perh. by Ar. *ṭabl* a drum; cf. Per. *tambal* a drum. See TYMPANUM; cf. TIMBRE, TIMBAL.] *Music.* A small hand drum or tambourine (which see). *Ex.* xv. 20.

tim'breled } (-brĕld), *a.* Sung to the sound of the timbrel.
tim'brelled } "*Timbreled* anthems dark." *Milton.*

time (tīm), *n.* [ME. *time*, AS. *tīma*, akin to *tīd* time, and to Icel. *tími*, Dan. *time* an hour, Sw. *timme.* See TIDE, *n.*] **1.** That in which events are distinguished with reference to before and after, beginning and end; relation with reference to concurrence or succession; the measurable aspect of duration; that within which change is determined. Metaphysically, *time* is distinguished: first, as *absolute, real,* or *mathematical;* second, as *subjective* or *empirical.* Both conceptions view it as a relation of change to continuity, although the element of continuity or duration is stronger in the former view, the element of change or sequence in the latter. As described by Newton, **absolute time** is conceived as flowing at a constant rate, unaffected by the speed or slowness of the motion of material things. The modern view of time is mainly a development of Kant's doctrine that it is an a priori mental form which experience necessarily assumes. According to the modern view, *time* is essentially *subjective,* and even the standards of time which we regard as the most fixed and stable, such as **astronomical time,** are held to be purely ideal constructions. Many thinkers, however, distinguish real time from *individual,* or *psychological, time.* Cf. SPACE, 1.

> Of *time* as of space we cannot assert a real existence; it is not in things, but is our mode of perceiving them. *Karl Pearson.*
>
> Space and *time* may be called the categories of sense. That is to say, they are the only principles according to which the world of sense perception, both of our own immediate feelings and of external objects, appear to us to be possible. *B. Bosanquet.*
>
> *Time* and space, I have contended, belong neither to the subject alone apart from the object, nor to the object alone apart from the subject, but to experience as the duality of both. They are neither subjective forms psychologically or logically prior to experience, *nor are they objective realities* independent of experience. *James Ward.*

2. A particular period or part of duration, past, present, or future; a point or portion of duration; as, the *time* was, or has been, is, or will be; a long or short *time.*

> God, who at sundry *times* and in divers manners spake in *time* past unto the fathers by the prophets. *Heb.* i. 1.

3. A particular period in history; the period at or in which some definite event or events occurred, or person lived; age; period; era; as, in the *time* of Cæsar; — often in *pl.;* as, ancient *times;* specif., *Geol.*, a division of geologic chronology; as, Paleozoic *time.*

4. Allotted, appointed, fixed, or customary period of time; specif.: **a** The duration of one's life; the hours and days which a person has at his disposal.

> Believe me, your *time* is not your own; it belongs to God, to religion, to mankind. *Buckminster.*

b The present life; existence in this world as contrasted with immortal life; finite, as contrasted with infinite, duration. "Till *time* and sin together cease." *Keble.* **c** The period of gestation; also, the hour of parturition.

> She was within one month of her *time.* *Clarendon.*

d Period of apprenticeship, etc.; as, to be out of one's *time. Colloq. or Slang.* **e** A term of imprisonment; as, he has served his *time. Colloq. or Slang.*

5. Amount of time required for, or consumed in, performing an action or going over a course, as in a railroad journey or race; as, the winner's *time* in the race was 1.20.

6. Available or vacant time (in sense 2); leisure; sufficient or convenient time; as, little *time* for reading; to ask for *time* to pay a debt. Also, proper time (in sense 2); season; a fitting time.

> There is . . . a *time* to every purpose. *Eccl.* iii. 1.
>
> The *time* of figs was not yet. *Mark* xi. 13.

7. A definite or precise point or moment of time; as, to consult a watch to learn the *time;* also, a fixed or inevitable point of time, esp. that for departure or death; as, I thought my *time* had come; specif., *New York Stock Exchange,* 2.15 P. M., before which hour securities must be delivered on contracts maturing on the current day.

8. A portion of time considered with respect to the effect upon one's self or upon the community of what has occurred or is occurring, or has been done or is being done, during it, or with respect to the state of affairs prevailing; — often in *pl.:* as, he has a hard *time; times* are dull.

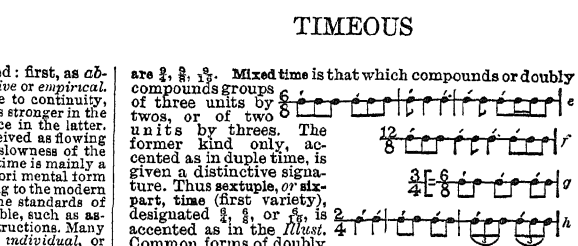
9. All of future time; eternity. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

10. Reckoning of time or way of reckoning the lapse or progress of time; as, astronomical, civil, mean, sidereal, solar, or standard *time.*

11. A portion of time considered with reference to the repetition of an action or event; recurrent occasion; repetition: as, many a *time* has it occurred; another *time* we shall act differently; also, an instance of recurrence or repetition; — often in *pl.,* equivalent to a sign of multiplication, the number preceding it being the multiplier; as, to double cloth four *times;* four *times* four is sixteen.

12. *Pros.* A unit of duration, as a basis for meter; esp., the primary or least unit of quantity, the semeion, or mora.

13. *Music.* **a** The grouping of the successive rhythmic beats or pulses into equal measures; — also called *meter,* and *rhythm* (which see). The length of the rhythmic beats is represented by a note — as a half, quarter, eighth, etc. — taken as a time unit, an equal number being marked off to each measure by the principal "grammatical" accents, the position of which is represented by the bar before them. See TIME SIGNATURE. **Simple time** is that which groups the beats or time units simply by twos or threes, and is indicated by the numerator 2 or 3 in its signature, where **compound time,** which is made up of two or three (sometimes more) simple groups, has a multiple of 2 or 3. **Duple,** *or* **two-part, time** has two or four time units to the measure. The common signatures for simple duple time are $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{2}{8}$. Those for compound duple time — generally called **quadruple,** *or* **four-part, time** — are $\frac{4}{2}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{4}{8}$. See ALLA BREVE, COMMON TIME. **Triple,** *or* **three-part, time** has three or nine units to the measure. The common signatures for simple triple time are thus $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$. Those for compound triple time — also called **nonuple,** *or* **nine-part, time** — are $\frac{9}{2}$, $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$. **Mixed time** is that which compounds or doubly compounds groups of three units by twos, or of two units by threes. The former kind only, accented as in duple time, is given a distinctive signature. Thus **sextuple,** *or* **six-part, time** (first variety), designated $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, or $\frac{6}{16}$, is accented as in the *Illust.* Common forms of doubly compounded mixed time are $\frac{12}{4}$, $\frac{12}{8}$, $\frac{12}{16}$ time. Mixed time derived from triple rhythm, that is, having three or twice three groups of two units, as the second variety of sextuple time, is generally given the signature of its equivalent in triple time. **Quintuple,** *or* **five-part, time,** and other metrical irregularities, such as the common grouping of three beats against two, five against four, etc., are not usually indicated as distinct varieties of meter, the groups of three, five, etc., beats so used being called *triplets, quintuplets,* etc., and indicated as in the *Illust., h.* **b** The duration of one or more notes or rests as regards their metrical value; as, to hold a note its full *time.* **c** = 2d TEMPO **a.** **d** The general movement of a piece or kind of music as regards its metrical structure, rhythm, and tempo. **e** See MENSURABLE MUSIC.



Time. *a* Simple Duple; *b* Compound Duple; *c* Simple Triple; *d* Compound Triple. *e* Sextuple; *f* Mixed Quadruple; *g* Mixed Sextuple; *h* Triplets.

14. *Drama* The unity of time. See UNITY.

15. *Fencing.* A division of a movement.

16. Time given to work; amount of time one has worked; as, to make up *time;* to get one's *time. Colloq.*

17. Weather. *Obs.*

at times, at intervals of duration; now and then; as, *at times* he reads, *at* other *times* he rides. — **by time,** betimes. *Obs.* — **from t. to time,** occasionally; once in a while. — **in t.** **a** In good or due season; sufficiently early; as, he arrived *in time.* **b** After a considerable space of duration; eventually; as, you will *in time* recover your health. — **out of t.,** *or* **out of due time,** not in proper time; unseasonably; too soon, or too late. — **the t. being,** the present time. — **the t. is up,** the allotted time is past. — **t. about** (*Scot. ā-bōōt'*), alternately; in turn; by turns. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **t. and a half,** one and a half times the actual time of work; — used to indicate that the work, as overtime or holiday work, is to be paid for at one and one half times the regular rate. — **t. enough,** in season; early or soon enough. — **t. immemorial,** *Eng. Law,* a time antedating (legal) history, and beyond "legal memory" so called; formerly an indefinite time, but in 1276 fixed by statute as the beginning of the reign of Richard I. (1189). Proof of unbroken possession or use of any right since that date made it unnecessary to establish the original grant. In England and the United States the *time immemorial* of the common law has been more or less modified by prescription acts. — **t. of day,** a salutation appropriate to the time of the day, as "good morning," "good evening," etc.; greeting. — **t. out of mind.** = TIME IMMEMORIAL. — **what t.,** at the time that. *Archaic.*

time (tīm), *v. t.;* TIMED (tīmd); TIM'ING (tīm'ĭng). **1.** To bring, begin, perform, or the like, at a particular chosen season or time; as, he *timed* his appearance rightly.

2. To regulate as to time; specif.: **a** To order, accompany, or agree with, in time of movement.

> Who overlooked the oars, and *timed* the stroke *Addison.*

b To adjust (a watch, etc.) by tentation so that it keeps correct time. **c** *Mach.* To dispose so that an action occurs at a desired instant, as ignition in a gas engine.

3. To ascertain or record the time, duration, or rate of; as, to *time* the speed of horses, or work done.

4. To measure, as in music or harmony.

time, *v. i.* **1.** To happen; befall. *Obs.*

2. To keep or beat time; to move in time. *Whittier.*

3. To waste time; to delay or defer. *Obs.*

time ball. A ball on a pole, arranged to drop suddenly to mark some point of mean time, as noon.

time'-hon'ored, *or* **-hon'oured** (-ŏn'ẽrd), *a.* Honored, or worthy of honor, because of age; as, a *time-honored* custom.

time'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* One that keeps, marks, measures, regulates, or determines the time. Specif.: **a** A timepiece. **b** One who keeps a record of time spent by workmen at their work. **c** One who gives the time for the departure of conveyances. *Rare.* **d** One appointed to mark and declare the time of participants, or the elapsed time, in races, games, etc. **e** One who marks the time in musical performances.

time'less, *a.* **1.** Unseasonable; premature. *Archaic.*

> Must I behold thy *timeless,* cruel death? *Shak.*

2. Having no beginning or end; interminable; unending. "*Timeless* night and chaos." *Young.*

3. Of or relating to no particular time or date.

— **time'less-ly,** *adv.* — **time'less-ness,** *n.*

time lock. A lock having clockwork attached, which, when wound up, prevents the bolt from being withdrawn, when locked, until a certain interval of time has elapsed.

time'ly (tīm'lĭ), *a.;* TIME'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); TIME'LI-EST. **1.** Being or occurring in good time; sufficiently early; seasonable; opportune. "The *timely* dew of sleep." *Milton.*

2. *Obs.* **a** Early. **b** Of or pert. to time; temporal; as, *timely* hours; *timely* goods. **c** Keeping time or measure.

Syn. — See OPPORTUNE.

time'ly, *adv.* [AS. *tīmlīce.*] Early; soon; also, in good season or time; opportunely.

> *Timely* advised, the coming evil shun. *Prior.*

ti-men'o-guy' (tĭ-mĕn'ō-gī'), *n. Naut.* A rope carried taut from a projecting obstacle so that running rigging that might be otherwise chafed or fouled may slide over it.

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military pension.] **1.** The fief held by a spahi. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** = TIMARIOT, 1. *Obs.*

ti-mar'i-ot, *n.* [LL. *timariota.*] *Obs.* **1.** One holding a timar. **2** One of the mounted military contingent of a timar.

tim'ber, *v. t.* To surmount and adorn in the manner of a timber, or crest; to decorate. *Obs.*

timber bar. *Railroads.* A kind of crowbar the working end of which has a square section and ends in a right pyramid.

timber forest. A forest grown from seed and not from sprouts.

tim'ber-frame', *n. Sawmills.* A gang of saws set in a sash. *Eng.* Cf. *gang saw,* under GANG, *n.*, 4.

timber grapple. = LUG HOOK.

timber grouse. Any grouse that inhabits woods, as the ruffed grouse, as disting. from a prairie chicken. *Western U. S.*

timber hitch. *Naut.* A hitch used for temporarily securing a rope to a spar. See 2d KNOT, 1.

tim'ber-less, *a.* See -LESS.

tim'ber-ling, *n.* [*timber* + 1st *-ling.*] A small tree. *Eng.*

timber mare. A kind of wooden horse on which soldiers were forced to ride for punishment.

tim'bern (tĭm'bẽrn), *a.* Wooden. *Dial. Eng.* [rattlesnake.]

timber rattlesnake. The banded

tim'ber-some (-sŭm). Dial. Eng. var. of TIMOROUSME.

timber topper. One who hurdles: a hurdle racer. *Cant.*

timber topping Act or sport of hurdling; hurdle racing. *Cant.*

tim'ber-tuned', *a.* Having an unmusical ear or voice. *Scot.*

tim'ber-wait', *n.* A player on timbrels. *Obs.* [WHEELS.]

timber wheels. = LOGGING

timber yard. A lumber yard.

tim'bre. † TIMBER.

tim'bre, *n.* [See TIMBREL, TIMBRE quality of tone.] A tambourine; timbrel; tabor. — *v. i.* To play the timbre. *Both Obs.*

tim'bred (tĭm'bẽrd), *a. Her.* Surmounted by a timbre or timbres; — said of an escutcheon.

tim-brol'o-gy (tĭm-brŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [F. *timbre* stamp + *-logy.*] The study of postage stamps. *R.* —

tim-brol'o-gist (-jĭst), *n. R.*

tim-broph'i-lism (tĭm-brŏf'ĭ-lĭz'm), **tim-broph'i-ly** (-lĭ), *n* [F. *timbre* stamp + Gr. φίλος loving.] Philately. *Rare.*

tim'bu-rine'. † TAMBOURINE.

time. † THEME, THYME.

time azimuth. *Navig.* An observation of the compass azimuth of a heavenly body, the time being noted, as a step in computing the compass error.

time bargain. *Com.* A contract the time for the execution of which is expressly fixed; specif., a contract for something to be delivered at a future day specified or for an option to be good during a time specified.

time'-barred' (-bärd'), *a.* Barred by lapse of time under a statute of limitations.

time bill, draft, note, etc. A bill, draft, note, etc., payable on a specified future day or a certain length of time after sight, or presentation for acceptance.

time card. **1.** A card on which is a time-table.

2. A card on which is kept a record of the time one has worked.

time clock. A clock with a device to record the times of arrival and departure of employees.

time detector. A telltale clock. See TELLTALE, 6. [TIME BILL.]

time draft *or* **draught.** See **time'-ex-pired'** (-ĕks-prīrd'), *a. Mil.* Having completed the term of enlistment, but being still enrolled in the reserves; — said of noncommissioned officers and men of the British army.

time'ful, *a.* Timely. — **time'-ful-ly,** *adv. Both Obs. or R.*

time fuse *or* **fuze.** See FUSE, *n.*, 1.

time globe. A globe that makes a revolution by clockwork every twenty-four hours, arranged to indicate local or standard time at all points on the globe.

time gun. *Mil.* A gun fired to mark a fixed hour or the time appointed for some purpose.

time'ist. Var. of TIMIST.

Ti-me'li-a (tī-mē'lĭ-*ä*), **Tim'e-li'i-dæ** (tĭm'ē-lĭ'ĭ-dē), **ti-mel'i-ine** (tī-mĕl'ĭ-ĭn; -ēn; 138). *Zoöl.* Vars. of TIMALIA, TIMALIIDÆ, and TIMALIINE.

time'li-ness (tīm'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See **time'ling,** *n.* A timeserver. *Obs.*

timen. † TEEM.

time note. See TIME BILL.

‖ **ti'me-o Da'na-os et do'na fe-ren'tes** (tĭm'ē-ō dā'nā ēt dō'nā fē-rĕn'tēz). [L.] *I fear* the Greeks even bringing gifts; foes are to be mistrusted even when they make friendly advances. *Vergil (Æneid,* II. 49).

time'ous (tīm'ŭs), *adv.* Betimes. *Scot.*

time'ous (tīm'ŭs), *a.* Timely; seasonable. — **time'ous-ly**, *adv.* *Both Obs. or R. exc. Scot.*

time'piece' (tīm'pēs'), *n.* A clock, watch, or other device, to measure or show progress of time; a chronometer.

Among watch and clock makers any timekeeper above the size of a watch, which does not strike at the hours, is called a *timepiece.* *Britten.*

time'pleas'er (-plēz'ẽr), *n.* One who complies with prevailing opinions, whatever they may be; a timeserver.

time policy. *Insurance.* A policy limited to become void at a specified time; — often contrasted with *voyage policy.*

tim'er (tīm'ẽr), *n.* One that times; a timekeeper; as: **a** A stop watch for timing races, etc. **b** *Internal-Combustion Engines.* In electric ignition, an adjustable device for automatically timing the spark. Cf. TIMING VALVE.

time'sav'ing (tīm'sāv'ĭng), *a.* Saving time; as, a *time-saving* expedient. — **time'sav'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

time'serv'er (-sûr'vẽr), *n.* One who practices timeserving.

time'serv'ing, *a.* Obsequiously complying with the spirit of the times, or the humors of those in power, implying a surrender of one's independence, and sometimes of one's integrity. — **time'serv'ing**, *n.*

Syn. — Temporizing.

time signature. *Music.* A sign at the beginning of a composition or movement, placed after the key signature, to indicate its time or meter. Also called *rhythmical signature.* It is in the form of a fraction, of which the denominator indicates the kind of note taken as time unit for the beat, and the numerator, the number of these to the measure. See also MENSURABLE MUSIC, and TIME, *n.*, 14 **a.**

time'-ta'ble, *n.* **1.** A tabular statement of the time at which, or within which, several things are to take place; a schedule of times; as, a *time-table* of trains, tides, etc.

2. *Railroads.* A plane surface divided with lines, in one direction representing hours and minutes, in the other direction miles, and having diagonals (usually movable strings) representing the speed and position of various trains.

3. *Music.* A table showing the time value or relative duration of the several notes.

time'-work' (tīm'wûrk'), *n.* Work paid for at so much by the hour or the day; — distinguished from *piecework.*

tim'id (tĭm'ĭd), *a.* [L. *timidus*, fr. *timere* to fear: cf. F. *timide.*] Wanting courage to meet danger; easily frightened; timorous; not bold; fearful; shy.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare. *Thomson.*

Syn. — Fearful, timorous, cowardly, pusillanimous, faint-hearted, shrinking, retiring. See AFRAID.

— **tim'id-ly**, *adv.* — **tim'id-ness**, *n.*

ti-mid'i-ty (tĭ-mĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *timiditas*: cf. F. *timidité.*] Quality or state of being timid; timorousness; timidness.

tim'ing (tīm'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TIME, *v.* Hence: *n.*

1. An event; incident; happening. *Obs.*

2. *Sports.* **a** *Boxing.* A blow delivered simultaneously with the opponent's attack. **b** *Fencing.* A time thrust.

timing screw, *Horol.*, any of the screws in the rim of a watch compensation balance, used in timing the watch.

— t. valve, *Mach.*, in gas engines with tube ignition, an adjustable valve which automatically opens to permit a portion of the compressed explosive mixture to enter the ignition tube and so cause ignition, at any desired point of the stroke. Cf. TIMER **b**.

tim'ist (tīm'ĭst), *n.* **1.** A timeserver. *Obs. Overbury.*

2. *Music.* A performer as regards his ability to keep time.

ti-moc'ra-cy (tĭ-mŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. τιμοκρατία; τιμή honor, worth (fr. τίειν to honor) + κρατεῖν to govern.] *Polit. Sci.* **a** As defined by Plato (*Rep.* 545 B), a state in which love of honor or glory is the ruling principle. He considered Sparta the type of such a state. **b** A state in which political and civil honors are distributed according to a rating of property. —

ti'mo-crat'ic (tĭ'mō-krăt'ĭk), *a.*

tim'or-ous (tĭm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *timorosus*, fr. L. *timor* fear; akin to *timere* to fear. See TIMID.] **1.** Fearful of danger; timid; lacking in courage; shrinking.

2. Indicating, or caused by, timidity; as, *timorous* doubts.

3. Causing fear; terrible. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — See AFRAID.

— **tim'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **tim'or-ous-ness**, *n.*



Timothy.

tim'o-thy (tĭm'ō-thĭ), *n.* [F. *Timothée*, L. *Timotheus*, Gr. Τιμόθεος; cf. τιμή honor; θεός God.] **1.** Lit., fearing God; — masc. prop. name. L. *Timotheus* (tĭ-mō'thē-ŭs); F. *Timothée* (tē'mō'tā'); It. *Timoteo* (tē-mō-tā'ō); Sp. *Timoteo* (tē'mō-tā'ō); Pg. *Timotheo* (tē'mō-tā'ŏō); G. *Timotheus* (tē-mō'tā-ōs). — Dim. *Tim* (*Tim'kin*, Obs.).

2. *Bib.* **a** A convert, and later a colleague, of St. Paul. **b** Either of the two Epistles to Timothy. See NEW TESTAMENT.

tim'pa-no (tĭm'pȧ-nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nē). [It See TYMPANUM.] A kettledrum; esp., *pl.*, orchestral kettledrums.

tin (tĭn), *n.* [AS. *tin*; akin to D. *tin*, G. *zinn*, OHG. *zin*, Icel. & Dan. *tin*, Sw. *tenn*; of unknown origin.] **1.** A chemical element obtained (by smelting cassiterite) as a soft, lustrous white, crystalline metal, malleable at ordinary temperatures, but brittle when heated. Sp. gr., 7.28. Weight of a cu. ft., about 455 lbs. Symbol, *Sn*; at. wt., 119.0. Tin sometimes occurs native. In combination it is found in several minerals, but its only ore is cassiterite, or tinstone, mined chiefly in Cornwall and the East Indies. Tin has a low melting point (233° C. or 451° F.) and is purified from iron by liquation. Below 20° C. (68° F.) the stable form is gray and pulverulent, with sp. gr. 5.85, and ordinary tin at low temperatures sometimes changes into this. Tin is not oxidized by moist air. It is used chiefly as a coating to protect iron and copper (see TIN PLATE), as tin foil, and in solder, bronze, and other alloys. It is bivalent (stannous) and quadrivalent (stannic), and in each state forms acid and basic compounds.

2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin; tin plate. See the phrases under STANNIC and STANNOUS.

3. Money. *Slang.* *Beaconsfield.*

4. A box, can, pan, or other vessel of tin plate; specif., *Chiefly Brit.*, a can or the like for preserving foodstuffs; as, a *tin* of biscuits; a *tin* of condensed milk.

5. *Dyeing.* A steam-heated iron cylinder for drying yarn, cloth, etc., after dyeing.

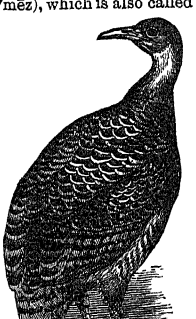
tin (tĭn), *v. t.*; TINNED (tĭnd); TIN'NING. **1.** To cover or coat with tin or tin plate, or to overlay with tin foil.

2. To put up or pack in tins; to can. *Chiefly Brit.*

3. To cover (a soldering bit, the back of an electrotype shell, etc.) with solder or a tin composition.

Ti-nam'i-dæ (tĭ-năm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TINAMOU.] *Zoöl.* A family consisting of the tinamous. **Tin'a-mus** is the type genus. The family is coextensive with an order, **Ti-nam'i-for'mes** (tĭ-năm'ĭ-fôr'mēz), which is also called *Dromæognathæ* and *Crypturi.*

tin'a-mou (tĭn'ȧ-mōō), *n.* [F., fr. Tupi *inamby'* or Guarani *ynambu.*] Any of numerous birds constituting the family Tinamidæ and order Tinamiformes, syn. *Crypturi*, resembling gallinaceous birds in habits, but showing some relation to the ratite birds, esp. in the structure of the palate, though the sternum is deeply keeled. The tail is rudimentary, the pygostyle being wanting, and the eggs have a peculiar enamel-like surface. In many localities they are called *partridges* and are much hunted, their flesh being very delicate. *Tinamus*, *Crypturus*, and *Rhynchotus* are important genera. They are chiefly South American, some ranging into Mexico.



Tinamou (*Rhynchotus rufescens*).

tin'cal (tĭn'kăl; -kôl), *n.* [Malay *tingkal*; cf. Hind. *tankār*, Ar. & Per. *tinkār* (whence E. *altincar*); all ultimately fr. SKT. *ṭaṅkaṇa.*] Crude native borax, formerly imported from Tibet, and once the chief source of boric compounds. Cf. BORAX.

tin'clad' (tĭn'klăd'), *n. Nav.* A gunboat protected with light armor against small-arm fire; — first used facetiously of the light ironclads, converted from river steamers, used on the western rivers by the Federals in the American Civil War. *Colloq.* — *a.* Very lightly armored. *Rare. Colloq.*

tinct (tĭŋkt), *a.* [L. *tinctus*, p. p. of *tingere* to tinge. See TINGE.] Tinged; tinctured; flavored. *Archaic. Keats.*

tinct, *v. t.*; TINCT'ED; TINCT'ING. [See TINGE.] To color or tinge; to tint; imbue. *Archaic. Bacon.*

tinct, *n.* [See TINT.] **1.** Color; tinge; tincture; tint. *Archaic.* "Blue of heaven's own *tinct.*" *Shak.*

2. A tincture or essence; specif., *Alchemy*, the elixir for transmuting metals into gold. *Obs.*

tinc'tion (tĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tingere*, *tinctum*, to stain.] Act or process of staining or dyeing; also, coloring matter.

tinc-to'ri-al (tĭŋk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *tinctorius*, fr. *tinctor* a dyer, *tingere*, *tinctum*, to dye: cf. F. *tinctorial.* See TINGE.] Of or relating to color or colors or dyeing; imparting a color; as, *tinctorial* matter.

tinc'ture (tĭŋk'tûr), *n.* [L. *tinctura* a dyeing, fr. *tingere*, *tinctum*, to tinge, dye: cf. former E. *tainture*, *teinture*, F. *teinture*, fr. L. *tinctura.* See TINGE.] **1.** Imbuing or impregnating color; a tinge or shade of color; a tint.

2. *Her.* Any of the metals, colors, or furs used in armory. The two metals are: gold (called *or*), represented in engraving by a white surface covered with small dots; and silver (*argent*), represented by a plain white surface. The chief colors are represented as follows: red (called *gules*), by a shading of vertical lines; blue (*azure*), by horizontal lines; black (*sable*), by horizontal and vertical lines crossing; green (*vert*), by diagonal lines from dexter chief corner; purple (*purpure*), by diagonal lines from sinister chief corner. The furs are *ermine*, *ermines*, *erminites*, *erminois*, *pean*, *vair*, *counter-vair*, *potent*, *counter-potent*, etc.

3. The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a solvent; an extract of a part of the substance of a body communicated to the solvent.

4. *Pharm.* A solution (commonly colored) of medicinal substance in alcohol, usually diluted; spirit containing medicinal substances in solution. According to the United States Pharmacopœia, the term *tincture* (also called *alcoholic tincture*, and *spirituous tincture*) is reserved for the alcoholic solutions of nonvolatile substances, alcoholic solutions of volatile substances being *spirits.*

5. A slight quality added to anything; a superadded tone, characteristic, or tendency; a tinge; a coloring; a slight taste or flavor; a smack; as, a *tincture* of French manners.

tincture of iron *or* **steel,** *Med.*, an alcoholic solution of ferric chloride.

tinc'ture (tĭŋk'tûr), *v. t.*; TINC'TURED (-tûrd); TINC'TURING (-tûr-ĭng). **1.** To communicate a slight foreign color to; to tinge; to impregnate or imbue with color or a shade; to tint.

2. To impart a slightly foreign or peculiar flavor or character to; to imbue with; to tinge.

The stain of . . . sin may . . . *tincture* all our soul. *Barrow.*

tin'dal (tĭn'dăl), *n.* [Telugu *tandelu*, or Marathi *tāṇḍel*, head of a gang of laborers.] A petty or noncommissioned officer of lascar sailors or soldiers; also, the head of a gang of lascar or East Indian workmen.

tin'der (-dẽr), *n.* [ME. *tinder*, AS. *tynder*, *tyndre*; akin to D. *tonder* tinder, G. *zunder*, OHG. *zuntara*, *zuntra*, Icel. *tundr*, Sw. *tunder*, Dan. *tönder*, also AS. *tendan* (in comp.) to kindle, G. *zünden*, OHG. *zunten*, Sw. *tända*, Dan. *tænde*, Goth. *tandjan* to kindle, *tundnan* to be kindled, to burn. Cf. TEND to kindle.] Something very inflammable; esp., such a material used for kindling fire from a spark, as, formerly, scorched linen, which was ignited in a tinder box.

tinder box. **1.** A metal box in which tinder is kept, usually furnished with a flint and steel for producing a spark.

2. Something highly combustible and suggesting a tinder box (sense 1) in shape, as an old wooden building. *Colloq.*

tinder fungus. **a** A very destructive polyporaceous fungus (*Polyporus fomentarius*) which attacks the beech, elm, and various fruit trees. It is used in making tinder and a pliant feltlike material. **b** See HARD TINDER FUNGUS.

tine (tīn), *n.* [ME. *tind*, AS. *tind*; akin to MHG. *zint*, Icel. *tindr*, Sw. *tinne*, and perh. to G. *zinne* a pinnacle, OHG. *zinna.*] **1.** A slender pointed projecting part, usually one of a set of two or more; a tooth or spike, as of a fork or a harrow; a prong, as of an antler.

2. The fang of a tooth. *Dial. Eng.*

3. Act or process of harrowing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tin'e-a (tĭn'ē-ȧ), *n.* [L., worm, moth.] **1.** *Med.* Any of various skin diseases, esp. ringworm. See RINGWORM, 1; SYCOSIS.

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* See TINEIDÆ.

‖ **ti'ne-a fa-vo'sa** (tĭn'ē-ȧ fȧ-vō'sȧ) [L.], *Med. & Veter.*, favus. — ‖ **t. ton-su'rans** (tŏn-sū'rănz) [NL. *tonsurans.* Cf. TONSURE], *Veter.*, a disease of the skin, caused by the parasitic fungus *Trichophyton tonsurans*, and characterized by circular scurfy patches with irritation and loss of hair.

tin'e-an (tĭn'ē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the superfamily Tineina. — *n.* A moth of that family.

tined (tīnd), *a.* Furnished with tines; pronged.

Ti-ne'i-dæ (tĭ-nē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TINEA.] *Zoöl.* The typical family of tinean moths; — in older or more conservative classifications the only family, hence coextensive with the modern group Tineina. *Tinea*, containing the common clothes moths, is the type genus. — **tin'e-id** (tĭn'ē-ĭd), *a. & n.*



One of the Tineina (*Ornix geminatella*) *a* Imago; *b* Larva; *c* Pupa.

Tin'e-i'na (tĭn'ē-ī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of small moths comprising the majority of the Microlepidoptera, or minute moths, of the world, as the clothes moths, carpet moths, leaf miners, etc. They have narrow simply veined wings broadly fringed with hairs.

tin foil. Tin in thin sheet form, used for wrapping small articles.

tin'-foil', *v. t.* To cover or coat with tin foil.

ting (tĭng), *n.* [An imitative word. Cf. TINE.] A sharp sound, as of a bell; a tinkling.

ting, *v. t. & i.* To sound or ring sharply, as a bell; to tinkle. *Holland.*

tinge (tĭnj), *v. t.*; TINGED (tĭnjd); TINGE'ING or TING'ING (tĭn'jĭng). [L. *tingere*, *tinctum*, to dye, stain, wet; akin to Gr. τέγγειν, and prob. to G. *tunken* to dip, OHG. *dunkōn.* Cf. DISTAIN, DUNKER, STAIN, TAINT a stain, to stain, TINCTURE, TINT.] To imbue slightly with a color; to impart a tinge to; to stain slightly; to tint; hence, to imbue or impregnate with something different or foreign; to modify the taste or flavor of; to impart a taste or flavor to; as,

ti'me-rau' (tē'mē-rou'). Var. of TIMARAU. [See TELLTALE, *n.*, 6.

time recorder. A telltale clock.

tim'er-some. Obs. or dial. Eng. for TIMOROUS. [*Dial. Eng.*]

times (tīmz), *adv.* Many times.

time'serv'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

time sight. *Navig.* An observation by sextant of the altitude of a heavenly body. From this and the time of the observation the longitude is determinable.

time signals. Signals sent by telegraph to regulate timepieces.

time spirit. The Zeitgeist.

time switch. *Elec* A switch which automatically operates at a set time.

time'tak'er (-tāk'ẽr), *n.* = TIMEKEEPER, 2 d. — **time'tak'ing,** *n.*

time triangle. *Astron.* The celestial spherical triangle whose vertices are the pole, the zenith, and a heavenly body, as a star.

Ti-me'us. Var. of TIMÆUS.

time value. *Music.* The relative duration of a note.

time'worn', *a.* WORN or impaired by time.

Ti'mi (tē'mē). Var. of TEMNE.

Tim'i-as (tĭm'ĭ-ăs), *n.* Prince Arthur's squire in Spenser's "Faërie Queene," representing chivalrous honor and, in the allegory, Sir Walter Raleigh.

tim'id-ous, *a.* Timid. *Obs.*

tim'ish (tīm'ĭsh), *a.* Fashionable; modish. *Obs.* [OTHY.]

Tim'kin, *n.* Obs. dim. of TIMLIMLICH. † TIMKELY.

tim'mer (tĭm'ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TIMBER.

Tim'na (tĭm'nȧ), **Tim'nah** (-nȧ), **Tim'nath** (-năth), **Tim'na-thah** (tĭm'nȧ-thȧ), **Tim'nath-he'res** (-hē'rēz; -rēz), **Tim'nath-se'rah** (-sē'rȧ), **Tim'nite** (tĭm'nīt). *Bib.*

ti'mon (tī'mŏn), *n.* [OF. & F. See TEMON.] Helm; rudder. *Obs.*

Ti'mon (tī'mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τίμων.] An Athenian of the time of the Peloponnesian War, an "enemy to mankind," described by Plutarch and Lucian, and the cynical hero of Shakespeare's "Timon of Athens."

ti'mon-eer', *n.* [F. *timonier.*] Helmsman. *Obs.* [misanthrope.

Ti'mon-ist, *n.* [See TIMON.] A

Ti'mon-ize, *v. i.* To play the misanthrope; to be a Timonist.

ti'mor, *n.* [L.] Dread. *Obs.*

tim'or-ate (tĭm'ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *timoratus* God-fearing.] Timorous. *Obs.* [orousness. *Obs.*

tim'or-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tim-

‖ **ti'mo-ro'so** (tē'mō-rō'sō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Timorous; hesitating; — used adverbially.

tim'or-some (tĭm'ẽr-ŭ-sŭm), *a.* Timorous; also, causing fear. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Ti-mo'te (tē-mō'tā), *n.* An Indian of a small group of farming tribes of western Venezuela thought to constitute a distinct linguistic stock. — **Ti-mo'te-an** (tē-mō'tē-ăn; tĭm'ō-tē'ăn), *a.*

Ti-mo'the-an (tī-mō'thē-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Timotheus, a Monophysite of the 5th century, called Ælurus, or "the cat," from his nocturnal visits to monks simulating an angel sent to command them to vote for him as patriarch.

Ti-mo'the-us (-ŭs). *Bib.*

timothy grass. Timothy.

tim'ous (tī'mŭs), **tim'ous-ly,** etc. Obs. or Scot. vars. of TIMEOUS, TIMEOUSLY, etc.

tim'pan. † TYMPAN.

timse (*dial.* tĭmz). Var. of TEMSE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Ti-mu'cua (tē-mōō'kwȧ), *n. pl.* The Timuquanan Indians.

Ti'mu-qua'nan (tē'mōō-kwä'nän), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians occupying Florida before they were exterminated by the Seminoles.

tim'-whis'key (tĭm'hwĭs'kĭ), *n.* Kind of carriage. See WHISKEY.

tin. † THINE; TINE, to lose.

tin (tĭn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TINE, to shut, TIND, to kindle.

tinage, *n.* A tinaja. *Obs.*

‖ **ti-na'ja** (tē-nä'hä; 189), *n.* [Sp.] A large porous water jar for cooling water by evaporation; hence, *Southwestern U. S.*, a water pocket or pothole.

tin'a-mine (tĭn'ȧ-mĭn; -mēn; 189), *a.* Of or pert. to the tinamous.

ti'nam-pi'pi (tē'năm-pē'pē), *n.* A fine variety of cloth made from hemp fiber. *Phil. I.*

ti'na proc'ess (tē'nȧ). [Sp. *tina* tub.] A process for amalgamation of silver ores in tubs.

tin'chel (tĭn'chĕl), *n.* Also *tinchill.* [Gael. *timchioll* a circuit, compass.] *Obs. Scot.* **a** A ring formed by hunters to inclose deer. **b** A snare; a trap.

tin cry. The peculiar creaking noise made when a bar of tin is bent, due to the grating of the crystal granules on each other.

tin crystals. *Dyeing.* See STANNOUS CHLORIDE.

tinc'tile, *a.* [L. *tinctilis* in which something is dipped.] Tinctorial. *Obs.*

tind. Tinned. *Ref. Sp.*

tind (tĭnd), *n.* [AS.] A prong; tooth; fork; branch. Cf. TINE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tind, *v. t.* [AS. *tyndan*, akin to *tendan* (in comp.). See TINDER.] To kindle; to set on fire. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tin'da-lo (tĭn'dȧ-lō; tēn'-), *n.* [Tag.] A fabaceous tree (*Intsia rhomboidea*) of the Philippine Islands, having hard valuable wood like ipil. Also, the wood.

tin'der-y (tĭn'dẽr-ĭ), *a.* Like tinder; highly inflammable.

tine. † TEEN, THINE, TINY.

tine, *n.* [ME. *tine* a bit, as a., tiny. Cf. TINY.] A brief time. *Obs.*

tine (tīn), *n.* A forfeit; a fine. *Dial. Eng.*

tine, *v. t.* [AS. *tīnan*, fr. *tūn* an inclosure. See TOWN.] To shut; close; repair. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

tine, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Icel. *tīna* to lose.] To lose or be lost; to destroy; perish. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tine (tīn), *v. t.* = TIND, to kindle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tine, tine'-grass', tine'-tare' tine'weed', *n.* Any of various plants, as vetches, having twining or clasping tendrils. *Dial. Eng.*

tin'e-ine (tĭn'ē-ĭn; -ēn; 183), *a. Zoöl.* Tinean.

tine'man (tīn'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. [Cf. TINE to shut or inclose.] *O. Eng. Forest Law.* An officer of the forest in charge of vert and venison by night.

Tin'e-oi'de-a (tĭn'ē-oi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TINEA; -OID.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of TINEINA.

tin'er, *n.* A loser. *Obs. & R.*

tin'et (tĭn'ĕt). † TINNET.

tine'-tare', *n.*, **tine'-weed',** *n.* See TINE, a vetch

Tine'wald. Var. of TYNWALD.

tin'-foil' pa'per. Paper with tin in a fine state of division (produced by chemical precipitation) pasted on its surface.

tin frame. *Mining.* A kind of buddle used in washing tin ore.

ting (tĭng), *n.* = TANG, prong, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

ting, *n.* = 1st THING. *Shet. & Orc. I.*

ting'-a-ling' (tĭng'ȧ-lĭng'), *n.*

to *tinge* a decoction with a bitter taste; to affect in some degree with the qualities of another substance; as, to *tinge* a blue color with red. Also fig.

His [Sir Roger's] virtues, as well as imperfections, are *tinged* by a certain extravagance. *Addison.*

Syn. — Color, dye, stain.

tinge (tĭnj), *v. i.* To become tinged. *Stevenson.*

tinge, *n.* A degree, usually slight, of some color, and hence of some taste, or of something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it; tincture; color; hue; shade; flavor; touch; as, a *tinge* of envy.

His notions, too, respecting the government of the state, took a *tinge* from his notions respecting the government of the church. *Macaulay*

Syn. — See COLOR.



One of the Tingitidæ (*Corythuca arcuata*). X6

Tin-git'i-dæ (tĭn-jĭt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of heteropterous bugs containing the lace bugs. **Tin'gis** (tĭn'-jĭs) is the type genus. — **tin-git'id** (tĭn-jĭt'ĭd), *a. & n.*

tin'gle (tĭŋ'g'l), *v. i.*; TIN'GLED (-g'ld); TIN'GLING (-glĭng). [Freq. of *ting*. Cf. TINKLE.] **1.** To tinkle; jingle. **2.** To feel a kind of thrilling, stinging, or prickling sensation, as from cold, a sharp slap, a shrill sound, nervous excitement, or the like.

The ears of every one that heareth it shall *tingle*. 1 *Sam.* iii. 11.
The pale boy senator yet *tingling* stands. *Pope.*

3. To cause a thrilling, stinging, or prickling sensation.
The trumpets *tingle* in his ears. *Scott.*

tin'gle, *n.* **1.** A tinkling sound. *Rare.* **2.** A tingling or sharp thrilling, *stinging*, or prickling sensation; also, a state of nervous thrilling or prickling.

tin'gua-ite (tĭŋ'gwä-ĭt), *n.* [From the *Tingua* Mountains in Brazil, where it occurs.] *Petrog.* An igneous rock consisting of a dense green aggregate of alkalic feldspar, nephelite, and ægirite, sometimes with phenocrysts of feldspar, and generally occurring in narrow dikes and sheets.

tin'horn' (tĭn'hôrn'; 87), *a.* Having little money or financial strength, though often pretending to such; cheap and flashy. — *n.* A tinhorn person. *Both Slang.*

tink (tĭŋk), *v. i.* [ME. *tinken;* of imitative origin. Cf. TING a tinkling, TINKER.] To make or emit a sharp, clinking, metallic sound; to tinkle.

tink, *n.* A sharp clinking sound; a tinkle.

tink'er (-ẽr), *n.* [From TINK, because the tinker's way of proclaiming his trade is to beat a kettle, or because in his work he makes a *tinkling* noise. *Johnson.*] **1.** A mender of kettles, pans, etc., esp. an itinerant one. *Piers Plowman.* **2.** An unskillful mender or maker; a botcher; a bungler; also, a jack-of-all-trades. **3.** Act of tinkering; specif.: **a** The performance of a tinker's work. **b** An effort or attempt, esp. a clumsy or unskillful one, to mend or improve.

Spend their time and money in having a *tinker* at it. *T. Hughes.*

4. Any of various fishes; as: **a** A mackerel about eight or nine inches long and probably two years old. **b** The chub mackerel. **c** A silversides. **d** A skate. *Dial. Eng.* **5.** *Mil.* A small mortar on the end of a staff. *Obs.* **6. a** The razor-billed auk. *Local, Canada & Eng.* **b** The common guillemot. *Local, Eng.*

tink'er, *v. t.*; TINK'ERED (-ẽrd); TINK'ER-ING. **1.** To mend or solder, as metal wares; hence, more generally, to mend. **2.** To mend or repair clumsily, unskillfully, or temporarily; to patch; — often with *up;* as, to *tinker* up a fence.

tink'er, *v. i.* **1.** To act as a tinker; to do small odd mechanical jobs.

2. To work at anything, esp. in the way of mending or repairing, in a clumsy, bungling, often meddlesome, way.

tink'er-ly, *a.* Pertaining to or like a tinker; bungling; botched. "This *tinkerly* verse." *W. Webbe.*

tink'er's dam (tĭŋk'ẽrz). Supposedly, a wall of mud, clay, dough, or the like, to retain melted solder against a joint to be soldered. Hence, something absolutely worthless (as is the above after use); as, not worth a *tinker's dam.* Also **tinker's damn.**

tin'kle (tĭŋ'k'l), *v. i.*; TIN'KLED (-k'ld); TIN'KLING (-klĭng). [Freq. of *tink.* See TINK, TINGLE.] **1.** To make, or emit, a series of small, quick, sharp, metallic sounds; to clink.

As sounding brass, or a *tinkling* cymbal. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 1.

2. To tingle, as the ears. *Obs. or R.* *Dryden.*

tin'kle, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to clink, or make small, sharp, quick, metallic sounds; to *jingle.* **2.** To affect or effect by tinkling; specif., to call, draw, etc., by tinkling. **3.** To make resound. *Obs.*

tin'kle, *n.* A small, sharp, quick sound, like that made by striking metal, or a succession of such sounds. *Cowper.*

tin'kler (tĭŋ'klẽr), *n.* A tinker, esp. a traveling one; hence, a vagabond, as a gypsy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* *Scott.*

tin'kling (tĭŋ'klĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TINKLE. Hence: *n.* **1.** A tinkle, or succession of tinkles. "Drowsy *tinklings* lull the distant folds." *Gray.*

2. A grackle (*Quiscalus crassirostris*), native of Jamaica; — so called from its note. It often associates with domestic cattle, and rids them of insects.

tin liquor. *Dyeing.* A solution of stannous chloride, used as a mordant.

tin'man (tĭn'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A maker of, or worker in or on, tin plate; a maker or manufacturer of tin or tin-plate vessels; also, a dealer in tinware.

tinned (tĭnd), *a.* **1.** Covered, coated, or plated, with tin. **2.** Preserved in tins, or cans; canned. *Chiefly Brit.*

tin'ner (tĭn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who works in a tin mine. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A tinman; tinsmith. **3.** One who tins, or cans, foodstuffs. *Chiefly Brit.*

tin'ning (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TIN. Hence: *n.* **1.** The making or repairing of tinware. **2.** A covering or lining of tin or tin foil. **3.** Tinware. *Obs.*

tin-ni'tus (tĭ-nī'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *tinnire* to jingle.] *Med.* A ringing, whistling, or other sensation of noise which is purely subjective; — called also ‖**tin-ni'tus au'ri-um** (ô'rĭ-ŭm).

ti-ñu'sa (tē-nyō'sä), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *tiñoso* scurfy, scabby.] A tropical black carangoid fish (*Caranx lugubris*) so poisonous that its sale is prohibited in some countries, as Cuba.

tin plate. Thin sheet iron or steel coated with tin.

tin'sel (tĭn'sĕl), *n.* [Cf. TINE to lose.] Loss; forfeiture; irritancy. *Obs. or Scot.* — **tinsel of the feu,** forfeiture of the feu right for failure to pay feu duty for two entire years.

tin'sel, *n.* [F. *étincelle* a spark, OF. *estencele*, L. *scintilla.* Cf. SCINTILLATE, STENCIL.] **1.** A shining metallic or metal-coated material used in thin sheets, strips, threads, etc., to produce a glittering or sparkling appearance at small expense, as in needlework or in artificial flies. **2.** Something shining and gaudy; something superficially showy, or having a false luster; hence, showy pretense. **3.** A dress material shot or covered with tinsel (sense 1); also, a gauzelike cloth interwoven with much gold or silver.

tin'sel, *a.* Composed of, or like, tinsel; hence, showy to excess; gaudy; specious. "*Tinsel* trappings." *Milton.*

tin'sel, *v. t.*; TIN'SELED (-sĕld) or TIN'SELLED; TIN'SEL-ING or TIN'SEL-LING. To adorn with tinsel; to deck out with cheap but showy ornaments; to make gaudy.

tin'sel-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Showy, but cheap and tawdry, material; glittering show or something with which it is made.

tin'smith' (tĭn'smĭth'), *n.* A worker in tin or tin plate; a tinner; tinman. Cf. WHITESMITH. — **tin'smith'ing,** *n.*

tin spirit. *Dyeing.* Any of various solutions of tin compounds used as mordants, called, according to use, *cotton spirits, aniline spirit, red spirit,* etc. Their use is decreasing.

tin spot. A small hard white mass occurring sometimes in phosphor bronze, composed of an alloy of copper, tin, and phosphorus differing from the body of the mixture and frequently so hard as to be untouched by a file. Tin spots are caused by excess of phosphorus.

tin'stone' (tĭn'stōn'), *n.* The mineral cassiterite.

tint (tĭnt), *n.* [For older *tinct*, fr. L. *tinctus*, p. p. of *tingere* to dye: cf. F. *teinte, teint*, It. *tinta, tinto*, and L. *tinctus* a dipping, a dyeing. See TINGE; cf. TAINT to stain, a stain, TENT a kind of wine, TINTA.] A slight coloring. Specif.: **a** A pale or faint tinge of any color. **b** A light variety of a color, that is, one containing white; — contrasted with *shade.* Loosely, hue; shade. See COLOR, *n.*, 1. **c** *Engraving.* A shaded effect produced by fine parallel lines close together. **d** *Print.* A light-colored surface serving as a background. **Syn.** — See COLOR.

tint, *v. t.*; TINT'ED; TINT'ING. To give or apply a tint, or slight coloring, to; to tinge.

tint'er (tĭn'tẽr), *n.* One that tints; specif., a piece of colored glass used with the slides in a magic lantern to give the projections a tinted effect.

tin'tin-nab'u-lar (tĭn'tĭ-năb'ū-lär) } *a.* [L. *tintinnabulum*
tin'tin-nab'u-la-ry (-năb'ū-lä-rĭ) } a little bell, fr. *tintinnare* to ring, to jingle, *tinnire* to jingle.] Of or pert. to bells or their sounds; making the sound of a bell.

tin'tin-nab'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The ringing of bells; a tinkling or jingling sound, as of a bell or bells. *Poe.*

tin'tin-nab'u-lum (-năb'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -ULA (-lä). [L., a bell. See TINTINNABULAR.] A bell; also, a set of bells or metal plates used as a musical instrument or as a toy.

tint-om'e-ter (tĭn-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tint* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An apparatus for the determination of colors by comparison with arbitrary standards; a colorimeter.

tin'type' (tĭn'tīp'), *n. Photog.* A ferrotype.

ti'ny (tī'nĭ), *a.*; TI'NI-ER (-nĭ-ẽr); TI'NI-EST. [From ME. *tine;* orig. uncert.] Very small or diminutive; minute.

When that I was and a little *tiny* boy. *Shak.*

Syn. — See SMALL.

Tiny Tim, in Dickens's "Christmas Carol," the diminutive crippled son of Bob Cratchit.

-tion (-shŭn). [L. *-tio, -tionis;* prop. *-io, -ionis,* added to a participial stem: sometimes through F. *-tion.* Cf. -ION.] State; action; result of an act; — termination of abstract nouns, as in *condition, deception, induction, emotion.* Sometimes *-tion* has as its equivalent *-sion,* as in *extension, dimension.* The suffix often has the appearance of being *-ion* added to an English word ending in *t*, or its equivalent, as in *action, construction,* subject*ion.* See -ATION.

tip (tĭp), *n.* [Akin to D. & Dan. *tip*, LG. & Sw. *tipp*, G. *zipfel*, and prob. to E. *tap* a plug, a pipe.] **1.** The point, extremity, or upper or top part, of anything; a pointed, tapering, or somewhat sharply rounded end; end; as, the *tip* of the finger, ear, nose; the *tip* of a spear. **2.** An end piece or part; a piece, as a cap, nozzle, ferrule, or point, applied to the extreme end of anything; as, a *tip* for an umbrella, a shoe, a gas burner, etc. **3.** In technical uses: **a** *Archery.* One of the leather protectors for the fingers of the right hand. **b** *Far.* A short horseshoe reaching only half round the foot, worn to protect the crust, etc. **c** *Hat Manuf.* (1) The upper part of a hat crown. (2) A piece of stiffened lining pasted on the inside of a hat crown. **d** *Gilding.* A thin, broad brush made of camel's hair, badger's hair, etc. **e** *Angling.* The uppermost piece or section of a jointed fishing rod. **f** *pl. Thread Manuf.* Papers for covering the ends of spools. **g** *Wool Trade.* (1) The exposed end of the staple, or fiber, of wool on the sheep. (2) One of the areas or clumps formed by the clotted ends of the fibers and together giving to a sheep's wool its characteristic appearance, the form varying with the shape of the fibers, the action of the yolk, the folds of the skin, and climatic conditions; also, the characteristic formation of these collectively. *Australia.* **4.** A sandal or foothold. *Colloq.*

at the tips of one's fingers, known so thoroughly that one can make immediate use of the knowledge. — **on,** *or* **at, the tip of one's,** *or* **the, tongue,** just about to be uttered. *Colloq.*

tip (tĭp), *v. t.*; TIPPED (tĭpt) or, *Rare,* TIPT; TIP'PING. To form a tip or point upon; to cover the tip or end of; to apply or attach a tip to; as, a staff *tipped* with gold.

tip, *v. t.* [Cf. LG. *tippen* to tap, Sw. *tippa*, E. *tap* to strike gently; also ME. *tipen* to overthrow.] **1.** To strike lightly; to tap.

Then *tipt* their forehead in a jeer,
As who should say, she wants it here. *Swift.*

2. To overturn; overthrow; — often with *down. Obs.* **3.** To throw out of, or turn from, the vertical; to make incline or slant; to lower one end or side of, or to throw upon the end or side; to tilt; cant; hence, to empty by such a process; as, to *tip* a cask; to *tip* a cart; also, *Eng.,* to empty out, or unload, (material) by tilting; as, rubbish not to be *tipped* here. **4.** To impart or communicate to; to give lightly or casually to. *Slang.* "Now, Barbecue, *tip* us a stave." *Stevenson.* **5.** To give a tip, hint, or "pointer," to. *Colloq.* **6.** To give a tip, or fee, to; as, to *tip* a servant. *Colloq.*

Syn. — TIP, TILT, CANT, HEEL, CAREEN, LIST. To TIP is to cause to lean slightly; TILT commonly implies a greater disturbance of balance or equilibrium than *tip:* that which is CANTED is often thought of as askew; as, to *tip* a bucket, a table; "their chairs *tilted* back against the wall" (*Hawthorne*); "Her head *canted* a little to one side" (*Mary Wilkins*). HEEL, CAREEN, and LIST (intransitive only) are esp. nautical terms; as, the yacht *careened* before the wind; "[They] had made the vessel *heel*, and laid her on her side" (*Cowper*); to *list* to starboard. See SLANT.

to tip off. **a** To pour out by tipping the vessel, as liquor. **b** To give a tip, or pointer, to. *Slang.* — **to t. one the wink,** to give a hint, suggestion, signal, or the like, to, by or as by a wink. *Slang. Pope.* — **to t. out,** to cause to fall out by tipping that in which the object is. — **to t. over,** to overturn or cause to tipping. — **to t. the scale** *or* **scales,** to cause one end of a scale to be lower than the other; overcome by preponderance; overweigh or outweigh. — **to t. the traveler,** to deceive; humbug; — alluding to travelers' tales. *Old Slang.* — **to t. up,** to cause to incline by raising an end or side.

tip, *v. i.* **1.** To lean from the vertical; to fall on, or incline to, one side; to tilt. *Bunyan.* **2.** To give a tip or tips.

to tip over, to upset; capsize.

tip, *n.* [See TIP to strike slightly; cf. TAP a slight blow.] **1.** A light touch or blow; a tap. **2.** A place for depositing something, as rubbish, material for embankments, etc., by tipping or dumping; a dump or dumping ground, as for refuse; also, the material deposited. **3.** An elevated runway along which railroad cars or wagons can be run to have their contents tipped or dumped at the end, as into a chute; hence, such a runway together with a crane which picks up a car or wagon and swings it bodily, so that its contents can be tipped or dumped as desired. *Eng.* **4.** Secret information imparted to one, esp. as to the

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The sound of a tinkling bell; — often used adverbially.

tin'gent (tĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *tingens*, p. pr. of *tingere* to tinge. See TINGE.] Having the power to tinge. *Rare.* ‖*tinges.*

ting'er (tĭn'jẽr), *n.* One that

tin'gi (tĭŋ'gē), *or* **tin'guy** (-gē), *n.* [Tupi *tinguí.*] Either of two Brazilian sapindaceous trees (*Magonia glabrata* and *M. pubescens*), forming the chief part of some forests. A soap is made from the seeds; the root bark is a fish poison. [TINGUIAN.]

Tin-gian' (tĭn-gyän'). Var. of **tin'gi-ble** (tĭn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *tingere* to stain.] See -ABLE.

Tin'gi-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of TINGITIDÆ. — **tin'gid** (-jĭd), *a. & n.*

tin'gl. Tingle. *Ref. Sp.*

tin'gld. Tingled. *Ref. Sp.*

tin'gle (*Scot.* tĭng'ĕl), *v. t. & i.* To tinkle. *Obs. or Scot.*

tin'gle (tĭŋ'g'l), *n.* A patch on a boat overlapping the hole or leak that it covers. *Brit.*

tin'gler' (-glẽr). Something that tingles or causes tingling, as a hard slap. *Colloq.* ‖*Obs.*

tin'gle-tan'gle, *n.* = TINGTANG.

tin'glish (tĭn'g'lĭsh), *a.* Inclined to or capable of tingling.

ting'tang' (tĭng'tăng'; -tăng'), *n.* The sound of a bell; also, a small or harsh bell; anything inferior. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Tin-guian' (tĭn-gyä'n'), **Tinguiane'** (-gyän'), *n. pl.* -GUIANES (-gyä'nĕs). One of a peaceable people of northwestern Luzon, mostly heathen, whose light color and other traits have led some to class them as Indonesians; also, their language.

tin'guy (tĭŋ'gē). Var. of TINGI.

ting'wall (tĭng'wôl). Var. of TINWALD.

ti-nick' (tē-nĭk'), *n.* [Tag. *tinic.*] A thorn. *Phil. I.*

tin'ing (tĭn'ĭng), *n.* [From TINE to shut in.] *Dial. Eng.* A enclosure. **b** A wooden fence, as of brushwood. *Obs.* **c** Wood used to repair a hedge.

Ti'ni-tian' (tē'nē-tyän'), *n.*; *pl.* -TIANES (-tyä'nĕs). One of a Malay, or Malay-Negrito, heathen tribe of Palawan. [*Scot.*]

tink, *n. & v.* Tinker. *Obs. or* **tinkar,** *n. Chem.* = TINCAL. *Obs.*

tink'ard (tĭŋk'ärd), *n.* A tinker, esp. as a kind of vagrant beggar. *Obs. Cant.* [bird.]

tinker bird. The coppersmith

tink'erd. Tinkered. *Ref. Sp.*

tink'er-dom (tĭŋk'ẽr-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

tink'er-shire (-shēr), **tink'er-shue** (-shū), *n.* The common guillemot. *Local, Eng.*

tinker's root, tinker's weed (tĭŋk'ẽrz). [Perh. after a Dr. *Tinker* of New Eng.] Feverroot.

tin'kl. Tinkle. *Ref. Sp.*

tin'kld. Tinkled. *Ref. Sp.*

tin'kle (tĭŋ'k'l), *v. i.* To tinker. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tin'kler (tĭŋ'klẽr), *n.* One that tinkles, as a small bell. *Colloq.*

tin'kly (-klĭ), *a.* Abounding in little clinking sounds; tinkling. [or can. *Chiefly Brit.*]

tin'let (tĭn'lĕt), *n.* A small tin,

tin'mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* The crappie. *U. S.*

Tin'né (tĭn'ē). Var. of TINNEI.

Tin'neh (-ē), *n. pl.* The Athapascan Indians; — sometimes restricted to the Athapascan tribes of the Canadian northwest, exclusive of the Kutchin.

tin'nen (tĭn'ĕn), *a.* Made or consisting of tin. *Obs.*

tin'ner-al (tĭn'ẽr-ăl), *n.* A crest or ridge on a helmet. *Obs. Scot.*

tin'net (*dial.* tĭn'ĕt), *n.* [Cf. TINE to shut in, inclose.] Brushwood and thorns for hedges. Cf. TINING, *n. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

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tin'ni-ent (tĭn'ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *tinniens*, p. pr. of *tinnire* to ring, tinkle.] Emitting a clear sound. *Obs.*

tin'ni-ment, *n.* [L. *tinnimentum.*] Tinkling. *Obs.*

tin'nock (tĭn'ŭk), *n.* The blue titmouse. *Local, Brit.*

tin'ny (-ĭ), *a.* Pert. to, abounding with, containing, or like, tin.

Ti'no (tē'nō), *n.* The language of the Zambales.

Ti-noc'er-as (tī-nŏs'ẽr-ăs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τείνειν to stretch + κέρας horn.] *Paleon.* Syn. of UINTATHERIUM.

tin ore. Cassiterite.

tinpany. ✝ TYMPANY.

tin penny. A customary duty in England, formerly paid to tithingmen for liberty to dig in tin mines. *Obs.* [with tin.

tin'plate', *v. t.* To plate or coat

tin pot. **1.** A pot made of tin or tin plate. [ing the molten tin.] **2.** *Tin Plating.* The vessel holding the molten tin.

tin'pot', *a.* Very poor or paltry; wretched; miserable. — **tin'pot'ty** (tĭn'pŏt'ĭ), *a.* — **tin'pot'ti-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n. All Slang.*

tin pulp. *Dyeing.* A precipitate of tin ferrocyanide.

tin pyrites. Stannite.

tinsall, tinsale. ✝ TINSEL, loss.

tin salt. *Dyeing.* See STANNOUS CHLORIDE. [*Scot.*

tin'sel, *v. t.* To injure. *Obs.*

tin'sel-ly, *a.* Like tinsel; showy, but cheap. [*cheap manner.*

tin'sel-ly, *adv.* In a showy and

tin'sey. Var. of TINSY.

tin shop. A shop in which tinware is made or repaired. [*Obs.*

tinsin, *n.* = TINSEL, a fabric.

tins'man (tĭnz'măn), *n.* A tinsmith. [*Cornwall, Eng.*

tin'stuff', *n.* Crude tin ore.

tin'sy, *n.* Tinsel. *Obs. or Scot.*

tint. Obs. or Scot. pret. & p. p. of TINE.

tint, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tintu* a pint, a small bottle.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A bit; scrap. **2.** A vessel containing half a bushel. *Obs.*

3. Trace; clew; tidings.

tin'ta (tĭn'tä), *n.* [Pg., fem. of *tinto*, a., tinged, fr. L. *tinctus*, p. p. of *tingere* to tinge. See TINT.] A kind of wine. See MADEIRA, 2.

tint'age (tĭn'tĭj), *n.* Kind, shade, or degree, of tint; tints.

Tin-tag'el (tĭn-täj'ĕl), *or* **Tin-tag'il** (-ĭl), *n.* A castle, now ruined, on Tintagel Head on the coast of Cornwall, connected with the Arthurian legends.

tin'ta-marre' (tĭn'tä-măr'), *n.* Also **tin'ta-mar'.** [F. *tintamarre.*] A great confused noise; uproar; din. *Obs. or Archaic.*

tin'tar-ron' (tĕn'tär-rōn'), *n.* [Sp., in the Philippines.] Liquid indigo used for dyeing. *Phil. I.*

tint block. A block from which to print a colored background.

tint drawing. Drawing in water color or a wash of uniform tint or of degrees of the same tint.

tinte. Obs. pret. of TEEN.

tinternell, *n.* [Cf. OF. *tintenele* a little bell.] A certain old tune used for dances, as the bergeret, in which verses were recited. — **tin'ter-nel'ling,** *p. a. Both Obs.*

tin'tie (tĭn'tĭ), *n.* The common wren. *Local, Eng.* [-NESS.]

tint'i-ness (tĭn'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

tint'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TINT. Specit.: *n. Engraving.* Act or manner of producing tint; also, the tint. [TINTINNABULUM.]

tin'tin-nab'u-la, *n., L. pl.* of **tin'tin-nab'u-lant** (tĭn'tĭ-năb'ū-lănt), *a.* Tintinnabular.

tin'tin-nab'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, characterized by, or given to, the ringing of bells.

tintinnate, *v. i.* [L. *tintinnare.*] To ring like a bell; to ting. *Obs.*

— tin'tin-na'tion (tĭn'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

tint'less, *a.* Colorless. *Rare.*

tint meter. = TINTOMETER.

tintreche, *n.* [AS. *tintrega.*] Torment; pain; torture. *Obs.*

tint tool. *Engraving.* A fine graver used for cutting the parallel lines which produce tints.

tintwine. ✝ TENT(WINE).

tint'y (tĭn'tĭ), *a.* Abounding in tints; tinted too much; having many inharmoniously combined tints, as a painting.

tin'wald (tĭn'wôld), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *þingvöllr* parliament field. Cf. THING.] Meeting place of a council; — now only in place names. *Scot.* [tin plate.]

tin'ware', *n.* Articles made of

Ti'on-on-ta'ti (tē'ŏn-ŏn-tä'tē), *or* **Ti'on-non-ta'tes** (-tās), *n. pl.* [From *quiemontouté*, their name for mountain.] An Iroquoian tribe allied with the Hurons.

chances of some future event, as a horse race, given as a guide in betting, speculating, etc. ; a "pointer." *Colloq.*
5. A small gift of money, esp. one to a servant or employee of some one else for a service done or to be done ; a gratuity ; douceur ; fee.
tip for tap, tit for tat. *Obs.* *Gascoigne.*
tip'burn' (tĭp'bûrn'), *n.* [*tip* a point + *burn*, n.] *Agric* A disease of the potato and other cultivated plants withering the tips of leaves and shoots. It often occurs with potato early blight, and is commonly confused with it.
tip'cat' (-kăt'), *n.* A game in which a small piece of wood pointed at both ends, called a *cat*, is tipped, or struck lightly, with a stick or bat, so as to fly into the air and while there is struck by the same player so as to drive it as far as possible ; also, sometimes, the cat.
ti'pi-ti' (tē'pē-tē'), *n.* [Tupi *typyti*.] An elastic plaited cylinder of jacitara-palm bark, used in expressing the juice from the manioc root in making farina. See JACITARA PALM.
tip'pet (tĭp'ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *n.* [ME. *tipet*, *tepet*, AS. *tæppet*, prob. fr. L. *tapete* tapestry, hangings. Cf. TAPESTRY, TAPET.]
1. A long hanging part or adjunct of the dress, as on a sleeve, cape, or hood ; specif., a liripipe.
2. A scarf, muffler, or scarflike garment for covering the neck, or the neck and shoulders, made of fur, cloth, or other warm material and usually having hanging ends.
3. Also **hempen tippet.** A hangman's rope. *Old Slang.*
4. *Ch. of Eng.* A cape of black stuff which such ministers as are not university graduates are permitted to wear on their surplices after the fashion of an academic hood.
5. *Scot.* **a** A length of twisted hair or gut in a fish line. **b** A bundle of straw bound together at one end, and used for thatching.
6. *Zoöl.* **a** A patagium (process of the prothorax) of an insect. **b** A ruff of feathers on a bird.
tip'ping (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TIP. Hence : *n. Music.* Double-tonguing. See TONGUING.
tip'ple (tĭp'l), *v. t. & i.* ; TIP'PLED (-'ld) ; TIP'PLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *tip* to tilt.] To cause to fall ; to tip or throw over; to upset; overturn; tumble; to turn a somersault. *Dial.*
tip'ple, *n.* [Cf. 3d TIP.] An apparatus by which loaded cars are emptied by tipping, sometimes including an elevated runway (see 5th TIP, 3) or framework upon which the cars are run for tipping; also, the place where such tipping is done ; a tip.
tip'ple (tĭp'l), *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. *tipla* to tipple, to drip, E. dial. *tip* a draft of liquor, as v., to drink, G. dial. *zipfeln* to eat and drink in small parts. See TIP a point.] To indulge in intoxicating drinks habitually and often, esp. too often, but in small quantities and usually without absolute drunkenness. "To *tipple* in alehouses." *Macaulay.*
tip'ple, *v. t.* **1.** To drink, as liquor, frequently or by sips, or small portions.
Himself, for saving charges,
A peeled, sliced onion eats, and *tipples* verjuice. *Dryden.*
2. To affect by tippling ; to cause to be affected by drink.
tip'ple, *n.* Liquor ; drink ; as, a popular *tipple.*
Pulque, the national *tipple* of Mexico. *S. B. Griffin.*
tip'pler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who keeps a tippling house. *Obs.*
2. One who tipples ; one who habitually indulges in the frequent use of intoxicating liquors.
3. One of an English breed of pigeons similar to the long-faced tumblers but unable to perform in flight. They are chocolate brown and white, mottled or self-colored.
tip'staff' (-stăf'), *n. ; pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz' ; -stăvz'). A staff tipped with metal ; also, an officer who bears a staff tipped with metal ; a constable or bailiff.
tip'ster (tĭp'stẽr), *n.* [*tip* a hint + *-ster.*] One who gives or sells tips, or private information, esp. for gambling on the probable issue of events, as horse races. *Colloq.*
tip'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* The detachable or movable fore part of a gunstock, lying beneath the barrel or barrels, and forming a hold for the left hand.
tip'sy (-sĭ), *a. ;* TIP'SI-ER (-sĭ-ẽr) ; TIP'SI-EST. [Prob. fr. *tip* to tilt, hence prop., unsteady on one's legs.] **1.** Being under the influence of strong drink ; rendered weak or foolish by liquor, but not absolutely drunk ; fuddled.
2. Showing, producing, due to, or marked by, tipsiness.
Tipsy dance and jollity. *Milton.*
tipsy cake, a cake made of pastry and almonds, or any dry cake, saturated with wine and served with custard sauce.
— t. key. = BRÉGUET KEY.
tip'toe' (tĭp'tō'), *n. ; pl.* -TOES (-tōz'). The tip, or end, of a toe ; also, the ends of the toes collectively ; — used esp. with reference to motion or posture on the balls of the toes.
on tiptoe *or* **a-tiptoe,** raised on the balls of the toes, so as to see better, to be able to go quietly or cautiously, or the like ; hence, roused ; alert ; as, *a-tiptoe* with expectation.
The green world seemed to stand *on tiptoe* to make the extraordinary acquaintance of the sun. *R. D. Blackmore*
tip'toe' (tĭp'tō'), *a.* **1.** Being on tiptoe, or as on tiptoe; hence, raised as high as possible ; lifted up ; exalted ; also, alert.
Above the *tiptoe* pinnacle of glory. *Byrom.*
2. Cautious ; stealthy. "With *tiptoe* step." *Cowper.*
tip'toe', *adv.* On, or as on, tiptoe ; expectantly ; eagerly.
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands *tiptoe* on the misty mountain tops. *Shak.*
tip'toe', *v. i.* To go, step, or walk on tiptoe.
tip'top' (-tŏp'), *n.* [*tip* end + *top.*] The very top ; the highest or utmost point or degree ; the best.
tip'top' (-tŏp' ; 87), *a.* Most excellent ; first-rate. *Colloq.*
"Four *tiptop* voices." *Gray.*
Tip'u-la'ri-a (tĭp'ū-lā'rĭ-*ă* ; 115), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of terrestrial orchids consisting of two species, one of the Himalayan region, the other, *T. unifolia*, of the eastern United States. They are delicate herbs with solid bulbs, producing in late summer a scape bearing a raceme of greenish purple flowers, and in autumn a single ovate purple leaf which persists through winter. The long spur and the perianth suggest the body and wings of a crane fly (*Tipula*).
ti-rade' (tĭ-rād' ; tī'rād ; *now rarely* tĭ-rād' ; 277), *n.* [F., fr. It. *tirata*, prop., a pulling ; hence, a lengthening out, a long speech, a tirade, fr. *tirare* to draw ; akin to F. *tirer.* Cf. RETIRE, TIER.] **1.** A long-drawn speech or declamatory passage, esp. one marked by intemperate and, usually, vituperative or harshly censorious language.
Here he delivers a violent *tirade* against all persons who profess to know anything about angels. *Quarterly Review*
2. *Music.* A kind of portamento made by introducing a diatonic run or slide between two tones at a considerable interval apart.
‖ **ti'rail'leur'** (tē'rà'yûr'), *n.* [F., fr. *tirailler* to skirmish, wrest, fr. *tirer* to draw, to fire.] *Mil.* In the French army, an infantry skirmisher. The name *tirailleurs* is applied to various bodies of infantry, including all those in the colonial forces composed of native soldiers.
ti-raz' (tē-răz'), *n.* [Ar. *ṭirāz* embroidery.] An ancient silken fabric of Moorish origin, woven with various designs, including names, etc.
tire (tīr), *n.* [Aphetic for *attire ;* ME. *tir, atir.* See ATTIRE.] **1.** Attire ; apparel. *Archaic.* "Having rich *tire* about you." *Shak.*
2. A headdress. Cf. TIARA. *Archaic.*
On her head she wore a *tire* of gold. *Spenser.*
3. Furniture ; apparatus ; equipment ; enginery. *Obs.*
"*Tire* of war." *Philips.*
4. Commonly spelt *tyre* in British usage. [Prob. the same word, and so called as being an attire or covering for the wheel.] A hoop or band forming the tread of a vehicle wheel. The iron or steel tire shrunk on the fellies of a wagon or cart wheel serves also to bind these together. The pneumatic tire for a bicycle or automobile serves primarily to reduce vibration or shock.
tire, *v. t. ;* TIRED (tīrd) ; TIR'ING (tīr'ĭng). **1.** [Aphetic for ATTIRE.] To attire. *Obs. or Archaic.*
[Jezebel] painted her face, and *tired* her head. 2 *Kings* ix. 30.
2. [From TIRE, *n.*, 4.] To put a tire on ; to provide with tires ; as, to *tire* a wheel or wagon.
tire, *v. t. & i.* [F. *tirer* to draw or pull. See TIRADE.] *Obs.*
1. To seize, pull, or tear, as a hawk preying. *Horn.*
Even as an empty eagle, sharp by fast,
Tires with her beak on feathers, flesh, and bone. *Shak.*
2. To be intent (upon) ; to gloat (over).
Upon that were my thoughts *tiring.* *Shak.*
tire, *v. i.* [ME. *teorien* to become weary, to fail, AS. *teorian* to be tired, be weary, to tire, exhaust.] To become weary ; to have the strength fail or decrease ; to have the patience reduced or exhausted ; as, a feeble person soon *tires.*
tire, *v. t.* **1.** To exhaust or considerably decrease the physical strength of, as by exertion ; to weary ; fatigue ; as, she was *tired* by the walk ; eyes *tired* with reading.
2. To exhaust or wear out the patience, attention, interest, or liking of ; to satiate to the point of weariness or aversion ; as, a bore *tires* his victims ; *tired* of an old toy ; he soon *tires* of fruitless speculation.
Syn. — TIRE, FATIGUE, EXHAUST, JADE, FAG. TIRE is the general and ordinary word ; FATIGUE is stronger, and implies great lassitude or weariness ; to EXHAUST is to fatigue utterly ; as, "*Music* that gentlier on the spirit lies than *tired* eyelids upon *tired* eyes" (*Tennyson*) ; "It *tires* me to death to read how many ways the warrior is like the moon, or the sun, or a rock, or a lion, or the ocean" (*Walpole*) ; "She flung herself upon a sofa, protesting . . . that she was *fatigued* to death" (*Mad. D'Arblay*) ; "[My head] is so *fatigued* by breakfast time . . . I am utterly incapable of sitting down to my desk again" (*Cowper*) ; "I am so *exhausted* as not to be able to write" (*id.*). To JADE is to wear out ; it often implies dullness or satiety ; FAG is more familiar and colloq. ; as, "*jaded* and restless from the dissipations of the day" (*Smollett*) ; "Each spurs his *jaded* Pegasus apace" (*Byron*) ; "To the *jaded* . . . eye it is all dead and common, . . . flatness and disgust" (*W. James*) ; "I worked . . . at correcting manuscript, which *fags* me excessively" (*Scott*). See IRKSOME.
to tire out, to weary or fatigue to exhaustion.
tire (tīr), *n.* Tiredness ; fatigue ; weariness. *Colloq.*
tired (tīrd), *a.* Weary ; fatigued ; exhausted. — **tired'ly,** *adv.* — **tired'ness,** *n.*
tire'less (tīr'lĕs), *a.* Untiring ; unwearying ; also, rarely, unwearied. — **tire'less-ly,** *adv.* — **tire'less-ness,** *n.*
Syn. — See INDEFATIGABLE.
Ti-re'si-as (tī-rē'shĭ-ăs ; -sĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τειρεσίας.] *Gr. Myth.* A blind Theban soothsayer. According to the commonest account, he was made blind by Pallas Athene, whom he saw in the bath. Later, unable to restore his sight, she gave him knowledge of future events and of the language of birds.
tire'some (tīr'sŭm), *a.* Fitted or tending to tire or bore ; wearisome ; tedious ; as, a *tiresome* journey, discourse, person. — **tire'some-ly,** *adv.* — **tire'some-ness,** *n.*
Syn. — See IRKSOME.
tire'wom'an (tīr'wo͝om'ăn), *n. ; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn ; -ĭn). A woman who dresses, or arranges the hair of, others ; a lady's maid ; esp., a female dresser in a theater. *Archaic.*
tir'ing-room' (tīr'ĭng-), *n.* [For *attiring room.*] A dressing room, esp. one in a theater. *Archaic.*
tirl (tûrl ; *dial.* tẽrl, tĭll), *v. i.* [Cf. THIRL.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To quiver ; to vibrate ; to veer about.
2. To make a rattling or clattering sound with or as with the ring on a **tirling pin,** which is a vertical notched or roughened metal bar with a loose metal ring to be dragged over or shaken up and down the pin, formerly used instead of a knocker; hence, to knock or tap repeatedly; to patter.
3. To whirl, twirl, or twist ; also, to pluck or pull.
tirl, *v. t. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To cause to twirl or vibrate ; to whirl ; turn.
2. To strip the covering from ; to uncover ; unroof ; divest; also, to strip off (a covering of any kind).
tirl, *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A thrill or vibration.
2. A tap or rap ; a rattle ; a twirl or whirl.
3. A bout or turn, as at drinking or dancing. *Obs. or R.*
Ti-ro'ni-an (tī-rō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Tironianus*, fr. *Tiro*, the learned freedman and amanuensis of Cicero.] Of or pertaining to Tiro, or designating, or pertaining to, a system of shorthand said to have been introduced by him into ancient Rome.
tir'ra-lir'ra (tĭr'*ă*-lĭr'*ă*), *n.* An onomatopœic representation of the note of a lark, robin, or a like sound.
tir'ret (tĭr'ĕt), *n.* [Cf. TORET a kind of ring.] *Her.* A manacle or swivel depicted as a charge.
‖ **ti'sane'** (tē'zăn'), *n.* [F.] *Pharm. & Med.* A decoction ; ptisan ; — used in French names.
tis'sue (tĭsh'ū), *n.* [F. *tissu*, fr. *tissu*, p. p. of *tistre, tître*, to weave, fr. L. *texere.* See TEXT.] **1.** A ribbon, a girdle, or a band to hold a helmet. *Obs.*
His helm to-hewen was in twenty places,
That by a *tissew* heng, his buk bihinde. *Chaucer*
2. A woven fabric, esp. one of fine quality.
3. A fine transparent silk stuff, or any light gauzy fabric, used for veils, etc. ; formerly, a fine cloth interwoven with gold or silver threads, embossed with figures, or the like.
4. *Biol.* An aggregate of cells (commonly of one or more particular kind or kinds), together with their intercellular substance, forming one of the structural materials out of which the body of a plant or an animal is built up. All plant tissues may be classed either as parenchyma or prosenchyma, but their various forms, in the higher plants, are commonly grouped in definite tissue systems as follows : (1) the epidermal, or tegumentary, system, including the epidermis, guard cells of stomata, trichomes, and emergences ; (2) the vascular, or fibro-vascular system, including the xylem, or tracheal tissues, cambium, and phloem, or sieve tissues ; (3) the fundamental system, including cork, parenchyma, bundle sheath, sclerenchyma, and collenchyma.

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tip, *n.* [Cf. TIPPLE.] A draft of any liquor. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tip (tĭp), *n.* [Cf. dial. *teap*, also TUP.] A ram. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [or car.
tip cart *or* **car.** A dump cart
tip cheese. A boy's game resembling tipcat in which the stick "tipped" by one player is driven forward by another.
tipe (tīp), *n.* [Cf. TIP to tilt.] **1.** A trap for catching mice, rabbits, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
2. *Angling.* A tilt. *Dial.*
tip'et. † TIPPET.
Tiph'sah (tĭf'*sä*). *Bib.*
ti'pi (tē'pē). Var. of TEPEE.
tipill. † TIPPLE.
tip'l. Tipple. *Ref. Sp.*
tip'ld. Tippled. *Ref. Sp.*
tip'ler. Var. of TIPPLER.
Tip'pe-ca-noe' (tĭp'ē-*k*ā-nō͞o'), *n.* A sobriquet of Gen. W. H. Harrison, afterward President of the United States, from his victory (1811) over the Indians near the Tippecanoe River. [STAFF.
tipped staves. Obs. pl. of TIP-
tip-pee' (tĭp-ē'), *n.* One who is given a tip. [of TWOPENCE.]
tip'pence (tĭp'ĕns). Var. of TWOPENNY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tip'per (tĭp'ẽr), *n.* A kind of ale brewed with brackish water obtained from a particular well; — so called from the first brewer of it, one Thomas Tipper. *Eng.*
tip'per, *n.* One that tips.
tip'pet grebe (tĭp'ĕt ; -ĭt). The crested grebe. *Local, Eng.*
tip'pled (tĭp'l'd), *a.* Intoxicated ; drunk. *Obs.*
tip'pler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One that tipples, or tumbles; esp., a tumbler pigeon. *Dial. Eng.*
2. A tipper, as for dumping coal.
3. A tumbler (lever) in a loom.
tippling house. A dramshop. *Obs. or R. or Dial. Eng.*
tip'py (tĭp'ĭ), *a. Wool Trade.* Showing a tip defective because of hardened soil or dirt, excessive yolk, or the like ; also, abounding in tips. — *n.* Tippy wool ; also, a heavy yolky tip. *Both Eng. & Australia.*
tip'py, *a.* **1.** Given to tipping ; liable to tip ; unsteady. *Colloq.*
2. Characterized by a tipping or mincing movement; hence, genteel. *Colloq. Obs. or R.*
tip'py-bob' (-bŏb'), *n.* A smart or fashionable person; — commonly used in contempt. *Dial.* — *a.* Smart ; stylish. *Dial.*
tip'py-toe' (-tō'), *v. i. & adv.* Tiptoe. *Dial. Eng.*
tip'si-fy (tĭp'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*tipsy* + *-fy.*] To make tipsy. *Colloq.*
tip'si-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of TIPSY.
tip'si-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
tip'staf'. Tipstaff. *Ref. Sp.*
tipt. Tipped. *Ref. Sp.*
tipt, *a.* Intoxicated. *Obs.*
tip'tail', *n.* The tip or end of the tail or buttocks. [(the nose).
tip'tilt', *v. t.* To tilt or turn up
tip'toy' (-tŏi'), *adv.* To the highest point or degree. *Colloq.*
tip'top'per (tĭp'tŏp'ẽr), *n.* A fine or great gentleman or lady ; a swell ; a dandy. *Slang, Eng.*
Tip'u-la (tĭp'ū-lă), *n.* [L., the water spider, or water spinner.] *Zoöl.* The type genus of a family (**Ti-pu'li-dæ** [tĭ-pū'lĭ-dē]), constituted by the crane flies ; also [*l. c.*], a fly of the genus *Tipula.* — **tip'u-la'ri-an** (tĭp'ū-lā'rĭ-*ă*n ; 115), *a. & n.* — **tip'u-lid** (tĭp'ū-lĭd), *a. & n.*
tip'-up', *n.* a The spotted sandpiper. b *Angling.* A tilt.
Tip'u-ra (tĭp'ōō-rä), *n.* One of the natives of the Hill Tipperah country, Bengal; also, their language. See INDO-CHINESE.
tip worm. The larva of a gall-fly (*Cecidomyia vaccinii*) that infests the tips of cranberry vines. *Local, U. S.*
tir. † TIRE. [*Obs.*
tir, *n.* [AS. *tīr.*] Glory; honor.
tirandite. † TYRANDY.
tirannye. † TYRANNY.
tirant. † TYRANT.
tirant. Var. of 2d TIRAUNT.
Ti'ras (tĭ'răs). *Bib.*
‖ **ti'rasse'** (tē'răs'), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A pedal coupler. [*Bib.*
Ti'rath-ites (tĭ'*r*ăth-ĭts), *n. pl.*
tiraundie. † TYRANDY.
tiraundise. † TYRANDISE.
tiraunt. † TYRANT.
ti-raunt' (tī-rônt'), *n.* [F. *tirant.*] A stay bar, as for a window ; also, a tiebeam. *Obs. or R.*
tiraunterie, tirauntrie. † TYRANTRY. [TIRRIVEE. *Scot.*
tir'a-vie (tēr'*ä*-vĭ). Var. of **tircel.** † TERCEL. [sheep. *Obs.*
tir'del, tir'dil, *n.* Dung, esp. of **tirdeling.** † TURDLING.
tire. † TEAR ; TIER, a row.
tire. Erron. for TIER, a pinafore. [stroke or hit. *Obs.*
tire, *n.* [F. (Cotgrave).] A **tire.** *n.* [F. *tir* or It. *tiro.*] A discharge (of cannon). *Obs.*
tire, *n.* A kind of liquor. *Obs.*
tire'gram (tīr'grăm), *n.* A record from a tiregraph.
tire'graph (-grăf), *n.* [*tire* + *-graph.*] *Railroads.* An instrument applied to rolling-stock tires to show on paper the contour of a tire by a line varying from a straight datum line by an amount equal to the variation of the tire perimeter from a circle.
‖ **tire'-la-ri'got'** (tēr'lä'rē'gō'), *n.* [F.] In phrase *à tire-larigot*, excessively.
tire'less, *a.* Without a tire or tires.
tire'ling, *a.* Tired; weary. *Obs.*
tire'man, *n. ; pl.* -MEN. A man employed to attire others, esp. in a theater. *Obs. or R.* [tire. *Obs.*
tire'ment, *n.* Adornment ; at-
tire'smith', *n.* A maker of tires and other ironwork for vehicles.
tiresol, *n.* A sunshade. *Obs.*
tire'sum. Tiresome. *Ref. Sp.*
tiret, *n.* [Cf. F. *tiret* a strip of parchment to hold papers, *tirer* to draw, pull.] A leather strap for hawks, dogs, etc. *Obs.*
tire'-val'iant, *n.* Some special kind of tire, or headdress. *Obs.*
tir'ful, *a.* [See TIR.] Glorious; mighty. *Obs.*
tirgen, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. TIRE to become weary.] To weary. *Obs.*
Tir'hs-nah (tûr'*h*ä-nä ; tēr-hā'-nä). *Bib.*
Tir'i-a (tĭr'ĭ-*ä* ; tī'rĭ-*ä*). *Bib.*
ti-ri'a-ca. † THERIACA.
ti-ri'ba (tē-rē'bä), *n.* [Tupi.] Any Brazilian parrot of the genus *Pyrrhura.*
tir'ing-house' (tīr'ĭng-hous'), *n.* A tiring-room in a theater. *Obs.*
tir'ing-wom'an, *n.* A tirewoman. *Obs.* [TRELLIS, lattice.
tiris' (tĭr'ĭs). *Bib.* Scot. form of
tir'lie-wir'lie, tir'lie-whir'lie (tēr'lĭ-wēr'lĭ), *n.* [From TIRL.] A whirligig or the like ; an ornament consisting of a number of intervolved lines ; a flourish or the like ; hence, also, an intricate contrivance. *Scot.* — *a.* Intricate ; intervolved. *Scot.*
tirlist. † TRELLISED.
tir'ma (tûr'mä), *n.* The oyster catcher. *Hebrides I.*
tirne. † TURN.
ti'ro. Var. of TYRO.
tir'o-cin'i-um (tĭr'ō-sĭn'ĭ-ŭm ; tī'rō-), *n. ; pl.* -IA (-*ä*). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A young soldier's first service or campaign ; hence, novitiate ; first trial or experience.
tir'o-man-cy (tĭr'ō-măn-sĭ). † TYROMANCY.
T iron. See under T.
tiron, *n.* = TYRO. *Obs.*
Ti-ro'nes (tī-rō'nā-ēz), *n. pl.* Mangueians of the mountain regions of Naujan, Mindoro.
ti'ro-nism. Var. of TYRONISM.
tirpeil. † TURPEIL.
tirr (tẽr), *v. t. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To tear off ; strip ; uncover. Specif. : a To unroof. b To undress. *Obs.* c In quarrying, to remove the surface soil from.
tirran, tirrane. † TYRAN.
tirrand. † TYRANT.
tir'rit (tĭr'ĭt), *n.* A word used by Mrs. Quickly, hostess in Shakespeare's Henry IV., perh. a blunder for *terror.*
tir'ri-vee *or* **-vie** (tĕr'ĭ-vē). *n.* A tantrum ; commotion. *Scot.*
tirr'lie (tẽr'lĭ), *n.* The kittiwake. *Scot.* [Wrangle. *Scot.*
tirr'wirr' (tẽr'wẽr'), *n. & v.*
tirsel. † TERCEL.
Tir-sha'tha (tẽr-shā'thä ; tûr'-shä-thä), *n. Bib.* A Persian title applied to Nehemiah and other officials. *Neh.* viii. 9.
ti'ru (tē'rōō), *n.* [It. dial. (Sicilian), a small serpent.] A European lizard fish (*Synodus saurus*).
Ti'ru-ray' (tē'rōō-rī'), *n. ; pl.* -RAYES (-rī'yēs). One of a peaceable heathen Malay people of Cotabato, Mindanao.
tirve. † TERVE.
tirve (tẽrv), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *turf* to remove the turf from the surface.] To strip ; uncover ; unroof, etc. *Scot.*
tir'wit (tẽr'wĭt), *n.* [Cf. PEWIT.] Lapwing. *Local, Eng.*
tir'y (tīr'ĭ), *a.* Tired; weary; apt to tire. *Colloq.*
Tir'zah (tûr'zä). *Bib.*
tis. † THIS.
'tis (tĭz). A contraction of *it is.*
tische. † TISSUE.
Tisday. † TUESDAY.
tise. Var. of TICE, to entice.
tiself. † THYSELF.
Tish'bite (tĭsh'bīt). *Bib.*
Tish'i-ya (tĭsh'ĭ-yä), *n.* [Skr. *tishya.*] = TISHTRYA.
Tish'ri (tĭsh'rē), *n.* [Heb. *tishri* ; cf. Assyrian *tash-ri-tu.*] See JEWISH CALENDAR.
Tish'try-a (tĭsh'trĭ-yä), *n* [Skr. *tishtrya.*] Sirius.
tis'ic (tĭz'ĭk). Phthisic. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
tis'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl). † PHTHISICAL.
tis'ick-y (-ĭ-kĭ), *a.* † PHTHISICKY.
tisike. † TISSICK.
tisince. *n.* [Cf. F. *tisane*, E. PTISAN.] Ptisan. *Obs.*
Ti-siph'o-ne (tĭ-sĭf'ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τισιφόνη avenger of murder.] One of the Erinyes.
Tis'sa (tĭs'*ä*), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly maritime silenaceous herbs, with linear or setaceous often fleshy leaves, pink or white flowers, and a 1-celled ovary becoming a 3-valved capsule.
tisse. † THIS.
tissewe. † TISSUE.
tis'si-cal (tĭs'ĭ-k*ă* l). *a.* = PHTHISICAL. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tis'sick (-ĭk), *n.* [See PHTHISIC.] 1. = PHTHISIC. *Obs.*
2. A cough, esp. a tickling or racking one. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tis'sick, *v. i.* To cough. *Dial. Eng.* [ICKY. *Dial. Eng.*
tis'sick-y (-ĭ-kĭ), *a.* = PHTHIS-

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5. Fig.: Web; texture; a complicated or connected series; as, a *tissue* of lies or misfortunes.
6. Short for TISSUE PAPER.
7. *Photog.* Carbon tissue. See CARBON PROCESS.

tis'sue (tĭsh'ū), *v. t.*; TIS'SUED (-ūd); TIS'SU-ING (-ū-ĭng). To form tissue of; to interweave.

Covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue. *Bacon.*

tis'sued (-ūd), *a.* Clothed in, or adorned with, tissue; also, variegated like tissue; as, *tissued* flowers. *Cowper.*

tissue paper. Gauzelike paper, used to protect engravings in books, to wrap up delicate articles, etc.

tit (tĭt), *n.* [ME.; cf. Icel. *tittr* a tit or small bird. The word perh. meant originally, something small. Cf. TIT a small horse, TITMOUSE.] A titmouse; also by extension, esp. with qualifying terms, any of various other small birds, as *hill tit*, *thrush tit*, *wren tit*.

tit, *n.* [AS. See TEAT.] A teat; a teatlike projection; a nipple.

tit, *n.* [Cf. TIT a small bird.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** A small or inferior horse; a nag; jade. *Tusser.*
2. A girl or woman; — often in disrespect. *Rare in U. S.*
3. A morsel; a bit.

tit for tat [prob. for *tip for tap*: see TIP a slight blow], blow for blow; an equivalent; retaliation; as, to give one *tit for tat* in a quarrel, a debate, or the like.

Ti'tan (tī'tăn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τιτάν.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the primeval deities, children of Uranus and Gæa. The Titans include: Cronus and Rhea, from whom were descended Zeus and the Olympians; Iapetus and Themis and their descendants, Atlas, Epimetheus, Prometheus, Dione, Maia; Cœus and Phœbe and their daughter Leto; Oceanus and Tethys; Hyperion and Theia; Creus and Mnemosyne. The great event in Titan history was the **Ti'tan-om'a-chy** (-ŏm'ā-kĭ), or war with the Olympian gods in Thessaly, which resulted in the overthrow of the Titan dynasty. See GIANT, 1; GIGANTOMACHY; cf. CRONUS, PROMETHEUS.

The *Titans* were the earliest children of the earth, elder than the Greek gods even, and were the sons of the earth, their mother. You perhaps think of them as mere giants, such as Jack killed — medieval monsters of the kin of Beauty and the Beast. Think of them rather as majestic forms, with something of the sweep and mystery of those figures you may remember out of Ossian and his misty mountains, with the largeness and darkness of the earth in them, a massive dim-featured race, but with an earthly rather than celestial grandeur, embodiments of mighty force dull to beauty, intelligence, light. *G. E. Woodberry.*

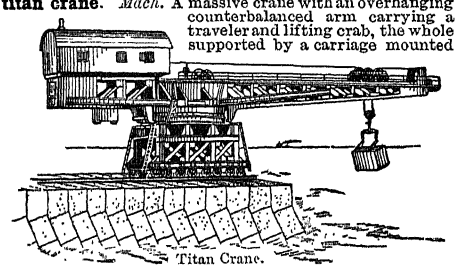
2. The sun personified; — from Helios, the sun god, being called *Titan* by Latin poets as the son of the Titan Hyperion.

Didst thou never see *Titan* kiss a dish of butter? *Shak.*

3. *Astron.* See SATURN, 2.
4. [*l. c.*] Short for TITAN CRANE.

ti'tan-ate (-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of titanic acid.

titan crane. *Mach.* A massive crane with an overhanging counterbalanced arm carrying a traveler and lifting crab, the whole supported by a carriage mounted



Titan Crane.

on track rails. It is used esp. for setting heavy masonry blocks for piers, breakwaters, etc. Cf. GOLIATH CRANE.

Ti-ta'ni-a (tī-tā'nĭ-ă; -tĭ-nī'-ă), *n.* **1.** The wife of Oberon, and queen of the fairies, in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." The name is taken from Ovid (*Metam.* III. 173), who uses it for Diana.
2. *Astron.* See URANUS.

Ti-tan'ic (tī-tăn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Titans; hence [*often l. c.*], enormous; *gigantic*; vast; superhuman; as, *Titanic* structures; *Titanic* efforts.

ti-tan'ic, *a.* *Chem.* & *Min.* Of, pert. to, or containing, titanium; specif., designating compounds of titanium in which it has a higher valence as contrasted with *titanous* compounds. — **titanic acid,** *Chem.*, any of various feeble acids derived from titanic oxide, TiO_2. Specif.: **a** Normal titanic acid, $Ti(OH)_4$, obtained as a white amorphous powder and used in making artificial teeth and in coloring porcelain glaze yellow. **b** The acid H_2TiO_3, from which the ordinary titanates are derived; — called also *metatitanic acid*. See POLYTITANIC. — **t. iron ore,** ilmenite. — **t. oxide,** titanium dioxide, TiO_2, found as rutile, octahedrite, and brookite.

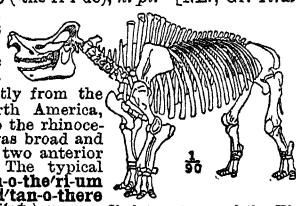
ti'tan-if'er-ous (tī'tăn-ĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [*titanium* + *-ferous*: cf. F. *titanifère*.] Containing or affording titanium. **titaniferous iron ore,** ilmenite.

ti'tan-ite (tī'tăn-īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *titanite*; — so called from its containing titanic acid.] *Min.* A monoclinic mineral, essentially calcium silicotitanate, $CaTiSiO_5$, commonly in wedge-shaped or prismatic crystals or compact masses and grains, as a constituent of igneous rocks. Specif., the brown to black variety, as disting. from *sphene*, which is yellow, greenish, etc. H., 5-5.5. Sp. gr., 3.4-3.56. Titanite is used to some extent as a gem. — **ti'tan-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ti-ta'ni-um (tī-tā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Titani* or *Titanes*, Gr. Τιτᾶνες, the sons of the earth.] *Chem.* A metallic element found in nature only in combined form, as in the minerals rutile, octahedrite, ilmenite, titanite, etc., and isolated as an infusible iron-gray crystalline powder having a sp. gr. of 3.55. Symbol, *Ti*; at. wt., 48.1. Titanium was discovered in 1790 by Gregor. It is widely distributed in small amounts, as in clays. The metal has been used to a slight extent in certain alloys. Titanium is chiefly quadrivalent and resembles silicon in some respects.

ti'tan-o- (tī'tăn-ō-; tī-tā'nō-). *Chem.* Combining form (also used adjectively) used in designating certain *complex compounds of titanium*, as in *titano*-cyanide, *titano*-fluoride, *titano*-niobate, *titano*-silicate, etc.

Ti'tan-o-the-rĭ'i-dæ (-thĕ-rĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. Τιτάν a Titan + θηρίον, dim. of θήρ a beast + *-idæ*.] *Paleon.* A family of gigantic extinct perissodactyl ungulates mostly from the Oligocene of North America, somewhat allied to the rhinoceroses. The skull was broad and flattened and had two anterior divergent horns. The typical genus is **Ti'tan-o-the'ri-um** (-thē'rĭ-ŭm). — **ti'tan-o-there** (tī'tăn-ō-thēr; tī-tā'nō-), *n.*



Skeleton of one of the Titanotheriidæ (*Titanotherium robustum*).

ti'tan-ous (tī'tăn-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Designating certain compounds of titanium in which that element has a lower valence as contrasted with *titanic* compounds.

tit'bit' (tĭt'bĭt'), *n.* [*tit* something small + *bit*.] A delicate or tender piece of anything eatable; a choice morsel.

tite (tīt), *adv.* Also **tyt, tyte,** rarely **tight,** etc. [Cf. Icel. *titt* rapidly, prop., neut. of *tíðr* frequent, eager.] Quickly; soon; promptly; immediately. *Obs. or Dial. Gower.*
as tite. a As quickly as possible; immediately; at once. *Obs.* **b** As soon; as lief. *Dial. Eng.*

☞ The modern colloquial phrase *to run*, etc., *as tight as one can*, is a use of this word, but the spelling *tite* is probably a conscious archaism.

tith'a-ble (tĭth'ă-b'l), *a.* Subject or liable to payment of tithes; as, *tithable* lands. — *n.* A tithable person. *Obs. or R.*

tithe (tīth), *n.* [ME. *tithe*, *tethe*, properly an adj., tenth, AS. *téoðe*, *téogeðe*, tenth; akin to *tien*, *tīġn*, *tēn*, ten, G. *zehnte*, adj., tenth, n., a tithe, Icel. *tíund* the tenth, tithe, Goth. *taihunda* tenth. See TEN; cf. TENTH, TEIND.] **1.** The tenth part of anything; a tenth; hence, any small or insignificant part or proportion. *Bacon.*
2. A tenth part, or loosely a small part, of some specific thing paid as a voluntary contribution or as a tax to a superior for a public use, or the like; esp., as in British usage, a tenth part of the yearly increase arising from the profits of land, stock, or personal industry paid, in kind or money, to the church or for religious or charitable uses; hence, any small ratable tax or levy. The levying of tithes in kind was practiced by the Hebrews and other races in the remotest antiquity. The custom of paying tithes survived in the Christian church as a voluntary contribution, but finally became generally established as a legal tax throughout Great Britain and Europe. Ecclesiastical tithes are generally classified as: **prædial tithes**, or those arising immediately from the soil, such as grain, hemp, flax, hay, fruit, wood; **mixed tithes**, or those arising from things nourished by the immediate products of the soil, such as colts, calves, wool, fowls, milk or cheese, honey and wax, etc.; and **personal tithes**, or those derived from the profits of industry in the arts, trades, commerce, etc. A further distinction is often made into **great tithes** and **small**, or as sometimes called **privy, tithes**, the exact line of demarcation between which is uncertain, it being settled, however, that mixed and personal tithes are small tithes, and generally agreed that corn, hay, and wood are great tithes. The small tithes are also known as **vicarage**, or **vicarial, tithes**, from the fact that they sometimes belong to the vicar instead of the rector, the great tithes being then known as **parsonage**, or **rectorial, tithes**. In English law tithes are technically incorporeal hereditaments in gross; in the Civil law they are servitudes. In Great Britain and Ireland nearly all tithes have been commuted to a money payment under the various Tithe Commutation Acts. In Scotland tithes are technically called *teinds*.

In some cases, indeed, the vicar, as well as the rector, is entitled to *some* part of the tithes; but all *tithes*, prima facie, and by presumption of law, belong to the rector, except such as can be shown to belong to the vicar. *Stephen's Comm.*

tithe, *v. t.*; TITHED (tīthd); TITH'ING (tīth'ĭng). [AS. *téoðian*.] **1.** To divide into tenths, esp. so as to take every tenth part or individual of; also, to accumulate in this way. *Obs.*
2. To pay or give tithes or a tithe of or on.

Ye *tithe* mint and rue. *Luke* xi. 42.

3. To levy a tenth part on; to tax to the amount of a tenth.

tithe, *v. i.* To pay tithes. *Rare. Tusser.*

tithe, *a.* [See TITHE, *n.*] Tenth. *Obs. Piers Plowman.*

tith'er (tĭth'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who collects tithes. *Milton.*
2. One who pays tithes. *Chaucer.*
3. An advocate of the tithe-paying system. *Rare.*

tith'ing (-ĭng), *n.* [AS. *téoðung*.] **1.** Act of levying or taking tithes; also, that which is taken as tithe; a tithe.
2. *English Law.* A small administrative division locally preserved in many parts of England, apparently orig. consisting of ten men with their families, or of the tenth part of the hundred. Cf. FRANKPLEDGE, MAINPAST.

But to all seeming the *tithing* meant different things in different parts of the country. There can be no doubt that over a large part of England the persons subject to the law of frankpledge were distributed into groups, each consisting of ten, or in some cases of twelve or more, persons; each group was known as a "*tithing*;" each was presided over by one of the associated persons who was known as the chief-pledge, tithingman, headborough, borsholder, head, or elder, that is of the born or pledge. *Pollock & Maitland.*

tith'ing-man (tĭth'ĭng-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Law.* **a** *O. Eng. Law.* The chief man of a tithing. In many of his duties he corresponded to the modern constable. See TITHING, *n.*, 2. **b** Hence: (1) A peace officer; an underconstable. *Eng.* (2) A parish officer annually elected to preserve good order in the church during divine service, to make complaint of any disorderly conduct, and to enforce the observance of the Sabbath. *Local, U. S.*

Ti-tho'nus (tĭ-thō'nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τιθωνός.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Laomedon, king of Troy, the favorite of Eos (Aurora), who prevailed on the gods to grant him immortality, but forgot to ask for him immortal youth. He grew old, and was finally changed by Eos into a grasshopper. Eos rises daily from the couch of Tithonus, representing the rose of dawn springing from the gray of dawn.

ti-ti' (tē-tē'), *n.* [Guarani; cf. Sp. *titi*.] Any of various small South American monkeys of the genus *Callicebus* (syn. *Callithrix*). They resemble the squirrel monkeys of the genus *Saimiri*, but the head is not so elongated posteriorly and the tail is more thickly haired.

ti'ti (tē'tē), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **a** A cyrillaceous tree of the southern United States (*Cliftonia monophylla*) having glossy leaves and racemes of fragrant white flowers succeeded by one-seeded drupes; — called also *black titi*, *buckwheat tree*, and *ironwood*. **b** Any related tree of the genus *Cyrilla*, often disting. as *white titi*. **c** = 2d TI. *Australasia.*

tit'il-late (tĭt'ĭ-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *titillatus*, p. p. of *titillare*.] To tickle; hence, to excite pleasurably; to exhilarate.

The pungent grains of *titillating* dust. *Pope.*

tit'il-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *titillatio*: cf. F. *titillation*.] **1.** Act of titillating, or state or sensation of being titillated.
2. Any passing sensation, esp. one that is pleasurable.

Those *titillations* that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanvill.*

3. Something titillating. *Rare.*

tit'il-la-tive (-lă-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to titillate.

tit'i-vate, tit'ti-vate (tĭt'ĭ-vāt). *v. t. & i.*; TIT'I-VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); TIT'I-VAT'ING (-vāt'ĭng). [Formed from an uncertain source, in imitation of words in *-ate* fr. L.] To dress or smarten up; to spruce. — **tit'i-va'tion, tit'ti-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Humorous.*

"Come here, an' let me *titivate* you." He sat down beside her, and submitted to be dusted. *Quiller-Couch.*

tit'lark' (tĭt'lärk'), *n.* [*tit* a small thing, or a small bird + *lark*.] A pipit.

ti'tle (tī't'l), *n.* [OF. *title*, F. *titre*, L. *titulus* an inscription, label, title, sign, token. Cf. TILDE, TITRATE, TITTLE, TITULAR.] **1.** Any inscription put over, upon, or under anything to distinguish or explain it. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Eccl. Antig.* A superscription; legend; specif., a titulus.
3. The distinctive designation of a written or printed production, as a book, placed at the beginning, usually on a page by itself; the name by which a literary production is known and distinguished. In the narrowest sense the title includes only the principal name or leading title, consisting of a word or phrase, and, in the case of a book, put on the binding in the shortest form that will be distinctive; in a broader sense, it includes everything on the title-page preceding the author's name or its substitute, and thus may include a subtitle and various descriptive matter. In bibliography, esp. in old or rare books, or the like, the title is regarded as consisting of all the matter on the title-page, including punctuation marks, etc.
4. *Print.* **a** A title-page. **b** (1) Title type. (2) Among job printers, boldface type.
5. *Bookbinding.* The panel for the name, between the bands of the back of a book.
6. *Law.* **a** The heading forming the name of an act or statute, by which it is distinguished from others. At common law the title forms no part of the act, but in case of ambiguity may be referred to as an aid in interpretation. **b** *Pleading.* The heading which forms the distinctive designation of an action or proceeding, consisting usually of the name of the court, the names of the parties, and the description of the venue. See DECLARATION, 4.
7. A division of an instrument or book, usually one larger than a *section* or *article*, as of a statute or law book.
8. A descriptive name; an appellation or designation.

Things change their *titles* as our manners turn. *Pope.*

9. An appellation of dignity, distinction, or preëminence (hereditary or acquired), given to persons by virtue of rank, office, achievement, or privilege, or as a mark of respect. Titles may be classified as those of: **a** *Sovereignty*, attached to hereditary rank and office, and grouped as (1) higher — Emperor (Czar, Kaiser), King, Sultan, Shah, Mikado; (2) lower — Grand Duke, Duke, Prince, Bey, Khan, Kedive, Rajah, Emir. **b** *Nobility*, attached to hereditary rank irrespective of office, and grouped as (1) greater — Prince, Duke (Grand Duke, Archduke), Marquis, Count (Earl), Viscount, Baron; (2) lesser — Baronet, Esquire, Knight (Chevalier), Noble. **c** *Office*, usually appointive or elective, as those of the State — President, Viceroy, Governor, Justice, Mayor, etc.; of the Church — see ORDER, 3 **a**; of the Army — General in Chief (Marshal, Field Marshal), General, Lieutenant General, Major General, Brigadier General, Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Captain, 1st and 2d Lieutenant; of the Navy — Admiral, Vice Admiral, Rear Admiral, Commodore, Captain, Commander, Lieutenant Commander, Senior and Junior Lieu-

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tis'sue-y (tĭsh'ū-ĭ), *a.* Resembling tissue.
tiss'wood' (tĭs'wo͝od'), *n.* The snowdrop tree. *U. S.*
tis'ty-tos'ty (tĭs'tĭ-tŏs'tĭ), *n.* A cowslip ball. *Dial. Eng.*
tis-win' (tĭs-wĭn'), *n.* [See TEXUINO.] An intoxicating drink made from corn, wheat, or mesquite beans, by the Indians. *Southwestern U. S.* [TITE, *adv.*
tit. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
tit, *pret.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*
tit. Obs. pres. indic. 3d person sing. of TIDE. [*or Dial. Eng.*
tit. *v. t.* To twit; tease. *Obs.*
tit, *n.* & *v.* [ME. *titten*, v.; orig. uncert.] Pull; tug; jerk; twitch. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Tit., *or* **tit.** *Abbr.* Title; Titus.
Ti'tan, *a.* Titanic.
Ti'tan-esque' (tī'tă-n-ĕs'k), *a.* [*Titan* + *-esque*.] Characteristic of the Titans; Titanic.
Ti'tan-ess, *n.* See -ESS.
Ti-ta'ni-an (tī-tā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Titanic. *Obs.*
Ti-tan'i-cal (tī-tăn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Titanic. *Obs.*
Ti'tan-ich'thys (tī'tăn-ĭk'thĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. Τιτάν a Titan + ἰχθύς fish.] *Zoöl.* A genus of very large toothless extinct fishes of the Arthrodira in the Upper Devonian of Ohio.
ti'tan-i-fu'o-ride (tī'tăn-ĭ-fū'ō-rīd; -rĭd), *n.* A fluotitanate.
Ti'tan-om'a-chy (tī'tăn-ŏm'ā-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. Τιτανομαχία; Τιτάν + μάχη fight.] See TITAN, 1.
Ti'tan-o-sau'rus (tī'tă-n-ō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. Τιτάν Titan + *-saurus*.] a *Paleon.* A genus of South American sauropod dinosaurs of the Cretaceous. b Syn. of ATLANTOSAURUS. — **ti'tan-o-saur'** (tī'tăn-ō-sôr'), *n.*
ti'tan-o-sil'i-cate, *n.* [*titano-* + *silicate*.] = SILICOTITANATE.
ti'tar (tē'tär), *n.* [Hind. *titar*.] A francolin (*Francolinus pondicerianus*) of southern Asia. *India.*
tit babbler. Any of several small East Indian and Asiatic timaline birds of the genus *Æthostoma*, as *Æ. rostratum*.
titch'y (tĭch'ĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of TECHY.
tit drill. *Mech.* A flat drill with a small central tit to steady it, used to flatten bottoms of holes.
tite (tīt). Dial. Eng. of TIGHT.
tite, *pret.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*
titel. † TITLE, TITTLE.
titeler. † TITTLER.
titelet, *n.* Heading; title. *Obs.*
tite'ly. † TIGHTLY.
tite'ly, *adv.* = TITE. *Obs.*
titemose. † TITMOUSE.
ti'ter, ti'tre (tē'tĕr; tē'tr'), *n.* [F. *titre*.] *Chem.* The strength of a solution as determined by titration.
titerer. † TITTERER.
tith. † TIGHT.
tith (tĭth), *a.* [ME. *tit*, *tid*, quickly. Cf. TITE.] Trim; nimble. *Obs.*
tithand. † TIDING.
tithe, *v. t.* [AS. *tīðian*, *tigðian*.] To grant; to concede. *Obs.*
tithe'deal', *n.* [See TITHE; 1st DEAL.] A tenth part. *Obs.*
tithe'-free', *a.* Exempt from payment of tithes.
tithe'less, *a.* See -LESS.
tithe pig. One pig in ten, often the poorest in the litter, set apart in payment of tithe.
tithe proctor. A tithe collector.
tith'er (tĭth'ĕr; tĭth'ĕr), *pron.* [Cf. TOTHER.] Colloq. combination of *that* or *the* and *ither*, other; — often with *the*. *Scot.*
tith'ing, tithinge. † TIDING.
tith'ing-pen'ny, *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* A small tax or due paid by the tithings to the sheriff to defray court expenses. [*Obs.*
tith'ly (tĭth'lĭ), *adv.* of TITH.
Tith'on (tĭth'ŏn), *n.* Tithonus.
ti-thon'ic (tĭ-thŏn'ĭk; tī-), *a.* [L. *Tithonus*, the consort of Aurora, Gr. Τιθωνός.] Designating actinic rays of light. *Rare.*
—tith'o-nic'i-ty (tĭth'ō-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ; tī'thō-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
ti-thon'o-graph'ic (tĭ-thŏn'ō-grăf'ĭk; tī-), *a.* [*tithonic* + *-graph* + *-ic*.] Pert. to, or produced by, actinism. *R.*
ti'tho-nom'e-ter (tĭth'ō-nŏm'ē-tĕr; tī'thō-), *n.* [*tithonic* + *-meter*.] An early form of actinometer in which chlorine and hydrogen are allowed to unite under the influence of light.
tith'y-mal (tĭth'ĭ-măl), *n.* [L. *tithymalus* a plant with a milklike sap, Gr. τιθύμαλος: cf. F. *tithymale*.] Any spurge, esp. *Euphorbia cyparissias*. *Obs.*
ti'ti (tē'tē), *n.* [Maori.] A petrel (*Œstrelata cooki*). *New Zealand.* [tans. *Obs.*
Ti'ti-an, *a.* Of or as of the Titian-esque' (tĭsh'ăn-ĕsk'), *a.* [*Titian* + *-esque*.] After the manner of, or suggesting the style of, the Venetian painter Titian (Tiziano Vecellio, 1477-1576), who is noted for his breadth of treatment, realism, and rich but subdued coloring.
ti-tien' (tē-tĭĕn'; tē'tyăn'), *n.* A West Indian warbler (*Dendroica pufícapilla*).
titil. † TITTLE.
titile, titill. † TITTLE.
tit'il-la-bil'i-ty (tĭt'ĭ-lă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capability of titillating or of being titillated.
tit'il-lant (tĭt'ĭ-lănt), *n.* [L. *titillans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Something titillating.
titimalle. † TITHYMAL.
Ti'ti-us's law (tĭt'ĭ-ŭs-ĭz; tĭsh'ĭ-ŭs-ĭz). = BODE'S LAW.
titivil. *n.* A term of contempt, applied variously to lawless persons, talebearers, and flatterers; — used esp. as the name of a character, sometimes a friend, in early English plays. *Obs.*
titivillar, *n.* = TITIVIL. *Obs.*
tit'i-vil-il'i-tu (tĭt'ĭ-vĭ-lĭsh'ĭ-ĭm), *n.* [L.] A trifle; a bagatelle. *Obs.*
titr'l. Tittle. *Ref. Sp.*
titlar. † TITTLER.

tenant, Ensign; of societies, academic bodies, etc.; as, Grand Master, Warden, Chancellor, Dean, Professor, etc. **d** *Courtesy*, given by social usage. See COURTESY TITLE. **e** *Distinction*, officially conferred and implying recognition of merit, as those of honorary orders (see ORDER, 1 c), academic degrees, etc. **f** *Membership*, appointive or elective, and conferring privilege; as, Fellow, Alumnus, Brother. **g** *Forms of reference and address*; as, Majesty, Grace. **10.** Rank or position conferring or involving a title. *Rare.* **11.** A claim or right, esp. an inherent, just, or recognized one; also, the ground or source of such claim or right; as, his services are his best *title* to remembrance.

We have no trewe *title* to hem. *Piers Plowman.*

12. *Law.* **a** The union of all the elements which constitute ownership, at common law divided into possession, right of possession, and right of property, the last two now, however, being considered essentially the same. See OWNERSHIP. **b** That which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession; the facts or events, collectively, which give rise to the ownership of property, real or personal; in a wider sense, as used by Austin, "any fact by the intervention of which the law invests or divests a right, or imposes or withdraws a duty" (2 *Aust. Jur.* 883); as, good *title* to an estate, or an imperfect *title*. In commentators on Roman law the term *title*, or *titulus*, has been distinctively applied to the remote cause of a right, as a contract of sale, and the term *modus* to the proximate cause, but such distinction is now abandoned or little observed. **c** The instrument which is evidence of a right. **13.** *Eccl.* **a** *R. C. Ch.* A parish church or parish. At Rome, titles seem to have been instituted, 25 in number, by Pope Marcellus (304), and to have had commonly two priests attached to each, one the proper titular and the other his subordinate. These priests were styled *cardinal priests*, whence the modern title *cardinal*. **b** A sphere of work or source of income or maintenance, required by a bishop of a candidate for ordination as a condition precedent to, or a claim in favor of, ordination. **14.** = TITTLE. *Obs.*

Syn. — Epithet, appellation, denomination. See NAME.

title by occupancy, *Law*, a right of property acquired by taking the first possession of a thing, or possession of a thing which belonged to nobody, and appropriating it. — **t. by possession**, *Law*, such right in property as mere possession of it confers. See POSSESSION, 2.

ti'tle (tī'tl), *v. t.*; TI'TLED (tī't'ld); TI'TLING (-tl'ĭng). [Cf. L. *titulare*, F. *titrer*. See TITLE, *n.*] **1.** To set down or arrange under a title or titles; to record; also, to ascribe; assign; appoint; ordain. *Obs. Macro Plays* (*E. E. T. S.*).

That best [beast] is *titeld* til his stall. *Cursor Mundi.*

2. To call by a title or the title of; to name; to entitle; also, to entitle to be called; to confer the title of.

ti'tled (tī't'ld), *a.* Having or bearing a title, esp. one of nobility; noble.

title deed. *Law.* The deed, or one of the deeds, constituting the muniments or evidences of a person's ownership.

ti'tle-page', *n.* The page of a book which contains its title, the author's and publisher's names, etc.

title rôle *or* **part.** The part, or character, which gives the title to a play, as that of Hamlet in the play of that name.

title type. *Print.* The type most commonly used in title-pages, a series of capitals of full body depth.

tit'ling (tĭt'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *titlingr* a tit sparrow. See TIT a small bird.] **1.** *Local, Brit.* **a** A pipit, esp. the meadow pipit. **b** The hedge sparrow.

2. Stockfish; — formerly so called in customhouses.

tit'mouse' (tĭt'mous'), *n.*; *pl.* -MICE (-mīs'). [ME. *titemose, titmase; tit* small thing or a small bird + AS. *māse* a kind of small bird; akin to D. *mees* a titmouse, G. *meise*, OHG. *meisa*, Icel. *meisingr*. The English form has been influenced by the unrelated word *mouse*. Cf. TIT a small bird.] Any of numerous small oscine birds of *Parus* and allied genera of the family Paridæ, allied to the nuthatches but longer tailed. They are arboreal and largely insectivorous, but do not creep up and down on tree trunks as do the nuthatches. The plumage is soft and fluffy, gray, black, and white being the prevailing colors in most species. They mostly nest in holes in trees, but some build a pendulous nest. The chickadees and tufted titmouse are the best-known American species. Well-known European species are the **greater**, *or* **great, titmouse** (*P. major*), the **coal titmouse** (*Parus*, or *Periparus, ater*), the **blue titmouse** (*Parus*, or *Cyanistes, cæruleus*), the **marsh titmouse** (*Parus palustris*), and the **crested titmouse** (*Parus*, or *Lophophanes, cristatus*). See LONG-TAILED TITMOUSE.



Blue Titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*). ¼

ti'trate (tī'trāt; tĭt'rāt), *v. t.*; TI'TRAT-ED (tī'trāt-ĕd; tĭt'rāt-); TI'TRAT-ING (tī'trāt-ĭng; tĭt'rāt-). [F. *titrer*, fr. *titre* standard, title. See TITLE, *n.*] *Chem.* To subject to titration; to standardize by titration.

ti'trate, *v. i. Chem.* To practice titration.

ti-tra'tion (tī-trā'shŭn; tĭ-), *n. Chem.* An analytical process consisting in the addition of a liquid in measured volume to a known volume of another liquid or to a known weight of some substance, till a certain definite effect, usually a change of color, is observed. Thus, the strength of an alkaline solution may be determined by *titration* against an acid solution of known strength or against a known weight of acid, with the use of some indicator, as litmus, to show the neutral point. See INDICATOR, 5.

tit'ter (tĭt'ẽr), *v. i.*; TIT'TERED (-ẽrd); TIT'TER-ING. [Prob. of imitative origin.] To laugh with the tongue striking against the root of the upper teeth; to laugh with restraint, or without much noise, as in affectation or embarrassment; to giggle; snicker.

A group of *tittering* pages ran before. *Longfellow.*

tit'ter, *n.* A restrained laugh; a giggle or snicker.

tit'ter-er, *n.* **1.** One who titters, or giggles; esp., one who titters habitually.

2. A tattler. *Obs.*

tit'tle (tĭt'l), *n.* [ME. *titel, titil*, L. *titulus* superscription, label, title; perh. through OF. *title* title, F. *titre* title, mark over a word as a sign of abbreviation. Cf. TITLE, TILDE.] **1.** A diacritical mark over a letter or word, as to indicate contraction, or to distinguish it. Cf. TILDE.

2. A particle; a minute part; a jot.

Every *tittle* of this prophecy is most exactly verified. *South.*

tit'tle-tat'tle, *n.* [A reduplication of *tattle.*] **1.** Idle, trifling talk, esp. gossip. *Arbuthnot.*

2. An idle, trifling talker; a gossip. *Rare. Tatler.*

tit'tle-tat'tle, *v. i.* To talk idly; to prate; gossip. *Shak.*

tit'tup (tĭt'ŭp), *v. i.*; -TUPED (-ŭpt) or -TUPPED; -TUP-ING or -TUP-PING. To behave or move in a lively or restless manner, as an impatient horse; to caper; prance; frisk. *Kipling.*

tit'tup, *n.* Act of tittuping; lively, gay, or restless behavior or gait; a prance or caper.

tit'tup-py (-ĭ), *a.* Given to tittuping; gay; lively; prancing; also, shaky; unsteady.

tit'u-ba'tion (tĭt'ū-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *titubatio*: cf. F. *titubation.*] Act of stumbling, tottering, rocking, rolling, or reeling; specif., *Med.*, a peculiar staggering gait observed in spinal and cerebral disturbances.

tit'u-lar (tĭt'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *titulus* title: cf. F. *titulaire.* See TITLE.] **1.** Of, pert. to, having, or bearing, a title; related to, or arising from, a title; as, *titular* honor.

2. Existing in title or name only; nominal; having the title to an office or dignity without discharging its appropriate duties; as, a *titular* prince. *Milton.*

3. *Eccl.* **a** Conferring a title. **b** Designating a title, or parish church at Rome. **c** Pert. to, or taking the name of, a title, or parish church at Rome; as, a cardinal *titular.*

titular bishop, *R. C. Ch.*, a bishop who bears the title of an extinct see, esp. a see made vacant by Mohammedan conquests; — formerly called also *bishop in partibus infidelium* (L., in lands of the infidels).

tit'u-lar, *n.* **1.** A person holding a title of office; esp., one having the title and benefits of an office independently of its proper obligations; specif., *Eccl. Law*, a person who is entitled to enjoy a benefice without performing its duties; a titulary.

2. a *Eccl.* An incumbent of a title. See TITLE, 13 **a**. **b** The sacred person or thing from which a church derives its title or name; — a wider term than *patron*, which can be only a saint or an angel.

3. *Early Scots Law.* A layman having a right to tithes.

titular of the tithes, titular of erection. = LORD OF ERECTION.

tit'u-la-ry (-lā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting in a title; titular.

2. Of, pertaining to, or arising from, a title.

tit'u-la-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. TITULAR.] One vested with title to something, as a benefice; a titular.

ti'tu-lus (tĭt'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] **1.** *Eccl. Antiq.* An explanatory or descriptive inscription, often poetical, placed under a picture, or in other positions; a title. **2.** *Law.* Title. See TITLE, 6 & 12.

Tit'yr-e-tu' (tĭt'ĕr-ē-tū'), *n.* One of a class of street roisterers or brawlers in 17th-century London, similar to the Mohocks. They were young blades of the better class, as is indicated by their name, which is taken from the first line of Vergil's first eclogue, "*Tityre, tu* patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi" (O Tityrus, thou reclining under the shade of the spreading beech tree). *Obs.*

tiv'o-li (tĭv'ō-lĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Tivoli* in Italy, a pleasure resort not far from Rome.] A game resembling bagatelle, played on a special oblong board or table (**tivoli board** *or* **table**), which has a curved upper end, a set of numbered compartments at the lower end, side alleys, and the surface studded with pins and sometimes furnished with numbered depressions or cups.

Tlin'kit (tlĭng'kĭt), *n. pl.* The Indians of a seafaring group of tribes of southern Alaska comprising the Koluschan stock (which see), the chief tribes being the Chilcat, Sitka, Stikine, and Yakutat. Previous to deterioration from contact with the whites they were the foremost traders of the northwest. They built substantial houses of cedar adorned with totem poles, and were expert stone carvers and copper workers. Slavery, the potlatch, and the use of immense labrets were characteristic. Many now work in the salmon industry.

tme'sis (t'mē'sĭs; mē'sĭs; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. τμῆσις a cutting, fr. τέμνειν to cut.] *Gram.* Separation of parts of a compound word by the intervention of one or more words, as in *what place soever*, for *whatsoever place.*

to (tōō, *unemphatic*, tŏō; 270), *prep.* [AS. *tō*; akin to OS. & OFries. *tō*, D. *toe*, G. *zu*, OHG. *zuo, zua, zō*, Russ. *do*, Ir. & Gael. *do*, OL. *-do, -du*, as in *endo, undu*, in, Gr. *-δε*, as in *οἴκαδε* homeward. Cf. TOO, TATTOO a beat of drums.] Primarily *to* denotes the relation of approach and arrival, making its governed word denote the terminus. Hence:

1. It indicates that toward which there is movement and at which there is arrival; also, that toward which there is movement, tendency, or position, without arrival; — opposed to *from*; as, from east *to* west.

Stay with us, go not *to* Wittenberg. *Shak.*
She stretched her arms *to* Heaven. *Dryden.*

2. Hence, it indicates anything regarded as a terminal point or limit in the direction of which, or as far as which, there is movement, continuance, action, etc.; as, he went *to* law about it; she remembered it *to* her dying day; he rose *to* wealth and honor; they came *to* the last man.

Stand dumb and speak not *to* him. *Shak.*

3. In various extensions of its primary sense *to* connects transitive verbs with their remoter or indirect object, and adjectives, nouns, and intransitive or passive verbs with a following noun which limits their action or application. Here it supplies the place of the dative. Its sphere verges upon that of *for*, but it contains less the idea of design or appropriation; as, these remarks were addressed *to* a large audience; let us keep this seat *to* ourselves; a substance sweet *to* the taste; duty *to* God and *to* our parents; to take a dislike *to* spirituous liquor. In various obsolete or dialect uses *to* occurs where in standard usage *on, against, at, with*, are now preferred. "When the sun was *to* rest." *Chaucer.*

Numbers were crowded *to* death. *Clarendon.*
Fate and the dooming gods are deaf *to* tears. *Dryden.*

4. With the infinitive, *to* had originally the use last defined, governing the Old English dative infinitive in *-enne* as a verbal noun, and connecting it as indirect object with a preceding verb or adjective; thus, *tō* writenne, *to* or *for* writing; so also now, ready *to* go, i. e., ready unto going; good *to* eat, i. e., good for eating; I do my utmost *to* lead my life pleasantly, i. e., unto the leading my life pleasantly. But in many constructions, esp. those in which the infinitive is subject, object, or predicate noun, *to* has lost its prepositional force, and become simply the sign of the infinitive; thus, I love *to* learn, i. e., I love learning; *to* die for one's country is noble, i. e., the dying for one's country. See INFINITIVE, *n.* The infinitive with *to* could formerly be governed by *from*; as in, "could save the son of Thetis *from to die*" (*Spenser*); also by *for*, as still in archaic, dialectic, or illiterate speech. "What went ye out *for to see?*" *Matt.* xi. 8. In colloquial usage *to* often stands for, and supplies, an infinitive already mentioned; thus, he asks me to come, but I don't wish *to*. For other idiomatic uses of the infinitive with *to*, see BE, 1, and HAVE, 4.

5. In many phrases, and in many connections, *to* has a pregnant meaning, or is used elliptically. Thus, it denotes or implies: **a** Effect; end; consequence; as, the prince was flattered *to* his ruin; he engaged in a war *to* his cost. **b** Opposition; antithesis; as, they engaged hand *to* hand. **c** Accord; adaptation; as, an occupation *to* his taste.

He *to* God's image, she *to* his was made. *Dryden.*

d Comparison; as, three is *to* nine as nine is *to* twenty-seven; it is ten *to* one that you will offend him.

All that they did was piety *to* this. *B. Jonson.*

e Addition; union; accumulation.

Wisdom he has, and *to* his wisdom, courage. *Denham.*

f Appurtenance; belonging; as, a kite with a tail *to* it; brother *to* the king. **g** Accompaniment; as, he sang *to* his guitar; they danced *to* the music of a piano. **h** Character; condition of being; purpose subserved or office filled; as, he had a king *to* his father. *Archaic.*

Sagittarius forsoth men seggen [call] it *to* name. *Wars of Alex.*

to, *adv.* **1.** Forward; on; — sometimes as a command.

To, Achilles! *to*, Ajax! *to!* *Shak.*

2. To the matter or business in hand; as, we were hungry and fell *to* with a will.

3. To or at the normal position; as, put *to* the door, i. e., shut it; with the wrong end *to*; also, esp. in the nautical expressions, heave *to*, come *to*, to a certain position.

to and again, to and fro. *Rare.* — **to and fro**, forward and back. — **to and to**, backwards and forwards; to and fro. *Obs.*

to- (tōō-; tŏō-; see TO, *prep.*). [AS. *tō-* asunder; akin to G. *zer-*, and perh. to Gr. *δυς-*.] An intensive prefix used in forming compound verbs, and often implying dissolution or separation; as in *to*-beat, to beat severely or thoroughly; *to*-break, to break utterly or in pieces; *to*-go, to go asunder or apart, to disperse; *to*-hew, to hew in pieces; *to*-rend, *to*-tear, etc. *Obs.*, exc. in *all to*, under ALL, *adv.*

☞ The reference "See TO-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *to-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

toad (tōd), *n.* [ME. *tode, tade*, AS. *tādie, tādige*; of unknown origin. Cf. TADPOLE.] Any of numerous tailless leaping amphibians of the genus *Bufo* and other more or less nearly allied genera, esp. those of the family Bufonidæ. Like *frog* (which see), the term *toad* is not a definitely limited one, and there



European Toad (*Bufo vulgaris*). ½

title insurance. See INSURANCE.
ti'tle-less, *a.* See -LESS.
title letter. *Print.* Title type.
tit'lene (tĭt'lēn). Var. of TITLING. *Local, Eng.*
tit'ler (-lẽr), *n.* A large truncated cone of refined sugar.
tit'ly. † TITELY.
tit'mal, tit'mall (tĭt'môl), *n.* The blue titmouse. *Local, Eng.*
tit'man (măn), *n.* The smallest pig in a litter. *Dial. U. S.*
Tit'marsh, Mi'chael An'ge-lo (mī'kĕl ăn'jē-lō tĭt'märsh). A pseudonym which Thackeray used for some years in tales, essays, and sketches orig. in Fraser's Magazine.—**Tit-marsh'i-an** (tĭt-mär'shĭ-ăn), *a.*
titmase. † TITMOUSE.
Tit'mouse', Tit'tle-bat'. In Samuel Warren's (1807–77) "Ten Thousand a Year," a vulgar conceited London shop clerk, who through unscrupulous lawyers gets a large estate, but is exposed and becomes insane.
titmouse walnut. A thin-shelled variety of the common walnut.
ti'to-ki (tē'tō-kē; *collog.* tē-tō'-kē), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand sapindaceous tree (*Alectryon excelsum*).
Ti'to Me-le'ma (tē'tō mĕ-lā'-mä). In Geo. Eliot's "Romola," a very beautiful and clever but unprincipled young Greek, the husband of Romola.
ti tree (tē). *Australasia.* **a** = TI. **b** A misspelling of TEA TREE.
ti'-tri' (tē'trē'), *n.* A misspelling of TEA TREE. *Australasia.*
tit'-tat'-to' (tĭt'tăt'tō'; -tŏō'), **tit'tat'too', tit'tat'toe'.** Vars. of TICK-TACK-TOO.
tittie. † TIT, a teat.
tit'ter (tĭt'ẽr). Dial. Eng. of TIT'TER, *adv.* [See TITE SOON.] More quickly; sooner; rather. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tit'ter, *v. i.* [See TEETER.] **1.** To wabble; totter; tremble; vacillate. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. To seesaw. See TEETER.
tit-ter-a'tion (tĭt'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* A state or fit of tittering, or giggling. *[Ref. Sp.]*
tit'terd (tĭt'ẽrd). Tittered.
tit'ter-el (tĭt'ẽr-ĕl), *n.* The whimbrel. *Local, Eng.*
tit'ter-tot'ter (-tŏt'ẽr), *n.* & *v. i.* [See TEETER.] Teeter; seesaw. — *adv.* In a teetering or swaying manner. *Both Dial.*
tit'ter-y. *n.* Gin. *Obs.*
tit'ter-y-tu'. † TITYRE-TU.
tit'tie, tit'ty (tĭt'ĭ; *Scot. also* tĕt'ĭ), *n.* Sister; — an infantile or familiar term. *Scot. & Dial.*
tittimouse. † TITMOUSE.
tit'ti-vate (tĭt'ĭ-vāt). Var. of TITIVATE. [of TICKLE.]
tit'tle (tĭt'l). Dial. Eng. var.
tit'tle, *v. i.* [Cf. TATTLE.] To whisper; tattle; gossip. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tit'tler (tĭt'lẽr), *or* **tit'tle-tat'-tler,** *n.* A telltale or tittle-tattle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tit'tle-tat'tling, *n.* A prating idly or gossiping. [LING, a bird.]
tit'tlin (tĭt'lĭn). Scot. for TIT-TIT'LY. † TITELY.
tit'ty (tĭt'ĭ), *n.* [From dial. *tit* teat, AS. *tit, titt.* Cf. TEAT.] Teat; nipple; breast. *Infantile.*
tit'ty. Var. of TITTIE, sister. *Scot. & Dial.* [*Obs. or Dial.*]
tit'ty-mouse', *n.* A titmouse.
Tit'ty-re. = TITYRE-TU. *Obs.*
tit'u-bant (tĭt'ū-bănt), *a.* [L. *titubans, -antis*, p. pr.] Staggering; tottering. *Rare.* — **tit'u-ban-cy** (-băn-sĭ), *n. Rare.*
tit'u-bate (-bāt), *v. i.* [L. *titubatus*, p. p. of *titubare.*] *R.* **1.** To stagger; totter: *Obs.*, stammer. **2.** To rock or roll, as a curved body on a plane [person. *Obs.*]
tit'u-la'do, *n.* [Sp.] A titled person.
tit'u-lar-i-ty (tĭt'ū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being titular.
tit'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of TITULAR.
tit'uled (tĭt'ūld), *a.* Having a title. *Obs.*
tituler. † TITTLER.
tit'up, tit'up-py. Vars. of TITTUP, TITTUPPY. [*U. S.*]
tit'-up', *n.* A tilt-up. *Local,*
Ti'tus-rel' (tē'tŏŏs-rĕl'), *n.* See AMFORTAS.
Ti'tus (tī'tŭs), *n.* [L. *Titus* or Gr. Τίτος.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. F. *Tite* (tēt); It., Sp., & Pg. *Tito* (tē'tō). [NEW TESTAMENT.]
2. The Epistle to Titus. See
Ti'tus An-dron'i-cus (tī'tŭs ăn-drŏn'ĭ-kŭs; *cf.* ANDRONICUS). In Shakespeare's play of this name, a noble Roman general in the wars against the Goths.
Tit'y-rus (tĭt'ĭ-rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τίτυρος.] A fortunate freedman and shepherd in Vergil's first Eclogue and in several of the others. The name is taken from the Greeks, among whom it was a common shepherd's name. In Vergil he represents the poet himself, who is thus designated also by Propertius. Chaucer is commemorated under this name by Spenser.
Tit'y-us (tĭt'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L. *Tityos*, Gr. Τιτυός.] *Gr. Myth.* A giant, son of Gæa or of Zeus, who for offering violence to Leto was slain by her son Apollo. In Hades he lies prone while two vultures gnaw his liver.
Ti'u (tē'ōō), *n.* [AS. *Tīw.* See TUESDAY.] = TYR.
tiv'er (tĭv'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *téafor.*] Red ocher. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To mark (sheep) with red ocher. *Dial. Eng.*
tiv'y (-ĭ), *adv.* [Cf. TANTIVY.] With speed; quickly; — a huntsman's word or cry.
Tiw (tē'ōō). Var. of TIU.
tixt. † TEXT.
ti'za (tē'zä), *n.* [Sp. in Peru, fr. Quichua *t'isa* to card wool; — from its fibrous appearance.] The mineral ulexite.
Ti'zi-an-esque' (tē'tsĭ-ăn-ĕsk'). Var. of TITIANESQUE.
Ti'zite (tĭ'zīt). *Bib.*
Ti-zo'na (tē-thō'nä; 268), *n.* [Sp.] A favorite sword of the Cid. [See JEWISH CALENDAR.]
Tiz'ri (tĭz'rē). Var. of TISHRI.
tiz-win' (tĭs-wēn'). Var. of TISWIN. [SICK. *Obs. or Dial.*]
tiz'zick (tĭz'ĭk). Var. of TISSICK.
tiz'zy (tĭz'ĭ), *n.* Corrupt. of TESTON, sixpence. *Slang, Eng.*
Tl. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Tl*]. Thallium.
tla'co (tlä'kō), **tlac** (tläk), *n.* [*tlaco* half, as it was half of a *cuartilla.*] See COIN.
Tla'pal-lan' (tlä'päl-yän'), *n.* [Mex. *tlapalli* color, anything painted.] See QUETZALCOATL.
Tlin'git (tlĭn'gĭt). Var. of TLINKIT.
T. L. O. *Abbr. Marine Insurance.* Total loss only.
T. M. *Abbr.* True mean (value).
tme'ma (t'mē'mä; mē'mä). *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mä-tä). [Gr. τμήμα.] A segment; a section.
to. † TOE; TOO; *took*, pret.; TWO.
to. Dial. Eng. var. of THOU.
to, *conj.* Until; till. *Obs. or Ir.*
to (tō), *n.* [Jap.] See MEASURE.
T. O., *or* **t. o.** *Abbr.* Telegraph office; turn over.

are many amphibians to which either name is applied. The typical toads are generally terrestrial in their habits, except during the breeding season, when they seek the water. They have a short, squat body, comparatively weak hind legs, and are covered with a rough warty skin in which are glands that secrete an acrid fluid. Most of the species burrow beneath the earth in the daytime and come forth to feed at night. They eat insects, worms, slugs, etc., and are hence most useful to man. The young, which hatch as tadpoles, attain the adult form within a few weeks. The natterjack and the common toad (*Bufo vulgaris*) are familiar European species. The common species of the eastern United States is *B. americanus*. Cf. AGUA TOAD.

toad'back′ (tōd′băk′), *a. Arch.* Having a section of three-lobed shape with one of the lobes uppermost, giving a fancied resemblance to the back of a toad; as, a *toadback* handrail for a staircase. — *n. Arch.* A toadback rail, etc.

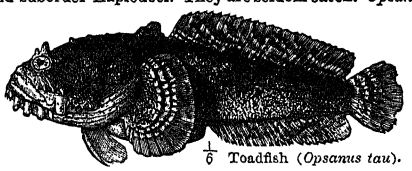
toad bug. Any of several small predaceous hemipterous insects constituting the family Galgulidæ, having a short, broad, flat body and projecting eyes. The common American species is *Galgulus oculatus*.

toad'eat′ (tōd′ēt′), *v. t. & i.* To toady. *Rare.*

toad'eat'er (-ēt′ẽr), *n.* [For sense 1, cf. the French equivalent *un avaleur de couleuvres*. Cf. TOADY.] **1.** A mountebank's boy or assistant who ate, or pretended to eat, toads (popularly supposed to be poisonous), so that his master might show his skill in expelling the poison.

2. A fawning obsequious parasite; a toady. *Dickens.*

toad'fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* **a** Any of certain marine fishes with jugular ventral fins, a large thick head and a wide mouth, constituting the family Batrachoididæ, syn. *Batrachidæ*, and suborder Haplodoci. They are seldom eaten. *Opsanus*



1/6 Toadfish (*Opsanus tau*).

tau is the common species along the American Atlantic coast. *O. pardus* is a spotted species of the Gulf coast. Cf. MIDSHIPMAN, 2. **b** A frogfish. **c** A swellfish.

toad'flax′ (tōd′flăks′), *n.* **a** A common European scrophulariaceous plant (*Linaria linaria*), widely naturalized as a weed in the United States. It has showy yellow and orange flowers, whence it is also called *butter and eggs*, *flaxweed*, *ramsted*, etc. **b** Hence, by extension, any other species of *Linaria*. **c** With qualifying adjective, any of various other plants; as, bastard *toadflax*.

toad'flow'er (-flou′ẽr), *n.* An African asclepiadaceous plant (*Stapelia bufonia*) with curiously variegated flowers.

toad lily. **a** A handsome liliaceous plant of Japan and China (*Compsoa hirta*) having the perianth delicately spotted within. **b** The white water lily. *U. S.* **c** The cultivated liliaceous plant *Fritillaria pyrenaica*.

toad orchis. A tropical African epiphytic orchid (*Megaclinium bufo*), cultivated for its purple-spotted flowers.

toad rush. A low-growing kind of rush (*Juncus bufonius*).

toad's'-eye′, *n.*, **toad's'-eye' tin** (tōdz′ī′). A variety of cassiterite or tinstone; — so called from its appearance.

toad'stone′ (tōd′stōn′), *n.* A bufonite or other petrifaction, stone, or similar object, popularly supposed to have formed in the head or body of a toad. They were formerly often worn as charms, antidotes to poison, etc.

toad'stool′ (-stōōl′), *n.* Any of various agaricaceous fungi having an umbrella-shaped cap or pileus; a *mushroom*, esp. (in popular usage) one of the poisonous varieties. The name is sometimes extended to other large fleshy fungi, as the morels, puffballs, etc. See MUSHROOM, 1.

toad'y (tōd′ĭ), *n.; pl.* TOADIES (-ĭz). [From TOAD; cf. TOADEATER.] **1.** One who truckles to the rich or powerful for the sake of gain or favor; a sycophant; toadeater.

2. A coarse rustic woman. *Rare. Scott.*

toad'y (tōd′ĭ), *v. t. & i.*; TOAD'IED (-ĭd); TOAD'Y-ING. To play the toady (to); to fawn (upon) with sycophancy.

to'-and-fro' (tōō′ăn-frō′), *a.* Forward and backward.

to'-and-fro', *n.* **1.** Alternately forward and backward motion or movement. "A fever of *to-and-fro*." *W. E. Henley.*

2. A bandying of words or questions; a discussion. *Obs.*

toad grass. The toad rush.

toad'head′ (tōd′hĕd′), *n.* The golden plover. *Mass.*

toad'-in-the-hole′, *n. Cookery.* A dish of meat baked or fried in a batter. — **rice toad-in-a-hole**, a dish of sliced apples in a baked rice pudding.

toad'ish, *a.* Like a toad.

toad'let, *n.* See -LET.

toad'ling, *n.* See -LING.

toad'pipe′, *or* **-pipes**′, *n.* Any of various horsetails. *Dial. Eng.*

toad's'-back′, *n.* A toadback.

toad snatcher. The reed bunting. *Local, Eng.* [1 a.]

toad spittle. = CUCKOO SPIT, 1.

toad'-spot'ted, *a.* Spotted like a toad; hence, tainted and polluted, as the toad was formerly believed to be with venom; very infamous. *Obs. or Archaic.*

toad'stone′, *n.* Greenstone; — so called locally in Derbyshire, Eng., and said to be derived from the German *todter stein*, meaning *dead stone*, that is, stone which contains no ores.

toad'y (tōd′ĭ), *a.* Like a toad; ugly and repulsive; hideous.

toad'y-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

toad'y-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.

To'ah (tō′ä) *Bib.*

toan'er (tōn′ẽr; tō′ăn-ẽr). Var. of TONER. *Dial. Eng.*

toar (tōr), *n.* Long, coarse grass left on pastures throughout the winter. *Dial. Eng.*

to'ard(*dial.* tō′ărd), **to'art**(-ărt). Obs. or dial. Eng. of TOWARD.

toasting iron. = TOASTING FORK a & b. [er's plane.]

toat (tōt), *n.* Handle of a joiner's

toat. + TOOT, stand out.

toate. + TOTE, to carry.

to'a-to'a (tō′ä-tō′ä; *colloq.* tō′ă-tō′ă), *n.* [Maori.] **a** A New Zealand taxaceous tree (*Phyllocladusglauca*). **b** Tanekaha

to-at'tler (tō-ăt′lẽr), *n.* Aphetic for TERTOTALER. *Dial. Eng.*

to-ayens, *prep.* [*to*, prep. + *ayens*, *ayens.*] Against. *Obs.*

toaze. + TOSE.

Tob (tŏb; tōb). *Bib.* [Tobit.]

Tob. *Abbr.* Tobiah; Tobias; Tobit.

To'ba (tō′bä), *n.* An Indian of a powerful and savage Guayacuran tribe of the Chaco region of northern Argentina.

to-bac'ca-na'li-an (tō-b ă k′ă-nā′lĭ-ăn), *n.* [*tobacco* + *-analian*, as in *bacchanalian*.] A tobacco smoker *Humorous.*

tobaccian, tobacchian, *n.* A smoker. *Obs.* [beetle.]

tobacco beetle. The cigarette

tobacco camphor. Nicotianin.

tobacco flea beetle. See FLEA BEETLE. [a tobacco worm.]

tobacco hawk moth. Adult of

tobacco hornworm. See TOBACCO WORM. [worm.]

tobacco leaf miner. The split-

tobacco mildew. A disease of growing tobacco often very destructive in Australia; also, the mildew fungus (*Peronospora hyoscyami*) which causes it.

to-bac'co-ner, *n.* A smoker. *Obs.* [ing tobacco. *Obs.*]

to-bac'co-ning, *a. & n.* Smok-

to-bac'co-nize, *v. t.* To impregnate or saturate with tobacco or tobacco smoke.

Tobacco Parliament. The body of friends of King Frederick William I. of Prussia who met with him evenings and discussed state affairs while smoking; — a nickname.

tobacco pipe. **1.** A pipe used for smoking tobacco.

2. The Indian pipe.

tobacco pipe clay'. Pipe clay.

tobacco seed' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

tobacco thrips. A minute thysanopterous insect often injurious to growing tobacco. The American species is *Euthrips nicotianæ*; the European is *Thrips tabaci*. See THRIPS.

tobacco tongs. Metal tongs for taking a live coal from a fire to light a tobacco pipe.

tobacco white fly. An aleyrodid insect (*Aleyrodes tabaci*) very injurious to tobacco in Europe.

Tob'-ad'o-ni'jah (tŏb′ăd′ō-nī′jä; tŏb′-). *Bib.*

To-ba' go cane (tō-bā′gō). [Fr. *Tobago*, an island in the West Indies.] See BASTRIS.

to-barst, *pret.* of TO-BURST. *Obs.*

tob-a-sheer'. Var. of TABASHEER.

to-be' (tō-bē′), *n.* That which is to be; the future *Rare.*

to-bear, *v. t.* [*AS. tōberan.*] To carry off in different directions; to separate. *Obs.*

to-beat, *v. t.* [*AS. tō-béatan.*] See TO-. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

To-bi'a (tō-bī′ä). *D. Bib.*

To-bi'ah (tō-bī′ä). **To-bi'as** (tō-bī′ăs), *n.* [Heb. *Tôbiyâh*. The form *Tobias* is fr. L. *Tobias* or Gr. *Τωβίας*, both fr. Heb.] **1.** Lit., distinguished of Jehovah; — masc. prop. name. *L. Tobias*; F. *Tobie* (tō′bē′); It. *Tobia* (tō-bē′ä); Sp. *Tobías* (tō-bē′ăs); G. & D. *Tobias* (tō-bē′ăs). — Dim. *Toby.*

2 In form *Tobias.* *Bib* The son of Tobit in the Book of Tobit. See ASMODEUS.

To-bi'as fish (tō-bī′ăs). [See ASMODEUS.] A sand launce.

to'bie. Var. of TOBY.

To'bie (tō′bĭ). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

To-bi'el (tō-bī′ĕl; tō′bĭ-ĕl).

to'bies (tō′bĭz), *n., pl.* of TOBY.

To-bi'jah (tō-bī′jä). *Bib.*

to-billmp, *v. t.* [*to*, prep. + *belimp.*] To belong to. *Obs.*

To'bin bronze (tō′bĭn). A special bronze, stronger than, but not so tough as, manganese bronze. It is little affected chemically by salt water, and hence is useful in marine work.

to'bine (tō′bĭn), *n.* [Cf. G. *tobin*, D. *tabijn*. See TABBY.] A stout twilled dress silk.

To'bin tube *or* **ventilator.** A device for admitting the external air to a room without causing dangerous drafts, usually a tube with an adjustable valve, entering horizontally and turned upward six feet or more.

To'bit (tō′bĭt). *n. Bib.* **1.** A pious Jew whose story is related in the Book of Tobit.

2. The Book of Tobit. See OLD TESTAMENT.

to-bite, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*

to-blaister, *v. t.* [Cf. TO-; BLUSTER, BLAST.] To blow furiously. *Obs.*

to-blast, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*

to-blow, *v. t.* [*AS. tōblāwan.*] *Obs.* **1.** To blow up; inflate.

2. To blow about.

to-bog'an. Var. of TOBOGGAN

to-bog'gan-er, to-bog'gan-ist, *n.* One who toboggans.

to-bog'gin. Var. of TOBOGGAN.

to-bollen, *p. a.* [*to-* + *bollen.*] Swollen to the point of bursting; enraged. *Obs.*

to-bore, *a.* Native. *Obs*

to-braid, *v. t.* [*AS. tō-bregdan.*] To pull to pieces; to jerk apart; rend. *Obs.* [BURST.

to-brast. Obs. pret. of TO-

to'-bread' (tōō′brĕd′), *n.* [*to*, prep. + *bread.*] The extra loaf of a baker's dozen.

to-break, *v. t.* [*AS. tō-brecan.*] See TO-. *Obs.*

to-brede, *v. t.* [*AS. tōbrēdan.*] To spread out; extend. *Obs.*

tobreke. + TO-BREAK.

to-brenne, *v. t.* [*to-* + *brenne* to burn.] To kindle; to burn. *Obs.*

to-brest. + TO-BURST.

to-brise, *v. t.* [*AS. tōbrȳsan.*] To crush in pieces. *Obs.*

to-briste. + TO-BURST.

to-britten, *v. t.* [*AS. tōbrȳtan* to break in pieces.] Break up. *Obs.*

to-brost. Obs. p. p. of TO-BREAK.

to-bruised, *p. a.* See TO-. *Obs.*

to-brutte, *pret.* of TO-BRITTEN. *Obs.* [violently. *Obs.*]

to-bune, *v. t.* To strike or beat

to-burst, *v. t. & i.* [*AS. tōberstan.*] See TO-. *Obs.*

To'by (tō′bĭ), *n.* **a** Dim. of TOBIAH, TOBIAS. **b** Punch's dog in a Punch-and-Judy show, usually wearing a frill with bells to frighten the Devil

to'by (tō′bĭ), *n.* A receptacle for dyes.

to'by, *n.* Street; way. — **high toby**, highway; thoroughfare. *Cant or Slang. Eng.*

To'by, Uncle. See UNCLE TOBY.

Toby Belch, Sir. See BELCH, SIR TOBY. [A toby.

To'by, *or* **To'by Fill'pot'**, jug.

toc. + *took*, pret. & p. p.

to'ca-lo'te (tō′k ă-lō′tē), *n.* [Prob. of Mex. origin.] A European asteraceous plant (*Centaurea melitensis*) naturalized in California. [*pl.* See YUECHI.]

To-cha'zi (tō-kä′zĭ; -kä′rĭ), *n.*

toche. + TOUCH.

To'chen (tō′kĕn). *Bib*

toch'er (tŏk′ẽr), *n.* [Gael. *tochar*, *tochradh.*] Marriage portion; dot. — *v. t.* To dower; dot. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

toch'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.

to-chew, *v. t.* [*AS. tōcēowan.*] See TO-. *Obs.* [To rend. *Obs.*]

to-chine, *v. t.* [*AS. tōcīnan.*]

to-chop, *n. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*

tock (tŏk), *n.* [Guarani *tūcā* the toucan.] An African hornbill of the genus *Lophoceros*.

tocken. tockin. + TOKEN.

tock'si-cate. + TOXICATE.

to-bac'co-nist (tō-băk′ō-nĭst), *n.* **1.** A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.

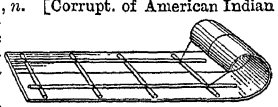
2. A smoker of tobacco. *Obs.*



1/2 Tobacco Worm (*Phlegethontius quinquemaculatus*).

tobacco worm, *or* **tobacco hornworm.** Either of two species of large, green, obliquely white-striped caterpillars with a hornlike process near the posterior end, which feed on the tobacco plant. They are the larvæ of the hawk moths *Phlegethontius quinquemaculatus* and *P. sextus*. See HAWK MOTH, *Illust.*

to-bog'gan (tō-bŏg′ăn), *n.* [Corrupt. of American Indian (Algonquian) *odabagan* a sled; cf. Micmac *tobâgun* a sleigh, carriage, *tobakunuskw* a hand sled, toboggan. Cf. PUNG.] **1.** A kind of long, flat-bottomed, light sled made of a thin board or boards curved up at one end, usually having low handrails at the sides. It is used for coasting, traveling, or transportation on snow or ice.



Toboggan.

2. A light low coasting sled with runners, such as are used in Switzerland; — so used by travelers.

to-bog'gan, *v. i.*; TO-BOG'GANED (-ănd); TO-BOG'GAN-ING. To coast on a toboggan; to slide rapidly like a toboggan.

toboggan slide. A slide for coasting on toboggans, usually a steep wooden ice-covered chute.

to'by (tō′bĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [Perh. from the proper name.] A small jug, pitcher, or mug, generally used for ale, shaped somewhat like a stout man, with a cocked hat forming the brim.



Toby.

to'by, *n.* A kind of inferior, long, slender cigar, tapered at one end. *Local, U. S.*

to'by-man (tō′bĭ-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A highwayman. *Cant or Slang.*

‖ **toc-ca'ta** (tŏk-kä′tä), *n.* [It., fr. *toccare* to touch. See TOUCH.] *Music.* An old form of piece for the organ or harpsichord, somewhat in the free and brilliant style of the *prelude*, *fantasia*, or *capriccio*, and in late examples often showily complicated and contrapuntal.

‖ **toc'ca-tel'la** (tŏk′kä-tĕl′lä) } *n.* [It.] *Music.* A short

‖ **toc'ca-ti'na** (tŏk′kä-tē′nä) } or simple toccata.

to'co (tō′kō), *n.* [Cf. TOUCAN.] A large South American toucan (*Ramphastos toco*). It is chiefly black, with the rump and throat white, the latter tinged with yellow and bordered with red, and the under tail coverts crimson.

to-col'o-gy (tō-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* Also *tokology*. [Gr. *τόκος* a birth + *-logy*.] The science of obstetrics, or midwifery.

toc'sin (tŏk′sĭn), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *tocar* to touch, strike (akin to F. *toucher*) + *senh* bell (akin to OF. *sein* bell), LL. *signum*, fr. L. *signum* a sign, signal. See TOUCH; SIGN.] **1.** An alarm bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm; any warning signal.

The loud *tocsin* tolled their last alarm. *Campbell.*

2. A kind of military drum for sounding a tocsin. *Obs.*

tod (tŏd), *n.* [Akin to D. *todde* a rag, G. *zotte* shag, rag, a tuft of hair, Icel. *toddi* a piece of a thing, a tod of wool.] **1.** A bush; a thick shrub; a bushy clump. *Spenser.*

2. An old weight for wool, usually 28 pounds.

3. A fox; — probably so named from its bushy tail. Hence, a crafty person.

Take care of the old *tod*; he means mischief. *Stevenson.*

4. A heap or bundle. *Dial. Eng.*

To'da (tō′dä), *n.* One of a pastoral people of the Nilgiri Hills, Hindustan, distinguished by their fine physique, regular features, light complexion, and tall stature. They are indolent, but brave. They speak a Dravidian tongue, and are usually classed as Dravidians, but sometimes as Caucasians.

to-day' (tōō-dā′), *adv.* [*AS. tō dæge.* See TO, *prep.*; DAY.] **1.** On or for this day; on the present day.

2. At the present time; nowadays.

to-day', *n.* The present day; also, the present time or age.

tod'dle (tŏd′l), *v. i.*; -DLED (-ld); -DLING (-lĭng). [Akin to *tottle*, *totter*.] To walk with short tottering steps, as a child.



Tobacco Plant. 1 Flowering Stem and Leaves, reduced; 2 Detached Flower (½).

toast (tōst), *v. t.*; TOAST'ED; TOAST'ING. [OF. *toster* to roast, toast, fr. L. *torrere*, *tostum*, to parch, roast. See TORRID.] **1.** To dry and brown by the heat of a fire; as, to *toast* bread.

2. To warm thoroughly; as, to *toast* the feet.

3. To propose or drink to as a toast; to drink to the health or in honor of; as, to *toast* a belle; to *toast* the flag.

toast, *v. i.* **1.** To become dry and brown with heat.

2. To get thoroughly warm at a fire.

3. To drink toasts; to propose a toast.

toast, *n.* [OF. *tostée* toasted bread. See TOAST, *v.*] **1.** Sliced bread dried and browned before or over a fire; also, a kind of food prepared by putting slices of toasted bread into milk, gravy, drinks, etc.

2. A slice or piece of toast *Obs. or R.*

3. A woman in honor of whom persons or a company are invited to drink or whose health is often drunk; — so called because toasts were formerly put into the liquor, as a delicacy.

[Her] daughter was within half a year of being a *toast. Steele.*

4. a Any person whose health is drunk, or anything in honor of which persons drink; a sentiment that is drunk to, as "The land we live in," etc. **b** The act of proposing, or of drinking in honor of, such a toast.

5. A hard drinker; a "soaker." *Obs. & R.*

toast'er (tōs′tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that toasts; specif., any of various kitchen utensils for toasting bread, cheese, etc.

2. A thing suitable for toasting. *Colloq. Rare.*

toast'ing fork. **a** A long-handled fork on which to toast bread, etc. **b** A sword. *Humorous.*

toast'mas'ter (tōst′más′tẽr; *cf.* MASTER), *n.* At a public banquet, or the like, one who presides and announces the toasts, or one appointed to propose the toasts.

to-bac'co (tō-băk′ō), *n.* [Sp. *tabaco*, fr. the Indian *tabaco* the tube or pipe in which the Caribs smoked this plant. Some derive the word from *Tabaco*, a province of Yucatan, where it was said to be first found by the Spaniards; others from the island of *Tobago*, one of the Caribbees. But these derivations are very doubtful.] **1. a** Any solanaceous plant of the genus *Nicotiana*, esp. of the various species cultivated for their leaves, the most common being *N. tabacum*, of South American origin, but no longer known in the wild state. It is a tall annual with ample ovate or lanceolate leaves and white or pink tubular flowers. **b** Collectively, a crop of this plant, whether growing or harvested and cured.

2. The leaves of this plant, prepared by drying and various manufacturing processes, and used either for smoking or chewing, or as snuff. Tobacco is grown in many parts of the world, the finest, Vuelta tobacco, in a limited area of western Cuba. In ordinary cultivation, the leaves are dried, either separately or on the stalk, tied in bundles (hands) and placed in heaps (bulks) to induce fermentation through their enzymes, which develops the aromas and flavors. The active properties of tobacco are due chiefly to nicotine. Tobacco was introduced into the Old World by a Spanish physician, in 1558. Lane, first governor of Virginia, and Sir Francis Drake brought to England in 1586 the materials and implements of tobacco smoking, which they gave to Sir Walter Raleigh, through whose influence the habit became fashionable.

3. With qualifying adjective or attributive, any of various other plants used like, or remotely resembling, tobacco; as, Indian *tobacco*, mountain *tobacco*, etc.

tobacco box. **a** Any of several fresh-water sunfishes. *Local, U. S.* **b** Also **tobacco-box skate.** See 1st SKATE.

tobacco bug. A small hemipterous insect (*Dicyphus minimus*) that sucks the sap of tobacco and causes the leaves to wilt and turn yellow.

tobacco heart. *Med.* A functional disorder of the heart, characterized by irritable or intermitting action, due to excessive use of tobacco.

tod'dle (tŏd'l), *n.* **1.** Act of toddling; a toddling gait or a walk with such a gait; also, *Collog.*, a leisurely walk; a stroll.
2. A toddler. *Rare.*

tod'dler (-lẽr), *n.* One who toddles; esp., a young child.

tod'dy (-ĭ), *n.* [Formed from Hind. *tāṛī* juice of the palmyra tree, popularly, toddy, fr. *tāṛ* palmyra tree, Skr. *tāla.*]
1. The fresh or fermented sap of various East Indian palms.
2. A mixture of spirit and hot water sweetened. Cf. GROG, 1.

to–do' (tōō-dōō'), *n.* [*to* + *do.* Cf. ADO.] Bustle; stir; commotion; ado. *Colloq.*
There was a great flurry and *to-do.* *Thackeray.*

to'dy (tō'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TODIES (-dĭz). [Cf. NL. *todus*, F. *todier*, L. *todus* a kind of small bird.]
a Any of several tiny nonpasserine insectivorous West Indian birds constituting the genus *Todus.* They have a long flattened bill with strong rictal bristles. They nest in holes in banks. The green tody (*Todus todus*) of Jamaica, which is green with a crimson throat and whitish under parts, is the best-known. The todies constitute a subfamily, **To-di'næ** (tō-dī'nē), of the Momotidæ, or a family, **To'di-dæ** (tō'dĭ-dē). **b** Usually with a qualifying word, any of certain other small brightly colored birds, esp. certain American flycatchers. Cf. KING TODY.


Green Tody (*Todus todus*).

toe (tō), *n.* [ME. *too, taa*, AS. *tā, tāhe;* akin to D. *teen*, G. *zehe*, OHG. *zēha*, Icel. *tā*, Sw. *tå*, Dan. *taa;* orig. uncert.] **1.** One of the terminal members or digits of the foot. In man and most other bipeds the term applies to a digit of a hind or lower limb as distinguished from the fingers of the arm or fore limb, but in quadrupeds generally to a digit of either pair of limbs.
2. The fore part or end of the foot; — opposed to *heel.*
3. Any part of anything worn on, or attached to, the foot, corresponding to the toe; as, the *toe* of a boot, skate.
4. *Mach.* **a** A journal or pivot supported in a footstep bearing. **b** A lateral projection at one end, or between the ends, of a piece, as a rod or bolt, by which it is moved; a projecting arm, actuated by a cam, on the valve-lifting rod in the old beam pumping engines. **c** A projection from the periphery of a revolving piece, acting as a cam to lift another piece.
5. A thing suggestive of a man's toe; as: **a** The corner of a gunstock which is lowermost when the gun is in firing position. **b** *Railroads.* (1) The space between the wing rails at one end of a frog. See FROG, 3, *Illust.* (2) The front end of a frog opposite the heel. **c** The nose of a golf club.

toe, *v. t.;* TOED (tōd); TOE'ING. **1.** To touch, reach, or drive with the toes; as, to *toe* a line; to *toe* a football.
2. *Carp.* To drive slantingly or slant (a nail or the like); also, to clinch or fasten by or with nails or rods so driven.
3. To furnish with a toe or toes; as, to *toe* a stocking.
to toe the mark, to touch with the toes, in standing, a mark indicated as a starting or standing place, or the like; hence, *Collog.*, to act strictly according to a rule or standard; to come up to the scratch; to stand to one's obligations.

toe, *v. i.* To hold or carry the toes (in a certain way).
to toe in *or* **out,** to turn the feet in such a way that the toes of either foot incline toward, or away from, the other.

toe clip. **1.** *Far.* = 3d CLIP, 2 **a.**
2. A device which clasps the toe of the shoe, attached to a cycle pedal to keep the rider's foot from slipping.

toed (tōd), *a.* **1.** Having a toe or toes; — chiefly used in composition, as in narrow-*toed*, four-*toed*.
2. *Carp.* Driven obliquely, as a nail; also, secured by diagonal or oblique nailing, as a board.

toe drop. *Med.* A morbid condition of the foot in which the toe is depressed and the heel elevated. See TALIPES.


Gotch's Toe Hold.

toe hold. *Wrestling.* A hold in which the aggressor bends back his opponent's foot.

toe'nail' (tō'nāl'), *n.* **1.** A nail of a toe.
2. *Carp.* A toed nail.

Toep'ler–Holtz' ma-chine' (tūp'lẽr-hōlts'). [After A. *Toepler* and W. *Holtz*, German inventors.] *Elec.* An induction machine having two circular glass plates, the back one being fixed and having on its back field plates of tin foil, the front one rotating and bearing on its face several small disks or carriers of tin foil. The collectors are connected with two Leyden jars, which act as accumulators.

toff (tŏf), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A dandy; swell. *Brit. Slang.*

tof'fee, tof'fy (tŏf'ĭ), *n.* Taffy. *Chiefly Brit.*

to-fore' (tōō-fōr'), **to-forn'** (tōō-fôrn'), *prep. & adv.* [AS. *tōforan.* See TO, *prep.;* FORE.] Before. *Obs. Shak.*

toft (tŏft; 205), *n.* [ME. *toft* a knoll; akin to LG. *topt* a hedged field near a house, Icel. *topt* a green knoll, grassy place, place marked out for a house, Dan. *tofte.*] **1.** A knoll or hill. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Piers Plowman.*
2 A homestead or messuage; the land adjacent and belonging to a house; also, land on which a house has once stood. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. A small grove of trees. *Dial. Eng.*

to'fus (tō'fŭs), *n.* [L., tufa.] Tophus.

tog (tŏg), *v. t. & i.;* TOGGED (tŏgd); TOG'GING (tŏg'ĭng). To put toggery or togs on; to dress; — usually with *out*, implying care, or the like. *Slang.*

to'ga (tō'gȧ), *n.*; *pl* E. TOGAS (-gȧz), L. TOGÆ (-jē). [L., akin to *tegere* to cover. See THATCH.] *Rom. Antiq.* The loose outer garment worn by citizens when appearing in public, consisting of a single broad piece of cloth of a shape approaching a semicircle. It was of undyed wool, except the border of the toga prætexta.


Toga.

‖ **to'ga can'di-da** (kăn'dĭ-dȧ) [L. *candida* white. See CANDID], the white toga worn by candidates for office. — ‖ **t. pic'ta** (pĭk'tȧ) [L. *picta* embroidered], a toga adorned with golden stars, worn by a general on his triumph, a magistrate who was giving public games, a consul on entering office (in imperial times), and the emperor on festal occasions. — ‖ **t. præ-tex'ta** (prē-tĕks'tȧ) [L. *prætexta* bordered with purple], a toga with a broad purple border, worn by children, magistrates, persons engaged in sacred rites, and in late times by emperors. — ‖ **t. pul'la** *or* **sor'di-da** (pŭl'ȧ, sôr'dĭ-dȧ) [L. *pulla* dark gray, *sordida* soiled], the dark gray or dingy toga worn by the lower classes, mourners, and accused persons. — ‖ **t. vi-ri'lis** (vĭ-rī'lĭs) [L. *virilis* manly], the manly toga; the common toga, assumed by boys about the end of their fourteenth year.

to'gaed (tō'gȧd), *a.* Clad in or as in a toga.

to'gat-ed (tō'găt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *togatus*, fr. *toga* a toga.] Togaed; hence, stately; dignified.

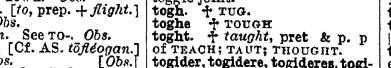
to-geth'er (tōō-gĕth'ẽr), *adv.* [ME. *togedere, togidere*, AS. *tōgædere, tōgædre, tōgadre; tō* to + *gador* together. See TO, *prep.;* GATHER.] **1.** In company or association with respect to place or time; in conjunction; in concert; as, to live *together*; walk *together*; to make war *together.*
2. With each other; mutually; as, to fight *together.*
3. In or into union, junction, contact, or the like; as, to fasten or mix two things *together;* the foes rushed *together.*
The king joined humanity and policy *together.* *Bacon.*
4. In uninterrupted succession; without intermission; consecutively; on end; as, for hours *together.*
together with, in union or combination with; along with.
Take the bad *together with* the good. *Dryden.*

tog'ger-y (tŏg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Also *toggel.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. TOGAED, TOGATED.] Clothes, esp. of a particular kind; dress. *Colloq.*

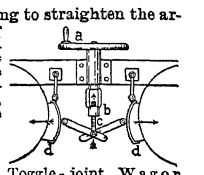
tog'gle (-l), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A pin or bolt tapering at both ends with a groove around its middle, fixed transversely in an eye of a rope or chain to be secured to any loop, bight, or ring; a kind of button or frog capable of being readily engaged and disengaged for temporary purposes.
2. *Mach.* A toggle joint, or a device having one.

tog'gle, *v. t.;* -GLED (-ld); -GLING (-lĭng). **a** To fasten, or furnish, with a toggle. **b** To fasten as if with a toggle or toggle iron.

toggle iron *or* **harpoon.** *Whaling.* A harpoon with a pivoted crosspiece in a mortise near the point to prevent it from being drawn out when an animal is harpooned.


Toggle Iron.

toggle joint. *Mach.* A device consisting of two bars jointed together end to end but not in line, so that when a force is applied to the knee tending to straighten the arrangement, the parts abutting or jointed to the ends of the bars will experience an endwise pressure which increases indefinitely as the bars approach a straight-line position. It is used in stone crushers, the double wagon brake, some kinds of presses, etc.



Toggle-joint Wagon Brake. *a* Handwheel that turns Female Screw *b* for raising (or lowering) Male Screw *c* to apply (or release) Brake Blocks *d, d.*

togs (tŏgz), *n. pl.* [See TOGGERY.] Clothes; toggery; as, riding *togs. Colloq. or Slang.*

togt'–rid'er (tŏkt'rīd'ẽr), *n.* [D. *togt* or *tocht*, expedition, journey, march.] A transport rider; esp., a man who buys merchandise in town, and trades upcountry for local products. *South Africa.* — **togt'–rid'ing,** *n. & a.*

toil (toil), *n.* [F. *toiles*, pl., toils, nets, fr. *toile* cloth, canvas, spider web, fr. L. *tela* any woven stuff, a web, fr. *texere* to weave. See TEXT; cf. TOILET.] A net or snare; any thread, web, or string spread for taking prey; — usually in *pl.* "*Toils* for beasts." *Dryden.*

toil, *v. t.;* TOILED (toild); TOIL'ING. [ME. *toilen* to pull about, to toil; prob. fr. OF. *toeillier, toeillier,* to pull or drag about, cause to roll or writhe, to make dirty, F. *touiller* to stir, perh. fr. L. *tudiculare* to stir; cf. L. *tudicula* a small machine for bruising olives, *tudes* a mallet, *tundere* to beat. Cf. OBTUSE, STUTTER.] **1.** To pull about or keep pulling about; to tug; rend. *Obs.*
2. To harass or weary with toil; to overwork. *Obs.*
3. To work on; to till — often with *out. Obs.*
Places well *toiled* and husbanded. *Holland.*
4. To accomplish by toil or great labor.
[I] *toiled* out my uncouth passage *Milton.*

toil, *v. i.* **1.** To exert strength with pain and fatigue, esp. of the body, and with continued effort; to labor.
2. To go or travel with toil or laborious exertion.
But they, while their companions slept,
Were *toiling* upward in the night. *Longfellow*

toil (toil), *n.* [ME. *toil* turmoil, struggle; cf. OF. *tooil, toeil*, a struggling, a writhing or wallowing. distress. See TOIL, *v.*] **1.** Turmoil; struggle; broil; tussle. *Obs.*
2. Labor with pain and fatigue; labor that oppresses the body or mind, esp. the body. "Servile *toil.*" *Milton.*
3. A piece of toil; a labor; a laborious task. *Rare.*
How monstrous on the one hand their *toils. Josiah Royce.*
Syn. — Labor, drudgery, exertion, occupation, employment, task, travail. See WORK.

toil'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that toils.

toi'let (toi'lĕt), *n.* [F. *toilette*, dim. of *toile* cloth. See TOIL a net.] **1.** *Obs. or R.* A cloth for covering or putting around something; specif.: **a** A toilet cover. **b** A cloth put over the shoulders while shaving or hairdressing is being done. **c** A bag to put night clothes, etc., in.
2. A toilet service or set. *Obs.*
3. A dressing table.
4. Act or process of dressing, esp., formerly, of dressing the hair; also, that which is arranged in dressing; attire; dress; "get-up;" also, a particular costume; as, he made a careful *toilet;* an exhibition of *toilets.*
5. *Surg.* The systematic cleansing and aseptic dressing of a wound after an operation.
6. A toilet room. *U. S.*

toilet powder. A fine powder, usually with soothing or antiseptic ingredients, used to sprinkle or rub over the skin of the body, as after bathing, usually distinguished from powder used as a cosmetic for the face.

toilet water. A perfumed liquid used in the toilet, as cologne or Florida water.

toil'ful (toil'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or involving, toil; laborious; toilsome; as, *toilful* care. — **toil'ful-ly,** *adv.*

toil'some (-sŭm), *a.* Attended with toil or fatigue; laborious; wearisome. — **toil'some-ly,** *adv.* — **toil'some-ness,** *n.*

‖ **toi'son'** (twȧ'zôN'), *n.* [F.] A sheep's fleece.
‖ **toi'son' d'or'** (dôr') [F.], lit., the golden fleece; specif., the order of the Golden Fleece (which see), or its jewel.

To-kay' (tō-kā'), *n.* [From *Tokay*, Hungary.] **1.** A rich sweet grape of oval shape and whitish or purplish color.
2. A rich, sweet, moderately strong wine of a topaz color, produced in the vicinity of Tokay, in Hungary; also, a similar wine produced elsewhere.

to'ken (tō'k'n), *n.* [ME. *token, taken*, AS. *tācen, tācn;* akin to OFries. *tēken*, OS. *tēkan*, D. *teeken*, G. *zeichen*, OHG.

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toddy bird. Any of several Indian birds, esp. certain weaver birds and wood swallows, that feed on palm juice. [*Slang.*]
toddy blossom. Grog blossom.
toddy cat. A palm civet. *India.*
toddy ladle. The American century plant, from the juice of which an intoxicating drink is obtained. See AGAVE, 2.
tod'dy-man, *n.* A collector or manufacturer of palm toddy.
toddy palm. = WINE PALM.
toddy stick. A stick knobbed or flattened at the end, used in making toddy.
tode. † TOAD.
tode (tōd), *n. Logging.* A rude sled for hauling logs. — *v. t. & i.* To haul (logs) with a tode.
To'de-a (tō'dē-ȧ; tō-dē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., after H. J. *Tode* (1733–1797), German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of delicate African and Australasian osmundaceous ferns distinguished from *Osmunda* by having the sporangia on the under side of the leaf. Also [*L. c.*], a fern of this genus.
to-deal. **to-dele,** *v. t.* [AS. *tōdǣlan.*] To divide; separate; distribute; distinguish. *Obs.*
to-dede, *pret.* of TO-DON. *Obs.*
todei. † TO-DAY.
toder. † TOTHER. [*Obs.*]
toderer, *n.* A term of abuse.
To'di-dæ (tō'dĭ-dē). **To-di'næ** (tō-dī'nē). [NL.] See TODY.
todlit. † TODDLED.
tod-low'rie (tŏd-lou'rĭ), *n.* [*tod* FOX + *Lowrie, Lawrie*, a name given to the fox.] 1. A fox or foxlike person. *Scot.* [*Eng.*] 2. A bogy or bugbear. *Dial.*
to-don, *v. t.; pret.* TO-DEDE. [AS. *tōdōn.*] To divide. *Obs.*
to-draw' (tō-drô'), *n.* [See TO, *prep.;* DRAW.] A refuge or shelter *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
to-draw, *v. t.; pret.* TO-DROWE. [See TO-.] *Obs.* 1. To pull or tear to pieces.
2. To draw out fully; to protract; to postpone.
3. To detract; depreciate.
to-drawing, *n.* Detraction. *Obs.*
to-drese, *v. t.* [AS. *tō-dræsan.*] To fall away; perish. *Obs.*
to-dreve, *v. t.* [AS. *tōdrīfan.*] To disperse. *Obs.*
to-drevedliche, *adv.* Desultorily. *Obs.*
to-drive, *v. t.; pret.* TO-DROF [AS. *tōdrīfan.*] *Obs.* 1. To drive asunder or away; disperse.
2. To hew in pieces; shiver.
to-droren, *p. p.* of TO-DRESE.
to-drowe, *pret.* of TO-DRAW. *Obs*
tod's'-tail' (tŏdz'tāl'), *n.* The common club moss. *Scot.*
tod stove. A close stove adapted for burning small round wood, twigs, etc. *U. S.* [TODY.
To'dus (tō'dŭs), *n.* [NL.] See
toe'-and-heel', *a.* = HEEL-AND-TOE, *a.*
toe biter. A tadpole.
toe crack. See SAND CRACK.
toe hardy. A half-round hardy. See HARDY, *Illust.*
toek. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *took*, pret. of TAKE.
toe'nail', *v. t. Carp.* To clinch or fasten by toed nails; to toe.
to-eade, *pret.* of TO-GO, *v. i. Obs.*
toe ring. **a** A ring worn on the toe. **b** A ferrule, or a heavy ring, on the end of a cant hook.
to'-to'e (tō'-tō'ē), *n.* Often, less correctly, **to'i-to'i.** [Maori *toetoe.*] Either of two tall reedlike grasses (*Arundo conspicua, A. fulvida*) of New Zealand.
to-even, *v. i.* To become, or be, equal. *Obs.*
toe weight. A small metal knob attached to a horse's hoof to regulate the gait.
to-fall, *v. i.* [AS. *tōfeallan.*] To fall in pieces; to perish. *Obs.*
to'-fall' (tōō'fôl'), *n.* **1** Decline; close *Obs. or R.*
2. A lean-to
to-fare, *v. i.* [AS. *tōfaran.*] Also **tofere.** [AS. *tōferan.*] To disperse. *Obs.*
To-fiel'di-a (tō-fēl'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. a proper name.] *Bot.* A genus of melanthaceous herbs, the **false asphodels,** found in cool regions. They have linear, chiefly basal leaves, and small spicate sessile flowers with 6 anthers and 3 styles.
to-filch, *v. t.* [*to-* + *filch.*] To seize; pull down. *Obs.*
to-flight, *n.* [*to,* prep. + *flight.*] Refuge. *Obs.*
to-float, *v. i.* See TO-. *Obs.*
to-fly, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *tōflēogan.*] See TO-. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
toforehand, *adv.* Beforehand.
to-forrow, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *tōforan.*] Before. *Obs. Scot.*
to-fret, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To gnaw; corrode; consume. *Obs.*
to-frush, *v. t.* See TO- *Obs.*
toft. † TUFT.
toft'er, *n.* The owner of a toft *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
toft'man (tŏft'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A tofter.
toft'stead (tŏft'stĕd), *n.* = TOFT, 2. *Dial. Eng & Scot.*
to-fule, *v. t.* [See TO-; FILE to defile.] To defile. *Obs.*
tog. † TUG, *v.*
tog (tŏg), *n. sing.* of TOGS [*Rare*
to-ga, *pret.* of TO-GO, *v. i. Obs.*
togadere, togare. † TOGETHER.
To-gar'mah (tō-gär'mȧ). *Bib.*
toge. † TOUGH.
toge (tōg), *n.* A toga. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
tog'ed (tōgd), *a.* Togated.
togedere † TOGETHER.
toge'man (tōg'mȧn), *n.* A coat or cloak. *Obs.*
togen, *p. p.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*
to-geth'er, *n.* A being together.
to-geth'er-ness, *n* See -NESS.
to-geth'ers (tōō-gĕth'ẽrz), *adv* Together. *Obs.*
toggle. † TUG.
toggle chain *Logging.* A device consisting of a short chain with a ring and toggle hook at one end and a ring at the other, for regulating the effective length of a binding chain for a load of logs. [a long shank.
toggle hook. A grab hook with
toggle press A press in which pressure is applied through a toggle joint.
togh. † TUG.
toghe † TOUGH
toght. † *taught*, pret & p. p of TEACH; TAUT; THOUGHT.
togider, togidere, togideres, togidres. † TOGETHER, TOGETHERS
to-glide, *v. i.* [AS. *tōglīdan.*] To glide or pass away. *Obs.*
to-gnaw, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
to-go, *v. t.* To go to *Obs.*
to-go, *v. i.* [AS. *tōgān.*] To go asunder; part; disperse. *Obs.*
to-grind, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs*
togh. † TAUT
togue (tōg), *n.* [From the Amer. Indian name.] The namaycush.
toh. † TOUGH.
to-hack, *v. t.* [AS. *tōhaccian.*] To hack to pieces. *Obs.*
to-hande † TWO-HAND.
to-harrow, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
to-hepe, *adv.* [See TO, *prep.;* HEAP.] Into a heap. *Obs.*
to-hew, *v. t.* [AS. *tōheawan.*] See TO- *Obs.*
to-ho' (tō-hō'), *interj.* Stop; halt; — a call to dogs. [*Obs.*
to-hope, *n.* [AS. *tōhopa.*] Hope.
To'ho-roth' (tō'hō-rōth'), *n. pl.* [Late Hebrew *tohorōth*, pl. of Heb. *tohorāh* splendor, purity.] See MISHNA **d.**
toht. toite. † TAUT.
To'hu (tō'hŭ). *Bib.*
to'hu-bo'hu (tō'hōō-bō'hōō), *n.* Also **tohu-bohu, tohu and bohu, tohu vabohu,** etc. [F. *tohu-bohu*, fr. Heb. *tōhū wa bohū* without form and void (*Gen.* i. 2).] Chaos; confusion
to-hu'nga (tō-hōō'ngȧ; *colloq.* -hōōn'gȧ), *n.* [Maori.] A wise man, priest, or augur. *New Zealand.*
to-hurl, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs*
to-hwither, *v. i* To be whirled so as to break. *Obs.*
To'i (tō'ĭ; -ĭ) *Bib.*
toild. Toiled. *Ref Sp*
toile. † TOIL, TOOL.
‖ **toile** (twȧl), *n.* [F.] Cloth. — **toile' ci'rée'** (sē'rā'), oil cloth, esp. of fine quality. — **t. col'bert'** (kōl'bâr'), basket cloth. — **t. de re-li'gieuse'** (rē-lē'zhûz'), nun's veiling.
‖ **toi'lé'** (twȧ'lā'), *n.* [F.] *Lace Making.* The pattern as contrasted with the réseau.
toilet cloth *or* **cover.** A covering of linen, silk, or tapestry spread over a toilet table.
toi'let-ed, *a.* Having (such) a toilet; costumed.
toilet glass. Looking-glass for a toilet table or dressing room.
toilet paper. A thin paper for use in toilet rooms, etc.
toilet room A room for making the toilet; a lavatory or wash room, usually with water-closets; a toilet. *U. S.*
toilet service. The articles of metal, glass, china, etc., used in making the toilet, often exclusive of the toilet set (in sense a).
toilet set. **a** The vessels used in connection with a washstand. **b** Sometimes, a toilet service.
toilet soap. Hard soap for the toilet. See SOAP, *n.*, 1.
toilet table. A dressing table; a toilet.
toi-lette' (toi-lĕt'; *F.* twȧ'lĕt'), *n.* [F.] = TOILET.
toi'li-net', toi'lin-nette' (toi'lĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F. *toilinet.* See TOILE a net.] A cloth for waistcoats, with weft of woolen yarn and warp of cotton and silk.
toil'less, *a.* See -LESS.
toil'ous, *a.* Laborious. *Obs.*
toil'sum. Toilsome. *Ref. Sp.*
toil'-worn', *a.* Worn out or exhausted with toil.
toim. † TOME.
to'ing and fro'ing (tōō'ĭng, frō'ĭng). A going or carrying to and fro *Rare.*
toir, *v. t.* To beat. *Obs. Scot.*
toise (toiz), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *tesa*, fr. L. *tendere, tensum,* to stretch, extend; cf. L. *tensa*, fem. sing. and neut. pl p. p. See TENSE, *a.*] See MEASURE.
toise (twȧz), *v. t.* [F. *toiser.*] To eye; to look (a person) over. *R. & Gallicism.* [mot. *Scot.*
toist (toist; tĭst), *n.* Black guillemot; **toit** (toit), *n.* A small seat or hassock; also, a settle. *Dial. Eng*
toit (toit), *v. i.* To totter; saunter; dawdle *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
toither. † TOTHER.
toit'ish (toit'ĭsh), *a* Also **toit'y.** Irritable; touchy. *Dial. Eng.*
to'i-to'i (tō'ē-tō'ē; *colloq.* toi'-toi'), *n* See TOETOE
to-jagged, *p. p* [See TO-; JAG to slash.] Torn; tattered *Obs.*
toke (tōk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of *took*, pret. of TAKE.
toke (tōk), *n.* Food, esp. bread, or a portion of it. *Slang, Eng.*

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zeikhan, Icel. *teikn*, Sw. *tecken*, Dan. *tegn*, Goth. *taikns* sign, token, and prob. to Goth. *gateihan* to tell, show, AS. *téon* to accuse, G. *zeihen*, OHG. *zīhan*, G. *zeigen* to show, OHG. *zeigōn*, Icel. *tjā*, L. *dicere* to say, Gr. δεικνύναι to show, Skr. *diç*. Cf. DICTION, TEACH.] **1.** Something given or shown as a symbol or guarantee of authority or right; a sign of authenticity, power, good faith, etc.; an evidence, proof, or witness.

Say, by this *token*, I desire his company. *Shak.*

2. a A signal or sign. *Archaic.*

He that betrayed him had given them a *token*, saying, Whomsoever I shall kiss, that same is he. *Mark* XIV. 44.

b A supernatural sign; a portent. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

3. A memorial by which the affection of another is to be kept in mind; a memento; souvenir.

This is some *token* from a newer friend. *Shak.*

4. Something intended or supposed to represent or indicate another thing or an event; a sign; a symbol; as, uncovering is a *token* of respect; a white flag is a *token* of surrender.

5. A distinguishing mark; indication; characteristic; trait.

Do you not read some *tokens* of my son
In the large composition of this man? *Shak.*

6. *Med.* A livid spot upon the body, indicating, or supposed to indicate, the approach of death. *Obs.*

7. A piece of metal intended for currency issued at a nominal or face value in excess of its real value; hence, any piece of currency, as a paper note, similarly issued or current. The term *token* is chiefly applied to the pieces of metal formerly commonly issued by tradesmen to serve as currency, but in a broad sense is applied to coins, bills, or other medium of exchange, issued at a nominal redeemable value in excess of the real value, as the fractional silver currency, copper and nickel coins, paper notes, etc. The issuing of tokens by private persons is now made illegal in the United States and Great Britain and her colonies. Cf. HARRINGTON, JETTON, 2d COUNTER, 2.

8. *Eccl.* Formerly, in some Presbyterian churches, a piece of metal given beforehand as a warrant or voucher to each person in the congregation who is permitted to partake of the Lord's Supper. Tokens were superseded by cards or Communion tickets.

9. *Print.* **a** A quantity of paper sufficient for printing 250 impressions or for one hour's work on the hand press. It varies from half a ream (10 quires) to 11 quires. **b** A unit of presswork from one form. In some localities, as in Great Britain and New York, it is 250 impressions. In others, as Boston, Mass., it is 500 impressions. Any fraction of a token is reckoned as a full token.

10. *Coal Mining.* A disk or strip of metal or leather having a peculiar mark designating a particular miner, sent with each corf or tub hewn or conveyed. *Eng.*

11. *Weaving.* In a Jacquard loom, a colored signal to show the weaver which shuttle to use.

12. A small amount; a "suspicion." *Scot.*

Syn. — See EMBLEM.

by token, by the same token, *or* **by this token**, furthermore; — phrases introducing an additional statement giving some circumstance attending, or relating to, the subject of a statement just made or of another event or happening which the first statement calls to mind.

to'ken (tō'k'n), *v. t.* [AS. *tācnian*, fr. *tācen* token. See TOKEN, *n.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** To betoken. **b** To signify; to designate. *Obs.* **c** To betroth.

token money, silver, etc. Money, silver (coin), etc., which is current for more than its intrinsic value.

token sheet. *Print.* The last sheet of each token, turned down to help in counting.

to'lane (tō'lān), *n.* [From TOLUENE.] *Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5{\cdot}C{:}C{\cdot}C_6H_5$, obtained by boiling stilbene bromide with alcoholic potash, and otherwise. It is the diphenyl derivative of acetylene.

To-le'do (tō-lē'dō), *n.* A sword or sword blade made at Toledo in Spain, for the fine temper of which the city was famous.

tol'er-a-ble (tŏl'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *tolerabilis:* cf. F. *tolérable*. See TOLERATE.] **1.** Capable of being borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally.

As may affect the earth with cold and heat
Scarce *tolerable*. *Milton.*

2. Moderately good or agreeable; not very excellent or pleasing, but such as can be borne or received without marked distaste or disfavor; passable; as, a *tolerable* administration, entertainment, translation. *Dryden.*

3. In moderately good health; fairly well. *Colloq. or Dial.*

— tol'er-a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.* — **tol'er-a-bleness**, *n.* — **tol'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

tol'er-ance (-ȧns), *n.* [L. *tolerantia:* cf. F. *tolérance*.] **1.** Quality or state of being tolerant; specif.: **a** Power, capacity, or act of enduring; endurance. *Obs. or R.* exc., *Med.*, capability of enduring or receiving the action of drugs, shocks, or the like.

Diogenes, one terrible frosty morning, came to the market place, and stood naked, quaking, to show his *tolerance*. *Bacon.*

b A disposition to tolerate opinions, beliefs, practices, or conduct differing from one's own; freedom from bigotry; toleration.

The Christian spirit of charity and *tolerance*. *Bp. Horsley.*

c *Forestry.* Capability of growth in more or less shade.

2. Act of tolerating. = TOLERATION, 1 **b**.

3. Allowed amount of variation from the standard or from exact conformity to the specified dimensions, weight, etc., as in various mechanical operations; specif.: *Coinage.* The amount which coins, either singly or in lots, are legally allowed to vary above or below the standard of weight or fineness.

Syn. — TOLERANCE, INDULGENCE. TOLERANCE implies an attitude of (esp. intellectual) forbearance with reference to views, opinions, or actions with which one is not one's self fully in sympathy; INDULGENCE suggests more positively the gratification of desires, wishes, or appetites, or the relaxation of restraint; as, a large *tolerance* of differing creeds; a genial *indulgence* of others' whims; cf. self-*indulgence*. See ALLOW, GRATIFY.

tol'er-ant (tŏl'ẽr-ȧnt), *a.* [L. *tolerans*, p. pr. of *tolerare* to tolerate: cf. F. *tolérant*. See TOLERATE.] **1.** Inclined to tolerate; favoring toleration; forbearing; indulgent.

2. *Med.* Capable of enduring or resisting the action of a drug, shock, or the like; esp., capable, through long use, of enduring without injury large doses of a drug, as a poison.

3. *Forestry.* Capable of growth in more or less shade.

tol'er-ant, *n.* A tolerant person; one who tolerates or advocates toleration.

tol'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; TOL'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); TOL'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *toleratus*, p. p. of *tolerare*, fr. the same root as *tollere* to lift up, *tuli*, used as perfect of *ferre* to bear, *latus* (for *tlatus*), used as p. p. of *ferre* to bear, and E. *thole*. See THOLE, *v.*; cf. ATLAS, COLLATION, ELATE, EXTOL, LEGISLATE, OBLATE, PRELATE, RELATE, SUPERLATIVE, TALENT, TOLL to take away, TRANSLATE.] **1.** To bear; to endure; specif., *Med.*, to endure or resist, esp. without injurious effect, the action of, as a poison.

2. To suffer to be, or to be done, without prohibition or hindrance; to allow or permit negatively, by not preventing; to put up with; as, to *tolerate* doubtful practices.

Crying should not be *tolerated* in children. *Locke.*

Syn. — See ALLOW.

tol'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *toleratio:* cf. OF. *toleration*.] **1.** Act of tolerating; tolerance; specif.: **a** Act of enduring; endurance. *Obs.* **b** Allowance of that which is not wholly approved; esp., allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship contrary to, or different from, those of the established church or belief; recognition of the right of private judgment, esp. as to religious matters.

2. Disposition to tolerate others or other opinions, etc., esp. in religious matters. = TOLERANCE, 1 **b**.

3. *Med.* = TOLERANCE, 1 **a**.

4. = TOLERANCE, 3 (coinage, etc.).

tol'i-dine (tŏl'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. [Cf. TOLUENE.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric bases, $C_{12}H_8(CH_3)_2(NH_2)_2$ (chemically, diamino ditolyl), one of which, called specif. *o*-tolidine, is used in making dyestuffs. It is obtained indirectly from toluene as a pearly crystalline substance.

toll (tōl), *v. t.*; TOLLED (tōld); TOLL'ING. Also *tole*. [ME. *tollen* to draw, to entice; cf. ME. *tullen*, *tillen*, to entice, draw. Cf. TILLER (for steering).] **1. a** To draw; drag; pull. *Obs.* **b** To lure along; to entice; invite; allure. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.*

Whatever you observe him to be more frighted at than he should, *tole* him on to by insensible degrees, till at last he masters the difficulty. *Locke.*

2. Specif.: **a** To entice (game, esp. wild ducks) to approach by arousing their curiosity, as by the antics of a trained dog. **b** To scatter (bait) for attracting fish; to chum.

3. To cause to sound, as a bell, with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated; as, to *toll* a funeral bell.

4. To strike, or to utter or indicate by striking, as the hour; also, to ring a toll for; as, to *toll* a departed friend.

Slow *tolls* the village clock the drowsy hour. *Beattie.*

5. To call, summon, or notify, by tolling or ringing.

When hollow murmurs of their evening bells
Dismiss the sleepy swains, and *toll* them to their cells. *Dryden*

toll, *v. i.* To sound or ring, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as during funerals, or in calling assemblies, or to announce the death of a person.

toll, *n.* The sound of a bell produced by strokes slowly and uniformly repeated.

toll (tōl), *n.* [ME. *tol*, AS. *toll*, also *tolne;* akin to OFries. *tolne*, D. *tol*, OS. *tol*, *tolna*, G. *zoll*, OHG. *zol*, Icel. *tollr*, Sw. *tull*, Dan. *told;* all fr. LL. *tolonium*, fr. L. *teloneum* tollhouse, Gr. τελώνιον, fr. τελώνης a tax collector, τέλος a tax.] **1.** A tax or due paid for some liberty or privilege, particularly for the privilege of passing over a highway, as a road or bridge, for that of keeping a booth, vending goods, etc., in a fair, market, or other limited place, as a manor, for importing or exporting goods, etc.

A large part of the [old English] borough's revenue was derived from *tolls*, if we may use that term in its largest sense to include passage, pontage, lastage, stallage, boothage, ewage, tronage, scavage, and the like. *Pollock & Mait.*

2. The right to take toll; also, formerly, in England, the right of a lord to tallage his villeins.

3. A compensation taken for services rendered, esp. for passage or conveyance; as, railway or canal *tolls*; specif., a portion of grain taken by a miller as his fee.

4. A turnpike. *Scot.*

Syn. — Tax, custom, duty, impost.

toll thorough, *Eng. Law*, toll taken by a town for beasts driven through it, or over a bridge or ferry maintained at its cost. — **toll traverse**, *Eng. Law*, toll paid for passage or traffic over the private ground, bridge, ferry, or the like, of another. — **t. turn**, *Eng. Law*, a toll paid at the return of beasts from market.

toll (tōl), *v. i.* **1.** To pay toll or tallage. *Rare. Shak.*

2. To take toll; to raise a tax or duty. *Rare.*

Well could he [the miller] steal corn and *toll* thrice. *Chaucer*

toll, *v. t.* To collect or exact as or by way of toll. *Shak.*

toll'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to the payment of toll.

toll'age (-ăj), *n.* Toll; also, payment or exaction of toll.

toll'booth' (-bōōth'; -bōōth'), *n.* [*toll* tax + *booth*.] **1.** A place where tolls are paid; tollhouse; customhouse. *Obs.*

2. A town or market hall; also, at Whitby, the building in which the manorial court is held. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. In Scotland, a burgh, town, or city jail; hence, a prison

toll collector. a A toll gatherer. **b** A registering device for indicating the number passing through a turnstile or gate. **c** In a gristmill, a contrivance for the automatic separation of the toll from the grist.

toll'gate' (-gāt'), *n.* A gate where toll is taken.

toll'house (-hous'), *n.; pl.* -HOUSES (-houz'ĕz; -ĭz; 151). **1.** A house where a toll gatherer is stationed, esp. such a house at a tollgate or at the end of a toll bridge.

2. A tollbooth; a town hall. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

toll'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOLL. Hence: **n. 1.** Act of one that tolls a bell, or the sound so produced.

2. A peculiar sound said to be made by the queen bee before the swarming occurs. *Obs. Scot.*

toll'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A toll gatherer.

Tol-stoy'an, Tol-stoi'an (tōl-stoi'ȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tolstoy (1828–). — *n.* A follower of Tolstoy, who advocates and practices manual labor, simplicity of living, nonresistance, etc., holds that possession of wealth and ownership of property are sinful, and in religion rejects all teachings not coming from Christ himself.

Tol'tec (tŏl'tĕk), *n.* One of a cultured people who preceded the Aztecs in central Mexico, and were according to Aztec traditions largely the authors of Aztec civilization, but who were probably driven southward, about the close of the 10th century. — **Tol'tec, Tol'tec-an** (-ăn), *a.*

to-lu' (tō-lōō'; 277), *n., or* **tolu balsam.** [Said to have been first brought from Santiago de *Tolú*, in Colombia.] Balsam of Tolu.

tol'u-ate (tŏl'ū-āt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of any of the toluic acids.

tol'u-ene (-ēn), *n.* [*tolu* + benzene.] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH_3$, of the aromatic series, homologous with benzene, and obtained as a light mobile colorless liquid by distilling tolu balsam, coal tar, etc.; — called also *methyl-benzene*, *phenyl methane*, etc. It is used in the manufacture of dyestuffs and other compounds.

to-lu'ic (tō-lōō'ĭk; tŏl'ū-ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of four isomeric acids, $C_7H_7CO_2H$, carboxyl derivatives of toluene. Of these, three, called respectively *ortho-*, *meta-*, and *para-*, *toluic acid*, are obtained as white crystalline substances by oxidation of the three corresponding xylenes, and otherwise. The fourth is called *α-toluic*, or *phenylacetic, acid* (see PHENYLACETIC).

tol'u-ide (tŏl'ū-īd; -ĭd; 183), *n.* Also **-id**. *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds analogous to the anilides and derived from toluene by the substitution of an acid radical for hydrogen in the amino group.

to-lu'i-dine (tō-lōō'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. *Chem.* Any of three isomeric amino derivatives of toluene, $CH_3C_6H_4NH_2$, analogous to aniline and called *ortho-*, *meta-*, and *para-*, *toluidine*, the first two being liquids and the third a white crystalline substance. They are best obtained by reducing the corresponding nitrotoluenes. Commercial toluidine, chiefly a mixture of the ortho and para varieties, is used in the aniline dye industry.

Tol'u-if'e-ra (tŏl'ū-ĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See TOLU; -FEROUS.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American fabaceous trees, distinguished by the winged one-seeded pod. They are of great importance as sources of balsam, including balsam of Peru and balsam of Tolu. See under BALSAM.

to-lu'ric (tō-lū'rĭk), *a.* [*toluic* + *uric*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of three isomeric crystalline acids, $C_7H_7CO{\cdot}NH{\cdot}CH_2CO_2H$, called *ortho-*, *meta-*, and *para-*, *toluric acids*. They are toluyl derivatives of glycocoll.

tolu tree. The tree (*Toluifera balsamum*) which yields tolu. Its wood has a red center, and an aromatic rose odor.

tol'u-yl (tŏl'ū-ĭl), *n.* [*toluic* + *-yl*.] *Org. Chem.* The univalent acid radical C_7H_7CO, the varieties of which correspond to the different toluic acids. Cf. TOLUIC.

tol'yl (tŏl'ĭl), *n.* [*toluic* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The univalent radical $CH_3{\cdot}C_6H_4$, of which toluene is the hydride. It is isomeric with benzyl.

tol'yl-ene (tŏl'ĭ-lēn), *n. Org. Chem.* **a** The bivalent radical $CH_3C_6H_3$, of which toluene is the hydride. There are several varieties of the radical. **b** Less properly, the bivalent radical $C_6H_4(CH_2)_2$, of which the hydride is xylene.

Tom (tŏm), *n.* **1.** Short for *Thomas;* — often used generically like *Jack;* as, *Tom* o' Bedlam; *Tom*, Dick, and Harry.

2. [*l. c.*] The male of certain animals; — often used adjectively or in composition; as, *tom* turkey, etc.; specif., a male cat; a tomcat.

3. [*l. c.*] At gleek, the knave of trumps. *Obs.*

to'kened (tō'k'nd), *a.* Marked or indicated by a token.

to'ken-ing, *n., p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOKEN. Hence: *n. Obs.* A token; betokening.

to'ken-less, *a.* See -LESS.

to'ken-worth', *n.* The amount which a token is worth. *Obs.*

to-kerve, *v. t.* [AS. *tōceorfan*.] To divide. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

tok'in (tŏk'ĭn), *n.* A tocsin.

tokker. + TUCKER.

tokne. + TOKEN.

to'ko. Var. of TOCO, a flogging.

to-kol'o-gy (tō-kŏl'ō-jĭ). Var. of TOCOLOGY.

to'ko-no'ma (tō'kō-nō'mȧ), *n.* [Jap. *toko-noma*.] A nichelike recess opening from the living room of a Japanese house, in which a kakemono may be hung.

to'ko-pat' (tō'kō-păt'), *n.* [Assamese *toka-pat*.] An East Indian palm (*Livistona jenkiniana*) the leaves of which are used for thatching, etc.

tol. + TOLL, to take away; TOOL.

to'la (tō'lȧ), *n.* [Hind. *tōlā*.] See WEIGHT.

To'la (tō'lȧ). *Bib.*

To'lad (tō'lăd). *Bib.*

To'la-ites (tō'lȧ-īts), *n. pl. Bib.*

to-lash, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*

Tol'ba-nes (tŏl'bȧ-nēz; tŏl-bā'nēz). *Bib.*

tol'booth'. Var. of TOLLBOOTH.

told (tōld), *pret. & p. p.* of TELL.

told. Tolled. *Ref. Sp.*

tole. + TALE, reproach; TOLA; TOLL; TOOL.

tole (tōl). Dial pret. of TELL.

tole. Var. of TOLL, to entice.

To-le'dan (tō-lē'dăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Toledo. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Toledo.

Toledo tables. = ARSECHIELES TABLES.

tol'er-a-bl. Tolerable. *Ref. Sp.*

tol'er-ant-ly, *adv.* of TOLERANT. See -LY. [ERATION.

Toleration Act. = ACT OF TOL-

tol'er-a'tion-ist, *n.* An advocate of toleration.

tol'er-a'tor (tŏl'ẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who tolerates.

tol'er-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine or practice of toleration. *Rare.*

To-le'tan (tō-lē'tăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Toledo [L. *Toletum*] in Spain; Toledan. — **Toletan Tables.** = ARSECHIELES TABLES.

tol-gua'cha (tōl-gwä'chȧ), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *toloachi*, fr. Mex. *toloa-tzin* to incline the head.] The solanaceous narcotic plant *Datura meteloides*, *California*.

tolibant. + TURBAN.

to-lie, *v. t.* [See TO-; LIE to be prostrate.] To pertain to. *Obs.*

to-limb, *v. t.* [See TO-; LIMB.] To dismember. *Obs.*

tolipane. + TURBAN.

tolk, tolke. + TULK.

toll (tōl), *v. t.* To hunt ducks by tolling. See TOLL, *v. t.*, 2 **a**.

tōll (tōl), *v. t.* [L. *tollere*. See TOLERATE.] *O. Eng. Law.* To take away; to vacate; to annul.

tollar. + TOLLER

toll bait. Chopped bait thrown out to attract fish. *Local, U. S.*

toll'bar' (tōl'bär'), *n.* A bar, beam, gate, or the like, used at a tollhouse to stop passengers, etc.

toll board. *Railroads.* A board or schedule of the rates put up for public convenience. *Engl.*

toll'booth', *v. t.* To imprison in a tollbooth. *Obs. or R.*

toll bridge. A bridge for passing over which toll is paid.

toll corn. Corn taken as pay for grinding at a mill.

tolld, told. Tolled. *Ref. Sp.*

toll dish. A dish for measuring toll in mills.

toll'er (tōl'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *tollere, tolnere.*] A toll gatherer; also, a mechanical toll collector in a gristmill.

toll'er, *n.* One who tolls a bell.

toll'er, *n.* One that tolls; specif., a dog trained for use in tolling. See TOLL, *v. t.*, 2 **a**.

toll'er-y (tōl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Collection of tolls. *Obs.*

To'le-tan (tŏ'lē-tăn), *a.* [L. *Toletanus.*] Toledan. *Obs.*

tolletry, *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *Tolete* Toledo, as a reputed place of magical practices.] Magic. *Obs.*

toll'hall', *n.* Tollbooth. *Obs.*

toll'hop', *n.* A toll dish. *Obs.*

tollid. Obs. p. p. of THOLE.

toll'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Use of toll bait in fishing. [that tolls.]

2. Decoying birds by a dog

3. *pl.* Toll bait. [TOYON.

tol'lon (tŏ'yŭn; 194). Var. of

toll'tray', *n.* A toll dish. *Obs.*

tol'men (tŏl'mĕn). Var. of DOLMEN.

Tol'mer's grass (-mẽrz). [After A. *Tolmer.*] An Australian sedge (*Lepidosperma gladiatum*).

to-lo'sa wood (tō-lō'sȧ). An Australian pittosporaceous shrub (*Pittosporum bicolor*).

tol'ses-ter (tŏl'sĕs-tẽr; tōl-sĕs'tẽr), *n.* [LL. *tolsestrum.* Cf. TOLL a tax; 1st SEXTARY.] *O. Eng. Law.* A toll paid to their lords by some tenants for liberty to brew and sell ale.

tol'sey (tŏl'zĭ; -sĭ), *n.* A tollbooth; also, a merchants' meeting place, or exchange. *Obs.*

tolt (tōlt), *n.* [LL. *tolta*, fr. L. *tollere* to take away.] *O. Eng. Law.* A writ by which a cause pending in a court baron was removed into a county court.

tolt, *n.* [Cf. dial. *tourte* a low rounded hill.] An isolated peak rising abruptly. *Newfoundland.*

tol'ter (tŏl'tẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *tealtrian.*] To totter or hobble; to move clumsily or heavily. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tol'ter, *n.* Tottery. *Scot.*

tol'u-e'nyl (tŏl'ū-ē'nĭl). *n.* [*toluene* + *-yl.*] Tolyl. *Obs.*

to-lug, *v. t.* [See TO-; LUG to carry.] To drag about. *Obs.*

to-luke, *v. t.* [AS. *tōlūcan.*] To tear or pull to pieces. *Obs*

tol'u-ol (tŏl'ū-ŏl; -ōl), *or* **-ole** (-ōl), *n.* [*tolu* + benzol.] Toluene

tol'u-saf'ra-nine (tŏl'ū-săf'rȧ-nĭn; -nēn; 184). *n.* Also **-nin**. *Chem.* See SAFRANINE.

tol'u-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tolutim* on a trot.] A pacing or ambling. *Obs.*

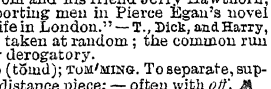
tol'u-til'o-quence (-tĭl'ō-kwĭns), *n.* [L. *tolutiloquentia.*] Glibness of speech. *Obs.*

tol'u-yl-ene (tŏl'ū-ĭl-ēn). *n.* a Stilbene. **b** Tolylene. — **toluylene blue, orange,** etc. See DYE.

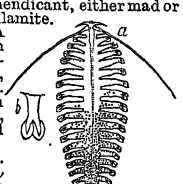
toly + TULY

Tol'y-peu'tes (tŏl'ĭ-pū'tēz). *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τολυπεύειν to wind, τολύπη a ball; — because the animal rolls itself into a ball.] *Zoöl.* The genus of South American armadillos containing the typical species (-tēz; -tēz; 183), *a. & n.*

4. [*l. c.*] A distance piece or small shore, as between frames in shipbuilding.
5. [*l. c.*] An inclined trough in which gold-bearing earth or gravel is crudely washed; — usually called **long Tom**, because it is longer than the rocker.
Tom and Jerry. **a** A hot sweetened drink of rum and water spiced with cinnamon, cloves, etc., and beaten up with eggs. **b** Corinthian Tom and his friend Jerry Hawthorn, a pair of rakes and sporting men in Pierce Egan's novel "Tom and Jerry, or Life in London." — **T., Dick, and Harry,** specimens of mankind taken at random; the common run of humanity; — chiefly derogatory.
tom (tŏm), *v. t.;* TOMMED (tŏmd); TOM'MING. To separate, support, etc., by a tom, or distance piece; — often with *off*.
tom'a-hawk (tŏm'*ȧ*-hôk), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin; cf. Algonquin *tomehagen*, Mohegan *tummahegan*, Delaware *tumhican*, *temahican*.] **1.** A light ax used both as a missile and as a hand weapon by the North American Indians. Tomahawks include also the **pipe tomahawk**, a combination of tobacco pipe and ax. The aboriginal stone or copper weapon was early replaced by **trade tomahawks** of iron introduced by the whites. Cf. CALUMET, POGAMOGGAN.

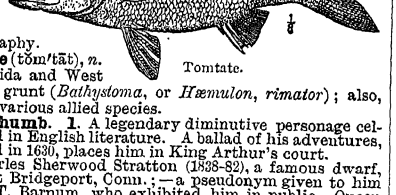

Pipe Tomahawk, trade type.

2. In Australia, the stone hatchet of the aborigines; an ordinary hatchet. The word *hatchet* is rarely used in Australia.
to take, *or* dig, up the tomahawk. = *to take up the hatchet*, under TAKE.
tom'a-hawk, *v. t.;* TOM'A-HAWKED (-hôkt); TOM'A-HAWK'ING. **1.** To cut, strike, or kill, with a tomahawk.
2. To cut (sheep) in shearing. *Australia.*
tom'al'ley (tŏm'ăl'ĭ), *n.* The liver of the lobster, which becomes green when boiled.
to-man' (tō-măn'), *n.* [Per. *tōmān*, Tatar *tūmān*, *tömen*, heap, mass, ten thousand.] **1.** **a** A gold coin of Persia, nominally worth ten krans, but actually worth more. It has at present a value of about $1.78 or 7s. 4d. (formerly greater). See KRAN. **b** A Persian money of account; ten krans.
2. Among the Mongols, Tatars, etc., a military division of 10,000 men.
to-ma'to (tō-mā'tō; tō-mä'tō; 277; *cf.* POTATO), *n.; pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [Sp. or Pg. *tomate*, fr. Mex. *tomatl.*] **1.** **a** A solanaceous plant (*Lycopersicon lycopersicum*), native of the tropics, but everywhere cultivated for its fruit. It has interruptedly pinnate leaves and yellow flowers. **b** Its large rounded or oblate fruit, which is red or yellow when ripe.
2. Any other species of *Lycopersicon* or its fruit.
tomato black rot, a destructive rot of the tomato; also, the parasitic fungus (*Macrosporium tomato*) which causes it. — **t. fruit worm,** the bollworm. — **t. hawk moth,** a tobacco hawk moth. Cf. TOMATO WORM. — **t. leaf rust,** a rust affecting the leaves of the tomato, produced by the fungus *Cladosporium fulvum*; also, the fungus itself.
tomato gall. A large irregular yellowish green or reddish gall on the grapevine produced by a small two-winged fly (*Lasioptera vitis*).
tomato worm. A tobacco worm of either of the two species; — so called when found feeding on the tomato plant.
tomb (tōom), *n.* [ME. *tombe*, *toumbe*, F. *tombe*, L. *tumba*, fr. Gr. *τύμβος* a tomb, grave; prob. akin to L. *tumulus* a mound. Cf. TUMULUS.] **1.** A cavity in which the dead body of a human being is deposited; a grave.
2. A house, chamber, or vault, formed wholly or partly in the earth or entirely above ground, for the reception of the dead. "In a *tomb* of marble stones." *Chaucer.*
3. A monument erected to inclose the body and preserve the name and memory of the dead. *Shak.*
4. *R. C. Ch.* An altar cavity for relics.
the Tombs (tōomz), the city prison of New York; — so called from the gloomy appearance of the structure.
tomb, *v. t.;* TOMBED (tōomd); TOMB'ING. To place in a tomb; to bury; inter; entomb. *Chapman.*
tom'bac (tŏm'băk), *n.* Also **tom'back, tom'bak, tam'bac.** [Pg. *tambaca*, *tambaque*, fr. Malay *tambāga* copper; cf. Skr. *tāmraka*: cf. F. *tombac.*] An alloy consisting essentially of copper and zinc, used for cheap jewelry, gilding, etc. One kind of white tombac contains arsenic. All of its varieties are in composition brass. Cf. BRASS, *n.*, 1.
tomb bat. Any Old World emballonurine bat of the genus *Taphozous* which inhabits caves and tombs, especially the Egyptian species (*T. perforatus*).
tom'boy' (tŏm'boi'), *n.* [*Tom* (for *Thomas*) + *boy.*] **1.** A romping girl; a hoyden. *J. Fletcher.*
2. A strumpet; harlot. *Obs.* *Shak.*
tomb'stone' (tōom'stōn'), *n.* A stone erected over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased; a gravestone.
tom'cat' (tŏm'kăt'), *n.* [*tom* + *cat.*] A male cat.
tom'cod' (-kŏd'), *n.* [*tom* + *cod*; but cf. also F. *tucaud* whiting pout, American Indian *tacaud*, lit., plenty fish.] **a** Any of several small gadoid fishes of the genus *Microgadus* closely resembling the common codfish except in size, esp. *M. tomcod* of the Atlantic coast, and *M. proximus* of the Pacific coast, of North America. See FROSTFISH, *Illust.* **b** The kingfish **a**. *Local, U. S.* **c** The bocaccio. *Cal.*
tome (tōm), *n.* [F. *tome* (cf. It., Sp., & Pg. *tomo*), L. *tomus*, fr. Gr. *τόμος* a piece cut off, a part of a book, a volume, akin to *τεμνειν* to cut, and perh. to L. *tondere* to shear, E. *tonsure.* Cf. ANATOMY, ATOM, ENTOMOLOGY, EPITOME.] A volume forming part of a larger work; also, any book; now, usually, a ponderous volume.
-tome (tōm). [Gr. *-τομος* (as in *διχότομος* cut in half, dichotomous), *τόμος* a cutting, fr. *τεμνειν* to cut.] A combining form denoting: **a** *A part or section;* as, myotome, gonotome. **b** *A cutting instrument;* as, pharyngotome.
to-men'tose (tō-mĕn'tōs; tō'mĕn-tōs'), *a.* [L. *tomentum* a stuffing of wool, hair, or feathers: cf. F. *tomenteux.*] Covered with long matted hairs; as, a *tomentose* leaf.
to-men'tum (tō-mĕn'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L. See TOMENTOSE.] *Bot.* Pubescence composed of long, densely matted, woolly hairs.
tom'fool' (tŏm'fōol'), *n.* [*tom* + *fool.*] **1.** A great fool; a trifler. *Colloq.*
2. The Jamaican rainbird (*Saurothera vetula*).
3. A Jamaican tyrant flycatcher (*Myiarchus stolidus*).
tom'fool'er-y (tŏm'fōol'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Foolish or ridiculous trifling; nonsensical behavior or speech; nonsense.
2. Silly or trumpery trifles, ornaments, or the like.
to'mi-um (tō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* TOMIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut.] *Zoöl.* The cutting edge of the bill of a bird.
tom'my (tŏm'ĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. the personal name *Tom*, for *Thomas.*] **1.** A loaf of bread, orig. a penny roll; hence, bread; provisions; specif., the food carried by workmen as their daily allowance. *Slang, Eng., or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
2. Goods given to a workman instead of money wages; also, the truck system; the exchange of labor for goods instead of money; — hence, **tommy master,** one who pays his workmen by the truck system; **tommy shop** *or* **store,** a shop or store conducted on the tommy system; **tommy system,** the truck system, etc. *Slang, Eng.*
3. Short for TOMMY SHOP, TOMMY SYSTEM. *Slang, Eng.*
4. A simpleton; a fool. *Dial. Eng.*
5. A tomcat. *Colloq.*
6. *Mech.* A short rod used as a key, esp. one for turning a capstan-headed screw.
Tom'my At'kins (ăt'kĭnz). Any white regular soldier of the British army; also, such soldiers collectively; — said to be the fictitious name inserted in the models given to soldiers to guide them in filling out account blanks, etc.
tom'nod'dy (tŏm'nŏd'ĭ), *n.* [*tom* + *noddy.*] **1.** The common puffin. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A fool; dunce; noddy.
Tom o' Bed'lam (ŏ bĕd'lăm). Formerly, a wandering mendicant discharged as incurable from Bethlehem Hospital, Eng.; hence, a wandering mendicant, either mad or feigning to be so; a madman; a bedlamite.
Tom of Lin'coln (lĭn'kŭn). A famous bell (also called **Great Tom of Lincoln**) which hangs in the central tower of Lincoln Cathedral, England. It weighs 5 tons 8 cwt. It was cast in 1835, in part from an older bell (**Old Tom of Lincoln**), which was cast in 1610 and weighed 4 tons 18 cwt.

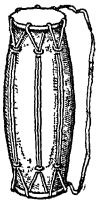


Tomopteris (*T. smithii*) *a* Female containing Eggs; *b* One of the Parapodia; *c* Tail.

To-mop'ter-is (tō-mŏp'tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *τόμος* a cut + *πτερόν* wing (but taken to mean, fin).] *Zoöl.* A genus of transparent free-swimming marine annelids having long deeply divided or forked parapodia. It constitutes a family, **Tom'op-ter'i-dæ** (tŏm'ŏp-tẽr'ĭ-dē).
to-mor'row (tōō-mŏr'ō), *adv.* [*to*, prep. + *morrow.*] On or for the day after to-day; on or for the morrow.
to-mor'row, *n.* The day after the present; the morrow.
One to-day is worth two *to-morrows.* *Franklin.*
tom'pi-on (tŏm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* **1.** Var. of TAMPION.
2. An inking pad used in lithography.


Tomtate.

tom'tate (tŏm'tāt), *n.* A Florida and West Indian grunt (*Bathystoma*, or *Hæmulon, rimator*); also, any of various allied species.
Tom Thumb. **1.** A legendary diminutive personage celebrated in English literature. A ballad of his adventures, printed in 1630, places him in King Arthur's court.
2. Charles Sherwood Stratton (1838-83), a famous dwarf, born at Bridgeport, Conn.; — a pseudonym given to him by P. T. Barnum, who exhibited him in public. Queen Victoria additionally entitled him "General." When first exhibited he was 2 feet high and weighed 16 pounds; he afterwards increased somewhat in height and became stout. In 1862 he married Mercy Lavinia Warren, a dwarf.
3. The willow wren. *Dial. Eng.*
4. *Hort.* A dwarf type, race, or individual; — commonly used attributively; as, *Tom Thumb* peas.
tom'tit' (tŏm'tĭt'; tŏm'tĭt'), *n.* [*tom* + *tit* the bird.] **a** A titmouse; esp., the blue titmouse. *Local, Eng.* **b** The wren. *Local, Eng.* **c** The tree creeper. *Ireland.* **d** A miro (bird). *New Zealand.*
tom'-tom' (tŏm'tŏm'), *n.* [See TAM-TAM.] *Music.* **a** A kind of drum used in Oriental countries; a tam-tam. **b** A gong (which see).


Tom-tom a.

-tomy. [Gr. *-τομ'α* (as in *ἀρτηριοτομία* arteriotomy), fr. *τομή* a cutting, *τεμνειν* to cut.] Combining form used, chiefly in surgery, to signify *a cutting, a section,* as in arteriotomy.
‖ **ton** (tŭn), *n.* [F. See TONE.] The prevailing fashion or mode; style; vogue. *Byron.*
ton (tŭn), *n.* [See TUN.] **1.** *Com.* A large weight, usually divided into twenty hundredweight. Specif.: **a** The weight of 2,240 pounds avoirdupois (1,016.06 kg.), often called **long ton** *or* **gross ton.** It is the ton in common use in England, and is employed for certain purposes in the United States and elsewhere. **b** The weight of 2,000 pounds (907.20 kg.), often called **short ton.** It is the one in common use in the United States, Canada, South Africa, etc., and is used to a small extent in England, esp. in Liverpool. **c** The weight of 1,000 kilograms (2,204.6 lbs.), usually called **metric ton.** Abbr., *M. T.* **d** The weight equal to 21 hundredweight of 112 pounds each, or 2,352 pounds (1,066.87 kg.); — called specif. **Cornish mining ton.**
2. *Naut. & Com.* **a** A unit of internal capacity for ships; 100 cubic feet (2.8307 cu. m.); — called specif. **register ton.** See TONNAGE, 2. **b** A unit approximately equal to the volume of a long ton weight of sea water, used in reckoning the displacement of vessels, esp. war vessels; 35 cubic feet; — called specif. **displacement ton.** **c** A unit of volume for freight, approximately the volume of a ton weight of the particular commodity; — called specif. **shipping ton.** A ton of merchandise is often reckoned at 40 cu. ft., and a ton of timber at 42 cu. ft.
ton'al (tōn'ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to tone or tonality. Specif.: *Music.* Modified, as regards repeated intervals, to conform to a change of tonality; as, a *tonal* fugue. Cf. REAL, *a.*, 9.
ton'al (tŭn'ăl), *n. Physics & Mech.* The force which acting on a mass of a ton avoirdupois will impart to it an acceleration equal to one foot per second per second. It is a larger unit than the poundal.
to'nal-ite (tō'năl-īt), *n.* Also **-yte.** [It was first described from *Tonale* in Tyrol.] *Petrog.* An igneous granular rock which is a variety of quartz diorite containing biotite mica.
to-nal'i-ty (tō-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *tonalité.*] Tonal quality; specif.: **a** *Music.* The principle of key in music; the character which a composition has by virtue of its key, or through the family relationship of all its tones and chords to the keynote, or tonic, of the whole.

The predominance of the tonic as the link which connects all the tones of a piece, we may, with Fétis, term the principle of *tonality.* *Helmholtz.*

b In the graphic arts, the arrangement or interrelation of the tones or tints of a picture; color scheme; tone system.
tone (tōn), *n.* [F. *ton*, L. *tonus* a sound, tone, fr. Gr. *τόνος* a stretching, straining, raising *of the voice, pitch,* accent, measure or meter, in pl., modes or keys differing in pitch; akin to *τείνειν* to stretch or strain; as applied to sounds perh. akin to E. *thunder.* See THIN; cf. MONOTONOUS, TON fashion, TUNE.] **1.** Sound, or the character of a sound, or a sound considered as of this or that character; as, a low, high, loud, soft, sweet, or harsh *tone.*

Tones that with seraph hymns might blend. *Keble.*

2. *Music & Acous.* **a** A sound having such regularity of vibration as to impress the ear with its individual character, esp. as regards pitch, and to enter into harmonic relations; musical sound; — opposed to *noise.* See 7th SOUND, 2. A tone is characterized by its pitch (rate of vibration), its force (amplitude of vibration), and its timbre (complexity of vibration). A *simple* tone is one resulting from a simple vibration at a fixed rate. Its pitch is definite, therefore, although its force may vary, and it can hardly be said to have timbre. But nearly all musical sounds are *complex* (*composite*, or *compound*), that is, composed of two or more simple tones. These components are called *partial tones,* of which the lowest, which predominates and determines the pitch, is called the *fundamental tone,* or *fundamental,* and the others, *upper partials,* or *overtones.* The peculiar *quality* or *timbre* of a tone (called also *tone color,* or *clang tint*) is due to the number, vibration rates, and intensities of its overtones, and varies with the nature of the vibrating body and the mode of excitation. Overtones which are in the harmonic series of the fundamental (that is, having vibration numbers equal to 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., times that of the fundamental) are called *harmonics.* The tone of a tuning fork is nearly simple, that of a well-constructed musical instrument has chiefly harmonics for its overtones, while inharmonic overtones are usually prominent in the tone of a bell. See also HARMONIC, *n.*, 1 **a**; COMBINATIONAL TONE. **b** The larger interval between contiguous sounds in the diatonic scale, the smaller being a *semitone;* a whole step.
☞ The use of the word *tone,* both for a sound and for the

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tom. † TAME, *a.;* TOMB.
tom. Obs. or Scot. of TOOM.
Tom, Uncle. See UNCLE TOM.
to-ma'le (tō-mä'lē). Var. of TAMALE.
Tom'-a-lin' (tŏm'ȧ-lĭn'), *n.* See TAM LIN. Sometimes erroneously written **Tom-a-Lincoln.**
to-mal'line (tō-măl'ĭn). Var. of TOMALLEY. [MOND. *Scot.*]
to'man (tō'măn). Var. of TOW-.
to-man' (tō-măn'), **to-mand'** (-mănd'), *n.* [Ar. *teman.*] See WEIGHT. [tavern. *Dial. Eng.*
Tom'-and-Jer'ry, *n.* A low
to-mar, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
to-ma'sha. Var. of TAMASHA.
Tom'-a'-Stiles' *or* **-Styles'** (tŏm'ȧ-stīlz'). See ROE, RICHARD.
to'ma'ta-ku'ru (tō'mä'tȧ-kōō'rōō). Var. of TUMATAKURU.
tomato sphinx. = TOMATO HAWK MOTH.
to-maun' (tō-môn'). Var. of TOMAN, the coin. [tobacco.
tom'bac. Var. of TUMBAK,
tomb'al (tōom'ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or serving as, a tomb.
tombede, *pret.* of TUMB. *Obs.*
‖ **tom'bé' des nues'** (tŏN'bā' dā nü'). [F.] Fallen from the clouds.
tombester. † TUMBESTER.
tomb house. Tomb; mausoleum.
tomb'ic (tōom'ĭk), *a.* Tombal.
tomble, tombly. † TUMBLE.
tombler. † TUMBLER. [-LESS.
tomb'less (tōom'lĕs), *a.* See
tom'bo-la (tŏm'bō-lä), *n.* [It.] A kind of lottery or game in which each number of a set or series on one card must be drawn to win. Cf. LOTTO.
tom'boy'ful, *a.* Full of the characteristics of a tomboy. *R.*
tom'boy'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
tom'boy'ish-ness, *n.*
Tom Brown. See BROWN, TOM.
Tom Cox's trav'erse (kŏks'trăv'ẽrs). *Naut.* A method of shirking one's full share of work by prolonging each task; — often used in the phrase, "working *Tom Cox's traverse* — three times round the longboat and a pull at the scuttle butt." *Slang.*
tome. † TAME. [empty.
tome. Obs. or Scot. of TOOM,
tome, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *taumr* a rein, bridle.] A rope; a line; a fish line, esp. one of horsehair. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [volume.
tome'let, *n.* A small tome, or
tomely. † TOOMLY. [tum.
to'ment (tō'mĕnt), *n.* Tomentum, fr. Gr. *τόμος* a piece cut off, a part of a book, a volume, akin to *τεμνειν* to cut, and perh. to L. *tondere* to shear, E. *tonsure.* Cf. ANATOMY, ATOM, ENTOMOLOGY, EPITOME.] A volume forming part of a larger work; also, any book; now, usually, a ponderous volume.
to'men-ta'ceous (tō'mĕn-tā'shŭs), **to'men-ta'ri-ous** (-rĭ-ŭs), **to'men-ti'tious** (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Tomentose. *Obs.* [Tomentose.
to-men'tous (tō-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* [Tomentose.
to'men-tu-lose (-tū-lōs), *a.* Minutely or slightly tomentose.
tomeral' TUMBREL.
To'mès', M. (mē-syō', *or* mĭ-syō', tō'mĕs'). One of the five doctors in Molière's "L'Amour Médecin." He is a bloodletter.
Tomes's fibers *or* **fibres** (tōmz'-ĭz). [After Sir John *Tomes* (1815-95), English dental surgeon.] *Anat.* = DENTINAL FIBERS.
tom'fool', *v. i.* To act the tomfool. — *v. t.* To make a tomfool of. *Both Colloq.*
tom'fool'ish, *a.* Given to tomfoolery; nonsensical. — **tom'fool'ish-ness,** *n.* [*Eng.*
tom hurry. A skua gull. *Local.*
to'mi-al (tō'mĭ-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Pertaining to the tomium.
to-min' (tō-mēn'), *n.* [Sp *tomín.* Cf. TOMINI.] See WEIGHT.
to'mi-ni' (tō'mē-nē'), *n.* [Ar. (in Morocco) *themnī*; cf. Ar. *thumn* an eighth.] See MEASURE.
To-mis'to-ma (tō-mĭs'tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *τομός* cutting + *-stoma.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of gavials including one living species. See GAVIAL. [TONJON. *Colloq.*
tom'john' (tŏm'jŏn'). Var. of
Tom Jones. See JONES, TOM.
Tom'kin, *n.* Dim. of THOMAS.
tom'kin (tŏm'kĭn), *n. Gun.* The tampion. *Obs.*
tom'kin post. In a grinding mill, the post which forms the fulcrum for the bridgetree.
tom'ly. † TOOMLY.
tom'ma-hauk. † TOMAHAWK.
tom'me (tŏm'ē), *n.* [Dan.] See MEASURE. [TAME, *a.*
tommure. †*tamer,* compar. of
Tom'my (tŏm'ĭ), *n.* **a** Dim. of THOMAS. **b** Short for TOMMY ATKINS.
tom'my, *v. t.* To subject to, or oppress by, the tommy, or truck, system. *Slang, Eng.*
tom'my-ax', **tom'my-axe',** *n.* = TOMAHAWK. *Australia.*
tommy bar. *Mech.* A bar used as a tommy to turn things.
tommy hole. *Mech.* A hole in a piece in which to insert the end of a tommy to turn it.
tom'my nod'dy (tŏm'ĭ nŏd'ĭ). Dolt; tomfool. *Dial. & Colloq.*
tom'my-rot' (-rŏt'), *n.* Rank foolishness or nonsense. *Slang.*
tommy shop *or* **store.** See TOMMY, *n.*, 2. *Slang, Eng.*
tom-nor'ry (tŏm-nŏr'ĭ). Var. of TAMNIENORIE.
tom'noup' (tŏm'nōp'). *n.* The greater tittmouse. *Local, Eng.*
tomochelhede, *n.* [Cf. TOO; MUCH; -HEAD.] Excess. *Obs.*
to'mo-lo (tō'mō-lō), *n.* [It.] See MEASURE.
to-morn' (tōō-môrn'), *adv.* [*to*, prep. + *morn.*] To-morrow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Tom Pepper. *Naut.* A remarkable liar. *Slang.*
tom'pi-on. *n.* [After Thomas *Tompion* (1639-1713), a London watchmaker.] A watch. *Obs.*
tom'-pip'er (tŏm'pĭp'ẽr), *n.* A piper; — familiarly so called.
tom'pon (-pŏn), *n.* = TOMPION, 2.
tom pudding. The European dabchick. *Local, Eng.*
Tom Quad (kwŏd). The great quadrangle of Christ Church College, Oxford; — so called from Big Tom (see under BIG).
tom'rig', *n.* [*Tom* + *rig* a wanton.] A tomboy. *Obs.*
Tom Sawyer. See SAWYER, TOM.
tom tailor. Stormy petrel. *Eng.*
tom'-tom', *n. t.* To sound, or make a sound like, a tom-tom.
tom'-trot', *n.* A kind of toffee made with treacle, or molasses, sugar, ginger, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
ton. † TOWN.
ton. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TONE, the one; TUN; TURN; obs. pl. of TOE.
ton. Obs. or Scot. p. p. of TAKE.
tonacle. † TUNICLE.
to'nal-ase (tō'năl-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
to'nal-ly, *adv.* of TONAL.
to-name, *n.* [AS. *tōname.* See TO, *prep.*; NAME.] A surname; also, a nickname. *Obs. or Scot.*
to-na'ri-on (tō-nā'rĭ-ŭn), *n.* [Gr. *τονάριον* a pitch pipe.] A kind of pitch pipe anciently used by orators.
ton'ca bean (tŏn'kä). Var. of TONKA BEAN.
tön'de (tŭn'dē), *n.* [Dan., barrel, cask.] See MEASURE.
tön'de-land (tŭ n'dē-l ă n), *n.* [Dan. *tønde land.*] See MEASURE.
tonder, tondre. † TUNDER.
tone (tōn), *pron. & a.* One; — a form due to mistaking *that* (or *thet*) *one, on,* or *an* for *the tone, the tane;* — chiefly with *the,* and commonly correl. to *tother* or *tither. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

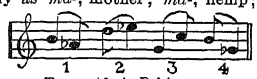
interval between two sounds or tones, is confusing, and *step* is preferred in the latter sense in careful usage.

c An ecclesiastical mode or a traditional tune or plain chant of the church; as, the Gregorian *tones*.

3. Accent, or inflection or modulation of the voice, as adapted to express emotion or passion.

Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*

4. *Phon.* **a** Voice; vocal sound. **b** An intonation, or inflection, of the voice which distinguishes the meaning of a word from that which it has when pronounced with a different inflection, as in Chinese and some other languages. The four *tones* of Pekingese, for example, distinguish the vocable *ma* respectively as ma^1, mother; ma^2, hemp; ma^3, horse; and ma^4, to revile. These *tones* are glides over intervals approximately equivalent to those shown in the *Illust.*



Tones, 4 b, in Pekingese.

A *tone* . . . may be low or high in pitch, or it may be a glide from a higher to a lower note or vice versa. *Census of India*, 1901.

5. A kind of unnatural or artificial strain or modulation of voice, in speaking or reading; as, children often read with a *tone*.

6. *Med.* That state of a body, or of any of its organs or parts, in which the animal functions are healthy and performed with due vigor.

7. Hence, normal healthy intellectual or mental state; as, his mind has lost its *tone*.

8. *Physiol.* Tonicity; as, arterial *tone*.

9. State of mind; temper; mood.

Drag the mind down . . . from a philosophical *tone* or temper, to the drudgery of private and public business. *Bolingbroke.*

10. Tenor; character; spirit; esp., general or prevailing character, quality, or the like; as, the *tone* of his remarks; a low *tone* of morals; a courtly *tone* of address.

11. In a picture, the general effect due to the combination of light and shade, together with color in a painting; — commonly implying harmony; as, this picture has *tone*.

12. *Psychol.* Quality, with respect to attendant feeling; the more or less variable complex of emotion accompanying and characterizing a sensation or a conceptual state; as, feeling *tone;* color *tone*.

13. Color quality proper; — called also *hue*. See COLOR, 1. Also, a gradation of color, either a hue, or a tint or shade.

She was dressed in a soft cloth of a gray *tone*. *Sir G. Parker.*

14. *Plant Physiol.* The condition of normal balance of a healthy plant in its relations to light, heat, and moisture.

in tone, in a tone, in tune; in agreement or harmony.

tone (tōn), *v. t.;* TONED (tōnd); TON'ING (tōn'ĭng). **1.** To utter with a tone, or affected strain or modulation.

2. To give tone, or a particular tone, to; to impart character or a character to; to give a color tone or quality, a distinguishing vocal intonation or inflection, etc., to.

3. *Photog.* To bring, as a print, to a required color, usually by treatment with a chemical reagent. Thus, the reddish image of a silver print, when immersed in a solution of gold chloride, turns dark owing to the replacement of silver by gold.

to tone down. a To cause to give a lower tone or sound; to give a lower tone to. **b** *Paint.* To modify, as color, by making it less brilliant or less crude, to modify, as a composition of color, by making it more harmonious. **c** Hence: To moderate or diminish the striking qualities of; to soften; as, *to tone down* an invective; *to tone down* one's effusiveness. — **to t. up,** to cause to give a higher tone or sound; to give a higher tone or character to; to make more intense, forcible, or vigorous; to heighten; strengthen.

tone (tōn), *v. i.* **1.** To assume a tone, esp. a color quality or tint.

2. To blend with respect to tone or color quality; to harmonize in color; as, the rug *tones* with the woodwork.

to tone up, to acquire tone, or healthy vigorous physical condition; to improve in physical or mental tone.

tone color *or* **colour.** *Music.* Timbre. See TONE, *n.*, 2 **a.**

toned (tōnd), *pret. & p. p.* of TONE. — **toned paper,** paper having a slight tint. — **t. printings,** *Paper Trade,* common printings of a stone gray or buff color, usually colored with iron or aniline dyes.

toned, *a.* [From TONE, *n.*] Having tone or a tone; — chiefly used in composition; as, low-*toned;* sweet-*toned*.

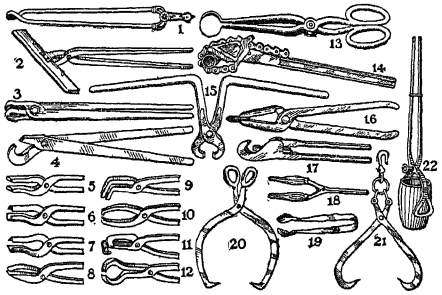
tong (tŏng; 205), *v. t. & i.* To take, gather, hold, or handle with tongs; to use tongs; to take or gather something with tongs; as, to *tong* oysters or for oysters; to *tong* logs.

ton'ga (tŏn'gä; *Fiji* tŏn'ngä), *n.* [Fiji.] *Med.* A drug useful in neuralgia, derived from a Fijian plant supposed to be of the aroid genus *Epipremnum*.

ton'ga (tŏn'gä), *n.* [Hind. *tāngā*, Skr. *tamaṅgaka.*] A kind of light two-wheeled vehicle, usually for four persons, drawn by ponies or bullocks. *India.*

Ton'gan (tŏn'găn), *n.* A Polynesian of the native tribes of Tonga, among the most enlightened of the Polynesian peoples. They form a native kingdom under British protection. Also, the language of the Tongans. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

tongs (tŏngz; 205), *n. pl.;* sometimes construed as *sing.* [ME. *tonge, tange,* AS. *tange;* akin to D. *tang,* G. *zange,* OHG. *zanga,* Dan. *tang,* Sw. *tång,* Icel. *töng,* Gr. δάκνειν to bite, Skr. *daṃṣ, daç.* Cf. TANG a strong taste.] **1.** Any of numerous instruments or devices for taking hold of something, as a hot coal or piece of metal from a fire or forge, for ease or convenience in handling, or for lifting, dragging, carrying, twisting, or other special purpose; — called also *pair of tongs.* The common varieties of tongs consist of two legs joined at one end by a pivot or a spring bow or of two pieces hinged together like a pair of pincers or scissors. See LAZY TONGS, etc.



Tongs. 1 Common Fire; 2 Roofing; 3 Horseshoer's; 4 Pipe; 5–12 Various forms of Blacksmith's Tongs; 13 Coal; 14 Chain Pipe; 15 Rail; 16 Electric-Light Carbon; 17 Tongs with Reversible Sliding Jaw; 18 Curling; 19 Sugar; 20 Ice; 21 Skidding; 22 Crucible.

2. Trousers or overalls. *Slang & Obs. or R., U. S.*

tongs-across-a-wall seat, in horseback riding, a seat in which the legs are held straight, with the toes stuck out and to the front, and the balance depends upon the stirrups with no help from contact of the legs with the horse's body.

tongue (tŭng), *n.* [ME. *tunge, tonge,* AS. *tunge;* akin to OFries. *tunge,* D. *tong,* OS. *tunga,* G. *zunge,* OHG. *zunga,* Icel. & Sw. *tunga,* Dan. *tunge,* Goth. *tuggō,* OL. *dingua,* L. *lingua.* Cf. LANGUAGE, LINGUAL.] **1.** An organ or process (often protrusible and freely movable) of the floor of the mouth, present in most vertebrates. Its base is attached to the hyoid bone. In man it is soft and fleshy, consisting of muscles of two kinds, *intrinsic,* confined to the tongue itself, and *extrinsic,* connecting its base with other parts; and it serves, among other uses, as an organ of speech, and as the principal organ of taste, its upper surface being thickly covered with small papillæ, on some of which taste buds are borne. In birds the tongue is usually chiefly hard and horny. In snakes it is forked and serves as a tactile organ (not a sting, as many suppose). In many toads it is free at the hind end and (as also in the chameleons) can be suddenly protruded to catch insects with its sticky surface. In fishes it is usually hard and immovable.

2. The use of the tongue in speaking, or the manner, result, or the like, of such use, as respects speech; specif.: **a** The power of articulate utterance; speech. *Obs. or R.*

Parrots imitating human *tongue*. *Dryden.*

b Utterance; act of speaking; discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech or expression. "Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together." *L'Estrange.*

My little children, let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth. *1 John* iii. 18.

c Manner or quality of utterance with respect to tone or sound; voice; as, a soft *tongue.* **d** Character of utterance in sense or intention. "He speaks the common *tongue*." *Shak.* **e** Honorable report; eulogy; fame. *Obs.* **f** A language; the whole sum of words used by a particular nation; as, the English *tongue;* hence, *Archaic,* a people having a distinct language. "I will gather all nations and *tongues*." *Is.* lxvi. 18. **g** *pl.* See GIFT OF TONGUES. **h** A voice, as in a discussion; a vote. *Obs.*

3. The flesh of the tongue of an animal, as the ox or sheep, used as an article of food, esp. after smoking or pickling.

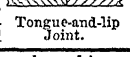
4. *Zoöl.* **a** The radula, or lingual ribbon, of a mollusk. **b** The lingua of an insect: esp., in Lepidoptera, the proboscis; in bees, the proboscis as a whole, or the ligula (def. 3 **a**), which in the honeybees is long and hairy.

5. A part resembling or likened to an animal's tongue, in form, function, or position; specif.: **a** Any of numerous things fastened on or at only the end or side, and often movable; as: (1) The flap of thin leather under the lacing or buckles of a boot or shoe. (2) A bell clapper. (3) A movable pin in a buckle, which passes through a hole in the strap, etc., to be secured; also, the corresponding pin of a brooch or the like. (4) A reed in a musical instrument. (5) The movable rail of a railroad switch; also, a similar part in a frog (see FROG, *Illust.*). (6) The pole of a vehicle, as of a two-horse carriage or of an ox cart. (7) The tang of a sword, etc. (8) The projecting rib on one edge of a board to fit into a corresponding groove in an edge of another board to make a flush joint (called a *tongue-and-groove joint*). (9) *Mech.* A feather. (10) *Founding.* A supplementary attachment to a strickle. (11) The swiveling part of a carpenter's bevel. (12) The index of a balance or scale. **b** A point, or long narrow strip of land, projecting from the mainland into a sea or other body of water. **c** *Naut.* A short block of wood or iron so placed in the jaws of a gaff as to facilitate its sliding up and down the mast. **d** A jet of flame. **e** In a stream, a current that runs rapidly between rocks.

6. *Naut. Obs. or R.* **a** A short piece of rope spliced into the rigging so as to form an eye. **b** The upper piece of a mast composed of several pieces.

7. A small sole; a tonguefish.

Syn. — Language, speech, expression.


Tongue-and-lip Joint.

tongue-and-groove joint. See TONGUE, *n.*, 5 **a,** 8. — **t.-and-lip joint,** *Carp.,* a tongue-and-groove joint for boards, in which the board with the tongue has also a flush bead which serves to conceal the joint. — **tongue of the trump,** the tongue of a jew's-harp; hence, the main point or most important feature. *Scot.*

tongue (tŭng), *v. t.;* TONGUED (tŭngd); TONGU'ING (tŭng'ĭng). **1.** To speak; to utter. *Archaic. Shak.*

2. To chide; to scold. *Now Colloq.*

How might she *tongue* me. *Shak.*

3. *Music.* To modify with the tongue, as notes, in playing the flute and some other wind instruments. See TONGUING.

4. To join by means of a tongue and groove, as boards.

5. *Mech.* To cut a tongue on; as, to *tongue* a board.

tongue, *v. i.* **1.** To talk; prate; — often with *it;* as, to *tongue* it incessantly. *Now Rare or Colloq.*

2. *Music.* To practice tonguing.

3. To project like a tongue of land.

4. *Hort.* To make a cut or slit in the stem of a plant before the operation of layering.

tongue bar. *Zoöl.* One of the downward projecting processes in the branchial clefts of *Balanoglossus* and its allies, and in larval lancelets.

tongued (tŭngd), *a.* Having a tongue.

tongue'fish′ (tŭng'fĭsh′), *n.* A sole; — on the coast of the southern United States applied esp. to *Symphurus plagiusa,* a small species inhabiting sandy bottom.

tongue'–tie′, *n. Med.* Impeded motion of the tongue due to shortness of the frænum, or to its adhesion to the gums.

tongue'–tie′, *v. t.* To deprive of speech or the power of speech, or of distinct articulation.

tongue'–tied′ (-tīd′), *a.* **1.** Suffering from tongue-tie.

2. Unable to speak freely, from any cause, as shyness.

Love, therefore, and *tongued-tied* simplicity. *Shak.*

tongu'ing (tŭng'ĭng), *vb. n. Music.* Modification of tone for a rapid staccato effect by the performer's tongue, in playing a wind instrument, as a flute. In *single tonguing* only one kind of stroke is used, the tongue articulating a rapid "t," in *double tonguing,* two strokes, as for "t" and "k," are alternated; in *triple tonguing,* "t, k, t," etc.

ton'ic (tŏn'ĭk, *a.* [Cf. F. *tonique,* Gr. τονικός. See TONE.] **1.** Of or pert. to tones or sounds; as: **a** *Phon.* Of a speech sound, made with voice, or vocal tone, without obstruction in the oral passage, as are the vowels and diphthongs. *Rush.* Cf. SUBTONIC. **b** *Philol.* Of or pert. to linguistic tones, or designating, or pert. to, languages using them.

2. Of or pert. to, or increasing, tension; hence, increasing strength; as, *tonic* power.

3. *Med.* Characterized by continuous muscular contraction; as, *tonic* convulsions.

4. Increasing strength or tone in the system; obviating the effects of debility and restoring healthy functions; hence, mentally or morally invigorating.

How fresh and *tonic* the forest seemed. *H. van Dyke.*

5. Of or pertaining to tone, or the prevailing effect of color and of light and shade, in a picture or scene.

6. *Plant Physiol.* Characteristic of or designating a condition of tone; causing or exhibiting normal reactions to external factors; as, a *tonic* influence; a *tonic* relation, etc.

tonic accent. a Syllabic accent; vocal accent as compared with a written, or graphic, accent. **b** Pitch accent. Cf. ACCENT, *n.*, 1. — **t. spasm.** *Med.* See SPASM, 1.

ton'ic, *n.* [Cf. F. *tonique,* NL. *tonicum.*] **1.** *Phon.* A tonic element or letter, that is, a vowel or a diphthong.

2. *Music.* The keynote.

3. *Med.* A medicine having a tonic effect. Cf. TONIC, *a.*, 3.

to-nic'i-ty (tō-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Property of possessing tone, or state of being tonic; tone; esp.: **a** *Physiol.* The state of healthy tension or partial contraction of muscle fibers while at rest; tonus. **b** *Plant Physiol.* State of being in tone; normal responsiveness to external stimuli.

2. Hence, a strong invigorated condition; vigor.

The recovery of moral *tonicity* after the Napoleonic debauch is most noteworthy. *W. C. Brownell.*

tonic major. *Music.* The major scale or key having the same tonic as a given minor scale or key.

tonic minor. *Music.* The minor scale or key having the same tonic as a given major scale or key.

tonic section. *Music.* A section or period in the tonic key of the piece closing with a tonic cadence.

tonic sol–fa. *Music.* A system of letter notation based on tonality, or key relationship, and replacing the usual staff symbols by letters and the syllables *do, re, mi,* etc., variously modified, with other simple signs of duration, of upper or lower octave, etc. It was devised by Miss Sarah Glover about 1812, and further developed, about 1850, by the Rev. John Curwen, and became popular in England and to some extent in the United States for elementary instruction in vocal music. See MODULATOR, 2. — **tonic sol–faist.**

to–night' (tōō-nīt'), *adv.* [*to,* prep. + *night.*] **1.** On this present night or the night following this present day.

2. On the last night past. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. Shak.*

to–night', *n.* The present or the coming night; the night after the present day.

ton'ite (tŏn'īt), *n.* [Cf. L. *tonare* to thunder.] An explosive consisting of about equal weights of guncotton and barium nitrate. It is used for blasting.

ton'jon (tŏn'jŏn), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *tām-jhām, thām-jām,* also Hind. *khanjar;* orig. uncert.] A kind of open sedan used in Ceylon, carried by a single pole on men's shoulders.

ton'ka bean (tŏn'kä). [Translation of D. *tonquinboontjes* (pl.); the berries (beans, D. *boon,* dim. *boontje*) of *Coumarouna odorata* were used to mix with Tonkin tobacco: cf. F. *tonca, tonka.*] The seed of a fabaceous tree (*Coumarouna odorata*), native of Guiana. It has a pleasant odor, due to the presence of coumarin, and is employed in the scenting of snuff. Also, the tree itself.

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tone. ✝ TOWN, TUN, TUNE.

tone. Obs. p. p. of TAKE.

to'ne (tō'nē), *n.* = DONI. *India.*

To-ne'a (tō-nē'ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. Τόνεια.] *Gr. Relig.* A feast of Hera held in Samos when the image of the goddess was hidden in the bushes

tone deafness. See DEAFNESS.

tonel. ✝ TUNNEL

to-nel' (tō-nĕl'), *n.* [Sp., a cask.] See MEASURE.

to'ne-la'da (tō'nĕ-lä'thä; 146), *n.* [Sp.] See WEIGHT.

tone'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **tone'less-ness,** *n.* [chord.]

tone measurer. *Music.* A monochord.

to'ner (tō'nẽr) Contr. for *the one or the other. Dial. Eng.*

ton'er (tŏn'ẽr), *n.* One that tones. [lable.]

tone syllable. An accented syllable.

ton'ey (tōn'ĭ). Var. of TONY, high-toned. *Slang.* [to ring.

tong (tŏng). Dial. Eng. of TANG, tongs.

tong, *n.* Obs. or dial. sing. of TONGS, *n. pl.* [TONGUE.

tong. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TONGUE.

ton'ga. ✝ TANGA.

Ton'ga (tŏn'gä), *n.* A Bantu of non-Kafir tribes of Gazaland, Portuguese East Africa. [BEAN.]

tonga bean. Var. of TONKA [bean.

tonge. ✝ TONG, TONGUE.

tong'er (tŏng'ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is the gathering of oysters or clams with tongs; a tongsman or tongman. *U. S.*

tongge. ✝ TANG.

Tong'king-ese' (tŏng'kĭng-ēz'; -ēs'). Var. of TONKINESE.

tong'man, *n.* A tongsman; a tonger.

Ton'gri-an (tŏn'grĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Tongres,* Belgium.] *Geol.* Designating the lowest portion of the European Oligocene, esp. in France. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Ton'gri-an,** *n.*

tongs'man (tŏngz'măn), *n.* One who uses, handles, or gathers something with tongs, as oysters or steel rails; a tonger.

tongue'bird′, *n.* The wryneck. *Local, Eng.*

tongue bit. A horse's bit having a plate to keep the tongue under the mouthpiece.

tongue bone. The hyoid bone.

tongue'dough'ty, *a.* Bold in speech. *R.* [debate. *R.*

tongue'fence', *n.* Argument;

tongue'-ferd'y, *a.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *ferdig* strong, in good health.] Glib; loquacious. *Scot.*

tongue'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* Any Australian orchid of the genus *Glossodia,* in allusion to the tongue-shaped lip.

tongue'-flow'ered (-ẽrd), *a.* Having tonguelike flowers or parts. — **tongue-flowered orchis,** a southern European terrestrial orchid (*Serapias lingua*) with a flower with a tongue-shaped lip.

tongue grafting. = WHIP GRAFTING.

tongue-grass. a = PEPPER-GRASS **a.** **b** Chickweed.

tongue joint. A welded joint in metal with a tongue on one piece secured in a recess in the other.

tongue'-lash'ing, *n.* A scolding. *Colloq.* [tongue.

tongue'less, *a.* **1.** Having no **2.** Hence, speechless; mute.

3. Unnamed; not spoken of. *Obs.*

tongue'let, *n.* A small tongue-like part or process.

tongue'man, *n.* A speaker. *Obs.*

tongue'-pad', *n.* A great or glib talker. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

tongue'-pow'der, *n.* Flattery. *Obs.* [Linguiate.]

tongue'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.*

tongue shell. A brachiopod of *Lingula* or allied genus.

tongue'shot', *n.* The range of the voice. [the tongue. *Obs.*

tongue'sore', *n. An ailment of*

tongue'ster (tĭng'stẽr), *n.* One who uses his tongue freely; a babbler. *Rare.*

tongue'tack'ed (-tăk'ĭt), *p.a.* Silenced or impeded in speech. *Scot.* [vehicle.

tongue tree. The tongue of a

tongue work. 1. Study of words or language. *Obs.*

2. Talking; esp., idle talk; chatter or gossip. *Slang.*

tongue worm (wûrm). A parasitic arthropod of the group Linguatulida (which see).

tongue'y, tongu'y (tŭng'ĭ), *a.* Ready or voluble in speaking; garrulous. *Colloq.*

ton'i-cal (tŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Tonic. *R.*

ton'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a tonic manner; specif., *Med.,* continuously; without relaxation.

ton'i-cize (tŏn'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To impart a tone or tonicity to. *R.*

Ton'i-kan (tŏn'ĭ-kăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians of Mississippi and Louisiana, now probably extinct. They were allies of the French. [of TONE.

ton'ing (tōn'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.*

ton'ish (tōn'ĭsh), **ton'ish-ness,** etc. Vars. of TONNISH, etc.

ton'i-trous (-ĭ-trŭs), *a.* [L. *tonitrus* thunder.] Thundering. *Obs.*

to-nit'ru-ate (tō-nĭt'rōō-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *tonitruare.*] To thunder. *Obs.* [WOOD. *Australia.*

tonka-bean wood. = SCENT-

Ton'ka-wan (tŏn'kä-wăn), *a.* Designating a linguistic stock of North American Indians, orig. of TEXAS, the remnant be-

Ton'kin-ese' (tŏn'kĭn-ēz'; -ēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Tonkin. —*n. sing. & pl.* A native, or natives, of Tonkin. The aboriginals resemble the Anamese, though taller and darker.

ton mile. *Railroads.* A unit of measurement of the freight transportation performed by a railroad during a given period, usually a year, the total of which consists of the sum of the products obtained by multiplying the aggregate weight of each shipment in tons during the given period by the number of miles for which it is carried.

ton mileage. *Railroads.* Ton miles collectively; esp., the total ton miles performed by a railroad in a given period.

ton'nage (tŭn'ĕj), *n.* [From TON a measure.] **1.** The weight of goods carried in a boat or a ship.

2. The cubical content or burden of a vessel, or vessels, in tons; or, the amount of weight which one or several vessels may carry. A merchant vessel's tonnage for purposes of registration is her entire internal cubical capacity in tons of one hundred cubic feet each as ascertained in a certain manner prescribed by law (in United States by R. S. 4153, in Great Britain by Merchant Shipping Act, 1894) in different countries. It is of three kinds. **Gross tonnage** is such capacity of a vessel without deduction. **Underdeck tonnage** is the gross tonnage less the spaces above the second deck from the keel. **Register, or net, tonnage** is the gross tonnage less certain deductions for space occupied by engines, crew's quarters, etc., giving a rough measure of the capacity of the ship for cargo or passengers. The tonnage of war vessels is their **displacement tonnage**, or weight of the water displaced by them.

3. A duty or impost on vessels, based on tonnage, or a duty, toll, or rate on goods per ton transported on canals.

4. The whole amount of shipping of a nation, a port, a line, etc., estimated by tons. See TON, 2 c.

5. A duty levied on every tun of wine imported. *Eng.*

tonnage coefficient. *Naut.* That decimal by which the product of the length, breadth, and depth of a vessel must be multiplied to obtain the gross tonnage.

‖ **ton'neau'** (tŏ'nō'; tŭn-ō'), *n.; pl.* **TONNEAUX** (*F.* tŏ'nō'; *E.* tŭn-ōz'). [F.] **1.** In France, a light two-wheeled vehicle with square or rounded body and rear entrance.

2. *Automobiles.* Orig., an afterbody with the entrance at the rear (as in the vehicle in def. 1); now, an afterbody with sides closing in the seat or seats and entered by a door now usually at the side, formerly in the rear; also, the entire body of an automobile having such an after part.

3. = TONNE.

ton'nish (tŏn'ĭsh), *a.* Also **ton'ish.** In the ton; fashionable; modish. —**ton'nish-ly**, *adv.* —**ton'nish-ness**, *n.*

tono-. Combining form from Greek τόνος, *tension, tone.*

ton'o-graph (tŏn'ō-grăf; tō'nō-), *n.* [*tono-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* A recording tonometer.

to-nom'e-ter (tō-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*tono-* + *-meter.*] **1.** *Physics.* An instrument for determining the rate of vibrations in tones, as of a graduated series of tuning forks.

2. *Physiol.* **a** An apparatus for studying and registering the action of various fluids and drugs on the excised heart of an animal. **b** An instrument for measuring tension, esp. that of the eyeball.

to-nom'e-try (-ē-trĭ), *n.* Act of measuring with a tonometer. —**ton'o-met'ric** (tŏn'ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

ton'ous (tŏn'ŭs), *a.* Abounding in tone or sound; sonorous.

ton'sil (tŏn'sĭl), *n.* [L. *tonsillae*, pl.: cf. F. *tonsille.*] *Anat.* **1.** One of a pair of more or less prominent masses of lymphoid tissue one on each side of the throat between the interior and posterior pillars of the fauces. They are composed of lymph follicles grouped around one or more deep crypts, and (except the exposed surface covered only by epithelium) are surrounded by diffuse lymphoid tissue in a fibrous capsule. The lymph cells escape into the mouth cavity in large numbers through this epithelium, and become salivary corpuscles. See also PHARYNGEAL TONSIL.

2. = AMYGDALA (of the cerebellum).

ton'sil-lar, ton'sil-ar (-sĭl-lär), *a. Anat. & Med.* Of or pertaining to the tonsils.

ton'sil-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [From L. *tonsillae* tonsils.] Of or pertaining to the tonsils; tonsillar.

ton'sil-lit'ic, *a.* [*tonsillitis* + *-ic.*] Of, pert. to, or affected with, tonsillitis.

ton'sil-li'tis (-lĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See TONSIL; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tonsils or of a tonsil; amygdalitis. When acute and suppurative or phlegmous, or tending to be so, it is commonly called *quinsy.*

ton-sil'lo-tome (tŏn-sĭl'ō-tōm), *n.* [L. *tonsillae* tonsils + E. *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument for removing the tonsils.

ton'sil-lot'o-my (tŏn'sĭ-lŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [L. *tonsillae* + E. *-tomy.*] Operation of removing all or part of the tonsils.

ton-so'ri-al (tŏn-sō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *tonsorius*, fr. *tonsor* a shearer, barber, fr. *tondere, tonsum*, to shear. See TONSURE.] Of or pertaining to a barber or his work; —generally used affectedly or humorously; as, *tonsorial* artist.

ton'sure (tŏn'shŭr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tonsura* a shearing, clipping, fr. *tondere, tonsum*, to shear, shave; cf. Gr. τένδειν to gnaw; perh. akin to Gr. τεμνειν to cut, and E. *tome.*] Act of clipping the hair or of shaving the crown of the head; also, state of being shorn. *Rare*, exc.: Specif.: **a** *R. C. Ch. & East. Ch.* The shaving off (since the 10th century first by a bishop or one of certain privileged priests) of a portion of the hair on the crown of the head so as to leave a round bare place, or, in the Eastern Church, of the entire hair of the head, as a mark of entrance into, or of being in, the ecclesiastical state, the order of reader being always first conferred. In early times tonsure without ordination was given by simple priests or even by laymen. **b** *R. C. Ch.* The shaven corona, or crown, which ecclesiastics wear as a mark of their order and of their rank.

ton'sure (tŏn'shŭr), *v. t.;* -SURED (-shŭrd); -SUR-ING (-shŭr-ĭng). To shave the head of; to confer the tonsure upon.

ton'sured (tŏn'shŭrd), *a.* [Cf. F. *tonsuré*, p. p.] **a** Having the tonsure; shaven; shorn; clipped. **b** Hence, bald.

ton'tine (tŏn'tēn; tŏn-tēn'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. It. *tontina*, after its inventor, *Tonti*, an Italian, of the 17th century.] **1.** An annuity shared among a number, or a loan raised on life annuities, with the benefit of survivorship to the beneficiaries in either case; that is, upon the death of each beneficiary of the annuity his share is enjoyed by the survivors, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor, or to the last two or three, according to the terms on which the money is advanced. Also, loosely, those who share the annuity; collectively, the share or right of each individual, or the system on which the annuity is shared.

2. Any arrangement whereby a group of persons share certain benefits or advantages on such terms that upon the death or default of any member a part or all of the advantages enjoyed by him are distributed among the remaining members until on the death of all but one the whole goes to him, or, as in most modern insurance tontines, on the expiration of a given time (called the **tontine period**) the whole goes to those then remaining in the group.

3. A tontine policy, risk, or the like.

ton'tine (tŏn'tēn; tŏn-tēn'), *a.* Designating, pertaining to, or involving, the principle or system upon which the tontine is based; as, *tontine* insurance, funds, etc.

tontine insurance, *Life Insurance*, insurance in which the benefits of the insurance are distributed upon the tontine principle. Under the old, or **full tontine**, plan, all benefits were forfeited on lapsed policies, on the policies of those who died within the tontine period only the face of the policy was paid without any share of the surplus, and the survivor or survivors at the end of the tontine period received the entire surplus. This plan of tontine insurance has been replaced in the United States by the **semitontine** plan, in which the surplus is divided among the holders of policies in force at the termination of the tontine period, but the reserve for the paid-up value is paid on lapsed policies, and on the policies of those that have died the face is paid. Other modified forms are called *free tontine, deferred dividend*, etc., according to the nature of the tontine arrangement. See *deferred dividend*, under DIVIDEND, 2. —**t. policy,** *Life Insurance*, a policy for any form of tontine insurance.

to'nus (tō'nŭs), *n.* [L., a sound, tone. See TONE.] **a** *Physiol.* Tonicity, or tone; as, muscular *tonus.* See CHEMICAL TONUS. **b** *Med.* Tonic spasm.

too (tōō), *adv. & conj.* [The same word as *to*, prep. See TO.] **1.** Over; more than enough; —noting excess; as, it is *too* long, short, or wide; *too* high; *too* many; *too* much; —used also as a mere intensive; as, I am only *too* glad. It is sometimes doubled to signify great excess.

His will, *too* strong to bend, *too* proud to learn. *Cowley.*
O that this *too too* solid flesh would melt. *Shak.*

2. Likewise; also; in addition; —chiefly as conjunction.

An honest courtier, yet a patriot *too.* *Pope.*

Syn. —See ALSO.

tool (tōōl), *v. i.;* TOOLED (tōōld); TOOL'ING. To drive or ride in a vehicle; as, to *tool* through the park. *Cant.*

tool, *v. t.* To drive, as a coach; to convey in a vehicle. *Cant.*

tool (tōōl), *n.* [ME. *tol, tool*, AS. *tōl;* akin to Icel. *tōl*, pl., Goth. *taujan* to do, to make, *tawi* deed, work, and E. *taw* to dress leather. Cf. TAW to dress leather.] **1.** An instrument of manual operation, as a hammer, saw, plane, file, or the like, used to facilitate mechanical operations, as distinguished from an appliance moved and regulated by machinery; the instrument of a handicraftsman or laborer at his work; an implement; as, the *tools* of a joiner, smith, shoemaker, etc. In a wide sense, *tool* may be used to include almost any implement or object used in performing an operation or carrying on work of any kind, esp. where the implement or object isused or worked by hand, and is movable, as disting. from power-driven machinery, etc. In this use, as in statutes exempting instruments of earning a livelihood, in engineering contracts, etc., *tool* has been held to designate books, a horse and wagon, a piano, a hand or foot-power printing press, a sewing machine, a floating pile driver and its scow, etc. Cf. MACHINE, *n.*, 5.

2. *Law.* Any instrument or apparatus necessary to a person in the efficient prosecution of his trade or calling. According to legal decisions, the tools (see def. 1) of a mechanic (including anvils, vises, sawhorses, etc.), a barber's chair and mirror, a photographer's head rest, and in certain cases a doctor's equipage, are *tools* necessary in their respective callings. See also under def. 1, above.

3. *Mach.* The cutting or shaping part in a machine or machine tool; also, a machine for shaping metal in any way; a machine tool. See MACHINE, *n.*, 5.

4. Any instrument of use or service. Specif.: **a** A weapon; esp., a sword. *Obs.* **b** A kind of small brush used in painting window sashes.

5. A person used as an instrument by another person; —a word of reproach; as, tyrants have their *tools.*

I was not made for a minion or a *tool* *Burke.*

6. A useless or mischievous person. *Dial. Eng.*

7. An ornament or figure tooled on the binding of a book.

Syn. —See IMPLEMENT.

tool (tōōl), *v. t.* To shape, form, or finish with a tool; esp., *Bookbinding*, to impress a design upon by stamping.

tool box. a A box or chest to hold tradesmen's tools. **b** *Mach.* The adjustable mechanism containing the tool or cutter holder in a planing machine or other machine tool.

tool'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOOL. Hence: **a** *Masonry.* Stone dressing in which tool marks are left showing. **b** Hot-stamped impression in intaglio on ornamental leather work, either gilt or blind. **c** More or less special and ornamental handwork, as with chisels, gouges, etc., in wood, stone, metal, ivory, etc.

tool post. *Mach.* A slotted post or analogous part in a lathe or other machine tool, in which the cutting tool is clamped. Cf. TOOL BOX **b**.

tool steel. Hard steel, usually crucible steel, capable of being tempered so as to be suitable for tools.

toon (tōōn), *n.* [Hind. *tun, tūna*, Skr. *tunna.*] An East Indian meliaceous tree (*Toona ciliata*); also, its soft reddish wood, esteemed in India for furniture and general construction; —called also *Indian mahogany.*

Too'na (tōō'nä), *n.* [NL., Hind. *tūna.* See TOON, *n.*] **a** *Bot.* A small genus of Old World meliaceous trees, formerly united with *Cedrela*, but having a short disk and completely winged seeds. *T. ciliata* is the toon. **b** [*l. c.*] = TOON.

toot (tōōt), *v. i.;* TOOT'ED; TOOT'ING. [Cf. D. *toeten* to blow a horn, G. *tuten*, Sw. *tuta*, Dan. *tude;* prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** To blow or sound a horn or other wind instrument, esp. so as to produce short rapid blasts.

2. To utter a similar sound, as certain birds.

3. To give forth a toot or toots, as a horn.

Tooting horns and rattling teams of mail coaches *Thackeray*

4. To cry or whine, as a child. *Scot. or Dial Eng.*

toot, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sound, as a horn, the note being modified at the beginning and end as if by pronouncing the letter *t;* to blow; as, to *toot* a whistle; also, to sound; as, to *toot* one's notes.

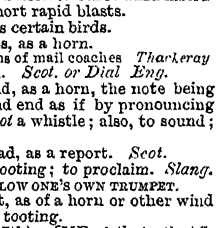
2. To spread or trumpet abroad, as a report. *Scot.*

3. To call attention to, as by tooting; to proclaim. *Slang.*

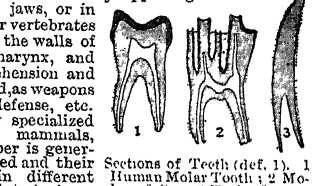
to toot one's own horn. = TO BLOW ONE'S OWN TRUMPET.

toot, *n.* A short sound or blast, as of a horn or other wind instrument; a sound made by tooting.

tooth (tōōth), *n.; pl.* **TEETH** (tēth). [ME. *toth, tooth*, AS. *tōð;* akin to OFries. *tōth*, OS. & D. *tand*, OHG. *zand, zan*, G. *zahn*, Icel. *tönn*, Sw. & Dan. *tand*, Goth. *tunpus*, Lith. *dantis*, W. *dant*, OIr. *dēt*, L. *dens, dentis*, Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, Skr. *danta;* prob. originally the p. pr. of the verb to *eat.* Cf. EAT, DANDELION, DENT the tooth of a wheel, DENTAL, DENTIST, INDENT.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** In most vertebrates, one of the hard bony appendages which are borne on the jaws, or in many of the lower vertebrates on other bones in the walls of the mouth or pharynx, and serve for the prehension and mastication of food, as weapons of offense and defense, etc. The most highly specialized teeth occur in mammals, where their number is generally strictly limited and their differentiation in different parts of the jaws into *incisors, canines*, and *molars* (see these terms), adapted for different purposes, is generally well marked. Most mammals have two sets of teeth, a set of *milk, deciduous*, or *temporary* teeth, developed when young, which are afterwards replaced by a *permanent* set. A typical mammalian tooth consists of a *root* of one or more branches (called *fangs*), implanted in a socket in the jawbone (but not ankylosed with the bone), and a variously shaped *crown*, or projecting portion, which



Sections of Teeth (def. 1). 1 Human Molar Tooth; 2 Molar of Ox; 3 Tusk (Incisor Tooth) of Elephant. After Lydekker.



Permanent Teeth of the Right Side of the Upper and Under Jaw of Man. *a a* Incisors; *b* Canines or Eye Teeth; *c c* Bicuspids or Premolars; *d d d* Molars; *e* Crown; *f* Neck; *g* Fang or Root.

ing now on a reservation in Oklahoma. They were formerly cannibals and were at war with most neighboring tribes.

tonn. *Abbr.* Tonnage.

ton'nage (tŭn'ĕj), *v. i.* To have a (specified) tonnage. *Rare.*

ton'nage, *v. t.* To levy a tonnage tax upon. *Obs. or R.*

tonnage deck. *Naut.* That deck the space below which is included in estimating underdeck tonnage. In vessels having more than one deck it is the second from the keel. [NAGE, 3.]

ton'nage du'ty. *Naut.* = TONNAGE **opening.** *Naut.* An opening left in a shade deck to bring the space covered within the exemptions of a rule for calculating tonnage. [5 b (2).]

tonnage pool. See 4th POOL, 1.

tonne. ✝ TON, TUN.

‖ **tonne** (tŏn), *n.* [F.] A metric ton. See TON, 1 c. [An arbor.]

‖ **ton'nelle'** (tŏ'nĕl'), *n.* [F.]

ton'ner (tŭn'ĕr), *n.* An object considered with reference to its weight in tons or its tonnage, as a ship; —used in combination; as, a thousand-*tonner. Colloq.*

Ton'nerre' (tŏ'nâr'), *n.* [From *Tonnerre*, France.] A kind of Burgundy.

ton'ni-hood (tŏn'ĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* = TONYHOOP.

ton'ny. ✝ TUNNY, fish.

ton'o-gram (tŏn'ō-grăm; tō'nō-), *n.* [*tono-* + *-gram.*] A curve showing graphically a muscle's isometric contraction.

ton'o-phant (-fănt), *n.* [*tono-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] *Physics.* A modification of the kaleidophone, for showing composition of acoustic vibrations. It consists of two thin steel slips welded together, their length being adjustable by a screw socket.

ton'o-plast (-plăst), *n.* [*tono-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* The protoplasmic membrane surrounding a vacuole in a living cell; the so-called vacuole wall. *De Vries.*

ton'o-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *tono-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] *Physiol.* Control of the direction of locomotion of simple organisms by the density of the surrounding medium. —**to'no-tac'tic** (tō'nō-tăk'tĭk), *a.*

ton'qua bean (tŏn'kä). Var. of TONKA BEAN. [TONKA BEAN.]

ton'quin bean (tŏ'nkĭn). =

ton'sile (tŏn'sĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *tonsilis*, fr. *tondere, tonsum*, to shear, clip. See TONSURE.] Clipped, or fit for clipping, as a tree or hedge. *Obs. or R.*

ton'sil-it'ic, ton'sil-i'tis. Vars. of TONSILLITIC, TONSILLITIS.

ton'sil-la-ry (tŏn'sĭl-lā-rĭ), *a. Anat. & Med.* Tonsillar.

ton-sil'o-tome (tŏn-sĭl'ō-tōm; tŏn'sĭl-ō-tōm'), **ton'sil-ot'o-my** (tŏn'sĭ-lŏt'ō-mĭ). Vars. of TONSILLOTOME, TONSILLOTOMY.

ton'sor (tŏn'sôr), *n.* [L.] A barber. *Rare.*

ton-so'ri-ous (tŏn-sō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tonsorius.*] Tonsorial. *Obs.*

tonsure plate. A circular plate placed on the head before shaving to mark the line of tonsure.

tonthe. ✝ TENTH.

ton-tin'er (tŏn-tēn'ĕr), *n.* A sharer in a tontine. *Rare.*

Ton'to se'ries (tŏn'tō). [From *Tonto*, Arizona.] *Geol.* The Middle and Upper Cambrian of the Grand Cañon region.

to'ny (tō'nĭ), *n.; pl.* TONIES (-nĭz). [Abbr. fr. *Anthony.*] A simpleton. *Obs. or R.*

ton'y (tōn'ĭ), *a.* [Perh. fr. *tone*, influenced by *ton* fashion.] Being in, or affecting, the prevailing mode or fashion; stylish. *Vulgar or Colloq., U. S.*

To'ny (tō'nĭ). Dim. of ANTHONY, ANTONY.

to'ny-hoop' (tō'nĭ-hōōp'), *n.* A female bullfinch. *Local, Eng. & Scot.* [TONY.]

Tony Lumpkin. See LUMPKIN, 1.

too (tōō). Var. of TEW.

too ✝ TOE, TWO.

too. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. [of TO.]

too'art (tōō'ĕrt). Var. of TUART.

tooclef. Obs. pret. of TO-CLEAVE.

tood (tōōd). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of TOAD. [of TAKE.]

took. Pret. & Scot. & dial. p. p. of TAKE.

took (tŏŏk). Scot. var. of TUCK.

took'y-took' (tŏŏk'ĭ-tŏŏk'), *n.* Corruption of KOTUKUTUKU.

tool angle *Mech.* The angle of the point of a cutting tool. See CLEARANCE, *Illust.*

tool apron. See APRON, 2 i.

tool'er, *n.* A broad chisel used by stonemasons in random work. [See under THREE.]

Tooley Street, Three Tailors of.

tool'mak'er (tōōl'māk'ĕr), *n.* One who makes tools.

tool'man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. One who works with or makes tools.

tool'see. Var. of TOOLSI.

tool'si, *or* **tool'sy** (tōōl'sē), *n.* [Hind. *tulsī.* Cf. TULASI.] The holy basil. *India.*

tool'smith', *n.* A smith used to working in carbon steel, esp. in forging tools; a toolmaker

toolstock, *n.* = TOOL POST.

tool temper. See TEMPER, *n.*, 7.

tool'ye, tool'yie (tōōl'yĭ). Vars. of TUILYIE, *n.* & *v.*

toom (tōōm; *dial. also* tŭm, tĭm), *a.* [ME. *tom*, fr. AS. *tōm;* akin to Icel. *tómr*, Dan. & Sw. *tom.* Cf. TEEM to pour.] **a** Empty. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** Hence: *Scot.* (1) Lank; lean. *Obs.* (2) Lacking intelligence; empty-sounding.

toom, *v. t.* To empty; pour. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Scot.*

toom, *n.* **a** A dump ing ground. **b** A spree. *Colloq. & Dial.*

toot, *v. i.* To drink. *Scot.*

toot, *n.* **a** A draft or drink. *Scot* **b** A spree. *Colloq. & Dial.*

toot, *v. t.* [See TOUT to spy.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To stand out; to peep out; to sprout, or show above ground, as grain. **b** To peep; spy; gaze.

toot, *v. t.* To behold. *Obs.*

toot, *n.* [*G. tute, dute;* cf. also G. dial. *tute.*] A grocers' conical paper bag. *Pennsylvania.*

toot, *n.* A worthless person; a fool. *Dial. & Slang.* [TUTTED.]

toot'ed (tōōt'ĕd). Corrupt. of

toot'er, *n.* One that toots, as a horn or a person who blows it.

toot'er, *v. i. Scot. or Dial. Eng.* a To play on a horn or pipe. **b** To twitter. **c** To babble.

toot'er, *n.* [From TOOT to peep.]

toord ✝ TURD.

toor'ock (tōōr'ŭk), *n.* [Dim. of ME. *tour* tower. Cf. TOWER.] A small tower. *Scot.*

too'roo (tōō'rōō), *n.* [Galibi *turu.*] A South American palm (*Enocarpus batawa*), the hard wood of which is used in cabinetwork, for walking sticks, etc.

toose. ✝ TEASE.

toot (tōōt). Corruption of TUTU.

toot (tōōt), *interj.* = TOOTS. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

toot, toots. Scot. var. of TUP.

toor, toore. ✝ TOR, *a.*

toor (tōōr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TOR, tower.

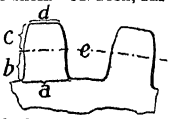
Toorcoman. ✝ TURKOMAN.

may be connected to the root by a somewhat constricted *neck*. It is composed chiefly of *dentine*, surrounding a central pulp cavity, containing a vascular, sensitive pulp, and coated with *enamel* on the crown, and with *cement* (see these terms) on the root and sometimes also on parts of the crown. It develops deep in the jaw by the deposition of dentine about (and by the activity of certain cells of) a vascular papilla of mesoblastic tissue. The enamel is deposited by a down growth of the epithelium of the jaw, the enamel organ, and is hence (unlike the dentine) of epiblastic origin. In man the permanent teeth are eight in number in each side of each jaw, or 32 in all, and are arranged as shown in the cut. The milk teeth lack the molars. In birds teeth occur only in a few fossil forms. In the lower vertebrates teeth are commonly simpler in shape (often simply conical) and more numerous than in mammals, and are often capable of replacement as often as destroyed or worn out. They may be implanted in long grooves in, or ankylosed to, the bone, or simply embedded in soft tissues.

How sharper than a serpent's *tooth* it is
To have a thankless child! *Shak.*

b In invertebrates, any of various hard or sharp, usually horny, chitinous or calcareous processes about the mouth or on any jawlike part, in function or appearance like the teeth of vertebrates, as those on the radula of a mollusk. **c** In a broad or loose sense, any toothlike process, as a *hinge tooth* (which see) of a bivalve shell. Cf. TUSK, TRITUBERCULY, DENTAL FORMULA.

2. Any angular or rounded projection suggestive of the tooth of an animal; as, a *tooth*, or tine, of a fork; the *teeth* of a comb, a rake, a saw, a file; specif.: **a** A cog of a cogwheel; that is, one of the regular projections on the circumference, or sometimes on the face, of a wheel in a machine, etc., that engage with the corresponding projections on another wheel, etc., esp. to transmit force and motion. **b** *Carp.* (1) = STUB TENON. (2) Any of the steps of a tusk. **c** *Bot.* In general, any small sharp-pointed marginal lobe; specif., one of the processes forming the peristome in a moss. **d** *Masonry.* Any of the bricks or stones left projecting from a wall to provide for a subsequent extension. **e** The roughness raised by the toothing plane on the back surface of veneers to form a hold or key for the glue.



Cycloidal Teeth (def. 2). *a* Root; *b* Flank; *c* Face; *d* Point; *e* Pitch Circle.

3. A sharp, painful, or menacing part or attribute of an object; as, the *teeth* of the wind.

4. Discriminating taste; also, fondness, liking, or taste for a certain kind of food indicated or implied; as, a *tooth* for venison. "His sweet *tooth*." *Gower.*

5. *pl.* The lower zone of facets in a rose-cut diamond.

Syn. — TOOTH, TUSK, FANG are here compared in their nontechnical uses. TOOTH is general; a TUSK is a long and (esp.) projecting tooth; FANG suggests strength (esp. for seizing) or venomousness; as, "white as . . . Ethiopian's *tooth*" (*Shak.*); "a forted residence 'gainst the *tooth* of time" (*id.*); "swine . . . with bare *tusks*" (*Shelley*); "the icy *fang* . . . of the winter's wind" (*Shak.*); "an equivocation which now turned venomously upon him with the full-grown *fang* of a discerned lie" (*G. Eliot*).

in the teeth, in direct opposition; in front; also, to the face. "Nor strive with all the tempest *in* my *teeth*." *Pope.* — **tooth and nail**, as if by biting and scratching; with one's utmost power. "I shall fight *tooth and nail*." *Charles Reade.* — **to the teeth**, in open opposition; directly to one's face. "That I shall live, and tell him *to* his *teeth*." *Shak.*

tooth (tōōth), *v. t.*; TOOTHED (tōōthlt); TOOTH'ING. **1.** To bite. *Obs.*

2. To furnish with teeth. "*Toothed* with pearl." *Herrick.*

3. To indent; jag; as, to *tooth* a saw.

4. To make a roughened surface on (the backs of veneers, etc.), with the toothing plane.

5. To lock into each other. See TOOTH, *n.*, 2.

tooth, *v. i.* **1.** To teethe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To engage by means of teeth, as cogwheels; to gear.

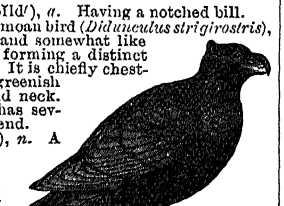
tooth'ache', *or* **-ake** (-āk'), *n.* Pain in a tooth or in the teeth.

toothache, *or* toothake, grass. A tall grass of the southern United States (*Campulosus aromaticus*), having dense one-sided spikes and a very pungent taste.

toothache, *or* toothake, tree. **a** The prickly ash. **b** The Hercules'-club.

tooth'-billed' (tōōth'bĭld'), *a.* Having a notched bill.

tooth-billed pigeon, a Samoan bird (*Didunculus strigirostris*), allied to the pigeons and somewhat like the extinct dodo, but forming a distinct family, Didunculidæ. It is chiefly chestnut brown, becoming greenish black on the head and neck. The lower mandible has several notches near the end.


Tooth-billed Pigeon (*Didunculus strigirostris*).

tooth'brush' (-brŭsh'), *n.* A brush for cleaning the teeth.

toothbrush tree. An Old World salvadoraceous tree (*Salvadora persica*), the twigs of which, bound in clusters, are used as toothbrushes.

tooth'draw'er (-drô'ẽr), *n.* One who extracts teeth; a dentist. — **tooth'draw'ing**, *n.*

toothed (tōōthl), *a.* **1.** Provided with teeth.

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having marginal projecting points; dentate.

toothed chisel. = TOOTH CHISEL. — **t. herring**, a moon-eye, esp. *Hiodon alosoides* of the upper Mississippi Valley and northward. — **toothed plane.** = TOOTHING PLANE. — **t. whale.** See WHALE. — **t. wheel**, a wheel with teeth.

tooth edge. The sensation excited in the teeth by grating sounds, and by the touch of some substances, as keen acids.

tooth'ing (tōōth'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOOTH. Hence: *n.*

1. Act or process of indenting or furnishing with teeth.

2. *Masonry.* Bricks alternately projecting at the end of a wall, in order that they may be bonded into a continuation of it when the remainder is carried up.

toothing plane. A plane of which the iron is formed into a series of small teeth, for the purpose of scratching and roughening surfaces, as the backs of veneers.

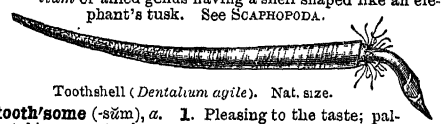
tooth'let, *n.* A little tooth. — **tooth'let-ed**, *a.*

tooth'pick' (tōōth'pĭk'), *n.* **1.** A pointed instrument for clearing the teeth of substances lodged between them.

2. *Slang, U. S.* **a** A bowie knife; — often *Arkansas toothpick.* **b** A native or inhabitant of Arkansas. *Local.*

3. A European apiaceous plant (*Ammi visnaga*) in which the rays of the umbel become stiff and hard after flowering; — called also **toothpick bishop's-weed.**

tooth'shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* Any scaphopod mollusk of *Dentalium* or allied genus having a shell shaped like an elephant's tusk. See SCAPHOPODA.


Toothshell (*Dentalium agile*). Nat. size.

tooth'some (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Pleasing to the taste; palatable; as, a *toothsome* morsel.

2. Possessed of a discriminating taste for food. *Rare.*

— **tooth'some-ly**, *adv.* — **tooth'some-ness**, *n.*

too'th'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A European orobanchaceous plant (*Lathræa squamaria*) parasitic on various herbs. Its rootstock is covered with tooth-shaped scales. **b** Any cress of the genus *Dentaria;* coralwort. Called also *pepperroot.* **c** The shepherd's-purse. *Local, U. S.* **d** The leadwort *Plumbago scandens;* — in allusion to the use of its caustic roots or leaves as a cure for toothache.

too'tle (tōō't'l), *v. i.;* TOO'TLED (-t'ld); TOO'TLING (-tl'ĭng). [Freq. of *toot.*] To toot gently, repeatedly, or continuously, on a wind instrument, as a flute; also, to make a similar noise by any means. "The *tootling* robin." *John Clare.*

top (tŏp), *n.* [ME. *top*, AS. *top:* cf. OD. *dop*, *top*, OHG., MHG., & G. dial. *topf;* also AF. *topet*, and F. *toupie;* perh. akin to G. *topf* a pot.] **1.** A child's toy, commonly cylindrical, pear-shaped, or conoidal, having a tapering, usually steel-shod, point on which it is made to gyrate, as by spinning with a string (see PEG TOP) or with the fingers. In one variety (**whip top** or **whipping top**) the motion is kept up by whipping.

2. *Rope Making.* A plug, or conical block of wood, with longitudinal grooves on its surface, in which the strands of the rope slide in the process of twisting.

top (tŏp), *n.* [AS. *top;* akin to OFries. *top* a tuft, D. *top* top, OHG. *zopf* end, tip, tuft of hair, G. *zopf* tuft of hair, pigtail, top of a tree, Icel. *toppr* a tuft of hair, crest, top, Dan. *top*, Sw. *topp* pinnacle, top; perh. orig. a projecting end; orig. uncert. Cf. TUFT.] **1.** A crowning tuft, esp. of hair on the head, or a crest on a helmet; hence, all the hair of the head; also, the forelock. *Chaucer.*

2. *Textiles.* A bunch of fiber; esp., a ball formed of the sliver of carded wool, ready for spinning.

3. The crown; the head. "From *top* to toe." *Spenser.*

4. The highest part of anything; the upper end, edge, or extremity; the upper side or surface; summit; the cover, as of a carriage; the lid, as of a trunk; as, the *top* of a tree, spire, house, hill; the *top* of the ground.

5. The upper part of anything, as the upper of a shoe, or the head of a plant, esp. the part of a plant with edible roots that is above ground.

6. The part of anything regarded as highest, first, foremost, or the like; as, the *top* of the street; the *top* of a page.

7. Crowning point; eve; verge. *Rare.* "He was upon the *top* of his marriage with Magdaleine." *Knolles.*

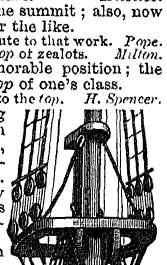
8. The highest degree; the acme; the summit; also, now rarely, the highest type, instance, or the like.

The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.*
Others . . aspired to be the *top* of zealots. *Milton.*

9. The highest rank; the most honorable position; the utmost attainable place; as, at the *top* of one's class.

Strong men . . . who have got to the *top*. *H. Spencer.*

10. *Naut.* A platform surrounding the head of the lower mast, which serves to spread the topmast rigging, thus strengthening the mast, and furnishes a standing place for men aloft. On war vessels the *tops* are lightly armored platforms for rapid-fire guns and picked marksmen, and are usually equipped with searchlights.


Top, *Naut.*

11. *Jewelry.* The part of a cut gem above the girdle; the crown; the bezel (of a brilliant).

12. *pl.* Top-boots. *Colloq. Dickens.*

13. *pl.* Buttons finished, as by plating, only on the top, or face.

14. An old cheating trick with dice, one die being held in the fingers of the thrower to place as he desired.

15. *Golf.* **a** A stroke on the top of the ball. **b** A forward spin given to the ball by hitting it on or near the top.

from top to toe, from head to foot; altogether. — **t. and bottom clearance.** See CLEARANCE, *n.*, 5 **b**. — **t. and butt**, *or* **but**,


Planks worked Top and Butt.

Shipbuilding, a method of working long tapering planks by bringing the butt of one plank to the top of the other to make up a constant breadth in two layers. — **t. and tail**, beginning and end; everything. *Obs.* — **t. over tail**, topsyturvy; heels over head. *Obs.* — **tops and bottoms**, small rolls of dough, baked, cut in halves, and then browned in an oven, used as food for infants.

top (tŏp), *a.* **1.** Of *or pertaining to the top;* highest; chief; foremost; as, *top* prices; the *top* crust or layer; *top* speed. *Colloq.*

2. First-class; very good; as, *top* ale. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

top rung, the highest rung of a ladder; hence, the point of utmost attainment, as in rank, etc.

top, *v. t.;* TOPPED (tŏpt) or, *Obs., Poetic, or Ref. Sp.*, TOPT; TOP'PING. **1.** To cover on the top; to be at the top of; to tip; cap; crown; — chiefly used in the past participle.

Like moving mountains *topped* with snow. *Waller.*

The decent church, that *topt* the neighboring hill. *Goldsmith.*

2. *Dyeing.* To cover with another dye; as, to *top* aniline black with methyl violet to prevent greening and crocking.

3. To put a stiffening piece or back on (a saw blade).

4. To arrange, as fruit, with the best on top. *Cant.*

5. To rise to or reach the top of; as, the traveler *topped* the ridge; also, to go over the top of; to clear; surmount; to rise above; as, the dog *topped* the fence; the sun *topped* the eastern cliff.

6. To strike the top of, as a wall, with the hind feet, in jumping, so as to gain new impetus; — said of a horse.

7. To be superior to; to excel; outgo; surpass. "His actions *top* his speech." *Marlowe.*

Edmund the base shall *top* the legitimate. *Shak.*

8. To perform eminently, or better than before.

From endeavoring universally to *top* their parts, they will go universally beyond them. *Jeffrey.*

9. To improve (domestic animals, esp. sheep) by crossing certain individuals or breeds with others superior.

10. *Naut.* To raise one end of, as a yard, so that that end becomes higher than the other.

11. To remove the top of; specif.: **a** *Agric. & Hort.* To remove the top or upper part of (a plant); to prune. **b** To cut, break, or otherwise take off the top of (a steel ingot) to remove unsound metal. **c** To snuff (a candle). *Dial.*

12. *Golf.* To strike (the ball) above the center; also, to make (as a stroke) by hitting the ball in this way.

13. To cover, as an animal in breeding.

14. To hang. *Thieves' Slang.*

to top off. **a** To complete by putting on, or finishing, the top or uppermost part of; as, *to top off* a stack of hay; hence, to complete; finish; adorn. **b** To drink at a draft; to toss off. — **to t. out**, *Building*, to top off; to finish by putting on a cap or top (uppermost) course (called a **top'ping-out' course**). — **to t. up.** *Colloq.* **a** To top off (sense **a**). **b** To finish fattening, as cattle.

top, *v. i.* **1.** To rise aloft; to be eminent; to tower.

2. To excel; to surpass; to rise above others.

3. To tilt; tip; topple. *Now Rare*

4. To groom or preen one's self; also, to parade. *Obs.*

5. *Golf.* To strike a ball above the center.

6. *Naut.* To rise at one end, as a yard; — usually with *up.*

to top off *or* **up.** **a** To complete by adding the last part or top. **b** To end, as a feast with the last course. *Colloq.*

to'parch (tō'pärk; tŏp'ärk; 277), *n.* [L. *toparcha*, Gr. τοπάρχης; τόπος place + ἄρχειν to rule.] A ruler or principal man; specif., the governor of a toparchy

to'parch-y (tō'pär-kĭ; tŏp'är-), *n.;* *pl.* TOPARCHIES (-kĭz). [L. *toparchia*, Gr. τοπαρχία.] A small state, consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country governed by a toparch; as, Judea was formerly divided into ten *toparchies.*

to'paz (tō'păz), *n.* [ME. *topas*, F. *topaze*, L. *topazos*, or *topazion*, a kind of precious stone, Gr. τόπαζος, τοπάζιον.]

1. *Min.* **a** An orthorhombic mineral, occurring frequently in transparent prismatic crystals, and then classed as a semiprecious stone. Its characteristic color is yellow, varying from canary to deep orange, but it is also white, greenish, bluish, etc. Some specimens become pink or red on heating. Topaz is found also in translucent or nearly opaque masses. Chemically, it is a fluosilicate of aluminium. H., 8. Sp. gr., 3.4–3.6. **b** The yellow sapphire, a precious stone of great value; — called specif. *Oriental topaz.* See CORUNDUM. **c** A yellow variety of quartz; citrine; — called specif. *false topaz.*

2. Either of two large brilliantly colored South American humming birds (*Topaza pella* and *T. pyra*). In the male the two tail feathers next to the central ones are much longer than the rest, curved, and crossed. The throat is metallic yellowish green, with a tint like topaz in the center, the belly is bright crimson, the back red.

top'-block', *n.* *Naut.* A block hung under the cap of a lower mast, used in lowering the topmast.

top'-boot', *n.* A high boot, often with a light-colored leather band around the upper part, worn mostly by riders, as in hunting, or in livery. — **top'-boot'ed**, *a.*

top'coat' (tŏp'kōt'), *n.* An outer coat; an overcoat.

Obs. **a** A watchman. **b** Anything that projects or juts out.

toothanage. ✝ TUTENAG.

tooth ax *or* axe. A stonemason's axhammer with its cutting edges divided into teeth.

tooth'-ax', **tooth'-axe'**, *v. t.;* To dress with a tooth ax.

tooth'bill', *n.* The tooth-billed pigeon. *Obs.*

tooth'blanch', *n.* Toothpowder.

tooth chisel. A stonemason's chisel with its cutting edge toothed like a saw. — **tooth'-chis'eled**, *a.*

tooth cough. A cough due to reflex action from a diseased tooth.

tooth cress The coralwort.

toothenague. ✝ TUTENAG.

tooth'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* A small Asiatic and Polynesian rubiaceous weed (*Pentella repens*) the corolla lobes of which have a small tooth on each side.

tooth'ful, *a.* *Obs.* a Full of teeth. **b** Toothsome.

tooth'ful (tōōth'fo͝ol), *n.* A bite of food or a small draft of liquor. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

tooth'ful, *v. i.* To tipple. *Scot.*

toot'hill', *n.* [See TOOT to peep out; HILL.] A citadel; a strong place; a watch place. *Obs.*, exc. in place names.

tooth key. = TURNKEY, 2.

tooth'less, *a.* [AS. *tōðlēas.*] Having no teeth. — **tooth'lessly**, *adv.*

tooth net. A large fishing net anchored. *Scot.* [TOOTH, *n.* 2.]

tooth ornament. *Arch.* = DOG-TOOTH.

tooth paste. A paste dentifrice.

tooth'pick', *a.* Having a sharp point; — said esp. of boots and shoes. *Slang, U. S.* [*Obs.*]

tooth'pick'er, *n.* Toothpick.

tooth plane. = TOOTHING PLANE.

tooth powder. A powder for cleaning the teeth.

tooth'rake', *n.* A toothpick. *Obs.*

tooth rash. See RED GUM, 1.

tooth'scrap'er (-skrăp'ẽr), *n.* A toothpick. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

tooth'soap', *n.* Tooth powder.

tooth'stick', *n.* Toothpick. *Obs*

tooth'th. Toothed. *Ref. Sp.*

tooth violet. The coralwort.

tooth'wark (*dial.* tōōth'wark; -wăk), *n.* [*tooth* + dial. *wark* pain, AS. *wærc.*] Toothache. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

tooth'-wound', *n. Med.* A wound inflicted by an animal's tooth.

tooth'wrest', *n.* An instrument to pull teeth. *Obs.*

tooth'y (tōō*th*'ĭ), *a.* **a** Toothed; having teeth. *Rare.* **b** Toothsome. *Colloq.* **c** Biting; sarcastic; as, *toothy* critics. *Scot.*

toot'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOOT. — **tooting tub**, a church organ. *Slang. Rare.*

toot'ing-hill', *n.* Toothill. *Obs.*

toot'ing-hole', *n.* A peephole *Obs.* [HILL. *Obs.*]

toot'ing-place', *n.* = TOOT-HILL. *Obs.*

too'tle (tōō't'l), *n.* **a** The noise produced by tootling. **b** An immature or weak literary production. *Eng University Slang.*

too'tler (tōō'tlẽr), *n.* **a** One that tootles. **b** A writer of tootle.

toot'moot' (tōōt'mōōt'), *n. & v.* Mutter. *Scot.* [TUTENAG.]

toot'nague (tōōt'nāg). Var. of **too'-teo'**, *a.* Utter; extreme; superfine. *Rare or Collog.*

toot plant. The tutu.

toots (tōōts). *interj.* Also **toot.** Tut. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Toots, Mr. A wealthy, shy, dull, but honest and warm-hearted friend and unsuccessful suitor of Florence Dombey in Dickens's "Dombey and Son." His favorite saying is, "It's of no consequence." He marries Susan Nipper.

toot'sy (tōōt'sĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). Foot. *Childish or Playful.*

toow. ✝ TOUGH.

too'zle (tōō'z'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TOUSLE.

too'zoo (tōō'zōō). *n.* [Imitative.] The ringdove. *Local, Eng.*

top. Var. of TOPE.

top. *prep.* Above; upon. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

top. *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *toppen* to seize by the hair.] To wrestle; strive. *Obs.*

top, *n.* Opposition: conflict; — in *to tops with. Obs. Scot.*

topace ✝ TOPAZ.

top'as the'si-a, top'es-the'si-a (tŏp'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ə, -zhĭ-ə), *n.* [NL.; *topo-* + *aesthesia.*] *Physiol.* Determination of locality by sense of touch. [TOPOÆSIA.]

to-pal'gi-a (tō-păl'jĭ-ə). *n.* = **to-par'chi-a** (tō-pär'kĭ-ə), *n.;* *pl.* -CHI-Æ (-ē). [L.] Toparchy.

top'-ar'mor, *or* **-ar'mour**, *n. Naut.* A railing of canvas or netting around a top.

to-party, *v. i.* [See TO-; PART, *v.*] To depart *Obs.*

topas. ✝ TOPAZ.

topason, *n.* Topaz. *Obs.*

topass, *n.* Also *topas, topaz.* A Christian Indo-Portuguese half-caste. Hence, a soldier of this class; also, a sweeper on board ship. *India Obs. or Hist.*

topazion. *n.* [L.] Topaz. *Obs.*

to-paz'o-lite (tō-păz'ō-līt), *n.* [*topaz* + *-lite;* cf. F. *topazolithe.*] *Min.* A topaz-yellow (or green) variety of garnet.

top beam. = COLLAR BEAM. *R.*

top burton. *Naut.* See *Citation* under BURTON.

top'-card', *n.* = TOP-FLAT.

top'-chain', *n. Naut.* A chain for use as an emergency support for the lower yards. *Obs. or Hist.*

top'-cloth', *n. Nav.* A canvas used to cover the hammocks

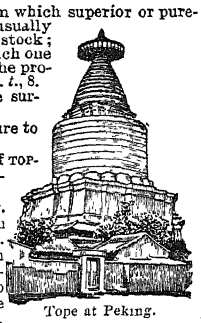
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top cross. *Breeding.* A cross in which superior or pure-bred breeds or individuals (usually males) are mated with inferior stock; a generation of ancestors in which one parent has superior qualities; the product of such a cross. Cf. TOP, *v. t.*, 8.

top'-drain', *v. t.* To drain the surface of, as a field

top'-dress', *v. t.* To apply manure to (land), without working it in.

top'-dress'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOP-DRESS. Hence: *n.* Manure applied to the surface of land.



Tope at Peking.

tope (tōp), *n.* [Hind. *tōp*, fr. Skr. *stūpa* a tope, a stupa, through Prakrit *thūpo.*] *Buddhist Arch.* A building, usually in the form of a cylindrical or prismatic tower topped by a cupola, erected to form or contain a Buddhist shrine or chaitya; a stupa. *Kipling.*

tope, *n.* A small shark (*Galeus*, or *Galeorhinus, galeus*), native of Europe. The term is often extended to other sharks, as the piked dogfish, soup-fin shark, etc.



Tope (*Galeus galeus*). (⅛)

tope, *v. i. & t.*; TOPED (tōpt); TOP'ING (tōp'ĭng). [F. *toper* to cover a stake in playing at dice, to accept an offer, *tope* agreed!; prop., I accept, fr. Sp. *topar*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind., *topo;* orig. to strike against, to meet, prob. of Teutonic orig. (cf. TOP upper end). From its use in play, it came to be, in English, a drinking term, prob. at first in accepting a toast.] To drink hard or frequently; to drink strong liquors to excess. *Now Colloq.*

If you *tope* in form, and treat. *Dryden*

to'pek (tō'pĕk), *n.* [Eskimo *tupek.*] An Eskimo house made of material other than snow, esp. one having walls of turf, driftwood, rock, or skin, and a roof of skins of the walrus or seal. In Alaska it is often partially underground and covered with timber and turf. Topeks are also used by Indians of the lower Yukon region. Cf. IGLOO, 1.

top'er (tōp'ẽr), *n.* One who topes, or drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

top fermentation. An alcoholic fermentation during which the yeast cells are carried to the top of the fermenting liquid. It proceeds with some violence and requires a temperature of 14-30° C. (58-86° F.). It is used in the production of ale, porter, etc., and of wines high in alcohol, and in distilling. Cf. BOTTOM FERMENTATION.

top'gal'lant (tŏp'găl'ănt; *naut.* tŏ-găl'ănt), *a.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** Situated above the topmast and below the royal mast; designating, or pert. to, the spars above the topmasts; as, the *topgallant* mast, yards, braces, and the like. See SHIP, *Illust.* **b** Raised above the adjoining portions; — applied to a rail, bulwark, or deck; as, a *topgallant* forecastle.

2. Fig.: Highest; excellent; splendid. *Obs. or R.*

topgallant breeze *or* **gale**, a breeze so light that the topgallant sails may properly be carried. — **t. bulwarks.** = QUARTER-BOARDS. — **t. forecastle**, *Naut.*, an extra deck above the forecastle in the bows of some vessels.

top'gal'lant, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A topgallant mast or sail.

2. Fig.: Anything lofty or elevated.

toph (tŏf), *n.* [L. *tophus, tofus*, tufa, or tuff. Cf. TUFA, TOPHUS.] Tufa.

top'-ham'per, *n.* Also **top hamper.** *Naut.* **a** The upper rigging, spars, etc., of a ship. **b** Rigging, spars, etc., not needed for the time and hence in the way.

top'-heav'y (tŏp'hĕv'ĭ), *a.* Having the top part too heavy for the lower part. — **top'-heav'i-ness** (-hĕv'ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

To'phet, To'pheth (tō'fĕt), *n.* [Heb. *tōpheth.*] A word of uncertain meaning and etymology, occurring several times in the Old Testament. Some, as Milton, have taken it to be another name for the valley of Hinnom, but more scholarly opinion holds it to have been a place, a fireplace, pyre, or furnace, in the valley, where human sacrifices by fire, esp. those of children to Moloch, were performed.

And he defiled *Topheth*, which is in the valley of the children of Hinnom. *2 Kings* xxiii. 10

to'phus (tō'fŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* TOPHI (-fī). [NL., in L., *tufa:* cf. F. *tophus* a mineral concretion in the joint. See TOPH.]

1. *Med.* One of the mineral concretions about the joints, and in other situations, chiefly in gouty persons. They consist usually of urate of sodium; when occurring in the internal organs they are also composed of phosphate of calcium.

2. Tufa, esp. calcareous tufa, or travertine.

top'ic (tŏp'ĭk), *n.* [F. *topiques*, pl., L. *topica* the title of a work of Aristotle, Gr. *τοπικά*, fr. *τοπικος* of or for place, concerning *τόποι*, or commonplaces, fr. *τόπος* a place.]

1. *Rhet. & Logic.* **a** One of the various general forms of argument employed in probable as distinguished from demonstrative reasoning, denominated by Aristotle *τόποι* (lit., places), as being the places or sources from which arguments may be derived, or to which they may be referred; also, a prepared form of argument, applicable to a great variety of cases, with a supply of which the ancient rhetoricians and orators provided themselves; a commonplace of argument or oratory. **b** *pl.* A treatise on forms of argument; a system or scheme of forms or commonplaces of argument or oratory; as, the *Topics* of Aristotle.

In this question by [reason] I do not mean a distinct *topic*, but a transcendent that runs through all *topics* *Jer. Taylor.*

2. An argument or reason. *Obs.* *Bp. Wilkins.*

3. The subject of any distinct portion of a discourse, argument, or composition; also, the general or main subject of the whole; a theme or subject, as of talk or thought.

4. *Med.* An external local application or remedy, as a plaster, a blister, etc. *Obsoles.*

top'i-cal (tŏp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *topique*, LL. *topicus*, Gr. *τοπικός.* See TOPIC, *n.*] **1.** Of or pert. to a place; limited; local or designed for local application; as, a *topical* remedy.

2. *Rhet. & Logic.* **a** Of or pert. to a topic or topics; according to topics. **b** Resembling a topic, or general maxim; hence, not demonstrative, but merely probable.

Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. Of or pertaining to a topic, or subject of discourse.

topical coloring *or* **colouring**, textile, esp. calico, printing; — so called from the color being applied to limited areas. — **t. song**, a song, usually humorous, with a subject of local, or of general but temporary, interest.

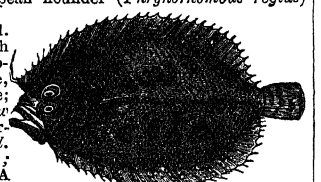
top'knot' (tŏp'nŏt'), *n.* **1.** A crest, knot, or tuft of feathers, hair, or wool on the top or forward part of the head.

2. Specif.: Hair wound into a knot on top of the head, as by women; hence, *Colloq.*, the head.

3. A small European flounder (*Phrynorhombus regius*) or allied species.

4. Any crested fowl.

top'less, *a.* With no visible top or upper limit; hence, very lofty; supreme; unsurpassed. *Now Rare.* "*Topless* fortunes." *Beau. & Fl.*



Topknot (*Phrynorhombus regius*). (⅓)

top'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man at the top; as: **a** A topsawyer. **b** *Naut.* (1) A sailor or marine stationed in a top. (2) A vessel having a top. *Obs.* **c** A chief or head man; specif., the chief drover of a herd of cattle. *Dial. or Colloq.*

top'mast (-măst), *n.* *Naut.* The second mast from the deck, in a square-rigged ship that which is next above the lower mast and below the topgallant mast, in a fore-and-aft rig the upper and smaller mast.

top minnow. Any of certain small viviparous cyprinodont minnows, esp. *Gambusia affinis*, abundant in sluggish streams and ditches in the southern United States.

top'most (-mōst), *a.* Highest; uppermost; as, the *topmost* cliff; the *topmost* branch of a tree.

topo-. Combining form from Greek *τόπος*, *place.*

top'o-al'gi-a (tŏp'ō-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *topo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Local pain without apparent cause, as in neurasthenia.

to-pog'ra-pher (tō-pŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *topographe*, Gr. *τοπογράφος.*] One who is skilled in, or who practices, topography; one who describes a particular place or tract.

top'o-graph'ic (tŏp'ō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *topographique.*]
top'o-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Of or pertaining to topography; descriptive of a place.

topographic adolescence *or* **youth**, *Phys. Geog.*, the condition of a district soon after the beginning of erosion by streams, when main branches have well-developed, narrow valleys, but the interstream areas are little modified. — **topographical anatomy.** See ANATOMY. — **topographic infancy**, *Phys. Geog.*, the condition of a district freshly exposed to the action of surface waters, the original hollows being still occupied by lakes and the plains imperfectly dissected by narrow stream gorges. — **t. map**, a map intermediate between a general map and a plan, on a scale large enough to show roads, plans of towns, contour lines, etc. — **t. maturity**, *Phys. Geog.*, the condition of a district with slopes harmoniously adjusted so that erosion is equable throughout. See RIVER, 1. — **t. old age**, *Phys. Geog.*, the condition of a district reduced by erosion nearly to base level. See RIVER, 1. — **t. reconnoissance**, a preliminary or partial topographic survey. — **t. relief**, the configuration of a land surface. — **t. survey**, a survey such as is necessary to make a topographic map. — **t. youth**, *Phys. Geog.*, topographic adolescence.

to-pog'ra-phist (tō-pŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A topographer.

to-pog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [F. *topographie*, Gr. *τοπογραφία*; *τόπος* place + *γράφειν* to write.] **1.** The description of a particular place, as a city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land; esp., the exact and scientific delineation and description in minute detail of any place or region. *Topography* is distinguished from *chorography*, the description of a region or a district, and from *geography*, the description of the earth or of countries.

2. *Geog.* The configuration of a surface, including its relief, the position of its streams, lakes, roads, cities, etc.

3. Topographic surveying.

to-pol'o-gy (tō-pŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*topo-* + *-logy.*] **1.** A mnemonic method based on association of ideas with places. *R.*

2. Topographical study.

3. *Math.* **a** The doctrine of those properties of a figure unaffected by any deformation without tearing or joining; the theory of the invariants of the group or groups of continuous deformation; analysis situs. **b** The theory of knots. — **top'o-log'i-cal** (tŏp'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

top onion. *Agric.* One of the bulblets often replacing the flowers in the inflorescence of an onion, developing at the top of the flower stalk, and used for propagation.

to-pon'o-my (tō-pŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*topo-* + Gr. *νεμειν* to distribute.] The naming or nomenclature of places.

top'o-nym (tŏp'ō-nĭm), *n.* A name of a place; more broadly, a name, as in the binomial name of a plant, based on, or derived from, a place name, or based on the location of the thing named.

to-pon'y-my (tō-pŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* A system of toponyms; the use of toponyms. — **to-pon'y-mal** (tō-pŏn'ĭ-măl), **top'o-nym'ic** (tŏp'ō-nĭm'ĭk), **top'o-nym'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

top'o-phone (tŏp'ō-fōn), *n.* [*topo-* + *-phone.*] A double ear trumpet for estimating the direction from which sounds proceed, esp. for the use of navigators.

top'per (tŏp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that tops, in any sense of the verb; specif.: **a** A cover or a top layer or part. *Colloq.* **b** One that excels, surpasses, or is extraordinary of its kind. *Slang.* **c** Any device for cutting off tops; as, a turnip *topper.* **d** One who tops steel ingots. See TOP, *v. t.*, 11 **b**. **e** A three-square float (file) used by comb makers.

2. A top hat. *Slang or Colloq.*

3. Tobacco left in the bottom of a pipe bowl; — so called from its being often taken out and placed on top of the newly filled bowl. Also, a cigar stump. *Slang.*

top'ping, *vb. n.* of TOP. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one who tops; act of removing the top.

2. That which forms the top of anything; esp., a tuft of hair or feathers on the head, as a forelock, topknot, etc.

3. *pl.* Parts taken from the top, as the tops of plants.

4. *pl.* Refuse separated from hemp in hatcheling.

5. *Angling.* The tail of an artificial fly.

top'ping, *p. pr.* of TOP. Hence: *a.* **1.** Rising above; overtopping; as, *topping* mountains; a *topping* cry.

2. Hence, assuming superiority; proud; pretentious.

3. *Colloq.* **a** Fine; gallant. **b** Well; healthy.

topping lift. *Naut.* A strong tackle or rope running from the masthead, employed to support or raise or top the outer end of a boom or, in old square-rigged ships, a yard.

top'ple (tŏp''l), *v. i.*; TOP'PLED (-ld); TOP'PLING (-lĭng). [From TOP summit.] **1.** To fall forward; to tumble down.

Though castles *topple* on their warders' heads. *Shak.*

2. To jut out or overhang, as if about to fall; to beetle.

top'ple, *v. t.* To push over, causing to fall by its own weight; to throw down; to overturn; upset.

He *toppled* crags from the precipice. *Longfellow.*

top rake. *Mech.* The angle that the front edge of the point of a tool is set back from the normal to the surface being cut. See CLEARANCE, *Illust.*

top'-rope', *n.* *Naut.* A rope to hoist or lower a topmast.

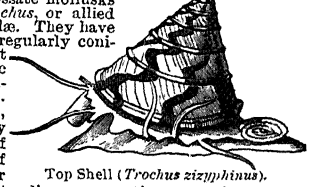
top'sail' (tŏp'sāl'; *naut.* -s'l), *n.* *Naut.* In a square-rigged vessel, the sail next above the lowermost sail on a mast. In modern ships there are often an upper and a lower *topsail*, the name of **double topsails** being given to the rig. In a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel, the sail set above, and sometimes on, the gaff. A **jib topsail** is a small jib set above all. See CUTTER, 4 **b**; 2d SCHOONER; SLOOP, 1; SAIL, *n.*, 1; SHIP, *Illust.*

topsails over, head foremost. *Obs.*

topsail schooner. *Naut.* A two-masted schooner having square-rigged topsails on the foremast and, rarely, on the mainmast. Once very popular, they are now rare.

top'-shaped' (tŏp'shāpt'), *a.* Having the shape of a top.

top shell. Any of numerous marine rhipidoglossate mollusks of the genus *Trochus*, or allied genera of Trochidæ. They have a spiral, usually regularly conical, shell with a flat base and rhombic aperture and a multispiral operculum.



Top Shell (*Trochus zizyphinus*).

top'side' (tŏp'sīd'), *n.* *Naut.* Usually *pl.* The portion of the outer surface of a vessel on either side above the water line or, sometimes, esp. in war vessels, above the main deck.

top'soil' (-soil'), *n.* Surface soil, as disting. from subsoil.

top'soil', *v. t.* To remove the topsoil from (land).

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which were formerly lashed to the tops in action to protect the topmen. *Obs. or Hist.*

top crop. The last picking of cotton, consisting of the top bolls. *Dial. U. S.*

tope, *v. t.* To oppose. *Obs. Scot*

tope + TOP. [*Eng & Scot*

tope (tōp), *n.* The wren. *Local,*

tope, *n.* [Tamil *tōppu.*] A grove or clump of trees; an orchard; as, a mango *tope. India.*

tope'chee' (tōp'chē'), *n.* [Turk. *topchi.*] An artilleryman. *Obs.*

to'pee, to'pi (tō'pē), *n.* [Hind. *topī.*] A hat or cap, esp. a pith hat or helmet, generally made from the sola plant and called *sola topee. India.*

to'pee-wal'lah (tō'pē-wŏl'ȧ), *n.* Also *topiwala* [Hind. *topīwālā*, lit., a hat man.] Any European; also, specif., a topass. *Anglo-Ind.*

topens. + TUPPENCE.

top'er (tōp'ẽr), *n.* A tope (shark).

to-perish, *v. i.* [See TO-.] To perish utterly. *Obs.*

top'filled', *a.* Brimful *Obs.*

top'-flat', *n.* In a carding machine, any of a series of flat cards, arranged in an endless chain and guided by rollers over the top of the main cylinder, to remove the snort and broken fibers. [lofty. *Obs.*

top'ful, *a* [*top* + *-ful.*] Exalted; **top'ful'**, *top'full'*, *a.* [*top* + *full.*] Brimful. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [suitable for hay.

top grass. *Agric.* A tall grass,

top gun. *Naut.* A rapid-fire gun placed in a military top.

to-pha'ceous (tō-fā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *tophaceus, tofaceus.*] Pertaining to toph or tophus; gritty; sandy; rough; stony.

to-phaike' (tō-fāk'), *n.* [Turk. *tufek*, orig. a blowpipe, then a musket.] A Turkish musket.

top'-ham'pered, *a* *Naut.* Having too much or too heavy rigging aloft; top-heavy. *Rare.*

top'-wal'a. Var. of TOPEEWALLAH.

topize. + TOPAZ.

topknot pigeon. A crested Australian wild pigeon (*Lopholaimus antarcticus*).

top'l. Topple *Ref. Sp.*

top'ld. Toppled. *Ref. Sp.*

top'-light', *n* *Naut* A lantern or light at one of the tops of a vessel, sometimes indicating a flagship.

to-plitte', *pret.* [See TO; PLITCH.] Pulled in pieces. *Obs.*

top lining. *Naut.* A chafing-cloth on the after side of the lower cloths of a topsail.

top load. *Logging.* A load of logs more than one tier high.

fanciful character.

to'pi-a'ri-an (tō'pĭ-ā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [See TOPIARY.] Pertaining to or designating topiary art.

to'pi-a'ri-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L.] A landscape gardener; one who practices the topiary art

to'pi-a-ry (tō'pĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *topiarius* belonging to ornamental gardening. See TOPIA.] *Gardening.* Produced by cutting, trimming, etc., into odd or ornamental shapes; also, designating such a mode of trimming. *Rare.*

top'ic, *a.* = TOPICAL. *Obs. or R.*

top'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of TOPICAL.

to'pi-wal'a. Var. of TOPEEWALLAH.

topize. + TOPAZ.

topknot pigeon. A crested Australian wild pigeon (*Lopholaimus antarcticus*).

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to-plitte', *pret.* [See TO; PLITCH.] Pulled in pieces. *Obs.*

top lining. *Naut.* A chafing-cloth on the after side of the lower cloths of a topsail.

top loader. *Logging.* A man who places the logs on the top of a load. *U. S. & Canada*

top-loft'i-cal (tŏp-lŏf'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Toploftly. *Rare.*

top'loft'y (tŏp'lŏf'tĭ), *a.* Very lofty; hence conceited; pompous. — **top'loft'i-ness** (tŏp'lŏf'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* *Both Colloq.*

top maul. *Naut.* A heavy hammer for use aloft. [trut. *Obs.*

top'net, *n.* A kind of spice or

top'-net'ting, *n.* *Nav.* A netting of small rope formerly placed round a top of a man-of-war *Obs. or Hist.*

top'notch'er, *n.* One that is first-classor unsurpassed. *Colloq.*

topog. *Abbr.* Topographical; topography. [*Ref. Sp.*

to-pog'ra-fer. Topographer.

to-pog'ra-fy. Topography. *Ref. Sp.* [draft of a place. *Rare.*

top'o-graph, *n.* A model or

top'o-graph'ics (tŏ p'ō-grăf'ĭks), *n.* Topography. *Rare.*

top'o-graph'o-met'ric (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [See TOPOGRAPHIC; METRIC.] Connected with, or devised for, the measurement of heights, angles, and distances, as for topographical maps.

to-pol'a-try (tō-pŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*topo-* + *-latry.*] Worship of, or excessive reverence for, a place.

top'o-nar-co'sis (tŏp'ō-năr-kō'sĭs), *n* [NL.; *topo-* + Gr. *νάρκωσις* a benumbing.] *Med.* Local anæsthesia.

top'o-neu-ro'sis, *n.* [NL.; *topo-* + *neurosis.*] *Med.* A neurosis limited to a certain area.

top'o-pho'bi-a, *n.* [NL; *topo-* + *-phobia*] *Med.* Morbid fear of certain places.

top'o-type, *n.* [*topo-* + *-type.*] *Zoöl.* A specimen of a species collected at the locality at which the original type was obtained.

topour. + TAPER.

toppe. + TOP. [ROPE.

top'-pend'ant, *n.* *Naut.* = TOP-

top'pice. + TAPISH, to hide.

top'-pick'le, *n.* The grain at the top of the stalk. *Scot.*

top'piece', *n.* **a** A small wig for the top of the head. **b** *Shipbuilding.* = TOP-TIMBER.

top'ping-cheat', *n.* The gallows. *Obs. Cant.* [*Obs. Cant.*

top'ping-cove', *n.* A hangman.

topping file. See FILE, tool.

top'ping-ly, *adv.* of TOPPING

top'ping-ly, *a.* Excellent; in good health. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

top plate. *Arch.* One of a series of plates or timbers, as a pole plate or wall plate, on which a roof is raised.

top'pler (tŏp'lẽr), *n.* One that topples; specif., *Dial. Eng.*, a tumbler(acrobat). [proud. *Obs.*

top'-proud', *a.* Extremely

top'py, *a.* Showy; stylish; — said esp. of a horse. *Vent.*

top'-rail', *n.* *Naut* A bar, or rail, around the after part of an old-fashioned top.

top'right', *adv* Upright. *Obs.*

top'-road' bridge A truss bridge with the roadway carried on top of the truss.

to-proke, *v. t.* [Cf. TO, *prep.*; PROKE.] To incite Cf. PROKE. *Obs.* [foremost. *Obs*

topsail, *adv.* Topsy-turvy; head

top sawyer **a** In a saw pit, the sawyer who occupies the higher position, above the log. See PIT SAWYER. **b** Hence, one who is prominent, as in social or political life. *Colloq.*

top'-sew', *v. t.* To sew over and over; as, to *top-sew* a pillowcase

top'side-tur'vy, *a & adv* Topsy-turvy. *Obs*

top sights. *Ordnance.* A fixed notched rear sight and plain point front sight used in roughly testing guns.

top sirloin. A cut of beef next below the hip sirloin See BEEF.

top'si-turn', *v. t.* To turn topsy-turvy. *Obs.* [MAN.

tops'man (tŏps'măn), *n.* = TOP-

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top'stone' (tŏp'stōn'), *n.* A stone that is placed on the top, or which forms the top.

Top'sy (tŏp'sĭ), *n.* A young slave girl in Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," who illustrates the ignorance, low moral development, and wild humor of the African character, as well as its capacity for education.

top'sy–tur'vy (tŏp'sĭ-tûr'vĭ), *adv.* [Earlier *topsy-tervy;* prob. for *top so tervy;* that is, the top as turvy, as it were turvy; where *turvy* probably means, overturned; cf. ME. *terven* to roll, AS. *ofyrfan* to stone, *torjian* to throw, to stone, *tearflian* to wallow, to roll, and Icel. *tyrfa* to pelt.] In an inverted posture; with the top or head downward; upside down; as, to fall *topsy-turvy;* hence, in confusion.

top'sy–tur'vy, *a.* Being upside down; upset; hence, confused; greatly disordered. — *n.* A topsy-turvy condition.

top'–tim'ber, *n. Shipbuilding.* Any of the highest timbers on the side of a vessel, being above the futtocks.

top'–work', *v. t.*; -WORKED' (-wûrkt'); -WORK'ING. *Hort.* To work or graft the tops of, as orchard trees.

toque (tōk), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of round hat or cap worn in the 16th century by men and women. Called also *toquet.*

2. A woman's small round hat with no projecting brim.

3. The bonnet monkey or any monkey having a similarly tufted head; esp., *Macaca pileata* of Ceylon.

-tor. A noun ending, where *-or* agent follows a stem ending in *-t.* See -OR, 2.

to'rah, to'ra (tō'rä), *n.; pl.* -ROTH (-rōth). [Heb. *tōrāh.*] *Jewish Lit.* **a** A law; precept. **b** Divine instruction; revelation.

Tora, . . . before . . . Malachi, is generally used of the revelations of God's will made through the prophets. *T. K. Cheyne*

c [*cap.*] The Pentateuch, or "Law of Moses."

The Hebrew Bible is divided into three parts: (1) The *Torah,* "Law," or Pentateuch. (2) The Prophets . . . (3) The Kethubim, or the "Writings," generally termed Hagiographa. *C. H. H. Wright*

to'ran (tō'rŭn), **to'ra-na** (*-rä-nä*), *n.* [Skr. *tōraṇa* an arch, a gate.] *Indian Arch.* A gateway, commonly of wood, but sometimes of stone, consisting of two upright pillars carrying one to three transverse lintels. It is often minutely carved with symbolic sculpture, and serves as a monumental approach to a Buddhist temple. Cf. PAI-LOU, TORII.

tor'bern-ite (tôr'bĕrn-īt), *n.* [After *Torbern* Bergman, Swedish chemist.] *Min.* A tetragonal mineral of micaceous structure, occurring in green tabular crystals or foliated form. It is a hydrous phosphate of uranium and copper, $Cu(UO_2)_2(PO_4)_2{\cdot}8H_2O$. H., 2–2.5. Sp. gr., 3.4–3.6.

torch (tôrch), *n.* [ME. *torche,* F. *torche* a torch, rag, wisp, pad; fr. (assumed) LL. *torca,* for L. *torqua,* var. of *torques, torquis,* a twisted necklace or collar, a wreath, because twisted like a rope; akin to L. *torquere* to twist. Cf. TORQUE; see TORTURE.] **1.** A light or luminary formed of some combustible substance, as resinous wood, twisted tow soaked with tallow, etc., and generally carried in the hand; a flambeau; — often used figuratively.

The *torch* of discord with its fiery hair. *Shelley.*

2. A lamp attached to a pole; esp., a tin lamp without a chimney, — often used in night processions, etc.

3. *Mech.* Any of various devices for emitting a hot flame, as for vaporizing oil to start an oil engine, burning off old paint, melting solder, or the like. See BLOWTORCH, *Illust.*

4. The torchwort.

torch dance. A dance in which some of the participants carry torches, as in Prussian royal wedding fêtes.

torch'light' (tôrch'līt'), *n.* The light of a torch or of torches; — often attributive; as, a *torchlight* procession.

torch lily. Any plant of the genus *Kniphofia.*

tor'chon board (tôr'shŏn'; *F.* tôr'shôN'). Pasteboard made of torchon paper, used for water-color drawings.

torchon lace. [F. *torchon* a kind of coarse napkin.] A strong linen lace worked upon a pillow with coarse threads in simple geometrical patterns; also, a similar lace of linen or cotton, made by machinery.

torchon paper. [F. *papier torchon.*] Paper with a rough surface; esp., handmade paper of great hardness for the use of painters in water colors.

torch race. A race by men carrying torches; esp., *Gr. Antiq.,* a lampadedromy.

torch thistle. Any of several columnar cacti of the genus *Cereus.* Their stems are used for torches by the Indians.

torch'wood' (tôrch'wo͝od'), *n.* **a** Any rutaceous tree of the genus *Amyris,* esp. *A. balsamifera;* also, its inflammable resinous wood. **b** The rubiaceous shrub *Cormigonus marianensis,* or its resinous wood. *Guam.*

tore (tōr; 201), *n.* [Cf. F. *tore.* See TORUS.] **1.** *Arch.* = TORUS.

2. *Geom.* **a** The surface described by a conic section, esp. a circle, rotating about a straight line in its own plane. **b** The solid of revolution inclosed by such a surface; — sometimes called *anchor ring,* or simply *ring.*

to're-a-dor' (tō'rē-ä-dôr'; tŏr'ē-ä-dôr'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *torear* to fight bulls, fr. L. *taurus* a bull.] A bullfighter; esp., a mounted bullfighter. Cf. TORERO.

To-re'ni-a (tō-rē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Olaf *Toren,* ship's chaplain.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical Asiatic and African scrophulariaceous herbs having simple opposite leaves and tubular 2-lipped showy flowers with four perfect stamens. *T. fournieri,* with blue-and-yellow flowers, is popular in cultivation. Also *[l. c.],* a plant of this genus.

to-reu'ma-tog'ra-phy (tō-rōō'mȧ-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. τόρευμα, τορεύματος, toreutic work + *-graphy.*] The description of toreutic work or methods.

to-reu'ma-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. τόρευμα embossed work + *-logy.*] The study or the art of toreutics.

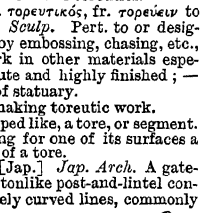
to-reu'tic (tō-rōō'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. τορευτικός, fr. τορεύειν to bore through, work in relief.] *Sculp.* Pert. to or designating work wrought in metal by embossing, chasing, etc., or, less commonly, similar work in other materials especially when comparatively minute and highly finished; — not applied to the sculpturing of statuary.

to-reu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Art of making toreutic work.

tor'ic (tôr'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or shaped like, a tore, or segment.

toric lens, a spectacle lens having for one of its surfaces a segment of an equilateral zone of a tore.

to'ri-i (tō'rē-ē), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap.] *Jap. Arch.* A gateway, or gateways, of light skeletonlike post-and-lintel construction designed with delicately curved lines, commonly built at the approach to a sacred place. Cf. PAI-LOU.



Torii.

tor'ment (tôr'mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *torment, t(o)urment,* OF. *tourment, torment,* F. *tourment,* fr. L. *tormentum* an engine for hurling missiles, an instrument of torture, a rack, torture, fr. *torquere* to turn, to twist, hurl. See TORTURE.] **1.** A military engine for casting stones. *Obs.*

2. A torturing device; also, the infliction of torture, or the torture inflicted.

3. That which gives pain, vexation, misery, or the like, either physical or mental.

Taken with divers diseases and *torments. Matt.* iv. 24.

4. Anguish of body or mind; torture; distress.

5. One who is tormented. *Rare.* *Cowper.*

6. A tormenting storm; a tempest. *Obs.*

tor-ment' (tôr-mĕnt'), *v. t.;* TOR-MENT'ED; TOR-MENT'ING. [OF. *to(u)rmenter,* F. *tourmenter.*] **1.** To put to extreme pain or anguish, of body or mind; to torture. "Art thou come hither to *torment* us before our time?" *Matt.* viii. 29.

2. To pain; distress; afflict.

Sick of the palsy, grievously *tormented. Matt.* viii. 6.

3. To put into great agitation. "[Angels], soaring on main wing, *tormented* all the air." *Milton.*

4. To twist; distort; as, to *torment* lines into a design. *Rare.*

5. To tease; harass; as, to *torment* one with queries. *Colloq.*

Syn. — TORMENT, TORTURE. TO TORMENT is to inflict extreme pain or suffering; in present usage the verb often signifies little more than to vex or harass greatly, a weakening of meaning in which the noun has not so fully shared; TORTURE, both verb and noun, still implies the infliction of exquisite pain, whether bodily or mental; as, a horse *tormented* by flies; *tormented* with doubts and fears; "In hell he lift up his eyes, being in *torments*" (*Luke* xvi. 23), "every little living nerve . . . round the *tortured* lips and brow" (*Shelley*); "a scream of agony, by *torture* lengthened out" (*Coleridge*). See HARASS.

tor'men-til (tôr'mĕn-tĭl), *n.* [F. *tormentille;* cf. Pr., It., & LL. *tormentilla,* Sp. *tormentila;* all fr. L. *tormentum* pain. So called because it is said to allay pain. See TORMENT.] A yellow-flowered rosaceous herb (*Potentilla tormentilla*), the root of which is powerfully astringent, and is used sometimes in medicine and in tanning and dyeing.

tor-ment'ing, *p. a.* Causing torment; as, a *tormenting* dream. — **tor-ment'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **tor-ment'ing-ness,** *n.*

tor-men'tor (tôr-mĕn'tẽr), *n.* Also *tormenter.* [OF. *tormenteor.*] **1.** One that torments; formerly, an executioner.

2. *Agric.* An implement for reducing a stiff soil, resembling a harrow, but running on wheels.

3. A long iron meat fork, used by sea cooks.

4. A toy, usually of wood, which, when drawn down the back of a person, makes a sound like the tearing of cloth.

5. *Theaters.* A fixed wing or curtain on each side of the stage directly behind the proscenium arch and often projecting slightly beyond it toward the stage.

tormentor wing. A piece of scenery on each side of the stage, extending to, and hiding from the audience, the front end of the side wall or the projecting edge of the front side wing of a stage setting when the latter comes entirely within the opening of the proscenium arch.

tor-men'tum (tôr-mĕn'tŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L. See TORMENT.] **1.** *Antiq.* Any war machine for throwing projectiles.

2. *Obs. or R.* **a** Torment; pain. **b** *Med.* Any of various obstructive intestinal disorders, esp. intussusception.

3. Something which whirls around; a whirligig. *Rare.*

tor'mi-na (tôr'mĭ-nȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Med.* Acute, colicky pains; gripes. — **tor'mi-nal** (-năl), **tor'mi-nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

tor-na'do (tôr-nā'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [Sp. *tronada* a thunderstorm, fr. *tronar* to thunder, L. *tonare.* See THUNDER, *n.*] **1.** A thunderstorm; or, loosely, any violent windstorm. *Now Rare.*

2. Hence [under the influence of the supposed derivation from L. *tornare,* to turn]: *Meteor.* **a** The arched squall off the west coast of Africa in which the violent wind revolves beneath a broad arch of threatening clouds, analogous to the gust that precedes any severe thunderstorm. **b** A funnel-shaped cloud, like a waterspout, sand column, or dust whirl, with very violent and destructive eddies and whirls of wind, progressing in a narrow path for many miles over the land. It occurs in all parts of the Mississippi watershed. The wind is too violent to be measured, and the barometric pressure falls so rapidly that wooden structures are often lifted and burst open by the air confined within them.

tor-na'ri-a (tôr-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.; L. pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. L. *tornare* to turn.] *Zoöl.* The peculiar free-swimming larva of *Balanoglossus* and most other Enteropneusta, somewhat like an echinoderm larva. — **tor-na'ri-an**(-ăn), *a.*

to'roid (tō'roid), *n.* [*tore* + *-oid.*] *Geom.* A surface generated by the rotation of a plane closed curve about an axis lying in its plane. It is a generalized form of the tore.

to-roi'dal (tō-roi'dăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a tore or toroid.

Tor'o-sau'rus (tôr'ō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *torus* a round place, protuberance + E. *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of dinosaurs of the group Ceratopsia of the Laramie formation.

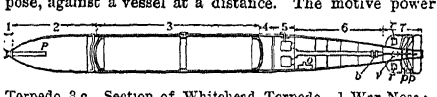
to'rose (tō'rōs; tō-rōs'; *cf.* -OSE), *a.* [L. *torosus* full of muscle, brawny, fleshy. See TORUS.] **a** Bulging, as with muscles; muscular. **b** Having the surface covered with rounded prominences; knobbed; esp., *Bot.,* cylindrical with alternate swellings and contractions.

to-ros'i-ty (tō-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being torose.

tor-pe'do (tôr-pē'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [L. *torpedo, -inis,* stiffness, numbness, torpedo (the fish), fr. *torpere* to be stiff, numb, or torpid. See TORPID.] **1.** An electric ray (fish); a crampfish or numbfish (see ELECTRIC RAY).

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Commonly, but incorrectly, the typical genus of electric rays (a syn. of *Narcobatus*). **b** The genus containing the electric catfishes. (*Malapterurus* is a syn.)

3. An engine or machine for destroying ships by blowing them up. Specif.: **a** A metal case containing explosives, anchored in a channel, under water or at the surface, or set adrift and so arranged that it will be exploded on contact by a vessel, or electrically by an operator on shore; — now generally called *submarine mine.* **b** A case containing high explosives carried on a long spar projecting from a war vessel or launch and exploded by contact or electrically; — called specif. *spar torpedo.* It is now rarely used. **c** A dirigible, self-propelling, cigar-shaped, submarine vessel carrying an explosive charge, and projected from a vessel, often designed for that purpose, against a vessel at a distance. The motive power



Torpedo. 3 c. Section of Whitehead Torpedo. 1 War Nose; 2 War Head, containing wet guncotton, and Primer Case *p*, with dry guncotton; 3 Compressed-air Flask; 4 Immersion Chamber; 5 Engine Room; 6 After Body, containing *a* Obry Gear, and *b* Bevel Gears; 7 Tail, with Rudders (*r, r*), Vertical Vanes (*r*), and Propellers (*p, p*).

is usually supplied by compressed air, and devices for keeping the torpedo on its course and at a given depth are provided in one of its chambers. In some early forms motive power and direction were transmitted over a wire unreeling from the torpedo. Modern torpedoes are generally 14 to 18 inches in diameter, 18 to 20 feet long, having a range of 2,000 to 3,000 yards and a speed of 26 to 35 knots.

4. Any inclosed charge of explosive; as: **a** *Mil.* A shell or cartridge, buried in earth, to be exploded when trod upon or fired electrically from a distance. The usages of

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top'swarm', *n.* The first swarm of bees from a hive. *Scot. & Dial.*

top'sy, *adv.* Topsy-turvy. *Obs.*

top'sy-tur'vi-fy (tŏp'sĭ-tûr'vĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make topsy-turvy. *Rare.* — **top'sy-tur'vi-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn). *n. Rare.*

top'sy-tur'vi-ly (-vĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TOPSY-TURVY. See -LY.

top'sy-tur'vi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

top'sy-tur'vy-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [See -ISM.]

top'sy-tur'vy-ism (-vĭz'm). *n.*

top tackle. *Naut.* A tackle for hoisting and lowering the topmast.

top'tail', *v. i.* To dive so as to turn the tail up, as a whale.

top tool. A tool used on top in conjunction with a bottom tool.

to-pull, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To pull in pieces or asunder. *Obs.*

to-punge, *v. t.* [Cf. PUNGENT.] To prick. *Obs.*

to-punish, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*

top yeast. Yeast producing top fermentation. [TO-. *Obs.*]

to-quake, *v. i.,* **to-quash,** *v. t.* See **to-queme,** *adv.* [*to,* prep. + ME. *cweme* pleasure, AS. *gecwēme* pleasing.] Agreeably. *Obs.*

to'quet' (tō'kā'), *n.* [F.] See TOQUE, 1.

toquilla. + TO-WHILES.

tor (tôr), *n.* [AS. *torr,* fr. L. *turris* Cf. TOWER.] **a** A tower; turret. *Obs.* **b** A high, pointed hill; a rocky pinnacle.

tor. *a* [AS. *tor-* in comp.; cf. TO-.] *Obs.* **a** Difficult; hard. **b** Tedious; irksome. **c** Tough. **d** Strong; sturdy. **e** Replete.

to'ra. (tō'rȧ), *n.* [Abyssinian *tóra.*] An East African hartebeest (*Bubalis tora*).

to-race, to-rase, *v. t.* [*to-* + *race* (or *rase*) to tear.] To scratch or tear to pieces. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

to-ragged, *a.* [See TO-.] Tattered.

to-rat, *v. t.* [*to-* + ME. *ratten* to tear; cf. MHG. *ratzen* to scratch.] To rend asunder; to scatter. *Obs.*

tor'ban-ite (tôr'băn-īt), *n.* Also **Torbane Hill mineral** (tôr'bān). [Fr. *Torbane* Hill, near Bathgate, Scotland.] Boghead coal.

torbant. + TURBAN.

torc (tôrk), *n.* = TORQUE, 1.

tor'cel (tôr'sĕl), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *torcer* to twist.] The larva of a South American botfly (*Dermatobia cyaneoventris*), that lives beneath the human skin.

tor-cen'cious (tôr-sĕn'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *torcenos, torgonos.*] Using extortion; exacting. *Obs.*

torch, *v. i.* To use torchlight, as in fishing. *U. S.* [torch. *Rare.*]

torch, *v. t.* To light, as with a torch. *v. t. Plastering.* To point (slating) with a mixture of lime and hair. [ries a torch.]

torch'bear'er, *n.* One who carries a torch.

torch cactus. The torch thistle.

torch'er, *n.* **a** One that gives light, as with a torch. *Rare.* **b** Specif., one who torches, as in fishing at night. *U. S.*

‖ **tor'chère'** (tôr'shâr'), *n.* [F.] A tall stand like a candelabrum, to support a light.

torch'less, *a.* See -LESS.

torch pine. **a** The pitch pine (*Pinus rigida.* **b** The ocote pine.

torch'roy'al, *n.* The start on a stag next above the royal. *Obs.*

torch'wort' (tôrch'wûrt'), *n.* The common mullein, the stalks of which, dipped in suet, anciently served for torches. [*Obs.*]

tor'cious, *a.* = TORCINCIOUS.

tor'cu-lar (tôr'kū-lăr), *n.* [L.] **a** A press, as for wine. *Obs.* **b** A surgeon's tourniquet. **c** Short for TORCULAR HEROPHILI.

tor'cu-lar He-roph'i-li (hē-rŏf'ĭ-lī). [L., press (tourniquet) of Herophilus.] *Anat.* The dilatation at the junction of the superior longitudinal, lateral, and occipital blood sinuses.

tor'cu-la'ri-ous (tôr'kū-lā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *torcularius.*] Pertaining to a wine press. *Obs.*

tor'cu-lus (tôr'kū-lŭs), *n.* [L. *torculum* a wine press.] *Medieval Music.* See NEUME, *Illust.*

tord. + TURD.

tore. + TOR. [*Dial. Eng.*]

tore (tōr). Var. of TOAR, grass.

tore. Pret. & dial. p. p. of TEAR.

tore, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *tóra* to lounge, linger.] To plod along; to persevere. *Dial. Eng.*

to-reave, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To take completely away. *Obs.*

torel, *n.* [OF. *torele,* F. *tourelle.* Cf. TOURELLE.] A turret. *Obs.*

tore'ly, *adv.* of TOR, *a. Obs.*

To-remain Bible. See BIBLE.

toren. + TORN.

to-rend, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* TO-RENT. [*to-* + *rend;* AS. *tōrendan.*] To rend asunder or in pieces. *Obs.*

to-reose, *v. i.* [AS. *tōhréosan.*] To fall to pieces. *Obs.*

‖ **to-re'ro** (tō-rā'rō), *n.; pl.* -ROS (*Sp.* -rōs). [Sp.] A bullfighter on foot.

toret, torette. + TURRET.

tor'et, *n.* [OE. *toret, touret,* F. *touret.*] A ring for fastening a hawk's leash to the jesses; also, a ring on a dog collar, etc. *Obs.*

to-reve. + TO-REAVE.

torf. + TURF.

tor-fa'ceous (tôr-fā'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *torf* turf, peat, G. *torf.* See TURF.] Cespitose. *Rare.*

tor'fel, tor'fle (tôr'fl; tûr'fl), *v. t. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To pine away; to die. **b** To draw back; to be recreant. — *v. t.* To toss about; to overexert (one's self). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

torfere, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *torfæra* a difficult or dangerous passage.] *Obs.* **a** Difficulty; hardship; peril. **b** Harm; mischief.

tor'goch (tôr'gŏK), *n.* [W., lit., red-bellied; *tor* belly + *coch* red.] The sailbling.

to'ri (tō'rī), *n., L. pl.* of TORUS.

To'ri-fy (tō'rĭ-fī; 201), *v. t.* To convert to, or influence with, Toryism.

to-rights' (tō-rīts'), *adv. Colloq. or Dial.* **a** Straight; in order. **b** Just right; perfectly.

To'rin-ese' (tō'rĭn-ēz'; -ēs'), *a.* [Cf. It. *Torinese.*] Of or pert. to Turin. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Turin; the people of Turin.

to-ritte, *v. t.* [*to-* + ME. *ritten* to split; cf. G. *ritzen* to scratch.] To tear in pieces. *Obs.*

to-rive, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To rive or rend asunder. *Obs.* [KIS.]

torkin, torkis. + TURKEN, TURKIS.

tor'men, *sing.* of TORMINA. *R.*

torment, *n.* [See TOURNAMENT.] A tournament. *Obs. & R.*

tor-men'ta, *L. pl.* of TORMENTUM.

tor'men-ta'tious (tôr'mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* Troublesome. *Scot.*

tor-men'ta-tive (tôr-mĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Prone to torment. *Rare.*

tor-ment'er. Var. of TORMENTOR. [ing torment. *Obs.*]

tor'ment-ful, *a.* Full of or causing

tor'men-til'la (tôr'mĕn-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. See TORMENTIL.] a [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of POTENTILLA. b Tormentil. [Torment. *Obs.*]

tormentise, *n.* [See TORMENT.]

tor-men'tress (tôr-mĕn'trĕs), *n.* A woman who tormenta.

tor'ment-ry, *n.* [OF. *tormenterie.*] Torment; torture. *Obs.*

Tor'mes. La'za-ril'lo de (lä'thä-rēl'yō dā tôr'mās; 194). [Sp.] A servant boy and rogue, hero of a Spanish novel of the same name, perh. by Diego Hurtado de Mendoza (1503–75), the first of picaresque novels.

tor'mi-nose' (tôr'mĭ-nōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* Torminous. *Obs.*

tor'mit. Dial. Eng. of TURMIT.

tor'mo-dont (tôr'mō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. τόρμος socket + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having, or designating, teeth set in sockets. *Rare.*

torn (tôrn; 201), *p. p.* of TEAR.

torn. Obs. or dial. Eng. of TURN.

torn. *n.* [Cf. L. *tornus* a turner's wheel, E. TURN.] *Her.* A spinning wheel as a charge. *Obs.*

tor-nade', *n.* A tornado. *Obs.*

tor-nad'ic (tôr-năd'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a tornado. [cellar.]

tornado cellar *or* **pit.** A cyclone

tornado lantern *or* **lamp.** A lantern so made that its flame is undisturbed by violent winds.

tor'na-tile, *a.* [L. *tornatilis.*] That is turned, or made with a wheel. *Obs.*

torn'-down', *a.* Unruly; riotous; rough; violent. — *n.* An unruly person. *Both Dial.*

torne. + TORN, TURN.

torneament, tornement. + TOURNAMENT.

tornele. + TOURNEY.

tor'ney (tûr'nĭ). Aphetic form of ATTORNEY. *Dial.*

torneys + TOURNOIS.

tor-nil'la (tôr-nĭl'ȧ; -nēl'yä; 194). Var. of TORNILLO.

tor-nil'lo (tôr-nĭl'ō; -nēl'yō; 194), *n.* [Sp., a screw.] The screw bean. [QUET.]

tor'ni-quet. Var. of TOURNI-

tornoyment. + TOURNAMENT.

tornsole. + TURNSOLE.

‖ **to'ro** (tō'rō). [Sp.] A bull.

to-rob, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To steal quite away. *Obs.*

to-rof, *pret.* of TO-RIVE. *Obs.*

to'ro-to'ro (tō'rō-tō'rō), *n.* [Native name.] A kingfisher (*Sauloma torotoro*) of New Guinea, having an orange-colored beak.

to'rous (tō'rŭs), *a.* Torose.

Tor'pe-dim'i-dæ (tôr'pē-dĭm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TORPEDO; -IDÆ.] Syn. of NARCOBATIDÆ.

tor-ped'i-nous (tôr-pĕd'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to a torpedo; benumbing; stupefying; dull. *R.*

tor-pe'do, *v. t.* To use torpedoes.

civilized warfare permit such devices to be used only in strengthening fortifications or in checking immediate pursuit or in similar exceptional emergencies. **b** *Railroading.* A kind of detonating cartridge or shell placed on a rail, and exploded when crushed under the locomotive wheels, — used as an alarm or fog signal. **c** An explosive cartridge or shell lowered or dropped into a bored oil well, and there exploded, to clear the well of obstructions or to open communication with a source of supply of oil. **d** A kind of firework in the form of a small ball, or pellet, which explodes when thrown upon a hard object.

tor-pe'do (tôr-pē'dō), *v. t.;* TOR-PE'DOED (-dōd); TOR-PE'DO-ING (-dō-ĭng). To destroy by, or subject to the action of, a torpedo; to attack with a torpedo or torpedoes.

torpedo boat. A vessel designed for firing torpedoes; specif., a small, very fast, thinly plated vessel with one or more torpedo tubes, carrying only light guns, and relying on speed and inconspicuousness to get within torpedo range. See NAVY, 2; see also under SUBMARINE, *n.*

tor-pe'do-boat' de-stroy'er. A larger, swifter, and more powerfully armed type of torpedo boat, originally intended principally for the destruction of torpedo boats, but later used also as a more formidable torpedo boat. See NAVY, 2.

torpedo director. *Nav.* An instrument consisting of a sector and sliding arms, both graduated, which, when the speeds of a vessel and of a torpedo are known, can be adjusted so that the torpedo will strike the vessel if discharged at the moment the vessel is sighted along an arm.

tor-pe'do-ist, *n. Nav.* One skilled in the theory or use of torpedoes; also, one who favors the use of torpedoes.

torpedo net *or* **netting.** *Nav.* A netting made of steel links stretched by booms around a vessel and extending beneath the surface of the water, as a protection against torpedoes. It is not used in the United States navy.

torpedo planter. *Mil.* A light-draft seagoing tug specially designed and equipped for laying and raising submarine mines, in use by the United States army.

torpedo ram. *Nav.* A ram having a torpedo tube in her bow, and intended to torpedo an enemy's vessel at the time of ramming. The type has been abandoned.

torpedo shell. *Ordnance.* A shell longer than a deck-piercing shell with thinner walls and a larger cavity for the bursting charge, which consists of about 130 pounds of high explosive. It has no soft cap, and is intended to effect its damage by the powerful explosion which follows on slight resistance. It is used chiefly in 12-inch mortars.

torpedo station. A headquarters for torpedo vessels and their supplies, usually having facilities for repairs and for instruction and experiments. The principal torpedo station of the United States is at Newport, R. I.

torpedo stern. A broad stern without overhang, flattened on the bottom, used in some torpedo and fast power boats. It prevents settling in the water at high speed.

torpedo tube. *Nav.* A tube fixed below or near the water line through which a torpedo is fired, usually by a small charge of gunpowder. On torpedo vessels the tubes are on deck and usually in broadside, on larger vessels usually submerged in broadside and fitted with a movable shield which is pushed out from the vessel's side to protect the torpedo until clear, but formerly sometimes in the bow. In submarine torpedo boats they are in the bow.

tor'pid (tôr'pĭd), *a.* [L. *torpidus,* fr. *torpere* to be stiff, numb, or torpid; perh. akin to E. *starve.*] **1.** Having lost motion, or the power of exertion and feeling, as a hibernating animal; dormant; numb; benumbed; sluggish in function; as, a *torpid* frog; a *torpid* liver; a *torpid* limb. **2.** Dull; stupid; sluggish; inactive; apathetic; as, his desire to excel became *torpid.*

Syn. — See INERT.

tor'pid, *n.* **a** *Oxford Univ.* A clinker-built, eight-oared racing boat in which the Lent races are rowed; also, a member of the crew of such a boat, likely to be a tyro. **b** *pl.* The races rowed in such boats.

tor-pid'i-ty (tôr-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being torpid; sluggishness; torpidness.

tor'por (tôr'pŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *torpere* to be torpid.] **1.** Loss of motion, or of the power of motion; a state of inactivity with partial or total insensibility; numbness; dormancy; sluggishness of function.

2. Dullness; sluggishness; inactivity; apathy; as, a *torpor* of the mental faculties.

Syn. — See LETHARGY.

tor'por-if'ic (-ĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *torpor* torpor + E. *-fic.*] Producing, or tending to produce, torpor.

tor'quate (tôr'kwāt), *a.* [L. *torquatus* wearing a collar.] Collared; having a torques, or ring, around the neck.

tor'quat-ed (tôr'kwāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *torquatus.*] Having or wearing a torque, or neck chain; also, torquate.

torque (tôrk), *n.* [L. *torques* a twisted neck chain, akin to *torquere* to twist. Cf. TORCH.] **1.** A collar or neck chain, usually twisted, esp. one such as was worn by ancient barbaric nations, as the Gauls, Germans, and Britons.

2. [L. *torquere* to twist.] **a** *Mech.* That which produces or tends to produce rotation or torsion; a couple (of forces); specif., the product of a tangential force multiplied by the radius of the part it rotates; the moment of a tangential effort. **b** *Optics.* The twisting or rotatory effect of certain crystals and liquids upon the plane of polarization of light traversing them.

tor'ques (tôr'kwēz), *n.* [L., a necklace. See TORQUE, 1.] *Zoöl.* A cervical ring consisting of hair, feathers, or modified integument distinguished from the adjacent surface by color or structure; a collar.

tor're-fac'tion (tôr'ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *torrefacere, torrefactum,* to torrefy: cf. F. *torréfaction.* See TORREFY.] Act or process of torrefying, or state of being torrefied.

tor're-fy (tôr'ē-fī), *v. t.;* TOR'RE-FIED (-fīd); TOR'RE-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). Also *torrify.* [L. *torrere* to parch + E. *-fy:* cf. F. *torréfier,* L. *torrefacere.*] To subject to heat; to dry or roast by a fire; to parch; scorch. Specif.: **a** *Metal.* To subject to scorching heat, so as to drive off volatile ingredients; to roast, as ores. **b** *Pharm.* To dry or parch, as drugs, on a metallic plate till they are friable, or are reduced to the state desired.

Tor'rens sys'tem (tŏr'ĕns). A system of registration of titles to land (as distinct from registration of deeds) introduced into South Australia by the Real Property (or Torrens) Act (Act 15 of 1857–58), drafted by Sir Robert Richard Torrens (1814–84). Its essential feature is the guaranty by the government of properly registered titles. The system has been generally adopted in Australasia and British Columbia, and in its original or a modified form in some other countries, including some States of the United States. Hence, **Torrens title,** etc.

tor'rent (tŏr'ĕnt), *n.* [L. *torrens, -entis,* fr. *torrens* burning, roaring, boiling, p. pr. of *torrere* to dry by heat, to burn: cf. F. *torrent.* See TORRID.] **1.** A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like; a stream, often suddenly raised, running rapidly, as down a steep incline.

> The roaring *torrent* is deep and wide. *Longfellow.*

2. Fig.: A violent or rapid flow; a strong current; a flood; as, a *torrent* of vices; a *torrent* of eloquence.

tor'rent, *a.* [See TORRENT, *n.*] Rolling or rushing in a rapid stream. "Waves of *torrent* fire." *Milton.*

torrent bow (bō). A fragmentary bow of the nature of a rainbow, formed over a torrent.

torrent duck. Any of several ducks allied to the mergansers and constituting the genus *Merganetta.* They inhabit rushing streams of the Andes from Colombia to Chile.

tor-ren'tial (tŏ-rĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or having the character of, a torrent; as, *torrential* rains; also, caused by, or resulting from, action of rapid streams; as, *torrential* gravel. **2.** Suggestive of a torrent, as rapid impassioned speech; vigorous and rushing; outpouring; overwhelming; as, *torrential* anger; a *torrential* attack.

Tor'ri-cel'li-an (tŏr'ĭ-sĕl'ĭ-ăn; -chĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Torricelli, an Italian physicist and mathematician, who, in 1643, devised the experiment by which the *Torricellian vacuum* is produced and the effect of atmospheric pressure demonstrated. See BAROMETER.

Torricellian tube, a glass tube open at one end and hermetically sealed at the other, and of such length that when filled with a liquid, as mercury, and immersed at the open end in a vessel of the same liquid, allowing the inclosed liquid to descend till it is counterbalanced by the pressure of the atmosphere, as in the barometer, a vacuum (the **Torricellian vacuum**) will be produced at the upper end. See BAROMETER.

Tor'ri-cel'li's law (tŏr'ĭ-chĕl'ĭz). *Physics.* The law that the velocity of efflux of a liquid from an orifice is equal to that of a body falling freely through a distance equal to the head of the liquid.

tor'rid (tŏr'ĭd), *a.* [L. *torridus,* fr. *torrere* to parch, to burn, akin to E. *thirst:* cf. F. *torride.* See THIRST.] **1.** Parched; dried with, or exposed to, heat, esp. of the sun; arid and hot; as, a *torrid* plain or desert.

2. So hot as to scorch, parch, or the like; burning; parching; as, a *torrid* climate. "*Torrid* heat." *Milton.*

torrid zone, *Geog.,* that space or broad belt of the earth, included between the tropics, over which the sun is vertical at some period of the year.

tor-sade' (tôr-sād'), *n.* [F.] A twisted cord; also, a molded or worked ornament of similar form.

> The crown decked with *torsades* of pearls. *Harper's Mag.*

torse (tôrs), *n.* [OF. *torse, torce,* bunch, bundle, prop. something twisted. Cf. TORCH.] **1.** *Her.* A wreath as used for the support of a crest, composed of twisted strands and showing six turns tinctured alternately with the principal metal and the principal color of the blazon.

2. [F. *tors, torse,* twisted.] *Geom.* A developable.

tor'sel (tôr'sĕl), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *torsel, toursel,* a bundle.] A piece of stone, iron, or wood to support the end of a beam or joist and distribute the weight.

tor'si-bil'i-ty (tôr'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Mech.* Resistance to torsion; hence, tendency, as of a twisted rope, to untwist.

tor'sion (tôr'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *torsio,* fr. L. *torquere, tortum,* to twist. See TORTURE.] **1.** Act of turning or twisting, or state of being twisted; the twisting or wrenching of a body by the exertion of a lateral force tending to turn one end or part of it about a longitudinal axis, while the other is held fast or turned in the opposite direction.

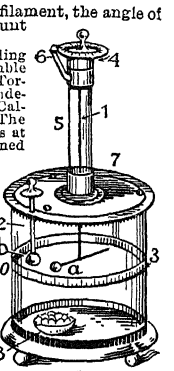
2. *Mech.* That force with which a thread, wire, or rod of any material, returns, or tends to return, to a state of rest after it has been twisted.

3. *Math.* The limit of the ratio of the infinitesimal angle between two planes osculating a twisted curve at two neighboring points to the infinitesimal arc of the curve between the points; — sometimes called *second curvature.*

4. A griping or wrenching pain; tormina. *Obs.*

tor'sion-al (tôr'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, causing, or resulting from, torsion. — **tor'sion-al-ly,** *adv.*

torsion balance. **1.** An instrument used to measure minute forces, as electrostatic or magnetic attraction and repulsion, by the torsion of a wire or filament, the angle of torsion being proportional to the amount of force exerted.



Torsion Balance, 1.

Description of Illust. 1 Fine Wire suspending Shellac Rod with Pith Ball *a*; 2 Removable Glass Rod with Pith Ball *b*; 3 Scale; 4 Torsion Head, a graduated disk movable independently of the Tube (*5*); 5 Index; 6 Calcium Chloride for keeping air dry. The Torsion Head is turned until the index is at zero; the Cover (*7*) with *5* can be turned until *a* and *b* touch opposite zero (*o*). When *a* and *b* are electrified, their attraction or repulsion is shown by the angle of torsion.

2. A variety of the spring balance.

torsion electrometer. *Elec.* A torsion balance used for measuring electric attraction or repulsion.

torsion galvanometer. *Elec.* A galvanometer in which current is measured by torsion.

torsion head. That part of a torsion balance from which the wire or filament is suspended.

torsion indicator. An autographic torsion meter.

torsion meter. *Mech.* An instrument for determining the torque on a shaft, and hence the horse power of an engine, esp. of a marine engine of high power, by measuring the amount of twist of a given length of the shaft. Called also *torsimeter, torsiometer, torsometer.* Cf. PANDYNAMOMETER.

torsion scale. A weighing scale in which the fulcra of the levers or beams are wires or strips acting by torsion.

torsk (tôrsk), *n.* [Dan.; akin to Icel. *porskr* a codfish, G. *dorsch.*] **a** See CUSK **a.** **b** The codfish.

tor'so (tôr'sō), *n.; pl.* E. TORSOS (-sōz), It. TORSI (-sē). [It. *torso,* prob. fr. L. *thyrsus* a stalk, stem, thyrsus, Gr. *θύρσος,* akin to OHG. *torso, turso,* a stalk, stem, G. *dorsche* a cabbage stalk. Cf. THYRSUS, TRUSS.] **1.** The trunk of a human body; hence, *Sculpture,* the trunk of a statue mutilated of head and limbs; as, the *torso* of Hercules; also, sometimes, the trunk of a complete statue.

2. Hence, something incomplete or fragmentary; as, his "History of Rome" remains a *torso.*

tort (tôrt), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *tortum,* fr. L. *tortus* twisted, crooked, p. p. of *torquere* to twist, bend. See TORTURE.] **1.** Wrong inflicted; injury; calamity. *Obs. Spenser.*

2. *Law.* Any wrongful act (not involving a breach of contract) for which a civil action will lie; a civil wrong independent of a contract. See WRONG; cf. TRESPASS, DELICT.

> This technical use of the French word *tort* (which at one time was nearly becoming a synonym of wrong in literary English) is not very ancient, and anything like systematic treatment of the subject as a whole is very modern. . . . An offense which is punishable, but for which no one can bring a civil action, is not a *tort.* *Encyc. Brit.*

tor'ta (tôr'tà), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *torta* a cake.] A flat heap of moist, crushed silver ore, prepared for the patio process.

tor'teau, tor'teaux (tôr'tō), *n.; pl.* TORTEAUS, TORTEAUX (-tōz). [OF. *tortel,* acc. pl. *torteaus,* fr. L. *tortus* twisted. See TORT.] *Her.* A spherical roundel gules.

tort'-fea'sor, *n. Law.* One who commits a tort.

tor'ti-col'lis (tôr'tĭ-kŏl'ĭs), *n.* [F. *torticolis;* cf. It. *torcicollo;* L. *torquere* to twist, and *collum* the neck.] *Med.* An affection of the neck due to irregular contraction of the muscles and causing twisting of the neck and an unnatural position of the head; wryneck; stiffneck.

‖ **tor-til'la** (tôr-tē'yä; 194), *n.* [Sp.] A thin flat unleavened cake, as of maize, baked on a heated iron or stone.

tor'tious (tôr'shŭs), *a.* [FROM TORT. Cf. TORTUOUS.] **1.** Injurious; wrongful; also deceitful; misleading. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Law.* Implying or involving tort, or private injury (not a breach of contract) for which the law gives damages.

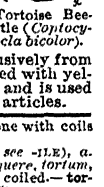
tortious conveyance. *Law.* See CONVEYANCE.

tor'toise (tôr'tŭs; -tĭs; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *tortuce,* prob. fr. F. *tortues,* pl. of *tortue;* cf. LL. *tortuca,* Pr. *tortuga, tartuga,* It. & Pg. *tartaruga,* Sp. *tortuga;* apparently fr. L. *tortus* twisted, crooked, contorted, p. p. of *torquere, tortum,* to wind. Perh. so called in allusion to its crooked feet. See TORTURE.] **1.** A turtle; a reptile of the group Chelonia; — in prevailing usage restricted to the land and fresh-water turtles, or sometimes to the former only.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* = TESTUDO, 2.

☞ The pron. tôr'tŭs (cf. PORPOISE) apparently prevails in both American and British good usage, but tôr'tĭs (see *Etymol.,* and cf. LETTUCE) is nearly as common, at least in American use; tôr'toiz, -tois, -tĭz are also heard.

tortoise beetle. **a** Any of numerous small tortoise-shaped beetles of the family Chrysomelidæ. Many of them have a brilliant metallic luster. The larvæ feed upon the leaves of various plants. The golden tortoise beetle (*Coptocycla bicolor*) is found on the morning-glory vine and allied plants. **b** Any of several Australian tenebrionid beetles of *Helæus* and allied genera, having broad margins to the elytra and prothorax.



Tortoise Beetle (*Coptocycla bicolor*).

tortoise shell. The substance of the horny plates covering the shell of certain turtles, that of commerce being obtained almost exclusively from the hawksbill turtle. It is rich brown mottled with yellow. It can be molded and welded when hot, and is used in inlaying and in making various ornamental articles.

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torpedo battery. *Fort.* A land battery in coast-defense works for discharging torpedoes.

tor-pe'do-boat' catch'er. *Nav.* An early form of torpedo-boat destroyer intended more to catch torpedo boats than to operate against larger war vessels. Cf. TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER.

torpedo boom. A spar having a torpedo on its end.

torpedo catcher. A torpedo-boat catcher. *Rare.*

torpedo cruiser. A cruiser fitted with torpedoes and tubes.

torpedo mine. A submarine mine. See MINE, *n.*, 5 **b.**

torpedo spar. *Nav.* A torpedo boom.

torpeiness, *n.* Whirl; instability. Cf. TORPLE. *Obs.*

tor'pent (tôr'pĕnt), *a.* [L. *torpens,* p. pr. of *torpere* to be numb.] Incapable or void of motion; inactive; torpid. *Obs.*

tor-pes'cent (tôr-pĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *torpescens,* p. pr. of *torpescere* to grow stiff, numb, or torpid, incho. fr. *torpere.* See TORPID.] Becoming torpid. — **tor-pes'cence** (-ĕns), *n. Both Rare.*

tor'pid-ly, *adv.* of TORPID.

tor'pid-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tor-pi'do. ✝ TORPEDO.

tor'pi-fy (tôr'pĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *torpere* to be torpid + E. *-fy.*] To make torpid.

tor'pi-tude (-tūd), *n.* Torpidness. *Obs.*

tor'ple, *v. i.* To topple. *Obs.*

torqued (tôrkt), *a.* [L. *torquere* to twist, turn, wind.] Twisted; specif., *Her.,* wreathed.

torquess, *a.* [OF. *turquois.*] Turkish. *Obs. Scot.*

torquis, *n.* = TORQUE, 1. *Obs.*

torr. Var. of TOR, *n.*

tor're-a-dor'. Var. of TOREADOR.

tor're-fi-ca'tion (tŏr'ē-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *torrere* to parch + *-ficare* to make. See -FY.] = TORREFACTION.

tor-ren'ti-al'i-ty (tŏ-rĕn'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Character of being torrential. *Rare.*

tor-ren'tial-ly, *adv.* of TORRENTIAL.

tor'rent-ine (tŏr'ĕn-tĭn; tŏ-rĕn'tĭn), *a.* Torrential. *Rare.*

torrentine, *n.* [Cf. F. *torrentin* (Cotgrave) abiding in torrents or swift streams.] The trout. *Obs.*

Tor'res Ve'dras (tŏr'rĕsh vā'drĭsh). [Pg., a town near Lisbon, lit., old towers.] A wine of the red Bordeaux, or claret, type, made near Lisbon.

Tor'rey-a (tŏr'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after John *Torrey,* American botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of TUMION

Tor'rey pine, *or* **Tor'rey's pine** (tŏr'ĭ; -ĭz). A West American pine (*Pinus torreyana*).

Torrey tree. The stinking cedar. *Local, U. S.*

tor-rid'i-ty (tŏ-rĭd'ĭ-tĭ). *n.* State or quality of being torrid.

tor'rid-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Tor'ri-do'ni-an (tŏr'ĭ-dō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [From Loch *Torridon,* Scotland.] *Geol.* Designating reddish sandstones of Pre-Cambrian age, which occur in Scotland. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

tor'ri-fi-ca'tion (tŏr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn). Var. of TORREFICATION.

tor'ri-fy (tŏr'ĭ-fī). Var. of TORREFY.

torrin, *n.* [It. *torrione;* cf. F. *torrion* (Cotgrave), fr. It.] A large tower. *Obs.*

torrit, *a.* [Cf. TOR a high hill.] Towerlike. *Obs.* [SEL.

tor'sal (tôr'săl). Var. of TORTORSE (tôrs), *n.* = TORSO. *Obs.*

‖ **tor'si** (tôr'sē), *n., It. pl.* of TORSO.

tor-sim'e-ter (tôr-sĭm'ē-tẽr), **tor'si-om'e-ter** (tôr'sĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* = TORSION METER.

tor'sion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

torsion pendulum. = PENDULUM, 2.

tor'sive (tôr'sĭv), *a. Bot.* Twisted spirally.

tor'so (tôr'sō), *n.* [F. *tors,* p. p. of *tordre* to twist (fr. L. *torquere*), *colonne torse* a spiral column. Cf. TORSION.] *Arch.* A twisted or spiral shaft or column; as, a *torso* shaft.

tor'so-clu'sion (tôr'sō-klōō'zhŭn; 243), *n.* [See TORSION, CLOSE; cf. INCLUSION.] *Surg.* Acupressure combined with torsion.

tor-som'e-ter (tôr-sŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* = TORSION METER.

tort (*dial.* tôrt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TOWARD.

tort. Dial. Eng. var. of TART, *a.*

tort, *n.* [OF. *torte,* F. *tourte.*] A cake. *Obs.* [tured. *Obs.*

tort, *a.* [L. *tortus* a twisting, a winding.] Twisting; griping. *Obs.*

tort, *a.* [Prob. error for *taut.*] Stretched tight; taut. *Rare.*

torteous. ✝ TORTIOUS.

tortes, tortays, *n.* [OF. *tortis, tortiz.*] A kind of light. *Obs.*

tor'ti-col'lar (tôr'tĭ-kŏl'ẽr), *a.* Affected with torticollis.

tor'ti-cone (tôr'tĭ-kōn), *n.* [L. *tortus,* p. p. of *torquere* to twist + E. *cone.*] *Paleon.* A turreted spiral cephalopod shell, as distinguished from one with coils in one plane.

tor'tilla (tôr'tē'), *see* -ILLE), *a.* [L. *tortilis,* fr. *torquere, tortum,* to twist.] Twisted; coiled. — **tor-til'i-ty** (tôr-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

tor'til-i-quy (tôr-tĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *tortilis* crooked + *loqui* to speak.] Crooked discourse. *Obs.*

tor'tion (tôr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tortio.*] = TORSION, 4. *Obs.*

tor'tious-ly, *adv.* of TORTIOUS.

tor'tive (tôr'tĭv), *a.* [L. *tortus,* p. p. of *torquere* to twist, wind.] Twisted; wreathed. *Obs. or R.*

tor'tle. ✝ TURTLE.

tort'ness, *n.* Tautness. *Obs.*

tortoise flower. The turtlehead.

tortoise plant. = ELEPHANT'S FOOT **b.**

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tor'toise-shell', *a.* Made of tortoise shell, or having a mottled coloration suggesting tortoise shell.
tortoise-shell butterfly, any of several handsomely colored butterflies of the genus *Aglais*, as *A. milberti* and *A. urticæ*, both of which in the larval state feed upon nettles. — **t. cat**, a black-and-yellow mottled variety of the domestic cat. — **t. tiger**, the clouded tiger. — **t. turtle**, the hawksbill turtle.



Tortoise-shell Butterfly (*Aglais milberti*). ½

Tor-tric'i-dæ (tôr-trĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TORTRIX; -IDÆ.] *Zoöl.* **1.** A family of small moths usually having a stout body, oblong lightly fringed wings, threadlike antennæ, and a tuft of scales at the end of the abdomen. Many of the larvæ are leaf rollers, others live in various fruits, galls, etc. With a few closely allied families it forms a superfamily, **Tor'tri-ci'na** (tôr'trĭ-sī'nä), or **Tor'tri-coi'de-a** (-koi'dē-ä). See LEAF ROLLER. — **tor'tri-cid** (tôr'trĭ-sĭd), *a. & n.* — **tor'tri-cine** (-sĭn; -sīn; 183), *a. & n.* — **tor'tri-coid** (-koid), *a.*
2. Syn. of ILYSIIDÆ.
Tor'trix (tôr'trĭks), *n.; L. pl.* TORTRICES (tôr-trī'sēz). [NL., fr. L. *torquere, tortum*, to twist.] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of moths, type of the family Tortricidæ. **b** A genus of harmless snakes, syn. of *Ilysia*. See CORAL SNAKE.
2. [*l. c.*] A moth of the genus *Tortrix* or family Tortricidæ.
tor'tu-os'i-ty (tôr'tū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *tortuositas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being tortuous.
2. A bend or twist; a winding; flexure; sinuosity.
tor'tu-ous (tôr'tū-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *tortuos*, L. *tortuosus*, fr. *tortus* a twisting, winding, fr. *torquere, tortum*, to twist: cf. F. *tortueux*. See TORTURE.] **1.** **a** Bent in different directions; wreathed; twisted; winding; as, a *tortuous* train: a *tortuous* leaf or corolla; a *tortuous* passage. **b** Specif., *Geom.*, not in one plane; as, a *tortuous* curve in space.
2. *Astrol.* Oblique; — applied to the six signs of the zodiac (from Capricornus to Gemini) which ascend most rapidly and obliquely. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. Not straightforward; devious; sometimes, deceitful; as, a *tortuous* policy.
4. Injurious; tortious; malign. *Obs.*
Syn. — See CIRCUITOUS.
— **tor'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **tor'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*
tor'tur-a-ble (tôr'tūr-ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tortured. — **tor'tur-a-ble-ness**, *n.*
tor'ture (tôr'tūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tortura*, fr. *torquere, tortum*, to twist, rack, torture; prob. akin to Gr. ἄπραστος spindle, G. *drechseln* to turn on a lathe, and perh. to Gr. τρέπειν to turn. Cf. CONTORT, DISTORT, EXTORT, RETORT, TORCH, TORMENT, TORSION, TORT, TROPE.] **1.** Act or process of inflicting severe pain, esp. as a punishment, in order to extort confession, or in revenge; specif., act of inflicting such pain under judicial or other authoritative order, as by water or fire, by the boot or thumbscrew, by the rack or wheel, etc. As a judicial procedure, torture, common among primitive peoples, survived in Europe until modern times, but is now obsolete in most civilized countries.

Torture . . . was inflicted for the last time in England in the month of May, 1640. *Macaulay.*

2. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; agony; torment. "Ghastly spasm or racking *torture*." *Milton.*
Syn. — See TORMENT.
tor'ture, *v. t.*; TOR'TURED (-tūrd); TOR'TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). [Cf. F. *torturer*.] **1.** To put to torture; to pain extremely; to torment; specif., to punish with torture, as on the rack; as, to *torture* an accused person. *Shak.*
2. To wrest from the proper form or meaning; to pervert; distort; as, to *torture* a question into a statement.
3. To keep on the stretch, as a bow; to strain. *Obs.*
tor'ture, *v. i.* To cause excruciating pain or anguish.
tor'tur-ous (-tūr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *tortureus.*] Involving, or pert. to, torture. "*Torturous* crucifixion." *I. Disraeli.*
to'rus (tō'rŭs), *n.; L. pl.* TORI (-rī). [L., a round, swelling, or bulging place, an elevation. Cf. TORE.] **1.** *Arch.* A large molding of convex profile, commonly occurring as the lowest molding in the base of a column or pilaster, next above the plinth. See MOLDING, *Illust.* (4).
2. *Anat.* A smooth rounded protuberance, as the **torus palatinus**, on the surface of the hard palate, marking the junction of the intermaxillary and palatomaxillary sutures.
3. *Bot.* **a** That part of the axis of a flower which bears the floral leaves; the receptacle. It is usually somewhat enlarged or thickened, and its structure is often diagnostic. **b** The thickening of the membrane closing a bordered pit.
4. *Zoöl.* **a** A thickened vertical ridge bearing rows of uncini, on the segments of many annelids; — more fully termed ‖ **to'rus un'ci-ni'ge-rus** (ŭn'sĭ-nĭj'ê-rŭs). **b** In ophiurans, a plate articulated with the inner edges of a pair of adambulacral plates at the base of the arms; — more fully termed ‖ **to'rus an'gu-la'ris** (ăn'gū-lā'rĭs; 115).
5. *Geom.* A tore.
To'ry (tō'rĭ; 201), *n.; pl.* TORIES (-rĭz). [Prob. fr. Ir. *toiridhe* a pursuer; akin to OIr. *toracht* pursuit, progress, Gael. *toir* a pursuit.] **1.** [*l. c.*] One of the brigands or outlaws in Ireland, professedly royalists, during the wars of the 16th and 17th centuries. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. [*l. c.*] One who terrorizes or bullies. *Obs.*
3. *Eng. Politics.* One who sought to maintain the extreme prerogatives of the crown; a member of the party of conservatism, now called the *Conservative* party, as opposed to the progressive party formerly called the *Whig*, and now the *Liberal*, party. See CONSERVATIVE, *a.*, 3, LIBERAL, *a.*, 7, WHIG, *n.*, 2. The word *Tory*, as applied to a member of an English political party, first occurs in 1679, during the struggle in Parliament due to the introduction of the bill for the exclusion of the Duke of York from the line of succession, and was applied by the advocates of the bill to its opponents as a title of obloquy or contempt. The Tories later became one of the two great English parties, standing in general for the authority and power of the king and the Established Church; and their leading principle has been the maintenance of existing political and ecclesiastical conditions. The name is now applied only to a Conservative of extreme conservative views.
4. *Amer. Hist.* One who, in the time of the Revolution, favored submitting to the claims of Great Britain against the colonies; an adherent of the crown; a loyalist.
To'ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tories.
To'ry-ism (tō'rĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* Tory principles or practices.
toss (tŏs; 205), *v. t.*; TOSSED (tŏst) or, *Obs., Poetic, or Ref. Sp.*, TOST; TOSS'ING. [Cf. Norw. dial. *tossa* to scatter, to spread, Dan. dial. *tusse* to stir, to move.] **1.** To throw with the hand; esp., to throw with the palm of the hand upward, or to throw upward; to pitch; as, to *toss* a ball. Hence, to pass or fling about, as remarks, etc.
2. To lift or throw up with a sudden, spirited, or violent motion; to jerk; as, to *toss* the head.
3. To cause to rise and fall; to heave up and down or to tumble about; as, waves *tossed* by the wind.

We being exceedingly *tossed* with a tempest. *Acts* XXVII. 18.

4. *Mining.* = JIG, *v. t.*, 4.
5. To agitate; to disquiet; disturb; hence, to try; harass.

Whom devils fly, thus is he *tossed* of men. *Herbert*

6. To keep in play; to turn the leaves of (a book); to busy one's self with, as books or studies; as, to spend four years in *tossing* the rules of grammar. *Obs.*
7. To flip or fillip; to toss up. See *to toss up*, below.
8. To toss off.
Syn. — See THROW.
to toss oars, *Naut.*, in a boat rowed by several oarsmen, to raise the oars smartly to a vertical position at the end of a stroke, each oar held squarely in front of the man holding it, with blades in line fore and aft. — **t. off.** **a** To drink at a draft; to drink hastily. **b** To dispose of, or to do or make, quickly and with little effort; as, *to toss off* a dull hour, a task, an essay. — **t. out**, to trick out; to dress smartly. *Rare.* — **t. up.** **a** To toss (a coin or the like) into the air to wager on which side it will fall, or to determine a question by its fall. **b** To prepare quickly, and often carelessly, as a meal. Also *to toss together.*
toss, *v. i.* **1.** To toss something; to fling; pitch; flip.
2. To roll and tumble; to fling one's self about.
3. To be tossed, as waves by the wind or a ship by the waves; to be flung or moved with a like motion.

Its billows sparkle, *toss*, and boil. *Shelley.*

4. To toss up; to gamble by tossing a coin; — often with an ethical dative; as, I will *toss* you for it. *Colloq.*
to toss up, to throw a coin or the like into the air and wager on which side it will fall, or determine a question by its fall. *Colloq.*
toss, *n.* **1.** Act of tossing, or throwing, esp. with the palm upward; a pitch; fling; flip; as, the *toss* of a ball.
2. The distance to which a thing is or may be tossed.
3. A throwing up of the head; a particular manner of raising the head with a jerk. *Swift.*
4. State of agitation; commotion; as, to be in a *toss. Colloq.*
5. A toss-up. *Colloq.*
6. Grain stored for threshing, or the place in a barn for its storage. *Dial. Eng.*
7. A drinking cup. *Obs.*
toss'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOSS Specif.: *n.* **a** [Perh. a different word.] *Metal.* An operation in refining tin, consisting in taking the molten metal in a ladle and pouring it back in a fine stream, done to oxidize impurities. **b** *Mining.* Jigging. Also *treloobing* in Cornwall, Eng.
toss'-up', *n.* Act of tossing up, as of a coin to determine a chance; hence, an even chance. *Colloq.*
tot (tŏt), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Icel. *tottr*, a nickname of a dwarfish person.] **1.** Anything small; — often, by way of endearment, pity, etc., a little child.
2. A drinking cup of small size; also, a drink. *Dial. Eng.*
tot (tŏt), *n.* [L.] **1.** Lit., *so much*; — a term used in the English exchequer to indicate that a debt had been paid to the collector, as the sheriff, and was good to the king for the sum specified.
2. An exercise in addition. *Colloq., Eng.*
tot, *v. t.*; TOT'TED; TOT'TING. **1.** To mark with the word "tot;" as, a *totted* debt. See 2d TOT, *n.*, 1.
2. [Perh. a different word. Cf. TOTAL.] To make up the sum of; to total; add; count; — often with *up*. *Colloq., Eng.*

The last two *tot* up the bill. *Thackeray.*

to'tal (tō'tăl), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *totalis*, fr. L. *totus* all, whole. Cf. FACTOTUM, SURTOUT, TEETOTUM.] **1.** Comprising or constituting a whole; whole; undivided; lacking no part; entire; as, the *total* disbursements; a *total* mileage.
2. Complete in degree; utter; absolute; as, a *total* failure; a *total* eclipse. "Lost in *total* night." *Shelley.*
3. Concise; summary; abrupt. *Obs.*
Syn. — Entire, complete, perfect. See WHOLE.
total abstinence. See ABSTINENCE, *n.*, 1. — **t. acid value.** *Anal. Chem.* = SAPONIFICATION VALUE. — **t.-adhesion locomotive.** See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.* — **t. cleavage**, *Embryol.*, holoblastic cleavage. — **t. curvature.** = INTEGRAL CURVATURE. — **t. depravity**, *Theol.*, the entire sinfulness or moral depravity of man, which is due to original sin and in which he remains until regenerated by the influence of the Spirit of God. See CALVINISM. — **t. earth**, *Elec.*, a complete connection to earth. — **t. eclipse**, *Astron.* See ECLIPSE, *n.*, 1. — **t. heat**, *Physics*, the thermal equivalent of the energy required to convert unit mass of a liquid at one temperature, usually the melting point of the substance, into saturated vapor at any other given temperature. The engineer's *total heat* is the amount of heat required to raise 1 lb. of water from 32° F. to the temperature of evaporation and evaporate it under constant pressure at that temperature. — **t. loss.** See LOSS, 7. — **t. segmentation**, *Embryol.*, holoblastic segmentation.
to'tal, *n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount; as, these sums added make the grand *total* of five millions.
Syn. — See SUM.
to'tal (tō'tăl), *v. t.*; TO'TALED (-tăld) or TO'TALLED; TO'TAL-ING or TO'TAL-LING. To bring to a total; to ascertain the sum or total of; to add; as, to *total* the amounts.
to'tal, *v. i.* To be in its totality; to amount to; as, his lands *total* 1,000 acres.
to-tal'i-ty (tō-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *totalité*, LL. *totalitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being total or a total; as, a plan in its *totality*; specif., in an eclipse, the period or state of total obscuration; as, *totality* began at 9.05 o'clock.
2. The whole sum; the whole quantity or amount; the entirety; as, the *totality* of human knowledge.
to'tal-i-za'tion (tō'tăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of totalizing, or state of being totalized.
to'tal-i-za'tor (tō'tăl-ĭ-zā'tẽr), *n.* [From TOTALIZE: cf. F. *totalisateur.*] A machine for registering and indicating the number and nature of bets made on horse races, used in the pari mutuel system of betting, as in Australia and South Africa. Called also *totalizer.*
to'tal-ize (tō'tăl-īz), *v. t.*; TO'TAL-IZED (-īzd); TO'TAL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make total; to reduce to completeness. *Coleridge.*
to'tal-ize, *v. i.* To use a totalizator.
to'ta-ra (tō'tă-rä; *colloq.* tō-tä'rä), *n.* [Maori.] A taxaceous tree (*Podocarpus totara*), next to the kauri the most valuable timber tree of New Zealand. Its hard reddish wood is used for furniture and building, esp. in wharves, bridges, etc. Also *mahogany pine.*



¼ Totara.

tote (tōt), *v. t.*; TOT'ED (tōt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); TOT'ING (tōt'ĭng). [Orig. uncert.] **1.** To carry or bear; to transport; specif., to carry or bear on the person, as in one's arms or on one's shoulders or back. *Dial. or Cant, U. S.*

The next morning he was *toted* on board the Rippon, in a canoe . . . or some other small boat *Boston Gazette*, 1769.

2. To transport in a vehicle drawn by one or more animals; to haul; as, to *tote* supplies. *Dial. or Cant, U. S.*

tor'toise-wood', *n.* Zebrawood.
Tor-to'ni-an (tôr-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Tortona*, northern Italy.] Designating the upper division of the European Miocene, esp. in France. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
tortor + TURTLE.
tortour, *n.* [L. *tortor.*] Torturer; also, executioner. *Obs.*
tortu, *n.* [F. *tortue* See TORTOISE.] = TORTOISE. *Obs*
tor'tuce, *n.* A tortoise. *Obs.*
tortue, *a.* [OF. & F. *tortu.*] Twisted. *Obs.*
‖ **tor'tue' claire'** (klâr') [F.], clear turtle (soup).
tor-tu'ga, *n.* [Sp. See TORTOISE.] A turtle. *Obs.*
tor'tu-lous (tôr'tū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *tortula* a small twist.] *Nat. Hist.* Bulging at intervals like a knotted cord. *Rare.*
tortuos. + TORTUOUS.
tor'tu-ose (tôr'tū-ōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [See TORTUOUS.] **a** Wreathed; twisted. **b** *Bot.* Flexuous.
tor'tur-er (tôr'tūr-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *torturier.*] One that tortures [*ing*, p. pr. of TORTURE.]
tor'tur-ing-ly, *adv.* of *torturing.*
tortyll. + TORTILE.
to-ruffled, *a* [See TO-.] Disarranged. *Obs.*
tor'u-la (tôr'ū-lä), *n.; L. pl.* TORULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *torus* a semicircular molding.] **1.** A chain of spherical bacteria.
2. *Bot.* **a** A small torus. *Rare.* **b** [*cap.*] A large genus of Fungi Imperfecti having very short hyphæ and conidia in chains. It includes many leaf parasites.
tor'u-loid (-loid), *a.* = TORULOSE.
tor'u-la-form' (-lä-fôrm'), **tor'u-li-form'** (-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Like a torula, or little chain. *Rare.*
tor'u-lose (tôr'ŏ-lōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *torulus*, dim. of *torus.* See TORUS.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Somewhat torose. [Torulose.]
tor'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* = TORULOSE.
tor'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL. dim. See TORULA.] *Zoöl.* The socket in which the antenna of an insect articulates.
to-rush, *v. t.* [Cf. TO-; RUSH, *v.*] To dash asunder. *Obs.*
torve, *v. t.* [AS. *torfian.*] To throw or throw at. *Obs.*
torve, torved (tôrvd), *a.* = TORVID. *Obs.*
tor'vid (tôr'vĭd), *a.* [L. *torvidus.*] Cruel; stern. *Obs.*
tor'vi-ty (-vĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *torvitas.* See TORVOUS.] Severity; grimness; sternness. *Obs.*
tor'vous (-vŭs), *a.* [L. *torvus.*] Sour or severe of aspect; stern; grim. *Obs.* [um-scarum. *Obs.*]
to'ry-ro'ry, *a., n., & adv.* Harum-scarum. *Obs.*
tos'a-fot (tŏs'ä-fŏt; *tō'sä-fōt*), *n. pl.* [Heb. *tōsaphōth*, lit., additions.] Critical and explanatory glosses on the Talmud, usually marginal. — **tos'a-fist** (-fĭst), *n.* A writer of tosafot.
to-samne, *adv.* [AS. *tōsamne.* Cf. TO, *prep.*; SAME.] At one; together. *Obs.*
To'sa school (tō'zä). *Painting.* The Yamato school; — so called because one of its masters assumed the family name *Tosa.*
to-scail, *v. t.* [*to-* + *scail, scale*, to scatter.] To scatter. *Obs.*
Toscan. + TUSCAN
tos'can-ase' (tŏs'kăn-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
to-scat'ter, *v. t.* [*to-* + *scatter.*] To scatter in pieces. *Obs.*
tosch. + TUSH. [SHAKE. *Obs.*]
to-schoke. Obs. pret of TO-TO-scrag, *p. p.* Scratched. *Obs.*
to-scriven, *p. p.* [See SHRIVE.] Shriven. *Obs.*
tose. + TOSS.
tosa (tōz), *n. t.* [ME. *tosen*; cf. AS. *tēasan.* Cf. TEASE.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** To tease, or comb, as wool; to disentangle. **b** To pull about; to shake; thrash.
To-sef'tas (tō-sĕf'tăz), *n. pl.* [Aramaic (in Babylonia) *tosephtα*, additions.] See MISHNA c.
tos'er (tōz'ẽr), *n.* A carder of wool. *Obs.*
tosh (tŏsh), *n. Slang, Eng* **a** Nonsense. **b** Articles, esp. copper, stolen by a "tosher."
tosh, *v. t.* To make "tosh." *Scot.*
tosh. Obs. or dial. Eng. of TUSH.
tosh, *a.* [Cf. OF *tonsé* shorn, clipped, and E. *tonsure.*] Neat; tidy; also, familiar; intimate. *Scot.* — **tosh'ly**, *adv. Scot.*
to-shake, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To shake to pieces *Obs.*
to'sha-kha'na (tō'shä-kä'nä; 192), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *tōshakhānah*, lit., provision house.] A department of the government treasury for keeping articles received as presents. *India.*
to-shar, *pret.* [See TO-; SHEAR.] Cut in bits; lacerated. *Obs.*
to-shed, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *tōscēadan.*] See TO-. *Obs.*
to-shend, *v. t.* [See TO-] To destroy *Obs.*
to-shene, *v. t.* [AS. *tōscænan.*] To break; to destroy. *Obs.*
tosh'er (tŏsh'ẽr), *n Slang, Eng.* **a** A student at Oxford University not of any particular college **b** A wharf thief, esp. one who steals copper from ships' bottoms.
to-shet, *pret.* [AS. *tōscēotan* to scatter.] Shattered *Obs.*
to-shidder, *v. t.* = TO-SHIVER. *Obs.* [divide. *Obs.*]
to-shift, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To divide. *Obs.*
to-shiver, *v. t.* [See TO-. *Obs.*
tosh'nail', *n. Chiefly Scot.* A toed nail. — **tosh'nail'**, *v. t.*
to-shred, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
to-shullen, *p. p* [Cf. TO-; SHELL, *v.*] Shelled. *Obs* [*Scot.*]
to'sie (tō'zĭ). Var of TOSY
tosk. + TUSK.
Tosk (tŏsk), *n.* A dialect of Albanian, chiefly of southern Macedonia.
to-skill, *v. t.* [See TO-; SKILL, *v.*] To divide *Obs.*
to-slay, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*
to-slit, *v. t.* [ME. *toslitten*; *to-* + *slitten* to slit. See SLIT, *v. t.*] To slit in pieces. *Obs.*
to-sliter, *v. t.* [*to-* + freq. of ME. *sliten.* See SLIT, *v.*] To slash, as a dress. *Obs.*
to-smaden, *v. t.* [*to-* + AS. *smēdan* to cut, hew.] To cut in two. *Obs.*
to-soght, *pret.* [See TO-; BESEECH.] Besought. *Obs.*
toss'-pot, *n.* Toper; drunkard.
toss'y (tŏs'ĭ; 205), *a.* Tossing the head, as in scorn; hence, affectedly indifferent. *Rare.*
toss'y-tail' (tŏs'ĭ-tāl'), *adv.* Topsy-turvy. *Dial Eng.*
tost. + TOAST.
tost (tŏst), *pret. & p. p.* of TOSS.
‖ **tos'ta-men'te** (tŏs'tä-mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Rapidly. *It.*
to-stamp, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To trample. *Obs* [See COIN.]
to-stão' (tō-stoun'), *n.* [Pg.] **toste.** + TOAST.
to-sterte, *v. i.* [See TO-.] To burst or fly apart. *Obs.*
tos'ti-cat'ed (tŏs'tĭ-kāt'ĕd), *a.* = TOSSICATED. *Dial. Eng.*
tos'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Disturbance; commotion. *Obs.*
to-stick, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To prick. *Obs.* [*Music.* Quick; fast.
‖ **tos'to** (tŏs'tō), *adv. & a.* [It.]
to-soil, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs* [*Obs.*]
to-sore, *v. t.* To make angry. *Obs.*
to-spread, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *tō-sprēdan.*] See TO-. *Obs.*
to-spring, *v. i.* [AS. *tōspringan.*] To burst asunder *Obs.*
to-squat, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To crush in pieces; to squash. *Obs.*
toss, *n.* = TOAST, *n.*, 3. *Obs.* *Scot* [TASSEL.]
tos'sel. Obs. or dial var of *tosser*, *n.* One that tosses
tos'si-cat'ed (tŏs'ĭ-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Intoxicated; also, harassed; perturbed *Dial. Eng.*
toss'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TOSSY.
toss'ment, *n.* Act of tossing, or state of being tossed. *Rare.*
toss'pipe, *n.* Swaggerer *Obs.*
to-stab' (tō-stăb'), *v. t.* To pierce; to thrust; to kill. *Obs.*
to-stand', *v. t.* To withstand. *Obs.*
to-star' (tō-stär'), *v. t.* To sprinkle. *Obs.*
to-start', *v. t.* To startle. *Obs.*
to-stay', *v. t.* To stop. *Obs.*
to-steep', *v. t.* To steep. *Obs.*
to-stem', *v. t.* To stop. *Obs.*
to-stert', *v. t.* To startle. *Obs.*
to-stick', *v. t.* To stick. *Obs.*
to-stir', *v. t.* To stir. *Obs.*
to-stonay', *v. t.* [Cf. TO-; ASTONY.] To astound; stun. *Obs.*
to-stonish, *v. t.* [See TO-; ASTONISH.] To astonish. *Obs.*
tostpot, *n.* = TOSSPOT *Obs.*
to-sunder, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *tōsundrian, tōsyndrian*, to separate.] To split in pieces. *Obs*
to-swap, *v. t.* [AS. *tōswōpan* to sweep apart or away.] To smite or cut to pieces. *Obs.*
to-swell, *v. i.* [AS. *tō-swellan*], **to-swing**, *v. i.*, **to-swink**, *v. i.* See TO-. *All Obs.*
to'sy (tō'zĭ), *a.* Slightly intoxicated; also, snug. *Scot.*
tot (tŏt). Var. of TOTE, entire body [*Scot. & Dial. Eng.*]
tot, *v. i.* To toddle; totter.
‖ **to'ta** (tō'tä), *n.* [Abyssinian (Amharic) *tōta.*] The grivet.
to-tach, *v. t.* [Cf. TO, *prep*; ATTACH.] To fasten; tie *Obs.*
to'tage (tō'tĭj), *n.* [OF.] Totality. *Obs.*
to-tagge, *n.* [Cf. TO, *prep.*; TAG.] An appendage *Obs.*
to-take, *v. t.* See TO- *Obs*
to'tal-is. *n.* [See TOTAL, *a*] The total. *Obs.*
to'tal-iz'er (tō'tăl-ĭ-zẽr), *n.* One that totalizes; specif., a totalizator.
to'tal-ly, *adv.* of TOTAL.
to'tal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Tot'a-nus (tŏt'ä-nŭs), *n.* [NL. & LL., fr. It. (Tuscany & Venice) *totano* moor hen.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of tattlers.
tot'a-nine (-nĭn; -nīn; 183), *a.*
to-ton' (tō-tŏn'), *n.* [Sp. *tostón.*] See COIN.

3. To lead or conduct; as, to *tote* a horse to water. *Dial., Southern U. S.*

☞ *Tote* (*v.*, *n.*, and *a.*) is now used chiefly in the southern United States or among lumbermen, miners, etc.

tote (tōt), *n.* Act of one who totes something; act of transporting on the person or in a vehicle. *Dial. or Cant, U. S.*

tote, *a.* Used in toting, or hauling; as, a *tote* box, road, team, etc. *Dial. or Cant, U. S.*

to'tem (tō'tĕm), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ojibwa (Chippewa) *odem* family mark, *nind odem* my family mark; cf. Massachusetts Indian *wutohtimoin* that to which a person or place belongs; or a kindred form of some other dialect.] A natural kind or class, esp. of animals, conceived as having an intimate relationship to a group of human beings, usually a clan; also, a symbol or representation of the totemic being.

A *totem* is a class of natural phenomena or material objects — most commonly a species of animals or plants — between which and himself the savage believes that a certain intimate relation exists. . . Whatever . [the relation] may be, it generally leads the savage to abstain from killing or eating his *totem*, if his *totem* happens to be a species of animals or plants. Further, the group of persons who are knit to any particular *totem* by this mysterious tie commonly bear the name of the *totem*, believe themselves to be of one blood, and strictly refuse to sanction the marriage or cohabitation of members of the group with each other. This prohibition to marry within the group is now generally called by the name of exogamy. Thus totemism has commonly been treated as a primitive system both of religion and society. *J. G. Frazer.*

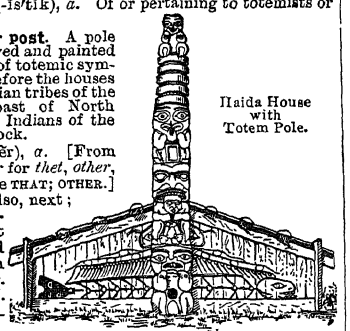
to-tem'ic (tō-tĕm'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a totem, or totemism.

to'tem-ism (tō'tĕm-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in totems and totemistic relationships; esp., a system of distinguishing families, clans, etc., in a tribe by the totem. See TOTEM, *Cit.*

to'tem-ist, *n.* One of a clan or tribe having a totem.

to'tem-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to totemists or totemism.

totem pole *or* **post.** A pole or pillar, carved and painted with a series of totemic symbols, set up before the houses of certain Indian tribes of the northwest coast of North America, esp. Indians of the Koluschan stock.



Haida House with Totem Pole.

toth'er (tŭth'ĕr), *a.* [From ME. *the tother* for *thet, other, that other.* See THAT; OTHER.] That other; also, next; additional. — *pron.* That other; — used chiefly with *tone. Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

to'tient (tō'shĕnt), *n.* [L. *totiens, toties,* so many times.] *Theory of Numbers.* The number of numbers less than a given number and prime to it.

to'ti-pal'mate (tō'tĭ-păl'māt), *a.* [L. *totus* all, whole + E. *palmate.*] *Zoöl.* Having all four toes united by a web, as the birds of the group Steganopodes (pelicans, cormorants, etc.). — **to'ti-pal-ma'tion** (-păl-mā'shŭn), *n.*

to-tip'o-tent (tō-tĭp'ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *totus* all + E. *potent.*] *Zoöl.* Designating blastomeres capable when isolated of becoming a complete embryo. — **to-tip'o-tence** (-tĕns), *n.*

tot'i-tive (tŏt'ĭ-tĭv), *n.* [L. *tot* so many.] *Math.* Any integer as small as a given integer, the two being relatively prime.

tot'quot' (tŏt'kwŏt'), *n.* [L. *tot quot* as many as (there are).] *Obs. Eccl.* **1.** A general dispensation.

2. *Law.* Annates of all benefices held by an ecclesiastic paid into the papal treasury on his promotion.

tot'ter (tŏt'ĕr), *v. i.*; TOT'TERED (-ĕrd); TOT'TER-ING. [ME. *toteren;* of uncert. orig.; possibly akin to E. dial. *tolter* to hobble, to totter, AS. *tealtrian.* Cf. TOTTLE, TOTTY.] **1.** To walk with short, unsteady steps, or to stand unsteadily; to be unsteady on the feet; as, the old man *totters* with age.

2. To shake, tremble, or lose stability, so as to threaten a fall, as an old building or tree; to waver.

Troy nods from high, and *totters* to her fall. *Dryden.*

3. To swing; esp., to hang on the gallows. *Obs.*

tot'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Trembling or vacillating, as if about to fall; unsteady; shaking.

tou-can' (tōō-kăn'; tōō'kăn; 277), *n.* [F., fr. Guarani *tucú,* perh. through Pg. *tucano.*] **1.** Any of many fruit-eating picarian birds of tropical America of *Ramphastos, Pteroglossus,* and allied genera constituting the family Ramphastidæ. They have a very large, but light and thin-walled beak, often nearly as long as the body. Most of the species are brilliantly colored (beak as well as plumage) with red, yellow, white, and black in striking contrast.



Ariel Toucan (*Ramphastos ariel*).

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.; gen.* TOUCANIS (tōō-kā'nĭs). A modern constellation of the Southern Hemisphere, not far from the pole on the side opposite the Southern Cross.

tou'can-et (tōō'kăn-ĕt; tōō'kăn-ĕt'), *n.* Any of several small South and Central American toucans constituting the genus *Selenidera,* in which the sexes are dissimilar and the beak usually banded or blotched.

touch (tŭch), *v. t.*; TOUCHED (tŭcht); TOUCH'ING. [F. *toucher,* OF. *touchier, tochier;* akin to It. *toccare,* Pr., Sp., & Pg. *tocar;* perh. of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *zuchen, zukken,* to twitch, pluck, draw, G. *zucken, zücken,* v. intens. fr. OHG *ziohan* to draw, G. *ziehen,* which is akin to E. *tug.* Cf. TOCSIN, TOCCATA.] **1.** To perceive by the sense of feeling.

Nothing but body can be *touched* or *touch.* *Creech*

2. To come in contact with; to hit or strike lightly against; esp., to extend the finger, hand, foot, or a cane or the like, so as to reach or rest on; specif., to lay a hand upon for curing disease.

3 To be in contact with; specif., *Geom.*, to be tangent to.

4. To bring into contact with something; as, he *touched* his hand to his hat.

5. To come to; to reach; to attain to; as, he failed to *touch* the goal of his desire.

6. Hence, to compare with; to be equal to; — usually with a negative; as, he held that for good cheer nothing could *touch* an open fire. *Collog.*

7. To disturb with the hands; to meddle with; as, I have not *touched* the books; also, to attack with or as with the hands; hence, to harm or distress.

Let us make a covenant with thee, that thou wilt do us no hurt, as we have not *touched* thee. *Gen.* xxvi. 28, 29.

8. To test or prove, as with a touchstone; to try. *Obs.*

9. To allude to, speak of, or deal with, esp. lightly or cursorily; as, the talk *touched* a score of topics.

Storial thing that *toucheth* gentilesse *Chaucer*

10. To relate to; to concern; affect.

The quarrel *toucheth* none but us alone. *Shak.*

11. To relate; narrate; tell; explain. *Obs.*

12. To mark or delineate, as with the pencil or brush; also, to touch up, or improve.

The lines, though *touched* but faintly, are drawn right. *Pope.*

13. To strike, or play on, as a musical instrument.

[They] *touched* their golden harps. *Milton.*

14. To perform, as a tune; to play. *Rare.*

A person in the royal retinue *touched* a light and lively air on the flageolet. *Scott.*

15. To take, as food; to partake of.

16. *Naut.* To cause to touch. See TOUCH, *v. i.*, 7.

17 To make an impression on; to have effect upon; esp., to abrade, scratch, or cut; as, this steel is so hard that it cannot be *touched* by a file; hence, to modify, change, or transform, as by a touch. *Tennyson.*

18. To infect or affect slightly by or as by contact; to blemish; as, fruit *touched* by frost; esp., to make partially insane; — rarely used except in the past participle.

She fenred his hend was a little *touched.* *Ld. Lytton.*

19. To affect the senses or the sensibility of; to move mentally or emotionally; hence, to melt; soften.

The tender sire was *touched* with what he said. *Addison.*

20. To take to task; to censure. *Obs.*

21. To irritate or sting, as with ridicule or reproof; as, to *touch* one's pride.

22. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly. *Archaic.*

Or *touch* with lightest moment of impulse
His free will. *Milton.*

23. To induce to give or lend; to borrow from; as, to *touch* one for a loan; hence, to steal from. *Slang.*

to touch bottom. **a** To reach the lowest point; — said esp. of prices. **b** To ascertain the essential truth of a matter. — **to t. elbows,** to be close together; fig., to be intimate. — **to t. off.** **a** To discharge or explode by touching, as with fire. **b** To make hastily, as a picture or sketch by a few strokes of the brush or pencil. **c** To touch up; to finish off.

[He] sometimes *touched* his greeting *off* with a bit of poetry or a rhetorical phrase. *Sir G. Parker.*

— **to t. the wind,** *Naut.*, to keep the ship as near the wind as possible. — **to t. up.** **a** To improve, as a picture by touches of the brush, or a literary work by emendations. **b** To remind; to jog gently (the memory). **c** To incite by or as by touching; to strike lightly; as, *to touch up* a horse.

touch, *v. i.* **1.** To be in contact; to be in a state of junction, so that no space is perceptible between; as, two spheres can *touch* only at points.

2. To lay hand or finger on a person to cure disease, esp. scrofula; as, he *touched* for the king's evil.

3. To touch the hat in saluting. *Dial. Eng.*

4. To extend; reach. *Obs.*

5. To make an incidental stop at a point on shore, when on a voyage or trip by water; — with *at,* rarely with *on;* as, we *touched* at many ports.

I *touched* on the several towns that lie on its coasts. *Addison.*

6. To treat anything in discourse, esp. in a slight or casual manner; — commonly with *on* or *upon.*

If the antiquaries have *touched* upon it, they immediately quitted it. *Addison*

7. *Naut.* To be brought, as a sail or leech, so close to the wind that the weather leech shakes.

8. To take effect; to make impression. *Obs. or R.*

Strong waters pierce metals, and will *touch* upon gold. *Bacon.*

9. To rob. *Thieves' Slang.*

10. To stand a test. *Obs.*

to touch and go, *Naut.*, to touch bottom lightly and without damage in passing over it, as a vessel in motion.

touch (tŭch), *n.* [Cf. F. *touche.* In some senses perh. confused with *letch,* ME. *teche, tache,* a quality (cf. TOUCHY). See TOUCH, *v.*] **1.** Act or fact of touching, or state of being touched; contact; as, the *touch* of his hand was reassuring.

2. Hence, a close relation, as of confidence, sympathy, or understanding; accord; harmony; sympathy; state of comprehension; as, to keep or be in *touch* with one's colleagues, the times, the discoveries of modern science, etc.

3. The sense by which pressure or traction exerted on the skin or mucous membrane is perceived. Pure tactile feelings are rare, since temperature sensations and muscular sensations are more or less combined with them. The end organs of touch are chiefly in the deep layers of the epidermis and in the underlying corium, stimulation being effected by mechanical transmission. Cf. MUSCLE SENSATION. "The spider's *touch,* how exquisitely fine!" *Pope.*

4. Hence: **a** The sense, power, or faculty by which mental or moral influences are perceived; mental or moral appreciation. **b** Power of exciting emotion, or the emotion.

Not alone
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent *touches,*
Do strongly speak to us. *Shak.*

5. Impact, esp. of small force; a light stroke or tap.

6. Sensation conveyed through contact; feel; as, cloth with a velvety *touch.*

7. A hint; a suggestion; slight notice. *Now Rare.*

A small *touch* will put him in mind of them. *Bacon*

8. A stroke, esp. a light stroke, as with a pen or brush on a drawing or picture; also, that which is produced by such a stroke; as, a *touch* of color; hence, a detail of effect.

As the last *touch* to her mermaid's garb, Pearl took some eel-grass. *Hawthorne.*

9. That which resembles, or may be likened to, or may be the result of, a light stroke; as: **a** (1) A twinge; a light attack, as of disease; as, a *touch* of pain; a *touch* of fever. (2) An attack by way of reproof or the like. *Obs. or R.* **b** A defect; blemish; fault; as, a *touch* in the brain. **c** A slight manifestation; hence, a small quantity; dash; as, a *touch* of raillery or of mercy; a *touch* of summer in the air.

Eyes with a *touch* of Sir Peter Lely in them. *Hazlitt.*
Madam, I have a *touch* of your condition. *Shak.*

10. Feature; lineament; trait; quality.

Of many faces, eyes, and hearts,
To have the *touches* dearest prized *Shak.*

11. Distinctive manner or method; characteristic skill of a workman or artist in the manipulation of his instruments or materials; execution; as, the *touch* of a master in art or literature; the billiard player had lost his *touch.*

12. *Music.* The particular or characteristic mode of action of an instrument or the resistance of its keys to the fingers; as, a heavy or a light *touch;* also, the manner of touching, striking, or pressing the keys of a piano or an organ; as, a legato, staccato, or cantabile *touch.*

13. A note or strain of music.

The *touches* of sweet harmony. *Shak.*

14. Personal reference or application. *Obs.*

Speech of *touch* toward others should be sparingly used. *Bacon.*

15. A touchstone; hence, formerly, stone of the sort used for touchstones. "Now do I play the *touch.*" *Shak.*

16. Test by a touchstone; hence, examination or trial by some decisive standard; test; proof; tried quality.

Friends of noble *touch.* *Shak.*

17. A thing that will sell (for a certain amount). *Slang.*

Print my preface in such form as, in the booksellers' phrase, will make a sixpenny *touch.* *Swift.*

18. *Shipbuilding.* The broadest part of a plank worked top and butt (see *top and butt,* under TOP, *n.*) or anchor-stock fashion (i. e., tapered from the middle to both ends); also, the angles of the stern timbers at the counters.

19. A boys' game; tag.

20 *Football.* That part of the field which is beyond the line of flags on either side. *Encyc. of Rural Sports.*

21. *Change Ringing.* A set of changes less than the total possible on seven bells, that is, less than 5,040.

22. An act of borrowing or stealing. *Slang.*

23. Tallow; — a plumber's term. *Eng.*

in touch, *Rugby Football,* outside of bounds. — **touch and go,** tendency to go off, or explode, at a touch; hence, tendency toward sudden unexpected or dangerous action; precarious uncertainty of action.

touch'a-ble (tŭch'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being touched; tangible. — **touch'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

touch'back' (-băk'), *n.* *Football.* Act of touching the ball down by a player behind his own goal line when it received its last impulse from an opponent; — distinguished from *safety touchdown.*

touch body, *or* **touch corpuscle.** *Anat.* A tactile body or corpuscle.

touch'down' (tŭch'doun'), *n.* *Football.* The act of touching the ball down behind the opponents' goal.

touch'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** In old-time cannons or firearms, the vent, or hole through which fire was communicated to the powder.

2. *Mach.* The hole, in the cylinder of a gas engine with tube ignition, in which the tube is inserted.

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tote (tōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TOOT, peep.

tote, *n.* Short for TOTALIZATOR.

tote, *n.* Handle of a bench plane.

tote, *n.* [Perh. fr. L. *totum,* neut. of *totus* all, whole.] The entire body, or all. *Colloq.*

tote, *v. t.* & *i.* [See TOT, *v. t.*, 2.] To tot; reckon; count. *Colloq.*

to-tear, *v. t.* [AS. *tōteran.*] See TO-. *Obs.*

totehill, *n.* A high lookout; a toothill. *Obs.*

tote'-load' *n.* As great a load as one can tote, or carry *Southern U. S.*

to'tem-y (tō'tĕm-ĭ), *n.* = TOTEMISM.

to-teone, *v. t.* [AS. *tēonan* to vex, irritate. See TO-.] To injure *Obs.* [totes.]

tot'er (tŏt'ĕr), *n* One that

toter † 3d TOOTER **b**; 1st TOOTER; TOTTER.

tot'er (tōt'ĕr), *n.* [See TOTE to carry.] A stone roller (fish).

totereh. † TOTTER.

to-teren. † TO-TEAR.

tote shop. A house where betting is conducted by one having a totalizator. *Chiefly Australia.*

toth, tothe. † TOOTH.

‖ **tot ho'mi-nes, quot sen-ten'ti-æ** (hŏm'ĭ-nēz). [L.] = QUOT HOMINES, TOT SENTENTIÆ.

tothor. † TOTHER

to-throw, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To throw aside *Obs.*

‖ **to'ti-dem ver'bis** (tō'tĭ-dĕm). [L.] In so many words.

‖ **to'ti-es quo'ti-es** (tō'shĭ-ēz kwō'shĭ-ēz). Also *totiens quotiens.* [L.] As often as; as occasion may require; repeatedly.

To'ti-pal-ma'tæ (tō'tĭ-păl-mā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Steganopodes.

to'ti-pres'ence (-prĕz'ĕns), *n.* [L. *totus* all, whole + E. *presence.*] Total presence. *Obs.* —

to'ti-pres'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* *Obs.*

to-tire, *v. t.* = TO-TEAR. *Obs.*

‖ **to'tis vi'rĭ-bus** (vī'rĭ-bŭs). [L.] With all one's might.

to'tle (tŏt'l), *n.* & *v.* Slouch. *Dial. Eng.*

to'to cœ'lo. [L.] By the whole heavens; as much as possible.

To'to-nac' (tō'tō-năk'), *n.* An Indian of an ancient semicivilized nation of a district now composing parts of the States of Puebla and Vera Cruz, Mexico, where their descendants still live. They are supposed to form a distinct linguistic stock — **To'to-nac'an** (-năk'ăn), *a.*

to-tore, to-torne, *pret.* & *p. p.* of TO-TEAR. *Obs.*

to-torve, *v. t.* [AS. *tōtorfian.*] To toss about or away; also, to destroy by stoning. *Obs.*

to-tose, *v. t.* [*to-* + ME. *tosen* to pull Cf. TEASE.] To pull to pieces. *Obs.*

to-tray, *v. t.* [Cf. TO-, and AS. *tregian* to afflict, grieve.] To torment. *Obs.*

to-tread, *v. t.* [AS. *tōtredan.*] See TO-. *Obs.*

to-tire, *v. t.* = TO-TEAR. *Obs.*

‖ **to'tis vi'rĭ-bus** (vī'rĭ-bŭs). [L.] With all one's might.

to'tle (tŏt'l), *n.* & *v.* Slouch. *Dial. Eng.*

tot'ter, *n.* A seesaw or swing. *Obs.*

tot'ter, *n.* One that tots.

tot'terd. † TATTERED.

tot'terd Tottered. *Ref. Sp.*

tot'ter-er, *n.* One that totters.

tot'ter-grass', *n.* = QUAKING GRASS **a**. *Dial. Eng.*

tot'ter-ing (tŏt'ĕr-ĭn; tŏt'rĭn), *a.* Changeable; adverse; as, a *tottering* time. *Dial. Eng.*

tot'ter-ing-ly (tŏt'ĕr-ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *tottering,* p. pr.

tot'ter-ish, *a.* Tottery. *Rare*

tot'tie † TOTTY

tot'tie (tŏt'ĭ), *v. i.* To toddle; tottle. — *v. t.* To drive; to move *Both Scot.*

tot'tle, *v. i.* [Cf. TODDLE, TOTTER.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a To totter; toddle. **b** To topple over. **c** (1) To boil; simmer. (2) To purl, as a running stream.

tot'tle, *v. t* [Freq. of *tot,* v. t., 2.] To tot, or reckon. *Rare.*

tot'tle, *n.* Count; reckoning. *R.*

tot'tlish (tŏt'lĭsh), *a.* Tottery; unstable. *Collog., U. S.*

tot'ty (-ĭ), *a.* [ME. *toty.* Cf. TOTTER.] Unsteady; shaky; tottery. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

to'tum (tō'tŭm), *n.* Short for TEETOTUM.

to'tum, *n.* A tot; a small child *Scot.*

‖ **to'tum,** *n.* [L.] The whole.

to-tuse, *v. t.* [See TO-; TUSE.] To rumple completely *Obs.*

‖ **to'tus te'res at'que ro-tun'dus** (tē'rēz). [L.] Entire, smooth, and round; complete in itself or one's self; — adapted fr. Horace (*Satires,* II. vii. 28).

to-tweam, *v. t.* [AS. *tōtwēaman.*] To divide; separate. *Obs.*

to-twin, *v. t.* [Cf. TO-; TWIN.] To divide. *Obs.*

to-twitch, *v. t.* See TO-. *Obs.*

toty. † TOTTY.

to'ty (tō'tĭ), *n.* A sailor or fisherman; — so called in some parts of the Pacific

to'ty, *n.* [Tamil *tōṭṭi* village servant.] A low-caste laborer or messenger. *India.*

tou. † TOUGH.

tou. Obs. or dial. Eng. var of THOU.

tou (tō), *n.* [Chin. *tou.*] See MEASURE.

To'u (tō'ōō). *Bib.*

touart. † TOWARD

tou'art. Var. of TUART.

touch'bell' (tŏch'bĕl'), *n.* An earwig. *Scot*

touch'-box', *n.* [Cf. TOUCHWOOD.] A box of lighted tinder, formerly carried by soldiers who used matchlocks, to kindle the match. *Obs. or Hist.*

touched (tŭcht), *pret.* & *p. p.* of TOUCH. — **touched bill of health,** *or* **touched bill.** See BILL OF HEALTH.

toucher. † TUCKER

touch'er (*dial.* tŭch'ĕr; tōōch'ĕr), *n.* One that touches; specif.: **a** A skilful marksman. *Obs. or Dial. Eng* **b** A bowl that touches the jack in the English game of bowls.

touch'i-ly (tŭch'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TOUCHY.

touch'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS

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touch'ing (tŭch'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOUCH. Hence: *p. a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic; as, a *touching* tale. —**touch'ing-ly**, *adv.* —**touch'ing-ness**, *n.*
Syn.—See AFFECTING.

touch'ing (tŭch'ĭng), *prep.* Concerning; —often with *as.* Now, as *touching* things uttered unto idols. 1 *Cor.* viii. 1.

touch'-in-goal', *n. Rugby Football.* Any of the four corners of the field between the goal lines and touch lines.

touch'-me-not', *n.* **1. a** The balsam, esp. the garden balsam or European noli-me-tangere. **b** Squirting cucumber. **2.** = NOLI-ME-TANGERE, 1. *Obs.*

touch needle. *Metal.* A small bar of gold, either pure, or alloyed with silver in a known proportion, for trying the fineness of a gold or silver article by comparing the streaks made by the article and the bar on a touchstone.

touch paper. [Cf. TOUCHWOOD.] *Pyrotechnics.* Paper impregnated with saltpeter. It burns steadily without flame.

touch'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* A coin, as an angel, or medal given by various English sovereigns, as late as Queen Anne, to persons touched by them for the cure of the king's evil.

touch'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** *Min.* A black siliceous stone allied to flint; Lydian stone; basanite; —so called because used to test the purity of gold and silver by the streak left on the stone when rubbed by the metal.
2. Any test or criterion by which to try a thing's qualities. The foregoing doctrine affords us also a *touchstone* for the trial of spirits. *South.*

Touch'stone', *n.* A facetious and remarkably clever professional clown in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

touch'wood' (tŭch'wŏŏd'), *n.* [Perh. for *tachwood;* ME. *tache* tinder (of uncertain origin) + *wood.*] **1.** Wood so decayed as to serve for tinder; spunk; punk.
2. Dried fungi used as tinder; amadou.

touch'y (-ĭ), *a.* [For *techy, tetchy.*] **1.** Peevish; irritable; irascible; techy; nervously sensitive; easily offended. He was at no time *touchy* about personal attacks. *Saintsbury.*
2. *Art,* Made up by a series of dots or short strokes.
Syn.—See IRASCIBLE.

tough (tŭf), *a.;* TOUGH'ER (-ẽr); TOUGH'EST. [ME. *tough,* AS. *tōh;* akin to D. *taai,* LG. *taa, tage, tau,* OHG. *zāhi,* G. *zähe,* and also to AS. *getenge* near to, close to, oppressive, OS. *bitengi.*] **1.** Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to force without breaking; capable of resisting great strain; as, the ligaments of animals are *tough.* "*Tough* roots and stubs." *Milton.*
2. Able to endure strain, hardship, or severe labor; strong; as, a *tough* physique; a *tough* will.
Tough tenacity of purpose. *J. A. Symonds.*
3. Not easily separated, by reason of its viscous qualities; sticky; tenacious; as, *tough* phlegm; the tar was *tough.*
4. Stiff; rigid; not flexible; stubborn; as, a *tough* bow.
So *tough* a frame she could not bend. *Dryden.*
5. Very hard to influence morally or intellectually; hence, *Colloq.,* vicious; as, a *tough* character or community.
6. Difficult to endure, overcome, accomplish, or the like; hard; as, a *tough* storm; a *tough* job. *Colloq.*
tough pitch. *Metal.* **a** The exact state or quality of texture and consistency of well reduced and refined copper. **b** Copper of the above quality; —called also **tough cake.**

tough, *n.* A vicious person; a rowdy. *Colloq., U. S.*

tough'bark' (-bärk'), *n.* Any of various Australian thymelæaceous shrubs of the genus *Pimelea.*

tough'en (tŭf'n), *v. i. & t.;* TOUGH'ENED (-nd); TOUGH'ENING. To grow or make tough or tougher.

Tou'na-te'a (tōō'nä-tē'ä), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical American cæsalpiniaceous trees, having racemose flowers, an irregular calyx, and the corolla often reduced to one petal or wanting. They yield hard and durable timber.

tou-pee' (tōō-pē'), *n.* [F. *toupet,* dim. of OF. *top, toup,* tuft of hair, of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *top.* See TOP apex; cf. TOUPET.] **1.** A little tuft; a curl or lock of false hair.
2. The top piece of a periwig; hence, a small wig or small patch of false hair.

tour (tōōr), *n.* [F. See TURN, *v. t.*] **1.** A going round; a circuit; hence: **a** A revolution, as of a heavenly body. *Obs.* **b** A journey in a circuit; esp., a short journey from place to place, returning to the starting point.
Our expeditions are but *tours,* and come round again at evening to the old hearth-side from which we set out. *Thoreau.*
c Specif.: *Now Rare.* (1) A turn or drive, as in a park. (2) The road or course taken in such a drive, esp. Rotten Row and the fashionable drive in Hyde Park, London. **d** A prolonged journey, esp. a circuitous one; a comprehensive excursion; as, the *tour* of Europe. See GRAND TOUR.
2. *Chiefly Mil.* Anything done successively, or by regular order; a turn; shift; as, a *tour* of duty.
3. *Rare.* **a** Drift; turn; purport; import. **b** Manner.
Syn.—See JOURNEY.

tour (tōōr), *v.i.;* TOURED (tōōrd); TOUR'ING. **1.** To turn. *Obs.*
2. To make a tour; as, to *tour* through a country.

tour, *v. t.* To make a tour of; as, to *tour* France and Spain.

tou'ra/co' (tōō'rä/kō'), *n.* [F., imitative of the bird's cry.] Any of certain African birds of *Turacus, Musophaga,* and allied genera constituting the family Musophagidæ, somewhat allied to the cuckoos and often called *plantain eaters.* They are mostly from one to two feet long, and have a long tail, an erectile crest, a short, stout, and often colored bill, and brilliant coloration. The plumage is lax and fluffy and yields a peculiar pigment, *turacin.*


White-crested Touraco (*Turacus corythaix*).

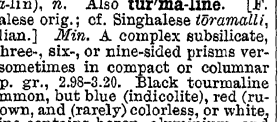
tour-bil'lion (tōōr-bĭl'yŭn; *F.* tōōr'bē'yôN'), *n.* [See TOURBILLION.] **1.** = TOURBILLION.
2. *Horol.* A form of rotary carriage to carry the escapement, invented by Bréguet to eliminate position errors.

tour'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOUR. —**touring car,** an automobile designed for touring; specif., a roomy car, not a limousine, for five or more passengers. See AUTOMOBILE.

tour'ist (tōōr'ĭst), *n.* One who makes a tour; esp., one who travels from place to place for pleasure or culture.

tour'ma-line (tōōr'mȧ-lĭn), *n.* Also **tur'ma-line.** [F. *tourmaline;* of Singhalese orig.; cf. Singhalese *tōramalli,* a name for the carnelian.] *Min.* A complex subsilicate, occurring usually in three-, six-, or nine-sided prisms vertically striated, but sometimes in compact or columnar masses. H., 7-7.5. Sp. gr., 2.98-3.20. Black tourmaline (schorl) is the most common, but blue (indicolite), red (rubellite), also green, brown, and (rarely) colorless, or white, also occur. Tourmaline contains boron, aluminium, and either magnesium, iron, or alkali metal, with smaller amounts of other bases. It is strongly dichroic, piezoelectric, and pyroelectric. When transparent it is cut for use as a gem. It is also used in the tourmaline tongs and in measuring the intensity of radium emanations.

tourmaline tongs. A simple form of polariscope consisting of two transparent plates of tourmaline cut parallel to the vertical crystal axis, and mounted on a tongs-shaped support, so that the object to be examined can be held between them. It is used by jewelers for distinguishing glass from crystal, etc.


Tourmaline Tongs.

tour'na-ment (tōōr'nȧ-mĕnt; tûr'-; 277), *n.* [ME. *turnement, tornement,* OF. *torneiement, tornoiement,* F. *tournoiement* a turning or wheeling round, fr. OF. *torneier.* See TOURNEY.] **1.** A contest or knightly sport in which mounted armored combatants, armed usually with blunted lances or swords and divided into two parties, engaged one another to exhibit their skill, prowess, and courage and to win a prize or favor bestowed by the "queen of beauty," or lady of the tournament, chosen for the occasion. Such contests probably existed first in France, whence they spread, and were in greatest favor during the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries. See JUST, *n.*
2. The whole series of knightly sports, justs, and tilts occurring at a particular time and place. Before the 16th century these combats had come to be regarded merely as a means of displaying the pomp of royalty and nobility. By 1600 A.D. the tournament had been generally abandoned.
3. A sport or contest in which mounted men tilt with sword or lance at suspended rings. See *to ride at the ring,* under RING, *n.*
4. In modern usage, an athletic meeting, comprising contests in a large number of sports, as a *military tournament,* in which, besides the more usual events, there are many especially adapted to soldiers, as artillery driving, wall scaling, fencing or wrestling on horseback, etc.
5. Any trial of skill in which there are a series of contests and several or many contestants for championship; as, a tennis *tournament;* a chess *tournament.*
6. An encounter; battle; shock of battle. *Rare.*
With cruel *tournament* the squadrons join. *Milton.*

Tour'ne-for'ti-a (tōōr'nē-fôr'shĭ-ȧ; -tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Joseph Pitton de *Tournefort,* French botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical boraginaceous trees and shrubs, having alternate leaves and terminal cymes of small flowers, the fruit being a fleshy or spongy 4-celled drupe. *T. gnaphalioides,* a shrub with hoary gray foliage, occurs in southern Florida. *T. volubilis* is the basket withe.

tour'ney (tōōr'nĭ; tûr'nĭ; 277), *n.* [OF. *tornei, tornoi,* F. *tournoi,* fr. OF. *torneier, tornoier, tournoier,* to tilt, to tourney, F. *tournoyer* to turn round and round. See TURN, *n. & v. t.*] A tournament (which see, senses 1, 2 & 3).

tour'ney, *v. i.;* TOUR'NEYED (-nĭd); TOUR'NEY-ING. [ME. *turnaien,* OF. *torneier.* See TOURNEY, *n.*] To perform in a tournament; to tilt; just.

tour'ni-quet (tōōr'nĭ-kĕt; *now rarely* tûr'-), *n.* [F., fr. *tourner* to turn.] **1.** A turnstile. *Now Rare.*
2. *Surg.* A device for arresting bleeding, originally a bandage twisted tight with a stick or the like, now any of various instruments, as a pad pressed down by a screw, or an elastic rubber bandage, for similar purposes.

tou'sle (tou'z'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *touse.* Cf. TUSSLE.] **1.** To put into disorder; to tumble; dishevel. *Colloq. or Dial.*
2. To romp or grapple with. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

‖ **tous'-les-mois'** (tōō-lā-mwä'), *n.* [F., all the months, i. e., every month, the tubers being edible at all seasons.] A kind of starch with very large, oval, flattened grains, often sold as arrowroot, and much used for adulterating cocoa. It is made from rootstocks of *Canna edulis.*

tout (tōōt), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *tout* all.] In the game of solo, a proposal to win all eight tricks.

tout (tout; tōōt; *Scot. & dial.* tōōt), *v. i.;* TOUT'ED; TOUT'ING. [ME. *toten* to peep, look, AS. *tōtian* project. Cf. TOOT to peep.] **1.** To look narrowly; spy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. *Horse Racing.* **a** To spy out the movements of race horses at their trials, or to get by stealth or other improper means the secrets of the stable, for betting purposes. *Cant, Eng.* **b** To act as a tout; to tout, or give a tip on, a race horse. See TOUT, *n.,* **a** (2), and TOUT, *v. t.,* **b.** *Cant, U. S.*
3. To canvass for customers; to solicit employment, patronage, or the like, as a guide, hotel runner, etc. *Colloq.*

tout, *v. t. Horse Racing.* **a** To spy out information about, as a racing stable or horse. *Cant, Eng.* **b** To give a tip on (a race horse) to a better with the expectation of sharing in the latter's winnings. *Cant, U. S.*

tout, *n.* One who touts; specif.: **a** (1) One who secretly watches race horses in training, or gets racing information by improper means, for betting purposes. *Cant, Eng.* (2) One who gives a tip on a race horse for an expected compensation, esp. in hopes of a share in any winnings; —usually contemptuous. *Cant, U. S.* **b** One who solicits custom, as a runner for a hotel, cab, gambling place. *Colloq.* **c** A spy for a smuggler, thief, or the like. *Colloq.*

‖ **tout' en/sem'ble** (tōō'-tän'sän'bl'). [F.] All together; hence, in costume, the fine arts, etc., the general effect of a work as a whole, without regard to details.

tout'er (tout'ẽr; tōōt'ẽr), *n. Colloq.* **a** One who touts, or seeks customers, as for a hotel, shop, etc.; a runner; a tout. **b** Hence, in politics, one who obtrusively seeks votes either for himself or another.

To-va'ri-a (tō-vā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., after Simón *Tovario,* Spanish physician.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American herbs typifying the family Tovariaceæ (order Papaverales). They have trifoliolate leaves and spicate flowers, peculiar in having the sepals, petals, and stamens each eight, while the gynœcium is composed of six carpels.

tow (tō), *n.* [ME. *tow,* AS. *tow* (in comp.) a spinning, a weaving; akin to OD. *touw* tow, Icel. *tō* a tuft of wool for spinning, and E. *taw,* v. t.] **1.** The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp, separated by the hatchel or swingle.
2. The quantity of hemp fiber that will make 160 fathoms of yarn, being about 3½ pounds.

tow, *v. t.;* TOWED (tōd); TOW'ING. [ME. *towen, tozen,* AS. *togian* to pull, to drag, fr. *téon* (p. p. *getogen*) to draw; akin to OFries. *toga* to pull about, OHG. *zogōn,* Icel. *toga,* AS. *tohline* a towline, and also to G. *ziehen* to draw, OHG. *ziohan,* Goth. *tiuhan,* L. *ducere* to lead, draw. Cf. DUKE, TAUT, TEAM, TIE, *v. t.,* TOY a plaything, TUG.] **1.** To drag or take along with one. *Obs.*
They take this man, and *tow* him to the temple. *Jos. of Arim.*
2. To draw or pull along after, esp. through the water by a rope or chain; as, a towboat *tows* a ship.

tow, *n.* **1.** Act of towing, or state of being towed; —chiefly in the phrases *to take in tow,* that is, to tow, and *to take a tow,* that is, to avail one's self of towing.
2. That which is towed, or drawn by a towline, as a barge.

tow (tō), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *taug* a rope, akin to E. *tie, tow,* v. t. See TOW, *v. t.*] **1.** A rope (or chain, etc.) by which anything is towed; a towline, or towrope.
2. Any rope, as a bell rope or a hangman's rope. *Scot.*

touch'less, *n.* See -LESS.

touch'line', *n.* **a** *Math.* A tangent. *Obs.* **b** Also **touch line.** *Amer. & Rugby Football.* Either of the long sides of the field.

touch'ous (tŭch'ŭs; tōōch'ŭs), *a.* Touchy. *Dial.* [of a flintlock.]

touch'pan (tŭch'păn'), *n.* Pan]

Tou'cou'leur' (tōō'kōō'lûr'), *n.* One of a fanatic Mohammedan tribe on the Senegal River, western Sudan,—Negroids, prob. Fulahs mixed with Wolofs.

touffon. + TYPHOON.

tough. + THOUGH. [*Obs. Scot.*]

tough. *adv.* Toughly; sturdily.

tough cake. = TOUGH PITCH b.

tough'ened glass (tŭ f'ẽ n d). Tempered glass. See GLASS.

tough'-head', *n.* The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*

tough'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

tough'ly, *adv.* of TOUGH.

tough'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tought (dial. tŏt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TAUT; *taught,* pret.

touh. + TOUGH.

touht. + TAUT.

‖ **tou'jours' per'drix'** (tōō'-zhōōr' pĕr'drē'). [F.] Lit., always partridge; too much of a good thing. [Always ready.]

‖ **tou'jours' prêt'** (prĕ'). [F.]

touk. + TUCK, TOUCH.

touker. + TUCKER.

toulde. + *told,* pret. & p. p.

toule. + TOLL, to entice.

Tou'louse' (tōō'lōōz'), *n.* Capital of the department of Haute-Garonne, France. —**Toulouse goose,** one of a breed of heavy geese having a large head, a short thick bill without a knob, and chiefly gray plumage.

toumb, toumbe. + TOMB.

toume. + TOOM, leisure.

toun. + TONE, TOWN, TUNE.

touname. + TO-NAME.

tounder. + TUNDER.

tounesse. + TOUGHNESS.

tounge. + TONGUE.

toup (tōōp), *n.* [Malay *tūp.*] A three-masted Malay lugger, rather deep and narrow.

toupe + TUP.

tou-pet' (tōō-pā'; *formerly* tōō-pĕ'). Var. of TOUPEE. *Rare.*

tour, tourbe, tourbel + TOWER, TURB, TURBLE.

‖ **tour' de force'** (tōōr' dẽ fôrs'). [F.] A feat of strength; a striking exhibition of power or skill.

toure. + TOR, *n.*

‖ **tou'relle'** (tōō'rĕl'), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A small tower; a turret, esp. one springing from corbeling, from a pier, or the like.

touret, tourette. + TURRET.

tourfer. + TORFER.

tour'ism (tōōr'ĭz'm), *n.* Traveling for recreation. *Rare.*

tour-is'tic (tōōr-ĭs'tĭk). *a.* Pertaining to a tour.

tour'nal-ry (tōōr'nȧ-rĭ), *n.* Practice of touring. *Rare.*

tourment. + TORMENT.

tourn (tōōrn), *n.* a *O. Eng. Law.* Var. of TURN, of the sheriff. b A spinning wheel. *Obs*

tour'na-sin (tōōr'nȧ-sĭn; *F.* tōōr'nȧ'zăN'), *n.* [F. *tournas(in).*] A knife to take excess slip from baked pottery ware

tour'nay' (tōōr'nā'), *n.* [From *Tournay,* Belgium.] A printed worsted fabric for upholstery.

tourne. + TURN. [Regardant.

tour'né' (tōōr'nā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.*

tour'nee' (-nā'), *n.* [F.] *tourner* to turn, p. p. *tourné.*] *Skat.* A game or task in which the player turns a card from the skat as trump, or can exchange two cards for the skat cards. If he is dissatisfied with the card first turned, and turns the second as trump, he is playing a **passt-mir-nicht.**

Tour'ne-for'ti-an (tōōr'nē-fôr'shĭ-ȧn; -tĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of or relating to the botanist Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656-1708), or his system of classification, nomenclature, etc. [trouble. *Obs.*

tournement, *n.* Torment;

tournen. + TURN.

‖ **tour'ner' ca'saque'** (tōōr'nā' kȧ'zȧk'). [F.] To turn one's coat; to change sides, ideas, etc.

tournery. + TURNERY.

tour'ne-sol' (tōōr'nē-sōl'). Var. of TURNSOLE.

‖ **tour'nette'** (tōōr'nĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *tour* (OF. *tourn*), a lathe, wheel. See TURN.] A horizontal revolving tablet, similar to a potter's wheel, on which a piece of pottery is placed for painting.

‖ **tour'nois'** (tōōr'nwä'), *a.* [F.] Of Tours; —of certain French moneys; as, a denier *tournois.* See LIVRE, 1 a. *Obs. or Hist.*

‖ **tour'nure'** (-nür'), *n.* [F., fr. *tourner* to turn.] **a** Turn; contour; figure. **b** Woman's bustle.

tourt, *n.* [F. *tourte.*] Bread made of unbolted meal; also, a kind of pie or pancake. *Obs.*

‖ **tourte** (tōōrt), *n.* [F.] A tart.

touche. Erron. for TUSCHE.

touse (touz; *Scot.* tōōz, tōōs), *v. t.* [ME. *tusen,* in *totusen* (see TO-) to rumple thoroughly; akin to Fries. *tüsen* to pull, to tear, G. *zausen.* Cf. TOUSLE.] **a** To tear; worry. *Obs.* **b** To tousle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

touse, *v. i.* To bustle about; to labor. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

touse, *n. Colloq. & Dial.* **a** Disturbance; turmoil; fuss. **b** A buffet; blow. *Dial. Eng.*

tou'sel (tou'z'l; *Scot.* tōō'z'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. of TOUSLE.

touser. + TOWSER, dog.

tous'er (touz'ẽr; tē'ōō-zẽr). *n. Dial. Eng.* a One that touses. b A coarse apron.

‖ **tous' frais' faits'** (tōō' frē' fē'). [F.] All expense defrayed.

toush (tōōsh), *n.* [Shortened fr. dial. *cartoush, curtoush,* prob. fr. OF. *courte houche* (dial. of *houce*) a short robe or cloak.] A short gown or nightgown. *Scot.*

tou'sle (tou'z'l; tōō'z'l; tē'ōō-z'l). *n.* A tussle; also, rough dalliance. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

‖ **tous' songes' sont men'songes'** (tōō' sôNzh' sôN mäN'sôNzh'). [F.] All dreams are lies.

toust, *n.* [OF. *toute,* LL. *tolta.*] A tax; toll. *Obs. Scot.* [*Scot.*

tous'le (tōōs'l), *a.* Tangled; rough; shaggy. *Colloq. or Dial.*

tout. + TAUT, TOUGH.

tout (tōōt). Var. of TOOT, *v.*

tout, *n.* The buttocks. *Obs.*

tout (tout), *n.* A fit of illness or ill humor. —*v. t.* To vex; tease. *All Scot.* [disorder. *Obs. Scot.*

tout (tout; tōōt), *v. t.* To toss; ‖ **tout' à fait'** (tōō'-tȧ fĕ'). [F.] Entirely; absolutely; quite.

‖ **tout' à l'heure'** (lûr'). [F.] A moment; instantly. b Only a moment ago; just now.

‖ **tout' au con'traire'** (tōō'-tō kōN'trâr'). [F.] Quite to the contrary; very far from that.

‖ **tout' à vous'** (tōō'-tȧ vōō'). [F.] Wholly yours; at your service.

‖ **tout' bien' ou rien'** (tōō'-byĕN'-nōō ryĕN'). [F.] Everything well or nothing.

‖ **tout' comme' chez nous'** (tōō kōm' shā nōō'). [F.] Just as it is with us at home.

‖ **tout' com'pren'dre c'est tout' par'don'ner'** (tōō' kôN'prän'dr' sā tōō' pär'dô'nā'). [F.] To understand all is to pardon all.

‖ **tout' court'** (tōō' kōōr'). [F.] Quite short; very briefly.

‖ **tout' de mâme'** (dẽ mām'). [F.] In spite of that: nevertheless.

‖ **tout' de suite'** (swēt'). [F.] Immediately; also, successively.

‖ **tout' est per'du' fors** [*or* **hors**] **l'hon'neur'** (tōō'-tā pĕr'dü' fôr (ôr) lô'nûr'). [F.] All is lost save honor.

touth. + TOOTH. [*Scot.*

tout'ie (tout'ĭ), *a.* Irritable.

tout'ing-ken', *n.* The bar of a tavern. *Obs. Cant.*

‖ **tout' lasse', tout' casse', tout' passe'** (tōō' lăs', tōō' kăs', tōō' pās'). [F.] Everything wears out, everything breaks, everything passes away.

‖ **tout' le monde' est sage' a'près' comp'** (tōō' lẽ môNd' sȧzh' ȧ'prĕ' kôN'). [F.] Everybody is wise after the event.

‖ **tout' le monde' se plaint' de sa mé'moire', et per'sonne' de son juge'ment'** (tōō' lẽ môNd' sẽ plăN' dẽ sȧ mā'mwär', ā pĕr'sôn' dẽ sôN zhüzh'măN'). [F.] Every one complains of his memory, and no one of his judgment. *La Rochefoucauld.*

‖ **tout' lui' prit'** (tōō' lwē' rē'). [F.] Everything smiles on him.

tout'moot' (tōōt'-mōōt'). Var. of TOOTMOOT. *Scot.*

‖ **tout' vient' à point' à qui sait' at'tен'dre** (tōō' vyĂN'-tȧ pwĂN'-tȧ kē sĕ'-tȧ'tăN' dr'). [F.] Everything comes right to him who knows how to wait.

touwaile. + TOWEL. [TOUSE.

touze (touz), *v. t. & i.* Var. of

tou'zle. Var. of TOUSLE.

tou'zly (tōō'zlĭ), *a.* Shaggy. *Scot.*

to'var (tō'vär), *n.* [Servian & Bulgarian.] See WEIGHT.

To-va'ri-a'ce-æ (tō-vā'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See TOVARIA.

—**to-va'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs). *a.*

tove, *v. i.* To smoke or emit a smoky smell. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tove (tōv), *n. & v.* Chat; talk; babble. *Scot.* [a bushel. *Obs.*

tovet, *n.* The measure of half

tovore. + TOFORE.

tow'age (tō'ăj), *n.* [From TOW, *v.*: cf. F. *touage.*] Act of towing; also, the price paid for towing.

to'ward (tō'ẽrd; tôrd; 201, 277) } *prep.* [AS. *tōweard, tō-*
to'wards (tō'ẽrdz; tôrdz) } *weardes.* See TO, -WARD, -WARDS; cf. TOWARD, *a.*] In the direction of; — indicating:

1. Direction in space; as, galloping *toward* town.
He set his face *toward* the wilderness. *Num.* xxiv. 1.

2. Direction of anything viewed as the destination or object of action, thought, feeling, or tendency; as, retrograding *towards* barbarism.
His eye shall be evil *toward* his brother. *Deut.* xxviii. 54.
The first alarm . . . *towards* any trouble. *Clarendon.*

3. Direction as thought of in the near approach of time: approaching to; close upon; as, *toward* four o'clock.
I am *toward* nine years older since I left you. *Swift.*
☞ *Toward* formerly was often divided, and had its object placed between its elements, as in *to* us*ward*, etc.

to'ward (tō'ẽrd; tôrd; 201), *a.* [AS. *tōweard* impending, future. See TO, -WARD; cf. TOWARD, *prep.*] **1.** Approaching; at hand; — now only in the sense of imminent in time, and in a predicate or postpositive construction. "His *toward* peril." *Spenser.*
Do you hear aught, sir, of a battle *toward*? *Shak.*

2. Ready to do or learn; compliant with duty; not froward; apt; docile; tractable; as, a *toward* youth.
Why, that is spoken like a *toward* prince. *Shak.*

3. Compliant or accommodating; favorable. *Obs.*

to'ward-ly, *a.* [Cf. AS. *tōweardlic* future.] **1.** Advanced in development; forward. *Now Rare or Dial.*

2. Compliant; tractable; docile; gentle; kindly.
She was very *towardly* and lenient. *Stevenson.*

to'wards (tō'ẽrdz; tôrdz; 201), *a.* Impending; toward (sense 1); — used postpositively or as predicate adj. *Obs.*
We have a trifling foolish banquet *towards.* *Shak.*

tow'boat' (tō'bōt'), *n.* **1.** A vessel, usually a steam vessel, used for towing other vessels; a tug.

2. A vessel designed to be towed, as a canal boat. *Rare.*

tow'el (tou'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *towaille, towail,* F. *touaille,* LL. *toacula;* of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *dwahila, dwahilla,* G. *zwehle,* fr. OHG. *dwahan* to wash; akin to D. *dwaal* a towel, AS. *þwéal* a washing, *þwéan* to wash, OS. *thwahan,* Icel. *þvā,* Sw. *två,* Dan. *toe,* Goth. *þwahan.*] **1.** A cloth used for wiping, esp. one used for drying anything wet; as, a bath *towel;* a dish *towel.*

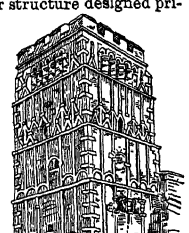
2. *Obs.* A cloth; specif.: **a** A silken and gold cover laid over the altar except during Mass. **b** A linen altar cloth.

3. A cudgel; — sometimes *oaken towel. Slang. Smollett.*

tow'el-ing } *n.* **1.** Cloth for towels, esp. that woven in
tow'el-ling } long pieces to be cut as desired, as disting. from that woven in towel lengths with borders, etc.

2. A piece of cloth used as a towel; a towel. *Rare.*

tow'er (tou'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *tour, tur,* OF. *tour, tor, tur,* F. *tour,* L. *turris;* prob. fr. Gr. *τύρρις, τύρσις;* cf. AS. *tur,* fr. OF. Cf. TOR, TURRET.] **1.** A building or structure designed primarily with a view to elevation, and hence typically higher than its diameter, or relatively high by its position. A tower may be either isolated, as a campanile or pagoda; or appended to a larger structure, as in the case of a church belfry, or of towers projecting above, or out from, a wall. Modern towers, as in windmill towers, observation towers, etc., are often of skeleton framework.


Anglo-Saxon Tower, Earl's Barton.

2. *Mil. Antig.* A medieval engine of war for storming operations, consisting of a tower on wheels, having several platforms, the lower sometimes occupied by a battering ram, the upper by archers and men at arms with scaling ladders and the like.

3. A citadel; fortress; hence, a defense.
Thou hast been a shelter for me, and a strong *tower* from the enemy. *Ps.* lxi. 3.

4. *Astrol.* A mansion. *Obs.*

5. A high or towerlike headdress, fashionable about the end of the 17th century and until 1715; hence, any high headdress. *Obs. or Hist.*

6. High flight; elevation. *Obs.* *Milton.*

Tower and Sword. See ORDER, *n.*, 1. — **T. of London,** *or simply* **the Tower,** originally a keep or fortress, now a large collection of buildings covering about 13 acres, in the eastern part of London on the north bank of the Thames, once used as a royal palace, then as a prison for political offenders, and now as an arsenal and repository of various objects of public interest. The White Tower, or tower proper, was begun by William I. in 1078. — **tower of silence.** = DOKHMA.

tow'er (tou'ẽr), *v. i.*; TOW'ERED (-ẽrd); TOW'ER-ING. To rise and overtop other objects; to be lofty or very high; hence, to soar, as a falcon.
On the other side an high rock *towered* still *Spenser.*

tower cress. A European cress (*Arabis turrita*) having stiff erect stems; also, any of several related species.

tow'ered (-ẽrd), *a.* Having towers; adorned or defended by towers. "*Towered* cities." *Milton.*

tow'er-ing (-ẽr-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOWER. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Very high; elevated; lofty; rising or soaring aloft; as, a *towering* height; a *towering* hawk.

2. Hence, surpassing; extreme; violent; increasing in degree or intensity; as, a *towering* passion.

tower mustard. **a** The widely distributed cress *Arabis perfoliata.* **b** The tower cress.

Tower pound. A pound of 5,400 grains (349 92 grams), which prior to 1527 was the legal mint pound of England; — so called because the standard pound was kept in the Tower. It was equal to 0.9375 lb. troy.

tow'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Lofty; towering. *Beaumont.*

2. Having towers; towered. *Rare.* *Pope.*

tow'head' (tō'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** One having soft whitish hair.

2. One whose hair is tousled.

3. The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.*

4. A low alluvial island or shoal in a river. *Local, U. S.*

tow'hee (tou'hē; tō'hē), *n.* Also **tow'hee bunting.** [Imitative.] Any of certain American birds of the genera *Pipilo* and *Oreospiza* of the sparrow family, as the chewink of eastern North America. The California, or brown, towhee (*P. crissalis*) is chiefly plain brown; the green-tailed towhee (*O. chlorura*), of the Rocky Mountain region is greenish above with a chestnut crown and ashy under parts.

tow'line' (tō'līn'), *n.* [AS. *tohlīne.* See TOW, *v. t.*; LINE.] **a** *Naut.* A line used to tow vessels; a towrope. **b** *Whaling.* A line attached to an iron, or harpoon, by which the boat is made fast to, and often towed by, the whale.

town (toun), *n.* [ME. *toun, tun,* AS. *tūn* inclosure, fence, manor, village, town; akin to D. *tuin* a garden, G. *zaun* a hedge, fence, OHG. *zūn,* Icel. *tūn* an inclosure, homestead, house, Ir. & Gael. *dun* a fortress, W. *din.* Cf. DOWN, *adv. & prep.*, DUNE, TINE to inclose.] **1.** An inclosure, as around a dwelling; a farm or farmstead; also, a court or farmyard. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A place of abode; a habitation; dwelling. *Obs. or Scot.*

3. Any number or collection of houses constituting a distinct place with a name (in *Obs.* or *Dial.* use applied to such places however small); esp., called more fully **market town,** a large collection of houses and buildings which has a regular market and is not a city or episcopal see. *Eng.*

4. In general, any large collection of houses and buildings, public and private, constituting a distinct place with a name and not incorporated as a city; also, loosely, any large closely populated place, as a city or borough; — often, usually with *the,* contrasted with the country or with rural communities. *Town* is applied without qualifier or specification to a metropolis or county town, esp. in England to London, or to the particular city one is in or near to; as, he is going out of *town;* he is not in *town.*
God made the country, and man made the *town* *Cowper.*

5. Specif., in the United States: **a** In the New England States, a municipal corporation of a less complex character than a city, the sovereign authority being the town meeting, or general assembly of all the qualified voters, which elects all officers and decides all local governmental matters; a township (not so called in New England). The *town* is the oldest unit of administration, the county having been formed by the grouping of towns for certain purposes. The chief executive officers are called selectmen. Usually towns, when they have grown too large for government by a town meeting, become cities. In some cases in Connecticut, separate municipal corporations (cities and boroughs) have been formed, as a result of the compacting of population, within the town area, their limits being usually smaller than, but in some instances coextensive with, those of the town. This causes a part or the whole of the town area to have a dual government. **b** In other States, a unit of rural administration more or less like the New England town; a township (which see).

6. The body of inhabitants of a town; the townspeople; more narrowly, the citizens, electorate, or qualified voters of a town; as, in the *town* elects two representatives.

7. *Eng. Hist.* A manor; also, a vill.

8. A size of paper. See PAPER, *Table.*

on the town, on or by poor relief furnished by the town or parish; supported by, or living on, such relief.

town clerk. An officer who keeps the records of a town, and enters its official proceedings. See CLERK.

town crier. A town officer who makes proclamations; the public crier of a town.

town hall. A public hall or building belonging to a town for public offices and for the meetings of town council, etc.

town meeting. In a town, a legal meeting of the inhabitants entitled to vote, for the transaction of public business. In the United States those in New England towns have powers of taxation, contract, etc., free from county supervision, but in New York and other States the powers are less and are subject to county supervision.

Town-sen'di-a (toun-zĕn'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after David *Townsend* of West Chester, Pa.] *Bot.* A genus of western American asteraceous plants, mostly low and tufted, with large heads of purple- or white-rayed flowers; the achenes are beset with bristly, forked hairs. The species are abundant and characteristic in the Rocky Mountains.

towns'folk' (tounz'fōk'), *n. pl.* Townspeople.

town'ship (toun'shĭp), *n.* [Cf. AS. *tūnscipe* the inhabitants of a *tūn.* See TOWN; -SHIP.] **1.** In England, an ancient unit of administration identical in area with, and administered by the same persons as, the parish, being the area with reference only to the inhabitants. Cf. VILLAGE.

2. In the United States, a primary unit of local government of varying character in different parts of the country. In New England, where it is called *town* (which see), it exists in its primitive form except as modified and partly subordinated by the later formed units, the county and State. In the northwestern States the county is the older unit and the township is a division of the county. In New York the township is nearest to the New England town in order of development; in Pennsylvania and elsewhere south of New York the county is the more important unit; in some of the southern States, where the county is the chief and almost the only unit of local government, a rudimentary kind of township system has been adopted; elsewhere, where there are townships, they are much less important than the county. Township organization varies greatly. In New England, where it is most important, the governing body is uniformly the town meeting (see TOWN, 5 a); elsewhere where it is most vigorous there is also a town meeting with somewhat less extensive powers than those of that body in New England; in Pennsylvania and the South there is no town meeting, but only executive machinery. Outside of New England there are no selectmen or officers with exactly the same functions; where organization is most complete, at the head of the administration stands one or more supervisors. In Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont there are unorganized subdivisions of the county called townships, which are simply tracts of land laid off by the State authorities.

3. In surveys of the public land of the United States, a division of territory that is, with certain exceptions, six miles long on its south and east and west boundaries, which follow meridians, and so slightly less than six miles on the north. It contains 36 sections, and has often formed the basis of a later political township.

4. In Canada, one of the subdivisions of a county.

5. In Australia, a small town; a village; also, the space surveyed for the site of a town.

towns'man (tounz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [Cf. AS. *tūnesmann* an inhabitant of a manor.] **1.** An inhabitant of a town; hence, a man of the town, that is, a wise man as distinguished from a rustic. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*

2. One of the same town as another; a fellow citizen.

3. In New England, a selectman. See SELECTMAN.

towns'peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *n. pl.* The inhabitants of a town or city, esp. disting. from country people; townsfolk.

tow'path' (tō'pȧth'), *n.* A path traveled by men or animals in towing boats; — called also *towing path.*

tow'rope' (-rōp'), *n.* A rope used in towing vessels.

tow'y (tō'ĭ), *a.* Composed of, or like, tow.

tox-æ'mi-a, tox-e'mi-a (tŏk-sē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *τοξικόν* poison + *-æmia.*] *Med.* A form of blood poisoning (which see). — **tox-æ'mic, tox-e'mic** (tŏk-sē'mĭk; -sĕm'ĭk), *a.*

tox'al-bu'min (tŏk'săl-bū'mĭn), *n.* [See TOXIC; ALBUMIN.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of toxic substances of protein nature; a toxin. See TOXIN ȧ.

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tow. †TOUGH, TWO. [towed.
tow, *v. i.* To move in tow; to be
to'wa-i (tō'wä-ē; *colloq.* tō'wĭ), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand saxifragaceous tree (*Weinmannia racemosa*).
towaille. † TOWEL.
to-wait, *n. t.* To overflow. *Obs.*
to'ward-li-ness (tō'wẽrd-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
to'ward-ly, *adv.* Docilely; tractably. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
to'ward-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
towards, *adv.* Forward. *Obs.*
to'wards (tō'ẽrdz), *prep.* = TOWARD.
to-waugh, *v. i.* [Cf. TO-, and AS. *wagian* to move.] To move about. *Obs.*
towboth. † TOLBOOTH.
towche. † TOUCH.
tow'cock' (tou'kŏk'), *n.* [Chin. (Cantonese) *tau-kok,* string beans, peas in the pod: *tau* bean, pea + *kok* horn, pod.] The cowpea. *India.*
towd (tōd). Dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of TELL.
towd. Towed. *Ref. Sp.*
tow'die (tou'dĭ), *n.* A young hen that has not laid; a young unmarried girl. *Scot.*
towe. † TOUGH, TWO.
to-weaved, *p. p.* [Cf. TO-, and AS. *wefan* to wrap up, clothe.] Wafted away. *Obs.*
tow'el (tou'ĕl), *v. i.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To rub with a towel; to use a towel. — *v. t.* a To rub with a towel. b To cudgel. *Both Slang or Dial. Eng.*
towel gourd. A dishcloth gourd.
towen, *p. p.* of TEE, draw. *Obs.*
tow'en (*Scot.* tō'ĕn; tou'ĕn), *v. t.* To beat, or tame as by beating. *Obs. or Scot.*
to-wend, *v. t.* [AS. *tōwendan.*] To overthrow; to divert. *Obs.*
tow'er, *v. t.* To soar into. *Obs.*
tower bastion. *Fort.* A casemated bastion of masonry.
tow'er-et, *n.* A small tower. *Obs.* [*U. S.*]
tower house. = SWITCH TOWER.
tow'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
tow'er-let, *n.* A small tower.
tow'er-man (tou'ẽr-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. *Railroads.* A man employed in a switch tower.
tower owl. The barn owl. *Brit.*
to-werp, *v. t.* [AS. *tōweorpan.*] To throw away; to scatter; also, to overthrow. *Obs.*
tower shell. Any gastropod of the family Turritellidæ.
tower wagon *or* **waggon.** A wagon with an elevated superstructure, or, usually, one capable of being raised and lowered, on which workmen can stand, as to repair trolley wires.
tow'er-wort' (tou'ẽr-wŭrt'), *n.* The tower cress.
towgh'er (tŏx'ẽr). Dial. Eng of TOCHER.
towh. † TOUGH. [like hair.
tow'-head'ed, *a.* Having tow-
towhiles, *adv. & conj.* Whilst; meanwhile. *Obs.*
tow'-hook' (tō'-), *n. Ordnance.* A combined hook and hammer sometimes used by artillerymen to open ammunition chests, etc.
tow'ing (tō'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOW. Hence: *n.* a Towage. b Objects or specimens obtained by means of a towing net.
towing bridle. *Naut.* A bridle with a hook in the center for a towline to be fastened to when two boats are towed abreast.
towing lights. *Naut.* Two, or three, white lights in a vertical line carried by a steamer towing other vessels.
towing path. = TOWPATH
towing timber. *Naut.* A heavy timber on deck to which a towline may be attached.
tow iron. *Whaling.* A harpoon with a towline attached.
to-wisse, *adv.* [AS. *tō wissum; tō,* prep. + *wiss* certain.] Assuredly. *Obs.* [TAKE.]
towk. † *took,* pret. & p. p. of **towk** (tōk). Scot. var. of TUCK.
towk'er. † TUCKER.
towletts. *n. pl. Armor.* Flaps hung from the tasset. *Obs.*
tow'mast' (tō'măst'), *n.* A pole used on boats being towed along banks, over which the towline runs so as to clear bushes.
towme. † TOMB, TOOM.
tow'mond (tō'mŏnd), **tow'-mont** (-mŏnt), *n.* [See TWELVE-MONTH.] A twelvemonth. *Scot.*
town. † Var. of TOWEN, *v.*
town adjutant. *Mil.* An officer of the staff of a British garrison, with the rank of lieutenant and the general duties of provost marshal. *Obs. or Hist.*
town'age, *a.* Belonging to the town; townish. *Obs. Scot.*
towname. † TOWNAME.
town ball. A kind of ball game which preceded and somewhat resembled baseball. *U. S.*
town'box', *n.* City chest. *Obs.*
town'bull', *n.* A bull kept in common by the townsfolk; hence, a noisy rude fellow. *Obs.*
town council. The elective governing body of a town.
town councilor. A member of a town council.
town cress. The garden peppergrass. *Dial. Eng.*
towndir. † TUNDER.
towned (tound), *a.* Having towns; having many towns. *Obs.*
townesse. † TOUGHNESS.
tow'net' (tō'-), *n.* Towing net.
town'folk', *n. pl.* Townspeople.
town'gate (toun'gāt; *Scot* tōon'-), *n.* The main street of a town. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
town'-go'er, *n.* A country resident who frequents the town. *R.*
town'house', *n.* a A town hall. b The town poorhouse. *Chiefly Euphemistic. U. S.*
town house. a A house in town, in distinction from a house in the country. b = TOWNHOUSE.
town'i-fy (toun'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*town* + *-fy.*] To make townlike. *R.*
town'ish, *a.* a Of or belonging to a town; living in a town: as, *townish* folk. *Obs. or R.* b Like or characteristic of the town, or city; as, a *townish* custom.
town'ish-man, *n.* A townsman. *Obs.*
town'ist, *n.* A dweller in a town. *Rare.*
town'land, *n.* A section of land constituted like a township, as part of a parish; in the Aran Isles, a main division, including a number of quarters. *Ir.*
town'less, *a.* See -LESS.
town'let, *n.* A small town.
Town'ley, *or* **Towne'ley, mar'bles** (toun'lĭ). Greek and Roman sculptures collected by Charles Townley, or Towneley (1737–1805), now in the British Museum.
town'ling, *n.* See -LING.
Town'ly, Lord (toun'lĭ). In Vanbrugh and Cibber's "The Provoked Husband," a generous, high-principled, manly nobleman, the title character. He separates temporarily from his gay but not unfaithful wife, who repents of her frivolity.
town major. *Mil.* An officer of the staff of a British garrison having the rank of captain and the general supervision of good order. *Obs. or Hist.*
town'man, *n.* Townsman. *Obs.*
town'scape (toun'skāp), *n.* [See LANDSCAPE.] A picture, or the pictorial aspect, of a town. *R.*
towns'fel'low (tounz'fĕl'ō), *n.* A fellow citizen of a town.
township lines. *Surv.* Lines that divide southern from northern townships. Cf. RANGE, *n.*, 14. *Western U. S.*
town talk. The common talk of a place, as of a town. [2.
town tallow. = KITCHEN STUFF, 2.
town top. A large whipping top which formerly afforded public sport in English villages. Cf. PARISH TOP.
town traveler *or* **traveller.** *Commerce.* A commercial traveler limited to the town or city which is his employer's place of business. *Cant, Eng.*
town'ward (toun'wẽrd), *adv. & a.* See -WARD. [-WARDS.
town'wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See
town'y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling a town. *Colloq.*
town'y, *n.*; *pl.* TOWNIES (-ĭz). *Slang.* A town dweller; specif.: a A citizen of a town as distinguished from a member of a college situated there. b In the British army, a comrade from the same town or locality.
to-wond, *pret.* [See TO-; WIND to turn, to twist.] Went to pieces; broke. *Obs.*
to-worn, *p. p. & p. a.* [See TO-.] Worn to pieces. *Obs.*
to-wowen, *v. t.* [AS. *wāwan* to blow.] To blow. *Obs.*
towre. † TOWER.
to-wrest, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To wrest, or twist in pieces. *Obs.*
to-writhe, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To writhe; twist. *Obs. Scot.*
to-wrong, *pret. & p. p.* [See TO-.] Twisted; distorted. *Obs.*
towrope horse power. The horse power which, when exerted through a towrope, is required to tow a vessel at a given speed.
tow'-row' (tou'rou'; tō'rō'), *n.* A rumpus. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
tow'ry. † TOWERY.
to-wry, *v. t.* [See TO-.] To twist about. *Obs. Scot.*
towse. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TOUSE.
tow'ser (tou'zẽr), *n.* A card and count in gleek. *Obs.*
tow'ser, *n.* [See TOUSE to pull about.] **a** A large dog. *Dial. Eng.* **b** [*cap.*] A name for a dog.
tow'sill. † TOUSLE, TUSSLE.
tow'sle. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TOUSLE.
towst. † TOUST.
tow'sy. Scot. var. of TOUSY.
towt. † TOOT, peep.
towt. Dial. Eng. var. of *taught,* pret. & p. p. of TEACH.
tow'-tail' (tō'-), *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. *Local, New Eng.*
towte. † TOUT, buttocks.
tow team (tō). An extra team of draft animals used to assist a regular team. *Local, U. S.*
to-wurthen, *p. p.* [See TO-; WORTH to be, to become.] Perished. *Obs.*
tow-wil'ly (tō-wĭl'ĭ), *n.* The sanderling. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
towyne. † TOW, draw.
tow'zel (tou'z'l). Var. of TOUSLE. *Rare.*
tow'zle. Scot. var. of TOUSY.
tow'zle. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TOUSLE.
tox, *v. t.* To intoxicate. *Obs.*
tox'a (tŏk'sȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A toxon.

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tox-al'bu-mose (tŏk-săl'bŭ-mōs), *n.* [See TOXIC; ALBUMOSE.] *Physiol. Chem.* A poisonous albumose.

tox'ic (tŏk'sĭk), *a.* [L. *toxicum* poison, orig., a poison in which arrows were dipped, Gr. *τοξικόν* (sc. *φάρμακον*) poison for smearing arrows with, fr. *τοξικός* of or for the bow, fr. *τόξον* bow, arrow. Cf. INTOXICATE.] Of, pert. to, or caused by, poison; as, *toxic* medicines; a *toxic* convulsion.

tox'i-cant (tok'sĭ-kănt), *a.* Poisonous; producing a toxic effect.

tox'i-cant, *n.* A poisonous agent or drug, as opium; an intoxicant.

tox'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *toxicum* a poison: cf. *toxicatus* smeared with poison.] Poisoning.

tox-ic'i-ty (tŏk-sĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality, state, or degree of being toxic, or poisonous; poisonousness.

tox'i-co- (tŏk'sĭ-kō-). Combining form from Greek *τοξικόν, poison.*

Tox'i-co-den'dron (-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL.; *toxico-* + *-dendron.*] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Syn. of RHUS. **b** Syn. of ALLOPHYLUS. **c** Syn. of HYÆNANCHE.

2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The fresh leaves of poison ivy (*Rhus radicans* or *R. toxicodendron*), sometimes used in the form of a tincture as a remedy for rheumatism.

tox'i-co-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*toxico-* + *-genic.*] *Physiol. & Med.* Producing toxic products; as, *toxicogenic* bacteria.

tox'i-col'o-gy (-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*toxico-* + *-logy.* See TOXIC.] The science which treats of poisons, their effects, antidotes, and recognition. — **tox'i-co-log'i-cal** (-kŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **tox'i-co-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **tox'i-col'o-gist**(-kŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

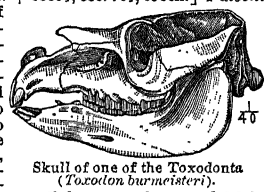
tox'i-co-ma'ni-a (-kŏ-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [*toxico-* + *mania.*] *Med.* **a** Toxiphobia. **b** An insane desire for intoxicating or poisonous drugs, as alcohol or opium.

tox'i-co'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *toxico-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A morbid condition caused by the action of a poison.

tox'in (tŏk'sĭn) } *n.* [See TOXIC.] *Chem.* **a** Any of
tox'ine (-sĭn; -sēn) } a class of very unstable toxic substances formed as secretion products of vegetable and animal organisms. As distinguished from inorganic poisons, alkaloids, etc., they are characterized by their property of inducing the formation of an antitoxin when introduced into a suitable animal and, in most cases, by an incubation period before symptoms of poisoning appear. They are of protein nature, but their chemistry is not well understood. Toxins are found in the seeds and other parts of plants (as abrin, ricin) and in snake venoms, and many are caused by bacteria, as in tetanus, typhoid fever, etc. **b** Preferably *toxine.* According to some, any poisonous ptomaine.

tox'i-pho'bi-a (tŏk'sĭ-fō'bĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *toxico-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of poisons or of being poisoned.

Tox'o-don'ta (tŏk'sŏ-dŏn'tă), **Tox'o-don'ti-a** (-shĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *τόξον* bow + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, tooth.] *Paleon.* An order or suborder of extinct generalized ungulates of the Pleistocene of Argentina, somewhat intermediate between artiodactyls and perissodactyls and also showing similarities to rodents. They were mostly of huge size, equaling a large rhinoceros, and the teeth consisted of large incisors, small lower canines, and high-crowned curved molars mostly growing persistently. The typical and best-known genus is **Tox'o-don** (tŏk'sŏ-dŏn).



Skull of one of the Toxodonta (*Toxodon burmeisteri*).

— **tox'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

Tox'o-glos'sa (-glŏs'ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *τόξον* a bow + *γλῶσσα* a tongue.] *Zoöl.* A division of marine carnivorous gastropods in which the teeth of the radula are reduced in number, large, and often perforated to serve as poison fangs. The esophagus carries a large poison gland which communicates with the teeth by slender ducts. Conidæ and Terebridæ are the chief families. — **tox'o-glos'sate** (-sāt), *a. & n.*



A One of the Toxoglossa (*Bela crarata*). *B* Mouth Parts of the same, much enlarged; *a* Proboscis; *bb* Odontophore; *c* Tooth; *g* Poison Gland; *d* Its Duct; *e* Esophagus. *C* One of the Teeth, highly magnified.

tox'oid (tŏk'soid), *n.* [*toxin* + *-oid.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An altered form of a toxin, possessing little or no toxic power. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

tox-oph'i-lite (tŏk-sŏf'ĭ-līt), *n.* [Gr. *τόξον* a bow + *φίλος* loving + *-ite.*] One fond of, or devoted to, archery. — **tox-oph'i-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

toy (toi), *n.* [D. *tuig* tools, implements, stuff, trash, speel*tuig* playthings, toys; akin to G. *zeug* stuff, materials, MHG. *ziuc*, Icel. *tygi* gear; all ultimately from the root of E. *tow*, v. t.; cf. G. *zeugen* to beget, MHG. *ziugen* to beget, make ready, procure. See TOW, *v. t.*] **1.** An ornament, gewgaw; trinket; bauble; knickknack. *Now R. Shak.* **2.** Something designed or used for play, amusement, or diversion; esp.: **a** A mistress; pet. *Obs. or R.* **b** A plaything, esp. for children. **c** A toy dog.

3. a Something diminutive, or comparatively small; as, beside the steamship the tug seemed a *toy.* **b** An article of little value; a matter of small importance; a trifle. "Dreams are *toys.*" *Shak.*

4. *Obs.* **a** A wild fancy; an odd conceit; a whim; caprice. **b** An odd story; a curious or foolish tale. **c** A trick; wile.

d (1) Pastime; sport; play. *Spenser.* (2) Specif., amorous dalliance; wantonness.

5. [Prob. the same word.] A headdress of linen or woolen, that hangs down over the shoulders, worn by old women of the lower classes. *Scot.* "Having, moreover, put on her clean *toy*, rokelay, and scarlet plaid." *Scott.*

toy (toi), *v. i.*; TOYED (toid); TOY'ING. To trifle; play; specif., to dally amorously. *Shak.*

toy, *v. t* To play with; to treat foolishly. *Obs.*, exc. specif., to dally amorously with.

toy dog. Any very small dog kept as a pet; esp., any of several breeds of very small size.

toy'ish, *a.* **1.** Whimsical; fantastic; trifling. *Obs.*

2. Sportive; caressing; wanton. *Obs.*

3. Resembling a toy; diminutive.

— **toy'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **toy'ish-ness**, *n.*

toy'man (toi'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who deals in or makes toys.

to'yon (tō'yŏn), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *tollon*, *toyon*, perh. of Amer. Indian or Mex. origin.] An ornamental evergreen malaceous shrub (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) of the North American Pacific coast, having white flowers succeeded by persistent bright red berries; — called also *chamiso*, *California holly*, and *Christmas berry.*

toy'shop' (toi'shŏp'), *n* A shop for the sale of toys.

tra'be-a (trā'bē-ă), *n.*; *pl.* TRABEÆ (-ē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A toga ornamented with purple horizontal stripes, worn by kings, consuls, and augurs.

tra'be-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a. Arch.* Designed or constructed of horizontal beams or lintels; not arcuate.

tra'be-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *trabs*, *trabis*, a beam, a timber.] *Arch.* Straight, as distinguished from arched, construction; hence, an entablature.

tra-bec'u-la (tră-bĕk'ŭ-lă), *n.*; *L. pl.* -ULÆ (-lē). [L., a little beam, dim. of *trabs* a beam.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A small bar, rod, bundle of fibers, or septal membrane, in the framework of an organ or part, as the bundles of connective tissue which form the framework of the spleen.

2. *Embryol.* In the developing skull of vertebrates, one of a pair of longitudinally directed, more or less curved cartilaginous rods, which develop under the anterior part of the brain, each side of the pituitary body. They subsequently fuse with each other and with the parachordal cartilages, forming the base of the cartilaginous cranium.

3. *Bot.* **a** A row of cells bridging an intercellular space. **b** A fold or ridge projecting into a cell cavity. **c** In mosses, a row or plate of sterile cells extending across the cavity of a sporangium.

tra-bec'u-lar (-lăr), *a.* Of or pert. to a trabecula; having, or consisting of, trabeculæ. — **tra-bec'u-lar-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

tra-bec'u-late (-lāt), *a.* **a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Having trabeculæ. **b** *Bot.* Crossbarred; trabecular. **c** *Mech.* Designating, or pert. to, a system of interior stays in a shell or tube.

trace (trās), *n.* [ME. *trays*, pl., OF. *traiz*, *trais*, F. *traits*, pl. of OF. & F. *trait.* See TRAIT.] **1.** One of two straps, chains, or ropes of a harness, extending from the collar or breastband to a whippletree attached to a vehicle or thing to be drawn; a tug. See HARNESS, *Illust.*

2. A plait of straw for tying onions in bunches.

3. *Mech.* A connecting bar or rod, pivoted at each end to the end of another piece, for transmitting motion, esp. from one plane to another; specif., such a piece in an organ-stop action to transmit motion from the trundle to the lever actuating the stop slider. See STOP, *Illust.*

trace, *v. t.*; TRACED (trāst); TRAC'ING (trās'ĭng). [ME. *tracen*, OF. *tracier*, F. *tracer*, fr. (assumed) LL. *tracciare*, fr. L. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw. Cf. ABSTRACT, ATTRACT, CONTRACT, PORTRAIT, TRACT, TRAIL, TRAIN, TREAT.] **1.** To draw; specif.: **a** To mark out; to draw, as a map or plan; to delineate; sketch, design.

Some faintly *traced* features or outline of the mother and the child, slowly fading into the twilight of the woods. *Hawthorne.*

b To form, as characters in writing; to write, as letters or figures, carefully or with nicety.

He *traced* [figures] ofte upon the ground. *Gower.*

c To copy, as by drawing or writing; to imitate; esp., to copy, as a drawing, engraving, or manuscript, by following the lines or letters and marking them on a sheet superimposed, through which they appear.

That servile path thou nobly dost decline,
Of *tracing* word by word, and line by line. *Denham.*

d *Fort.* To lay out upon the ground the actual trace or ground plan of (a work or works).

2. To make marks on; to apply to (an object) marks, lines, or letters, as writing or tracery.

His temple was *trasit* with blood. *Destr of Troy.*

3. To follow; specif.: **a** To follow, as a track; as, they *traced* the footsteps; also, to follow or pursue the trail or course of; to track; as, to *trace* a criminal; to *trace* a lost letter. **b** To follow the course or position of, as by means of vestiges, or remains; as, to *trace* the walls of a ruined city.

c Hence, to follow or study out in detail the development or progress of; to make out; as, to *trace* one's genealogy.

4. To walk over; to pass through, to traverse.

We do *trace* this alley up and down. *Shak.*

trace (trās), *v. i.* **1.** To go; specif.: **a** To follow a track, trail, or the like; also, *Obs.*, to extend, as a road.

We *traced* back again across the mountain side by the same way we had come. *Stevenson.*

b To walk; march; trudge; also, to wander aimlessly; to ramble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To step, as in a dance; to dance. *Obs. or Archaic.*

3. To fall; to rush (down). *Obs.* "Her golden locks . . . down *traced.*" *Spenser.*

trace, *n.* [ME. *trace*, F. *trace.* See TRACE, *v. t.*] **1.** A mark left by anything passing; a footprint; track; trail; as, the *trace* of a deer; the *trace* of a carriage or sled.

2. *Obs.* **a** A course; path; way. **b** A train; procession; retinue. **c** A step, or pace, esp. in dancing; a dancing measure.

3. *Angling.* In a spinning tackle, a short line, usually of gimp or gut, between the main line and the bait.

4. A mark, impression, or visible appearance of anything left when the thing itself has passed away; remains; token; vestige. "Silent *traces* of the past." *Tennyson.*

5. Hence: **a** The marking made by a recording instrument, as a seismograph. **b** *Psychol.* The after effect of a nervous or mental action whereby repetitions of it are facilitated.

6. *Geom.* The intersection of a line or plane with a plane or other surface, specif. with a plane of projection.

7. A very small amount; a barely discernible quantity, quality, or characteristic; as, he has no *trace* of humor.

Some *traces* of her youthful beauty left. *Cowper.*

8. *Chem.* A very small quantity of a constituent, esp. when not quantitatively determined, owing to minuteness; — in stating an analysis often abbreviated *tr.*

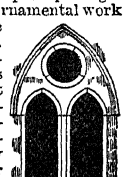
9. *Fort.* The ground plan of a work or works.

Syn. — Mark, sign, token; hint, shade, thought. — TRACE, VESTIGE agree in the idea of a mark or sign, often of something that no longer exists, and are in many cases interchangeable. But VESTIGE frequently suggests some slight remnant of the thing itself; TRACE, the more general word, denotes a faint indication of any sort; as, "Of this ancient custom no *vestige* remained" (*Gibbon*); "The *vestiges* of some knowledge of Latin still appear . . . in his sentences" (*The Nation*); "I love people that leave some *traces* of their journey behind them" (*Gray*); "In one deep reflection of his distant sea, we catch a *trace* of the purest blue" (*Ruskin*).

trace of precipitation, *Meteor.*, a minute amount of precipitation; specif., an amount measuring less than 0.01 inch.

trac'er (trās'ẽr), *n.* One that traces; specif.: **a** Any of various instruments or devices used for tracing, as a pointed wheel mounted in a handle, used by tailors, dressmakers, etc., in transferring patterns to cloth. **b** Any of several chasing tools for ornamenting in metal, esp. for making and finishing corners, borders, and the like. **c** A seeker (which see, def. 3). **d** One who traces drawings, etc., on semitransparent paper or cloth (tracing paper or cloth), esp. for blue-print (cyanotype) reproduction. **e** (1) A person engaged (esp. in the express or railway service) in tracing, or searching out, missing articles, as packages or freight cars. (2) An inquiry sent out (esp. in transportation service) for a missing article, as a letter or an express package.

trac'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). **1.** *Arch.* Ornamental work with ramified lines, esp.: **a** Decorative openwork in the head of a Gothic window. It is of two general types: (1) **plate tracery**, common in Italy, consisting of a series of ornamental patterns cut through a flat plate of stone; (2) **bar tracery**, a decorative pattern formed by the curves and intersections of the molded bars of the mullions. Window tracery is imitated in many decorative objects, as panels of wood or metal either pierced or in relief. See *Illusts.* of FLAMBOYANT, FOLIATION, 5. **b** A similar decoration in some styles of vaulting, the ribs of the vault giving off the minor bars of which the tracery is composed.



A Simple Form of Plate Tracery.

2. A tracing of lines; a system of lines produced by or as if by tracing, esp. when interweaving or branching out in ornamental or graceful figures; as, *tracery* of boughs.

tra'che-a (trā'kē-ă; trā-kē'ă; 277: *the second pron. is etymologically correct, but less frequent in actual use*), *n.*; *L. pl.* TRACHEÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. L. *trachia*, Gr. *τραχεῖα* (sc. *ἀρτηρια* windpipe), fr. *τραχύς* rough, rugged: cf. F. *trachée.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* In vertebrates, the main trunk of the system of tubes by which air passes to and from the lungs; the windpipe. In man it is about four inches long and somewhat less than an inch in diameter, and extends down the front of the neck from the larynx, bifurcating to form the bronchi. It has walls of fibrous and muscular tissue, stiffened by incomplete cartilaginous rings, which keep it from collapsing, and is lined with mucous membrane whose epitheliumis composed of columnar ciliated and mucus-secreting cells. In birds its lower end usually takes part in forming the syrinx, and a part of the trachea may be enlarged and ossified, forming an irregular cavity or box, the *tracheal tympanum* or *labyrinth.*

tox'a-næ'mi-a (-nē'mĭ-ă), *n.* Also **tox'a-ne'mi-a.** [NL.] *Med.* Anæmia caused by toxæmia.

tox-e'mi-a, tox-e'mic. Vars. of TOXÆMIA, TOXÆMIC.

tox'i-cæ'mi-a, tox'i-ce'mi-a (tŏk'sĭ-sē'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] = TOXÆMIA.

tox'i-cal (tŏk'sĭ-kăl), *a.* Toxic.

tox'i-cal-ly, *adv.*

tox'i-cate, *a.* [See TOXICATION.] *Obs.* **a** Poisoned; toxic. **b** [Shortened from *intoxicate.*] Intoxicated. [toxicate. *Obs.*]

tox'i-cate, *v. t.* To poison; in-

tox'i-co-der'ma, *n.* [NL.; *toxico-* + *derma.*] *Med.* Any disease of the skin due to a poison.

tox'i-co-der'ma-ti'tis (tŏk'sĭ-kō-dûr'mă-tī'tĭs), **tox'i-co-der-mi'tis** (-dûr-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] = TOXICODERMA.

tox'i-co-hæ'mi-a, *or* **-he'mi-a** (-hē'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] Toxæmia.

tox'ic-oid (tŏk'sĭ-koid), *a.* [See TOXIC; -OID.] Like poison

tox'i-co-phid'i-a (-ĭ-kō-fĭd'ĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *toxico-* + *Ophidia.*] Venomous serpents. *Rare.*

tox'i-cum (tŏk'sĭ-kŭm), *n* Also **tox'i-con** (-kŏn). [L. *toxicum*, Gr. *τοξικόν.*] Poison. *Obs.*

tox-if'er-a (tŏk-sĭf'ẽr-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *τόξον* bow + L. *ferre* to bear.] Syn. of TOXOGLOSSA.

tox-if'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [See TOXIC; -FEROUS.] *Physiol.* Producing or conveying poison.

tox'i-hæ'mi-a, tox'i-he'mi-a (tŏk'sĭ-hē'mĭ-ă), *n.* Toxæmia.

tox'on (tŏk'sŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τόξον* bow.] *Zoöl.* A sponge spicule curved like a bent bow.

tox'o-no'sis (tŏk'sŏ-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *toxonosos.* Cf. TOXIN; NOSO-.] *Med.* An affection due to a poison in the blood.

tox'o-phil (tŏk'sŏ-fĭl), *a* [*toxin* + *-phil.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Having affinity for toxins; — said of certain haptophorous groups. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

tox-oph'i-lite (tŏk-sŏf'ĭ-līt), *a.* Toxophilitic.

tox'o-phore (tŏk'sŏ-fōr; 201), **tox'o-phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*, **tox-oph'o-rous** (tŏk-sŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*toxin* + *-phorous.*] *Physiol. Chem.* See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

tox'o-phy-lax'in (tŏk'sŏ-fĭ-lăk'sĭn). *n.* [See TOXIC; PHYLAXIN.] See PHYLAXIN.

tox'o'sis (tŏk-sō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TOXIC; -OSIS.] Toxonosis

tox'o-so'zin (tŏk'sŏ-sō'zĭn), *n.* [See TOXIC; SOZIN.] See SOZIN.

Tox-os'to-ma (tŏk-sŏs'tō-mă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *τόξον* bow + *στόμα* mouth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of American song birds closely allied to the mocking birds, containing most of the thrashers.

toxt, *a.* Intoxicated. *Obs.*

Tox'y-lon (tŏk'sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL., perh. short for *Toxoxylon*, fr. Gr. *τόξον* bow + *ξύλον* wood.] *Bot.* A genus of moraceous trees including only the Osage orange.

toyd. Toyed. *Ref. Sp.*

to-year' (tū-yēr'), *adv.* [*to*, prep. + *year.*] This year. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

to-yede. Obs. pret. of TO-GO.

toyein, toyeines, *prep.* [AS. *tōgeagn*, *tōgegnes* Cf. TO, *prep.*; AGAIN, AGAINST.] Against; toward; also, contrary to. *Obs.*

toy'er (toi'ẽr), *n.* One who toys. [sportive. *Obs.*]

toy'ful, *a.* Full of trifling play; **to-yield**, *v. t.* To yield; give up. *Obs*

toy'ing-ly, *adv.* of *toying*, p. pr.

toyl. + FOIL, TOOL.

toym, toyme. + TOOM.

toy munch. = TOY, 5 *Scot.*

toy'some, *a.* Playful. *Obs.*

toy spaniel. See SPANIEL, 1.

toy'wort' (toi'wûrt'), *n* The shepherd's-purse. *Dial. Eng.*

toze (tōz). Dial. Eng. of TOSE.

toz'ee (tōz'ē), *n.* *Curling.* The tee. *Scot.* [tipsy.]

toz'ie (tōz'ĭ). Var. of TOSY, tp. *Abbr.* Township.

t. p., or t.-p. *Abbr.* Title-page.

t. p. m. *Abbr.* Title-page mutilated. [ing.]

t. p. w. *Abbr.* Title-page wanting.

tr. *Abbr.* Trace; transactions; translated; translation; translator; transpose; treasurer; *Music*, trills; trustee; [*c a p.*] *Chem* (without period, *Tr*), terbium.

TR. *Abbr.* Trust receipts; — used on the tape of stock tickers.

T. R. *Abbr.* Tempore regis; teste Rege; tons registered (*Shipping*).

tra. + TRAY.

trab'al (trăb'ăl; trā'băl), *a.* **a** Of a beam; large, like a beam. *Obs.* **b** *Anat.* Of or pert. to the trabs cerebri; callosal.

tra'be-a'tæ (trā'bē-ā'tē), *n. pl.* [L.] See COMŒDIA TOGATA.

tra'be-ate (trā'bē-āt), *a.* Trabeated.

tra-bec'u-lat'ed (tră-bĕk'ŭ-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Trabeculate.

tra-bec'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The formation of trabeculæ in the lumen or on the walls of an organ, as of the bladder.

trab'e-cule (trăb'ē-kūl), *n.* A trabecula. *Rare.*

trab'i-cle, *n.* [Cf. L. *trabicula*, dim. of *trabs*, *trabes*, a beam.] A little beam. *Obs.*

traboccant, *a.* [It. *traboccante*, p. pr., tipping, spilling.] Overbalanced. *Obs.*

‖ **trabs ce're-bri** (trăbz sĕr'ē-brī). [L., lit., beam of the brain.] *Anat.* The corpus callosum.

tra'bu (trā'bōō). Var. of TRUBU.

‖ **tra-bu'co** (trā-bōō'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COS (-kōz; *Sp.* -kōs). [Sp.] **a** A blunderbuss **b** A kind of cigar.

‖ **tra'cas'se-rie'** (trā'kăs'rē'), *n.* [F.] **a** Annoyance; vexation; bother. **b** Quarrel; broil.

trace, *v. t.* To fasten by traces, as a horse; to hitch up.

trace, *v. t.* To plait; to thread, as beads; specif., *Onion Growing*, to fasten (bulbs) in bunches by tying their necks with straw.

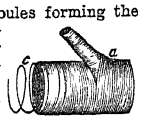
trace'a-bl. Traceable. *Ref. Sp.*

trace'a-ble (trās'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.—**trace'a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ). **trace'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**trace'a-bly**, *adv.*

trace horse. Either of the two outside horses when more than two are driven abreast.

trace'less, *a.* Bearing or showing no trace.—**trace'less-ly**, *adv.* **trac'er-ied** (trās'ẽr-ĭd), *a.* Decorated with, or having, tracery.

2. *Zoöl.* One of the air-conveying tubules forming the respiratory system of most insects, myriapods, many arachnids, and the Protracheata. In the true insects they form typically a system of ramifying and anastomosing tubules, enlarged at certain points into air sacs and penetrating to nearly all parts of the body. Their external orifices, placed along the sides of the body in the true insects, are called *spiracles* or *stigmata*, and are often provided with valves. The tracheæ have a chitinous lining, which is stiffened by a spiral fiber or fiberlike thickening.



Portion of Trachea of an Insect. *c* Tænidium, or spiral Stiffening Fiber, partly unwound

3. *Bot.* One of the cells or elements of tracheal tissue in which the end walls are completely absorbed, so that they form a continuous duct or vessel.

tra/che-al (trā/kē-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *trachéal.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the trachea or tracheæ; like a trachea.

2. *Bot.* Characterized by or having tracheæ and tracheids.

tracheal commissure, *Zoöl.*, in insects, one of the large transverse tubes that unite the tracheal systems of the opposite sides of the body. — **t. gills,** *Zoöl.*, external filaments connected with the tracheæ of the inside of the body, which form part of the respiratory system of some aquatic insect larvæ and occasionally persist in the adult. — **t. lung,** *Zoöl.*, in many snakes, an extension of the left lung (or sometimes a separate organ) lying alongside of, and usually in more or less free communication with, the trachea. — **t. sac,** *Zoöl.*, an air sac of the tracheal system of an insect. — **t. tissue,** *Bot.*, vascular tissue composed of lignified cells which have lost their protoplasmic contents, and are placed end to end, the connecting walls being more or less absorbed so that they form vessels. The latter are known as spiral, annular, scalariform, reticulated, or pitted vessels, according to the mode of lignification. Tracheal tissue may be developed as tracheæ or tracheids, or both. In connection with wood parenchyma and wood fibers it constitutes xylem. — **t. tube,** *Zoöl.*, in insects, a trachea or any branch of one. — **t. tympanum.** See TRACHEA, 1.

tra/che-al/gi-a (-ăl/jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See TRACHEA; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the trachea.

tra/che-ate (trā/kē-āt), *a. Zoöl.* Having tracheæ as breathing organs. See TRACHEA, 2. — *n.* A tracheate arthropod.

tra/che-id (-ĭd), *n. Bot.* One of the cells or elements of tracheal tissue in which the end walls are not absorbed. Tracheids are strongly lignified, and commonly have bordered pits. They are very characteristic of the wood of coniferous trees and serve, like tracheæ, for water conduction. — **tra-che/i-dal** (trā-kē/ĭ-dăl), *a.*

tra/che-i/tis (trā/kē-ī/tĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRACHEA; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the trachea, or windpipe.

trach/e-lis/mus (trăk/ē-lĭz/mŭs; -lĭs/mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τραχηλισμός a seizing by the throat.] *Med.* Spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck.

tra/che-lo- (trā/kē-lō-; trăk/ē-; trā-kē/-), **trachel-.** Combining form from Greek τράχηλος, *neck.*

tra/che-lo-pex/i-a (-pĕk/sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *trachelo-* + *-pexia.*] *Surg.* Fixation of the neck of the uterus to an adjacent part.

tra/che-lor/rha-phy (trā/kē-lôr/ă-fĭ; trăk/ē-lôr/ă-fĭ), *n.* [*trachelo-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* The operation of sewing up a laceration of the neck of the uterus.

tra/che-lot/o-my (-lŏt/ō-mĭ), *n.* [*trachelo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the neck of the uterus.

tra/che-o- (trā/kē-ō-; trā-kē/ō-), **tra/che-** (trā/kē-). Combining form used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the trachea.*

tra/che-o-bron/chi-al (-brŏn/kĭ-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or composed of, both the trachea and the bronchial tubes; — said esp. of the syrinx of certain birds.

tra/che-os/co-py (trā/kē-ŏs/kŏ-pĭ; trā-kē/ŏ-skō/pĭ; 277), *n.* [*tracheo-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Examination of the interior of the trachea by means of a mirror. — **tra/che-o-scop/ic** (-skŏp/ĭk), *a.* — **tra/che-os/co-pist** (trā/kē-ŏs/kŏ-pĭst; -ŏ-skō/pĭst), *n.*

tra/che-o-ste-no/sis (trā/kē-ō-stē-nō/sĭs; trā-kē/ō-), *n.* [NL.; *tracheo-* + *stenosis.*] *Med.* Stricture of the trachea.

tra/che-ot/o-my (trā/kē-ŏt/ō-mĭ), *n.* [*tracheo-* + *-tomy:* cf. F. *trachéotomie.*] *Surg.* The operation of making an opening into the trachea. — **tra/che-ot/o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

tra-cho/ma (trā-kō/mă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τράχωμα roughness, fr. τραχύς rough.] *Med.* Granular conjunctivitis due to a specific micrococcus. — **tra-chom/a-tous** (-kŏm/-ă-tŭs; -kō/mă-tŭs), *a.*

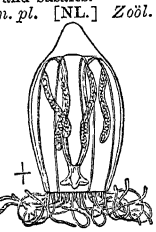
trachy-. Combining form from Greek τραχύς, *rough.*

tra/chy-an/des-ite (trā/kĭ-ăn/dē-zīt; trăk/ĭ-), *n. Petrog.* A lava intermediate in composition between trachyte and andesite. See LATITE.

Tra/chy-car/pus (trā/kĭ-kär/pŭs; trăk/ĭ-), *n.* [NL.; *trachy-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A small genus of low East Asiatic fan palms having leaf sheaths with a dense fibrous network which is made into ropes, network, etc. *T. excelsa,* the hemp palm, and *T. fortunei,* are often cultivated.

tra/chy-dol/er-ite (-dŏl/ĕr-īt), *n.* [G. *trachydolerit.* See TRACHYTE; DOLERITE.] *Petrog.* Any of a group of effusive rocks intermediate between trachytes and basalts.

Tra/chy-li/næ (trā/kĭ-lī/nē; trăk/ĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An order of Hydrozoa characterized by the presence of tentaculocysts containing lithites on or near the margin of the umbrella and by the absence of a hydroid form. — **trach/y-line** (trăk/ĭ-līn; -lĭn; 183), *a.*


One of the Trachylinæ (*Trachymena digitale*).

Tra-chyp/ter-us (trā-kĭp/tĕr-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *trachy-* + Gr. πτερόν wing, fin.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the dealfishes. It usually constitutes a family, **Tra/chyp-ter/i-dæ** (trā/-kĭp-tĕr/ĭ-dē; trăk/ĭp-). — **tra-chyp/-ter-oid** (trā-kĭp/tĕr-oid), *a. & n.*

tra/chyte (trā/kīt; trăk/īt), *n.* [Gr. τραχύς rough, rugged: cf. F. *trachyte.*] *Petrog.* A volcanic rock, usually light in color, consisting of alkalic feldspar, generally with more or less biotite, amphibole, or pyroxene, and commonly exhibiting a porphyritic fabric; — so called from the roughness of the fractured surface. Trachyte is the effusive form of syenite and formerly included rhyolite and andesite (in part). — **tra-chyt/ic** (trā-kĭt/ĭk), *a.*

trach/y-toid (trăk/ĭ-toid), *a.* [*trachyte* + *-oid.*] *Petrog.* Resembling trachyte; as, *trachytoid* structure.

trac/ing (trās/ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that traces.

2. That which is traced, or marked out; specif., a copy of the lines of a pattern made by marking on a transparent substance superimposed or by use of transfer paper.

3. A regular path or track; a course.

track (trăk), *n.* [OF. *trac* track of horses, mules, trace of animals; orig. uncert.; cf. D. *trek* a drawing, *trekken* to draw, travel, march. Cf. TRACK to tow.] **1.** A mark left by something that has passed; as, the *track,* or wake, of a ship; the *track* of a meteor; the *track* of a sled or a wheel.

2. Specif., a mark or impression left by the foot, either of man or of beast; a trace; vestige; footprint.

3. *Zoöl.* The lower surface of the foot, esp. of birds; pelma.

4. Course; path in which anything moves or has moved; as, the *track* of a comet; specif.: **a** A road; path. **b** A path or course laid out for racing, exercise, etc.; as, a cinder *track;* a half-mile *track.* **c** A metal way for wheeled vehicles; specif., one or more pairs of parallel lines of rails with the fastenings, ties, etc. (sometimes also with the ballast), for a railroad, railway, or tramway.

in one's tracks, in one's course or progress; hence, just where one is; on the spot; as, to shoot a thief *in his tracks.* — **off the track. a** Away from the trail; hence, at fault in the search for or pursuit of something. **b** Derailed; hence, *Slang,* away or aside from the subject. — **on t.,** *Com.*, in course of transportation in cars. — **on the t. of,** in pursuit, and having a trace, of.

track, *v. t.;* TRACKED (trăkt); TRACK'ING. [Cf. F. *traquer* to beat (a wood). See TRACK, *n.*] **1.** To follow the tracks or traces of; to pursue by following marks made by what is followed; to trace; trail; as, to *track* a deer.

2. To ascertain and follow up through vestiges, or remains; to search out; as, to *track* the course of an ancient wall.

3. To pass over; to traverse; as, to *track* a desert.

4. To make tracks upon, as with muddy shoes; as, to *track* a floor; also, to make tracks with; as, to *track* mud.

track, *v. i.* Of a vehicle: **a** To span in width between a pair of wheels or runners; as, this car *tracks* 36 inches. **b** (1) To have the wheels or runners correspond to the tracks of other wheels or runners. (2) To follow or fit a track.

track/age (-ăj), *n. Railroads.* **a** Lines of track, collectively. **b** A right to use the tracks of another road.

track/er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who tows a vessel from the shore.

2. *Music.* In the organ, a thin strip of wood connecting (in part) a key and a pallet, to communicate a pulling motion. See ORGAN, *Illust.*

track/lay/er (-lā/ĕr), *n. Railroads.* Any workman engaged in work involved in putting the track in place. *U. S. & Canada.* — **track/lay/ing,** *n.*

track/less, *a.* Having no track; untrodden; as, a *trackless* desert; also, making or leaving no track; as, *trackless* footsteps. — **track/less-ly,** *adv.* — **track/less-ness,** *n.*

track/man (trăk/măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Railroads.* One employed on work on the track; specif., a trackwalker.

track/walk/er (trăk/wôk/ĕr), *n. Railroads.* A person employed to walk over and inspect a section of tracks.

track/way/ (-wā/), *n.* Any of two or more narrow paths, of steel, smooth stone, or the like, laid in a public roadway otherwise formed of an inferior pavement, as cobblestones, to provide an easy way for wheels.

tract (trăkt), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *tractate.*] **1.** A written discourse or dissertation, generally of short extent, esp. one on practical religion; as, "*Tracts* for the Times."

2. *Eccl.* In the liturgies of the Roman Catholic Church, an anthem consisting of verses of Scripture, sung at Mass instead of the Alleluia after the gradual, from Septuagesima Sunday till the Saturday before Easter; — so called because sung *tractim,* or without a break, by one voice.

Syn. — Essay, treatise, dissertation, pamphlet, brochure.

Tract No. 90, Tracts for the Times. See TRACTARIANISM.

tract, *n.* [L. *tractus* a drawing, train, track, course, tract of land, fr. *trahere, tractum,* to draw. See TRACE, *v.*; cf. TRAIT.] **1.** Continued or protracted duration; lapse (of time); extent. "Long *tract* of time." *Ralph Robinson.*

2. Continuity or extension of anything; hence, course of action; as, the *tract* of speech; the *tract* of a drama. *Obs.*

3. An expanse; an area, large or small; specif., a region, or stretch not definitely bounded; as, a wooded *tract;* an unexplored *tract* of sea. "The deep *tract* of hell." *Milton.*

4. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A system of parts or organs serving some special purpose; as, the alimentary or digestive *tract;* the respiratory *tract;* also, any of certain parts of the nervous system, esp. the bundles of fibers composing the columns (see COLUMN, 5 **c**) of the spinal cord; as, the olfactory *tract* (see OLFACTORY LOBE); the optic *tracts* (see OPTIC NERVE).

5. A pteryla.

6. *Obs. & Scot.* a Trait; feature; lineament. *Bacon.* **b** Attractive feature or influence; attraction.

7. Delay. *Obs.*

Syn. — Region, district, quarter.

tract (*or* **column**) **of Bur'dach** (bo͝or'dăk). *Anat.* See COLUMN, 5 **c.** — **t.** (*or* **column**) **of Goll** (gôl). *Anat.* See COLUMN, 5 **c.** — **t. of Gowers.** *Anat.* = GOWERS'S TRACT. — **t. of Lis-sau'er** (lĭ-sou'ĕr). *Anat.* = COLUMN OF LISSAUER. See COLUMN, 5 **c.**

trac/ta-bil/i-ty (trăk/tă-bĭl/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *tractabilitas.*] Quality or state of being tractable or docile.

trac/ta-ble (trăk/tă-b'l), *a.* [L. *tractabilis,* fr. *tractare* to draw violently, to handle, treat. See TREAT, *v. t.*; cf. TREATABLE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Capable of being touched or handled. **b** Practicable; feasible; as, *tractable* measures.

2. Capable of being easily handled; specif.: **a** Readily wrought; as, gold is *tractable.* **b** Capable of being easily led, taught, managed, or controlled; docile; governable; pliant; as, *tractable* children; a *tractable* learner.

Thou shalt find me *tractable* to any honest reason. *Shak.*

Syn. — See DUCTILE.

— **trac/ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **trac/ta-bly,** *adv.*

Trac-ta/ri-an (trăk-tā/rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A promoter or supporter of Tractarianism; esp., one of the writers of the "Tracts for the Times."

Trac-ta/ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tractarians or their principles.

Trac-ta/ri-an-ism (-Iz'm), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A system of principles set forth in a series of 90 pamphlets issued at Oxford between 1833 and 1841 and called "Tracts for the Times." The publication of the tracts was a stage in a great movement in the Church of England, known as the *Oxford movement,* the actual beginning of which is usually dated from a famous sermon on national apostasy preached by John Keble in St. Mary's, Oxford, in July, 1833. The movement was an uprising against the Erastianism and liberalism of that day and in behalf of that conservative, patristic, sacramental form of piety and theology, of which Laud, Andrewes, and Cosin, of the 17th century, were the chief exponents. The tracts were put forth to instruct the clergy and laity esp. in the doctrine of apostolical succession, which was asserted to be essential to the existence of a true church and by virtue of the possession of which the Church of England was maintained to be a branch of the Church Catholic, a visible and external organization founded by Christ and the apostles; and in the doctrine of the efficacy of the sacraments as sources of divine grace, the Eucharist as administered by and through the Church being the means of salvation, and regeneration being inseparably connected with baptism. The disapproval aroused by Tract No. 90, written by Newman, in which an attempt was made to show that the Thirty-nine Articles admit of a "Catholic" interpretation and are designed in some cases to oppose dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church, but more often abuses connected with them, but not taken up into the Roman system, caused the discontinuance of the series. The movement, however, went on, profoundly affecting the Church of England and extending far beyond its bounds, nor was it stopped by the secession of Ward, Newman, and others to the Church of Rome. With

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tra/che-a-ec/ta-sy (trā/kē-ă-ĕk/tă-sĭ), *n.* [See ECTASIS.] *Med.* Dilatation of the trachea.

tra/che-a/lis (trā/kē-ā/lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A tracheal muscle. In man it consists of the fibers extending transversely between the ends of the cartilages and the intervals between them at the back of the trachea.

tra/che-an (trā/kē-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* Having tracheæ; tracheal.

Tra/che-a/ri-a (-ā/rĭ-ă; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of Arachnida including those that have no book lungs. It includes the mites, ticks, false scorpions, and harvestmen. — **tra/che-a/ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

tra/che a-ry (trā/kē-ă-rĭ), *n. Anat.* Tracheal; breathing by means of tracheæ. — *n.* One of the Trachearia. — **tracheary tissue,** *Bot.*, tracheal tissue.

Tra/che-a/ta (-ā/tă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An extensive division of arthropods having, usually, tracheæ; — nearly equiv. to *Insecta* in its broadest sense.

trach/e-late (trăk/ē-lāt), *a.* [Gr. τράχηλος neck.] Having the look of a neck, as the narrowed prosternum of some insects.

tra/che-lec/to-mo-pex/i-a (trā/-kē-lĕk/tō-mō-pĕk/sĭ-ă; trăk/ē-), *n.* [NL.; *trachelo-* + Gr. ἐκτομή excision + *-peria.*] *Surg.* Fixation and excision of the neck of the uterus.

Tra-chel/i-a (trā-kēl/ĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. τράχηλος neck.] *Zoöl.* A tribe of beetles which have the head narrowed posteriorly to form a pedicel, as the oil beetles and blister beetles. — **tra-chel/i-ate** (-āt), *a.*

Tra-chel/i-das (-dăs), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = TRACHELIA. — **tra-chel/i-dan** (-dăn), *a. & n.*

tra/che-li/tis (trā/kē-lī/tĭs; trăk/ē-), *n.* [NL.; *trachelo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cervix of the uterus.

tra-che/ll-um (trā-kē/lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τράχηλος neck.] *Anat.* The part of the necking above the hypotrachelium. *R.*

tra/che-lo-cla-vic/u-lar, *a. Anat.* Pert. to the neck and clavicle.

tra/che-lo-dyn/i-a (trā/kē-lō-dĭn/ĭ-ă; trā-kē/lō-dĭ'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See TRACHELO-; -ODYNIA.] *Med.* Pain in the neck.

tra/che-lo-mas/toid, *a. Anat.* Designating a small muscle connecting the mastoid process with the transverse processes of the five or six upper dorsal and the articular processes of the three or four lower cervical vertebræ.

tra/che-lo-oc-cip/i-tal, *a. Anat.* Pert. to the neck and occiput.

tra/che-lo-pex/y (trā/kē-lō-pĕk/-sĭ; trăk/ē-), *n.* Tracheloplexia.

tra/che-lo-plas/ty (-plăs/tĭ), *n.* [*trachelo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic operation on the neck of the uterus.

tra/che-lo-scap/u-lar, *a. Anat.* Pert. to the neck and shoulder.

tra-chen/chy-ma (trā-kĕn/kĭ-mă), *n.* [NL.; *trachea* + *-enchyma.*] *Bot.* Tracheal tissue. *R.*

tra/che-o-bran/chi-a (trā/kē-ō-brăŋ'kĭ-ă; trā-kē/ō-), *n.; L. pl.* -CHIÆ (-ē). [NL. See TRACHEA; -BRANCHIA.] A tracheal gill.

tra/che-o-bron-chi/tis (-brŏn-kĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of the trachea and bronchi.

tra/che-o-cele/ (trā/kē-ō-s ēl'; trā-kē/ō-sēl), *n.* [*tracheo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* a Goiter. **b** Hernial protrusion of the mucous membrane of the trachea.

tra/che-o-la/ryn-go-tō/my (-lăr/ĭŋ-gŏt/ō-mĭ), *n.* [*tracheo-* + *laryngo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision in the trachea and larynx.

tra/che-o-lin/gual, *a. Anat.* Pert. to the neck and the tongue.

Tra/che-o-pho/næ (trā/kē-ō-fō/-nē; trā-kē/ō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *tracheo-* + Gr. φωνή voice.] *Zoöl.* A group of clamatorial birds having the syrinx thin-walled and tracheal, the syringeal muscles few, and the semirings few and thin. The chief families are Dendrocolaptidæ, Formicariidæ, and Conopophagidæ. — **tra/-che-o-phone/** (trā/kē-ō-fōn/; trā-chē/ō-), *a. & n.*

tra/che-o-pho/nine (-nĭn; 183), *n.* Tracheophone.

tra/che-oph/o-nous (trā/kē-ŏf/-ō-nŭs), *a.* Tracheophone.

tra/che-o-plas/ty (trā/kē-ō-tōm'; trā-kē/ō-), *n.* [*tracheo-* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* A surgical instrument for opening the trachea.

tra/che-ot/o-mize (trā/kē-ŏt/ō-mīz), *v. t. Surg.* To perform tracheotomy on.

Tra-chin/i-dæ (trā-kĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Trachinus,* generic name, for LL. *trachina,* earlier *tracchura,* fr. Gr. τράχουρος, τραχοῦρος, the horse mackerel, lit., rough-tail.] *Zoöl.* The family of fishes constituted by the weevers. The type genus is **Tra-chi/nus** (-kĭ'nŭs). — **tra-chi-noid** (trā-kĭ'noid; trăk'ĭ-), *a. & n.* [*Med.* Tracheitis.]

tra-chi/tis (trā-kī/tĭs), *n.* [NL.] **tra/chle** (trā/kĭ), *v. t. Scot.* a To drag along; draggle; bedraggle. **b** To drudge; overwork; burden; fatigue; trouble.

tra/chle, *v. i.* To walk wearily; to drag one's self along. *Scot.*

tra/chle, *n. Scot.* **a** Prolonged exertion; a long walk. **b** Drudgery; toil; trouble. **c** A burden.

trach'le (trăk'lĭ), *a. Scot.* **a** Slovenly; dirty; bedraggled. **b** Fatiguing. **c** Hindering.

Tra/cho-don (trā/kō-dŏn; trăk'ō-), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. τραχύς rough + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of large ornithopod dinosaurs of the Upper Cretaceous closely resembling Iguanodon, but having a broad spatulate snout. *Hadrosaurus* is a syn. It is the type of a family, **Tra/cho-don'ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē). — **tra/cho-dont** (trā/kō-dŏnt; trăk'ō-), *a. & n.*

Tra/cho-me-du/sæ (trā/kō-mē-dū/sē; trăk'ō-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = TRACHYMEDUSÆ. [Bib.]

Trach'o-ni/tis (trăk'ō-nī'tĭs). **trachour.** + TREACHER.

tra/chy-car/pous (trā/kĭ-kär/-pŭs; trăk'ĭ-), *a.* [*trachy-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Rough-fruited. *R.*

tra/chy-glos/sate (-glŏs/āt), *a.* [*trachy-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* **a** Having a rough tongue. **b** Having teeth on the radula, as most gastropods.

Tra/chy-me-du/sæ (-mē-dū/sē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *trachy-* + *medusa.*] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Trachylinæ in which the tentacles arise from the edge of the umbrella and the gonads are developed in connection with the radial canals. — **tra/chy-me-du/san** (-săn), *a. & n.*

tra/chy-pho/ni-a (-fō/nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τραχυφωνία.] Roughness of the voice. — **tra-chyph/o-nous** (trā-kĭf/ō-nŭs), *a.*

tra/chy-sper/mous (trā/kĭ-spûr/mŭs; trăk'ĭ-), *a. trachy-* + *-spermous.*] *Bot.* Rough-seeded. *Rare.* [See TRACERY d.]

tracing cloth, tracing paper.

tracing thread. *Lace Making.* A heavy thread used to border the pattern; also, a cluster of fine threads forming a border.

tracing wheel. See TRACER, *n.*, **a.**

track, *n.* = TRACT, a space or period. *Obs. or Scot.*

track (trăk), *n. Scot.* [Cf. D. *trek* a drawing, *trekken* to draw, E. TRACK to tow.] **a** A feature. **b** Anything of notable or odd look. **c** A teapot; — also *track pot.*

track, *v. t.* [Prob. fr. D. *trekken* to draw, akin to MHG. *trechen;* but influenced by E. *track,* n., a path (cf. TOWPATH). Cf. TRIGGER.] **a** To draw out; to protract. *Obs.* **b** To draw along; esp., to tow, as a vessel, from the shore. **c** To draw, or infuse, as tea. *Shetland & Orkney I.*

track'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

track'age (trăk'ĭj), *n.* Act of tracking, or towing; towage.

track'bar'row, *n.* A wheelbarrow with a grooved wheel for use on railroad tracks.

track'-boat', *n.* A boat towed from the shore.

track edge. *Millstones.* The steep edge of a furrow.

track'er, *n.* One that tracks, or traces; a trailer; pursuer.

track harness. A light single-breast harness, used in racing.

track'hound', *n.* A hound which tracks, esp. by scent.

track indicator. *Railroads.* A device to record autographically irregularities of a railroad track.

track'ing-scout'. = TRECKSCHUYT.

track instrument. A treadle device on a railroad track, depressed by a passing train to operate an alarm, as near a crossing.

track'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

track'mas'ter, *n. Railroads.* = ROADMASTER, 1. *U. S.*

track pot. A teapot. *Scot.*

track'-road', *n.* A towpath.

track'scout' (trăk'skout'), *n.* = TRECKSCHUYT.

track'sick', *a.* Not responding to the driver; — of a horse in training. *Cant.* [side a track.

track'side', *n.* The space be-

trackt. Tracked. *Ref. Sp.*

tract (*Scot.* trăkt), *n.* = TRACK, a trace, path, etc. *Obs. or Scot.*

tract, *n. t.* To trace out; track; also, to draw out: protract. *Obs.*

trac'ta-bl. Tractable. *Ref. Sp.*

the movement, mainly a theological one, were associated the restoration of symbolism and ceremonial known as ritualism and a revival of conventual life.

trac'tate (trăk'tāt), *n.* [L. *tractatus* a touching, handling, treatise. See TRACTABLE, TRACT a treatise, TREATY.] A treatise; tract; essay.

trac'tile (trăk'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *trahere, tractum*, to draw.] Capable of being drawn out in length, ductile. — **trac-til'i-ty** (trăk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

trac'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *trahere, tractum*, to draw: cf. F. *traction*.] **1.** Act of drawing, or state of being drawn. **2.** Specif.: **a** Act of drawing a body along a plane or gradient by motive power, as a carriage by horses, a boat by a tug, etc.; as, steam *traction;* an electric *traction* company. **b** *Physiol.* Contraction; as, the *traction* of a muscle. **3.** Power or influence which attracts; attraction. **4.** The adhesive friction of a body on a surface on which it moves, as of a wheel on a rail, a rope on a pulley, or the like.

trac'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or relating to traction.

traction engine. A locomotive for drawing vehicles on highways or in the fields; a tractor.

traction wheel. *Mach.* **a** A locomotive driving wheel which acts by frictional adhesion to a smooth track. **b** A smooth-rimmed friction wheel for giving motion to an endless link belt or the like.

Tract'ite (trăk'tīt), *n.* A Tractarian.

trac'tive (trăk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *tractif.*] Serving to draw; pulling; attracting; tractional; as, *tractive* power.

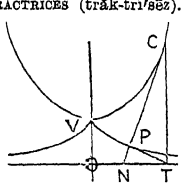
The *tractive* force necessary to overcome any grade equals the load multiplied by the percentage of grade. *F. P. Spaulding.*

trac'tor (trăk'tŏr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *trahere, tractum*, to draw.] **1.** That which draws, or is used for drawing; specif., a traction engine.

2. *pl. Med.* See TRACTORATION.

trac'to-ra'tion (trăk'tō-rā'shŭn), *n.* A kind of metallotherapy first used about 1796 by Dr. Elisha Perkins (1741–99) of Norwich, Conn., consisting in the operation of drawing over an affected part the points of two small rods (called *tractors*) of different metals; Perkinism. It was used in local inflammation or pains, in rheumatism, etc.

trac'trix (trăk'trĭks), *n.; pl.* TRACTRICES (trăk-trī'sēz). [NL. See TRACTOR.] *Geom.* A curve such that the part of the tangent between the point of tangency and a given straight line is constant; — so called because it was conceived as described by one end of a tangent line of fixed length as the other end was drawn along the given line. It is an involute of the catenary.



VC Catenary; *VP* Tractrix; *PT* Constant.

trade (trād), *n.* [Formerly, a path, fr. or akin to LG. *trade*, akin to ME. *trede* a tread, a step, also ME. *trod* a step, fr. AS. *trod* a track, and to E. *tread.* See TREAD, *n.* & *v.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A footstep, track. trail. **b** A course, or path, a way.

2. The tread, or bearing surface, of a wheel. *Obs.*

3. *Obs.* Course, as of action or life: **a** Conduct; practice. **b** Custom; habit. "Thy sin's . . . a *trade*." *Shak.* **c** (1) Occupation, employment, or activity. (2) A course of effort or labor.

Long was my travel, long my *trade* to win her *Massinger*

4. Business of any kind; affair; dealing. *Obs.*

Have you any further *trade* with us? *Shak*

5. Any occupation or employment pursued as a calling, business; — now chiefly in certain connections or phrases, as in "carrying *trade*," the business of transportation.

6. Hence, usually, specif.: **a** The business which a person has learned, and which he engages in, for procuring subsistence, or for profit; occupation; esp., mechanical employment as distinguished from the liberal arts, the learned professions, and agriculture; as, we speak of the *trade* of a smith, of a carpenter, or mason, but not now of the *trade* of a farmer, or a lawyer, or a physician.

Accursed usury was all his *trade*. *Spenser*

b Act or business of exchanging commodities by barter, or by buying and selling for money; commerce; traffic. *Trade*, in this sense, comprehends every species of exchange or dealing, either in the produce of land, in manufactures, in bills, or in money; but it is chiefly used to denote the barter or purchase and sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, either by wholesale or retail.

7. A company of men engaged in the same occupation; thus, booksellers and publishers speak of the customs of the *trade*, and are collectively designated as *the trade.*

8. **a** A bargain; a purchase and sale. **b** An exchange; a swap; as, a *trade* of horses. *U. S.*

9. Instruments, collectively, of any occupation. *Obs.*

10. Stuff; material; also, rubbish; refuse. *Dial.*

11. Medicine; physic. *Dial. Eng.*

12. A fuss; difficulty; trouble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

13. *pl.* The trade winds.

Syn. — TRADE, CRAFT, BUSINESS, PROFESSION. TRADE applies to any of the mechanical employments or handicrafts, except those connected with agriculture (see OCCUPATION): CRAFT is often interchangeable with *trade*, but denotes esp. a trade requiring skilled workmanship; as, a carpenter, bricklayer, blacksmith (not farmer, gardener), by *trade*; "this honest shoemaker — a *trade*, by the bye, remarkable for the production of philosophers and poets" (*Coleridge*); "To make a man a good weaver and a good tailor would require . . . much time . . . and, after all, he would be but a poor workman at either *craft*" (*Scott*). BUSINESS, as here compared, applies esp. to occupations of a mercantile or commercial nature; PROFESSION designates the more learned callings; as, the *business* of a merchant, a manufacturer, a stockbroker; the *profession* of a clergyman, a lawyer, a physician, a sculptor, a civil engineer, a teacher; "In the greater part of mechanic *trades*, success is almost certain; but very uncertain in the liberal *professions*" (*Adam Smith*); "that horrid *profession* which he had chosen to adopt — *trade* she called it" (*Thackeray*). See VOCATION, OFFICE, WORKMAN.

trade (trād), *v. i.*; TRAD'ED (trād'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); TRAD'ING (trād'ĭng). **1.** To barter, or to buy and sell; to be engaged in the exchange, purchase, or sale of goods, wares, merchandise, or anything else; to traffic as a business.

A free port, where nations . . . resorted with their goods and traded. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To participate in a sale or exchange.

3. To have dealings; to be concerned or associated; — usually followed by *with.*

How did you dare to *trade* and traffic with Macbeth? *Shak*

to trade on, to take an advantage by means of; as, *to trade on* another's friendship, fears, helplessness, etc.

trade, *v. t.* **1.** To live through; to pass, as one's life. *Obs.*

2. To resort to for trade; as, to *trade* a country. *Obs.*

3. To sell or exchange; to buy and sell; to barter.

To dicker and to swap, to *trade* rifles and watches. *Cooper.*

4. To educate; train; — with *up. Obs.*

Syn. — See SELL.

trade'-mark', *n.* A peculiar distinguishing mark, device, or symbol affixed by a manufacturer, merchant, or trader to his goods in order to identify them as his goods, and to distinguish them from the goods manufactured, sold, or dealt in, by others; hence, specif., such a mark the exclusive right to the use of which is recognized by law. Modern countries usually give special statutory protection to such trade-marks as can be and are registered under certain statutory provisions; but a qualified right to protection exists at common law. A trade-mark is now considered a property at least to the extent that it is transferable, if transfer does not involve fraud on the public.

There was no property in any *trade-mark* or trade name which the [common] law recognized; but there was a sort of qualified right therein recognized by the [common] law, sufficient to prevent any fraudulent use thereof in connection with the same classes of goods as those to which it had been appropriated by the original inventor thereof. The ground of the court's interference to prevent such fradulent use was to save the public from a fraud. *Stephen's Commentaries.*

The essence of a *trade-mark* is that it distinguishes the owner's goods, and the essence of an infringement (where the essential particulars are not bodily appropriated) is that the use of the mark upon the defendant's goods is calculated to lead purchasers to buy them as plaintiff's goods. *Encyc. of the Laws of Eng.*

trade name. 1. a The name by which an article is called among traders, etc.; as, tin spirits is a common *trade name* in the dyeing industry for various solutions of tin salts. **b** An invented or arbitrarily adopted name given by a manufacturer or merchant to an article to distinguish it as one produced or sold by him.

2. The name or style under which a concern or firm does business. This name becomes a part of the good will of a business; it is not protected by the registration acts, but a qualified common-law protection against its misuse exists, analogous to that existing in the case of trade-marks.

trad'er (trād'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One engaged in trade or commerce; one who makes a business of buying and selling or of barter; a merchant; as, a *trader* to the East Indies.

2. A vessel engaged in the coasting or foreign trade.

trad'er's set'tle-ment (trād'ĕrz). *Eng. Law.* A settlement in which, in general, the land is settled upon trust for sale, the income of the land and of its proceeds being usually given for life to one or more persons, the capital being afterwards divisible among the children of marriage and their descendants; — contrasted with *strict settlement.*

Trad'es-can'ti-a (trăd'ĕs-kăn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Tradescant* (1608–62), traveler and gardener.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of American commelinaceous herbs, the spiderworts, having mostly narrow elongated leaves and large white, pink, or violet ephemeral flowers with equal petals and six stamens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

trade school. A school devoted to drill in the theory and practice of a trade or trader.

trades'folk' (trādz'fōk'), *n. pl.* People employed in trade.

trades'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who trades; one who buys and sells things for a profit or means of living; a shopkeeper.

A *tradesman* is differentiated from a trader by being more personally occupied in the actual purchase and sale, and especially the sale of goods, while the trader rather provides them for him. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

2. A mechanic or artificer, esp. one whose livelihood depends upon manual labor. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

trades'peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *n. pl.* People engaged in trade.

trades'wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). A woman who trades, or is skilled in trade.

trade'-un'ion (trād'ūn'yŭn; trād'ūn'yŭn), *or* **trades'-un'ion** (trādz'-; trādz'-), *n.; pl.* TRADE-UNIONS or TRADES-UNIONS. **1.** A voluntary association of working people organized to further or maintain their rights, privileges, and interests with respect to wages, hours and conditions of labor, efficiency, education, mutual insurance, customs, etc.

In the present, as in the former, article the term "*trade-union*" is used mainly in its popular signification as an organization of workmen for the purpose of improving the conditions of their employment, although legally the term is applicable also to associations of employers and to joint associations of employers and workmen. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. In a general sense, a voluntary combination for mutual aid of any persons engaged in trade, as of employers, or employers and workmen. See *Cit.* under sense 1.

trade'-un'ion-ist (trād'ūn'yŭn-ĭst), *or* **trades'-un'ion-ist** (trādz'-), *n.* A member of a trade-union, or a supporter of trade-unions.

trade wind. A drying wind blowing continually in the same course or *trade*, toward the equator but from an easterly direction. The general direction of the trade winds is thus from N. E. to S. W. on the north side of the equator, and from S. E. to N. W. on the south side of the equator. They are produced by the rotation of the earth and the movement of the air toward the equatorial regions, to supply the vacancy caused by heating, rarefaction, and consequent ascent of the air there. The trade winds are chiefly limited to two belts in the tropical and subtropical regions, one on each side of the equator, and separated by the doldrums. On the sea the trade winds are quite permanent and of great value to navigators. Cf. ANTI-TRADE.

trad'ing (trād'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TRADE. Hence: *a.* **1.** Engaged in trade or commerce; as, a *trading* company. **2.** Moving in a course or current. *Obs. Milton.* **3.** Venal; corrupt; jobbing; as, a *trading* politician.

trading post, a station of a trader or trading company established in a sparsely settled region where trade, usually in furs, etc., is carried on with the natives. — **t. stamp,** a printed stamp, with a certain value, given as a premium by a dealer to a customer, and usable instead of money in procuring articles from the issuers of the stamps.

tra-di'tion (trȧ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *tradicioun*, L. *traditio*, fr. *tradere* to give up, transmit: cf. OF. *tradicion* delivery, F. *tradition* tradition. See TREASON, TRAITOR.] **1.** Act of delivering into the hands of another; delivery. "A deed takes effect only from the *tradition* or delivery." *Blackstone.*

2. *Rom. Law.* Transfer or acquisition of property by mere delivery with intent of both parties to transfer the title.

3. The oral delivery of information, opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs, from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity; the transmission of any knowledge, opinions, or practice, from forefathers to descendants by oral communication, without written memorials.

4. Hence, that which is transmitted orally from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity; knowledge or belief transmitted without the aid of written memorials; as, the *tradition* of a race's origin.

5. *Theol.* **a** An unwritten code of law represented to have been given by God to Moses on Sinai.

Making the word of God of none effect through your *tradition*, which ye have delivered. *Mark* vii. 13.

b That body of doctrine and discipline, or any article thereof, supposed to have been put forth by Christ or his apostles, and not committed to writing.

Stand fast, and hold the *traditions* which ye have been taught, whether by word or our epistle. *2 Thess.* ii. 15.

The Greek and Roman Catholic churches put ecclesiastical *tradition*, as determined by general councils and creeds, on a par with the Bible as a rule of faith and conduct. . . . The Protestant churches make the Bible the only and sufficient rule of faith, and give to *tradition* a subordinate place. *Johnson's Univ. Cyc.*

c Oral report of deeds and sayings of Mohammed not recorded in the Koran, constituting the Sunna.

6. A custom which has prevailed, as from generation to generation. "The courtesy of nations allows you my better, in that you are the first-born; but the same *tradition* takes not away my blood." *Shak.*

tra-di'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *traditionnel*, LL. *traditionalis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to tradition; consisting of, or derived from, tradition; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only; transmitted from age to age without writing; as, *traditional* opinions, customs, etc.

2. Observant of tradition; attached to old customs; old-fashioned; conventional. *Obs. or R. Shak.*

3. [*often cap.*] *Biblical Criticism.* Pert. to or designating the school of English textual critics who maintain that the true text must be primarily founded on the evidence of Greek copies of the New Testament, and secondarily in case of doubt on that of other early versions and quotations.

Syn. — TRADITIONAL, LEGENDARY. That is TRADITIONAL which has been handed down, esp. by word of mouth; the word may or may not imply lack of authenticity; that which is LEGENDARY is commonly unauthentic, and the word is often equivalent to "apocryphal," "fabulous;" as, "this precious specimen of the unspoiled *traditional* ballad" (*F. J. Child*); "Is it [Beowulf] entirely mythical and *legendary*, or is there any actual history contained in it?" (*S. A. Brooke*). *Traditional* (not *legendary*) often connotes conservatism; as, "He [Gifford] inclines . . . to the *traditional* in laws and government, to the orthodox in religion" (*Hazlitt*). See FABULOUS, MYTH.

tra-di'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Adherence to tradition as authority; esp. [*often cap.*], the doctrine that Christian faith is to be based upon traditional interpretations of the Bible. — **tra-di'tion-al-ist,** *n. & a.* — **tra-di'tion-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

tra-di'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being, or that which is, traditional; conventionality. *Rare. Carlyle.*

tra-di'tion-a-ry (trȧ-dĭsh'ŭn-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Traditional; founded on, or derived from, a tradition.

tra-di'tion-er (-ẽr) } *n.* [Cf. F. *traditionniste.*] One who
tra-di'tion-ist } adheres to tradition.

trad'i-tive (trăd'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *tradere, traditum*, to transmit, give up: cf. F. *traditif.*] Of or pertaining to tradition; transmitted or transmissible by tradition (def. 3).

trad'i-tor (trăd'ĭ-tŏr), *n.; L. pl.* TRADITORES (trăd'ĭ-tō'rēz). [L., fr. *tradere, traditum.* See TRAITOR.] **a** A traitor. *Obs.* **b** Specif., one of those Christians who during the Roman persecutions, esp. the Diocletian, gave up to the officers of the law the Scriptures, the sacred vessels, or the names of their brethren

tra-duce' (trȧ-dūs'), *v. t.*; TRA-DUCED' (-dūst'); TRA-DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *traducere, traductum*, to lead across, lead along, exhibit as a spectacle, disgrace, transfer, derive; *trans* across, over + *ducere* to lead: cf. F. *traduire* to transfer, translate, arraign, fr. L. *traducere.* See DUKE.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** To transfer; to transmit; to hand down; as, to *traduce* mental qualities to one's descendants. **b** To translate from one language to another. **c** To deduce; derive. **d** To represent; exhibit; display; expose.

2. Specif., to expose wrongfully to contempt or shame; to calumniate; vilify; defame; as, to *traduce* a reputation.

He had the baseness . . . to *traduce* me in libel. *Dryden.*

3. To draw away; to lead astray; to seduce. *Obs.*

Syn. — To calumniate, vilify, defame, slander; disparage, detract, depreciate, decry. See ASPERSE.

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trac-ta'tion (trăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tractatio.*] Treatment of a subject; discussion. *Obs.*

trac-ta'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L. a handler.] a One who writes tracts. **b** [*cap.*] Specif., one of the writers of "Tracts for the Times." *Rare.* [TRACTRIX.]

trac-ta'trix (-trĭks). Var. of **trac-tel'lum** (-tĕl'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tractus*, p. p. of *trahere* to draw; it being a pulling organ.] *Zoöl.* An anterior flagellum of a free-swimming protozoan — **trac-tel'late** (-āt), *a.*

trac-ti'tious (trăk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [See TRACTATE.] Treating; handling. *Rare.*

trac'tive, *n.* A treatise *Obs.*

tract'let, *n.* See -LET. *Rare.*

tract'o-ry (trăk'tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *tractorius* of drawing, fr. *trahere, tractum*, to draw.] *Geom.* A tractrix. [*pl.* [L.] Tract.]

‖ **trac'tus** (trăk'tŭs), *n. sing.* & dial. Eng. pret. of TREAD

trade association. An association of tradesmen for the promotion of their mutual interests.

trade balance. = BALANCE OF TRADE.

trade board. A voluntary permanent board of employers and working people in a particular trade, representing their fellows in the same trade.

trade coin. A coin intended for use in foreign trade, as the United States trade dollar.

trade cumulus. *Meteor.* A peculiar small detached cumulus cloud, characteristic of trade-wind regions [ticed. *Obs.*

trad'ed. *a.* Professional; prac-

trade dollar. See TRADE COIN, DOLLAR, 4. [*Obs.*]

trade'fall'en, *a.* Out of trade.

trade fixture. See FIXTURE, 4.

trade'ful, *a.* Full of trade; commercial. *Now Rare.*

trade hall. A public hall for meetings of merchants and tradespeople, or of the members of incorporated trades.

trade'less, *a.* See -LESS

trade'mas'ter, *n.* A teacher of a trade.

trade price. The price at which goods are sold to members of the same trade, or by wholesale

trade rights. *Law.* Proprietary rights as the trade name, belonging to a person in connection with a trade or business, usually exclusive of brands and trade-marks. [See -SHIP.]

trad'er-ship (trād'ẽr-shĭp), *n.*

trade sale An auction by and for the trade, esp of books.

trades'-hall', *n.* = TRADE HALL.

trades'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

trade'-un'ion-ism, trades'-un'ion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

trade work. Work such as is done by those following the mechanical trades.

tradicioun. † TRADITION.

tra-di'tion (trȧ-dĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To transmit by tradition. *Obs.*

tra-di'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of TRADITIONAL.

tra-di'tion-a-ri-ly (-ĕ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TRADITIONARY.

tra-di'tion-a-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *traditionnaire.*] One who admits the authority of traditions.

tra-di'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* = TRADITIONALISM

Tradition Sunday. *Eccl.* Palm Sunday; — anciently so called because of the tradition of [i. e., instruction in] the creed given to candidates for baptism on Holy Saturday. [DRILLE.]

tra-drille', Corrupt. of TRE-

tra-duce'ment, *n.* Act of traducing; misrepresentation. *R.*

tra-du'cent (trȧ-dū'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *traducens*, p. pr. See TRADUCE.] Slanderous. *Rare.*

tra-du'cian (trȧ-dū'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to traducianism or traducians. — *n.* A believer in traducianism.

tra-du'cian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Theol.* The doctrine that human souls are propagated by generation, along with human bodies; — opposed to *creationism* and *infusionism*.

tra-du'cian-ist, *n.* A traducian.

tra-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *traductio* a transferring: cf. F. *traduction* translation, OF. also as in L. See TRADUCE.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** The handing down or transmission from one to another. **b** Act of originating a soul by procreation. See TRADUCIANISM. **c** (1) Derivation. (2) Specif., transmission by generation by descent; propagation. **d** Translation from one language to another.

2. Act of transferring; conveyance; transportation. *Rare.*

3. Transition. *Rare.* *Bacon.*

4. *Logic.* Reasoning in which each conclusion applies to just such an object as each of the premises applies to.

traf'fic (trăf'ĭk), *n.* [F. *trafic*; cf. It. *traffico*, Sp. *tráfico*, *tráfago*, Pg. *tráfego*, LL. *traficum*, *trafica*; orig. uncert. Cf. TRAFFIC, *v.*] **1.** Interchange of goods or commodities, either by barter or by buying and selling, between countries, communities, or individuals; commerce; trade. *Traffic* is applied to trade in general, but seldom to retailing, and especially to dealing including transportation.

A merchant of great *traffic* through the world. *Shak.*
The *traffic* in honors, places, and pardons. *Macaulay.*

2. The business done upon a railway, steamboat line, or other line of transportation as measured by the number of passengers or the amount of freight carried and the distance covered. Cf. TRAFFIC MILE. Also, collectively, the subjects of transportation on a route, as persons or goods.

3. The subject of trade; market commodities. *Rare. Gay.*

4. A transaction; a piece of business. *Obs.* *Shak.*

5. Dealings; intercourse; familiarity; as, to have no *traffic* with one. *Chiefly Archaic or Scot.*

6. A path; a track or trail. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See COMMERCE.

traf'fic, *v. i.*; TRAF'FICKED (-ĭkt); TRAF'FICK-ING (-ĭ-kĭng). [F. *trafiquer*; cf. It. *trafficare*, Sp. *traficar*, *trafagar*, Pg. *traficar*, *trafegar*, *trafeguear*, LL. *traficare* See TRAFFIC, *n.*] **1.** To pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to buy or sell goods; to barter; trade.

2. To engage in any kind of dealing; to deal, often meanly or mercenarily; to bargain.

traf'fic, *v. t.* **1.** To exchange in traffic; to trade; barter.

2. To bargain for; to effect for a consideration. *Rare.*

traffic mile. *Railroad Accounting.* Any unit of the total obtained by adding the passenger miles and ton miles in a railroad's transportation for a given period; — a term and practice of restricted or erroneous usage. See *Cit.* and PASSENGER MILE, TON MILE; *density of traffic*, under DENSITY.

Traffic mile is a term designed to furnish an excuse for the erroneous practice of adding together two things (ton miles and passenger miles) which, being of different kinds, cannot properly be added. *Hadley.*

trag'a-canth (trăg'ȧ-kănth), *n.* [L. *tragacanthum* tragacanth, *tragacantha* the plant producing tragacanth, Gr. τραγάκανθα; τράγος a he-goat + ἄκανθα a thorn: cf. F. *tragacanthe*.] **a** A kind of gum obtained from various Asiatic or East European species of *Astragalus*, esp. *A. gummifer*. The pure commercial varieties come in thin white translucent pieces of horny texture. It is used as a substitute for gum arabic in medicine and the arts. **b** Any shrub or tree yielding this gum.

trag'a-lism (trăg'ȧ-lĭz'm), *n.* [NL. *tragalismus*, fr. Gr. τραγαλισμός, fr. τραγαλίζειν to gnaw, to nibble; cf. τράγος a he-goat.] Sensuality; goatishness.

tra-ge'di-an (trȧ-jē'dĭ-ăn), *n.* [ME. *tragedien* (for sense 1), OF. *tragedien*, F. *tragédien*.] **1.** A writer of tragedy.

Thence what the lofty grave *tragedians* taught. *Milton*

2. An actor or player of tragedy.

‖ **tra'gé'dienne'** (trȧ'zhā'dyĕn'; *E.* trȧ-jē'dĭ-ĕn', trȧ-jē'-dĭ-ĕn'), *n.*; *pl.* -DIENNES (*F.* -dyĕn'; *E.* -ĕnz', -ênz'). [F.] An actress who plays tragedy.

tra-ge'di-et'ta (trȧ-jē'dĭ-ĕt'ȧ; *It.* trȧ-jā'dĭ-ĕt'tä), *n.* [Dim. of It. *tragedia* tragedy.] A short tragic drama.

trag'e-dy (trăj'ē-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [ME. *tragedie*, OF. *tragedie*, F. *tragédie*, L. *tragoedia*, Gr. τραγῳδία, fr. τραγῳδός a tragic poet and singer, perh. orig., a goat singer; τράγος a he-goat (perh. akin to τρώγειν to gnaw, nibble, eat, and E. *trout*) + ἀείδειν to sing; — from the oldest tragedies being exhibited when a goat was sacrificed, or because a goat was the prize, or because the actors were clothed in goatskins. But perh. it was orig. a harvest song, the first part being fr. τράγος groats of wheat, spelt, etc. See ODE.]

1. A dramatic composition depicting a serious story, in which, typically, the leading character is by some passion or limitation brought to a catastrophe; also, generically, drama of this type, or the composing or acting of it. Greek *tragedy* is severely simple in plot and incident. The dialogue is in verse and is interspersed with choral odes. The action as a whole is conceived as a manifestation of fate, in which the characters are somewhat passively involved. Modern *tragedy* is typically complex and varied in plot, and at the present day is more characteristically in prose. The action is conceived as the free working out of the individual characters. See CHORUS, 1; DRAMA, 2.

Tragedy is an imitation of an action that is serious, complete, and of a certain magnitude; in language embellished with each kind of artistic ornament, the several kinds being found in separate parts of the play [i. e., verse in the *dialogue*; song in the choral parts]; in the form of action, not of narrative; through pity and fear effecting the proper katharsis, or purgation, of these emotions. *Butcher (Aristotle).*

2. Quality or character such as that of the events portrayed in tragedies; that quality of life or art which gives nobility or sublimity to catastrophe and excites in the beholder combined feelings of pity and awe. *Tragedy* is primarily a conflict or collision leading to catastrophe. Aristotle noted that the catastrophe commonly follows from guilt or error, leading to the view, developed by later writers, that the tragic motive is a working out of poetic justice. The tragic motive has also been regarded as the enforcement of the lesson of human limitation and of the presumption of effort to overstep natural constraints. Thus *tragedy* is taken to represent the triumph of a moral idea, or, as with Hegel, the overthrow of the individual by the universal.

3 Any literary composition, as a novel or narrative poem, whose theme has the quality or character of tragedy.

Go, litel book, go litel myn *tregedie*. *Chaucer.*

4. The theory or art of composing or of acting tragedies.

5. A fatal and mournful event, any event conceived of as having a tragic quality or character.

trag'ic (trăj'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *tragicus*, Gr. τραγικός: cf. F.
trag'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *tragique*.] **1.** Of or pert. to, or of the nature or character of, tragedy; as, a *tragic* poem or play

His [Pompey's] end was piteous, but scarcely *tragic*, for the cause to which he was sacrificed was too slightly removed from being ignominious. *J. A. Froude*

2. Characterized by, or involving, death or calamity or the suffering implied in tragedy; terrible; calamitous.

They seemed, indeed, to be a part of the world's evil and the *tragic* side of life *Stevenson.*

3. Mournful; expressive of tragedy, loss of life, or sorrow.

Why look you still so stern and *tragical*? *Shak.*

— trag'i-cal-ly, *adv.* **— trag'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

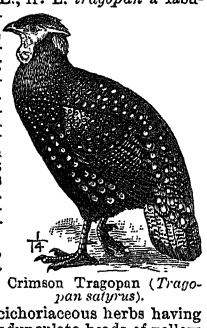
trag'i-com'e-dy (trăj'ĭ-kŏm'ē-dĭ), *n.* [F. *tragicomédie*, L. *tragicocomoedia*. See TRAGIC; COMEDY.] A drama in which serious and comic scenes are blended; a composition partaking of the nature of both tragedy and comedy and not having a fatal issue.

The noble *tragi-comedy* of "Measure for Measure." *Macaulay.*

trag'i-com'ic (-kŏm'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *tragi-comique*.] Of or pertaining to tragi-comedy.

Julian felt toward him that *tragi-comic* sensation which makes us pity the object which excites it not the less that we are somewhat inclined to laugh amid our sympathy. *Scott.*

trag'o-pan (trăg'ō-păn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tragopan* a fabulous Ethiopian bird, Gr. τραγόπαν, lit. goat-Pan. Cf. ÆGIPAN.] Any of several brilliantly colored Asiatic pheasants having the back and breast usually covered with white or buff ocelli. In the males the head is ornamented with two bright-colored wattles and a pair of fleshy erectile horns. The crimson tragopan, or horned pheasant (*Tragopan satyrus*), of India, is one of the best-known species. Also [*cap.*], the genus constituted by these pheasants. *Ceriornis* is a syn.



Crimson Tragopan (*Tragopan satyrus*).

Trag'o-po'gon(-pō'gŏn),*n.*[NL., fr. Gr. τραγοπώγων, name of a plant; τράγος a he-goat + πώγων beard; — in allusion to the copious pappus.] *Bot.* A genus of cichoriaceous herbs having entire linear leaves, and long-pedunculate heads of yellow or purple radiate flowers with a single series of involucral bracts. The species are natives of the Old World. *T. porrifolius* is the salsify. *T. pratensis* is the yellow goatsbeard.

tra'gus (trā'gŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* TRAGI (-jī). [NL., fr. Gr. τράγος a part of the inner ear.] *Anat.* The prominence in front of the external opening of the ear. See EAR, *Illust.*

trail (trāl), *v. t.*; TRAILED (trāld); TRAIL'ING. [ME. *trailen* to draw along, to drag, OF. *traillier* to tow (a boat), also to trail a deer, or hunt him upon a cold scent (Cotgrave), F. *trailler* to trail a fishing line; prob. fr. a derivative of L. *trahere* to draw; cf. L. *traha* a drag, sledge, *tragula* a kind of drag net, a small sledge. See TRACE, *v. t.*] **1.** To draw or drag, as along the ground; esp., to drag loosely, as the train of a dress.

They shall not *trail* me through their streets. *Milton.*

2. *Mil.* To carry, as a firearm, pike, etc., with the breech or butt near the ground and the upper part inclined forward, the piece held by the right hand near the middle.

3. *Naut.* To allow (an oar) to trail in the water alongside of the boat, either held loosely or fastened with a line.

4. To cause to trail; to hang or adorn with something, as a ribbon, that trails or flutters loosely. *Obs.*

5. To tread down in a line or path, as grass.

6. To hunt by the track, or trail; to track.

7. To draw out, esp. in or as in banter. *Dial. Eng.*

trail, *v. i.* **1.** To hang down or to be drawn along behind, as the train of a dress.

2. Specif.: To form a trail or wake behind; to follow, as in the rear of a moving object; to follow after; to follow on as in a trail or line; as, smoke *trailed* from the chimney; the horse *trailed* until the home stretch.

When his brother saw the red blood *trail*. *Spenser.*

3. To grow to a considerable length, esp. when slender and creeping along the ground, over rocks, etc., as a plant.

4. To extend or stretch, esp. in an irregular or straggling manner, as a mass of rock into the sea. *Obs.*

5. To follow a trail.

6. To move along leisurely; to walk idly or as if weary.

7. To be provided or covered with or as with a trailing vine.

8. In cassino, to play a card that cannot be used in building or taking; to play a card which accomplishes nothing.

trail (trāl), *n.* **1.** Something drawn or dragged behind; something forming a train; as: **a** The train of a dress. **b** Anything drawn out at length like or suggesting a tail; as, a meteor's *trail*; a *trail* of smoke. "A radiant *trail* of hair." *Pope.* **c** *Mil.* That part of the stock of a gun carriage which rests on the ground when the piece is unlimbered. See *Illusts.* of FIELDPIECE, MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY.

2. A mark, trace, or track left by something that has passed or that has been drawn or dragged along; specif.: **a** A track or scent left by man or beast, as one followed by the hunter; as, a deer *trail*.

How cheerfully on the false *trail* they cry! *Shak.*

b A footpath or track worn by passage through a wilderness or wild region; as, an Indian *trail*. **c** *Astron.* A continuous line obtained photographically by permitting the image of a heavenly body, as a star, to move over the plate.

3. Something drawn along, as a vehicle; esp., a sledge without wheels, or a low cart. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

4. A journey; a tramp; a tedious walk. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

5. Act of drawing out a person, esp. in banter. *Dial. Eng.*

6. A lazy and slovenly person. *Scot.* *Scott.*

trail bridge. A ferry formed of a boat attached to a pulley running on a rope stretched across the stream, and moved from side to side by the action of the current.

trail'er (trāl'ẽr), *n.* One that trails; as: **a** A trailing vine, plant, or branch. **b** A car on a street railway pulled by another car, usually a motor car; any of several logging sleds (after the first) hitched one behind another and pulled by a team driven by one man; a light two-wheeled car pulled by a bicycle or motor cycle, etc. **c** A fringe or appendage of thongs or strings at the heel of a moccasin. Some Indians believe it to be a protection against rattlesnakes. **d** A small speculator who tries to follow the operations of larger speculators. *Cant.* **e** A sprag to prevent a vehicle from running backward. **f** *Locomotives* A trailing wheel.

trail handspike. *Ordnance.* A long, stout handspike, used in moving the trail of a gun carriage.

trail'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TRAIL. Hence: *a.* Specif., *Locomotives*, pert. to the trailing wheels; as, *trailing* axle, etc. **trailing arbutus.** See ARBUTUS, 2. — **t. azalea**, the alpine azalea. — **t. begonia**, a vitaceous greenhouse plant (*Cissus discolor*), having variegated leaves somewhat resembling those of a begonia. — **t. sweep.** *Physics.* See SWEEP, *n.*, 10. — **t. wheel**, a hind wheel of a locomotive when it is not a driving wheel; also, one of the hind wheels of a carriage.

trail plate. *Ordnance.* The plate at the end of the trail of a gun carriage, terminating in the lunette.

train (trān), *v. t.*; TRAINED (trānd); TRAIN'ING. [OF. *trahiner*, *traïner*, F. *traîner*, LL. *trahinare*, *trainare*, prob. through an assumed LL. n. *tragina* (or *traginum*) and v. *tragere*, fr. L. *trahere* to draw; cf. L. *traha* a drag, a sledge. See TRAIL.] **1.** To draw along; to trail; drag.

Training his devilish enginery. *Milton.*

2. To draw by persuasion, artifice, or the like; to attract by stratagem; to entice; allure. *Now Rare.* *Shak.*

Training me on with hints, and signs, and smiles. *Shelley.*

3. To form by instruction, practice, or guidance; specif.: **a** To bring up; to educate; teach; rear; — often with *up*.

Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it. *Prov.* xxii. 6.

b To subject to discipline; to instruct; exercise; drill; as, to *train* soldiers to the use of arms. **c** To tame and accustom to act in a certain desired way or ways, as animals or birds. **d** To prepare for a test or contest, as in athletics, by dieting and practice; as, to *train* a pugilist. **e** *Hort.* To lead or direct, and form to a wall or espalier; to form by bending, pruning, etc.; as, to *train* young trees.

4. To aim or point at an object; to bring to bear; as, to *train* guns on the enemy or a telescope on a star.

5. *Mining.* To trace, as a mineral appearance, to its head.

6. To drag or dredge; as, to *train* a river. *Dial. Eng.*

7. To carry in a train of cars, as grain. *Colloq.*

train, *v. i.* **1.** To be lured; to yield to enticement. *Obs*

2. To drag; trail. *Obs. or R.*

3. To drill or teach; to impart proficiency by discipline.

4. To prepare one's self for a particular service or performance; specif.: **a** To drill, or be drilled, in military exercises; to do duty in a military company. **b** To prepare for a test or contest, as by exercise, diet, instruction, etc.

5. To romp; to cut up; to carry on. *Colloq., U. S.*

6. To associate; to be on familiar terms; as, to *train* with, or in, a fast set. *Slang.*

7. To travel by rail in a train; — often with *it* as an indefinite object; as, to *train it* to Boston. *Colloq.*

to train off, to swerve; — said of a projectile.

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tra-duc'er (trȧ-dūs'ẽr), *n.* One who traduces, esp. a calumniator. [-ABLE. *Now Rare.*]

tra-duc'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* See **tra-duc'ing-ly**, *adv.* of *traducing*, p. pr.

tra-duct', *v. t.* [L. *traductus*, p. p. of *traducere*. See TRADUCE.] To derive or deduce; also, to transmit; transfer. *Obs.*

tra-duct', *n.* That which is traducted; a translation. *Obs.*

tra-duc'tive (trȧ-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Capable of being traduced, i. e., deduced; derivable. *Obs.*

‖ **tra/dut-to'ri** (trā/dōōt-tō'rē trä/dŭt-tō'rē). [It.] Translations (are) betrayers.

Tra-fal'gar (trȧ-făl'gẽr), *n.* [From the proper name *Trafalgar*.] *Print.* A type size next smaller than canon. *Eng.*

traf'fic-a-ble (trăf'ĭk-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Marketable *Obs.*

traffic density. See *density of traffic*, under DENSITY; TRAFFIC MILE.

traf'fick-er, *n.* One who traffics.

traf'fickt. Trafficked. *Ref. Sp.*

traf'fic-less, *a.* See -LESS.

tra-fike' (*Scot.* trȧ-fēk' ; -fĭk'). Obs. or Scot var. of TRAFFIC.

trag (trăg), *n.* Trash. *Scot.*

tra'ga (trā'gä), *n.* In India, mutilation of self, suicide, or murder of near relatives, in order to compel the observance of an agreement or abstention from an action on the part of another, on whom the guilt is supposed to fall. Cf. DHARNA.

trag'a-can'tha (trăg'ȧ-kăn'thȧ), *n.* [L.] Tragacanth.

trag'a-can'thin (-thĭn), *n.* Also **tra-gan'thin** (trȧ-găn'thĭn). Bassorin. [Pert. to the tragus.]

tra'gal (trā'găl), *a. Anat.*

tragedie. † TRAGEDY.

tragedien. † TRAGEDIAN.

tra-ge'di-og'ra-pher (trȧ-jē'dĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [*tragedy* + *-grapher*.] A writer of tragedies. *Obs.*

tra-ge'di-ous (-jē'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Like tragedy; tragical. *Obs.*

trag'e-dize (trăj'ē-dīz), *v. i.* To be tragical. *R.* [aphus *Obs.*]

trag'e-laph (-lăf), *n.* The tragel-

tra-gel'a-phus (trȧ-jĕl'ȧ-fŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* TRAGELAPHI (-fī). [L., fr. Gr. τραγέλαφος.] **a** A fabulous animal, part stag and part goat, regarded as a symbol of Diana. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the harnessed antelopes. — **tra-gel'a-phine** (-fĭn ; -fīn ; 183), *a.*

trag'e-ma-top'o-list (trăj'ē-mȧ-tŏp'ō-lĭst), *n.* [Gr. τραγηματοπώλης; τραγήματα (pl. of τράγημα) sweetmeats + πωλεῖν to sell.] A confectioner. *Obs.*

traget. † TREGER.

tra-ghet'to (trȧ-gĕt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -GHETTI (-tē). [It.] Lit., a ferry; a station for gondolas.

trag'ic, *n.* *Obs.* a [Cf. F. *tragique*, L. *tragicus*, Gr. τραγικός.] A writer of tragedy. **b** A tragedy; a tragic drama.

trag'i-cal'i-ty (trăj'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being tragical; — often derogatory.

trag'ic-ly, *adv.* Tragically.

trag'i-com'i-cal (trăj'ĭ-kŏm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Tragi-comic. — **trag'i-com'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

trag'i-com'i-pas'tor-al (trȧ-jĭ'kŏm'ĭ-pās'tŏr-ăl), *a.* Of the nature of, or combining, tragedy, comedy, and pastoral poetry *Rare.* [TRAGORIGANUM.]

tra-go'ri-an. Obs. corrupt. of **trag'o-rig'a-num** (trăg'ō-rĭg'ȧ-nŭm), *n.* Any mint of the genus *Origanum*. *Obs.*

trag'ule (trăg'ūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *tragule*.] A chevrotain.

Tra-gu'li-dæ (trȧ-gū'lĭ-dē), *n. pl.*, **Trag'u-li'na** (trăg'ū-lī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TRAGULUS.] *Zoöl.* See CHEVROTAIN. — **trag'u-line** (trăg'ū-lĭn ; -līn ; 183), *a.*

Trag'u-loi'de-a (trăg'ū-loi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TRAGULUS; -OID.] *Zoöl* Syn. of TRAGULINA. — **trag'u-loid** (trăg'ū-loid), *a. & n.*

Trag'u-lus (trăg'ū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. τράγος he-goat.] *Zoöl.* The typical and leading genus of chevrotains.

‖ **tra'hit su'a quem'que vo-lup'tas.** [L.] His own pleasure draws each one.

Vergil (Eclogues, II. 65).

trahyssh. † TRAISE

traicte. † TREAT.

traictise. † TREATISE.

traid. † TREAD.

traie † TRAY

traik (trāk), *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. TRACK.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To stroll or go about idly; to lounge. **b** To stray; wander. *Scot.* **c** To trudge; tramp. **d** To waste away. **e** To follow, as on a trail. *Scot.* [*Obs. Scot.*]

trail, *v. t.* To hinder; prevent.

trail, *n.* **1.** *Scot.* **a** A stroll; saunter. **b** A fatiguing tramp or journey. **c** Fatigue; also, misfortune. *Obs.*

2. Flesh of sheep that died by accident or disease. *Scot. & Dial Eng*

trail, *n.* Aphetic form of *entrail*; esp., intestines of sheep, or of certain game birds. *Obs.*

trail, *n.* [ME *traile*, OF. & F. *treille*.] *Obs.* **a** Trellis work for climbing plants; a latticed frame; an arbor. **b** (1) A climbing plant. (2) A running ornament representing leaves, tendrils, etc., as in Gothic moldings.

T rail. See under T, *a.*

trail bar. *Ordnance* A trail handspike. *Rare.*

trail'bas'ton, *n.* [AF. *traylle-bastoun*, prop. staff carriers. See TRAIL to drag, to carry; BASTON.] A member of a lawless band powerful in England about 1300; — supposedly named from their staffs for cudgeling merchants. *Obs.*

trail board. *Shipbuilding.* One of the curved and carved boards on the sides of the cutwater near the figurehead.

trail car. = TRAILER **b.**

traild. Trailed. *Ref. Sp.*

trailed, *a.* Fenced or entwined about. *Obs.* [LUNETTE, 4.]

trail'-eye', *n. Ordnance.* = **trail'ing-ly**, *adv.* of TRAILING.

traille. † TRAIL.

trail net. A net that is trailed or drawn behind a boat.

trail spade. *Ordnance.* A metal spur, prong, or plate, on the under side of a trail, that is driven into the ground by the recoil and acts as a brake. See FIELDPIECE, *Illust.* [SPADE.]

trail spur. *Ordnance.* = TRAIL

trail'y (trāl'ĭ), *a.* Slow; lazy; slovenly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

traimme. † TRAM.

train (trān), *n.* [OF. *traïn, trahin*, F. *train;* or (for some of the senses) OF. *traïne*, F. *traine.* See TRAIN, *v.*] **1.** Something intended to draw or attract; esp.: **a** Enticement, as into an ambush; artifice; guile. *Obs. or Archaic.* **b** A snare; trap. *Obs.* **c** Hence, treachery; treason. *Obs.* **d** *Falconry.* Something tied to a lure to entice a hawk.
2. That which is drawn along in the rear of, or after, something; that which is in the hinder part or rear; specif.: **a** That part of a gown which trails behind the wearer. **b** *Mil.* The trail of a gun carriage. *Obs.* **c** The tail of a bird. **d** The hinder part of a serpent's body. **e** A trail or tail, as of a meteor.
3. A number of followers; a body of attendants; a retinue; suite; following; as, Diana and her *train.*
4. A procession; a company or party in order; a number arranged in or suggesting a line or file; as, a funeral *train;* a camel *train.* "A *train* of dames." *Tennyson.*
5. *Mil.* The aggregation of vehicles, men, and animals accompanying a military body, to transport its baggage, ammunition, supplies, and hospital, bridge, and reserve materials. The ammunition and bridge trains are often separately organized, but all usually march together.
6. A succession of connected things; a series. "A *train* of happy sentiments." *I. Watts.*
A *train* of words, which serves to call up a *train* of corresponding thoughts. *G. F. Stout.*
7. *Mach. & Mechanism.* A complete series of moving pieces, as wheels and pinions, for transmitting and modifying motion; as, the *train* of a watch (connecting the barrel with the escapement); a *train* of gearing.
8. *Physics.* A succession of ethereal oscillations or disturbances; as, a wave *train* in wireless telegraphy.
9. *Rolling Mill.* A roll train; as, a 12-inch *train.*
10. A connected line of cars, etc., on a railroad, without or with the locomotive.
11 Regular method; process; course; order; as, things are now in *train* for settlement. *Swift.*
12. A line of gunpowder laid to lead fire to a charge.
13. *Gun.* The movement or line of direction of the axis of a piece in a horizontal plane.
14. A heavy long sleigh used in Canada for the transportation of merchandise, wood, and the like.
train of artillery. *Mil.* = ARTILLERY TRAIN. — **t. of rolls.** = ROLL TRAIN.

train'band' (trān'bănd'), *n.* [For *trained band.*] *Eng. Hist.* One of the bands or companies of trained citizen soldiers raised and supported in the counties and London from the 13th or 14th century, having no regimental organization until the Commonwealth. All except those of London were discontinued by Charles II. in 1662, but were revived and with the London bands developed into the militia.

train'bear'er (-bâr'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One whose duty is to hold up the train of a robe or gown, esp. in ceremonies.
2. A long-tailed Colombian humming bird (*Psalidophryma victoriæ*).

train dispatcher. An official who gives the orders on a railroad as to the running of trains and their right of way.

train'er (trān'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who trains; an instructor; esp., one who trains or prepares men, horses, etc., for exercises requiring physical agility and strength.
2. One who trains a gun; specif., in the United States navy, one who regulates its direction in azimuth, as distinguished from the *pointer*, who regulates its elevation.
3. A militiaman called out for exercise. *Obs. Local, U. S.*
4. A frame on which to train plants.
5. One who romps, cuts up, or carries on. *Colloq., U. S.*

train'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TRAIN. Hence: *n.* **1. a** Act or process of instructing, drilling, exercising, etc.; education; drill; as, the *training* of the mind, of a child, of an athlete. **b** *Hort.* Operation or art of causing plants, vines, young trees, etc., to grow in a desired shape or direction. See FAN TRAINING, HORIZONTAL TRAINING.
2. Act or process, by means of drill, practice, etc., of becoming proficient in some art or prepared for a test or contest, esp. of physical skill and prowess; the systematic development of one's strength and abilities; practice; exercise; also, state of being so proficient, prepared, and developed; as, he was in perfect *training.*
Syn. — See EDUCATION.
training college, a normal school. — **t. day,** a day on which a volunteer military company was formerly called out for drill or parade according to law. *Obs. U. S.* — **t. level** *or* **pendulum,** *Ordnance,* a level or pendulum used in training guns. — **t. school,** a school which gives technical training; as, a *training school* for nurses. — **t. ship,** a vessel on board of which boys are trained as sailors for the navy. — **t. tackle.** *Ordnance.* = TRAIN TACKLE. — **t. wall,** a wall, bank, or jetty built to confine and direct the flow of a river or tide.

train'man (trān'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A subordinate worker on a railroad train; esp., a brakeman.

train mile. *Railroads.* One mile traversed by one train; — used as a unit of railroad operation in order to estimate economy in running expenses.

train mileage. *Railroads.* Train miles collectively; the total of train miles.

train oil. [D. or LG. *traan* train oil, blubber (cf. Dan. & Sw. *tran*, G. *thran*) + E. *oil.*] Oil from the whale or other marine animal. See OIL, *Table II.*

trait (trāt; *in British use still commonly as F.,* trā), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tractus* a dragging, a stretch, extent, tract of land, fr. *trahere* to draw. See TRACE, *v.;* cf. TRACT a region, TRACE a strap, TRET.] **1.** A stroke; a touch; — used fig.
By this single *trait* Homer makes an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey. *Broome.*
2. A distinguishing or marked feature, esp. of character or mind or of something produced by them; a peculiarity; characteristic; as, a *trait* of character; French *traits.*
Syn. — See CHARACTERISTIC.

trai'tor (trā'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *traitour,* OF. *traïtor, traïteur,* F. *traître* (fr. the OF. nom. *traïtre;* cf. ME. *treitre*), LL. (assumed) *traditor,* for L. *traditor,* fr. *tradere, traditum,* to deliver, to give up or surrender treacherously, to betray; *trans* across, over + *dare* to give. See DATE time; cf. BETRAY, TRADITION, TRADITOR, TREASON.] One who betrays a confidence or trust; one who acts perfidiously or treacherously; specif., one who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one who, in breach of trust, delivers his country to an enemy, or yields up any fort or place intrusted to his defense, or surrenders an army or body of troops to the enemy, unless when vanquished; also, one who takes arms and levies war against, or one who aids an enemy to conquer, his country. See TREASON.

trai'tor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *traïtreux.*] **1.** Guilty of, or capable of, treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless; as, a *traitorous* officer or subject.
2. Consisting in treason; of the nature of treason; implying breach of allegiance; as, a *traitorous* scheme.
Syn. — See DISAFFECTED.
— **trai'tor-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **trai'tor-ous-ness,** *n.*

trai'tress (trā'trĕs), *n.* [F. *traïtresse,* OF. *traïtresse.*] A woman who betrays; a female traitor.

tra-ject' (trȧ-jĕkt'), *v. t.;* -JECT'ED; -JECT'ING. [L. *trajectus,* p. p. of *trajicere, traicere,* to throw across; *trans* + *jacere* to throw. See JET, *v. i.*] **1.** To take or carry across. *Obs.*
2. To throw or cast through, over, or across; as, to *traject* the sun's light through three or more cross prisms. *Rare.*

traj'ect (trăj'ĕkt), *n.* [L. *trajectus,* fr. *trajicere:* cf. F. *trajet,* OF. *traject.* See TRAJECT, *v. t.*] **1.** A place for passing across; a passage; ferry. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. Act of trajecting; trajection; transportation. *Rare.*
3. A trajectory. *Rare. I. Taylor.*

tra-jec'tion (trȧ-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L *trajectio* a crossing over, transposition.] **1.** Act of trajecting.
2. *Gram. & Rhet.* Transposition. *Rare.*
3. A state of ecstasy. *Obs.*

tra-jec'to-ry (-jĕk'tŏ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *trajectoire.*] **1.** The curve which a body describes in space, as a planet or comet in its orbit.
The *trajectory* is the curve described by the center of gravity of the projectile in passing from the muzzle to the first point of impact. *U. S. Coast Artillery Drill Reg.*
2. *Geom.* A curve (or surface) that cuts all the curves (or surfaces) of a given system at the same angle. If this is a right angle, the trajectory is said to be *orthogonal.*

tral'a-ti'tion (trăl'ȧ-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [See TRALATITIOUS.] A change, as in the use of words; a metaphor.

tral'a-ti'tious (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tralatitius, tralaticius.* Cf. TRALATION.] **1.** Passed along; handed down; transmitted, as the portion of the edict of a Roman prætor derived by him from his predecessor (see EDICT, 1).
Among Biblical critics a *tralatitious* interpretation is one received by expositor from expositor. *W. Withington.*
2. Metaphorical; figurative; not literal. *Stackhouse.*
— **tral'a-ti'tious-ly,** *adv.*

Tral'les's hy-drom'e-ter (trăl'lĕs-ĭz). [After J. G. *Tralles* (1763-1822), German physicist.] An alcoholometer graduated, like that of Gay-Lussac, so as to indicate percentages by volume, but at 4° C. (instead of 15° C.).

tram (trăm), *n.* [F. *trame,* L. *trama.*] A silk thread formed of two or more threads twisted together, used esp. for the weft, or cross threads, of the best velvets and silks.

tram, *n.* **1.** Short for TRAMMEL, in its mechanical senses.
2. *Mech.* Correct relative position or adjustment; — in the phrases *in tram, out of tram.*

tram, *v. t. & i.;* TRAMMED (trămd); TRAM'MING. *Mech.* To measure, lay off, align, or adjust, with a tram or trammel.

tram, *n.* [E. dial. *tram* a coal wagon, the shaft of a cart or carriage, a beam or bar; prob. of Scand. origin; cf. OSw. *trām, trum,* a beam, Icel. *pramr-* (in comp.), OD. *drom,* OHG. *tram.*] **1. a** A beam or bar. *Obs. Scot.* **b** A shaft of a vehicle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. Leg; limb. *Scot.*
3. Any of various vehicles; specif.: **a** *Mining.* A boxlike wagon, now often of steel, running on a tramway or railway in a mine, for conveying coal or ore. **b** A passenger car of a street railway. *Eng.*
4. Short for TRAMWAY, TRAMCAR, etc.
5. A tramway rail. *Rare.*
6. A bench for supporting dairy tubs, etc. *Local, Eng.*

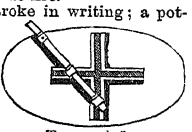
tram, *v. t.* To haul, as coal, in a tram.

tram, *v. i* **a** To travel in a tramcar. *Brit., exc. Canada.* **b** To operate a tram or a tramway system.

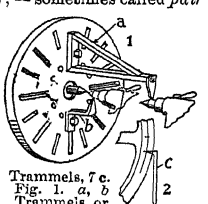
tra'ma (trā'mȧ), *n.* [L., woof.] *Bot.* In basidiomycetous fungi, the loosely woven hyphal tissue forming the central substance of the lamellæ or other projections of the hymenophore. — **tra'mal** (trā'măl), *a.*

tram'car' (trăm'kär'), *n.* A tram running on gauged rails, as on a street railway (*Brit.*), or in a mine.

tram'mel (-ĕl), *n.* [F. *tramail, trémail,* a net, LL. *tremaculum, tremacle,* a kind of net for taking fish; L. *tres* three + *macula* a mesh. See THREE; MAIL armor.] **1.** A kind of net to catch birds, fishes, etc., as: **a** An anchored gill net. **b** A set of three nets, the middle one slack and fine-meshed, the others stretched and of coarse mesh.
2. A net for a woman's hair. *Obs. Spenser.*
3. A kind of shackle used for regulating the motions of a horse and making him amble.
4. Hence, something impeding activity, progress, or freedom, as a net or shackle; restraint; check.
[They] disdain the *trammels* of any sordid contract. *Jeffrey.*
5. An iron hook of various forms and sizes, used for hanging kettles and other vessels over the fire.
6. Hence, a curved or hooked stroke in writing; a pothook; esp., a hook-shaped letter or stroke in a copy book for imitation by one learning to write; as, pothooks and *trammels.*


Trammel, 7 a

7. *Mech.* **a** An instrument for drawing ellipses, one part of which is essentially a cross with two grooves at right angles to each other, the other being a beam carrying two pins (which slide in those grooves) and also the describing pencil; hence, any of various mechanical devices for drawing ellipses; an ellipsograph. **b** A beam compass; — sometimes called *pair of trammels.* See COMPASS, 8. Hence, sometimes, a trammel head. **c** Any of various gauges used for aligning or adjusting machine parts, etc.; — more often called *tram.*

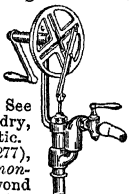


Trammels, 7 c. Fig. 1. *a, b* Trammels or Trams used in aligning the Spindles of a Lathe. Fig. 2. *c* Trammel or Tram used in setting out a Flywheel Rim.

tram'mel, *v. t.;* -MELED (-ĕld) or -MELLED; -MEL-ING OR -MEL-LING. **1.** To entangle, as in a net; hence, to involve; implicate; more loosely, to include; comprehend. *Rare.*
If the assassination
Could *trammel* up the consequence. *Shak.*
2. To confine; hamper; shackle.
Syn. — See HAMPER.

tram'meled, tram'melled (-ĕld), *pret. & p. p.* of TRAMMEL. Hence: *a.* **1.** Shackled; bound.
2. Having white marks on the fore and hind foot of one side, as if made by a trammel (*n.,* 3); — said of a horse.

trammel wheel. *Mach.* A device consisting of a wheel having two or more diametrical slots (or of an equivalent arrangement) in which gear two or more connected sliding blocks, each moving in its own slot, used esp. for converting reciprocating into rotary motion, or vice versa. Called also *slosh wheel.* Cf. OLDHAM COUPLING.


Trammel Wheel.

‖ **tra'mon-ta'na** (trä'mŏn-tä'nä), *n.* [It. See TRAMONTANE.] The north wind, esp. a dry, cold, violent, northerly wind of the Adriatic.

tra-mon'tane (trȧ-mŏn'tān; trăm'ŏn-tān; 277), *a.* [OF. *tramontain, tramontan,* It. *tramontano,* L. *transmontanus; trans* across, beyond + *mons, montis,* mountain.] Lying or being beyond the mountains; coming from the other side of the mountains; hence, foreign; barbarous. The Italians sometimes use this epithet for *ultramontane,* and apply it to the countries north of the Alps, as France and Germany, and esp. to their ecclesiastics, jurists, painters, etc.; and a north wind is called a *tramontane* wind. The French lawyers call certain Italian canonists *tramontane,* or *ultramontane,* doctors, as favoring too much the court of Rome. See ULTRAMONTANE.

tra-mon'tane, *n.* **1.** One living, or coming from, beyond the mountains; hence, a foreigner; stranger.
2. = TRAMONTANA.

tramp (trămp), *v. t.;* TRAMPED (trămpt); TRAMP'ING. [ME. *trampen;* akin to LG. *trampen,* G. *trampeln,* LG. & D. *trappen,* Dan. *trampe,* Sw. & Icel. *trampa,* Goth. *anatrimpan* to press upon; also to D. *trap* a step, G. *treppe* steps, stairs, and perh. to E. *tread.* Cf. TRAP a kind of rock. TRAPE, TRIP, *v. i.,* TREAD.] **1.** To tread on forcibly and repeatedly; to trample.
2. To travel or wander through on foot; as, to *tramp* the Maine woods. *Colloq.*
3. To tread down in water, as clothes in washing. *Scot.*

tramp, *v. i.* **1.** To walk, step, or tread, esp. heavily.
2. To travel about on foot; to journey as a tramp.

tramp, *n.* **1** A foot journey or excursion; as, to go on a *tramp;* a long *tramp.*
2. A foot traveler; a tramper; often, in a bad sense, a begging or thieving vagrant or vagabond.
3. The sound of the foot, or of feet, striking on the earth, as in walking or marching.
4. *Naut.* A vessel not making regular trips between the same ports, but taking a cargo when and where it offers and to any port; — applied almost exclusively to steamers.
5. A tool for trimming hedges.

train, *n.* Train oil. *Obs.*
train'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
train'bolt', *n. Nav.* A bolt to which the training tackle of a gun was fastened.
train boy. A boy who sells newspapers, candy, etc., on railroad trains. *U. S. & Canada.*
traind. Trained. *Ref. Sp.*
trai'neau' (trē'nō'), *n.* [F. *traîneau.*] Sledge; sleigh. *Obs.*
trained (trānd), *pret & p. p.* of TRAIN. Hence: *a.* Proficient through training.
trained, *a.* [From TRAIN, *n.*] Having a train; as, a *trained* dress.
train'el, *n.* [OF. *traïnel,* F. *traîneau.*] A dragnet. *Obs.*
train'gram (trān'grăm), *n.* [*train* + *-gram.*] *Railroading.* A letter of instructions in a distinctive pink envelope, sent by train to relieve the local telegraph service. *U. S.*
training bank. = TRAINING WALL. [road train. *Rare.*]
train'ist, *n.* A traveler by railroad train. *Obs. or Dial.*
train jumper. One who steals rides on trains. *Colloq.*
train'less, *a.* See -LESS.
train'load', *n.* As much as loads, or will load, a train.
train'ment, *n.* Training. *Obs.*
train rope. *Ordnance.* = TRAIN TACKLE.
train shed. *Railroads.* A building of any kind used to protect rolling stock from the weather.
train tackle *Ordnance.* Formerly, a tackle for training and running out guns, esp. on shipboard.
train'way', *n.* A platform which, hinged to a wharf, forms a bridge for the transfer of railroad cars, etc., to a barge, ferryboat, or steamer. [oil *Obs.*]
train'y (trān'ĭ), *a.* Like train [oil *Obs.*]
traipse, trapes (trāps), *v. i. & t.* [E. dial.; cf. dial. *trape,* D. & G. *trappen* to tread, tramp, and E. TRAMP.] *Dial. or Colloq.* **a** To walk; trudge. **b** To wander or flaunt about idly.
traipse, trapes, *n. Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A fatiguing journey; a long dusty or muddy tramp. **b** A slattern. **c** A gadabout.
trais, traise, traiss. † TRACE.
traise, *v. t.* [OF. *traïr,* F. *trahir.*] To betray; deceive. *Obs*
traison, traisoun. † TREASON.
trait. † TREST, *n.*
traist, *a.* [Cf. TRAIST, *n.*] *Obs.* **a** Secure; safe. **b** Confident. **c** Trusty. — **traist'ly,** *adv. Obs.* — **traist'ness,** *n. Obs.*
traist, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *treysta* to trust to, E. TRUST, *v & n.*] *Obs.* **a** Trust. **b** A trustworthy person. **c** An appointed meeting.
traist, *v. t. & i. Obs.* **a** To trust. **b** To pledge one's faith.
traist'ful, *a.* = TRUSTFUL. *Obs.*
traist'y, *a.* Trusty. *Obs.*
traitere, traiterie. † TRAITORY.
‖ **trait'eur'** (trā'tûr'), *n.; pl.* TRAITEURS (*F.* -tûr'). [F.] The keeper of an eating house.
trai'tor, *v. t.* To act the traitor toward; to betray. *Obs.*
trai'tor, *a.* Traitorous.
trai'tor-ess, *n.* A traitress. *Obs.*
trai'tor-ful, *a.* Traitorous. *Obs.*
trai'tor-ism, *n.* Betrayal. *Obs.*
trai'tor-ly, *a.* Traitorous. *Obs. — adv.* Traitorously. *Obs.*
trai'tor-y, *n.* Treachery. *Obs.*
traj'ec-ti'tious (trăj'ĕk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Pert. to trajection, or passage. *Obs.* [Passage; journey.]
‖ **tra-jet'** (trȧ-zhĕ'), *n.* [F.]
trajet, trajetour, trajetry. † TRAGET, TRAGETOUR, TRAGETRY. [*Dial. Eng.*]
trake. Var. of TRAIK. *Scot. &*
tra-la'tion (trȧ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tralatio, translatio.* See TRANSLATION.] Use of a word in a figurative sense; metaphor. *Obs.*
traldome. † THRALDOM.
trale. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TRAIL.
tra-lin'e-ate (trȧ-lĭn'ē-āt), *v. i.* [L. *tralineare, tralignare.*] To deviate; esp., to degenerate. *Obs.*
Tral'li-an (trăl'ĭ-ăn; -yăn), *n.* [L. *Trallianus.*] One of the people of the ancient Greek Tralles, in Asia Minor. — *a.* Of or pert. to Tralles or its people.
tral'lop (trŏl'ŭp). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of TROLLOP.
tra-luce' (trȧ-lūs'), *v. t.* [L. *tralucere, translucere.*] To shine through. *Obs.*
tra-lu'cent (-lū'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *tralucens, translucens,* p. pr.] Translucent. *Obs.* — **tra-lu'cence** (-sĕns), **tra-lu'cen-cy** (-lū'sĕn-sĭ), *n. Obs.*
tra-lu'cid, *a.* [L *tralucidus, translucidus.*] Translucent. *Obs.*
tram, *n.* **1.** A machine; contrivance, as of an astrologer; also, an engine of war. *Obs.*
2. A stratagem. *Obs.*
tram'ble (trăm'b'l), *v. t. Mining.* To wash, as tin ore, with a shovel in a special frame.
tram crane. A crane consisting of a short bridge without a trolley, traveling on overhead rails.
tram'el-loid (trăm'ĕ-loid), *a. Bot.* Jellylike. *Rare.*
tramisse. *n.* Ecstasy *Obs*
tram'mel-er, tram'mel-ler. *n.* a One that trammels. **b** One who uses a trammeler.
tram'mel-et. *n.* [Dim. of *trammel.*] A net for the hair; also, a snare *Obs.*
trammel head. Either of the sliding parts on the beam of a beam compass. See COMPASS, 8.
tram'mer. *n* One that trams; specif., *Coal Mining,* one who trams coal.
tram'ming, *vb. n* of TRAM. Hence: *n. Silk Manuf.* Act or process of forming trams.
tram'mon (trăm'ŭn), *n.* [Manx *tramman.*] The elder tree *Isle of Man.*
tramontain. † TRAMONTANE.
‖ **tra'mon-ta'na** (trä'mŏn-tä'nä), *n. pl.* [It.] Tramontanes. *Obs.*
tramort, *n.* [Cf. It *tramortire* to faint, to stun.] Corpse. *Obs. Scot.* [TANE. *Obs.*]
tra-moun'tain, *a.* = TRAMONTANE.
tra-moun'tain, *n.* [OF. & F. *tramontane* (cf. also OF. *tresmontaine*), fr. It. *tramontana.*] The polestar. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
tram'pa, *n.* [Sp.] A trap; snare.
tramp'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

6. A plate of iron worn to protect the sole of the foot, or the shoe, when digging with a spade; also, the part of the spade against which the foot is forced in digging.

tram'ple (trăm'p'l), *v. t.*; TRAM'PLED (-p'ld); TRAM'PLING (-plĭng). [ME. *trampelen*, freq. of *trampen*. See TRAMP, *v. t.*] To tread under foot; to tread down; to crush by or as if by treading; as, to *trample* grass or flowers. *Dryden.*

Neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them under their feet. *Matt.* VII. 6

tram'ple, *v. i.* **1.** To tread rapidly and forcibly; to stamp; esp., to tread or stamp with or as if with contempt; — often with *on* or *upon*; as, to *trample* on one's feelings.

2. By extension, to move with a motion or sound likened to treading or stamping; as, the *trampling* of the surf.

tram'ple, *n.* Act or sound of trampling; a heavy and repeated tread of or as of many feet.

tram rail. A rail for a tram or trams; specif.: **a** In early usage, a rail of tram plates, as distinguished from the later *edge rail*. **b** *Mach.* An overhead rail on which a trolley runs to convey a load, as in a shop.

tram'road' (trăm'rōd'), *n.* [*tram* a coal wagon + *road.*] A road prepared for trams or wagons, by forming the wheel tracks of smooth beams of wood (usually metal-faced), blocks of stone, tram plates, or rails; a railway in a mine.

tram'way' (-wā'), *n.* A way for trams; as: **a** A tramroad. **b** A street railway. *Eng.* **c** An overhead tram rail; also, a ropeway.

trance (trăns), *n.* [ME. *tra(u)nce*, F. *transe* fright, in OF. also, trance, swoon, fr. *transir* to chill, benumb, be chilled, shiver, OF. also, to pass (usually from life), L. *transire* to pass over, pass away, cease. See TRANSIENT; cf. TRANSIT.] **1.** A passage; passageway; as: **a** A lobby; hall. *Scot.* **b** A lane; alley; also, a courtyard; close. *Chiefly Scot.*

2. A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body or to be rapt into visions; ecstasy; hence, a state likened to this, due to surprise, bewilderment, shock, etc.; as, on meeting, they stood in a *trance*.

He fell into a *trance*, and saw heaven opened. *Acts* x. 10, 11.

3. *Med.* A prolonged profound or abnormal sleep, due, ordinarily, to hysteria or hypnotism, from which the patient cannot easily be aroused. Voluntary movement is suspended and the vital functions reduced very low.

trance, *v. t.*; TRANCED (tránst); TRANC'ING (trăn'sĭng). [See TRANCE, *n.*; cf. ENTRANCE, *v.*] **1.** To pass over or across; to traverse. *Obs. or R.* *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To entrance; enchant; to hold spellbound. *Shak.*

trank (trăŋk), *n.* An oblong piece of skin from which glove shapes are cut; also, a shape cut from it. See GLOVE.

tran'quil (trăn'kwĭl), *a.* [L. *tranquillus*; prob. fr. *trans* across, over + a word akin to *quietus* quiet: cf. F. *tranquille.* See QUIET.] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; not agitated; as, a *tranquil* lake; a *tranquil* life, mind.

Syn. — See CALM.

tran'quil-i-za'tion } (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* A tran-
tran'quil-li-za'tion } quilizing; state of being tranquilized.

tran'quil-ize } (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng).
tran'quil-lize } [Cf. F. *tranquilliser.*] To render c. become tranquil; to allay when agitated; to make calm and peaceful; as, to *tranquilize* a state; to *tranquilize* the mind.

Syn.—Quiet, compose, still, soothe, appease; calm, pacify.

tran-quil'i-ty (trăn-kwĭl'ĭ-tĭ; trăŋ-; 277), *n.* [L. *tranquillitas*: cf. F. *tranquillité.*] Quality or state of being tranquil; calmness; composure.

trans- (trănz-; *before a vowel often* trănz-). [L. *trans* across, over; perh. orig. p. pr. of a verb meaning to cross; cf. Skr. *tar* to cross. Cf. ENTER, PENETRATE.] A prefix used mostly in words from the Latin. See CIS-, ULTRA-. *Trans-* sometimes appears shortened to *tra-*, as in *tra*verse, *tra*dition, and usually drops *s* before a word beginning in *s*, as in *tran*sude, *tran*substantiate. *Trans-* is used to signify: **1. a** *Over, across, beyond, through*, chiefly in expressing relations of place; as in *trans*pose, *trans*fer, *trans*cend, *trans*lucent; also, rarely (and in such cases generally compounded with English words), expressing the idea of change of one thing or quality *over* into another; as in *trans*dialect, to translate from one dialect to another, *trans*feminate. In compounds with adjectives of place it is opposed to *cis-*. These compounds are generally printed as solid words, some of them being derived from Latin compounds; as in *trans*alpine, *trans*atlantic, *trans*padane; some, however, are also or usually written with the hyphen, and the second element capitalized; as in *trans*appalachian or *trans*-Appalachian, *trans*caspian or *trans*-Caspian, *trans*-Siberian. **b** *Completeness of change, through, through and through*; as in *trans*form, *trans*figure. **2.** In some scientific terms *trans-* has the meaning of *across, transversely*; as in *trans*frontal, across the frontal lobe (of the brain), *trans*process, a transverse process, or diapophysis, of a vertebra, etc.

3. *Org. Chem.* See ALLOISOMERISM.

☞ The reference "See TRANS-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *trans-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

trans-act' (trăns-ăkt'; trăn-zăkt'), *v. t.*; -ACT'ED; -ACT'ING. [L. *transactus*, p. p. of *transigere*. See TRANSACTION.] **1.** To carry through; to do; perform; manage; conduct; as, to *transact* commercial business.

2. *Roman & Civil Law.* To make a transaction (def. 4) of.

trans-act', *v. i.* To conduct matters; to negotiate; deal.

trans-ac'tion (trăns-ăk'shŭn; trăn-zăk'-), *n.* [L. *transactio*, fr. *transigere, transactum*, to drive through, carry through, accomplish, transact; *trans* across, over + *agere* to drive: cf. F. *transaction.* See ACT, AGENT.] **1.** The doing or performing of any affair; management of any matter; as, the *transaction* of business.

2. That which is done or in the process of being done; an affair; as, the *transactions* on the exchange are large.

3. *pl.* The records, esp. the published records, of action taken, addresses read, etc., at the meeting or meetings of a society or association; proceedings. Some societies restrict the term *transactions* to the published addresses, and *proceedings* to the published record of the business done.

4. *Roman & Civil Law.* An adjustment or compromise of a disputed claim between parties by mutual agreement.

Syn. — Proceeding, action, process.

trans-al'pine (trănz-ăl'pĭn; -pīn), *a.* [L. *transalpinus; trans* across, beyond + *Alpinus* Alpine, fr. *Alpes* the Alps: cf. F. *transalpin.*] Being on the farther side of the Alps in regard to Rome, i. e., on the north or west side of the Alps; also, of or pert. to the region or the people beyond the Alps; as, *transalpine* Gaul; — opposed to *cisalpine.*

— *n.* A native or inhabitant of a transalpine country.

trans/at-lan'tic (trănz/ăt-lăn'tĭk), *a.* [*trans-* + *Atlantic*: cf. F. *transatlantique.*] Lying, being, or belonging, beyond the Atlantic Ocean; crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

trans-ca'lent (trăns-kā'lĕnt), *a.* [*trans-* + L. *calens*, p. pr. of *calere* to grow warm.] Pervious to, or permitting the passage of, heat. — **trans-ca'len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

tran-scend' (trăn-sĕnd'), *v. t.*; TRAN-SEND'ED; TRAN-SEND'ING. [L. *transcendere, transcensum; trans* beyond, over + *scandere* to climb: cf. OF. *transcender.* See SCAN.]

1. To ascend; mount. *Obs.*

2. To rise above or beyond; to overpass; as, to *transcend* the limits of debate; to *transcend* one's power.

When man's Redeemer did *transcend* the skies. *Drummond.*

3. To surpass; outgo; excel; exceed.

How much her worth *transcended* all her kind *Dryden.*

4. To cause to ascend; to elevate; raise. *Obs.*

Syn. — See EXCEED.

tran-scend', *v. i.* **1.** To climb; mount. *Obs.*

2. To be transcendent; to excel.

tran-scend'ence (-sĕn'dĕns) } *n.* [Cf. L. *transcendentia*,
tran-scend'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ) } F. *transcendance.*] **1.** Quality or state of being transcendent; supereminence.

2. *Theol.* The doctrine that God is prior to creation in his essential nature, that he is exalted above it, and that he has real being apart from it; — opposed to *immanence.*

3. Elevation above truth; exaggeration; hyperbole. *Obs.*

tran-scend'ent (-sĕn'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *transcendens, -entis*, p. pr. of *transcendere* to transcend: cf. F. *transcendant*, G. *transcendent.*] **1.** Superior or supreme; surpassing; excelling; as, *transcendent* worth; *transcendent* selfishness.

2. *Kantianism.* Transcending, or reaching beyond, the limits of human knowledge. Cf. TRANSCENDENTAL, 2.

3. *Theol.* Possessing transcendence; not immanent.

The idea that God is *transcendent*, not only exalted above the world by his moral perfection, but separated from it by the infinite reaches of space, is yielding to the idea of God as immanent in his creation. *A. V. G. Allen.*

Syn. — TRANSCENDENT, TRANSCENDENTAL. That is TRANSCENDENT which is of superlative quality; TRANSCENDENTAL, in ordinary language (for philosophical usage see defs.), applies esp. to opinions, theories, or sentiments which are so vague, fantastic, or extravagant as to pass one's ordinary comprehension; as, "clothed with *transcendent* brightness" (*Milton*); "this thrice-refined pabulum of *transcendental* moonshine" (*Carlyle*). See EXCEED.

tran-scend'ent, *n.* That which is supereminent.

tran'scen-den'tal (trăn'sĕn-dĕn'tăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *transcendantal*, G. *transcendental.*] **1.** Supereminent; transcendent; as, *transcendental* being or qualities.

2. *Kantianism.* Of or pertaining to that in human experience which can be determined a priori. What is *transcendental*, therefore, transcends empiricism; but it does not transcend all human knowledge, or become *transcendent.* It simply signifies the a priori and necessary conditions of experience, and is contrasted with what is empirically contingent. See KANTIANISM.

3. Fancifully speculative; hence, vaguely and ambitiously extravagant; as, a *transcendental* style of writing.

4. *Math.* Of a number, incapable of being defined by any combination of a finite number of equations with rational integral coefficients. The numbers *e* (= 2.71828 . . .) and π (= 3.14159 . . .) are *transcendental.* Hermite proved *e* (in 1873) and Lindemann π (in 1882) to be such.

Syn. — See TRANSCENDENT.

transcendental æsthetic, in Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason," the first part, treating of time and space as the logical conditions of perception, the **transcendental analytic** forming the second part, treating of the categories as the logical conditions of conception. — **transcendental cognition,** *Philos.*, cognition derived not from experience, but from the constitution of the mind. — **t. curve,** *Math.*, one whose equations contain transcendental functions. — **t. equation,** *Math.*, one containing transcendental functions of the unknowns. — **t. function.** *Math.* **a** A function that cannot be expressed by a finite number of algebraic operations upon the variable; thus $y = 10^x$ is a transcendental function of x. **b** A function of complex argument with one or more essential singularities. — **t. geometry,** higher geometry, esp. as treated by the calculus. — **t. idealism,** Kantian idealism, holding the doctrine that space, time, and the categories of quality, quantity, etc., are given originally in our mental structure and are not derived from experience. Called also *critical idealism*, as based on the "Critique of Pure Reason." — **t. object,** *Kantianism*, the thing-in-itself not modified by our faculties of cognition. — **t. philosophy,** the philosophy of Kant (see KANTIANISM), or philosophy characterized by transcendentalism, 1. — **t. reality,** *Metaph.*, a reality beyond the senses, and underlying the objects of experience. — **t. school,** the group of New England thinkers of whom Ralph Waldo Emerson was leader. Thoreau, Alcott, Ripley, and Margaret Fuller were prominent members. — **t. unity of apperception,** *Kantianism*, the unity of the elements of sense effected by apperception on the part of the ego, the elements of experience being united by the synthetic act of the ego.

Kant has a technical name for what I have just named sanity He himself does not use the latter word; he calls this process and condition of all rational consciousness *transcendental unity of apperception.* *Josiah Royce*

tran'scen-den'tal-ism (trăn'sĕn-dĕn'tăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *transcendantalisme*, G. *transcendentalismus.*] **1.** *Philos.* **a** In the Kantian sense, the transcending, or going beyond, experience, and ascertaining a priori the fundamental principles of human knowledge. Schelling and Hegel assert the absolute identity of the objective and subjective in human knowledge, and consequently the Kantian distinction between *transcendent* and *transcendental* has no place in their philosophy; hence, with them, *transcendentalism* claims a true knowledge of all things, material and immaterial, human and divine, so far as the mind is capable of knowing them. And in this sense the word *transcendentalism* is now most used. It is also sometimes used for that which is vague and illusive in philosophy. **b** Any philosophy which asserts the domination of the intuitive or spiritual over the purely empirical; esp., the philosophy of Ralph Waldo Emerson and his followers and the social and religious tendencies to which it gave rise;— so called because of a wrongly supposed relation to Kant's philosophy.

2. Quality of being transcendental, or fancifully speculative; hence, ambitious vagueness, as in the use of imagery or diction.

tran'scen-den'tal-ist, *n.* A believer in transcendentalism.

tran'scen-den-tal'i-ty (-dĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being transcendental.

trans-con'ti-nen'tal (trănz-kŏn'tĭ-nĕn'tăl), *a.* Extending or going across a continent.

tran-scribe' (trăn-skrīb'), *v. t.*; -SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); -SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *transcribere, transcriptum; trans* + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1.** To write a copy of; to copy; as, to *transcribe* Livy; to *transcribe* a letter.

2. *Music.* To make a transcription of. See TRANSCRIPTION, 3.

tran'script (trăn'skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *transcriptum*, neut. p. p. of *transcribere.* See TRANSCRIBE.] **1.** That which has been transcribed; a written copy.

The decalogue of Moses was but a *transcript* *South.*

2. Hence, a copy of any kind; an imitation.

Syn. — See DUPLICATE.

tran-scrip'tion (trăn-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *transcription*, L. *transcriptio* a transfer.] **1.** Act or process of transcribing; as, errors in a text due to *transcription.*

2. A copy; transcript.

3. *Music.* An arrangement of a composition, often with some liberty in modification or embellishment, for some other instrument or voice than that for which it was originally written, as the translating of a song, a vocal or instrumental quartet, or even an orchestral work, into a piece for the piano; an adaptation; arrangement.

trans-cur'rent (trăns-kŭr'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *transcurrens, -entis*, p. pr., running across.] Extending transversely. — **trans-cur'rent-ly,** *adv.*

tran-sect' (trăn-sĕkt'), *v. t.*; TRAN-SECT'ED; TRAN-SECT'ING. [*trans-* + L. *secare, sectum*, to cut.] To cut across or transversely. — **tran-sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.*

tran-sen'na (trăn-sĕn'ä), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-ē). [L., net, latticework.] *Early Christian Arch.* A lattice or screen of stone or metal inclosing and protecting a shrine.

tran'sept (trăn'sĕpt), *n.* [*trans-* + L. *septum, saeptum*, an inclosure. See SEPTUM.] *Arch.* The transversal part of a cruciform church, which crosses at right angles to the greatest length, and between the nave and the apse or choir. In the basilicas this had often no projection at its ends. In Gothic churches these project greatly, and should be called the *arms* of the transept. But it is common to speak of the arms as the *transepts.* — **tran-sep'tal** (trăn-sĕp'tăl), *a.*

trans'e-unt (trăn'sē-ŭnt), *a.* [L. *transiens, -euntis*, p. pr. of *transire* to go over. Cf. TRANSIENT.] Passing from one

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trampelen. † TRAMPLE.

tramp'er, *n.* **1.** One who tramps; a vagrant. [Boots. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** *pl.* The feet; also, heavy

tramp'ess, *n.* A female tramp.

tramp'ish, *a.* See -ISH b.

tram'pl. Trample. *Ref. Sp.*

tram plate. A flat iron plate used as a rail or runway for trams, esp. one with an outer flange. Cf. RAIL PLATE.

tram'pld. Trampled. *Ref. Sp.*

tram'pler (trăm'plĕr), *n.* **a** One who tramples. **b** A lawyer. *Obs.*

tram-poose' (trăm-pōōs'), *v. i. & n.* Tramp. *Slang, U. S.*

tram'pot', *n. Milling.* The step supporting the lower end of a millstone spindle. [*n.*, 4.

tramp ship, steamer. = TRAMP, trampt. Tramped. *Ref. Sp.*

tram rod or **staff.** *Mech.* A kind of tram or trammel, usually a straightedge, or a pointed steel rod, sometimes bent at one end, used in adjusting, lining up, etc.

tra-na'tion (trā-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tranare, transnare*, to swim over; *trans* across + *nare* to swim.] Act of swimming across. *Obs.*

trance (trăns), *v. i.* To pass; [tramp; travel. *Obs.*

tranc'ed-ly (trăn'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *tranced*, p. p. *Rare.*

tranch. † TRENCH.

‖ tran'chant' (trăn'shăN'), *fem.* **tran'chante'** (-shănt'), *a.* [F.] Trenchant; cutting. [*Obs.*

tranchoir, *n.* [F.] A trencher.

trandal, *n.* [Cf. G. *marketender*, fr. It. *mercatante* merchant.] A camp follower. *Obs.*

trane. † TRAIN.

tra-neen' (trā-nēn'), *n.* [Ir. *tráithnín, tráithín*, a little stalk of grass, the herb bennet.] *Dial. Irish.* **1.** Dog's-tail grass. **2.** A rush; a trifle; bit.

tran'gram (trăn'grăm), *n.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. TANGRAM.] Something intricate, as a puzzle; also, a gimcrack. *Obs. Cant.*

tranie, *v. t.* To hang. *Obs. Cant.*

tran'ka (trăŋ'kä), *n.* [Tibetan, fr. Nepalese *tangka*, or Marathi *tānk*, fr. Skr. *tanka* a weight (of silver).] A silver coin of Tibet, said to pass for about 16 cents (8d.).

tran'kum. *n.* = TRANGRAM. *Obs.*

tran-lace' (trăn-lās'), *v. t.* [Perh. fr. L. *translatus* transferred.] To arrange by transposing. *Obs.*

tran'nel (trăn'ĕl), *n.* [See TREENAIL.] A treenail. *Obs. or R.*

tranont, *v. i.* To make a forced march; to shift one's position quickly *Obs. Scot.*

tranquil, *n.* Tranquillity. *Obs.*

tran-quil'i-fy, **tran-quil'li-fy** (trăn-kwĭl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*tranquil* + *-fy.*] To tranquilize. *Obs.*

tran'quil-iz'er, -quil-liz'er (trăn'kwĭ-lĭz'ẽr), *n.* One that tranquilizes.

tran'quil-iz'ing-ly, tran'quil-liz'ing-ly, *adv.* of *tranquilizing, tranquillizing*, p. pr.

tran-quil'lo (trăn-kwĭl'lō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Tranquil; quiet.

tran'quil-lous (trăn'kwĭl-lŭs), *a.* Tranquil. *Obs.* — **tran'quil-lous-ness,** *n. Obs.*

tran'quil-ly, *adv.* of TRANQUIL.

tran'quil-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

trans † TRANCE.

trans. *Abbr.* Transactions; transitive; translated; translation; translator; transportation; transpose. [transacts anything.

trans-ac'tor, *n.* [L.] One who

trans'an-de'an (trănz'ăn-dē'ăn; trănz-ăn'dē-ăn), **trans-an'dine** (trănz-ăn'dĭn; -dīn), *a.* See TRANS-, 1 a.

trans-an'i-mate, *v. t. & i.* To transfer or animate by metempsychosis. *Rare.* — **trans-an'i-ma'tion,** *n. Rare*

trans-ap'i-cal, *a.* At right angles to the apical axis or plane.

trans-ap'pa-lach'i-an, *a.* See TRANS-, 1 a.

trans-au'di-ent, *a.* [See TRANS-; AUDIENT.] Permitting the passage of sound. *Rare.*

trans'bai-kal'i-an (trănz'bī-kăl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to the part of Siberia east of Lake Baikal.

trans'ca-les'cent (-kă-lĕs'ĕnt), *a* [*trans-* + L. *calescens*, p. pr., growing warm.] Transcalent. *Rare.* — **trans'ca-les'cen-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n. Rare.*

trans-cas'pi-an (trănz-kăs'pĭ-ăn), *a.* See TRANS-, 1 a.

Trans'cau-ca'sian (trănz'kô-kā'shăn; -kăsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Transcaucasia. — *n.* One of the people of Transcaucasia.

tran'scen-den'tal, *n.* A transcendentalist. *Rare*

tran'scen-den'tal-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Transcendental.

tran'scen-den'tal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE. [TRANSCENDENTAL.

tran'scen-den'tal-ly, *adv.* of TRANSCENDENTAL.

tran'scen-den'tial (-shăl), *a.* Transcendental. *Obs.*

tran-scend'ent-ly, *adv.* of TRANSCENDENT. [scendence.

tran-scend'ent-ness, *n.* Tran-

tran-scend'i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

tran-scen'sion (trăn-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [See TRANSCEND.] A transcending. *Obs* [*Obs.*

transcent, *a.* Transcendent.

trans-change', *v. t.* To transform. *Obs.* — **trans-chang'er,** *n. Obs.*

trans'co-late (trănz'kō-lāt), *v. t.* [*trans-* + L. *colare, colatum*, to strain.] To sieve; strain. *Obs.* — **trans'co-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Obs*

trans-cor'po-rate, *v. i.* [*trans-* + *corporate*; cf. LL. *transcorporatus* passing from one body into another.] To transmigrate. *Obs.*

trans-cor'ti-cal (trănz-kôr'tĭ-kăl), *a. Med* Due to disease of tracts connecting different parts of the cerebral cortex.

tran-scrib'bler (trăn-skrĭb'lẽr), *n.* [Cf. SCRIBBLE.] A transcriber; — used in contempt. *Rare.*

tran-scrib'er (-skrīb'ẽr), *n.* One who transcribes. [*Obs.*

tran-script', *v. t.* To transcribe.

tran-scrip'tion-al (trăn-skrĭp'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to transcription.

tran-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Done as from a copy; like a transcript.

tran-scrip'tive-ly, *adv. R.* — **tran'scrit,** *n.* [OF.] A transcript. *Obs.*

trans-cur' (trănz-kûr'), *v. i.* [L. *transcurrere, transcursum.*] To run or rove to and fro. *Obs.* — **trans-cur'rence** (-kŭr'ĕns), *n. Obs.* — **trans-cur'sive,** *a. Obs.*

trans-di'a-lect, *v. t.* [*trans-* + *dialect.*] To translate from one dialect into another. *Rare.*

trans-duc'tion (trănz-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *transducere, traducere, ductum*, to lead across or over.] Act of leading or conveying over. *Rare.*

transe. Obs. or ref sp. of TRANCE [*Obs.*

trans-earth', *v. t.* To transplant.

‖ trans'e-at in ex-em'plum [L.] Let it pass into example or precedent.

trans-el'e-ment, *v. t.* Also **trans-el'e-ment-ate,** *v. t.* To change or transpose the elements of; to transubstantiate. — **trans-el'e-men-ta'tion,** *n. Alt Obs.*

trans'-e-the'ri-an (trănz'ē-thē'rĭ-ăn), *n.* A region or world beyond the luminiferous ether.

tran-sex'ion (trăn-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [*trans-* + L. *sexus* sex.] Change of sex. *Obs.*

to another; operating beyond itself; transient (in sense 1); as, a *transeunt* cause; — opposed to *immanent*.

trans-fer' (trăns-fûr'), *v. t.*; TRANS-FERRED' (-fûrd'); TRANS-FER'RING. [L. *transferre*; *trans* across, over + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *transférer*. See BEAR to carry.] **1.** To convey from one place or person to another; to transport, remove, or cause to pass, to another place or person; as, to *transfer* suspicion; to *transfer* money by telegraph.

2. To make over the possession or control of; to make transfer of; to pass; to convey, as a right, from one person to another; as, title to land is *transferred* by deed.

3. To print or otherwise copy from one surface to another; as, to *transfer* a drawing to a lithographic stone.

Syn. — Sell, give, alienate, estrange, sequester.

trans-fer', *v. i.* To change from one car, line, or the like, to another for continuing one's journey on a transfer (see TRANSFER, *n.*, 5 **c**).

trans'fer (trăns'fûr), *n.* **1.** Act of transferring, or state of being transferred; the removal or conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another; transference.

2. *Law.* **a** The conveyance of right, title, or property, either real or personal, from one person to another, whether by sale, by gift, or otherwise; any act by which the property of one person is vested in another. **b** Specif.: *Roman Dutch Law.* = TRADITION, 2.

3. A telegraphic order to pay to one party money deposited by another in a distant office.

4. That which is transferred. Specif.: **a** A picture, or the like, removed from one body or ground to another, as from wood to canvas, or from one piece of canvas to another. **b** A drawing or writing printed in reverse from one surface on another, as in ceramics and in many decorative arts. **c** *Mil.* A soldier removed from one troop or body of troops to another. *Now Rare.*

5. *Railroading.* **a** A place where cars or trains are transferred to boats or ferries for water transportation; also, a boat or ferry used for this purpose. **b** A turnout connecting two tracks at a crossing, with switches outside the end frogs of the crossing; also, a track connecting roads that cross on separated grades. **c** In American street railway practice, a ticket given without extra charge to a passenger entitling him to continue his journey on another route

6. *Naut.* The distance a vessel gains to the right or left from the time the helm is put over until the ship has turned through eight points, or ninety degrees.

trans-fer'a-bil'i-ty (trăns-fûr'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being transferable.

trans-fer'a-ble (trăns-fûr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *transférable*.] **1.** Capable of being transferred, or conveyed from one place or person to another.

2. Capable of being made over from one party to another so as to vest in the transferee all the transferor's legal rights thereto pertaining; negotiable (which see); as, the stocks of most public companies are *transferable*; some tickets are not *transferable*. Cf. ASSIGNMENT, 2 **a**.

trans'fer book. A register of transfers, as of shares, from one party to another.

trans'fer day. A regular day for the registration of transfers of registered securities, as at the Bank of England for government stock or funds.

trans'fer-ee' (trăns'fĕr-ē'), *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made.

trans'fer-ence (trăns'fĕr-ĕns; trăns-fûr'ĕns), *n.* Act of transferring; conveyance; passage; transfer.

transference number. *Phys.* In electrolytic dissociation, the ratio of the transport of the anion as compared with that of the cation. It is so defined that if the transference number of the anion is n, that of the cation is $1-n$.

trans'fer-en'tial (trăns'fĕr-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Pertaining to transference; involving a transfer or conveyance.

trans-fer'or (trăns-fûr'ẽr), *n.* One who makes a transfer.

trans-fer'o-type, trans-fer'ro-type (-fûr'ō-tīp; -fĕr'ō-tīp), *n.* [*transfer* + *-type*.] *Photog.* A bromide print transferred from a paper backing to some other surface; also, the process by which this is done.

trans-fer'ring ma-chine' (-fûr'ĭng). A form of press for impressing an engraved and hardened steel die on a soft steel roller which is afterward hardened and used to impress a plate, as for printing bank notes.

trans-fig'u-ra'tion (-fĭg'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *transfiguratio*. cf. F. *transfiguration*.] **1.** A change of form or appearance; esp., the supernatural change in the personal appearance of Jesus on the mount. *Matt* xvii. 1–9.

2. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* A feast held by some branches of the Christian church on the 6th of August, in commemoration of the Transfiguration of Jesus.

trans-fig'ure (-fĭg'ûr; *cf.* FIGURE, *n.*), *v. t.*; -FIG'URED (-ûrd); -FIG'UR-ING (-ûr-ĭng). [ME. *transfiguren*, F. *transfigurer*, L. *transfigurare*, *transfiguratum*; *trans* + *figurare*. See FIGURE, *v. t.*] **1.** To change the form or appearance of; to metamorphose; transform.

2. To change to something exalted and glorious; to give an ideal form to.

[Jesus] was *transfigured* before them. *Matt.* xvii. 2

Syn. — See TRANSFORM.

trans-fi'nite (-fī'nīt), *a.* *Math.* Beyond or surpassing any finite (number, assemblage, or magnitude); — said of constants, in distinction from *infinite*, which is commonly applied to variables only.

transfinite cardinals *or* **numbers**, *Math.*, the powers or cardinal numbers associated definitely with infinite manifolds, — **t. ordinals**, *Math.*, the indices of infinite manifolds. Of these the simplest is the index of the natural scale, 1, 2, 3, ... n, ... (or any manifold similarly arranged), denoted by ω. All following symbols built up of ω or by direct algebraic processes are *transfinite ordinals*.

trans-fi'nite (trăns-fī'nīt), *n.* *Math.* A transfinite number, assemblage, or magnitude.

trans-fix' (-fĭks'), *v. t.*; TRANS-FIXED' (-fĭkst'); TRANS-FIX'ING. [L. *transfixus*, p. p. of *transfigere* to transfix; *trans* across, through + *figere* to fix, fasten. See FIX.] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon; to transpierce; impale.

trans-fix'ion (-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of transfixing, or state of being transfixed.

trans'flu-ent (trăns'flōō-ĕnt; 243), *a.* [L. *transfluens*, p. pr. See FLUENT.] Flowing or running across or through.

trans'flux (-flŭks), *n.* [*trans-* + *flux*.] A flowing through, across, or beyond.

trans-form' (trăns-fôrm'), *v.t.*; -FORMED' (-fôrmd'); -FORM'ING. [ME. *transformen*, L. *transformare*, *transformatum*; *trans* across, over + *formare* to form: cf. F. *transformer*. See FORM, *v. t.*] To change the form of; to metamorphose; specif.: **a** To change in outward shape or semblance; as, a caterpillar *transformed* into a butterfly.

Love may *transform* me to an oyster. *Shak.*

b To change into another substance; to transmute; as, the alchemists sought to *transform* lead into gold. **c** To change in nature, disposition, heart, or the like; to convert.

Be ye *transformed* by the renewing of your mind *Rom* xii. 2.

d *Math.* To change the form of, as an algebraic expression or geometrical figure, without altering the meaning or value. **e** *Elec.* To change (a current) in potential, as from high voltage to low voltage, or in type, as from alternating to continuous. **f** To change (one form of energy) into another, as mechanical energy into electricity.

Syn. — TRANSFORM, TRANSFIGURE, TRANSMUTE, METAMORPHOSE, CONVERT, TRANSMOGRIFY. TRANSFORM, the general word, implies a thorough or radical change, whether in appearance or nature; TRANSFIGURE, which is strongly influenced by Biblical usage, suggests an exaltation or glorification of the outward appearance; as, "The placid sunshine . . . seems to have been *transformed* in a moment into imperious angry fire" (*W. Pater*); "Jesus . . . was *transfigured* before them: and his face did shine as the sun" (*Matt.* xvii. 2); "If she be guilty, 't will *transform* her to manifest deformity . . . If innocent, she will become *transfigured* into an angel" (*Shelley*). TRANSMUTE implies a complete change of nature or substance, esp. from lower to higher; to CONVERT (often interchangeable with *transmute*) is esp. to turn from one state or condition to another; as, "Physiological activity must be *transmuted* into intellect and conscience" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "Every health which I begin *converts* dull port to bright champagne" (*Shenstone*); "Conviction . . . is worthless till it *convert* itself into conduct" (*Carlyle*). METAMORPHOSE suggests a transformation into something utterly different, often by (or as if by) enchantment; TRANSMOGRIFY is humorous or colloq. for *metamorphose*; as, "*metamorphosed* from seemly shape to birds and ugly beasts" (*Gascoigne*); "The name 'navvie' . . . has been *transmogrified* into 'navigator'" (*Lowell*). See CHANGE, MODIFY, FORM.

trans-form', *v. i.* To be or become transformed. *Addison.*

trans'form (trăns'fôrm), *n.* [See TRANSFORM, *v. t.*] *Math.* A figure or expression derived from another by geometrical or analytical transformations.

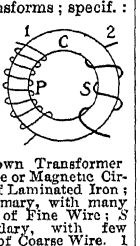
trans'for-ma'tion (trăns'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *transformatio*: cf. F. *transformation*.] **1.** Act of transforming, or state of being transformed; change of form or condition. Specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* Metamorphosis. **b** *Physiol.* Change of one form of material into another, as in assimilation; metabolism; metamorphosis. **c** *Alchemy.* Transmutation. **d** *Mech.* Change of energy from one form into another. **e** *Math.* (1) Of a group, the conversion of it into an isomorphic group, as by combining each of its elements as a with a foreign element t to produce a new element $a' = t^{-1}at$. (2) Change of form, as of an equation, expression, or figure, without altering value or meaning. **f** *Theol.* A change in disposition, heart, character, or the like; conversion.

2. The new form made by transforming. *Obs.* *Shak.*

transformation scene. *Theat.* A scene that changes in sight of the audience; specif., formerly, a scene in the pantomime in which the characters were changed to take part in the harlequinade proper.

trans-form'a-tive (trăns-fôr'mȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *transformatif*.] Having power or a tendency to transform.

trans-form'er (-fôr'mẽr), *n.* One that transforms; specif.: *Elec.* An apparatus for transforming an electric current from a high to a low potential (**step-down transformer**) or vice versa (**step-up transformer**), without changing the current energy; a converter. The term is now usually limited to a stationary apparatus for transforming alternating currents (formerly called **stationary**, or **static, transformer**) consisting essentially of a coil of a few turns of comparatively stout wire and another coil of many turns of fine wire, wound on a laminated iron core (**core transformer**), and sometimes also inclosed in an iron shell (**shell transformer**), the object of the iron being to increase the lines of force (cf. INDUCTION COIL). One coil (the *primary*) is connected to the line, and the other (the *secondary*) to receiving devices. The ratio of the number of turns of the two coils is the **ratio of transformation**, voltages being transformed directly, and currents inversely, in this ratio. Cf. CONVERTER, 2 **b**; HEDGEHOG TRANSFORMER; PHASING TRANSFORMER.



Step-down Transformer
C Core or Magnetic Circuit of Laminated Iron; *P* Primary, with many turns of Fine Wire; *S* Secondary, with few turns of Coarse Wire. 1 High Potential, small Current; 2 Low Potential, large Current.

trans-form'ism (-fôr'mĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *transformisme*.] *Biol.* Change of form; transmutation; esp., a process, formerly supposed by some to occur, by which an organism changed to some entirely different organism, as a plant into an animal. *Chiefly Hist.*

trans-fuse' (trăns-fūz'), *v. t.*; TRANS-FUSED' (-fūzd'); TRANS-FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng). [L. *transfusus*, p. p. of *transfundere*; *trans* over, across + *fundere* to pour: cf. F. *transfuser*. See FOUND to cast.] **1.** To pour, as liquid, out of one vessel into another; to transfer by pouring.

2. *Med.* To transfer, as blood, from the veins or arteries of one man or animal to those of another.

3. To cause to pass from one to another; to cause to be instilled or imbibed; as, to *transfuse* a love of letters.

Into thee such virtue and grace
Immense I have *transfused*. *Milton.*

trans-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *transfusio*. cf. F. *transfusion*.] **1.** Act of transfusing, or pouring, as liquor, out of one vessel into another.

2. Hence, a gradual commingling resulting in an altered character of the elements commingled.

The *transfusion* of sentience with thought. *G. F. Stout*

3. *Med.* Act or operation of transferring the blood of one human being or animal into the vascular system of another; also, the introduction of any fluid into the blood vessels, or into a cavity of the body from which it can readily be absorbed into the vessels.

trans-fu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending, or having power, to transfuse. — **trans-fu'sive-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

trans'gan-get'ic (trăns'găn-jĕt'ĭk), *a.* Beyond or across the river Ganges; of or pert. to regions so situated.

trans-gress' (trăns-grĕs'), *v. t.*; TRANS-GRESSED' (-grĕst'); TRANS-GRESS'ING. [Cf. F. *transgresser*. See TRANSGRESSION.] **1.** To pass over or go beyond (some, usually proper, limit); as, to *transgress* the limits of patience.

2. Hence, to overpass, as a prescribed rule or limit of duty; to break or violate, as a law, civil or moral.

For man will hearken to his glozing lies,
And easily *transgress* the sole command. *Milton*

3. To offend against; to cross; thwart; vex. *Obs.*

trans-gress', *v. i.* To offend against a law; to sin.

trans-gres'sion (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *transgressio* a going across, going over, transgression of the law, fr. *transgredi*, *transgressus*, to step across, go over; *trans* over, across + *gradi* to step, walk: cf. F. *transgression*. See GRADE.] **1.** Act of transgressing; as: **a** A going or passing beyond or over some limit; an act of trespass. **b** Violation of a law or known principle of rectitude; sin.

Forgive thy people . . . all their *transgressions* wherein they have transgressed against thee. 1 *Kings* viii. 50.

2. *Geol.* Unconformability. *Eng.* **b** The spread of the sea over land areas. *U. S.*

Syn. — Fault, offense, crime, infringement, misdeed, sin. — **trans-gres'sion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

trans-gres'sive (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *transgressivus* passing over into another class, F. *transgressif*.] Disposed or tending to transgress; faulty. — **trans-gres'sive-ly**, *adv.*

trans-gres'sor (-ẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *transgresseur*.] One that transgresses; one that breaks a law, or violates any known rule or principle of rectitude; a sinner.

The way of *transgressors* is hard. *Prov.* xiii. 15.

tran'sience (trăn'shĕns), **tran'sien-cy** (trăn'shĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being transient, or passing; transientness; as, the *transience* of human life or time.

2. Quality or state of being loose or shifting; lack of cohesion or solidarity; looseness.

Roots . . . binding the *transience* of the sand *Ruskin.*

3. That which is transient. *Rare*

tran'sient (trăn'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *transiens* (cf. gen. *-entis*), p. pr. of *transire*, *transitum*, to go or pass over; *trans* over, across + *ire* to go. Cf. ISSUE, TRANCE.] **1.** Transeunt; transitive; passing over (to); as, a *transient* activity; also, transcendent; — contrasted with *immanent*.

2. Communicable; infectious. *Obs.*

3. Changed by entrance into or as if into a new condition.

4. Passing quickly across the line of vision; hence, of short duration; ephemeral; transitory; fleeting; brief; as, a *transient* view, passion, evil.

5. Staying for a short time; not regular or permanent; as, a *transient* guest; *transient* boarders. *U. S.*

Syn. — TRANSIENT, TRANSITORY, FUGITIVE, FLEETING, EPHEMERAL, EVANESCENT, MOMENTARY. *Transient* and *transitory* are often interchangeable; but TRANSIENT more frequently emphasizes the fact, TRANSITORY, the (often inherent) quality, of brief duration; as, "At present it [peace of mind] is an uncertain and *transient* guest with me" (*Cowper*); "*transient* sorrows" (*Wordsworth*); "A natural fact is permanent and elemental, a historical event is *transient* and superficial" (*M. Hewlett*); "this *transitory* life" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); "Wise men will apply their remedies to . . . the causes of evil which are permanent, not to . . . the *transitory* modes in which they appear" (*Burke*); "matter, with all its *transitory* shapes" (*Shelley*). FUGITIVE and FLEETING apply to that which passes swiftly, and is gone; that is EVANESCENT which quickly vanishes; as, "Oh Joy! that . . . nature yet remembers what was so *fugitive*!" (*Wordsworth*); "All the forms are *fugitive*, but the substances survive" (*Emerson*); "not merely some *fleeting* fancy of the day, but a constant longing" (*Lowell*); "[It] clothes our *fleeting* days with an eternal beauty" (*B. F. Westcott*); "*evanescent* visitations of thought and feeling . . . arising unforeseen and departing unbidden" (*Shelley*); "the *evanescent* delicacy of each motive and sentiment" (*M. Hewlett*). That is MOMENTARY which is but for a moment; that is EPHEMERAL which is short-lived; as, "showers of *momentary* duration" (*Poe*); "a *momentary* bliss" (*Gray*); "the swarm of *ephemeral* sermons which issue from the press" (*Sydney Smith*); "*ephemeral* successes" (*Lowell*). See BRIEF.

— **tran'sient-ly**, *adv.* — **tran'sient-ness**, *n.*

tran'sient, *n.* One that is transient; specif., *Colloq.*, a transient guest or boarder.

trans'il-lu'mi-nate (trăns'ĭ-lū'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To pass light

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transf. *Abbr.* Transferred.

trans-fem'i-nate (trăns-fĕm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*trans-* + L. *femina* woman.] To change in sex from woman to man. *Obs.* [-NESS.]

trans-fer'a-ble-ness, *n.* See **-ble**.

trans-fer'al (trăns-fûr'ăl), *n.* Transference; transfer. *Rare.*

trans'ferd. Transferred. *Ref. Sp.* [FERRER.]

trans-fer'er. Var. of TRANSFER.

trans'fer-og'ra-phy (trăns'fûr-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n* [*transfer* + *-graphy*.] A copying by transfer. *R*

trans'fer pa'per. A prepared paper used by draftsmen, engravers, etc., for transferring impressions [FERAL.]

trans-fer'ral. Var. of TRANSFERRED'(trăns-fûrd'), *pret.* & *p. p.* of TRANSFER. — **transferred afterimage.** See AFTERIMAGE.

trans-fer'rence (trăns-fûr'ĕns), *n.* Var. of TRANSFERENCE.

trans-fer'rer (-fûr'ẽr), *n.* One that transfers.

trans'fer re-sist'ance. *Elec.* An apparent resistance to the passage of a current from the metal to the liquid of a voltaic or electrolytic cell.

trans-fer'ri-ble (trăns-fûr'ĭ-b'l), *a.* = TRANSFERABLE. — **trans-fer'ri-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

trans-fer'ror. Var. of TRANSFEROR. [traverse table.]

trans'fer ta'ble. *Railroads.* A

trans-fig'u-rate (trăns-fĭg'ū-rāt), *v. t.* To transfigure *Rare.*

trans-fig'ur-ate (-āt), **trans-fig'ur-at'ed** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Transfigured. *Obs*

trans-fig'ure-ment, *n* Transfiguration. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

trans-fis'ti-cate, *v t.* To pierce.

trans'fix-a'tion (trăns'fĭk-sā'shŭn), *n.* Transfixion.

trans'fo-rate (trăns'fō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *transforatus*, p. p of *transforare* to pierce through.] To bore through; perforate. *Obs.*

trans'fo-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *transforatio*, *-onis*.] *Surg.* A boring through; perforation.

trans-form'a-ble. *a.* See **-ABLE**. — **trans-form'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

trans-form'ance (trăns-fôr'măns), *n.* Transformation.

trans'for-ma'tor (trăns'fôr-mā'tẽr), *n.* *Elec.* A transformer

trans-formd'. Transformed. *Ref. Sp.*

trans-form'ist, *n.* A believer in transformism. — **trans'for-mis'tic** (trăns'fôr-mĭs'tĭk), *a.*

trans-freight' + TRANSFRETE.

trans-fre'tate, *v. t.* To transport as over a strait. *Obs.* — **trans'fre-ta'tion**, *n. Obs.*

trans-frete' (-frēt'), *v. t.* [L. *transfretare*; *trans* + *fretum* strait: cf. OF *transfreter*.] To cross a strait or narrow sea. *Obs.*

trans-fron'tal (-frŭn'tăl; -frŏn'-), *a.* See TRANSFRON'TIER (-frŏn'tēr; -frŭn'tēr; *cf.* FRONTIER, *n.*), *a.* Across or beyond the frontier.

trans'fuge (trăns'fūj), *n.* [L. *transfuga*; *trans* + *fugere* to flee: cf. F. *transfuge*.] One who flees from one side to another; hence, a deserter; apostate. *Rare.*

trans-fu'gi-tive (trăns-fū'jĭ-tĭv), *n* = TRANSFUGE.

trans-ful'gid (-fŭl'jĭd), *a.* Shining through. *Obs*

trans-fume', *v. t.* [L. *transfumare*.] To smoke through. *Obs.*

trans-fund', *v. t.* [L. *transfundere*.] = TRANSFUSE. *Obs.*

trans-fus'er (trăns-fūz'ẽr), *n.* One that transfuses. [See -ABLE.]

trans-fu'si-ble (-fūz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* — **trans-fu'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

trans-fu'sion-ist, *n* *Med.* One skilled in, or an advocate of, the operation of transfusion

trans-fuze'. Transfuse. *Ref. Sp.*

trans'gress'i-ble (trăns-grĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

trans-gress'ing-ly. *adv.* of *transgressing*, p. pr. [*Sp.*]

tran-grest'. Transgressed. *Ref.*

tran-shape' + TRANSSHAPE.

tran-ship', **tran-ship'ment**, etc. Vars of TRANSSHIP, etc.

trans-hu'man (trăns-hū'măn), *a.* Superhuman *Rare.* — **trans-hu'man-ize** (-īz), *v. t. Rare.*

tran-sil'i-ence (trăn-sĭl'ĭ-ĕns), **tran-sil'i-en-cy** (-ĭ-sĭ), *n.* A leap across or from one thing to another. *Rare.*

tran-sil'i-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *transiliens*, p. pr., leaping across.] *Anat.* Designating nerve fibers in the brain passing from one convolution to another not adjacent.

tran'si-li'tion (trăn'sĭ-lĭsh'ŭn),

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through, as through an organ of the body for medical examination.—**trans'il-lu'mi-na'tion** (trănsˈĭ-lūˈmĭ-nāˈshŭn), *n.*

trans-i're (trănz-ĭrˈē), *n.* [L. *transire* to pass through or across, to pass.] A customs document, describing the cargo, consignors and consignees, etc., done in duplicate for clearance and entry papers of coasting vessels, the original being used at the port of entry. *Eng.*

trans-isth'mi-an (trănz-ĭsˈmĭ-ăn ; -ĭstĥˈ-; -ĭstˈ-), *a.* Extending across an isthmus, as at Suez or Panama.

trans'it (trănˈsĭt), *n.* [L. *transitus*, fr. *transire*: cf. F. *transit*. See TRANSIENT.] **1.** Passage through or over ; transition.

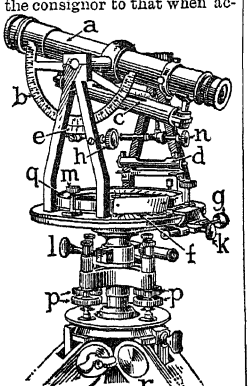
> In France you are now . . in the *transit* from one form of government to another. *Burke.*

2. Act or process of causing to pass ; conveyance ; as, the *transit* of goods through a country, or from a vender to a purchaser. Goods shipped from one person to another are said to be *in transit* (cf. IN TRANSITU) from the time when delivered to the carrier by the consignor to that when actually or constructively delivered to the consignee.

3. A line or route of passage or conveyance.

4. *Astron.* **a** The passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place, or through the field of a telescope. **b** The passage of a smaller body across the disk of a larger, as of Venus or Mercury across the sun's disk, or of a satellite or its shadow across the disk of its primary. Observations of parallax during transits of Venus have formed a chief method for determining the sun's distance.

5. *Surv.* A variety of the odolite with the telescope mounted so that it can be transited ; — called in full *transit theodolite*.



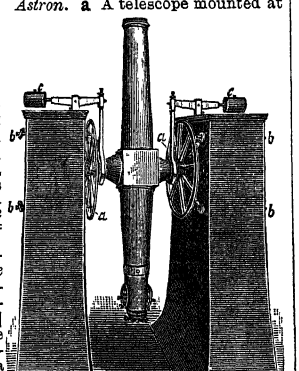
Transit, 5. *a* Telescope ; *b* Vertical Arc ; *c*, *d* Bubble Tubes ; *e*, *f* Vernier Scales ; *g*, *h* Tangent Screws; *k*, *l*, *m* Clamping Screws ; *n* Fast-motion Tilting Screw ; *p*, *p* Leveling Screws ; *q* Compass ; *r* Tripod.

trans'it, *v. t. Astron.* **1.** To pass over the disk of (a heavenly body), or over a line of the reticle in (the field of view of a telescope). **2.** To turn (a telescope) over, about its horizontal transverse axis.

trans'it, *v. i.* To be transited, as a telescope ; also, to transit a telescope.

transit duty. A duty paid on goods in transit.

transit instrument. *Astron.* **a** A telescope mounted at right angles to a horizontal axis, on which it revolves with its line of collimation in the plane of the meridian, — used in connection with a clock for observing the time of transit of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place. Also a transit instrument is sometimes mounted and used in the *prime vertical*. **b** *Surv.* = TRANSIT, *n.*, 5.



Meridian Circle and Transit Instrument combined. *a a* Graduated Circles ; *b b* Microscopes passing through the Piers, for reading the Circles; *c c* Counterpoises to reduce friction on the supporting Y's.

tran-sit' (trănˈsĭt ; sĭzh'ŭn ; 277 : *see note below*), *n.* [L. *transitio:* cf. F. *transition*. See TRANSIENT.] **1.** Passage from one place or state to another ; change ; as, a sudden *transition* from hot to cold.

> There is no death, whatsoever so it *transition*. *Longfellow.*

2. *Music.* A direct or indirect passing from one key to another ; a modulation, esp. one in which the start in a new key is made after a full cadence in the original key, sometimes, one shifting abruptly to an unrelated key, or, as in tonic sol-fa usage, one without change of mode.

3. *Rhet.* A passing from one subject to another. *Milton.*

☞ Most leading authorities, British and American, from Walker (c. 1800), have preferred trănˈsĭzh'ŭn, others trănˈsĭsh'ŭn or -zĭsh'ŭn, all three being in present good use.

tran-si'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to transition ; involving or denoting transition ; as, *transitional* moods ; in a *transitional* stage. — **tran-si'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

transitional epithelium. *Anat.* See EPITHELIUM, 1.

transition point. *Phys. Chem.* A single point at which different phases are capable of existing together in equilibrium. Such a point on a temperature scale is called also the **transition temperature.**

transition tint. *Physics & Chem.* The nearly neutral tint through which the color of the field of view of certain forms of polarimeter passes in the transition from red to blue or vice versa, and which is used as the criterion in making measurements with such an instrument.

Transition zone. *Biogeog.* The zone lying between the Boreal and Sonoran zones of North America. It includes an eastern or humid subdivision (see ALLEGHENIAN) and a western arid one of corresponding temperature comprising the northern Great Plains and the lower slopes of the mountains of the western United States and Mexico. Called also *Neutral zone*. Cf. ZOOGEOGRAPHY.

tran'si-tive (trănˈsĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L *transitivus*. cf. F. *transitif*. See TRANSIENT.] **1.** Having the power of making a transit, or passage, from one person or thing to another ; as, *transitive* heat or cold ; specif., *Math. & Logic*, denoting, or characterized by, the property of passing on or being transferred successively from member to member of a class. **2.** Effected by transference or expansion of signification ; derivative ; figurative. *Rare.*

3. *Gram.* Passing over to an object ; as, a *transitive* action ; expressing an action as not limited to the agent or subject, but ending in a direct object ; as, a *transitive* verb, one that, in the active voice, takes a direct object to complete its sense : for example, he *holds* the book. The distinction between a *transitive* and an *intransitive* use is generally based on the presence or absence of the direct object word, since any act that involves an object (such as that of *holding, killing, painting*) may yet be thought of and expressed apart from any specified object ; as in, he *paints* well. This use of a verb otherwise transitive is by some writers distinguished as *absolute*, esp. when it is but occasional and in a connection that supplies the object. Commonly, however, it is classed as intransitive, as in this book.

4. Transeunt.

> Causality is *transitive* [not immanent] in so far as anything gives rise to effects which lie outside its own being. *G. F. Stout.*
>
> Against the admission that volition causes physical changes, there is, over and above the general inconceivability of all *transitive* action, a further difficulty. *James Ward.*

transitive group, *Math.*, a group in which every element may take the place of every other. If any set of *n* elements may be so transferred, it is *n-ply* transitive.

— **tran'si-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **tran'si-tive-ness,** *n.*

tran'si-tiv'i-ty (-tĭvˈĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Character or property of being transitive.

tran'si-to-ry (trănˈsĭ-tō-rĭ), *a* [L. *transitorius:* cf. F. *transitoire*. See TRANSIENT.] Continuing only for a short time ; not enduring ; fleeting ; evanescent ; temporary.

> Matter, with all its *transitory* shapes *Shelley*

Syn. — See TRANSIENT.

transitory action, *Law*, an action which may be brought in any county, as actions for debt, etc. ; — opposed to *local action*. In general, personal actions, whether founded on contract or tort, are transitory. — **t. treaty.** See TREATY, 3.

trans-late' (trănz-lātˈ), *v. t. ;* -LAT'ED (-lātˈĕd) ; -LAT'ING (-lātˈĭng). [ME. *translaten*, F. *translater*, LL. *translatare*, L. *translatus*, used as p. p. of *transferre* to transfer, but from a different root. See TRANS-, TOLERATE ; cf. TRANSLATION.] **1.** To bear, remove, or change from one place, condition, etc., to another ; to carry over ; to transfer.

> To *translate* the kingdom from the house of Saul, and to set up the throne of David. *2 Sam.* iii. 10

2. *Eccl.* To transfer (a bishop) from one see to another.

3. To remove to heaven without a natural death.

> Enoch was *translated*, that he should not see death. *Heb.* xi. 5.

4. To transport or ravish ; to entrance. *Obs.*

5. To change into another form ; to transform.

> New hopes, new necessities . . . had *translated* me into a new creature. *De Quincey.*

6. *Med.* To cause to remove from one part of the body to another ; as, to *translate* a disease. *Obs.*

7. a To render into another language ; as, to *translate* French into English. **b** Broadly, to carry over from any one form or mode of expression into another ; to interpret into another medium, as for making more tangible, useful, comprehensible, or the like ; as, to *translate* precepts into reason ; Raphael's Madonnas *translate* purity into visible form. "*Translating* into his own clear, pure, and flowing language what he found in books." *Macaulay.*

8. *Mech.* To impart translation to. See TRANSLATION, 4 **c**.

9. *Teleg.* To repeat or forward (a message) by translation.

10. To reshape or patch up, as old garments, shoes, etc. ; esp., to manufacture (shoes or boots) using second-hand material where possible. *Slang or Cant, Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

trans-late', *v. i.* **1.** To make a translation.

2. *Teleg.* To repeat or forward messages by translation.

trans-lat'ing (-lātˈĭng), *p. pr.* of TRANSLATE. — **translating roller,** *Ordnance*, a double-threaded screw for drawing a breechblock longitudinally from its place in the breech.

trans-la'tion (-lāˈshŭn), *n.* [ME. *translacioun*, F. *translation*, L. *translatio* a transferring, translation, version. See TRANSLATE ; cf. TRALATION.] **1.** Act of translating; specif. : **a** A carrying or conveying ; removal ; transportation.

> This astonishing *translation* of an ancient people across the pathless deserts of Central Asia *De Quincey*

b Removal or conveyance to heaven without death. *Heb.* xi, 5. **c** Act of transferring ; transfer ; specif., *Eccl.*, transfer of a bishop from one see to another. *Translation* of bishops was absolutely forbidden in canon 15 of the 1st Nicene Council, but later the prohibition was modified. Since the 12th century in the Roman Catholic Church the consent of the Pope has always been required. *Translation* is sometimes made in the Church of England. It is not customary in the Protestant Episcopal Church ; but missionary bishops are sometimes elected diocesan bishops, and this transfer is sometimes, improperly, called *translation*. **d** Transfer of meaning by association of ideas. *Rare.*

2. Act of translating, or rendering into another medium ; esp., interpretation into another language ; also, the result of this ; specif., an interpretation of something into a different medium ; a version ; as, a *translation* of the Bible.

3. Act or process of making shoes, boots, etc., from second-hand material. *Slang or Cant, Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

4. In technical uses : **a** *Rhet.* A transfer of meaning in a word or phrase ; a metaphor ; tralation. *Obs. B. Jonson.* **b** *Roman & Civil Law.* A transfer of property. **c** *Mech.* Motion in which all the points of the moving body have at any instant the same velocity and direction of motion ; — opposed to *rotation*. **d** *Teleg.* The automatic repeating or forwarding of messages, as by means of a relay connected with a further section of the line. See RELAY, 3.

Syn. — See PARAPHRASE.

trans-la'tion-al (trănz-lāˈshŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to translation.

trans-la'tive (-lāˈtĭv), *a.* [L. *translativus* that is to be transferred.] **1.** Figurative ; as, a *translative* sense. *R.* **2.** Making or causing a transfer ; specif., *Law*, designating an act which operates to transfer a right from one person to another (cf. DISPOSITIVE, 1). *Rare.*

> Rights are more commonly transferred than altogether extinguished, so that a divestitive fact is very often capable of being regarded, from another point of view, as investitive also. . . . A fact which fulfills this double function is called by Bentham *translative*. *T. E. Holland.*

trans-la'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L. *translator :* cf. F. *translateur*.] One that translates ; specif. : **a** One that translates, or renders into another language. **b** *Teleg.* The relay apparatus used in translation, a repeater. **c** A cobbler ; also, *pl.*, a pair of old boots or shoes. *Slang or Cant, Brit.*

trans-lit'er-ate (-lĭtˈĕr-āt), *v. t. ;* TRANS-LIT'ER-AT'ED (-āt'-ĕd) ; TRANS-LIT'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [*trans-* + L. *litera, littera*, letter.] To express, represent, or spell in the characters of another alphabet ; as, to *transliterate* Sanskrit words with roman letters. — **trans-lit'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **trans-lit'er-a'tor** (-lĭtˈĕr-āˈtĕr), *n.*

trans-lo'cate (trănz-lōˈkāt), *v. t. ;* TRANS-LO'CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd) ; TRANS-LO'CAT-ING (-kāt-ĭng). [*trans-* + *locate*.] To change the location or position of ; to dislocate ; displace ; specif., *Plant Physiol.*, to subject to translocation.

trans/lo-ca'tion (trănz/lō-kāˈshŭn), *n.* **1.** Removal of things from one place to another ; displacement.

2. *Plant Physiol.* Transfer of food materials or products of metabolism from one part to another by osmosis.

— **trans-loc'a-to-ry** (trănz-lŏkˈă-tō-rĭ), *a.*

trans-lu'cence (trănz-lūˈsĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of being translucent ; partial

trans-lu'cen-cy (-lūˈsĕn-sĭ) } transparency.

trans-lu'cent (-lūˈsĕnt), *a.* [L. *translucens, -entis*, p. pr. of *translucere* to shine through ; *trans* + *lucere* to shine. See LUCID.] Transmitting rays of light without permitting objects to be distinctly seen ; partially transparent.

Syn. — See TRANSPARENT.

trans-mar'gin-al (-märˈjĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to that which is beyond the margin, esp. that which lies beyond the marginal regions of consciousness ; belonging to subconsciousness or subliminal consciousness.

trans/ma-rine' (trănz/mă-rēnˈ), *a.* [L. *transmarinus ; trans* beyond + *mare* sea : cf. F. *transmarin*. See MARINE.] Being, coming from, or passing beyond, the sea ; as, *transmarine* peoples, vessels, imports, exports

trans'mi-grant (trănzˈmĭ-grĭnt), *a.* [L. *transmigrans*, p. pr. See TRANSMIGRATE.] Migrating or passing from one place or state to another. — *n.* One who transmigrates.

trans'mi-grate (-grāt), *v. i.* [L. *transmigrare, transmigratum ; trans* + *migrare* to migrate. See MIGRATE.] **1.** To migrate from one country or jurisdiction to another.

2. To undergo transmigration.

— **trans'mi-gra'tor** (-grāˈtĕr), *n.* — **trans-mi'gra-to-ry** (trănz-mīˈgrā-tō-rĭ), *a.*

trans'mi-gra'tion-ism (-grāˈshŭn), *n.* [L. *transmigratio :* cf. F. *transmigration.*] **1.** Migration from one country to another.

2. The passing of the soul at death into another body or successive bodily forms, either human or animal ; reincarnation ; metempsychosis. See BUDDHISM.

3. *Med.* The passage of white blood corpuscles through the unruptured walls of the blood vessels ; diapedesis.

trans'mi-gra'tion-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The doctrine of transmigration, or metempsychosis.

trans-mis'si-ble (trănz-mĭsˈĭ-b'l),*a.* [Cf. F. *transmissible.*] Capable of being transmitted, in any sense. — **trans-mis'-si-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭlˈĭ-tĭ), *n.*

trans-mis'sion (-mĭshˈŭn), *n.* [L. *transmissio:* cf. F. *transmission* See TRANSMIT.] **1.** Act of transmitting, or state of being transmitted ; as, the *transmission* of letters, news, and the like ; the *transmission* of rights or personal qualities from father to son; the *transmission* of light waves.

2. *Mach* The gear, including the change gear and the propeller shaft or driving chain (or chains), by which the power is transmitted from the engine of an automobile to the live axle. Sometimes, any one of these parts.

3. *Horol.* The train of a watch, etc.

transmission dynamometer. *Mach.* A dynamometer in which power is measured, without being absorbed or used up, during transmission. Cf. ABSORPTION DYNAMOMETER.

trans-mis'sion-ist, *n.* An adherent of a theory, the **transmission theory,** that the brain serves to "transmit," rather than to originate, consciousness, and hence that consciousness may exist independently of the brain.

trans-mis'sive (trănz-mĭsˈĭv), *a.* Capable of transmitting, or of being transmitted ; also, transmitted ; derived. "*Transmissive* light." *Prior.* — **trans-mis'sive-ness,** *n.*

trans-mit' (-mĭtˈ), *v. t. ;* -MIT'TED ; -MIT'TING. [L. *transmittere, transmissum ; trans* across, over + *mittere* to send. See MISSILE.] **1.** To cause to pass over or through ; to send

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n. [L *transilitio.*] Lit., a leaping over; skipping, as in a series of numbers, as 1, 3, 5, 7, etc. *Obs.*

trans'in-cor'po-ra'tion, *n.* Metempsychosis. *Rare.*

trans'ing, *n.* Trance. *Obs.*

trans'it-a-ble (trănˈsĭt-tă-b'l),*a.* That may be crossed. *Rare.*

tran'si-ta'tion (trănˈsĭ-tāˈshŭn), *n.* Passage *Obs.* [PASS.]

transit certificate. = TRANSIT

transit circle. See CIRCLE, *n.*, 5 **g**. [*n.*, 5.]

transit compass = TRANSIT, 5.

tran-si'tion-a-ry (trănz-sĭzhˈŭn-ĕ-rĭ ; *cf.* TRANSITION), *a.* Transitional. *Rare.*

transition curve *or* **spiral.** = EASEMENT CURVE.

tran/si-ti'tious-ly (trănˈsĭ-tĭsh'ŭs-lĭ). *adv.* Transitionally *Obs.*

tran'si-to-ri-ly (trănˈsĭ-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TRANSITORY See -LY.

tran'si-to-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tran'si-to'ri-ous (-tōˈrĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *transitorius.*] Transitory. *Obs.*

transit pass. A document issued by the Chinese customs to prevent the levying of the usual numerous likin charges on goods en route to the interior from the treaty port where they entered and have paid the regular import duty, or on native goods en route to a treaty port for export

transit prism. A portable transit instrument in which a prism and its reflection image aid in fixing the time of culmination.

transit theodolite. = TRANSIT, *n.*, 5.

tran'si-tus (trănˈsĭ tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Law.* Transit of a person or property en route from one place to another. Cf. IN TRANSITU

trans-jec'tion (trănz-jĕkˈshŭn), *n.* [L. *transjectio*, better *trajectio.*] Act of crossing over. *Obs.*

trans/jor-dan'ic (trănz/jôr-dănˈĭk), *a.* Lying or situated beyond or across the river Jordan. *Rare*

translaciun. † TRANSLATION.

trans-lat'a-ble (-lātˈă-b'l),*a.* See -ABLE. — **trans-lat'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

trans-late', *n.* Translation *Obs.*

trans-lat'er (-lāˈtĕr), *n.* = TRANSLATOR.

trans'la-ti'tious (trănz'lă-tĭshˈŭs), *a.* [L. *translaticius.*] Translatitious; transferred. *Obs.*

Translator General. Philemon Holland (1552-1637), translator of Livy, Pliny, Plutarch, Xenophon, and other Greek and Latin authors; — first so called by Dr. Thomas Fuller, in his "History of the Worthies of England."

trans'la-to'ri-al (-tōˈrĭ-ăl ; 201), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a translator.

trans-la'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP

trans-la'to-ry (-lāˈtō-rĭ), *a* 1. Serving to transfer. *Rare.* 2. Translational.

trans-la'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A woman who translates.

trans'la-va'tion (trănz'lă-vāˈshŭn), *n.* [*trans-* + L. *lavatio, -onis*, washing.] A laving or lading from one vessel to another. *Obs.* [*Nonce Word.*]

trans-lay', *v. t.* To reinter.

trans-lel'than (trănz-lĭˈthăn), *a.* On the other, that is, the Hungarian or eastern, side of the river Leitha. Cf. CISLEITHAN.

trans-lo'cal-i-za'tion, *n.* Translocation. *Rare.*

trans-luce', *v. t.* [L *translucere.*] To shine through. *Obs.*

trans-lu'cent-ly, *adv.* of TRANSLUCENT.

trans-lu'cid (-lūˈsĭd), *a.* [L. *translucidus*; cf. F. *translucide.*] Translucent. — **trans'lu-cid'i-ty** (trănz'lū-sĭdˈĭ-tĭ) *n.*

trans-lu'mi-na'tion (trănz-lūˈmĭ-nāˈshŭn), *n. Med.* = TRANSILLUMINATION

trans-lu'nar (-lūˈnär), **trans'lu-na-ry** (trănzˈlū-nă-rĭ), *a.* [*trans-* + L. *luna* moon.] Beyond the moon ; ethereal. Cf. SUBLUNARY. *Obs.*

trans'me-a-ble (trănzˈmē-ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *transmeabilis.*] That can be traversed. *Obs.*

trans'me-a'ta-ble (-āˈtă-b'l), *a.* = TRANSMEABLE. *Obs.*

trans'me-ate (trănzˈmē-āt), *v. t.* [L. *transmeatus*, p. p. of *transmeare.*] To pass over or through. *Obs.*

trans-mu'cent-ly, *adv.* of TRANSMUCENT. *Obs.*

trans-mu'cid-an (trănz-mūˈsĭd-ăn), *a. Zool.* Passing across the median plane. — *n.* A transmedian muscle.

trans'me-rid'i-o-nal, *a.* Crossing a meridian.

trans-mew' (trănz-mūˈ), *v. t & i* [F. *transmuer*, L. *transmutare.* See TRANSMUTE.] To transmute; metamorphose. *Archaic.*

trans'mi-grate, *v. t.* To cause to pass from one place or state of existence to another. *Rare.*

trans-miss', *v. t.* Transmit. *Obs.*

trans-miss', *a.* Transmissive ; transmissed. *Obs* [*Ref. Sp.* = TRANSMISSIVE. *Obs.*

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or transfer from one person or place to another; to pass on or down, as by inheritance or by conveyance; as, to *transmit* dispatches; to *transmit* hereditary traits.

The scepter of that kingdom continued to be *transmitted* in the dynasty of Castile. *Prescott*

2. To suffer to pass through; to conduct; as, glass *transmits* light; metals *transmit* electricity.

Syn. — See CONVEY.

trans-mit' (trăns-mĭt'), *v. i. Civil Law.* To pass by transmission.

trans-mit'ter (-ẽr), *n.* One that transmits; specif., that portion of a telegraphic or telephonic instrument by means of which a message is sent. See TELEPHONE.

trans-mog'ri-fy (trăns-mŏg'rĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [A humorous coinage.] To change into a different shape; to transform. — **trans-mog'ri-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. Both Colloq.*

Syn. — See TRANSFORM.

trans-mon'tane (-mŏn'tān), *a.* [*trans-* + *montane.*] Lying beyond or crossing a mountain or mountains.

trans'mu-ta'tion (trăns'mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *transmutation*, L. *transmutatio.* See TRANSMUTE.] **1.** A transmuting; state of being transmuted, as, *transmutation* of metals.

2. *Geom.* Change of a figure into another of equal extent but different form, as of a triangle into a square. *Rare.*

3. *Biol.* Change of one species into another; evolution. *R.*

4. Alternating change; as, the *transmutations* of fortune.

transmutation of metals, the conversion of metals one into another, esp. of base metals into gold or silver, which was one of the aims of alchemy. For recent discoveries as to the transformation of elements, see ELEMENT, 3; RADIUM.

trans'mu-ta'tion-ist, *n.* One who believes in the transmutation of metals or of species.

trans-mut'a-tive (trăns-mūt'ā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, transmutation.

trans-mute' (trăns-mūt'), *v. t.*; TRANS-MUT'ED (-mūt'ĕd); TRANS-MUT'ING (-mūt'ĭng). [L. *transmutare, transmutatum; trans* across + *mutare* to change. See MUTABLE; cf. TRANSMEW.] To change from one nature, form, or substance, into another; to transform.

Transmuting sorrow into golden joy. *H. Smith.*

Syn. — See TRANSFORM.

tran'som (trăn'sŭm), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *transtrum* a crossbeam, transom, fr. *trans* across. Cf. TRESTLE.] **1.** *Arch.* A horizontal crossbar in a window, over a door, or between a door and a window above it, as disting. from a *mullion*, or vertical bar. See MULLION, *Illust.*

2. A window above a door or other window, built on, and commonly hinged to, a transom. *Chiefly U. S.*

3. In technical uses: **a** *Shipbuilding.* (1) Any of several transverse timbers or beams secured to the sternpost. (2) The aftermost frame of the square body, secured to the sternpost and supporting the overhanging stern; — called also *transom frame.* **b** *Ordnance.* A metal piece, usually broad and flat, connecting the cheeks, the side pieces of the trail, or similar parts of a gun carriage. **c** *Eccl.* A crossbar on a pastoral staff. **d** *Surv.* The vane of a cross-staff. **e** *Carp., Engin., etc.* A transverse horizontal strut between parallel or nearly parallel members, as in a frame. **f** *Car Building.* A crossbeam joining the side frames of a truck. **g** *Naut.* A seat or couch built at a side of a cabin or stateroom, having lockers or drawers underneath.

4. A bed slat. *Obs.*

tran'somed (trăn'sŭmd), *a.* Having a transom or transoms; — said of doors or windows.

transom knee. *Shipbuilding.* A knee bolted to the transoms and after timbers.

transom stern. *Shipbuilding.* A stern formed by, or taking its shape from, a transom frame.

transom window. *Arch.* **a** A window divided horizontally by a transom or transoms. **b** = TRANSOM, *n.*, 2.

trans'pa-dane' (trăns'pā-dān'), *a.* [L. *transpadanus; trans* across + *Padus* the Po.] On the farther (north) side of the river Po from Rome; — opposed to *cispadane.*

trans-par'ence (trăns-pâr'ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *transparence.*] Transparency.

trans-par'en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being transparent; transparence.

2. That which is transparent; esp., a picture or other matter for exhibition, made upon glass, thin cloth, paper, porcelain, or the like, intended to be viewed by the aid of light shining through it; hence, a framework covered with thin cloth or paper bearing a device or devices for public display and lighted from within.

trans-par'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *transparens, -entis,* p. pr. of *transparere* to be transparent; L. *trans* across, through + *parere* to appear. See APPEAR.] **1.** Having the property of transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; pervious to light; diaphanous; pellucid; as, *transparent* glass; a *transparent* diamond; — opposed to *opaque.* Cf. TRANSLUCENT.

2. Open in texture or mesh so as to admit the passage of light; as, a *transparent* gauze veil or dress.

3. Hence, readily understoood; perspicuous; clear; as, a *transparent* literary style.

4. Luminous; bright; shining. *Obs. or Archaic. Shak.*

Syn. — TRANSPARENT, TRANSLUCENT, LUCENT, LUCID, PELLUCID, DIAPHANOUS, LIMPID, LUMINOUS, LUSTROUS. That is TRANSPARENT through which objects can be clearly discerned; that is TRANSLUCENT which admits the passage of light, but does not permit objects to be distinctly seen through it; as, "The water . . . is as *transparent* as the air, so that the stones and sand at the bottom seem, as it were, trembling in the light of noonday" (*Shelley*); "The subtle essence . . . caused the opaque substance of his animal being to grow *transparent*, or, at least, *translucent*; so that a spiritual gleam was transmitted through it" (*Hawthorne*); "under the glassy, cool, *translucent* wave" (*Milton*); "*translucent* flickering wings between the sun and me" (*Stevenson*). LUCENT (chiefly poetical) is sometimes equivalent to *translucent*, sometimes to *luminous*; as, "*lucent* syrops, tinct with cinnamon" (*Keats*); "the sun's *lucent* orb" (*Milton*). LUCID (chiefly poetical except in its fig. use) is sometimes equivalent to *transparent*, sometimes to *bright, luminous*; as, "Abbana and Pharphar, *lucid* streams" (*Milton*); "regions of *lucid* matter taking forms . . . and beelike swarms of suns" (*Tennyson*). PELLUCID and DIAPHANOUS belong to literary rather than to ordinary language; *pellucid* suggests crystal clearness, *diaphanous* sometimes implies delicacy as well as transparency; as, "more *pellucid* streams, an ampler ether, a diviner air" (*Wordsworth*); "a crystal river — *diaphanous* because it travels slowly" (*id.*); "In her flowery loveliness, she looked *diaphanous*, ethereal" (*M. Hewlett*). LIMPID suggests esp. soft clearness as of pure water; as, "a . . . rill of *limpid* water" (*Wordsworth*); "The whole atmosphere has a *luminous* serenity, a *limpid* clearness" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). That is LUMINOUS which is full of light, or which emits light; LUSTROUS (see LUSTER) implies sheen or refulgence; as, "many a *luminous* jewel lone" (*Sidney Lanier*); "The southwest wind has filled the day with a *luminous* mist" (*Lafcadio Hearn*); "The *lustrous* salvers in the moonlight gleam" (*Keats*); "as . . . *lustrous* as some huge, precious pearl" (*H. James*). *Transparent, lucid, pellucid, limpid,* and *luminous* are also used fig., esp. of literary expression; as, the *transparent* clearness of his style; "*lucid* arrangement" (*Trevelyan*); "[Goldsmith's] *pellucid* simplicity" (*Frederic Harrison*); "that . . . simple, *limpid* style which is the supreme style of all" (*M. Arnold*); a *luminous* interpretation. See CLEAR.

transparent slate, a plate of translucent material, as ground glass, on which a copy of a picture beneath can be traced.

— **trans-par'ent-ly,** *adv.* — **trans-par'ent-ness,** *n.*

trans-pierce' (trăns-pērs'), *v. t.*; TRANS-PIERCED' (-pērst'); TRANS-PIERC'ING (-pēr'sĭng). [*trans-* + *pierce*: cf. F. *transpercer.*] To pierce through; to penetrate; transfix.

tran'spi-ra'tion (trăn'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *transpiration.*] **1.** A passing through or out; escape; as, preventing the *transpiration* of air (i. e., gas). *Now Rare. Sir T. Browne.*

2. *Physiol.* Act or process of transpiring, or excreting, in the form of vapor; exhalation, as through the skin or other membranes of the body; as, pulmonary *transpiration*, or the excretion of aqueous vapor from the lungs. Perspiration is a form of transpiration.

3. *Plant Physiol.* The emission or exhalation of watery vapor from the surface of green tissues in plants. It facilitates root absorption, thus allowing a constant supply of mineral food to enter the plant body, and promotes gaseous interchange between the tissues and the external air. It is largely effected through, and partly regulated by, the stomata (see STOMA, 2 **a**). The water given off is sometimes 80 gallons in one day from an average-sized tree.

4. *Physics.* The passing of gases through fine tubes, porous substances, or the like, esp. into a vacuum.

transpiration current. *Plant Physiol.* The ascending sap or current of water in plants. The path of the current is through the xylem vessels or woody portion of the vascular bundles.

tran-spir'a-to-ry (trăn-spīr'ă-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Of or relating to transpiration.

tran-spire' (-spīr'), *v. i.*; -SPIRED' (-spīrd'); -SPIR'ING (-spīr'ĭng). [F. *transpirer*; L. *trans* across, through + *spirare* to breathe. See SPIRIT.] **1.** *Physiol.* To pass off as vapor or insensible perspiration; to exhale.

2. *Plant Physiol.* To exhale watery vapor; to effect transpiration, as plants, leaves, tissues, etc.

3. To emerge from secrecy; to become known; leak out.

The story of Paulina's and Maximilian's mutual attachment had *transpired* through many of the travelers. *De Quincey.*

4. To happen or come to pass. *Improper.*

tran-spire', *v. t.* **1.** *Physiol.* To excrete, as through the skin; to give off in the form of vapor; to exhale; perspire.

2. *Bot.* To evaporate (moisture) from living cells.

trans-plant' (trăns-plănt'), *v. t.*; TRANS-PLANT'ED; TRANS-PLANT'ING. [L. *transplantare; trans* across, over + *plantare* to plant; cf. F. *transplanter.* See PLANT.] **1.** To remove and plant or settle in another place; as, to *transplant* trees; to *transplant* inhabitants.

2. *Surg.* To perform the operation of transplantation of.

trans'plan-ta'tion (trăns'plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *transplantation.*] **1.** Act of transplanting, or state of being transplanted; as, the *transplantation* of forest seedlings.

The *transplantation* of Ulysses to Sparta. *Broome.*

2. *Surg.* The removal of tissue from a healthy part of the same body or from a different body and its insertion in another place where there is a lesion; as, the *transplantation* of tissues in autoplasty; *transplantation* of a tooth.

trans-plant'er (trăns-plăn'tẽr), *n.* **a** One that transplants; esp., a machine for transplanting trees. **b** That which is transplanted. *Cant, Forestry.*

trans-pon'tine (trăns-pŏn'tĭn; -tīn; *cf.* PONTINE), *a.* [*trans-* + L. *pons, pontis,* bridge: cf. F. *transpontin.*] **1.** Being on the other side of a bridge.

2. Specif., pert. to or designating that part of London south of the Thames; hence, like, or characteristic of, a class of cheap melodramas once popular in certain theaters in this district; as, a *transpontine* hero.

trans-port' (trăns-pōrt'; 201), *v. t.*; TRANS-PORT'ED; TRANS-PORT'ING. [F. *transporter*, L. *transportare; trans* across + *portare* to carry. See PORT to bear.] **1.** To carry or convey from one place or station to another; to transfer; as, to *transport* goods; to *transport* troops.

2. Specif.: **a** To convey, or cause to be conveyed, into banishment, as a criminal; to banish to or as to a penal colony. **b** By extension, to convey from earth; to kill.

A creature unprepared, unmeet for death,
And to *transport* him in the mind he is
Were damnable. *Shak.*

c To carry away with vehement emotion, as joy, sorrow, anger, etc., to ravish; as, music often *transports* the soul. We shall then be *transported* with a nobler . . . wonder *South.* **d** *Eccl.* To transfer to another clerical charge. *Scot.*

3. To change; transform; transmute. *Obs.*

Syn. — See BANISH, CONVEY.

trans'port (trăns'pōrt; 201), *n.* [F. See TRANSPORT, *v.*]

1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance.

Ships for *transport* and war. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A vessel employed in transportation, esp. of soldiers, warlike stores, or provisions, or, formerly, of convicts; — called also *transport ship* or *vessel.* In the United States a fleet of *transports* is maintained under the control of the War Department.

3. A convict transported, or sentenced to exile.

4. *Eccl.* A transported minister. *Scot.*

5. Vehement emotion; passion; ecstasy; rapture; as, *transports* of joy or love.

6. A change or transformation. *Obs.*

Syn. — See ECSTASY.

trans-port'a-ble (trăns-pōr'tă-b'l; 201), *a.* Capable of being transported; also, incurring, or liable to, punishment by transportation. — **trans-port'a bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

trans'por-ta'tion (trăns'pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *transportatio*: cf. F. *transportation.*] **1.** Act of transporting, or state of being transported; carriage; removal; conveyance.

2. Banishment to a penal colony. Penal *transportation* is still practiced in Russia and France. It was formerly common in Great Britain, but was abolished by law, Dec. 17, 1868. Cf. PENAL SERVITUDE.

3. Transport; ecstasy. *Obs. or R. South.*

4. A ticket, pass, or the like, required to secure transportation on a public conveyance. It does not include checks, etc., for special accommodations. *Cant.*

trans-port'er (trăns-pōr'tẽr; 201), *n.* One that transports; specif., *Mach.*, any of various apparatus for moving loose material, with dispatch, esp. in loading or unloading vessels.

trans-pos'al (-pōz'ăl), *n.* Act of transposing, or state of being transposed; transposition.

trans-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.*; TRANS-POSED' (-pōzd'); TRANS-POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *transposer; trans-* (L. *trans* across) + *poser* to put. See POSE.] **1.** To convey from one place to another; to remove; transfer. *Obs.*

2. To change the relative place or order of; to exchange in respect of position; as, to *transpose* letters or words.

3. Specif., *Gram.*, to change the natural order of, as words.

4. To change in form or nature; to transmute. *R. Shak.*

5. *Alg.* To bring, as a term of an equation, from one side to the other, with change of its sign; thus, if $a + b = c$, we may *transpose* b and obtain $a = c - b$.

6. *Music.* To change the key of.

7. *Elec.* To cause (the wires of a telegraphic or telephonic circuit) to cross at intervals, so as to avoid the effects of induction from neighboring wires.

8. To render into another language; to translate. *Obs.*

trans-pos'ing (-pōz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TRANSPOSE.

transposing instrument, *Music*, an instrument, commonly of the brass or wood wind class, which is made or adjusted to play in a given natural scale, as a B♭ clarinet, and which, for the sake of uniform fingering, etc., has all its music written in one key, usually that of C. Change of key in playing can be made simply by changing the instrument or a crook in it for one giving the desired tonality.

trans'po-si'tion (trăns'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *transposition*, fr. L. *transponere, transpositum*, to set over, remove, transfer; *trans* across, over + *ponere* to place. See POSITION.] Act of transposing, or state of being transposed. Specif.: **a** *Alg.* Bringing of any term of an equation from one side over to the other with change of its sign. **b** *Med.* Abnormal location of an organ, esp. of a viscus. **c** *Surg.* Transplantation of a flap of tissue without severing it entirely from its original location until it has united in the new place. **d** *Gram.* A change of the natural order of words in a sentence; as, the Latin and Greek languages admit *transposition* much more readily than the English. **e** *Music.* A change of a composition or passage into another key. **f** *Logic.* See MODE, 3 **b** (Second and Third Figures).

— **trans'po-si'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

trans-pos'i-tive (trăns-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Made by, or consisting in, transposition. — **trans-pos'i-tive-ly,** *adv.*

trans-mit'ta-ble. Var. of TRANSMITTIBLE. [Transmission.]

trans-mit'tal (trăns-mĭt'ăl), *n.*

trans-mit'tance (-ăns), *n.* Transmission. [Transmissible.]

trans-mit'ti-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.*

trans-mit'tive (-ĭv), *a.* Transmissive. *Rare.*

trans-mor'phism (trăns-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* Change of form. *R.*

trans-move' (-mōōv'), *v. t.* [*trans-* + *move*; cf. L. *transmovere* to transfer.] Transform. *Obs.*

trans-mue'. Var. of TRANSMEW.

trans-mun'dane, *a.* See TRANS-, 1 **a**; MUNDANE.

trans-mut'a-ble (trăns-mūt'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **trans-mut'a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **trans-mut'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **trans-mut'a-bly,** *adv.*

trans-mu'tant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *transmutans, -antis*, p. pr.] *Math.* Exchanging facients of a covariant (or contravariant) for first derivatives of a contravariant (or covariant).

trans'mu-tate, *a* [L. *transmutatus*, p. p.] Transmuted *Obs.*

trans'mu-tate, *v. t.* To transmute. *Obs.*

trans-mut'er (trăns-mūt'ẽr), *n.* One that transmutes.

trans-mu'tu-al (-mū'tū-ăl), *a.* Reciprocal; commutual. *Rare.*

trans'na-ta'tion (trăns'nā-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *transnatare* to swim over.] A swimming across.

trans-na'tion (trăns-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *transnare* to swim across.] Transnatation. *Obs.*

trans-na'ture (-nā'tūr), *n. t.* To transfer or transform the nature of. *Rare.* — **trans-na'tur-a'tion** (-tūr-ā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

trans'-Nep-tu'ni-an (trăns'nĕp-tū'nĭ-ăn), *a. Astron.* Lying beyond the planet Neptune

trans-nom'i-nate (trăns-nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *transnominare.*] To change the name of. *Obs.* — **trans-nom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n. Obs.* [*Rare.*

trans-nor'mal, *a.* See TRANS-, 1 **a**.

trans-o'ce-an'ic (trăns-ō'shĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Lying beyond, or crossing, the ocean.

tran'som-er, *n.* = TRANSOM, a bed slat. *Obs.*

transom frame. = TRANSOM, 3 **a** (2).

trans'pa-cif'ic, *a.* Lying beyond, or crossing, the Pacific.

trans-pal'a-tine, *a. Zool.* In reptiles, designating the transverse bone of the skull. See under TRANSVERSE, *a.* — **trans-pal'a-tine,** *n.*

trans-pan'a-ma'ic (-păn'ă-mā'ĭk), *a.* Beyond or across the Isthmus of Panama. See TRANS-, 1 **a**.

trans-pare', *v. t.* [See TRANSPARENT.] To appear through or as through something. *Obs.*

trans-par'ent, *n.* A dress of gauze, lace, etc., worn over an underdress of rich material, popular in the 17th century. *Obs.*

trans-pas', *v. t.* [*trans-* + *pass*: cf. LL. *transpassare.* Cf. TRESPASS.] To pass away. *Both Obs.* — *v. i.* To pass away. *Both Obs.* [*Obs.*

trans-pass'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

trans-pas'sage, *n.* Passage beyond. *Obs.*

trans-pas'sion, *v. t.* To transform into another passion. *Obs.*

trans-pat'ron-ize, *v. t.* To transfer the patronage of. *Obs.*

tran-spe'ci-ate (trăn-spē'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*trans-* + L. *species* form.] To transform into another species. *Rare.* — **tran-spe'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n Rare.*

trans-phys'i-cal (trăns-fĭz'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Beyond what is physical or natural; metaphysical; transcendental. — **transphysical science.** See METAPHYSICS.

tran-spic'u-ous (trăn-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *transpicere* to see or look through; *trans* through + *specere, spicere*, to see. Cf. CONSPICUOUS.] Transparent; pervious to the sight. *Rare.*

tran-spir'a-ble (trăn-spīr'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

tran-spi'ry (trăn-spī'rĭ; trăns'pĭ-rĭ), *n.* Transpiration. *Rare.*

trans-place' (trăns-plās'), *v. t. Obs. or R.* **1.** To remove; to put in another place.

2. To interchange the places of.

trans-plant' (-plănt'; trăns'plănt'), *n.* One that is transplanted.

trans-plant'a-ble (trăns-plăn'tă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

trans-plant'age (trăns-plăn'tĭj; 201), *n.* Transportation *Obs.*

trans-port'al (-tăl), *n.* Transportation *Rare.*

trans-port'ance (-tăns), *n.* Transportation. *Obs.*

trans-port'ant (-tănt), *a.* Transporting; ravishing. *Obs.*

trans-port'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of TRANSPORT. — **trans-port'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **trans-port'ed-ness,** *n.*

trans'por-tee' (trăns'pôr-tē'), *n.* Transported convict. *Australia.*

trans-port'ing-ly, *adv.* of *transporting*, p. pr.

trans-por'tive (trăns-pôr'tĭv; 201), *a.* Excessive. *Obs.*

trans-port'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF *transportement.*] *Obs.* **a** Transportation. **b** Transport; passion.

trans'port rider One who carries goods, usually on ox wagons. *So Africa.* — **transport riding,** *n. So. Africa.*

trans'port ship *or* **vessel.** = TRANSPORT, *n.*, 2.

trans-po'sa-ble (trăns-pōz'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

trans-pose' (trăns-pōz'), *n.* Transposition. *Obs.*

trans-pos'er (-pōz'ẽr), *n.* One that transposes.

trans-pos'i-tor (-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *transponere, transpositum*, to transfer.] A transposer. *Rare.*

trans-print', *v. t.* To transfer to the wrong place in printing. *R.*

trans-proc'ess, *n.* See TRANS-, 2.

trans-prose', *v. t.* To change from prose into verse, or vice versa. *Obs.*

trans-qual'i-fy, *v. t.* To transform in quality. *Obs.* [BLE.

trans-ra'di-a-ble, *a.* = RADIA-

trans-shape' (trănz-shāp'), *v. t.*; -SHAPED' (-shāpt'); SHAP'-ING (-shāp'ĭng). Also **tran-shape'** (trăn-). [*trans-* + *shape.*] To change into another shape or form; to transform.

Thus did she, an hour together, *transshape* thy particular virtues. *Shak.*

trans-ship' (-shĭp'), *v. t.* Also **tran-ship'** (trăn-). [*trans-* + *ship.*] To transfer for further transportation from one ship or conveyance to another.

trans-ship'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Also **tran-ship'ment** (trăn-). Act of transshipping, or transferring for further transportation, as goods, from one ship or conveyance to another. In British practice, when dutiable goods are transshipped, the customs office receives and retains a note (called the **transshipment bond note**), forming an entry for the goods, stating that the party named has given security for the due transshipment and exportation of the goods named. The customs officer on the incoming ship is directed by an official note (**transshipment delivery note**) to send the goods named to the dock of the export ship in custody of a customs officer; and the officer on the export steamer is directed by a note (**transshipment pricking note**) to receive the goods on board that steamer for export.

trans/sub-jec'tive (trănz/sŭb-jĕk'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to or designating a state of being independent of the individual mind, or mode of thinking, though not necessarily independent of the modes of thought common to all men.

The term *transsubjective* has been devised to obviate the confusion of what is objective from the standpoint of universal experience, the one individual object of Reid's ten men, with what is objective for an individual experience. *James Ward*

tran/sub-stan'ti-ate (trăn/sŭb-stăn/shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt/ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt/ĭng). [LL. *transubstantiatus*, p. p. of *transubstantiare* to transubstantiate, L. *trans* + *substantia*. See SUBSTANCE.] **1.** To change into another substance; to transform; transmute.

The spider love which *transubstantiates* all,
And can convert manna to gall *Donne*

2. *Theol.* To change (the sacramental elements, bread and wine) into the body and blood of Christ; to change or produce by transubstantiation, or conversion of substance.

tran/sub-stan'ti-a'tion (-ā/shŭn), *n.* [LL. *transubstantiatio*: cf. F. *transsubstantiation.*] A transubstantiating, or state of being transubstantiated, specif., *Theol.*, the change, by and at the consecration of the elements in the Eucharist, of the whole substance of the bread and the whole substance of the wine into the body and blood of Christ, only the appearances of the bread and wine remaining, a form of the doctrine of the real presence, held by the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Church and distinguished from *consubstantiation* and *impanation.* See REAL PRESENCE.

tran/sub-stan'ti-a'tor (-stăn/shĭ-ā/tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F *transsubstantiateur.*] One who receives or maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation. *Barrow.*

tran-su'date (trăn-sū'dāt), *n.* A product of transudation; transuded substance.

tran/su-da'tion (trăn/sū-dā/shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *transsudation.*] **1.** Act or process of transuding.

2. A transudate; — chiefly a physiological term.

tran-su'da-to-ry (trăn-sū'dā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to transudation; passing by transudation.

tran-sude' (-sūd'), *v. i.*; TRAN-SUD'ED (-sūd'ĕd), TRAN-SUD'ING (-sūd'ĭng). [*trans-* + L. *sudare* to sweat: cf. F. *transsuder.*] To pass, as perspirable matter does, through the pores or interstices of textures.

tran-sume' (-sūm'), *v. t.*; -SUMED' (-sūmd'); -SUM'ING (-sūm'-ĭng). [L. *transumere, transsumere*, to take from one to another, in LL., to transcribe; *trans* across + *sumere* to take.] **1.** To change; transubstantiate. *Rare.*

2. To make a copy, or transumpt, of. *Archaic or Scots Law.*

tran-sumpt' (trăn-sŭmpt'), *n.* [L. *transumptum*, neut. p. p. of *transumere.*] A copy of a writing or document; specif., an exemplified copy. *Archaic or Scots Law.*

trans-vaal' (trănz-väl'), *a.* Beyond the river Vaal, in South Africa; specif. [*cap.*], designating, or pertaining to, the Transvaal province, formerly the South African Republic, and, later, the Transvaal Colony.

Transvaal daisy, an African asteraceous plant (*Gerbera jamesonii*), having large flame-colored heads of flowers.

trans-vec'tant (trănz-vĕk'tănt), *n.* *Math.* An invariant resulting from transvection.

trans-vec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *transvectio*, fr. *transvehere* to carry across; *trans* across + *vehere* to carry.] **1.** Act of conveying or carrying over. *Rare.*

2. [Trans. of G. *Ueberschiebung.*] *Math.* Generation of a covariant by operating with one covariant on another.

trans-ver'sal (-vûr'săl), *a.* [Cf. F. *transversal*, LL. *transversalis* See TRANSVERSE.] Running or lying across; transverse; as, a *transversal* line. — **trans/ver-sal'i-ty** (trănz/vẽr-săl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **trans-ver'sal-ly**, *adv.*

transversal wall, *Bot.*, in archegoniates, the wall which separates the upper and lower halves of a proembryo.

trans-ver'sal, *n.* [Cf. F. *transversale.*] **1.** *Geom.* A line that traverses or intersects any system of lines as the sides of a triangle or the sides produced.

2. A deviation, digression. *Obs. or R.*

trans'ver-sa'lis (trănz/vẽr-sā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* **1.** Any of several muscles; as: **a** The ‖ **trans/ver-sa'lis ab-do'mi-nis** (ăb-dŏm'ĭ-nĭs), a flat muscle with transverse fibers, forming the innermost layer of the anterolateral wall of the abdomen. Its fibers terminate in front in a broad aponeurosis which joins that of the opposite side at the linea alba, its upper three fourths passing behind the rectus abdominis muscle, the lower fourth in front of it. **b** The abdominis muscle, the lower fourth in front of it. **b** The ‖ **trans/ver-sa'lis cer-vi'cis** (sẽr-vī'sĭs), or **trans/ver-sa'lis col'li** (kŏl'ĭ), a muscle lying to the inner side of the longissimus dorsi, and uniting the transverse processes of the six upper dorsal vertebræ with those of the second to sixth (inclusive) cervical vertebræ.

2. Any of several arteries; as: **a** The ‖ **transversalis colli**, a branch of the thyroid axis passing outward across the subclavian triangle to the margin of the trapezius, where it divides into branches. **b** The ‖ **trans/ver-sa'lis hu'me-ri** (hū'mĕ-rī) = SUPRASCAPULAR ARTERY.

trans-verse' (trănz-vûrs'), *a.* [L. *transversus*, p. p. of *transvertere* to turn or direct across; *trans* across + *vertere* to turn: cf. F. *transverse*, OF. *transvers.* See VERSION; cf. TRAVERSE.] **1.** Lying or being across, or in a cross-wise direction; athwart; — often opposed to *longitudinal.*

2. Hence, indirect; collateral. *Obs. & R.*

transverse arteries, *Anat.*, small branches of the basilar artery supplying the pons Varolii, etc. — **t. axis** (of a conic), the axis through the foci of the conic. — **t. bone**, *Zoöl.*, in some reptiles, a bone connecting the pterygoid and maxilla, forming in some snakes part of the apparatus for erecting the poison fangs. — **t. colon.** *Anat.* See 2d COLON. — **t. facial artery**, *Anat.*, a branch of the superficial temporal artery which supplies the parotid gland, masseter muscle, etc. — **t. facial vein**, *Anat.*, a vein of the side of the face, tributary to the temporal vein. — **t. fissure.** *Anat.* **a** The cleft below the hemispheres of the brain by which the pia mater extends in to form the velum interpositum and choroid plexuses. **b** A short transverse cleft on the lower surface of the left lobe of the liver, where most of the vessels enter or leave that organ. — **t. flute**, *Music*, a traverse flute (which see). — **t. joint**, *Anat.*, the mediotarsal joint, which can replace the ankle joint in function to some extent when the latter becomes ankylosed. — **t. ligament**, *Anat.*, any of various ligaments; as: **a** That which crosses between the greater and lesser tuberosities of the humerus. **b** The cruciform ligament of the atlas. **c** That crossing the notch in the lower border of the acetabulum. **d** That crossing and connecting the digital ends of the metatarsal bones in the sole of the foot. **e** The coracoid ligament. **f** That which crosses between the lateral masses of the atlas behind the odontoid process, etc. — **t. magnet**, *Physics*, a bar magnetized transversely, or at right angles to its length. — **t. palsy**, *Med.*, crossed paralysis or palsy. — **t. process**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a lateral process of a vertebra. Those in higher vertebrates are called *diapophyses*, and are outgrowths of the neural arch. They often articulate with the tubercle of a rib. Those common in lower vertebrates arise from the lower part of the centrum, and are called *parapophyses.* — **t. sinus**, *Anat.*, a simple network of veins connecting the two interior petrosal sinuses. — **t. suture**, *Anat.*, the suture between the frontal and facial bones

trans-verse' (trănz-vûrs', trănz'vûrs), *n.* **1.** Anything that is transverse, or athwart.

2. *Geom.* The longer, or transverse, axis of an ellipse.

trans-ver'sus (trănz-vûr'sŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* Any of several small transverse muscles; as: ‖ **trans-ver'sus pe'ri-næ'i** (pĕr'ĭ-nē'ĭ), a narrow muscle passing across from the inner fore part of the tuberosity of the ischium to the median line of the perineum.

trap (trăp), *v. t.*; TRAPPED (trăpt) or, *Rare*, TRAPT; TRAP'-PING. [ME. *trappen*; cf. ME. *trappe, trappure*, trappings; orig. uncert.; cf. F. *drap* cloth (cf. E. DRAB, DRAPE), OF. *drapure* a covering for a horse, Sp. & Pg. *trapo* cloth.] To dress with ornaments; to adorn; — said esp. of horses.

Steeds . . that *trapped* were in steel all glittering. *Chaucer*

trap, *n.* [See TRAPPINGS, TRAP to dress.] **1.** A trapping, or horse cloth; — chiefly *pl.* *Obs.*

2. *pl.* Personal belongings; goods; luggage. *Colloq.*

3. Any worthless, broken, or worn-out thing. *Colloq.*

trap, *n.* Also *trap rock.* [Sw. *trapp*; akin to *trappa* stairs, Dan. *trappe*, G. *treppe*, D *trap*; — so called because the rocks of this class often occur in large, tabular masses, rising above one another, like steps. See TRAMP.] *Geol. & Petrog.* Any of various dark-colored, fine-grained, igneous rocks, including esp. basalt, diabase, amygdaloid, etc., and also some kinds of diorite; — a convenient field term.

trap, *n.* [ME. *trappe*, AS. *treppe* (perh. also *træppe*), akin to OD. *trappe*, OHG. *trapo*; prob. fr. the root of E. *tramp*, as that which is trod upon: cf. F. *trappe*, OF. *trape* (of Teutonic orig.), which influenced the English word and may have been its source.] **1.** A device, as a pitfall, snare, or machine that shuts suddenly as with a spring, for taking game and other animals; a gin.

2. Hence, any device or contrivance by which one may be caught unawares; stratagem; snare; gin.

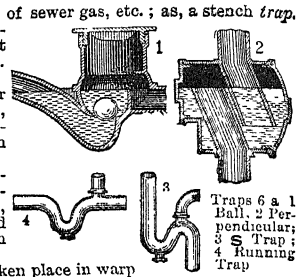
Let their table be made a snare and a *trap* *Rom* xi 9

3. Short for **a** TRAP NET. *Local, U. S.* **b** TRAPBALL. **c** TRAPDOOR. **d** *Agric.* TRAP CROP.

4. A wooden instrument shaped somewhat like a shoe, used in playing trapball. It consists of a pivoted arm on one end of which is placed the ball to be thrown into the air by striking the other end.

5. A machine for throwing into the air balls, clay pigeons, etc., to be shot at.

6. Any of various devices permitting one kind of thing to pass through while restraining another; as: **a** *Plumbing.* A device for drains, sewers, etc., consisting of a bend or partitioned chamber in which the liquid forms a seal to prevent the passage of sewer gas, etc.; as, a stench *trap.* **b** A device to separate sand and silt from flowing water. **c** A steam trap. **7.** A place in a water pipe, pump, etc., where air accumulates for want of an outlet. **8.** A wagon or carriage, esp. one having springs; specif., a light two-wheeled one-horse carriage on springs. *Colloq.*



Traps 6 a 1 Ball. 2 Perpendicular; 3 S Trap; 4 Running Trap

9. *Weaving.* A broken place in warp thread, or the resulting fault in the cloth. *Dial Eng.*

10. A detective or policeman. *Slang, Eng.*

11. Mouth, as, to shut one's *trap.* *Low Slang.*

Syn. — See SNARE.

trap (trăp), *v. t* [Cf. AS. *treppan.* See TRAP a snare.] **1.** To catch, or take, in a trap or traps, as, to *trap* foxes, hares, beaver, etc.

2. Hence, to insnare, to take by stratagem, as a foe.

3. To release or discharge from a trap, as glass balls or clay pigeons, to be shot at.

4. To provide with a trap or traps; as, to *trap* a drain

5. *Chiefly Mech.* To stop and hold by a trap, to separate by a trap, as water from steam, — sometimes with *out.*

6. To furnish with trapdoors, as a stage. *Rare.*

trap, *v. i.* **1.** To set traps for game; to make a business of trapping game, as, to *trap* for beaver.

2. To manage a trap or traps for shooting. See TRAP, *n.*, 5.

3. *Chiefly Mech.* To become trapped, as steam in a radiator by air.

Tra'pa (trā'pa; trăp'a), *n.* [NL., orig uncert.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World aquatic plants constituting the family Trapaceæ (order Myrtales). They are herbs having the submerged leaves finely dissected and the floating leaves rhombic, with inflated spongy petioles. The solitary white flowers are followed by nutlike horned or spiny fruits, whence they are known as *water caltrops. T natans* is the water chestnut.


Trapa (*T natans*) Mature Fruit

tra-pan' (trā-păn'), **tre-pan'**, *n.* [OF. *trapan* plank, perh. orig. a trapdoor. Cf. TRAP a snare.] A snare; stratagem; trick, also, a deceiver or trickster. *Obs. & Archaic.*

tra-pan', tre-pan', *v. t.* To snare, entrap. *Obs & Archaic.*

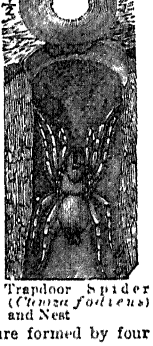
trap'ball' (trăp'bôl'), *n.* An old game of ball played with a trap; also, the ball used in the game See TRAP, *n*, 4.

trap crop. *Agric.* A crop planted to attract noxious insects from near-by or later crops.

trap'door' (trăp'dōr', 201), *n.* **1.** A lifting or sliding door covering an opening in a roof or floor, esp., *Theat*, a hinged door in the floor of the stage through which persons, scenery, etc., may be raised or lowered; also, a similar opening in the scenery.

2. *Mining.* A ventilating door in a level; — called also *weather door.*

trapdoor spider. Any of several large spiders belonging to *Ctenizæ* and allied genera which make a nest consisting of a vertical hole in the earth, lined with silk, and furnished at the top with a hinged lid, like a trapdoor.


Trapdoor Spider (*Ctenizæ fodiens*) and Nest

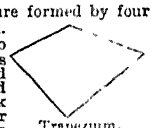
tra-peze' (trā-pēz'), *n.* [F. *trapèze*]

1. *Geom.* = TRAPEZIUM, 1.

2. *Gymnastic Apparatus.* A short horizontal bar suspended by two parallel ropes, one at each end.

tra-pe'zi-form (-pē'zĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*trapezium* + *-form*: cf. F. *trapéziforme.*] Like a trapezium in form.

tra-pe'zi-um (-ĭm), *n.*; *pl.* E -ZIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -ZIA (-ä). [NL, fr. Gr τραπεζιον a little table, an irregular four-sided figure, dim. of τράπεζα a table, for τετράπεζα, τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + πεζα foot, akin to πούς foot, hence, orig., a table with four feet. See FOOT.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** A plane figure formed by four right lines, of which no two are parallel. **b** Rarely, a trapezoid. According to Euclid (Def. 34) all other quadrilaterals but squares, rectangles, rhombi, and parallelograms (rhomboids) are called "*trapezia*" (trapeziums). Other Greek writers use the term for any irregular quadrilateral. Prevailing English usage follows the Greek, except in using the term *trapezoid* for the quadrilateral with two parallel sides.


Trapezium.

2 *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A bone of the distal row of the carpus at the base of the first metacarpal, or thumb. **b** A bundle of transverse fibers in the dorsal part of the pons Varolii.

trapezium of Orion, *Astron.*, the multiple star, or telescopic group, consisting of the four brightest components of θ (Theta) Orionis, in the nebula of Orion.

trans-re'gion-ate (-rē'jŭn-āt), *a* [*trans-* + *region.*] Transferred to or from another region. *Obs.*

trans-riv'er-ine (-rĭv'ẽr-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* On the other side of a river *R.*

transsene. † TRENCH.

trans'se-pul'chral (trăns'sē-pŭl'krăl), *a.* Beyond the sepulcher; after death. *Rare.*

trans-shape', *n.* Transformation. *Obs.* [TRANS-, 1 a]

trans'-Si-be'ri-an. *a.* See **trans'sum'mer** (trăns'sŭm'ẽr), *n.* = TRANSOM, 3 a. *Obs.*

trans-tem'po-ral (trăns-tĕm'pō-răl), *a.* Crossing the temporal cerebral lobe.

trans-tev'er-ine (trăns-tĕv'ẽr-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* [It. *trasteverino*, L. *transtiberinus.*] Beyond or across the river Tiber, esp. from the original city of Rome.

trans-ti'ber-ine, *a* Transtiverine. See TRANS-, 1 a.

tran'sub-stan'ti-a'tion-al-ist, *n.* A transubstantiator.

tran-sult', *v. t.* [L. *tran(s)sultare.*] To leap over *Obs.*

tran-sump'tion (trăn-sŭmp'shŭn). *n.* [L. *transumptio.*] A taking from one place to another. *R*

tran-sump'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L *transumptivus.*] Taking one thing for another; also, taken from one thing to another; transferred; esp, *Rhet.*, metaphorical; figurative. *Obs. or R.*

trans'u-nite', *v. t.* To unite as by passing over something *Obs*

trans-u'ral (trăns-ū'răl), *n.* A crossplece on a cross-staff. See CROSS-STAFF, 2

trans'u-ra'li-an, *a.* Beyond or across the Ural Mountains

trans'-U-ra'ni-an. *a. Astron.* Beyond Uranus. See TRANS-.

trans-vaal'er (trăns-väl'ẽr), *n.* One of the people of Transvaal

trans-va'sate (-vā'sāt), *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *transvasare, -atum*; L. *trans* + *vas, vasis*, vessel.] To pour out of one vessel into another. — **trans'va-sa'tion** (trăns'vā-sā'shŭn), *n. Both Rare.*

trans-vase' (trăns-vās'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *transvaser*, LL. *transvasare.*] To transvasate. *R.*

trans-ver'ber-ate (-vûr'bẽr-āt), *v. t* [L. *transverberatus*, p. p.] To strike through. *Rare.*

trans-ver'sal-ly (trănz'vẽr-săl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The condition or quality of being transversal

trans-ver'sant (trăns-vûr'sănt), *a.* [LL. *transversans*, p. pr of *transversare* to go across.] Transverse. *Obs*

trans-ver'sa-ry (-sā-rĭ), *n* [L. *transversarium* a crossbeam.] A

trans-verse' (trăns-v ûrs'; trăns'vûrs), *adv.* Transversely See FLAT, *a.*, 12

trans-verse' (trăns-vûrs'), *v. t.* [OF. *transrerser.* See TRANSVERSE, *a.*] *Rare.* **a** To overturn. **b** To alter; transprose. — **trans-ver'sion** (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* **trans-verse'**, *v. i.* To transgress; sin. *Obs.* [VERSE.]

trans-verse'ly, *adv.* of TRANS-

trans-vers'er (-vûr'sẽr), *n.* *Surv.* A kind of plane table.

trans-ver'so-ver'ti-cal (-vûr'sō-vûr'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to the transverse and the vertical. — **transversovertical index**, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the skull's height to its breadth, usually in hundredths of the breadth

trans-ver'sum (trăns-vûr'sŭm), *n* [NL.] *Zool.* The transverse bone of a reptile's skull.

trans-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t* [L. *transvertere.*] To change or turn about *Obs*

trans-vert'i-ble (-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a* See -IBLE. *Obs* [through *Obs*]

trans-view', *v. t.* To look

trans'vo-la'tion (trăns'vō-lā'shŭn). *n.* [L. *transvolare* to fly over or across.] A flying beyond or across

trans-volve', *v. t.* [L *transvolvere* unroll.] To overturn *Obs*

trans-waft', *v. t.* To transport as by wafting. *Obs.*

Tran'syl-va'ni-an (trăn'sĭl-vā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Transylvania, a part of Hungary which was from 1849 to 1860 a crownland of Austria. — *n.* One of the people of Transylvania, inhabited by Wallachians, Magyars, Germans, and Szeklers

trant (dial trănt, tränt), *v. t.* [Cf OD. *tranten* to walk slowly, LG & D *trant* walk, pace] **1.** To run, turn, or act trickily; also, to be tricky *Obs*

2 To peddle *Obs*

3 To act as carrier *Dial Eng.*

trant, *n* Trick; stratagem *Obs.*

trant'er, *n. Obs or Dial. Eng.* One who trants: specif.: **a** A peddler **b** A carrier

trant'lum (trănt'lŭm), *n.* A trifle; trinket; *pl.*, odds and ends *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

‖ **tran-vi'a** (trán-vē'ä), *n.* [Sp., after E *tramway.*] A street railway.

tranwuility. † TRANQUILLITY.

trap, *n.* [Cf D. *trap.* Cf. TRAP rock.] A kind of stepladder.

Tra-pa'ce-æ (trā-pā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See TRAPA. — **tra-pa'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

tra-pand'. Trapanned. *Obs or* **tra-pan'ner** (-păn'ẽr), *n.* One that trapans.

trap bat. *n.* A small bat used in playing trapball

Trap'bois (trăp'boĭs), *n.* An old swindling usurer in Scott's "The Fortunes of Nigel"

trap brilliant [Cf. D *trap* a step.] *Jewelry* A brilliant cut so that the bezel and the pavilion are each divided into two parts with slightly different slopes See BRILLIANT, *n.*

trap cut *Jewelry* = STEP CUT. — **trap'-cut'**, *a*

trape (trāp), *v. i* [See TRAMP, and cf. TRAIPSE.] *Obs or Dial. Eng* **1.** To tramp; to trudge.

2. To go about in an idle or slatternly manner. Cf. TRAIPSE.

3. To drag or trail in the dirt.

trapes (trāps). Var. of TRAIPSE

trap'e-zate (trăp'ē-zāt), *a.* [See TRAPEZIUM.] Trapeziform.

tra-pe'zi-al (trā-pē'zĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the trapezium or trapezius.

tra-pe'zi-an (-ăn), *a.* Having opposite trapeziform faces. *Rare.*

trap'e-zi-he'dron (trăp'ē-zĭ-hē'-

tra-pe'zi-us (trȧ-pē'zĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A large, flat, triangular, superficial muscle of each side of the back, which arises from the occipital bone, ligamentum nuchæ, and the spinous processes of the last cervical and all the dorsal vertebræ, and is inserted into the outer part of the clavicle, the acromion process, and the spine of the scapula.

trap'e-zo-he'dral (trăp'ē-zō-hē'drăl; trā-pē'zō-), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a trapezohedron.

trap'e-zo-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.* [NL.; *trapezium* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base, ἑζεσθαι to sit.] *Cryst.* A form whose faces are trapeziums. Specif.: **a** The tetragonal trisoctahedron. See TRISOCTAHEDRON, 2. **b** An eight-faced hemihedral form of the tetragonal system. **c** A twelve-faced hemihedral form of the hexagonal system. **d** A six-faced tetartohedral form of the hexagonal system; — called specif. *trigonal trapezohedron*. Its faces are common on quartz crystals.

trap'e-zoid (trăp'ē-zoid; 277), *n.* [Gr. τραπεζοειδής trapezoid-shaped; τράπεζα table + εἶδος shape, likeness: cf. F. *trapézoïde*. See TRAPEZIUM.] **1.** *Geom.* A plane four-sided figure with two parallel sides. See TRAPEZIUM, 1 **b**. **2.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A bone of the distal row of the carpus at the base of the second metacarpal, or index finger.

trap'e-zoid, a. **1.** Of the form of a trapezoid; trapezoidal. **2.** *Anat.* Designating certain parts, as one of the carpal bones (see TRAPEZOID, *n.*, 2). — **trapezoid ligament**, the outer and anterior fasciculus of the coracoclavicular ligament.

trap'e-zoi'dal (-zoi'dăl), *a.* **1.** Trapezoid. **2.** *Min.* Trapezohedral.

trapezoidal masonry, *Arch.*, polygonal masonry, etc., in which the stones have usually four sides adjoining the face, but these not at right angles with one another. — **t. projection**, a projection in which straight parallels and straight converging meridians divide the field into trapezoids. — **t. rule**, an approximate rule for irregular areas, by which an area, divided as for Simpson's rule, equals the product of the width of a strip into the sum of the intermediate ordinates plus the arithmetical mean of the end ordinates.

trap net. A large box-shaped fishing net anchored to the bottom and arranged with one end left open. *Local, U. S.*

trap'pe-an (trăp'ē-ăn; trā-pē'ăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *trappéen*. See TRAP a kind of rock.] *Geol., etc.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, trap or trap rock.

trap'per (trăp'ẽr), *n.* [From TRAP to insnare.] **1.** One who traps; esp., one who makes a business of trapping animals for their furs. *Irving.* **2.** One in charge of a trap: **a** A boy who attends to the opening and closing of trapdoors in a mine **b** A man who manages a trap for pigeon or glass-ball shooting.

trap'ping, *n.* [D. *trap* step.] *Jewelry.* Cutting of a gem in the form called the trap, or step, cut, or the cutting of a trap brilliant. See STEP CUT, TRAP BRILLIANT.

trap'pings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* [From TRAP to dress with ornaments.] Ornamental housings for a horse; horse cloths; hence, ornaments; dress; superficial decorations. "These but the *trappings* and the suits of woe." *Shak.*

Trap'pist (trăp'ĭst), *n.* [F. *trappiste*.] *R. C. Ch.* A monk of a reformed branch of the Cistercian Order established by Armand de Rancé in 1660, at the monastery of La Trappe, in Normandy. Their discipline is extremely austere, including frequent religious exercises, the first at 2 A.M., much study, prolonged fasts, manual labor, restricted diet, and perpetual silence among themselves. They have houses in a number of European countries and were introduced permanently into the United States in 1848.

Trap'pist-ine (-ĭs-tĭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* One of an order of nuns affiliated with the Trappists, instituted in 1827. **2.** [*l. c.*] A liqueur made at a French Trappist monastery.

trap'pous (trăp'ŭs), *a.* [From TRAP a kind of rock.] Of or pertaining to, or resembling, trap, or trap rock.

trap'py (-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or constituting, a trap, or snare; as, *trappy* holes in a path. *Colloq.*

trap shooting. *Sport.* Shooting at pigeons liberated, or glass balls or clay pigeons sprung into air, from a trap. — **trap shooter.**

trash (trăsh), *v. t.;* TRASHED (trăsht); TRASH'ING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *trachier*, var. of *tracier* to trace, to track, *chien traçant* a tracking dog, a sleuthhound, and E. TRACE, *v.*] **1.** To hold back by a trash or leash, as a dog in pursuing game; hence, to retard, encumber, or restrain; to clog; to hinder vexatiously. **2.** To conceal (a trail) by taking to water. *Local, U. S.*

trash, *n.* [Cf. TRASH to hold back.] A collar, leash, or halter used to trash a dog; hence, any hindrance.

trash, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tros* rubbish, leaves, and twigs picked up for fuel, *trassi* a slovenly fellow, Sw. *trasa* a rag, tatter.] **1.** That which is worthless; rubbish; refuse.

A haunch of venison would be *trash* to a Brahmin. *Landor*

2. Esp., loppings, twigs, and leaves of trees, bruised sugar cane, corn husks, etc. In the West Indies the decayed leaves and stems of canes are called **field trash**, the bruised or macerated rind is **cane trash**. **3.** A worthless or disreputable person; also, and now only, collectively, the class of such persons; the rabble; riffraff; as, one of the poor white *trash* in the southern U. S.

Gentlemen all, I do suspect this *trash* [Bianca]
To be a party in this injury. *Shak.*

4. Money. *Obs.* "King Crœsus' *trash*." *Robert Greene.*

trash (trăsh), *v. t.* **1.** To free from trash or refuse; hence, to lop; crop; as, to *trash* trees; to *trash* sugar-cane ratoons. **2.** To treat as trash; hence, to throw away; to discard.

trash'y (-ĭ), *a.;* -I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Like trash; containing much trash; waste; worthless; useless, as, a *trashy* novel.

trass (trăs), *n.* [D. *tras* or G. *trass*, prob. fr. It. *terrazzo* terrace. Cf. TERRACE.] A light-colored volcanic tufa resembling pozzuolana in composition and occurring especially on the lower Rhine, where it is ground for use as a hydraulic cement.

trau'ma (trô'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. τραῦμα.] *Med.* An injury or wound.

trau-mat'ic (trô-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *traumaticus*, Gr. τραυματικός, fr. τραῦμα, τραύματος, a wound: cf. F. *traumatique*.] *Med.* Of or pert. to, or due to, a wound or injury; vulnerary. — **trau-mat'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ); *adv.*

trau'ma-tism (trô'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n. Med.* The morbid condition of the system due to a trauma, improperly, a trauma.

trau-mat'ro-pism (trô-măt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. τραῦμα, τραύματος, wound + *-tropism*.] *Plant Physiol.* The sensitiveness of certain plant organs, esp. roots, to wounds. — **trau'ma-trop'ic** (trô'mȧ-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

Traut'vet-te'ri-a (trôt'vĕ-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Ernst Randolph *Trautvetter*, Russian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of ranunculaceous herbs consisting of a single species (*T. carolinensis*) native of Japan and eastern North America. It bears several large palmately lobed leaves and an ample panicle of small white flowers; it is sometimes cultivated.

trav'ail (trăv'ăl), *v. i.;* TRAV'AILED (-ăld); TRAV'AIL-ING. [ME. *travailen, travellen*, to labor, to travel, OF. *traveillier, travaillier*, to labor, toil, be in labor, torment; cf. Pr. *trebalhar* to torment, agitate; fr. LL. *trepalium* an instrument of torture; cf. L. *tres* three, and *palus* a stake, a pale, *tripalis* having three stakes. Cf. THREE, POLE (of wood), TRAVEL, *v.*] **1.** To labor hard or painfully; to toil. *Archaic.* "Slothful persons which will not *travail*." *Latimer.* **2.** To suffer the pangs of childbearing; to be in labor. **3.** To travel. *Obs.*

trav'ail, *v. t.* To trouble; torment; harass. *Obs.*

As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among the nobility. *Hayward.*

trav'ail, *n.* [ME. *travail, travaille, travelle*, F. *travail*, OF. also *travaille*, fr. the v. See TRAVAIL, *v. i.*; cf. TRAVEL, *n.*] **1.** Labor; toil; esp., severe toil or exertion. *Now Rare.* "This doth require *travail*." *Hooker.* **2.** The labor of childbearing; parturition. **3.** Hence, severe agony; racking pain or any trouble.

He shall see the *travail* of his soul. *Is.* liii. 11. **4.** Travel. *Obs.*

tra-vale' (trȧ-vȧl'; trā-vā'lā), *n. Music.* A vibrant effect in tambourine playing, produced by rubbing across the head of the instrument with the wetted finger or thumb. When made in half the time it is called *double travale*.

trave (trāv), *n.* [ME. *trave* (in sense 2); cf. F. *travail* a frame to confine a horse, LL. *trepalium* an instrument of torture (cf. TRAVAIL, *v.*); or OF. *travers* a frame to confine a horse, E. (obs. or dial.) *travise, trevise* (cf. TRAVERSE, *n. & a.*), or OF. *trave* a beam, F. *entrave* a fetter, a hopple, L. *trabs* a beam.] **1.** [Cf. TRAVERSE, *a. & n.*] *Arch.* A crossbeam; a bay of joists; hence, a division or bay, as in a ceiling, made by or as by crossbeams. **2.** A frame to confine an unruly horse or ox while shoeing.

She sprung as a colt doth in the *trave*. *Chaucer.*

trav'el (trăv'ĕl), *v. i.;* -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. [Properly, to labor, and the same word as *travail*.] **1.** To pass; go; to move from point to point.

Time *travels* in divers paces with divers persons. *Shak.*

2. *Mech.* To move in a given direction or path, or through a given distance; as, the crank pin *travels* in a circular path; the piston *travels* two feet in each stroke. **3.** To make a journey; to pass to a distant place, or to many places; to journey; as, to *travel* for one's health. **4.** Specif., to journey from place to place for a business house, selling, taking orders, collecting accounts, etc. **5.** To go on foot; to walk; as, I *traveled*, but he rode. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.* **6.** To stand transportation; — chiefly used of perishable produce of any kind. *Colloq. or Cant.*

to travel bodkin. See BODKIN.

trav'el, *v. t.* **1.** To journey over or through; to traverse; as, to *travel* the continent. "I *travel* this profound." *Milton.* **2.** To cause or force to journey; as, to *travel* stock.

trav'el, *n.* [See TRAVAIL, *n.*] **1.** Act of traveling, or passing, going, or moving in any way; passage; movement; as, the *travel* of a pen. **2.** *Mach.* Motion, esp. reciprocating motion, along a given line of direction; as, an even *travel* on a lathe carriage; also, the length of stroke; as, a *travel* of four inches. **3.** A journey or journeying, esp. to distant or unfamiliar places. "The sky so great a *travel* away." *Sir G. Parker.* **4.** The number or amount of persons, or, by extension, of vehicles, trains, etc., passing or traveling; traffic.

travel of a projectile, *Ordnance*, the distance from the projectile's base when in its seat in the bore to the muzzle.

trav'eled, trav'elled (trăv'ĕld), *a.* **1.** Having made journeys, esp. in foreign or unfamiliar places; esp., of persons, having gained knowledge or experience by traveling. "Our *traveled* gallants." *Shak.* **2.** Frequented by travelers; as, a *traveled* route.

trav'el-er, trav'el-ler (-ĕl-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that travels or moves in a specified manner; as, the horse is a good *traveler*. **2.** One that travels or journeys, esp. to distant or unfamiliar places. Cf. GUEST, 4.

What monstrous lies some *travelers* will tell *Cowper*

3. A traveling commercial agent. See TRAVEL, *v. i.*, 4. **4.** *Mach.* Any of various devices for suspending something being transported laterally; esp., a crab or winch moving on an elevated track, used esp. in erecting steel bridges or other large work; also, a traveling crane. **5.** *Ring Spinning.* Short for RING TRAVELER. **6.** *Naut.* **a** An iron ring encircling a rope, bar, spar, or the like, and sliding thereon, as the ring in one end of the sheet of a fore-and-aft sail. **b** A bar or rod running transversely on the deck on which a ring in one end of the sheet or the block of a sheet tackle of a fore-and-aft sail slides; — called also more properly *horse* and *traveler iron*. **7.** An itinerant peddler; a tramp or vagabond, esp. in the Australian bush. See SUNDOWNER, 1. **8.** A sales ticket given to a customer in some retail stores for use at various counters or departments, each purchase being entered so that all may be paid for together.

traveler's, *or* **traveller's, letter of credit.** See LETTER OF CREDIT **b** (1).

trav'el-er's, or trav'el-ler's, check (-ẽrz). A check issued by a banker and payable by any of the correspondents of the issuing banker. A number of such checks of small amounts answer the purpose of a letter of credit.

trav'el-er's–joy', *or* **trav'el-ler's–joy',** *n.* Either of two climbing species of *Clematis*, the virgin's-bowers *C. vitalba* of Europe and *C. virginiana* of America.

trav'el-ing, trav'el-ling, *p. pr.* of TRAVEL. Hence: *a.* **1.** That travels, or journeys, from place to place; esp., journeying as a commercial agent; as, a *traveling* salesman. **2.** That travels, or moves; moving; as, a *traveling* winch.

traveling, *or* **travelling, apron.** See APRON, 2 **m**. — **t. backstay,** *Naut.*, a backstay formerly used attached to the mast by a traveler sliding up and down with the yard. — **t. crane.** *Mach.* See CRANE, *n.*, 4. — **t. platform, sidewalk,** etc., a contrivance on the principle of the flat horizontal endless belt or conveyor, for transporting objects or persons through a limited distance. — **t. staircase** *or* **stairs.** = ESCALATOR. — **T. Stock Reserve,** *Australian Land Law*, lands specially reserved by the crown to be used as stock routes, to facilitate the passage of live stock.

travel ration. A daily ration supplied to troops when traveling otherwise than by marching and separated from cooking facilities.

trav'ers-a-ble (trăv'ẽr-sȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being traversed, or passed over; as, a *traversable* desert. **2.** Deniable; specif., *Law*, such as is proper to be traversed in pleading; as, a *traversable* presentment.

trav'ers-al (trăv'ẽr-săl), *n.* Act of traversing or crossing.

trav'erse (trăv'ẽrs), *a.* [OF. *travers*, L. *transversus*, p. p. of *transvertere* to turn or direct across; prob. in part fr. *traverse*, n. See TRANSVERSE.] Lying across; being in a direction across something else; transverse; as, paths cut with *traverse* trenches; structural *traverse* work.

traverse feed, *Mach.*, a feed at right angles to the cross-feed. — **t. flute,** *Music*, the modern flute held sidewise to the mouth, and blown at the side. Formerly known as the *German flute*. — **t. jury.** *Law.* = PETIT JURY. — **t. sailing.** See SAILING, 2. — **t. survey,** *Surv.*, a survey in which a series of lines joined end to end are completely determined as to length and azimuth, these lines being often used as a basis for triangulation, — used esp. for long narrow strips of country, as for railroads.

trav'erse (trăv'ẽrs; trā-vûrs'), *adv.* Formerly often *travers*. [Cf. F. *travers* breadth, extent from side to side, *à travers, en travers, de travers*, across, athwart. See TRAVERSE, *a.*] Across; crosswise; as, logs laid *traverse*.

trav'erse (trăv'ẽrs), *v. t.;* TRAV'ERSED (-ẽrst); TRAV'ERS-ING (-ẽr-sĭng). [F. *traverser*. See TRAVERSE, *a.*] **1.** To lay crosswise; to cause to cross. **2.** To change over or across; to shift. *Obs.* **3.** To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles.

The force of this reasoning, which I yet hope to *traverse*. *Scott.*

4. To cross in traveling; as, to *traverse* the continent. **5.** To pass over and examine; to survey carefully.

My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties of this detestable vice — ingratitude. *South.*

6. *Chiefly Technical.* To move or turn laterally; as, to *traverse* a lathe carriage, a cannon, etc. **7.** *Carp.* To plane across the grain of the wood, esp. as a preliminary to trying up, as a board or a floor. **8.** *Law.* In pleading, to deny formally (an allegation of fact made by the opposite party); to make a traverse of. Specif.: **a** *Criminal Law.* To deny or take issue upon (an indictment); hence, to delay (a trial) by some objection. **b** To deny or impeach the validity of (an inquest of office).

Syn. — See DENY.

to traverse a yard, *Naut.*, to brace a yard fore and aft.

trav'erse (trăv'ẽrs), *v. i.* **1.** To move across or over; to

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drŏn; trā-pē'zĭ-). Var. of TRAPEZOHEDRON. [EZOHEDRON.]

trap'e-zo-he'dra, *n., pl.* of TRAPEZOHEDRON. [EZOHEDRON.]

trap'e-zoph'o-ron (trăp'ē-zŏf'ō-rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. NGr. τραπεζόφορον, fr Gr. τράπεζα table + φέρειν to bear.] *Gr. Ch.* An altar cloth [ing downwards.]

trap'fall', *n.* A trapdoor opening downwards.

trap'hole', *n.* = TROU-DE-LOUP.

tra-pi'che (trȧ-pē'chē), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Amer. & Phil. I.* **1.** A sugar mill. **2.** A rude mill for grinding ores, minerals, etc., esp. one of two stones of which the upper one is turned horizontally by a pole.

trappe † TRAP.

trapped (trăpt), *pret. & p. p.* of TRAP, *v.* [See STEP CUT.]

trapped, *a. Jewelry.* Trap-cut.

trap'pers, *n. pl* The trappings of a horse. *Obs.* [See -NESS.]

trap'pi-ness (trăp'ĭ-n ẽ s), *n.*

trap'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TRAP. — **trap'ping-ly,** *adv.*

trap'poid (trăp'oid), *a.* [*trap* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to, or resembling, trap rock.

trappour, trappure, *n.* [See TRAP to dress.] *Obs.* **a** Housing for a horse. **b** Order; array. [POUS.]

trap'py (trăp'ĭ), *a.* = TRAP-PEAN.

trap rock. See 3d TRAP, *n.*

trapse. Dial. Eng. of TRAIPSE.

trap stair *or* **stairs.** A staircase or ladder leading to a trapdoor.

trap'stick, *n.* A stick used in playing the game of trapball.

trapt. Archaic, rare, or ref. sp. pret. & p. p. of TRAP.

trap tree. The jack, which furnishes a kind of birdlime.

trap tufa, trap tuff. A tufa composed of trap-rock material.

trapure. † TRAPPOUR

trap weir. A trap net. *U. S.*

tras, trasche, trase. † TRACE.

‖ **tra-scrit'to** (trä-skrēt'tō), *a.* [It., p. p. of *trascrivere* to transcribe.] *Music.* Transcribed.

trash, *v. i.* To trudge or tramp; to plod about. *Rare or Dial.*

trash, *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *trash* to trudge, trample, harass, Sw. *traska* to jog, trudge, thrash, beat.] To abuse; trample; to jade or wear out. *Rare or Dial.*

trash'er-y (trăsh'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Trash; rubbish. *Obs. or R.*

trash ice. Broken or crumbled ice mixed with water. [TRASHY.]

trash'i-ly (trăsh'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **trash'i-ness,** *n.* See -NESS.

trash'rie (trăsh'rĭ), *n.* Trash; rubbish; — esp. of food. *Scot.*

trash turner. A metal plate in a sugar mill, that guides the canes between pairs of rollers.

Trask'ite (trăsk'ĭt). *n. Eccl. Hist* A Seventh-day Baptist; — so called in the 17th century, after the leader John Trask.

trason. † TREASON, TRESON.

trasour. † TREASURE.

trass, trasse. † TRACE.

trast. † TRYST.

traste. † TRAIST.

trasy, *n.* A spaniel. *Obs.*

trat, tratte, *n.* † TROT, an old woman. [talk. *Obs.*

trat'ling, *n.* Tattling; small

tratour, tratourly, tratoury. † TRAITOR, etc.

tra-trip. † TRAY-TRIP.

trat'tle, trat'til (trăt'l), *n. & v.* Prattle; chatter; gossip. *Scot.* — **trat'ler** (-lẽr), *n. Scot.*

‖ **trat'to-ri'a** (trät'tō-rē'ä), *n.* [It.] In Italy, an eating house.

trau. † TREE, TROW.

trau'lism (trô'lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. τραυλισμός a lisping, fr. τραυλίζειν to lisp, to mispronounce.] A stammering or stuttering. *Obs.*

traum. † TRAM.

trau-mat'i-cine (trô-măt'ĭ-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n. Pharm.* A solution of gutta-percha in chloroform, used as a surgical dressing.

trau'ma-tol (trô'mȧ-tŏl; -tōl), *n.* [Gr τραῦμα, τραύματος, wound + ὃλ-ολ.] Iodocresol.

trau'ma-tol'o-gy (-mȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. τραῦμα, τραύματος, wound + *-logy*.] The science or description of wounds.

trau'ma-to-ne'sis (-tō-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τραῦμα, τραύματος, wound + νῆσις a spinning.] *Surg.* Suture of a wound.

trau'ma-top-nce'a (-tŏp-nē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τραῦμα, τραύματος, wound + πνοή, πνοιή, breath.] *Med.* Passage of air through a wound in the thorax during respiration.

trau'ma-top'y-ra (-tŏp'ĭ-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τραυμα, τραύματος, wound + πῦρ fire, fever.] *Med.* Traumatic fever.

trau'ma-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τραύμα, τραύματος, wound + *-osis*.] *Med.* Traumatism.

traunce. † TRANCE.

traunce (trŏns). Dial. Eng. var. of TROUNCE, tramp.

traunche. † TRENCH.

trau-neen' Var. of TRANEEN.

traunse. **traunsgressour.** † TRANCE, TRANSGRESSOR.

traunt. † TRANT, TRUANT

traunt'er (trăn'tẽr). Var of TRANTER. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

trauthe. † TROTH.

trav. *Abbr.* Traveler; travels.

tra-va'do (trȧ-vā'dō), *n.* [Pg. *travados*, pl.] A tornado. *Obs.*

travail. † TRAVEL.

tra-vail' (trȧ-vāl'; trȧ-vāl'), *n.* [Cf. F. *travail* a frame for confining a horse, or OF. *travail* beam, and E. *trave*, n. Cf. TRAVAIL, *v. i.*] = TRAVOIS.

travaille. † TRAVAIL.

travailler. *n.* [OF. *travailleor*, F. *travailleur*.] A laborer. *Obs.*

travailous, *a.* [OF. *travaillos*.] Laborious; also, active. *Obs.* — **travailously,** *adv. Obs.*

travass. *v. t. & i.* [See TRAVERSE, *v.*] To traverse. *Obs.*

trav'at-ed (trăv'ăt-ĕd), *a.* Noting a ceiling divided into a series of traves, or transverse bays.

trave, *v. t* [From TRAVE, *n.*] To cross; thwart. *Obs.*

tra-vese' (trȧ-vē'), *n.* [Cf. F. *travée* a space between beams, scaffold, truss. Cf. TRAVAIL.] = TRAVE. *Obs.*

travellous † TRAVAILOUS.

trav'el. Obs or Scot. var. of TRAVAIL.

trav'eld. Traveled. *Ref. Sp.*

travele † TRAVAIL.

traveler, or traveller. † TRAVAILER.

traveler, or traveller, crane. A traveling crane. See CRANE, *n.*, 4.

traveler, or traveller, iron. *Naut.* = TRAVELER, 6 **b**.

traveler's, or traveller's, grass. Settler's twine.

traveler's-tree, traveller's-tree, *n.* A musaceous tree of Madagascar (*Ravenala madagascariensis*), having distichous banana-like leaves, the petioles of which contain large quantities of clear watery sap, yielding a refreshing drink.

travelle. † TRAVAIL.

travellour † TRAVELER.

trav'el-ous, *a.* = TRAVAILOUS. *Obs.* — **trav'el-ous-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

travers. † TRAVERSE.

cross over; also, to cross to and fro; to advance and retreat; to pace, step, or run back and forth.
2. Specif.: **a** *Mountaineering.* To make a traverse (sense 6 **a**). **b** *Manège.* To execute a traverse (sense 6 **h**).
3. *Fencing.* To use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction. *Shak.*
4. To move or turn laterally; to swivel.
5. *Surv.* To make a traverse survey.

trav'erse (trăv'ẽrs), *n.* [ME. *travers*, F. *traverse*, fr. the v. or the a.; cf. also OF. *travers* a crossing, crossroad. See TRAVERSE, *a. & v.*] **1.** Anything that traverses, or crosses; as: **a** A bar or partition, as between two stalls; also, a stable stall. *Scot.* **b** = TRAVE, *n.*, 1. **c** A barrier, sliding door, movable screen, curtain, or the like. *Obs.* **d** *Arch.* Any lateral member or structure across an interior or an opening, as a transom, or a screen, railing, etc., used as a barrier. See CHAMBRANLE. **e** A screened stall in a church or chapel. *Obs. Scot.* **f** *Arch.* A gallery or loft of communication from side to side of a church or other large building. *Gwilt.* **g** An oblique line or streak; a vein or fissure, as in a rock, running transversely. *Ruskin.* **h** *Mach.* A traversing, or lateral, movement, as of the saddle of a lathe carriage; also, a device for imparting such movement. **i** *Geom.* A transversal. **j** *Surv.* A line surveyed across a plot of ground.
2. Something that crosses, thwarts, or obstructs; a cross accident; as, *traverses* ruined his chance of success.
3. *Law.* A formal denial of some particular matter of fact alleged by the opposite party in any stage of the pleadings. A traverse regularly tenders an issue of fact. A **technical traverse** is one preceded by an inducement, or introductory affirmative matter. Such a traverse when preceded by a general inducement and denying all that is last alleged on the opposite side is a **general traverse**; when beginning with an absque hoc (which see), or sometimes other equivalent words, as *et non*, and following in general the words of the allegation traversed, it is a **special traverse**. A **common traverse** is one without the absque hoc or inducement and amounting to a direct denial in common negative language. The common and general traverse must conclude to the country; the special traverse may do so.
4. A turning; trick; subterfuge. *Obs.*
5. An altercation; quarrel. *Obs.*
6. Act of traversing, or crossing; also, a passage across, or that which crosses; hence: **a** *Mountaineering.* A path cut across the face of a cliff or wall; also, the cliff thus traversed. **b** *Engin.* A zigzag road or course for surmounting a steep grade. **c** *Navig.* The zigzag course or courses made by a sailing ship with contrary winds; a compound course. **d** *Gun.* The turning of a gun in the horizontal plane so as to point it in any direction. **e** *Fort.* A parapet thrown up across an exposed passage, or open space of a work, to intercept enfilade or reverse fire, or, sometimes, to enfilade attacking lines. **f** *Surv.* = TRAVERSE SURVEY. **g** *Fencing.* Act or position of traversing. **h** *Manège.* A forward oblique movement of a horse, with tail turned to one side and head to the other.

traverse board. *Naut.* A small board having four points of the compass marked on it, and for each point eight holes bored (one for each half hour in a watch), formerly used to record the courses made by the ship in each half hour.

traverse circle. *Ordnance.* A circle or track, usually of iron, on which the wheels of a heavy gun carriage move when the gun is traversed.

traverse drill. *Mach.* A machine tool for drilling slots, in which the work or tool has a lateral motion back and forth; also, a drilling machine in which the spindle holder can be adjusted laterally.

trav'ers-er (trăv'ẽr-sẽr), *n.* **1.** One that traverses, or moves, as an index on a scale, etc.
2. *Law.* One who traverses, or denies.
3. A railroad traverse table.

traverse table. **a** *Naut. & Surv.* A table giving the difference of latitude and departure corresponding to any given course and distance. It contains the lengths of the two sides of a right-angled triangle, usually for every quarter of a degree of angle, and for all lengths of the hypotenuse, from 1 to 100. **b** *Railroads.* A platform, with one or more tracks, moving laterally on wheels, for shifting cars, etc., from one line of track to another.

trav'ers-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TRAVERSE. Hence: *n.* **1.** *Mech.* Lateral motion, esp. of a tool. Cf. SURFACING, 1 **a**.
2. *Surv.* Act of making a traverse survey.

traversing bridge, a kind of movable bridge, consisting of a girder-like structure which can be drawn backward by hydraulic or other power. — **t. circle.** *Ordnance.* = TRAVERSE CIRCLE. — **t. crane,** a traveling crane. See CRANE, *n.*, 4. — **t. feed.** *Mach.* = TRAVERSE FEED. — **t. gear,** *Gun.*, the gear used in traversing a gun. — **t. jack.** See *traversing (screw) jack*, below. — **t. mandrel,** *Mach.*, a mandrel that traverses or moves longitudinally; specif., a mandrel in a suitable support, and usually driven by a separate belt, for securing to a lathe carriage or the like, as in order to carry an expanding reamer. — **t. plate,** *Ordnance*, a plate at the hinder part of a gun carriage, where the handspike is applied in traversing. — **t. platform,** *Ordnance*, a platform which moves with the gun in traversing, carrying gunner and cannoneers. — **t. roller** *or* **wheel,** *Ordnance*, one of the rollers or wheels on which the gun carriage turns when the gun is traversed. — **t. (screw) jack,** a screw jack which, besides the raising and lowering device, has a base piece with a slideway along which the jack proper can be traversed; — also *swing jack.* See 3d JACK, 7 **d**, *Illust.*

trav'er-tine (trăv'ẽr-tĭn), *n.* Also **trav'er-tin.** [F. *travertin*, fr. It. *travertino, tivertino, tevertino*, L. lapis *Tiburtinus*, fr. *Tibur* an ancient town of Latium, now Tivoli.] *Min.* A white concretionary calcium carbonate, soft and chalklike to hard and semicrystalline, deposited from the water of springs or streams holding lime in solution; calcsinter; calcareous tufa. It is essentially the same as stalagmite. At Tivoli, near Rome, it is used for building.

trav'es-ty (-ĕs-tĭ), *a.* [F. *travesti*, p. p. of *travestir* to disguise, to travesty, It. *travestire*, fr. L. *trans* across, over + *vestire* to dress, clothe. See VEST.] Disguised so as to be ridiculous; burlesque.

trav'es-ty (trăv'ĕs-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A burlesque translation or imitation; an imitation, as of a literary work, grotesquely incongruous in style, treatment, or the like; also, any grotesque suggestion or likeness of something else.
The second edition is not a recast, but absolutely a *travesty* of the first. *De Quincey*
Syn. — See CARICATURE.

trav'es-ty, *v. t.;* TRAV'ES-TIED (-tĭd); TRAV'ES-TY-ING. To represent, translate, imitate, or portray, so as to make ludicrous or ridiculous; to burlesque.

tra-vois' (trȧ-vwȧ'; -voi'), *n.* [Cf. TRAVEE, TRAVAIL.] **1.** A primitive vehicle, common among the North American Indians, usually two trailing poles serving as shafts and bearing a platform or net for a load.
2. A logging sled. *Northern U. S. & Canada.*

trawl (trôl), *v. i. & t.;* TRAWLED (trôld); TRAWL'ING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *troller* to roam about in hunting, F. *trôler* to drag about, to stroll about, prob. of Teutonic origin (cf. TROLL, *v. t.*).] To fish or catch with a trawl; also, to troll.

trawl, *n.* **1.** A fishing line, often a mile or more long, anchored at the ends, having many short lines bearing hooks, used for catching cod, halibut, etc.; a boulter.
2. A large bag net fixed to a beam with iron frames at its ends, and dragged at the bottom of the sea, used in fishing, and in gathering forms of marine life. See OTTER TRAWL.

trawl'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that trawls.
2. A vessel that fishes by trawling.

tray (trā), *n.* [ME. *treye*, AS. *trig* or *treg* (a doubtful word); perh. akin to E. *trough.*] **1.** A shallow wooden trough or bowl or a basket for domestic uses. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. Hence: Any shallow receptacle for holding or carrying articles; as, a peddler's *tray;* a *tray* of diamonds; a trunk *tray;* specif., a flat plate, as of tin, silver, or papier-maché, with a low rim; as, a pin, tea, or ash *tray.*
3. A hurdle, as for folding sheep. *Dial. Eng.*
4. A mason's hod. *Obs.*
5. *Ordnance.* A flat or curved piece of metal used to hold ammunition or any part of the mechanism of a gun; specif., in heavy cannon, a brass or steel part (called also *plugtray*) of the breech mechanism hinged on the rear.

treach'er (trĕch'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *trechour, trichour*, OF. *tricheor*, F. *tricheur.* See TREACHERY.] A traitor. *Obs.*

treach'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [See TREACHER, TREACHERY.] **1.** Using or involving treachery; violating, or capable of violating, allegiance or faith pledged; traitorous; perfidious.
2. Seemingly good, sound, strong, honest, or the like, but in reality the opposite; deceiving; untrustworthy; as, the *treacherous* sands; a *treacherous* smile.
Syn. — Faithless, perfidious, traitorous, false, insidious, plotting. See DISAFFECTED.
— **treach'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **treach'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

treach'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [ME. *trecherie, trichery*, OF. *trecherie, tricherie*, deceit, trickery, lying, F. *tricherie* trickery, fr. *tricher* to cheat, trick, OF. *trichier, trechier;* perh. of Teutonic origin, or fr. assumed LL. *triccare*, for L. *tricari* to trifle, make difficulties, *tricae* trifles, perplexities, tricks (cf. INTRICATE). Cf. TRICKERY, TRICK.] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; treasonable or perfidious conduct or character; perfidy; treason.
In the council chamber at Edinburgh, he had contracted a deep taint of *treachery* and corruption. *Macaulay*

trea'cle (trē'k'l), *n.* [ME. *triacle* a sovereign remedy, theriac, OF. *triacle*, F. *thériaque* (cf. Pr. *triacla, tiriaca*, Sp. & It. *triaca, teriaca*), L. *theriaca* an antidote against the bite of poisonous animals, Gr. *θηριακή*, fr. *θηριακός* of wild or venomous beasts, fr. *θηρίον* a beast, a wild beast, dim. of *θήρ* a beast. Cf THERIAC.] **1.** *Old Med.* A remedy against poison. See THERIACA, 1.
2. Hence, a sovereign remedy; a cure. *Obs.*
Christ, which that is to every harm *triacle. Chaucer*
3. Molasses; sometimes, specif., the molasses which drains from the sugar-refining molds, and which is also called *sugarhouse molasses.* In the United States *molasses* is the common name; in England, *treacle.*


Treacle Mold.

treacle mold *or* **mould.** A rounded mold or nosing somewhat deeply undercut. — **treacle molding** *or* **moulding.**

treacle water. A cordial variously prepared from a number of ingredients, as hartshorn, roots of various plants, flowers, juices of plants, wines, etc., distilled or digested with Venice treacle. It was once esteemed as a drug.

tread (trĕd), *v. i.; pret.* TROD (trŏd); *p. p.* TROD'DEN (trŏd'n), TROD; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TREAD'ING. [ME. *treden*, AS. *tredan;* akin to OFries. *treda*, OS. *tredan*, D. & LG. *treden*, G. *treten*, OHG. *tretan*, Icel. *troða*, Sw. *träda, träda*, Dan. *træde*, Goth. *trudan*, and perh. ultimately to E. *tramp;* cf. Gr. *δρόμος* a running, Skr. *dram* to run. Cf. TRADE, TRAMP, TROT.] **1.** To set the foot; to step.
Fools rush in where angels fear to *tread.* *Pope.*
2. To press or be set; — often with *on* or *upon.*
The land whereon thy feet have *trodden. Josh.* xiv. 9.
Thou shalt *tread* upon their high places. *Deut.* xxxiii. 29.
3. To walk; to go on foot; to go.
Ye that . . . stately *tread,* or lowly creep. *Milton.*
4. To copulate; — said of birds, esp. the males.
to tread on *or* upon, to follow closely. "Year *treads on* year." *Wordsworth.* — **to t. on,** *or* **upon, one's toes,** to encroach on one's rights or feelings. — **to t. on the neck of,** to oppress.

tread, *v. t.* **1.** To step or walk on.
Forbid to *tread* the promised land he saw. *Prior*
2. To beat or press with the feet; as, a well-*trodden* path.
3. To execute or accomplish by walking, dancing, or the like; as, to *tread* a measure.
4. To crush or trample, as under the foot; to subdue.
Through thy name will we *tread* them under that rise up against us. *Ps.* xliv. 5.
5. To copulate with; to cover; — said of male birds.
6. To track, as a hare, by its footmarks. *Scot. Obs.*
to tread out, to press out with the feet; to press out, as wine or wheat. — **to t. the boards** *or* **stage,** to act as a stage player; to perform a part in a drama. — **to t. under foot,** to trample; despise; destroy. — **to t. water,** to keep the body nearly upright in the water and the head above water by a treading motion of the feet, usually aided by the hands.

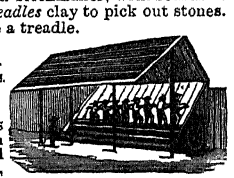
tread (trĕd), *n.* **1.** A step or stepping; pressure with the foot; a footstep; as, a nimble *tread;* a cautious *tread.*
2. Manner or style of stepping; action; gait.
3. A place made by, or part provided for, treading or standing upon; specif.: **a** A track, way, or path. *Obs.* **b** *Arch.* The upper horizontal part of a step, on which the foot is placed; also, the width of this, or the horizontal distance between consecutive risers; as, a stair with a 12-inch *tread.* See BRIDGEBOARD, *Illust.* **c** The part of the sole of a shoe or boot that treads the ground. **d** (1) The outside of a wheel tire or corresponding part that bears on the road or rail. (2) A wheel track in a road, or the part of a rail on which the car wheels bear. **e** *Fort.* The top of the banquette, on which soldiers stand to fire over the parapet.
4. The act of copulation in birds; — used esp. of males.
5. *Naut.* The length between perpendiculars of a keel.
6. A pit in which clay is soaked for the pug mill.
7. *Veter.* = OVERREACH, *n.*, 2.
8. **a** The cicatricle of a bird's egg. **b** The chalaza of a bird's egg. Cf. TREADLE.

tread'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TREAD. Hence: *n.* That which is trodden, as grain.

trea'dle (trĕd''l), *n.* [ME. *tredyl* a step, AS. *tredel.* See TREAD.] **1.** In a machine actuated by foot power, a swiveling or lever device pressed by the foot to drive the machine. It usually operates a crank by means of a connecting rod. When the treadle is attached directly to the end of a crank, as in a bicycle, it is usually called a *pedal.* Also, any analogous device, as a lever actuated by a passing train to operate an alarm at a crossing.
2. The chalaza of a bird's egg; — so called because formerly believed to be a result of copulation.

trea'dle, *v. t.;* TREA'DLED (-d'ld); TREA'DLING (trĕd'l'ĭng) **1.** To operate by a treadle.
2. To tread over (clay); as, a brickmaker, with boards or wooden shoes on his feet, *treadles* clay to pick out stones.

trea'dle, *v. i.* **1.** To operate a treadle.
2. To tread. *Dial. Eng.*


Treadmill, 1.

tread'mill' (trĕd'mĭl'), *n.* **1.** A mill worked by persons treading on steps on the periphery of a wide wheel having a horizontal axis. It is used, now rarely, chiefly in prison discipline. Also, a mill worked by horses, dogs, etc., treading an endless belt.
2. Any wearisome routine.

tread'wheel' (-hwēl'), *n.* A wheel turned by persons or animals, by treading, climbing, or pushing with the feet, upon its periphery or face. See TREADMILL, 1.

trea'son (trē'z'n), *n.* [ME. *tresun, treisun, traisoun*, OF. *traïson*, F. *trahison*, L. *traditio* a giving up, a delivering up, fr. *tradere* to give up, betray. See TRAITOR; cf. TRADITION.] **1.** The betrayal of any trust or confidence; treachery; perfidy; breach of faith. *Chaucer.*
2. In early English law, the betrayal of a lord by his vassal; later, in early feudal law, the violation by a vassal of his allegiance to his superior by any of various undefined acts of a serious nature, such as betrayal to an enemy, adultery with his wife, forgery of his seal, etc. Treason was of two kinds, **high treason,** when committed against the king, and **petit,** or **petty, treason,** when committed by a vassal against his lord or superior. The Treason Act (*25 Edw. III.*, c. 2, 1351) restricted petty treason to: the killing of a husband by his wife, of a master by his servant, and of a prelate by an ecclesiastic owing obedience to him. The same statute defined high treason under five different heads (compassing or imagining the death of the king, queen, or their eldest son and heir; violating the king's companion (queen), his eldest daughter unmarried, or the wife of the king's eldest son and heir; levying war against the king in his realm; giving aid and comfort to the king's enemy; slapping the chancellor, treasurer, or the king's justices while administering justice). Orig. high treason was marked off from all other crimes by a peculiarly ghastly punishment (hanging, drawing, and quartering), by being unclergyable, and by the fact that the traitor's land was forfeited to the king instead of escheating to the lord. See FELONY, 2. Petty treason is now punished only as murder; high treason remains now essentially as under the Treason Act, which was confirmed and made perpetual by 57 Geo. III., c. 6. In the United States treason against the United States is defined by the Constitution (Art. 3, sec. 3) to consist "only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving aid and comfort to them." Most of the State constitutions similarly define treason against the State. Cf. 1st MISPRISION, 1.
3. Hence: In general, the offense of attempting by overt acts to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance, or (in monarchies) to kill or personally injure the sovereign or his family.
Syn. — See SEDITION.

trea'son-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or involving, treason, or partaking of its guilt.
Syn. — Treacherous, traitorous, perfidious.
— **trea'son-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **trea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*

treason felony. *Law.* Any of various acts partaking of the nature of treason which were (by the **Treason Felony Act,** 1848) made punishable as felonies, with a milder penalty than death, to facilitate conviction. The acts included devising to deprive or depose the king from the style, honor, or royal name of the imperial crown of the United Kingdom, or of his dominions, or to levy war against him, to compel changes of measures by force or intimidation, etc. *Eng.*

trav'erse ju'ry. *Law.* A trial jury; a petit jury.
traverse rail. *Spinning.* A rail which has a vertical traversing motion and on which the bobbins rest. [ING, *n.*, 2
traverse sailing. See SAILING.
traverse wind. *Naut.* An adverse wind, esp. one blowing directly into a harbor when the ship is bound out. *Rare.*
travesse, *v. t.* [See TRAVERSE, *v. t.*] To thwart; cross. *Obs.*
travest, *n. t.* [F. *travestir*] To travesty *Obs*
travest, *n.* [Cf. TRAVERSE, *n.*] A cross; injury. *Obs.*
trav'es-teer', *v. t.* To travesty. *Obs.*
tra'vis, tra'viss (trā'vĭs), *n.* = TRAVE, 2. *Dial. Eng.*
tra-vois', *or* **tra-voy',** road (trȧ-vwȧ'; -voi'). = SKID ROAD a
tra-voy' (trȧ-voi'), *v. t.* [See TRAVOIS.] To drag or skid.
traw. † TREE. TROW, *v.*
trawaill, traweill † TRAVAIL.
trawell. † TRAVEL.
trawersit. † TREAVERSED.
traweth. † TROTH.
trawl board. See OTTER TRAWL.
trawl'boat', *n.* A boat used in trawling
trawl'er-man (-măn), *n.* A fisherman who uses a trawl.
trawl'net', *n.* = TRAWL, *n.*, 2.
trawnte. † TRUANT.
tray (trā), *v. t.* [OF. *traïr*, F. *trahir*, L. *tradere.* See TRAITOR.] To deceive. *Obs.* — *n.* A stratagem. *Obs.*
tray. † TARRY.
tray, *n.* [AS. *treġa.*] *Obs.* a Sorrow; anguish: also, fatigue. b Affliction; trouble.
tray, *v. t.* [AS. *tregian.*] To grieve or vex; afflict. *Obs.*
tray, *n.* **1.** Var. of TREY
2. The tres-tine of a deer's antler. [var. of TREACLE.
tray'cle (trā'k'l). Scot. & dial.
tray'ful, *n.* See -FUL. [TRAIPSE.
traypse. Dial. Eng. var. of
trays. † TRACE.
traysh. † TRASH.
traytice. † TRETIS.
tray'-trip', *n.* [From TREY a three.] An old dicing game. *Obs.*
traytte, trayttee. † TREATY.
traz'zo (trăt'sō). Var. of TERRAZZO.
trcs. *Abbr.* Tierces (*Com.*).
tre. † THREE, TREE.
treach'er-er, *n.* A traitor. *Obs.*
treachetour, *n.* A treacher. *Obs.*
treachour. † TREACHER.
trea'cl. Treacle. *Ref. Sp.*
Treacle Bible. See BIBLE, 2.
treacle mustard. Any of several brassicaceous plants of the genus *Erysimum*, esp. *E. cheiranthoides*, formerly used as an ingredient in Venice treacle.
treacle sleep. A deep refreshing slumber. *Colloq. or Dial.*
treacle wormseed. The wormseed mustard. [pennycress.
trea'cle-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The
trea'cly (trē'klĭ), *a.* Like, or composed of, treacle. — **trea'cli-ness** (-klĭ-nĕs), *n.*
tread'board', *n. Arch.* The board forming the tread of a stair.
tread'er, *n.* One that treads.
tread'fowl', *n.* A cock. *Obs.*
trea'dler (trĕd'lẽr), *n.* One that treadles.
tread'mill'ing, *n.* A working on or as if on a treadmill. *R.*
tread'-soft'ly, *n* Spurge nettle.
treageter, *n.* [Cf. TRIGETOUR, TREACHETOUR.] A traitor. *Obs.*
treague (trēg), *n.* [It. *tregua;* of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *true.*] A truce. *Obs.* [ury.
treas. *Abbr.* Treasurer; treas-
Treason Act. = STATUTE OF TREASONS.
trea'son-ful, *a.* Treacherous. *Obs.*
trea'son-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Treasonable. *Now R.* [Treason. *Obs.*
trea'son-ry, *n.* Also **trea'son-y.**

treas'ure (trĕzh'ŭr), *n.* [ME. *tresor, tresour*, F. *trésor*, L. *thesaurus*, Gr. *θησαυρός* a store laid up, treasure, prob. from the root of *τιθέναι* to put, place. Cf. THESIS, THESAURUS.] **1.** Money, jewels, plate, or the like, hoarded up; riches; esp., a stock or store of money in reserve. *Chaucer.* **2.** Value; worth; as, a crown of great *treasure*. *Obs.* **3.** A great quantity of anything collected; a store; hoard.

We have *treasures* in the field, of wheat and of barley, and of oil and of honey. *Jer.* xli. 8.

4. A thing of great worth or value. **5.** A treasure house; storehouse; treasury. *Obs.*

treas'ure, *v. t.;* -URED (-ŭrd); -UR-ING (-ŭr-ĭng). **1.** To collect and deposit, as valuables, for future use; to lay up; to hoard; hence, to hold or keep as precious; to cherish; — often with *up;* as, to *treasure* up gold. **2.** To provide or store with treasure; to enrich. *Obs.*

treasure city. A city for stores and magazines. *Ex.* i. 11.

treasure house. A building where treasure is kept.

treas'ur-er (trĕzh'ŭr-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *tresourer*, F. *trésorier.*] **1.** One that treasures or hoards something; one that lays up treasure. *Now Rare.* **2.** One in charge of a treasure or treasury; specif., an officer who receives the public money arising from taxes and duties, or other sources of revenue, takes charge of it, and disbursues it upon orders made by the proper authority; also, one who has charge of collected funds, as those of private societies or business corporations.

Treasurer of the Household, the officer of the English royal household next in rank to the Lord Steward, always a peer or a peer's son and a member of the ministry. — **T. of the Mint,** an officer of the United States Treasury in charge of money and bullion and accounts of the mint. — **T. of the Poor,** a public official in charge of State charity funds. *U. S.* — **T. of the United States,** an officer of the Treasury Department who has charge of all government moneys, and pays warrants properly drawn and countersigned.

treas'ure–trove' (-trōv'), *n.* [*treasure* + OF. *trové*, F. *trouvé*, p. p. of OF. *trover* to find, F. *trouver.* See TROVER.] *Law.* Any money, bullion, or the like, found in the earth, or otherwise hidden, the owner of which is not known. In England under the common law such treasure belongs to the crown; whereas similar treasure found in the sea, or upon the surface of the land, belongs to the finder if no owner appears. In the United States the right has seldom or never been claimed by the States.

treas'ur-y (trĕzh'ŭr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-Iz). [ME. *tresorie*, OF. *tresorie*, F. *trésorerie.*] **1.** A place or building in which stores of wealth are deposited; esp., a place where public revenues are deposited, kept, and disbursed; hence, the place of deposit and disbursement of any funds. **2.** That department of a government which has charge of the finances. **3.** Any repository for treasure; treasure house; storehouse. **4.** Hence, a work containing much knowledge, wit, or the like; a thesaurus; as, "Maunder's *Treasury* of Botany." **5.** A treasure. *Obs.* **6.** *Class. Antiq.* A beehive tomb (see under BEEHIVE, *n.*).

treasury bench. The first row of seats on the right of the Speaker in the House of Commons, occupied by the First Lord of the Treasury and the rest of the ministry. *Eng.*

treasury note. *U. S. Finance.* A currency note or bill issued from the Treasury Department, and receivable in payment of dues to the government; esp., one issued in payment for silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, the so-called Sherman Act.

treasury stock. *Finance.* Issued stock of an incorporated company held by the company itself.

treat (trēt), *v. t.;* TREAT'ED; TREAT'ING. [ME. *treten*, OF. *traitier*, F. *traiter*, fr. L. *tractare* to draw violently, to handle, manage, treat, v. intens. fr. *trahere, tractum*, to draw. See TRACE, *v. t.;* cf. ENTREAT, RETREAT, TRAIT.] **1.** To deal with or handle; specif.: **a** To bear one's self toward; to act in connection with or with regard to; to use; as, to *treat* a horse cruelly; to *treat* life as a joke. **b** To deal with or handle, as a theme or argument, in writing or speaking or in art; as, to *treat* a topic in verse.

Zeuxis and Polygnotus *treated* their subjects in their pictures as Homer did in his poetry. *Dryden.*

c To speak or discourse to; to address. *Obs.* **d** To negotiate; to settle; to make terms for. *Obs. Dryden.* **2.** To subject to some action, as of a chemical reagent; as, to *treat* a substance with sulphuric acid; more loosely, to subject to some process with a special end in view; to manipulate; as, to *treat* rugs, wines, ores. **3.** *Med.* To care for medicinally or surgically. **4.** To pay the expenses of as a compliment or expression of regard, etc.; — commonly with *to;* as, to *treat* one's self to a pleasure trip; to *treat* one to the theater or drink.

treat, *v. i.* **1.** To handle a subject, esp. in writing or speaking; to speak; discourse; to make discussion; — usually with *of;* as, Cicero *treats* of old age and of duties. **2.** To negotiate; to consider terms of accommodation; — often followed by *with;* as, envoys to *treat* with France. **3.** To pay one's expenses as a compliment or as an expression of regard, friendship, etc.; to act the part of host; as, you have *treated* too much; it is my turn to *treat.*

treat, *n.* [Cf. TREATY.] A parley; conference. *Obs.*

treat, *n.* [See TREAT, *v.*] Entertainment given by one who treats; also, *Colloq.*, a turn to treat (see TREAT, *v. i.*, 3); as, the dinner is my *treat.* **3.** That which affords entertainment; a gratification; satisfaction; as, the concert was a rich *treat.*

treat'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TREAT. Hence: *n.* Act of one who treats; specif., action of one who entertains with meat, drink, or refreshments. In Great Britain this is a statutory offense when done by a candidate to influence voting.

treat'ise (trē'tĭs), *n.* [ME. *tretis*, AF. *tretiz*, either fr. (assumed) OF. *traiteïz*, fr. *traitier* to treat, or fr. OF. *traitiz, traitis*, well made, LL. (assumed) *tractīcius*, fr. L. *trahere, tractum*, to draw. See TREAT, TRACE, *v.*] **1.** A relation or account; a telling; discourse; tale; talk. *Obs.* **2.** A written composition on a particular subject, in which its principles are discussed or explained; a tract. A *treatise* implies more form and method than an *essay.* **3.** A treaty; covenant. *Obs.*

treat'ment (trēt'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *traitement.* See TREAT.] **1.** Act or manner of treating; management; handling; usage; as, unkind *treatment;* medical *treatment.* **2.** Entertainment; treat. *Rare.*

trea'ty (trē'tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *tretee*, F. *traité*, OF. *traitié*, L. *tractatus* a handling, treatment, consultation, tractate. See TREAT; cf. TRACTATE.] **1.** Converse; discussion; also, a discourse; account; treatise. *Obs.* **2.** Act of treating or handling; treatment; management; esp., act of treating for the adjustment of differences, as for forming an agreement; negotiation; diplomacy. *Obs. or R.* "By sly and wise *treaty.*" *Chaucer.* **3.** An agreement made by negotiation or diplomacy; specif., an agreement, league, or contract between two or more states or sovereigns, formally signed by representatives duly authorized, and solemnly ratified by the several sovereigns, or the supreme power of each state, unless the treaty is personally concluded by the sovereigns or other persons exercising the sole treaty-making power; an agreement between two or more independent states; as, a *treaty* of peace; a *treaty* of alliance. A common division of treaties by text writers is into **personal treaties,** or those relating only to the persons of the contracting parties (as where the throne is guaranteed to a sovereign and his family), and **real treaties,** or those relating only to the subject matters of the compact. Another classification divides treaties into: **transitory treaties,** or those carried into effect once for all, and therefore permanent in effect, as a treaty of cession; **treaties** stipulating for the performance of repeated acts; and **mixed treaties,** involving both. **4.** A proposal tending to an agreement. *Obs. Shak.*

Tre-bel'li-an (trē-bĕl'ĭ-ăn; -bĕl'yăn), *a. Roman Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, the *Senatus Consultum Trebellianum,* made in the reign of Nero, and named after the consul Trebellius Maximus. Under it an heir appointed subject to a fideicommissum was entitled to retain a fourth (often called the **quarta Trebelliana,** or **Trebellian fourth** or **portion**) of the net inheritance in any event as against the fideicommissary.

tre'ble (trĕb'l), *a.* [ME. *treble*, OF. *treble, treible*, L. *triplus* threefold. See TRIPLE.] **1.** Threefold; triple. **2.** *Music.* **a** Acute; sharp; as, a *treble* sound. **b** Performing, or pert. to, the highest part or most acute sounds; playing or singing treble; as, a *treble* violin or voice.

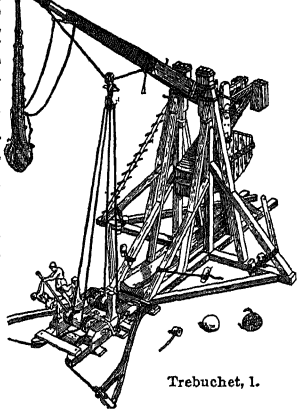
treble best. See BEST, *a.*, 2. — **t. block,** *Mech.*, a pulley block with three independent sheaves, usually side by side on one pintle but with partitions between. — **t. bob.** See CHANGE RINGING. — *t.* **clef.** *Music.* See CLEF. — **t. gear,** *Mach.*, a train of three pinions and gear wheels on three (or sometimes two) spindles, to multiply mechanical effect. Cf. DOUBLE GEAR. — **t. purchase,** a purchase having two treble blocks.

tre'ble, *n.* [OF., prob. orig. a third part, superadded to the alto and bass. See TREBLE, *a.*] **1.** *Music.* **a** The highest of the four voice parts; the part sung esp. by boys or women; soprano. **b** A singer or instrument taking this part. **2.** In short whist, a game won by a score of 5 to 0. **3.** *pl.* A kind of lattens. See LATTEN, 2. *Eng.*

tre'ble (trĕb'l), *v. t.;* TRE'BLED (-ld); TRE'BLING (trĕb'lĭng). **1.** To make thrice as much; to make threefold. **2.** To utter in a treble key; to whine. *Obs. Chapman.*

tre'ble, *v. i.* To become threefold. *Swift.*

treb'u-chet (trĕb'ū-shĕt) } *n.* [OF. *trebuchet, trebuket*, an
tre'buck-et (trē'bŭk-ĕt) } engine of war for hurling stones, F. *trébuchet* a gin, trap, a kind of balance, fr. OF. *trebuchier, trebuquier,* to stumble, trip, fall, F. *trébucher.*] **1.** A military engine used in the Middle Ages for throwing stones, etc. It acted by means of a great weight fastened to the short arm of a lever, which, being let fall, raised the end of the long arm with great velocity, hurling stones with much force. **2.** A balance for weighing, with a pan that tilts. *Obs.* **3.** A cucking stool; a tumbrel. **4.** A kind of snare.



Trebuchet, 1.

tre-cen'tist (trā-chĕn'tĭst), *n.* A member of the trecento, or an imitator of its characteristics.

‖ **tre-cen'to** (trā-chĕn'tō), *n.* & *a.* [It., three hundred, abbr. for thirteen hundred.] The fourteenth century, when applied to Italian art, literature, etc. It marks the period of Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio in literature, and of Giotto in painting. Cf. CINQUECENTO, QUATTROCENTO.

‖ **tre cor'de** (trā kôr'dā). [It.] *Music.* Lit., "Three strings;" — a direction in pianoforte music to discontinue the soft pedal. See UNA CORDA.

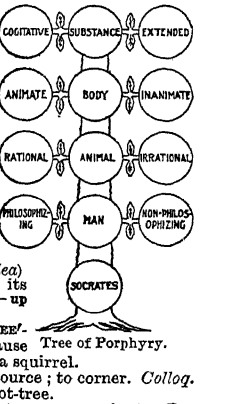
Tre-cu'li-a (trē-kū'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Auguste *Trécul* (1818–96), French botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of African moraceous trees and shrubs having undivided coriaceous leaves, small dioecious flowers, and large edible fruits. *T. africana* is the African breadfruit.

tree (trē), *n.* [ME. *tree, tre, treo*, AS. *trēo, trēow*, tree, wood; akin to OFries. *trē*, OS. *treo, trio*, Icel. *trē*, Dan. *træ*, Sw. *trä, träd*, Goth. *triu*, Russ. *drevo*, W. *derw* an oak, Ir. *daraġ, darog*, Gr. δρῦς a tree, oak, δόρυ a beam, spear shaft, spear, Skr. *dru* tree, wood, *dāru* wood. Cf. DRYAD, GERMANDER, 2d TAR, *n.*, TROUGH.] **1.** A woody perennial plant having a single main axis or stem (trunk), commonly exceeding 10 feet in height and usually devoid of branches below, but bearing a head of branches and foliage or a crown of leaves at the summit. There is no exact line of demarcation between trees and shrubs, and many plants are capable of assuming either habit. See *Citation* below; cf. 2d SHRUB, HERB, 1.

Trees are woody plants the seed of which has the inherent capacity of producing naturally within their native limits one main erect axis continuing to grow for a number of years more vigorously than the lateral axes . . . , the lower branches dying off in time. *Fernow.*

2. The substance of trees; wood; timber. *Obs. Wyclife.* **3.** A collection of trees; a grove; wood. *Obs. & R.* **4.** A cross; gibbet; gallows; esp., the cross on which Christ was crucified. *Obs. or R. Acts* x. 39. **5.** A piece of timber, or something commonly made of timber; — chiefly in composition: as, axle*tree*, boot-*tree*, etc. **6.** Specif.: **a** Short for BOOT-TREE, SADDLETREE, etc. **b** The shaft of a spear or lance. *Obs.* **c** A stick; pole; cudgel; staff; also, a post or wooden support. *Obs. or Scot.* **d** The framework of a pillory; hence, a pillory; — often *pl. Obs.* **e** Short for CHRISTMAS TREE. **f** A wooden handle, esp. of a spade. *Dial. Eng.* **g** A barrel. *Scot.* **7.** Something constructed in the form of, or suggesting, a tree with stem and branches; as, a genealogical *tree.* **8.** *Chem.* A treelike aggregation of crystals; as, the lead *tree* obtained by suspending a piece of zinc in a solution of lead acetate. **9.** *Math.* A graph or symbolic diagram branched like a tree.

tree of Buddha, the bo tree. — **t. of chastity,** the agnus castus. — **t. of Diana.** = ARBOR DIANÆ. — **t. of heaven,** an ornamental Asiatic simaroubaceous tree (*Ailanthus glandulosus*) having ill-scented staminate flowers. It is commonly cultivated and often naturalized in the United States. — **t. of Jesse.** See JESSE, 3. — **t. of liberty.** See LIBERTY TREE. — **t. of life.** **a** *Bib.* In Genesis, a tree growing in the midst of the garden of Eden, eating of which gave everlasting life; in Revelation xxii. 2, a tree in the heavenly Jerusalem which bears twelve kinds or crops of fruit and whose leaves are for the healing of the nations; fig., a source of life or vigor. **b** = ARBORVITÆ, 1. **c** The Bhutan cypress. *India.* — **t. of long life,** a small myrtaceous tree (*Leptospermum pubescens*) of Australia and Polynesia, the leaves of which furnish Benkulen or Malay tea. — **t. of Porphyry,** *Logic,* a diagram of the genera and their differences arranged in order of degree of concreteness, with the genera forming the trunk, and the differences, in two side columns, forming the branches; — named from its originator, Porphyry, a Roman philosophical writer (233–305). For one arrangement, see *Illust.* — **t. of sadness.** = NIGHT JASMINE **a.** — **t. of the gods,** the tree of heaven. — **t. of the knowledge of good and evil,** *Bib.*, the only tree in the garden of Eden whose fruit was forbidden to Adam and Eve; the "forbidden tree." — **t. of the sun,** the sun tree. — **t. root rot,** a common and widely distributed mushroom fungus (*Armillaria mellea*) which attacks the bases of trees, its mycelium destroying the roots. — **up a t.,** cornered; trapped. *Colloq.*



Tree of Porphyry.

tree (trē), *v. t.;* TREED (trēd); TREE'ING. **1.** To drive to a tree; to cause to ascend a tree; as, a dog *trees* a squirrel. **2.** Hence, to put to one's last resource; to corner. *Colloq.* **3.** To place upon or fit with a boot-tree.

tree, *v. i.* **1.** To take refuge in a tree, as an animal. *R.* **2.** To become as large as a tree. *Obs.* **3.** To take the form of a tree, as crystals.

tree burial. Disposal of the dead by placing the corpse among the branches of a tree or in a hollow trunk.

tree calf. A bright brown polished calfskin binding of books, stained with a conventional treelike design.

tree creeper. **1.** Any creeper of the family Certhiidæ; esp., the common creeper of Europe (*Certhia familiaris*) and its variety the brown creeper of America. Also, any of various Australian species of the genus *Climacteris.* **2.** Any of many South and Central American clamatorial birds of the family Dendrocolaptidæ with slender curved bill, stiffened tail feathers, and scansorial habits. The plumage is commonly brownish streaked with whitish.

tree cricket. Any of several nearly white arboreal American crickets belonging to the genus *Œcanthus* noted for their loud stridulation. The snowy tree cricket *Œ. niveus* of the eastern United States is the best-known species.

tree crow. Any of several species of Old World crows belonging to *Crypsirhina, Dendrocitta* (see TREE PIE), and allied genera, intermediate between the true crows and the jays. The tail is long, and the bill is curved and without a tooth.

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treasr. *Abbr.* Treasurer.
treas'ur-er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
treas'ur-ess (trĕzh'ŭr-ĕs), *n.* A woman treasurer. *Rare.*
treas'ur-ous (trĕzh'ŭr-ŭs), *a.* Of the nature of a treasure. *Obs.*
treasury bill. See EXCHEQUER BILL. *Eng.* [BOND. *Eng.*
treasury bond. = EXCHEQUER
treasury warrant. A warrant for the payment of money into or from a public treasury.
treat, *v. t.* [Cf. ENTREAT, *v.*] To entreat; urge; solicit. *Obs.*
treat, *n.* Entreaty. *Obs.*
treat'a-ble, *a.* [ME. *tretable*, F. *traitable*, L. *tractabilis.* See TREAT; cf. TRACTABLE.] *Obs.* **a** Easily persuaded; tractable. **b** Conciliatory; pleasant; moderate. **c** Tangible.
treat'a-bly, *adv.* of TREATABLE.
treat'er, *n.* One that treats.
treat'ing-house', *n.* A house of entertainment. *Obs.*
trea'tis. Treatise. *Ref. Sp.*
trea'tis-er (trē'tĭs-ẽr), *n.* One who writes a treatise. *Obs.*
treat'or. = TREATER. *Rare.*
trea'ture (trē'tŭr), *n.* Treatment. *Obs.*
treat'y, *n.* Entreaty. *Obs.*
Treaty Elm. An elm tree formerly standing in a suburb of Philadelphia, under which a treaty was made by Penn with the Indians in October, 1682.
treawnt. † TREUANT.
trebgot. † TREBUCHET.
Treb'i-zond' date (trĕb'ĭ-zŏnd'), [From *Trebizond*, Asia Minor.] The fruit of the oleaster.
tre'bl. Treble. *Ref. Sp.*
tre'ble-dat'ed, *a.* Living three times as long as man. *Rare.*
tre'ble-geared', *a. Mach.* Having a treble gear, as a lathe with two back-gear spindles, etc., or a kind of powerful hand drilling machine. Cf. DOUBLE-GEARED.
tre'ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
tre'ble-sin'ewed (-sĭn'ūd), *a.* Having threefold strength.
treb'let. Var. of TRIBLET.
tre'ble-tree', *n.* An arrangement of whippletrees and equalizing bar for three horses.
tre'bly (trĕb'lĭ), *adv.* of TREBLE. See -LY.
trebulacion. † TRIBULATION.
trebute. † TRIBUTE.
treccherie, **treechour.** † TREACHERY, TREACHER.
trecchyn † TRICK.
tre-cen'tene, *a.* [L. *trecenti* three hundred.] Pertaining to three hundred. *Obs.*
treche. † TRESCHE.
trecherie. † TREACHERY.
trech'er-ous, trech'er-y. Treacherous; treachery. *Ref. Sp.*
tre-chom'e-ter (trē-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *τρέχειν* run + *-meter.*] An odometer for vehicles. *R.*
trechory, trechour. † TREACHERY, TREACHER. [*t.* & *n.*]
treck (trĕk). Var. of TREK, *v.*
treck'pot'. Var. of TRACKPOT.
‖ **treck'schuyt'** (trĕk'skoit'), *n.* [D. *trekschuit; trekken* to draw + *schuit* a boat. Cf. TRACK-SCOUT.] A covered boat for goods and passengers, used esp. on Dutch and Flemish canals.
tred Obs. or ref. sp. of TREAD.
tred'dle (trĕd'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TREADLE.
tred'dle, *n.* [AS. *tyrdel*, dim. of *tord* turd.] 1. Dung (of sheep and rabbits). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 2. A strumpet; prostitute. *Obs.*
trede. † TREAD.
tre-dec'ile (trē-dĕs'ĭl; -ĭl), *n.* [L. *tres* three + E. *decile.*] *Astrol.* The aspect including 108 degrees. *Obs.*
tredge. † TRUDGE.
tre-dille' (trē-dĭl'), **tre-drille'** (-drĭl'), *n.* A game at cards for three. *Obs. or R.*
tre'dl. Treadle. *Ref. Sp.*
tree aloe. The quiver tree.
tree asp. A slender-bodied venomous arboreal snake of the genus *Dendraspis*, esp. the South African *D. angusticeps.*
tree bear. Raccoon. *Local, U. S.*
tree'beard' (trē'bērd'), *n.* **a** The long moss. **b** Beard moss.
tree bracket. Any bracket-shaped fungus, as species of *Polyporus*, etc.
tree cactus. The saguaro.
tree cat. A palm civet.
tree calandine. A Mexican and West Indian papaveraceous shrub (*Bocconia frutescens*).
tree clover. The white melilot.
tree cony. Any of several African species of *Dendrohyrax.* See HYRACOIDEA.
tree cotton. An East Indian cotton plant (*Gossypium arboreum*) cultivated for ornament.
tree crab. The purse crab.

tree duck. Any of several long-legged and long-necked arboreal ducks, mostly of warm regions, of the genus *Dendrocygna*, allied to the sheldrakes and somewhat to the geese. The plumage is usually chestnut varied with black and white. Two of the species reach the southern United States, the **fulvous tree duck** (*D. bicolor*) and the **black-bellied tree duck** (*D. autumnalis*).

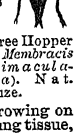
tree fern. **1.** Any fern of arborescent habit, having a woody trunk or caudex. They belong chiefly to the families Cyatheaceæ and Marattiaceæ, though there are some polypodiaceous tree ferns, notably species of *Dicksonia*. They are chiefly characteristic of the tropics, but are also well represented in Australia and New Zealand. **2.** The gray polypody.



Tree Fern (*Cyathea medullaris*). *a* Pinnule of Secondary Pinna, showing Sori, nat. size.

tree frog. **a** In a broad sense, any tailless leaping amphibian of arboreal habits; a tree toad. **b** In a narrow sense, any of numerous Old World arboreal frogs belonging to *Chiromantis*, *Rhacophorus*, and allied genera of the family Ranidæ, as the flying frog. Their toes have suckers for adhesion.

tree hopper. Any of many small leaping homopterous insects constituting the family Membracidæ, which live chiefly on branches and twigs, and injure them by sucking sap. Many are very odd in shape. The buffalo tree hopper (*Ceresa bubalus*), a grass-green species which lays its eggs in the bark of fruit trees, is well known.



Tree Hopper (*Membracis bimaculata*). Nat. size.

tree kangaroo. Any of several arboreal kangaroos of the genus *Dendrolagus*, mostly of New Guinea, but also represented in Queensland. They have a long, slender, thickly furred tail, and the hind legs are only slightly longer than the front.

tree lungwort. A lichen (*Sticta pulmonacea*) growing on trees and rocks. The lacunose thallus suggests lung tissue, and was once used in pulmonary diseases.

tree moss. **a** Any moss or lichen inhabiting trees. **b** Any moss or club moss resembling a miniature tree.

tree'nail', **tre'nail'** (trē″nāl′; *colloq. or cant* trĕn″l, trŭn″l), *n.* [*tree* + *nail.*] **1.** A wooden pin, peg, or spike, ordinarily of dry compressed timber so as to swell in its hole when moistened, as in wooden ships.
2. *Arch.* = 1st GUTTA, 2. *Rare.*

tree peony. A shrubby Chinese peony (*Pæonia moutan*).

tree pie. Any Asiatic bird of the genus *Dendrocitta*, allied to the magpie. The tail is long and graduated and the plumage varied with orange brown, buff, black, and white.

tree poppy. **a** The giant poppy. **b** A shrubby papaveraceous plant (*Dendromecon rigidum*) of California, having thick rigid leaves and showy yellow flowers.

tree porcupine. An American porcupine of the family Erethizontidæ; esp., one of the South and Central American prehensile-tailed species of the genus *Coëndou*.

tree sparrow. **a** A European sparrow (*Passer montanus*), smaller than the English sparrow, with a black spot on the ear coverts. **b** An American sparrow (*Spizella monticola*), larger than the chipping sparrow, breeding in northern North America and wintering in the United States.

tree squirrel. An arboreal squirrel; esp., a typical squirrel of the genus *Sciurus*, as distinguished from a ground squirrel or spermophile.

tree swallow. **a** The white-bellied swallow. **b** An Australian and Polynesian swallow (*Petrochelidon nigricans*) which nests in holes in trees.

tree swift. Any of several peculiar swifts of the genus *Macropteryx* of India and the East Indies. They have unusually soft plumage and are mostly crested. The sexes are dissimilar and the young differ markedly from adults.

tree toad. Any of numerous toadlike or froglike amphibians of arboreal habits; a tree frog. The majority belong to the family Hylidæ, of which *Hyla* is the largest and most widely distributed genus. They commonly have sucking disks on the digits and many of them can change their colors. Some have notably loud voices. *Hyla arborea*, usually green above and yellowish or whitish below, is the only European species. The common species of the eastern United States (*Hyla versicolor*) is mottled gray or green. Cf. PIPING FROG, TREE FROG.



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Tree Toad (*Hyla versicolor*).

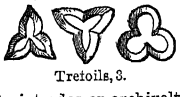
tree wax. Any of various waxes or waxy secretions produced by, or found on, trees or shrubs; specif., Japan wax.

tree worship. The worship of trees, a widespread superstitious practice of primitive peoples, springing from the belief that trees are either themselves powerful beings or the seats of divinities. Cf. ASHERAH, 1; DRYAD.

tref (trāf), *a.* [Yiddish, fr. Heb. *tĕrēphāh* an animal torn by wild beasts.] Ceremonially unclean, according to the Jewish law; — opposed to *kosher*.

tré'flé' (trā′flā′), *a.* [F. *tréflé*. See TREFOIL.] *Her.* **a** Having a three-lobed extremity or extremities, as a cross. **b** Ornamented with trefoils as a bearing.

tre'foil (trē′foil), *n.* [OF. *trefueil*, L. *trifolium*. See TRI-, FOIL leaf; cf. TREFLE, *n.*] **1.** The clover; any plant of the genus *Trifolium;* hence, any of various other trifoliate fabaceous herbs, esp. (in England) the black medic.
2. The third leaf developed by a young plant. *Obs.*
3. *Arch.* An ornamental foliation of three divisions, or foils.
4. *Her.* A three-lobed flower or leaf, such as the clover leaf.



Trefoils, 3.

trefoil arch. An arch having its intrados or archivolt developed into a trefoil outline. See ARCH, *Illust.* (12).

treg'a- (trĕg′ā-), **treg-** (trĕg-). [Cf. TREGOHM.] *Elec.* Combining forms signifying *one million millions* (10^{12} or one trillion); as in, *tregerg*, *tregohm*, *tregadyne*.

tre'ha-lose (trē′hā-lōs), *n.* A white crystalline sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}{\cdot}2H_2O$, obtained from trehala, the ergot of rye, and certain fungi. It is a disaccharide and yields on hydrolysis two molecules of *d*-glucose.

trek (trĕk), *v. i.;* TREKKED (trĕkt); TREK'KING. Also *treck*. [D. *trekken*. See TRACK to tow, TRACK, *n.*] **1.** To draw or haul a load, as oxen. *South Africa.*
2. To travel, esp. by ox wagon and to a new home; to migrate. *Chiefly South Africa.*

trek, *n.* [D.] The act of trekking; a migration. *Chiefly South Africa.*

trek-om'e-ter (trĕk-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. TRECHOMETER.] *Mil.* A field range finder used in the British service.

trel'lis (trĕl′ĭs), *n.* [ME. *trelis*, F. *treillis* trellis, earlier sackcloth (from the resemblance of the latticework to network or meshes), OF. *tresliz*, also a., triple-twilled, LL. (assumed) *trislicius*, for L. *trilix*, for *tri-* (see TRI-) + *licium* thread, thrum.] **1.** A structure or frame of latticework, as for screens or for plants; also, a bower, summerhouse, or the like, chiefly or wholly of latticework.
2. *Her.* A modification of the lattice in which the pieces are nailed at the joints without interlacing.

trel'lis, *v. t.;* TREL'LISED (-ĭst); TREL'LIS-ING. **1.** To provide with a trellis; esp., to train on a trellis, as vines.
2. To cross or interlace as in a trellis; to interweave.

trellised armor *or* **armour,** a medieval armor having bands crossing at right angles, with a large rivet head or boss at each intersection. It is not perfectly understood.

trel'lis-work' (-wûrk′), *n.* **1.** = LATTICE, *n.*, 1.
2. A kind of appliqué embroidery imitating a trellis with climbing plants, done on a background which is cut away.

Tre'ma (trē′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τρῆμα a hole; — because the drupe has holes.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical ulmaceous shrubs and trees having alternate distichous leaves and cymose polygamous flowers succeeded by small drupes. *T. micrantha* occurs in southern Florida.

tre-man'do (trā-măn′dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Tremulous; — used as a direction to perform in a tremolo manner.

Tre'ma-to'da (trē″mȧ-tō′dȧ; trĕm′ȧ-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. τρηματώδης having holes, fr. τρῆμα, τρήματος, hole + εἶδος form.] *Zoöl.* A class of flatworms including the flukes and their allies. See 1st FLUKE, 2. All are parasitic; most have no cellular epidermis or cilia, but have a chitinous cuticle covering the body, and suckers for adhesion. The alimentary canal is well developed. The class comprises two very different subclasses or orders, — Monogenetica and Digenetica. — **trem'a-tode** (trĕm′ȧ-tōd; trē″mȧ-), *a. & n.*

trem'ble (trĕm′b'l), *v. i.;* TREM'BLED (-b'ld); TREM'BLING (-blĭng). [F. *trembler*, fr. LL. *tremulare*, L. *tremulus* trembling, tremulous, fr. *tremere* to shake, tremble; akin to Gr. τρέμειν, Lith. *trimti*. Cf. TREMULOUS, TREMOR.]
1. To be agitated with quick, short, continued vibratory motions; specif.: **a** To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, excitement, fatigue, etc.; to shiver; shudder; quiver; —said of a person or an animal. **b** To totter; shake; quake; — said of a thing; as, the mountain *trembled*.
2. To feel or evince tremulous agitation; to quaver or shake, as sound; to be tremulous; as, the voice *trembles*.
3. To be uncertain; to vacillate. *Now Rare.*

trem'ble, *n.* **1.** An involuntary shaking or quivering.
2. *pl. Med.* The milk sickness.
3. The American aspen (*Populus tremuloides*). *Canada.*

trem'bler (trĕm′blẽr), *n.* **1.** One that trembles.
2. Any of certain West Indian birds of the genera *Cinclocerthia* and *Rhamphocinclus*, of the family Mimidæ.
3. *Elec.* The vibrating hammer, or spring contact piece of a hammer break, as of the electric ignition apparatus for an internal-combustion engine. See HAMMER BREAK.

trem'bling (-blĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TREMBLE. Hence: *n. Veter.* A fatal disease of sheep accompanied with neuromuscular disturbance, and having two forms, a convulsive and a pruriginous. The cause is unknown.
trembling hammer, *Elec.*, a trembler. — **t. poplar, t. tree,** the aspen. — **t. prairie.** See SHAKING PRAIRIE.

Tre-mel'la (trē-mĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tremere* to tremble.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi typifying the family Tremellaceæ. They have a yellowish gelatinous thallus with brainlike convolutions.

Trem'el-la'les (trĕm′ĕ-lā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of higher basidiomycetous fungi including the majority of the gelatinous forms. They have the basidia divided obliquely or lengthwise, usually into four parts. They occur as watery, gelatinous masses of a white, pink, orange-yellow, or black color on dead wood, agarics, etc.

tre-men'dous (trē-mĕn′dŭs), *a.* [L. *tremendus* that is to be trembled at, fearful, fr. *tremere* to tremble. See TREMBLE.] **1.** Fitted to excite trembling fear or terror; such as may terrify by its magnitude, violence, or the like; terrible; dreadful; as, a *tremendous* shock or fall.
2. Hence, of a nature to arouse wonderment or awe; astonishing; marvelously great; — used intensively or hyperbolically; as, a *tremendous* bird; a *tremendous* storm.
Syn. — Terrible, dreadful, frightful, terrific, horrible, awful. See MONSTROUS.
— **tre-men'dous-ly,** *adv.* — **tre-men'dous-ness,** *n.*

trem'le (trĕm′ĕ), *n.* [F. *trémie* hopper.] *Hydraulic Engin.* An apparatus for depositing and consolidating concrete under water, essentially a tube of wood or sheet metal with a hopperlike top. It is usually handled by a crane.

trem'o-lite (trĕm′ō-līt), *n.* [From *Tremola*, a valley in the Alps, where it was discovered.] *Min.* A white or gray variety of amphibole, occurring in long, bladelike, or short, stout crystals, and also in columnar, fibrous, or granular masses. It is essentially a calcium magnesium silicate, $CaMg_3(SiO_4)_2$. Sp. gr., 2.9–3.1. — **trem'o-lit'ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

trem'o-lo (trĕm′ō-lō), *n.* [It. Cf. TREMULOUS.] *Music.* **a** The rapid fluttering reiteration of a tone or chord without apparent breaks, so as to produce a tremulous effect. It may involve a perceptible variation of pitch. **b** A mechanical contrivance in an organ, which causes the notes to sound with fluttering or tremulous tones; — called also *tremolant*, and *tremulant*. Also, the stop giving such tones.

tre'mor (trē′mŏr; trĕm′ŏr; 277), *n.* [L., fr. *tremere* to tremble. See TREMBLE, *v.*] A trembling; a shivering or

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treed. † TREAD.
tree dove. A cuckoo dove or allied arboreal pigeon.
tree fish. A tranversely banded Californian scorpænoid market fish (*Sebastichthys serriceps*).
tree fuchsia. The native fuchsia (*Fuchsia excorticata*) of New Zealand, a tree 30–40 feet high.
tree'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
tree germander. A shrubby European germander (*Teucrium fruticans*).
tree goldenrod. An ill-scented amaranthaceous shrub (*Bosea yervamora*) of the Canary Islands.
tree goose. The bernicle goose.
tree gum. *Chem.* Xylan.
tree hair. The horsetail lichen.
tree heath. A shrubby heath (*Erica arborea*) of the Mediterranean and Caucasian region.
tree'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
tree hoopoe. A wood hoopoe.
tree houseleek. The houseleek tree. [berry.]
tree huckleberry. The farkle-
tree ipomœa. Any of various arborescent ipomœas, esp. *Ipomœa fistulosa*, native of Mexico and the southern United States.
tree jobber. A woodpecker. *Local & Obs., Eng.* [*cal, Eng.*]
tree lark. The tree pipit. *Local, Eng.*
tree'less, *a.* See -LESS.
tree'less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
tree lily. **a** Any plant of the genus *Vellozia*. **b** A Mexican agave (*Agave vivipara*).
tree line. The limit of altitude at which trees grow. [tree. *R.*]
tree'ling, *n.* A small or young
tree lotus. The lotus tree.
tree lucern. The tagasaste.
tree'ly. † TRULY.
tree mallow. Any arborescent mallow of the genus *Lavatera*.
tree medic. A South European shrubby medic (*Medicago arborea*), with yellow flowers.
tree milk. **a** The milky juice of an East Indian asclepiadaceous climbing plant (*Gymnema lactiferum*) used by natives for food. **b** Juice of the cow tree.
tree mouse. **1.** Any of several African mice of *Dendromys* and allied genera of the Muridæ, having long claws and living in trees. [hatch. *Local, U. S.*]
2. The white-breasted nuthatch.
tree myrtle. **a** See CRANOTHUS. **b** Any of various species of *Myrtus*.
treen. Obs. pl. of TREE.
treen (trēn), *n.* [Manx.] An old division of land, subdivided into quarterlands. *Isle of Man.*
tre'en (trē′ĕn), *a.* [AS. *tréowen.*] *Obs.* 1. Made of wood; wooden. **2.** Relating to, or drawn from, trees; as, *treen* foods. *Rare.*
tree'nail, *v. t.* To fasten with treenails. [dryad.]
tree nymph. A dryad or hama-
tree oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
tree onion. A species of garlic (*Allium proliferum*) which produces bulbs in place of flowers, or among its flowers.
tree orchis, *or* **tree orchid.** Any epiphytic orchid of the genus *Epidendrum*.
tree partridge. **a** Any Central American partridge of the genus *Dendrortyx*. **b** Any Asiatic partridge of genus *Arboricola*.
tree pigeon. Any of numerous arboreal pigeons of Asia, Africa, and Australia; a fruit pigeon.
tree pipit. A European pipit (*Anthus trivialis*) of somewhat arboreal habits.
tree poke. The umbra tree.
tree primrose. The evening primrose.
tree rune. A sort of old Scandinavian cryptogram, in which the number of branches on a tree, with their arrangement, indicated the position in the futhorc of any desired rune.
tree runner. A nuthatch, esp. any of certain Australian species of the genus *Sittella*.
tree'scape', *n.* [See LANDSCAPE.] A landscape including many trees or groups of trees. *Rare.*
tree scribe. = BARK BLAZER.
tree'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
tree shrew. A squirrel shrew.
tree shrike. A bush shrike.
tree sorrel. A shrubby sorrel or dock (*Rumex lunaria*), of the Canary Islands.
tree'spel'er (trē′spĕl′ẽr), *n.* The European tree creeper. *Local, Eng. & Scot.* [*cal, U. S.*]
tree sugar. Maple sugar. *Local.*
treet (trēt), *n.* **a** Unsitted wheat. *Obs.* **b** An inferior kind of bran. *Dial. Eng.*
tree tiger. A leopard.
tree tobacco. A South American species of *Nicotiana* (*N. glauca*), naturalized as a weed in California, Australia, etc.
tree tomato. The Brazilian shrub *Cyphomandra betacea*; also, its egg-shaped reddish brown edible fruit, which is in flavor somewhat like a tomato.
treetys. † TREATISE.
tree violet. A South European shrubby violet (*Viola arborescens*).
treewe. † TRUE.
tree wool. Pine wool.
tree'work', *n.* Woodwork; carpentry. *Obs.* — **tree'work'er,** *n.*
tree'worm', *n.* The teredo. *Obs.*
tree wormwood. A shrubby wormwood of southern Europe (*Artemisia arborescens*).
tref (trĕv), *n.* [W.] *Old Cymric Law.* A homestead or hamlet; specif., a group or area (also called **tref'gordd'** [trĕv′gôrth′]) acting as a single community as regards cattle and plowing, and constituting a taxable unit. The typical *trefgordd* consisted of 9 houses, one plow, one oven, one churn, one cat, one cock, and one herdsman.
trefele, trefle. † TRIFLE.
tre'fle (trē′f'l), *n.* [F. *trèfle*, prop., trefoil. See TREFOIL.] *Fort.* A species of mine in the form of a trefoil.
tre'foiled' (trē′foild′), *a.* **a** Made like a trefoil or with trefoils. **b** *Her.* = TREFLE.
trefoil knot. *Math.* The simplest known knot, in the form of a three-lobed curve of sixth order. See KNOT, TOPOLOGY.
tre'foil-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
treg'a-dyne (trĕg′ȧ-dīn), *n.*, **treg'erg'** (-ûrg′), *n.* See TREGA-.
treget, *n.* [See TREGETOUR.] Magic; jugglery; also, deceit; imposition; a trick. *Obs. or R.*
treg'et-our (trĕj′ĕt-ẽr), *n.* [OF *tresgeteor.* See TRANS-; JET, *v.* 1.] A magician; a juggler. *Obs. or Archaic.*
treg'et-ry (-rĭ), *n.* [OF. *tresgeterie.*] Magic; jugglery; also, trickery; a trick. *Obs.*
treg'ohm' (trĕg′ōm′), *n.* [Prob. fr. trillion + *megohm.*] *Elec.* One trillion ohms.
tre-ha'la (trē-hā′lȧ), *n.* [F. *tréhala*; orig. uncert.] A substance constituting the cocoons of a certain beetle, prob. the coleopterous insect *Larinus maculatus*.
tre'ha-lase (trē′hȧ-lās), *n. Chem.* An enzyme capable of hydrolyzing trehalose.
trei. † TRAY.
treiche. † TRESCHE.
treid. † TRIED.
treietur. † TREGETOUR.
treigne. † TRAIN.
treil'lage (trĕl′ĭj), *n.* [F. *treillage*, fr. *treille* vine arbor, L. *trichila* an arbor.] Latticework for supporting vines, etc.; an espalier; trellis. *Obs. or R.*
treille (trĕl), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Lace Making.* A net ground.
2. *Her.* A trellis.
treil-lé' (trĕl-ā′), *a.* [F. *treille* trellis.] *Her.* Having a treille, or trellis.
treine. † TRAIN, TREEN, *a.*
treis, *n.* [OF., F. *trois.*] Three. *Obs.*
treison, treisun. † TREASON.
treist. † TRAIST, TREST.
treit. † TREAT.
treitcheure. † TREACHER.
treitour, treitre. † TRAITOR.
trejected, *a.* [OF. *tresgeté* cast, carved, p. p. of *tresgeter* to cast, cast out, cast in a mold.] Marked; adorned. *Obs.*
trejet, *v. t* [OF. *tresgeter* to cast, cast out, lay a spell.] To juggle. *Obs.*
trekil. † TRICKLE.
trek'ker (trĕk′ẽr), *n.* [D.] One that treks. *Chiefly So. Africa.*
trek ox. A draft ox. *So. Africa.* [of TRECKSCHUYT.
‖ trek'schuit' (-skoit′). Var.
trek wagon *or* **waggon.** A large six-wheeled covered wagon used in trekking. *So. Africa.*
tre-law'ny (trē-lô′nĭ), *n.* A kind of thin barley-meal porridge. *Dial. Eng.* [TRELLISED.
trelis, trelest. † TRELLIS,
trel'lised (trĕl′ĭst), *p. a.* of TRELLIS, *v.*
tre-loob' (trē-lōōb′), *v. t. Mining.* To stir and work (loobs, or tin slimes). *Cornwall.*
Tre-mad'oc slates (trē-măd′ŏk). [From *Tremadoc*, Carnarvonshire, Wales.] *Geol.* A group of dark gray fossiliferous slates found in Wales and belonging to the bottom of the Ordovician.
Tre-man'dra (trē-măn′drȧ), *n.* [NL.; orig. uncert.] *Bot.* A genus of low shrubs typifying the Tremandraceæ.
Tre'man-dra'ce-æ (trē″măn-drā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of exclusively Australian shrubs or undershrubs (order Geraniales), comprised in 3 genera, with solitary pink or purple regular flowers succeeded by 2-celled capsules. — **tre'man-dra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Trem'a-to'de-a, Trem'a-to'des, *n. pl.* [NL.] Syns. of TREMATODA.
trem'a-toid (trĕm′ȧ-toid), *a. & n.* [Gr. τρῆμα, τρήματος, a hole + *-oid.*] Trematode.
Trem'a-to-sau'rus (trĕ″mȧ-tō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τρῆμα, τρήματος, hole + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of large labyrinthodont amphibians from the Triassic rocks of Germany, having an elongated, triangular, roughly sculptured skull.
trem'bl. Tremble. *Ref. Sp.*
trem'bla-ble, *a.* To be trembled at. *Obs.*
trem'bld. Trembled. *Ref. Sp.*
trem'ble-ment' (trĕm′bl'-mănt′; *Fr.* trē″m′bl'-mē″nt′), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Music.* Tremolo; also, a trill or shake. [tremor. *R.*]
2. A trembling or quivering; a
trem'bling-ly, *adv.* of TREMBLING. [TREMBLOR.
trem-blor'. Erroneous for
trem'bly (trĕm′blĭ), *a.* Trembling; also, shy; timid. *Colloq.*
tremebund, *a.* [L. *tremebundus.*] Trembling; timorous. *Obs.*
Trem'el-la'ce-æ (trĕm′ĕ-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of fungi typifying the Tremellales. — **trem'el-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
tre-mel'li-form (trē-mĕl′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Tremella* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Of the form of the thallus in *Tremella*.
trem'el-line (trĕm′ĕ-lĭn; -līn), *a. Bot.* Pert. to, or like, the genus *Tremella*.
trem'el-loid (trĕ″mĕ′l-oid), *a.* [*Tremella* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Like the thallus *Tremella*; gelatinous.
trem'el-lose (-lōs), *a.* [L. *tremere* to tremble + dim. adjective ending.] *Bot.* Gelatinous.
tremendouus, *a.* Tremendous.
tremendously, *adv. Obs.*
tre'mens, *n.* Short for DELIRIUM TREMENS. *Slang.* [BLE.
tremlande. Obs. p. pr. of TREM-
‖ trem'o-lan'do (trĕm′ō-län′dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* = TREMANDO.
trem'o-lant (trĕm′ō-lȧnt), *n.* [It. *tremolante.*] = TREMOLO b.
tre'mor-less, *a.* See -LESS.

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shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion; as, the *tremor* of a leaf; the *tremor* of a ray of light or of a person's voice.
He fell into an universal *tremor* of all his joints. *Harvey.*

trem'u-lant (trĕm'ū-lănt) } *a.* Tremulous; trembling;
trem'u-lent (trĕm'ū-lĕnt) } shaking.

trem'u-lous (trĕm'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *tremulus*, fr. *tremere* to tremble. See TREMBLE.] **1.** Shaking; shivering; quivering; as, a *tremulous* limb or leaf; a *tremulous* motion. **2.** Affected with fear or timidity; trembling; timid.
The tender, *tremulous* Christian. *Dr. H. More.*
— **trem'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **trem'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

trench (trĕnch; 140), *v. t.*; TRENCHED (trĕncht); TRENCH'ING. [OF. *trenchier* to cut, F. *trancher*; akin to Pr. *trencar*, *trenchar*, Sp. *trinchar*, It. *trinciare*; of uncert. orig.; cf. L. *truncare* to shorten by cutting, to cut off, E. *truncate*. Cf. TRINKET.] **1.** To cut or cut up; also, to form or shape by cutting; to carve. *Obs.* **2.** To cut furrows or ditches in; as, to *trench* land to drain it; also, to dig or cultivate deeply, as a garden, usually by parallel contiguous trenches, filling each from the next. **3.** *Mil.* To fortify with a trench or trenches; to intrench. **4.** *Carp.* To groove. *Chiefly Brit.*

trench, *v. i.* **1.** To cut; slash; carve. *Obs.* **2.** *Mil.* To dig a trench or trenches; to intrench. *Shak.* **3.** To encroach; trespass; infringe; as, to *trench* upon the prerogative of the divine nature. *I. Taylor.* **4.** To point, aim, or tend. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
Syn. — See TRESPASS.
to trench at, to make trenches against; to approach by trenches, as a town in besieging it. *Obs.*

trench, *n.* [ME. *trenche*; cf. F. *tranchée*, OF. also *trenche*. See TRENCH, *v. t.*] **1.** A long cut or slash of any kind. *Obs.* **2.** Esp., a long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch. **3.** *Mil.* A more or less extended narrow ditch or excavation, the earth from which is thrown up in its front as a parapet, used to protect soldiers under fire. It may be shallow and hastily dug on a battlefield or around a bivouac, or deep and elaborately constructed, as when forming part of the approaches in siege operations.
A *trench* is an excavation in rear of the covering mass; a ditch is one in front of it. *Fullam-Hart*
4. An alley, as one cut through woods or shrubbery. *Obs.*

trench'an-cy (trĕn'chăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being trenchant.

trench'ant (-chănt), *a.* [ME. *tencha(u)nt*, OF. *trenchand*, F. *tranchant*, p. pr. See TRENCH, *v. t.*] **1.** Fitted to trench or cut; cutting; sharp; as, a *trenchant* blade. *Chaucer.* **2.** Hence, keen; biting; severe; as, *trenchant* wit.
Syn. — See SHARP.

trench'er (trĕn'chẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *trencheor*.] One who trenches; specif.: **a** One who cuts or digs ditches. **b** One who carves at table; esp., a servant employed to carve at a side table for the company. *Obs.*

trench'er, *n.* [F. *tranchoir*, OF. also *trencheor*, for *trencheoir*. See TRENCH, *v. t.*] **1.** A board or wooden plate or platter on which to carve or serve food. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** A cut or slice, esp. a slice of bread used as a plate. *Obs.* **3.** Food; viands; hence, the pleasures of the table.

trench'more (trĕnch'mōr; 140, 201), *n.* A kind of rude, boisterous English country-dance. Also, music in triple time appropriate to it. *Obs. or Hist.*

trench plow *or* **plough**. A kind of plow for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows.

trench'–plow' } *v. t.* To plow with deep furrows, usu-
trench'–plough' } ally covering previously made shallow furrows, in order to loosen the land to a greater depth.

trend (trĕnd), *v. i.*; TREND'ED; TREND'ING. [ME. *trenden* to roll or turn about, AS. *trendan*; akin to OFries. *trind*, *trund*, round, Dan. & Sw. *trind*, AS. *trendel* a circle, ring, and E. *trendle*, *trundle*.] **1.** To revolve; turn. *Obs.* **2.** To have or take a particular direction or course; specif.: **a** To move or pass along the border; to skirt. *Obs.* **b** To incline in direction; to run; tend; as, the shore *trends* to the south; our talk *trended* away from this topic.

trend, *v. t.* **1.** To direct in a certain way; to bend. *Rare.* **2.** To skirt the margin of; to pass along. *Obs.*

trend, *n.* **1.** Inclination in a particular direction or course; tendency; inclination; as, the *trend* of a coast; the *trend* of opinion. Specif.: *Geol. & Mining.* See FAULT, *n.*, 8.
2. *Naut.* **a** The lower end of the shank of an anchor where it often begins to thicken. **b** The angle made by the line of a vessel's keel and the direction of the anchor cable when she is swinging at anchor.

Trent affair (trĕnt). *U. S. Hist.* An affair which for a time threatened war with Great Britain, due to the seizure, November 8, 1861, of the Confederate commissioners Mason and Slidell on board the British mail steamer Trent by Captain Wilkes of the U. S. steamer San Jacinto. The captives were restored to the protection of the British flag.

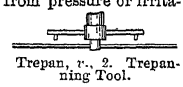
tren'tal (trĕn'tăl), *n.* [OF. *trentel* or LL. *trentale*, fr. L. *triginta* thirty; akin to *tres* three. See THREE; cf. TRIGINTAL.] *R. C. Ch.* A series of thirty masses for the dead, celebrated one daily for thirty days, or formerly, sometimes, all in one day. *Spenser.*

‖ **trente' et quar'ante'** (trănt'-ā kà'rănt'). [F., lit., thirty and forty.] A gambling game of cards, in which six full packs are used and any number of persons play against the bank, placing bets on one of two colors, red and black, indicated by large diamonds on the table. Cards are dealt, first to black and then to red, until the pip value (court cards counting 10) reaches or passes 31. The number dealt must never exceed 40, and the color wins which has nearest 31. One may bet also as to whether the winning color is that of the first card dealt or not. See REFAIT.

Tren'ton (trĕn'tŭn), *n.* [From *Trenton* Falls, New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Ordovician (Lower Silurian); — sometimes used as the equivalent of the whole Middle Ordovician, and sometimes restricted to a portion of this series. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The **Trenton limestone** of Ohio and eastern Indiana is oil-bearing.

tre-pan' (trē-păn'), *n.* [F. *trépan*, LL. *trepanum*, fr. Gr. τρύπανον a borer, trepan, τρυπᾶν to bore, τρῦπα hole. Cf. TREPHINE.] **1.** *Mil.* A siege engine for boring walls. *Obs.* **2.** *Surg.* A crown saw or cylindrical saw for perforating the skull, turned like a bit or gimlet. See TREPHINE.
3. *a Mach.* A trepanning tool. **b** *Civil Engin. & Mining.* A heavy tool, having vertical chisels fixed to a horizontal bar, used in boring shafts at a single operation.

tre-pan', *v. t.*; TRE-PANNED' (-păn'); TRE-PAN'NING. [Cf. F. *trépaner*. See TREPAN a saw.] **1.** *Surg.* To perforate (the skull) with a trepan, so as to remove a portion of the bone, and thus relieve the brain from pressure or irritation; to operate with the trepan.
2. *Mech.* To cut out, as a hole, from a solid plate, by a kind of annular drill (see ANNULAR, *a.*, 1) or large pin drill (**trepanning tool**).

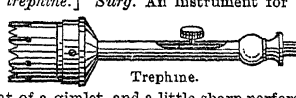

Trepan, *v.*, 2. Trepanning Tool.

trep'a-na'tion (trĕp'ā-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *trépanation*.] Act, process, or operation of trepanning.

tre-pang' (trē-păng'), *n.* [Malay *trīpang*.] Any of several large holothurians, mostly species of *Stichopus* and *Holothuria*, esp. *H. edulis*. They are taken in vast quantities in the East Indies, and to some extent along other warm coasts, dried and smoked, and then shipped to China, being esteemed by the Chinese for making soup.


Trepang (*Holothuria tubulosa*).

tre-phine' (trē-fīn'; -fēn'; 277), *n.* [An alteration of 1st *trepan*: cf. F. *tréphine*.] *Surg.* An instrument for trepanning, being an improvement on the trepan. It is a cylindrical saw, with a handle like that of a gimlet, and a little sharp perforator (the center pin) for keeping it in place.


Trephine.

tre-phine', *v. t.*; TRE-PHINED' (-fīnd'; -fēnd'); TRE-PHIN'ING (-fĭn'ĭng; -fēn'ĭng). To perforate with, or operate upon with, a trephine; to trepan.

trep'i-da'tion (trĕp'ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *trépidation*, L. *trepidatio*, fr. *trepidare* to hurry with alarm, to tremble, fr. *trepidus* agitated, disturbed, alarmed; cf. Skr. *tṛpra* restless.] **1.** A vibratory oscillation; a trembling; esp., an involuntary trembling, as of a person's hands or limbs, sometimes due to paralysis, but often to fear, nervousness, excitement, etc.; quaking; quivering.
2. Hence, a state of terror, alarm, or trembling agitation; fear; perturbation; fright; as, to be in great *trepidation*.
3. *Astron.* In the Ptolemaic system, a libration of the celestial sphere assumed in order to account for certain small apparent changes in position of the ecliptic and of the stars.
Syn. — Perturbation, disturbance, confusion; tremor, dismay, consternation. — TREPIDATION, AGITATION. AGITATION is the general word; TREPIDATION adds the suggestion of fear or alarm; as, "I was . . . agitated by anticipation of uncertain danger and troubles. . . . To this *agitation* the deep peace of the morning presented an affecting contrast" (*De Quincey*); "sudden alarms, hurryings to and fro, *trepidations* of . . . fugitives" (*id.*). See FEAR.

‖ **tre-sil'lo** (trā-sēl'yō), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish three-handed card game allowing three alternatives in making the trump.

tres'pass (trĕs'păs), *v. i.*; TRES'PASSED (-păst); TRES'PASSING. [OF. *trespasser* to go across or over, transgress, die, F. *trépasser* to die; *tres-* (L. *trans* across, over) + *passer* to pass. See TRANS-; PASS, *v. i.*] **1.** To pass beyond a limit or boundary; hence, to depart; to go. *Obs.*
Soon after this, noble Robert de Bruce . . . *trespassed* out of this uncertain world. *Ld. Berners.*
2. *Law.* To commit a trespass; esp., to enter unlawfully upon the land of another.
3. To encroach on another's presence, privileges, rights, or the like; to intrude; as, to *trespass* on one's time.
4. To commit any offense, or to do any act that injures or annoys another; to violate any rule of rectitude, to the injury of another; hence, in a moral sense, to transgress voluntarily any divine law or command or any rule of duty; to offend; sin; — often followed by *against*.
We have *trespassed* against our God. *Ezra* x. 2.
Syn. — TRESPASS, ENCROACH, TRENCH, INFRINGE, INVADE are here distinguished in their nontechnical uses. TRESPASS, as here compared, implies unwarranted or offensive intrusion; as, to *trespass* on another's land. To ENCROACH is to make gradual or stealthy inroads; to TRENCH (less commonly INTRENCH) is to trespass as if by cutting into another's territory; INFRINGE suggests more strongly a breach or violation of rights; INVADE implies a hostile infringement; as "an ancient manor, deserted as the sea *encroached*" (*W. Pater*); "Impertinence . . . ever *encroaches* when it is tolerated" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "He almost *trenched* upon the outside verge of that schooling" (*Trollope*); "the physicians whose exclusive distinction seemed *infringed* on" (*G. Eliot*); "He was *infringing* upon the liberties of a man who had never done him any injury" (*Miss Edgeworth*); to *invade* the liberty of private judgment. See INTRUDE, INTERPOSE, INVASION, INFRACTION.

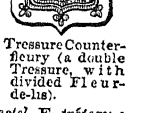
tres'pass (trĕs'pas), *n.* [OF. *trespas* a going across, passage, transgression, F. *trépas* death. See TRESPASS, *v.*]
1. Any injury, offense, or transgression, done to another.
If ye forgive not men their *trespasses*, neither will your Father forgive your *trespasses*. *Matt.* vi. 14.
2. Any voluntary transgression of the moral law; any violation of a known rule of duty; sin.
The fatal *trespass* done by Eve. *Milton.*
You . . . who were dead in *trespasses* and sins. *Eph.* ii. 1.
3. *Law.* An unlawful act committed with force and violence (*vi et armis*) on the person, property, or relative rights of another; a tort involving some violence (however slight, though no more than the breaking of a blade of grass); also, the action for injuries done by such an act. The action of trespass seems originally to have been quasi criminal in its nature, and to have been used only in cases of actual breach vi et armis of the king's peace (2 *Poll. & Mait.* 511 seq.) to the plaintiff's damage; but it later came to be used, as now, in general of all wrongs to person or property directly accomplished by a degree of force, however slight. Sometimes, as distinguished from **trespass on the case** (which is where the injury is not the immediate result of violence), called **trespass vi et armis**. The action of **trespass quare clausum fregit** (so called from words in the old Latin writ) is for the breach of the close (see 6th CLOSE, 3).
4. *Law.* Sometimes short for *trespass on the case*.
Syn. — Offense, breach, infringement, transgression.
trespass on the case, *Law*, a form of action introduced by Statute of Westminster II. (1286) to redress various wrongs or injuries to person or property which were not the immediate result of alleged violence, and for which no adequate remedy was provided by the common-law action of trespass; — called also more fully *action of trespass on the case*, and hence *action on the case* or simply *case*.

tres'pass-er (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *trespassour*, OF. *trespasseor* transgressor.] One who commits a trespass; as: **a** *Law.* One who commits a trespass against another or his property. **b** A transgressor of the moral law; sinner.

tress (trĕs), *n.* [ME. *tresse*, OF. *trece*, F. *tresse*, prob. fr. *tresser* to braid, OF. *trecier*; cf. LL. *tricia*; orig. uncert.]
1. A braid, plait, lock, or curl of hair; a ringlet.
Fair *tresses* man's imperial race insnare. *Pope.*
2. Hence, by extension, a plait, braid, or lock of any material likened to hair; as, *tresses* of straw; a *tress* of flowers.

tressed (trĕst), *a.* **1.** Having tresses.
2. Formed into ringlets or braids; braided; curled.

tres'sure (trĕsh'ūr), *n.* [F. *trécheur*, *trescheur* (or fr. OF. *trecoer*), fr. a dial. form of OF. *trecoer* a fillet or band for the hair, or headdress, fr. *trecier* to braid. See TRESS.] **a** *Her.* A charge like a double orle, usually enriched with fleurs-de-lis. Cf. ESSONIER. **b** *Numis.* An ornamental border inclosing the main device. — **tres'sured** (-ūrd), *a.*


Tressure Counter-fleury (a double Tressure, with divided Fleur-de-lis).

tress'y (trĕs'ĭ), *a.* Abounding in, or resembling, tresses.

tres'–tine' (trĕs'tīn'), *n.* [Cf. L. *tris*, *tres*, three, and E. *tyne*, *tine*, a prong.] The third tine above the base of a stag's antler; the royal antler.

tres'tle (trĕs''l), *n.* [ME. *trestel*, OF. *trestel*, F. *tréteau*; fr. LL. (assumed) *transtellum*, for L. *transtillum* a little crossbeam, dim. of *transtrum* a crossbeam. Cf. TRANSOM.]
1. A kind of stool or horse, usually a horizontal piece or beam with three or four braced legs, which is used in pairs to support a horizontal board, plank, etc., as for a table, bench, or scaffolding, or singly for any of many other purposes.
2. A braced frame forming the whole support for a table top, drawing board, or the like.
3. *Engin.* A braced framework of timbers, piles, or steelwork, usually of considerable height, for carrying a road, railroad, etc., over a depression.

tres'tle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* *Naut.* A strong bar, fixed horizontally and fore and aft on the masthead, there usually being two, one on each side, to support the crosstrees and the frame of the top; — chiefly in *pl.*

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trem'u-lant (trĕm'ū-lănt). *n.* [LL. *tremulans*, p. pr.: cf. It. *tremolante*. See TREMBLE, *v.*] = TREMOLO b.

trem'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tremulus* tremulous.] Act or state of trembling; tremulousness. *Rare.* [TREE.]

tren. † TREEN, *a.*; obs. pl. of TREE, *n.* A fish spear. *Obs.*

tre'nail'. Var. of TREENAIL.

trench'and, *a.* Trenchant. *Obs.*

trench'ant-ly, *adv.* of TRENCHANT. See -LY.

trench cart. *Mil.* A low-wheeled, narrow handcart on which ammunition can be carried through trenches.

trench cavalier. *Mil.* An elevation constructed (by a besieger) of gabions, fascines, earth, etc., often in steps, on the glacis, in order to command and enfilade the covered way. *Now Rare.*

trench'e-a'tor, *n.* A carver. *Obs.*

trench'er-bread', *n.* A kind of coarse bread, formerly sliced for use as plates. *Obs.*

trencher cap. = MORTAR BOARD b. *Chiefly Oxford and Cambridge Univs., Eng.*

trench'er-chap'lain, *n.* A domestic chaplain. *Obs.*

trench'er-fly', *n.* A person who haunts the tables of others; a parasite.

trencher friend. One who frequents the tables of others; a sponger. *Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*]

trench'er-ing, *n.* Banqueting.

trencher knight. A serving man bearing a trencher.

trench'er-loaf', *n.* A loaf of trencherbread. *Obs.*

trench'er-man (măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A feeder; a great eater; a gormandizer. **2.** A cook. *Obs.* **3.** A table companion; a trencher mate.

trencher mate. A table companion; a sponger. *Obs.*

trench'ing plane. = GROOVING PLANE. *Brit.*

trench'more, *v. i.* To dance the trenchmore. *Obs.*

trencht. Trenched. *Ref. Sp.*

trend (trĕnd), *v. t.* [Cf. TREND, *v. i.*] To wind, as wool. *Obs.*

trendell. † TRINDLE.

trend'er, *n.* One whose business is to free wool from filth. *Dial. Eng.*

tren'dle (trĕn'd'l), *n.* [AS. *trendel* a circle, ring, disk. See TRUNDLE, TREND, *v. i.*] **1.** A wheel, hoop, spindle, or the like; a trundle. *Now Rare.* **2.** A large circular shallow tub variously used. *Dial. Eng.*

tren'dle, *v. i.* & *t.* To roll. *Obs.*

tren'dled, *a.* Rounded. *Obs.*

trene. † TRINE, to go; TREEN, *a.*

trene, *n.* [Cf. OF. *traîne* a dragging, train, F. *traîne*, OF. *trahin* train, conduct, retinue. Cf. TRAIN, *n.*] Strain; lineage; race. *Obs.*

trenefald. † THREEFOLD, THRENFALD.

trenite. † TRINITY.

trenk'et. † TRINKET.

trenne. Obs. pl. of TREE.

tren'nel (trĕn'ĕl), *n.* Corrupt form of TREENAIL.

transperse. † TRANSPIERCE, penetrate.

trent, *v. i.* To trend. *Obs.*

treo. † TREE.

treode. † TREAD.

treosie, *v. i.* [AS. *trēowsian* to pledge.] To prove or believe to be true or trustworthy. *Obs.*

treow. † TREE, TRUE.

treowes. † TRUCE.

treoweschipe. † TRUESHIP.

treowthe. † TRUTH.

tre-pan', **tre-pan'ner,** etc. Vars. of TREPAN, etc.

tre-pand'. Trepanned. *Ref. Sp.*

trep'an-ize, *v. t.* Trepan. *Obs.*

tre-pan'ner (trē-păn'ẽr), *n.* *Surg.* One who performs the operation of trepanning.

tre-pan'ning-ly, *adv.* of *trepanning*, p. pr.

trepeget, trepegett, trepget. † TREBUCHET.

trep'id (trĕp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *trepidus*.] Trembling; quaking. *R.*

trep'i-dan-cy (trĕp'ĭ-dăn-sĭ), *n.* Trepidation. *Rare.*

trep'i-date (-dāt), *v. i.* [L. *trepidare*.] To feel trepidation. *Obs.*

tre-pid'i-ty (trē-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *or* **trep'id-ness,** *n.* Trepidation.

trepitt, *n.* A blow. *Obs.*

Tre'ron (trē'rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τρήρων timid, an epithet of wild pigeons.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fruit pigeons of southern Asia, the East Indies, and other warm parts of the Old World, having the plumage largely green-shading into purple or maroon. It is the type of a subfamily, **Tre'ro-ni'næ** (trē'rō-nī'nē), or family, **Tre-ron'i-dæ** (trē-rŏn'ĭ-dē).

tres. † TRESS.

tres-ai'el (trĕs-ī'ĕl), *n.* [F. *trisaïeul*, fr. L. *tri-* (akin to *tres* three), after *bisaïeul*. Cf. BESAIEL, ESAIEL.] See AIEL, 2.

tresaunce, *n.* [LL. *tresantiae*, *trisantia*.] A corridor. *Obs.*

tresayle. † TRESAIEL.

‖ **très' bien'** (trĕ' byĔN'). [F.] Very good.

trasche, *n.* [OF.] A kind of revel. *Obs.*

‖ **très' di'stin'gué'** (dē'stăN'-gē'). [F.] Very distinguished.

tresens, *n.* A canopy. *Obs.*

treserour, tresery † TREASURER, TREASURY.

tresmountayne, *n.* [OF. *tresmontaine*.] = TRAMONTAIN. *Obs*

treson. † TREASON.

treson, *v. i.* *Venery.* To double before the hounds; — said of a roebuck. *Obs.*

tresor, tresory, tresoriere † TREASURE, TREASURY, TREASURER.

tresoun. † TREASON.

tresour, tresourer. † TREASURE, TREASURER.

tres'pas-sant (trĕs'pă-sănt), *n* [OF. *trespassant*, p. pr. See TRESPASS, *v.*] A trespasser. *Obs.*

trespass offering. = GUILT OFFERING. See under OFFERING, 3.

tres'past. Trespassed. *Ref. Sp.*

tress, tresse. † TRACE.

tres'sel. † TRESTLE.

tres'set, *n.* = TRESSOUR. *Obs. Scot.*

tress'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

tres'sie. Var. of TRESTLE.

tres'son, *n.* [OF. *tresson*, *trecon*, fillet, headdress. Cf. TRESS.] A network for the hair worn by ladies in medieval times and often richly ornamented. *Obs.*

tressour, tressure, *n.* [OF. *tresseor*, *treceor*. Cf. TRESSURE (in heraldry).] *Obs.* a Headdress. b Hair; *pl.* tresses.

tressunful. † TREASONFUL.

trest. † TRUST, TRAIST.

trest, *a.* [Cf. TRAIST, *a.* & *n.*] Trusty; faithful. *Obs.*

trest (trĕst), *n.* [Perh. a back formation fr. ME. *trestel*. See TRESTLE.] A trestle; a strong stool or bench. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

T rest. See T, *a.*

tres'tel. † TRESTLE.

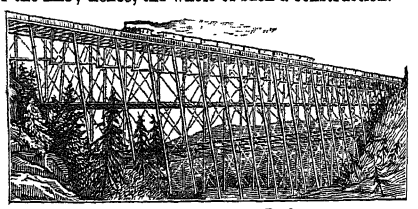
tres'tl, tres'sel. Trestle. *Ref. Sp.*

trestle board. A drawing board used by draftsmen and others; — so called because commonly supported by trestles.

trestle table. = TRESTLE BOARD.

tres'tle-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

tres'tle-work' (trĕs'′l-wûrk'), *n.* The system of connected, usually high, trestles, supporting a viaduct, pier, scaffold, or the like; hence, the whole of such a construction.

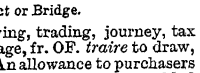


Trestlework Viaduct or Bridge.

tret (trĕt), *n.* [F. *traite* a drawing, trading, journey, tax on wares in transit, tax on coinage, fr. OF. *traire* to draw, L. *trahere.* See TRAIT.] *Com.* An allowance to purchasers of certain articles for waste or refuse, of four pounds added to every 104 pounds of suttle weight, or weight after the tare is deducted.

tre-val'y (trĕ-văl'ĭ), *n.* [Corrupt. of CAVALLY. See CAVALLA.] An Australian carangoid food fish (*Caranx georgianus*). Extended also to other fishes, as *Siganus nebulosus*, a small spiny-finned fish occurring on the coast of New South Wales, and called *black trevally.*

Tre-vel'yan's rocker (trĕ-vĕl'yănz; -vĭl'yănz). *Physics.* A triangular bar of brass attached to a rod ending in a ball, and having one of its edges made double by a V-shaped groove, so that when heated and put with this edge resting on the edge of a lead block, it rocks rapidly, making a musical note. The effect is due to the successive expansions of the lead in contact with the hot brass.



Trevelyan's Rocker.

trey (trā), *n.* [OF. *trei*, nom. masc. of *treis* three, F. *trois*, L. *tres.* See THREE.] Three, at cards, dice, or dominoes; a card, die, or domino of three spots or pips.

tri- (trĭ-). [Gr. τρι- or L. *tri-*; akin to L. *tres* three, and E. *three:* cf. F. *tri-.* See THREE.] **1.** A prefix meaning *three, thrice, threefold;* as in *tri*colored, *tri*dentate. **2.** *Chem.* Specif., a prefix (also used adjectively) denoting the presence of *three* atoms or equivalents of that signified by the term to which it is prefixed.

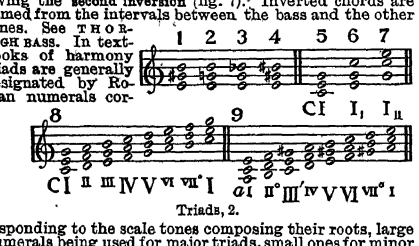
☞ The reference "See TRI-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *tri-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

tri'a-ble (trī'ă-b'l), *a.* [From TRY.] **1.** Fit or possible to be tried; liable to be subjected to trial or test. *Boyle.* **2.** *Law.* Liable or subject to undergo a judicial examination or trial; as, a case *triable* without a jury.

tri-ac'id (trī-ăs'ĭd), *a. Chem.* Capable of combining with three molecules of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols.

tri-ac'ti-nal (trī-ăk'tĭ-năl; trī'ăk-tī'-), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray.] *Zoöl.* Having three rays, as certain spicules.

tri'ad (trī'ăd), *n.* [L. *trias, -adis*, Gr. τριάς, -άδος, fr. τρεῖς, τρία, three: cf. F. *triade.* See THREE; cf. TRIAS, TRIO.] **1.** A union or group of three, esp. of three closely related persons or things; a trinity; as, a *triad* of deities. **2.** *Music.* A chord of three tones, esp. the common chord, consisting of a given tone, or *root*, with its third and fifth, with or without the octave. A triad is named from its root; as, the *triad of D;* the *dominant triad*, etc. A **major triad** (fig. 1 in the *Illust.*) has a major third and perfect fifth; a **minor triad** (fig. 2) has a minor third and perfect fifth; a **diminished triad** (fig. 3) has a minor third and a diminished fifth; an **augmented triad** (fig. 4) has a major third and augmented fifth. A triad lacking any of its three tones is an **imperfect triad**, a **perfect triad** being complete and in its fundamental position, that is, with the root in the bass (fig. 5). A triad having another tone than the root in the bass is an **inverted triad**, the third in the bass giving the **first inversion** (fig. 6), the fifth in the bass giving the **second inversion** (fig. 7). Inverted chords are named from the intervals between the bass and the other tones. See THOROUGH BASS. In textbooks of harmony triads are generally designated by Roman numerals corresponding to the scale tones composing their roots, large numerals being used for major triads, small ones for minor triads, with an added accent or small cipher for an augmented or a diminished triad respectively. The major or minor scale on which a series of triads is founded is sometimes also indicated by a capital or small letter. Thus fig. 8 shows the triads on the scale of *C* major; fig. 9, those on the scale of *a* minor. Inversions are noted by small vertical lines (one for the first, two for the second) at the lower right corner of the numeral. See figs. 6 and 7.



Triads, 2.

3. *Chem.* A triad atom, radical, or element. **4.** *Math.* A set of three vectors thought together, but not as definitely combined mathematically.

tri'ads of Dŏ'be-rei'ner (dŭ'bĕ-rī'nĕr). [After J. W. *Döbereiner*, German chemist.] *Chem.* See PERIODIC LAW. — **triads of the Welsh bards**, poetical histories, in which the facts recorded are grouped by threes.

tri'ad (trĭ'ăd), *a. Chem.* Trivalent.

tri'a-del'phous (trĭ'ă-dĕl'fŭs), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. ἀδελφός brother.] *Bot.* Having stamens joined by filaments into three bundles, or fascicles.

Tri'a-de'num (-dē'nŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τρι- (see TRI-) + ἀδήν gland.] *Bot.* A genus of hypericaceous herbs of two species, native to the eastern United States, disting. from *Hypericum* chiefly by the pink or purple flowers and the three large glands alternating with three sets of stamens.

tri-ad'ic (trī-ăd'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Having the characteristics of, or constituting, a triad; consisting of a triad or triads. **2.** *Chem.* Triad; trivalent. **3.** *East. Ch.* In honor of the Trias, or Trinity, as a hymn.

tri'a-kis-i'co-sa-he'dron (trī'ă-kĭs-ī'kŏ-sā-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. τριάκις thrice + *icosahedron.*] *Geom.* A polyhedron formed by 60 congruent triangles that form pyramids on the faces of a regular icosahedron as bases. It is reciprocal to the Archimedean truncated dodecahedron. — **tri'a-kis-i'co-sa-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*

tri'a-kis-oc'ta-he'dron (-ŏk'tă-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. τριάκις thrice + *octahedron.*] **1.** *Cryst.* A trigonal trisoctahedron. **2.** *Geom.* A polyhedron of 24 congruent triangular faces forming pyramids on the faces of a regular octahedron as bases. It is reciprocal to the Archimedean truncated cube. — **tri'a-kis-oc'ta-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*

tri'a-kis-tet'ra-he'dron (-tĕt'rā-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. τριάκις thrice + *tetrahedron.*] **a** *Cryst.* A trigonal tristetrahedron. **b** *Geom.* A polyhedron formed by 12 congruent triangles that form pyramids on the faces of a regular tetrahedron as bases. It is reciprocal to the Archimedean truncated tetrahedron. — **tri'a-kis-tet'ra-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*

tri'al (trī'ăl), *n.* [From TRY.] **1.** Act of trying or testing in any manner; any effort, process, or operation intended to establish or discover a fact or truth; test; proof.

> All thy vexations
> Were but *trials* of thy love. *Shak.*

2. Specif., act of trying or testing by physical or mental effort what may be done or effected; an essay; attempt; as, a rowing *trial;* a *trial* of a horse.

> The protractive *trials* of great Jove
> To find persistive constancy in men. *Shak.*

3. Act of trying or testing by experience; proof by actual participation in anything through sensation or feeling. **4.** Act of testing by matching strength, skill, or the like; a determining contest or combat. *Shak.* **5.** Examination by a test; experiment, as in chemistry. **6.** State of being tried, or tested; esp., probation by exposure to suffering that tests strength, patience, faith, or the like; subjection to affliction or temptation.

> Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings. *Heb.* xi. 36.

7. That which tries or afflicts by or as if by testing one's strength, patience, faith, or the like; an afflictive circumstance or condition; a misfortune or affliction; as, the *trials* of poverty; his conduct was a sore *trial* to them. **8.** That on or by which a test or experiment is made. **9.** *Law.* The formal examination of the matter in issue in a cause before a competent tribunal for the purpose of determining such issue; the mode of determining a question of fact in a court of law. A trial may be of an issue of law, when it is before a judge alone; or of fact, when it is usually before a judge and jury. In a general sense *trial* includes all proceedings from the time when issue is joined, or more usually when the parties are called to try their case in court, to the time of its final determination; in criminal law the term *trial* is, however, generally restricted to proceedings subsequent to swearing in the jury. **10.** Evidence; proof. *Obs. Scot.*

Syn. — Proof, ordeal; criterion, standard. — EXPERIMENT, TRIAL, TEST. An EXPERIMENT has for its object esp. the discovery of something as yet unknown, or the verification or illustration of what is already ascertained; it does not necessarily imply that anything is at stake; as, scientific *experiments;* "He was not excessively fond of wine, but he had several times taken too much, simply as an *experiment* in that kind of ecstasy" (*G. Eliot*). *Trial* and *test* suggest more definitely that something is being put to the proof; TRIAL is the wider term; a TEST is a decisive trial or criterion; as, "the world's challenge to make *trial* of it" (*W. Pater*); "those who bring all characters to the *test* of true wisdom" (*Cowper*); "In literary examinations, it is a *test* of good scholarship to be able to construe aright; . . . and those who have acquitted themselves best in the *trial*, will often be disposed to think they have most notably failed" (*J. H. Newman*). See TRY, EXAMINATION.

trial by battle *or* **combat**, *Law*, a trial of a dispute which is determined by the issue of a personal battle or combat between the parties; judicial combat. This was common in Europe, and in England was a legal form of trial from the time of William the Conqueror till abolished in 1818.

> *Trial by battle* was never anything but an unpopular exotic in England. *Sir F. Pollock.*

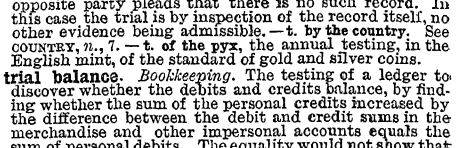
— **trial by certificate**, *Old Law*, a trial in which the issue is determined by the testimony of a person certifying to what is peculiarly within his knowledge, as of an officer that a soldier is absent from the army. — **t. by duel**, trial by battle or combat. — **t. by inspection**, *O. Eng. Law*, a trial in which the case was settled by the individual observation and decision of the judge upon the testimony of his own senses, without the intervention of a jury. — **t. by record**, a trial which is had when a matter of record is pleaded, and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record. In this case the trial is by inspection of the record itself, no other evidence being admissible. — **t. by the country.** See COUNTRY, *n.*, 7. — **t. of the pyx**, the annual testing, in the English mint, of the standard of gold and silver coins.

trial balance. *Bookkeeping.* The testing of a ledger to discover whether the debits and credits balance, by finding whether the sum of the personal credits increased by the difference between the debit and credit sums in the merchandise and other impersonal accounts equals the sum of personal debits. The equality would not show that the items were all correctly posted.

trial jury. A jury impaneled to try a cause; petit jury.

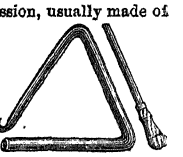
tri-am'i-no- (trī-ăm'ĭ-nō-; trĭ'ă-mē'nō-; *cf.* AMINO). *Chem.* Combining form denoting *presence of three amino groups.* — **tri-am'i-no,** *a.*

tri'an'gle (trī'ăn'g'l), *n.* [L. *triangulum*, fr. *triangulus* triangular; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *angulus* angle: cf. F. *triangle.* See ANGLE a corner.] **1.** *Geom.* A figure (formerly the area, now commonly the three bounding lines) formed by three lines intersecting by twos in three points, and so forming three angles (or sets of angles). A triangle is either a **plane, spherical,** or **curvilinear triangle,** according as its sides are straight lines, or arcs of great circles of a sphere, or any curved lines whatever. Without specification, a *plane triangle* is meant. A plane triangle is designated as *scalene, isosceles,* or *equilateral,* according as it has no two sides equal, two sides equal, or all sides equal; and also as *right-angled,* or *oblique-angled,* according as it has one right angle, or none; and an oblique-angled triangle is either *acute-angled* or *obtuse-angled,* according as all the angles are acute, or one is obtuse. These terms, except *oblique-angled,* are applied to spherical triangles in the same sense as to plane triangles.



Triangles. 1 Equilateral; 2 Isosceles; 3 Right-angled; 4 Obtuse-angled; 5 Scalene. 1, 2, and 5 are also Acute-angled

2. *Music.* An instrument of percussion, usually made of a rod of steel, bent into the form of a triangle, open at one angle. It is suspended, and is sounded by striking with a small metallic rod. **3.** A set square. *U. S.* **4.** *Mil.* A kind of frame formed of three halberds or poles stuck in the ground and united at the top, to which soldiers in the British army at one time were bound when undergoing corporal punishment; — often in *pl.* **5.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* **a** A small constellation on the edge of the Milky Way, near the South Pole, containing three bright stars. **b** A small northern constellation bounded by Perseus, Andromeda, Pisces, and Aries. **6.** *Ceramics.* A triangular stilt.



Triangle, 2, and Rod.

triangle of forces, *Mech.*, the theorem that three forces acting at a point in equilibrium can be diagrammatically represented in magnitude and direction by the sides of a closed triangle taken in order; also, the triangle representing such forces. The converse is also true. — **t. of Hes'sel-bach** (hĕs'ĕl-bäk) [after *Hesselbach*, German anatomist], *Anat.*, an area of the abdominal wall bounded externally by the deep epigastric artery, internally by the margin of the rectus muscle, and below by Poupart's ligament. — **t. of Scar'pa** (skär'pä) [after A. *Scarpa*, Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, an area in the upper anterior part of the thigh, bounded by Poupart's ligament, the sartorius, and adductor longus muscles. It is traversed by the femoral vessels and anterior crural nerve. — **t. of the elbow,** *Anat.*, the triangular space in the bend of the elbow. — **triangles of the neck,** *Surgical Anat.*, areas into which each lateral half of the neck is divided. They are bounded above by the border of the jaw and a line joining it to the mastoid process, below by the clavicle, behind by the margin of the trapezius muscle. The sternomastoid muscle divides each area into an **anterior triangle** and a **posterior triangle.** The former is subdivided by the digastric muscle above, and the anterior belly of the omohyoid below, into the **inferior carotid, superior carotid,** and **submaxillary,** triangles (naming them from below upward). The posterior belly of the omohyoid divides the posterior triangle into the **occipital triangle** above and the **subclavian triangle** below.

tri'an'gled (-g'ld), *a.* Having three angles; triangular.

triangle spider. A small American spider (*Hyptiotes cavatus*) which lives among the dead branches of evergreen trees. It constructs a triangular web, or net, usually com-

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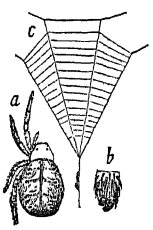
tres'tling (trĕs'lĭng), *n.* A supporting system of trestles; trestlework. [trustfully; also, **trest'ly,** *adv.* Trustily; also, **tres'-tyne',** Var. of TRES-TINE. **tresun.** † TREASON. **tresur, tresurry.** † TREASURE, TREASURY. ‖ **tres'vi-ri** (trĕz'vĭ-rī), *n. pl.* [L.] See EPULO. **treswald.** † THRESHOLD. **treswins,** *n.pl.* Threepence. *Obs.* **tret.** † THREAT. **tret** (trĕt). Obs. 3d pers. sing. pres. of TREAD, for *treadeth.* **tret,** *a.* = TRETIS. *Obs. Scot.* **tretable.** † TREATABLE. **tre'ta Yu'ga** (trā'tä). [Skr. *trēta* the number three, the second age of the world.] See YUGA. **trete,** *n.* [OF. *entret, entrait.*] A plaster; salve. *Obs.* **trete.** † TREAT, TREATY. **treter.** † TRAITOR. [TISE. **tretes, tretice, tretis.** † TREA- **treth'ing** (trĕth'ĭng), *n.* [W. *treth* allowance, contribution, tribute, tax.] Tax; impost. *Obs.* **tretis,** *a.* [OF. *traitis, trantiz.*] Long and well-proportioned; nicely made; pretty. *Obs.* **tretorousli, tretory, tretourli,** **tretowre.** † TRAITOROUSLY, TRAITORY, TRAITÖRLY, TRAITOR. **trets, trette.** † TREAT. **tretу.** † TREATY. **treu.** † TRUE. **treubelacyon.** † TRIBULATION. ‖ **Treu'ga D o'mi-ni** (trū'gä dŏm'ĭ-nī). [LL.] Truce of God. **treukour.** † TRUCKER. **treuliche, treuly.** † TRULY. **treunt,** *v. i.* = TRANONT. *Obs.* **treuthe.** † TRUTH. **treuwe.** †TREE. [Var. of TREF. **trev** (trĕv). *Old Cymric Law.* **tre-val'la, tre-val'll** (trē-văl'ĭ). Vars. of TREVALLY. **trev'at** (trĕv'ăt), *n.* = TRIVET, a knife. *Obs.* ‖ **Trêve' de Dieu'** (trâv' dē dyû'). [F.] Truce of God. **treveiss,** *v. i.* [Cf. Sp. *través* a turning to one side, and E. TRAVERSE, *n.*] To tack. *Obs. Scot.* **trev'et** (trĕv'ĕt), *n.* = TRIVET, a knife. *Obs.* **trevis, trev'iss** (trĕv'ĭs). Scot. **trew.** † TROW, TRUE. [*Obs.* **trew,** *n.* [See TRUCE.] A truce. **trew** (trōō), *v. i.* [AS. *tréowan, tréowian.*] To believe; trust. Cf. TROW. *Scot.*

trew, *n.* [OF. *treü.*] Tribute. *Obs.* **trew'age,** *n.* [OF. *treüage.*] Tribute; homage; fealty; pledge of subjection. *Obs.* **trewand, trewaunt.** † TRUANT. **trewandry,** *n.* [OF. *truanderie.*] Knavish begging. *Obs.* **trewandship, trewaundise.** † TRUANTSHIP, TRUANDISE. **trewbut.** † TRIBUTE. **trewce.** †TRUCE. [TRUEHEAD. **trewe, trewehede.** † TRUE, **trew'el** (*dial.* trū'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *truele.* Cf. TROWEL.] A trowel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **treweliche, trewly.** † TRULY. **trewes, trewis, trews.** † TRUCE. **trewker.** † TRUCKER [*Obs.* **trew'man,** *n.* True or trusty man. **trews** (trōōz), *n. pl.* Trousers, esp. those worn by Highlanders; hence, *Obs.*, Highlanders. *Scot.* **trews'man** (trōōz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN.** A Highlander. *Scot.* **trewth** (*dial.* trūth, trōōth). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TRUTH. **treye.** † TRAY. [*Obs.* **treyffe.** *n. i.* Prob., to thrive. **treygobet,** *n.* A game, perh. at dice. *Obs.* **treyn.** Pret. of TRINE, to go. *Obs.* **treyn.** † TRINE, hang.

treyne. † TRAIN. **treys.** † TREIS. **treytourye.** † TRAITORY. **trezure, trezurer, trezurry.** Treasure; treasurer; treasury. *Ref. Sp.* [Highnesses. **T. R. H.** *Abbr.* Their Royal **tri'a-ble-ness,** *n.* See -NESS. **tri'a-ce** (trī'ă-sē), *n.* [Gr. τρεῖς three + ἀκή point.] *Math.* The vertex of a trihedral angle. **tri-ac'et-am'ide,** *n.* Also **-id.** *Org. Chem.* A crystalline neutral substance, $N(CH_3CO)_3$, obtained by heating a mixture of acetic anhydride and acetic nitrile. **tri-ac'e-tate,** *n. Chem.* See TRI-**tri-ac'e-tin,** *n.* See ACETIN. **tri-ac'e-ton-am'ine** (trī-ăs'ē-tŏn-ăm'ĭn; *-ă-mēn'*), *n.* Also **-in.** [*tri-* + *acetone* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A feebly basic crystalline substance, $C_9H_{17}ON$, a result of action of ammonia on acetone. **tri'a-che'ni-um,** *n.* [NL.; *tri-* + *achenium.*] *Bot.* A fruit composed of 3 mericarps. *Obs. or R.* **tri'a-cle** (*Scot.* trē'ă-k'l). Obs. or Scot. var. of TREACLE. **tri'a-con'ta-he'dral** (trī'ă-kŏn'tă-hē'drăl), *a.* [Gr. τριάκοντα thirty + ἕδρα seat, base.] *Geom.* Having thirty faces. **tri'a-con'ter** (trī'ă-kŏn'tĕr), *n.* [Gr. τριακοντήρης, fr. τριάκοντα thirty.] See GALLEY, 2. **tri'act** (trī'ăkt), *n.* [See TRIACTINAL.] *Zoöl.* A triactinal sponge spicule. [*Zoöl.* Triactinal. **tri'ac-tine** (trī'ăk-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* **tri-ad'ic** (trī-ăd'ĭk), *n. Math.* A sum of triads. **tri'ad-ist** (trī'ăd-ĭst), *n.* A maker of Welsh triads. See *triads of the Welsh bards*, under TRIAD. **tri'æne** (trī'ēn), *n.* [Gr. τριαίνα a trident.] *Zoöl.* An elongated sponge spicule with three divergent rays at one end. — **tri-æ'nose** (trī-ē'nōs), *a.* **tri'age** (trī'āj; trē'ăzh'), *n.* [F.] Refuse; esp., the broken coffee beans and chaff culled from whole coffee. *Eng.* ‖ **tri'a junc'ta in u'no.** [L.] Threejoinedinone. [CHENIUM. **tri'a-ke'ni-um.** Var. of TRIA- **tri'al** (trī'ăl), *a.* [L. *tres, tria*, three.] Of, pertaining to, or denoting, three. *Rare.* **tri'al brief.** See BRIEF, *n.*, 5 **d.** **tri'al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* [See TRIAL, *a.*] The doctrine that man consists of body, soul, and spirit. *R.* **tri-al'i-ty** (trī-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L., *tres, tria*, three.] State of being three; a union of three. *Rare.* **tri'al-ment,** *n.* See -MENT. **tri'a-logue** (trī'ă-lŏg), *n.* [LL. *trialogus; tri-* (see TRI-) + *-logus* as in L. *dialogus*, E. *dialogue.*] A scene, discourse, or colloquy in which three persons share. *R.* **trial square.** = TRY-SQUARE. **tri-am'ide** (trī-ăm'ĭd; -īd), *n.* Also **-id.** An amide with three amido groups in the molecule. **tri-am'ine** (trī-ăm'ĭn; trĭ'ă-mēn'), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* An amine with three amino groups in the molecule. **Tri-an'dri-a** (trī-ăn'drĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See TRI- ; ANDROUS.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants having flowers with three stamens. — **tri-an'der** (-dẽr), *n.* — **tri-an'dri-an** (-ăn), *a.* **tri-an'drous** (-drŭs), *a. Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the Triandria. *Obs.* **b** Having three stamens. **triangle winding.** *Elec.* A mesh winding in a three-phase system. See MESH, *n.*, 7. **tri'an'gle-wise',** *adv.* See -WISE.

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posed of four radii crossed by a double elastic fiber. The spider holds the thread at the apex of the web and stretches it tight, but lets go and springs the net when an insect comes in contact with it.



a Triangle Spider, with right legs removed (× 3); *b* One of its Feet (×25); *c* Its Web (⅛).

tri-an/gu-lar (trī-ăn/gū-lär), *a.* [L. *triangularis*: cf. F. *triangulaire.*] **1.** Of, relating to, or consisting of, a triangle; having three angles; having the form of a triangle; as, a *triangular* figure; a *triangular* plot of land. **2.** Of, relating to, or comprising, three parts, elements, persons, factions, or the like; as, a *triangular* agreement. **triangular compass.** See COMPASS, *n.*, 8.— **t. crab,** any maioid crab; — so called because the carapace is usually triangular. — **t. file.** See FILE, tool. — **t. numbers,** *Math.*, the successive sums of the first *n* natural numbers, namely, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, . . . See FIGURATE NUMBERS.

— tri-an/gu-lar/i-ty (-lăr/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **tri-an/gu-lar-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **tri-an/gu-la/ris ster/ni** (trī-ăn/gū-lā/rĭs stûr/nī ; 115). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), lit., triangular muscle of the chest.] *Anat.* A thin layer of muscular and tendinous fibers on the inner front wall of the chest.

tri-an/gu-late (trī-ăn/gū-lāt), *a.* Consisting of, or marked with, triangles; having triangular markings.

tri-an/gu-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; TRI-AN/GU-LAT/ED (-lāt/ĕd); TRI-AN/GU-LAT/ING (-lāt/ĭng). **1.** To divide into triangles; specif., to survey by triangulation. **2.** To make triangular, or three-cornered.

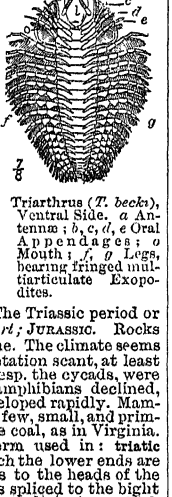
tri-an/gu-la/tion (-lā/shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *triangulation.*] **1.** *Surv.* The series or network of triangles into which any portion of the earth's surface is divided in a trigonometrical survey; the operation of measuring the angles (mainly angles, with a theodolite) necessary to determine these triangles, and thus to fix the positions and distances apart of their vertices. The **adjustment of the triangulation** is the distribution of the errors, according to the method of least squares, and the **reduction of the triangulation** is the completion (by means of trigonometric calculations) of the determination of the triangles. The measurement of the *base line*, to which all other measurement and calculations are referred, is no part of the triangulation proper. **2.** *Mech.* The system, or designing, of the triangular bays of Warren and lattice girders, etc.

tri-ap/si-dal (trī-ăp/sĭ-dăl), *a.* *Arch.* Having three apses; — said of a building. The apses in a triapsidal church may be side by side at the east end; or they may be projected from a central tower, or the like.

trĭ/arch (trĭ/ärk), *a.* [Gr. τριάρχος having three branches; τρι- (see TRI-) + ἀρχή beginning.] *Bot.* Having three protoxylems; — applied to roots in which three xylem strands unite to form a plate of woody tissue.

trĭ/ar-chy (trĭ/är-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. τριαρχία; τρι- (see TRI-) + ἄρχειν to rule.] Government by three persons; a triumvirate; also, a country under three rulers.

Trĭ-ar/thrus (trĭ-är/thrŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τρι- (see TRI-) + ἄρθρον joint.] *Paleon.* A genus of small Ordovician trilobites. *T. becki* is the only trilobite which has been found with the antennæ and appendages in a good state of preservation. It occurs in the Utica formation of New York State.



Triarthrus (*T. becki*), Ventral Side. *a* Antennæ; *b*, *c*, *d*, *e* Oral Appendages; *o* Mouth; *f*, *g* Legs, bearing fringed multiarticulate Exopodites.

Trĭ/as (trī/ăs), *n.* [L., triad. See TRIAD.] **1.** *Geol.* The system between the Permian and the Jurassic, and the period during which the system was deposited; — so named by the Germans, from its threefold division in Germany into *Bunter*, *Muschelkalk*, and *Keuper*. See TRIASSIC. **2.** *Ger. Hist.* The threefold political union of Austria, Prussia, and the group of smaller states, regarded as constituting the old German Empire. **3.** *Theol.* The Trinity; — so called anciently and in the Eastern Church.

Trĭ-as/sic (trī-ăs/ĭk), *a.* *Geol.* Of the age of, or pert. to, the Trias. — *n.* The Triassic period or system; the Trias. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*; JURASSIC. Rocks of the system are largely red sandstone. The climate seems to have been rather arid, and the vegetation scant, at least in the earlier part. Gymnosperms, esp. the cycads, were the most distinctive plants. The amphibians declined, while the reptiles and ammonites developed rapidly. Mammals existed probably, but they were few, small, and primitive. The system contains workable coal, as in Virginia.

trĭ-at/ic (trī-ăt/ĭk), *a.* *Naut.* A term used in: **triatic stay,** a rope, or two pendants of which the lower ends are joined by a span, secured at the ends to the heads of the foremast and mainmast with thimbles spliced to the bight of the rope or the lower ends of the pendants into which stay tackles hook. Also, sometimes, the spring stay between the mastheads of schooners.

trĭ/a-tom/ic (trī/ă-tŏm/ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* **a** Consisting of three atoms; having three atoms in the molecule. **b** Trivalent. **c** Having three replaceable atoms or groups.

tri-ax/i-al (-ăk/sĭ-ăl), *a.* Having three axes; specif., designating a diagram with three axes for representing graphically three variables.

tri-az/ine (trī-ăz/ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Org. Chem.* Any of three (hypothetical) isomeric compounds, $C_3H_3N_3$, regarded as derived from benzene by replacing three CH groups by nitrogen atoms; also, any of various derivatives of these. The three varieties are distinguished as *symmetrical*, *unsymmetrical*, and *vicinal*, *triazine*, according to the position of the nitrogen atoms in the ring. The first, called also *cyanidines*, include many polymeric cyanogen compounds. See BENZENE NUCLEUS.

trĭb/al (trī/băl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a tribe or tribes; as, *tribal* customs. *Bp. Warburton.*

trĭb/al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Tribal life, organization, or society; also, tribal feeling, peculiarities, or characteristics.

trĭ-bas/ic (trī-bās/ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Having in the molecule three hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals in forming salts or esters, as phosphoric acid.

tribasic lead acetate. See LEAD ACETATE **b.**

tribe (trīb), *n.* [ME. *tribe*, L. *tribus*, one of the three, later more, divisions of the Roman people, a tribe; of uncert. orig.: cf. F. *tribu.* Cf. TRIBUTE.] **1.** A social group comprising a series of families, clans, or generations, descending from the same ancestor, together with slaves, dependents, adopted strangers, etc.; as, the twelve *tribes* of Israel, descended from the twelve sons of Jacob. Anthropologists generally treat the *tribe* as a (putatively) consanguineous endogamous group, primitively comprising several exogamous clans which it unites under one political head, or chief, and often with a special tribal worship distinct from the specific clan cults. Cf. def. 2. See CLAN, 2; FAMILY, 4.

Although the idea of consanguinity persists, the *tribe*, as it expands, depends more and more on common social and political institutions, and less on actual kinship. *A. H. Keane.*

2. *Hist.* **a** In ancient Rome, one of the three divisions of the Roman people, the *Ramnes*, *Tities*, and *Luceres*, traditionally Latin, Sabine, and Etruscan settlements respectively. Later (under Servius Tullius according to Roman accounts) the number of tribes was made four, territorially distinct, the floating and plebeian population being brought into tribal relationships (cf. CLASS, *n.*, 1). See CURIA, 1 **a**; GENS, 1. **b** One of the phylæ of ancient Athens. See PHYLE. **c** Any aggregation of people, esp. in a nomadic state, believed to be of a common stock and acting under a more or less central authority. **d** Any group of persons having, or conceived of as having, a common character, occupation, etc.; as, the scribbling *tribe*. *Colloq.*

3. *Biol.* A category of classification to which different ranks have been assigned, usually equivalent to, or ranking just below, a suborder, or used as a division of a family. Also, often, any natural group, irrespective of taxonomic rank; as, the cat *tribe*; the rose *tribe*, etc.

4. *Stock Breeding.* A group of animals descended from some particular female progenitor, through the female line; as, the Duchess *tribe*, or family, of shorthorns.

tribes/man (trībz/măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of a tribe. — **tribes/man-ship,** *n.*

trĭb/let (trĭb/lĕt), *n.* [F. *tribulet.*] Any of various mandrels used in making rings, nuts, etc., or in drawing tubes.

trĭb/o-flu/o-res/cence (trĭb/ō-flōō/ō-rĕs/ĕns ; 243), *n.* [Gr. τρίβειν to rub + *fluorescence.*] *Physics.* Fluorescence produced by rubbing. — **trĭb/o-flu/o-res/cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

trĭb/o-lu/mi-nes/cence (-lū/mĭ-nĕs/ĕns), *n.* [Gr. τρ βειν to rub + *luminescence.*] *Physics.* Luminescence produced by rubbing. — **trĭb/o-lu/mi-nes/cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

trĭb/o-phos/phor-es/cence (-fŏs/fôr-ĕs/ĕns), *n.* [Gr. τρίβειν to rub + *phosphorescence.*] *Physics.* Phosphorescence produced by rubbing.—**trĭb/o-phos/phor-es/cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

trĭ/brach (trī/brăk), *n.* [L. *tribrachys*, Gr. τρίβραχυς consisting of three short syllables; τρι- (see TRI-) + βραχύς short.] *Gr. & L. Pros.* A poetic foot of three short syllables, of which two belong to the thesis and one to the arsis, as *mĕlĭŭs.* — **trĭ-brach/ic** (trī-brăk/ĭk), *a.*

trĭ-bro/mide (trī-brō/mīd ; -mĭd), *n.* Also **-mid.** *Chem.* A bromide containing three atoms of bromine in the molecule.

trĭ-bro/mo-, tribrom-. *Chem.* A combining form signifying the *presence of three bromine atoms*, usually replacing three hydrogen atoms.

trĭb/u-la/tion (trĭb/ū-lā/shŭn), *n.* [ME. *tribulacium*, F. *tribulation*, L. *tribulatio*, fr. *tribulare* to press, afflict, fr. *tribulum* a threshing sledge, akin to *terere*, *tritum*, to rub. See TRITE.] **1.** A state of distress or any severe affliction.

In the world ye shall have *tribulation*. *John* xvi. 33

2. A source of distress or affliction; a trouble; trial. **3.** A troublesome or lawless person or class. *Obs. Shak.*

Syn. — See SORROW.

Trĭb/u-lus (trĭb/ū-lŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of caltrop, Gr. τρίβολος.] *Bot.* A genus of zygophyllaceous herbs having pinnate leaves and yellow or white flowers succeeded by a fruit of five indehiscent tuberculate carpels, natives of dry regions. *T. terrestris* and *T. cistoides* have been introduced into the United States as ballast plants. See CALTROP, 3 **b.**

trĭ-bu/nal (trī-bū/năl), *n.* [L. *tribunal*, fr. *tribunus* a tribune who administered justice: cf. F. *tribunal.* See TRIBUNE, an officer; cf. TRIBUNE, an elevated place.] **1.** The seat of a judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice.

2. Hence, a court or forum of justice; a person or body of persons having authority to hear and decide disputes so as to bind the disputants; as, the Supreme Court is the highest *tribunal* of the United States.

3. (*Sp. pron.* trē/bōō-näl/; 220.) [Sp.] In villages of the Philippine Islands, a kind of town hall or municipal building, also used as a prison, quarters for troops, etc.

trĭb/u-na-ry (trĭb/ū-nă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to tribunes; as, *tribunary* powers or authority.

trĭb/u-nate (-nāt), *n.* [L. *tribunatus*: cf. F. *tribunat.*] State, office, or function of a tribune; tribuneship.

trĭb/une (trĭb/ūn), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *tribuna*; apparently fr. L. *tribunal.* Cf. TRIBUNAL.] *Arch.* The raised platform in one end of a Roman basilica, used esp. as the official station of the prætor, and commonly placed in a semicircular apse. Hence: **a** The bishop's throne in a basilican church, or the apsidal structure containing it. **b** Any apsidal structure in a public building, esp. in an Italian church. **c** Any dais or platform from which an assembly is addressed, as the rostrum in the French Chamber of Deputies.

trĭb/une, *n.* [L. *tribunus*, prop., the chief of a tribe, fr. *tribus* tribe: cf. F. *tribun.* See TRIBE.] *Rom. Hist.* Orig., a chief or representative of a tribe; a tribal magistrate or official, as of the old patrician tribes or of the tribes of Servius Tullius; hence, an official or magistrate belonging to any of several classes; as: The ‖ **trĭ-bu/ni ær-ra/rĭ-i** (trĭ-bū/nī ĕ-rā/rĭ-ī; 115), (lit., tribunes of the money) financial officials of obscure function; ‖ **trĭ-bu/ni mĭ/li-ta/res** or **mĭ/li-tum** (mĭl/ĭ-tā/rēz, mĭl/ĭ-tŭm), or **military tribunes,** military commanders (at first three, then six, and later six for each legion) appointed by the consuls until 362 B. C., and from that date elected, at first in part, by the comitia tributa. The ‖ **trĭ-bu/ni mĭ/li-ta/res,** or **mĭ/li-tum, con/su-la/rĭ po/te-sta/te** (kŏn/sū-lā/rĭ pō/tĕs-tā/tē), military tribunes with consular power, who were the highest officers of state from B. C. 444 to 367, when the office was abolished by the Licinian law. They were elected by the comitia centuriata. The ‖ **trĭ-bu/ni ple/bis** (plē/bĭs), or tribunes of the people, who are generally referred to when *tribune* is used without qualification. Their specific function was to protect the individual citizen, and esp. the plebeian, from the arbitrary action of magistrates, esp. the patrician magistrates. The office was established in B. C. 494. They were elected from the plebeians, at first, probably, by the comitia curiata, afterwards by the *comitia tributa*; in B. C. 457 their number was increased to ten. They could peremptorily veto any magistrate's judgment against a plebeian; could inflict punishment, even that of death; and their persons were sacrosanct. They gradually acquired greatly increased powers, and became the political leaders of the people. Under the empire much of their power was lost.

trĭb/u-ni/cial (trĭb/ū-nĭsh/ăl), **trĭb/u-ni/cian** (-ăn), **trĭb/u-ni/tial** (-ăl), **trĭb/u-ni/tian** (-ăn), *a.* [L. *tribunicius*, *tribunitius*: cf. F. *tribunitien.*] Of, pert. to, or befitting, a tribune or tribunes.

trĭ/bu-ta/rĭ-us (trĭb/ū-tā/rĭ-ŭs ; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RII (-ī). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* Short for COLONUS TRIBUTARIUS. **2.** In Anglo-Saxon and early English history, a class of tenants paying a tax or rent to the king or a lord; also, the land occupied by such a tenant, prob. a hide.

trĭb/u-ta-ry (trĭb/ū-tă-rĭ), *a.* [ME. *tributarie*, F. *tributaire*, L. *tributarius.* See TRIBUTE.] **1.** Paying tribute to another, either from compulsion, as an acknowledgment of submission, or to secure protection, or to purchase peace; hence, subject; subordinate; as, *tributary* nations. **2.** Paid or owed as tribute; of, relating to, or of the nature of, tribute. "*Tributary* tears." *Shak.* **3.** *Rom. & Eng. Hist.* Of, pert. to, or held by, a tributarius. **4.** Yielding or carrying supplies or accretions of any kind; contributory; auxiliary; as, a *tributary* stream.

trĭb/u-ta-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A ruler or state that pays tribute to a conquering power. **2.** A stream flowing into a larger stream or into a lake. **3.** *Rom. & Eng. Hist.* = TRIBUTARIUS.

trĭb/ute (-ūt), *n.* [ME. *tribut*, L. *tributum*, fr. *tribuere*, *tributum*, to bestow, grant, pay, allot, assign, akin to *tribus* tribe; cf. F *tribut.* See TRIBE; cf. ATTRIBUTE, CONTRIBUTE.] **1.** An annual or stated sum of money or other valuable thing, paid by one ruler or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty; also, the tax levied for such a payment. *Wycliffe.*

Millions for defense, but not one cent for *tribute*. *C. C. Pinckney.*

2. Liability or obligation to pay tribute (in sense 1). **3.** A personal contribution or tax made formerly by a subject or tenant to a ruler, lord, or landlord; a tax, impost, duty, rental, or the like. **4.** A personal contribution of any kind, as of praise, service, etc., in token of services rendered, or as that which is due or deserved; as, a *tribute* of affection; the *tribute* of tears. **5.** *Mining.* A certain proportion of the ore raised, or of its value, given to the miner as his recompense in one system (the **tribute system**) of payment. As originally developed in Cornwall, Eng., bids for certain pitches, or working places, were called for at a Dutch auction, the lowest bidder receiving the contract and usually taking in a number of partners on equal shares, or hiring laborers.

trĭb/ute, *v. t.*; -UT-ED (-ū-tĕd); -UT-ING (-ū-tĭng). [Cf. L. *tributus*, p. p. See TRIBUTE, *n.*] **1.** To pay as tribute. *R.* **2.** To distribute; dispose. *Obs.*

trĭb/ut-er (-ū-tẽr), *n.* **1.** A payer of tribute. *Obs.* **2.** *Mining.* One who mines a specified section on the tribute system. See TRIBUTE, *n.*, 5.

trĭ-car/bal-lyl/ic (trī-kär/bă-lĭl/ĭk), *a.* [*tri-* + *carboxyl* + *allyl* + *-ic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline tribasic acid, $C_3H_3(CO_2H)_3$, found natural in unripe beet roots, and variously produced artificially.

Trĭ-an/gu-la (trī-ăn/gū-lă), *n.* [NL.] *Astron.* = TRIANGULUM **a.**

trĭ-an/gu-la-ry (-lă-rĭ), *a.* Triangular. *Obs.* [ANGULATE.]

trĭ-an/gu-late-ly, *adv.* of TRI-

trĭ-an/gu-la/tor (-lā/tẽr), *n.* One who triangulates [*Obs.*]

trĭ-an/guled, *a.* Triangular.

Trĭ-an/gu-lid (trī-ăn/gū-lĭd), *n.* [*Triangula* + lat *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in either Triangle (see TRIANGLE, 5).

trĭ-an/gu-loid (-loĭd), *a.* [L. *triangulum* triangle + E. *-oid.*] Somewhat triangular in shape

Trĭ-an/gu-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [L.] *Astron.* **a** = TRIANGLE, 5 **b**; — called also, formerly, **Trĭ-an/gu-lum Mi/nor. b** Usually, **Trĭ-an/gu-lum Aus-tra/le** (ôs-trā/lē). [L., southern triangle.] = TRIANGLE, 5 **a.**

trĭ-an/te-lope (trī-ăn/tē-lōp), *n.* Corrupt. of TARANTULA. *Australia.*

trĭ-an/thous (-thŭs), *a.* [*tri-* + *-anthous.*] Three-flowered.

trĭ/a-phar/ma-cal (trĭ/ă-fär/mă-kăl), *n.* [Gr τρία φάρμακα three drugs.] A kind of unguent. *Obs.* [TRIAPSIDAL.]

trĭ-ap/sal (trī-ăp/săl), *a.* = **trĭ/ar-chate** (trĭ/är-kāt), *n.* A triarchy. *Rare.*

trĭ-arc/tic, *a.* *Zoögeog.* = HOLARCTIC. *Obs.*

trĭ-a/rĭ-an (trī-ā/rĭ-ăn ; 115), *a.* [See TRIARII.] Occupying the third post or rank. *Obs.*

trĭ-a/rĭ-i (-ī), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *tres*, *tria*, three.] *Rom. Antiq.* A class of soldiers which formed the third rank from the front.

trĭ/ar-tic/u-late (trĭ/är-tĭk/ū-lāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having three joints.

trĭ-as/ter (trī-ăs/tẽr), *n.* [G.; *trĭ-* (see TRI-) + Gr. ἀστήρ star.] *Biol.* A mitotic figure resulting from tripolar (usually abnormal) division of a nucleus.

trĭ-ax/on, *n.* [NL. See TRI-; AXON.] *Zoöl.* A triaxial sponge spicule. — **trĭ-ax/on,** *a.*

trĭ/ax-o/ni-an (trĭ/ăk-sō/nĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having triaxon spicules, as many calcareous sponges.

trĭ/a-zo/ic (trĭ/ă-zō/ĭk), *a.* [*tri-* + *azo-* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Hydrazoic.

trĭ-az/ole (trĭ-ăz/ōl), *n.* *Chem.* A pyrrodiazole, specif. one obtained by distilling urazole with phosphorus pentasulphide, and otherwise, or a derivative of it.

trĭb/a-dism (trĭb/ă-dĭz'm ; trĭ/bă-), *n.* [Gr. τριβάς, -άδος, a woman who practices lewdness.] *Med.* Lesbianism. [TRIBAL.

trĭb/al-ly (trĭb/ăl-ĭ), *adv.* of TRIBBLE. + TREBLE.

trĭb/ble (trĭb/'l), *n.* A frame on which new paper is dried.

tribe, *n. t.* To distribute into tribes or classes. *R.* [tribe.

tribe/let, *n.* A small or branch

tribes/peo/ple (trībz/pē/p'l), *n. pl.* The people of a tribe.

trĭ/bic (trī/bĭk), *a.* Tribal.

tribill, tribble. + TROUBLE.

tribit. + TRIBUTE.

tribochet. + TREBUCHET

trĭb/o-let (trĭb/ō-lĕt). Var. of TRIBLET.

trĭ-bom/e-ter (trī-bŏm/ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. τρίβειν to rub + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring sliding friction.

tribouret. Var. of TRIBLET.

Trĭ/bou/let' (trē/bōō/lĕ'), *n.* A nickname of Fevrial or Le Feurial (d. 1525 or 1528), court fool of Louis XII. and Francis I., figuring in Rabelais's "History of Gargantua and Pantagruel" and Victor Hugo's tragedy "Le Roi s'amuse."

trĭ-brac/te-ate (trī-brăk/tē-āt), *a.* *Bot.* Having three bracts.

trĭ-bro/mo-phe/nol (-brō/mō-fē/nōl; -nōl), **trĭ/brom-phe/nol** (trĭ/brōm-), *n.* See TRIBROMO-.

trĭb/u-al (trĭb/ū-ăl), **trĭb/u-lar** (-lẽr), *a.* Tribal. *Rare.*

tribulal. + TROUBLE.

tribulaciun. + TRIBULATION.

trĭb/u-lance (trĭb/ū-lăns), *n.* Tribulation. *Obs.*

trĭb/u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *tribulare* to afflict.] To cause (one) tribulation. *Obs. or R.*

tribulnes. + TROUBLENESS.

‖ **trĭ-bu/na** (trī-bōō/nă), *n.* [It.] = TRIBUNE, apse.

tribunal seat. = TRIBUNAL, *n.*, 1.

trĭb/une, *v. t.* To subject to tribunary regulation. *Rare.*

trĭb/une-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

trĭb/u-ni/tious (trĭb/ū-nĭsh/ŭs), *a.* Tribunicial. *Obs.*

trĭb/u-ta-ri-ly (trĭb/ū-tă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TRIBUTARY. See -LY.

trĭb/u-ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tribute pitch. *Mining.* Part of a lode worked by tributers. *Eng.*

trĭb/ut-ing (trĭb/ū-tĭng), *n.* The system of working a mine by tribute. [UTER.]

trĭb/u-tor (-ū-tẽr). Var. of TRIB-

trĭb/u-to/ri-ous (-tō/rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tributorius* concerning payment.] Pert. to tribute; also, distributive. *Obs.*

trĭ-bu/ty-rin (trī-), *n.* *Chem.* See BUTYRIN.

trĭ/ca (trĭ/kă), *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [NL.; orig. unknown.] *Bot.* An apothecium in some lichens, of spherical surface with spiral or concentric ridges and furrows.

trĭ-cal/ci-um (trī-), *a.* Also **trĭ-cal/cic.** *Chem.* Containing three atoms or equivalents of calcium.

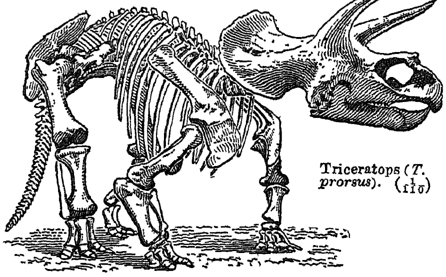
trĭ-cap/su-lar, *a.* Having three capsules.

trĭ/car, *n.* A kind of bicycle, esp. motor cycle, with a forecar instead of a front wheel.

trĭ-car/bi-mide (trī-), *n.* Also **-mid.** [*tri-* + *carbimide.*] *Chem.* Cyanuric acid. [TRI-, 2.]

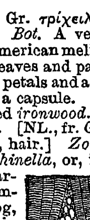
trĭ/car-box/yl, *n.* *Chem.* See

tri-car′pel-la-ry (trī-kär′pĕl-ā-rĭ), *a.* Having three carpels.
trice (trīs), *v. t.*; TRICED (trīst); TRIC′ING (trīs′ĭng). [ME. *trisen, trycen*; of Scand. or LG. orig.; cf. Sw. *trissa* sheave, pulley, *triss* spritsail brace, Dan. *tridse* pulley, *tridse* to haul with a pulley, to trice, LG. *trisse* pulley, D. *trijsen* to hoist.] **1.** To haul up or in and lash, or secure, with a small rope, as a sail; — usually with *up*. *Chiefly Naut.*
Prisoners are *triced* up by the wrists or hands. *S. J. Barrows.*
2. To pull; haul; drag; to pull or thrust away. *Obs.*
trice, *n.* [Prob. orig. a pull, a single pull. See TRICE, *v. t.*] A very short time; an instant; a moment; — now used only in the phrase *in a trice.* "On a *trice.*" *Shak.*
tri-cen′ni-al (trī-sĕn′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *tricennium* thirty years; fr. the source of *triceni* thirty, thirty each, *triginta* thirty + *annus* year: cf. L. *tricennalis.*] Of or pert. to thirty years; occurring once every thirty years.
tri′ceps (trī′sĕps), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *triceps* having three heads; *tres, tria*, three + *caput* head: cf. F. *triceps.* See THREE; CHIEF.] *Anat.* **a** The great extensor muscle (more fully termed ‖ **tri′ceps ex-ten′sor cu′bi-ti** [ĕks-tĕn′sŏr kū′bĭ-tī]), situated along the back of the upper arm, arising by three heads and inserted into the olecranon at the elbow. The middle, or long, head arises from the scapula immediately below the glenoid cavity; the external and internal heads both arise from parts of the shaft of the humerus and the intermuscular fibrous septa. **b** The gastrocnemius and soleus muscles considered as constituting together one muscle (more fully called ‖ **tri′ceps ex-ten′sor su′ræ** [sū′rē]).
Tri-cer′a-tops (trī-sĕr′ȧ-tŏps), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τρικερατος three-horned (τρι- tri- + κέρας-, ατος, horn)



Triceratops (*T. prorsus*). (1/110)

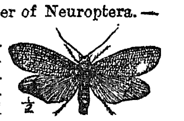
+ ὤψ face.] *Paleon.* A genus of huge herbivorous dinosaurs of the group Ceratopsia from the Cretaceous of Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. The skull had two large horns above the eyes, a median horn on the nose, a horny beak, and a great bony hood or transverse crest over the neck. Their toes, five in front and three behind, were provided with hoofs, and the tail was large and strong.
tri-ce′ri-on (-sē′rĭ-ŏn) } *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. LGr.
tri-ce′ri-um (-sē′rĭ-ŭm) } τρικήριον. Cf. DICERION.] *East. Ch.* A three-branched candlestick symbolizing the Trinity, used in making the sign of the cross over the evangelistary in some services, and in pronouncing benedictions.
trich′a-tro′phi-a (trĭk′ȧ-trō′fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See TRICHO-; ATROPHY.] *Med.* Atrophy and brittleness of the hair.
tri-chi′a-sis (trĭ-kī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τριχίασις, fr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Med.* **a** A condition in which the hairs around a natural orifice turn in and cause irritation, specif. such a condition of the eye. **b** The appearance of hairlike filaments in the urine.
Tri-chil′i-a (trī-kĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. τρίχειλος three-lipped; τρι- (see TRI-) + χεῖλος lip.] *Bot.* A very large genus of tropical African and South American meliaceous trees and shrubs having odd-pinnate leaves and panicles of rather large flowers with four or five petals and a 3-celled ovary, which in the fruiting becomes a capsule. *T. emetica* is the mafurra tree; *T. hirta* is called *ironwood.*
tri-chi′na (trĭ-kī′nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* TRICHINÆ (-nē). [NL., fr. Gr. τρίχινος hairy, made of hair, fr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Zoöl.* **1.** A small slender nematode worm (*Trichinella*, or, incorrectly, *Trichina, spiralis*) which, in the larval state, is parasitic, often in immense numbers, in the voluntary muscles of man, the hog, and many other animals. When the larvæ, in insufficiently cooked meat, are swallowed, they are liberated, rapidly become adult, pair, and the ovoviviparous females produce large numbers of young which find their way into the muscles, either directly, or indirectly by means of the blood, where they establish themselves in or between the muscle fibers and finally become encysted. Their presence in large numbers produces trichinosis.



Trichina. The Larval Worm in the encysted state in Human Muscle. Much enlarged.

2. [*cap.*] Syn. of **Trich′i-nel′la** (trĭk′ĭ-nĕl′ȧ), the genus containing the above worm.
trich′i-nize (trĭk′ĭ-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). To render trichinous; to affect with trichinæ; — chiefly used in *p. p.*; as, *trichinized* pork. — **trich′i-ni-za′tion** (-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

tri-chi′no-scope (trĭ-kī′nō-skōp), *n.* [*trichina* + *-scope.*] A device to detect trichinæ in the flesh of animals, as swine.
trich′i-no′sis (trĭk′ĭ-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRICHINA.] *Med.* The disease caused by trichinæ in the intestinal tract and the muscles. It is marked first by intestinal disorders, as colicky pains, nausea, and serous diarrhea, and later by severe muscular pain and stiffness, dyspnœa, and œdema due to migration of trichinæ to the muscles. It is sometimes fatal through exhaustion or complication.
trich′i-not′ic (-nŏt′ĭk), *a.* Trichinous.
trich′i-nous (trĭk′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to trichinæ or trichinosis; affected with, or containing, trichinæ.
trich′ite (trĭk′īt), *n.* [Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] **1.** *Petrog.* A kind of crystallite resembling a bunch of hairs, common in obsidian. See CRYSTALLITE, *Illust.*
2. *Zoöl.* A hairlike siliceous spicule in certain sponges, often occurring in fascicles called **trichite sheaves.**
tri-chit′ic (trĭ-kĭt′ĭk), *a.* Containing, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, trichite or a trichite.
tri-chlor′a-ce′tic (trī-klōr′ȧ-sē′tĭk; -sĕt′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a strong, deliquescent, crystalline acid, CCl_3CO_2H, got by chlorination of acetic acid, by oxidation of chloral, etc. It is caustic and astringent.
tri-chlo′ride (trī-klō′rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A chloride having three atoms of chlorine in the molecule.
tri-chlo′ro-, trichlor-. *Chem.* Combining form signifying the *presence of three chlorine atoms*, usually replacing three hydrogen atoms.
tri-chlo′ro-lac′tic (trī-klō′rō-lăk′tĭk), *a.* Also **tri′chlor-lac′tic** (trī′klōr-lăk′tĭk). [*trichloro-* + *lactic.*] *Org. Chem* Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline acid, $CCl_3CHOHCO_2H$, best prepared by heating chloral cyanhydrin with alcohol and sulphuric or hydrochloric acid.
trich′o- (trĭk′ō-), **trich-.** Combining form from Greek θρίξ, τριχός, *hair*; as in *tricho*pathy, *tricho*phore.
trich′o-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [*tricho-* + *-cyst.*] *Zoöl.* Minute lassoing or stinging organs on the body of many infusorians. They are similar to small nematocysts in structure, but do not occupy or constitute a separate cell.
tri-chog′e-nous (trĭ-kŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*tricho-* + *-genous.*] Producing hair; specif., designating the hypodermal cells of insects and other arthropods that produce the chitinous hairs or spinules on the surface of the body and limbs.
Trich′o-glos′si-dæ (trĭk′ō-glŏs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of small brush-tongued parrots consisting mainly of the lories and lorikeets, often ranked as a subfamily, **Trich′o-glos-si′næ** (-glŏ-sī′nē), or regarded as a syn. of *Loriinæ.* — **trich′o-glos′sine** (-glŏs′ĭn; -īn; 184), *a.*
trich′o-gyne (trĭk′ō-jĭn), *n.* [F., or NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. γυνή woman, female.] *Bot.* The filamentous receptive portion of a procarp. — **trich′o-gyn′ic** (-jĭn′ĭk), *a.*
tri-chol′o-gy (trĭ-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*tricho-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* The science treating of the hair. — **tri-chol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
Trich′o-lo′ma (trĭk′ō-lō′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. λῶμα border.] *Bot.* A genus of white-spored agarics with a pileus with thin, commonly sinuate, lamellæ and no volva or annulus. The species vary in color; some are edible.
tri-cho′ma (trĭ-kō′mȧ), *n.* [Gr. τρίχωμα, -ώματος, a growth of hair.] **1.** *Med.* **a** Entropion. **b** Plica.
2. *Bot.* A trichome.
Tri-chom′a-nes (trĭ-kŏm′ȧ-nēz), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, fr. Gr. τριχομανές.] *Bot.* A very large genus of chiefly tropical hymenophyllaceous ferns, having delicate, usually much divided, fronds, with flattened sporangia within a transverse ring. Many species are epiphytic. Two occur in the southern United States. Also [*l. c.*], a fern of this genus.
tri-chom′a-tose (-tōs), *a.* [See TRICHOMA.] *Med.* Affected with a disease which causes agglutination and matting; — said of the hair when affected with plica. See PLICA, 1.
tri′chome (trī′kōm; trĭk′ōm), *n.* [See TRICHOMA.] *Bot.* Any epidermal hair structure. Cf. EMERGENCE, 3. — **tri-chom′ic** (trĭ-kŏm′ĭk), *a.*
trich′o-my-co′sis (trĭk′ō-mī-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRICHO-; MYCOSIS.] *Med.* A hair disease due to minute fungi.
tri-chop′a-thy (trĭ-kŏp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*tricho-* + *-pathy.*] Any disease of the hair. — **trich′o-path′ic** (trĭk′ō-păth′ĭk), *a.*
trich′o-phore (trĭk′ō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*tricho-* + *-phore.*] *Biol.* **a** *Bot.* The cell or row of cells which bears the trichogyne. **b** *Zoöl.* One of the saclike structures from which the setæ of annelids arise. — **trich′o-phor′ic** (-fŏr′ĭk), *a.* — **tri-coph′o-rous** (trī-kŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.*
tri-choph′y-ton (trĭ-kŏf′ĭ-tŏn), *n.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. φυτόν plant.] A fungus causing disease of the skin and hair.
tri-choph′y-to′sis (-tō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRICHOPHYTON; -OSIS.] *Med.* Disease of the skin and hair due to the presence of trichophyton.
Trich′o-plax (trĭk′ō-plăks), *n.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. πλάξ a plate.] *Zoöl.* A genus of minute marine multicellular animals having a completely ciliated, and in the resting condition discoid, body composed of three layers of cells, but without trace of bilateral or radial symmetry or organs of any kind. Its affinities are unknown. See MESOZOA.
Tri-chop′ter-a (trī-kŏp′tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* An order of insects consisting of the caddis flies. Some make it a suborder of Neuroptera. — **tri-chop′ter-ous** (trī-kŏp′tĕr-ŭs), *a.*



One of the Trichoptera (*Neuronia semifasciata*).

tri′chord (trī′kôrd), *a.* [Gr. τρίχορδος three-stringed; τρι- (see TRI-) + χορδή chord or string.] *Music.* Having three strings; as, a *trichord* pianoforte, one having three strings, tuned in unison to each digital throughout most of its compass.
tri′chord, *n.* *Music.* **a** An instrument, as a lyre or lute, having three strings. **b** = TRIAD, 2.
Trich′o-san′thes (trĭk′ō-săn′thēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair + ἄνθος flower; — in allusion to the fringed corolla lobes.] *Bot.* A large genus of cucurbitaceous plants having entire or lobed leaves and white flowers succeeded by fleshy fruits of various forms, often elongated and sinuous. The species are natives of Asia and Australia. Several, as *T. anguina*, are cultivated as ornamental gourds.
tri-cho′sis (trĭ-kō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRICHO-; -OSIS.] *Med.* Any disease of the hair.
Tri-chos′po-rum (trĭ-kŏs′pō-rŭm; trĭk′ō-spō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. θρίξ, τρίχος, hair + σπορά seed; — because the seeds are furnished with long hairs.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian ornamental gesneriaceous herbs, the shameflowers or blushworts, epiphytic, some woody, with pendent stems and red or orange flowers. The seed bears a bristle or hair at the apex and one or more at the base.
Trich′o-ste′ma (trĭk′ō-stē′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. στῆμα stamen.] *Bot.* A genus of North American menthaceous herbs or undershrubs having axillary whorls of small blue flowers with four exserted stamens and a deeply lobed ovary. *T. lanatum* of California is the black sage. *T. dichotomum* of the eastern United States is the bastard pennyroyal, or blue-curls.
trich′o-tom′ic (-tŏm′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, trichotomy; trichotomous.
tri-chot′o-mous (trī-kŏt′ō-mŭs), *a.* [See TRICHOTOMY.] Divided into three parts, or into threes; three-forked; as, *trichotomous* branching. — **tri-chot′o-mous-ly**, *a.*
tri-chot′o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. τρίχα threefold, in three parts + *-tomy.*] Division into three parts; specif., the division of the nature of man into body, soul, and spirit.
tri-chro′ic (trī-krō′ĭk), *a.* Exhibiting trichroism.
tri′chro-ism (trī′krō-ĭz′m), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. χρώς color.] *Physics.* The property of some crystals of presenting different colors in three different directions. Cf. PLEOCHROISM.
tri′chro-mat′ic (-măt′ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or employing, three colors; esp., pert. to or designating the three-color process in printing. See COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY. — **tri-chro′ma-tism** (trī-krō′mȧ-tĭz′m), *n.*
tri′chrome (trī′krōm), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] Designating, or pertaining to, an apparatus or machine for printing three colors; as, a *trichrome* typewriter.
tri-chro′mic (trī-krō′mĭk), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] Of, pert. to, or consisting of, three colors; trichromatic.
trick (trĭk), *n.* [Perh. fr. D. *trek* a trick, prob. a different word fr. *trek* a pull, a drawing (cf. D. & LG. *trekken* to draw, OFries. *trekka*, E. *trigger* (of a gun), also some senses of this word, as 6 and 7), and fr. a dial. form of OF. *triche* trickery, deception. Cf. TRICKERY, TREACHERY.] **1.** An artifice or stratagem; a crafty or deceitful contrivance or procedure; as, a *trick* in trade.
Of such unknyghtly *trikkes* he nat roghte [wrought]. *Hoccleve.*
2. a A sly, dexterous, or ingenious feat or procedure fitted to puzzle or amuse; as, a bear's *tricks*; a juggler's *tricks*; also, a knack, as in a dexterous feat; dexterity. **b** An illusion or deception, likened to that caused by sleight of hand; as, a *trick* of the eyesight.
3. A mischievous or roguish, or sometimes mean, act; a prank; as, the *tricks* of boys.
4. A habit or manner peculiar to one; a peculiarity or mannerism; as, a *trick* of frowning or gesturing.
He hath a *trick* of Cœur de Lion's face. *Shak.*
5. A toy; trifle; knickknack. *Obs. or Dial. U. S.*
6. *Card Playing.* The cards played in one round, collectively, often used as a unit of score
7. A turn or spell of duty; specif., the spell of a sailor at the wheel, or helm, usually two hours.
Syn. — Stratagem, wile, ruse, subterfuge, finesse, sleight; fraud, cheat, juggle, deception, imposture, delusion, imposition. See ARTIFICE, MANNER.
trick, *v. t.*; TRICKED (trĭkt); TRICK′ING. [Cf. OF. *trikier*, var. of *trichier* to deceive, cheat. See TRICK, *n.*; cf. TREACHERY.] **1.** To deceive by cunning or artifice; to impose on; to defraud; cheat; to affect by deceit or trickery; as, to *trick* another in a sale; to *trick* one into consent.
2. [Orig. uncert.; cf. TRICK to delineate.] To dress; decorate; to adorn, esp. fancifully; — often with *up*, *off*, or *out*; as, to *trick* out a hall with bunting, a speech with tropes.
3. [Cf. OD. *trekken* to draw, to delineate. Cf. TRIGGER (of a gun).] To draw in outline, as with a pen; specif., *Heraldry*, to delineate or distinguish (a coat of arms, etc.) by outline sketches without color, the tinctures being indicated by abbreviations (*O.* for *or*, *G.* for *gules*, etc.) and the repetition of a charge by numbers. *B. Jonson.*
trick, *v. i.* **1.** To practice trickery or fraud. *Rare.*

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tri-car′pous (trī-kär′pŭs), *a.* Tricarpellary. [hunting. *Obs.*
trice, *n.* [Cf. TRYST.] A station in
trice (trīs), *n.* [OLG. *trisse*, *tritze*, or OD. *trijs.*] A roller; a windlass. *Obs.*
tri′ce-na′ri-um (trī′sē-nā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RII (-ī). Also Anglicized **tri-cen′na-ry** (trī-sĕn′ȧ-rĭ). [L., neut. of *tricenarius* containing thirty.] *R. C. Ch.* A trental. *Obs.*
tri′cen-na′ri-ous (trī′sĕ-nā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* Tricennial. *Rare.*
tri-cen′te-na-ry (trī-sĕn′tē-nā-rĭ), *a.* & *n.* = TERCENTENARY.
tri-cen′tral, *a.* Having three centers. *Obs.* — **tri′cen-tral′i-ty** (trī′sĕn-trăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Obs.*
tri-ceph′a-lous (trī-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* Three-headed.
tri-ceph′a-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *tri-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Terat.* A three-headed monster.
trich, *v. t.* [OF. *trichier.* Cf. TRICK, *v.*] To cozen; trick. *Obs.*
trich-. See TRICHO-.
trichard, *n.* [OF. *trichart.*] A deceiver. *Obs.*
Tri-chech′i-dæ (trī-kĕk′ĭ-dē; trĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Trichechus* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the manatees; — formerly and erron. used for the walruses. *Manatidæ* is a syn. —
tri-chech′ine (-īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.*
tri-chech′o-dont (-ō-dŏnt), *a.* [See TRICHECHUS; -ODONT.] Having molar teeth with rows of tubercles confluent into transverse crests, as in some sirenians, mastodons, and allied forms. — *n.* A trichechodont mammal.
Trich′e-chus (trĭk′ē-kŭs), *n.* [NL; Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair + ἔχειν to have.] *Zoöl.* The genus comprising the manatees. *Manatus* is a syn. Incorrectly used for the walruses (*Odobenus*).
tricherie. † TREACHERY.
tricherous. † TREACHEROUS.
trich′i-a (trĭk′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Med.* = ENTROPION.
trich′i-ni′a-sis (-nī′ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Trichinosis.
trich′i-nif′er-ous (-nĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Producing trichinæ.
trich′i-nosed (trĭk′ĭ-nōzd; trĭk′ĭ-nōst′), *a.* Trichinous.
tri-chi′tis (trĭ-kī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRICHO-; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the hair bulbs.
Trich′i-u′ri-dæ (trĭk′ĭ-ū′rĭ-dē), *n pl.* [NL.; Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair + οὐρά tail + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family constituted by the cutlass fishes. The type genus is **Trich′i-u′rus** (-rŭs). — **trich′i-u′ri-form** (-rĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **trich′i-u′roid** (-roid), *a.*
Trich′o-bac′ter-i′næ (trĭk′ō-băk′tēr-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *tricho-* + *bacteria* + *-inæ.*] *Bacteriol.* In Fischer's classification, an order of bacteria comprising the higher (filamentous) forms Cf. HAPLOBACTERINÆ.
trich′o-car′pous, *a.* [*tricho-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Hairy-fruited. *R.*
Trich′o-ceph′a-lus (-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A genus of intestinal nematoid worms including the whipworm of man.
trich′o-cla′si-a (-klā′zhĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = TRICHOCLASIS.
tri-choc′la-sis (trĭ-kŏk′lȧ-sĭs; trĭk′ō-klā′sĭs), *a.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. κλάσις breaking.] *Med.* Brittleness of the hair.
Trich′o-don′ti-dæ (trĭk′ō-dŏn′tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *tricho-* + *-odont* + *-idæ.*] See SANDFISH **a.**
trich′o-gen (trĭk′ō-jĕn), *n.* [*tricho-* + *-gen.*] *Zoöl.* A trichogenous cell.
trich′o-glos′si-a (-glŏs′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + *-ia.*] *Med.* Hairy look of the tongue due to thickening of the papillæ.
trich′oid (trĭk′oid), *a.* [*tricho-* + *-oid.*] Hairlike.
trich′o-ma-to′sis (trĭk′ō-mȧ-tō′sĭs; trĭ-kō′mȧ-), *n.* [NL See TRICHOMA; -OSIS.] *Med.* A parasitic disease in which the hair becomes matted; plica.
trich′o-no′sis (trĭk′ō-nō′sĭs), *n.* [See TRICHO-; for the second part cf. TOXONOSIS.] *Med.* Any disease of the hair.
Trich′o-ön (trĭk′ō-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. ᾠόν egg.] *Bot.* A small widely distributed genus of reedlike grasses, disting. from *Arundo* by having the lowest flowers staminate and the flowering glume undivided. *T. phragmites* is the common reed.
tri-chop′ter (trĭ-kŏp′tēr), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Trichoptera. —
tri-chop′ter-an (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*
trich′or-rhe′a, trich′or-rhœ′a (trĭk′ō-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tricho-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Alopecia.
trich′or-rhex′is (-rĕk′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. ῥῆξις a breaking.] *Med.* Trichoclasis.
tri-chos′chi-sis (trĭ-kŏs′kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. σχίσις cleaving.] Splitting of the hairs.
trich′o-spo-range′ (trĭk′ō-spō-rănj′), **trich′o-spo-ran′gi-um** (-răn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. *trichosporangium.* See TRICHO-; SPORANGIUM.] *Bot.* The multilocular sporangium of fucoid algæ. *R.* — **trich′o-spo-ran′gi-al** (-ăl), *a.* *Rare.*
trich′o-spore, *n.* [*tricho-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A conidium. *Obs.*
trich′o-syph′i-lis (-sĭf′ĭ-lĭs), **trich′o-syph′i-lo′sis** (-lō′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRICHO-; SYPHILIS.] *Med.* Any syphilitic hair disease.
trich′o-thal′lic (-thăl′ĭk), *a.* [*tricho-* + *thallus.*] *Bot.* Having a filamentous thallus. *Rare.*
trich′o-til′lo-ma′ni-a (trĭk′ō-tĭl′ō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tricho-* + Gr. τίλλειν to pluck, tear + *mania.*] *Med.* Insane desire to pull out one's hair.
trichour. † TREACHER.
tri-chro′mic, *a.* [*tri-* + *chromic.*] *Chem.* Containing three atoms of chromium.
tri′chro-nous (trī′krō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. τρίχρονος; τρι- (see TRI-) + χρόνος time.] Triseme.
trichur. † TREACHER.
trich′y (trĭk′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A coarse cheroot made at Trichinopoli, India. *Colloq.*
tri-cin′i-um (trī-sĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a song by three voices.] *Music.* A trio for voices.
tri-cip′i-tal (-sĭp′ĭ-tăl), *a.* [See TRICEPS.] *Anat.* Having three heads or origins, as a muscle.
tri-cir′cu-lar (-sûr′kū-lăr), *a.* *Math.* Relating to three circles.

2. To practice tricks, sleight of hand, or the like; to juggle; to play tricks.

trick'er-y (trĭk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *triquerie*, var. of *tricherie*. See TRICK, *n.*, TREACHERY.] Tricking; artifice; fraud.

trick'ish, *a.* Given to, or characterized by, tricks or trickery; knavish. — **trick'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **trick'ish-ness**, *n.*

trick'le (trĭk'l), *v. i.*; TRICK'LED (-ld); TRICK'LING (-lĭng). [ME. *trikelen*, prob. for *strikelen*, freq. of *striken* to flow, AS. *strīcan*. The loss of *s* may be due to an *s* ending a preceding word. See STRIKE, *v. i.*] To flow in a small gentle stream; to run in drops; also, to drip with some liquid, as a spout. "The low *trickling* rustle of the leaves." *Lowell.* His salt tears *trickled* down as rain. *Chaucer.*

trick'le, *v. t.* To pour, or cause to flow, in drops or in a thin stream.

trick'le (trĭk'l), *n.* Act or state of trickling; also, that which trickles; a stream; drip. "Streams that . . . dwindle to feeble *trickles* of mud." *James Bryce.*

trick'ster (-stẽr), *n.* One who tricks; a deceiver; cheat.

trick'ster, *v. i.* To engage in tricks. *Rare.*

trick'sy (-sĭ), *a.* [From TRICK.] **1.** Exhibiting artfulness; trickish; crafty; hence, deceptive; as, *tricksy* diplomacy. *Now Rare.* "My *tricksy* spirit!" *Shak.*

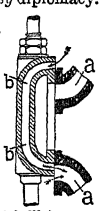
2. Given to tricks or pranks; prankish; playful.

3. Neat; trim; natty; jaunty. *Obs. or R.*

trick'track' (-trăk'), *n.* [F. *trictrac*. Cf. TICKTACK backgammon.] **1.** An old game resembling backgammon.

2. Backgammon; esp., Russian backgammon.

trick valve. *Steam Engine.* A slide valve having a supplementary steam passage (*bb*, in *Illust.*) connecting the forward and back parts of its face, thus reducing the valve travel.



Trick Valve. *a*, *a* Steam Ports, opening into Cylinder Face, on which the Trick Valve slides.

trick'y (trĭk'ĭ), *a.* Given to tricks or deception; trickish; shifty; deceptive; as, *tricky* merchants, dealings, breezes.

tri-clin'i-a-ry (trī-klĭn'ĭ-ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *tricliniaris*. See TRICLINIUM.] Of or pertaining to a triclinium or the mode of dining at it.

tri-clin'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. κλίνειν to incline.] *Cryst.* Having, or characterized by, three unequal axes intersecting at oblique angles. See CRYSTALLIZATION. All forms in this system consist of two parallel faces, except in the crystals of a few substances where a form has but a single face, then called a *pedion*. Such crystals are referred to the asymmetric or pedial class of the system.

tri-clin'i-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ă). [L., fr. Gr. τρικλίνιον, τρίκλινος; τρι- (see TRI-) + κλίνη a couch.] *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A couch for reclining at meals, extending round three sides of a table, and usually in three parts. **b** A dining room furnished with such a triple couch.

tri'col'or, tri'col'our (trī'kŭl'ẽr), *n.* [F. *tricolore*, in *drapeau tricolore* a tricolored flag; *tri-* (see TRI-) + L. *color* color.] **1.** The national French banner, blue, white, and red, in equal parts, adopted at the first revolution.

2. Hence, any flag of three colors in nearly equal masses.

Tri-con'o-don (trī-kŏn'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *tri-* + Gr. κῶνος cone + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of small generalized Jurassic mammals having teeth with three simple cones. Though often regarded as marsupials, some place them with a few still less known forms in a separate order or suborder, **Tri-con'o-don'ta** (-dŏn'tă).

tri-cor'po-ral (trī-kôr'pŏ-răl) } *a.* [L. *tricorpor*; *tri-* (see
tri-cor'po-rate (-kôr'pŏ-rāt) } TRI-) + *corpus, corporis*, body.] *Her.* Represented with three bodies conjoined to one head, as a lion.

tric'o-sane (trĭk'ō-sān), *n.* [G. *tricosan*; *tri-* (see TRI-) + Gr. εἴκοσι twenty + *-an*, as in *methan* methane.] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{23}H_{48}$, of the methane series, obtained in glittering plates from paraffin oil. M. P., 48° C.

tri-cos'tate (trī-kŏs'tāt), *a.* *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Three-ribbed; having three ribs, or costæ.

tri'cot (trē'kō), *n.* [F., fr. *tricoter* to knit.] **1.** A fabric of woolen, silk, or cotton knitted, or woven like knitting.

2. A soft ribbed dress material.

3. Short for TRICOT STITCH.

tricot stitch. *Crochet.* The simplest of crochet stitches, worked with a long hook of uniform size, and producing a plain straight pattern. Called also *afghan*, *idiot*, *fool's*, and *railway stitch*, *fool's crochet*, and *Tunisian crochet*.

tri-cre'sol (trī-krē'sōl; -sŏl), *n.* *Pharm. Chem.* A mixture of the three cresols, prepared from coal tar, a colorless liquid of creosotic odor, used as a germicide.

tri-crot'ic (trī-krŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. κροτεῖν to beat.] *Physiol.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, tricrotism.

tri'cro-tism (trī'krŏ-tĭz'm; trĭk'rŏ-), *n.* *Physiol.* That condition of the arterial pulse in which there is a triple beat. Its characteristic sphygmographic pulse curve shows a primary and two secondary crests.

tri-cus'pid (trī-kŭs'pĭd), *a.* [L. *tricuspis, -idis*; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *cuspis* a point.] **1.** Having three cusps, or points.

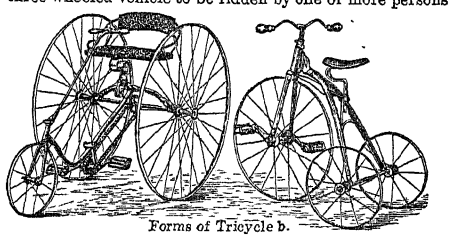
2. *Anat.* & *Med.* Pertaining to the tricuspid valve.

tricuspid valve, *Anat.*, the valve, resembling in structure the mitral valve, but consisting of three triangular membranous flaps, at the opening of the right auricle of the heart into the right ventricle.

tri-cus'pid-ate (trī-kŭs'pĭ-dāt), *a.* Three-pointed; cuspidate with three points; tricuspid; as, a *tricuspidate* leaf.

Tri-cus'pis (trī-kŭs'pĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRICUSPID.] *Bot.* A genus of perennial grasses, of temperate regions, having flat or involute leaves and simple or compound panicles with 3-many-flowered spikelets. Some yield a coarse hay.

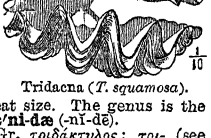
tri'cy-cle (trī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [*tri-* + *-cycle*, as in *bicycle*: cf. F. *tricycle* a carriage with three wheels, a three-wheeled velocipede.] **a** A kind of three-wheeled coach. *Obs.* **b** A light three-wheeled vehicle to be ridden by one or more persons


Forms of Tricycle b.

and propelled by treadles or hand levers. Cf. BICYCLE, 1; VELOCIPEDE. **c** A three-wheeled motor cycle. Cf. TRICAR.

tri'cy-cle, *v. i.*; -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-klĭng). To ride a tricycle. — **tri'cy-cler** (-klẽr), *n.* — **tri'cy-clist** (-klĭst), *n.*

Tri-dac'na (trī-dăk'nă), *n.* [L., pl., a kind of oysters, fr. Gr. τριδάκνος eaten at three bites, τρι- (see TRI-) + δάκνειν to bite.] *Zoöl.* A genus of lamellibranchs having no anterior adductor muscle, and an equivalve shell the valves of which are very thick and heavy and strongly plicated at the margin. The giant clam (*Tridacna gigas*) of East Indian seas attains a great size. The genus is the type of a small family, **Tri-dac'ni-dæ** (-nĭ-dē).



Tridacna (*T. squamosa*).

tri-dac'tyl (trī-dăk'tĭl), *a.* [Gr. τριδάκτυλος; τρι- (see TRI-) + δάκτυλος digit: cf. F. *tridactyle*.] Having three fingers or toes, or similar processes.

tri-dai'ly (-dā'lĭ), *a.* Occurring, made, or the like, three times a day.

tri-dec'ane (-dĕk'ān), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. δέκα ten; — from the number of carbon atoms in the molecule.] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{13}H_{28}$, of the methane series, occurring in petroleum and produced artificially as a light colorless liquid. It boils at 234° C.

tri-dec'y-lene (-dĕs'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. δέκατος tenth + ethylene.] *Chem.* A colorless liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{13}H_{26}$, of the ethylene series, found in Burma petroleum.

tri'de-cyl'ic (trī'dē-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* Also **tri-dec'a-to'ic** (trī-dĕk'ă-tō'ĭk), **tri'de-co'ic** (trī'dē-kō'ĭk). *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_{12}H_{25}CO_2H$, of the fatty acid series, prepared artificially.

tri'dent (trī'dĕnt), *n.* [L. *tridens, -entis*; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *dens* tooth: cf. F. *trident*. See TOOTH.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A three-pronged spear, the attribute or symbol of authority of Poseidon, or Neptune. See POSEIDON, *Illust.*

2. *Rom. Antiq.* A three-pronged spear used by retiarii.

3. A three-pronged fish spear.

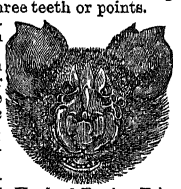
4. *Geom.* A curve of third order, having three infinite branches in one direction and a fourth infinite branch in the opposite direction (*Descartes*).

tri'dent, *a.* [L. *tridens.*] Having three teeth or points.

tri-den'tal (trī-dĕn'tăl), *a.* Pert. to, or having the form of, a trident; trident; also, bearing or wielding a trident.

tri-den'tate (-dĕn'tāt) } *a.* [NL. *tridentatus*. See TRIDENT.]
tri-den'tat-ed (-tāt-ĕd) } Having three teeth or points.

trident bat. An Asiatic rhinolophid bat (*Triænops persicus*), with nose membrane trident-shaped.


Head of Persian Trident Bat. Nat. size.

Tri-den'tine (trī-dĕn'tĭn), *a.* [From LL. *Tridentum* Trent.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Trent, Austria, or the council of the Roman Catholic Church held (1545–63) in that city.

2. Conforming to the decrees and doctrines of the Council of Trent.

Tri-den'tine (-tĭn), *n.* One who accepts the Tridentine profession of faith (that of the Council of Trent, issued by Pope Pius IV. in 1564), which is one of the received statements of faith in the Roman Catholic Church.

trid'y-mite (trĭd'ĭ-mīt), *n.* [G. *tridymit*, fr. Gr. τρίδυμος threefold; — from its common occurrence in trillings.] *Min.* A mineral consisting, like quartz, of silica, SiO_2, but differing in crystallization, being usually in minute thin tabular forms. H., 7. Sp. gr., 2.28–2.33. It is found in cavities in trachyte and similar rocks.

tried (trīd), *pret. & p. p.* of TRY. Hence: *a.* **1.** Proved; tested; faithful; trustworthy; as, a *tried* friend; a *tried* tool.

2. Select; choice; excellent. *Obs.*

Syn. — See RELIABLE.

tri-en'ni-al (trī-ĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *triennium* the space of three years; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *annus* year. Cf. ANNUAL.] **1.** Continuing three years; as, a *triennial* reign.

2. Happening, coming about, or appearing once in every three years; as, *triennial* elections; a *triennial* catalogue.

Triennial Act, *Eng. Hist.*, an act of 1694, which limited the life of a Parliament to three years. Cf. SEPTENNIAL ACT.

tri-en'ni-al, *n.* **1.** Something that takes place or appears once in three years, or that lasts three years.

2. *R. C. Ch.* A Mass repeated every day for three years for the repose of the soul of a dead person.

3. The third anniversary of any event.

tri'ens (trī'ĕnz), *n.*; *pl.* -ENTES (trī-ĕn'tēz). [L., fr. *tres, tria*, three.] *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A copper coin equal to a third of the as. **b** A gold coin equal to a third of the solidus.

tri-en'tal (trī-ĕn'tăl), *a.* [L. *trientalis.*] *Rom. Antiq.* Of or pert. to a triens, or third part; esp., designating a standard of coinage in which the as weighed one third of a libra, or pound. See AS, *n.*, 2.

Tri'en-ta'lis (trī'ĕn-tā'lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *herba trientalis*, apparently fr. L. *trientalis* pert. to a third (see TRIENS); the reason for the name is unknown.] *Bot.* A genus of delicate primulaceous herbs, of northern Europe and America, having a whorl of entire leaves and several white starlike flowers on slender peduncles followed by 5-valved capsules. *T. americana* is the star flower.

tri'er (trī'ẽr), *n.* [From TRY.] **1.** One who tries; one who makes experiments; esp., one who tests anything.

2. **a** One who tries judicially. **b** *Law.* = TRIOR **b**.

3. That which tries or approves; a test, or an implement used in testing, as a taster (see TASTER, *n.*, **2 c**).

tri'er-arch (trī'ẽr-ärk), *n.* [L. *trierarchus*, Gr. τριήραρχος; τριήρης a trireme + ἀρχός a leader, a chief.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** The commander of a trireme. **b** At Athens, one who (singly or jointly with other citizens) had to fit out a trireme for the public service.

tri'er-arch'y (-ärk'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. τριηραρχία.] **1.** The office or duty of a trierarch.

2. Trierarchs collectively.

3. The Athenian plan whereby citizens furnished triremes.

tri'e-ter'ic (trī'ē-tĕr'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *trietericus*, Gr. τριετηρικός, fr. τριετηρίς (sc. ἑορτή) a triennial festival; τρι- (see TRI-) + ἔτος a year.] Kept
tri'e-ter'i-cal (-tĕr'ĭ-kăl) } or occurring every third year; triennial.

tri-eth'yl- (trī-ĕth'ĭl-). *Chem.* A combining form indicating the *presence of three ethyl groups*.

tri-eth'yl-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn; *-ă-mēn'*), *n.* Also **-in.** [*triethyl-* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A tertiary amine, $N(C_2H_5)_3$, analogous to trimethylamine. It is a strongly alkaline liquid.

tri-eth'yl-stib'ine (-stĭb'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* *Chem.* A liquid, $Sb(C_2H_5)_3$, of garlic-like odor, taking fire in air and behaving like a metal in various reactions. It is prepared by the action of zinc ethyl on antimony trichloride, and in other ways.

tri-fa'cial (trī-fā'shăl), *a.* [*tri-* + *facial.*] *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, the fifth pair of cranial nerves, called also *trigeminal* nerves. They are in man the largest of the cranial nerves, arising by two roots, a small motor root and a large sensory root, which both leave the brain at the side of the pons Varolii. The sensory root bears a large ganglion (the Gasserian ganglion) situated within the cranium in a depression in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and at the same point divides into three main branches, the ophthalmic, superior maxillary, and inferior maxillary nerves (see OPHTHALMIC NERVE, MAXILLARY NERVE). Only the inferior maxillary is joined by the motor root, hence the other two branches are sensory only. In other vertebrates the character of the trifacial nerve often differs considerably from man, especially with respect to the relation of its roots to each other and the points of emergence of its branches from the skull.

tri-fa'cial, *n.* *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* A trifacial nerve.

tri-fa'ri-ous (-fā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *trifarius* of three sorts or ways, threefold; cf. Gr. τριφάσιος. Cf. BIFARIOUS.] *Bot.* Facing three ways; in whorls of three; tristichous.

tri'fid (trī'fĭd), *a.* [L. *trifidus*; *tri-* (see TRI-) + root of *findere* to split: cf. F. *trifide*.] Three-cleft; tridentate; divided part way to the base into three lobes with narrow sinuses.

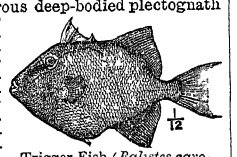
tri'fle (trī'f'l), *n.* [ME. *trifle, trefele, truffle*, OF. *truffle, trufle*, mockery, raillery, trickery, prob. same word as F. *truffe* truffle. See TRUFFLE.] **1.** Idle or nonsensical speech; raillery; also, an idle tale; a joke; a lie; a deception. *Obs.*

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trick. + TRIG. [as *adv. Obs.*]
trick, *a.* Quick; nimble; — also
trick'er, *n.* A trigger. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [trickster.]
trick'er, *n.* One who tricks; a
trick'i-ly (trĭk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TRICKY. See -LY.
trick'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
trick'ing, *p. a.* Given to tricks.
trick'ing, *n.* Dress; ornament.
trick'le. Trickle. *Ref. Sp.*
trick'let. Trickle. *Ref. Sp.*
trick'le-ness, *n.* Transience. *Obs.*
trick'let, *n.* A rill; a thin stream.
trick'ly, *a.* Trickling. [*Obs.*]
trick'ly, *adv.* Trigly; deftly.
trick'ment, *n.* Decoration. *Obs.*
trick'si-ness (trĭk'sĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [of tricks; tricksy.]
trick'some (trĭk'sŭm), *a.* Full
trickt. Tricked. *Ref. Sp.*
Tri-clad'i-da (trī-klăd'ĭ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the specific name *triclada*, fr. *tri-* + Gr. κλάδος branch; — from their three main intestinal branches.] *Zoöl.* An order of turbellarian worms having the intestine composed of a median anterior division and two lateral posterior divisions with side branches. It includes marine, fresh-water, and terrestrial forms. See PLANARIAN. —
tri'clad (trī'klăd), *n.* & *a.*
tric'li-nate (trĭk'lĭ-nāt), *a.* *Cryst.* Triclinic.
tricline. *n.* = TRICLINIUM. *Obs.*
tri-clin'i-arch (trī-klĭn'ĭ-ärk), *n.* [L. *tricliniarches.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A chief servant in charge of the dining table. *Obs.*
tri-cli'no-hed'ric (trī-klī'nō-hĕd'rĭk; -hē'drĭk), *a.* [*triclinic* + Gr. ἕδρα seat.] Triclinic.
tri-coc'cous (-kŏk'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. τρίκοκκος with three grains or berries; τρι- (see TRI-) + κόκκος grain, seed.] *Bot.* Having three cocci, or carpels.
tri-co'lon (trī-kō'lŏn), *n.* [Gr. τρίκωλον, neut. of τρίκωλος three-membered.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A period composed of three cola. — **tri-co'lic** (-kŏ'lĭk; -kō'lĭk), *a.*
tri-col'ored, tri-col'oured (-kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* Having three colors.
tri-col'or-ous (trī-kŭl'ẽr-ŭs), **tricolourous,** *a.* Of three colors.
tri-com'pound, *a.* Compounded of three parts; as, a *tricompound* (triple-expansion) engine (see COMPOUND ENGINE a).
‖ **tri'con'** (trē'kŏn'), *n.* [F.] *Card Playing.* Three cards of the same denomination. *Rare.*
tri-con'o-dont (trī-kŏn'ō-dŏnt), *a.* *Zoöl.* a Having, or designating, teeth with three simple cones. See TRITUBERCULY. **b** Pertaining to the Triconodonta. — *n.* One of the Triconodonta.
tri-con'so-nan'tal (trī-kŏn'sō-năn'tăl), **tri-con'so-nan'tic** (-tĭk), *a.* Of three consonants.
tri'corn (trī'kôrn), *a.* [F. *tricorne*, L. *tricornis.*] Having three horns or corners. — *n.* A three-cornered hat. *Rare.*
tri-cor'nate (trī-kôr'nāt), **tri'cor-nute'** (trī'kôr-nūt'), *a.* Three-cornered. [NL.; *tri-* + *cornu.*] With three horns. *Obs.*
tri-cor'nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *tricornis.*] With three horns. *Obs.*
tricot, *n.* Also **tricoterie.** [Cf. OF. *tricoter*, or OF. & F. *tripoter*, to dabble, to intrigue, to job.] Cheating. *Obs.*
tricotee, *n.* [OF. *tricotée* an involuntary dance while being beaten.] A kind of dance. *Obs.*
tri'co'tine' (trē'kō'tēn'), *n.* [F.] A French dress fabric.
tri-cot'o-my (trī-kŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Cf. TRICHOTOMY.] Division into three parts. *Obs.*
tri-cot'y-le'do-nous, *a.* *Bot.* Having three cotyledons.
tricquet, *n.* [Cf. F. *triquètre* three-cornered, L. *triquetrus.*] A three-cornered figure. *Obs.*
tri'cro-tous (trī'krō-tŭs), *a.* *Physiol.* Tricrotic.
tri-cru'ral (trī-krōō'răl), *a.* [*tri-* + L. *crus, cruris*, leg.] Having three legs, or branches.
trictrac. Var. of TRICKTRACK.
tric'u-late (trĭk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To make smart or tidy. *Dial. Eng.*
tri-cur'vate, *a.* *Zoöl.* Curved in three places.
tri-cus'pid (trī-kŭs'pĭd), *n.* A tooth having three cusps.
tri'cy-an'ic (trī'sĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Cyanuric.
tri-cy'a-nide (trī-), *n.* Also **-nid.** *Chem.* A cyanide with three cyanogen groups in the molecule.
tri-dac'tyle. Var. of TRIDACTYL. [*a.* Tridactyl.]
tri-dac'ty-lous (trī-dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *a.*
trid'der (trĭd'lẽr), *n.* The pectoral sandpiper. *New Jersey.*
tride (trīd), *a.* [F. *tride* lively, fr. Sp. *trido.*] Short and quick; fleet; as, a *tride* pace. *Obs.*
tri'de-cat'y-lene (trī'dē-kăt'ĭ-lēn), **tri-de'cene** (trī-dē'sēn), *n.* Tridecylene.
tri-den'ted (trī-dĕn'tĕd), *a.* Tridentate. *Rare.*
tri'dent-if'er-ous (trī'dĕn-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tridentifer*; *tridens* trident + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing a trident.
tri'di-am'e-tral (trī'dĭ-ăm'ē-trăl), *a.* Having three diameters.
tri-di'a-pa'son (trī-dĭ'ă-pā'zŏn), *n.* *Music.* A triple octave.
trid'ig (trĭd'ĭg), *n.* A trifling thing, or trifle. *Obs.*
tri'di-men'sion-al, *a.* Of three dimensions. — **tri'di-men'sion-al'i-ty,** *n.*
tri'di-men'sioned (trī'dĭ-mĕn'shŭnd), *a.* = TRIDIMENSIONAL.
tri'ding (trī'dĭng), *n.* A trifling, or trifle. *Obs.*
tri'do-min'i-um (trī'dō-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *tri-* + *dominium.*] *Internat. Law.* A dominium exercised by three states jointly, as formerly in the case of Samoa.
trid'u-an (trĭd'ū-ăn), *a.* [L. *triduanus*, fr. *triduum.* See TRIDUUM.] Lasting three days (reckoning inclusively); or occurring every third day (reckoning inclusively). *Rare.*
trid'u-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L., space of three days; *tri-* + *dies* day.] A term of three days; specif. *R. C. Ch.*, three days of prayer to prepare for a saint's day or in asking a saint's intercession.
tri-dyn'a-mous (trī-dĭn'ă-mŭs), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. δύναμις power.] *Bot.* Having six stamens, three long and three short.
trie, *a.* [Cf. F. *trié*, p. p. See TRY, *v. t.*] Tried; excellent. *Obs.*
tri'ed-ly (trī'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* Provedly; by test; also, excellently. *Obs.* [dral.]
tri-e'dral (trī-ē'drăl), *a.* Trihedral.
triely, *adv.* = TRIEDLY. *Obs.*
tri-en'nal, tri-en'nel, *n.* = TRIENNIAL, a Mass. *Obs.*
tri-en'ni-al'i-ty (trī-ĕn'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being triennial.
tri-en'ni-al-ly, *adv.* of TRIENNIAL. See -LY.
‖ **tri-en'ni-um** (trī-ĕn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. See TRIENNIAL.] A period of three years. [A third. *Obs.*]
tri'ent, *n.* [L. *triens, trientis.*]
tri'er-arch'al (trī'ẽr-är'kăl), *a.* Pert. to a trierarch or trierarchy.
trie'-ter'ics, *n. pl.* [L. *trieterica*, pl. See TRIETERICAL.] Trieteric games or festivals. *Obs.*
triewis. + TRUCE.
tri'fal'low, *v. t.* [*tri-* + *fallow.* Cf. THRYFALLOW.] To plow the third time before sowing. *Obs.*
tri-fas'ci-at-ed (trī-făsh'ĭ-āt-ĕd), *a.* With, or encircled by, three bands.
trife, *n.* Trifle. *Obs.*
tri'fer-ous (trĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *trifer.* See TRI-; -FEROUS.] Bearing three pears.
trifflour. + TRIFLER.
triffol. + TRIFLE. [Triffd. *Obs.*]
trif'id-ous, *a.* [L. *trifidus.*]
tri-fis'tu-la-ry (trī-fĭs'tŭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* Having three pipes.
tri-flag'el-late (trī-flăj'ĕ-lāt), *a.*

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2. A thing of very little value or importance; a paltry or trivial affair, object, etc. "*Trifles* light as air." *Shak.*
Small sands the mountain, moments make the year,
And *trifles* life. *Young.*
3. A dish of sponge cake soaked in wine or liqueur, with macaroons, fruit jams, and whipped cream.
4. A variety of pewter (as one made of 83 parts tin and 17 antimony) used for small utensils, as beer measures.
a trifle, a little; slightly; as, he was *a trifle* alarmed
tri'fle (trī'f'l), *v. i.*; TRI'FLED (-f'ld); TRI'FLING (-flĭng). [ME. *trifelen, truflen;* cf. OF. *trufer, trufler,* to trick, mock. See TREFLE, *n.*] **1.** To act or talk jestingly, or with levity, esp. in regard to something demanding more serious or respectful treatment; — usually with *with;* as, to *trifle* with one's health. "Like a king not to be *trifled* with." *Tennyson.*
2. To act or talk for idle pleasure or with no serious object; to amuse one's self lightly; to toy; as, he was *trifling* at a summer resort; he sat *trifling* with a novel and cigar.
I feared he did but *trifle,*
And meant to wreck thee. *Shak.*
Syn. — TREFLE, DALLY, DAWDLE, POTTER. To TREFLE (the general word) is to act without seriousness or in a frivolous fashion, or to toy with something; to DALLY is to play or coquet with something, or to linger as if in uncertainty; as, "To *trifle* agreeably is a secret which schools cannot impart" (*Johnson*); "o'er cold coffee *trifle* with the spoon" (*Pope*); "Such a talent in verse as mine is like a child's rattle, very entertaining to the *trifler* that uses it" (*Cowper*); "For so, to interpose a little ease, let our frail thoughts *dally* with false surmise" (*Milton*); "I *dally* with my subject because, to myself, the remembrance of these times is profoundly interesting" (*De Quincey*); "You know at taking leave . . . sometimes a man *dallies* . . . and does not know how to make off" (*Keats*). To DAWDLE is to linger idly or lazily; to POTTER is to busy one's self in an aimless or ineffectual fashion; as, "I looked into . . . the exhibition, in mere unwillingness to work, and desire to *dawdle* away time" (*Scott*); "arbors, which you *dawdle* about in on the backs of donkeys" (*Jane Welsh Carlyle*); to *potter* about the garden. See LINGER, DEFER.
tri'fle, *v. t.* **1.** To treat jestingly or in sport. *Obs.*
2. To make, or to treat as, trivial. *Rare.* *Shak.*
3. To spend or waste in trifling or on trifles; — usually with *away;* as, to *trifle* away money. "We *trifle* time." *Shak.*
tri'fler (-flẽr), *n.* One who trifles; specif., one who acts and thinks habitually in a spirit of shallow levity.
tri'fling (-flĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TREFLE. Hence:
a. **1.** Having or showing lack of thoughtfulness or seriousness; shallow or habitually frivolous; as, a *trifling* nature.
2. Being of small note; trivial; as, a *trifling* debt.
3 Worthless; mean; of no account. *Local, U. S.*
— **tri'fling-ly,** *adv.* — **tri'fling-ness,** *n.*
Syn. — See PETTY.
tri-fo'li-ate (trī-fō'lĭ-āt), *a.* [*tri-* + *foliate.* Cf. TREFOIL.] *Bot.* **a** Three-leaved. **b** Having three leaflets; trifoliolate.
trifoliate orange, a hardy Japanese orange (*Citrus trifoliata*) having trifoliolate leaves and small fruits with a dry bitterish pulp. It is cultivated as a stock on which to bud the sweet oranges, and has been hybridized with them.
tri-fo'li-o-late (-ō-lāt), *a. Bot.* Having three leaflets, as clover.
Tri-fo'li-um (-fō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., trefoil.] *Bot.* An immense genus of fabaceous herbs, the clovers, widely distributed in temperate regions. They have digitately or pinnately trifoliolate leaves, and red, purple, pink, or white heads of flowers with a persistent corolla; the pod is membranous and indehiscent. Many species, as *T. repens, T. incarnatum, T. hybridum, T. reflexum,* are forage and hay plants.
tri-fo'ri-um (trī-fō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [LL., fr. L. *tri-* (see TRI-) + *foris,* pl. *fores,* a door.] *Arch.* The gallery or open space forming an upper story to the aisle of a church, typically an arcaded story between the nave arches and clerestory; — so called as often having three openings to each bay. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*
tri'form (trī'fôrm) } *a.* [L. *triformis: tri-* (see TRI-) +
tri'formed (-fôrmd) } *forma* form.] Having a triple form, body, or character. "This *triform* antagonism." *I. Taylor.*
tri-form'i-ty (trī-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *triformitas.*] State of being triform.
tri-fur'cate (trī-fûr'kāt), *v. i.* To fork or divide into three branches. — **tri'fur-ca'tion** (trī'fûr-kā'shŭn), *n.*
tri-fur'cate (-fûr'kāt) } *a.* [L. *trifurcus; tri-* (see TRI-)
tri-fur'cat-ed (-kāt-ĕd) } + *furca* fork.] Having three branches or forks; trichotomous.
trig (trĭg), *a.* [ME. *trig,* fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *tryggr,* akin to E. *true.*] **1.** Trusty; faithful. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. Sound; in good condition; well. *Chiefly Dial.*
3. Trim; neat; spruce; smart.
4. Active; clever; ready; brisk. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
trig, *v. t.* [Orig. uncert.] To stop, as a wheel, by placing something under it; to scotch; skid; also, sometimes, to prop or support. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
trig, *n.* A stone, block, or the like placed under anything, as a wheel or barrel, to prevent motion or, sometimes, to support or shore; a scotch; skid. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
trig'a-mist (trĭg'ȧ-mĭst), *n.* [See TRIGAMY.] One who has been married three times; esp., one who has three husbands or three wives at the same time.
trig'a-my (trĭg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [L. *trigamia,* Gr. τριγαμία: cf. F. *trigamie.* See TRIGAMOUS.] Act of marrying, or state of being married, three times; esp., the offense of having three husbands or three wives at the same time.
tri-gem'i-nal (trī-jĕm'ĭ-nȧl), *a.* [See TRIGEMINOUS.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating the fifth cranial nerves; trifacial. See TRIFACIAL, *a.* — *n.* A trigeminal, or trifacial, nerve.
tri-gem'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *trigeminus* born three together; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *geminus* twin. Cf. TERGEMINOUS.] Born three together; being one of three born at the same birth; also, rarely, threefold.
Tri'ger' proc'ess (trē'zhā'). [After M. *Triger,* French engineer.] *Engin. & Mining.* A method of sinking through water-bearing ground, in which the shaft is lined with tubbing and provided with an air lock, work being proceeded with under air pressure. Cf. KIND-CHAUDRON PROCESS.
trig'ger (trĭg'ẽr), *n.* [For older *tricker,* fr. D. *trekker,* fr. *trekken* to draw, pull. Cf. TRACK to tow.] **1.** A piece, as a lever, connected with a catch or detent as a means of releasing it; specif., *Firearms,* the part of a lock moved by the finger to release the cock in firing.
2. A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity.
3. *Naut.* A block holding a vessel on the ways, the knocking away of which starts the vessel. *Rare.*
4 = VERGE, *n.*, 14.
trigger fish. Any of numerous deep-bodied plectognath fishes constituting *Balistes* and allied genera of the family Balistidæ, having the anterior dorsal fin with two or three stout spines. (For explanation of name, see BALISTES.) They inhabit chiefly warm seas, and are often fantastically colored. *B. carolinensis* occurs in the Mediterranean and on the American coast, and is sometimes eaten. Many species are poisonous. See also OLDWIFE **b.**



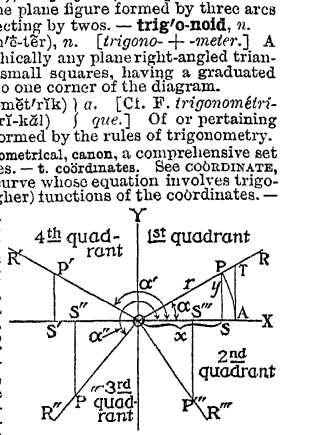
Trigger Fish (*Balistes carolinensis*).

trigger tube. *Elec.* A vacuum tube having in addition to the usual platinum electrodes another pair of transverse electrodes with ends close together. It is used as a cymoscope by connecting the main electrodes in series with the two ends of an open circuit of a potential not quite sufficient to cause a glow discharge, when a very small discharge sent between the transverse electrodes will cause the tube to burst into glow. Called also Zehnder trigger tube (tsān'dẽr), after the inventor, a German physicist.
tri'glot (trī'glŏt), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue.] Containing, expressed in, or treating, three languages.
tri'glyph (trī'glĭf), *n.* [L. *triglyphus,* Gr. τρίγλυφος; τρι- (see TRI-) + γλύφειν to carve: cf. F. *triglyphe.*] *Arch.* An ornament in the frieze of the Doric order, consisting of a rectangular tablet, slightly projecting, and having two vertical channels of V-section, called *glyphs,* and two corresponding chamfers or half channels on the vertical sides, which are reckoned as a third "glyph." The triglyphs are repeated alternately with the metopes. See ORDER, *Illust.*
tri-glyph'ic (trī-glĭf'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or pertain-
tri-glyph'i-cal (-ĭ-kȧl) } ing to, triglyphs.
2. Containing three sets of characters or sculptures.
tri'gon (trī'gŏn), *n.* [L. *trigonum,* Gr. τριγωνον, fr. Gr τρίγωνος three-cornered; τρι- (see TRI-) + γωνια a corner, angle: cf. F *trigone.*] **1.** A triangle.
2. *Astrol.* **a** A division consisting of three signs. See TRIPLICITY, 3. **b** = TRINE, *n.*, 1.
3. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* **a** A kind of triangular lyre or harp. **b** A game at ball played by three persons.
4. *Zoöl.* The cutting region of the crown of an upper molar, usually the anterior part including the protocone, paracone, and metacone. That of a lower molar is the **tri'go-nid** (trī'gō-nĭd; trĭg'ō-nĭd). See TRITUBERCULY.
trig'o-nal (trĭg'ō-nȧl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a trigon or triangle; having three angles; triangular; trigonous.
2. *Cryst.* Noting that division of the hexagonal system, or the forms belonging to it, characterized by a vertical axis of trigonal or threefold symmetry. Some authors, however, group all such forms in a separate **trigonal system** having three equal and equally inclined axes.
trigonal trisoctahedron. See TRISOCTAHEDRON. — **t. tristetrahedron.** *Cryst.* See TRISTETRAHEDRON.
tri'gone (trī'gōn; *F.* trē'gōn'), *n.* [F., lit., a trigon.] *Anat.* A smooth triangular area on the inner surface of the bladder, limited by the apertures of the ureters and urethra.
Trig'o-nel'la (trĭg'ō-nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. τρίγωνος three-cornered (see TRIGON).] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous herbs having pinnately trifoliolate leaves, capitate or racemose flowers, and linear pods. Several species are valuable forage plants, esp. the Australian *T. suavissima. T. fœnum-græcum* is the fenugreek.



Trigonia (*T. costata*).

trig'o-nel'line (-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin** *Chem.* A colorless crystalline alkaloid, $C_7H_7O_2N$, in plants of the genus *Trigonella.* It is the methyl betaine of nicotinic acid.
Tri-go'ni-a (trī-gō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See TRIGON.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of pearly bivalve shells, many extinct species of which characterize the Mesozoic rocks. A few living species exist on the coast of Australia. With several extinct genera it constitutes a family, **Trig'o ni'i-dæ** (trĭg'ō-nĭ'ĭ-dē).
2. *Bot.* The type genus of the Trigoniaceæ.
trig'o-no- (trĭg'ō-nō; trĭ-gŏ'nō-). From Gr. τρίγωνον, *triangle,* τριγωνος, *triangular.*
trig'o-no-do-dec-a-he'dron (-dō'dĕk-ȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.* [*trigono-* + *dodecahedron.*] *Cryst.* A trigonal tristetrahedron, the hemihedral form of the isometric trapezohedron.
trig'o-noid (trĭg'ō-noid), *a.* [*trigon* + *-oid.*] *Geom.* Like a trigon; — said of the plane figure formed by three arcs of equal circles intersecting by twos. — **trig'o-noid,** *n.*
trig'o-nom'e-ter (-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*trigono-* + *-meter.*] A device for solving graphically any plane right-angled triangle, as a board with small squares, having a graduated straightedge pivoted to one corner of the diagram.
trig'o-no-met'ric (-nō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *trigonométri-*
trig'o-no-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kȧl) } *que.*] Of or pertaining to trigonometry; performed by the rules of trigonometry.
trigonometric, *or* **trigonometrical, canon,** a comprehensive set of trigonometric tables. — **t. coördinates.** See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2 (26). — **t. curve,** a curve whose equation involves trigonometrical (and no higher) functions of the coördinates. — **t. function,** *Trig.,* any of various functions of an arc or angle, formerly defined with reference to a circle of unit radius, but now measured by the ratios of pairs of sides of a right-angled triangle. If *OX, OY* be any two rectangular axes, *P* any point on any ray *OR* making any angle α with *OX,* then the trigonometric functions of α are the following ratios, in which $x = OS$, $y = SP$, $r = OP$, — the sign of x being positive in the 1st and 2d quadrants, negative in the 3d and 4th, y positive in the 1st and 4th, negative in the 2d and 3d, r being always positive: cosine of $\alpha = \frac{x}{r} = \cos\alpha$; sine of $\alpha = \frac{y}{r} = \sin\alpha$; $y = \sin\alpha$; tangent of $\alpha = \frac{y}{x} = \tan\alpha$; cotangent of $\alpha = \frac{x}{y} \cot\alpha$; versed cosine of $\alpha = 1 - \sin\alpha$ = coversed sine of α = covers α; versed sine of $\alpha = 1 - \cos\alpha$ = versine of α = vers α; secant of $\alpha = \frac{r}{x} = \sec\alpha = \frac{1}{\cos\alpha}$; cosecant of $\alpha = \frac{r}{y} = \operatorname{cosec}\alpha = \frac{1}{\sin\alpha}$. — **t. lines,** lines representing in length and position, with respect to a unit circle, the various trigonometric functions, sine, cosine, etc.; as, *SP, OS, AT, OT,* etc., when *OP* is 1. — **t. series,** *Math.,* a series whose terms proceed by sines and cosines of multiples of a variable angle; a Fourier's series. — **t. solution,** *Math.,* solution (as of a cubic equation) in terms or by means of trigonometric functions. — **t. survey.** See TRIANGULATION, 1.



Trigonometrical Function.

trig'o-nom'e-try (-nŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [*trigono-* + *-metry:* cf. F. *trigonométrie.* See TRIGON] That branch of mathematics treating of the relations holding among the sides and angles of triangles and among closely related magnitudes, and esp. of methods of deducing from given parts other required parts, and also of the general relations connecting trigonometrical (or simply periodic) functions of arcs or angles. Also, a treatise on this science.
trig'o-nous (trĭg'ō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *trigonus,* Gr. τριγωνος. See TRIGON.] Having three angles, or corners; triangular.
tri'gram-mat'ic (trĭ'grȧ-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. τριγράμματος; τρι- + γράμμα a letter.] Containing three letters or characters, or three sets of letters or characters.
tri'graph (trī'grȧf), *n.* [*tri-* + *-graph.*] A combination of three letters representing a single sound, as *eau* in *beau, sch* in *schism;* less properly, a triphthong. Cf. DIGRAPH.
tri-he'dral (trī-hē'drȧl), *a.* [See TRIHEDRON.] *Geom.* Having three faces; pert. to a trihedron; as, a *trihedral* angle.
tri-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.; pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŭnz), L. -DRA (-drȧ). [*tri-* + Gr. ἕδρα a seat, base.] *Geom.* A figure formed by three planes meeting in a point.
tri-hy'brid (-hī'brĭd), *n. Biol.* A hybrid whose parents differ by three pairs of contrasting Mendelian characters.
tri-hy'drate (-drāt), *n. Chem.* A compound having three molecules of water of crystallization.
tri-hy'drat-ed (-drāt-ĕd), *a. Chem.* Combined with three molecules of water. — **trihydrated sulphuric acid.** See SULPHURIC ACID **b.**
tri-hy'dric (-drĭk), *a.* Containing three hydroxyl groups.
tri'hy-drox'y-. *Chem.* Combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the *presence of three hydroxyl groups.*
tri-i'o-dide (-ĭ'ō-dīd; -dĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-did.** *Chem.* An iodide containing three atoms of iodine in the molecule.
tri'ju-gate (trī'jōō-gāt; trī-jōō'gāt; 243), *a.* [L. *trijugus* threefold; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *jugum* a yoke.] *Bot.* Having three pairs of leaflets; — said of a pinnate leaf.
tri-ke'to- (trī-kē'tō-). *Chem.* Combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the *presence of three ketone groups.*
tri-ke'tone (-tōn), *n. Chem.* A compound containing three ketone groups.

Zoöl. Having three flagella, as certain Infusoria.
tri-flo'ral (-flō'rȧl; 201), *or* **tri-flo'rous** (-rŭs), *a.* [*tri-* + L. *flos, floris,* flower.] *Bot.* Three-flowered.
tri-flux'tu-a'tion (-flŭk'tū-ā'shŭn), *n.* Concurrence of three waves. *Obs.*
tri-flu'or-ide, *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* A fluoride with three atoms of fluorine in the molecule.
trif'ly, *a.* Trivial. *Obs.*
trifoil, *n.* Trefoil. *Obs.*
tri'fold' (trī'fōld'), *a.* Threefold; triple. [a. Trifoliate.]
tri-fo'li-at'ed (trī-fō'lĭ-āt'ĕd), } *a.*
trif'o-ly (trĭf'ō-lĭ), *n.* [L. *trifolium.*] Clover (*Trifolium*). *Obs.*
tri-fo'ri-al (trī-fō'rĭ-ȧl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to a triforium.
tri-form'ous, *a.* Triform. *Rare.*
triful. + TRIFLE.
tri-fur'cous, *a.* [L. *trifurcus.*] Trifurcate. *Obs.*
trig (trĭg), *n. & v.* Trot; run. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
trig, *v. t.* [Cf. Dan. *trykke* to press, Sw. *trycka.*] To fill; stuff; cram *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
trig, *a.* Full. *Dial. Eng.*
trig, *v. t. & i.* [From TRIG, *a.*, trim.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To put in order; to tidy; — with *up.*
2. To dress smartly.
trig, *v. t.* To trust. *Obs & R.*
trig, *n.* [From TRIG, *a.*, trim.] A fop; dandy. *Obs. & R.*
trig, *n.* **1.** A trench, esp. as a boundary; also, a path. *Dial. Eng.*
2. A line from which to start in a race or game, as in bowling. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*
trig, *v. i. & t.* To make, or mark with, a trig. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
trig. *Abbr.* Trigonometric; trigonometrical; trigonometry.
trig'a-mous (trĭg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *trigamus* a thrice-married man, Gr τρίγαμος thrice married.] *Bot.* Having staminate, pistillate, and hermaphrodite flowers in the same head.
trig'en, *n.* A trig (block). *Obs.*
trigen, *n.* = TRIGON. *Obs.*
tri-gen'ic (trī-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*tri-* + *-gen* + *-ic.*] See ETHYLIDENE BIURET.
tri-glo'chin (trī-glō'kĭn), *n.* [NL.; *tri-* + Gr. γλωχίν a point; — from the pronged look of the fruit.] *Bot.* A small widely distributed genus of scheuchzeriaceous marsh herbs, having basal ligulate leaves, small spicate flowers, and tricarpellary fruits. The species are called *arrow grass.*
trig'ly, *adv.* of TRIG. See -LY.
tri-glyc'er-ide (trī-glĭs'ẽr-īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also -id. *Chem.* A glyceride formed by acid radicals replacing three hydrogen atoms in glycerin.
tri'glyf. Triglyph. *Ref. Sp.*
tri'glyph-al, *a.* Triglyphic.
trig'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
tri'go (trē'gō), *n* [Sp.] Wheat.
trigon. *Abbr.* Trigonometric; trigonometrical; trigonometry.
Tri-go'na (trī-gō'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τρίγωνος triangular.] *Zoöl.* A genus of honeybees closely related to (and now often united with) *Melipona.*
trig'o-nal-ly, *adv.* of TRIGONAL.
trig'o-neu'tic (trĭ'gō-nū'tĭk), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. γονεύειν to beget.] Having three broods annually.
— **tri'go-neu'tism** (-nĭz'm), *n.*
Tri-go'ni-a'ce-æ (trī-gō'nĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Trigonia* + *-aceæ.*] *Bot.* A family of tropical South American trees or shrubs (order Geraniales) of two genera, *Trigonia* and *Lightia,* with irregular, often spurred flowers, and 2-celled capsular fruit. — **tri-go'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
tri-gon'ic (-gŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to a trigon, or triangle. [*Zoöl.*]
tri'gon-id, *n.* See TRIGON.
trig'o-no-ceph'a-lous (trĭg'ō-nō-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*trigono-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* Having a somewhat triangular flat head.
trig'o-noc'er-ous (-nŏs'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*trigono-* + Gr. κερας horn.] Having horns of triangular cross section, as some goats.
trig'o-noc'ra-to-ry (-nŏk'rȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [Gr. τριγωνοκράτωρ wielder of the trident.] *Astrol.* The planet that is the superior lord of a trigon. *Obs.*
trig'o-no-dont', *a.* [*trigono-* + *-odont.*] See TRITUBERCULY.
tri-gon'on (trī-gŏn'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. τρίγωνον a triangle.] *Music.* = TRIGON, *n.*, 3 a.
trig'o-no-type', *n.* [*trigono-* + *-type.*] Trigonal trapezohedron.
tri-gon'um (trī-gō'nŭm), *n.* [L.] A triangle or triangular area.
trig'o-ny (trĭg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. τριγονία the third generation.] Threefold birth or product. *Obs.*
tri'gram, *n.* A figure made by three lines.
tri-gram'mic (trī-grăm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. τριγραμμος.] = TRIGRAMMATIC.
Tri-gyn'i-a (trī-jĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. τρι- (see TRI-) + γυνή a woman, a female.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants having flowers with 3 pistils. — **tri'gyn** (trī'jĭn), *n.* — **tri'gyn-i-an** (-ĭn), *a.*
trig'y-nous (trĭj'ĭ-nŭs; trĭ'jĭ-), *a. Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the Trigynia. *Obs* **b** Having three styles or pistils.
tri-hal'ide (trī-), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* See TRI-.
tri-ho'ral (trī-hō'rȧl; 201), *a.* Occurring every three hours. *R.*
tri-im'ide, *n. Chem.* See TRI-.
tri'ju-gous (trĭ'jōō-gŭs; trī-jōō'gŭs; 243), *a.* = TRIJUGATE.
tri-june'tion (trī-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* A union of three things.

tri-lat'er-al (trī-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [L. *trilaterus; tri-* (see TRI-) + *latus, lateris*, side: cf. F. *trilatéral*. See LATERAL.] *Geom.* Having three sides; three-sided, as a triangle. — **tri-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.* — **tri-lat'er-al-ness**, *n.*

tri-lem'ma (-lĕm'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τρι- (see TRI-) + λῆμμα anything received, in logic, an assumption. Cf. DILEMMA.] **1.** *Logic.* A syllogism with three conditional propositions, the major premises disjunctively affirmed in the minor. **2.** A state of things in which it is difficult to determine which one of three courses to pursue.

tri-lin'e-ar (-lĭn'ē-ăr), *a.* *Math.* Of, pertaining to, or included by, three lines; as, *trilinear* coördinates. **trilinear coördinates.** See COORDINATE, *n.*, 2 (27).

tri-lin'gual (-lĭn'gwăl), *a.* [L. *trilinguis; tri-* (see TRI-) + *lingua* tongue, language. See LINGUAL.] Consisting of, having, or expressed in, three languages.

Tril'i-sa (trĭl'ĭ-sȧ), *n.* [NL.; anagram of LIATRIS.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous herbs, disting. from *Lacinaria* by the corymbose panicle of flower heads and involucral bracts of two or three series only. The two species are natives of the southern United States. *T. odoratissima* is wild vanilla.

tri-lit'er-al (trī-lĭt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* Consisting of three letters; trigrammatic. — *n.* A triliteral word.

— **tri-lit'er-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), **tri-lit'er-al-ness**, *n.*

tri-lit'er-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality of being triliteral; as, *triliteralism* is characteristic of the Semitic languages.

tril'i-thon (trĭl'ĭ-thŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τρίλιθος of or with three stones; τρι- (see TRI-) + λιθος stone.] *Archæol.* A monument consisting of two upright megaliths carrying a third as a lintel.

trill (trĭl), *v. i.* & *t.*; TRILLED (trĭld); TRILL'ING. [ME. *trillen* to roll, turn round; of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *trilla* to roll, Dan. *trille*, Icel. *þyla* to whirl.] **1.** To turn, twirl, roll, or rock; also, to quiver. *Obs.*

2. To flow in a small stream, or in drops rapidly succeeding each other; to trickle, as a tear. *Shak.*

trill, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *triller*, It. *trillare*; prob. of imitative origin.] To impart the quality of a trill to; to utter as, or with, a trill; as, to *trill* the *r*.

The sober-suited songstress *trills* her lay. *Thomson*

trill, *v. i.* To utter trills or a trill; to play or sing with tremulous vibrations; to have a trembling sound; to quaver.

trill, *n.* [Cf. F. *trille*, It. *trillo*. See TRILL to shake.] **1.** A consonantal sound made with a rapid succession of partial or entire intermissions, by the vibration of some one part of the oral organs against another part; as, the *r* is a *trill* in many languages.

2. The action of the organs in producing such sounds; as, to give a *trill* to the tongue.

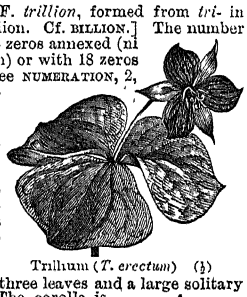
3. *Music.* = SHAKE, *n.*, 4 a.

4. A sound likened to a musical trill; a warble; as, the *trill* of a blackbird.

tril'ling (trĭl'ĭng), *n.* [Cf. TRI-, and G. *drilling*.] **1.** One of three children born at the same birth; a triplet.

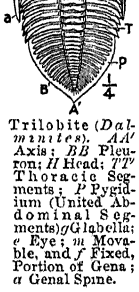
2. *Cryst.* A compound crystal consisting of three individuals. Cf. TWIN.

tril'lion (trĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *trillion*, formed from *tri-* in imitation of *million* a million. Cf. BILLION.] The number denoted by a unit with 12 zeros annexed (in French-American notation) or with 18 zeros (in English notation). See NUMERATION, 2, *Note*. — **tril'lion**, *a.* — **tril'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n.* & *a.*



Trillium (*T. erectum*) (½)

Tril'li-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri-*; — so called because all species have leaves in sets of three. See TRI-.] *Bot.* A genus of convallariaceous herbs sometimes separated as the family **Tril'li-a'ce-æ** (-ā'sē-ē). They have short rootstocks and an erect stem bearing a whorl of three leaves and a large solitary flower at the summit. The corolla is white, pink, purple, yellow, or greenish, and is followed by a many-seeded berry. The species, often called by the name *wake-robin*, are chiefly North American, with a few in Asia; they are often cultivated in wild gardens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. The common red or purple species, or wake-robin, is *T. erectum;* the large-flowered white species is *T. grandiflorum;* the nodding species is *T. cernuum*.



Trilobite (*Dalmanites*). *AA'* Axis; *BB* Pleuron; *H* Head; *TT'* Thoracic Segments; *P* Pygidium (United Abdominal Segments) *gG* Labella: *e* Eye; *m* Movable, and *f* Fixed, Portion of Gena; *a* Genal Spine.

tri-lo'bate (trī-lō'bāt; trĭ'lō-; 277), *a.* Having three lobes.

tri'lo-bite (trĭ'lō-bīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *trilobite*. See TRILOBATE.] Any of numerous extinct marine arthropods constituting the group Trilobita, so called from the division of the segments of the body by furrows on the dorsal surface into three lobes, a median one called the *axis* and two lateral ones, the *pleura*. They are usually of a flattened oval form, and, besides the longitudinal lobes, present three transverse body regions, head, thorax, and abdomen. The head is covered by a continuous shield, the thorax consists of a variable number of free segments, and the abdomen consists of a number of more or less completely coalescent segments. The legs, which were delicate and are very rarely preserved, are biramous, and those of the thorax carry gills. Many trilobites could roll the body up into a ball. Trilobites lived during the Paleozoic, reaching their maximum during the Cambrian and Ordovician, and becoming extinct in the Permian. Most of them were an inch or two long, some one or even two feet. See TRIARTHRUS, *Illust.* — **tri'lo-bit'ic** (trĭ'lō-bĭt'ĭk), *a.*

tri-loc'u-lar (trī-lŏk'ū-lăr), *a.* [*tri-* + *locular*: cf. F. *triloculaire*.] Having three cells or cavities.

tril'o-gy (trĭl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. τριλογια; τρι- (see TRI-) + λόγος speech, discourse: cf. F. *trilogie*. Cf. -LOGY.] A series of three dramas or, by extension, three literary or musical compositions, which, although each is in one sense complete, have a close mutual relation, and form one historical, poetical, or other theme, as Shakespeare's "Henry VI."



Trilocular Capsule.

On the Greek stage, a drama, or acted story, consisted in reality of three dramas, called together a *trilogy*, and performed consecutively in the course of one day. *Coleridge.*

tri-loph'o-dont (trī-lŏf'ō-dŏnt), *a.* [*tri-* + *lopho-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having or designating teeth with three crests.

trim (trĭm), *v. t.*; TRIMMED (trĭmd); TRIM'MING. [ME. *trimen, trumen*, AS. *trymian, trymman*, to make strong, confirm, set in order, array, fr. *trum* firm, strong; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To put in order for any purpose; to make neat or trim; to dispose; adjust.

The hermit *trimmed* his little fire *Goldsmith*

2. To make trim, neat, ready, or right by cutting, shortening, clipping, or the like; hence, often with *off* or the like, to cut, clip, or lop; as, to *trim* the hair; to *trim* a tree; to *trim* off rough edges; to *trim* a lamp.

3. To put in condition for some purpose by equipping; to equip; furnish; dress. *Obs. or Archaic. Shak.*

4. To decorate; adorn; esp., to embellish with or as with ribbons, laces, or other ornaments; as, to *trim* a hat; also, to arrange a display of goods in (a shop window).

5. *Carp.* To dress, as timber; to make smooth.

6. *Naut.* **a** To adjust to a position in the water, as a ship or small boat, by arranging the ballast, cargo, or persons, esp. on each side of the center and at each end that she shall sit well on the water, sail well, etc. **b** To arrange in due order for sailing; as, to *trim* the sails.

7. *Colloq.* **a** To rebuke; reprove. **b** To chastise; beat. **c** To defeat, as in a game or contest.

to trim by the head *or* **stern,** *Naut.*, to trim (a vessel) so that she has greater draft forward, or *by the head*, than aft, or vice versa. — **to t. in,** *Carp.*, to fit, as a piece of timber, into other work. — **to t. up,** to make trim; to put in order.

trim, *v. i.* **1.** *Naut.* Of a vessel, to assume, or, of a person, to cause a boat or other vessel to assume, a certain position, or *trim*, in the water; — used with an adverb or adverbial phrase; as, a boat or rower *trims* badly.

2. To balance; to preserve a balance; specif., to maintain a middle position between parties or the like, so as to appear to favor each or to be neutral between them.

to trim by the head, *or* **stern,** *Naut.*, to be lower in the water forward, or *by the head*, than aft, or vice versa.

trim, *n.* **1.** Order; condition; disposition; adjustment; as, to put a house in good *trim*.

2. *Naut.* **a** The state of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, etc., considered in reference to her readiness and fitness for sailing. **b** The position of a vessel in the water, esp. with reference to the horizontal plane. **c** The difference between the draft of a vessel forward and that aft.

Designed . . to float at a draft of 12 feet forward and 15 feet aft, giving a *trim* of 3 feet by the stern. *E. L. Attwood*

3. Condition as to equipment, furnishings, dress, decoration, or the like, esp. suitable condition; hence, dress; gear; ornaments; as, in hunting *trim*.

4. Condition as to personal qualities; character. *Obs. or R.*

5. *Arch.* **a** The lighter woodwork in the interior of a building, esp. that around openings, usually a molded architrave, to protect the plastering; hence, any framing around openings, the dado, and analogous parts. **b** The hardware of a house, as locks, hinges, etc. *Rare. U. S.*

6. That which is trimmed off, as in trimming paper.

trim of the masts, *Naut.*, their position in regard to the ship and to each other, as near or distant, erect or raking, etc.

trim (trĭm), *a.*; TRIM'MER (-ĕr); TRIM'MEST. [See TRIM, *v. t.*] **1.** Firm; stout; strong. *Obs.*

2. Excellent; fine; also, pleasant; gay. *Obs. Spenser.*

3. In good order; fitly adjusted, equipped, prepared, or the like; made ready for service or use. *Rare or Archaic.*

4. Neat and compact or well ordered; free from anything unkempt or disordered; of clean lines and good proportions; as, a *trim* figure, costume, house, lawn.

Syn. — See NEAT.

tri'mel-lit'ic (trī'mĕ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Also **tri-mel'lic** (trī-mĕl'ĭk). [*tri-* + L. *mel, mellis*, honey.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline tribasic acid obtained indirectly from mellitic acid and in other ways.

trim'er-ous (trĭm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [See TRI-, MEROUS.] **a** *Bot.* Having the parts in threes; — said of a flower. Usually written *3-merous*. **b** *Zoöl.* Having three (or apparently three) joints in each tarsus; pert. to the Trimera.

tri-mes'ic (trī-mĕs'ĭk), *a.* [*tri-* + *mes*itylene + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline acid, $C_6H_3(CO_2H)_3$, the symmetrical tricarboxyl derivative of benzene. It is formed by the oxidation of mesitylene and in other ways. Called also *trimesitic*.

tri'me-sit'ic (trī'mĕ-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*tri-* + *mesit*ylene + *-ic.*] *Chem.* **a** Trimesic. **b** Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, a tricarboxyl derivative of pyridine.

tri-mes'ter (trī-mĕs'tĕr), *n.* [L. *trimestris* of three months; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *mensis* month: cf. F. *trimestre*.] A term or period of three months. — **tri-mes'tri-al** (trī-ăl), *a.*

trim'e-ter (trĭm'ē-tĕr), *a.* [L. *trimetrus*, Gr. τρίμετρος; τρι- (see TRI-) + μετρον measure. See METER measure.] *Pros.* Consisting of three measures. — *n.* A verse or period consisting of three measures, as, in iambic, trochaic, and anapæstic verse, of three dipodies or six feet, or, in other verse, of three feet.

tri-meth'yl- (trī-mĕth'ĭl-). *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively) indicating the *presence of three methyl groups*.

tri-meth'yl-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn; *-ā-mēn'*; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*trimethyl-* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A colorless volatile alkaline liquid, $N(CH_3)_3$, obtained from herring brine, beet roots, etc., with a characteristic herringlike odor. It is regarded as ammonia in which methyl has replaced all hydrogen.

tri-meth'yl-ene (-mĕth'ĭ-lēn), *n.* *Chem.* A gaseous hydrocarbon, C_3H_6, isomeric with propylene and obtained from it indirectly. Its molecule is regarded as composed of a ring of three methylene groups. Called also *cyclopropane*.

trimethylene bromide. *Chem.* A colorless liquid, $BrCH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2Br$, obtained by adding hydrobromic acid to allyl bromide, or by action of bromine on trimethylene.

tri-met'ric (trī-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. μετρον measure.] **a** *Pros.* = TRIMETER. **b** *Cryst.* Orthorhombic.

trimetric projection, *Geom.*, a kind of projection (resembling isometric projection) in which each of the three dimensions is measured by a different scale, the angles being chosen arbitrarily.

trim'mer (trĭm'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who trims, clips, arranges, adjusts, decorates, fits, or the like; as, a window *trimmer*, hat *trimmer*, etc.; specif., a man employed on shipboard to stow coal or freight so as to distribute the weight.

2. An instrument or machine with which trimming is done; specif., any of various circular saw machines with an endless-chain feed, for trimming lumber.

3. *Naut.* A clinometer to show a vessel's trim. *Rare.*

4. One who does not adhere to one set of opinions in politics, or the like; one who fluctuates, or holds a middle position, between parties, so as to appear to favor each.

5. *Arch.* A beam which receives the end of a header in floor framing, as about a hole left for stairs, or to avoid bringing joists near chimneys. See HEADER, *Illust.*

6. One who inflicts chastisement, as by words or blows; anything employed in such chastisement, as a rebuke; hence, anything that makes a deep impression; a "settler;" a "stunner." *Colloq. or Dial.*

7. A virago, scold; vixen. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

8. A night line used in pike fishing; a ligger. *Dial. Eng.*

trimmer arch. *Arch.* An arch built between trimmers in the thickness of an upper floor to support a hearth.

trim'ming (trĭm'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TRIM. Hence: *n.* **1.** The act of one who trims; specif., *Colloq.*, the act of one who chastises; as, to give a sound *trimming*.

2. That which serves to trim, make complete, ornament, or the like; esp., necessary or ornamental fittings or appendages, as of a garment; hence, *Colloq.*, any accessories, as of a dish; — usually in *pl.*; as, *trimmings* for a hat; turkey and *trimmings;* educational *trimmings*.

3. *Arch.* **a** Process or manner of supporting joists, etc., by a trimmer or trimmers. **b** Trim.

4. *pl.* Parts or pieces removed by trimming, cutting, or the like; specif., wool shorn from the shanks of sheep.

trimming hatch *or* **hole,** *Shipbuilding*, a hatchway at a distance from a main hatch, through which to load grain or similar cargo to bring it uniformly close up to the deck. — **t. joist,** *Arch.*, a joist into which timber trimmers are framed. — **t. tank,** *Shipbuilding*, a tank which can be filled with water to trim a ship.

tri'mo-lec'u-lar (trī'mō-lĕk'ū-lăr), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or formed from, three molecules. — **trimolecular reaction.** *Chem.* See REACTION, 3.

tri'morph (trī'môrf), *n.* [See TRIMORPHOUS.] *Cryst.* A substance which crystallizes in three distinct forms; also, any one of these distinct forms. See TRIMORPHISM, 1.

tri-mor'phism (trī-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [See TRIMORPHOUS.] **1.** *Cryst.* The property of crystallizing in three forms fundamentally distinct, as is the case with titanium dioxide, which crystallizes in the forms of *rutile, octahedrite*, and *brookite*. See PLEOMORPHISM a.

2. *Biol.* Polymorphism in which there are three distinct forms of a species. Cf. DIMORPHISM, 1.

3. *Bot.* Occurrence of three distinct forms of organs, as leaves, flowers, etc., on individuals of the same species; specif., heterogonous trimorphism (which see).

tri-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* [Gr. τρίμορφος three-formed; τρι- (see TRI-) + μορφη form.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, trimorphism.

Tri-mur'ti (trē-mōōr'tē), *n.* [Skr. *trimūrti; tri* three + *mūrti* body.] *Hindu Myth.* The triad, or trinity, of Hindu gods, consisting of Brahma (the Creator), Vishnu (the Preserver), and Siva (the Destroyer).

tri'nal (trī'năl), *a.* [See TRINE.] Threefold. *Milton.*

trin'dle (trĭn'd'l; *dial. also* trēn''l), *n.* [See TRENDLE; cf. TRUNDLE.] **1.** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A round or circu-

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trikke. † TRICK.

trikle. † TRICKLE.

tri'ko-sane. Var. of TRICOSANE.

tril. Trill. *Ref. Sp.*

tri'labe (trī'lāb), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. λαβή handle, grip, hold, fr. λαμβάνειν to take.] *Surg.* A three-pronged instrument to remove calculi from the bladder.

tri-la'bi-ate (trī-lā'bĭ-ĕt), *a.* [*tri-* + L. *labium* lip.] *Bot.* Three-lipped. [Three-layered.

tri-lam'i-nar (trī-lăm'ĭ-när), *a.*

tri-lat'er-al'i-ty (trī-lăt'ĕr-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being trilateral.

Tril'by (trĭl'bĭ), *n.* The heroine of George Du Maurier's novel of this name, a handsome Parisian laundress and model, who under the hypnotic influence of Svengali, a repulsive but musically gifted Austrian Jew, develops a wonderful voice, which brings her great fame, but which she loses at his death.

trild. Trilled. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **tri-let'to** (trē-lĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A short trill.

tri-lin'guar (trī-lĭn'gwär), *a.* Trilingual. *Rare.*

tri'lith (trĭ'lĭth), *n.* Trilithon

tri-lith'ic (trī-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a trilith

tril'la-chan (trĭl'ȧ-kăn), *n.* [Gael. *trilleachan.*] The oyster catcher. *Hebrides.*

‖ **tril-lan'do** (trĕ-l-län'dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Trilling.

tril'li-bub (trĭl'ĭ-bŭb), *n.* *Obs.* a Tripe. **b** A trifle; anything of trifling account. [*Obs.*

trillil, *v. t.* To drink; quaff.

‖ **tril'lo** (trĭl'ō; *It.* trēl'lō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* = SHAKE, *n.*, 4 a.

tri-lo'bat-ed (trī-lō'bāt-ĕd), *a.* Trilobate.

tri-lo-ba'tion (trī'lō-bā'shŭn), *n.* State of being trilobate.

tri'lobe, *n.* *Mach.* A trilobate gear wheel. [bate.

tri'lobed (trĭ'lōbd), *a.* Trilo-

Tri'lo-bi'ta (trĭ'lō-bī'tȧ), *n.* *pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A division of arthropods, usually recognized as a class, or as a subclass of Crustacea, consisting of the trilobites. [Trilocular.

tri-loc'u-late (trī-lŏk'ū-lāt), *a.*

tri-lu'mi-nar (trī-lū'mĭ-när), *a.*

tri-lu'mi-nous (-lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*tri-* + L. *lumen, luminis*, light.] Having three lights *Obs.*

trim, *adv.* Trimly. [TRIM.]

Trim, Corporal. See CORPORAL.

trim'a-cer (trĭm'ȧ-sĕr), *n.* [Gr. τρίμακρος; τρι- (see TRI-) + μακρός long.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of three long syllables.

tri-mac'u-lar (trī-măk'ū-lăr), *or* **tri-mac'u-late'd** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Marked with three maculæ.

Tri-mal'chi-o (trĭ-măl'kĭ-ō), *n.* In the Latin satirical romance attributed to Petronius Arbiter, a wealthy tasteless upstart who gives a fantastic dinner.

tri-mar'ga-rin (trī-), *n.* = MARGARIN, 1 a.

tri-mas'ti-gate (trī-măs'tĭ-gāt), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. μάστιξ whip, scourge.] *Zoöl.* Triflagellate.

trim'ble (trĭm'b'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TREMBLE.

tri-mem'bral (trī-mĕm'brăl), *a* [L. *trimembris* triple-membered.] Having, or of, three members.

trimenstre, *a.* [See TRIMESTER.] Trimestrial. *Obs.*

tri-men'stru-ous (trī-mĕn'strōō-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. LL. *trimenstruum* wheat growing three months.] Of three months' age. *Obs.*

tri-men'su-al (-shōō-ăl), *a.* Occurring every three months.

Trim'e-ra (trĭm'ē-rȧ), *n.* *pl.* [NL. See TRI-; -MERE.] *Zoöl.* = PSEUDOTRIMERA. — **trim'eran** (-răn), *a.* & *n.* [TRI-.]

tri'mer-cu'ric, *a.* *Chem.* See **tri-mes'tral** (trī-mĕs'trăl), *a.* Trimestrial.

tri'me-tal'lic, *a.* Pert. to, or based on the use of, three metals.

tri-meth'yl-a-ce'tic, *a.* [*tri-* + *methyl-* + *acetic.*] See VALERIC.

tri-meth'yl-stib'ine, *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A liquid, $Sb(CH_3)_3$, similar to triethylstibine.

tri-met'ri-cal (trī-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.* Trimeter.

trimland. Obs. p. pr. of TREMBLE.

trim'ly, *adv.* of TRIM.

trimmd. Trimmed. *Ref Sp.*

trimme. † TRIM. [JOIST.

trimmer joist. = TRIMMING

trimmill. † TREMBLE. [MING.

trim'ming-ly, *adv.* of TRIM.

trim'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tri'mo-lyb'date (trī'mō-lĭb'dāt), *n.* See MOLYBDIC ACID a.

tri-mo'ri-on. *n.* [Gr. τρίμορος triple, or τριμοιρία a triple portion.] *Astrol.* In a nativity, the junction of three signs. *Obs.*

tri-mor'phic (trī-môr'fĭk), *a.* Trimorphous.

trim'tram (trĭm'trăm), *n.* [Perh suggested by *trivial*, or *trifle*, and formed like *fimflam, chitchat.*] A silly or trifling thing; a piece of nonsense. *Obs.*

trim'tram' (trĭm'trăm'), *n.* A lich gate. *Dial. Eng.* [KISTIN.]

tri'my-ris'tin, *n.* *Chem.* = MY-

Trin. *Abbr.* Trinity.

Tri-na'cri-an (trī-nā'krĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Trinacria*, ancient name of Sicily.] Sicilian.

tri'na-ry (trī'nȧ-rĭ), *a.* Ternary. — **trinary proposition.** *Logic*, a proposition in which the copula is distinct from the predicate term.

trinch. † TRENCH, to cut.

Trin'co-ma-lee' wood (trĭn'kō-mȧ-lē'). [From *Trincomali*, Ceylon.] = HALMALILLE.

trindill. † TRINDLE, a taper.

trin'dle (trĭn'd'l; -'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To roll; trundle; bowl along. *Obs or Scot. & Dial.* [*Obs.*

trin'dle-tail', *n.* Trundletail.

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lar object; a trundle; specif.: **a** A wheel, esp. of a wheelbarrow. **b** A kind of large wooden tub. **c** A shirt ruffle. **d** A long wax taper, usually coiled.
2. *Bookbinding.* A flat bifurcated slip, usually of metal, several of which are placed between the cords and boards of a book to flatten the back and fore edge before cutting.

trine (trīn), *a.* [L. *trinus* triple, *trini* three each, fr. *tres, tria*, three: cf. F. *trin, trine.* See THREE; cf. TERN, *a.*]
1. Threefold; triple; as, *trine* dimensions.
2. Triune. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Astrol.* Being in trine; distant 120°. See TRINE, *n.*, 1.

trine compass, the universe as comprising three parts, earth, sea, and heaven. *Obs.* — **t. immersion,** in baptism, immersion thrice repeated in allusion to the Trinity.

trine, *n.* [See TRINE, *a.*] **1.** *Astrol.* The (favorable) aspect of planets 120 degrees apart; trigon.
2. A triad; trinity; specif. [*cap.*], the Trinity. *Rare.*
A single *trine* of brazen tortoises. *Mrs. Browning*

tri-nerv'ate (trī-nûr'vāt), *a.* [NL. *trinervatus; tri-* + L. *nervus* nerve.] *Bot.* Having three ribs or nerves or veins extending unbranched from the base to the apex, as a leaf.

trin'gle (trĭŋ'g'l), *n.* [F.] **1.** A curtain rod, esp. for a bed.
2. *Ordnance.* A low guard rail on a gun platform to keep the trucks of the gun carriage from running off. *Rare.*
3. *Arch.* A narrow straight molding, esp. of square section.

Trin'i-ta'ri-an (trĭn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [See TRINITY.]
1. [also *l. c.*] Of or pertaining to the Trinity, the doctrine of the Trinity, or believers in that doctrine.
2. *R. C. Ch.* Of or pertaining to the order of Trinitarians.

Trin'i-ta'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity.
2. *R. C. Ch.* One of a monastic order (the Order of the Holy Trinity for the Redemption of Captives) founded in Rome in 1198 by St. John of Matha (1160-1213) and an old French hermit, St. Felix of Valois (d. 1212), for redeeming Christian captives from the Mohammedans; a Redemptionist; a Mathurin. Women have been associated with the order from the first, from 1236 being admitted to take vows. The order is now chiefly occupied with charitable and educational work.

Trin'i-ta'ri-an-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the Trinity.

tri-ni'trate (trī-nī'trāt), *n. Chem.* A nitrate containing three NO_2 groups in the molecule.

tri-ni'tro- (-trō-). *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the *presence of three nitro groups.*

trin'i-ty (trĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *trinitee*, F. *trinité*, L. *trinitas*, fr. *trini* three each. See TRINE, *a.*]
1. [*cap.*] *Theol.* The union of three persons or hypostases (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost) in one Godhead, so that all the three are one God as to substance, but three persons or hypostases as to individuality.
2. Any union of three in one; three units treated as one; a triad; as, the Hindu *trinity*, or Trimurti.
3. Any symbol of the Trinity in art, esp. the triangle.
4. The condition of being three; threeness. *Rare.*
5. [*cap.*] [From *Trinity* River, Texas.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Comanchean (Lower Cretaceous). See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Trinity House, Corporation of. A corporation in London chartered by Henry VIII. in 1514 for promoting commerce and navigation. It has been granted by acts of Parliament authority to collect light dues on shipping and to erect and maintain the lighthouses, beacons, etc., on the coasts of England and Wales. It also is authorized to license pilots and has many under its jurisdiction.

Trinity Sunday. The Sunday next after Whitsunday, observed as a feast in honor of the Holy Trinity.

trin'ket (trĭŋ'kĕt; -kĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *trenket* a sort of knife, hence, prob. a toy knife worn as an ornament; OF. *trenquet*, var. of OF. & F. *tranchet* a sort of knife, fr. OF. *trenchier* to cut, F. *trancher.* Cf. TRENCH, *v. t.*] **1.** A knife; a cutting tool; also, prob., a toy knife, as for ornament. *Obs.*
2. A small ornament, as a jewel, ring, or the like.
3. A thing of little value; a trifle; a toy.

tri-nod'al (trī-nōd'ăl), *a.* [L. *trinodis* three-knotted; *tri-* + *nodus* knot.] **1.** *Anat. & Bot.* Having three nodes.
2. *Geom.* Having three nodal points.

tri-no'mi-al (-nō'mĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** *Math.* Consisting of three terms; of or pertaining to trinomials; as, a *trinomial* root.
2. *Biol.* Consisting of, or involving the use of, names composed of three words or terms; as, a *trinomial* scientific name, the first name being that of the genus, the second that of the species, and the third that of the subspecies to which the organism belongs. See NOMENCLATURE, 3.

tri-no'mi-al (trī-nō'mĭ-ăl), *n.* [*tri-* + *-nomial*, as in *binomial*: cf. F. *trinôme.*] **1.** *Math.* An expression consisting of three terms, connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (—), or both; as, $x + y + z$, or $ax + 2b - c^2$.
2. *Biol.* A trinomial name; a trionym.

Trin'o-vant (trĭn'ō-vănt), *or* **Trin'o-van'tum** (-văn'tŭm), *n.* [From L. *Trinobantes* a people in the eastern part of Britain, in Essex, and the southern parts of Suffolk, or from the Celtic source of the Latin name.] An old name of London. Early historians corrupted the name into *Troynovant*, as if from *Troja Nova* (New Troy). See BRUT.

Tri-nu'cle-us (trī-nū'klē-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A widely distributed genus of Ordovician trilobites in which the glabella and cheeks form three rounded elevations on the head.


Trinucleus (*T. concentricus*).

tri'o (trē'ō; trĭ'ō; 277), *n.*; *pl.* TRIOS (-ōz). [It., fr. L. *tres, tria*, three: cf. F. *trio*, from the Italian. See THREE.] **1.** Three, considered collectively; three in company or acting together, as in performing a musical trio; a set of three; three united.
The *trio* were well accustomed to act together. *Dickens.*
2. *Music.* **a** A composition for three solo parts or three instruments. **b** The secondary, or episodical, movement of a minuet or scherzo, as in a sonata or symphony, or of a march, or of various dance forms, generally contrasted in key, and in a quieter style than the primary division. It was originally played by three instruments.
3. *Poultry.* A male and two female fowls, esp. when entered in an exhibition.

tri-oc'tile (trī-ŏk'tĭl), *n. Astrol.* An aspect of two planets with regard to the earth when three octants, 135°, apart.

tri-o'di-on (-ō'dĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ä). [Gr. τριώδιον. See TRI-; ODE.] *East. Ch.* A service book containing the offices from Septuagesima Sunday to Easter eve; — so called because the hymns used have only three strophes.

tri-œ'cious, tri-e'cious (-ē'shŭs), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. οἶκος house.] *Bot.* a Pertaining to the order Triœcia. *Obs.* **b** Having staminate, pistillate, and hermaphrodite flowers on different plants. — **tri-œ'cious-ly, tri-e'cious-ly,** *adv.*

tri'o-let (trĭ'ō-lĕt), *n.* [F. *triolet.* Cf. TRIO.] A poem or stanza of eight lines, in which the first is repeated as the fourth and seventh, and the second as the eighth. Its rime scheme is *abaaabab.*

tri'o-nal (trĭ'ō-năl), *n.* [*tri-* + sulph*onal*; — because it contains three ethyl groups.] *Pharm.* A compound similar to sulphonal, used as a hypnotic. Chemically it is diethyl-sulphone-methyl-ethyl-methane, $C_8H_{18}O_4S_2$.

tri'or (trī'ẽr), *n. Law.* **a** = TRIER, 2 a. **b** A person appointed by law to try challenges of jurors.

tri'ose (trī'ōs), *n.* [*tri-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* **a** A sugar derived from a trihydric alcohol. **b** A trisaccharide.

Tri-os'te-um (trī-ŏs'tē-ŭm), *n.* [NL., shortened fr. *triosteospermum; tri-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone + σπερμα seed; — in allusion to the (usually) three bony nutlets of the fruit.] *Bot.* A small genus of caprifoliaceous herbs having connate or perfoliate entire leaves and purple or yellowish tubular flowers, usually sessile in the axils. They are natives of Asia and of the eastern United States. *T. perfoliatum* is the common feverroot, or horse gentian.

tri-ox'ide (-ŏk'sĭd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* An oxide with three atoms of oxygen in the molecule; as, sulphur *trioxide*, SO_3; — formerly called *tritoxide.*

trip (trĭp), *v. i.*; TRIPPED (trĭpt), or, *Poetic or Rare*, TRIPT; TRIP'PING. [ME. *trippen*; akin to D. *trippen*, Dan. *trippe*, Sw. *trippa*, and perh. to E. *trap* a snare, *tramp.* See TRAMP.] **1.** To move with light quick steps; to walk or move lightly; to skip; to move the feet nimbly; also, rarely as of deer, to run; — sometimes with *it* (see IT, 5).
This horse anon began to *trip* and dance. *Chaucer.*
Come, and *trip* it, as you go,
On the light fantastic toe. *Milton.*
2. To make a journey or pleasure excursion; as, to *trip* to Europe. *Now Rare or Archaic.*
3. To make a false step; to catch the foot; to stumble.
4. To offend against morality, propriety, accuracy, or the like; to slip; err. "Till his tongue *trips.*" *Locke.*
What? dost thou verily *trip* upon a word? *R. Browning*
5. *Shipbuilding.* To be strained out of the perpendicular; — said of the floors between the keel and keelson
6. *Horol.* To run past the pallet of the escapement; — said of a tooth of the scape-wheel.

trip (trĭp), *v. t.* **1.** To perform lightly or nimbly, as a dance.
2. To cause to stumble, or take a false step; to cause to lose the footing, as by suddenly checking the motion of a foot or leg; to throw off the balance; — often with *up.*
The words of Hobbes's defense *trip* up the heels of his cause. *Abp. Bramhall.*
3. To cause to fall or be checked by putting an obstacle in the way; to obstruct; halt.
To *trip* the course of law, and blunt the sword. *Shak.*
4. To detect in a misstep, error, or the like. *Now Rare.*
These her women can *trip* me if I err. *Shak.*
5. *Naut.* **a** To raise (an anchor) from the bottom, by its cable or buoy rope, so that it hangs free. **b** To pull (a yard) into a perpendicular position for lowering it. **c** To hoist (a topmast) far enough to enable the fid to be withdrawn, preparatory to housing it or sending it down.
6. *Mach.* To release, let fall, or set free, as a weight or compressed spring, as by removing a catch or detent.
7. *Logging.* To wedge (a tree). See WEDGE, *v.*

trip, *n.* **1.** A quick, light step; a light or lively movement of the feet; as, the *trip* of children's feet.
2. A journey; an excursion or jaunt.
3. *Naut.* A single board in beating to windward. *Obs. or R.*
4. A false step or misstep; a stumble; hence, an error; a failure; a mistake.
Imperfect words, with childish *trips.* *Milton.*
5. A stroke, or catch, by which one, esp. a wrestler, causes his antagonist to lose footing.
6. *Mach.* **a** Act of releasing, or tripping, as a valve held open against a spring; also, a pawl or other device for tripping a catch or detent. Trips are usually automatic. Cf. TRIPPER, 2. **b** = TUP, *n.*, 2.
☞ The word *trip* is largely used mechanically as a quasi adjective to designate something used in tripping (see TRIP, *v. t.*, 6), or a machine, etc., having a tripping device as a chief essential; as, *trip* die, lever, pin, piece, etc.
7. *Coursing.* Act of throwing the hare off its feet or of seizing it but losing hold in a dog's futile effort to kill.
Syn. — See JOURNEY.

tri'part'ed (trī'pär'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *a.* Parted into three pieces; having three parts or pieces; — specif., in *Her.*, said of the field or of a bearing; as, a cross *triparted.*

tri-par'ti-ent (trī-pär'tĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [See TRIPARTITE.] *Arith.* Dividing into three parts; — said of a number.

tri-par'tite (trī-pär'tīt; trĭp'är-tīt; 277), *a.* [L. *tripartitus; tri-* (see TRI-) + *partitus*, p. p. of *partiri* to part, to divide. See PART, *v. t.*] **1.** Divided into three parts; triparted; as, a *tripartite* leaf.
2. Having three corresponding parts or copies; as, to make indentures *tripartite.*
3. Made between three parties; as, a *tripartite* treaty.

tri'par-ti'tion (trī'pär-tĭsh'ŭn; trĭp'är-), *n.* A division by threes, or into three parts; also, the taking of a third part.

tripe (trīp), *n.* [ME. *tripe*, F. *tripe*; of uncert. orig.; cf. Sp. & Pg. *tripa*, It. *trippa*, OD. *tripe*, W. *tripa*, Bret. *stripen.*] **1.** The entrails; hence, the belly; — generally in *pl. Obs., Dial., or Low.* *Howell.*
2. A part of the stomach of a ruminant, esp. of the ox kind, used as an article of food. The parts used are the walls of the paunch or rumen (called *plain tripe*), and the reticulum (called *honeycomb tripe*). Cf. RUMINANTIA.
3. A tripe shop. *Obs.*

tri'pe-dal (trī'pē-dăl; trĭp'ē-dăl; 277), *a.* [L. *tripedalis; tri-* (see TRI-) + *pes, pedis*, a foot.] Having three feet.

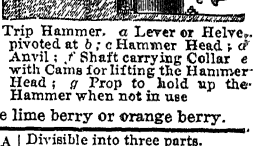
trip engine. Any engine, esp. one of the Corliss type, with valves worked by a trip gear.

tri-per'son-al (trī-pûr'sŭn-ăl), *a.* Consisting of three persons. — **tri-per'son-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

tri-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Having three petals.

trip gear. *Mach.* A gear for tripping; specif., a rapid cut-off gear, as for a Corliss engine, worked by a trip.

trip hammer. *Mach.* A massive tilt hammer in which the lever is raised by wipers, used esp. for shingling.


Trip Hammer. *a* Lever or Helve, pivoted at *b*; *c* Hammer Head; *d* Anvil; *f* Shaft carrying Collar *e* with Cams for lifting the Hammer Head; *g* Prop to hold up the Hammer when not in use

Tri-pha'si-a (trī-fā'zhĭ-ä; -zĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τριφάσιος triple; — from the triple form of leaves, corolla, and calyx.] *Bot.* A genus of Chinese rutaceous spiny shrubs having trifoliolate leaves, trimerous flowers, and small baccate fruits. *T. trifoliata*, the only species, is the lime berry or orange berry.

trine, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *æthrīnan; æt* at + *hrīnan* to touch.] To touch. *Obs.* [*Obs. Cant.*]

trine (trĭn), *v. t.* & *i.* To hang.

trine, *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *trine.*] To go; march; proceed. *Obs.*

trine, *v. t.* To put in the aspect of a trine. *Rare.*

trinefald. † THRINEFALD.

trine'ly, *adv.* Threefold.

tri'nerve' (trī'nûrv'), *OF.* **tri'nerved'** (-nûrvd'), *a.* Trinervate

trin'ga (trĭŋ'gä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tringas, tryngas*, a water hen, fr. Gr. τρύγγας, a kind of bird.] *Zoöl.* A genus of sandpipers now restricted to the knot (*T. canutus*) and a related Asiatic species (*T. crassirostris*).

trin'gine (-jĭn; -jēn; 153), *a.*

trin'goid (trĭn'goid), *a.* [*tringa* + *-oid.*] Of or pertaining to the sandpipers; tringine.

trin'i-da'do, *n.* [Pseudo-Sp.] Tobacco from Trinidad. *Obs.*

Trinidad pitch Asphalt from Trinidad.

trinite, trinitee. † TRINITY.

tri-ni'trin (trī-nī'trĭn), *n.* [*tri-* + *nitro-* + *-in.*] Nitroglycerin.

tri-ni'tro-car-bol'ic (-trō-kär-bŏl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Picric.

tri-ni'tro-cel'lu-lose (-trō-sĕl'ū-lōs; -lōz; 153), *a.* Cellulose hexanitrate; — improperly so called.

tri-ni'tro-phe'nol (-fē'nōl; -nŏl), *n.* Picric acid.

tri-ni'tro-res-or'cin (-rĕz-ôr'sĭn), *n. Chem.* Styphnic acid.

trinity column. *Arch.* A column of triangular plan for all or part of its height, built as a religious memorial [FIELD, *a.*]

trinity fields. See THREE-FIELDS.

trin'i-ty-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

Trinity Jones. William Jones of Nayland (1726-1800), distinguished for his treatises in defense of the doctrine of the Trinity, and also for having originated "The British Critic."

trinity lily. The large-flowered white trillium

Trinity season. *Eccl.* The period between Trinity Sunday and Advent. [TERM, *n.*, 7 b.]

Trinity sitting *or* **term.** See

trinity violet. The pansy

trin'i-tri-ni-ty (trĭn'ĭ-trĭ-nĭ'tĭ), *n.* [See TRINE, *a.*; UNITY.] Triunity; trinity. *Obs.*

trink (trĭŋk), *n.* A kind of fishing net. *Obs.* [tal. *Obs.*]

trink'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Ornamental.

trin'ket (trĭŋ'kĕt; -kĭt), *n. Obs.* a A porringer. b A drinking cup. [course. *Ir.*]

trin'ket, *n.* A small waterway

trin'ket, *n.* [F. *trinquet* foremast, also, a certain sail (cf. *trinquette* a triangular sail), fr. It. *trinchetto*; prob. fr. L. *triquetrus* triangular.] *Naut.* A three-cornered sail carried on the foremast, prob. on a lateen yard on the topmast. *Obs.*

trin'ket, *v. i.* To deal clandestinely; to intrigue. *Obs.*

trin'ket-er, *n.* One who trinkets. *Obs.* [collectively.

trin'ket-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Trinkets,

trin'kle (trĭŋ'k'l), *v. i.* = TRINKET, to intrigue; tamper. *Obs.*

trin'kle, *v. i.* [Cf. TINKLE.] 1. To tingle; throb. *Obs Scot.* 2. To tinkle. *Obs.*

trin'kle, *v. i.* [Cf. TRICKLE.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To trickle; drip; also, to flow or ripple down, as hair. — *n.* A trickle.

trin'kums (trĭŋ'kŭmz), *n. pl.* Also **trin'kum-tran'kums.** Trinkets. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tri-noc'tial (trī-nŏk'shăl), *a.* [L. *trinoctialis* for three nights; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *nox, noctis*, night.] Lasting during three nights; comprising three nights.

tri-noc'tile, *a.* [See TRINE, *a.*; OCTILE.] *Astrol.* Pertaining to the aspect which includes three eighths of the heavens. *Obs.*

tri-no'da (trī-nō'dă), *n.* [Cf. L. *trinodis* having three knots.] A land measure of three perches. *Obs.*

‖ **tri-no'da ne-ces'si-tas** (nē-sĕs'ĭ-tās). [LL.] *A.-S. Hist.* Lit., threefold necessity; — used to designate a threefold burden or charge (army service, or *fyrd*; repair of strongholds, or *burghbote*; and repair of bridges, or *bridgebote*) on nearly all lands.

tri'node, *n. Geom.* Three nodes (that have) coalesced into one.

tri-nom'i-nal (trī-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *n* & *a.* [*tri-* + L. *nomen, nominis*, name; cf. L. *trinominis* three-named.] *Math.* Trinomial.

tri-nop'ti-con (trī-nŏp'tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [See TRINE, *a.*, OPTIC; cf. STEREOPTICON.] A compound magic lantern of three distinct units, used for dissolving views.

trinsch. † TRENCH, to cut.

trin'tle (trĭn't'l) Scot. var. of TRINDLE, *n.* & *v.*

trin-un'lon, *n.* [See TRINE, *a.*; UNION.] Trinity. *Obs.* — **trin-un'lon-hood,** *n. Obs.*

tri-o'bol (trī-ō'bŏl; -ōb'ŏl), **tri-ob'o-lon** (-ŏb'ō-lŏn), *n.* [Gr. τριώβολον.] See COIN.

tri-ob'o-lar (-ŏb'ō-lär), *a.* Also **tri-ob'u-lar.** [LL. *triobolaris*, fr. L. *triobolus* a piece of three oboli, Gr. τριώβολον. See TRI-; OBOLUS.] Worth three oboli; hence, mean; worthless. *Obs.*

tri-ob'o-la-ry (-lĭ-rĭ), *a.* = TRIOBOLAR. *Obs.*

Tri-o'di-a (trī-ō'dĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; orig. uncert.] *Bot.* Syn. of TRICUSPIS, in part.

Tri'o-don (trī'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *tri-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *a Zoöl.* A monotypic genus of gymnodontplectognath fishes of the East Indies and the eastern coast of Asia, having the fused teeth of the lower jaw forming a single plate and those of the upper two plates, one on each side. It constitutes a family, **Tri'o-don'ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] A fish of the genus *Triodon.* — **tri'o-don'toid** (-toid), *a.* & *n.*

Tri'o-don'tes (-tēz), **Tri'o-don-toi'de-i** (-dŏn-toi'dē-ī), **Tri'o-don-toi'de-a** (-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = TRIODONTIDÆ.

Tri-œ'ci-a (trī-ē'shĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See TRIŒCIOUS.] *Bot* The third order of the Linnæan class Polygamia *Obs.* [TRIŒCIOUS.

tri-oi'cous (-oi'kŭs) Var. of

tri'ole (trē'ōl), *n.* [See TRIOLET.] *Music.* = TRIPLET, 3.

tri-o'le-ate, *n.*, **tri'o-le'ic,** *a.* See TRI-, 2. [OLEIN, 1.]

tri-o'le-in (trī-ō'lē-ĭn), *n.* = **Tri-o'lein** (trī-ō'nē-ĭn), *n. pl.* [L.] = SEPTENTRIONES.

‖ **tri-on'fi** (trē-ôn'fē), *n. pl.* [It.] In Italy of the Middle Ages, spectacular processions.

tri-on'i-cal (trī-ŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to the Triones. *Obs.*

Tri-on'y-choi'de-a (-ĭ-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Trionyx* (*tri-* + Gr. ὄνυξ a claw) + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* A suborder of turtles constituted by the soft-shelled turtles. In most classifications it includes but one family, **Tri'o-nych'i-dæ** (trī'ō-nĭk'ĭ-dē). The type genus is **Tri'o-nyx** (trī'ō-nĭks). See SOFT-SHELLED TURTLE — **tri-on'y-choid-de-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

tri'o-nym (trī'ō-nĭm), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. ὄνυμα name.] *Biol.* A trinomial. — **tri-on'y-mal** (trī-ŏn'ĭ-măl), *a.*

tri-or'chis (trī-ôr'kĭs), *n.* [NL.; *tri-* + Gr. ὄρχις testicle.] A person having three testicles.

tri'or-thog'o-nal (trī'ôr-thŏg'ō-năl), *a. Math.* Trirectangular.

tri-o'vu-late, *a. Bot.* Three-ovuled.

tri-ox'y-meth'yl-ene, *n.* [*tri-* + *oxy-* + *methylene.*] See FORMALDEHYDE. [PURINE.

tri-ox'y-pu'rine, *n. Chem.* See

trip. † THRIP, threepence.

trip (trĭp), *n.* [Cf. AF *trype*, or AS. *prēpe* a troop, band.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A flock; also, rarely, a troop. **b** A brood; litter. **c** A race, family, or tribe.

trip, *n.* **1.** A morsel (of cheese). *Obs.* [*Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A thick, curdy milk cheese

tri-pa'le-o-late (trī-), *a. Bot.* With three paleæ, as flowers of certain grasses.

tri-pal'mi-tate. *n. Chem.* A palmitate derived from three molecules of palmitic acid.

tri-pal'mi-tin, *n.* = PALMITIN.

tri-pang'. Var. of TREPANG.

tri'part (trī'pärt), *a.* = Triparted. *Rare.* [three parts. *R.*]

tri'part, *v. t.* To divide into

tri-part'i-ble (trī-pär'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Divisible into three parts.

tri-par'tite-ly, *adv.* of TRIPARTITE.

tri-pas'chal (trī-păs'kăl), *a.* Including three passovers.

tripe. † TRIP.

trip'e-da'ne-ous (trĭp'ē-dā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tripedaneus.*] Three-feet in length. *Obs.*

tripe'-de-roche' (trēp'dē-rŭsh'), *n.* [F.] Rock tripe. [*Obs.*

tripe'-house', *n.* A tripe shop.

trip'el (trĭp'ĕl), *n.* Tripoli.

tripe'mad'am. † TRIPMADAM.

tripe'man (trīp'măn), *n.*; *pl* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who prepares or sells tripe.

tri-pen'nate, *a. Bot.* Tripinnate.

tri-pep'tide (trī-pĕp'tīd; -tĭd; 184), *n.* [See TRI-; PEPTONE.] *Physiol. Chem.* A compound formed by the union of three amino acids. Cf. POLYPEPTIDE. [tarian.

tri-per'son-al-ist. *n.* A Trini-

tripertite. † TRIPARTITE.

trip'er-y (trĭp'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *triperie.*] A place where tripe is prepared or sold.

tripe'stone' (trīp'stōn'), *n.* A variety of the mineral anhydrite composed of contorted plates suggesting pieces of tripe.

tripet, *n.* [OF. *tripot.*] Trespass; evil scheme. *Obs.*

tri-pet'al-oid, *a.* Having the appearance or form of three petals.

tri'phane (trī'fān), *n.* [Gr. τριφανής appearing threefold; τρι- (see TRI-) + φαίνεσθαι to appear: cf. F. *triphane.*] *Min.* Spodumene.

tri'phase, *a.* = THREE-PHASE. See PHASE [THREE-PHASER.

tri'phas'er (trī'fāz'ẽr), *n.* =

tri-phe'nin (trī-fē'nĭn), *n.* [Trade name: perh. fr. *tri-* + *phenyl* or *phenol*.] *Pharm.* An analgesic, hypnotic, antipyretic compound, chemically a homologue of phenacetin.

tri-phe'nyl- (-fē'nĭl-; -fĕn'ĭl-). *Chem.* Combining form (also used adjectively) denoting *presence of three phenyl groups.*

tri-phe'nyl-car'bi-nol (-kär'bĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*triphenyl-* + *carbinol.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_3C{\cdot}OH$, obtained esp. by oxidation of triphenylmethane.

tri-phe'nyl-meth'ane (-mĕth'ān), *n.* [*triphenyl-* + *methane.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline hydrocarbon, $CH(C_6H_5)_3$, obtained by the reaction of chloroform with benzene in presence of aluminium chloride and in other ways. It is the parent substance of many aniline dyes.

triph'thong (trĭf'thŏng; *cf.* DIPHTHONG), *n.* [*tri-* + *-phthong*, as in *diphthong:* cf. F. *tripht(h)ongue.*] Properly, a combination of three distinct vowel sounds uttered with one articulative effort or breath impulse, as *oya* in *loyal*, combining the sounds ô, ĭ, ă; also, improperly, a union of three vowel characters representing together a single sound; a trigraph; as, *eye*, *-ieu* in *adieu*, *-eau* in *beau*. Cf. TRIGRAPH. — **triph-thon'gal** (trĭf-thŏŋ'găl), *a.*

triph'y-lite (trĭf'ĭ-līt), *n.* Also **triph'y-line** (-līn; -lēn). [*tri-* + Gr. φυλή a family, class; — in allusion to its containing three bases.] *Min.* A grayish green or bluish orthorhombic mineral, commonly massive. It is a phosphate of lithium and iron, with a little manganese, $Li(Fe,Mn)PO_4$. As the proportion of manganese increases and that of iron decreases, it approaches, and finally passes into, lithiophilite. H., 4.5–5. Sp. gr., 3.42–3.56.

Triph'y-site (-sīt), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. φύσις nature.] *Eccl. Hist.* One who (in the 7th century) held that Christ had, besides the divine and human natures, a third nature resulting from their union.

tri-pin'nate (trī-pĭn'āt), *a.* *Bot.* Thrice pinnate bipinnate with each division pinnate, as the leaves of species of *Aralia*, many ferns, etc. — **tri-pin'nate-ly**, *a.*

tri'pin-nat'i-fid (trī'pĭ-năt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.* *Bot.* Thrice pinnately cleft; bipinnatifid with the segments again pinnatifid.

Tri-pit'a-ka (trē-pĭt'ä-kä), *n.* [Skr. *tripiṭaka.*] The three divisions, or "baskets" (*piṭakas*), of Buddhist scriptures, — the Vinayapitaka [Skr. *Vinayapiṭaka*], or Basket of Discipline; Suttapitaka [Pali], or Basket of Discourses; and Abhidhammapitaka [Pali], or Basket of Metaphysics.

tri'ple (trĭp'l), *a.* [L. *triplus; tri-* (see TRI-) + *-plus*, as in *duplus* double: cf. F. *triple.* See DOUBLE; cf. TREBLE.]
1. Consisting of three, usually united; threefold; as, a *triple* knot; a *triple* tie.
By thy *triple* shape as thou art seen. *Dryden.*
2. Three times repeated; treble.
3. One of three; third. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Triple Alliance, an alliance of three parties; as: **a** Between England, Sweden, and the Netherlands, against France, formed in 1668. **b** Between France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, against Spain, formed in 1717. **c** Between France, Great Britain, and Austria (the Emperor), against Spain, formed in 1718. Cf. QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE **a**. **d** Between Austria, Great Britain, and Russia, against France, concluded in 1795. **e** The Dreibund. See DREIBUND. — **t. assessment**, a scheme of taxation devised by Pitt and forming the basis of the act 38 Geo. III. c. 16; — so called because it tripled the amount of taxes paid by one class of persons taxed. — **t. bond**, *Chem.*, a characteristic of acetylene and certain other compounds, analogous to the double bond and represented graphically by a triple line or three dots, thus: HC≡CH or HC : CH; — called also *acetylene condition*. Compounds in which it is found are unsaturated, being capable of combining with four atoms of chlorine or the like. Cf. DOUBLE BOND. — **t. contract**, *Law*, a medieval form of contract, technically one of partnership, in which a partner in his partnership contract also contracts for a guarantee against loss and for a guaranteed profit, in return for a stipulation that he will ask for no more than that. This came to be lawful, and was used to escape the usury laws. — **t. counterpoint**, *Music*, three-part counterpoint so written that any part is transposable above or below any other. — **t. crown**, the crown, or tiara, of the Pope. See TIARA, 2. — **t. engine**, a triple-expansion engine. — **t.-expansion engine**. See COMPOUND ENGINE **a**. — **t. fugue**, *Music*, a fugue with three subjects. — **t.-ingrain carpet**, a three-ply carpet. — **t. measure** or **time**. *Music.* See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a**. — **t. play**, *Baseball*, a play during which three men are put out. — **t. point**, *Phys. Chem.*, a point (representing a set of conditions) at which three phases can exist together in equilibrium. — **t. ratio**, *Math.*, a ratio equal to 3. — **t. salt**, *Chem.*, a salt, as microcosmic salt, containing three distinct basic atoms or radicals. — **t. screw**, a screw with three parallel threads. Cf. DOUBLE SCREW. — **t. star**, *Astron.*, a system of three stars in close proximity. — **t. tree**, the gallows. *Obs.* — **t. valve**, in an automatic air brake for railroad cars, the valve under each car, by which the brake is controlled.

tri'ple (trĭp'l), *n.* *Music.* **a** Treble. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* See CHANGE RINGING. **c** *Baseball.* A three-base hit, or one enabling the batter to reach third base without taking advantage of an error. *Cant.*

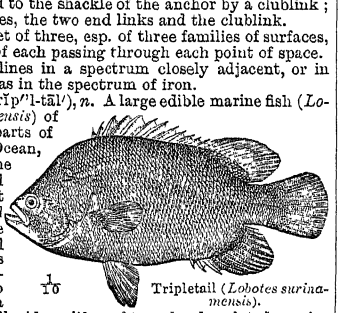
tri'ple, *v. t.;* TRI'PLED (-ld); TRI'PLING (-lĭng). [Cf. F. *tripler.* See TRIPLE, *a.*] To make threefold, or thrice as much or as many; also, rarely, to be thrice as much or as many as; to treble; as, to *triple* the tax on coffee.

tri'ple, *v. i.* **1.** To increase threefold; to treble.
2. *Baseball.* To make a triple. *Cant.*

tri'ple-nerved' (-nûrvd'), *a.* *Bot.* Having three nerves; — said of a leaf having a prominent nerve or vein on each side of the midrib above the base, as in certain sunflowers.

trip'let (trĭp'lĕt), *n.* [From TRIPLE.] **1.** A collection or combination of three of a kind or three united.
2. *Poetry.* Three verses riming together.
3. *Music.* A group of three notes sung or played in the time of two or four. See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a**.
4. One of three children or offspring born at one birth.
5. *Optics.* A combination of three lenses.
6. *Naut.* In *sing.* or *pl.* The three end links of a chain cable attached to the shackle of the anchor by a clublink; also, sometimes, the two end links and the clublink.
7. *Math.* A set of three, esp. of three families of surfaces, one member of each passing through each point of space.
8. *pl.* Three lines in a spectrum closely adjacent, or in sets of three, as in the spectrum of iron.

tri'ple-tail' (trĭp'l-tāl'), *n.* A large edible marine fish (*Lobotes surinamensis*) of the warmer parts of the Atlantic Ocean, common on the southern and middle coast of the United States. The long dorsal and anal fins extend backward so as to appear like a three-lobed tail. Also, either of two closely related species (*L. pacificus* and *L. erate*) of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.


1/10
Tripletail (*Lobotes surinamensis*).

tri'plex (trī'plĕks; trĭp'lĕks), *a.* [L.] **1.** Having three parts; triple; threefold.
2. *Mach.* Having three principal operative parts or motions, so as to produce a threefold effect. Cf. DUPLEX, 2.

tri'plex, *n.* *Music.* Triple time or measure. *Shak.*

trip'li-cate (trĭp'lĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *triplicatus*, p. p. of *triplicare* to triple, treble, fr. *triplex* threefold. See TRI-; cf. DUPLICATE.] Threefold; triple; made in three identical copies or the like; as, a *triplicate* agreement.
triplicate ratio, *Math.*, the ratio of the cubes of two quantities; thus, the *triplicate ratio* of a to b is $a^3 : b^3$.

trip'li-cate (-kāt), *n.* A third thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.
in triplicate, made in three identical copies or the like.

trip'li-cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'-ĭng) To make threefold; to treble; esp., to reproduce twice; as, to *triplicate* a message.

trip'li-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *triplicatio*: cf. F. *triplication.*] **1.** Act of tripling, or making threefold, or adding three together; also, that which is triplicated or threefold.
2. *Law.* **a** = SURREJOINDER. **b** See FORMULA, 6.

tri-plic'i-ty (trĭ-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *triplicité*, fr. L. *tripler, triplicis*, threefold See TRIPLICATE, *a.*]
1. Quality or state of being triple, or threefold; trebleness.
2. A group of three; trinity. *Spenser.*
3. *Astrol.* Any of the groups of three into which the signs of the zodiac are divided; a trigon. The **airy triplicity** includes Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius; the **earthly t.**, Taurus, Virgo, and Capricornis; the **fiery t.**, Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius; the **watery t.**, Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces.

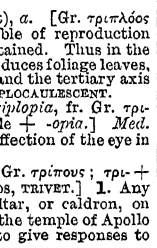
trip line. **a** A line or light rope used to operate a trip, as to free a dog hook in logging. **b** = HAULBACK.

trip'lite (trĭp'līt), *n.* [Cf. F. *triplite.* See TRIPLE.] *Min.* A dark brown monoclinic mineral generally with a fibrous, massive structure. It is a fluophosphate of iron and manganese principally, containing also calcium and magnesium. H., 4–5.5. Sp. gr., 3.44–3.8.

trip'lo-cau-les'cent (trĭp'lō-kô-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [Gr. τριπλόος triple + *caulescent.*] *Bot.* Not capable of reproduction until an axis of the third order is attained. Thus in the common plantain the primary axis produces foliage leaves, the secondary axis bracteal leaves, and the tertiary axis the flowers. Cf. DIPLOCAULESCENT, HAPLOCAULESCENT.

trip-lo'pi-a (trĭp-lō'pĭ-ä) } *n.* [NL. *triplopia*, fr. Gr. τρι-
trip'lo-py (trĭp'lō-pĭ) } πλόος triple + *-opia.*] *Med.* Triple vision; a morbid condition or affection of the eye in which one object appears to be three.

tri'pod (trī'pŏd), *n.* [L. *tripus, -odis*, Gr. τρίπους; τρι- + ποῦς, ποδός, foot. See FOOT; cf. TRIPOS, TRIVET.] **1.** Any utensil or vessel, as a stool, table, altar, or caldron, on three feet or legs. On such a stool, in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, the Pythian priestess sat to give responses to those consulting the Delphic oracle.
2. A three-legged stand for a camera, theodolite, or other such portable instrument. It consists of a small table or head jointed to each of the three legs, which are often telescopic.
tripod of life, *or* **vital tripod**, *Physiol.*, the heart, lungs, and brain; — so called because their united action is necessary to the maintenance of life.


Forms of Tripod, 2.

trip'o-dal (trĭp'ō-dăl), *a.* Having three feet or legs; forming a tripod.

tri-pod'ic (trī-pŏd'ĭk), *a.* [See TRIPOD.] Having or using three feet; three-footed. — **tripodic walk**, *Zoöl.*, a mode of walking in which two feet on one side and one (median) foot on the other are used simultaneously, as in many insects.

trip'o-dy (trĭp'ō-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [*tri-* + *-pody*, as in *dipody.*] *Pros.* Three metrical feet taken together, or included in one measure.

trip'o-li (-lĭ), *n.* [From *Tripoli*, Africa.] A siliceous deposit almost wholly of the shells of diatoms and occurring in friable masses (**tripoli stone**) or earthy form (**tripoli powder**, or **kieselguhr**). It is used as an abrasive and absorbent, for filters, fixation dressings, etc. Cf. ROTTENSTONE.

Trip'o-line (trĭp'ō-lĭn), *a.* **1.** Tripolitan.
2. [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to tripoli, the mineral.

Tri-pol'i-tan (trĭ-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tripoli or its inhabitants; Tripoline. — *n.* One of the people of Tripoli, which is chiefly inhabited by Berbers and Arabs, with some European, Turkish, Jewish, and Negro elements.

tri'pos (trī'pŏs), *n.* [Gr. τρίπους. See TRIPOD.] **1.** A tripod. *Obs.*
2. *Cambridge Univ., Eng.* The examination, instituted in the first half of the 18th century, for honors in mathematical science (cf. WRANGLER, 3; OPTIME). Also, since 1824, the final honors examination in classics, to which, until 1850, only those were admitted who had previously obtained honors in mathematics. Also, more recently, any of the honors examinations (in order of foundation) in moral sciences, natural sciences, theology, law, history, Oriental languages, medieval and modern languages, or mechanical sciences (engineering).
☞ The word *tripos* was first applied to the three-legged stool on which sat the champion of the university at the disputations held during the admission of the graduates to their degrees on Ash Wednesday. By transference the name was applied to the man himself and later to his speech; then to the sheet of Latin verse of each of two selected bachelors, on the back of which was printed the list of successful candidates. From this the word was applied to an honor list, and later to the examination.

trip'per (trĭp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who trips; hence: **a** A tourist. *Colloq., Chiefly Eng.* **b** One employed on a conveyance by the trip, as certain extra employees on street railways. *Cant.*
2. *Mach.* A tripping device or mechanism; a trip; as: **a** A contrivance operated by a passing train to work a signal, switch, or alarm. **b** A projecting piece on a railroad track for operating a catch on a passing train to apply the brakes or sound a warning. **c** In a movable dam, a mechanism for releasing the prop of a wicket. **d** A device for causing the load on a conveyor to be discharged into a hopper, etc.

trip'pet (-ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* **1.** The pointed piece of wood used in the game of tipcat. *Dial. Eng.*
2. *Mach.* A cam, wiper, or projecting piece that strikes another piece at definite times.

trip'ping (-ĭng), *p. pr.* of TRIP. Hence: *p. a.* **1.** Quick; nimble; stepping lightly and quickly.
2. *Her.* Walking; trippant; — said of an animal of the chase.

trip'ping, *vb. n.* of TRIP. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that trips.
2. A light dance.
Other *trippings* to be trod of lighter toes. *Milton.*
3. *Naut.* Act of loosing an anchor by its tripping line.
tripping coil, *Elec.*, a coil forming part of an automatic circuit breaker. — **t. line**, *Naut.*, a small rope attached to a yard or upper mast, used to trip it and guide it to the deck; also, a line used in tripping, or capsizing, a sea anchor. — **t. link**, *Naut.*, a link consisting of a hook closed by a ring, and opened by a pull on the tripping line.

Trip'sa-cum (trĭp'sä-kŭm), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A small genus of coarse perennial grasses, of the southern United States and South America, having androgynous spikes, with the two-flowered staminate spikelets above and the pistillate below, the latter embedded in the joints of the rachis. *T. dactyloides* is the gama grass.

Trip-tol'e-mus, Trip-tol'e-mos (trĭp-tŏl'ē-mŭs, -mŏs), *n.* [L. *Triptolemus*, Gr. Τριπτόλεμος.] *Gr. Relig.* An Attic culture hero, worshiped chiefly at Eleusis in connection with Demeter and Kore. He was reputed to have given grain and its culture to mankind, and in later tradition (probably through confusion with the Egyptian Osiris) to have taught the use of the plow. He is often represented in vase painting seated in the winged chariot in which he passed from land to land.

trip'tote (-tōt), *n.* [L. *triptotum*, Gr. τρίπτωτος with three cases; τρι- (see TRI-) + πτωτός falling, fr. πίπτειν to fall.] *Gram.* A noun having three cases only.

trip'tych (-tĭk), *n.* [Gr. τρίπτυχος consisting of three layers, or plates; τρι- (see TRI-) + πτύξ, πτυχός, a fold, layer.] **1.** A picture or carving in three compartments side by side; esp., a picture serving as an altarpiece, and consisting of a central panel, and two flanking panels of half its size, that fold over it. Cf. DIPTYCH **c**, PENTAPTYCH.
2. A folding writing tablet in three parts.

tri-pu'di-a-ry (trĭ-pū'dĭ-ä-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tripudium; hence, of or pert. to dancing. *Rare.*

tri-pu'di-ate (-āt), *v. i.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *tripudiare, tripudiatum.*] To dance. — **tri-pu'di-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.*

tri-pu'di-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ä). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* **a** A solemn dance. **b** A form of augury by observation of the feeding of chickens. When these fed so greedily that the food fell from their beaks the omen was good.

tri'quad-ran'tal (trī'kwŏd-răn'tăl), *a.* *Spherical Trig.* Having three quadrants.

tri-que'trous (trī-kwē'trŭs; -kwĕt'rŭs), *a.* [L. *triquetrus.*] Having three corners or salient angles or edges; trigonal; trigonous; specif.: **a** *Anat.* Designating the triquetra. **b** *Bot.* Having three acute angles, as the stems of many sedges.

tri-que'trum (-trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trä). [NL.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** The cuneiform bone of the carpus. **b** A Wormian bone.
2. *Archæol.* = TRISKELION.

tri-ra'di-al (-rā'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Triradiate — **tri-ra'di-al-ly**, *adv.*

tri-ra'di-ate (-rā'dĭ-āt) } *a.* Having three rays, or radiating
tri-ra'di-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } branches. — **tri-ra'di-ate-ly**, *adv.*
triradiate sulcus, *Anat.*, the orbital sulcus.

tri'rec-tan'gu-lar (trī'rĕk-tăŋ'gū-lär), *a.* *Spherical Trig.* Having three right angles.

tri'reme (trī'rēm), *n.* [L. *triremis; tri-* (see TRI-) + *remus* an oar, akin to E. *row*. See ROW, with an oar.] *Class. Antiq.* A galley with three banks of oars, one above another, each oar pulled by one man. The Greek and Roman triremes were usually about 120 feet long and 20 feet wide, and had a ram at the prow.

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tri-phe'nyl-am'ine (trī-fē'nĭl-ăm'ĭn; trī-fĕn'ĭl-; -ä-mēn'), *n.* Also **-in**. *Chem.* A colorless crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_3N$, analogous to trimethylamine, but not forming salts.

triph'o-ny (trĭf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [LL. *triphonia*, fr. Gr. τρίφωνος three-voiced.] *Medieval Music.* Diaphony for three voice parts.

trip hook. = SLIP HOOK.

tri-phyl'lous (trī-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. τρίφυλλος; τρι- (see TRI-) + φύλλον leaf.] Three-leaved.

tri'pin-nat'i-sect (trī'pĭ-năt'ĭ-sĕkt), *a.* *Bot.* Tripinnatifid with the divisions extending nearly to the base or midrib.

tri'pl. Triple. *Ref. Sp.*

tri'plane', *n.* An aëroplane with three main supporting planes superposed.

tri-pla'sian (trī-plā'zhən), *a* [Gr. τριπλάσιος thrice as many.] Threefold. *Obs.*

tri-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk; trĭ-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [See TRIPLASIAN.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Having, or being in, a proportion of three to one.

tri'pld. Tripled. *Ref. Sp.*

tri'ple-back' (trĭp'l-), *a.* Designating a style of sofa or settee, as in Sheraton, having a back in three parts like chair backs.

tri'ple-crowned' (-kround'), *a.* Having three crowns; wearing the triple crown, as the Pope.

triple grass. Clover or shamrock. *Dial. Eng.* [headed.]

tri'ple-head'ed, *a.* Three-headed.

tri'ple-ribbed' (-rĭbd'), *a.* *Bot.* Triple-nerved.

triplet lily. Any plant of the genus *Hookera.*

tri'ple-trine', *n* The nine (Muses). *Obs.*

tri'ple-turned', *a.* Thrice disloyal or renegade. *Obs.*

trip'li-cate-pin'nate, *a.* *Bot.* Tripinnate. [Triternate.]

trip'li-cate-ter'nate, *a.* *Bot.* Triternate.

trip'li-ca-ture (trĭp'lĭ-kä-tûr), *n.* Triplication; a triplication.

tri-plic'i-cate (trī-plĭs'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To triplicate. *Obs.*

trip'li-cos'tate (trĭp'lĭ-kŏs'tāt), *a.* [*triple* + *costate.*] *Bot.* Three-ribbed.

trip'li-form (trĭp'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* Triple in form; formed by three. *R.* [*Bot.* Triple-nerved.

trip'li-nerved' (-nûrvd'), *a.* = TRIPLET.

trip'lo-blas'tic (trĭp'lō-blăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. τριπλόος threefold + *-blast* + *-ic.*] *Biol. & Zoöl.* Having three primary germ layers.

trip-loi'dite (trĭp-loi'dīt), *n* [See TRIPLITE; -OID.] *Min.* A yellowish or reddish brown mineral similar to triplite, containing hydroxyl instead of fluorine.

trip'lum (trĭp'lŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *triplus* triple.] *Medieval Music.* **a** The third voice part in polyphony, counting upward from the tenor inclusive; the treble. **b** A composition for three voice parts. [PLE.]

tri'ply (trĭp'lĭ), *adv.* of TRIPLE.

trip'mad'am (trĭp'măd'ăm), *n.* [F. *tripe-madame*: cf. F. *triquemadame.*] = PRICKMADAM.

tri'pod, *a.* Having, or supported on, three feet or legs; as, a *tripod* vase. [Tripodal.]

tri-po'di-al (trī-pō'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [Tripodal.]

tri-po'di-an (-ăn), *n.* *Music.* An ancient stringed instrument; — from a resemblance to the Delphic tripod. [= TRIPODIC. *Obs.*]

tri-pod'i-cal (trī-pŏd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Tripodal.]

tri-point'ed, *a.* Having three points. [three poles.]

tri-po'lar, *a.* *Biol.* Having

Trip'o-lis (trĭp'ō-lĭs). *Bib.*

trip'o-lite (trĭp'ō-līt), **trip'o-lith** (-lĭth). *n.* Tripoli.

trip'po'tage' (trē'pō'täzh'), *n.* [F.] Medley; hotchpotch; intrigue; jobbery.

trip'pant (trĭp'ănt), *a.* [*trip*, v. + *-ant.*] *Her.* Tripping.

trippe. + TRIP. [of TRIVET.]

trip'pet (trĭp'ĕt). Dial. Eng.

trip'ping-ly, *adv.* of TRIPPING.

trip'ping-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

trip'ple (trĭp'l), *v. i.* = TRIP, to dance. *Scot.*

trip'ple, *n.* & *v. i.* [D. *trippelen.*] Amble. *So. Africa.*

trip'sill', *n.* A sill against which rest the bottoms of the planks closing a splash dam.

trip'sis (trĭp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τρῖψις, fr. τρίβειν to rub.] *Med.* a Trituration. **b** Shampooing.

tript. Tripped. *Ref. Sp.*

trip'ter-ous (trĭp'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Bot.* Three-winged, as certain fruits or seeds.

tri-pu'di-al, *a.* Tripudiary. *Obs.*

tri'py-re'nous (trī'pĭ-rē'nŭs), *a.* Having three seeds or kernels. *Rare.*

tri-que'tral (trĭ-kwē'trăl; -kwĕt'răl), *a.* Triquetrous.

tri-quet'ric (-kwĕt'rĭk), *a.* Oblike, or pertaining to, triquetra.

tri-qui'nate, *a.* [*tri-* + *quinate.*] *Bot.* Ternate with the divisions quinate.

tri-quin'o-yl, *n.* See TRI-, 2.

a galley having three banks of oars. It was the usual type of warship in late times. See GALLEY, 2.

tri-rhom'bo-he'dral (trī-rŏm'bō-hē'drăl), *a.* *Cryst.* Pertaining to or designating a group of the hexagonal system, characterized by three different types of rhombohedrons.

tri'rhom-boi'dal (trī-rŏm-boi'dăl), *a.* Having three rhomboidal faces.

tri-sac'cha-ride (trī'săk'ă-rīd ; -rĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A complex sugar, as raffinose, yielding by hydrolysis three simple sugar molecules.

tri-sac'ra-men-ta'ri-an (-ră-mĕn-tā'rĭ-ăn ; 115), *n.* *Eccl.* One who recognizes three sacraments, and no more, namely, baptism, the Lord's Supper, and penance. See SACRAMENT, 3.

Tris-ag'i-on (trĭs-ăg'ĭ-ŏn ; -ā'gĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., Gr. *τρισάγιος* thrice holy ; *τρίς* thrice + *ἅγιος* holy.] *Eccl.* **a** In the Eastern Church, a short hymn or respond, "Holy God, Holy and Mighty, Holy and Immortal, have mercy upon us." **b** Less properly, the Tersanctus, or Sanctus.

tri-sect' (trī-sĕkt'), *v. t.* ; TRI-SECT'ED ; TRI-SECT'ING. [*tri-* + L. *sectus*, p. p. of *secare* to cut. See SECTION.] **1.** To cut or divide into three parts.

2. *Geom.* To cut or divide into three equal parts.

tri-sec'tion (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *trisection.*] The division of a thing into three parts; specif., *Geom.*, the division of an angle into three equal parts.

tri-sec'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* *Math.* Used in, or pertaining to, the trisection of an angle ; — said of certain cubic curves.

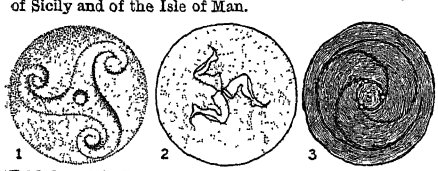
tri'seme (trī'sēm), *a.* [L. *trisemus*, Gr. *τρισημος* ; *τρι-* + *σῆμα* sign.] *Pros.* Equal to, or having the length of, three times, or moræ. — *n.* A syllable or foot of three moræ.

tri sep'tate (trī-sĕp'tāt), *a.* *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Having three partitions, or septa.

tri-se'ri-al (-sē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Arranged in three series ; specif.: *Bot.* **a** Arranged in three vertical or spiral rows. **b** Having only three floral whorls, as some flowers. *L. H. Bailey.*

Tri-se'tum (trī-sē'tŭm), *n.* [NL. See TRI- ; SETA.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of perennial tufted grasses having spikelets with several bisexual flowers, the flowering glume bearing a dorsal awn. Several species afford good pasturage and hay.

tris-kel'i-on (trĭs-kĕl'ĭ-ŏn), *or* **tris'kele** (trĭs'kēl), *n.* [Gr. *τρισκελής* three-legged. See TRI- ; ISOSCELES.] A figure composed of three branches, usually curved, radiating from a center, as the figure composed of three human legs, with bent knees, which has long been used as a badge or symbol of Sicily and of the Isle of Man.



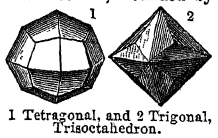
Triskelion. 1 On Fragment of Bronze from Ireland ; 2 On a Shield pictured on a Greek Vase from Sicily ; 3 On a Shell Disk from a Mound in Tennessee.

tris'mus (trĭz'mŭs ; trĭs'-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τρισμός* gnashing of the teeth.] *Med.* The lockjaw.

tris-oc'ta-he'dral (trĭs-ŏk'tă-hē'drăl), *a.* *Geom.* Pertaining to, or formed like, a trisoctahedron ; bounded by twenty-four equal faces.

tris-oc'ta-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.* [Gr. *τρίς* thrice + *octahedron.*] **1.** *Math.* A polyhedron of 24 congruent faces meeting on the edges of a (regular) octahedron.

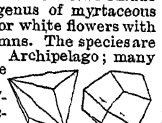
2. *Cryst.* The solid described in 1 (fig. 2), frequently called **a trigonal trisoctahedron** in distinction from a related solid, also belonging to the isometric system, bounded by 24 quadrilateral faces, the **tetragonal trisoctahedron**, or (more frequently) the **trapezohedron.**



1 Tetragonal, and 2 Trigonal, Trisoctahedron.

Tris-ta'ni-a (trĭs-tā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Jules Marie Claude *Tristan*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of myrtaceous trees and shrubs having small yellow or white flowers with numerous stamens united in five columns. The species are natives of Australia and the Indian Archipelago ; many yield a hard and durable wood. See WATER GUM, RED BOX.

tris - tet'ra - he'dron (trĭs-tĕt'ră-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. *τρίς* thrice + *tetrahedron.*] *Cryst.* A solid of the tetrahedral class of the isometric system having twelve triangular faces, related to the trapezohedron (tetragonal trisoctahedron) of the holohedral class; it is also called a **trigonal tristetrahedron** in distinction from the **tetragonal tristetrahedron**, which has twelve quadrilateral faces and is related to the (trigonal) trisoctahedron of the holohedral class.



1 Trigonal, and 2 Tetragonal, Tristetrahedron.

tris'tich (trĭs'tĭk), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *τριστιχία.* See TRISTICHOUS.] *Poetry.* A group or stanza of three lines.

tris'tich-ous (trĭs'tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. *τριστιχος* in three rows ; *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *στιχος* a row.] In three rows ; specif., *Bot.*, arranged in three vertical rows.

Tris'tram (trĭs'trăm), *n.* [AF. & OF. *Tristran, Tristan*, fr. OW. *Trystan, Drystan*, which is fr. a Pictish name *Drostan.* The initial *t* was perh. due to influence of L. *tristis* sad.] **1.** Masc. prop. name.

2. The hero of a medieval romance originally not connected with the Arthurian cycle, but early incorporated into it as a knight of the Round Table. He was sent to Ireland by King Mark of Cornwall, his uncle, to fetch the king's bride, **Isolde the beautiful**, and on the return voyage he and Isolde were made to partake of a potion which rendered them permanently in love. According to the version adopted by Tennyson in his "Idylls of the King," Tristram was stabbed by King Mark, who surprised him with Isolde. According to that followed by Matthew Arnold in "Tristram and Iseult," he fled to Brittany, where he married another Isolde, called **Isolde of the white hand.** Being wounded, he sent for Isolde the beautiful to come and cure him. The messenger is to hoist a white sail if Isolde returns with him. He does so ; but Tristram's wife tells him the sail is black, and at this he dies. In Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" there is only one Isolde, the wife of Mark. The lovers are discovered by the king, and Tristan lets himself be wounded by the king's squire, and then, in his castle, awaits the ship of Isolde. She comes, and he, desiring to meet her as when first he saw her, with bleeding wounds, tears off the bandage and dies in her arms. Isolde falls dead on his body. Swinburne also has treated the story in "Tristram of Lyonesse."

tri-sub'sti-tu'tion (trī-sŭb'stĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* *Chem.* Threefold substitution ; substitution of three atoms or groups.

tri-sul'phide (trī-sŭl'fīd ; -fĭd), *n.* Also **tri-sul'fid, tri-sul'fide, tri-sul'phid.** *Chem.* A sulphide containing three atoms of sulphur.

tri-sul'phone (-fōn), *n.* *Chem.* A compound containing three sulphone groups.

tris'yl-lab'ic (trĭs'ĭ-lăb'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *trisyllabus*, Gr. *τρι-*
tris'yl-lab'i-cal (-lăb'ĭ-kăl) } *συλλαβος* ; *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *συλλαβή* a syllable : cf. F. *trissyllabique.*] Of or pertaining to a trisyllable ; having three syllables ; as, "syllable" is *trisyllabic.* — **tris'yl-lab'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

tri-syl'la-ble (trĭ'sĭl'ă-b'l ; trĭ- ; 277), *n.* A word of three syllables ; as, *his-to-ry.*

tri-tag'o-nist (trĭ-tăg'ō-nĭst ; trĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *τριταγωνιστής* ; *τρίτος* third + *ἀγωνιστής* actor.] *Gr. Drama.* The player of the third part in importance.

trite (trīt), *a.* [L. *tritus*, p. p. of *terere* to rub, to wear out ; prob. akin to E. *throw.* See THROW ; cf. CONTRITE, DETRIMENT, TRIBULATION, TRY.] **1.** Worn, as by rubbing. *Obs.*

2. Used until so common as to have lost novelty and interest ; hackneyed ; stale ; as, a *trite* remark ; a *trite* subject.

Syn. — Commonplace, stale, threadbare, stereotyped, vapid. — TRITE, HACKNEYED, BANAL. TRITE implies esp. lack of novelty or interest ; that is HACKNEYED which is worn out, as it were, by constant use ; BANAL (a recent word) suggests the vapid or commonplace ; as, "a dreary expanse of *trite* sentiments and languid words" (*Sydney Smith*) ; "It is a *trite* but true observation, that examples work more forcibly on the mind than precepts" (*Fielding*) ; "the *hackneyed* comparison betwixt blank verse and rime" (*Smollett*) ; "language . . . worn and *hackneyed* out of all sense and meaning" (*Jane Austen*) ; "a simple person marvelously protected from vulgarity and the *banal*" (*T. E. Brown*) ; "just the sort of *banality*, you know, one does come out with" (*M. Arnold*). See COMMONPLACE, PETTY.

— **trite'ly**, *adv.* — **trite'ness**, *n.*

Trit'e-le'ia (trĭt'ē-lē'yă), *n.* [NL. ; *tri-* + Gr. *τέλειος* complete ; — from its trimerous flowers.] *Bot.* A genus of American liliaceous bulbous herbs, having grasslike leaves and umbels of white, blue, or violet flowers, with the stamens borne on the tube of the perianth in two series. *T. uniflora* is often cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

tri-ter'nate (trī-tûr'nāt), *a.* *Bot.* Thrice ternate ; ternately decompound. — **tri-ter'nate-ly**, *adv.*

tri'the-ism (trī'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. *θεός* God : cf. F. *trithéisme.*] The opinion or doctrine that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods. — **tri'the-ist**, *n.* — **tri'the-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **tri'the-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

trith'e-mim'er-al (trĭth'ē-mĭm'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [Gr. *τρίτος* third + *ἡμιμερής* half.] *Pros.* Of or pertaining to a group of three half feet, or a catalectic colon of one foot and a half.

tri'thing (trī'thĭng), *n.* [For *thriding.* See 1st RIDING.] = RIDING, an administrative division. *Eng.*

tri-thi'o-al'de-hyde (trī-thī'ō-ăl'dē-hīd), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A compound formed by polymerization from three molecules of a simple thioaldehyde.

tri-thi'on-ate (-thī'ŏn-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of trithionic acid. Potassium trithionate is formed by boiling a solution of acid potassium sulphite with sulphur.

tri'thi-on'ic (trī'thī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an unstable acid, $H_2S_3O_6$, known in solution and in the form of its salts, the trithionates.

Tri-thri'nax (trī-thrī'năks), *n.* [NL. ; *tri-* + Gr. *θρῖναξ* a three-pronged fork ; — from the form of the leaves.] *Bot.* A small genus of South American fan palms having tough leaves with fibrous spiny sheaths, biconvex petiole, and prominent ligule. Also [*l. c.*], a palm of this genus.

trit'i-cin (trĭt'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [See TRITICUM.] *Chem.* A carbohydrate, similar to inulin, obtained from couch grass (*Agropyron*, syn. *Triticum, repens*).

Trit'i-cum (-kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *triticum* wheat, perh. fr. *terere, tritum*, to grind.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of cereal grasses, the wheats, disting. by the 2-5-flowered flattened spikelets in a terminal cylindrical spike with a flexuous rachis. *T. sativum*, the common wheat, has given rise to many subspecies and cultivated varieties. See WHEAT.

2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The dried rhizome of the couch grass *Agropyrum repens*, used as a diuretic.

Trit'on (trī'tŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Τρίτων.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A sea demigod, son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, represented as having the lower part of his body fishlike. His special attribute is a trumpet made of a conch shell, which he blows to raise or calm the waves. Later mythology imagined a multiplicity of Tritons, attendants on the sea gods.

2. *Zoöl.* A large genus of tænioglossate gastropods having a stout spiral shell, often handsomely colored and ornamented with prominent varices. They mostly inhabit tropical seas, and some species are among the largest of gastropods. Also [*l. c.*], a shell of the genus *Triton* or family Tritonidæ.



1/12

3. *Zoöl.* A genus of aquatic salamanders, syn. of *Triturus* ; hence [*l. c.*], any of various aquatic salamanders ; a newt or eft. See NEWT, TRITURUS.

tri'tone (trī'tōn), *n.* [Gr. *τρίτονος* of three tones ; *τρι-* tri- + *τόνος* a tone.] *Music.* An interval of three "tones ;" an augmented fourth, long forbidden in old harmony.

Tri-to'ni-a (trī-tō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Triton (*T. variegatum*), taken in the sense of vane, weathercock, in allusion to the variable direction of the stamens in different species.] *Bot.* A genus of South African bulbous iridaceous plants having ensiform leaves and yellow, red, or orange flowers with a tubular perianth, bearing three stamens on the throat. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus. See MONTBRETIA.

tri'tu-ber'cu-lar (trĭ'tū-bûr'kū-lăr), *a.* **a** Having or designating teeth with three cusps or tubercles ; tricuspid. **b** Pertaining to trituberculy.

tri'tu-ber'cu-ly (trĭ'tū-bûr'kū-lĭ), *n.* [*tri-* + L. *tuberculum* tubercle.] *Zoöl.* A theory of the development of mammalian molar teeth The primitive, or *haplodont*, stage is that of simple cones, as in reptiles. The simple cone (**protocone**) then developed a smaller cone in front (**paracone**) and another behind (**metacone**), this being the **tricondont** stage. Next, a cingulum was developed (see CINGULUM, 2 c) and the three cones became arranged in a triangle, the two smaller cusps having moved to the outer side in upper and to the inner in lower molars. This primitive triangle is called the **trigon** and this stage the **tritubercular** or **trigonodont.** The trigon being a cutting apparatus, an extension of the posterior part of the crown, the **talonid**, was developed in lower molars for crushing, and a smaller corresponding part, the **talon**, appeared in upper molars. Another large cone, the **hypocone**, then arose, usually from the cingulum, and took a place in the crown posterior to the protocone In more complex forms, smaller intermediate cusps appeared and are designated by the ending **-conule**, as **metaconule**, etc. Other small cusps and elements derived from the cingulum are given the termination **-style**, as **parastyle**, etc. The crests, composed of several cusps and styles, are given the termination **-loph**, as **protoloph**, etc. The cusps, styles, crests, etc., of the lower jaw are distinguished from those of the upper by the termination **-id**, as **protoconid**, etc. Cf. MULTITUBERCULY.

trit'u-ra-ble (trĭt'ū-rā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being triturated.

trit'u-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* ; TRIT'U-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd) ; TRIT'U-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *trituratus*, p. p. of *triturare* to thresh (grain), fr. *terere, tritum*, to rub, rub to pieces. See TRITE.] **1.** To rub, grind, bruise, or thrash.

2. To rub or grind to a very fine or impalpable powder ; to pulverize and comminute thoroughly.

trit'u-rate, *n.* A triturated substance; *Pharm.*, a trituration.

trit'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *trituration*, L. *triturātio* a threshing of grain.] **1.** Act of triturating, or state of being triturated ; comminution.

2. *Pharm.* A triturated powder; any powder made by triturating a substance with sugar of milk as a diluent.

trit'u-ra'tor (trĭt'ū-rā'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. L. *triturator* a thresher. See TRITURATE.] One that triturates ; specif., an apparatus that triturates drugs.

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trise. † TRICE.

tri-sect'ed (trī-sĕk'tĕd), *a.* *Bot.* Divided into three parts or segments by deep incisions.

trisect. † TRICE.

tri-se'mic (trī-sē'mĭk), *a.* *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Trisemic.

tri-sep'al-ous (-sĕp'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*tri-* + sepal.] *Bot.* Having three sepals.

tri-se'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of TRISERIAL. [serial.

tri-se'ri-ate (-sē'rĭ-āt), *a.* Tri-

tri-se'ri-a'tim (-ā'tĭm), *adv.* In a triseriate manner.

tri-se'tose, *a.* Having three setæ.

tris-hag'i-on (trĭs-hăg'ĭ-ŏn ; -hā'gĭ-ŏn). Var of TRISAGION.

trish'trash', *n.* Nonsense. *Obs.*

tri-sil'i-cate (trī-), *n.* See SILICATE. [See SILICIC ACID.

tri'si-lic'ic (trī'sĭ-lĭs'ĭk), *a.*

Tris'me-gis'tian (trĭs'mē-jĭs'chăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Trismegistus. *Obs.* [See HERMES.]

Tris'me-gis'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L.]

tris-ni'trate (trĭs-nī'trāt), *n.* Gr. *τρίς* thrice + *nitrate.*] *Chem.* A trinitrate.

trispas. † TRESPASS.

tri'spast (trī'spăst), **tri-spas'ton** (trī-spăs'tŏn), *n.* [NL. *trispaston*, fr. Gr. *τρίσπαστος* drawn threefold ; *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *σπᾶν* to draw.] A machine with three pulleys which act together for raising great weights.

tri-sper'mous (-spûr'mŭs), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. *σπέρμα* seed.] Three-seeded.

tri-sper'mum (-mŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *tri-* + Gr. *σπέρμα* seed.] A poultice formerly used, made with seeds of cumin, bay, and smallage [three spheres. *Obs.*

tri-spher'i-cal, *a.* Composed of

tri-splanch'nic (-splăngk'nĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the three great splanchnic cavities (of the head, chest, and abdomen) ; designating the sympathetic nervous system.

tri-spor'ic (trī-spôr'ĭk), **tri-spor'ous** (-spôr'ŭs), *a.* *Biol.* Three-spored.

triss. † TRESS.

Tris'so'tin' (trĕs'sō'tăN'), *n.* [F.] A pedantic poet and coxcomb in Molière's "Les Femmes Savantes," satirizing the Abbé Cotin.

trissoure † TRESSOUR.

trist, *n.* & *v.* Trust. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

trist, *a.* [F. *triste*, L. *tristis.*] Sad ; sorrowful ; gloomy *Obs.*

trist (trĭst), *n.* A Melancholy. *Obs.* Affliction ; annoyance. *Obs. or Scot.* [*Obs. Scot.*

trist, *v. t.* To trouble ; afflict.

trist, *a.* [See TRUST, *v.* & *n.*] *Obs.* a Trusty. **b** Confident; bold. [Eng. vars. of TRYST.]

trist, triste Obs. or Scot. & dial.

tri-sta'chy-ous (trĭ-stā'kĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. *στάχυς* ear of corn.] *Bot.* Having three spikes.

Tris'tam (trĭs'tăm). **Tris'tan** (-tăn) Vars. of TRISTRAM.

triste. † TRIST, thirst ; TRYST.

tri-ste'a-rate (trĭ-), *a.* [*tri-* + *stearate.*] A stearate from three molecules of stearic acid.

tri-ste'a-rin, *n.* = STEARIN, 1.

‖ **tris'tesse'** (trĭs'tĕs'), *n.* [F.] Sadness ; also, dullness

tris'tful, *adv.* Sad ; melancholy. — **trist'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **trist'ful-ness**, *n.*

tris-tif'i-cal (trĭs-tĭf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *tristificus.*] Saddening. *Obs.*

tris-tif'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *tristificus* making sad.] To make sad. *Obs.*

tri'stig-mat'ic (trĭ'stĭg-măt'ĭk), *or* **tri-stig'ma-tose** (trĭ-stĭg'mă-tōs), *a.* [*tri-* + *stigma.*] *Bot.* Having three stigmas.

tristil. † TRESTLE.

trist'i-ly, *adv.* of TRISTY. *Obs.*

tris'ti-ma'ni-a (trĭs'tĭ-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; L. *tristis* sad + *mania* madness.] Melancholia.

tris-tis'o-nous (trĭs-tĭs'ō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *tristis* sad + *sonus* sound.] Having a sorrowful sound.

tris-ti'ti-ate (trĭs-tĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *tristitia* sadness, fr. *tristis* sad.] To make sad. *Obs.*

tris-ti'tious (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *tristitia* sadness.] Sad. *Obs.*

tris'tive (trĭs'tĭv), *a.* Sad. *Obs.*

tris'tle. † TRESTLE.

trist'ly, *adv.* Trustfully. *Obs.*

trist'man, *n.* An informer. *Obs.*

Tristram Shandy. See SHANDY.

tristre. tristur. *n.* [OF. *tristre.* See TRYST.] A rendezvous; also, a post or station in hunting. *Obs.* [TRISTRAM.

Tris'trem (trĭs'trĕm). Var. of

trist'y (trĭs'tĭ), *a.* Trusty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

tri-sty'lous (trĭ-stĭ'lŭs), *a.* [*tri-* + Gr. *στύλος* style.] *Bot.* Three-styled.

tri-sul' (trĭ-sōōl'), **tri-su'la** (-sōō'lă), *n.* [Skr. *tri-śūla.*] *Hindu Myth.* A trident or three-pointed emblem or ornament associated with the god Siva.

tri'sulc (trĭ'sŭlk), *n.* [L. *trisulcus ; tri-* (see TRI-) + *sulcus* a furrow.] Something having three prongs, as a trident. *Obs.*

tri'sulc, *a.* Three-forked. *Obs.*

tri-sul'cate (trĭ-sŭl'kāt), *a.* [*tri-* + *sulcate.*] Having three furrows, iorks, prongs, or the like.

trit. *Abbr.* Triturate.

tri-tac'tic (trī-tăk'tĭk), *a.* [*tri-* + L. *tangere, tactum*, to touch, or *factus* a touching.] Tangent at three consecutive points.

tri'te (trī'tē), *n.* [Gr. *τρίτη*, fem. of *τρίτος* third.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

tri'the-ite (trī'thē-īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *trithéite.*] A tritheist. *Obs.*

trit'i-cal (trĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Trite *Obs.* — **trit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* —

trit'i-cal-ness, *n.* *Obs.*

trit'i-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Triteness, or a trite saying. *R.*

tri-tic'e-an (trĭ-tĭsh'ē-ăn), *a* [L. *triticeus.*] Wheaten. *Obs.*

trit'i-co-nu-cle'ic (trĭt'ĭ-kō-nū-klē'ĭk), *a.* [L. *triticum* wheat + E. *nucleic.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a nucleic acid in the embryo of wheat.

trit'o-cone (trĭt'ō-kōn), *n.* *Zoöl.* The cusp of a mammalian premolar corresponding in position to the metacone of a true molar ; the **trit'o-co'nid** of the lower jaw corresponds to the *metaconid.* See TRITUBERCULY.

Trit'o-ge-ne'ia (-jē-nē'yă), *a.* [Gr. *Τριτογενεια.*] See ATHENA.

Tri-to'ma (trī-tō'mă ; trĭt'ō-), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *τρίτομος* thrice cut ; *τρι-* (see TRI-) + *τέμνειν* to cut ; — so named from the trimerous flowers.] *Bot.* Syn. of KNIPHOFIA.

trit'o-mite (trĭt'ō-mīt), *n.* [Gr. *tritomit*, fr. Gr. *τρίτομος* thrice cut ; — because on breaking it always shows three sides.] *Min.* A complex fluosilicate of calcium, thorium, cerium, yttrium, etc., containing also boron.

Tri'ton-ly, *adv.* As Triton (with his horn). *Obs.*

Tri'ton's horn. A triton shell.

trit'o-pine (trĭt'ō-pĭn ; -pēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-pin.** [G. *tritopin ; tri-* + *opium* ; — so called because it appeared as the third derivative.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{42}H_{24}O_7N_2$, occurring in opium and resembling laudanine.

tri'tor (trĭt'ẽr), *n.* [L., a grinder, fr. *terere* to grind.] *Zoöl.* A grinding surface developed on a tooth. — **tri'tor-al** (-ăl), *a.*

tri-to'ri-um (trĭ-tō'rĭ-ŭm ; 201), *n.* [NL.] = TRITURIUM.

tri-tox'ide (trĭ-tŏk'sīd ; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [Gr. *τρίτος* third + *oxide.*] A trioxide. *Obsoles.*

tri'to-zo'oid (trĭ'tō-zō'ŏid), *n.* [Gr. *τρίτος* third + *ζῷον* an animal.] *Zoöl.* A zoöid of the third generation in asexual reproduction.

trit'tí-chan (trĭt'ĭ-kăn), *n.* The oyster catcher. *Local, Eng.*

tri'tu-ber'cu-late (trĭ'tū-bûr'kū-lāt), *a.* Tuberculate.

tri'tu-ber'cu-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* *Zoöl.* Tuberculy.

trit'u-ral (trĭt'ū-răl), *a* *Zoöl.* Adapted for grinding.

Tri-tu'rus (trī-tū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. *Τρίτων* Triton + *οὐρά* tail.] A genus of salamanders comprising the typical newts.

Tri-tyl'o-don (trī-tĭl'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *tri-* + Gr. *τυλος* knob + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of generalized mammals from the lower Mesozoic of Africa and Europe, scarcely distinguishable from reptiles, but usually included in the order Allotheria. They had tubercular premolars similar to the true molars.

Tri'um-fet'ta (trī'ŭm-fĕt'ȧ), *n.* [NL., after G. Battista *Trionfetti*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical tiliaceous herbs and shrubs, clothed with stellate hairs, and bearing yellow flowers with numerous stamens, succeeded by bristly capsules. Several species have mucilaginous properties and are used medicinally. *T. rhomboidea* and *T. semitriloba* yield valuable fiber. See BURBARK.

tri'umph (trī'ŭmf), *n.* [L. *triumphus*, OL. *triumpus*; orig. uncert.; cf. Gr. *θρίαμβος* a procession in honor of Bacchus: cf. F. *triomphe*. Cf. TRUMP at cards.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An imposing ceremonial in honor of a general who had gained a decisive victory over a foreign enemy. He was allowed to enter the city crowned with laurel, bearing a scepter in one hand, and a branch of laurel in the other, wearing a toga picta, and riding in a four-horse circular chariot of a peculiar form. He was preceded by the senate and magistrates, musicians, the spoils, the captives in fetters, etc., and followed by his army in marching order. The procession advanced to the Capitoline Hill, where sacrifices were offered and the general was entertained with a public feast.

2. Hence, any triumphal procession or stately, esp. public, show or pageant. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. A state of joy or exultation for success.

> Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heaven. *Milton.*

4. Victory; conquest; as, the *triumph* of knowledge.

5. A trump card; also, an old game at cards. *Obs.*

Syn. — See VICTORY.

tri'umph (trī'ŭmf; *also, until about* 1700, trĭ-ŭmf', *as in Dryden*), *v. i.*; TRI'UMPHED (-ŭmft); TRI'UMPH-ING. [L. *triumphare*: cf. F. *triompher*. See TRIUMPH, *n.*] **1.** To receive the honor of a triumph; hence, to celebrate victory or success with exultation; to exult boastfully.

> Sorrow on thee and all the pack of you
> That *triumph* thus upon my misery! *Shak.*
> But now the blood of twenty thousand men
> Did *triumph* in my face. *Shak.*

2. To obtain victory; to be successful; to prevail.

> *Triumphing* over death, and chance, and thee, O Time *Milton.*
> On this occasion, however, genius *triumphed*. *Macaulay*

3. To be prosperous; to flourish.

> Where commerce *triumphed* on the lavoring gales. *Trumbull.*

tri'umph, *v. i. Obs.* **a** To obtain a victory over; to conquer; also, to exult over. **b** To cause to triumph.

tri-um'phal (trī-ŭm'fȧl), *a.* [L. *triumphalis*: cf. F. *triomphal*.] Of, pert. to, or used in, a triumph; indicating, or in honor of, a triumph; as, a *triumphal* crown, arch, feast.

triumphal arch. **a** A form of memorial arch. **b** The great arch in an early (esp. basilican) church, leading into the choir or sanctuary; the chancel arch. — **t. column,** a monumental column commemorating a victor or a victory, as those of Trajan and Antonine in Rome, the Colonne Vendôme in Paris, and Nelson's Trafalgar Column in London.

tri-um'phal, *n.* A pæan; verse commemorating victory or peace; also, a token of victory. *Obs.* *Milton.*

tri-um'phant (-fȧnt), *a.* [L. *triumphans*, p. pr. of *triumphare*: cf. F. *triomphant*. See TRIUMPH, *v. i.*] **1.** Enjoying a triumph; also, of or pert. to a triumph; triumphal. *Obs.* "Captives bound to a *triumphant* car." *Shak.*

2. Rejoicing for, or celebrating, victory; expressive of joy for success; exultant; as, a *triumphant* shout.

3. Graced with conquest; victorious.

4. Of shining beauty; magnificent. *Obs.* "A *triumphant* grave." "A most *triumphant* lady." *Shak.*

— **tri-um'phant-ly,** *adv.*

tri'umph-er (trī'ŭm-fẽr; *cf.* TRIUMPH, *v. i.*), *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* One who was honored with a triumph.

2. One who triumphs, or rejoices for victory; a victor.

tri'umph-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TRIUMPH. Hence: *a.* Having, celebrating, or pert. to, a triumph; triumphant. — **tri'umph-ing-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **tri-um'vir** (trī-ŭm'vẽr), *n.*; *pl.* L. -VIRI (-vĭ-rī), E. -VIRS (-vẽrz). [L., fr. *trium virorum*, of three men; *tres*, gen. *trium*, three + *vir* a man. See THREE; VIRILE.] *Rom. Antiq.* One of three men united in public office or authority. — **tri-um'vi-ral** (-vĭ-rȧl), *a.*

tri-um'vi-rate (-vĭ-rāt), *n.* [L. *triumviratus*.] **1.** The office or term of a triumvir.

2. Government by three in coalition or association; the term of such a government.

3. A coalition or association of three in office or authority, esp. either of two which grasped the government of the Roman empire. Pompey, Julius Cæsar, and Crassus formed the **First Triumvirate** (60 B. C.); Mark Antony, Octavius (Augustus), and Lepidus, the **Second Triumvirate** (43 B. C.).

4. Any group, party, or association of three.

tri'une (trī'ūn), *a.* [*tri-* + L. *unus* one. See ONE.] Being three in one; —used of unity of the Trinity in the Godhead.

tri-un'gu-lin (trī-ŭn'gŭ-lĭn), *n.* [See TRI-; UNGULATE.] *Zoöl.* **a** The first larval stage of certain beetles which undergo hypermetamorphosis (oil beetles and blister beetles). It is active and of the campodeiform type, and, in many cases at least, parasitic, the best-known forms feeding on eggs of bees, wasps, or locusts. **b** The somewhat similar larva of strepsipterous insects, parasitic on larval Hymenoptera, or sometimes on Homoptera.



Triungulin of Blister Beetle (*Epicauta vittata*), much enlarged.

tri-u'ni-ty (trī-ū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being triune; trinity. *Dr. H. More.*

Tri-u'ri-da'les (trī-ū'rĭ-dā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See TRIURIS; -ALES.] *Bot.* A small order of monocotyledonous plants found in the tropics of both hemispheres. They are white, yellow, or red leafless saprophytic herbs having star-shaped flowers with the perianth segments often fringed or tailed. *Triuris* and *Sciaphila* are the only genera.

Tri-u'ris (trī-ū'rĭs), *n.* [NL.; *tri-* + Gr. *οὐρά* tail; — in allusion to the appendages of the perianth.] *Bot.* A genus of plants typifying the family Triuridaceæ.

tri'va'lent (trī'vā'lĕnt; trĭv'ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*tri-* + L. *valens, -entis*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence of three. — **tri'va'lence** (-lĕns), **tri'va'len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

triv'et (trĭv'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A knife for severing the loops of the pile threads of velvet, Wilton carpet, or the like; — formerly called *trevat*.

triv'et (trĭv'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [AS. *trefet*, fr. L. *tripes, -pedis*, three-footed; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *pes, pedis*, foot. See FOOT; cf. TRIPOD.] A three-legged stand or support, esp. one to hold a kettle or similar vessel near the fire; a tripod.

triv'i-al (trĭv'ĭ-ȧl), *a.* [L. *trivialis*, prop., that is in, or belongs to, the crossroads or streets; hence, that may be found everywhere, common, fr. *trivium* a place where three roads meet, a crossroad, the street; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *via* a way: cf. F. *trivial*. See VOYAGE.] **1.** Common; ordinary; commonplace; trite. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> The *trivial* round, the common task. *Keble.*

2. Of little worth or importance; trifling; petty; paltry; as, a *trivial* affair; *trivial* arguments; also, rarely, of a person, trifling. "As a scholar . . . *trivial*." *De Quincey.*

3. Of or pertaining to the trivium.

4. *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the trivium of an echinoderm.

Syn. — See PETTY.

trivial name. *Bot. & Zoöl.* **a** The specific name of an organism as disting. from the generic name. *Obs.* **b** The popular, or vernacular, name of an organism as disting. from the scientific name. *Rare.*

triv'i-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A trivial matter, utterance, method, etc.; a triviality. — **triv'i-al-ist,** *n.* *Carlyle.*

triv'i-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *trivialité*, LL. *trivialitas*.] **1.** Quality or state of being trivial.

2. That which is trivial; a trifle.

triv'i-um (trĭv'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* TRIVIA (-ȧ). [LL. See TRIVIAL.] **1.** The three "liberal" arts, grammar, logic, and rhetoric, so classified in medieval schools. See QUADRIVIUM.

2. *Zoöl.* In echinoderms, the three anterior rays collectively; — distinguished from *bivium*.

Triv'i-um Cha-ron'tis (kȧ-rŏn'tĭs). [L., lit., crossroads of Charon.] A nearly square darkish spot or marking on the northern hemisphere of Mars, toward which many canals converge, by some thought to be due to vegetation.

tri'week'ly (trī'wēk'lĭ; 87), *a.* Occurring or appearing every three weeks or three times a week; as, a *triweekly* newspaper.

tri'week'ly, *adv.* Three times a week.

-trix (trĭks). [L. *-trix*, as in *bellatrix* a female warrior.] A suffix of feminine agent nouns, corresponding to masculines ending in *-tor*; as in *executrix*. See -TOR, -OR.

tri-zo'mal (trī-zō'mȧl), *a.* [Cf. TRI-; RHIZOME.] *Math.* Related to the sum of three square roots; as, the **trizomal curve** $\sqrt{aX} + \sqrt{bY} + \sqrt{cZ} = 0$, where $X = 0$, $Y = 0$, $Z = 0$ are three curves of a system.

tro'car (trō'kär), *n.* Also *trochar*. [F. *trocart* (or *trois-quarts*, i. e., three quarters); *trois* three (L. *tres*) + *carre* the side of a sword blade; — so called from its triangular point.] *Surg.* A stylet, usually with a triangular point, used for exploring tissues or for inserting drainage tubes.

‖ **tro'cha** (trō'chȧ), *n.* [Sp., bypath, crossroad.] *Mil.* A line of fortifications, usually rough, constructed to prevent the passage of an enemy across a region. *Sp. Amer.*

tro-cha'ic (trō-kā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *trochaïcus*, Gr. *τροχαϊκός* or *τροχαϊκός*. See TROCHEE.] *Pros.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, a trochee or trochees; as, *trochaic* verse.

trochaic dactyl. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* **a** A trochaic foot resembling a dactyl in having three syllables scanned ♩♫; — represented by the symbol $-\omega$. Called also the *choreic dactyl*. **b** Sometimes, the cyclic dactyl.

tro-cha'ic, *n. Pros.* A trochaic measure or verse; as:

> Wēstward, | wēstward | Hia|wătha
> Sailed in|tō the | fiery | sūnset.

tro'chal (trō'kȧl), *a.* [From Gr. *τροχός* a wheel.] *Zoöl.* Resembling a wheel. — **trochal disk,** *Zoöl.*, the expanded, flat, or somewhat funnel-shaped disk at the anterior end of a rotifer's body. It serves to draw in food or to propel the animal. See ROTIFERA.

tro-chan'ter (trō-kăn'tẽr), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. *τροχαντήρ*, fr. *τρέχειν* to run.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* In many vertebrates, a rough prominence or process at the upper part of the femur serving for the attachment of muscles (in birds for articulation with the ilium). In mammals there are usually two, sometimes but one, though in some, as the horses and rhinoceroses, and rarely in man, there is a third. In man there are normally two, the *great* or *greater*, situated at the outer part of the upper end of the shaft at its junction with the neck, and the *lesser*, at the lower back part of the junction of the shaft and neck.

2. *Zoöl.* The second segment, counting from the base, of the leg of an insect. It is usually small and short. In some insects it consists of two distinct parts. Cf. TROCHANTIN, 1.

tro'chan-ter'ic (trō'kăn-tĕr'ĭk), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a trochanter or trochanters.

trochanteric fossa, *Anat.*, the digital fossa.

tro-chan'tin, tro-chan'tine (trō-kăn'tĭn), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* The proximal of the two segments into which the trochanter of the leg of an insect may be divided, often united with, and sometimes regarded as belonging to, the coxa.

2. *Anat.* The lesser trochanter of the femur. *Rare.*

tro'che (trō'kē; 277), *n.* [Gr. *τροχός* anything round or circular, a wheel, prop., a runner, fr. *τρεχειν* to run. Cf. TROCHEE.] *Pharm.* A medicinal tablet or lozenge, esp. one used as a demulcent, as for soreness or irritation in the throat; strictly, one of circular form.

tro'chee (trō'kē), *n.* [L. *trochæus*, Gr. *τροχαῖος* (sc. *πούς*), fr. *τροχαίος* running, fr. *τρέχειν* to run. Cf. TROCHE, TRUCK a wheel.] *Pros.* A foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, as in the Latin word *ante*, or the first accented and the second unaccented, as in the English word *motion*; a choreus.

tro-chil'ic (trō-kĭl'ĭk), *a.* [See TROCHILICS.] Of or pertaining to rotary motion; having power to draw out or turn round. "By aer *trochilic*." *Camden.*

tro-chil'ics (-lĭks), *n.* [Gr. *τροχιλία* the sheaf of a pulley, roller of a windlass, fr. *τρεχειν* to run.] The science of rotary motion, or of wheelwork. *Wilkins.*

Tro-chil'i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Trochilus* + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* The family of picarian birds consisting of the humming birds. — **tro-chil'i-dine** (-dīn; -dĭn; 183), *a.*

troch'i-line (trŏk'ĭ-lĭn; -līn; 183), *a.* [See TROCHILUS.] Of or pertaining to the humming-bird family; trochilidine.

troch'i-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L. *trochilus* a kind of small bird, an annular molding, etc., Gr. *τροχίλος*, fr. *τρεχειν* to run.] **1.** **a** A crocodile bird. **b** Any of several Old World warblers, as the goldcrest or the willow warbler. **c** A humming bird.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of humming birds, formerly extensive, but now restricted to the common rubythroat and a few closely allied species.

3. *Arch.* = SCOTIA.

tro-chis'cus (trō-kĭs'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CI (-kĭs'ī). [L., fr. Gr. *τροχίσκος* a small ball, dim. of *τροχός* a wheel. See TROCHE.] *Pharm.* A kind of tablet or lozenge; a troche.

troch'le-a (trŏk'lē-ȧ), *n.* [L., a case or sheaf containing one or more pulleys, Gr. *τροχιλία*. See TROCHILICS.] **1.** *Mach.* A pulley. *Obs.*

2. *Anat.* A structure likened to a pulley, as the articular surface on the inner condyle of the humerus, which articulates with the ulna, or the fibrous ring, in the inner upper part of the orbit, through which the tendon of the trochlear muscle of the eye passes, or the smooth depression on the front of the femur between the condyles.

troch'le-ar (-lē-ȧr), *a.* [L. *trochlea* block or pulley.] **1.** *Anat.* Shaped like, or resembling, a pulley; pertaining to a trochlea or to the trochlear muscle (see below).

2. *Bot.* Pulley-shaped; round, and narrow in the middle.

trochlear fossa, *Anat.*, the depression for the attachment of the trochlea of the superior oblique muscle. — **t. muscle,** *Anat. & Zöol.*, the superior oblique muscle of the eye. See under OBLIQUE, 5 **b**. — **t. nerve,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a nerve of the fourth cranial pair. In man they are the smallest of the cranial nerves and are motor nerves supplying the superior oblique or trochlear muscle of the eye. They issue from the brain on the outer side of the crus cerebri.

trocho-. Combining form from Greek *τροχός*, *wheel*.

Troch'o-den-dra'ce-æ (trŏk'ō-dĕn-drā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *trocho-* + Gr. *δένδρον* tree; — from the verticillate leaves.] *Bot.* A small family of Japanese trees (order Ranunculales), distinguished from the Magnoliaceæ in having apetalous flowers and in not being aromatic. The three genera are **Troch'o-den'dron** (-dĕn'drŏn), the type, *Eupteleæ*, and *Cercidiphyllum*. — **troch'o-den-dra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

tro'choid (trō'koid), *n.* [Gr. *τροχός* a wheel + *-oid*: cf. F. *trochoïde*. See TROCHE.] *Geom.* A roulette (which see).

tro'choid, *a.* **a** *Anat.* Admitting of rotation on an axis, as certain joints. **b** Trochiform. **c** *Math.* Trochoidal.

tro-choi'dal (trō-koi'dăl), *a.* **1.** *Geom.* Of, pertaining to, or having the properties of, a trochoid, or roulette.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Trochoid.

troch'o-sphere (trŏk'ō-sfēr), *n.* [*trocho-* + *sphere*.] *Zoöl.* A form of free-swimming larva occurring in various groups [NL. See TROCHUS.] *Zoöl.* The family comprising the top shells.

tro-chif'er-ous (trō-kĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a* [Gr. *τροχός* wheel + *-ferous*.] *Zoöl.* Having a trochal disk or organ.

tro'chi-form (trō'kĭ-fôrm; trŏk'ĭ-), *a.* [*Trochus* + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* Shaped like a top or a top shell; pert. to the Trochidæ.

tro'chil (trō'kĭl; trŏk'ĭl), *n.* The trochilus, or scotia. *Obs.*

tro'chil (trō'kĭl), *n.* [Cf. F. *trochile*. See TROCHILUS.] A crocodile bird. *Rare.*

Troch'i-li (trŏk'ĭ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL. See TROCHILUS.] *Zoöl.* The humming birds. [*Obs.*]

tro-chil'ic, *n.* = TROCHILICS.

tro-chil'i-dist (trō-kĭl'ĭ-dĭst), *n.* [See TROCHILUS.] One who studies humming birds. *Rare.*

tro'ching (trō'kĭng), *n.* [OF. *troche* cluster, group; cf. F. *trochure* a surantler, *trochée* branches of a seedling, *trochet* cluster of flowers or fruits.] A small point of a stag's antler.

tro'chisk (trō'kĭsk), *n.* [Cf. F. *trochisque*.] A troche. *Obs.*

tro'chite (trō'kīt), *n.* [Gr. *τροχός* a wheel.] A wheel-like joint of the stem of a fossil crinoid. [I-fōrm), *a.* Trochlear.

troch'le-ar'i-form (trŏk'lĭ-ăr'-), *a. Anat.* Trochlear.

troch'le-ate (-āt), *a.* Trochlear.

troch'o-ceph'a-ly (-ŏ-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [*trocho-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] Rounded look of the head.

tro-choi'des (trō-koi'dēz), *n.* [NL.; fr. Gr. *τροχοειδής* round like a wheel; *τροχός* wheel + *εἶδος* form.] *Anat.* A pivot joint, as that of the odontoid.

tro-chom'e-ter (-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*trocho-* + *-meter*.] A trochometer; an odometer.

troch'o-phore (trŏk'ō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*trocho-* + *-phore*.] *Zoöl.* A trochosphere.

Troch'o-sphær'i-da (-sfĕr'ĭ-dȧ), *n.pl.* [NL. See TROCHOSPHERE.] *Zoöl.* An order of tailless, globular rotifers, of one genus, **Troch'o-sphæ'ra** (-sfē'rȧ), having the trochal disk represented by an equatorial circlet of cilia.

trit'u-ra-ture (-rȧ-tūr), *n.* Act of wearing by friction. *Rare.*

trit'ure (trĭt'ūr), *n.* [L. *tritura*, fr. *terere, tritum*, to rub, rub to pieces.] Trituration. *Obs.*

tri-ta'ri-um (trī-tā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *terere, tritum*, to rub.] A vessel for separating liquids of different densities.

trit'tyl (trĭt'tĭl), *n.* [Gr. *τρίτος* third + *-yl*.] *Chem.* Propyl. *R.*

trit'yl-ene (trĭt'ĭ-lēn), *n. Chem.* Propylene. *Rare.*

tri'umf. Triumph. *Ref. Sp.*

tri-um'fal, tri-um'fant, tri'umft. Triumphal; triumphant; triumphed. *Ref. Sp.*

tri-um'phan-cy, *n.* State of being triumphant. *Obs.*

tri-um'phate, *a.* [L. *triumphatus*, p. p.] Triumphed over. *Obs.*

tri'um-pha'tor (trī'ŭm-fā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* One who was granted a triumph. *Rare.*

triumver. + TRIUMVIR.

tri-um'vir, *v. i.* To act as triumvirs. *Obs.* [Triumvirate. *Obs.*]

tri-um'vi-ry (trī-ŭm'vĭ-rĭ), *n.*

tri-un'gu-lus (trī-ŭn'gŭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A triungulin. [ridaceous plant.]

tri-u'rid (trī-ū'rĭd), *n.* A triu-

Tri-u'ri-da'ce-æ (-rĭ-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants coextensive with Triuridales. — **tri-u'ri-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Triv'a-gant (trĭv'ȧ-gănt), *n.* = TERMAGANT, 1. *Obs.*

tri-val'er-in (trī-), *n.* = VALERIN.

tri'valve (trī'vălv), or **tri-valv'u-lar,** *a.* Having three valves.

triv'ant (trĭv'ănt), *n.* A truant. — **triv'ant-ly,** *a. Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

trive, *v. t.* Short for CONTRIVE.

tri-ver'bi-al (trī-vûr'bĭ-ȧl), *a.* [*tri-* + L. *verbum* a word.] *Rom. Antiq.* Designating or pert. to the dies fasti. See PRÆTOR. [ble.]

trivet table. A three-legged table.

Triv'i-a (trĭv'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. See TRIVIAL.] *Rom. Myth.* Diana as the three-faced goddess, Hecate.

triv'i-al, *n.* One of the three liberal arts forming the trivium.

triv'i-al-ize, *v. t.* To make trivial. *Rare.*

triv'i-al-ly, *adv.* of TRIVIAL.

triv'i-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Triv'i-gant (trĭv'ĭ-gănt), *n.* = TERMAGANT, 1. *Obs.*

tri-vir'ga (trī-vûr'gȧ), *n.* [*tri-* + L. *virga* rod, stripe.] A marking composed of three lines, as in musical notation.

tri-vir'gate (-gāt), *a.*

tri-vol'tine (trī-vōl'tĭn), *a.* [*tri-* + It. *volta* turn, time.] Designating a race of silkworms having three broods a year. — **tri-vol'tine,** *n.*

triwage. + TREWAGE.

triwe. + TRUE.

triwede. + TRUEHEAD.

triweliche. + TRULY.

triwes, triws. + TRUCE.

tro. + TROW, *v.*

troad. + TRODE, *n.*

Tro'ad (trō'ăd), *n.* [L. *Troas, -adis*, fr. Gr. *Τρωάς*.] The region of which ancient Troy was capital, in northwestern Asia Minor, bordering the Hellespont and the Ægean Sea. Hissarlik is the modern name of the presumed site of Troy. [TREAD.]

troade. + *trod*, pret. & p. p. of

Tro'as (trō'ăs). *Bib.*

troat (trōt), *v. i.* To cry, as a buck in rutting time. — **troat,** *n. Both Obs. or R.*

‖ **tro'ba-dor'** (trō'bȧ-dōr'), *n.* [Pr.] Troubadour

trobellion, *n.* [OF. *torbeillon, troubeillon*, a whirlwind, F. *tourbillon*.] A storm. *Obs.*

trobely. + TROUBLY.

trobilnes. + TROUBLENESS.

troble, trobli. + TROUBLE.

trobulere. + TROUBLER.

troch. + THROUGH.

troch (*Scot.* trŏk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TROUGH.

tro-cha'i-cal (trō-kā'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Trochaic. *Now R.* [TROCAR.]

tro'char (trō'kär). Var. of

tro'chate (trō'kāt), *a. Zoöl.* a Trochal. b Trochiferous.

troch'e-am'e-ter (trŏk'ē-ăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *τροχός* wheel + *-meter*.] An instrument to count the revolutions of a wheel.

troched, *a.* Ornamented. *Obs.*

trochee. [OF. *troche*.] Branched, as a stag's horn. *Obs.*

Troch'el-min'thes (trŏk'ĕl-mĭn'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See TROCHO-; HELMINTHS.] *Zoöl.* A phylum comprising Rotifera, Dinophilea, and Gastrotricha.

Troch'i-dæ (trŏk'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.*

of aquatic invertebrates, as many worms, rotifers, mollusks, etc., in typical cases having a bilaterally symmetrical, ovoid, or pyriform body with an equatorial preoral circlet of cilia. There are a mouth, an intestine, an anal opening, an apical sensory plate and sometimes nephridial tubes, also frequently a second ciliated band behind the mouth. — **troch/o-spher'i-cal** (trŏk/ō-sfĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

troch/o-zo'ön (-zō'ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Any one of the Trochozoa or of a hypothetical ancestral organism.

Tro'chus (trō'kŭs), *n.; pl.* TROCHI (-kī). [NL., fr. Gr. τροχός a wheel.] *Zoöl.* **a** The typical genus of top shells. See TOP SHELL, *Illust.* **b** [*l. c.*] A trochal disk.

tro'co (trō'kō), *n.* [Cf. It. *trucco* a kind of game with balls on a table, Sp. *truco* a game resembling billiards.] An old English game, supposed by some to have suggested billiards, played on a lawn with wooden balls and cues with spoon-shaped iron tips. Points are scored by sending the player's ball through an iron ring on a pivot in the center of the field or by caroming on the other balls. Called also *lawn billiards.*

troc'to-lite (trŏk'tō-līt), *n.* [G. *troktolit*, fr. Gr. τρώκτης a nibbler, a sea fish (taken as meaning trout) + λιθος stone.] *Petrog.* A variety of gabbro consisting principally of labradorite spotted by dark grains of olivine; — so called from its fancied resemblance to the speckled skin of a trout.

trog'lo-dyte (trŏg'lō-dīt), *n.* [L. *troglodytae*, pl., Gr. τρωγλοδύτης one who creeps into holes; τρώγλη a hole, cavern (fr. τρώγειν to gnaw) + δυειν to enter: cf. F. *troglodyte.*] **1.** *Ethnol.* One of any savage race that dwells in caves, natural or artificial; a cave dweller.

2. An anthropoid ape, as the chimpanzee.

Trog'lo-dy'tes (trŏg'lō-dī'tēz; trō-glŏd'ī-tēz), *n.* [NL. See TROGLODYTE.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of wrens, in older and broader usage including the common European wren and many others, in restricted modern use limited to the American house wren and near allies. **b** Incorrectly, a genus of anthropoid apes containing the gorilla and chimpanzee.

trog'lo-dyt'ic (trŏg'lō-dĭt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *troglodyticus*, Gr.
trog'lo-dyt'i-cal (-dĭt'ĭ-kăl) } τρωγλοδυτικός.] Of or pertaining to a troglodyte, or dweller in caves.

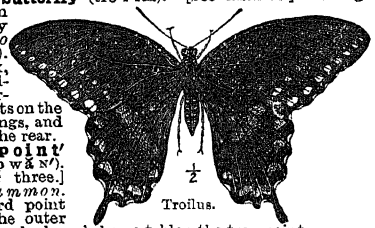
Trog'lo-dyt'i-dæ (-dĭt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Troglodytes* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the wrens, formerly including also the thrashers, mocking birds, and allied forms. As sometimes regarded, it is a subfamily of Timaliidæ called **Trog'lo-dy-ti'næ** (-dĭ-tī'nē).

tro'gon (trō'gŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. τρώγων, p. pr. of τρώγειν to gnaw.] Any of numerous nonpasserine birds constituting the family Trogonidæ, noted for the brilliant color and luster of their plumage. They inhabit tropical forests in America, Africa, and India, but chiefly in America, where the most beautiful species (see QUETZAL) is found. They have a short, stout, dentate bill, and are unique in having heterodactylous feet. A common coloration is shimmering green on the back and rose pink and white on the under parts. The group constitutes an order. **Tro-go'nes** (trō-gō'nēz), coextensive with a family, **Tro-gon'i-dæ** (-gŏn'ĭ-dē). Also [*cap.*], the typical and largest genus of trogons, including most American species.

troi'ka (troi'kä), *n.* [Russ. *troyka*, fr. *tri* three.] A vehicle drawn by three horses abreast; also, a team of three horses abreast. *Russia.*

Tro'i-lus (trō'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τρωίλος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Priam, killed by Achilles. He is prominent in medieval Troy legend, and is the hero of Chaucer's "Troilus and Criseyde" and Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida." He seduces Cressida through her uncle Pandarus. She is the daughter of Calchas, the Trojan high priest, who deserted to the Greeks; and when she is sent to her father in exchange for Antenor, she deserts Troilus for the Greek Diomedes.

tro'i-lus butterfly (trō'ĭ-lŭs). [See TROILUS.] A large American butterfly (*Papilio troilus*). It is black, with yellow marginal spots on the front wings, and blue on the rear.



Troilus.

‖trois' point' (trwȧ'pwăⁿ'). [F. *trois* three.] *Backgammon.* The third point from the outer edge on each player's home table; the trey point.

Tro'jan (trō'jăn), *a.* [L. *Trojanus*, fr. *Troja*, *Troia*, Troy, fr. Gr. Τρώς, Gr. Τρωός, Tros, the mythical founder of Troy.] Of or pertaining to ancient Troy or its inhabitants, supposed to have been Phrygian immigrants into Asia, closely related to the Thracians and the Achæan Greeks.

Trojan War, in Greek legend, the ten years' war waged by the confederated Greeks under Agamemnon against the Trojans and their allies, caused by the carrying off of Helen by Paris and ending in the destruction of Troy. Its events are told in the Iliad, Odyssey, and Æneid, by the cyclic poets, in medieval romances, etc. See 1st PARIS, 1; ACHILLES.

Tro'jan (trō'jăn), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Troy.

2. One who shows the pluck, endurance, determined energy, or the like, attributed to the defenders of Troy; — used chiefly or only in the phrase *like a Trojan*, as, he endured the pain *like a Trojan;* he studies *like a Trojan.*

3. A gay or somewhat disreputable companion. *Old Slang.*

4. One opposed to introducing the study of Greek in English universities at the time of the Reformation. *Obs or Hist.*

troll (trōl), *n.* [Icel. *troll*, akin to Sw. *troll*, Dan. *trold.* Cf TRULL.] *Teut. Folklore.* A supernatural being, conceived sometimes as a dwarf, sometimes as a giant, fabled to inhabit caves, hills, and like places. See DWARF, 2; GIANT, 1.

troll (trōl), *v. t.;* TROLLED (trōld); TROLL'ING. [ME. *trollen* to roll, to wander; perh. fr. OF. *troller* to ramble, F. *trôler* to drag about, to ramble; prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. G. *trollen* to roll, ramble, sich *trollen* to be gone, MHG. *trollen* to run with short steps. Cf. TRAWL.] **1.** To move circularly; to revolve; turn; wag. *Obs. or Archaic.*

To dress, and *troll* the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*

2. To roll; wheel; bowl; trundle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. To send about; to circulate, as a vessel in drinking.

4. a To sing the parts of in succession, as of a round or catch. **b** To sing loudly or freely. **c** To celebrate in song; to sing of. "That all tongues shall *troll* you." *Beau. & Fl.*

5. To angle for with a trolling line, or with a hook drawn along the water; hence, to allure; entice.

6. To angle in. "*Trolls* the finny deep." *Goldsmith.*

troll, *v. i.* **1.** To roll; to run about; to move around; to circulate; as, to *troll* in a coach and six. *Archaic.*

F. Beaumont.

2. To wag, as the tongue.

3. To take part in trolling a song.

4. To fish, esp. by drawing the hook along or through the water, as with a long hand line behind a moving boat.

troll, *n.* **1.** Act of moving round; routine; repetition.

2. A song sung in parts successively; a catch; round.

3. A reel used on a fishing rod. *Now Rare.*

4. The lure, as a spoon, used in trolling.

5. (*pron.* trōl) A trolley, or coster's cart. *Chiefly Eng.*

6. (*pron.* trōl) A slovenly or loose woman; a trollop. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

trol'ley, trol'ly (trŏl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LEYS, -LIES (-ĭz). [Cf. TROLL to roll.] **1.** *Local, Eng.* Any of various vehicles; as: **a** A kind of handcart or barrow. **b** A narrow cart drawn by an animal. **c** A market cart. **d** A low cart, also a kind of sledge, used in farming. **e** A kind of railroad dump car. **f** A low two-wheeled truck, as for moving lithographic stones in a shop.

2. Hence: *Mining.* A small truck used underground.

3. A wheeled carriage running on an overhead rail or track, as on a parcel railway in a shop or store; esp., the wheeled truck of a traveling crane or of a ropeway, from which the load is suspended. See CRANE, *Illust.*

4. *Elec. Railroads.* **a** The grooved wheel, fixed in bearings at the end of a flexible pole, pressed upwards in rolling contact with the overhead wire to take off the current; hence, any device for taking off current for electric cars or locomotives, as a wire bow (**bow trolley**) in sliding contact. **b** An electric car; a trolley car. *U. S. & Canada.*

trolley, *or* **trolly, lace.** [Flemish *trolle* (cf. D. *drol*) a kind of coarsely woven thread.] An English pillow lace copied from old Flemish patterns, having a net ground and a heavy twisted thread outlining parts of the design.

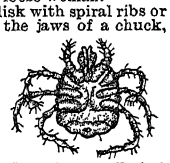
trol'ley-man, trol'ly-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who works on a trolley or electric car; esp., a motorman or conductor of an electric car.

Trol'li-us (trŏl'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Hung. *torolya*, name of the herb.] *Bot.* A genus of ranunculaceous herbs, the globeflowers, natives of north temperate regions, having palmately lobed leaves, large yellow or lilac flowers with sepals and petals colored alike, and fruit consisting of a head of follicles.

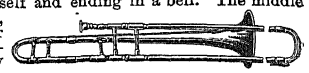
trol'lop (trŏl'ŭp), *n.* [Cf. TROLL to roll, to stroll.] A slovenly woman; a slattern; also, a loose woman.

troll plate (trōl). *Mach.* A rotative disk with spiral ribs or grooves, by which several pieces, as the jaws of a chuck, can be moved radially in or out.

Trom-bid'i-um (trŏm-bĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of mites having the body divided into two regions, each of which bears two pairs of legs. It is the type of a family, **Trom'bi-di'i-dæ** (trŏm'bĭ-dĭ'ĭ-dē). See HARVEST TICK.



trom'bone (trŏm'bōn), *n.* [It., aug. of *tromba* a trumpet: cf. F. *trombone*.] *Music.* A powerful brass instrument of the trumpet kind, thought by some to be the ancient sackbut, consisting of a tube in three parts, bent twice upon itself and ending in a bell. The middle part, bent double, slips into the outer parts, as in a telescope, so that by change of the vibrating length any tone within the compass of the instrument (which may be bass or tenor or alto or even, in rare instances, soprano) is commanded. It can slide from note to note as smoothly as a violin. Softly blown, it has a rich and mellow sound.



Trombone

trom'mel (trŏm'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. G. *trommel* a drum.] *Mining.* A revolving buddle or sieve, shaped like a drum, barrel, or truncated cone, and used for separating, or sizing, ores.

tro-mom'e-ter (trō-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. τρόμος trembling + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring or detecting minute earth tremors. — **trom'o-met'ric** (trŏm'ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* — **tro-mom'e-try** (trō-mŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.*

trompe (trŏmp), *n.* [F. *trompe*. Cf. TRUMP a trumpet.] An apparatus, as for a Catalan forge, in which air is sucked through sloping holes in the upper end of a large vertical wooden tube by a stream of falling water. The water is discharged below, and the air is led to the furnace. A fall of 30 feet gives an air pressure of about 2 lbs. per square inch.

tro'na (trō'nä), *n.* [Said to be fr. Ar. name in Egypt.] *Min.* A gray white, or yellowish white, monoclinic combination of neutral and acid sodium carbonate, Na_2CO_3-$HNaCO_3{\cdot}2H_2O$, in crystals or fibrous or columnar masses as a deposit from certain soda-brine springs and lakes; — called also *urao*, and by the ancients *nitrum.* It has an alkaline taste. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 2.11–2.14.

tron'age (trŏn'ĕj), *n.* [From TRONE a steelyard.] A medieval toll or duty for compulsory weighing of coarse goods, esp. wool, at the public trone; also, the act of weighing such goods, or the right of demanding the toll.

trone (trōn), *n.* [OF. *trone*, LL. *trona*. fr. L. *trutina* a balance; cf. Gr. τρυτάνη.] **1.** Often *pl.* Any of various weighing machines, specif. one for heavy wares, still used in some towns, having two horizontal bars crossing each other, and beaked at the extremities; also, sometimes, a spring balance. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. *Scot.* **a** = TRONE WEIGHT. **b** A market place, or market. *Obs.* **c** The pillory.

troop (trōōp), *n.* [F. *troupe;* cf. It. *troppa*, LL. *troppus;* orig. uncert.; cf. Icel. *þorp* a hamlet, village, G. *dorf* a village, G. dial. *dorf* a meeting, Norw. *torp* a little farm, a crowd, E. *thorp.* Cf. TROUPE.] **1.** A collection of people or, formerly, also of things; a company; a number.

One large middle row or *troop* of small tenements. *Stow*

2. Soldiers, collectively; an armed force — generally in *pl.;* as, victorious *troops.* "The plumed *troop.*" *Shak.*

3. *Mil.* A body of cavalry, a division of a squadron, commanded by a captain; the unit of formation of cavalry, corresponding to the *company* in infantry. Formerly, also, a company of horse artillery; a battery. In the United States army four troops constitute a squadron, each troop being of from sixty-five to one hundred men. In the British army either three or four troops may constitute a squadron, and their numbers vary.

4. A company of actors; a troupe. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — See COMPANY.

to get, receive, *etc.,* **one's troop.** *Mil.,* to be promoted to the captaincy, or command, of a troop.

troop, *v. i.;* TROOPED (trōōpt); TROOP'ING. **1.** To move or gather in crowds or troops; as, *trooping* to school.

2. To march on; to go forward, off, or away, esp. as one of a throng or number. *Shak.*

3. To associate; to go in company. *Obs. or Archaic.* "A snowy dove *trooping* with crows." *Shak.*

troop, *v. t.* To unite with, or form into, a troop or troops. **to troop the colors** *or* **colours,** *Mil.,* in the British army, to perform a ceremony consisting essentially in carrying the colors, accompanied by the band and escort, slowly before the troops drawn up in single file and usually in a hollow square, as in London on the sovereign's birthday.

troop'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *troupier* soldier.] **1.** A soldier in a body of cavalry; a cavalryman; also, his horse.

2. An army transport, or troopship. *Rare in U. S.*

3. A mounted policeman. *Australia.* The *black troopers* of Queensland are a regiment of aboriginal police, employed chiefly for dispersing aborigines from sheep runs.

troop'ship' (trōōp'shĭp'), *n.* A vessel built or fitted for the conveyance of troops; a transport.

troost'ite (trōōst'ĭt), *n.* [After Dr. Gerard *Troost*, of Nashville, Tenn.] **1.** *Min.* See WILLEMITE.

2. *Metal.* A transition substance occurring in steel in the transformation stage whose limits are defined by the presence of martensite and osmondite respectively.

tro'pa-co'ca-ine (trō'pȧ-kō'kȧ-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [Trade name of *benzoylpseudotropeine.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{19}O_2N$, obtained from a coca plant

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Troch'o-zo'a (-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *trocho-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* A group of Invertebrata including all those whose early larval stage is normally a trochosphere, as the annelids and mollusks. — **troch'o-zo'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

trock (trŏk), *n.* & *v.* = TROKE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

trockish, trocyse. † TROCHISK.

trod (trŏd), *n.* [AS. *trod* a track.] **1.** A track; a road or pathway. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. Footstep; tread. *Obs.*

3. Course of action. *Dial. Eng.*

trod (trŏd), *pret. & p. p.* of TREAD. [track *Obs. or Scot.*]

trod (trŏd), *v. t.* To trace; to

trodde. † TROD.

trod'den (trŏd'n), *p. p.* of TREAD. [TREAD.]

trode (trōd). Archaic. pret. of

trode, *n.* [AS. *trod* a track, fr. *tredan* to tread. See TREAD.] Track; path; footprint. *Obs.*

trod'-gate', *n.* [*trod* a track + *gate* a way.] Track; path. *Obs.*

trod'n. Trodden. *Ref. Sp.*

troe'ger-ite, trö'ger-ite (trō'gẽr-ĭt), *n.* [G. *trögerit.*] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of uranium, $(UO_2)_3(AsO_4)_2{\cdot}12H_2O$, occurring in lemon-yellow crystals

Tro-ez'ni-an (trē-zē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. Τροιζήνιος.] Of or pertaining to Trœzen, a city of ancient Argolis. — *n.* One of the people of Trœzen.

trof. Trough. *Ref. Sp.*

trofle, trofulle. † TRIFLE.

trog (trŏg), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. TRUCK change.] Barter; bargain. *Scot.*

trog'ger (trŏg'ẽr), *n.* A peddler; a dealer in old clothes: a vagrant. *Scot.* [wares. *Scot.*

trog'gin (-ĭn), *n.* Peddlers'

trogh. † THROUGH, TROUGH.

trog'lo-dyt'ish (trŏg'lō-dĭt'ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH. [See -ISM.

trog'lo-dyt-ism (-dĭt-ĭz'm), *n.*

tro'gon-oid (trō'gŏn-oid), *a.* [*Trogon* + *-oid.*] Like, or pertaining to, the trogons.

trogs, troggs (trŏgz), *n. pl.* Troth. *Scot.* [*Scot.*

trogs, troggs, *n. pl.* Clothes. [LACE.

trogue (trōg), *n.* [Cf. G. *trog* trough, E. *trough.*] *Mining.* A wooden trough, forming a drain. *Local, Eng.* [-gĭl'ĭ-ŭm). *Bib.*

Tro-gyl'li-um (trō-jĭl'ĭ-ŭm; Tro'ic (trō'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Troicus*, Gr. Τρωικός, fr. Τρώς. See TROJAN.] Of or pert. to Troy, the Troad, or Trojan War; Trojan.

troich. † TROUGH.

troil, *v. t.* [OF. *troillier* to deceive.] To beguile; deceive. *Obs.*

tro'i-lite (trō'ĭ-līt), *n.* [After Dominico *Troili*, an Italian of the 18th century.] *Min.* Native ferrous sulphide, FeS, occurring in meteorites. Some regard it as identical with pyrrhotite.

‖ **Tro'ja fu'it.** [L.] = FUIT ILIUM

troke (trōk), *n.* [Cf. TRUCK exchange.] *Scot.* **a** Barter; an exchange. **b** A bargain. **b** Petty wares; trash. **c** Business dealings; a piece of business.

troke, *v. t.* & *i.* To barter; traffic; exchange; also, to deal or negotiate. — **trok'er** (trōk'ẽr). — **trok'ing** (-ĭng), *vb. n. All Scot.*

trol'le-ite (trŏl'ē-īt), *n.* [After H. G. *Trolle*-Wachtmeister.] *Min.* A hydrous phosphate of aluminium.

troll'er, *n.* One who trolls.

trol'ley, *v. t.* & *i.* To convey by, or to ride on, a trolley car. *Colloq.* [LACE.

trol'ley, *n.* Short for TROLLEY

trolley catcher. *Electric Cars.* A spring ratchet device for checking and holding the trolley rope when the trolley jumps the wire, while permitting gradual movements of the rope.

trolley harp. *Elec. Railways.* The metal piece in which a trolley wheel is mounted.

trolley retriever. *Electric Cars* A trolley catcher with a supplementary movement to pull down the pole.

troll'flow'er (trŏl'flou'ẽr), *n.* A flower or plant of the genus *Trollius;* globeflower.

troll'mad'am, troll'my-dames', *n.* † TROU MADAME.

trol'lol' (trŏl'lŏl'), *v. t.* & *i.* To troll, as a song.

trol'lop (trŏl'ŭp), *v. i.* [Cf. TROLLOP, *n.*] To work, walk, or act in a slovenly or, sometimes, wanton manner. *Scot. & Dial. Eng* [*Dial.*

trol'lop, *v. t* To beat; thrash.

trol'lop-ee' (trŏl'ŭp-ē'), *n.* A loose dress for women. *Obs.*

trol'lop-ish, *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a trollop; slovenly.

trol'lops (trŏl'ŭps), *n.* A sloven; slattern. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

trol'lop-y (-ŭp-ĭ), *a.* Trollopish. [sloven. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

trol'ly (-ĭ), *n* A trollop; a

trol'ly. Var. of TROLLEY.

trolly lace. Var. of TROLLEY LACE. [old songs. *Obs.*

trol'ly-lol'ly, *n.* A burden in

‖ **trom'ba** (trŏm'bȧ; *It.* trōm'bä), *n.;* pl. TROMBE (-bā). [It.] *Music.* A trumpet.

trombe. Var. of TROMPE.

trom'blon' (trŏn'blŏn'), *n.* [F.] *Mil. Antiq.* A kind of blunderbuss fired from a rest.

trom'bone, *v. t.* & *i.* To sound like a trombone. *Rare.*

trombone coil. A continuous steam or hot-water coil in which each intermediate section of pipe is connected at its ends by return bends to the parallel section on either side.

trom'bon-ist (trŏm'bŏn-ĭst), *n.* A player on the trombone

trome, *n.* [AS. *truma.*] A troop; company; array. — *v. t.* To array in order of battle. *Both Obs.*

trom'o-ma'ni-a (trŏm'ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τρόμος trembling + *mania.*] *Med.* Delirium tremens.

tromp, trompe. † TRUMP.

tromp. Var. of TROMPE.

tromp'er. † TRUMPER, a trumpeter.

tromperye. † TRUMPERY

trompet, trompeter. † TRUMPET, TRUMPETER.

tromp'il (trŏm'pĭl), *n.* [F. *trompilles*, pl.] An aperture in a trompe. [weighing machine.]

tron (trŏn). Scot. var. of TRONE,

tron, *pret.* of TRINE, to go. *Obs.*

tro-na'tor (trō-nā'tŏr), *n.* [LL. See TRONAGE.] An old-time London official who weighed wool and collected the tronage. *Obs.*

tron'cheon, tronchon, troncheon. † TRUNCHEON.

troncke. † TRUNK.

tron'çon-né' (trŏn'sŏn-ā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Broken, but preserving the general outline.

trone. † TRONE, *n.* & *v*

trone (trōn), *n.* A trench; a small drain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

trone (trōn), *n.* [Cf. TRANT, *v.* t.] Truant — *v. i.* To play truant. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

trone, *v. t.* To pillory. *Obs. Scot.*

trone weight. An old standard of weight used in Scotland. The pound contained 21 to 28 ounces avoirdupois.

tronly, *a.* [*trone,* obs. var. of *throne* + *-ly.*] *Agrology.* Of the nature of the thrones. *Obs.*

tron'on-né', *n.* Tronçonné; — erroneous. [TRUMPET.]

tronpette. Obs. corrupt. of

tronsoun. † TRUNCHEON.

trontes, *n. pl.* Perh., truants *Obs.*

tron weight. Var. of TRONE WEIGHT.

troo'lie, *or* **troo'ly, palm** (trōō'lĭ). [Galibi *turluri.*] Bussar palm.

troon. † TRONE, throne.

troop'fowl' (trōōp'foul'), *n.* The scaup duck. *Local, U. S.*

troop'i-al (trōōp'ĭ-ăl). Var. of TROUPIAL.

troop'meal', *adv.* [*troop* + *-meal.*] By crowds. *Obs.*

troopt. Trooped. *Ref. Sp.*

troosh'lach (trōōsh'lăx), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *trusdar, trusdaireachd*] Rubbish; trash. *Scot.*

trop. † TRAP.

trop. *Abbr.* Tropic; tropical

Tro-pæ'o-la'ce-æ (trō-pē'ō-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See TRO-

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of Java, resembling cocaine, but much less poisonous. It is a local anæsthetic used esp. in diseases of the eye.

tro-pæ/o-lin, tro-pe/o-lin (trō-pē′ō-lĭn), *n. Chem.* Any of a series of orange-red dyestuffs produced from certain complex sulphonic acid derivatives of azo and diazo compounds of the aromatic series; — so called because resembling the shades of the flowers of the nasturtium (*Tropæolum*). See DYE.

Tro-pæ/o-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *τρόπαιον* trophy. See TROPHY. So named because the climbing plant was considered as representing ancient *trophies*, with its shield-shaped leaves and its flowers suggesting gilded helmets spattered with blood and punctured with lances.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American diffuse or climbing pungent herbs constituting the family Tropæolaceæ (order Geraniales). They have lobed or dissected peltate leaves and showy, variously colored flowers succeeded by a fruit composed of three distinct rugose carpels. *T. majus* is the well-known Indian cress, or garden nasturtium. *T. peregrinum* is the canary-bird flower. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant or flower of this genus. Cf. NASTURTIUM, 2.



Tropæolum (*T. majus*).

-tropal. A combining form denoting *turning*. See -TROPIC.

tro-pa′ri-on (trō-pā′rĭ-ŏn ; 115), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *τροπάριον*.] *East. Ch. Hymnody.* A stanza, esp. one in an *ode* (see ODE, 2), and patterned upon a model stanza, or *hirmos*. It is printed as a single prose sentence, but is divided into rhythmic clauses by its cæsuras.

trope (trōp), *n.* [L. *tropus*, Gr. *τρόπος*, fr. *τρεπειν* to turn. Cf. TROPHY, TROPIC.] **1.** *Rhet.* The use of a word or expression in a different sense from that which properly belongs to it, for giving life or emphasis to an idea ; a figure of speech. Also, the word or expression so used. Tropes are chiefly of four kinds: *metaphor*, *metonymy*, *synecdoche*, and *irony*. Some make *figure* the genus, of which *trope* is a species ; others make them different things, defining *trope* to be a change of sense, and *figure* to be any ornament, except what becomes so by such change.

2. *Greek Music.* A succession of tones comprising two octaves, such as those corresponding to the white keys from A to a′. It could be transposed, the term thus practically corresponding with the modern *key*.

3. *Medieval Music.* Any one of certain melodic formulas gradually developed in church music, occasionally employed at the close of psalms and responses.

4. *R. C. Ch.* Formerly, a verse sung before or after or sometimes in the middle of the introit. Tropes were discontinued at the revision of the missal under Pope Pius V.

5. *Math.* A multiple or other geometric singularity reciprocal to a node.

-trope (-trōp). [Gr. *τροπή* a turning, or *τρόπος* turn, fr. *τρέπειν* to turn.] A combining form used to signify *turner*, *one that turns ;* as in helio*trope*, eido*trope*.

tro-pe′ine (trō-pē′ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* Any of a series of artificial esters of the alkaloid tropine They are crystalline bases.

tro-pe′sis (trō-pē′sĭs), *n.* [Formed fr. *tropism*, fr. Gr. *τρόπος* turn.] In the philosophy of Haeckel, the rudimentary will or tendency to action possessed by all substance.

tro′phi (trō′fī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τροφός* a feeder.] *Zoöl.* **a** The mouth parts of an insect, collectively, including the labrum, labium, maxillæ, mandibles, and lingua, with their appendages. **b** The masticating organs of a rotifer, including the incus and the two mallei.

troph′ic (trŏf′ĭk), *a.* Also, rarely, **troph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). [Gr. *τροφικός* nursing. See TROPHI.] *Physiol. & Plant Physiol.* Pertaining to nutrition ; as, *trophic* nerves, those believed to influence nutrition. — **troph′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

troph′o- (trŏf′ō-). [Gr. *τροφός* feeder, or *τροφή* nutrition, fr. *τρέφειν* to nourish.] A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, nutrition*.

troph′o-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-blast.*] *Embryol.* A special layer of ectodermic tissue developed on the outer surface of the blastodermic vesicle of many mammals. It destroys the tissues of the uterus with which it comes in contact, and is supposed to supply nutrition to the embryo and to secure the attachment of the egg to the wall of the uterus. In later stages it degenerates and mostly disappears. — **troph′o-blas′tic** (-blăs′tĭk), *a.*

troph′o-neu-ro′sis (trŏf′ō-nū-rō′sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL. ; *tropho-* + *neurosis.*] *Med.* A neurosis which interferes with nutrition. — **troph′o-neu-rot′ic** (-rŏt′ĭk), *a.*

Tro-pho′ni-an (trō-fō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Trophonianus*, fr. *Trophonius*, Gr. *Τροφώνιος.*] *Gr. Myth.* Of or pert. to Trophonius, said to have built the first temple of Apollo at Delphi. He was worshiped after death at a celebrated cave in Bœotia, where inquirers went for purificatory and mystic experience giving knowledge of the future world. The oracle was probably under Orphic influence.

tro-phop′a-thy (-fŏp′ă-thĭ), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disorder of nutrition.

troph′o-plasm (trŏf′ō-plăz′m), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* **a** The nutritive or vegetative cell substance;—distinguished from the *idioplasm*. **b** The less active substance of the cytoplasm ; — distinguished from the *kinoplasm* or *archoplasm*.

troph′o-tax′is (trŏf′ō-tăk′sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *tropho-* + *-taxis.*] *Physiol.* A form of chemotaxis in which the stimulating agent may serve as food to the organism ; trophotropism.

tro′phy (trō′fĭ), *n. ; pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [F. *trophée* (cf. It. & Sp. *trofeo*), L. *tropæum*, *trophæum*, Gr. *τρόπαιον*, strictly, a monument of the enemy's defeat, prop., neut. a., fr. *τροπή* a turn, esp., a turning about of the enemy, a putting to flight or routing him, fr. *τρεπειν* to turn. See TROPE.]

1. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A memorial of a victory raised on the field of battle, or, in case of a naval victory, on the nearest land, and sometimes in the chief city either of the victorious or the conquered people. It consisted originally of armor, weapons, etc., of the defeated enemy fixed to the trunk of a tree or to a post on an elevated site, with an inscription, and a dedication to a divinity. The Romans often erected them in the Capitol.

2. The representation of such a memorial, as on a medal ; esp., *Arch.*, an ornament representing a group of arms and military weapons, offensive and defensive.

3. Anything taken from an enemy and preserved as a memorial of victory, as arms, flags, standards, etc.

4. Any evidence or memorial of victory or conquest ; as, the *trophies* of the chase.

5. Anything kept as a memento of something gained ; also, any memorial or memento ; as, *trophies* of an earlier civilization. "On every grave a lying *trophy*." *Shak.*

-trophy. [NL. *-trophia*, fr. Gr. *-τροφία* (as in *ἀτροφία* atrophy), fr. *τρέφειν* to nourish.] A combining form used to signify *nutrition, nourishment, nurture ;* as in *atrophy*, eu*trophy*, pedo*trophy*, etc.

trop′ic (trŏp′ĭk), *a.* [*atropine* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3$, known in three optically different modifications. It is a phenyl derivative of hydracrylic acid. The inactive form is got by decomposition of atropine and certain other alkaloids.

trop′ic, *n.* [ME. *tropik*, L. *tropicus* of or belonging to a turn, i. e., of the sun, Gr. *τροπικός* of the solstice, *τροπικός* (sc. *κύκλος*) the tropic or solstice, fr. *τρέπειν* to turn : cf. F. *tropique*. See TROPE.] **1.** Either of the solstitial points. *Obs.*

2. *Astron.* Either of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, on each side of and parallel to the equator, at a distance of 23½°, which the sun reaches at its greatest declination north or south. The northern circle is called the **tropic of Cancer,** and the southern the **tropic of Capricorn,** from the two signs at which the tropics touch the ecliptic.

3. *Geog.* **a** Either of the two parallels of terrestrial latitude corresponding to the celestial tropics, and called by the same names. **b** *pl.* The region lying between these parallels of latitude, or near them on either side.

trop′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the tropics ; tropical.

tropic bird, any of several totipalmate birds constituting the genus *Phaëthon*, found chiefly in tropical seas, often far from land. They have some resemblance to terns, but are more nearly allied to the frigate bird and the gannets. The plumage is of a satinlike texture and mostly white with a few black markings. The central pair of tail feathers is greatly elongated and the bill is bright-colored. The **yellow-billed tropic bird** (*P. flavirostris*), the **red-billed tropic bird** (*P. æthereus*), and the **red-tailed tropic bird** (*P. rubricauda*) are the principal species.



Yellow-billed Tropic Bird (*Phaëthon flavirostris*).

-tropic, -tropous, -tropal. [Gr. *-τροπος* (as in *ἄτροπος* inflexible, atropous), *τρόπος* a turn, fr. *τρέπειν* to turn : cf. F. *-tropique.*] Combining forms used to signify *turning, rotating, pertaining to a turning ;* as in ana*tropous*, ana*tropal*, dextro*tropic*, dexio*tropous*, plagio*tropic*, etc.

trop′i-cal (trŏp′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See TROPIC, *n.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or incident to, the tropics ; being within the tropics ; as, *tropical* latitudes, heat, fruits.

2. [L. *tropicus*, Gr. *τροπικός*, orig., of turning. See TROPE.] Rhetorically changed from its exact original sense ; being of the nature of a trope ; figurative ; metaphorical.

tropical apricot. See MAMMEA. — **t. boil,** *Med.*, Aleppo boil. — **t. duckweed,** the water lettuce. — **t. dysentery.** See AMŒBIC DYSENTERY. — **t. month.** See MONTH, 1 **b.** — **t. ulcer.** See ADEN ULCER. — **t. year,** the solar year ; the period occupied by the sun's center in passing from one equinox to the same again, having a mean length of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45.5 seconds. It is 20 minutes, 23.5 seconds shorter than the sidereal year, on account of the precession of the equinoxes. — **T. zone,** *Biogeog.*, in America, the zone lying next below the Austral and occupying chiefly the region between the tropics. It is locally divided into humid and arid sections.

Trop′i-ca′li-a (-kā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TROPICAL.] *Zoögeog.* The marine realm that includes all tropical coral-reef seas, or those within the isocrymal lines of 68° F. — **Trop′i-ca′li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

trop′i-dine (trŏp′ĭ-dĭn ; -dēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [See TROPINE.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_8H_{13}N$, obtained by the chemical dehydration of tropine, as an oily liquid having a coninelike odor. Like tropine, it is a pyridine derivative.

tro′pine (trō′pĭn ; -pēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-pin.** [From ATROPINE.] *Chem.* A white crystalline base, $C_8H_{15}ON$, formed by hydrolysis of atropine and other solanum alkaloids.

tro′pism (trō′pĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. *τροπή* a turning, *τρεπειν* to turn + *-ism.*] *Biol.* The innate tendency of an organism to react in a definite manner to external stimuli. Tropisms are esp. characteristic of plants and lower animals and are supposed largely to govern their behavior. Chemotropism, chemotaxis, phototropism, geotropism, etc. are examples.

-tropism, -tropy. [See -TROPIC ; -ISM ; 1st -Y.] Suffixes of nouns corresponding to adjectives ending in *-tropic, -tropal*, or *-tropous*.

trop′ist (trōp′ĭst), *n.* [See TROPE.] One who deals in tropes ; specif., one who avoids the literal sense of the language of Scripture by explaining it as mere tropes.

trop′o-log′ic (trŏp′ō-lŏj′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *τροπολογικός*. See
trop′o-log′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } TROPOLOGY.] Characterized or varied by tropes ; tropical. — **trop′o-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

tro-pol′o-gize (trō-pŏl′ō-jīz), *v. t. ;* -GIZED (-jīzd) ; -GIZ′ING (-jīz′ĭng). To use in a tropological sense, as a word ; to make a trope of. *Rare.*

tro-pol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n. ; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. *τροπολογία* ; *τροπος* a trope + *λογος* discourse : cf. F. *tropologie.*] **1.** A tropologic, or figurative, mode of speech ; also, a method of interpreting Scripture in which great stress is laid on the tropical, or figurative, sense of the language.

2. A treatise on tropes.

tro-poph′i-lous (trō-pŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *τροπή* turn, change + *-philous.*] *Phytogeog.* Thriving under alternating periods of dryness and moisture or of heat and cold ; adapted to seasonal changes ; as, *tropophilous* vegetation.

trop′o-phyte (trŏp′ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *τροπή* turn, change + *-phyte.*] *Phytogeog.* A tropophilous plant, as the deciduous trees of temperate regions, which drop their leaves in winter, and those of the tropics which are without foliage in the dry season. — **trop′o-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk), *a.*

-tropous. Combining form denoting *turning*. See -TROPIC.

‖ **trop′po** (trŏp′pō), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Too much.

trop-tom′e-ter (trŏp-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n. Mech.* An instrument for measuring the angular distortion of a bar or piece undergoing a torsion test.

trot (trŏt), *v. i. ;* TROT′TED ; TROT′TING. [ME. *trotten*, OF. *troter*, F. *trotter ;* prob. of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *tread ;* cf. OHG. *trottōn* to tread. See TREAD.] **1.** To ride, drive, or proceed at a trot. See TROT, *n.*, 1.

2. To run ; jog ; hurry. *Franklin.*

3. To use a trot, or "pony," in study. *Slang, U. S.*

trot, *v. t.* **1.** To drive, ride, or cause to move at a trot.

2. To move, ride, or drive around or along at a trot ; as, to *trot* the show ring.

3. To use a trot, or "pony," in studying. *Slang, U. S.*

4. To chaff ; joke ; to make sport of. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

to trot out, to lead or bring out, as a horse, to show his paces ; hence, to bring forward, as for exhibition. *Slang.*

trot, *n.* [F. See TROT, *v. t.*] **1.** A gait of the horse and other quadrupeds in which the legs move in diagonal pairs. In a fast trot all four feet are off the ground twice during each stride. See GAIT, *n.*, 3.

2. A jogging pace, as of one hurrying ; hence, *Colloq.*, brisk movement ; as, servants on the *trot* all day.

3. A toddler ; a child ; a tot. *Now Rare.*

4. An old woman ; — in contempt. *Archaic or Dial.*

5. A translation ; a "pony." *Slang, U. S.*

6. *Fishing.* A trot-line (which see) or one of the short lines with hooks which are attached to it at intervals.

troth (trŏth ; trōth ; 205, 277), *n.* [A variant of *truth ;* ME. *trouthe, trouthe.* See TRUTH.] **1.** Faith ; belief. *Obs.*

2. Faith ; fidelity ; pledged faith ; as, plighted *troth*.

3. Truth ; verity ; veracity ; as, by my *troth*. *Shak.*

4. Betrothal. *Archaic.*

troth, *v. t.* **1.** To trust ; believe. *Obs.*

2. To pledge ; to betroth.

trot′-line′ (trŏt′-), *n. Fishing.* A stout line reaching across a stream or for some distance from one bank, bearing at frequent intervals single hooks hung by short lines.

trot′ter (trŏt′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that trots ; esp., a horse trained to be driven in trotting matches.

2. The foot of an animal, esp. when used for food ; as, pig's *trotters ;* also, humorously, the human foot.

trou′ba-dour (trōō′bȧ-dōōr), *n.* [F. *troubadour*, fr. Pr. *trobador*, fr. *trobar* to find, to compose (poetry) ; cf. F. *trouver*, It. *trovare ;* perh. fr. L. *turbare* to disturb (hence perh. to search through, search for, find) ; or perh. fr. (assumed) LL. *tropare* (cf. LL. *contropare* to compare), perh. to invent, origin uncert. ; cf. also L. *tropus* a trope, a song, Gr. *τρόπος* a turn, a trope, in LGr. a ruse, stratagem, E. TROPE, CONTRIVE. Cf. DISTURB, TROUBLE, TROUVÈRE, TROVER.] One of a class of lyric poets who flourished from the 11th to the end of the 13th century, chiefly in Provence, the south of France, and the north of Italy. They often were knightly amateurs, and cultivated a lyrical poetry intricate in meter and rime, and usually of a romantic amatory strain.

trou′ble (trŭb′l), *v. t. ;* TROU′BLED (-ld) ; TROU′BLING (-lĭng). [F. *troubler*, OF. *trobler, trubler, tourbler*, fr. (assumed) LL. *turbulare*, L. *turbare* to disturb, or LL. *turbula* a disorderly group, a little crowd ; both fr. *turba* a

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FÆOLUM. — **tro-pæ′o-la′ceous** (trō-pē′ō-lā′shŭs), *a.*

tro-pa′ion (trō-pā′yŏn ; -pī′ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *τρόπαιον.*] *Antiq.* = TROPHÆUM.

tro-pe′ic (trō-pē′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *τρόπις* keel.] *Zoöl.* Resembling a keel.

tropel, *n.* [OF., F. *troupeau*] [A troop. *Obs.*]

tro′per (trō′pẽr), *n.* [OF. *tropier.*] *R. C. Ch.* A book containing the tropes ; also, prob., a book containing sequences. *Obs.*

tro-phæ′um (trō-fē′ŭm), *n. ; pl.* -PHÆA (-ȧ). [L. See TROPHY.] *Class. Antiq.* A monument commemorating a victory.

trophe. † TROPHY.

tro-phe′al (trō-fē′ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a trophy. *Obs.*

troph′e-sy (trŏf′ē-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *τροφή* nourishment.] *Med.* Defect in nutrition due to disorder of the trophic nerves.—**tro-phe′si-al** (trō-fē′zĭ-ăl), *a.*

tro-phæ′um (trō-fē′ŭm), *n.* [L. *trophæum.* See TROPHY.] A trophy. *Obs.* [with trophies.]

tro′phied (trō′fĭd), *a.* Adorned

Troph′i-mus (trŏf′ĭ-mŭs). *Bib.*

tro-phol′o-gy (trō-fŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-logy.*] *Physiol.* The science of nutrition.

troph′o-ne′ma-ta (trŏf′ō-nē′mă-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *tropho-* + Gr. *νῆμα* thread.] *Zoöl.* In some cisamobranchs, long filaments, developed from the inner uterine surface, which secrete a nutritive fluid for the embryo.

Tro-pho′ni-ad (trō-fō′nĭ-ăd), *n. Gr. Relig.* A devotee of Trophonius. [TROPHONIAN.]

Tro-pho′ni-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L.] See

troph′o-phore (trŏf′ō-fōr ; 201), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* One of certain amœboid cells giving rise to gemmules in sponges.

tro-phoph′o-rous (trō-fŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.*

troph′o-plast (trŏf′ō-plăst), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-plast.*] *Bot.* A plastid. *Obs.*

troph′o-some (-sōm), *n.* [*tropho-* + 2d *-some.*] The nutritive zooids of a hydroid, collectively. — **troph′o-so′mal** (trŏf′ō-sō′măl), *a.*

troph′o-sperm (-spûrm), *or* **troph′o-sper′mi-um** (-spûr′mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-sperm.* See TROPHI.] *Bot.* Placenta. *Obs.*

troph′o-sphere, *n.* [*tropho-* + *sphere.*] *Embryol.* The trophoblast of the hedgehog.

troph′o-trop′ic (-trō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to trophotropism, or trophotaxis.

tro-phot′ro-pism (trō-fŏt′rō-pĭz′m), *n.* [*tropho-* + *-tropism.*] 1. *Physiol.* Trophotaxis [pism. 2. *Plant Physiol.* Chemotro-

troph′o-zo′oid (trŏf′ō-zō′oid), *n.* [*tropho-* + *zooid.*] *Zoöl.* An imperfect zooid or individual of the sexual generation of certain free-swimming tunicates. It never becomes sexually mature or detached from its parent.

tro′phy, *v. t.* To place trophies on or in. *Rare.*

trophy cress, or **tro′phy-wort′** (-wûrt′), *n.* The Indian cress.

trophy money. An annual tax for militia equipment by housekeepers. *Obs. Eng.*

trop′i-cal-i-ty (trŏp′ĭ-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being tropical.

trop′i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a tropical manner ; esp., figuratively.

trop′i-co-pol′i-tan (-kō-pŏl′ĭ-tăn), *a.* [*tropic* + Gr. *πολίτης* citizen.] Inhabiting all tropical countries.— *n.* Any tropicopolitan animal

tropik. † TROPIC.

tro-pil′i-dene (trō-pĭl′ĭ-dēn), *n.* [See TROPINE.] *Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon, C_7H_8, obtained by the dry distillation of tropine with quicklime. [tropes. *Obs.*

tro-pol′o-get′i-cal-ly, *adv.* By

tro-pom′e-ter (trō-pŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *τροπή* turn, turning + *-meter.*] *Med.* A device to measure the eyeball's rotation.

trop′o-phil (trŏp′ō-fĭl), *a. Phytogeog.* Tropophilous.

trop′o-ster′e-o-scope′ (trŏp′ō-), *n.* [Gr. *τροπή* turn, turning + *stereoscope.*] A stereoscope essentially of two adjustable tubes side by side, provided with caps to hold the images observed.

-tropy. See -TROPISM.

trosche. † TROCHISK.

trosse. † TRUSS.

tros′sers. † TROUSERS.

trost, troster, etc. † TRUST, TRUSTER, etc.

tros′tel, *n.* Trestle. *Obs.*

trostily. † TRUSTILY.

tros′tle (trŏs′l). Dial. Eng. corrupt. of THRESHOLD.

trostlike, *adv.* [Cf. TRUST ; -LY.] Trustily. *Obs.*

‖**Tros Ty′ri-us′que mi′hi nul′lo dis-cri′mi-ne a-g e′tur** (dĭs-krĭm′ĭ-nē). [L.] Trojan and Tyrian shall be treated by me with no discrimination.

Vergil (Æ., I. 574).

trot′co′zy (trŏt′kō′zĭ), *n.* A covering for the head and shoulders worn when riding. *Scot.*

trote. † TROUT. [talk. *Obs.*

trotevale. *n.* Trifling ; idle

troth′ing, *n.* Belief ; troth. *Obs.*

troth′less, *a* Faithless. *Obs. or Archaic.*

troth′plight′, *v. t.* To betroth. —*n.* Betrothal. — *a.* Betrothed ; pledged. *All Obs., Scot., or Dial.*

troth′plight′ed, *a.* Betrothed ; engaged. *Obs. or Scot.* [*Obs.*

troth′plight-tide′, *n.* Betrothal.

troth ring. A betrothal ring. *Rare.*

troth′tell′ing, *n.* Truthtelling.

trot′tles (trŏt′l′z), *n. Dial. Eng.* 1. A kind of comfrey. 2. Sheep's dung.

‖**trot/toir′** (trŏt′wär′), *n.* [F., fr. *trotter* to trot. See TROT.] A footpath ; pavement ; sidewalk. *Now Rare.*

Trot′wood, Miss (Mrs.) Betsy (trŏt′wŏod). The abrupt, severe, and eccentric but kind-hearted aunt of the hero in Dickens's "David Copperfield."

trou. † TROW.

trouage. † TREWAGE.

trou′bla-ble (trŭb′lȧ-b'l), *a.* Causing trouble. *Obs.*

trou′blance, *n.* Pain. *Obs. Scot.*

disorder, tumult, crowd; akin to Gr. *τύρβη*, and perh. to E. *thorp*; cf. Skr. *tvar, tur*, to hasten. Cf. TURBID.] **1.** To put into confused motion; to disturb; agitate.

An angel . . . *troubled* the water. *John* v. 4.

2. To agitate mentally or spiritually; to disturb; worry.

Now is my soul *troubled*. *John* xii. 27.

Take the boy to you; he so *troubles* me
'T is past enduring. *Shak.*

3. To put to exertion, inconvenience, or the like; — used in polite phraseology; as, I will not *trouble* you to do it.

Syn. — Disturb, perplex, afflict, distress, grieve, harass, annoy, tease, vex, molest.

troubled vein, *Mining*, a disturbed or faulted vein. — **t. waters,** fig., a state of agitation, discord, or the like.

trou'ble (trŭb''l), *v. i.* **1.** To become turbid, as water. *Obs.*

2 To take trouble, or pains, or make an effort; as, it was kind of him to *trouble* to call.

3. To worry or be agitated; as, do not *trouble* about it.

trou'ble, *n.* [F. *trouble*, OF. also *tourble*. See TROUBLE, *v. t.*] **1.** State of being troubled; uneasiness; annoyance; also, an instance of distress, annoyance, or the like.

Lest the fiend . . . some new *trouble* raise. *Milton*

2. That which causes disturbance, annoyance, or the like.

Alack, what *trouble*
Was I then to you! *Shak*

3. Exertion; labor; pains; as, he took the *trouble* to call.

4. A condition of ill health, physical distress, or the like; as, lung *trouble*; specif., *Dial. Eng*, labor in childbirth.

5. *Mining.* A fault or obstruction in a stratum.

Syn. — Affliction, disturbance, perplexity, annoyance, molestation, vexation, calamity, misfortune, adversity, embarrassment, anxiety, sorrow, misery. See EFFORT.

trou'ble-some (trŭb''l-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Giving trouble or anxiety; disturbing; vexatious; burdensome; wearisome.

This *troublesome* world. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

2. Characterized by disturbance; turbulent. *Archaic.*

Syn. — Vexatious, harassing, annoying, irksome, afflictive, burdensome, tiresome, wearisome, importunate.

— trou'ble-some-ly, *adv.* **— trou'ble-some-ness,** *n.*

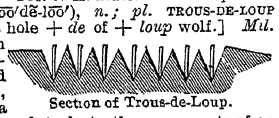
trou'blous (trŭb'lŭs), *a.* [Cf OF. *troubleus*.] **1.** Full of trouble; troubled; afflicted; hence, agitated.

A tall ship tossed in *troublous* seas. *Spenser.*

2. Causing trouble; turbulent; disturbing. "My *troublous* dream." *Shak.*

3. Restless; unquiet. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Spenser.*

‖ **trou'-de-loup'** (trōō'dē-lōō'), *n.*; *pl.* TROUS-DE-LOUP (trōō'-). [F., fr. *trou* hole + *de* of + *loup* wolf.] *Mil.* A pit in the form of an inverted cone or pyramid, having a pointed stake in the middle, and forming one of a group constructed as an obstacle to the movements of an enemy; — usually in *pl.* The pits are called also *trapholes.*



Section of Trous-de-Loup.

trough (trŏf; 205), *n.* [ME. *trough, trogh*, AS. *troג, troh;* akin to D., G., & Icel. *trog*, Sw. *tråg*, Dan. *trug*; prob. originally meaning, made of wood, and akin to E. *tree.* See TREE; cf. TRUG.] **1.** Any of various vessels or receptacles; esp.: **a** A large, usually fixed, vessel, long and comparatively shallow, as one used to hold water or fodder for cattle. **b** A conduit for water, etc., as a walled drain, a wooden channel forming the headrace of a mill, a gutter for rain water under the eaves of a roof, etc. **c** A bowl or basin, usually of wood, in which dough is kneaded. **2.** A boat or canoe shaped somewhat like a trough for cattle; esp., a dugout; also, a cradle. *Obs.* **3.** Any long, comparatively narrow or shallow channel or depression, as between waves; as, the *trough* of the sea. **4.** Specif., in technical senses: **a** A fire-clay box in which iron bars are subjected to the cementation process. **b** *Elec.* The partitioned chamber of a trough battery. **c** *Electroplating.* The vessel containing the metallic solution. **d** *Mining.* A buddle or other vessel in which slimes are sorted in water. **e** *Chem.* A pneumatic trough. **5.** *Meteor.* The section of a cyclonic area transverse to the direction of onward motion at the place where the barometric pressure has reached its lowest point.

trough battery. *Elec.* A voltaic battery contained in a vessel divided into cells by partitions. In one form the elements, copper and zinc plates, form the partitions.

trough fault. *Geol.* The rock between two faults with parallel outcrops but whose planes dip toward each other.

trounce (trouns), *v. t.*; TROUNCED (trounst); TROUNC'ING (troun'sĭng). [Cf. F. *tronce*, var. of *tronche*, a stump, piece of wood. See TRUNCHEON.] To punish or beat severely; to whip smartly; to flog; castigate.

troupe (trōōp), *n.* [F., troop. See TROOP.] A company or troop, esp. of performers on the stage.

troup'i-al (trōōp'ĭ-ăl), *n.* [F. *troupiale*.] In a broad sense, any bird of the family Icteridæ, including the American blackbirds, grackles, and orioles. More usually, one of the larger brilliant yellow-and-black or orange-and-black orioles of Central and South America; esp., *Icterus icterus*, of northern South America, naturalized in the West Indies.

trou'ser-ing (trou'zẽr-ĭng), *n.* Material for trousers.

trou'sers (-zẽrz), *n. pl.*; *sing., Rare,* TROUSER. [OF. *trousses* breeches for pages, fr. *trousse, trosse*, bundle, truss. See TRUSS.] **1.** An outer garment of men or boys, extending from the waist to the knee or, oftener and almost always with men, to the ankle, and covering each leg separately. Orig. they were of the nature of long hose or tight drawers.

Besides the clothes in which you see me, I have scarcely a decent *trouser* in my wardrobe. *Stevenson.*

2. Pantalets. *Obs.*

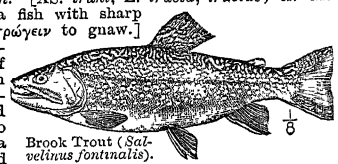
‖ **trousse** (trōos), *n.* [F. See TRUSS; cf. TROUSSEAU.] A case for small implements; as, a surgeon's *trousse.*

trous'seau' (trōō'sō'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *trossel*, dim. of *trousse* a bundle, truss. See TRUSS.] **1.** A bundle. *Obs.*

2. The collective personal outfit of a bride, including clothes, jewelry, and the like.

trout (trout), *n.* [AS. *truht*, L. *tructa, tructus*; cf. Gr. *τρώκτης* a sea fish with sharp teeth, from *τρώγειν* to gnaw.]

1. Any of certain fishes of the salmon family and genus *Salmo* (and in America also of the genera *Salvelinus* and *Cristivomer*), averaging much smaller in size than the salmons, and highly esteemed by anglers on account of their gameness, finely flavored and rich flesh, and handsome (usually mottled or speckled) coloration. Most of them live all the year in fresh water, many requiring clear cold streams and lakes, but others are anadromous. Authorities are not agreed in regard to the number of forms (esp. of the genus *Salmo*) deserving recognition as species. Two species, the river or brown trout *Salmo fario*, inhabiting fresh water, and the sea trout *S. trutta*, which is anadromous, are usually recognized in Great Britain. In western North America, among many forms of the genus *Salmo*, the cutthroat, steelhead, and rainbow trouts are the most important. The most widely distributed trout of eastern North America is the brook, or speckled, trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*). It is finely and irregularly barred with dark olive or black above and has small round red spots on the sides. The Dolly Varden trout of the Pacific slope is an allied species. See also NAMAYCUSH, OQUASSA.



Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).

2. Any of various other fishes, as, in Australia and New Zealand, certain troutlike fishes of the family Galaxiidæ; in Louisiana, the large-mouthed black bass; in the valleys of the Colorado and Gila Rivers, a cyprinoid fish (*Gila elegans*). Cf. SEA TROUT, ROCK TROUT.

trout'-col'ored, *or* **-col'oured** (-kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* White, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel; as, a *trout-colored* horse.

Trou'ton's law (trou'tŭnz). [After F. T. *Trouton*, English physicist.] *Phys. Chem.* The principle that the molecular heats of vaporization of different substances are proportional to their absolute boiling points.

trout perch. Either of two small American fresh-water fishes: **a** *Percopsis guttatus* of the central and eastern United States. **b** *Columbia transmontana* of the Columbia River basin, having an adipose fin like the Salmonidæ, but in other characters resembling the perches.

trout'y (trout'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Containing many trout, as a stream. **2.** Resembling a trout, as in color or markings.

trou'vère' (trōō'vâr') } *n.* [F. *trouveur*, old obj. case, OF.
trou'veur' (trōō'vûr') } *troveor, trouvère*, old nom. case, fr. *trouver* to find, compose (poetry). See TROUBADOUR.] One of a school of poets who flourished in northern France from the 11th to the 14th century. Their works, which are typically the chansons de geste, are of a prevailingly narrative character. Cf. TROUBADOUR.

tro'ver (trō'vẽr), *n.* [OF. *trover* to find, F. *trouver*; inf. as n. See TROUBADOUR; cf. CONTRIVE, RETRIEVE, TREASURE-TROVE.] *Law.* **a** Lit., a finding; hence, any coming into possession. **b** Orig., an action of trespass on the case to recover damages against one who found goods, and would not deliver them to the owner on demand; hence, in modern common law, an action which lies in any case to recover the value of goods wrongfully converted by another to his own use. In this case the *finding*, though necessary to be alleged, is an immaterial fact or a fiction and not necessary to be proved, the conversion or wrongful detention being considered to be the gist of the action.

trow (trō), *n.* [Cf. AS. *trog* a boat. Cf. TROUGH.] **a** Also *pl.* A kind of catamaran or double boat, through the opening in the center of which salmon are speared. *Obs. or R. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** A fishing boat with an open well amidships for keeping fish alive. **c** Any of various kinds of barges and smacks. *Brit.*

trow (trō), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *trowen*, AS. *trūwian* or *tréowan* to trust, believe, akin to *tréow* trust, *tréowe* true, faithful. See TRUE.] **1.** To believe; trust. *Obs. Chaucer.*

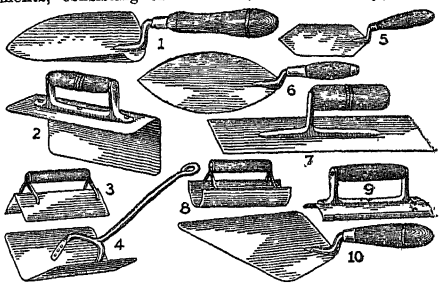
2. To think or suppose. *Archaic.*

A better priest, I *trow*, there nowhere none is. *Chaucer.*

☞ *I trow*, or *trow*, was formerly sometimes added to questions to express contempt or indignant surprise.

What is the matter, *trow*? *Shak.*

trow'el (trou'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *truel*, OE, *troele, truele*, F. *truelle*, LL. *truella*, dim. of L. *trua* a ladle (cf. L. *trulla* a trowel); prob. akin to Gr. *τορύνη* a stirrer, ladle, G. *quirl* a stirrer, MHG. *twirel*, OHG. *dwiril*, Icel. *þvara*, AS. *þwiril*. Cf. TWIRL.] Any of various hand tools or implements, consisting of a flat or, less commonly, curved



Trowels. 1 Garden; 2 Curbing; 3 Corner (outside); 4 Guttering; 5 Pointing; 6, 10 Brick; 7 Plastering; 8 Circle, or Cove (inside); 9 Radius.

blade with a handle, used esp. by bricklayers, plasterers, molders, and others, to spread, shape, and smooth loose or plastic material; also, a scooplike or flat-bladed gardening implement, for taking up and setting small plants, etc.

trow'el (trou'ĕl), *v. t.*; TROW'ELED or TROW'ELLED (-ĕld); TROW'EL-ING or TROW'EL-LING. To smooth, dress, shape, mix, or apply with a trowel; as, *troweled* stucco.

troy (troi), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the system of weights (**troy weights**) commonly used in England and the United States for gold, silver, etc.;—so named from Troyes in France. In this system—

1 pound (*lb.*) = 12 ounces (0.82286 lb. av. or 373.2419 g.)
1 ounce (*oz.*) = 20 pennyweights (1.09714 oz. av. or 31.1035 g.)
1 pennyweight (*dwt.*) = 24 grains (0.87771 dr. av. or 1.5552 g.)

The ounce, however, is now preferably divided decimally. The troy pound thus contains 5,760 grains. It became well known in England during the 14th and 15th centuries and in 1527 replaced the Tower pound (5,400 grains) as the legal mint standard. The troy pound, or more correctly the troy ounce, is also the basis of apothecaries' weight. The **Scotch troy weight,** *or* **Dutch weight,** was a system of weights formerly used in parts of France, the Netherlands, and Scotland. In it the stone contained 16 pounds; the pound (7,609 grains or 493 grams) contained 16 ounces. It was prohibited at the "Union," but long continued in use for weighing iron, lead, hemp, flax, meal, meat, etc.

troy, *n.* Troy weight.

tru'an-cy (trōō'ăn-sĭ), *n.* Act or habit of playing truant, or state of being truant; as, addicted to *truancy.*

tru'ant (-ănt), *n.* [OF. *truant* a vagrant, beggar, F. *truand*; of Celtic origin; cf. W. *tru, truan*, wretched, miserable, *truan* a wretch, Ir. *trogha* miserable, Gael. *truaghan* a poor, distressed, or wretched creature, *truagh* wretched.] **1.** A vagrant; a vagabond. *Obs.*

2. One who stays away from business or any duty; esp., one who stays out of school without leave.

I have a *truant* been to chivalry. *Shak.*

tru'ant, *a.* [Cf. OF. *truant.*] **1.** Wandering from business or duty, idle, and shirking duty; esp., absent from school without leave: as, a *truant* boy.

2. Like, or characteristic of, a truant; as, a *truant* mood.

Syn. — See VAGRANT.

tru'ant, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *truander.*] To idle away time, esp. while shirking some duty; to play truant. *Shak.*

tru'bu (trōō'bōō), *n.* [Malay *terūboq.*] The roe (used as food after salting and drying) of an East Indian fish, *Alosa toli*, of the herring family. Also, the fish.

truce (trōos), *n.* [ME. *trewes, triwes, treowes*, pl. of *trewe* a truce, properly, pledge of fidelity, truth, AS. *tréow* fidelity, faith, troth (cf. *tréowe* true, faithful): cf. OF. *triues*, pl., truce, fr. a kindred Teutonic word. See TRUE.] **1.** *Mil.* A suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders of opposing forces, esp. one of considerable duration; **a** temporary cessation of hostilities; an armistice.

It is hardly possible to draw a clear line of distinction between suspensions of arms, *truces*, and armistices, though in their more marked forms they are readily to be distinguished. See Vattel (liv. iii. ch. xvi. § 233), Halleck (ii. 342-7), Bluntschli (§§ 688-9), and Calvo (§ 2130). *W. E. Hall (Footnote).*

2. Hence, intermission of action, pain, or contest; temporary cessation; brief quiet. *Milton.*

Truce [*also l. c.*] **of God,** the cessation of hostilities between armies or man and man during part of the week, as from Wednesday evening to Monday morning and during certain holy seasons, enjoined, and imperfectly enforced, by the church from 1027 A. D. to as late as the 13th century. Existing with this was the institution, established in 989, of the **Peace of God** (*Pax Dei*), or **Peace of the Church** (*Pax Ecclesiæ*), which withdrew from private feudal warfare the unarmed ecclesiastic and the husbandman or laborer.

truck (trŭk), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *trochus* an iron hoop, Gr. *τροχός* a wheel, fr. *τρέχειν* to run. See TROCHEE; cf. TRUCKLE, *v. i.*] **1.** A small wheel, as of a vehicle; specif., a small strong wheel, as of wood or iron, for a gun carriage.

2. Any of numerous vehicles for transporting heavy articles; esp.: **a** A kind of handbarrow or handcart consist-

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trou'ble (trŭb''l), *a.* [OF. & F.] **1.** Troubled; turbid; dark; gloomy. *Obs.*

2. Troublesome. *Dial. Eng.*

trou'bled-ly (trŭb''ld-lĭ), *adv.* In a troubled manner *Obs.*

trou'ble-house', *n* One who disturbs a household. *Obs.*

trou'ble-ment (trŭb''l-mĕnt), *n.* State of trouble. *Colloq. or Dial.*

trou'ble-mirth', *n.* A spoilsport. *Obs. or R.*

trou'ble-ness, *n.* State of being troubled; also, injury. *Obs.*

trou'bler (trŭb'lẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *trobleor*, F. *troubleur.*] One that troubles.

trou'ble-rest', *n.* A disturber of people's rest. *Obs.*

trou'ble-state', *n.* A disturber of the public peace. *Obs.*

trou'ble-town', *n.* A person who is a public nuisance. *Obs.*

trou'bly (trŭb''lĭ), *a.* Troubled; disturbed; also, stormy. *Obs.*

trouch'man. † TRUCHMAN.

troufynge. † TRIFLING.

trough, *v. i.* To feed like a pig. *Rare.* [shape like, a trough.

trough, *v. t.* To make into, or

trough gutter. *Arch.* A trough-like gutter of rectangular or V-shaped section, usually one hung below the eaves of a house.

trough roof. **a** An M roof. See under M, *a.* **b** A roof of hollowed-out split logs, laid from ridge to eaves. *U. S. & Can.*

trough room. A room with troughs for fish culture.

trough shell. Any bivalve shell of the genus *Mactra.*

Trough'ton ley'el (trou'tŭn; trô'tŭn). [After Edward *Troughton* (1753-1835), English instrument maker.] = DUMPY LEVEL.

troul. † TROLL, *v. & n.*

trou ma'dame' (trōō' mă'dăm'). [F. *trou-madame.*] See BAGATELLE, 2

troump † TRUMP.

trounce (trouns; trŏns), *n.* A long bring ramble or journey *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To ramble, tramp, or take a tedious journey. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

troup. † TROOP. [LOUP.]

trous'-de-loup', *pl.* of TROU-DE-

trouse (trouz), *n.* Trews. *Obs.*

trouse (trous), *n.* [Cf. Icel *tros* leaves and twigs used as fuel, Norw. dial. *tros*, Sw. *trås* brushwood.] Trimmings of a hedge. Cf. TRASH. — *v. t.* To trim a hedge. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

trousered (trouzd), *a.* Trousered. *Obs.*

trou'sered (trou'zẽrd), *a.* Wearing trousers; hence, masculine.

trou'ser-less, *a.* See -LESS.

trouss (trŏos), *n. & v.* [See TRUSS.] Tuck. *Scot.* [*Obs.*]

trousse'gay, *n.* [OF.] A bundle. ‖ **trousse'queue'** (trōos'kû'), *n.* [F.] A crupper. [ANT; TRUTH.

trout. † TROT, woman; TRUTH.

trout, *v. i. & t.* To fish for trout.

trout'bird' (trout'bûrd'), *n.* American golden plover. *Local, U. S.* [*U. S.*

trout flower. The erythronium.

trout'ful, *a* See -FUL.

trouthe. † TROTH, TRUTH.

trout'less, *a.* See -LESS. [trout.

trout'let, trout'ling, *n.* A little

trout lily. = TROUT FLOWER.

trout shad. The squeteague. *Local, U. S.*

‖ **trou'vaille'** (trōō'vä'y'), *n.* [F.] A lucky find or windfall.

trouwe. † TROW.

trove, *v. t* [OF. *trover*, F. *trouver.*] To find out. *Obs.*

trove (trōv), *n.* [OF. *trové*, p.p. See TROVER.] A thing found. *R.*

trow. † TREE. [of TROUGH.

trow (trō). Scot. & dial. Eng.

trow (trō; trou), *n.* [Cf. TROLL, in this sense.] *Folklore.* A malignant or malevolent spirit; an elf; goblin; also, a devil or the Devil. *Chiefly Scot.*

trow'a-ble, *a.* Credible. *Obs.*

trowage. †TREWAGE. [*Obs.*]

trowandise, *n.* = TRUANDISE.

trowane, *n.* [See TRUANT.] An evildoer; a rogue. *Obs Scot.*

trowant. † TRUANT.

trowbel. † TROUBLE.

trowbelous. † TROUBLOUS.

trowch. † TROUGH.

trowe. † TROUGH, TROW.

trow'el bay'o-net (trou'ĕl). = SPADE BAYONET. See BAYONET, *Illust.* [(bird).

trow'el-beak', *n.* A broad bill

trow'el-ful, *n.* See -FUL. [*Obs.*

trowet, *n.* [See TROTH.] Troth.

trowis † TRUCE.

trowl (*dial.* trōl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TROLL.

trowle. † TRULL.

trowles'worth-ite (trōlz'wẽrth-īt), *n.* [From *Trowlesworthy* in Devonshire.] *Petrog.* An altered granite chiefly of fluorite, orthoclase, and tourmaline.

trow'ly. †TRULY. [TRUSED.]

trowse, trowsed. † TROUSE,

trow'sers (trou'zẽrz). Var. of TROUSERS.

trowt. † TROUT.

trowth (trōth), *n.* [See TROTH, TRUTH.] Troth; truth. *Obs. or Scot.* — *interj.* In truth. *Scot.*

trowthelaes † TROTHLESS.

Troyan. † TROJAN.

Troy'no-vant' (troi'nō-vănt'). Var. of TRINOVANT.

troy'ounce', *n.* A troy ounce.

Troy'town', *n.* A place or state of confusion. *Dial. Eng.*

trs. *Abbr.* Transpose; trustees.

tru. † TROW, TRUE.

truage, *n.* [OF.] Lordship; dominion; also, tribute; presents. Cf. TREWAGE. *Obs.*

tru'and. † TRUANT.

truandise, *n.* [OF.] *Obs.* a Fraudulent begging. b Idleness.

tru'ant, *v. t.* To idle away. *R.*

tru'ant-cy (trōō'ănt-sĭ), *n.* = TRUANCY. *Rare.*

tru'ant-ly, *a.* Truant.

tru'ant-ly, *adv.* of TRUANT.

tru'ant-ry (trōō'ănt-rĭ), *n.* Truancy. *Rare.*

tru'ant-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

trub (trŭb), *n.* [Cf. TRUFFLE.] A truffle. *Obs.*

trubellus. † TROUBLOUS.

tru'bl, tru'bld, tru'blous, tru'bl-sum. Trouble; troubled; troublous; troublesome. *Ref.-Sp.*

trubly. † TROUBLY.

trub'tail', *n.* [E. dial. *trub* slut; cf. Sw. *trubbig* stumpy.] A short squat woman. *Obs.*

truce'break'er, *n.* One who violates a truce.

truce'less, *a.* See -LESS.

truch'man (trŭch'măn), *n.* [F. *truchement*, of Ar. orig. See DRAGOMAN.] Interpreter *Obs.*

‖ **Truch'sess** (trŏōk'sĕs), *n.*; *pl.* -SESSEN (trŏōk-sĕs'ĕn). [G.] The grand master of a king's or prince's household.

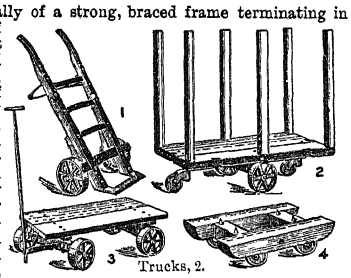
tru'ci-date (trōō'sĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *trucidatus*, p. p. of *trucidare* to slaughter.] To kill. *Obs.* — **tru'ci-da'tion** (trōō'sĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *trucidatio.*] *Obs.*

truck. Var. of TRUKE, *v.*

truck, *v. i.* To be employed on a truck for carting goods.

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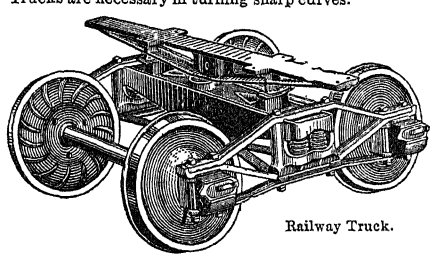
ing essentially of a strong, braced frame terminating in a pair of handles at one end and supported on a pair of small heavy wheels with broad rim (fig. 1 in *Illust.*). **b** A small heavy rectangular frame supported on four small wheels,



Trucks, 2.

used instead of rollers for moving heavy objects, as on a floor (fig. 4 in *Illust.*). **c** Any of various small flat-topped cars for pulling or pushing by hand, with or without a handle and sometimes with stakes or vertical ends to prevent the load from falling off (figs. 2 and 3), used in shops, railroad stations, etc., for moving heavy articles. **d** Any strong heavy cart or wagon, horse-drawn or self-propelled, for heavy hauling. **e** An open railroad freight car; a railway goods wagon; — disting. esp. from a *van*. *Brit.* **f** = RUBBLE CAR. *U. S.*

3. A swiveling carriage, consisting of a frame with one or more pairs of wheels and the necessary boxes, springs, etc., to carry and guide one end of a locomotive or a railroad or street car, etc.; — sometimes called *bogie* in England. Trucks are necessary in turning sharp curves.


Railway Truck.

4. A small, usually circular wooden disk, variously used; specif.: A small wooden cap at the summit of a flagstaff or a masthead, usually having holes in it for reeving flag or signal halyards.

truck (trŭk), *v. t.;* TRUCKED (trŭkt); TRUCK'ING. To transport on a truck or trucks.

truck, *v. i.* To exchange commodities; to barter; traffic

To *truck* and higgle for a private good. *Emerson.*

truck (trŭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *troc.*] **1.** Barter. *Hakluyt.*

2. Intercourse; dealing; association; as, he would have no *truck* with such people. *Colloq. & Dial.*

3. Commodities appropriate for barter, or for small trade; small commodities; esp., in the United States, vegetables raised for the market; as, garden *truck.*

4. Payment of wages in goods instead of cash. In England it is now forbidden, except in husbandry, by the Truck Acts, 1831 to 1896. See TRUCK SYSTEM.

5. Small articles of little value; hence, rubbish. *Colloq.*

truck'age (trŭk'ĕj), *n.* Money paid for the conveyance of goods on a truck; freight; also, conveyance by trucks.

truck'age, *n.* Exchange; barter; truck. *Milton.*

truck farm. A farm on which vegetables are raised, esp. in large quantities, for the market. *U. S.* — **truck farmer.** — **truck farming.**

truck house. A storehouse for goods used for or received in barter, as formerly in the trading of settlers with Indians in America. Also called **trucking house.**

truck'le (trŭk''l), *n.* [Dim. of *truck* a wheel; or from the kindred L. *trochlea* a block, sheaf containing one or more pulleys. See TRUCK a wheel.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** A small wheel, as a pulley wheel or caster; a trundle. *Hudibras.*

2. A small barrel-shaped cheese.

3. A truckle-bed.

truck'le, *v. i.;* -LED (-'ld); -LING (-lĭng). [From *truckle* in *truckle-bed.*] **1.** To sleep in a truckle-bed. *Obs.*

2. [In allusion to the fact that the *truckle-bed* on which the pupil slept was rolled under the large bed of the master.] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to show servility. "Small, *truckling* states." *Burke.*

Religion itself is forced to *truckle* to worldly policy. *Norris.*

3. To truck; barter; deal. *Obs. Quarles.*

truck'le, *v. t.* To roll or move on truckles; to trundle.

truck'le-bed', *n.* [*truckle,* n. or v. t. + *bed.*] A low bed on wheels, that may be pushed under another bed; a trundle-bed. "His standing bed and *truckle-bed.*" *Shak.*

truck'man (trŭk'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [From TRUCK barter.] One who does business in the way of barter.

truck'man, *n.* [From TRUCK a carriage.] One who drives a truck, or whose business it is to convey goods on trucks.

truck system. The system of paying wages in goods instead of cash or money. Cf. 5th TRUCK, 4.

On the whole when this so-called *truck system* prevails in any trade in an old country, we may fairly assume that the real rate of wages is lower than the nominal *Alfred Marshall.*

truc'u-lence (trŭk'ū-lĕns; trōō'kū-) } *n.* [L. *truculentia.*]
truc'u-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ; 277) } Quality or state of being truculent; savageness, as of manners; ferociousness. "The . . . *truculency* of her attitude." *Hawthorne.*

truc'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *truculentus,* fr. *trux,* gen. *trucis,* wild, fierce: cf. F. *truculent.*] **1.** Fierce; savage; ferocious; barbarous; as, *truculent* native tribes; a *truculent* mien; *truculent* speech.

2. Ruthless; destructive. "*Truculent* plagues." *Harvey.*

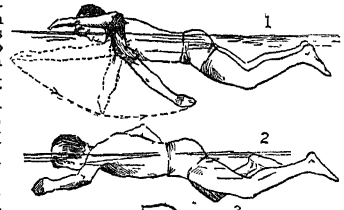
Syn. — See FEROCIOUS.

— **truc'u-lent-ly,** *adv.* — **truc'u-lent-ness,** *n. Rare*

trudge (trŭj), *v. i.;* TRUDGED (trŭjd); TRUDG'ING (trŭj'ĭng). [Perh. of Scand. origin, and orig. meaning, to walk on snowshoes; cf. dial. Sw. *truga, trudja,* a snowshoe, Norw. *truga,* Icel. *prūga;* or cf. F. *trucher* to beg.] To walk or march on foot, esp. toilsomely or wearily.

And *trudged* to Rome upon my naked feet. *Dryden*

trudg'en stroke (trŭj'ĕn). *Swimming.* A racing stroke in which a double over-arm motion is used; — so called from its use by an amateur named Trudgen, but often erroneously written *trudgeon.*



1-3 Positions in the Trudgen Stroke

true (trōō), *a.;* TRU'ER (trōō'ĕr); TRU'EST. [ME. *trewe,* AS. *tréowe* faithful, trusty, fr. *tréow* fidelity, faith, troth; akin to OFries. *triuwe,* adj., *treuwa,* n., OS. *triuwi,* adj., *trewa,* n., D. *trouw,* adj. & n., G. *treu,* adj., *treue,* n., OHG. *giriuwi,* adj., *triuwa,* n., Icel. *tryggr,* adj., Dan. *tro,* adj. & n., Sw. *trogen,* adj., *tro,* n., Goth. *triggws,* adj., *triggwa,* n., *trauan* to trust, OPruss. *druwis* faith. Cf. TRIG, *a.,* TROW, TRUST, TRUTH.] **1.** Steady in adhering to friends, promises, allegiance, or the like; faithful; loyal; not false, fickle, or perfidious; as, a *true* friend; a *true* charge, etc.

2. Honest; just; upright; as, a *true* man. *Archaic.*

3. Actual; not counterfeit, adulterated, or pretended; genuine; as, *true* balsam; a *true* Christian.

4. Conformable to fact; in accordance with the actual state of things; correct, not false, erroneous, inaccurate, or the like; as, a *true* relation or narration; a *true* history; a declaration is *true* when it states the facts; — often used elliptically for *it is true.*

5. Constant in telling truth; truthful.

Dare to be *true:* nothing can need a lie *Herbert.*

6. Conformable to a standard, rule, or pattern; exact; accurate; correct; as, a *true* copy; a *true* likeness of the original; a gallop is called *true* when the horse gallops on the right foot when turning to the right, on the left foot in turning to the left; the corner of the square is not *true.*

Making his eye, foot, and hand keep *true* time. *Scott.*

7. Legitimate; rightful; as, the *true* owner.

8. To be relied upon; certain; as, a *true* indication.

9. *Biol.* Genuine; real; not deviating from the essential characters of a class; as, a lizard is a *true* reptile; a whale is a *true,* but not a *typical,* mammal. Cf. TYPICAL, *a.,* 2.

Syn. — See REAL.

a true bill, *Law,* a bill of indictment returned by the grand jury so indorsed. See INDICTMENT, 2. — **t. anomaly.** See ANOMALY, **a** (1). — **t. as steel, the gospel, touch** (i. e., touchstone), etc., absolutely true, to be relied on, etc. — **t. blue.** See in the *Vocabulary.* — **t. course,** *Navig.,* the angle of a ship's track with the true meridian. — **t. daffodils.** See NARCISSUS, 1. — **t. discount.** See DISCOUNT, *n.,* 1 **b.** — **t. error.** See ERROR, *n.,* 6. — **t. fresco.** See FRESCO, 2 **a.** — **t. horizon,** that great circle of the celestial sphere whose plane is at right angles to the plumb line; the geometric horizon. — **T. Inspiration Congregation.** See AMANA SOCIETY. — **t. magnetizing current.** See MAGNETIZING CURRENT. — **t. nuclein.** See NUCLEIN. — **t. pelvis.** *Anat.* See PELVIS, 1 **a.** — **t. place** of a star or planet, its apparent position with the effects of aberration, refraction, parallax, and light equation eliminated. — **t. plane,** in workshop parlance, a plane surface (of metal) made by repeated scraping with a scraper and testing with a surface plate smeared with red ochre and oil. — **t. power.** *Elec.* See POWER, 11 **a.** — **t. ribs,** *Anat.,* ribs whose costal cartilages connect directly with the sternum, in man the first seven pairs. — **t. ruby.** See RUBY, *n.,* 1. — **t. skin,** *Anat.,* the derma. — **t. stitch,** a stitch taken through material and alike on both sides. — **t. time,** apparent solar time as reckoned from the transit of the sun's center over the meridian. — **t. vein,** *Mining,* a fissure vein. *Western U. S.* — **t. vocal cords.** *Anat.* See VOCAL CORDS.

true, *adv.* **1.** In accordance with truth, truly. *Shak.*

2. Faithfully; loyally. *Obs.*

3. *Biol.* Conformably to parental type; purely; without change; as, a variety comes *true* from seed.

true (trōō), *n.* [**A.S.** *tréow.* Cf. TRUCE.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Fidelity. **b** Compliance; agreement; compact. **c** A truce; a respite. **d** Truth. **e** A true or trusty person; a truelove; specif. [*cap.*], Christ.

2. State of being true or accurate, as in alignment, adjustment, or the like; — used in phrases; as, *in true, out of true.*

true (trōō), *v. t.;* TRUED (trōōd), TRU'ING (trōō'ĭng) or TRUE'ING. **1.** To verify. *Obs.*

2. To make true; to bring to its exact and correct condition as to form, place, angle, adjustment, or the like; — often with *up;* as, to *true* up a board, i. e., to make one or more of its surfaces a true plane; to *true* up work in a lathe.

true blue. **1.** Orig., some especially fast blue dye or color, prob. that of Coventry blue.

2. The blue color adopted by the Covenanters, or Scotch Presbyterians; hence, Presbyterianism; also, thoroughgoing or uncompromising orthodoxy, loyalty, or fidelity.

true'-blue' (87), *a.* Of strict Presbyterian faith; hence, of inflexible fidelity; of unchanging loyalty to a party, movement, or the like; as, a *true-blue* Tory.

true'-blue', *n.* A true-blue person.

true'-bred', *a.* **1.** Of a genuine or right breed. *Shak.*

2. Being of real breeding or culture; — used of persons.

true'-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a* Of a faithful heart; honest; sincere; not faithless. — **true'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

true'love' (trōō'lŭv'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *tréowlufu* faithful love.]

1. One truly beloved or loving; a sweetheart.

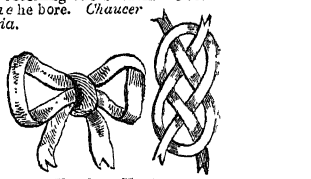
2. An unexplained word in Chaucer, meaning, perhaps, an aromatic sweetmeat for sweetening the breath. *Obs.*

Under his tongue a *trueloue* he bore. *Chaucer*

3. The plant *Paris quadrifolia.*

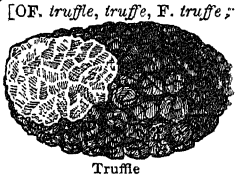
4. A lover's symbol, prob. a truelove knot. *Obs.*

truelove knot. A complicated knot not readily untying, emblem of mutual love; — called also *true-lover's knot.*


Truelove Knots.

true'ness, *n.* [AS. *tréowness.*] Quality of being true; reality; genuineness; faithfulness; sincerity; exactness; truth.

truf'fle (trŭf'f'l; trōō'f'l; trōō-f'l; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [OF. *truffle, truffe,* F. *truffe;* akin to Sp. *trufa;* orig. uncert.; perh. fr. L. *tuber* tumor, knob, truffle. Cf. TUBER, TRIFLE.] **a** Any of various European edible subterranean fungi of the genus *Tuber.* Truffles are commonly oblong, with a warty or rugose blackish surface. They are highly esteemed as a delicacy. *T. melanosporum* yields the best French truffles. **b** Any of several related fungi of the genus *Terfezia,* etc. See TUBER, 1 **b.**


Truffle

☞ Walker (c. 1800) recognizes only trōō'f'l, long the preferred pron.; Smart (c. 1840) has trōō'f'l; trŭf'f'l is recent, but apparently prevails in present good usage.

tru'ism (trōō'ĭz'm), *n.* [From TRUE.] An undoubted or self-evident truth; — opposed to *falsism.*

Syn. — See COMMONPLACE.

‖ **truí'té'** (trwē'tā'), *a.* [F., fr. *truite* trout.] Having a delicately crackled surface; — applied to porcelain, etc.

trull (trŭl), *n.* [Cf. G. *trolle, trulle;* perh. akin to Dan. *trold* an elf, imp, Sw. *troll* a goblin, Icel. *troll* a giant, fiend, demon. Cf. TROLL.] **1.** A trollop; strumpet.

2. A girl; wench; lass. *Obs.*

3. An untidy person, esp. a woman. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Trul'lan (trŭl'ăn), *a.* [LL. *trullus* dome; cf. Gr. τρουλλος dome, τρουλλα dome, cup, ladle, L. *trulla* ladle, scoop.] *Eccl. Hist.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, two church councils held in the *trullus,* a domed apartment of the imperial palace at Constantinople. The first Trullan Council was held in 680-681, and is known as the sixth Ecumenical Council. The second Trullan Council or Synod was held in 692, and is regarded as ecumenical by the Greeks, but not by the Latins. It is also called the *Quinisext Council.*

tru'ly (trōō'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *tréowlīce.* See TRUE.] **1.** In a true manner; as: **a** Sincerely; honestly; faithfully; as, to be *truly* attached to one; *truly* sorry. **b** In agreement with fact; with truth; as, to state facts *truly.* **c** Exactly; accurately; justly; as, to estimate *truly* the evidence. "A pageant *truly* played." *Shak.* **d** Conformably to law; legally; legitimately.

His innocent babe [is] *truly* begotten. *Shak.*

2. In fact; in deed; in reality; in truth; — often used for emphasis or interjectionally; as, *truly,* she is fair.

‖ **tru'meau'** (trū'mō'), *n.* [F.] *Medieval Arch.* A central pillar in some large doorways, supporting the tympanum.

trump (trŭmp), *n.* [ME. *trumpe, trompe,* F. *trompe;* cf. OHG. *trumpa, trumba,* trumpet, which is perh. fr. L. *triumphus* triumph; but cf. E. DRUM. Cf. TRIUMPH, TROMBONE, TROMP, TRUMP at cards, TRUMPET, TRUNK a proboscis.]

1. A tube; specif., the trachea (of a crane). *Obs.*

2. A wind instrument of music; a trumpet, or sound of a trumpet. *Chiefly Poetic or Archaic.*

The wakeful *trump* of doom. *Milton.*

3. A trumpeter. *Obs. Sir Bevis.*

4. A jew's-harp. *Scot. & Ir.*

trump, *v. i. & t.;* TRUMPED (trŭmpt); TRUMP'ING. [OF. *tromper.* See TRUMP a trumpet.] To sound, or proclaim by, a trumpet. *Obs.*

trump, *n.* [A corruption of *triumph,* F. *triomphe* a triumph, a game of cards, a trump. See TRIUMPH; cf. TRUMP a trumpet.] **1.** *Card Playing.* One of a particular suit

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truck car = RUBBLE CAR.
Truck'ee (trŭk'ē), *n.* A river of California and Nevada. — **Truckee pine** = JEFFREY PINE. — **T. trout,** the Lake Tahoe trout. [deciver *Scot.*
truck'er (trŭk'ẽr), *n.* A rogue: *Obs.* [-dē). = TRULLO.
truck'er, *n.* One who trucks goods, or one who pushes, pulls, or drives a truck. [or barters.
truck'er, *n.* **1.** One who trucks, **2.** A truck farmer *U. S.*
truck'ing, *n.* Process or business of carting goods on trucks.
truck'ing, *n.* Truck farming
truck'le. Truckle. *Ref. Sp.*
truck'le. Truckled. *Ref. Sp.*
truck'ler (trŭk'lẽr), *n.* One who truckles.
truck'mas'ter, *n.* An officer in charge of trade with Indians, esp. among the early English settlers. *U. S.*
truck'ster (trŭk'stẽr), *n.* [*truck* + *-ster.*] A grower of, or dealer in, truck for market. *Rare.*
truckt. Trucked. *Ref. Sp.*
truc'u-len'tal, *a.* Truculent. *Obs.*
trud'do (trōōd'dō), *n.; pl.* -DI
trudge, *n.* A tramp or walk, esp a weary one.
trudge'man (trŭj'măn), *n.* = TRUCHMAN *Obs.*
trudgeon stroke. See TRUDGEN STROKE. [HOUSE. *Obs.*
trudg'ing house. = TRUDGING
‖ **tru'di-tur di'es di'e.** [L.] Day is pushed forth by day; one day hurries on another. *Horace* (*Odes,* II. xviii. 15). [*Cant.*
trudmould, *n.* A slattern. *Obs.*
true'-born', *a.* Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to a title.
true'-de-rived' (-dē-rīvd'), *a.* Legitimate. *R.* [fully. *Obs.*
truefully, *adv.* Truly; faith-
true'head', *n.* Truthfulness; fidelity. *Obs.*
truekt. Trucked. [low.
truel. † TREWEL.
true'pen'ny, *n.* An honest fellow. *Colloq.*
tru'er (trōō'ẽr), *n.* One that trues; a tool for truing.
true'ship, *n.* Truthfulness. *Obs.*
true'-ta'ble, *n.* A table used in playing hazard. *Obs.*
truff (trŭf; trŭf) Dial Eng. var. of TROUGH. [TURF.
truff (trŭf). Obs. or Scot. var. of
truff (trŭf), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *truffer* to deceive.] To steal. *Scot.*
truff, *n.* [OF. *truffe, truffle.*] A trick. *Obs. Scot.*
‖ **truffes** (trŭf), *n. pl.* [F.] Truffles.
truffle. † TRIFLE.
truf'fled (trŭf'f'ld; trōōf'-; trōōf'-), *a.* Cooked, stuffed, garnished, or the like, with truffles.
truffle worm. The larva of a fly of the genus *Lexodes,* injurious to truffles.
truf'fle, *n.* [OF. *trufeor,* fr. *trufer* to deceive.] A deceiver. *Obs. Scot.*
truffle. † TRIFLE, TRUFFLE
trug (trŭg; *dial. also* trōōg), *n* [Cf. TROUGH.] *Obs., Dial., or Cant.* **1.** A trough, or tray.
2. A kind of coarse basket made of strips of wood.
3. A milk pail. [See MEASURE.]
4. An old measure of wheat.
trug (trŭg), *n.* A wench; prostitute. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
trug'ging house. Also **trug'ging place.** A brothel. *Obs.*
tru'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
tru'is-mat'ic (trōō'ĭz-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to truisms. *Rare.*
truit, *n.* [Cf. OF. *trutain* an impostor.] A ruse. *Obs.*
truite (trwēt), *n.* [F.] Trout.
truke, truck (*dial.* trōōk), *v. i.* [AS. *trucian.*] *Obs. or Dial Eng* **1.** To fail; to be lacking. *Obs.* **2.** To truckle. [going dry.
3. To abate; — said of a cow
truke, *n.* [Cf. TRUKE, *v.*] Failure; lack. *Obs.*
trukie. † TRUCK.
trukier. † TRUCKER.
trull (*dial.* trŭl, trōōl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TROLL.
trulls. † TREWEL.
Trul'li-an. Parson (trŭl'ĭ-ăn). A coarse, brutal, uncharitable clergyman in Fielding's "Joseph Andrews." [*Obs.*
trul'li-bub, *n.* = TRILLIBUB.
trul'li-za'tion (trŭl'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-), *n.* [L. *trullisatio,* fr. *trullisare* to trowel, plaster.] Act of laying on plaster with a trowel.
trul'lo (trōōl'lō), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lē). [It. dial.] *Archæol.* A kind of rough stone building of unknown date, found in southern Italy, akin to the nuraghe.
tru'ly (trōō'lĭ; trŭ'lĭ), *n.* In phr. *by my truly,* on my word. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
trumbill. † TREMBLE.
trume. † TROME.
trum'mel (trŭm''l), *n.* [D. *trommel* drum, tin box.] A round tin box for cake or bread. *Local, U. S.*
trumme'let (trŭm'lĕt), *n.* A trumpet. *Obs.*
trump, *n.* A thing of little or no value; trifle *Obs. Scot.* [*Scot.*
trump, *v. i.* To tramp; march.

(usually determined by chance for each deal) any card of which takes any card of the other suits; also, loosely, the suit so distinguished; as, clubs are *trumps*.
2. An old card game like whist; — called also *ruff. Dekker.*
3. A good fellow (man or woman). *Slang.*

trump (trŭmp), *v. t.* To play a trump card when one of another suit has been led.

trump, *v. t.* To take or play upon by trumping.

trump, *v. i.* [F. *tromper* to deceive, OF. *soi tromper de* to mock; perh. same word as OF. *tromper* to blow a trumpet (cf. TRUMP trumpet).] **1.** To impose on; deceive. *Obs.*
2. To impose unfairly; to palm off. *Rare.*

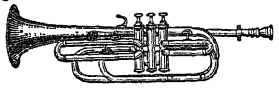
to trump up, to devise; to concoct or construct with unfairness; to fabricate; as, *to trump up* a charge.

trump card. The card turned up as trump; also, any card of the trump suit; hence, the most important means of obtaining one's end in any matter; as, the production of the missing letter proved a *trump card.*

trump'er-y (trŭm'pĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *tromperie* deceit, fr. *tromper* to deceive. See TRUMP to trick.] **1.** Deceit; fraud. *Obs.*
2. Something deceptively showy; hence, things of no value; rubbish; trash.

trump'er-y, *a.* Deceptively showy; trashy; worthless.

trump'et (trŭm'pĕt; -pĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *trumpete,* F. *trompette,* dim. of *trompe.* See TRUMP a trumpet.] **1.** *Music.* **a** A wind instrument consisting of a long metallic tube, commonly once or twice curved, with cup-shaped mouthpiece, and ending in a bell.


Modern Trumpet, with Pistons.

It is typical of the well-known and ancient family of instruments giving their tones by the vibration of the player's lips against the mouthpiece of a long tube. Besides its fundamental tone, a series of harmonics can be produced by varying the force of blowing and the embouchure. Other tones are variously secured, as by means of finger holes and keys, as in the obsolete key bugle and serpent; of a slide, as in the trombone; or of valves, as in the modern cornet-à-pistons, which last give easily all the scale tones of its compass, though with some loss of purity.

The [orchestral] *trumpet* differs from the horn by having a tube that is cylindrical instead of conical, except for the bell at the end. . . . Its mouthpiece, too, is a shallow hemispherical cup, and not a tapering cone. This difference . . . is of great importance in giving the *trumpet* tones their martial quality. The tube of the *trumpet* is just half the length of that of the horn, and in consequence its tones sound an octave higher. *A. Elson.*

b An 8-ft. organ reed stop with a trumpetlike tone.
2. A trumpeter; hence, one who praises or acts as the mouthpiece of renown. *Archaic.* *Dryden.*
3. A sound as of a trumpet; esp., an elephant's cry.
4. *Mach.* A funnel, or short flaring pipe, used as a guide or conductor, as for yarn in a knitting machine.
5. A trumpet-shaped instrument for collecting, directing, or intensifying sounds; as, an ear or speaking *trumpet.*
6. *Math.* = LITUUS.
7. *pl.* Any of several pitcher plants having long trumpet-shaped leaves, esp. *Sarracenia flava. Southern U. S.*

trumpet marine, *Music,* a medieval variety of monochord, with long tapering wooden body, a thick gut string, sounded with a bow, and stopped with the thumb so as to produce the harmonic tones; — so called because its scale was that of the natural trumpet, and it resembled externally the large speaking trumpet used on Italian vessels.

trump'et, *v. i.;* TRUMP'ET-ED; TRUMP'ET-ING. [Cf. F. *trompeter.*] **1.** To publish by or as if by sound of trumpet; to noise abroad; to proclaim; as, to *trumpet* good tidings.
2. To make flaring like the bell of a trumpet.

trump'et, *v. i.* To sound loudly, or with a tone like a trumpet; to utter a trumpetlike cry, as elephants.

trumpet call. A call sounded on a trumpet; hence, any loud or urgent summons.

trumpet creeper. An American bignoniaceous climbing plant (*Tecoma radicans*) having pinnate leaves and large red trumpet-shaped flowers.

trump'et-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sounds or plays a trumpet.
2. One who proclaims, publishes, or announces.
3. a Any of several large long-legged and long-necked South American birds of the genus *Psophia,* esp. *P. crepitans* of Guiana and Brazil, called also *agami.* They are forest dwellers, highly gregarious and easily domesticated, often kept, in Brazil, to protect poultry. The head and beak are very fowl-like, the soft plumage mostly blackish with yellowish green or purplish iridescence on neck and breast. Their cry is loud, clear, and prolonged. *P. leucoptera* has the wings partly white; *P. ochroptera* has the same parts ochraceous. **b** The trumpeter swan. **c** One of a breed of domestic pigeons originating in Russia and having a shell crest and heavily feathered feet.


Trumpeter (*Psophia crepitans*). 1/12

4. a A choice food fish (*Latris hecateia*) of Australian and New Zealand seas. It is silvery with olive longitudinal bands, and reaches a weight of sixty to eighty pounds. **b** The trumpeter perch. **c** A marine food fish (*Pomadasis hasta*) allied to the trumpeter perch. *Queensland.*

trumpeter swan. A North American wild swan (*Olor buccinator*) noted for its sonorous voice. It is found chiefly from the Mississippi Valley westward, but is becoming rare. It is pure white and has no yellow on the lores.

trumpet flower. Any plant having trumpet-shaped flowers; also, the flower of such plant. Specif.: **a** The trumpet creeper. **b** The trumpet honeysuckle. **c** The cross vine. **d** The datura.

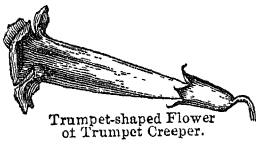
trumpet honeysuckle. An American honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*) with tubular coral-red or orange flowers.

trump'et-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TRUMPET. Hence, as *n.:*
1. Act of one that trumpets.
2. *Mining.* A channel or passage partitioned off from a shaft or left behind the lining, usually running along one corner of the latter. *Chiefly Local, Eng.*

trumpet lily. a The garden lily *Lilium longiflorum,* or its flower. Cf. EASTER LILY. **b.** **b** The calla.

trump'et-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a. Bot.* Tubular with the limb dilated.

trumpet shell. Any large marine univalve shell belonging to *Triton* or an allied genus.


Trumpet-shaped Flower of Trumpet Creeper.

trumpet vine. a The trumpet creeper. **b** The trumpet honeysuckle.

trump'et-weed' (trŭm'pĕt-wēd'; trŭm'pĭt-), *n.* **a** Joe-pye weed. **b** = SEA TRUMPET, 1.

trump'et-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* A tropical American moraceous tree (*Cecropia peltata*) having hollow stems, used for wind instruments, and large peltate leaves.

trun'cal (trŭn'kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the trunk, or body.

trun'cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); -CAT-ING (-kāt-ĭng). [L. *truncatus,* p. p. of *truncare* to cut off, mutilate, fr. *truncus* maimed, cut short. See TRUNK.]
1. To cut off; to lessen by cutting; to lop.
2. *Min.* To replace, or cut off, by a plane, as an edge, esp. when equally inclined to the adjoining faces.


Truncate Shell (*Truncatella truncatula*). *a* Adult; *b* Young Shell X3

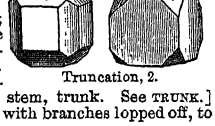
trun'cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *truncatus,* p. p.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* **a** Having the end square or even as if cut off. **b** *Zoöl.* Lacking the apex; — said of certain spiral shells in which the apex of the young shell breaks off naturally.

trun'cat-ed (-kāt-ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of TRUNCATE. Hence: *a.* **1.** Cut off or cut short; lopped off; maimed.
2. *Min.* Cut off by a plane. See TRUNCATE, *v. t.,* 2.
3. *Her.* Of a tree, cut off smoothly at the top and bottom.
4. *Zoöl.* Truncate.

truncated cone *or* **pyramid,** *Geom.,* the part left of a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane, usually parallel to the base. — **t. cube,** *Math.,* a solid bounded by six equal regular octagons and eight equal regular triangles, formed by cutting off the corners of a cube, — one of the 13 Archimedean solids. — **t. icosahedron,** *Math.,* a polyhedron of 20 regular hexagonal and 12 regular pentagonal faces, formed by cutting off the corners of a regular icosahedron. — **t. icosidodecahedron,** *Math.,* an Archimedean solid formed of 62 regular faces, 30 equal squares, 20 equal hexagons, 12 equal decagons, by cutting off the corners of the icosidodecahedron. — **t. octahedron,** *Math.,* an Archimedean solid having as faces 6 equal squares and 8 equal regular hexagons, formed by cutting off the corners of a regular octahedron; tessarescœdecahedron.


Truncated Pyramid.

trun-ca'tion (trŭn-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *truncatio.*] **1.** Act of truncating, or state of being truncated.
2. *Min.* The replacement of an edge or solid angle by a plane, esp. one equally inclined to the adjoining faces.


Truncation, 2.

trun'cheon (trŭn'shŭn; -chŭn; 277), *n.* [ME. *tronchoun* the shaft of a broken spear, broken piece, OF. *tronchon,* var. of *tronçon,* F. *tronçon,* LL. (assumed) *truncio,* fr. L. *truncus* stem, trunk. See TRUNK.]
1. A trunk or stem, esp. one with branches lopped off, to hasten growth. *Obs.*
2. A short staff; a spear shaft; a club. *Archaic.*
3. A baton, or staff of command or authority.

trun'cheon, *v. t.* To beat with a truncheon. *Shak.*

trun'dle (trŭn'd'l), *n.* [For *trendle,* AS. *trendel* a circle, ring, disk; prob. influenced by *trundle,* v.] **1.** (*pron. also* trŭn''l, trōōn'd'l, trōōn''l.) *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* A round or circular object; a trindle; specif.: **a** A little wheel, as of a barrow; a caster. **b** A hoop, as a playing hoop, or the iron hoop of a wheel. **c** A round or oval wooden tub. **d** A neck ruffle. See TRINDLE, *n.,* 1.
2. A kind of low-wheeled cart or truck.
3. A trundle-bed.
4. A motion or sound as of something moving upon little wheels or rollers; a rolling motion or the sound due to such.
5. *Mach.* A lantern pinion, or any of its bars.
6. *Her.* A quill of gold thread, as borne by the Embroiderers' Company.
7. *Music.* A roller transmitting movement in the drawstop action of an organ. See STOP, *Illust.*

trun'dle (trŭn'd'l), *v. t.;* TRUN'DLED (-d'ld); TRUN'DLING (-dlĭng). [Prob. fr. OF. *trondeler* to roll, of Teut. orig., and akin to E. *trend.* See TREND, *v.*] **1.** To roll (a thing) on little wheels; as, to *trundle* a bed or a gun carriage.
2. To cause to roll or revolve; to roll along; as, to *trundle* a hoop or a ball; also, more rarely, to twirl.

trun'dle (trŭn'd'l), *v. i.* **1** To go or move on or as if on small wheels; as, a bed *trundles* under another.
2. To roll, or go by revolving, as a hoop; also, to twirl.

trun'dle-bed', *n.* A low bed, usually on trundles, that can be pushed under a higher bed; a truckle-bed.

trun'dle-head' (trŭn'd'l-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** *Gearing.* One of the disks forming the ends of a lantern wheel or pinion.
2. The drumhead of a capstan; esp., the drumhead of the lower of two capstans on the same axis.

trun'dle-shot', *n. Ordnance.* A projectile in the shape of an iron bar with sharp ends and a lead ball near each extremity, which turned over in flight. *Obs.*

trun'dle-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* A curly or curled-up tail; also, a dog with such a tail. *Shak.*

trunk (trŭnk). *n.* [F. *tronc,* L. *truncus,* fr. *truncus* maimed, mutilated. Cf. TRUNCATE, TRUNCHEON.] **1.** The main stem, or body, of a tree, apart from limbs and roots.
2. The body of an animal or of man, apart from the head and limbs.
3. The main body of anything as distinguished from offshoots, appendages, or the like; as, the *trunk* of an artery.
4. *Arch.* The shaft of a column or pilaster. *Obs.*
5. *Zoöl.* The thorax of an insect.
6. [For *trump,* fr. F. *trompe* proboscis, trumpet. See TRUMP a trumpet.] The long, muscular, tubular extension of the nose of the elephant, having the nostrils at its tip; the proboscis. It serves as a prehensile organ, either by coiling about the object to be seized, or by the use of a small movable grasping process at its tip. It is used to convey food to the mouth, in drinking (water being sucked up and blown into the mouth), as a weapon, and otherwise. Also, less often, the proboscis of some other animal.
7. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A speaking tube. **b** A telescope. **c** A long tube through which pellets of clay, peas, etc., were driven by the breath. **d** A tank or pool for keeping fish alive.
8. *pl.* Trunk hose; also, close-fitting short breeches, worn by athletes, swimmers, etc.
9. A long, large box, pipe, or conductor, of plank or metal plates, for various uses, as for conveying air to a mine or to a furnace, water to a mill, grain to an elevator, etc.
10. A box or chest, usually covered with leather or cloth, or sometimes made of leather, hide, or metal, for containing clothes or other goods, esp. one used to convey the effects of a traveler; — in England called *box. Shak.*
11. A box or boxlike receptacle or conductor; as: *Mining.* **a** A wooden box, sometimes on sledge runners, for conveying débris from a small heading. **b** A wooden box conduit for carrying air to mine workings. **c** A long box or launder for conveying slimes, etc. **d** A long box or sluice in which ores are separated from slimes.
12. *Mach.* See TRUNK ENGINE.
13. *Naut.* **a** The roof, and the upper part of the sides, of a cabin projecting above the upper deck of a vessel. **b** A box or funnel around an opening in the bottom of a vessel, rising inside above outside water level, as for a centerboard. **c** The casing around a hatch continued between two decks to a hatch above or below, making a shaft. When it extends above the upper deck its top is called a *trunk deck.*
14. *pl.* Nineholes. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
15. See ISOETES.

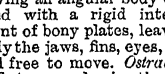
trunk (trŭnk), *v. t.;* TRUNKED (trŭnkt); TRUNK'ING. [Cf. F. *tronquer.* See TRUNCATE.] **1.** To lop off; to curtail; truncate; maim. *Obs.* "The *trunked* stock." *Spenser.*
2. *Mining.* To separate (slimes, etc.) by means of a trunk, for further treatment.
3. *Shipbuilding.* To inclose in a trunk. See TRUNK, 13 **c.**

trunk, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a main railroad, telegraph, telephone, or other line, esp. all of any such line between two termini or principal terminals; as, *trunk* call (in telephony), operator, wire, working, etc.

trunk'back' (-băk'), *n.* The leatherback turtle.

trunk cabin. *Naut.* A cabin with a trunk, to give more head-room. See TRUNK, 13 **a.**

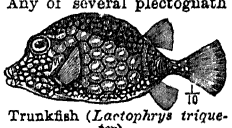
trunked (trŭnkt), *a.* **1.** Having (such) a trunk.


Thicket with strong and well-*trunked* trees. *Howell.*

2. *Her.* **a** With trunk of specified tincture. **b** Truncated.
3. Truncated; having the head cut off. *Obs.*

trunk engine. *Mach.* **a** A steam engine the piston rod of which is a pipe (called a *trunk*) of sufficient diameter to enable one end of the connecting rod to be attached to the crank and the other end to pass within the pipe and be pivoted to the piston, giving compactness. **b** An engine having a trunk piston, as most internal combustion engines.

trunk'fish' (trŭnk'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several plectognath fishes, of warm seas, constituting the family Ostraciidæ, having an angular body covered with a rigid integument of bony plates, leaving only the jaws, fins, eyes, and tail free to move. *Ostracion* and *Aracana,* having the carapace of four-angled cross section, and *Lactophrys,* having it three-angled, are the chief genera. Cf. COWFISH, 2.


Trunkfish (*Lactophrys triqueter*). 1/6

trunk hose. Full breeches reaching just below the thighs, or to the knees, worn chiefly in the 16th and 17th centuries.

trunk line. A, or the main line, as of a railroad, canal, telegraph or telephone system, or other like route.

trunk piston. In a single-acting engine, an elongated hollow piston, open at the end, in which the end of the connecting rod is pivoted. The piston rod, crosshead and stuffing box are thus dispensed with.

trunk steamer. A freight steamer having a high hatch coaming extending almost continuously fore and aft, but not of whaleback form at the sides. Cf. TURRET STEAMER.

trun'nion (trŭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *trognon* a core, stalk; orig. uncert.] Either of two opposite pivots, journals, or gudgeons, usually cylindrical and horizontal, projecting one from each side of a piece of ordnance, the cylinder of an

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trump'er, *n.* [OF. *trompeor.*] Trumpeter. *Obs.*
trump'er (trŭm'pĕr), *n.* [F. *tromper* to deceive; cf. *trompeur* a deceiver.] A deceiver. *Scot.*
trumpet animalcule. Any trumpet-shaped infusorian of *Stentor* or allied genus.
trumpet ash. The trumpet creeper. *Eng.* [shell.]
trumpet conch. A trumpet
trumpeter perch. A small striped food fish (*Terapon quadrilineatus*) of Australia.
trumpet fish. a = BELLOWS FISH **a.** **b** A flutemouth.
trumpet fly. A botfly.
trump'et-leaf', *n.* = TRUMPETS.
trumpet major. *Mil.* Chief trumpeter of a band or regiment.
trumpet milkweed. The wild lettuce, in allusion to its hollow stem and milky juice.
trumpet plant. Trumpets. See TRUMPET, *7.*
trump'et-ry (trŭmp'ĕt-rĭ), *n.* Trumpets, or their sound. *R.*
trump'et-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* Having a powerful voice.
trumpet tree. The trumpetwood. [Trumpet-tongued.]
trump'et-voiced' (-voist'), *a.*
trum-phat'ic (trŭm-făt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. Scot. *trumph* a trump.] Of or pert. to trump; chief. *Obs. Scot.*
trum'pie (trŭm'pĭ), *n.* [ger gull. *Orkney I.*
trumpour. † TRUMPER.
trump signal. *Whist.* The play of an unnecessarily high card, followed by a lower one of the same suit, when not attempting to win the trick.
trumpt. Trumped. *Ref. Sp.*
Trun'ca-tel'la (trŭn'kă-tĕl'ă), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *truncatus,* p. p.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tænioglossate gastropods having a small somewhat cylindrical shell, truncate in the adult, and the ctenidium replaced by a pulmonary sac. It is the type of a family, **Trun'ca-tel'li-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). See TRUNCATE, *Illust.*
trunch (trŭnch), *n.* [Cf. F. *tronche* block, and E. TRUNCHEON.] A stake; post. *Obs.*
trun'cheoned (trŭn'shŭnd; -chŭnd), *a.* Having a truncheon.
trun'cheon-eer' (trŭn'shŭn-ēr'; -chŭn-ēr'), **trun'cheon-er** (-ẽr), *n.* A person armed with a truncheon. *Obs.*
truncheour. † TRENCHER.
trunch'er (trŭn'chẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TRENCHER.
trun'dlers (trŭn'dlẽrz), *n. pl.* Peas. *Obs. Cant.*
trun'dling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TRUNDLE. — **trundling chest,** a wheeled vehicle; a cart or coach. *Old Thieves' Cant.*
trune. † TRINE.
trunk deck. *Shipbuilding.* The top of a hatchway trunk that projects several feet above the upper deck; often, also, several such tops joined or adjoining so as to form a kind of deck. See TRUNK, 13 **c.**
trunk dial. A spring-driven clock with the case continued some way below the large dial to accommodate a long pendulum.
trunk'ful, *n.* See -FUL, 2.
trunk'-hatch', **trunk'-hatch'-way,** *n.* A hatch connected with one above or below by a trunk. See TRUNK, 13 **c.**
trunk'nose' (trŭnk'nōz'), *n.* The sea elephant. [ENGINE.]
trunk piston. *Mach.* See TRUNK
trunk sleeve. A style of sleeve having a part, usually the upper part, made wide and full, like trunk hose. *Obs.* [turtle.]
trunk turtle. The leatherback
trunk valve. *Steam Engines.* An old form of D valve (see SLIDE VALVE) long enough to cover direct steam ports placed near the ends of the cylinder.
trunk'way', *n.* = TRUNK, 13 **c.**
trunk whale. The sperm whale.
trunk'work', *n.* Work done on a trunk. *Obs.* [TREENAIL.]
trun'nel (trŭn''l). Var. of TRUNNEL (trŭn''l).
Trun'nion. Commodore Hawser (trŭn'yŭn). An eccentric character in Smollett's "Peregrine Pickle." He is retired from service because of injuries, but retains his nautical and military habits, keeping garrison in his house, obliging his servants to sleep in hammocks and to take turns on watch, etc. He is a great swearer.
trunnion band. *Ordnance.* In built-up guns, the band to which the trunnions are attached.
trunnion carriage. *Ordnance.* The top carriage of a mortar.
trunnion chain. *Mil.* A chain

oscillating engine, a molding flask, a converter, etc., and supported by bearings, to provide a means of swiveling or turning. Trunnions are sometimes made hollow, as in the oscillating engine for the supply and exhaust of steam.

No gun, in our [U. S. naval] service, over 8 inches in caliber has *trunnions*. *Fullam-Hart*

trunnion cradle. *Ordnance.* A part of the carriage of certain cannon, having branching arms, in the ends of which the trunnions of the gun rest.

truss (trŭs), *v. t.;* TRUSSED (trŭst); TRUSS'ING. [ME. *trussen*, F. *trousser*, OF. also *tourser*, prob. fr. OF. *tros* bit, piece, stump, stalk, fr. L. *thyrsus* stalk, stem, Gr. θύρσος. Cf. THYRSUS, TORSO, TROUSERS, TROUSSEAU.] **1.** To pack into a bundle or bundles; to bundle, hence, to make ready by packing, — often with *up;* as, to *truss* up tents, utensils, etc. **2.** Hence, to bind, tie, or fasten in any manner; to secure closely or tightly; — often with *up*. **3.** Specif.. **a** To arrange; to dress, as hair. *Obs.* **b** To fasten or arrange the clothing of, esp., to tighten and tie, as laces, strings, etc.

Enter Honeysuckle, in his nightcap, *trussing* himself
J. Webster (1607)

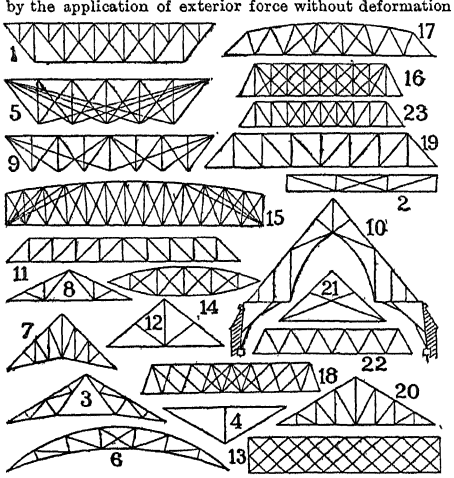
c To fasten by or as by a skewer, as a fowl's wings to its body in cooking, to skewer, — often with *up*. **4.** To take fast hold of, to seize and hold firmly, also, to seize and bear off, as a bird its prey *Obs. or R.* **5.** *Chiefly Arch. & Engin.* To support by a truss, to strengthen or stiffen, as a beam or girder, by a brace or braces, esp. so as to constitute a truss. See TRUSS, *n.*, 7. **6.** To hang, — usually with *up*. *Slang. Scott.* **7.** To betake (one's self); — used reflexively. *Obs.*

truss, *v. i.* To be off; to depart; to go. *Obs.*

truss (trŭs), *n.* [ME. *trusse*, F. *trousse*, OF. also *tourse;* fr. *trousser*. See TRUSS, *v. t.*] **1.** A bundle; pack; package.

Bearing a *truss* of trifles at his back. *Spenser*

2. A measured quantity of hay or straw. In England it is regulated by statute as 56 lbs. of old or as 60 lbs. of new hay, or as 36 lbs. of straw, but in usage it varies locally. **3.** *Surg.* A bandage or apparatus consisting of an elastic belt or a spring encircling the body and pressing a pad firmly against the part, — used, in cases of hernia, to hold up the reduced parts, hinder further protrusion, etc. **4.** A padded garment worn under armor, to protect the body from friction, also, *Rare*, a woman's stomacher. *Obs.* **5.** *pl.* Tight drawers or breeches. *Obs.* **6.** *Hort.* A compact flower cluster at the top of a stem. **7.** *Arch. & Engin.* An assemblage of members, such as beams, bars, rods and the like, so combined as to form a rigid framework, that is, one which cannot be deformed by the application of exterior force without deformation



Trusses, 7 b. 1 Baltimore; 2 Bedstead; 3 Belgian or French; 4 Belly Truss or Belly Brace; 5 Bollman; 6 Bowstring; 7 English; 8 Fan; 9 Fink; 10 Hammer Beam; 11 Howe; 12 King; 13 Lattice; 14 Lenticular; 15 McCallum; 16 Panel; 17 Pegram; 18 Post; 19 Pratt; 20 Queen; 21 Scissors or Scissors-beam; 22 Warren, or Zigzag, Girder or Truss; 23 Whipple. All these trusses are strictly **compound frames.**

of one or more of its members. Properly, a truss should be in the form of a triangle or of a combination of triangles, because this is the only polygon whose shape cannot alter without changing the length of its sides. When so designed, the only strains in the members will be those of tension and compression. A truss of considerable length, as compared to its width or height, is frequently called a *girder*. **8.** *Naut.* An iron band around a lower mast, with a pivoted attachment to a lower yard at the center, to keep the yard in position and allow it to be braced around; formerly, a rope connection serving the same purpose.

trussed (trŭst), *a.* **1.** Provided with a truss, as a bridge. **2.** *Her.* Depicted with wings closed; — said of birds.

truss'ing (trŭs'ĭng), *vb. n.* of TRUSS. Hence: *n. Arch. & Engin.* **a** The members forming a truss. **b** Trusses in general, or the trusses and framework of any structure. **c** Stiffening or bracing with struts, ties, etc., as in a truss.

truss'ing, *p. pr.* of TRUSS. Hence: *a.* That trusses, specif., *Her.*, depicted as seizing or holding (its prey); — said of a bird of prey; as, a falcon *trussing* a duck.

trust (trŭst), *n.* [ME. *trust, trost* (also *trist, trest;* cf. TRUST, *v.*), prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *traust* confidence, security, Dan. & Sw. *tröst* comfort, consolation; akin to G. *trost*, Goth *trausti* a convention, covenant; cf. also AS. *trūwian* to trust, Icel. *trūa*, and LL. *trustis* trust, protection; all akin to E. *true*. See TRUE.] **1.** Assured reliance on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, or other sound principle, of another; confidence; faith; belief.

Most take things upon *trust*. *Locke.*

2. Assured anticipation; dependence upon something future or contingent, as if present or actual; hope.

Such *trust* have we through Christ. 2 *Cor.* iii 4.

3. The person or thing on which confidence is reposed; ground of reliance, faith, or hope.

O Lord God, thou art my *trust* from my youth. *Ps.* lxxi. 5.

4. State or quality of being reliable; trustworthiness. *Obs.* **5.** Custody, care, charge, keeping.

Who will commit to your *trust* the true riches? *Luke* xvi 11.

6. Credit given; esp., reliance on future payment for merchandise or other property delivered; as, to sell on *trust*. **7.** The condition, obligation, or right of one to whom anything is confided, responsible charge or office.

[I] serve him truly that will put me in *trust*. *Shak*

8. That which is committed or intrusted to one; specif.. **a** A duty, task, or charge imposed in faith or confidence or by any relation, as, parenthood imposes a *trust*. **b** That committed or intrusted to one to be used or cared for in the interest of another, as, public office is a public *trust*. **9.** An equitable right or interest in property distinct from the legal ownership thereof, a use (as it existed before the Statute of Uses); also, a property interest held by one person for the benefit of another. Trusts are *active*, or *special*, *express*, *implied*, *constructive*, etc. See these terms. In a **passive trust** the trustee simply has title to the trust property, while its control and management are in the beneficiary. **10.** A business organization or combination consisting of a number of firms or corporations operating, and often united, under an agreement creating a trust (in sense 9), esp. one formed mainly for the purpose of regulating the supply and price of commodities, etc.; often, opprobriously, a combination formed for the purpose of controlling or monopolizing a trade, industry, or business, by doing acts in restraint of trade; as, a sugar *trust*. A trust may take the form of a corporation or of a body of persons or corporations acting together by mutual arrangement, as under a contract or a so-called gentlemen's agreement. When it consists of corporations it may be effected by putting a majority of their stock either in the hands of a board of trustees (whence the name *trust* for the combination) or by transferring a majority to a holding company. The advantages of a trust are partly due to the economies made possible in carrying on a large business, as well as the doing away with competition. In the United States severe antitrust statutes have been passed by the Federal government and in many States, with elaborate statutory definitions.

Syn. — TRUST, CONFIDENCE, RELIANCE, DEPENDENCE, ASSURANCE. TRUST is an absolute and assured resting on that which is its object, and is often more instinctive, less reasoned, than CONFIDENCE, which is apt to suggest somewhat definite grounds of assurance; as, "O God . . . in thee is my *trust*" (*Ps.* cxli. 8); "He was a gentleman on whom I built an absolute *trust*" (*Shak.*); "those in whom we had no *confidence*, and who reposed no *confidence* in us" (*Burke*), "No subterfuge or pleading shall win my *confidence* again" (*Cowper*). RELIANCE and DEPENDENCE are commonly more objective than *trust* and *confidence*, and suggest the act or state as well as the feeling, as, no *reliance* (or *dependence*) can be placed on his word; he acted in *reliance* (or *dependence*) on the promise that had been made. ASSURANCE, as here compared (see CONFIDENCE), adds to *trust* the element of certitude; as, "Faith is the *assurance* of things hoped for, a conviction of things not seen" (*Heb.* xi. 1, *Am. R. V.*). See DEPENDENCE, BELIEF, RELIABLE.

trust fund doctrine. *Law.* = AMERICAN DOCTRINE.

trust (trŭst), *v. t.;* TRUST'ED, TRUST'ING. [ME. *trusten, trosten*, also *tristen, tresten;* cf. Icel. *treysta*, reflexive, to trust, rely, fr. *traust*, n. See TRUST, *n.;* cf TRYST a meeting.] **1.** To place confidence in; to rely on, to confide, or repose faith, in; as, I cannot *trust* him or his word. **2.** To give credence to; to believe; credit.

Trust me, you look well. *Shak*

3. To hope or expect confidently; — usually with a phrase or infinitive clause as object; as, I *trust* we may meet.

I *trust* to come unto you, and speak face to face. 2 *John* 12

4. To invest with a trust; to commission confidentially, to intrust; — used with *with* before that intrusted.

Whom, with your power and fortune, sir, you *trust*. *Dryden*

5. To commit, or consign, as to one's care, to confer as a trust, as, he *trusted* his wealth to my care. **6.** To allow to be or go somewhere or to do something without fear or misgiving; to venture confidently.

To *trust* thee from my side. *Milton*

7. To give credit to, to sell to in confidence of future payment, as, most merchants *trust* their customers.

trust, *v. i.* **1.** To have trust, or confidence, to rely.

More to know could not be more to *trust*. *Shak*

2. To be confident, as of something future, to hope.

I will *trust* and not be afraid . *Is.* xii 2

3. To sell or deliver on trust; to give credit.

to trust to *or* **unto,** to depend or rely on.

trust, *a.* Held in trust; as, *trust* property; *trust* funds.

trust company. Any corporation formed for the purpose of acting as trustee. Such companies usually do more or less of a banking business.

trust deed. *Law.* A deed conveying in trust.

trus-tee' (trŭs-tē'), *n. Law.* A person, whether real or juristic, to whom property is legally committed in trust, one intrusted with property for another; one in whose hands the effects of another are attached by the trustee process.

trus-tee', *v. t. Law.* **a** To commit (property) to the care of a trustee, as, to *trustee* an estate. **b** To attach by the trustee process. See GARNISHMENT, *n.*, 2 **b**. *U. S.*

trustee process. *Law.* The process of attachment by garnishment (which see). Cf. EQUITABLE GARNISHMENT. *U. S.*

trustee stock. *Finance.* High-grade stock in which trust funds may be legally invested. *Colloq.*

trust'er (trŭs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who trusts, or credits; specif. · **a** One who believes or accepts a thing as true. **b** One who gives credit; a creditor.

2. *Scots Law.* One who creates a trust; — correl. of *trustee.*

trust'ful (trŭst'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of trust; confiding. **2.** Worthy of trust; faithful; trustworthy. *Obs. or R.* — **trust'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **trust'ful-ness,** *n.*

trust'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TRUST. Hence: *a.* Having trust; trustful. — **trust'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **trust'ing-ness,** *n.*

trust'less, *a.* That may not be trusted; not worthy of trust; unfaithful. — **trust'less-ness,** *n.*

trust'wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence; reliable. — **trust'wor'thi-ness** (-thĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Syn. — See RELIABLE.

trust'y (trŭs'tĭ), *a.;* TRUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); TRUST'I-EST. **1.** Admitting of being safely trusted, justly deserving confidence; trustworthy; reliable; as, a *trusty* servitor. **2.** Reposing trust or confidence; trustful; confiding. *Obs.* **3.** Involving trust; as, a *trusty* business. *Rare. Shak.*

Syn. — See RELIABLE.

trust'y, *n.* A trusty or trusted person; specif., a convict considered trustworthy and allowed special privileges.

truth (trōōth), *n.; pl.* TRUTHS (trōōthz, trōōths). [ME. *treuthe, trouthe, treowþe*, AS *tréowð*. See TRUE, cf. TROTH, BETROTH.] Quality or state of being true; hence: **1.** Fidelity, constancy; steadfastness; faithfulness.

Whispering tongues can poison *truth*. *Coleridge*

2. Troth; pledge, agreement, promise. *Obs. Chaucer.* **3.** Sincerity, genuineness; specif.: **a** Veracity; conformity to truth in character, action, and speech; sincerity and genuineness in expressing feeling or belief.

If this will not suffice, it must appear
That malice bears down *truth* *Shak.*

b In architecture, avoidance of deceits and imitations, in art, conformity with nature or conviction. **4. a** Conformity to fact or reality, exact accordance with that which is, or has been, or shall be Truth is a character of things, of propositions, or of beliefs. As a character of things, it is the same as fact or reality, and by the Scholastics was termed **transcendental truth.** Certain modern philosophers maintain that reality is properly that which the mind is compelled — by heredity or experience — to approve as a basis for conduct, and that this is also precisely what we mean by *truth*. The older view assumes *truth* to be a conformity of the mind with external things, while its expression is a proposition or judgment which may be described as *true of* some reality or object. Such *truth*, when in relation to the human mind, is **logical truth,** when in relation to the divine mind, **ontological truth.** Distinction is also drawn between **real truth,** or the agreement of a judgment with its object, and **formal truth,** or the agreement of reasoning with logical principles. As a character of belief, *truth* is called **ethical truth,** and it consists of conformity of statement or action to the speaker's or actor's belief, and resolves largely into sincerity and faithfulness. *Truth*, as an attribute of the divine mind, is similarly viewed in this light, as the steadfast fulfillment of the divine intention or promise.

Truth is not the agreement of knowledge with an object beyond itself, and therefore ex hypothesi unknowable, but the agreement of our judgments with the objects of our knowledge
Thos. Case (*Encyc. Brit.*)

The character of *truth* is its capability of enduring the test of universal experience, and coming unchanged out of every possible form of fair discussion *Sir J. Herschel*

Necessary truths are those in which we not only learn that the proposition is true, but see that it must be true; in which the negation of the *truth* is not only false but impossible; in which we cannot, even by an effort of imagination, or in a supposition, conceive the reverse of that which is asserted *Whewell*

In the treatise De Veritate, St. Anselm distinguishes three kinds of *truth*, — veritas enunciationis, veritas cogitationis, and veritas voluntatis A proposition is true when it expresses the relation existing between things, a thought is true when we judge (cognitamus) that to be which is, and that not to be which is not; the will is true when we will what we ought to will The *truth* of the will is moral rectitude In fact, *truth* of whatever kind is rectitude; *truth* may, therefore, be defined "Rectitudo sola mente perceptibilis" *Wm Turner*

b Conformity with higher, more advanced, or ideal ideas of civilization.

Truth crushed to earth shall rise again:
The eternal years of God are hers *Bryant.*

5. *Philos. of Hegel.* The fully realized result. The *truth* of the acorn is the oak tree, the *truth* of being is becoming (that is, the body is made by the soul for the soul's use).
W. T. Harris.

6 Conformity to rule; exactness; close correspondence with an example, mood, object of imitation, or the like.

Plows, to go true, depend much on the *truth* of the iron work.
Mortimer.

7. *Mech.* Accuracy or correctness of formation, adjustment, or position, — chiefly in phr *out of truth. Eng.* **8.** That which is true; as · **a** Real state of things, fact; reality; actual being or nature. *Shak.* **b** A true statement or proposition, an established principle, fixed law, or the like; as, the great *truths* of morals.

Even so our boasting is found a *truth* 2 *Cor.* vii 14

9. Righteousness; true religion.

Grace and *truth* came by Jesus Christ. *John* i 17
Sanctify them through thy *truth*, thy word is *truth* .
John xvii. 17

Syn. — TRUTH, VERACITY, VERITY, VERISIMILITUDE. TRUTH is in general conformity to fact or reality; VERACITY is (esp. habitual) observance of the truth, as, "An honest mind and plain, he must speak *truth*" (*Shak.*), "This same *truth* is a naked and open daylight" (*Bacon*), "Ye shall know the *truth*, and the *truth* shall make you free" (*John* viii. 32); "to vindicate [Geoffrey's] *veracity* as an historian" (*Pope*); "a man of perfect *veracity* in thought, word, and deed" (*Carlyle*), "It [Tennyson's charm] lay in a great *veracity* of soul" (*T. Watts-Dunton*). VERITY is the quality of being true or real; the word often denotes an assured tenet; as, "I could almost as soon doubt the Gospel *verity* as his *veracity*" (*Coleridge*); the eternal *verities*. VERISIMILITUDE is resemblance to truth or reality; as, "There is no *verisimilitude* in the characters, but there is *verisimilitude* in the thoughts; they are true to life, and are always passing through our minds" (*Jowett*); "Scott . . . satisfied himself with seeking *verisimilitude* rather than antiquarian accuracy" (*Walter Raleigh*). See REAL, HONEST.

in truth, in reality; in fact. — **of a t.,** in reality; certainly.

truth'ful (trōōth'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or habitually speaking, truth; veracious. — **truth'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **truth'ful-ness,** *n.*

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by which a gun is slung by the trunnions, as under a cart.

trun'nioned (-yŭnd), *a.* Having trunnions. [TRUNNION BAND]

trunnion hoop. *Ordnance.* =

trun'nion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

trunnion plate. *Ordnance.* a = RIMBASE **a.** **b** A metal plate lining the bearings, or recesses, in which the trunnions rest.

trun'nle. Dial. var. of TRUNDLE.

trunscheman. † TRENCHMAN.

trunscheour. † TRENCHER.

transioune. † TRUNCHEON.

truont. † TRUANT.

truse † TRUCE, TRUSS.

trush. † TRUSS.

tru'sion (trōō'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *trudere, trusum*, to thrust, shove; cf. F *trusion.*] Act of pushing or thrusting *Rare.*

truss beam. A beam reënforced by a truss (rod) or formed of straight or cambered pieces joined by trussing.

truss bow (bō). *Naut* A semicircular jointed portion of a truss holding the center of a lower yard to the mast

trus'sel, *n.* [OF. *tro(u)ssel.* Cf TROUSSEAU.] A bundle. *Obs*

trus'sel (trŭs'ĕl), **trus'sel-tree'.** Vars. of TRESTLE, etc.

trus'sell, *n.* [OF. *troussel.*] The upper or reverse die used in coining. *Obs. Scot.*

trusser, *n.* One that trusses

trusser-y, *n.* [Cf. TRUSSEL a bundle, TRUSS.] Luggage. *Obs.*

truss hoop. **1.** *Naut.* The band of a truss, encircling the mast: also, one of the truss bands which encircle a yard

2. A stout iron hoop used in barrel making to grasp the staves in position. [bed *Obs*]

truss'ing-bed', *n.* A takedown

truss'ing-coffer, *n.* A basket for large parcels of goods. *Obs*

trussing machine. A machine for forcing truss hoops on casks.

truss rod. A diagonal rod for trussing a wooden beam, or a tie-rod in a truss.

truss'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work consisting of trusses.

trust'a-ble (trŭs'tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE — **trust'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

trustee bank, trustee savings bank See SAVINGS BANK.

trus-tee'ship, *n.* See -SHIP

trus'tice, *n.* [Cf. TRUST, *n.*] Trusting; negotiation *Obs.*

trust'i-ly (trŭs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of TRUSTY See -LY.

trust'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

trus'tle (trŭs'l; trōōs'l). Dial. Eng var. of TRESTLE.

trust'ly, *adv.* Trustily. *Obs.*

trute † TROUT

truth, *v. t.* To assert as true; to declare; affirm. *R* [*Obs*]

truth'a-ble, *a.,* Genuine; actual

truthe. † TROTH, TRUTH.

truthesplith. † TROTH PLIGHT

Truthful James. A character in short poems of F. Bret Harte, often as the supposed speaker

truthhede, *n.* [See TRUTH; -HEAD.] Truth. *Obs.*

truth'i-ness (trōōth'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [**truth'less-ness,** *n.*]

truth'less, *a.* See -LESS.—

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trux-il'lic (trŭk-sĭl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating either of two white crystalline acids, $(C_9H_8O_2)_2$, regarded as polymers of cinnamic acid and derivatives of tetramethylene, and distinguished as *α-truxillic acid* (melting at 274° C.) and *β-truxillic acid* (melting at 206° C.), respectively produced by decomposition of *α-* and *β-*truxilline.

trux-il'line (-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** *Chem.* Either of two isomeric, white, amorphous alkaloids, $C_{28}H_{46}O_8N_2$, obtained from Truxillo (Trujillo, Peru) coca and distinguished by the prefixes *α-* and *β-*. The mixture of the two was originally named *cocamine*.

try (trī), *v. t.*; TRIED (trīd); TRY'ING. [ME. *trien* to select, pick out, F. *trier* to cull, to pick out, perh. fr. LL. *tritare* to triturate (hence the sense to thresh, to separate the grain from the straw, to select), L. *terere* to rub, bruise, grind, thresh (cf. TRITE).] **1.** To cull out or separate as being proved the best, most useful, or the like, to separate, as one sort from another; to choose; select; — often with *out*; as, to *try* out the wild corn from the good.

The laste science of the thre . . .
The vertu *tryeth* fro the vice. *Gower*

2. To purify or refine, as metals; also, to melt out, and procure in a pure state, as oil, tallow, lard, etc.; to render, — often with *out*; as, to *try* out whale oil from the blubber

The words of the Lord are pure words: as silver *tried* in a furnace of earth, purified seven times *Ps.* xii 6

3. To test, prove, or make trial of, by or as by actual experiment for determining relative truth, usefulness, accuracy, strength, or other quality; to put to proof; to test; prove; as, life *tries* all.

Let the end *try* the man. *Shak.*

4. To settle, determine; specif., to decide by an appeal to arms; as, to *try* rival claims by a duel; to *try* conclusions.

Left I the court, to see this quarrel *tried*. *Shak.*

5. *Law.* To examine or investigate judicially; to examine by witnesses or other judicial evidence and the principles of law, to conduct the trial of; as, to *try* a criminal.

6. a To use experimentally; to experiment with; as, to *try* a new remedy or a new horse. "To ease her cares the force of sleep she *tries*." *Swift.* **b** To experiment or practice upon; to treat experimentally; as, to *try* a sick child with various remedies; to *try* a convalescent's appetite with dainties. **c** To subject to afflictions or trials; to afflict.

These are the times that *try* men's souls *Thos. Paine*

7. To experience; to gain knowledge of by experience.

Or *try* the Libyan heat or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*

8. To essay; attempt; endeavor; undertake.

Let us *try* . . . to found a path. *Milton.*

9. To strain; to subject to excessive and harmful uses or tests; as, the light *tries* his eyes.

10. To invite; to request the presence of. *Obs. & R.*

11. *Carp. & Mech.* To fit or finish with accuracy; specif., to plane with the trying plane, — usually with *up*.

to try a fall, to try a bout at wrestling. *Shak.* — **to t. on. a** To put on, as a garment, to ascertain whether it fits the person. **b** To attempt; to undertake. *Slang. Dickens.*

try (trī), *v. i.* **1.** To endeavor; to make an effort or attempt.

2. To prove something by experiment; to make trial.

3. To do; fare; as, how do you *try*? *Dial. Eng.*

4. *Naut.* To lie, in a gale, head to the wind under very little canvas. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Syn. — TRY, ATTEMPT, ESSAY, ENDEAVOR. TRY is the general and familiar word; ATTEMPT is more formal, and commonly implies a certain degree of effort: ESSAY is somewhat bookish, and emphasizes the idea of experiment or tentative action; ENDEAVOR heightens the implication of striving or exertion, sometimes suggesting high or aspiring effort. See TRIAL, EFFORT.

to try back, to return over a course; hark back; revert. *Rare.*

try, *n.; pl.* **TRIES** (trīz). **1.** Act of trying; attempt; experiment; trial; test. *Shak.*

2. A screen, or sieve, for grain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. In Rugby and Northern Union football, a score (counting three points) made by grounding the ball on or behind the opponent's goal line; — so called because it entitles the side making it to a place kick for a goal (counting two points more if successful). Cf. TOUCHDOWN.

try cock. a *Steam Boilers.* In steam boilers, any of two or more cocks arranged one above the other to ascertain the water level; a gauge cock. **b** A cock for withdrawing a small quantity of liquid, as for testing.

try'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TRY. Hence: *a.* Fitted for, or used in, trying; specif., of a nature to try, or put to severe trial; severe; afflictive, as, a *trying* occasion.

trying plane, the largest plane used by carpenters, following the jack plane to produce a truly plane surface. See 4th PLANE, 2, *Illust.* — **t. square.** = TRY-SQUARE. *Rare.*

try'ma (trī'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *τρῦμα* hole.] *Bot.* A nutlike drupe, in which the exocarp and mesocarp separate as a somewhat fleshy or leathery rind from the hard 2-valved endocarp. The walnut and hickory nut are examples.

Trypˈa-no-so'ma (trĭpˈă-nō-sō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *τρύπανον* an auger + *σῶμα* body.] *Zoöl.* A genus of parasitic flagellate protozoans having the anterior flagellum expanded into delicate undulating membrane which runs down the side of the body and sometimes projects as a second flagellum behind; also [*l. c.*], a parasite of this genus. They infest the blood of various animals, including man, being usually transferred by the bite of some species of insect which is an intermediate host of the parasite, and some cause serious or fatal disease. *T. gambiense* (transmitted by the fly *Glossina palpalis*), causing the sleeping sickness of Africa; *T. evansi*, causing surra; and *T. brucei* (transmitted by the tsetse fly), causing nagana (very fatal to domestic animals in parts of Africa), are examples. — **tryp'a-no-so'mal** (trĭp'ă-nō-sō'măl), *a.*

tryp'a-no-so-mi'a-sis (-sō-mī'ă-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TRYPANOSOMA; -IASIS.] *Med.* Presence of trypanosomes in the blood; disease due to infection by trypanosomes.

tryp'sin (trĭp'sĭn), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. *τρύειν* to rub down, wear out (hence, to digest) + *pepsin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** A proteolytic enzyme present in the pancreatic juice, differing from pepsin in acting in a neutral or alkaline medium and in producing a more thorough decomposition of the protein substances. **b** Any of several similar enzymes, occurring in other animal juices and in various plants.

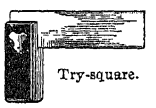
tryp-sin'o-gen (trĭp-sĭn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*trypsin* + *-gen.*] *Physiol.* The antecedent of trypsin, a substance contained in the cells of the pancreas and giving rise to the trypsin.

tryp'tic (trĭp'tĭk), *a. Physiol* Relating to trypsin or to its action; produced by trypsin; as, *tryptic* digestion.

tryp'to-phane (-tō-fān), **tryp'to-phan** (-făn), *n.* [G. *tryptophan;* cf. TRYPTONE, and Gr. *φαίνειν* to show.] *Physiol. Chem.* A product of tryptic digestion which gives a red or violet color on oxidation. It is an amino acid derived from indol.

try'sail' (trī'sāl'; *naut.*, trī's'l), *n. Naut.* A fore-and-aft sail, bent to a gaff, hoisted on a lower mast or a small mast called the *trysail mast* close abaft, and usually connected to, a lower mast, and used chiefly as a storm sail. Called also *spencer* when at the foremast or mainmast.

try'-square', *n.* An instrument used by carpenters, joiners, etc., for laying off right angles, and testing whether work is square.


Try-square.

tryst (trĭst; trīst; 277: *in Scot. & Dial.* trīst *only*), *n.* [ME. *trist, triste, tristre*, OF. *triste, tristre*, a place for watching or waiting (in hunting), an ambush, F. *titre;* perh. of Scand. orig. Cf. TRUST, *v. & n.*] **1.** A post in hunting. *Obs.*

2 An appointment to meet; a meeting; also, an appointed place of meeting; a trysting place; as, to keep *tryst.*

3. a *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A market or fair; esp., a fixed annual cattle market, as, the *tryst* of Falkirk. **b** A meeting or gathering of people, esp. for merrymaking

4. A journey undertaken by two or more persons in company; — esp. in phrase *tryst's end. Obs. Scot.*

5. A betrothal; engagement. *Scot.*

tryst, *v. t.;* TRYST'ED; TRYST'ING. [See TRYST, *n.*] **1.** To agree to meet at a certain time or place; to make tryst with. *Chiefly Scot.*

2. *Scot.* **a** To appoint; fix; engage; esp., to fix a time for. **b** To afflict; visit. **c** To engage for marriage; to betroth. **d** To invite; beguile.

tryst, *v. i.* To agree upon a meeting. *Chiefly Scot.*

tryst'ing, *n.* An appointment; tryst.

trysting day. An arranged day of meeting or assembling.

trysting place. An agreed meeting place; rendezvous.

tset'se (tsĕt'sĕ), *n.* [Cape D. *tsetse*, fr. Sesuto *ntsintsi* fly.] A muscid fly (*Glossina morsitans*) of central and southern Africa, which by its bite conveys to various animals, as cattle, horses, and goats, the parasite (*Trypanosoma brucei*) that causes nagana, and renders certain districts uninhabitable for these domestic animals during certain seasons. A closely related species (*G. palpalis*) is the carrier of the trypanosome which produces the sleeping sickness.


Tsetse Fly (*Glossina morsitans*). × 1½.

tsetse fly disease, nagana. *Africa.*

tsu'ba (tsōō'bȧ), *n.* [Jap.] The flat plate forming the guard of the sword formerly worn by all Japanese military men.

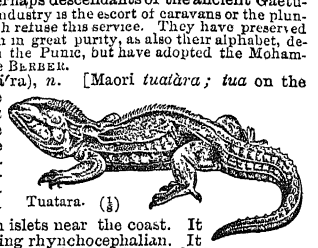
Tsu'ga (tsōō'gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Jap. *tsuga* larch.] *Bot.* A genus of pinaceous trees, the hemlocks or hemlock spruces, distinguished by the drooping branches, linear leaves with persistent petiole bases, and reflexed cones. Two species occur on the Atlantic coast of North America, two on the Pacific coast, and two in Asia. See HEMLOCK, 2.

Tsung'-li' Ya'men (tsōōng'lē' yä'mĕn). [Chin. *tsung*³ general + *li*³ managing + *ya*²*men*² office.] The Chinese board or department of foreign affairs through which, from its establishment in 1861 until 1901, communications to the throne and the Six Departments of the government were addressed by the foreign ministers. See WAI WU PU.

tsung' tu' (tsōōng' tōō'). [Chin. *tsung*³ *tu*¹.] A viceroy or governor-general, the highest provincial official in China, with civil and military authority over one or more provinces.

Tua'reg (twa'rĕg), *n.* One of the Berber nomads of the western Sahara, perhaps descendants of the ancient Gaetulians Their chief industry is the escort of caravans or the plundering of those which refuse this service. They have preserved their Hamitic speech in great purity, as also their alphabet, derived probably from the Punic, but have adopted the Mohammedan religion. See BERBER.

tu'a-ta'ra (tōō'ă-tä'ra), *n.* [Maori *tuatàra; tua* on the farther side (the back) + *tara* spine.] A large iguanalike reptile (*Sphenodon punctatum*) formerly common in New Zealand, but now confined to certain islets near the coast. It is the only surviving rhynchocephalian. It reaches a length of two and a half feet, is dark olive-green with small white or yellowish specks on the sides, and has yellow spines along the back, except on the neck.


Tuatara. (⅛)

Tu'a-tha De Da-nann' (tōō'ă-hă dā dā'nän'). [OIr., tribe or folk of the goddess Danu.] In Irish legend, the divine race, children of Danu, which invaded Ireland, overthrew the Firbolgs and the Fomors, and were finally conquered by the Milesians, by whom, however, they were worshiped as gods. Cf. ANGUS, BRIGIT, DAGDA, NUADA.

tub (tŭb), *n.* [ME. *tubbe;* of D. or LG. origin; cf. LG. *tubbe*, D. *tobbe;* perh. fr. L. *tubus* a pipe, tube. See TUBE.]

1. An open wooden vessel formed with staves, bottom, and hoops; a kind of short cask, half barrel, or firkin.

2. The amount which a tub will hold; the contents of a tub; as, a *tub* of butter.

3. Something shaped like, or likened to, a tub; as: **a** An old form of pulpit. **b** A slow-moving boat or vessel. *Slang.*

4. A small cask; esp., a keg or cask holding about four gallons, formerly used by smugglers; as, a *tub* of gin.

5. A vessel to contain water for bathing or tubbing; a bathtub; hence, the act or process of bathing or tubbing; as, a morning *tub. Colloq.*

6. A sweating in a tub; a tub fast. *Obs. Shak.*

7. *Mining.* **a** A box or bucket in which coal or ore is sent up a shaft. **b** A keeve. **c** A tram used underground.

8. *Naut.* **a** A cylindrical band attached to a gaff or yard and sliding on the mast as the spar is hoisted or lowered. *Rare.* **b** A pair-oared gig with a place for a coach in the stern. *Brit.* **c** A rack for topsail halliards. See 8th RACK, 8 **e.**

9. The top of a malt kiln. *Dial. Eng.*

10. = TUBFISH. *Dial. Eng.*

11. An old-fashioned hand-drawn fire engine. *Local, U. S.*

tub, *v. t.;* TUBBED (tŭbd); TUB'BING. **1.** To plant or set in a tub; as, to *tub* a plant.

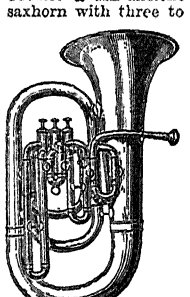
2. To wash or bathe in a tub.

3. *Mining.* To line with tubbing; to keep back (water) by tubbing (sometimes with *off*). See TUBBING, 1 **b.**

tub, *v. i.* To use a bathing tub; to take a bath. *Colloq.*

tu'ba (*Span. & Eng. pron.* tōō'bä; *Tagalog*, tōō-bä'), *n.* [Tag.] A beverage consisting of the sap from flower clusters of certain palms, esp. the coconut, nipa, and jaggery palms. Also, a strongly alcoholic liquor distilled from the sap when fermented.

tu'ba (tū'bȧ), *n.* [L., trumpet.] *Music.* **a** An ancient trumpet. **b** A large deep-toned saxhorn with three to five valves, giving all the chromatic tones of nearly four octaves. Important varieties are the *bass tuba, bombardon*, and tenor tuba, or *euphonium.*


Bass Tuba.

tub'age (tūb'ăj), *n.* [Cf. F. *tubage.*] **1.** *Ordnance* Act or process of inserting in a gun, usually a smoothbore gun of large caliber, a tube of wrought iron or steel, increasing the strength but decreasing the caliber of the gun. It is now rarely done.

2 *Surg.* Intubation.

tub'al (tūb'ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a tube, esp. a Fallopian tube.

tub'ate (-āt), *a.* Having or forming a tube or tubes; tubiform; tubular; as, a *tubate* gland.

tub'bing (tŭb'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TUB. Hence: *n.* **1. a** The making of tubs; also, materials for making tubs. **b** *Engin. & Mining.* A lining of timber or metal for a shaft; esp., a water-tight shaft lining consisting of a series of cast-iron cylinders bolted together, used in sinking through water-bearing strata. See KINDCHAUDRON PROCESS.

2. Act or practice of rowing in a tub.

3. Act of using a tub, as for bathing.

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truth'-lov'er (-lŭv'ẽr), *n.* One who loves the truth.

truth'ness, *n.* Truth. *Obs.*

truth'tell'er, *n.* One who tells the truth. — **truth'tell'ing.**

truth'y (trōōth'ĭ), *a.* Veracious. *Obs. or R.*

tru'ti-nate (trōō'tĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *trutinatus*, p. p of *trutinari* fr. *trutina* a balance.] To weigh; balance; consider. *Obs.* — **tru'ti-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

trut-ta'ceous (trŭ-tā'shŭs), *a.* {LL. *trutta* a trout, L. *tructa* See TROUT.] Pert. to or like a trout. [weaver's knife. *Eng.*]

truv'at (trŭv'ăt), *n.* = TRIVET,

truwage. † TRUAGE.

truwandise. † TRUANDISE.

truwes. † TRUCE.

trwe. † TRUE.

try, trye, †, TRIE, *a.*

try'a-ble. Var. of TRIABLE.

trybyan, *n.* [It. *trebbiano*, vulgarly *tribbiano*, L. *Trebulanus* of *Trebula*, name of a town near Naples.] A kind of wine. *Obs.*

trychour. † TREACHER.

tryed, trye, tryet. † TRIED.

Try-gon'i-dæ (trī-gŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [L., a sting ray, fr. Gr. *τρυγών* a kind of fish with a prickle in the tail.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of DASYATIDÆ. See STING RAY.

try gun. A model gun with a stock capable of being altered, used by gunsmiths in making guns of special build to order

try'-house', *n.* A house for trying blubber or lard.

trylybubble, *n.* = TRILLIBUB, tripe. *Obs.*

trymle. † TREMBLE.

try'ms (trĭmz). Var. of THRYMSA.

tryne † TRAIN, TRENE.

try'pa (trĭ'pȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τρύπα* hole.] A pore in the front wall of the zœcium of a polyzoan. — **tryp'i-ate** (trĭp'ĭ-āt), *a.*

tryp'a-no-so-mat'ic (trĭp'ă-nō-sō-măt'ĭk), **tryp'a-no-som'a-tous** (-sŏm'ă-tŭs; -sō'ma-tŭs), *a. Zoöl* Trypanosomal.

tryp'a-no-some' (trĭp'ă-nō-sōm'), *n. Zoöl.* A protozoan parasite, of *Trypanosoma* or allied genus.

Try-phe'na (trĭ-fē'nȧ), *n.* [Gr *Τρυφαινα*, perh through L. *Tryphaena.*] Lit., delicate; luxurious; — fem. prop. name.

Try'phon (trī'fŏn). *Bib.*

Try-pho'sa (trī-fō'sȧ), *n.* [Gr. *Τρυφῶσα*, perh. through L. *Tryphosa.*] Lit., luxurious; dainty; — fem. prop. name.

try plane. = TRYING PLANE.

tryp'o-graph (trĭp'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr *τρυπᾶν* to pierce through + *-graph.*] A kind of mimeograph — **tryp'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

try'-pot', *n.* A metallic pot used on whalers or on shore for rendering blubber.

tryp'tase (trĭp'tās), *n. Chem.* Any enzyme of the trypsin type.

tryp'tone (-tōn), *n.* [G. *tryptone*, fr. Gr. *τρύειν* to rub down + *pepton* peptone.] A peptone formed by tryptic digestion.

trysail mast. A small mast abaft of, and joined to, a lower mast, on which a trysail is hoisted.

tryst. † TRUST. [*Obs.*]

trystel-tree, *n.* A trysting tree.

tryster, *n.* = TRYST, 1 & 2. *Obs.*

tryst'er, *n.* One who trysts.

tryst'i-ly. † TRUSTILY.

trysting tree A tree used as a trysting place. *Scot*

tryst's (trĭs). Scot. var. of TRIED.

trywe. † TRUE.

try'-works', *n.* A brick furnace in which try-pots are placed; also, the furnace with the pots.

T. S., *or* **t. s.** *Abbr.* Tasto solo (*Music*); tensile strength; tubsized (paper). [= SADHE.]

tsa-de' (tsa-dā') [Heb *tsādē.*]

tsar (tsär), **tsar'e-vitch, tsa-ri'na,** etc. See CZAR, etc.

tsat'lee' (tsät'lē'), *n* [Dial. form of Chin. *Ch'i*¹ *h*³, lit., seven li, a place noted for silk producing.] Raw Chinese silk from the province of Hupeh, formerly considered the finest.

Tsche-bi'cheff's, *or, more properly,* **Che-by'shev's, straight'-line' mo'tion** (chĕ-bī'shĕfs). [After Prof. Pafnuti Lvovich *Chebyshev* (1821-94), the inventor, Russian mathematician] See STRAIGHT-LINE MOTION

Tscher-kess' (chĕr-kĕs'), *n.* = CIRCASSIAN

Tsech (tsĕk). Var of CZECH.

tse're (tsā'rĕ; -rā), *n.* [Heb. *tsērī.*] *Heb. Gram.* A vowel point (..) written below its consonant, indicating Hebrew long *e*, pronounced as Eng. ā in *āle.*

tses'se-be, tses'se-by (tsĕs'ĕ-bĭ) Vars. of SASSABI.

Tshi (chē), *a.* Designating a linguistic stock of Negroes of the Gold Coast of West Africa, comprising the Ashanti, Fanti, and other tribal groups

tsia. † TEA.

tsien (chyĕn), *n.* [Chin. *ch'ien*³.] a A Chinese coin. See 3d CASH, 1 b. **b** Var. of CHIEN = MACE (the weight). See WEIGHT.

Tsim'shi-an (tsĭm'shĭ-ăn), *n. & a.* See CHIMMESYAN.

tsine (tsēn), *n.* [Burmese *tsoing.*] The banteng [MEASURE.

tsing (tsĭng). Var. of CHING. See

T slot. See T, *a.*

Tso-ne'can (tsō-nā'kăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the linguistic stock of South American Indians comprising the Tehuelches.

T square. See T, *a.* [reserve.]

T. S. R. *Abbr.* Traveling stock

tsu'bo (tsōō'bō), *n.* [Jap.] See MEASURE. [See MEASURE

tsun (tsŭn), *n.* [Chin. *ts'un*⁴.]

T. S. V. P *Abbr.* Tournez s'il vous plaît (F., please turn over).

TT. See 3d SHOT, 2 c.

T. T. *Abbr.* Telegraphic transfer; Trinity term.

tu. Var of TEW. [THOU, TO.]

tu. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of tu(tōō), *n.* [Chin.] See MEASURE.

Tu *Abbr. Chem.* [without period] Thulium; Tuesday.

T. U. *Abbr* Trade-union.

tu'a (tōō'ă), *n.* A bignoniaceous Philippine tree (*Dolichandrone spathacea*), used as a dyewood.

tua, tuae. † TWO.

tuaile † TOWEL.

Tu'a-ma'tef (tōō'ă-mä'tĕf), *n Egypt. Myth.* See AMENTI.

Tu'a-mo'tu (-mō'tōō), *n.* See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES.

tu'an (tū'ăn). Var. of TAGUAN.

tu-an' (tōō-ăn'), *n.* [Malay *tuan, tuwan.*] Lord; master; — the equivalent of *sahib. Malay Archipelago.*

‖ **tu'ant'** (tū'ănt'), *a* [F.] Killing; sharp *Obs.*

tuarn. = See 5th TEW.

tu'art (tōō'ẽrt), *n.* Also *tooart, touart*, and *tewart.* [Native name.] The white gum (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) of western Australia. [TUATARA

tu'a-te'ra (tōō'ă-tā'rȧ). Var of

tu'ath (tōō'ă), *n.* [Ir.] *Irish Hist.* A tribe.

tuay. † TWAY.

tu'ba (tōō'bȧ), *n.* [Tag.] The physic nut. *Phil. I.*

Tu'bal (tū'băl). *Bib.*

Tu'bal-cain' (-kān'), *n. Bib.* Son of Lamech, a teacher of artificers in brass and iron. *Gen.* iv. 22.

tubaron. † TIBURON.

tubbe. † TUB.

tub'beck (tŭb'ĕk), *n.* [Burmese *tapak* shawl.] A sash, usually red, worn by women. *Burma.*

tub'ber (tŭb'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. dial. *tubbal*, TWIBIL.) *Mining.* A kind of beele, or pickax.

tub'ber, *n.* a One that tubs. **b** A cooper. *Local, Eng.*

tub'bish, *a.* Like a tub. [*Obs.*]

tub'bist, *n* = TUB-PREACHER.

tub'by (tŭb'ĭ), *a.* Resembling or suggesting a tub; as: **a** Like a tub in shape; round, thick, and clumsy. **b** Sounding dull and without resonance, like a tub; wanting elasticity or freedom of sound, as, a *tubby* violin.

tube (tūb), *n.* [L. *tubus;* akin to *tuba* a trumpet: cf. F. *tube.*] **1.** A hollow cylinder, of any material, to convey liquids or gases or for some other purpose; a pipe; as, a fire *tube;* a water *tube;* a condenser *tube* (see CONDENSER, 2 e); the *tubes* of a tubular bridge; a friction *tube;* the *tube* of a musical instrument; bronchial *tube;* a priming *tube,* etc.

☞ The word *tube* is arbitrarily associated with certain articles or devices not customarily called *pipes,* and vice versa, although *tube* and *pipe* are practically synonymous mechanically; as, iron *pipe;* glass or rubber *tube; gas pipe;* boiler *tube.*

2. Specif.: **a** Something with a tube or tubelike part as its chief feature, as a gun or a telescope. "Glazed optic *tube."* *Milton.* **b** *Elec. & Magnetism.* A space, usually assumed to be tubular in form, bounded by lines of force or induction; — called specif. *tube of force.*

This suggests a systematic mode of drawing lines of force. We can describe a small closed curve at some point near the magnet, and can imagine lines of force drawn through each point of this curve; these lines, if continued, will of course be found to start from a north pole of a magnet and end on a south pole; so they thus form a hollow *tube* leading from one pole to the other, whose cross section is small near each end, but greater at a distance. If the initial small curve is taken of exactly the proper size, this *tube* is called a "unit *tube.*" *J. S. Ames.*

c *Ordnance.* The inner cylinder of a built-up gun, usually extending from the inner face of the breechblock to the muzzle. It carries the rifling on its inner surface and is surrounded by the jacket and hoops, if any are used. **d** *Bot.* The narrow basal portion of a gamopetalous corolla or a gamosepalous calyx; also, the united part of a monadelphous androecium.

3. *Zoöl.* **a** A more or less cylindrical, sometimes crooked or spirally twisted, case secreted or constructed by many annelids, larval insects, and other animals, for protection or concealment. **b** One of the siphons of a bivalve mollusk.

4. *Elec. Railways.* A tunnel for a tube railway; also, *Colloq.,* a tube railway. *Chiefly Eng.*

tube of a vector, *Math.,* a tubular surface formed by all the lines of a vector that pass through a given closed contour. — **tubes of Bel-li'ni** (bĕl-lē'nē) [after Lorenzo *Bellini,* Italian anatomist], *Anat.,* the large excretory ducts of the uriniferous tubules of the kidney opening on the free surface of the papillæ. — **t. of Fer'rein'** (fĕ'răN') [after A. *Ferrein* (1693-1769), French anatomist], *Anat.,* the tubes which form the pyramids of Ferrein of the kidney. See under PYRAMID. — **t. of Mie'scher** (mē'shĕr). *Zoöl. & Med.* = MIESCHER'S TUBES. See SARCOCYSTIDEA.

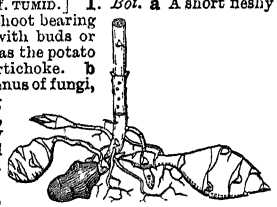
tube, *v. t.;* TUBED (tūbd); TUB'ING (tūb'ĭng). To furnish with, or inclose in, a tube or tubes; as, to *tube* a well; to *tube* media in bacteriology; also, to form into a tube; to make tubular; as, to *tube* yarn.

tube casts. *Med.* Casts of the tubules of the kidney found in the urine, fibrinous, granular, hyaline, etc.

tube foot. *Zoöl.* One of numerous small tentaclelike flexible tubular processes of starfishes, sea urchins, and most holothurians, bearing at the end an adhesive sucker and employed, like small legs in crawling, or in holding on to objects, and serving also in respiration and as tactile organs. Their cavity is part of the water-vascular system.

tube'-nosed' (tūb'nōzd'), *a. Zoöl.* Having the nostrils prolonged in the form of horny tubes, as in the petrels.

tu'ber (tū'bĕr), *n.* [L., a hump, knob, truffle; prob. akin to *tumere* to swell. Cf. TUMID.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A short fleshy underground stem or shoot bearing minute scale leaves with buds or "eyes" in their axils, as the potato and the Jerusalem artichoke. **b** [NL.] [*cap.*] A large genus of fungi, the truffles, typifying the family Tuberaceæ, and characterized by the warty peridium and rounded or ovoid asci. See TRUFFLE.



Tubers of Jerusalem Artichoke.

2. *Anat.* A tuberosity, tubercle, or protuberance.

Tu'ber-a'ce-æ (tū'bĕr-ā'sĕ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TUBER.] *Bot.* A family of fungi typifying the order Tuberales, having outwardly dehiscent ascocarps formed of several labyrinthine passages. — **tu'ber-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

tube railway. An underground railway.

Tu'ber-a'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of subterranean ascomycetous fungi; the truffles. They have a tuberlike thallus varying in size from that of an acorn to that of a large apple, and having the asci collected in a wholly inclosed hymenial layer. There are two families.

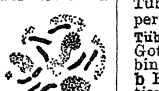
tu'ber ci-ne're-um (tū'bĕr sĭ-nē'rē-ŭm). [L., ashy hump.] *Anat.* An eminence of gray matter on the lower surface of the brain between the optic tracts and in front of the corpora albicantia. Its upper surface forms part of the floor of the third ventricle. Its lower surface bears the infundibulum to which the pituitary body is attached.

tu'ber-cle (tū'bĕr-k'l), *n.* [L. *tuberculum,* dim. of *tuber:* cf. F. *tubercule,* OF. also *tubercle.* See TUBER.] **1.** Any of various small knoblike prominences or excrescences, esp. on some part of an animal or plant; specif.: **a** *Bot.* (1) A nodule on the roots of leguminous plants. (2) A small tuber. (3) A tuberous root which bears adventitious buds, simulating a tuber. **b** *Anat. & Zoöl.* (1) A prominence on the crown of a molar tooth. (2) A small rough prominence (smaller than a tuberosity) on a bone, for the attachment of one or more muscles or ligaments, as that on the front of the head of the tibia for the ligamentum patellæ, that on the femur at the upper part of the junction of the neck and great trochanter, that on the ulna at the base of the coronoid process, etc. (3) An eminence near the head of a rib which articulates with the transverse process of a vertebra.

2. *Med.* A small rounded morbid growth somewhat larger than a papule, in the substance of an organ or in the skin; esp., the specific lesion of tuberculosis, which is a translucent grayish nodule of the size of a millet seed, consisting of a collection of lymphocytes, endothelioid or epithelioid cells, and giant cells.

tubercle of Dar'win. *Anat.* = DARWINIAN TUBERCLE. — **t. of Ro-lan'do** (rō-lăn'dō), *Anat.,* the enlarged upper end of the funiculus of Rolando.

tubercle bacillus. *Bacteriol. & Med.* A minute vegetable organism (*Bacillus,* properly *Bacterium, tuberculosis*), which is the exciting cause of tuberculosis. It was discovered in 1882 by the German physician and bacteriologist Robert Koch.



Tubercle Bacillus.

tu'ber-cled (tū'bĕr-k'ld), *a.* Tuberculated.

tu-ber'cu-lar (tū-bûr'kū-lär), *a.* Of, pert. to, like, or of the nature of, a tubercle or tubercles; having tubercles; tuberculated; specif., *Med.,* characterized by the presence of tubercles; sometimes, affected with tuberculosis; tuberculous; as, a *tubercular* growth, leprosy, patient.

tubercular meningitis, *Med.,* acute hydrocephalus.

tu-ber'cu-lar-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [*tubercular* + *-ize.*] *Med.* To infect with tuberculosis. — **tu-ber'cu-lar-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

tu-ber'cu-late (-lāt), *a.* [NL. *tuberculatus.*] Tuberculated; also, tubercular.

tu-ber'cu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Having, or characterized by, a tubercle or tubercles; as, a *tuberculated* surface. — **tu-ber'cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

tu-ber'cu-lin (-lĭn), *n.* Also **tu-ber'cu-line** (-lĭn; -lēn; 184). A sterile liquid containing the growth products of the tubercle bacillus. It was put forth as a cure for tubercular diseases by Koch about 1890. It failed as a remedy, but is used in the diagnosis of tuberculosis of cattle. The **tuberculin test** consists in the hypodermic injection of tuberculin, having little or no effect with healthy cattle, but causing a marked rise in temperature in tuberculous animals.

tu-ber'cu-lo-ci'din (-lō-sī'dĭn), *n.* [*tuberculum* + root of L. *caedere* to kill.] *Physiol. Chem.* A special substance contained in tuberculin, supposed to be the active agent of the latter freed from various impurities.

tu-ber'cu-loid (tū-bûr'kū-loid), *a.* [*tuberculum* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling a tubercle.

tu-ber'cu-lo'sis (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See TUBERCLE; -OSIS.] *Med.* An infectious disease the exciting cause of which is the tubercle bacillus and which is characterized by the production of tubercles (see TUBERCLE, 2); specif., this disease when seated in the lungs; pulmonary phthisis, or consumption. Among the most frequent seats of tuberculosis are the lungs, the intestinal tract, the lymphatic glands, the serous membranes, the bones, the skin, the brain, the Fallopian tubes, the uterus, and the spleen. The symptoms vary with the localization. The disease affects, besides men, many of the lower animals, as cattle, hogs, dogs, cats, monkeys, rabbits, and guinea pigs.

tu-ber'cu-lous (tū-bûr'kū-lŭs), *a.* Having, or characterized by, tubercles; tubercular; hence, *Med.,* affected with, or of the nature of, tuberculosis.

tu'ber-in (tū'bĕr-ĭn), *n.* [From TUBER.] *Physiol. Chem.* A globulin, the typical proteid of the potato tuber.

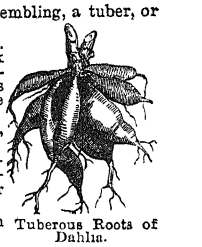
tube'rose' (tūb'rōz'; tū'bĕr-ōs'; 277), *n.* [Cf. G. *tuberose,* F. *tubéreuse,* NL. *Polianthes tuberosa.* See TUBEROUS.] A Mexican bulbous amaryllidaceous plant (*Polianthes tuberosa*), commonly cultivated in gardens for its spike of fragrant white lilylike single or double flowers.

tu'ber-os'i-ty (tū'bĕr-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being tuberous.

2. An obtuse prominence; specif., *Anat.,* any of certain large prominences on bones, usually serving for the attachment of muscles or ligaments, as the two (distinguished as *greater* and *lesser*) near the upper end of the humerus, the lateral eminences of the head of the tibia, the rough eminence on the lower back part of the ischium on which the body rests when sitting, that on the inner front aspect of the radius for the attachment of the biceps tendon, or any of certain prominences on the cuboid and navicular bones of the foot. Also, the tubercle of a rib.

tu'ber-ous (tū'bĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tuberosus:* cf. F. *tubéreux.* See TUBER; cf. TUBEROSE.] **1.** Covered with knobby or wartlike prominences; knobbed.

2. *Bot.* Consisting of, bearing, or resembling, a tuber, or tubers.



Tuberous Roots of Dahlia.

tuberous begonia. See BEGONIA, 2. — **t. pea,** the heath pea. — **t. root,** a thick fleshy root resembling a tuber, but having no buds or scale leaves. Tuberous roots are often fascicled, as in the dahlia. — **tu'ber-ous-root'ed,** *a.*

tube worm. Any annelid building, and living in, a tube, as a serpulid.

tu-bic'o-lous (tū-bĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *tubus* a tube + E. *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Inhabiting a tube. **b** Spinning a tubular web; as, *tubicolous* spiders.

tu'bi-form (tū'bĭ-fôrm), *a.* Tubular in form; tubeform.

tub'ing (tūb'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TUBE. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of making tubes.

2. A series of tubes, tubes, collectively; a length or piece of a tube; material for tubes; as, leather *tubing.*

Tü'bing-en (tü'bĭng-ĕn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or named from, Tübingen, Germany, the seat of an ancient university; of or pert. to the Tübingen school; as, *Tübingen* theology.

Tübingen school. *Theol.* **a** A school of theology founded by Gottlob Christian Storr, professor of theology at Tübingen 1777-97, which stood for Biblical supernaturalism. **b** Esp., a school of theology founded by Ferdinand Christian Baur, professor of theology and church history at Tübingen 1826-60. Baur subjected the New Testament to radical treatment, making out, by applying the Hegelian dialectic to church history and the New Testament, an original Petrine or Jewish party, an opposing Pauline or Gentile party, and a reconciling Johannine party in the primitive church, and maintaining that most of the New Testament was written in the 2d century. **c** A school of liberal Roman Catholic theology, founded by Johann Adam Möhler, professor of theology and church history at Tübingen, 1826-35. Möhler endeavored to promote among Roman Catholic theologians a better understanding of the Reformation and of the divergences between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism, and to promote friendly relations.

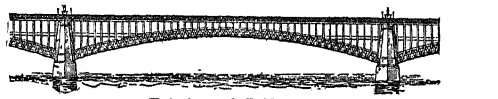
tu'bo- (tū'bō-). A combining form from Latin *tubus,* E. *tube,* used specif. in anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate *relation to the Fallopian tubes.*

tub'-sized' (tŭb'sīzd'), *a.* Designating paper sized by passing when only partly dried through a tub or vat containing a solution of gelatin.

tu'bu-lar (tū'bū-lär), *a.* [L. *tubulus,* dim. of *tubus* a tube, or pipe. See TUBE.] **1.** Having the form of a tube, or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular; as, a *tubular* snout; a *tubular* calyx. Also, containing, or provided with, tubes.

2. Of, pert. to, or sounding as if produced through, tubes.

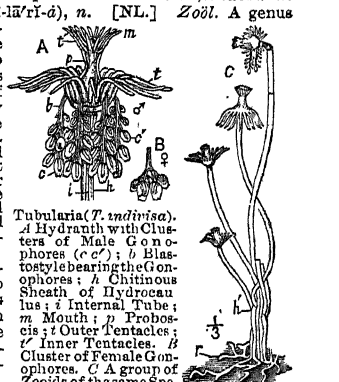
tu'bu-lar-arch' bridge, a bridge consisting primarily of tubes,



Tubular-arch Bridge.

built in an arched form. — **tubular boiler.** See BOILER, 3. — **t. breathing,** *Med.,* a kind of respiratory sound heard on auscultation over the lungs in certain cases of disease, resembling that due to the air passing through the trachea. — **t. girder,** a plate girder having two or more vertical webs with a space between them. — **t. lock,** a rim lock with the tumblers contained in a fixed tube which usually projects through the door. — **t. saw,** a crown saw, esp. one having considerable length compared to its diameter; a tube saw.

Tu'bu-la'ri-a (tū'bū-lā'rĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of gymnoblastic hydroids having the hydranths with two circles of tentacles at the summits of long, slender, usually simple stems. The gonophores are adelocodonic, of small size, and cluster at the bases of the outer tentacles. It is the type of a large and widely distributed family, **Tu'bu-la-ri'i-dæ** (-lă-rī'ĭ-dē).



Tubularia (*T. indivisa*). *A* Hydranth with Clusters of Male Gonophores (*c c'*); *b* Blastostyle bearing the Gonophores; *h* Chitinous Sheath of Hydrocaulus; *i* Internal Tube; *m* Mouth; *p* Proboscis; *t* Outer Tentacles; *t'* Inner Tentacles. *B* Cluster of Female Gonophores. *C* A group of Zooids of the same Species, with their Hydrocauli adhering at *h'*; *r* Hydrorhiza.

tu'bu-late (tū'bū-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). To form into, or to provide with, a tube or a tubule; as, a *tubulated* bottle or retort.

tu'bu-late (-lāt), **tu'bu-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* **a** Provided with a tube. **b** Having the form of a tube.

tu'bu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of shaping or making a

tub'drub'ber, *n.* = TUB-PREACHER. *Obs.*

tube compass. See COMPASS, *n.*, 8.

tube coral. An organ-pipe coral or allied fossil coral.

tube door. A door in the smoke chamber of some boilers to permit of access to the fire tubes.

tube flower. An East Indian shrub (*Clerodendron siphonanthus*) having white flowers with a long slender corolla tube.

tube flue. = FIRE TUBE.

tube'form' (tūb'fôrm'), *a.* Tubiform.

tube head. = TUBE PLATE.

tube ignition. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.

tube'less, *a.* See -LESS.

tube mill. A grinding mill consisting of a long revolving tube containing flints or the like.

tube plate *or* **sheet.** *Engin.* A plate or sheet perforated with plain or screwed holes for the reception of tubes, as in a boiler.

tube pouch. *Mil.* A pouch containing priming tubes.

Tu-ber'cu-la'ri-a (tŭ-bûr'kū-lā'rĭ-ä; 115), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi typifying the family Tuberculariaceæ.

Tu-ber'cu-la'ri-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large, mainly saprophytic, family of Fungi Imperfecti of the order Moniliales. They have the hyphæ conglutinate in a tubercular mass, and cause certain destructive plant diseases — **tu-ber'cu-la'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

tu'ber-cule (tū'bĕr-kūl), *n.* [F.] *Bot.* **a** Any form of tuberous root. *Lindley.* **b** A tubercle.

tu-ber'cu-lide (tū-bûr'kū-līd; -lĭd), *n.* [F.] *Med.* Any lesion of the skin of tuberculous nature.

tu-ber'cu-li-form' (-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Resembling a tubercle.

tu-ber'cu-lin-ize, *v. t. Med.* To treat with tuberculin.

tu-ber'cu-lin-ose' (-ōs'; -ōz'), *n.* A modified form of tuberculin.

tu-ber'cu-lize (tū-bûr'kū-līz), *v. t.* To infect with tuberculosis; also, to treat with tuberculin. — **tu-ber'cu-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

tu-ber'cu-lo-pho'bi-a (-lō-fō'bĭ-ä), *n.* [NL. See TUBERCLE; -PHOBIA.] *Med.* Morbid dread of tuberculosis. [Tuberculate.]

tu-ber'cu-lose (-bûr'kū-lōs), *a.* [TUBERCULA (-lä), [L., dim. of *tuber* a swelling.] A tubercle.

tu'ber-if'er-ous (tū'bĕr-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*tuber* + *-ferous.*] Producing or bearing tubers.

tu'ber-i-form' (tū'bĕr-ĭ-fôrm'), *a. Bot.* Shaped like a tuber.

tuber moth. The potato moth.

tu'ber-oid, *a.* [*tuber* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a tuber.

tuberon. + TIBURON.

tu'ber-ose (tū'bĕr-ōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* Tuberous.

tu-ber'cu-lide (tū-bûr'kū-līd; -lĭd), *n.* [F.] *Med.* Any lesion of the skin of tuberculous nature.

tu-ber'cu-li-form' (-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Resembling a tubercle.

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tu-ber'cu-lo-pho'bi-a (-lō-fō'bĭ-ä), *n.* [NL. See TUBERCLE; -PHOBIA.] *Med.* Morbid dread of tuberculosis. [Tuberculate.]

tu-ber'cu-lose (-bûr'kū-lōs), *a.*

tube well. = DRIVEN WELL.

tube wrench. = PIPE WRENCH.

tub fast. An old treatment for the pox, by sweating in a close place, or tub, and fasting. *Obs.*

tub'fish', *n.* The sapphirine gurnard. *Dial. Eng.*

tub'ful (tŭb'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). See -FUL.

tub'hunt'er, *n.* A parasite. *Obs.*

Tu'bi-a'nites (tū'bĭ-ā'nīts), *n. pl. D. Bib.*

tu'bi-cen (tū'bĭ-sĕn), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A trumpeter.

tu-bic'i-nate (tū-bĭs'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *tubicen* a trumpeter.] To blow a trumpet. *Rare.*

Tu-bic'o-læ (-bĭk'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [L. *tubus* tube + *colere* inhabit.] *Zoöl.* = SEDENTARIA a. **b** A division of spiders that construct tubular nests. [lous. *R.*]

tu-bic'o-lar (-lär), *a.* Tubicolous. [*tubus* tube + *cornu* horn: cf. F. *tubicorne.*]

tu'bi-corn (tū'bĭ-kôrn), *a.* [L. *Zoöl.* Hollow-horned. — *n.* A hollow-horned ruminant.

tu'bi-corn'ous (-kôr'nŭs), *a.* Tubicorn. [*Bib.*]

Tu'bi-e'ni (tū'bĭ-ē'nī), *n. pl.*

tu'bi-fa'cient (-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *tubus* tube + E. *-facient.*] *Zoöl.* Secreting or constructing a tube.

tu'big (tŭ'bĭg), *n.* [Tag.] Water. *Phil. I.*

tu'bi-lin'gual (tū'bĭ-lĭn'gwăl), *a.* [L. *tubus* tube + *lingua* tongue.] *Zoöl.* Having a tubular tongue, as honey eaters.

Tu'bi-lus'tri-um (-lŭs'trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The feast of trumpets, held on March 23 and again May 23, when the battle horns, *tubæ,* were consecrated. See MARS, 1.

Tu'bi-na'res (-nā'rēz; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *tubus* tube + *nares* nostrils.] A suborder coextensive with *Procellariiformes.*

tu'bi-na'ri-al (-rĭ-ăl). **tu'bi-na'rine** (-rĭn; -rīn), *a.* [See TUBINARES.] *Zoöl.* With nostrils tubular; pert. to the Tubinares.

tu-bip'a-rous (tū-bĭp'ä-rŭs), *a.* [L. *tubus* tube + E. *-parous.*] *Zoöl.* Secreting material for forming a tube, as certain glands of some annelids, etc.

Tu-bip'o-ra (-rä), *n.* [NL.; L. *tubus* tube + *porus* passage, pore.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the organ-pipe coral. It constitutes a family, **Tu'bi-por'i-dæ** (tū'bĭ-pôr'ĭ-dē). — **tu'bi-pore** (tū'bĭ-pôr; 201), *a. & n.*

tub'man (tŭb'măn), *n. Eng. Law.* One of the two most experienced barristers in the (former) Court of Exchequer; — so called from the tub, used as a measure, beside which he took his stand. Cf. 2d POSTMAN.

tu'bo-ab-dom'i-nal (tū'bō-ăb-dŏm'ĭ-năl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the oviduct and the abdomen.

tu'bo-cu-ra'rine (-kū-rä'rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** [G. *tubocurarin,* fr. *tubocurare* curare shipped in bamboo reeds (tubes).] *Chem.* See CURARE, 1.

tub'-preach'er, *n.* A ranting dissenting preacher. *Obs.*

tu-brugge, *n.* [Cf. AS. *type* a pull, pulling, drawing, and E. BRIDGE.] A drawbridge. *Obs.*

tub'ster, *n.* A tub-preacher. *Obs.*

Tu'bu-la'ri-æ (tū'bū-lā'rĭ-ē; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of ANTHOMEDUSÆ. — **tu'bu-la'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Tu'bu-lar'i-da (-lăr'ĭ-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of ANTHOMEDUSÆ. [being tubular.]

tu'bu-lar'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* State of

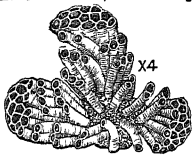
tu'bu-lar-ly, *adv.* of TUBULAR.

tube, or of providing with a tube; arrangement of tubes; also, a tube or tubulure; as, the *tubulation* of a retort.

tu'bule (tū'būl), *n.* [F. *tubule*, or L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus* a tube, a pipe.] A small pipe or fistular body; a little tube.

tu'bu-li-flo'rous (-bū-lĭ-flō'rŭs), *a.* [*tubulus* + *-florous.*] *Bot.* Having all the perfect florets of a head with tubular corollas; — said of asteraceous plants.

Tu'bu-lip'o-ra (-lĭp'ō-rä), *n.* [NL. Cf. TUBULE, TUBIPORA.] *Zoöl.* A genus of cyclostomatous polyzoans having tubular calcareous calicles. — **tu'bu-li-pore'** (tū'bū-lĭ-pōr'; 201), *n.*



Tubulipora (*T. serpens*)

tu'bu-lose (tū'bū-lōs) } *a.* [See
tu'bu-lous (tū'bū-lŭs) } TUBULE.] Like, or in the form of, a tube; specif.: *Bot.* **a** Tubular. **b** Having, or made up of, tubular florets; as, a *tubulose* head.

tubulous boiler. See BOILER, 3.

tu'bu-lure (-lūr), *n.* [Cf. F. *tubulure.*] *Chem.* A short tubular opening, as at the top of a retort; a tubulation.

tuck (tŭk), *v. t.*; TUCKED (tŭkt); TUCK'ING. [ME. *tukken*, LG. *tukken* to pull up, tuck up, entice; akin to OD. *tocken* to entice, G. *zucken* to draw with a short and quick motion, and E. *tug*. See TUG.] **1.** To draw, turn, or gather up tightly, neatly, or the like; to make snug or close by or as by folding or gathering; — often with *up*, *in*, *around*, etc.; as, to *tuck* in the bedclothes; to *tuck* up one's sleeves. **2.** To put, press, or shove into or as into a snug, close place; to cram; as, to *tuck* a book under one's arm. **3.** To cover closely or neatly, as with wraps, bedclothes, or the like; to wrap snugly; as, to *tuck* children in bed. **4.** To make a tuck or tucks in; as, to *tuck* a dress. **5.** To take (fish) from a net with a tuck-seine. **6.** To nip or pinch, as with the finger nail. *Obs. Slang.* **to tuck up**, to hang (a person). *Slang.*

tuck, *v. i.* **1.** To draw up or together in or as in folds. **2.** To make tucks, as in sewing. **3.** To eat; esp., to eat greedily; to stuff. *Slang.*

tuck, *n.* **1.** A sewed fold made, as in a garment, either in a cluster, as for decoration, or singly, as for shortening. **2.** *Bookbinding.* A flap on the edge of a cover to be tucked into the opposite edge. **3.** A small net for taking fish from a larger one. *Dial. Eng.* **4.** *Shipbuilding.* The part of a vessel where the ends of the lower planks meet under the stern. **5.** *Naut.* Act of tucking a strand or rope between or under other strands; also, the joint so made. **6.** Food; pastry; sweetmeats; also, appetite. *Slang.* **7.** Clothing; garments; esp., an article of dress made by wrapping or folding, as a turban. *Obs.* **8.** A pinafore. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **9.** A nip or pinch, as with the finger nail. *Obs Slang.*

tuck'a-hoe (tŭk'ä-hō), *n.* [North American Indian; cf. Natick *petukqunneg* a cake, bread in a cake, *petukqui* round, Cree *pitikwaw* made round.] **1.** Either of the American araceous plants *Peltandra virginica* and *Orontium aquaticum*; also, the rootstock of either, which was cooked and eaten by the Indians. Called also *Indian bread* or *loaf*. *Obs.* **2.** A subterranean fungus (*Pachyma cocos*) growing on tree roots in the southern United States. Its edible thallus is white and dense, with a hard, brown, barklike surface. The fructification is unknown.

tucked (tŭkt), *p. p.* of TUCK. — **tucked up**, contracted; appearing as if drawn in or up; — said specif. of the flanks or walls of the abdomen of a horse or other animal.

tuck'er (tŭk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that tucks; specif., an instrument or device with which tucks are made. **2.** A narrow piece of linen, lace, or the like, folded across the breast, or attached to the gown at the neck, — worn by women in the 17th century and later. **3.** [See TUCK, to full.] A fuller. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **4.** [Cf. TUCK, *n.*, 6.] Daily food; meals; board; also, food in general. *Slang or Collog.*

tuck'er, *v. t.*; TUCK'ERED (-ẽrd); TUCK'ER-ING. [Cf. E. dial. *tucked up* hampered for room, exhausted from overwork.] To tire; weary; — usually with *out*. *Collog., U. S.*

tuck'er, *n.* A state of weariness or exhaustion. *Local, U. S.*

Tuck'er cir'cle. [After Robert *Tucker*, the discoverer.] *Math.* The circle through the six intersections with the sides of a triangle of the parallels to the sides through the symmedian.

tuck'et (tŭk'ĕt), *n.* [It. *toccata* a prelude, fr. *toccare* to touch. See TOCCATA.] A trumpet flourish or fanfare. *Obs.*

tuck'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TUCK. Hence: *n.* A tuck, or tucks collectively; also, cloth having tucks, either woven in or sewed in; — often in *pl.*

tuck pointing. *Masonry.* The finishing of joints along the center lines with a narrow ridge of putty or fine lime mortar.

tu'co tu'co (tōō'kō tōō'kō), **tu'cu tu'cu** (-kōō). [Amer. Sp. *tuco-tuco*, from the bell-like cry uttered underground.] Any South American octodont burrowing rodent of the genus *Ctenomys*; esp., *C. brasiliensis*. They resemble the North American pocket gophers, but lack cheek pouches.

tu'cum (tōō'kŭm), *n.* [Tupi *tucumã.*] A Brazilian palm (*Astrocaryum vulgare*), the young leaves of which yield a fine strong fiber used for cordage, bowstrings, etc.

tu'cu-ma' (tōō'kōō-mä'; *as Lat.* tū'kŭ-mä), *n.* [Tupi *tucumã.*] A Brazilian palm (*Astrocaryum tucuma*) allied to the tucum, yielding an inferior fiber and an edible fruit.

-tude. [F. *-tude*, or L. *-tudo*, *-tudinis*, a termination of feminine abstract nouns.] A suffix of nouns expressing *quality*, *state*, and the like; as, *amplitude*, *plenitude*, *rectitude*, *altitude*, *fortitude*, *gratitude*, *multitude*. Cf. 1st -TH, -NESS.

Tu'dor (tū'dŏr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a royal family of England descended from Owen Tudor of Wales, who married Catherine, the widow of Henry V. The reigning members (1485–1603) were Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. **Tudor arch**, a four-centered, obtusely pointed arch, characteristic of English architecture of the Tudor period. See ARCH, *Illust.* (10). — **T. architecture** *or* **style**, the latest variety of English Gothic, that under the Tudors, characterized by flat four-centered arches, shallow moldings, and a profusion of paneling on the walls; the Perpendicular style. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table.* — **T. flower**, a trefoil flower used in the decorations of the late English Gothic art. — **T. rose**, the red rose of Lancashire and the white rose of Yorkshire united to form the royal badge of England on the marriage of Henry VII. of Lancaster to Elizabeth of York in 1486 at the close of the civil war.

Tues'day (tūz'dā), *n.* [ME. *Tewesday*, AS. *Tīwes dæg* the day of *Tīw* the god of war; akin to OHG. *Zīo*, Icel. *Týr*, L. *Jupiter*, Gr. Ζεύς; cf. OHG. *Zīostac* Tuesday (G. *Dienstag* is not exactly the same word), Icel. *Týsdagr*. See DEITY; cf. JOSS an idol, JOVIAL, JUPITER.] The third day of the week, following Monday and preceding Wednesday.

tu'fa (tōō'fä), *n.* [It. *tufo* soft, sandy stone, L. *tofus*, *tophus*. Cf. TOPHUS, TOPH.] **1.** A porous rock formed as a deposit from springs or streams; — usually applied to calcareous deposits (travertine), in the phrase *calcareous tufa*. **2.** A rock composed of the finer kinds of volcanic detritus, usually more or less stratified, and in various states of consolidation; — called also *tuff*. There are many varieties.

☞ Many geologists prefer to apply the term *tuff* to the volcanic rock, restricting *tufa* to sense 1.

tu-fa'ceous (tōō-fā'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. It. *tufaceo*, L. *tofaceus*, *tofacius*. See TUFA.] Of, pert. to, or like, tufa.

tuff-a'ceous (tŭf-ā'shŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, tuff.

tuft (tŭft), *v. i.* To beat, as a covert, for deer. *Obs.*

tuft (tŭft), *n.* [ME. *tuft*, F. *touffe*; prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. G. *zopf* a weft of hair, pigtail, top of a tree. Cf. TOP summit.] **1.** A small cluster of elongated flexible parts or outgrowths, as hairs, feathers, blades of grass, arising close together, but free at their opposite ends. **2.** More broadly, a cluster; clump; as, a *tuft* of plants.

> Green lake, and cedar *tuft*, and spicy glade. *Keble.*

3. Something likened to a tuft; as: **a** A goatee. *Colloq.* **b** A crest. *Obs.* **4.** A nobleman, esp. in the English universities; — so called from the tuft, or gold tassel, on the cap of nobles. *Cant, Eng.*


Tufted Coquette (*Lophornis ornatus*).

tuft, *v. t.*; TUFT'ED; TUFT'ING. **1.** To separate into tufts. **2.** To provide with a tuft or tufts; esp., to tack at various places, as in upholstery, and attach buttons or tufts.

tuft, *v. i.* To grow in, or form, a tuft or tufts.

tuft'ed, *a.* **1.** Having a tuft or tufts. **2.** Growing in tufts or clusters; tufty.

> The *tufted* crowtoe, and pale jessamine. *Milton.*

tufted columbine, a European meadow rue (*Thalictrum aquilegifolium*), with columbinelike leaves. — **t. coquette**, a Central American humming bird (*Lophornis ornatus*) having a large crest and cervical tufts; also, any of various allied species. — **tufted duck**, **a** An Old World duck (*Marila fuligula*) having a tufted head, but in most characters similar to the scaup ducks. **b** The ring-necked duck. *Local, U. S.* — **t. hair grass**, = TUSSOCK GRASS. — **t. loosestrife**, a primulaceous plant (*Naumburgia thyrsiflora*) of the United States and Europe, related to the loosestrifes. It has small yellow flowers in heads or close racemes. — **t. pochard**, the tufted duck. — **t. puffin**. See PUFFIN, 1. — **t. titmouse**, a titmouse (*Baeolophus*, or *Parus*, *bicolor*) ashy gray in color with a pointed crest, found in the eastern United States, chiefly south of New England.

tuft'er (tŭf'tẽr), *n.* [1st *tuft* + *-er.*] *Hunting.* A hound used to drive deer out of cover.

tuft'hunt'er (tŭft'hŭn'tẽr), *n.* A hanger-on of noblemen, or persons of quality, esp. in English universities; loosely, any toady or sycophant. — **tuft'hunt'ing**, *n.*

tuft'y (tŭf'tĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with tufts. *Dwayton.*

2. Growing in tufts or clusters.

> Where *tufty* daisies nod at every gale. *W. Browne*

tug (tŭg), *v. t.*; TUGGED (tŭgd); TUG'GING (tŭg'ĭng). [ME. *toggen*, *tuggen*; prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *toga* to draw, *tog* a rope, line; akin to E. *tow* to draw through water. Cf. TOW, *v. t.*, TUCK to draw up.] To pull or draw with great effort; to drag; haul; as, to *tug* a loaded cart.

> There sweat, there strain, *tug* the laborious oar. *Roscommon.*

tug, *v. i.* **1.** To pull with great effort; to strain in labor; as, to *tug* at the oar; to *tug* against the stream. *Shak.* **2.** To labor; strive; struggle.

tug, *n.* **1.** A laborious pulling or straining; hence, a supreme effort; a severe stress or strain, as of a contest.

> At the *tug* he falls,
> Vast ruins come along, rent from the smoking walls. *Dryden*

2. A vehicle for conveying timber, etc. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** *Naut.* A strongly built, powerful steam vessel, whose engines, bunkers, and stokehole occupy practically all the room except that needed for the crew's quarters, used to tow vessels; — called also *steam tug*, *tugboat*, and *towboat*. **4.** A trace, or drawing strap, of a harness; any rope, chain, etc., used in pulling something along. **5.** *Mining.* An iron hook of a hoisting tub, to which a tackle is affixed. **tug of war.** **a** An athletic sport in which a number of men, esp. four on a side, pull on a rope against an equal number. **b** Hence, any violent contest.

Tuile'ries' (twēl'rĭ'; *Angl.* twī'lẽr-ĭz), *n.* A royal palace in Paris, begun under Catherine de Medici in 1564, enlarged by Henry IV. and Louis XIV., and later connected by wings with the Louvre. It was famous as the scene of revolutionary incidents. In 1871 it was burned by the Commune.

tuille (twēl), *n.* [Cf. F. *tuile* a tile.] In plate armor, one of two hinged plates before the thigh. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

tu-i'tion (tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *tuitio* protection, guarding, fr. *tueri*, p. p. *tuitus*, to see, watch, protect; cf. F. *tuition*. Cf. TUTOR.] **1.** Protection; care; esp., the care of a tutor or guardian over a pupil or ward; guardianship. *Obs.* **2.** Act or business of teaching; instruction; as, *tuition* in Latin; his *tuition* was thorough. **3.** The price or payment for instruction. **4.** A teaching or monition.

> The inquiry leads us to that source, at once the essence of genius, of virtue, and of life, which we call spontaneity or instinct. We denote this primary wisdom as intuition, whilst all later teachings are *tuitions*. *Emerson.*

Syn. — See INSTRUCTION.

tu-i'tion-a-ry (-ĭ-shŭn-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to tuition.

Tul-bagh'i-a (tŭl-bäg'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after Ryk *Tulbagh*, Dutch governor of Cape Colony, 1751–71.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of African ornamental liliaceous plants having thick basal leaves and tall scapes bearing umbels of blue or purple flowers. See AGAPANTHUS, 2. **b** Syn. of OMENTARIA.

tu'le (tōō'lĕ), *n.* [Mex.] Either of two large bulrushes (*Scirpus lacustris* and *S. tatora*) growing abundantly on overflowed land in the southwestern United States, esp. in California, at the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, where large tracts are known as **tule lands**.

tu'lip (tū'lĭp), *n.* [F. *tulipe*, OF. also *tulipan*; cf. It. *tulipano*, *tulipa*; fr. Turk. *tulbend*, *dulbend*, lit., a turban, Per. *dulband*; — so called from the resemblance of the flower to a turban. See TURBAN.] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Tulipa*, or its flower or bulb. Tulips have been so long in cultivation that the common garden types are not referable to any existing wild species, though the dwarf early-blooming varieties, as the Duc van Thol race, are commonly classed as *Tulipa suaveolens*, while the later tall forms are considered to belong to *T. gesneriana*. Holland.

tu'bu-la'ture (tū'bū-lā'tūr), *n.* *Chem.* A tubulure.

Tu'bu-li-bran'chi-a'ta (-lĭ-brăn'kĭ-ā'-tä), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *tubulus* a little tube + *branchia* a gill.] *Zoöl.* An artificial group of gastropod mollusks including those having a tubular shell, as the genus *Vermetus*. — **tu'bu-li-bran'chi-an** (-brăn'kĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **tu'bu-li-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.* & *n*

Tu'bu-li-den-ta'ta (dĕn-tā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. See TUBULE; DENTATE.] *Zoöl.* A suborder or superfamily of edentates consisting of the aard-varks, with teeth composed of a cluster of upright parallel vasodentine columns traversed by individual pulp canals. — **tu'bu-li-den'tate**, *a.*

Tu'bu-lif'er-a (-lĭf'ẽr-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See TUBULE; -FEROUS.] *Zoöl.* **a** In some classifications, a tribe of Hymenoptera comprising the families Proctotrupidæ and Chrysididæ, or the Chrysididæ alone, which have a tubular ovipositor. **b** A suborder or other division of Thysanoptera, including those which have the last segment of the abdomen tubular. — **tu'bu-lif'er-an** (-ăn), *n.*

tu'bu-lif'er-ous (tū'bū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Tubulus* + *ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Having a tubule or tubules; — said esp. of some insects having a tubular ovipositor.

tu'bu-li-form' (tū'bū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Like a small tube.

tu'bu-lu-s (tū'bū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LUS (-lī). [L., a small tube. See TUBULE.] **1.** A tubule. **2.** *Zoöl.* A tubular extensile ovipositor of certain flies and bees. **3.** *Bot.* **a** In certain basidiomycetous fungi (Polyporaceæ), one of the tubes or hymenial pores. **b** In some ascomycetous fungi, the neck. **c** A hornlike projection upon the valve of a diatom.

Tu'bus (tū'bŭs), *n.* Also *Tubus Astronomicus*. = TELESCOPIUM tub wheel. = DANAIDE.

2. A drum, used like a tumbling barrel, for washing skins, etc.

tu-can' (tōō-kän'), *n.* [Error for *toçan* or *tuçan*, the Mexican name: cf. Sp. *tucán.*] An unidentifiable Mexican rodent, prob. a pocket gopher.

Tu-ca'na (tū-kä'nä), *n.* [NL.] = TOUCAN, 2.

tu'cet (tū'sĕt), *n.* = TUCKET, **a**] tuch. Obs. or ref. sp. of TOUCH.

tu'chit (tū'kĭt). Var. of TEUCHIT, lapwing.

tucht, tuch'y Touched; touchy. *Ref. Sp.*

tuck (tŭk; tōōk), *n.* [Cf. F. *touche* a touching, *toucher* to touch, to strike, OF. also *toquier*. Cf. TOUCH.] **a** A blow; stroke. **b** Beat of a drum. *Obs. or Scot.* **c** A flourish, fanfare, or blast, as of trumpets; a tucket. *Scot.*

tuck, *v. t.* [Orig., to beat: cf. OF. *toquier*, var. of OF. *touchier*, F. *toucher*, to touch, strike (cf. TOUCH).] **1.** To beat or sound, as a drum or trumpet. *Scot.* **2.** [Perh. a different word.] To full, as cloth. *Dial. Eng.*

tuck, *v. i.* To sound, as a drum. *Scot.*

tuck (tŭk), *n.* [F. *estoc*, fr. It. *stocco*; of G. origin, and akin to E. *stock.*] A rapier. *Obs. or Hist.*

tuck, *n.* A tusk. *Dial. Eng.*

tuck, *n.* The father-lasher. *Dial. Eng.*

Tuck, Friar. See FRIAR TUCK.

tuckavee. † TAKAVI.

tuck'er (*dial.* tŭk'ẽr; tōōk'-), *n.* A fuller of cloth. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Tuck'er Act. The act of March 3, 1887, enlarging the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, previously enlarged by the **Bowman Act** of March 3, 1883.

tuck'et (tŭk'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Orig. unknown.] An unripe ear of Indian corn, or maize *Local, U.S.*

tuck'et, *n.* [Cf. It. *tocchetto* a ragout of fish, meat, fr. *tocco* a large piece, morsel; also LL. *tucetum*, *tuccetum*, a thick gravy.] A steak; collop. *Obs.*

tuck'-in', *n.* A meal; feast. *Slang or Dial.*

tuck'-out', *n.* = TUCK, *n.*, 3.

tuck'-out', *n.* A tuck-in. *Slang or Dial.* [OXTER PLATE.

tuck plate. *Shipbuilding.* = **tuck'-seine'**, *n.* A seine about 70 fathoms long, very deep in the middle, used to take fish from a larger seine.

tuck'shell (tŭk'shĕl; tōōk'-), **tuck'sel** (-sĕl), *n.* [Cf. TUSK a tooth.] A tusk. *Dial. Eng.*

tuck'shop' (tŭk'shŏp'), *n.* A pastry cook's shop. *Slang. Eng.*

tuckt. Tucked *Ref. Sp.*

tu'cum oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

tud'der. Dial. Eng. of TOTHER.

tu-dic'u-late (tū-dĭk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *tudiculatus*, p. p. of *tudiculare* to stir about.] To pound or work with a hammer. *Obs.*

tue. Var. of TUI.

tue (tū; tü). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of TEW. [defend]

tue'bor (tū-ē'bôr). [L.] I will

tuechit. † TEWIT.

tue'fall' (tū'fôl'). *n. Arch.* = TO-FALL, *n.*, 2. *Dial. Eng.*

tuele. tuell. † TWICE, TOWEL.

tue'-i'ron (tū'ĭ'ŭrn), *n.* [See TUYERE.] **1.** = TUYÈRE.

2. *pl.* A pair of blacksmith's tongs.

tueit. † TWIT.

tuel, tuell. † TEWEL

tuelf, tuelff, tuelve. † TWELVE.

tuelf. tuelfte. † TWELFTH.

tuelmoth. † TWELVEMONTH.

tuen, tuene. † TEE, draw; TEEN, *v.*

tuenti. † TWENTY.

Tues. *Abbr.* Tuesday.

tu'et (tū'ĕt). Var. of TEWIT.

tuf. Obs. or ref. sp. of TOUGH.

tu-fan' (tōō-fän'), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *tufān*. See TYPHOON.] A violent storm. *India*

tufe † TOUGH

tuf'en, tuf'end. Toughen; toughened. *Ref. Sp.*

tuff. *n.* A turban. *Obs.*

tuff. † TUFT. [See TUFA, 2.]

tuff (tŭf), *n.* [F. *tuf*. See TUFA.]

tuffe. † TOUGH. [of TUFT.

tuf'fet (tŭf'ĭt; -ĕt). Dial. var.

tuff'ing, *n.* Wadding; tow; oakum. *Obs. Scot.*

tuf'fie, *v. t.* To ruffle. *Obs. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tuf'fold (tŭf'ōld), *n* A small shed. *Dial. Eng.* [PHOON.

tuffon. tuffoon, tufon. † TY-

tuff-taf'fa-ty, tuff-taf'fa-ta, *n.* † TUFTAFFETA.

tuff'y (tŭf'ĭ), *n.* = SWEET WILLIAM a. *Dial. Eng.*

tu'ft (tū'ft). Var. of TEUFIT. *Dial. Eng.* [var. of TOFT.

tuft (tŭft). Obs. or dial. Eng.

tuf-taf'fe-ta (tŭf-tăf'fē-tä), *n.* [See TUFT; TAFFETA.] A silk fabric formerly in use, having a nap or pile. *Obs. or Hist*

tuft'-mock-a'do, *n.* Tufted mockado. *Obs.* [CAN.

tu-gan' (tōō-gän'). Var. of TU-**tug'boat',** *n.* = TUG, *n.*, 3.

tugd. Tugged. *Ref. Sp.* [*Obs.*]

tugen. Pret. pl. of TEE, draw.

tugge, tuggen. † TUG. [tugs.

tug'ger (tŭg'ẽr), *n.* One that

tug'gill, tug'gle, *v. t. & i.* [Freq. of *tug.*] To pull by jerking; also, to strive (with). *Obs. Scot.*

tug'ging-ly (tŭg'ĭng-lĭ) *adv* of *tugging*, p. pr. *Obs. Scot.*

tugh. † TOUGH. [*Obs.*]

tughen. Pret. pl. of TEE, draw.

tug iron. An iron hook or button to which a tug or trace may be attached, as on a wagon shaft.

tug'mut'ton, *n.* = MUTTON MONGER. *Obs.*

tugure, *n.* [L. *tugurium*: cf. F. *tugure* (Cotgrave.)] A hut. *Obs.*

tugwith, *n.* A sledge. *Obs.*

tuhen. Pret. pl. of TEE, draw. *Obs.* [parson bird.]

tui' (tōō'ē), *n.* [Maori.] The

tuich. † TOUCH, TOUGH.

tuies. † TWICE.

tuigh, *n.* [Cf. AS. *twēo* a doubt, *twēogan* to doubt.] Prob., suspicion; doubt. *Obs. Scot.*

tuik (*dial.* tŭk; tūk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *took.*

tuil. † TEWEL.

tuill, *n.* [Cf. TUILYIE.] Trouble. *Obs. Scot.*

tuil-lette' (twĭ-lĕt'), *n.* [Cf. F. *tuilette* a small tile.] A small tuille, for protecting the hip.

tuil'yie (tōōl'yĭ), *n. & v.* [Cf. OF. *tooillier* to pull or drag about. Cf. TOIL, *v.*] Quarrel; struggle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tuilyour, *n.* A quarreler. *Obs.*

tuim (tūm; tüm) Dial. Eng. var. of TOOM.

tuin, tuis. † TWIN, TWICE

tuina, *n.* Kind of large fish. *Obs.*

tu'ism (tū'ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *tu* thou + E. *-ism.*] The theory that thought centers in an ideal or second self, or the personal.

tuist. † TWIST.

tuit. † TEWIT, lapwing.

tuith (tōōth; tūth). Obs. or dial. Eng. of TOOTH. [Tuitionary.

tu-i'tion-al (tū-ĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.*

tuive, *v. i.* To rise, as from leavening; also, to ferment, as yeast. *Obs. Scot.*

tuk (*dial.* tōōk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. pret. & p. p. of TAKE.

tuke, *v. t.* [AS. *tucian* to afflict.] To afflict; punish. *Obs.*

tukkar, tukken. † TUCKER, TUCK. [Var. of TUCO TUCO.]

tu'ko-tu'ko (tōō'kō-tōō'kō). | tul (tōōl; t'l). Dial. Eng. var. of TILL, *prep. & conj.*

tul. † TILL, to.

Tu-la'lip (tōō-lä'lĭp). *n.* One of a tribe of Salishan Indians occupying a reservation on Tulalip Bay, Washington.

tu'la met'al (tōō'lä). An alloy of silver, copper, and lead made at Tula in Russia, and used in making niello.

tu'la-si (tōō'lä-sē), *n.* [Tamil *tulasi.*] = TOOLSI.

tul'chan (tŭl'k ä n), **tul'chin.** (-kĭn), *n.* A stuffed calfskin, used to induce a cow to give milk. Hence, **tulchan bishop**, one appointed to a bishopric that he might turn over to a secular the chief part of the church revenue. *Scot. Obs. or Hist.*

tulde, *pret.* of TELD. *Obs.*

tu'le mint (tōō'lĕ). The Canada mint *California.*

tu'le root. Wapatoo.

tu'le wren. A marsh wren (*Telmatodytes palustris paludicola*) of the western United States.

tu'li-ac (tū'lĭ-ăk), *n.* The skua gull. *Local, Eng.*

tuliban. † TURBAN.

tulie. † TILL, *v.*

is still the center of tulip cultivation (see TULIPOMANIA), though attempts have been made to raise bulbs for the market in the United States. By growers tulips are classified as follows: (1) **Selfs**, or **mother tulips**, with flowers of a solid color; these are not constant, but "break" after a few years into variegations. (2) **Bizarres** (bĭ-zärz′), with a yellow center and orange or red markings. (3) **Byblœmens** (bĭ′blōō′mĕnz), white marked with various dark colors, as purple, brown, etc. (4) **Roses**, with variegated rose-pink, red, or scarlet flowers. Most of these occur in both single and double forms. Many wild species, as *Tulipa greigi*, *T. oculus-solis*, *T. clusiana*, *T. præcox*, etc., are also cultivated. **2.** *Ordnance.* The swell of the metal at the muzzle of an old-fashioned gun. *Obs. or R.*


Tulip

Tu′li-pa (tū′lĭ-pȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large genus of European and Asiatic liliaceous plants, the tulips, having coated bulbs, linear or broadly lanceolate leaves, and commonly a single showy flower, with six equal perianth segments and six hypogynous stamens. See TULIP, *Illust.*

tulip mold *or* **mould.** A destructive mold fungus (*Sclerotinia parasitica*) which attacks cultivated tulips, forming olive-brown, minutely velvety patches on the stem, leaves, and flowers.

tu′lip-o-ma′ni-a (tū′lĭp-ō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*tulip* + *mania;* — said to have been coined by Ménage.] A mania for acquiring or growing tulips, specif. that which seized on all classes in Holland about the year 1634. Tulip marts were set up in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and other towns, where bulbs were sold and resold at fabulous prices. The ruinous speculation was finally ended by governmental interference. — **tu′lip-o-ma′ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*


Tulip Shell.

tulip root. A disease of oats due to a small nematode worm (*Tylenchus devastatrix*) which causes a swelling in the stem somewhat like a tulip bulb.

tulip shell. Any of various large, handsomely colored, marine rachiglossate gastropods of the family Fasciolariidæ, esp. *Fasciolaria tulipa*, which is found on the coast of the southern United States.

tulip tree. **1.** A tall North American magnoliaceous timber tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) having truncate, somewhat lobed leaves, and large tuliplike red and yellow flowers. Its soft white wood (*whitewood, poplar,* or *yellow poplar*) is much used for cabinetwork, woodenware, etc. **2.** Any of various other trees with tulip-shaped flowers; as: **a** In the West Indies, the majagua. **b** In East India, the malvaceous tree *Thespesia populnea.* **c** The Asiatic magnoliaceous tree *Michelia fuscata.* Called also *Chinese tulip tree.* **d** In Australia: (1) The waratah. (2) The malvaceous tree *Lagunaria patersonii.*


Tulip Tree, 1.

tu′lip-wood′ (tū′lĭp-wo͝od′), *n.* **1.** Wood of the tulip tree; whitewood. **2.** The handsome striped or variegated wood of any of several trees, or any of the trees themselves: **a** The rose-colored wood of a Brazilian lythraceous tree (*Physocalymna scaberrimum*), much used by cabinetmakers for inlaying. **b** In Australia: (1) The wood of the sapindaceous tree *Harpullia pendula,* often distinguished as *Queensland tulipwood.* (2) The wood of the emu apple, or sour plum.

tulle (to͞ol; *F.* tül), *n.* [F.; — from the town of *Tulle*, in France.] A thin, fine silk net, plain or dotted, used for veils, hats, dresses, etc.

Tul′li-an (tŭl′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Tullianus*, from *Tullius*, the name of a Roman gens.] Belonging to, or in the style of, Tully (Marcus Tullius Cicero); Ciceronian.

tull′i-bee (tŭl′ĭ-bē), *n.* [Of Amer. Ind. orig., and said by the giver of the name to be from Cree *otoneemish* whitefish. Perh. fr. the Montagnais word for whitefish; cf. Montagnais (not Cree) *namesh* fish.] A whitefish (*Argyrosomus tullibee*) found in the Great Lakes and other waters of northern North America.

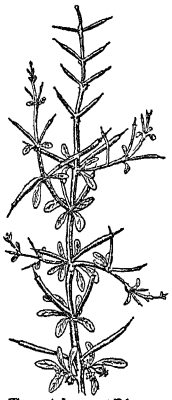
Tul′li-ver, Mag′gie (măg′ĭ tŭl′ĭ-vẽr). The imaginative passionate heroine, a miller's daughter, of George Eliot's "The Mill on the Floss." She is a victim of the respectability of the commonplace well-meaning people about her, and is drowned in a flood together with her selfish, unimaginative, and uncompromising brother Tom, to whom she is lovingly devoted.

Tu-lu′nid (to͞o-lo͞o′nĭd), *n.* A Mohammedan dynasty which established itself in Egypt sometime in the 9th century; — so called from its founder, Ahmed ben Tulun, the son of a freedman.

tum (tŭm), *v. t.;* TUMMED (tŭmd); TUM′MING. *Woolen Manuf.* To card (wool) as a preliminary to finer carding; to open or tease out (wool) before carding; also, sometimes, to mix (various grades or colors of wool).

Tum (to͞om), *n.* [Egypt. *Tūmū, Atūmū*, perh. prop. the unknown, or the creator.] *Egypt. Relig.* A sun god, regarded as the "closer" of the day, or the night sun, and often as the creator of the world. He wears the pschent and carries the ankh and a scepter. Cf. RA.

tu′ma′ta-ku′ru (to͞o′mä′tä-ko͞o′ro͞o), *n.* Also *tumatukuru* and *tomatakuru.* [Maori.] A New Zealand rhamnaceous shrub or tree (*Discaria toumatou*) having stout, sharp spines used by the Maoris for tattooing; — called also *matagory* and *wild Irishman.*


Tumatakuru (*Discaria toumatou*). (½)

tum′ble (tŭm′b'l), *v. i.;* TUM′BLED (-b'ld); TUM′BLING (-blĭng). [ME. *tumblen*, freq. of *tumben, tomben*, to dance, to jump, AS. *tumbian* to turn heels over head, to dance violently; cf. D *tuimelen* to fall, Sw. *tumla*, Dan. *tumle*, Icel. *tumba.* Cf. TUMBREL.] **1.** To roll over, or to and fro; to roll or toss about; as, to *tumble* and toss in pain.

2. To turn end over end, as a tumbler pigeon in falling, etc.; specif., *Gunnery*, to turn end over end in the air, as a projectile.

3. To fall suddenly and violently; to be precipitated; as, to *tumble* from a scaffolding.

4. To move, go, come, pass, etc., in a hasty disorderly manner; as, the dogs came *tumbling* at his call.

5. To perform acrobatic feats, esp. without apparatus, such as somersaults, springs, etc.

6. To dance. *Obs.*

7. To understand; comprehend; — often with *to. Slang.*

to **tumble home,** *Shipbuilding*, to incline inward, above the water line or greatest breadth; — said of the sides of a ship. Cf. WALL-SIDED. — **to t. in. a** To tumble home. **b** To go to bed. *Colloq.* — **to t. up. a** To get out of bed; to rise. *Slang or Colloq.* **b** *Naut.* To go or come quickly on deck.

tum′ble, *v. t.* **1.** To turn over; to turn or throw about, as for examination or search; — sometimes with *over, about*, etc.; as, to *tumble* books about; to *tumble* papers.

2. To disturb; rumple; disorder; as, to *tumble* a bed.

3. To cause to tumble, or fall; to roll over or down; to precipitate; pitch; fling; to throw down; as, to *tumble* one in wrestling; to *tumble* a hare with a shot.

4. To whirl in a tumbler or tumbling barrel, as for polishing (metal goods), softening (leather goods), etc.

tum′ble, *n.* **1.** Act of tumbling, in any sense; as, to take a *tumble*, or fall; an acrobatic *tumble*, or the like.

2. A confused condition; bewilderment; also, a confused pile or mass. *Colloq. or Dial.*

3. a = TUMBLING BARREL. **b** = LICKER-IN.

4. A kind of toy, usually a figure of a person, so formed and weighted as to rock or tumble at a slight touch.

tum′ble-bug′ (-bŭg′), *n.* Any of various scarabæoid beetles (as species of the genera *Scarabæus, Canthon, Copris*, and *Phanæus*) which form globular masses of dung, which they roll and bury in holes excavated in the ground. The balls serve as food for them or their larvæ, the eggs being deposited in them.


Tumblebug (*Phanæus carnifex*).

tum′ble-down′ (-doun′), *a.* Ready to fall; dilapidated; ruinous, as a shanty. *Colloq.*

tum′bler (tŭm′blẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tumbles; esp., one who performs acrobatic tricks, as somersaults, etc.

2. [*cap.*] A Dunker; — a derisive nickname alluding to the baptismal ceremony of the Dunkers, in which the person is thrice plunged face forward into the water.

3. Any of certain domestic pigeons having the habit of tumbling, or somersaulting backward in flight. The **short-faced tumblers** rarely tumble, being bred mainly for color, carriage, shape, etc. They have a very short bill, a high bulging forehead, and a strutting carriage. Cf. ALMOND TUMBLER. The common tumblers and the rollers have a longer bill and head, and are bred for their aërial performances.

4. A tumbling barrel or box, a tub wheel for washing or softening leather, or the like.

5. A movable obstruction in a lock, consisting of a lever, latch, wheel, slide, pin, or the like, which must be adjusted to a particular position by a key or other means before the bolt can be thrown. See LOCK, *Illust.*

6. *Firearms.* A piece attached to, or forming part of, the hammer of a gunlock, on which the mainspring acts and in which are the notches for the sear point to enter.

7. *Mach.* **a** A projecting piece on a revolving shaft or rockshaft, for actuating another piece, as the click which moves the rack in a striking mechanism for a clock. See ROCKSHAFT. **b** The movable part of a tumbler gear.

8. *Weaving.* In certain looms, one of the levers from which the harness is suspended; a tippler.

9. One of a breed of dogs formerly used in coursing rabbits.

10. A drinking glass without a foot or stem, originally made with a pointed or convex base.

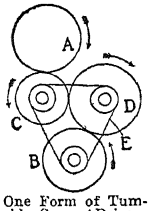
11. A kind of cart; a tumbrel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

12. *Naut.* A pin, or one of a pair of pins, engaging the ends of a ring stopper and shank painter.

13. [*cap.*] A member of one of the ruffianly London bands of the early 18th century. Cf. MOHOCK, *n.*, 2. *Obs.or Hist.*

tumbler bearing. *Mach.* Any of the intermediate swiveling or pivoted bearings for a square shaft (with fixed end bearings), which can be knocked aside by a traveling crab or the like moving along, and gearing with, the square shaft, as in a gantry, etc.

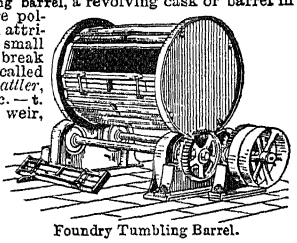
tumbler gear. *Mach.* Any of various reversing gears, used esp. in modern machine tools, in which reversing is accomplished by one or more idle wheels journaled in a swinging frame. — **tumbler gearing.**



One Form of Tumbler Gear. *A* Driver; *B* Driven Wheel; *C D* Idle Wheels (all indicated by their Pitch Circles); *E* Rocking Frame. Directions of rotation are indicated by arrows. Gear is reversed by swinging *E* over so that *D* gears with both *A* and *B*, and *C* is out of gear entirely.

tum′ble-weed′ (tŭm′b'l-wēd′), *n.* In the western United States, any plant which habitually breaks away from its roots in the autumn, and is driven by the wind, as a light, rolling mass, over the fields and prairies. The commonest tumbleweeds are the bugseed, the winged pigweed, *Psoralea lanceolata*, and species of *Amaranthus* (as *A. albus*).

tum′bling (-blĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n. of* TUMBLE, *v.* — **tumbling barrel,** a revolving cask or barrel in which nails, etc., are polished, as by mutual attrition, or in which small castings are put to break out their cores; — called also *rattle barrel, rattler, rumble, rumbler*, etc. — **t. bay,** an overfall, or weir, in a canal. — **t. box,** a revolvable receptacle in which small objects are polished by attrition with emery powder or some other abrasive. — **t. rod,** *Mach.,* a rod having a cam or lever rigidly attached to transmit an intermittent motion. — **t. shaft,** *Mach.,* a cam shaft or way shaft. Cf. TUMBLING ROD. — **t. verse,** *Pros.,* an irregular form of early English verse, roughly equivalent to a four-stressed anapæstic verse, but with much displacement of the light syllables.


Foundry Tumbling Barrel.

tum′bly (-blĭ), *a.* Uneven or lumpy, as of material tumbled in confusedly on a sea or river bottom.

Tum-bo′a (tŭm-bō′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. the native name, *tumbo*, at Mossamedes, Portuguese West Africa.] *Bot.* A genus of gnetaceous plants consisting of a single species, *T. bainesii* (better known as *Welwitschia*), of the South African desert region. It has a trunk or caudex less than a foot high, but often six feet in circumference, bearing two persistent leaves which grow at the base and die at the apex. It bears conelike inflorescences.


Tumboa, a Young Plant.

tum′brel (tŭm′brĕl) } *n.* [ME. *tomerel, tumerel*, OF. *tom-*
tum′bril (tŭm′brĭl) } *berel, tumerel*, a tip cart, F. *tombereau;* cf. *tomber* to fall, to tumble, OF. to dance, tumble (cf. also OF. *tumer*); prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *tūmōn, tūmalōn*, to turn around, G. *taumeln* to reel, stagger, *tummeln* to turn around, or AS. *tumbian* to dance, tumble, Icel. *tumba.* Cf. TUMBLE.] **1.** A farmer's dump cart or wagon, esp. one of a rude type used for manure; — also applied to the vehicles used to convey condemned persons to the guillotine during the French Revolution, from the fact that common manure carts were sometimes used. **2.** A wheeled cucking stool. See CUCKING STOOL. **3.** *Mil.* A two-wheeled cart accompanying troops, to convey tools, cartridges, etc. *Archaic.* **4.** A kind of basket or cage of osiers, willows, or the like, to hold hay and other food for sheep. *Local, Eng.* **5.** A porpoise. *Obs. & R.*

tu′me-fa′cient (tū′mĕ-fā′shĕnt), *a.* [L. *tumefaciens, -entis*, p. pr. of *tumefacere* to tumefy; *tumere* to swell + *facere* to make.] *Med.* Producing swelling; tumefying.

tu′me-fac′tion (tū′mĕ-făk′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *tuméfaction.*] **1.** Act of tumefying, or state of being tumefied *Arbuthnot.* **2.** A tumor; swelling.

tu′me-fy (tū′mĕ-fī), *v. t.;* TU′ME-FIED (-fīd); TU′ME-FY′ING (-fī′Yng). [F. *tuméfier*, fr. L. *tumere* to swell + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make; cf. L. *tumefacere* to tumefy. See TUMID; -FY.] To swell; to cause to swell, or puff up.

To swell, *tumefy*, stiffen, not the diction only, but the tenor of the thought *De Quincey.*

tu′me-fy, *v. i.* To rise in a tumor; to swell.

tu′men-ol (tū′mĕn-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [Trade name; prob. fr. bi*tumen* + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A dark-colored liquid or semisolid prepared from bituminous shale oil by the action of fuming sulphuric acid, used in treating skin diseases.

tu-mes′cent (tū-mĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *tumescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *tumescere* to swell up, v. incho. fr. *tumere* to swell.] Slightly tumid or swollen. — **tu-mes′cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

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tu′li-pant′, *n.* {See TULIP, TURBAN.} A turban. *Obs.*

tu′lip-eared′ (-ērd′), *a.* Having erect, pointed ears; — said of certain dogs. {growing tulips.}

tu′lip-ist, *n.* One devoted to

tu-lip′pa, *n.* {Cf. It. *tulipa.* See TULIP.} The tulip. *Obs.*

tulip poplar. = TULIP TREE, 1.

tulip poppy. A cultivated perennial poppy (*Papaver glaucum*), having cup-shaped scarlet flowers. {tulip. *Obs.*

tu-lip′py, *n.* {See TULIP.} The

tu′li-san′ (to͞o′lē-sän′), *n.*; *pl.* -SANES (-sän′näs). {Tag.} A bandit; outlaw. *Phil. I.*

tulk, *v. t.* {Cf. Icel. *túlka* to interpret, Dan. *tolke*, Sw. *tolka*, Lith. *tulkanti, tulkóti*, Russ. *tolkovat'.*} To address. *Obs.*

tulk, *n.* {Cf. Icel. *túlkr* interpreter, spokesman. Cf. TULK to address.} A man; soldier; knight. *Obs.*

Tul′king-horn′, **Mr.** (tŭl′kĭng-hôrn′). A silent, discreet old bachelor lawyer in Dickens's "Bleak House," who has a large clientage among the nobility and knows many family secrets.

tull. + TILL, to entice

tulle. + TOLL.

tul′li-hoo (tŭl′ĭ-o͞o), *n.* Commotion. *Scot.*

Tul′ly (tŭl′ĭ), *n.* {From *Tully*, town near Syracuse, New York.} *Geol.* A minor subdivision of the American Upper Devonian See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

tul′si (to͞ol′sĭ). Var. of TOOLSI.

tulthe. + TILTH.

Tu′lu (to͞o′lo͞o), *n.* One of a Dravidian people of Mangalore; also, their language. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

tu′lu-cu′na oil (to͞o′lo͞o-ko͞o′nȧ). Kundah oil. See OIL, *Table I*

tul-war′ (tŭl-wär′; -wôr′), *n.* Also *tulwaur.* {Hind. *talwār, tarwār*, fr. Skr. *taravārī.*} A curved saber or scimitar used in the Orient, esp. in northern India

tu′ly (tū′lĭ; to͞o′lĭ) Var. of TEWLY. *Dial. Eng.*

tu′ly, *n.* {Perh. orig. from the name of a place.} A scarlet dye or color *Obs.*

tu′ly. Dial. Eng var. of TEWLY.

tulye. + TOIL; TILL, *v.*

tul′yie, tul′zie (to͞ol′yĭ; *cf.* CAPERCAILLIE). Var. of TUILYIE, *n. & v.* {var. of TOOM.}

tum. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.

tum (tŭm), *n.* {Imitative.} The sound made by plucking a musical string, as a banjo {URE.}

tum (to͞om), *n.* {Sw.} See MEASURE.

tumain. + TOMAN

tu-ma′sha. + TAMASHA.

tumb. + TOMB

tumb, *v. i* {AS. *tumbian.* Cf. TUMBLE} Tumble: dance. *Obs.*

tum′bak. Var. of TOMBAC.

tum-bak′ (tŭm-băk′), **tum-bak′i** (-ĭ), *or* **tum-bek′** (-bĕk′). {From *tambak, tambako, tambakan*, names of tobacco in many Malayan and (East) Indian languages; from the European word. Cf. TOBACCO.} A coarse Persian tobacco

tumbe. + TOMB.

tum-beck′. + TOMBAC.

tumbester. *n.* {ME. *tombere, tumben*, to dance. See TUMBLE; -STER.} A female dancer. *Obs.*

tum′bl, tum′bld. Tumble; tumbled. *Ref. Sp.*

tumble cart *or* **car** A rough dump cart with wheels solid and made fast to the axle. *Obs.*

tum′ble-dung′. = TUMBLEBUG.

tumble home. *Shipbuilding.* An inward inclination of the sides of a ship above the water line or greatest breadth.

tumbler cart. = TUMBLE CART.

tumbler file. See FILE, tool.

tum′bler-ful. *n.* See FUL.

tumbler switch. *Elec.* A switch that turns on or off with a snap when a small projecting thumbpiece or tumbler is pushed over.

tumbour. + TAMBOUR.

tumde. Obs. pret. of TEEM.

time. + TIME.

tume (*dial.* tīm; tūm). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TOOM.

tumen. + TOMAN.

tumerel. + TUMBREL.

tum′fie (tŭm′fĭ), *n.* A stupid or awkward person. *Scot.*

tu'mid (tū'mĭd), *a.* [L. *tumidus*, fr. *tumere* to swell; cf. Skr. *tumra* strong, fat. Cf. THUMB.] **1.** Swollen, enlarged, or distended; as, a *tumid* leg; *tumid* flesh.
2. Rising above the level; protuberant.
So high as heaved the *tumid* hills *Milton.*
3. Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; inflated, bombastic; turgid; as, a *tumid* expression or style.
Syn. — See TURGID.
— **tu'mid-ly**, *adv.* — **tu'mid-ness**, *n.*

tu-mid'i-ty (tū-mĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *tumiditas.*] Quality or state of being tumid.

Tu'mi-on (tū'mĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., prob. for *Thumion*, fr. Gr. θύμον a kind of yew.] *Bot.* A genus of taxaceous trees having 2-ranked linear leaves, often ill-scented, and a large, ovoid, drupaceous fruit. Of the four species, one, the stinking cedar, is confined to Florida; another, the California nutmeg, to California; a third to China; a fourth to Japan.

tu'mor, *or* **tu'mour** (tū'mẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *tumere* to swell: cf. F. *tumeur*, OF. also *tumour.* See TUMID.] **1.** An abnormal mass of tissue, not inflammatory and independent in character, arising without obvious cause from cells of preëxistent tissue, possessing no physiologic function, and characteristically unrestrained in growth and structure.
2. A swelling or protuberance of any kind; also, swelling words or expressions; bombast. *Rare. De Quincey.*

tum'-tum' (tŭm'tŭm'), *n.* [Perh. imitative of the sound of beating.] A dish made in the West Indies by beating boiled plantain quite soft in a wooden mortar.

tu'mu-lar (tū'mū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *tumulus* a mound: cf. F. *tumulaire.* See TUMULUS.] Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock.

tu'mu-lose (-lōs; *see* -OSE), **tu'mu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *tumulosus*, fr. *tumulus* a mound.] Full of small hills or mounds.
— **tu'mu-los'i-ty** (-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

tu'mult (-mŭlt), *n.* [L. *tumultus*; prob. akin to Skr. *tumula* noise, noisy, and perh. to L. *tumere* to swell, E. *tumid*: cf. F. *tumulte.*] **1.** The commotion or agitation of a multitude, usually with great uproar and confusion of voices.
What meaneth the noise of this *tumult*? 1 *Sam.* iv. 14.
2. Violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds; turbulence; as, the *tumult* of the elements.
3. Irregular or confused motion; agitation; high excitement; as, the *tumult* of the spirits or passions.
Syn. — Uproar, ferment, disturbance, turbulence, disorder, confusion, noise, bluster, hubbub, bustle, brawl, riot.

tu-mul'tu-a-ry (tŭ-mŭl'tŭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *tumultuarius*: cf. F. *tumultuaire.*] Attended or characterized by, or producing, tumult or agitation; confused; tumultuous.
A *tumultuary* attack of the Celtic peasantry. *Macaulay*
— **tu-mul'tu-a-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **tu-mul'tu-a-ri-ness**, *n.*

tu-mul'tu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tumultuosus*: cf. F. *tumultueux.*] **1.** Full of, characterized by, or conducted with, tumult or uproarious disorder; turbulent; as, a *tumultuous* assembly or meeting.
The fight became wild and *tumultuous.* *Macaulay.*
2. Agitated, as with conflicting passions; disturbed.
His dire attempt, which, nigh the birth
Now rolling, boils in his *tumultuous* breast. *Milton.*
Syn. — Disorderly, irregular, noisy, confused, turbulent, violent, agitated, disturbed, boisterous, lawless, riotous.
— **tu-mul'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **tu-mul'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

tu'mu-lus (tū'mū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-LI** (-lĭ). [L., a mound, a sepulchral mound, prob. fr. *tumere* to swell. Cf. TUMID.] An artificial hillock or mound, as over a grave, esp. over the grave of a person buried in ancient times; a barrow.

tun (tŭn), *n.* [ME. *tonne, tunne*, a tun, AS. *tunne* a tun, tub, a large vessel; akin to G. & F. *tonne* a ton, tun, LL. *tunna* a tun; all perh. of Celtic orig.; cf. Ir. & Gael. *tunna* a tun, OIr. *tond, tonn*, skin. Cf. TON, TUNNEL.] **1.** A large cask; an oblong vessel bulging in the middle, like a pipe or puncheon, and girt with hoops; a wine cask.
2. Hence, the capacity of a tun as a varying liquid measure (formerly legal at two pipes or 252 wine gallons).
3. Any vessel for liquids, as a pitcher, jar, etc. *Obs.*
4. *Brewing.* A fermenting vat.
5. A chimney, or a chimney pot. *Dial. Eng.*
6. A drunkard, or a large paunch. *Jocose. Shak.*

tun, *v. t.*; TUNNED (tŭnd); TUN'NING. **1.** To put into a tun or tuns, as wine.
2. To put into liquor in tuns, as to flavor or preserve it.
3. To store or fill, as a tun with liquor.

tun, *v. i.* To work in a vat, as malt in brewing.

tu'na (tū'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. the Carib name in the Antilles.] The prickly pear (*Opuntia tuna*), or its fruit; also, any of various other flat-jointed species of *Opuntia*, as *O. engelmanni*, resembling it.

tun'a-ble (tŭn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tuned, or made harmonious; hence, harmonious; musical; tuneful.
And *tunable* as sylvan pipe or song. *Milton.*
— **tun'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **tun'a-bly**, *adv.*

tun'dra (tōōn'drȧ), *n.* [Russ.] One of the level or undulating treeless plains characteristic of northern arctic regions in both hemispheres. The tundras mark the limit of arborescent vegetation, they consist of black mucky soil with a permanently frozen subsoil, but support a dense growth of mosses and lichens, as the reindeer moss, and dwarf cespitose herbs and shrubs, often showy-flowered.

tune (tūn), *n.* [ME. *tun, tune*, OF. *ton*, F. *ton* tone. See TONE.] **1.** A sound, note; tone. *Obs. or R. Shak.*
2. *Music.* **a** A rhythmical, melodious, symmetrical series of tones for one voice or instrument, or for voices or instruments in unison, or one of two or more such series forming parts in harmony; a melody; air; as, a merry forming parts in harmony; a melody; air; as, a merry *tune.* See AIR, 10. **b** The state or capacity of giving *tune.* See AIR, 10. **b** The state or capacity of giving tones of proper pitch; just intonation; harmonious accordance; pitch of the voice or an instrument; adjustment of an instrument so as to harmonize with itself or with others; as, the piano is not in *tune.*
3. Order; harmony; concord; of a person, fit disposition, temper, or humor; right mood
A child will learn three times as much when he is in *tune*, as when he . . . is dragged unwilling to [his task]. *Locke.*
4. *Physics.* By extension, harmony or accordance as regards vibrations other than sound, as, to place the receiver of a system of wireless telegraphy in *tune* with the transmitter so as to respond to impulses given out by the latter.
to the tune of, to the amount of. *Colloq.*

tune (tūn), *v. t.*; TUNED (tūnd); TUN'ING (tūn'ĭng). [From TUNE, *n.*; cf. ENTUNE, *v.*] **1.** To adjust (a voice or instrument) to a given musical pitch or temperament; to cause to be in tune; as, to *tune* a piano or a violin.
2. To give tone to; to attune; to adapt in style of music; to make harmonious.
For now to sorrow must I *tune* my song *Milton.*
3. To express with melody or harmony; to utter musically.
Fountains, and ye, that warble, as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praise. *Milton.*
4. To put into a proper state or disposition.
5. *Elec.* To bring (a circuit) into tune with another by adjusting its inductance or capacity (see TUNE, *n.*, 4).

tune (tūn), *v. i.* **1.** To sound in harmony; to be in tune.
2. To utter inarticulate harmony with the voice; to sing without pronouncing words; to hum. *Rare.*
to tune up. **a** To adjust instruments for playing together. **b** To begin to sing or play. *Colloq.*

tune'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical; as, *tuneful* birds. — **tune'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **tune'ful-ness**, *n.*

tune'less, *a.* **1.** Without tune; inharmonious.
2. Not employed in making music; as, *tuneless* harps.
3. Not expressed in music or poetry; unsung. *Rare.*

tun'er (tūn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that tunes; esp., one whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.
2. A device for tuning an organ flue pipe, consisting of an adjustable flap or opening near its top, by which the vibrating length of the air chamber may be changed.
3. *Elec.* An instrument for tuning an electric circuit.

tung'sten (tŭng'stĕn), *n.* [Sw. *tungsten* (cf. Dan. *tungsteen*, G. *tungstein*); *tung* heavy (akin to Dan. *tung*, Icel. *þungr*) + *sten* stone. See STONE.] **1.** *Chem.* A rare element of the chromium group found combined in certain minerals, as wolframite and scheelite, and isolated as a hard, brittle, white or gray metal melting at about 2000° C., and having a sp. gr. of 16.6–19; — called also *wolfram.* Symbol, *W* or *Tu*; at. wt., 184. Tungsten has both acid and basic properties. It exhibits the valences 2, 4, 5, and 6, the last being most stable. Its chief uses are in tungsten steel and in the tungsten lamp.
2. *Min.* Scheelite, or calcium tungstate. *Obs.*
tungsten lamp. An electric glow lamp having filaments of metallic tungsten. Such lamps, owing to the refractory nature of the metal, may be maintained at a very high temperature and require an expenditure of only about 1.25 watts per candle power.
tungsten steel. *Metal.* A steel containing a small amount of tungsten, noted for tenacity and hardness, even under a considerable degree of heat. Magnets made of it are said to be highly permanent. It often contains manganese. See SELF-HARDENING.

tung'stic (-stĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, tungsten; wolframic. — **tungstic acid.** **a** Tungsten trioxide, WO_3, got as a heavy yellow powder; — properly called **tungstic anhydride** or **tungstic oxide.** **b** Any of various acids corresponding to the above oxide; specif., the monohydrate, H_2WO_4 (called also **orthotungstic acid**), analogous in composition to chromic acid and got as a yellow solid. See METATUNGSTIC. — **t. ocher** *or* **ochre**, tungstite.

tung'stite (-stīt), *n.* *Min.* Native tungsten trioxide, WO_3, a yellow or yellowish green pulverulent mineral.

tung tree (tŭng). [Chin. *t'ung*[2] or *yu*[2] *t'ung*[2] Aleurites cordata.] **a** A Chinese euphorbiaceous tree (*Aleurites cordata*) grown for the oil (*tung oil*) of its seeds and used for varnishes and paints. **b** A large East Indian dipterocarpaceous tree (*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*) yielding a wood oil (also called *tung oil*), gurjun balsam, and a fine hard timber.

Tun-gus' (tōōn-gōōz'), *n.*; *pl.* TUNGUS (-gōōz') or TUNGUSES (-gōōz'ĕz). A member of any of a group of tribes of Ural-Altaic stock ranging Siberia east of the Yenisei River. They are cheerful, trustworthy, self-reliant, and inured to hardship. Some are of the orthodox Russian faith.
The *Tungus* of northeast Siberia tills the land in the fertile Amur basin, tends the herd farther north, hunts and fishes in still higher latitudes *A. H. Keane.*

Tun-gus'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Tungus; designating, or pert. to, the division of the Ural-Altaic languages spoken by the Tungus. — *n.* The language of the Tungus.

tu'nic (tū'nĭk), *n.* [L. *tunica*: cf. F. *tunique*, and AS. *tunece*, fr. L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An undergarment worn by both sexes, with or without sleeves, reaching to or below the knees, and girdled at the waist.
2. Any similar garment worn by ancient or Oriental peoples; also, any of various loose-fitting garments.
3. In technical uses: **a** ECCL. = TUNICLE, 2. **b** *Mil.* A fatigue coat, esp. as worn by British soldiers. **c** *Bot.* A natural integument; as, the *tunic* of a seed. **d** *Zoöl. & Anat.* A mantle, as of a mollusk or tunicate; a tunica.

Tu'ni-ca (tū'nĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL. See TUNIC.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of delicate European and Asiatic silenaceous herbs having small pink, white, or purple flowers with a tubular 5- or 15-ribbed calyx. *T. saxifraga* is often cultivated in rock gardens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
2. [*l. c.*] *Anat. & Zool.* An enveloping or covering membrane or layer of tissue; as, ‖ tu'ni-ca ad'ven-ti'ti-a (ăd'vĕn-tĭsh'ĭ-*a*) = ADVENTITIA; ‖ t. al'bu-gi'ne-a (ăl'bŭ-jĭn'ē-*a*), the close fibrous investment or capsule of the testicle, also of certain other organs; ‖ t. in'ti-ma (ĭn'tĭ-*mȧ*), the inner coat of a vessel (see INTIMA); ‖ t. me'di-a (mē'dĭ-*a*), the middle coat of a vessel (see MEDIA, 2); ‖ t. va'gi-na'lis (vă'jĭ-nā'lĭs), a pouch of serous membrane covering the testis, derived from the peritoneum during the descent of the testis.

Tu'ni-ca'ta (-kā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See TUNICATE.] *Zoöl.* A class of marine animals comprising the ascidians, salpas, and allied forms, formerly regarded as mollusks or included in the Molluscoida, but now considered, chiefly on account of their tadpolelike larvæ, as degenerate descendants of the same ancestors which produced the vertebrates, and hence included in the phylum Chordata, of which they constitute a subphylum Urochorda (see ASCIDIAN). The class comprises a great variety of forms, both permanently attached (in the adult stage) and free-swimming, some simple, others reproducing by budding as well as by eggs, and forming large colonies. Among the characteristics more important and usually found are: clefts (*stigmata*) in the walls of the pharyngeal region, these walls usually containing blood vessels and serving as gills; the secretion of a thick outer covering (or *test*) for the body, often containing a celluloselike substance (*tunicine*); the reduction of the nervous system to little more than a single dorsally placed ganglion; and a heart which so changes its contractions as to reverse the direction of the blood flow at intervals. The class Tunicata comprises the orders Ascidiacea, Thaliacea, and Larvacea.

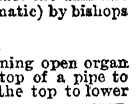
tu'ni-cate (tū'nĭ-kāt), *n.* One of the Tunicata.

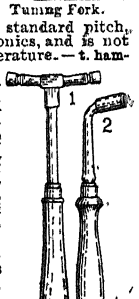
tu'ni-cate (tū'nĭ-kāt) } *a.* [L. *tunicatus*, p. p. of *tunicare*
tu'ni-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd) } to clothe with a tunic, fr. *tunica* a tunic.] **1.** *Bot.* Covered with a tunic; coated with layers; specif., having numerous concentric coats or layers, as an onion; — applied to bulbs of this type.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** Having a tunic, or mantle; of or pertaining to the Tunicata. **b** Having each joint buried in the preceding funnel-shaped one, as in certain antennæ of insects.

tu'ni-cine (tū'nĭ-sĭn; -sēn; 184), **tu'ni-cin** (-sĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A substance in the test, or body covering, of many tunicates, much like the cellulose of plants.

tu'ni-cle (tū'nĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *tunicula* a little tunic, coat, or membrane, dim. of *tunica* a tunic: cf. OF. *tunicle.*]
1. A slight natural covering; an integument.
2. *Eccl.* A short close-fitting vestment, somewhat smaller than the dalmatic, worn by subdeacons or epistlers, and in the Roman Catholic Church also worn under the dalmatic (and generally of the same size as the dalmatic) by bishops when they pontificate; a tunic.

tun'ing (tūn'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TUNE.
tuning cone, *Music*, a brass cone used in tuning open organ pipes. It is driven point down into the top of a pipe to raise its pitch, and point upward over the top to lower its pitch. — **t. fork**, *Music*, a steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle, which, being struck, gives a certain fixed tone. It is useful for tuning instruments, and for ascertaining a standard pitch, since its tone is nearly free from harmonics, and is not affected by moderate differences of temperature. — **t. hammer**, *Music*, a hammer-shaped wrench with heads hollowed to fit over the tuning pins, used in tuning pianos. — **t. hole**, *Music*, a small hole in the lower tapering part of an organ pipe, made by curling outward a strip of the metal till the desired pitch is had. — **t. horn**, *Music*, a tuning cone. — **t. key**, *Music*, a tuning hammer. — **t. lever**, *Music*, a tuning hammer. — **t. peg** *or* **pin**, *Music*, a pin to which the strings are fastened, as in pianos and in instruments of the violin family. — **t. slide.** See SLIDE, *n.*, 10 **c.**


Tuning Fork.


1, 2 Forms of Tuning Hammer.

Tu-nis'i-an (tū-nĭs'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Tunis or its inhabitants, mostly Berbers and Arabs, with some French and Italians. — *n.* The North Arabic dialect of Tunis.
Tunisian crochet. = TRICOT STITCH.

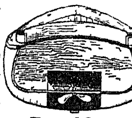
tun'nel (tŭn'ĕl), *n.* [F. *tonnelle* a semicircular, wagon-headed vault, a tunnel net, an arbor; cf. OF. *tonnel* a tun, F. *tonneau*; dim. of *tonne* a tun; — from resembling a tun in shape. See TUN.] **1.** A chimney opening for the passage of smoke; a flue; funnel.
2. = FUNNEL, *n.*, 1. *Rare or Dial.*
3. Short for TUNNEL NET.
4. A subterranean passageway, esp. one horizontal and open at both ends as to provide a path for a road, railroad, canal, etc., or for a sewer or drain. Cf. SUBWAY, TUBE, *n.*, 4.
5. Specif.: *Mining.* A level or nearly level subterranean passage; adit; drift; esp., a passage driven across the measures, or at right angles to the veins desired to reach; — distinguished from *drift*, or *gangway.* Cf. ADIT, 1. See MINE, *Illust.*

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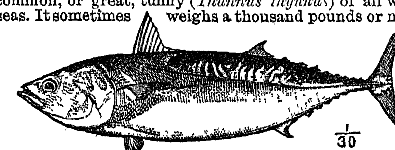
tumland. Obs. p. pr. of TUMBLE.
tumlare. † TUMBLER. [BLE.]
tumlit. Obs pret. & p. p. of TUMBLE.
tum'mals, tum'mels (tŭm'ălz), *n.* [Cf. Corn. *tomals*] A great quantity or heap. *Cornwall.*
tum'mel (tŭm'ĕl; tŭm'pl). Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of TUMBLE.
tum'mer (tŭm'ẽr), *n.* a *Woolen Manuf.* One that tums; a scribbler. b *Cotton Manuf.* A small drum similar to the doffer for transferring the cotton from the first to the second cylinder in double carding.
tum'mock (tŭm'ŭk), *n.* A hillock. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
tummyll. † TUMBLE.
tu'mored, tu'moured (tū'mẽrd). *a.* Distended; swollen. *R.*
tu'mor-ous (tū'mẽr-ŭs), *a. Rare.* [L. *tumorosus* inflated.] a Swelling. b Inflated; bombastic.
tump (tŭmp; tōōmp), *n.* [Cf. W. *twmp, twm*, a round mass or heap, a hillock.] **a** A hillock. b A heap. c An earthwork. d A clump of trees on a height.
tump, *v. t.* To form a mass of earth or a hillock about; as, to *tump* teasel. *Dial. Eng.*
tump, *v. t* To draw or drag, as a slain deer. *Local, U. S.*
tump'et (tŭm'pĭt), *n.* A little mound of earth; esp., an ant hill or mole hill *Dial. Eng.*
tump'line' (tŭmp'līn'), *n.* A strap across the forehead to assist in carrying a pack on the back *Local, U. S. & Canada.*
tump'y (tŭm'pĭ; tōōm'pĭ), *a.* Having many tumps, or hillocks; uneven. *Dial. Eng.*
tumrelle. † TUMBREL.
tum'tum (tŭm'tŭm). *n.* [Perh. corruption of E. *tandem*] A dogcart. *Anglo-Ind.*
tu'mu-la-ry (tū'mŭ-lȧ-rĭ). Var. of TUMULAR.
tu'mu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *tumulatus*, p. p. of *tumulare* to tumulate. See TUMULUS.] To cover with a mound. *Obs.*
tu'mu-late, *v. i.* To swell. *Obs.*
tu'mu-li, *n., pl.* of TUMULUS.
tu-mult' (tŭ-mŭlt'), *v. t* To make a tumult. *Obs.*
tu-mult'er (tŭ-mŭl'tẽr), *n.* A maker of tumults. *Obs.*
tu-mul'tu-ate (-tū-āt), *v. i.* [L. *tumultuatus*, p. p. of *tumultuari* to make a tumult.] To make a tumult. *Obs* — **tu-mul'tu-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
tumyllere. † TUMBLER.
tun. Ton. *Ref. Sp.*
tun (tōōn), *n* [AS. *tūn.* See TOWN.] *A-S Hist.* A town.
tun. † TUNE.
tu'na (tōō'nȧ), *n* [Cf. Sp. *atún*, E. TUNNY.] The tunny, esp., on the California coast, the great or common tunny [TUNICLE.]
tu'na-cle (tū'nȧ-k'l). Var. of **tunag,** *n.* A short mantle for women. *Scot. Obs. or R.*
tun'-bel'ly, *n.* A pot-belly. — **tun'-bel'lied,** *a. Both Obs. or R.*
tunbrugge. † TUBRUGGE.
tun'ca (tŭn'kȧ), *n.* [Hind. *tankhwāh.*] *India.* **1.** An assignment on the revenue of a locality in favor of an individual [by the month.]
2. The wages of a servant hired
tun'car, tun'caw † TUNCA.
tund (tŭnd), *v. t.* [L. *tundere.*] To pound or bruise, as in a mortar *Obs.* — **tun-da'tion** (tŭn-dā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
tund, *v. t. & i.* To beat. *Slang, Winchester College, Eng.*
tun'der (*dial.* tōōn'dẽr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tundr.* See TINDER, *n.*] Tinder. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tun'-dish' (*dial.* tŭn'-; tōōn'-), *n.* A funnel. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
tun'dre. † TUNDER.
tun'dun (tŭn'dŭn), *n.* = BULL-ROARER.
tune. † TOWN; TINE, to shut.
tune'a-ble (tūn'ō-b'l). Var. of TUNABLE. — **tune'a-bly,** *adv.* — **tune'a-ble-ness,** *n.*
‖ **tu ne ce'de ma'lis.** [L.] Do not thou yield to evils.
Vergil (Æ., vi 95).
tunfolk. † TOWNFOLK.
tung. Obs. or ref. sp. of TONGUE.
tun'gah. † TANGA.
tungd. Tongued. *Ref. Sp.*
tunge. † TONGUE, TONG.
tung oil (tŭng). [See TUNG TREE.] See OIL, *Table I.*
tun'-great', *a.* Having the circumference of a tun. *Obs.*
tung'state (tŭng'stāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of tungstic acid.
tung-sten'ic (tŭng-stĕn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, tungsten.
tung'sten-if'er-ous (tŭng'stĕn-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS; TUNGSTEN.
tungsten ocher *or* **ochre.** *Min.* [Tungstite.]
tungsto-si-lic'ic (tŭng'stō-sĭ-lĭs'ĭk), *n. Chem.* Silicotungstic; specif., designating a white crystalline acid to which the formula $H_8SiW_{12}O_{42}{\cdot}20H_2O$ has been assigned. — **tung'sto-si'li-cate** (-sĭl'ĭ-kāt) [see -ATE, 3 b], *n.*
Tun-gu'si-an (tōōn-gōōz'ĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* = TUNGUSIC.
tungy. † TANGY, talkative.
tun'hoof' (tŭn'hōōf'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *tūn* enclosure, E. ALEHOOF.] Ground ivy. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **tu'ni-ca, tu'ni-ca va'gi-na'les** (tū'nĭ-kȧ vă'jĭ-nā'lēz), etc., *pls.* of TUNICA, TUNICA VAGINALIS, etc.
tu'ni-ca-ry (tū'nĭ-kĕ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [*L. tunica* a tunic.] *Zool* A tunicate. *Obs.*
tun'ist (tūn'ĭst), *n.* A tuner. *R.*
tunk (tŭnk), *n.* & *v.* = & *n.* RAP; thump. *Dial. or Colloq.*
tunkaw. † TANGA.
Tun'ker (tŭn'kẽr), *n. Eccl.* = DUNKER.
tun'na (tŭn'nȧ), *n.* [Sw., a barrel, cask.] See MEASURE.
tun'nage. Var. of TONNAGE.
tunne. † TON, TUN.

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6. *Shipbuilding.* The tubelike water-tight passage, through which the propeller shaft passes, between the stern tube and either the afterpeak bulkhead or a dwarf bulkhead terminating a small chamber called the *stuffing-box recess.* **7**. *Sulphuric-Acid Manuf.* A tube of sheet lead, connecting adjoining leaden chambers when a series is used.
8. A long wire-covered passageway forming a snare into which partridges and the like were decoyed. *Obs.*
tunnel of Corti. *Anat.* See ORGAN OF CORTI.
tun′nel (tŭn′ĕl), *v.t.;* TUN′NELED (-ĕld) or TUN′NELLED, TUN′NEL-ING or TUN′NEL-LING. **1**. To form into or like a tunnel.
2. To catch in a tunnel net.
3. To make an opening, or a passageway, through or under; as, to *tunnel* a mountain; to *tunnel* a river.
tun′nel, *v. i.* To cut, blast, or otherwise make, a tunnel.
tun′nel-er, tun′nel-ler (tŭn′ĕl-ẽr), *n.* One that tunnels; specif.: **a** A machine used in tunneling, as one used in mining to cut a drift, or an annular groove so that the drift may easily be made, in a single operation. **b** One that uses a tunnel to catch birds. See TUNNEL, *n.*, 8. *Obs.*

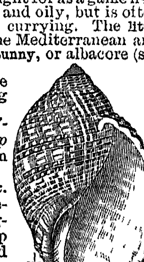

Tunnel Stern.

tunnel stern. A design of motor boat stern, for use in shallow waters, in which the propeller is housed in a tunnel and does not extend below the greatest draft.
tun′ny (tŭn′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). [F. *thon;* cf. Pr. *thon*, It. *tonno;* fr. L. *thunnus, thynnus*, Gr. *θύννος, θῦνος*.] Any of several oceanic fishes of the mackerel family, esp. the common, or great, tunny (*Thunnus thynnus*) of all warm seas. It sometimes weighs a thousand pounds or more,



Tunny (*Thunnus thynnus*)

and is extensively caught in the Mediterranean. On the Atlantic coast of America it is called *horse mackerel;* on the Pacific coast, where it is much sought for as a game fish, it is called *tuna.* The flesh is coarse and oily, but is often eaten; the oil is sometimes used in currying. The **little tunny** (*Gymnosarda alleterata*) of the Mediterranean and North Atlantic, and the **long-finned tunny**, or albacore (see ALBACORE **a**), are smaller species.
tun shell. Any of numerous marine tænioglossate gastropods belonging to the genus *Dolium.*


Tun Shell (*Dolium perdix*)

tup (tŭp), *v. t.;* TUPPED (tŭpt); TUP′PING. [ME. *tuppe;* perh akin to *top* summit, head.] **1**. To butt, as a ram does. *Local, Eng.*
2. To cover; — said of a ram. *Shak.*
3. To beat or upset with a tup; specif., to upset (a piece too long for forging under a power hammer) by a tup or monkey slung from the roof and swung like a battering ram.
tup, *n.* **1**. A ram (male of the sheep).
2. Any of various devices acting by impact; as: **a** The ram or monkey, or falling weight, of a pile driver, drop hammer, etc.; specif., the heavy head of a steam hammer in which the upper pallet is secured. **b** A pavior's mallet.
tu′pe-lo (tū′pē-lō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-lōz). *Bot.* A North American tree (*Nyssa multiflora*) having brilliant, glossy foliage, acid red berries, and hard, cross-grained wood. Also, any of several related species of *Nyssa.* See BLACK GUM **a**.
tupelo gum. Any tupelo or sour gum; specif., the tree *Nyssa aquatica*, which has softer wood than *N. multiflora.*
Tu′pi (tōō′pē), *n.* An Indian of the tribe from which the Tupian stock takes its name, dwelling, at the advent of the Portuguese, about the mouth of the Amazon. Also, their language, which is the basis of the Indian trade language of the Amazon.
Tu′pi-an (-pĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of South American Indians comprising the most important Brazilian tribes. Agriculture, pottery, and stone working were practiced by them at the time of the conquest. The Tupi and the Guarani were originally the most powerful of the stock, which is hence also called *Tupi-Guaranian.*
Tup-pe′ri-an (tŭ-pē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to M. F. Tupper (1810–89), author of "Proverbial Philosophy," a long series of trite moralizings in blank verse; hence, uninspired; commonplace. — **Tup′per-ism** (tŭp′ẽr-ĭz′m), *n.*
tuque (tūk), *n.* [Canadian F. See TOQUE.] A kind of warm cap for winter wear, made from a knit bag with closed tapered ends, by pushing one end up in the other.
tu′ra-cin (tū′rȧ-sĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* An amorphous reddish violet pigment containing copper, obtained from certain feathers of several species of touraco.
Tu-ra′ni-an (tū-rā′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Tur*, in Persian legend, one of the three brothers from whom sprang the races of mankind.] Of, pert. to, or designating, the languages now commonly called the *Ural-Altaic languages;* also, of, pert. to, or designating, the people who speak them.
Tu-ra′ni-an, *n.* *Ethnol.* **a** A member of any of the peoples of Ural-Altaic stock; vaguely, a member of any division of a supposed nomadic people who preceded the Aryans in Europe and Asia. *Obsoles.* **b** A member of any tribe or nationality of Turkic or Tataric stock. *Rare.*

tur′ban (tûr′băn), *n.* [Formerly *turband, turbant, tolibant*, F. *turban*, OF. *tolliban;* cf. It. *turbante;* fr. Turk. *tulbend*, *dulbend*, fr. Per. *dulband.* Cf. TULIP.] **1**. A headdress worn by men in the Levant and by most Mohammedans of the male sex, consisting of a cap, with a sash, scarf, or shawl, usually of cotton or linen, wound about it, and sometimes hanging down the neck.

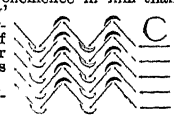

One form of Turban, 1.

2 A headdress likened to an Oriental turban; as: **a** A headdress resembling a turban fashionable among women in Europe and America in the early 19th century. **b** A bandanna, or square of cotton cloth, worn by negro women in the West Indies and the southern United States.
3. A kind of woman's or child's hat with no brim or with brim turned up close to the crown.
4. A turban squash.
5. *Cookery.* A drum-shaped case for entrées, fillets, etc.
tur′baned (tûr′bănd), *a.* Wearing a turban.
turban lily. A European lily (*Lilium pomponium*) cultivated for its deep red, spotted, turban-shaped flowers.
turban squash. A variety of squash in which the fleshy receptacle does not extend over the ovary, which therefore protrudes like a cap or turban.
turban stone. A round stone pillar with a turban carved at the top; — a common form of Mohammedan tombstone.
tur′ba-ry (tûr′ba-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *turbaria* a place for digging peat, fr. *turba* peat; cf. OF. *torberie* See TURF.] *Eng. Law.* An easement to dig turf or peat on another's land; also, the ground where turf is dug.
Tur′bel-la′ri-a (tûr′bĕ-lā′rĭ-*a*; 115), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *turbellae* a bustle, stir, dim. fr. *turba* disturbance; — so named because the cilia cause tiny currents in the water.] *Zool.* The class of flatworms consisting of the planarians. It formerly included the nemerteans also.



One of the Turbellaria (*Macrostomum auritum*) *a* Otolith; *m* Mouth; *n* Body Cavity containing Food; *c c′ d* Male Organs; *e e′* Ovaries

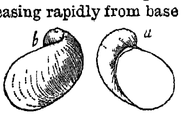
tur′bel-la′ri-an (-ăn), *a.* *Zool.* Pertaining to the Turbellaria. — *n.* A turbellarian worm.
tur′bid (tûr′bĭd), *a.* [L. *turbidus*, fr. *turbare* to disturb See TROUBLE; cf. DISTURB, PERTURB.] **1**. Having the lees or sediment disturbed; roiled; hence, loosely, muddy; not clear; — used of liquids; as, *turbid* water or wine.
2. Disturbed, confused; disordered. "Such *turbid* intervals that use to attend close prisoners." *Howell.*
Syn. — TURBID, MUDDY. Anything is TURBID when its clearness is disturbed, esp. by the stirring up of sediment of any sort; that is MUDDY which is turbid with mud; both words are used fig. (*muddy* being the stronger) of that which is confused, disturbed, or cloudy; as, "the *turbid* ebb and flow of human misery" (*M. Arnold*); "Joubert had far less smoke and *turbid* vehemence in him than Coleridge" (*id.*); "'*Turbid* ecstasy' is surely not . . . good. . . . *Turbid* rather suits the *muddy* kind of inspiration which London porter confers" (*Lamb*); his thinking is *muddy.* See DARK.
— **tur-bid′i-ty** (tŭr-bĭd′ĭ-tĭ), **tur′bid-ness**, *n.* — **tur′bid-ly**, *adv.*



tur′bi-nal (tûr′bĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *turbo, turben, -inis*, a top, whirl.] *Anat. & Zool.* Rolled in a spiral; scroll-like; turbinate; — applied to the thin, plicated, bony or cartilaginous plates covered with olfactory and mucous membrane borne on the walls of the nasal chambers. There are usually several of these plates in each nasal chamber. The turbinals of man are commonly called **turbinated bones.** In fishes *turbinal* has been applied to bones otherwise called *nasals.*
tur′bi-nal, *n.* A turbinal bone or cartilage.
tur′bi-nate (-bĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *turbinatus*, fr. *turbo, turben, -inis*, a whirl, top.] **1**. Whirling in the manner of a top.

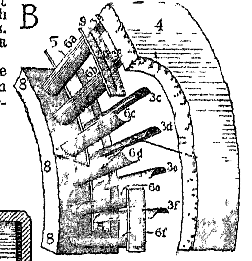

Turbinate, 2 Capsule of Ludwigia.

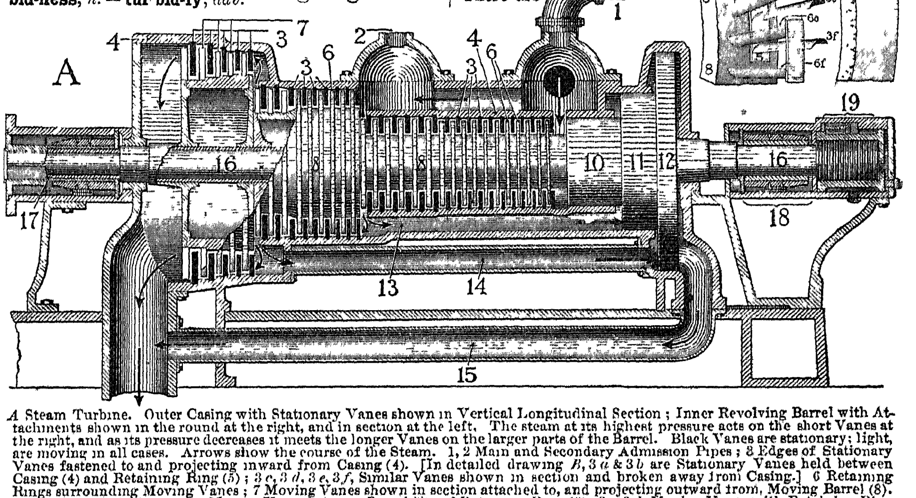
2. *Bot.* Shaped like a top, or inverted cone; narrow at the base and broad at the apex.
3. *Anat. & Zool.* Turbinal.
4. *Zoöl.* Spiral with whorls decreasing rapidly from base to apex; — said of certain shells.
tur′bi-nat′ed bone (tûr′bĭ-nāt′ĕd). *Anat.* A turbinal bone or process In man there are three such bones or processes, borne on the outer wall of the nasal fossa on each side. The *inferior* and largest is a separate curved bony plate, horizontally placed and separating the inferior and middle meatuses in the nose. The *middle* and *superior* turbinated bones are merely processes of the ethmoid.



Turbinate, 4. Shell of *Marsenina prodita* *a* Front view; *b* Dorsal view Natural size

tur′bi-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L *turbinatio* a pointing in the form of a cone. See TURBINATE.] **1**. Act of spinning, or whirling, as a top.
2. A turbinate or whorled formation, as a shell.
tur′bine (tûr′bĭn, -bīn), *n.* [L. *turbo, -inis*, that which spins or whirls round, whirl, akin to *turba* a crowd, *turbare* to disturb. Cf. TROUBLE.] **1**. A whirlwind. *Obs.*
2. A rotary motor actuated by the reaction, impulse, or both, of a current of water under pressure. A turbine usually consists of a series of curved vanes arranged to rotate on a central spindle, the whole being inclosed by a casing permitting the inlet and outlet of the water in a desired manner. Turbines are usually classified according to the manner in which the water flows through them, as: **parallel-flow,** *or* **axial-flow, turbine**, in which water enters the turbine through fixed guide blades, passing axially and spirally through the passages and discharges in a direction parallel or axial to the turbine spindle, as in the **Jonval turbine**, **outward-flow turbine**, in which water flows axially into the machine, passing through it radially, and discharging radially outward from the rim, as in the **Fourneyron turbine**; **inward-flow turbine**, in which water enters from the circumference, passing radially inwards, and escaping axially, as in the **Thomson turbine** or **Francis turbine**; **mixed-flow turbine**, combining the inward-flow and parallel-flow types, as in the **Schiele turbine.** This classification applies to reaction or to reaction-and-impulse turbines. In turbines working solely by impulse, as the **Girard turbine**, parallel flow is universally adopted, and the water passages are only partly filled, contrasting with reaction turbines, which are only at their best efficiency with "drowned" passages. Cf. PELTON WHEEL, WATER WHEEL.
3. A form of steam engine analogous in construction and action to the water turbine described above. There are

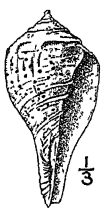




A Steam Turbine. Outer Casing with Stationary Vanes shown in Vertical Longitudinal Section; Inner Revolving Barrel with Attachments shown in the round at the right, and in section at the left. The steam at its highest pressure acts on the short Vanes at the right, and as its pressure decreases it meets the longer Vanes on the larger parts of the Barrel. Black Vanes are stationary; light, are moving in all cases. Arrows show the course of the Steam. 1, 2 Main and Secondary Admission Pipes; 3 Edges of Stationary Vanes fastened to and projecting inward from Casing (4). [In detailed drawing *B*, 3 *a* & 3 *b* are Stationary Vanes held between Casing (4) and Retaining Ring (5); 3 *c*, 3 *d*, 3 *e*, 3 *f*, Similar Vanes shown in section and broken away from Casing.] 6 Retaining Rings surrounding Moving Vanes; 7 Moving Vanes shown in section attached to, and projecting outward from, Moving Barrel (8). [In fig. *B*, 6 *a*, 6 *b*, 6 *e*, 6 *f*, are Moving Vanes between Barrel (8) and Retaining Ring (9); 6 *c*, 6 *d*, Moving Vanes with Retaining Ring removed.] 10, 11, 12 Balancing Pistons against which the steam is brought by Equalizing Pipes (13, 14, 15), to offset the thrust effect; 16 Shaft; 17, 18 Journal Bearings; 19 Thrust Bearing. *B* A Row of Stationary Vanes (black), and Moving Vanes (light) revolving in direction of Arrow 20. *C* Diagram showing cross section of Vanes and of the course of the Steam.

tunnel disease. *Med.* **a** Caisson disease. **b** Ankylostomiasis.
tun′neled, tun′nelled (tŭn′ĕld), *a.* Having a tunnel.
tunnel head. *Metal.* The top of a smelting furnace where the materials are put in.
tunnel kiln. A limekiln using coal for fuel, as disting. from a *flame kiln*, using wood or peat.
tun′nel-ler. Var. of TUNNELER.
tunnel net. A fishing net with a wide mouth at one end and narrow at the other. [VAULT.]
tunnel vault. *Arch.* = BARREL
tunnel weaver. Any territelarian spider.
tun′ner (tŭn′ẽr; tōōn′ē(r), *v t.* To put (ale, etc.) in tuns or casks. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
tun′ning-mele′, *n.* A funnel.
tun′ny-back′, *n.* The stickleback. *Dial. Eng.*
tunny oil. See OIL, *Table II.*
tun′y (tŭn′ĭ), *a.* Tuneful; melodious. *Colloq.*
tuo, tuone ✝ TWO, TEEN.
tuom. Dial. Eng. var. of TOOM.
tup, *v. i.* **1**. To butt, as a ram.
2. To copulate, as a ram.
tupace. ✝ TOPAZ.
Tu-pa′ia (tū-pā′yȧ), *n.* [NL., of Malay origin. See TANA, the animal] *Zoöl.* The principal genus of squirrel shrews, type of a family, **Tu′pa-i′i-dæ** (tū′pā-ī′ĭ-dē) [Maori.] The tutu.
tu′pa-ki′hi (tōō′pä-kē′hē), *n.*
tu-pa′ra (tōō-pä′rȧ), *n.* [Maori corruption of E. *two-barrel.*] A double-barreled gun. *Dial. New Zealand.* [TYPHOON.]
tu-phan′ (tōō-fän′). Var. of
tup′-head′ed, *a.* Sheep-headed; stupid. *Rare.* [TUPIAN.]
Tu′pi-Gua-ra′ni-an, *a.* See
tup′man (tŭp′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who breeds, or deals in, tups. *Dial. Eng.*
Tup′man, Tra′cy (trā′sĭ). In Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," a member of the Pickwick Club, who is very amorous.
tuppe. ✝ TUP. [TWOPENCE.]
tup′pence (tŭp′ĕns). Var. of
tup′see (tŭp′sē), *n.* [Hind. *tapsī-macch.*] A threadfish (*Polydactylus risua* or allied species) of the Ganges.
tu′pu-na (tōō′pōō-nä), *n. sing. & pl.* [Maori.] An ancestor or parent. *New Zealand.*
tuquheit. ✝ TEWIT.
tu′qui (tōō′kē), *n.* A kind of yam (*Dioscorea sativa*). *Phil. I.*
‖**tu quo′que.** [L.] Thou also; — a retort charging an adversary with being or doing the same as one's self.
‖**tu quo′que, Bru′te!** [L.] = ET TU, BRUTE.
tur. ✝ TOWER.
tur (tōōr), *n.* [Cf. Russ. *tur* urus.] Any of several Caucasian wild goats, as *Capra cylindricornis* of the eastern, *C. severtzowi* of the western, and *C. caucasica* of the central, Caucasus.
tu′ra-co′, tu′ra-cou′, tu′ra-koo′. Vars. of TOURACO.
tu′ra-co-ver′din (tōō′rȧ-kō-vûr′dĭn), *n.* [See TOURACO; VERDANT.] A green pigment found in feathers of the touraco.
Tu′ra-cus (tū′rȧ-kŭs), *n.* [NL. See TOURACO.] *Zool.* The typical genus of touracos, including those with feathered nostrils.
tu-ran′ose (tū-răn′ōs; tōō-rän′ōs), *n.* [G. *turanose*, fr. *Turan* Turkestan, because got from Turkestan manna.] *Chem.* A sugar of the disaccharide class, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, resulting from the partial hydrolysis of melezitose.
turat. ✝ TURRET.
turb, *n.* [OF. *to(u)rbe*, L. *turba.*] A multitude. *Obs.*
tur′band. ✝ TURBAN.
tur′ban-less, *a.* See -LESS.
turban shell. A sea urchin when deprived of its spines; — popularly so called from a fancied resemblance to a turban.
turbant ✝ TURBAN.
tur-ban′to, *n* A turban. *Obs.*
tur′ban-top′, *n.* An edible ascomycetous fungus (*Gyromitra esculenta*) with a wrinkled somewhat globular pileus.
tur′bat ✝ TURBAN.
turbation, *n.* [OF., or L. *turbatio.*] Disturbance; disquieting; also, fear; trouble. *Obs.*
tur′beh (tōōr′bĕ), *n.* [Turk., fr. Ar. *turbah.*] A small domelike edifice over a Mohammedan tomb, esp. over the tomb of a person of rank or importance.
tur′bel. ✝ TURBLE.
tur′ben. ✝ TURBINE. [BOT.]
tur′bet. Obs. or Scot. of TUR-
tur′beth. ✝ TURPETH.
tur′bil. ✝ TURBLE.
tur-bil′lion (tŭr-bĭl′yŭn) Var. of TOURBILLION.
tur′bi-na′ceous (tûr′bĭ-nā′shŭs), *a.* [See TURBARY.] Of or pert. to peat, or turf. *Rare.*
tur′bi-nage′ (tûr′bē′näzh′; tûr′bĭ-nāj), *n.* [F.] *Sugar Manuf.* Process of separating sugar crystals and molasses by turbines or centrifugals.
tur′bi-nate (tûr′bĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.* To spin or fashion like a top; to whirl. *Rare.* [binate.]
tur′bi-nat′ed (-nāt′ĕd), *a.* Tur-

practically only two distinct kinds, and they are typified in the de Laval and the Parsons and Curtis turbines. The **de Laval turbine** is an impulse turbine, in which steam impinges upon revolving blades from a flared nozzle. The flare of the nozzle causes expansion of the steam, and hence changes its pressure energy into kinetic energy. An enormous velocity (30,000 revolutions per minute in the 5 H. P. size) is requisite for high efficiency, and the machine has therefore to be geared down to be of practical use. Some recent developments of this type include turbines formed of several de Laval elements compounded as in the ordinary expansion engine. The **Parsons turbine** is an impulse-and-reaction turbine, usually of the axial type. The steam is constrained to pass successively through alternate rows of fixed and moving blades, being expanded down to a condenser pressure of about 1 lb. per square inch absolute. The **Curtis turbine** is somewhat simpler than the Parsons, and consists of elements each of which has at least two rows of moving blades and one row of stationary. The bucket velocity is lowered by fractional velocity reduction. Both the Parsons and Curtis turbines are suitable for driving dynamos and steamships directly. In efficiency, lightness, and bulk for a given power, they compare favorably with reciprocating engines.

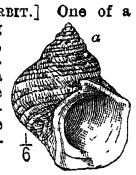


Turbinella (*T. pyrum*), Ceylon. 1/3

Tur'bi-nel'la (tûr'bĭ-nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *turbo, -inis*, a top.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large marine rachiglossate gastropods having a thick, heavy, pear-shaped shell, with conspicuous folds on the columella. It is the type of a family, **Tur'bi-nel'li-dæ** (-nĕl'ĭ-dē).

tur-bin'i-form (tûr-bĭn'ĭ-fôrm ; tûr'bĭ-nĭ-fôrm'), **tur'bi-noid** (tûr'bĭ-noĭd), *a.* [See TURBO ; -FORM; -OID.] *Zoöl.* Shaped like a shell of the genus *Turbo*.

tur'bit (tûr'bĭt), *n.* One of a breed of fancy pigeons derived from the owl pigeons and having a short head and beak, a frilled breast, and a peak or a shell crest. The wings, except the quills, are variously colored ; the rest of the bird is white.



One of a breed of Oriental frilled pigeons having a short bill, rounded head, white body, and colored shoulders and head markings. 1/6

Tur'bo (tûr'bō), *n.* [L. *turbo, -inis*, a top. See TURBINE.] *Zoöl.* **1.** A large genus of marine rhipidoglossate gastropods, usually having a heavy turbinate shell, pearly inside, with a rounded aperture and a calcareous operculum.

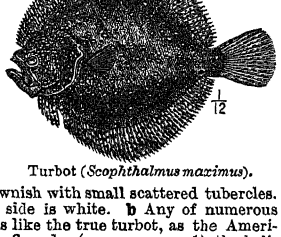
2. [*l. c.*] A shell of this genus or of the family Turbinidæ.



Turbo. *a T. marmoratus; b c* Operculum of *T. smaragdus*. 1/2

tur'bo- (tûr'bō-). A combining form for *turbine*, meaning : **a** Coupled directly to a driving turbine ; as, **tur'bo-al'ter-na'tor** (an alternator coupled directly to a driving turbine), **tur'bo-blow'er**, **tur'bo-com-pres'sor**, **tur'bo-dy'na-mo**, **tur'bo-fan'**, **tur'bo-gen'er-a'tor**, **tur'bo-pump'**, etc. **b** Consisting of a turbine ; as, **tur'bo-ma-chine'** (a machine of the nature of a turbine), **tur'bo-mo'tor**, etc.

tur'bot (-bŏt), *n.* [F., OF. *torbout ;* — perh. so named from its shape, and fr. L. *turbo, -inis*, a top, a whirl. The ending *-ot* or *-bot* is not fully explained.] **a** A large European flounder (*Scophthalmus maximus*) highly esteemed as a food fish. It often weighs from thirty to forty pounds. Its color on the upper side is brownish with small scattered tubercles. The lower, or blind, side is white. **b** Any of numerous flounders more or less like the true turbot, as the American plaice, or summer flounder (see FLOUNDER, 1), the halibut, *Hypsopsetta guttulata* in California and *Ammotretis guntheri* in New Zealand. **c** Locally, as in the West Indies, any of several trigger fishes and filefishes.



Turbot (*Scophthalmus maximus*). 1/12

tur'bu-lence (tûr'bū-lĕns), *n.* [L. *turbulentia :* cf. F. *turbulence.*] Quality or state of being turbulent ; a disturbed state ; tumult ; disorder ; as, the *turbulence* of a mob.

The years of . . . warfare and *turbulence* which ensued. *Southey.*

Syn. — Agitation, commotion, tumult, tumultuousness, unruliness, insubordination, rioting.

tur'bu-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *turbulentus*, fr. *turba* disorder, tumult : cf. F. *turbulent.* See TURBID.] **1.** Aroused to violent commotion ; violently agitated ; tumultuous ; as, the *turbulent* ocean.

Calm region once,
And full of peace, now tossed and *turbulent*. *Milton.*

2. Disposed to insubordination and disorder ; restless ; unquiet ; refractory ; as, *turbulent* spirits.

Sagacious, bold, and *turbulent* of wit. *Dryden.*

3. Producing commotion ; disturbing ; exciting.

Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*

Syn. — Disturbed, agitated, tumultuous, riotous, seditious, insubordinate, refractory, unquiet.

Tur'co (tûr'kō), *n. ; pl.* -COS (-kōz). [F., prob. fr. Russ. *Turʹca*, a collective noun, used of enemies, prop., Turks. The Turcos are said to have been so called by the Russians in the Crimean War, and the term was applied by the Russians to the Japanese during the war with Japan. Cf. also It. *Turco* a Turk.] *Mil.* A member of the force of French Algerian infantry, composed of natives with a sprinkling of French, the chief officers being French. Their uniform has been of the zouave type. The technical name is *Algerian tirailleurs*.

Tur'co- (tûr'kō-). Combining form for *Turkish*, or for *Turkic, Turki*. See TURKO-.

Tur'co-phobe (tûr'kō-fōb), **Tur-coph'o-bist** (tûr-kŏf'ō-bĭst), *n.* [See TURCO- ; -PHOBE ; -IST.] A person opposed to the Turks or their policy, customs, etc.

Tur'di-dæ (tûr'dĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TURDUS.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed family of singing birds containing the true thrushes and a greater or less number of allied groups, often including the bluebirds, wheatears, stonechats, Old World warblers, Old World redstarts, solitaires, and water ouzels, and the mocking birds and thrashers. In the above broad sense it includes many subfamilies, the true thrushes constituting the subfamily **Tur-di'næ** (tûr-dī'nē). The Old World warblers (subfamily Sylviinæ), water ouzels (Cinclinæ), and mocking birds and thrashers (Miminæ) are often made separate families. — **tur'dine** (-dĭn ; -dīn ; 183), *a.*

tur'di-form (tûr'dĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *turdus* a thrush + E. *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Having the form or structure of a thrush.

Tur'dus (tûr'dŭs), *n.* [L., a thrush.] *Zoöl.* A genus of thrushes formerly including most of the Turdidæ, but now restricted to Old World species, as the missel thrush, fieldfare, redwing, and song thrush.

tu-reen' (tū-rēn'), *n.* [F. *terrine*, L. *terra* earth. See TERRACE.] A large, deep vessel to hold soup, etc., at the table.

turf (tûrf), *n. ; pl.* TURFS (tûrfs), *Obs. or R.* TURVES (tûrvz). [AS. *turf ;* akin to D. *turf* peat, G. *torf*, OHG. *zurba* turf, Sw. & Icel. *torf* turf, peat, Dan. *törv*, Skr. *darbha* a kind of grass, a tuft of grass.] **1.** The upper stratum of earth and vegetable mold filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to form a kind of mat ; sward ; sod ; also, a piece of this upper stratum cut or pulled off ; a sod.

2. Peat, esp. when prepared for fuel. See PEAT.

the turf, horse racing ; the race course. *Cowper.*

turf, *v. t. ;* TURFED (tûrft) ; TURF'ING. To cover with turf or sod ; as, to *turf* a bank or border.

turf ant. A small European ant (*Formica flava*) which makes small ant hills on heaths and commons.

turf'en (tûr'f'n), *a.* Made of turf ; covered with turf.

turf'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TURF. — **turfing iron**, *or* **turfing spade**, an implement for cutting and paring off turf.

turf'man (tûrf'măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A votary of the turf, or horse racing.

turf'y (tûr'fĭ), *a. ;* TURF'I-ER (-fĭ-ẽr) ; TURF'I-EST. **1.** Abounding with turf ; made of, or covered with, turf.

2. Having the nature or appearance of turf.

3. Of or pertaining to the turf, or horse racing.

tur'gent (tûr'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *turgens, -entis*, p. pr. of *turgere* to swell.] **1.** Rising into a tumor, or a puffy state ; swelling ; tumid ; as, *turgent* humors.

2. Inflated ; bombastic ; turgid ; pompous. *Obs. or R.*

tur-gesce' (tûr-jĕs'), *v. i.* ; TUR-GESCED' (-jĕst') ; TUR-GESC'ING (-jĕs'ĭng). [L. *turgescere*, v. incho. fr. *turgere* to swell.] To become turgid ; to swell or be inflated. *Rare.*

tur-ges'cence (-jĕs'ĕns) } *n.* [Cf. F. *turgescence.* See TUR-
tur-ges'cen-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } GESCENT.] **1.** Act of swelling, or state of being turgescent ; *Plant Physiol.*, turgor.

2. Pompousness ; inflation ; bombast ; turgidity.

tur-ges'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *turgescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *turgescere :* cf. F. *turgescent.* See TURGESCE.] Becoming turgid or inflated ; swelling ; growing big.

tur'gid (tûr'jĭd), *a.* [L. *turgidus*, fr. *turgere* to swell.] **1.** Distended abnormally by some internal agent or expansive force ; swollen ; bloated ; inflated ; tumid ; — esp. applied to a part of the body ; as, a *turgid* limb.

2. Swelling in style or language ; vainly ostentatious ; bombastic ; pompous ; as, a *turgid* style of speaking.

Syn. — TURGID, TUMID, BOMBASTIC, GRANDIOSE, GRANDILOQUENT, MAGNILOQUENT. TURGID and TUMID imply inflation of style ; BOMBASTIC is stronger, and suggests extravagance or rant ; as, "My poems have been rightly charged with . . . a general *turgidness*. I have . . . used my best efforts to tame the swell and glitter both of thought and diction" (*Coleridge*) ; "Shall gentle Coleridge pass unnoticed here, to *turgid* ode and *tumid* stanza dear ?" (*Byron*) ; "a theatrical, *bombastic*, windy phraseology" (*Burke*). GRANDIOSE, as here compared (see GRAND), implies pompousness of speech ; GRANDILOQUENT and MAGNILOQUENT suggest an affectedly large and lofty utterance ; as, "Marlowe . . . pushes *grandiosity* to the verge of *bombast*" (*Lowell*) ; "F. was . . . *grandiloquent*, yet courteous. His delivery of the commonest matters of fact was Ciceronian" (*Lamb*) ; "She was a trifle more *magniloquent* than usual, and entertained us with stories of colonial governors" (*Thackeray*). See REDUNDANCY, OSTENTATIOUS.

turgid wheat, rivet wheat.

— **tur-gid'i-ty** (tûr-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **tur'gid-ness** ((tûr'jĭd-nĕs), *n.* — **tur'gid-ly**, *adv.*

tur'gite (tûr'jīt), *n.* [From *Turginsk*, name of certain copper mines in Russia.] *Min.* An iron ore intermediate between hematite and limonite, consisting of hydrous ferric oxide, $2Fe_2O_3{\cdot}H_2O$; — called also *hydrohematite*.

tur'gor (tûr'gŏr), *n.* [L., a swelling, turgidity, fr. *turgere* to swell.] **1.** Turgescence.

2. *Plant Physiol.* A state of normal tension or rigidity in living plant cells, caused by pressure of the water contents against the elastic cell membranes. It is essential to growth and the movements of growing organs. Its loss, popularly known as *wilting*, results when the water supply is cut off ; if this be prolonged, death ensues.

Turk (tûrk), *n.* [F. *Turc ;* cf. It. *Turco ;* fr. Per. *Turk ;* probably of Tatar origin.] **1.** A member of any of various Turki peoples of Asia and Europe, esp. one of the dominant race in Turkey ; an Osmanli.

2. A native or inhabitant of Turkey.

3. A Mohammedan, esp. one living in Turkey.

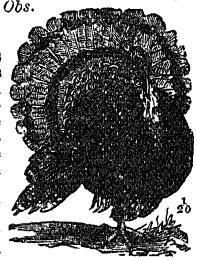
4. A person exhibiting cruelty, sensuality, duplicity, rudeness, or the like, such as is attributed to Turks. *Colloq.*

5. [*l. c.*] A scimitar or sword. *Obs.*

6. A Turkish horse.

7. [*l. c.*] The plum curculio.

tur'key (tûr'kĭ), *n. ; pl.* -KEYS (-kĭz). [So called because it was formerly erroneously believed that it came originally from *Turkey :* cf. F. *Turquie* Turkey. See TURK.] **1.** Either of two species of large American birds of the pheasant family, one of which (*Meleagris gallopavo*) is of wide range in North America, represented by several varieties in different regions, and is widely kept in domestication in most parts of the world. It formerly occurred wild from southern Mexico to New England and Canada, but now is hardly found north of Virginia. It has handsome plumage with a bronze luster, a naked caruncu-lated head, and whitish tips to the upper tail coverts and tail feathers in the typical variety (that of Mexico), or chestnut tips to the same in the northern varieties. The male is fond of strutting with the feathers puffed out and the tail spread. The domesticated turkeys are derived from the Mexican variety. Several color varieties are bred (bronze, buff, slate, pure white, etc.). The other wild species is the ocellated turkey (which see).



Turkey Cock, strutting. 1/20



Northern variety of Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo silvestris*). 1/24

2. In Australia : **a** A bustard (*Eupodotis australis*). **b** A brush turkey (which see).

Tur'key (tûr'kĭ), *n.* [Cf. TURKEY the bird.] An empire in the southeast of Europe and southwest of Asia.

Turkey berry. = PERSIAN BERRY. — **T. carpet**, a superior kind of one-piece carpet made in Asia Minor and adjoining countries, having a deep pile and composed of pure wool with a weft of different material. It is distinguishable by its coloring and patterns from similar carpets made in Persia, India, and elsewhere. — **T. coffee**, Mocha coffee. — **T. Company.** = LEVANT COMPANY. — **T. gum.** See GUM ARABIC. — **T. hone**, Turkey stone. — **T. morocco**, morocco made in Turkey, or made as in Turkey. — **T. oak**, in Europe, a species of oak (*Quercus cerris*), which grows throughout the Levant. — **T. oilstone**, Turkey stone. — **T. red.** **a** A brilliant, durable red produced upon cotton by means of alizarin (or, formerly, madder) in connection with an aluminium mordant and oil or other fatty matter. **b** Cloth dyed with this red. — **T.-red bleach**, a process of bleaching cotton cloth preparatory to dyeing with Turkey red. The successive operations are : washing, boiling in water, boiling in caustic soda solution (lye boil), steeping in dilute sulphuric acid (sour), and final washing. — **T.-red oil.** *Dyeing.* **a** An inferior grade of olive oil used in producing Turkey red. **b** = SULPHATED OIL. — **T. rhubarb**, *Pharm.*, the roots of *Rheum emodi*. — **T. sponge**, a superior variety or quality of sponge obtained in the Adriatic or Mediterranean. — **T. stone** *or* **slate**, a kind of whetstone or oilstone from Turkey ; novaculite. — **T. umber.** See UMBER. — **T. wheat**, Indian corn.

turkey berry. **a** In the West Indies : (1) Either of two solanaceous plants (*Solanum mammosum* and *S. torvum*) or their fruit. (2) The boraginaceous tree *Cordia collococca* or its berry ; — called also *turkey-berry tree*. **b** The coralberry. *Local, U. S.*

turkey buzzard. An American vulture (*Cathartes aura*) common in South and Central America and in the southern United States, but rare north of Pennsylvania. It is blackish brown, with the nearly naked wrinkled skin of the head and foreneck red. It is about five feet in spread of wings and very graceful in flight. It feeds on carrion only. The variety of the United States is *C. aura septentrionalis*.



Turkey Buzzard. 1/15

turkey gnat. A small black fly (*Simulium meridionale*) that attacks and injures poultry in the southern and western United States.

tur'bined (tûr'bĭnd ; -bīnd), *a.* Having, or propelled by, a turbine or turbines.

turbine interrupter. = JET INTERRUPTER.

tur-bin'e-ous (tûr-bĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *turbo, -inis*, whirlwind.] Pert. to, or like, a whirlwind. *Obs.*

Tur-bin'i-dæ (tûr-bĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of which *Turbo* is the type.

tur'bit. + TURBOT, TURPETH.

tur'bith (tûr'bĭth), *n.* [ME. *turbyte*, OF. *turbit*, F. *turbith*, fr. Ar. & Per. *turbad*. Cf. TURPETH.] = TURPETH.

turble, *n. & v.* [OF. *to(u)rble*, n., *to(u)rbler*, v.] Trouble. *Obs.*

tur'bu-len-cy (tûr'bū-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Turbulence. [LENT.

tur'bu-lent-ly, *adv.* of TURBU-LENT.] Turbulent. *Obs.*

tur'bu-lous, *a.* [Cf. TURBULENT.] Turbulent. *Obs.*

tur'but. + TURBOT.

turbyte. + TURBITH.

turcas, turches, turchis. + TURQUOISE. [TURKISM.

Tur'cism (tûr'sĭz'm). Var. of **Turck'is'm** col'umn (tûrks). *Anat.* = DIRECT PYRAMIDAL TRACT.

tur'co (tōōr'kō), *n.* [Sp. (in Chile) *El Turco*, lit., the Turk.] A small short-tailed South American clamatorial bird (*Hylactes megapodius*). *Chile.*

Tur'co-man (tûr'kō-măn), *n. ; pl.* -MANS (-măn). a Var. of TURKOMAN. b A Turcoman carpet.

Turcoman carpet *or* **rug.** A kind of carpet or rug supposed to be made by the Turkomans.

Tur'co-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. : *Turco-* + *mania.*] Mania for Turkish customs, ideas, etc.

Tur'co-phile (tûr'kō-fĭl ; -fīl), *n.* [*Turco-* + *-phile.*] A person, not a Turk, who favors the Turks or their policy. — **Turcoph'i-lism** (tûr-kŏf'ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.*

Tur'co-po-lier' (tûr'kō-pō-lēr'), *n.* [OF. *turcopolier, turcoplier*, fr. *turcople* a kind of light-armed soldier, LL. *turcopulus, -polus*, LGr. τουρκόπολος, lit., son of a Turk.] The Conventual Bailiff of England, of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, ex officio the commander of the cavalry.

turculony, *n.* An old dance. *Obs.*

turcum, *n.* A clot of dirt or filth. *Obs. Scot.*

turd (tûrd), *n.* [AS. *tord.*] Ordure ; filth ; also, a piece of dung. *Now Low.* [ordure. *Obs.*]

turd'e-fy, *v. t.* To befoul with ordure. *Obs.*

turdion. *n.* [F. *tordion.*] A kind of gay dance. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

turd'ling, *n.* Dimin. of TURD.]

tur'doid (tûr'doid), *a.* [*Turdus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Thrushlike.

ture. + TOWER. [-FUL.

tu-reen'ful, *n. ; pl.* -FULS. See

turelle, *n.* [OF. *tourele*, F. *tourelle.*] A turret. *Obs.* [*Eng.*]

turf, *v. t.* To gather turfs. *Dial.*

turf, *n.* Pouch ; bag. *Obs. Scot.*

turf'a-ry (*dial.* tûr'tȧ-rĭ ; tûf'ȧ-ȧ-rĭ), A place where turf, or peat, may be got. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

turf'er, *n.* A plowman. *Obs.*

turf'i-ness (tûr'fĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

turf'ite (tûrf'ĭt), *n.* A votary of horse racing ; hence, sometimes, a blackleg. *Colloq.*

turf'less, *a.* See -LESS.

turf moss. Turfy or peaty land.

turf spade. A special long narrow spade to cut and dig turf.

turf webworm. Grass webworm.

tur'gent-ly, *adv.* of TURGENT.

tur-ges'ci-ble (tûr-jĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

turgh. + THROUGH.

tur'gid-ous, *a.* Turgid. *Obs.*

turgy, *n.* White magic ; intercourse with good spirits. *Obs.*

tu'ri-ca'ta (tōō'rĕ-kā'tȧ), *n.* [Sp. (in Mexico).] A venomous Mexican tick (*Ornithodoros turicata*).

Tu'rin (tū'rĭn ; tū-rĭn'), *n.* A city in Italy. — **T. grass.** = COUCH GRASS a. — **T. nut**, *Paleobot.*, a fossil walnut in Upper Tertiary deposits near Turin.

tu'ri-o (tū'rĭ-ō), *or* **tu'ri-on** (-ŏn), *n.* [L. *turio* a shoot, sprout, tendril.] *Bot.* A scaly shoot developed from a bud on a subterranean rootstock. — **tu'ri-on-if'er-ous** (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.*

Turk. *Abbr.* Turkey ; Turkish.

Tur-ka'na (tōōr-kä'nä), *n. pl.* A tribe of the Masaii living between Lake Rudolf and the Nile. East Africa. See MASAI.

Tur'kas. + TURKEIS.

tur'kas, tur'kes, *n. pl.* [OF. *turcaises, turquoises*, F. *tricoises*, prop. Turkish.] Pincers ; nippers. *Scot., Obs. or R.*

tur'keis. + TURQUOISE.

Tur'keis, Tur'kes, *a.* [Cf. TURQUOISE.] Turkish. *Obs.*

tur'ken (tûr'kĕn), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *torquer*, L. *torquere.*] To turn or twist about. *Obs.*

Tur'kes. + TURKEIS.

tur'kes, *n.* See TURKAS.

Turk'ess, *n.* A female Turk.

tur'key, *n.* A lumberman's kit. *Slang or Cant, U. S.*

tur'key-back', *n.* The greater yellowlegs, esp. one of large size. *Local, U. S.*

turkey beard. Any American melanthaceous plant of the genus *Xerophyllum*. [*cal, Eng.*

turkey bird. The wryneck. *Local*

turkey blossom. A zygophyllaceous weed (*Tribulus cistoides*).

turkey bur. The common burdock.

turkey claw. Coralroot.

turkey cock. A male turkey.

turkey corn. The squirrel corn.

turkey gobbler. A turkey cock.

turkey louse. A mallophagous louse (*Goniodes stylifer*) that often infests turkeys and eats their feathers.

turkey oak. **a** The Spanish oak. *U. S.* **b** The oak *Quercus catesbæi*, characteristic of dry, sandy barrens in the southern United States. It has shining leaves with three to five falcate, bristle-tipped lobes suggesting turkey's toes.

Turk Gregory. Pope Gregory VII. (the belligerent Hildebrand); — so nicknamed because of his aggressive assertion of the temporal sovereignty of the church.

Tur'ki (tōōr'kē), *a.* [Turk. *turkī*, fr. Tatar *Turk*, name of the race.] **1.** Designating, or pertaining to, the groups of Turkic languages, including Jagatai in Central Asia and Turkish, or Osmanli, in Turkey. See URAL-ALTAIC.

2. Designating, or pert. to, the peoples of Turki speech, including the Osmanlis and Chuvashes in Europe, the Usbegs, Turkomans, and other Tatar tribes in Asia. Though mostly Mohammedans, their religion is little more than a veneer over the native heathenism of the Central Asiatic tribes.

The *Turki* branch proper is thus found to cut obliquely across the heart of the continent from the Lena and Amur basins to the Bosphorus, interrupted here and there by Mongol, Iranian, and other elements, but everywhere showing remarkable linguistic uniformity amid all the transitions between the Mongolic and Caucasic physical types. *A. H. Keane.*

Turk'ic (tûr'kĭk), *a.* **1.** Designating, or pert. to, an extensive subfamily of the Ural-Altaic languages (which see), or the peoples speaking them, esp. the Turki groups.

2. Loosely, equivalent to TURKISH.

Turk'ish, *a.* Of or pert. to Turkey or the Turks. — *n.* The language spoken by Turks, esp. by people of Turkey; Osmanli. It is the only Turkic language besides Jagatai having a literature. The modern Turkish alphabet of 34 letters is Arabic with several Persian characters.

Turkish bath, a kind of bath, orig. introduced from the East, in which a profuse perspiration is induced in a superheated room, after which the body is washed, rubbed, kneaded, etc. — **T. carpet.** = TURKEY CARPET. — **T. geranium oil.** See OIL, *Table I.* — **T. manna,** trehala. — **T. pound,** a Turkish gold coin, the lira. See COIN. — **T. rocket,** a European cress (*Bunias orientalis*), used as a pot herb. — **T. tobacco,** a very aromatic tobacco grown in Syria, Roumelia, Karamania, and about the Persian Gulf, used in cigarettes. — **T. towel,** *or* **T. toweling** *or* **towelling,** a cotton towel or towel fabric having a long thick nap cut or in loops. — **T. wheat,** maize.

— **Turk'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Turk'ish-ness,** *n.*

Turk'ism (tûr'kĭz'm), *n.* A Turkish idiom or expression; also, in general, a Turkish mode or custom.

Tur'ko-, Tur'co- (tûr'kō-). Combining form for *Turkic* or *Turki*, as in *Turko-Tatar*, or for *Turkish*, as in *Turcophobe*.

Tur'ko–I-ra'ni-an, *a. Ethnol.* Designating, or pert. to, a mixed racial type represented by the Baluch, Brahui, and Afghans, and characterized chiefly by stature above mean, fair complexion, dark, or sometimes gray, eyes, brachycephaly, and very long, prominent, and moderately narrow nose. — *n.* A member of any race of this type.

Tur'ko-man (tûr'kō-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MANS** (-măn*z*). A member of any of a group of tribes of East Turki stock dwelling between the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Aral and the Amu River. They were formerly noted for predatory raids. They number half a million or more, in nine chief tribes.

Turk's'-cap' lil'y (tûrks'kăp'). Either of two lilies having nodding flowers with strongly revolute perianth segments: **a** The garden lily *Lilium martagon*, with rather small, dull purple flowers. **b** The American wild species *Lilium superbum*, with black-spotted orange-colored flowers resembling those of the tiger lily.

Turk's'-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A knot of turbanlike form worked on a rope with a piece of small line.

2. **a** The melon cactus **a.** *West Indies.* **b** Any of several species of *Echinocactus. California.*

3. A long-handled, round-headed broom for sweeping ceilings, etc. *Colloq. or Dial.*

tur'mer-ic (tûr'mĕr-ĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *terre-mérite*, NL. *terramerita*, *turmerica*, also LL. *terre meritum*, *terameritum*, *terræ meritum*, produce of the earth; perh. a corruption of Ar. *kurkum*. Cf. CURCUMA.] **1.** An East Indian zingiberaceous plant (*Curcuma longa*); also, its aromatic rootstock, in commerce usually in the form of powder. It is largely used in India as a condiment, esp. in curry powders; elsewhere as a yellow dye, esp. for compound shades, in preparing turmeric paper, and as a medicine. See CURCUMIN. Also, any closely related species yielding similar products.

2. Any of several other plants yielding colored juices or dye products; as: **a** Bloodroot. **b** Either of the Australian rutaceous trees *Actinychia baueri* and *Zieria smithii*, whose bark is used for tanning and dyeing.

tur'mer-ic, *a.* Of or pert. to, or obtained from, turmeric; specif., noting an acid got by oxidation of turmerol.

turmeric paper, *Chem.*, paper impregnated with turmeric, used as a test for alkaline substances, which turn it from yellow to brown, and for boric acid, which turns it red-brown.

tur'moil (tûr'moil; *formerly also* tûr-moil'), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; perh. fr. OF. *tremouille* the hopper of a mill; cf. L. *tremere* to tremble; influenced by E. *turn* and *moil*.] Harassing labor; trouble; more loosely, worrying confusion or disturbance; tumult; agitation; turbulence.

And there I 'll rest, as after much *turmoil*,
A blessed soul doth in Elysium. *Shak.*

tur-moil', *v. t.* To harass; disquiet; worry. *Obs. Spenser.*

tur-moil', *v. i.* **1.** To be confused or agitated. *Obs.*

2. To toil; labor. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

turn (tûrn), *v. t.*; TURNED (tûrnd); TURN'ING. [ME. *turnen*, *tournen*, AS. *turnian*(or *tyrnan*), combined with OF. *torner*, *tourner*, F. *tourner*; both fr. LL. *tornare*, fr. L. *tornare* to turn in a lathe, to round off, fr. *tornus* a lathe, Gr. τόρνος a turner's chisel, a carpenter's tool for drawing circles; prob. akin to E. *throw*. See THROW; cf. ATTORNEY, RETURN, TOUR, TOURNAMENT.] **1.** To cause to revolve about, or as if about, a center; to rotate; as, to *turn* a wheel or a spindle.

2. Specif.: **a** To revolve mentally; to consider from various aspects; to think over; to ponder; — often with *over*, as, to *turn* a project or to *turn* a project over in one's mind. **b** To perform or execute by revolving, as handsprings.

3. To form in a lathe; to shape or fashion (anything) by applying a cutting tool to it while revolving; as, to *turn* the legs of tables; to *turn* ivory or metal; hence, to shape or mold; to fashion; adapt; as, to *turn* a neat phrase.

His limbs how *turned*, how broad his shoulders spread. *Pope.*

4. To cause to change position, as if by revolving; to move around partially or wholly so as to present other sides in given directions; as, to *turn* one's back; to *turn* a lamp on the table; to *turn* the leaves of a book.

The monarch *turns* him to his royal guest. *Pope.*

5. Specif.: **a** To reverse in position; to make outermost or uppermost what is inmost or undermost; as, to *turn* an hourglass; to *turn* a cake on a griddle; to *turn* a coat or a dress. **b** Hence, to alter the arrangement, disposition, or the like, of (in some undesirable way denoted by an adverb or adverbial phrase); as, to *turn* things topsy-turvy, inside out, etc.

Behold, the Lord maketh the earth empty, . . . and *turneth* it upside down *Is.* xxiv. 1.

6. To cause to have another course, direction, tendency, or inclination; to alter or divert the course or direction of; to deflect; as, to *turn* the eyes to heaven; to *turn* one from his purpose; hence, to direct; as, to *turn* one's attention to business; to *turn* a hose on a fire.

The weight of a hair will *turn* the scales *Shak.*

7. Specif.: **a** To direct or give over to another's possession; to deliver over; to transfer; — now usually with *over*; as, when you get through with it, *turn* it over to him.

[He] *turned* the kingdom unto David. 1 *Chron.* x. 14.

b To direct to a specified use; to use or employ for a certain purpose or in a certain way; to devote; apply; as, to *turn* one's hand to farming; to *turn* all things to account. **c** To stretch out; to put forth. *Archaic.*

He said to his chariot man, *Turn* thine hand that thou mayest carry me out of the host; for I am wounded. 2 *Chron.* xviii. 33. **d** To bend, or incline, up, down, over, or the like; as, to *turn* a razor edge; to *turn* one's coat collar up or down.

8. To change the form, quality, aspect, or effect of; to alter; metamorphose; convert; transform; — often with *to* or *into* before the word denoting the effect or product; as, to *turn* a tadpole into a frog; to *turn* green to blue; to *turn* prose into verse; to *turn* a Whig into a Tory.

And David said, O Lord, I pray thee, *turn* the counsel of Ahithophel into foolishness. 2 *Sam.* xv. 31.

Impatience *turns* an ague into a fever *Jer. Taylor*

9. Specif.: **a** To ferment; to make acid or sour; to curdle, etc.; as, to *turn* cider or milk. **b** To translate; construe; as, to *turn* Latin into English.

10. To distress; trouble; now esp., to sicken; nauseate; as, the sight of food *turned* his stomach.

Behold, O Lord; for I am in distress: my bowels are troubled; mine heart is *turned* within me. *Lam.* i. 20

11. To derange; unsettle; as, sorrow has *turned* his brain.

12. To cause to be in a stated condition; to bring or put into a given state (expressed by a qualifying word or phrase); as, to *turn* one sick; fright *turned* her pale; the news *turned* him from sorrow to joy.

The flame will *turn* him to no pain. *Shak.*

13. To make a turn about or around (something); to go or pass *around by turning*; as, to *turn* a corner or stake boat; to *turn* a hill instead of tunneling it.

14. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To impose upon; to deceive. **b** To overthrow; overturn. **c** To return; to give or render back. **d** To close; shut.

15. *Arch.* To construct (an arch) on a temporary centering.

not to turn a hair, to show no sign of discomposure. — **to be turned** *or* **to be turned of,** to be advanced in age beyond; as, *to be turned of* sixty-six. *Dial.* — **to turn a,** *or* **the, cold shoulder to,** to treat with neglect or indifference. — **to t. a deaf ear,** to refuse to listen. — **to t. a flange,** *Mech.*, to form a flange on, as around a metal sheet or boiler plate, by stretching, bending, and hammering, or rolling the metal. — **to t. against. a** To direct against. **b** To make unfavorable or hostile to. — **to t. a hostile force, to t. the enemy's flank,** or the like, *Mil.*, to pass round it, and take an attacking position behind it or upon its side; to flank. — **to t. a penny,** *or* **to t. an honest penny,** to make a small profit by trade, or the like. — **to t. around one's finger,** to have complete control of the will and actions of; to be able to influence at pleasure. — **to t. back. a** To return, esp. in rejecting.

We *turn* not *back* the silks upon the merchants,
When we have soiled them. *Shak.*

b To cause to return or retrace one's steps; hence, to drive back or away; to repel. — **to t. down. a** To fold or double down; as, *to turn down* one's coat collar. **b** To turn over so as to conceal the face of; as, *to turn down* cards. **c** To lower, or reduce in size, by turning a valve, stopcock, or the like; as, *turn down* the lights. **d** To snub, ignore, or repel. *Slang, U. S.* — **to t. head,** to turn the face or front; to face around. *Obs.* — **to t. in. a** To fold or double under; as, *to turn in* the edge of cloth. **b** To direct inward; as, *to turn* the toes *in* when walking. **c** To contribute; to deliver up; to hand over; as, he *turned in* his expense account. *Colloq.* **d** *Bell Ringing.* To ring in. — **to t. off. a** To dismiss; discharge. **b** To give over; reduce; consign. *Obs.* **c** To divert; deflect: as, *to turn off* the thoughts from serious subjects. **d** To accomplish; execute, as a piece of work. **e** *Mech.* To remove, as a surface, by the process of turning; to reduce in size by turning. **f** To shut off, or stop the passage of, as a fluid, by a valve, stopcock, or other device; to shut (a faucet, etc.) so as to prevent flow through; as, *to turn off* the water or the gas; *to turn off* the faucet, or the tap. **g** To hang, as a criminal; also, humorous, to marry. *Slang.* — **to t. on,** to cause to flow by turning a valve, stopcock, or the like; to give passage to: as, *to turn on* steam. — **to t. one's coat,** to change one's uniform or colors; to go over to the opposite party. — **to t. one's goods, money,** or the like, to exchange in the course of trade; to keep in exchange or circulation. — **to t. one's hand to,** to adapt or apply one's self to; to engage in. — **to t. on fire,** to set on fire. *Obs. & R.* — **to t. out. a** To drive out; to expel; as, *to turn* a man *out* of office or *out* of a lodging. **b** To put to pasture, as cattle or horses. **c** To produce as the result of labor or any process of manufacture; to furnish in a completed state. **d** To reverse, as a pocket, bag, etc., so as to bring the inside to the outside. **e** To cease to cease, or to put out, by turning a stopcock, valve, or the like; as, *to turn out* the lights. **f** To abandon, as worn-out land. *Western U. S.* — **to turn over. a** To change or reverse the position of; to overset; overturn; to cause to roll over. **b** To transfer; as, *to turn over* business to another hand. **c** To read or examine, as a book, while turning the leaves. **d** To handle in business; to do business to the amount of; as, he *turns over* millions a year. *Colloq.* **e** To hang. *Obs. Slang.* — **to t. over a new leaf,** to make a radical change, usually for the better, in one's way of living or doing. *Colloq.* — **to t. tail,** to run away; to flee. — **to t. the back,** to go away; to flee. — **to t. the back on** *or* **upon,** to treat with contempt; to reject or refuse unceremoniously. — **to t. the cat in the pan,** to turn a thing right about. *Obs.* — **to t. the corner,** to pass the critical stage; hence, to begin to improve, or to succeed. — **to t. the die** *or* dice, to change fortune. — **to t. the edge** *or* **point of,** to bend over the edge or point of so as to make dull; to blunt. — **to t. the head** *or* **brain of,** to make giddy, wild, insane, or the like; to infatuate. — **to t. the scale,** *or* **balance,** to change the preponderance; to decide or determine something doubtful. — **to t. the tables,** to change the condition or fortune of contending parties; — from the changes of fortune in gaming. — **to t. tippet,** to make a change. *Obs. B. Jonson.* — **to t. to profit, advantage,** etc., to make profitable or advantageous. — **to t. under,** *Agric.*, to put, as soil, manure, etc., underneath from the surface by plowing, digging, or the like. — **to t. up. a** To turn so as to bring the bottom side on top; as, *to turn up* the trump; *to turn up* one's coat collar. **b** To bring from beneath to the surface, as in plowing, digging, etc.; hence, fig., to disclose; discover. **c** To give an upward curve to; to tilt; as, *to turn up* the nose in disdain. **d** To raise or increase by turning a valve, stopcock, or the like; as, *to turn up* a light. — **to t. upon,** to retort; to throw back; as, *to turn* one's arguments *upon* himself. — **to t. up one's toes,** to die. *Slang.*

turn (tûrn), *v. i.* **1.** To move about or as if about an axis or pivot; to revolve; rotate; as, a wheel *turns* on its axis.

The gate . . on golden hinges *turning*. *Milton.*

2. Hence, to revolve as if upon a point of support; to hinge; depend; as, the decision *turns* on a single fact.

3. To change position, as if by revolving about an axis; to whirl or wheel around; as, a man *turns* on his heel.

4. To take a different direction or tendency; to be directed otherwise; to be deflected; loosely, to have or take a specified direction; as, to *turn* from the road where it *turns* to the north; to *turn* to the third chapter.

5. Specif.: **a** *Mil. & Nav.* To execute a turn. See TURN, *n.*, 3 *a* & *b*. **b** To change one's course of action, policy, etc.; esp., to change from submission to resistance or opposition; to rebel; as, the worm will *turn*. **c** To become inclined in the other direction; — said of scales. **d** To change from ebb to flow, or from flow to ebb; — said of the tide

6. To be changed, altered, or transformed; to become transmuted; also, to become by a change or changes; to grow; as, water *turns* to ice; to *turn* Mohammedan.

Cygnets from gray *turn* white. *Bacon.*

7. Specif.: **a** To become acid, rancid, or putrid; to sour, as milk. **b** Of the head or brain, to become giddy or dizzy.

I 'll look no more;
Lest my brain *turn*. *Shak.*

c To be nauseated; — said of the stomach.

8. *Obstetrics.* To bring down the feet of a child in the womb, *in order to facilitate* delivery.

9. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To retrace one's way; return. *R.* **b** To flee; retreat; desert. *R.* **c** To be fickle; vacillate.

10. To result or terminate; to come about; to issue.

Afflictions shall *turn* to our advantage *Wake.*

11. To undergo turning on a lathe; as, ivory *turns* well.

12. *Print.* To use inverted type of the same thickness as a temporary substitute for a sort which is exhausted.

13. To practice or perform gymnastic exercises.

to turn about, to face to another quarter; to turn around. — **to t. again,** to come back after going; to return. *Shak.* — **to t. against,** to become unfriendly or hostile to. — **to t. in. a** To bend inward. **b** To enter for lodgings or entertainment. **c** To go to bed. *Colloq.* — **to t. into,** to enter by making a turn; as, *to turn into* a side street. — **to t. off,** to be diverted; to deviate from a course; as, the road *turns off* to the left. — **to t. on** *or* **upon. a** To turn against; to confront suddenly in hostility or anger. **b** To depend on; as, the result *turns on* one condition. — **to t. out. a** To move from its place, as a bone. **b** To bend or point outward; as, his toes *turn out*. **c** To rise from bed. *Colloq.* **d** To come or go out; to attend; as, not many *turned out* to the fire. *Colloq.* **e** To prove in the result; to issue; result; as, the crops *turned out* poorly. — **to t. over,** to turn from side to side; to roll; tumble. — **to t. round. a** To change position so as to face in another direction. **b** To change one's opinion; to change from one view or party to another. — **to t. to. a** To tend or trend toward. **b** To apply one's self to; to have recourse to; to refer to. "Helvicus's tables may be *turned to* on all occasions." *Locke.* **c** To set to work; to act vigorously. — **to t. to account, profit, advantage,** or the like, to be made profitable or advantageous; to become worth the while. — **to t. to windward,** *Naut.*, to beat to windward. *Rare.* — **to t. turtle,** *Naut.*, to capsize bottom upward; — said of a vessel; hence, loosely, to overturn; as, an automobile *turned turtle*. — **to t. under,** to bend, or be folded, downward or under. — **to t. up. a** To bend, or be doubled, upward. **b** To happen or be revealed. *Colloq.*

turn (tûrn), *n.* [Cf. OF. & F. *tour*, for older *torn*, fr. the v. See TURN, *v.*] **1.** Act of turning; movement or motion about or as if about a center or axis; revolution; rotation; as, the *turn* of a wheel.

2. Change of direction, course of movement, or tendency, or the point at which such change occurs; a turning or turning point; also, a deflection or deviation due to such change; a winding; bend; as, matters took a bad *turn*; the *turn* of the tide; a *turn* in the road. *Pope.*

The *turns* and varieties of all passions. *Hooker*

3. Specif.: **a** *Mil.* A drill maneuver in which troops in line change direction without preserving their alignment. The pivot file faces in the new direction, and the others move up and place themselves in succession in the new line. Cf. WHEEL. **b** *Nav.* A change of course of 90 degrees. **c** A marked change in condition, as one due to a sudden attack of, or relapse in the course of, a disease, or the like; as, his illness took a bad *turn*; esp., *Colloq.*, a nervous start

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turkey grass. Cleavers. *Dial. Eng.*

turkey mullein. A prostrate soft-leaved euphorbiaceous annual weed (*Eremocarpus setigerus*) of California and Oregon, on the small black seeds of which turkeys are said to fatten.

turkey pea. *U. S.* a Squirrel corn. **b** The hoary pea.

turkey pod. The mouse-ear cress.

tur'key's-beard'. Var. of TURKEY BEARD. [buzzard.

turkey vulture. The turkey

turkis, *n.* Turquoise. *Obs.*

turkis, *v. t.* = TURKEN. *Obs.*

tur'kis (tûr'kĭs), *n.* Turquoise. *Obs. or R.* [Turkish. *Obs.*

Turk'ished (tûr'kĭsht), *a.* Made [tur'kle (tûr'k'l), *n* A turtle. *Obs. or Illiterate.*

Turk'man, *n.* A Turkoman.

Turk-me'ni-an (tûrk-mē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [From the Tatar name of the people, *Turkmen*.] Of or pert. to the Turkomans or their country. — *n.* A Turkoman.

Tur'ko. Var. of TURCO.

tur-kois'. ✝ TURQUOISE.

Turk's'-cap', *n.* a Short for TURK'S-CAP LILY. **b** A tulip. **c** Melon cactus **a.** [FOOT, 1 **a**.

Turk's'-tur'ban, *n* **a** = CROW-FOOT, 1 **a**. **b** The tube flower.

tur'ky, *n.* Turquoise. *Obs.*

turl, turle. ✝ TRULL, TURTLE.

tur'lough (tûr'lŏx), *n.* [Ir. *turloch*.] A temporary pond or pool on low land. *Ireland.*

Tur'lu-pin (tûr'lû-pĭn), *n.* [F.] *Fr Eccl. Hist.* A member of a sect of the 13th and 14th centuries, identical with or like the Brethren of the Free Spirit; — a nickname.

tur'lu-pin'ade, *n.* A low or dry jest. *Obs.* [gar *Obs.*]

tur'ly-god, *n.* A bedlam beg-

turm (tûrm), *n.* [L. *turma*.] A troop; company. *Archaic.*

tur'ma (tûr'mȧ), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A subdivision of the cavalry complement of a legion, originally containing a tenth part, or 30 men, and later 32 men.

tur'ma-line (tûr'mȧ-lĭn). *Min.* Var. of TOURMALINE.

tur'ment. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TORMENT. [MENT. *Obs.*]

turment, *n.* Short for TORNA-

turmentille, turmentise, turmentour, turmentrie. ✝ TORMENTIL, TORMENTISE, TORMENTOR, TORMENTRY.

turmeric root. a Bloodroot. **b** Orange-root.

turmeric tree. = TURMERIC, 2 **b**.

tur'mer-ol (tûr'mĕr-ŏl; -ōl), *n.* [*turmeric* + 2d *-ol*.] *Chem.* Turmeric oil, an oil extracted from turmeric by ligroine.

tur'mit (tû(r'mĭt), **tur'met** (-mĕt), *n.* A turnip. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Ir. Obs.*]

tur-moil'ing-ly, *adv.* Toilsome-

tur-moil'ous, *a.* Troublous. *Obs.*

tur'mut. Var. of TURMIT.

or shock, as from surprise; as, his sudden appearance gave me a *turn*. **d** A deviation from the right, usual, or expected course of procedure; an artifice; trick; stratagem.
4. A tourney. *Obs.*
5. A short walk, ride, or drive, esp. over a certain course and back; as, a *turn* in the park. *Dryden.*
6. A single trip including the return, as one made in hauling logs, taking grist to a mill, etc.; also, the quantity carried or work done during such a trip. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*
7. A service, deed, office, or the like, esp. one performed out of the usual course; an incidental or opportune deed, good or bad; as, to do one a good or ill *turn*.
Hadde I not done a freendes *torn* to thee *Chaucer.*
8. Opportunity enjoyed by alternation with or as with another or others; the chance or time which comes in order to each of several engaged in the same pursuit or activity; alternate time, occasion, or opportunity.
His *turn* will come to laugh at you again. *Denham.*
9. A period affording opportunities of a specified kind, as for work; a spell; as, to get a *turn* of work on the harvest; also, by extension, a job, task; work. *Dial. or Colloq.*
10. A special occasion or exigency; particular need or requirement; as, mere money will not serve his *turn*. *Shak.*
11. Special ability or aptitude; inclination; bent; as, a *turn* for mechanics or languages.
12. Special form or style; cast; shape; fashion; a man of an evil *turn* of countenance; a *turn* of thought.
The Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, often mention the *turn* of his neck and arms. *Addison.*
13. A short theatrical act or piece of any kind, as dramatic. acrobatic, or musical, esp. one for a variety show.
14. A hanging;—so called from the practice of causing the criminal to stand on a ladder which was turned over. *Obs.*
15. A round, wind, twist, or coil, of a rope, cord, wire, or the like, as about a pin, post, or core.
16. *Eng. Law.* The circuit of the sheriff to hold a court of record twice a year (within a month after Easter and Michaelmas) in every hundred in his county; also, the court so held. It was abolished by the Sheriff's Act, 1887, sec. 18.
17. A transaction; also, opportunity for doing business, making money, etc.; as, a good *turn* in real estate. *Colloq.*
18. *Stock Exchange.* **a** A complete transaction, that is, one involving a purchase and sale of securities, or vice versa. **b** The difference between the stock jobber's buying and selling prices. *Colloq., Eng.*
19. *Music.* An embellishment or grace (marked thus, ∾), commonly consisting of a principal tone with two auxiliary tones, usually those respectively a step above and a half step below. See *Illust.* The turn may be inverted so as to begin with the lower note, in which case the sign is either placed on end thus ≀, or drawn thus ∽.



Turn, 19 1 As written; 2 As performed. *a* With Sign over the note; *b* With Sign following; *c* With Chromatic; *d* Back Turn.

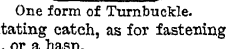
20. *pl.* Monthly courses; menses. *Colloq.*
21. A lathe; now, a watchmaker's lathe.
22. *Furriery.* A bundle of 60 skins.
23. *Print.* A type placed bottom up, as in the space needed for one not at hand, or an inverted letter or group.
24. *pl.* Shoes made by sewing the upper and sole together on the wrong side and turning, formerly done in all the finer shoes, but now rarely, except in slippers. *Cant.*
25. A bout; set-to; trial; contest; as, a *turn* at wrestling.
26. *Lead Mining.* A pit sunk in some part of a drift. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — TURN, TWIST, CAST are all more or less familiar or colloq. TURN (with *to* or, more commonly, *for*) suggests bent, tendency, or inclination; it may also denote characteristic form of expression; TWIST is colloq. for *bias;* CAST is more general, and suggests stamp, mold, style, or the like; it is often equivalent to *tinge, shade, dash* (see VEIN, COLOR, TASTE); as, "He told his father . . . that he had 'no *turn* to economy;' but a thief might as well plead that he had 'no *turn* to honesty'" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "I never had the least *turn* for dress" (*id.*); "That is your Whiggish *twist*" (*G. Eliot*); "New situations give a different *cast* of habit, inclination, temper, taste" (*Cowper*); "what there is of a religious *cast* in the volume" (*id.*); "The laughter of Milton soon assumed a wry, Puritanical *cast*" (*Landor*). See BENT, TENDENCY, GIFT, PREDILECTION.

by turns. **a** One after another; alternately; in succession. **b** At intervals. "[They] feel *by turns* the bitter change." *Milton.* — **in turn,** in due order of succession. — **on the t.,** in course of turning, or at the point of turning. — **the t. of a hair,** the narrowest chance, or closest approach without contact. — **to a t.,** exactly; perfectly; as, done *to a turn;* — from the practice of cooking on a revolving spit. — **to take turns,** to alternate in due order. — **turn about,** *or* **turn and turn about,** by equal alternating periods, as of service or duty; by turns. — **t. of life,** *Med.,* change of life.

turn'a-bout' (tûrn'ə-bout'), *n.* **1.** A merry-go-round.
2. A person who changes or advocates change; a radical.
3. *Veter.* A disease of cattle due to inflammation of the brain, characterized by trembling, gritting the teeth, giddiness, staggering, and coma.

turn'buck'le (-bŭk''l), *n.* *Mech.* **a** A loop or sleeve with a screw thread at one end and a swivel at the other, or a right-and-left screw link, used for tightening a rod, stay, etc. **b** A gravitating catch, as for fastening a shutter, the end of a chain, or a hasp.


One form of Turnbuckle.

Turn'bull's blue (tûrn'bo͝olz). *Chem.* A dark blue amorphous substance having a coppery luster, formed as a precipitate when potassium ferricyanide and a ferrous salt are brought together in solution, and used in dyeing, calico printing, etc. It is regarded as ferrous ferricyanide, $Fe_3(FeC_6N_6)_2$. Cf. PRUSSIAN BLUE.

turn'cap' (tûrn'kăp'), *n.* A chimney cap which turns with the wind so as to present its opening to the leeward.

turn'coat' (-kōt'), *n.* One who forsakes his party or his principles; a renegade; apostate. *Bunyan.*

turn'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* **1.** A stopcock with a plug which is turned in opening or closing.
2. A person employed to turn on or off water supplied intermittently, as to dwellings, tanks, etc. *Cant.*

turn'down' (-doun'), *a.* **1.** Capable of being turned down; specif., *Elec.,* designating, or pertaining to, an incandescent lamp with a small additional filament which can be made incandescent when only a small amount of light is required.
2. Made to wear with the upper part turned down; as, a *turndown* collar.

turned (tûrnd), *pret & p. p.* of TURN. — **turned comma,** *Print.,* a comma inverted, appearing in reversed form at the top of the line. — **t. trump,** *Whist,* a card, belonging to the dealer, turned to determine the trump suit. Cf. DECLARED TRUMP.

turn'er (tûr'nĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *tourneur.*] **1.** One that turns, as a utensil for turning cakes in cooking, a device in a sawmill for turning over logs, etc.
2. *pl.* Furniture made by turning in a lathe. *Obs. Wycliffe.*
3. One whose occupation is to form articles with a lathe.
4. A variety of tumbler pigeon.
5. One employed by the copyists of manuscript texts to insert the elaborate initials and capitals. *Obs. or Hist.*

turn'er (tûr'nĕr; *G.* to͝or'nĕr), *n.* [G., fr. *turnen,* v., fr. F. *tourner.*] Lit., a person who practices athletic or gymnastic exercises; specif., a member of a Turnverein.

Tur'ner-a (tûr'nĕr-ä), *n.* [NL., after William *Turner* (d. 1568), English herbalist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American plants typifying the family Turneraceæ. They are herbs and shrubs having alternate leaves and solitary axillary yellow flowers, the peduncle and petiole often coherent. The drug damiana is yielded by several species.

Tur'ner-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē). *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs or shrubs (order Hypericales) having flowers with five stamens, three styles, and a free ovary. There are 6 genera and about 90 species, mostly tropical American. — **tur'ner-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

turn'er-y (tûr'nĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *tournerie.*] **1.** Art or process of fashioning solid bodies into cylindrical or other forms by means of a lathe.
2. Ornamentation or, collectively, things or forms made by a turner or in the lathe.
Chairs of wood, the seats triangular, the backs, arms, and legs loaded with *turnery.* *Walpole.*
3. A machine shop, esp. one containing lathes.

‖ **Turn'hal'le** (to͝orn'hăl'ĕ), *n.* Also Anglicized, **turn'hall'** (tûrn'hôl'). [G., fr. *turnen* to exercise gymnastics + *halle* hall.] A building used as a school of gymnastics.

Tur-nic'i-dæ (tûr-nĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TURNIX; -IDÆ.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the button quails or hemipodes (genus *Turnix,* which see). It is the chief family of a suborder (**Tur-ni'ces** [tûr-nī'sēz]) of gallinaceous birds. — **tur'ni-cine** (tûr'nĭ-sĭn; -sīn; 183), *a.*

turn'ing (tûr'nĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TURN. Hence: *n.*
1. Act or course of one that turns; specif.: **a** A winding; bend; flexure; as, the *turnings* of the road. **b** Deviation from the way or proper course. *Harmar.* **c** *Mil.* A maneuver by which an enemy or a position is turned. **d** *Obstetrics.* Act of bringing down the feet of the child to facilitate delivery. **e** Act of walking to and fro; a stroll; turn.
2. The place of a turn; an angle or corner, as of a road.
3. Turnery (in sense 1); specif., act of shaving dried pottery on a lathe before baking, with a thin steel tool.
4. *pl.* The pieces, or chips, detached in the process of turning from the material turned.
5. A part, as of cloth, turned under to prevent a raw edge.
turning and boring mill. = BORING MILL. — **t. arbor,** *Horol.,* an arbor on which pieces are mounted for turning in a lathe. — **t. bridge.** See DRAWBRIDGE. — **t. engine,** an engine lathe. — **t. pair.** *Kinematics.* See PAIR, *n.,* 7. — **t. pendant,** *Horol.,* a device to keep the bow of a watch case from twisting off. — **t. piece,** a board template used instead of a built-up centering in turning a small arch. — **t. point.** **a** The point or place of turning, in any sense; as, the *turning point* of a disease or of a man's career. **b** *Surv.* In differential leveling, a point, the height of which is determined before the leveling instrument is moved, used to determine the height of the instrument after the resetting. — **t. saw.** = COMPASS SAW. — **t. spur,** *Railroads,* a spur track with a curved branch returning to the main line, so arranged that a locomotive or train may turn about by leaving the main track and returning to it facing in the opposite direction. — **t. traverse,** *Fort.,* a traverse in a trench not connected with the parapet and so allowing passing around it.

tur'nip (tûr'nĭp), *n.* [Formerly *turnep;* perh. fr. *turn,* or F. *tour* a turn, turning lathe + ME. *nepe* a turnip, AS. *nǣp,* L. *napus.* Cf. TURN, *n. & v.;* NAVEW.] **1.** The thick edible root of either of two brassicaceous plants (*Brassica rapa* and *B. campestris*); also, one of these plants. The first species has hairy leaves and greatly flattened roots, much broader than long. The second species includes forms more properly called *Swedish turnip,* or *rutabaga.* Turnips are eaten boiled and are also grown, esp. in Great Britain, as food for stock. The young leaves are eaten as greens.
2. With a qualifying word, any of several plants having turniplike roots, as Indian *turnip,* wild *turnip,* etc.
3. A watch; esp., a large inferior watch. *Slang.*

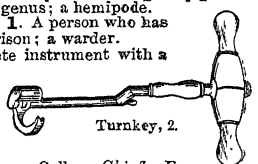
tur'nip-root'ed, *a.* Having a round, flattened, turniplike root. — **turnip-rooted cabbage,** the rutabaga. — **turnip-rooted celery,** the celeriac.

turnip sawfly. A sawfly (*Athalia spinarum*) which cuts slits on the margin of turnip leaves in which to lay its eggs. Its larvæ are called *black niggers* or *blackjacks.*
turnip shell. Any of several large, thick, marine rachiglossate gastropod shells of *Rapa* and allied genera.

Tur'nix (tûr'nĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *coturnix* a quail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small three-toed gallinaceous birds of southern Europe, Asia, and northern Africa, often called *button quails,* or *hemipodes.* They have many anatomical peculiarities and show relationship to the plovers and sand grouse. They are mostly buffy or brown, variously striped, barred, and vermiculated with black. They are chiefly solitary and live on grassy plains. Also [*l. c.*], a bird of this genus; a hemipode.


Turnix.

turn'key' (tûrn'kē'), *n.* **1.** A person who has charge of the keys of a prison; a warder.
2. *Dentistry.* An obsolete instrument with a hinged claw, used for extracting teeth by turning with a twist like a key.


Turnkey, 2.

turn'out' (-out'), *n.* **1.** Act of coming forth; *Dial. Eng.,* a stroll; a walk.
2. A labor strike or striker. *Colloq., Chiefly Eng.*
3. A gathering of persons for a special purpose. *Colloq.*
4. Act of turning out or getting up (from bed); also, the appointed time for turning out. *Colloq.*
5. An equipage; a coach or carriage together with the horses, attendants, etc.; as, a stylish *turnout.* *Colloq.*
6. *Railroads.* A siding or switch, as on a single-track line.
7. Net quantity of produce yielded; output; product.

turn'o'ver (-ō'vĕr), *n.* **1.** Act or result of turning over; an upset; spill; as, a bad *turnover* in a carriage.
2. *Econ.* The amount of capital temporarily invested during a period of production or business which the owner expects to get back before he begins counting profits. *Brit.*
3. A semicircular pie or tart made by turning one half of a circular crust over the other, inclosing the fruit, etc.
4. An apprentice in any trade who is handed over from one master to another to complete his time. *Eng.*
5. = SLICE, *n.,* 2 **g.**
6. A small shawl to fold across the shoulders. *Dial. Eng.*

turn'o'ver, *a.* Admitting of being turned over; made with a part turned over; as, a *turnover* collar, etc.

turnover hinge, a hinge designed so that the door to which it is attached can be swung open flat against the wall.

turn'pike' (-pīk'), *n.* [*turn* + *pike* a sharp point, or *pike* a weapon.] **1.** A revolving frame with pikes, used as a cheval-de-frise; also, a turnstile. *Obs. or Hist. B. Jonson.*
2. A tollbar or tollgate; also, a turnpike road.
3. A winding stairway. *Scot.* *Scott.*

turn'pike' (tûrn'pīk'), *v. t.;* -PIKED' (-pīkt'); -PIK'ING (-pīk'-ĭng). To form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike road; to throw into a rounded form, as the path of a road.

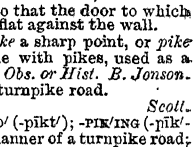
turnpike road. A road that has, or had formerly, turnpikes, or tollgates, established by law to collect from users tolls to defray the cost of building, repairing, etc.

turn'plow', turn'plough' (tûrn'plou'), *n.* A plow with a moldboard to turn the soil; — disting. from *shovel plow.*

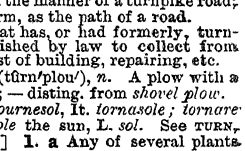
turn'sole' (-sōl'), *n.* [F. *tournesol,* It. *tornasole; tornare* to turn (LL. *tornare*) + *sole* the sun, L. *sol.* See TURN, SOLAR, *a.;* cf. HELIOTROPE.] **1. a** Any of several plants whose flowers or stems are supposed to follow the movement of the sun; specif.: (1) The heliotrope. (2) The sunflower. (3) The sun spurge. **b** A European euphorbiaceous plant (*Chrozophora tinctoria*) the juice of which is turned blue by ammonia.
2. A purple dye obtained from the turnsole (1 **b**).

turn'spit' (-spĭt'), *n.* **1.** One who turns a spit.
2. A breed of small dogs with long body and short crooked legs, formerly used to turn a spit.

turn'stile' (-stīl'), *n.* **1.** Orig., a post with four arms pivoted on the top, set in a passageway of any kind so that a person may pass only by turning the arms. Their original use was to prevent the passage of cattle, horses, etc.
2. A similar device, as at a doorway, to register the number of persons passing through, etc.


Turnstile, 1

turn'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A migratory shore bird of the genus *Arenaria,* ploverlike in form and habits, but allied also to the sandpipers. The common turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*), widely distributed in the Old World and occurring in Alaska, has the upper parts variegated with black and chestnut, the breast black, and the abdomen white. A very similar subspecies of this (*A. i. morinella*) replaces it in most parts of America. The black turnstone (*A. melanocephala*), which has the head and breast brownish black with no chestnut, is chiefly confined to the North American Pacific coast.


Common Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*).

turn'ta'ble (-tā'b'l), *n.* A revolvable platform; as: **a** A turning device to turn a screw; a screw driver or wrench. [vertigo. *Obs.*] **turn'sick',** *a.* Affected with **turn'-sick',** *n. Veter.* Gid. **turn'skin',** *n.* One able to change into an animal as a werewolf:—rendering L. *versipellis.* **turn'sol'** (tûrn'sŏl'). Var. of TURNSOLE. [influenced. *Obs.*] **turn'some,** *a.* Easily turned or **turn stitch.** = 3d PURL, 3. **turn'tail',** *n.* A term coined to express the supposed literal meaning of the term *cultertage.*

turn-na'do. † TORNADO.
turn'-a-gain'-gen'tle-men, *n.* = TURK'S-CAP LILY a. *Dial. Eng.*
turnaien, turnay. † TOURNEY.
tur'na-ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *to(u)rnement* a turning, a rolling.] *Obs.* 1. Metamorphosis 2. A revolving engine.
turn'back', *n.* *Harness.* A strap that connects the hames and the hip strap. *Local, U. S.*
turn beam. *Mining.* Either of the beams on which a kind of self-acting hoisting machine turns. *Dial. Eng.*
turn'bout', *n.* = TURNBUCKLE a.
turn bridge. A pivot bridge.
turn'broach', *n.* A turnspit. *Obs.* — **turn'broach'er,** *n. Obs.*
turnd. Turned. *Rel. Sp.*
turnement. † TOURNAMENT.
tur'nep (*dial.* tûr'nĕp). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TURNIP.
tur'ner, *n.* [F. *tournois.*] See COIN.
turn'er harp A harp seal three years old. *Newfoundland.*
turner hood. A hooded seal three years old. *Newfoundland.*
tur'ner-ite (tûr'nĕr-īt), *n.* [After C. H. *Turner,* English chemist and mineralogist.] *Min.* A variety of monazite, in small yellow or brown crystals.
Tur'ner's yel'low (tûr'nĕrz). A variety of patent yellow.
tur'ney (tûr'nĭ) Dial. aphetic form of ATTORNEY.
tur'ney † TOURNEY.
tur'ney, *n.* [See TOURNOIS.] A copper coin current in Ireland about 1300; — from its relation to the French *tournois* coinage.
turn'gid'dy, *n.* Vertigo. *Obs.*
turn'greys', *n.* [Cf. TURN; GREECE, GREE, a step.] A winding staircase. *Obs. Scot*
turnian. † TURN.
Tur'ni-co-mor'phæ (tûr'nĭ-kō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. See TURNIX; -MORPHOUS.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily equiv. to Turnices. — **tur'ni-co-mor'phic** (-fĭk), *a.*
turn'ing-ness, *n.* The quality of turning; instability. *Obs.*
turn'ing-tree', *n.* **a** Gallows *Obs.* **b** A stick for stirring. *Scot.*
turnip bean The yam bean.
turnip cabbage. a The kohlrabi. **b** The rutabaga.
turnip flea, *or* **turnip flea beetle.** See FLEA BEETLE
turnip fly. **a** The turnip flea. **b** A two-winged fly (*Anthomyia radicum*) whose larvæ live in turnip roots. **c** Turnip sawfly.
turnip jack. A turnip flea.
turnip leaf miner. The maggot of a small fly (*Scaptomyza flaveola*) imported into America from Europe, and destructive to turnips and allied vegetables.
turnip maggot. The larva of the turnip fly. See TURNIP FLY b.
turnip parsnip. A kind of parsnip with a turnip-shaped root.
turnip radish, tur'nip-root'ed rad'ish. A race of radish with somewhat spherical roots.
tur'nip-stemmed' cab'bage (-stĕmd'). = TURNIP CABBAGE, a.
tur'nip-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* The Australian rosewood. Its fresh bark smells like a rutabaga.
tur'nip-y(-ĭ), *a.* Like a turnip. *R.*
turnpike man. A man who collects tolls at a turnpike.
turn'pin', *n.* *Plumb.* A tapered hardwood pin or spike used to open the ends of lead pipe, etc.
turn'plate', *n.* A turntable.
turn'poke', *n.* A large fighting cock. *Obs.*
turns, *n.* = TURN, a lathe.
turn'screw', *n.* A device to turn a screw; a screw driver or wrench. [vertigo. *Obs.*]
turn'sick', *a.* Affected with
turn'-sick', *n* *Veter.* Gid.
turn'skin', *n.* One able to change into an animal as a werewolf:—rendering L. *versipellis.*
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turn stitch. = 3d PURL, 3.
turn'tail', *n.* A term coined to express the supposed literal meaning of the term *cultertage.*

round table, flush with the floor or ground, carrying track rails, and turning on a central vertical pivot, used for turning locomotives, cars, wagons, etc., usually so as to run on another track. **b** Any swiveling platform supporting a swing bridge, a pile driver, etc.

‖ **Turn'ver-ein'** (tōōrn'fĕr-in'), *n.* [G.; *turnen* to exercise + *verein* a union.] A company or association of gymnasts and athletes. Cf. TURNHALLE.

turn'wrest' (tûrn'rĕst'), **turn'wrist'** (-rĭst'), *a.* [*turn* + *rest*, var. of *reest* plowshare.] Designating a plow with a reversible moldboard. It turns a furrow to either side.

Tu-ro'ni-an (tū-rō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Turones* a people in Gaul, whence F. *Tours*, a town in France, *Touraine*, an old province of France.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the European Upper Cretaceous. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Tu-ro'ni-an**, *n.*

tur'pen-tine (tûr'pĕn-tīn), *n.* [OF. *turbentine, tourbentine, terbentine*, F. *térébenthine*; cf. Pr. *terebentina, terbentina*, It. *terebentina, trementina*; fr. L. *terebinthinus* of the turpentine tree, fr. *terebinthus* the turpentine tree, Gr. τερέβινθος, τερμινθος. Cf. TEREBINTH, TEREBENTHENE.] **1. a** A semifluid or fluid oleoresin, the exudation of the terebinth tree; — called specif. *Chian turpentine.* **b** An oleoresin derived from various coniferous trees. American turpentine is the product of various pines, esp. of the long-leaved pine (*Pinus palustris*) and the loblolly (*P. tæda*). Canada turpentine or Canada balsam is yielded by the balsam fir; Venice, Venetian, or Swiss turpentine, by the European larch; Strassburg turpentine, by the silver fir; French or Bordeaux turpentine, by the cluster pine; Russian, Swedish, Carpathian, etc., turpentines, by various other European pines. When turpentine is distilled with steam, the essential oil (oil, *or* **spirits, of turpentine**) passes off, leaving behind a resin known as rosin, or colophony. This oil is a thin, colorless, inflammable liquid, of characteristic odor, consisting of terpenes. It is widely used in the arts, as in varnishes, paints, etc., and also in medicine.

2. Popularly, oil of turpentine.

tur'pen-tine, *v. t.;* -TINED (-tĭnd); -TIN'ING (-tĭn'ĭng). **1.** To saturate or rub with turpentine; to apply turpentine to.

2. To extract turpentine from (a tree). *Southern U. S*

turpentine tree. a The terebinth tree. **b** In Australia and New Zealand, any of several trees, as *Syncarpia laurifolia*, yielding a resinous fluid. See TARATA, TALLOWWOOD.

tur'peth (tûr'pĕth), *n.* Also *turbeth, turbith.* [NL. *turpethum.* See TURBITH.] **1.** The root of a tropical Asiatic and Australian convolvulaceous plant (*Ipoma turpethum*), formerly used in medicine as a purgative; — also called *vegetable turpeth* and *Indian jalap.* Also, the plant.

2. A basic mercuric sulphate, $Hg_3O_2SO_4$, obtained as a heavy yellow powder by the action of hot water on the normal sulphate; — called also **turpeth mineral.** It is sometimes used in medicine as a purgative.

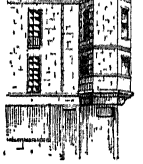
tur'pi-tude (tûr'pĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *turpitudo*, fr. *turpis* foul, base.] Inherent baseness or vileness of principle, words, or actions; shameful wickedness; depravity.

turps (tûrps), *n.* Oil or spirits of turpentine. *Cant.*

tur-quoise' (tûr-koiz'; tûr'kwoiz; 277), *n.* Formerly **tur-quois'** also *turcois, turkois.* [F. *turquoise*; prop. fem. of OF. *turcois, turquois, turquois*, Turkish; — because first brought from *Turkey.* See 1st TURKEY.] *Min.* A blue, bluish green, or greenish gray hydrous phosphate of aluminium, $Al_2(OH)_3PO_4{\cdot}H_2O$, containing a little copper. It usually is in reniform masses with a botryoidal surface. H., 6. Sp gr., 2.60-2.83. It takes a high polish, and when bright blue is valued as a gem. The most famous mines are in Persia. It is also found elsewhere, as in Arizona and New Mexico. Its fault is its liability to assume a green tint.

tur-quoise', *a.* Having a fine light blue color, like that of choice mineral turquoise. — **turquoise green,** a bluish green color like that of some turquoise.

tur'ret (tûr'ĕt), *n.* [ME. *toret*, OF. *torete, tourete*, dim. of *tour* a tower, L. *turris.* See TOWER.] **1.** *Arch.* A little tower, often a merely ornamental structure at one of the angles of a larger structure.



Turret ("Tourelle de Marat") of Marat's house in Paris.

2. *Mil. Antiq.* A movable tall building, often of a square form, sometimes having as many as twenty stories, usually moved on wheels, and carrying soldiers, engines, rams, ladders, casting bridges, and other necessaries for breaching or scaling a wall or firing over it into a besieged place.

3. *Nav. & Mil.* A tower, or tower-like structure, heavily armored and usually revolving, within which heavy guns are mounted. Turrets are used on vessels of war and, less commonly, in land fortifications. On war vessels turrets are always of the revolving type, usually containing two guns of not less than 6 or, in the United States navy, 8, inches caliber. The first practical example of the type was the turret of the U. S. S. *Monitor*, designed by John Ericsson in 1862.

A turret is essentially a circular armored structure which protects the breech portion of the guns and revolves with them, and in which elliptical ports are cut . . .; while the armor of a barbette is fixed, the whole of the gun when in its firing position being above it and unprotected, the barbette armor protecting the loading and other machinery only *Encyc. Brit.*

4. *Railroads.* The elevated central portion of the roof of a passenger car. Its sides are pierced for light and air.

5. *Her.* **a** A small tower on top of a larger. **b** = TIRRET.

6. A holder for several tools; specif., *Mach.*, a pivoted tool holder in a machine tool, by which each of various tools can be presented in quick succession to the work; — called also *turret head.* See 2d LATHE, *n.*, 1.

7. A small metal ring, as a terret. *Obs. or R.*

turret captain. *Nav.* In the United States navy, a first-class petty officer appointed to the command of a turret crew, ranking next to the officer while in a turret.

turret deck. A narrow superstructure running from stem to stern on the upper deck of a steam cargo vessel having a rounded gunwale and sides curved inward convexly.

tur'ret-ed, *a.* **1.** Furnished with a turret or turrets; specif.: **a** *Zoöl* Designating shells in which the whorls form a high conical spiral. **b** *Her.* Towered.

2. Shaped like a turret.



Turreted Shell (*Trophon clathratus gunneri*). Nat. size.

turret spider. Any wolf spider that builds a tube of twigs and mud to lengthen its burrow, as the American species *Lycosa nidifex.*

turret steamer. A whaleback steamer with a hatch coaming, usually about seven feet high, extending almost continuously fore and aft.

tur'ri-cal (tûr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a turret, or tower.

tur-ric'u-late (tû-rĭk'ū-lāt), **tur-ric'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *turricula* small tower, turret.] **a** Having, or formed like, a small turret or turrets. **b** *Zoöl.* Of shells, turreted.

tur'ri-lite (tûr'ĭ-līt), *n.* [L. *turris* tower + Gr. λίθος stone: cf. F. *turrilite.*] *Paleon.* Any of a genus (**Tur'ri-li'tes** [-lĭ'tēz]) of Cretaceous ammonoid cephalopods having a spiral, sinistral, turreted shell with the later whorls more or less separate. By some the genus is regarded as the type of a family, **Tur'ri-lit'i-dæ** (-lĭt'ĭ-dē).



Turrilite (*Turrilites catenatus*).

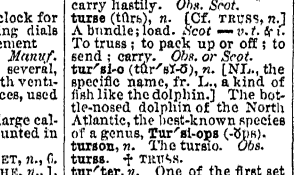
Tur'ri-tel'la (-tĕl'ă), *n.* [NL., prob. irreg. dim. fr. L. *turris* tower.] **a** *Zoöl.* A genus of marine tænioglossate gastropods having an elongated turreted shell, composed of many whorls with a rounded aperture, and a horny multispiral operculum. It is the type of a family, **Tur'ri-tel'li-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). **b** [*l.c.*] Any shell of this genus or family. — **tur'ri-tel'loid** (-oid), *a.*



Turritella (*T. imbricata*). Nat size.

tur'tle (tûr't'l), *n.* [ME. & AS. *turtle*, L. *turtur*; prob. of imitative origin. Cf. TURTLE the tortoise.] A turtledove

tur'tle, *n.* [Prob. same word as the word preceding, and used (prob. by sailors) for Sp. *tortuga* tortoise, turtle, or Pg. *tartaruga.* Cf. TORTOISE.] **1.** Orig., any marine reptile of the order or subclass Chelonia; a sea turtle; now, any reptile of that group; a tortoise, in the broadest sense of that word. Besides the bony shell (composed of an upper convex shield, or *carapace*, and a lower flattened shield, or *plastron*) which incloses the trunk, and into which in many species the head, limbs, and tail may be withdrawn, and the toothless horny beak, the Chelonia have many anatomical peculiarities and form a group which was already differentiated in the Triassic. It now occurs in most parts of the world except the colder regions, and comprises land, fresh-water, and marine forms. All are oviparous, and most of them bury their eggs in beaches and sand banks, the young digging their way out when they hatch. Turtles develop slowly, and some live to a great age. Some are herbivorous, but the majority are carnivorous. The flesh of many, as the green turtle and diamond-back terrapins, is esteemed as food. Some writers have tried to restrict the term *turtle* to the aquatic Chelonia (a few even to the marine forms only, as originally), calling the others *tortoise.* Usage does not warrant this, though sea turtles are rarely called *tortoise*, and land turtles oftener *tortoise* than *turtle.* Cf. TERRAPIN.



Spotted Turtle (*Chelopus guttatus*).

2. *Print.* A curved plate holding the form in a type-revolving cylinder press; hence, a table on which a newspaper page is made up and wheeled into the stereotype room.

3. *Railroads.* A tie plate. *U. S. & Canada.*

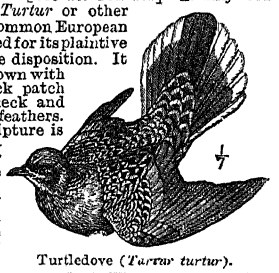
tur'tle (tûr't'l), *v. i.;* TUR'TLED (-t'ld); TUR'TLING (-tl'ĭng). To catch turtles, esp. as an occupation.

tur'tle-back' (-băk'), *n.* **1.** *Archæol.* A celt whose form suggests the back of a turtle. See CELT, *Illust.*

2. *Shipbuilding.* A convex deck at the bow or stern, rarely extending from bow to stern, of a vessel, so made to shed the seas quickly. Also called *turtle deck.*

3. A helmet shell (*Cassis tuberosa*). *Jamaica.*

tur'tle-dove' (-dŭv'), *n.* [See 1st TURTLE.] **1.** Any Old World dove of *Turtur* or other allied genus, esp. the common European species (*T. turtur*), noted for its plaintive cooing and affectionate disposition. It is mostly cinnamon brown with a white-bordered back patch on each side of the neck and white-tipped outer tail feathers. The turtledove of Scripture is believed to be *Stigmatopelia senegalensis*, or possibly the ringdove (*T. risorius*).



Turtledove (*Turtur turtur*).

2. a The mourning dove. *Local, U. S.* **b** A small Australian dove (*Geopelia cuneata*) of terrestrial habits.

turtle grass. a Eel grass. **b** A West Indian marine scheuchzeriaceous plant (*Thalassia testudinum*).

tur'tle-head' (tûr't'l-hĕd'), *n.* Any American scrophulariaceous herb of the genus *Chelone*, esp. *C. glabra*; — called also *snakehead, shell flower,* and *balmony.*

turtle peg. A sharp steel spear attached to a cord, used in taking sea turtles. — **turtle pegging.**

turtle stone. *Geol.* A calcareous concretion divided in the interior by cracks partly or wholly filled by crystallized minerals; a septarium; — so called from its resemblance when polished to the back of a turtle.

Tus'can (tŭs'kăn), *a.* [L. *Tuscanus, Tuscus.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Tuscany in Italy.

2. *Arch.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, one of the five classical orders. It is of late Roman origin and is rudely plain in style. See ORDER, *n.*, 5 **b** & *Illust.*

Tus'can, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Tuscany; also, the standard dialect of Italian. See ITALIAN, *n.*, 2.

Tus'ca-ro'ra (tŭs'kă-rō'ră), *n.* One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly living on the Neuse and Tar Rivers in North Carolina. It was conquered in 1713, and the remnant joined the Five Nations, forming the Six Nations. It is now settled about equally in New York and Ontario.

tusch'e (tōōsh'ē), *n.* Also **tushe, tousche,** etc. [G. *tusche*, fr. F. *toucher* to touch.] A lithographic drawing or painting material of the same nature as lithographic ink. It is also used as a resistant in the biting-in process. One variety is made by melting together yellow wax, 2 parts; mutton tallow, 2; Marseilles soap, 6; shellac, 3; lampblack, 1-2.

Tus'cu-lan (tŭs'kŭ-lăn), *a.* [L. *Tusculanus.*] Of or pert. to the ancient Tusculum, about fifteen miles southeast of Rome on a mountain. It had numerous villas of Romans (Pompey, Brutus, Cicero, etc.).

tush (tŭsh), *n.* [ME. *tusch*, AS. *tusc*; akin to OFries. *tusk, tusch*, and perh. to AS. *tōð* tooth. Cf. TOOTH, TUSK.] A long, pointed tooth; a tusk; specif., a horse's canine.

tush (tŭsh), *interj.* An exclamation used to check or rebuke, or contempt; as, *tush, tush!* do not speak of it.

tush, *v. i.;* TUSHED (tŭsht); TUSH'ING. To express contempt, disdain, or rebuke, by exclaiming "Tush!"

tushed (tŭsht), *a.* [From TUSH, *n.*] Having tushes; tusked.

tusk (tŭsk), *n.* [ME. *tusk, tux*, AS. *tux*, var. of *tusc.* See TUSH a tooth.] **1.** In many animals, as the elephant, walrus, narwhal, wild boar, etc., an elongated greatly enlarged tooth which projects when the mouth is closed and serves to dig up food, as a weapon, etc. Most tusks are canine teeth; those of elephants are incisors.

2. Hence, any long protruding tooth.

3. *Carp.* A kind of small tenon. See TUSK TENON.

Syn. — See TOOTH.

tusk, *v. t.;* TUSKED (tŭskt); TUSK'ING. To dig or turn up with the tusk; also, to gash or gore with the tusk.

tusked (tŭskt), *a.* **1.** Furnished with or having tusks.

2. *Her.* Having teeth or tusks of a specified tincture

tusk'er (tŭs'kĕr), *n.* An elephant, or a wild bear, having large tusks.

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on the erroneous assumption that it came through French from Latin *culus* rump, tail, and *vertere* to turn. [*Obs.*]

turn'tale', *n.* = TURNWAY.

turn'tip'pet, *n. A* turncoat. *Obs.* [lass drum. *Local, Eng.*

turn'-tree', *n. Mining.* A wind-

turn'up' (-ŭp'), *a.* Turned up or straight; made or fitted to be turned up; as, a *turnup* collar. Cf. TURNDOWN, 2. — **turnup bed,** a folding bed.

turn'up', *n. Colloq. or Slang* **1.** A disturbance.

2. One that comes into prominence or appears suddenly.

Tur'nus (tûr'nŭs), *n.* [L.] In Vergil's "Æneid," the chief of the Rutuli, an Italian tribe, and a rival of Æneas for Lavinia.

Tur'nus but'ter-fly. [See TURNUS.] The northern yellow form (*Papilio glaucus turnus*) of the tiger swallowtail. [*Obs.*

turn'way', *n.* An apostrophe.

turp (tûrp), *v. t.* To turpentine. *Slang or Cant.*

turpayl. † TURPEIL.

turpeil, turpel, *n.* [OF. *trepeil.*] Disturbance; quarrel. *Obs*

turpentine moth. Any of several small tortricid moths whose larvæ eat the tender shoots of pine and fir trees, causing an exudation of pitch or resin.

turpentine oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

turpentine pine. Georgia pine.

Turpentine State. North Carolina, producing much turpentine.

tur'pen-tin'ic (tûr'pĕn-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to turpentine.

tur'pi-fy, *v. t.* [L. *turpis* base + E. *-fy*; cf. L. *turpificatus* made foul.] To make unclean or base; to calumniate. *Obs.*

tur'pin (tûr'pĭn), *n.* [Cf. TERRAPIN.] A terrapin. *Obs*

Turpin, Archbishop. A celebrated knight of the Charlemagne romances, who died by the side of Roland. He bears little or no resemblance to the historical Archbishop Turpin.

‖ **tur'pis cau'sa.** [L.] *Law.* A base or immoral cause or consideration, such a one not being sufficient to support a contract.

‖ **tur'pis con-trac'tus** (tûr'pĭs kŏn-trăk'tŭs). [L.] *Law.* An immoral contract.

turquen. † TURKEN

tur-quet', *n.* [Cf. F *turquet*, a kind of little dog; prop., a little Turk.] A puppet in Turkish attire. *Obs.* [mon's-seal.

tur-quoise'-ber'ry, *n.* The Solo-

turquoise matrix. See MATRIX JEWELRY. [var. of TURF.

turr (tûr). Scot. & dial. Eng.

turr (*dial.* tûr, tŭ), *v. t.* To butt. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

turr (tûr), *n.* [Burmese *tûriya*, fr. Pali *turiya*, Skr. *tûrya* a musical instrument.] *Music.* A Burmese three-stringed viol.

tur'rel (tûr'ĕl), *n.* A certain tool used by coopers.

turret clock. A large clock for a turret or tower, having dials separate from the movement

turret drier. *Leather Manuf.* A wooden building of several, usually five, stories, with ventilating and heating devices, used for drying leather.

turret gun. A gun of large caliber designed to be mounted in a revolving turret

turret head. See TURRET, *n.*, 6.

turret lathe. See 2d LATHE, *n.*, 1.

turret ship. A war vessel, on which heavy guns are mounted within one or more armored turrets, revolvable so that the guns may bear in any required horizontal direction [TURBAN.]

tur'ri-bant (tûr'ĭ-bănt). †

turrible. † THURIBLE.

tur'ri-cle (tûr'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *turricula.*] A little tower. *Obs.*

tur-ric'u-la (tû-rĭk'ū-lă), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a little tower.] *Art.* Any tower-shaped utensil, as a candlestick, esp in ornamental design.

tur-rif'er-ous (tû-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *turris* tower + E. *-ferous.*] Bearing towers

turrion. † TORRION.

tur'rit-ed. † TURRETED.

turruf Var. of TARAF.

turs † TERAI. [*Scot.*]

turs'a-ble, *a* Portable. *Obs.*

turse, *v. t.* [Cf. TRUSS, *v. t.*] To carry hastily. *Obs. Scot.*

turse (tûrs), *n.* [Cf. TRUSS, *n.*] A bundle; load. *Scot* — *v. t. & i.* To truss; to pack up or off; to send; carry. *Obs. or Scot.*

tur'si-o (tûr'sĭ-ō), *n.* [NL., the specific name, fr. L., a kind of fish like the dolphin.] The bottle-nosed dolphin of the North Atlantic, the best-known species of a genus, **Tur'si-ops** (-ŏps).

turson, *n.* The tursio. *Obs.*

turss. † TRUSS.

tur'ter, *n.* One of the first set of gatherers of grapes. *Obs.*

turtille. † TURTLE.

tur'tl. Turtle. *Ref Sp.*

turtleback scale. The common broad scale of the orange. See ORANGE SCALE, *Illust.*

turtle bloom. The turtlehead, or balmony.

turtle cowrie A large handsome cowrie (*Cypræa testudinaria*); the turtle shell; — from a fancied likeness to a tortoise.

turtle crawl. The trail of a tortoise between its nest and the water. [TURTLEBACK, 2.]

turtle deck. *Shipbuilding.* =

tur'tle-foot'ed, *a.* Slow-footed.

turtle plate. = TURTLE, *n.*, 2.

tur'tler (tûr'tlĕr), *n.* One who hunts turtles or their eggs.

turtle shell. Turtle cowrie.

tur'tlet (tûr'tlĕt), *n.* A young turtle. *Rare.*

tur'tling (-tlĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n* of TURTLE.

turtor, turtre, turture. † TURTOUR. [African oak.

tur-to'sa (tûr-tō'să), *n.* The

tur'tour, *n.* [OF *t(o)urtre*, F. *tourtre*, or L. *turtur.*] A turtledove *Obs.*

Tur'tur (tûr'tûr), *n.* [L.] The typical genus of turtledoves, one of several closely allied Old World genera constituting a subfamily, **Tur'tur-i'næ** (-ĭ'nē).

turuf. Var. of TARAF.

turve (tûrv; tŭf). Dial. Eng. var. of TURF.

turves. Obs. pl of TURF.

Tur'vey-drop (tûr'vĭ-drŏp), *n.* A selfish old dandy in Dickens's "Bleak House." He made himself up with a false complexion, teeth, whiskers, etc., and lived on the earnings of his son, a dancing master, who revered him as a model of deportment.

tur-war' (tûr-wär') Var. of TULWAR.

tur'war (tûr'wär), *n.* [Hind. *tarwar.*] A tanbark yielded by the East Indian shrub *Cassia auriculata.*

tus. † THUS

tus. *Abbr.* Tussis, a cough.

Tu-sa'yan (tōō-sä'yän), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the Hopi pueblos or Indians inhabiting them.

Tus'ca-loo'sa se'ries (tŭs'kă-lōō'să). [From *Tuscaloosa*, county and city of Alabama. *Geol.* The Comanchean (Lower Cretaceous) system of Alabama and adjacent States.

Tus'can-ism (tŭs'kăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Literary style of, or considered like that of, the Italians who made Tuscan their standard.

Tus'can-ize, *v. t & i.* To conform to Tuscan. *Obs or R*

tusch. † TUSH, a tooth.

tusche, *n.* [Cf. F *tissu* a ribbon, a belt, E. TISSUE.] A girdle; scarf; cord. *Obs. Scot.* [*Obs.*

tush, *v. t* To cut up (a barbel).

tush (tŭsh; tōōsh), *v. t & n.* To shove or drag. *Dial. Eng*

tushe. Erron. for TUSCHE.

tusk (tŭsk), *n.* [Cf. TUSSOCK.] A tuft. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

tusk (tŭsk), *n.* [See TORSK.] See CUSK a. *Scot.* [teeth *Obs.*

tusk, *v. t.* To bare or gnash the

tusk, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *tuskast* to wrangle, Norw. dial. *tuska* to make a noise, to tumble about.] *Hunting.* To beat (woods). *Obs.*

tus'kar (tŭs'kär), *n.* [Cf. Icel *Torfskeri* a turf cutter, *torfskurðr* cutting turf or peat.] A peat spade. *Scot., Shet. & Orkn.*

tus'kin, *n* A dish of meat balls made of pork and eggs, and boiled in a thick spiced broth. *Obs.*

tusk'less, *a.* See -LESS.

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tusk tenon. *Carp.* A tenon strengthened by one or more smaller tenons (**tusks**) underneath forming a steplike outline.



Tusk Tenon

tus'sah } (tŭs'ä), *n.* Also *tussa, tussar,* **tus'seh** } *tusser, tussur,* etc. [Prob. fr. Hind. *tasar* a shuttle, Skr. *tasara, trasara.*] An undomesticated East Indian silkworm (*Antheræa mylitta*), that feeds on the leaves of the oak and other plants. Cf. TUSSAH SILK.

tussah, (or tus'seh), silk. Also *tussa, tusser, tussur,* etc. The strong, coarse fiber produced by various undomesticated Asiatic silkworms, as the tussah (*Antheræa mylitta*) and *A. pernyi* of China; also, cloth which is woven from it. It takes dye poorly and is, therefore, usually woven in its natural dark fawn color.



Tussah Moth (*Antheræa mylitta*).

tus'sal (tŭs'ăl), *a.* [L. *tussis* cough.] *Med.* Pertaining to, or manifested by, cough.

tus-sic'u-lar (tŭ-sĭk'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *tussicularis,* fr. *tussicula,* dim. of *tussis* a cough.] Of or pert. to a slight cough.

tus'sis (tŭs'ĭs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* A cough.

tus'sive (-ĭv), *a. Med.* Pert. to, or caused by, a cough.

tus'sle (tŭs'l), *v. i.*; TUS'SLED (-ld'); TUS'SLING (-lĭng). [Prob. freq. of ME. *tusen* (in comp.). Cf. TOUSE, TOUSLE.] To struggle, as in sport; to scuffle; wrestle.

tus'sle, *v. t.* To struggle or scuffle with. *Rare.*

tus'sle, *n.* A struggle; scuffle.

tus'sock (tŭs'ŭk), *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *tuss* a wisp or handful of hay.] **1.** A tuft, as of grass, twigs, hair, or the like; esp., a dense tuft or bunch of grass or sedge

2. Tussock grass.

tussock grass. a A tall, stout, cespitose strong grass (*Dactylis cæspitosa*), valuable for fodder, introduced into Scotland from the Falkland Islands. **b** The Australian grass *Poa cæspitosa.* **c** The great bulrush. **d** Any sedge (*Carex*) which forms dense tufts in wet meadows or bog lands.

tussock moth. Any of numerous dull-colored moths of the family Lymantriidæ whose larvæ (**tussock caterpillars**) are covered with long tufts or brushes of hair. Some of the larvæ, esp. those of the white-marked tussock moth (*Hemerocampa leucostigma*), eat the leaves of various shade and fruit trees and often become serious pests. In most of the common species the females are wingless.



Tussock Moth (*Hemerocampa leucostigma*). *a* Male; *b* Female; *c* Larva. Nat. size.

tus'sock-y (-ĭ), *a.* Having the form of tussocks; full of, or covered with, tussocks or tufts.

tut (tŭt), *n.* [Cf. OF. & F. *tout* all, L. *totus,* and E. TOTE the whole.] Piece; — in the phrase, *by the tut,* or *by tut* (i. e. by tutwork). *Dial. Eng.*

tut (tŭt), *interj.* Be still; hush; — an exclamation used for checking or rebuking any one.

tut, *v. i.*; TUT'TED; TUT'TING. To express disdain, impatience, rebuke, or the like, by exclaiming "Tut!"

tu-ta'ni-a (tū-tā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* A silver-white alloy of tin with certain other metals, as antimony and copper, used for tableware. Varieties are known as *English, German, Spanish,* etc., *tutania,* differing much in composition.

tu-te'la (tū-tē'lȧ), *n.* [L. See TUTELAGE.] **1.** *Roman & Civil Law.* The right or power of a tutor over his ward, or his relation to the ward or pupil. The kinds of *tutela* correspond to those of the *tutor* (which see).

2. [*cap.*] See GENIUS, 1.

tu'te-lage (tū'tē-lāj), *n.* [L. *tutela* protection, fr. *tutus* safe, fr. *tueri* to watch, defend. Cf. TUITION.] **1.** Act of guarding or protecting; guardianship; protection; as, the king's right of seigniory and *tutelage.*

2. State of being under a guardian or tutor; also, the right or power of a tutor over his pupil; tutela; the care or protection enjoyed. *V. Knox.*

tu'te-lar (tū'tē-lär) } *a.* [L. *tutelaris;* cf. F. *tutélaire.* See
tu'te-la-ry (-lä-rĭ) } TUTELAGE.] **1.** Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting; as, *tutelary* goddesses.

2. Of or pertaining to a guardian; as, *tutelar* authority.

tu'te-la-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A tutelary deity.

tu'te-nag (tū'tē-năg), *n.* Also **tu'te-nague.** [F. *toutenague;* cf. Pg. *tutenaga, tutanaga.* Cf. TUTTY.] *Com.* Crude zinc; also, an alloy rich in zinc, as paktong or bidri.

tu'tor (tū'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *tutour,* L. *tutor,* fr. *tueri* to watch, defend: cf. F. *tuteur.* Cf. TUITION.] **1.** A guard or keeper; a guardian. *Obs. or Archaic. Piers Plowman.*

2. *Roman & Civil Law.* One who has the charge of the person and estate of a pupil, or child under the age of puberty (which see). Cf. CURATOR, 1; GUARDIAN, 2. There are three main classes of tutors: the **tutor testamentary** or **nominate,** L. ‖ **tu'tor tes'ta-men-ta'ri-us** (tū'tŏr tĕs'tȧ-mĕn-tā'rĭ-ŭs), one nominated by the father by will; the **tutor at law, tutor legitim,** or **legitimate tutor,** L. ‖ **tu'tor le-gi'ti-mus** (lē-jĭ'tĭ-mŭs), one becoming tutor by operation of law; and, failing either of these, the **tutor dative,** L. ‖ **tu'tor da-ti'vus** (dȧ-tī'vŭs), one appointed by a magistrate. See DATIVE, 3 c. At Roman law originally only a male agnate could be a tutor at law, but Justinian allowed cognates also to be tutors. In the Scots common law only male relatives on the father's side can become tutors.

3. One who has charge of the instruction of another in any branch, or in various branches, of learning; specif.: **a** A private teacher or instructor. **b** *Eng. Univs.* One of a class of university officers directly supervising the study, discipline, etc., of undergraduates. **c** In American universities, colleges, etc., a teacher ranking below a professor and usually appointed only for a year or term of years.

tu'tor (tū'tẽr), *v. t.*; TU'TORED (-tẽrd); TU'TOR-ING. **1.** To have the guardianship, tutelage, or care of.

2. To teach; instruct.

3. To treat sternly, as a tutor might.

tu'tor, *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of a tutor, or instructor; esp., *Colloq., U. S.,* to give private instruction as a tutor.

2. To be tutored, or instructed, esp. privately. *Colloq., U. S.*

tu'tor-age (-ăj), *n.* Office of a tutor; tutorship.

tu-to'ri-al (tū-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *tutorius.*] Of or pert. to, or exercised by, a tutor. — **tu-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

tu'tor-ship, *n.* Office, duty, care, function, or practice, of a tutor; guardianship; tutelage.

tu'tor-y (tū'tẽr-ĭ), *n.* Tutorage; tutelage. *Chiefly Scot.*

tut'san (tŭt'săn), *n.* [F. *toulesaine; tout,* toute, all + *sain, saine,* healthy.] A European St.-John's-wort (*Hypericum androsæmum*), from which a healing salve is made in Spain. Hence, any other species of this genus.

‖ **tut'ti** (tōōt'tē), *n. pl.* [It.] *Music.* All; — a direction for all the singers or players to perform together. — *a.* For all voices or instruments together, as opposed to *solo.*

tut'ti-frut'ti (tōōt'tē-frōōt'tē), *n.* [It., lit., all fruits.] A confection consisting of different kinds of preserved fruits. — *a.* Flavored with, or containing, various fruits.

tut'ty (tŭt'ĭ), *n.* [F. *tutie;* cf. Sp. *tutia, atutía,* LL. *tutia;* all fr. Ar. & Per. *tūtiyā;* cf. Skr. *tuttha* blue vitriol.] A yellow or brown amorphous substance obtained as a sublimation product in the flues of smelting furnaces of zinc, and consisting of a crude zinc oxide.



Tutu (*Coriaria ruscifolia*). *a* Pistillate Flower; *b* Staminate Flower. (½)

tu'tu (tōō'tōō; *colloq.* tōōt), *n.* [Maori abbr. of *tutupakihi.*] A New Zealand coriariaceous shrub (*Coriaria ruscifolia*) having angled branches and drooping panicles of handsome flowers. It is said to be destructive to cattle; the fruit is also poisonous, though its juice is harmless.

tutu'ed (tōōt'ĕd), *a.* Poisoned by tutu. *New Zealand.*

tut'work' (tŭt'wûrk'), *n.* [See TUT piece.] Piecework. *Dial. Eng.* Specif.: *Mining.* In Cornwall, excavation paid for by measure or by weight, an extra credit being usually allowed for timberwork and a debit charged for certain sundries, as candles, explosives, tools, etc., supplied by the mine owner. — **tut'work'er** (-wûr'kẽr), *n.* — **tut'-work'man** (-wûrk'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Cf. TRIBUTE, *n.*, 5.

tu-whit' (tōō-hwĭt') } *n. & interj.* Words imitating
tu-whoo' (tōō-hwōō') } notes of the owl. — *v. i.* To utter the cry *tu-whit* or *tu-whoo.*

tu'yère' (twē'yâr'), *n.* [F.; akin to *tuyau* a pipe; of Teutonic origin. Cf. TEWEL.] A nozzle through which the air blast is delivered to a forge, blast furnace, etc.

Twad'dell (twŏd'l), *n.*, **Twad'dell's hy-drom'e-ter** (-'lz). [After one *Twaddell,* its inventor.] A form of hydrometer for liquids heavier than water, graduated with an arbitrary scale such that the readings when multiplied by .005 and added to unity give the specific gravity.

twad'dle (twŏd'l), *v. i. & t.*; TWAD'DLED (-ld'); TWAD'DLING (-lĭng). [See TWATTLE.] To talk in a weak and silly manner; to prate; prattle; gabble.

twad'dle, *n.* Silly talk; gabble; fustian; also, a twaddler.
The cant and *twaddle* that's talked of boxing. *T. Hughes*

twain (twān), *a. & n.* [ME. *twein, tweien, tweyne,* AS. *tu ēgen,* masc. See TWO.] Two. *Now Chiefly Poetic.*
And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him *twain* *Matt.* v. 41.
in twain, in halves; into two parts; asunder. *Dryden.*

twang (twăng), *v. i.*; TWANGED (twăngd'); TWANG'ING (twăng'ĭng). [Of imitative origin; cf. TANG a sharp sound.] **1.** To sound with a quick, harsh, ringing noise, as that made by a tense bowstring suddenly released.

2. To produce a twang or twangs, as from a musical instrument played by plucking the tense strings.

3. To speak with or have a nasal twang, as a person's voice.

4. To make a shot with or as with a bow; hence, by extension, to make a guess or conjecture; to surmise. *Rare.*

twang, *v. t.* **1.** To make to sound with a twang.
Sounds the tough horn, and *twangs* the quivering string *Pope.*

2 To utter, express, or pronounce with or as with a twang or twanging instrument.

twang, *n.* **1.** A harsh, quick, ringing sound, like that of a tense bowstring pulled and suddenly released.

2. Hence: **a** A sharp vibrant nasal tone; — often called *nasal twang.* "A *twang* in his discourse." *Arbuthnot.* **b** A sound likened to or suggesting the nasal twang or the twang of a bowstring, as the croak of a bullfrog.
— **twang'y** (twăng'ĭ), *a.*

twat'tle (twŏt'l), *v. i.*; TWAT'TLED (-ld'); TWAT'TLING (-lĭng). [Cf. TATTLE, TWADDLE.] To talk much and idly; to prate; chatter; twaddle; as, a *twattling* gossip.

twat'tle, *v. t.* **1.** To tell or repeat foolishly. *Obs. or R.*

2. To make much of; to fondle, as a pet. *Dial. Eng.*

twat'tle, *n.* Act of prating; idle talk; twaddle.

tway'blade' (twā'blād'), *n.* [See TWAY, BLADE; cf. TWY-BLADE, TWIBIL.] Any of several orchids having a pair of leaves; esp., any species of *Listera* or of *Ophrys.*

tweak (twēk), *v. t.*; TWEAKED (twēkt); TWEAK'ING. [ME. *twikken,* orig. the same word as *twicchen;* cf. LG. *twikken.* See TWITCH.] To pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist; to twitch; as, to *tweak* the nose. *Shak.*

tweak, *n.* **1.** A sharp pinch or jerk; a twist or twitch; as, a *tweak* of the nose. *Swift.*

2. Trouble; distress. *Obs.*

tweed (twēd), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *twills.* See TWILL.] A soft flexible fabric for men's wear, of wool except in some inferior kinds, dyed, often in two colors, before weaving.

twee'dle-dum' and twee'dle-dee' (twē'd'l-dŭm', -dē'). Two things practically alike; — a phrase coined by John Byrom in his satire "On the Feuds between Handel and Bononcini."

Tweed Ring (twēd). *U. S. Hist.* A group of Tammany Hall politicians under the leadership of William M. Tweed, who about 1870 got control of the finances of New York City and robbed it of many millions of dollars. It was broken up in 1871, Tweed being convicted and imprisoned.

tweeze } (twēz), *n.* [For *twees, etwees,* pl. of *etwee,* fr. F.
tweese } *étui* a case, sheath, box, cf. OF. *estui;* cf. OF. *es-*

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tusk'-shell', *n.* A toothshell.
tusk'y (tŭs'kĭ), *a.* Having tusks.
tusmose † TUZZIMUZZY.
tus'sa. Var. of TUSSAH. [grass.]
tus'sac grass (tŭs'ăk). Tussock grass.
tus'sar (tŭs'ẽr). Var. of TUSSAH.
tus-seel'dar'. † TAHSILDAR.
tus'seh (tŭs'ē), **tus'ser** (-ẽr), **tus'sur.** Vars. of TUSSAH.
tussh. † TUSH, tusk.
Tus'si-la'go (tŭs'ĭ-lā'gō), *n.* [L., coltsfoot.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous herbs consisting of the single species *T. farfara,* the coltsfoot (which see).
tus'sock-er (tŭs'ŭk-ẽr), *n.* A tramp; sundowner *New Zealand.* [GRASS e.]
tussock sedge. = TUSSOCK
tus'sol (tŭs'ŏl; -ōl), *n.* [L. *tussis* cough + -ōl.] *Pharm.* A salt of antipyrine employed in whooping cough.
tus'sor (tŭs'ẽr), **tus'sore, tus'saur** Vars. of TUSSAH.
tus'suck. Var. of TUSSOCK.
tut. † TOUT, the buttocks.
tut (*dial.* tōōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of TOOT, peep.
tut (tŭt), *n.* A hassock. *Dial. Eng.*
tut (*dial.* tŭt, tōōt), *n.* A game of ball, as rounders; also, a base in rounders. *Obs. or Dial.*
tu'tage (tū'tăj), *n.* [Appar. fr. L. *tueri, tutus,* to defend, or the derived *tutari.*] Tutelage. *Obs.*
tu'ta-ment, *n.* [L. *tutamentum.*] Protection. *Obs.*
tu'ta-nag. † TUTENAG.
tut'ball' (tŭt'bôl'; tōōt'-), *n.* (See TUT a game.) Stoolball; rounders *Dial. Eng.* [TOUCH.]
tutch. Obs. or dial. Eng. var of **tutch'stone'.** = TOUCHSTONE.
tute. † TIT, a teat.
tute (tūt). Var. of TOOT, peep.
tutel, *n.* The beak; mouth; lip. *Obs.* [tattle. *Obs.*]
tutel, *v. i.* To whisper; talk;
tu'tele (tū'tĕl), *n.* [L. *tutela;* cf. F. *tutelle.* See TUTELAGE.] Tutelage; also, a guardian. *Obs.*
tutelar. † TUTTLER, TUTLER.
Tu-te'lo (tōō-tā'lō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-lōz). One of a tribe of Siouan Indians dwelling successively upon the Roanoke and Dan Rivers in Virginia and North Carolina, in central Pennsylvania, and finally in New York and Canada with the Cayugas.
tu'te-mowitt. † TUT-MOUTHED *Obs. Scot.*
tuth (tōōth). Obs. or dial Eng. var. of TOOTH.
tuthe. † TOOTH; TITHE, to grant. [Dial. Eng. of TOTHER.]
tuth'er (tŭth'ẽ(r; tōōth'-). **tu'thi-nag.** † TUTENAG. [*Obs.*]
tutia. *n.* [See TUTTY.] Tutty.
tu'ti-or-ism (tū'shĭ-ôr-ĭz'm; tū'tĭ-). *n.* [L. *tutior,* compar. of *tutus* safe.] See PROBABILISM, 2. — **tu'ti-or-ist,** *n.* [*Scot.*
tutivillar. *n.* A wrongdoer. *Obs.*
Tu'ti-vil'lus (tū'tĭ-vĭl'ŭs), *n.* In old legend, a famous demon who collected the fragments of words which the priests skipped over or mutilated in the service, and bore them to hell.
tut'ler, *n.* A tattler; talebearer; a person of evil tongue. *Obs.*
tutleship, *n.* [Cf. F. *tutelle,* L. *tutela.* See -SHIP.] Protection. *Obs.* [ing; a blast. *Obs. Scot.*
tutling, *n.* [Cf. TOOT.] Tooting.
tut'man, *n.* [From TUT a piece.] A tutworker. *Dial. Eng.*
tut money. Pay for tutwork, overtime, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
tut'-mouthed' (tŭt'mouthd'; -moutht'), *a.* Prognathous. *Obs.*
tut'-nose', *n.* A snub nose. *Obs.*
‖ **tu'toie'ment'** (tū'twȧ'y-mäx'), *n.* [F.] The use of the second person singular of pronouns and verbs in familiar address, in place of the polite or formal second person plural.
tu'tor-ess, *n.* A woman tutor; an instructress. *Rare.*
‖ **tu'tor et ul'tor.** [L.] Protector and avenger. [ship. *R.*]
tu'tor-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Tutorship.
tu'tor-ize, *v. t.* To act as tutor to. *Rare.* [a tutor. *Obs.*]
tu'tor-ly, *a.* Pert. to or befitting]
tutour. † TUTOR.
tu'tress. † TUTORESS.
tu'trix (tū'trĭks), *n.* [L. See TUTOR.] A tutoress. *Rare.*
‖ **tut'ta** (tōōt'tȧ), *a.* [It., fem.] All; whole.
‖ **tut'ta for'za** (fôr'tsȧ) [It.] *Music.* With full force.
tutt'i-man. tut'ty-man (tŭt'ĭ-măn), *n.* Tithingman. *Dial. Eng.*
Tut'tle's com'et (tŭt'lz). [After Horace P. *Tuttle* (b. 1838), Amer. astronomer.] See COMET.
Tut'tle tooth (tŭt'l). See SAW, *n., Illust.* [gay. *Dial. Eng.*
tut'ty (tŭt'ĭ), *n.* Flower; nosegay. **b** The feathered hyacinth. [var. of TOUSLE.]
tuz'zle (tŭz'l). Dial. Eng.
Tvash'tar (twăsh'tär; twĭsh'tär), *n.* [Skr *Tvashṭṛ.*] *Vedic Myth.* The divine artificer; creator of gods and men and all manner of objects of skill.
Tw. *Abbr.* Twaddell.
twa (*Scot.* twā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of TWO.
twad'dl. Twaddle. *Ref. Sp.*
Twad'dle. Erron. for TWADDELL
twad'dle-ment (twŏd'l-mĕnt), *n.* Twaddle. *R.* [twaddles.
twad'dler (-lẽr), *n.* One who
twad'dle-some (-l-sŭm), *a.* See -SOME. [n. of TWADDLE]
twad'dling (-lĭng), *p. pr. & vb.* **twad'dly** (-lĭ), *a.* Twaddling. *R.*
twad'dy (twŏd'ĭ), *n.* Idle trifling; twaddle *Rare.*
twae (twā), **twae'some** (-sŭm). Scot vars. of TWO, TWOSOME.
twa'fauld' (twā'fôld'; -fad'). Scot. var. of TWOFOLD.
twag, *n.* A word to announce success. *Thieves' Cant. Obs.*
twag'ger (twĭg'ẽr; -ẽ), *n.* A lamb. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
twaile. † TOWEL.
twain, *v. t.* [Cf. TWAIN, *a.*] To separate; sunder. *Obs.*
twain cloud. Cumulo-stratus.
twaite (twāt). Var. of THWAITE.
Twaite (twāt), *n., or* **Twaite shad.** Thwaite shad. *Dial. Eng*
twal, twall (twâl; twôl; twŏl). Scot. var. of TWELVE.
twal'pen'nies, *n.* A shilling Scots, equivalent to a penny sterling. *Obs. Scot.* — **twal'pen'ny-worth',** *n. Obs. Scot.* [*Scot.*
twalt (twâlt; twôlt), *a.* Twelfth.
twam. Obs. dative of TWO.
twane Obs. pret. of TWINE.
twang (twăng; twāng), *n.* = TANG, a flavor, taste. *Dial. Eng.*
twang (twăng; twāng), *n.* A twinge. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
twangd. Twanged. *Ref. Sp.*
twang-dil'low (twăng-dĭl'ō), *n.* Harping *Obs.*
twange. † THONG
twan'gle (twăn'g'l), *v. i. & t.* [Freq. of *twang.*] To twang. *R.*
twan'gle, *n.* A twang. *Rare.*
twan'gler (twăn'g'lẽr), *n.* One that twangles.
twank (twăngk; twāngk), *v. t.* To beat or strike. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* a To twang. **b** To sigh; to complain. *Dial. Eng.*
twank, *n.* A twang. *Rare.*
Twan'kay tea (twăn'kā). [Chin. *t'un k'i,* name of a rivulet in West Chekiang province, whence it comes.] See TEA, 1 b.
twan'kle (twăn'k'l), *v. t.* To twang on a musical instrument. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
twank'y (twăngk'ĭ; twāngk'ĭ), *a* Peevish. *Dial. Eng.* [*Scot.*
twa'part'. Var. of TWO-PART.
twarl'y (twâr'lĭ), *a.* [Perh. akin to *quarrel.*] Peevish. *Dial. Eng.*
'twas (twŏz). A contraction of *it was.* [SOME.
twa'some. Scot. var. of TWO-
twat, *n.* Some part of a nun's garb. *Erron. use. Browning.*
twa'ther (twā'thẽr). Var. of TWO-THREE. *Scot. & Dial.* [*Obs.*
twat'ter, *v. t.* To talk; to chat.
twat'ter-light', *n.* Twitterlight; twilight. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
twat'tle, *a.* Trifling; petty.
twat'tle-bas'ket, *n.* A prattler. *Obs Cant.* [who twattles
twat'tler (twŏt'lẽr), *n.* One
twat'tling (-lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TWATTLE. Hence: *a.* Gossiping; also, trivial. *R.* — *n.* Gossiping chatter; idle talk *R.*
tway (twā), *a. & n.* [ME. *twei.* See TWAIN.] Two. *Obs. or Scot.*
twaz'zy (twăz'ĭ), *a.* Peevish. *Dial. Eng.*
tweag (twēg), *n.* Perplexity; distress. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To tweak. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
tweak (twēk), *n* A harlot. *Obs.*
tweakt. Tweaked. *Ref Sp*
tweane. † TWAIN.
tweche † TOUCH.
twee'dle (twē'd'l). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of TWIDDLE.
twee'dle-dee (twē'd'l-dē), *n.* An unskillful fiddler *Scot.*
tweeg (twēg). *n.* [From North Amer. Indian.] The hellbender.
tweel (twēl). Scot. var. of TWILL
tweel'ie (twēl'ĭ), **tweel'zie** (-zĭ; -yĭ; -ĭ). Scot. vars. of TUILYIE.
'tween (twēn), *prep.* A contr. of BETWEEN. [amencephalon.
'tween'-brain', *n. Anat.* Thal-
'tween'-deck', *a.* Located or carried between decks, as cabins. [TWEEN-DECKS.
'tween'-decks', *n. & adv.* = BETWEEN'Y (twēn'ĭ), *n.* ['tween + 2d -y.] A servant whose work supplements that of the cook and the housemaid. *Dial Eng.*
tweesh (twēsh), **tweest** (twēst). *prep.* Between. *Scot.*
tweet (twēt), *n.* A low chirping note. — *v. i.* To utter a tweet.
tweeze (twēz), *v. t. & t.* To wrench; squeeze; twist. *Scot. & Dial.*

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tuier, *estoier*, to inclose, put in a case; orig. uncert. Cf. ETUI, TWEEZERS.] **1.** A surgeon's case of instruments.
2. *pl.* Tweezers.

tweez'er (twēz'ẽr), *v. t.*; TWEEZ'ERED (-ẽrd); TWEEZ'ER-ING. To draw with or as with tweezers. — *v. i.* To use tweezers.

tweez'ers (twēz'ẽrz), *n. pl.* [See TWEEZE.] **1.** A small pincerlike implement for grasping or extracting.
2. A tweeze, or surgeon's instrument case.

twelfth (twĕlfth), *a.* [For *twelft*, ME. *twelfte*, AS. *twelfta*. See TWELVE.] **1.** Next in order after the eleventh; coming after eleven; — the ordinal of *twelve*.
2. Constituting one of twelve equal parts into which anything is, or may be, divided.
twelfth nerve. *Anat.*, the hypoglossal nerve.

twelfth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by twelve; one of twelve equal parts of one whole.
2. The next in order after the eleventh.
3. *Music.* **a** An interval comprising an octave and a fifth. **b** A tone at this interval from another. **c** An organ stop giving tones at this interval above the normal pitch of the keys struck.

twelfth'-cake', *n.* A cake made for a Twelfth-night celebration, containing a bean or sometimes a coin. Pieces are allotted to the company, the person getting the bean acting as master (or mistress) of ceremonies.

Twelfth'-night', *n.* The evening of Epiphany, or the twelfth day after Christmas, a festival in some churches. Cf. TWELVE NIGHTS.

twelfth'-sec'ond, *n.* *Physics.* A unit for the measurement of small intervals of time, such that 10^{12} (ten trillion) of these units make one second.

Twelfth'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* The twelfth day after Christmas; Epiphany; — called also *Twelfth-day*.

twelve (twĕlv), *a.* [ME. *twelve*, *twelf*, AS. *twelf*; akin to OFries. *twelf*, *twelef*, *twilif*, OS. *twelif*, D. *twaalf*, G. *zwölf*, OHG. *zwelif*, Icel. *tōlf*, Sw. *tolf*, Dan. *tolv*, Goth. *twalif*, from the root of E. *two* + the same element as in the second part of E. *eleven*. See TWO; ELEVEN.] One more than eleven; two and ten; twice six; a dozen.
Twelve Apostles, the. **a** *Bib.* See APOSTLE, 1. **b** *Mormon Ch.* See APOSTLE, 5. — **T. Apostles of Ireland, the,** twelve Irish prelates of the 6th century, who appear to have exercised a jurisdiction or superintendence over other ecclesiastics, or "saints," of the time. They were disciples of St. Finnian (d. 550) of Clonard. — **t.-men's morris.** See 2d MORRIS. — **T. Nights,** *Teutonic Folklore*, the twelve nights from Christmas to Epiphany, on which was orig. the old heathen festival of the winter solstice, when the gods, esp. Woden and his wife, Frigg, with the good spirits, held their procession. It is the time of the Wild Hunt (which see) and of the activity of Holda, Perchta, etc. — **T. Peers** (*or* **Paladins**) **of France,** the douzepers (which see, def. 1). — **T. Prophets,** the Minor Prophets. See OLD TESTAMENT. — **T. Tables,** *Rom. Hist.*, a celebrated body of Roman laws, framed 451-449 B. C. The first ten of the tables were framed by patrician decemvirs elected in 452. They took office in 451, and their laws were published on ten bronze tables in 450. Then their powers were extended a year or new decemvirs were elected, and framed more laws, which were probably the source of the two additional tables published under the consuls Valerius and Horatius in 449. The laws were largely declaratory of previously existing customary secular law, and applied to patricians and plebeians alike. In them religious rules and sanctions are secondary. The tradition that they were based on the report of commissioners sent to Greece seems to be unauthentic.

twelve, *n.* **1.** The number next after eleven; the sum of ten and two; twice six; twelve units or objects; a dozen.
2. A symbol representing twelve units, as 12, XII, or xii
3. *pl.* = DUODECIMO.
4. Something having as an essential feature twelve units or members, as a domino with twelve spots, or pipes.
5. Short for *twelve o'clock*, etc.
the Twelve, *Bib.*, the Twelve Apostles. *Matt.* xxvi. 20.

twelve'fold' (twĕlv'fōld'), *n.* An amount twelve times as many or as much.

twelve'fold', *a.* Consisting of twelve things or parts; twelve times as much or as many; as, a *twelvefold* division.

twelve'fold', *adv.* In twelvefold degree; twelve times.

twelve'month' (-mŭnth'), *n.* A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.

twen'ti-eth (twĕn'tĭ-ĕth; -ĭth; 151), *a.* [From TWENTY; cf. AS. *twentigoða*. See TWENTY.] **1.** Next in order after the nineteenth; tenth after the tenth; — the ordinal of *twenty*.
2. Constituting, or being, one of twenty equal parts into which a (whole) thing is, or may be, divided.
twentieth-century cut *or* **brilliant.** See BRILLIANT, *n.*, 1.

twen'ti-eth, *n.* **1.** The next in order after the nineteenth; one coming after nineteen others.
2. The quotient of a unit divided by twenty; one of twenty equal parts of one whole.

twen'ty (-tĭ), *a.* [ME. *twenty*, AS. *twēntig*, *twentig*; akin to OFries. *twintich*, OS. *twēntig*, D. & LG. *twintig*, OHG. *zweinzug*, G. *zwanzig*, Goth. *twai tigjus*, two tens. See TWAIN, TWO, TEN.] **1.** One more than nineteen; twice ten.
2. An indefinite number more or less than twenty. *Shak.*

twen'ty, *n.*; *pl.* TWENTIES (-tĭz). **1.** The number next following nineteen; the sum of twelve and eight, or twice ten; twenty units or objects; a score.
2. A symbol representing twenty units, as 20, XX, or xx.
3. Something having as an essential feature twenty units or members; specif.: **a** A squad or company of twenty men. **b** *pl.* A size of yarn of which twenty thicknesses will just fill a half-inch tube.

twen'ty-fold' (twĕn'tĭ-fōld'), *a.* Twenty times as many.

twen'ty-four'mo (-fōr'mō; 201), *a.* Having twenty-four leaves to a sheet; as, a *twenty-fourmo*, or 24mo, book. — *n.* A book composed of sheets so folded, the page being usually about 3¾ × 5 inches.

twi- [See TWICE.] A prefix from the Anglo-Saxon *twi-*, akin to E. *twice*, *two*, and meaning *two*, *double*; as in *twilight*.

twi'bill' (twī'bĭl'), *n.* [AS. *twibill*; *twi-* (in comp.) two + *bill*, *bil*, an ax, hoe, bill. See TWICE; BILL a cutting instrument.] **1.** A double-headed battle ax. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A kind of mattock, or ax; esp., a tool like a pickax, but having, instead of the points, flat terminations, one parallel to the handle, the other perpendicular to it.
3. A tool for making mortises. *Obs.*
4. A reaping hook, esp. for cutting beans. *Local, Eng.*
5. = ROARING BOY. *Obs.*

twi'billed' (-bĭld'), *a.* Armed or provided with a twibil.

twice (twīs), *adv.* [ME. *twies* (where the *s* is the adverbial ending; see -WARD), *twie*, AS. *twiġea*, *twiga*, *twiwa*; akin to *twi-* (in comp.) two, G. *zwie-*, OHG. *zwi-*, Icel. *tvi-*, L. *bi-*, Gr. δι-, Skr. *dvi-*, and E. *two*. See TWO.]
1. Two times; once and again; as, he tried *twice*.
2. Doubly; in twofold quantity or degree; as, *twice* the sum; he is *twice* as fortunate as his neighbor.
at twice. *Archaic or Dial.* **a** At two different times or operations; as, to pay a debt *at twice*. **b** At the second time or operation; as, to succeed *at twice*.

twice'-told', *a.* Told twice, or repeatedly; hence, trite; hackneyed; as, a *twice-told* tale.

twid'dle (twĭd''l), *v. t.*; TWID'DLED (-ld); TWID'DLING (-lĭng). [Orig. uncert.; cf. Norw. dial. *tvidla* to stir. Cf. TWEEDLE, QUIDDLE.] To touch lightly, or play with; to twirl; as, to *twiddle* one's thumbs; to *twiddle* a watch key.

twid'dle, *v. i.* **1.** To play or trifle with anything; hence, to be busied with trifles; to act triflingly.
2. To quiver or shake lightly, as a pendant ornament; to tremble; vibrate.

twid'dle (twĭd''l), *n.* A slight twist or twirling motion with or as with the fingers.

twid'dling line (twĭd'lĭng). *Naut.* **a** A small rope used to steady or secure the wheel. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A cord attached to a gimbal and leading out through the binnacle, by which the compass can be jerked free if caught.

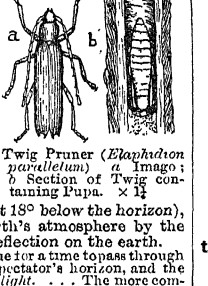
twig (twĭg), *v. t.*; TWIGGED (twĭgd); TWIG'GING (twĭg'ĭng). [Gael. *twig*, or Ir. *tuigim* I understand.] *Slang.* **1.** To understand the meaning of; to comprehend.
2. To observe slyly; also, to perceive; discover. *Foote.*
As if he were looking right into your eyes and *twigged* something there which you had half a mind to conceal. *Hawthorne*

twig, *n.* [AS. *twig*; akin to D. *twijg*, OHG. *zwīg*, *zwī*, G. *zweig*, and perh. to E. *two*.] **1.** A small shoot or branch; a portion of stem of no definite length or size.
The Britons had boats made of willow *twigs*, covered on the outside with hides. *Raleigh*
2. A divining rod.

twig, *v. t.* To beat, as with a twig or twigs; to switch.

twig'gy (-ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a twig or twigs; full of twigs. "*Twiggy* trees." *Evelyn.*

twig pruner. Any of numerous small beetles whose larvæ bore in twigs of trees, esp. when pruned, as *Elaphidion parallelum*, which infests the apple, plum, and oak in America.



Twig Pruner (*Elaphidion parallelum*) *a* Imago; *b* Section of Twig containing Pupa. × 1½

twig rush. Any rushlike sedge of the genus *Cladium*, most of the species of which have harsh-edged or prickly-margined leaves.

twi'light' (twī'lĭt'), *n.* [ME. *twi-light*, AS. *twi-* (see TWICE) + *lēoht* light; hence the sense of doubtful or half light; cf. LG. *twelecht*, G. *zwielicht*. See LIGHT.] **1.** The light perceived before the rising, and after the setting, of the sun (or when the sun is less than about 18° below the horizon), due to the illumination of the earth's atmosphere by the direct rays of the sun and their reflection on the earth.
After the sun has set, its rays continue for a time to pass through parts of the atmosphere above the spectator's horizon, and the scattered light from these is called *twilight*. . . . The more complex phenomena of *twilight*, such as the "afterglow," etc., probably depend upon the precipitation of moisture on the dust particles as the air becomes gradually cooler. *Encyc. Brit.*
2. Hence, a faint light; a dubious, obscure, or uncertain medium through which anything is viewed.
The *twilight* of probability. *Locke.*
Twilight of the Gods. = RAGNAROK.

twi'light', *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the twilight; as, *twilight* dews; *twilight* thoughts; also, appearing in, or haunting, the twilight; as, a *twilight* bat.
2. Imperfectly illuminated; shaded; obscure.
O'er the *twilight* graves and dusky caves. *Pope.*

twill (twĭl), *v. t.*; TWILLED (twĭld); TWILL'ING. [Prob. fr. LG. *twillen* to make double, akin to MHG. *zwillen* to weave with two threads, G. *zwillich* twilled cloth, MHG. *zwilich*, prop. a., of two threads, formed with prefix *twi-*, MHG. *zwi-*, after L. *bilix* two-threaded. Cf. TWICE; DRILLING a fabric.] To weave, as cloth, so as to produce the appearance of diagonal lines or ribs on the surface.

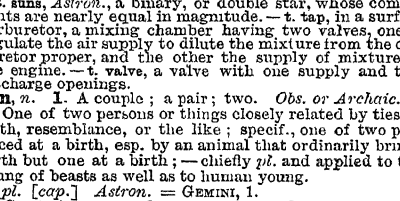
twill (twĭl), *n.* [See TWILL, *v. t.*] **1.** An appearance of diagonal lines or ribs produced in textile fabrics by passing the weft threads over one and under two or more warp threads, instead of over one and under the next.
2. A fabric woven with a twill.

twilled (twĭld), *a.* Perhaps, covered with reeds or sedges; reedy; sedgy; or, having ridges; ridgy. The meaning in Shakespeare's "Tempest," IV. i. 64, is in dispute.

twin (twĭn), *v. t.* & *i.* To part; sever; sunder. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* "Ere that we farther *twin*." *Chaucer.*

twin, *a.* [ME. *twin* double, AS. *getwinne* two and two, pl., twins; akin to D. *tweeling* a twin, G. *zwilling*, OHG. *zwiniling*, Icel. *tvennr*, *tvinnr*, two and two, twin, and to AS. *twi-* two. See TWICE, TWO.] **1.** Twain; two. *Obs.*
2. Made up of two distinct, nearly related, and equal members; double; twofold.
3. Specif.: **a** Consisting of, or being, twins, or a pair; as, *twin* boys. **b** *Bot.* Didymous.
4. Standing in the relation of a twin; esp., being one of two born at a birth; as, a *twin* brother or sister.
5. *Cryst.* Of the nature of a twin; formed by twinning.
twin boat, *or* **twin ship,** *Naut.*, a vessel whose deck and upper works rest on two parallel hulls, sometimes with a single paddle wheel between them, as in some river steamers. — **T. Brethren,** *or* **Brothers,** Castor and Pollux. See DIOSCURI and GEMINI, 1 **a.** — **t. colors** *or* **colours,** the two colors of a dichroic substance. — **t. equatorial,** *Astron.*, two telescopes, often a reflector and a refractor, mounted on the two ends of the declination axis. — **t. mill,** *Mech.*, either of a pair of straddle mills. — **t. ship.** See TWIN BOAT. — **T. Stars,** Castor and Pollux. — **t. stock.** *Bee Keeping*, a beehive containing two colonies of bees. — **t. suns,** *Astron.*, a binary, or double star, whose components are nearly equal in magnitude. — **t. tap,** in a surface carburetor, a mixing chamber having two valves, one to regulate the air supply to dilute the mixture from the carburetor proper, and the other the supply of mixture to the engine. — **t. valve,** a valve with one supply and two discharge openings.

twin, *n.* **1.** A couple; a pair; two. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. One of two persons or things closely related by ties of birth, resemblance, or the like; specif., one of two produced at a birth, esp. by an animal that ordinarily brings forth but one at a birth; — chiefly *pl.* and applied to the young of beasts as well as to human young.
3. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Astron.* = GEMINI, 1.
4. *Cryst.* A compound crystal composed of two or more crystals, or parts of crystals, in reversed position with reference to each other. The relative position of the parts of a twin may be explained by supposing one part to be revolved 180° about a certain axis (the **twinning axis**), this axis being normal to a plane (the **twinning plane**) which is usually one of the fundamental planes of the crystal. This revolution brings the two parts into parallel position, or vice versa. A **contact twin** is one in which the parts are united by a plane surface, called the **composition face**, usually the same as the twinning plane. A **penetration twin** is one in which the parts interpenetrate each other, often very irregularly. Twins are also called, according to form, *cruciform*, *geniculated*, etc. When more than two simple crystals are involved, the twinning is said to be *repeated*. **Polysynthetic twinning** is repeated twinning in parallel, which sometimes, as in the case of the triclinic feldspars, is shown as a series of striations on the surface. Repeated twinning not in parallel, i.e., in which the successive twinning planes are inclined to one another, tends to produce cyclic forms, which often resemble simple crystals of another system.



Twins, 4. *A* Octahedron showing the Twinning Plane *a b c d e f*. *B* Twinned Octahedron (Contact Twins). *C* Penetration (Cruciform) Twin of Staurolite.

twin (twĭn), *n.* [AS. *twīn*, properly, a twisted or double thread; akin to D. *twijn*, Icel. *tvinni*, G. *zwirn* thread, E. *twist*, and prob. to AS. *twi-*. Cf. TWICE, TWIST.] **1.** A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together, used for various purposes, as for binding small parcels, making nets, and the like.

twin'ber'ry (twĭn'bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** A shrubby honeysuckle of the western United States (*Lonicera involucrata*), with purple involucrate flowers. **b** Partridge berry **a**.

twin'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Born at the same birth.

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twin (twĭn), *v. i.*; TWINNED (twĭnd); TWIN'NING. **1.** To bring forth twins. *Tusser.*
2. To be mated, or coupled, with another; specif., to be born at the same birth.

twin, *v. t.* To couple; to cause to be twins, or like twins, in any way; as, eye and hand are *twinned* in action.

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tweez'er (twēz'ẽr), *n.* American merganser. *Local, U. S.*

twei. ✝ TWEY.

tweien, twein. ✝ TWAIN.

tweil (twēl), *v. i.* To struggle. *Dial. Eng.* [TUILYIE.]

tweil'lie (twēl'ĭ). Scot. var. of TWEIRE. Obs. genitive of TWO.

tweis. ✝ TWICE. [of TWELVE.]

twel (twĕl). Obs. or dial. Eng.

twelf, twelfe. ✝ TWELVE.

twelf'hyn'de (twĕlv'hĭn'dē), *n.* See HYNDE. — **twelf'hyn'deman,** *n.* [TIDE.]

Twelfth'-day', *n.* = TWELFTH-TIDE. *Obs.*

twelfth'ly, *adv.* of TWELFTH.

twel'lie (twĕl'ĭ). Scot. var. of TUILYIE.

twelmond. ✝ TWELVEMONTH.

twelv. Twelve. *Ref. Sp.*

twelve'-day' writ. *Eng. Law.* A writ in a certain summary procedure on negotiable paper.

twelve'hyn'de, *n.* Twelfhynde. See HYNDE. — **twelve'hyn'deman,** *n.*

twelve'mo (-mō), *a.* & *n.* = DUODECIMO.

twelve'pence (-pĕns), *n.* The sum of twelve pence; a shilling.

twelve'pen-ny (-pĕn-ĭ), *a.* Sold for, worth, or costing, a shilling.

twelve'score', *n.* & *a.* Twelve times twenty.

Twelve'tide', *n.* = TWELFTH-TIDE. *Obs.* [separate. *Obs.*

tweme, *v. t.* [AS. *twēman*.] To

twenge, *v. t.* [See TWINGE.] To press tightly; to twinge. *Obs.*

twen'ti-eth-ly, *adv.* of TWENTIETH.

twen'ty-eight', *n.* [So named from its note.] A West Australian yellow-collared parrakeet (*Barnardius semitorquatus*).

twen'ty-ounce', *n.* A large, showy, striped winter apple.

twen'ty-sec'ond, *n.* *Music.* **a** An interval of three octaves. **b** A tone at this interval.

tweolf, tweolfte. ✝ TWELVE, TWELFTH. [Doubt. *Obs.*

tweon, *n.* & *v.* [AS. *twēonian*, v.] **'t were** (twûr; *cf.* WERE). A contraction of *it were*.

twey, *a.* [See TWO.] Two. *Obs.*

tweye. ✝ TWICE.

tweyen, tweyne. ✝ TWAIN.

twey'fold', *a.* Twofold. *Obs.*

tweyne. ✝ TWINE.

twicchen. ✝ TWITCH.

twice. *a.* Happening twice. *Obs.*

twice'-born', *a.* 1. See CASTE, 2. 2. Having been born again in the religious sense, or regenerated; also, believing in the necessity of regeneration. *Colloq.*

twic'er (twī'sẽr), *n.* [From TWICE.] One that does a thing twice, or that does two things; esp., in English trade cant, a printer who works both as compositor and pressman.

twicet (twīst). Dial. var. of TWICE. [TWITCH.

twich. Obs. var. & ref. sp. of

twich. ✝ TOUCH, TOUGH.

twi'child' (dial. twĭch'ĭld; -ĭl-'l), *n.* [Cf. TWI- ; CHILD.] Second childhood. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

twichild, *a.* Passing through second childhood. *Obs.*

twicht. Twitched. *Ref. Sp.*

twick (twĭk), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. TWEAK.] Twist; twitch; tweak. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

twid'dle (twĭd''l). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TWEEDLE.

twid'dle (twĭd''l), *n.* A pimple. *Dial. Eng.*

twie (twē), *adv.* [See TWICE.] *Twice. Obs.* [TUYERE.]

twi'er (twī'ẽr). Corrupt. of

twies. ✝ TWICE.

twi'-faced' (twī'fāst'), *a.* [*twi-* + *faced*.] Two-faced *Obs.*

twi'-fal'low, *v. t.* [*twi-* + *fallow*.] To till for the second time. *Obs.* — **twi'fal'low,** *n.*

twi'fold' (twī'fōld'), *a.* & *adv.* [AS. *twifeald*. See TWICE; cf. TWOFOLD.] Twofold. *Obs.*

twi'-forked' (twī'fôrkt'), *a.* Bifurcated. *Obs.*

twi'-formed' (-fôrmd'), *a.* Formed of two elements.

twig (twĭg), *n.* [Work hard. *Obs.*

twig, *v. i.* To be energetic; to

twig, *n.* & *v.* [Cf. TWEAK.] Pull; twitch; tweak. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Slang, Eng. & Ir.*

twig, *n.* Fashion; mode; style.

twi'-gat'ed (twī'gāt'ĕd), *a.* [*twi-* + *gate* + *-ed*.] Having two gates. *Obs.*

twig blight. Pear blight.

twig borer. Any of certain small beetles, or their larvæ, or the larvæ of small moths, which bore in twigs of trees or shrubs, as the *apple-twig borer*, *peach-twig borer* (see these terms).

twig'gen (twĭg'ĕn), *a.* Made of twigs. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

twig'ger (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that is active, or energetic.
2. A fornicator *Obs.*

twig'ger-y (-ĭ), *n.* **a.** A bed of osiers. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Twigs. *R.*

twig girdler = GIRDLER, 3.

twighes. ✝ TWICE.

twight. Obs. p. p. of TWITCH.

twight, *v. t.* To twit. *Obs.*

twig insect. A stick insect.

twig'less, *a* See -LESS.

twig'let. *n.* A small twig. *Rare.*

twig'some (twĭg'sŭm), *a.* See -SOME.

twik, *v.* = TWITCH. *Obs.*

twikken. ✝ TWEAK. [*Ref. Sp.*

twil, twild. Twill; twilled.

twi'light', *v. t.* To illuminate faintly. *Rare.*

twilight arch. *Meteorol.* A pinkish band along the eastern horizon, at and after sunset, which slowly rises as the sun descends, and forms an arch with a dark bluish area beneath, being the earth's shadow on the sky.

twi'light'ing, *n.* Evening. *Obs.*

twilight parallel. The small circle of the celestial sphere parallel to the horizon and 18° below it, on the sun's crossing which twilight ceases or dawn begins.

twill (twĭl), *prep.* Until. *Dial.*

twill, *n.* [Perh. fr. *quill*.] A quill; reed; spool. *Dial. Eng.*

twill, *v. t.* To quill, or flute, as cloth. *Rare.*

't will Contraction of *it will*.

twil'ly (twĭl'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. WILLY.] A willy for cleansing or loosening wool, etc.; — called also **twilly devil.**

twilly, *n.* [AS. *twili*, a kind of coarse] **twilt** (twĭlt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of QUILT, *n.* & *v.*

twilt (twĭlt), *v. t.* [Cf. QUILT to flog.] To thrash; beat. *Dial. Eng.* [restive. *Dial. Eng.*]

twil'ty (twĭl'tĭ), *a.* Restless;

twin'dle-pip'pin, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *twindling* twin, E. dial. *twindle*, *twinnel*, and E. TWIN] A double pippin. *Obs.*

twine (twīn). Var. of TWIN, to part. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. Act of twining, or winding, round; a twining.
3. A twist, as formed by winding; a convolution. *Rare.*
Typhon huge, ending in snaky *twine*. *Milton.*
4. An entwining, or interlacing; hence, a snarl, or tangle.
5. A peculiar ocean ripple preceding a southeast gale on the coast of Great Britain; — locally so called.

twine (twīn), *v. t.*; TWINED (twind); TWIN'ING (twīn'ĭng). [ME. *twinen*, fr. AS. *twīn* a twisted thread; akin to D. *twijnen* to twine, Icel. & Sw. *tvinna*, Dan. *tvinde*. See TWINE, *n.*] **1.** To twist together; also, to form by twisting or winding of threads; loosely, to weave; as, fine *twined* linen.
2. To twist; turn. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. To wind, as one thread around another, or as any flexible substance around another body; to wreathe. "Let me *twine* mine arms about that body." *Shak.*
4. To wind about; to embrace; entwine; encircle.
Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*. *Pope.*
5. To prolong; to stretch out. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*
6. To interweave; intermingle; mingle; mix. *Obs. or R.*

twine, *v. i.* **1.** To be wound, woven, or twisted together; to intertwine; twist.
2. To wind; bend; turn; also, to coil or curl, as a vine.
As rivers, though they bend and *twine*,
Still to the sea their course incline. *Swift.*
3. To turn round; to revolve. *Obs.* *Chapman.*
4. To warp; to bend out of shape. *Obs.*

twin'er (twīn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that twines; esp., a plant that climbs by twining about a support, as the morning-glory.
2. = TWINE REELER.

twine reeler. A kind of machine for twisting twine, esp. twofold yarns; a kind of mule, or spinning machine.

twinge (twĭnj), *v. t.*; TWINGED (twĭnjd); TWING'ING (twĭn'jĭng). [ME. *twengen*, AS. *twengan* to pinch, squeeze, akin to ME. *twingen* to pain, afflict; cf. OFries. *thwinga*, *twinga*, *dwinga*, to constrain, D. *dwingen*, OS. *thwingan*, G. *zwingen*, OHG. *dwingan*, *thwingan*, to press, oppress, overcome, Icel. *þvinga*, Sw. *tvinga* to subdue, constrain, Dan. *tvinge*, and AS. *þȳn* to press, OHG. *dūhen*. Perh. influenced by *twitch*.]
1. To afflict; oppress; constrain. *Obs.*
2. To pull with a twitch; to tweak; twitch. *Rare.* "He would willingly *twinge* the cheeks of all nine." *Leigh Hunt.*
3. To affect with a sharp, sudden pain; to torment with pinching or sharp pains.
The gnat . . . *twinged* him [the lion] till he made him tear himself, and so mastered him. *L'Estrange.*

twinge, *v. i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain, like a twitch; to suffer a keen, darting, or shooting pain.

twinge, *n.* **1.** A pinch; tweak; twitch. *Rare.*
2. A sudden sharp pain; a darting local momentary pain; as, a *twinge* in the arm; a *twinge* of conscience.
Syn. — See PANG.

twin'kle (twĭn'k'l), *v. i.*; TWIN'KLED (-k'ld); TWIN'KLING (-klĭng). [ME. *twinklen*, AS. *twinclian*; akin to ME. *twinken* to blink, wink, G. *zwinken*, *zwinkern*, and perh. to E. *twitch*.] **1.** To open and shut the eye rapidly or twitchingly; to blink; wink; also, of the eyelids, to open and close rapidly and twitchingly.
The owl fell a moping and *twinkling*. *L'Estrange.*
2. To shine with an intermittent light; to flash at intervals; to sparkle; scintillate; as, a star that *twinkles*.
The white sun *twinkling* like the dawn. *Shelley.*
3. To appear at intervals while moving rapidly to and fro or backward and forward; as, feet *twinkling* in a dance.

twin'kle, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to twinkle; to blink; wink.
2. To discharge in quick intermittent gleams; as, fireflies *twinkle* a faint light.
3. To affect or influence by or as if by twinkling. *Rare.*

twin'kle (twĭn'k'l), *n.* **1.** A closing or opening, or a quick motion, of the eye; a wink or sparkle of the eye.
2. A brief flash or gleam; a glimmer; sparkle.
3. The time occupied by a single wink; a twinkling.

twin'kling (twĭn'klĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that twinkles; a quick movement of the eye; a wink; twinkle.
2. A momentary variation in brightness of a star, due to the refraction of the atmosphere; scintillation.
3. The time occupied by a single wink; a moment.
In a moment, in the *twinkling* of an eye. 1 *Cor.* xv. 52.

twin'ning (twĭn'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TWIN. Hence: *n.* **1.** Production of a pair instead of one, as of nut kernels. **2.** *Cryst.* The assemblage of two or more crystals, or parts of crystals, in reversed position with reference to each other in accordance with some law, called a **twinning law**; also, a similar assemblage, called **secondary twinning**, produced by external conditions, sometimes artificial, as by pressure in a rock mass, after formation of the mineral.

twin'-screw', *a. Shipbuilding.* Having two propeller screws, one on each side of the plane of the keel, one right-handed and one left-handed.

twirl (twûrl), *v. t.*; TWIRLED (twûrld); TWIRL'ING. [Cf. AS. *þwirl* a churn staff, a stirrer, flail, *þweran*, *āþweran*, to agitate, twirl, G. *zwirlen*, *quirlen*, *querlen*, to twirl, to turn round or about, *quirl* a twirling stick, OHG. *dweran* to twirl, stir, Norw. dial. *tvirla* to twirl. Cf. TROWEL.] To move or turn round rapidly; to whirl round; to move and turn rapidly with the fingers.
Taught with dexterous hand to *twirl* the wheel. *Dodsley.*
Syn. — TWIRL, WHIRL. To TWIRL is to turn lightly and rapidly, esp with the fingers; WHIRL implies greater velocity or energy of rotation; as, "whirligigs *twirled* round by skillful swains" (*Pope*); "The great brand . . . flashing round and round, and *whirled* in an arch, shot like a streamer of the northern morn" (*Tennyson*). See REVOLVE.

twirl (twûrl), *v. i.* To revolve rapidly; to be whirled round.

twirl, *n.* **1.** Act of twirling; a rapid circular motion; a whirl or whirling; quick rotation.
2. A twist; coil; convolution.
3. A device for twirling, as, in *Soap Manuf.*, a mechanical stirring and steam-heating device sometimes used.

twist (twĭst), *v. t.*; TWIST'ED; TWIST'ING. [ME. *twisten* to twist, to strip of leaves, AS. *twist* (in comp.) a rope, as made of two (twisted) strands; cf. also ME. *twist* a twist, tendril, twig, AS. *twist* a branch; akin to D. *twist* a quarrel, dissension, G. *zwist*, Dan. & Sw. *twist*; cf. Icel. *tvistr* the deuce in cards, *tvistr* distressed. See TWINE, *n.*] **1.** To unite by winding one thread, strand, or other flexible substance round another; to form by or as by twining or winding separate threads, strands, or the like, into a single thread; as, to *twist* yarn or thread; to *twist* wool or cotton.
Was it not to this end
That thou began'st to *twist* so fine a story? *Shak.*
The smallest thread
That ever spider *twisted* from her womb. *Shak.*
2. Hence, to wreathe; twine; wind; encircle. "Longing to *twist* bays with that ivy." *Waller.*
3. To wrench; turn; contort; specif.: **a** To crook spirally; to writhe; convolve. **b** To distort, as a solid body, by turning one part relatively to another about an axis passing through both; to subject to torsion; as, to *twist* a shaft. **c** To compress, constrain, or bring by or as by torsion; to wring; press; hence, *Obs. or Fig.*, to wring; torment; torture.
I felt death mine heart *twist*. *Chaucer.*
And with a dexterous jerk soon *twists* him down. *Cowper.*
d To turn from the true form or meaning; to pervert; as, to *twist* a passage cited from an author.
4. To wind into; to insinuate; — used reflexively; as, avarice *twists* itself into all human concerns.
5. In *Obs.* uses: **a** To strip of leaves; prune; lop. Also *Dial. Eng.* **b** To nauseate. **c** To compel; constrain. *Chaucer.* **d** To hang.
to twist round one's finger *or* **little finger,** to influence (a person) at will. — **to t. the lion's tail,** to speak or act with the purpose of arousing British resentment. *Slang, U. S.*

twist, *v. i.* **1.** To be united by being twisted or wound together; to be intertwined.
2. To coil; wind; wreathe.
3. To be contorted or distorted by or as if by torsion; specif.: **a** To curve in the form of a spiral; to be bent or turned; hence, to writhe. **b** To move with a turning motion; to revolve in motion; as, a slow *twisting* ball.
4. To be or become parted or divided; to separate. *Obs.*

twist, *n.* [See TWIST, *v.*] **1.** That which is formed by twisting, convoluting, or winding together parts; specif.: **a** A cord, thread, or anything flexible, formed by winding strands or separate things round each other. **b** A kind of closely twisted, strong sewing silk, used by tailors, saddlers, etc. **c** A kind of cotton yarn, of several varieties. **d** A roll of twisted dough, baked. **e** Tobacco in the form of a thick twisted roll. **f** *Weaving.* One of the threads of a warp, usually more tightly twisted than the filling.
2. Coarse cloth made with double threads. *Obs.*
3. A twig, branch, tendril, or spray. *Obs.*
4. The bifurcated part of the human frame; the fork. *R.*
5. In cattle, the hind part of the thigh where the direction of the hair changes.
6. Act or manner of twisting, or state of being twisted; specif.: **a** The manner of twisting or twining together strands or flexible substances; interlacing or interweaving; hence, a knot, web, or the like, formed by twisting.
He found fault with the length . . . and the *twist*. *Arbuthnot.*
b A bending; convolution; flexure; contortion; turning.
Not the least turn or *twist* in the fibers of any one animal which does not render them more proper for that particular animal's way of life than any other cast or texture. *Addison.*
c Act of imparting a turning or twisting motion, as to a pitched ball; also, the motion thus imparted; as, the *twist* of a billiard ball. **d** A wrenching or distorting; a twisting, turning, or straining out of place; a wrench; as, he fell and gave his knee a bad *twist*. **e** A strong individual tendency, or bent; a marked inclination; a bias; — often implying tendency in a peculiar or unusual direction; as, a *twist* toward religious fanaticism.
7. *Mech.* **a** Torque or torsional stress applied to a body, as a rod or shaft. **b** Torsional strain.
8. *Firearms.* **a** A material for gun barrels, consisting of iron and steel twisted and welded together; as, Damascus *twist*. **b** The spiral course of the rifling of a barrel.
By *twist* of rifling is meant the inclination of the groove, at any point, to the axis of the gun. When this inclination is constant, the *twist* is said to be uniform; when it increases gradually from the breech, the *twist* is said to be increasing.
U. S. Coast Artillery Drill Regs.
9. An appetite. *Dial. Eng. or Slang.*
10. A hinge. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
11. A beverage made by mixing liquors. *Slang, Eng.*
Syn. — See TURN.

Twist, Oliver. The lovable hero of Dickens's novel of this name, a poor boy, born and brought up in the workhouse of an English village, starved, beaten, and abused, but remaining honest and pure under the worst influences. He is tenderly cared for and is educated by some kind people, a relation of whom he turns out to be. See FAGIN.

twist drill. A drill with the body (between the shank and the point) twisted or cut deeply in one or more helical curves. See DRILL, *Illust.*

twist'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of TWIST. — **twisted cartesian,** *Geom.*, the locus of a point whose distances from three fixed points are connected by two linear relations. — **t. cubic,** *Math.*, a cubic curve in space, cut by every plane in three points, real or imaginary, of which two or even three may be coincident. — **t. curve,** *Geom.*, a curve having no four consecutive points in the same plane. — **t. eglantine,** the common honeysuckle of Europe (*Lonicera periclymenum*). *Milton.* — **t. gear, wheel,** etc., *Mach.*, a screw wheel, esp. one having its axis parallel to another wheel that meshes with it. — **t. pine. a** A small pine (*Pinus contorta*) of the Pacific coast of the United States. **b** The ocote. — **t. surface,** *Geom.*, a surface described by a straight line moving according to any law so that two consecutive positions of the line shall in general not be in one plane; a skew; scroll.

twist'er (twĭs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who twists; specif.: **a** *Weaving.* The person who joins warp threads by twisting. **b** One who grossly exaggerates or who lies. *Colloq., Eng.*
2. One that twists, or a device operated by twisting; specif.: **a** A ball with a combined onward and spinning motion, as in *Baseball* a curve, in *Cricket* a break or swerve, in *Billiards* a ball with english, or side, etc. **b** A machine for twisting or folding together threads, as in making fancy yarns. **c** = SPANISH WINDLASS. **d** A turnwrest plow. **e** A tornado, waterspout, sand spout, or dust whirl, in which the rotatory ascending movement of a column of air is specially apparent. *Local, U. S.*
3. A grossly exaggerated tale; a lie. *Colloq., Eng.*
4. *Carp.* A girder. *Obs.*
5. The inner part of the thigh, the proper place to rest upon when on horseback. *Craig.*

twist'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TWIST. — **twisting machine,** a machine for twisting, as thread into fancy yarn, rope strands into cordage, etc.; specif., *Silk Manuf.*, a machine similar to the spinner but twisting the silk in the opposite direction from the spinning. — **t. pair.** See PAIR, *n.*, 7.

twit (twĭt), *v. t.*; TWIT'TED; TWIT'TING. [ME. *atwiten*, AS. *ætwītan* to reproach, blame; *æt* at + *wītan* to reproach, blame; originally, to observe, see, hence, to observe what is wrong (cf. the meanings of E. *animadvert*); akin to G. *verweisen* to censure, OHG. *firwīzan*, Goth. *fraweitan* to avenge, L. *videre* to see. See VISION, WIT.] To reproach, taunt, or upbraid, esp. by reminding of a fault, defect, misfortune, or the like; to taunt; — now usually followed by *with*; as, to *twit* one with low birth, a youthful offense.
Æsop minds men of their errors, without *twitting* them for what is amiss. *L'Estrange.*
Syn. — See RIDICULE.

twit, *n.* A taunting allusion or reminder; a taunt.

twitch (twĭch), *v. t.*; TWITCHED (twĭcht); TWITCH'ING. [ME. *twicchen*, fr. AS. *twiccian*; akin to AS. angel*twiccee* a worm used for bait, literally, a hook twitcher, LG. *twilken* to tweak, G. *zwicken*. Cf. TWEAK.] **1.** To pull with a jerk or quick motion; to snatch; pluck; as, to *twitch* one by the sleeve; to *twitch* off grapes.
Thrice they *twitched* the diamond in her ear. *Pope.*
2. Hence, to draw or pluck distractingly; to distract; perplex; confuse. *Obs. or R.* *Chaucer.*
3. To fasten or tie tightly; to squeeze; nip. *Obs. or Dial.*
4. *Logging.* To skid (logs). *Northern U. S. & Canada.*

twitch, *v. i.* **1.** To move jerkily or spasmodically; as, muscles *twitch* nervously.
2. To give a short quick tug or tugs; to pick; pluck; as, his fingers *twitched* at the bedclothes.
3. To utter taunts; to twit; carp. *Rare.*
4. *Mining.* = PINCH, *v. i.*, 5. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*

twitch, *n.* **1.** Act of twitching; a pull with a jerk; a short, sudden, quick pull; as, a *twitch* at the sleeve.
2. A short spastic contraction of the fibers or muscles; a simple muscular contraction; as, convulsive *twitches*.
3. A pair of tweezers. *Obs.*
4. A stick with a hole in one end through which passes a loop, to be drawn tightly over the upper lip or an ear of a horse. The stick is twisted to force the animal to keep quiet during a slight surgical operation.
5. *Mining.* = PINCH, *n.*, 7. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*

twit'ter (twĭt'ẽr), *v. i.*; TWIT'TERED (-ẽrd); TWIT'TER-ING. [ME. *twiteren*; of imitative origin; cf. G. *zwitschern*, OHG. *zwizzirōn*, D. *kwetteren*, Sw. *qvitra*, Dan. *qviddre*.] **1.** To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises.
The swallow *twittering* from the straw-built shed. *Gray.*
2. To titter; giggle.
3. [Perhaps influenced by *twitch*.] To have a slight trembling of the nerves; to be excited or agitated.

twit'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a twitter.
2. To spin unevenly, as thread. *Dial. Eng.*

twit'ter, *n.* **1.** Act of twittering; a small, tremulous, intermitted noise, as that made by a swallow.
2. A half-suppressed laugh; a titter; giggle.
3. A slight trembling or agitation of the nerves.

twine (twīn), *n.* & *v.* Whine. *Scot. & Dial Eng*
twine (twīn), *v. t.* [Cf. ME. *twinnen* to separate, and E. TWIN.] To part; sunder. *Obs. or Scot.* — *v. i.* To fall. *Obs.*
twine'bush', *n.* An Australian shrub (*Hakea flexilis*).
twin'flow'er (twĭn'flou'ẽr), *n* The plant *Linnæa borealis*.
twin'gle (twĭng'g'l; -'l), *v. i.* & *t.* To turn; wind. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
twin'gle-twan'gle (twĭng'g'l-twăng'g'l; twĭng''l-twăng''l), *n.* & *v.* Twang.
twin'ing-ly (twīn'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *twining*, p. pr.
twink (twĭnk), *n.* The chaffinch. *Local, Eng. & Scot.* [*R.*]
twink, *v. i.* & *t.* Twitter; chirp.
twink, *v. i.* To tinkle. *Obs.*
twink (twĭnk), *n.* & *v.* [See TWINKLE.] Wink; twinkle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
twinkin, *a.* [See TWIN, *a.*; KIN kindred.] Of two kinds. *Obs.*
twin'kl, twin'kld. Twinkle; twinkled. *Ref. Sp.*
twin'kler (twĭn'klẽr), *n.* One that twinkles.
twin'leaf', *n.* The plant *Jeffersonia diphylla*.
twinlepi, *a.* [Cf. TWIN, *a.*; ONLEPY.] Twofold. *Obs.*
twin'ling, *n.* [*twin* + 1st *-ling*.] A twin. *Obs. or R.* **b** One that bears twins. *Obs.*
twinned (twĭnd), *a. Cryst.* Formed by twinning.
twin'ner (twĭn'ẽr), *n.* One that bears twins.
twin'ning, *n.* [Cf. TWIN to separate, RIDDE counsel.] Of varying opinions. *Obs.* [or pries. *Obs.*]
twire'-pipe', *n.* One who peeps
twirk (twûrk), *v. t.* & *n.* Twitch or twirl. *Obs. or R.*
twirld. Twirled. *Ref. Sp.*
twirl'er, *n.* One that twirls, as a ball. *Colloq.* [*Scot.*]
twiscar, *n.* = TUSKAR. *Obs.*
twis'll, twis'sel, *a.* [AS. *twisel* (in comp.); cf. *twistian* to fork. Cf. TWI-.] Double. *Obs.* — *n.* Anything double. *Obs.*
twisil-tunge, *n.* [See TWISSEL; TONGUE.] A double tongue. — **twisil-tunged,** *a. Both Obs.*
twispeche, *n.* [Cf. AS. *twisprǣc*. See SPEECH.] Innuendo. *Obs.*
twiss. † TWICE.
twissel. † TWISIL.
twire, *v. t.* To curl or twist. *Obs.*
twire, *v. t.* [Cf. MHG. *zwieren*.] a To glance obliquely; to peer; leer. *Obs.* **b** To gaze earnestly. *Dial. Eng.* **c** To twinkle; glance; gleam. *Obs.*
twire, *n.* An oblique or sly look. *Obs.* [A twofold reason. *Obs.*
twi'rea'son, *n.* [*twi-* + *reason*.]
twireds, *a.* [AS. *twīrēde*. See RIDDE counsel.] Of varying opinions. *Obs.* [or pries. *Obs.*]
twire'-pipe', *n.* One who peeps
twirk (twûrk), *v. t.* & *n.* Twitch or twirl. *Obs. or R.*
twirld. Twirled. *Ref. Sp.*
twirl'er, *n.* One that twirls, as a ball. *Colloq.* [*Scot.*]
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twisil-tunge, *n.* [See TWISSEL; TONGUE.] A double tongue. — **twisil-tunged,** *a. Both Obs.*
twispeche, *n.* [Cf. AS. *twisprǣc*. See SPEECH.] Innuendo. *Obs.*
twiss. † TWICE.
twissel. † TWISIL.
twis'ale (twĭs'ĭl). Var. of TWIZZLE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
twist'a-ble (twĭs'tȧ-b'l), *n.* See -ABLE.
twist bit. A boring bit like the twist drill. See BIT, *Illust.*
twist'ed-flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* Any apocynaceous plant of the genus *Strophanthus*. [tree.]
twist'ed-horn', *n.* The screw
twist'ed-stalk', *n.* Any corallariaceous plant of the genus *Streptopus*.
twist'ened (twĭs't'nd), *a.* Twisted; tangled. *Dial. Eng.*
twist'er (twĭs'tẽr), *v. i.* To twist; wind. *Dial. Eng.*
twist'i-cal (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Crooked; hence, perverse. *Slang, U. S.*
twist'ing-ly, *adv.* of TWISTING
twis'tle (twĭs''l), *n.* & *v.* [See TWIST.] Twist; wrench. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
twist stitch. An embroidery stitch made by twisting the thread over and over a straight thread fastened on the material. Called also *cord stitch*.
twist'y (twĭs'tĭ), *a.* Twisted; fidgety; fretful. *Dial. Eng.*
twist'y, *n.* The screw tree.
twit (twĭt), *v. i.* & *n.* Twitter; chirp. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
twit, *n.* An entanglement or unevenness in yarn, usually formed in spinning or drawing.
twit, *v. t.* To develop twits.
twitch, *n.* Twitch grass.
twitch'box', *n.* [Cf. TOUCH-BOX.] A touch-box. *Obs.*
twitch'el (twĭch''l), *n.* A cord or rope about a horse's nose to quiet it. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To tie up with or as with a twitchel. *Dial. Eng.*
twitch'el, twitch'ell (twĭch''l), *n.* A narrow alley. *Dial. Eng.*
twitch'el-ing, *n.* A crease in the lower face of a horseshoe in which the nail holes are placed.
twitch'er (twĭch'ẽr), *n.* a One that twitches. **b** *pl.* Tweezers.
Twitch'er, Jemmy. **a** A cunning robber in Gay's "Beggar's Opera." **b** John Montagu, fourth Earl of Sandwich (1718-92); — so called from his use of bribery and political jobbery.
twitch'et-y (twĭch'ĕt-ĭ; -ĭt-ĭ), *a.* Fidgety; restless. *Colloq.*
twitch grass. [See QUITCH GRASS.] Couch grass.
twitch'y (twĭch'ĭ), *a.* Fidgety; irritable. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*
twitch'y, *a.* Made of, or abounding in, twitch, or couch grass. *Dial. Eng.*
twite (twīt), *v. i.* [See TWHITE.] To cut; hack. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
twite, *v. t.* To taunt; twit. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
twite, twite'-finch', *n.* A linnet (*Linota flavirostris*) of northern Europe and Great Britain.
twit'lark', *n.* [*twit*, an imitative syllable + *lark*.] The meadow pipit. *Local, Eng.*
twit'ter (twĭt'ẽr), *n.* [From TWIT.] One who twits.
twit'ter, *n. Hort.* A disease of carnations induced by insects.
twit'ter, *n.* [Cf. QUITTOR.] The refuse of the case of a sperm whale after the oil is pressed out; also, the thick tough tissue lining the case. *Whaling (cant.*
twit'ter (twĭt'ẽr; -ĕ), *n.* Thin-spun thread; hence, anything slender or feeble; also, *pl.* (*Obs.*), fragments. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

twit'ter-ing (twĭt'ẽr-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that twitters. **2.** A slight nervous excitement or agitation, such as is due to desire, expectation, or suspense.
A widow, who had a *twittering* towards a second husband, took a gossiping companion to manage the job. *L'Estrange.*

two (to͞o), *a.* [ME. *two, twa*, properly fem. & neut., *twei, tweix, tweien*, properly masc. (whence E. *twain*), AS. *twā*, fem. & neut., *twēgen*, masc., *tū*, neut.; akin to OFries. *twēne*, masc., *twā*, fem. & neut., OS. *twēne*, masc., *twā*, fem., *twē*, neut., D. *twee*, OHG. *zuene, zwō, zwei*, G. *zwei*, Icel. *tveir, tvær, tvau*, Sw. *två*, Dan. *to*, Goth. *twai, twōs, twa*, Lith. *du*, Russ. *dva*, Ir. & Gael. *da*, W. *dau, dwy*, L. *duo*, Gr. δύο, Skr. *dva*. Cf. BALANCE, BAROUCHE, BETWEEN, BI-, COMBINE, DEUCE two in cards, DOUBLE, DOUBT, DOZEN, DUAL, DUET, DYAD, TWAIN, TWELVE, TWENTY, TWICE, TWILIGHT, TWINE, *n.*, TWIST.] One and one; twice one. "*Two* great lights." *Gen.* i. 16. "*Two* black clouds." *Milton.*
two-bodies problem, *Physics*, the problem of determining the previous or subsequent motion, and the data for computing the places at any time, of two bodies, when given the Newtonian law of gravitation, and the masses of two bodies with their positions and motions at any moment. — **t. estates**, *Eng. Hist.*, the lords and commons. See ESTATE. — **t. knights' defense.** See 1st CHESS, 1. — **t. leg.** = MIDDLE AND LEG. — **t.-part time.** See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a.** — **T.-Seed Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.*, 2. — **t.-woods bow.** See 6th BOW, 2.

two (to͞o), *n.* **1.** The sum of one and one; the number next greater than one; two units or objects.
2. A symbol representing two units, as 2, II, or ii.
3. Something having as an essential feature two units or members; as: **a** A card, domino, etc., with two spots, or pips. **b** In various games or sports, a side or team of two. **c** A group of two individuals; a pair.
4. Short for *two o'clock*, etc.
in two, asunder; into two parts; in halves; in twain; as, to cut *in two*. — **t. for his heels**, *Cribbage*, a peg of two points for a jack turned up as a starter, — made before playing.

two'-cen'tered, *or* **-cen'tred** (-sĕn'tẽrd), *a.* Of, pert. to, or having, two centers. — **two-centered**, *or* **-centred, arch**, an arch with intrados curve described from two centers. See ARCH, *Illust.*, (4), (5).

two'-col'or, *or* **-col'our**, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a photomechanical process in which printing in two colors, as black and red, is used. Cf. COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

two'-cy'cle, *n. Thermodyn.* A two-stroke cycle for an internal-combustion engine. — **two'-cy'cle**, *a.*

two'-edged' (-ĕjd'; -ĕj'ĕd), *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides; as, a *two-edged* sword.

two'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having two faces; hence, double-dealing; false. — **two'-fac'ed-ly** (-fās'ĕd-lĭ; -fāst'lĭ), *adv.* — **two'-fac'ed-ness** (-nĕs), *n.*

two'-feed'er, *a. Print.* Fed by two persons; as, a *two-feeder* press or machine, having a cylinder that receives two sheets in immediate succession in each revolution, from opposite directions.

two'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* [Cf. TWIFOLD.] Double; duplicate; multiplied by two; as, a *twofold* nature; a *twofold* sense. **twofold purchase**, a purchase of two double blocks, the standing part of the rope being fast to that from which the hauling part comes. — **t. tackle.** See TACKLE, *n.*, 1.

two'fold', *adv.* In a double degree; doubly.

two'-foot', *a.* Measuring two feet; two feet long, thick, or wide; as, a *two-foot* rule.

two'-forked' (-fôrkt'), *a.* Divided into two parts, somewhat after the manner of a fork; dichotomous.

two'-hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Having two hands; — often equivalent to *large, stout*, or *strong*. "*Two-handed* sway." *Milton.*
2. Used with both hands; as, a *two-handed* sword.
3. Using either hand equally well; ambidextrous.
4. Requiring two persons for operation, as some saws.
two-handed crack, a tête-à-tête. *Scot.*

two'-head'ed, *a.* Having, or controlled by, two heads or two chiefs; as, a *two-headed* commission. — **two-headed snake**, a small harmless blunt-tailed snake (*Charina bottæ*) of the family Boidæ found in the moister regions of western North America. It reaches a length of about one foot.

two'-high', *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a rolling mill with two rolls, one over the other. Cf. THREE-HIGH.

two'-line', *a. Print.* Having the depth of two lines (of the size of type named); as, *two-line* brevier; — sometimes disting. from *double* as designating a type that lines with the letter of the second of two lines placed at its side, *double* denoting type of the same size with its normal shoulder. *Double* is not now much used, the type being named by its number of points (see POINT SYSTEM) except with reference to use of a letter as an initial, which for two lines is always called *two-line*. For larger sizes similar adjectives are used, as **three-line, four-line, ten-line.**

two'-lipped' (-lĭpt'), *a.* Having two lips; *Bot.*, bilabiate.

two'-name', *a. Banking.* Having or bearing two names; as, **two-name paper**, that is, negotiable paper on which at least two persons are severally liable as separate makers, or, usually, one as maker and one as indorser. *Colloq.*

two'-part', *a.* Having two parts, as a founder's flask.

two'-part' time. *Music.* See TIME, 13 **a.**

two'pence (tŭp'ĕns; 277: *in England pron'd* to͞o pĕns *only when two words*), *n.* The sum of two pence; also, a small silver coin of this value, now issued only for maundy money.

two'pen-ny (tŭp'ĕn-ĭ; *cf.* TWOPENCE), *a.* Of the value of twopence; hence, cheap; mean. — **twopenny grass**, the moneywort. — **T. Tube**, the Central London Railway, an underground electric road or "tube" in London, Eng., on which a uniform fare of twopence was charged. *Colloq.*

two'-ply' (to͞o'plī'), *a.* **1.** Consisting of two thicknesses.
2. Woven double, as cloth or carpeting, by incorporating two sets of warp thread and two of weft.
3. Of two strands or filaments; as, *two-ply* cord.

two'-point', *a.* Having, or concerned with, two points.
two-point perspective. See PERSPECTIVE, 3. — **t. problem**, *Surv.*, a problem in plane-table surveying in which two points are mapped on the paper and a third is occupied on the ground, to do which a fourth point is occupied temporarily.

two'-port', *a.* Having two ports; specif.: Designating a type of two-cycle internal-combustion engine in which the admission of the mixture to the crank case is through a suction valve. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE, *Illust.* Cf. THREE-PORT.

two'-sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 87), *a.* Having two sides; hence: **a** Double-faced; hypocritical. **b** *Law.* Bilateral; as, a *two-sided* contract. — **two'-sid'ed-ness** (-sīd'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

two'some (to͞o'sŭm), *a.* Consisting of, or done by, two.

two'-speed', *a.* Adapted for producing or for receiving either of two speeds; — said of a power-transmitting device.

two'-step', *n.* A kind of round dance in march or polka time; also, a piece of music for this dance. *U. S.*

two'-throw' (to͞o'thrō'), *a. Mach.* **a** Capable of being thrown or cranked in two directions, usually opposite to one another; as, a *two-throw* crank; a *two-throw* switch. **b** Having two cranks set near together and opposite to one another; as, a *two-throw* crank shaft.

two'-to-one', *a. Mach.* Designating, or pert. to, a gear for reducing or increasing a velocity ratio two to one.

two'-up', *n.* A gambling game somewhat like pitch and toss. Two coins are tossed from a small piece of wood called a kip, and bets are laid on their both falling heads or tails, no other fall counting. *Australia.*

two'-way', *a.* Lit., having two ways; in *Math.*, having two ways of variation; as, a *two-way* series. Specif.: *Mech.* Designating a cock or valve that will connect a pipe or channel with either of two others at will.

-ty. [F. *-té*, L. *-tas.*] A suffix forming abstract nouns of *quality, state, condition*, and the like, in words from French or Latin, as in beau*ty*, piet*y*, liber*ty*. Cf. 1st -TH.

-ty. [AS. *-tig.* See TEN.] A suffix in numbers, denoting *tens, times ten*; as, twen*ty*, thir*ty*, fif*ty*, etc. In ordinal numbers *-ty* appears as *-ti-*; as, twen*ti*eth, for*ti*eth.

Ty'burn (tī'bûrn), *n.* A former small tributary of the Thames in London; also, a former place of public execution on it near where is now the Marble Arch, Hyde Park.
Tyburn ticket [in allusion to *Tyburn*, the former place of execution], *Eng. Law*, a certificate given to one who prosecutes a felon to conviction, which (by 10 & 11 Wm. III. c. 23) exempted him or his first assignee from parish and ward offices where the crime was committed. It is now obsolete. — **T. tippet**, a hangman's rope or halter. *Obs.*

Ty'che (tī'kē), *n.* [Gr. Τύχη.] *Gr. Myth.* Goddess of fortune. Each city, especially in later times, had its own Tyche, similar to the Roman *Genius Loci*. Cf. FORTUNA.
Tyche, Fortune, might be, to the uninitiated, the Patron, the Good Luck of any and every city, but to the mystic . . . she was the inner Fate of his life and soul. *J. E. Harrison.*

ty'chism (tī'kĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. τύχη fortune, chance + *-ism.*] Any theory which conceives chance as an objective reality; esp., a theory of evolution which considers that variation may be purely fortuitous.

ty'chite (tī'kīt), *n.* [Gr. τύχη chance; — in reference to its chance discovery.] *Min.* A rare mineral crystallizing in regular octahedrons and having the composition $2MgCO_3 \cdot 2Na_2CO_3 \cdot Na_2SO_4$. Hardness, 3.5-4; sp. gr., 2.50.

Ty-chon'ic (tī-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tycho Brahe, or his system of astronomy.

ty-coon' (tī-ko͞on'), *n.* [Jap. *taikun*, fr. Chin. *ta*¹ great + *chün*¹ sovereign.] A title of the shogun. See SHOGUN.

tye (tī), *n.* **1.** Obs. or archaic var. of TIE.
2. *Naut.* A chain or rope, one end of which passes through the mast, or through a block called the **tye block**, and is made fast to the center of a yard, the other end being attached to a tackle, by means of which the yard is hoisted or lowered.
3. *Mining.* A kind of launder for washing ores. *Eng.*

Ty'ler-ism (tī'lẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The doctrinal system of Bennet Tyler (1783-1858), professor of theology at East Windsor, Conn. (1833-57), who represented in general the theology of Edwards; — opposed to *Taylorism.*
2. *U. S. Politics.* Policy or action like President Tyler's (1841-45) in opposing the Whig party which elected him.

Ty'ler-ite (-īt), *n.* One who practices or upholds Tylerism.

Ty'ler-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *U. S. Politics.* To practice Tylerism. *Obs. or Hist.*

ty-lo'sis (tī-lō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. τύλος a lump, knot.] **1.** *Bot.* An intrusive growth from one cell into the cavity of another, sometimes forming there an irregular mass of cells. Tyloses block up the tracheal cavities during the transformation of sapwood to heartwood.
2. *Med.* A thickening and hardening; callosity.

tymp (tĭmp), *n.* [Cf. TYMPAN.] In an open-front iron blast furnace, the stone or the water-cooled iron casting protecting the top of the opening through which molten slag and iron continually pass into the forehearth, the slag flowing over the dam, while the iron is tapped through a lower opening in the dam. In modern practice the blast furnace has a closed front, and slag and iron are tapped periodically through separate openings, thus doing away with the tymp and the forehearth.

tym'pan (tĭm'păn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tympanum* a kettledrum, a panel of a door. See TYMPANUM; cf. TYMP.] **1.** A drum. *Obs.*
2. *Arch.* A panel; a tympanum.
3. *Printing Presses.* The sheet of paper, cloth, or other material, placed between the impression surface (platen, impression cylinder, or the like) and the paper to be printed. In hand presses the tympan is double and consists of two sheets, usually of parchment, stretched on the **tympan frame** (consisting of the **inner tympan frame** over which the tympan is drawn, and an **outer tympan frame** holding the tympan in place). Between the sheets is placed the packing of blankets, rubber, or the like. *Tympan* is sometimes applied to the tympan frame. In power presses the tympan is a sheet stretched over the platen, as in a job press, or over the impression cylinder, as in a rotary press or in a perfecting press, and covers packing, make-ready, etc. Often a tympan is considered to include also the accompanying backing, the outside sheet then being distinctively called the **draw sheet** or **top sheet.** In perfecting presses the tympan over the second impression surface receives the offset (set-off) of the first side printed and is variously devised, as by changing the sheet (**shifting**, or **traveling, tympan**), to avoid soiling the printed paper. In lithographic presses the tympan is a sheet of blanket or leather or of thin metal (as zinc or copper) placed between the paper to be printed and the scraper or other impressing surface.

tym-pan'ic (tĭm-păn'ĭk), *a.* [See TYMPANUM.] **1.** Like a tympanum, or drum; as, a *tympanic* membrane.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the tympanum in any sense; designating, or pert. to, the tympanic bone.
tympanic antrum, the mastoid antrum. — **t. bone**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, in mammals, a bone of the skull which incloses a part of the tympanum and supports the tympanic membrane. In man it is represented by the *tympanic plate*, which in the adult becomes fused with the petrous portion of the temporal bone, though forming a distinct incomplete ring in the fetus. In many mammals it bears a rounded enlargement, the *bulla tympani*. In the other vertebrates the term has been applied to several bones regarded as representing the above. — **t. bulla.** *Zoöl.* = BULLA TYMPANI. — **t. cavity**, *Anat.*, the tympanum or cavity of the middle ear. — **t. membrane**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a thin membrane closing externally the cavity of the middle ear, like the head of a drum. See 1st EAR, 1. In mammals it is deeply located at the bottom of the external auditory canal, in birds and reptiles more superficially, and in frogs and toads on the surface. — **t. nerve.** *Anat.* **a** A branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve arising from the petrous ganglion and distributed to the walls of the tympanum of the ear, where it takes part in forming a plexus, the *tympanic plexus.* **b** A branch of the facial nerve to the stapedius muscle. — **t. plate.** *Anat.* See TYMPANIC BONE.

tym-pan'ic, *n. Anat. & Zoöl.* A tympanic bone, nerve, etc.

twit'ter-a'tion (twĭt'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* A twitter. *Colloq.*
twit'ter-boned', *a.* [Cf. QUITTOR.] Having an excrescence on the hoof. *Obs.*
twit'terd. Twittered. *Ref. Sp.*
twit'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of *twittering*, p. pr.
twit'ter-light', *n.* [Cf. TWITTER, *v. i.*, 3.] Twilight. *Obs.*
twit'ter-ly, *a.* Nervous; trembling. *Colloq.* [p. pr.]
twit'ting-ly, *adv.* of *twitting*, p. pr.
twit'tle, *v. i.* [Cf. TWITTER, *v. i.*] To chatter; also, to twitter. *Obs.*
twit'tle-twat' (twĭt'l-twŏt'), *n.* A chatterer. *Obs.*
twit'tle-twat'tle (-twŏt'l), *n.* = TITTLE-TATTLE. *Obs.*
twit'-twat' (twĭt'twŏt'), *n.* The house sparrow.
twit'ty (twĭt'ĭ), *a.* Having twits; uneven; — said of yarn. **twixt** (twĭkst). For BETWIXT. *Poet., Colloq., or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [thalamencephalon.
twixt'-brain', *n. Anat.* The
twiz'zened (twĭz'nd). Dial. Eng. var. of TWISTENED.
twiz'zle (twĭz'l), *n. & v.* [Cf. TWISTLE.] Twist; twirl. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [Eng. of TOAD.
twoad (two͞d; twōd). Dial.
two'-bag'ger (to͞o'băg'ẽr), *n. Baseball.* A hit that even if well fielded enables the batter to reach second base. *Cant.*
two'-block', *v. t. Naut.* To haul up (an article) so that the two blocks of the tackle are chockablock. [CHOCKABLOCK.
two'-blocks', *adv. Naut.* = **two'-course'**, *a. Eng. Hist.* See THREE-FIELD. [of TOAD.
twod (twŏd). Dial. Eng. var.
two'-deck'er, *n.* An old-time war vessel with guns on two decks.
two'-deck'ves'sel. See DECK, 2.
two'-field', *a. Eng. Hist.* See THREE-FIELD, *a.*
two'fold'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
two'-hand', *a.* Employing two hands. See DACTYLOLOGY.
two'-leaved' (-lēvd'), *a.* Having two leaves. — **t.-leaved Solomon's-seal**, the head-ruby.
two'-leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd'), *a.* Having two legs.
twolf, twolve. † TWELVE.
two'ling, *n.* [*two* + 1st *-ling.*] A twin crystal. *Rare.*
twon. Obs. p. p. of TWINE.
two'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
twonty. † TWENTY. [*Scot.*
twoot. Contr. of *thou wilt. Obs.*
two'-part', *n.* Two thirds. *Scot.*
two'-part'ed, *a.* Bipartite.
two'-phase', *a.*, **two'-phas'er** (-fāz'ẽr), *n. Elec.* = DIPHASE, DIPHASER. See PHASE, *n.*, 3.
two'-piece' bow. See 6th BOW, 2.
two'-pin' es-cape' ment. See ESCAPEMENT, 3. [Distichous.
two'-ranked' (-răngkt'), *a. Bot.*
twort (twôrt). Dial. Eng. var. of TWIWART.
two'some (twĭ'sŭm), *a.* [*two* + 1st *-some.*] Double; twofold; two. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A couple. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
two'-three (to͞o'thrĭ; tō'-; *Scot.* twā'-), *a.* Lit., two or three; — used for a few, or, sometimes, a number. *Scot. & Dial.*
two'-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* Double-tongued; deceitful.
twoward. † TOWARD.
two'-wheel'er, *n.* A two-wheeled vehicle; specif., a two-wheeled cab or hansom. *Colloq.*
twp. *Abbr.* Township.
twud (twŭd; twōd). Dial. Eng. var. of TOAD.
twy, *n. i.* [Cf. AS. *twēon* to hesitate, doubt.] To turn back. *Obs.*
twy, *adv.* Twice. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*
twy-. For various words beginning *twy-*, see forms in TWI-.
twy'blade' (twī'blād'). Var. of TWAYBLADE.
twyble. † TWIBILL.
twy'er (twī'ẽr). Var. of TUYÈRE.
twy'hyn'de (twŭ'hĭn'dĭ'; twē'-), *n.* See HYNDE. — **twyhynde man.**
Twyne's case (twīnz). The early leading case (3 Co. 80) on fraudulent conveyances.
twynne † TWAIN, TWIN.
TX. *Abbr.* Tax; — as used on the tape of the stock ticker.
ty † THY.
ty (tī). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of TIE.
Ty (tī; tē). Var. of TIU, TYR.
ty'-all'. Var. of TIAL. *Obs. or Scot.*
tyar. † TIARA.
Tyb'alt (tĭb'ôlt), *n.* [F. *Thibaut*, OF. also *Tibaut, Tiebaut*, of G. origin; see THEOBALD.] 1. Masc. prop. name.
2. A fiery nephew to Lady Capulet in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet." He kills Mercutio and is slain by Romeo in a duel.
tyberiade, *n.* [OF. *tiberiade.*] = TOPOGRAPH. *Obs.*
Ty-bur'ni-an (tī-bûr'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Tyburnia (so called from the Tyburn), a fashionable quarter of London to the north and east of Hyde Park. — **Ty-bur'ni-an,** *n.*
Tych'i-cus (tĭk'ĭ-kŭs) *Bib.*
Ty'cho's star (tī'kōz; tū'-). *Astron.* A new or temporary star in Cassiopeia, first seen by Tycho Brahe in November, 1572, which became as bright as Venus, being even visible by day, but not now known, even as a telescopic star.
ty-con'na (tī-kŏn'ä) Var. of TAHKHANA.
ty-coon'ate (tī-ko͞on'āt), *n.* The shogunate.
tydd'yn (tĭth'ĭn), *n.* [W.] *Old Cymric Law.* A homestead.
Ty'deus (tī'dūs; tĭd'ē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τυδεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the "Seven against Thebes" (which see).
Ty-dī'des (tī-dī'dēz), *n.* [L., fr Gr Τυδείδης.] Son of Tydeus; — a patronymic of Diomedes.
tye (tī), *n.* [Cf. AS. *téag* a tie, band, inclosure, and E. TIE, *n.*] A large pasture or common. *Dial. Eng.*
tye, *n.* [Cf. AS. *tēg*, and also OF. *teie*, F. *taie* pillowcase, L. *theca* a case, Gr. θήκη.] A case or casket for jewels. *Obs.*
tye, *v. t. Mining.* To wash (ores) in a tye. *Eng.* [salmon.
ty'ee' (tī'ē'), *n.* The quinnat
tye-ka'na (tī-kä'nä). Var. of TAHKHANA.
tyene, tyeni. † TEEN.
ty'er (tī'ẽr). Var. of TAYIR.
ty-foon'. † TYPHOON.
tyg. Var. of 2d TIG.
tygury, *n.* [L. *tugurium.*] Cottage. *Obs.* [of TIE.
ty'ing (tī'ĭng), *p. pr & vb. n.*
tyiss. † TICE.
tyke. Var. of TIKE, *n.*
tyk'en (tĭk'ĕn), **tyk'ing** (-ĭn), *n.* Ticking. *Scot.*
ty'la-rus (tī'lä-rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LARI (-rī). [NL., fr. Gr. τύλη a cushion.] One of the pads on the under surface of birds' toes.
tyle'ber'yy (tīl'bĕr'ĭ), *n.* The coral plant. [*Obs. or Archaic.*]
ty'ler's Re-bel'lion (tī'lẽr z). See PEASANTS' REVOLT.
tylie. † TILL, *v.*
tyl'i-on (tĭl'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [G., fr. Gr τύλη a swelling, a pad.] *Craniol.* The point on the anterior edge of the optic groove at the median line of the skull.
Tyll Eulenspiegel. See EULENSPIEGEL, TYLL.
ty-lo'ma (tī-lō'mä), *n.* [Gr. τύλωμα.] *Med.* = TYLOSIS.
Ty-lop'o-da (tī-lŏp'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. τύλη a cushion + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* The superfamily, Cameloidea, constituted by the family Camelidæ (which see).
— **ty'lo-pod** (tī'lō-pŏd), *n.* — **ty-lop'o-dous** (tī-lŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.*
Ty'lo-sau'rus (tī'lō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τύλος knob, callus + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of large pythonomorphous reptiles from the Upper Cretaceous of Kansas, New Mexico, and Texas. They have a short body, long tail, and pentadactyl, paddle-like limbs. [sis.
ty'lose (tī'lōs), *n. Bot* A tylo-
ty-los'ter-e'sis (tī-lŏs'tẽr-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τύλος callus + στέρησις deprivation.] *Surg.* The removal of a callus.
ty'lo-style (tī'lō-stīl), **ty'lo-sty'lus** (-stī'lŭs), *n.* [NL. *tylostylus*; Gr. τύλος knob + στύλος pillar.] *Zoöl.* A uniradiate pointed sponge spicule with a knob at the blunt end. — **ty'lo-sty'lar** (-stī'lär), *a.* — **ty'lo-sty'lote** (-lōt), *a.*
Ty'lo-su'rus (tī'lō-sū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τύλος callus + οὐρά tail; — in allusion to the caudal keel.] *Zoöl.* See NEEDLEFISH.
ty'lo-tate (tī'lō-tāt), *a.* [See TYLOTE.] *Zoöl.* Knobbed at both ends, as a tylote.
ty'lote (tī'lōt), **ty-lo'tus** (tī-lō'tŭs), *n.* [NL. *tylotus*, fr Gr. τυλωτός knobbed, τύλος knob.] *Zoöl* A slender elongate sponge spicule with a knob at both ends.
ty'lot'ic (tī-lŏt'ĭk), *a. Bot.* Pert. to, or marked by, tylosis.
ty'lo-tox'a (tī'lō-tŏk'sä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. τυλωτός knobbed + ὀξύς sharp.] *Zoöl.* A rodlike sponge spicule tapering toward the ends, one sharp, one knobbed.
— **ty'lo-tox'e-ate** (-āt), *a.*
tylthe. † TILT.
ty'lus (tī'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* TYLI (-lī). [NL., fr. Gr. τύλος knob.] *Zoöl.* A central prominence on the upper front side of the head of some Hemiptera. [TIMBAL, 1.]
tym'bal (tĭm'bäl). Var. of
tym'ba-lon (tĭm'bä-lŏn). Erron. for TIMBAL, 1.
tym'ber. † TIMBER, TIMBRE.
tymbestere, *n.* A pseudo-archaic form of TYMPANISTER.
tyme. † THYME, TIME.
tymerous. † TIMOROUS.
tymiame, *n.* [L. *thymiama*, fr. Gr. θυμίαμα.] Incense. *Obs.*
tymor, *n.* A song bird. *Obs.*
tym'pa-nal (tĭm'pä-năl), *a. & n. Anat. & Zoöl.* Tympanic.
tympan frame. See TYMPAN, 3.
tym'pa-ni, *n., pl.* of TYMPANO.
tym'pa-ni-chord' (tĭm'pä-nĭ-kôrd'; tĭm-păn'ĭ-), *n.* The chorda tympani.
tym-pan'i-form (tĭm-păn'ĭ-fôrm; tĭm'pä-nĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [*tympanum* + *-form.*] Resembling a tympanum.
tym'pan-ing, *n. Print.* Material used in making a tympan.

tym'pa-ni'tes (tĭm'pȧ-nī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *τυμπανίτης*, fr. *τύμπανον* a kettledrum.] *Med.* A distention of the abdomen, due to air or gas accumulating in the intestinal tract or peritoneal cavity; meteorism. Cf. BLOAT, *n.*, 2.

tym'pa-nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *tympaniticus* one afflicted with tympanites.] *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with, tympanites. — **tympanitic resonance**, the sound produced by percussion of a distended abdomen.

tym'pa-ni'tis (-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See TYMPANUM; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the middle ear.

tym'pa-no- (tĭm'pȧ-nŏ-). A combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the tympanum*.

tym'pa-no-hy'al (-hī'ăl), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the hyoid arch; designating the proximal segment in the hyoidean arch, becoming a part of the styloid process of the temporal bone in adult man. — **tym'pa-no-hy'al**, *n.*

tym'pa-num (tĭm'pȧ-nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NUMS (-nŭmz), L. -NA (-nȧ). [L., a kettledrum, a drum or wheel in machines, the triangular area in a pediment, the panel of a door, Gr. *τύμπανον*, *τύπανον*, fr. *τύπτειν* to strike, beat. See TYPE; cf. TIMBREL.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The eardrum, or middle ear. See 1st EAR, 1. **b** The tympanic membrane.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** One of the naked inflatable air sacs on the neck of the prairie chicken and other grouse. **b** = TRACHEAL TYMPANUM (see TRACHEA, 1). **c** *Entomol.* A thin tense membrane covering an organ of hearing in a leg or other part of an insect.



t Tympanum on Leg of a Grasshopper. Much enlarged.

3. *Arch.* **a** The recessed face of a pediment within the frame made by the upper and lower cornices, being usually a triangular space or table. **b** The space within an arch, and above a lintel or a subordinate arch, spanning the opening below the arch.

4. A water-raising wheel resembling a kind of Persian wheel. See PERSIAN WHEEL, *Illust.*, 1.

5. *Elec.* The diaphragm of a magneto-telephone.

tym'pa-ny (-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PANIES (-nĭz). [Gr. *τυμπανίας*, fr. *τύμπανον* a kettledrum. See TYMPANITES.] **1.** Inflation; distention; hence, conceit; bombast; turgidness. "Thine 's a *tympany* of sense." *Dryden.*

2. *Med.* Tympanites; wind dropsy.

Tyn'dal-li-za'tion (tĭn'dăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [After John *Tyndall*, British physicist.] Sterilization effected by repeated heating to a temperature sufficiently high to destroy the developed germs; intermittent or fractional sterilization. — **Tyn'dal-lize** (tĭn'dăl-īz), *v. t.*

Tyn-da're-us (tĭn-dā'rē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Τυνδάρεος*, also *Τυνδάρεως*.] *Gr. Myth.* The husband of Leda. See LEDA, 1.

Tyn-dar'i-des (tĭn-dăr'ĭ-dēz), *n.*; *pl.* -IDÆ (-dē). [L., fr. Gr. *Τυνδαρίδης*.] A male descendant, or a child, of Tyndareus.

Tyn'wald, *n.*, *or* **Court of Tyn'wald** (tĭn'wŏld; tĭn'-). [Cf. Icel. *þingvöllr*, lit., parliament field. See 1st THING.] The legislature of the Isle of Man, composed of: (1) a lieutenant governor, representing the sovereign, and a council which acts as the upper house, and (2) the House of Keys.

typ'al (tīp'ăl), *a.* Relating to a type or types; belonging to types; serving as a type; typical.

type (tīp), *n.* [F. *type*, fr. L. *typus* a figure, image, a form, type, character, Gr. *τύπος* the mark of a blow, impression, form of character, model, fr. the root of *τύπτειν* to beat, strike; cf. Skr. *tup* to hurt.] **1.** The mark or impression of something; a distinctive stamp; sign; emblem.

> The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings,
> Short blistered breeches, and those *types* of travel. *Shak.*

2. A figure or representation of something to come; a token; sign; symbol; — correlative to *antitype*.

> A *type* is no longer a *type* when the thing typified comes to be actually exhibited. *South.*

3. That which serves or may serve as an example or pattern; that which possesses or exemplifies characteristic qualities; a model; standard; exemplar. Specif.: **a** *Biol.* A general form or plan of structure common to a number of individuals; hence, the ideal representation of, or the most perfect exemplification of, a natural group; esp., a type specimen, type species, or type genus (which see). **b** *Zoöl.* In some classifications, a group of animals having a certain type of structure; — practically equiv. to *phylum*.

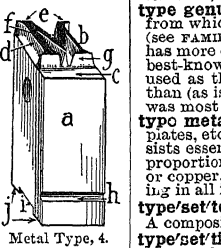
> *Type* stands apart from all other general terms in ethnological nomenclature. It is not a race, a tribe, or a family, or any concrete division whatsoever; but is rather in the nature of an abstraction, a model or pattern to which all possible divisions are referable. . . . *Type* necessarily resolves itself into a question of averages; individuals possessing most of the characters peculiar to a group are said to be typical members of that group, and even this only in a relative sense. *A. H. Keane.*
>
> Since the time of Cuvier and Baer . . . the whole animal kingdom has been universally held to be divisible into a small number of main divisions or *types*. *Haeckel.*

c *Fine Arts.* The original object, or class of objects, scene, face, or conception, which becomes the subject of a copy; esp., *Numis.*, the pattern or design on either side of a medal or coin. **d** *Chem.* A simple compound, used as a model or pattern to which other compounds are conveniently regarded as being related, and from which they may be actually or theoretically derived. The fundamental types used to express the simplest and most essential chemical relations are hydrochloric acid, HCl; water, H_2O; ammonia, NH_3; and methane, CH_4. **e** *Produce Markets.* A sample of the quality, crop, or the like, dealt in when grain, coffee, sugar, or other produce is sold "to arrive."

4. *Print.* **a** A rectangular block, usually of metal or wood, having its face so shaped as to produce, by the process of printing, a letter, figure, or other character. **b** Such blocks, or the letters or characters impressed, collectively.

> Movable *types* . . . were probably used for Babylonian and Assyrian seals, and were undoubtedly employed long before the Christian Era by the potters of Thasos . . They were again invented in China in the 10th century A. D., and were also used about the same time for stamping the legends on the coins of Tibet.
> *I. Taylor (The Alphabet)*

In making ordinary type, a steel punch or die is first prepared by an expert cutter, and from this, by means of a stamping machine, a copper matrix is made, which is fitted to a mold. The type is then cast from type metal, the jet of surplus metal is broken off, and the rough surface is planed and grooved. In the cut, *a* is the *body*; *b*, the *face*, or part from which the impression is taken; *c*, the *shoulder*, or top of the body; *d*, the *counter*; *e*, *serifs*; *f*, *stem*; *g*, *beard*; *h*, the *nick*; *i*, the *groove* made in the process of finishing; *j*, the *feet*. The nicks (see *Illust.*), of which there are on each type from one to four variously grouped, assist the compositor in distinguishing front from back, and also one font from another. The type provided for composition of an ordinary book consists of roman CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, and lower-case letters, and *italic CAPITALS* and *lower-case* letters, with accompanying figures, points, reference, accent, and diacritical marks, and a few signs and other characters, in all more than two hundred characters. Besides the ordinary roman and *italic*, some of the most important of the varieties are:



Metal Type, 4.

Old English. **Black Letter.** **Boldface.**
Gothic. **Antique.** Clarendon.
Caslon Old Style. French Elzevir.
Typewriter. *Script.*

According to its width, type is referred to as *extracondensed*, *condensed*, *lean*, *standard*, *fat*, *expanded*, and *extended*. The following line illustrates these seven varieties:

M M M M M M M

The following table shows all the sizes of type common in book work; the column of black squares shows the sizes of the corresponding em quad, and the numbers refer to the nearest equivalent in the point system in use in *America*. See POINT SYSTEM.

Common Name	Specimen	Em quad	Point
Diamond	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz		4½
Pearl	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz		5
Agate	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwx		5½
Nonpareil	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvw		6
Minion	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuv		7
Brevier	abcdefghijklmnopqrstu		8
Bourgeois	abcdefghijklmnopqrs		9
Long Primer	abcdefghijklmnopqr		10
Small Pica	abcdefghijklmnop		11
Pica	abcdefghijklmn		12
English	abcdefghijklm		14
Columbian	abcdefghijk		16
Great Primer	abcdefghij		18

Excelsior and **brilliant** are smaller than diamond; they are seldom used. Sizes larger than great primer are **paragon** (or two-line long primer), **double small pica** (or two-line small pica), **double pica** (or two-line pica), **double English** (or two-line English), **double great primer** (or two-line great primer), **double paragon** (or two-line paragon), **canon** (or two-line double pica). Above this the sizes are called **five-line pica**, **six-line pica**, and so on. As a result of the use of the point system, the arbitrary names given above are falling into disuse. In *England*, owing to lack of a point system, there is some confusion as to the exact dimensions of sizes, but the above account is substantially correct for that country. *Agate*, however, is called *ruby* in England, where also a size intermediate between nonpareil and minion is employed, called **emerald**. The standard height of type, technically called **height to paper**, is, in England, 0.9175 inch; in the United States it is 0.9186 inch. Height formerly varied from 0.9166 to 0.9186.

☞ For ordinary printed matter the *number of words* to the square inch of the different type bodies is approximately as follows, the first figure showing the number for matter set solid, the second for that which is leaded: Diamond, 80 and 60; pearl, 69 and 50; agate, 57 and 42; nonpareil, 47 and 34; minion, 38 and 27; brevier, 32 and 23; bourgeois, 28 and 20½ long primer, 21 and 16; small pica, 17 and 14; pica, 14 and 11; English (solid), 10; columbian (solid), 7.

5. *Cryst.* A form of structure common to a group of crystals; also, the group having this form. See SYMMETRY.

6. *Math.* The simplest of the forms equivalent with respect to a group.

Syn. — See EMBLEM.

type (tīp), *v. t.*; TYPED (tīpt); TYP'ING (tīp'ĭng). **1.** To represent by a type or symbol beforehand; to prefigure. *Rare.*

2. To produce a copy of, to represent; typify.

> Let us *type* them now in our own lives *Tennyson.*

3. To typewrite. *Colloq.*

-type (-tīp). [See TYPE, *n.*] A combining form signifying *impressed form*, *stamp*, *print*, *type*, *typical form*, *representative*, as in stereo*type*, photo*type*, ferro*type*, mono*type*.

type genus. *Biol.* That genus of a family or subfamily from which the name of the family or subfamily is formed (see FAMILY, 7; SUBFAMILY). In practice, the type genus has more often been selected because it was the largest, best-known, or earliest described genus, or the one first used as the basis of a family or subfamily name, rather than (as is theoretically preferable) because its structure was most representative of the family as a whole.

typo metal. An alloy used in making type, stereotype plates, etc., and in backing up electrotype plates. It consists essentially of lead and antimony (commonly in the proportion of four to one), often with a little tin, nickel, or copper. It expands slightly on cooling, thus preserving in all its sharpness the form of the mold.

type'set'ter (tīp'sĕt'ẽr), *n.* One that sets type; specif.: **a** A compositor. **b** A machine for setting type.

type'set'ting, *n.* Act or process of setting type.

typesetting machine. Any of various keyboard machines for automatically setting or composing printers' types; — called also *composing machine*. Of recent kinds, one sets up actual types, and the other sets up matrices and casts the type in the operation (cf. LINOTYPE).

type species. *Bot. & Zoöl.* That species of a genus upon which the generic name depends, theoretically the one most perfectly exemplifying the characters of the genus; a genotype. If the genus originally contained but one species, that species is the type species. Recent authors in describing new genera usually designate a type species for each, but many of the earlier authors described genera of many species without designating one as the type, and much disagreement of later authors has resulted.

type specimen. The specimen or individual on which the original scientific description of a given species or subspecies is based. Cf. COTYPE, TOPOTYPE, PARATYPE.

type theory. *Chem.* The theory that chemical compounds, esp. organic ones, are derived by replacement from a limited number of type compounds. The older type theory of Dumas (1839) placed too much emphasis on the arrangement of the atoms and too little on their nature; the newer type theory of Laurent and Gerhardt (1846) was less mechanical and included the conception of radicals or residues, it developed into the unitary theory.

type wheel. A wheel with raised characters on its periphery, used in typewriters, printing telegraphs, etc.

type'writ'e (tīp'rīt'), *v. t. & i.* To write with a typewriter.

type'writ'er (-rīt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any of various instruments or machines for writing in characters similar to those produced by printers' types. In the prevailing designs the characters are produced by striking the paper through an inked ribbon by steel types, the latter being actuated by corresponding keys on a keyboard (see TYPE BAR, TYPE WHEEL). The paper is clipped to a platen which is automatically traversed along with a carriage when a key is struck.

2. One who operates a typewriter.

3. *Print.* A style of type imitating typewriting.

type'writ'ing (-rīt'ĭng), *n.* Act or art of using a typewriter; also, a print made with a typewriter.

Ty'pha (tī'fȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τύφη* cat-tail.] *Bot.* A genus of plants constituting the family Typhaceæ (order Pandanales). They are tall erect herbs with sword-shaped leaves and monœcious flowers in dense spikes, the staminate being uppermost. The species are natives of fresh and salt marshes in both hemispheres. They are known as *cat-tail*, *reed mace*, *flag*, etc.,

typh-lit'ic (tĭf-lĭt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, typhlitis.

typh-li'tis (-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τυφλός* blind, closed (of the cæcum) + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the cæcum.

Ty-pho'eus (tī-fō'ŭs), *n.* [Gr. *Τυφωεύς*, *Τυφώς*.] *Class. Myth.* A monster, according to Hesiod, a son of Tartarus and Gæa, or of Hera alone, having a hundred heads with fearful eyes and voices. He begot the unfavorable or dangerous winds and tried to gain the sovereignty of gods and men, but was conquered by Zeus with a thunderbolt and buried in Tartarus under Mt. Etna. Later he is identified with Typhon (which see).

ty'pho-gen'ic (tī'fō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*typhus* + *-genic*.] *Med.* Producing typhus.

ty'phoid (tī'foid), *a.* [*typhus* + *-oid*: cf. F. *typhoïde*, Gr. *τυφώδης*. See TYPHUS.] *Med.* Of or pert. to typhus; resembling typhus; of a low grade, like typhus; as, *typhoid* symptoms. — *n.* Typhoid fever.

typhoid fever. *Med.*, an infectious febrile disease caused by a bacillus (*Bacillus typhosus*) introduced into the system through the alimentary canal, and characterized by fever, diarrhœa, and intestinal ulceration.

tym'pa-nism (tĭm'pȧ-nĭz'm), *n. Med.* A flatulent distention of the belly; tympanites

tym'pa-nism, *n.* Execution by cudgeling, as with drumsticks. *Obs.*

tym'pa-nist (-pȧ-nĭst), *n.* [Gr. *τυμπανιστής*: cf. L. *tympanista*.] One who beats a drum. *R.*

tym'pa-nis'ter, *n.* [L. *tympanistria*.] A female player on the timbrel. *Obs.* [nitic. *Obs.*

tym'pa-nit'i-cal, *a.* Tympa-

tym-pan'i-ty (tĭm-păn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* tympanites. *Obs.*

tym'pa-nize (tĭm'pȧ-nīz), *v. i.* [L. *tympanizare* to beat a drum, Gr. *τυμπανίζειν*.] To drum. *Obs.*

tym'pa-nize, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To make into a drum

2. To drum upon.

tym'pa-no (tĭm'pȧ-nō), *n.*; *pl* TYMPANI(-nē). Var. of TIMPANO.

tym'pa-no-cer'vi-cal (-sûr'vĭ-kăl), *a.* See TYMPANO-.

tym'pa-no-Eu-sta'chi-an, *a.* See TYMPANO-. [See TYMPANO-.

tym'pa-no-mal'le-al, *a. Anat.* [See TYMPANO-.

tym'pa-no-man-dib'u-lar, *a.* [See TYMPANO-.

tym'pa-no-mas'toid, *a.*, **tym'pa-no-max'il-la-ry**, *a.* See TYMPANO-.

tym'pa-non (tĭm'pȧ-nŏn), *n.* [Gr. *τύμπανον*. See TYMPANUM.] *Gr. Antiq.* A kettledrum: — a frequent attributeof Cybele.

tym'pa-no-per'i-ot'ic, *a. Zoöl.* See TYMPANO-. — **tym'pa-no-per'i-ot'ic**, *n.*

tym'pa-no'sis (-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Tympanites.

tym'pa-no-squa-mo'sal, *a.*, **tym'pa-no-tem'po-ral**, *a.* See TYMPANO-.

tym'pa-not'o-my (tĭm'pȧ-nŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*tympano-* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* Incision of the tympanic membrane.

tym'pan sheet. *Print.* A sheet on or in a tympan, as, formerly, a sheet pasted on the tympan to serve as a guide in laying the sheets evenly for printing, a sheet used in underlaying, or the outer sheet of a tympan.

Tym-pan'u-chus (tĭm-păn'ū-kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *τύμπανον* (see TYMPANUM, 2) + *ἔχειν* to have.] *Zoöl.* The genus of American grouse consisting of the prairie chickens

tympill † TEMPLE.

tynd (tĭnd; tīn). Scot. var. of TINE, prong.

Tyn'dale's Bi'ble (tĭn'dălz). See BIBLE, 2.

Tyn-dar'i-dæ (tĭn-dăr'ĭ-dē), *n.*, *pl.* of TYNDARIDES.

tyne. Var. of TINE.

tyne. † TINY. [TYNWALD.

Tyne'wald (tīn'wŏld). Var. of

tynge. † THING

tynke. † THINK.

tynt. † TENT.

typ. *Abbr.* Typographer; typographical; typography.

typ-ar'chi-cal (tĭp-är'kĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to rulers over type or printing. *Nonce Word.*

type. † TIP.

type bar. **1** In a typewriting machine, a bar, or one of a number of bars, bearing type for producing a printed impression.

2. A bar, or slug, cast with a line of type on its face, as by the linotype machine.

type class. *Math.* The assemblage of all order types (or ordinals) corresponding to a given transfinite cardinal.

type cutter. An engraver of punches for making type. — **type cutting**

Ty'pees (tī'pēz), *n. pl* A warlike tribe of Nukahiva, described by Herman Melville.

type founder. One who casts or makes type — **type founding.** — **type foundry.**

type'-high', *a. Print.* Exactly as high as type.

type holder. *Bookbinding.* A pallet to hold type for stamping by hand. [*Colloq.*

typ'er (tī'pẽr), *n.* A typist.

type'script', *n.* Typewritten copy.

type slug. *Print.* = TYPE BAR, 2.

typet. † TIPPET.

type wash. *Print.* A wash, as of benzine, for type or plates.

typewriting telegraph A telegraph system using apparatus similar to a typewriter as transmitter or receiver, or both.

Ty-pha'ce-æ (tī-fā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See TYPHA. — **Ty-pha'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ty-phæ'mi-a, ty-phe'mi-a (tĭ-fē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Typhus.

typh'fe'ver (tĭf'fē'vẽr), *n* Typhus or typhoid fever. *Rare.*

ty'phic (tī'fĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to typhus; also, typhoid.

ty-phin'i-a (tĭ-fĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *typhine*, the bacillus of typhoid fever.] *Med.* = RELAPSING FEVER.

typh'lo-en'ter-i'tis (tĭf'lō-ĕn'tẽr-ī'tĭs). *n.* [Cf. TYPHLITIS, ENTERITIS.] = TYPHLITIS

Typh-lop'i-dæ (tĭf-lŏp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. the specific name *typhlops*, Gr. *τυφλώψ* blind + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed family of small burrowing snakes having the whole body covered with uniform cycloidal scales, the eyes concealed, the mouth not distensible, and the teeth restricted to the upper jaw. The typical and best-known genus is **Typh'lops** (tĭf'lŏps). The Glauconiidæ were formerly included in this family. — **typh-lop'id** (tĭf-lŏp'ĭd), *n*

typh-lo'sis (tĭf-lō'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *τυφλωσις*.] *Med.* Blindness.

typh'lo-sole (tĭf'lō-sōl), *n.* [Gr. *τυφλός* blind + *σωλήν* channel.] *Zoöl.* A longitudinal fold of the wall projecting into the cavity of the intestine in bivalve mollusks, some annelids, starfishes, and other animals. — **typh'lo-so'lar** (-sō'lär), *a.*

typh-lot'o-my (tĭf-lŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *τυφλός* blind, closed (as applied to the cæcum) + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* Incision into the cæcum.

ty'pho-æ'mi-a, ty'pho-e'mi-a (tī'fō-ē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Typhus. *Rare.*

Ty-pho'ē-an (tī-fō'ē-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, Typhoeus.

☞ Sometimes incorrectly written and pronounced *Ty-phæ'an*, or *Ty-phe'an* (tĭ-fē'ăn).

with the food or drinking water, and characterized by catarrh of the intestine, enlargement and necrosis of the Peyerian glands (which see), enlargement of the spleen and mesenteric glands, (usually) a peculiar eruption appearing on the seventh, eighth, or ninth day and consisting of small, slightly elevated, rose-colored spots, which disappear on pressure and come out in successive crops, and, often, diarrhea with discharges resembling pea soup in appearance; enteric fever; ileoty-phus. See BACTERIA, *Illust.* (5). — **typhoid spine**, *Med.*, a painful state of the spine occurring sometimes after typhoid fever. — **t. state**, a condition in many diseases, characterized by profound prostration and other symptoms like those of typhus.



Bacilli of Typhoid Fever.

ty·phoi'dal (tī-foi'dăl), *a. Med.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, typhoid fever.

ty'pho-ma-la'ri-al (tī'fō-mȧ-lā'rĭ-ăl; 115), *a. Med.* Pert. to both typhoid fever and malaria; as, *typhomalarial* fever.

ty'pho-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See TYPHUS; MANIA.] *Med.* A low delirium common in typhus fever.

Ty'phon (tī'fŏn), *n.* [Gr. Τυφών. Cf. TYPHOON.] *Class. Myth.* A monster, according to Hesiod, the son of Typhoeus and the father by Echidna of Cerberus, the chimæra, the Sphinx, and other monsters. Later he is identified with Typhoeus and by the Greeks with the Egyptian Set.

ty-phon'ic (tī-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a typhoon.

ty-phoon' (tī-fōōn'), *n.* [Earlier *tuffoon*, *tuffon*, Pg. *tufão*, Ar. *ṭūfān* a violent storm; prob. fr. Gr. *τυφών*, *τυφώς*, a violent whirlwind, and not fr. Chin. *tai⁴ fêng¹* a great wind: cf. F. *typhon*.] A violent whirlwind; specif., one occurring in the Chinese seas. Cf. HURRICANE, 1.

In the warm Atlantic tropical belt north of the equator, violent storms begin and move toward the American coast, along which they pass in their course, which is then usually northeastward across the Atlantic. . . . In the North Pacific similar storms occur, which are known as *typhoons*. *R. S. Tarr.*

ty'pho-tox'ine (tī'fō-tŏk'sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [*typhoid* + *toxic*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A basic substance, $C_7H_{17}O_2N$, formed by growth of typhoid bacilli. It induces in small animals lethargy and liquid dejecta.

ty'phous (tī'fŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *typheux*.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to typhus; of the nature of typhus.

ty'phus (-fŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τῦφος* smoke, cloud, stupor arising from fever; akin to *τύφειν* to smoke, Skr. *dhūpa* smoke.] *Med.* A contagious contained fever lasting from two to three weeks, attended with great prostration and cerebral disorder, and marked by a copious eruption of red spots on the body. Also called *jail fever*, *famine fever*, *putrid fever*, *spotted fever*, etc. See JAIL FEVER.

‖ **ty'phus ab·do'mi·na'lis** (ăb-dŏm'ĭ-nā'lĭs), typhoid fever.

typ'i-cal (tĭp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *typicus*, Gr. τυπικός, fr. *τύπος* type: cf. F. *typique*. See TYPE.] **1.** Of the nature of a type; representing something by a form, model, or resemblance; emblematic; prefigurative. "The Levitical priesthood was only *typical* of the Christian." *Atterbury.*

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* **a** Combining or exhibiting the essential characteristics of a group; of the nature of a type. **b** Conforming to a type; as, a *typical* species or specimen.

Syn. — See REGULAR.

— **typ'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **typ'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

typ'i-con (tĭp'ĭ-kŏn) } *n.*; *pl.* **-ca** (-kȧ). [NL., fr. Gr.
typ'i-cum (tĭp'ĭ-kŭm) } τυπικόν, prop. neut. of τυπικός typical.] *East. Ch.* **a** A book containing rules and rubrics for divine service. **b** *pl.* *Verses selected from the Psalter.*

typ'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; TYP'I-FIED (-fīd); TYP'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*type* + *-fy*.] **1.** To represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance; to prefigure.

Our Savior was *typified*, indeed, by the goat that was slain, and the scapegoat in the wilderness. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To embody the essential or salient characteristics of; to be the type of; as, the genus *Rosa typifies* the family Rosaceæ, which in turn *typifies* the series Rosales.

typ'i-fy (tĭp'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*type* + *-fy*.] To put in print. *R.*

typ'ist (tīp'ĭst), *n.* A person who operates a typewriting machine; a typewriter. *Cant.*

typo-. [See TYPE.] Combining form from Greek *τύπος*, *type*, *image*, *model*.

ty'po-graph (tī'pō-grăf), *n.* [*typo-* + *-graph*.] *Print.* A composing machine, formerly made, by which lines of matrices are set and impressed on metal blanks, cast by the machine, from which type bars for printing are cast.

ty-pog'ra-pher (tī-pŏg'rȧ-fẽr; tĭ-), *n.* [See TYPOGRAPHY.] A printer, or one who designs or arranges printing.

ty'po-graph'i-a (tī'pō-grăf'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Matters of information or interest about typography.

ty'po-graph'ic (tī'pō-grăf'ĭk; tĭp'ō-) } *a.* [Cf. F. *typo-*
ty'po-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl; 277) } *graphique*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the act or art of representing by types or symbols; emblematic; figurative; typical. *Obs.*

2. Of or pertaining to typography, or printing; as, the *typographic* art; a *typographical* error.

— **ty'po-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ty-pog'ra-phy (tī-pŏg'rȧ-fĭ; tĭ-), *n.* [*typo-* + *-graphy*: cf. F. *typographie*.] **1.** Act or art of expressing by types or symbols; emblematic representation. *Obs.*

2. Art of printing with type; use of type to produce impressions on paper, vellum, etc.

ty'po-li-thog'ra-phy (tī'pō-lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*typo-* + *lithography*.] A branch of lithography in which impressions from printers' types are transferred to stone for reproduction. — **ty'po-lith'o-graph'ic** (-lĭth'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

ty-pol'o-gy (tī-pŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*typo-* + *-logy*.] *Theol.* The doctrine of types or symbols; specif., the doctrine that things in the Christian dispensation are symbolized or prefigured by things in the Old Testament, as the sacrifice of Christ and the Eucharist by the sacrifice of the Paschal Lamb. — **ty'po-log'i-cal** (tī'pō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ty-pol'o-gist** (tī-pŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

Ty'po-the'ri-a (tī'pō-thē'rĭ-ȧ; tĭp'ō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *τύπος* type + *θηρίον* animal.] *Paleon.* An order or suborder of small South American Tertiary and Pleistocene mammals somewhat allied to the rodents, the toxodonts, and the Hyracoidea, and usually classified with the ungulates. They possessed clavicles, were mostly five-toed, and had simple, persistently growing teeth. The leading family is **Ty'po-the-ri'i-dæ** (-thē-rĭ'ĭ-dē).

ty-poth'e-tæ (tī-pŏth'ē-tē; tĭ'pō-thē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *typo-* + Gr. *τιθέναι* to put, set.] Printers; — used in the names of associations of master printers in the United States and Canada.

Tyr, Tyrr (tẽr), *n.* [Icel. *Týr*. Cf. TUESDAY.] *Teut. Myth.* A sky and war god of ancient Teutonic peoples. His name has been connected with Zeus, Jupiter, and the cognate Dyaus. Possibly once the supreme deity, his worship was still widespread in the historic period, though he was subordinate, esp. in Scandinavia. At Ragnarok Tyr slays, and is slain by, the Garm. *Tuesday* is named for him. See ÆSIR.

ty-ran'ni-cal (tī-răn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *tyrannicus*, Gr. τυραννικός: cf. F. *tyrannique*. See TYRANT.] Of or pertaining to a tyrant; befitting a tyrant; untinged by severe in government; despotic; arbitrary; as, a *tyrannical* prince, rule, act. — **ty-ran'ni-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ty-ran'ni-cal-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See DESPOTIC.

ty-ran'ni-cide (-ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *tyrannicidium* the killing of a tyrant, *tyrannicida* killer of a tyrant; *tyrannus* tyrant + *caedere* to kill: cf. F. *tyrannicide*.] Act of killing a tyrant; also, one who kills a tyrant. — **ty-ran'ni-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

the Tyrannicides, Harmodius and Aristogiton, who were associated in slaying Hipparchus; also, a marble group in the Museo Nazionale at Naples representing them and copied probably from the group by Critius and Nesiotes which stood in the market place at Athens.

Ty-ran'ni-dæ (tī-răn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *tyrannus* tyrant + *-idæ*. See TYRANT.] *Zoöl.* A large exclusively American family of clamatorial passerine birds, most numerous in South and Central America, but well represented in the United States and Canada; the American flycatchers or tyrant flycatchers. Most of the species are strictly insectivorous and take their prey on the wing. The bill is flattened, often hooked at the tip, and usually bristly at the gape. The typical subfamily, **Tyr'an-ni'næ** (tĭr'ăn-nī'nē), includes the well-known kingbirds, phœbe, etc. — **tyr'an-nine** (tĭr'ăn-nĭn; -nīn), *a.* — **tyr'an-noid** (-noid), *a.*



One of the Tyrannidæ, the Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*)

tyr'an-nize (tĭr'ăn-nīz), *v. i.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *tyranniser*, Gr. *τυραννίζειν* to take the part of tyrants.] To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity; — often with *over*; as, no habit could *tyrannize* over him.

tyr'an-nize, *v. t* **1.** To treat tyrannically; to oppress.

2. To make tyrannical or oppressive, as a law. *Obs.*

Ty-ran'no-sau'rus (tī-răn'ō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *τύραννος* lord + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of theropod dinosaurs from the Triassic rocks of Montana, closely related to *Cerato-saurus*. The only known species (*T. rex*) reached a length of about 35 feet and is the largest carnivorous dinosaur.

tyr'an-nous (tĭr'ăn-nŭs), *a.* Tyrannical; unjustly severe; despotic. — **tyr'an-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **tyr'an-nous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See DESPOTIC.

tyr'an-ny (tĭr'ăn-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *tirannye*, OF. *tirannie*, F. *tyrannie*; cf. Gr. *τυραννία*, *τυρανίς*, L. *tyrannis*. See TYRANT.] **1.** The government or authority of a tyrant in the ancient Greek sense; the office, tenure, or system of administration of an absolute ruler called a tyrant (which see). Cf. AUTOCRACY, 3.

2. Hence, arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; exercise of power over subjects and others with a rigor not authorized by law or justice, or not requisite for the purposes of government; a tyrannical government; despotism.

Where law ends *tyranny* begins. *Wm. Pitt.*

3. A tyrannical act; an instance of cruel or despotic government or discipline; as, petty *tyrannies* of a master.

4. Severity, rigor; inclemency.

The *tyranny* of the open night 's too rough
For nature to endure. *Shak.*

ty'rant (tī'rănt), *n.* [ME. *tirant*, *tiraunt*, *tyraunt*, OF. *tiran*, *tirant* (prob. fr. confusion with the p. pr. of verbs), F. *tyran*, L. *tyrannus*, Gr. *τύραννος*, orig., an absolute sovereign, but afterwards, a severe or cruel ruler.] **1.** An absolute ruler, a sovereign unrestrained by law or constitution; a usurper of sovereignty.

Free governments [in Greece] having superseded the old hereditary sovereignties (*βασιλειαι*), all who obtained absolute power in a state were called *τύραννοι*, *tyrants*, or rather despots; — *for the term rather regards the irregular way in which the* power was gained, whether force or fraud, than the way in which it was exercised, being applied to the mild Pisistratus, but not to the despotic kings of Persia. However, the word soon came to imply reproach, and was then used like our *tyrant*. *Liddell & Scott.*

2. Specif., a monarch, or other ruler or master, who exercises absolute power oppressively or brutally; a person who exercises unlawful authority, or lawful authority in an unlawful or oppressive manner; one who by taxation, injustice, or cruel punishment, or the demand of unreasonable services, imposes burdens and hardships on those under his control which law and humanity do not authorize, or which the purposes of government do not require; a cruel master; an oppressor. "This false *tyrant*, this Nero." *Chaucer.*

Love, to a yielding heart, is a king, but to a resisting, is a *tyrant*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Short for TYRANT FLYCATCHER.

ty'rant, *v. i.* To act the tyrant; to tyrannize. *Obs.*

tyrant flycatcher. A flycatcher of the family Tyrannidæ; an American flycatcher.

tyrant wren. A small yellow crested South American bird (*Tyrannulus elatus*), formerly included in the Tyrannidæ, but now referred to the Cotingidæ.

Tyr'i-an (tĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Tyrius*, fr. *Tyrus* Tyre, Gr. Τύρος.] **1.** Of or pert. to Tyre or its people. See PHŒNICIAN.

2. Being of the color called Tyrian purple.

Tyrian alphabet, the Moabite alphabet, which prevailed in Phœnicia during the ascendancy of Tyre. — **T. Cynosure**, the constellation Ursa Minor, the guide of the sailors of Tyre. — **T. purple**, *or* **T. dye**, a celebrated purple dye used by the Greeks and Romans, prepared from the adrectal glands of certain mollusks. See ADRECTAL.

Tyr'i-an, *n.* [L. *Tyrius*.] A native of Tyre.

ty'ro (tī'rō), *n.*; *pl.* TYROS (tī'rōz). [L. *tiro* a newly levied soldier, a beginner.] A beginner in learning; one who is in the rudiments of any branch of study; a person imperfectly acquainted with a subject; a novice.

Syn. — See NOVICE.

tyro-. Combining form from Greek *τυρός*, *cheese*.

tyr'o-sine (tĭr'ō-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin**. [Gr. *τυρός* cheese.] *Physiol. Chem.* A white crystalline amino acid, $C_9H_{11}O_3N$, formed in quantity from the decomposition of protein matter by various means, as by pancreatic digestion, by putrefaction as of cheese, by boiling acids, etc. Chemically, it is a hydroxy-phenyl derivative of alanine.

tyr'o-tox'i-con (tĭr'ō-tŏk'sĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL.; *tyro-* + Gr. *τοξικόν*. See TOXIC.] *Physiol. Chem.* A poisonous substance in putrid cheese and other dairy products, producing symptoms similar to cholera infantum; — so named by Vaughan, according to whom it is identical, in chemical and physiological behavior, with diazobenzene butyrate.

Tyr-tæ'an (tẽr-tē'ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the manner of, the Spartan poet Tyrtæus, noted as a writer of spirited martial and patriotic songs in the 7th century B. C.

tzar (tsär), *n.* [See CZAR.] The emperor of Russia.

tza-rī'na (tsä-rē'nȧ) } *n.* [See CZARINA, CZARITZA.] The
tza-rit'za (tsä-rĭt'sȧ) } empress of Russia. See CZARINA.

typhon. + TYPHOON.

ty-pho'ni-a (tī-fō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = TYPHOMANIA.

Ty-pho'ni-an (tī-fō'nĭ-ăn), **Ty-phon'ic** (tī-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, Typhon; — usually with reference to the Egyptian Typhon; i. e., Set.

ty-phoon'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

ty'pho-pneu-mo'ni-a (tī'fō-nū-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Pneumonia with typhoid symptoms.

ty'phos (tī'fŏs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Typhus. *Obs.*

ty-pho'sis (tī-fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Typhoid state.

typ'ic (tĭp'ĭk), *a.* Typical *Obs or R.*

typ'i-cal'i-ty (tĭp'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Typicalness. *Rare.*

typ'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shăn), *n.* Act of typifying.

typ'i-fi'er (tĭp'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that typifies.

ty'po (tī'pō), *n.* [Abbr. *typographer*.] A compositor *Colloq.*

ty'po-bar' (tī'pō-bär'), *n. Print.* A composing machine that assembles matrices in a line and impresses the line on a bar of soft metal.

ty'po-cos'my (tī'pō-kŏz'mĭ; tĭp'ō-), *n.* [*typo-* + Gr. *κόσμος* the world.] A system of terms, names, etc., purporting to cover all used in business, art, science, etc., in the world; a universal nomenclature or terminology. *Rare.*

typog. *Abbr.* Typographical; typography.

ty-pog'ra-fer, ty'po-graf'i-cal, ty-pog'ra-fy. Typographer, typographical, typography. *R. Sp.*

ty-pog'ra-phist (tī-pŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A student of the art and history of printing. *Rare.*

typ'o-lite (tĭp'ō-līt), *n.* [*typo-* + *-lite*: cf. F. *typolithe*.] A stone bearing an impression or figure of a plant or animal.

ty'po-ma'ni-a (tī'pō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* A mania for writing for publication. *Nonce Word.*

ty-pom'e-try (tī-pŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*typo-* + *-metry*.] *Print.* The measurement of types.

ty'po-nym (tī'pō-nĭm), *n.* [*typo-* + Gr. *ὄνυμα* name.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A name based on an indication of a type specimen or type species, not on a description or diagnosis. — **ty-pon'y-mal** (tī-pŏn'ĭ-măl), **ty'po-nym'ic** (tī'pō-nĭm'ĭk), *a.*

ty'po-ra'ma (tī'pō-rä'mȧ), *n.* [*typo-* + Gr. *ὅραμα* a sight, a spectacle.] A facsimile model or representation. *Rare.*

ty'po-tel'e-graph, *n.* A printing telegraph.

typ-tol'o-gy (tĭp-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *τύπτειν* to beat, strike + *-logy*.] Theory or lore of spirit rappings. — **typ'to-log'i-cal** (tĭp'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **typ-tol'o-gist** (tĭp-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

ty'ran (tī'răn), *n.* & *v.* & *a.* = TYRANT. *Obs.*

tyrandise, *n.* [OF. *tirandise*], **tyrandry**, *n.* [cf. OF. *tyrannerie*], **tyrandy**, *n.* [cf. OF. *tirannidie*], **ty'ran-ism**, *n.*, **ty-ran'i-ty**, *n.* [cf. OF *tirannité*]. Tyranny. *Obs.*

tyranne. + TYRAN.

tyrannequeller, *n.* [See TYRANT; QUELL.] A tyrannicide *Obs.*

tyr'an-ness, *n.* A female tyrant. *Obs.*

ty-ran'nic (tī-răn'ĭk), *a.* Tyrannical.

ty-ran'ni-cous (-ĭ-kŭs), *a.* [Cf. TYRANNOUS.] Tyrannical. *Obs.* — **ty-ran'ni-ous-ly**, *adv. Obs.*

tyr'an-nish (tĭr'ăn-ĭsh; tĭr'ăn-), *a.* Tyrannical. *Obs.*

ty-ran'nism (tī-răn'ĭz'm), *n.* Morbid propensity to exercise cruelty; sometimes, Sadism.

tyr'an-niz'er (tĭr'ăn-ĭz'ẽr), *n.* One that tyrannizes.

Ty-ran'nus (tī-răn'ŭs). *Bib.*

Ty-ran'nus, *n.* [NL. See TYRANNIDÆ.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Tyrannidæ, formerly extensive, but now restricted to the kingbird and closely allied species

tyr'an-ry, *n.* [Cf. OF. *tyrannerie*.] Tyranny. *Obs.*

tyr'an-ship, *n.* [See TYRANT; -SHIP.] Tyranny. *Obs.*

tyranson, *n.* [F. (Rabelais).] A sandpiper with red feet or shanks. *Obs.*

tyr'rant, *a.* Tyrannical. *Obs.*

tyrrant bird. A tyrant flycatcher.

tyr'rant-ly, *adv.* As a tyrant. *Obs.*

tyr'rant-ry, *n.* [Cf. TYRANNY.] **tyr'a-sole**. Erron. for KITTYSOL.

tyrraunt. + TYRANT.

tyre (tīr). Var. of TAYIR.

tyre. Var. of TIRE (of a wheel). *Chiefly Eng.* [*Obs.*]

tyre, *n.* A kind of sweet wine. *Bib.*

Tyre. *Bib.*

ty-rem'e-sis (tī-rĕm'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *τυρός* cheese + *ἔμεσις* vomiting.] *Med.* Vomiting of cheesy matter.

tyrettis. *n. pl.* [Cf. TIRRET, TORRET.] Fastenings for a hawk's leash on the feet. *Obs.*

tyr'i-an'thine (tĭr'ĭ-ăn'thĭn; -thĭn), *a.* [Gr. *τυριάνθινος*: cf. F. *tyrianthin*.] Having a purple color. *Obs.*

ty-ri'a-sis (tĭ-rī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *tyro-* + *-iasis*.] *Med.* = Elephantiasis. **b** Alopecia.

tyrly tyrlowe. The words of an old refrain. *Obs*

tyrment. Obs aphetic form of INTERMENT.

tyrne, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *tyrnan* to turn. See TURN.] To flay. *Obs.*

ty'ro-cin-y (tī'rō-sĭn-ĭ; tĭ-rō'sĭn-ĭ), *n.* [L. *tirocinium* first service or trial.] Tirocinium. *Obs.*

Ty-rog'ly-phus (tī-rŏg'lĭ-fŭs), *n.* [NL.; *tyro-* + Gr. *γλύφειν* to carve.] *Zoöl.* An important genus of mites, most of which feed on animal substances, as the cheese mite, etc. It is the type of a family, **Ty'ro-glyph'i-dæ** (tī'rō-glĭf'ĭ-dē) — **ty-rog'ly-phid** (tī-rŏg'lĭ-fĭd), *n.*

Tyr'o-lese' (tĭr'ō-lēz'; -lēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tirol or its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* One of the people of Tirol.

Ty'ro'lienne' (tē'rō'lyĕn'), *n.* [F., prop., fem. of *tyrolien* Tyrolese.] A Tyrolese peasants' dance, or the song or melody for it, characterized by the yodel.

tyr'o-lite (tĭr'ō-līt), *n.* [From *Tirol*, where it occurs.] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of copper occurring in pale green or bluish green crystalline masses.

ty-rol'o-gy (tī-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*tyro-* + *-logy*.] Instruction for tyros.

ty-ro'ma (tī-rō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *tyro-* + *-oma*.] *Med* Any cheesy matter or growth.

tyr'o-man'cy (tĭr'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*tyro-* + *-mancy*: cf. Gr. *τυρόμαντις* one who divines from cheese.] Divination by means of cheese. *Obs.*

ty-ro'sis (tī-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *tyro-* + *-osis*.] *Med.* = GLANDS OF TYSON.

tyste, *adv.* [Cf. TIGHT, *a.*] Tight. *Obs.*

tys'te, tys'tie (tĭs'tĭ, tĭs'-), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *þeist*, *þeisti*, the sea pigeon.] The black guillemot. *Scot.*

tyt, tyte, *adv.* See TITE. [ING.]

tythe, tyth'ing † TITHE, TITH-

tyt'i-ri, *n. pl* [Gr. *Τίτυρος*, equiv. to *Σάτυρος*.] Satyrs. *Obs.*

ty'we (tū'wē; tŭ'-), *n.* [Cf. AS. *tyge* a pull, a dragging, a leading.] *O. Eng. Law.* In the customal of Bleadon, Somersetshire, England, an extra plowing in Lent.

tyxt + TEXT.

Tzen-tal' (tsĕn-täl'), *n.* An Indian of an ancient nation of Mayan stock and civilization, of the States of Tabasco and Chiapas, Mexico. They claim to have built Palenque. [DZERER.]

tze'ran (tsē'răn). Var. of **tze'tze**. Var. of TSETSE.

tzi'ga-ne, tzi'ga-ny (tsē'gä-nē). Vars. of CZIGANY.

tzirid. + JEREED.

Tzonecan. Var. of TSONKECAN.

U

U (ū). **1.** The twenty-first letter and fifth vowel of the English alphabet. It is a cursive form of the letter V, with which it was formerly used interchangeably, both letters being used either as vowel or consonant (like I and J: cf. J). As early as the 10th century, however, V came to be used by preference as the capital initial form, and U as the uncial or cursive medial form. The consonantal sound usually occurring initially and the vowel or semivowel sound medially, V gradually became specialized to represent the former and U the latter, but small U and small V were used interchangeably as late as the 15th century. In dictionaries of English U and V were not given separate alphabetical positions until about 1800. The vowel sound of U, in Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, was the sound which it still retains in most of the languages of Europe, that of long *oo*, as in *tool*, and short *oo*, as in *wood*, but in modern English U has various sounds. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 240. Etymologically U is most closely related to *o*, *y* (vowel), *w*, and *v*; as in *two*, *duet*, *dyad*, *twice*; *top*, *tuft*; *sop*, *sup*; *auspice*, *aviary*. Cf. V, W, Y.

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The twentieth or (cf. K, 2 a) the twenty-first in a series; twentieth (or twenty-first) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral twenty or twenty-one. **b** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Uranium. **c** *Math.* The versor part of a quaternion;—prefixed; as, *Uq*.

3. As an *abbreviation*: **a** In the form **U.**: Various proper names, as Ulysses, Uriah, Ursula; Uhr (G., hour), o'clock; uncle; Unionist; upper. **b** In the form **u.**: und (G., and).

U *or* **u** (ū), *n.*; *pl.* U's or Us (ūz). **1.** The letter U, u, or its sound.

2. Something shaped like the letter U.

U, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter **U**; as, **U** bar or **U**-bar, **U** bolt or **U**-bolt, **U** hanger, **U** iron, **U** pin, **U** plate, **U** section, **U** trap, **U** tube, **U** valley, etc.

u'ber-ous (ū'bĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *uber*.] Fruitful; copious.

u-bi'e-ty (ū-bī'ē-tĭ), *n.* [NL. *ubietas*, fr. L. *ubi* where.] Quality or state of being in a place; as: **a** The state of being placed in a definite local relation; position; location. **b** The abstract quality of being in position; whereness. The Schoolmen distinguished: *circumscriptive ubiety*, in which a body occupies space in such a manner that its parts correspond to the parts of the space it occupies; *definitive ubiety*, in which a body occupies space so that the whole of it is in every part of the space occupied, as the soul was supposed to occupy the body; and *repletive ubiety*, in which a body absolutely fills space, as God in his omnipresence, without distinction of part.

U'bi-quist (ū'bĭ-kwĭst) } *n.* [L. *ubique* everywhere, for *cubi*, *quobi* (cf. *alicubi* anywhere), and akin to E. *who*: cf. F. *ubiquité*.] **1.** Presence in more than one place, or in an indefinite number of places, at the same time; omnipresence; as, the *ubiquity* of God.

The arms of Rome . . . were impeded by . . . the wide spaces to be traversed and the *ubiquity* of the enemy. *C. Merivale.*

2. *Theol.* The doctrine, as formulated by Luther, that Christ's glorified body is omnipresent.

3. Situation; locality. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

U'chee (ū'chē), *n.* A member of a tribe of North American Indians belonging to the Creek confederation, but forming a distinct linguistic stock. They are supposed to have been the autochthones of Georgia, absorbed by the encroaching Muskhogean tribes. See CREEK.—**U-che'an** (ū-chē'ăn), *a.*

Uck'e-wal'list (ŭk'ē-wôl'ĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect of Anabaptists which originated in 1637. Its tenets were essentially Mennonistic. They held also that Judas and the murderers of Christ were saved. So called from the founder of the sect, Ucke Wallis, a native of Friesland.

ud'der (ŭd'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *uddyr*, AS. *ūder*; akin to D. *uijer*, G. *euter*, OHG. *ūtar*, *ūtiro*, Icel. *jūgr*, Sw. *juver*, *jur*, Dan. *yver*, L. *uber*, Gr. οὖθαρ, Skr. *ūdhar*. Cf. EXUBERANT.] A mammary gland or milk gland, when large, pendent, and provided with two or more nipples or teats, as in cows.

A lioness, with *udders* all drawn dry. *Shak.*

ud'dered (-ĕrd), *a.* Having an udder or udders.

ud'der-less, *a.* Destitute or deprived of an udder; hence, lacking a mother's nourishment; motherless. *Poetic.*

u-dom'e-ter (ū-dŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *udus* wet, moist + E. *-meter*.] *Meteor.* A rain gauge.—**u'do-met'ric** (ū'dō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*—**u-dom'e-try** (ū-dŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.*

u-dom'o-graph (ū-dŏm'ō-grăf), *n.* [*udometer* + *-graph*.] *Meteor.* A self-registerng rain gauge.

ugh (ōō; ŭ; ŭx), *interj.* An exclamation expressive of disgust, horror, or recoil;—usually accompanied by a shudder.

ug'li-ly (ŭg'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an ugly manner; with deformity.

ug'li-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being ugly. In æsthetics, *ugliness* is the opposite of beauty. The ugly has, however, been conceded to possess æsthetic value by various writers, either as enhancing beauty by contrast or as true to life and so a necessary factor in the presentation of beauty. Cf. GROTESQUE.

ug'ly (ŭg'lĭ), *a.*; UG'LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); UG'LI-EST. [ME. *ugly*, *uglike*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *uggligr* fearful, dreadful; *uggr* fear (akin to *ugga* to fear) + *-ligr* (akin to E. *-ly*, *like*).] **1.** Frightful; terrible; horrible. *Obs.*

2. Offensive to the sight; contrary to beauty; of disagreeable or loathsome aspect; unsightly; hideous.

Like the toad, *ugly* and venomous. *Shak.*

3. Hideous or offensive from a moral aspect; repulsive; as, *ugly* crimes; *ugly* habits.

4. Ill-natured; cross-grained; quarrelsome; as, an *ugly* temper; to feel *ugly*. *Colloq., U. S.*

5. Unpleasant; disagreeable; likely to cause trouble or loss; as, an *ugly* rumor; an *ugly* customer. *Colloq.*

6. *Naut.* Threatening;—applied to the weather.

ug'ly (ŭg'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* UGLIES (-lĭz). **1.** A shade for the face, projecting from the bonnet, worn about the middle of the 19th century; also, a large sunbonnet. *Colloq., Eng.*

2. An ugly person or animal. *Colloq. or Dial.*

U'go-li'no del'la Ghe'rar-des'ca (ōō'gō-lē'nō dĕl'lä gā'-rär-dĕs'kä). A Pisan noble and partisan leader of the 13th century. Having been defeated in a battle with the Ghibellines under Archbishop Ruggieri, he was imprisoned, with two sons and two nephews, in the tower of the Gualandi (afterwards—it was pulled down in 1655—called the **Tower of Hunger**), and left to starve. Dante has immortalized his name and sufferings, representing him as voraciously devouring the head of Ruggieri in hell, where they are frozen up together in a lake of ice.

U'gri-an (ōō'grĭ-ăn; ū'-), *n.* A member of the eastern division of the Finno-Ugric peoples, which includes the Magyars, Voguls, and Ostyaks.—**U'gri-an**, *a.*

U'gric (-grĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the languages of the Ugrians. See FINNO-UGRIC.

U'gro- (ōō'grō-; ū'grō-). Combining form for *Ugric* or *Ugrian*, as in *Ugro*-Altaic (see URAL-ALTAIC), *Ugro*-Aryan, *Ugro*-Finnic (see FINNO-UGRIC), etc.

uh'lan (ōō'län; ōō-län'; 277), *n.* [*G. uhlan*, *ulan*, Pol. *ulan*, *hulan*, fr. Turk. *oghlān* a youth, lad; of Tatar origin. Cf. ICHOGLAN.] **1.** One of a certain kind of Tatar militia. **2.** *Mil.* One of a kind of lancers of Tataric origin, first introduced into European armies in Poland, but especially prominent in the Prussian armies, notably in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. They are armed with lances, pistols, sabers, and, recently, carbines, and are employed chiefly as skirmishers and scouts. Their Oriental dress has been gradually abandoned.

Ui'gur (wē'gōōr), *n.* A member of a Turkic people of East Turkestan; also, their language. See URAL-ALTAIC. The Uigurs formed a powerful nationality in the earlier centuries of the Christian Era, and developed a considerable culture under the joint influences of the Chinese, of Buddhistic missionaries, and of Nestorian Christians, from whom they adopted the Syriac alphabet, spreading it throughout the Mongol empire during the 12th and 13th centuries. Later, with their conversion to Islamism, they adopted the Arabic alphabet, now the chief one in use in the khanates. See HUN.—**Ui-gu'ri-an** (wē-gōō'rĭ-ăn), *a.*

u-in'tah-ite } (ū-ĭn'tä-īt), *n.* [From the *Uinta* Mountains, **u-in'ta-ite** } Utah.] *Min.* A black lustrous kind of asphalt, occurring on a large scale in Utah;—called also *gilsonite*. It is useful in the arts.

U-in'ta-the'ri-um (-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *Uinta* County, Wyoming + *-therium*.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct Eocene ungulates of the group Amblypoda, closely related to, if distinct from, *Dinoceras* (which see). It is made the type of a family, **U-in'ta-the-rĭ'i-dæ** (-thē-rĭ'ĭ-dē).—**u-in'ta-there** (ū-ĭn'tä-thēr), *n.*

u-kase' (ū-kās'), *n.* [F., fr. Russ. *ukaz*, lit., a command.] **1.** In Russia, a published proclamation or imperial order, having the force of law.

2. Hence, any official decree or proclamation.

-ula. A diminutive suffix. See -ULUS.

ul'cer (ŭl'sĕr), *n.* [F. *ulcère*, L. *ulcus*, gen. *ulceris*, akin to Gr. ἑλκος, Skr. *arças* hemorrhoids.] **1.** *Med.* A solution of continuity occurring upon the surface of the skin or any of the mucous membranes and causing gradual disintegration and necrosis of the tissues; a sore discharging pus. It originates generally in a constitutional disorder. It is distinguished from an *abscess*, which has its beginning, at least, in the depth of the tissues.

2. Fig.: Anything that festers and corrupts like an open sore; a vice in character.

ul'cer-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; UL'CER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); UL'CER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *ulceratus*, p. p. of *ulcerare* to make sore, fr. *ulcus* ulcer.] To affect with or as with an ulcer or ulcers; as, *ulcerated* sore throat; his heart was *ulcerated* by rage.

ul'cer-ate, *v. i.* To undergo ulceration.

ul'cer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ulceratio*: cf. F. *ulcération*.] *Med.* The process of forming an ulcer, or of becoming ulcerous; state of being ulcerous; also, an ulcer.

ul'cer-a-tive (ŭl'sĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to ulcers.

ul'cered (ŭl'sĕrd), *a.* Ulcerous; ulcerated.

ul'cer-ous (ŭl'sĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ulcerosus*: cf. F. *ulcéreux*.] **1.** Having the nature or character of an ulcer.

2. Affected with an ulcer or ulcers; ulcerated.

—**ul'cer-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**ul'cer-ous-ness**, *n.*

-ule. [L. *-ulus*, *-ula*, *-ulum*: cf. F. *-ule*.] A suffix forming diminutives; as, plumule, spicule, etc. Cf. -ULUS.

u'le-ma' (ōō'lĕ-mä'), *n.* [Turk. & Ar. *'ulamā* the wise or learned men, pl. of *'ālim* wise, learned.] *Mohammedanism.* A college or body composed of the hierarchy (the imams, muftis, and cadis). That of Turkey alone now has political power; its head is the sheik ul Islam.

u-ler'y-the'ma (ū-lĕr'ĭ-thē'mä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὐλη scar + *erythema*.] *Med.* A peculiar skin disease marked by erythema and infiltration of serum with some fibrin, followed by linear atrophy, leaving scars.

U'lex (ū'lĕks), *n.* [L., a kind of shrub.] *Bot.* A genus of European and Asiatic fabaceous spiny shrubs, as common furze, usually destitute of true leaves, having solitary or racemose yellow flowers with a 2-lipped, colored calyx.

U

ua-. For various words beginning *ua-*, see corresponding forms beginning VA-, WA-.

u/a. *Abbr.* Underwriting account (marine insurance).

ua-ka'ri (wä-kä'rē). Var. of OUAKARI.

ua-la' (wä-lä'). [Tag.] There is not;—used to express the non-existence of anything. *Phil. I.*

‖**u'a ma'u ke a'a o ka a'i-na i ka po'no** (ōō'ä mä'ōō kā ä'ä ō kä ä'ē-nä ē kä pō'nō). The life of the land is established in righteousness;—the motto of Hawaii.

uanwite. † WANWIT.

Ua-ray'cu (wä-rī'kōō), *n.* One of an Amazonian tribe of Indians of western Brazil known for the severity of the initiatory rites for its youth.

Ua'u-pé' (wä'ōō-pā'), *n.* An Indian of a group of agricultural tribes, prob. of Arawakan origin, of southeastern Colombia.

U. B *Abbr.* Upper Bench.

U bar, *or* **U-bar**, *n.* See U, *a.*

Ub'ben-ite (ŭb'ĕn-īt), **Ub'bon-ite** (ŭb'ŏn-), *n.* = OBBENITE.

ubbly † OBLEY.

u-be' (ōō-bē'). Var. of UBI.

u-be'i-ty (ū-bē'ĭ-tĭ). Var. of UBIETY.

u'ber-ate (ū'bĕr-āt), *v. t* [L. *uberare* to be fruitful.] To make uberous. *Obs.*

u'ber-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖**u-ber'rĭ-ma fi'des** (ū-bĕr'ĭ-mä fī'dēz). [L.] *Law.* The most perfect good faith. Cf. BONA FIDE.

u'ber-ty (ū'bĕr-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ubertas*.] Fruitfulness; plenty. *Obs.*

u-bi' (ōō-bē'), *n.* [Malay.] = UVIYAM. *Phil. I.*

‖**u'bi be'ne, i'bi pa'tri-a** [L.] Where (one is) well off, there (is) one's country.

u'bi-ca'tion (ū'bĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [NL. *ubicatio*, fr. L. *ubi* where.] Whereness. *Rare.* [VÆNES.

U'bi-i (ū'bĭ-ī), *n. pl.* See ISTI-

‖**u'bi jus, i'bi re-me'di-um.** [L.] *Law.* Where there is a right, there is a remedy.

‖**u'bi jus in-cer'tum, i'bi jus nul'lum.** [L.] *Law.* Where the law is uncertain, there is no law.

‖**u'bi lap'sus?** [L.] Where (am I) fallen?

‖**u'bi li-ber'tas, i'bi pa'tri-a.** [L.] Where liberty (is), there (is my) country.

‖**u'bi mel, i'bi a'pes** (ā'pēz). [L.] Where honey (is), there (are) the bees.

u'bi-qua'ri-an (ū'bĭ-kwā'rĭ-ăn; ōō-bĭ-kwā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [Ar. *wuqqīah*.] See WEIGHT. [Iege, London.

U. C. L. *Abbr.* University College, London.

u'cu-hu'ba fat (ōō'kōō-ōō'bä) [Tupi *ucu-uwa*, for *oca-cava*, lit., native fat, house fat.] See OIL, *Table I.*

u'cu-hu'la nut (-ōō'lä). [See UCUHUBA FAT.] The round or oval seed of a South American species of nutmeg (*Myristica surinamensis*). [of HAVE.

ud (ŭd) Dial. var. of *had*, pret.

'Ud (ŭd), *interj.* 'Od;—chiefly possessive and in composition; as, *'Udsfoot*, *'Udshoad*, etc.

u'dal (ū'dăl; ōō'dăl), *n.* & *a.*, **u'dal-born'**, **u'dal-er**, **u'dal-man**, etc. Vars. of ODAL, etc. *Obs.*, exc. in Shetland and the Orkney Islands, where *udal* designates land held in fee simple without any charter and free of any feudal character.

u-da'lut. Var. of ADAWLUT.

u-da'si (ōō-dä'sē), *n.* [Skr. *udāsi*, fr. *udāsa* indifferent, stoical.] A mendicant Sikh sect. *India.*

ud'der (*dial.* ŭd'ĕr, ōōd'-). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of OTHER.

ud'der-ful, *a.* Having the udde. † ODE, went [An aludel.

u-del' (ū-dĕl'), *n.* [Cf. ALUDEL.]

uder. † UDDER.

uders, uderis. † OTHER, OTHERS.

udimia. † CEDEMA.

U-dol'pho (ū-dŏl'fō), *n.* In Mrs. Ann Radcliffe's (1764–1823) novel "The Mysteries of Udolpho," a medieval castle in the Apennines, where all sorts of strange horrors, later naturally explained, occur.

U-dol'pho-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

'Uds (ŭdz). See 'UD.

ue-. For various words in *ue-*, see the forms in VE-.

ue'ba (wĕ'bä). Var. of WHIBA

uede. † FEED. [India Company.

U. E. I. C. *Abbr.* United East

U'el (u'ĕl). *Bib.*

U. F. C. *Abbr.* United Free Church (of Scotland).

ufel. † EVIL, *a.* & *n.*

ufenan † OVENON.

ufer. † VER. for UPHER.

ufere † OVER.

uffler. † HUFFLER.

ug (*dial.* ŭg, ōōg), **ugge**, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *ugga* to fear. See UGLY.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a To shudder. *Obs.* b To feel fear, disgust, or nausea. c To vomit.

ug, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *uggr* fear.] a Fear. *Obs.* b Repulsion; nausea; also, anything nauseous. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

uge. † HUGE.

uggell. † UGLY. [*Obs.*

ug'ging, *n.* [See UG.] Horror.

ug'gle-some, *a.* [Cf. UGLY; 1st -SOME.] Horrible. *Obs.*

ug'gur oil (ŭg'ŭr). [Hind. *agar*, *agur*, agallochum, fr. Skr. *agaru*.] See OIL, *Table I.*

ugh'ten, *n.* [AS. *ūhta*.] Also **ugh'ten-ing**, *n.* Morning twilight. *Obs.*

ug'li-fy (ŭg'lĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*ugly* + *-fy*.] To make ugly.—**ug'li-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

uglike. † UGLY.

ug'li-og'ra-phize (ŭg'lĭ-ŏg'rä-fīz), *v. i.* To write uncouthly. *Nonce Word.*

ug'ly, *v. t.* To make ugly. *Obs.*

ug'rĭ-ness, *n.* [Cf. UGLY, *a.*] Terror; horror *Obs.*

U'gro-Al-ta'ic (ōō'grō-ăl-tā'ĭk; ū'-), *a.* [See UGRIAN; ALTAIC] = URAL-ALTAIC.

U'groid (ōō'groid; ū'-), *a.* Like the Ugrians in type or qualities.

ug'some (*dial.* ŭg'sŭm; ōōg'-), *a.* [See UGLY.] Frightful; abhorrent. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

—**ug'some-ly**, *adv. Obs.*—**ug'some-ness**, *n. Obs.*

‖**u-gua'le** (ōō-gwä'lĕ), *a.* [It.] Equal. [U, *a.*

U hanger, *or* **U-hanger**, *n.* See

uhten. † UGHTEN.

uhtentide, *n.* [AS. *ūhtantīd*.] Ughten. *Obs.*

uhtsong, uhtensang, *n.* [AS. *ūhtsang*; *ūht* ughten + *sang* song. Cf. UGHTEN, SONG.] Nocturns or matins. *Obs*

ui-. For various words in *ui-*, see the forms in VI-, WI-. [low).

u. i. *Abbr.* Ut infra (L., as below.

uile. † OIL

Ui'len-spie'gled, *p. a* Branded as a Tyll Eulenspiegel. *Obs.*

uin. † WIN, WINE.

uinemens. Obs. pl. of OINTMENT.

U-in'ta (ū-ĭn'tä), *n.* [Fr. *Uinta* Mountains, Utah.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the nonmarine Eocene of the Cordilleran region.

Ui'ra-co'cha (wē'rä-kō'chä). Var. of VIRACOCHA

U iron, *or* **U-iron**, *n.* See U, *a.*

‖**uit'land'er** (oit'lăn'dĕr; ūt'-), *n.* [D. Cf. OUTLANDER.] A foreigner; outlander. *So-Africa.*

uit-span' (oit-spän'; -spān'; ūt-), *v. t.* & *i.* [See OUTSPAN.] To outspan. *South Africa.*

U. J. D. *Abbr.* Utriusque Juris Doctor (L., Doctor of Both Laws, i. e., of the Canon and the Civil Law).

u'ji (ōō'jĭ), *n.* [Jap, maggot.] A silkworm disease in Japan due to the parasitic larva of a tachina fly, the **uji fly** (*Ugimyia sericaria*).

U. K. *Abbr.* United Kingdom (of Great Britain and Ireland).

U. K. A. *Abbr.* Ulster King-of-Arms, United Kingdom Alliance.

uke (ūk). Scot. var. of WEEK.

U'khat (ōō'kät), *n.* [Assyrian *ukhātu*, lit., a wailing woman.] See EABANI.

Uk'naz (ŭk'năz). *Bib.*

U-krain'i-an (ū-krān'ĭ-ăn). *n.* & *a.* Of or pert. to the Ukraine.—*n.* An inhabitant of the Ukraine.

u'ku (ōō'kōō). *n.* A food fish (*Ayrion virescens*) of Hawaii.

ul-. For various words beginning *ul-*, see corresponding forms beginning FL-.

u-læ'mor-rha'gi-a (ū-lē'mō-rā'jĭ-ä), *n.* Hemorrhage from the gums

U'lai (ū'lī; ŭ'lä-ī). *Bib.*

U'lam (ū'lăm). *Bib.* [LEMA.

u'la-ma' (ōō'lä-mä'). Var. of

u-lan'. Var. of UHLAN.

u'la-tro'phi-a (ū'lä-trō'fĭ-ä), **u-lat'ro-phy** (ū-lăt'rō-fĭ), *n.* [NL. *ulatrophia*; Gr. οὐλον gum + ἀτροφία atrophy.] *Med.* Atrophy of the gums.

ul'cer, *v. i.* & *t.* To ulcerate. *R.*

ul'cer-a-ble(-ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

uliche, *a.* [Cf UCH.] Each. *Obs.*

ul'chen (ŭl'chĕn), *n.* The eulachan

ul'cus-cle (ŭl'kŭs-'l), **ul-cus'cule** (ŭl-kŭs'kūl), *n.* [L. *ulcusculum*, dim. of *ulcus*. See ULCER.] A little ulcer. *Rare.*

‖**ul'cus tan'ge-re** [L.] To touch a sore spot.

Terence (*Phormio*, IV. iv. 9).

ulde. † ELD, *n.*

uldre. † ELDER, older.

ule. † OWL.

u'le (ōō'lĕ). *n.*, *or* **ule tree**. [Sp. *ule*, fr. a native American name, *ulé* in Bolivia.] The Central American rubber tree.

U'len-spie'gel (ōō'lĕn-shpē'gĕl), *n.* [G.] = EULENSPIEGEL.

u-let'ic (ū-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. οὐλον gum.] Of or pert. to the gums.

u-lex'ine (ū lĕk'sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [See ULEX.] *Chem.* Cytisine, which occurs in common furze (*Ulex europæus*).

u'lex-ite (ū'lĕk-sīt; ū-lĕk'sīt), *n.* [After a Ger. chemist.] *Min.*

ul'lage (ŭl'ăj), *n.* [OF. *eullage, ouillage* (or the kindred modern Pr. *ullage, oullage*), the filling up of a cask, fr. *ouillier, oillier, euillier, aouillier*, to fill a wine cask; properly, *to fill up to* (OF. *a*, L. *ad*) *the* bunghole, lit., eye, F. *œil* eye, opening, fr. L. *oculus* eye. Cf. EYE.] **1.** *Com.* The amount which a vessel of liquor, as a cask, lacks of being full; wantage; deficiency.

2. Liquor dregs or lees, stored until drinkable. *Dial. Eng.*

Ul-ma'ce-æ (ŭl-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ULMUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs, the elm family (order Urticales), distinguished by the alternate stipulate leaves and small apetalous perfect or unisexual flowers. There are about 13 genera (as *Ulmus, Celtis, Trema*, and *Planera*), and 140 species. — **ul-ma'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ul'mus (ŭl'mŭs), *n.* [L., an elm.] *Bot.* A genus of trees, the elms, typifying the family Ulmaceæ, of wide distribution in temperate regions. They have serrate leaves and often drooping branches; the fascicled perfect flowers unfold before the leaves and are succeeded by orbicular samaras. Most species are valuable ornamental trees. See ELM.

ul'na (ŭl'nă), *n.* [L., the elbow. See ELL.] **1.** An ell.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The postaxial or inner one of the two bones of the forearm or like part of the fore limb of vertebrates above fishes. In man, the ulna and the humerus form the elbow joint, the ulna articulating with the humerus by a deep cavity, the greater sigmoid cavity, and with the side of the head of the other bone of the forearm (the *radius*) by a laterally placed articular surface (the **lesser sigmoid cavity**). The ulna extends beyond the elbow joint, forming a large process (**olecranon process**). In front of the elbow joint is the much smaller **coronoid process**. The distal and smaller end is called the *head*. The ulna serves as a pivot in rotation of the hand. In many animals the ulna is fused with the radius, and is then often much reduced. **b** The hypercoracoid bone of a fish. *Owen.*

ul'nar (ŭl'năr), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the ulna; on the same side of the forearm as the ulna.

ulnar artery, the larger of the two terminal branches of the brachial artery. It runs along the ulnar side of the forearm, giving off the anterior and posterior **ulnar recurrent arteries** (small branches to structures of the upper forearm and elbow region) near its origin. — **u. nerve**, *Anat.*, a large nerve arising from the inner part of the brachial plexus and passing down the inner side of the arm and forearm, resting upon the internal condyle of the humerus at the elbow. — **u. vein**, *Anat.*, any of several veins of the forearm. The *anterior* and *posterior ulnar veins* run up the anterior and posterior aspects respectively of the inner side of the forearm and open into the median basilic vein (either separately, or after uniting to form a short single trunk, the *common ulnar vein*), forming with it the basilic vein.

ul-na're (ŭl-nā'rē; 115), *n.*; *pl.* ULNARIA (-rĭ-ă). [NL. See ULNA.] *Zoöl.* The third (counting from the radial side) carpal bone or element of the proximal row, — in *Human Anat.* termed the *cuneiform*. The so-called *ulnare*, or **ulnar carpal**, of birds probably represents both ulnare and centrale.

ul'no- (ŭl'nō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the ulna*.

U'lo-thrix (ū'lō-thrĭks), *n.* [NL. See ULOTRICHI.] *Bot.* A genus of green algæ typifying the family Ulotrichaceæ. The species are common in ponds, etc., they consist of simple filaments with band-shaped chromatophores.

U-lot'ri-cha'les (ū-lŏt'rĭ-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of green algæ (class Chlorophyceæ), including the so-called confervoid algæ and the sea lettuces. They have a multicellular thallus, consisting usually of simple or branched filaments. Asexual reproduction is effected by zoöspores and sexual by fusion of planogametes or of differentiated egg and sperm cells. They grow in fresh or salt water. There are four families, including the Ulotrichaceæ (the type) and the Ulvaceæ.

U-lot'ri-chi (ū-lŏt'rĭ-kī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. οὐλόθριξ, οὐλότριχος, woolly-haired; οὖλος woolly + θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Anthropol.* The races having woolly or crispy hair. See HAIR, 2. — **u-lot'ri-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

ul'ster (ŭl'stĕr), *n.* **1.** A long, loose overcoat, worn by both sexes, orig. made of frieze from Ulster, Ireland.

2. [*cap.*] *Her.* Short for ULSTER KING-OF-ARMS.

ul-te'ri-or (ŭl-tē'rĭ-ĕr), *a.* [L., comp. of *ultra, ultro*, beyond, on the other side, properly cases of an old adjective, formed with a comparative suffix, akin to OL. *uls* beyond, L. *olim* formerly, hereafter, orig., at that time, OL. *olle, ollus*, that (cf. L. *ille*). Cf. OUTRAGE.] **1.** Situated beyond, or on the farther side; thither; — correl. of *hither*.

2. Further; remoter; more distant; succeeding; as, *ulterior* demands or propositions; *ulterior* views.

ul-te'ri-or, *n.* The ulterior side or part. *Rare. Coleridge.*

‖ **ul'ti-ma** (ŭl'tĭ-mă), *a.* [L., fem. of *ultimus* last.] Most remote; farthest; final; last.

ul'ti-ma ra'ti-o (rā'shĭ-ō) [L.], the last or final argument; the last resort, as force; — often with modifying words, as:

ul'ti-ma ra'ti-o re'gum (rē'gŭm) (of kings), i. e., use of military weapons; force; war; u. r. re'rum (rē'rŭm) (of things); u. r. po'pu-li (pŏp'ū-lī) (of the people or comunalty), i. e., forcible resistance. Ultima ratio regum was made by Louis XIV. an inscription on French cannon.

ul'ti-ma (ŭl'tĭ-mă), *n.* [L., fem. of *ultimus* last.] *Gram. & Pros.* The last syllable of a word.

ul'ti-mate (-măt), *a.* [LL. *ultimatus* last, extreme, fr. L. *ultimare* to come to an end, fr. *ultimus* the farthest, last, superl. from the same source as *ulterior*. See ULTERIOR, cf. ULTIMATUM.] **1.** Farthest; most remote in space or time; extreme; last, final, as, man's *ultimate* destiny.

Many actions apt to procure fame are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness *Addison.*

2. Last in a train of progression or consequences; tended toward by all that precedes; arrived at as the last result.

Those *ultimate* truths and those universal laws of thought which we cannot rationally contradict. *Coleridge.*

3. Incapable of further analysis, division, or separation; elemental; as, an *ultimate* particle or constituent.

4. *Mech.* Maximum; as, *ultimate* strain, strength, etc., or that at the instant of breaking or rupture.

ultimate analysis. *Chem.* See ANALYSIS, 2 **b**. — **u. belief**, a first principle incapable of proof; an intuitive truth; an intuition. *Sir W. Hamilton.* — **u. ratio**, *Math.*, the limiting value of a ratio, or that value toward which a ratio tends, and which it does not permanently finitely pass.

Syn. — Final, conclusive. See LAST.

ul'ti-mate (-măt), *v. t. & i.*; -MAT'ED (-mā'tĕd); -MAT'ING (-mā'tĭng). To bring or come to an end or issue; to eventuate; end. *Rare.*

ul'ti-mate-ly (-măt-lĭ), *adv.* Finally; at last; in the end.

ul'ti-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* State of being ultimate, or that which is ultimate; ultimatum. *Rare.*

ul'ti-ma'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TUMS (-tŭmz), L. -TA (-tă). [NL. See ULTIMATE.] A final proposition, concession, or condition; esp., the final propositions, conditions, or terms, offered by either of the parties in a diplomatic negotiation; the best terms that a negotiator will offer, the rejection of which usually ends negotiations.

‖ **ul'ti-mo** (ŭl'tĭ-mō), *adv.* [L. *ultimo* (*mense*) in the last month.] In the month preceding the present; — usually abbreviated to *ult.* Cf. INSTANT, *a.*, 2; PROXIMO.

ul'ti-mo-gen'i-ture (ŭl'tĭ-mō-jĕn'ĭ-tūr), *n.* [L. *ultimus* last + *genitura* a begetting.] *Law.* A system of inheritance by which the youngest son succeeds to the estate, as borough-English in England; — opposed to *primogeniture*. — **ul'ti-mo-gen'i-ta-ry** (-tă-rĭ), *a.*

ul'tra (ŭl'tră), *a.* [L. *ultra*, adv. & prep., beyond, on the other side. See ULTERIOR.] Going beyond others, or beyond due limit; extreme; fanatical, uncompromising; as, an *ultra* reformer; *ultra* measures.

ul'tra, *n.* An ultraist; extremist; radical.

ul'tra- (ŭl'tră-). [See ULTRA, *a.*] A prefix signifying: **a** *Beyond, on the other side*; as in *ultra*marine, *ultra*montane, *ultra*mundane, *ultra*tropical. **b** *Excessively, exceedingly, beyond what is common, ordinary, natural, right, proper*, or the like; as in *ultra*conservative, *ultra*democratic, *ultra*despotic, *ultra*liberal.

☞ The reference "See ULTRA-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *ultra-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

ul'tra-a-tom'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Desig., or pert. to, particles smaller than atoms. See ELECTRON, 2.

ul'tra-bas'ic (-bās'ĭk), *a.* *Petrog.* Extremely basic; — applied to certain igneous rocks, as limburgite, which are very low in silica and rich in ferromagnesian minerals.

ul'tra-cen'te-na'ri-an (-sĕn'tē-nā'rĭ-ăn), 105), *n.* A person more than a hundred years old. — **ul'tra-cen'te-na'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ul'tra-gas'e-ous (-găs'ē-ŭs; *cf.* GASEOUS), *a.* *Physics.* Having the properties exhibited by gases under very low pressures (one millionth of an atmosphere or less). Matter under this condition (which has been termed the **fourth state of matter**) is sometimes called *radiant matter*. See under RADIANT.

ul'tra-ism (ŭl'tră-ĭz'm), *n.* [See ULTRA-.] The principles of those who advocate extreme measures, as radicalism.

ul'tra-ist, *n.* An extremist; radical; ultra.

ul'tra-le-gal'i-ty (-lē-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A condition of extreme legality, or regulation of rights by laws. *Maine.*

ul'tra-ma-rine' (-mă-rēn'), *a.* Beyond the sea.

ul'tra-ma-rine', *n.* [Cf. Sp. *ultramarino*. So called because the lapis lazuli was originally brought from beyond the sea, from Asia.] **a** A costly pure blue pigment, prepared by powdering lapis lazuli. **b** An artificial pigment resembling the above in composition and color, but having commonly a tinge of violet. It is prepared, by one method, from kaolin, silica, soda, sulphur, and charcoal by fusion, roasting, and powdering. It is inexpensive and is used in painting, calico printing, bluing, etc. Called also *new blue, French blue, Gmelin's blue*, etc. **c** Any of several pigments, most of which are produced by modifications of the above process; as, green *ultramarine*, purple *ultramarine*.

ultramarine ash *or* **ashes.** *Paint.* A delicate gray or bluish gray pigment got as a residuum from lapis lazuli after the extraction of ultramarine. The old masters used it as a middle or neutral tint for flesh, skies, and draperies.

ultramarine blue. The color of ultramarine: also, the pigment itself.

ul'tra-mi'cro-scope (ŭl'tră-mī'krō-skōp), *n.* *Optics.* An apparatus for rendering visible, by reflected light, particles too small to be perceived by the ordinary microscope. It consists of an arc light and lenses for throwing a concentrated pencil of light upon the solid or liquid to be examined, and a compound microscope for viewing it. The limit of visibility by ordinary microscopic methods is equal to half a wave length of light, or about 0.2 μ (0.0002 mm.), since the light waves bend around a particle of smaller diameter and reunite after passing it. By reflected light much smaller particles, as those of gold in ruby glass, show as points of light in a dark field.

ul'tra-mi'cro-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Too small to be **ul'tra-mi'cro-scop'ic-al** (-ĭ-kăl) } seen with a microscope.

2. Of or pertaining to an ultramicroscope.

ul'tra-mon'tane (-mŏn'tān), *a.* [LL. *ultramontanus*; L. *ultra* beyond + *montanus* belonging to a mountain, from *mons, montis*, mountain. cf. F. *ultramontain*, It. *ultramontano*. See ULTRA-, MOUNTAIN.] Beyond the mountains; esp., beyond the Alps. Specif.: **a** Orig., beyond the Alps from Italy, i. e., north of them; of or pert. to the countries north of the Alps; tramontane. **b** With reference to the countries north of the Alps, situated south of the Alps; Italian; hence, of or pert. to the Italian party in the Roman Catholic Church, esp., of or pert. to ultramontanism or ultramontanes; supporting ultramontanism. See ULTRAMONTANE, *n.*, 2, ULTRAMONTANISM.

ul'tra-mon'tane, *n.* **1.** One who lives beyond the mountains, esp the Alps, a foreigner.

2. Specif. **a** Formerly, one who lived north of the Alps; hence, one who maintained the rights of the northern churches, such as the Gallican, against the papal supremacy; one opposed to papal supremacy. **b** One who lives south of the Alps, hence, one identified with the Italian party in the Roman Catholic Church, which favored papal supremacy; now, one who maintains such supremacy. See ULTRAMONTANISM.

ul'tra-mon'ta-nism (-tă-nĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *ultramontanisme*.] The principles of the ultramontanes, or those in the Roman Catholic Church who favor the Pope's supremacy, in opposition to those favoring national churches. Cf. GALLICANISM. The Vatican Council of 1869–70 virtually made to be dogmas of the Church the principles of ultramontanism, according to which the Pope is superior to, and independent of the decrees of, general councils, and is the source of all jurisdiction. — **ul'tra-mon'ta-nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

ul'tra-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* [L. *ultramundanus*. See ULTRA-; MUNDANE.] Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

ul'tra-trop'i-cal (-trŏp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Beyond the tropics; extratropical; also, having or designating an excessively tropical temperature, warmer than the tropics.

ul'tra-vi'o-let (-vī'ō-lĕt), *a.* *Physics.* Outside the visible spectrum at its violet end; — said of rays more refrangible than the extreme violet rays See SPECTRUM, 2.

‖ **ul'tra vi'res** (vī'rēz). [Law Latin, fr. L. *ultra* beyond + *vires*, pl. of *vis* strength.] Beyond power; transcending authority; esp., beyond or exceeding legal power or authority; — used often in relation to acts by corporations in excess of their chartered or statutory rights, or in a more extended sense of the acts of the directors or other agents of the corporation in excess of their powers as such. An act ultra vires in the first sense is void even if unanimously agreed to by all the corporators; an act ultra vires in the second sense does not bind the dissenting members, but may be ratified by them.

The doctrine of *ultra vires*, when invoked for or against a corporation, should not be allowed to prevail, where it would defeat the ends of justice or work a legal wrong 96 *U. S.* 258.

ul'tra-zo-dĭ'a-cal (-zō-dĭ'ă-kăl), *a.* *Astron.* Outside the zodiac; having a path not confined to the zodiac proper, as Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and many other asteroids.

ul'u-lant (ŭl'ū-lănt), *a.* [L. *ululans*, p pr.] Howling; wailing.

ul'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.*; UL'U-LAT'ED (-lā'tĕd); UL'U-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *ululatus*, p. p. of *ululare* to howl, howl forth, shriek.] To howl, as a dog or a wolf; to wail; as, *ululating* jackals; also, to hoot, as an owl.

A hydrous borate of sodium and calcium, in white rounded crystalline masses II.. 1. Sp. gr., 1.65. [LAGONE. *Ir.*]

ul'i-can (ŭl'ĭ-kăn). Var. of UL-

u-lig'i-nose (ū-lĭj'ĭ-nōs), **u-lig'i-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *uliginosus*, fr. *uligo, -inis*, moisture, akin to *urere* to be moist, *udus* wet.] Muddy; oozy; swampy; also, growing in muddy places.

u'li-kan. **u'li-kon** (ū'lĭ-kăn; -kŏn), *n.* The culachan.

u-li'tis (ū-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr οὐλή ν gum + -ιτις.] *Med.* Inflammation of the gums.

ulke. † ILK. [WILL, *v.*]

ull (ŭl). Dial. Eng. var. of

Ull (ŏl), **Ullr** (ŏl'r), *n.* [Icel. *Ullr.*] *Norse Myth.* One of the Æsir, worshiped chiefly in Sweden, a stepson of Thor, skillful with the bow and ski.

Ul'la (ŭl'ă). *Rib.*

ul'laged (ŭl'ĭjd), *a.* Stored or bottled as ullage. *Dial. Eng.*

ul'la-gone' (ŭl'ă-gōn'), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *uailleaghadh* a wailing.] A cry of sorrow; a dirge. *Ir.* — *v.i.* To wail; lament. *Ir.*

ul'la lul'la (ŭl'ă-lŭl'ă), *interj.* [Cf. Ir. *naill* a wailing.] A dirge, or lament for the dead. *Ir.*

ul'let (ŏl'ĕt). Dial. Eng. var. of HOWLET.

ul'ling (ŭl'ĭng), *n.* **Act of fitting** the ullage of a vessel.

ull'mann-ite (ŭl'măn-īt), *n.* [After J. C. *Ullmann* (1771–1821), German chemist.] *Min.* Nickel sulphantimonide, NiSbS, usually containing a little arsenic, and massive, with steel-gray color and metallic luster.

Ullr. Var. of ULL.

ul-lu'co (ŭ-lŭ'kō), *n.* [Quichua *ullucu.*] = MELLUCO

ulm, *n.* [L. *ulmus.*] = ELM. *Obs.*

Ul-ma'ri-a (ŭl-mā'rĭ-ă; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. medieval name of the goatsbeard, and this named from the resemblance in form of its leaves to elm leaves. See ULMUS.] Syn. of FILIPENDULA.

ul'mate (ŭl'māt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of ulmic acid.

ul'mic (ŭl'mĭk), **ul'mous** (-mŭs), *a.*, **ul'min** (ŭl'mĭn), *n.* [L. *ulmus* an elm, L. *ulmus.*] The humo.

ul'mo (ŭl'mō), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Sp *olmo* elm, L. *ulmus.*] The mucro.

ul'nage (ŭl'nĭj), **ul'nag-er** (-nă-jĕr). † ALNAGE, ALNAGER.

ul'nar, *n.* *Zool.* = ULNARE.

ul'no-car'pal (ŭl'nō-kär'păl), *a.* Pert to the ulna and carpus.

ul'no-ra'di-al (-rā'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Pert. to the ulna and radius.

U'lo-bor'i-dæ (ū'lō-bŏr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Uloborus*, genus name, fr. Gr. οὐλοβόρος with deadly bite.] *Zoöl.* A family of spiders having a cribellum and calamistrum and spinning a regular web. The triangle spider (*Hyptiotes cavatus*) is an example. The type genus is **U-lob'o-rus** (ū-lŏb'ō-rŭs). — **u-lob'o-rid** (-rĭd), *a.* & *n.*

u'lo-car'ci-no'ma (ū'lō-kär'sĭ-nō'mă), *n.* [NL.; Gr οὖλον gum + *carcinoma*.] *Med.* Carcinoma of the gums.

u-lock'. † OOLAK.

u'loid (ū'loid), *a.* [Gr. οὐλή scar + *-oid.*] *Med.* Scarlike

U'lo-na'ta (ū'lō-nā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of insects nearly equivalent to Orthoptera.

U'lo-pho-ci'næ (-fō-sĭ'nē), *n. pl* [NL.; cf. Gr οὖλος woolly, curly, twisted, and φώκη seal.] *Zoöl.* The fur seals.

u'lor-rha'gi-a (ū'lŏr-rā'jĭ-ă), **u-lor'rha-gy** (ū-lŏr'ă-jĭ), *n.* [NL. *ulorrhagia*, fr. Gr. οὖλον gum + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the gums.

U-lot'ri-cha'ce-æ (ū-lŏt'rĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See ULOTRICHALES — **u-lot'ri-cha'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

u-lot'ri-chan (ū-lŏt'rĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Ulotrichi. — *n.* One of the Ulotrichi

U-lot'ri-ches (-kēz), *n. pl.* [NL See ULOTRICHI.] See HAIR, 2.

Ul'ri-ca (ŭl'rĭ-kă), *n.* [Fem. in L. form of G. *Ulrich* (cf. Sw. *Ulrik*), OHG. also *Uolrich, Godalrich*; OHG. *uodil, uotal*, inheritance, home (akin to AS. *ēðel*, and *æðele* nobility, noble family) + *rīhhi* rich, powerful, G. *reich.*] **1.** Lit., rich: — fem. prop. name. F. *Ulrique* (ül-rēk'); It. *Ulrica* (ōōl-rē'kă); G *Ulrike* (ōōl-rē'kĕ)

2. A hideous old sibyl in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe." She is the daughter of a Saxon thane and had been the victim of Front de Bœuf's father.

Ul'ster cus'tom (ŭl'stĕr), **Ulster tenant right.** [From *Ulster*, Ireland.] See TENANT RIGHT.

ul'stered (ŭl'stĕrd), *a.* Wearing an ulster

Ul-ste'ri-an (ŭl-stē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* [From *Ulster* County, New York.] *Geol.* Designating a division of the American Middle Devonian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*

ul'ster-ing (ŭl'stĕr-ĭng), *n.* Cloth for making ulsters *Cant*

Ulster King-of-Arms. *Her* See KING-OF-ARMS.

ult. *Abbr.* Ultimately; ultimo

ul-te'ri-or-ly, *adv.* of ULTERIOR

ul'ti-ma'ta (ŭl'tĭ-mā'tă), *n.*, *pl.* of ULTIMATUM.

ul'ti-mate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ul'ti-ma Thu'le (ŭl'tĭ-mă thū'lē) [L.] See THULE.

ul'time (ŭl'tĭm), *a.* [OF., or L *ultimus.*] Ultimate. *Obs.* — **ul'tim'i-ty** (ŭl-tĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *ultimitas.*] *Obs.*

‖ **ul'ti-mum va'le.** [L.] A last farewell; a final parting.

‖ **ul'ti-mus he'res** *or* **hæ'res.** [L.] *Law* The last heir; — in feudal law often applied to the lord, as the king, taking property when other capable heirs fail. [last of kings.]

‖ **ul'ti-mus re'gum.** [L.] The

‖ **ul'ti-mus Ro'ma-no'rum.** [L.] The last of the Romans

ul'tion (ŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L *ultio* cf. OF. *ulcion.*] Vengeance; revenge. *Obs.*

ult. præsc. *Abbr* Ultimo præscriptus (L., the last ordered)

ul'tra-ag-nos'tic, *a.*, **ul'tra-brach'y-ce-phal'ic,** *a.*, **ul'tra-brach'y-ceph'a-ly,** *n.* **ul'tra-clas'si-cal.** *a.*, **ul'tra-con-serv'a-tism.** *n.*, **ul'tra-con-serv'a-tive.** *a.*, **ul'tra-cos'mo-pol'i-tan,** *a* See ULTRA- b.

ul'tra-crit'i-cal, *a* 1 Exceedingly or excessively critical

2. *Math.* Invariant; — of algebraic forms and functions

ul'tra-dem'o-crat'ic. *a.*, **ul'tra-des-pot'ic,** *a.*, **ul'tra-dol'i-cho-ce-phal'ic,** *a.*, **ul'tra-dol'i-cho-ceph'a-ly,** *n.* See ULTRA- b.

ul'tra-el-lip'tic. *a.* Hyperelliptic.

ul'tra-e'qui-noc'tial, *a* A dweller beyond the equator *Obs.*

ul'tra-fash'ion-a-ble. *a.*, **ul'tra-fas-tid'i-ous.** *a.*, **ul'tra-fed'er-al-ist,** *n.* See ULTRA- b

ul'tra-Gan-get'ic (ŭl'trə-găn-jĕt'ĭk), *a* Beyond (east of) the river Ganges. See ULTRA- a.

ul'trage (ŭl'trĭj), *n.* Outrage. *Obs.*

ul'tra-in'tel-lec'tu-al, *a.*, **ul'tra-lib'er-al,** *a.* See ULTRA- b

‖ **ul'tra li'ci-tum** (lĭs'ĭ-tŭm) [L.] Beyond what is allowable or lawful.

ultramarine green. Green ultramarine.

ultramarine yellow Lemon yellow. See BARIUM CHROMATE

ul'tra-ma-ter'nal. *a* See ULTRA b.

ul'tra-Nep-tu'ni-an, *a.* *Astron.* Beyond Neptune See ULTRA- a

ul'tra-nom'i-nal-is'tic, *a.*, **ul'tra-par'ti-san.** *a* See ULTRA- b.

ul'tra-paul'ine. **ul'tra-Paul'ine,** *a.* See ULTRA- a

ul'tra-phys'i-cal *a.* **ul tra-pos'i-tiv-is'tic.** *a.* **ul'trr-pre-ci'sion** (-prĭ-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.*, **ul'tra-prot'es-tant.** *a.* & *n* . **ul'tra-prot'es-tant-ism,** *n.*, **ul'tra pur'ist** (-pūr'ĭst), *n.*, **ul'tra-rad'i-cal,** *a.* See ULTRA- b.

ul'tra-red'. *a.* Infra-red

ul'tra-re-fined'. *a.*, **ul'tra-re-lĭ'gious** (-rĕ-lĭj'ŭs), *a* . **ul'tra-re-man'ti-cist** *n.* **ul'tra-sci en tĭf'ic.** *a.*, **ul tra-sen'su-al.** *a.*, **ul'tra-sen'ti-men'ta', a.**, **ul'tra-spir'it-u-al.** *a.*, **ul tra-spir'it-u-al-ism.** *n.* See ULTRA- b

ul'tra-stel'lar (-stĕl'ăr), *a* Being or reaching beyond the fixed stars.

ul'tra-the'o-log'i-cal, *a.* See ULTRA- b.

‖ **ul'tra va-lo'rem** (ŭl'trə vă-lō'rĕm) [L.] *Law* Beyond the value

ul'tra-vir'tu-ous, *a.* Excessively virtuous; — sometimes with implication of hypocrisy

ultrice. *n.* [OF., fr. L. *ultrix*, fem. of *ultor.*] A female avenger *Obs.*

ul-tro'ne-ous (ŭl-trō'nē-ŭs). *a.* [L. *ultroneus.*] Spontaneous; voluntary. — **ul-tro'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ul-tro'ne-ous-ness,** *n.* *Ali Obs.*

ul'u-la'tion (ŭl'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ululatio.*] A howling, as of a dog or wolf; a wailing.

ulus, -ula, -ulum. [L. masc., fem., and neut. diminutive endings.] Noun suffixes forming diminutives, as in *modulus*, tub*ulus*, gastr*ula*, siphon*ula*, dors*ulum*, sept*ulum*.

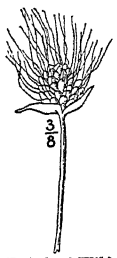
Ul'va (ŭl'vă), *n.* [NL., L., sedge.] *Bot.* A genus of green seaweeds typifying the family Ulvaceæ; the so-called *sea lettuces.* They have a thin, flat thallus like a lettuce leaf; it is sometimes eaten. See LAYER.

Ul-va'ce-æ (ŭl-vā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of green seaweeds (order Chlorophyceæ) of several marine genera, of wide distribution. They have either a flat or a hollow tubular thallus, and reproduce by the conjugation of planogametes or of zoöspores. — **ul-va'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

U-lys'ses (ū-lĭs'ēz), *n.* [L., better *Ulixes*, Gr. 'Οδυσσεύς.] **1.** Lit., a hater; — masc. prop. name.
2. Odysseus; — generally so called in English.

um'be (ŭm'bē), *prep. & adv.* Also, in shortened form, **um.** [AS. *ymbe, ymb, embe;* akin to OHG. *umbi*, G. *um.* Cf. AMBI-.] About; around; after; — often used in composition; as, *umbeclad*, clad about; *umbefold*, to fold or drape about; *umclip*, to clip or hold fast, to surround. *Obs.*

um'bel (ŭm'bĕl), *n.* [L. *umbella* a little shadow, umbrella, dim. of *umbra* shade. See UMBRELLA.] *Bot.* A form of racemose inflorescence in which the axis is very much contracted, so that the pedicels (known as *rays*) appear to spring from the same point, and are all of equal length, forming a flat or rounded flower cluster. The typical simple umbel characterizes many milkweeds (Asclepiadaceæ) and other plants. A compound umbel is one in which each pedicel or ray bears a smaller or secondary umbel, as in most members of the celery family (Apiaceæ).



Umbel of Wild Garlic (*Allium vineale*).

um'beled } (ŭm'bĕld), *a. Bot.* Bearing or
um'belled } producing umbels; umbellate.

um'bel-late (-bĕl-ăt), *a.* [NL. *umbellatus.*] *Bot.* Bearing, or consisting of, umbels; umbel-like; arranged in umbels. — **um'bel-late-ly**, *adv.*

um-bel'lic (ŭm-bĕl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to, or got from, certain umbellifers. — **umbellic acid.** **a** Anisic acid. *Obs.* **b** A dihydroxy derivative, $C_6H_2(OH)_2CH{:}CHCO_2H$, of cinnamic acid got as a yellow powder by warming umbelliferone with caustic potash solution.

um-bel'li-fer (ŭm-bĕl'ĭ-fĕr), *n.* [NL. See UMBELLIFEROUS.] Any plant of the celery family (Apiaceæ).

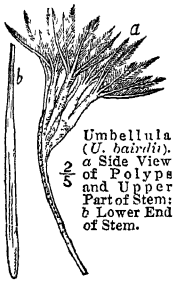
Um'bel-lif'er-æ (ŭm'bĕ-lĭf'ĕr-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See UMBELLIFEROUS.] *Bot.* The family Apiaceæ.

um'bel-lif'er-one (-ōn), *n.* [G. *umbelliferon;* — so named as derived from *Umbelliferæ* and as being isomeric or polymeric with quin*one.*] *Chem.* A tasteless white crystalline substance, $C_9H_6O_3$, found in the bark of the mezereon and also obtained by the distillation of certain resins from various umbellifers as galbanum, asafetida, etc., and in other ways. It is a hydroxy derivative of coumarin.

um'bel-lif'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*umbel* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* **a** Producing umbels. **b** Pertaining to the Umbelliferæ.

um-bel'li-form (ŭm-bĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a. Bot.* Having the form of an umbel.

Um-bel'lu-la (ŭm-bĕl'ū-lă), *n.* [NL. See UMBELLULE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of deep-sea Alcyonaria consisting of a cluster of large flowerlike polyps at the summit of a long, slender stem which stands upright in the mud, supported by a bulbous base. It is the type of a family, **Um'bel-lu'li-dæ** (ŭm'bĕ-lōō'lĭ-dē).



Umbellula (*U. bairdii*). *a* Side View of Polyps and Upper Part of Stem; *b* Lower End of Stem.

Um-bel'lu-la'ri-a (ŭm-bĕl'ū-lā'rĭ-ă; 115), *n.* [NL. See UMBELLULE.] *Bot.* A genus of lauraceous trees consisting of a single species (*Umbellularia californica*), the California laurel.

um-bel'lu-late (ŭm-bĕl'ū-lăt), *a.* Disposed in umbellules.

um'bel-lule (ŭm'bĕl-ūl; ŭm-bĕl'ūl), *n.* [NL. *umbellula*, dim. of *umbella.* See UMBEL.] *Bot.* One of the small or secondary umbels in a compound umbel.

um'ber (ŭm'bĕr), *n.* [F. *ombre*, L. *umbra.* Cf. UMBRA, UMBRAGE.] **1.** Shade; shadow; also, a shade or spirit.
2. The European grayling.
3. [Cf. UMBRERE.] An umbrere. *Obs.*
4. Also **umber bird.** [Cf. NL. *scopus umbretta*, F. *ombrette;* prob. fr. L. *umbra* shade, in allusion to its dark brown color, or fr. F. *ombre* umber the pigment (see UMBER a pigment).] The umbrette.

um'ber (ŭm'bĕr), *n.* [F. *ombre, terre d'ombre*, It. *terra d'ombra*, prob. orig., earth from *Umbria*, fr. L. *Umbria*, but confused with It. *ombra* shade, F. *ombre*, L. *umbra.*] A brown earth highly valued by artists as a permanent pigment and used either in the *raw* state, or calcined or *burnt*, in which latter case it has a slight reddish hue. Its color is due to oxides of manganese and of iron. The best variety comes from Cyprus and is called *Turkey umber.*

um'ber (ŭm'bĕr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, umber; olive-brown; dark brown; dark; dusky. *J. R. Drake.*

um'ber, *v. t.;* UM'BERED (-bĕrd); UM'BER-ING. To color with umber; to shade or darken; as, to *umber* one's face.

um'ber-y (-ĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to umber; like umber.

um-bil'ic (ŭm-bĭl'ĭk), *n.* [L. *umbilicus:* cf. F. *ombilic*, formerly also *umbilic.* See NAVEL.] **1.** The navel; the center. *Obs.* "The *umbilic* of the world." *Sir T. Herbert.*
2. *Geom.* = UMBILICUS, 5 **b.**

um-bil'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *ombilical.* See UMBILIC, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an umbilicus, or umbilical cord.
2. Pertaining to the center; central. *Rare. De Foe.*
umbilical arteries, *Anat. & Embryol.*, a pair of arteries arising from the internal iliac arteries of the fetus of mammals, which pass through the umbilical cord to the placenta, to which they carry the impure blood from the fetus. These arteries, with the corresponding *umbilical vein* or *veins* (which see), pertain to, or at least accompany, the allantois in the early stages. With the assumption of the nutritive function by the placenta, these vessels supersede in function those of the yolk sac. The parts of these arteries within the body of the fetus are called the *hypogastric arteries.* — **u. cord.** **a** *Anat. & Embryol.* The cord or stalk arising from the navel, which connects the fetus of a mammal with the placenta, and contains the two *umbilical arteries* and the *umbilical vein* through which blood circulates between the fetus and the placenta; the navel string. In man it attains an exceptional length (about twenty inches) and a thickness of nearly half an inch, and consists, in the later stages of pregnancy, of little more than the above-mentioned vessels embedded in a mass of gelatinous embryonic connective tissue (the so-called *jelly of Wharton*), invested by an epiblastic epithelium, the other structures present in it in the early stages having become obliterated. **b** *Bot.* The funicle. — **u. fissure,** *Anat.*, the anterior part of the longitudinal fissure on the under surface of the liver, which lodges the umbilical vein in the fetus. — **u. hernia,** *Med.*, hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus. — **u. point.** *Geom.* = UMBILICUS, 5. — **u. region.** *Anat.* See ABDOMINAL REGIONS, *Illust.* — **u. vein,** *Anat. & Embryol.*, a vein, passing through the umbilical cord to the fetus, returning the purified and nutrient blood from the placenta to the fetus. In the human fetus it discharges most of the blood into the portal vein, some directly into the liver, and some (by the *ductus venosus*) into the inferior vena cava. Two are present in early stages, one afterwards disappearing. After birth, the part in the body degenerates, becoming the round ligament of the liver. — **u. vesicle,** *Embryol.*, in the embryo of most mammals, the yolk sac, or, more strictly (since yolk is almost wanting in the egg of most mammals), a sac containing fluid, and representing the yolk sac of oviparous vertebrates. Its cavity communicates, for a time at least, with the embryonic alimentary canal through the umbilicus, by the vitelline duct.

um-bil'i-cate (-kăt), *a.* [L. *umbilicatus.* See UMBILIC.] Depressed in the middle, like a navel; navel-shaped; having an umbilicus; as, an *umbilicate* smallpox vesicle.

um-bil'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **a** A navel-like depression, or dimpling. **b** The state of being umbilicated.

um'bi-li'cus (ŭm'bĭ-lī'kŭs; *popularly* ŭm-bĭl'ĭ-kŭs; 277), *n.* [L. See UMBILIC.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The scar on the middle of the abdomen where the umbilical cord or the yolk sac was attached; the navel; hence, *Vertebrate Embryol.*, the place (which the navel of the adult marks) where the extra-embryonic structures are continuous with those of the body proper of the embryo.
2. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* An ornamental ball or boss at each end of the stick on which manuscripts were rolled.
3. *Bot* **a** The hilum. **b** [*cap.*] A genus of crassulaceous plants now merged in *Cotyledon.* **c** A rootlike attachment of the thallus in certain lichens.



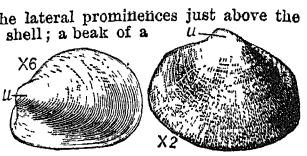
4. *Zoöl.* **a** A depression or pit in the center of the base of many spiral shells around which the whorls coil. **b** A minute pit or depression on the shaft of a feather where the vane begins. **c** The opening at the basal end of a feather.
5. *Geom.* **a** A focus. *Obs.* **b** A point of a surface at which the curvatures of all normal sections are equal, or the indicatrix is a circle. *u* Umbilicus(4 a)

um-bil'i-form (ŭm-bĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*umbilicus* + *-form.*] Shaped like an umbilicus, or navel.

um'ble pie (ŭm'b'l). [See UMBLES.] A pie made of umbles.

um'bles (ŭm'b'lz), *n.* [See NUMBLES.] Numbles. *Obs.*

um'bo (ŭm'bō), *n.*; *pl.* L. UMBONES (ŭm-bō'nēz), E. UMBOS (ŭm'bōz). [L.] **1.** The boss of a shield, at or near the middle, having, sometimes, a sharp spike.
2. Any elevation suggestive of the boss; a rounded elevation (often accompanied by a corresponding depression on the opposite surface), in a plate, disk, or membrane, as in the tympanic membrane of the ear where the malleus is attached, or as in the cone scales of certain pines.
3. *Zoöl.* One of the lateral prominences just above the hinge of a bivalve shell; a beak of a shell. It is the first formed part of the valve.



Umbos, 3. Shells showing Umbos (*u, u*).

um'bo-nal (ŭm'bō-năl), *a.* Pert. to, or like, an umbo or umbos.

um'bo-nate (ŭm'bō-năt), *a.* [NL. *umbonatus.* See UMBO.] Having a conical or rounded bosslike protuberance.

um'bra (ŭm'bră), *n.*; *pl.* UMBRÆ (-brē). [L., a shadow. Cf. UMBER, the fish, UMBRAGE.] **1.** A shade or shadow; in optics, the complete shadow, within which no light is received from a given source; — distinguished from *penumbra* (which see).



Umbonate Pileus of Mushroom.

2. Specif.: *Astron.* **a** The conical shadow projected from a planet or satellite, on the side opposite the sun, within which a spectator could see no portion of the sun's disk. Cf. PENUMBRA, 1. **b** The central dark portion, or nucleus, of a sun spot. **c** The fainter part of a sun spot; — now called *penumbra.*
3. Usually in *pl. Math.* A symbolic coefficient; — so called by Sylvester as being the mere shadow of a quantity.
4. [L.] Any of several sciænoid food fishes of the genus *Umbrina*, esp. the Mediterranean species (*U. cirrhosa*), which is much esteemed as a market fish.



Umbra (*Umbrina cirrhosa*).

5. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the mud minnows.
6. *Rom. Antiq.* = SHADOW, *n.*, 13.

um-brac'u-lif'er-ous (ŭm-brăk'ū-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *umbraculum* umbrella (dim. of *umbra* shade) + E. *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing an umbrellalike organ or part.

um-brac'u-li-form' (ŭm-brăk'ū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *umbraculum* umbrella (dim. of *umbra* a shade) + E. *-form.*] Having the form of anything that serves to shade, as a tree top, an umbrella, and the like; specif., *Bot.*, having the form of an umbrella; as, an *umbraculiform* pileus.

um'brage (ŭm'brāj), *n.* [F. *ombrage* shade, suspicion, umbrage, L. *umbraticus* of shade, fr. *umbra* a shade. Cf. 1st UMBER, UMBRELLA, UMBRATIC.] **1.** Shade; shadow; obscurity; hence, that which affords a shade, as foliage. *Archaic or Poetic. Milton.*
2. Disfavor; disesteem; disgrace. *Now Rare.* "He stood some years in *umbrage.*" *Nuunton.*
3. Shadowy resemblance; shadow; also, a shade, or spirit. *Obs.* "No . . . *umbrage* of reason." *Woodward.*
4 The feeling of being overshadowed; jealousy of another, as standing in one's light or way; hence, suspicion of injury or wrong; offense; resentment; as, to take *umbrage* at another's advancement.
Syn. — See PIQUE.

um-bra'geous (ŭm-brā'jŭs; 277), *a* [Cf. F. *ombrageux* shy, skittish, suspicious, in OF. also, shady. See UMBRAGE.] **1.** Forming or affording a shade, or being shaded; shady; shaded; as, *umbrageous* trees, foliage, caves. *Milton.*
2. Obscure, as if from being shaded. *Obs.*
3. Feeling jealousy or umbrage; taking, or disposed to take, umbrage; suspicious.
— **um-bra'geous-ly,** *adv.* — **um-bra'geous-ness,** *n.*

um'bral (ŭm'brăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an umbra.
umbral notation, *Math.*, any notation in which symbols are used that have no meaning in themselves, but only in connection with other symbols omitted; as where (*ks*) is written for the constituent in the *k*th column and *s*th row of a matrix, as by Vandermonde (1735-96) and Sylvester.

um'bra tree (ŭm'bra). A phytolaccaceous tree (*Phytolacca dioica*), native of South America, and cultivated in southern Europe. It has large dark leaves, and a somber aspect. The juice of its berries is used for coloring wine.

um-brel'la (ŭm-brĕl'ă), *n.* [It. *ombrella*, fr. *ombra* a shade, L. *umbra;* cf. L. *umbella* a sunshade, a parasol. Cf. UMBEL, UMBRAGE.] **1.** A shade, screen, or guard, carried in the hand for sheltering one from rain, sun, etc. It is of silk, cotton, or other fabric, extended on strips of steel, or other elastic material, fastened to a rod or stick, usually by pivots or hinges so as to allow of being opened and closed with ease. See PARASOL.
2. *Zoöl.* The bell-shaped or saucer-shaped structure composed chiefly of jellylike mesoglœa which forms the chief part of the body of most jellyfishes. By its contractions,

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ul'u-la-tive, *a.* [See ULULATE.] Howling; yelling. *Obs.*

Ul'va (ŏŏl'va), *n.* An Indian of any of a group of tribes of eastern Nicaragua constituting a linguistic stock. They are boatmen, lumbermen, and agriculturists.

ul-vose' (ŭl-vōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *ulvosus.*] Full of sedge. *Obs.*

uly, *a.* [Cf. F. *huileé*, p. p., oiled, E. OILY, OIL.] Oily. *Obs. Scot.*

um, *prep* = UMBE-. *Obs.*

Um (ŏŏm), *interj. & n.* See OM.

um (ŭm), *pron.* [See 'EM them, HEM them.] Them. *Dial. Eng.*

um. *Abbr* Unmarried.

U'ma (ōō'mä), *n.* [Skr. *umā*, lit., light.] See DEVI.

umage. † HOMAGE

umaist, umast. † UMEST.

u-man'gite (ōō-mäng'gīt; ū-mäng'-), *n.* [From the Sierra de *Umango*, mountains in Argentina.] *Min.* A selenide of copper, $Cu_3Se{\cdot}Cu_2Se$, in dark red masses. H., 3. Sp. gr., 5.62.

U'ma-til'la (ū'mä-tĭl'ä), *n.* An Indian of a small Shahaptian tribe of northeastern Oregon.

um-bar'ry (ŭm-bär'ĭ). Var. of AMBAREE, howdah.

um'be-braid', *n. & v. t.* [See UMBE.] = UMBRAID *Obs.*

um'be-cast', *v. t.* [See UMBE.] To surround; to wrap round; to consider. *Obs.*

um'be-clad', *p. a.* See UMBE

um'be-clap', *v. t* [See UMBE.] To surround; invest; embrace. *Obs.*

um'be-clip', *v. t.* [AS. *ymbclyppan.* See UMBE; CLIP.] To embrace; encircle. *Obs.*

um'be-close', *v. t.*, **um'be-delve',** *v. t.* See UMBE. *Obs.*

um'be-draw', *v. t.* [See UMBE.] To withdraw *Obs.*

um'be-fold', *v. t.*, **um'be-gang',** *v. t.*, **um'be-gild',** *v. t.*, **um'be-grip',** *v. t.*, **um'be-grown',** *p. a.* See UMBE. *Obs.*

um'be-lap', *v. t.* [See UMBE.] To wrap round; enfold; beset; entrap. *Obs.*

um'be-lay', *v. t.*, **um'be-lie',** *v. t.* See UMBE. *Obs.*

um-bel'la (ŭm-bĕl'ä), *n.* [See UMBEL.] *Bot.* An umbel.

Um'bel-la'les (ŭm'bĕ-lā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the umbelliters and allies. — **um'bel-lal** (ŭm'bĕl-ăl), *a.*

um'bel-lar (ŭm'bĕl-ər), *a. Bot.* Pert. to an umbel; umbellate.

um'bel-lat'ed (ŭm'bĕ-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Umbellate. [lule.]

um'bel-let, *n. Bot.* An umbellule. [*ed. Obs.*]

um'bel-li-flo'rous (ŭm'bĕ-lĭ-flō'rŭs), *a.* [*umbel* + *-florous.*] *Bot.* Having umbellate flowers.

um'bel-loid (ŭm'bĕl-oid), *a.* [*umbel* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling an umbel.

um-bel'lu-lif'er-ous (ŭm-bĕl'ū-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*umbellule* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing umbellules.

um'be-look', *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *ymblōcian.*] See UMBE. *Obs.*

um'bel-wort' (ŭm'bĕl-wûrt'), *n.* [*umbel* + *wort.*] An umbellifer.

umbely. † HUMBLY. [*ed. Obs.*]

umbepight, *p. a.* Bordered; purumberauch, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *ymbe* around, and *rǽcan* to reach.] To encompass. *Obs.*

umberere. † UMBRERE.

um'ber-ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *nombrement.* For the loss of *n* cf. UMPIRE.] Number *Obs.*

um'be-row', *v. t.* [*umbe* + *row.*] To row around. *Obs.*

Um'ber-sor'rew, *a.* Hardy; rugged; rude. *Obs. Scot.*

umb'es-chew', *v. t.* [Cf. UMBE; see ESCHEW.] To eschew. *Obs.*

um'be-set', *v. t.* [AS. *ymbsettan.*] To encompass; besiege. *Obs.*

um'be-shear', *v. t.*, **um'be-shine',** *v. t.*, **um'be-stege',** *v. t.*, **um'be-stand',** *v. t.* See UMBE. *Obs.*

umbestound, umbestoundes, *adv.* [AS. *ymbe, ymb, embe,* at, about + *stund* time; orig. two words (*embe stunde*).] At times; sometimes; also, at one time. *Obs.*

umbetee, *v. t.* [AS. *tēon* to draw, lead. See UMBE.] To inclose. *Obs.*

um'be-think', *v. t. & i.* [See UMBE.] To bethink one's self; consider; recollect. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

um'be-vi'ron, *v. t.* [Cf. UMBE; ENVIRON.] In *p. p. umbeweorund*, environed. Cf. UMVIRON. *Obs.*

um'be-walt', *pret.* [Cf. UMBE, and AS. *wealdan* to wield, rule.] Surrounded. *Obs.*

um'bo-weave', *v. t.* [See UMBE.] To inclose. *Obs.*

um'be-wend', *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *ymbwendan* to turn round, E. WEND.] To go round. *Obs.*

um'be-wet', *v. t.* [See WET, *v.*] To water round about. *Obs.*

um'be-while', *adv.* [See UMWHILE.] = UMWHILE. *Obs.*

umbeyede, *pret.* [AS. *ymbēode.* See UMBE; YODE.] Surrounded. *Obs.*

umbi. † UMBE. [*Obs.*]

umbigoon, *p. p.* of UMBEGANG.

um-bil'ic (ŭm-bĭl'ĭk), *a. Anat.* Umbilical.

um-bil'i-cal'i-ty (-ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being in the middle. *Obs.* [ĕd), *a.* Umbilicate.

um-bil'i-cat'ed (ŭm-bĭl'ĭ-kāt'-

um-bil'lic-i-form (ŭm'bĭ-lĭ'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *umbilicus* navel + E. *-form.*] Navel-like.

umbilouk, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *lūcan* to close, conclude, lock.] To sum up; summarize. *Obs.*

umble, umblesce, umbly. † HUMBLE, HUMBLESSE, etc.

umblete, n. [OF. *humblet é*] Humility. *Obs.*

um'bo-nat'ed (ŭm'bō-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Umbonate.

um-bo'nes (ŭm-bō'nēz), *n., L. pl.* of UMBO.

um-bon'ic (-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* Umbonal.

um-bon'u-late (ŭm-bŏn'ū-lāt), *a.* [Dim. fr. *umbonate.*] Diminutively or slightly umbonate.

um'bo-nule (ŭm'bō-nūl), *n.* A small umbo. *Rare.*

umbra. † OMRAH.

um'bra-cle (ŭm'brä-k'l), *n.* [L. *umbraculum.*] That which shades. *Obs.*

um-brac'u-lum (ŭm-brăk'ū-lŭm), *n.* [L., umbrella.] *Bot.* An umbrella-shaped appendage.

um'brage (ŭm'brāj), *v. t.* To shade. *Rare.*

um-braid', *v. t.* [Cf. UMBE; UPBRAID.] To reproach. *Obs* — **n.** a Reproach. *Obs.* **b** Strife *Obs.*

umbrakle. † UMBRACLE.

um-bra'na, *n.* [Cf. It. *ombrina*, L. UMBRINE, UMBRA, the fish.] The grayling. *Obs.*

um'brate (ŭm'brāt), *v. t.* [L. *umbratus*, p. p. of *umbrare* to shade.] To shadow or foreshadow. *Obs.* — **um-bra'tion** (ŭm-brā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

um'brate, *a.* [L. *umbratus*, p. p.] Shaded; shady. *Obs.*

um-brat'ic (ŭm-brăt'ĭk), **um-brat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *umbraticus*, fr. *umbra* shade. See UMBRAGE.] *Obs.* Of or pert. to shade or darkness; as: **a** Shadowy; unreal. **b** Secluded.

um'bra-tile (ŭm'brä-tĭl), *a.* [L. *umbratilis.*] Umbratic. *Obs.*

um-brat'i-lous, *a.* Umbratic. *Obs.*

um-bra'tious (ŭm-brā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *umbra* a shade.] Disposed to take umbrage. *Obs.*

umbrawe. † OMRAH.

um'bre. † OMBRE, UMBER.

um'bre. *n.* Rain. *Obs.*

umbreide. † UMBRAID.

um-brel' (ŭm-brĕl'), *n.* [Cf. F. *ombrelle* parasol.] **a** Umbrella. *Obs. or Colloq.* **b** An umbrere.

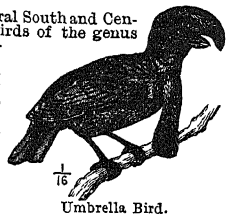
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due to muscular ectodermal cells lining its lower (concave) surface, it serves as a swimming organ.

3. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of umbrella shells.

umbrella ant. The sauba ant, so called because it sometimes carries bits of leaves over its back when taking them to its nest for food.

umbrella bird. Any of several South and Central American cotingine birds of the genus *Cephalopterus*; esp., *C. ornatus* of Guiana and Brazil. It is about the size of a jackdaw and the male is entirely black with a radiating crest curving forward over the head and a long feathered lappet depending from the breast.



Umbrella Bird.

umbrella grass. Any of several plants having outspread inflorescence; as: **a** Australian millet. **b** An Australian grass (*Aristida ramosa*). **c** A cyperaceous plant of the genus *Fuirena*.

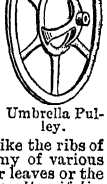
umbrella leaf. An American berberidaceous herb (*Diphyllea cymosa*), with large peltate and lobed basal leaves.

umbrella palm. **a** A pinnate-leaved palm (*Hedyscepe canterburyana*) native of Lord Howe's Island, but common in cultivation. It has a crown of gracefully recurved leaves. **b** The umbrella plant (*Cyperus alternifolius*)

umbrella pine. A tall Japanese pinaceous tree (*Sciadopitys verticillata*), having a handsome symmetrical crown, and often cultivated. The needle-shaped leaves are borne in umbrellalike whorls at the ends of the twigs.

umbrella plant. An African sedge (*Cyperus alternifolius*), bearing large terminal whorls of slender leaves. It is often cultivated as an ornamental aquatic, like the papyrus, which it resembles.

umbrella pulley. *Mach.* A pulley having a skeleton semispherical projecting boss, so as to be easily cottered to, or removed from an overhanging gudgeon journaled permanently in a hanger or the like.



Umbrella Pulley.

umbrella shell. A marine tectibranchiate gastropod belonging to *Umbrella* or related genus. They have a large thick foot, small head, and small, external, limpetlike shell which only partly covers the body.

umbrella tree. **a** An American magnolia (*Magnolia tripetala*), having large leaves clustered at the ends of the branches. **b** In Australia: (1) An araliaceous tree (*Brassaia actinophylla*) with digitate leaves arranged like the ribs of an umbrella. (2) The umbrella bush. **c** Any of various other trees so called from the shape of their leaves or the position of their crown of foliage, as *Cornus alternifolia*, *Thespesia populnea*, etc.

um-brere' (ŭm-brēr'), *n.* [OF. *ombrière* a sunshade. Cf. UMBRELLA.] In medieval armor, a projection like the peak of a cap, sometimes with a face guard. *Obs.*

um-brette' (ŭm-brĕt'), *n.* [F. *ombrette.*] An African wading bird (*Scopus umbretta*) allied to the storks and herons. It is about two feet long and has a large head, a heavy bill, and a thick crest on the back of the head. Its color is uniform brown except a few purplish bars on the tail. It builds a bulky nest of sticks with an entrance in the side and sometimes several chambers.



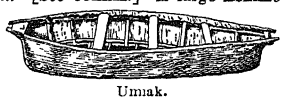
Umbrette.

Um'bri-an (ŭm'brĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Umbria, in central Italy, or its inhabitants; as, the *Umbrian* school of painting, in which Raphael studied under Perugino.

Um'bri-an, *n.* One of the people of Umbria or a member of the Umbrian race of ancient Italy (see ITALIAN); also, the language of the ancient Umbrians (see INDO-EUROPEAN), an Italic tongue having an alphabet of 18 letters, 16 being Phœnician (cf. EUGUBINE).

um-brif'er-ous (ŭm-brĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *umbrifer; umbra* a shade + *ferre* to bear.] Casting or making a shade; umbrageous. — **um-brif'er-ous-ly,** *adv.*

u'mi-ak (o͞o'mĭ-ăk), *n.* [See OOMIAK.] A large Eskimo boat of skins. = OOMIAK.



Umiak.

um'laut (o͞om'lout), *n.* [Ger., from *um* about + *laut* sound.] **1.** *Philol.* The change of a root vowel sound by the influence of a vowel, as *u*, or esp. *i*, in a following syllable, the modifying vowel being now generally lost or altered (cf. CONCEALED UMLAUT); vowel mutation. Umlaut, though occurring in other Indo-European languages, is esp. characteristic of the Teutonic languages. It was common in Anglo-Saxon and is highly developed in Icelandic. In German the umlauted vowels resulting from *a*, *o*, *u*, followed by old *i*, are written *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, or *ae*, *oe*, *ue*; as, *männer* or *maenner*, men, from *mann*, man. Examples of forms in modern English resulting from umlaut are: *geese*, pl. of *goose*; *men*, pl. of *man*, etc. Vowels sometimes undergo both umlaut and ablaut.

> Theodor Jacobi (1843) . . . explained the phenomenon of *umlaut* as due to a psychological anticipation of the vowel of the suffix.
> *Oertel*

2. Loosely, the two dots used in German to indicate a vowel affected by umlaut.

um'laut, *v. t. Philol.* To affect, form, or sound with umlaut; — said of vowels.

um'pir-age (ŭm'pīr-āj; ŭm'pĭr-rāj), *n.* [From UMPIRE.] **1.** The office of an umpire; the power, right, or authority of an umpire to decide.

2. The act of umpiring; arbitrament. *Bp. Hall.*

um'pire (ŭm'pīr), *n.* [ME. *nompere, noumpere*, fr. OF. *nomper, nonper*, uneven, F. *non-pair*; hence the meaning, uneven, i. e., third, person; *non* not + OF. *per* even, equal, peer, F. *pair*; cf. L. *impar* uneven, unequal. The loss of initial *n* is due to preceding *a*, confused with *an*. See NON-; PEER, *n.*] **1.** A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; esp., one chosen to rule on the plays of a game, as cricket, baseball, or the like. Cf. REFEREE, *n.*, **c**.

> A man, in questions of this kind, is able to be a skillful *umpire* between himself and others. *Barrow.*

2. *Law.* A third person who is to decide a matter submitted to arbitrators in case of their disagreement.

Syn. — Judge, arbitrator, arbiter, referee.

um'pire, *v. t.*; UM'PIRED (-pīrd); UM'PIR-ING (-pīr-ĭng). **1.** To decide as umpire; to arbitrate, as a dispute.

> Judges appointed to *umpire* the matter in contest. *South.*

2. To perform the duties of umpire in or for. *Colloq.*

um'pire, *v. i.* To act as umpire.

un- (ŭn-; *see note below*). [ME. *un-*, AS. *un-*, *on-*, the unaccented form of the accented prefix *and-* (cf. ANSWER); akin to D. *ont-*, G. *ent-*, OHG. *int-*, Goth. *and-*. Cf. ANTI-.] An inseparable verbal prefix, added: **a** To verbs to express the contrary, and not the simple negative, of the action of the verb to which it is prefixed; as in *unbend*, *uncoil*, *undo*, *unfold*. **b** To nouns to form verbs expressing privation of the thing, quality, or state expressed by the noun; as in *unfrock*, *unman*, *unsex*. Sometimes participles and participial adjectives formed with this prefix coincide in form with compounds of the negative prefix *un-* (see 2d UN-); as in *undone* (from *undo*) meaning unfastened, ruined, and *undone* (from 2d *un-* and *done*) meaning not done, not finished. *Un-* sometimes merely intensifies a negative already expressed in a word, as in *unloose*.

☞ Usually unaccented or under secondary accent only, but the accent, or the emphasis, esp. in direct contrast, is often stronger than in 2d *un-*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 87.

un- (ŭn-; *see note below*). [ME. & AS. *un-*; akin to OFries. *un-*, D. *on-*, OS., OHG., & G. *un-*, Icel. *ō-*, *ū-*, Sw. *o-*, Dan. *u-*, W. *an-*, L. *in-*, Gr. *av-*, *a-*, Skr. *an-*, *a-*. Cf. A- not, IN- not, NO, *adv.*] An inseparable prefix, signifying *not*; *in-*; *non-*. *Un-* may be attached to almost any adjective or adverb, and (though less freely) to nouns, from which it may be desired to form a corresponding negative. No attempt is here made to enter all the compounds of *un-* in the *Vocabulary*. Of those entered such as are merely negations of the word (which may be coined from another root word and some simple suffix such as *-able*) are in general referred here, as being sufficiently explained by prefixing *not* to the latter. Definitions are given for: **a** Such as have acquired an opposing or contrary meaning, instead of a merely negative one; as, *unfriendly*, *ungraceful*, *unpalatable*, *unquiet*, *unbelief*, *unrest*, etc.; or else a special intensive sense; as, *unending*, *unparalleled*, *undisciplined*, *undoubted*, *unsafe*, etc. **b** Such as have the value of independent words, the simple words being used either not at all, or relatively little; as, *unconscionable*, *undeniable*, *unspeakable*, *unprecedented*, *unruly*, etc.; or the compound being used in a different sense from the usual meaning of the primitive, or esp. in one of the significations of the latter; as, *unaccountable*, *unalloyed*, *unbelieving*, *unpretending*, *unreserved*, etc.; or the compound being so frequently and familiarly used that it is hardly felt to be of negative origin; as, *uncertain*, *uneven*, etc. **c** Such as need a definition for some special reason, as because of being anomalous or provincial, etc.; as, *unpure* for *impure*, *unsatisfaction* for *dissatisfaction*, etc.

☞ The reference "See UN-, not" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *un-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

☞ The accent in compounds of *un-* often varies with the position of the word, as an *un'born'* child, a child *un'born'*, etc. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 87.

un-a'ble (ŭn-ā'b'l), *a.* Not able; incapable; also, *Rare or Poetic*, impotent; helpless; as, *unable* to bear fatigue.

> Sapless age and weak *unable* limbs. *Shak.*

Syn. — See INCAPABLE.

U'na boat (ū'nȧ). *Naut.* A catboat; — so called in English usage because *Una* was the name of the first boat of this kind taken to England.

un'ab-sorb'a-ble (ŭn'ăb-sôr'bȧ-b'l), *a.* Not absorbable; specif., *Physiol.*, not capable of absorption; unable to pass by osmosis into the circulating blood.

un'ac-cept'a-ble (-ăk-sĕp'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not acceptable; not pleasing; not welcome; unpleasant. — **un'ac-cept'a-bleness,** *n.* — **un'ac-cept'a-bly,** *adv.*

un'ac-count'a-bil'i-ty (ŭn'ă-koun'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being unaccountable; also, esp. in *pl.*, that which is unaccountable.

un'ac-count'a-ble (-koun'tȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not accountable or responsible; free from control. *South.*

2. Not to be accounted for; inexplicable; not consonant with reason or rule; strange; mysterious.

3. Specif.: **a** Excessive. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Countless. *Obs.* — **un'ac-count'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un'ac-count'a-bly,** *adv.*

un'ac-cus'tomed (ŭn'ă-kŭs'tŭmd), *a.* **1.** Not used; not habituated; unfamiliar; unused; — with *to*.

> Chastened as a bullock *unaccustomed* to the yoke. *Jer.* xxxi. 18.

2. Not usual; uncommon; strange; new.

> What *unaccustomed* cause procures her hither? *Shak.*

‖ **u'na cor'da** (o͞o'nȧ kôr'dȧ). [It.] *Music.* Lit., one string; — a direction in pianoforte music to use the soft pedal, which, in some early instruments, shifts the hammers so that they strike only one of the three strings for each tone. In modern grand pianos the shifted hammers strike two strings, but the old term is retained.

un'ac-quaint'ance (ŭn'ă-kwān'tănS), *n.* Quality or state of being unacquainted; want of acquaintance; ignorance.

un'ac-quaint'ed (-tĕd), *a.* **1.** Unusual; strange. *Obs.*

2. Not acquainted.

‖ **u'ña de ga'to** (o͞o'nyä dā gä'tō). [Sp., lit., cat's claw.] Any of various shrubs or trees of the southwestern United States or the West Indies having sharp recurved prickles or thorns, as *Pithecolobium unguiscati*, *Acacia greggii*, etc.

un'ad-vised' (ŭn'ăd-vīzd'), *a.* **1.** Not prudent; indiscreet.

2. Done without due consideration; rash; inconsiderate.

3. Not having been advised.

— **un'ad-vis'ed-ly** (-vīz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **un'ad-vis'ed-ness,** *n.*

un'af-fect'ed (ŭn'ă-fĕk'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not affected, influenced, or moved; specif., *Obs. or R.*, lacking in sensibility.

2. Free from affectation; plain; simple; natural; real; sincere; genuine; as, *unaffected* sorrow.

— **un'af-fect'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **un'af-fect'ed-ness,** *n.*

un'al-lied' (ŭn'ă-līd'), *a.* Not allied; having no connection or relation; as, *unallied* species or genera.

umbrella bush A small Australian acacia (*Acacia oswaldi*), used for hedges.

um-brel'laed (ŭm-brĕl'ȧd), *a.* Provided with, or sheltered by, an umbrella. *Colloq.* [brake.

umbrella fern. The common

umbrella fir. The umbrella pine.

um-brel'la-wort' (ŭm-brĕl'ȧ-wûrt'), *n.* Any species of *Alhonia*.

um-brel'lo. ✝ UMBRELLA.

umbridawe, *n.* Ember day. *Obs.*

Um'bri-el (ŭm'brĭ-ĕl), *n.* **1.** In Pope's "Rape of the Lock," a "dusky, melancholy sprite," to whom Spleen supplies a bag of "sighs, sobs, and cross words" and a vial of "soft sorrows, melting grief, and flowing tears."

2. *Astron.* See URANUS.

um-briere'. ✝ UMBRERE.

um'bril. ✝ UMBREL.

um'brine (ŭm'brĭn; -brīn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ombrine.*] Umbra (fish).

um-briph'a-lous (ŭm-brĭf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *umbra* shade + E. *-phi-lous.*] Loving shade *Obs.*

um-bro'sant, *a.* [See UMBROSE; -ANT.] Umbrose. *Obs.*

um-brose' (ŭm-brōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *umbrosus.*] Shady; umbrageous. — **um-brose'ness,** *n.* — **um-bros'i-ty** (-brŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. All Obs.*

um-bro'sous, *a.* Umbrose. *Obs.*

Um-bun'du (ŭm-bo͝on'dō͞o), *n.* The language of the Bunda Bantus, used as the lingua franca of the southwest coast of Africa.

umby. ✝ UMBE.

um-clap', *v. t.* = UMBECLAP. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

um-clip', *v. t.* = UMBECLIP.

um-close', *v. t.* See UMBE. *Obs.*

u-meen' (ū-mēn'). Var. of AMEEN.

umest, *a.* [Cf. AS. *ufemest, yfemest*, or *ymest.*] Uppermost. *Obs.*

um-fold', *v. t.* See UMBE. *Obs.*

umgang, *n.* Also **umganging.** [AS. *ymbgang.*] Circuit; circumference. *Obs.*

umgive, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *omgeven*, G. *umgeben*. See UMBE; GIVE.] To place around. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

um-gripe', *v. t.* = UMBEGRIP.

umhede, *v. i.* [See UMBE; HEED, *v.*] To look about. *Obs.*

umhild, *pret.* [Cf. UMBE; HILL to hide.] Covered up. *Obs.*

u'mi-ack. Var. of UMIAK.

um-lap', *v. t.* = UMBELAP. *Obs.*

um-lay', *v. t.*, **um-look',** *v. t.* See UMBE. *Obs.*

umlouk, *v. t.* [AS. *lūcan* to close, conclude, lock. See UMBE; LOCK a fastening.] To inclose. *Obs.*

Um'mah (ŭm'ȧ). *Bib.*

umor, umour. ✝ HUMOR.

umpeer. ✝ EMPIRE.

umph (ŭmf), *interj.* = HUMPH.

um'pire-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

um'ple, *n.* [Cf. OF. *omple* sort of cloth.] Fine gauze or lawn. *Obs.*

umpra. ✝ OMBRAH.

um'press (ŭm'prĕs), *n.* A female umpire. *Obs.*

ump'tek-ase' (o͝omp'tĕk-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

ump'tek-ite (o͝omp'tĕk-īt), *n.* [From *Umptek*, mountain in the Kola Peninsula, Russ.] *Petrog.* A syenite chiefly of alkalic feldspars and arfvedsonite.

um-quhile' (ŭm-hwīl'; -hwĭl'), **um-quhill'** (-hwĭl'), **um-quile'** (-hwīl'; -hwĭl'). Obs. or Scot. vars. of UMWHILE.

um-see', *v. t.*, **um-slege',** *v. t.* See UMBE. *Obs.*

um-shad'ow, *v. t.* To overshadow. *Obs.*

um-sought', *a.* [Cf. UMBE; SOUGHT, *p. p.*] Searched after. *Obs.*

um-stound', *adv.* = UMBESTOUND. *Obs*

um-strid', *adv.* [Cf. UMSTRIDE, but also dial. *humpstridden* astride.] Astride. *Obs.*

um-stride', *v. t.* [*um, umbe* + *stride.*] To bestride. *Obs.*

umstroke. *n.* [*um, umbe* + *stroke.*] Edge; boundary. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

um-think', *v. i.* = UMBETHINK.

u'mu (o͞o'mo͞o), *n.* [Maori.] A native oven. *Australia.*

umuest. ✝ UMEST, uppermost.

umviron, *v. t.* For ENVIRON. *Obs.*

um-while' (ŭm-hwīl'), *adv. Obs. exc. Scot* [Orig. *two words.* See UMBE; WHILE, *n.*] **1.** At times; sometimes. *Obs.*

2. At one time; once; formerly.

3. At some time; later. *Obs.*

um-while' (ŭm-hwīl'), *a.* [See UMWHILE, *adv.*] *Obs. exc. Scot.*

1. Former; of old.

2. Late; deceased.

umwilles, *n.* [AS. *unwilles* unwillingly, gen. of *unwill()* dislike.] Unwillingness. *Obs.*

un (ŭn). Obs. or dial. Eng. of ON.

un. Colloq. & dial. var. of ONE.

un, *a.* Not any. *Obs. Scot.*

UN. *Abbr.* Unified (bonds, etc.); on the tape of stock tickers.

U'na (ū'nȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *unus* one.] A lovely lady in Spenser's "Faërie Queene," intended as a personification of Truth. The name refers to the singleness of purpose characteristic of Truth, or to the unique excellence of the lady's character. See RED-CROSS KNIGHT.

un'a-ban'doned, *a.*, **un'a-based'** (-ȧ-bāst'), *a.*, **un'a-bashed'** *a.*, **un'a-bash'ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un'a-bat'ed** (-ȧ-bā'tĕd), *a.*, **un'a-bat'ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un'a-bat'ing** (-bāt'ĭng), *a.*, **un'ab-bre'vi-at'ed,** *a.*, **un'a-bet'ted,** *a.*, **un'a-bid'ing** (-ȧ-bīd'ĭng), *a.*, **un'a-bid'ing-ly,** *adv.*, **un'a-bid'ingness,** *n.* See UN-, not.

un'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Inability; also, formerly, disability. *Rare.*

un'ab-jured', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-a'ble, *v. t.* [Cf. 1st UN-.] To disable; to incapacitate. *Obs.*

un-a'ble-ness, *n.* Inability. *Obs.*

unablete, *n.* [See UNABLE; 1st -TY.] = UNABILITY. *Obs.*

un-a'bly, *adv.* Without ability.

un'a-bol'ish-a-ble, *a.*, **un'a-bol'ished,** *a.*, **un'ab-rad'ed** (ŭn'ăb-rād'ĕd), *a.*, **un'a-bridged'** (-ȧ-brĭjd'), *a.*, **un'ab'ro-gat'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'ab-solv'a-ble, *a.* That one cannot be absolved from. *Obs.*

un'ab-solved' (-ăb-sŏlvd'), *a.*, **un'ab-sorbed'** (-sôrbd'), *a.*, **un'ab-sorb'ent,** *a.*, **un'ab-surd',** *a.* See UN-, not.

unabuiyeit, *a.* [OF. *abillier* to dress, F. *habiller.* See UN- not.] Undressed. *Obs. Scot.*

un'a-bun'dant, *a.*, **un'a-bused'** (-ȧ-būzd'), *a.*, **un-ac'a-dem'ic,** *a.*, **un'ac-cel'er-at'ed,** *a.*, **un'ac-cent'ed,** *a.*, **un'ac-cen'tu-at'ed,** *a.*, **un'ac-cept'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*, **un'ac-cept'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'ac-cess'i-ble, *a.* Inaccessible. — **un'ac-cess'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un'ac cess'i-bly,** *adv.*

un'ac-cli'mat-ed, *a.*, **un'ac-cli'ma-tized,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'ac-com'mo-dat'ed, *a.* Not accommodated or adapted; also, not having accommodations.

un'ac-com'mo-dat'ing, *a.*, **un'ac-com'pa-nied,** *a.*, **un'ac-com'plished,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'ac-com'plish-ment, *n.* State of being unaccomplished. *Obs.*

un'ac-cord'ant, *a.*, **un'ac-cord'ed,** *a.*, **un'ac-cord'ing,** *a.*, **un'ac-count'ed,** *a.*, **un'ac-cred'ited,** *a.*, **un'ac-cu'mu-la-ble,** *a.*, **un'ac-cu'mu-lat'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-ac'cu-rate, *a.* Inaccurate. — **un-ac'cu-rate-ness,** *n.*

un'ac-cursed' (ŭn'ă-kûr'sĕd; -kûrs'ă-bl'), *adv.*, **un'ac-cus'tomed-ness,** *n.*, **un'a-chiev'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'a-chieved',** *a.*, **un-ach'ing** (ŭn-āk'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.

unachteled, *a.* [Cf. AS. *æht*, *eaht*, valuation, estimation, and Icel. *ætla* to think, guess.] Untold; innumerable. *Obs.*

un'ac-knowl'edged, *a.*, **un'ac-knowl'edg-ing,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'ac-quaint', *a.* Unfamiliar; unacquainted. *Obs. Scot.*

un'ac-quaint'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

un'ac-quir'a-ble (ŭn'ă-kwīr'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'ac-quir'a-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un'ac-quired'** (-kwīrd'), *a.*, **un'ac-quit'ted,** *a.*, **un'act'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'act-ed,** *a.*, **un'ac-tin'ic,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-ac'tive, *v. t.* To make inactive, or incapable. *Rare.*

un-ac'tive, *a.* Inactive. — **un-ac'tive-ly,** *adv.*, **un-ac'tive-ness,** *n. All Obs.*

un-ac'tu-at'ed (-ăk'tȳ-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'ad-dict'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'ad-di'tion-a-ble (ŭn'ă-dĭsh'ŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not worthy of being added. *Obs.*

un'ad-di'tioned (-dĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* Not having an addition, or title; untitled.

un'ad-he'sive, *a.*, **un-ad'jective,** *a.*, **un'ad-judged',** *a.*, **un'ad-just'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'ad-just'ed,** *a.*, **un'ad-min'is-tered,** *a.*, **un-ad'mi-ra-ble,** *a.*, **un'ad-mire',** *v. t.*, **un'ad-mired',** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'ad-mis'si-ble, un'ad-mit'ta-ble, *a* Inadmissible. *Rare.*

un'ad-mit'ted, *a.*, **un'ad-mon'ished,** *a.*, **un'a-dopt'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'a-dopt'ed,** *a.*, **un'a-dored',** *a.*, **un'a-dorned',** *a.*, **un'a-dul'terate,** **un'a-dul'ter-at'ed,** *a.*, **un'a-dul'ter-ate-ly,** *adv.*, **un'a-dul'ter-ous,** *a.*, **un'a-dul'ter-ous-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.

un'ad-vanced', *a.* Not advanced; specif., unbeneficed.

un'ad-van'tage-a-ble, *a.* Disadvantageous. *Obs.*

un'ad-van'taged, *a.*, **un'ad-ven'tur-ous,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'ad-vis'a-bil'i-ty (ŭn'ăd-vīz'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inadvisability. R.

un'ad-vis'a-ble (-vīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Inadvisable. — **un'a-dvis'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un'ad-vis'a-bly,** *adv. All Rare.*

un-a'ër-at'ed (ŭn-ā'ẽr-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'æs-thet'ic, un'es-thet'ic,** *a.*, **un-af'fa-ble,** *a.*, **un'a-feared'** (-ȧ-fērd'), *a.*, **un'af-fect'ing,** *a.*, **un'af-fec'tion-ate,** *a.*, **un'af-fi'anced,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'af-fied' (ŭn'ă-fīd'), *a.* Not affianced or allied. *Rare.*

un'af-filed' (-fīld'), *a.* [Cf. OF. *afiler* to sharpen, to prepare.] Untrained. *Obs.*

un'af-fil'i-at'ed (-fĭl'ĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'af-firmed'** (-fûrmd'), *a.*, **un'af-flict'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.

unaffrayit, *a.* [See UN- not; AFRAID.] Fearless. *Obs. Scot.*

un'af-fright'ed, *a.*, **un'a-fraid',** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'a-gaist', *a.* [*un-* + *aghast.*] Unfrightened. *Obs. Scot.*

un-ag'gra-vat'ed (ŭn-ăg'ȓ-ȧ-vāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-ag'i-tat'ed** (-ăj'ĭ-tāt'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.

‖ **u'na go'lon-dri'na no ha've ra'no** (o͞o'nȧ gō'lōn-drē'nȧ nō ä'thŭ vē-rä'nō) [Sp.] One swallow does not make a summer.

un'a-gree'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Disagreeable. *Rare.*

2. Unsuitable.

— **un'a-gree'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un'a-gree'a-bly,** *adv.*

un-aid'a-ble, *a.*, **un-aid'ed,** *a.*, **un-aid'ing,** *a.*, **un-ail'ing,** *a.*, **un-aimed',** *a.*, **un-aim'ing,** *a.*, **un-aired',** *a.* See UN-, not.

unait. ✝ UNNAIT.

un'a-kin', *a.*, **un'a-larmed',** *a.*, **un'a-larm'ing,** *a.*, **un'a-lert',** *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*

unalchemy, *v. t.* See 1st UN-.

un-al'ien-a-ble (ŭn-āl'yĕn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Inalienable. — **un-al'ien-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un-al'ien-a-bly,** *adv.* [1st & 2d UN-.

un-al'ien-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* See *u'na-list*, *n.* [L. *unus* one.] *Eccl.* A holder of but one benefice. *Obs.*

un'al-layed', *a.* Unalloyed; also, undiminished. *Obs.*

un'al-leged' (ŭn'ă-lējd'), *a.*, **un'al-le'vi-at'ed** (-lē'vĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'al-li'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'al-lot'ted,** *a.*, **un'al-low'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'al-lowed',** *a.* Disallowed. *Obs.*

un′al-loyed′ (ŭn′ă-loid′), *a.* Not alloyed; unmixed; unqualified; pure; as, *unalloyed* metals; *unalloyed* happiness.

un′-A-mer′i-can, *a.* Not American; not characteristic of, or consistent with, American customs, principles, etc.

‖ **U′nam Sanc′tam** (ū′năm săŋk′tăm). [L.] Lit., one holy [church]; hence, a bull (named from its opening words) issued by Pope Boniface VIII. in 1302, during his quarrel with Philip IV. of France, asserting that the Pope is the sole head of the church and that the temporal power of the monarch is borne only at his will and by his permission.

un′a-neled′ (ŭn′ȧ-nēld′), *a.* Not aneled; not having received extreme unction. *Archaic.* *Shak.*

u′na-nim′i-ty (ū′nȧ-nĭm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *unanimitas:* cf. F. *unanimité.*] State or quality of being unanimous.

u-nan′i-mous (ū-năn′ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *unanimus*, *unanimis; unus* one + *animus* mind. See UNIT; ANIMATE.] **1.** Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion, design, or determination; consentient; as, the assembly was *unanimous;* the members of the council were *unanimous.*
2. Formed with or indicating unanimity; having the agreement and consent of all; as, a *unanimous* opinion, vote.
— **u-nan′i-mous-ly**, *adv.* — **u-nan′i-mous-ness**, *n.*

un-an′swer-a-ble (ŭn-ȧn′sẽr-ȧ-b′l), *a.* Not answerable; irrefutable; conclusive; decisive. — **un-an′swer-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-an′swer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-an′swer-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-an′swered (-sẽrd), *a.* **1.** Not answered; not replied to; as, an *unanswered* letter or request. *Gower.*
2. Not refuted; as, an *unanswered* argument.
3. Not responded to in kind, as affection; unrequited.

un′ap-peal′a-ble (ŭn′ă-pēl′ȧ-b′l), *a.* **1.** Not appealable; that cannot be carried to a higher tribunal by appeal.
2. Not to be appealed from, as a judge or a judgment that cannot be overruled.
We submitted to a galling yet *unappealable* necessity. *Shelley.*
— **un′ap-peal′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un′ap-peal′a-bly**, *adv.*

un′ap-pro′pri-ate (ŭn′ă-prō′prĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *appropriate*, v. t.] To take from private possession; to restore to the possession or right of all, as a monopoly. *Rare.*

un′ap-pro′pri-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *a.* [*un-* not + *appropriated.*] **1.** Not specially appropriate; of no special application.
2. Not appropriated. Specif.: **a** Not granted to any one to the exclusion of others, as lands. **b** Not granted for, or applied to, any specific purpose, as moneys.

un′ap-proved′ (ŭn′ă-prōōvd′), *a.* **1.** Not approved.
2. Not proved. *Obs.*

un-apt′ (ŭn-ăpt′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Inapt; slow; dull. *Bacon.*
2. Unsuitable; inappropriate; as, an *unapt* citation.
3. Not accustomed and not likely; not disposed.
I am a soldier and *unapt* to weep. *Shak.*
— **un-apt′ly**, *adv.* — **un-apt′ness**, *n.*

un-ar′gued (ŭn-är′gūd), *a.* **1.** Not argued or debated.
2. Not argued against; undisputed. *Milton.*
3. Not censured; — a Latinism. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

un-arm′ (ŭn-ärm′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *arm.*] To disarm.

un-armed′ (ŭn-ärmd′; *see* UN-), *a.* [*un-* not + *armed.*] **1.** Not armed or armored; having no arms or weapons.
2. *Nat. Hist.* Having no hard and sharp projections, as spines, prickles, spurs, claws, etc.
unarmed tapeworm. See TAPEWORM.

un-art′ful (ŭn-ärt′fōōl), *a.* Lacking art or craft; artless; also, lacking skill; inartistic. — **un-art′ful-ly**, *adv.*

un-as′pi-rat′ed (ŭn-ăs′pĭ-rāt′ĕd), *a.* Having no aspirate.

un′as-sent′ed (ŭn′ă-sĕn′tĕd), *a.* Not assented; — said specif. of stocks or bonds the holders of which refuse to deposit them by way of assent to an agreement altering their status, as in a readjustment.

un′as-sum′ing (-sūm′ĭng), *a.* Not assuming, not bold or forward; not arrogant or presuming; modest; retiring.

un′as-sured′ (ŭn′ă-shōōrd′), *a.* **1.** Not to be trusted. *Obs.*
2. Not assured; not bold or confident.
3. Not insured against loss; as, *unassured* goods.

un′at-tached′ (ŭn′ă-tăcht′), *a.* **1.** Not attached; not adhering; having no engagement; free.
2. Specif.: **a** *Mil.* Not assigned to any specific duty; awaiting orders. **b** *Law.* Not attached; not taken or arrested.

un-au′thor-ized (ŭn-ô′thŏr-īzd), *a.* Not authorized.
unauthorized clerk, *London Stock Exchange*, an attendant to a member on the floor of the exchange, to check bargains, etc., having no power to represent the member.

un′a-void′a-ble (ŭn′ȧ-void′ȧ-b′l), *a.* **1.** Not avoidable; incapable of being shunned or prevented; inevitable.
2. Not voidable; incapable of being made null or void.
Syn. — See INEVITABLE.
unavoidable casualty *or* **accident.** = INEVITABLE ACCIDENT. — **u. hemorrhage**, *Med.*, hemorrhage produced by the afterbirth, or placenta, being over the mouth of the womb so as to require detachment before the child can be born.
— **un′a-void′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un′a-void′a-bly**, *adv.*

un′a-ware′ (ŭn′ȧ-wâr′), *a.* Not aware; not noticing; giving no heed; thoughtless; inattentive.
Whom, like Actæon, *unaware* I found. *Dryden.*

un′a-wares′ (-wârz′), } *adv.* Without design or preparation; without premeditation; un-
un′a-ware′ (-wâr′) } expectedly. "Mercies lighting *unawares.*" *J. H. Newman.*
at unawares, *or* **at unaware**, unexpectedly; by surprise.

un-backed′ (ŭn-băkt′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Never mounted by a rider; unbroken. "*Unbacked* colts." *Shak.*
2. Not supported or encouraged; unaided. *Daniel.*
3. Not moved back.

un-bag′ (ŭn-băg′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bag.*] To pour, or take, or let go, out of a bag or bags.

un-baked′ (-bākt′; 87), *a.* Not baked; hence, immature.

un-bal′anced (ŭn-băl′ănst), *a.* [In senses 1 and 2, *un-* not + *balanced;* in sense 3, 1st *un-* + *balance.*] **1.** Not balanced; specif., in equipoise; having no counterpoise, or having insufficient counterpoise. Also fig.; as, an *unbalanced* character.
2. *Com.* Not adjusted or brought to an equality of debt and credit; as, an *unbalanced* account; *unbalanced* books.
3. Being, or being thrown, out of equilibrium; hence, disordered or deranged in sense; as, an *unbalanced* mind.

un-bal′last (ŭn-băl′ȧst), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *ballast.*] To free from ballast; to discharge ballast from.

un-bal′last-ed, *a.* [P. p. of *unballast.*] Freed from ballast; having discharged ballast.

un-bal′last-ed, *a.* Not furnished with ballast; not steadied by ballast; unsteady; as, *unballasted* vessels, wits.
Unballasted by any sufficient weight of plan. *De Quincey.*

un-bank′ (ŭn-băŋk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bank.*] **1.** To remove a bank from, as to permit a stream to overflow.
2. To remove ashes banked over (a fire).

un-bar′ (ŭn-bär′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bar.*] To remove a bar or bars from; to unbolt; to open. — **un-bar′**, *v. i.*

un-bark′ (ŭn-bärk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bark* rind.] To deprive of the bark; to decorticate; to strip; as, to *unbark* a tree.

un-bar′ri-cade′ (ŭn-băr′ĭ-kād′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *barricade.*] To unbolt; unbar; open.

un-bat′ed (ŭn-bāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Not bated or lessened; also, not blunted, as a sword without a button. *Shak.*

un-bear′ (ŭn-bâr′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bear* to support.] To remove or loose the bearing rein of (a horse).

un′be-com′ing (ŭn′bē-kŭm′ĭng), *a.* [*un-* not + *becoming.*] Not becoming; unsuitable; unfit; indecorous; improper.
Syn. — See IMPROPER.
— **un′be-com′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un′be-com′ing-ness**, *n.*

un′be-got′ (-gŏt′) } *a.* Not begot or generated; also,
un′be-got′ten (-′n) } having never been generated; self-existent; eternal.

un′be-gun′ (-gŭn′), *a.* Not yet begun; also, existing without a beginning.

un′be-lief′ (-lēf′), *n.* [*un-* not + *belief:* cf. AS. *ungelēafa.*] **1.** Withholding of belief; incredulity; skepticism.
2. Disbelief; esp., disbelief of divine revelation, or of the truths of religion.
Syn. — UNBELIEF, DISBELIEF, INCREDULITY. UNBELIEF may suggest a mere withholding of belief; DISBELIEF implies a positive rejection of what is stated or asserted; as, an attitude of general *unbelief*, with reference to a given rumor, may be changed by evidence to one of absolute *disbelief*. In Biblical usage, however, *unbelief* has the stronger sense of disbelief in divine revelation, as, "He upbraided them with their *unbelief*" (*Mark* xvi. 14); "They could not enter in because of *unbelief*" (*Heb.* iii. 19). INCREDULITY implies indisposition to believe, or (often) a skeptical frame of mind; as, "the stare of petulant *incredulity*" (*Johnson*). See BELIEF, CREDENCE, INFIDEL.

un′be-liev′er (-lēv′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who does not believe; an incredulous person; a doubter; a skeptic.
2. A disbeliever; esp., one who does not believe in some given divine revelation; an infidel.
Syn. — See INFIDEL.

un′be-liev′ing, *a.* **1.** Not believing; incredulous; doubting; distrusting; skeptical.
2. Believing some given alleged thing not to be true; disbelieving; esp., disbelieving some given divine revelation.
— **un′be-liev′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un′be-liev′ing-ness**, *n.*

un-belt′ (ŭn-bĕlt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *belt.*] To remove or loose the belt of; to ungird; also, to remove, by loosing the belt, as a sword. — **un-belt′**, *v. i.*

un-bend′ (ŭn-bĕnd′), *v. t.;* UN-BENT′ (-bĕnt′); UN-BEND′ING. [1st *un-* + *bend.*] **1.** To free from flexure; to make, or allow to become, straight; to loosen; as, to *unbend* a bow.
2. To remit from a strain or from exertion; to set at ease for a time; to relax; as, to *unbend* the mind from study.
You do *unbend* your noble strength. *Shak.*
3. *Naut.* **a** To unfasten, as sails, from the spars or stays. **b** To cast loose or untie, as a rope.

un-bend′, *v. i.* **1.** To cease to be bent; to become straight or relaxed, as a bow.
2. To relax in severity, stiffness, austerity, or the like; hence, to give one's self to affability, mirth, or amusement.

un-bend′ing, *a.* [*un-* not + *bending.*] Not bending; unyielding; specif., unyielding in will; not subject to persuasion or influence; inflexible; resolute. — **un-bend′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-bend′ing-ness**, *n.*

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un′al-lured′ (ŭn′ă-lūrd′), *a.*, **un-al-lur′ing** (-lūr′ĭng), *a.*, **un′al-lur′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-al′ter-a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*, **un-al′ter-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-al′ter-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-al′ter-a-bly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
unalmsed, *a.* Not having received alms. *Obs. & R.* [*Obs.*
un-al′ter-ate, *a.* Unalterable.
un-al′tered (ŭn-ôl′tẽrd), *a.* 1. Not altered or changed.
2. Not alterable. *Obs.*
un-al′ter-ing, *a.*, **un′a-mal′gam-a-ble**, *a.*, **un′a-mal′ga-mat′ed**, *a.*, **un′a-mazed′** (ŭn′ȧ-māzd′), *a.*, **un-am′bi-gu′i-ty**, *n.*, **un′am-big′u-ous**, *a.*, **un′am-big′u-ous-ly**, *adv.*, **un′am-big′u-ous-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un′am-bi′tion (ŭn′ăm-bĭsh′ŭn), *n* Lack of ambition. *Rare.*
un′am-bi′tious (-ŭs), *a.*, **un′am-bi′tious-ly**, *adv.*, **un′am-bi′tious-ness**, *n.*, **un′a-me′na-ble**, *a.*, **un′a-mend′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′a-mend′ed**, *a.*, **un′a-merced′** (ŭn′ȧ-mûrst′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′-A-mer′i-can-ize, *v. t.* To render un-American.
un-a′mi-a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-a′mi-a-bil′i-ty**, *n.* — **un-a′mi-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-a′mi-a-bly**, *adv.*
un′a-mus′a-ble (ŭn′ȧ-mūz′ȧ-b′l), *a.*, **un′a-mused′** (-mūzd′), *a.*, **un′a-mus′ing** (-mūz′ĭng), *a.*, **un′a-mus′ing-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not. [*a.* Not amusing. *Rare.*
un′a-mu′sive (-mū′zĭv; -sĭv),
un-an′a-log′i-cal (-ăn′ȧ-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*, **un′a-nal′o-gous** (ŭn′ȧ-năl′ō-gŭs), *a.*, **un-an′a-lyt′ic**, *a.*, **un-an′a-lyt′i-cal**, *a.*, **un-an′a-lyz′a-ble** (ŭn-ăn′ȧ-līz′ȧ-b′l), *a.*, **un-an′a-lyzed** (-līzd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-an′ces-tried (-ăn′sĕs-trĭd), *a.* Having no notable ancestry.
un-an′chor, *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *anchor.*] To loosen from the anchor or anchorage. *Rare.*
un-An′gli-cized, *a.*, **un-an′gu-lar**, *a.*, **un-an′i-mal-ized**, *a.* See UN-, not.
u-nan′i-mate (ū-năn′ĭ-māt), *a.* Unanimous. *Obs.* — **u-nan′i-mate-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*Rare.*
un-an′i-mate, *a.* Inanimate.
un-an′i-mat′ed, *a.* Inanimate; also, not enlivened; dull.
un-an′i-mat′ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
unanime, *a.* [F.] Unanimous. *Obs.*
‖ **u′na-ni′mi-ter** (ū′nȧ-nĭm′ĭ-tẽr), *adv.* *Law.* Unanimously.
un′an-nealed′, *a.*, **un′an-nexed′**, *a.*, **un′an-ni′hi-la-ble**, *a.*, **un′an-nounced′**, *a.*, **un′an-noyed′**, *a.*, **un′an-nulled′**, *a.*, **un′a-noint′ed**, *a.*, **un′an-tic′i-pat′ed** (ŭn′ăn-tĭs′ĭ-pāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un′a-poc′ry-phal**, *a.*, **un-ap′os-tol′ic**, *a.*, **un-ap′os-tol′i-cal**, *a.*, **un′ap-palled′**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un′ap-par′el, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *apparel.*] To undress. *Obs.*
un′ap-par′eled (ŭn′ă-păr′ĕld), *a.* 1. *p. a.* of UNAPPAREL.
2. See UN-, not.
un′ap-par′ent, *a.*, **un′ap-peal′ing**, *a.*, **un′ap-peas′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′ap-peas′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un′ap-peased′**, *a.*, **un′ap-pend′aged**, *a.*, **un-ap′per-ceived′**, *a.*, **un-ap′pe-tiz′ing**, *a.*, **un′ap-plaud′ed**, *a.*, **un′ap-plaud′ing**, *a.*, **un′ap-plau′sive**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ap-pli′a-ble, *a.*, *or* **un-ap′pli-ca-ble**, *a.* Inapplicable. *Rare.*
un′ap-plied′, *a.*, **un′ap-point′ed**, *a.*, **un′ap-por′tioned**, *a.*, **un-ap′po-site**. *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ap-pre′ci-a-ble, *a.* Inappreciable. — **un′ap-pre′ci-a-bly**, *adv.*
un′ap-pre′ci-at′ed, *a.*, **un′ap-pre′ci-at′ing**, *a.*, **un′ap-pre′ci-a-tive**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ap′pre-hend′a-ble, *a.* That cannot be apprehended. *Obs.*
un-ap′pre-hend′ed, *a.*, **un-ap′pre-hen′si-ble**, *a.*, **un-ap′pre-hen′si-ble-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-ap′pre-hen′sive, *a.* Not apprehensive or fearful; not ready at apprehending or understanding; not cognizant. — **un-ap′pre-hen′sive-ness**, *n.*
un′ap-prised′ (ŭn′ă-prīzd′), *a.*, **un′ap-proach′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′ap-proach′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un′ap-proach′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′ap-proached′**, *a.*, **un′ap-pro′pri-a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′ap-pro′pri-ate, *a.* [*un-* not + *appropriate*, a.] *Rare.* **1.** Inappropriate; unsuitable.
2. Not appropriated.
un′ap-prov′ing (ŭn′ă-prōōv′ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un′ap-prov′ing-ly**, *adv.*
un′a-quit′, *a.* [*un-* not + ME. *aquit*, p. p., requited. Cf. ACQUIT.] Unrequited. *Obs.*
unaraced, *a.* [See ARACE to tear up.] Not torn away. *Obs.*
un-ar′chi-tec′tur-al, *a.*, **un-ar′gu-men′ta-tive**, *a.*, **un′a-ris′en** (ŭn′ȧ-rĭz′′n), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ark′, *v. i.* To disembark from the ark. *Obs.*
un-ar′mored, *or* **-ar′moured**, *a.* Not armored; specif.: *Naval.* Not protected against gun fire by metal armor plates.
un′ar-raigned′ (ŭn′ă-rānd′), *a.*, **un′ar-ranged′** (-rānjd′), *a.*, **un′ar-rayed′**, *a.*, **un′ar-rest′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′ar-rest′ed**, *a.*, **un′ar-rived′**, *a.* See UN-, not
un-art′ed, *a.* *Obs.* **1.** Ignorant or destitute of the arts.
2. Not artificial; plain. [not.
un′ar-tic′u-lat′ed, *a.* See UN-,
un-ar′ti-fi′cial (ŭn-är′tĭ-fĭsh′ăl), *a.* Inartificial. — **un-ar′ti-fi′cial-ly**, *adv.* [*a.* Inartistic.
un′ar-tis′tic, **un′ar-tis′ti-cal**,

un′as-cend′a-ble, *a.*, **un′as-cend′ed**, *a.*, **un-as′cer-tain′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-as′cer-tained′**, *a* See UN-, not.
un′a-scried′ (ŭn′ȧ-skrīd′), *a.* [Cf. ASCRY.] Not descried. *Obs.*
un′a-served′ (-sûrvd′), *a.* [Cf. ASSERVE.] Not served; also, undeserved. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.
un′a-shamed′, *a*, **un-asked′**, *a.*
un′as-pec′tive, *a.* [L. *aspicere*, *aspectum*, to look at.] Oblivious; inattentive. *Obs.*
un′as-pir′ing (ŭn′ăs-pīr′ĭng), *a.*, **un′as-pir′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un′as-sail′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′as-sail′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′as-sailed′**, *a.*, **un′as-sault′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′as-sault′ed**, *a.*, **un′as-sayed′**, *a.*, **un′as-sem′bled**, *a*, **un′as-sert′ed**, *a.*, **un′as-ser′tive**, *a.*, **un′as-sess′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′as-sessed′**, *a.*, **un′as-sib′i-lat′ed**, *a.*, **un′as-sign′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′as-sign′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′as-signed′**, *a.*, **un′as-sim′i-la-ble**, *a.*, **un′as-sim′i-lat′ed**, *a.*, **un′as-sim′i-lat′ing**, *a.*, **un′as-sist′ed**, *a.*, **un′as-sist′ing**, *a.*, **un′as-so′ci-at′ed**, *a.*, **un′as-sort′ed**, *a.*, **un′as-suaged′** (ŭn′ȧ-swājd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-as′sue-tude (ŭn-ăs′wē-tūd), *n.* Unaccustomedness
un′as-sumed′, *a.*, **un′as-ton′ished**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unastrenyet, *a* [F. *astreindre* to oblige.] Unforced. *Obs.*
un′a-ton′a-ble (ŭn′ȧ-tōn′ȧ-b′l), *a.* 1. Inexpiable.
2. Not to be brought into harmony; irreconcilable. *Obs.*
un′a-toned′, *a.*, **un′at-tack′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′at-tacked′**, *a.*, **un′at-tain′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*, **un′at-tain′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′at-tain′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un′at-tain′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′at-tained′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′at-taint′ed, *a.* Not attainted; hence, impartial.
un′at-tem′pered, *a.*, **un′at-tempt′ed**, *a.*, **un′at-tempt′ing**, *a.*, **un′at-tend′ed**, *a.*, **un′at-tend′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′at-ten′tive, *a.* Inattentive.
un′at-ten′u-at′ed, *a.*, **un′at-test′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′at-tire′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *attire.*] To undress. *Rare.*
un′at-tired′ (-ă-tīrd′), *p. a.* of UNATTIRE.
un′at-tired′, *a.*, **un′at-tract′ed**, *a.*, **un′at-trac′tive**, *a.*, **un′at-trac′tive-ly**, *adv.*, **un′at-trac′tive-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
u-nau′ (ū-nô′; ōō-nou′), *n.* [From the name used on the Marañon River, Omagua *apeyohne.*] The two-toed sloth *Cholœpus didactylus.* See SLOTH, 3.
un-au′di-enced (ŭn-ô′dĭ-ĕnst), *a.* Not given an audience; not received or heard. *Rare.*
un-au′dit-ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-Au′du-boned (ŭn-ô′dŭ-bŏnd), *a.* [*un-* not + J. J. *Audubon*, American ornithologist.] Unclassified; unnamed; — said of a bird. *Nonce Word.*
un′aug-ment′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′aus-pi′cious (ŭn′ôs-pĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Inauspicious. *Rowe.*
un′au-ten′ti-cal, *a.* Unauthentic. *Obs.*
un′au-then′tic, **un′au-then′ti-cal**, *a.*, **un′au-then′ti-cat′ed**, *a.*, **un-au′then-tic′i-ty**, *n.*, **un′au-thor′i-ta-tive**, *a.*, **un′au-thor′i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un′au-thor′i-ted, *a.* Unauthorized. *Obs.*
un-au′thor-ize, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *authorize.*] To disown the authority of; repudiate. [ized. *Obs.*
un′au-tor′i-tied, *a.* Unauthor-
un′a-vail′a-bil′i-ty, *n.*, **un′a-vail′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′a-vail′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un′a-vail′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′a-vailed′**, *a.*, **un′a-vail′ing**, *a.*, **un′a-vail′ing-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un′a-val′u-a-ble, *a.* [OF. *avaluer* to value.] Beyond estimation. *Obs.*
unavanced, *a.* [See ADVANCE, *v.*] Unpromoted *Obs.*
un′a-venged′, *a.*, **un-av′er-aged**, *a.*, **un′a-vert′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unavesy, *a.* [Cf. F. *avisé* advised.] Unadvised. *Obs.*
un′a-vised′, *a.* Unadvised. *Obs.*
un′a-vise′ly, *adv.* Unadvisedly. *Obs.* [voice; unanimously.
‖ **u′na vo′ce.** [L.] With one
un′a-void′ed, *a.* **1.** Not avoided.
2. Unavoidable; inevitable. *Obs.*
un′a-vouched′ (ŭn′ȧ-voucht′), *a.*, **un′a-vowed′**, *a.*, **un′a-vow′ed-ly**, *adv.*, **un′a-wak′ened** (ŭn′ȧ-wāk′ĕnd), *a.*, **un′a-wak′ened-ness**, *n.*, **un′a-ward′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. [ly. *Obs.*
unawarnistly, *adv.* Unwarned-
un-awed′, *a.*, **un-awned′**, *a.*, **un-baf′fled**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bagged′ (ŭn-băgd′; *see* UN-), *p. a.* of UNBAG.
un-bagged′, *a.*, **un-bail′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-bailed′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bain′ (*dial.* ōōn-bān′), *a.* [*un-* not + *bain* willing, ready.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 1. Disobedient; unready. *Obs.*
2. Uncivil. [way.
3. Inconvenient; out of the
un-bait′ed, *a.* **1.** Not baited.
2. Unopposed. *Obs.* *Scot.*
un-baized′ (ŭn-bāzd′; *see* UN-), *a.* Not covered with baize.
un-bal′ance, *n.* Want of balance; derangement. — *v. t.* To put out of balance.
unbald. † UNBOLD.
unbalden, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-; BOLD.] To discourage. *Obs.*
un-bal′last, *a.* Not ballasted. *Obs.*

un-band′aged (ŭn-băn′dājd), *a.*, **un-band′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-band′ed [1st *un-* + *band* + *-ed*], *a.* Unfastened. *Obs.*
un-bane′. Var. of UNBAIN.
un-bank′a-ble, *a.*, **un-ban′nered**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′bap-tized′, *a.* Not baptized; heathenish; profane.
un-bar′ba-rized, *a.* Civilized. *Obs.*
un-barbed′ (ŭn-bärbd′; *see* UN-), *a.* 1. Unsheared; not shorn. *Obs.*
2. Not having a barb or barbs.
un-bar′bered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bare′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bare*, *v.*] To strip; uncover.
un-bark′, *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *bark* the vessel.] To disembark. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
un-barred′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bar′rel, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *barrel.*] To remove or release from a barrel or barrels.
un-bar′rel-a-ble, *a.*, **un-bar′ri-ca′doed** (ŭn-băr′ĭ-kā′dōd), *a.*, **un-base′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bashed′, *a.* Unabashed. *Obs.*
un-bash′ful, *a.* (*Rare*), **un-bathed′** (ŭn-bāthd′), *a.*, **un-bat′tered**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bay′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bay* to dam.] To free of restraint. *Obs.*
unbd. *Abbr.* Unbound.
un-be′, *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *be.*] To make not to be; cease to be. *Obs.*
un-bear′a-ble, *a.*, **un-bear′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-bear′a-bly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-beard′ed, *a.* [Cf. AS *ungebyrd.*] Having no beard.
un-bear′ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-beast′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *beast.*] To deliver from the form or nature of a beast. *Obs. or R.*
unbeast, *n.* [*un-*, intensive + *beast;* cf. D. *ondier;* G. *unt(h)ier.*] Wild beast; monster. *Obs.*
un-beat′a-ble, *a.*, **un-beat′en**, *a.*, **un-beau′te-ous**, *a.*, **un-beau′te-ous-ly**, *adv.*, **un-beau′ti-fied**, *a.*, **un-beau′ti-ful**, *a.*, **un-beau′ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-bea′vered (ŭn-bē′vẽrd), *a.* Without a beaver or hat; with the helmet beaver open. *Hist.*
un′be-cloud′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-come′, *v. t.* To not become; to misbecome. *Obs.*
un′be-com′ing, *n.* A passing from existence into nonexistence; dissolution. *Rare.*
un-bed′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bed.*] To raise or rouse from bed. *R.*
un′be-daubed′ (ŭn′bē-dôbd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bed′ded, *a.* Not bedded; as: **a** Not brought to the marriage bed, as a bride. **b** Not being in beds or layers.
un′be-decked′ (ŭn′bē-dĕkt′), *a.*, **un′be-dewed′** (-dūd′), *a.*, **un′be-dinned′** (-dĭnd′), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-beened′, *p. a.* [1st *un-* + *been*, *p. p.*] Made to cease to be. *Obs.*
un′be-fit′ting, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-fool′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *befool.*] To deliver from fatuity; to awaken the mind of; undeceive. *Rare.*
un′be-friend′, *v. t.* To fail to befriend. *Rare.*
un′be-friend′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-get′, *v. t.* To undo the begetting of. *Obs.*
un′be-gilt′, *a.* Not gilded; hence, not rewarded with gold. *Rare.* [beginning. *Obs.*
un′be-gin′ning, *a.* Having no
un′be-girt′, *a.* See UN-, not.
unbegrippe. † UMBEGRIP.
un′be-guile′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *beguile.*] To set free from the influence of guile; to undeceive. *Rare.* [See UN-, not.
un′be-guiled′ (ŭn′bē-gīld′), *a.*
un′be-held′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-hold′en, *a.* Not seen.
un′be-hoof′, *n.* Disadvantage. *Obs.*
un′be-hov′a-ble (ŭn′bē-hōōv′ȧ-b′l), *a.* Not needful; not profitable. *Obs.*
un′be-hove′ly (-hōōv′lĭ), *a.* Unprofitable; unseemly. *Obs.*
un′be-hov′ing (-hōōv′ĭng), *n.* State or quality of not deserving.
unbein. † UNBAIN.
un-be′ing, *a.* Not existing. *Obs.*
unbeing, *n.* Death. *Obs.*
unbeist. † UNBEAST, *n.*
un′be-jug′gled (ŭn′bē-jŭg′′ld), *a.* Not deceived by trickery.
un′be-known′ (-nōn′), *a.*, **un′be-knownst′** (-nōnst′), *a. & adv.* Unknown. *Dial.*
unbelappe. † UMBELAP.
unbelde, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-; BOLD.] To discourage. *Obs.* — *a.* [AS. *unbeald.* See UN- not; BOLD.] Timid. *Obs.*
un′be-lief′ful, *a.* Unbelieving. — **un′be-lief′ful-ness**, *n.* Both *Obs.*
un′be-liev′a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un′be-liev′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*
un′bel-lig′er-ent (ŭn′bē-lĭj′ẽr-ĕnt), *a.*, **un′be-loved′** (ŭn′bē-lŭvd′), *a.*, **un′be-moaned′** (-mōnd′), *a.*, **un-bend′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-bend′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-bend′ed, *a.* Unbent; relaxed. *Obs.* [bends. *Obs.*
un-bend′er, *n.* One that un-
un-bend′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of UNBEND. — Hence, *a.* Devoted to relaxation or amusement. *R.*
unbene, *a.* [Cf. UNBAIN.] Unpleasant; disagreeable *Obs.*
un-ben′e-ficed (ŭn-bĕn′ē-fĭst), *a.*, **un-ben′e-fi′cial** (fĭsh′ăl), *a.*, **un-ben′e-fit′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′be-nev′o-lence, *n.* Absence or want of benevolence; ill will.
un′be-nev′o-lent, *a.*, **un′be-nev′o-lent-ly**, *adv.*, **un′be-night′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un'be-seem' (ŭn'bē-sēm'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *beseem.*] To be unbecoming or not befitting to; to misbecome.

un'be-seem'ing, *a.* Not beseeming; not befitting. — **un'be-seem'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un'be-seem'ing-ness,** *n.*

un-bi'as (ŭn-bī'ăs), *v. t.*, -BI'ASED (-ăst) or -BI'ASSED; -BI'AS-ING or -BI'AS-SING. [1st *un-* + *bias.*] To free from bias or prejudice.

un-bi'ased, un-bi'assed (-ăst), *a.* [*un-* not + *biased.*] Free from bias; esp., unprejudiced, impartial.
Syn. — See FAIR.
— **un-bi'ased-ly, un-bi'assed-ly,** *adv.* — **un-bi'ased-ness, un-bi'assed-ness,** *n.*

un-bid' (ŭn-bĭd') } *a.* [Cf. AS. *unbeden* unasked.] **1.** Not
un-bid'den (-'n) } bidden; not commanded.
2. Uninvited; as, *unbidden* guests. *Shak.*
3. Without having prayed. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

un-bind' (ŭn-bīnd'), *v. t.*; UN-BOUND' (-bound'), UN-BIND'-ING. [AS. *unbindan.* See 1st UN-; BIND.] To remove a band from, to free from shackles or fastenings, to untie; unfasten; loose; as, *unbind* your fillets; to *unbind* a load.

un-bish'op (ŭn-bĭsh'ŭp), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bishop.*] To deprive, as a city, of a bishop; to deprive, as a clergyman, of episcopal dignity or rights.

un-bitt' (ŭn-bĭt'), *v. t.*; UN-BITT'ED; UN-BITT'ING. [1st *un-* + *bitt.*] *Naut.* To remove the turns of (a rope or cable) from the bitts.

un-blem'ished (-blĕm'ĭsht), *a.* Not blemished; pure; spotless; as, an *unblemished* reputation or life.

un-blessed' } (ŭn-blĕst'; *see* UN-), *a.* [*un-* not + *blessed,*
un-blest' } *blest.*] Not blest; excluded from benediction, hence, accursed; wretched. — **un-bless'ed-ness,** *n.*

un-blood'y (-blŭd'ĭ), *a.* Not bloody. — **un-blood'i-ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* — **unbloody sacrifice.** **a** A sacrifice in which no victim is slain. **b** *R. C. Ch.* The Mass.

un-blush'ing (ŭn-blŭsh'ĭng), *a.* Not blushing; shameless. — **un-blush'ing-ly,** *adv.*

un-bod'y (ŭn-bŏd'ĭ), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *body.*] To free from the body; to disembody.
Her soul *unbodied* of the burdenous corse *Spenser.*

un-bod'y, *v. i.* To leave the body; to become disembodied; — said of the soul or spirit. *Rare.*

un-bolt' (ŭn-bōlt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bolt.*] To withdraw a bolt from; to unfasten; to unbar; to open. *Shak.*

un-bolt', *v. i.* To draw a bolt; to open; fig., to explain.

un-bone' (ŭn-bōn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bone.*] **1.** To deprive of bones, as meat; to bone.
2. To twist about, as if boneless. *Rare.* *Milton.*

un-bon'net (ŭn-bŏn'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *v. t. & i.* [See 1st UN-.] To take a bonnet from; to take off one's bonnet; to uncover.

un-bon'net-ed, *a.* Having no bonnet (or cap, etc.) on; uncovered; bareheaded. In Shakespeare's "Othello," I. ii. 23, it would in this sense mean *with courtesy and humility.* But it is sometimes explained as *without the bonnet* (which was the badge of aristocratic rank at Venice).

un-booked' (ŭn-bo͝okt'; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not written in a book; unrecorded. "*Unbooked* English life." *Masson.*
2. Unbookish. *Rare.*

un-born' (ŭn-bôrn'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not born; not yet brought into life; still to appear; future; as, *unborn* generations.
Some *unborn* sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb. *Shak.*

un-bos'om (ŭn-bo͝oz'ŭm; *cf* BOSOM), *v. t.*; UN-BOS'OMED (-ŭmd); UN-BOS'OM-ING. [1st *un-* + *bosom.*] To disclose, as thoughts or secrets; to confess; — often reflexively; as, to *unbosom* one's self. — *v. i.* To make a disclosure.

un-bound'ed, *a.* Having no bound or limit; as, *unbounded* space; an *unbounded* ambition; hence, unrestrained. — **un-bound'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **un-bound'ed-ness,** *n.*

un-bowed' (ŭn-boud'; *see* UN-), *a.* [*un-* not + *bowed.*] Not bent or arched; not bowed down; hence, unsubdued.

un-brace' (ŭn-brās'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] **1.** To free from tension; to relax; loose; as, to *unbrace* a drum, the nerves.
2. Specif.: **a** To carve; disjoint. *Obs.* **b** To free from concealment; to set forth. *Obs.*

un-braid' (-brād'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *braid.*] To separate the strands of; to undo, as a braid; to unravel.

un-breathed' (ŭn-brēthd'; 87), *a.* **1.** Not breathed, as air.
2. Not exercised, unpracticed. "Their *unbreathed* memories." *Shak.*

un-bred' (ŭn-brĕd', 87), *a.* **1.** Not begotten; unborn. *Obs.*
2. Not taught or trained; — with *to.* *Rare.*
3. Not well-bred; ill-bred. *Obs.* *Locke.*

un-breech' (ŭn-brēch'; *cf.* BREECH), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *breech.*] **1.** To remove the breeches of; to divest or strip of breeches.
2 To free the breech of, as a cannon, from fastenings. *R.*

un-bri'dle (ŭn-brī'd'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bridle.*] To free or loose from the bridle; to set loose.

un-bri'dled (-d'ld), *a.* [*un-* not + *bridled.*] Not confined by the bridle; hence, unrestrained; licentious; violent; as, *unbridled* passions, speech. "*Unbridled* floods." *Wordsworth.*
— **un-bri'dled-ly,** *adv.* — **un-bri'dled-ness,** *n.*

un-bro'ken (-brō'k'n), *a.* Not broken; specif.: **a** Whole; intact **b** Unsubdued; as, an *unbroken* colt. **c** Not interrupted. — **un-bro'ken-ly,** *adv.* — **un-bro'ken-ness,** *n.*

un-buck'le (ŭn-bŭk'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *buckle.*] To loose the buckles of; to unfasten; as, to *unbuckle* a shoe.

un-buck'le, *v. i.* To loosen buckles; hence, to relax.

un-build' (ŭn-bĭld'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *build.*] **1.** To demolish; to raze. "To *unbuild* the city." *Shak.*
2. To decrease; — said of magnetization.

un-build'ing, *n. Elec.* Loss of magnetization by a dynamo.

un-bund'le (ŭn-bŭn'd'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bundle.*] To release, as from a bundle; to disclose.

un-bur'den (ŭn-bûr'd'n), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To relieve from a burden; also, to throw off, as a burden; unload.

un-bur'row (ŭn-bŭr'ō), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *burrow.*] To force from a burrow; to unearth. *Rare.*

un-bur'y (ŭn-bĕr'ĭ), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bury.*] To disinter; to exhume; fig., to disclose.

un-but'ton (ŭn-bŭt'n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *button.*] To loose the buttons of; to unfasten by loosing the buttons.

un-but'toned (-'nd), *p..p.* of UNBUTTON. Hence: *a.* Not under constraint; free and easy. *G. Meredith.*

un-cage' (ŭn-kāj'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cage.*] To loose, or release, from or as from a cage.

un-called'-for', *a.* Not called for or needed; gratuitous; wanton; as, an *uncalled-for* rebuff.
Syn. — See GRATUITOUS.

un-camp' (ŭn-kămp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *camp.*] To break up the camp of; to dislodge from camp. *Rare.* *Milton.*

un-can'dor, *or* **-can'dour** (ŭn-kăn'dĕr), *n.* Want of candor.

un-can'ny (ŭn-kăn'ĭ), *a.* Not canny; hence: unearthly; ghostly, mysterious, eery; weird. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See WEIRD.
— **un-can'ni-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-can'ni-ness,** *n.*

un-can'on-ize (ŭn-kăn'ŭn-īz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *canonize.*]
1. To deprive of canonical authority.
2. To reduce from the rank of a canonized saint.

un-cap' (ŭn-kăp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cap.*] **1.** To remove a cap or cover from.
2. Specif.: *Beekeeping.* To remove the covering of (a honeycomb or its cells) preparatory to extracting the honey.

un-cap', *v. i.* To remove the cap or hat, as in salutation.

un-cape' (-kāp'), *v. t. & i.* To remove the cape or hood (from), as in hawking. In Shakespeare's "Merry Wives," *uncape* has been variously explained: (1) by Warburton, *dig out the fox when earthed:* (2) by Capell, *turn the dogs off;* (3) by Steevens, *turn the fox out of the bag;* (4) by Nares, *throw off the dogs,* i. e., begin the hunt. *Dyce.*

un-cared'-for' (-kârd'fôr'), *a.* Not cared for; unheeded.

un-car'nate (ŭn-kär'nāt), *a.* Not fleshly, specif., not made flesh; not incarnate. *Rare.*

un-case' (ŭn-kās'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *case.*] **1.** To take out of, or free from, a case or covering; to uncover; disclose.
2. To strip; flay. *Obs.*
3. *Mil.* To display, or spread to view, as the colors.

un-cas'tle (ŭn-kăs'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *castle.*] **1.** To take a castle from; to turn out of a castle.
2. To render not a castle. *Rare.*

un-caused' (ŭn-kôzd'; *see* UN-), *a.* Having no antecedent cause; uncreated; self-existent; eternal. *A. Baxter.*

un-cau'tious (ŭn-kô'shŭs), *a.* Incautious. — **un-cau'tious-ly,** *adv.*

un-ceas'ing (-sēs'ĭng), *a.* Not ceasing; unintermittent; incessant. — **un-ceas'ing-ly,** *adv.*

un-cer'tain (ŭn-sûr'tĭn), *a.* [*un-* not + *certain.* Cf. INCERTAIN.] Not certain; specif.: **1.** Not having certain knowledge; not assured; as, *uncertain* of the truth.
Man, without the protection of a superior Being, . . . is *uncertain* of everything that he hopes for. *Tillotson.*
2. Not known; indefinite; problematical. *Milton.*
From certain dangers to *uncertain* praise *Dryden.*
3. Not sure; liable to fail or err; fallible; insecure.
Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim. *Dryden.*
4. Irresolute; inconstant; untrustworthy; unsteady; variable; fitful; as, an *uncertain* person; an *uncertain* breeze.
Syn. — See PRECARIOUS.
— **un-cer'tain-ly,** *adv.* — **un-cer'tain-ness,** *n.*

un-cer'tain-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being uncertain; lack of certainty.
2. That which is uncertain; something unknown.

un-chain' (ŭn-chān'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *chain.*] To free from chains or slavery; to let loose. *Prior.*

un-chanc'y (ŭn-chân'sĭ), *a.* [*un-* not + Scot. *chancy* fortunate, safe.] *Chiefly Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Happening at a bad time; unseasonable; inconvenient.
2. Ill-fated; unlucky.
3. Unsafe to meddle with; dangerous.

un-charge' (ŭn-chärj'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *charge.*] **1.** To free from a charge or load; to unload. *Wycliffe.*
2. To free from accusation or charge; to acquit. *Shak.*

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un'be-nign' (ŭn'bē-nīn'), *a.*, **un'be-nig'nant-ly** (-nĭg'nănt-lĭ), *adv.* See UN-, not

un'be numb', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *benumb.*] To relieve of numbness. *R.*

un'be-queathed' (-bē-kwēthd'), *a. See* UN-, *not.* *bereft. Rare.*

un'be-reav'en (-rēv'n), *a* Unbereft. Var. of UNBEREAVEN.

un'be-reft', *a.* Not bereft.

un'be-seen' (ŭn'bē-sēn'), *a.* [See BESEE to provide.] Devoid. *Obs.*

un'be-set', *a.* See UN-, not.

un'be-sieged' (ŭn'bē-sējd'), *a.*, **un'be-sought',** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'be-speak', *v. t.* To revoke or annul. *Rare.*

un'be-spo'ken, *a.*, **un'be-starred'** (-stärd'), *a.*, **un'be-stowed',** *a.* See UN-, not

un-bet', *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of ME. *beten* to improve, mend, make amends, AS *bētan.*] Unbettered; unatoned. *Obs*

un'be-think'. Dial Eng. var. of UMBETHINK.

un'be-think', *v. i.* To forget; — used reflexively. *Dial. Eng*

un'be-tide', *v. i.* To fail to betide or happen

un'be-trayed', *a.*, **un'be-trothed'** (-trōtht; -trōthd'), *a.*, **un-bet'ter-a-ble,** *a.*, **un-bet'tered,** *a.*, **un'be-wailed',** *a.*, **un'be-wail'ing,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'be-wares', *adv.* Unawares. *Obs.*

un'be-wil'dered, *a.* See UN-, not.

un'be-willed' (ŭn'bē-wĭld'), *a.* Not calling the will into play.

un'be-witch', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bewitch.*] To free from a spell; to disenchant. *Rare.*

un-bib'li-cal, *a.* See UN-, not.

unbicomelich, *a.* [ME. *bicumelich* suitable, proper. Cf. BECOME, *v.*] Uncomely. *Obs.*

un-bid'da-ble (ŭn-bĭd'ă-b'l), *a.* Intractable. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

unbide. † ONBIDE. [stay *Obs.*

un-bide', *v. i.* Not to bide or
‖ **un bien'fait' n'est ja'mais' per'du'** (ŭn byăN'fĕ' nĕ zhă-mĕ' pĕr'dü'). [F.] A kindness is never lost, a good action always has its reward.

un-big'ot-ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

unbileave, unbileve. † UNBELIEF. [not.]

un-bi'o-graph'i-cal, *a.* See UN-,

un-bird'ly, *a.* Unlike or unworthy of a bird. *Obs. or R.*

unbiseiness, *n.* [*un-* not + old p. p. of *besee* + *-ness.*] Heedlessness; inattention. *Obs*

un-bish'oped (ŭn-bĭsh'ŭpt), *a.* Unconfirmed; deprived of bishopship. *Obs*

un-bit', *a.* Unbitten.

un-bit'ted, *a.* Not bitted or bridled; uncontrolled

un-bit'ten, *a* See UN-, not.

un-blade', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To cause to cease to be a "blade," or roaring boy. *Obs.*

un-blam'a-ble (ŭn-blām'ă-b'l), *a.*, **un-blam'a-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un-blam'a-bly,** *adv.*, **un-blamed'** (-blāmd'), *a*, **un-blast'ed,** *a.*, **un-bla'zoned** (ŭn-blā'z'nd), *a.*, **un-bleached'** (-blēcht'), *a.*, **un-bleach'ing,** *a.* See UN-, not.

unblecked, *a.* [ME. *blecken* to blacken.] Unstained *Obs*

un-bled'ing, *a.*, **un-blem'ish-a-ble,** *a.*, **un-blem'ish-ing,** *a* See UN-, not.

un-blenched' (-blĕnchť; 140), *a.* Not disconcerted; undaunted.

un-blench'ing, *a.*, **un-blend'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-bless', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bless.*] To deprive of happiness. *Obs.*

un-blest', *a* [See BLESS to wound.] Unwounded. *Obs.*

un-blest'ful, *a.* Unhappy *Obs.*

un-blight'ed, *a.*, **un-blind',** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-blind' (ŭn-blīnd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *blind.*] To free from blindness. *Rare.*

unblindfelle, *v t.* [See 1st UN-; BLINDFOLD, *v.*] To strip off a bandage from (the eyes). *Obs.*

un-blind'fold', *v. t.* [See UN-.] To set free from blindfolding

un-blink'ing, *a* See UN-, not.

un-bliss'ful, *a.* Unhappy.

un-blithe' (ŭn-blīth'), *a.* Sad; joyless. — **un-blithe'ly,** *adv.*

un-block', *v. i.* *Card Playing.* To play a needlessly high card in one's partner's suit so as to retain one that he can take later

un'block-ad'ed (ŭn'blŏk-ād'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-blood'ed, *a.* Not blooded; specif., not thoroughbred

un-blood'led, *a.*, **un-blos'soming,** *a.*, **un-blot'ted,** *a* See UN-, not.

un-blown', *a.* Not blown; specif.: **a** Not blown, inflated, etc., by wind. **b** Not sounded, as a wind instrument. [som.]

un-blown', *a.* Not yet in blossom.

un-blunt'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

unboand, *a.* [*un-* not + old p. p. of *bow* bend.] = UNBOWSOME. *Obs.* — **unboandness,** *n. Obs.*

un-boast ed, *a.*, **un-boast'ful** *a.*, **un-boast'ful-ly,** *adv* See UN-, not.

unbocle. † *UNBUCKLE*

un-bod'ied (ŭn-bŏd'ĭd), *a* Having no body, as: **a** Incorporeal. **b** Disembodied. [UN-, not.]

un-bod'ing (-bōd'ĭng), *a.* See
un-bod'kined (ŭn-bŏd'kĭnd), *a.* Not fastened by a bodkin

unboght. † UNBOUGHT.

un-boiled', *a.* See UN-, not.

unbokel. † UNBUCKLE.

un-bold', *a.* [AS. *unbeald.*] Timid; cowardly; humble. *Obs. or R.*

un-bolt'ed, *a.* Not fastened by bolts; freed from fastening by bolts.

un-bolt'ed, *a.* Not bolted or sifted; hence, *Obs. or R.*, unrefined; coarse; gross.

‖ **un bon' chien' n'at'trape' ja'mais' un bon' os'** (ŭN bôN' shyĂN' nă'trăp' zhă'mĕ' ŭN bôN'-nôs'). [F.] A good dog never gets a good bone.

un-boned' (ŭn-bōnd'), *a.* [See 1st UN-.] Having the bones removed.

un-bon'ny, *a.* Ugly; unlovely. Shy

un-book'ish, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-book'learned (ŭn-bo͝ok'-lûrnd'; -lûr'nĕd), *a.* Illiterate. *R.*

un-boot', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *boot.*] To take off the boots from.

un-boot'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-boot'ly, *a.* Irremediable. *Obs.*

un-bor'dered, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-bor'dered, *p. a.* See 1st UN-.

unbore, unboren. † UNBORN

un-bor'rowed (ŭn-bŏr'ōd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-bos'om-er (-bo͝oz'ŭm-ĕr; *cf.* BOSOM), *n.* One who unbosoms, or discloses.

un-bot'tomed (-bŏt'ŭmd), *a.* [See 1st UN-.] Deprived of a bottom.

un-bot'tomed, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-bought' (-bôt'; *see* UN-), *a.* [AS. *unboht.*] Not bought: a Unsold **b** Unbribed.

unboun, *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *boun,* v.] To undress. *Obs.*

un-bound', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-bound', *pret. & p. p.* of UNBIND. [ly. *Obs.*

un-bound'a-bly, *adv* Infinitely. **un-bound'en,** *p. a.* Unbound or set free; hence, unwedded *Obs*

un-boun'te-ous, *a.* Illiberal.

un-bow' (ŭn-bō'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bow.*] To unbend. *Rare.*

un-bow'a-ble (-bō'ă-b'l), *a.* Not to be bowed or bent. *Rare.*

un-bow'el (ŭn-bou'ĕl), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bowel.*] To disembowel. *R.* — **un-bow'eled, -elled,** *p. a.*

un-bow'ered (-bou'ĕrd), Not shaded. *Rare.*

un-bow'some, *a.* [See UN-, not; BUXOM.] Unbending; inflexible. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.* — **un-bow'some-ness,** *n.*

un-box', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *box.*] To remove from a box or boxes.

unboxome. † UNBUXOM.

un-boy', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *boy.*] To divest of the traits of a boy. *R.*

un-boy'ish, *a.*, **un-boy'like,** *a.*, **un-braced'** (ŭn-brāst'), *a.*, **un-braced'ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.

un-brained' (ŭn-brānd'), *a.* [See UN-, not.] Not having brains; deprived of brains. *R.*

un-brained', *a.* [See UN-, not; BRAIN, *v.*] Not brained: not having the brains dashed out.

un-branched' (ŭn-brănchť), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-brash'ing, *a.*, **un-brand'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not. [Not burst. *Obs.*

unbrasten. *a.* [See UNBROSTEN.]

un-break'a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-breast', *v. t.* To unbosom. *R.*

un-breath'ing, *a.* See UN-, not

un-breeched' (ŭn-brēchť; -brĭchť), *p. a.* of UNBREECH

un-breeched' (-brĕchť), *a.* See UN-, not. [burnt.

un-brent' (-brĕnt'), *a.* Un-

un-brewed' (ŭn-bro͞od'), *a.* Not brewed; unmixed; genuine. *R.*

un-brib'a-ble (-brīb'ă-b'l), *a.*, **un-bribed'** (-brībd'), *a.*, **un-bridge'a-ble,** *a.*, **un-bridged',** *a.*, **un-bright'ened,** *a.* See UN-, not.

unbrizzled, *a.* [Cf. BRUISE, *v.*] Unbruised. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.

un-broached' (ŭn-brōchť), *a.*

un-broi'den, *a.* [*un-* not + *broiden,* old p. p. of *braid.*] Unbraided. *Obs.* [*chaic.*

un-broke', *a.* Unbroken. *Archaic.*

unbrosten, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of *breste* burst.] Unburst. *Obs.*

un-broth'er-like', un-broth'er-ly, *a.*, **un-broth'er-li-ness,** *n.*

un-bruised' (-brōozd'), *a.*, **un-brushed'** (-brŭsht'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-brute', *v. t.* To dispossess of, or free from, the character of a brute. *R.* [Profitless. *Obs.*

unbryche, *n.* [AS. *unbryce.*]

un-buck'ramed (ŭn-bŭk'rămd), *a.* Not lined with buckram; hence, not stiff.

un-bud'ded, *a.* See UN-, not

un-built' (-bĭlt'), *a.* Not built; not yet constructed. [UNBIND.

unbun. Obs. pret. & p. p. of

un-bung', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bung.*] To remove the bung from

un-buoyed', *a.* See UN-, not

un-bur'dened, *a.* Not burdened; also, relieved of burden [not.

un-bur'den-some, *a.* See UN-,

unburely, *a.* [Cf. BURLY.] Unhandsome; rough. *Obs.*

un-bur'i-a-ble (ŭn-bĕr'ĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Not ready or not proper to be buried.

un-bur'ied (-ĭd), *a.*, **un-burn'a-ble,** *a.*, **un-burned', un-burnt',** *a.*, **un-burn'ing,** *a.*, **un-burnished,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-bur'then (ŭn-bûr'thĕn). Var. of UNBURDEN.

un-bus'ied (-bĭz'ĭd), *a.* Unemployed; not busy *Rare.*

un-bus'i-ness-like' (-bĭz'ĭ-nĕs-līk'), *a.*, **un-bus'kined** (-bŭs'kĭnd), *a.*, **un-bus'y** (-bĭz'ĭ), *a.*, **un-but'tered,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-bux'om. *a.* Disobedient — **un-bux'om-ly,** *adv* — **un-bux'om-ness,** *n. All Obs.*

unbuxumhede, *n.* = UNBUXOMNESS. *Obs.*

unc, *pron.* [AS., dat. & acc. dual.] *Us two. Obs.*

‖ **un ca-bel'lo ha'ce su som'bra-en el sue'lo** (o͞on kä-bĕl'yō ä'thä ä͞o sōm'brä ĕn ĕl swā'lō). [Sp.] One hair makes its shadow on the ground; — var. of CADA CABELLO, etc.

un-ca'bled (ŭn-kā'b'ld), *a.* Not secured by a cable.

un-ca'danced (-dănst), *a.*, **un-cal'ci-fied,** *a.*, **un'cal-cined'** (ŭn'kăl-sīnd'; ŭn-kăl'sĭnd), *a.*, **un-cal'cu-lat'ed** (ŭn-kăl'kŭ-lāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-cal'cu-lat'ing,** *a.*, **un-cal'en-dered,** *a.*, **un-called',** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-calk', *v. t.* See 1st UN-. *Obs.*

un-cal'low, *n.* = CALLOW, *n.*, 2 — *v. t.* To remove the callow *Both Dial. Eng.*

un-calm' (ŭn-käm'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To disturb; disquiet. *R.*

un'ca-a-lum'ni-a'ted (ŭn'kă-lŭm'nĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-can'cel-a-ble,** *a.*, **un-can'cel-la-ble,** *a.*, **un-can'celed, un-can'celled,** *a.*, **un-can'did,** *a.*, **un-can'did-ly,** *adv.*, **un-can'did-ness,** *n.*, **un'ca-non'ic,** *a*, **un'ca-non'i-cal,** *a.*, **un'ca-non'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*, **un'ca-non'i-cal-ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.

un-can'on-ized, (-kăn'ŭn-īzd), *p. a. of* UNCANONIZE. [zed.]

un-can'on-ized, *a.* Not canon-

un-can'o-pied (-ō-pĭd), *a.*, **un-can'vassed** (-kăn'văst), *a.* See UN-, not [**un-ca'pa-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un-ca'pa-ble,** *a.* Incapable — | **un'ca-pac'i-tate,** *v. t.* To incapacitate. *Obs.*

un-capped', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-cap'per (ŭn-kăp'ĕr), *n.* An instrument for removing a cap from a cartridge shell.

un'cap-siz'a-ble (ŭn'kăp-sīz'ă-b'l), *a.*, **un-cap'tious,** *a.*, **un-cap'ti-vat'ed,** *a.*, **un-cap'ti-vat'ing,** *a.*, **un-card'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-car'di-nal, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To degrade from the cardinalship *Rare.*

un-care'ful, *a.* **1.** Having no care. **2.** Not producing care. *Obs*

un'ca-ressed', *a.* See UN-, not.

Un-ca'ri-a (ŭn-kā'rĭ-ă; 115), *n.* [NL., fr L. *uncus* hook.] *Bot.* Syn. of OUROUPARIA.

un-car'nate, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *carnate.*] To unflesh. *Rare.*

un'car-niv'o-rous, *a*, **un-car'pet-ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-cart', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To take or discharge from a cart; unload. *Rare*

un-cart'a-ble, *a.* Unfit for the passage of a cart *Obs.*

un-carved', *a.* See UN-, not.

Un'cas (ŭn'kăs), *n.* The "Last of the Mohicans" in Cooper's novel of that name, a young Delaware chief of great courage and nobility, called by the French "Le Cerf agile" (i. e., the agile deer). See CHINGACHGOOK.

un-case', *v. t* To remove the case or cases; undress. *Obs. or R.*

un-cast', *v. t.* To cast or throw open; to undo. *Obs.*

un-cast', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-cas'tled (ŭn-kăs'ld), *p. a.* of UNCASTLE.

un-cas'tled, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-cas'trat-ed (-kăs'trāt-ĕd), *a.*, **un-cat'a-logued,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-catch', *v t* To let loose; relax *Obs.*

un'cate (ŭn'kāt), *a.* [L. *uncatus* hooked.] Hooked; uncinate.

un-cat'e-chized, -chised (-kăt'ĕ-kĭzd), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-cat'e-chiz'ed-ness, -chis'ed-ness** (ŭn-kăt'ĕ-kĭz'ĕd-nĕs), *n. Obs.*

un'ca-the'dralled (ŭn'kă-thē'drăld), *a.* Lacking cathedrals. *Rare.*

un-cath'o-lic, *a.*, **un-caught',** *a.* See UN-, not [unwary. *Obs.*

un-cau'te-lous, *a.* Incautious;

un-cau'ter-ized, *a.* See UN-, not.

uncciour † UNCTION.

unce, *n.* † OUNCE a weight.

unce, *n.* [L. *uncus* hook.] A claw. *Obs*

un-ceas'a-ble (ŭn-sēs'ă-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being ended; unceasing. *Rare.*

un-ced'ed (-sēd'ĕd), *a.*, **un-cel'e-brat'ed,** *a.*, **un'ce-les'tial,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'ce-ment', *v. t.* To dissever (something cemented, or so thought of). — **un'ce-ment'ed,** *a.*

un-cen'sured, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-cen'ter, un-cen'tre, *v. t* [See 1st UN-.] To throw from its center

un-cen'tu-ry, *n. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To remove from its century. *R.*

un-cer'e-mo'ni-al, *a.*, **un-cer'e-mo'ni-ous,** *a.*, **un-cer'e-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.*, **un-cer'e-mo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.

uncersable † UNSEARCHABLE.

un-cert', *a.* [Cf. OF. *cert* certain, L. *certus.*] Uncertain. *Obs.*

un-cer'tain, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *certain,* v. or it. *uncertain,* a.] To make uncertain. *Obs*

un'cer-tif'i-cat'ed, *a.*, **un-cer'ti-fied,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-ces'sant, *a.* Incessant. — **un-ces'sant-ly,** *adv.* — **un-ces'sant-ness,** *n. All Obs. or R.*

unch. † INCH. [UN-, not.

un-chafed' (ŭn-chāft'), *a.* See

un-chained', *p a.* of UNCHAIN.

un-chained', *a.*, **un-chalked',** *a.*, **un-chal'lenge-a-ble,** *a*, **un-chal'lenge-a-bly,** *adv.*, **un-chal'lenged,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'chance, *n.* [See UN-, not.] Mischance. *Obs.*

un-chan'ge-a-bil'i-ty, *n.*, **un-change'a-ble,** *a.*, **un-change'a-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un-change'a-bly,** *adv.*, **un-chang'er-oned** (ŭn-shānj'ĕr-ōnd; -ŭnd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-chap'lain, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To remove from a chaplaincy. *R.*

un-char'ac-ter-is'tic, *a.*, **un-char'ac-ter-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*, **un-char'ac-ter-ized,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-charged' (ŭn-chärjd'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not charged: **a** Not loaded. **b** Unassaulted. *Rare.*

un-char'i-ot (ŭn-chăr'ĭ-ŏt), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *chariot.*] To throw out of a chariot.

un-char'i-ta-ble (-ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not charitable, contrary to charity; severe in judging; harsh; censorious. — **un-char'i-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un-char'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

un-char'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Uncharitableness. *Rare.*

un-char'nel (ŭn-chär'nĕl), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *charnel.*] To remove from a charnel house or the grave; exhume. *R.*

un-char'tered (-tĕrd), *a.* Not chartered; unrestricted.

un-char'y (-chăr'ĭ: -chā'rĭ), *a.* Not chary or frugal; incautious.

un-chaste' (ŭn-chāst'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not chaste; specif.: **a** Not continent; lewd. **b** Not chaste in style or taste. — **un-chaste'ly,** *adv.* — **un-chaste'ness,** *n.*

un-chas'ti-ty (ŭn-chăs'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being unchaste; lewdness; incontinence.

un-chris'ten (-krĭs'n), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To annul the baptism of; hence, to profane, or deprive of Christian sanctity. *Obs.*

un-chris'tened (-'nd), *a.* [*un-* not + *christened.*] Not christened; as, an *unchristened* child.

un-chris'tian (-chĭn), *a.* [*un-* not + *Christian:* cf. AS. *uncristen.*] Not Christian; specif.: **a** Not of the Christian faith; heathen, pagan. **b** Contrary to Christianity or the Christian spirit or character; not like or becoming to a Christian; as, *unchristian* conduct. **c** Not according with Christian civilization; uncivilized; barbarous; — often, *Colloq.*, applied hyperbolically; as, an *unchristian* price.

un-chris'tian-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *Christianize.*] To make unchristian; to turn from Christianity.

un-church' (ŭn-chûrch'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *church.*] **1.** To expel, or cause to separate, from a church; to excommunicate. **2.** To deprive of the character, privileges, and authority of a church; to deny the name or character of church to.

un-churched' (-chûrcht'; *see* UN-), *a.* [UN- not + *churched.*] Not belonging to or connected with any church.

un'ci-a (ŭn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* UNCIÆ (ē). [L. See OUNCE a measure of weight.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A twelfth part; specif.: **a** A twelfth of the libra; an ounce. See WEIGHT. **b** A twelfth of the pes; an inch. **c** A twelfth of the jugerum. See MEASURE, *Table.*

2. *Alg.* A numerical coefficient of any particular term of the binomial expansion. *Obs.*

un'ci-al (ŭn'shĭ-ăl; -shăl; 7), *a.* [L. *uncialis* amounting to the twelfth part of a pound or a foot, from *uncia* the twelfth part of a pound or of a foot, an ounce, an inch: cf. F. *oncial.* See INCH a measure.] Of, pert. to, or designating, a certain style of letters used in ancient manuscripts, a form of majuscule script, disting. from capitalized majuscules and opposed to the later minuscule or cursive script. They are somewhat rounded, usually with a slight inclination. They were used as early as the 1st century B. C., seldom after the 10th century A. D., being superseded by the minuscule or cursive.

NON HABEMUS REGEM
NISI CAESAREM
Uncial Letters from a Latin Bible.

The term *uncial* . . . arose out of a misconception, *uncial* letters not being necessarily so very large, and rarely an inch in height, as the name implies. *I. Taylor (The Alphabet)*

un'ci-al, *n.* **1.** An uncial letter, or uncial writing.

2. A manuscript written in the uncial style.

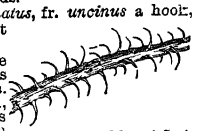
un'ci-form (ŭn'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *uncus* a hook + E. *-form.*] Hook-shaped; in *Anat. & Zoöl.*, designating specif. a bone (called also *os hamatum*) of the ulnar side of the distal row of the carpus of mammals. It represents the fourth and fifth distal carpal bones fused together. — **unciform process.** *Anat.* **a** A process of the palmar surface of the unciform bone. **b** The uncinate process of the ethmoid bone.

un'ci-form, *n. Anat. & Zoöl.* The unciform bone.

un'cil (ŭn'sĭl), *a.* [L. *uncinus* a hook + E. *-al.*] Uncinate; hooklike.

Un'ci-na'ta (-nā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See UNCINATE.] *Zoöl.* A division of marine chætopod annelids furnished with uncini, as the serpulids and sabellids.

un'ci-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *uncinatus,* fr. *uncinus* a hook, *uncus* a hook.] Hooked; bent at the tip like a hook.



Uncinate Prickles of Smilax.

uncinate convolution, *Anat.,* the hippocampal convolution, or its curved anterior end. — **u. process. a** *Zoöl.* A backwardly directed, often somewhat curved, process on many ribs of birds, in such a position that it crosses or overlaps one or more other ribs, serving to stiffen the walls of the thorax. Called also *epipleura.* **b** *Anat.* An irregular downwardly and backwardly directed process of each lateral mass of the ethmoid bone. It articulates with the inferior turbinated bones.

Un-cin'u-la (ŭn-sĭn'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *uncinus* hook.] *Bot.* A genus of mildew fungi (Erysibaceæ) having the appendages of the perithecia hooked or coiled at the apex. The common powdery grape mildew is *U. spiralis.*



Uncinus of Annelid (*Amphitrite*)

un-ci'nus (ŭn-sī'nŭs), *n.; pl.* UNCINI (-nī). [L., a hook.] *Zoöl.* A small hooklike structure or process; specif.: **a** One of the minute chitinous hooks found in large numbers in the tori of certain tubicolous annelids. **b** One of the hooklike lateral teeth of the radula of a gastropod. **c** A hooked cilium of certain infusorians.

un-cir'cum-cised (-sûr'kŭm-sīzd), *n.* Not circumcised; hence, not of the Israelites. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 26.

un-cir'cum-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Absence or want of circumcision; uncircumcised condition.

2. *Bib.* People not circumcised; the Gentiles.

un-cir'cum-stan'tial (-stăn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Not circumstantial; not entering into minute particulars.

2. Not important; not pertinent; trivial. *Obs.*

un-civ'il (ŭn-sĭv'ĭl), *a.* Not civil; specif.: **a** Not civilized; savage; barbarous; uncivilized.

Men cannot enjoy the rights of an *uncivil* and of a civil state together *Burke.*

b Not civil, or courteous; ill-mannered; impolite; rude; as, *uncivil* treatment. **c** Unsuitable; unusual.

un-civ'i-lized (ŭn-sĭv'ĭ-līzd), *a.* **1.** Not civilized or characteristic of civilization; not reclaimed from savage life; rude; barbarous; savage; as, *uncivilized* tribes, manners.

2. Not civil; coarse; clownish. *Obs. or R. Addison.*

un-clasp' (ŭn-klȧsp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *clasp.*] To loose the clasp of; to open, as something fastened with or as with a clasp; as, to *unclasp* a book, the hands, one's heart.

un'cle (ŭng'k'l), *n.* [ME. *uncle,* OF. *oncle, uncle,* F. *oncle,* fr. L. *avunculus* a maternal uncle, dim. of *avus* a grandfather; akin to Lith. *avynas* uncle, Goth. *awō* grandmother, Icel. *āi* great-grandfather; cf. also AS. *ēam* uncle, G. *oheim, ohm.* Cf. AVUNCULAR, EME.] **1.** The brother of one's father or mother; also, one's aunt's husband; — the correlative of *aunt* in sex, and of *nephew* and *niece* in relationship. *Uncle* is sometimes used as a kindly or familiar title for an elderly man, and, esp. in the southern United States, for a worthy old negro; as, "*Uncle* Remus." Cf. AUNT, 1, and AUNTIE.

Plain old *uncle* as he [Socrates] was, with his great ears, — an immense talker. *Emerson*

2. A pawnbroker; — so called as jokingly likened to a rich uncle, as a source of financial aid. *Slang.*

un-clean' (ŭn-klēn'; *see* UN-), *a.* [AS. *unclǣne.* See UN-, not; CLEAN.] **1.** Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy.

2. Ceremonially impure; needing ritual cleansing.

3. Morally impure. "*Unclean* affections." *Perkins.*

unclean animals, *Bib.,* animals which the Israelites were forbidden to use for food. See *Lev.* xi. and *Deut.* xiv. 4–20. — **u. spirit,** *Bib.,* a wicked spirit; a demon. *Mark* i. 27.

un-clean'ly (ŭn-klĕn'lĭ), *a.* [AS. *unclǣnlīc.*] Not cleanly; filthy; also, uncha ste. — **un-clean'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-clinch' (-klĭnch'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *clinch.*] To cause to be no longer clinched; to open; as, to *unclinch* the fist.

un-cloak' (ŭn-klōk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cloak.*] To remove a cloak or cover from; hence, to unmask; reveal.

un-cloak', *v. i.* To remove, or take off, one's cloak.

un-clog' (ŭn-klŏg'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *clog.*] To disencumber of a clog, or of difficulties and obstructions.

un-clois'ter (ŭn-kloi's'tĕr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cloister.*] To release from a cloister or confinement; to set free.

un-close' (-klōz'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *close.*] **1.** To open.

2. To disclose; to lay open; to reveal.

un-close', *v. i.* To open; expand; to be laid open.

un-closed' (ŭn-klōzd'; *see* UN-), *a.* [*un-* not + *closed.*] Not closed; specif.: **a** Not separated by inclosures; open. **b** Not finished; not concluded; not settled. **c** Not sealed.

un-clothe' (ŭn-klōth'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *clothe.*] To strip of clothes; fig., to divest or strip of anything.

un-cloud' (ŭn-kloud'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cloud.*] To free from clouds; to unveil; to clear from obscurity, gloom, sorrow, or the like.

un-clutch' (-klŭch'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *clutch.*] **1.** To unclinch.

2. *Mech.* To disengage, as a clutch.

un-cock' (ŭn-kŏk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cock.*] To remove the hammer of (a firearm) from the position of *cock,* as to prevent accidental discharge.

un-cock', *v. t.* To let down the brim of (a cocked hat).

un-cock', *v. t.* To spread from a cock, or heap, as hay.

un-coil' (ŭn-koil'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *coil.*] To unwind or open the coils (of), as hair, a rope, etc.

un-coined' (-koind'; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not coined, or minted.

2. Not fabricated; not artificial or counterfeit; natural.

un-come'ly (ŭn-kŭm'lĭ), *a.* Not comely; also, unbecoming; unsuitable; indecent. — **un-come'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-com'fort-a-ble (ŭn-kŭm'fĕr-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not comfortable; specif.: **a** Feeling discomfort; uneasy; ill at ease, bodily or mentally. **b** Affording no comfort; causing discomfort; unpleasant; as, an *uncomfortable* seat, season, position, predicament. — **un-com'fort-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un-com'fort-a-bly,** *adv.*

un'com-mer'cial (ŭn'kŏ-mûr'shăl), *a.* Not commercial; specif.: **a** Not engaged in, or related to, commerce. **b** Not conformable to commercial principles.

un-com'mon (ŭn-kŏm'ŭn), *a.* Not common; unusual; infrequent; rare; hence, remarkable; strange; as, an *uncommon* degree of cold or heat; *uncommon* courage.

Syn. — Rare, scarce, infrequent, unwonted.

— **un-com'mon-ly,** *adv.* — **un-com'mon-ness,** *n.*

un'com-mu'ni-ca-ble (ŭn'kŏ-mū'nĭ-kȧ-bl), *a.* **1.** Not to be told; incommunicable.

2. Not talkative; uncommunicative. *Rare.*

un'com-mu'ni-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** a Not told, as a secret. **b** Not imparted, as a disease.

2. Not having partaken of the Communion.

un'com-mu'ni-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Illiberal. *Obs.*

2. Not disposed to talk or to impart information; reserved. — **un'com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **un'com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ness,** *n.*

un'com-pound'ed (-kŏm-poun'dĕd), *a.* Not united in, or not being, a compound; unmixed; also, not involved or adorned; simple. — **un'com-pound'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **un'com-pound'ed-ness,** *n.*

un-com'pre-hen'sive (ŭn-kŏm'prē-hĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Not comprehensive; not including much.

2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Unable to comprehend. **b** Incomprehensible.

un-com'pro-mis'ing (ŭn-kŏm'prŏ-mīz'ĭng), *a.* Not making or admitting of compromise; making no truce or concessions; unyielding; inflexible. — **un-com'pro-mis'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un-com'pro-mis'ing-ness,** *n.*

un-charm', *v. t.* To disenchant. *R.*

un-charm'a-ble, *a.*, **un-charm'ing,** *a.*, **un-charmed'** (-chärd'), *a.*, **un-chart'ed,** *a.*, **un-chas'tened** (ŭn-chās'nd), *a.*, **un'chastis'a-ble** (ŭn'chăs-tīz' ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'chas-tised'** (-tīzd'), *a.* See UN-, not.

unchauk, *v. t.* To uncalk. *Obs.*

unche. † INCH.

un-cheat'ed, *a.*, **un-check'a-ble,** *a.*, **un-checked',** *a.*, **un-check'ered,** *a.*, **un-cheered',** *a* See UN-, not.

un-cheer'ful, *a.* Not cheerful; grudging. — **un-cheer'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **un-cheer'ful-ness,** *n.*

un-cheer'y, *a* ,**un-cher'ished,** *a.*, **un-chewed',** *a.*, **un-child'** (ŭn-chīld'), *a.*, **un-chid'den** (-'n), *a.*, **un-chid'ed** (-chīd'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-child' (ŭn-chīld'), *v. t. R.* **1.** To bereave of children.

2. To divest of childlike characteristics. [ish.]

un-child'ish, *a.* **1.** Not childlike. **2.** Not fit for children. *Obs.*

un-chilled' (-chĭld'), *a.*, **un-chipped'** (-chĭpt'), *a.*, **un-chis'eled. un-chis'elled** (-chĭz'ld), *a.*, **un-chiv'al-ric** (ŭn-shĭv'ăl-rĭk; ŭn'shĭ-văl'rĭk), *a.*, **un-chiv'al-rous** (ŭn-shĭv'ăl-rŭs), *a.*, **un-chol'er-ic,** *a.*, **un-chopped'** (-chŏpt'), *a.*, **un-cho'sen** (-chō'z'n), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-chris'tian, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To make unchristian. *Obs.* [not.]

un-chris'tian-like', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-chris'tian-ly, *a.* Unchristian. *Obs.* [CHRISTIAN.]

un-chris'tian-ly, *adv.* of UN-

un-chris'tian-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

un-chris'ti-ness (ŭn-krĭs'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* Unchristianness. *Obs.*

unchut. † UNCOUTH.

un'ci (ŭn'sĭ), *n., pl.* of UNCUS.

un'ci-al-ize, *v. t.* To make uncial in form. *Rare.*

‖ **un'ci-a'tim** (ŭn'shĭ-ā'tĭm), *adv.* [L.] Ounce by ounce.

un-cif'er-ous (ŭn-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *uncus* hook + E. *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing a hook or hooklike structure.

un-cil'i-at'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

Un'ci-na'ri-a (ŭn'sĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *uncinus* hook, barb.] A genus of nematode worms. See AGCHYLOSTOMA.

un'ci-na-ri'a-sis (-nȧ-rĭ'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See UNCINARIA; -IASIS.] Anæmia due to loss of blood caused by parasitic worms (*Uncinaria*) in the intestines.

un'ci-nate'ed (ŭn'sĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Uncinate. [*a.* See UN-, not + un-cinc'tured (ŭn-sĭngk'tûrd), uncioun. † UNCTION [*Obs.*

un ci'pher, *v. t.* To decipher.

un-cir'cu-lar, *a.*, **un-cir'cu-lat'ed,** *a.*, **un-cir'cum-scribed'** (ŭn-sûr'kŭm-skrībd'), *a* See UN-, not. [cumscribed *Obs. or R.*]

un-cir'cum-script, *a.* Not circumscribed. *Obs. or R.*

un-cir'cum-spect, *a.* See UN-, not — **un-cir'cum-spect'ly,** *adv.*

un'ci-ros'trate (ŭn'sĭ-rŏs'trāt), *a.* [L. *uncus* a hook + E. *rostrate.*] Having a hooked bill. *Rare.* [UN-, not.]

un-cit'ed (ŭn-sīt'ĕd), *a* See UN-, not.

un-cit'y (ŭn-sĭt'ĭ), *v. t* [1st *un-* + *city.*] To deprive of the status of a city. *Obs.*

un-civ'ic, *a.* See UN-, not.

un'ci-vil'i-ty, *n.* Incivility *Obs.*

un-civ'i-li-za'tion (ŭn-sĭv'ĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* State of being uncivilized; savagery or barbarism. *Rare.* [civil]

un-civ'i-lize, *v.t.* To render uncivil. *Obs.*

un-civ'il-ly, *adv.* of UNCIVIL.

un-civ'il-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

un'cl. Uncle. *Ref. Sp.*

un-clad', *a* Unclothed.

un-claimed', *a.* See UN-, not.

unclaimte. Obs. pret. UNCLENCH

un-clamp', *v. t.* To loosen the clamp of; to free from a clamp.

un-clar'i-fied, *a.*, **un-classed',** *a.*, **un-class'i-ble,** *a.*, **un-class'sic,** *a.*, **un-clas'si-cal,** *a.*, **un-clas'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*, **un-clas'si-fi'a-ble,** *a.*, **un-clas'si-fied,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-clean'ness, *n* See -NESS.

un-cleans'a-ble (-klĕn'zȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-cleansed'** (-klĕnzd'), *a.*, **un-clear',** *a.*, **un-cleared',** *a.*, **un-clear'ness,** *n.*, **un-cleav'a-ble,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-cleft', *a.* Not cleft.

un-clench' (ŭn-klĕnch'; 140). = UNCLINCH.

Un'cle Re'mus (rē'mŭs). The pretended narrator of popular tales by Joel Chandler Harris (1848–1908). He is represented as an old plantation darky with a great store of stories and songs illustrative of negro folklore and dealing mainly with "Brer [i. e., Brother] Rabbit," "Brer Fox," and other animal characters.

un-cler'gy-a-ble (ŭn-klûr'jĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-cler'i-cal,** *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*

un-clerk'like', *a.* Unclerical.

Uncle Sam. The United States government *Colloq.*

☞ According to a story which lacks proof, the name arose from the circumstance that the initials U. S. (United States) marked on certain casks of provision at Troy, N. Y., purchased for the American army in the war of 1812, were facetiously interpreted as "Uncle Sam," the nickname of Mr. Samuel Wilson, a government inspector.

un'cle-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

uncleth.uncle'the. † UNCLOTHE.

Un'cle To'by (tō'bĭ). The real hero of Sterne's novel "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent.," — represented as a retired captain, wounded at the siege of Namur. He is celebrated for kindness, courage, gallantry, and simplicity, no less than extreme modesty, his love passages with the Widow Wadman, and his military tastes, habits, and discussions. Cf. TRUNNION, COMMODORE HAWSER.

Uncle Tom. The hero of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a negro slave, of unaffected piety and fidelity. See LITTLE EVA.

un-clew', *v. i.* [1st *un-* + *clew.*] To unwind; fig., *Obs.*, undo.

un-climb'a-ble (ŭn-klīm'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-climbed'** (-klīmd'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-cling', *v. i.* [1st *un-* + *cling.*] To cease from clinging *Obs.*

un-clipped' *a.* See UN-, not.

un-close' (ŭn-klōz'), *a.* Unreserved. *Obs.*

un-clothed' (ŭn-klōthd'; 87), *p. a.* of UNCLOTHE. — **un-clothed'ness,** *n.*, **un-cloth'ed-ly** (-klōth'ĕd-lĭ), *adv. Obs.*

un-clot'ted, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-cloud'ed, *p. a.* of UNCLOUD. — **un-cloud'ed-ness,** *n.*, **un-cloud'y,** *a.*, **un-clo'ven,** *a.* See UN- not.

un-cloyed', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-club'ba-ble, **un-club'a-ble,** *a.* Not clubbable; unsocial.

un-clue'. Var. of UNCLEW.

uncnut. † UNKNIT.

un'co (ŭng'kō), *a* [Scot. The same word as E. *uncouth.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng* Strange; specif: **a** Unknown; foreign. **b** Uncanny; weird. **c** Shy; awkward. **d** Uncommon; extraordinary — *adv.* Remarkably; uncommonly; extremely. *Scot. & Dial Eng.* — *n.* Anything strange, wonderful, or new; hence: **a** Excitement; wonder *Scot.* **b** A stranger *Obs. Scot.* c pl. Tidings; news *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

un-coach', *v t.* [1st *un-* + *coach.*] To remove from a coach. *Obs.*

un-coached' (-kōcht'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'co-act'ed, *a.* [*un-* not + L *coactus,* p. p of *cogere* to compel.] Voluntary. *Obs.*

un'co-ag'u-la-ble, *a.*, **un'co-ag'u-lat'ed,** *a.*, **un-coat'ed,** *a.*, **un'co-erced'** (ŭn-kō-ûrst'), *a.*, **un-cof'fined** (ŭn-kŏf'ĭnd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-cof'fer, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *coffer.*] To remove from a coffer. *R.*

un-cof'fle (-kŏf'l), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To release from a coffle.

un-coft' (ŭn-kŏft'), *a.* [OD. *gecoft,* p. p. of *copen* to buy, D *koopen.*] Unbought *Obs. Scot.*

un-co'gent, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-cog'i-ta-ble (ŭn-kŏj'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Unthinkable. *Obs. or R.*

un'cog-nos'ci-ble (ŭn'kŏg-nŏs'ĭ-b'l), *a.*, **un'co-he'sive,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-coif', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *coif.*] To deprive of the coif or cap. — **un-coifed'** (ŭn-koift'; 87), *p. a.*

un-coifed', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-coin', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *coin.*] To deprive (metallic money) of its character as coin. *Rare.*

un'co-like', *a.* Strange. *Scot.*

un'col-laps'i-ble, *a.*, **un-col'lared,** *a.*, **un'col-lat'ed** (ŭn'kŏ-lāt'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'col-lect'ed, *a.* Not collected; specif.: **a** Not gathered into one place or body **b** Not yet collected; payable, but not paid. **c** Not self-composed; disconcerted. — **un'col-lect'ed-ness,** *n.*

un'col-lect'i-ble (ŭn'kŏ-lĭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* That cannot be collected.

un-col'o-nized, *a.*, **un-col'ored** *or* **-col'oured,** *a* See UN-, not.

un-colt', *v. t* [1st *un-* + *colt.*] To unhorse. *Obs or R.*

un'co-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* [*unco* + *-ly.*] = UNCO. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

un-combed' (ŭn-kōmd'), *a.* Not combed; unkempt.

uncomber. † UNCUMBER.

un'com-bin'a-ble (ŭn'kŏm-bīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not — **un'com-bin'a-bly,** *adv.*

un'com-bine', *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *combine.*] To separate. *Rare.*

un'com-bined' (ŭn'kŏm-bīnd'), *p. a* of UNCOMBINE

un'com-bined', *a.* See UN-, not.

un'com-bust', *p. p.* [*un* not + *combust.*] Unburned *Obs. Scot.*

uncome. † ANCOME.

un-come' (ŭn-kŭm'), *p. a* Not arrived. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

un'come-at'a-ble (ŭn'kŭm-ăt' ȧ-b'l), *a.* Inaccessible. *Colloq.* — **un'come-at'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

un'come-ly, *adv.* Unbecomingly; unsuitably. *Obs.*

un-com'fort, *n.* Discomfort *Ir.*

un-com'fort-ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-com'fort-ing, *a.* Not comforting; rarely, discomforting.

un-com'ic, *a.*, **un com-mand'ed,** *a.*, **un'com-mem'o-rat'ed,** *a.*, **un'com-mend'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'com-mend'ed,** *a.*, **un'com-men'su-rable,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'com-mer'cia-ble (ŭn'kŏ-mûr'shē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not marketable. *Rare.* [COMMERCIAL]

un'com-mer'cial-ly, *adv.* of UN-

un'com-mis'er-at'ed, *a.*, **un'com-mis'sioned,** *a.*, **un'com-mit'ted.** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'com-mixed', *a.* Unmingled. *Obs.* [ly. *Dial.*]

un-com'mon, *adv.* Uncommonly.

un-com'mon-a-ble, *a.*, **un'com-mut'ed** (ŭn'kŏ-mūt'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'com-pact', **un'com-pact'ed,** *a.* Not compact; [*a.* Incompact.]

Un'com-pah'gre (ŭn'kŏm-pä'grē), *n.* An Indian of Ute tribe, formerly on the Uncompahgre River, now on the Uncompahgre Reservation in Utah.

un-com'pa-nied (ŭn-k ŭ m' p ȧ-nĭd), *a.* [Unaccompanied.

2. Having no fellow or match

un'com-pan'ion-a-ble, *a* , **un'com-pan'ioned,** *a.*, **un-com'passed,** *a.*, **un'com-pas'sion-ate,** *a.*, **un'com-pas'sioned,** *a.* See UN-, not

un'com-pat'i-bly, *adv* Incompatibly. *Obs.*

un'com-pel'la-ble, *a.*, **un'compelled',** *a.*, **un-com'pen-sat'ed,** *a.*, **un'com-pet'i-tive,** *a.*, **un'com-plain'ing,** *a.*, **un'com-plain'ing-ly,** *adv.*, **un'com-plaint',** *n.*, **un-com'pla-sant',** *a.*, **un-com'plai-sant'ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.

uncomple, *v t.* [For UNCOUPLE.] To set loose, as hounds. *Obs.*

un'com-plete', *a.* Incomplete. *R.*

un'com-plet'ed (ŭn'kŏm-plēt'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'com-pli'a-ble, *a.* Not complying readily. *R.* [*Obs. or R.*]

un'com-pli'ant, *a.* Intractable; **un-com'pli-cat'ed,** *a.*, **un-com'pli-men'ta-ry,** *a.*, **un'com-pli-ment'ed,** *a.*, **un'com-ply'ing,** *a.*, **un'com-pos'a-ble,** **un'com-pose'a-ble,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'com-posed' (ŭn'kŏm-pōzd'), *a.* Not composed; formerly also, simple; not elaborated.

un-com'pre-hend', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To fail to comprehend. *Obs*

un-com'pre-hend'ed, *a.*, **un-com'pre-hend'ing,** *a.*, **un-com'pre-hen'si-ble,** *a.*, **un'com-pressed'** (ŭn'kŏm-prĕst'), *a.*, **un'com-prised'** (-prīzd'), *a.*, **un'com-pro-mised** (ŭn-k ŏm' p r ŏ-mīzd), *a.*, **un'com-put'ed** (ŭn'kŏm-pūt'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.

unconand, *a.* = UNCUNNING. *Obs.* — **unconandly,** *adv. Obs.*

unconanscipe. A form for *uncunningship,* ignorance. *Obs.*

un'con-ceal'a-ble, *a.*, **un'con-ceal'ed,** *a.*, **un'con-ceal'ing,** *a.*, **un'con-ced'ed** (ŭn'kŏn-sēd'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'con-ceiv'a-ble, *a.* Inconceiv-

un'con-cern' (ŭn'kŏn-sûrn'), *n.* Want of concern; absence of interest, freedom from solicitude; indifference.
Syn. — See INDIFFERENCE.
un'con-cerned' (-sûrnd'), *a.* Not concerned; not anxious or solicitous; easy in mind; indifferent; as, to be *unconcerned* about the future. — **un'con-cern'ed-ly** (-sûr'nĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **un'con-cern'ed-ness**, *n.*
un'con-di'tion-al (-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Not conditional, limited, or conditioned; made without conditions; absolute; unreserved; as, an *unconditional* surrender, offer.
unconditional right. *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*, 2 b, *Cit.* — **U. Surrender Grant**, General U. S. Grant (1822-85), eighteenth President of the United States; — so called from his demand for "unconditional surrender" at the fall of Fort Donelson (1862). — **un'con-di'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un'con-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **un'con-di'tion-al-ness**, *n.*
un'con-di'tioned (-dĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* Not conditioned or subject to conditions; unconditional. Specif.: *Metaph.* Not subject to limitations; infinite; absolute; hence, inconceivable; incogitable. — *n. Philos.* With *the*, that which is inconceivable and beyond the realm of reason; whatever is inconceivable under logical forms or relations; specif., in Sir Wm. Hamilton's philosophy, the Absolute, conceived as the unconditionally limited, and the Infinite, conceived as the unconditionally unlimited. Cf. CONDITIONED, *n.*
un'con-form'a-bil'i-ty (ŭn'kŏn-fôr'mȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being unconformable; unconformableness.
2. *Geol.* = UNCONFORMITY, 2.
un'con-form'a-ble (-fôr'mȧ-b'l), *a.* Not conformable; not agreeable; not conforming; specif., *Geol.*, exhibiting unconformity. — **un'con-form'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un'con-form'a-bly**, *adv.*
un'con-form'i-ty (-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Want of conformity; incongruity; inconsistency. *South.*
2. *Geol.* **a** Want of continuity between strata in contact, corresponding to a gap in the geological record. It is often, but not always, marked by want of parallelism of the strata of the two series. **b** The surface of contact between unconformable strata. In general, the surface below the unconformity was exposed and suffered erosion before the deposition of the formations above.



Unconformity. *cf ab* Horizontal Strata resting upon the Inclined Strata beneath; *cd* are also Unconformable to these Strata, both above and beneath.

un'con-gen'ial (ŭn'kŏn-jēn'yăl), *a.* Not congenial. — **un'con-ge'ni-al'i-ty** (-jē'nĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; -jēn-yăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un'con-gen'ial-ly** (-jēn'yăl-ĭ), *adv.*
un'con-nect'ed (-kŏ-nĕk'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *a.* Not connected; specif.: **a** Not joined or linked together; separate. **b** Having no family or other personal ties or connections. **c** Not coherent; disconnected; rambling; desultory. **d** *Math.* Having no common element; without connection; — said of aggregates, or assemblages. — **un'con-nect'ed-ly**, *adv.*
un'con'quer-a-ble (ŭn-kŏŋ'kĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not conquerable; indomitable. — **un-con'quer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-con'quer-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-con'scion-a-ble (ŭn-kŏn'shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not conscionable; unreasonable; inordinate; extravagant; as, an *unconscionable* demand or bargain.

Stalking with less *unconscionable* strides. *Milton*

2. Not guided or controlled by conscience.

Ungenerous as well as *unconscionable* practices. *South.*

— **un-con'scion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-con'scion-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-con'scious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Not conscious; in a state unaccompanied by conscious experience; as, a person in a swoon is *unconscious*. Also, with *of*, not realizing or appreciating; not aware of; as, an ox *unconscious* of the yoke; *unconscious* of his error.
2. Not known or apprehended by consciousness, esp. by self-consciousness; as: **a** Not present in attention; pertaining to liminal consciousness or to subconsciousness; as, *unconscious* inference. **b** Not realized; not brought home to the intelligence; as, an *unconscious* mistake. **c** Not directly affecting consciousness; — said of stimulations or processes which fail of their normal effect on consciousness.
3. Nonconscious; not possessed of mind or consciousness; as, metals are *unconscious* substances.
4. *Philos.* Having mental traits or effects, yet lacking memory, intelligence, and awareness of self; as, conscious ideas are connected by *unconscious* mental excitations.
the Unconscious, in the philosophy of E. von Hartmann, the absolute principle of the universe. Cf. PANPNEUMATISM.
— **un-con'scious-ly**, *adv.* — **un-con'scious-ness**, *n.*
un-con'so-nant (ŭn-kŏn'sŏ-nănt), *a.* Incongruous, inconsistent. "A thing *unconsonant*." *Hooker.*
un-con'sti-tu'tion-al (-stĭ-tū'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Not constitutional; not according to, or consistent with, the terms of a constitution of government; contrary to the constitution; as, an *unconstitutional* law. — **un-con'sti-tu'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-con'sti-tu'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
un'con-strain'a-ble (ŭn'kŏn-strān'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not constrainable.—**unconstrainable coördinate**, *Math.*, a generalized coördinate. See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2.
un'con-straint' (-strānt'), *n.* Freedom from constraint.
un'con-trol'la-ble (-trōl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being controlled; ungovernable; as, an *uncontrollable* temper.
2. Indisputable; as, an *uncontrollable* title. *Obs.*
— **un'con-trol'la-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **un'con-trol'la-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un'con-trol'la-bly**, *adv.*
un'con-trolled' (-trōld'), *a.* Not controlled; specif.: **a** Not governed; free. **b** Unrestrained; uncontrollable. **c** Not disproved or refuted. *Obs.*
un'con-ven'tion-al (-vĕn'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Not bound by, or accordant with, convention; free from conventionality. — **un'con-ven'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un'con-ven'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
un'con-vert'ed (-vûr'tĕd), *a.* Not converted; specif.: **a** Not exchanged. **b** Not changed, esp. in opinion or action; specif., not having been led to accept a religious faith; esp., *Theol.*, not having yet accepted Christianity or abandoned a state of sin; impenitent; unregenerate.
un-cork' (ŭn-kôrk'), *v.t.* [See 1st UN-.] To draw a cork from.
un-cou'ple (ŭn-kŭp''l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *couple.*] To loose, as dogs, from their couples; also, to disconnect (something coupled); as, to *uncouple* railroad cars.
un-coursed' (-kōrst'; 201), *a.* Not laid or placed in courses; — said esp. of masonry.
un-couth' (-kōōth'; 87), *a.* [ME. *uncouth*, AS. *uncūð* unknown, strange; *un-* (see UN- not) + *cūð* known, old p. p. of *cunnan* to know. See CAN to be able; cf. UNCO, UNKID.]
1. Unknown. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. Unacquainted; also, unknowing; ignorant. *Obs.*
3. *Obs.* Unfamiliar or strange; uncommon. Specif.: **a** Rare; wonderful; exquisite. "Harness . . . so *uncouth* and so rich." *Chaucer.* **b** Foreign; hence, mysterious; uncanny; dreadful. "An *uncouth* fear." *Shak.*
4. Awkwardly strange; awkward; clumsy; boorish; as, *uncouth* ways. "*Uncouth* in guise and gesture." *I. Taylor.*
Syn. — See AWKWARD.
— **un-couth'ly**, *adv.* — **un-couth'ness**, *n.*
un-cov'e-nant-ed (-kŭv'ĕ-nănt-tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not covenanted; not granted or entered into under a covenant.
2. Not having joined in a league, or assented to a covenant or agreement, as the Solemn League and Covenant of the Scottish people in the times of the Stuarts.

Grudged their allegiance to an *uncovenanted* king *Sir T. E. May*

3. *Theol.* Not having entered into relationship with God through the appointed means; also, not assured by the divine promises or conditions; as, *uncovenanted* mercies.
4. Designating, or pert. to, the East Indian civil service of employees (chiefly natives) not subject to statutory restrictions as to examination, leaving the service, etc., and not pensioned on retirement; — opposed to *covenanted*. This service is now mostly replaced by the *provincial service*.
un-cov'er (ŭn-kŭv'ĕr), *v. t.*; UN-COV'ERED (-ĕrd); UN-COV'ER-ING. [1st *un-* + *cover.*] **1.** To take the cover from; to divest of covering; as, to *uncover* a box, bed, shed.
2. Specif.: To divest of the hat or cap; to bare the head of; as, to *uncover* one's head; to *uncover* one's self.
3. To show openly; to disclose; reveal. *Milton.*
4. *Mil.* To expose successively (lines of troops when deploying) by the moving to right or left of the leading lines.
un-cov'er, *v. i.* To remove a cover or covering. Specif.: **1.** To take off the hat or cap in token of respect. *Shak.*
2. To remove the covers from dishes, or the like. *Shak.*
un-cov'ered (-ĕrd), *a.* Not covered; specif.: **a** Devoid of covering; bare. **b** Not covered by collateral, as a note.
un-cowl' (ŭn-koul'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cowl.*] **1.** To divest or deprive of a cowl; hence, to deprive (a monk) of his membership in a religious order. *Pope.*
2. To remove the cowl, or the like, from, as the face.
un'cre-ate' (ŭn'krē-āt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *create.*] To deprive of existence; to annihilate. *Milton.*
un'cre-ate', *a.* [*un-* not + *create*, a.] Uncreated.
un'cre-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* [*un-* not + *created.*] **1.** Not yet created or existent; as, misery *uncreated*. *Milton.*
2. Not existing by creation; self-existent; eternal. *Locke.*
un-crown' (ŭn-kroun'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *crown.*] To deprive of a crown; hence, to discrown; dethrone, lit. or fig.
unc'tion (ŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *unccioun*, *unciown*, OF. *oncion*, *onction*, *unccion*, F. *onction*, fr. L. *unctio*, fr. *ungere*, *unctum*, to anoint. See UNGUENT.] **1.** Act of anointing, as with oil or ointment, esp. for medical purposes, or as a symbol of consecration; as, king by sacred *unction*.
2. That which is used for anointing; an unguent; an ointment; hence, anything soothing or lenitive.

Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul. *Shak.*

3. That quality in language, address, or the like, which expresses or excites sober and fervent emotion; esp., religious fervor and tenderness; sometimes, a simulated or factitious fervor or emotional gush; unctuousness.
unc'tu-os'i-ty (ŭnk'tū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *onctuosité.*] Quality or state of being unctuous.
unc'tu-ous (ŭnk'tū-ŭs), *a.* [F. *onctueux*, OF. *onctueus*, *unctueus*, or LL. *unctuosus*, fr. L. *unctus* an ointment, fr. *ungere*, *unctum*, to anoint. See UNGUENT.] **1.** Of the nature or quality of an unguent or ointment; fatty; oily; greasy. "The *unctuous* cheese." *Longfellow.*
2. Having a smooth, greasy feel, as certain minerals.
3. Bland; suave; also, fervid; as, an *unctuous* speech; esp., insincerely suave or gushing.
Syn. — See SUAVE.
— **unc'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **unc'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

What we call unction would undoubtedly seem to him [a Frenchman] *unctuousness* — especially should he listen to some of our professional elocutionists, who bear on so hard as to make the tenderer sentiments fairly squeak *W. C. Brownell.*

un-curl' (ŭn-kûrl'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *curl.*] To straighten out, as anything curled.
un-cur'rent (ŭn-kûr'ĕnt), *a.* Not current; specif., not

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able. — **un'con-ceiv'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un'con-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.* *All Rare.* [a. See UN-, not.]
un'con-ceived' (ŭn'kŏn-sēvd'), *a.* [See UN-, not.]
un'con-ceiv'ing, *a.* Not conceiving; *Obs.*, thoughtless.
un'con-cern'ing, *a.* Not concerning or belonging; uninteresting *Obs* [cernedness. *Obs.*]
un'con-cern'ment, *n.* Unconcern.
un'con-cert'ed, *a.*, **un'con-cert'ed-ly**, *adv.*, **un'con-cil'i-a-to-ry**, *a.*, **un'con-clud'ed** (ŭn'kŏn-klōōd'ĕd), *a.*, **un'con-clud'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-clud'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Inconclusive. *Obs*
un'con-clud'ing (-ĭng), *a.* Inconclusive. — **un'con-clud'ing-ness**, *n. Both R.* [sive. *R.*]
un'con-clu'sive, *a.* Inconclu-
un'con-coct'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-cur'rent, *a.* Not concurrent or agreeing. *Obs. or R.*
un'con-dem'na-ble, *a.*, **un'condemned'**, *a* , **un'con-den'sa-ble**, *a.*, **un'con-den'sa-ble-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un'con-dit'ed (ŭn'kŏn-dīt'ĕd), *a.* [See CONDITE, *a.*] Unseasoned. *Obs.* [ditional. *Obs* |
un'con-di'tion-ate, *a.* Uncon-
un'con-duc'ing (ŭn'kŏn-dūs'ĭng), *a.* Not conducive. *Rare.*
un'con-duct'ed, *a.*, **un'con-duc'tive**, *a.*, **un'con-ea'ted**, *a.*, **un'con-fer'red'**, *a.*, **un'confessed'**, *a.*, **un'con-fess'ing**, *a.* See UN-, not | confidence. *R.* |
un-con'fi-dence, *n.* Want of
un'con-fin'a-ble (ŭn'kŏn-fīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'con-fined'** (ŭn'kŏn-fīnd'), *a.*, **un'con-fin'ed-ly** (-fīn'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*, **un'con-fin'ed-ness**, *n.*, **un'con-firmed'**, *a.*, **un'con-fu'ca-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-form', *a.* Unlike. *Obs.*
un'con-formed', *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-form'ist, *n.* A nonconformist *Obs*
un'con-found', *v. t.* To prevent or free from being confounded. *Obs.* — **un'con-found'ed**, *p. a.*
un'con-found'ed, *a.* [*un-* not + *confounded.*] Not confounded.
un'con-fused' (ŭn'kŏn-fūzd'), *a.*, **un'con-fus'ed-ly** (-fūz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*, **un'con-fut'a-ble** (-fū'tȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'con-fut'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. [To thaw; melt.
un'con-geal', *v. i.* [See 1st UN-.]
un'con-geal'a-ble, *a.*, **un'congealed'**, *a.*, **un'con-grat'u-lat'ed**, *a.*, **un'con-jec'tured**, *a.*, **un'con-joined'**, *a.*, **un-con'ju-gal**, *a.*, **un-con'ju-gat'ed**, *a.*, **un'con-junc'tive**, *a.*, **un-conned'** (ŭn-kŏnd'), *a.*, **un'con-niv'ing** (ŭn'kŏ-nīv'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.
unconnyng. † UNCUNNING.
un-con'quered, *a.* Not conquered; also, *Obs.*, unconquerable.
un-con'sci-en'tious, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-con'sci-e n'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **-tious-ness**, *n.*
un-con'se-crate, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To deprive of consecration; desecrate. *Obs.* [ed. *Obs.*]
un-con'se-crate, *a.* Unconsecrated.
un-con'se-crat'ed, *a.*, **un-con'se-cra'ted-ness**, *n.*, **un-con'se-cra'tion**, *n.*, **un'con-sec'u-tive**, *a.* See UN-, not [consent. *Obs.*]
un'con-sent', *v. i.* To withhold |
un'con-sent'ed, *a.*, **un'consent'ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-con'se-quen'tial (ŭn-kŏn'sē-kwĕn'shăl), *a.* Inconsequential. *Obs. or R.* [not. |
un'con-serv'a-tive, *a.* See UN- |
un'con-sid'er-ate, *a.* Inconsiderate. *Obs.* — **un'con-sid'er-ate-ness**, *n. Obs.*
un'con-sid'ered, *a.* Not considered, thought of, or attended to
un'con-sid'er-ing, *a.*, **un'consigned'** (ŭn'kŏn-sīnd'), *a* , **un'con-soled'** (-sōld'), *a.*, **un'consol'i-dat'ed** (-sŏl'ĭ-dāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'con-sol'ing** (-sōl'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-spic'u-ous (-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* Inconspicuous. *Rare.*
un'con-spir'ing, (-spīr'ĭng), *a.*, **un'con-spir'ing-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not [*Obs.*]
un-con'stan-cy, *n.* Inconstancy. |
un-con'stant, *a.* Inconstant. — **un-con'stant-ly**, *adv.* — **un-con'stant-ness**, *n. All Obs.*
un'con-strained', *a.*, **un'con-strain'ed-ly**, *adv.*, **un'con-strict'ed**, *a.*, **un'con-struct'ed**, *a.*, **un'con-struc'tive**, *a.* See UN-, not. [consult. *Obs.* |
un'con-sult', *v. t.* To neglect to consult; to act without consulting. *Obs.* — **un'con-sult'ed**, *a.*, **un'con-sult'ing**, *a.*, **un'con-sum'a-ble** (-sūm'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'con-sumed'** (-sūmd'), *a.*, **un'con-sum'ing** (-sūm'ĭng), *a.*, **un'con-sum'mate** (-sŭm'ĭt), *a.*, **un'con-sum'mat'ed** (ŭn'kŏn'sŭ-māt'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-tain'a-ble, *a.* That cannot be contained or repressed.
un'con-tam'i-nate, *a.* Not contaminated. *Obs. or Archaic.*
un'con-tam'i-nat'ed, *a.*, **un'contemned'** (ŭn'kŏn-tĕmd'), *a.*, **un'con-tem'plat'ed**, *a.*, **un'con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous**, *a.*, **un'con-tend'ed**, *a.*, **un'con-tend'ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-tent'ed, *a.* Discontented. — **un'con-tent'ed-ness**, *n.*
un'con-tent'ing-ness, *n.* Quality or state of not contenting. *Obs.*
un'con-test'a-ble, *a.* Incontestable *Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*]
un'con-ti-nent, *a.* Incontinent. |
un'con-tes't'ed, *a.*, **un'con-tract'ed**, *a.*, **un'con-tra-dict'a-ble**, *a* , **un'con-tra-dict'ed**, *a.*, **un'con-trast'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'contrast'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-trite (*for pron see* CONTRITE), *a.* Impenitent. *Obs.*
un'con-triv'ing (ŭn'kŏn-trīv'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-trol'led-ly (ŭn'kŏn-trōl'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of UNCONTROLLED. [not. |
un'con-tro-ver'sial, *a.* See UN-, |
un'con-tro-ver'so-ry, *a.* Not involving controversy. *Obs*
un'con-tro-vert'a-bly, *adv.* Incontrovertibly. *Obs.*
un'con-tro-vert'ed, *a.*, **un'con-tro-vert'ed-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un'con-tro-vert'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Incontrovertible. — **un-con'tro-vert'i-bly**, *adv.* [*Obs* |
un-con've-na-ble, *a.* Unsuitable. |
un'con-ven'a-ble (ŭn'kŏn-vēn'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'con-vened'** (-vēnd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'con-ven'ient (ŭn'kŏn-vēn'yĕnt), *a.* Unseemly; inconvenient. — **un'con-ven'ient-ly**, *adv. Both Rare or Dial Eng.*
un'con-vers'a-ble (-vûr'sȧ-b'l; *cf.* CONVERSABLE), *a.* Not helpful to, inclined to, or suited to, conversation or sociability *R.*
un'con-ver'sant, *a.* See UN-, not
un'con-vers'ing, *a.* Uncompanionable. *Obs*
un'con-ver'sion (ŭn'kŏn-vûr'shŭn), *n.* State of being unconverted; impenitence. *Rare.*
un'con-vert'i-ble. *a.*, **un'converged'** (-vŭd'), *a.*, **un'con-vict'ed**, *a.*, **un'con-vinced'** (-vĭnst'), *a.*, **un'con-vinc'ing** (-vĭn'sĭng), *a.*, **un'con-vinc'ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un'con-vulsed'** (-vŭlst'), *a.*, **un-cooked'** (ŭn-kōōkt'), *a.*, **un'co-or'di-nat'ed**, *a.*, **un-cop'i-a-ble** (ŭn-kŏp'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **uncop'ied**, *a.*, **un'co-quet'tish**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cord', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cord.*] To release from cords; to loosen the cord or cords of. — **un-cord'ed**, *p. a.*
un-cor'dial, *a.* See UN-, not.
uncordual, *a.* [Cf. ACCORD; perh. confused with *cordial.*] Incongruous. *Obs. Scot*
uncore. † UNCOVER.
un-cored' (ŭn-kōrd'; 201), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-corked', *p. a.* of UNCORK.
un-corked', *a.* See UN-, not.
un'corn', *n.* [*un-* not + *corn* grain.] Wild oats. *Obs. Scot*
un'cor-rect', *a.* Incorrect. *Rare.*
un-cor'o-nat'ed, *a.*, **un-cor'pulent**, *a.*, **un'cor-rect'ed**, *a.*, **un-cor're-lat'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cor're-spond'en-cy, *n.* State of being not correspondent. *Obs or R.* — **un-cor're-spond'ent**, *a.*
un-cor'ri-gi-ble (ŭn-kŏr'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Incorrigible. *R* [not. |
un'cor-rob'o-rat'ed, *a.* See UN-, |
uncorrumped, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of *corrump.*] Uncorrupted *Obs.*
un'cor-rupt', *a.* Incorrupt. *R.*
un'cor-rupt'ed, *a.*, **un'cor-rupt'ed-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un'cor-rupt'i-ble, *a.* Incorruptible. *Rare.* — **un'cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty**, *n. Obs.*
un'cor-rup'tion, *n.* Incorruption. *Obs.*
un'cor-rup'tive, *a.*, **un'corrupt'ly**, *adv.*, **un'cor-rupt'ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
uncorssaid, *a.* [Cf. UN- not; COURSE, *v.* & *n.*] Unridden *Obs.*
un-cor'set-ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
uncortogue. † UNCOURTEOUS.
uncorven, *a.* [*un-* + ME. *corven*, p. p., AS. *corfen*, p. p. of *ceorfan.* See CARVE.] Not cut or trimmed. *Obs.*
uncost, *n.* [*un-* not + *cost* manner.] Vice. *Obs.*
un-cost'ly, *a.* See UN-, not. *Rare.* — **un-cost'li-ness**, *n. Rare.*
un-coth' (ŭn-kŏth'). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of UNCOUTH.
un-coun'sel-a-ble, **un-coun'sela-ble**. *a.* Inadvisable. *Rare.*
un-coun'seled, **un-coun'selled**, *a.* See UN-, not [able. *Obs.*]
un-count'a-ble, *a.* Unaccountable. **un-count'a-ble**, *a.* Innumerable.
un-count'ed, *a.* Not counted; also, innumerable.
un-coun'te-nanced, *a.*, **un-counter-act'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. [*R.*]
un-coun'ter-felt, *a.* Unfeigned.
un-coun'ter-mand'a-ble, *a.*, **un-coun'ter-mand'ed**, *a.*, **un-coun'ter-vailed'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cou'ple, *v. t.* To have free course, as a hound released from couplings. *Obs.* [of UNCOUPLE.]
un-cou'pled (ŭn-kŭp''ld), *p. a.*
un-cou'pled, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-court'e-ous (ŭn-kûr'tē-ŭs; -kōrt'y-ŭs). Discourteous — **un-cour'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **un-cour'te-ous-ness**, *n. All Rare.*
un-cour'te-sy, *n.* Lack of courtesy; discourtesy *Obs.*
un-court'ier-like' (-kûr'tyĕr-lĭk'), *a.*, **un-court'li-ness**, *n.*, **un-court'ly**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'cous (ŭn'kŭs), *a* [L. *uncus.*] Hooklike; hooked. *Obs.*
un-cous'in-ly, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-co'zie (-kō'zĭ) *dial.* ūn-kō'zĭ; -kōōth'). *n. Obs or Dial Eng* 1. A stranger. [event.]
2. A wonder; an unfamiliar
un-couth'some, *a.* Uncouth. *Obs.*
un-couth'y, *a.* Afraid; frightened; also, fearsome; uncanny; hence, rarely, unseemly; disagreeable. *Obs. or R. Scot.*
un-cov'e-na-ble (ŭn-kŭv'ĕ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Unsuitable; inconvenient; also, uncivil. *Obs*
un-cov'ert, *a.* Not covert. *Obs.*
un-cov'et-ed, *a.* See UN-, not
un'cow (*dial* ŭn'kō; -kä) Obs. or dial Eng. var of UNCO.
un-cracked' (ŭn-krăkt'), *a.* See UN-, not. [cradle. *Obs.*]
un-cra'dle, *v. t.* To outgrow the
un-craft'y, *a.* 1. Not crafty.
2. Disingenuous. *Obs.*
un-cramped' (-krămpt'), *a.*, **un-cran'nied**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-crazed' (-krāzd'), *a.* Sound.
un-cre-at'a-ble (ŭn'krē-āt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cred'i-ble, *a.* Incredible; incredulous. *Obs* — **un-cred'i-bil'i-ty**, *n. Obs.* [Discredit. *Obs.*]
un-cred'it, *v. t* [See 1st UN-.]
un-cred'it-a-ble, *a.* Discreditable. *Obs.* — **un-cred'it-a-ble-ness**, *n. Obs.*
un-cred'it-ed, *a.*, **un-crest'ed**, *a.*, **un-cried'**, *a.*, **un-crip'pled**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cris'ten, *a.* [AS. See UN-, not; CHRISTENDOM.] Unchristian. *Obs.* — **un-cris'ten-ly**. *adv Obs*
un-crit'i-cal. *a.*, **un-crit'i-cal-ly**. *adv.*, **un-crit'i-cize-ble**, **un-crit'i-cis'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-crit'icized**, **un-crit'i-cised**, *a.* See UN-, not. [open.]
un-crook', *v. t.* To unbend;
un-crooked' (ŭn-krōōkt'), *p. a.* of UNCROOK
un-crooked' (ŭn-krŏŏk't'; -krōōk'ĕd), *a.*, **un-cropped'** (-krŏpt'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cross', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cross.*] To change so as no longer to be crossed.
un-cross'a-ble, *a.*, **un-crossed'**, (-krŏst'), *a.*, **un-crowd'ed**, *a.* **un-crowned'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-crowned', *p. a.* of UNCROWN.
un-crud'ded, *a.* [See UN-, not; CURD.] Not curdled. *Obs.*
un-crush'a-ble, *a.*, **un-crushed'**, *a.*, **un-crust'ed**, *a.*, **un-crys'talline**, *a.*, **un-crys'tal-liz'a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unct, *v. t.* [L *unctus*, p. p. of *ungere.*] To anoint. *Obs. Scot.*
unc'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
unc'tious (ŭnk'shŭs), *a.* Unctuous. — **unc'tious-ness**, *n. Both R*
unc-to'rian (ŭnk-tō'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *unctor* an anointer.] Pertaining to anointing *Obs*
unc-to'ri-um (ŭnk-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), **unc'tu-a'ri-um** (ŭnk'tū-ā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *unctorium.*] = ELAEOTHESIUM.
unc'ture (ŭnk'tŭr). *n.* [L. *unctura* unction.] Unguent. *Obs*
un-cuck'old-ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'cu-lar (ŭn'kū-lär), *a.* Avuncular *Rare.* [UN-, not.
un-culled' (ŭn-kŭld'), *a.* See,
un-cul'pa-ble (-kŭl'pȧ-b'l), *a.* Inculpable. *Obs. or R.*
un-cult', *a.* [*un-* not + L. *cultus*, p. p cultivated.] Not cultivated; rude; illiterate *Obs.*
un-cul'ti-va-ble, *a.*, **un-cul'tivat'ed**, *a.*, **un-cul'ti-va'tion**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-cul'ture. *n.* Want of culture. *Rare.*
un-cul'tured. *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cum'ber, *v. t.* To cease to cumber. *Obs.* [bered.]
un-cum'bered, *a.* Unencum-
un-cum'ly † UNCOMELY.
uncunnand, *a.* = UNCUNNING. *Obs.* — **uncunnandly**, *adv. Obs.*
un-cun'ning. *a.* Ignorant; stupid. — **un-cun'ning-ly**, *adv.* — **un-cun'ning-ness**, *n. All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
un-cun'ning, un-cun'ning-ship, *n.* Ignorance. *Obs.*
un-cur'a-ble (ŭn-kūr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incurable. — **un-cur'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-cur'a-bly**, *adv.* [curb |
un-curb', *v. t.* To free from a
un-curb'a-ble, *a.* **un-curbed'**, *a.*, **un-cur'dled**, *a.*, **un-cured'**, *a* , **un-cu'ri-ous**, *a.*, **un-cu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*, **un-curled'**, *a.* See UN-, not
un-curled', *p. a.* of UNCURL.
un-cur'ried, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-curse', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *curse.*] To free from a curse *Rare.*
un-cursed', **un-curst'**, *a.*, **un'cur-tailed'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-cur'tain, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cur-*

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passing in common payment; not receivable at par or full value; as, *uncurrent* notes. *Shak.*

un'cus (ŭn'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **UNCI** (ŭn'sī). [L.] *Zoöl. & Anat.* A hook or claw; specif.: **a** *Anat.* The anterior curved end of the hippocampal convolution. **b** *Zoöl.* In rotifers, the head of the malleus of the mastax, which is often hooked, or bears one or more teeth. **c** *Zoöl.* A median beaklike plate or process dorsal to the copulatory apparatus of male Lepidoptera.

un-cus'tomed (ŭn-kŭs'tŭmd), *a.* **1.** Not subject to, or not having paid, customs duties. *Smollett.*

2. Unaccustomed; unwonted. *Obs. & R.*

un-cut' (ŭn-kŭt'; 87), *a.* **1.** Not cut; not separated by cutting or otherwise; specif., *Binding*, of books, periodicals, etc., not having the leaves separated by trimming. Among booksellers, librarians, etc., such a book is said to be *uncut* even if the leaves have been separated.

2. Not ground, or otherwise cut, into a certain shape; as, an *uncut* diamond.

uncut velvet, a fabric woven like velvet, but with the loops of the warp threads uncut.

un-damped' (ŭn-dămpt'), *a. Elec.* Not damped; — said esp. of an oscillation. See OSCILLATION, 3.

un-dat'ed (ŭn-dāt'ĕd), *a.* [*un-* not + *dated.*] Not dated; having no date; as, an *undated* letter.

un-daunt'a-ble (ŭn-dän'tȧ-b'l; ŭn-dôn'-), *a.* Incapable of being daunted; intrepid; fearless; indomitable.

un-daunt'ed (ŭn-dän'tĕd; -dôn'tĕd), *a.* Not daunted; specif., *Obs.*, not subdued; untamed.

Syn. — Bold, fearless, brave, courageous, intrepid.

— **un-daunt'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-daunt'ed-ness**, *n.*

un'dé, un'dée (ŭn'dā). *a.* [F. *ondé.*] *Her.* Waving or wavy; — applied to ordinaries, or division lines.

un-dec'a-gon (ŭn-dĕk'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [L. *undecim* eleven + Gr. *γωνία* an angle.] *Geom.* A figure having eleven angles and eleven sides.

un'de-ceive' (ŭn'dē-sēv'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *deceive.*] To free from deception, fraud, fallacy, or mistake.

un'de-cen'na-ry (ŭn'dē-sĕn'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *undecim* eleven (*unus* one + *decem* ten) + *-ennary*, as in *decennary*. Cf. UNDECENNIAL.] Undecennial. *E. Stiles.*

un'de-cen'ni-al (-ĭ-ăl), *a.* [See UNDECENNARY; cf. DECENNIAL.] Occurring or observed every eleventh year; belonging to, or continuing, a period of eleven years; undecennary; as, an *undecennial* festival.

un'de-cid'ed (-sīd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not yet determined.

2. Wavering; inconstant; unsettled.

— **un'de-cid'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un'de-cid'ed-ness**, *n.*

un'de-ci'pher-a-ble (-sī'fĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Indecipherable. — **un'de-ci'pher-a-bly**, *adv.*

un'de-ci'sive (-sī'sĭv), *a.* Indecisive. — **un'de-ci'sive-ly**, *adv.*

un-decked' (ŭn-dĕkt'; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not decked; unadorned.

2. Not having a deck; as, an *undecked* vessel.

un'de-col'ic (ŭn'dē-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [*undec*ylenic + propi*olic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_{11}H_{18}O_2$, of the propiolic acid series, obtained indirectly from undecylenic acid as a white crystalline substance.

un'de-creed' (-krēd'), *a.* [*un-* not + *decreed.*] Not decreed.

un'de-creed', *a.* [1st *un-* + *decree.*] Reversed or nullified by decree, as something previously decreed. *Obs. or R.*

un'de-cyl (ŭn'dē-sĭl), *n.* [*undec*ane + *-yl.*] *Chem.* **a** Hendecyl. **b** The radical $C_{11}H_{21}O$, of undecylic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

un-dec'y-len'ic (ŭn-dĕs'ĭ-lĕn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_{11}H_{20}O_2$, homologous with acrylic acid, obtained by distilling castor oil.

un'de-cyl'ic (ŭn'dē-sĭl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Related to, derived from, or containing, undecyl; specif., designating a member of the fatty acid series, $C_{11}H_{22}O_2$, prepared artificially as a white crystalline substance.

un-deed'ed (ŭn-dēd'ĕd), *a.* Not famed for great deeds. *Obs.*

un-deed'ed, *a.* Not deeded or transferred by deed.

un'de-fin'a-ble (ŭn'dē-fīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Indefinable. — **un'de-fin'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un'de-fin'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

un-de'i-fy (ŭn-dē'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *deify.*] To degrade from the state of deity.

un'de-mon'stra-tive (ŭn'dē-mŏn'strȧ-tĭv), *a.* Restrained or reserved as to expression of feeling; not effusive. — **un'de-mon'stra-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **un'de-mon'stra-tive-ness**, *n.*

un'de-ni'a-ble (ŭn'dē-nī'ȧ-b'l), *a* **1.** Incapable of denial; palpably true; indisputable; as, *undeniable* evidence.

2. Unquestionably excellent; as, a person of *undeniable* connections. *Colloq.* *G. Eliot.*

— **un'de-ni'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un'de-ni'a-bly**, *adv.*

un'de-nom'i-na'tion-al (-nŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Without restriction to a denomination; unsectarian. — **un'de-nom'i-na'tion-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

un'der (ŭn'dĕr), *prep.* [AS. *under*, prep. & adv.; akin to OFries. *under*, OS. *undar*, D. *onder*, G. *unter*, OHG. *untar*, Icel. *undir*, Sw. & Dan. *under*, Goth *undar*, L. *infra* below, *inferior* lower, Skr. *adhas* below. Cf. INFERIOR.]

1. Below or beneath, with the idea of being covered; at a point or position lower (esp. vertically lower) than; — opposed to *over*; as, he stood *under* a tree; the carriage is *under* cover; a cellar *under* the house, land *under* water.

2. Hence, denoting various analogous relations; as: **a** Weighed upon, oppressed, or controlled by, either (1) physically; as, to travel *under* a heavy load; or (2) as by affliction, subjection, government, authority, obligation, liability, or the like; as, brave *under* trials; England *under* the Tudors; *under* the penalties of the law; the condition *under* which one enters office; *under* a vow.

> Both Jews and Gentiles . . . are all *under* sin. *Rom.* iii. 9

b Hence, beneath simply as sustaining, receiving, or undergoing, as treatment, authorization, influence, or the like; as, a bill *under* discussion; *under* an operation; *under* leave or favor; *under* a charge. **c** Inferior or subordinate to, or exceeded by, in rank or degree, in number, size, weight, age, or the like; falling short of; hence, at, with, or for, less than; as, to sell a horse *under* sixty dollars; a son *under* age. Specif.: *London Stock Exchange.* One thirty-second less than; as, *under* $\frac{1}{2}$ means $\frac{15}{32}$.

> It was too great an honor for any man *under* a duke. *Addison.*

d Beneath, with reference to category, division, class, etc.; as, items *under* this head. **e** Beneath, with reference to cover, pretext, guise, etc.; as, *under* an incognito.

Syn. — Se BELOW.

under metal, *Gun.*, having the muzzle depressed below the line of a level axis. *Rare.* — **u. sail.** See under SAIL, *n.*

un'der (ŭn'dĕr), *adv.* In a lower position, or in a subject or subordinate condition; — used chiefly in a few idiomatic phrases; as, to *bring under*, to reduce to subjection; to subdue; to *keep under*, to keep in subjection; to control; *to go under*, to be unsuccessful; to fail.

un'der, *a.* Lower in position, intensity, rank, or degree; subject; subordinate; — used esp. in comp. See UNDER-.

under bevel. See BEVEL, 1. — **u. color** *or* **colour**, the color of basal parts of the hair or feathers of mammals or birds.

un'der- (ŭn'dĕr-; *see note below*). The preposition, adverb, or adjective *under* used in composition. Thus: **a** The preposition (with any of its various senses); as in, *under*body, *n.*; *under*ground, *adv. & a.*; *under*hand, *adv. & a.*, etc. **b** The adverb, esp. with the specif. senses: (1) *from below*; *on the lower* part; as, to *under*mine, *under*prop, *under*line; (2) *below the normal*; *insufficiently*; as, *under*bred; to *under*state. **c** The adjective, meaning: (1) *lower in position*; as in *under*tow; (2) *lower in degree* or *rank*; *subordinate*; as in *under*sheriff; (3) *lower in intensity*; as in *under*tone; *lesser* (in amount); as in an *under*load; sometimes, *of insufficient intensity*, etc.; as in an *under*dose.

☞ The accentuation in compounds of *under-*, esp. the adjectives, often varies somewhat with the sense and the position of the word: as, *un'der-done'* meat, the meat is *un'der-done'*; *un'der-hand'ed* acts, the act was *un'der-hand'ed*. Corresponding adverbs, and nouns in *-ness*, usually have slightly stronger accent on the second element; as, *un'der-hand'ed-ly*, *un'der-hand'ed-ness*. Cf. OVER-, *Note*, and see *Guide to Pron.*, § 87.

☞ The reference "See UNDER-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *under-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

un'der-ac'tion (ŭn'dĕr-ăk'shŭn; ŭn'dĕr-ăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Subordinate action; a minor action incidental or subsidiary to the main story; an episode.

2. Subnormal or insufficient action.

un'der-arm' (ŭn'dĕr-ärm'), *a.* **1.** Placed under, or on the under side of, the arm; as, *underarm* seams.

2. *Cricket.* Underhand; — sometimes used adverbially.

un'der-back' (ŭn'dĕr-băk'), *n. Brewing.* A vessel which receives the wort as it flows from the mashing tub.

un'der-bear' (ŭn'dĕr-bâr'), *v. t.* [AS. *underberan.* See UNDER; BEAR to support.] *Obs.* **1.** To support; endure.

2. To line; guard; face.

un'der-bid' (-bĭd'), *v. t.* To bid less than, when a contract or service is offered to the lowest bidder; to offer to contract, sell, or do for a less price than.

un'der-bite' (-bīt'), *v. t. Etching.* **a** To etch insufficiently. **b** To eat under, so as to leave without proper support; — said of the action of acid on the lines, etc., of the printing surface. — **un'der-bit'ten** (ŭn'dĕr-bĭt'n), *a.*

un'der-brace' (-brās'), *v. t.* To brace, fasten, or bind underneath or below.

un'der-braced' (ŭn'dĕr-brāst'), *a.* Not sufficiently braced; specif., designating a truss that depends upon some of its joints for its rigidity, as a simple queen-post truss.

un'der-bred' (ŭn'dĕr-brĕd'; *see* UNDER-), *a.* **1.** Not of pure breed; as, an *underbred* dog.

2. Not of, or marked by, good breeding; ill-bred.

un'der-bright' (ŭn'dĕr-brīt'), *n.* A streak of very bright light occasionally seen below clouds near the horizon.

un'der-brush' (-brŭsh'), *n.* Shrubs, bushes, small trees, etc., growing beneath large trees in a wood or forest; brush.

un'der-burn' (ŭn'dĕr-bûrn'), *v. t.* **a** To burn up. *Obs.* **b** To burn insufficiently. **c** To burn, as clay, at a less than normal temperature.

un'der-buy' (-bī'), *v. t.* **1.** To buy at less than the real value or worth.

2. To buy cheaper than; as, to *underbuy* a rival.

un'der-cast' (ŭn'dĕr-kăst'), *n. Mining.* A passage for air carried under a road or floor.

un'der-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* **1.** To charge less than is usual or suitable for; as, to *undercharge* goods or services; also, to charge (a person) too little for something.

2. To load with too small a charge, as a gun.

un'der-charge' (ŭn'dĕr-chärj'), *n.* A charge that is less than is usual or suitable.

un'der-clay' (-klā'), *n.* A stratum of clay beneath a coal bed, often containing roots of coal plants, esp. *Stigmaria.*

un'der-cliff' (-klĭf'), *n.* A terrace or subordinate cliff on a shore, consisting of material fallen from the cliff above.

un'der-clothed' (ŭn'dĕr-klōthd'; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Insufficiently clothed.

un'der-clothes' (-klōthz'; *colloq.* -klōz'), *n. pl.* Clothes worn under others, esp. those worn next the skin.

un'der-coat' (-kōt'), *n.* **1.** A coat worn under another.

2. A growth of short hair or fur partly concealed by a longer growth; as, a dog's *undercoat.*

un'der-col'ored, *or* **-col'oured** (-kŭl'ĕrd; *see* UNDER-), *a.* **1.** Having less color than needed or proper.

2. (*pron.* ŭn'dĕr-kŭl'ĕrd) Having, or pertaining to, under color.

un'der-cool' (-kōol'), *v. t. & i. Phys. Chem.* To supercool.

un'der-croft' (ŭn'dĕr-krŏft'; 205), *n.* [*under* + *croft* a vault.] *Arch.* A subterranean room of any kind; esp., a vaulted chamber under a church (see CRYPT), or one used as a chapel or for any sacred purpose.

un'der-cur'rent (-kŭr'ĕnt), *n.* **1.** A current below the upper currents or surface of water, air, etc.

2. Hence, fig., a tendency of feeling, opinion, or the like, more or less hidden, and often contrary to that publicly shown; as, an *undercurrent* of sentiment in favor of one.

3. *pl.* In placer mining, broad branch sluices, set at small-

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tain.] To remove a curtain from; reveal; unveil. — **un-cur'tained**, *p. a.*

un-cur'tained, *a.* See UN-, not.

uncurtass. † UNCOURTEOUS.

uncurtese. † UNCOURTEOUS.

un-cush'ioned (ŭn-kōosh'ŭnd), *a.*, **un-cus'tom-a-ble** (-kŭs'tăm-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-cus'tom-a-ri-ly**, *a & adv.*, **un-cus'tom-a-ri-ness**, *n.*, **un-cus'tom-a-ry**, *a* See UN-, not.

un-cut'ed, *a.* Not mixed with cuit. *Obs.*

un-cuth' (*dial.* -kŭth'; -kōōth'). Obs. or dial. Eng. of UNCOUTH

uncweme. † UNQUEME.

undaftiness, *n.* Ineptness. *Obs.*

undalline, *a.* [Cf. UN- not, and AS. *dolfen*, p. p. of *delfan* dig, wrhence ME. *delven* dig, bury, E. *delve.*] Unburied. *Obs. Scot.*

un-dam', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dam.*] To free from a dam, mound, or the like. [See UN-, not.]

un-dam'aged (ŭn-dăm'ĭjd), *a.*

un-dam'ni-fied, *a.* [See DAMNIFY.] Uninjured. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

un-damp'ned, *a.* Uncondemned.

un-dan'gered (ŭn-dān'jĕrd), *a.* Not endangered. *Obs.*

un-dan'ger-ous, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-dan'ger-ous-ness**, *n. Rare.*

un-dark', *v. t* [1st *un-* + *dark.*] To dispel the darkness of. *Obs.*

un-dark'ened, *a.* See UN-, not.

undarn † UNDERN.

un-dashed', *a.* Not dashed; specif., *Obs.*, undaunted.

un'date (ŭn'dāt), **un'dat-ed** (-dāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *undatus*, fr. *unda* a wave. See UNDULATE.] *Bot.* Wavy; undulate. *Rare.*

un-da'tion (ŭn-dā'shŭn), *n.* A flowing or rising of waves *Obs.*

un-daugh'ter-ly, *a.* Unbecoming a daughter.

un-dawn'ing, *a.*, **un-dazed'** (-dāzd'), *a* See UN-, not.

un-daz'zle, *v. i.* [See 1st UN-.] To recover from a daze. *R.*

un-daz'zled, *p. a.* of UNDAZZLE

un-daz'zled, *a.*, **un-daz'zling**, *a.* See UN-, not. [wave *Obs.*]

unde, *n.* [F. *onde*, L. *unda.*] A

un-dead', *a.* See UN-, not. *Rare.*

un-dead'ly, *a.* Immortal. *Obs.*

un-dead'li-ness, *n. Obs.*

un-deaf', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *deaf.*] To free from deafness. *Obs.*

un-dealt', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-dean', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dean.*] To deprive of deanship.

un-dear', *a.* [AS. *undēore.*] Not dear; disesteemed. *Obs.*

un'de-barred' (ŭn'dē-bärd'), *a.*, **un'de-based'** (-bāst'), *a.*, **un-de-bat'a-ble** (-bāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'de-bat'ed** (-ĕd), *a*, **un'de-bauched'** (-bôcht'), *a.*, **un'de-bil'i-tat'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un'de-cane (ŭn'dē-kān), *n.* [L. *undecim* eleven.] *Chem.* = HENDECANE. [*a.* See UN-, not.]

un'de-cayed', *a.*, **un'de-cay'ing**, *a.*

un'de-celv'a-ble, *a* **1.** That cannot be deceived.

2. Not deceitful. *Obs.* [CEIVE.]

un'de-ceived', *p. a.* of UNDECEIVE, *v.*

un'de-ceived', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-de'cen-cy, *n.* Indecency. *Obs.*

un-de'cent, *a.* Indecent. — **un-de'cent-ly**, *adv.* — **un-de'cent-ness**, *n. All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

un'de-cep'tive, *a.*, **un'de-cid'a-ble** (ŭn'dē-sīd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'de-cide', *v. t* [1st *un-* + *decide.*] To reverse or recant, as a previous decision *Obs. or R.*

un'de-cid'u-ous, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-dec'i-mole (ŭn-dĕs'ĭ-mōl), *n.* [L. *undecim* eleven, or *undecimus* eleventh Cf. SESTOLE.] *Music.* A group of eleven notes to be given the time of eight

un'de-ci'phered (ŭn'dē-sī'fĕrd), *a.* See UN-, not. [ment. *R.*]

un-deck', *n. t.* To divest of or-

un'de-clar'a-ble (ŭn'dē-klâr'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'de-clared'** (-klârd'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'de-clin'a-ble (-klīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Indeclinable. [rejected.]

2. That cannot be refused or

un'de-clined' (-klīnd'), *a.*, **un'de-clin'ing** (-klīn'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not. [*Chem.* Undeclic.]

un'de-co'ic (ŭn'dē-kō'ĭk), *a.*

un-de'com-pos'a-ble (ŭn-dē'kŏm-pōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-de'composed'** (-pōzd'), *a.*, **un-dec'o-rat'ed** (-dĕk'ō-rāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'de-cor'ti-cat'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.

undede. † UNDEAD.

undede. † *undid*, pret. of UNDO.

un-ded'i-cate (*Poëtic*), **un-ded'i-cat'ed**, *a.*, **un'de-duc'i-ble** (ŭn'dē-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-deemed', *a.* [See DEEM, *v.*] Unjudged; uncensured. *Obs.*

un-deem'ous, *a.* [*un-* not + dial. form of *doom* + *-ous.*] Incalculable; excessive; extraordinary *Scot.* — **un-deem'ously**, *adv. Scot.*

un'deep', *n.* A shallow. *Obs.*

un'de-face'a-ble, *a.*, **un'de-faced'**, *a* See UN-, not.

un'de-fat'i-ga-ble, *n.* Indefatigable. *Obs.* [ble. *Obs.*]

un'de-fea'si-ble, *a.* Indefeasible. *Rare.* [*a.* See UN-, not.]

un'de-feat'a-ble, *a.*, **un'de-feat'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-def'e-cat'ed (ŭn-dĕf'ĭ-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Unpurged. *Obs. or R*

un'de-fend'ed, *a.* See UN-, not

un'de-fen'sa-ble, *a.* Indefensible. *Rare.* [*a.* See UN-, not.]

un'de-fensed', *a.*, **un'de-ferred'**, *a.* See UN-, not.

undefesit, *a.* Without acquittance. *Obs. Scot.*

un'de-fied' (ŭn'dē-fīd'). *a.*, **un'de-fied'** (-fīd'), *a*, **un'de-fil'ed-ly** (-fīl'ĕd-lĭ), *adv* See UN-, not.

un'de-fine', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To make indefinite. *Rare.*

un'de-fined' (-fīnd'), *p. a.* of UNDEFINE. [*a.* See UN-, not.]

un'de-fined', *a.*, **un'de-flect'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.

undeflour, *a.* [Cf. F. *défloré* deflowered.] Virgin. *Obs.*

un'de-flow'ered (ŭn'dē-flou'ĕrd), *a.*, **un'de-form'ed** (-fôrmd'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'de-fouled', *a.* [See DEFOUL, DEFILE to make foul.] Undefiled; also, undefeated. *Obs.*

un'de-fraud'ed, *a.* un'de-frayed' (-frād'), *a.*, **un-deft'**, *a.*, **un'de-gen'er-ate**, **un'de-gen'er-at'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.

undegest † UNDIGEST.

un'de-grad'ed (ŭn'dē-grād'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.

undegraid, *a.* [See DEGREE.] Without degrees or limits. *Obs.*

undeid. † UNDEAD.

un-de'i-fied (ŭn-dē'ĭ-fīd), *p. a.* of UNDEIFY.

un-de'i-fied, *a.*, **un'de-ject'ed**, *a.*, **un'de-lay'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'de-layed'**, *a.*, **un'de-lay'ing**, *a.* See UN-, not. [delay. *Rare.*]

un'de-lay'ed-ly, *adv.* Without

un'de-lec'ta-ble, *a.*, **un'de-leg'at'ed**, *a.*, **un'de-lib'er-ate**, *a.*, **un'de-lib'er-at'ed**, *a.*, **un'de-lib'er-ate-ness**, *n.*, **un'de-lib'er-at'ing**, *a.*, **un'de-lib'er-a-tive**, *a.*, **un'de-lib'er-a-tive-ness**, *n.*, **un'de-li'cious** (ŭn'dē-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'de-light', *n.* Want of delight; unhappiness. *Rare*

un'de-light'ed, *a.*, **un'de-light'ful**, *a.*, **un'de-light'ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un'de-lim'it-ed**, *a.*, **un'de-lin'e-at'ed**, *a.*, **un'de-liv'er-a-ble**, *a.*, **un'de-liv'ered**, *a.* See UN-, not.

undeit † UNDEALT.

un'de-lud'ed (ŭn'dē-lōod'ĕd), *a.*, **un-del'uged** (ŭn-dĕl'ūjd), *a.*, **un'de-lu'sive**, *a.*, **un'de-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.*, **un-delved'**, *a.*, **un'de-mand'ed**, *a.*, **un'de-mised'** (ŭn'dē-mīzd'), *a.* See UN-, not

undemit † UNDERMED.

un-dem'o-crat'ic, *a.* See UN-, not.

un'de-moc'ra-tize, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *democratize.*] To cease to be democratic *Rare.*

un'de-mol'ished, *a.* See UN-, not.

un'de-mon'stra-ble, *a* Indemonstrable — **un'de-mon'stra-bly**, *adv.* [not.]

un-dem'on-strat'ed, *a.* See UN-,

undenayed, *p. p.* [OF. *denoier* to deny. See DENY, *v.*] Undemied *Obs.* [UN-, not.]

un'de-nied' (ŭn'dē-nīd'), *a.* See

‖un'de ni' hil ha' bet. [L.] *Law Lit.*, whence she has nothing; — the name of an old writ (so beginning) open to a widow to whom dower had not been assigned.

un'de-not'ed (ŭn'dē-nōt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'de-nounced'** (-nounst'), *a.* See UN-, not.

undeore. † UNDEAR. [ble. *Obs.*]

un'de-part'a-ble, *a.* Inseparable. **un'de-pend'a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un'de-pend'a-ble-ness**, *n.* **un'de-pend'ing**, *a.* Not depending; specif., independent.

un'de-plieg'mat-ed, *a.*, **un'de-plored'**, *a.*, **un'de-pos'a-ble** (ŭn'dē-pōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'de-posed'**, *a.*, **un'de-praved'**, *a.*, **un'de-pre'ci-at'ed**, *a.*, **un'de-pressed'**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un'de-priv'a-ble (ŭn'dē-prīv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** That cannot be deprived; not deposable. [of.]

2. That one cannot be deprived of

un'de-prived', *a.*, **un'de-put'ed** (ŭn'dē-pūt'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.

under. † UNDERN.

un'der-act', *v. t.* To act feebly, as a dramatic part. *R.* [actor.]

un'der-ac'tor, *n.* A subordinate

un'der-age', *a.* Immature. *Obs.*

un'der-a'gent, *n.* A subordinate agent. [destinely. *Obs.*]

un'der-aid', *v. t.* To aid clan-

un'de-ranged' (ŭn'dē-rānjd'), *a.* See UN-, not [b (1).]

un'der-arch', *n. t* See UNDER-

un'der-bear'er, *n.* One who supports or sustains; esp., a pallbearer. *Obs.*

un'der-bill', *v t. Com.* To bill at less than the real amount

un'der-bind', *v. t.* To bind beneath. *Rare.*

un'der-bit', *n.* A semicircular cut in an animal's ear, serving as a mark of ownership *U. S.*

un'der-board', *adv.* Under the board, or table; hence, clandestinely; underhand *Obs.* [a.]

un'der-bod'y, *n.* 1. See UNDER-

2. A corset cover. *Dial. U. S.*

un'der-borne', *p. a.*, **un'der-bought'**, *p. a.* See UNDER-b.

un'der-bowed' (ŭn'dĕr-bōd'; *see* UNDER-), *a. Archery.* Using a bow that is too weak.

un'der-branch', *n.* A lower branch. *Obs.* [utterance. *R.*]

un'der-breath', *n.* Suppressed

un'der-breed'ing, *n.* Condition or quality of being underbred.

un'der-bridge', *n.* See UNDER-c.

un'der-brush', *v. t. & i.* To clear of underbrush; to cut or clear away underbrush *Collon.*

un'der-build'er, *n.* A subordinate or assistant builder

un'der-build'ing, *n.* = SUBSTRUCTION.

un'der-burned', **un'der-burnt'**, *p. a.* See UNDER-b(2). [BRUSH.]

un'der-bush', *n. & v.* = UNDER-

un'der-but'ter, *n.* Butter of second skimmings. *Dial. Eng.*

un'der-cap'tain, *n.* See UNDER-c (2).

un'der-car'riage, *n.* The supporting framework under the body of a carriage or wagon.

un'der-car'ried, *p. a.* See UNDER-b (1). [low *Obs. or R.*]

un'der-carved', *a.* Carved below.

un'der-cas'ing, *n.* See UNDER-c.

[b (1).]

un'der-cast', *v. t.* See UNDER-

un'der-cel'lar-er, **un'der-cham'ber-lain.** See UNDER- c (2).

un'der-chanter, *n* = SUBCHANTER. [chaps or jaw.]

un'der-chaps', *n. pl.* The lower

un'der-charged' (-chärjd'), *p. a.* of UNDERCHARGE. *Mil.* Containing less than the proper explosive charge. — **undercharged mine**, *Mil.*, a mine whose crater is not so wide at top as it is deep.

un'der-clear'er, *n* See UNDER-.

un'der-clerk', *n.* See UNDER-c. — **un'der-clerk'ship**, *n.*

un'der-cloth'ing (-klōth'ĭng), *n.* = UNDERCLOTHES. [DER-.]

un'der-clutch', *n. & v.* See UN-

un'der-coat', *v. t & i.* To fester under (a superficially healed scurf); — of a sore. *Obs. Scot.*

un'der-col'or, *or* **-col'our.** = *under color*, under UNDER, *a.*

un'der-con'duct, *n.* A lower or subterranean conduit. *Obs.*

un'der-con'sta-ble, *n.* See UNDER- c (2).

un'der-con-sump'tion, *n.* Consumption of less than is produced; consumption of less than the usual amount. *F. A. Walker.*

un'der-cook', *v. t.* See UNDER-b (2). [DER-.]

un'der-cov'er, *n. & v* See UN-

un'der-craft', *n.* A sly trick. *Obs.*

un'der-creep', *v. t.* [AS. *undercrēopan.*] To creep secretly. *Obs.*

un'der-crest', *v. t.* To support or bear as a crest *Obs.*

un'der-crust', *n.* See UNDER-c.

un'der-cry', *v. i.* To cry aloud *Obs.* [DER-b.]

un'der-curled', *p. a.* See UN-

un'der-cur'rent, *a.* Running under the surface; hidden. *R.*

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er inclination, into which water carrying fine gold is diverted from the main sluice to lessen the velocity of flow in order to promote the settling. See SLUICE, *Illust.*

un/der-cut' (ŭn/dĕr-kŭt'), *v. t. & i.* To cut away or shape, as the under part of the side of an object, so as to leave an overhanging portion, as in carving and sculpture.

un/der-cut' (ŭn/dĕr-kŭt'), *p. a.* Cut away below.

un/der-cut' (-kŭt'), *n.* **1.** The lower or under side of a sirloin of beef; the fillet; the tenderloin.

2. A part that is cut away below; as, the *undercut* of a vehicle; specif., in felling trees, the notch cut in the base of the tree to determine the direction of falling.

un/der-ditch' (-dĭch'), *v. t.* To dig an underground ditch or ditches in (a field or farm), so as to drain the surface.

un/der-do' (-dōō'), *v. t.* **1.** To put under. *Obs.*

2. To do less thoroughly than one can, or less than is requisite; specif., to cook insufficiently, as meat.

un/der-done' (ŭn/dĕr-dŭn'; ŭn/dĕr-dŭn'; *see* UNDER-), *p. a.* of UNDERDO. Specif.: Cooked for a comparatively short or an insufficient time; rare.

un/der-dose' (ŭn/dĕr-dōs'), *n.* A dose less than is required; an insufficient dose.

un/der-dose' (-dōs'), *v. t. & i.* To give an underdose or underdoses; to practice giving insufficient doses.

un/der-drain' (ŭn/dĕr-drān'), *n.* A concealed drain, as in wet soils, with openings through which the water may percolate from above. — **un/der-drain/age** (-ĭj), *n.*

un/der-drain' (-drān'), *v. t.* To drain by forming an underdrain or underdrains in; as, to *underdrain* land.

un/der-drawn' (ŭn/dĕr-drôn'), *p. a.* of UNDERDRAW. Specif.: *Arch.* **a** Covered beneath, as by plasterwork; — said of a previously exposed floor. **b** Designating a floor or set of beams so placed beneath the roof as to form a garret.

un/der-es'ti-mate (-ĕs'tĭ-māt), *v. t. & i.* To set too low a value on; to estimate below the truth.

un/der-es'ti-mate (-mĭt), **un/der-es'ti-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of underestimating; too low an estimate.

un/der-ex-pose' (-ĕks-pōz'), *v. t.* To expose, as in photography, less than is needed. — **un/der-ex-po'sure** (-pō'zhŭr), *n.*

un/der-feed' (-fēd'), *v. t.* To feed with too little food.

un/der-feed' (ŭn/dĕr-fēd'), *a. Mach.* Designating, or pertaining to, a machine or device, as a mechanical stoker, in which the feed is undermost or from below upwards.

un/der-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *adv.* Under the feet; underneath.

un/der-frame' (ŭn/dĕr-frām'), *n.* The lower or lowermost of two or more superimposed frames; a frame supporting a superstructure, esp. the body of an automobile, railroad car, or the like; the frame of a chassis or truck. — **un/der-fram'ing** (-frām'ĭng), *n.*

un/der-fringe' (-frĭnj'), *n.* A fringe underneath something, as of beard beneath the chin. *Tennyson.*

un/der-fur' (-fûr'), *n.* The thick soft fur lying beneath the longer and coarser hair of an animal, esp. of a fur-bearing animal, as a beaver. Cf. UNDERCOAT, 2.

un/der-fur'row (-fŭr'ō), *v. t.* To cover as under a furrow; to plow in; as, to *underfurrow* seed or manure.

un/der-gar'ment (ŭn/dĕr-gär'mĕnt), *n.* A garment to be worn under another, esp. under the outer clothing.

un/der-gird' (-gûrd'), *v. t.* To gird below or round the bottom. "*Undergirding* the ship." *Acts* xxvii. 17.

un/der-glaze' (ŭn/dĕr-glāz'), *a. Ceram.* Applied under the glaze, that is, before the glaze is put on; fitted to be so applied; — said of colors in porcelain painting.

un/der-go' (-gō'), *v. t.; pret.* UN'DER-WENT' (-wĕnt'); *p. p.* -GONE' (-gôn'; 205); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GO'ING. [Cf. AS. *undergān* to undermine, ruin, *undergangan* to undergo (cf. GANG go). See UNDER; GO.] **1.** In *Obs.* uses: **a** To go or move below or under. **b** To be the bearer of; partake of. **c** To undertake; to engage in. "To *undergo* with me an enterprise." *Shak.* **d** To be subject to; to underlie. *Shak.* **2.** To be subjected to; to bear up against; to pass through; to endure; suffer; sustain; as, to *undergo* fatigue, pain, grief, an operation; food *undergoes* digestion.

un/der-gown' (ŭn/dĕr-goun'), *n.* A gown worn under another, or under some other article of dress.

un/der-grad'u-ate (-grăd'ū-āt), *n.* A member of a university or a college who has not taken his first degree; a student in any school who has not completed his course.

un/der-grad'u-ate (ŭn/dĕr-grăd'ū-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to an undergraduate or the body of undergraduates.

un/der-ground' (ŭn/dĕr-ground'), *n.* The place or space beneath the surface of the ground; subterranean space.

un/der-ground', *a.* **1.** Being below the surface of the ground; as, an *underground* story or apartment.

2. Fig.: Done or occurring out of sight; secret. *Colloq.*

underground insurance, wildcat insurance. — **u. railroad** *or* railway. **a** A railroad or railway running through a tunnel, as beneath the streets of a city. **b** Formerly, a system of coöperation among certain active antislavery people in the United States, by which fugitive slaves were secretly helped to reach Canada. [In the latter sense *railroad* only was used.] Often abbrev., humorously, to *U. G. R. R.*

un/der-ground', *adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth.

un/der-grown' (ŭn/dĕr-grōn'; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Of small stature; not grown to full height or size.

un/der-growth' (ŭn/dĕr-grōth'), *n.* That which grows under trees; specif., underbrush.

un/der-hand' (ŭn/dĕr-hănd'), *a.* **1.** Secret; sly; clandestine; hence, mean; unfair; fraudulent.

2. *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* Done, as pitching, with the hand lower than the shoulder, or, as bowling, with the whole movement of the arm approximately in a vertical plane below the shoulder, the ball being delivered after the hand has passed the lowest point of its swing.

Syn. — See SECRET.

underhand stope. *Mining.* See STOPE, *n.*, **a**, *Cut.*; MINE, *Illust.*

un/der-hand' (-hănd'), *adv.* **1.** In hand; in subjection. *Obs.*

2. By secret means; in a clandestine manner; slyly; hence, by fraud; unfairly. *Dryden.*

3. *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* In an underhand manner; — said of pitching or bowling.

un/der-hand'ed (87), *a.* **1.** Underhand; clandestine.

2. Insufficiently provided with hands or workers; shorthanded; *Obs. or R.*, sparsely populated. *Coleridge.*

— **un/der-hand'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un/der-hand'ed-ness**, *n.*

un/der-hang'man (ŭn/dĕr-hăng'măn), *n.* An assistant or deputy hangman.

un/der-hew' (-hū'), *v. t.* To hew less than usual or proper; specif., to hew (a piece of timber which should be square) so that it appears to contain more cubic feet.

un/der-hung' (ŭn/dĕr-hŭng'; *see* UNDER-), *a.* **1.** *Carp.* Resting on a track at the bottom, instead of being suspended; — said of a sliding door.

2. Projecting beyond the upper jaw; — said of the lower jaw. Also, having the lower jaw projecting; undershot.

un/der-laid' (-lād'), *a.* Laid or placed underneath; also, having something laid or lying underneath.

un/der-lap' (-lăp'), *v. i. & t.* To project under the edge or end of something; as, the forward end of each plank *underlaps* the overlapping rear end of the next.

un/der-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.* [AS. *underleegan.* See UNDER; LAY, *v. t.*] **1.** To lay beneath; to put under.

2. Specif.: **a** To raise or support by something laid under; as, to *underlay* a cut, plate, or the like, for printing. **b** To put a tap on (a shoe). *Obs.*

3. To lie beneath. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

un/der-lay', *v. i. Mining.* To incline from the vertical; to hade; — said of a vein, fault, or lode.

un/der-lay' (ŭn/dĕr-lā'), *n.* **1.** *Mining.* The inclination of a vein, fault, or lode from the vertical; hade.

2. *Print.* A thickness of paper or the like, placed under type, etc., to bring it to the height for printing.

un/der-lay'er (-lā'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that underlays.

2. *Mining.* A perpendicular shaft sunk to cut the lode at any required depth.

un/der-lease' (ŭn/dĕr-lēs'), *n. Law.* A lease by a tenant or lessee; esp., one for only a part of his term or, sometimes, for only a part of the premises; a sublease.

un/der-let' (-lĕt'), *v. t.* **1.** To let below the real value.

2. To grant an underlease of, to sublet.

un/der-lie' (-lī'), *v. t.* [AS. *underliegan.* See UNDER; LIE to be prostrate.] **1.** To lie or be situated under; as, a stratum of clay *underlies* the surface gravel.

2. To be at the basis of; to form the foundation of, to support; as, a doctrine *underlying* a theory.

3. To be subject or amenable to. *Obs. or R.*

The knight of Ivanhoe . . . *underlies* the challenge of Brian de Bois Guilbert. *Scott*

4. *Finance.* To exist as a claim or security anterior and prior to another; as, a first mortgage *underlies* a second.

un/der-line' (ŭn/dĕr-līn'), *v. t.* **1.** To mark with a line below, as words in a manuscript; to underscore.

2. To announce in advance by or as if by an underline; as, his book is *underlined* for publication next month.

3. To influence secretly. *Obs.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

un/der-line' (ŭn/dĕr-līn'), *n.* A line underneath; specif.: **a** *Theat.* A line announcing a performance shortly to follow, under the notice of a current performance. **b** The lower border of the flank of a domestic animal, as a sheep.

un/der-ling (-lĭng), *n.* [AS. See UNDER; 1st -LING.] An inferior person; one who is under another's orders; a subordinate; — used esp. with implication of meanness or servility; hence, a mean, sorry fellow.

un/der-load' (-lōd'), *n.* A too small load.

underload starter. *Elec.* A motor starter provided with an underload switch.

underload switch. *Elec.* A switch which opens a circuit when the current falls below a certain predetermined value, used to protect certain types of motors from running at excessive speed upon decrease of load.

un/der-ly'ing (-lī'ĭng; *see* UNDER-), *a.* **1.** Lying under or beneath; fundamental; as, *underlying* strata; *underlying* principles.

2. *Finance.* Anterior and prior in claim; as, an *underlying* mortgage.

un/der-man' (-măn'), *v. t. Chiefly Naut.* To furnish with an inadequate force of men, so as to leave short-handed; as, it should be a felony to *underman* a ship.

un/der-mast'ed (ŭn/dĕr-mās'tĕd; -tĭd; *see* UNDER-), *a. Naut.* Having masts too small for the proper sails.

un/der-mine' (-mīn'), *v. t.* **1.** To excavate the earth beneath, or the under part of, esp. for the purpose of causing to fall or be overthrown; to form a mine under; to sap; as, to *undermine* a wall.

2. Fig.: To subvert or weaken insidiously or secretly; as, to *undermine* one's health; to remove the foundation or support of by clandestine means; to ruin in an underhand way; as, to *undermine* reputation.

un/der-most (ŭn/dĕr-mōst), *a.* [From UNDER; cf. AFTERMOST.] Lowest, as in place, rank, or condition.

un/dern (ŭn/dĕrn; *dial. also* ōōn'-), *n.* [AS. *undern* the third hour of the day; akin to OS. *undorn*, OHG. *untarn*, *untorn*, Icel. *undorn* mid afternoon, mid forenoon, Goth. *undaúrnimats* the midday meal; perh. orig. the time when it is not dark; cf. AS. *undierne, undyrne*, not hidden, manifest, fr. *un-* not + *dierne*, secret, hidden, evil. Cf. UNDERMEAL, UNDERTIME.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

1. Nine in the morning; morning, esp. the latter part of the forenoon; also, midday; noon. *Obs.*

2. Afternoon; the time from noon to sundown.

3. A lunch in the middle of the morning or afternoon.

un/der-neath' (ŭn/dĕr-nēth'; -nēth'), *adv.* [ME. *underneothe.* See UNDER; BENEATH.] Beneath; below; in a lower place.

Or sullen mole, that runneth *underneath.* *Milton*

un/der-neath', *prep.* Under; beneath; below.

un/dern-song' (ŭn/dĕrn-sông'; 205), *n. Eccl.* An office sung at the third hour of the day; — an old name for tierce.

un/der-part' (ŭn/dĕr-pärt'), *n.* A subordinate part. *Rare.*

un/der-pass' (-păs'), *n.* A passage beneath, as where a road goes under a railroad.

un/der-pay' (-pā'), *v. t.* To pay inadequately. — **un/der-pay'ment** (-pā'mĕnt), *n.*

un/der-pick' (ŭn/dĕr-pĭk'), *a.* Of a loom or picking motion, having the picking arm, or shuttle-driving device, under the shuttle boxes. Cf. OVERPICK, *a.*

un/der-pick', *n.* An underpick loom or picking motion; also, the mode of picking used in one.

un/der-pin' (-pĭn'), *v. t.*; UN'DER-PINNED' (-pĭnd'); UN'DER-PIN'NING. **1.** To lay stones, masonry, etc., under, as the sills of a building, on which it is to rest.

2. To support by a foundation; to place struts, props, or the like, underneath for support, as when foundations are temporarily removed. Hence, fig., to prop; support.

un/der-pin'ning (ŭn/dĕr-pĭn'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of UNDERPIN. Hence: *n.* (*pron.* ŭn/dĕr-pĭn'ĭng). **a** *Arch.* (1) That by which a building is underpinned; the material and construction used for support, introduced beneath a wall

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un/der-curved' (-kûrvd'), *p. a.* See UNDER-b.

un/der-cut'ter, *n.* One that undercuts or makes undercuts.

un/der-daub'er, *n.* See UNDER- c.

un/der-dea'ling, *n.* Underhanded dealing. *Obs.*

un/der-deck' ton'nage. See TONNAGE, 2. [rior degree. *Obs.*]

un/der-de-greed', *a.* Of infe-

un/der-delve', *v. t.* [AS *underdelfan.*] = UNDERDIG. *Obs.*

un/der-dig', *v. t.* To undermine. *Obs.*

un/der-do' (-dōō'), *v. t.* To do less than one can, or than is requisite or proper. — **un/der-do'er** (-dōō'ĕr), *n.* [DELVE. *Obs.*]

un/der-dolv'en, *p. p.* of UNDER-

un/der-draw', *v. t.* **1.** To draw under. [quately.]

2. To draw or depict inade-

un/der-draw'ers, *n. pl.* = DRAWER, 2 b.

un/der-dress', *v. t.* To dress less well or fully than is fit. — **un/der-dressed'** (-drĕst'), *p. a.*

un/der-drive', *v. t.* To drive from beneath.

un/der-driv'en, *pret & p. p.* of UNDERDRIVE. Specif.: *a. Mach.* See OVERDRIVEN

undere. + UNDEAR.

undererarth, *a.* Also **underearthly.** Subterranean. *Obs.*

un/der-eat'en, *a.* Eaten or worn away from beneath.

un/der-ex'er-cise, *v. i. & t.* To exercise too little. — *n.* Too little exercise

un/der-eye', *n.* See UNDER- a.

un/der-fac'tion, *n.* A subordinate or inferior faction. *Obs.*

un/der-fac'ul-ty, *n.* A subordinate faculty. *Obs. or R.*

un/der-fall', *n.* A lower mountain slope; — usually in *pl.*

un/der-fang' (-făng'), *v. t.* [AS. *underfangen*, p. p. of *underfōn* to receive, undertake; *under* under + *fōn* to take. See FANG to seize.] *Obs.* **1.** To undertake.

2. To take; accept; receive.

3. To admit; conceive; understand. [trap.]

4. To insnare; circumvent; en-

5. To sustain; support; guard.

un/der-farm'er, *n.* See UNDER- c.

un/der-fel'low, *n.* A low fellow. *Obs.* [DEFEASE.]

underfenge. Obs. pret. of UN-

un/der-fill'ing, *n.* The filling below or beneath; the under part of a building.

un/der-find', *v. t.* [Cf. D. *ondervinden* to find out.] Find out; understand. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

un/der-fire', *v. t.* **1.** *Ceram.* To fire insufficiently.

2. To fire from beneath [DER-.]

un/der-fit'tings, *n. pl.* See UN-

un/der-flame', *n.* See UNDER- c.

un/der-fleece', *n.* The short thick fleece under the outer fleece of any woolly animal.

un/der-floor', *n. & v.*, **un/der-floor'ing**, *vb. n.* See UNDER-

un/der-flow', *n.* A flowing under, or that which flows under.

underfo, *v. t.* = UNDERFANG, to undertake; to receive. *Obs.*

un/der-fol'low, *v. t.* To follow closely after. *Obs.*

underfong. + UNDERFANG.

un/der-foot', *a.* Low; base; abject; downtrodden.

un/der-foot', *v. t.* To support beneath; to prop; underpin.

un/der-fur'nish, *v. t.* To furnish insufficiently.

un/der-gang', *v. t.* [AS *undergangan.*] To undergo; to endure. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

un/der-gang'ing, *n.* Humiliation. *Obs.*

un/der-gear', *n.* **1.** Gear placed below, or under something else

2. Undergarments. *Colloq.*

un/der-get', *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *undergitan* to understand. See GET.] To understand; perceive. *Obs.*

un/der-gird'er, *n.* See UNDER-

un/der-girth', *n.* The band or rope used in undergirding.

un/der-go', *v. t.* To endure. *R.*

un/der-god', *n.* A lower or inferior god; a demigod.

un/der-go'ing, *a.* Enduring; patient. *Obs.* [derneath.]

un/der-gore', *v. t.* To gore un-

un/der-grade', *a. Railroads.* a Below the grade of the track. **b** Designating a (deck) bridge.

un/der-grad'u-ate-ship, *n* See -SHIP. [beneath. *Obs.*]

un/der-groan', *v. t.* To groan

un/der-grope', *v. t.* To conceive, understand. *Obs.*

un/der-ground', *v. t* To lay underground, as wires. *Colloq.*

un/der-grove', *n.* A grove of shrubs or low trees under taller ones. [*Obs.*]

un/der-grow', *a.* Undergrown.

un/der-grow', *v. t.* To grow to an inferior, or less than the usual, size or height. *Rare.*

un/der-growl', *n.* A subdued growl or grumbling *Rare.*

un/der-grub', *v. t.* To undermine. *Dial. Eng* [pend. *R.*]

un/der-hang', *v. t. & i.* To suspend.

un/der-head', *n.* **1.** A stupid person. *Obs.*

2. See UNDER- c.

un/der-heave', *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *underhebban.*] To heave or lift from below. *Obs.*

underhile, *n. t.* To spread forth; suffuse. *Obs.*

un/der-hived' (-hīvd'; *see* UNDER-), *a.* See UNDER- b (2).

un/der-hold', *n. Wrestling.* A hold in which the opponent is grasped under his arms.

un/der-hole', *v. t. & n. Mining.* To cut away the lower portion of, or to cut under (a coal seam). *Local, U. S.*

un/der-hon'est (-ŏn'ĕst), *a.* Not entirely honest. *Rare.*

un/der-horsed' (-hôrst'; *see* UNDER-), *a.* See UNDER- b [DER- c.]

un/der-house'maid', *n.* See UN-

un/de-rived' (ŭn/dē rīvd'), *a* See UN-, not. — **un/de-riv'edness** (-rīv'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

un/der-jack'et, *n.*, **un/der-jaw'**, *n.* See UNDER- c.

un/der-jawed' (-jôd'; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Having the under jaw prominent. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

un/der-join', *v. t.* To subjoin.

un/der-keep', *v. t.* To keep under; suppress. *Obs.* [DER- c.]

un/der-keep'er, *n.* See UN-

un/der-kind' (-kīnd'), *n.* An inferior kind. *Rare.*

un/der-king', *n.* A subordinate king; formerly also, a viceroy. — **un/der-king'dom**, *n.*

un/der-la/bor-er, -la/bour-er, *n.* See UNDER- c.

un/der-lain', *p. p.* of UNDERLIE

un/der-laugh', *v. t.* To laugh secretly. *Obs.* [ple *Obs.*]

un/der-leaf', *n.* A kind of ap-

un/der-lease', *v. t. & i.* To underlet.

un/der-let', *n. Brewing.* A pipe for introducing liquid into the mash tun from beneath.

un/der-let'ter (-ĕr), *n.* A tenant who underlets property to another (the **un/der-les-see'**).

un/der-lie'. = UNDERLAY, *n.*, 1.

un/der-lie', *v. i.* To lie below or under.

un/der-life', *n* Life beneath the surface, or concealed from common knowledge. *Rare.*

un/der-line'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

un/der-lin'en, *n.* Linen underclothes; loosely, any underwear, esp. of cotton.

un/der-lip', *n.* See UNDER- c.

un/der-live' (-lĭv'), *v. t.* To live at a lower cost than. *Rare.*

un/der-load', *v. t.* To load too lightly or under a proper or usual amount.

un/der-lock', *n.* A lock of wool hanging from a sheep's belly.

un/der-look'er, *n.* An underviewer.

un/der-lout', *a.* [AS. *underlūtan*, v. i., submit, p. p. *underlotен.*] *Obs* Subjected; vanquished; also, obedient; submissive. [ject; servant. *Obs.*]

un/der-lout', *n.* Underling; sub-

un/der-ly (ŭn/dĕr-lĭ), *a.* Poor; inferior *Dial. Eng. or U. S.*

un/der-lye', *n. Soap Making.* The lye beneath the layer of soap in the kettle. [DER- c (1).]

un/der-mark'ing, *n.* See UN-

un/der-mas'ter (-măs'tĕr; *see* MASTER), *n.* See UNDER- c (2)

un/der-match', *n.* One who falls short of being a match. *Obs.*

un/der-meal', *n.* [ME. *undermel*, AS. *undernmǣl*, *undermāl*, morning time. See UNDERN; MEAL a repast] The afternoon, or undern; also, afternoon meal or nap. *Obs.*

un/der-men'tioned (ŭn'dĕr-mĕn'shŭnd), *a.* Mentioned below or hereafter.

un/der-mind' (-mīnd'), *v. t* [See UNDERMINE.] To undermine. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

un/der-mind'ed, *a.* Underhand; deceitful; mean. *Dial. Eng.*

un/der-mine', *n Obs.* **a** A military mine. **b** A cave.

un/der-min'er (-mīn'ĕr), *n.* One who undermines.

un/der-min'is-ter, *v. t.* To serve as a subordinate. *Obs.* — **un/der-min'is-try**, *n. Obs.* [nisth. *Obs.*]

un/der-mirth', *n.* Concealed

un/der-mon'ished, *a.* Bribed. *Obs.*

un/der-mow', *v. t.* [See MOW, *v.* & *n.*, grimace.] To mock with a grimace; sneer at. *Obs.*

un/der-mus'lin (ŭn'dĕr-mŭz'lĭn), *n.* Muslin underwear.

un/der-named' (-nā'mĕd'), *a.* Named below [bell. *Obs.*]

un/dern-bell', *n.* The dinner

underne, *a.* [AS *undherne, undyrne.*] Not secret. *Obs.*

un/der-nean' (ŭn'dĕr-nē'ăn'), *adv. & prep.* Underneath. *Dial. Eng.*

undernemer + UNDERNIMER.

underneothe + UNDERNEATH.

un/der-nice'ness, *n* A want of niceness; a delicacy.

un/der-nim', *v. t.*; *pret.* UN'DER-NAM', *pl.* -NO'MEN; *p. p.* -NUMEN, -NOMEN. [ME. *undernimen*, AS. *undernīman.* See NIM.] *Obs.*

1. To take; seize; capture.

2. To perceive; to understand.

3. To take upon one's self; to undertake; examine.

4. To blame; rebuke; reprove.

— **undernimer**, *n. Obs.*

undernmel, *n.* [See UNDERMEAL.] A morning rest; a siesta. *Obs.*

un/der-note' (-nōt'), *n.* Low or subdued note; undertone. [ed below.]

un/der-not'ed (-nōt'ĕd), *a.* Not-

un/derr-tide', *n* Also **un/dern-time'** [AS. *undernīd.*] = UNDERN. *Obs.* [e (2).]

un/der-of'fi-cer. See UNDER-

un/der-o-gur'ing (ŭn/dĕr-ō-gĕr'ĭng), *a.*, **un/de-rog'a-to-ry**, *a.* See UN-, not.

underon. + UNDERN.

un/der-part', *v. t.* To make into smaller parts *Obs. or R.*

un/der-peep', *v. t.* To peep under. *Rare.* [der. *Rare.*]

un/der-peer', *v. t.* To peer un-

un/der-peo'pled (-pē'pld; *see* UNDER-), *a.* See UNDER- b (2).

un/der-pet'ti-coat, *n.* See UNDER- c (2).

underpicchen + UNDERPITCH

un/der-picked' (ŭn'dĕr-pĭkt'), *a.* Underpick; — of a loom.

un/der-pier', *n. t.* See UNDER- b (1). [of UNDERPITCH.]

un/der-pight'. Obs. pret. & p. p.

already constructed. (2) The foundation, esp. of a frame house. *Local, U. S.* **b** A method of lining a shaft by supporting the upper section of brickwork on a curb by shores or props, excavating below and building up to this curb from another curb inserted lower down, and so on.

un'der-pitch' (ŭn'dĕr-pĭch'), *a. Arch.* Designating a groining or vault formed by the incomplete intersection of unequal, usually cylindrical, vaults. See VAULT, *Illust.*

un'der-plant' (-plănt'), *v. t.*; UN'DER-PLANT'ED; UN'DER-PLANT'ING. To plant under; specif., *Forestry*, to plant (young trees) under an existing stand.

un'der-play' (-plā'), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To play in an inferior manner; to underact a part.

2. *Card Playing.* To play a losing card when holding a winning one, in the hope of a future advantage.

un'der-play' (ŭn'dĕr-plā'), *n.* Act of underplaying.

un'der-plot' (-plŏt'), *n.* **1.** A series of events in a play, collateral with the main story but subservient.

Addison.

2. A clandestine scheme; a trick.

un'der-pro-duc'tion (-prō-dŭk'shŭn), *n. Pol. Econ.* The production of less than is demanded, or of less than the usual supply.

un'der-proof' (ŭn'dĕr-prōōf'; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Containing less alcohol than proof spirit (which see).

un'der-prop' (-prŏp'), *v. t.* To prop up from below; underpin; fig., to uphold; support.

un'der-pro-por'tioned (-prō-pōr'shŭnd; 201), *a.* Of inadequate or inferior proportions; small; poor.

un'der-quote' (-kwōt'), *v. t.* To quote at a lower price than another; to quote a lower price than.

un'der-rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.* To rate too low; to rate below the value; to undervalue.

un'der-ream'er (ŭn'dĕr-rēm'ĕr), *n.* A reamer for operating under the tube or standpipe of a borehole, as for a well, to enlarge the hole for the reception of the tube, and contrived so as to be readily retracted.

un'der-run' (-rŭn'), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *underirnan*. See RUN.] To run or pass under; esp., *Naut.*, to pass along and under, as in a boat under a cable or net, for the purpose of taking it in, or of examining it. — **to underrun a hose,** *Naut.*, to lift it up at one end, then walk along shifting one hand after another so that the water will run out. — **to u. a tackle,** *Naut.*, to separate its parts and put them in order.

un'der-score' (-skōr'; 201), *v. t.* To draw a mark or line under; to underline. — *n.* An underscored line.

un'der-sec're-ta-ry (-sĕk'rē-tă-rĭ), *n.* A subordinate or assistant secretary. — **un'der-sec're-ta-ry-ship'**, *n.*

un'der-sell' (-sĕl'), *v. t.* To sell articles at a lower price than; to sell cheaper than.

un'der-set' (-sĕt'), *v. t.* **1.** To put under subjection. *Obs.*

Bacon.

2. To prop or support.

3. To underlet; sublet. *Eng.*

un'der-set'ter (ŭn'dĕr-sĕt'ĕr), *n.* One that undersets; specif.: **a** A prop; support; pedestal. *Obs. or R.* **b** One who sublets. *Eng.*

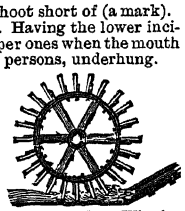
un'der-sher'iff (-shĕr'ĭf), *n.* A sheriff's deputy; specif., one on whom the sheriff's powers devolve in case of the latter's incapacity or a vacancy in the office.

un'der-shirt' (-shûrt'), *n.* A shirt worn next the skin, under another shirt.

un'der-shoot' (-shōōt'), *v. t.* To shoot short of (a mark).

un'der-shot' (ŭn'dĕr-shŏt'), *a.* **1.** Having the lower incisor teeth projecting beyond the upper ones when the mouth is closed, as in a bulldog; also, of persons, underhung.

2. Moved by water passing beneath; — said of a water wheel (**undershot wheel**).



Undershot Water Wheel.

un'der-shriev'al-ty (-shrēv'ăl-tĭ), *n.* The office or position of an undersheriff.

un'der-shrub' (-shrŭb'), *n.* A low shrub; a low woody plant, whether growing beneath trees or in open ground; a subshrub.

un'der-shut' (-shŭt'), *a.* Shut from beneath; — said esp. of a valve that shuts by being lifted against a seat.

un'der-sign' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of, as a letter or any legal instrument.

the un'der-signed' (-sīnd'), the person whose name is signed, or the persons whose names are signed, at the end of a document; the subscriber or subscribers.

un'der-sized' (ŭn'dĕr-sīzd'; *see* UNDER-), *a.* **1.** Of a size less than is common or proper.

2. *Paper Making.* Not sufficiently sized; — said of paper.

un'der-skirt' (-skûrt'), *n.* A petticoat; the skirt worn under a dress or outside skirt.

un'der-sky' (-skī'), *n.* The lower region of the sky. *Rare.*

un'der-sleeve' (-slēv'), *n.* A sleeve worn under another.

un'der-soil' (-soil'), *n.* Soil beneath the surface; subsoil.

un'der-song' (-sông'; 205), *n.* **1.** The burden of a song; an accompanying strain; a refrain.

2. Hence, fig., underlying meaning; undertone.

In the very best [poetry] there is often an *undersong* of sense which none beside the poetic mind . . . can comprehend. *Landor.*

un'der-sparred' (ŭn'dĕr-spärd'; *see* UNDER-), *a. Naut.* Having spars too small to spread the proper amount of canvas.

un'der-sphere' (-sfēr'), *n.* **1.** A sphere smaller than, and in its movements subject to, another; a satellite.

2. An inferior sphere, or field of action. *Rare.*

un'der-stand' (ŭn'dĕr-stănd'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* UN'DERSTOOD' (-stōōd'), and *Archaic* UN'DER-STAND'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UN'DER-STAND'ING. [ME. *understanden*, AS. *understandan* to understand, lit., to stand under; cf. AS. for *standan* to understand, G. *verstehen*. The development of sense is not clear. See UNDER; STAND.] **1.** To apprehend the meaning of; to grasp the idea of; to comprehend; as, to *understand* a problem in Euclid; to *understand* a proposition; the jury *understands* the witness; to *understand* a wink.

A tongue not *understanded* of the people. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

2. To be apprised of; to learn; to be informed of; to hear; as, I *understand* that the bill has passed.

3. To recognize or hold as being or signifying; to suppose to mean; to interpret; explain.

The most learned interpreters *understood* the words of sin, and not of Abel *Locke.*

4. To imply tacitly; to take for granted; to assume; as, conditions expressed or *understood*; to take as meant, though not expressed; as, in "measures, not men" a verb is *understood.*

5. To stand under; to support. *Jocose & Rare.* *Shak.*

to give one to understand, to cause one to know.

un'der-stand', *v. i.* **1.** To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent being.

2. To be informed; to have or receive knowledge.

I came to Jerusalem, and *understood* of the evil that Eliashib did for Tobiah. *Neh.* xiii. 7

3. To give heed. *Obs.*

un'der-stand'ing, *p. pr.* of UNDERSTAND. Hence: *a.* Knowing; intelligent; skillful; as, he is an *understanding* man.

un'der-stand'ing, *n.* [AS.] **1.** Act of one who understands a thing, in any sense of the verb; knowledge, discernment, comprehension, interpretation, or explanation.

2. An agreement of opinion or feeling; adjustment of differences; anything mutually understood or agreed upon; as, to come to an *understanding* with another.

He hoped the loyalty of his subjects would concur with him in the preserving of a good *understanding* between him and his people *Clarendon.*

3. Power to understand; the intelligence; the rational powers taken collectively; the power to distinguish truth from falsehood, and to adapt means to ends.

There is a spirit in man; and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them *understanding.* *Job* xxxii. 8.

The power of perception is that which we call the *understanding.* Perception, which we make the act of the *understanding*, is of three sorts: 1. The perception of ideas in our mind; 2. The perception of the signification of signs; 3. The perception of the connection or repugnancy, agreement or disagreement, that there is between any of our ideas. All these are attributed to the *understanding*, or perceptive power, though it be the two latter only that use allows us to say we understand. *Locke*

In its wider acceptation, *understanding* is the entire power of perceiving and conceiving, exclusive of the sensibility; the power of dealing with the impressions of sense, and composing them into wholes . . . ; and in its most comprehensive meaning it includes even simple apprehension. *Coleridge*

4. Specifically, the discursive faculty; the faculty of knowing by the medium or use of general conceptions or relations. The distinction between *understanding* and *reason* is essentially that between *discursive* or *applied reasoning*, in which the mind passes from relation to relation or from thought to thought, and *insight*, or direct apprehension of the total rationality of a system of thought. The distinction was drawn by Plato under the terms *νόησις* (reason) and *διάνοια* (understanding), the model of the latter being mathematical deduction. Aristotle, with empirical or practical applications in view, substituted for the latter term *τεχνη*, empirical rationality, though he also uses *διάνοια*. The Schoolmen preserved the distinction under the terms *intellectus* (reason) and *ratio* (understanding). This use of *ratio* is responsible for the use of *reason* in English in both senses. In Germany, Kant and Hegel emphasized the distinction, employing *Vernunft* (reason) and *Verstand* (understanding). (See REASON, 6; VERNUNFT; VERSTAND.)

The point of view which we have been considering — that of reflection and relativity — is the point of view which has been distinguished by Kant and Hegel as the standpoint of the *understanding.* It is not separable in kind from the mode of consideration which the same thinkers have designated by the term reason *B. Bosanquet.*

I use the term *understanding*, not for the noëtic faculty, intellect proper, or place of principles, but for the dianoetic or discursive faculty in its widest signification, for the faculty of relations or comparisons; and thus in the meaning in which "Verstand" is now employed by the Germans. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Syn. — Sense, intelligence, perception. See REASON.

— **un'der-stand'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un'der-stand'ing-ness**, *n.*

un'der-state' (-stāt'), *v. t. & i.* To state or represent as less, or less strongly, than may be done truthfully.

un'der-state'ment (ŭn'dĕr-stāt'mĕnt), *n.* Act of understating, or a statement below the truth.

un'der-stim'u-lus, *n.* A stimulus which fails to produce its proper effect upon consciousness because of lack of sufficient intensity.

un'der-stock' (-stŏk'), *v. t.* To supply insufficiently with stock of any kind, as a farm or store.

un'der-strap'per (ŭn'dĕr-străp'ĕr), *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent; an underling.

un'der-stra'tum (ŭn'dĕr-strā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TA (-tă), E. -TUMS (-tŭmz). A substratum; esp., the stratum or layer of earth on which the mold, or soil, rests; subsoil.

un'der-study' (-stŭd'ĭ), *v. t. & i. Theater.* To study another actor's part, in order to be his substitute in an emergency. — *n.* One who is prepared to act another's part.

un'der-suit' (-sūt'), *n.* A suit worn under another suit; a suit of underclothes.

un'der-take' (-tāk'), *v. t.*; *pret.* UN'DER-TOOK' (-tŏŏk'); *p. p.* UN'DER-TAK'EN (-tāk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* UN'DER-TAK'ING (-tāk'ĭng). [*under* + *take.*] **1.** To take upon one's self; to engage in; to enter upon; to take in hand; set about; attempt; as, to *undertake* a task, a journey.

2. Specif., to take upon one's self solemnly or expressly; to lay one's self under obligation, or to enter into stipulations, to perform or to execute; to covenant; contract.

I 'll *undertake* to land them on our coast. *Shak*

3. Hence, to guarantee; be surety for; promise.

And he was not right fat, I *undertake* *Chaucer.*

4. To engage with, as in a duel or combat. *Obs.* *Shak.*

5. To take or have the charge of. *Obs.* *Shak.*

6. In various *Obs.* senses: **a** To reprove; chide. **b** To have knowledge of; hear. **c** To assume, as a character.

un'der-take', *v. i.* **1.** To take upon one's self, or assume, any business, duty, or province. *Now Rare.*

O Lord, I am oppressed; *undertake* for me. *Is.* xxxviii. 14.

2. To venture; hazard. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. To give a promise or guarantee; to be surety.

un'der-tak'er (-tāk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who undertakes; one who engages in any project or business; one who takes the risk and management of business; an entrepreneur.

2. One who stipulates or covenants to perform any work for another; a contractor. *Now Rare.* *Evelyn.*

3. (*pron.* ŭn'dĕr-tāk'ĕr; ŭn'dĕr-tāk'ĕr.) Specif.: One whose business is to prepare the dead for burial and to take the charge and management of funerals.

4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** One who reproves; a rebuker. **b** One who is surety for another; a sponsor.

5. [*Usually cap.*] **a** *Irish Hist.* One of those English settlers, as Raleigh and Spenser, to whom were transferred the lands (declared forfeited in 1586) of the Earl of Desmond. Although no part of the lands was to be conveyed to the native Irish, they, proving to be the more profitable tenants, ultimately reoccupied nearly all. **b** *Scot. Hist.* One of a body of gentlemen, chiefly proprietors in Fife, who by the authority of James VI. undertook to colonize and civilize some of the Hebrides **c** *Eng. Hist.* One of those leaders of the Parliament of 1614, as Bacon and Sir Henry Neville, who undertook to secure the return of candidates favorable to James I., and to induce the Commons to grant liberal supplies by offering some small concessions on the king's part.

un'der-tak'ing (-tāk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who undertakes, or engages in, any project or business; specif., the business of an undertaker (in sense 3), or the management of funerals.

2. Anything undertaken; any business, work, or project which one engages in, or attempts; an enterprise.

3. A promise or pledge; a guarantee; specif., any promise or security required by law, as in judicial proceedings.

un'der-ten'ant (ŭn'dĕr-tĕn'ănt), *n.* The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements by an underlease or sublease. — **un'der-ten'an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.*

un'der-time', *n.* [AS. *undertíma.*] **1.** Undern. *Obs.*

2. The latter part (of the year). *Rare.* *Spenser.*

un'der-timed' (ŭn'dĕr-tīmd'; *see* UNDER-), *a. Phot.* Allowed too little time, as an exposure; underexposed.

un'der-tone' (-tōn'), *n.* **1.** A low or subdued tone or utterance; a tone less loud than usual.

2. A subdued color; specif.: **a** The color of a pigment thinly laid on a white or light-colored ground. **b** A color seen through and modifying another or other colors.

un'der-toned' (-tōnd'), *a.* **1.** Low or subdued in sound.

2. Low in physical tone or vigor.

un'der-tow' (-tō'), *n.* The current beneath the surface that sets seaward or along the beach when waves are breaking upon the shore.

un'der-trump' (-trŭmp'), *v. t. & i. Card Playing.* To play (on a trick already trumped) a trump lower than one previously played on that trick.

un'der-type' (ŭn'dĕr-tīp'). *a. Elec.* Designating, or pert. to, a dynamo having the armature under the field magnets.

un'der-val'u-a'tion (-văl'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of undervaluing; also, a rate or value not equal to the real worth.

un'der-val'ue (-văl'ū), *v. t.* **1.** To value, rate, or estimate below the real worth; to depreciate.

2. To esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth.

un'der-val'ue (ŭn'dĕr-văl'ū; ŭn'dĕr-văl'ū), *n.* **a** A rate or price less than the real worth. **b** Undervaluation.

un'der-vest' (ŭn'dĕr-vĕst'), *n.* An undershirt.

un'der-view'er (ŭn'dĕr-vū'ĕr), *n. Coal Mining.* A subordinate viewer or overseer.

un'der-waist' (-wāst'), *n.* A waist for wear under another.

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un'der-pitch', *v. t.* [ME. *underpicchen.* See UNDER; PITCH to throw, fix.] To fill underneath; to stuff. *Obs.* [c (1).]

un'der-plain', *n.* See UNDER-**c** (2).

un'der-plate', *n.* See UNDER-**c** (2).

un'der-poise', *v. t.* To rate below what is due. *Obs.*

un'der-pole', *v. t. Metal.* To pole insufficiently *Underpoled* copper contains more oxide than is desirable. See POLING, 3.

un'der-pop'u-lat'ed (-p ŏ p'ū-lāt'ĕd), *a.* See UNDER-**b** (2).

un'der-pos-ses'sor, *n.* See UNDER-**c** (2). *Obs. or R.*

un'der-pow'ered (-pou'ĕrd), *a.*, **un'der-praise'**, *v. t.* See UNDER-**b** (2). [c (2).]

un'der-pre'fect, *n.* See UNDER-

un'der-priced' (-prīst'; *see* UNDER-), *a.*, **un'der-prize'**, *v. t.* See UNDER-**b** (2).

un'der-prop'per, *n.* One that underprops; a support for a ruff.

un'der-pull', *v. i.* To exert one's influence secretly. *Obs.* — **un'der-pull'er**, *n. Obs.*

un'der-put', *n.* A leman. *Obs.*

un'der-put', *v. t.* To put or set under; to subjugate. *Obs.*

un'der-rate', *a.* Inferior. *Obs.*

un'der-rate', *n.* A price less than the value. *R.* [ravish. *Obs.*]

un'der-rav'ish, *v. t.* To steal; ravish. *Obs.*

un'der-reach', *v. t.* To reach under; to clear under (a log, etc.), as to pass a chain.

un'der-reach', *n.* A pole used to lever up a bogged log, etc

un'der-reck'on, *v. t.* Underrate.

un'der-rec'om-pensed, *a.* See UNDER-**b** (2). [c (1).]

un'der-re'gion, *n.* See UNDER-

under-rere, *v. t.* [See REAR to lift.] To lift from beneath. *Obs.*

un'der-ripe' (ŭn'dĕr-rīp'; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Not fully ripe.

un'der-roof', *n.* A roof under or below another roof. *Rare.*

un'der-round', *v. t. Phon.* To pronounce (a vowel) with less lip rounding than is usual or to be expected.

un'der-run'ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of UNDERRUN. Hence: *n.* A method of trawling in which the hooks are cleared of the fish and baited in one operation.

un'der-sail', *v. i.* To sail under the lee of the shore. *Obs.*

un'der-sailed', *a.* Equipped with too small or too few sails.

un'der-sat'u-rat'ed (-săt'ū-rāt'ĕd), *a.* See UNDER-**b** (2).

un'der-say', *v. t.* To say in derogation or contradiction. *Obs.*

un'der-search'ing, *a.* Looking under. *Rare.*

un'der-seek', *v. t.* [AS. *undersēcan.* See SEEK.] To examine [undersells.]

un'der-sell'er, *n.* One who

un'der-sense', *n.* A subconsciousness; an inner awareness.

un'der-serv'ant, *n.*, **un'der-serv'ice**, *n.* See UNDER-**c** (2).

un'der-set', *n. Naut.* = UNDERCURRENT.

un'der-set'ting, *n.* Something set or built under as a support

un'der-set'tle, *n.* [Cf. AS. *setla* (in comp.) a dweller.] *O. Eng. Hist.* One of a class of hired laborers under the peasant holders. *F. W. Maitland.*

un'der-shap'en (-shā p'n; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Under the usual shape or size; dwarfish. *Rare.*

un'der-sher'iff-ry, *n.* Undersheriffalty. *Obs.*

un'der-shore', *v. t.* To shore up.

un'der-shrieve', *n.* An undersheriff. *Obs.* [shrievalty. *Obs.*]

un'der-shriev'er-y, *n.* Undershrife. + UNDERSHERIFF

un'der-shrub', *a* Partly shrublike.

un'der-side', *n.* See UNDER-**c** (1).

un'der-sing'ing, *n.* The singing of a second part. *Obs.*

un'der-size', *n.* See UNDER-**c** (3).

un'der-skink'er, *n* An undertapster *Obs.* [b (2).]

un'der-sleep', *v. t.* See UNDER-

un'der-sluice', *n.* See UNDER-**c** (1).

un'der-slung', *a.* See UNDER-**b**.

un'der-spend', *v. t.* To spend less than. *Obs.*

un'der-spin', *n.* A backward spin, as of a golf ball.

un'der-spore', *n. t.* To raise as with a spar. *Obs.* [c (2).]

un'der-spread' (ŭn'dĕr-sprĕd'; *see* UNDER-). *a.* Spread under.

un'der-stairs', *n.* The basement or cellar. [*Obs.*]

understand, *a.* Understanding.

understand, *a.* Persuaded or minded. *Obs.*

un'der-stand'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

understandandly, *adv.* Understandingly; advisedly. *Obs.*

un'der-stand'ant, *a.* Understanding. *Obs.* — *n.* A man of understanding. *Obs.*

un'der-stand'ed Obs. or archaic pret. & p. p. of UNDERSTAND [understands. *Rare*]

un'der-stand'er, *n.* One who

understripen, *v. t.* Also **understipen.** [AS. *stīpan* to raise, build up; cf. AS *stīpere* a support, prop.] To underprop. *Obs.*

un'der-stood', *pret. & p. p.* of UNDERSTAND.

un'der-strap'ping, *a.* Becoming an understrapper; subservient

un'der-stroke', *v. t* To underline or underscore.

un'der-stum'ble, *v.* To understand *Obs.* [c (1).]

un'der-sur'face, *n.* See UNDER-

un'der-tak'a-ble (ŭn'dĕr-tāk'a-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [c (2).]

un'der-tap'ster, *n.* See UNDER-

un'der-taxed' (ŭn'dĕr-tăkst'; *see* UNDER-), *a.* See UNDER-**b** (2).

un'der-teach'er, *n.* See UNDER-**c** (2).

un'der-teamed' (ŭn'dĕr-tēmd'; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Not sufficiently supplied with plow teams.

un'der-thew', *v. t.* [AS. *þéow*(i)an, *þīw*(i)an, to press, oppress.] To subject. *Obs.*

un'der-thing', *n.* Something inferior or of little worth. *Obs*

un'der-throat'ing, *n. Arch.* The cove of an outside cornice used as a drip. [Undern. *Obs.*]

un'der-tide', *n.* [AS. *undertīd.*]

un'der-tint', *n.* A subdued tint.

undertoe. + *undertook*, pret.

un'der-took' (-tŏŏk'), *pret.* of UNDERTAKE [**b** (2).]

un'der-trained', *a.* See UNDER-

un'der-treas'ur-er (-trĕ zh'ŭr-ĕr), *n.* See UNDER-**c** (2).

un'der-treat'ed, *a.* Slightingly treated. *Rare.*

un'der-trick' (-trĭk'), *n. Solo Whist.* A trick needed to make the number declared, but not taken. [wear under another.]

un'der-tu'nic, *n.* A tunic for

un'der-turn', *v. t.* To turn upside down; subvert. *Obs.* [c (2).]

un'der-tu'tor, *n.* See UNDER-

un'der-twig', *n.* Lit., underwood; fig., an undercurrent *Obs*

un'der-val'ue-ment, *n.* Undervaluation. *Rare.*

un'der-val'u-er, *n.* One who undervalues [FANG.]

underveng. Obs pret. of UNDERFANG.

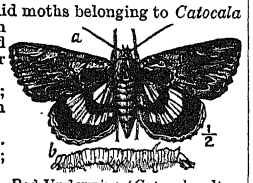
un'der-verse', *n.* A verse following another. *Obs.* [c (2).]

un'der-war'den, *n.* See UNDER-

un'der-wear' (ŭn'dĕr-wâr'), *n.* That worn under the outside clothing; underclothes.

un'der-wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* One of the posterior wings of an insect.

2. Any of numerous noctuid moths belonging to *Catocala* and allied genera, in which the hind wings are banded with red and black or other conspicuous colors.



Red Underwing (*Catocala ultronia*). *a* Adult; *b* Larva.

un'der-wit'ted (-wĭt'ĕd; *see* UNDER-), *a.* Weak in intellect; half-witted.

un'der-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* Undergrowth; underbrush; — formerly used in *pl.*

un'der-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* UN'DER-WORKED' (-wûrkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UN'DER-WORK'ING. **1.** To injure, destroy, or overthrow by clandestine measures; to undermine. *Obs. or R. Shak.*

2. **a** To expend too little work upon; as, to *underwork* a painting. **b** To exact too little work from.

3. To do like work at a less price than; as, one mason may *underwork* another.

un'der-work', *v. i.* **1.** To work or operate in secret or clandestinely. *Obs. or R.*

2. To do less work than is proper or suitable.

3. To do work for a less price than current rates.

un'der-work' (ŭn'dĕr-wûrk'), *n.* Inferior or subordinate work; petty business.

un'der-world' (-wûrld'), *n.* **1.** This lower or inferior world; the world which is under the heavens; the earth.

2. The place of departed souls; Hades.

3. The side of the globe opposite to one, or the regions below one's horizon; as, a friend from the *underworld.*

4. The lower, debased, or criminal portion of humanity.

un'der-write' (-rīt'), *v. t.*; *pret.* UN'DER-WROTE' (-rōt'), *Obs.* UN'DER-WRIT' (-rĭt'); *p. p.* UN'DER-WRIT'TEN (-rĭt'n), *Obs.* UN'DER-WRIT'; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UN'DER-WRIT'ING (-wrīt'ĭng). [Cf. AS. *underwrītan* to sign.] **1.** To underscore. *Obs.*

2. To write under something else; to subscribe.

> What addition and change I have made I have here *underwritten.* *Bp. Sanderson.*

3. To write one's name under, or set one's name to (a slip or policy of insurance, orig. marine insurance), for the purpose of thereby becoming answerable for a designated loss or damage, on consideration of receiving a certain premium per cent; hence, to insure on life or property; also, to assume (a certain sum or risk) by way of insurance.

4. To submit to. *Obs. & R. Shak.*

5. **a** To agree to purchase on a fixed date at a fixed price (normally the entire amount, but in exceptional instances a portion, of an issue to be made of bonds, capital stock, or the like). **b** Sometimes, loosely, to guarantee, or subscribe to (any large business enterprise).

un'der-write', *v. i.* To do the business of an underwriter.

un'der-writ'er (ŭn'dĕr-rīt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who underwrites a slip or policy of insurance; an insurer.

2. *Finance.* One who underwrites or shares in underwriting a loan, stock issue, or the like.

underwriter's door, floor, etc., a style of door, floor, etc., indorsed by insurance companies as effective against fire.

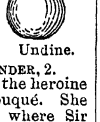
un'der-writ'ing (-ĭng), *n.* The business of an underwriter.

un'de-sign'ing (ŭn'dē-zīn'ĭng), *a.* Having no artful, ulterior, or fraudulent purpose; sincere; artless; simple.

un'de-ter'mined (-tûr'mĭnd), *a.* Not yet determined or settled; also, indeterminate.

un-dine' (ŭn-dēn'; ŭn'dēn), *n.* A glass vessel used by physicians for nasal douches.

un-dine' (ŭn-dēn'; ŭn'dēn), *n.* [G. *undine*, or F. *ondine*, fr. L. *unda* a wave, water.] **1.** One of a class of fabled female water spirits who might receive human souls by intermarrying with mortals; — so called by Paracelsus, who conceived them as the elementary beings of water. Cf. 1st GNOME; SYLPH, 1; NIX; SALAMANDER, 2.


Undine.

2. (*G. pron.* o͞on-dē'nĕ.) [*cap.*] Such a being, the heroine of a romance of this name by De la Motte Fouqué. She was a changeling in the hut of a fisherman, where Sir Huldbrand fell in love with her and married her. But he soon neglected his wife for the lady Bertalda, and Undine was carried away by her sisters into the sea. She returned on the day of her husband's wedding with Bertalda, and gave him a fatal kiss.

un'di-rect'ed (ŭn'dĭ-rĕk'tĕd), *a.* [In senses 1 and 2, *un-* not + *directed;* in sense 3 properly p. p. of *undirect.*] **1.** Not directed; not guided; left without direction.

2. Not addressed; not superscribed, as a letter.

3. Misdirected; misled; led astray. *Rare.*

un'dis-pensed' (ŭn'dĭs-pĕnst'), *a.* **1.** Not dispensed.

2. Not freed by dispensation. *Rare. Tooker.*

un'dis-posed' (-pōzd'), *a.* Not disposed; specif.: **a** Disinclined. **b** Indisposed as to health; poorly. *Rare.* **c** Not disposed (of); not distributed, placed, sold, or otherwise assigned to a use. — **un'dis-pos'ed-ness** (-pō'zĕd-nĕs), *n.*

un'dis-tinc'tive (-tĭŋk'tĭv), *a.* Not distinctive; also, making no distinctions; not discriminating; impartial.

un'dis-tin'guished (-tĭŋ'gwĭsht), *a.* Not distinguished; esp.: **a** Not recognized as distinct. *Shak.* **b** Receiving no special respect. **c** Having no special fame, honor, or the like. **d** Not distinguished in appearance.

un'dis-trib'ut-ed (-trĭb'ū-tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not distributed.

2. *Logic.* Not having the logical quantity or denotation properly indicated. The *fallacy of the undistributed middle* is a fallacy of the syllogism in which the quantity of the middle term differs in the major and minor premises, thus rendering the conclusion doubtful or false. Thus, if it be agreed: All monarchists are conservatives, X is a conservative, therefore X is a monarchist: the conclusion is not necessarily true, the middle term, "monarchist," not being legitimately distributed in the major premise. If this premise were, None but monarchists are conservatives, the syllogism would be valid.

undistributed cost. See 3d COST, 6.

un'di-vid'ed (ŭn'dĭ-vīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* **1.** Not divided; not separated or disunited; unbroken; continuous; whole.

2. Not set off or made actually separate by division, as the share of a partner in a continuing business or the share of a tenant in common of real estate; as, an *undivided* interest.

3. Not directed or given to more than one object; as, *undivided* attention or affection. *Shak.*

4. *Bot.* Not lobed, cleft, or branched; entire.

5. *Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, property held by two or more persons by the same title, whether their rights be equal or unequal in quantity or value

6. *Hindu Law.* Of or pertaining to, or not separated from, a joint family; as, an *undivided* brother, sister, etc.

— **un'di-vid'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un'di-vid'ed-ness**, *n.*

un-do' (ŭn-do͞o'), *v. t.* [AS. *undōn*, *ondōn.* See 1st UN-; DO to perform.] **1.** To reverse, as what has been done; to annul; to bring to naught.

> What's done cannot be *undone.* *Shak.*

2. To unfasten; to take to pieces; to loose; untie; hence, to unravel; solve; as, to *undo* a knot, a riddle; hence, *Obs.*, to explain, describe, or reveal. *Chaucer.*

> Pray you, *undo* this button *Shak.*

3. To cut up (game); to break; — a hunting term. *Obs.*

4. To bring to ruin, disaster, or destruction; to **ruin,** as in property, reputation, morals, hopes, or the like.

> That quaffing and drinking will *undo* you. *Shak.*

5. To render futile; to baffle. *Obs. Shak.*

6. *London Stock Exchange.* To cover (a transaction) by a purchase or sale with another; — said esp. of a jobber.

un-do'er (ŭn-do͞o'ẽr), *n.* **1.** An interpreter. *Obs. Wycliffe.*

2. One who undoes anything; esp., one who ruins another.

un-dog' (-dŏg'; 205), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dog.*] To loose from a fastening dog, or catch; as, to *undog* a door.

un-do'ing (-do͞o'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The reversal of what is done.

2. Ruin. "The utter *undoing* of some." *Hooker.*

un'do-mes'ti-cate (ŭn'dō-mĕs'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *domesticate.*] To deprive of, or turn from, domestic life or habits; to make wild.

un-doubt'ed (ŭn-dout'ĕd), *a.* Not doubted or called in question; indubitable; as, *undoubted* proof; an *undoubted* hero. — **un-doubt'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-doubt'ed-ness**, *n.*

un-drape' (-drāp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *drape.*] To strip of drapery; to uncover or unveil.

un-draw' (-drô'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *draw.*] To draw aside or open; to draw back, as a curtain.

un-dreamed' (ŭn-drēmd') } *a.* Not dreamed, or dreamed
un-dreamt' (ŭn-drĕmt'; 87) } of; not thought of; not imagined; — often with *of.* "*Undreamed* shores" *Shak.*

un-dress' (ŭn-drĕs'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dress.*] **1.** To divest of clothes; to strip.

2. To divest of ornaments or formal garments; to disrobe.

3. *Med.* To take the dressing or covering from; as, to *undress* a wound.

un-dress', *v. i.* To take off one's clothes; to strip.

un'dress' (ŭn'drĕs'; ŭn-drĕs'), *n.* **1.** A loose, informal dress, as for resting or lounging.

2. Ordinary dress, as distinguished from *full dress;* specif., *Mil. & Nav.*, an authorized uniform of officers and soldiers, but not full-dress uniform. The term is no longer officially used in the United States army.

un-dressed' (ŭn-drĕst'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not dressed.

undressed kid, kid leather in the preparation of which the dressing of flour and the yolk of eggs, usually employed to impart a smooth finish, is omitted.

undress parade. *Mil.* A substitute for dress parade, allowed in bad weather, the companies forming without arms, and the ceremony being shortened.

un-due' (ŭn-dū'; ŭn'dū; 87), *a.* **1.** Not due; not yet owing; as, an *undue* debt, note, or bond.

2. Not right; not lawful or legal; violating legal or equitable rights; improper; as, an *undue* proceeding. *Bacon.*

3. Not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; excessive; immoderate; inordinate; as, an *undue* attachment to forms; an *undue* rigor in the execution of law.

undue influence, *Law,* such influence over another as destroys his free agency in the eye of the law; such influence as prevents a person from exercising his own will and substitutes in its place the will of another, as by constraint, machination, urgency of persuasion, or otherwise.

> What is known in English law as *undue influence* . . . consists in acts which, though not [necessarily] fraudulent, amount to an abuse of the power which circumstances have given to the will of one individual over that of another. *T. E. Holland.*

un'du-lant (ŭn'dū-lănt), *a.* Undulating.

un'du-late (ŭn'dū-lāt), *a.* [L. *undulatus* undulated, wavy, a dim. a. fr. *unda* a wave; cf. AS. *ȳð*, Icel. *unnr;* perh. akin to E. *water.* Cf. ABOUND, INUNDATE, REDOUND, SURROUND.] Undulated; wavy; bending in gradual curves, as the margin of a leaf. Cf. REPAND, SINUATE.

un'du-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; UN'DU-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); UN'DU-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). To cause to move backward and forward, or up and down, in undulations or waves.

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un'der-wa'ter, *n.* A Underground water. b — UNDERTOW, *R.* **un'der-wa'ter,** *a.* That is below the surface of the water. [*Obs.*] **un'der-weave',** *v. t.* To subjoin. **un'der-ween',** *v. t.* To undervalue. *Obs.* [(1).]

un'der-weft', *n.* See UNDER- c.

un'der-went', *pret.* of UNDERGO.

un'der-wit', *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *witan* to see to, akin to E *wit.*] Perceive; understand *Obs.*

un'der-witch', *n.* An inferior witch. *Obs.* [underworks.]

un'der-work'er, *n.* **1.** One who 2. An inferior or subordinate workman. [DER- c (2).]

un'der-work'man, *n.* See UN-

un'der-wrought', *pret.* & *p. p.* of UNDERWORK. [gate *Obs.*]

un'der-yoke', *v. t.* To subjun-

un'de-scend'i-ble, **un'de-scend'a-ble,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'de-scrib'a-ble (ŭn'dē-skrīb'ă-b'l), *a.* Indescribable. *Rare.*

un'de-scribed' (-skrībd'), *a.*, **un'de-scried'** (-skrīd'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'de-serve', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *deserve.*] To fail to deserve *Obs.* — **un'de-serv'er,** *n. Obs.*

un'de-served' (-zûrvd'), *a.*, **un'de-serv'ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un'de-serv'ed-ness,** *n.*, **un'de-serv'ing,** *a.*, **un'de-serv'ing-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not. [undiscovered. *Obs.*]

un'de-sev'ered, *a.* Unseparated; **un-des'ig-nat'ed** (ŭn-dĕz'ĭg-nāt'ĕd; -d ĭz'-), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'de-signed' (ŭn'dĭ-zīnd'), *a.* Not designed. — **un'de-sign'ed-ly** (-zĭn'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **un'de-sign'ed-ness,** *n.*

un'de-sir'a-ble (-zīr'ă-b'l), *a.* Not desirable. — **un'de-sir'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **un'de-sir'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un'de-sir'a-bly,** *adv.*

un'de-sired' (-zīrd'), *a.*, **un'de-sir'ed-ly** (-zīr'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*, **un'de-sir'ing** (-zīr'ĭng), *a.*, **un'de-sir'ous** (-zĭr'ŭs), *a.*, **un'de-sist'ing** (-zĭs'tĭng; -sĭs'tĭng), *a.* See UN-, not

un'des-kant'ed, *a.* [See UN- not; DESCANT.] Untalked of. *Obs.*

un'de-spair'ing, *a.*, **un'de-spair'ing-ly,** *adv.*, **un'de-spatched'** *a* See UN-, not.

un'des-pit'e-ous (ŭn'dĕs-pĭt'ē-ŭs), *a.* Not without feeling. *Obs.*

un'de-spoiled', *a.*, **un'de-spond'ent,** *a.*, **un'de-spond'ent-ly,** *adv.*, **un'des-pot'ic,** *a* *d v.*, **un'des'tined,** *a.* See UN-, not [structible]

un'de-stroy'a-ble, *a.* Indestructible. **un'de-stroyed',** *a.*, **un'de-tach'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'de-tached',** *a.*, **un'de-tailed',** *a.*, **un'de-tect'ed,** *a* See UN-, not.

un'de-ter'mi-na-ble (ŭn'dē-tûr'mĭ-nă-b'l), *a.* Indeterminable. **un'de-ter'mi-nate,** *a.* Indeterminate. — **un'de-ter'mi-nate-ness,** *n.* *Both Rare*

un'de-ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Indetermination. *Rare.*

un'de-terred' (-tûrd'), *a.*, **un'de-tes'ting,** *a.*, **un'de-throned',** *a.*, **un'de-vel'op-a-ble,** *a.*, **un'de-vel'oped,** *a.* See UN-, not.

‖ **un'de vi'** (ŭn'dē vī'). [L.] *Rom & Civil Law.* Lit., whence by force; — applied to an interdict for protecting a person illegally ejected by force from property occupied by him.

un-de'vi-at'ed (ŭn-dē'vĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-de'vi-at'ing,** *a.*, **un-de'vi-at'ing-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.

un-dev'il, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *devil.*] To free from diabolical possession *Obs.*

un-de'vi-ous, *a.*, **un'de-vised'** (ŭn'dē-vīzd'), *a.*, **un'de-vot'ed** (-vō't'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'de-vo'tion, *n.* Want of devotion. *Rare.*

un'de-vo'tion-al, *a.*, **un'de-voured',** *a.*, **un'de-vout',** *a.*, **un'de-vout'ly,** *adv.*, **un'de-vout'ness,** *n.*, **un-dex'ter-ous,** **-dex'trous,** *a.*, **un-dī'a-demed** (ŭn-dī'ă-dĕmd), *a.*, **un'di-aph'a-nous** (ŭn'dī-ăf'ă-nŭs), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-did', *pret.* of UNDO.

un-dif'fer-enced (ŭ n-d ĭ f'ẽ r-ĕnst), *a.* Undifferentiated. *Rare.*

un-dif'fer-enc-ing (-ĕn-sĭng), *a.* Not marking any difference; impartial. *Obs.*

un-dif'fer-ent, *a.*, **un-dif'fer-en'ti-at'ed** (ŭn-dĭf'ẽr-ĕn'shĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'dif-fused'** (ŭ n'd ĭ-fūzd'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-dig'e-nous (ŭn-dĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *unda* a wave + E. *-genous.*] Generated by water. *Rare*

un'di-gest'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

un'di-gest'i-ble (ŭ n'd ĭ-j ĕ s'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Indigestible. *R.* [*Obs.*]

un'di-ges'tion, *n.* Indigestion.

un-dight', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dight.*] To put off; to lay aside. *Obs.*

un-digne', *a.* Unworthy *Obs.*

un-dig'ni-fied, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-dig'ni-fy, *v. t.* To take dignity from. *Rare.*

un-diked' (ŭn-dīkt'), *a.*, **un'di-lat'ed** (ŭn'dĭ-lā-tĕd; ŭn'dī-), *a.*, **un-dil'i-gent,** *a.*, **un-dil'i-gently,** *adv.*, **un'di-lut'ed** (ŭn'dĭ-lūt'ĕd; ŭn'dī-), *a.*, **un'di-lu'tion** (-lū'shŭn), *n.* See UN-, not.

un'di-mid'i-at'ed (-mĭd'ĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* [See UN-, not; DIMIDIATE, *a.*] Unhalved. *Obs. or R.*

un'di-min'ish-a-ble, *a.*, **un'di-min'ish-a-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un'di-min'ish-a-bly,** *adv.*, **un'di-min'ished,** *a.*, **un'di-min'ish-ing,** *a.*, **un-dimmed',** *a.* See UN-, not.

undinge. ✝ UNDOING.

un-dint'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-di'o-cesed (ŭ n-d ĭ'ō-s ē s t; -sĕst), *a.* Unprovided with a diocese; having no diocese. *Rare.*

un-dip'lo-mat'ic, *a.*, **un-dipped',** **un-dipt',** *a.* See UN-, not.

undir. ✝ UNDER

un'di-rect', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *direct,* v. t.] To misdirect *Obs.*

un'di-rect', *a.* Indirect. *Rare.*

un'di-rect'ly, *adv* Indirectly. *Rare.*

undirfang. ✝ UNDERFANG.

undirn. ✝ UNDERN.

undirta ✝ UNDERTAKE.

un-dis'ap-point'a-ble, *a.*, **un-dis'ap-point'ed,** *a.*, **un'dis-band'ed,** *a.*, **un'dis-cerned'** (ŭn'dĭ-zûrnd'), *a.*, **un'dis-cern'ed-ly** (-zûr'nĕd-lĭ), *adv* See UN-, not. **un'dis-cern'i-ble, un'dis-cern'a-ble,** *a.* Indiscernible — **un'dis-cern'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un'dis-cern'i-bly,** *adv.* [cernment. *R.*]

un'dis-cern'ing, *n.* Want of discernment. *R.*

un'dis-cern'ing-ly, *adv.*, **un'dis-charged',** *a.*, **un'dis-ci'pled** (ŭn'dĭ-sī'p'ld), *a.*, **un-dis'ci-plin-a-ble** (ŭn-dĭs'ĭ-plĭn-ă-b'l), *a.*, **un-dis'ci-plined** (-plĭnd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'dis-close', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To keep close or secret. *Obs*

un-dis'closed', *a.*, **un'dis-col'ored.** **-col'oured,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'dis-com'fit-ed, *a.* Undismayed; fearless. *Obs.*

un'dis-com'fit-ed. *a.*, **un-dis'con-cert'ed,** *a.*, **un'dis-cord'ant,** *a.*, **un'dis-cord'ing,** *a*, **un'dis-cour'aged,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'dis-coursed' (ŭn'dĭs-kōrst'; 201), *a.* Not subjected to or making discourse or talk. *Rare.*

un'dis-cov'er-a-ble, *a.*, **un'dis-cov'ered,** *a.*, **un'dis-cred'it-ed,** *a* See UN-, not.

un'dis-creet', *a.* Indiscreet. — **un'dis-creet'ly,** *adv.* — **un'dis-creet'ness,** *n.* *All Rare.*

un'dis-cre'tion (ŭn'dĭs-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Indiscretion. *Rare.*

un'dis-crim'i-nat'ing, *a.*, **un'dis-crim'i-na-tive,** *a.*, **un'dis-cussed',** *a.*, **un'dis-eased'** (ŭ n'd ĭ-z ē z d'), *a*, **un'dis-fig'ured,** *a.*, **un'dis-gorged'** (ŭn'dĭs-gôrjd'), *a.*, **un'dis-graced'** (-grāst'), *a*, **un'dis-gui'a-ble** (-gī'ă-b'l), *a.*, **un'dis-guised'** (-gīzd'), *a.*, **un'dis-guis'ed-ly** (-gī'zĕd-lĭ), *adv.*, **un'dis-heart'ened,** *a.*, **un'dis-hon'ored,** **-hon'oured,** *a.*, **un'dis-il-lu'sioned** (ŭn-dĭs'ĭ-lū'zhŭnd), *a.*, **un'dis-in'te-grat'ed,** *a.*, **un'dis-joined',** *a.*, **un'dis-mayed',** *a.*, **un'dis-mem'bered,** *a*, **un'dis-missed',** *a.*, **un'dis-o'blig'ing** (ŭn-dĭs'ō-blĭj'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-dis-o'nant (ŭn-dĭs'ō-nănt), *a.* [L *unda* wave + *sonans, -antis,* sounding.] Making a noise like waves *Obs.* [not.]

un'dis-or'dered, *a.* See UN-, not.

un'dis-paired', *a.* Unimpaired. *Obs*

un'dis-par'aged, *a.*, **un'dis-patched',** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'dis-pen'sa-ble, *a. Obs.* a Indispensable. b Unavoidable; inevitable. c Not to be freed by dispensation. [pensing.]

un'dis-pens'ing, *a.* 1. Not dis- 2. Indispensable. *Obs*

un'dis-persed' (ŭn'dĭs-pûrst'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'dis-played', *a.*, **un'dis-pleased',** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'dis-pose', *v. t.* Indispose. *R.*

un'dis-pri'va-cied (ŭn'dĭs-prĭ'vă-sĭd), *a.* Not deprived of privacy. [Unexpunged. *Obs.*]

un'dis-punged' (-pŭnjd'), *a.*

un-dis'pu-ta-ble (ŭn-dĭs'pū-tă-b'l), *a.* Indisputable. — **un-dis'pu-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un-dis'pu-ta-bly,** *adv.*

un'dis-put'ed (ŭn'dĭs-pūt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'dis-put'ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un'dis-qui'et-ed,** *a.*, **un'dis-sect'ed,** *a.*, **un'dis-sem'bled,** *a.* **un'dis-sem'bling,** *a.*, **un'dis-sem'i-nat'ed,** *a.*, **un'dis-sev'ered.** *a.*, **un'dis'si-pat'ed,** *a.*, **un'dis-solv'a-ble.** *a.*, **un'dis-solved',** *a.*, **un'dis-solv'ing,** *a.* See UN-, not. [NANT.]

un-dis'so-nant. ✝ UNDISO-

un'dis-tained', *a* Unstained *Obs.*

un'dis-tem'pered, *a.*, **un'dis-tend'ed,** *a.*, **un'dis-tilled',** *a.* See UN-, not. [tinctly. *Rare.*]

un'dis-tinct'ly, *adv.* Indis-

un'dis-tin'guish-a-ble, *a.* Indistinguishable. — **un'dis-tin'guish-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un'dis-tin'guish-a-bly,** *adv.*

un'dis-tin'guish-ing, *a.*, **un'dis-tort'ed,** *a.*, **un'dis-tract'ed.** *a.*, **un'dis-tract'ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un'dis-tract'ed-ness,** *n.*, **un'dis-tract'ing,** *a.*, **un'dis-traught',** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'dis-treined', *a.* [See UN- not; DISTRAIN.] Uncompelled. *Obs.*

un'dis-tressed', *a.* See UN-, not.

un'dis-turb'a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.

undistriable. ✝ UNDESTROY-

un'dis-turb'a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.

un'dis-turb'ance, *n.* State of being free from disturbance.

un'dis-turbed', *a.*, **un'dis-turb'ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un'dis-turb'ed-ness,** *n.*, **un'dis-turb'ing,** *a.* See UN-, not. [turbed. *Obs.*]

un'dis-tur'bled. *a* Undis-

undit, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dit* to close.] To unfasten; open. *Obs*

un-ditched', *a.* See UN-, not.

un'di-ver'si-fi-cat'ed (ŭ n'd ĭ-vûr'sĭ-fĭ-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Undiversified. *Obs.*

un'di-ver'si-fied (-fīd), *a.*, **un'di-vert'ed,** *a.*, **un'di-vert'i-ble,** *a.*, **un'di-vest'ed,** *a.*, **un'di-vest'ed-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.

un'di-vid'a-ble (ŭn'dĭ-vīd'ă-b'l), *a.* Indivisible. *Obs.*

un'di-vid'u-al (-vĭ'dū-ăl), *a.* Indivisible *Obs.*

un'di-vin'a-ble (-vĭn'ă-b'l), *a.*, **un'di-vine',** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'di-vis'i-ble (ŭn'dĭ-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Indivisible.

un'di-vorced' (-vôrst'; 201), *a.*, **un'di-vulged'** (-vŭljd'), *a.*, **un-diz'zied** (ŭn-dĭz'ĭd), *a.* See UN-, not. [not done *Rare.*]

un-do' (-do͞o'), *v. t.* To leave

undocht, *n.* [un- not + Scot. *docht,* p. p. of *dow* to be valiant.] A worthless cowardly fellow. *Obs. Scot.*

un-doc'ile, *a.* Not docile. *Obs.*

un-dock', *v. t* [1st *un-* + *dock.*] *Naut.* To take out of dock

un-doc'tor, *v. t* To make unlike a doctor. *Rare.*

un'dog-mat'ic, *a.*, **un'do-mes'tic,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'do-mes'ti-cat'ed (ŭ n'd ō-mĕs'tĭ-kāt'ĕd), *p. a* of UNDOMESTICATE. [UN-, not.]

un'do-mes'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A making, or state of being, undomesticated *R.*

un-done' (ŭn-dŭn'), *p. a.* of UNDO.

un-done', *a.* [*un-* not + *done.*] Not performed; neglected.

un-doomed', *a.* See UN-, not.

undorne. ✝ UNDERN.

un'dose (ŭn'dōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *undosus* wavy.] Undulate; undulated *Rare.*

un-dou'ble (ŭn-dŭb'l), *v. t* [1st *un-* + *double.*] To unfold, or render single.

un-doubt'a-ble, *a.* Indubitable. — **un-doubt'a-bly,** *adv.* [*Obs.*]

un-doubt'ed, *adv.* Undoubtedly.

un-doubt'ful. *a.*, **un-doubt'fully,** *adv.*, **un-doubt'ing,** *a.*, **un-doubt'ing-ly,** *adv* See UN-, not.

un-doubt'ly, *adv* Undoubtedly. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

un-doubt'ous, *a.* Undoubting.

undought. ✝ UNDOCHT.

un-dow'ered. *a.*, **un-drain'a-ble.** *a.*, **un-drained',** *a.*, **un'dra-mat'ic.** *a.*, **un'dra-mat'i-cal,** *a.*, **un-dram'a-tized** (ŭn-drăm'ă-tīzd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-draped' (-drāpt'), *p. a.* of UNDRAPE.

un-draped', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-drawn', *p. a.* of UNDRAW.

un-drawn', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-dread'ed, *a.*, **un-dread'ing,** *a.* See UN-, not. [Impatient. *Obs.*]

undreghe. *a.* [See DREE, *a.* & *v.*]

undren. ✝ UNDERN.

un-drenched', *a.* See UN-, not.

undreset. ✝ UNDERSET.

undrestonde. ✝ UNDERSTAND.

un-dressed', *p. a* of UNDRESS.

un-dried', *a.*, **un-drill'a-ble,** *a.*, **un-drilled',** *a.*, **un-drink'a-ble,** *a.*, **un-driv'en,** *a.* [Cf. AS. *undrifen.*] See UN-, not.

undrone, undroune. ✝ UNDERN.

un-droop'ing, *a.*, **un-dross'y,** *a.*, **un-drowned',** *a.*, **un-drugged',** *a.*, **un-drunk'en,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-dry', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dry.*] To become wet. *Obs.*

‖ **und so wei'ter** (o͝ont zō vī'tẽr). [G.] And so forth or on; et cetera; — abbr. *u. s. w.*

un-dubbed', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-du'bi-ta-ble (ŭn-dū'bĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Indubitable. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

un-du'ri-tate, *a.* Undoubted.

unduchtie. ✝ UNDOUGHTY.

un-due'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

undughty, *a.* [Cf. UN- not; DOUGHTY.] Unprofitable; cowardly; unworthy. *Obs.*

un-duke', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *duke.*] To deprive of dukedom. *Rare*

un'du-la-ry (ŭn'dū-lĭ-rĭ), *a.* [See UNDULATE.] Moving like waves; undulatory. *Obs.*

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un'du-late (ŭn'dŭ-lāt), *v. i.* To move in, or have, undulations or waves; to wave; as, *undulating* air.
Syn. — See FLUCTUATE.
un'du-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Resembling, or in the nature of, waves; having a wavy surface; undulatory. **2.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Undulate.
un'du-lat'ing (-ĭng), *p. a.* Rising and falling like waves; resembling wave form or motion; undulatory; rolling; wavy; as, *undulating* ground. — **un'du-lat'ing-ly**, *adv.*
undulating current, *Elec.*, an undulatory current.
un'du-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ondulation*.] **1.** Act of undulating; a waving motion. **2.** A wavy appearance or outline; waviness. **3.** *Music.* **a** The tremulous tone produced by a peculiar pressure of the finger on a string; a vibrato or tremolo. **b** The pulsation caused by the vibrating together of two tones not quite in unison; — called also *beat*. **4.** *Physics.* A motion to and fro, up and down, or from side to side, in any fluid or elastic medium, propagated continuously among its particles, but with little or no permanent translation of the particles themselves in the direction of the propagation; a vibration; a wave. **5.** *Geom.* Coincidence of four (or any higher even number of) consecutive points, and therefore of three (or any higher odd number of) consecutive tangents, of a plain curve, so that the one tangent does not cross the curve.
un'du-la'tion-ist, *n.* An advocate of the undulatory theory.
un'du-la-tive (ŭn'dŭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Consisting in, or accompanied by, undulations; undulatory.
un'du-la-to-ry (-lā-tō-rĭ; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *ondulatoire*.] Of or pert. to undulation; moving in the manner of undulations; resembling the motion or appearance of waves.
undulatory current, *Elec.*, a current of undulating or gradually changing strength, whether continuous or alternating. — **u. theory.** See LIGHT, *n.*, 1 c (2). — **u. winding**, *Elec.*, a method of winding alternator armatures in which the convolutions zigzag forward instead of lapping over as in lap winding; — called also *wave winding*, *continuous winding*.
un'du-lous (ŭn'dŭ-lŭs), *a.* Undulating; undulatory.
un-dy'ing (ŭn-dī'ĭng), *a.* Not dying; unending; immortal. — **un-dy'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-dy'ing-ness**, *n.*
un-earned' (ŭn-ûrnd'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not earned; not gained by labor or service.
unearned increment, *Econ.*, an increase in the value of land or other property subject to a natural monopoly due to no labor or expenditure on the part of the owner, but to natural causes making an increased demand for it, such as the increase of population or the general progress of society. Some hold that this should belong to the state.
un-earth' (ŭn-ûrth'), *v. t.*; UN-EARTHED' (-ûrtht'); UN-EARTH'ING. [1st *un-* + *earth*.] To drive or draw from the earth or from underground; to exhume; hence, to bring from concealment; to bring to light, as a secret.
un-earthed' (-ûrthd'), *a.* **1.** *p. a.* of UNEARTH. **2.** *Elec.* Not earthed or grounded, as a circuit, etc.
un-earth'ly, *a.* Not terrestrial; supernatural; preternatural; hence, weird; appalling; terrific; as, an *unearthly* sight or sound. — **un-earth'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*
un-eas'y (ŭn-ēz'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Not easy; difficult. *Now Rare.*
Things . . . so *uneasy* to be satisfactorily understood. *Boyle.*
2. Restless or disturbed by pain, anxiety, or the like; disquieted; perturbed; as, *uneasy* about one's health.
Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. *Shak.*
3. Not easy in manner; constrained; stiff; awkward; not graceful; as, an *uneasy* bearing. **4.** Occasioning want of ease; constraining; cramping; disagreeable. "His *uneasy* station." *Milton.*
A sour, untractable nature makes him *uneasy* to those who approach him. *Addison.*
un-eath' (ŭn-ēth'; -ēth'), *a.* [AS. *uneáðe; un-* not + *éaðe* easily, easy; akin to OS. *ōðī* easy, OHG. *ōdi*.] Not easy; difficult; hard. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
un-eath', *adv.* [AS. *uneáðe*.] Not easily; with difficulty; hardly; scarcely. *Obs.* *Shak.*
un'em-bar'rassed (ŭn'ĕm-băr'ăst), *a.* Not embarrassed; specif., free from perplexity or mental confusion, from pecuniary difficulties, or from perplexing connection. — **un'em-bar'rass-ment** (-ăs-mĕnt), *n.*
un'em-bod'ied (-bŏd'ĭd), *a.* [See 1st UN-.] Disembodied. *R.*
un'em-bod'ied, *a.* Not embodied; not collected into a body; not yet organized; as, *unembodied* militia.
un'e-mo'tion-al (-ē-mō'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Not showing, or, sometimes, not inducing, emotion. — **un'e-mo'tion-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **un'e-mo'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
un'em-ployed' (-ĕm-ploid'), *a.* **1.** Not accompanied with employment; as, his lazy, *unemployed* existence. **2.** Not employed in manual or other labor; having no regular work; specif., not employed at any paid labor. **3.** Not invested or used; as, *unemployed* capital.
un'em-ploy'ment (-ploi'mĕnt), *n.* Quality or state of being not employed; — used esp. in economics, of the condition of various social classes when temporarily thrown out of employment, as those engaged for short periods, those whose trade is decaying, and those least competent.
un'en-cum'bered (ŭn'ĕn-kŭm'bĕrd), *a.* Not encumbered; specif., *Law*, free from any temporary estate or interest, as a mortgage, lien, or dower right, in the nature of a lien, burden, or charge; free from any encumbrance.
un-e'qual (ŭn-ē'kwăl), *a.* [Cf. INEQUAL.] **1.** Not equal; not matched; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, strength, talents, acquirements, age, station, or the like; as, the fingers are of *unequal* length; peers and commoners are *unequal* in rank. **2.** Ill balanced or matched; uneven; as, an *unequal* fight; hence, *Now Rare*, not equitable; partial; unfair.
Jerome, a very *unequal* relator of the opinion of his adversaries. *John Worthington.*
To punish me for what you make me do
Seems much *unequal*. *Shak.*
3. Not uniform; not equable; irregular; uneven; as, *unequal* pulsations; an *unequal* poem. **4.** Not adequate or sufficient; — with *to*; as, the man was *unequal* to the task; timber *unequal* to the strain. **5.** *Bot.* Asymmetrical.
unequal counterpoint, *Music*, counterpoint in which the voice parts differ in value or duration of their component notes. — **u. temperament.** *Music.* See TEMPERAMENT, 5. — **u. voices**, *Music*, voices differing in quality or compass; also, mixed voices.
un-e'qualed (-kwăld), *a* Not equaled; unmatched; **un-e'qualled** unparalleled; unrivaled; surpassing.
un-e'qual-ly (-kwăl-ĭ), *adv.* In an unequal manner.
unequally pinnate, *Bot.*, odd-pinnate.
un'e-quiv'o-cal (ŭn'ē-kwĭv'ō-kăl), *a.* Not equivocal; not doubtful; not ambiguous; clear; sincere; plain; as, *unequivocal* evidence; *unequivocal* words. — **un'e-quiv'o-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **un'e-quiv'o-cal-ness**, *n.*
un-err'ing (ŭn-ûr'ĭng; -ĕr'ĭng), *a.* Committing no mistake; incapable of error or failure; certain; sure; unfailing; as, his *unerring* insight. — **un-err'ing-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — See INFALLIBLE.
un'es-sen'tial (ŭn'ĕ-sĕn'shăl), *a.* *Rare*, void of essence, or real being. — *n.* Something not constituting essence, or not indispensable or, loosely, important.
un-e'ven (ŭn-ē'v'n), *a.* [AS. *unefen*. See UN- not; EVEN, *a.*] **1.** Not even; not level; not uniform; rough; as, an *uneven* road or way; *uneven* ground. **2.** Not equal; not of equal length.
Hebrew verse consists of *uneven* feet. *Peacham.*
3. Not divisible by two without a remainder; odd; — said of numbers; as, 3, 7, and 11 are *uneven* numbers. **4.** Full of difficulties; perplexing. *Obs.* *Shak.* **5.** Not matching well; unsuitable; badly assorted. *Obs.* — **un-e'ven-ly**, *adv.* — **un-e'ven-ness**, *n.*
un'ex-act' (ŭn'ĕg-zăkt'), *a.* Inexact.
un'ex-am'pled (-zăm'p'ld; -zăm'p'ld), *a.* Having no example or similar case; unprecedented; unparalleled.
un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble (ŭn'ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; beyond reproach; as, an *unexceptionable* character, witness. — **un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un'ex-cep'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*
un'ex-cep'tive (ŭn'ĕk-sĕp'tĭv), *a.* Not exceptive; not including, admitting, or being, an exception.
un'ex-pect'ed (ŭn'ĕks-pĕk'tĕd), *a.* Not expected; coming without warning; sudden. — **un'ex-pect'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un'ex-pect'ed-ness**, *n.*
un'ex-pe'ri-enced (-pē'rĭ-ĕnst), *a.* **1.** Not experienced; being without experience; inexperienced.
Cheyne.
2. Untried; — applied to things.
un'ex-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Not expressive; not having the power of utterance; inexpressive. **2.** Inexpressible; ineffable. *Obs.*
The fair, the chaste and *unexpressive* she. *Shak.*
un-fail'ing (ŭn-fāl'ĭng), *a.* Not failing; not liable to fail; inexhaustible; certain; sure. *Dryden.* — **un-fail'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-fail'ing-ness**, *n.*
un-fair' (-fâr'; 87), *a.* [AS. *unfæger* unlovely. See UN-, not; FAIR, *a.*] **1.** Not comely; unseemly. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Not fair in act or character; disingenuous; using or involving trick or artifice; dishonest; unjust; inequitable. **3.** *Mech.* Causing undue distortion, or exceeding the elastic limit, as a stress; causing such a stress, as a load; caused by such a stress, as a strain.
unfair competition, *Law*, competition effected by acts which violate the legal or equitable rights of the competitor or the public, such as acts in effect a fraud on the public.
— **un-fair'ly**, *adv.* — **un-fair'ness**, *n.*
un-faith' (ŭn-fāth'), *n.* Absence or want of faith; faithlessness; distrust; unbelief.
un-faith'ful (-fōōl), *a.* **1.** Not faithful; not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty; not performing a function or duty; as, an *unfaithful* subject, agent, or servant. **2.** Not possessing faith; infidel. *Rare.* *Milton.* **3.** Inaccurate; untrustworthy; as, an *unfaithful* copy.
— **un-faith'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-faith'ful-ness**, *n.*
un-fal'cat-ed (ŭn-făl'kāt-ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not falcated. **2.** Having no deductions; not curtailed. *Obs.* *Swift.*
un'fa-mil'iar (ŭn'fă-mĭl'yăr), *a.* Not familiar; not well known or not knowing well; as, the place is *unfamiliar* to me; I am *unfamiliar* with the place. — **un'fa-mil'i-ar'i-ty** (-ĭ-ăr'ĭ-tĭ; -yăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un'fa-mil'iar-ly**, *adv.*
un-fash'ion-a-ble (-făsh'ŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** That cannot be fashioned. **b** Unshapely; distorted. **2.** Not in accord with current fashion. — **un-fash'ion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-fash'ion-a-bly**, *adv.*

un'du-late-ly, *adv.* of UNDULATE.
un'dule (ŭn'dūl), *n.* [Olt. *undula*. Cf. UNDULATE.] A wavelike marking. *Obs.*
un-dull', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dull*.] To remove the dullness of. *Obs.*
un-dull', *a.* Not dull. *Obs.*
un'du-lose (ŭn'dū-lōs; see -OSE), *n.* Undulous. *R.* [UNDUE, UNDULATE.]
un-du'ly (ŭn-dū'lĭ), *adv.* of **un-dumped'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-dump'ish, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To relieve from the dumps. *Obs.*
undur. † UNDER, UNDERN.
un-dur'a-ble (-dūr'ă-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-dur'a-bly**, *adv.*
undure, *a.* [See DURE hard.] Soft; crumbled. *Obs.*
undurne. † UNDERN.
undurstonde. † UNDERSTAND.
un-dust', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *dust*.] To free from dust. *Obs.*
undut, *p. p.* of UNDIT. *Obs.*
un-du'te-ous, *a.*, **un-du'ti-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-du'ti-ful**, *a.*, **un-du'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-du'ti-ful-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
undutte, *pret.* of UNDIT. *Obs.*
un-dwell'a-ble, *a.* Uninhabitable. *Obs.* [— with *u.*]
un-dwelt', *a.* Not lived (in); **un'dy** (ŭn'dĭ), *a.* *Her.* Undé.
un-dyed', *a.* See UN-, not.
une (ūn; ōon). Scot. var. of OVEN. [pletely. *Obs.*
une, *adv.* Even; quite; com-
une, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *unir*, L. *unire*.] To make one; to unite. *Obs.*
‖ **une af'faire' flam'bée'** (ün ă'fâr' flän'bā'). [F.] A lost or ruined affair or enterprise.
un-ea'ger, *a.*, **un-ear'nest**, *a.* See UN-, not. [Untilled. *Obs.*
un-eared', *a.* [Cf. AS. *unered*.]
un-ease' (ŭn-ēz'), *n.* Uneasiness. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
— *v. t.* To make uneasy. *Obs.*
un-eased' (-ēzd'), *a.* Disturbed; troubled *Obs.* [some. *R.*]
un-ease'ful, *a.* Restless; toil-
un-eas'i-ly (-ēz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of UNEASY.
un-eas'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-eat'a-ble, *a.*, **un-eat'a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-eat'en**, *a.*, **un-ebb'ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-eaths', *adv.* = UNEATH. *Obs.*
un-e'bri-ate (ŭn-ē'brĭ-āt), *a.* That does not intoxicate; also, not intoxicated. *Rare.*
un'ec-cle'si-as'ti-cal, *a.*, **un-ech'o-ing**, *a.*, **un-e'co-clipsed'**, *a.*, **un-e'co-nom'ic**, *a.*, **un-e'co-nom'i-cal**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-edge', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *edge*.] To deprive of the edge; blunt.
un-ed'i-ble, *a.* Inedible.
un-ed'i-fied, *a.*, **un-ed'i-fy'ing**, *a.*, **un-ed'it-ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ed'u-cate, *v. t.* To annul the education of. [*Obs.*
un-ed'u-cate, *a.* Uneducated.
un-ed'u-cat'ed, *p. a.* of UNEDUCATE.
un-ed'u-cat'ed, *a.*, **un'ef-faced'**, *a.*, **un'ef-fect'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
uneis. † UNEASE, UNEASY.
un'ef-fec'tu-al, *a.* Ineffectual. *R.*
un'ef-fem'i-nate, *v. t.* To remove the effeminacy from. *Obs.*
unefne. † UNEVEN.
‖ **une fois' n'est pas cou'tume'** (ün fwâ' nĕ pä kōō'tüm'). [F.] Once is not a habit; a single act does not count; — often used as an excuse. [equal. *Obs. Scot.*]
unegal, *a.* [Cf. F. *inégal*.] Un-
un'e-gest'ed, *a.* Undischarged; unvoided. *Obs.*
uneis, uneiss † UNEATHS.
un-eith', † UNEATH.
un'e-lab'o-rate, *a.*, **un'e-lapsed'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'e-las'tic (ŭn'ē-lăs'tĭk), *a.* Inelastic. — **un-e'las-tic'i-ty** (ŭn-ē'lăs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
un'e-lat'ed (ŭn'ē-lāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-el'bowed**, *a.*, **un'e-lect'ed**, *a.*, **un'e-lec'tive**, *a.* See UN-, not.
uneled, *a.* [AS. *ælan* to burn, to bake.] Unbaked. *Obs.*
un-el'e-gant, *a.* Inelegant. — **un-el'e-gant-ly**, *adv.*
un-el'e-vat'ed, *a.* See UN-, not
un-el'i-gi-ble (ŭn-ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Ineligible.
un'e-lim'i-nat'ed, *a.*, **un'e-lu'cidated**, *a.*, **un'e-lud'ed** (ŭn'ē-lūd'ĕd), *a.*, **un'e-lu'sive**, *a.*, **un'e-ma'ci-at'ed**, *a.*, **un'e-man'cipat'ed**, *a.*, **un'e-mas'cu-lat'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'em-bal'med, *a.*, **un'em-bel'lished**, *a.*, **un'em-bit'tered**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'em-bod'i-ment, *n.* Absence of embodiment *Rare.*
un'e-mo'tioned, *a.* Impassive.
un'em-phat'ic, *a.*, **un'em-phat'i-cal**, *a.*, **un'em-phat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un'em-pir'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un'em-ploy'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'em-pow'ered**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-empt', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *empt*.] To empty. *Dial. Eng.*
un-emp'ti-a-ble, *a.*, **un-emp'tied**, *a.*, **un'en-a'bled**, *a.*, **un'en-am'ored**, **-am'oured**, *a.* See UN-, not. [not be told. *Obs.*]
un'e-nar'ra-ble, *a.* That may
un'en-chant'ed, *a.*, **un'en-closed'**, *a.*, **un'en-com'passed**, *a.*, **un'en-coun'tered**, *a.*, **un'en-cour'aged**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'en-cum'ber, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *encumber*.] To disencumber.
un'en-cum'bered, *p. a.* of UNENCUMBER.
un'en-cum'bered, *a.*, **un'e-ndan'gered**, *a.*, **un'en-deared'**, *a.* See UN-, not. [less.]
un-end'ed, *a.* Not ended; end-
un-end'ing, *a.* See UN-, not. —
un-end'ing-ly, *adv.* — **un-end'ing-ness**, *n.*
un-end'ly, *a.* [*un-* not + *end* + *-ly*.] Unending; endless. *Obs.*
un-end'ly, *adv.* Infinitely. *Obs.*
un'en-dorsed' (ŭn'ĕn-dôrst'), *a.*, **un'en-dowed'** (-doud'), *a.*, **un'en-dur'a-ble** (-dūr'ă-b'l), *a.*, **un'en-dur'ing**, *a.*, **un'en-fee'bled**, *a.*, **un'en-force'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'en-forced'**, *a.*, **un'en-fran'chised** (-frăn'chĭzd; -chĭzd), *a.*, **un'en-gaged'** (-gājd'), *a.*, **un'en-gag'ing** (-gāj'ĭng), *a.*, **un'en-Eng'lish**, *a.*, **un-Eng'lished**, *a.*, **un'en-grossed'** (ŭn'ĕn-grōst'), *a.*, **un'en-joy'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'en-joyed'**, *a.*, **un'en-joy'ing**, *a.*, **un'en-larged'**, *a.*, **un'en-light'ened**, *a.*, **un'en-liv'ened** (ŭn'ĕn-lĭv'nd), *a.* See UN-, not.
unenpeched, *p. a.* [*un-* not + old *p. p.* of *impeach*.] Unhindered. *Obs.*
un'en-riched' (ŭn'ĕn-rĭcht'), *a.*, **un'en-rolled'** (-rōld'), *a.*, **un'en-slaved'** (-slāvd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'en-tan'gle (-tăng'g'l), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] Disentangle. *R.*
un'en-tan'gled (-g'ld), *p. a.* of UNENTANGLE. [*a.* See UN-, not.
un'en-tan'gled, *a.*, **un-en'tered**, **un-en'ter-ing**, *a.* Not entering; making no impression. *Obs.*
un-en'ter-pris'ing, *a.*, **un-en'terpris'ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-en'ter-tain'ing**, *a.*, **un-en'ter-tain'ing-ness**, *n.*, **un'en-thralled'** (ŭn'ĕn-thrôld'), *a.*, **un'en-thu'si-as'tic**, *a.*, **un'e-n-tire'**, *a.*, **un'e-ntombed'** (ŭn'ĕn-tōōmd'), *a.*, **un'en-tranced'** (-trănst'), *a.* See UN-, not. [tranced *Obs. or R.*]
un'en-tranced', *p. a.* Disen-
un'e-nu'mer-at'ed, *a.*, **un-en'vi-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-en'vi-a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-en'vied**, *a.*, **un-en'vi-ous**, *a.*, **un-en'vy-ing**, *a.*, **un-ep'i-logued** (ŭn-ĕp'ĭ-lŏgd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'e-pis'co-pal, *a.* Not episcopal; without bishops. [UN-, not.]
un-ep'i-taphed (-tăft), *a.* See
un'e-qua-ble, *a.* Inequable. —
un-e'qua-bly, *adv.* [not. *R.*]
un'e-qual-a-ble, *a.* See UN-,
un'e-qual-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-e'qui-axed (ŭn-ē'kwĭ-ăkst), *a.* Not having equal axes; oblong *Rare.* [See UN-, not.]
un'e-quipped' (ŭn'ĕ-kwĭpt'), *a.*
un-eq'ui-ta-ble (ŭn-ĕk'wĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Inequitable. — **un-eq'ui-ta-bly**, *adv.*
un-eq'ui-ty, *n.* Inequity. *Obs.*
un'e-rad'i-ca-ble, *a.*, **un'e-rad'i-cat'ed**, *a.*, **un'e-rased'** (ŭ n'ĕ-rāst'), *a.* See UN-, not.
unerdit, *a.* [*un-* not + dial. form of *earth* to bury.] Unburied. *Obs. Scot.*
unerely, *adv.* [See UN- not; EERIE, EERILY.] Without dismay. *Obs. Scot.*
un'er-ra'ble (ŭn-ĕr'ă-b'l; ŭn-ûr'-), *a.* Infallible. — **un-er'ra-ble-ness**, *n.* *Both Obs.*
un-er'ran-cy, *n.* Inerrancy.
un'es-cap'a-ble (ŭ n'ĕs-k ā p'ă-b'l), *a.*, **un'es-chew'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'es-chew'a-bly**, *adv.*, **un'es-cutch'eoned** (ŭn'ĕs-kŭch'ŭnd), *a.* See UN-, not.
unese. † UNEATHS.
unesiliche. † UNEASILY.
un'es-pied', *a.*, **un'es-poused'**, *a.*, **un'es-sayed'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-es'sence, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *essence*.] To take essential character from. *Rare.*
un'es-tab'lish, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *establish*.] To disestablish. *Obs.*
un'es-ti-mat'ed, *a.*, **un-etched'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
uneth, unethe. † UNEATH.
unethes † UNEATHS.
un-eth'i-cal, *a.*, **un-eu'cha-ris'ti-cal**, *a.*, **un'e-vad'a-ble** (ŭn'ĕ-vād'ă-b'l), *a.*, **un'e-van-gel'ical**, *a.*, **un'e-van'gel-ized**, *a.*, **un'e-vap'o-rat'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not
un-e'ven, *adv.* Unevenly; unjustly. *Obs. or Illit.*
un-e'ven, *v. t.* To make uneven.
un-e'ven-ly, *a.* **a** Uneven; unequal. *Obs.* **b** Unsuitable; unjust. **c** Out of sorts. *Scot.*
un-e'vent'ful, *a.* See UN-, not.
— **un-e'vent'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-e'vent'ful-ness**, *n.*
un-ev'i-dent, *a.* Not evident, specif., obscure. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
un-ev'i-ta-ble, *a.* Inevitable.
un-e'volved', *a.*, **un'ex-act'ed**, *a.*, **un'ex-act'ing**, *a.*, **un'ex-act'ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un'ex-ag'ger-a-ble**, *a.*, **un'ex-ag'ger-at'ed**, *a.*, **un'ex-am'in-a-ble**, *a.*, **un'ex-am'ined**, *a.*, **un-ex'ca-vat'ed**, *a.*, **un'ex-celled'**, *a.*, **un-ex'cel-lent**, *a.*, **un'ex-cept'ed**, *a.*, **un'e x-cep'tion-al**, *a.*, **un'ex-cep'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*, **un'ex-change'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'ex-changed'**, *a.*, **un'ex-cised'** (ŭn'ĕk-sīzd'), *a.*, **un'ex-cit'ed** (-sīt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'ex-cit'ing** (-sīt'ĭng), *a.*, **un'ex-clud'ed** (-klōōd'ĕd; 243), *a.*, **un'ex-clu'sive**, *a.*, **un'ex-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.*, **un'ex-cog'i-ta-ble** (ŭn'ĕks-kŏj'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.*, **un'ex-com-mu'ni-cat'ed**, *a.*, **un'ex-cul'pat-ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'ex-cus'a-ble (ŭn'ĕks-kūz'ă-b'l), *a.* Inexcusable. — **un'ex-cus'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
un'ex-cused', *a.*, **un-ex'e-cut'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-ex'e-cut'ed**, *a.*, **un-ex'e-cu'tive**, *a.*, **un'ex-em'pla-ry**, *a.* See UN-, not. [Unexampled. *Obs.*
un'ex-empt'ed, *a.*, **un'ex-empt'ed**, *a.*, **un-ex'er-cised**, *a.*, **un'e x-ert'ed**, *a.*, **un'ex-haled'** (ŭn'ĕks-hāld'; -ĕgz-zōōs'tĕd), *a.* See UN-, not. [Inexhaustible.
un'ex-haust'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.*, **un'ex-hib'it-ed** (-zĭb'ĭ-tĕd), *a.*, **un'ex-hil'a-rat'ed** (-zĭl'ă-rāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'ex-ist'ent** (-zĭs'tĕnt), *a.*, **un'ex-ist'ing**, *a.*, **un'ex-on'er-at'ed** (-zŏn'ĕr-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-ex'or-cised** (ŭn-ĕk'sôr-sīzd; ŭn'ĕg-zôr'-), *a.*, **un'ex-pand'ed**, *a.*, **un'ex-pan'sive**, *a.*, **un'ex-pect'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'ex-pect'ant**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ex'pec-ta'tion, *n.* Want of forethought. *Obs.* [edly. *Obs.*]
un'ex-pect'ed-ly, *adv.* Unexpect-
un'ex-pe'di-ent, *a.*, **un'ex-pend'ed**, *a.*, **un'ex-pan'ded**, *a.*, **un'ex-pe'ri-ment'al**, *a.*, **un'ex-pert'ed**, *a.*, **un'ex-pi'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'ex-pi'ated**, *a.*, **un'ex-pelled'**, *a.*, **un'ex-pend'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'ex-pen'sive, *a.* Inexpensive. — **un'ex-pen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **un'ex-pen'sive-ness**, *n.* [ence. *Obs.*]
un'ex-pe'ri-ence, *n.* Inexperi-
un'ex-pe'ri-ence, *v. t.* To lack experience of. *Obs.* [enced. *Obs.*]
un'ex-pe'ri-ent, *a.* Inexperi-
un'ex-per'i-men'tal, *a.*, **un'ex-per'i-ment-ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'ex-pert', *a.* Inexpert. —
un'ex-pert'ly, *adv.* — **un'ex-pert'ness**, *n.*
un'ex-pired', *a.*, **un'ex-plain'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'ex-plained'**, *a.*, **un'ex-pli-cat'ed**, *a.*, **un'ex-plic'it** (ŭn'ĕks-plĭs'ĭt), *a.*, **un'ex-plod'ed** (-plōd'ĕd), *a.*, **un'ex-ploit'ed**, *a.*, **un'ex-plor'a-tive**, *a.*, **un'ex-plored'**, *a.*, **un'ex-plo'sive**, *a.*, **un'ex-port'ed**, *a.*, **un'ex-posed'**, *a.*, **un'ex-pound'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. [casual.
un'ex-press', *a.* Informal;
un'ex-pressed', *a.* See UN-, not.
un'ex-press'i-ble, *a.* Inexpressible. *R.* — **un'ex-press'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un'ex-press'i-bly**, *adv.*
un'ex-pres'sive-ly, *adv.* of UNEXPRESSIVE.
un'ex-pug'na-ble, *a.*, **un'e x-punged'** (ŭn'ĕks-pŭnjd'), *a.*, **un'ex-pur-gat'ed**, *a.*, **un'ex-tend'ed**, *a.*, **un'ex-ten'u-at'ed**, *a.*, **un'ex-ter'mi-nat'ed**, *a.*, **un'ex-tinct'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'ex-tin'guish-a-ble, *a.* Inextinguishable. — **un'ex-tin'guish-a-bly**, *adv.*
un'ex-tin'guished, *a.*, **un-e x'tir-pat'ed** (ŭn-ĕks'tĭr-pāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'ex-tor'ted**, *a.*, **un'ex-tract'ed**, *a.*, **un'ex-trav'a-gant**, *a.* See UN-, not. [ble. *Obs.*]
un-ex'tri-ca-ble, *a.* Inextrica-
un-ex'tri-cat'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-eyed', *a.* Unseen. *Obs. or R.*
uneymable, *a.* [See AIM, *v.*] Incapable of reckoning. *Obs.*
un-fa'bled, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-face', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To remove the face from; unmask.
un-face'a-ble (ŭn-fās'ă-b'l), *a.* Ugly. *Dial. Eng.*
un-fac'tious, *a.*, **un'fac-ti'tious** (ŭn'făk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.*, **un-fac'tor-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-fad'a-ble** (ŭn-fād'ă-b'l), *a.*, **un-fad'ed** (-ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fadg'ing, *a.* [See UN-, not; 1st FADGE.] Unsuitable. *Obs.*
un-fad'ing (ŭn-fād'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-fad'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-fad'ing-ness**, *n.*
un-fail'a-ble, *a.* Infallible. — **un-fail'a-ble-ness**, *n.* *Both Obs.*
un-fain', *a.* Not fain; displeased. *Obs.* ‖ Sad; sorry. *Obs.*
un-faint', *v. i.* To lose one's courage; feeling dislike. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **un-fain'ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
un-faint'ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fair', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fair*.] To deprive of fairness or beauty. *R.*
un-fair', *adv.* [AS. *unfægere* unpleasantly, terribly.] *Obs.* **1.** Extremely; beyond measure. **2.** Fiercely; terribly; horribly.
unfairen, *a.* [AS *unfæcne*.] Not deceitful. *Obs.*
unfalde. † UNFOLD.
un-fall'en, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fal'li-ble, *a.* Infallible. —
un-fal'li-bly, *adv.* *Both Obs.*
un-fal'lowed, *a.*, **un-fal'si-fied**, *a.*, **un-fal'ter-ing**, *a.*, **un-fal'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-famed'**, *a.* See UN-, not. [infamous. *Obs. or R.*]
un-fa'mous, *a.* Not famous; **un-fan'cied**, *a.*, **un-fanned'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unfar'dle (ŭn-fär'd'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fardel*.] To unpack. *Obs.*
un-far'rowed, *a.* Without a farrow. [not.
un-fas'ci-nat'ed, *a.* See UN-,
un-fash'ion, *v. t.* To undo the fashioning of; to discompose.
un-fash'ion, *n.* Want of fashion. *Obs Scot.* [not.
un-fash'ioned, *a.* **1.** See UN-, **2.** Unfashionable. *Obs.*
un-fast', *v. t.* To unfasten. *Obs.*
un-fast', *a.* [Cf. AS. *unfæst*.] See UN-, not.

un-fas'ten (ŭn-fȧs'n), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] **1.** To make weak. *Obs.*
2. To loose; unfix; unbind; untie.
un-fas'ten, *v. i.* To become loosened or untied.
un-fa'thered (ŭn-fā'thẽrd), *a.* **1.** Having no father; fatherless; hence, born contrary to nature.
2. Having no acknowledged father; hence, illegitimate; spurious; bastard.
un-fa'vor-a-ble, -fa'vour-a-ble (ŭn-fā'vẽr-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not favorable; not propitious; adverse; contrary.
2. Repulsive in looks; ugly. *Obs.*
—un-fa'vor-a-ble-ness, -fa'vour-a-ble-ness, *n.* **— un-fa'vor-a-bly, -fa'vour-a-bly,** *adv.*
un-feel'ing (ŭn-fēl'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Destitute of feeling; void of sensibility; insensible; insensate.
2. Without kind feelings; cruel; hard-hearted.
—un-feel'ing-ly, *adv.* **— un-feel'ing-ness,** *n.*
un-feigned' (-fānd'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not feigned; not counterfeit; not hypocritical; real; sincere; genuine. **— un-feign'ed-ly** (-fān'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* **— un-feign'ed-ness,** *n.*
un-fel'low (ŭn-fĕl'ō), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fellow.*] To separate from one's fellows; to dissociate. *Mrs. Browning.*
un-fence' (ŭn-fĕns'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fence.*] **1.** To strip of fence, or defense. *Obs.*
2. To remove a fence from.
un-fet'ter (ŭn-fĕt'ẽr), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To loose from fetters or from restraint; to unchain; unshackle; liberate.
un-fil'ial (ŭn-fĭl'yȧl; -fĭl'ĭ-ȧl; 7), *a.* Not observing, or according to, the obligations of a son or a daughter; undutiful; as, an *unfilial* child, act. **— un-fil'ial-ly,** *adv.*
un-fin'ished (-fĭn'ĭsht), *a.* Not finished; not brought to an end; imperfect; incomplete; as, an *unfinished* poem.
un-fit' (ŭn-fĭt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fit.*] To make unsuitable or incompetent; to disable; incapacitate; disqualify.
un-fit' (87), *a.* [*un-* not + *fit.*] Not fit; unsuitable.
Syn. — UNFIT, INCOMPETENT are sometimes interchangeable. UNFIT commonly implies inherent or natural want of suitability for something; INCOMPETENT suggests rather lack of the requisite qualifications for performing a given act, service, etc.; as, "Constitutionally *unfit* for violent exercise" (*J. A. Symonds*); "An Englishman is the *unfittest* person on earth to argue another Englishman into slavery" (*Burke*); *incompetent* to manage a business; an *incompetent* teacher. See ABLE, FIT.
—un-fit'ly, *adv.* **— un-fit'ness,** *n.*
un-fix' (ŭn-fĭks'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fix.*] **1.** To loosen from a fastening; to detach from anything that holds; to unsettle; as, to *unfix* a bayonet; to *unfix* the mind or affections.
2. To make fluid; to dissolve. *Rare.* *Dryden.*
un-fledged' (ŭn-flĕjd'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not fledged; not feathered; hence, not fully developed; immature.
un-flesh'ly (ŭn-flĕsh'lĭ), *a.* Not of the flesh; spiritual.
un-flinch'ing (ŭn-flĭnch'ĭng; 140), *a.* Not flinching or shrinking; unyielding. **—un-flinch'ing-ly,** *adv.* **— un-flinch'ing-ness,** *n.*
un-fold' (ŭn-fōld'), *v. t.* [AS. *unfealdan.* See 1st UN- ; 1st FOLD.] **1.** To open the folds of; to expand; to spread out; as, to *unfold* a tablecloth.

Unfold thy forehead gathered into frowns. *Herbert.*

2. To open, as anything covered or close; to lay open to view or contemplation; to bring out in the details, or by successive development; to display; disclose; reveal; as, to *unfold* one's designs; to *unfold* the principles of a science.

Unfold the passion of my love. *Shak.*

un-fold', *v. i.* **1.** To open; expand; to become disclosed or developed; as, buds *unfold* in the sun.
2. *Philol.* To develop a parasitic vowel by anaptyxis, or unfolding.
un-fold'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of unfolding, or state of being unfolded.
un'for-get'a-ble (ŭn'fôr-gĕt'*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Not forgetable; enduring in memory. "*Unforgetable* truths." *Emerson.*
un-formed' (ŭn-fôrmd'; 87), *a.* Not formed; not arranged in regular shape, order, or relations; shapeless; amorphous; specif., *Biol.*, inorganized; as, an *unformed* ferment.
unformed stars, *Astron.*, sparsile stars.
un-for'tu-nate (ŭn-fôr'tŭ-nĭt), *a.* Not fortunate; unsuccessful; not prosperous; unlucky; attended with misfortune; as, an *unfortunate* venture; an *unfortunate* man. **—** *n.* An unfortunate person.
unfortunate signs. *Astrol.* = NOCTURNAL SIGNS.
—un-for'tu-nate-ly, *adv.* **— un-for'tu-nate-ness,** *n.*
un-found'ed (ŭn-foun'dĕd; -dĭd; 151), *a.* **1.** Unstable; untried. *Obs.*
2. Not founded; not built or established. *Milton.*
3. Having no foundation; baseless; vain; idle; as, *unfounded* expectations.
un-frame' (ŭn-frām'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *frame.*] **1.** To take apart, or destroy the frame of. *Obs.*
2. To take out of a frame, as a picture.
un-free' (ŭn-frē'; 87), *a.* Not free (in any sense of *free*).

The tenure [in early English feudal law] is *unfree* not because the tenant "holds at the will of the lord," in the sense of being removable at a moment's notice, but because his services, though in many respects minutely defined by custom, cannot be altogether defined without frequent reference to the lord's will . . . If the labor services are "uncertain," the tenure is *unfree*; and it is a test which condemns as *unfree* the great bulk of the tenures which obliged men to perform any considerable amount of agricultural labor for their lord. *Pollock & Mait.*

un-free'dom (-dŭm), *n.* Quality, state, or status of being unfree.
un'fre-quent'ed (ŭn'frē-kwĕn'tĕd), *a.* [*un-* not + *frequented.*] Rarely visited; seldom or never resorted to by human beings; as, an *unfrequented* place, forest.
un-friend'ed (ŭn-frĕn'dĕd; -dĭd; 151), *a.* Having no friends; not befriended. **— un-friend'ed-ness,** *n.*
un-friend'ly (ŭn-frĕnd'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; hostile; as, an *unfriendly* nation.
2. Not favorable; not adapted to promote or support any object; as, weather *unfriendly* to health.
— un-friend'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* **— un-friend'ly,** *adv.*
un-frock' (ŭn-frŏk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *frock.*] To deprive or divest of a frock; specif., to deprive of priestly character or privilege; as, to *unfrock* a priest.
un-fruit'ful (ŭn-frōōt'fo͝ol), *a.* Not producing fruit or offspring, or, fig., result; infertile; barren; as, an *unfruitful* tree or animal; *unfruitful* soil; an *unfruitful* effort.
— un-fruit'ful-ly, *adv.* **— un-fruit'ful-ness,** *n.*
un-fumed' (ŭn-fūmd'; 87), *a.* Not exposed to fumes; not fumigated; also, not distilled.
un-fund'ed (ŭn-fŭn'dĕd; -dĭd; 151), *a.* Not funded; floating; as, an *unfunded* debt.
un-furl' (ŭn-fûrl'), *v. t. & i* [1st *un-* + *furl.*] To loose from a furled state; to unfold; to expand; to open or spread; as, to *unfurl* sails; to *unfurl* a flag.
un-fur'nish (ŭn-fûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *furnish.*] To strip of furniture; to divest; to strip.
un-gain'ly (-gān'lĭ), *a.* [ME. *ungeinliche*, adv., fr. *ungein* inconvenient. See UN- not ; GAIN, *a.*; AGAIN.] **1.** Not gainly; clumsy; awkward; uncouth; as, an *ungainly* walk.
2. Unsuitable; unprofitable. *Obs.* *Hammond.*
Syn. — See AWKWARD.
un-gain'ly, *adv.* In an ungainly manner.
un-gear' (ŭn-gēr'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *gear.*] To strip of gear; to unharness; to throw out of gear.
un-gen'er-ous (ŭn-jĕn'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Not generous; illiberal; exacting; harsh, mean, or the like.

The victor never will impose on Cato
Ungenerous terms. *Addison*

— un-gen'er-ous-ly, *adv.*
un-gen'tle (ŭn-jĕn't'l), *a.* **1.** Not of gentle birth. *Archaic.*
2. Not gentle; rude; rough; harsh.

Vicious, *ungentle*, foolish, blunt, unkind *Shak.*

That *ungentle* flavor which distinguishes nearly all our native and uncultivated grapes. *Hawthorne.*

— un-gen'tle-ness, *n.* **— un-gen'tly** (-tlĭ), *adv.*
un-gift'ed (ŭn-gĭf'tĕd ; -tĭd; 151), *a.* Being without gifts, esp. native gifts or endowments.
un-gird' (ŭn-gûrd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *gird:* cf. AS. *ungyrdan.*] To loose the girdle or band of; to unbind.
un-glaze' (-glāz'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *glaze.*] To remove the glass from, as a window.
un-glue' (ŭn-glo͞o'; 243), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *glue.*] To part or open (anything fastened with or as with glue).

She stretches, gapes, *unglues* her eyes *Swift.*

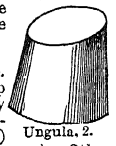
un-god'ly (-gŏd'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Not godly; not having regard for God; disobedient to God; wicked; impious; sinful
2. Marked by wickedness. "This *ungodly* day." *Shak.*
—un-god'li-ly (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **— un-god'li-ness,** *n.*

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un-fas'tened (ŭn-fȧs'nd), *p. a.* of UNFASTEN.
un-fas'tened, *a.*, **un-fas'ten-er** (ŭn-fȧs'n-ẽr), *n.*, **un-fast'ing,** *a* See UN-, not.
un-fast'ness, *n.* Forousness. *Obs*
un-fa'ther-ly, *a.*, **un-fath'om-a-ble** (ŭn-fȧth'ŭm-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.*, **un-fath'om-a-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un-fath'om-a-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un-fath'om-a-bly,** *adv.*, **un-fath'omed** (-ŭmd), *a.*, **un'fa-tigue'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'fa-tigued'** (-*ȧ*-tēgd'), *a.*, **un-fault'y,** *a.*, **un-fa'vored, -fa'voured,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fay', *a.* [AS. *unfæge* not fey.] Unharmed. *Obs.*
unfeale. † UNFELE.
un-feared', *a.*, **un-fear'ful,** *a.*, **un-fear'ful-ly,** *adv.*, **un-fear'ing,** *a.*, **un-fear'ing-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-fear'y, *a.* [Cf. FEERIE, UNFERE.] Lacking spirit; infirm. *Scot.* [See UN-, not.
un-fea'si-ble (ŭn-fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.*
un-feast'lich, *a.* [Cf. FEASTLY, FEAST, *n.*] Wanting cheer; jaded. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
un-feat', *a.* Not feat; not good.
un-feath'er (ŭn-fĕth'ẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *feather.*] To deprive of feathers; to strip. *Rare.*
un-feath'ered (-ẽrd), *p. a.* of UNFEATHER.
un-feath'ered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-feat'ly, *a.* Unskillfully. *Obs.*
un-fea'tured (ŭn-fē'tûrd), *a.* Having ill-formed features. *Obs.*
un-feat'y, *a.* [*un-* not + *feat*, a.] Unskillful; clumsy. *Obs.*
un-fec'un-dat'ed (ŭn-fĕk'ŭn-dāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-fed',** *a.*, **un-fed'er-al,** *a.*, **un-feed',** *a.*, **un-feed'a-ble,** *a.* See UN-, not. [UNFEELING.]
un-feel', *a.* Dial. Eng. of UN-feign'ing (-fān'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-feign'ing-ly,** *adv.*
un-fele', **un-feel'** (ŭn-fēl'), *a.* [AS. *unfǽle* evil.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Evil; improper; ungracious; uncivil. *Obs.*
2. Rough; rude; coarse; also, unpleasant; uncomfortable.
un-fe-lic'i-tat'ing (ŭn'fē-lĭs'ĭ-tāt'ĭng), *a.*, **un'fe-lic'i-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*, **un-felled'** (-fĕld'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fel'lowed, *a.* [See UN-, not ; FELLOW, *v.*] Being without a fellow; unmatched; unmated.
un-fel'lowed, *p.a.* of UNFELLOW.
un-fel'on, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-felt', *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*
un-felt'ly, *adv.* Imperceptibly.
un-fem'i-nine, *a.*, **un-fence'd** (-fĕnst'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fenced', *p. a.* of UNFENCE.
un-fere', *a.* [AS. *unfēre.*] Infirm; feeble; frail. **—** *n.* Infirmity; sickness. **— un-fere'ness,** *n. All Obs.*
un'fer-ment'a-ble, *a.*, **un'fer-ment'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.
unfers. † UNFIERCE.
un-fer'tile (ŭn-fûr'tĭl ; -tīl), *a.* Infertile. **— un-fer'tile-ness, un'fer-til'i-ty** (ŭn'fẽr-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*a.* See UN-, not.
un-fer'ti lized (ŭn-fûr'tĭ-līzd), **un-fest'** † UNFAST.
un-fes'ti-val, *a.* Not in accord with a festival or festivals. *Rare.*
un-fes'tive, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fest'lich, *a.* [See FEAST.] Unfit for a feast; hence, jaded; worn. *Obs* [UN-, not.
un-fetched' (ŭn-fĕcht'), *a.* See UN-fete'. † UNFEAT. [TER.
un-fet'tered, *p. a.* of UNFET-
un-fet'tered, *a* See UN-, not.
un-feu'dal-ize (ŭ n-fū'dȧl-ī-z), *v. t.* To defeudalize.
un-fe'vered, *a.*, **un-fe'ver-ish,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-few', *a.* Not few. *Obs.*
un-fierce', *a.* Not fierce; tame. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.
un-fight'ing, *a.*, **un-fig'ured,** *a.*
un-file', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *file.*] To take from a file or record. *Rare*
un-filed' (ŭn-fīld'), *p. a.* of UNFILE.
un-filed', *a.* See UN-, not.
un-filed', *a.* [*un-* not + *filed* rubbed.] Unpolished. *Obs.*
un-filed', *a.* [*un-* not + *filed*, p. p. of *file* to defile] Undefiled; pure. *Obs.*
un-fill'a-ble, *a.* That cannot be filled; insatiable. *Obs.*
un-fill'and-like', *a.* [*un-* not + old p. pr. of *fill* + adj. suffix. See -LY, 1.] Insatiable *Obs.* [not.
un-filled' (ŭn-fĭld'), *a.* See UN-,
un-fil'let-ed, *a.* Not tied together. *Obs.*
un-filmed' (ŭn-fĭlmd'), *a.*, **un-fil'tered,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un'fi-nan'cial (ŭn'fī-năn'shȧl), *a. Trade-unions.* Of a member, not financially in good standing, by reason of being in arrears of dues, fines, or liabilities to the union. Cf. FINANCIAL, 2.
un-fine', *a.* Shabby. *Obs.*
un-fin'gered (ŭn-fĭn'gẽrd), *a.* Having no fingers. *Obs. or R.*
un-fin'ish, *n.* Lack of finish.
un-fin'ish-a-ble, *a.*, **un-fired',** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-firm' (ŭn-fûrm'), *a.* Infirm.
un-fir'ms-ment'ed (ŭn-fûr'mẽn'tĕd), *a.* Having no bounding firmament; unbounded.
un-firm'ness, *n.* Infirmness.
un-fit', *v. t.* To unhand; to release. *Obs.*
un-fit'ted, *a.*, **un-fit'ting,** *a.*, **un-fit'ting-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-fixed' (-fĭkst'), *p.a.* of UNFIX.
un-fixed', *a.*, **un-fix'ed-ness** (-fĭk'sĕd-nĕs), *n.*, **un-fix'i-ty** (-fĭk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* See UN-, not.
un-flag', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *flag.*] To remove flagging from.
un-flag'ging (-flăg'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-flag'ging-ly,** *adv.*
un-flame', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *flame.*] To take the flame from. *Obs.*
un-flanked' (-flăngkt'), *a.*, **un-flat'ed** (-flāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-flat'tered,** *a.*, **un-flat'ter-ing,** *a.*, **un-flat'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*, **un-fla'vored, un-fla'voured,** *a.* **un-flawed** (-flôd'), *a.*, **un-fleaed'** (-flēd'), *a.*, **un-flecked'** (-flĕkt'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-flesh' (ŭn-flĕsh'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To deprive of flesh; reduce to a skeleton. *Rare.*
un-fleshed' (-flĕsht'), *p. a.* of UNFLESH.
un-fleshed', *a.* Not fleshed; specif., not seasoned to blood; untried; as, an *unfleshed* hound.
un-flesh'y, *a.* Fleshless. *R.*
un-flex'i-ble (ŭn-flĕk'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Inflexible.
un-flick'er-ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-flow'er (ŭn-flou'ẽr), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To strip of flowers. *R.*
un-fluc'tu-at'ing (-flŭk'tŭ-āt'ĭng), *a.*, **un-flu'ent,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-flush', *v. t.* To lose its flush
un-flut'ed (ŭn-flōōt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-fo'cused, un-fo'cussed** (ŭn-fō'kŭst), *a.*, **un-folded',** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fold', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fold* an inclosure.] To release from a fold, or pen.
un-fold'ed, *a.* Not confined in a fold. *Obs.*
un-fold'ed, *p. a.* of UNFOLD.
un-fold'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fold'er, *n.* One that unfolds.
un-fold'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of UNFOLD. Specif.: *n. Phon.* Anaptyxis. [unfolds. *Obs.*
un-fold'ress, *n.* A female who
un-fo'li-at'ed, *a.*, **un-fol'lowed,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fool', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fool.*] To restore from folly, or from being a fool. *Obs.*
un-foot'ed, *a.* Untrodden. *Obs.*
un'for-bear'ing, *n.*, **un'for-bid',** **un'for-bid'den,** *a.*, **un'for-bid'den-ness,** *n.*, **un'for-ced'** (ŭn-fôrst'; 201), *a.*, **un-forc'ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un-for'ci-ble** (ŭn-fôr'sĭ-b'l; 201), *a.*, **un-ford'a-ble,** *a.*, **un-ford'ed,** *a.*, **un'fore-bod'ing** (ŭn'fôr-bōd'ĭng), *a.*, **un'fore-know'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'fore-known',** *a.* See UN-, not.
un'fore-see', *v. t.* [From UNFORE-SEEN.] To fail to foresee. *R.*
un'fore-see'a-ble, *a.*, **un'fore-see'ing,** *a.*, **un'fore-see'n,** *a.*, **un'fore-shot'ten,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un'fore-skinned (ŭn-fôr'skĭnd), *a.* [1st *un-* + *foreskin* + *-ed.*] Circumcised. *Obs.*
un'fore-thought', *a.*, **un'fore-told',** *a.*, **un'fore-warned',** *a.*, **un'for-feit-ed** (ŭn-fôr'fĭt-ĕd), *a.*, **un-forge'a-bil'i-ty** (ŭ n-fôr'jȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ; -fôrj'), *n.*, **un-forge'a-ble** (-jȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-forged'** (-fôrjd'; -fôrjd'), *a.*, **un'for-get'ful,** *a.*, **un'for-got'ten,** *a.*, **un'for-giv'a-ble,** *a.* **un'for-giv'en,** *a.* [cf. AS. *unforgifen.*] See UN-, not.
un'for-giv'er, *n.* One who does not forgive. *Obs. or R.*
un'for-giv'ing, *a.*, **un'for-giv'ing-ness,** *n.*, **un'for-got',** **un'for-got'ten,** *a.* See UN-, not.
unforgult, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of ME. *forgulten* to make guilty.] Innocent. *Obs.* [UN-, not.
un-forked' (ŭn-fôrkt'), *a.* See
unforlatit, *p. a.* [Cf. UN- not; FOR- ; LATE, *a.*] Fresh; newdrawn. *Obs. Scot.*
unforlet, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of ME. *forleten* to forsake, AS. *forlǽtan*, p. p. *forlæten.*] Not forsaken. *Obs. Scot.*
un-form', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *form.*] To destroy the form of; to unmake. *Rare.*
un-for'mal, *a.* Informal. [not.
un-for'mal-ized, *a.* See UN-,
un-formed', *a.* Uninformed. *Obs.*
un-for'mu-la-ble (ŭn-fôr'mŭ-lȧ-b'l), *a.* That cannot be formulated.
un-for'mu-lat ed (ŭn-fôr'mŭ-lāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'for-sak'en** (ŭn'fôr-sāk'n), *a.*, **un-for'ti-fied** (-fôr'tĭ-fīd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-for'ti-fy, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fortify.*] To remove the fortifications of. *R.* [nate. *Obs.*
un-for'tun-a-ble, *a.* Unfortu-
un-for'tu-na-cy (ŭn-fôr'tŭ-nȧ-sĭ), *n.* Misfortune. *Obs.*
un-for'tune, *n.* Misfortune. *Obs.*
un-for'tuned, *a.* Unfortunate *Obs.*
un-fos'sil-if'er-ous (ŭn-fŏs'ĭl-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.*, **un-fos'sil-ized** (-fŏs'ĭl-īzd), *a.*, **un-fos'tered** (ŭn-fŏs'tẽrd), *a.*, **un-fought',** *a.*, **un-fouled'** (-fould'), *a.* See UN-, not. [lish. *Obs.*
un-found', *v. t* To disestab-
un-found'ed-ly, *a & v.* of UNFOUNDED. See -LY.
un-frac'tured (ŭn-frăk'tûrd), *a.*, **un-fra'grant,** *a.* See UN-, not
unfraisted, *a.* Untried. *Obs.*
un-fram'a-ble (ŭn-frām'*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-fram'a-ble-ness,** *n.*
un-frame', *n.* [*un-* not + ME. *frame* advantage; cf. Icel. *fram* advancement, akin to AS. *fremu* advantage, E. *from, frame.*] Evil; disadvantage. *Obs.*
un-framed' (-frāmd'), *p. a.* of UNFRAME.
un-framed', *a.*, **un-fran'chised** (-frăn'chĭzd ; -chĭzd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fran'gi-ble (ŭn-frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Infrangible *Obs.*
un-frank'a-ble. *a.*, **un-franked'** (-frăngkt'), *a.*, **un'fra-ter'nal,** *a* See UN-, not.
un-fraught' (-frôt'), *a.* 1. [*un-* not + *fraught.*] Not fraught; not burdened.
un-fraught', *a.* [See 1st UN-.] Removed, as a burden; unloaded. *Rare.*
un-free'dom, *n.* Slavery. *Obs*
un-free'ly, *a.* Ignoble; ungentle; ugly. *Obs.*
un-freez'a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-freeze', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To thaw. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.
un-freight'ed (ŭn-frāt'ĕd), *a.*
unfreind. † UNFRIEND.
unfreme, *n.* [AS *unfremu.* Cf. UNFRAME evil.] Injury. *Obs.*
un-French', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To translate from French. *Obs.*
un-French', *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fre'quen-cy (ŭn-frē'kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* Infrequency. *Rare.*
un-fre-quent' *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To cease to frequent. *Obs.*
un-fre'quent, *a.* Infrequent — **un-fre'quent-ly,** *adv.*
un-fret', *v.t.* [1st *un-* + *fret.*] To smooth. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.
un-fret'ted, *a.*, **un-fri'a-ble,** *a.*
un-friend', *n.* An enemy. — **un-friend'ship,** *n. Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
un-fright', **un-fright'ed,** *a.* Unfrightened; fearless. *Obs.*
un-fright'ful, *a.*, **un-frilled'** (ŭn-frĭld'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'frith, *n.* [AS. *unfriþ.*] Hostility; discord. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
un-frock'i-fy, *v. t.* To unfrock.
un-frost'ed, *a.*, **un-fro'ward-ly,** *adv.*, **un-fro'zen,** *a.*, **un-fruc'ted.** *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*
un-fruct'ful, *a.* Unfruitful.
un-fruc'tu-ous, *a.* Also **un-fruc'tous.** Unfruitful. *Obs.*
un-fru'gal. *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fruit'and, *a.* Unfruitful. *Obs.*
un-fruit'ous, *a.* Unfruitful. *Obs.*
un-frus'tra-ble. *a.*, **un-fu'eled,** **un-fu'elled** (ŭn-fū'ĕld), *a.*, **un'fu-ful-filled',** *a.*, **un-full',** *a.* See UN-, not.
unfulmaking, *n.* [See UN- not ; FULL, *a.*; MAKE, *v.*] Impertection. *Obs.*
unfulyeit. † UNFOULED. [NISH.
un-fur'nished, *p. a.* of UNFUR-
un-fur'nished, *a.*, **un-fur'ni tured,** *a.*, **un-fur'row-a-ble,** *a.*, **un-fur'rowed,** *a.*, **un-fused'** (ŭn-fūzd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-fu'si-ble (ŭn-fū'zĭ-b'l), *a* Infusible. *Rare.*
un-gain' (ŭn-gān'), *a.* [ME *ungein.* See UNGAINLY ; cf. GAIN, *a.*] *Obs. or Dial Eng.* **1.** Perilous ; dreadful
2. Inconvenient of access.
3. Unsuitable or unfavorable.
4. Clumsy; inexperienced.
5. Intractable; disagreeable.
un-gain', *n.* In phrase *at ungain*, at an inconvenient time.
un-gain'-stand'a-bly, *a & adv.* Irresistibly. *Obs.*
un-gal'lant (ŭn-găl'ănt; ŭn'gă-lănt' ; *see* GALLANT, *a.*), **a.**, **un-gal'lant-ly,** *adv.*, **un-galled'** (ŭn-gôld'), *a.* See UN-, not.
unganand, *a.* Unfit. *Obs. Scot.*
un-gar'bled (ŭn-gär'b'ld), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-gar'ment, *v. t.* To unclothe. *Rare.* — **un-gar'ment-ed,** *p. a.*, **un-gar'ment-ed,** *a.*, **un-gar'nered** (-nẽrd), *a.*, **un-gar'nished** (ŭn-gär'nĭsht), *a.*, **un-gar'risoned** (ŭn-gär'ĭ-s'nd), *a.*, **un-gar'tered** (-gär'tẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-gast'ly. † UNGHOSTLY.
un-gath'ered (ŭn-găth'ẽrd), *a.*, **un-gauged'** (-gājd'), *a.* See UN-, not. [UNGAINLY.
unge'in.ungeinliche. † UNGAIN,
un'ge-lat'i-nized (ŭ n'jĕ-lă t'ĭ-nīzd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-geld' (ŭn-gĕld'), *n.* [AS. *ungilde, unġilde*, not entitled to wergild. See UN- not ; GELD payment.] *A.-S. Law.* A person, as an outlaw for a wrong to whom no wergild was payable.
un-gen'dered (ŭn-jĕn'dẽrd), *a.* Not engendered. *Obs.*
un-gen'er-ated. un-gen'er-ated (-ĕr-ā t ĕd), *a.*, **un-gen'er-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-gen'er-a-tive,** *a.*, **un-ge'ni-al** (ŭn-jē'nĭ-ȧl ; -jēn'yȧl), *a.* See UN-, not
un-gen'i-tured (-jĕn'ĭ-tûrd), *a.* [*un-* not + *genniture*] Without genitals: impotent. *Obs. or R.*
un'gen-teel' *a.* See UN-, not. — **un'gen-teel'ly,** *adv.* — **un'gen-teel ness,** *n.*
un-gen'tle-man, *n.* One not a gentleman. *Obs.* — *v. t.* = UNGENTLEMANIZE. *Obs.*
un-gen'tle-man-ize, *v. t.* To render not a gentleman *Rare*
un-gen'tle-man-like', *a.*, **un-gen'tle-man-li-ness,** *n.*, **un-gen'tle-man-ly,** *a.*, **un-gen'tle-ness** (un-jĕn'tl-nĕs), *n.*, **un-gen'tle-ness,** *n.*, **un-ge'o-graph'ic** (-jē'ō-grăf' Yk), *a.*, **un ge'o-met'ri-cal,** *a.* See UN-, not.
unger. † HUNGER
un-Ger'man, *a.*, **un-ger'mi-nat'ed** (un-jûr'mĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not [UNBEGET *Obs.*
un-get', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *get.*] = **un-ghost'ly,** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-gi'cule. *n.* = UNGUICULE. *Obs.*
un-gild', *v. t.* To remove gilding from. — **un-gild'ed,** *p. a.*
un-gild'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-gill' (ŭn-gĭl'), *v. t.* To remove from a gill net, as fish.
un-gilt', *v. t* = UNGILD. *Obs.*
un-gilt', *a.* See UN-, not
ungiltir. † UNGUILTY. [UN-, not.
un-ginned' (ŭn-jĭnd'), *a.* See
un-girt'ed, *p. a.* of UNGIRD.
un-girt'ed, *a.*, **un-girt',** *a.* See UN-, not.
un-give' (ŭn-gĭv'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *give.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To yield; relax.
2. To melt; to thaw.
un-giv'ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
ung'ka, ung'ka pu'ti (ŏŏng'kȧ pōō'tĭ), *n.* [Malay (in Sumatra) *ungko-pūtih*, lit., white gibbon.] *A gibbon ; esp., the siamang.*
un-gla'ci-at'ed (ŭn-glā'shĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-glad'** [AS. *unglæd.*], **un-glad'dened** (-glăd'nd), *a.*, **un-glad'ly,** *adv.*, **un-glad'ness,** *n.* See UN-, not.
un-glazed' (-glāzd'), *p. a* of UNGLAZE.
un-glazed', *a.*, **un-gleaned'** (-glēnd'), *a.*, **un-gloomed'** (-glōōmd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-glo'ri-fied (-glō'rĭ-fīd ; 201), *p. a.* of UNGLORIFY.
un-glo'ri-fied, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-glo'ri-fy (ŭn-glō'rĭ-fī ; 201), *v.t.* [1st *un-* + *glorify.*] To deprive of glory. *Rare.*
un-glo'ri-ous, *a.* Inglorious. *Obs.*
un-glosed' (-glōzd'), *a.* Var. of UNGLOZED. [See UN-, not.
un-glossed' (ŭn-glŏst'; 205), *a.*
un-glove' (ŭn-glŭv'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *glove.*] To take off the glove or gloves of, as the hand.
un-gloved' (-glŭvd'), *p. a.* of UNGLOVE.
un-gloved', *a.*, **un-glozed',** *a.*, **un-glut'ted,** *a* See UN-, not.
ungnede, *adv.* [See UN- not ; GNEDE.] Not sparingly; richly; fairly. *Obs.*
ungnement. † OINTMENT.
ungoderly, *a.* [Cf. UN- not ; GOOD.] Bad; wicked. *Obs.*
un-goard'. † UNGORED.
ungod. † UNGOOD.
un-god', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *god.*] *Obs.* **1.** = UNDEIFY.
2. To make godless or atheistic.
ungoderly, *a.* [Cf. UN- not ; GOOD.] Bad; wicked. *Obs.*
un-god'like', *a.* See UN-, not.
ungome, *v.t.* [See 1st UN-; GOME a man.] To clear of men. *Obs, or Dial. Eng.*
un-gone', *a.* Not yet gone. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

un-got' (ŭn-gŏt') } *a.* **1.** Not gotten; not acquired.
un-got'ten (-ĭn) } **2.** Not begotten.
un-gov'ern-a-ble (ŭn-gŭv'ẽr-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Not governable; not capable of being governed, ruled, or restrained; licentious; wild; unbridled; as, *ungovernable* passions. — **un-gov'ern-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-gov'ern-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-gown' (ŭn-goun'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *gown.*] To strip of a gown; to unfrock, as a priest.
un-grace'ful (ŭn-grās'fo͝ol), *a.* Not graceful; inelegant; awkward; clumsy; as, *ungraceful* manners or speech. — **un-grace'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-grace'ful-ness**, *n.*
un-gra'cious (ŭn-grā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Not gracious; not courteous; rude; as, an *ungracious* speech or act.
2. Having no grace; graceless; wicked. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. Not well received; offensive; unpleasing.
Anything of grace toward the Irish rebels was as *ungracious* at Oxford as at London. *Clarendon.*
— **un-gra'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **un-gra'cious-ness**, *n.*
un-grad'ed (ŭn-grād'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Not graded. — **ungraded school**, a school in which pupils are not classified by grades, usually because of too great differences in attainments.
un-grate'ful (ŭn-grāt'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Not grateful; not thankful for favors; making no returns, or making ill return for kindness, attention, etc.; ingrateful.
2. Unpleasing; unacceptable; disagreeable; as, harsh sounds are *ungrateful* to the ear.
— **un-grate'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-grate'ful-ness**, *n.*
un'gual (ŭn'gwȧl), *a.* [L. *unguis* a nail, claw, hoof.] Pertaining to, resembling, or bearing, a nail, claw, or hoof.
un-guard'ed (ŭn-gär'dĕd; -dĭd; 151), *a.* Not guarded; specif.: **a** Unprotected. **b** Incautious; careless. — **un-guard'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-guard'ed-ness**, *n.*
un'guent (ŭn'gwĕnt), *n.* [L. *unguentum*, fr. *unguere*, *ungere*, to anoint: cf. F. *onguent*. See OINTMENT; cf. UNCTION, UNCTUOUS.] A lubricant or salve for sores, burns, or the like; an ointment. An *unguent* is stiffer than a *liniment*, but softer than a *cerate*.
un'guen-ta'ri-um (ŭn'gwĕn-tā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [From L. *unguentarius* pertaining to ointment. See UNGUENT.] *Class. Antiq.* A vessel used to hold unguents. Cf. ALABASTRUM, 1; AMPULLA, 1; ARYBALLUS; LECYTHUS.
un'guen-ta-ry (ŭn'gwĕn-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *unguentarius.*] Like an unguent, or partaking of its qualities.
un-guen'tous (ŭn-gwĕn'tŭs), *a.* Unguentary.
Un-guic'u-la'ta (-gwĭk'ū-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *unguiculus* finger nail.] *Zoöl.* The Mammalia having claws or nails, as disting. from hoofed animals (Ungulata) and cetaceans. It is no longer considered a natural group, though in use as a convenient collective designation.
un-guic'u-late (-gwĭk'ū-lāt) } *a.* **1.** Furnished with nails,
un-guic'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } claws, or hooks; clawed; specif., *Zoöl.*, pertaining to the Unguiculata.
2. *Bot.* Tapering below into a claw or a stalklike base; — said of certain petals, as those of the pink, wallflower, etc.
un-guif'er-ous (ŭn-gwĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *unguis* nail or claw + E. *-ferous.*] Bearing a nail or claw; clawed.
un'gui-nous (ŭn'gwĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *unguinosus*, fr. *unguen*, *-inis*, fat, ointment.] Consisting of, or resembling, fat or oil; oily; unctuous; oleaginous.
un'guis (ŭn'gwĭs), *n.*; *pl.* UNGUES (-gwēz). [L., nail, claw, or hoof.] A nail, claw, or hoof; hence: **a** That on a digit of a vertebrate. **b** One of the terminal chitinous hooks on the foot of an insect. **c** *Anat.* (1) Short for *os unguis* (the lachrymal bone). (2) The hippocampus minor. **d** *Bot.* A clawlike base of a petal.
un'gu-la (ŭn'gŭ-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a claw, hoof, fr. *unguis* nail, claw, hoof.] **1.** A hoof; also, a claw, or nail.

2. *Geom.* A section or part of a cylinder, cone, or other solid of revolution, cut off by a plane oblique to the base; — so called from its resemblance to the hoof of a horse.
3. *Bot.* = UNGUIS **d**.


Ungula. 2.

Un'gu-la'ta (ŭn'gŭ-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *ungula* hoof.] *Zoöl.* An extensive group consisting of the hoofed mammals, formerly ranked as an order and including only the suborders Artiodactyla (ruminants, swine, etc.) and Perissodactyla (horses, tapirs, rhinoceroses). Other extinct groups, — Condylarthra, Amblypoda, Ancylopoda, Typotheria, and Toxodonta, — have been discovered, and these connect the Artiodactyla and Perissodactyla so completely with the Proboscidea (elephants) and with the Hyracoidea(conies) that all these groups, living and extinct, are now included in the order Ungulata as suborders, or are treated as orders, Ungulata being made a superorder or abandoned as a group of classification, though kept as a convenient collective name. The Ungulata are mostly large or rather large; nearly all are exclusively herbivorous, and many have horns, being the only mammals so provided.
un'gu-late (ŭn'gŭ-lāt), *a.* [L. *ungulatus.* See UNGULA.] **1.** Shaped like a hoof. *Rare.*
2. Furnished with hoofs; of or pertaining to the Ungulata.
un'gu-late, *n.* Any hoofed quadruped; one of the Ungulata.
un'guled (ŭn'gūld), *a.* [L. *ungula* a claw.] *Her.* Having hoofs of a specified tincture.
un-gyve' (ŭn-jīv'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *gyve.*] To free from gyves or fetters; to liberate.
un-hair' (-hâr'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hair.*] To deprive (hides, etc.) of hair, as by scraping with a blunt two-handled knife, or by passing between drums rotating at different speeds, one of which is armed with spiral scrapers.
un-hal'low (-hăl'ō), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hallow.*] To profane; desecrate. "Vanity *unhallows* the virtue." *L'Estrange.*
un-hal'lowed (-ōd), *a.* [*un-* not + *hallowed*: cf. AS. *unhālgod.*] Not consecrated; hence, profane; unholy.
un-hand' (-hănd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hand.*] To loose from the hand or grasp; to let go. *Coleridge.*
un-hand'some (ŭn-hăn'sŭm; *cf.* HANDSOME, 277), *a.* **1.** Not handsome; not beautiful; not comely; plain; homely.
2. Wanting noble or amiable qualities; mean; indecorous; as, *unhandsome* treatment or imputations.
3. Unhandy; clumsy; awkward; inconvenient. *Obs.*
— **un-hand'some-ly**, *adv.* — **un-hand'some-ness**, *n.*
un-hand'y (-hăn'dĭ), *a.* Clumsy; awkward; inconvenient; as, an *unhandy* man or implement.
un-hang' (-hăng'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hang.*] **1.** To divest or strip of hangings, as a room.
2. To remove (something hanging or swinging) from that which supports it; as, to *unhang* a gate.
un-hap' (ŭn-hap'), *n.* Ill luck; mishap. *Obs.*
un-hap'py (ŭn-hăp'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Not happy or fortunate; unfortunate; unlucky; as, an *unhappy* event.
2. Not cheerful or glad; sad; sorrowful.
3. Marked by infelicity; specif.: **a** Inauspicious; calamitous. "This *unhappy* morn." *Milton.* **b** Not felicitous or apt; inappropriate.
4. Mischievous; wanton; waggish. *Obs.* *Shak.*
— **un-hap'pi-ly**, *adv.* — **un-hap'pi-ness**, *n.*
un-har'bored, -har'boured (-här'bẽrd), *a.* [*un-* not + *harbored.*] **1.** Having no harbor or shelter; unprotected.
2. Affording no harbor or shelter. *Obs.* *Milton.*
— **un'har-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* Inharmonious.
un'har-mo'ni-ous-ness, *n.*
un-har'ness (ŭn-här'nĕs), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *harness.*] **1.** To strip of harness; to loose from harness or gear.
2. To disarm; to divest of armor.
un-hasp' (ŭn-hăsp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hasp.*] To unloose the hasp of; to unclose.
un-hat' (-hăt'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *hat.*] To take off the hat of; to remove one's hat, esp. as a mark of respect.
un-head' (ŭn-hĕd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *head.*] **1.** To take out the head of; as, to *unhead* a cask.
2. To decapitate; to behead. *Obs.*
un-health' (ŭn-hĕlth'), *n.* [AS. *unhælþ.*] Ill health; unsoundness; disease; sickness.
un-health'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Not healthful; causing ill health; insalubrious. — **un-health'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-health'ful-ness**, *n.*
un-health'y (-hĕl'thĭ), *a.* Not healthy; specif.: **a** Not in a state of health; unwell. **b** Not evincing health; as, an *unhealthy* complexion. **c** Not conducive to health; unwholesome; as, *unhealthy* locations, foods, habits. **d** Morally or spiritually unsound; as, *unhealthy* ideas, fiction. — **un-health'i-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-health'i-ness**, *n.*
un-heard' (ŭn-hûrd'), *a.* **1.** Not heard; not perceived by the ear; as, words *unheard* by those present.
2. Not granted a hearing; not allowed to speak; not having made a defense, or stated one's side of a question; disregarded; unheeded; as, to condemn a man *unheard.*
3. Not known to fame; not celebrated. *Rare.*
un-heard'-of', *a.* Not heard of; unprecedented.
un-helm' (ŭn-hĕlm'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *helm.*] To deprive or relieve of the helm or helmet.
un-hes'i-tat'ing (-hĕz'ĭ-tāt'ĭng), *a.* Acting or done without hesitation. — **un-hes'i-tat'ing-ly**, *adv.*
un-hinge' (ŭn-hĭnj'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hinge.*] **1.** To take from the hinges; as, to *unhinge* a door.
2. To displace; to unfix by violence.
3. To render unstable or wavering; to unsettle; as, to *unhinge* one's mind or opinions; to *unkinge* the nerves.
un-hitch' (ŭn-hĭch'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hitch.*] To free from being hitched, or as if from being hitched; to unfasten; loose; as, to *unhitch* a horse, or a trace.
un-hive' (ŭn-hīv'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hive.*] **1.** To drive or remove from a hive.
2. To deprive of habitation or shelter, as a crowd.
un-hoard' (ŭn-hōrd'; 201), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hoard.*] To take or steal from a hoard; to pilfer.
un-ho'ly (ŭn-hō'lĭ), *a.* [Cf. AS. *unhālig.*] Not holy; unhallowed; not consecrated; hence, profane; wicked; impious. — **un-ho'li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-ho'li-ness**, *n.*
un-hood' (ŭn-ho͝od'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hood.*] To remove a hood or disguise from.
un-hook' (ŭn-ho͝ok'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *hook.*] To loose, or to become loosed, from a hook; to loosen the hooks of.
un-hoop' (ŭn-ho͞op'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hoop.*] To strip or deprive of hoops.
un-hoped' (ŭn-hōpt'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not hoped or expected.
un-hopped' (-hŏpt'), *a.* Made without hops, as wort.
un-horse' (ŭn-hôrs'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *horse.*] To throw from a horse; also, to take a horse or horses from; as, to *unhorse* a rider; to *unhorse* a carriage.
un-house' (ŭn-houz'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] **1.** To drive from a house or habitation; dislodge; to deprive of shelter.
2. To dismantle, as a tent. *Obs.*
un-hu'man-ize (-hū'mȧn-īz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *humanize.*] **1.** To render inhuman or barbarous.
2. To deprive of the study of the humanities, as a school.
un-husk' (-hŭsk'), *v. t.* To take the husk from; to husk.

un'good', *n.* Evil; wickedness. *Obs.*
un-good', *a.* [AS. *unġōd.*] Not good; bad. — **un-good'li-ness**, *n.* — **un-good'ly**, *a.* & *adv. All Obs.*
un-gored' (ŭn-gōrd'; 201), *a.*, **un-gorged'** (-gôrjd'), *a.*, **un-gor'geous** (-gôr'jŭs), *a.*, **un-gov'erned** (-gŭv'ẽrnd), *a.* See UN-, not. [UNGOWN.
un-gowned' (-goun'), *p. a.* of **un-gowned'**, *a.*, **un-graced'** (-grāst'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-grate'ly, *adv.* [*un-* not + *gratefully.*] Needlessly; uselessly; also, unsuitably. *Obs.*
un-grad'u-at'ed (ŭn-grăd'ū-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-graft'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. [grain of.
un-grain', *v. t.* To remove the
un-grained', *a.*, **un'gram-mat'ic**, **un'gram-mat'i-cal**, *a.*, **un'gram-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un-grant'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-grant'ed**, *a.*, **un-grasp'a-ble** (ŭn-grăs'pȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-grasped'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-grate', *n.* An ingrate. *Obs.*
un-grate', *a.* Displeasing; ungrateful. — **un-grate'ly**, *a & adv. Both Obs* [See UN-, not.
un-grat'i-fied (ŭn-grăt'ĭ-fīd), *a.*
un-grave', *p. a.* [See UN-, not; 4th GRAVE.] Not engraved. *Obs.*
un-grave', *a.* [*un-* not + *grave*, a.] Not serious; light; quick. *Obs. or R.*
un-grave', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + 4th *grave*, v.] To disinter. *Obs.* — **un-graved'** (ŭn-grāvd'), *p. a.*
un-graved', *a.* See UN-, not.
un-grave'ly, *adv.* Not gravely; indecently. *Rare.* [UN-, not.
un-grav'en (-grāv'n), *a.* See
un-great', *n.* [Cf AS. *ġrēto* greatness. See UN- not; GREAT, *a.*] Smallness. *Obs.*
un-Gre'cian (-grē'shăn), *a.*, **un-Greek'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-gree'a-ble, *a.* Disagreeable. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
un-green', *a.* [Cf. AS. *ungrēne* not green.] Sere; withered. *Obs.*
un-green'a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not. — **ungreenable black.** See ANILINE BLACK.
un-greened' (ŭn-grēnd'), *a.*, **un-greet'ed**, *a.*, **un'gre-ga'ri-ous** (ŭn'grē-gā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-greith', *a.* Also **ungreithed.** [Cf. Icel. *ūgreiðr* unexpeditious.] Unready. *Obs.*
ungright, *a & v.* [Cf. GRUTCH, GRUDGE.] Ungrudgingly. *Obs.*
un-gripe', *v. t.* To loosen. *R.*
un-groan'ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
ungrobbed, *a.* [See UN- not; GRUB.] Not dug round; — of plant roots. *Obs.*
un-grooved' (ŭn-grōōvd'), *a.*, **un-ground'**, *a.*, **un-ground'ed**, *a.*, **un-ground'ed-ly**, *a & v.*, **un-ground'ed-ness**, *n.*, **un-grown'**, *a.*, **un-grudged'** (-grŭjd'), *a.*, **un-grudg'ing** (-grŭj'ĭng), *a.*, **un-grudg'ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-grudg'ing-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-guard', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *guard.*] To remove the guard from. *R.*
un'gue-al (ŭn'gwē-ȧl), *a.* [Cf. F. *onguéal.* See UNGUAL.] Ungual. *Rare.*
un'guen-ta'ri-an (ŭn'gwĕn-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* = UNGUENTARY. *Obs*
un'guen-ta-ry (ŭn'gwĕn-tȧ-rĭ), *n.* [L. *unguentarius.*] A dealer in unguents. *Obs.*
un-guen'to (ŭn-gwĕn'tō), *n.* [It.] An unguent. *Obs.*
un-guen'tum (ŭn-gwĕn'tŭm), *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* An unguent.
un-guer'doned (ŭn-gûr'dŭnd), *a.* See UN-, not.
ungues, *n., pl.* of UNGUIS.
un-guess'a-ble, *a.*, **un-guessed'** (-gĕst'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-guest'like', *adv.* In a manner not becoming a guest. *Rare.*
‖ **un'gui-bus et ros'tro.** [L.] With claws and beak.
un'gui-cal (ŭn'gwĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *unguis* a nail or claw. Cf. UNGUAL.] Ungual. *Rare.*
un'gui-corn (ŭn'gwĭ-kôrn), *n.* [L. *unguis* nail, claw + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* The certrotheca.
un-guic'u-lar (ŭn-gwĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis* a nail.] Ungual.
un-guic'u-late (-lāt), *n.* One of the Unguiculata.
un'gui-cule, *n.* [F.(Rabelais), fr. L. *unguiculus.*] Finger nail. *Obs.*
un-guid'a-ble (ŭn-gīd'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-guid'a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-guid'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'gui-form (ŭn'gwĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *unguis* a nail or claw + E. *-form.*] Like a claw or nail.
un-guiled' (ŭn-gīld'), *a.* Unbeguiled. *Dial. Eng.*
un-guil'o-tined' (ŭn-gĭl'ō-tēnd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-guilt'less, *a.* Innocent. *Obs.*
un-guilt'y, *a.* [AS. *unġiltiġ.*] See UN-, not. — **un-guilt'i-ly**, *adv.* — **un-guilt'i-ness**, *n.* [gual.
un'gui-nal (ŭn'gwĭ-năl), *a.* Un-
un'gui-ros'tral (-rŏs'trȧl), *a.* [L. *unguis* nail, claw + E. *rostral.*] Having a horny nail at the end of the bill, as ducks.
‖ **un'guis in ul'ce-re.** [L.] A claw in the sore.
un'gu-lar (ŭn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* Pert. to, or like, a hoof; ungual.
un'gu-li-grade' (-lĭ-grād'), *a.* [L. *ungula* hoof + *gradi* to walk.] Having, or walking on, hoofs.
un'gu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [See UNGULA.] Ungulate; like, or pertaining to, a hoof. *Rare.*
un-gum', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *gum.*] **4f.**
ungument. † OINTMENT.
ungurd † UNGIRT. [UNGYVE.
un-gyved' (ŭn-jīvd'), *p. a.* of **un-gyved'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-hab'ile, *a.* [*un-* not + *habile.*] Unfit; incapable; disabled; disqualified. *Obs.*
un-hab'it-a-ble, *a.*, **un-hab'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-hab'it-ed**, *a.*, **un'an-hab'it-a-al**, *a.*, **un-hacked'** (ŭn-hăkt'), *a.*, **un-hack'neyed** (-hăk'nĭd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-had', *p. p.* Unobtained. *Rare.*
unhadien. † UNHOOD.
un-hailed' (ŭn-hāld'), *a.* Not saluted. *Obs.*
un-hailed', *a.* See UN-, not.
un-haired' (-hârd'), *a.* Void of hair; beardless. *Obs.* [not.
un-hair'y (-hâr'ĭ), *a.* See UN-,
un-hale' † UNWHOLE.
un-hale'. Var. of UNHELE, *v. t.*
un-hale', *a.* [AS. *unhāl.*] Unhealthy; unsound. *Obs. or R.*
un-hale'some † UNWHOLESOME.
un-hals'ed, un-hals'it, *p. a.* Not saluted. *Obs. Scot.* [halter of.
un-hal'ter, *v. t.* To loosen the
un-hal'tered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-halved' (ŭn-hăvd'), *a.*, **un-ham'pered**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-hand'i-ly (ŭn-hăn'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **UNHANDY.** See **-LY.**
un-hand'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-han'dled (-hăn'd'ld), *a.*, **un-hand'seled** (ŭn-hănd'sĕld; ŭn-hăn'-), *a.*, **un-hanged'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-hap'ly, *adv.* By ill chance. *Obs.* [bad. *Obs.*
un-hap'pen, *a.* Unfortunate; bad.
un-hap'py, *v. t.* To make unhappy. *Obs.* [UN-, not.
un-har'assed (-hăr'ȧst), *a.* See
un-har'bor, -har'bour, *n. t.* [1st *un-* + *harbor.*] To drive from harbor or shelter. [*Obs.*
un-hard', *a.* Not hard; easy.
unhardel, *v. t.* [OF. *hardelle* herd, troop. See 1st UN-.] To disperse. *Obs.*
un-hard'ened (-här'd'nd), *a.*, **un-har'dy** (-h ŭ'rd ĭ), *a.*, **un-harmed'**, *a.* **un-harm'ful**, *a.*, **un-harm'ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-harm'ing**, *a.*, **un-har'rowed**, *a.*, **un-har'vest-ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-hasp', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hasp.*] To disclose. *Obs.*
un-haste', *n.* Want of haste.
un-hast'ing (-hās'tĭng), *a.*, **un-hast'y** (-tĭ), *a.*, **un-hatched'**, *a.*, **un-hatch'eled**, *or* **-elled** (-hăch'ĕld), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-haunt'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
unhaunty. † UNHANDY.
un-haz'ard-ed, *a.*, **un-haz'ard-ous**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-head', *v. t.* To decapitate. *Obs.*
un-headed'ed, *p. a.*
un-head'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-heal'. Var. of UNHELE, *v. t.*
un-heal', *n.* [AS. *unhælu.*] Sickness; infirmity; misfortune. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.
un-heal'a-ble, *a.*, **un-healed'**, *a.*
un-hearse', *v. t.* To take from the hearse (in sense 1). *Obs.*
un-heart', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *heart.*] To dishearten. *Obs.*
un-heart'some (-sŭm), *a.* Also **un-heart'y.** Without cheer; sad: also, unpleasant. *Scot.*
un-heat'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-heav'en, *v. t. & i.* To remove from heaven. *Obs.*
un-heav'en-ly, *a.*, **un-He'brew**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-heck'led, *a.* [Cf. HACKLE to dress, HACKLE a covering.] Untidy in dress. *Dial. Eng.*
un-hedged' (-hĕjd'), *a.*, **un-heed'ed**, *a.*, **un-heed'ed-ly**, *adv.*, **un-heed'ful**, *a.*, **un-heed'ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-heed'ful-ness**, *n.*, **un-heed'ing**, *a.*, **un-heed'ing-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-heed'y, *a.* Heedless. — **un-heed'i-ly**, *adv. Both Obs.*
un-heft'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
unheind. † UNHENDE. [no heir.
un-heired' (ŭn-ârd'), *a.* Having
unhele. † UNHEAL, *n.*
un-hele', **un-heal'**, *v. t.* [AS. *unhelian.* See 1st UN-; HELE to cover.] To uncover. — **un-hel'er**, *n. Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
un-helmed' (ŭn-hĕlmd'), *p. a.* of UNHELM.
un-helmed', *a.* See UN-, not.
un-hel'met, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *helmet.*] To deprive of the helmet.
un-helped', *a.*, **un-help'ful**, *a.*, **un-help'ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-help'ful-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
unhelthe. † UNHEALTH.
unhemed, *a.* [See UN-, not; HEM, *v. t. & n.*] Unrestrained. *Obs.*
un-hemmed' (-hĕmd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
unhende. *a.* [*un-* not + *hend*, a.] Discourteous; rude. — **un-hend'ly**, *adv. Both Obs.*
un-hent', *a.* [See UN-, not; HENT, *v.*] Uncaught. *Obs*
unhep. † UNHAP.
un-hep'pen (ŏŏn-ĕp'ĕn), *a.* [*un-* not + *heppen.*] Ungainly; awkward: unskilful. *Dial. Eng.*
un-her'ald-ed, *a.*, **un'he-ral'dic**, *a.*, **un-her'it-a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unherly, *a* [AS. *unhierlīc*, *unhȳrlīc.*] Dreadful; monstrous. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.
un'he-ro'ic, **un'he-ro'i-cal**, *a.*, **un-her'o-ism** (ŭn-hĕr'ō-yz'm), *n.* Unheroic character or conduct; an unheroic act.
unhersomeness, *n.* [AS. *unhiersumness.*] Disobedience. *Obs.*
unhese. † UNEASE.
un-hewed' (-hūd'), *a.*, **un-hewn'**, *a.*, **un-hid'**, *a.*, **un-hid'at-ed** (ŭn-hīd'āt-ĕd), *a.*, **un-hid'den**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-hide', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hide.*] To disclose; discover. *Obs.*
un-hid'a-ble (-hīd'ȧ-b'l), **un-hide'a-ble**, *a.* That cannot be hidden.
un-hide'bound', *a.*, **un-high'**, *a.* [Cf. AS. *unhēah.*] See UN-, not.
un-hight'ed, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of *hight* to adorn.] Not beautified. *Obs.*
unhile. † UNHELE, UNHILL.
un-hill', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-; HILL to hide.] To uncover; disclose; reveal. *Obs.*
unhind. † UNHENDE.
un-hin'dered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-hinge'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
un-hired' (-hīrd'), *a.*, **un'his-tor'ic**, **un'his-tor'i-cal**, *a.*, **un'his-tor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not. [i. e. unnamed. *Obs.*
un-hit', *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of *unhight*,
un-hit', *a.* See UN-, not.
unhol. † UNWHOLE.
un-hold', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *hold.*] To cease to hold; release. *Obs.*
unhold, *a.* [AS.] Unfriendly; untaithful; hostile. *Obs.*
unhold, *n.* An enemy. *Obs.*
unhole. † UNWHOLE.
unholpe, un-holp'en, *a.* [*un-* not + old p. p. of *help.*] Unhelped. *Obs.*
unholsom. † UNWHOLESOME.
un-home'like', *a.*, **un-home'ly**, *a.*, **un'-Ho-mer'ic**, *a.*, **un-ho'mo-ge'ne-ous**, *a.*, **un-ho'mo-ge'ne-ous-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-hon'est (*dial.* ŭn-ŏn'ĭst), *a.* Dishonest; dishonorable; disreputable. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **un-hon'est-ly**, *adv*
un-hon'es-ty, *n.* Dishonesty; improper behavior. *Obs. or Scot.*
un-hon'or, un-hon'our, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *honor.*] To dishonor. *Obs.*
un-hon'or-a-ble, un-hon'our-a-ble, *a.* Dishonorable. *R.*
un-hon'ored, un-hon'oured, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-hood'ed, *p. a.* of UNHOOD.
un-hood'ed, *a.*, **un-hooked'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-hood'wink', *v. t.* See 1st UN-.
un-hooked' (-ho͝okt'), *p. a.* of UNHOOK.
un-hoop'a-ble, *a.* Not to be confined; unlimited. *Obs.*
unhope, *n.* Despair. *Obs.*
un-hoped'-for', *a.* Unhoped.
un-hope'ful, *a.*, **un-hope'ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-hop'ing** (ŭn-hōp'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-horned', *a.* 1. Not horned. 2. = UNCUCKOLDED. *Obs.*
un-hosed' (-hōzd'), *a.* See UN-, not. [b'l), *a.* Inhospitable.
un-hos'pi-ta-ble (ŭn-hŏs'pĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.*
un-hos'tile, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-housed' (-houzd'), *p. a.* of UNHOUSE.
un-housed', *a.*, **un-hou'seled** (ŭn-hou'zĕld), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-hov'a-ble, *a.* [Cf. D. *onhoffelijk*, G. *unhöflich*, discourteous, D. & G. *hof* court, AS. *hof* house.] Discourteous. *Obs.*
unhow, *n.* [Cf. AS *unhoga* unwise.] Discourtesy. *Obs.*
unhowine, *a.* Unbaptized. *Obs.*
unhuhtlic, *a.* [AS. *hyht* hope, joy. See UN-, not; -LY.] Wanting joy *Obs.*
unhule. † UNHILL. [not.
un-hulled' (-hŭld'), *a.* See UN-,
un-hu'man, *a.* 1. Not human. 2. Inhuman. *Rare.*
un-hum'bled (ŭn-hŭm'b'ld; *cf.* HUMBLE, *a.*), *a.*, **un-hu'mored, un-hu'moured**, *a.*, **un-hung'**, *a.*, **un-hunt'ed**, *a.*, **un-hur'ried**, *a.*, **un-hurt'**, *a.*, **un-hurt'ful**, *a.*, **un-hurt'ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-hurt'ful-ness**, *n.*, **un-hurt'ing**, *a.*, **un-hus'band-ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-hus'band-ing, *n.* Neglect or want of husbanding. *Obs.*
un-hushed' (-hŭsht'), *a.*, **un-husked'** (-hŭskt'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-husked', *p. a.* of UNHUSK.
unhwate, *n.* [*un-* not + ME.

u'ni- (ū'nĭ-). [L. *unus* one. See ONE.] A prefix signifying *one, once;* as in *uniaxial, unicellular. Uni-* forms many adjective compounds denoting *consisting of, or having, but one* (of the thing implied by the second element); as, *uniarticulate*, single-jointed; *unicolorate*, of one color. ☞ The reference "See UNI-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *uni-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

u'ni-at (ū'nĭ-ăt) } *n.* [Russ. & Pol. *uniat*, fr. Russ. *uniya*
u'ni-ate (-ăt) } (Pol. *unija*) union.] *Eccl.* One of the United Greeks.

u'ni-ax'i-al (ū'nĭ-ăk'sĭ-ăl), *a.* [*uni-* + *axial.*] **1.** *Cryst.* Having but one optic axis, or line of no double refraction. In *uniaxial* crystals, the optic axis has the direction of the vertical crystallographic axis. All tetragonal and hexagonal crystals are *uniaxial.*

2. *Biol.* Having but one axis; developing along a single line.

u'ni-cam'er-al (-kăm'ẽr-ăl), *a.* [*uni-* + LL. *camera* chamber. See CHAMBER.] Having, or consisting of, a single chamber; — said of a legislative assembly.

u'ni-cel'lu-lar (-sĕl'ū-lẽr), *a. Biol.* Having, or consisting of, a single cell. — **unicellular animals**, the Protozoa.

u-nic'i-ty (ū-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *unicus* single. See UNIQUE.] State of being solitary in its kind; unity of singularity.

Not unity, but what the schoolmen call *unicity. De Quincey.*

u'ni-col'or, -col'our (-kŭl'ẽr), *a.* Of a uniform color.

u'ni-con'stant (-kŏn'stănt), *a.* Having, or characterized by, one constant; as, the *uniconstant* theory of isotropy, in which elastic structure is defined by Young's modulus.

u'ni-corn (ū'nĭ-kôrn), *n.* [ME. *unicorne*, F. *unicorne*, L. *unicornis*, lit., one-horned; *unus* one + *cornu* a horn; cf. L. *unicornuus* a unicorn. See ONE; HORN.] **1.** A fabulous animal with one horn; the monoceros; — often represented in heraldry as a supporter. See PURSUIVANT, 1.

2 A two-horned animal called *rĕ'ĕm* in Hebrew; — the rendering of the Authorized Version of the Bible in Deut. xxxiii. 17 and elsewhere. See REEM.


Unicorn, in British Royal Coat of Arms.

3. Short for UNICORN BIRD, etc.

4. A team of three horses harnessed with one as leader to a pair; also, the whole equipage; a "spike" team.

5. *Mil.* A howitzer. *Obs.*

6. A Scottish gold coin of the 15th and 16th centuries, which was current at 23s. Scotch; — so called from the figure of a unicorn on the obverse.

7. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = MONOCEROS, 3.

unicorn fish. **a** The narwhal. **b** Any of several squamipinnate fishes of the genus *Acanthurus* of the Pacific Ocean, related to the tangs, having a long, bony, hornlike projection extending forward from the skull above the eye. **c** Any of various filefishes having a long dorsal spine, esp. *Alutera scripta* of tropical seas.



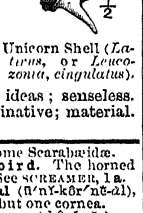
Unicorn Moth. *a* Larva; *b* Imago.

unicorn moth. A notodontian moth (*Schizura unicornis*) whose caterpillar has a horn on its back.

unicorn plant. An annual American martyniaceous plant (*Martynia louisiana*) having large whitish or yellowish flowers mottled with purple or yellow within, and a capsule with a long curving beak.

unicorn root. **a** = COLICROOT **a.** **b** The blazing star *Chamælirium luteum.*

unicorn shell. Any of several marine gastropods having a prominent spine on the lip of the shell. Most of them belong to the genera *Monoceros* and *Latirus.*


Unicorn Shell (*Latirus, or Leucozonia, cingulatus*).

u'ni-cos'tate (ū'nĭ-kŏs'tāt), *a. Bot.* Having a single rib; — applied to leaves having a prominent midrib, as disting. from those with two or more primary veins or ribs.

u'ni-cur'sal (-kûr'săl), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *cursus* a running, a course.] *Math.* Of a curve, having its coördinates expressible rationally through a single parameter, by letting which range in value from $-\infty$ to $+\infty$ we obtain all the points of the curve (each only once) in one continuous series, the coördinates being always real; a rational curve. Opposed to *bicursal.*

u'ni-cy'cle (ū'nĭ-sī'k'l), *n.* A vehicle with only one wheel.

un'i-de'aed (ŭn'ī-dē'ăd), *a.* Having no ideas; senseless.

un'i-de'al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Not ideal; unimaginative; material. **2.** Undeaed. *Rare.*

u'ni-di-men'sion-al (ū'nĭ-dĭ-mĕn'shŭn-ăl), *a. Math.* Having but one dimension.

u'ni-di-rect' (-dĭ-rĕkt'), *v. t. Elec.* To cause to go in a single direction; to commutate.

u'ni-di-rec'tion-al (-rĕk'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Having, or flowing only in, one direction. — **unidirectional current.** *Elec.* = CONTINUOUS CURRENT.

u'ni-face (ū'nĭ-fās), *a.* Having but one face; having a design on one side only; — said of coins.

u'ni-fa'ri-ous (-fā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [*uni-* + *-farious*, as in *bifarious.*] *Bot.* Being in a single rank or series; uniserial.

u'ni-fi'a-ble (ū'nĭ-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being unified.

u-nif'ic (ū-nĭf'ĭk), *a.* [*uni-* + *-fic.*] Making one or unity; unifying.

u'ni-fi-ca'tion (ū'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See UNIFY.] Act of unifying, or state of being unified.

u'ni-fied (ū'nĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Made one; specif., *Finance*, consolidated; issued to take up and replace by a common debt previous issues; — said of stock or bonds.

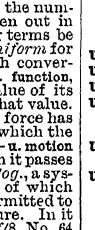
u'ni-fi'lar (ū'nĭ-fī'lăr), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *filum* a thread.] Having, or involving the use of, only one thread, wire, or fiber; as, *unifilar* suspension. — **unifilar magnetometer,** *Physics*, a magnetometer consisting of a magnetic bar suspended at its center of gravity by a single thread.

u'ni-flag'el-late (-flăj'ē-lāt), *a. Bacteriol. & Zoöl.* Bearing a single flagellum, as certain bacteria and infusoria.

u'ni-flo'rous (-flō'rŭs; 201), *a.* [*uni-* + *-florous.*] *Bot.* Bearing one flower only; as, a *uniflorous* peduncle.

u'ni-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-āt), *a. Bot.* Having only one leaf; — often used incorrectly for *unifoliolate.*

u'ni-fo'li-o-late (-fō'lĭ-ō-lāt), *a. Bot.* Compound with a single leaflet, as the leaf of the orange, barberry, etc. Such leaves are distinguishable from simple leaves by the basal joint.


Unifoliolate Leaf of Orange.

U'ni-fo'li-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; L. *unus* one + *folium* leaf; — because the first-named species, *U. bifolium*, has apparently but one leaf.] *Bot.* A small genus of convallariaceous plants including one Asiatic species and one (*U. canadense*) of eastern North America. See BEAD-RUBY.

u'ni-form (ū'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *uniformis; unus* one + *forma* form: cf. F. *uniforme.*] **1.** Having always the same form, manner, or degree; not varying or variable; unchanging; homogeneous; as, the dress of Asiatics has been very *uniform;* the temperature is *uniform;* a stratum of *uniform* clay.

The *uniform* order of phenomena, . . . what we have termed the routine of perceptions. *Karl Pearson.*

2. Of the same form with others; agreeing with each other; conforming to one rule or mode; consonant.

The only doubt is . . . how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies. *Hooker.*

Syn. — See EQUABLE.

uniform convergence, *Math.*, the property (of certain series whose sums are continuous functions of the variable of which their terms are continuous functions) that the number n of initial terms (which only need be taken out in order that the sum of any number of remaining terms be less than a preassigned arbitrary positive ϵ) is *uniform* for all values of the variable in the interval of such convergence. Called also *equable convergence.* — **u. function,** *Math.*, one that has only one value for any one value of its argument, no matter how the argument attains that value. — **u. magnetic field,** a field in which the magnetic force has everywhere the same value and direction and in which the lines of force are therefore straight and parallel. — **u. motion** *or* **velocity,** the motion or velocity of a body when it passes over equal spaces in equal times. — **u. system,** *Photog.*, a system of diaphragm or stop marking, the numbers of which are proportional to the intensities of the light permitted to pass and hence to the times required for exposure. In it No. 1 corresponds to *f*/4, No. 2 to *f*/5.6, No. 4 to *f*/8, No. 64 to *f*/32, etc. Abbr. *U. S.* — **u. twist,** *Firearms*, a twist of which the spiral course has an equal pitch throughout. — **u. velocity.** See *uniform motion*, above.

u'ni-form, *n.* [F. *uniforme.* See UNIFORM, *a.*] A dress of a particular style or fashion worn by persons in the same service, order, or the like, by means of which they have a distinctive appearance; as, the *uniform* of the artillery, of the police, of Knights Templars; a showy *uniform.*

u'ni-form, *v. t.* **1.** To make conformable. *Obs. Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To clothe with a uniform; as, to *uniform* soldiers.

u'ni-form'ism (-fôr'mĭz'm), *n.* [From UNIFORM.] *Geol.* The uniformitarian doctrine.

u'ni-form'i-ta'ri-an (-fôr'mĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a. Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the view or doctrine that existing causes, acting in the same manner and with essentially the same intensity as at present, are sufficient to account for all geological changes. Cf. CATASTROPHISM.

u'ni-form'i-ta'ri-an (ū'nĭ-fôr'mĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n. Geol.* One who accepts uniformitarianism or its doctrine.

u'ni-form'i-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Geol.* Uniformism.

2. The theory that the world as a whole, in its mental and moral as well as in its physical aspects, is the result or embodiment of a single principle, or of a set of forces, or laws, of uniform operation.

u'ni-form'i-ty (ū'nĭ-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *uniformitas:* cf. F. *uniformité.*] Quality or state of being uniform, or unvarying, consistent, conformed to one pattern, etc.

uniformity of, *or* **in the course of,** nature, a phrase originating in the theory of J. S. Mill that the assumption of objective regularity or invariability is necessary to all inductive reasoning. The theory has been widely criticized, and the modern tendency is to regard natural uniformity as determined by the uniformities of our interests and needs, and as objectively real in the sense that the world is so constituted that it responds unfailingly to these interests and needs.

In the contemplation of that *uniformity in the course of nature* which is assumed in every inference from experience, one of the first observations . . . is, that the uniformity in question is not properly uniformity, but uniformities. *J. S. Mill.*

The *uniformity of nature* stands to induction as the axioms of syllogism do to syllogism; they are not premises, but conditions of inference, which . . . men use spontaneously. *Encyc. Brit.*

u'ni-fy (ū'nĭ-fī), *v. t.;* U'NI-FIED (-fīd); U'NI-FY'ING (-fī'-ĭng). [F. *unifier.* See UNI-; -FY.] To cause to be one or uniform; to make into a unit; to unite; to view as one.

Perception is thus a *unifying* act. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

u'ni-gen'i-tal (ū'nĭ-jĕn'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *unigenitus* only-begotten.] Only-begotten.

u'ni-gen'i-ture (-jĕn'ĭ-tûr), *n.* [L. *unigenitus* only-begotten. See UNI-; GENITURE.] State of being the only-begotten.

U'ni-gen'i-tus (-jĕn'ĭ-tŭs). *Eccl. Hist.* A famous bull issued by Pope Clement XI., in 1713, against the "Moral Reflections on the New Testament" of Pasquier Quesnel, priest of the Oratory, and a celebrated Jansenist. It began with the Latin words "*Unigenitus Dei Filius*" (Only-begotten Son of God), hence the name given to it.

u'ni-glob'u-lar (-glŏb'ū-lăr), *a.* Being or having one globe.

u-nij'u-gate (ū-nĭj'ōō-gāt; ū'nĭ-jōō'gāt; 243, 277), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *jugum* yoke, pair: cf. L. *unijugus* having one yoke.] *Bot.* Having but one pair of leaflets; — said of a pinnate leaf.


Unijugate Leaf.

u'ni-lat'er-al (ū'nĭ-lăt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* One-sided; being on, or affecting, but one side. Specif.:

1. *Law.* Designating, or pert. to, a contract or engagement by which an express obligation to do or forbear is imposed on but one party, as in a deed poll.

2. *Math.* Having only one side; — said of a surface (**unilateral surface**) on which a continuous path may be drawn from any point to any other point, even to the exactly opposite point through the surface, without piercing the surface or crossing its border, as in *Möbius's sheet* (which see).

3. *Phon.* Pronounced with the oral passage open on one side of the tongue only, as *l* in the pronunciation of some persons. Cf. DIVIDED, 2 **b.**

— **u'ni-lat'er-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **u'ni-lat'er-al-ly,** *adv.*

u'ni-lit'er-al (-lĭt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* Consisting of one letter only.

u'ni-lobed (ū'nĭ-lōbd), *a.* Having, or being of, a single lobe.

u'ni-loc'u-lar (-lŏk'ū-lăr), *a.* Having one cell or cavity only.

u'ni-mod'u-lar (-mŏd'ū-lăr), *a. Math.* Having only one modulus. — **unimodular transformation,** *Math.*, a linear transformation whose determinant (modulus) is equal to 1.

un'im-pas'sioned (ŭn'ĭm-păsh'ŭnd), *a.* Not impassioned. **Syn.** — See DISPASSIONATE.

un'im-peach'a-ble (-pēch'ă-b'l), *a.* Not impeachable; not to be called in question; exempt from liability to accusation; irreproachable; blameless; as, an *unimpeachable* reputation; *unimpeachable* testimony. *Burke.* — **un'im-peach'a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, **un'im-peach'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un'im-peach'a-bly,** *adv.*

un'im-ped'ed (-pēd'ĕd), *a.* Not impeded; specif.: *Phon.* Uttered, as a vowel, without audible friction in the oral passage. *R. J. Lloyd.*

un'im-por'tance (-pôr'tăns), *n.* Want of importance; triviality. — **un'im-por'tant** (-tănt), *a.*

un'im-pris'on (-prĭz'n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *imprison.*] To release from or as if from prison.

un'im-proved' (-prōōvd'), *a.* **1.** Not improved.

2. Not used; not employed; esp., not used or employed for a valuable purpose; as, *unimproved* opportunities.

3. Not tilled, cultivated, or built upon, as land.

4. Untested; unproved. *Obs. Shak.*

un'in-cum'bered (ŭn'ĭn-kŭm'bẽrd), *a.* Not incumbered; not burdened; specif., *Law*, free from any temporary lien, burden, or other charge. = UNENCUMBERED.

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hwate omen, fortune, AS. *hwæt* augury, divination.] Misfortune. *Obs.*

un-hy'gi-en'ic, *a.* See UN-, not.

u'ni-ar-tic'u-late, *a.* See UNI-.

u'ni-ax'al, *a.* Uniaxial. — **u'ni-ax'al-ly,** *adv.* [AL.]

u'ni-ax'i-al-ly, *adv.* of UNIAXIAL.

u'ni-ble (ū'nĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *unire* unite.] That may be unified. *R.*

u'ni-bran'chi-ate (-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a. Zoöl.* See UNI-.

u-nic'o-rn. [L. *unicus* sole, single.] = UNIQUE. *Obs.*

u'ni-cal (ū'nĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *unicus.* Cf. UNIQUE.] Unique. *Obs.*

u'ni-cam'er-ate, *a.*, **u'ni-cap'su-lar,** *a. Zoöl.* See UNI-.

u'ni-car'i-nate (-kăr'ĭ-nāt), *or* **u'ni-car'i-nat'ed** (-nā'tĕd), *a.* Having one ridge or keel.

u'ni-cel'late (ū'nĭ-sĕl'āt), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *cella* cell.] *Zoöl.* Having a single prong, as a simple sponge spicule formed in a single mesoderm cell. [See UNI-.]

u'ni-celled' (ū'nĭ-sĕld'), *a. Biol.*

u'ni-cen'tral, *a. Biol.* Having a single center of growth.

u'ni-chord (ū'nĭ-kôrd), *n. Music.* A monochord.

u'ni-cil'i-ate, *a.* Uniflagellate.

u'ni-cil'i-nal (ū'nĭ-sĭl'ĭ-năl), *a.* [*uni-* + Gr. κλίνειν to incline.] *Geol.* Monoclinal.

u'ni-col'or-ate, *a.* See UNI-.

u'ni-col'ored, -col'oured, u'ni-col'or-ous (ū'nĭ-kŭl'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Unicolor.

unicorn beetle. Any of various large beetles having a hornlike prominence on the head or prothorax, as some Scarabæidæ.

unicorn bird. The horned screamer. See SCREAMER, 1 **a.**

u'ni-cor'ne-al (ū'nĭ-kôr'nē-ăl), *a.* Having but one cornea.

u'ni-cor'nous (-kôr'nŭs), *a.* [See UNICORN.] Having a single horn. *Obs. or R.* [CORN ROOT.]

u'ni-corn's-horn', *n.* = UNICORN ROOT.

u'ni-cor-nut'ed (-kôr-nūt'ĕd), *a.* Having only one horn.

unicorn whale. The narwhal.

u'ni-cot'y-le'don-ous (ū'nĭ-kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn-ŭs; -lĕd'ŭn-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Monocotyledonous.

unicunde, *a.* [Cf. AS. *ungecynde* unnatural.] Alien. *Obs.*

u'ni-cu'spid, u'ni-cus'pid-ate (ū'nĭ-kŭs'pĭd, -āt), *a.* [*uni-* + *cusp.*] Having but one cusp, as a tooth. — *n.* A unicuspid tooth.

u'ni-dac'tyl, u'ni-dac'tyle, *a. Zoöl.* Having but one digit.

u'ni-dac'ty-lous, *a.* See UNI-.

u'ni-de'al-ism (ū'nĭ-dē'ăl-ĭzm), *n.* = UNIDEALITY, *n.* See -ISM.

u'ni-den'tate (ū'nĭ-dĕn'tāt), *a.*, **u'ni-den-tic'u-late,** *a.* See UNI-.

un'i-den'ti-fi'a-ble (ŭn'ī-dĕn'tĭ-fī'ă-b'l), *a.*, **un'i-den'ti-fied** (-fīd), *a.* See UN-, not.

u'ni-dig'i-tate (ū'nĭ-dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *a.* See UNI-.

un-id'i-o-mat'ic, *a.* See UN-, not.

u'ni-di-rect'ed, *a.* Directed in only one way; unidirectional.

un-i'dle, *a.* See UN-, not.

u'ni-em'bry-o-nate, *a. Bot.* Having a single embryo.

uniemete. † UNIMETE.

u'ni-fa'cial (-fā'shăl), *a.* [*uni-* + *facial.*] 1. Having one face or principal surface, as corals with polyps on only one surface. **2.** *Math.* Having only one face. See UNILATERAL.

unifeie, *a.* [AS. *ungefēge.*] Unsuitable. *Obs.*

u'ni-fi-ca'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.

u'ni-fi'er (ū'nĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that unifies.

u'ni-flo'ral, *a. Bot.* Uniflorous.

unifoh, *a.* [AS. *ungefōh.*] Immense; enormous. *Obs.*

u'ni-foil, *a.* [L. *unus* one + E. *foil* a leaf.] *Her.* Unifoliate. — *n.* A unifoliate leaf.

u'ni-fo'li-ar (ū'nĭ-fō'lĭ-ăr), *a. Bot.* Unifoliate.

u'ni-fo'li-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *uni-* + L. *folium* leaf.] *Geom.* An oval quartic curve with only one depression.

u'ni-for'ma-ble, *a.* [See UNIFORM, *v.*] Uniform. *Obs.*

u'ni-for'mal, *a.* Uniform. *Obs.*

u'ni-form-ize, *v. t.* To make uniform. *Rare.*

u'ni-form'ly, *adv.* of UNIFORM.

u'ni-form'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

unigeneit. † UNIGENIT.

u'ni-gen'e-sis, *n.* [*uni-* + *genesis.*] Asexual reproduction. — **u'ni-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

u-nig'e-nist (ū-nĭj'ē-nĭst), *n.* = MONOGENIST. — **u'ni-ge-nis'tic** (ū'nĭ-jē-nĭs'tĭk), *a.*

unigenit, *a.* [L. *unigenitus.*] Only-begotten. *Obs.*

u-nig'e-nous (ū-nĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *unigena; unus* one + *genere, gignere,* to beget] *Biol.* Being of one and the same kind.

un'ig-nit'i-ble (ŭn'ĭg-nĭt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.

unihoded, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of ME. *hoden* to hood, provide with a hood.] Not ordained. *Obs.*

u-nij'u-gous (ū-nĭj'ōō-gŭs; 243). *a. Bot.* Unijugate.

u'ni-la'bi-ate, *a.* Having one lip only; as, a *unilabiate* corolla.

u'ni-lam'el-late (-lăm'ē-lāt; -lă-mĕl'āt), *a.*, **u'ni-lam'i-nar,** *a.*, **u'ni-lam'i-nate,** *a.* See UNI-.

uniliche, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *ungelīce* differently, diversely.] Uniquely; solely. *Obs.* [fortune. *Obs.*]

unilimp, *n.* [AS. *ungelimp.*] Misfortune. *Obs.*

un'il-lu'mined (ŭn'ĭ-lūmd'), *a.*, **un'il-lu'mi-nat'ed** (-lū'mĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'il-lu'mined** (-mĭnd), *a.*, **un'il-lu'so-ry,** *a.*, **un'il-lus'trat-ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.

u'ni-lo'bar, *a.* See UNI-.

u'ni-lobe (ū'nĭ-lōb), *n. Mach.* A unilobed gear wheel.

u'ni-loc'u-late (-lŏk'ū-lāt), *a.* Unilocular. *Rare.*

un'im-ag'i-na-ble (ŭn'ĭm-ăj'ĭ-nă-b'l), *a.*, **un'im-ag'i-na-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un'im-ag'i-na-bly,** *adv.*, **un'im-ag'i-na-tive** (-nă-tĭv), *a.*, **un'im-ag'i-na-tive-ly,** *adv.*, **un'im-ag'i-na-tive-ness,** *n.*, **un'im-ag'ined** (-ĭnd), *a.* See UN-, not.

unimake, *n.* [AS. *ungemaca.*] One not an equal. *Obs.*

un'im-bat'tled, *a.* Without battlements. *Obs.*

un'im-bit'tered (ŭn'ĭm-bĭt'ẽrd), *a.*, **un'im-brued'** (-brōōd'), *a.*, **un'im-bued'** (-būd'), *a.* See UN-, not [cess. *Obs.*]

unimet, *n.* [AS. *ungemet.*] Excessive. *Obs.*

unimete, *a.* [AS. *ungemǣte.*] Immense; immoderate. — *adv.* Immoderately. — **unimetely,** *adv. All Obs.*

un-im'i-ta-ble (ŭn-ĭm'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Immitable. — **un-im'i-ta-bly,** *adv. Both Obs. or R.*

un-im'i-tat'ed, *a.*, **un'im-mersed'** (-mûrst'), *a.*, **un'im-mor'tal,** *a.*, **un'im-mor'tal-ized,** *a.*, **un'im-mured'** (-mūrd'), *a.*, **un'im-pair'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'im-paired',** *a.*, **un'im-part'ed,** *a.*, **un'im-pas'sion-ate,** *a.*, **un'im-pa'tient,** *a.*, **un'im-peached',** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'im-pli-cate (ŭn'ĭm-plĭ-kāt), *a.* Not implicated.

un'im-plic'it (ŭn'ĭm-plĭs'ĭt), *a.*, **un'im-plored'** (-plōrd'; 201), *a.*, **un'im-port'ing,** *a.*, **un'im-por-tuned'** (ŭn'ĭm-pôr'tūnd'), *a.*, **un'im-posed'** (ŭn'ĭm-pōzd'), *a.*, **un'im-pos'ing** (-pōz'ĭng), *a.*, **un'im-preg'na-ble,** *a.*, **un'im-preg'nat-ed,** *a.*, **un'im-pressed'** (-prĕst'), *a.*, **un'im-press'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*, **un'im-press'i-ble,** *a.*, **un'im-press'i-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un'im-pres'sion-a-ble,** *a.*, **un'im-pres'sive,** *a.*, **un'im-pres'sive-ly,** *adv.*, **un'im-pres'sive-ness,** *n.*, **un'im-prov'a-ble** (ŭn'ĭm-prōōv'ă-b'l), *a.*, **un'im-prov'a-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un'im-prov'ing** (-prōōv'ĭng), *a.*, **un'im-pugn'a-ble** (-pū'nă-b'l), *a.*, **un'im-pugned'** (-pūnd'), *a.* See UN-, not.

u'ni-mu'cro-nate, *a.* [*uni-* + *mucronate.*] *Bot.* Having a single point or tip.

u'ni-mus'cu-lar, *a.* [*uni-* + *muscular.*] *Zoöl.* Monomyarian.

un'in-car'cer-at'ed, *a.*, **un'in-car'nate,** *a.*, **un'in-censed',** *a.*, **un'in-ci-den'tal,** *a.*, **un'in-cit'ed** (ŭn'ĭn-sīt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'in-closed'** (-klōzd'), *a.*, **un'in-cor'po-rat'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-crease'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'in-creased',** *a.*, **un'in-cul'cat-ed,** *a.*, **un'in-dem'ni-fied,** *a.*, **un'in-dent'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'in-dent'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-dexed,** *a.*, **un'in'di-cat'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-dict'a-ble** (ŭn'ĭn-dīt'ă-b'l), *a.*, **un'in-dif'fer-ent,** *a.*, **un'in-di-vid'u-al-ized,** *a.*, **un'in-dorsed'** (ŭn'ĭn-dôrst'), *a.*, **un'in-dowed'** (ŭn'ĭn-dōd'), *a.*, **un'in-dulged'** (-dŭljd'), *a.*, **un'in-dul'gent** (-dŭl'jĕnt), *a.*, **un'in-du-rat'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-dus'tri-ous,** *a.*, **un'in-dus'tri-ous-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not. [itable. *Obs.*]

un'in-dwell'a-ble, *a.* Uninhab-

un'in-e'bri-at'ing, *a.* See UN-, not. [*a.* See UNI-.]

u'ni-nerv'ate, *a.*, **u'ni-nerved,** **un'in-fat'u-at'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-fect'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-fec'tious,** *a.*, **un'in-felt',** *a.*, **un'in-fest'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-flamed'** (ŭn'ĭn-flāmd'), *a.*, **un'in-flam'ma-bil'i-ty,** *n.*, **un'in-fla'm'a-ble,** *a.*, **un'in-flat'ed** (ŭn'ĭn-flāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'in-flect'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-flu-enced,** *a.*, **un'in-flu-en'tial,** *a.*, **un'in-formed',** *a.*, **un'in-fringed'** (ŭn'ĭn-frĭnjd'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'in-frin'gi-ble (-frĭn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* That may not be infringed.

un'in-gen'ious (ŭn'ĭn-jēn'yŭs), *a.* See UN-, not

un'in-gen'u-ous (-jĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* Disingenuous. — **un'in-gen'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

un'in-hab'it-a-bil'i-ty, *n.*, **un'in-hab'it-a-ble,** *a.*, **un'in-hab'it-a-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un'in-hab'it-ed,**

u'ni-nod'al (ū'nĭ-nōd'ăl), *a.* [*uni-* + *nodal.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, a single node.

u'ni-nom'i-nal (-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [*uni-* + *nominal.*] **1.** Consisting of, or pert. to, a single name or term; specif., noting a nomenclature in which objects have single names. **2.** Containing but one name, as a ballot.

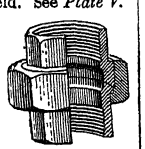
un'in-tel'li-gence (ŭn'ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĕns), *n.* Absence or lack of intelligence; unwisdom; ignorance.

un-in'ter-est-ed (ŭn-ĭn'tĕr-ĕs-tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not interested; not having any interest or property (*in* something); having nothing at stake; as, to be *uninterested* in any business. **2.** Not having the mind or feelings engaged; as, to be *uninterested* in a discourse or play.

U'ni-o (ū'nĭ-ō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *unio* unity, union, a single large pearl. See UNION.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A large genus of freshwater mussels having a rather heavy, oblong shell pearly within, usually sculptured with coarse ridges, and covered with a greenish or blackish epidermis. It is very widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere, but its greatest development is in the central and southern United States. It formerly included many species now put in *Lampsilis, Obovaria, Plagiola, Pleurobema,* and other genera. **2.** [*l. c.*] Any mussel of *Unio* or a related genus.

U-ni'o-la (ū-nī'ŏ-lă), *n.* [NL., fr. L., a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of handsome North American grasses having ample panicles of 2-edged spikelets, the lowermost glumes of which are empty. Several species are sand binders.

un'ion (ūn'yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *unio* oneness, union, a single large pearl, a kind of onion (in this sense perh. a different word), fr. *unus* one. See ONE; cf. ONION, UNIT.] **1.** Act of uniting or joining two or more things into one; state of being so united; junction; coalition; combination. **2.** Specif.: Any of various political changes effecting the political union of the different parts of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; as: that of 1835-36, uniting Wales to England; that of 1706, uniting the kingdoms of England and Scotland on and after May 1, 1707; or that of 1800, uniting the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland on and after Jan. 1, 1801. **3.** That which is united, or made one; something formed by a combination or coalition of parts or members; a confederation; a consolidated body; a league; as, the United States of America are often called "the *Union.*" **4.** Specif.: **a** *Eng.* A union of local administration for rating, poor relief, etc., formed by uniting two or more parishes under the government of a body called the board of guardians. Their formation and government are now chiefly regulated by the Local Government Act of 1894. Called also *poor-law union.* Hence, also, a workhouse maintained by such a union. **b** = TRADE-UNION, 1. **c** A device emblematic of union, used on a national flag or ensign, sometimes, as in the military standard of Great Britain, covering the whole field; sometimes, as in the flag of the United States, and the British naval reserve and merchant flags, occupying the upper inner corner; also, by extension, the upper inner corner or canton of a flag, occupied by the union. The *union* of the United States ensign is a cluster of white stars, denoting the union of the States, and equal in number to that of the States, on a blue field. The *union* of the United States Revenue Marine ensign is the eagle of the national coat of arms and thirteen stars in blue on a white field. The *union* of the United States yacht ensign is a fouled anchor surrounded by thirteen stars in white on a blue field. See *Plate I.* The *union* of the British ensign is the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, in combination, denoting the union of England, Scotland, and Ireland, displayed on a blue field. See *Plate V.* **5.** A large, fine pearl. *Obs. Shak.* **6.** A textile fabric woven of two or more materials, as cotton, silk, wool, etc. **7.** *Mach.* Any of various devices for connecting machine parts, or the like, as the elastic pipe connecting a tender with the locomotive feed pipe; esp., a coupling for pipes, or pipes and fittings, facilitating connection or disconnection. **8.** *Brewing.* A trunnioned cask for fermentation.



Pipe Union, partly cut away to show construction.

Syn. — UNION, UNITY. UNION suggests either the act of bringing two or more things together, or the resulting state; UNITY denotes state of being one, or property of oneness; it may be predicated either of what is simple, or of a close and intimate union in a complex whole; as, a *union* of interests resulting in a *unity* of aim; "Such harmony alone could hold all heaven and earth in happier *union*" (*Milton*); "How good . . . it is for brethren to dwell together in *unity!*" (*Ps.* cxxxiii. 1); "Many a bard . . . has linked our names together . . . and our knights . . . have pledged us in this *union*" (*Tennyson*); "It was but *unity* of place that made me dream I ranked with him" (*id.*). See COMBINATION, JOIN.

Union American Methodist Episcopal Church. See METHODIST, *n., Table.* — **u. by the first,** *or* **second, intention.** *Surg.* See *to heal by the first,* or *second, intention,* under INTENTION, 6. — **u. down,** *Naut.,* with the flag reversed, thus turning its union downward, a signal of distress at sea. — **u. jet burner,** gas burner in which two jets unite to produce a single flat flame. — **Union Labor party,** *U. S. Politics,* a party formed in 1887, which in 1888 nominated national candidates. — **U. of Kal'mar** *or* **Cal'mar** (käl'mär), *Hist.,* a union of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway into a single monarchy in 1397 under the Danish queen Margaret, dissolved in 1523.

un'ion-ism (ūn'yŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The principle of union, or the sentiment of attachment to a union; specif. [*cap.*], attachment to the federal union of the United States. **2.** The principles, or the system, of combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade.

un'ion-ist, *n.* **1.** One who advocates or promotes union. **2.** Specif.: **a** A member or supporter of a trade-union. **b** [*usually cap.*] An adherent or supporter of the federal union of the United States, esp. at the time of the Civil War. **c** [*usually cap.*] In British politics, one who advocates maintaining the present union between Great Britain and Ireland, as opposed to an advocate of home rule.

un'ion-ist (ūn'yŭn-ĭst) } *a.* Of or pert. to union or unionists;
un'ion-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) } promoting or preserving union.

un'ion-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [*union* + *-ize.*] To cause to become a member of, or subject to the rules of, a trade-union; to organize in a trade-union or trade-unions; as, to *unionize* employees or a shop.

union jack. *Nav.* A jack consisting of the union of the national ensign. See JACK, *n.*, 11.

u-nip'a-rous (ū-nĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [*uni-* + *-parous.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Producing but one egg or young at a time. **2.** *Bot.* Producing but one axis at each branching; — said of certain cymose inflorescences.

u'ni-par'tite (ū'nĭ-pär'tīt), *a.* **1.** Not divided into parts. **2.** *Math.* **a** Enumerating a single set of objects all of the same kind. **b** Having all its real points comprised in one series through finity or infinity; — said of curves.

u'ni-pe'ri-od'ic (-pē'rĭ-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [*uni-* + *periodic.*] Having a single period; specif., *Elec.,* pertaining to or designating an alternating current having a frequency of one, or completing a cycle in one second.

u'ni-per'son-al (-pûr'sŭn-ăl), *a.* **1.** Existing as one, and only one, person; as, a *unipersonal* God. **2.** *Gram.* Used in only one person, esp. only in the third person singular, as some verbs; impersonal.

u'ni-per'son-al-ist, *n. Theol.* One who believes that the Deity is unipersonal.

u'ni-per'son-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Unipersonal character.

u'ni-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Having only one petal.

u'ni-pla'nar (-plā'när), *a.* [*uni-* + *planar.*] *Mech.* Lying or occurring in one plane; as, *uniplanar* motion.

uniplanar point (of a surface), *Math.,* a double point at which the proper cone of tangent lines degenerates into two coincident planes or one doubly laid plane.

u-nip'li-cate (ū-nĭp'lĭ-kāt), *a.* [*uni-* + *plicate.*] Having, or consisting of, but one fold.

u'ni-po'lar (ū'nĭ-pō'lär), *a.* [*uni-* + *polar.*] Having but one pole. Specif.: **a** *Physics.* Having, produced by, or acting by, one pole only. **b** *Anat.* Designating nerve cells supposed to have but one process.

unipolar armature. *Elec.,* an armature which does not reverse its polarity during a complete revolution. — **u. dynamo.** See HOMOPOLAR DYNAMO. — **u. induction,** *Elec.,* induction, as in a conducting circuit, by only one pole of a magnet. — **u. stimulation,** *Physiol.,* the stimulation sometimes produced when one electrode of an induction apparatus is applied to a nerve; — called also *unipolar induction action.*

u-nip'ue (ū-nĕk'), *a.* [F. *unique;* cf. It. *unico;* from L. *unicus,* fr. *unus* one. See ONE.] **1.** Being without a like or equal; single in kind or excellence; sole. **2.** *Math.* Single-valued; admitting only one value for any one set of argument values, as a function.

Syn. — See SINGLE.

— **u-nique'ly,** *adv.* — **u-nique'ness,** *n.*

u'ni-sep'tate (ū'nĭ-sĕp'tāt), *a.* [*uni-* + *septate.*] *Bot.* Having but one septum, or partition, as a silicle.

u'ni-sex'u-al (-sĕk'shŭ-ăl; 250), *a.* [*uni-* + *sexual.*] Of one sex; esp., *Zoöl.,* either male or female; not hermaphrodite; specif., *Bot.,* diclinous. — **u'ni-sex'u-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **u'ni-sex'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

u'ni-son (ū'nĭ-sŭn; -zŭn; 277), *n.* [LL. *unisonus* having the same sound; L. *unus* one + *sonus* a sound: cf. F. *unisson,* It. *unisono.* See ONE; SOUND a noise.] **1.** Harmony; agreement; concord; union. **2.** *Music.* **a** Identity in pitch; the interval of a perfect prime, represented by the vibration ratio 1 : 1. **b** State of being so tuned or sounded. Parts played or sung in octaves are also loosely said to be in *unison,* esp. when in octaves between male and female voices, or between high-toned and low-toned instruments of the same class. A piece or passage is said to be sung or played in *unison* when all the voices or instruments perform the same part, as distinguished from performing in *harmony.* **c** A unison string. **3.** A single unvaried tone. *Rare.* *Pope.*

u'ni-son, *a.* [Cf. It. *unisono.*] **1.** Sounding alone. *Obs.* **2.** *Music.* Sounded alike in pitch; unisonant; unisonous.

unison string, *Music,* in pianos, any one of two or three strings that are tuned to the same pitch and are struck by one hammer.

u-nis'o-nal (ū-nĭs'ŏ-năl; 277), *a.* Being in unison; unisonant. — **u-nis'o-nal-ly,** *adv.*

u-nis'o-nance (-năns), *n.* [See UNISONANT.] Accordance of sounds; unison.

u-nis'o-nant (-nănt), *a.* [*uni-* + *sonant.* See UNISON.] Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness; sounded alike in pitch.

u-nis'o-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [See UNISON.] Being in unison; unisonant; also, sounding alone.

u'nit (ū'nĭt), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *unity.*] **1.** A single thing or person, or a group regarded as an individual member of a number of groups; as, the *units* of a military force; a system of government which makes the township the *unit.* **2.** Specif.: **a** *Arith.* The least whole number; one. **b** *Math.* A single thing, as a magnitude or number, regarded as an undivided whole. **c** Any determinate amount or quantity (as of length, time, heat, value) adopted as a standard of measurement for other amounts or quantities of the same kind. See *List of Units,* below. **3.** That which contains or produces a unit; as, an electric power station of three *units;* one *unit* was idle **4.** An English gold coin first issued by James I., which was current at 20 shillings; — so called in reference to the union of England and Scotland. A variety on which the monarch's head appears, crowned with laurel, was called a *laurel.* Also called *unite.*

unit of value, the value of something taken as a standard by comparison with which to reckon the value of other things. — **u. of work.** *Physics,* the amount of work done by a unit for ceacting through a unit distance, or the amount required to lift a unit weight through a unit distance against gravitation. See ERG, FOOT POUND, KILOGRAMMETER. In *Physics,* units are; **fundamental units,** or those of mass, length, and time; and **derived units,** such as those of area, velocity, acceleration, etc., which are determined by reference to the fundamental ones. In electricity and magnetism, there are certain **absolute units,** and **practical units** derived from such of the former as are unsuitable for practical use.

LIST OF UNITS.

PHYSICAL UNITS.

A **physical unit** is a value or magnitude conventionally adopted as a unit or standard in physical measurement.

An **absolute unit** is one which has an unchanging value at all times and places.

An **absolute system of units** is one based on certain absolute units (specifically, the centimeter, gram, and second) arbitrarily taken as fundamental, and from which other units are derived.

A system is *consistent* when the units in it have such values that the formulæ expressing physical laws are correct without proportionality factors; thus, force *equals* mass times acceleration. In physics the units generally taken as fundamental are the units of *length, mass,* and *time;* that is, *L, M,* and *T.* The **centimeter-gram-second system,** known as the **C. G. S. system,** is a consistent system based on the centimeter as the unit of length, the gram as the unit of mass, and the second as the unit of time, these three units being taken as fundamental. (See CENTIMETER; 2d GRAM; 4th SECOND.)

The dimensions of a quantity in any system are found by expressing the quantity algebraically in terms of the fundamental units of that system; thus velocity is a length divided by a time, and in a length-mass-time system has the dimensions $L\,T^{-1}$.

The dimensions of a quantity indicate how its unit will be changed by any change in the fundamental units; thus, if the unit of length is changed from the centimeter to the meter, the unit of velocity is increased one hundred fold; if the unit of time is changed from the second to the minute, the unit of velocity is decreased as 1 : 60. Since quantities of like kind have the same dimensions, an equation containing physical quantities will be correct only when each term has the same dimensions.

MECHANICAL UNITS.

The derived mechanical units of the C. G. S. system are as follows. The dimensions of the physical quantity are given in parenthesis. — **u. acceleration,** $a = v \div T$, an acceleration of one centimeter per second per second ($L\,T^{-2}$). — **u. angle,** α = arc $\div$ radius, an angle which subtends an arc equal to its radius. This unit is called a *radian.* Since an angle is a number expressing a ratio, independent of fundamental units, it has no dimensions. See RADIAN. — **u. angular velocity,** $\omega = \alpha \div T$, an angular velocity of one radian per second (T^{-1}). — **u. force,** $F = M \times a$, a force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one gram, increases its velocity at the rate of one centimeter per second ($L\,M\,T^{-2}$); the C. G. S. unit of force is called a *dyne.* (In engineering mechanics *force* is commonly considered as a fundamental quantity and *mass* as a quantity which is derived according to the relation $M = F \div a$. **u. mass** is then defined as a mass which when acted on by unit force for one second has its velocity changed at the rate of one centimeter per second.) — **u. kinetic energy,** $W = \frac{1}{2}Mv^2$, the energy of a mass of one gram moving with a velocity of one centimeter per second ($L^2M\,T^{-2}$); the C. G. S. unit is called an *erg.* See ERG. — **u. moment of inertia,** $M \times L^2$, the moment of inertia of one gram at a distance of one centimeter from the point with reference to which the moment is computed (L^2M). — **u. momentum,** $M \times v$, the momentum of one gram moving with a velocity of one centimeter per second ($L\,M\,T^{-1}$). — **u. power,** $P = W \div T$, the power when work is done at the rate of one erg per second ($L^2M\,T^{-3}$). — **u. pressure.** $F \div S$, a pressure of one dyne per square centimeter ($L^{-1}M\,T^{-2}$). — **u. surface.** $S = L \times L$, the area of a square centimeter (L^2). — **u. torque** *or* **moment,** $F \times L$, a torque or moment produced by a force of one dyne acting on a lever arm or radius of one centimeter ($L^2\,M\,T^{-2}$). — **u. velocity,** $v = L \div T$, a velocity of one centimeter per second ($L\,T^{-1}$). — **u. volume,** $V = L \times L \times L$, the volume of a cubic centimeter (L^3). — **u. work,** $W = F \times L$, the work done by a force of one

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a., **un'in-her'it-a-ble,** *a.*, **un'in-hib'it-ed,** *a.*, **un'in-i'ti-at'ed** (ŭn'ĭ-nĭsh'ĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-in'-jured,** *a.*, **un'in-ju'ri-ous,** *a.*, **un'-in-oc'u-lat'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-quired'** (-ĭn-kwīrd'), *a.*, **un'in-quir'ing** (-kwīr'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'in-quis'i-tive, *a.* Not curious or inquisitive.

un'in-scribed' (ŭn'ĭn-skrībd'), *a.*, **un'in-sist'ent,** *a.*, **un'in-spired'** (ŭn'ĭn-spīrd'), *a.*, **un'-in-spir'ing** (-spīr'ĭng), *a.*, **un'-in-spir'it-ed** (-spĭr'ĭ-tĕd), *a.*, **un'in-stalled'** (-stôld'), *a.*, **un'-in'sti-gat'ed,** *a.*, **un-in'sti-tut'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-struct'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-struc'tive,** *a.*, **un-in'su-lat'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-sult'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-sur'a-ble** (ŭn'ĭn-shŏōr'ă-b'l), *a.*, **un'in-sured',** *a.*, **un-in'te-grat'ed,** *a.*, **un-in'-tel-lec'tu-al,** *a.*, **un'in-tel'li-gent,** *a.*, **un'in-tel'li-gent-ly,** *adv.*, **un'in-tel'li-gi-bil'i-ty,** *n.*, **un'in-tel'li-gi-ble,** *a.*, **un'in-tel'-li-gi-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un'in-tel'li-gi-bly,** *adv.*, **un'in-tend'ed,** *a.*, **un'-in-ten'tion-al,** *a.*, **un'in-ten'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*, **un'in-ten'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*, **un'in-ter'ca-lat'ed,** *a.*, **un-in'ter-cept'ed,** *a.*, **un-in'-ter-change'a-ble,** *a.*, **un-in'ter-dict'ed,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-in'ter-ested' (ŭn-ĭn'tĕr-ĕst'), *a.* Uninterested. *Obs.*

un-in'ter-est-ing, *a.*, **un-in'ter-est-ing-ly,** *adv.*, **un-in'ter-est-ing-ness,** *n.*, **un-in'ter-fered'-with',** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-in'ter-mis'sion, *n.* Want or failure of intermission. *Rare.*

un-in'ter-mis'sive, *a.*, **un-in'ter-mit'ted,** *a.*, **un-in'ter-mit'ted-ly,** *adv.*, **un-in'ter-mit'ted-ness,** *n.*, **un-in'ter-mit'ting,** *a.*, **un-in'ter-mit'ting-ly,** *adv.*, **un'in'ter-mixed',** *a.*, **un'in-ter'po-lat'ed** (ŭn'ĭn-tûr'pō-lāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'in-ter'pret-a-ble,** *a*, **un'in-ter'pret-ed,** *a.*, **un'in-terred'** (ŭn'ĭn-tûrd'), *a.*, **un-in'ter-rupt'ed,** *a.*, **un-in'ter-rupt'ed-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not. [thralled. *Obs.*

un'in-thralled', *a.* Not enslaved.

un-in'ti-mat'ed, *a.*, **un'in-tim'i-dat'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-tombed'** (ŭn'ĭn-tōōmd'), *a.*, **un'in-tox'i-cat'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-tox'i-cat'ing,** *a.*, **un'in-trenched'** (ŭn'ĭn-trĕncht'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-in'tri-cat'ed (ŭn-ĭn'trĭ-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Not involved or intricate. *Obs. or R.*

un-in'tro-duced', *a.*, **un-in'tro-spec'tive,** *a.* See UN-, not.

u'ni-nu'cle-ar, *a.* Uninucleate; mononuclear.

u'ni-nu'cle-ate, u'ni-nu'cle-at'ed, *a.* Having but one nucleus.

un-in'un-dat'ed, *a.*, **un'in-ured'** (-ŭd'ĕd), *a.*, **un'in-vad'ed** (-vād'ĕd), *a.*, **un'in-vent'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-vent'i-ble-ness,** *n.*, **un'in-ven'tive.** *a.*, **un'in-ven'tive-ly,** *adv.*, **un'in-vert'ed,** *a.*, **un'in-ves'ted,** *a.*, **un'in-ves'ti-ga-ble,** *a.*, **un'in-ves'ti-gat'ed,** *a.*, **un'-in-ves'ti-ga-tive,** *a.*, **un'in-vid'i-ous,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un'in-vite', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To annul an invitation of. *Rare.*

un'in-vit'ed (ŭn'ĭn-vīt'ĕd), *p. a.*

un'in-vit'ed, *a.*, **un'in-vit'ing** (-ĭng), *a.*, **un-in-voked'** (-vōkt'), *a.*, **un'in-volved'** (-vŏlvd'), *a.* See UN-, not.

u'ni-oc'u-lar, *a.* See UNI-.

union bow. See 6th BOW, 2.

union cord. A strong white cord made of cotton and linen, and used for stay laces.

un'ioned (ūn'yŭnd), *a.* [*union* + *-ed.*] United. *Rare.*

union grass. Any grass of the genus *Uniola.*

U'ni-on-i'da-ceæ (ū'nĭ-ŏn'ĭ'dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *unio* mussel, fr. L. *unio* a single large pearl + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A very large family of fresh-water mussels having a nacreous, often roughly sculptured shell with a thick epidermis. Their larvæ pass through a glochidium stage. The family is represented in nearly all parts of the world, but chiefly in North America. — **u'ni-on'id** (-ŏn'ĭd), *n.* — **u'ni-on-i'form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See UN-, not.]

un-i'on-ized (ūn-ī'ŏn-īzd), *a.*

union joint *Mech.* **a** A joint formed by means of a union. **b** A piece of pipe made in the form of the letter **T**.

un'ion-nut', *n.* An Australian rutaceous tree (*Bosistoa sapindiformis*) yielding a useful cabinet wood.

union shop. A shop run according to the requirements of a trade-union.

union station. A station used jointly by two or more railroad companies. *U. S. & Canada.*

union suit. An undergarment combining undershirt and drawers in one piece. *Cant.*

union valve. A valve with a union on one side. [egg.]

u'ni-o'val, *a.* Having but one

u'ni-o'vu-lar, u'ni-o'vu-late, *a. Bot.* Having or bearing but one ovule.

u-nip'a-ra (ū-nĭp'ă-ră), *n.* [NL. See UNIPAROUS.] A woman who has borne one child.

u'ni-ped (ū'nĭ-pĕd), *a.* [*uni-* + *-ped.*] Having only one foot.

u'ni-phase, *a.* [*uni-* + *phase*], **u'ni-phas'er** (-fāz'ĕr), *n. Elec.* = SINGLE-PHASE, SINGLE-PHASER.

u-niph'o-nous (ū-nĭf'ŏ-nŭs), *a.* [*uni-* + Gr. *φωνή* sound.] Having but one sound, as the drum.

u'ni-po-lar'i-ty (ū'nĭ-pō-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being unipolar.

u-nip'o-tent (ū-nĭp'ŏ-tĕnt), *a.* Having power in one way only. — **u-nip'o-tence** (-tĕns), *n.* [R.]

u-nique', *n.* A unique thing.

uniqueme, *a.* [AS. *ungecwēme.*] Displeasing; inconvenient. *Obs.*

u-niq'ui-ty (ū-nĭk'wĭ-tĭ; ū-nē'-kwĭ-), *n.* Uniqueness. *R.*

u'ni-ra'di-al, *a.*, **u'ni-ra'di-ate,** *a.*, **u'ni-ra'mose, u'ni-ra'mous,** *a.* See UNI-.

u'ni-reme (ū'nĭ-rēm), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *remus* oar.] *Class. Antiq.* Having but one bank, or tier, of oars, as a galley; single-banked.

unirimed, *a.* [AS. *ungerīmed,* fr. *rīm* number.] Innumerable. *Obs.*

un-irk'et, *a.* [*un-* not + dial. p.p. of *irk.*] Unwearied. *Obs. Scot.*

un-ir'ri-gat'ed, *a.*, **un-ir'ri-ta-ble,** *a.*, **un-ir'ri-tat'ed,** *a.*, **un-ir'ri-tat'ing,** *a.* See UN-, not.

unis. *Abbr.* Unison.

unisele, *a.* = UNISELI. *Obs.*

uniseli, *a.* [AS. *ungesælig.*] Unhappy; unfortunate *Obs.*

uniselthe, *n.* [AS. *ungesælþ.*] Unhappiness. *Obs.*

u'ni-sep'al-ous, *a.* See UNI-.

u'ni-se'ri-al, *a.*, **u'ni-se'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*, **u'ni-se'ri-ate.** *a.*, **u'ni-se'ri-ate-ly.** *adv.* See UNI-.

u'ni-ser'rate, *a. Bot.* Having only one row of serrations.

u'ni-ser'ru-late. *a. Bot.* Having one row of small serrations.

unisibbe, *n.* [AS. *ungesibb* not related, strange, not at peace. See SIB, *a.* & *n.*] Enmity. *Obs.*

u'ni-sil'i-cate, *n.* See SILICATE.

un-i'so-lat'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

unisome, *a.* [AS. *ungesōm.*] Disunited; unreconciled. *Obs.*

u'ni-spi'ral (ū'nĭ-spī'răl), *a.* [*uni-* + *spiral.*] *Bot.* Having a single coil, as the elaters in some liverworts. [UN-, not.

un-is'sued (ŭn-ĭsh'ūd), *a.* See

u'ni-styl'ist (ū'nĭ-stīl'ĭst), *n.* A person having but one style. *R.*

u'ni-sul'cate, *a.* [*uni-* + *sulcate.*] Having a single groove.

unisunde, *n.* = UNSUNDE. *Obs.*

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dyne acting through a distance of one centimeter (L^2MT^{-2}); the C. G. S. unit of work is called an *erg*.

MAGNETIC AND ELECTRICAL UNITS.

There are primarily two systems founded on the C. G. S. units of length, mass, and time. They are: (1) **electromagnetic system**, based on the force exerted between two magnetic poles; (2) **electrostatic system**, based upon the force exerted between two quantities of electricity. In addition there is the **practical system**, the units of which are multiples or submultiples of the units in the electromagnetic and electrostatic systems. The principal units of these systems are given below; dimensions and defining equations are given in *Table I.* and *Table II.*

unit flux density, a unit flux per unit area; one line of force or one *maxwell* per square centimeter: the C. G. S. unit is called a *gauss*. See GAUSS. — **u. intensity of magnetic field** (**magnetic force** *or* **magnetizing force**), an intensity which acts on unit pole with the force of one dyne; a magnetizing force produced by unit magnetomotive force (one *gilbert*) per centimeter; the C. G. S. unit is called a *gauss*. — **u. intensity of magnetization**, the intensity of magnetization of a magnet with unit magnetic moment per unit volume (see note below under *susceptibility*). — **u. magnetic flux**, the flux produced by unit magnetomotive force through unit reluctance; one line of force; the C. G. S. unit is called a *maxwell*. See MAXWELL. — **u. magnetic moment**, the magnet moment of two unlike unit poles at a distance apart of one centimeter. — **u. magnetic pole**, a pole which in a nonmagnetic medium will repel with a force of one dyne another equal and like pole at a distance of one centimeter. — **u. magnetomotive force** (*or* **magnetic potential**), a magnetomotive force which will produce unit flux (one maxwell) through unit reluctance (one oersted); the magnetomotive force of $1 \div 4\pi$ C. G. S. units of current in one turn (0.7958 ampere turn); the C. G. S. unit is commonly called a *gilbert*, a name not yet authorized by any international electrical congress. See GILBERT. — **u. permeability**, the permeability of a nonmagnetic material (as air) in which a unit flux density is produced by unit magnetizing force. — **u reluctance**, the reluctance of a cubic centimeter of a material with unit permeability; a reluctance in which unit magnetomotive force produces unit magnetic flux; the C. G. S. unit is commonly called an *oersted*, a name not yet authorized by any international electrical congress. See OERSTED. — **u. reluctivity**, the reluctivity of a material with unit permeability. — **u. susceptibility**, the susceptibility of a substance which has unit intensity of magnetization. (The usage, common in early writing, of stating magnetic properties in terms of susceptibility and intensity of magnetization, has been largely abandoned. With the development of electrical engineering, it has become more usual to express such properties in terms of permeability and flux density.)

ELECTROMAGNETIC UNITS.

unit capacity, a capacity which is charged to unit potential by unit quantity. — **u. current**, a current which in passing through a conductor one centimeter in length bent in the arc of a circle one centimeter in radius creates at the center a unit magnetic field. — **u. electromotive force**, the electromotive force generated in a conductor cutting unit magnetic flux per second. This is also the unit of difference of potential. — **u. energy**, the energy expended in a circuit in which an unvarying unit electromotive force causes an unvarying unit current to flow for one second; the C. G. S. unit is called an *erg*. — **u. inductance**, an inductance such that unit electromotive force is induced by a current varying at the rate of one unit per second. — **u. power**, the power corresponding to an expenditure of unit energy per second. — **u. quantity**, the quantity conveyed by unit current in one second. — **u resistance**, a resistance through which unit electromotive force will cause unit current to flow.

ELECTROSTATIC UNITS.

unit capacity, a capacity charged to unit potential by unit quantity; a sphere one centimeter in radius has unit capacity. — **u. current**, a current conveying unit quantity in unit time (1 second). — **u. difference of potential**, a difference requiring expenditure of an erg of work to move a unit quantity from one point to another. This is also the unit of electromotive force. — **u. intensity of field**, the intensity *of a field* in which unit quantity is acted on by unit force. — **u. quantity**, a quantity which in a medium of unit specific inductive capacity (air) repels with a force of one dyne another equal and like quantity at a distance of one centimeter. — **u. resistance**, a resistance between the ends of which there will be unit difference of potential when unit current flows — **u. specific inductive capacity**, the inductive capacity of air.

☞ *It has been proposed to name certain electromagnetic and electrostatic units by prefixing* ab *and* abstat, *respectively, before the names of the corresponding practical unit; thus* abvolt *is the C. G. S. electromagnetic, and* abstatvolt *the C. G. S. electrostatic, unit of electromotive force*

PRACTICAL UNITS.

The units of the **practical system** are multiples of the C. G. S. units, established for convenience in practical use by the International Electrical Congress of 1881 (and later), and related as to form a *consistent system* (see above); the *ohm* and the *ampere* were the practical units first established, the volt and other practical units being defined in terms of these two; and for definiteness the system might be designated the **ohm-ampere system**. Electrical formulæ are correct when units of any *one* system are used consistently throughout: thus, Ohm's law (*current* = electromotive force ÷ resistance), which is true in C. G. S. electromagnetic or electrostatic units, is also true in practical units, — the values of current, electromotive force, and resistance being expressed in amperes, volts, and ohms, — but it would not be true if, for example, the value of resistance were given in *megohms*. (*Practical unit* is often, less properly, used for *any* unit practically used, whether a unit of the practical system or not. By this usage, a *megohm* would be *called* a practical unit.)

The fundamental units on which the practical system is based are: the *earth's quadrant* (10^9 *centimeters*) as unit of length, 10^{-11} *grams* as unit of mass, and the *second* as unit of time.

The *only* units of the practical system which have names and are used are given below; for other quantities the units of the C. G. S. system are more convenient.

1 **ampere** = 10^{-1} C. G. S. electromagnetic units of current.
= $10^{-1} \times (3 \times 10^{10}) = 3 \times 10^9$ C. G. S. electrostatic units.

1 **coulomb** = 10^{-1} C. G. S. electromagnetic units of quantity.
= $10^{-1} \times (3 \times 10^{10}) = 3 \times 10^9$ C. G. S. electrostatic units.

1 **farad** = 10^{-9} C. G. S. electromagnetic units of capacity.
= $10^{-9} \times (9 \times 10^{20}) = 9 \times 10^{11}$ C. G. S. electrostatic units.

1 **henry** = 10^9 C. G. S. electromagnetic units of inductance
= $10^9 \div (9 \times 10^{20}) = \frac{1}{9} \times 10^{-11}$ C. G. S. electrostatic units.

1 **joule** = 10^7 C. G. S. electromagnetic units of energy.
= 10^7 C. G. S. electrostatic units.

1 **ohm** = 10^9 C. G. S. electromagnetic units of resistance.
= $10^9 \div (9 \times 10^{20}) = \frac{1}{9} \times 10^{-11}$ C. G. S. electrostatic units.

1 **volt** = 10^8 C. G. S. electromagnetic units of potential.
= $10^8 \div (3 \times 10^{10}) = \frac{1}{300}$ C. G. S. electrostatic units.

1 **watt** = 10^7 C. G. S. electromagnetic units of power.
= 10^7 C. G. S. electrostatic units.

magnetic units of the practical system are not used. The International Electrical Congress of 1900 gave the name *maxwell* to the C. G. S. (electromagnetic) unit of magnetic flux and the name *gauss* to the C. G. S. unit of flux density. The C. G. S unit of reluctance is commonly called *oersted;* the C. G. S. unit of magnetomotive force, *gilbert*, — recommendations of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers which have not yet been adopted by an International Electrical Congress. See above. See GAUSS, GILBERT, OERSTED, MAXWELL.

MISCELLANEOUS UNITS.

units of light and illumination. See CANDLE POWER, BOUGIE DECIMALE, HEFNER, LUMEN, LUX, FOOT CANDLE

units of heat, or thermal units. See CALORIE & BRITISH THERMAL UNIT.

Board of Trade unit (B. O. T. unit, B. T. U. or simply a *unit*), a name used in England for one kilowatt hour.

rational units are a system of magnetic and electrical units, first suggested by O. Heaviside, in which unit magnetic pole is defined as a pole from which emanates unit magnetic flux.

MAGNETIC UNITS.* — TABLE I.

Name of Quantity.	Symbol and Equation.	Dimensions. Electromagnetic.	Dimensions. Electrostatic.
Pole strength *a*	$m = \sqrt{FL^2\mu}$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}k^{-1/2}$
Magnetic moment *a*	$\mathfrak{M} = mL$	$L^{5/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}k^{-1/2}$
Intensity of magnetization *a*	$\mathfrak{I} = \frac{\mathfrak{M}}{V}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{-3/2}M^{1/2}k^{-1/2}$
Field intensity *or* magnetizing force *b*	$\mathcal{H} = \frac{F}{m}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-2}k^{1/2}$
Susceptibility *c*	$\kappa = \frac{\mathfrak{I}}{\mathcal{H}}$	μ	$L^{-2}T^2k^{-1}$
Permeability *c*	$\mu \begin{cases} = \frac{m^2}{FL^2} = \frac{\mathfrak{B}}{\mathcal{H}} \\ = 1 + 4\pi\kappa \end{cases}$	μ	$L^{-2}T^2k^{-1}$
Reluctivity *d*	$\nu = \frac{1}{\mu}$	μ^{-1}	$L^2T^{-2}k$
Reluctance *d*	$\mathcal{R} = \frac{L}{S\mu}$	$L^{-1}\mu^{-1}$	$LT^{-2}k$
Magnetic flux *a*	$\phi = \mu\mathcal{H}\mathcal{S}$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}k^{-1/2}$
Flux density *a*	$\mathfrak{B} = \frac{\phi}{S} = \mu\mathcal{H}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{-3/2}M^{1/2}k^{-1/2}$
Magnetomotive force *b*	$\mathcal{F} \begin{cases} = \phi\mathcal{R} \\ = 4\pi NI \\ = \mathcal{H}L \end{cases}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-2}k^{1/2}$

* For magnetic quantities, the C. G. S. *electromagnetic* units are universal; the use of electrostatic units is rare (see note ** following *Table II.*). There are no magnetic units in the practical system. † N = number of turns.

ELECTRIC UNITS.** — TABLE II.

Name of Quantity.	Symbol and Equation.	Dimensions. Electromagnetic.	Dimensions. Electrostatic.
Electromotive force *a*	$E = \frac{\Phi}{T}$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-2}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}k^{-1/2}$
Current *b*	$I = \frac{Q}{T} = \frac{E}{R}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-2}k^{1/2}$
Resistance *c*	$R = \frac{E}{I}$	$LT^{-1}\mu$	$L^{-1}Tk^{-1}$
Quantity *b*	$Q \begin{cases} = \sqrt{FL^2k} \\ = IT \end{cases}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}\mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}k^{1/2}$
Capacity *d*	$C = \frac{Q}{E}$	$L^{-1}T^2\mu^{-1}$	Lk
Inductance *c*	$L = E\frac{T}{I} = \frac{\Phi}{I}$	$L\mu$	$L^{-1}T^2k^{-1}$
Capacity reactance *c*	$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$	$LT^{-1}\mu$	$L^{-1}T^2k^{-1}$
Inductive reactance *c*	$X_l = -2\pi f \ddagger L$	$LT^{-1}\mu$	$L^{-1}Tk^{-1}$
Electric work *or* energy *e*	$W = EIT$	L^2MT^{-2}	L^2MT^{-2}
Electric power *e*	$P = EI$	L^2MT^{-3}	L^2MT^{-3}
Intensity of electric field (electric force) *a*	$e = \frac{F}{Q} = \frac{E}{L}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-2}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}k^{-1/2}$
Surface density *b*	$\sigma = \frac{Q}{S}$	$L^{-3/2}M^{1/2}\mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}k^{1/2}$
Current density *b*	$\frac{I}{S}$	$L^{-3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-2}k^{1/2}$
Conductance	$G = \frac{1}{R}$	$L^{-1}T\mu^{-1}$	$LT^{-1}k$
Resistivity (specific resistance) *c*	$\rho = \frac{S}{L}R$	$L^2T^{-1}\mu$	Tk^{-1}
Conductivity (specific conductance) *d*	$\gamma = \frac{1}{\rho}$	$L^{-2}T^{-1}\mu$	$T^{-1}k$
Specific inductive capacity *d*	$k = \frac{Q^2}{FL^2}$	$L^{-2}T^2\mu^{-1}$	k
Displacement *b*	$D = \frac{k}{4\pi}e$	$L^{-3/2}M^{1/2}\mu^{-1/2}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}k^{1/2}$

** The dimensions of μ and of k alone are not known, but the product μk is known to have the dimensions of the reciprocal of the square of a velocity, $L^{-2}T^2$. Commonly μ and k are *suppressed* from the dimensional formulæ, it being assumed in the *electromagnetic* system that μ is a number without dimensions and that k has accordingly the dimensions $L^{-2}T^2$, and in the *electrostatic* system that k is a number without dimensions and that μ has the dimensions $L^{-2}T^2$. The velocity appearing in the ratio between the electrostatic and electromagnetic units has been found to be approximately 3×10^{10}, the velocity of light.

a The C.G.S electrostatic unit is equal to the C.G.S electromagnetic unit multiplied by 3×10^{10}. The electrostatic dimensions are equal to the electromagnetic dimensions multiplied by $L^{-1}T\mu^{-1/2}k^{-1/2}$.

b The C.G.S. electrostatic unit is equal to the C.G.S. electromagnetic unit divided by 3×10^{10}. The electrostatic dimensions are equal to the electromagnetic dimensions multiplied by $LT^{-1}\mu^{1/2}k^{1/2}$.

c The C.G.S. electrostatic unit is equal to the C.G.S. electromagnetic unit multiplied by 9×10^{20}. The electrostatic dimensions are equal to the electromagnetic dimensions multiplied by $L^{-2}T^2\mu^{-1}k^{-1}$

d The C.G.S. electrostatic unit is equal to the C.G.S. electromagnetic unit divided by 9×10^{20}. The electrostatic dimensions are equal to the electromagnetic dimensions multiplied by $L^2T^{-2}\mu k$.

e The C.G.S. electrostatic unit equals the C.G.S electromagnetic unit. Electrostatic and electromagnetic dimensions are alike.

‡ f = frequency.

u-nit'a-ble (ū-nīt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Also **u-nite'a-ble.** Capable of union, by growth or otherwise.

u'ni-ta'ri-an (ū'nĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [Cf. F. *unitaire*. See UNITARY, UNITY.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Theol. & Eccl.* One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person; a unipersonalist; also, one of a denomination of Christians holding this belief. The churches of the Unitarian denomination are congregational in polity, except in Hungary, where they are organized under a bishop. They have never issued any authoritative confession of faith, one of their most distinctive principles being the right of private judgment in theological matters. They formerly differed widely among themselves, the conservatives holding a belief in supernaturalism and in various doctrines modified from those of the orthodox Trinitarian bodies; the radical school rejected supernaturalism. Now there is virtual unity on the broad basis of the doctrines of "the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, the leadership of Jesus, salvation by character, and the progress of mankind onward and upward forever." Unitarian views are held by the Hicksite Friends, by many Universalists, and some others. See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.*

2. One who rejects the principle of dualism; a monist.

3. A monotheist. *Rare.* *Fleming.*

4. An advocate of unity or a unitary system; specif., one who advocates centralization in government. *Rare in U. S.*

u'ni-ta'ri-an (ū'nĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* **1.** Unitary.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Unitarians or their doctrines.

3. *Polit. Sci.* Designating, or pertaining to, a form of government in which the general governmental powers are vested in one sovereign body; — opposed to *federal*.

In a *unitarian* or consolidated constitution, like that of Great Britain, organic changes may be effected with greater facility and safety than in a federal constitution such as that of the United States. *Quick & Garran.*

u'ni-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *unitairianisme*.] **1.** [*cap.*] The doctrines of Unitarians.

2. Any unitarian or unitary system, as of government.

u'ni-ta-rism (ū'nĭ-tā-rĭz'm), *n.* State of being unitary; a unitary theory or system.

u'ni-ta-ry (ū'nĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *unitaire*. See UNITY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a unit or units; relating to, or characterized by, unity; as, the *unitary* method in arithmetic; a *unitary* or monistic tendency.

2. Of the nature of a unit; not divided; as, a *unitary* government.

unitary theory, *Chem.*, the modern theory which regards molecules as units whose parts are bound together in definite structure, with mutual and reciprocal influence on each other. Cf. BINARY THEORY, DUALISTIC SYSTEM OR THEORY.

u-nite' (ū-nīt'), *v. t.*; U-NIT'ED (-nīt'ĕd); U-NIT'ING (-nīt'-ĭng). [L. *unitus*, p. p. of *unire* to unite, fr. *unus* one. See ONE.] **1.** To put together so as to make one; to join, as two or more constituents, to form a single whole; to combine; connect; to cause to adhere; as, to *unite* bricks by mortar; to *unite* bars by welding; to *unite* two armies.

2. Hence, to join by a legal or moral bond, as families by intermarriage, nations by treaty, men by opinions; to join in interest, affection, fellowship, or the like.

Syn. — Combine, consolidate, amalgamate. See JOIN.

u-nite', *v. i.* **1.** To become one; to be cemented or consolidated or incorporated together; to combine, as by adhesion or mixture; to coalesce; to grow together.

2. To join in an act; to act in concert; as, all parties *united* in signing the petition.

u-nit'ed (ū-nīt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Combined; joined; made one.

2. In agreement; harmonious; as, a *united* family.

3. *R. C. Ch.* Designating, or pert. to, any of various bodies of Oriental Christians acknowledging the supremacy of the Pope and in communion with the Church of Rome. Such bodies retain many local customs and rites.

United Armenians, *R. C. Ch.*, Armenian Christians who are in union with the Church of Rome. There have been such since the 14th century. They are found in various countries, and are under a patriarch whose residence is in Constantinople. — **U. Baptists.** *Eccl.* See BAPTIST, *n.*, 2. — **U. Brethren.** *Eccl.* See MORAVIAN, *n.*, 2. — **U. Brethren in Christ,** *Eccl.*, an evangelical denomination resembling the Methodists in doctrine and polity, founded by Philip William Otterbein and Martin Boehm in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1800. It is now divided into the United Brethren in Christ, and the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution), differing as to the constitutionality of the act of the General Conference of 1885 creating a commission to revise the confession of faith and the constitution.

The *United Brethren in Christ* are sometimes confounded with the Unitas Fratrum or Moravian Brethren. *H. K. Carroll.* — **U. Free Church of Scotland.** See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* — **U. Greeks,** *Eccl.*, those Greek and other Eastern Christians who, in consequence of their acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Pope, are united to the Roman Catholic Church, but are allowed to use their own liturgies and to retain some of their ancient usages, such as the marriage of the lower clergy. Communion in both kinds, etc.; the Uniats. They include the Melchites, the Ruthenian Catholics, the Maronites, the Roumanian Catholics, etc., and are usually called Catholics of the Greek or Oriental Rite. — **U. Irishmen, Society of,** a society formed in Ireland in 1791 by Theobald Wolfe Tone, aiming to unite Protestants and Roman Catholics for the purpose of securing a repeal of the penal laws, an extension of the suffrage, etc. It failed of its object and was proclaimed. About 1795 it was reorganized as a secret society with the avowed aim of separating Ireland from the British empire, and was influential in bringing about the rebellion of 1798. — **U. Kingdom,** the, Great Britain and Ireland; — so named since January 1, 1801, when the Legislative Union went into operation. — **U. Methodist Free Churches.** See METHODIST, *n.*, 5. — **U. Norwegian Lutheran Church.** See LUTHERAN, *n.* — **U. Original Secession Church.** See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* — **U. Presbyterian Church.** See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* — **U. Provinces,** the seven provinces, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overyssel, and Gelderland, which formed a union under the treaty of Utrecht in 1579, that led to the Netherland republic. — **U. Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing.** See SHAKER, 4. — **U. Synod in the South.** See LUTHERAN, *n.* — **U. Zion's Children.** See RIVER BRETHREN.

United States Christian Commission. An organization in the North, during the American Civil War, which supplied material comforts, reading matter, etc., to the Union soldiers, and performed services of a religious character in the field and in hospitals.

United States magazine rifle (model of 1903). *Mil.* A .30-inch caliber combined rifle and carbine adopted for all branches of the service by the United States government; — officially so designated. It is a magazine rifle of the general Mauser type, the magazine holding five cartridges and being loaded from a clip, but it has various modifications making it dis-

unit. + UNITE, *a.* [tarianism. **Unit.** *Abbr.* Unitarian; Uni-
u'nit-al (ū'nĭt-ăl), *a.* Unitary. *R.*
U'ni-ta'ri-an-ize, *v. t. & i.* To convert to Unitarian views.

U'ni-tas Fra'trum (ū'nĭ-tăs frā'trŭm). [L.] *Eccl. Hist.* Lit., Unity of Brethren; — the official Latin title of the Moravian Church. See MORAVIAN, *n*, 2.

u'ni-ta'tion (ū'nĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [*unit* + *-ation.*] Uniting. *Obs.*
unite. + UNIT, UNITY.
unite. Var. of UNIT, *n.*, 4.
unite', *a.* [L. *unitus*, p. p. See UNITE, *v. t.*] United; joint.
u-nite'a-ble. Var. of UNITABLE.
u-nit'ed-ly (ū-nīt'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of UNITED. See -LY.
United States note. One of the legal-tender obligations of the United States commonly called greenbacks. *Official Name.*
unitee. + UNITY.
u-nit'er (ū-nīt'ẽr), *n.* One that unites. [*a.* Not iterable.
un-it'er-a-ble (ŭn-ĭt'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.*
u-ni'tion (ū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *unitio*, fr. L. *unire*. See UNITE, *v. t.*] Uniting; junction. *Obs.*

tinctively an American arm, including a cut-off and an extra strong bolt mechanism to provide for the increased velocity of 2,700 feet per second. The total weight is 9.69 pounds, including the bayonet. The length of barrel is 24 inches, and the knife bayonet with sharpened edge is 16 inches in length. It is provided with a wind-gauge sight graduated to 2,850 yards.

u'ni-tive (ū'nĭ-tĭv), *a.* [LL. *unitivus:* cf. F. *unitif.*] Having the power of uniting; causing, or tending to produce, union. — **u'ni-tive-ly**, *adv.*

unit rule. *U. S. Politics.* The rule, adopted by some delegations, that the entire vote of the delegation shall be cast as a unit for the person or side preferred by a majority vote.

u'ni-ty (ū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *unitee*, F. *unité*, L. *unitas*, fr. *unus* one. See ONE; cf. UNIT.] **1.** State of being one; oneness; individuality.

Whatever we can consider as one thing suggests to the understanding the idea of *unity*. *Locke.*

2. Concord; harmony; conjunction; agreement; uniformity; as, a *unity* of sentiment, proofs, doctrine.

Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in *unity!* *Ps.* CXXXIII. 1.

3. *Math.* **a** Any definite quantity, or aggregate of quantities or magnitudes taken as one, or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation; thus, in a table of natural sines, the radius of the circle is regarded as *unity.* **b** That multiplier in any system multiplication by which leaves the multiplicand unchanged. It is not the same as *unit*, which enters into addition. In any system there may be many units, as 1 and *i* in complex numbers, yet only one if any unity. But the unit 1, when it is not applied to any particular thing, is generally called *unity.*

4. A totality of related parts; a complex or systematic whole.

5. Selfsameness; identity. **Æsthetic unity** is the single and harmonious effect of a direct presentation, as an image or sense impression. **Formal unity** is the unity which pertains to an individual in abstraction from the **material unity** which is what constitutes the individual substance; as, for example, the particular Gothic architecture of Notre Dame is its *formal unity*, the particular space it occupies and the material of which it is made constitute its *material unity.* **Functional unity** is the unity of that which operates to a single end or system of ends; it is teleological unity. **Logical unity** is the unity of mutually relevant propositions in reasoning. **Metaphysical unity** is that of a self-identical subject, the unity of an absolute individual. It is opposed to **numerical unity**, which is external rather than inherent, and, constituting a distinction of like from like, is relative and not absolute. **Moral unity** is the functional unity of a moral subject; it is unity of intention and conduct. **Negative unity**, in *Hegelianism*, is an including unity which annuls and absorbs the individuality or separate subsistence of the parts within it, as the ocean swallows up its waves; — applied to the doctrine of pantheism, or the ultimate force of Spinozism. **Organic unity** is the unity of an organism (which see).

6. In literary and art criticism, a combination or ordering of parts such as to constitute a whole, or promote an undivided total effect; the reference of the elements of a composition to a single main idea or point of view; also, conformity to this principle, or the singleness of effect or symmetry and consistency of style and character secured by it. The *unities* of place, time, and action were principles governing the structure of drama derived by writers of the French classical school from Aristotle's "Poetics." As rigidly formulated they required that the action of a play should be represented as occurring in one place, within one day, and with nothing irrelevant to the plot.

7. *Law.* Any of the peculiar characteristics of any estate held by several in joint tenancy. They are fourfold: unity of *interest*, unity of *title*, unity of *time*, and unity of *possession;* in other words, joint tenants have one and the same interest, accruing by one and the same conveyance, commencing at the same time, and held by one and the same undivided possession. **Unity of possession** is also a joint possession of two rights in the same thing by several titles, as when a man, having a lease of land, afterward buys the fee simple, or, having an easement in the land of another, buys the servient estate.

Syn. — Oneness, junction; concord, harmony. See UNION. **at unity**, at one; in harmony. — **u. in variety**, *Æsthetics*, the principle that æsthetic values involve a variety of elements sufficient to avoid lack of interest, and a unity of the object such that its effect may be single and impressive; that character which avoids monotony on the one hand, and chaos on the other. — **U. of Brethren.** See MORAVIAN, *n.*, 2. — **u. of consciousness**, the self-identity joining together the successive experiences which form the life history of a mind. — **u. of God**, the doctrine that the distinctions, as of person or attribute, in the divine nature do not preclude its substantial unity.

u'ni-va'lent (ū'nĭ-vā'lĕnt; ū-nĭv'ā-lĕnt), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *valens, -entis*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence of one; monovalent. See VALENCE. — **u'ni-va'lence** (-lĕns), **u'ni-va'len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

u'ni-valve (ū'nĭ-vălv), *n.* [*uni-* + *valve.*] *Zoöl.* A mollusk shell consisting of one piece; also, any mollusk with a univalve shell; specif., any gastropod. Cf. BIVALVE, *n.*

u'ni-valve (ū'nĭ-vălv) } *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Having one valve
u'ni-valved (-vălvd) } only; as, a *univalve* shell.

u'ni-va'ri-ant (ū'nĭ-vā'rĭ-ănt; 115), *a.* [*uni-* + *variant.*] *Phys. Chem.* Having one degree of freedom or variability.

u'ni-ver'sal (-vûr'săl), *a.* [L. *universalis:* cf. F. *universel*, OF. also *universal.* See UNIVERSE.] **1.** Of or pert. to the universe; pert. to the whole or to all, either collectively or distributively; unlimited; general; all-reaching; all-pervading; as, *universal* ruin, suffrage, benevolence, indignation. "Anointed *universal* King." *Milton.*

The *universal* cause
Acts not by partial, but by general laws. *Pope.*

2. Constituting, or considered as, a whole; total; entire; whole; as, the *universal* world. *Shak.*

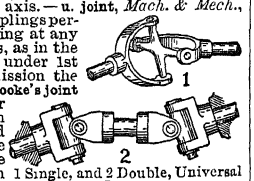
3. *Logic.* Forming the whole of a genus; **relatively unlimited in extension**; affirmed or denied of the whole of a class; as, a *universal* proposition; — opposed to *particular;* e. g., (*universal* affirmative) All men are animals; (*universal* negative) No men are omniscient.

4. *Mech. & Elec.* Adapted or adaptable to all or to various uses, shapes, sizes, etc.; as, a *universal* bevel, bevel protractor, bridge (for electrical measurements), drafting machine (replacing the T square and various instruments on the drawing board), driving shaft, gear cutter, grinder, milling machine, ratchet, (tilting) table (for machine tools), turner, switch, vise, etc.

5. *Roman & Civil Law.* Of or pert. to, or being, a universitas juris, or the totality of a person's rights and liabilities; as, a *universal* partnership. Cf. UNIVERSAL SUCCESSION.

Syn. — All, whole, total. See GENERAL.

universal affirmative. *Logic.* See def. 3, above, and MODE, 3 **b**, first figure. — **u. algebra.** *Math.* **a** The study of symbols and their combinations in accordance with laws derived by pure logic from a set of fundamental assumptions, entirely apart from any special interpretation of the symbols or the results of their combinations. **b** The theory of the multiplication of bilinear forms or matrices. — **u. arithmetic**, algebra. *Sir I. Newton.* — **U. Bishop**, a title first assumed in the Roman Church by Pope Boniface III. (Feb. 15–Nov. 12, 606). — **u. cause**, a cause which with one and the same efficiency concurs with others in producing different effects as God produces all sorts of results in one and the same manner. *Dict. of Philos.* — **u. chuck.** See *5th* CHUCK, 4. — **u. church**, the whole body of Christian believers in the world; the catholic church (see CATHOLIC, *a.*, 3). — **u. compass.** See COMPASS, *n.*, 8. — **u. conversion**, *Logic*, conversion of a proposition into a universal proposition. — **u. coupling.** = UNIVERSAL JOINT. — **u. dial**, a sundial with an adjustable gnomon, by which the hour may be found in any part of the world, or under any elevation of the pole. — **U. Doctor.** [L. *Doctor Universalis.*] **a** Albertus Magnus (1193 ?–1280). **b** Thomas Aquinas (1225 ?–74 ?). **c** Alain de Lille (1114–1203 ?). — **u. geometry**, *Math.*, geometry in its most general aspects, as the doctrine of *n*-dimensional spaces or continua. — **u. glut.** See *5th* GLUT, 2, *Cit.* — **u. grammar.** See GRAMMAR, 1. — **u. instrument**, *Astron.*, a species of altazimuth. The object end of the telescope is sometimes placed at right angles to the eye end, with a mirror, or totally reflecting prism, at the angle between the two, and the eye end constitutes a portion of the horizontal axis. — **u. joint**, *Mech. & Mech.*, any of various joints or couplings permitting swiveling or turning at any angle within defined limits, as in the ball-and-socket joint (see under 1st BALL). For power transmission the single or double form of **Hooke's joint** is widely used, the former transforming a uniform into a variable motion, and the latter transmitting the motion unchanged. The single variety consists, in its simplest form, of a cross pivoted at its ends to the forked ends of the two shafts, the axes of which must, in every case, intersect.


1 Single, and 2 Double, Universal Joint.

— **u. language**, any of various artificial languages designed for universal use, as by merchants, travelers, etc. They are characterized in common by phonetic spelling and simplicity of grammar and derivation. The most important are: **Esperanto** (which see); **Kosmos**, devised by Eugene A. Lauda, published at Berlin, 1894; **La Lingvo internacia** = ESPERANTO; **Lingua internationale**=MONDOLINGUE; **Mondolingue**, by J. Scott, Vienna, 1890; **Myrana**, by J. Stempfl Kempten, Germany, 1889; **Novilatin**, by E. Beerman, Leipzig, 1895; **Spelin**, by G. Bauer, Agram, Hungary, 1888; **Universala**, by Eugene Heintzeler, Stuttgart, Germany, 1893; and **Volapük** (which see). — **u. law** = LANG-LAY. — **u. legacy**, *Civil Law*, a legacy by which the testator gives to one or more persons (**u. legatees**) all his estate. — **u. mill**, a rolling mill in which the metal is acted upon by two sets of rollers, commonly horizontal and vertical, at each pass; — used in rolling girder and channel-bar sections, etc. — **u. negative.** *Logic.* See def. 3, above, & MODE, 3 **b**, first figure. — **u. partnership**, *Roman & Civil Law*, a partnership which includes all the property, present and future, of the partners and all burdens or losses which without fraud are incurred by either partner, whether by negligence or otherwise. Such a partnership includes profits, inheritances, legacies, gifts, etc., and it is liable for alimony, keeping up public offices, dowries of children, etc. It is exemplified by the community of property between husband and wife in Roman Dutch law and the Civil law. — **U. Postal Union.** See POSTAL UNION. — **u. postulate**, the criterion of truth proposed by Herbert Spencer, namely, that that must be true the negative of which is inconceivable. — **u. proposition.** *Logic.* See def. 3, above. — **u. right.** See RIGHT, *n.*, 2, 2d *Cit.* — **u. solvent.** *Alchemy.* = ALKAHEST. — **u. succession**, *Roman & Civil Law*, succession to the totality of a man's estate, including both his rights and liabilities, according to the principle that *heres est eadem persona cum defuncto*, "the heir is the same person as the deceased." The most important of the six modes of universal succession mentioned by Justinian are: *hereditas* (see HERES) and *bonorum possessio* (which see). Hence: **u. successor.** — **u. suffrage**, *Polit. Science*, suffrage of all; usually, specif., manhood suffrage. — **u. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism the conclusion of which is a universal proposition. — **u. theorem**, *Math.*, a theorem that extends to any quantity without restriction. — **u. umbel**, *Bot.*, a primary or general umbel; the first or largest set of rays in a compound umbel; — opposed to *partial umbel.* It is often subtended by a **universal involucre.** — **u. whole.** See WHOLE.

u'ni-ver'sal (ū'nĭ-vûr'săl), *n.* **1.** The whole; the general system of the universe; the universe. *Obs.*

2. *Logic.* **a** A universal proposition. See UNIVERSAL, *a.*, 3.

In all induction the *universal* is the conclusion, in none a major premise, and in none the ground of either the being or the knowing of the particulars. *Thos. Case (Encyc. Brit.).*

b One of the five predicables, namely, genus, species, difference, property, accident, named collectively *the universals.* **c** A general concept or that in reality to which it corresponds; an abstraction or an abstract and general term, whether conceived as a mere word or name (the nominalist view), as a truth, or predicate which may be truly thought or affirmed of reality (the conceptualist view), or as an actual character of reality (the realist view). The medieval controversy on the nature of *universals* derived its chief impetus from the importance of the problem in discussions of the nature of the Trinity. Extreme nominalists (as Roscelin), holding that only particular things can exist in nature, inferred the particularity and denied the unity of the persons of the Godhead; realists, recognizing universals as realities, maintained the essential unity of the divine nature. As a logical problem nominalistically treated, the controversy centered about the question of the reality of similarities or identities, classes being regarded as the only universals. The *universal* is that element of things which remains when all differences are abstracted — universals as classes being therefore mere factitious unities. Is it, then, an independent reality common to all the individuals of a given class? The nominalistic solution of this problem in Scholasticism was that there is no physical unity corresponding to the universal, although there are physical similarities, but that the *universal* has a conceptual reality, though by itself this cannot furnish a sufficient account of actuality, or concrete being. That Plato's Ideas and Aristotle's Entelechies, regarded as self-activities, suggested originally the standpoint of realism is assumed in Hegel's philosophy, who regards the universal as the self-determined in the phase of determiner, while the particular is the self-determined in the phase of result from the action of the universal upon itself, forming an antithesis or contrast of activity and its result. Cf. REALISM, 1 a. *W. T. Harris.*

3. *Metaph.* Any metaphysical being which preserves or evinces an identity of nature through a series of changes or as embodying different relations, as the ego or self.

Self-consciousness, wherein the *universal*, or self, is the organic total of the facts of consciousness. *Josiah Royce*

u'ni-ver'sal-ism (ū'nĭ-vûr'săl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *universalisme.*] **1.** [*cap.*] *Theol.* The doctrine or belief that all men will eventually be saved, or restored to holiness and happiness.

2. The quality or state of being universal; universality.

u'ni-ver'sal-ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *universaliste.*] **1.** One who affects to understand all the particulars in statements or propositions. *Obs. & R.* *Bentley.*

2. [*cap.*] *Theol.* One who believes in Universalism; specif., one of a denomination of Christians holding this doctrine as their distinctive article of belief. The denomination is chiefly confined to America, its polity is a modified Presbyterianism, at the head of which is a general convention, and its conditions of fellowship are the acceptance of certain general principles, viz.: the universal fatherhood of God, the spiritual authority and leadership of Jesus Christ, the trustworthiness of the Bible as containing a revelation from God, the certainty of just retribution for sin, and the final harmony of all souls with God; also, the acknowledgment of the authority of the general convention and assent to its laws.

U'ni-ver'sal-ist, *a.* Of or pertaining to Universalism or its adherents.

u'ni-ver'sal-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the whole; universal.

2. Of or pertaining to universalism or the universal; like, or tending toward, universalism.

3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Universalist church or doctrine; Universalist.

universalistic hedonism, the doctrine that the supreme good is the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

u'ni-ver-sal'i-ty (-vĕr-săl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *universalité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being universal.

But *universality* — concrete *universality* — is not, we must understand, antagonistic to individuality. *B. Bosanquet.*

2. Unrestricted versatility or power of adaptation or comprehension; as, the *universality* of Shakespeare's insight.

3. The universe. *Obs.*

u'ni-ver'sal-ize (-vûr'săl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). [Cf. F. *universaliser.*] To make universal. — **u'ni-ver'sal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

u'ni-verse (ū'nĭ-vûrs), *n.* [L. *universum*, fr. *universus* universal; *unus* one + *vertere, versum*, to turn, that is, turned into one, combined into one whole: cf. F. *univers.* See ONE; VERSION.] **1.** All created things viewed as constituting one system or whole; the whole body of things, or of phenomena; the *τὸ πᾶν* of the Greeks, the *mundus* of the Latins; the world; creation; in a loose sense, all mankind or the world of human experience in general.

Our general conclusion as to the structure of the *universe* may be summed up in these four propositions: 1. The general form of the *universe* of stars to which our sun belongs is that of a flattened cylinder, or extreme oblate spheroid, as was supposed by Herschel and Struve. 2. The phenomenon of the Milky Way is not due alone to the fact that we see more stars in the equatorial regions of this spheroid, but to the fact that this region is occupied through its entire extent by a series of agglomerations of stars, within which space is richer in stars than in the interior where we are situated. 3. Our sun is situated near the central plane of the spheroid, but eccentrically so as to be nearer the boundary in a direction of perhaps 18 hours in right ascension, between the equator and 50° of south declination. 4. It is possible, but not yet certain, that we are so near the galactic stars in this region that we may soon be enabled to discover a proper motion among them. *Simon Newcomb.*

2. Any distinct field or province of thought or reality conceived as forming a closed system or self-inclusive and independent organization; often, specif. in logic, a universe of discourse (see below).

I regard the *universe* as made up of the sum of possibilities introduced into the question, whether these comprise combinations of the truth and falsity of what are called eternal, or only temporary propositions. *John Venn.*

universe of discourse, *Logic*, that collection of facts or ideas which is tacitly implied and understood in a given statement or discussion; thus, a proposition concerning "Americans" may be intended to apply only to American aborigines, or to citizens of the United States, it may include all North Americans, or be extended to South Americans as well, the *universe of discourse* in each case being determined by the sense in which the word is taken.

u'ni-ver'si-ty (-vûr'sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *universite*, F. *université*, L. *universitas* all together, the whole, the universe, a number of persons associated into one body, a society, corporation, fr. *universus* all together, universal. See UNIVERSE.] **1.** The universe; the whole. *Obs.*

2. A body or group, esp. of persons, treated as a unit in the law, as a corporation, guild, association, or the like, as in ancient Rome; a universitas. *Obs. or Hist.*

3. An institution organized for teaching and study in the higher branches of learning, and empowered to confer degrees in special departments, as theology, law, medicine, and the arts. The universities of Europe in the Middle Ages were in greater part the outgrowth of church schools. The most famous were those of Bologna and Paris, established in the 12th century, the former being devoted chiefly to law, the latter to theology. These and other great schools that had won general prestige were called *studia generalia* (L., general studies), as being resorts of scholars from all parts, the word *universitas* being originally used only of the scholastic guild or guilds within the *studium.* The teaching in the medieval universities was organized under four faculties, from which are descended the modern faculties of theology, law, medicine, and philosophy. Matters of student organization and discipline were in the hands either of bodies known as "nations," or of endowed colleges for student residence. The former system was predominant in continental Europe, the latter in England. The two English universities, Oxford and Cambridge, are each made up of a number of colleges, which are each complete in its own organization, and providing lodging

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u'nit-ism (ū'nĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* = MONISM.
u'nit-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To unify.
u'ni-tooth', *a. Elec.* Having one slot per pole per phase; — said of an alternator armature.
unit prism. See PRISM, 3.
unit pyramid. See PYRAMID, 5.
u'ni-tude (ū'nĭ-tūd), *n.* Unity; oneness. *Rare.*
u'ni-type', *n.* Kind of type-setting machine for one operator.
Univ., *or* **univ.** *Abbr.* Universalist; universally; university.
u'ni-val'id, *a.* Univalent. *Rare.*
u'ni-valv'ate, *a.* Univalve. *R.*
U'ni-val'vi-a (ū'nĭ-văl'vĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of GASTROPODA.
u'ni-valv'u-lar, *a.* Univalve.
U'ni-ver-sa'li-a (ū'nĭ-vĕr-sā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* See UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.
u'ni-ver-sa'li-a (ū'nĭ-vĕr-sā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Logic.* Universals.
U'ni-ver-sa'li-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Universalism; Universalist. *Rare* [VERSAL.]
u'ni-ver'sal-ly, *adv.* of UNIVERSAL.
u'ni-ver'sal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
u'ni-ver-san'i-mous (ū'nĭ-vĕr-săn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *universus* universal + *animus* mind.] Being of one mind; unanimous. *R.*
universe vine. = BEARBERRY a.
universiel. † UNIVERSAL.
‖ **u'ni-ver'si-tas** (ū'nĭ-vûr'sĭ-tăs), *n.* [L. See UNIVERSITY.] *Law.* **a** *Roman & Civil Law.* Anything (whether composed of one or of more units) treated as an indivisible totality or whole by the law; as in: **u'ni-ver'si-tas ju'ris** (jōō'rĭs; 248), the totality of the rights and liabilities of a person. — **u'ni-ver'si-tas per-so-na'rum** (pûr'sō-nā'rŭm; 115), a number of persons treated as an individual entity at law, as a college or corporation, the state, etc. — **u'ni-ver'si-tas re'rum** (rē'rŭm), a totality of objects treated (in one or more respects) as a whole in law. **b** Short for *universitas personarum.*
universite. † UNIVERSITY.

and instruction for its students, but federated into a corporation which holds examinations and confers degrees. In the United States a university typically comprises a college besides one or more graduate or professional schools, although the name of *university* has suffered from inaccurate application to institutions of no more, sometimes even of less, scope and equipment than a college.

University Tests Act, an act of Parliament of 1871 abolishing subscriptions to the Thirty-nine Articles, all declarations and oaths respecting religious belief, and all compulsory attendance at public worship in the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham.

university extension. Extension of university instruction by means of lectures and classes at various centers.

u-niv'o-cal (ū-nĭv'ō-kăl), *a.* [L. *univocus; unus* one + *vocare* to call, akin to L. *vox* voice. See ONE; VOICE.] **1.** Having one meaning only; — contrasted with *equivocal*. Hence, indubitable; unmistakable. See also *Citation*.

Those things are synonymous or *univocal* which bear the same name in the same sense (or with the same definition); while those are homonymous or equivocal which bear the same name in a different sense (or with different definition). Thus, a dog and a cat are *univocal* as coming under the term "animal" in the same sense; the constellation Ursa and a certain animal in the Zoölogical Gardens are equivocal, as both being called bear, but in a different sense. *J. Martineau.*

2. Unisonous in sound, as the octave in music. See UNISON, *n.*, 2 **b**.

3. Producing something of the same nature; as, *univocal* action; *univocal* generation. *Rare.* *Sir T. Browne.*

u-niv'o-cal, *n.* **1.** *Aristotelian Logic.* A generic term; a term applicable in the same sense to all the species it embraces.

2. A word having but one meaning.

un-just' (ŭn-jŭst'), *a.* **1.** Characterized by injustice; contrary to justice and right; wrongful; as, an *unjust* judge; an *unjust* sentence; an *unjust* demand or accusation.

2. Dishonest. *Obs.* *Shak.*

unjust enrichment, *Law*, acquisition of property under such circumstances that one is legally or equitably bound to make return of or for it, as in mistake of fact, injury by tortious act where the tort is waived, and default on a contract.

— **un-just'ly**, *adv.* — **un-just'ness**, *n.*

un-kempt' (ŭn-kĕmpt'), *a.* [*un-* not + *kempt*, p. p. of *kemb*.] **1.** Not combed; disheveled; as, *unkempt* hair.

2. Fig.: Not smoothed; unpolished; rough. *Spenser.*

— **un-kempt'ness**, *n.*

un-ken'nel (ŭn-kĕn'ĕl), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *kennel*.] **1.** To drive or take from a kennel or hole; as, to *unkennel* a fox.

2. Fig.: To discover; disclose.

un-kind' (ŭn-kīnd'), *a.* [AS. *uncynde* unnatural. See KIND, *a.*] Not kind; specif.: **1.** Contrary to nature, or the law of kind or kindred; unnatural. *Obs.* "Such *unkind* abominations." *Chaucer.*

2. Wanting in kindness, sympathy, or the like; hence, cruel; harsh. "The most *unkindest* cut of all." *Shak.*

3. Ungrateful. *Obs. or R.* *Sir T. Etyot.*

— **un-kind'ly**, *adv.* — **un-kind'ness**, *n.*

kind'ly, *a.* **1.** Not kindly; ungracious; harsh.

2. Unnatural; contrary to nature. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

3. Unfavorable; uncongenial; malignant. *Obs. or R.*

un-knit' (ŭn-nĭt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *knit*: cf. AS. *uncnyttan* to unknot, untie.] To undo or unravel (what is knitted together). "*Unknit* that threatening unkind brow." *Shak.*

un-know'a-ble (-nō'ă-b'l), *a.* Not knowable; — in *Philos.* sometimes used substantively, esp. in the form *the Unknowable*, denoting that which it is beyond any human capacity to apprehend, and applied, sometimes, to a conceptual limit of attainment by knowledge, sometimes to presumed real or possible existence beyond the bourn of human intelligence. — **un-know'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **un-know'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-know'a-bly**, *adv.*

un-know'ing, *a.* **1.** Not knowing; ignorant.

2. Unmindful. *Obs.* *Cursor Mundi.*

— **un-know'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-know'ing-ness**, *n.*

un-known' (ŭn-nōn'), *n.* One that is unknown.

un-known' (ŭn-nōn'), *a.* Not known; as: **1.** **a** Not apprehended; not ascertained. **b** Incalculable; inexpressible. **2.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Not knowing. **b** Not having had sexual intercourse. **c** Not disclosed. *Shak.*

Unknown Philosopher. See MARTINIST **c**. — **u. quantities**, *Alg.*, etc., quantities whose values are sought. They are usually denoted by the letters at the end of the alphabet, as *x*, *y*, *z*.

— **un-known'ly**, *adv. Rare.* — **un-known'ness**, *n. Rare.*

un-la'bored, -la'boured (ŭn-lā'bẽrd), *a.* **1.** Not produced by labor or toil. "*Unlabored* harvests." *Dryden.*

2. Not cultivated; untilled; as, an *unlabored* field.

3. Not laboriously produced, or not seeming so; natural; spontaneous; as, an *unlabored* style or work.

un-lace' (ŭn-lās'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lace*.] **1.** To loose by undoing a lacing; as, to *unlace* a shoe.

2. To loose the dress of; to undress; hence, *Obs.*, to expose to disgrace; as, to *unlace* one's reputation. *Shak.*

3. *Naut.* To loose and take off (a bonnet from a sail), or to cast off or untie (any lacing in the rigging).

4. To carve. *Obs.*

un-lade' (ŭn-lād'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lade*.] **1.** To take the load from; to take out the cargo of; as, to *unlade* a ship.

2. To unload; to remove, or to have removed, as a load or a burden; to discharge.

There the ship was to *unlade* her burden. *Acts* xxi. 3.

un-laid' (-lād'), *a.* **1.** Not laid or placed; not fixed.

2. Not allayed; not pacified; not laid finally to rest. *Rare.* "Stubborn, *unlaid* ghost." *Milton.*

3. Not laid out, as a corpse. *Rare.* *B. Jonson.*

4. *Naut.* Not twisted; — said of a rope, or its strands.

un-lash' (-lăsh'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lash*.] To loose, as that which is lashed or tied down.

un-latch' (-lăch'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *latch*.] To open or loose by lifting the latch. — *v. i.* To become so loosed or opened.

un-law' (ŭn-lô'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *law*.] **1.** *Obs. or Hist.* **a** To outlaw. **b** To deprive of the character of a law.

2. *Scots Law.* To impose a fine upon; to fine.

un-law' (ŭn-lô'), *n.* [AS. *unlagu* violation of law. See UN- not; LAW.] Violation of law; disregard of the restraints of law; lawlessness; illegality; also, a fine or amercement for a violation of law.

Times of "*unlaw*" alternate with times of law. *Pollock & Maitland.*

un-law'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Not lawful; contrary to law.

2. Born of an unlawful union; illegitimate.

unlawful assembly, *Law*, a meeting of three or more persons in pursuance of a common plan and in such a way as to cause a reasonable apprehension that they will disturb the peace tumultuously.

— **un-law'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-law'ful-ness**, *n*

un-lay' (ŭn-lā'), *v. t. & i.*; UN-LAYED' (-lād'); UN-LAY'ING. [1st *un-* + *lay*.] *Naut.* To untwist, as a rope.

un-learn' (ŭn-lûrn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *learn*.] **1.** To put out of memory (what has been learned); also, to learn the contrary of. "I had to *unlearn* everything." *Milner.*

2. To fail to learn. *Obs.* *Dr. H. More.*

un-learn'ed (-lûr'nĕd), *a.* [*un-* not + *learned*.] **1.** Not learned; untaught; uneducated; ignorant; illiterate.

2. (*pron.* -lûrnd') Not gained by study; not known.

3. Not exhibiting learning; as, *unlearned* verses.

Unlearned Parliament, *Eng. Hist.*, the Parliament of 1404, under Henry IV., to which no lawyers were admitted.

— **un-learn'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-learn'ed-ness**, *n.*

un-leash' (ŭn-lēsh'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *leash*.] To free from a leash, or as from a leash; to release, as dogs.

un-leav'ened (-lĕv'nd), *a.* Not leavened; containing no leaven; as, *unleavened* bread, which is usually mixed with water and salt only.

un-less' (ŭn-lĕs'), *conj.* [Formerly, *onles, onlesse, onlesse that*, that is, in less, in a less case than. See ON; LESS.] Upon any less condition than (the fact or thing stated in the sentence or clause which follows); if not; supposing that not; if it be not; were it not that; as, we shall fail *unless* we are industrious.

☞ By omission of a verb *unless* was once often, and sometimes is still, used prepositionally in the sense of *except*.

Here nothing breeds *unless* the nightly owl *Shak.*

un-let'tered (ŭn-lĕt'ẽrd), *a.* Not lettered; also, illiterate.

Syn. — See IGNORANT.

— **un-let'tered-ness**, *n.*

un-licked' (ŭn-lĭkt'), *a.* Not licked; hence, not properly formed; ungainly. Cf. *to lick into shape*.

un-like' (ŭn-līk'; 87), *a.* **1.** Not like; dissimilar; diverse; having no resemblance; as, the cases are *unlike*. *Unlike* may be used adverbially with the sense of *in a dissimilar manner*; as in "to behave *unlike* a soldier," where, by omission of *to*, it is sometimes construed as a preposition.

2. Not likely; improbable; unlikely. *Obsoles. or Dial.*

unlike charges, *Elec.*, charges of unlike nature, one being positive and the other negative. — **u. quantities**, *Math.*, quantities expressed by letters or combinations of letters that are different or of different powers, as *a*, *b*, *ab*, *bc*, a^2, a^3, x^n, and the like.

un-like'li-hood (-lĭ-ho͝od), *n.* Improbability.

un-like'li-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being unlikely.

un-like'ly, *a.* **1.** Not likely; improbable; not to be reasonably expected; as, an *unlikely* event.

2. Not holding out a prospect of success; likely to fail; unpromising; as, *unlikely* means; an *unlikely* venture.

3. Not such as to inspire liking; unattractive; disagreeable. *Obs. or Dial.* "The *unlikely* eld of me." *Chaucer.*

4. Now resembling; not like. *Obs. or R.*

un-like'ly, *adv.* In an unlikely manner.

un-lim'ber (ŭn-lĭm'bẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *limber*.] *Mil.* To detach the limber from and so make ready; as, to *unlimber* a gun for action. — **un-lim'ber**, *v. i.*

un-lime' (ŭn-līm'), *v. t.* **1.** To disunite; unfasten. *Obs.*

2. To remove lime from, as hides.

un-lim'it-ed (ŭn-lĭm'ĭ-tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not limited; having no bounds; boundless; as, an *unlimited* expanse of ocean.

2. Undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions; as, *unlimited* terms; *unlimited* generalities.

3. Unconfined; unrestricted; as, *unlimited* power.

Ascribe not unto God such an *unlimited* exercise of mercy as may destroy his justice. *Rogers.*

unlimited function, *Math.*, one that within every interval of argument value has values greater and less (algebraically) than any preassigned finite values. — **u. problem**, *Math.*, a problem that admits of an infinite number of solutions. — **u. pump**, a kind of deep-well pump placed at water level and operated from above. — **u. quantity**, *Math.*, a system of quantity without absolute maximum or minimum, but such that for $A<B$ there are always $C<A$ and $D>B$.

— **un-lim'it-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-lim'it-ed-ness**, *n.*

un-line' (ŭn-līn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *line*.] To take the lining out of; hence, to empty; as, to *unline* one's purse.

un-link' (ŭn-lĭŋk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *link*.] To separate or undo, as links; to uncoil; unfasten.

un-liq'ui-dat'ed (-lĭk'wĭ-dāt'ĕd), *a.* Not liquidated.

un-liq'uored (ŭn-lĭk'ẽrd), *a. Rare.* **a** Not moistened or lubricated with liquor; dry. **b** Not in liquor; sober.

Like an *unliquored* Silenus. *Milton.*

un-list'ed (ŭn-lĭs'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *a.* Not listed; specif., *New York Stock Exchange*, admitted to quotation in the unlisted department, that is, admitted to be dealt in on the floor, but not to the "regular list." See *to list a stock*, under 3d LIST.

un-live' (ŭn-lĭv'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *live*.] To live in a contrary manner, as a life; to live in a manner contrary to.

un-load' (ŭn-lōd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *load*.] **1.** To take the load from; to discharge of a load or cargo; to disburden; as, to *unload* a ship; to *unload* a beast.

2. Hence, to relieve from anything onerous.

3. To discharge or remove, as a load or a burden; as, to *unload* the cargo of a vessel.

4. To draw the charge from; as, to *unload* a gun.

5. To sell in large quantities, as stock; to get rid of. *Brokers' Cant, U. S.*

un-load', *v. i.* To perform the act of unloading anything.

u'ni-ver'si-ty-less, *a.* See -LESS.

university settlement. A social settlement conducted by university men and women.

u'ni-ver'so-log'i-cal (ū'nĭ-vûr'sō-lŏj'ĭ-k'l), *a.* Of or pert. to universology.

u'ni-ver-sol'o-gist (-vẽr-sŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* See -IST.

u'ni-ver-sol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*universe* + *-logy*.] Science of the universe.

u-niv'o-ca-cy (ū-nĭv'ō-kă-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. UNIVOCAL; ADVOCACY.] Quality or state of being univocal. *Obs. or R.*

u-niv'o-cal-ly, *adv.* of UNIVOCAL.

u-niv'o-ca'tion (ū-nĭv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *univocation*.] Agreement of name and meaning. *Obs.*

u'ni-vol'tine (ū'nĭ-vŏl'tĭn), *a.* [*uni-* + It. *volta* turn, time.] Producing one brood a year; — said of certain silkworms.

univar, *adv.* [Cf. UN- not; AWARE.] Unawares. *Obs.*

univeald, *n.* [AS. *ungeweald*.] Impotence. *Obs.* — *a.* Impotent. *Obs*

univooh. + UNIPOH.

uni-wrench. *n.* [Cf. UN- not; WRENCH, *n.*] An evil trick. *Obs.*

un-jack'-et-ed, *a.*, **un-jad'ed** (ŭn-jăd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.*, **un-jarred'** (-järd'), *a.*, **un-jar'ring**, *a.*, **un-jaun'diced** (ŭn-jän'dĭst; jôn'-), *a.*, **un-jeal'ous**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-join', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *join*.] To disjoin. [To disjoint, **un-joint'**, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *joint*.] **u-njoint'ed**, *a.* Disjointed; incoherent: — *p. a.* of UNJOINT.

un-joint'ed, *a.*, **un-jolt'ed**, *a.*, **un-joy'ful**, *a.*, **un-joy'ful-ness**, *n.*, **un-joy'ous**, *a.*, **un-joy'ous-ly**, *adv.*, **un-judged'** (-jŭjd'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'ju-di'cious (ŭn'jōō-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Injudicious. *Obs.*

un-jus'tice, *n.* Injustice. *Rare.*

un-jus'ti-fi'a-ble (ŭn-jŭs'tĭ-fī'-ă-b'l), *a.*, **un-jus'ti-fi'a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-jus'ti-fi'a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-jus'ti-fied** (-fīd), *a.* See UN-, not. [war, of UNREMBED.]

un-kamed' (ŭn-kāmd'). Scot.

un'kard, **un'ked** (ŭn'kĕd; ōōn'-). Dial. Eng. of UNKID.

un-keeled' (ŭn-kēld'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-kembed' (-kĕmd'), *a.* [See UNKEMPT.] Uncombed; unkempt. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

un-ken', *v. t. & i.* [Cf. UNKENT.] Not to know. *Scot.*

unkende. + UNKIND.

un-kenned', **un-kend'** (-kĕnd' *or, Scot.*, -kĕnt'), *a.* Unknown; strange. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

un-ken'some (-kĕn'sŭm), *a.* [Cf. UNKEN; -SOME.] Unknown. *Scot.*

un-kent' (-kĕnt'), *a.* = UNKENNED. *Obs. or Scot.*

un-kept', *a.*, **un-ker'chiefed** (-kûr'chĭft), *a.* See UN-, not.

unker, *pron.* [Cf. AS. *uncer* of us two, *uncer* of you two. Cf. INKER.] Of you two. Cf. INKER. *Obs.*

un'kert (ŭn'kĕrt; ōōn'-) Dial. Eng. var. of UNKID.

unkest. + UNKISSED. [UNKED.]

un'ket (ŭn'kĕt; ōōn'-). Var. of

un-keth'. + UNCOUTH.

un-kev'el, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-; REVEL a gag.] To remove a gag from. *Obs.*

unkevere. + UNCOVER.

un-key', *v. t.* See 1st UN-. — **un-keyed'** (ŭn-kēd'), *p. a.* [not-] **un-keyed'** (-kēd'), *a.* See UN-, **un'kid** (ŭn'kĭd; ōōn'kĭd), **un'-ked** (-kĕd), *a.* [ME. *unkid; un-* not + AS. *gecȳðd, gecȳðed*, p. p. of *cȳðan* to make known, fr. *cūð* known. See UNCOUTH.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 1. Unknown; strange: odd.

2. Uncouth; awkward; — of persons. Also, uncomfortable; inconvenient.

3. Desolate; lonely.

4. Uncanny; weird; ghastly; ill-boding.

un-killed' (-kĭld'), *a.*, **un-kin'-dled** (-kĭn'd'ld), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-kind'li-ness (-kīnd'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

un-kin'dred, *a.* Not of the same kin. *Obs.* — **un-kin'dred-ly**, *a. Obs.* [*Obs.*]

un-kind'ship, *n.* Unkindness. [*Obs.*]

un-king', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *king*.] To cause to cease to be a king.

un-king'like', *a*, **un-king'ly**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-king'ship, *n.* Quality or state of being unkinged; abolition of monarchy. *Obs.*

un-kiss', *v.* See UN-, not.

un-kiss', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *kiss*.] To cancel by a kiss (what was sealed by a kiss). *Obs.* [UN-, not.]

un-kissed', *a.* See UN-, not.

un'kit (ŭn'kĭt; ōōn'-). Dial. Eng. var. of UNKID.

unkithe, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *cȳðan* to make known, *uncūð* unknown.] To be hidden. *Obs.*

un'kle. + UNCLE [KNOWN.]

unknaun, unknawen. + UN-

un-knead'ed, *a.*, **un-knelled'** (ŭn-nēld'), *a.* See UN-, not.

unknet. *Obs.* p. p. of UNKNIT.

un-knew', *pret.* of UNKNOW.

un-knight', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *knight*.] To deprive of knighthood.

un-knight'ly, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-knight'li-ness**, *n.*

un-knit' (-nĭt'), *v. t.* To become unraveled or undone. *R.*

un-knot' (-nŏt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *knot*.] To free from knots; to untie. [See UN-, not.

un-knot'ted, *a*, **un-knot'ty**, *a.*

un-know', *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *know*.] To be or become ignorant (of). *Obs.* [Unknown. *Obs.*]

un-know', *a.* [See UNKNOWN.]

un-know'ing, *n.* Ignorance. *R.*

un-known'-edged, *a.* Not acknowledged or recognized. *Obs.*

un-knownst' (ŭn-nōnst'), *a.* Unknown. *Dial. Eng.*

unkonnynge. + UNCUNNING.

un-kouth'. + UNCOUTH.

unkuinde. + UNKIND.

unkundede. *n.* Unkindness. *Obs.*

unkunnynge. + UNCUNNING.

unkuthe. + UNCOUTH.

unkyll. + UNCLE.

un-la'beled, -la'belled. *a.*, **un-la'bi-al-ize**, *v. t.*, **un-la'bor-ing, -la'bour-ing**, *a.*, **un'la-bo'ri-ous**, *a.*, **un'la-bo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*, **un-laced'** (ŭn-lāst'), *a.* See UN-, not.

unkyll. + UNCLE.

un-laced' (ŭn-lāst'), *p. a.* of UNLACE. [*Obs.*]

un-lack'-a-ble, *a.* Indispensable.

un-lack'-eyed (-lăk'ĭd), *a.*, **un-lad'en** (-lād'n), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-lad'en, *p. a.* of UNLADE.

un-la'di-fied (-lā'dĭ-fīd), *a.* Having lost the status of a lady. *Rare.*

un-la'dy-like', *a.*, **un'la-ment'-ed**, *a.*, **un'lam-pooned'**, *a.* See UN-, not. [To deprive of lands.]

un-land', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *land*.]

un-lan'guaged (-lăn'gwĭjd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-lap', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lap*.] To unfold. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

un-lard'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

unlast. + UNLACED.

un-Lat'in, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-lat'ined, *a.* Uninstructed in Latin. *Obs.*

un-laugh', *v. t* [1st *un-* + *laugh*.] To recall (what one has said in laughter). *Obs.*

un-launched' (ŭn-lanchť; -lônchť), *a.*, **un-laun'dered** (ŭn-lan'dẽrd; -lôn'-), *a.*, **un-lav'-reled, -lau'relled**, *a.*, **un-lav'ing** (ŭn-lāv'ĭng), *a.*, **un-lav'ished**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-law', *n.* Lawless. *Obs.*

un-lawed' (ŭn-lôd'), *a.* Not lawed or expeditated; — said of dogs. See EXPEDITATE.

un-law'like', *a.* Unlawful.

un-law'ly, *adv.* [AS. *unlagu* unlawful. See UN-, not; LAW, *n.*; -LY.] Unlawfully. *Obs.*

unlead. + UNLEDE

un-lead' (ŭn-lĕd'), *v. t. Print* To remove leads from between the lines of (type).

un-lead'ed (-ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a* Stripped of lead. [not.

un-leafed' (-lēft'), *a.* See UN-,

un-leal', *a.* See UN-, not *R.*

un-lean', *n.* Fat. *Obs. or R.*

un-learn'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Inability to learn. *Obs.* [UN-, not.

un-leased' (ŭn-lēst'), *a.* See

un-leave', *v. t.* To strip of leaves. — *v. i.* To grow bare of leaves. *Rare.* [UNLEAVE.

un-leaved' (-lēvd'), *p. a.* of

un-leaved', *a.*, **un-lec'tured**, *a.*, **un-led'**, *a.* See UN-, not.

unlede. *a.* [AS. *onlēde*.] Wretched; wicked. *Obs.*

unlede, unlead, *n.* [AS *lēod* people, country, *lēod a* man. See UN-, not.] Aliens; an outlaw; a wicked person. *Obs.*

un-lee'ful, *a.* [*un-* not + *leeful*.] Unlawful; wrong; bad. *Obs.* — **un-lee'ful-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

un-leek'. Obs. pret. of UNLOCK.

un-leel' + UNLEAL.

un-lee'some, *a.* [*un-* not + *lee-some*.] Unlawful. *Obs Scot.*

unlefe. + UNLIEF.

unlefe, *a.* [Cf LEAVE permission, and AS. *unlieȝed* not allowed.] Improper. *Obs.*

unleiful + UNLEEFUL.

unleifich, *a.* Cf. AS. *ungeleaffic*. Incredible. *Obs.*

un-left', *a.*, **un-leg'a-cied** (-lĕg'-ă-sĭd), *a.* See UN-, not.

unle'll + UNLEAL.

un-lei'sum (ŭn-lē'sŭm). Var. of UNLEESOME.

un-lei'sured (ŭn-lē'zhûrd), *a.* Having no leisure. — **un-lei'-sured-ness**, *n. Both Rare.*

unlek. Obs. pret of UNLOCK.

unlel. + UNLEAL [ity. *Obs.*]

un-length', *n.* Shortness; brev-

un-lent', *a.* See UN-, not.

unleode + UNLEDE, *n.*

unlep + UNLAP.

unlered, a. [*un-* not + *lered*.] Unlearned; untaught. *Obs.*

un-less'ened, *a.*, **un-les'soned**, *a.*, **un-let'**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-let'ted, a. [See LET to hinder.] Unhindered. *Obs.*

unleute. + UNLEWTY.

unlevand, *a.* [*un-* not + *levand*, old p. pr. See LEVE to believe.] Infidel. *Obs.*

unleveful. + UNLEEFUL.

un-lev'el, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-lev'el, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *level*.] To render not level. *Rare.* —

un-lev'eled, un-lev'elled, *p. a.*

un-lev'eled, un-lev'elled, *a.*, **un-lev'led**, *a.* See UN-, not.

unlewty. *n.* [*un-* not + *lewty*.] Disloyalty. *Obs.*

un-li'a-bil'i-ty, *n.*, **un-li'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'li-bid'i-nous**, *a.*, **un-li'-censed** (ŭn-lī'sĕnst), *a.* See UN-, not.

unlich. + UNLIKE.

un-lid', *v. t.* [AS. *onhlīdan* to open, unclose.] To uncover.

un-lid'ded, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-lief', *a.* [AS. *unlēof* not dear, odious.] Not dear; unpleasant; loathsome *Obs.*

un-lief'some-ly, *adv.* [Cf. UNLEESOME, LEAVE permission.] Unlawfully; unwarrantably. *Obs. Scot.*

unliered. + UNLERED.

un-life'like', *a.*, **un-lift'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-light', *adv.* Not lightly *Obs.*

un-light'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-light'some, *a.* Wanting light; gloomy. *Obs.*

un-lik'a-ble, un-like'a-ble (ŭn-lĭk'ă-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-lik'en (ŭn-lĭk'n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *liken*.] To make unlike; to dissimilate *Obs.*

un-like'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

un-lik'ing, *a.* [See UN- not; LIKE, *v.*] Unfit; improper; scurvy. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

un-limb', *v. t.* To dismember.

un-lim'ber, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-lim'it-a-ble, *a.* Illimitable.

unlimp, *n.* [AS *ungelimp*.] Evil; misfortune. *Obs.*

un-lin'e-al, *a.*, **un-lined'** (ŭn-līnd'), *a.*, **un-lin'ger-ing** (-lĭŋ'-gẽr-ĭŋg), *a.* See UN-, not. [LINE.]

un-lined' (-līnd'), *p. a.* of UN-

un-linked' (-lĭŋkt'), *p. a.* of UNLINK.

un-linked', *a.*, **un-liq'ue-fi'a-ble** (-lĭk'wĕ-fī'ă-b'l), *a.*, **un-liq'ue-fied** (-fīd), *a.* See UN-, not.

unlisible, a. [*un-* not + *lisible*.] Unlawful. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.

un-lis'ten-ing (ŭn-lĭs'n-ĭŋ), *a.*

un-list'y, a. [Cf. LIST desire, LIST to please.] Listless. *Obs.*

un-lit', *a.*, **un-lit'er-a-ry**, *a.*, **un-lit'tered**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-lit'tle, a. [AS. *unlytel*.] Not little; considerable. *Obs.*

un'li-tur'gi-cal, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-lit'ur-gize (ŭn-lĭt'ûr-jīz), *v. t.* To deprive of a liturgy. *Rare.*

un-liv'a-ble, un-live'a-ble (ŭn-lĭv'ă-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-live', *a.*, **un-lit'er-a-ry**, *a.*, **un-lit'tered**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-liv'ing, *v. t.* To deprive of life. *Obs.*

un-live'ly, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-live'li-ness**, *n.*

un-load'ed, *p. a.* of UNLOAD.

un-load'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-load'er, *n.* One that unloads.

un-lo'cat-ed (ŭn-lō'kāt-ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not located or placed. **2** Not surveyed, or designated by marks, limits, or boundaries, as appropriated : as, *unlocated* lands.

un-lock' (ŭn-lŏk'), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *unlūcan*. See 1st UN-; LOCK a fastening.] **1.** To unfasten, as what is locked; as, to *unlock* a door or a chest.

2. To open, in general ; to lay open ; to undo.

[Lord] *unlock* the spell of sin. *J. H. Newman.*

3. Hence, to disclose ; reveal.

4. To spread out. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*

un-lodge' (ŭn-lŏj'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lodge*.] To dislodge ; to deprive of lodgment.

un-looked' (ŭn-lōōkt'), *a.* [*un-* not + *looked*.] Not observed or foreseen ; unexpected ; — generally with *for*, and when used attributively written **un-looked'-for'** ; as, an *unlooked-for* guest. "*Unlooked* success." *Denham.*

She comes *unlooked* for, if she comes at all. *Pope.*

un-loose' (ŭn-lōōs'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *loose*.] To make or become loose ; loosen ; to set, or become, free.

un-loos'en (-lōōs''n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *loosen*.] To loosen; to unloose.

un-lord'ly (-lôrd'lĭ), *a.* Not lordly ; specif., not arbitrary.

un-love'ly (ŭn-lŭv'lĭ), *a.* Not lovely ; not amiable ; possessing qualities that excite dislike ; disagreeable ; displeasing ; unpleasant. — **un-love'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-luck'y (ŭn-lŭk'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Not lucky ; not successful ; unfortunate ; ill-fated ; — implying that the failure or unhappiness results from chance, rather than lack or feebleness of effort ; as, an *unlucky* man ; an *unlucky* adventure.

2. Bringing bad luck ; ill-omened ; inauspicious.

3. Mischievous ; as, an *unlucky* wag. *Dial. or Archaic.*

un-lute' (ŭn-lūt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lute*.] To separate, as things cemented or luted ; to take the lute or the clay from.

un'made-up', *a.* **1.** Not made, worked up, or manufactured into final form ; as, an *unmade-up* satin.

2. Not made up, as with cosmetics, wigs, and the like.

un-make' (ŭn-māk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *make*.] **1.** To destroy the form and qualities of ; to deprive of being ; to uncreate. "God does not make or *unmake* things to try experiments." *T. Burnet.*

2. To unfasten or unlock, as a door. *Dial. Eng.*

un-man' (ŭn-măn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *man*.] **1.** To deprive of the distinctive qualities of man, as reason, or the like. *R.*

2. To emasculate ; to deprive of virility. *Rare.*

3. To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man ; to break or subdue the manly spirit in ; to dishearten ; to make womanish. "Let's not *unman* each other." *Byron.*

4. To deprive of men ; as, to *unman* a ship.

un-man'ly (-lĭ), *a.* Not manly ; specif. : **a** Not having a man's character or qualities. **b** Unbecoming a man. — **un-man'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-manned' (-măndʹ ; *see* UN-), *pret. & p. p.* of UNMAN. Hence : *a.* Deprived of masculinity, virility, or manhood.

un-manned' (ŭn-măndʹ), *a.* [*un-* not + *man* + *-ed.*] *Falconry.* Not tamed ; not made familiar with, or subject to, man. *Obs.*

Hood my *unmanned* blood bating in my cheeks. *Shak.*

un-manned', *a.* Not manned. See UN-, not.

un-man'ner-ly (ŭn-măn'ẽr-lĭ), *a.* Not mannerly ; rude. — *adv.* Uncivilly. — **un-man'ner-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-man'tle (-t'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *mantle*.] To divest of a mantle ; to uncover. *Scott.*

un-mask' (ŭn-măsk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *mask*.] To strip of a mask or disguise ; to lay open ; to expose.

un-mask', *v. i.* To put off a mask or disguise, specif. at a certain stage in a masquerade party.

un-mean'ing (ŭn-mēn'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Having no meaning or signification ; as, *unmeaning* words.

2. Not indicating intelligence or sense ; senseless ; expressionless ; as, an *unmeaning* face.

— **un-mean'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-mean'ing-ness**, *n.*

un-meant' (-mĕnt'), *a.* Not meant ; unintentional.

un-meet' (ŭn-mēt'), *a.* [AS. *unmǽte* immoderate, immense. See MEET, *a.*] **1.** Unmeasured ; immense. *Obs.*

2. Not meet or fit ; unbecoming ; unsuitable ; — usually followed by *for*. "*Unmeet* for a wife." *Tennyson.*

— **un-meet'ly**, *adv.* — **un-meet'ness**, *n.*

un-men'tion-a-bles (ŭn-mĕn'shŭn-ȧ-b'lz), *n. pl.* Breeches; trousers. *Jocose.*

un-mer'chant-a-ble (ŭn-mûr'chăn-tȧ-b'l), *a. Com.* Not merchantable ; not fit for market ; unsalable.

un-mer'ci-ful (-sĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* Not merciful ; indisposed to mercy or grace ; cruel ; inhuman ; merciless ; unkind.

Unmerciful Parliament. = WONDERFUL PARLIAMENT.

— **un-mer'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-mer'ci-ful-ness**, *n.*

un-mew' (ŭn-mū'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *mew* to confine.] To release from confinement or restraint.

un-mil'i-ta-ry (-mĭl'ĭ-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Not military in character ; not in accordance with military standards.

un'mis-tak'a-ble (ŭn'mĭs-tāk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being mistaken or misunderstood ; clear ; plain ; obvious ; evident. — **un'mis-tak'a-bly**, *adv.*

un-mi'ter } (ŭn-mī'tẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *miter*.] To de-
un-mi'tre } prive of a miter ; to depose or degrade from the rank of a bishop.

un-mit'i-gat'ed (-mĭt'ĭ-gāt'ĕd), *a.* Not mitigated ; not softened or lessened. — **un-mit'i-gat'ed-ly**, *adv.*

un-mold' } (ŭn-mōld'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *mold*.] To change
un-mould' } the form of ; to reduce from any form. *Milton.*

un-moor' (ŭn-mo͝or'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *moor*.] *Naut.* **a** To cause (a vessel) to ride with one anchor after having been moored by two or more anchors. **b** To loose (a vessel) from moorings or anchorage. See MOOR, *v. t.*, 2.

un-mor'al (ŭn-môr'ăl), *a.* Having no moral perception, quality, or relation; not involving morality;—disting. from *moral* and *immoral*. — **un'mo-ral'i-ty** (ŭn'mŏ-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

un-mor'al-ized (ŭn-môr'ăl-īzd), *a.* **1.** Not restrained or tutored by morality. *Norris.*

2. Not having undergone moralizing.

un-mor'tise (ŭn-môr'tĭs), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To loosen, unfix, or separate, as a mortise, or things mortised together.

un-mo'tived (ŭn-mō'tĭvd), *a.* Having no motive ; not connected with, or contributing to, the motive or main action or purpose ; as, an *unmotived* part of a work of art.

un-mount'ed (ŭn-mount'ĕd ; -tĭd ; 151), *a.* Not mounted ; specif. : **a** Not on horseback. **b** Not affixed to a mount, backing, or setting ; as, an *unmounted* photograph.

un-moved' (ŭn-mo͞ovd'; 87), *a.* Not moved; firm; unshaken; calm ; apathetic. — **un-mov'ed-ly** (-mo͞ov'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

un-muf'fle (ŭn-mŭf'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *muffle*.] **1.** To take a covering from, as the face ; to uncover.

2. To remove the muffling of, as a drum.

un-muz'zle (ŭn-mŭz'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *muzzle*.] To loose from a muzzle ; to remove a muzzle from.

un-nail' (ŭn-nāl'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *nail*.] To remove the nails from ; to unfasten by removing nails.

un-napped', un-napt' (ŭn-năpt'), *a.* Not having a nap.

un-nat'u-ral (ŭn-năt'ū-răl), *a.* Not natural ; specif. : **a** Contrary, or not conforming, to the order of nature ; as, an *unnatural* picture. **b** Without, or acting contrary to, natural traits or instincts; as, an *unnatural* parent or child

Syn. — See FACTITIOUS.

— **un-nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.* — **un-nat'u-ral-ness**, *n.*

un-nec'es-sa-ry (ŭn-nĕs'ĕ-sȧ-rĭ), *a.* Not necessary ; not required under the circumstances ; useless ; needless ; as, *unnecessary* labor, care, or rigor. — **un-nec'es-sa-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-nec'es-sa-ri-ness**, *n.*

un-neigh'bored, -neigh'boured (ŭn-nā'bẽrd), *a.* Being without neighbors.

un-neigh'bor-ly, -neigh'bour-ly (-bẽr-lĭ), *a.* Not neighborly ; not friendly and courteous to a neighbor. — **un-neigh'bor-li-ness, -neigh'bour-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-nerve' (ŭn-nûrv'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *nerve*.] To deprive of nerve, force, or strength ; as, to *unnerve* the arm.

The *unnerved* father falls. *Shak.*

Syn. — UNNERVE, ENERVATE. To UNNERVE is to deprive of strength or to unman, esp. as by some calamity or sudden shock ; ENERVATE implies relaxation of (esp, moral) fiber, under the influence of luxury, indolence, effeminacy, and the like ; as, "Government was *unnerved*, confounded, and in a manner suspended" (*Burke*) ; "That beloved name *unnerved* my arm" (*M. Arnold*) ; he was completely *unnerved* by the accident ; "those unhappy people whose tender minds a long course of felicity has *enervated*" (*Bolingbroke*) ; "The people sink into sloth, and luxury, and prostitution. [The kingdom] is *enervated* at home — becomes contemptible abroad" (*Fielding*) ; "The Reviews have *enervated* and made indolent men's minds" (*Keats*).

un-nest' (ŭn-nĕst'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *nest*.] To eject from or as from a nest.

un-lobed' (ŭn-lōbd'), *a.*, **un-lo'cal-ized**, *a.*, **un-locked'** (-lŏkt'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-lo.ked', *p. a.* of UNLOCK.

unlofsom. † UNLOVESOME.

un-logged' (ŭn-lŏgd'), *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*

un-log'ic, *n* Want of logic.

un-log'i-cal (ŭn-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Illogical. *Rare.*

unlokke. † UNLOCK.

unlondisshe. *a.* [*un-* not + *lond*, old var. of *land*.] Foreign. *Obs.*

un-look', *v t.* [1st *un-* + *look*.] To recall or retract, as a look.

un-looped' (ŭn-lo͞opt'), *a.*, **un-lopped'** (-lŏpt'), **un-lopt'**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-lord', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lord*.] To deprive of the rank or position of a lord.

un-lord'ed, *p. a.* of UNLORD.

un-lord'ed, *a.* [*un-* not + *lorded*.] Not raised to the rank of a lord.

un-los'a-ble (-lōōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-lost'**, *a.* See UN-, not.

unlose † UNLOOSE.

unlothness, *n.* [*un-* not ; *loath*, *a.* : *-ness*.] Innocence. *Obs.*

unlouken. † UNLOCK

un-lov'a-ble, un-lov'e-a-ble (-lŭv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-love' (ŭn-lŭv'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *love*.] To cease to love ; to put out love for. *Rare.*

un'love (ŭn'lŭv), *n.* Absence of love ; hate. [UN-, not.]

un-loved' (ŭn-lŭvd'), *a.* See **un-lov'er-like'**, *a.* Unlike a lover. [ugly ; hateful. *Obs.*

un-love'some, *a.* Unlovely ; **un-lov'ing** (ŭn-lŭv'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-lov'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-lov'ing-ness**, *n.* [*Scot.*

unlowable, *a.* See UN-. *Obs.*

unlowis. † UNLOOSE.

un-lu'bri-cat'ed, *a.*, **un-lu'cent**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-luck'ful, *a.* [*un-* not + *luck* + *-ful*.] Untoward ; mischievous. *Obs.* [UNLUCKY.

un-luck'i-ly (-lŭk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **un-luck'i-ness**, *n.* See -NESS.

unluded. Obs. pret. of UNLID.

un-lu'mi-nous, *a.*, **un-lu'nar**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-lust', *n.* [AS. See LUST.] *Obs.* **1.** Listlessness ; disinclination ; displeasure : sorrow.

2. *pl.* Idle persons. [*Obs*

un-lust'i-ly, *adv.* Slothfully.

un-lus'trous, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-lust'y, *a.* [*un-* not + *lusty*.] *Obs.* **1.** Idle ; slothful.

2. Dull ; listless ; unhappy.

3. Weak ; delicate ; unmanly

4. Disagreeable. [SOME.

unlusum, unlussum. † UNLOVE-

un'lux-u'ri-ous, *a.* See UN-, not.

un'ly-can'thro-pize (ŭn'lĭ-kăn'thrō-pīz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *lycanthrope* + *-ize*.] To change back from the form or character of a wolf into that of a man. *Rare.*

un-lyr'i-cal-ly, *a.*, **un-lyr'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un'mac-ad'am-ized** (ŭn'măk-ĭd'ăm-īzd), *a.*, **un'ma-chin'a-ble** (ŭn'mȧ-shēn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-mack'ly (ŭn-măk'lĭ), *a.* [Cf Scot. *makly* seemly, well-proportioned. AS. *macalīc* fit, suitable, and Icel. *makligr* meet. proper, becoming, E. *make* an equal, a mate.] Unshapely ; deformed. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

un-mad'dened, *a.*, **un-made'**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-made', *p. a.* of UNMAKE.

unmagh, *n.* [AS. *unmagu*.] A needy person; dependent. *Obs.*

un-mag'is-te'ri-al, *a.* See UN-, not

un-mag'is-trate, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *magistrate*.] To divest of magistracy. *Obs.*

un'mag-net'ic, *a.*, **un-mag'nified**, *a.* See UN-, not.

unmaht, *a.* [Cf. AS. *unmeaht* impossible. See UN- not ; MIGHT power.] Impotent. *Obs.*

un-mail'en, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *mail*.] To ravish ; deflower. *Obs.*

unmaiden, *n.* One who has been married. *Obs.*

un-maid'en-ly, *a.*, **un-mail'able**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-mailed', *a.* Dismailed. *Obs.*

un-maimed' (ŭn-māmd'), *a.*, **un'main-tain'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-mak'a-ble** (-māk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.

unmaite. † UNMEET.

un-mak'er, *n.* A destroyer. *Obs.*

un'ma-li'cious (ŭn'mȧ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a*, **un-mal'le-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*, **un-mal'le-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-malt'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-man'a-cle, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To free from manacles.

un-man'age-a-ble, *a.*, **un-man'age-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-man'age-a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-man'aged**, *a.*, **un-man'fled**, *a.*, **un-man'gled**, *a.* See UN-, not.

unmanhede. *n.* Unmanhood.

un-man'hood, *n.* Absence or lack of manhood. *Obs.*

un-man'i-fest'ed, *a.*, **un'manip'u-lat'ed**, *a.*, **un-man'like'**, *a.*, **un-man'nered**, *a.*, **un-man'u-fac'tured**, *a.*, **un-man'u-mit'ted**, *a.*, **un'ma-nured'** (ŭn'mȧ-nūrd'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-man'u-mis'si-ble, *a.* Undecensable. *Rare.*

unmanyeit, *a.* [Cf. MAIM, *v.*] Unmaimed. *Obs.*

un-mapped' (ŭn-măpt'), *a.*, **un-marked'** (-mārkt'), *a.*, **un-mar'ket-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-marred'** (-mārd'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-mar'ri-a-ble (ŭn-măr'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Unmarriageable. *R.*

un-mar'riage-a-ble (-rĭj-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-mar'riage-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-mar'ried**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-mar'ry, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *marry*.] To divorce. *Obs.*

un-mar'shaled, un-mar'shalled, *a.*, **un-mar'tial**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-mar'tyr, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *martyr*.] To degrade from the status of a martyr. *Obs. or R.*

un-mar'vel-ous, un-mar'vellous, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-mas'cu-late, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *masculate*.] To emasculate. *Obs.*

un-mas'cu-line, *a.*, **un-masked'** (ŭn-maskt'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-masked', *p. a.* of UNMASK.

un-mas'ter-a-ble, *a.*, **un-mas'tered**, *a.*, **un-mas'ti-ca-ble**, *a.*, **un-mas'ti-cat'ed**. *a.* **un-match'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-match'a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-match'a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-matched'** (ŭn-măcht'), *a.*, **un-matched'ness** (-măch't'nĕs ; -măch'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*, **un-mat'ed** (-măt'ĕd ; -tĭd ; 151), *a* , **un'ma-ter'ri-al**, *a.*, **un'ma-te'ri-ate**, *a.*, **un'ma-ter'nal**, *a.*, **un'ma-tric'u-lat'ed**, *a.*, **un-ma'tron-like**, *a.*, **un-mat'ted**, *a.*, **un'ma-tured'** (ŭn'mȧ-tūrd'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-maze', *v. t.* To disentangle or relieve, as from a maze. *Obs.*

un-meas'ur-a-ble, *adv.* Unmeasurably. *Obs.*

un-meas'ur-a-ble, *a.* Immeasurable. — **un-meas'ur-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-meas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.*

unmeasure, *n.* [*un-* not + *measure*.] Excess. *Obs.*

unmeasure, *adv.* Immeasurably ; immoderately. *Obs.*

unmeche-red (ŭn-mēch'ŭrd), *a.* [1. Not measured.

2. Immeasurable. *Obs.*

un-meas'ure-ly, *adv.* Immoderately. *Obs.*

unmeble. † UNMEEBLE.

un'me-chan'i-cal, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un'me-chan'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* **un-mech'a-nize** (ŭn-mĕk'ȧ-nīz), *v. t.* To undo or put out of gear the mechanism of. *Rare.*

un-mech'a-nized (-nīzd), *a.* See UN-, not

un-med'dle, *v. i.* To repair or undo the effect of meddling. *R.*

un-med'dling, un-med'dlingness, *n.*, **un-me'di-at'ed**, *a.*, **un-med'i-cat'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un'me-dic'i-na-ble (ŭn'mĕ-dĭs'ĭ-nȧ-b'l ; -mĕd'sĭn-ȧ-b'l ; *cf.* MEDICINABLE), *a.* 1. Not able to cure. *Obs. or R.*

2. That cannot be cured.

un-med'i-tat'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

unmeeble, unmeble, *a.* & *n.* [*un-* not + ME. *meble, moeble*, movable, OF. *mueble* movable, movable property.] (Designating) unmovable or real property. *Obs*

un-meed'ful, *a.* Not deserving reward. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

un-meed'y, *a.* Without reward.

un-meek', *a.* Not meek ; fierce ; cruel ; unkind *Obs. or R.*

un-meet', *adv.* Unmeetly. *Obs.*

un-meet'ly, *a.* Unfitting ; unseemly. *Obs.* — **un-meet'ness**, *n.*

unmeik, unmeke. † UNMEEK.

un-mel'an-chol-y, *a.*, **un-mel'iorat'ed** (ŭn-mēl'yō-rāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-mel'lowed**, *a.*, **un'me-lo'di-ous**, *a.*, **un'me-lo'di-ous-ness**, *n.*, **un-mel'o-dized** (ŭn-mĕl'ō-dīzd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-melt', *v. i.* Unmelted. *Obs.*

un-melt'a-ble, *a.*, **un-melt'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-mem'ber, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *member*.] To deprive of membership, as in a church.

un-mem'o-ried (ŭn-mĕm'ō-rĭd), *a.*, **un-men'aced** (ŭn-mĕn'ăst), *a.*, **un-men'ac-ing** (-ăs-ĭng), *a.*, **un-mend'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-mend'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs. or Dial.*

un-mense'ful, *a.* See UN-, not.

unmensk, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-; MENSK, *n.*] To disgrace. *Obs.*

un-men'su-ra-ble (ŭn-mĕn'shōō-rȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-men'tion-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-men'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-men'tioned**, *a.*, **un-mer'cen-a-ry**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-mer'ci-a-ble, *a.* [*un-* not + *mercīable*.] Unmerciful *Obs* — **un-mer'ci-a-bly**, *adv. Obs.*

un-mer'cied (ŭn-mûr'sĭd), *a.* Unmerciful. *Obs.*

un-mer'ci-less, *a.* [*un-* not (intensive) + *merciless*.] Merciless. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

un-mer'cy, *n.* Mercilessness.

un-mer'it-a-ble, *a.* Unmeritorious. *Obs. or R.*

un-mer'it-ed, *a.*, **un-mer'it-ed-ness**, *n.*, **un-mer'it-ing**, *a.*, **un-mer'i-to'ri-ous**, *a.*, **un-mer'ry**, *a.* [Cf. AS. *unmyrge* unpleasant.] See UN-, not.

unmesur. † UNMEASURE.

unmesurli. † UNMEASURELY.

un-met', *a.*, **un-met'aled, un-met'alled** (ŭn-mĕt'ăld), *a.*, **un'me-tal'lic**, *a.*, **un-met'a-phor'ical**, *a.* See UN-, not.

unmete. † UNMEET.

un-met'ed (ŭn-mēt'ĕd), *a.*, **unme'tered, -me'tred** (-mē'tẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-meth', *a.* [See UNMETH, *n.*] Immense ; immoderate. — **unmeth'ly**, *adv. Both Obs.*

un-meth', *n.* [*un-* not + *methe*; cf. AS. *unmǽþ* transgression.] Want of moderation. *Obs.*

un'me-thod'i-cal, *a.*, **un-meth'od-ized**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-meth'ship, *n.* [*unmeth* + *-ship*.] Immoderateness *Obs.*

un-met'ri-cal, *a.*, **un-met'ri-cally**, *adv.* See UN-, not.

unmevable. † UNMOVABLE.

un'might, *n.* [AS. *unmiht, unmeaht*.] Impotence ; infirmity. — **un-might'ful**, *a. Both Obs*

un-might'y, *a.* [AS. *unmihtig, unmehtig*.] See UN-, not.

un-mild', *a.* [AS. *unmilde*.] Not mild ; cruel ; fierce ; rough ; severe. *Obs. or R.* — **un-mild'ness**, *n. Obs.*

un-milked' (ŭn-mĭlkt'), *a.*, **un-milled'** (-mĭld'), *a.* See UN-, not

un-mind', *a.* [Cf. AS. *ungemyndig*.] Unmindful. *Obs.*

un-mind'ed, *a.*, **un-mind'ful**, *a.*, **un-mind'ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-mind'ful-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.

un-min'gle (ŭn-mĭŋ'g'l), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To separate, as things mixed. — **un-min'gled**, *p. a.*, **un-min'gle-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-min'gled** (-g'ld), *a.*, **un-min'is-te'ri-al**, *a.*, **un-min'is-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*, **un-mint'ed**, *a.*, **un'mi-ra-cu'lous**, *a.*, **un'mi-rac'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*, **un-mirth'ful**, *a.*, **un-mir'y** (ŭn-mīr'ĭ), *a.*, **un'mis-led'**, *a.*, **un-missed'** (ŭn-mĭst'), *a.*, **un'mis-tak'en** (ŭn'mĭs-tāk'n), *a.*, **un'mis-tak'ingly**, *adv.*, **un'mis-trust'ed**, *a.*, **un'mis-trust'ing** *a.* See UN-, not.

unmithe, *n.* [Cf. AS *unmǽþ* transgression, wrong.] Anger *Obs.*

un-mit'i-ga-ble, *a.*, **un-mit'i-gably**, *adv.*, **un-mixed'**, **un-mixt'**, *a.*, **un-mix'ed-ly** (ŭn-mĭk'sĕd-lĭ ; -mĭkst'lĭ), *adv.*, **un-moaned'** (-mōnd'), *a.*, **un-mocked'** (-mŏkt'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-mod'ern-ize, *v. t.* To render not modern ; to make antique.

un-mod'ern-ized, *a.*, **un-mod'i-fi'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-mod'i-fi'a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-mod'i-fied**, *a.*, **un-mod'ish** (ŭn-mōd'ĭsh), *a.*, **un-mod'u-lat'ed**, *a.*, **un-moist'**, *a.*, **un-mois'tened** (-mois''nd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-moist'y, *a.* Unmoist *Obs.*

un-mold'ed, un-mould'ed, *p. a.* of UNMOLD.

un-mold'ed, un-mould'ed, *a.*, **un-mold'er-ing, -mould'er-ing**, *a.*, **un'mo-lest'ed**, *a.*, **un-mol'li-fi'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-mol'ten** (-mōl'tn), *a.*, **un-mo'men-ta-ry**, *a.*, **un'mo-men'tous**, *a.*, **un'mo-nas'tic**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-mon'eyed, un-mon'ied (ŭn-mŭn'ĭd), *a.* Moneyless.

un-monk'ish, *a.* See UN-, not.

un'mo-nop'o-lize, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *monopolize*.] To recover or release from the state of being monopolized. *Rare.* [not.

un'mo-nop'o-liz'ing, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-mor'al-iz'ing, *a.* 1. See UN-, not.

2. Demoralizing *R.* [not.

un-mor'dant-ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-mor'rised (ŭn-môr'ĭst), *a.*, Not arrayed in the dress of a morris dancer. *Obs.*

un-mort'gaged (ŭn-môr'gĭjd), *a.*, **un-mor'tal-fied**, *a.*, **un'-Mosa'ic**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-moth'ered (ŭn-mŭth'ẽrd), *a.* [1st *un-* + *mother*.] 1 Deprived by a mother ; motherless.

2. Deprived of a mother's character or feelings. *Obs. or R.*

un-moth'er-ly, *a.* See UN-, not

unmoulded, unmouldering. Varis of UNMOLDED, UNMOLDERING.

un-mound'ed, a., un-mourned', *a* See UN-, not.

un-mov'a-ble (ŭn-mōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Immovable. — **un-mov'a-bli'ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.* — **un-mov'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

un-mov'ing (-mōōv'ĭng), *a.*, **unmown'**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-mud'dle, *v. t.* To straighten out from a muddle.

un-muf'fle, *v. t.* To take off a muffler. [not.

un-mulled' (-mŭld'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-mul'ti-ply, *v. t. Math.* To resolve into factors

un-mum'mied, *a.*, **un'mu-ni'tioned** (ŭn'mū-nĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* See UN-, not.

unmurie. † UNMERRY.

un-mur'mured, *a.*, **un-mur'muring**, *a.*, **un-mur'mur-ing-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.

un-mus'cled, *a.* Flaccid. *Obs.*

un-mus'cu-lar, *a.*, **un-mu'si-cal**, *a.*, **un-mu'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un-mu'si-cal-ness**, *n.*, **un-mus'tered**, *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs. or R.*

un-mu'ta-ble, *a.* Immutable.

un-mu'tate, *v. t.*, **un-mu'ti-lated**, *a.*, **un'mys-te'ri-ous**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-mys'ter-y, *v. t.* To divest of mystery. *R.* [thing. *Obs.*

un-nait', *n.* A useless or idle

un-nait', *a.* [Cf. Icel. *úneytr*.] Vain ; useless. — **un-na i t'ly**, *adv.* — **un-nait'ness**, *n. All Obs.*

un-naît'ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Obs.*

un-na'm'a-ble, un-name'a-ble (ŭn-nām'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-named'**, (-nāmd'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-nap'kined (ŭn-năp'kĭnd), *a.* Without a napkin. *Obs.*

un-na'tion-al (ŭn-năsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.*, **un-na'tive**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-nat'u-ral-ism, *n.* Unnaturalness. *Rare.*

un-n a t'u-ral'i-ty (ŭn-năt'ū-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1. Unnaturalness. *R.*

2. Imbecility. *Obs. Scot.*

un-nat'u-ral-ize, *v. t.* To make unnatural. *Rare.* [not.

un-nat'u-ral-ized, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-na'ture, *v. t* [See 1st UN-.] To divest of its nature *Obs.*

un-na'ture, *n.* [*un-* not + *nature*.] The contrary of nature ; that which is unnatural. *Rare.*

un-nav'i-ga-bil'i-ty, *n.*, **un nav'i-ga-ble**, *a.*, **un-nav'i-gat'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not

unne, *v. t.* [AS. *unnan*.] To grant ; give ; favor. *Obs.*

un-near', *prep.* Not near. *Obs.*

unneathe † UNEATH [not.

un'ne-ces'si-tat'ed, *a.* See UN-,

un'ne-ces'si-ty, *n.* State of being unnecessary ; also, something unnecessary. *Obs.*

un-need'ed, *a.*, **un-need'ful**, *a.*, **un-need'ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un'ne-go'ti-a-ble** (ŭn-nē-gō'shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a* See UN-, not.

un-neigh'bor-ly, *adv* In an unneighborly manner. *Obs.*

unneite. † UNNAIT.

un-nerv'ate, *a.* Enervate. *Obs*

unnes. † UNEATHS.

un-nest', *v. t.* To go forth as from a nest. *Obs.*

un-nes'tle, *v t.* [1st *un-* + *nestle*.] To turn from a nest. *Obs.*

unnet, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of ME. *neden* to compel, AS. *nīedan*.] Unconstrained. *Obs.*

unnet, *a.* [AS. *unnyt*.] Useless ; unprofitable. *Obs.*

unneth, unnethe. † UNEATH.

unnethes, unnethis † UNEATHS.

un-net'ted, *a.*, **un-neu'ral**, *a.* See UN-, not.

unnevened, *a.* [See NEVEN.] Unnamed. *Obs* [with NEWS. *Obs.*

un-newsed', *a.* Unprovided

Un'ni (ŭn'ĭ). *Bib.*

un-nicked' (ŭn-nĭkt'), *a.*, **un-nig'gard-ly**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-nimbed' (-nĭmbd'), *a.* Not having a nimbus. *Rare.*

un-no'ble, *v. t.* To deprive of nobility ; to render ignoble. *R.*

un-no'ble, *a.* — **un-no'ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-no'bly**, *adv.*

unnobley, *n.* [*un-* not + *nobley* nobility.] Ignobleness. *Obs.*

un-nock', *v. t.* To free (an arrow) from the bowstring. *Obs.*

un-nom'i-nat'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-nonked' (-nŏnkt'), *a.* Without nooks; hence, guileless. *Obs.*

un-notched' (-nŏcht'), *a.*, **un-not'ed** (-nōt'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-note'ful, *a.* Useless. *Obs.*

un-no'tice-a-ble, *a.*, **un-no'tice-a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-no'ticed**, *a.* See UN-, NOT.

un-no'ti-fy, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *notify*.] To withdraw a notice of.

un-nour'ished, *a.*, **un-no'ticed'**, *a.* See UN-, not. [able.

un-num'ber-a-ble, *a.* Innumer-

un-num′bered (ŭn-nŭm′bĕrd), *a.* Not numbered; not counted or estimated; innumerable.
un′ob-serv′ance (ŭn′ŏb-zûr′văns), *n.* Want or neglect of observance; inobservance; inattention.
un′ob-tru′sive (-trōō′sĭv), *a.* Not obtrusive; modest. — **un′ob-tru′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **un′ob-tru′sive-ness**, *n.*
u′node (ū′nōd), *n.* *Math.* A conical point of a surface, where the tangent cone flattens down into a doubly laid plane and the surface sharpens to an infinitely fine edge; a uniplanar point.
un′of-fen′sive (ŭn′ŏ-fĕn′sĭv), *a.* Inoffensive.
un-oil′ (ŭn-oil′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *oil*.] To remove the oil from.
U-no′na (ū-nō′nȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr *Uvaria*, its old name + *Annona*, name of a related genus.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic and African annonaceous trees or shrubs having flowers with flat spreading petals succeeded by moniliform fruits. The aromatic bark and fruit of several species are used medicinally; the unripe fruit of *U. discolor* yields a purple dye.
un-or′gan-ized (ŭn-ôr′găn-īzd), *a.* Not organized; without organic structure; specif., *Biol.*, not having the characteristics of a living organism.
unorganized ferment. See FERMENT, *n.*, 1 (2); ENZYME, 1.
un′o-rig′i-nal (ŭn′ō-rĭj′ĭ-năl), *a.* **1.** Not original. **2.** Having no origin. *Rare.* *Milton.*
un′o-rig′i-nat′ed (-nāt′ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not originated; existing from all eternity; uncreated. **2.** Not yet caused to be, or to be made.
un-owed′ (ŭn-ōd′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Ownerless. *Obs.* **2.** Not owed; as, to pay money *unowed*.
un-owned′ (ŭn-ōnd′), *a.* [*un-* not + (sense **a**) *owned* possessed, and (sense **b**) *owned* acknowledged.] Not owned; as: **a** Having no owner; as, an *unowned* dog. **b** Not acknowledged; not avowed; as, an *unowned* act.
un-pack′ (ŭn-păk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pack*.] **1.** To separate and remove, as things packed; to open and remove the contents of; as, to *unpack* a trunk. **2.** To relieve of a pack or burden. *Rare.*
un-paid′ (ŭn-pād′; 57), *a.* **1.** Not paid; serving without pay. **2.** Unrevenged. *Obs.*
un-paired′ (ŭn-pârd′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not paired; specif., not matched. "Minds *unpaired*." *Crabbe.* **2.** *Zoöl.* Situated in the median plane of the body; having no mate on the opposite side.
unpaired fins, *Zoöl.*, the median (dorsal, anal, and caudal) fins of a fish.
un-par′a-goned (-păr′ȧ-gŏnd), *a.* Having no paragon or equal; matchless; peerless. *Rare.* *Shak.*
un-par′al-leled (ŭn-păr′ȧ-lĕld), *a.* Having no parallel, or equal; unequaled; unmatched.
The *unparalleled* perseverance of the armies of the United States, under every suffering and discouragement. *Washington.*
un-par′don-a-ble (ŭn-pär′d'n-ȧ-b'l), *n.* Not admitting of pardon or forgiveness; inexcusable.
unpardonable sin, *Bib.*, the sin against the Holy Spirit. See *Matt.* xii. 31, 32, and 1 *John* v. 16.
— un-par′don-a-ble-ness, *n.* **— un-par′don-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-par′ent-ed (ŭn-pâr′ĕn-tĕd), *a.* Having no parent, or no acknowledged parent.
un-par′lia-men′ta-ry (ŭn-pär′lĭ-mĕn′tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Not parliamentary; contrary to the practice of parliamentary bodies.— **un-par′lia-men′ta-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-par′lia-men′ta-ri-ness**, *n.*
un-pass′a-ble (ŭn-pȧs′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Impassable; also, not passable or current. — **un-pass′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
un-pas′sion-ate (ŭn-pash′ŭn-āt), *a.* Not passionate; dispassionate. — **un-pas′sion-ate-ly**, *adv.*
un-paved′ (ŭn-pāvd′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not paved; not furnished with a pavement. **2.** Castrated. *Obs.* "*Unpaved* eunuch." *Shak.*
un-ped′i-greed (ŭn-pĕd′ĭ-grēd), *a.* Not distinguished by a pedigree.
un-peg′ (ŭn-pĕg′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *peg*.] To remove a peg or pegs from; to unfasten; open.
un-pen′ (ŭn-pĕn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pen*: cf. AS. *onpennian*.] To release from a pen or from confinement. "If a man *unpens* another's water." *Blackstone.*
un-peo′ple (ŭn-pē′p'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *people*.] To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate.
un-per′fect (-pûr′fĭkt), *a.* Not perfect or completed; imperfect.—**un-per′fect-ly**, *adv. R.*—**un-per′fect-ness**, *n. R.*
un-per′fo-rat′ed (-fō-rāt′ĕd), *p. a.* Not perforated. Specif.: *Philately.* = IMPERFORATE, 3.
un-pick′ (ŭn-pĭk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *pick*.] To pick out; to undo by picking; also, to open with a pick.
un-pin′ (ŭn-pĭn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pin*.] To loose from pins; to remove the pin or pins from; to unfasten; as, to *unpin* a frock; to *unpin* a frame; specif., to unbolt.
un-pin′ion (ŭn-pĭn′yŭn), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pinion*.] To loose from pinions or manacles; to free from restraint.
un-pit′ied (ŭn-pĭt′ĭd), *a.* **1.** Not pitied. **2.** Pitiless; merciless. *Obs.* *Shak.*
un-placed′ (ŭn-plāst′; *see* UN-), *a.* Not placed; specif., *Horse Racing*, not winning one of the first three places.
un-plait′ (ŭn-plāt′; *cf.* PLAIT, *n.*), *v. t.* **1.** To unfold. *Obs.* **2.** To undo the plaits of.
un-plant′ (ŭn-plănt′; *cf.* PLANT, *n.*), *v. t.* To remove or uproot (a plant); to strip or deprive of plants.
un-plant′ed, *a.* **1.** Not planted; specif., uncultivated; characterized by native or spontaneous growth. **2.** *p. a.* of UNPLANT.
un-plat′ (ŭn-plăt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *plat*.] To take out the folds or twists of, as something previously plaited; to unfold; to unwreathe.
un-pleas′ant (ŭn-plĕz′ănt), *a.* Not pleasant; not amiable or agreeable; displeasing; disagreeable; offensive. — **un-pleas′ant-ly**, *adv.* — **un-pleas′ant-ness**, *n.*
un-pleas′ant-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Want of pleasantry. *Rare.* **2.** A state of disagreement; a falling out. *Thackeray.* **3.** Want of pleasantness; discomfort. *Rare.*
un-plume′ (ŭn-plōōm′; 243), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *plume*.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to humiliate.
un-poised′ (-poizd′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not poised or balanced. **2.** Not poised or weighed; hence, regardless of consequences; unhesitating. *Obs.* *Marston.*
un-pol′i-cied (ŭn-pŏl′ĭ-sĭd), *a.* **1.** Having civil polity, or a regular form of government. **2.** Impolitic; imprudent. *Obs.* *Shak.*
un′po-lite′ (ŭn′pō-līt′), *a.* Not polite; impolite; rude. — **un′po-lite′ly**, *adv.* — **un′po-lite′ness**, *n.*
un-polled′ (ŭn-pōld′; *see* UN-), *a.* Not polled. Specif.: **a** Not enumerated or registered; as, an *unpolled* vote or voter. **b** Not plundered. *Obs.* *Fanshawe.*
un-pope′ (-pōp′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pope*.] **1.** To divest of the character, office, or authority of a pope. **2.** To deprive of a pope. *Obs. or R.* *Fuller.*
un-prac′ti-ca-ble (ŭn-prăk′tĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Impracticable.
un-prac′ti-cal (-kăl), *a.* Not practical: impractical. — **un-prac′ti-cal′i-ty** (-tĭ-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-prac′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
un-preach′ (ŭn-prēch′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *preach*.] To undo by preaching; also, to retract in preaching. *Rare.*
un-prec′e-dent-ed (ŭn-prĕs′ĕ-dĕn-tĕd), *a.* Having no precedent or example; novel; new; unexampled. — **un-prec′e-dent-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-prec′e-dent-ed-ness**, *n.*
un-prej′u-diced (-prĕj′ŏō-dĭst; 243), *a.* **1.** Not prejudiced; free from undue bias, warp, or prepossession; impartial; as, an *unprejudiced* judge; an *unprejudiced* judgment. **2.** Not prejudiced or impaired. — **un-prej′u-diced-ly**, *adv.* — **un-prej′u-diced-ness**, *n.*
un′pre-med′i-tat′ed (ŭn′prē-mĕd′ĭ-tāt′ĕd), *a.* Not premeditated. — **un′pre-med′i-tat′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un′pre-med′i-tat′ed-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See EXTEMPORE.

un-nu′mer-a-ble, *a.* Innumerable. *Obs. & R.*
un-nun′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *nun*.] To remove from the condition of being a nun. *Obs. or R.*
unnung, *vb. n.* of UNNE. *Obs.*
un-nur′tured, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′nu-tri′tious (ŭn′nŭ-trĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Innutritious. *Rare.*
‖ u′no a′ni-mo (ūn′ō-mō). [*L.*] With one mind; unanimously.
‖ u′no a u′no (ōō′nō ä ōō′nō). [*It.*] *Music.* One by one.
un′o-be′di-ence. Disobedience. *R.* — **un′o-be′di-ent**, *a. R.*
un′o-beyed′ (ŭn′ō-bād′), *a.*, **un′ob-ject′ed**, *a.*, **un′ob-jec′tion-a-ble**, *a.*, *adv.*, **u′no-bjec′tion-a-bly**, *adv.*, **u′no-bliged′** (ŭn′ō-blījd′), *a.*, **un′o-blig′ing** (-blĭj′ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not. [not be obliterated.
un′ob-lit′er-a-ble, *a.* That can-
un′ob-nox′ious, *a.*, **un′ob-scured′** (ŭn′ŏb-skūrd′), *a.*, **un′ob-se′qui-ous**, *a.*, **un′ob-se′qui-ous-ness**, *n.*, **un′ob-serv′a-ble**, *a.*, **u′no-bserv′ant**, *a.*, **un′o-bserved′**, *a.*, **un′ob-serv′ed-ly**, *adv.*, **un′ob-serv′ing**, *a.*, **un′o-bstruct′ed**, *a.*, **un′ob-struc′tive**, *a.*, **un′ob-tain′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′ob-tained′**, *a.*, **un′ob-trud′ed** (ŭn′ŏb-trōōd′ĕd; 243), *a.*, **un′o-bstrud′ing** (-trŭg), *a.*, **un′o-bv′ious**, *a.*, **un′oc-ca′sioned**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-oc′cu-pied, *a.* Not occupied; specif., not busy; unemployed.
un′of-fend′ed, *a.*, **un′of-fend′ing**, *a.*, **un-of′fered**, *a.*, **un′of-fi′cial** (ŭn′ŏ-fĭsh′ăl), *a.*, **un′of-fi′cial-ly**, *adv.*, **u′no-fi′cious** (-shŭs), *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*
un′of-served′, *a.* Undeserved.
un-of′ten (ŭn-ôf′′n; 205), *adv.* Not often.
un-oiled′, *p. a.* of UNOIL.
un-oiled′, *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*
un-old′, *v. t.* To rejuvenate.
un-old′, *a.* Young.
un-o′pened, *a.*, **un-o′pen-ing**, *a.*, **un-op′er-at′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-op′er-a-tive, *a.* Inoperative. *Obs.*
un′o-per′cu-late, **un′o-per′cu-lat′ed**, *a.* Inoperculate.
un′op-posed′ (ŭn′ŏ-pōzd′), *a.*, **un′op-pressed′** (-prĕst′), *a.*, **un′op-pres′sive**, *a.* See UN-, not.
u′no-rail′, *n.* [*L. unus* one + *E. rail*.] = MONORAIL. *Obs.*
un-or′dained′, *a.* **a** Not ordained. **b** Inordinate. *Obs.*
un-or′der, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *order*.] To countermand an order for. *R.*
un-or′dered, *a.* Not ordered; specif.: **a** Disordered. **b** Uncommanded. **c** *Rare.* Not belonging to an order. [*or R.*]
un-or′der-ly, *a.* Disorderly. *Obs.*
un-or′di-nal, *a.* Inordinate. *Obs.*
un-or′di-na-ry, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-or′di-nate, *a.* Inordinate. *R.*
— un-or′di-nate-ly, *adv. R.*
un-or′ganed (ŭn-ôr′gȧnd), *a.* Taken from the organism. *Obs.*
un-or′gan-iz′a-ble, *a.*, **un-o′ri-en′tal**, *a.*, **un-o′ri-ent-ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′o-rig′i-nate (ŭn′ō-rĭj′ĭ-nāt), *a.* Unoriginated. — **un′o-rig′i-nate-ly**, *adv.* [-NESS.
un′o-rig′i-nat′ed-ness, *n.* See
un-orn′, *a.* [*AS. unorne.*] *Obs.* **1.** Plain; poor; rude; coarse. **2.** Feeble; decrepit.
un-or′na-men′tal, *a.*, **un-or′na-ment′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-orn′ly, *adv.* Rudely. *Obs.*
un-or′tho-dox, *a.*, **u′n-or′tho-dox-y**, *n.*, **un-os′si-fied**, *a.*, **un-os′ten-ta′tious** (ŭn-ŏs′tĕn-tā′shŭs), *a.*, **un-os′ten-ta′tious-ly**, *adv.*, **un-os′ten-ta′tious-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
unothes. + UNEATHS.
unourne. + UNORN.
un′out-speak′a-ble, *a.* Inexpressible. *Obs.*
un-o′ver-come′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-o′ver-come′a-ble, *a.* Invincible. *Obs.* [perable. *Obs.*
un-o′ver-pass′a-ble, *a.* Insu-
un-o′ver-ruled′ (ŭn-ō′vĕr-rōōld′), *a.*, **un-o′ver-tak′en** (-tāk′′n), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-o′ver-trow′a-ble, *a.* [Cf. ME. *ortrúwian* to suspect, AS. *ortrúman* to despair, *ortrēowe* despairing, faithless.] Not to be suspected. *Obs.*
un-own′, *v. t.* To disown.
un-ox′i-da-ble (ŭn-ŏk′sĭ-dȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-ox′i-dat′ed** (-dāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-ox′i-diz′a-ble** (-dīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-ox′i-dized** (-dīzd) *a.*, **un-ox′y-gen-at′ed** (-ŏk′sĭ-jĕn-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-ox′y-gen-ized** (-īzd), *a.*, **un-pac′i-fi′a-ble** (-păs′ĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-pa-cif′ic**, *a.*, **un-pac′i-fied**, *a.*, **un-packed′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-packed′, *p. a.* of UNPACK.
un-pack′er, *n.* One that unpacks.
un-pa′gan, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pa′gan-ize, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *paganize*.] To divest of pagan character. *Rare.* [See UN-, not.
un-pained′, *a.*, **un-pain′ful**, *a.*
un-paint′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *paint*.] To remove the paint from; to efface, as a painting. — **un-paint′ed**. *p. a.*
un-paint′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
unpais. + UNPEACE.
un-pal′at-a-ble, *a.*, **un-pal′at-a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′pa-la′tial** (ŭn′pȧ-lā′shăl), **un-palled′** (-pŏld′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-palped′ (-pălpt′), *a.* Destitute of a palp (see PALPUS).
un-pam′pered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pan′el, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *panel*.] To remove a panel from; specif., to unsaddle. [UN-, not.]
un-panged′ (-păngd′), *a.* See
un-pan′nel, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pannel*.] To unsaddle. *Obs.*
un-pan′o-plied (un-păn′ō-plĭd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-par′a-dise, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *paradise*.] To deprive of paradise, or of happiness as of paradise; to render unhappy. *Rare.*
un-par′al-lel, *a.*, **un-par′al-lel-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-par′a-lyzed**, *a.*, **un-par′a-phrased**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-parch′, *v. t.* [See UN-.] To render not parched. *Rare.*
un-parched′ (ŭn-pärcht′), *a.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *parched*.] Dried up; withered. *Obs.*
un-par′doned, *a.*, **un-par′doning**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unparegal. *a.* [*un-* not + *paregal*.] Unequal *Obs.*
un-par′fit. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of UNPERFECT.
un-par′rel. *v. t.* *Naut.* To remove a parrel or parrels from.
un-par′ri-a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-par′rot-ed, *a.* Not uttered by rote, as if by a parrot. *Ware.*
un-part′a-ble, *a.*, **un-part′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-par′tial, *a.* Impartial. — **un-par′ti-al′i-ty**, *n.* — **un-par′tial-ly**, *adv.* — **un-par′tial-ness**, *n.*
All Obs. or R.
un-par′tic-i-pant (ŭn-pär-tĭs′ĭ-pănt; ŭn′pär-), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-par′tic-i-pate (-pāt), *a.* Not taking part. *Obs. or R.*
un-par′tic-i-pat′ed (-pāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-par′tic-i-pat′ing**, *a.*, **un-par′ti-san**, *a.*, **un-par′ti-tioned**, (ŭn-pär-tĭsh′ŭnd; -pär-), *a.*, **un-part′ nered**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pas′sage-a-ble, *a.* Impassable. *Obs.* [sionate. *Obs. or R.*]
un-pas′sion-at′ed, *a.* Dispas-
un-pas′sioned, *a.*, **un-pas′teurized**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pas′tor, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pastor*.] To deprive of pastorship. *R.*
un-pas′tor-al, *a.*, **un-pas′tured**, *a.*, **un-patched′** (ŭn-păcht′), *a.*, **un-pat′ent-ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pathed′ (ŭn-păth′ĕd), *a.* Not having a path.
un-path′way′ed (ŭn-p ä th′-wā′d), *a.* Pathless. *R.* [*Obs.*
un-pa′tience, *n.* Impatience.
un-pa′tient, *a.* Impatient. *Obs.*
un-pa′tri-ot′ic, *a.*, **un-pa′tri-ot′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*, **un-pa′tri-ot-ism**, *n.*, **un-pat′ron-iz′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-pat′ron-ized**, *a.*, **un-pat′terned**, *a.*, **un-pa-vil′ioned**, *a.*, **un-pawned′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pay′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + 2d *pay*.] To unhandsome. *Obs.*
un-pay′a-ble, *a.*, **un-pay′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-peace′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *peace*.] To disquiet. *Obs.*
un-peace′, *n.* Lack of peace. *Obs.*
un-peace′a-ble, *a.*, **un-peace′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-peace′ful**, *a.*, **un-peace′ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-pecked′** (-pĕkt′), *a.*, **un-ped′a-gog′i-cal** (ŭn-pĕd′ȧ-gŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*, **un-pedan′tic**, *a.*, **un-peeled′** (-pēld′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-peeled′, *a.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *peel*.] Thoroughly stripped; pillaged. *Obs.*
un-peer′a-ble, *a.* Incapable of having a peer, or equal.
un-peered′ (ŭn-pērd′), *a.* Having no peer; unparalleled.
unpeers. + UNPEACE.
un-pelt′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pen′, *v. t.* Cf. PEN.] Prob., to deprive of plumage. *Obs.*
un-pen′ciled, **un-pen′cilled** (ŭn-pĕn′sĭld), *a.*, **un-pen′e-tra-ble**, *a.*, **un-pen′e-trat′ed**, *a.*, **un-pen′sioned**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pen′i-tent, *a.* Impenitent. *R.*
un-peo′pled (-pē′p'ld), *p. a.* of UNPEOPLE.
un-peo′pled, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pep′pered, *a.*, **un-pep′toned**, *a.*, **un-per-ceiv′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′per-ceiv′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un′per-ceived′**, *a.*, **un′per-ceiv′ed-ly**, *adv.*, **un′per-ceiv′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not. [tible. *Rare.*
un′per-cep′ti-ble, *a.* Imperce-
un-perch′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *perch*.] To remove from a perch. *Obs. or R.* [*a.* See UN-, not.
— un′per-fect′ed-ness, *n.*
un′per-fec′tion (ŭn′pĕr-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* Imperfection. *Obs.*
unperfite. + UNPERFECT.
un′per-formed′ (ŭn′pĕr-fôrmd′), *a.*, **un′per-form′ing**, *a.*, **un′per-fumed′** (-fūmd′), *a.*, **un′per-il-ous**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-per′ish-a-ble, *a.* Imperishable. *R.*— **un-per′ish-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-per′ished, *a.*, **un-per′ish-ing**, *a.*, **un-per′jured** (ŭn-pûr′jŭrd), *a.* See UN-, not.
unperishitt, *a.* [Cf. L. *peritia* experience.] Untried. *Obs.*
un-per′ma-nent, *a.* Impermanent.
un′per-mis′si-ble, *a.*, **un′per-mis′sive**, *a.*, **un′per-mit′ted**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′per-plex′, *v. t.* [1st UN-.] To free from perplexity. *Rare.*
un′per-plexed′, **un′per-plext′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′per-se-cut′ed (ŭn-p ûr′sĕ-kūt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-per′son-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-per′son-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un′per-son-al**, *a.*, **un-per′son-al′i-ty**, *n.*, **un′per-spir′a-ble** (ŭn′-pĕr-spīr′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′per-suad′a-ble** (ŭn′pĕr-swād′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′per-suad′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un′per-suad′ed** (-ĕd), *a.*, **un′per-sua′si-ble-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un′per-sua′sion (ŭn′pĕr-swā′zhăn), *n.* The state of not being persuaded; doubt. *Rare.*
un′per-sua′sive (-sĭv), *a.*, **un′per-sua′sive-ness**, *n.*, **un′per-turbed′** (-tûrbd′), *a.*, **un′per-turb′ed-ness**, *n.*, **un′pe-rused′** (ŭn′pē-rōōzd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′per-vert′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pervert*.] To free from perversion; to reconvert. *Obs.*
un′per-vert′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
unpes. + UNPEACE.
unpetous. + UNPITEOUS.
un-pet′ri-fied, *a.* See UN-, not.
‖ un peu′ (ŭn pû′). [F.] A little; somewhat.
un-phil′an-throp′ic, *a.*, **un-phil′o-log′i-cal**, *a.*, **un-phil′o-soph′ic**, **un-phil′o-soph′i-cal**, *a.*, **un-phil′o-soph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un-phil′o-soph′i-cal-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un′phi-los′o-phize (ŭn′fĭ-lŏs′ŏ-fīz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *philosophize*.] To degrade from the character of a philosopher. *R.*
un′pho-net′ic, *a.*, **un′pho-net′ic-ness**, *n.*, **un-phren′o-log′i-cal**, *a.*, **un-phys′i-cal**, *a.*, **un-phys′icked**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pick′, *v. t.* To pick out stitches.
un-pick′a-ble, *a.*, **un-picked′** (-pĭkt′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un′pic-to′ri-al, *a.*, **un-pic′turesque′** (ŭn-pĭk′tûr-ĕsk′), *a.*, **un-pic′tur-esque′ness**, *n.*, **un-pieced′** (-pēst′), *a.*, **un-pierce′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-pierced′** (-pērst′), *a.*, **un-pig′ment-ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unpiked, *a.* Not fully or carefully arrayed. *Obs.*
un-piled′ (ŭn-pīld′), *a.*, **un-pil′laged** (-pĭl′ĭjd), *a.*, **un-pil′lared** (-ărd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pilled′ (ŭn-pĭld′), *a.* [See PILL.] Not pillaged. *Obs.*
un-pil′lowed, *a.*, **un-pi′lot-ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. [pained. *Obs.*
unpined, *a.* [See PINE, *v.*] Not
un-pin′ioned (ŭn-pĭn′yŭnd), *p. a.* of UNPINION.
un-pin′ioned, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pinked′ (-pĭnkt′), *a.* Not pinked; specif., not pierced with eyelet holes. *Obs. or R.*
un-pinned′ (-pĭnd′), *a.* Loosed from pins or bolts.
un-pit′e-ous (ŭn-pĭt′ē-ŭs), **un-pitous**, *a.* a Impious; wicked. b Destitute of pity. — **un-pit′e-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **un-pit′e-ous-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
un-pit′i-a-ble, *a.*, **un-pit′i-a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-pit′i-ful**, *a.*, **un-pit′i-ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-pit′i-ful-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not. [EOUS, etc.]
unpitous, unpitously. + UNPIT-
unpitously, *n.* Impiety. *Obs.*
unpity, *n.* Want of piety. *Obs.*
un-pit′y-ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
— un-pit′y-ing-ly, *adv.* [*Obs.*
un-pla′ca-ble, *a.* Implacable.
un-place′, *v. t.* To displace. *Obs.*
un-plagued′ (ŭn-plāgd′), *a.* See UN-, not. [deprive of a plaid.
un-plaid′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To
un-plain′, *a.* Not plain; dishonest. *Obs.* [lamented. *Obs.*
un-plained′ (ŭn-plānd′), *a.* Un-
un-plane′, *a.* [*L. planus* even, plane, plain; cf. F. *planer* to make level.] Disguised; deceitful. *Obs.*
un-planned′ (-plănd′), *a.*, **un-plas′tered**, *a.*, **un-plas′tic**, *a.*, **un-plat′ed** (ŭn-plāt′ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.*, **un-plau′si-ble**, *a.*, **un-plau′si-bly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-plau′sive (ŭn-plô′sĭv), *a.* Not approving. *Obs.*
un-play′a-ble, *a.*, **un-played′**, *a.*, **un-plead′a-ble** (-plēd′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-plead′ed** (-ĕd), *a.*, **un-pleas′a-ble** (-plĕz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pleas′ance (-plĕz′ăns), *n.* [*un-* not + *pleasance*.] Displeasure; lack of pleasure. *Obs. or R.*
un-pleas′ant, *v. t.* To make unpleasant *R.*
un-pleas′ant-ish, *a.* Somewhat unpleasant.
un-pleased′, *a.* **1.** Not pleased. **2.** Implacable. *Obs.*
un-pleas′ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
— un-pleas′ing-ly, *adv.* **— un-pleas′ing-ness**, *n.*
un-plea′sive (ŭn-plĕ′zĭv), *a.* Unpleasant. *Obs.*
un-pleas′ur-a-ble (ŭn-plĕzh′ŭr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-pleas′ur-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-pleat′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To remove the plaits of. [UN-, not.]
un-pledged′ (-plĕjd′), *a.* See
unplein. + UNPLAIN.
un-plen′ished, *a.*, **un-pli′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-pli′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-pli′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-pli′ant**, *a.*, **un-pli′ant-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
unplight, *n.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *plight* danger.] Peril. *Obs.*
un-plight′ (ŭn-plīt′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *plight* fold.] To unfold; explain. *Obs.*
un-pli′ta-ble, *a.* Intricate; complicated. *Obs.* [PLOWED.]
un-ploughed′. Var. of UN-
un-plowed′ (ŭn-ploud′), *a.*, **un-plucked′** (-plŭkt′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-plug′, *v. t.* To take out a plug from. — **un-plugged′** (-plŭgd′), *p. a.*
un-plugged′, *a.*, **un-plumb′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-plumb′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *plumb*.] To deprive of lead. *R.* — **un-plumbed′**, *p. a.*
un-plumbed′ (ŭn-plŭmd′), *a.*, **un-plum′dered**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ply′, *v. t.* To unfold. *Obs.*
un′po-et′ic, **un′po-et′i-cal**, *a.*, **un′po-et′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un′po-et′i-cal-ness**, *n.*, **un-point′ed**, *a.*, **un-po′lar-ized**, *a.*, **un′po-lem′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-poi′son, *v. t.* To rid of poison. *Rare.*
un-pol′ish, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *polish*.] To deprive of polish; specif., to make impolite.
un-pol′ished, *a.*, **un-pol′ished-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-pol′i-tic, *a.* Impolitic. — **un-pol′i-tic-ly**, *adv.* *Both Rare.*
un′po-lit′i-cal, *a.*, **un′pol-lut′ed** (ŭn′pō-lūt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-pon′dered**, *a.*, **un-pop′u-lar**, *a.*, **un-pop′u-lar′i-ty**, *n.*, **un-pop′u-lar-ly**, *adv.*, **un-pop′u-lat′ed**, *a.*, **un-pop′u-lous-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-port′a-ble, *a.* Not portable; specif., insupportable. *Obs.*
un-por′tioned, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-por′tu-nate (ŭn-pôr′tū-nāt), *a.* Importunate. *Obs.*
un-por′tu-ous (-tŭs), *a.* Having no ports. *Obs.*
un-pos′i-tive, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′pos-sess′, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To resign possession of. *Obs.*
un′pos-sessed′, *a.*, **un′pos-sess′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pos′si-ble, *a.* Impossible. — **un-pos′si-bil′i-ty**, *n.* *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* [See UN-, not.]
un-post′ed, *a.*, **un-po′ta-ble**, *a.*
unpouled. + UNPOLLED.
un-pow′dered, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pow′er, *n.* Want of power. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [ful.]
un-pow′er-ful. Not powerful.
un-prac′ticed (ŭn-prăk′tĭst), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-prac′ticed-ness**, *n.*
un-prais′a-ble, *a.* Inestimable.
un-praise′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *praise*.] **1.** To withhold praise from; to deprive of praise. *R.* **2.** To dispraise. *Obs.*
un-praised′ (ŭn-prāzd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pray′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pray*.] To recall or revoke by prayer. *R.*
un-pray′a-ble, *a.* Not to be influenced by prayers. *Rare.*
un-prayed′, *a.* Not prayed for; unsolicited; — with *for*. *Rare.*
un-preach′ing, *a.* Not preaching; specif., *Obs.*, not accustomed to preach.
un′pre-ca′ri-ous, *a.*, **un′pre-ced′ent** (ŭn′prē-sēd′ĕd), *a.*, **un-prec′e-den′tial** (ŭn-prĕs′ĕ-dĕn′shăl), *a.*, **un′pre-cise′**, *a.*, **un′pre-des′ti-nat′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. [a prediction. *Obs.*]
un′pre-dict′, *v. t.* To retract
un′pre-dict′a-ble, *a.*, **un-pref′aced** (ŭn-prĕf′ăst), *a.*, **un′pre-ferred′** (ŭn′prē-fûrd′), *a.*, **un′pre-gnant**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unpreiable, *a.* [See UN- not; PRAY, *v.*] Inexorable. *Obs.*
un′pre-ju′di-cate, *a.* Unprejudiced. — **un′pre-ju′di-cate-ness**, *n.* *Both Obs.* [judging. *Obs.*]
un′pre-ju′di-cat′ing, *a.* Not pre-
un′pre-ju′dice, *n.* Freedom from prejudice.
un-prel′ate, *v. t.* To deprive of status as prelate. *Obs. or R.*
un′pre-lat′i-cal, *a.*, **un′pre-med′i-ta-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′pre-med′i-tate, *a.* Unpremeditated. *Obs.*
un′pre-med′i-ta′tion, *n.* Want of premeditation.
unprenable, *a.* [After O.F. & F. *imprenable*.] Impregnable. *Obs.*
un′pre-oc′cu-pied, *a.* See UN-, not. [preparation.]
un-prep′a-ra′tion, *n.* Want of

un'pre-vent'ed (ŭn'prē-vĕn'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not prevented or hindered; as, *unprevented* sorrows.
2. Not preceded by anything. *Obs.*
un-priced' (ŭn-prīst'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not priced; being without a fixed or certain value; also, rarely, priceless.
un-prin'ci-pled (ŭn-prĭn'sĭ-p'ld), *a.* [*un-* not + *principled.*] Being without principles; esp., being without right moral principles; also, characterized by absence of principle. — **un-prin'ci-pled-ness**, *n.*
un-pris'on (ŭn-prĭz''n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *prison.*] To take or deliver from prison.
un'pro-duc'tive (ŭn'prō-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Not productive. See PRODUCTIVE. — **un'pro-duc'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **un'pro-duc'tive-ness, un-pro'duc-tiv'i-ty** (ŭn-prō'dŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
un-prof'it-a-ble (ŭn-prŏf'ĭt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not profitable; useless. — **un-prof'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-prof'it-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-prom'is-ing (ŭn-prŏm'ĭ-sĭng), *a.* Not promising; not giving favorable promise.
un-prop' (ŭn-prŏp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *prop.*] To remove a prop or props from; to deprive of support.
un'pro-pi'tious (ŭn'prō-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Not propitious. — **un'pro-pi'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **un'pro-pi'tious-ness**, *n.*
unpropitious signs. *Astrol.* See NOCTURNAL SIGNS.
un'pro-tect'ed (ŭn'prō-tĕk'tĕd), *a.* Without protection or defense. — **un'pro-tect'ed-ness**, *n.*
unprotected cruiser. See CRUISER.
un-prot'es-tant-ize (ŭn-prŏt'ĕs-tănt-īz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *Protestantize.*] To render other than Protestant; to cause to change from Protestantism to some other form of religion; to deprive of some Protestant characteristic.
The attempt to *unprotestantize* the Church of England *Froude.*
un'pro-vide' (ŭn'prō-vīd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *provide.*] To deprive of necessary provision; to unfurnish. *R. Shak.*
un'pro-vid'ed (-vīd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not provided; unprepared.
2. Not foreseen. *Obs.* *De Imit. Chr.*
un-puck'er (ŭn-pŭk'ẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pucker.*] To smooth away the puckers or wrinkles of.
un-pursed' (ŭn-pûrst'; 87), *a.* [1st *un-* + *purse* + *-ed.*]
1. Robbed of a purse, or of money. *Rare.*
2. Taken from the purse; expended. *Obs.*
un-puz'zle (-pŭz''l), *v. t.* To puzzle out; to decipher.
un-qual'i-fied (ŭn-kwŏl'ĭ-fīd), *a.* Not qualified; specif.: **a** Not fit; not having requisite qualifications. **b** Not modified or restricted by reservations; as, an *unqualified* denial. — **un-qual'i-fied-ly**, *adv.* — **un-qual'i-fied-ness**, *n.*
un-quan'ti-fied (ŭn-kwŏn'tĭ-fīd), *a.* Not quantified.
unquantified proposition, *Logic*, an indefinite proposition.
un-ques'tion-a-ble (ŭn-kwĕs'chŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not questionable; as, an *unquestionable* title.
2. Averse to questions or conversation. *Rare.*
—**un-ques'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**un-ques'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-ques'tioned (ŭn-kwĕs'chŭnd), *a.* **1.** Not called in question; not doubted.
2. Not interrogated; not examined or examined into.
3. Not to be opposed or disputed.
Their *unquestioned* pleasures must be served. *B. Jonson.*
un-qui'et (ŭn-kwī'ĕt), *a.* [*un-* not + *quiet.*] Not quiet; restless; uneasy; agitated; disturbed; also, disturbing. — **un-qui'et-ly**, *adv.* — **un-qui'et-ness**, *n.*
un-rat'ed (ŭn-rāt'ĕd), *a.* Not rated.
unrated bimetallism, a proposed system of so-called bimetallism in which there is free coinage and circulation of gold and silver without a fixed ratio.
un-rav'el (ŭn-răv''l), *v. t.*; UN-RAV'ELED or UN-RAV'ELLED (-'ld); UN-RAV'EL-ING or UN-RAV'EL-LING. [1st *un-* (intensive) + *ravel.*] **1.** To disentangle; to disengage or separate the threads of; as, to *unravel* a stocking.
2. Hence, to clear from complication or difficulty; to unfold; solve; as, to *unravel* a plot.
3. To separate the connected or united parts of; to disorder; confuse. "Nature all *unraveled.*" *Dryden.*
—**un-rav'el-a-ble, un-rav'el-la-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.*—**un-rav'el-er, un-rav'el-ler** (-ẽr), *n.*—**un-rav'el-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
un-rav'el, *v. i.* To become unraveled, in any sense.
un-read' (ŭn-rĕd'; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not read, as a book.
2. Not versed in literature; illiterate.
un-read'y (ŭn-rĕd'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Awkward; clumsy. *Obs. or R.*
2. Not ready or prepared; not prompt; slow.
3. Not dressed; undressed. *Obs.*
4. Lacking rede or counsel; — sometimes so explained as the epithet of Ethelred II. of England. *Freeman.*
— **un-read'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-read'i-ness**, *n.*
un-re'al (ŭn-rē'ăl), *a.* Not real; unsubstantial; fanciful; ideal; visionary.
un-re'al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The contrary of realism.
If I have called the world to which he [Spenser] transports us a world of unreality, I have wronged him. It is only a world of *unrealism.* *Lowell*
un're-al'i-ty (ŭn'rē-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being unreal; want of reality.
2. Specif., visionariness.
un-re'al-ize (ŭn-rē'ăl-īz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *realize.*] To make unreal; to idealize.
His fancy . . . *unrealizes* everything at a touch. *Lowell.*
un-rea'son (ŭn-rē'z'n), *n.* [*un-* not + *reason.*] Want of reason; unreasonableness; irrationality; absurdity.
un-rea'son-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not reasonable; specif.: **a** Not conformable to reason; irrational; also, not governed or influenced by reason. **b** Beyond the bounds of reason or moderation, immoderate; exorbitant.
Syn. — See IRRATIONAL.
— **un-rea'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-rea'son-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-rea'soned (ŭn-rē'z'nd), *a.* Not founded on reason or reasoning; unreasonable. "*Unreasoned* habits." *Burke.*
un're-buk'a-ble, un're-buke'a-ble (ŭn'rē-būk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not deserving rebuke or censure; blameless.
un-re'con-struct'ed (ŭn-rē'kŏn-strŭk'tĕd), *a.* Not reconstructed; specif.: *U. S. Hist.* Not yet having undergone reconstruction (which see); also, *Colloq.*, of a secessionist, not reconciled to the political results of the Civil War.
un-reel' (ŭn-rēl'), *v. t. & i.* To unwind from a reel; — often fig.; as, to *unreel* a long story.
un-reeve' (ŭn-rēv'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *reeve*, v. t.] *Naut.* To withdraw, or take out, (a rope) from a block, thimble, or the like. — *v. i.* To become unrove; — said of a rope.
un're-gen'er-a-cy (ŭn'rē-jĕn'ẽr-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being unregenerate.
un're-gen'er-ate (-āt) } *a.* Not regenerated; not re-
un're-gen'er-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } newed in heart; remaining or being at enmity with God. — **un're-gen'er-ate-ly**, *adv.*
un-rein' (ŭn-rān'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *rein.*] To loosen the reins of; to remove restraint from.
un're-lent'ing (ŭn'rē-lĕn'tĭng), *a.* Not relenting; unyielding; inexorable; rigorous; hard; stern; severe. — **un're-lent'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un're-lent'ing-ness**, *n.*
un're-li'a-ble (-lī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not reliable; untrustworthy. — **un're-li'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un're-li'a-bly**, *adv.*
Alcibiades . . . was too unsteady, and (according to Mr. Coleridge's coinage) "*unreliable*;" or perhaps, in more correct English, too "unrelyuponable." *De Quincey.*
un're-li'gious (-lĭj'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Irreligious.
2. Having no connection with, or relation to, religion; involving no religious import or idea; nonreligious; as, *unreligious* education.
un're-mit'ting (-mĭt'ĭng), *a.* Not remitting; incessant; persevering; as, *unremitting* exertions. — **un're-mit'ting-ly**, *adv.* — **un're-mit'ting-ness**, *n.*
un're-port'ed (ŭn'rē-pōr'tĕd; 201), *a.* Not reported.
Unreported Parliament, *Eng. Hist.*, the Parliament that sat from 1768 to 1774; — so called with reference to a struggle with the press concerning the printing of reports of debates, surreptitiously obtained. The privilege, although forbidden, was tacitly conceded after 1771.
un're-proved' (-prōōvd'), *a.* **1.** Not reproved.
2. In *Obs.* uses: **a** Blameless. **b** Not disproved.
— **un're-prov'ed-ly** (-prōōv'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **un're-prov'ed-ness**, *n.*

un'pre-pared' (ŭn'prē-pârd'), *a.*, **un'pre-par'ed-ly** (-pâr'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*, **un'pre-par'ed-ness**, *n.*, **un-pre'pos-sessed'**, *a.*, **un-pre'pos-sess'ing**, *a.*, **un-pre'sci-ent** (ŭn-prē'shĭ-ĕnt; -prĕsh'ĭ-), *a.*, **un'pre-scribed'** (ŭn'prē-skrībd'), *a.*, **un'pre-sent'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'pre-sent'ed**, *a.*, **un'pre-serv'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'pre-served'**, *a.*, **un-pressed'**, *a.*, **un'pre-sum'ing** (ŭn'prē-zūm'ĭng), *a.*, **un'pre-sump'tu-ous**, *a.*, **un'pre-tend'ing**, *a.*, **un'pre-tend'ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un'pre-ten'tious**, *a.*, **un'pre-ten'tious-ly**, *adv.*, **un'pre-ten'tious-ness**, *n.*, **un-pret'ti-ness**, *n.*, **un-pret'ty**, *a.*, **un'pre-vail'ing**, *a.*, **un-prev'a-lent**, *a.*, **un'pre-var'i-cat'ing**, *a.*, **un'pre-vent'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'pre-vent'a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un'pre-vent'a-bly**, *adv.* See UN-, not. [pride. *Obs.*
un-pride', *v. t.* To divest of
un-priest', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *priest.*] To deprive of priesthood; to unfrock.
un-priest'ly, *a.*, **un-primed'** (ŭn-prīmd'), *a.*, **un-prim'i-tive**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-prince', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *prince.*] To deprive of the status of a prince. *Obs. or R.*
un-prince'ly, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-prin'ci-ple, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *principle.*] To destroy the moral principles of. *Obs. or R.*
un-print'a-ble, *a.*, **un-print'ed**, *a.*, **un-priv'i-leged**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-priz'a-ble (ŭn-prīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* *Obs.* **a** Not prized, or without value. **b** Invaluable. [UN-, not.
un-prized' (-prīzd'), *a.* See
un-prob'a-bly, *adv.* [*un-* not + *probably.*] Improbably.
un-prob'a-bly, *adv.* [*un-* not + L. *probabilis* approvable, fr. *probare* to approve. Cf. PROBABLE.] In a manner not to be approved. *Obs. & R.*
un-probed' (ŭn-prōbd'), *a.*, **un'pro-claimed'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pro'cre-ate, *a.* Not procreated. *Obs.*
un'pro-cur'a-ble (ŭn'prō-kūr'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'pro-cur'a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un'pro-cured'** (-kūrd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'pro-duc'a-ble (ŭn'prō-dūs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** = UNPRODUCIBLE. **2.** Unproductive *Obs. or R.*
un'pro-duced' (-dūst'), *a.*, **un'pro-duc'i-ble** (-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.*, **un'pro-faned'** (-fānd'), *a.*, **un'pro-fessed'** (-fĕst'), *a.*, **un'pro-fess'ing**, *a.*, **un'pro-fes'sion-al**, *a.*, **un'pro-fes'sion-al-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un'pro-fi'cien-cy (ŭn'prō-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Want of proficiency.
un-prof'it, *n.* Want of profit; unprofitableness *Obs.*
un-prof'it-ed, *a.* Profitless. *Rare.* [*Obs. or R.*
un-prof'it-ing, *a.* Unprofitable.
un'pro-gres'sive, *a.*, **un'pro-gres'sive-ness**, *n.*, **un'pro-hib'it-ed**, *a.*, **un'pro-ject'ed**, *a.*, **un'pro-lif'ic**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-prom'ise, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *promise.*] To revoke or annul, as a promise.
un-prom'ised, *a.*, **un-prompt'ed**, *a.*, **un'pro-mul'gat-ed**, *a.*, **un'pro-nounce'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'pro-nounced'**, *a.*, **un-prop'a-gat'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-prop'er, *a.* Not proper: **a** Not peculiar. **b** Improper.— **un-prop'er-ly**, *adv.* *Both R.*
un-proph'et-a-ble. † UNPROFITABLE.
un-proph'e-sied, *a.*, **un'pro-phet'ic, un'pro-phet'i-cal**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unpropice, *a.* [See UN- not; PROPICE.] Unpropitious. *Obs.*
un'pro-pi'ti-a-ble (ŭn'prō-pĭsh'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un'pro-pi'ti-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'pro-por'tion-a-ble**, *a.*, **un'pro-por'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un'pro-por'tion-al**, *a.*, **un'pro-por'tion-ate**, *a.*, **un'pro-por'tioned**, *a.*, **un'pro-posed'** (-pōzd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-propped', *p. a.* of UNPROP.
un-propped', *a.* See UN-, not.
un'pro-pri'e-ty, *n.* Impropriety. *Rare.*
un-pros'e-lyte, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To convert or recover from being proselyte. [prosperity.
un'pros-per'i-ty, *n.* Want of
un-pros'per-ous, *a.*, **un-pros'per-ous-ly**, *adv.*, **un-pros'per-ous-ness**, *n.*, **un-pros'trat-ed**, *a.*, **un'pro-test'ed**, *a.*, **un'pro-trud'ed** (ŭn'prō-trōōd'ĕd), *a.*, **un-prov'a-ble** (ŭn-prōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-proved'** (-prōōvd'), *a.*, **un-prov'ed-ness** (-prōōv'ĕd-nĕs; -prōōvd'-), *n.*, **un-prov'en** (-prōōv''n), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-prov'i-dent, *a.* Improvident. *R.* — **un-prov'i-dent-ly**, *adv.* *R*
un'pro-vin'cial, *a.*, **un-prov'ing** (-prōōv'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.
un'pro-vised', *a.* [Cf. IMPROVISE.] Sudden; unlooked for. *Obs. Scot.*
un'pro-vis'ed-ly (ŭn'prō-vīz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* Unadvisedly. *Obs.*
un'pro-voked' (-vōkt'), *a.*, **un'pro-vok'ed-ly** (-vōk'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*, **un'pro-vok'ing** (-ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.
unprow, *n.* [*un-* not + *prow* benefit.] Disadvantage; overthrow. *Obs.*
un-pru'dence, *n.* Imprudence. *Obs.* — **un-pru'dent**, *a.* *Obs.*
un'pru-den'tial (ŭn'prōō-dĕn'shăl), *a.* Imprudent. *Obs.*
un-pruned' (ŭn-prōōnd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-psy'cho-log'i-cal (ŭn-sī'kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Not psychological; disregarding psychology; — applied by J. Martineau to studies of morals based on metaphysical or other prepossessions not taking proper account of psychological factors.
un-pub'lic, *a.*, **un-pub'lish-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-pub'lished**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-puff', *v. t.* To humble. *Obs*
un-pulled' (ŭn-pōōld'), *a.* Not pulled; specif., *Obs.*, not plucked; not shredded.
un-pulped' (-pŭlpt'), *a.*, **un-pul'ver-ized**, *a.*, **un-pum'meled, un-pum'melled**, *a.*, **un'punc-til'i-ous**, *a.*, **un-punc'tu-al**, *a.*, **un-punc'tu-al'i-ty**, *n.*, **un-punc'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*, **un-punc'tu-at'ed**, *a.*, **un-pun'ish-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-pun'ish-a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-pun'ished**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-pun'ish-ing, *n.* Impunity. *Obs.* [not.
un-pur'chas-a-ble, *a.* See UN-,
un-pure', *a.* Not pure; impure. — **un-pure'ly**, *adv.* — **un-pure'ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*
un-purged' (ŭn-pûrjd'), *a.*, **un-pu'ri-fied**, *a.*, **un-pur'posed**, *a.*, **un'pur-sued'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un'pur-veyed', *a.* Unprovided. *R*
unpussible. † UNPOSSIBLE.
un-put', *a.*, **un-pu'tre-fi'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-pu'tre-fied**, *a.*, **un-quaffed'** (ŭn-kwăft'), *a.* See UN-, not.
unpynyoun. † OPINION. [*Obs.*
un-quailed', *a.* Undaunted.
un-quail'ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-quak'er-like' (ŭn-kwāk'ẽr-līk'), *a.* Unlike a Quaker.
un-quak'ing (-ĭng), *a.*, **un-qual'i-fi'a-ble** (ŭn-kwŏl'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-qual'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *qualify.*] To disqualify. *R.*
un-qual'i-tied, *a.* [1st *un-* + *quality.*] Deprived of the usual faculties. *Obs.*
un-quar'rel-a-ble, *a.* Unimpugnable. *Obs.*
un-quart', *v. t.* [Cf. QUART health, healthy.] To distress; harass. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.
un-quar'tered (-kwôr'tẽrd), *a.*
un-queen', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *queen.*] To divest of the rank or authority of queen.
un-quell'a-ble, *a.*, **un-quelled'** (-kwĕld'), *a.* See UN-, not.
unqueme, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *queme*, v.] To unsettle; to stir up. *Obs.*
un-queme', *a.* [*un-* not + *queme*, a.] Unpleasant. — **un-queme'ly**, *or* **un-queme'ful-ly**, *adv.* Unpleasantly. *All Obs.*
un-quench'a-ble, *a.*, **un-quench'a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-quench'a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-quenched'** (ŭn-kwĕncht'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-quert', *a.* [*un-* not + ME. *quert* healthy.] Hurtful; hostile. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
unquert, *n.* Distress; harm.
un-ques'tion-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* **a** Character of being unquestionable. **b** A thing not to be questioned. *Rare.*
un-ques'tion-ate, *a.* Unquestioned. *Obs.*
un-ques'tion-ing, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-ques'tion-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-ques'tion-ing-ness**, *n.*
un-ques'tion-less, *a.* Unquestionable. *Obs.*
unqueynte. † UNQUENCHED.
un-quick', *a.*, **un-quick'ened**, *a.*, **un'qui-es'cence** (ŭn'kwī-ĕs'ĕns), *n.* See UN-, not.
un-qui'et, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *quiet.*] To disquiet. *Obs.*
un-qui'e-tude (ŭn-kwī'ē-tūd), *n.* Uneasiness; inquietude. *R.*
un-quilt'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-quit', *a.* **a** Not discharged. *Obs.* **b** Unrequited; unpaid. *Obs. or Scot*
un-quiz'za-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.
unquod, *a.* [Cf. UN- not; QUOTH.] Untold. *Obs.*
un-quot'a-ble (-kwōt'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-quot'ed** (-ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.
unraced, *a.* [Prob. *un-* not + *race* to scratch.] Unbroken. *Obs.*
un-racked' (-răkt'), *a.* See UN-, not.
unrad, *a.* [Cf. AS. *ungerǣd* stupid, *unrǣd* evil counsel, folly.] Imprudent. *Obs.*
un-ra'di-at'ed (ŭn-rā'dĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-raised'** (-rāzd'), *a.*, **un-raked'** (-rākt'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-rake', *a.* Unraked. *Obs.*
un-ram', *v. t.* To undo the ramming of. *Rare.*
un-rammed' (ŭn-rămd'), *a.*, **un-ranged'** (-rānjd'), *a.*, **un-ran'sacked**, *a.*, **un-ran'somed**, *a.*, **un-rap'tured**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-rased' (ŭn-rāzd'), *a.* Not rased; unshorn. *Obs.*
un-rat'i-fied, *a.*, **un-ra'tion-al** (ŭn-răsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.*, **un-rav'aged**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-rav'eled, un-rav'elled, *p. a.* of UNRAVEL. [See UN-, not.
un-rav'eled, un-rav'elled, *a.*
un-ray', *v. t. & i.* To undress. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
un-razed' (ŭn-rāzd'), *a.*, **un-ra'zored** (-rā'zẽrd), *a.*, **un-reached'** (-rēcht'), *a.*, **un-read'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-read'a-ble-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-read'y, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *ready.*] To undress. *Obs.*
un-re'al-iz'a-ble, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-re'al-ized, *p. a.* of UNREALIZE.
un-re'al-ized, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-re'al-ly, *adv.* of UNREAL.
un-reaped' (ŭn-rēpt'), *a.*, **un-reared'** (-rērd'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-rea'son, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *reason.*] To reason away or prove to be unreasonable. *Obs.*
un-rea'son-ing, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-rea'son-ing-ly**, *adv.*
un-reave' (ŭn-rēv'), *v. t.* [Cf. 1st UN-; REAVE to tear, break.] To unwind; disentangle; loose. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
un-reaved' (-rēvd'), *a.* [*un-* not + *reave* to break.] Not torn to pieces. *Obs.*
un're-bat'ed (ŭn'rē-bāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un're-buked'** (-būkt'), *a.*, **un're-call'a-ble**, *a.*, **un're-called'** (-kōld'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un're-call'ing, *a.* **a** Not recalling. **b** Not recallable. *Obs.*
un're-cant'ed, *a.*, **un're-ced'ing** (ŭn'rē-sēd'ĭng), *a.*, **un're-ceipt'ed** (-sēt'ĕd), *a.*, **un're-ceiv'a-ble** (-sēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un're-ceived'** (-sēvd'), *a.*, **un're-cep'tive**, *a.*, **un're-cip'ro-cat'ed**, *a.*, **un're-cit'ed** (ŭn'rē-sīt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-recked'** (ŭn-rĕkt'), *a.*, **un-reck'ing**, *a.* See UN-, not
un-reck'less, *a.* Heedless. *Obs.*
un-reck'on-a-ble, *a.*, **un-reck'oned**, *a.*, **un're-claim'a-ble**, *a.*, **un're-claim'a-bly**, *adv.*, **un're-claimed'**, *a.*, **un're-claim'ing**, *a.*, **un're-clin'ing** (ŭn'rē-klīn'ĭng), *a.*, **un-rec'og-niz'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-rec'og-niz'a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-rec'og-nized**, *a.*, **un-rec'om-mend'ed**, *a.*, **un-rec'om-pensed** (-rĕk'ŏm-pĕnst), *a.* See UN-, not.
un're-compt'less, *a.* [See UN-, not; RECOUNT, *v.*] Indescribable. *Obs.*
un-rec'on-cil'a-ble (ŭn-rĕk'ŏn-sīl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Irreconcilable. — **un-rec'on-cil'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-rec'on-cil'a-bly**, *adv.* *All Obs or R.* [UN-, not.
un-rec'on-ciled (-sīld), *a.* See
un-rec'on-cil'i-a-ble, *a.* Unreconcilable. *Obs.*
un're-cord'ed, *a.*, **un're-count'ed**, *a.*, **un're-cov'er-a-ble**, *a.*, **un're-cov'er-a-bly**, *adv.* See UN-, not. [covered.
un're-cov'ered, *a.* **1.** Not re-
2. Irrecoverable. *Obs.*
un're-cruit'a-ble, *a.*, **un're-cruit'ed**, *a.*, **un-rec'ti-fied**, *a.*, **un're-cum'bent**, *a.* See UN-, not. [*a.* Incurable. *Obs.*
un're-cur'ing (ŭn'rē-kūr'ĭng),
un're-cur'ring, *a.*, **un-red'**, *a* See UN-, not.
un-red', *a.* [*un-* not + *red* for *read*, p. p. of *read*, v., taken in the sense of to count, tell.] Untold of. *Obs.*
unrede, *n.* [AS. *unrǣd.*] Evil counsel; folly; sin. *Obs.*
un're-deem'a-ble, *a.*, **un're-deemed'**, *a.*, **un're-dressed'** (ŭn'rē-drĕst'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un're-drest', *a.* Unsuccored; past help. *Obs.*
un're-duced', *a.*, **un're-duc'i-ble** (ŭn'rē-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.*, **un're-duc'i-ble-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un're-duct'. † UNREDUCED.
unredy. † UNREADY.
un-reel'a-ble, *a.*, **un-reeled'**, *a.*, **un're-fer'ring**, *a.*, **un're-fined'**, *a.*, **un're-flect'ed**, *a.*, **un're-flect'ing**, *a.*, **un're-flect'ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un're-flect'ing-ness**, *n.*, **un're-flec'tive**, *a.*, **un're-flec'tive-ly**, *adv.*, **un're-form'a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-ref'or-ma'tion, *n.* State of being unreformed. *Obs.*
un're-formed', *n.*, **un're-form'ed-ness**, *n.*, **un're-fract'ed**, *a.*, **un're-freshed'**, *a.*, **un're-fund'ed**, *a.*, **un're-fund'ing**, *a.*, **un're-fus'a-ble** (ŭn'rē-fūz'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un're-fused'** (-fūzd'), *a.*, **un're-fus'ing** (-fūz'ĭng), *a.*, **un're-fut'ed** (-fūt'ĕd), *a.*, **un're-gain'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-re'gal**, *a.*, **un're-gard'a-ble**, *a.*, **un're-gard'ant**, *a.*, **un're-gard'ed**, *a.*, **un're-gard'ful**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un're-gen'er-a'tion, *n.* Unregeneracy. *Rare.*
un-reg'is-tered (ŭn-rĕj'ĭs-tẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not.
un're-grat'ed, *a.* Not lamented or complained of. *Obs. Scot.*
un're-gret'ful, *a.*, **un're-gret'ful-ness**, *n.*, **un're-gret'ted**, *a.* See UN-, not. [& *Dial.*
un-reg'u-lar, *a.* Irregular. *Scot.*
un-reg'u-lat'ed, *a.*, **un're-ha-bil'i-tat'ed**, *a.*, **un're-hearsed'** (ŭn'rē-hûrst'), *a.* See UN-, not
un-reign', *v. i.* To be without sway. *Obs.*
un-reined' (ŭn-rānd'), *p. a.* of UNREIN.
un-reined', *a.* See UN-, not.
un're-ject'ed, *a.*, **un're-joiced'** (ŭn'rē-joist'), *a.*, **un're-joic'ing** (-jois'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not.
unreken, *a.* [Cf. AS. *recen* ready, prompt, swift. See UN- not.] Perh., unnumbered. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
unrekenly, *adv.* Very quickly.
un're-lat'ed (ŭn'rē-lāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un're-lat'ed-ness** (-nĕs), *n.*, **un-rel'a-tive**, *a.*, **un-rel'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*, **un're-laxed'** (ŭn'rē-lăkst'), *a.*, **un're-lax'ing**, *a.*, **un're-leased'** (ŭn'rē-lēst'), *a.*, **un're-leas'ing**, *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*
un're-lent'a-ble, *a.* Unrelenting.
un're-lent'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un're-li'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Untrustworthiness.
un're-liev'a-ble, *a.*, **un're-lieved'**, *a.*, **un're-liev'ed-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not. [Irreligion. *R.*
un're-li'gion (ŭn'rē-lĭj'ŭn), *n.*
un're-lin'quish-a-ble (-lĭŋ'kwĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un're-lin'quish-a-bly**, *adv.*, **un're-lin'quished** (-kwĭsht), *a.*, **un-rel'ish-a-ble**, **un-rel'ished**, *a.*, **un-rel'ish-ing**, *a.*, **un're-luc'tant**, *a.*, **un're-luc'tant-ly**, *adv.*, **un're-mark'a-ble**, *a.*, **un're-marked'**, *a.* See UN-, not. [able. *Rare.*
un're-me'di-a-ble, *a.* Irremedi-
un-rem'e-died (ŭn-rĕm'ē-dĭd), *a.*, **un're-mem'ber-a-ble**, *a.*, **un're-mem'bered**, *a.*, **un're-mem'ber-ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un're-mem'brance, *n.* Want of remembrance; forgetfulness.
un're-mind'ed, *a.*, **un're-mit'ta-ble**, *a.*, **un're-mit'ted**, *a.*, **un're-mit'ted-ly**, *adv.*, **un're-mit'tent**, *a.*, **un're-morse'ful**, *a.*, **un're-morse'ful-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not
un're-morse'less, *a.* Remorseless. *Obs.*
un're-mote'ly, *adv.*, **un're-mov'a-ble** (ŭn'rē-mōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un're-mov'a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un're-mov'a-bly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un're-moved' (-mōōvd'), *a.* **a** Not removed. **b** Irremovable. *Obs.*
un're-mu'ner-at'ed (-mū'nẽr-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un're-mu'ner-a-tive**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un're-nav'i-ga-ble, *a.* That one cannot navigate in returning. *Obs. & R.*
un-ren'dered, *a.*, **un're-newed'** (ŭn'rē-nūd'), *a.*, **un're-nounce'a-ble**, *a.*, **un're-nounced'** (-nounst'), *a.*, **un-ren'o-vat'ed** (ŭn-rĕn'ō-vāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un're-nowned'** (ŭn'rē-nound'), *a.*, **un-rent'**, *a.*, **un-rent'ed**, *a.*, **un're-paid'**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un're-pair', *n.* Want of repair.
un're-pair'a-ble, *a.* Irreparable. *Rare.*
un're-paired', *a.*, **un're-peal'a-ble**, *a.*, **un're-pealed'** (ŭn'rē-pēld'), *a.*, **un're-peat'ed**, *a.*, **un're-pelled'** (-pĕld'), *a.* See UN-, not.
un're-pent'a-ble, *a.* That cannot sepent or be repented of. *Rare.* [tence. *Rare.*
un're-pent'ance, *n.* Impeni-
un're-pent'ant, *a.*, **un're-pent'ed**, *a.*, **un're-pent'ing**, *a.*, **un're-pent'ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un're-pined'** (ŭn'rē-pīnd'), *a.*, **un're-pin'ing** (-pīn'ĭng), *a.*, **un're-pin'ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un're-placed'** (-plāst'), *a.*, **un're-plen'ished**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un're-pli'a-ble, *a.* That cannot be replied to. *Obs.* — **un're-pli'a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
un're-port'a-ble, *a.*, **un're-pose'**, *n.*, **un're-posed'** (ŭn'rē-pōzd'), *a.*, **un're-pos'ing** (-pōz'ĭng), *a.*, **un-rep're-sent'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-rep're-sen'ta-tive**, *a.*, **un-rep're-sent'ed**, *a.*, **un're-pressed'** (ŭn'rē-prĕst'), *a.*, **un're-press'i-ble**, *a.*, **un're-priev'a-ble**, *a.*, **un're-prieved'** (-prēvd'), *a.*, **un-rep'ri-mand'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un're-proach'a-ble, *a.* Irreproachable. — **un're-proach'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un're-proach'a-bly**, *adv.*
un're-proached', *a.*, **un're-proach'ful**, *a.*, **un're-proach'ing**, *a.*, **un-re'pro-duc'i-ble** (ŭn-rē'prō-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.*, **un're-prov'a-ble** (-prōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un're-prov'ing** (-ĭng), *a.*, **un're-pub'li-can**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un're-pug'na-ble (ŭn'rē-pŭg'nȧ-b'l; -pūn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incontrovertible. *Obs.*
un're-pug'nant, *a.*, **un're-puls'a-ble**, *a.*, **un're-puls'ing**, *a.* See UN-, not. [ble. *Rare.*
un-rep'u-ta-ble, *a.* Disreputa-
un're-put'ed (ŭn'rē-pūt'ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not. [(a request). *Obs.*
un're-quest', *v. t.* To withdraw
un're-quest'ed, *a.*, **un're-quired'** (ŭn'rē-kwīrd'), *a.*, **un-req'ui-site** (ŭn-rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *a.*, **un're-quit'a-ble** (ŭn'rē-kwīt'ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un're-quit'ed** (-ĕd), *a.*,

un're-serve' (ŭn'rē-zûrv'), *n.* Absence of reserve; frankness; communicativeness.

un're-served' (-zûrvd'), *a.* Not reserved; as: **a** Not kept back, or withheld in part; unrestricted, as in devotion. **b** Not reserved in manner or speech; frank; open. — **un're-serv'ed-ly** (-zûr'vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **un're-serv'ed-ness**, *n.*

un're-sist'ed (-zĭs'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not resisted; unopposed. **2.** Resistless; as, *unresisted* fate. *Obs.*

un-rest' (ŭn-rĕst'), *n.* Want of rest or repose; uneasiness; disquietude. "The cause of your *unrest*." *Chaucer.*

un-rev'er-end (ŭn-rĕv'ĕr-ĕnd), *a.* **1.** Not reverend. **2.** Disrespectful; irreverent. *Obs.* *Shak.*

un-rid'dle (ŭn-rĭd'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *riddle.*] **1.** To read the riddle of; to solve or explain; as, to *unriddle* a mystery. **2.** To explain a riddle to. *Rare.*

un-rig' (ŭn-rĭg'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *rig.*] *Chiefly Naut.* To strip of rigging; as, to *unrig* a ship.

un-right'eous (ŭn-rī'chŭs), *a.* [ME. *unrightwis*, AS. *unrihtwīs.* See UN- not; RIGHTEOUS.] **1.** Not righteous; evil; wicked; sinful; as, an *unrighteous* man, act. **2.** Specif., contrary to equity; unjust; as, an *unrighteous* decree or sentence.

— **un-right'eous-ly**, *adv.* — **un-right'eous-ness**, *n.*

un-ringed' (ŭn-rĭngd'; 87), *a.* Not having or wearing a ring.

un-rip' (ŭn-rĭp'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To rip; to cut open.

un-ripe' (ŭn-rīp'), *a.* [AS. *unrīpe.*] **1.** Not ripe; not yet mature; as, *unripe* fruit. **2.** Precocious; premature; also, unseasonable. *Obs. or R.*

un-ri'valed, un-ri'valled (-rī'văld), *a.* Having no rival; without a competitor; peerless.

un-riv'et (ŭn-rĭv'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *rivet.*] To take out, or loose, the rivets of, as of boiler plates.

un-robe' (ŭn-rōb'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *robe.*] To disrobe; to undress; to take off one's robes.

un-roll' (ŭn-rōl'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *roll.*] **1.** To open, as what is rolled, as cloth. **2** Fig., to display; reveal. **3.** To remove from a roll or register, as a name. *Now R.*

un-roll', *v. i.* To become unrolled; to unfold.

un-Ro'man-ized (ŭn-rō'măn-īzd), *a.* **a** Not subjected to Roman arms or customs. **b** *Eccl.* Not subjected to the principles or usages of the Roman Catholic Church.

un-roof' (ŭn-rōōf'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *roof.*] To strip off the roof or covering of, as a house.

un-root' (ŭn-rōōt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *root.*] To tear up by the roots; to eradicate; uproot.

un-round' (ŭn-round'), *v. t.* *Phon.* To pronounce (a naturally rounded vowel) without lip rounding, or with less than normal rounding.

un-ruf'fle (ŭn-rŭf'l), *v. i.* [1st *un-* + *ruffle.*] To cease from being ruffled or agitated.

un-ruf'fled (-ld), *a.* [*un-* not + *ruffled.*] Not ruffled or agitated; calm; tranquil; as, an *unruffled* mind.

Calm and *unruffled* as a summer's sea. *Addison*

un-ruled' (ŭn-rōōld'), *a.* **1.** Not governed or controlled. **2.** Unruly. *Obs.* **3.** Not ruled or marked with lines; as, *unruled* paper.

un-rul'y (ŭn-rōō'lĭ), *a.* [*un-* not + *rule.* Cf. RULY.] Not submissive to rule or restraint; turbulent; ungovernable, refractory; as, an *unruly* boy; *unruly* conduct.

Syn. — See OBSTINATE.

— **un-rul'i-ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-rul'i-ness**, *n.*

un-rum'ple (ŭn-rŭm'p'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *rumple.*] To free from rumples; to spread or lay even.

un-sad'dle (-săd'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *saddle.*] **1.** To strip of a saddle; to take the saddle from, as a horse. **2.** To throw from the saddle; to unhorse.

un-sal'a-ble, un-sale'a-ble (ŭn-sāl'ă-b'l), *a.* Not salable; unmerchantable. — *n.* That which cannot be sold. — **un-sal'a-bil'i-ty, un-sale'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **un-sal'a-ble-ness, un-sale'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

un-sat'u-rat'ed (ŭn-săt'ū-rāt'ĕd), *a.* Not saturated; as: **a** Capable of absorbing or dissolving to a greater degree; as, an *unsaturated* solution. **b** *Chem.* Capable of taking up, or of uniting with, certain other elements or compounds, without the elimination of any side product; thus, aldehyde, ethylene, and ammonia are *unsaturated.*

unsaturated vapor *or* **vapour**, superheated vapor, which can be further compressed or cooled without condensation.

un-sat'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Quality or state of being unsaturated.

un-sa'vor-y, un-sa'vour-y (ŭn-sā'vĕr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Foolish. *Obs.* **2.** Not savory; insipid; tasteless. **3.** Unpleasant to taste or smell; fig., morally offensive.

— **un-sa'vor-i-ly, un-sa'vour-i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-sa'vor-i-ness, un-sa'vour-i-ness**, *n.*

un-say' (ŭn-sā'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *say:* cf. AS. *onsecgan* to renounce, abjure.] To make as if not said; to recant, recall, or retract. *Goldsmith.*

un-scale' (ŭn-skāl'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *scale.*] To divest of scales; to remove scales from. *Milton.*

un-screw' (ŭn-skrōō'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *screw.*] To draw the screws from; to loose from screws; also, to loosen or withdraw (anything, as a screw) by turning it.

un-scru'pu-lous (ŭn-skrōō'pŭ-lŭs), *a.* Not scrupulous; unprincipled. — **un-scru'pu-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **un-scru'pu-lous-ness**, *n.*

un-seal' (ŭn-sēl'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *seal.*] **1.** To break or remove the seal of; to open, as what is sealed, as a letter. **2.** To disclose, as a secret. *Obs.* *The Coronation.*

un-seam' (ŭn-sēm'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *seam.*] To open the seam or seams of; to rip; to cut open.

un-search'a-ble (ŭn-sûr'chă-b'l), *a.* Not searchable or explorable; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious. — **un-search'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-search'a-bly**, *adv.*

un-sea'son (ŭn-sē'z'n), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *season.*] To deprive of seasoning; to impair the seasoned fitness of.

Why do I send this rustic madrigal,
That may thy tuneful ear *unseason* quite? *Spenser.*

un-sea'son-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Not seasonable; being, done, or occurring, out of the proper season; ill-timed; untimely; too early or too late; as, *unseasonable* advice, cold, food. — **un-sea'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-sea'son-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-sea'soned (-z'nd), *a.* **1.** Not seasoned. **2.** Not in season; formerly also, specif., untimely. **3.** Intemperate. *Obs.*

un-seat' (ŭn-sēt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *seat.*] **1.** To throw from one's seat; to deprive of, or remove from, a seat. **2.** Specif., to deprive of the right to sit in a legislative or like body, as for fraud in election. *Macaulay.*

un-sec'ond-ed (ŭn-sĕk'ŭn-dĕd), *a.* **1.** Not seconded; not supported, aided, or assisted; as, the motion was *unseconded;* the attempt was *unseconded.* **2.** Not exemplified a second time. *Obs.* *Sir T. Browne.*

un-seem'ly (ŭn-sēm'lĭ) *a.* Not seemly; unbecoming; indecent. "An *unseemly* outbreak of temper." *Hawthorne.*

Syn. — See IMPROPER.

un-seen' (ŭn-sēn'; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not seen or discovered; sometimes, specif., invisible. **2.** Unskilled; inexperienced. *Obs.* *Clarendon.*

un-sep'tate (ŭn-sĕp'tāt), *a.* Not septate or partitioned.

un-set'ting (ŭn-sĕt'ĭng), *n.* *Civil Engin.* A method of supporting, by buttresses resting on inverts, the opposite masonry walls of a cutting through loose strata.

un-set'tle (ŭn-sĕt'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *settle.*] To move or loosen from a settled position or state; to make unstable; to unfix; displace; disorder.

un-set'tle, *v. i.* To become unsettled or unfixed; to be disordered. "His wits begin to *unsettle*." *Shak.*

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un're-quit'ed-ly (-kwĭt'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* **un're-quit'ing**, *a.*, **un're-scind'ed**, *a.*, **un-res'cued**, *a.* See UN-, not. [searchable. *Obs.*] **un're-search'a-ble**, *a.* **Un're-sem'blant**, *a.*, **un're-sent'ed** (ŭn'rē-zĕn'tĕd), *a.*, **un're-sent'ing**, *a.*, **un're-signed'** (-zīnd'), *a.* See UN-, not. **un're-sist'a-ble** (-zĭs'tă-b'l), *a.* Irresistible. *R.* [resistance.] **un're-sist'ance** (-tăns), *n.* Non-**un're-sist'ed-ly**, *adv.* of UNRESISTED. See -LY. **un're-sist'i-ble**, *a.* Irresistible. **un're-sist'ing**, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un're-sist'ing-ly** *adv.* — **un're-sist'ing-ness**, *n.* **un-res'o-lute**, *a.* Irresolute. *Obs.* **un're-solv'a-ble** (ŭn'rē-zŏl'vă-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not. **un're-solve'**, *v. i.* [See 1st UN-.] To revoke a resolution *Obs.* **un're-solved'** (-zŏlvd'), *a.*, **un're-solv'ed-ness**, *n.*, **un're-solv'ing**, *a.* See UN-, not. **unreasonable**, etc. UNREASONABLE. **un're-sound'ing** (ŭn'rē-zound'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not. [*or R.*] **un're-spect'**, *n.* Disrespect. *Obs.* **un're-spect'a-ble**, *a.*, **un're-spect'ed**, *a.*, **un're-spect'ful**, *a.*, **un're-spect'ing**, *a.* See UN-, not. **un're-spec'tive**, *a.* Inconsiderate; also, unheeded; common *Obs.* [thoughtless. *Obs.*] **un're-spect'less**, *a.* Careless; **un're-spir'a-ble** (ŭn'rē-spīr'ă-b'l; ŭn-rĕs'pĭ-ră-b'l), *a.*, **un-res'pit-ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. **un're-spon'sal**, *a.* Irresponsible. *Obs.* **un're-spon'si-ble**, *a.* Irresponsible. — **un're-spon'si-ble-ness**, *n.* **un're-spon'sive**, *a.*, **un're-spon'sive-ly**, *adv.*, **un're-spon'sive-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not. **un-rest'**, *v. t.* To disturb. *Obs.* **un-rest'ed**, *a.* **1.** Not rested. **2.** Out of the rest. *Obs.* **un-rest'ful**, *a.*, **un-rest'ful-ness**, *n.*, **un-rest'ing**, *a.*, **un-rest'ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-rest'ing-ness**, *n.* **un're-stored'**, *a.*, **un're-strain'a-ble**, *a.*, **un're-strain'a-bly**, *adv.*, **un're-strained'**, *a.*, **un're-strain'ed-ly**, *adv.*, **un're-strain'ed-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not. **un're-straint'**, *n.* Freedom from restraint; license. **un're-strict'a-ble**, *a.*, **un're-strict'ed**, *a.*, **un're-strict'ed-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not. **un-rest'y**, *a.* Restless. *Obs.* **unresun.** † UNREASON. **un're-tard'ed**, *a.*, **un're-ten'tive**, *a.*, **un-ret'i-cent**, *a.*, **un're-tract'a-ble**, *a.*, **un're-tract'ed**, *a.*, **un're-trieved'**, *a.*, **un're-triev'ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un're-turn'a-ble**, *a.*, **un're-turned'**, *a.*, **un're-turn'ing**, *a.* See UN-, not. **unreulful.** † UNRULEFUL. **un're-vealed'**, *a.*, **un're-veal'ed-ness**, *n.*, **un're-veal'ing**, *a.*, **un're-venged'** (ŭn'rē-vĕnjd'), *a.*, **un're-venge'ful**, *a.* See UN-, not. **un-rev'e-nued** (ŭn-rĕv'ē-nūd), *a.* Not having a revenue. *Rare.* **un're-vered'** (ŭn'rē-vērd'), *a.*, **un-rev'er-enced** (ŭ n-r ĕ v'ĕ r-ĕnst), *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*] **un-rev'er-ence**, *n.* Irreverence. **un-rev'er-ent**, *a.* Irreverent. — **un-rev'er-ent-ly**, *adv.* *Both R.* **un're-versed'** (ŭn'rē-vûrst'), *a.*, **un're-vers'i-ble**, *a.*, **un-re-vert'ed**, *a.*, **un're-viewed'** (ŭ n'r ĕ-vūd'), *a.*, **un're-vised'** (-vīzd'), *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*] **un-rev'o-ca-ble**, *a.* Irrevocable.

un're-voked' (ŭn'rē-vōkt'), *a.*, **un're-ward'ed**, *a.*, **un're-ward'ing**, *a.* **un'rhe-tor'i-cal** (ŭn'rĕ-tŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* See UN-, not. **un-rhymed'** (ŭn-rīmd'). Var. of UNRIMED. **un-rhyth'mic** (ŭ n-r ĭ th'm ĭ k; -rĭth'mĭk), **un-rhyth'mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a.* See UN-, not. **un-richt'** (ŭn-rĭkt'). Scot. var. of UNRIGHT. **un-rid'a-ble** (-rīd'ă-b'l) *a.*, **un-rid'a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-rid'den** (-rĭd'n), *a.* See UN-, not. **un-rid'dle-a-ble** (ŭn-r ĭ d'l-ă-b'l), *a.* Inexplicable. *Rare.* **un-rid'dler** (-lẽr), *n.* One who unriddles **unride**, *a.* [Cf. AS. *ungerȳde* rough, violent.] *Obs.* **1.** Immense; enormous; hence, cumbersome; unwieldy; numerous. **2.** Cruel; harsh; sharp; rough. — **unridely**, *adv.* *Obs* **un-ride'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-ride'a-bly**, *adv.*, **un'ri-dic'u-lous**, *a.*, **un-rif'fled** (ŭn-rĭf'ld), *a.* See UN-, not. **un-rigged'** (-rĭgd'), *a.* See UN-, not. **un-right'**, *a.* [AS. *unriht.* See UN- not; RIGHT.] Not right; wrong; unjust *Obs. or Scot.* **un-right'**, *adv.* Wrongly. *Obs.* **un-right'**, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *right.*] To make wrong. *Obs.* **un-right'**, *n.* [Cf. AS. *unriht.*] **1.** Wrong; injustice. *Obs.* **2.** A wrong. *Obs or R.* **un-right'ful**, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-right'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-right'ful-ness**, *n.* **un-right'ly**, *a.* Wrong; false. **unrightwis** † UNRIGHTEOUS. **un-right'wise'**, *a.* Unrighteous. — **un-right'wise'ly**, *adv.* — **un-right'wise'ness**, *n.* *All Obs.* **un-rimed'** (ŭn-rīmd'), *a.* See UN-, not. [rind from *Obs.*] **un-rind'**, *v. t.* To remove the **un-ring'**, *v. t.* To deprive of a ring or rings. [UN-, not.] **un-rinsed'** (ŭn-rĭnst'), *a.* See **un-ri'ot-ed**, *a.* Free from rioting. *Obs* [See UN-, not.] **un-rip'ened** (ŭ n-r ī p'n d), *a.* **un-ripe'ness**, *n.* See -NESS. **un-rip'pled**, *a.*, **un-ris'en** (ŭn-rĭz'n), *a.* See UN-, not. **unristi.** † UNRESTY. **unrith.** † UNRIGHT. **un-ri'val-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-riv'en** (ŭn-rĭv'n), *a.* See UN-, not. **unro**, *n.* [Cf Icel. *rō;* or AS. *un-* not, *rōw* rest, quiet] Want of rest; disquiet; trouble. *Obs.* **un-roast'ed**, *a.*, **un-robbed'** (ŭn-rŏbd'), *a.*, **un-robed'** (-rōbd'), *a.* See UN-, not. **un-rock'it**, *a.* Reckless. — *adv.* Recklessly. *Both Obs. Scot.* **unroful**, *a.* Restless; turbulent. *Obs.* [UN-, not.] **un-rolled'** (ŭn-rōld'), *a.* See **un-roll'ment**, *n.* See -MENT. **un'ro-man'tic**, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un'ro-man'ti-cal-ly**, *adv* **unroned**, *a.* [ME. *ronen* to console; orig. uncert.] Desolate. *Obs.* [*Obs.*] **un-ron'ing-ness**, *n.* Desolation. **un-roofed'** (ŭn-rōōft'), *a.* See UN-, not. **un-roost'**, *v. t* [1st *un-* + *roost.*] To drive from the roost. **un-roof'**, *v. i.* To be uprooted. **un-rope'**, *v. t.* To remove a rope or ropes from. **un-ro'tat-ed** (-rō'tāt-ĕd; cf. ROTATE, *v.*), *a.*, **un-rot'ted**, *a* See UN-, not. **un-rough'** (ŭn-rŭf'), *a* **a** Not rough. **b** Specif., smooth-faced; unbearded. *Obs. Shak.* **un-round'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. **un-roused'** (-rouzd'), *a.*, **un-rout'a-ble** (-rout'ă-b'l), *a.*, **un-rout'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. **un-row'** (ŭn-rō'), *v. i* *Naut.* To cease rowing and lay the oars out of the rowlocks. *Rare.* **un-roy'al**, *a.* See UN-, not. **un-roy'al-ist**, *n.* A person not of royal blood. *Rare.* **un-roy'al-ly**, *adv.* of UNROYAL. **un-rubbed'** (-rŭbd'), *a.* See UN-, not. [Not rude; polished.] **un-rude'**, *a.* [*un-* not + *rude.*] **un-rude'**, *a.* [1st *un-* (intensive) + *rude.*] **1.** Excessively rude. *Obs.* **2.** Monstrous; vile. *Obs. Scot* **un-rue'ful-ly**, *adv.* **a** Not ruefully **b** Without mercy. *Obs* **unrufe**, *n.* [Cf AS *rōw* quiet, rest.] Trouble; toil *Obs. Scot.* **un-ru'lin-a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not. **un-ru'lin-ate** (ŭn-rōō'lĭ-nāt), *a* Unruinated. *Obs.* **un-ru'in-at'ed** (-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Not ruined or destroyed. *Obs.* [not.] **un-ru'ined** (-ĭnd), *a.* See UN-, not. **unrule**, *n.* Misrule. *Obs.* **un-rule'ful**, *a.* Ungovernable *Scot.* [n. Unruliness. *Obs.*] **un-rul'i-ment** (ŭn-rōōl'ĭ-mĕnt), **un-rul'y** (-ĭ), *adv.* In unruly or irregular manner. *Obs.* **un-rung'** (-rŭng'), *a.* Not unrung or irregular manner. *Obs.* **un-sac'er-do'tal**, *a.* (-săs'ẽr-dō'tăl), *a.*, **un-sacked'** (-săkt'), *a.* See UN-, not. **un-sac'ra-ment**, *v. t* [1st *un-* + *sacrament.*] To deprive of status as a sacrament. *Obs.* **un-sa'cred**, *a.*, **un-sac'ri-fi'cial** (-săk'rĭ-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* See UN-, not. **un-sad'**, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sad.*] To divest of sadness *Obs.* **un-sad'**, *a.* [AS. *unsæd* unsated. See UN- not; SAD.] Unsteady; unsettled; fickle. *Obs.* **un-sad'den**, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sadden.*] To free from sadness. *R.* **un-sad'dle**, *v. t.* To remove the saddle from a horse or horses. **un-sad'ness**, *n.* [From UNSAD.] Infirmity; weakness *Obs.* **un-safe'**, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-safe'ly**, *adv.* — **un-safe'ness**, *n.* **un-saf'ty**, *n.* Want of safety; insecurity. **un sa-ga'cious** (ŭn'să-gā'shŭs), *a.*, **un-sage'**, *a.* See UN-, not. **unsaght, unsahte.** † UNSAUGHT **un-said'** (-sĕd'), *a.*, **un-sail'a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not. **un-saint'**, *v. t.* To deprive of status as a saint. *Obs.* [a saint.] **un-saint'ly**, *a.* Unbecoming to **unsaked**, *a.* [Cf. AS. *unsæc* free from any charge, *sacan* to contend, to accuse. Cf. SAKE.] Guiltless. *Obs.* [recklessly. *Obs.*] **unsakerly**, *adv.* Heedlessly; **un-sal'a-ried**, *a.* See UN-, not. **unsale, unsall.** † UNSEL. **un-sale'a-ble**, etc. Vars. of UNSALABLE, etc. **un-salt'ed**, *a.*, **un'sa-lut'ed** (ŭn'sā-lūt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'sa-lut'ing**, *a.*, **un-sal'va-ble** (ŭn-săl'vă-b'l), *a.*, **un-salved'** (ŭn-sălvd'), *a.* See UN-, not. [To alter. *Obs.*] **un-same'**, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] **un-samen**, *adv.* [Cf. UN- not, and AS. *somen, tōsamne* together.] Not together; apart. *Obs.* **un-sanc'ti-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* Absence or lack of sanctification. **un-sanc'ti-fied** (ŭn-săŋk'tĭ-fīd), *a.*, **un-sanc'ti-fy'ing**, *a.*, **un-sanc'tioned** (-shŭnd), *a.*, **un-sand'daled**, *a.*, **un-sane'**, *a.*, **un-san'guine**, *a.*, **un-san'i-ta-ry**, *a.*, **un-san'i-tat'ed**, *a.*, **un-san'i-ty**, *n.*, **un'sa-pon'i-fi-a-ble**, *a.*, **un'sa-pon'i-fied**, *a.*, **un-sapped'** (ŭn-săpt'), *a.* See UN-, not. **unsarkonly**, *adv.* Fiercely; unsparingly. *Obs.* [UN-, not.] **un-sat'ed** (ŭn-sāt'ĕd), *a.* See **un-sa'ti-a-ble** (-să'shĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Insatiable. — **un-sa'ti-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-sa'ti-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-sa'ti-a-bly**, *adv.* *All Obs. or R.* **un-sa'ti-ate** (-shĭ), *a.* Unsatiated; insatiate. *Obs. or R.* **un-sa'ti-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-sa'ti-at'ing** (-āt'ĭng), *a.*, **un-sat'ing** (-săt'ĭng), *a.* See UN-, not. [faction. *Obs. or R.*] **un-sat'is-fac'tion**, *n.* Dissatisfaction. **un-sat'is-fac'to-ri-ly**, *adv.*, **un-sat'is-fac'to-ri-ness**, *n.*, **un-sat'is-fa-c'to-ry**, *a.*, **un-sat'is-fi-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-sat'is-fied** (ŭn-săt'ĭs-fīd), *a.* See UN-, not. **un-sat'is-fied-ness**, *n.*, **un-sat'is-fy'ing**, *a.*, **un-sat'is-fy-ing-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not. **un-sat'u-ra-ble** (-săt'ū-ră-b'l), *a.* 1. Not saturable. **2.** Insatiate. *Obs. Scot.* **unsau.** † ONSAW. **unsaught**, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *ūsāttr* disagreement. Cf. UN- not; SAUGHT, *n.*] Discord *Obs.* **unsaught**, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *ūsáttr.* Cf. UN- not; SAUGHT, *a.*] At strife or out of accord. *Obs.* — **unsaughtly**, *adv.* *Obs.* **unsaughte.** † UNSOUGHT. **un-saved'**, *a.* See UN-, not. **un-sa'vor-ly**, *adv.* With an ill taste; unpleasantly. *Obs.* **un-sa'vour-y** Var of UNSAVORY [UN-, not.] **un-sawed'**, *a.*, **un-sawn'**, *a.* See **unsawin.** † UNSOWN **un-say'-a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not. **unsayne.** † UNSEEN. **un-scal'a-ble** (ŭn-skāl'ă-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not. **un-scale'-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-scaled'** (-skāld'), *a.*, **un-scal'ing** (-skāl'ĭng), *a.*, **un-scalped'**, *a.*, **un-scal'y** (-skāl'ĭ), *a.*, **un-scan'na-ble** (-b'l), *a.*, **un-scanned'**, *a.*, **un-scant'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. **un-scap'a-ble** (ŭn-skāp'ă-b'l), *a.* Not to be escaped. *Obs.* **un-scared'** (-skârd'), *a.*, **un-scarred'** (-skârd'), *a.*, **un-scathed'** (-skā*th*d'; -skā*th*t'), *a.* See UN-, not. **un-scathe'ful**, *a.* Harmless. *Obs.* **un-scat'tered**, *a.* See UN-, not **un-scent'**, *v. t.* To deprive of scent. **un-scent'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not **un-scep'tered**, **un-scep'tred** (ŭn-sĕp'tẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not **un-scep'tered, un-scep'tred**, *p. a.* [1st *un-* + *scepter.*] Deprived of a scepter [UNUSUAL.] **un-sceptic-al.** Var. of UNSKEPTICAL **un-sched'uled** (-skĕd'ūld; *cf* SCHEDULE, *n.*), *a.* See UN-, not **unschet, unschette.** † UNSHUT. **un-schol'ar**, *n.* One not a scholar. *Obs.* **un-schol'ar-like'**, *a.*, **un-schol'ar-ly**, *a.*, **un'scho-las'tic** (ŭn'skō-lăs'tĭk), *a.*, **un-schooled'** (ŭn-skōōld'), *a* See UN-, not **un-sci'ence** (ŭn-sī'ĕns), *n.* Ignorance *Obs.* **unscil.** † UNSKILL. **un-sci'en-tif'ic** (ŭn-sī'ĕn-tĭf'ĭk), *a.*, **un-scin'til-lat'ing** (-sĭn'tĭ-lāt'ĭng), *a.*, **un-scis'sored** (-sĭz'ẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not.

unscod. † UNSHOD. **unscomed.** *a* Not scummed. *Obs.* **un-sconced** (ŭn-skŏnst'), *a.*, **un-scorched'** (-skôrcht'), *a.*, **un-scot'ri-fied.** (-skŏt'rĭ-fīd), *a.*, **un-scorn'ful**, *a.* See UN-, not. **un-scotch'**, *v. t.* To take a scotch from under, as a wheel. **un-scot'ti-fy** (ŭn-skŏt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To render not Scotch. **un-scoured'** (-skourd'), *a.*, **un-scourged'** (-skûrjd'), *a.*, **un-scratched'** (-skrăcht'), *a.* See UN-, not. **un-screen'**, *v. t.* To remove the screen from; unveil. *Obs or R.* **un-screened'** (-skrēnd'), *a.*, **un-scrib'bled** (-skrĭb'ld), *a.* See UN-, not. [scrip *Obs.*] **un-scrip'**, *v. t.* To deprive of a **un-scrip'tur-al** (-skrĭp'tûr-ăl), *a.*, **un-scrip'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*, **un-scrip'ture-ly** (-tûr-lĭ), *adv* See UN-, not. [*Rare.*] **un-scru'ta-ble**, *a.* Inscrutable. **un-scru'ti-nized** (ŭn-skrōō'tĭ-nīzd), *a.*, **un-scru'ti-niz'ing**, *a.*, **un-sculp'tur-al**, *a.* **un-sculp'tured**, *a.* See UN-, not **un-scutch'eoned** (-skŭch'ŭnd), *a.* Lacking an escutcheon. *Rare.* **un-sealed'** (-sēld'), *p. a.* of UNSEAL. **un-sealed'**, *a.* See UN-, not. **un-seal'er**, *n.* One that unseals. **un-search'a-ble**, *n.* An unsearchable thing. **un-searched'** (ŭn-sûrcht'), *a.*, **un-search'ing**, *a.*, **un-seared'** (-sērd'), *a.*, **un-sea'son**, *n* See UN-, not **un-sea'soned**, *p. a.* of UNSEASON. **unseaulich**, *a.* [Cf. AS. *un-(ge)sewenlīc* invisible, *ungesewen* unseen.] Unsightly; unseemly. *Obs* **un-sea'wor'thy**, *a* See UN-, not **un-sea'wor'thi-ness**, *n* **un-se'cret**, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *secret.*] To disclose. *Obs.* **un-se'cret**, *a.*, **un'sec-ta'ri-an**, *a.*, **un'sec-ta'ri-an-ism**, *n.*, **un-sec'u-lar**, *a.* See UN-, not. **un-sec'u-lar-ize**, *v. t* [See 1st UN-.] To cause to become not secular. **un'se-cure'**, *a* Insecure. *Rare.* **un'se-cured'** (-kūrd'), *a.*, **un-sed'en-ta-ry**, *a.*, **un'se-duced'** (ŭn'sē-dūst'), *a.*, **un'se-duc'tive**, *a.*, **un-see'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-seed'ed**, *a.*, **un-see'ing**, *a.* See UN-, not. **un-seel'**, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *seel.*] To open, as the sealed eyes of a hawk; hence, to enlighten. *Obs.* **un-see'ly.** † UNSELY **un-seem'**, *v. i.* [1st *un-* + *seem.*] Not to seem. *Obs.* [seemly. *Obs* **un-seem'ing**, *a.* Unfitting; **un-seem'li-ness**, *n.* See -NESS. **un-seem'ly**, *adv.* Not seemly **unsee the** † UNSITH. **un-seg'ment-ed**, *a.*, **un-seg're-gat'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. **unselich**, *a.* [Cf. UNSEAULICH.] Unseemly; unsightly. *Obs.* **unsein, unseine.** † UNSEEN. **unseinede.** † UNSIGNED. **un-seiz'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-seized'**, *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs or R.*] **un-seize'**, *v. t* To let go of. **unsekernes.** † UNSICKERNESS. **un'sel**, *a.* [Cf. AS *unsǣle* wicked, *unsǣl* unhappiness, *unsǣlig* unhappy.] Unhappy; worthless; wicked. *Obs.* **un'sel**, *n.* *Obs or R.* Unhappiness; wretchedness **b** A bad, unhappy, or useless person **un-sel'dom**, *adv.*, **un'se-lect'**, *a.*, **un'se-lect'ed**, *a.*, **un'se-lect'ing**, *a* See UN-, not.

unseled. † UNSEELED. **un-self'**, *v. t.* To do away with selfhood or selfishness in. **un'self-con'scious**, *a.*, **un'self-con'scious-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not. **un-self-delicious**, *a.* Not self-indulgent. *Obs.* **un-self'ish**, *a.*, **un-self'ish-ly**, *adv.*, **un-self'ish-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not. **un-self'ly**, *adv.* Not as self-existent. *Obs.* [*Rare.*] **un-self'ness**, *n.* Unselfishness. **unselth**, *n.* [AS. *unsēlþ.*] Misfortune; disadvantage. *Obs.* **un-se'ly**, *a* [AS. *unsēlig.* See UN- not; SILLY.] Not blessed or happy; wretched; miserable. **un-sen'si-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.* **unselyeable**, *a.* [See UN- not; ASSAIL; -ABLE.] Unassailable. *Obs. Scot.* **un-sem'i-nared** (ŭn-sĕm'ĭ-nărd), *a.* [See 1st UN-; SEMEN.] Deprived of seminal energy. *Obs* **unsen, unsene.** † UNSEEN. [not.] **un'sen-sa'tion-al**, *a* See UN-, not. **un-sense'**, *v. t* To render insensible. *Rare or Dial. Eng.* **un-sensed'** (ŭn-sĕnst'), *a.* Wanting a distinct meaning. *Rare.* **un-sen'si-ble**, *a.* **1.** Not sensible; insensible; senseless; nonsensical. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** Imperceptible *Obs* **un-sen'si-ble-ness**, *n.* See -NESS **un-sen'su-al-ize**, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To elevate from the domain of the senses; to purify. **un-sent'**, *a.* See UN-, not **un-sen'tenced** (ŭn-sĕn'tĕnst), *a.* **1.** Not sentenced. **2.** Not pronounced, as a sentence or judgment. **un-sent'-for'**, *a.* Not sent for. **un'sen-ten'tious** (ŭn'sĕn-tĕn'shŭs), *a.*, **un-sen'ti-ent** (ŭn-sĕn'shĭ-ĕnt; -shēnt), *a.*, **un-sen'ti-men'tal**, *a.*, **un-sen'ti-neled, un-sen'ti-nelled** (-tĭ-nĕld), *a.* See UN-, not. **un-sep'a-ra-ble**, *a.* Inseparable. *Obs.* — **un-sep'a-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-sep'a-ra-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.* **un-sep'a-rat'ed**, *a* See UN-, not. **un-sep'tat-ed**, *a.* Unseptate **un-sep'ul-chered, un-sep'ul-cured** (ŭn-sĕp'ŭl-kẽrd), *a.*, **un-se'quenced** (-sē'kwĕnst), *a.*, **un'se-ques'tered** (ŭn'sē-kwĕs'tẽrd), *a.* See UN-, not. ‖ **Un'ser Fritz'** (ōn'zẽr frĭts'). [G.] Lit., Our Fritz; — a nickname of Prussian soldiers for Crown Prince Frederick William (1831-88), afterwards Frederick III., of Germany **un-served'** (ŭn-sûrvd'), *a.* See UN-, not. [of service. *Obs.*] **un-serv'ice**, *n* Want or neglect] **un-serv'ice-a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-serv'ice-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-serv'ice-a-bly**, *adv* **un-serv'ice-like'**, *a* Unlike those who would render service. *Obs.* **unsese.** † UNSEIZE. **unseson.** † UNSEASON. **unset.** † ONSET. [ting of.] **un-set'**, *v. t* To undo the set-] **un-set'**, *a.* See UN-, not. **unsete**, *a.* [*un-* not + *sete.*] Not proper or suitable *Obs.* **un-set'ting**, *p. a.* of UNSET. **un-set'ting**, *a.* See UN-, not. **un-set'tled.** *a.*, **un-set'tled-ly**, *adv.*, **un-set'tled-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not. **un-set'tle-ment**, *n* See -MENT. **un-sev'en**, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *seven.*] To render other than seven. *Obs.*

un-sew' (ŭn-sō'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sew.*] To undo, as something sewn, or something inclosed by sewing; to rip apart, to take out the stitches of.

un-sex' (ŭn-sĕks'), *v. t.*; UN-SEXED' (-sĕkst'); UN-SEX'ING. [1st *un-* + *sex.*] To deprive of sex, or of qualities becoming one's sex; esp., to make unfeminine in character, manners, occupation, or the like; as, to *unsex* a woman.

un-shack'le (ŭn-shăk'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shackle.*] To loose from shackles or bonds; to set free from restraint.

un-shape' (ŭn-shāp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shape.*] To deprive of shape, or of proper shape; to disorder; derange. *R.*

un-shaped' (ŭn-shāpt'; 87), *a.* [See UN- not.] Not shaped; **un-shap'en** (ŭn-shā'pn) } shapeless; misshapen.

un-sheathe' (ŭn-shēth'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sheath.*] To draw or remove from the sheath or scabbard, as a sword.

un-shed' (ŭn-shĕd'; 87), *a.* **1.** Not parted or divided, as the hair. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. Not given off, let fall, thrown off, etc.; as, *unshed* tears.

un-shell' (ŭn-shĕl'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shell.*] To strip the shell from; to take out of the shell; specif., to hatch.

un-ship' (ŭn-shĭp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *ship.*] **1.** To take out of a ship or vessel; as, to *unship* goods.

2. *Naut.* To remove or detach, as an oar, tiller, etc., from its proper position or connection when in use.

un-shroud' (ŭn-shroud'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shroud.*] To remove the shroud from; to uncover.

un-shut'ter (ŭn-shŭt'ẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *shutter.*] To open or remove the shutters of.

un-sight' (ŭn-sīt'), *a.* [Cf. UNSIGHTED.] Not sighted or seen; not seeing or examining. *Obs.*, exc. in the colloquial phrase **unsight, unseen**; as, to buy a thing *unsight, unseen*, that is, without seeing it.

un-sight'ed, *a.* **1.** Not sighted, or seen.

2. Not aimed by means of a sight; as, an *unsighted* shot; also, not furnished with a sight; as, an *unsighted* cannon.

un-skilled' (ŭn-skĭld'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not skilled; not having, displaying, or embodying skill.

unskilled labor or **labour**, labor which (as regards any specific state of facts) is not dependent upon training and experience for its efficacy. See SKILLED, *a.*, 2.

un-skill'ful, un-skil'ful (ŭn-skĭl'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Not skillful; inexperienced; awkward; as, an *unskillful* surgeon.

2. Lacking discernment; injudicious. *Archaic.* "Though it make the *unskillful* laugh." *Shak.*

3. Unreasonable; unseemly. *Obs.* *Langland.*

— un-skill'ful-ly, un-skil'ful-ly, *adv.* **— un-skill'fulness, un-skil'ful-ness,** *n.*

un-slaked' (ŭn-slākt'; *cf.* SLAKE, *v. t.*), **un-slacked'** (-slăkt'), *a.* Not slaked or slacked; as, *unslacked* lime.

un-sling' (ŭn-slĭng'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sling.*] **a** To take (a thing) from where it has been slung; as, to *unsling* a rifle. **b** *Naut.* To take off the slings of, as a yard, a cask, or the like; to release from slings.

un-sluice' (ŭn-slo͞os'; 243; *cf.* SLUICE), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To sluice; to open the sluice or sluices of; to let flow.

un-so'cia-ble (ŭn-sō'shə-b'l), *a.* Not sociable; not inclined to society or conversation; solitary; reserved; as, an *unsociable* person or temper. **— un-so'cia-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **un-so'cia-ble-ness,** *n.* **— un-so'cia-bly,** *adv.*

un-sol'der (ŭn-sŏd'ẽr; *cf.* SOLDER, *n.*), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *solder.*] To separate or disunite (what has been soldered); hence, to divide; sunder.

un-sol'dier-like' (-sōl'jẽr-līk') } *a.* Not characteristic of, **un-sol'dier-ly** (ŭn-sōl'jẽr-lĭ) } or befitting, a soldier.

un-sol'emn (ŭn-sŏl'ĕm), *a.* **1.** Not solemn; not solemnized by formalities.

Solemn admissions, or admissions in judicio . . .; and unsolemn admissions, extra judicium. *Greenleaf.*

An *unsolemn* war is when two nations slip into a war without any solemnity. *Charles Molloy.*

2. Not celebrated; obscure. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

un'so-phis'ti-cat'ed (ŭn'sō-fĭs'tĭ-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Not sophisticated; pure; innocent; genuine. **— un'so-phis'ti-cat'ed-ly,** *adv.* **— un'so-phis'ti-cat'ed-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See SIMPLE.

un-sor'rowed (ŭn-sŏr'ōd), *a.* Not sorrowed for; unlamented.

un-sort'ed (ŭn-sôr'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *a.* **1.** Not sorted; not classified; as, a lot of *unsorted* goods.

2. Not well selected; ill-chosen. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

un-sound' (ŭn-sound'; 87), *a.* Not sound; not healthy or whole; not valid or true; not solid or firm. **— un-sound'ly,** *adv.* **— un-sound'ness,** *n.*

un-spar'ing (ŭn-spâr'ĭng), *a.* [*un-* not + *sparing*, p. pr.] **1.** Not sparing; liberal; profuse; as, *unsparing* praise.

2. Not merciful or forgiving; hard. *Rare.* *Milton.*

— un-spar'ing-ly, *adv.* **— un-spar'ing-ness,** *n.*

un-speak' (ŭn-spēk'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To unsay.

un-speak'a-ble (*-ă-b'l*), *a.* [See UN- not.] Not speakable; inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable; as, *unspeakable* grief or rage; sometimes, specif.: unspeakably bad; as, the *unspeakable* Turk.

Ye rejoice with joy *unspeakable* and full of glory. 1 *Pet.* i. 8.

Syn. — See INEFFABLE.

— un-speak'a-ble-ness, *n.* **— un-speak'a-bly,** *adv.*

un-spe'cial-ized (ŭn-spĕsh'ăl-īzd), *a.* Not specialized; esp., *Biol.*, not adapted, or modified, for any particular purpose or function.

un-sphere' (ŭn-sfēr'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sphere.*] To remove, as a planet, from its sphere. *Shak.*

un-spin' (ŭn-spĭn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spin.*] To untwist, as something spun.

un-spleened' (ŭn-splēnd'; *see* UN-), *a.* [1st *un-* + *spleen.*] Deprived or devoid of a spleen.

un-spot'ted (ŭn-spŏt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Not spotted; free from spot or stain; esp., free from moral stain; immaculate; as, an *unspotted* reputation. **— un-spot'ted-ness,** *n.*

un-sta'ble (ŭn-stā'b'l), *a.* [Cf. INSTABLE.] Not stable; not firm, fixed, or constant; subject to change or overthrow. **— un-sta'ble-ness,** *n.* **— un-sta'bly,** *adv.*

unstable equilibrium. See EQUILIBRIUM, 1.

un-stack' (ŭn-stăk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *stack.*] To remove from a stack; to undo the stacked condition of.

un-stalked' (ŭn-stôkt'; 87), *a.* Not having a stalk or stalks.

unstalked hydatid. *Anat.* = HYDATID OF MORGAGNI **b**.

un-starch' (ŭn-stärch'), *v. t.* [*un-* + *starch.*] To free from starch; to make limp or pliable.

un-state' (ŭn-stāt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *state.*] **1.** To deprive of state or dignity. "Cæsar will *unstate* his happiness." *Shak.*

2. To deprive of statehood. *Rare.*

un-steel' (ŭn-stēl'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *steel.*] To render not steel-like; to disarm; soften.

un-step' (ŭn-stĕp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *step.*] *Naut.* To remove, as a mast, from its step.

un-sting' (ŭn-stĭng'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sting.*] To disarm of a sting; to remove the sting of. *Rare.* *J. M. Mason.*

un-stitch' (ŭn-stĭch'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *stitch.*] To open by picking out stitches; to take out, or undo, the stitches of.

un-stock' (ŭn-stŏk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *stock.*] To deprive of a stock, to remove the stock from, or to remove from a stock or stocks.

un-stop' (-stŏp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *stop.*] **1.** To take the stopple or stopper from; as, to *unstop* a bottle or a cask.

2. To free from any obstruction; to open.

3. To draw out the stops of (an organ).

un-stopped' (ŭn-stŏpt'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not stopped; specif., *Phon.*, of consonants, open; continuant.

un-stow' (ŭn-stō'), *v. t.* *Chiefly Naut.* To empty of cargo or contents; to unload.

un-stowed' (ŭn-stōd'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not stowed; specif.: *Naut.* **a** Not stowed carefully, but lying loose on deck or in the hold; as, *unstowed* cargo. **b** Unloaded; not filled with stowed cargo. **c** Emptied of cargo or contents.

un-strained' (ŭn-strānd'; *see* UN-), *a.* [*un-* not + *strain*, for senses 1 & 2.] Not strained. Specif.: **1.** Not cleared or purified by straining; as, *unstrained* oil or milk.

2. Not forced; natural; as, an *unstrained* deduction.

un-strat'i-fied (ŭn-străt'ĭ-fīd), *a. Geol.* Not stratified; — That cannot be spared. *Obs.*

un-spared' (-spârd'), *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*]

un-spare'ly, *adv.* Unsparingly.

un-spar'kling, *a.*, **un-sparred'** (ŭn-spärd'), *a.*, **un-spa'tial** (ŭn-spā'shăl), *a.*, **un-spa'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, **un-speak'ing,** *a.*, **un'spe-cif'ic** (ŭn'spĕ-sĭf'ĭk), *a.*, **un-spec'i-fied** (ŭn-spĕs'ĭ-fīd), *a.*, **un-spe'cious** (ŭn-spē'shŭs), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-specked', *a.* **1.** Not specked. **2.** Unblemished. *Obs.*

un-speck'led, *a.*, **un-spec'ta-cled** (ŭn-spĕk'tă-k'ld), *a.*, **un-spec'u-la-tive,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-sped', *a. Obs* **1.** Unsuccessful. **2.** Not performed

unspede. † UNSPED, UNSPEED.

unspeed, *n.* [*A.S. wisp-ēd* want, penury.] *Obs.* **1.** Misfortune; unsuccessfulness. **2.** Hindrance; disadvantage.

un-speed'ful, *a.* Unsuccessful; inefficacious *Obs.*

un-speed'y, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-spell', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spell.*] To break the power of, or release from, a spell

un-spell'a-ble, *a.*, **un-spelled',** *a.* See UN-, not.

unspenne, *v. t* [1st *un-* + *spenne*, v.] To unyoke. *Obs.*

unsperre. *unsperre,* *v. t.* [See 1st UN ; SPAR to bolt.] To unbolt; to open. *Obs.*

unsperre † UNSPAR.

un-spi'a-ble (ŭn-spī'ə-b'l), *a.* That cannot be espied. *Obs.*

un-spied', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-spike', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spike.*] To remove a spike from, as from the vent of a cannon.

un-spill'a-ble, *a.*, **un-spilled'** (ŭn-spĭld'), **un-spilt',** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-spir'it, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spirit.*] To dispirit. *Obs.*

un-spir'it-u-al (ŭn-spĭr'ĭt-ū-ăl), *a.* See UN-, not. **— un-spir'it-u-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **— un-spir'it-u-al-ly,** *adv.*

un-spir'it-u-al-ize, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *spiritualize.*] To deprive of spirituality.

un-splashed' (ŭn-splăsht'), *a.*, **un-splayed'** (-splād'), *a.*, **un-spliced'** (-splīst'), *a.*, **un-split',** *a.* See UN-, not

un-spoil', *v. t.* **1.** To despoil; to undress. *Obs.* [spoiled.] **2.** To restore from being **un-spoil'a-ble,** *a.* See UN-, not. **— un-spoil'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

un-spoiled' (-spoild'), **un-spoilt'** (-spoilt'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-spo'ken (ŭn-spō'k'n), *a.* **un-spon-ta'ne-ous** (ŭn'spŏn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.*, **un-sport'ful,** *a.*, **un-sports'man-like',** *a.*, **un-spread',** *a.*, **un-spright'ly** (-sprīt'lĭ), *a.* **un-sprin'kled** (ŭn-sprĭn'k'ld), *a.*, **un-sprung',** *a.*, **un-spun',** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-spured, *a.* [See UN- not ; SPERE to ask.] Unasked. *Obs.*

un-spurn', *v. t.* To kick open. *Obs.*

un-squan'dered (ŭn-skwŏn'dẽrd), *a.*, **un-squared'** (-skwârd'), *a.*, **un-squeezed'** (-skwēzd'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-squire', *v. t.* To deprive of status as squire. *Obs. or R.*

un'sta-bil'i-ty (ŭn'stə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Instability. *Rare.*

un-sta'bled (ŭn-stā'b'ld), *a.*, **un-stab'lished** (ŭn-stăb'lĭsht), *a.*, **un-staid',** *a.*, **un-staid'ness,** *n.*, **un-stain'a-ble,** *a.*, **un-stained'** (-stānd'), *a.*, **un-stamped'** (ŭn-stămpt'), *a.*, **un-stanch',** **un-staunch'** (ŭn-stänch'; -stänch'; 140), *a.*, **un-stanch'a-ble, un-staunch'a-ble** (*-ă-b'l*), *a.*, **un-stanched', un-staunched'** (-stänchť; -stänchť), *a.*, **un-stanch'ed-ly, un-staunch'ed-ly,** *adv.*, **un-starched'** (-stärchť), *a.*, **un-starred'** (ŭn-stärd'), *a.*, **un-star'tled,** *a.*, **un-stat'ed** (ŭn-stāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-states' man-like',** *a.* See UN-, not.

unstathelfast, *a.* [A.S. *unstaþol-fæst.*] Unsettled; unstable. *Obs.*

un-sta'tioned (ŭn-stā'shŭnd), *a.*, **un-stat'u-ta-ble** (-stăt'ū-tə-b'l), *a.*, **un-stat'u-ta-bly,** *adv.*, **un-stayed',** *a.*, **un-stead'fast,** *a.*, **un-stead'fast-ly,** *adv.*, **un-stead'fast-ness,** *n.*, **un-stead'i-ly,** *adv.*, **un-stead'i-ness,** *n.*, **un-stead'y,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-steck', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *steck.*] To unfasten. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

un-steeped' (-stēpt'), *a.*, **un-steered'** (-stērd'), *a.* See UN-, not.

unsteke. † UNSTECK.

un-stemmed' (-stĕmd'), *a.*, **un-ster'co-rat'ed** (ŭn-stûr'kō-rāt'ĕd), *a*, **un-ster'i-lized** (-stĕr'ĭ-līzd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-stern', *a.* [*un-* not (intensive) + *stern.*] Stern; fierce *Obs.* — **un-stern'ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

un-stick', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *stick.*] To release, as something stuck.

un-sti'fled (ŭn-stī'fld), *a.*, **un-stig'ma-tized,** *a.* See UN-, not

un-still', *a.* [A.S. *unstille* See UN- not ; STILL, *a.*] Not still. *R.*

un-stilt'ed, *a.*, **un-stim'u-lat'ed** (ŭn-stĭm'ū-lāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-stint'ed,** *a.*, **un-stint'ing,** *a.*, **un-stint'ing-ly,** *adv.*, **un-stir'rable** (ŭn-stûr'ə-b'l), *a.*, **un-stirred'** (-stûrd'), *a.*, **un-stir'ring,** *a.*, **un-stitched'** (-stĭcht'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-stith', *a.* [*un-* not + *stith*, a.] Unsteady; unsafe. *Obs.*

un-stock'inged (ŭn-stŏk'ĭngd), *a.* a [*un-* not + *stocking.*] Lacking stockings **b** [1st *un-* + *stocking.*] Deprived of stockings.

un-sto'ri-cize (ŭn-stŏ'rĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To deprive of stoic character.

un-sto'ken, *p. a.* [*un-* not + ME. *stoken*, p. p. of *steken* to fix, fasten, close. Cf. STICK, *v. t.*] Unstecked; unbarred; opened. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

un-sto'len (ŭn-stō'l'n), *a.*, **un-stoop'ing,** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-stop'per, *v. t.* To remove the stopper from.

un-stop'ple, *v. t.* To remove a stopple from.

un-sto'ried (ŭn-stō'rĭd : 201), *a.*, **un-stormed'** (-stôrmd'), *a.*, **un-storm'y,** *a.*, **un-stout',** *a.* See UN-, not.

un-strain', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *strain.*] To relieve from a strain.

un-strait'ened, *a.*, **un-strange',** *a.*, **un-stran'gu-la-ble** (ŭn-străn'gū-lə-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-strap', *v. t.* To remove or loose a strap from, as a box. — **un-strapped'** (-străpt'), *a.*

applied to massive rocks, as granite, porphyry, etc., and also to deposits of loose material, as the glacial till, which occur in masses without layers or strata.

un-stressed' (ŭn-strĕst'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not stressed; specif., not pronounced with stress; unaccented.

un-string' (ŭn-strĭng'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *string.*] **1.** To deprive of a string or strings; also, to take from a string; as, to *unstring* beads.

2. To loosen the string or strings of; as, to *unstring* a harp.

3. To relax the tension of; to loosen. "His garland they *unstring*." *Dryden.* Also fig.; as, nerves *unstrung* by fear.

un-striped' (ŭn-strīpt'; strīp'ĕd; -Id; 151), *a.* Not striped or striated. — **unstriped muscle,** *Anat.*, nonstriated muscle.

un-stud'ied (ŭn-stŭd'Id), *a.* **1.** Not studied; not acquired by study; unlabored; natural.

2. Not skilled; unversed; — followed by *in.*

3. Not spent in study. *Obs.* *Milton.*

un'sub-stan'tial (ŭn'sŭb-stăn'shăl), *a.* Wanting matter or substance; visionary; flimsy. — **un'sub-stan'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un'sub-stan'tial-ly,** *adv.*

un'sub-stan'tial-ize (-iz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *substantialize.*] To make unsubstantial. *Rare.*

un'sub-stan'ti-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [1st *un-* + *substantiation.*] A divesting of substantiality.

un'suc-cess' (ŭn'sŭk-sĕs'), *n.* Want of success; failure.

un'suc-cess'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Not successful; not producing the desired event; meeting with, or resulting in, failure. — **un'suc-cess'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **un'suc-cess'ful-ness,** *n.*

un-swad'dle (ŭn-swŏd'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *swaddle.*] To take a swaddle from; to unswathe.

un-swathe' (ŭn-swāth'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *swathe.*] To take a swathe from; to relieve from a bandage.

un-swear' (ŭn-swâr'), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *swear.*] To recant or recall (an oath), esp. by a second oath; to abjure.

un'sym-met'ric (ŭn'sĭ-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Wanting in symme-
un'sym-met'ri-cal (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl) } try; asymmetric.

unsymmetrical carbon atom, an asymmetric carbon atom.

un-tack' (ŭn-tăk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tack.*] To separate (what is tacked); to disjoin; release, as from care.

un-tack'le (-tăk''l), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To unhitch; unharness.

un-tan'gle (ŭn-tăng'g'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tangle.*] To loose from tangles or intricacy; to disentangle; fig., to resolve.

un-teach' (ŭn-tēch'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *teach.*] To cause to disbelieve, or to believe the opposite of (what one has been taught); to teach the contrary of (something specified or understood); — taking either the person or thing taught as object. "Experience will *unteach* us." *Sir T. Browne.*

un-tem'per (ŭn-tĕm'pĕr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *temper.*] To deprive of temper, or of the proper temper; to make soft.

un-tent'ed (ŭn-tĕn'tĕd), *a.* [*un-* not + *tented*, p. p. of *tent* to probe.] Not tented. See 2d TENT, 2.

The *untented* woundings of a father's curse. *Shak.*

un-think' (ŭn-thĭnk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *think.*] To retract in the mind, as a thought; to change the mind about.

un-think'ing, *a.* **1.** Not thinking; not heedful; thoughtless; inconsiderate; as, *unthinking* youth.

2. Not indicating thought or reflection; thoughtless.

With earnest eyes, and round *unthinking* face. *Pope.*

— **un-think'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un-think'ing-ness,** *n.*

un-thought'—of' (ŭn-thôt'ŏv'), *a.* Not thought of; not considered; not imagined; also, now less commonly, unthought-on; unremembered.

un-thread' (-thrĕd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *thread.*] **1.** To draw or take out a thread from, as a needle.

2. To deprive of ligaments; to loose the ligaments of.

He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints. *Milton.*

3. To make one's way through; to traverse, as a trail.

un-thrift'i-ly (ŭn-thrĭf'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Not thriftily.

2. Poorly. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

un-thrift'y (-tĭ), *a.* **1.** Not thrifty; as: **a** Profuse; prodigal. **b** Profitless; foolish. *Now Rare.* **c** Not thriving or prospering. *Now Rare.* **d** Characterized by unthrift; as, *unthrifty* destruction. *Spenser.*

un-throne' (ŭn-thrōn'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *throne.*] To remove from or as from a throne; to dethrone.

un-ti'dy (ŭn-tī'dĭ), *a.* **1.** Unseasonable; untimely.

2. Not tidy or neat; careless; slovenly.

— **un-ti'di-ly** (-dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-ti'di-ness,** *n.*

un-tie' (ŭn-tī'), *v. t.* [AS. *untīgan.* See 1st UN-; TIE, *v. t.*] **1.** To loosen, as something interlaced or knotted; to disengage the parts of; as, to *untie* a knot.

2. To free from fastening or restraint; to let loose; unbind.

The evils of an *untied* tongue. *Jer. Taylor*

3. To resolve; to unfold; to clear.

un-tie', *v. i.* To become untied or loosed.

un-tied' (-tīd'; *see* UN-), *a.* Not tied; also, fig., unrestrained; dissolute.

un-til' (ŭn-tĭl'), *prep.* [ME. *until, until; un-* (as in *unto*) + *til* till; cf. Dan. *indtil*, Sw. *intill.* See UNTO, TILL, *prep.*]

1. To; unto; also, towards. *Obs.*

Taverners *until* them told the same. *Piers Plowman.*

2. To; up to; till; — used in reference to time; as, to remain *until* evening or *until* the end of the month.

He and his sons were priests to the tribe of Dan *until* the day of the captivity. *Judg.* xviii. 30.

☞ In ordinary use as well as in contracts and other legal documents the question as to whether *until* is inclusive or exclusive of the date mentioned generally depends upon the connection or circumstances in which the word is used. The weight of judicial decisions is that *until* is prima facie exclusive (111 N. Y. 621; 120 Mass. 94; 66 Kan. 512; 10 Neb. 524; 64 Vt. 566; 44 Fed. 369; 119 Ind. 72; 82 Ind. 498).

un-til' (ŭn-tĭl'), *conj.* As far as; to the place or degree that; esp., to the time that; till.

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems joined unto the sky. *Dryden.*

But the rest of the dead lived not again *until* the thousand years were finished. *Rev* xx. 5.

un-time'ly (ŭn-tīm'lĭ), *a.* Not timely; done or happening at an unnatural, unusual, or improper time; unseasonable; premature; inopportune; as, *untimely* frosts; *untimely* remarks; an *untimely* death.

un-time'ly, *adv.* Out of the natural or usual time; inopportunely; prematurely; unseasonably. *Shak.*

un-ti'tled (ŭn-tī'tĭ'ld), *a.* **1.** Not titled; having no title, or appellation of dignity or distinction.

2. Being without title or right; not entitled.

un'to (ŭn'to͞o), *prep.* [ME. *unto; un-* (only in *unto, until*) unto, as far as + *to* to; this *un-* is akin to AS. *ōð* until, OFries. *und*, OS. *und* until, conj. (cf. OS. *untō* unto, OHG. *unzi*), Goth. *und* unto, until. See TO; cf. UNTIL.] **1.** To; — now used only in antiquated or formal style.

2. Until; till; — sometimes as a conjunction. *Obs.* "*Unto* the death of the high priest." *Num.* xxxv. 25.

un-told' (ŭn-tōld'; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not told; not related; not revealed; as, *untold* secrets.

2. Not numbered or counted; hence, too great for computation; vast; as, *untold* wealth.

un-tomb' (ŭn-to͞om'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tomb.*] To take from the tomb; to exhume; to disinter.

un-to'ward (ŭn-tō'ĕrd), *a.* [*un-* not + *toward.*] **1.** Froward; perverse. "Save yourselves from this *untoward* generation." *Acts* ii. 40.

2. Awkward; ungraceful. "*Untoward* manner." *Swift.*

3. Inconvenient; troublesome; vexatious; unlucky; unfortunate; as, an *untoward* wind or accident.

— **un-to'ward-ly,** *adv.* — **un-to'ward-ness,** *n.*

un-to'ward-ly, *a.* Perverse; froward; untoward. *Locke.*

— **un-to'ward-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-trace' (ŭn-trās'), *v. t.* To loose from a trace or traces.

un-trad'ed (ŭn-trād'ĕd; -Id; 151), *a.* **1.** Not dealt with in trade; not visited for purposes of trade. *Obs. Hakluyt.*

2. Unpracticed; inexperienced. *Obs. Udall.*

3. Not traded in or bartered; hence, formerly, not hackneyed; unusual; not common.

un-trained' (ŭn-trānd'; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not trained.

2. Not trainable; indocile. *Obs.* *Herbert.*

un-streng', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *streng*, v.] To weaken. *Obs.*

un-strength', *n.* Want of strength; weakness. *Obs.*

un-strength'ened (ŭn-strĕng'th'nd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-stretch', *v. t. & i.* To relax.

un-strewed' (ŭn-strōd'; -strōd'; cf. STREW, *v. t.*), *a.*, **un-stri'ated** (-strī'āt-ĕd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-stride', *v. t.* To dismount from (a horse or the like). *Obs.*

un-strike', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To unstring (a hawk's hood) *Obs* [See UN-, not.

un-stringed' (ŭn-strĭngd'), *a.*

un-stripped' (-strĭpt'), **un-stript'**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-strong', *v. t.* To enfeeble. *Obs.*

un-strung', *a.* [AS. *unstrang*] Infirm; feeble. *Obs. or R.*

un-struck', *a.*, **un-struc'tur-al** (-strŭk'tŭr-ăl), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-strung', *p. a.* of UNSTRING.

un-strung', *a.*, **un-stud'ded**, *a.*, **un-stu'di-ous**, *a.*, **un-stuffed'** (-stŭft'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-stuff', *v. t.* To empty. *Obs*

un-stum'bled (-stŭm'b'ld), *a* Not stumbling; firm. *Obs.*

un-stunned' (-stŭnd'), *a.*, **un-stunt'ed**, *a.*, **un-styl'ish-ness**, *n.* **un'sub-du'a-ble** (ŭn'sŭb-dū'-ă-b'l), *a.*, **un'sub-dued'** (-dūd'), *a.*, **un-sub'ject**, *a.*, **un'sub-ject-ed**, *a.*, **un-sub'ju-gate**, **un-sub'ju-gat-ed**, *a.*, **un'sub-limed'** (ŭn'sŭb-līmd'), *a.*, **un'sub-merge'a-ble**, **un'sub-merg'i-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un'sub-mis'sion, *n.* Want of submission. *Rare.*

un'sub-mis'sive, *a.*, **un'sub-mis'sive-ly**, *adv.*, **un'sub-mis'sive-ness**, *n.*, **un'sub-mit'ting**, *a.*, **un'sub-or'di-nate** (ŭn'sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nāt), **un'sub-or'di-nat-ed** (-nāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'sub-or'nedd'** (-sŭb-ôrnd'), *a.*, **un'sub-scribed'** (-sŭb-skrībd'), *a.*, **un'sub-scrib'ing** (-skrīb'ĭng), *a.*, **un-sub'si-dized** (ŭn-sŭb'sĭ-dīzd), *a.*, **un'sub-stan'ti-at-ed** (ŭn'-sŭb-stăn'shĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'sub-vert'ed**, *a.*, **un'sub-vert'i-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un'suc-ceed'a-ble, *a.* Not able or likely to succeed. *Obs. or R.*

un'suc-ceed'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

un'suc-ces'sive, *a.*, **un-suc'cor-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-suc'cored**, *a.*, **un-suc'cu-lent**, *a.*, **un-sucked'** (ŭn-sŭkt'), *a.*, **un-suck'led** (-sŭk'ld), *a.*, **un-sued'** (-sūd'), *a.* See UN-, not

un-suf'fer-a-ble, *a.* Insufferable — **un-suf'fer-a-bly**, *adv. Both Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*]

un-suf'fered, *a.* Insufferable.

un-suf'fer-ing, *n.* Insufferableness. *Obs.*

un'suf-fi'cience (ŭn'sŭ-fĭsh'-ĕns), **un'suf-fi'cien-cy** (-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Insufficiency. — **un'suf-fi'cient** (-ĕnt), *a.* — **un'suf-fi'cient-ly,** *adv. All Obs. or R.*

un'suf-fic'ing (-fĭs'ĭng; -fīz'-), *a.*, **un'suf-fic'ing-ness**, *n.*, **un-suf'fo-cat'ed**, *a.*, **un-sug'ared** (ŭn-shōōg'ĕrd), *a.* See UN-, not.

unsuget, unsugettid. † UNSUBJECT, UNSUBJECTED.

un'sug-ges'tive, *a.* See UN-, not

un-suit', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *suit.*] Not to suit; to be unfit for. *Obs.*

un-suit'a-bil'i-ty, *n.*, **un-suit'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-suit'a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-suit'a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-suit'ed**, *a.*, **un-suit'ing**, *a.*, **un-sul'lied** (ŭn-sŭl'Id), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-summ' (-sŭmd'; *see* UN-), *a.* Uncounted; unnumbered. *Obs. or R*

un-sun'mered, *a.* Deprived of, or wanting the character of, summer. *Rare.* [*a.* See UN-, not.]

un-sun'moned (ŭn-sŭn'mŭnd), *a.*, **un-sun'ny**, *a.*, **un'sup-per'fu-ous**, *a.*, **un-sup'per-scribed'**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-supped' (ŭn-sŭpt'), *a.* Supperless. *Rare.*

un'sup-plant'ed, *a.*, **un-sup'ple**, *a.*, **un'sup-pli'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'sup-plied'**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un'sup-port'a-ble, *a.* Insupportable. **un'sup-port'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un'sup-port'a-bly**, *adv.* **un'sup-port'ed**, *a.* **un'sup-port'ed-ly**, *adv.*, **un'sup-port'ing**, *a.*, **un'sup-pressed'**, *a.*, **un-sup'pu-ra-tive**, *a.*, **un-sure'**, *a.*, **un-sure'ly**, *adv.*, **un-sure'ness**, *n.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*]

un-sured', *a.* Not made sure.

un-sure'ty, *n.* Want of surety; uncertainty; insecurity. *Obs.*

un-sur'feit-ed, *a.*, **un-sur'gi-cal** (ŭn-sûr'jĭ-kăl), *a.*, **un-surg'ing** (-sûr'jĭng), *a.*, **un'sur-mised'** (ŭn'sûr-mīzd'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'sur-mount'a-ble, *a.* Insurmountable.

un'sur-mount'ed, *a.*, **un'sur-pass'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'sur-pass'a-bly**, *adv.*, **un'sur-passed'**, *a.*, **un'sur-ren'dered**, *a.*, **un'sur-ren'der-ing**, *a.*, **un'sur-round'ed**, *a.*, **un'sur-veyed'** (ŭn'sûr-vād'), *a.*, **un'sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (ŭn'sŭ-sĕp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, **un'sus-cep'ti-ble** (-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*]

un'sus-pect', *a.* Unsuspected | **un'sus-pect'a-ble**, *a.* Not to be suspected. *Obs. or R.*

un'sus-pect'ed, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un'sus-pect'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un'sus-pect'ed-ness**, *n.*

un'sus-pect'ing, *a.* Not suspecting. — **un'sus-pect'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un'sus-pect'ing-ness**, *n.*

un'sus-pend'ed, *a.* See UN-, not.

un'sus-pi'cion (ŭn'sŭs-pĭsh'-ŭn), *n.* Want of suspicion.

un'sus-pi'cious (-shŭs), *a.*, **un'sus-pi'cious-ly**, *adv.*, **un'sus-pi'cious-ness**, *n.*, **un'sus-tain'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'sus-tained'**, *a.*, **un'sus-tain'ing**, *a.*, **un-swal'lowed** (ŭn-swŏl'ōd), *a.* See UN-, not.

unsware. † ANSWER.

un-sway'a-ble, *a.*, **un-swayed'** (ŭn-swād'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-swayed'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

un-sway'ing, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-sweat' (ŭn-swĕt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *sweat.*] To relieve from perspiration; to ease or cool after exercise or toil. *Rare.*

un-sweat'ing, *a.*, **un-sweep'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-sweet'**, *a.* [Cf. AS. *unswēte.*] See UN-, not.

un-sweet'en, *v. t.* To render not sweet.

un-sweet'ened, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-swell', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *swell.*] To subside. *Obs.*

un-swept', *a.* See UN-, not.

unswere. † ANSWER.

unswere, a. [See UN-not; SWEER, *a.*] Diligent. *Obs.*

un-swerved' (ŭn-swûrvd'), *a.*, **un-swerv'ing**, *a.*, **un-swerv'ingly**, *adv.*, **un-swilled'** (-swĭld'), *a.*, **un-switched'** (-swĭcht'), *a.*, **un-sworn'** (-swôrn'; 201), *a.*, **un-swung'**, *a.*, **un-syl'la-bled** (-sĭl'ă-b'ld), *a.*, **un-syl'lo-gis'ti-cal** (-jĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.*, **un'sym-bol'ic** (ŭn'sĭm-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* See UN-, not.

un'sym-met'ri-cal-ly, *adv.* of UNSYMMETRICAL. [metry.]

un-sym'me-try, *n.* Want of symmetry. [*Rare.*]

un-sym'pa-thet'ic, *a.*, **un-sym'pa-thiz'a-bil'i-ty** (ŭn-sĭm'pă-thīz'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, **un-sym'pathiz'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.*, **un-sym'pa-thiz'ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-sym'pa-thy, *n.* Absence or lack of sympathy.

un-sys'tem-at'ic (ŭn-sĭs'tĕm-ăt'ĭk), **un-sys'tem-at'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*, **un-sys'tem-at'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*, **un-sys'tem-a-tized** (-sĭs'-tĕm-ă-tīzd), *a.* See UN-, not.

untache. *v. t.* [Prob. 1st *un-* + *tach* to fasten.] To carve (a fowl). *Obs.*

un-tagged' (ŭn-tăgd'), *a.*, **untaint'a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-taint'ed, *a.* **1.** Not tainted **2.** Unattainted. *Obs.*

— **un-taint'ed-ly**, *adv* — **untaint'ed-ness**, *n.*

un-taint'ing, *a.*, **un-tak'en** (ŭn-tāk'n), *a.* See UN-, not.

untald. † UNTOLD.

untalelich, *a.* [AS. *talian* to reckon, enumerate. Cf. UN-not; -LY.] Innumerable. *Obs.*

un-talked'-of' (ŭn-tôkt'ŏv'), *a.* Not talked about; not mentioned.

un-tal'ent-ed, *a.*, **un-talk'a-tive** (ŭn-tôk'a-tĭv), *a.*, **un-talked'** (-tôkt'), *a.*, **un-tam'a-ble** (-tăm'ă-b'l), **un-tame'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-tam'a-ble-ness**, **un-tame'a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-tame'**, *a.*, **untamed'** (ŭn-tāmd'), *a.*, **untamed'ness**, *n.* See UN-, not

un-tan'gi-ble (ŭn-tăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Intangible. *R.* — **un-tan'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-tan'gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-tan'gi-bly**, *adv.*

un-tanned' (-tănd'), *a.*, **untapped'** (-tăpt'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-tap'pice, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tappice.*] To drive (game) out of concealment — *v. i.* To come out of concealment *Both Obs.*

un-tar', *v. t.* To extract tar from; to take a covering of tar from.

un-tar'nish-a-ble, *a*, **un-tar'nished**, *a*, **un-tasked'** (ŭn-tăskt'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-taste', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *taste.*] To deprive of a taste. *Rare*

un-tast'ed (ŭn-tās'tĕd), *a.*, **untaste'ful**, *a.*, **un-tast'ing**, *a.*, See UN-, not.

un-taught', *p. a.* of UNTEACH.

un-taught', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-tax', *v. t.* To take a tax or taxes from. [UN-, not.]

un-taxed' (ŭn-tăkst'), *a.* See **un-teach'a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.

— **un-teach'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

un-team', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *team.*] To unyoke a team from. *Rare.*

un-tear'a-ble (-târ'ă-b'l), *a.*, **un-tech'ni-cal** (-tĕk'nĭ-kăl), *a.*, **un-teem'ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-teld', **un-teld'.** † UNTIED, UNTOLD. [as if not told.]

un-tell', *v. t.* To render not or **un-tell'a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-tell'ing, *a.* Innumerable; indescribable. *Obs. or Scot.*

untement. † OINTMENT.

un-tem'per-ate, *a.* Intemperate — **un-tem'per-ate-ly**, *adv. Both Obs. or R.*

un-tem'pered, *a.* See UN-, not **un-tem'per-ing**, *a.*, **un-tempt'a-ble** (ŭn-tĕmp'tă-b'l), **un-tempt'i-ble**, *a.*, **un-tempt'a-bil'i-ty**, **-i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, **untempt'a-bly**, **-i-bly**, *adv.*, **untempt'ed**, *a.*, **un-tempt'ing**, *a.* See UN-, not. [a tempter. *Obs.*]

un-tempt'er, *n.* One who is not **un-ten'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*, **un-ten'a-ble** (ŭn-tĕn'ă-b'l; *cf.* TENABLE), *a.*, **un-ten'a-ble-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.

un-ten'ant, *v. t* [1st *un-* + *tenant.*] To remove a tenant or tenants from *Rare.*

un-ten'ant-a-ble, *a.*, **un-ten'ant-a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-ten'ant-ed**, *a.*, **un-ten'ded**, *a.*, **un-ten'der**, *a.*, **un-ten'dered**, *a.*, **un-ten'der-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.

un-tent', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tent.*] To bring out of a tent. *Rare.*

un-tent'ed, *a.* [*un-* not + *tent* a covering.] Having no tent or tents, as a soldier or a field.

un-tent'ie, un-tent'y (ŭn-tĕn'-tĭ), *a.* [See UN- not; TENTY.] Inattentive; incautious. *Scot.*

un-termed', *a.* Interminable. *Obs.*

un-ter'mi-nat'ed (ŭn-tûr'mĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un-ter'res-tri-al**, *a.*, **un-ter-rif'ic**, *a.*, **un-ter'ri-fied**, *a.*, **un-test'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-test'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-tetche, *n.* [Cf. UN- not; TECHY, TACHE a habit.] A disgraceful action.

un-teth'er (ŭn-tĕth'ĕr), *v. t.* To loose from a tether. — **un-teth'ered** (-ĕrd), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-tewed', *a.* [Cf. TEW to taw.] Uncombed; undressed. *Obs*

un-thank', *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To recall thanks given to. *Obs.*

un-thank', *n.* [AS. *unþanc.* See UN- not; THANK.] Ingratitude; displeasure; also, a curse. *Obs.*

un-thanked' (ŭn-thăngkt'), *a.* See UN-, not.

unthankes, *adv.* [AS. *unþances* unwillingly, gen case of *unþanc* displeasure.] Unwillingly *Obs.*

un-thank'ful, *a.* [cf. AS. *unþancfull*], **un-thank'ful-ly,** *adv.*, **un-thank'ful-ness,** *n.* See UN-, not. [thatching of.]

un-thatch', *v. t.* To remove the **un-thatched'** (ŭn-thăchd'), *a.*, **un-thawed'** (-thôd'), *a.*, **un'theat'ri-cal** (ŭn'thē-ăt'rĭ-kăl), *a* See UN-, not.

unthee, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *thee* to thrive; or cf. UNTHENDE.] Not to thrive; to come to grief. *Obs.*

un'the-mat'ic, *a.* See UN-, not.

unthende, *a* [*un-* not + old p pr. (AS. *þeonde*) of *thee* to thrive.] Not thriving or prosperous; poor; miserable *Obs.*

untheode, *n.* [AS. *un-* not + *þēod* people, country.] = UNLEDE, aliens, an outlaw. *Obs.*

un-the'o-log'i-cal, *a.*, **un-the'o-ret'ic, -ret'i-cal**, *a.* See UN-, not.

unthew, *n.* [AS. *unþēaw.*] Fault; vice; bad manner. *Obs*

un-thewed', *a.* Wrongly disposed; ill-behaved. *Obs.*

un-thew'ful, *a.* Vicious. *Obs.*

un-thick'ened, *a.*, **un-think'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*, **un-think'a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-think'er, *n.* [*un-* not + *thinker.*] A person who does not think. *Rare.* [UN-, not.]

un-thinned' (ŭn-thĭnd'), *a.* See **un-thirl'a-ble**, *a.* [*un-* not + *thirl* + *-able.*] Impenetrable. *Obs.*

un-thirst'y, *a.* See UN-, not

untholand, *a.* [*un-* not + old p. pr. of *thole* to endure; cf. AS. *unþoligendlīc* intolerable.] Intolerable. *Obs.* — **untholand like,** *a Obs.*

un-thole'a-ble (ŭn-thōl'ă-b'l), *a.* Intolerable. *Scot.* — **un-thole'a-bly,** *adv Scot.*

untholemodness, *n.* [AS. *unþolemōdness.*] Unwillingness to endure. *Obs.*

unthonc. † UNTHANK.

un-thorn'y, *a.*, **un-thought'**, *a* See UN-, not.

un-thought'ed, *a* Unintended; unexpected. *Obs. or R.* — **un-thought'ed-ly**, *adv. Dial.*

un-thought'ful, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-thought'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-thought'ful-ness**, *n.*

un-thrashed' (ŭn-thrăsht'), *a*, **un-thread'a-ble** (ŭn-thrĕd'ă-b'l), *a.*, **un-threat'ened** (-thrĕt'-'nd), *a.*, **un-threshed'** (-thrĕsht'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-thrift', *n. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Extravagance; wastefulness; also, an extravagant person. **b** Worthlessness; folly. *Obs.* [extravagant. *Obs.*]

un-thrift'y, *a.* Unthrifty; lavish; **un-thrift'ful-ly**, *adv.* Unthriftily. *Obs.* [ness. *Obs*

un-thrift'i-head, *n.* Unthrift-

un-thrift'i-hood (ŭn-thrĭf'tĭ-hŏōd), *n.* Unthriftiness. *Rare.*

un-thrift'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

un-thrilled' (ŭn-thrĭld'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-thriv'and, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-thriv'and-ly**, *adv Both Obs*

un-thrive', *v. i.* To be unsuccessful; to fail to thrive. *Obs.*

un-thriv'ing (ŭn-thrīv'ĭng), *a.*, **un-thrown'**, *a.*, **un-thumbed'** (-thŭmd'), *a.*, **un-thwart'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not. [ble. *Obs.*]

unthwyvond, *a.* Perh., invincible.

un-tick'led (ŭn-tĭk''ld), *a.* See UN-, not.

‖ **un "tiens" vaut mieux que deux** "tu' l'au'ras" (ŭn tyăN' vō myŭ' kĕ dŭ' tŭ' lō'rä'). [F.] One "possess" is better than two "thou shalt have it;" a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

untifed, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of *tiff* to deck.] Unadorned. *Obs.*

untight, *n.* [*un-* not + ME. *tiht* discipline, conduct, usage, AS *tyht.*] Vice. *Obs*

un-tight'en, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tighten.*] To make less tight.

un-tild', *a.* Uncovered. *Obs.*

un-tile', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tile.*] To take the tiles from

untiled. † UNTILLED.

un-tiled' (ŭn-tīld'), *a.*, **un-till'-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-tilled'** (ŭn-tĭld'), *a.*, **un-till'ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-till'ered, *prep.* Unto. *Obs*

un-tim'bered, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-time', *n.* [AS. *untīma.* See UN- not; TIME.] An unseasonable time. *Obs.*

un-time'a-ble, *a.* Unseasonable; untimely. *Obs.*

un-time'less, *a.* Untimely. *Obs.*

un-time'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

un-time'ous, *a.* Also **un-tim'ous.** Untimely. — **un-time'ously,** *adv. Both Obs or Scot.*

un-tin', *v. t.* To deprive of tin; to remove tin from. [See UN-, not.]

un-tinc'tured (ŭn-tĭngk'tŭrd), *a.*

un-tine' (ŭn-tīn'), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *untīnan.*] To unfasten; open *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

un-tinged' (-tĭnjd'), *a.*, **un-tin'ged'**, **un-tin'a-ble** (ŭn-tīn'-ă-b'l), *a.*, **un-tired'** (-tīrd'), *a.*, **un-tir'ing** (-tīr'ĭng), *a.*, **un-tir'ing-ly,** *adv.* See UN-, not

un-'ti'tled, *a.* Sunless. *Obs.*

un-tith'a-ble (-tĭth'ă-b'l), *a.*, **untithed'** (-tĭthd'), *a.* See UN-, not.

untment. † OINTMENT.

un'to, *conj.* Until; till. *Obs.*

un-tog'gle, *v. t. Chiefly Naut.* To unfasten, or loose, by removing a toggle from its loop.

un-toiled', *a.* Unworked. *Rare.*

un-toil'ing, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-tol'er-a-ble, *a.* Intolerable. *Obs.* [of UNTOMB-]

un-tombed' (ŭn-to͞omd'), *p. a.*

un-tombed', *a.* See UN-, not.

un'to-nal'i-ty (ŭn'tō-năl'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of tonality. *R.* [*Obs.*]

un-toned', *a.* Put out of tone.

un-tongue', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tongue.*] To deprive of a tongue, or of voice. *Obs.*

un-toom'ly, *adv.* [*un-* not + *toomly* leisurely.] Hurriedly. *Obs.*

un-tooth' (ŭn-to͞oth'), *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To take out the teeth of.

un-tooth'some (ŭn-to͞oth'sŭm), *a.*, **un-tooth'some-ness**, *n.*, **un-tor'ment'ed**, *a.*, **un-torn'** (ŭn-tôrn'; 201), *a.*, **un-tor'tured** (-tôr'tŭrd), *a.*, **un-tossed'** (-tŏst'), *a.*, **un-touch'a-ble** (-tŭch'ă-b'l), *a.*, **un-touched'** (-tŭcht'), *a.* See UN-, not.

un-to'ward, *prep.* [*unto* + *ward.*] Toward. *Obs.*

untowe, untowen, *a.* [*un-* not + ME. *towen*, p. p., AS. *getogen* p. p. of *téon* to draw, bring up, educate; cf. AS. *ungetogen* uneducated.] Untrained. *Obs.* — **untowely,** *adv. Obs.*

un-tow'ered (ŭn-tou'ĕrd), *a.* See UN-, not.

untowneship, *n.* [*untowe* + *-ship.*] Rudeness; impropriety. *Obs.*

un-trace'a-ble (ŭn-trās'ă-b'l), *a.*, **un-traced'** (-trāst'), *a.*, **untracked'** (-trăkt'), *a.*, **un-tract'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*, **un-tract'a-ble**, *a.*, **un-tract'a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-tract'a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-trad'ing** (-trād'ĭng), *a.*, **un-trag'ic** (-trăj'ĭk), **un-trag'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a* See UN-, not.

un-traist', *a.* [Cf. Icel. *treysta* to make trusty, to trust to.] Unexpected. *Obs. or Scot.*

un-tram'meled, un-tram'melled (ŭn-trăm'ĕld), *a.*, **un-tram'pled**, *a.*, **un-tran'quil** (ŭn-trăn'-kwĭl), *a.*, **un-tran'quil-ized** (-tzd), *a.*, **un'tran-scribed'** (ŭn'-trăn-skrībd'), *a.*, **un'trans-fer'a-ble**, *a.*, **un'trans-ferred'** (-fûrd'), *a.*, **un'trans-formed'** (-fôrmd'), *a.*, **un'trans-gressed'** (-grĕst'), *a.*, **un'trans-la'a-bil'i-ty** (-trăns-lāt'ă-bĭl'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, **un'trans-lat'a-ble** (-lāt'ă-b'l), *a.*, **un'trans-lat'a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un'trans-lat'a-bly**, *adv.*, **un'translat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.*, **un'trans'migrat'ed** (ŭn-trăns'mĭ-grāt'ĕd),

un-trav′eled, un-trav′elled (ŭn-trăv′ĕld), *a.* **1.** Not traveled; not trodden by passengers; as, an *untraveled* forest. **2.** Not having traveled, esp. in foreign countries; not having gained breadth of view or culture by travel.
un-treas′ure (ŭn-trĕzh′ŭr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *treasure.*] **1.** To bring forth or exhibit, as treasures. "He *untreasured*, as by rote, the stores of his memory." *J. Mitford.* **2.** To rob or deprive of a treasure. *Rare.* *Shak.*
un-treat′a-ble (ŭn-trēt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being treated; specif., not practicable.
un-true′ (ŭn-trōō′; 87), *a.* [AS. *untreówe.*] Not true; as: **a** False; contrary to fact. **b** Not accordant with a standard of correctness; as, an *untrue* note in singing. **c** Not true to one's obligation; not faithful; disloyal.
untrue wool, wool fiber in which the diameter varies in thickness, as from poor feeding or sickness.
un-truss′ (ŭn-trŭs′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *truss.*] To loose from a truss, or as from a truss; to untie or unfasten; to let out; to undress; hence, rarely, to unload. *Gower.*
un-trust′ful (ŭn-trŭst′fōōl), *a.* **1.** Not trustful or trusting. **2.** Not to be trusted; not trusty. *Rare.* *Scott.*
un-truth′ (-trōōth′), *n.* [Cf. AS. *untreówþ* bad faith.] **1.** Quality of being untrue; falsehood; want of veracity; also, treachery; faithlessness: disloyalty. **2.** That which is untrue; a false assertion; a falsehood; a lie; also, an act of treachery or disloyalty.
Syn. — Lie, falsehood. See FALSITY.
un-truth′ful (-fōōl), *a.* Not truthful; unveracious; not in accord with the truth or the fact. — **un-truth′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-truth′ful-ness**, *n.*
un-tuck′ (ŭn-tŭk′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tuck.*] To unfold or undo, as a tuck; to release from a tuck or fold.
un-tune′ (-tūn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tune.*] To put out of tune; to make incapable of harmony or harmonious action.
un-turn′ (ŭn-tûrn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *turn.*] To turn in a reverse way, esp. so as to open something, as a key.
un-tu′tored (ŭn-tū′tẽred), *a.* Not tutored; specif., not educated in schools or by an instructor.
Syn. — See IGNORANT.
un-twine′ (ŭn-twīn′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *twine.*] To undo (that which is twined); to disentangle; untie; unwind; as, to *untwine* the ties of custom. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
un-twine′, *v. i.* To become untwined.
un-twist′ (ŭn-twĭst′), *v. t. & i.* [1st *un-* + *twist.*] To separate and open, as twisted threads; to turn back, as that which is twisted; to untwine; disentangle.

un-used′ (ŭn-ūzd′; 87), *a.* **1.** Not used; as, an *unused* room. **2.** Not habituated; unaccustomed.
Unused to bend, impatient of control. *Thomson.*
3. Not usual; unwonted. *Rare.*
un-u′su-al (ŭn-ū′zhŭ-ăl), *a.* Not usual; uncommon; rare; as, an *unusual* season; *unusual* learning. — **un-u′su-al′i-ty** (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-u′su-al-ly**, *adv.* — **un-u′su-al-ness**, *n.*
un-ut′ter-a-ble (ŭn-ŭt′ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not utterable; inexpressible; ineffable; unspeakable; as, *unutterable* anguish.
Sighed and looked *unutterable* things. *Thomson.*
— **un-ut′ter-a-bil′i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-ut′ter-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-ut′ter-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-val′ued (ŭn-văl′ūd), *a.* **1.** Not valued or appraised; also, not valued, or prized; hence, disregarded; as, an *unvalued* estate. "*Unvalued* persons." *Shak.* **2.** Having inestimable value; invaluable. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
un-var′nished (-vär′nĭsht), *a.* Not varnished; hence, not embellished; as, the *unvarnished* truth.
un-veil′ (ŭn-vāl′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *veil.*] To remove a veil from; to divest of a veil; to uncover; to disclose to view; to reveal; as, she *unveiled* her face.
un-veil′, *v. i.* To remove a veil; to reveal one's self.
un-voice′ (ŭn-vois′), *v. t.* *Phon.* To deprive of voice, or vocal tone; — said of voiced sounds.
un-voice′, *v. i.* *Phon.* To lose voice, or vocal tone; to become voiceless; — said of voiced sounds.
un-voiced (-voist′; 87), *pret. & p. p.* of UNVOICE. Hence: *a.* Deprived of its vocal quality; — said of voiced sounds.
un-voiced′, *a.* *Phon.* Voiceless.
un-vow′eled, un-vow′elled (ŭn-vou′ĕld), *a.* Having no vowel sounds or signs.
un-vul′gar-ize (-vŭl′gȧr-īz), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *vulgarize.*] To divest of vulgarity; to make not vulgar.
un-war′rant-a-ble (ŭn-wŏr′ăn-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not warrantable; indefensible; not justifiable. — **un-war′rant-a-bil′i-ty** (-tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **un-war′rant-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-war′rant-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-war′rant-ed, *a.* Not warranted; being without warrant, authority, or guaranty. — **un-war′rant-ed-ly**, *adv.*
un-wa′ry (ŭn-wā′rĭ; 115), *a.* [Cf. UNWARE. See UN-, not; WARY.] **1.** Not vigilant against danger; not wary or cautious; unguarded; precipitate; heedless; careless. **2.** Unexpected. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
un-wash′en (ŭn-wŏsh′'n), *a.* Not washed. *Archaic.*
un-wa′ter (ŭn-wô′tẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *water.*] *Mining.* To free from water by draining, pumping, or hoisting.

un-wea′ried (ŭn-wē′rĭd), *a.* Not wearied; hence, indefatigable. — **un-wea′ried-ly**, *adv.* — **un-wea′ried-ness**, *n.*
un-weath′ered (ŭn-wĕth′ẽrd), *a.* Not weathered; not changed by exposure to air or weather, as rock dust
un-weave′ (ŭn-wēv′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *weave.*] To unfold; undo; ravel, as what has been woven.
un-well′ (ŭn-wĕl′; 87), *a.* **1.** Not well; indisposed; not in good health; somewhat ill; ailing. **2.** *Med.* Specif., ill from menstruation; menstruant. **3.** Evil; wicked. *Obs.* *King Alisaunder.*
un-whole′ (ŭn-hōl′; 87), *a.* [AS. *unhāl.* See UN- not; WHOLE.] Not whole; sick; imperfect; unsound. *Obs.*
un-wield′y (ŭn-wēl′dĭ), *a.* Not easily wielded or carried; unmanageably bulky or ponderous. — **un-wield′i-ly** (-dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-wield′i-ness**, *n.*
un-will′ (ŭn-wĭl′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *will.*] To reverse the will in regard to.
un-willed′ (-wĭld′; 87), *a.* [1st *un-* + *will.*] Deprived of the faculty of will or volition.
un-willed′, *a.* Not willed.
un-will′ing (ŭn-wĭl′ĭng), *a.* Not willing; loath; reluctant; also, rarely, involuntary; as, *unwilling* ears. — **un-will′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-will′ing-ness**, *n.*
un-wind′ (ŭn-wīnd′), *v. t.*; UN-WOUND′ (-wound′); UN-WIND′ING. [AS. *unwindan.* See 1st UN-; WIND to coil.] To wind off; to loose or separate, as what is wound or convolved, as a ball of yarn; hence, *Rare*, to disentangle.
un-wind′, *v. i.* To be, become, or admit of being, unwound.
un-wis′dom (ŭn-wĭz′dŭm), *n.* [AS. *unwīsdōm.*] Want of wisdom; unwise conduct or action; folly.
We smile at the *unwisdom* which could expect to regulate private habits and manners by statute. *J. A. Froude.*
un-wise′ (ŭn-wīz′; *see* UN-), *a.* [AS. *unwīs.* See UN- not; WISE, *a.*] Not wise; defective in wisdom; injudicious; foolish; as, an *unwise* man, king, measure.
un-wise′ly, *adv.* [AS. *unwīslīce.*] In an unwise manner, degree, etc.; injudiciously; foolishly.
un-wit′ting (ŭn-wĭt′ĭng), *a.* [Cf. AS. *unwitende.*] **1.** Unknown. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** Not knowing; unconscious; ignorant.
un-wont′ed (ŭn-wŭn′tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not wonted; unaccustomed; unused; not made familiar by practice; as, a child *unwonted* to strangers; *unwonted* customs. **2.** Uncommon; unusual; infrequent; rare; as, *unwonted* changes. "*Unwonted* lights." *Byron.*
— **un-wont′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-wont′ed-ness**, *n.*

a., **un′trans-mis′si-ble**, *a.*, **un′trans-mit′ted**, *a.*, **un′trans-mut′a-ble** (-mūt′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un′trans-mut′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un′trans-par′ent, *a.* Opaque.
un′trans-pass′a-ble, *a.*, **un′tran-spired′** (ŭn′trăn-spīrd′), *a.*, **un′trans-plant′ed**, *a.*, **un′trans-port′a-ble**, *a.*, **un′trans-port′ed**, *a.*, **un′trans-posed′** (-pōzd′), *a.*, **un-tran′sub-stan′ti-at′ed** (ŭn-trăn′sŭb-stăn′shĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-trapped′** (-trăpt′), *a.*, **un-trav′ers-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-trav′ersed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
untrawthe. † UNTROTH.
un-tread′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *tread.*] To tread back; to retrace.
un-treas′ured, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-treat′a-ble, *a.* Inexorable. *Obs.*
un-treat′ed, *a.*, **un-treed′**, *a.*, **un-trem′bling**, *a.*, **un-trem′bling-ly**, *adv.*, **un-trem′u-lous**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-trenched′ (ŭn-trĕncht′), *a.* **a** Not trenched. **b** Intact. *Obs.*
un-trend′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *trend* to turn.] To unroll. *Obs.*
un-trend′, *a* [*un-* not + p p. of *trend* turn.] Not rolled up. *Obs.*
un-tres′pass-ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-tressed′ (ŭn-trĕst′; 87), *a.* Not tied up in tresses, as the hair.
untrewe. † UNTRUE. [UN-, not.
un-tricked′ (ŭn-trĭkt′), *a.* See
un-tried′ (-trīd′; *see* UN-), *a.* **1.** Not tried. 2. Not noted or examined. *Obs.*
un-tri′fling, *a.*, **un-trig′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-trill′, *v. t.* See 1st UN- — **un-trilled′** (-trĭld′), *a.* See UN-, not
un-trim′, *v. t.* To strip of trimming; to put in disorder.
un-trimmed′ (-trĭmd′), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-trimmed′ness**, *n.*
un-triped′ (-trīpt′), *a.* Disemboweled. *Obs.*
untrist, *n. & v.* = UNTRUST. *Obs.*
un-trist′y, *a.* = UNTRUSTY *Obs.*
un-trit′u-rat′ed, *a.* See UN-, not. [ting no triumph. *Obs.*
un-tri′umph-a-ble, *a.* Admit-
un′tri-um′phant, *a.* See UN-, not. [ing triumphed.
un-tri′umphed, *a.* 1. Not hav-
2. Not triumphed over *Obs.*
un-trod′ (ŭn-trŏd′), **un-trod′den** (-′n), *a.*, **un-trolled′** (-trōld′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-troth′, *n.* [See TROTH.] Untruth; unfaithfulness. *Obs.*
un-trou′ble, *v. t.* To free from trouble. *Obs.*
un-trou′bled (-trŭb′'ld), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-trou′bled-ness**, *n.*
un-trow′a-ble, *a.* Incredible. *Obs.*
un-trowed′, *a.* [See UN- not; TROW.] Unbelieved; unheard of. *Obs.* [out truce. *Obs.*
un-truced′ (ŭn-trōōst′), *a.* With-
un-true′, *adv.* Untruly. (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.)
un-true′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-tru′ism (ŭn-trōō′ĭz'm), *n.* Something obviously not true. Cf. TRUISM. *Nonce Word.*
un-tru′ly, *adv* of UNTRUE.
un-trum′, *a.* [AS.] Infirm. *Obs.* — **un-trum′ness**, *n.* *Obs.* [*Obs.*
un-trum′, *v. t.* To enfeeble.
un-trump′et-ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-trunked′ (ŭn-trŭŋkt′), *a.* [1st *un-* + *trunk.*] Separated from its trunk. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
un-truss′, *n.* = UNTRUSSER.
un-trussed′ (ŭn-trŭst′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-truss′er, *n.* One who untrusses in order to flog. *Obs.*
un-trust′, *n.* Distrust; diffidence. *Obs.* [dence. *Obs.*
un-trust′, *v. i.* To want confi-
un-trust′, *a.* Untrusty. *Obs.*
un-trust′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-trust′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS
un-trust′wor′thi-ly, *adv.*, **un-trust′wor′thi-ness**, *n.*, **un-trust′wor′thy**, *a.*, **un-trust′y**, *a.* See UN-, not. [Having no tucker on.
un-tuck′ered (ŭn-tŭk′ẽrd), *a.*
untudery, *a.* [AS. *tūd(d)or* product, fruit.] Barren. *Obs.*
un-tuft′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
untuled, untumbed. † UNTILLED, UNTOMBED. [UN-, not.
un-tum′bled (-tŭm′b'ld), *a.* See
un′tu-mul′tu-at′ed (ŭn′tū-mŭl′tū-āt′ĕd), *a.* Undisturbed. *Obs.*
un′tu-mul′tu-ous (-ŭs), *a.*, **un-tun′a-ble** (ŭn-tūn′ȧ-b'l), **un-tune′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-tun′a-bly**, **un-tune′a-bly**, *adv.*, **un-tun′a-ble-ness**, **un-tune′a-ble-ness**, *n.*, **un-tuned′** (-tūnd′), *a.*, **un-tune′ful**, *a.*, **un-tune′ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-tur′baned**, *a.*, **un-tur′bid**, *a.* See UN-, not. [from.
un-turf′, *v. t.* To take the turf
un-turn′a-ble, *a.*, **un-turned′**, *a.* See UN-, not
un-twain′, *adv.* In twain. *Obs.*
un-twilled′ (ŭn-twĭld′), *a.*, **un-twin′kling**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-twirl′, *v.t.* [1st *un-* + *twirl.*] To untwist; to undo.
un-twist′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-twit′ten, *a.* Not carped at. *Obs.*
un-ty′, *v. t.* † UNTIE.
un-typ′i-cal, *a.* See UN-, not.
U-nuk′ al Hay′ (ŭ-nŭk′ ăl hā′ *or* hī′) [Ar. *'unq al ḥayyah* the neck of the snake], *or* **Cor Ser-pen′tis.** See STAR.
‖**u′num quid.** [L., lit., one thing.] A single thing, as various charges treated as a lump sum.
un-un′der-stand′a-ble, *a.*, **un-un′der-stood′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
U-nun′gun (ōō-nōōŋ′gōōn), *n. pl.* See ALEUT.
un-u′ni-fi′a-ble (ŭn-ū′nĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-u′ni-form**, *a.*, **un-u′ni-form′ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un′u-nit′ed (ŭn′ū-nīt′ĕd), *a.* Disunited.
un-u′ni-ver′si-ty, *v. t.* To deprive of status as a university. *Obs. or R.*
un′up-braid′ed, *a.*, **un′up-braid′ing**, *a.*, **un′up-held′**, *a.*, **un′up-lift′ed**, *a.*, **un-urged′** (ŭn-ûrjd′), *a.*, **un-urned′** (-ûrnd′), *a.*, **un-us′a-ble** (ŭn-ūz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not. [usage. *Obs.*
un-us′age, *n.* Want or lack of
un-us′ed-ness (ŭn-ūz′ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
un-use′ful, *a.*, **un-use′ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-use′ful-ness**, *n.*, **un-u′ti-liz′a-ble** (ŭn-ū′tĭ-līz′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-u′ti-lized** (-līzd), *a.*, **un-ut′tered**, *a.*, **un-va′cat-ed** (-vā′kāt-ĕd), *a*, **un-vac′ci-nat′ed** (ŭn-văk′sĭ-nāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-vac′il-lat′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-vail′. † UNVEIL.
un-vain′, *a.*, **un-val′iant**, *a.* See UN-, not. [able. *Obs.*
un-val′u-a-ble, *a.* 1. Invalu-
2. Not valuable. *Rare.*
un-vamped′ (-vămpt′), *a.*, **un-van′quish-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-van′quished**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-van′taged (ŭn-văn′tĭjd), *a.* Having no advantage. *Obs.*
un-va′ri-a-ble, *a.* Invariable. — **un-va′ri-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-va′ri-ant, *a.*, **un-va′ried**, *a.*, **un-va′ri-e-gat′ed** (ŭn-vā′rĭ-ē-gāt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-va′ry-ing**, *a.*, **un-va′ry-ing-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
unvarnystly. † UNWARNISTLY.
un-vas′sal, *v. t.* To set free from vassalage.
un-vault′ed, *a.*, **un-veiled′** (ŭn-vāld′), **un-veil′ed-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
un-veil′er, *n.* One who unveils.
unvele. † UNFELE, UNWELL.
un-vend′i-ble, *a.*, **un-ven′er-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-ven′er-at′ed** (ŭn-vĕn′ẽr-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-ve′ni-al**, *a.* See UN-, not
unvenkusable, *a.* [See VANQUISH.] That cannot be vanquished. *Obs.*
un-ven′omed (ŭn-vĕn′ŭmd), *a.*, **un-ven′om-ous**, *a.*, **un-vent′ed**, *a.*, **un-ven′ti-lat′ed**, *a.*, **un-ven′tured**, *a.*, **un-ven′tur-ous**, *a.*, **un′ve-ra′cious** (-rā′shŭs), *a.* See UN-, not. [Want of veracity.
un′ve-rac′i-ty (-răs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
un-ver′dant, *a.*, **un-ver′i-fi′a-ble** (ŭn-vĕr′ĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-ver′i-fied** (-fīd), *a.*, **un-ver′i-ta-ble**, *a.*, **un-versed′** (ŭn-vûrst′), *a.*, **un-ver′si-fied**, *a.*, **un-ver′ti-cal**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unvesten. † UNFASTEN.
unvette. † UNITE. [UN-, not
un-vexed′ (ŭn-vĕkst′), *a* See
un-vic′ar, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *vicar.*] To deprive of the position or office of a vicar. *Rare.*
un-vi′cious (ŭn-vĭsh′ŭs), *a.*, **un′vic-to′ri-ous**, *a.*, **un-vict′ualed**, **un-vict′ualled** (ŭn-vĭt′'ld), *a.*, **un-viewed′** (-vūd′), *a.*, **un-vig′i-lant** (-vĭj′ĭ-lănt), *a.*, **un-vig′or-ous**, *a.*, **un-vig′or-ous-ly**, *adv.*, **un-vin′di-cat′ed**, *a.*, **un′vin-dic′tive**, *a.* See UN-, not
un-vi′o-la-ble, *a.* Inviolable. *Rare.* [UN-, not.
un-vi′o-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* See
un-vir′tue, *n* Want of virtue.
un-vir′tu-ous, *a.*, **un-vir′tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
unvised, *a.* Unintentional. *Obs.*
un-vis′i-ble, *a.* Invisible. — **un-vis′i-bly.** *Both Obs or R.*
un-vi′sioned (ŭn-vĭzh′ŭnd), *a.*, **un-vis′it-ed**, *a.*, **un-vis′ored**, (ŭn-vĭz′ẽrd; -vī′zẽrd), *a.*, **un-vi′tal**, *a.*, **un-vi′ti-at′ed** (-vĭsh′ĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.*, **un-vit′ri-fi′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-vit′ri-fied**, *a.*, **un-viv′i-fied** (ŭn-vĭv′ĭ-fīd), *a.* See UN-, not
un-viz′ard, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *vizard.*] To take the vizard, or mask, from; to unmask. *Obs.*
un-vo′cal, *a.*, **un-voice′ful**, *a.*, **un-void′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-vol′a-til-ized**, *a.*, **un′vo-li′tioned** (ŭn′vō-lĭsh′ŭnd), *a.*, **un′vo-lup′tu-ous**, *a.* See UN-, not. [tary. *Obs.*
un-vol′un-ta-ry, *a.* Involun-
unvonded, *a.* [AS. *fandian* to try. See UN-, not.] Untried; untempted *Obs*
unvorgulde, *a.* [AS *unforgolden.* Cf. FORYELDE.] Unrewarded. *Obs*
un-vote′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *vote.*] To reverse or annul by vote, as something previously voted.
un-vouched′ (ŭn-voucht′), *a.*, **un-vowed′** (ŭn-voud′), *a.*, **un-voy′age-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-vul′can-ized**, *a.*, **un-vul′gar**, *a.*, **un-vul′gar-ly**, *adv.*, **un-vul′ner-a-ble**, *a* (*Obs.*), **un-wad′ded**, *a.*, **un-waft′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-waged′ (ŭn-wājd′; 87), *a.* Without wages. *Obs.*
un-wait′ed, *a.*, **un-waked′** (ŭn-wākt′), *a.*, **un-wake′ful**, *a.*, **un-wake′ful-ness**, *n.*, **un-wak′ened** (-wāk′'nd), *a.* See UN-, not
unwaker, *a.* [*un-* not + ME *waker* watchful, AS. *wacor.* Cf. WAKE, *v.*] Unwatchful. *Obs.*
un-walk′a-ble, *a.* Unfit for walking. *R.* [walking. *R.*
un-walk′ing, *a.* Not given to
un-walled′ (-wôld′), *a.* See UN-, not. [from a wallet.
un-wal′let, *v. t.* To remove
un-wan′der-ing, *a.*, **un-wan′ing** (ŭn-wān′ĭng), *a.*, **un-want′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-wap′pered, *a.* Not made tremulous *Obs.*
un-ward′ed, *a.* Not warded; unguarded. *Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*
un-ware′, *adv.* = UNWARES.
un-ware′, *a.* [AS. *unwær* unwary. Cf. UNWARY.] *Obs.* 1. Unaware or unwary; unsuspicious. 2. Happening unexpectedly; unforeseen; unknown. — **un-ware′ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **un-ware′ness**, *n.* *Obs.* [*Obs.*
un-wares′, *adv.* Unexpectedly.
un-wa′ri-ly (ŭn-wā′rĭ-lĭ; 115), *adv.* of UNWARY. See LY.
un-wa′ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-wa′ring-ly, *adv* Unguardedly; unwittingly. *Obs. or R.*
un-war′like′, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-warm′, *v. i.* [1st *un-.*] To lose warmth [UN-, not.
un-warmed′ (-wôrmd′), *a.* See
un-warned′ (-wôrnd′), *a.* [AS. *unwarnod.*] See UN-, not. — **un-warn′ed-ly**, *adv.*
un-war′nished, *a.* [*un-* not + p. p. of ME. *warnischen* to furnish, OF. *warnir*, var. of *garnir*, to furnish, warn. See GARNISH.] Unfurnished. *Obs.*
unwarnist, *a.* [Cf. UNWARNISHED.] Unwarned — **unwarnistly**, *adv.* *Both Obs. Scot*
un-warp′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *warp.*] To restore from a warped state.
un-warped′ (ŭn-wôrpt′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-war′rant, *v. t.* Not to warrant; to disallow. *Rare.*
unwarrayed, *a.* [OF *werreier*, var. of *guerreier* to make war, to attack, F *guerroyer.*] Not attacked. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
un-warred′, *a.* Free from war.
un-war′ren, *v. t* To divest of status as a warren. *Obs.*
unwaryit, *a.* [See WARY to curse.] Not cursed. *Obs. Scot*
un-washed′ (ŭn-wŏsht′), *a.*, **un-wash′ed-ness**, *n.*, **un-wast′ed** (ŭn-wās′tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *a.*, **un-waste′ful**, *a.*, **un-waste′ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-wast′ing** (-wās′tĭng), *a.*, **un-wast′ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-watch′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-watched′**, *a.*, **un-watch′ful**, *a.*, **un-watch′ful-ly**, *adv.*, **un-watch′ful-ness**, *n.*, **un-wa′tered**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-wa′ter-y, *a.* [cf. AS *unwæterig*], **un-wa′vered** (-wā′vẽrd), *a.*, **un-wa′ver-ing**, *a.*, **un-wa′ver-ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-wav′ing** (ŭn-wāv′ĭng), *a.*, **un-waxed′** (-wăkst′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-wayed′ (ŭn-wād′), *a.* *Obs.* 1. Not used to travel 2. Having no ways or roads.
un-weak′ened, *a.*, **un-wealth′y**, *a.*, **un-weaned′** (-wēnd′), *a.*, **un-weap′oned** (-wĕp′ŭnd), *a.*, **un-wear′a-ble**, *a.*, **un-wea′ri-a-ble**, *a.*, **un-wea′ri-a-bly**, *adv.* See UN-, not
un-wea′ry, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To relieve of weariness. *Obs.*
un-wea′ry, *a.* [cf AS. *unwērig*], **un-wea′ry-ing**, *a.*, **un-wea′ry-ing-ly**, *adv.* See UN-, not.
unweather, unweder, *n.* Bad weather; storm. *Obs.*
un-weath′er-ly, *a.*, **un-weath′er-wise′**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-web′, *v. t.* To unravel the web of. *Rare* — **un-webbed′** (ŭn-wĕbd′), *a.*, **un-wed′**, **un-wed′ded**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-wedge′a-ble, *a.* Not to be split with wedges. *Obs or R.*
un-weed′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-weel′ (ŭn-wēl′), *a.* Unwell. — **un-weel′ness**, *n.* *Both Scot.*
un-weened′ (-wēnd′), *a.*, **un-weep′ing**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-weet′ing, *a.* [See UN- not; WEET, WIT.] Unwitting. *Obs.* — **un-weet′ing-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
un-weigh′a-ble (ŭn-wā′ȧ-b'l), *a.*, **un-weighed′** (-wād′), *a.*, **un-weigh′ing**, *a.*, **un-weight′ed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
unweirdit, *a.* [See UN- not; WEIRD fate.] Ill-fated. *Obs. Scot.* [cordially. *Rare.*
un-wel′come, *v. t.* To greet un-
un-wel′come, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-wel′come-ly**, *adv.* — **un-wel′come-ness**, *n.*
unwelde, *a.* Impotent; unmanageable; helpless. *Obs.*
unwelde, *n.* [Cf. AS. *geweald*, *geweold*, *gewild*, power, strength.] Weakness. *Obs.*
un-weld′ed, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-weld′ed, *a.* Unwieldy. *Obs.*
unweldy. † UNWIELDY.
unwell, *n.* [Cf. AS. *wel*, adv., well, *wela* weal, prosperity.] Evil; hardship. *Obs.*
un-well′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
un-wel′some-ness, *n.* [Cf. UN-not; WELL, *adv.*; -SOME; -NESS.] Ill success *Obs.*
unwelth, *n.* [See UN- not; WEALTH.] Impotency; misfortune. *Obs*
un-wemmed′ (ŭn-wĕmd′), *a.* [AS.] Not blemished. *Obs.*
unweote. † UNWIT, a fool.
unwepned † UNWEAPONED.
un-wept′, *a.* See UN-, not.
unweried. † UNWEARIED.
unwerred, *a.* [Cf. UN-not; WAR.] Unassailed. *Obs.*
un-wet′, *a.*, **un-wet′ta-ble**, *a.*, **un-wet′ted**, *a.*, **un-whet′ted**, *a.*, **un-whipped′**, **un-whipt′**, *a.*, **un-whirled′** (ŭn-hwûrld′), *a.*, **un-whit′ened** (ŭn-hwīt′'nd), *a.*, **un-white′washed′**, *a.*, **un-whole′some**, *a.*, **un-whole′some-ly**, *adv.*, **un-whole′some-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.
un-wide′, *adv.* [AS. *wīde* widely, far, fr. *wīd* wide.] Not far off *Obs.* [See UN-, not.
un-wid′ened (ŭn-wīd′'nd), *a.*
un-wield′some, *a.* Unwieldy. *Obs.* [See UN-, not.
un-wife′like′, *a.*, **un-wife′ly**, *a.*
unwight, *n.* [See UN-not (intensive); WIGHT a being.] Fiend; wretch. *Obs.* — *a.* Monstrous; frightful. *Obs* [not.
un-wild′ (ŭn-wīld′), *a* See UN-,
un-wild′ (-wīld′), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *wild.*] To tame; subdue. *Obs.*
un-wild′y, *a.* [See UN- not; WILD, *a.*] Docile; tractable. *Obs.*
un-wil′ful Var. of UNWILLFUL.
unwill, *n.* Also **unwille.** [AS. *unwil(l)*, *unwilla.*] Displeasure; disinclination. *Obs*
unwille, *a.* Reluctant. *Obs.*
un-will′ful, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-will′y, *a.* [*un-* not + ME. *willy* willing.] Unwilling. *Obs.*
un-wil′y (ŭn-wīl′ĭ), *a.* See UN-, not. [*Obs.*
un-wim′ple, *v t.* To unveil.
unwin, unwinne, *n.* [ME also *unwunne*; *un-* not + *wunne*, *winne*, delight, pleasure, AS. *wynn* Cf. WINSOME.] Sorrow; sadness. *Obs.* [*a.* See UN-, not.
un-win′dowed (ŭn-wĭn′dōd),
unwine, *n.* [AS.; *un-* not + *wine* friend.] An enemy. *Obs.*
un-winged′ (ŭn-wĭngd′), *a.* See UN-, not.
un-wink′, *v. i.* [1st *un-* + *wink*, v.] To open (the eyes). *Obs.*
un-wink′ing, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-wink′ing-ly**, *adv.*
unwinly, *adv.* [See UNWIN sorrow; -LY.] Sorrowfully; sadly; unpleasantly. *Obs.* [*Obs. Scot.*
un-win′na-ble, *a.* Impregnable.
unwinne, *a.* [Cf. AS. *unwynsum* unpleasant.] Unpleasant. *Obs.*
unwinne † UNWIN.
un-win′ning, *a.*, **un-win′nowed** (ŭn-wĭn′ōd), *a.*, **un-win′some**, *a.*, **un-wiped′** (ŭn-wīpt′), *a.* See UN-, not. [wire from.
un-wire′, *v. t* To remove the
un-wish′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *wish.*] To wish not to be; to destroy by wishing. *Obs.* [UN-, not.
un-wished′ (ŭn-wĭsht′), *a.* See
un-wist′ (ŭn-wĭst′), *a.* [See UN-not; cf. WISE to inform.] *Obs.* 1. Not known; unknown. 2. Not knowing; unwitting.
un-wit′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *wit.*] To deprive of wit. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
un-wit′, *v. i.* To be ignorant.
un-wit′, *n.* [*un-* not + *wit.*] Want of wit or understanding. *Obs.*
un′wit′, *n.* [AS. *unwita.*] An ignoramus; a fool. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
un-wit′and-ness, *n.* Ignorance.
un-witch′, *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *witch.*] To free from enchantment.
unwiteness, *n.* [Cf. UNWIT, UNWITTER.] Want of judgment. *Obs*
un′with-draw′ing, *a.*, **un′with-drawn′**, *a.*, **un-with′ered** (ŭn-wĭth′ẽrd), **un-with′er-ing**, *a.*, **un′with-held′**, *a.*, **un′with-hold′ing**, *a.*, **un′with-stand′ing**, *a.*, **un′with-stood′**, *a.*, **un-wit′less**, *a.*, **un-wit′nessed**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-wit′ter, *a.* [Cf Icel. *ūvitr* foolish, E. UNWIT fool.] Ignorant. — **un-wit′ter-ly**, *adv.* — **un-wit′ter-ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
un-wit′ti-ly, *adv.* of UNWITTY.
un-wit′ting, *n.* [*un-* not + *witting*, n.] Ignorance. *Obs.* [TING.
un-wit′ting-ly, *adv.* of UNWIT-
un-wit′ty, *a.* [Cf AS *unwittig* without understanding.] See UN-, not.
un-wived′ (ŭn-wīvd′), *a.* Without, or bereaved of, a wife. *Obs.*
un-woe′ful, *a.* See UN-, not.
unwolde, *a.* [Cf. AS *ungewealden* not under control.] Unwieldy; stiff in motion. *Obs.*
un-wom′an (ŭn-wōōm′ăn), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *woman.*] To deprive of womanly qualities. *Rare.*
un-wom′an-like′, *a.*, **un-wom′an-li-ness**, *n.*, **un-wom′an-ly**, *a.* See UN-, not.
un-wom′an-ly, *adv.* In a manner unbecoming a woman [not.
un-won′ (ŭn-wŭn′), *a.* See UN-,
unwon, *a.* [*un-* not + ME. *wone* accustomed, AS. *gewun*, *gewuna.*] Unwonted. *Obs*
un-won′a-ble, *a.* Not to be won. *Obs* [WIND.
un-wond′ *Obs* pret. of UN-
un-won′der (ŭn-wŭn′dẽr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *wonder.*] To divest of the quality of wonder or mystery; to explain. *Obs or R.*
un-won′der-ing, *a.* See UN-, not.
unwondid. † UNWOUNDED.
un-wont′ (ŭn-wŭnt′), *a.* Unwonted. *Obs. or Archaic.*

un-work' (ŭn-wûrk'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *work.*] To undo or destroy, as work previously done.

un-world'ly (ŭn-wûrld'lĭ), *a.* Not worldly; spiritual. — **un-world'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-wormed' (-wûrmd' ; 87), *a.* Of a dog, not wormed; not having had the worm, or lytta, under the tongue cut out.

un-wor'thy (ŭn-wûr'thĭ), *a.* **1.** Not worthy. Specif.: **a** Wanting merit, value, or the like; — said of persons or things. **b** Not deserving something; — often with *of*; as, men *unworthy* of respect. **c** Not fit or suitable; unbecoming; — usually with *of*; as, an act *unworthy* of man.

2. Undeserved. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

— **un-wor'thi-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-wor'thi-ness**, *n.*

un-wrap', *v. t.* To open or undo, as what is wrapped or folded.

un-wrap', *v. i.* To become unwrapped or undone.

un-wreathe' (ŭn-rēth'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *wreathe.*] To untwist, uncoil, or untwine, as anything wreathed.

un-wrin'kle (ŭn-rĭŋ'k'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *wrinkle.*] To reduce from a wrinkled state, to smooth.

un-writ'ten (ŭn-rĭt'n), *a.* [AS. *unwriten.*] **1.** Not written; not reduced to writing; oral; traditional; as, *unwritten* agreements, knowledge, doctrines.

2. Containing no writing; blank; as, *unwritten* paper.

unwritten law. **a** *Law.* Law not committed to writing at its origin, but originated in custom or otherwise than as formally made and declared by the sovereign legislative power, as the common law of England or the United States. See WRITTEN LAW. **b** The assumed rule or custom that a measure of immunity shall be given to those guilty of certain criminal acts of revenge (cf. SELF-HELP), esp. in avenging injury to family honor arising from seduction or adultery, often referred to as existing in communities where persons guilty of such acts escape punishment by reason of a public sentiment justifying their acts.

un-yoke' (ŭn-yōk'), *v. t.* [AS. *ungeocian.* See 1st UN-; YOKE.] **1.** To loose or free from a yoke, as oxen.

2. To part; disjoin; disconnect.

un-yoked' (ŭn-yōkt' ; 87), *a.* Not yet yoked; not having worn the yoke.

un-yoked', *p. a.* **1.** Freed or loosed from a yoke.

2. Licentious; unrestrained. *Obs.* *Shak.*

un-zoned' (ŭn-zōnd' ; 87), *a.* **1.** Not zoned; not girdled.

2. Not confined to a zone; unrestricted. *Obs.*

up (ŭp), *adv.* [AS. *up, upp, ūp*; akin to OFries. *up, op,* D. *op,* OS. *ūp,* OHG. *ūf,* G. *auf,* Icel. & Sw. *upp,* Dan. *op,* Goth. *iup,* and prob. E. *over.* See OVER.] **1.** In or toward a higher position; above; aloft; in a direction contrary to that of gravity; — the opposite of *down.* That in respect to which *up* denotes the higher position is often to be understood from the context; thus, he gets *up,* that is, out of bed; the sun is *up,* that is, above the horizon.

But they presumed to go *up* unto the hilltop. *Num.* xiv. 44.

2. At, towards, or to any point thought of as higher; — often with a preposition; as, to go *up* to London; esp., indicating a higher point or degree of age, rank, amount, pitch, etc.; as, to train a child *up;* he was well *up* in his class; prices are *up;* to sing *up* to high C.

I am afflicted and ready to die from my youth *up.*
Ps. lxxxviii. 15.

Those that were *up* themselves kept others low *Spenser.*

3. Specif.: **a** In action; as, to set *up* vibrations; — often in the sense of *roused* (as, his blood was *up*) or of *in progress.* "The hunt is *up.*" *Shak.*

Let us, then, be *up* and doing. *Longfellow.*

b In prominence or consideration; in view; as, a missing trinket turns *up;* to bring *up* a matter for discussion.

His name was *up* through all the adjoining provinces. *Milton.*

c Before a magistrate on a criminal charge; as, to be *up* for assault. *Colloq.* **d** In gambling, at stake; as, money *up* on a game. *Colloq.* **e** *Baseball.* At bat; as, he had three hits in four times *up.* **f** *Naut.* Towards the point from which the wind blows; into the wind; as, to keep a ship *up.*

4. To or in a position of equal advance or equality; not short of, back of, less advanced than, away from, or the like; — usually followed by *to* or *with;* as, to be *up* to the chin in water; to come *up* with the enemy; to live *up* to engagements; to bring an account *up* to date.

As a boar was whetting his teeth, *up* comes a fox to him *L'Estrange.*

5. Hence, in the position of being prepared, informed, or competent; as, to be *up* in heraldry.

6. To or in a state of completion, often one resulting from, or involving, motion upwards; wholly; quite; as, to shrivel *up;* eat *up;* drink *up;* burn *up;* sum *up;* etc.; to sew *up* a rent. Also, to or at an end; as, his time is *up.*

☞ Some phrases of this kind are now obsolete or dialect; as, to spend *up* (*Prov.* xxi. 20); to kill *up* (*B. Jonson*).

7. Aside, so as not to be in use; by; as, to lay *up* riches; put *up* your weapons.

☞ *Up* is elliptical for *get up, rouse, lift up,* etc., and with *with* often has the force of a verb. "*Up,* and let us be going." *Judg.* xix. 28. In colloq., dial., or illit. speech *up* is sometimes inflected as a verb; as, he *ups* with his gun.

Up, up, my friend! and quit your books. *Wordsworth.*

to be up to. **a** To be equal or competent to, or prepared for; as, he *is up to* the business, or the emergency. *Colloq.* **b** To be engaged in; to purpose, or be on the point of, doing; — often with a bad sense; as, I don't know what mischief he *'s up to. Colloq.* **c** To be incumbent on; as, it *'s up to* you to prove it. *Slang.* — **up and coming,** alert; capable; smart. *Dial. U. S.* — **up and down.** **a** With rising and falling motion; to and fro; hither and thither from one state or position to another. "Let them wander *up and down.*" *Ps.* lix 15. **b** Vertical in position or direction; specif., *Naut.,* perpendicular; — said of the cable when the anchor is under, or nearly under, the bow. **c** In every point or particular. *Obs.* **d** In blunt or downright fashion. *Colloq.* — **up oars,** *Naut.,* a command at which the oars, that have been lying in the boat, are raised smartly to a vertical position, in line, with blades fore and aft.

up (ŭp), *prep.* **1.** From a lower to a higher place on or along; at a higher place upon; toward, near, or at the top of.

In going *up* a hill, the knees will be most weary. *Bacon.*

2. From the coast towards the interior of, as a country; from the mouth towards the source of, as a stream; as, to journey *up* the country; to sail *up* the Hudson.

3. On or upon. *Obs.* "*Up* pain of death." *Chaucer.*

up guess, at a guess. *Obs. Wycliffe.* — **up one's sleeve,** held secretly in reserve; as, to have a political surprise *up one's sleeve;* — from the swindling gambler's trick of having an extra card in the sleeve.

up, *a.* **1.** Inclining up; tending or going up; upward; specif., being or going in the direction of a large city; as, an *up* look, an *up* grade; the *up* draft; *up* train; an *up* shoot (see CURVE, *n.*, 4).

2. *Golf.* **a** In advance of one's opponent; as, to be one *up;* — opposed to *down.* **b** On the green; as, the ball was well *up.*

3. In various games, necessary for winning; as, the game is 11 points *up.*

up, *n.* State of being up or above; a state of elevation, prosperity, or the like. *Colloq., & Rare,* exc. in: *ups and downs,* alternate states of prosperity and adversity.

They had their *ups and downs* of fortune. *Thackeray.*

up-. The adverb, adjective, or preposition *up* used in composition; as: **a** The adverb, esp. in the specific senses: (1) In or to an elevated position; aloft; on high; as, *up*bear; *up*raise. (2) Thoroughly; completely; wholly; — often used merely intensively; as, *up*bind; *up*tear. (3) At, towards, or to a higher point or degree of age, rank, education, amount, pitch, etc.; as, *up*breed. (4) Aside, so as not to be in use; as, to *up*lay riches, i. e., to hoard. **b** The adjective with the sense, locating, tending, or inclining up; upward; as, *up*blast, an upward blast. **c** The preposition, esp. in the specific senses: (1) From a lower to a higher place on, upon, or along; upward or aloft in or on; as, *up*hill; *up*street. (2) From the coast towards the interior of, or from the mouth towards the source of, or the like; as, *up*country; *up*stream.

☞ The reference "See UP-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *up-,* if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

up'-and-down', *a.* **1.** In an upward and a downward direction alternately; as, an *up-and-down* movement.

2. *Colloq.* **a** Downright; plain-spoken. **b** Alternately high and low in fortune, etc.

U-pan'i-shad (ōō-pän'ĭ-shäd), *n.* [Skr., lit., a sitting down (at the feet of another to listen to his words), esoteric doctrine.] One of a class of speculative treatises, concerned with the nature of man and the universe, forming a part of the Vedic literature. The fundamental doctrine of these treatises is pantheism involving transmigration and the emanation of creation from the universal ego, or world soul, which comprises in its being all individual souls.

The earliest of the Upanishads, of which there are an indefinite number, dates probably from the 6th century B. C.

u'pas (ū'pas), *n.* [Malay *pŭhn-ūpas; pŭhn* a tree + *ūpas* poison.] **1.** **a** A tall Javanese moraceous tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*), yielding an intensely poisonous milky juice, which is used as an arrow poison. It was formerly reputed to destroy any living thing that approached it. Called also *bohun upas.* **b** A loganiaceous shrub or tree (*Strychnos tieuté*), of the same region, also yielding an arrow poison.

2. The sap or juice of either of these trees. That of *Antiaris* is **upas antiar**; that of *Strychnos,* **upas tieuté.**

up-braid' (ŭp-brād'), *v. t.*; UP-BRAID'ED; UP-BRAID'ING. [ME. *upbreiden;* AS. *upp, ūp,* up + *bregdan* to draw, twist, weave; perh. influenced in sense by a kindred Scand. word; cf. Icel. *bregða* to draw, brandish, braid, deviate from, change, break off, upbraid, also AS. *ūpgebrēdan* to upbraid. See UP; BRAID to weave.] **1.** To reproach with something wrong or disgraceful; to charge, accuse, or reprove, reproachfully; — followed by *with* or *for,* and formerly *of,* before the thing imputed.

And *upbraided* them with their unbelief. *Mark* xvi 14.

2. To be, or to act as, a reproach to; to put to shame.

How much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness.
Sir P. Sidney.

3. To urge as a matter of reproach; to cast up; — with *to* before the person reproached. *Obs.*

Syn. — Reproach, blame, censure, condemn. See REPROVE.

up-braid', *v. i.* To utter upbraidings.

up-braid', *n.* Upbraiding; reproach; contumely. *Obs.*

up-braid'ing, *n.* Act or utterance of one who upbraids; a reproof or reproach.

up-break' (ŭp-brāk'), *v. i.* To break upwards; to force a way to the surface. — **up'break'**, *n.*

up-build' (ŭp-bĭld'), *v. t.* To build up, in any sense. *Rare.* — **up-build'ing**, *vb. n.* — **up-build'er**, *n.*

up'burst' (ŭp'bûrst'), *n.* Act of bursting upwards; a breaking through to the surface, as of molten matter.

up'cast' (ŭp'kăst' ; 87), *a.* Cast up; directed upward; as, with *upcast* eyes or glance.

up'cast' (ŭp'kăst'), *n.* Act of casting upward, or state of being cast up: also, anything cast up. Specif.: **a** *Bowling.* A cast; throw. **b** *Chiefly Mining.* The ventilating shaft up which the air passes after circulation. Cf. DOWNCAST, 3. **c** An upset, as from a carriage. *Scot.* **d** A taunt; reproach; also, a jest or jesting; repartee. *Scot.*

up'coun'try (ŭp'kŭn'trĭ), *adv.* In an upcountry direction; as, to live *upcountry. Colloq.*

up'coun'try, *a.* Living or lying remote from the seacoast; being in the interior; as, an *upcountry* residence. *Colloq.* — *n.* The interior of the country. *Colloq.*

up-end' (ŭp-ĕnd'), *v. t.* To set on end, as a cask.

up'growth' (ŭp'grōth'), *n.* The process of growing up; progress; development; also, that which grows up.

The new and mighty *upgrowth* of poetry in Italy. *J. R. Green.*

up-heav'al (ŭp-hēv'ăl), *n.* An upheaving; state of being upheaved, esp., an elevation of part of the earth's crust.

up-heave' (ŭp-hēv'), *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath; to raise. — *v. i.* To rise.

u'pher (ū'fẽr), *n.* [D. *juffer,* prob. the same word as *juffer, juffrouw, jufvrouw,* young woman; *jong* young + *vrouw* woman. Cf. EUPHROE, YOUNG, 1st FROW.] A fir pole of from 4 to 7 inches diameter, and 20 to 40 feet long, sometimes roughly hewn, used for scaffoldings, etc. *Eng.*

up-hill' (ŭp-hĭl'), *adv.* Upwards on or as on a hillside.

up'hill' (ŭp'hĭl' ; 87), *a.* Ascending; going up; as, an *uphill* road; hence, laborious; difficult; as, *uphill* work.

up-hold' (ŭp-hōld'), *v. t.* **1.** To hold up; to raise.

2. To keep erect; to support; sustain; maintain.

Honor shall *uphold* the humble in spirit. *Prov.* xxix 23.

3. To aid by approval or encouragement; to countenance.

up-hold'er (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* [*up* + *holder.* Cf. UPHOLSTERER.]

1. In *Obs.* senses: **a** One who holds things up for sale; a broker or auctioneer. **b** A tradesman; a retail dealer. **c** An undertaker, or provider for funerals. **d** An upholsterer.

2. One that upholds; a supporter; defender.

up-hol'ster (ŭp-hōl'stẽr), *v. t.* [See UPHOLSTERER.] To furnish (rooms, carriages, bedsteads, chairs, etc.) with hangings, coverings, cushions, etc.; to adorn with furnishings in cloth, silk, etc.; as, to *upholster* a couch.

un-wooed' (ŭn-wōōd'), *a.* See UN-, not. [woof from.]

un-woof', *v. t.* To take the

un-word'a-ble (ŭn-wûr'dă-b'l), *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-word'a-bly**, *adv.* [also, not speaking.]

un-word'ed, *a.* Not worded; [ing.]

un-word'y, un-word'i-ly. Scot. vars. of UNWORTHY, UNWORTHILY. [*n.*] A misdeed. *Obs.*

unwork, *n.* [See UN-, not; WORK.]

un-work'a-ble (ŭn-wûr'kă-b'l), *a.*, **un-work'ing**, *a.*, **un-work'man-like'**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-work'man-ly, *adv.* Unworkmanlike. *Obs. or R.*

un-world', *v. t.* To render not of, or of the nature of, the world *Rare.* [tittered. *Obs.*]

un-worm'wood'ed, *a.* Not em-

un-worn' (ŭn-wôrn' ; 201), *a.*, **un-wor'ried** (-wŭr'ĭd), *a.* See UN-, not

un-wor'ship (ŭn-wûr'shĭp), *n.* [AS. *unweorþscipe* dishonor. See UN- not; WORSHIP.] Lack of worship or honor; discredit. *Obs.*

un-wor'ship, *v. t.* [See 1st UN-.] To dishonor; discredit. *Obs.*

un-wor'shiped, un-wor'shipped (-shĭpt), *a.*, **un-wor'ship-ful**, *a.*, **un-wor'ship-ing, un-wor'shipping**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-wor'ship-ly, *adv.* Disrespectfully. *Obs* [*Obs. or R.*]

un-worth', *n.* Unworthiness.

un-worth', *a.* [AS. *unweorð.*] Worthless; valueless; unworthy. — **un-worth'ly**, *adv* *Obs.* — **un-worth'ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

unworthhede, *n.* [*unworth*, a + old form of *-head.*] Unworthiness. *Obs.* [worthy.]

un-wor'thy, *v. t.* To render not

un-wound' (ŭn-wound'), *p. a.* of UNWIND.

un-wound', *a.* See UN-, not.

un-wound'a-ble (-wōōn'dă-b'l ; -woun'dă-b'l), *a.*, **un-wound'ed**, *a.*, **un-wo'ven** (ŭn-wō'v'n), *a.* See UN-, not.

unwrast. † UNWREST.

un-wrath'ful, *a.* See UN-, not. — **un-wrath'ful-ly**, *adv.*

un-wray', *v. t.* = UNWRY. *Obs.*

unwreah, *pret.* of UNWRY *Obs.*

un-wreaked' (ŭn-rēkt'), *a.* Not wreaked or revenged. *Obs.*

un-wreak'en, *a.* [*un-* not + old p. p. of *wreak.*] Unrevenged *Obs.*

un-wrecked' (-rĕkt'), *a.* See UN-, not. [trick. *Obs.*]

unwrench, *n.* [AS. *unwrenc.*] A

un-wrenched' (ŭn-rĕnchť ; 140), *a.* See UN-, not.

unwrest, *a.* [AS. *unwræst* weak, wretched; *un-* not + *wræst* delicate, excellent.] *Obs.* **a** Feeble; worthless. **b** Deceitful; wicked.

un-wrest'ly, *adv* [AS. *unwræstlice* weakly, absurdly.] Feebly; also, wickedly *Obs*

un-wrest'ship, *n.* Feebleness; also, wickedness *Obs.*

unwrie. † UNWRY.

un-wrin'kled (ŭn-rĭŋ'k'ld), *a.*, **un-writ'a-ble** (ŭn-rīt'ă-b'l), **unwrite'a-ble**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-write', *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *write.*] To cancel or erase, as writing. *R.*

un-writ'ing, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-wro'gen, *p. p.* of UNWRY. *Obs*

unwroken, *a.* [*un-* not + old p. p. of *wreak*; cf. AS *unwrecen*] Unrevenged. *Obs.*

un-wronged' (ŭn-rŏngd'), *a.*,

un-wrought' (-rôt'), *a.*, **unwrung'**, *a.* See UN-, not.

un-wry', *v. t.* [AS. *unwrecn.*] To uncover; discover *Obs.*

unwry, *a.* [ME *unwrien, unwreon,* to discover, p. p. *unwrien,* AS *unwreón* uncover] Uncovered; disclosed *Obs.*

unwunne. † UNWIN. [*Sp.*

un-wunt'ed. Unwonted *Ref.*

unwurth † UNWORTH.

uny, *n. t.* [F. *unir* (cf. p. p *uni*), L. *unire.*] To unite; join. *Obs.*

un-yark', *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *gearcian* prepare] To unfasten. *Obs.*

unyement † ONYMENT.

unyeoun. † ONION.

un-yield'ed, *a.*, **un-yield'ing**, *a.*, **un-yield'ing-ly**, *adv.*, **un-yield'ing-ness**, *n.* See UN-, not.

un-yoke', *v. i.* To become loosed from or as from a yoke.

unyolden, *a.* Not yielded, as to a foe; also, unreturned. *Obs.*

unyon † ONION.

un-youth'ful, *a.* See UN-, not.

unyth. † UNEATH.

un-zeal'ous, *a.* See UN-, not.

uo-. For various words in *uo-,* see forms in VO-

up, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *uppan* to rise, *nppan, uppan,* to bring up or forth, to disclose.] To raise up; to bring to notice. *Obs*

up, *v. i.* To arise; to get up *Obs.* *or Colloq & Dial.*

U P. or **u. p.** *Abbr.* United Presbyterian; under proof (of spirits).

upalland. † UPLAND.

up'a-long', *adv.* Upward; esp., up the street *Dial. Eng.*

u'pa-na'ya-na (ōōp'ä-nä'yä-nä), *n.* Also **u-pa'na-ya** (ōō-pän'ä-yä) and corruptly **u-pin'la-ny** (ōō-p ĭn'y ä-n ĭ). [Skr.] The ceremonial in which a Hindu of the "twice-born" castes is invested with the sacred thread. See CASTE, 2.

U'pa Pu-ra'na (ōōp'ä pōō-rä'nä). [Skr. *upapurāṇa.*] See PURANA. [*Obs.*]

up'a-ris'ing, *n* Resurrection.

upas tree. = UPAS, 1.

upaventure, *conj.* [See UP; ADVENTURE.] In case. *Obs.*

up-band', *v.t.* To band, or bind, up *Obs*

up-bank' (87), *a.* & *adv.* Uphill. *Dial Eng.* — **upbank thaw,** a thaw on hills while the frost is unbroken in the valley below.

up-bar', *v. t.* **1.** To fasten with a bar. *Rare.*

2. To unbar, as a gate. *Obs.*

up-bear', *v. t.* See UP- a (1). — **up-bear'er**, *n.* [UP- a (2). *R.*]

up-bind' (ŭp-bīnd'), *v. t* See

up'blast', *n* See UP- b.

up-blaze', *v. i.* See UP- a (1).

up-blow', *v. t.* To inflate. *Obs.*

up-blow', *v. i.* To blow up.

up-bolt', *v. t.* To shoot up; to rise. *Obs. Scot.*

up-borne', *a.* See UP b

up-botch', *v. t.* To patch up; to put together *Obs*

up-brace', *v. t.* To inclose; to pack up. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

up'braid', *n.* An upward stroke.

up-braid', *v. t* [AS. *upp, ūp,* up + *bregdan* to draw.] To draw up, as a bridge. *Obs.*

up-braid', *v. i.* To rise up; to ascend, as a flame. *Obs.*

up-braid'er, *n.* One that upbraids. [*braiding,* p. pr.]

up-braid'ing-ly, *adv* of *up-braid, pret.* Burst open. *Obs.*

up-bray', *n.* & *v.* = UPBRAID. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

up-breathe', *v. t.* To breathe up or out; to exhale. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

up-breed', *v. t.* See UP- a (3).

upbreiden. † UPBRAID.

up-bring', *v. t.* See UP- a (3) *Obs or Poetic* — **up'bring'ing,** *n Colloq.*

up-brought', *pret.* & *p. p* of UPBRING. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

upbrud. *n.* = UPBRAID. *Obs.*

up-bulg'ing (ŭp-bŭl'jĭng), *n.* See UP- b.

up-bull'er, *v. t.* To cause to boil up. *Obs. Scot.* [*Rare.*]

up-buoy'ance, *n.* See UP- a (2).

up'by' (ŭp'bĭ'), **up'bye'**, *adv.* Up yonder. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

U. P. C. *Abbr.* United Presbyterian Church.

up-cast', *v. t.* **1.** To cast or throw up; to turn upward. *Obs.*

2. To raise. *Obs or Scot.* [*Eng.*]

3. To reproach *Scot. & Dial.*

up'caught' (ŭp'kôt' ; 87), *a.* See UP- a (1). [perchance. *Obs.*]

upchaunce, *adv.* Peradventure;

up-cheer', *v. t* See UP- a (2). *Obs.* [UP- a (1).]

up-climb' (-klīm'), *v. t & i* See

up-coil', *v. t. & i.* See UP- a (2).

up'come', *n.* **a** A coming up; ascent; also, growth. *Scot.* **b** Outcome; upshot. *Dial. Eng.*

up'com'ing (ŭp'kŭm'ĭng), *n* Act or process of coming up. — *a* Coming up

up-curl', *v. t.* See UP- a (2)

up'curve', *n.* See UP- b. — **up-curved**, *a.*

up-dart', *v. i.* See UP- a (1)

updaw, *v. t.* [*up* + ME. *dawen, dagen,* to dawn, AS. *dagian.* See DAWN.] To dawn. *Obs. Scot* [*Obs.*]

up-delve', *v. t.* See UP- a (1)

up-dive', *v. t.* To spring upward; to rise. *Rare.*

updost, *a.* [D. *dossen* to dress, ir *dos* dress, in OD. peltry; cf. It *dossi* peltry, pl of *dosso* back, L *dorsum.*] Decked; dressed *Obs. Scot.*

up-drag', *v. t*, **up-draw'**, *v. t* See UP- a (1).

up-dress', *v. t.* See UP- a (3) *Obs.*

up-dry', *v. t* See UP a (2)

upe. † UP, UPPEN.

u-pey'gan (ōō-pā'gän), *n* [Native Mashona name] The bovele, or black rhinoceros.

upfeng, *v. t.* [See UP; FANG, *v.*] To take up. *Obs.*

up-fill', *v. t.* See UP- a (2) *Obs.*

up-flare', *v. i.*, **up-flash'ing**, *a.*, **up-fling'**, *v. t.* See UP- a (1).

up-flood'ing, *a.* See UP- a (3).

up-flow', *v. i.* See UP- a (3). — **up'flow'**, *n.*

up-flung', *a.* See UP- a (1).

up-fold'ed, *a.* See UP- a (2).

up-fold'en, *a.* Upfolded. *Obs.*

up'gang', *n.* [AS., a going up.] Ascent; passage upwards. *Obs. Scot.* [a (2).]

up-gath'er, *v. t. & i.* See UP-

up-gaze', *v. i* See UP- a (1)

up-gird', *v. t* See UP- a (2).

up-give', *v. t.* To give or deliver up or out; to yield. *Obs*

up-glean', *v. t.* See UP- a (2).

up'go'ing, *n.*, **up'go'ing**, *a.*, **up'-grade'**, *n.*, **up'grade'**, *a. & adv.* See UP- b

up-grow', *v. i.* See UP- a (3) *Rare.* [— **up'gush'**, *n.*]

up-gush', *v. i.* See UP- a (1).

up-haf' Obs. pret. of UPHEAVE.

uphald. † UPHOLD.

up-hale', *v. t.*, **up-hance'**, *v. t.* See UP- a (1) *Both Obs.*

up'hand', *a* **a** Marked by a raising of the hand; as, *uphand* emphasis. **b** Lifted by the hand, or by both hands *Rare*

uphang, *v. t* See UP- a (1) *Obs*

up-hap', *conj* [Prop. two words, *up happe* upon chance, perchance.] Perhaps. *Obs.*

u-phar'sin (ū-fär'sĭn) *Bib.* See MENE. [*Rare.*]

up-hasp', *v. t* See UP- a (2).

up-haud' (ŭp-hôd') Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of UPHOLD

U'phaz (ū'făz). *Bib* [*Obs*

up-heap', *v. t.* See UP- a (2).

up-hear'en. Archaic p. p. of UPHEAVE. [HOLD.]

up-held', *pret* & *p. p.* of UP-

up-helm', *v. t. Naut.* To put the helm to windward.

uphent, *v. t.* See UP- a (2). *Obs*

up-hie', *v. t.* [*up* + ME. *hien, hyien,* to raise high, AS. *héan* to raise, *héah* high.] To raise; exalt. *Obs. Scot.* [& p. p.]

uphield, uphild. † *upheld,* pret.]

up'hill', *n.* An ascent; rising ground. *Rare.* [the hill. *Obs.*]

up-hilt', *v. t.* To plunge in to

uphint † UPHENT [*Obs.*]

up-hoard', *v. t.* See UP- a (2).

up-hol'ster-er (ŭp-hōl'stĕr-ĕr), *n.* [From *upholster, upholdster* for older *upholder*, in ME. tradesman. See UPHOLDER, -STER.] One who provides upholstery; one who upholsters.

up-hol'ster-y (-ĭ), *n.* Furniture or interior fittings, as hangings, cushions, curtains, coverings, etc., covered or made with textile materials, leather, and the like; also, the art or business of an upholsterer.

up'keep' (ŭp'kēp'), *n.* Act of keeping up, or maintaining; maintenance; also, state of being kept up; repair.
Small outlays for . . *upkeep* of buildings. *A. R. Colquhoun*

up'land (ŭp'lănd), *n.* **1.** High land; ground elevated above the lowlands along rivers, near the sea, or between hills.
2. The country, as distinguished from populous districts, or the neighborhood of towns. *Obs.*

up'land, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to uplands; being on upland.
2. Of or pert. to the country, as disting. from the neighborhood of towns; rustic; also, rude; unpolished. *Obs.*
upland boneset, a kind of thoroughwort (*Eupatorium sessilifolium*) closely related to the true boneset. — **u. cotton,** a variety of short-staple cotton derived chiefly from *Gossypium herbaceum*, and cultivated in some parts of the United States. — **u. cress,** any of several cresses of the genus *Barbarea*, esp. *B. barbarea* and *B. præcox*. — **u. goose,** a Patagonian wild goose (*Chloëphaga magellanica*). — **u. moccasin.** See MOCCASIN, 2. — **u. plover,** a large sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) of eastern North America, which frequents fields and uplands; — so called because it resembles a plover in its short bill and general appearance, and in habits. It is a fine game bird and has already been nearly exterminated in some States. — **u. sumac,** the smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*). — **u. willow oak,** a willow-leaved oak (*Quercus brevifolia*) of the southern United States.


Upland Plover.

up'land-er (ŭp'lăn-dĕr), *n.* **1** One dwelling in the upland; hence: **a** A rustic. *Obs. or Dial.* **b** The upland plover. *Local, U. S.*

up-lift' (ŭp-lĭft'), *v. t.; pret.* -LIFT'ED; *p. p.* -LIFT'ED, *Obs. or Poetic* -LIFT'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -LIFT'ING. **1.** To lift or raise aloft; to raise; elevate; as, to *uplift* the arm, the head; to *uplift* a rock.
Satan, talking to his nearest mate,
With head *uplift* above the wave. *Milton.*
2. To collect; lift, as rents, bonds, etc. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
Rents not *uplifted* by the apparent heir belonged to his executors. *Erskine's Principles.*

up'lift' (ŭp'lĭft'), *n.* An elevation; esp., *Geol.*, upheaval.

up'most (ŭp'mōst), *a.* [Cf. UPPERMOST.] Uppermost.

up-on' (ŭ-pŏn'), *prep.* [AS. *uppan, uppon; upp* up + *on, an*, on. See UP; ON.] On; — in all its senses. See ON.
The Philistines be *upon* thee, Samson. *Judg.* xvi. 9.
He made a great difference between people that did rebel *upon* wantonness, and them that did rebel *upon* want. *Bacon.*
This advantage we lost *upon* the invention of firearms. *Addison.*
He had abandoned the frontiers, retiring *upon* Glasgow. *Scott.*
Philip swore *upon* the Evangelists. *Landor.*
☞ For phrases, as *upon the whole, to set upon*, etc., see under the nouns, verbs, etc.
Syn. — See ABOVE.

up-on', *adv.* On; hereupon; thereon. *Obs.*

up'-o'ver, *a. Mining & Civil Eng.* Designating a method of shaft excavation by drifting to a point below, and then raising instead of sinking.

up'per (ŭp'ĕr), *a.; comp.* of UP. **1.** Being farther up, lit. or fig.; higher in place, position, rank, dignity, or the like; superior; as, the *upper* lip; the *upper* side of a thing; the *upper* house of a legislature.
2. Specif. [*cap.*]: *Geol.* Designating a later period or formation (of a specified period); — so called because the strata are normally above those of the earlier formations; as, *Upper* Cambrian, Cretaceous, Jurassic, Silurian, etc.
the upper hand, the advantage; as, to have, or get, *the upper hand* of another, i. e., to get the better of him. — **u. hand,** *Firearms,* the hand about a rifle nearest to the muzzle. — **U. Barren Coal Measures,** *Geol.*, a series of sandstones and shales overlying the Coal Measures proper and belonging to the Permian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **U. Bench,** *Eng. Hist.*, the highest court of common law (continuing the King's Bench) during the Commonwealth. — **u. case,** the top one of a pair of compositor's cases. See 2d CASE, *n.*, 4. — **U. Chalk,** *Geol.*, a subdivision of the Upper Cretaceous in Britain. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **upper deck,** *Naut.*, the topmost full-length deck of any vessel; — also sometimes applied to a partial deck above the main deck. — **u. leather,** leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes; also, vamps and quarters collectively. — **u. pharyngeal.** See PHARYNGOBRANCHIAL. — **u. platform.** See DECK, *n.*, 2. — **U. Sonoran.** See SONORAN **a.** — **u. ten thousand,** *or* (abbreviated) **upper ten,** the ten thousand, more or less, who are highest in position or wealth; the upper class; the aristocracy. *Colloq.* — **u. topsail,** *Naut.*, the upper sail of a double topsail. — **u. transit,** *Astron.*, the passage of a heavenly body across any part of the meridian above the visible pole. — **u. works,** *Naut.*, all those parts of the hull of a vessel that are above the load water line; — called also *deadworks.* — **u. world,** the surface of the earth, abode of the living, as distinguished from the lower, under, or nether world.

up'per (ŭp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** The upper leather for a shoe; a vamp.
2. *pl.* Gaiters of cloth buttoned over the ankle.
to be on one's uppers, lit., to have worn out one's shoe soles; hence, to be at the end of one's means or in hard luck.

up'per-cut' (ŭp'ĕr-kŭt'), *n.* In boxing, a short-arm swinging blow directed upward. *Slang or Cant.*

up'per-cut', *v. t. & i.* In boxing, to strike, or hit, with an uppercut. *Slang or Cant.*

up'per-most (ŭp'ĕr-mōst), *a* [From UP, UPPER; formed like *uttermost.* Cf. UPMOST.] Highest in place, position, rank, power, or the like; upmost; topmost.
Whatever *taction* happens to be *uppermost* *Swift.*

up'pish (ŭp'ĭsh), *a.* [From UP.] **1.** Proud; arrogant; assuming; putting on airs of superiority. *Colloq.*
2. Drunk; intoxicated. *Obs. Slang.*
— **up'pish-ly,** *adv.* — **up'pish-ness,** *n.*

up'right' (ŭp'rīt'; *formerly also* ŭp-rīt'; 87), *a.* [AS *uprihte, upprihte.* See UP; RIGHT, *a.*] **1.** Erect in position or posture; perpendicular; vertical, or nearly vertical; pointing upward; as, an *upright* tree.
With chattering teeth, and bristling hair *upright.* *Dryden*
2. Morally erect; having rectitude; honest; just.
And that man [Job] was perfect and *upright* *Job* i. 1.
3. Conformable to moral rectitude; right.
Conscience rewards *upright* conduct *J. M. Mason*
4. *Golf.* Designating a club in which the head is approximately at a right angle with the shaft.
upright drill, *Mach.*, a drilling machine with a vertical spindle. — **u. piano.** See under PIANO, 1. — **u. shave,** *Basketwork.* = UPRIGHT, *n.*, 3.

up'right', *adv.* **1.** Vertically.
2. Flat on the back, face upward. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

up'right' (ŭp'rīt'), *n.* **1.** State of being upright or vertical; as, a pillar out of *upright.*
2. Something standing upright, as a piece of timber in a building or the wall down the middle of a brick clamp.
3. *Basketwork.* A tool made from a flat strip of steel with chisel edges at both ends, bent into horseshoe shape, the opening between the cutting edges being adjustable, used for reducing splits to skeins. Called in full *upright shave.*

up'right'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being upright.
Syn. — See RECTITUDE.

up-rise' (ŭp-rīz'), *v. i.* **1.** To rise, as from sleep; to get up; to appear by ascending above the horizon.
2. To swell up; to increase in size; to rise
3. To have an upright direction or inclination.
Uprose the mystic mountain range. *Tennyson.*
4. To ascend; as, the smoke *uprose.*

up'rise' (ŭp'rīz'; ŭp-rīz'), *n.* **1.** Act or process of rising; rising or ascent; a rise. "The sun's *uprise.*" *Shak.*
2. An insurrection; uprising. *Obs.*

up-ris'ing (ŭp-rīz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of rising; also, a steep place; ascent. "The steep *uprising* of the hill." *Shak.*
2. An insurrection; a revolt.

up'roar' (ŭp'rōr'; 87, 201), *n.* [D. *oproer;* akin to G. *aufruhr,* Dan. *oprør,* Sw. *upprör;* D. *op* up + *roeren* to stir; akin to AS. *hrēran* to stir, *hrōr* stirring, active, G. *rühren* to stir, OHG. *ruoren,* Icel. *hræra,* Dan. *røre,* Sw. *röra.* Cf. REREMOUSE.] Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; noisy confusion; bustle and clamor.
But the Jews . . set all the city on an *uproar.* *Acts* xvii. 5
up-roar' (ŭp-rōr'; 201), *v. t.* To throw into uproar or confusion. "I should *uproar* the universal peace." *Shak.*
— *v. i.* To make uproar. *Both Obs. or R.*

up-roar'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Making, or accompanied by, uproar, or noise and tumult; as, *uproarious* merriment. —
up-roar'i-ous-ly, *adv.* — **up-roar'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

up-root' (ŭp-rōōt'), *v. t.* To root up; to tear up by or as by the roots; hence, to remove utterly; to eradicate; extirpate. "Trees *uprooted* left their place." *Dryden.*

up-set' (ŭp-sĕt'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* UP-SET' or (esp. in sense 6) UP-SET'TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UP-SET'TING. **1.** To set up or raise; to put upright. *Obs.* *R. of Brunne.*
2. To refund or repair, as a loss; also, to recover from, as from an injury. *Obs. or Scot.*
3. To overturn, overthrow, or overset; as, to *upset* a carriage; to *upset* an argument; to *upset* the situation.
4. Hence, to discompose; to disturb the self-possession of; as, the fright *upset* her. *Colloq.*
5. *Mech.* **a** To thicken and shorten, as a heated piece of iron, by hammering on the end; to jump; swage. **b** To shorten (a tire) in the process of resetting, as by cutting it and hammering on the ends or by treating in a special machine without cutting.
6. *Basketwork.* To turn upwards the outer ends of (stakes) so as to make a foundation for the side of a basket or the like; also, to form (the side) in this manner.
Syn. — See OVERTURN.

up-set', *v. i.* **1.** To become upset or overturned.
2. *Basketwork.* To upset the stakes.

up'set' (ŭp'sĕt'), *a.* Set up; fixed; determined; — used chiefly or only in the phrase **upset price,** i. e., the price fixed on as the minimum for property offered in a public sale, or, the price at which property is set up or started by an auctioneer, and the lowest price at which it will be sold.

up'set', *n.* **1.** Act of upsetting, or state of being upset; an overturn; as, the wagon had an *upset.*
2. In technical uses: **a** *Basketwork.* The rods plaited or woven around the bottoms of the stakes immediately after upsetting, to keep them in position. See BASKET, *Illust.* **b** *Mech.* A swage used in upsetting; a jumper. See UPSET, *v. t.*, 5 **a.** **c** *Carp.* Buckling of wood fibers due to crushing.

up-set'ting (ŭp-sĕt'ĭng), *a.* **1.** That upsets or disconcerts, or that may be upset; as, an *upsetting* affair.
2. Conceited; assuming; as, an *upsetting* fellow. *Scot.*
upsetting thermometer, a thermometer by merely inverting which the temperature may be registered. The column of mercury is broken and, as it remains so until the instrument is reset, the reading may be made at leisure.

up'shot' (ŭp'shŏt'), *n.* [*up* + *shot,* equivalent to *scot* share, reckoning. Cf. the phrase *to cast up an account.*] Final issue; conclusion; the sum and substance, the end, result, or consummation; as, the *upshot* of the matter.
We account it frailty that threescore years and ten make the *upshot* of man's pleasurable existence. *De Quincey*

up'side' (-sīd'), *n.* The upper side; the uppermost part.
upside down [a corruption of ME. *up so doun,* lit., up as down], with the upper part undermost; hence, in confusion; in complete disorder; topsy-turvy. *Shak.*
These that have turned the world *upside down.* *Acts* xvii. 6.

up'si-lon (ŭp'sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [Gr. ὖ ψιλόν bare, mere, simple *y.*] The 20th letter (Y, υ) of the Greek alphabet, a vowel having originally the sound of ōō as in *room*, becoming before the 4th century B. C. that of French *u* or Ger. *ü.* Its equivalent in English is *u* or *y.*

up-stairs' (ŭp-stârz'), *adv.* Up the stairs; in or toward an upper story; as, *she is upstairs; go upstairs.*

up'stairs' (ŭp'stârz'; 87), *a.* Being above stairs; pertaining to the upper story; as, an *upstairs* room. — *n.* The portion of a building above the ground story.

up-stare' (ŭp-stâr'), *v. i.* **1.** To stare upward.
2. To rise, or raise one's self, upward; hence, to be uplifted, erect, or conspicuous. "Rearing fiercely their *upstaring* crests." *Spenser.*

up'start' (ŭp'stärt'), *n.* **1.** One who has risen suddenly, as from humble position to wealth, power, or honor, esp. such a one who presumes on his success; a parvenu.
2. The meadow saffron. *Dial. Eng.*

up'start', *a.* Suddenly raised to prominence or consequence; characteristic of, or of the nature of, a parvenu. "A race of *upstart* creatures." *Milton.*

up'stroke' (ŭp'strōk'), *n.* An upward stroke; esp., a stroke or line made by a pen, or the like, moving upward.

up'take' (ŭp'tāk'), *n.* **1.** Act of taking up; a lifting.
2. Understanding; apprehension. *Scot.*
3. *a Steam Boilers.* The pipe leading upward from the smoke box of a steam boiler to the chimney, or smokestack; a flue leading upward. **b** A shaft or tube up which a current of air passes, esp. for ventilation; upcast.
4. A take-up, esp. for a loom.

up-hol'ster, *n. Obs.* **1.** A broker.
2. An upholsterer. [bee.
upholsterer bee A leaf-cutting
up-howd' (ŭp-ōd'; -oud'). Dial Eng. of UPHOLD. [of EUPHROE.
u'phroe (ū'frō; ū'vrō) Var.
up'hung' (ŭp'hŭng'; 87), *a.* See UP- **a** (1). *Obs.*
up-hurl', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).
U pin, or **U'-pin',** *n.* See U, *a.*
u-pin'ia-ny See UPANAYANA.
U'pis (ū'pĭs), *n.* [Gr. Οὖπις.] *Gr. Relig.* Artemis, so called in Lacedæmonia, Trœzen, Rhamnus, Ephesus, etc; in early times, a goddess of childbirth; later, the goddess who watches over the deeds of men.
up'ish. + UPRISE [*Rare.*]
up-jet', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).
up'land'ish (ŭp-lăn'dĭsh; ŭp'lăn-dĭsh), *a.* [Cf. AS. *uplendisc* rural.] *Obs* **1** Of or pert to uplands; living on high lands.
2 Rude; uncivilized. *Obs or R.*
U plate, or **U'-plate',** *n.* See U, *a.*
up-lay', *v. t.* See UP **a** (4). *Obs.*
up-lead' (ŭp-lēd'), *v. t.* See UP- **a** (3). *Obs.*
up lean', *v. i.* To lean on anything. *Obs.*
up-leap', *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1). *Obs.*
uplesit, *p. p.* [AS. *lesan* to gather, collect See UP.] Recovered. *Obs. Scot.* [*chaic, or Poetic.*
up-lift', *a.* Uplifted. *Obs., Archaic, or Poetic.*
up'lift'er, *n.* One that uplifts.
up-light', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). *Rare.* [up. *Brit. Rare.*
up-lim'ber, *v. t. Mil.* To limber
up-lock', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). *Obs.* [To ascend. *Obs. Scot.*
uplolp, *v. i.* [Cf. LOUP to leap.] To
uplond + UPLAND.
up-look', *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1). *Obs.*
— **up-look'ing,** *n.* [UP- **a** (1).
up'ly-ing (ŭp'lī'ĭng), *a.* See

up'mak'ing (ŭp'māk'ĭng), *n.* **a** Act of making up; make-up. **b** Material for making or filling up, as courses of planks between the bilgeways and a ship's bottom before launching.
up'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
upnland. + UPLAND.
upnon, *adv* [See UP; ANON.] At once; immediately. *Obs.*
up-on'-write', *v. t.* To write upon; to inscribe *Obs.*
up'pard (ŭp'ĕd; ŏp'-) Obs or dial Eng of UPWARD.
uppassing, *n.* A rising up. *Obs Scot.*
uppe + UP [*Obs*
up-peak', *v. i.* To rise in a peak
uppemore, *adv.* [*up* + *more,* adv.] Higher. *Obs.*
uppen, uppe, *prep.* [AS. *uppan* upon.] Over. *Obs*
up-pent', *a.* See UP- **a** (2). *Obs.*
up'per-est, *a* Obs. superl. of UP
up'per-more, *adv.* [*upper* + *more,* adv.] Higher up. *Obs.* — *n.* Upper. *Dial Eng* [*Obs.*
up'per-stocks', *n pl.* Breeches.
up'per-ten'dom (-tĕn'dŭm), *n* See -DOM; UPPER TEN (THOUSAND). *Colloq.*
up-pile', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1)
up'ping (ŭp'ĭng), *n.* [From UP.] Act or process of marking a swan or swans by cuts on the beak. See SWAN-UPPING
upplane + UPLAND.
up-plight', *p. p.* [*up-* + *plight,* p. p. of *plitch.*] Plucked up. *Obs.* [UP- **a** (2). *Rare.*
up-plow', up-plough', *v. t.* See
up-pluck', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1). *Obs.* [*Rare.*
up-poise', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).
uppon. + UPON
up-p o'woc (ŭ-p ŏ'wŏk). *n.* [American Indian (Natick) *ŭhpŭonk.*] Tobacco.

up-pricked' (ŭp-prĭkt'), *a.* Upraised, as an animal's ears. *R.*
up-prop', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).
up'-put' (*Scot.* ŭp'pŭt'), *n.* Also **up'-put'ting.** Lodging and entertainment. *Scot.*
uprais. Obs. pret of UPRISE.
up-raise' (ŭp-rāz'), *v.t.* See UP-, **a** (1). — **up-rais'er,** *n.* [*n.*, 2.
up'raise', *n Mining.* = RAISE,
up'rais'ing, *n* Upbringing; rearing. *Scot & Dial. or Colloq.*
up-rape', *v. i.* [Cf. RAPE to hasten, Icel *hrapa*] To start up. *Obs.*
upras, *n* [*up* + ME. *ras* a rush, course See RACE a running.] Uprising; resurrection *Obs* [erect *Obs. Scot.*
up-rax', *v t* [*up* + *rax,* v.] To
up'reach', *n.* See UP-**b** *Rare.*
up-rear', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1)
up-reft', *p. p.* [Cf. REFT bereft] Taken up. *Obs*
uprell, *v. t* [*up* + Scot. *reil* to whirl, to roll (cf REEL to whirl).] To RAISE or lift up. *Obs. Scot.* [*Obs.*
up-rend', *v. t* See UP- **a** (2).
up-rend', *v. t.* = UPRENDER. *Obs. Scot.* [give up. *Obs.*
up-ren'der, *v. t.* To surrender; **uprevin,** *p. p.* [See RIVE, v.] Torn up. *Obs. Scot.*
up-ridged' (ŭp-rĭjd'), *a.* See UP- **a** (1).
up-right'-eous-ly (ŭp-rī'chŭs-lĭ), *adv.* [See RIGHTEOUS.] Uprightly. *Obs.*
up'right'ing, *n.* Act or process of making upright, or of insuring uprightness; specif.: *Horol.* The process of securing such position of the pivot holes in the plates of a timepiece that the arbors shall be perpendicular to the plates.
up'right'ly, *adv.* of UPRIGHT.

uprightman, *n.* The chief of a beggar band. *Obs. Cant.*
up-rights', *adv.* Upright. *Obs*
up-ris'al (ŭp-rīz'ăl), *n.* An uprising or arising. *R.* [*R.*
up-rise'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
up-rist', *n.* [AS. *rist* or perh. *rīst* (in comp.) a rising.] Uprising; resurrection. *Obs.*
up-rist', Obs. present & pseudo archaic pret. of UPRISE.
up-rist', *a* [Cf. ME. *uprist* a rising, resurrection, *rist* a rising.] Uprisen. *Obs.* [(2).
up'riv'er, *a. & adv.* See UP- **c**
up-roll' (ŭp-rōl'), *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2).
up-root'al, *n.* Act of uprooting; state of being uprooted. *R.*
uprore + UPROAR.
up-rouse' (ŭp-rouz'), *v. t* See UP- **a** (2)
up-run', *v. i.* See UP- **a** (3).
up-rush', *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1).—
up'rush', *n*
upsedoun + UPSODOWN.
up'see (ŭp'sē). [*D. op zijn,* lit., in its, as *op zijn Friesch* in good Frisian manner.] In the manner of; as; — chiefly in composition, as *upsee-Dutch, upsee-English, upsee-Freeze* (Frisian), jocose terms for tippling; as, a frolic *upsee-Freeze. Obs. Slang.*
up'see-free'sy (ŭp'sē-frē'zĭ), *a.* [See UPSEE.] Tipsy. *Obs.*
up-seek', *v. t.* To seek or strain upward. [*Rare.*
up-send', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).
up-set'ment, *n.* See -MENT. *R.*
up'sett. Var. of UPSET.
up-set'ted, *pret. & p. p.* of UP-SET, *v. t.* (sense 6).
up-set'ter, *n.* One that upsets, as a machine for upsetting tires.
up'sey. + UPSEE. [SHOOT.
upshette. Obs. p. p. of UP-
up-shoot', *v. i.* To shoot up.

up'shoot', *n.* That which shoots up; specif., an offshoot.
up'sides' (ŭp'sīdz'; ŭp-sīdz'), *adv.* On the same plane; as, to be *upsides* with, i. e., to be even with *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
up'si-lon-ism (ŭp'sĭ-lŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* Marked or excessive use of Greek upsilon or its equivalents, as Eng. *u* or *y.* [ing up.
up'sit'ting, *n. Obs.* 1. A lifting. 2 A sitting up after accouchement [*Scot.*
3. Indifference; listlessness.
upskail, *v. t* [*up* + *skail,* var. of *scale* to scatter.] To scatter upward, as dust. *Obs. Scot.*
up'skip', *n* An upstart. *Obs.*
up-snatch', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1). *Rare.*
upsoackt, *a.* Suckled dry. *Obs.*
up-soar', *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1).
up'so-down', *adv.* [*up* + *so* as + *down.*] Upside down; topsy-turvy. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
up-solve', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2).
up-spear', *v. i.* To grow or shoot up in a way suggesting a spear, as grass *Obs. or R.*
up-spear', *v. t.* Prob., to root up; to destroy. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
upspenne, *v. t* = UNSPENNE
up-spring', *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1).
up'spring', *n.* 1. An upstart. *Obs*
2 A spring or leap into the air. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
up-spring'ant, *n* Ascendant
up'spurn'er, *n.* A spurner; a scoffer. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
up-stanch', *n.* See UP- **a** (2).
up-stand', *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1). *Obs., Poetic, or Dial. Eng.*
up-stand'er (ŭp-stăn'dĕr), *n.* A parish minister. *Shetland & Orkney I. Eng. Dial. Dict.*
up-start', *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1).
up'start'ism, *n.* See -ISM.

up-staunch'. See UP- **a** (2). *Obs.*
up-stay', *v. t.* To sustain. *Obs.*
up-stent', *p. p.* [Cf. STEND, *v.* & *n.*] Erected *Obs. Scot.*
upsterte. Obs. pret & p. p of UPSTART.
up'stir, *n.* Tumult; commotion. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
up-stour', *v. i.* [Cf STOUR, *v.*] To rise turbulently. *Obs. Scot.*
up'straight' (ŭp'strāt'; 87), *a.* Erect. *Rare.*
up-straught', *pret.* [*up* + old pret. of *stretch.*] Stretched. *Obs. Scot.* [**e** (2).
up-stream', *a. & adv.* See UP-
up-stream', *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1). *R.*
up'street', *adv.* See UP- **c** (1).
up-sty', *v. i.* [*up* + *sty* to ascend.] To ascend; rise *Obs.*
— **upsty,** *n.* [AS. *upstige.*] *Obs.*
up'sun', *n. Scots Law.* The time between sunrise and sunset.
up-sup', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (2). *R.*
up-surge', *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1). *R.*
up-swarm', *v. t. & i* To rise, or cause to rise, in a swarm or swarms. *Rare.* [*Rare.*
up-sway', *v. t.* See UP- **a** (1).
up'sweep', *n.* See UP- **b.** *Rare.*
up-swell', *v. i.* See UP- **a** (1).
up'sy-tur'vy, *adv.* [Cf. *upside down,* under UPSIDE; TOPSY-TURVY.] Upside down; topsy-turvy. *Obs.* [revelers. *Obs.*
up'tails' all'. Revelry; also,
up'take' (*dial* ŭp'tāk'; ŏp'-; ŏp-tāk'), *v. t. Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To take or draw up. **b** To collect; levy. *Obs. Scot.* **c** To help; support; succor. *Obs* **d** To comprehend.
up-tak'er, *n.* 1. One who helps or supports. *Obs.*
2. A collector. *Scot.* [**a** (2).
up-tear' (ŭp-târ'), *v. t.* See UP-
up-throw', *v. t.* To throw or raise aloft.

up'throw' (ŭp'thrō'), *n.* **1.** Upheaval; a casting up. **2.** *Mining.* See 4th THROW, 9.

up'thrust' (-thrŭst'), *n.* An upward thrust; specif., *Geol.*, an uplift of part of the earth's crust.

up'-to-date', *a.* Extending to the present time; abreast of the times in style, manners, information, or other qualities. "A general *up-to-date* style of presentment." *Nature.*
I must prefer to translate the poet in a manner more congenial if less *up-to-date*. *Andrew Lang.*

up-town' (ŭp-toun'), *adv.* To or in the upper part of a town; as, to go *uptown*. *Colloq., U. S.*

up'town' (ŭp'toun'), *a.* Situated in, or belonging to, the upper part of a town or city; as, an *uptown* street, shop, etc.; *uptown* society. *Colloq., U. S.*

up-turn' (ŭp-tûrn'), *v. t. & i.* To turn up; to throw up.
A sea of *upturned* faces. *D. Webster.*

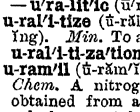
up'ward (ŭp'wĕrd) } *adv.* [AS. *upweard, upweardes.* See
up'wards (ŭp'wĕrdz) } UP; -WARD, -WARDS.] **1.** In a direction from lower to higher; toward a higher place; — opposed to *downward*; as, to tend or look *upward*.
2. Toward the source or origin; as, to explore a river from the mouth *upward*.
3. In the upper parts; above.
Dagon his name, sea monster, *upward* man,
And downward fish. *Milton.*
4. Toward a higher, or greater, age, degree, rank, or the like; onward; up; as, from his youth *upward*; from a clerkship *upward*; from five dollars *upward*.
5. Indefinitely more; above; over.
Fourscore and *upward*. *Shak.*
upward of, or upwards of. **a** More than; in excess of; above. **b** *Erron. & Dial.:* (1) Not quite as much or as many as; approaching. (2) About; not exactly.

up'ward, *a.* [AS. *upweard.* See UP; -WARD.] Directed toward a higher place; ascending; as, an *upward* course.

ur- (ōōr-). [G.] A prefix (also used as an adjective) signifying *primitive, original*; as, *Ur*-Hamlet.

u'ra-chus (ū'rā-kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὖρον urine + ἔχειν to hold.] *Anat.* A cord or band of fibrous tissue extending from the bladder to the umbilicus. It is the functionless remnant of a part of the duct of the allantois of the embryo, the basal part of the duct forming the bladder. — **u'ra-chal** (-kăl), *a.*

u'ra-cil (ū'rā-sĭl), *n. Org. Chem.* A hydrothetical compound, derivatives of which are formed when aceto-acetic ester acts on urea, thiourea, etc.



Uracil.

u-ræ'mi-a, u-re'mi-a (ū-rē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὖρον urine + *-aemia.*] *Med.* Accumulation in the blood of constituents which should have been eliminated in the urine, producing a toxic condition. It is due to insufficient secretion of urine. — **u-ræ'mic, u-re'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

u-ræ'us (ū-rē'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *uraeus* pertaining to a tail, Gr. οὐραῖος, fr. οὐρά tail.] *Egypt. Antiq.* The representation of the sacred asp appearing on the headdress of rulers, esp. just over the forehead, as a symbol of sovereignty.


Uræus (from an Egyptian Relief).

U'ra-go'ga (ū'rȧ-gō'gȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. οὖρον urine + ἀγωγός leading; — in allusion to some medicinal virtue.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical rubiaceous herbs and shrubs, having flowers in close heads with involucral, often highly colored, bracts. *U. ipecacuanha* yields ipecacuanha.

U'ral (ū'răl), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the Urals, a mountain range running north and south on the eastern border of Russia, or a river of southeastern Russia.

-ural. Combining form from Gr. οὐρά, *tail.* See -UROUS.

U'ral-Al-ta'ic (ū'răl-ăl-tā'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Urals and the Altai; as, the *Ural-Altaic* customs.
2. Designating, or pertaining to, a great linguistic family (the **Ural-Altaic languages**), or the peoples whose mother tongues are comprised in it. Physically these peoples vary from the pure Mongolian type of eastern Siberia to the Caucasian Finn and Magyar, the tribes of western Siberia and central Asia presenting every degree of variation between these two. The Ural-Altaic languages comprise most of the agglutinative languages of Europe and northern Asia. They vary in structure from the primitive and amorphic agglutination of the Mongolic to the complex elaboration of the Turkish and the developed inflection of Finnish. They are characterized by vowel harmony and by the constancy of stress upon the first syllable, which is always the root or stem. They are also called *Ugro-Altaic, Finno-Tatar, Scythian, Turanian*, etc. (see AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES). They may be grouped as follows:

URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES.

SUB-FAMILY.	BRANCH.	LANGUAGES.	CHIEF LOCALITY
FINNO-UGRIC.		See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES.	
	East Turki *or* Uigurian.	Uigur, Jagatai, Usbeg, Kara-Kalpak, Turkoman.	Central Asia. Northern Persia, Asiatic Turkey.
	West Turki, Seljuk, *or* Osmanli.	Turkish (Azerbaijani); Chuvash.	Turkish Empire, part of Persia, Province of Kazan, in Russia.
TURKIC *or* TATARIC.	Kipchak.	Coman (extinct). Kazan Tatar, Kirghiz, Nogai, Kumyk.	Central Asia, the Pamir, West Siberian steppes, the lower Volga, Crimea, Caucasus, etc.
	Siberian Tatar.	Teleut, Koibal, Soyot, Kotta, Bashkir, Mescheryak.	From the Altai to the Ural Mountains.
	Yakut.	Yakut.	Northeast Siberia.
SAMOYEDIC.		Yurak, Yenisei, Tavghi, Kamasin.	From the White Sea to the Yenisei and Khatanga Rivers, in Siberia.
TUNGUSIC.		Tungus, Lamut, Manchu, Gold.	From the Yenisei River to Manchuria and the Pacific Ocean.
MONGOLIC.		East Mongolian or Sharra, Siberian Mongolian or Buriat, Kalmuck.	Mongolia, Lake Baikal region, lower Don and Volga, in Russia.

U-ra'li-an (ū-rā'lĭ-ăn) } *a.* Of or relating to the Ural Moun-
U-ral'ic (ū-răl'ĭk) } tains or the Ural River.
Uralian emerald. = DEMANTOID.

u'ral-ite (ū'răl-īt), *n.* [G. *uralit*; — so called because first observed in the *Ural* Mountains.] **1.** *Min.* Amphibole, usually fibrous and dark green, resulting from alteration of pyroxene, not uncommon in massive eruptive rocks.
2. A fireproof material, chiefly of asbestos. *Trade Name.* — **u'ra-lit'ic** (ū'rȧ-lĭt'ĭk), *a*

u-ral'i-tize (ū-răl'ĭ-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZING (-tīz'ĭng). *Min.* To alter (pyroxene) so as to form uralite. — **u-ral'i-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

u-ram'il (ū-răm'ĭl), *n.* [G. See UREA; AMMONIA.] *Org. Chem.* A nitrogenous substance, $CO:(NHCO)_2:CHNH_2$, obtained from alloxantin and other urea derivatives in colorless crystals which redden on exposure. Chemically, it is an amino derivative of barbituric acid (malonyl urea). Called also *murexan.* — **u'ra-mil'ic** (ū'rȧ-mĭl'ĭk), *a.*

U-ra'ni-a (ū-rā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Οὐρανία, i. e., the Heavenly, οὐράνιος heavenly, οὐρανός heaven.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* **a** The Muse of astronomy. **b** An epithet of Aphrodite.
2. Fem. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Uranie* (ü'rȧ'nē').
3. [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large, brilliantly colored moths, native of the West Indies and South America. Their bright-colored and tailed hind wings and their diurnal flight cause them to resemble butterflies.

U-ra'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the planet Uranus, next beyond Saturn; as, the *Uranian* year.
2. [*l. c.*] Of, pertaining to, or concerned with, the heavens, or the science of astronomy; astronomical.

u-ran'ic (ū-răn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. οὐρανός heaven.] Of or pert. to the heavens; celestial; astronomical. *Carlyle.*

u-ran'ic, *a.* [From URANIUM.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, uranium; specif., designating those compounds in which uranium has a valence higher than in *uranous* compounds.

uranic acid. **a** An acid of uranium, H_2UO_4, obtained as a yellow powder by boiling a solution of uranyl nitrate, $UO_2(NO_3)_2$, and by other methods. **b** By extension, any of various other acids corresponding to uranic oxide, UO_3, known only in their salts, as $H_2U_2O_7$, $H_2U_3O_{10}$, etc.

u-ran'i-nite (-ĭ-nīt), *n. Min.* A mineral commonly occurring in black octahedrons with a hardness of 6.6 and a specific gravity as high as 9.7 when unaltered. It consists largely of uranium and is regarded as a uranate of uranyl, but it contains also thorium, the cerium and yttrium metals, and lead; further, it often yields when heated a gas consisting chiefly of helium. *Bröggerite, cleveite*, and *nivenite* are varieties. *Pitchblende* is regarded as a massive and altered form, of lower hardness and specific gravity. The recent discovery of radium in these minerals has given them great importance (see RADIUM).

u'ra-nite (ū'rȧ-nīt), *n.* [Cf. G. *uranit*, F. *uranite.*] *Min.* A general term for the uranium phosphates, autunite, or lime uranite, and torbernite, or copper uranite, formerly classed as a single species. The **uranite group** includes these and a few related minerals. — **u'ra-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

u-ra'ni-um (ū-rā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Uranus* the planet. See URANUS.] *Chem.* An element of the chromium group, found in combination in pitchblende and certain other rare minerals, and reduced as a heavy, hard, nickel-white metal. Symbol, *U* or *Ur*; at. wt., 238.5. It was discovered by Klaproth in 1789. It has several valences, but the chief ones are four (uranous compounds) and six (as in the uranyl compounds). The metal is used to a small extent as a constituent of steel, and compounds of it are used in coloring porcelain and glass, in photography, etc. It is radioactive. It emits alpha rays and yields a product called **uranium X**, which emits beta and gamma rays. Radium is probably a product of this disintegration. See RADIUM.

u'ra-nog'ra-phy (ū'rȧ-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανογραφία; οὐρανός heaven + γράφειν to write.] A description or chart of the heavens and the heavenly bodies; the construction of celestial maps, globes, etc.; uranology. — **u'ra-no-graph'ic** (-nō-grăf'ĭk), **u'ra-no-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **u'ra-nog'ra-phist** (-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.*

u'ra-nol'o-gy (ū'rȧ-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός heaven + *-logy.*] A discourse or treatise on the heavens and the heavenly bodies; the study of the heavens; uranography.

u'ra-nom'e-try (-nŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός heaven + *-metry.*] *Astron.* **a** A chart or catalogue of fixed stars, esp. of stars visible to the naked eye. **b** The measurement of the heavens.

u'ra-no'so- (ū'rȧ-nō'sō-), *a. Chem.* Combining form for *uranous*; as in *uranoso*-uranic oxide.

u'ra-nous (ū'rȧ-nŭs), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or containing uranium; designating those compounds in which uranium has a lower valence as contrasted with the *uranic* compounds.

U'ra-nus (-nŭs), *n.* [L. *Uranus*, Gr. Οὐρανός Uranus, οὐρανός heaven, sky. Cf. URANIUM.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The personification of Heaven, son or husband of Gæa (Earth) and father of the Titans, the Hecatoncheires, the Cyclops, the giants, the Furies, etc. He hated his offspring and confined them in Tartarus, but, at the instigation of Gæa, his son Cronus attacked him and dethroned him.
2. *Astron.* One of the major planets, the most remote known (1909) except Neptune. It is nearly 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun, about 32,000 miles in diameter, and its period of revolution round the sun is about 84 of our years. See PLANET, 1. It is sometimes called *Herschel*, from Sir William Herschel, who discovered it in 1781, and named it *Georgium Sidus*, in honor of George III. Uranus has four satellites, *Ariel, Umbriel, Titania*, and *Oberon*, which move in a plane nearly perpendicular to the ecliptic. Symbol, ♅.

u'ra-nyl (ū'rȧ-nĭl), *n.* [*uranium* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical UO_2, which behaves as an element in many uranium compounds.

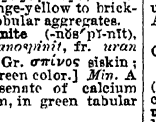
ur'ban (ûr'băn), *a.* [L. *urbanus* belonging to the city or town, refined, polished, fr *urbs, urbis*, a city: cf. F. *urbain.* Cf. URBANE.] **1** Of or pertaining to a city or town; as, an *urban* population; *urban* customs; *urban* life.
2. = URBANE, 2. *Obs.*
3. *Roman & Civil Law.* Belonging, or having relation, to buildings, as being characteristic of towns or cities; — opposed to *rural.*
urban quæstor. See QUÆSTOR, 1. — **u. servitude.** See SERVITUDE, *n.*, 7.

ur-bane' (ûr-bān'), *a.* [See URBAN: cf. URBANITY.] **1.** Of or pert. to a city or town. = URBAN, 1.
2. Courteous in manners; polite; suave; refined; elegant.
Syn. — See CIVIL.

Ur'ban-ist (ûr'băn-ĭst), *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* One of the Poor Clares, or Franciscan nuns, living under the mitigated rule approved by Pope Urban IV., 1264. See CLARE, *n.*
2. *Eccl. Hist.* A partisan of Pope Urban VI. (1378–1389) against the antipope Clement VII. (1378–1394), whose election began the Great Schism.

ur-ban'i-ty (ûr-băn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *urbanitas*: cf. F. *urbanité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being urbane; courtesy of manners; politeness; suavity; refinement.
Urbanity, the tone of the city, of the center, the tone which always aims at a spiritual and intellectual effect, and, not excluding the use of banter, never disjoins banter itself from politeness, from felicity. *M. Arnold.*
2. Polite wit; facetiousness. *Obs.* *Dryden.*
Raillery is the sauce of civil entertainment; and without some such tincture of *urbanity*, good humor falters. *L'Estrange.*
Syn. — Politeness, suavity, affability, courtesy.

up-thrust', *v. t.* See UP- a (1). *Rare.*
up-thun'der, *v. i.* See UP- a (1).
up-tie', *v. t.* See UP- a (1). *Obs.*
up-till', *prep.* To; against. *Obs.*
up-tilt', *v. t.*, **up-tilt'ed,** *p. a.*, **up-toss',** *v. t.*, **up-tossed', up-tost',** *p. a.* See UP- a (1).
up-trace', *v. t.* See UP- a (2).
up-train', *v. t.* See UP- a (3). *Obs.*
up-trill', *v. t.* To trill in a high voice.
up'turn', *n.* Upheaval.
up-twight', *p. p.* [*up* + old p. p. of TWITCH.] Twitched up. *Obs.*
U'pu-pa (ū'pū-pȧ), *n.* [L., the hoopoe.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the true hoopoes, the type of a family **U-pu'pi-dæ** (ū-pū'pĭ-dē). — **u'pu-poid** (ū'pū-poid), *a.* [*Obs.*]
up-vom'it, *v. t.* See UP- a (2).
up-waft', *v. t.* See UP- a (1).
up-wall', *v. t.* See UP- a (2). *Rare.* [the top. *Obs.*]
up'ward, *n.* The upper part;
up'ward-ly, *adv.* of UPWARD.
up-warp', *v. t. & i.* [*up-* + *warp*, *v.*] 1. To cast up. *Obs. Scot.* 2. See UP- b.
up-wax', *v. i.*; *p. p.* UP-WAX'EN. To grow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
up'ways' (ŭp'wāz'), *adv.* Upward. *Colloq.*
up-well', *v. i.*, **up-wheel',** *v. t.*, **up-whirl',** *v. t. & i.* See UP- a (1). [UP- a (2).]
up-wind' (ŭp-wĭnd'), *v. t.* See **up'with** (ŭp'wĭth), *a.* [Cf. WITH, *prep.*] Uphill. *Obs. Scot.* — *adv.* Upwards. *Scot.* — *n.* An ascent.
up'wound', *a.* Knotted. *Obs.*
up-wreath' (ŭp-rēth'), *v. i.* To curl upward, as smoke.
up-yield', *v. t.* See UP- a (2). *Obs.*
ur (*dial.* ōōr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of OUR.
Ur (ûr), *n. Bib.* 1. The father of one of David's valiant men. 2. A city of Chaldea, the home of Abraham.
Ur. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Ur*]. Uranium.
U. R. *Abbr.* Under the rule; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
U. R. *Abbr.* Uti rogas.
ur-. For various words in *ur-*, see forms in PRE-.
uracan. + ARRACK.
U'ra-ni (ū'rȧ-nī). *D. Bib.*
u'ral (ū'răl), *or* **u-ra'li-um** (ū-rā'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Prob. fr. *urethane* + chloral.] *Pharm.* A bitter crystalline substance, a compound of chloral and urethane, used as a hypnotic.
u-ra'll (ō-rā'lĭl), *n.* [See WOURALI.] See CURARE.
U-ra'lo-Al-ta'ic (ū-rā'lō-ăl-tā'ĭk), *a.* = URAL-ALTAIC.
u'ran (ū'răn), *n.* [Ar. *waran*, pl. *awārin.* Cf. VARAN.] A monitor lizard.
u'ra-nal'y-sis (ū'rȧ-năl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* Chemical analysis of urine
u'ra-nate (ū'rȧ-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of uranic acid.
U-ra'ni-an (ū-rā'nĭ-ăn). *n.* A hypothetical inhabitant of the planet Uranus.
U-ra'ni-cen'tric (ū-rā'nĭ-sĕn'trĭk), *a. Astron.* Referred to Uranus as a center.
U-ran'i-dæ (ū-răn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. Οὐρανίδαι.] *Gr. Myth.* Descendants of Uranus.
u'ra-nif'er-ous (ū'rȧ-nĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [*uranium* + *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding uranium.
u'ra-nim (ū'rȧ-nĭm), *n.* [From the yellowish green fluorescence resembling that of *uranium* glass) of its solution.] See FLUORESCEIN.
u-ra'ni-on (ū-rā'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [G., prob. fr. Gr. οὐρανός heaven.] *Music.* A keyboard instrument, invented by Buschmann in 1810, consisting of a series of pieces of wood, sounded by being pressed against a revolving wheel.
u'ra-nis'co-plas'ty (ū'rȧ-nĭs'-kō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανίσκος top of a tent, palate (fr. οὐρανός sky) + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Process of forming an artificial palate
u'ra-nis-cor'a-phy, u'ra-nis-cor'rha-phy (-nĭs-kŏr'ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr οὐρανίσκος the top of a tent, the palate (fr. οὐρανός sky) + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Suture of the palate. See STAPHYLORAPHY.
u'ra-nism (ū'rȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* Uranigism.
uranium glass A fluorescent yellow glass colored by adding uranium compounds. [RAYS.]
uranium rays. = BECQUEREL.
uranium yellow. A uranate of sodium used as a yellow pigment for painting on glass, etc., and in making uranium glass.
u'ra-no-cir'cite (ū'rȧ-nō-sûr'sīt), *n.* [*G. uranocircit, fr. uranit* uranite + Gr. κίρκος falcon (from *Falken*stein in the Saxon Vogtland, where found).] *Min.* A hydrous barium uranyl phosphate in yellow-green crystals.
u-ran'o-lite (ū-răn'ō-līt), *n.* Also **u-ran'o-lith.** [Gr. οὐρανός heaven + *-lite.*] A meteorite or aërolite. *Rare.*
u'ra-no-met'ri-a (ū'rȧ-nō-mĕt'rĭ-ȧ; -nŏm'ē-trĭ'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] A uranometry.
u-ran'o-phane (ū-răn'ō-fān), *n.* [G. *uranophan*, fr. *uran* uranium + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of uranium and calcium in yellow fibrous masses Sp. gr., 3.81–3.90.
u'ra-no-pho-tog'ra-phy (ū'rȧ-nō-fō-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός sky + *photography.*] The photography of the heavens.
u'ra-no-plas'ty (ū'rȧ-nō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [See URANISCOPLASTY.] *Surg.* The plastic operation for closing a fissure in the hard palate. — **u'ra-no-plas'tic,** *a.*
u'ra-nor'rha-phy (ū'rȧ-nŏr'ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός palate + *-rhaphy*] = STAPHYLORAPHY.
u'ra-nos'chi-sis (-nŏs'kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὐρανός palate + σχίσις cleavage.] *Med.* Fissure of the palate; cleft palate.
U'ra-no-scop'i-dæ (ū'rȧ-nō-skŏp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See URANOSCOPY.] *Zoöl.* The family of fishes constituted by the stargazers. The type genus is **U'ra-nos'co-pus** (-nŏs'kō-pŭs).
u'ra-nos'co-py (-nŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός + *-scopy.*] Observation of the heavens or heavenly bodies.
u'ra-no-sphæ'rite (-nō-sfē'rīt), *n.* [G. *uranosphaerit*, fr. *uran* uranium + Gr. σφαῖρα ball.] *Min.* A hydrous uranate of bismuth, $(BiO)_2U_2O_7{\cdot}3H_2O$, occurring in orange-yellow to brick-red, half-globular aggregates.
u'ra-nos'pi-nite (-nŏs'pĭ-nīt), *n.* [G. *uranospinit*, fr. *uran* uranium + Gr. σπίνος siskin; — from its green color.] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of calcium and uranium, in green tabular crystals
u'ra-no-thal'lite (-nō-thăl'īt), *n.* [G. *uranothallit*, fr. *uran* uranium + Gr. θαλλός green shoot; — from its color.] *Min.* A hydrous carbonate of calcium and uranium in green crystalline aggregates.
u'ra-no-tho'rite (-thō'rīt; 201), *n. Min.* A uraniferous variety of thorite.
u'ran-u'tan (ōō'rȧn-ōō'tȧn) Var. of ORANG-UTAN.
uranyl carbonate. = RUTHERFORDINE.
u-ra'o (ōō-rā'ō), *n.* [Sp.] *Min.* Trona, esp. a pure form See TRONA. [See CURARE.
u-ra're, u-ra'ri (ōō-rā'rē), *n.*
u'ra-tæ'mi-a, u'ra-te'mi-a (ū'rȧ-tē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *urate* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* Accumulation of urates in the blood.
u'rate (ū'rāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *urate.*] *Chem.* A salt of uric acid.
u-rat'ic (ū-răt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, urates.
u'ra-to'ma (ū'rȧ-tō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *urate* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A concretion formed by urates.
u'ra-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *urate* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Deposition of urates in the body tissues.
u'ra-zine (ū'rȧ-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** [G. *urazin*; *uran* urine + hydrazin.] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline, basic compound.



of the tetrazine class, derivable (theoretically) from two molecules of urea.

u'ra-zole (-zōl), *n.* [G. *urazol*; let *uro-* + hydrazin + *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline acid compound, $C_2H_3O_2N_3$, of the triazole class, got by heating urea with hydrazine sulphate and in other ways; also, a derivative of it.

ur'ban, *n.* A dweller in a city or town. *Rare.*
Ur'ban (ûr'băn), *n.* [L. *Urbanus.* See URBANE.] Lit., of the town; courteous; — masc. propname. L. *Urbanus* (ûr-bā'nŭs); F. *Urbain* (ûr'bĂn'); It. *Urbano* (ōōr-bā'nō); G. *Urbanus* (ōōr-bū'nōōs), *Urban* (ōōr'bän).
Ur'ban, Syl-va'nus, Gent. (sĭl-vā'nŭs ûr'bȧn). [See SYLVAN; URBAN.] The fictitious name under which the Gentleman's Magazine is edited, intended to indicate that it is concerned with town and country affairs.
Ur'bane (ûr'bān), *n. Bib.* Var. of URBAN.
ur-bane'ly, *adv.* of URBANE.
ur-bane'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ur-ban'i-cal (ûr-băn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Urbane. *Obs.*

ur'ban-ize (ûr'băn-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To render urban; to cause to have the characteristics of a city; as, electric railways *urbanize* rural districts. **2.** To render urbane; to refine; polish. *Howells.* — **ur'ban-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

ur-bic'o-lous (ûr-bĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *urbs, urbis*, city + E. *-colous.*] Dwelling in a city or cities; urban. *Rare.*

ur'ce-o-late (ûr'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *urceolus*, dim. of *urceus* a pitcher or waterpot.] Urn-shaped; gibbous below and contracted at the orifice.

ur'ce-ole (ûr'sē-ōl), *n.* [L. *urceolus* a little pitcher.] *R. C. Ch.* A vessel for water for washing the hands; also, one to hold wine or water; a cruet.



Urceolate Corolla of Vaccinium.

Ur'ce-o-li'na (-ō-lī'nä), *n.* [NL., fr. a genus *Urceola*, fr. L. *urceolus* (see URCEOLE); — from the shape of the flowers.] *Bot.* A genus of South American ornamental amaryllidaceous plants, cultivated under the name *urnflower*, having urceolate flowers, usually yellow and green, and broad leaves produced from a bulb.

ur'chin (ûr'chĭn), *n.* [ME. *urchon, irchon*, hedgehog, OF. *irechon*, var. of *ireçon, heriçon*, F. *hérisson*, deriv. of L. *ericius*, fr. *er* a hedgehog, for *her;* akin to Gr. χήρ, and prob. to E. *horrid.* Cf. HERISSON, HORRID.] **1.** A hedgehog.

2. A sea urchin.

3. A mischievous elf supposed sometimes to take the form of a hedgehog. "*Urchins*, ouphes, and fairies." *Shak.*

4. A pert or roguish child, now usually a boy.

You did indeed dissemble, you *urchin* you; but where 's the girl that won't dissemble for an husband? *Goldsmith.*

5. Either of a certain two of the small card cylinders around the large drum of a carding engine.

ur'chin, *a.* **1.** Elfish; mischief-making. *Rare. Milton.*

2. Trifling. *Obs.*

-ure. [F. *-ure*, L. *-ura.*] A suffix denoting: **a** *Act, process,* or *being;* as in *censure, culture, exposure.* **b** *Result* (of an act), *state, rank,* etc., as in *picture,* prefecture, *signature.*

u're-a (ū'rē-ă), *n.* [NL. See URINE.] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** A very soluble, crystalline, nitrogenous substance, $CO(NH_2)_2$, the chief solid constituent of the urine of man and other mammals; — called also *carbamide.* It is also present in the urine of other animals and in small quantity in blood, serous fluids, lymph, the liver, etc. It can be made by various methods, as by the transformation of ammonium cyanate on heating, first performed by Wöhler in 1828. It unites with acids, bases, and salts to form crystalline compounds, as urea nitrate. By hydrolysis it yields ammonium carbonate. Urea is the main product of the katabolism of protein matter in the body, and about 35 grams of it is excreted daily by a man of average weight. **b** Hence, any of various derivatives of the above compound; as, alkylized *ureas.*

u're-al (ū'rē-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to urea; containing, or consisting of, urea; as, *ureal* deposits.

u're-am'e-ter (ū'rē-ăm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*urea* + *-meter.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An apparatus for determining the amount of urea in urine, in which the nitrogen evolved by the action of certain reagents on a given volume of urine is measured, and the urea calculated. —**u're-am'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

u're-ase (ū'rē-ās; -āz), *n.* [*urea* + *-ase.*] *Chem.* An enzyme by the agency of which urea is hydrolyzed and converted into ammonium carbonate. It is present in the alkaline fermentation of urine and is produced by many bacteria, esp. *Bacterium ureæ* and *Micrococcus ureæ.*

U-red'i-na'les (ū-rĕd'ĭ-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See UREDO.] *Bot.* An order of parasitic basidiomycetous fungi known as rusts, or rust fungi, from the rustlike spots or pustules they produce on various leaves and stems. Many are heteroecious, developing two or more spore stages, each on a different host. The order includes four families, of which the Pucciniaceæ is most important. See ÆCIUM, PYCNIUM, TELIUM, UREDINIUM; also CHLAMYDOSPORE.

u're-din'i-um (ū'rē-dĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ĭ-ă). [NL., fr. L. *uredo* blight.] *Bot.* The sorus of the second spore stage in the life cycle of many rust fungi. It bears uredospores.

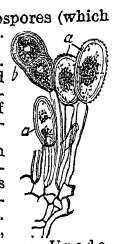
u-red'i-nous (ū-rĕd'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Of the nature of a uredo; belonging to the *Uredinales.*

2. *Med.* Affected with, or of the nature of, uredo.

u-re'do (ū-rē'dō), *n.* [L., a blast, blight, a burning itch, fr. *urere* to burn, to scorch.] **1.** *Bot.* One of the stages in the life history of many rust fungi (Uredinales), regarded at one time as a distinct genus. It is a summer stage preceding the teliostage (which see).

2. *Med.* Nettle rash. See URTICARIA.

u-re'do-spore (-dō-spōr), *n. Bot.* One of the thin-walled summer spores developed by the uredinia of a rust fungus. They produce a vegetative mycelium immediately on germination. In some rust fungi the æciospores (which see) function as uredospores. Ct. TELIOSPORE.



a, a Uredospores; *b* Teliospore

— **u-re'do-spor'ic** (ū-rē'dō-spōr'ĭk), *a.*

u're-ide (ū're-īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* Any of various compounds derived from urea and an acid or aldehyde by eliminating water. Those from one molecule of urea, as alloxan, are *monureides;* those derived from two, as uric acid, *diureides.*

U-re'na (ū-rē'nä), *n.* [NL., fr. Malayalam *uren*, name of one species.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical malvaceous herbs or shrubs having small yellow flowers with five connate bracts, and fruit with hooked bristles. They yield a medicinal mucilaginous juice, and a useful fiber.

u-ret (ū-rĕt). [For earlier *-ure* (after Latinized forms in *-uretum*), fr. F. *-ure*, in *sulfure* (fr. L. *sulphur*), *phosphure, carbure*, used to express compounds with metals.] A suffix with the same meaning as *-ide.* See -IDE. *Obsolet.*

u-re'ter (ū-rē'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *οὐρητήρ.* See URINE.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The duct which carries away the urine from a kidney to the bladder or cloaca. In man each ureter is a membranous epithelium-lined tube of the diameter of a goose quill, and about sixteen inches long, which opens into the pelvis of the kidney and below into the back part of the bladder at a very oblique angle. In mammals except monotremes the ureters open into the bladder; in other vertebrates, into the cloaca (in fishes often after uniting and forming an expansion which serves as a bladder). In the lower vertebrates the ureters are mesonephric, not metanephric ducts, and often serve also as sperm ducts in the male. — **u're-ter'ic** (ū'rē-tĕr'ĭk), *a.*

u-re'ter-i'tis (ū-rē'tĕr-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See URETER; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflamation of the ureter.

u-re'ter-o- (ū-rē'tĕr-ō-), **ureter-.** Combining form from Greek *οὐρητήρ, ureter.*

u-reth'ane (ū-rĕth'ān), *n.* [F. *uréthane.* See UREA; ETHER.] *Org. Chem.* Ethyl carbamate, $NH_2{\cdot}COOC_2H_5$, a white crystalline substance produced by the action of ammonia on ethyl carbonate or by heating urea nitrate and ethyl alcohol. It is used as a hypnotic, antipyretic, and antispasmodic. Hence, any ester of carbamic acid.

u-re'thra (ū-rē'thrä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *οὐρήθρα.* See URINE.] The canal which in most mammals carries off the urine from the bladder and in the male serves also as a genital duct. In *Human Anat.*, in the male, it is considered as divided into three portions, called the *prostatic* where it passes through the prostate gland; the *membranous*, a short section of narrow diameter; and the *spongy*, in which it lies in the corpus spongiosum. The posterior part of the spongy portion, within the bulb of the corpus spongiosum, is called the *bulb* or *bulbous portion.* In the female the urethra is very short and not divisible into corresponding portions. — **u-re'thral** (-thrăl), *a.*

urethral fever, *Med.*, fever consequent upon operations on the urethra.

u're-thri'tis (ū'rē-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See URETHRA; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the urethra. — **u're-thrit'ic** (-thrĭt'ĭk), *a.*

u-re'thro- (ū-rē'thrō-), **urethr-.** Combining form from Greek *οὐρήθρα, urethra.*

u-re'thro-plas'ty (ū-rē'thrō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*urethro-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* An operation for the repair of an injury or a defect in the walls of the urethra. —**u-re'thro-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

u-re'thro-scope (-skōp), *n.* [*urethro-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An instrument for viewing the interior of the urethra.

u're-thros'co-py (ū're-thrŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n. Med.* Examination of the urethra by means of the urethroscope. — **u-re'thro-scop'ic** (ū-rē'thrō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

u're-throt'o-my (ū're-thrŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*urethro-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Any incision of the urethra, esp. for relief of stricture. — **u-re'thro-tom'ic** (ū-rē'thrō-tŏm'ĭk), *a.*

u-ret'ic (ū-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *ureticus*, Gr. *οὐρητικός.* See URINE.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to the urine; diuretic; urinary; as, *uretic* medicine.

urge (ûrj), *v. t.;* URGED (ûrjd); URG'ING (ûr'jĭng). [L. *urgere;* akin to E. *wreak.* See WREAK, *v. t.*] **1.** To force onward; to press; push; drive; impel.

Through the thick deserts headlong *urged* his flight. *Pope.*

2. To press hard upon; to follow closely. *Pope.*

3. To press the mind or will of; to ply with motives, arguments, persuasion, or importunity; as, to *urge* one to go or stay; to *urge* one to consent.

My brother never
Did *urge* me in his act; I did inquire it. *Shak.*

4. To present in an earnest or pressing manner; to press upon attention; to insist upon; as, to *urge* an argument; to *urge* a petition; to *urge* the necessity of a case.

5. To provoke; to exasperate. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Urge not my father's anger. *Shak.*

6. To ply hard; to treat forcibly; to take severe or violent measures with; as, to *urge* an ore with intense heat.

Syn. — Animate, incite, impel, instigate, stimulate.

urge (ûrj), *v. i.* **1.** To press on or forward. *Obs. or R.*

2. To declare, advance, or press earnestly a statement, argument, charge, or the like. *Shak.*

ur'gen-cy (ûr'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *urgence.* See URGENT.] Quality or state of being urgent; insistence; pressure as of necessity; as, the *urgency* of a petitioner, or of a need.

ur'gent (ûr'jĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *urgens*, p. pr. of *urgere.* See URGE.] Urging; pressing; plying with importunity; calling for immediate attention; instantly important; as, an *urgent* appeal. "The *urgent* hour." *Shak.*

Ur-gin'e-a (ûr-jĭn'ē-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. name of an Arab tribe, *Ben Urgin*, in Algeria, near Bona, where it was first found.] *Bot.* A genus of liliaceous plants related to *Scilla*, but with a deciduous perianth and 3-angled capsule. They are natives of the Old World, esp. of the Mediterranean region. *U. maritima* is the squill of medicine. See SQUILL, 1.

u'ri-a (ū-rĭ'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *-ουρία* (as in *δυσουρία* dysuria), fr. *οὖρον* urine.] A combining form used, chiefly in medicine, to signify *urine*, esp. implying an abnormal or diseased condition, as in *dysuria*, *polyuria*, *pyuria*, etc.

U-rī'ah (ū-rī'ä), *n.* [Heb. *Ûriyâh.*] **1.** Lit., light of Jehovah; — masc. prop. name.

2. *Bib.* A Hittite captain in the army of Israel who was at David's orders so exposed in battle as to be killed in order to give David Uriah's wife, Bath-sheba.

u'ric (ū'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. *οὖρον* urine. Cf. F. *urique.* See URINE.] Of or pertaining to urine; obtained from urine.

uric acid, *Chem.*, a white, odorless and tasteless, nearly insoluble dibasic acid, $C_5H_4O_3N_4$, present in small quantity in the urine of man and most mammals and abundantly (in the form of urates) in the urine of birds, reptiles, and invertebrates, constituting their chief nitrogenous excretion. Traces of it are also found in the various organs of the body, and it is a common constituent, either as the free acid or as a urate, of urinary or renal calculi and of the so-called gouty concretions. From acid urine, uric acid is frequently deposited, on standing in a cool place, in the form of a reddish yellow sediment, nearly always crystalline. Chemically, uric acid is 2, 6, 8-trioxypurine. See PURINE. On heating it decomposes into urea, ammonia, carbon dioxide, etc. It can be prepared artificially in several ways. —**u.-acid diathesis**, *Med.*, morbid condition due to an excess of uric acid or urates in the blood.

U'rī-el (ū'rĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Ûrîêl.*] **1.** Lit., flame of God, or God is a light; — masc. prop. name.

2. In Oriental angelology, one of the archangels. In the second book of Esdras he is represented as sent by God to answer the questions of Esdras. Milton makes him "regent of the sun," and calls him "the sharpest-sighted spirit of all in heaven."

U'rim (ū'rĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *ûrîm;* cf. Babylonian *urîu* command, order, decision.] Certain objects mentioned in the Old Testament (*Ex.* xxviii. 30; 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 6; *Deut.* xxxiii. 8; *Ezra* ii. 63, etc.), usually in connection with the *Thummim*, as being used as mediums for the revelation of the will of God to his people or as being placed in the breastplate by the high priest on certain occasions. The nature of the Urim and Thummim and their original use are conjectural; and their use is not mentioned in the historical narratives after David's time. Perhaps the more widely accepted view is that they were originally forms of lots used for obtaining oracular answers, which were in later times preserved as symbolizing the divine guidance of Israel through the priests.

u'ri-nal (ū'rĭ-năl), *n.* [ME. *urynal(e), orynal*, F. *urinal*, OF. also *orinal*, LL. *urinale*, prop. neut. of L. *urinalis*, a., fr. *urina* urine.] **1.** A vessel for holding urine; esp., a bottle or tube for holding urine for inspection.

2. A place or convenience for urinating purposes.

u'ri-na'ri-um (ū'rĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [LL. *urinarium.*] *Agric.* A reservoir for urine, etc., for manure.

u'ri-na-ry (ū'rĭ-nă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *urina* urine: cf. F. *urinaire.*] Pertaining to urine; pertaining to or designating the organs for the excretion and removal of urine.

urinary bladder, a distensible membranous sac forming part of the system of urinary organs of many vertebrates and serving for the temporary retention of the urine. In man it is situated in the pelvis in front of the rectum, and receives the urine from the two ureters, discharging it at intervals into the urethra through an orifice closed by a sphincter. It is lined with transitional hypoblastic epithelium, and develops from the proximal part of the allantois of the embryo. In the lowest mammals, and in birds, reptiles, and amphibians, the ureters and the bladder open separately into the cloaca. In fishes, if present, it is not homologous with that of the higher vertebrates, but is a dilatation of a ureter or of the united ureters. — **u. calculus,** -*rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the urethra. *D. Bib.*

u're-thror'rha-phy (ū'rē-thrôr'ră-fĭ), *n.* [*urethro-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Suture of the urethra.

u're-thror'ste-no'sis, *n.* [NL.; *urethro-* + *stenosis.*] *Med.* Stricture or narrowing of the urethra.

u-re'thro-tome, *n.* [*urethro-* + *-tome.*] An instrument for cutting a urethral stricture.

u-re'thro-vag'i-nal, *a.*, **u-re'thro-ves'i-cal,** *a.* See URETHRO-.

ur'dŏr (ûr'dŏr), *n.* [OF. *ourdeure*, F. *ourdure*, fr. *ourdir* to warp, fr. L. *ordiri* to begin.] The warp threads in a piece of woven fabric.

ur'dy (ûr'dĭ), *a. Her.* Var. of URDÉ. [OUR.]

ure (ûr), *n.* [Cf. F. *eure.* See URUS.] The urus. *Obs. or R.*

ure, *n. Obs. Scot.* a Haze. b Sweat.

ure (ûr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *aurr* wet clay or loam.] Soil; esp., barren soil; clay. *Scot.*

ure (ûr), *n.* [ME. *ure*, OF. *oevre, ouevre, euvre*, work, F. *œuvre*, L. *opera.* See OPERA, OPERATE; cf. INURE, MANURE.] Use; custom; practice; exercise. *Obs.*

ure, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *ovrer, ouvrer*, to work. See URE, *n.*] To exercise; inure; to accustom by practice. *Obs.*

ure, *v. i.* To be accustomed. *Obs*

urea ferment. = UREASE.

u're-chi'tin (ū'rē-kĭ'tĭn), *n.*, **u're-chi-tox'in** (-kĭ-tŏk'sĭn), *n. Chem.* Two white, crystalline, poisonous glucosides extracted from the leaves of the apocynaceous plant *Urechites suberecta.*

U're-din'e-æ (ū'rē-dĭn'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of UREDINALES. — **u're-din'e** (ū'rē-dĭn), *a.*

u're-din'e-ous (-dĭn'ē-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Of the Uredinales.

u-red'i-noid (ū-rĕd'ĭ-noid), *a.* [See UREDO; -OID.] *Bot.* Resembling the Uredinales.

u-re'do-go-nid'i-um (ū-rē'dō-gō-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* A uredospore.

u-re'do-so'rus, *n.* [See UREDO; SORUS.] *Bot.* A uredinium.

u-re'do-spo-rif'er-ous (-spō-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing uredospores.

u-re'do-stage, u-re'do-form, *n.* [*uredo* + *stage, -form.*] = UREDO, 1.

ureison. † ORISON.

u-re'mi-a (ū-rē'mĭ-ä), **u-re'mic** (-mĭk). Vars. of URÆMIA, URÆMIC.

urent, *a.* [L. *urens*, p. pr.] Burning; parching. *Obs.*

u're-om'e-ter (ū'rē-ŏm'ē-tĕr), **u're-om'e-try** (-trĭ). Vars. of UREAMETER, UREAMETRY.

ures. † OURS.

u're'sis (ū-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *οὐρησις*, fr. *οὐρεῖν* to urinate.] *Physiol.* Urination.

uresun. † ORISON.

u-re'tal (ū-rē'tăl), **u-re'ter-al** (-tĕr-ăl), *a. Anat.* Ureteric.

u-re'ter-al'gi-a (-ăl'jĭ-ä), *n.* [NL. See URETERO-; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the ureter.

u-re'ter-ec'to-my (-ĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*ureter* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a ureter.

u-re'ter-o-lith', *n.* [*uretero-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A concretion formed in the ureter. — **u-re'ter-o-lith'ic,** *a.*

u-re'ter-o-li-thot'o-my, *n.* [*uretero-* + *lithotomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of removing a calculus from the ureter.

u-re'ter-o-py-o'sis, *n.* [NL.; *uretero-* + *pyosis.*] *Med.* Purulent inflammation of the ureter.

u-re'ter-or-rha'gi-a (ū-rē'tĕr-ō-rā'jĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *uretero-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the ureter.

u-re'ter-or'rha-phy (-ôr'ă-fĭ), *n.* [*uretero-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Suture of the ureter

u-re'ter-o-ste-no'ma (-ŏ-stē-nō'mä), *n.* [NL.; *uretero-* + Gr. *στένωμα* a narrow place.] *Med.* Stricture of the ureter

u-re'ter-os'to-my (-ŏs'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*uretero-* + *-stomy.*] *Surg.* Operation of forming a permanent artificial opening into the ureter

u-re'ter-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n* [*uretero-* + *-tomy.*] The operation of cutting into the ureter.

u-re'ter-o-u'ter-ine. *a*, **u-re'ter-o-vag'i-nal,** *a.* See URETERO-.

urethr-. See URETHRO-.

u're-thral'gi-a (ū'rē-thrăl'jĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *urethro-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the urethra.

u-re'thrism (ū-rē'thrĭz'm), *n. Med.* Irritability of the urethra.

u-re'thro-cele (-thrō-sēl), *n.* [*urethro-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A pouch-like protrusion of urethral mucous membrane in the female.

u-re'thro-cys-ti'tis, *n.* [NL.; *urethro-* + *cystitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of that part of the mucous membrane of the bladder which surrounds the internal urethral orifice, occurring as a result of urethritis.

u're-throm'e-ter (ū'rē-thrŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*urethro-* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An instrument for measuring the caliber of the urethral canal.

u-re'thro-pe'nile, *a.*, **u-re'thro-per'i-ne'al,** *a.*, **u-re'thro-rec'tal,** *a.* See URETHRO-.

u're-thror-rha'gi-a (ū-rē'thrŏ-rā'jĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *urethro-* + -*rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the urethra. *D. Bib.*

U'rī (ū'rī). *Bib.*

U'rī'a (ū-rī'ä). *D. Bib.*

Uriah Heep. See HEEP, URIAH.

u'ri-al (ō̂'rĭ-ăl). Var. of OORIAL.

U'ri-an (ū'rĭ-ăn), Masc. prop. name.

U'ri-an, Sir (ū'rĭ-ăn; ō̂'rĭ-ăn). [G. *Urian.*] A designation formerly applied to one who was unknown or to one whose name it was thought improper to mention, and hence sometimes to the Devil. [URIAH.]

U-ri'as (ū-rī'ăs). *Bib.* Var. of URIAH.

u'ric-ac'i-dæ'mi-a, *or* **-de'mi-a** (ū'rĭk-ăs'ĭ-dē'mĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *uric acid* + *-æmia.*] A morbid condition due to accumulation of uric acid in the blood.

u'ri-dro'sis (ū'rĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *οὖρον* urine + *ἱδρώς* to sweat.] *Med.* A morbid state in which constituents of the urine are excreted in the sweat.

U-rī'jah (ū-rī'jä). *Bib.*

urin-. See URINO-.

u'ri-næ'mi-a (ū'rĭ-nē'mĭ-ä), *n. Med.* = URÆMIA.

u'ri-nal-ist, *n.* One who diagnoses diseases from inspection of urine.

u'ri-nal'y-sis (ū'rĭ-năl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See URINO-; ANALYSIS.] *Med.* Analysis of the urine.

u'ri-nant (ū'rĭ-nănt), *a.* [L. *urinans*, p. pr. of *urinari* to plunge under water, to dive.] *Her.* Depicted palewise with the head in base: — said of a fish. Cf. HAURIENT.

Med., a concretion composed of some one or more crystalline constituents of the urine, liable to be found in any portion of the urinary passages or in the pelvis of the kidney. — **urinary pigments**, *Physiol. Chem.*, certain colored substances, *urochrome*, or *urobilin*, *uroerythrin*, etc., present in the urine together with *indican*, a colorless substance which by oxidation is convertible into colored bodies.

u′ri-na-ry (ū′rĭ-nā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A urinarium; also, a urinal.

u′ri-nate (ū′rĭ-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [LL. *urinare.*] To discharge urine; to make water. — **u′ri-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.*

u′rine (ū′rĭn), *n.* [ME. *urine*, F. *urine*, L. *urina*; akin to *urinari* to plunge under water, to dive, Gr. οὖρον urine; cf. Skr. *vār* water, Icel. *ūr* drizzling rain, AS. *wær* the sea; perh. ultimately akin to E. *wet.*] *Physiol.* In mammals, a fluid excretion from the kidneys; in birds and reptiles, a solid or semisolid excretion. In man, the urine is a clear, transparent fluid of an amber color and peculiar odor, with an average density of 1.02. The average amount excreted in 24 hours is from 40 to 60 ounces (about 1,200 cubic centimeters). Chemically, the urine is mainly an aqueous solution of urea, salt (sodium chloride), and uric acid, together with some hippuric acid and peculiar pigments. It usually has an acid reaction, owing to the presence of acid phosphates of soda or free uric acid. Normally, it contains about 960 parts of water to 40 parts of solid matter, and the daily average excretion is 35 grams (540 grains) of urea, 0.75 gram (11 grains) of uric acid, and 16.5 grams (260 grains) of salt. Abnormally, it may contain sugar as in diabetes, albumen as in Bright's disease, bile pigments as in jaundice, blood in diseases or injuries of the kidneys or urinary passages, or abnormal quantities of some one or more of the normal constituents.

u′ri-nif′er-ous (ū′rĭ-nĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*urine* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or conveying urine; as, *uriniferous* tubules.

u′ri-nip′a-rous (-nĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*urine* + *-parous*: cf. F. *urinipare.*] *Physiol.* Producing or preparing urine; as, the *uriniparous* tubes in the cortical portion of the kidney.

u′ri-no- (ū′rĭ-nō-), **urin-**. Combining form from Latin *urina*, meaning *urine*.

u′ri-no-gen′i-tal (-nō-jĕn′ĭ-tăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to or designating the organs or functions of excretion (production or removal of urine) and reproduction; urogenital. **urinogenital ridge**, *Embryol.*, a pair of ridges out of which the urinogenital organs are developed. — **u. sinus**, *Zoöl. & Embryol.*, a pouch or cavity communicating with the exterior, or with the cloaca (of which it may be a part), and receiving the urinary and genital canals.

u′ri-nom′e-ter (-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*urino-* + *-meter.*] A small hydrometer for determining the specific gravity of urine. — **u′ri-nom′e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

u′ri-nose (ū′rĭ-nōs) } *a.* [Cf. F. *urineux.* See URINE.] Of,
u′ri-nous (ū′rĭ-nŭs) } pert. to, like, or having the qualities or odor of, urine.

urn (ûrn), *n.* [ME. *urne*, L. *urna*, prob. akin to *urceus* a pitcher, ewer: cf. F. *urne.*] **1.** A vessel of various forms, usually a vase furnished with a foot or pedestal, employed for different purposes, as for holding liquids, for ornamental uses, now esp. for preserving the ashes of the dead after cremation, and anciently for holding lots to be drawn.
2. Fig., any place of burial; the grave. *Shak.*
3. *Rom. Antiq.* = URNA, 2.
4. *Bot.* In mosses, the theca.
5. A kind of vessel for heating water at the table.
6. *Mining.* A water cistern for a stamp mill.

ur′na (ûr′nȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** An urn. *Obs.*
2. *Rom. Antiq.* A liquid measure. See MEASURE.

urn′al (ûr′năl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, an urn or urns.

urn′flow′er (ûrn′flou′ẽr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Urceolina*.

urn′ful (ûrn′fŏŏl), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fŏŏlz). As much as an urn will hold; enough to fill an urn.

urn moss. A true moss; — so called in allusion to the urn-shaped thecæ.

u′ro- (ū′rō-). Combining form from Greek οὖρον, *urine*.

u′ro-. Combining form from Greek οὐρά, *tail*.

u′ro-bi′lin (ū′rō-bī′lĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *bile* + *-in.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A yellow pigment in urine that has been exposed to light and air, formed from a colorless antecedent, **u′ro-bi-lin′o-gen** (-bī-lĭn′ō-jĕn). Cf. HYDROBILIRUBIN.

u′ro-bi′li-nu′ri-a (ū′rō-bī′lĭ-nū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *urobilin* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of an excess of urobilin in the urine.

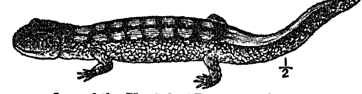
u′ro-cele (ū′rō-sēl), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A swelling of the scrotum due to extravasation of urine into it.

u′ro-chord (-kôrd), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *chord.*] *Zoöl.* The notochord of larval ascidians and of certain adult tunicates; — so called because chiefly confined to the caudal region. — **u′ro-chor′dal** (-kôr′dăl), *a.*

u′ro-chrome (-krōm), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-chrome.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A yellow pigment to which the yellow color of normal urine is principally due. It appears to be closely related to urobilin.

u′ro-dæ′um (-dē′ŭm), *n.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. ὁδαῖος on the way, ὁδός way.] *Zoöl.* The part of the cloaca, esp. of a bird, into which the ureters and genital ducts empty.

U′ro-de′la (-dē′lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. δῆλος visible.] *Zoöl.* An order of Amphibia containing the salamanders, newts, Congo snake, and allies, having a long body, a long tail (retained through life), and short weak limbs. — **u′ro-de′lan** (-lăn), **u′ro-dele** (ū′rō-dēl), *a. & n.* — **u′ro-de′lous** (-dē′lŭs), *a.*



One of the Urodela (*Desmognathus fuscus*).

u′ro-di-al′y-sis (-dī-ăl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *dialysis.*] *Med.* A partial and temporary cessation of the secretion of urine. It occurs in some acute diseases.

u′ro-e-ryth′rin (-ē-rĭth′rĭn; -ĕr-ĭth′-), *n.* [See 1st URO-; ERYTHRIN.] *Physiol. Chem.* A pink or reddish pigment found in the urine under many pathological conditions, and also frequently in normal urine in very small quantity. The red color of urinary sediments is due to this pigment.

u-rog′e-nous (ū-rŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [1st *uro-* + *-genous.*] *Med.* Producing urine.

U′ro-gle′na (ū′rō-glē′nȧ), *n.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. γλήνη socket, cavity.] *Zoöl.* A genus of flagellate protozoans in which many individuals are united in spherical, gelatinous, free-swimming colonies. Some species are said to cause a bad odor and taste in lake waters.

u′ro-hy′al (-hī′ăl), *a.* [2d *uro-* + *hyoid* + *-al.*] *Zoöl.* **a** In fishes, designating, or pert. to, a median posterior bony element of the hyoid arch attached between the hypohyals. The term has also been applied to the basibranchials. **b** In birds, designating, or pert. to, a median posterior process (or a separate piece) extending backward from the basihyal. It is a basibranchial element. — **u′ro-hy′al**, *n.*

u′ro-lith (ū′rō-lĭth), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A urinary calculus. — **u′ro-lith′ic** (-lĭth′ĭk), *a.*

u-rol′o-gy (ū-rŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-logy.*] Medical science relating to the urine or the treatment of diseases of the urinary organs. — **u′ro-log′i-cal** (ū′rō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

u′ro-mel′a-nin (ū′rō-mĕl′ȧ-nĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *melanin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of various black pigments found in the urine in certain diseased conditions.

U′ro-my′ces (-mī′sēz), *n.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + *-myces.*] *Bot.* A very large genus of pucciniaceous rust fungi having 1-celled teleutospores. The **beet rust** is caused by *U. betæ*; the **Windsor bean rust**, by *U. fabæ*; the **scarlet-runner bean rust**, by *U. appendiculatus*.

u′ro-pod (ū′rō-pŏd), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* Any of the abdominal appendages of a crustacean or other arthropod, esp. one of the posterior ones when larger than the rest or different in structure, as in the lobster, where they form part of the tail fin. — **u-rop′o-dal** (ū-rŏp′ō-dăl), *a.*

u′ro-pyg′i-al (-pĭj′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [See UROPYGIUM.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the uropygium. — **uropygial gland**, *Zoöl.*, a large gland opening on the back at the base of the tail feathers in most birds, secreting an oily fluid which the bird uses in preening its feathers. It is especially developed in water-fowl, its oil helping to make the plumage shed water.

u′ro-pyg′i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. οὐροπύγιον, for ὀρροπύγιον; ὄρρος the end of the os sacrum + πυγή rump.] *Zoöl.* The fleshy and bony prominence at the posterior extremity of a bird's body, which supports the tail feathers. It contains the free caudal vertebræ and the pygostyle.

u′ro-sa′cral (ū′rō-sā′krăl), *a.* [2d *uro-* + *sacral.*] *Zoöl. & Anat.* Pert. to the caudal and sacral parts of the vertebral column; designating certain anterior caudal vertebræ of birds consolidated with the true sacral vertebræ and pelvic bones.

u-ros′co-py (ū-rŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-scopy*: cf. F. *uroscopie.*] The diagnosis of diseases by inspection of urine. — **u′ro-scop′ic** (ū′rō-skŏp′ĭk), *a.* — **u-ros′co-pist** (ū-rŏs′kō-pĭst; ū′rō-skō′pĭst), *n.*

u′ro-sep′sis (ū′rō-sĕp′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *sepsis.*] *Med.* Septic condition due to retention of urine and extravasation of the same into the tissues. — **u′ro-sep′tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

u′ro-stege (ū′rō-stēj), *n.* [2d *uro-* + Gr. στέγη roof.] *Zoöl.* One of the plates on the under side of the tail of a serpent. — **u-ros′te-gal** (ū-rŏs′tē-găl), *a. & n.*

u′ro-style (ū′rō-stīl), *n.* [2d *uro-* + Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] *Zoöl.* **a** A long, rodlike, unsegmented bone, representing a number of fused vertebræ, which forms the posterior part of the vertebral column of frogs and toads. **b** The hypural bone of a fish, or a similar bone formed by the fusion of two or more caudal vertebræ at the end of the tail in certain extinct turtles. — **u′ro-sty′lar** (-stī′lȧr), *a.*

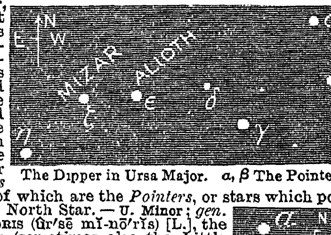
u′ro-tox′ic (-tŏk′sĭk), *a.* [1st *uro-* + *toxic.*] *Physiol.* Of or relating to the toxicity of the urine; as, the *urotoxic* coefficient, that is, the number of urotoxies formed in twenty-four hours per kilogram of body weight.

u′ro-tox′y (ū′rō-tŏk′sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TOXIES (-sĭz). *Physiol.* The amount of urine required to kill an animal weighing one kilogram; — used as a unit in expressing the toxicity of urine. According to Bouchard 30–60 cubic centimeters of normal human urine injected into the veins of a rabbit weighing one kilogram will kill it.

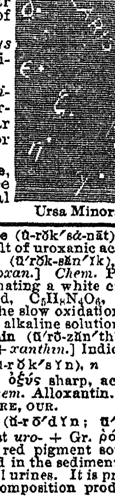
u-rot′ro-pin (ū-rŏt′rō-pĭn) } *n.* [1st *uro-* + *tropine.*]
u-rot′ro-pine (-pĭn; -pēn; 184) } *Pharm.* A colorless crystalline substance obtained by action of ammonia gas on trioxymethylene, and used as a diuretic and a solvent for uric acid. Chemically, it is hexamethylene tetramine, $C_6H_{12}N_4$.

-urous, -ural. Combining forms from Greek οὐρά, *tail*; as in ornith*urous*, oxy*urous*, ep*ural*.

Ur′sa (ûr′sȧ), *n.* [L. *ursa* a she-bear, also, a constellation, fem. of *ursus* a bear. Cf. ARCTIC.] *Astron.* Either one of the Bears. See URSA MAJOR; URSA MINOR.
Ursa Major; *gen.* URSÆ MAJORIS (ûr′sē mȧ-jō′rĭs) [L.], the Great Bear, the most conspicuous of the northern constellations. It is situated near the pole, and contains the stars which form the *Dipper*, or *Charles's Wain*, two of which are the *Pointers*, or stars which point toward the North Star. — **U. Minor**; *gen.* URSÆ MINORIS (ûr′sē mī-nō′rĭs) [L.], the Little Bear (sometimes also the Little Dipper), the constellation including the north pole and the North Star, or polestar (Polaris), situated in the tip of the tail of the Bear.



The Dipper in Ursa Major. *α*, *β* The Pointers.



Ursa Minor.

Ur′si-dæ (ûr′sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Ursus* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family of plantigrade carnivores consisting of the bears.

ur′sine (ûr′sīn; -sĭn; 183), *a.* [L. *ursinus*, fr. *ursus* a bear. See URSA.] Of, pertaining to, or like, a bear or the bear family; having bearlike characters or characteristics; arctoid.
ursine baboon, the chacma. — **u. dasyure**, the Tasmanian devil. — **u. howler.** See HOWLING MONKEY. — **u. seal**, the fur seal *Otoes alascanus*.

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u′ri-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Provoking the flow of urine; uretic.
u′ri-na′tor (-nā′tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *urinari* to plunge under water, to dive.] One who dives under water for something, as pearls; a diver. *Rare.*
[urinate *Obs.*]
u′rine, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *uriner.*] To
u′ri-nol′o-gist (ū′rĭ-nŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* *Med.* = UROLOGIST.
u′ri-nol′o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*urino-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* = UROLOGY.
u′ri-nos′co-py (-nŏs′kō-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* = UROSCOPY.
u′risk (ū′rĭsk), *n.* *Gaelic Folklore.* The offspring of a mortal and a fairy.
urisone, urisun. ✝ ORISON.
u′rite (ū′rīt), *n.* [Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* One of the segments of the abdomen or postabdomen of arthropods.
[YA.]
U-ri′ya (ōō-rē′yä). Var. of ORI-
urke ✝ IRK, *v.*
url, urle. ✝ EARL.
urle, *v. t.* [OF. *orler.* Cf. ORLE.] To trim; border. *Obs.*
urled (ẽrld; ûld), *p. a.* Stunted; pinched with cold. *Dial. Eng.*
url′ing, *n.* Edge. *Obs.*
url′ing (ẽr′lĭn), *n.* A stunted creature. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ur′luch (ōōr′lŭk), *a.* Dull; stupid. *Scot.*
ur-man′ (ōōr-män′), *n.* [Russ., fr. Tatar *ūrmān* forest.] One of the large tracts of swampy coniferous forest in northern Siberia.
[run. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*]
urn (ûn), *v. i.* [AS. *iernan.*] To
urn, *v. t. & i.* To torture or be tortured. *Obs. Scot.*
urn, *v. t.* To inclose in or as in an urn; to inurn. *Rare.*
urne. ✝ RUN.
urnement. ✝ ORNAMENT.
Ur′-nes′ (ōōr′nĕs′), *n.* *Egypt. Cosmology.* A river flowing in darkness around the earth, regarded as the source of the Nile.
urnest. ✝ EARNEST.
Ur′ning (ōōr′nĭng), *n.* [G.] *Med.* A person having sexual desires for those of the same sex only.
— **Ur′ning-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*
urn′-shaped′ (ûrn′shāpt′), *a.* Shaped like an urn; as, the *urn-shaped* capsules of some mosses.
U′ro-cer′a-ta (ū′rō-sĕr′ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. κέρας, -ατος, horn.] *Zoöl.* The Siricoidea. See HORNTAIL.
U′ro-cer′i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = SIRICIDÆ. See HORNTAIL.
u′ro-chlo-ral′ic (-klō-răl′ĭk), *a.* [1st *uro-* + *chloral* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Designating a white crystalline acid, $C_8H_{11}O_7Cl_3$, found in the urine after administering chloral hydrate.
U′ro-chor′da (-kôr′dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See UROCHORD.] *Zoöl.* A subphylum of Chordata consisting of the tunicates.
u′ro-chor′dal (-dăl), *a.* Pert. to the Urochorda; having a notochord in the tail region only.
u′ro-chor′date (-dāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a urochord.
u′rochs (ū′rŏks). ✝ AUROCHS
u′ro-cord. Var. of UROCHORD
u′ro-cy-an′o-gen (ū′rō-sī-ăn′ō-jĕn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *cyano-*, 1 + *-gen.*] *Med.* A blue coloring matter occasionally found in the urine of cholera patients.
U-roc′y-on (ū-rŏs′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. κύων dog.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the American gray foxes. See FOX, *n.*, 1.
u′ro-cyst, *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-cyst.*] *Anat.* The urinary bladder. — **u′ro-cys′tic** (ū′rō-sĭs′tĭk), *a.*
U′ro-cys′tis (-sĭs′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὐρά tail + κύστις bladder.] *Bot.* A genus of tilletiaceous smut fungi having compound chlamydospores with few spore cells. There are numerous American species. *U. cepulæ* is the smut affecting onions.
u′ro-dyn′i-a (-dĭn′ĭ-ȧ; -dĭ′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *-odynia*.] *Med.* Painful urination.
u′rœ-de′ma (ū′rē-dē′mȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *œdema.*] *Med.* Swelling caused by extravasation of urine into the tissues.
u′ro-fus′co-hæ′ma-tin, or **-he′ma-tin** (ū′rō-fŭs′kō-hē′mȧ-tĭn; -hĕm′ȧ-tĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + L. *fuscus* dark + Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood.] *Med.* A brown urinary pigment found in some diathetic diseases.
u′ro-gas′tric, *a.* [2d *uro-* + *gastric.*] *Zoöl.* Designating the posterior division of the gastric region of a crustacean, as a crab
u′ro-gen′i-tal (-jĕn′ĭ-tăl), *a.* & *n.* [1st *uro-* + *genital.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* = URINOGENITAL.
u-ro-glau′cin (-glô′sĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + L. *glaucus* bright.] *Physiol. Chem.* Indigo blue; — from its occurrence in urine under certain circumstances.
u′ro-gra-vim′e-ter. *n.* [1st *uro-* + *gravimeter.*] = URINOMETER
u′ro-hæ′ma-tin, -he′ma-tin, *n.* [1st *uro-* + *hæmatin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A red pigment in urine.
u′ro-leu′cic (ū′rō-lū′sĭk), *a.* [G. *uroleucinsäure*; Gr. οὖρον urine + λευκός white.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_9H_{10}O_5$, found in certain abnormal urine.
u-rol′o-gist (ū-rŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* *Med.* One who practices, or is skilled in, urology.
u′ro-lu′te-in, *n.* [1st *uro-* + *lutein.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A yellowish pigment occasionally found in the urine.
u′ro-man′cy (ū′rō-măn′sĭ), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by urine.
u-rom′e-lus (ū-rŏm′ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. μέλος limb.] *Terat.* A monster in which the lower limbs are more or less united, with but one foot.
u′ro-mere (ū′rō-mēr), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *-mere.*] *Zoöl.* An abdominal segment of an arthropod. — **u′ro-mer′ic** (-mĕr′ĭk), *a.*
u-rom′e-ter (ū-rŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* *Med.* = URINOMETER.
u′ro-nol′o-gy (ū′rō-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *-logy.*] = UROLOGY.
u′ro-pa-ta′gi-um, *n.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + *patagium.*] *Zoöl.* **a** The interfemoral membrane of a bat. **b** One of two plates bounding the sides of the anus in insects.
U′ro-pel′ti-dæ (ū′rō-pĕl′tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. πέλτη shield + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of burrowing snakes of Ceylon and southern India having a short round body and short truncated tail, ending in a peculiar shield. *Uropeltis* and *Rhinophis* are the best-known genera.
u′ro-phæ′in (ū′rō-fē′ĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. φαιός gray, dun.] *Physiol. Chem.* A pigment present in urine, said to cause its peculiar odor.
u′ro-phthi′sis (-thī′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *phthisis.*] *Med.* Diabetes mellitus.
u′ro-poi-e′sis, *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *-poiesis.*] The production or secretion of urine.
u′ro-poi-et′ic (ū′rō-poi-ĕt′ĭk),
u′ro-po-et′ic (-pō-ĕt′ĭk), *a.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. ποιεῖν to make.] **a** *Med.* Favoring the production of urine. **b** *Anat.* Concerned in producing urine.
u-rop′sile (ū-rŏp′sĭl; -sīl), *n.* [2d *uro-* + Gr. ψιλός bare, smooth.] *Zoöl.* A shrewlike mole (*Uropsilus soricipes*) of Tibet, allied to the desman, and the only species of its genus, **U′rop-si′lus** (ū′rŏp-sī′lŭs)
U′ro-py′gi (ū′rō-pī′jī), *n. pl.* [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. πυγή rump.] *Zoöl.* A division of Pedipalpi including those with a tail, as the whip scorpions.
u′ro-py-lor′ic, *a.* [2d *uro-* + *pyloric.*] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, a posterior division of the stomach in certain crustaceans
u′ro-ro′se-in (-rō′zē-ĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + L. *roseus* rosy + *-in.*] A red pigment formed by the addition of mineral acids to certain abnormal kinds of urine.
u′ror-rha′gi-a (ū′rō-rā′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* An excessive flow of urine
u′ror-rhe′a, u′ror-rhœ′a (-rē′ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Enuresis.
u′ro-ru′bin, *n.* [1st *uro-* + *rubin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A red pigment found in urine.
u-ro′sis (ū-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *uro-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Any disease of the urinary organs
u′ro-some (ū′rō-sōm), *n.* [2d *uro-* + 2d *-some.*] **a** The tail region of a fish; that part of the body behind the vent **b** The abdomen or postabdomen of an arthropod. — **u′ro-so-mat′ic** (-sō-măt′ĭk), *a.* *All Rare*
u′ro-so′mite (-sō′mīt), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *somite.*] A uromere — **u′ro-so-mit′ic** (-sō-mĭt′ĭk), *a.*
u′ro-ste′a-lith (ū′rō-stē′ȧ-lĭth), *n.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. στέαρ fat + *-lith.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A peculiar fatty substance occasionally found in urinary calculi.
u-ros′te-gite (ū-rŏs′tē-jīt), *n.* *Zoöl.* A urostege.
u-ros′te-on (ū-rŏs′tē-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TEA (-ȧ), E. -TEONS (-ŏnz). [NL.; 2d *uro-* + Gr. ὀστέον a bone.] *Zoöl.* A median ossification back of the lophosteon in the sternum of some birds.
u′ro-ster′nite (ū′rō-stûr′nīt), *n.* [2d *uro-* + *sternum.*] *Zoöl.* The sternite of a uromere
u′ro-sthene (ū′rō-sthēn), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any urosthenic animal.
u′ro-sthen′ic (-sthĕn′ĭk), *a.* [2d *uro-* + *sthenic.*] *Zoöl.* Having the posterior or caudal region much developed for locomotion.
u′ro-the′o-bro′mine, *n.* Also **-min.** [1st *uro-* + *theobromine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Paraxanthine
u′rous. ✝ EUROUS.
u′rox (ū′rŏks), *n.* [See AUROCHS; cf. URUS.] ✝ AUROCHS.
u-rox′a-nate (ū-rŏk′sȧ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of uroxanic acid.
u′rox-an′ic (ū′rŏk-săn′ĭk), *a.* [uric + alloxan.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_5H_8N_4O_6$, obtained by the slow oxidation of uric acid in alkaline solution.
u′ro-xan′thin (ū′rō-zăn′thĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + *xanthin.*] Indican.
u-rox′in (ū-rŏk′sĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. ὀξύς sharp, acid.] *Physiol. Chem.* Alloxantin.
urre. ✝ IRRE, OUR.
ur-rho′din (ū-rō′dĭn; ū′rō-dĭn), *n.* [1st *uro-* + Gr. ῥόδον a rose.] A red pigment sometimes found in the sediment of pathological urines. It is probably a decomposition product of indican.
ur′ry (ŭr′ĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *uir*, *uireach*, mold, clay.] A sort of blue or black clay lying near a vein of coal. *Local, Eng.*
urs. ✝ OURS.
ur′sal (ûr′săl), *n.* The fur seal (*Otoes alascanus*).
urself. ✝ OURSELF.
Ur′sid (ûr′sĭd), *n.* [*Ursa* (Major or Minor) + 1st *-id.*] Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in Ursa Major or Ursa Minor.
ur′si-form (ûr′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ursus*, *ursa*, a bear + E. *-form.*] Having the shape of a bear.
ur′soid (ûr′soid), *a.* [*Ursus* + *-oid.*] Bearlike.
ur′sol D. (ûr′sōl; -sŏl). [G.; — trade name.] An oxidation product of paraphenylene diamine, got in black lumps, used to dye hair, fur, and wool. It causes inflammation on the human skin.
ur′son (ûr′sŏn), *n.* [F.; named by Buffon after Hudson, who discovered the country where it lives, and with allusion also to F. *oursin* sea urchin, to indicate its bristliness.] The Canada porcupine. See PORCUPINE, 1.
ur′son (ûr′sŏn), **ur′sone** (-sōn).

Ur'su-la (ûr'sŭ-lȧ), *n.* [L., dim. of *ursa* she-bear.] Lit., she-bear; — fem. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Ursule* (ür'sül'); It. *Orsola* (ōr'sō-lä); Sp. *Ursola* (o͝or'sō-lä).

Ur'su-la, Saint. In Christian legend, a Cornish princess who, with her train of eleven thousand virgins, was martyred, while on a pilgrimage, by the Huns at Cologne.

Ursula butterfly. [NL. *Ursula*, fr. the proper name, L. *Ursula*.] A beautiful North American butterfly (*Basilarchia astyanax*). Its wings are purplish black with red and blue slight markings.



Ursula Butterfly. ½

Ur'su-line (-lĭn; -lin), *n.* [Cf. F. *ursuline*.] *R. C. Ch.* One of an order of women, founded by St. Angela Merici, at Brescia, Italy, about 1537: — so called from its patron, St. Ursula. The order was introduced into Canada as early as 1639, and into the United States in 1727. Its work is chiefly educational. — **Ur'su-line,** *a.*

Ur'sus (ûr'sŭs), *n.* [L., a bear.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Ursidæ formerly coextensive with the family, but now commonly restricted to the European brown bear and its allies, including the American grizzly and black bears.

Ur-ti'ca (ûr-tī'kȧ; ûr'tĭ-kȧ), *n.* [L., a nettle.] *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed plants, the nettles, typifying the Urticaceæ. They have opposite stipulate leaves with stinging hairs, and small greenish tetramerous flowers.

Ur'ti-ca'ce-æ (ûr'tĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See URTICA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees, the nettle family, type of the order Urticales. They have small monœcious, dioecious, or polygamous apetalous flowers, the fruit being an achene. There are about 40 genera, including *Urtica*, *Adicea*, *Bœhmeria*, *Parietaria*, and *Urticastrum*, and 475 species. Many are noteworthy for the stinging hairs with which their foliage is covered. — **ur'ti-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ur'ti-ca'les (-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** A Lindleyan alliance of plants including the Urticaceæ and related families. **b** An order of archichlamydeous, dicotyledonous plants embracing the Urticaceæ, Ulmaceæ, and Moraceæ, characterized mainly by the free perianth. — **ur'ti-cal** (ûr'tĭ-kăl), *a. Obs.*

ur'ti-ca'ri-a (-kā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See URTICA.] *Med.* An inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by transient red pimples and by wheals surrounded by a red area, accompanied with a burning or stinging sensation and intense itching; hives; nettle rash; uredo. The cause may be external, such as the bite of insects or contact with certain plants, or it may follow ingestion of some foods, such as shellfish or strawberries. — **ur'ti-ca'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Ur'ti-cas'trum (-kăs'trŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical urticaceous stinging herbs having broad alternate leaves and small diclinous flowers sessile in axillary cymes. *U. divaricatum* is the wood nettle.

ur'ti-cate (ûr'tĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). To sting with or as with nettles; to irritate.

ur'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n. Med.* Act or process of whipping or stinging with nettles, — as in treating paralysis.

u'rus (ū'rŭs), *n.* [L.; of Teutonic origin. See AUROCHS.] A large, long-horned, wild ox of the forests of Europe in the time of Julius Cæsar. Its supposed remains were later described under the name *Bos primigenius*. It was more like domestic cattle than the bison, and by some is thought to be the origin of European breeds. It is said that the Germans formerly called it *aurochs*.

ur'va (ûr'vȧ), *n.* [Nepalese *urvá*, *arvá*.] A mongoose (*Herpestes urva*) of India. The fur is black, annulated with white at the tip of each hair, and a white streak extends from the mouth to the shoulder.

us (ŭs), *pron.* [ME. *us*, AS. *ūs*; akin to OFries. & OS. *ūs*, D. *ons*, G. *uns*, Icel. & Sw. *oss*, Dan. *os*, Goth. *uns*, L. *nos* we, us, Gr. *νώ*, *νῶϊ* (dual), *ἡμᾶς* (pl.), Skr. *nas*. Cf. NOSTRUM, OUR.] The objective case of *we*, used: **1.** As dative of indirect object: **a** In connection with a direct object.

Give *us* this day our daily bread. *Matt.* vi. 11.

b Designating the speaker's party as interested or concerned; — used as the "ethical dative." *Obs.*

She looks *us* like a thing more made of malice. *Shak.*

c Reflexively. "Let's make *us* medicines." *Shak.*

2. As direct object of a verb or preposition; sometimes reflexively. "The world is too much with *us*." *Wordsworth.*

3. As *pl.* of royalty and editorially in the same way as *we*.

What touches *us* ourself shall be last served. *Shak.*

4. For *me* as a "pl. of modesty;" as, Give *us* a bite. *Colloq.*

5. Ungrammatically for *we*. *Collog. & Dial.*

☞ The constructions of *us* are analogous to those of *thee*, which is more fully treated. See THEE.

us'a-ble (ūz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be used. — **us'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

us'age (ūz'ăj; ūs'ăj), *n.* [ME., fr. F. *usage*, LL. *usaticum*. See USE, *n.*] **1.** Use; employment. *Obs.*

2. Act of using; mode of using or treating; treatment; as, good *usage;* ill *usage;* hard *usage*.

3. Manners; conduct; behavior. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

4. Long-continued practice; customary mode of procedure or action; custom; habitual use; method. Technically, in law, a usage is or becomes a common-law *custom* when it fulfills certain conditions. See CUSTOM, 3.

5. Customary use or employment, as of a word or phrase in a particular sense or signification.

6. Experience. *Obs.* "Wisdom and *usage*." *Chaucer.*

7. *pl. Eccl.* Certain ceremonies or ritual practices maintained by nonjurors in the Scottish Episcopal Church and Church of England, namely the mixed chalice, the invocation and oblation in the prayer of consecration, and the prayer for the departed. These practices were authorized in the Scottish Episcopal Communion office of 1764.

Syn. — Custom, use. See HABIT.

us'ance (ūz'ăns), *n.* [F. See USE, *v. t.*] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Use; employment. **b** Custom; practice; usage. **c** Interest paid for money; usury.

2. *Econ.* Income of benefits (derived from wealth).

Another convenient term is the *usance* of wealth. It means the whole income of benefits of every kind which a person derives from the ownership of wealth, whether he uses it as capital or not. Thus it includes the benefits he gets from the use of his own piano, equally with those which a piano dealer would win by letting out a piano on hire. *Alfred Marshall*

3. *Com.* The time allowed (exclusive of grace) for the payment of a bill of exchange, orig. as fixed by custom, now in some countries by law. On bills drawn in India, China, or Japan it is four (formerly six) months sight; the customary usances are now mostly given up. The time is sometimes modified by specifying in the bill that it shall be *double*, *treble*, or *half*, *usance*.

Us'beg (ŭs'bĕg) } *n.* A member of the most civilized of
Us'bek (ŭs'bĕk) } the Turkic peoples of Turkestan, who have largely abandoned nomadic life for agriculture and town life. About the close of the 15th century they became dominant in Turkestan, and they still furnish the principal contingent to the native army. Jagatai is their literary language.

use (ūz), *v. t.*; USED (ūzd); US'ING (ūz'ĭng). [ME. *usen*, OF. *user* to use, make use of, to be accustomed, F. *user*, v. i., to make use, v. t., use up, wear out, LL. *usare* to use, fr. L. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use, OL. *oeti*, *oesus;* of uncert. orig. Cf. UTILITY.] **1.** To make use of; to convert to one's service; to avail one's self of; to employ; as, to *use* a plow, a chair, a book; also, now rarely, to frequent or resort to; as, to *use* an inn.

Time wasted is existence, *used* is life. *Young.*

2. To practice, esp. customarily; to make a practice of; as, to *use* diligence in business; to *use* haste.

3. To behave toward; to act with regard to; to treat; as, to *use* a beast cruelly. "I will *use* him well." *Shak.*

4. To accustom; to habituate; to render familiar by practice; to inure; — employed chiefly in the passive participle; as, men *used* to cold and hunger.

Syn. — USE, EMPLOY are often freely interchangeable. USE is commonly more direct than EMPLOY, which frequently means to make a particular use of; as, one *uses* words to convey one's meaning; one *employs* certain technical terms for the sake of precision. As applied to persons, *use* sometimes connotes undue passivity, as of a tool; *employ* seldom carries such an implication; as, he *used* his friend unscrupulously for his own ends; he *employed* him as his agent in certain confidential negotiations; to *employ* a workman. See EMPLOY.

to use one's self, to behave. *Obs.* "Pray, forgive me, if I have *used myself* unmannerly." *Shak.* — **to u. up.** **a** To consume or exhaust by using; to leave nothing of; as, *to use up* the supplies. **b** To exhaust; to leave no capacity of force or use in; as, he was *used up* by his toil. *Colloq.*

use (ūz), *v. i.* [See USE, *v. t.*] **1.** To be wont or accustomed; to be in the habit or practice; as, he *used* to ride daily; — now obsolete or archaic in the present tense.

Fears *use* to be represented in an imaginary fashion. *Bacon.*

Now Moses *used* to take the tent and to pitch it without the camp *Ex.* xxxiii. 7 (*Rev. Ver.*).

Men *use* to tell us that we love flattery. *Emerson.*

2. To be accustomed to go; to frequent; inhabit; dwell. *Obs. or Dial.* "Where never foot did *use*." *Spenser.*

3. To receive the sacrament of Communion. *Obs.*

use (ūs), *n.* [ME. *us*, F. *us* use, usage, L. *usus*, fr. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use. See USE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of employing anything, or state of being employed; application; employment; as, the *use* of a pen; his machines are in *use*.

Books can never teach the *use* of books. *Bacon.*

2. *Law.* That enjoyment of property which consists in its employment, occupation, exercise, or practice; specif., *Roman & Civil Law*, a personal servitude consisting in a jus utendi, or right to make use of a thing, as distinguished from the *usufruct*. The usuary had only a personal right limited by his own necessities or those of his family. He was not entitled to any of the fruits or profits of the subject of the use, except where the use was of land, when the later Roman law allowed him to take vegetables, wood, etc., for his family needs. The use of money or other thing of which the use was the only profit arising from it was equivalent to the usufruct.

☞ This sense is not to be confused with sense 9, below.

3. Occasion or need to employ; necessity; — often with *for;* as, no further *use* for a book. "I have *use* for it." *Shak.*

4. Quality of being suitable for employment; capability of being used or of serving to promote an end; usefulness; utility; advantage; as, there is small *use* in anger.

'T is *use* alone that sanctifies expense. *Pope.*

5. Continued or repeated practice; customary employment; usage; custom; habit.

How weary, stale, flat and unprofitable,
Seem to me all the *uses* of this world! *Shak.*

6. Common occurrence; ordinary experience. *Rare.*

O Cæsar! these things are beyond all *use*. *Shak.*

7. *Liturgics.* The special form of ritual or liturgy or of any liturgical form or observance, used in some particular church, diocese, etc.; as, the Roman or Anglican *use;* esp., one of the local forms of the liturgy which existed in various English dioceses before the Reformation; as, the Sarum, Salisbury, or Canterbury *use* (see LITURGY, 1, V); the York, Bangor, Hereford, and Lincoln *uses*.

From henceforth all the whole realm shall have but one *use*.
Preface to Bk. of Com. Prayer (Ch. of Eng.).

8. Premium for money; interest; usury. *Obs. or Dial.*

9. [Due to confusion with OF. *ues* profit, advantage, fr. L. *opus* need, business, employment, work (cf. OPERATE). The AF. *oes*, OF. *ues*, *oes*, would normally have produced an English *eece* (riming with *fleece*); it was prob. misunderstood by lawyers as a bad spelling of *us(e)*, and so *use* was substituted for it in pronunciation and in spelling.] *Law.* Behalf; advantage; benefit; profit; specif., the benefit or profit of lands and tenements the legal title to which is given to a person other than the one entitled to the occupation or use (in sense 2); a trust of real estate. Deeds of land made to one person to, or for, the use of another appear to have been first commonly used in England by the friars to enable them to receive the benefit of land title to which by their vows they were unable to hold. The use imports a trust or confidence in the holder of the legal title, which, although not recognized by the common law, was protected by the chancellors in equity, many of whom were of the clergy. The statute of mortmain (which see) caused this to be perfected in the so-called **doctrine, or law, of uses,** by which the right of the cestui qui use (as the beneficiary was called) was recognized as an equitable title enforceable in chancery, and distinct from the legal title in the cestui qui trust. By the Statute of Uses (27 Henry VIII., c. 10; 1535) the legal title was vested in certain cases in the cestui qui use, but the same object was again accomplished by the law of trusts, which was practically a refinement of the doctrine of uses. (See STATUTE, 2; MORTMAIN; TRUST, 9.) The law of uses became part of the common law of the United States, but has been expressly abolished in some States, as New York. See SHIFTING USE, SPRINGING USE.

10. A rough block of iron or steel suitable for working up into small, or for welding in making large, forgings.

Syn. — USE, USEFULNESS, UTILITY. USE, as here compared (see HABIT), is very general in sense, and occurs chiefly in certain familiar phrases; as, to be of *use;* there 's no *use* in that; what 's the *use?* USEFULNESS is employed chiefly of things in the concrete; UTILITY is more general and abstract; as, the *usefulness* of a tool, the *utility* of an invention. But the two words are often interchangeable.

in use. **a** In employment; in customary practice or observance. **b** In heat; — said especially of mares. *J. H. Walsh.* — **u. and wont,** customary practice; custom.

use'ful (ūs'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of use; producing, or having power to produce, good; serviceable for any end or object; helpful; capable of any beneficial use, as distinguished from that which is vicious or pernicious; having utility (which see); beneficial; advantageous; as, instruments *useful* in a hospital; books *useful* for study; *useful* knowledge or arts.

To what can I be *useful!* *Milton.*

use'ful-ly, *adv.* In a useful manner or fashion.

use'ful-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being useful; conduciveness to an end; utility.

Syn. — Utility, value, profit. See USE.

use inheritance (ūs). *Evolution.* The inheritance by offspring of characters acquired by a parent. See LAMARCKISM.

use'less (ūs'lĕs), *a.* Having, or being of, no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; answering no desired purpose; ineffectual; as, *useless* gifts, pity.

Syn. — USELESS, FRUITLESS, BOOTLESS, INEFFECTUAL. USELESS is the general word; that is FRUITLESS which is barren of result; that is BOOTLESS which is unavailing; INEFFECTUAL often implies futility or insufficiency; as, "*useless* lumber" (*Cowper*); "dying patriotism, which labored so *fruitlessly*" (*Laird*); "*bootless* prayers" (*Shak.*); "the moonlight's *ineffectual* glow" (*Shelley*). See VAIN.

Useless Parliament, *Eng. Hist.*, the first Parliament under Charles I., sitting from June 18 to August 12, 1625.

— **use'less-ly,** *adv.* — **use'less-ness,** *n.*

us'er (ūz'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *user*, lit., to use, inf. as n.] *Law.* Enjoyment of property; use.

u-shab'ti (o͞o-shäb'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* USHABTIU (-tĭ-o͞o). [Egypt. *ushabti*, lit., answerer.] A mummylike figure deposited in a tomb with the mummy, generally bearing inscriptions from the Book of the Dead. The ushabtiu were expected to do certain agricultural labors required in the land of the dead.



Ushabti.

U'-shaped' (ū'shāpt'), *a.* Having the form of the letter **U**; specif., *Phys. Geog.*, of valleys, resembling a broad **U** in cross profile.

ush'er (ŭsh'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *ussher*, *usschere*, OF. *uissier*, *huissier*, F. *huissier*, LL. *ustiarius*, fr. *ustium*, L. *ostium*, door, entrance (cf. L. *ostiarius*). Cf. OSTIARY.] **1.** An officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, or the like; hence, an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank. Also, one who escorts persons to seats in a church, theater, etc. There are various ushers attached to the royal household in England, including the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. See BLACK ROD.

2. An under teacher, or assistant, in a school. *Brit.*

Usher of the Green Rod, an officer who attends the king and knights of the Order of the Thistle in chapter. *Eng.*

ush'er, *v. t.*; USH'ERED (-ẽrd); USH'ER-ING. To introduce or escort, as an usher, forerunner, or harbinger; to forerun; as, to *usher* in a stranger; to *usher* forth the guests.

The stars that *usher* evening rose. *Milton.*

u'si-ta-tive (ū'zĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *usitari* to use often.] Denoting usual or customary action; as, the *usitative* aorist.

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n. [From the specific name of bearberry, *uva-ursi*, lit., bear's grape.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance in the leaves of ericaceous plants, as the bearberry.

‖ Ur'spra'che (o͞or'shprä'khĕ), *n.* [G.] A parent language; the original tongue, esp. primitive Aryan.

ur'suk (o͞or'sŏo̅k), *n.* [Eskimo *ürksuk.*] The bearded seal.

ur'tase' (ûr'tāz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Urth (o͞orth), **Ur'thr** (o͞or'thr), *n.* [Icel. *Urðr.*] See NORN.

urthe, urthely. † EARTH, EARTHLY.

ur'ti-cant (ûr'tĭ-kȧnt), **ur'ti-cat'ing** (-kāt'ĭng), *a.* [L. *urtica* nettle.] *Zoöl.* Stinging; adapted for stinging. [a. Urticarial.]

ur'ti-ca'ri-ous (-kā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), **ur'ti-cose** (ûr'tĭ-kōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *urtica* nettle + E. *-ose*, -*ous*.] Abounding with nettles.

Uru. *Abbr.* Uruguay.

U'ru-bi-tin'ga (o͞o'rŏo̅-bĭ-tĭn'gȧ), *n.* [Tupi *urubú tinga*, lit., white urubu.] *Zoöl.* A genus of mostly black and white buteonine hawks of tropical America. One species (*U. anthracina*) reaches the border of the United States. Also [*l. c.*], a hawk of this genus.

u'ru-bu' (o͞o'rŏo̅-bo͞o'), *n.* [Tupi *urubú.*] The black vulture (*Catharista atrata*).

u'ru-cu'ri, *or* **u'ru-cu'ry** (o͞o'rŏo̅-ko͞o'rĭ), *n.* [Tupi.] A Brazilian palm (*Attalea excelsa*) whose large oily nuts are burned for their smoke in curing caoutchouc. — **u'ru-cu'ri i'ba** (ē'bä). [Tupi.] A Brazilian coco palm (*Cocos coronata*).

U'ru-guay po-ta'to (ū'rŏo̅-gwā; o͞o'rŏo̅-gwī'). A South American solanaceous plant (*Solanum commersonii*); also, its tuber, resembling the common potato.

U'ru-guay'an (ū'rŏo̅-gwā'ȧn; o͞o'rŏo̅-gwī'ȧn), *n.* A native or citizen of Uruguay, a large proportion of the inhabitants of which are of part Indian blood.

u'ru-shi (o͞o'rŏo̅-shē), *n.* [Jap., lacquer.] **a** = JAPANESE VARNISH TREE. **b** Japanese lacquer.

u-ru'shic (o͞o-rŏo̅'shĭk), *a.* [Jap. *urushi* the juice of the lac tree.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a poisonous acid in the juice of the lac tree (*Rhus vernicifera*).

u'ru-shi-ye (o͞o'rŏo̅-shē-yĕ'), *n.* [Jap., lit., lacquer picture.] *Japanese Art.* A color print in which the dark colors are printed with a lustrous medium, commonly considered to be lacquer.

u'ry (ū'rĭ), *n.* The needlebush. *Local, Australia*

us. † USE.

U. S., *or* **u. s.** *Abbr.* Unconditional selection (*Queensland*); (*Photog.*) uniform system; United Service; United States; at supra (L., as above).

U. S. A. *Abbr.* United States of America: United States Army

us'a-ger (ūz'ă-jẽr), *n* [F. *usager.*] 1. One having the use of a thing in trust for another. *Obs.* 2. [*often cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One who maintained the "usages" in the Scottish Episcopal Church and among the English nonjurors. Cf. NONUSAGER.

U'sam-ba'ra vi'o-let (o͞o'säm-bä'rä). [*From Usambara*, district of German East Africa.] The African violet.

us'ant (ūz'ȧnt), *a.* [OF.] Using; accustomed. *Obs.*

usaunce. † USANCE.

U. S. C. *Abbr.* United States of Colombia

uschear, uscher. † USHER.

uschew. † ISSUE.

use'a-ble, use'a-ble-ness. Vars of USABLE, USABLENESS. [U., *a.*]

U section, *or* **U'-sec'tion,** *n.* See *us'ee'* (ūz'ē'), *n.* One to or for whose use a thing is done or given. *Rare*

usel. † ISEL. [*Scot.*]

use money (ūs) Interest money.

us'er (ūz'ẽr), *n.* One that uses.

ush (ŭsh), *v. t.* To usher. *Obs.*

U'sha (o͞o'shä), *n.* See BANA.

U'shas (o͞o'shäs; ŏŏ-shäs'), *n.* [Skr., lit., dawn.] *Vedic Myth.* The goddess of the dawn, to whom are addressed some of the noblest hymns in the Vedas.

ush'er-ance (ŭ'shĭ'ẽ-rŭns), *n.* Ushering; introduction. *Obs.*

ush'er-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

ush-e'ri-an (ŭ-shē'rĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or done by, ushers. *R.*

ush'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.

ush'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

U. S. I. *Abbr.* United Service Institution.

‖ u'sine' (ū'zēn'), *n.* [F.] A factory; — applied esp. to sugar works in the West Indies.

U-sip'e-tes (ū-sĭp'ē-tēz), *n. pl.* [L.] See ISTVÆONES.

u'si-tate (ū'zĭ-tāt), *a.* [L. *usitatus*, p.p.] Usual; customary. *R.*

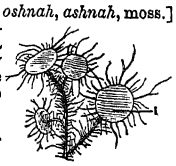
Us'kok (ŭs'kŏk), *n.* A Slav of a Dalmatian people originally fugitives from Turkish rule. Early in the 17th century they became pirates, but were suppressed by Venice. [Legation.]

U. S. L. *Abbr.* United States Mule. † ISEL.

U. S. M. *Abbr.* United States Mail; United States Marine.

U. S. M. A. *Abbr.* United States Military Academy.

Us'ne-a (ŭs'nē-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *oshnah, ashnah*, moss.] *Bot.* A genus of parmeliaceous lichens. Most of the species have a grayish or yellow, pendulous, freely branched thallus, whence they are called *tree mosses. U. barbata* is the common beard moss.



Usnea (*U. barbata*). 1 Apothecium.

us'que-baugh (ŭs'kwē-bä ; -bô), *n.* [Ir. or Gael. *uisge beatha*, lit., water of life ; *uisge* water + *beatha* life; akin to Gr. *βίος* life. Cf. WHISKY ; QUICK, *a.*] **a** Whisky, as made in Ireland or Scotland. **b** A strong Irish cordial flavored with cinnamon, cloves, etc.

Us'ti-lag'i-na'ce-æ (ŭs'tĭ-lăj'ĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See USTILAGO.] *Bot.* A family of fungi typifying the order Ustilaginales, and distinguished by having chlamydospores which develop a several-celled promycelium bearing spores at the ends of the cells. — **us'ti-lag'i-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Us'ti-lag'i-na'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of parasitic basidiomycetous fungi of two families, the Ustilaginaceæ and the Tilletiaceæ, comprising the widespread destructive smuts. They produce smutlike chlamydospores on ovaries and leaves, and turn the grains of corn, wheat, etc., into a black mass of greasy spores. See SMUT, 3 **a**.

us'ti-la-gin'e-ous (-lă-jĭn'ē-ŭs) } *a. Bot.* Pert. to, or char-
us'ti-lag'i-nous (-lăj'ĭ-nŭs) } acteristic of, the genus *Ustilago* or the order Ustilaginales.

Us'ti-la'go (-lā'gō), *n.* [NL. ; cf. L. *ustilago* a thistlelike plant.] *Bot.* A genus of smut fungi typifying the Ustilaginaceæ; the loose smuts. Cf. BURNT EAR, TILLETIA, SMUT, 3 **a**.

us'tu-late (ŭs'tŭ-lāt), *a.* [L. *ustulatus*, p. p. of *ustulare* to scorch, *urere* to burn.] Discolored as if burned.

us'tu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ustulation.*] **1**. Act of burning or searing. *Rare.* *Sir W. Petty.*
2. *Old Chem.* The operation of expelling one substance from another by heat, as sulphur from ores, in a muffle.
3. *Pharm.* **a** The roasting or drying of moist substances to prepare them for pulverizing. **b** The burning of wine.
4. Lascivious passion ; concupiscence. *Obs.*

u'su-al (ū'zhŭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *usualis*, fr. *usus* use: cf. F. *usuel.* See USE, *n.*] Such as is in common use ; such as occurs in ordinary practice, or in the ordinary course of events ; customary ; ordinary ; habitual ; common.
Consultation with oracles was a thing very *usual.* *Hooker.*
Syn. — Accustomed, common, wonted, ordinary, regular. — USUAL, CUSTOMARY, HABITUAL. USUAL, the general term, applies to whatever happens in the ordinary course of events ; that is CUSTOMARY which is according to the usual practices, conventions, usages, and the like, whether of an individual or (esp.) of a community ; HABITUAL implies settled practice or regularity of repetition, and has commonly personal or individual reference ; as, "bid the main flood bate his *usual* height" (*Shak.*); "After the *customary* pause, Pontiac rose to speak" (*Parkman*); "an Englishman's *habitual* diffidence" (*Irving*). See COMMON, REGULAR, HABIT.
usual covenants. *Eng. Law.* **a** In conveyances, those covenants (called **covenants for**, or **of, title**) usually inserted in a deed conveying land to secure to the grantee the benefit of the title purported to be conveyed. They are : (1) The **covenant of seizin** (that the grantor is seized of the estate in question) ; (2) the covenant that the grantor has a good right to convey ; (3) the **covenant for quiet enjoyment** (that the grantee's enjoyment of the conveyed estate shall not be interfered with by the grantor or by the lawful act of any one claiming under him); (4) the **covenant against encumbrances** ; (5) the **covenant for further assurance** (that the grantor will make such further conveyances as may be necessary to perfect the grantee's title) ; and (6), in the United States, the **covenant of warranty** (which binds the covenantor to warrant and defend the title against any one claiming under paramount title an interest in the estate conveyed). Of these the 1st covenant is sometimes omitted, and in the United States the 6th often replaces the 3d. In some States the 6th covenant is the only one commonly used. **b** In the law of landlord and tenant, a covenant by the lessor for "quiet enjoyment" so far as concerns his own acts and those of persons claiming under or through him, and covenants by the lessee to pay rent, to pay taxes except those expressly payable by the lessor, to keep and deliver up the premises in repair, and to allow the lessor to enter and view the state of repair.
— **u'su-al-ly**, *adv.* — **u'su-al-ness**, *n.*

u'su-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *n. Roman & Civil Law.* The beneficiary of a use. See USE, *n.*, 2.

u'su-ca'pi-on (ū'zŭ-kā'pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L. *usucapio, -onis.*] *Roman Law.* The mode by which one acquired title to property by uninterrupted possession of it for a certain period (one year for movables, two for immovables) under a title acquired in good faith. Usucapion was a quiritary remedy and gave a quiritary title, while the *prescription* (which see) was a prætorian remedy, and originated only as a defense. In the later Roman law the two became merged.

u'su-capt (ū'zŭ-kăpt), *v. t. Roman Law.* To claim or acquire the title to by usucapion.

u'su-fruct (ū'zŭ-frŭkt), *n.* [L. *ususfructus, usus et fructus ; usus* use + *fructus* fruit : cf. F. *usufruit.* See USE, *n.* ; FRUIT.] *Roman & Civil Law.* The right of using and enjoying the fruits or profits of an estate or other thing belonging to another, without impairing the substance. This right (called a **perfect usufruct**) is generally treated as a personal servitude, and includes both the use (**jus utendi**) and the enjoyment of the fruits (**jus fruendi**). Also, by extension, a similar right (an **imperfect**, or **quasi, usufruct**) allowed in things consumed in the using.

u'su-fruc'tu-a-ry (-frŭk'tŭ-ă-rĭ), *n ; pl.* -ARIES (-rĭz). [L. *usufructuarius.*] *Roman & Civil Law.* One having the usufruct of property

u'su-fruc'tu-a-ry, *a. Law.* Of or pertaining to a usufruct ; having the nature of a usufruct.

u'su-rer (ū'zhŭ-rẽr), *n.* [ME., F. *usurier*, LL. *usurarius.* See USURY ; cf. USURARIOUS.] **1**. One who lends money and takes interest for it ; a money lender. *Obs.*
If thou lend money to any of my people that is poor by thee, thou shalt not be to him as a *usurer.* *Ex* xxii. 25
2. One who lends money at a rate of interest beyond that established by law or at an exorbitant rate.

u-su'ri-ous (ŭ-zū'rĭ-ŭs ; ŭ-zhōō'- ; 277), *a.* [From USURY.] **1**. Practicing usury ; taking illegal or exorbitant interest for the use of money ; as, a *usurious* person
2. Partaking of or involving usury ; as, a *usurious* contract. — **u-su'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **u-su'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

u-surp' (ŭ-zûrp'), *v. t. ;* U-SURPED' (-zûrpt'); U-SURP'ING. [L. *usurpare, usurpatum*, to make use of, enjoy, get possession of, usurp ; fr. *usus* use (see USE, *n.*) + (prob.) a derivative fr. the root of *rapere* to seize (cf. RAPID) : cf. F. *usurper.*] To seize and hold in possession by force, or without right ; — applied only to seizure of office, place, functions, powers, rights, etc. ; as, to *usurp* a throne ; to *usurp* the prerogatives of the crown ; to *usurp* power ; to *usurp* the right of a patron is to oust or dispossess him.
Syn. — USURP, ARROGATE, ASSUME. To ASSUME, as here compared (see ASSUME), is to take upon one's self, whether with or without right ; to ARROGATE (see ARROGANT) is to assume unduly or with presumption ; USURP implies forcible seizure, as of power, rights, functions, and the like, without right ; as, "Pompey, Crassus, and Cæsar . . . divided the government betwixt them, which none of them was able to *assume* alone" (*Dryden*) ; "By *arrogating* to himself too much, he was in danger of losing that degree of estimation to which he was entitled" (*Johnson*) ; "[He], still affecting fame, *usurped* a patriot's all-atoning name" (*Dryden*).

u-surp', *v. i.* To commit forcible seizure of place, power, functions, or the like, without right ; to commit unjust encroachments ; to be, or act as, a usurper.
The parish churches on which the Presbyterians and fanatics had *usurped.* *Evelyn.*

u'sur-pa'tion (ū'zŭr-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *usurpatio* a making use, usurpation : cf. F. *usurpation.*] **1**. Act of usurping ; an unauthorized arbitrary assumption and exercise of power, esp. as infringing on others' rights ; specif., the illegal seizure of sovereign power ; — commonly with *of*, sometimes with *on* or *upon ;* as, the *usurpation* of a throne.
Manifest *usurpation* on the rights of other States. *D. Webster*
2. *Roman Law.* An interruption of use or possession, as in usucapion or in cohabitation.
3. *Eng. Eccl. Law.* The ouster and dispossession of the patron of a church, by a stranger presenting a clerk to a vacant benefice, who is thereupon admitted and instituted.
4. Use ; usage ; custom. *Obs.* *Bp. Pearson.*

u-surp'a-to-ry (ŭ-zûr'pă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *usurpatorius.*] Marked by usurpation ; usurping.

u-surp'er (-pẽr), *n.* One who usurps ; esp., one who seizes illegally on sovereign power ; as, the *usurper* of a throne.

u-surp'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* Specif. : *p. a.* Holding by, or marked by, usurpation. — **u-surp'ing-ly**, *adv*

u'su-ry (ū'zhŭ-rĭ), *n.* [ME. *usurie*, fr. *usure*, F. *usure*, L. *usura* use, usury, interest, fr. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use. See USE, *v. t.*] **1**. A premium or increase paid, or stipulated, for a loan of money or goods ; interest. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Thou shalt not lend upon *usury* to thy brother ; *usury* of money, *usury* of victuals, *usury* of anything. *Deut.* xxiii 19.
2. An unconscionable or exorbitant rate or amount of interest ; specif., *Law*, interest in excess of a legal rate charged to a borrower for the use of money. In primitive societies the taking in return for a loan of money or goods of anything in excess of the loan appears always to have been a practice repugnant and in some cases unknown, due to the fact that in the early stages of civilization the thing loaned is not used as productive capital, but for consumption, generally by persons in want. The exaction then of a return seemed a taking advantage of the life necessities of another. Following the Jewish law, the taking of interest is prohibited by the common law, except under certain conditions. With the growth of commerce and manufactures usury became a practice carried on by various devices in evasion of the laws prohibiting it. With the Reformation legal sanction began to be given in European countries to the taking of interest up to a rate fixed by law ; and to-day interest is allowed in all civilized countries, either unrestrictedly, except the prohibition of unconscionable or iniquitous bargains (as in Great Britain since 1854, and in parts of the United States), or with restriction to some legal rate of interest, with a penalty for exactions of more than that amount, as in various States of the United States. See INTEREST, 8 ; DRY EXCHANGE.
3. The taking, or practice of taking, usury (now usually, or always, in sense 2).

ut (ŭt ; in *solmization*, ōōt), *n.* [L. *ut.* See SOLMIZATION ; cf. GAMUT.] *Music.* The first note in Guido's musical scale, now usually superseded by *do.* See SOLMIZATION.

u'tas (ū'tăs), *n.* [OF. *huitieves, witieves, witaves*, pl. of *huitieve, witieve*, etc., eighth, L. *octava*, fem. of *octavus.* See OCTAVE, *n.*] **1**. *Eccl.* The octave of a feast.
2. A festive occasion ; festivity ; an octave. *Obs. Shak.*

Ute (ūt ; ū'tē), *n.* An Indian of an important Shoshonean tribe formerly ranging through Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and adjacent regions, but now on reservations in Colorado and Utah. They were formerly of low industrial development.

u-ten'sil (ŭ-tĕn'sĭl ; *formerly also* ū'tĕn-sĭl), *n.* [OF. *utensile*, F. *ustensile*, L. *utensile*, fr *utensilis* that may be used, fit for use, fr. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use. See USE, *v. t.*] An instrument or vessel, esp. one used in a kitchen or dairy.
Syn. — See IMPLEMENT.

u'ter-al'gi-a (ū'tẽr-ăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See UTERO- ; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain in the uterus ; metralgia.

u'ter-ine (ū'tẽr-ĭn ; -īn ; 277), *a.* [L. *uterinus* born of the same mother, fr. *uterus* womb : cf. F. *utérin.*] **1**. Of or pertaining to the uterus, or womb.
2. Born of the same mother, but by a different father.
Walter Pope, *uterine* brother to Dr Joh Wilkins *Wood.*
uterine artery, *Anat.*, an artery derived from the internal iliac artery which supplies the uterus (reaching it at the cervix) and adjacent parts, and, during pregnancy, the placenta. Its course lies between the layers of the broad ligament. The blood is returned by the **uterine plexus** of veins, which is tributary to the internal iliac vein. — **u. descent.** See MATRIARCHY. — **u. positor.** See POSITOR, 3.

u'ter-o- (ū'tẽr-ō-), **uter-**. Combining form for *uterus.* Cf. UTRO-, HYSTERO-, METRO-.

u'ter-o-ab-dom'i-nal (-ăb-dŏm'ĭ-năl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the uterus and abdomen.

u'ter-o-fix-a'tion (-fĭk-sā'shŭn), *n. Surg.* Surgical fixation of the uterus.

u'ter-o-ges-ta'tion (-jĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Gestation in the womb from conception to birth ; pregnancy.

u'ter-o-ves'i-cal (-vĕs'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*utero-* + *vesical.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the uterus and bladder.

u'ter-us (ū'tẽr-ŭs), *n. ; pl.* UTERI (-ī). [L.] **1**. *Anat. & Zoöl.* In female mammals, an organ for containing, and usually for nourishing, the young during the development previous to birth ; the womb. Considered morphologically it is a greatly modified and enlarged section of an oviduct (or of the two oviducts united). In many of the lower mammals there is a separate uterus on each side, continuous with each Fallopian tube, but more often they unite for some distance, the single uterus thus formed being **Y**-shaped. In the primates and a few others the coalescence is complete and the uterus is somewhat pear-shaped, opening below into the vagina by a narrow *neck*, or *cervix*, the larger portion being termed the *body*, and receiving the Fallopian tubes on each side. The uterus has thick walls, consisting of an external serous coat, a very thick muscular coat of nonstriated muscle, and a mucous coat containing numerous glands. During pregnancy the uterus undergoes a remarkable increase in size, and changes in the condition of its walls, which in the higher forms take part in the formation of the placenta (which see).
2. *Zoöl.* **a** A section or diverticulum of an oviduct of any of various animals (vertebrate or invertebrate) other than mammals, which is enlarged or modified to serve as a place of development of the eggs or of the young. **b** The glandular part of the oviduct, which secretes the eggshell.
3. *Bot.* In gastromycetous fungi, the peridium. *Rare.*

‖ **u'te-rus mas'cu-li'nus** (ū'tē-rŭs măs'kŭ-lī'nŭs) [L.], *Anat.*, the sinus pocularis.

u'tile (ū'tĭl ; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *utilis*, fr. *uti* to use : cf. F. *utile.* See USE, *v. t.*] Practical ; profitable ; useful. *Rare.*
It may have arisen as a *utile* agent, as means of preservation or an inducement to propagation. *H. B. Alexander*

u-til'i-ta'ri-an (ŭ-tĭl'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn ; 115), *a.* [See UTILITY.] **1**. Of, pert. to, or consisting in, utility ; aiming at utility as distinguished from beauty, ornament, etc. ; sometimes, derogatorily, evincing, or characterized by, a regard for utility of a lower kind, or marked by a sordid spirit ; as, *utilitarian* narrowness, indifference to art.
2. Of or pert. to utilitarianism ; supporting utilitarianism.

u-til'i-ta'ri-an, *n.* One who believes in utilitarianism.
The *utilitarians* are for merging all the particular virtues into one, and would substitute in their place the greatest usefulness, as the alone principle to which every question respecting the morality of actions should be referred. *Chalmers.*
But what is a *utilitarian?* Simply one who prefers the useful to the useless ; and who does not? *Sir W Hamilton.*
The ideal of the *utilitarians*, or political moralists, is a secular

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U. S. N. *Abbr.* United States Navy.
U. S. N. A. *Abbr.* United States Naval Academy.
us'ne-a'ceous (ŭs'nē-ā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Usnea.*
us'nic (ŭs'nĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a yellow crystalline acid obtained from some lichens (*Usnea, Parmelia*, etc.).
U. S. P., *or* **U. S. Pharm.** *Abbr* United States Pharmacopœia
us'que (ŭs'kwĭ), *n.* Short for USQUEBAUGH. *Scot.*
‖ **us'que ad a'ras.** [L.] Even to the altars, i. e., in everything except what is contrary to one's religion. Cf. AMICUS USQUE AD ARAS.
‖ **us'que ad fi'lum a'quæ.** [L.] *Law* As far as to the thread of the water. See FILUM AQUÆ.
‖ **us'que ad nau'se-am.** [L.] Even to nausea ; even so far as to disgust. [Scarlet Rod.
U. S. R. *Abbr.* Usher of the
uss. † USE.
U. S. S. *Abbr* United States Scouts ; United States Senate ; United States ship (or steamer).
U. S. Ct. *Abbr.* United States Supreme Court.
us'self, *pron. ; pl.* USSELVEN. Ourselves. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
us-sels' (ŭz-sĕlz'), *pron.* Also **us-sens'** (ŭz-sĕnz' ; ŏz-) Ourselves. *Dial Eng.* [*Obs.*]
us-sel'ven, *pron. pl.* Ourselves.
ussh. † ISH.
ussher. † USHER.
ussue † ISSUE. [SUK.]
us'suk (ŏs'sōōk). Var. of UR-
ustilment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *astillement* equipment. F. *outillement.*] A utensil. *Obs.*
us'tion (ŭs'chŭn), *n.* [L. *ustio*, fr *urere, ustum*, to burn : cf. F. *ustion.*] Act of burning, or state of being burned. *Rare.*
us-to'ri-ous (ŭs-tō'rĭ-ŭs ; 201), *a.* [L. *urere, ustum*, to burn.] Having the quality of burning. *R.*
us'tu-late (ŭs'tŭ-lāt), *v. t.* To burn ; also, to singe ; curl. *Obs.*
ust. *Abbr.* Usual ; usually
u'su-al, *n* That which is usual ; esp. normal health. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.*
u'su-ca'pi-ent (ū'zŭ-kā'pĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *usucapiens, -entis*, p. pr.] *Roman Law.* One who claims title by usucapion.
‖ **u'su-ca'pi-o** (-pĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Law.* Usucapion.
u'su-cap'ti-ble (-kăp'tĭ-b'l), *a. Roman Law.* Capable of being acquired by usucapion.
u'su-cap'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *usucapere, usucaptum*, to acquire by long use ; *usu* (abl. of *usus* use) + *capere* to take : cf. *usucapio* usucaption.] *Roman Law.* = USUCAPION.
u'su-fruit, *n.* Usufruct. *Obs.*
u'su'ra (ū-sū'rä), *n* [L.] See INTEREST, *n.*, 8.
‖ **u-su'ræ u'su-a'rum** (-rē ū'sū-ă'rŭm). See INTEREST, *n.*, 8.
u'su-ra'ri-ous (ū'sū-rā'rĭ-ŭs ; 115), *a.* [L. *usurarius* that serves for use, that pays interest. See USURER.] Usurious. *Obs.*
u'su-ra-ry (ū'z h ū-r ă-r ĭ), *a.* Usurious *Obs.*
u'sure (ū'zhŭr); *v. i.* [Cf OF. *usurer*, LL. *usurare.*] To practice usury. *Obs.*
u'sure, *n.* [F.] Usury. *Obs.*
usurie. † USURY.
u'su-rous. *a.* Usurious. *Obs.*
u'surp'ant (ū-z ûr'p ă nt), *a.* [L. *usurpans*, p pr.] Usurping. *Obs.* [Usurpatory ; usurping.
u-surp'a-tive (-p ă-tĭv), *a.*
u'sur-pa'tor, *n.* [L.] A usurper. *Obs.* [an usurper *Obs.*]
u'sur-pa'trix, *n.* [L.] A woman-
u-surp'a-ture (ū-zûr'pă-tûr), *n.* Usurpation. *Rare.* [p. p.
u-surp'ed-ly, *adv.* of *usurped.*
u-sur'press. *n* A woman usurper. *R.* [*Rom. Law.* User ; use
‖ **u'sus** (ū'sŭs), *n.* [L., use.]
‖ **u'sus bel'li-ci** (bĕl'ĭ-sī). [L.] Warlike uses. [in speaking.
‖ **u'sus lo-quen'di.** [L.] Usage
U. S. V. *Abbr.* United States Volunteers. [(G., and so forth)
u. s. w. *Abbr.* Und so weiter
us'ward (ŭs'wẽrd). *adv.* See TOWARD, *Note. Rare.*
ut. † OUT.
Ut. *Abbr.* Utah.
U'ta (ū'tă). *Bib.*
U'tah (ū'tä), *n.* = UTE.
u'tah-ite (ū'tä-īt), *n.* [From *Utah*, where found.] *Min.* A hydrous orange-yellow basic sulphate of iron.
‖ **ut a-me'ris. a-ma'bi-lis es'to** (*à-mā'b'ĭ-lĭs*). [L.] That you may be loved, be worthy of love. *Ovid* (*Ars Amatoria*, II. 107).
‖ **ut a'pes ge'o-me'tri-am** (jē'ō-mē'tr ĭ-ăm). [L.] As bees (practice) geometry. [cry.
u'tas (ū'tăs). † OUTAS, OUT-
u'tave † OCTAVE. [OUTCAST.
ut-bidde, utcast. † OUTBID,
utch, utchy. Dial vars. of I.
‖ **ut-cun'que pla-cu'e-rit De'o.** [L.] As it shall please God
‖ **ut de fe'o-do.** [LL.] *Law* As of fee. [Abbr. *ut dict.*
‖ **ut dic'tum.** [L.] As directed.
utdrawe † OUTDRAW.
ute. † OUT, OUTE.
utebrast. † OUTBURST
u-tees' (ū-tēs'). Var. of ATIS
utefar, *n.* [AS. *ūtfaru* (cf. *ūtfær*). See OUT ; FARE, *n.*] A faring forth ; expedition *Obs.*
utelau. † OUTLAW.
utemest † UTMOST.
uten. † OUTEN.
uteneme, *a.* Extraordinary. — **uteneme,** *adv. Both Obs*
utenlad, *n.* [Cf. AS *ūtan* from without, and E. *lad.*] A foreigner. *Obs.* [Useful. *Obs.*
‖ **u-ten'sile,** *a.* [L. *utensilis.*]
utequat, *adv.* [Cf. OUT; WHAT, as in *somewhat.*] Outwardly. *Obs*
uter- See UTERO-
uterance † UTTERANCE.
u'ter-i, *n., pl.* of UTERUS.
u'ter-in Uterine. *Ref. Sp.*
u'ter-i'tis (ū'tẽr-ĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See UTERO-; -ITIS.] *Med.* = METRITIS.
u'ter-o-ma'ni-a (ū'tẽr-ō-mā'nĭ-ă), *n* [NL. ; *utero-* + *mania.*] = NYMPHOMANIA.
u'ter-o-o-va'ri-an, *a.*, **u'ter-o-pel'vic,** *a.*, **u'ter-o-va'gi-n a l** (-văj'ĭ-năl ; -v ă-j ĭ'n ă l), *a. Anat.* See UTERO-
utescake. † OUTSHAKE.
utetan. † OUTTAKEN.
utetoke. Pret. of OUTTAKE. *Obs.*
utewandre, *v. i.* [Cf. AS *ūte* without, outside, and E. OUT, WANDER, *v.*] To wander away ; to emigrate. *Obs.*
utewit, utewith. † OUTWITH
utewith, *adv.* [AS. *ūte* without, outside + *wið* toward. See OUT ; WITH.] Beyond. *Obs.*
utewrang. Pret. of OUTWRING. *Obs*
ut'fang-thief' (ŭt'făng-thēf'), *n* Also **ut'fang-thef', utfang-enethef, utfangethef,** etc. [See OUT, FANG, *v. t.*, THIEF.] *O. Eng. Law* See INFANGTHIEF.
utgang. † OUTGANG.
U'thal (ū'thĭ; -thăl-). *Bib.*
uthalve, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *ūthealf* the outside See OUT ; HALF, *n. & a.*] On the outer part *Obs.*
uthe. Pret. of UNNE *Obs.*
uther † OTHER.
U'ther (ū'thẽr), *n.* A legendary king of Britain, father of King Arthur. See IGRAINE.
uthest. † OUTAS. [UTHAL.
U'thi (ū'thĭ) *Bib.* Var. of
uthir. † OTHER.
uthwite, *n.* [AS *upwita.*] A learned or wise person. *Obs.*
u-ti'a (ōō-tē'ä). Var. of HUTIA.
u'ti-ble, *a.* [L. *utibilis* that can be used.] That may be tried; profitable. *Obs.*
U'ti-ca (ū'tĭ-kă), *n.* [From *Utica*, New York.] A subdivision of the American Ordovician (Lower Silurian). See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* [*Local, Eng.*
u'tick (ū'tĭk), *n.* The whinchat.
‖ **u'ti-le dul'ci.** [L.] The useful with the agreeable
Horace (*Ars Poetica*, 343).

one — that of public prosperity. The ideal of the modern Platonist is a religious one . . . , of individuals to be made more perfect by personal care, in a social system which is the life of each one of them writ large. *Encyc Brit.*

u-til'i-ta'ri-an-ism (ū-tĭl'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n. Ethics.* The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions, and that virtue is founded in utility, or that it is defined and enforced by its tendency to promote the highest happiness of mankind. *Utilitarianism* is essentially an English ethical system, having as its chief exponents Jeremy Bentham (1748–1822) and James and John Stuart Mill. Henry Sidgwick (1838–1900) specifically distinguished utilitarianism, as *universalistic hedonism*, from the older, egoistic systems of hedonistic ethics. Sidgwick defines *utilitarianism* (as conceived by himself) as "the ethical theory that the conduct which, under any given circumstances, is objectively right, is that which will produce the greatest amount of happiness on the whole; that is, taking into account all whose happiness is affected by the conduct."

u-til'i-ty (ū-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *utilite*, L. *utilitas*, fr. *utilis* useful: cf. F. *utilité*. See UTILE.] **1.** Quality or state of being useful; usefulness; profitableness to some desired end; as, the *utility* of manures upon land; the *utility* of the sciences; the *utility* of medicines.

The *utility* of the enterprise was, however, so great and obvious that all opposition proved useless. *Macaulay.*

2. *Econ.* Power to satisfy human wants. "Wants are here reckoned quantitatively with regard to their volume and intensity; not according to any ethical or prudential standard" (*A. Marshall*). Modern economists distinguish the total utility, measured by the loss which would be involved in the entire deprivation of a commodity, from the marginal utility, or final utility, which would be involved in the loss of a small amount of it. Thus the *total utility* of water is infinitely great; but the *marginal utility* of a single quart of water is ordinarily very small, because a man or a community has usually so much water at command that one quart more or less makes very little difference.

3. Happiness; the greatest good or happiness of the greatest number, — the foundation of utilitarianism. *J. S. Mill.*

4. A useful thing, as a tool or device used as an adjunct to a more important machine in a machine shop.

Syn. — Usefulness, advantageousness, benefit, profit, avail, service. See USE.

utility man. **1.** *Theater.* An actor who performs minor parts and does odd jobs.

2. Hence, a member of a professional baseball team who plays various positions in the absence of regular players.

u'ti-liz'a-ble (ū'tĭ-līz'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being utilized; as, the *utilizable* products of the gas works.

u'ti-li-za'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *utilisation*.] Act of utilizing, or state of being utilized.

u'ti-lize (ū'tĭ-līz), *v. t.*; U'TI-LIZED (-līzd); U'TI-LIZ'ING (-līz'-ĭng). [Cf. F. *utiliser*.] To make useful; to turn to profitable account or use; to make use of; as, to *utilize* the whole power of a machine; to *utilize* one's opportunities.

In former ages, the mule-long corridors, with their numerous alcoves, might have been *utilized* as . . . dungeons. *Hawthorne.*

‖ **u'ti pos'si-de'tis** (ū'tī pŏs'ĭ-dē'tĭs). [L., as you possess.] **1.** *Roman & Civil Law.* A species of interdict for deciding the right to the possession of immovables, and preserving things in statu quo pending the decision. At Roman law the party prevailed who was in actual possession at the time of the issue of the interdict and had not taken possession from his opponent by force, stealth, or with his permission. This interdict and utrubi finally became practically merged

2. *Internat. Law.* Short for **principle of uti possidetis**; that is, the principle that a conclusion or treaty of peace between belligerents vests in them respectively as absolute property the territory under their actual control and things attached to it, and the movables then in their legal possession, except as otherwise stipulated.

ut'most (ŭt'mōst), *a.* [ME. *outemest*, *utmest*, *utemest*, AS. *ūtmest*, *ūtemest*, a superlative fr. *ūt*, *ūte*, out. See OUT; cf. AFTERMOST, OUTMOST, UTTERMOST.] **1.** Situated at the farthest point or extremity; most distant; extreme; last; as, the *utmost* limits of the land; the *utmost* extent of knowledge. "The *utmost* town in France." *Evelyn.*

Betwixt two thieves I spend my *utmost* breath. *Herbert.*

2. Of the greatest or highest degree, quantity, number, or the like; greatest; as, the *utmost* assiduity, misery.

He shall answer to his *utmost* peril. *Shak.*
Six or seven thousand is their *utmost* power. *Shak.*

ut'most, *n.* The most possible; the farthest limit; the greatest power, degree, or effort; as, try your *utmost*.

We have tried the *utmost* of our friends. *Shak.*

U-to'pi-a (ū-tō'pĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. οὐ not + τόπος a place.] **1.** An imaginary island, represented by Sir Thomas More (1478–1535), in a work called "Utopia," as enjoying approximate perfection in politics, laws, etc.

2. [*l. c.*] Hence, any place or state of ideal perfection; an impracticable scheme of social regeneration.

3. An imaginary country or locality. *Rare.*

4. Any romance or other work describing a Utopia, or ideal society or commonwealth.

U-to'pi-an (ū-tō'pĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or resembling, Utopia; hence [*often l. c.*], founded upon or involving imaginary perfections; ideal; chimerical; as, *Utopian* projects.

2. [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to an imaginary locality.

Syn. — See VISIONARY.

U-to'pi-an, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Utopia.

2. Hence [*l. c.*], one who believes in the perfectibility of human society, a visionary; an idealist; an optimist.

u-to'pi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The ideas, views, aims, etc., of a utopian; impracticable schemes of human perfection.

U'tra-quism (ū'trá-kwĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the Utraquists, or Calixtins.

u'tra-quist (-kwĭst), *n.* [L *uterque*, fem. *utraque*, both.] **1.** One who receives the Eucharist in both kinds; esp. [*cap.*], a Calixtin. See 2d CALIXTIN.

2. One who composes in both Latin and the vernacular.

u'tri-cle (ū'trĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *utriculus* a little womb, a calycle, dim. of *uter*, *utris*, a bag or bottle made of an animal's hide: cf. F. *utricule*.] **1.** A little sac or vesicle, as the air cell of a fucoid seaweed, the bladder of *Utricularia*, etc.

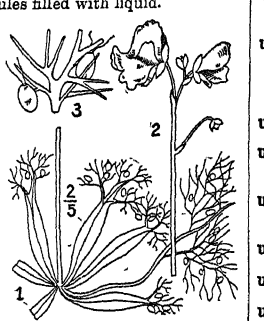
2. *Bot.* **a** A small, 1-celled, usually indehiscent, 1-seeded or few-seeded fruit with thin, membranous pericarp, as that of the goosefoots (*Chenopodiaceæ*), amaranths (*Amarantaceæ*), etc. **b** A perigynium. **c** A parenchyma cell. *Obs.*

3. *Biol.* A cell. *Obs.*

u-tric'u-lar (ū-trĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a utricle, or utriculus; containing or having a utricle or utricles.

2. Resembling a utricle or bag, whether large or minute; — said esp. of certain substances, as sulphur, selenium, etc., when condensed from vapor and deposited on cold bodies, in small globules filled with liquid.

U-tric'u-la'ri-a (-lā'rĭ-ă; 115), *n.* [NL., fr L. *utriculus* a small skin or leathern bottle.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of pinguiculaceous aquatic or bog plants, the bladderworts, with saclike ascidia which serve as animal traps. The aquatic species have floating stems with finely dissected leaves; the terrestrial forms usually bear a basal rosette of linear or subulate leaves. The scapose, often showy, flowers have a very irregular, spurred, bilabiate corolla.



Utricularia (*U. inflata*). 1 Bladder-bearing Leaf; 2 Scape of Flowers; 3 Fragment of Leaf, showing two enlarged Bladders.

u-tric'u-late (ū-trĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* Resembling a bladder; swollen like a bladder; inflated; utricular.

u-tric'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., little womb or matrix, calycle.] A utricle; esp., the part of the membranous labyrinth of the ear into which open the semicircular canals. See 1st EAR, 1.

ut'ru-bi (ŭt'rōō-bī), *n.* [L., on which of two sides, where.] *Roman & Civil Law.* A species of interdict for deciding the right of possession of movables, and preserving things in statu quo pending the decision. At Roman law the party prevailed who had been in possession, acquired "nec vi, nec clam, nec precario" (i. e., without force, stealth, or his opponent's permission), for the longer period in the year preceding. See UTI POSSIDETIS.

ut'ter (ŭt'ĕr), *a.* [ME. *utter*, AS. *ūttra*, var. of *ūtera*, *ūterra*, a comparative adj.; fr. *ūte*, *ūt*, out; originally the same word as *outer*. See OUT, cf. OUTER, UTMOST.] **1.** Outer; as, an *utter* garment. *Obs. Spenser.*

2. Situated on the outside, or extreme limit; remote, often most remote, from the center. *Obs.*

Through *utter* and through middle darkness borne *Milton.*

The very *utter* part of Saint Adelmes point is five miles from Sandwich. *Holinshed.*

3. Complete; total; entire; absolute; as, *utter* ruin; *utter* darkness; *utter* strangers.

4. Peremptory; unconditional; unqualified; final; as, an *utter* refusal or denial. *Clarendon.*

utter bar. See BAR, *n.*, 13 c. — **u. barrister.** See BARRISTER, 1. — **u. loss,** *Marine Insurance*, an actual total loss, as distinguished from a *constructive loss.*

ut'ter, *adv.* Outside; farther out; also, utterly. *Obs.*

ut'ter, *v. t.*; UT'TERED (-ĕrd); UT'TER-ING. [ME. *outren*; cf. AS. *ūttor*, var. of *ūtor*, comparative adv. fr. *ūte*, *ūt*, out; and ME. *outen* to utter, put out, AS. *ūtian* to put out, eject, fr. *ūt* out. See OUT; cf. UTTER, *a.*] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** To put forth or out; to pour, thrust, or reach out; to emit **b** To vanquish. **c** To dispose of in trade; to sell or vend.

Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that *utters* them. *Shak.*

4. To put in circulation, as money or currency; to cause to pass in trade; to put to use, or found upon, in dealing with others; to put upon the public; — often used, specif., of counterfeit notes or coins, forged or fraudulent documents, etc.

To *utter* and publish a document is to offer directly or indirectly, by words or actions, such document as good. *F. Wharton.*

5. To give public expression to; to disclose; publish; speak; pronounce. "Blest voices, *uttering* joy." *Milton.*

And the last words he *uttered* called me cruel. *Addison.*

Syn. — Deliver, discharge, speak, pronounce; issue.

ut'ter-a-ble (ŭt'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being uttered. — **ut'ter-a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ut'ter-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

ut-ter-ance (ŭt'ĕr-ăns), *n.* [F. *outrance*. See OUTRANCE.] The last extremity; esp., the point of death. *Obs. Shak.*

ut'ter-ance, *n.* **1.** Act of uttering. Specif.: **a** Sale or disposal to the public. *Obs.* **b** Putting in circulation, as false coin or forged notes. **c** Vocal expression; articulation; speech; style or power of speaking.

At length gave *utterance* to these words. *Milton.*
O, how unlike
To that large *utterance* of the early gods! *Keats.*

2. That which is uttered, or spoken or published.

ut'ter-ly, *adv.* In an utter manner; to the full extent; fully; totally; as, *utterly* ruined; it is *utterly* vain.

ut'ter-most (-mōst), *a.* [From UTTER, *a.*; cf. UTMOST, OUTERMOST.] **1.** Farthest out; outside. *Obs.*

2. Extreme; utmost; being in the farthest, greatest, or highest degree; as, the *uttermost* extent, distress.

ut'ter-most, *n.* The utmost; the highest or greatest degree; the farthest extent or reach.

So aid me Heaven when at mine *uttermost*. *Tennyson.*

u'tu (o͞o'to͞o; *colloq.* o͞ot), *n.* [Maori *utu* vengeance.] **1.** In Maori law or custom, satisfaction for injuries received, as by retaliation in kind or by payment. *J. M. Moore.*

2. Hence, any compensation, as for services rendered; reward, wages; — often corrupted to *hoot*. *New Zealand.*

u'va grass (o͞o'vă). An ornamental South American grass (*Gynerium saccharoides*) somewhat like pampas grass.

u-va'rov-ite (o͞o-vä'rŏf-īt), *n.* [After Count S. S. *Uvarov* (1786–1855).] *Min.* An emerald-green variety of garnet containing chromium, which colors it. See GARNET, 1.

u've-a (ū'vē-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *uva* grape.] *Anat.* The posterior pigmented layer of the iris; also, the iris and ciliary body together with the choroid coat. — **u've-al** (-ăl), *a.*

u've-i'tis (-ĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *uvea* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the uvea; iritis. — **u've-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

u'vi-ol glass (ū'vĭ-ōl; -ŏl). [ultra- + *violet*.] A special glass, particularly transparent to ultra-violet rays.

u vit'ic (ū-vĭt'ĭk), *a.* [From L. *uva* a grape; — because producible indirectly from tartaric acid, found in the grape.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid, $CH_3C_6H_3(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by partial oxidation of mesitylene and otherwise; — called also *mesidic acid*. It is a methyl derivative of isophthalic acid.

u'vi-ton'ic (ū'vĭ-tŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_8H_7O_4N$, obtained by the action of ammonia on pyroracemic acid. It is a dicarboxylic derivative of α-picoline.

u'vu-la (ū'vū-lă), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *uva* a grape, the uvula.] *Anat.* **a** The pendent fleshy lobe in the middle of the posterior border of the soft palate. **b** A lobe of the vermiform process of the lower surface of the cerebellum, in front of the pyramid. **c** An elevation of the mucous membrane lining the lower anterior part of the bladder.

u'vu-lar (-lăr), *a.* Of or pert. to the uvula; specif., *Phon.*, pronounced with the aid of the uvula, as by trilling it.

uvular, *or* **velar,** r, a pronunciation of *r* in which the uvula is trilled instead of the tip of the tongue; — common in France, Germany, etc., and called also *r grasseyé*. Cf. 3d BURR, 13.

U'vu-la'ri-a (-lā'rĭ-ă; 115), *n.* [NL., so called because used in diseases of the throat. See UVULA.] *Bot.* A small genus of melanthaceous herbs, the bellworts, of the eastern United States, having erect stems, sessile or perfoliate leaves, and yellowish drooping bell-shaped flowers.

u'vu-la-tome (ū'vū-lă-tōm), *n.* [*uvula* + *-tome*.] *Surg.* An instrument for removing the uvula.

u'vu-lat'o-my (-lăt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*uvula* + *-tomy*] *Surg.* The operation of removing the uvula.

u'vu-li'tis (-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *uvula* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the uvula.

ux-or'i-cide (ŭk-sŏr'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *uxor* wife + E. *-cide*.] The murder of a wife by her husband; also, one who murders his wife. — **ux-or'i-cid'al** (-sĭd'ăl), *a.*

ux-o'ri-ous (ŭk-sō'rĭ-ŭs; ŭg-zō'-; 201), *a.* [L. *uxorius*, fr. *uxor* a wife.] Excessively or dotingly fond of, or submissive to, a wife. — **ux-o'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ux-o'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

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u-til'i-ta'ri-an-ize, *v. i.* To treat from a utilitarian standpoint; to render of utility.

u'ti-nam (ū'tĭ-năm), *n.* [L., would that!] Wish; desire. *R.*

‖ **u'ti-nam nos'ter es'set.** [L.] Would that he were ours.

‖ **ut in'fra.** [L.] As below.

‖ **u'ti re'gas** [L.] *Rom. Law.* As you ask; — in voting yes, or aye.

u'tis (ū'tĭs). † OCTAVE, UTAS.

utlagare † OUTLAWRY.

utlage. † OUTLAW.

utland. † OUTLAND.

utlarie, utlary. † OUTLAWRY.

utlaw. † OUTLAW.

utleche, *adv.* [See OUT; -LY.] Utterly. *Obs*

ut'le-ga'tion (ŭt'lē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *utlagatio*. See OUTLAW.] Outlawry. *Obs.*

utlepe † OUTLEAP.

utlete. † OUTLET.

ut'mer, *a.* Outer. *Obs.*

utmest. † UTMOST.

U't-na-pish'tim (o͞ot'nä-pĭsh'-tĭm), *n. Babylon. Myth.* In the Gilgamesh Epic, a hero who by the special favor of the gods has secured immortal life, and to whom Gilgamesh applies for the secret of immortality. He is the hero of the Babylonian deluge myth. He and his household are sole survivors of the deluge.

ut-nummen. † OUTNUMEN.

U'to-Az'tec-an (ū'tō-ăz'tĕk-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians including the Shoshonean and Nahuatlan and some intermediate stocks; — a family proposed by Brinton.

u-to'pi-an-ist, *n.* A utopian; an optimist.

U-to'pi-an-iz'er (ū-tō'pĭ-ăn-ĭz'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who constructs a Utopian scheme

2. [*l. c.*] = UTOPIAN, *n*, 2 *Rare*

u-to'pi-ast (-ăst), *n.* A utopian. *Rare.*

U-top'i-cal (ū-tŏ'pĭ-kăl), *a.* Utopian *Obs.*

u'to-pism (ū'tō-pĭz'm), *n.* Utopianism *Rare.* — **u'to-pist,** *n.*

utouth. † OUTWITH.

‖ **ut pig'nus a'mi-ci'ti-æ** (ŭm'pĭg'nŭs ā'mĭ-sĭ'tĭ-ē). [L.] As a pledge of friendship. [be of use.]

‖ **ut pro'sim.** [L.] That I may

utrageous. † OUTRAGEOUS.

U'trecht vel'vet (ū'trĕkt). See FURNITURE PLUSH

utrell. † UTTERLY.

u-tric'u-li-form' (ū-trĭk'ū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [*utriculus* + *-form*.] *Biol.* Like a utricle. **b** *Bot,* Utricular

u-tric'u-loid (-loid), *a.* [L. *utriculus* a little womb, a calycle + *-oid*.] Resembling a bladder; utricular.

u-tric'u-lose (-lōs), *a. Bot.* Utricular.

‖ **u-tri'cu-lus ho'mi-nis** (ū-trĭk'-ū-lŭs hŏm'ĭ-nĭs), *or* **u-tri'cu-lus mas'cu-li'nus.** [L.] The sinus pocularis.

u'tri-form (ū'trĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *uter*, *utris*, leather bottle + E. *-form*.] Having the form of a leather bottle.

u'trum, *n.* Short for ASSIZE OF UTRUM.

utschute, *n.* [Cf. AS. *ūtscyte* an outshoot, an outlet, a place where one stream or road runs into another.] Outbreak; excess. *Obs.*

ut'suk (o͞ot'sŏ͞ok). Var. of URSUK.

‖ **ut sup.** *Abbr* Ut supra (L., as above.

‖ **ut su'pra** [L.] As above

utt (ŭt; o͞ot). Dial. Eng. of IT.

ut-takyn. † OUTTAKEN.

Ut'ta-ra Mi-mam'sa (o͞ot'ä-rä). See MIMAMSA.

‖ **ut ten'si-o sic vis.** [L.] As the extension so the force; the extension is proportional to the force.

ut'ter, *adv.* [AS. *ūttor*, *ūtor*. See UTTER, *a.*] = OUTER. *Obs.*

ut'ter, *n.* The utmost degree, extent, or the like. *Rare.*

ut'ter-er, *n.* One who utters.

ut'ter-est, *a.* Uttermost; utmost. *Obs* [uttered. *Obs.*

ut'ter-less, *a.* That cannot be

ut'ter-more', *a.* [Cf. UTTERMOST.] Further; outer. *Obs.*

ut'ter-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

utterquidance. † OUTRECUIDANCE.

utterside, *n.* Outside *Obs.*

uttward. † OUTWARD

uttrage. † OUTRAGE.

uttre, uttren. † UTTER.

U'tu (o͞o'to͞o), *n. Babylon. Myth.* A sun god, probably the same as Shamash.

U tube, *or* **U'-tube',** *n.* See U, *a.*

u'tum (ū'tŭm), *n.* [Said to be fr. a Singhalese name.] A small owl (*Ketupa ceylonensis*) of southern Asia

utward. † OUTWARD.

utwith. † OUTWITH.

uu-. For various words beginning *uu-*, see corresponding forms beginning *vv-*, *vu-*.

uutyede. Obs. pret. of OUTGO.

u'va (ū'vă), *n.* [L., a grape.] *Bot.* A pulpy indehiscent fruit having a central placenta, of which the grape is a typical example.

u'val (ū'văl), *a.* Pert. to the grape or vine. *Obs.*

U valley, *or* **U'-val'ley,** *n.* See

u'vate (ū'vāt), *n.* [L. *uva* grape.] A conserve made of grapes.

u'va-ur'si (ū'vă-ûr'sĭ), *n* [NL.; L. *uva* grape + *ursus* bear, gen. *ursi*.] The bearberry.

u-ve' Var. of UBI.

uvel. † EVIL.

uvemest. † OVEMEST.

uvenen. † OVENON.

u've-ous (ū'vē-ŭs). *a.* [See UVEA.] Resembling a grape. *Obs.*

uvere. † OVER.

u'vic (ū'vĭk), *a.* [L. *uva* grape.] Pyrotritartaric.

u'vid (ū'vĭd), *a.* [L *uvidus*.] *Moist*; wet. *Obs.*

u-vif'er-ous (ū-vĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *uvifer*; *uva* grape + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing grapes. *Obs.*

uviol lamp, *Elec.* A mercury vapor lamp using uviol glass, used esp. for medical purposes.

u-vi'yam (o͞o-vē'-). [Fiji *uvi*.] A Polynesian species of yam (*Dioscorea alata*) having an unarmed winged stem, and widely cultivated for its enormous edible roots.

u'vrou (ū'vrou). Var. of EUPHROE.

u'vu-lar-ly, *adv* With thick utterance, as when the uvula is too long.

u'vu-lop-to'sis (ū'vū-lŏp-tō'sĭs), *n* [NL.; *uvula* + Gr. πτῶσις a falling.] *Med.* A relaxed condition of the uvula.

uv'ver (o͞ov'ĕr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of OVER.

u-wa'row-ite (o͞o-vä'rŏf-īt). Var. of UVAROVITE.

ux. *Abbr.* Uxor (L., wife).

ux-o'ri-al (ŭk-sō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [See UXORIOUS.] *Rare.* 1 Uxorious

2. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a wife.

Uz (ŭz). *Bib.*

U'zai (ū'zī; -zăĭ-ī). *Bib.*

U'zal (-zăl). *Bib.* [BEO, etc.]

Uz'beg, Uz'bek. Vars. of UZ-

uze, *v.* Use. *Ref. Sp.*

u'zi-fur, *n.* [Cf. Ar. *zunjufr* cinnabar.] The cinnabar made of sulphur and mercury. *Obs.*

u'zu-al. Usual. *Ref Sp.*

Uz'za (ŭz'ă). *Bib.*

Uz'zah (-ă). *Bib.*

uz'zard (ŭz'ĕrd; ŏ͞oz'ĕd). Dial. Eng. var. of IZZARD [*Bib.*]

Uz'zen-she'rah (ŭz'ĕn-shē'rä). [*Bib.*]

Uz'zi (ŭz'ī). *Bib.*

Uz-zi'a (ŭ-zī'ă). *Bib.*

Uz-zi'ah (-ă). *n. Bib.* Son of Amaziah and king of Judah during a part of the 8th century B. C.

Uz-zi'el (ŭ-zī'ĕl; ŭz'ĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *'Uzzîêl* my strength is God.] An angel in Milton's "Paradise Lost," next in power to Gabriel.

Uz-zi'el-ites (ŭ-zī'ĕl-īts; ŭz'ĭ-ĕl-īts), *n. pl. Bib.* See KOHATHITE.

uz'zit (ŏ͞oz'ĭt). Dial. Eng. var. of IZZARD.

uz'zle (ŏ͞oz'l). Dial. Eng. var. of OUSEL.

V

V (vē). **1.** The twenty-second letter of the English alphabet. It is a labiodental, or lip-teeth, consonant, the voiced, or sonant, correlative of *f*. V and U are varieties of the same character, U being the cursive form, while V is better adapted for engraving, as in stone. The two letters were formerly used indiscriminately (see U). The letter *w*, a doubled *v* called "double *u*," is a survival of this use. V does not occur in the oldest English texts, its sound being represented medially by *f*, as in *heofon, ofer*. The letter was probably introduced by French scribes, as was also *w*, and it occurs in Middle English for *w*, and initially in many words now beginning with *f*. V is from the Latin alphabet, where it was used both as a consonant (about like English *w*) and as a vowel. The Latin derives it from a form (V) of the Greek Υ (see Y), this Greek letter being either from the same Semitic letter as the digamma Ϝ (see F), or else added by the Greeks to the alphabet which they took from the Semitic. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* Etymologically *v* is most nearly related to *u, w, f, b, p*; as in *vine, wine*; *avoirdupois, habit, have*; *safe, save*; *trover, troubadour*; *receive, recipient*. Cf. U, F, W. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 255 ff.

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** *Chem.* (1) [*cap.*] Vanadium. (2) Vicinal. **b** [*cap.*] Volume. **c** Velocity. **d** *Elec.* Volt. **e** *Math.* Vector.

3. As a *numeral*, V stands for 5, being the upper half of the symbol for 10, viz., X; V stands for 5,000.

4. As an *abbreviation:* **a** In the form **V.**: Various proper names, as Valentine, Victor, Victoria, etc.; Venerable; Viscount; Vision; Volunteers; Vorhand [without period, *V*]. **b** In the form **v.** or **V.**: valve; ventral; verb; verse; version; versus; verte, L., or volti, It., for, turn over (*Music*); very; vicar; vice-; vide (L., see); village; violin, or violino (It., violin); vocative; volume or volumes; voce (It., voice); in names, von (G., of).

V, *or* **v**, *n.*; *pl.* V's or Vs (vēz). **1.** The letter V, v, or its sound.

2. Something shaped like the letter **V**; specif.: *Mach.* A rib or guiding strip having sloping sides like an inverted **V**; as, the *V's* on the bed of a turning lathe on which the carriage slides.

3. A five-dollar bill. *Colloq., U. S.*

V, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter **V**; as, **V** gear or V-gear, a herringbone gear, **V** hook or V-hook, a kind of gab for steam engines; **V** thread or V-thread, see SCREW, *Illust.*; **V** tool or V-tool, a chisel for cutting triangular grooves; **V** vat or V-vat, a funnel box; also, having a groove or grooves of triangular section; as, a **V** block or V-block. — **V** bob, *or* **V**-bob, *Mining*, a strong frame shaped like an isosceles triangle, and turning on a pivot at its apex, used as a bell crank to change the direction of a main rod.



V Tool.

va'can-cy (vā'kăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [See VACANT.] **1.** Quality or state of being vacant; specif.: **a** Emptiness. **b** Freedom from occupation; hence, idleness; listlessness

> All dispositions to idleness or *vacancy*, even before they are habits, are dangerous *Sir H. Wotton.*

c Emptiness of mind; vacuity.

2. That which is vacant. Specif.: **a** Empty space; vacuum.

> How is't with you,
> That you do bend your eye on *vacancy?* *Shak.*

b An open or unoccupied space between bodies or things; an interruption of continuity; chasm; gap; as, a *vacancy* between buildings; a *vacancy* between sentences or thoughts. **c** An unemployed or unoccupied interval of time; leisure time; vacation. *Now Rare or Archaic.*

> Those little *vacancies* from toil are sweet. *Dryden*

d A place or post unfilled; an unoccupied office or position; as, a *vacancy* in the senate, in a business house, etc.

va'cant (vā'kănt), *a.* [ME. *vacaunt*, F. *vacant*, fr. L. *vacans, -antis*, p. pr. of *vacare* to be empty, to be free or unoccupied, to have leisure, also *vocare;* akin to *vacuus* empty, *vanus* vain, and prob. to E. *void*. Cf. EVACUATE, VOID, *a.*] **1.** Without contents; not filled; empty; devoid; as, a *vacant* room.

> Being of those virtues *vacant.* *Shak.*

2. Unengaged with business or care; characterized by freedom from occupation; leisure; unemployed; unoccupied; disengaged, free; as, *vacant* hours; *vacant* amusements. "*Vacant* shepherds piping in the dale." *Thomson.*

> At leisure, and *vacant* from the affairs of the world *Dr. H. More.*

3. Not filled or occupied by an incumbent, possessor, or officer; as, a *vacant* throne, parish, office.

4. Empty of thought or reflection; thoughtless; hence, lacking, or characterized by or evidencing the lack of, intelligence; inane; vacuous; as, a *vacant* mind; a *vacant* stare.

> In *vacant* or in pensive mood *Wordsworth.*

5. *Law.* **a** Not occupied or put to use, as land. **b** Of an estate or the like, abandoned; having no heir or claimant; as, a *vacant* estate; a *vacant* succession. **c** Not granted away, as State lands. *Local, U. S.* **d** *Insurance.* Not lived in, or occupied by, the owner or a tenant.

Syn. — Void, devoid, free, unemployed, disengaged, unencumbered, uncrowded, idle. See EMPTY.

va'cant-ly (vā'kănt-lĭ), *adv.* In a vacant manner; idly; inanely.

va'cate (vā'kāt; 277), *v. t.;* VA'CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); VA'CAT-ING (-kāt-ĭng). [L. *vacare, vacatum*, to be empty. See VACANT.] **1.** To make vacant; to leave empty; to cease from filling or occupying; as, to *vacate* a throne or house. **2.** To annul; to make void; to deprive of force; to make of no authority or validity, as, to *vacate* a charter. **3.** To render useless, ineffectual, or hollow. *Rare.*

> He *vacates* my revenge. *Dryden*

va'cate, *v. i.* To vacate anything; also, *Colloq.*, to leave.

va-ca'tion (vā-kā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *vacacioun*, F. *vacation*, fr. L. *vacatio* a being free from a duty, service, etc., fr. *vacare* See VACATE.] **1.** Act of vacating; as: **a** Act of leaving empty or unoccupied, as an office. **b** Act of making void or of no force, as a charter.

2. Intermission of a stated employment, procedure, or the like; a period of leisure or rest; a holiday; also, formerly, freedom from occupation; leisure.

> It was not in his nature . . . to take any *vacation* from controversy. *Palfrey.*

3. Hence, specif.: **a** *Law.* Intermission of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; *nonterm*; recess. See TERM, *n.*, 7. **b** The intermission of the regular studies and exercises of an educational institution between terms; holidays; as, the spring *vacation*. **c** Vacancy of an office, esp. of a see, or other spiritual dignity. *Rare.*

va-ca'tion-ist, *n.* A person taking a vacation, esp. one who is traveling for pleasure.

vacation school. A school held during a season, as the summer months, commonly observed as a school vacation.

vac'ci-nal (văk'sĭ-năl), *a. Med.* Of or pertaining to vaccinia or vaccination.

vac'ci-nate (-nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'-ĭng). [See VACCINE.] To inoculate with cowpox by means of vaccine, to prevent or mitigate an attack of smallpox.

vac'ci-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act, art, or practice of vaccinating, hence, sometimes, loosely, to inoculate with any virus as a preventive measure; as, *vaccination* of cholera. Vaccination is performed by pricking or scarifying the skin and then applying the lymph to the wounded surface.

vac'ci-na'tion-ist, *n. Med.* One who advocates the practice of vaccination.

vac'ci-na'tor (văk'sĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* One who vaccinates, or an instrument used in vaccinating.

vac'cine (văk'sĭn; -sēn; 277), *a.* [L. *vaccinus*, fr. *vacca* a cow; cf. Skr. *vaçā*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from, cows; — in technical use; as, *vaccine* lymph, matter, or virus; the *vaccine* disease.

2. Of or pertaining to vaccinia or vaccination.

vac'cine, *n.* **1.** The virus of cowpox, or vaccinia, used in vaccination. Two varieties are used: **vaccine bovine**, now obtained from a vaccinated calf, and **humanized vaccine**, from a vaccinated child. The lymph is collected on bone, ivory, or quill points (**vaccine points**), and dried or taken up into capillary tubes, which are then hermetically sealed. **2.** In general, any substance for preventive inoculation.

vac'ci-nel'la (văk'sĭ-nĕl'ä), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A spurious form of vaccinia.

vac-cin'i-a (văk-sĭn'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL. See VACCINE.] *Med.* Cowpox; vaccina. See COWPOX.

Vac-cin'i-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Ericales), including the genera *Vaccinium, Gaylussacia*, and *Oxycoccus*, comprising the huckleberries, cranberries, etc. It is distinguished from Ericaceæ chiefly by the inferior ovary, which forms in fruit a many-seeded berry or drupe. — **vac-cin'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

vac'cin-ist (văk'sĭ-nĭst), *n.* A vaccinator.

Vac-cin'i-um (văk-sĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., the blueberry, or whortleberry.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of shrubs, the blueberries, typifying the family Vacciniaceæ, distinguished by the 4-5-celled ovary, the baccate fruit, and the urn-shaped or nearly globose corolla. See BLUEBERRY, 1.

vac'ci-ni-za'tion (văk'sĭ-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n. Med.* Vaccination by repeated inoculation with the virus.

Va'chette' clasp (vä'shĕt'). [Cf. F. *vachette* cowhide leather used for ligatures.] *Veter.* A piece of strong steel wire with the ends curved and pointed, used on toe or quarter cracks to bind the edges together and prevent motion. It is clasped into two notches, one on each side of the crack, burned into the wall with a cautery iron.

vac'il-lant (văs'ĭ-lănt), *a.* [L. *vacillans*, p. pr. of *vacillare:* cf. F. *vacillant*. See VACILLATE.] Vacillating. — **vac'il-lance** (-lăns), *n.* — **vac'il-lan-cy** (-lăn-sĭ), *n. All Rare.*

vac'il-late (văs'ĭ-lāt), *v. i.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *vacillare, vacillatum;* cf. Skr. *vañc.*] **1.** To move one way and the other, as in reeling; to stagger; waver.

> [A spheroid] is always liable to shift and *vacillate* from one axis to another. *Paley*

2. To fluctuate in mind or opinion; to waver.

Syn. — See FLUCTUATE.

vac'il-lat'ing (văs'ĭ-lāt'ĭng), *p. a.* Inclined to fluctuate; wavering. *Tennyson.* — **vac'il-lat'ing-ly,** *adv*

vac'il-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vacillatio:* cf. F. *vacillation*.] **1.** Act of vacillating; as: **a** A moving one way and the other; a wavering; staggering. **b** Act of wavering in conduct or purpose.

> His *vacillations*, always exhibited most pitiably in emergencies. *Macaulay*

2. Unsteadiness of purpose; changeableness; irresolution.

vac'il-la-to-ry (văs'ĭ-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Inclined to vacillate; wavering; irresolute. *Hawthorne.*

vac'u-ist (văk'ū-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *vacuiste.*] One who holds that there are empty spaces in nature.

va-cu'i-ty (vă-kū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *vacuitas.* See VACUOUS.] **1.** Emptiness, vacancy. *Now Rare.*

> Hunger is such a state of *vacuity* as to require a fresh supply of aliment *Arbuthnot.*

2. Space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only; emptiness; void; vacuum.

> God . . . alone can . . . fill every *vacuity* of our soul. *Rogers.*

3. Want of reality, nihility. *Rare.* *Glanvill.*

4. Emptiness, or lack, of intelligence, intelligent expression, or the like; as, the *vacuity* of his face, speech.

5. Freedom from occupation; vacancy; idleness. *Archaic.*

vac'u-o-lat'ed (văk'ū-ō-lāt'ĕd), *a. Biol.* Containing one or more vacuoles. — **vac'u-o-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

vac'u-ole (-ōl), *n.* [L. *vacuus* empty: cf. F. *vacuole.*] *Biol.* **a** A small cavity or space in the tissues of an organism, containing air or fluid. **b** In modern usage, a cavity or vesicle in the protoplasm of a cell, containing a watery fluid. They are especially characteristic of plant cells and of the protozoans, but occur also in cells of higher animals. In plants (where they may occupy the greater part of the cell) they contain the cell sap; in protozoans they may contain secretions of the protoplasm or substances about to be excreted, or food in various stages of digestion and assimilation. See CONTRACTILE VACUOLE, FOOD VACUOLE.

vac'u-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*vacuum* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* **a** An instrument for the comparison of barometers. **b** An apparatus for the measurement of low pressures.

vac'u-ous (văk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vacuus.* See VACANT.] **1.** Empty; unfilled, void; vacant.

> Boundless the deep, because I am who fill
> Infinitude; nor *vacuous* the space *Milton.*

2. Free from occupation; idle; vacant.

> That the few may lead selfish and *vacuous* days *J. Morley.*

3. Empty of, or lacking, intelligence or intelligent expression; stupid; inane; as, a *vacuous* stare; a *vacuous* play.

Syn. — See EMPTY.

vac'u-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -A (-ä). [L., prop. neut. of *vacuus* empty. See VACUOUS.] **1.** A space entirely devoid of matter (called specif. *absolute vacuum*); hence, a space, as the interior of a closed vessel, exhausted to a high or the highest degree by an air pump or other artificial means (called specif. *partial vacuum*).

2. The degree of rarefaction of a partial vacuum, measured by reduction of pressure from that of the atmosphere.

vacuum brake. A kind of continuous brake. The air is exhausted from an appliance under each car and the brakes work by atmospheric pressure. Cf. WESTINGHOUSE BRAKE.

vacuum cleaner. A machine for cleaning carpets, tapestry, upholstered work, etc., by suction.

vacuum pan. A kind of large closed metallic retort for boiling down sirup, milk, or the like. A partial vacuum formed in it allows the evaporation and concentration to take place at a lower pressure and temperature, largely obviating danger of burning, and shortening the process.

vacuum pump. **a** A pump in which water is forced up a pipe by the difference of pressure between the atmosphere and a partial vacuum. Cf. *atmospheric engine* (under STEAM ENGINE); PULSOMETER, 1. **b** A pump for creating a partial vacuum in a closed space. Cf. AIR PUMP, 2.

vacuum tube. *Elec.* A sealed tube containing highly rarefied air or other gas, for exhibition or examination of phenomena of electric discharge between metallic electrodes projecting into the tube from the outside. Cf. BRAUN TUBE, CROOKES TUBE, GEISSLER TUBE, etc.

‖ **va'de me'cum** (vā'dē mē'kŭm). [L., go with me.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; hence, a manual; a handbook.

va'di-um (vā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *vas, vadis*, bail.] *Law.* Pledge; security; bail; — used esp. in ‖ **va'di-um mor'tu-um** (môr'tŭ-ŭm), a mortgage; and ‖ **va'di-um vi'vum** (vī'vŭm), lit., a living pledge, which exists where an estate is granted until a debt is paid out of its proceeds.

va'dose (vā'dōs), *a.* [L. *vadum* a shallow, ford.] *Geol.* Of or pert. to, or due to, circulation of liquids and solutions in the earth's crust as far down as the level of ground water.

V

v-. For various words beginning v-, followed by a vowel, see the forms in v-, or w-.

va. † FOE, WOE.

‖ **va** (vä), *v.* [It.] *Music.* Lit., Go on; as, *va crescendo*, continue increasing in loudness; *va rallentando*, etc.

Va. *Abbr.* Virginia.

V. A., *or* **v. a.** *Abbr.* Verb active; Vicar Apostolic; Vice Admiral; Victoria and Albert, Order of; Volunteer Artillery.

vaag'mer' (vāg'mẽr'), *n.* Also **vaag'mær'**, **vaag'mar'** (-mär') [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *vāgmerr*] a kind of flounder, lit., wave mare.] A dealfish.

vaal. † VALE.

vaal (väl; *S. Afr. D.* fäl), *n.* [S. African D., D. *val*, fr F.] A valley. *South Africa.*

vaal'are' (väl'ăr'), *n.*, **vaal'ase'** (-äz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

vaal'ite (-ĭt), *n.* [From *Vaal* River, South Africa.] *Min.* A kind of vermiculite

Vaal'pen (väl'pĕn), *n* [Prop., *vaalpens*, fr. D. *vaal* pale, colored + *pens* belly; — so called from their dirty bodies.] A half-breed Bantu Bushman of Kalahari.

Vac (văch), *n.* [Skr. *Vāc.*] *Hindu Myth.* A goddess personifying speech, or the Word, celebrated in one Vedic hymn and later identified with Sarasvati

vacabonde. † VAGABOND.

vacaciour † VACATION.

va'cance (vā'kăns), *n.* [F.] A vacancy; a vacation. *Scot.*

‖ **va-can'ti-a bo'na** (vā-kăn'shĭ-ä bō'nä). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* Goods without an owner or claimant; specif., the inheritance of a deceased person when there is no one able and willing to enter.

va'cant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

va-ca'tion-al (vā-kā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a vacation, or holiday. [RISTER. 1.

vacation barrister. See BAR-

vacatione † VOCATION

va-ca'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

va-ca'tur (vā-kā'tŭr), *n.* [NL, it is made void, fr. L. *vacare* to be empty See VACANT.] *Law.* An order of court vacating a proceeding.

vacaunt. † VACANT.

vac'ca-ry (văk'ä-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *vaccarium*, or *vaccaria*, fr L. *vacca* cow. Cf. VACHERY.] A cow house, dairy house, or cow pasture. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

vacche. † FETCH, WATCH.

vac-cig'e-nous (văk-sĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*vaccine* + *-genous*] *Med.* Producing vaccine.

vac'cin. Vaccine. *Ref. Sp.*

vac-ci'na (văk-sĭ'nä), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Vaccinia.

vaccine farm. *Med.* A farm where vaccine virus is systematically produced and collected.

vac-cin'e-ous (văk-sĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to cows. *Obs.*

vac-cin'i-fer (-ĭ-fẽr), *n.* [*vaccine* + L. *ferre* to bear.] *Med.* **a** The person or animal that is the source of vaccine. **b** A vaccine point

vac-cin'i-form (-fôrm), *a. Med.* Resembling vaccinia

vac'ci-no-syph'i-lis (văk'sĭ-nō-sĭf'ĭ-lĭs), *n Med.* Syphilis transmitted by vaccination.

vach. † WATCH.

Vach (văch). Var. of VAC.

‖ **veche** (*F.* vāsh), *n.* [F.] A cow.

‖ **va'cher'** (vä'shẽr'), *n.* [F, fr. *vache* a cow, L. *vacca*. Cf. VAQUERO.] A vaquero; herder *Rare Southwestern U. S.*

vach'er-y (văsh'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F *vacherie*, fr. *vache* a cow, L. *vacca*. Cf. VACCARY.] Inclosure for cows; also, a dairy *Obs.*

va'cive (vā'sĭv), *a.* [L. *vacivus*] Void; empty. *Obs.* — **va-civ'i-ty** (vă-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Obs.*

vackel. † VAKIL.

vac'ouf (văk'ŏŏf). Var. of VAC'U-A, *n., pl.* of VACUUM.

vac'u-al (văk'ū-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or approximating, a vacuum.

vac'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *vacuatus*, p. p. of *vacuare* to empty, fr. *vacuus* empty See VACANT.] To make void, or empty. — **vac'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n Both R.*

Va-cu'na (vä-kū'nä), *n.* [L., akin to *vacuus* unoccupied.] *Rom. Myth.* A Sabine goddess, variously interpreted as a goddess of victory, agriculture, woods, and hunting

vac'u-o-lar (văk'ū-ō-lär), *a. Biol.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a vacuole. [OLATED.

vac'u-o-late (-lāt), *a.* = VACU-

vac'u-ol'i-za'tion (-ō-lĭ-z ā'shŭn; -ĭ-), *n Biol* Vacuolation.

vac'u-ous-ness, *n* See -NESS

vacuum fan. A fan for creating suction or a partial vacuum.

vacuum gauge *or* **gage.** A gauge for measuring absolute pressure in a partial vacuum, as of a steam engine condenser. Cf. BOURDON GAUGE, DIAPHRAGM GAUGE.

vac'u-um-ize, *v. t* To exhaust of air, etc., so as to cause a partial vacuum

vacuum still. A still operated like a vacuum pan. [VALVE b.

vacuum valve. = SAFETY

vad. † FADE, *a.*

va'da-ble (vā'dä-b'l). *a.* [Cf. LL. *vadabilis*, fr. L. *vadare* to ford.] Fordable. *Obs.*

Vad'dah. † VEDDA.

vade (vād), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *vadden.* See FADE, *v.*] To fade; wither; vanish; evade. *Obs.* [peace.

‖ **va' de in pa'ce.** [L.] Go in

vader. † FATHER.

vaderlease. † FATHERLESS.

vad'i-mo'ni-um (văd'ĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭm), **vad'i-mo-ny** (-mō-nĭ), *n.* [L. *vadimonium.*] *Old Law.* A bond or pledge for appearance before a judge on a certain day.

Va'dit'va' (vä'dē'vä'), *n.* A grave, dull pedant in Molière's "Les Femmes Savantes." [WADMOL.

vad'mel (wŏd'mĕl), Var. of

vad'mell. † WADMOL.

vag'a-bond (văg'ȧ-bŏnd), *a.* [F., fr. L. *vagabundus*, fr. *vagari* to stroll about, fr. *vagus* strolling. See VAGUE.]
1. Moving from place to place without a settled habitation; wandering, as, a *vagabond* people, sometimes, strolling and worthless or vicious; as, the *vagabond* classes.
2. Floating or borne about without any certain direction; driven to and fro. *Milton.*
3. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, one wandering without settled habitation, whether worthless or vicious or not; vagrant; as, a *vagabond* life. "*Vagabond* exile." *Shak.*
Syn. — See VAGRANT.

vag'a-bond, *v. i.*; VAG'A-BOND'ED; VAG'A-BOND'ING. To play the vagabond; to wander like a vagabond; to stroll.
On every part my *vagabonding* sight
Did cast, and drown mine eyes in sweet delight. *Drummond*

vag'a-bond, *n.* One who wanders from place to place, having no fixed dwelling, or, if he has one, not abiding in it; a wanderer; esp., such a person who is lazy and generally worthless and without means of honest livelihood; vagrant; tramp; hence, *Colloq.*, a worthless person; scamp; rascal. In legal usage *vagabond* was formerly used literally to denote a strolling, idle, worthless person, belonging, as described in old English statutes, to "such as wake on the night and sleep on the day, and haunt customable taverns and alehouses, and rout about; and no man wot from whence they came, nor whither they go." Now the term has no technical use in the United States, but is retained in various English statutes, as the Vagrancy Act of 1824 (5 G. IV. c. 83), by which the term is applied to certain offenders against good order specifically mentioned, who are not necessarily persons leading "a wandering and vagabond life." It was held in 28 Tex. App. 562 that the term was not equivalent to *vagrant*.
A fugitive and a *vagabond* shalt thou be *Gen* iv. 12.

vag'a-bond'age (-bŏn'dăj), *n.* [Cf F. *vagabondage.*] The condition of a vagabond; state or habit of wandering about in idleness; vagrancy.

vag'a-bon-dis'mus (-bŏn-dĭz'mŭs; -dĭs'mŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A condition in which the skin becomes discolored following long exposure to weather, irritation, and uncleanliness.

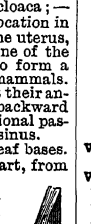
vag'a-bond-ize (-bŏn-dīz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-dīzd); -IZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). To play the vagabond; to wander in idleness.

va-ga'ri-ous (*vȧ-gā'rĭ-ŭs*; 115), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, vagaries; capricious; whimsical; crotchety.

va-ga'ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Formerly used also as a v., to wander, fr. L. *vagari* to stroll about; but perh. due partly to confusion with *vagrant*. See VAGUE.] **1.** A wandering or strolling. *Obs.*
2. Hence, a wandering of the thoughts; a wild or fanciful freak; a whim. "The *vagaries* of a child." *Spectator.*
Syn. — See CAPRICE.

va-gas' (vā-găs'), *n.* [Armenian.] *Armenian Ch.* A vestment resembling an amice, with a breastplate attached on which are the names or figures of the twelve apostles.

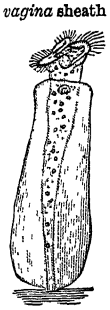
va-gi'na (*vȧ-jī'nȧ*), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-nȧz). [L. *vagina* a scabbard or sheath.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A sheath or sheathlike part or tube; a theca. **b** Specif., in female mammals, a canal which leads from the uterus to the external orifice of the genital canal, or to the cloaca; — extended also to a canal of similar function or location in various other animals. That of mammals, like the uterus, is developed from the terminal part of both or one of the Müllerian ducts of the embryo. These unite to form a single median canal in all but some of the lowest mammals. In some marsupials the two vaginas are united at their anterior ends only, and from this point a median backward diverticulum, the **median vagina**, affords an additional passage (serving in parturition) to the urinogenital sinus.
2. *Bot.* The expanded or sheathing part of some leaf bases.
3. *Arch.* The shaft of a terminus, or its upper part, from which the bust or figure seems to issue or arise.


Vaginate Culm of Grass.

vag'i-nal (văj'ĭ-nȧl; *vȧ-jī'nȧl*; 277), *a.* **1.** Resembling, or pert. to, a sheath, thecal; as, a *vaginal* synovial membrane surrounding a tendon; the *vaginal* branches of the hepatic artery (which ramify in Glisson's capsule).
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or supplying, the vagina of the genital canal; as, the **vaginal arteries**, branches of the internal iliac artery, or the *vaginal* plexus of nerves or veins.
vaginal process. *Anat.* **a** A projecting lamina of bone (continuous with the tympanic plate) on the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **b** Either of a pair of projecting laminæ on the inferior surface of the sphenoid which articulate with the alæ of the vomer.

vag'i-nate (văj'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [See VAGINA.] Invested with or as with a sheath, or vagina.

vag'i-nic'o-la (văj'ĭ-nĭk'ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *vagina* sheath + *colere* to inhabit.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Infusoria which form minute vaselike or tubular cases in which they dwell.


Vaginicola (*V. crystallina*) Much enlarged.

vag'i-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*vagina* + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Having a sheath or theca.

vag'i-nis'mus (-nĭz'mŭs, -nĭs'mŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A painful spasmodic contraction of the vagina.

vag'i-ni'tis (-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the vagina or the genital canal.

vag'i-no- (văj'ĭ-nō-), **vagin-.** Combining form for *vagina.*

va'gran-cy (vā'grăn-sĭ), *n.* State of being a vagrant (which see); a wandering without a settled home; vagabondage.

va'grant (vā'grănt), *a.* [Prob. fr. OF. *waucrant, wacrant*, p. pr. of *waucrer, wacrer, walcrer* to wander, prob. of Teutonic origin (cf MHG *welkern*, v. i., to move, and E. WALK), but influenced by F. *vagant*, p. pr. of *vaguer* to stray, L. *vagari* (cf. VAGARY).]
1. Moving hither and thither without certain object; wandering from place to place without settled habitation; as, a *vagrant* beggar, breezes, fancies.
2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, one who roves or wanders without fixed destination or settled habitation; unsettled; vagabond; erratic; as, his *vagrant* nature.
That beauteous Emma *vagrant* courses took *Prior*
Syn. — VAGRANT, VAGABOND, TRUANT are here compared in their fig. senses. VAGRANT is often used of that which is roving or unsettled; VAGABOND heightens the implication of care-free wandering at will; TRUANT suggests more definitely a wandering or loitering away from where one ought to be, as, "He revolved through the family system like a *vagrant* comet in its orbit" (*Irving*); "curls blown *vagrant* in the wind" (*Keats*); "stray thoughts and *vagrant* fancies" (*Landor*); "I was overpowered by a host of conquering, *vagabond*, adventurous aspirations" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "a *truant* disposition" (*Shak.*); to recall one's *truant* thoughts. See WANDER, RANDOM, CAPRICE.

va'grant, *n.* One who strolls from place to place; an idle wanderer; specif., one who has no settled habitation; a vagabond. In statutory law, in Great Britain and in various States in the United States, *vagrant* is arbitrarily defined to include any of various offenders against good order or persons liable to become a menace to the public peace or a public burden. Cf. VAGABOND.

va'grom (vā'grŭm), *a.* A corruption of VAGRANT; — used by Dogberry in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing." *Humorous.* "The *vagrom* cat." *Harper's Mag.*

vague (vāg), *a.*; VA'GUER (vā'gĕr); VA'GUEST (-gĕst). [F. *vague*, or L. *vagus.* Cf. VAGUE, *v. i.*] **1.** Vagrant; vagabond. *Obs. or R.* "The *vague* villains." *Hayward.*
2. Not clearly defined, grasped, expressed, or the like; indefinite; not clear; as, a *vague* idea, unrest, accusation.
The poet turned away, and gave himself up to a sort of *vague* revery, which he called thought. *Hawthorne*
3. Proceeding from no known authority; unauthenticated, uncertain: as, a *vague* report.
Some legend strange and *vague*. *Longfellow*
4. Not thinking, seeing, perceiving, or the like, clearly; as, *vague* minds. "*Vague*, regardless eyes." *Keats.*
Syn. — Unsettled, indefinite, unfixed, ill-defined, ambiguous, hazy, shadowy, loose, lax, uncertain. See DARK.
vague year, a year of 365 days used by the ancient Egyptians, superseded by the Alexandrian year; — so called because in time any date in it passed through all the seasons.

vague, *n.* [Cf. F. *vague.*] An indefinite expanse. *Rare.*
The gray *vague* of unsympathizing sea *Lowell.*

va'gus (vā'gŭs), *n.*, *or* **vagus nerve.** [L. *vagus* wandering.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The pneumogastric nerve. **b** In insects, a nerve arising in the head and running back along the upper surface of the alimentary canal, supplying branches to the viscera.

vail (vāl), *v. t.* [Aphetic form of AVALE.] **1.** To let fall; to allow or cause to sink. *Archaic.*
He look'd but once, and *vail'd* his eyes again. *Tennyson*
2. To lower, or take off, in token of inferiority, reverence, submission, or the like; to doff.
France must *vail* her lofty-plumed crest! *Shak*

vail, *n.* [Aphetic form of *avail*, n.] **1.** Avails; profit; return; proceeds. *Obs.* "Stolen *vails.*" *Chapman.*
2. An unexpected gain or advantage; a windfall. *Obs.*
3. Money given to servants by visitors; a gratuity; — usually in the *pl.* *Now Rare.* *Dryden.*

vail, *v. i.* To avail; profit; benefit. *Archaic or Poetic.*

vain (vān), *a.*; VAIN'ER (-ĕr); VAIN'EST. [F. *vain*, L. *vanus* empty, void, vain, akin to *vacuus* empty. Cf. VACANT, VANISH, VANITY, VAUNT to boast.] **1.** Having no real substance, value, or importance; empty; void; idle; worthless; unsatisfying. "*Vain* pomp and glory." *Shak.*
Let no man deceive you with *vain* words *Eph.* v. 6.
2. Without force or efficacy; effecting no purpose; fruitless, ineffectual; futile; as, *vain* toil, a *vain* attempt.
3. Hence, trifling, foolish; as, *vain* pursuits; *vain* fancies.
4. Proud of petty things, or of trifling attainments; having a high opinion of one's own appearance or accomplishments with slight reason, conceited, as, a *vain* man.
Vain of their art. *Dryden.*
5. Manifesting, or expressing, undue pride in one's attainments, etc., self-complacent; as, a *vain* manner.
6. Showy; ostentatious.
Load some *vain* church with old theatric state *Pope.*
Syn. — Empty, worthless, fruitless, ineffectual, idle, unimportant, trifling. — VAIN, FUTILE, NUGATORY. That which is VAIN is fruitless or without avail; FUTILE implies utter ineffectiveness; that which is NUGATORY is trifling or insignificant, or (often) inoperative; as, "that not a moth with *vain* desire is shriveled in a fruitless fire" (*Tennyson*); "*vain* hopes and idle fancies" (*Hazlitt*); "It was equally in *vain*, and he soon wearied of his *futile* vigilance" (*Stevenson*); "that obstinate silence which makes eloquence *futile*" (*Mary Wilkins*); "representing all titles . . . as *nugatory* and superfluous" (*Southey*). "They hope to render their proposition safe, by rendering it *nugatory*" (*Burke*). See IDLE, USELESS, EMPTY, PETTY, TRIFLE.
for vain, in vain. *Obs. Shak.* — **in v.,** to no good purpose; without success. "*In vain* doth valor bleed." *Milton.*

vain'glo'ri-ous (vān'glō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* Feeling or indicating vainglory; elated by vanity; boastful. "Arrogant and *vainglorious* expression." *Sir M. Hale.* — **vain'glo'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **vain'glo'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

vain'glo'ry (-rĭ), *n.* [*vain* + *glory.*] Excessive vanity over one's own performances, attainments, etc.; undue elation over anything pertaining to one's self; also, vain show.
The man 's undone forever: for if Hector break not his neck i' the combat, he 'll break 't himself in *vainglory* *Shak.*

vair (vâr), *n.* [F. *vair*, fr. OF. *vair*, a., L. *varius* various, variegated. See VARIOUS; cf. MINIVER.] The skin of a species of squirrel, much used in the 14th century as fur for the costly dresses of kings, nobles, and prelates. It is usually represented in heraldry by a series of small shields placed close together, and alternately argent and azure unless other tinctures are specifically named. See *Illust.*


Vair.

Vaish'na-va (vish'nȧ-vȧ), *n.* [Skr. *vaishṇava.*] *Hinduism.* A worshiper of the god Vishnu in any of his incarnations.

Vaish'na-vism (-vĭz'm), *n.* The worship of Vishnu.

val'ance (văl'ŭns), *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *avalant* descending, hanging down, p. pr. of *avaler* to go down, let down, descend (cf. AVALANCHE); but prob. from the town of *Valence* in France (cf. VALENCE).] **1.** A silk or silk-and-wool damask, used for furniture covering.
2. A curtain or curtains for a bed, window, or the like; esp., drapery around a bedstead, from the bed to the floor.

val'ance, *v. t.*; -ANCED (-ănst); -ANC-ING (-ăn-sĭng). To furnish with a valance; to decorate with hangings or drapery.

vale (vāl), *n.* [ME. *val*, F. *val*, L. *vallis.* Cf. AVALANCHE, VAIL to lower, VALLEY.] **1.** A tract of low ground, usually between hills; a valley. *Chiefly Poetic.*
Beyond this *vale* of tears there is a life above. *Montgomery.*
2. A channel, trough, or the like. *Rare.*
Syn. — Valley, dingle, dell, dale, glade, glen.

val'e-dic'tion (văl'ē-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *valedicere, valedictum*, to say farewell; *vale* farewell (imperative of *valere* to be strong or well) + *dicere* to say. See VALIANT; DICTION.] A farewell; a bidding farewell.
Syn. — VALEDICTION, VALEDICTORY. VALEDICTION has always been a learned word; VALEDICTORY is a learned word become popular, through its use in the sense of valedictory oration; as, "A *Valediction* forbidding Mourning" (*Donne*); to deliver the *valedictory* at a college commencement.

val'e-dic-to'ri-an (-dĭk-tō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *n.* One who pronounces a valedictory address; esp., in American colleges, etc., the student of the graduating class who pronounces the valedictory oration at commencement, usually the student who ranks first in scholarship.

val'e-dic'to-ry (-dĭk'tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Bidding farewell; suitable or designed for an occasion of leave-taking; as, Washington's *valedictory* address to his officers.

val'e-dic'to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A valedictory oration or address, esp. of a valedictorian, as in a college.
Syn. — See VALEDICTION.

va'dy (vā'dĭ). Dial. Eng var. of FADY.

va'dy, *n.* A vade mecum; — used for a traveling bag, etc *Dial. Eng.*

‖ **væ** (vē; vī), *interj.* [L.] Alas!

vae (vā), *n.* = VOE. *Scot.*

vael. † FALL, *n.*

‖ **væ' vic'tis** [L.] Woe to the vanquished. *Livy* (V 48)

vaf, vaff. † WAVE.

va'fri-ty (vă'frĭ-tĭ; vāf'rĭ-), *n.* [L. *vafer* crafty; cf. *vafritia* craft] Craft. *Obs.*

va'frous (vā'frŭs), *a.* [L. *vafer*] Crafty; sly. — **va'frous-ness,** *n*
Both Obs. or Archaic. [SAG.]

vag (văg). Dial. Eng var of OATH

vag (vāg) Short for VAGABOND. *Colloq. & Cant.*

vag, *n.* A vail *Obs. Scot*

vag'a-bon'dag-er (văg'ȧ-bŏn'dă-jĕr), *n.* A vagabond. *Scot.*

vag'a-bond'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

vag'a-bond-ism (-bŏn-dĭz'm), *n.* Vagabondage. [age. *Obs.*]

vag'a-bond'ry, *n.* Vagabondage. [nate.]

vag'a-bond's dis-ease'. *Med.* = VAGABONDISMUS.

vag'a-bone (văg'ȧ-bōn; văg'-). Scot. & dial. Eng. corrupt. of VAGABOND.

va'gal (vā'gȧl), *a.* [See VAGUS] *Anat.* Pert. to the vagus; pneumogastric

vagamund, *n.* A vagabond. *Obs.*

va'gan-cy (vā'găn-sĭ), *n.* [From L. *vagans*, p. pr See VAGANT.] Wandering; *pl.*, extravagances. *Obs.*

va'gans (vā'gănz), *n.* [LL *vor vagans*, lit., roaming voice; — so called because it may be at pleasure an alto, soprano, tenor, or bass.] *Music.* The quintus.

va'gant (vā'gănt), *a.* [L. *vagans*, p. pr.; cf F *vagant.*] Wandering; vagrant *Obs.*

Va-ga'o (vȧ-gā'ō). *D Bib.*

vagarent † VAGRANT.

va-ga'ri-an (vȧ-gā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* One who has vagaries. *Rare*

va-ga'rish (-rĭsh), *a.* Vagarious; also, wandering *Rare.*

va-gar'i-ty (*vȧ-gă r'ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* State or quality of being vagarious. [To roam; stray. *Obs.*]

va-ga'ry (vȧ-gā'rĭ; 115), *v. i.*

va-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vagatio.*] Act of wandering about. *Obs.*

vage (vāg) Var of VAGUE, *n* & *v. Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.*

vage † WAGE. [soldier]

vageoure, vager † WAGEOUR,

vag'er (vāg'ĕr), **vaig'er,** *n* [See VAGUE, *v. i.*] A wanderer; a vagabond. *Obs. Scot.*

va'gi (vā'jī), *n.*, *pl.* of VAGUS.

va'gi-ent (vā'jĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *vagiens.*] Crying like a child *Obs.*

vagin-. See VAGINO-

vag'i-na-li'tis (văj'ĭ-nȧ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; NL. tunica *vaginalis* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis.

vag'i-nant (văj'ĭ-nănt), *a.* [Cf. F *vaginant.*] Sheathing. *Obs.*

vag'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To sheath. *Obs. or R.*

vag'i-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Vaginate.

vag'i-ner'vose (-nûr'vōs; -nĕr-vōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *vagus* wandering + E. *nervose.*] *Bot.* Having the nerves, or veins, placed in apparent disorder.

vag'i-nic'o-lous (văj'ĭ-nĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [*vagina* + *-colous.*] *Zool* Secreting and inhabiting a theca, or sheath

vag'i-ni-pen'nate (-nĭ-pĕn'nāt), **vag'i-ni-pen'nous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vanna* a sheath + *penna* a feather, pl. *pennae* a wing.] Having wings protected by elytra, as the beetles.

vag'i-no-dyn'i-a (-nō-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dĭ'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., *vagino-* + *-odynia.*] Pain in the vagina.

vag'i-no-fix-a'tion (-fĭk-sā'shŭn), *n. Surg.* Surgical fixation of the vagina

vag'i-no-pen'nous. Var. of VAGINIPENNOUS.

vag'i-not'o-my (-nŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*vagino-* + *tomy*] *Surg* Incision of the vagina.

Va-gin'u-la (vȧ-jĭn'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., dim of *vagina* sheath.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of sluglike pulmonate gastropods having the body covered by a thick coriaceous mantle beneath which the head may be retracted. It constitutes a family, **Vag'i-nu'li-dæ** (văj'ĭ-nū'lĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] *Zool* A small theca, or sheath. **3.** [*l. c.*] *Bot.* **a** A tubular floret in a composite *Obs.* **b** The sheath enveloping the foot of the sporophyte in bryophytes.

va-gin'u-late (vȧ-jĭn'ū-lāt), *a.* [vaginula.]

vag'i-nule (văj'ĭ-nūl), *n.* **A.** [nate.]

vag'is-sate (văj'ĭ-sāt), *v. i.* [Cf L. *vagari* to stroll or wander.] To caper or frolic. *Obs.*

va-gi'tus (vȧ-jī'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *vagire* to cry.] *Med.* The cry of the newborn child.

Vag'ner-a (văg'nĕr-ȧ), *n. Bot.* A genus of American and Asiatic convallariaceous plants, the false Solomon's-seals, having alternate leaves and terminal racemes or panicles of small white flowers succeeded by red, green, or black berries.

va'gous (vā'gŭs), *a.* [L *vagus.* See VAGUE] Wandering *Obs*

va'grance (vā'grănz), *n.* Vagrancy. *Rare.*

va'grant-ly, *adv* of VAGRANT.

va'grant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

vague (vāg), *v. t.* [F *vaguer*, L. *vagari*, fr. *vagus* roaming.] To wander; roam; stray —*n.* **a** A wandering; a vagary *Obs.* **b** A wanderer; a vagabond. **c** Voyage; journey; errand. *All Obs or Scot. & Dial Eng.*

vague'ly, *adv* of VAGUE.

vague'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Vai'dic (vā'dĭk; vī'-). Var of VEDIC. [*Eng*

vaig (vāg), *n.* Vagabond. *Dial.*

vaige (vāg). Scot. & dial Eng. var. of VAGUE, *n & v.*

vaik. † WAKE, *n.*

vaik, vake (vāk), *v. t.* [F. *vaquer*, L *vacare.*] To be or become vacant; to be unoccupied. *Scot.* — *v. t.* To dismiss; withdraw from; be free from. *Scot*

vail. † FAIL. *v.*; VEIL

vail, vale, *v i Obs.* **1.** To move or slope downward; to descend.
2. To give way; fail; sink; yield; recede; to give place.
3. To salute, as by doffing one's cap

vail, vale, *n. Obs.* **1.** Decline; descent: also, downflow.
2. Submission; abasement.

vail'a-ble, *a.* Serviceable; profitable; suitable. *Obs*

vailant. † VALIANT.

vaile † VAIL, VALE, VEIL

vail'er, *n* One who salutes or gives place. *Obs.*

vaillance. † VALIANCE.

vailliantise. † VALIANTISE.

vailyeand-eant † VALIANT.

vai'mure. † VAUNTMURE.

vain. † FAIN, VEIN.

vain, *v t.* To render vain *Obs.*

vain, *n.* Vanity; abuse. *Obs.*

vainesse, *n.* Vanity. *Obs.*

vain'ful (vān'fo͝ol), *a* Vain; useless; fickle *Obs.or Dial Eng*

vain'glo'ry, *v i.* To indulge or manifest vainglory *Rare.*

vain'ly, *adv.* of VAIN See -LY

vain'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

vair. † FAIR.

vai'ré', vai'rée' (vā'rā'; vā' rā), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Covered with a vair pattern of any specified tinctures. [VAIRE.]

vai'ry (vā'rĭ). *Her.* Var of VAIRE.

vaisele † VESSEL.

Vai-se'shi-ka (vī-sā'shĭ-kȧ; vī-shā'-), *n* [Skr *vaiçeshika.*] A division of the Nyaya school of Hindu philosophy, from which it differs chiefly in its doctrine that eternal substances, such as time, space, soul, light, air, exist as atomic individualities

Vai'shya Var of VAISYA.

vaist. † WASTE

vaistie. † VASTY.

vaistour. † WASTER.

Vai'sya (vī'syȧ), *or* **Vai'shya** (vī'shyȧ), *n.* [Skr *vaiçya.*] See CASTE, 2.

vait. † WIT, *n.*

vai'vode (vā'vōd). **vai'vode-ship.** Vars. of VOIVODE, VOIVODESHIP.

Va-jez'a-tha (vȧ-jĕz'ȧ-thȧ; văj'ĭ-zā'thȧ) *Bib*

va-kas', va-kass' (vä-käs'). Vars. of VAGAS

vake. Var. of VAIK *Scot.*

va-kil', va-keel' (vȧ-kēl'; wȧ-), *n.* [Hind. (fr. A.) & Ar. *wakīl.*] A native ambassador, agent, representative, attorney, or the like; esp., an authorized native public pleader in a court of justice.

vak-kal'i-ga (*vȧ-kăl'ĭ-gȧ*), *n.* A member of a Hindu caste, of the higher Sudra rank, numerous in Madras.

val. † FALL, VALE.

Val., *or* **val.** *Abbr.* Valenciennes (lace); valentine; value.

Va-la'chi-an (vȧ-lā'kĭ-ăn). Var. of WALLACHIAN

va-lanche' (*vȧ-lȧnch'*; *vȧ-lănsh'*), *n.* An avalanche. *Obs.*

Va'la-skjalf' (*vä'lȧ-s k y ä l v'ȧ*; *wa'lȧ-*), *n.* See ASGARD

valay † VALLEY.

vald. † *would*, form of WILL, *v.*

Val-den'ses (văl-dĕn'sēz; *wäl-dĕn'sās*), **Val-den'sian** (*văl-dĕn'shăn*). Vars of WALDENSES, etc [VEIL.]

vale † FELE, VAIL, VALLEY,

‖ **Va'le** (vā'lē). [L.] Farewell; a farewell. [VALL.]

Va'le. *Norse Myth.* Var. of WALE.

‖ **va'le-at an'co-ra vir'tus.** [L.] Virtue avails as an anchor

‖ **va'le-at quan'tum va'le-re pot'est.** [L.] Let it pass, or be taken, for what it is worth.

valeaunce. † VALIANCE.

valeaunte. † VALIANT, *adv.*

valeie † VALLEY.

valeisa, *n.* Valise. *Obs.*

valence. Var. of VALANCE.

va'lence (vā'lĕns), *n.* [L. *valens, -entis*, p. pr. of *valere* to have power, to be strong. See VALIANT.] **1.** *Chem.* The degree of combining power of an element (or radical) as shown by the number of atomic weights of hydrogen, chlorine, sodium, or the like, with which the atomic weight of the element (or the partial molecular weight of the radical) will combine, or for which it can be substituted, or with which it can be compared. An element or radical having a valence of one is said to be univalent or monovalent; of two, bivalent or divalent; of three, trivalent; of four, quadrivalent or tetravalent, etc. The valence of certain elements varies in different compounds; thus, nitrogen is trivalent in ammonia, NH_3, and pentavalent in ammonium chloride, NH_4Cl. Valence in degree may extend as high as seven or eight, as in the cases of iodine and osmium respectively. The doctrine of valence has been essential in distinguishing the equivalent from the atomic weight, and in explaining the chemical structure of compounds. Valence, according to the atomic theory, is a measure of the extent to which an atom is able to combine directly with others. It should not be confused with chemical affinity or activity (readiness to combine).

2. *Biol.* Morphological or taxonomic value or rank. *Rare.*

va-len'ci-a (vā-lĕn'shĭ-ā), *n.* [Perh. fr. *Valence* in France.] **a** A kind of woven fabric for waistcoats, with weft of wool and warp of silk or cotton. **b** = VALANCE, 1.

Va'len'ciennes' (vȧ'lăn'syĕn'; vā-lĕn'sĭ-ĕnz'; 277), *n.* [From *Valenciennes* in France.] **1.** Valenciennes lace.

2. *Mil.* A pyrotechnic mixture used for incendiary purposes, as of saltpeter, sulphur, antimony, and rosin.

Valenciennes lace. A rich kind of bobbin lace made orig. at Valenciennes, France, now mainly in Belgium. Each piece is made throughout by the same person and with the same thread, the pattern being worked in the net.

va'len-cy (vā'lĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). *Chem.* **a** Valence. **b** A unit of combining power; a bond. See BOND, *n.*, 12.

val'en-tine (văl'ĕn-tīn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *valentin*, F. *valentine;* after St. *Valentine.*] A sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's Day; also, a letter or missive of a sentimental or, by extension, of a comic or burlesque character, sent, usually anonymously, on St. Valentine's Day.

Val'en-tin'i-an (-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Valentinus, who taught at Alexandria and Rome 140 and 160 A. D. (see GNOSTICISM), or the system of Gnosticism (called **Valentinian Gnosticism**) taught by him. He reckoned thirty æons extending from the divine summit of being, which was an Eternal One above and apart from all created being. Nous, or reason, and truth are the first emanations. Nous was named the Only Begotten. From Nous and truth came Logos and life, and from Logos and life came man and the church. These, with depth and silence, form the first eight æons, the æon retaining its Greek sense of eternal and complete (borrowing the thought of Aristotle's Entelechy). Besides these eight æons ten more descended from Logos and life, and twelve from man and church, making thirty æons in all. From the lowest step of the æons there descends the undivine world to save which Nous and truth cause the emanation of Christ and the Holy Ghost, who work the salvation of the inhabitants of the terrestrial world. *W. T. Harris.*

Val'en-tin'i-an, *n.* An adherent of Valentinianism.

Val'en-tin'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Valentinian Gnosticism.

val'er-ate (văl'ĕr-āt), *n.* Also **va-le'ri-an-ate** (vā-lē'rĭ-ăn-āt). *Chem.* A salt or ester of valeric acid.

va-le'ri-an (vā-lē'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [LL. *valeriana*, perh. from some person named *Valerius*, or fr. L. *valere* to be strong, powerful, from its medicinal virtues: cf. F. *valériane.*] **a** Any plant of the genus *Valeriana.* The common valerian is *V. officinalis.* **b** *Pharm.* A drug consisting of the dried rootstalk and roots of *Valeriana officinalis*, used as a mild tonic and stimulant, esp. in nervous affections.

Va-le'ri-a'na (-ā'nȧ), *n.* [LL., valerian. See VALERIAN.] *Bot.* A large genus of perennial herbs, type of the family Valerianaceæ, having lobed or dissected leaves, and cymose white or pink flowers with spurless corollas. The species are widely distributed in temperate regions of both hemispheres. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Va-le'ri-a-na'ce-æ (-ā-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs typifying the order Valerianales. They have opposite leaves and mostly cymose flowers, the corolla regular or irregular, and the anthers free. The fruit is an achene crowned with the persistent calyx border. There are about 8 genera and 275 species, natives of temperate regions. Most of them possess tonic or stimulant properties. — **va-le'ri-a-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Va-le'ri-a-na'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants consisting of the two families Valerianaceæ and Dipsacaceæ (which see).

Va-le'ri-a-nel'la (-nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. See VALERIANA.] *Bot.* A large genus of valerianaceous herbs disting. by the variously appendaged but not pappose calyx. The species are mainly natives of the Old World, some occurring in the United States. Several are edible. See CORN SALAD.

Va-le'ri-a-no'des (-nō'dēz). [NL., prob. *Valeriana* + Gr. εἶδος form (see 1st -ODE)]. *Bot.* A genus of mostly tropical verbenaceous shrubs or herbs with solitary axillary flowers having two included stamens and two staminodia. *V. jamaicense* occurs as a weed in South Florida.

va-ler'ic (vȧ-lĕr'ĭk; -lē'rĭk), *n.* Also **va-le'ri-an'ic** (-lē'rĭ-ăn'-ĭk). [See VALERIAN.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of four isomeric acids, $C_4H_9CO_2H$, of the fatty acid series. These are: (1) **Normal valeric acid**, or **propylacetic acid**, $CH_3(CH_2)_3CO_2H$, a liquid smelling like butyric acid and prepared artificially in various ways. B.P., 186° C. (2) **Isovaleric acid**, or **isopropylacetic acid**, $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2CO_2H$, an oily liquid with an odor like old cheese. It occurs in many plants, as in valerian root, in certain animal oils, in perspiration, etc., and is also obtained by the oxidation of isoamyl alcohol from fusel oil. B. P., 176.3° C. (3) An acid, called also **methylethylacetic acid**, $CH(CH_3)(C_2H_5)CO_2H$, in the essential oil from the fruit of *Angelica archangelica*, in valerian root, etc., also prepared artificially. It is a liquid boiling at 177° C. (4) An acid, called also **trimethylacetic acid**, $C(CH_3)_3CO_2H$, prepared artificially. It melts at 35.5° C and boils at 163.7° C. Ordinary valeric acid is considered to be a mixture of (1) with some of the dextro variety of (3).

va-ler'i-din (vȧ-lĕr'ĭ-dĭn), *n. Pharm.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{19}O_2N$, obtained by heating (iso)valeric acid with para-phenetidine, used as a nervous sedative.

val'er-o- (văl'ĕr-ō-). *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) indicating *derivation from*, or *relation to, valeric acid*; as, *valero*lactone.

val'er-o-lac'tone (-lăk'tōn), *n. Org. Chem.* A colorless oily liquid, $C_5H_8O_2$, the lactone of a hydroxy derivative of valeric acid; pentanolide.

val'et (văl'ĕt; vă-lā'; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [F. *valet*, OF. *vallet, varlet, vaslet.* See VARLET, VASSAL.] **1.** A manservant; now, one who attends a man, taking care of his clothes and assisting with his toilet, etc.; a valet de chambre; a body servant.

2. *Man.* A kind of goad or stick with a point of iron.

☞ The pron. vă-lā', given by Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), and later orthoëpists, still prevails in the best usage.

val'et, *v. t. & i.*; VAL'ET-ED (văl'ĕt-ĕd; vălˈăd); VAL'ET-ING. To serve as a valet. *Beaconsfield.*

‖ **va'let' de cham'bre** (vȧ'lĕ' dē shän'br'). [F.] A body servant, or personal attendant.

val'e-tu'di-na'ri-an (văl'ē-tūˈdĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [See VALETUDINARY.] Of infirm health; seeking to recover health; sickly; weakly; infirm.

The virtue which the world wants is a healthful virtue, not a *valetudinarian* virtue *Macaulay.*

val'e-tu'di-na'ri-an, *n.* A person of a weak or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health.

val'e-tu'di-na'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The condition of a valetudinarian; a state of feeble health; infirmity.

val'e-tu'di-na-ry (-tūˈdĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *valetudinarius*, fr. *valetudo* state of health, health, ill health, *valere* to be strong or well: cf. F. *valétudinaire.* See VALIANT.] Infirm; sickly; valetudinarian.—**val'e-tu'di-na-ri-ness**(-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* It renders the habit of society dangerously *valetudinary Burke*

val'e-tu'di-na-ry, *n.* A valetudinarian.

Val-hal'la (văl-hălˈȧ), *n.* [Icel. *valhöll*, lit., hall of the slain, *valr* the slain (akin to AS. *wæl*, OHG. *wal* battlefield, *wuol* defeat, slaughter, AS. *wōl* pestilence) + *höll* a royal hall. See HALL; cf. WALHALLA.] **1.** *Norse Myth.* The hall of Odin, into which he receives the souls of heroes slain in battle. From its 540 gates each morning the warriors go to fight, and at night they return to feast with the gods, Valkyries being their servitors. See ASGARD.

2. A hall or temple adorned with statues or other memorials of a nation's heroes; esp., the Pantheon near Ratisbon, in Bavaria, consecrated to the illustrious dead of Germany.

val'ian-cy (vălˈyăn-sĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being valiant; bravery; valor.

val'iant (vălˈyănt), *a.* [ME. *valiant*, F. *vaillant*, OF. *vaillant*, var. of *valant*, orig. p. pr. of OF. & F. *valoir* to be worth, L. *valere* to be strong. See WIELD; cf. AVAIL, CONVALESCE, EQUIVALENT, PREVAIL, VALID, VALUE.] **1.** Vigorous in body; strong; sturdy; powerful. *Obs. Walton.*

2. Intrepid in danger; courageous; brave. *Shak.*

And Saul said to David, . . . be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's battles. *1 Sam* xviii. 17.

3. Performed with valor or bravery; heroic. "Thou bearest the highest name for *valiant* acts." *Milton.*

4. Brave or gay in appearance. *Obs.*

—**val'iant-ly,** *adv.* — **val'iant-ness,** *n.*

val'id (vălˈĭd), *a.* [F. *valide*, L. *validus* strong, fr. *valere* to be strong. See VALIANT.] **1.** Strong; powerful; efficient. *Obs. or R.* "*Valid* arms." *Milton.*

2. Founded on truth or fact; capable of being justified, supported, or defended; not weak or defective; well-grounded; sound; good; as, a *valid* argument; a *valid* objection.

An answer that is open to no *valid* exception. *I. Taylor*

3 Specif.: *Law* Having legal strength or force; executed with the proper formalities; legally sufficient or efficacious; incapable of being rightfully overthrown or set aside; as, a *valid* deed, covenant, title, marriage.

4. *Biol.* Founded on an adequate basis of classification; having distinctive characters of recognized importance; as, a *valid* species or genus.

Syn. — Efficacious, just, good, weighty, sufficient, sound.

val'i-date (vălˈĭ-dāt), *v. t.*; VAL'I-DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd), VAL'I-DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). [Cf. LL. *validare.* See VALID.] To render valid; to give legal force to; to confirm.

Refusing to *validate* at once the election. *London Spectator.*

val'i-da'tion (vălˈĭ-dāˈshŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *validation.*] Act of validating, or state of being validated.

va-lid'i-ty (vȧ-lĭdˈĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *validité*, L. *validitas* strength.] **1.** Quality or state of bemg valid; strength; force; esp., power to convince; justness; soundness; as, the *validity* of an argument, of proof, of an objection.

This incommensurability of the necessary and the contingent, the scientific and the historical, answers to the difference between *validity* and reality. *James Ward.*

2. *Law.* Legal strength, force, or authority; that quality of a thing which renders it supportable in law or equity; legal sufficiency; as, *validity* of a will, contract, title.

3. Value. *Obs.* "Rich *validity.*" *Shak.*

va-lise' (vȧ-lēs'; 277), *n.* [F. *valise*, fr. It. *valigia;* cf. LL. *valisia, valesia;* of uncert. orig.] **1.** A case, usually of leather and designed to be carried in the hand, for the clothes, toilet articles, etc., of a traveler; a traveling bag.

2. *Mil.* A roll or case affixed to the saddle of an off horse of an artillery carriage to carry articles of the driver's equipment. It is now rarely used.

Val'jean', Jean (zhän vălˈzhänˈ). The hero of Victor Hugo's novel "Les Misérables." He is an ex-convict of great strength and courage, whose life is changed for the better by the act of a good bishop who gives him food and lodging, and, after he has stolen his benefactor's plate, saves him from punishment. He afterwards rises to be a great manufacturer and a municipal officer; but, his former convict life having been discovered by the implacable detective Javert, he is bitterly persecuted and suffers much, which he endures with great heroism and patience. He finally dies in peace. See MARIUS, COSETTE.

Val-kyr'i-an (vă-kĭrˈĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Valkyries; hence, relating to battle.

Val-kyr'ie (vă-kĭrˈĭ; -kĭ'rĭ), **Val-kyr'ia** (vă-kĭrˈyȧ; *the Icelandic form [see the Etymology] was pron'd* vă-kür'yä, *mod.* vă-kĭr'yȧ), *n.* [Icel. *valkyrja* (akin to AS. *wælcyrie*); *valr* the slain + *kjōsa* to choose. See VALHALLA; CHOOSE] *Norse Myth.* One of the maidens of Odin, awful and beautiful, who hover over the field of battle choosing those to be slain, and conducting the worthy heroes to Valhalla (which see). Cf. BRUNNEHILDE, BRYNHILD.

val-la'tion (vă-lāˈshŭn), *n.* [L. *vallatio*, fr *vallare* to surround with a rampart, fr. *vallum* rampart. See WALL, *n.*] A rampart or intrenchment; also, the act or art of laying out or erecting ramparts.

val-lec'u-la (-lĕkˈū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -ULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *vallis, valles*, a valley.] **1** *Anat.* A groove; a fossa, as one of the depressions between the base of the tongue and the epiglottis, the fossa on the under side of the cerebellum which separates the hemispheres containing the inferior vermiform process at its bottom, or the ‖ **val-le'cu-la Syl'vi-i** (vă-lēk'ū-lȧ sĭlˈvĭ-ī), the depression at the base of the brain from which the fissure of Sylvius begins.

2. *Bot.* A groove, channel, or depression, as one of those on the stem of *Equisetum*, on the fruit of an umbellifer, etc.

val-lec'u-lar (-lȧr), *a.* Pert. to or designating a vallecula, or groove. — **vallecular canal,** *Bot.*, one of the large intercellular passages of the cortical parenchyma, alternating with the vascular bundles in the stems of *Equisetum.*

val-lec'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Having vallecuæ.

val'ley (vălˈĭ), *n.* [ME. *vale, valeie*, OF. *valée, valede*, F. *vallée*, LL. *vallata*, fr. L. *vallis, valles.* See VALE.] **1.** An elongate depression, usually with an outlet, between bluffs, or between ranges of hills or mountains. A **river valley** is the depression made by the stream, and by the various processes which precede and accompany the development of the stream. A **structural valley** is a relatively long and narrow depression, produced by movements of the surface. Thus a down fold or a down warp produces a **synclinal valley**, while a **rift valley** is due to down faulting. The **valley flat** is the low flat land bordering a stream's channel.

2. *Arch.* The place of meeting of two slopes of a roof which form on the plan a reëntrant angle.

Valley of Humiliation, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the valley in which Christian defeated Apollyon. — **V. of the Shadow of Death,** in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the valley through which Christian was obliged to pass on his way to the Celestial City. "Now this valley is a very solitary place: the prophet Jeremiah thus describes it: 'A wilderness, a land of deserts and of pits, a land of drought, and of the Shadow of Death, a land that no man (but a Christian) passeth through, and where no man dwelt.'"

valley roof. *Arch.* A roof having one or more valleys.

valley train. *Phys. Geog.* The filling of gravel, sand, etc., deposited in a valley by drainage from glaciers.

Val'lis-ne'ri-a (vălˈĭs-nē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Antonio *Valisnieri* (1661–1730), Italian naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of submerged aquatic plants typifying the family Vallisneriaceæ. Of the two species, one is the tape grass.

Val'lis-ne'ri-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family

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valence formula. See FORMULA, 5.

va-len'ci-a (vȧ-lĕn'shĭ-ā), *n.* A thief tube; sampling tube. *Obs.*

va-len'ci-an-ite (-ăn-īt; -shăn-īt), *n.* An orthoclase feldspar similar to adularia. It is from a silver mine at Valencia, Mex.

Va-len'ci-a ra'isins (-shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *or* **Va-len'ci-as** (-ȧz; -shȧz), *n. pl.* [From *Valencia*, Spain.] Raisins dipped, before drying, in a mixture of hot lye, oil, and salt

val'ens + VALANCE.

va'lent (vā'lĕnt), *a.* [L. *valens, -entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Worth. *Obs.* **2** Having valence; — only in comp.; as, bi*valent*, mono*valent*, etc. [of VALENCIA.]

va-len'ti-a (vȧ-lĕn'shĭ-ȧ) Var.

Val'en-tine (vălˈĕn-tīn), *n.* [L. *Valentinus*, fr. *Valens*, proper name, fr. L. *valere*, p. pr. *valens*, to be strong.] **1** Lit., strong; healthy; powerful; — masc prop. name. I. *Valentinus* (vălˈĕn-tīˈnŭs); F. *Valentin* (vȧ'lăNˈtĂNˈ); It. *Valentino* (vä'lĕn-tē'nō); Sp. *Valentín* (vä'lĕn-tēnˈ); Pg. *Valentim* (vä'lĕNˈtĕNˈ); G. *Valentin* (vä'lĕn-tēn). **2.** A noble but too forgiving youth, one of the 'Two Gentlemen of Verona" in Shakespeare's play of that name. See SILVIA, 1.

3. One of the twin heroes of the old romance of "Valentine and Orson," first printed in 1495. He is carried off by his uncle, King Pepin, and becomes a courtier. The other twin is Orson.

4. [G. *Valentin.*] In Goethe's "Faust," the brother of Margaret. Maddened by his sister's shame, he attacks Faust and Mephistopheles when they are serenading her and is mortally wounded by Faust. He dies vehemently reproaching his sister

Valentine Day, February 14. See ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

val'en-tin-ite (vălˈĕn-tĭn-īt), *n.* [After Basil *Valentine*, Ger. 15th-century alchemist, who discovered the properties of antimony.] *Min.* Antimony trioxide, in orthorhombic crystals.

Val'en-tin's knife *Microscopy* A knife with two parallel adjustable blades, used to cut thin slices of fresh tissues.

val'er-al'de-hyde (vălˈĕr-ălˈdē-hīd), *n Org. Chem.* Valeric aldehyde, C_4H_9CHO; any of four liquid aldehydes corresponding to the valeric acids.

val'er-am'ide (-ămˈīd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id** [*valeric + amide.*] *Chem* Any of the amides corresponding to the valeric acids. They are crystalline substances of the formula $C_4H_9CONH_2$.

Va-le'ri-a (vȧ-lēˈrĭ-ȧ), *n* [L., fem. of *Valerius.*] Fem. prop. name. F. *Valérie* (vȧ'lā'rē'); It. *Valeria* (vä-lāˈrē-ä); G. *Valerie* (vä-lāˈrē-ē).

valerian oil. See OIL, *Table I*

val'er-in (vălˈĕr-ĭn), *n* [*valeric* + *glycerin.*] *Chem* A glyceryl ester ($C_{18}H_{32}O_6$) of valeric acid It is an oil and is a constituent of certain animal fats.

val'er-one (-ōn), *n Chem.* A ketone, $(C_4H_9)_2CO$, got as an oily liquid by distilling calcium valerate with quicklime

val'er-yl (-ĭl), *n.* [*valeric* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The hypothetical radical C_5H_9O, the radical of valeric acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

val'er-yl-ene (-ĭ-lēn), *n. Chem* A liquid hydrocarbon, C_5H_8; pentine; specif., methyl ethyl acetylene, $CH_3C{:}CC_2H_5$.

‖ **val'et' de pied'** (vȧ'lĕ' dē-pyĕ'). [F.] A footman.

‖ **val'et' de place'** (plȧs'). [F.] A valet who serves transient travelers or strangers, often, in Europe, acting as guide.

val'et-dom (vălˈĕt-dŭm; vălˈĭt-), *n.* See -DOM.

‖ **va-le'te ac plau'di-te** [L.] Farewell and applaud.

val'et-ry (vălˈĕt-rĭ), *n.* Attendance or service of a valet. *Rare.*

val'e-tude, *n.* [L. *valetudo*] Health; also, sickness. *Obs.*

val'e-tu-di-na'ri-a, *n*, *pl* of VALETUDINARIUM

val'e-tu'di-na'ri-um (vălˈĕ-tūˈdĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl* -RIA (-ȧ). [L.] An infirmary; a hospital. *Chiefly Rom. Antiq.*

val'e-tu'di-nous (-tūˈdĭ-nŭs), *a.* Valetudinarian. *Obs.*

valew + VALUE. [-WARD

vale'ward (vālˈwĕrd), *adv* See

vale'-wa'ter, *n.* [Cf. F. *aval* downstream.] Water flowing downstream. *Obs. or R* [VALUE.

valews. + FALLOW, to fade;

valey, valeye. + VALLEY.

va'll' (vȧ'lĕ'), *n.* [Turk., fr Ar. *wālī.*] A governor-general of a vilayet.

Va'li (vȧ'lē), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* One of the Æsir, son of Odin, and avenger of Balder He survives Ragnarok.

val'iance (vălˈyăns), *n* [Cf. F *vaillance.* See VALIANT.]

1. Valiancy. *Obs or R*

2. Esteem. *Obs*

3 A valiant deed. *Obs*

val'iant, *adv.* Valiantly. *Obs*

val'iant, *n.* A valiant person. *Obs.*

valiantize, *n* [OF. & F. *vaillantise.*] Valiantness. *Obs.*

valiaunce. + VALIANCE.

val'id, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *valider* to validate.] To vouch for; to corroborate. *Obs*

val'id-ly, *adv.* of VALID.

val'id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

val'i-dol (vălˈĭ-dōl; -dŏl), *n. Pharm.* Menthol valerate, $C_{15}H_{28}O_2$, a liquid of mild odor and cooling taste, used as an antiseptic and antihysteric.

val'i-dome. Var. of VALLIDOM.

val'inch (vălˈĭnch), *n.* [Cf F. *avaler* to let down, drink up Cf. AVALANCHE] A tube for drawing liquors from a cask by the bunghole

valk. + WAKE. [KYRIE.

Val'kyr, Val-kyr'i-a, *n.* = VAL-

vall + WALL.

vall, *n.* [Cf. L. *vallis* valley, hollow.] A ditch. *Obs*

val-lan'cy (vă-lănˈsĭ), *n* [Cf. VALANCE] A 17th-century wig *Obs*

val'lar (vălˈär), *a* [L *vallaris*] Of or pert. to a rampart. *Archaic.*

val'lar-y (-rĭ), *a* Vallar; — used esp. in heraldry. — **vallary crown,** a vallar crown.

val'late (vălˈāt), *a.* [L. *vallatus* surrounded with a rampart. See VALLATION.] Having a rim around a depression

val'lat-ed (vălˈāt-ĕd), *a.* Provided with a rampart.

val'la-to-ry (vălˈȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or for, a vallation *Obs.*

valle + FALL, *n.* & *v.*

valler. + WALLER.

Val'let's' pills (vălˈĕz'). [After Dr. *Vallet* of Paris.] *Med.* Pills containing sulphate of iron and carbonate of sodium, mixed with saccharine matter; — called also **Vallet's mass.**

valley board *Arch.* A board for the reception of the lead gutter in the valley of a roof The valley board and lead gutter are not usual in the United States.

val'ley-let, *n.* A little valley. *R.*

valley oak California white oak (*Quercus lobata*), a lofty shade tree, with brittle wood.

valley quail, valley partridge The California quail. See QUAIL.

valley rafter, *or* **valley piece.** *Arch.* The rafter which supports the valley.

val-lic'u-la (vȧ-lĭkˈū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -ULÆ (-lē). [L., a little valley.] *Anat. & Bot.* Vallecula. — **val-lic'u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

val'li-dom (vălˈĭ-dŭm), *n.* [Cf. VALUE; -DOM.] Value; worth; amount. *Scot & Dial Eng.*

vallies. + VALISE.

of monocotyledonous aquatic herbs (order Naiadales), distinguished by having flowers with the tube of the perianth more or less adnate to the ovary, and the carpels united in fruit. There are 4 genera and about 40 species, including several water weeds. — **val/lis-ne/ri-a'ceous** (văl'ĭs-nē'rĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.*

Val'lom-bro'san (văl'ŏm-brō'săn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A member of the Benedictine Congregation of Vallombrosa, Italy, founded in the 11th century and suppressed in 1866.

Val-lo'ta (vă-lō'tà), *n.* [NL., after Antoine *Vallot*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of South African amaryllidaceous bulbous plants distinguished by the long funnel-shaped perianth tube and the winged seeds. *V. purpurea*, the only species, is the Scarborough lily of florists.

val'lum (văl'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. VALLA (-à), E. VALLUMS (-ŭmz). [L. See WALL.] *Rom. Antiq.* A rampart; a wall, as in a fortified camp; esp., a rampart set with a palisade or stakes.

Va'lois' (vȧ'lwȧ'), *a.* [F.] Of or pertaining to the house of Valois, a French royal family reigning from 1328 to 1589.

Valois headdress, an arrangement of the hair, for women, drawn back from the forehead into a roll.

va-lo'ni-a (vă-lō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [It. *vallonia*, *vallonea*, fr. NGr. βαλανιά, βαλανιδιά, the holm oak, βαλάνι, βαλανίδι, an acorn, fr. Gr. βάλανος.] **1.** The immature dried acorn cups of the valonia oak. They contain from 25 to 40 per cent of tannin, and are used in tanning and dyeing, generally mixed with other substances. When ground they yield the so-called *valonia flour*. Cf. CAMATA.

2. [*cap.*] [NL., fr. It. *valonia*; perh. from its resemblance to an acorn.] *Bot.* A genus of marine green algæ constituting the family Valoniaceæ. The thallus is a single oval or cylindrical multinucleate cell, often an inch long.

valonia oak. A tall evergreen oak (*Quercus ægilops*) of southeastern Europe and Asia Minor. Its prickly acorn cups (valonia) and immature acorns (camata) are of commercial importance. The wood is used for furniture.

val'or, val'our (văl'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *valour*, OF. *valor*, *valur*, *valour*, F. *valeur*, LL. *valor*, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, or worth. See VALIANT.] **1.** Value; worth. *Obs.*

2. Strength of mind or spirit which enables a man to encounter danger with firmness; personal bravery; courage.

> For contemplation he and *valor* formed. *Milton.*

3. A brave man; a man of valor. *Rare.* *Ld. Lytton.*

Syn.—Heroism, bravery, gallantry, boldness, intrepidity, fearlessness. See COURAGE.

val'or-i-za'tion (văl'ẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Pg. *valorização*.] Act or process of attempting to give an arbitrary market value or price to a commodity by governmental interference, as by maintaining a purchasing fund, making loans to producers to enable them to hold their products, etc.; — used chiefly of such action by Brazil.

val'or-ous (văl'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *valeureux*, LL. *valorosus*.] **1.** Having value or worth. *Obs.*

2. Possessing, exhibiting, or characteristic of, valor; brave. — **val'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **val'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

Val-sal'va (văl-săl'vă), *or, incorrectly*, **Val-sal'vi-an** (-vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Valsalva, an Italian anatomist of the 17th century. — **Valsalvan experiment**, *Med.*, the process of inflating the middle ear by closing the mouth and nostrils, and blowing so as to puff out the cheeks. — **v. sinuses.** = SINUSES OF VALSALVA.

val'u-a-ble (văl'ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Susceptible of being measured or estimated as to value; appraisable; as, treasures of character not *valuable* in money.

2. Of financial or market value, esp. in considerable degree; commanding or worth a good price; as, a *valuable* horse, farm, cargo, franchise.

3. Of considerable worth in any respect; worthy; estimable; precious; as, a *valuable* friend, *valuable* counsel.

Syn. — VALUABLE, PRECIOUS. That is VALUABLE which has either permanent worth or useful qualities; PRECIOUS implies high value, whether intrinsic or resulting from some association; as, a *valuable* property, a *valuable* citizen; "[Wisdom] is more *precious* than rubies" (*Prov.* iii. 15); "*precious* friends" (*Shak.*). See COSTLY, RICH, PRICE.

valuable consideration, *Law*, an equivalent or compensation having value given for a thing purchased, as money, marriage, services, etc. It may consist either in some right, interest, profit, or benefit accruing to one party, or some responsibility, forbearance, detriment, or loss, exercised by, or falling upon, the other party.

val'u-a-ble, *n.* A precious possession; a thing of value, esp. a small thing, as a jewel; — used mostly in *pl.*

val'u-ate (văl'ū-āt), *v. t.* To place a value on; to value. *Rare.*

val'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of valuing, or of estimating value or worth; act of setting a price, estimation; appraisement; as, a *valuation* of lands; a *valuation* of life.

2. Value set upon a thing, estimated value; as, the goods sold for more than their *valuation*.

3. *Life Insurance.* The determination of the present value of a policy as determined by the present value of all the premiums expected to be received on the policy; — called **gross valuation** when based upon the total premiums (net premiums, plus loading, etc.), and **net valuation**, or usually simply **valuation**, when based upon the net premiums, the value in the latter case being equal to the reserve (which see). The net valuation is the one actually used.

valuation survey. *Forestry.* The measurement or other detailed study of the stand upon an area. Two kinds are distinguished: **a** The **strip survey**, which comprises the measurement of the stand, or a given portion of it, upon strips usually 1 chain wide. **b** The **plot survey**, which comprises the measurement of the stand, or a given portion of it, upon isolated plots not in the form of strips.

val'u-a'tor (văl'ū-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who assesses, or sets a value on, anything; an appraiser. *Swift.*

val'ue (văl'ū), *n.* [OF. *value*, fr. *valoir*, p. p. *valu*, to be worth, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, to be worth. See VALIANT.] **1.** The property or aggregate properties of a thing by which it is rendered useful or desirable, or the degree of such property or sum of properties; worth; excellence; utility; importance.

> That all the world he set at no *value* *Chaucer.*
> Ye are of more *value* than many sparrows. *Matt.* x 31.

2. Specif.: *Economics.* **a** Efficiency in exchange; power which an object confers upon its possessor, irrespective of political compulsion or personal sentiment, to command the commodities and services of others; purchasing power in the abstract. **b** Concrete purchasing power; the specific quantity of another object for which a given object can be exchanged, a price which can be actually obtained. The value of an article depends, not upon its *total* utility, but upon its *marginal* utility (see under UTILITY), diminishing as the supply increases. It will usually be proportionate to the cost of production; because when the value of an article is above its cost producers will tend to increase the supply, while if its value is below its cost producers will tend to diminish the supply. **c** Proper price; the quantity of money, goods, or services which an article is likely to command in the long run, as distinct from its price in an individual instance; a legitimate price, as distinct from an unfair or extortionate one; — sometimes called *normal value*, in contrast to *market value*.

> The commercial or competitive theory bases *value* upon what the buyer is willing and able to offer for an article; the socialistic theory bases it upon what the article has cost the seller in the way of toil and sacrifice. *A. T. Hadley*

d The estimate which an individual places upon some of his possessions as compared with others, independently of any intent to sell; — sometimes called *subjective value*, or, less correctly, *value in use*, and employed in a loose sense as nearly equivalent to *utility*.

> *Value* in use is utility, and nothing else, and in political economy should be called by that name and no other. *F. A. Walker.*

3. Precise signification; import; as, the *value* of a word.

4. Esteem; regard; also, estimated worth; valuation; as, one's *value* for a friend. *Obs. or R.* *Dryden.*

5. *Music.* The relative length or duration of a tone or note, answering to *quantity* in prosody, thus, a quarter note has the *value* of two eighth notes.

6. **a** That property of a color by which it is distinguished as bright or dark; luminosity. See COLOR, 1; LIGHT, 1 **c**. **b** Degree of lightness as conditioned by the presence of white or pale color, or their opposites. **c** Hence, in painting and other graphic arts, the relation of one part or detail in a picture to another with respect to light and shade, esp. as affected by considerations of brightness or shadow, of distance, surface texture, and atmospheric plane. Thus a detail is **out of value** when it is too light or too dark to preserve the relationship of tone which it should have in the given surroundings, distance, etc.

7. In form *valew*. Valor. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

8. *Math.* Any particular quantitative determination; as, a function's *value* for some special value of its argument.

9. A valuable consideration, as in **value received**, a phrase often used, esp. on negotiable paper, to denote that it was given for a valuable consideration

10. *pl.* The valuable ingredients to be obtained by treatment from any mass or compound: specif., the precious metals contained in rock, gravel, or the like; as, the vein carries good *values*; the *values* on the hanging walls.

Syn. — See PRICE.

at value, *Com.*, at the value fixed by the ruling, or current, market price; — a phrase used where goods are sold subject to the price being fixed at some time later than the sale, as when shipment is made. — **v. of service**, *Railroad Transportation*, the highest sum which any particular class of shippers will pay rather than forgo sending their goods by the route charging it. Such imposition of transportation charges on this basis is called "charging what the traffic will bear." — **v. received**, a phrase usually employed in a bill of exchange or a promissory note, to denote that it was not given without a consideration, as if an accommodation note.

val'ue (văl'ū), *v. t.*; VAL'UED (-ūd); VAL'U-ING (-ū-ĭng).

1. To estimate the value, or worth, of; to rate at a certain price or value; to appraise; also, now rarely, to reckon or regard with respect to number, power, amount, etc.; to rate; to estimate; as, to *value* a house at $10,000.

> The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong *Shak.*

2. To rate or regard highly; to have in high esteem; to appreciate; prize; esteem.

> Which of the dukes he *values* most. *Shak.*

3. To raise to estimation; to cause to have value, either real or apparent; to enhance in value. *Obs.*

> Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies of the crown. *Sir W. Temple.*

4. To take note or account of; to regard; esp., to regard carefully or as of importance. *Now Rare.*

> In sickness . . . the mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon*

5. To be worth; to be equal to in value. *Obs.*

> The peace between the French and us not *values*
> The cost that did conclude it. *Shak.*

6. To represent as rich, trustworthy, or solvent. *Obs.*

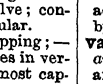
Syn. — Compute, rate, appraise; esteem, respect, regard, prize, appreciate. See ESTIMATE.

val'ue, *v. i.* In the phrase: **to value upon**, *Com.*, to draw a bill on or against. *Eng.*

val'ued (-ūd), *pret. & p. p.* of VALUE; specif.: *a.* Highly regarded; esteemed; prized; as, a *valued* friend. — **valued policy**, *Fire Insurance*, a policy in which the value of the goods, property, or interest insured is specified; — opposed to *open policy*. — **v.-policy law**, *Fire Insurance*, a law requiring insurance companies to pay to the insured, in case of total loss, the full amount of the insurance, regardless of the actual value of the property at the time of the loss.

valv'al (văl'văl), **valv'ar** (văl'vär), *a.* [From VALVE.] *Biol.* Valvular. — **valval view**, *Bot.*, the view of a diatom in which the surface of one of the valves is next the observer; — called also *side view*. Opposed to *zonal view*.

Val-va'ta (văl-vā'tà), *n.* [NL. See VALVATE.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of fresh-water taenioglossate operculate gastropods having the gill attached only by its base, so that it forms a featherlike process outside the shell when extended. **b** An order of starfishes having on the dorsal surface plates covered with a mail of minute granules.


Valvata (*V. tricarinata*). Nat. size.

valv'ate (văl'vāt), *a.* [L. *valvatus* having folding doors. See VALVE.] **1.** Resembling, or serving as, a valve; consisting of, or opening by, a valve or valves; valvular.

2. *Bot.* **a** Meeting at the edges without overlapping; — said of sepals or petals in æstivation, and of leaves in vernation. **b** Opening as if by doors or valves, as most capsules, some anthers, etc.

valve (vălv), *n.* [L. *valva* the leaf, fold, or valve of a door: cf. F. *valve*.] **1.** A door; esp, one of a pair of folding doors, or one of the leaves of such a door.

2. *Mech.* Any of numerous devices by which the flow of liquid, air or other gas, loose material in bulk, etc., may be started, stopped, or regulated by a movable part which opens, shuts, or partially obstructs one or more ports or passageways; also, the movable part of such a device. Cf. 4th COCK, 6. The movable part may be a hinged lid or disk, a ball which lifts or rolls, a plug or disk with beveled edge fitting in a correspondingly shaped seat, a swiveling plate, any of many variously shaped sliding devices, a rocking or rotating plug or cylinder partly cut away to permit flow in certain positions, etc. Valves may be operated by the difference of fluid pressure on opposite sides of the movable part, by hand, or mechanically. They often close by their own weight or by a spring. See CHECK VALVE, EXPANSION VALVE, GATE VALVE, LIFT VALVE, PISTON VALVE, SAFETY VALVE, SLIDE VALVE, THROTTLE VALVE, etc.

3. *Elec.* Any device, as a kind of vacuum tube or of electrolytic cell, that permits a flow of current in one direction only, used esp. for rectifying alternating currents.

4. *Anat.* Any of various structures for temporarily closing a passage or orifice or for permitting a movement of fluid in one direction only. It may consist of a sphincter muscle or of two, sometimes three, membranous folds inclined in the normal direction of flow. Reversal of this direction causes their free edges to come together. Such valves are numerous in the veins and lymphatics. See also MITRAL, TRICUSPID, and SEMILUNAR VALVES.

5. *Bot.* **a** One of the segments or pieces into which a dehiscing capsule or legume separates. **b** The lidlike portion of certain anthers, as of the barberry. **c** One of the two silicified shells or incasing membranes of a diatom.

6. *Zoöl.* **a** One of the distinct pieces, usually movably articulated, of which the shell of lamellibranch mollusks, brachiopods, barnacles, and some other shell-bearing animals consists. **b** One of the pieces forming the sheath of the ovipositor or external genital organs of many insects.

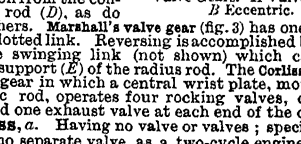
7. *Music.* A device in instruments of the horn and trumpet class for quickly varying the tube length in order to change the fundamental tone by some definite interval. It is usually either a form of piston or rotary valve. On depressing its key, the valve deflects the air through a supplementary tube. Three valves are commonly used, lowering the tone respectively by a step, half step, and a step and a half. By their means the natural brass instruments are rendered chromatic, but this and their comparative ease and quickness of manipulation are somewhat offset by the inferiority of tone caused by the angles which they introduce into the air column.

valve of Bau'hin' (bō'ăn') [after G. *Bauhin*, French anatomist], *Anat.*, the ileocæcal valve. — **v. of Has'ner** (hăs'nẽr) [after Joseph von *Hasner* (1819-92), Austrian oculist], *Anat.*, an imperfect valve at the opening of the nasal duct into the inferior meatus of the nose. — **v. of Vieus'sens'** (vyŭ'sănz') [after R. *Vieussens* (1641-1715), French anatomist], *Anat.*, a thin lamina of white matter extending between the superior peduncles of the cerebellum, forming the roof of the upper or anterior part of the fourth ventricle. — **valves of Kerck'ring** (kẽrk'rĭng) [after Theodor *Kerckring* (1640-93), German physician], *Anat.*, the valvulæ conniventes.

valve chest. *Mach.* A chamber in which a valve works; specif., a steam chest.

valved (vălvd), *a.* Having a valve or valves; valvate.

valve gear. *Mach.* Any of numerous gears by which motion is given to the valve or valves of an engine, esp. of a steam engine; specif., such a gear for a steam engine by which the cut-off may be varied while the engine is running, and the engine started, stopped, or reversed. Cf. LOOSE ECCENTRIC. The link motion (which see) forms an important class of valve gears, and is simplified in the **radial gear** by replacing either or both of the eccentrics, and sometimes also the slotted link, by one or more radius rods, etc. **Hackworth's valve gear** (fig. 1 in *Illust.*) is a typical radial gear with one eccentric. Reversing is effected by tilting over the slotted link (*C*) to the dotted position. **Joy's valve gear** (fig. 2) takes its motion from the connecting rod (*D*), as do some others. **Marshall's valve gear** (fig. 3) has one eccentric and no slotted link. Reversing is accomplished by moving over the swinging link (not shown) which carries the pivoted support (*E*) of the radius rod. The **Corliss valve gear** is a trip gear in which a central wrist plate, moved by an eccentric rod, operates four rocking valves, one steam valve and one exhaust valve at each end of the cylinder.



Valve Gears. *A* Valve Rod; *B* Eccentric.

valve'less, *a.* Having no valve or valves; specif., *Mach.*, having no separate valve, as a two-cycle engine in which the piston, in covering or uncovering port openings in the cylinder, acts as a valve to control admission and exhaust.

valve'let, *n.* A little valve; a valvule; esp., one of the pieces which compose the outer covering of a pericarp.

val'vu-la (văl'vū-la), *n.*; *pl.* VALVULÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *valva* valve of a door.] *Anat.* A little valve or fold.

‖ **val'vu-læ con'ni-ven'tes** (văl'vū-lē kŏn'ĭ-vĕn'tēz) [NL., closing valves], *Anat.*, transverse or oblique folds of the mucous membrane lining the small intestine, which serve to detain the food and to increase the surface for secretion and absorption. They bear villi upon their surface. The two layers are bound together by submucous tissue. They become few and disappear in the lower part of the ileum.

val'vu-lar (văl'vū-lär), *a.* [Cf. F. *valvulaire*.] **1.** Of or pert. to a valve or valves; specif., *Med.*, of or pert. to the valves of the heart; as, *valvular* disease.

2. Containing, or opening by, valves; serving as a valve

val'vu-li'tis (văl'vū-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See VALVULA; -ITIS.] *Med* Inflammation of a valve of the heart or of a vein.

val'yl-ene (văl'ĭl-ēn), *n.* [*valerian* + *-yl* + *-ene*.] *Chem.* An unsaturated hydrocarbon, C_5H_8, related both to ethylene and acetylene. It is a volatile liquid with a garlic odor formed by action of alcoholic potash on valerylene dibromide.

vam'brace (văm'brās), *n.* [F. *avant-bras*, lit., forearm; *avant* fore + *bras* arm. Cf. VANTBRACE.] In medieval armor, the piece designed to protect the arm from the elbow to the wrist. See REREBRACE, *Illust.*

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val-lo'ne oak (vă-lō'nē). Var. of VALONIA OAK.

val-lo'ni-a. Var. of VALONIA

val'ly (văl'ĭ; vȧl'ĭ) Dial Eng. var. of FELLOE

Va-lo'ni-a'ce-æ (vă-lō'nĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See VALONIA, 2. — **va-lo'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

valop. † WALLOP.

val'or-ous-ness, *n* See -NESS.

val'our. Var. of VALOR.

valouwe † FALLOW.

Val'pa-rai'so oak (văl'pȧ-rā'zō). The cañon live oak. *Calif*

vals, va'se. † FALSE.

valse (vȧls), *n.* [F.] *Music* = WALTZ, esp. a concert waltz.

valsen, valson. † FAUSEN.

valsere. † FALSER.

valsliche. † FALSELY.

valter. † FALTER, WATER.

val'u-a-bl. Valuable. *Ref. Sp.*

val'u-a-ble-ness, *n.* See NESS.

val'u-a-bly, *adv.* of VALUABLE

val'u-a'tion-al (-ā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to valuation.

val'ue-less, *a.* See -LESS.

val'ue-less-ness, *n.* See -NESS

val'u-er (văl'ū-ẽr), *n* One who values.

valure. † VALOR.

valure, *n.* Value; worth. *Obs.*

valurous. † VALOROUS.

valv Valve. *Ref Sp.*

val'va (văl'vȧ), *n*, *pl.* VALVÆ (-vē). [L.] *Anat.* A valve.

val'va-sor (văl'vȧ-sôr) Var of VAVASOR.

valve box. = VALVE CHEST.

valve casing. = VALVE CHEST.

valve, or valved, coupling. A pipe coupling containing a valve

valve face *Mach.* The part of the surface of a valve which comes in contact with the valve seat.

valve motion = VALVE GEAR

valve ring. = RELIEF FRAME.

valve view. = VALVAL VIEW

val-vif'er-ous (văl-vĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*valve* + *-ferous*.] Having a valve or valves.

valv'i-form (văl'vĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like, or acting as, a valve.

val'vule (văl'vūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *valvule*.] A small valve or valvelike structure.

valyaunt. † VALIANT.

valye. † VAIL.

val'zin (văl'zĭn), *n. Pharm.*

vam'braced (vă'm'brȧst), *a.* Wearing a vambrace.

va-mose' (vȧ-mō'sā'; vă'mōs), **va-moose'** (vȧ-mōōs'), *v. i. & t.* [Sp. *vamos* let us go.] To depart quickly; to decamp; to depart from. *Amer. Slang.*

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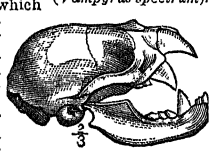
vamp (vămp), *n.* [ME. *vampe, vaumpe, vauntpe*, F. *avantpied* the forefoot, vamp ; *avant* before, fore + *pied* foot, L. *pes*. See ADVANCE, VAN of an army ; FOOT.]
1. A short hose coming to the calf, formerly sometimes worn over a stocking ; a sock. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. The part of a boot or shoe above the sole and welt, and in front of the ankle seam ; an upper. See SHOE, *Illust.*
3. Any piece added to an old thing to make it look new.
4. *Music.* An accompaniment, generally improvised, consisting of a repeated succession of simple chords.

vamp, *v. t.* ; VAMPED (vămpt) ; VAMP'ING. **1.** To provide, as a shoe, with new upper leather ; hence, to piece, as any old thing, with a new part ; to patch ; — often with *up*.
I had never much hopes of your *vamped* play. *Swift*
2. *Music.* To make a vamp to ; to improvise.

vamp, *v. i.* *Music.* To play a vamp.

vam'pire (văm'pīr), *n.* Also *vampyre*. [F. *vampire* (cf. It. *vampiro*, G. *vampyr*, D. *vampir*), fr. Slavic ; cf. Servian *vampir* ; perh. ultimately connected with Turk. dial. *uber* witch.] **1.** A bloodsucking ghost or reanimated body of a dead person ; a soul or reanimated body of a dead person believed to come from the grave and wander about by night sucking the blood of persons asleep, causing their death. This superstition is now prevalent in parts of eastern Europe, and was esp. current in Hungary about 1730.
The persons who turn *vampires* are generally wizards, witches, suicides, and persons who have come to a violent end, or have been cursed by their parents or by the church. *Encyc. Brit.*
2. Fig. : One who lives by preying on others ; an extortioner ; a bloodsucker.
3. Also **vampire bat.** Any of certain bats so called because they are or were popularly (but in most cases incorrectly) supposed to suck the blood of animals ; esp. : **a** The great or false vampire (*Vampyrus spectrum*) and species of the genus *Phyllostoma*, which are large but probably entirely harmless South and Central American leaf-nosed bats. **b** Any of those, the true vampires, which actually suck the blood of animals, including men. They belong to the South American genera *Desmodus*, *Diæmus*, and *Diphylla*, of the family Phyllostomatidæ. Their incisor and canine teeth are modified for cutting, the stomach is small and tubular, and the intestine very short and not adapted for any food except blood. The best-known species (*Desmodus rufus*) is reddish brown, tailless, and not much over three inches long. Its bite is not dangerous. **c** Incorrectly, any of various Old World fruit bats.


Head of False Vampire (*Vampyrus spectrum*).


Skull of True Vampire (*Desmodus*).

vam-pir'ic (văm-pĭr'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a vampire.

vam'pir-ism (văm'pĭr-ĭz'm ; văm'pĭ-rĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *vampirisme*.] **1.** Belief in vampires (the ghosts).
2. The actions of a vampire ; act or practice of bloodsucking ; also, fig., the practice of extortion or of preying upon others, esp. secretly.

vam'plate′ (văm'plāt′), *n.* [F. *avant* before, fore + E. *plate*.] A round plate of iron on the shaft of a lance or tilting spear, to protect the hand.

van (văn), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *vanguard*.] The front of an army, fleet, or advancing body composed of individuals ; specif., in a military formation, the leading unit ; hence, the front or those at the front of any movement ; as, a nation in the *van* of progress.

van, *n.* [F., fr. L. *vannus* a van, or fan, for winnowing grain ; or dial. form of E. *fan*. Cf. FAN, WINNOW.] **1.** A fan or other winnowing device. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. A shovel used in dressing ore. Cf. VANNER, 2. *Dial. Eng.*
3. A wing. *Archaic.* "Plumy *vans*." *Milton.*

van, *v. t.* ; VANNED (văn'd) ; VAN'NING. [Cf. F. *vanner* to winnow, to fan. See VAN a fan.] **1.** To fan or winnow. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. To dress (ore) with a van or vanner. *Dial., S. W. Eng.*

van, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *caravan*.] **1.** A light wagon, either covered or open, used by tradesmen and others for the transportation of goods. *Eng.*
2. A large covered wagon, esp. one for moving furniture, etc., or one for conveying wild beasts, etc., for exhibition.
3. A close railway car for baggage. See CAR, *n.*, 2. *Eng.*
4. In a lumber camp, a small general store, sometimes on wheels, at which clothing, tobacco, and other small articles for the crew are kept for sale. *Local, U. S. and Canada.*

van, *v. t.* To carry in a van.

van'a-date (văn'ā-dāt), *n.* Also **va-na'di-ate** (vā-nā'dĭ-āt). [Cf. F. *vanadate*.] *Chem.* A salt of vanadic acid.

va-nad'ic (vā-năd'ĭk ; -nā'dĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or containing vanadium ; specif., designating those compounds in which vanadium has a relatively higher valence than in the *vanadious* compounds ; as, *vanadic* oxide.
vanadic acid, *Chem.*, any of three oxyacids of vanadium, analogous to the three phosphoric acids and known respectively as *orthovanadic acid*, H_3VO_4, *metavanadic acid*, HVO_3, and *pyrovanadic acid*, $H_4V_2O_7$; specif., the ortho acid. Metavanadic acid is known as a golden-yellow crystalline solid, and is used as a pigment under the name of *vanadium bronze* or *yellow*. It lacks permanency.

va-nad'i-nite (-ĭ-nīt), *n.* *Min.* A mineral occurring in yellowish, brownish, and ruby-red hexagonal crystals. It consists of lead vanadate with a small proportion of lead chloride. H., 2.75–3. Sp. gr., 6.66–7.10.

va-na'di-ous (vā-nā'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or containing vanadium ; specif., designating compounds in which vanadium has a lower valence than in *vanadic* compounds. **vanadious acid**, an acid, HVO_2, analogous to nitrous acid, known in the form of its salts, the *vanadites*.

va-na'di-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Icel. *Vanadís*, a surname of the Scandinavian goddess Freya.] *Chem.* A rare element of the nitrogen-phosphorus group, discovered in 1801 by Del Rio, and rediscovered in 1830 by Sefström. It is found combined, in vanadates, in certain minerals (as vanadinite and descloizite), and is reduced as a grayish white metallic powder with the sp. gr. 5.5 and fusing at about 3000° C. It is feebly basic and has strongly acid properties. It exhibits the valences 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, the last being most stable. Symbol, *V* (or rarely *Vd*) ; at. wt., 51.2.

vanadium steel. Steel alloyed with vanadium (usually about 0.10 to 0.15%), an element which strengthens the steel and serves to remove oxygen and possibly nitrogen.

van'a-dyl (văn'ā-dĭl), *n.* [*vanadium* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The radical VO, conveniently regarded as present in certain vanadium compounds.

Van'cou-ve'ri-a (văn'kōō-vē'rĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., from Fort *Vancouver*, California.] *Bot.* A genus of berberidaceous herbs containing two species, of western North America. They have dissected basal leaves and small panicled white flowers with numerous sepals and six petals. From their relationship to *Epimedium*, the plants have been called *American barrenworts*. See BARRENWORT.

Van'da (văn'dă), *n.* [NL., fr. Hind. *vandā* mistletoe, Skr. *vandā* a parasitic plant.] *Bot.* A genus of epiphytic orchids, distinguished by the loose racemes of large flowers with spreading perianth, the lip being saccate at the base. The species are natives of India and the Malayan region ; many are in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Van'dal (văn'dăl), *n.* [L. *Vandalus, Vandalius* ; of Teutonic origin.] **1.** One of a Germanic people anciently dwelling south of the Baltic between the Vistula and the Oder. In the 4th and 5th centuries they overran Gaul, Spain, and North Africa, and in 455 entered Italy and sacked Rome, destroying many monuments of art and literature. Their final stronghold, the Vandal kingdom of North Africa, was overthrown by Belisarius in 533.
2. [*often l. c.*] One who willfully destroys or mars a work of art or literature or wantonly mars anything beautiful.
And drove those holy *Vandals* off the stage. *Pope.*

Van'dal (văn'dăl) } *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic
Van-dal'ic (văn-dăl'ĭk) } of, the Vandals or Vandalism ; — often *l. c.* in sense corresponding to VANDAL, *n.*, 2.

Van'dal-ism (văn'dăl-ĭz'm), *n.* The spirit or conduct of the Vandals ; hostility to, or willful destruction or defacement of, things of beauty, as works of art, literature, etc. ; — often *l. c* in sense corresponding to VANDAL, *n.*, 2.

Van'de-mo'ni-an (văn'dē-mō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* Also **Van'die-me'ni-an** (-dē-mē'nĭ-ăn), **Van'die-mo'ni-an** (-mō'nĭ-ăn). [From *Van Diemen's* Land, after *Van Diemen*, a Dutch governor of Java.] A white inhabitant of Van Diemen's Land. *Obs.*, exc. specif : *Colloq., Australasia.* A convict transported to Van Diemen's Land. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, a Vandemonian ; hence, violent or ruffianly. *Obs. or Colloq., Australasia.*

Van-dyke' (văn-dīk'), *a.* Of or pertaining to the style of Van Dyck, or Vandyke, the painter ; used or represented by Van Dyck.
Vandyke beard, a trim, pointed beard, such as those often seen in pictures by Van Dyck. — **V. brown**, a deep brown pigment of uncertain identity, used by the painter Van Dyck ; hence, any of various brown pigments, as a natural earth resembling umber, a preparation of charred cork, a mixture of lampblack and Indian red, etc. — **V. collar** *or* **cape**, a broad collar or cape of fine linen and lace with a deep pointed or scalloped edge, worn lying on the shoulders ; — so called from its appearance in pictures by Van Dyck. — **V. edge**, an edge having large ornamental triangular points.

Van-dyke', *n.* **1.** A picture by Van Dyck.
2. One of several large points forming a border or edge, as on a collar, or on lace ; also, a Vandyke beard, collar, cape, or edge.

Van-dyke', *v. t.* ; VAN-DYKED' (-dīkt') ; VAN-DYK'ING (-dīk'ĭng) To fit or furnish with a Vandyke ; to form with points or scallops like a Vandyke.

vane (vān), *n.* [ME. *vane*, dial. form of *fane* weathercock, banner, AS. *fana* a banner, flag ; akin to D. *vaan*, G. *fahne*, OHG. *fano* cloth, gund*fano* flag, Icel. *fāni*, Sw. *fana*, Dan. *fane*, Goth. *fana* cloth, L. *pannus*, and perh. to Gr. πῆνος a web, πηνίον a bobbin, spool. Cf. FANON, PANE a compartment, panel.] **1.** A flag. *Obs.*
2. A contrivance attached to some elevated object so as to be moved by the wind, to show which way the wind blows ; a weathercock. It is usually a plate or strip of metal, or slip of wood, often cut into some fanciful form, and placed upon a perpendicular axis around which it moves freely. On a ship or other vessel it is usually a small streamer or a slender cone of cloth, placed at the masthead.
Aye undiscreet, and changing as a *vane*. *Chaucer.*
3. Any flat extended surface attached to an axis and moved by the wind ; as, the *vane* of a windmill ; hence, a similar fixture of any form moved in or by water, air, or other fluid ; as, the *vane* of a propeller, a fan blower, etc.
4. The web or flat expanded part of a feather, formed of the barbs and their appendages. See FEATHER, *n.*, 1.
5. *Surv.* **a** The target of a leveling staff. **b** One of the sights of a compass, quadrant, etc.

vaned (vānd), *a.* Having a vane or vanes.

Va-nes'sa (vā-nĕs'ā), *n.* [NL. ; orig. uncert.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of butterflies ; — properly applied to the genus (often called *Pyrameis*) to which the red admiral, painted beauty, etc., belong. **b** [*l. c.*] A butterfly of the genus *Vanessa*. — **va-nes'si-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *n.*

van'foss' (văn'fŏs'), *n.* [F. *avant-fossé* ; *avant* before + *fossé* ditch. Cf. FOSSE.] *Fort.* A ditch on the glacis close to the counterscarp, usually filled with water.

vang (văng), *n.* [D. *vang* a catch, *vangen* to catch, seize. See FANG.] *Naut.* One of two ropes extending from the peak of a gaff to steady it when the sail is not set.

van'guard′ (văn'gärd′), *n.* [For *vantguard, avant-guard*, F. *avant-garde; avant* before, fore + *garde* guard. See AVANT, AVAUNT, GUARD ; cf. ADVANCE, VAMP, VAN of an army, VAWARD.] *Mil.* The troops who march in front of an army ; the van ; specif., the more advanced part of an advance guard.

Van-gue'ri-a (văn-gwē'rĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Malagasy *voavanguer*.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical African and Asiatic rubiaceous trees or shrubs, having axillary clusters of small whitish flowers with five stamens and a 3–5-celled ovary. *V. madagascariensis* is the voa vanga (which see).

va-nil'la (vă nĭl'ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *vainilla*, dim. of Sp. *vaina* a sheath, a pod, L. *vagina* ; — because its grains, or seeds, are contained in little pods.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American climbing orchidaceous plants bearing fleshy, distichous leaves and numerous aërial roots. The flowers are in axillary racemes ; they have a spreading perianth, with the labellum united to the column. *V. planifolia*, the vanilla of commerce, occurs in Florida and throughout tropical America ; it is also widely cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
2. **a** The long podlike capsules of *Vanilla planifolia*, which when cured constitute an important article of commerce ; also, the capsules of any species similarly used. **b** A flavoring extract made from the capsules, extensively used in confectionery, perfumery, etc. It has a pleasant fragrance and taste. As a medicine, vanilla is supposed to possess powers analogous to valerian.


Vanilla, Flowering Branch and Pods

vanilla bean. The long capsule of the vanilla plant.
vanilla plant. **a** The plant *Vanilla planifolia*. **b** The wild vanilla.

va-nil'late (vă-nĭl'āt), *n.* A salt or ester of vanillic acid.

va-nil'lic (-Ik), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, vanilla or vanillin ; resembling vanillin. — **vanillic acid**, an odorless crystalline acid, $C_8H_8O_4$, formed by oxidation of vanillin and otherwise. — **v. alcohol**, a crystalline substance, $C_8H_{10}O_3$, obtained by reducing vanillin ; — called also *vanillyl alcohol*.

va-nil'lin (-ĭn), *n.* Also **-line** (-ĭn ; -ēn). *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_8H_8O_3$, the fragrant constituent of vanilla. It is extracted from vanilla pods, and is also obtained by the decomposition of coniferin, by the oxidation of eugenol, and by other methods. Chemically it is the *m*-methyl derivative of protocatechuic aldehyde.

va-nil'lism (vă-nĭl'ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* **a** The morbid condition produced by prolonged exposure to the volatile principle of vanilla. **b** Dermatitis from handling vanilla.

Va'nir (vä'nēr ; *class. Icel.* wä'-), *n. pl.* [Icel., pl. of *Vanr*.] *Norse Myth.* Three deities, Njorth, Frey, and Freya, who forced the Æsir to allow them to share their sacrifices. They were wealthy gods of trade and commerce and came from the south. Some mythologists consider that the war with the Vanir rests upon some pre-historic invasion of Scandinavia from Germany, the invaders forcing the worship of their gods upon the natives. See ÆSIR.

van'ish (văn'ĭsh), *v. i.* ; VAN'ISHED (-Isht) ; VAN'ISH-ING. [ME. *vanissen*, OF. *vanir*, in OF. *envanir, esvanir* (cf. F. *évanouir*, OF. *esvanuir*), fr. L. *vanus* empty, vain ; cf. L. *vanescere, evanescere*, to vanish. See VAIN ; cf. EVANESCENT, 2d -ISH.] **1.** To pass from a visible to an invisible state ; to go out of sight ; to disappear ; to fade away.
Go ; *vanish* into air ; away ! *Shak.*
2. To be annihilated or lost ; to pass away ; as, his hopes of release *vanished* with the defeat of his rescuers.
3. To issue from the lips, as speech. *Nonce Use. Shak.*
4. *Math.* To assume the value zero.

van'ish (văn'ĭsh), *n.* *Phon.* The brief terminal part of a vowel, usually differing in quality from the main part ; as, *a* as in *ale* usually ends with a *vanish* of *i* as in *ill*, *o* as in *old* with a vanish of *oo* as in *foot*. Cf. *off-glide*, under GLIDE, *n.*, 3a.

van'ish-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VANISH. — **vanishing fraction**, *Math.*, a fraction that takes the form $\frac{0}{0}$ for a particular value of the variable. — **v. line**, *Persp.*, one of the lines converging to a vanishing point. — **v. point**. *Persp.* See PERSPECTIVE, 3. — **v. stress.** See STRESS, *n.*, 4.

van'i-ty (văn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *vanite*, F. *vanité*, L. *vanitas*, fr. *vanus* empty, vain. See VAIN.]
1. Quality or state of being vain, or empty ; want of substance to satisfy desire ; emptiness ; falsity.
Vanity of vanities ; all is *vanity*. *Eccl.* i. 2.
Here I may well show the *vanity* of that which is reported in the story of Walsingham *Sir J. Davies.*
2. An empty pride inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal appearance, attainments, or characteristics, esp. with an excessive desire for notice or approval ; vainglory ; conceit ; also, sometimes, ostentation.
3. That which is vain, empty, visionary, or unsubstantial ; fruitless desire or effort, empty pleasure ; vain pursuit ;

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vamp, *n.* A volunteer fireman. *Amer. Slang.*
vamp (vămp), *v. t.* To tramp ; plod. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
vamp, *n.* & *v.* Pawn. *Obs. or R.*
vamp'er, *n.* One who vamps.
vamp'er (văm'pĕr ; -pē), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. *vamp*, and E. VAPOR, *v.*, VAUNT.] To boast ; to bluster ; to pose. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
vamp'ey, *n.* = VAMP, 1. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To put a vampey on. *Obs.*
vam'pire, *a.* Vampiric.
vam'pir-ine (văm'pĭ-rĭn ; -rīn ; 183), *a.* Pert to or like a vampire
vam'plet † VAMPLATE.
vampt. Vamped. *Ref Sp.*
vampy † VAMPEY
vampyre Var. of VAMPIRE.
Vam'py-rus (văm'pĭ-rŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus which includes the great vampire. See VAMPIRE, 3.
va'mure. † VAUNTMURE.
vamward. † VANGUARD.
van. †*won*, pret. [to lead. *R.*
van, *n.* *t* To be in the van of ;
van'a-dif'er-ous (văn'ă-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Containing or yielding vanadium. [VANADIOUS ACID.]
van'a-dite (văn'ă-dīt), *n.* See **vanadium bronze, vanadium yellow.** See VANADIC ACID.
van'a-dous (văn'ă-dŭs). Var. of VANADIOUS.
Va'na-heim′ (vä'nä-hām′ ; *cf.* VANIR), **Va'na-heimr**(-hām'r), *n.* [Icel. *Vanaheimar.*] *Norse Myth.* The home of the Vanir, one of the Nine Worlds.
van'con-rier' (văn'kŏn-rēr'), *n.* [F. *avant-courier*. See AVANT, VAN of an army, COURIER ; cf. AVANT-COURIER, VAUNT-COURIER.] Avant-courier ; precursor *Obs.*
vand. † WAND.
vand. Obs. pret. of FIND.
Van'dal-is'tic (văn'dăl-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Vandal ; vandalic. *Rare.*
van'de-li'a. Containing or yielding vanadium. [VANADIOUS ACID.]
Van-de-li'i-a (văn-dē-lĭ'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Domingos *Vandelli* (1730–1816), Portuguese scientist.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Old World scrophulariaceous herbs, distinguished from *Ilysanthes* by the four perfect stamens Some are cultivated.
Van'de-mo'ni-an-ism (văn'dē-mō'nĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Ruffianly behavior ; blackguardism *Colloq., Australasia.* [VANDYKE.]
Van-dyck' (văn-dīk'). Var. of **Van-dyke'** (văn-dīk'). Var. of **vane.** † VAIN, VEIN.
vanesall. † VENIAL.
vanehope. † WANHOPE.
vaneist Obs p. p. of VANISH.
vane'less, *a.* See -LESS
Va-nel'lus (vă-nĕl'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *vanneau* lapwing, or It. *vanello*.] *Zool.* The genus of birds including the lapwings.
Van-es'sa (văn-ĕs'ă), *n.* [*Van*, in *Vanhomrigh* + *Essa*, dim. of *Esther*.] A poetical name given by Swift to Miss Esther Vanhomrigh, a young lady who proposed marriage to him. How her declaration was received is told in Swift's poem of "Cadenus and Vanessa." [FANG.
vang (văng). Dial. Eng. var. of **vange**, *n.* [It. *vanga*, or L. *vangæ* a kind of mattock.] A spade. *Obs.*
van'gee (văn'jē), *n.* *Naut* A barrel fitted with cranks, used in pumping a vessel. *Obs. or R.*
vangelic, vangell † EVANGEL.
van'glo, van'gloe (văn'glō), *n* Sesame. *West Indies.*
van'guard', *v. t.* To serve as a vanguard. *Obs.*
vanhap. † VANHAP.
Va-ni'a (vă-nī'ă). *D. Bib.*
Va-ni'ah (-ă). *Bib.*
vanilla grass. = HOLY GRASS.
vanilla leaf. Any species of *Trilisa*. [Vanillic.
van'il-lin'ic (văn'ĭl-lĭn'ĭk), *a.*
va-nil'loes (vă-nĭl'ōz), *n pl* An inferior kind of vanilla derived from *Vanilla pompona*.
va-nil'lyl (-lĭl), *n.* [*vanillic* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The univalent radical $C_8H_9O_3$, of which vanillic alcohol is the hydroxide.
va-nil'o-quence (vă-nĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L *vaniloquentia*.] Vain or foolish talk. *Obs.* —
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va-nil'o-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* *Obs.*
van'ish, *v. t.* To cause to disappear ; to consume *Obs*
van'ish-er, *n.* One that vanishes. [ING.
van'ish-ing-ly, *adv.* of VANISH.
van'ish-ment, *n.* A vanishing.
van'isht. Vanished. *Ref Sp.*
Van'ist (vän'ĭst), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Sir Henry Vane, governor of Massachusetts colony (1636–37), in his defense of Anne Hutchinson.
van'i-ta'ri-an-ism (văn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn-ĭz'm ; 115), *n.* Absorption in matters of personal vanity. *Rare.*
‖ **va'ni-tas va'ni-ta'tum** (vä'nĭ-täs vä'nĭ-tä'tŭm m). [LL] Vanity of vanities.
vanite † VANITY.
van'i-tied (văn'ĭ-tĭd), *a.* Imbued with vanity.

idle show; anything regarded as trifling or frivolous; as, she was too ascetic for jewels, fans, and such *vanities*.
4. [*cap.*] **a** A stock character in old moralities and puppet shows. **b** A town in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."
Syn. — Egotism, emptiness, self-sufficiency. See PRIDE.
vanity box. A small box, usually jeweled or of precious metal and worn on a chain, containing a mirror, powder puff, and other small toilet articles for a woman.
Vanity Fair. **a** In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a fair which was held all the year long in the town of Vanity. "It beareth the name of Vanity Fair because the town where 't is kept is lighter than vanity [*Ps.* lxii. 9], and also because all that is there sold, or that cometh thither, is vanity." Hence, the world as a place where vanity and foolish ostentation obtain; the world of fashion. **b** The title of a satirical novel by Thackeray. See SHARP, BECKY.
van'ner (văn'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. VAN to winnow, VAN a fan.] **1.** A fanner. *Dial., S. W. Eng.*
2 *Mining.* One who vans with a shovel or pan; also, a machine for similarly dressing ore by means of a shaking motion and a current of water.
Van'nic (văn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Vans*, pre-Armenian inhabitants of Armenia; as, *Vannic* monuments.
van'quish (văŋ'kwĭsh), *v. t.*; VAN'QUISHED (-kwĭsht); VAN'QUISH-ING. [ME. *venquishen, venquissen, venkisen*, OF. *vainquir* (cf. *venqui*, pret. of *veintre*, F. *vaincre*), var. of *veintre*, F. *vaincre*, fr. L. *vincere*. See VICTOR.] **1.** To conquer, overcome, or subdue in battle, as an enemy; hence, to overpower; prostrate; as, love *vanquished* pride.
2. To defeat in any contest; to get the better of; hence, to put down; to refute; confute.
This bold assertion has been fully *vanquished* in a late reply to the Bishop of Meaux's treatise. *Atterbury.*
3. To overcome or ruin the strength or properties of. *Obs.*
Syn. — Surmount, overcome, confute. See CONQUER.
van'quish, *n.* A disease in sheep, in which they pine away.
van'sire (văn'sĭr), *n.* [F., fr. Malagasy *vontsira.*] An ichneumon or mongoose (*Herpestes galera*) of southern Africa and Madagascar. It is reddish brown or dark brown, grizzled with white.
van'tage (văn'tăj), *n.* [Aphetic for ME. *avantage*, fr. F. *avantage.* See ADVANTAGE.] **1.** Advantage; gain. *Obs. or R.*
2. Superior or more favorable situation or opportunity; advantage; vantage ground: also, formerly, opportunity.
I am unarm'd; forego this *vantage*, Greek. *Shak.*
3. *Tennis.* = ADVANTAGE, 5. See LAWN TENNIS.
of, *or* to the, **vantage,** in addition; to boot. *Obs. Shak.*
vantage ground. Superiority of state or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another. "The *vantage ground* of truth." *Bacon.*
van't Hoff's law (vănt hŏfs'). [After J. H. *van't Hoff*, Dutch physical chemist.] *Phys. Chem.* The generalization that: when a system is in equilibrium, of the two opposed interactions the endothermal is promoted by raising the temperature, the exothermal by lowering it. It is a particular case of Le Chatelier's law.
van'ward (văn'wẽrd), *a.* [*van* + *-ward*] Being on, or towards, the van, or front; as, the *vanward* troop.
vap'id (văp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *vapidus* having lost its life and spirit, vapid; akin to *vappa* vapid wine, *vapor* vapor. See VAPOR.] Having lost its life and spirit; dead; insipid; flat; as, *vapid* beer; a *vapid* state of the blood; hence, dull; spiritless; unanimated; as, a *vapid* speech. — **va-pid'i-ty** (vă-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **vap'id-ly,** *adv.* — **vap'id-ness,** *n.*
A cheap, bloodless reformation, a guiltless liberty, appear flat and *vapid* to their taste. *Burke.*
Syn. — See INSIPID.
va'por, va'pour (vā'pẽr), *n.* [ME. *vapour*, OF. *vapour, vapor, vapeur*, F. *vapeur*, L. *vapor;* prob. for *evapor*, and akin to Gr. *καπνός* smoke, *καπνεῖν* to breathe forth, Lith. *kvepti* to breathe, smell, Russ. *kop* smoke, *kopot'* fine soot. Cf. VAPID.] **1.** Any visible diffused substance floating in the air and impairing its transparency, as smoke, fog, etc.
The *vapor* which that fro the earth glood [glided] *Chaucer.*
Fire and hail; snow and *vapors* *Ps.* cxlviii. 8.
2. *Physics.* Any substance in the gaseous state, thought of with some reference to the liquid or solid form; a gasified liquid or solid; a gaseous substance which is at a temperature below its critical point and therefore liquefiable by pressure alone. See GAS, *n.*, 1, *Cit.*
Vapor is any substance in the gaseous condition at the maximum of density consistent with that condition. *Nichol.*
3. Wind; flatulence. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
4. Subtle influence. *Obs. & R.* *Chaucer.*
5. Something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory, unreal fancy; vain imagination.
For what is your life? It is even a *vapor*, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away. *James* iv. 14.
6. *pl.* **a** Hypochondria, or melancholy; the blues. *Archaic.* "A fit of *vapors*." *Pope.* **b** Act or process of contradicting rudely or badgering a person to provoke a quarrel. *Obs.*
7. *Pharm.* A medicinal agent designed for administration in the form of inhaled vapor.
va'por, va'pour, *v. i.*; VA'PORED, VA'POURED (-pẽrd); VA'POR-ING, VA'POUR-ING. [From VAPOR, *n.*: cf. L. *vaporare.*]
1. To pass off in fumes, or as a moist diffused substance, visible or invisible; to be exhaled; to steam; evaporate.
2. To emit vapor or fumes.
Running waters *vapor* not so much as standing waters. *Bacon.*
3. To talk idly; to boast or vaunt; to brag.
Poets used to *vapor* much after this manner. *Milton.*

va'por, *va'pour* (vā'pẽr), *v. t. Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** To send (off, out, forth, etc.) in or as in vapor, as, to *vapor* away a heated fluid. "*Vapor* forth his soul." *B. Jonson.*
2. To affect with vapors, or blues.
3. To badger; bully.
vapor, *or* **vapour, bath.** A bath in vapor; the application of vapor to the body, or to a part of it, in a close place; also, the bathing place itself.
vapor, *or* **vapour, density.** The relative weight of a gas or vapor as compared with some specific standard, usually hydrogen, but sometimes air.
vapor, *or* **vapour, engine.** An engine in which the working fluid is a vapor, esp. one other than steam.
va'por-er, va'pour-er (vā'pẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who vapors; esp., a braggart.
va'por-es'cence (vā'pẽr-ĕs'ẽns), *n.* [*vapor* + *-escence.*] Formation of vapor. — **va'por-es'cent** (-ẽnt), *a.*
va'por-if'ic (vā'pẽr-ĭf'ĭk; văp'ẽr-), *a.* [L. *vapor* vapor + *facere* to make.] Producing vapor; tending to pass, or to cause to pass, into vapor.
va'por-i-form' (vā'pẽr-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Existing in a vaporous form or state; as, steam is a *vaporiform* substance.
va'por-im'e-ter (vā'pẽr-ĭm'ē-tẽr; văp'ō-rĭm'-), *n.* [*vapor* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the volume or the tension of a vapor; specif., one used in alcoholometry.
va'por-ing, va'pour-ing (vā'pẽr-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VAPOR. Hence: *p. a.* Braggart; vaunting. — **va'por-ing-ly, va'pour-ing-ly,** *adv.*
va'por-ish, va'pour-ish, *a.* **1.** Full of vapors; vaporous.
2. Affected by the vapors; given to fits of depression or hysteria. — **va'por-ish-ness, va'pour-ish-ness,** *n.*
va'por-i-za'tion (vā'pẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; văp'ō-rĭ-; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *vaporisation.*] Act or process of vaporizing, or state of being vaporized; artificial formation of vapor; specif., conversion of water into steam, as in a steam boiler.
va'por-ize (vā'pẽr-īz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. VAPORISER.] To convert into vapor, as by the application of heat, whether naturally or artificially.
va'por-ize, *v. i.* To become converted into vapor.
va'por-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* One that vaporizes, specif., an apparatus for vaporizing a heavy oil, as petroleum, for the explosive charge of an internal-combustion engine. Also, sometimes, a simple form of carburetor. Cf. CARBURETOR.
va'por-ole (vā'pẽr-ōl), *n.* [*vapor* + *-ole.*] *Med.* A glass capsule which is easily friable, containing a volatile drug. It is crushed in the fingers so as to permit inhalation.
va'por-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being vaporous.
va'por-ous (vā'pẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vaporosus:* cf F. *vaporeux.*] **1.** Having the form or nature of vapor. *Holland.*
2. Full of vapors, or exhalations. *Shak.*
3. Producing vapors; hence, windy; flatulent. *Bacon.*
4. Unreal; unsubstantial; vain; whimsical.
Such *vaporous* speculations were inevitable. *Carlyle.*
— **va'por-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **va'por-ous-ness,** *n.*
vapor, *or* **vapour, plane.** *Meteor.* The level at which convectional clouds begin to form.
vapor, *or* **vapour, pressure** *or* **tension.** *Physics.* The pressure or tension of a confined body of vapor. The pressure of a given saturated vapor is a function of the temperature only, and may be measured by introducing a small quantity of the substance into a barometer and noting the depression of the column of mercury.
va'por-y, va'pour-y (vā'pẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of, or of the nature of, a vapor or vapors; vaporous.
2. Hypochondriacal; splenetic; peevish.
‖ **va-que'ro** (vä-kā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōs). [Sp., cowherd, fr. *vaca* a cow, L. *vacca.* Cf. VACHER.] A herdsman; a cowboy. *Spanish America & Southwestern U. S.*
va'ra (vä'rä), *n.* [Sp. *vara* staff, wand, L. *vara* forked pole.] A Spanish and Portuguese measure of length and (square vara) of surface. See MEASURE.
var'ec (vär'ĕk), *n.* [F.; of Teutonic origin. Cf. WRACK seaweed, wreck.] The calcined ashes of any coarse seaweed used for the manufacture of soda and iodine; kelp; also, the seaweed itself. See WRACK.
var-gue'no (vär-gā'nō), *n.* [Said to be fr. *Vargas*, name of a village in Spain.] *Art.* A decorative cabinet, of a form originating in Spain, the body being rectangular and supported on legs or an ornamental framework and the front opening downwards on hinges to serve as a writing desk.
va'ri-a-bil'i-ty (vā'rĭ-ä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ; 115), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being variable; variableness.
2. *Biol.* The quality or attribute of animals and plants which causes them to exhibit variation; ability to vary, from whatever cause. Cf. VARIATION, 10.
va'ri-a-ble (vā'rĭ-ä-b'l; 115), *a.* [L. *variabilis:* cf. F. *variable.*] **1.** Having the capacity of varying or changing; changeable; as, *variable* winds; a *variable* quantity.
2. Liable to vary; too susceptible of change; mutable; fickle; unsteady; inconstant; as, passions are *variable.*
Lest that thy love prove likewise *variable.* *Shak.*
3. *Biol.* Not true to type; aberrant; inconstant; — said of a species or of a specific character.
Syn. — Changeable, mutable, fickle, unsteady, inconstant. **variable gear,** *Mach.*, a gear wheel of irregular outline, which gears with a corresponding wheel so that the velocity ratio changes one or more times throughout a single revolution. Hence, **v. gearing.** — **v.-speed gear.** *Mach.* = CHANGE GEAR. — **variable stars.** *Astron.*, fixed stars which vary in their apparent magnitude, usually in more or less uniform periods, regarded as due either to internal changes or to external causes, such as eclipse by a dark companion.
va'ri-a-ble (vā'rĭ-ä-b'l), *n.* **1.** That which is variable; that which varies, or is subject to change.
2. *Math.* **a** A quantity that may increase or decrease continuously or discontinuously; a symbol that admits of an infinite number of values in the same expression; as, in the equation of a circle $x^2 + y = r^2$, x and y are *variables.* **b** A symbol standing for any one of a class of things.
3. *Naut.* **a** A shifting wind, or one that varies in force. **b** *pl.* Those parts of the sea where a steady wind is not expected, esp. the parts between the trade-wind belts, sometimes, the doldrums.
4. *Astron.* A variable star.
variable of integration. See ARGUMENT OF INTEGRATION.
va'ri-ance (vā'rĭ-ăns; 115), *n.* [L. *variantia:* cf. OF. *variance.*] **1.** Act of varying, or state of being variant; change of condition; variation; deviation; alteration.
2. Variableness; fickleness. *Obs.*
3. Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord; dispute; quarrel.
That which is the strength of their amity shall prove the immediate author of their *variance.* *Shak.*
4. *Law.* A disagreement or difference between two parts of the same legal proceeding, which, to be effectual, ought to agree, as the writ and the declaration, or the allegation and the proof. Under modern code pleading variances that do not actually mislead the opposing party to his prejudice in maintaining his action or defense on the merits are generally considered immaterial or amendable.
at variance, in a state of difference; not in harmony or agreement; as, his acts are *at variance* with his words; hence, in a state of dissension or controversy; at enmity.
"*At variance* with himself." *Milton.*
va'ri-ant (vā'rĭ-ănt; 115), *a.* [L. *varians*, p. pr. of *variare* to change: cf. F. *variant.* See VARY.] **1.** Varying in form, character, or the like, from something of the same general kind; different; diverse; as, a *variant* spelling.
2. Variable; changeable; fickle; restless. *Archaic.*
He is so *variant*, he abit [abides] nowhere *Chaucer.*
va'ri-ant, *n.* [Cf. F. *variante.*] **1.** Something which differs in form from another thing, though essentially the same; as, a *variant* of a story, passage, word.
2. *Math.* A rational function of n linear functions (the determinant of whose n^2 constant coefficients is *not* 0) of n linearly unconnected particular solutions of a rational homogeneous linear differential equation, and in which all the n^2 coefficients are essential.
3. *Biol.* That which exhibits variation from type.
va'ri-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.*; VA'RI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); VA'RI-AT'-ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *variatus*, p. p. of *variare.* See VARY.] To alter; to make or become different; to vary; diversify.
va'ri-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *variatus*, p. p.] Varied; diversified.
va'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *variacioun*, F. *variation*, OF. also *-cion*, L. *variatio.* See VARY.] **1.** Act of varying; a partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of a thing; modification; alteration; mutation; diversity; deviation; as, a *variation* of color, size, language.
The essences of things are conceived not capable of any such *variation.* *Locke.*
2. Extent to which a thing varies; amount of departure from a position or state; amount or rate of change; as, great *variations* in temperature, speed, prices, etc.
3. Variance; difference; disagreement. *Obs.*
4. *Gram.* Change of form of words; inflection.
5. *Music.* Repetition of a theme or melody with embellishments or modifications, in time, tune, harmony, or key; the presentation of a musical thought in new and varied aspects, yet keeping the essential features of the original.
6. *Alg.* **a** One of the different linear arrangements that can be made of any number of objects taken from a set. **b** The sequence + — or — + in a row of such signs or of terms affected by them.
7. *Astron.* A change in the mean motion, mean orbit, etc., of a planet or other heavenly body; as, the *variation* of the moon depending on its angular distance from the sun.
8. *Magnetism.* = DECLINATION, *n.*, 8.
9. *Mach.* The maximum angular or phase displacement of the revolving member or armature of a machine from the position of uniform rotation. Cf. PULSATION, 5.
10. *Biol.* In an organism, divergence in characters from those typical or usual in the group (esp. the species) to which it belongs; also, divergence in the characters of the offspring from those of the parents producing it. Also, the concrete result or effect of such divergence; esp., an organism differing from a type or from its parents. *Variation* is often regarded as opposed to *heredity.* Variation is practically universal among organisms, and the solution of its causal relations is the chief problem of the study of evolution. Simple **individual variations,** or those arising in certain of the individuals of one parentage, were regarded by Darwin as **fortuitous,** or due to chance and subject to the operation of natural selection (which see). **Fluctuating,** or **continuous, variations** are essentially individual variations which occur with frequency and themselves vary within limits or around a mean. Sudden pronounced variations are **saltatory,** or **discontinuous, variations. Determinate,** or

va-ja'ra (vŭ n-jä'rä). *n.* = BRINJARRY, 1. [*Colloq.*]
van'-John' *n.* Vingt et un.
van-lay' *n.* [Cf. AVANT, AVAUNT; RELAY, *n.*] A set of hounds first used. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *v. t.* To hunt with vanlays *Obs*
van'most (văn'mōst), *a.* In the extreme front or advance *Rare.*
vanmure. † VAUNTMURE.
vanne. † FAN.
van'ner (văn'ẽr), *n* A horse used, or suitable for use, in hauling vans. *Cant, Eng* [NER.]
vanner. Dial. Eng. var. of FAN-
van'net (văn'ĕt), *n.* [F.] *Her.* A scallop shell depicted without ears and displaying the inside.
vanni. † VAN, to winnow
van'quish-a-ble (văn'kwĭsh-ä-b'l), *a* See -ABLE. [quishes.]
van'quish-er, *n.* One that van-
van'quish-ment, *n* See -MENT.
van'quisht Vanquished. *Ref. Sp.* [= VANIR.]
Vans (wänz), *n. pl* ; *sing.* VAN.
vanshie. † VANISH.
vanston. † FONT STONE.
vant. † VAUNT, WANT.
vant (vänt) Obs. or dial Eng. var. of FONT.
van'tage (văn'tăj), *v. t.* [See ADVANTAGE, *v.*] To advantage; profit. *Archaic.* [geous. *Obs.*]
van'tage-a-ble, *a.* Advanta-
vantage game. *Lawn Tennis.* The game next after a set is at deuce
van'tage-less, *a.* See -LESS
vantage loaf. The 13th loaf in a baker's dozen. *Obs. or R*
vantage point. A point giving advantage; vantage ground.
vantage post. A vantage point.
vantance, *n.* [OF.] Boasting *Obs*
vant'brace (vănt'brās), **vant'-brass** (-brăs) † VAMBRACE.
vant'che-mise', *n.* [See AVANT; CHEMISE.] A fore shirt. *Obs.*
vant'cou-rier', **vant'cur-reur'.** † VANCOURIER.
vanterie. *n.* [F.] Boasting. *Obs*
vantewarde, vant'guard'. † VANGUARD [VAUNTMURE.
vant'mure (vănt'mūr). †
vantones. **vantonly.** **vantonly** † WANTONNESS, WANTONLY.
van'tour. † VAUNTER
vantparler. † VAUNTPARLER.
vant'plate'. † VAMPLATE.
van'ward' (văn'wŏrd'), *n.* = VANGUARD *Obs.*
van'-winged' hawk (văn'-wĭngd'). = 1st HOBBY *Local, Eng.*
vap (văp), *n* [Cf. L. *vappa* vapid wine. See VAPID.] The vapid part of liquor. *Obs.*
vapnys Obs. pl. of WEAPON.
va'por-a-ble (vā'pẽr-ä-b'l; văp'-ẽr-), *a.* Vaporizable — **va'por-a-bil'i-ty** (-ä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
va'po-ra'ri-um (vā'p ō-r ā'r ĭ-ŭm; văp'ō-), *n.* [L., a steam pipe in a hot bath.] A vapor bath; specif., a Russian bath.
va'po-ra-ry (vā'pō-rā-rĭ; văp'ō-), *n* A vaporarium *Obs.*
va'po-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *vaporare, vaporatum.* See VAPOR.] To emit vapor; to evaporate. *R.*
va'po-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F *vaporation*, L. *vaporatio.*] Evaporation. *Rare.*
va'pord. Vapored. *Ref. Sp*
va'pored, va'poured (vā'pẽrd), *a.* 1. Wet with vapors; moist. 2. Affected with the vapors. See VAPOR, *n.*, 6 a [tussock moth.]
vaporer, *or* **vapourer, moth.** A
va'por-if'er-ous (vā'pẽr-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs; văp'ō-rĭf'-), *a* [L. *vaporifer; vapor* vapor + *ferre* to bear.] Conveying or producing vapor. — **va'por-if'er-ous-ness,** *n.*
va'por-iz'a-ble (vā'pẽr-ī z'ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [See -LESS.]
va'por-less, va'pour-less, *a.*
va'por-ose (vā'pẽr-ōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* Full of vapor; vaporous. — **va'por-ose'ness,** *n.*
vapor, *or* **vapour, stove** A stove, as a gasoline stove, for vaporizing and burning liquid fuel.
vapor, *or* **vapour, tension.** See VAPOR PRESSURE.
va'pour Var. of VAPOR.
vappyn. † WEAPON.
vap'u-late (văp'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *vapulare* to be flogged.] To beat; to flog. — **vap'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **vap'u-la-to-ry** (văp'ū-lā-tō-rĭ), *a. All Obs.*
var. † WAR, worse; WARE, aware; *were*, form of BE.
var. *Abbr.* Variant; variation; variety; various. [of VERY.]
var'a (vär'ä). Dial. Eng. var.
var'an (vär'ăn), *n.* [F., fr Ar. *waran.*] A monitor lizard.
va-ran'da. † VERANDA.
Va-ran'gi (v ä-r ä n'j ĭ), *n. pl* [LL.] The Varangians.
Va-ran'gi-an (-jĭ-ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *Varangien*, LL. *Varingus*, LGr. *Βάραγγος*; of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel *Væringi* a Varangian, a Scandinavian, prop., a confederate, fr. *vǽrar*, pl., pledge, troth.] One of the Northmen who founded a dynasty in Russia in the 9th century; also, one of the Northmen composing, at a later date, the imperial body guard at Constantinople.
Va-ran'i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL.; see VARAN], **Va-ra'nus** (-rā'-nŭs), *n.* [NL.] See MONITOR, 5.
vard. † WARD.
vardan, vardanry. † WARDEN, WARDENRY. [DANT.
var'dant (vär'dănt). † VER-
varde. † FERD, host
var'del. † FARDEL [DEN, 1.]
Varden, Dolly See DOLLY VAR-
var'din-gale. † FARTHINGALE.
vardour. † VERDURE.
vare. † FARE, VEER.
vare (vâr), *n.* [See VARA.] A staff; a wand. *Obs.*
vare, *n.* [OF. *var* variegated, gray. See VAIR.] A weasel. *Local, Eng.*
vare'-head'ed, *a* Having a weasel-like head. — **vare-headed widgeon** = VARE WIDGEON. *Local, Eng.*
va-rel'la (vä-rĕl'ä), *n.* Also **va-relle'** (vä-rĕl'). A pagoda or temple. *Obs.*
va'reuse' (vä'rūz'), *n.* [F.] A kind of blouse for men. *South-ern U. S.*
vare widgeon. A female or young male smew. *Local, Eng.*
va'ri (vā'rĭ), *n.* [F. *vari*, fr. Malagasy *vārika.*] The ruffed lemur (*Lemur varius*).
va'ri-a-bl. Variable. *Ref. Sp.*
va'ri-a-ble-ness. *n.* See NESS.
va'ri-a-bly, *adv* of VARIABLE.
variacioun. † VARIATION.
‖ **va'ri-æ lec'ti-o'nes** (vā'rĭ-ē lĕk'shĭ-ō'nēz) [L.] Various or variant readings [*Obs.*]
va'ri-al (vā'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Variable.
va'ri-ate. *n.* A variant.
‖ **va'ri-æ'ti-o de-lec'tat.** [L.] Variation (or variety) delights.

definite, variation is that supposed to follow certain fixed lines predetermined, according to various theories, by inherent tendencies, by accumulated hereditary impulses, or by environmental influences (see ORTHOGENESIS). **Geographic variation** is that in which the individuals of a given region possess common characters unlike those of the same stock in adjacent regions (see SUBSPECIES).

Syn. — Change, vicissitude, variety, diversity, deviation. **variation of a curve,** *Math.*, the change of a curve between two fixed points A and B into another very near-lying curve between A and B, effected by changing slightly the parameter θ on which the coördinates x and y of any point of the curve depend (*Lagrange*); also, the curve itself produced by this variation, called also *varied curve.* — **v. of an integral,** *Math.*, the difference in value of the line integral $\int F(x, y, y')dx$ taken along a curve between two fixed points A and B and taken along any adjacent varied curve from A to B. — **v. of constants** *or* **parameters,** *Math.*, a method for solving a differential equation by first solving a simpler equation and then generalizing this solution properly so as to include the original equation by treating the arbitrary constants not as constants, but as variables.

variation compass. A compass of delicate construction for observing the variation of the magnetic needle.

va'ri-a-tive (vā'rĭ-ā-tĭv; 115), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or showing, variation. — **va'ri-a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

va'ri-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that variates; as, a speed *variator.* Specif.: *Elec.* A kind of joint that compensates for variations in length due to temperature changes.

var'i-cel'la (văr'ĭ-sĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. Cf. VARIOLA.] *Med.* Chicken pox.

var'i-cel'late (-sĕl'ăt), *a.* [Dim. of *varix* + *-ate.*] *Zoöl.* Having small or indistinct varices; — said of certain shells.

var'i-cel'loid (-sĕl'oid), *a.* [*varicella* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling varicella; as, *varicelloid* smallpox.

var'i-co-cele' (văr'ĭ-kō-sēl'), *n.* [*varix* a dilated vein + *-cele:* cf. F. *varicocèle.*] *Med.* A varicose enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord or of the veins of the scrotum. It is more common on the left side, and gives rise to the formation of a soft compressible tumor mass.

var'i-cose (-kōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *varicosus,* fr. *varix, -icis,* a dilated vein; cf. *varus* a blotch, pimple.] **1.** Irregularly swollen or enlarged; affected with, containing, or pert. to, varices or varicosities; as, a *varicose* nerve fiber, vein, ulcers. **2.** *Med.* Intended for the treatment of varicose veins; — said of elastic stockings, bandages, and the like.

var'i-co'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See VARIX; -OSIS.] *Med.* The formation of varices; varicosity.

var'i-cos'i-ty (-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being varicose; also, a varix.

var'i-cot'o-my (-kŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [See VARIX; -TOMY.] *Surg.* Excision of a varicosity.

va-ric'u-la (vȧ-rĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., a small varix.] *Med.* Varicosity of the veins of the conjunctiva.

va'ried (vā'rĭd; 115), *p. a.* **1.** Changed; altered. **2.** Various; diversified; diverse; as, a *varied* experience; *varied* interests; *varied* scenery. **3.** Marked conspicuously or contrastingly with several colors, as many animals.

varied bunting, a bunting (*Passerina versicolor*) related to the nonpareil, found in eastern Mexico and southern Texas. The male is handsomely colored, with the plumage largely of shades of purplish and red. — **v. curve.** *Math.* See VARIATION OF A CURVE. — **v. thrush,** a thrush (*Ixoreus nævius*) of western North America similar in form and size to the robin, but rufescent or orange brown underneath, with black mark on the breast.



Varied Thrush. (⅓)

va'ri-e-gate (vā'rĭ-ē-gāt; 115), *v. t.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *variegatus,* p. p. of *variegare* to variegate; *varius* various + root of *agere* to move, make. See VARIOUS; AGENT.] To diversify in external appearance, esp. with different colors; to dapple; streak.

The shells are filled with a white spar, which *variegates* and adds to the beauty of the stone. *Woodward.*

va'ri-e-gat'ed (-gā'tĕd), *p. a.* Having marks or patches of different colors. — **variegated copper ore,** bornite. — **v. langur, v. monkey,** the douc. — **v. sheldrake,** the paradise duck. — **v. spider monkey,** a black, white, and yellow South American spider monkey (*Ateles variegatus*).

va'ri-e-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of variegating, or state of being variegated; diversity of colors or tints. **2.** *Bot.* The presence of two or more colors in leaves, stems, etc., often in irregular patches or markings, whether due to special pigments or (in the case of yellow or white foliage leaves) to their absence through etiolation.

va-ri'e-tal (vȧ-rī'ĕ-tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or characterizing, a variety; constituting a variety, in distinction from an individual or species; subspecific.

va-ri'e-tal-ly, *adv.* In the manner or with the characters of a variety; subspecifically.

va-ri'e-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *varietas:* cf. F. *variété.* See VARIOUS.] **1.** State or quality of being various or varied; intermixture or succession of different things or qualities; diversity; multifariousness.

> There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men. *Atterbury.*
> Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
> Her infinite *variety.* *Shak.*

2. Act of varying; variation. *Obs.* **3.** That which is various; as: **a** A number or collection of different things; a varied assortment; as, a *variety* of silks. **b** Something varying or differing from others of the same general kind; one of a number of things that are akin; a sort; as, *varieties* of wood, land, rocks, etc. **c** *Biol.* A group of animals or plants related by descent, but distinguished from other similar groups only by characters considered too inconstant or too trivial to entitle it to recognition as a species, or whose distinguishing characters are dependent on breeding controlled by man for their perpetuation; often, any group of lower rank than a species. Cf. GEOGRAPHICAL VARIETY. Hybrids between varieties of the same species are generally easily produced and fertile. As used by Darwin, Asa Gray, and other naturalists, a *variety* indicated a group or association of individuals whose characters were too inconstant or too trivial to entitle it to specific rank, and which, unlike species, produced fertile offspring when intercrossed. In modern usage the category next below a species is termed a *subspecies* (which see), and there is a prevailing tendency to abandon the word *variety* on account of its indefiniteness in meaning. In botany *variety* is sometimes used to indicate a special differentiation of a species (cf. MUTATION, 6) correlated with environmental conditions. In horticulture it is still frequently applied to cultivated forms artificially produced (**cultural varieties**). Among domestic animals *variety* often designates a subdivision of breeds based on color or some other minor character. **d** *Min. & Petrog.* One of those forms in which a species or kind may occur, which differ in minor characteristics of structure, color, purity of composition, etc.; as, the sapphire is a blue *variety* of corundum. **4.** Such entertainment as is given in variety shows; the production of, or performance in, variety shows. *Cant.*

Syn. — VARIETY, DIVERSITY. VARIETY suggests the diversified character of the elements involved, rather than their absolute or essential difference; DIVERSITY implies more marked difference or even divergence; as, "Earth hath this *variety* from heaven of pleasure situate in hill and dale" (*Milton*); "when Babel was confounded, and the great confederacy . . . was split into *diversity* of tongues" (*Cowper*); "They had brought from their remote old homes all *varieties* of hereditary gifts" (*W. Pater*); "Even between people of the best taste there are *diversities* of opinion on the same subject" (*Cowper*). See DIFFERENCE, MANIFOLD, CHANGE.

variety show. A stage entertainment of successive separate performances, usually songs, dances, acrobatic feats, short dramatic sketches, exhibitions of trained animals, or any specialties. Often loosely called *vaudeville show.*

va'ri-form (vā'rĭ-fôrm; 115), *a.* [L. *varius* various + E. *-form.*] Having various forms; also, *Obs.*, ambiguous. — **va'ri-form'i-ty** (-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.*

va-ri'o-la (vȧ-rī'ō-lȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *varius* various. See VARIOUS.] *Med.* The smallpox.

va'ri-o-late (vā'rĭ-ō-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [See VARIOLA.] *Med.* To inoculate with the virus of smallpox.

va'ri-o-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Med.* Inoculation with the virus of smallpox.

va'ri-ole (vā'rĭ-ōl; 115), *n.* [Cf. F. *variole* smallpox. See VARIOLA.] **1.** A foveola. **2.** *Petrog.* A spherule of a variolite.

va'ri-o-lite (-ō-līt), *n.* [G. *variolit,* fr. LL. *variola* smallpox; — from its variegated color.] *Petrog.* A kind of diabase containing embedded whitish spherules.

va'ri-o-lit'ic (-ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Thickly marked with small round specks; spotted. **2.** *Petrog.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, variolite.

va'ri-o-lit'i-za'tion (-lĭt'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [*variolite* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] Conversion into variolite; production of variolitic structure.

va'ri-o-loid (vā'rĭ-ō-loid; văr'ĭ-; 115, 277), *a.* [*variola* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling smallpox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

va'ri-o-loid, *n.* [Cf. F. *varioloïde.* See VARIOLOID, *a.*] *Med.* A modified mild form of smallpox, or variola, occurring in persons who have been vaccinated.

va-ri'o-lous (vȧ-rī'ō-lŭs), *a.* [LL. *variolosus,* fr. *variola* smallpox: cf. F. *varioleux.*] *Med.* Of or pert. to smallpox; having pits, or sunken impressions, like those of smallpox.

va'ri-om'e-ter (vā'rĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr; 115), *n.* [L. *varius* various + E. *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument for comparing magnetic forces, esp. in the earth's magnetic field.

va'ri-o'rum (vā'rĭ-ō'rŭm; 115, 201), *a.* [L., abbr. fr. *cum notis variorum* with notes of various persons.] Containing notes by different persons; — applied to a publication; as, a *variorum* edition of Shakespeare's works. — *n.* A change; variation; diversion. *Scot. & Dial.*

va'ri-ous (vā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *varius.* Cf. VAIR.] **1.** Different; diverse; several; manifold; as, men of *various* names; *various* occupations; *various* colors.

> So many and so *various* laws are given. *Milton.*

2. Changeable; uncertain; inconstant; variable.

> The names of mixed modes . . . are very *various.* *Locke.*

3. Having or manifesting varied characteristics; many-sided; diversiform; also, variegated; diversified.

> A man so *various,* that he seemed to be
> Not one, but all mankind's epitome. *Dryden.*
> A happy rural seat of *various* view. *Milton.*

Syn. — See DIFFERENT. — **va'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **va'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

va-risse' (vȧ-rĭs'), *n.* [Cf. F. *varice* varix. Cf. VARIX.] *Far.* An imperfection on the inside of the hind leg in horses, different from a curb, but at the same height, and often growing to an unsightly size.

va'rix (vā'rĭks), *n.; pl.* VARICES (văr'ĭ-sēz). [L.] **1.** *Med.* A permanent uneven or tortuous dilatation of a vein due to local retardation of the venous circulation or relaxation of the walls; a varicose vein. Varices occur mostly in the superficial veins of the legs, esp. of pregnant women. **2.** *Zoöl.* One of the prominent ridges or ribs across each whorl of certain univalves showing a former position of the outer lip of the aperture.



Shell of *Triton grandinaculatum,* with Varices, *v v.* ½

var'let (văr'lĕt), *n.* [OF. *varlet,* var. of *vaslet, vallet,* servant, young man, young noble, a dim. fr. source of *vassal.* See VASSAL; cf. VALET.] **1.** A knight's page; hence, attendant; servant; also, bailiff. *Obs.* **2.** A low fellow; scoundrel; knave. *Archaic.*

> What a brazen-faced *varlet* art thou! *Shak.*

3. In a pack of playing cards, the court card now called the *knave,* or *jack.* *Obs.*

var'let-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Rabble; crowd; mob. *Rare.*

var'nish (văr'nĭsh), *v. t.;* -NISHED (-nĭsht); -NISH-ING. [ME. *vernisshen,* OF. *vernir* (cf. *vernicier*), fr. the n., OF. *verniz, vernis,* F. *vernis,* prob. fr. It. *vernice,* LL. *vernix, bernix,* prop., a kind of resin, perh. sandarac; prob. fr. the town of *Berenice,* Gr. Βερενίκη, in Cyrenaica (Libya); cf. LGr. *βερνίκιον, βερενίκιον,* natron. Cf. 1st VERONICA.] **1.** To lay varnish on; to cover with a liquid which produces, when dry, a hard glossy surface; as, to *varnish* a table; to *varnish* a painting. **2.** To cover or conceal with something that gives a fair appearance; to gloss over; as, to *varnish* guilt.

> "Beauty doth *varnish* age." *Shak.*
> Close ambition, *varnished* o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

var'nish, *n.* [ME. *vernisch.* See VARNISH, *v.*] **1.** A more or less viscid liquid (usually a solution of resinous matter in an oil or a volatile liquid) which, when spread upon a surface, dries either by evaporation or chemical action, forming a hard lustrous coating capable of resisting more or less the action of air and moisture. **2.** That which resembles or suggests varnish by its gloss.

> The *varnish* of the holly and ivy. *Macaulay.*

3. An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct; outside show; gloss. *Shak.* **4.** The glaze on pottery or porcelain. **5.** *Lithography.* Thickened linseed oil, with which pigments are ground to form the ink used in printing.

var'nished (văr'nĭsht), *p. a.* Covered with or as if with varnish; specif., *Bot.*, vernicose.

var'nish-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VARNISH, *v. t.* Hence: *n.* Materials for varnish. — **varnishing day,** at an exhibition of paintings, a day reserved for the painters to varnish or put on finishing touches. Critics are often admitted.

varnish tree. Any of various trees yielding a milky juice from which in some cases varnish or lacquer is prepared. Specif.: **a** The Japanese varnish or lacquer tree. **b** The black varnish tree. **c** The marking nut. **d** The ailanthus. **e** The tree *Koelreuteria paniculata.* See KOELREUTERIA.

‖ **Värn'plig'ti-ge** (värn'plĭk'tĭ-gȧ), *n.* [Sw.] In the Swedish army, conscripts drawn by annual levies to serve between the ages of 21 and 40 years, constituting the *Beväring* during the first 12 years (during which they are assigned among army and navy divisions for training), and during the last 8 years the *Landstorm,* for coast defense.

‖ **var'so'vienne'** (văr'sō'vyĕn'), *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *varsovien* pertaining to Warsaw, fr. *Varsovie* Warsaw, Pol. *Warszawa.*] **a** A kind of Polish dance. **b** Music for such a dance or having its slow triple time and characteristic strong accent beginning every second measure.

Var'u-na (văr'ōō-nȧ; vŭr'-), *n.* [Skr. *Varuṇa.*] *Hindu Myth.* In the Vedic period, the god of the heavens, creator and ruler of the world and bestower of rewards and punishments for good and ill. In later myth his sovereignty is restricted to the waters and the regions of the west. He is represented on a sea monster, holding in his hand a snaky cord or noose with which to bind offenders.



Varuna.

va'rus (vā'rŭs; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L., bent, grown inwards.] *Med.* A deformity in which the foot is turned inward. See TALIPES.

va'ry (vā'rĭ; 115), *v. t.;* VA'RIED (-rĭd); VA'RY-ING. [ME. *varien,* F. *varier,* L. *variare,* fr. *varius* various. See VARIOUS; cf. VARIATE.] **1.** To alter in form, appearance, substance, position, or the like; to make different by a partial change; to modify; as, to *vary* the proportions of a thing; to *vary* a posture; to *vary* one's ideas.

> Shall we *vary* our device at will,
> Even as new occasion appears? *Spenser.*

2. To make of different kinds; to make different or change from one another; as, to *vary* one's meals.

> God hath *varied* their inclinations. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. To diversify; variegate so that one part differs from another or so as to change from time to time; as, to *vary* one's diet. **4.** *Music.* To embellish; to present under new aspects, as of form, key, measure, etc. See VARIATION, 5.

va'ry (vā'rĭ; 115), *v. i.* **1.** To alter, or be altered, in any manner; to suffer a partial change; to become different; to be modified; as, colors *vary* in different lights. **2.** To differ, or be different; to be unlike or diverse; as, the laws of France *vary* from those of England. **3.** To disagree; to be at variance or in dissension; as, men *vary* in opinion. *Obs., exc. as specif. use of 2.*

> The rich jewel which we *vary* for. *Webster* (1623).

4. To deviate; depart; swerve; — followed by *from;* as, to *vary* from the law, or from reason. *Locke.*

va'ri-a'tion-al, *a.* Of or pert. to variation.

var'i-cat'ed (văr'ĭ-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Having varices.

var'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* The condition of having varices; also, a varix; a system of varices.

var'i-ces (văr'ĭ-sēz), *n., pl.* of VARIX.

va-ric'i-form (vȧ-rĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*varix* + *-form.*] *Med.* Resembling a varix.

var'i-co-bleph'a-ron (văr'ĭ-kō-blĕf'ȧ-rŏn), *n.* [*varicose* + Gr. *βλέφαρον* eyelid.] *Med.* A varicose tumor of the eyelid.

var'i-coid (văr'ĭ-koid), *a.* [See VARIX; -OID.] Like a varix.

va'ri-col'ored, va'ri-col'oured (vā'rĭ-kŭl'ẽrd; 115), *a.* Having various colors.

va'ri-col'or-ous (-kŭl'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Varicolored. [cose. *Obs.*]

var'i-cous (văr'ĭ-kŭs), *a.* Varicose.

va'ried-ly, *adv.* of VARIED.

va'ri-e-ga'tor (vā'rĭ-ē-gā'tẽr), *n.* One that variegates [varies.]

va'ri-er (vā'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who

‖ **va-ri'e-tas** (vȧ-rī'ĕ-tăs), *n.* [L.] *Biol.* Variety.

variety hybrid. A cross between varieties of the same species; a mongrel.

va'ri-formed (vā'rĭ-fôrmd; 115), *a.* Variform.

va'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *varius* various + E. *-fy.*] To vary; variegate. *Obs.*

va'ri-gra-da'tion (vā'rĭ-grā-dā'shŭn; 115), *n.* [L. *varius* various + E. *gradation.*] *Phys. Geog.* Rhythm in the interaction of streams and their alluvial deposits whereby local phases of deposition and erosion alternate upstream. *Rare.*

Va-ri'na (vȧ-rī'nȧ), *n.* A poetical name given by Swift to a Miss Waring, for whom in early life he professed an attachment.

var'ing-ase' (văr'ĭng-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY. [Variolous.]

va'ri-o-lar (vȧ-rī'ō-lẽr), *a.* *Med.*

va'ri-o-late (vā'rĭ-ō-lāt; 115), *a.* Varioloid; also, marked with, or resembling, pits like those of smallpox. [Variolous.]

va'ri-ol'ic (-ŏl'ĭk), *a.* *Med.*

va'ri-ol'i-form (-ŏl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*variola* + *-form.*] *Med.* Resembling smallpox.

va'ri-ol'i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* = VARIOLATION.

va'ri-o'rum (vā'rĭ-ō'rŭm), *n.* A medley; a diversion. *Scot.*

‖ **va'ri-o'rum no'tæ** (vā'rĭ-ō'rŭm nō'tē; 115, 201). [L.] The notes of various (commentators)

var'is-cite (văr'ĭs-īt), *n.* [From LL. *Variscia* the Volgtland (in Germany), fr. L. *Varisci* or *Varisti,* var of *Naristi,* name of a Germanic tribe.] *Min.* A green hydrous phosphate of aluminium, $AlPO_4{\cdot}2H_2O$.

varisoune. + WARISON.

varite. + VERITY.

‖ **va'ri-um et mu-ta'bi-le sem'per fe'mi-na** (mū-tā'bĭ-lē, fĕm'ĭ-nȧ). [L.] A fickle and changeable thing ever (is) woman. *Vergil* (*Æ.*, IV., 569, 570).

vark. + WERK, ache.

varld. + WORLD.

var. lect. *Abbr.* Varia lectio (L., different reading).

var'let-ess, *n.* A female varlet.

varlo, varlot. + VARLET.

varly. + WARELY.

varme. + WARM. [of VERMIN.]

var'ment (vär(r)'mĕnt). Dial. var'min (vär(r)'mĭn), **var'mint** (-mĭnt). Dial. vars. of VERMIN.

varnaunt. + VERNANT.

varnis. + WARNISH.

var'nish, *v. t.* To apply varnish.

var'nish-er, *n.* One that varnishes. [WARNISH.]

varnist, varnysit. Obs. p. p. of

varnysoun. + WARNISON.

varp. + WARP.

varrand. + WARRANT.

varray. + WARRAY. [*Table.*]

Var'ro Era of VAR'O. See ERA.

var'rok, *n.* The hoarse cry of the carrion crow. *Obs. Scot.*

Var-ro'ni-an (vȧ-rō'nĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of or pert. to a person having the surname *Varro,* esp. Marcus Terentius Varro (116–27 B. C.).

var'sal (vär's'l; vä's'l), *a.* Dial. corrupt. of UNIVERSAL.

var'si-ty (vär'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Colloq. short form of UNIVERSITY.

var'so-via'na (vär'sō-vyä'nȧ), *n.* A varsovienne.

var'ta-bet (vär'tȧ-bĕt), **var'ta-bed** (-bĕd), *n.* [Armenian *vartabet* a doctor, master, preceptor.] *Eccl.* A doctor or teacher in the Armenian Church. Members of this order of ecclesiastics often have charge of dioceses, with episcopal functions. [VIRTUE.]

var'tue. Obs. or dial. Eng. of

var'val (vär'vĕl), **var'veled, var'velled** (-vĕld). Vars. of VERVEL, etc.

vary. + WARY, *v.*

va'ry, *a.* Variegated. *Obs.*

va'ry, *n.* Change. *Obs.*

5. To alter or change in succession; to alternate; as, one mathematical quantity may *vary* inversely as another.

While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breast, and *vary* in her face. *Addison.*

6. *Biol.* To exhibit or undergo variation. See VARIATION, 10.

Syn. — See CHANGE.

va'ry-ing hare, any of certain hares having white fur in winter, esp. *Lepus americanus*, a rather large species of northeastern North America, now rare or local south of northern New England. *L. timidus* is a somewhat similar European species. In the southern parts of their range individuals of varieties may remain brown or partly so in winter.

‖ **vas** (văs), *n.*; *pl.* VASA (vā'sȧ). [L., a vessel. See VASE.] *Anat.* A vessel; a duct. — **vas ab'er-rans** (ăb'ĕr-ănz); *pl.* VASA ABERRANTIA (-ăn'shĭ-ȧ). [L. *aberrans* deviating from.] *Anat.* **a** A blind tube or canal, occasionally present, lying parallel to the first part of the vas deferens, with which (or with the epididymis) it may communicate. **b** [*pl.*] Slender arteries, only occasionally present, connecting the axillary or brachial artery and the radial or other artery of the forearm. — **v. de'fer-ens** (dĕf'ĕr-ănz); *pl.* VASA DEFERENTIA (-ĕn'shĭ-ȧ) [L. *deferens* carrying down], *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the excretory duct of a testicle; a spermatic duct; in man, a small but thick-walled tube about two feet long, formed by the union of the vasa efferentia. It is greatly convoluted in its proximal portion, where it forms the body and globus minor of the epididymis. It runs up in the spermatic cord, through the inguinal canal, and descends into the pelvis, joining the duct of the seminal vesicle to form the ejaculatory duct. — **v. spi-ra'le** (spī-ra'lē) [NL. *spirale* spiral], *Anat.*, a blood vessel in the connective tissue on the under surface of the basilar membrane of the cochlea.

‖ **va'sa** (vā'sȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of VAS. — **vasa aberrantia,** *pl.* of VAS ABERRANS. — **v. bre'vi-a** (brē'vĭ-ȧ) [L. *brevia*, neut. pl. of *brevis*, short], *Anat.*, short branches of the splenic artery and vein which run to the greater curvature of the stomach. — **v. deferentia,** *pl.* of VAS DEFERENS. — **v. ef'fe-ren'ti-a** (ĕf'ĕ-rĕn'shĭ-ȧ) [L. *efferentia*, neut. pl. of *efferens*, p. pr., bringing out or forth], *Anat.*, efferent vessels; specif., the tubes (12 to 20 in number) which lead from the rete of the testis to the vas deferens. Except near their commencement they are greatly convoluted, forming a mass (the *globus major*) which is a part of the epididymis. — **v. in'tes-ti'ni te'nu-is** (ĭn'tĕs-tī'nī tĕn'ū-ĭs) [L. *intestini tenuis* of the small intestine], *Anat.*, the branches (12 to 15 in number) of the superior mesenteric artery which supply the ileum and jejunum. — **v. va-so'rum** (vā-sō'rŭm; 201) [L. *vasorum* of the vessels], *Anat.*, small blood vessels which are distributed to the walls of the larger arteries and veins. They arise from a branch of the same vessel or from a neighboring vessel.

va'sa par'rot (vā'sȧ; vā'zȧ). [Malagasy *vàza*, lit., loud-voiced.] Any of several blackish brown Madagascan parrots of the genus *Coracopsis*, esp. *C. vasa*.

vas'cu-lar (văs'kū-lär), *a.* [L. *vasculum* a small vessel, dim. of *vas* vessel: cf. F. *vasculaire*. See VASE; cf. VESSEL.] *Biol., Med., etc.* **a** Of or pert. to a vessel or vessels for the conveyance of a fluid, esp. (in animals) a nutritive fluid, as blood or lymph, or (in plants) the sap; designating, or pertaining to, the entire system of vessels having this function. Cf. WATER-VASCULAR SYSTEM. **b** Supplied with, or containing, vessels or ducts, esp. blood vessels; as, a *vascular* tumor; the *vascular* layer of the skin.

vascular area. *Embryol.* = AREA VASCULOSA. — **v. bundle.** *Bot.* See BUNDLE, *n.*, 4. — **v. cryptogams,** *Bot.*, cryptogamous plants possessing vascular tissue, as the ferns. — **v. cylinder,** *Bot.*, the stele. — **v. plants,** *Bot.*, plants composed in part of vascular tissue, as the seed plants and ferns; — opposed to *cellular plants*. — **v. tissue,** *Bot.*, tissue composed of vessels or ducts. See TRACHEAL TISSUE, SIEVE TISSUE.

vas'cu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). *Biol.* Quality or state of being vascular; also, a vascular growth.

vas'cu-lar-ize (văs'kū-lär-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render or to become vascular. — **vas'cu-lar-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

vas'cu-li-form' (-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [*vasculum* + *-form.*] Shaped like a flowerpot.

vas'cu-lum (văs'kū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L., a small vessel.] **1.** *Bot.* = ASCIDIUM, *n.*, 1.

2. A tin box, commonly cylindrical or flattened and with a cover opening lengthways, used in collecting plants.

vase (vās; vāz; *or, esp. in British use,* väz; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [F. *vase;* cf. Sp. & It. *vaso;* fr. L. *vas*, or *vasum*. Cf. VASCULAR, VESSEL.] A vessel, usually rounded and of greater depth than width, commonly decorative and now used chiefly for ornament or for flowers, though also adapted for various domestic purposes, and used anciently in sacrifices; as, a porcelain *vase;* a Grecian *vase*.

☞ The pron. **vās**, like *case, base*, etc., given by most orthoëpists before Walker (c. 1800), prevails in America, though **vāz**, like *phase, phrase*, etc., given by Walker, is used by many; väz, preferred in the best British usage, is rare in America; vŏz is still used by some in England.

vase clock. *Arl.* A clock whose decorative case has the general form of a vase, esp. one in which there is no dial of the usual form, but in which a part of a vase revolves while a single stationary indicator serves as a hand.

vas-ec'to-my (văs-ĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*vas* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Resection or excision of the vas deferens.

vas'e-line (văs'ē-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **vas'e-lin.** [Said by the manufacturer to be derived from G. *wasser* water + Gr. ἔλαιον olive oil.] A yellowish, translucent, semisolid petroleum product, used in ointments and pomades, as a lubricant, and in other ways. See PETROLATUM.

vas'i- (văs'ĭ-). Combining form from Latin *vas*, meaning *vessel*. See VASO-.

vas'i-fac'tive (văs'ĭ-făk'tĭv), *a.* [*vasi-* + L. *facere, factum*, to make.] Producing new blood vessels.

vas'i-form (văs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*vasi-* + *-form.*] *Biol.* Having the form of a vessel, or duct. — **vasiform tissue,** *Bot.*, vascular tissue. — **v. wood cell,** *Bot.*, a tracheid.

vas'o- (văs'ō-), **vas'i-** (văs'ĭ-). Combining forms from Latin *vas*, used in physiology, anatomy, etc., to signify the *vessels* of an organism; as, *vaso*formative, *vasi*factive, etc.

vas'o-con-stric'tor (-ō-kŏn-strĭk'tĕr), *a.* [*vaso-* + *constrictor.*] *Physiol.* Causing constriction of the blood vessels; as, the *vasoconstrictor* (also called *vasohypertonic*) nerves, stimulation of which causes constriction of the blood vessels to which they go.

vas'o-den'tine (-dĕn'tĭn), *n.* [*vaso-* + *dentine.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A modified form of dentine, permeated by blood capillaries; vascular dentine. It is common in the teeth of the lower vertebrates. — **vas'o-den'ti-nal** (-dĕn'tĭ-năl), *a.*

vas'o-di-la'tor (-dĭ-lā'tĕr; -dī-), *a.* [*vaso-* + *dilator.*] *Physiol.* Causing dilatation or relaxation of the blood vessels; as, the *vasodilator* nerves, stimulation of which causes dilatation of the blood vessels to which they go. These nerves are also called *vaso-inhibitory* and *vasohypotonic* nerves, since their stimulation causes relaxation and rest.

vas'o-form'a-tive (-fôr'mȧ-tĭv), *a.* [*vaso-* + *formative.*] *Biol. & Physiol.* Concerned in the development and formation of vessels, esp. blood vessels, and blood corpuscles; vasifactive; as, the *vasoformative* cells.

vas'o-mo'tion (-mō'shŭn), *n.* [*vaso-* + *motion.*] *Physiol.* A change in the caliber of a blood vessel.

vas'o-mo'tor (-mō'tĕr), *a.* [*vaso-* + L. *motor* that which moves, fr. *movere* to move.] *Physiol. & Anat.* Controlling the size of the blood vessels; designating those nerves (arising from centers the chief of which is in the medulla, but others in the spinal cord and sympathetic system) which are distributed to the muscle fibers in the walls of the blood vessels. By inducing contraction or dilatation of these fibers (and hence of the vessels) they control the amount of blood passing to the various parts or organs, and thus indirectly also their functional activity. The nerves comprise both vasoconstrictor and vasodilator fibers.

vas'sal (văs'ăl), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *vassallus*, fr. LL. *vassus;* perh. of Celtic origin; cf. W. & Corn. *gwas* a youth, page, servant, Bret. *gwaz* a man, a male. Cf. VALET, VARLET, VAVASOR.] **1.** *Early Law.* One who has placed himself under the protection of another as his lord and has vowed homage and fealty; later, a feudal tenant; a feudatory.

2. A subject; dependent; servant; sometimes, a bondman; slave. "The *vassals* of his anger." *Milton.*

vas'sal, *a.* Like a vassal; servile; subservient.

vas'sal, *v. t.*; -SALED or -SALLED (-ăld); -SAL-ING or SALLING. To treat as, or reduce to the state of, a vassal; to vassalize; also, rarely, to dominate; rule.

vas'sal-age (-ăj), *n.* [ME. *vassalage*, F. *vasselage*, LL. *vassallaticum.*] **1.** Prowess; valor; courage. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. State or status of being a vassal, or feudatory; relation of a vassal to his lord, or the homage, fealty, or services due from the vassal.

3. Servitude; esp., political dependence; subjection; slavery; as, the Greeks were held in *vassalage* by the Turks.

4. Vassals, collectively; vassalry. *Rare. Shak.*

5. A territory held in vassalage.

vas-sal'ic (vă-săl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a vassal or vassalism.

vas'sal-ism (văs'ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice, theories, or usages of the vassal system.

vas'sal-ize (văs'ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make a vassal or vassals of; as, to *vassalize* a people.

vast (văst), *a.*; VAST'ER (văs'tĕr); VAST'EST. [L. *vastus* empty, waste, enormous, immense; cf. F. *vaste*. See WASTE; cf. DEVASTATE.] **1.** Waste; desert; lonely. *Obs.*

The empty, *vast*, and wandering air. *Shak.*

2. Of great extent; also, huge in bulk; immense; enormous; as, *vast* mountains; a *vast* empire.

Through the *vast* and boundless deep. *Milton.*

3. Very great in numbers, quantity, or amount; as, a *vast* army; a *vast* sum of money.

4. Very great in degree, intensity, range, or the like; as, *vast* labor; a matter of *vast* importance. "A *vast* process of evolution." *James Ward.*

Syn. — Huge, immense, mighty. See ENORMOUS.

vast, *n.* **1.** A waste; a boundless compass or space; immensity. "The *vast* of heaven." *Milton.*

The dead *vast* and middle of the night. *Shak.*

2. A great quantity, amount, or number; a vast deal; as, a *vast* of pleasure; a *vast* of rain, of people. *Dial. Eng.*

vas'ti-tude (văs'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *vastitudo.*] **1.** Vastness; immensity; a vast extent or space; a vast.

Systems ago, dead *vastitudes* afar. *W. E. Henley.*

2. Destruction; vastation. *Obs.* *Joye.*

vast'ly (văst'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** To a vast extent or degree; immensely; *Colloq.*, very greatly; as, I shall be *vastly* obliged.

2. As a waste or desert. *Obs. & R. Shak.*

‖ **vas'tus ex-ter'nus** (văs'tŭs ĕks-tûr'nŭs). [NL. *vastus* (sc. *musculus*) *externus* great external (muscle).] *Anat.* A division of the quadriceps extensor muscle covering the outer anterior aspect of the femur, arising chiefly from that bone and inserted into the outer border of the patella by a flat tendon which blends with that of the other divisions of the muscle and sends an expansion to the knee capsule.

‖ **vas'tus in-ter'nus** (ĭn-tûr'nŭs). [NL. *vastus* (sc. *musculus*) *internus*, great internal (muscle).] *Anat.* A division of the quadriceps extensor muscle covering the inner anterior aspect of the femur, arising chiefly from that bone and the adjacent intermuscular septum, and inserted into the inner border of the patella and into the tendon of the other divisions of the muscle, sending also a tendinous expansion to the capsule of the knee joint. It is closely united (in the upper part often inseparably) with the crureus muscle.

vast'y (văs'tĭ), *a.* [Fr. VAST.] **1.** Vast; immense. *Archaic.*

I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep. *Shak.*

2. Desolate; empty; waste. *Obs. Dunbar.*

vat (văt), *n.* [Dial. for *fat*, ME. *fat*, AS. *fæt;* akin to D. *vat*, OS. *fat*, G. *fass*, OHG. *faz*, Icel. & Sw. *fat*, Dan. *fad*, Lith. *pŭdas* pot, and prob. to G. *fassen* to seize, contain, OHG. *fazzōn*, D. *vatten*. Cf. FAT a vat.] **1.** A large vessel, cistern, or tub, esp. one for liquors in an immature state, preparations for dyeing or tanning, stock for handmade paper, etc.

2. [Cf. D. *vat*.] A measure of capacity, formerly of greatly varying value, as the old Dutch grain *vat* (about ⅔ bushel), the old London coal *vat* (9 bu.), or the Amsterdam wine *vat* (241.6 wine gallons); now, in Belgium and Holland, a hectoliter (22.01 imperial, or 26.42 U. S., gallons).

3. *Metal.* **a** A wooden tub in which to wash ores and minerals. **b** A square hollow place on the back of a calcining furnace, where tin ore is laid to dry.

4. *R. C. Ch.* A vessel for holding holy water.

5. *Dyeing.* A dyeing liquor containing reduced indigo and called, according to the agent used in preparing it, the copperas *vat*, woad *vat*, zinc *vat*, etc. When the dyed material is exposed to the air the indigo white is reoxidized, forming indigo blue. Also, a similar liquor prepared from some other dyestuff, as alizarin blue.

vat (văt), *v. t.*; VAT'TED (văt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), VAT'TING. To put into, or treat in, a vat.

Va-te'ri-a (vȧ-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Abraham *Vater* (1684–1751), Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic dipterocarpaceous trees having entire coriaceous leaves and white or yellow flowers with about 15 stamens. Many species yield oils, resins, and varnishes. *V. indica* is the piney-varnish tree.

Vath'ek (văth'ĕk; *F.* vȧ'tĕk'), *n.* The hero of William Beckford's (1759–1844) novel of this name, written in French, of which the anonymous English translation has superseded the original. He is a haughty effeminate Mohammedan caliph, influenced by a ginour and an evil mother to commit all sorts of crimes, abjure his faith, and offer allegiance to Eblis, the Mohammedan Satan, in the hope of gaining the throne of the preadamite sultans. In the end he has no desire or capacity to enjoy the things promised and is doomed to eternal torment and remorse.

vat'ic (văt'ĭk), **vat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *vates* a prophet.] Of or pertaining to a prophet; prophetical; oracular.

Vat'i-can (-kăn), *n.* [L. *Vaticanus, mons*, or *collis, Vaticanus*, the Vatican hill, in Rome, on the western bank of the Tiber: cf. F. *Vatican*, It. *Vaticano.*] **1.** The Pope's palace, an assemblage of buildings at Rome, beside the Church of St. Peter, including museums, art galleries, library, the Sistine Chapel, etc. Here was held the Vatican Council (1869–70), which promulgated the dogma of papal infallibility.

2. Elliptically, the papal authority or government.

Vatican Codex. = CODEX VATICANUS. — **V. Fragments,** *Roman Law*, portions of a compilation of Roman law discovered in 1823 and published in 1828 as **Fragmenta Vaticana.** They appear to be later than the Hermogenian Code.

vat'i-cide (-sīd), *n.* [L. *vates* a prophet + E. *-cide.*] The murder, or the murderer, of a prophet. *Pope.*

va-tic'i-nate (vă-tĭs'ĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.*; VA-TIC'I-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); VA-TIC'I-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *vaticinatus*, p. p. of *vaticinari* to prophesy, fr. *vaticinus* prophetical, fr. *vates* a prophet.] To prophesy; foretell.

va-tic'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vaticinatio.*] Prophesying; prediction; prophecy.

Vau-che'ri-a (vō-kē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Jean Pierre Étienne *Vaucher* (1763–1841), Swiss botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of chlorophyceous algæ constituting the family Vaucheriaceæ. The thallus consists of a single elongated, irregularly branched cell attached to the substratum by rhizoids. Reproduction is both sexual and asexual. The species live on damp ground or in fresh or brackish water.

vaude'ville (vōd'ə-vĭl; *F.* vōd'vēl'), *n.* [F., fr. *Vau-de-Vire*, lit., valley of Vire (a village in Normandy), where such songs were composed.] **1.** A kind of lively song, often embodying a satire, sung to a familiar air in couplets with a refrain; a street song; a topical song. *Rare in English.*

2. A theatrical piece, usually comic, the dialogue or pantomime of which is intermingled with light or satirical songs, sometimes set to familiar airs, with dancing, etc. *Now Rare.*

The early *vaudeville*, which is the forerunner of the opera bouffe, was light, graceful, and piquant. *Johnson's Cyc.*

3. Loosely, and now commonly, variety (in sense 4); as, to play in *vaudeville;* a *vaudeville* actor, show, etc.

vaude'vil-list (vōd'ə-vĭl-ĭst), *n.* A vaudeville writer, actor, singer, or performer.

Vau-dois' (vō-dwä'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. Cf. WALDENSES.] **a** An inhabitant, or the inhabitants, of the Swiss canton of Vaud; also, the dialect spoken there. **b** The Waldenses.

vault (vôlt; *the l, a later etymological insertion, was at first*

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vas. † WAS.

vas (văs), *n.* [L.] *Roman & Civil Law.* A pledge; a surety.

va'sal (vā'săl), *a.* [L. *vas* vessel.] *Biol.* Pert. to a vessel or vessels.

Vas'cons (văs'kŏnz), **Vas'co-nes** (-kō-nēz), *n. pl.* [L. *Vascones.*] The Basques.

vas'cu-lar-ly, *adv* In a vascular manner, by vessels.

vas'cu-lif'er-ous (văs'kū-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*vasculum* + *-ferous.*] Having a seed vessel. [cular.

vas'cu-lose (văs'kū-lōs), *a.* Vas-

vas'cu-lose, *n.* [*vasculum* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A supposed constituent of vegetable tissue, differing from cellulose in solubility. *Now Rare.* [will hold.

vase'ful, *n.* As much as a vase

vase'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Formed like a vase, or, *Bot.*, like a common flowerpot

Vash'ti (văsh'tĭ). *Bib.* In the story of Esther, the wife of Ahasuerus.

va-sif'er-ous (vă-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*vasi-* + *-ferous.*] Bearing a vessel.

vaskene. † VASQUINE.

vaslage. † VASSALAGE.

‖ **va'so** (vā'zō), *n.* [It.] Vase. — **va'so a ca'li-ce, a cam-pa'na, a co'lon-net'te, a ro-tel'le** (ä kä'lē-chā, käm-pä'nä, kō'lŏn-nĕt'tā, rō-tĕl'lā). See CRATER.

vas'o-di-la'tor, *n.* [*vaso-* + *dilator.*] A nerve element or a drug that dilates blood vessels.

vas'o-hy'per-ton'ic, *a.* [See HYPER-; TONIC.] See VASOCONSTRICTOR.

vas'o-hy'po-ton'ic, *a.* [See HYPO-; TONIC.] See VASODILATOR.

vas'o-in-hib'i-to-ry, *a. Physiol.* See VASODILATOR.

vas'o-mo-to'ri-al, vas'o-mo'to-ry, vas'o-mo-tor'ic (văs'ō-mō-tŏr'ĭk), *a.* = VASOMOTOR.

vas'quine' (văs'kēn'), *n.* [F.] A skirt or petticoat. Cf. BASQUINE. *Obs. Scot.*

vas'sal-age, *n. t.* To reduce to vassalage. *Obs.*

vas'sal-ate, *v. t.* To reduce to vassalage. *Obs. or R.* — **vas'sal-a'tion** (văs'ăl-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

vas'sal-dom (văs'ăl-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [*Rare.*

vas'sal-ess, *n.* A female vassal.

vas'sal-i-ty (vă-săl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Status of a vassal; vassalage.

vas'sal-less, *a.* See -LESS.

vas'sal-ry (văs'ăl-rĭ), *n.* Vassals collectively. *Rare.*

vas'sal-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

vassal state. A state under the suzerainty of another state.

vassand † WEASAND.

vas'sel. † VESSEL.

Vas'se-ni (văs'ĕ-nĭ). *D. Bib.*

vast, *v. t.* To cast out; void. *Obs.*

vast. † FAST. [desert. *Obs.*

vas'ta-cy (văs'tȧ-sĭ), *n.* Waste;

vas'tate (văs'tāt), *a.* [L. *vastatus*, p. p. of *vastare*, to lay waste.] Devastated. *Obs.*

vas-ta'tion (văs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vastatio.*] Devastation *Obs.*

vas-ta'tor (văs-tā'tŏr), *n.* Devastator. *Obs.*

vaste. † FAST.

vas'tel. † WASTEL, bread.

vas-tid'i-ty (văs-tĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *vastité*, L. *vastitas.*] Vastness; immensity. *Obs.*

vastinge. † FASTING.

vas'ti-ty (văs'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *vastitas:* cf. F. *vastité.*] Vastness; wasteness; a vast. *Obs or R.*

vast'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

vas'ture, *n.* Vastness. *Obs.*

Vat. *Abbr.* Vatican.

vat. † FAT, WIT.

vat blue. *Dyeing.* Indigo blue. See VAT, *n.*, 5.

vate. † WAIT.

‖ **Va'ter-recht'** (fä'tĕr-rĕkt'), *n.* [G.] See PATRIARCHY, 2.

Va'ter's cor'pus-cles (fä'tĕrz). [After A. *Vater.* See VATERIA.] *Anat.* = PACINIAN CORPUSCLES.

‖ **va'tes** (vā'tēz), *n.*; *pl.* VATES. [L.] A soothsayer; prophet; seer; poet; bard.

vat'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

vath, vathe. † WATHE, harm.

Vat'i-can-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Ultramontanism; — used only by persons who are not Roman Catholics. — **Vat'i-can-ist,** *n.*

va-tic'i-nal (vă-tĭs'ĭ-năl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing prophecy; prophetic.

va-tic'i-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *vaticinans, -antis*, p. pr.] Prophesying. *Obs. or R.*

va-tic'i-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] A prophet.

va-tic'i-na'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A prophetess. *Rare.*

va-tic'i-na'trix (-nā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] = VATICINATRESS.

vat'i-cine (văt'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *vaticinium.*] A vaticination. *Obs.*

va-tic'i-ner (vă-tĭs'ĭ-nĕr), *n* A vaticinator. *Obs.*

vat'i-cin'i-an (văt'ĭ-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Prophetical. *Obs.*

va-tic'i-ny (vă-tĭs'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [L. *vaticinium.*] Vaticination. *Obs.*

vat paper. Handmade paper.

Vat'te-lut'tu (văt'ĕ-lŏt'tŏo), *n.* See TAMIL.

vatten. † FATTEN.

vattir. † WATER.

vau (vō), *n.* [Heb. *vāv.*] **a** Also **waw.** The sixth letter [ו] of the Hebrew alphabet, a trilled liquid consonant, guttural or palatal. It is used as a heading of a section of Psalm cxix. As a numeral = 6. **b** A letter of the primitive Greek alphabet, of the same value as the digamma, and kept only as a numeral (= 6).

Vau-che'ri-a-'ce-æ (vō-kē'rĭ-ē'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See VAUCHERIA. — **vau-che'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Vau-clain' sys'tem (vō-klăn'). A system of arranging four-cylinder compound locomotives, using a piston valve to each pair of cylinders, and no receivers.

vaude'vil. Var. of VAUDEVILLE.

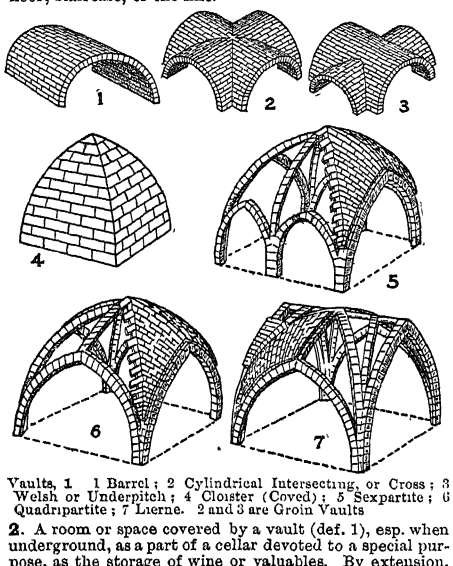
vau'dism (vō'dĭz'm), *n* The doctrines or tenets of the Vaudois, or Waldenses, or adherence to their principles.

vau'doux' (vō'dōō'). Vars. of VOODOO.

vau'dy (vô'dĭ), *a.* Gay; cheerful; showy; gaudy; vain; also, great; unusual. *Scot.*

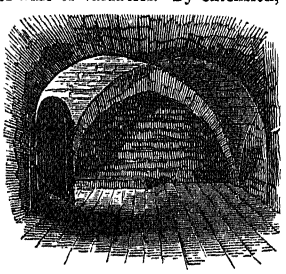
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prob. not pronounced; cf. VAULT, *a leap*), *n* [ME. *vawte*, var. of *vowte*, *voute*, OF. *vaute*, var. of *voute*, *volte*, F. *voûte*, LL. *volta*, fr. L. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll, to turn about. See VOLUBLE; cf. VAULT a leap, VOLT a turn, VOLUTE.] **1.** An arched structure of masonry, usually forming a ceiling, or roof, but sometimes carrying a separate roof, a floor, staircase, or the like.



Vaults, **1** 1 Barrel; 2 Cylindrical Intersecting, or Cross; 3 Welsh or Underpitch; 4 Cloister (Coved); *5* Sexpartite; 6 Quadripartite; 7 Lierne. 2 and 3 are Groin Vaults

2. A room or space covered by a vault (def. 1), esp. when underground, as a part of a cellar devoted to a special purpose, as the storage of wine or valuables. By extension, such a compartment even when not covered by a vault, as below the street pavement in front of a building; also, a room for the safe keeping of valuables, and commonly built of steel.



Vault, 2.

3. Fig.: The canopy of heaven; the sky.

vault (vôlt), *v. t.*; VAULT'ED; VAULT'ING. [Cf. ME. *vouten*, OF *vouter*, F. *voûter* See VAULT an arch.] To form with, or to cover with, a vault; to give the shape or the character of a vault to; to arch; as, to *vault* a roof or ceiling.

> The shady arch that *vaulted* the broad green alley. *Scott.*

vault (vôlt; *the* 1 *was formerly often suppressed in pron.*; *cf. 1st* VAULT, *n.*), *n.* [F. *volte*, prop., a turn, It. *volta*, the same word as *volta* an arch. See VAULT an arched structure.] A leap or bound. Specif.: **a** *Man.* The bound or leap of a horse; a curvet. **b** A leap over or upon something, made by aid of the hands, or of a pole.

vault, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *volter*, fr. It. *voltare* to turn. See VAULT a spring.] **1.** To leap; bound; spring.

> Leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree. *Dryden.*
>
> Lucan *vaulted* upon Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addison.*

2. Specif.: To execute a vault (in sense **a** or **b**); also, now rarely, to exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping.

vault, *v. t.* [See VAULT, *v. i.*] To leap over; esp., to leap over by aid of the hands or a pole; as, to *vault* a fence.

> I will *vault* credit, and affect high pleasures. *Webster* (1623).

vault'ed, *a.* **1.** Built as a vault; arched; as, a *vaulted* roof; covered with a vault; as, a *vaulted* passage.

2. Having a vault or vaults.

3. *Bot.* Arched like the roof of the mouth, as the upper lip of many ringent flowers.

vault'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of 1st VAULT. Hence: *n.* Act, practice, or art of building vaults; also, vaulted construction.

vaulting capital. *Arch.* The capital of a vaulting shaft.

vaulting cell. *Arch.* A compartment of a vault, contrived, as in ribbed structure, to allow of the building of an entire part at a time.

vaulting course. *Arch.* A course consisting of the springers of a vault, usually set with horizontal beds, and in projection or corbeled out.

vaulting shaft. *Arch.* A slender upright member, as a pilaster or column, from which springs a rib, or group of ribs, of a vault. It is commonly one of a cluster, or forms part of a larger pier.

vaulting tile. *Arch.* A tile for use in vaulting, esp. one of certain modern forms for light cheap masonry roofs.

vaunt (vânt; vônt; 277), *v. i.*; VAUNT'ED, VAUNT'ING. [F. *vanter*, LL. *vanitare*, fr. L. *vanus* vain. See VAIN.] To make a vain display of one's own worth, attainments, or the like; to talk vaingloriously; to brag; boast.

> Pride, which prompts a man to *vaunt* and overvalue what he is, does incline him to disvalue what he has. *Gov of Tongue.*

Syn. — See BOAST.

vaunt, *v. t.* To boast of; to make a vainglorious display of; to put forward boastfully.

> Charity *vaunteth* not itself, is not puffed up 1 *Cor.* xiii. 4.

vaunt, *n.* A vainglorious display of what one is, or has, or has done; ostentation; a boast; brag. *Milton.*

vaunt'-cou-rier' (vânt'kōō-rēr'), *n.* [F. *avant-courrier*. See AVANT, VAN of an army, COURIER; cf. AVANT-COURIER.] One sent in advance; an avant-courier; a precursor. *Obs.*

vav'a-sor (văv'*á*-sôr), *n.* [ME. *vavasour*, OF. *vavassor*, *vavassour*, F. *vavasseur*, perh. fr. LL. *vassus vassorum* vassal of the vassals. Cf. VASSAL.] **1.** *Feud. Law.* Any of a certain class of feudal lords. What was the rank or dignity of the vavasors is not certainly known. They seem not to have been tenants of the king. In England they had jurisdiction of pleas concerning wer and wite over their own men and their own property and sometimes over trespassers who were other men's tenants. "A worthy *vavasour*." *Chaucer.*

2. A jolly fellow, or a great man. *Derogatory. Obs.*

vav'a-so-ry (văv'*á*-sō-rĭ), *n.* [F. *vavassorie*.] *Feud. Law.* The tenure of a fee, or the lands, held by a vavasor.

veal (vēl), *n.* [ME. *veel*, OF. *veel*, F. *veau*, L. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus* a calf; akin to E. *wether*. See WETHER; cf. VELLUM, VITULINE.] **1.** A calf. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. The flesh of a calf used for food.

Veatch'i-a (vēch'ĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL., after J. A. *Veatch*, who found it at the New Idria mine, Cal.] *Bot.* A remarkable genus of anacardiaceous trees, of Lower California, distinguished from *Rhus* by accrescent petals and valvate sepals. The only species, *V. cedrosensis*, is the elephant wood.

vec'tor (vĕk'tôr), *n.* [L., a bearer, carrier, fr. *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry.] **1.** = RADIUS VECTOR.

2. *Math.* A directed magnitude, as a line segment, a force, or a velocity; the symbol of a definite translation from one point to another in space; the magnitude whose addition to a point in space transposes that point to another definite point. Vectors are said to be equal when their directions are parallel and their lengths equal. Cf. SCALAR **a**.

vector addition. *Math.* Geometric addition.

vector function. *Math.* A function like a vector having both size and direction for every point of a certain region.

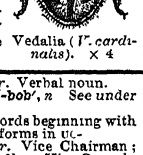
vec-to'ri-al (vĕk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a. Math.* Of or relating to a vector or vector quantity. — **vec-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

vectorial angle, *Math.*, the angle reckoned from the polar axis to the radius vector. — **v. coördinates**. See COÖRDINATE, *n.*

vector potential. *Math.* A vector quantity so distributed in space as to represent some natural quantity, when operated upon by the Hamiltonian operator.

vector quantity. *Math.* A quantity that has magnitude and direction, and so may be represented by a vector.

Ve'da (vā'dà; vē'dà; 277), *n.* [Skr. *vēda*, properly, knowledge, fr. *vid* to know. See WIT.] The most ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, comprising more than one hundred books; also, one of these books, or one of the four collections or classes of them, which are: the **Rig-Veda**, the oldest and most important, comprising more than a thousand hymns; the **Yajur-Veda**, comprising liturgical and ritualistic formulæ in verse and prose; the **Sama-Veda**, hymns, many of which occur in the Rig-Veda, for which musical notation is added or indicated; and the **Atharva-Veda**, in verse and prose, comprising charms, prayers, curses, spells, etc., as well as some theosophic and cosmogonic hymns, and written in a cruder and more popular style than the preceding. The Vedas, especially the Rig-Veda, display a vivid tendency to personify nature, and represent a stage of religion generally considered to have preceded Hinduism proper and probably to be that of the Aryan invaders of India (see ARYAN, *n.*, 1). The Vedic period is conservatively estimated at from about 1500 to 1000 B. C. The language of the Vedas is usually distinguished, as *Vedic*, from the *Classical* Sanskrit. See SANSKRIT; cf. HINDUISM.



Vedalia (*V. cardinalis*). × 4

Ve-da'li-a (vē-dā'lĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL., said to be a coined name without significance.] **a** *Zoöl.* The genus in which the Australian ladybird (see LADYBIRD, 1) is usually placed. **b** [*l. c.*] Any ladybird of the above genus.

Ve-dan'ta (vā-dän'tà; vē-dän'tà; 277), *n.* [Skr. *Vēdānta*.] *Hinduism.* A system of pantheistic philosophy, a branch of the Mimamsa school, primarily so called as being an investigation of the latter part of the Vedas, afterwards interpreted as embodying the ultimate aim or end of the Vedas. See MIMAMSA.

Ve-dan'tic (-tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Vedanta philosophy; also, of or pertaining to the Vedas; Vedic.

Ve-dan'tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* Vedantic philosophy. — **Ve-dan'tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

Ved'da } (vĕd'*á*), *n.* One of a people of Ceylon character-
Ved'dah } ized by slender build and small stature (five feet for adult males), by dark complexion, and profuse wavy hair. Their culture is exceedingly primitive, except where brought under the influence of the Singhalese. They have been considered as a race intermediate between the Australian blacks and the Dravidians of Hindustan.

ve-dette' (vē-dĕt'), *n.* [F. *vedette*, It. *vedetta*; cf. It. *vedere* to see, L. *videre*.] **a** *Mil.* A mounted sentinel, stationed in advance of the pickets, to watch an enemy, and give notice of danger. **b** *Nav.* A small vessel used to watch an enemy; — usually called **vedette boat**.

Ve'dic (vā'dĭk; vē'dĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Vedas, the language in which they are written, or the period and culture which they represent. — **Vedic Sanskrit**. See SANSKRIT.

Ved'i-o-vis, Ved'u-is, Vej'o-vis (vĕd'yō-vĭs, -ū-ĭs, vĕj'ō-vĭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient underworld divinity, antitype of Jupiter as the god of the heavens, whose festival was the agonium of May 21. He was sometimes identified with Apollo as a death-dealing god.

veer (vēr), *v. i.*; VEERED (vērd); VEER'ING. [F. *virer* (cf. Sp. *virar*, *birar*), LL. *virare*; orig. uncert. Cf. ENVIRON.] **1.** To change direction; to turn; to shift; as, the wind *veers* to the west. "His *veering* gait." *Wordsworth.*

> An ordinary community which is hostile or friendly as passion or as interest may *veer* about *Burke.*

2. Specif.: *Naut.* **a** To wear ship; to alter the course by turning away from the direction of the wind. **b** Of the wind, to change direction; to shift. See HAUL, *v. i.*, 3.

Syn. — See CHANGE.

to veer and haul, *Naut.*, to vary the course or direction; — said of the wind, which is said to *veer* aft and *haul* forward.

veer, *v. t.* To direct to a different course; to turn; to shift; specif., *Naut.*, to wear; as, to *veer*, or wear, a vessel.

to veer and haul, *Naut.*, to pay out and haul in alternately, or simultaneously on different parts. — to **v. away** *or* **out**, *Naut.*, to let out; to slacken and let run; to pay out; as, *to veer away* the cable; *to veer out* a rope.

veer'y (vēr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* VEERIES (-ĭz). [Prob. imitative of one of its notes.] A thrush (*Hylocichla fuscescens*) common in the eastern United States, light tawny brown above, pale buff below, rather indistinctly spotted with brown, and grayish white on the sides; — called also *Wilson's thrush.*

Ve'ga (vē'gà), *n.* [Ar. *wāqi'*, prop., falling: cf. F. *Wéga*.] A brilliant star of the first magnitude, the brightest in the constellation Lyra. It is a hydrogen star similar to Sirius, but differs in showing a little helium. Vega is about three times as remote as Sirius. See STAR.

‖ **ve'ga** (vā'gà), *n.* [Sp.] An open tract of ground; a plain, esp. one moist and fertile. *Sp. Amer. & Phil. I*

veg'e-ta-ble (vĕj'ĕ-tà-b'l), *a.* [F. *végétable* growing, capable of growing, formerly also, as a noun, a vegetable, fr. L. *vegetabilis* enlivening, fr. *vegetare* to enliven, quicken, *vegetus* enlivened, vigorous, *vegere* to quicken, to be lively, akin to *vigere* to be lively, to thrive, *vigil* watchful, awake, and prob. to E. *wake*, v. See VIGIL, WAKE, *v.*] Of or pertaining to plants; having the nature of, or produced by, plants; as, a *vegetable* nature; *vegetable* growths, juices, etc.; consisting of plants; as, the *vegetable* kingdom.

vegetable acid, an acid occurring in plants, as oxalic acid or citric acid; an organic acid. — **v. alkali**. *Chem.* **a** Potash. *Obs.* **b** A vegetable alkaloid. — **v. anatomy**, plant morphology. See MORPHOLOGY, 1. — **v. antimony**, the common boneset. — **v. black**, lampblack, esp. a pure variety. — **v. brimstone**, lycopodium powder. — **v. bristles**, the fibers of the gomuti palm. — **v. butter**. **a** Any vegetable oil that is solid at ordinary temperatures, as cocoa butter, shea butter, etc. **b** The avocado. — **v. calomel**, the May apple. — **v. casein**, legumin. — **v. caterpillar**, the aweto. — **v. earth**, vegetable mold. — **v. egg**. **a** The eggplant. **b** The fruit of the marmalade tree. — **v. ethiops**, a variety of charcoal made by incinerating rockweed, formerly used as a remedy in scrofula. — **v. fibrin**, gluten (sense 2). — **v. flannel**, a textile material, manufactured in Germany from pine wool. — **v. fountain**, the water vine. — **v. gelatin** *or* **gelatine**, gliadin. — **v. hair**. **a** Pine wool. **b** A fibrous substance used for stuffing cushions, packing, etc., prepared in the southern United States from the long moss; also, the plant itself. **c** Vegetable horsehair. — **v. horsehair**, a fiber derived from the European dwarf fan palm (*Chamærops humilis*) and used to stuff cushions. — **v. ivory**. See IVORY NUT **a**. — **v. jelly**. See PECTIN. — **v. kingdom**, the primary division of living things

vault'age, *n.* Vaulted work; also, a vaulted place; an arched cellar *Obs*

vault'er, *n.* One who vaults.

vaulting horse A wooden horse used as a rest in vaulting.

vaulting house. A brothel. *Obs.*

vaulting pillar. = VAULTING SHAFT.

vault'y, *a.* [Cf. F. *voûté*, p. p.] Arched; concave *Obs.*

vaumbras. † VAMBRACE.

vaumpe. † VAMP.

vaun. † VAN. [*Obs.*]

vaunce (vôns), *v. i.* To advance.

vaunt (vônt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FONT.

vaunt (vônt), *n.* [F *avant* before, fore. See AVANT, VANGUARD.] The first part *Obs.*

vaunt, *v. t.* To vault *Obs.*

vauntage. † VANTAGE.

vauntbrace. † VAMBRACE

vaunter, *n.* One who vaunts.

vaunt'er-y (vânt'ẽr-ĭ; vôn'-), *n.* [See VANTERIE.] A vaunting; bravado. *Rare.*

vaunt'ful, *a.* Vaunting; boastful; vainglorious.

vauntguard. † VANGUARD.

vaunt'ing-ly, *adv.* of *vaunting*, p. pr.

vaunt-lay'. Var. of VANLAY.

vaunt'mure' (vânt'mūr'), *n.* [F. *avant-mur.*] *Fort.* A low work in front of the main wall, like a faussebraie *Obs or R*

vauntparler, *n.* [OF. *avant parleur*.] A spokesman; also, a meddler. *Obs.*

vauntpe. † VAMP, VAMPEY

vaunt'ry, *n.* [See VANTERIE.] Boasting. *Obs.* [AVANTLAY

vauntulary. Obs. corrupt. of **vauntward.** † VANGUARD.

vaunt'y (vôn'tĭ), *a.* Proud; boastful; vain. *Scot.*

vaunwarde. † VANWARD.

vaupyn. † WEAPON.

vauquelin-ite (vō-kĕ'lĭn-īt), *n.* [After the French chemist *Vauquelin* (d. 1829).] *Min.* A green to brown phosphate and chromate of lead and copper.

‖ **vau'rien'** (vō'ryĭn'), *n.* [F.] A worthless fellow.

vaustity. † VASTITY.

vaut. † FAULT, VAULT.

vauter. † VAULTER.

Vau'trin' (vō'trăn'), *n.* In several of the novels of Balzac and in his drama of this name, an iron-willed criminal who becomes a chief of secret police.

vauty. † VAULTY.

v. aux. *Abbr.* Verb auxiliary.

Vaux-hall' (vŏks-hôl'), *n.* **a** Short for VAUXHALL GARDENS. **b** A quarter in London on the south bank of the Thames, in Lambeth.

Vauxhall Gardens A former popular pleasure resort in London, on the south bank of the Thames above Lambeth. Laid out in 1661, it was at first known as the New Spring Gardens at Foxhall. It was finally closed in 1859.

vav'a-sour, vav'as-sor, etc. [Vars. of VAVASOR.]

vavengeour, *n.* [Cf. OF. *va-g(u)eur* roving.] A **vagabond**; a straggler. *Obs. Scot.*

vaver. † WAVER.

vavoyd. † VOIVODE. [GUARD.

vaward, vawewarde. † VANGUARD.

vawe. † PAIN, *a. & adv.*

vawenuge. † FAWNING.

vawmure. Var. of VAUNTMURE.

vawt, vawte. † VAULT.

vawter. † VAULTER.

vax. † WAX, *n.*

vax-cayme. A form of WAX COMB, honeycomb. *Obs. Scot.*

vay. † FAY, faith; WAY.

vayage. † VOYAGE.

vaye. † WAY

vayk † WAIK, weak.

vaylant, vayllaunt, *a* [OF. *vaillant*, p. pr. See VALIANT.] Availing. *Obs.*

vayllable. † VALUABLE. [ing.

vayn. † WAIN; WANE, ween-

vaynd. † WONDE

vayre. † FAIR. [HEAD, FAIRLY

vayrhede, vayrliche. † FAIR-

vaysall. † VASSAL.

vayth. † FAITH.

Vā'yu (vā'yōō; wā'-), *n.* [Skr. *Vāyu*.] *Hindu Myth* Wind god.

vazier. † VIZIER.

Va-zim'bà (vá-zĭm'bà), *n.* A member of one of the Negro or Negroid peoples of Madagascar.

vb. *Abbr* Verb.

vb-. For words beginning with *vb-*, see the forms in UB-.

V bend, *or* **V'-bend'**, *n.* See V, *a.*

V block, *or* **V'-block'**, *n.* See V, *a.*

vb. n. *Abbr.* Verbal noun.

V bob, *or* **V'-bob'**, *n* See under V, *a.*

vc- For words beginning with *vc-*, see the forms in UC-.

V. C. *Abbr.* Vice Chairman; Vice Chancellor; Vice Consul; Victoria Cross; Volunteer Corps

V croze, *or* **V'-croze'**, *n.* See V, *a.*

Vct. *Abbr.* Victor. [V, *a.*

V curve, *or* **V'-curve'**, *n.* See **vd.** For words beginning with *vd*, see the forms in UD-.

V. D. *Abbr.* Vapor density; various dates.

v def. *Abbr* Verb defective.

v. dep *Abbr* Verb deponent.

V D. L. *Abbr.* Van Diemen's Land.

V. D. M. *Abbr.* Verbi Dei Minister (L., Minister of the Word of God).

ve. † WE.

Ve, *n.* [Icel. *Vē.*] See VILI.

V. E. *Abbr.* Votre Eminence (F., Your Eminence).

Ve'a-dar' (vē'*á*-där'; vā'-), *n* [Heb. *ve-adar*, lit ,second *Adar*, the month which it follows.] See JEWISH CALENDAR

veadore. † VEEDOR

veage. † VOYAGE. [veal. *Cant.*

veal'er, *n.* A calf suitable for **veal'y** (vēl'ĭ), *a.* Like or suggesting veal or a calf. *Colloq.*

vear. † FEAR

veare. † VER.

vearye. † VERY. [of FEEZE.

vease (vēz; vēz). Dial. Eng

veast (vâst). Dial. Eng. var of FEAST, a festival.

‖ **veau** (vō), *n.* [F.] Veal; calf.

veawe † FEW.

vebbe. † WEB.

vecche † FETCH.

veche † VETCH.

vecht † WEIGHT.

veck, *n.* A hag. *Obs.*

ve-cor'dy, *n.* [L. *vecordia*.] Madness; folly; doting *Obs.*

vec-ta'ri-ous (vĕk-tā'rĭ-ŭs), *a* [L. *vectarius*.] Pertaining to a carriage. *Obs.*

vec'ti-ble (vĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. L *vectabilis*.] That may be carried. *Obs.* [*Roman Hist.* See AGER.

vec-ti'gal (vĕk-tĭ'găl), *n.* [L.]

vec'tion (vĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vectio*, fr. *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry.] Vectitation. *Obs*

vec'tis (vĕk'tĭs), *n.* [L., pole, bar.] *Obstetrics.* An instrument with a curved blade used as a lever to assist in delivery.

vec'ti-ta'tion (vĕk'tĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vectitatus* borne about, fr *vectare*, v intens fr. *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry.] A carrying, or being carried about *Obs.*

vec-to'ri-an, *a.* [L. *vectorius*.] Serving for carriage. *Obs.*

vector sum. The sum obtained in vector, or geometrical, addition.

vec'ture (vĕk'tūr), *n.* [L. *vectura*, fr. *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry. Cf VETTURA, VOITURE.] Conveyance; carriage. *Obs*

ve'da-na (vā'dà-nä), *n.* [Skr. *vēdanā*.] *Theos.* Sensation or sense knowledge.

Ve-dan'ga (vā-dän'gà), *n* [Skr *vēdānga*, singular.] Six Sanskrit works designed to teach how to read, understand, and apply Vedic texts [FEED

vedde. † *fed*, pret & p p. of

veddir. † WETHER.

vedere † FATHER, FEATHER.

vedette boat. *Mil.* An outpost of two or more vedettes, one of whom is constantly on the alert

vedhren. † FEATHER, *v.*

vedir. † WEATHER.

vedou. † WIDOW.

ve-dro' (vē-drō'), *n.* [Russ. *vedró*, lit., bucket.] See MEASURE.

vee (vē), *n.* = V, *n.*, 3.

ve'e-dor' (*Sp.* vā'ĕ-dōr'), *n.* [Sp.] A chief officer under the sovereign. *Obs.*

veele. † VEAL.

veen. † VAIN.

veen (vēn), *a* [Manx *veen*, *veein*, small.] Little, — chiefly in endearment. *Isle of Man.*

veer. † VER.

veer'a-ble (vēr'*á*-b'l), *a.* Changeable; shifting. *Obs.*

veerce. † VERSE.

veer'ing-ly, *adv.* of *veering*, p. pr. [delirium *Obs. Scot.*

vees, *n.* A kind of disease or

veg (vĕg). Var. of VAIG.

veget, *a.* Vegete. *Obs.*

veg'e-ta-bil'i-ty (vĕj'ĕ-tà-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being vegetable. *Rare.* [*Sp.*

veg'e-ta-bl. Vegetable. *Ref.*

which includes all plants. See PLANT, *n.*, 3.—**vegetable lamb.** = SCYTHIAN LAMB. — **v. leather.** **a** A shrubby West Indian spurge (*Euphorbia punicea*), with leathery foliage and crimson bracts. **b** An imitation of leather made of cotton waste. **c** A tough fabric made of linen cloth coated with India rubber. *Obs.* — **v. marrow.** **a** An egg-shaped gourd, commonly eight to ten inches long. It is noted for the very tender quality of its flesh, and is a favorite vegetable in England. It is one of the forms of *Cucurbita pepo*. **b** The avocado. — **v. mercury,** a Brazilian scrophulariaceous shrub (*Brunfelsia uniflora*) said to be used locally as a remedy for syphilis. — **v. mold** *or* **mould,** humus. — **v. naphtha,** wood naphtha. — **v. orange,** the chito melon. — **v. oyster,** the oyster plant. — **v. parchment.** = PARCHMENT PAPER. — **v. pathology,** the science of vegetable diseases. See PATHOLOGY, 1.— **v. pear,** the chayote. — **v. pomegranate,** the snake cucumber. — **v. rennet,** any plant which has the power of coagulating milk; specif.: **a** The butterwort. **b** A solanaceous shrub of Afghanistan (*Withania coagulans*), whose seeds are used in place of rennet. — **v. serpent,** the snake cucumber. — **v. sheep,** the sheep plant. — **v. silk,** a cottonlike fibrous material obtained from the coating of the seeds of a Brazilian malvaceous tree (*Chorisia speciosa*). It is used for stuffing cushions, etc. Also, the similar product of various related trees. Cf. SILK COTTON. — **v. soul.** See ANIMAL SOUL **a.** — **v. sponge,** the towel gourd. — **v. sulphur,** lycopodium powder. — **v. tallow,** any fatty tallowlike substance obtained from plants, as from the Chinese tallow tree, and used for burning, as a lubricant, in soap manufacture, etc. — **v. towel,** the dishcloth gourd. — **v. turpeth,** turpeth. — **v. wax,** any waxy product secreted by various plants, as palm wax, Chinese wax, etc. Wax is commonly secreted in thin flakes by the walls of the epidermal cells of leaves, fruits, etc., and sometimes forms a "bloom."

veg'e-ta-ble (vĕj'ē-tȧ-b'l), *n.* A plant; specif., in common usage, a plant cultivated for food, as the cabbage, turnip, potato, bean, etc.; also, the edible part or parts of such plants, as prepared for market or table. There is no well-drawn distinction between vegetables and fruits (see FRUIT, 2) in the popular sense; but it has been held by the courts that all those which, like potatoes, cabbage, carrots, peas, celery, lettuce, tomatoes, etc., are eaten (whether cooked or raw) during the principal part of a meal are to be regarded as *vegetables*, while those used only for dessert are *fruits*.

In horticultural usage a *vegetable* is an edible herbaceous plant or part . . . commonly used for culinary purposes. *L. H. Bailey.*

veg'e-tal (-tȧl), *a.* [F. *végétal*. See VEGETABLE.] **1.** Pertaining to vegetables, or the vegetable kingdom; of the nature of a vegetable; vegetable. *Burton.*

2. *Biol.* Vegetative.

veg'e-ta'ri-an (vĕj'ē-tā'rĭ-ȧn ; 115), *n.* One who holds that plants afford the only proper food for man. Strict vegetarians eat no butter, eggs, or milk.

veg'e-ta'ri-an, *a.* Of or pert. to vegetarianism; also, consisting wholly of vegetables; as, a *vegetarian* diet.

veg'e-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory or practice of living solely upon vegetables and fruits.

veg'e-tate (vĕj'ē-tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *vegetatus*, p. p. of *vegetare* to enliven. See VEGETABLE.] **1.** To grow after the fashion of plants.

See life dissolving *vegetate* again. *Pope*

2. Hence, to lead a passive existence without initiative or exertion of body or mind; to do little but eat and grow.

Persons who . . . would have *vegetated* stupidly in the places where fortune had fixed them. *Jeffrey.*

3. *Med.* To grow exuberantly; to produce fleshy or warty outgrowths; as, a *vegetating* papule.

veg'e-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *végétation*, L. *vegetatio* an enlivening. See VEGETATE.] **1.** Act or process of vegetating, or growing as a plant does; vegetable growth.

2. Hence, inert existence.

3. The sum of vegetable life; vegetables or plants in general; as, luxuriant *vegetation*.

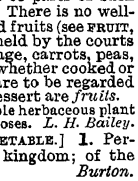
4. *Med.* An exuberant morbid outgrowth upon any part, esp. upon the valves of the heart.

vegetation of salts, *Old Chem.*, arborescent crystallization.

veg'e-ta-tive (vĕj'ē-tā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *végétatif.*] **1.** Growing, or having the power of growing, as plants; pertaining to growth, designating functions (as metabolism, nutrition, etc) most directly concerned with the maintenance of life; — often, esp. in *Bot.*, in specif. sense opposed to *reproductive*; as, a *vegetative* stage in the life history of a plant.

2. Having the power to produce growth in plants; as, the *vegetative* properties of soil.

3. Leading a passive existence; inert.



Vegetative Cone of *Equisetum* (diagrammatic). *a* Apical Cell; *b, b* Leaf Primordia.

vegetative cone, *Bot.*, the conical protuberance which commonly forms the apex of a growing shoot; the apical point. — **v. pole,** *Embryol.*, the part of an egg diametrically opposite to the animal pole (which see). Its protoplasm often contains more yolk, divides more slowly, and forms larger blastomeres than that about the animal pole, and gives rise to the hypoblast of the embryo.

— **veg'e-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **veg'e-ta-tive-ness,** *n.*

ve'he-mence (vē'hē-mĕns *or, esp. in British usage,* vē'ē-), *n.* [L. *vehementia*: cf. F. *véhémence*.] Quality or state of being vehement; as: **a** Impetuous force; impetuosity; violence; fury; as, the *vehemence* of the wind; to speak with *vehemence*. **b** Violent ardor; fervor, as of passion.

"Petitionary *vehemence*." *Shak.*

ve'he-men-cy (-mĕn-sĭ), *n.* Vehemence. *Rare Shak.*

ve'he-ment (-mĕnt), *a.* [L. *vehemens*, prob. fr. *vehere* to carry: cf. F. *véhément*. Cf. VEHICLE.] **1.** Acting with great force; furious; violent; impetuous; as, a *vehement* wind; a *vehement* torrent; a *vehement* fire or heat.

2. Very ardent; very eager or urgent; passionate. "*Vehement* instigation." *Shak.* "*Vehement* desire." *Milton.*

Syn. — See IMPETUOUS.

ve'hi-cle (vē'hĭ-k'l *or, esp. in British usage,* vē'ĭ-), *n.* [L. *vehiculum*, fr. *vehere* to carry; akin to E. *way, wain*. See WAY, *n.*; cf. INVEIGH.] **1.** That in or on which any person or thing is or may be carried, esp. on land, as a coach, wagon, car, bicycle, etc.; a means of conveyance.

2. That which is used as the instrument of conveyance or communication; as, matter is the *vehicle* of energy. "A simple style forms the best *vehicle* of thought." *Wirt.*

Specif.: **a** *Pharm.* A substance in which medicine is taken, usually a sirup to render it more palatable. **b** *Paint.* The liquid medium, as oil, with which a pigment is applied. See FRESCO, 2 **a**; 4th DISTEMPER, etc. **c** *Photog* A liquid used to spread sensitive salts upon glass, paper, etc.

ve-hic'u-lar (vē-hĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *vehicularis*.] Of or pertaining to a vehicle; also, serving as a vehicle; as, a *vehicular* contrivance; *vehicular* travel.

‖ **Vehm'ge-richt** (fām'gē-rĭkt), *n.*; *pl.* -GERICHTE (-rĭk'tē). [G. *vehm, fehm*, criminal tribunal + *gericht* court, judgment. Cf. VEHMIC.] One of certain late medieval tribunals common in Germany, chiefly in Westphalia. They developed into bodies of "free judges," who met in secret and usurped many functions of government, but served to maintain a measure of order and justice in a period of robber barons, petty courts, and weak regular government.

veh'mic (fā'mĭk ; vā'- ; 277), *a.* [G. *vehm, fehm, fehme*, a secret tribunal of punishment, MHG. *veime, veme*: cf. F. *vehmique*.] Of or pert. to the Vehmgericht.

veil (vāl), *n.* [ME. *veile*, OF. *veile*, F. *voile*, L. *vela*, pl. of *velum* a sail, covering, curtain, veil, prob. for *vexlum*; cf. *vexillum* banner, flag. Cf. REVEAL.] **1.** A fabric hung up, or spread out, to intercept the view, and hide an object; a curtain; esp., a piece of stuff, usually diaphanous, worn as a screen to hide or protect the face.

The *veil* of the temple was rent in twain. *Matt.* xxvii 51

She, as a *veil* down to the slender waist,
Her unadorned golden tresses wore *Milton.*

2. Hence, a cover; disguise; mask; pretense.

[I will] pluck the borrowed *veil* of modesty from the so-seeming Mistress Page. *Shak.*

3. Specif.: **a** *Eccl.* A covering for a person or thing; as, a nun's *veil*; a paten *veil*; an altar *veil*. **b** *Bot.* (1) In fungi, the velum. (2) In mosses, the calyptra. **c** *Zoöl.* A velum. **d** *Singing.* A slight obscuration of the voice, as from a peculiarity of the larynx, breathiness, huskiness, or the like. A voice characterized by a veil is called *veiled voice, voce velata*, or *voix sombrée*. **e** A caul.

within the veil, within the Holy of Holies, concealed by the veil in the temple at Jerusalem. Fig., in heaven; beyond the veil of sense perception.

veil (vāl), *v. t.*; VEILED (vāld) : VEIL'ING. [ME. *veilen*; cf. OF. *veler* (3d sing. pres. *veile*), F. *voiler*, L. *velare*. See VEIL, *n.*] **1.** To throw a veil over; to cover with a veil.

2. To cover; hide; conceal; cloak; mask.

To keep your great pretenses *veiled*. *Shak.*

veiled (vāld), *pret. & p. p.* of VEIL. Hence: *a.* **1.** Covered by or as by a veil; hidden. "A *veiled* meaning." *Earle.*

2. *Singing.* Characterized by a veil. See VEIL, *n.*, 3 **d**.

veiled plate, *Photog.*, a fogged plate. — **V. Prophet of Kho'rassan'** (kō'rä-sän'), the hero and title of a tale in Thomas Moore's "Lalla Rookh," based on the history of Hakim or Ata, surnamed Mokanna, i. e., "the Veiled," the founder of an Arabian sect in the 8th century. He pretended to be a god, and wore a veil to hide the (alleged) dazzling brightness of his countenance, but in fact to conceal disfigurements received in battle. — **v. wool,** wool in which the fibers do not unite into distinct staples, but overlap so that the curves are intermixed and hardly discernible.

veil'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VEIL. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of covering with a veil.

2. A veil; a thin covering; also, gauzy material, as for veils.

vein (vān), *n.* [ME. *veine*, F. *veine*, L. *vena*.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of the system of tubular branching vessels (arising by the union of the capillaries in the various organs and tissues) which carry the blood back to the heart. In man and the higher animals they resemble the arteries in structure, but are thinner-walled, and often have valves at intervals to prevent reflux of the blood, which flows in a steady stream and in most veins is impure and dark-colored. Many of the arteries in their course are accompanied by veins, the larger by a single vein, smaller ones oftener by two veins, called the **venæ comites**. In many invertebrates having arteries distinct veins are wanting, the blood returning to the heart by cavities or spaces between the organs or in the tissues. See CIRCULATION, 4 **a**.

2. *Bot.* One of the vascular bundles forming the framework or fibrous tissue of a leaf; — called also *nerve*. The veins may represent several separate steles arising from a polystelic stem, or one or more partial steles (meristeles) from the single stele of the stem. They differ much in arrangement, mode of branching, etc. See VENATION.

3. *Zoöl.* One of the thickened ribs, nervures, or nerves which serve to stiffen the wings of insects.

4. *Geol. & Mining.* **a** A crack in rock filled by mineral matter deposited from solution by underground water. **b** A comparatively narrow sheet of igneous rock injected into a crevice in rock; — called specif. an *eruptive*, or *intrusive, vein* (really a thin *dike*). It may vary from the size of a thread to a breadth of several yards. When large, it is usually called a *dike*. **c** A lode. See LODE, *n.*, 4 and *Note*. **d** A bed; as, a *vein* of coal.

5. A fissure or cavity, as in the earth or other substance.

Let the glass of the prisms be free from *veins*. *Sir I. Newton.*

6. A streak or wave of different color or shade, appearing in wood, and in marble and other stones; variegation.

7. Anything of distinctive character considered as running through something else; a strain; as, a *vein* of humor; a particular disposition or turn of mind, or a peculiar manner of speech or conduct expressive of it; as, a satirical *vein*.

He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking *Swift*

Syn. — Strain, touch, tinge, shade, smack, taug. — VEIN, STREAK, SPICE, DASH. VEIN and (*Colloq.*) STREAK denote a particular strain, turn, or cast (esp.) of mind or disposition; SPICE and DASH suggest a slight admixture or infusion, esp. such as gives zest, relish, or pungency; as, "thy humorous *vein*" (*Prior*); "In Swift he discovered an inimitable *vein* of irony" (*Johnson*); "He had always had a *vein* of childish obstinacy" (*Mary Wilkins*); a stubborn *streak*; "There was a *spice* of obstinacy about Miss Dale" (*Trollope*); "A king of England should have a *spice* of the devil in his composition" (*Smollett*); "Sévigné . . . lover of Montaigne, and with a *spice* of his free thought and speech" (*E. FitzGerald*); "He is a man with a *dash* of genius in him" (*M. Arnold*); "Godwin . . . has a *dash* of affectation" (*Lamb*); cf. "an all-pervading *dash* of the coxcomb" (*Carlyle*). See BENT, TURN, COLOR, TASTE.

veins of Ga'len (gā'lĕn) [after Claudius *Galen*, Roman physician], *Anat.*, veins in the velum interpositum, discharging by one or two main trunks into the straight sinus.

vein (vān), *v. t.*; VEINED (vānd), VEIN'ING. To form or mark with veins; to fill or cover with veins. *Tennyson.*

veined (vānd), *a.* Full of veins; showing venation; streaked; variegated. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* Having veins, or vascular fibers. **b** Ingrained, running in the blood. *R.* "Thy *veined* follies." *Ford.*

vein'er (vān'ẽr), *n.* A kind of small V gouge used in wood carving, etc.; — called also *veining tool*.

vein'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VEIN. Hence: *n.* **1** A system or pattern of veins; venation.

2. A streak or streaking; as: **a** *Weaving.* A stripe due to a lapse in the warp. **b** A streaked or variegated surface.

vein'let, *n.* A small vein.

vein quartz. Quartz occurring as gangue in a vein.

vein'stone' (vān'stōn'), *n. Mining.* Valueless material surrounding the ore in a lode; gangue; lodestuff; matrix.

vein'y (vān'ĭ), *a.*; VEIN'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); VEIN'I-EST. [From VEIN: cf. F. *veiné*.] Full of veins; veined, as marble.

ve'la (vē'lȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of VELUM. [L.] Specif. [*cap.*]: *Astron.* A subdivision of the constellation Argo; the Sails.

ve-la'men (vē-lā'mĕn), *n.*, *pl.* VELAMINA (vē-lăm'ĭ-nȧ). [L.] **1.** *Anat.* A membrane; a velum.

2. *Bot.* The thick whitish or greenish corky epidermis covering the aërial roots of epiphytic orchids. The air-containing tracheids of which it is composed are capable of condensing and absorbing atmospheric moisture.

ve'lar (vē'lȧr), *a.* [See VELUM.] **1.** Of or pert. to a velum; esp., of or pert. to the velum of the palate (the soft palate).

2. *Phon.* Formed with the place of articulation, or narrowing, between the back of the tongue and the soft palate; guttural; back; as, the *velar* consonants, such as *k* and hard *g*; the *velar*, or back, vowels, as *ō, o͞o*.

velar r. = UVULAR R.

ve-la'ri-um (vē-lā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ä). [L., covering.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An awning over a theater or amphitheater.

2. The velum which occurs in certain Scyphozoa (some Cubomedusæ). It differs from that of hydrozoa in containing endoderm-lined canals.

ve'late (vē'lāt), *a.* [L. *velatus*, p. p. of *velare* to veil. See VEIL.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having a veil or velum.

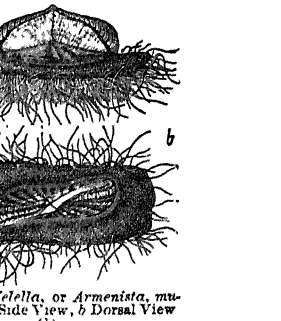
ve-la'tion (vē-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *velatio* a veiling. See VELATE.] **1.** Act or process of veiling, or state of being veiled; hence, concealment; secrecy.

2. The formation of a velum.

veldt (fĕlt ; vĕlt), *n.* Properly, **veld.** [D *veld*. Cf. FIELD, *n.*] In South Africa, a tract of land not forested or thinly forested; grass country; esp.: **a** In Cape Colony, the plains which, barren or thinly covered with brushwood and divided by small mountain chains, lie between Great Karroo and the Orange River; — called also **bush veldt.** **b** In the Transvaal and Natal, the high almost treeless plateaux which afford pasturage to numerous flocks and herds; — called also **high veldt.**

veldt sore. *Med.* An infective sore, occurring mostly on the hands and feet, often contracted in walking on the veldt and apparently due to a specific microörganism.

Ve-lel'la (vē-lĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *velum* a veil, a sail.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of floating oceanic Siphonophora widely distributed in warm seas. It is closely akin to *Porpita*, but has an oblique crest which acts as a sail and often causes the animal to be drifted to coasts remote from its natural habitat. The common species (*V. vulgaris*) of the Atlantic and Mediterranean is bright blue and grows two inches long. **b** [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.



Velella (*Velella*, or *Armenista, mutica*). *a* Side View, *b* Dorsal View (d)

ve'lic (vē'lĭk), *a.* [L. *velum* sail.] Of or pertaining to a ship's sail. — **velic point.** = CENTER OF EFFORT.

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veg'e-tal (vĕj'ē-tȧl), *n.* [F *végétal*.] A vegetable. *Rare.*

veg'e-tal'i-ty (-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being vegetal. *Rare.*

veg'e-tate, *v. t.* To make vegetate *Rare.* [*Sp.*]

veg'e-ta-tive. Vegetative. *Ref.*

ve-gete' (vē-jēt'), *a.* [L. *vegetus*. See VEGETABLE.] Lively; active; sprightly. *Obs. or R.*

veg'e-tive (vĕj'ē-tĭv), *a. & n.* [See VEGETATE, *v. t.*, VEGETATIVE.] Vegetable. *Obs.*

veg'e-to-al'ka-li (-tō-ăl'kȧ-lĭ), *n.* = VEGETABLE ALKALI

veg'e-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [L. *vegetus*.] = VEGETE. *Obs.*

veg'i-tive † VEGETIVE.

ve'he-ment-ly, *adv.* of VEHEMENT. See -LY.

ve'hi-cl Vehicle. *Ref. Sp.*

ve'hi-cle, *v. t.* To convey in or by means of a vehicle. *Rare.*

ve-hic'u-la-ry (vē-hĭk'ū-lȧ-rĭ), *a.* Vehicular. *Rare.*

ve-hic'u-late (-lāt), *v. t & i.* To convey, or to ride, in a vehicle. *Rare.* — **ve-hic'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Rare*

ve-hic'u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Vehicular. *Rare.*

ve-hic'u-lum (vē-hĭk'ū-lŭm), *n.* [L.] Vehicle *Obs.*

‖ **Vehm** (fām), ‖ **Vehme** (fā'mē), *n.*; *pl.* VEHME (fā'mē). = VEHMGERICHT.

veht. † FIGHT

Vei (vī ; vē), *n.* A Negro of a pagan Mandingan tribe of the west coast of Africa from Monrovia northward.

veiage. † VIAGE, voyage.

veid. † WEED, garment.

veie. † TAY, to fit; FEY, *a.*

veighment. † VEHEMENT.

veild. Veiled. *Ref. Sp.*

veildar. † WIELDER.

veil'er, *n* One that veils.

veilfare. † WELFARE.

veill. † WELL.

veillane † VILLAIN.

veille, *n.* [OF. *veille*, prop., a watching, L. *vigilia*.] A watcher. *Obs.*

veil'less, *a.* See -LESS

‖ **veil'leuse'** (vē'yûz'), *n.* [F.] A shaded night lamp.

veillfair. † WELFARE.

vein. † FAIN, *a. & adv.*; VAIN.

vein'age (vān'ĕj), *n.* Venation; veins collectively. *Rare.*

vein'al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to veins; venous. *Rare.*

veind. Veined. *Ref. Sp.*

veine. † FAIN, *v.*; VAIN.

vein'i-ness (vān'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

veining tool. See VEINER.

vein'less, *a.* See -LESS.

vein'ling, *n.* A small vein.

vein'ous (vā'nŭs), *a.* [See VEIN; cf. VENOUS.] Veiny or veined. Also, venous.

vein'stuff', *n. Mining.* = The material in a vein; ore with its gangue. **b** Veinstone.

vein'ule (vān'ūl), *n.* [Dim. of *vein*: cf F *veinule*.] A small vein; a veinlet

veir. † FAIR, *a. & n.*; VAIR, fur; VER; WEAR; WEIRD; *were*, form of BE.

veirs. † VERSE.

veiunge. † FAYING, joining.

veize. † FEEZE.

ve-keel'. † VAKIL

vekke. † VECK. [skin; WELL.

vel. † *fell*, pret. of FALL; FELL, *vel. Abbr.* Vellum.

velacco † VILIACO.

velaghe. † FELLOW.

vel'a-men'tous (vĕl'ȧ-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* **a** Pertaining to or resembling a velamen. **b** Like a sail.

vel'a-men'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., a veil] = VELAMEN

velane, velany. † VILLAINY.

velanie. † VILLAINY.

ve-la'ni oak (vē-lā'nĭ). Var. of VALONIA OAK.

velans. † VILENS, villainous.

ve'lar-y (vē'lȧr-ĭ), *a.* Velic

velasour Obs. corrupt. of VAVASOR.

‖ **ve-la'ta** (vē-lä'tä), *a.* [It.] *Singing.* See VOCE VELATA.

ve'lat-ed (vē'lāt-ĕd), *a.* Veiled; velate. *Obs or R.*

vel'a-tu'ra (vĕl'ȧ-tōō'rȧ), *n.* [It.] An early Italian method of glazing a painting by rubbing on color with the hand.

velcom. † WELCOME.

‖ **veld** (fĕlt ; vĕlt), *n.* The veldt (which see). *South Africa.*

velde. † FIELD; FELT, *n.*; WIELD; also, obs pret & p. p. of FELL, FILL.

veld'schoen', *n.* = VELDTSCHOEN [*South Africa.*]

veldt cornet. = FIELD CORNET

veldt'schoen' (fĕlt'shōōn'; vĕlt'-), *n.*; *pl.* VELDTSCHOENS (-shōōnz') or D. VELDTSCHOENEN (-shōōn'ĕn). Also **veld'schoen'.** [D *veld* field + *schoen* shoe, *pl. schoenen*. Cf VELDT; SHOE.] A low-cut blucher shoe, cheaply made for farmers' use *South Africa.* [VEAL, VEIL.

vele. † FEEL; FELE, many;

vele, *n.* [F (Rabelais) *vele*, L. *velum.*] A sail. *Obs.*

veleni, velenly. † VILLAINY, VILLAINLY

velewet. † VELVET.

ve-lif'er-ous (vē-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.*

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vel'i-ger (vĕl'ĭ-jĕr), *n.* [NL.; L. *velum* a veil + *gerere* to bear.] *Zoöl.* A larval mollusk in the stage when it has developed the velum. See VELUM, 2.

ve'lite (vē'līt), *n.* [L. *veles, velitis.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A light-armed foot soldier, one of a skirmishing corps first attached to the legion at the siege of Capua, 211 B. C.



Veliger of the Gastropod *Vermetus.* Much enlarged.

vel-le'i-ty (vĕ-lē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *velleitas*, fr. L. *velle* to will, to be willing: cf. F. *velléité.*] The lowest degree of desire; imperfect or incomplete volition.

Velleity, which is only a conditionate, faint, imperfect volition of an end, without regard to the means. *T. Gale.*

vel'li-cate (vĕl'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *vellicatus*, p. p. of *vellicare* to twitch, fr. *vellere* to pluck, pull.] To twitch; also, to cause to twitch.

vel'li-cate, *v. i.* To move spasmodically; to twitch.

vel'li-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vellicatio.*] Act of twitching, or of causing to twitch; also, *Med.*, a local twitching, or convulsive motion, of a muscular fiber, esp. of the face.

vel'li-ca-tive (vĕl'ĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Having the power of vellicating, plucking, or twitching; causing vellication.

‖ **vel-lón'** (vĕl-yōn'), *n.* [Sp.] Spanish copper money; — also used somewhat like the English word *sterling* in the phrase *real de vellón.* See 2d REAL.

Vel-lo'zi-a (vĕ-lō'zĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See VELLOZIACEÆ.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical African and Brazilian arborescent perennials, typifying the family Velloziaceæ. They have branching stems clothed with the bases of the stiff, linear, pointed leaves. Some species are cultivated for their handsome bell-shaped flowers under the name of *tree lily.*

Vel-lo'zi-a'ce-æ (-ā'shē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., after José *Velloso* Xavier (1742–1811), Brazilian botanist.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Liliales), of 2 genera and about 60 species, distinguished from Amaryllidaceæ by woody stems, one-flowered peduncles, commonly persistent perianth, and more numerous stamens. — **vel-lo'zi-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

vel'lum (vĕl'ŭm), *n.* [ME. *velim*, OF. *veelin*, F. *vélin*, orig. a., fr. OF. *veel* calf. See VEAL.] **1.** A fine parchment, usually of calfskin, made clear and white, for writing upon, binding books, etc.; hence, a vellum manuscript. **2.** A membrane. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

vellum cloth. A fine kind of cotton fabric, made very transparent, and used as a tracing cloth.

vellum paper. Parchment paper; papyrin.

ve'lo (vē'lō), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *velocity.*] *Mech.* A velocity of one foot per second, a proposed unit of velocity.

‖ **ve-lo'ce** (vă-lō'chā), *adv.* [It., swift.] *Music.* With rapidity and dash.

vel'o-cim'e-ter (vĕl'ŏ-sĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *velox, -ocis*, rapid + E. *-meter.*] An apparatus for measuring speed, as of machinery or vessels, or esp. of projectiles.

ve-loc'i-pede (vē-lŏs'ĭ-pēd), *n.* [L. *velox, -ocis*, swift + *pes, pedis*, foot: cf. F. *vélocipède.* See VELOCITY; FOOT.] Any of various relatively light vehicles propelled by the rider or riders; — applied esp. to early forms of bicycle and tricycle, and later to a form of railroad hand car. Cf. DRAISINE. See HAND CAR, *Illust.*



Old Form of Two-wheeled Velocipede.

ve-loc'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *velocitas*, fr. *velox, -ocis*, swift, quick: cf. F. *vélocité.*] **1.** Quickness of motion; swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity; — said chiefly of inanimate things; as, the *velocity* of wind, a bullet, light, sound. **2.** *Mech.* Time rate of motion, esp. in a given direction and sense. Average velocity equals the total distance passed over, divided by the whole time taken. When the motion is uniform, i. e., when indefinitely small equal distances are passed over in equal times, this quotient represents the actual velocity at each instant. When the motion is not uniform the velocity at a given point is the limiting value of the fraction representing the average velocity over a space including the point when the numerator and denominator of this fraction are taken indefinitely small.

Syn. — Speed, rapidity, swiftness, quickness. — VELOCITY, CELERITY. VELOCITY (which is here compared in its popular sense only; for its scientific use see defs.) is employed chiefly of the movement of inanimate objects, or of voluntary movements regarded merely as motion; CELERITY applies to such movements or (esp.) actions of living beings as suggest promptitude or dispatch; as, the *velocity* of a bullet; "His momentum depended on *velocity* of stroke" (*Carlyle*); "They [eaves swallows] dive downwards with such *velocity*" (*Richard Jefferies*); "The dinner . . . was dispatched with uncommon *celerity*" (*T. L. Peacock*); "some loitering fiddler . . . making up for lost time by traveling over a passage with prodigious *celerity*" (*Irving*). See HASTE, FAST.

velocity ratio. *Mach.* The ratio at any instant of time of the velocity of a piece to that of a piece that directly or indirectly drives it.

ve-lours' (vĕ-lōōr'), *n.* [F. Cf. VELURE.] One of many textile fabrics having a pile like that of velvet.

‖ **ve-lou'té'** (vĕ-lōō'tā'), *n.*, *or* **sauce velouté** (sōs; *F.* sōs). [F. *velouté*, lit., velvety.] *Cookery.* A white sauce or stock made by boiling down ham, veal, beef, fowl, bouillon, etc., then adding soup stock, seasoning, vegetables, and thickening, and again boiling and straining.

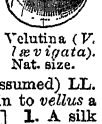
ve'lum (vē'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* VELA (-lă). [L., an awning, a veil. See VEIL.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A membrane or membranous partition likened to a veil or curtain; specif.: **a** The soft palate. **b** In hydromedusans and a few other jellyfishes (Cubomedusæ), an annular membrane projecting inward from the margin of the umbrella. **c** A delicate membrane bordering the mouth of some infusorians. **2.** *Zoöl.* A larval swimming organ especially well developed in the later larval stages of many marine gastropods, but occurring also in those of many lamellibranchs and other mollusks, but not in cephalopods. It is developed from the preoral ciliated ring of the trochosphere stage, the ring of cilia becoming raised on a more or less prominent and contractile collarlike ridge, which in typical cases is produced into large lateral lobes bordered with long cilia. The velum probably serves also for respiration. **3.** *Bot.* **a** In many agaricaceous fungi, a thin membrane which in young sporophores extends from the stipe to the margin of the pileus or which envelops the whole plant. The former (**ve'lum par'ti-a'le** [pär'shĭ-ā'lē]) is ruptured by the growth of the pileus and remains as a ring of tissue (**annulus**) surrounding the stipe. The latter (**ve'lum u'ni-ver-sa'le**, or **vol'va** [ū'nĭ-vĕr-sā'lē, vŏl'vă]) is also ruptured by growth, but does not remain as an annulus. See VOLVA. **b** In *Isoetes*, the thin membrane which envelops a sporocarp.

‖ **ve'lum in'ter-po'si-tum** (ĭn'tĕr-pŏz'ĭ-tŭm) [NL., membrane interposed], *Anat.*, a vascular membrane formed by a prolongation of the pia mater into the brain through the middle part of the transverse fissure. It separates the under part of the body and posterior pillars of the fornix from the third ventricle, of which it forms the roof. Laterally it covers the inner part of the optic thalamus. Its free margins form the choroid plexuses of the lateral ventricles; those of the third ventricle lie on its under surface.

vel'ure (vĕl'ŭr), *n.* [F. *velours*, OF. *velous*, fr. L. *villosus* hairy. Cf. VELVET.] **1.** Velvet, or some fabric resembling it, esp. one of linen, silk, or jute, used as drapery. **2.** A silk or plush pad used as a brush for silk hats; a lure.

vel'ure, *v. t.*; VEL'URED (-ŭrd); VEL'UR-ING (-ŭr-ĭng). To brush with a velure; as, to *velure* a hat.

Vel'u-ti'na (vĕl'ū-tī'nă), *n.* [NL. See VELVET.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of tænioglossate marine gastropods having a shell with few whorls and a thick periostracum. **2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.



Velutina (*V. lævigata*). Nat. size.

ve-lu'ti-nous (vĕ-lū'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* [It. *velluto* velvet. See VELVET.] Covered with a fine and dense silky pubescence; velvety.

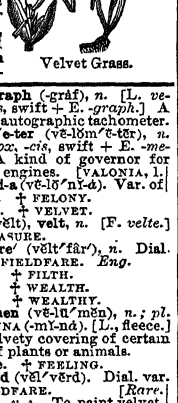
vel'ver-et' (vĕl'vĕr-ĕt'), *n.* [From VELVET.] A kind of velvet having a cotton back.

vel'vet (vĕl'vĕt; 151), *n.* [ME. *velouelle, velvet, velwet*, n. & a., a dim. of OF. *velu*, n. & a., LL. *vellutum* (cf. It. *velluto*), fr. (assumed) LL. *villutus* shaggy, fr. L. *villus* shaggy hair; akin to *vellus* a fleece, and E. *wool.* See WOOL; cf. VILLOUS.] **1.** A silk fabric having a short close nap of erect threads forming a thick soft pile. It is called **pile velvet** when the loops of the pile are uncut, and **cut velvet** when the loops are cut so that the pile is of single threads. Inferior qualities are made with a silk pile on a cotton or linen back. **2.** The soft and highly vascular skin which envelops and nourishes the antlers of deer during their rapid growth, but later peels off or is rubbed off by the animal.

to be, play, *etc.*, **on velvet,** in gambling or speculation, to have, or operate with, money previously won. *Slang.*

vel'vet, *a.* Like or suggesting velvet; velvety.

velvet ant, any species of solitary fossorial wasp of *Mutilla* or an allied genus, constituting the family Mutillidæ, in which the female is wingless, thus resembling an ant. They usually have the body covered with fine soft hair, often bright red or of some other conspicuous color or colors. They are able to sting, and, in many cases at least, are parasitic in the nests of bees or other Hymenoptera and feed while young on the larvæ of their hosts. — **v. bean,** a cultivated form (*Stizolobium pruriens utile*) of the cowhage, grown for forage and green manure in the southern United States; also, its seed, which is sometimes ground and fed to cattle. See COWHAGE. — **v. bur,** a tropical American verbenaceous herb (*Priva echinata*) the fruiting calyx of which is beset with small, hooked bristles. — **v. carpet,** a carpet having a cut pile; esp., more fully **tapestry velvet carpet,** a kind of carpet made like tapestry Brussels, but having the pile longer and cut so that the surface resembles that of Wilton carpet. — **v. cork,** the best kind of cork bark, supple, elastic, and not woody or porous. — **v. dock,** the common mullein. — **v. duck,** the velvet scoter. — **v. finish.** *Leather Manuf.* See OOZE LEATHER. — **v. flower,** love-lies-bleeding. — **v. grass,** a tall European grass (*Holcus lanatus*) with velvety stem and leaves. It is naturalized in the United States, and yields inferior forage. — **velvet guard,** velvet trimming, or one wearing it. *Obs.* — **v. osier.** See OSIER, 1. — **v. moss,** a North European lichen (*Gyrophora murina*), used in dyeing. — **v. plant.** **a** The common mullein, native of Europe, but at one time cultivated in England and called *American velvet plant.* **b** A Javanese asteraceous plant (*Crassocephalum aurantiacum*) with handsome velvety leaves. — **v. runner,** the European water rail. See RAIL. *Local, Eng.* — **v. scoter,** a large scoter (*Oidemia fusca*) of northern Europe and Asia, closely resembling the white winged scoter (*O. deglandi*) of America, to which the name is also extended. — **v. sponge,** a fine soft commercial sponge (*Spongia equina*, variety *meandriniformis*) found in Florida and the West Indies. — **v. tamarind,** a West African cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Dialiumguineënse*); also, its velvety black pod, used as food in Sierra Leone. — **v. violet,** the pansy violet.



Velvet Grass.

vel'vet-een' (vĕl'vĕ-tēn'), *n.* [See VELVET.] **1.** A kind of cloth, usually of twilled cotton, sometimes ribbed, imitating velvet; cotton velvet. **2.** A velvety fabric made of mixed silk and cotton.

vel'vet-ing, *n.* The fine shag or nap of velvet; a piece of velvet; velvet goods.

vel'vet-leaf' (vĕl'vĕt-lēf'), *n.* Any of several plants which have soft, velvety leaves, as *Cissampelos pareira*, the Indian mallow, *Tournefortia argentea*, the tree mallow, the common mullein, etc.

vel'vet-y (vĕl'vĕ-tĭ), *a.* **1.** Velvetlike; soft and smooth in appearance or to the touch. **2.** Mild; smooth to the taste; as, *velvety* rum; hence, giving a contact like that of velvet; as, a *velvety* touch of a pianoforte player.

‖ **ve'na** (vē'nă), *n.*; *L. pl.* VENÆ (-nē). [L.] *Anat.* A vein. **ve'na a-scen'dens** (ā-sĕn'dĕnz) [L. *ascendens* ascending], *Embryol.*, the ductus venosus. — **v. a'zy-gos ma'jor** *and* **mi'nor** (ăz'ĭ-gŏs). See AZYGOUS VEINS. — **v. ca'va** (kā'vă), *pl.* VENÆ CAVÆ (-vē) [L. *cava* hollow], *Anat. & Zoöl.*, one of the large veins by which in air-breathing vertebrates the blood is returned to the right auricle of the heart. They develop in part from, and replace in function, the cardinal veins and ducts of Cuvier of the embryo. Commonly two *anterior* venæ cavæ (returning blood from the head and fore limbs) and one *posterior* vena cava (returning blood from the posterior parts of the body and the viscera) are present. In man they are called respectively *superior* and *inferior* venæ cavæ, and but one superior (formed by the junction of the innominate veins) is present. The inferior vena cava is formed by the junction of the common iliac veins opposite the fifth lumbar vertebra, and passes up the front of the spinal column on the right side of the aorta, receiving the renal and hepatic veins and smaller tributaries in its course. — **v. co'mes** (kō'mēz), *Anat., sing. of* VENÆ COMITES. See VEIN, 1. — **v. con-trac'ta** (kŏn-trăk'tă) [L. *contracta* contracted], *Hydraul.*, any of the contracted parts of minimum size of a jet of fluid discharging from an orifice or aperture; — usually restricted to the one nearest the orifice. — **v. por'tæ** (pōr'tē; 201), *pl.* VENÆ PORTÆ [L., lit., vein of the entrance], *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the portal vein of the liver. See under PORTAL. — **v. sal'va-tel'la** (săl'vă-tĕl'ă) [NL. *salvatella*, dim. of L. *salvare* to save], the superficial vein on the back of the hand, coming from the little finger. The ancients considered bleeding from this vein very efficacious in curing disease.

‖ **ve'næ** (vē'nē), *n.*, *L. pl. of* VENA. — **ve'næ co'mi-tes** (kŏm'ĭ-tēz), *pl.*; *sing.* VENA COMES. [L. *comites* companions.] *Anat.* See VEIN, 1. — **v. The-be'si-i** (thē-bē'shĭ-ī), small veins which return the blood from the muscular substance of the heart to the right auricle. — **v. vor'ti-co'sæ** (vôr'tĭ-kō'sē) [L. *vorticosus, verticosus*, lit., full of whirlpools], the veins of the outer layer of the choroid coat of the eye.

ve'nal (vē'năl), *a.* [L. *venalis*, fr. *venus, venum*, sale; akin to Gr. ὠνος price, Skr. *vasna:* cf. F. *vénal.*] **1.** Capable of being bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration; made matter of trade or barter; salable; mercenary; purchasable; as, *venal* services.

The *venal* cry and prepared vote of a passive senate. *Burke.*

2. Originating in, or characterized by, venality.

Syn. — Hireling, vendible. See MERCENARY.

ve-nal'i-ty (vē-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *venalitas:* cf. F. *vénalité.*] Quality or state of being venal, or purchasable; mercenariness; prostitution of talents, offices, or services, for reward; as, the *venality* of a corrupt court or judge.

ve-nat'ic (vē-năt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *venaticus*, fr. *venatus* hunt-
ve-nat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ing, fr. *venari*, p. p. *venatus*, to hunt.] Of or pert. to, or used in, hunting; also, fond of, or living by, hunting. — **ve-nat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ve-na'tion (vē-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vena* a vein.] The arrangement or system of veins, as in the wing of an insect; veins, collectively. Specif.: *Bot.* The arrangement and disposition of the veins or vascular bundles in the green tissue of a leaf blade; — called also *nervation.* The venation follows the same type of development as the leaf; thus a palmate leaf has palmate venation, and a pinnate leaf pinnate venation. In **parallel venation,** characteristic of most monocotyledons, several primary veins follow a nearly parallel course from base to apex; in **reticulate venation,** found in most dicotyledons, a central vein, the midrib, gives off numerous branches, which in turn subdivide and form a fine anastomosing network. There are numerous modifications of these primary types.

ve-na'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to venation.

vend (vĕnd), *v. t. & i.*; VEND'ED; VEND'ING. [F. *vendre*, L. *vendere*, fr. *venum dare; venus, venum*, sale + *dare* to

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[L. *velifer*; *velum* a sail + *ferre* to bear.] Carrying or bearing sails. *Obs.*

ve-lif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Velifical *Obs.*

ve-lif'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *velificus.*] Done with sails full spread. *Obs.*

ve-lif'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *velificari, -ree.*] To make sail; to sail. *Obs.* — **vel'i-fi-ca'tion** (vĕl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

vel'i-form (vĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *velum* veil + E. *-form.*] Resembling a velum.

ve-lig'er-ous (vē-lĭj'ēr-ŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Having a velum or veil-like organ, as a veliger.

velim. † VELLUM. [VALINCH.]

vel'inche (vĕl'ĭnch). Var. of VELING. † FEELING.

‖ **ve'lis et re'mis.** Var. of REMIS VELISQUE.

vel'i-ta'tion (vĕl'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *velitatio, fr. velitari, -tatus*, to skirmish, fr. *veles, -itis*, light-armed soldier.] A dispute or slight contest; skirmish. *Obs.*

ve-liv'o-lant (vē-lĭv'ō-lănt), *a.* [L. *velivolans*; *velum* a sail + *volare* to fly.] Sailing. *Obs.*

vell (vĕl), *v. t.* [Perh. fr. *fell* a skin.] To cut the turf from, as for burning. *Dial. Eng.*

vell, *n.* [Cf. FELL a skin.] *Dial. Eng.* **1.** A membrane; a film. **2.** The salted stomach of a calf, used in making cheese; a rennet bag.

vel-la'la (vĕ-lä'lä), *n.* A member of a Tamil caste of the highest Sudra rank numerous in Madras, chiefly landowners and cultivators.

vellam. † VELLUM.

vellanage. † VILLEINAGE, VILLAINAGE.

velle. † FELL, FILL.

vel'le-da moth (vĕl'ē-dă; 115). [NL. *velleda*, fr. L. *Veleda*, a German prophetic virgin.] A lappet moth (*Tolype vellata*) having the body chiefly white and wings dusky gray with white markings. Its larva feeds on the apple, poplar, and other trees. See LAPPET MOTH, *Illust.*

vellenage. † VILLAINAGE.

vel'let (vĕl'ĕt), *n.* Velvet. *Obs.*

vellonye. † VILLAINY.

vel'loped (vĕl'ŭpt; -ō-pĕd), *a. Her.* Having wattles of specified tincture, different from that of the body, as a cock.

vel-lo'sine (vĕ-lŏ'sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin.** *Chem.* A white, crystalline, very poisonous alkaloid, $C_{28}H_{24}O_4N_2$, in the bark of *Geissospermum vellosii.*

vellum form. A frame covered with fine brass wirework, on which vellum paper is made.

vellum point. Lace worked on a pattern drawn on vellum; hence, any of various needle-point laces. [bling vellum.]

vel'lum-y (vĕl'ŭm-ĭ), *a.* Resem-

vel'lus, *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vellus* a fleece.] Stipe of a fungus. *Obs.*

ve-loc'i-man (vē-lŏs'ĭ-măn), *n.* [L. *velox, -ocis*, swift + *manus* hand.] An obsolete hand-driven vehicle like a velocipede.

ve-loc'i-pe-de'an (-pē-dē'ăn; -pē'dē-ăn), **ve-loc'i-ped'ist** (vē-lŏs'ĭ-pĕd'ĭst), *n.* One who rides a velocipede.

ve'lo-drome (vē'lō-drōm), *n.* [F. *vélodrome.* Cf. VELOCIPEDE; HIPPODROME.] A building with a specially designed cycle track.

ve'lo-graph (-grăf), *n.* [L. *velox, -cis*, swift + E. *-graph.*] A kind of autographic tachometer.

ve-lom'e-ter (vē-lŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *velox, -cis*, swift + E. *-meter.*] A kind of governor for marine engines. [VALONIA, 1.]

ve-lo'ni-a (vē-lō'nĭ-ă). Var. of VELONIE. † FELONY.

velouet. † VELVET.

velte (vĕlt), **velt,** *n.* [F. *velte.*] See MEASURE.

velt'fare' (vĕlt'fâr'), *n.* Dial. var. of FIELDFARE. *Eng.*

velthe. † FILTH.

veltht. † WEALTH.

velthy. † WEALTHY.

ve-lu'men (vē-lū'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* VELUMINA (-mĭ-nă). [L., fleece.] The velvety covering of certain parts of plants or animals.

velunge. † FEELING.

vel'verd (vĕl'vĕrd). Dial. var. of FIELDFARE. [*Rare.*]

vel'vet, *v. i.* To paint velvet.

vel'vet, *n. t.* To make like, or cover with, velvet. *Rare.*

vel'vet-breast' (-brĕst'), *n.* The American merganser. *Connecticut.*

vel'vet-ed, *a.* Covered with velvet; rendered velvetlike.

velvet paper. Flock paper.

vel'vet-seed', *n.* A small rubiaceous tree (*Guettarda elliptica*) of the West Indies and Florida.

velvet tips. Sprouting horns; — alluding to cuckolding. *Obs.*

vel'vet-weed', *n.* The Indian mallow, or velvetleaf.

vel'vet-work' (vĕl'vĕt-wûrk'), *n.* Embroidery on or with velvet.

velvet. † VELVET.

velyarde, *n.* [F. *vuillard*, OF. also *villart.*] An old man; a dotard. *Obs.*

velye. † VAIL.

vem. † WEM, spot.

veme. † FOAM.

vemen. Obs. pl. of WOMAN.

ven (vĕn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PEN. [Venice.]

Ve, ‹ r van. *Abbr.* Venerable; **ve-na'ta** (vē-nā'tă), *n.* [Sp. *ve*, *venado* deer, stag.] The pudu.

ve'nal (vē'năl), *a.* [L. *vena* a vein.] Venous. *Rare.*

ve'nal-i'tious (vē'năl-ĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *venalicius.*] Pertaining to the sale of slaves. *Obs.*

ven'all. Scot. var. of VENNEL.

ve'nal-ly, *adv.* of VENAL.

ve'nal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

venamuse. † VENOMOUS.

Ve-nan'tes (vē-năn'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *venans* hunting.] *Zoöl.* The hunting spiders.

venare, venary. † VENERY.

ven'a-ry (vē'nă-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *venarius*, fr. L. *venari*, p. p. *venatus*, to hunt.] Venatic. *Obs.*

ve-nat'i-ca (vē-nă'tĭ-kä). † VINATICO.

ve-na'tion (vē-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *venatio*, fr. *venari* to hunt.] Hunting; also, state of being hunted. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

ve-na'tor, *n.* [L.] A huntsman.

ven'a-to'ri-al (vĕn'ă-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), **ven'a-to'ri-ous** (-ŭs), **ven'a-to-ry** (vē'nă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *venatorius.*] Venatic. *Rare.*

vench. † WENCH.

vencuss. † VANQUISH. [QUISH.]

vencusche, vencuss. † VANvend. † FIEND, WEND.

vend. † *weemd*, pret. of WEEN.

vend, *n.* [From VEND, *v.*] Market; sale. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Vend (vĕnd). Var. of WEND.

give. See VENAL; DATE time.] To transfer to another for a pecuniary equivalent; to make an object of trade, esp. by hawking or peddling; to sell, as, to *vend* fruit.
Syn. — See SELL.

vend (vĕnd), *n.* Act of vending; sale; specif., the total sales of a colliery, esp. as restricted by annual agreement. *Eng.*

ven'dace (vĕn'dās), *n.* [Cf. F. *vandoise* dace, OF. also *vendoise, vendese.*] A whitefish (*Argyrosomus vandesius*) native of certain lakes in Scotland and England.

vend-ee' (vĕn-dē'), *n.* The person to whom a thing is vended, or sold; — correl. of *vendor*, and chiefly in legal usage.

vend'er (vĕn'dẽr), *n.* [From VEND: cf. F. *vendeur*, OF. *vendeor.* Cf. VENDOR.] **1.** One who vends; a seller; vendor. **2.** A vending machine.

ven-det'ta (vĕn-dĕt'ȧ), *n.* [It.] A feud for blood revenge; a blood feud. In Corsica, where this ancient custom has continued to recent times, the obligation of the nearest relatives of a dead or injured man to take vengeance on the offender, or if he escape, on his nearest relatives, is regarded as especially sacred, but sometimes the feud is harmonized by mediators and an oath taken to forgo vengeance. Analogous customs exist among the mountaineers of Kentucky and vicinity, in Montenegro, and elsewhere.

vend'i-bil'i-ty (vĕn'dĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being vendible.

vend'i-ble (vĕn'dĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *vendibilis*: cf. OF. *vendible*, F. *vendable.*] Capable of being vended; that may be sold; salable. — *n.* A vendible article; — usually in *pl.*
Syn. — VENDIBLE, MARKETABLE. VENDIBLE is the general term; MARKETABLE often applies to that which is proper or fit for market under the laws or customs of a given place. See SELL, MERCENARY, COMMERCIAL.
— **vend'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **vend'i-bly**, *adv.*

vend'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VEND. — **vending machine**, a slot machine for commodities.

ven-di'tion (vĕn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *venditio*: cf. F. *vendition.*] Act of vending, or selling; sale.

vend'or (vĕn'dôr; *in contrast with vendee often* vĕn-dôr'), *n.* [See VENDER.] A vender; seller; — the correlative of *vendee*, and chiefly in legal usage.

ven'dor's li'en (vĕn'dôrz). *Law.* An implied lien (one not created by mortgage or other express agreement) given in equity to a vendor of lands for unpaid purchase money.

ven-due' (vĕn-dū'), *n.* [OF. *vendue*, fr. F. *vendre*, p. p. *vendu*, to sell.] A public sale of anything, by outcry, to the highest bidder, an auction.

ve-neer' (vē-nēr'), *v. t.*; -NEERED' (-nērd'); -NEER'ING. [G. *furnieren, fourniren*, fr. F. *fournir* to furnish. See FURNISH.] To overlay or plate, as a common sort of wood, with a thin layer of finer wood for outer finish or decoration; as, to *veneer* furniture with mahogany; hence, to coat or face with any material giving a superior surface. Also fig.

> As a rogue in grain
> *Veneered* with sanctimonious theory. *Tennyson.*

ve-neer', *n.* [Cf. G. *furnier* or *fournier*. See VENEER, *v. t.*] **1.** A thin leaf or layer of a more valuable or beautiful material for overlaying an inferior one, esp. such a thin leaf of wood to be glued to a cheaper wood. **2.** Specif.: **a** A protective or ornamental facing of brick, stone, or the like, for a wall. **b** Highly glazed colored paper boards, made from thin pulp or fiber, used for veneering. **c** Superficial or meretricious show; gloss.

veneer grafting. *Hort.* Grafting by chamfering the surfaces of scion and stock and applying the one to the other.

ven'er-a-ble (vĕn'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a* [L. *venerabilis*: cf. F. *vénérable.*] **1.** Capable of being venerated; worthy of veneration or honor and respect; — generally implying an advanced age; as, a *venerable* magistrate, parent. *Venerable* is used in the churches of the Anglican Communion as a title for an archdeacon. In the Roman Catholic Church *venerable* is applied to those who have attained to the lowest of the three recognized degrees of sanctity, but are not among the *beatified* or the *canonized.*

> *Venerable* men [veterans of the Revolution]! you have come down to us from a former generation. *D. Webster.*

2. Rendered sacred by religious, historic, or other associations; that should be regarded with awe and treated with reverence; as, the *venerable* walls of a temple or a church. **3.** Claiming veneration or respect through age.

> The sanguine codes of *venerable* crime. *Shelley.*

Syn. — See AUGUST, *a.*, OLD.
Venerable Doctor [L. *Doctor Venerabilis*], Guillaume de Champeaux (d. 1121), a scholastic philosopher noted as an advocate of realism. — **Venerable Initiator** [L. *Venerabilis Inceptor*], William Ockham (d. 1349 ?), an English scholastic philosopher.

ven'er-ate (vĕn'ẽr-āt), *v. t.*; VEN'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); VEN'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *veneratus*, p. p. of *venerari* to venerate; akin to *Venus* Venus, Skr. *van* to like, to wish, and E. *winsome.* See WINSOME.] To regard with reverential respect, or with admiration and deference as being hallowed or as having nobility, esp. if accompanied with age; to reverence; revere; as, we *venerate* noble parents.

> And seemed to *venerate* the sacred shade. *Dryden.*
>
> I do not know a man more to be *venerated* for uprightness of heart and loftiness of genius *Scott*

Syn. — Reverence, revere, adore, respect.

ven'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n* [L. *veneratio*. cf. F. *vénération.*] **1.** Act of venerating, or state of being venerated, the highest degree of respect and reverence; respect mingled with awe, excited by the dignity, wisdom, or superiority of a person, by sacredness of character, by consecration to sacred services, or by hallowed associations.

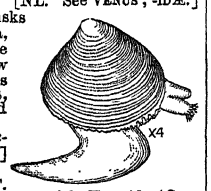
> We find a secret awe and *veneration* for one who moves about us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue *Addison*

2. Act of expressing reverent feeling; worship. **3.** *Phren.* The venerative faculty. **4.** An object of veneration (in sense 1). *R. Browning.*
Syn. — Awe, respect. See REVERENCE.

ven'er-a-tive (vĕn'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to veneration; reverent; as, a *venerative* sentiment; a *venerative* man.

ve-ne're-al (vē-nē'rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *venereus, venerius*, fr. *Venus, Veneris*, Venus, the goddess of love. See VENERATE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to venery, or sexual love; relating to sexual intercourse; as, *venereal* desire. **2.** *Med.* **a** Of diseases or morbid affections, arising from sexual intercourse with an infected person; as, *venereal* disease, virus. **b** Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases; as, *venereal* medicines. **3.** Adapted to excite venereal desire; aphrodisiac. **4.** Consisting of, or pert. to, copper. See VENUS, 4. *Obs.*
venereal wart. = FIG WART.

Ve-ner'i-dæ (vē-nĕr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See VENUS, -IDÆ.] *Zoöl.* A family of bivalve mollusks of the order Eulamellibranchia, mostly having a solid equivalve shell, short siphons, and a narrow foot. In some forms the shell is handsomely sculptured. *Venus*, containing the quahog, or round clam, is the type genus.



One of the Veneridæ (*Gemma gemma*).

ven'er-y, *n.* [ME. *venerie*, F. *vénerie*, fr. OF. *vener* to hunt, L. *venari.* See VENISON.] **1.** Art, act, or practice of hunting; the sports of the chase, hunting. **2.** Animals that are hunted; game. *Obs.* **3.** A kennel for dogs used in hunting *Obs.*

ve'ne-sec'tion (vē'nē-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [NL. *venaesectio*; L. *vena* vein, gen. *venae* + *sectio* a cutting.] *Med.* Act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood; phlebotomy.

Ve-ne'tian (vē-nē'shŭn), *a.* [Cf. F. *Vénitien*, It. *Veneziano.*] Of or pertaining to Venice in Italy.
Venetian ball, a ball of glass made decorative by colored patterns or by objects inclosed within its mass, usually a modern toy or paper weight. — **V.**, *or* **v.**, blind, a blind (capable of being raised or lowered), or a shutter, having numerous thin parallel wooden slats placed horizontally one above another which are capable of being set simultaneously at any desired angle to admit varying amounts of light or air, or of being made to overlap one another to exclude light, etc. — **V. carpet**, an inexpensive carpet, used for passages and stairs, having a woolen warp which conceals the weft, the pattern being therefore commonly made up of simple stripes. — **V. chalk**, a white compact talc or steatite, used for marking on cloth, etc. — **V. cloth.** = VENETIAN, *n.*, **2e.** — **V. dentil**, *Arch.*, one of a series of cubical projections alternating with splayed surfaces. They may be formed along the edge of a projecting band by cutting bevels at intervals to produce notches with the dentils between; also, the ornament so produced. — **V. door**, *Arch.*, a door having long, narrow windows or panes of glass on the sides. — **V. embroidery**, a kind of cut work done on linen, batiste, or net, with buttonhole and other lace stitches. — **Venetian fiat point**, needle-point lace which has delicate designs and no prominent raised work. — **V. glass**, a kind of glass made by the Venetians, for decorative purposes, by the combination of pieces of glass of different colors fused together and wrought into various ornamental patterns. — **V. mallow**, the bladder ketmie. — **V. pearl**, an imitation pearl made of solid glass. — **V. raised point.** = RAISED POINT. — **V. red**, an earthy variety of hematite (ferric oxide), used as a red pigment; now, usually, a red pigment artificially prepared by calcining ocher or copperas or by treating waste iron liquors with lime and calcining the precipitate. — **V. rose point.** = ROSE POINT. — **V. sauce**, allemande sauce flavored with tarragon and nutmeg. — **V. soap**, a kind of soap essentially the same as Castile soap. — **V. sumac**, the European smoke tree (*Cotinus cotinus*), which yields the yellow dyewood known as *young fustic* (which see). — **V. swell**, *Music*, an organ swell with blinds patterned on Venetian blinds closing the swell box. — **V. white**, a pigment consisting of a mixture of equal parts of white lead and barite. — **V. window**, *Arch.*, a window consisting of a main window with an arched head, having on each side a long and narrow window with a square head.

ve-ne'tian (vē-nē'shŭn), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A native or inhabitant of Venice. **2.** Any of various things suggesting, or named in allusion to, Venice, as: **a** *pl.* Galligaskins. *Obs.* **b** A Venetian blind. *Colloq.* **c** *pl.* A heavy kind of tape or braid used especially on Venetian blinds. **d** A domino, or robe for masquerade. **e** A fine twilled woolen cloth used for suiting; — called also *Venetian cloth.* **f** = SEQUIN, 1. *Obs.*

venge'ance (vĕn'jăns), *n.* [F. *vengeance*, fr. *venger* to avenge, L. *vindicare* to claim, defend, avenge, fr. *vindex* a claimant, defender, avenger, the first part of which is of uncertain origin, and the last part akin to *dicere* to say. See DICTION; cf. AVENGE, REVENGE, VINDICATE.] **1.** Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or an offense; retribution; often, also, passionate or unrestrained revenge

> To me belongeth *vengeance* and recompense. *Deut.* xxxii. 35.
>
> To execute fierce *vengeance* on his foes. *Milton.*

2. Harm; mischief; evil. *Obs. Shak.*
Syn. — See REQUITAL.
what a (*or* **the**) **vengeance**, what! — emphatically. *Obs. or R.* "But *what a vengeance* makes thee fly!" *Hudibras* "*What the vengeance!* Could he not speak 'em fair?" *Shak.* — **with a v.** A With great violence, force, or the like; as, to strike *with a vengeance.* **b** Extremely. **c** In great or excessive amount. "Here are . . . materials enough *with a vengeance.*" *M. Arnold.*

venge'ful (vĕnj'fo͝ol), *a.* Revengeful. "*Vengeful* ire." *Milton.* — **venge'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **venge'ful-ness**, *n.*

ve'ni-al (vē'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [OF. *venial*, F. *véniel*, L. *venialis*, fr. *venia* forgiveness, pardon, grace, favor, kindness; akin to *venerari* to venerate. See VENERATE.] **1.** Capable of being forgiven; not heinous; excusable; as, a *venial* sin.

> So they do nothing 'tis a *venial* slip *Shak.*

2. Allowed; unobjectionable. *Obs. Milton.*
Syn. — VENIAL, PARDONABLE. VENIAL applies esp. to faults, and is often virtually equivalent to *trifling, allowable*; PARDONABLE (cf. the implications of *unpardonable*) retains more of its primary significance; as, "those who imagine that the sins, of which a deep sense was upon his mind, were merely such little *venial* trifles as pouring milk into his tea on Good Friday" (*Boswell*); "the *venial* indiscretions of youth" (*Southey*); *pardonable* pride, a *pardonable* error. For the theological sense of *venial* see def. of VENIAL SIN. See EXCUSE.
venial sin, *R. C. Theol.*, a sin which weakens, but does not wholly destroy, sanctifying grace, as do deadly sins.

ve-ni're fa'ci-as (vē-nī'rē fā'shĭ-ăs), *or* **ve-ni're**, *n.* [L., make, or cause, to come.] *Law.* **a** A judicial writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to cause a certain number of qualified persons to appear in court at a specified time, to serve as jurors in said court; — called in full ‖ **ve-ni're fa'ci-as ju'ra-to'res** (jo͞o'rȧ-tō'rēz). **b** A writ in the nature of a summons to cause the party indicted on a penal statute to appear. *Eng. Law.* — **ve-ni're fa'ci-as**, *or* **ve-ni're**, **de no'vo**, a new writ of venire facias issued to summon a jury anew on some irregularity or defect in the proceeding under the first venire.

ven'i-son (vĕn'ĭ-z'n *or, esp. in British usage*, vĕn'z'n, 277; *cf.* MEDICINE, *n.*), *n.* [ME. *venison, veneson, venison*, OF. *veneison*, F. *venaison*, L. *venatio* hunting, the chase, game, fr. *venari*, p. p. *venatus*, to hunt; perh. akin to OHG. *weidinōn, weidenen*, to pasture, to hunt, G. *weide* pasturage, OHG. *weida* hunting, AS. *wāð.* Cf. GAIN to acquire,

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vend'a-ble, *a.* Vendible. *Obs.*
vendage, *n.* Vintage. *Obs.*
‖ **vend'da-val'** (vĕn'dā-vāl'), *n.* [Sp., prop., a strong southwest wind.] An autumnal thunder-squall on the coast of Mexico.
ven'dax, *n.* [L. *vendax* fond of selling.] A female seller. *Obs.*
Ven-dé'an (vĕn-dē'ăn), *n.* Of or pert. to Vendée, France. — *n.* One of the people of Vendée.
Ven'dé'miaire (vän'dā'myâr'), *n* [F., fr. L. *vindemia* vintage] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.
ven'di-cate. † VINDICATE.
ven'di-cate (vĕn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *vendicare* for *vindicare* See VINDICATE.] To claim; require. *Obs.* — **ven'di-ca'tion**(-kā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
vendicatife. † VINDICATIVE.
Ven'di-dad' (vĕn'dĭ-dăd'; -dād'), *n.* [Modern Parsi pronunciation of Pahlavi *vī-daevō-dātem* (law) created against the *devas* or demons] See AVESTA.
ven'dis (vĕn'dĭs). Var of VENDACE.
ven'di-tate (vĕn'dĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *venditare, venditatum*, to offer again and again for sale, v. freq. of *vendere* See VEND.] To cry up as if for sale; to Llazon; to display. *Obs* — **ven'di-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n* *Obs.*
ven'di-tor, *n.* [L.] A vendor. *Obs or R.*
vendonging, *n.* Vendage; sale *Obs.* [weening.
vene. † VEIN; WEEN; WENE,
venecreke. † FENUGREEK.
Ven'e-do'tian (vĕn'ē-dō'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Venedotia, the chief of the early states of Wales; as, the *Venedotian* code of early Welsh laws.
ve-neerd'. Veneered. *Ref. Sp.*
ve-neer'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VENEER, *v. t.* Specif.: **a** Thin material used as a veneer.
veneer moth. Any of various small moths of the family Crambidæ. Their mottled colors resemble those of some vegetation. [ficious. *Obs.*
ve-nef'ic (vē-nĕf'ĭk), *a.* Venefic, *n.* A poisoner. *Obs*
ve-nef'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *venificus.*] Veneficious. *Obs.*
ven'e-fice (vĕn'ē-fĭs), *n.* [L. *veneficium*, fr. *veneficus* poisoning; *venenum* poison + *facere* to make: cf F *vénéfice*.] Act or practice of poisoning. *Obs.*
Ven'e-fi'cial (-fĭsh'ăl), *a* [L *Venus* + E. *-fical*, as in *beneficial.*] Pert. to the works of Venus. *Obs.*
ven'e-fi'cial, ven'e-fi'cious (-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Acting by poison; used in poisoning or in sorcery — **ven'e-fi'cious-ly**, *adv* *All Obs*
ve-nef'ic-ness, *n* See -NESS. *R.*
ve-nef'i-cous (vē-nĕf'ĭ-kŭs), *a.* [L. *veneficus.*] Veneficious *Obs.*
venegre. † VINEGAR.
veneison. † VENISON.
venemoste, *n.* [OF. *venemosité, venimosité.*] Venomousness. *Obs.*
ven'e-mous. † VENOMOUS.
ven'e-nate (vĕn'ē-nāt), *n. t* [L. *venenatus*, p. p of *venenare* to poison, fr *venenum* poison. Cf. VENOM.] To poison. *Rare.*
ven'e-nate, *a.* Poisoned; poisonous. *Rare.*
ven'e-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* a Act of poisoning. *Rare* b Poison; venom *Obs.*
ve-nene', *a.* Poisonous. *Obs*
ven'e-nif'er-ous (vĕn'ē-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a* [L *venenum* poison + E. *-ferous.*] Bearing poison. *Obs.* — **ven'e-nif'er-ous-ness**, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
ven'e-nif'ic (vĕn'ē-nĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *venenum* poison + *facere* to make.] Producing poison.
ven'e-nose' (vĕn'ē-nōs'; *see* -OSE). *a.* [L. *venenosus.*] Poisonous *Obs.* — **ven'e-nos'i-ty** (-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Obs*
ven'e-nous (vĕn'ē-nŭs), *a.* [See VENENOSE.] Poisonous. *Rare* — **ven'e-nous-ness**, *n. Rare*
‖ **ve-ne'num in au'ro bi'bi-tur** (bī'bĭ-tŭr). [L.] Poison is drunk from a golden vessel
Venera Gramina (*Vinyestes*, 458).
ven'er-a-bil'i-ty (vĕn'ẽr-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Venerableness.
ven'er-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS
ven'er-a-bly, *adv* of VENERABLE. See LY.
Ven'er-a'ce-a (vĕn'ẽr-ā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See VENUS.] *Zool.* A suborder or superfamily of bivalve mollusks of which the Cyrenidæ and Petricolidæ are the chief families — **ven'er-a'cean** (-shăn), *a & n.* — **ven'er-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Ven'er-a'li-a (-ā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See VENUS, 1.
ven'er-ant (vĕn'ẽr-ănt), *a.* [L. *venerans, -antis*, p pr.] Reverent. *Rare*
ven'er-ate (-āt), *a.* a Reverent. *Obs.* b Revered; venerable. *R.*
ven'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who venerates [venerate. *Obs.*
venere, *v. t.* [F *vénérer*.] To
ve-ne're-al-ness, *n* See -NESS.
ve-ne're-an (vē-nē'rē-ăn), *a.* [ME. *venerien*, F. *vénérien.*] *Obs.* a Born under the influence of the star Venus: amorous. b Devoted to the offices of Venus or love; venereal c Aphrodisiac; also, attractive; handsome
v-e-n-e're-a-n, *n.* A libidinous person; profligate. *Obs*
ve-ne're-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To render libidinous. *Obs. or R.*
ve-ne're-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *venereus.*] *Obs or R.* a Lustful; lascivious. b Venereal; aphrodisiac. *Obs.* — **ve-ne're-ous-ness**, *n.*
ven'er-er (vĕn'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* [See VENERY.] A follower of venery; a huntsman.
venerie. † VENERY.
venerien. † VENEREAN.
venerious. † VENEREOUS
‖ **ve-ne'ro** (vē-nā'rō), *n*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōs) [Sp.] A spring of water.
ven'er-ous (vĕn'ẽr-ŭs), *a* [Cf. OF. *venereus.*] Venereous. *Obs.*
ven'e-sect' (vĕn'ē-sĕkt'), *v. t & i.* [See VENESECTION.] To phlebotomize.
veneson, venesoun. † VENISON
venesum. † VENOMSOME
Venet. Abbr. Venetian.
Ven'e-tes (vĕn'ē-tēz), *or* **Ven'e-ti** (-tī), *n. pl.* [L. *Venetі.*] An ancient Gaulish tribe, conquered by Cæsar B C. 56. Vannes in Brittany is named from them.
Ve-ne'tianed (vē-nē'shănd), *a.* Having Venetian blinds.
ve-ne'ti-a'no, *n.* [It *Veneziano.*] *Coins.* A Venetian sequin. *Obs.*
Ve-net'ic (vē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Veneticus.*] Of or pert. to the ancient Veneti; as, the **Venetic alphabet** of northeastern Italy, derived from the Elean.
‖ **ve-neur'** (vē-nûr'), *n.* [F., fr L. *venator* a hunter.] A superintendent of the chase, esp. of hounds, — an important officer under the French kings.
venew. † VENUE.
venewed. † FINEWED.
veney. † VENNY.
ve'ne-zo-la'no (vā'nā-sō-lä'nō; 268), *n.* [Sp., properly adj., pert. to Venezuela.] See COIN.
Ven'e-zue'lan (vĕn'ē-zwē'lăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Venezuela or its people. — *n.* A native or citizen of Venezuela.
venge. Obs. pret. of FANG, begin.
vengance. † VENGEANCE
venge. † FENGE.
venge (vĕnj), *v. t & i.* [OF. *venger*, F. *venger* See VENGEANCE.] To avenge; to revenge. *Obs.*
venge'a-ble (vĕn'jȧ-b'l), *a.* *Obs* a Able or apt to take vengeance; vindictive. b Bringing vengeance; mischievous; destructive. c Deserving or requiring to be revenged d Very great; tremendous; extraordinary.
venge'a-bly, *adv.* Revengefully. *Obs.*
venge'ance, *adv.* Extremely; **venge'ance-ly**, *adv* Extremely; excessively *Obs* [*Obs.*]
venge'anc-er, *n.* An avenger.
venge'ant (vĕn'jănt), *a* [F, p pr.] Avenging *Rare*
venge'ment, *n* [OF *vengement.*] Avengement. *Obs*
venge'ous-ly, *adv.* Revengefully. *Obs.*
ven'ger (vĕn'jẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF *vengeor*, F. *vengeur.*] An avenger. *Obs.*
ven'ger-ess, *n.* [F *vengeresse*] A female avenger. *Obs.*
vengesour, *n.* [Cf. OF. *vengeison* vengeance] Avenger *Obs*
veng'i-ble, *a.* = VENGEABLE *Obs.* — **veng'i-bly**, *adv.* *Obs*
vengit. † WINGED.
‖ **ve'ni-a æ-ta'tis** [L.] *Civil Law* The privilege of age, sometimes granted a minor, entitling him to the rights and liabilities of a person of full age.
veniable † VENIZABLE.
ve'ni-a-ble (vē'nĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a* [L. *venialis.*] Venial; pardonable *Obs* — **ve'ni-a-bly**, *adv* *Obs.*
ve'ni-al, *n.* A venial sin. *Obs.*
ve'ni-al'i-ty (vē'nĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Venialness.
ve'ni-al-ly, *adv* of VENIAL.
ve'ni-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
venian. † VENGEANCE
‖ **ve'ni-a ne-ces'si-ta'ti da'tur.** [L.] Indulgence is given to necessity; necessity knows no law
Ven'ice (vĕn'ĭs), *n.* A city (built on many small islands in lagoons off the Adriatic), a province, and formerly a republic, of northern Italy — **Venice glass, mallow, soap, sumac**, Venetian glass, etc — **V of the North.** Stockholm; — sometimes so called, although its aspect is very different. — **V. treacle.** *Old Med.* = THERIACA, 1 — **V. turpentine** See TURPENTINE,] b. — **V. white**, Venetian white.
‖ **Ve'ni, Cre-a'tor Spi'ri-tus** (spĭr'ĭ-tŭs), *or sometimes*, **Veni Creator** [L.] *Eccl.* Come, creator Spirit; — a medieval Latin hymn, ascribed to Gregory the Great. It contains a pronounced statement of the procession of the Holy Spirit from both the Father and the Son, and is used in the Roman Catholic Church at Whitsuntide, at ordinations, and on the most solemn occasions An English version is used in Anglican churches at ordinations of priests and bishops.
venie. *n.* [L *venia* pardon] Supplication for pardon. *Obs.*
venie † VENNY [VENOM.
ven'im. Obs. or Scot var of
ven'im-ous. † VENOMOUS.
ven'in (vĕn'ĭn; vē'nĭn), *n.* [L *venenum* poison.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of toxic substances in snake venom; also, a toxic substance, supposedly of the same nature, got by cleavage of an albumose.
venions. † VENGEANCE
ve-ni're-măn (-măn), ‖ *n. Law.* A juror summoned by a venire
‖ **Ve'ni, Sanc'te Spi'ri-tus** (spĭr'ĭ-tŭs) [L.] *Eccl.* Come, Holy Spirit; — a medieval Latin hymn ascribed to Robert II, King (996-1031) of France. It is used as a sequence by the Roman Catholic Church

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VENATION.] **1. a** The flesh of any edible beast of the chase or a game bird. *Obs.* **b** The flesh of an animal of the deer kind. **2.** A beast or beasts of the chase. *Obs.*

‖ **Ve-ni'te** (vĕ-nī'tē), *n.* [L., come, imperative 2d person pl. So called from its opening word in the Latin version.] *Eccl.* The 95th Psalm, which is said or sung regularly in the public worship of many churches. Also, a musical composition adapted to this psalm.

ven'om (vĕn'ŭm), *n.* [ME. *venim*, OF. *venim*, *venin*, F. *venin*, LL. (assumed) *venimen*, for L. *venenum* poison, perh. orig. a love potion, and fr. *Venus* Venus. Cf. VENENATE, VENERATE.] **1.** Matter fatal or injurious to life; poison in general. *Archaic.*

2. Specif., the poisonous matter which certain animals, such as serpents, scorpions, bees, etc., secrete in a state of health, and communicate by biting or stinging.

3. That which poisons, embitters, or blights; spite; malice; malignity. "The *venom* of such looks." *Shak.*

3. Dyeing matter; dye. *Obs.*

Syn. — Virus, bane, poison.

ven'om-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *venimous*, F. *venimeux*. See VENOM; cf. VENENOSE.] **1. a** Full of venom; noxious to animal life by means of venom; poisonous; as, a *venomous* sting. **b** Virulent; baneful; as, a *venomous* doctrine.

2. *Zoöl.* Having a gland or glands for the secretion of venom; able to inflict a poisoned bite, sting, or wound.

3. Mischievous; malignant; spiteful; as, a *venomous* writer.

Syn. — See POISONOUS.

— **ven'om-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ven'om-ous-ness**, *n.*

ve'nose (vē'nōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* [See VENOUS.] Venous; specif., *Bot.*, having numerous or conspicuous veins; veiny.

ve-nos'i-ty (vē-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being venous or venose.

2. *Med.* A condition in which the arterial blood exhibits venous qualities; also, general congestion of the veins.

ve'nous (vē'nŭs), *a.* [L. *venosus*, fr. *vena* a vein. See VEIN.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a vein or veins.

2. *Physiol.* Designating blood which has passed through the capillaries and given up oxygen for the tissues and become charged with carbon dioxide, and hence must pass through the respiratory organs (lungs or gills) for purification and oxygenation; — opposed to *arterial*. Venous blood in the higher animals is dark red. It is so termed because most of the veins contain blood in this condition.

3. Marked with veins; veined. *Rare.*

venous hum, *Med.*, a hum, or bruit, heard during auscultation of the veins of the neck in anæmia. — **v. pulse**. *Med.* See 2d PULSE, 1. — **v. sinus**. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A large vein or passage for venous blood, as in the dura mater. **b** = SINUS VENOSUS **a**.

vent (vĕnt), *n.* [Sp. *venta* sale.] A brand indicating the sale of the animal branded, sometimes a special mark, sometimes a bar across the seller's brand. *Western U. S.*

vent, *v. t.* To cancel by a vent (brand). *Western U. S.*

vent, *n.* [ME. *fente* a slit, F. *fente* a slit, cleft, fissure, fr. *fendre* to split, L. *findere*; prob. confused with F. *vent* wind, L. *ventus*. See FISSURE; cf. VENT to snuff.] **1.** A small aperture; a hole or opening for passage or escape, as of air, a gas, or a fluid; as, the *vent* of a cask; the *vent* of a mold; a volcanic *vent*; the *vent* of a flute.

Look, how thy wounds do bleed at many *vents*. *Shak.*

2. Specif.: **a** (1) The anus. *Obs. exc in Zoöl.* (2) *Zoöl.* The opening of the cloaca or of the intestine on the surface of the body, esp. that of the lower vertebrates, as fishes. **b** *Ordnance.* The opening at the breech of a gun through which fire is communicated to the powder. In muzzle-loading guns it was a hole from the top of the breech to the chamber. In modern breech-loading guns it is usually in the axis of the breechblock. See BREECHBLOCK, *Illust.* **c** An opening or slit in a garment. *Obs. or R.*

3. Opportunity of escape or passage; outlet, as from confinement or privacy; passage; escape; hence, utterance, expression, or publication; as, to give *vent* to one's wrath. "The *vent* of words." *Milton.*

When Peter's next new book found *vent*. *Shelley.*

4. A discharge or emission. *Obs.*

5. The place where an otter comes up to breathe. *Eng.*

vent, *v. t.*; VENT'ED; VENT'ING. **1.** To let out at a vent, or small aperture; to give passage or outlet to.

2. To let out; to pour forth; to utter; report; publish; as, to *vent* passion; to *vent* a grievance.

The queen of heaven did thus her fury *vent*. *Dryden.*
Thou hast framed and *vented* very curious orations. *Barrow.*

3. To furnish with a vent; to make a vent in, as a mold.

4. To relieve by giving vent; as, to *vent* one's self in grief.

vent, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *venter* to blow, *vent* wind (see VENTILATE); but prob. influenced by E. *vent* an opening.] **1.** To snuff; to breathe or puff out; to snort. *Obs.*

2. To have draft; to draw; as, the chimney *vents* well.

3. To come to the surface to breathe, as the otter. *Eng.*

vent'age (vĕn'tāj), *n.* A small hole, as a flute stop; a vent.

ven'tail (vĕn'tāl), *n.* [OF. *ventaille*, F. *ventail*. See VENTILATE; cf. AVENTAIL.] The movable front of a helmet, for the admission of air, sometimes in the visor.

ven'ter (vĕn'tĕr), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The belly; the abdomen; specif., in insects, the lower surface of the abdomen; — sometimes applied to any large cavity containing viscera. **b** A belly, or protuberant part; as, the *venter* of a muscle. **c** A broad shallow concavity; as, the venter of the ilium, the iliac fossa; and the venter of the scapula, the slightly concave anterior surface of the scapula.

2. *Law.* Womb (of wife or mother); as, A has a son B by one *venter*, and a daughter C by another *venter*.

3. *Bot.* In vascular cryptogams, the swollen basal portion of an archegonium, in which the egg is developed.

vent'hole' (vĕnt'hōl'), *n.* *Ordnance.* A vent.

ven'ti-duct (vĕn'tĭ-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *ventus* wind + *ductus* a leading, conduit, fr. *ducere*, *ductum*, to lead.] A passage or pipe for wind or air, as for ventilating apartments.

ven'til (vĕn'tĭl; *G.* vĕn-tēl'), *n.* [G. See VENTILATE.] A valve in various wind instruments, etc. See VALVE, 7.

ven'ti-la-ble (vĕn'tĭ-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of ventilation.

ven'ti-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; VEN'TI-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); VEN'TI-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *ventilatus*, p. p. of *ventilare* to toss, brandish in the air, to fan, to winnow, fr. *ventus* wind; akin to E. *wind*. See WIND rushing air.] **1.** To winnow; fan; as, to *ventilate* wheat. *Rare.*

2. To change or renew (air), as in a room. *Obs. or R.*

3. To cause fresh air to circulate through (to replace foul air simultaneously removed), as a room, mine, etc.

4. To purify by subjecting to fresh air; to oxygenate; as, the blood is *ventilated* by the lungs. *Obs. or R.*

5. To sift and examine; to bring out and expose to scrutiny and discussion; as, to *ventilate* questions of policy.

6. To give vent to; to utter; to make public.

Macaulay took occasion to *ventilate* one of those startling, but not very protound, paradoxes *J. C. Shairp.*

7. To provide with a vent, or escape, for air, gas, etc.; as, to *ventilate* a mold, or a water-wheel bucket.

ven'ti-lat'ing (-lāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VENTILATE.

ventilating brick, a cored-out brick providing an air passage as for ventilation. — **v. millstone**, a millstone having a device for inducing a strong current of air through its grooves. — **v. saw**, a saw with a perforated blade or disk.

ven'ti-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ventilatio*: cf. F. *ventilation*.] Act of ventilating, or state of being ventilated; as: **a** Fanning; winnowing. *Archaic.* **b** Supplying with fresh air. **c** Oxygenation, as of the blood. *Obs. or R.* **d** Free discussion; public exposition. **e** Utterance; vent. *Obs. or R.*

ven'ti-la-tive (vĕn'tĭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to ventilation; adapted to secure ventilation; ventilating.

ven'ti-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *ventilateur*, L. *ventilator* a winnower.] One that ventilates; esp., a contrivance, as a shutter device forming an adjustable aperture, for the inlet of fresh air, or a machine for drawing off or expelling foul or stagnant air, or for introducing fresh air.

ven'tral (vĕn'trăl), *a.* [L. *ventralis*, fr. *venter* the belly; perh. akin to G. *wanst*: cf F. *ventral*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the belly; abdominal; hence, in *Zoöl. & Anat.*, designating, pert. to, or situated on or towards, that surface of the body which in man is anterior, but in most vertebrates, arthropods, and other elongated animals is normally the lower surface; hæmal; — the opposite of *dorsal* (which see).

2. *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to or designating that surface of a carpel, petal, etc., which faces toward the center of a flower. **b** Pertaining to the lower side or surface of a dorsiventral organ or thallus; — opposed to *dorsal*.

ventral canal cell, *Bot.*, a small cell which is cut off from the central cell of an archegonium just below the neck. — **v. fin**. *Zoöl.* **a** In fishes, one of that pair of fins which correspond to the hind limbs of quadrupeds; a pelvic fin. In the less specialized fishes they are situated on the abdomen some distance behind the pectoral fins, but in many fishes are farther forward, and under the pectoral fins, or even under the throat. See FIN, 1. **b** An anal fin. *Rare.* — **v. segment**. *Physics.* See LOOP, *n.*, 3 **b**, and NODE, 7, *Illust.*

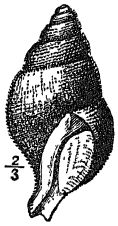
ven'tral, *n.* *Zoöl.* A ventral fin of a fish.

ven'tri-. Combining form from Latin *venter*, *ventris*, meaning *belly*. Cf. VENTRO-.

ven'tri-cle (vĕn'trĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *ventriculus* the stomach, a ventricle, dim. of *venter* the belly: cf. F. *ventricule*. See VENTRAL.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A cavity of an organ; esp.: **a** The chamber, or one of the chambers, of the heart which receives the blood from an auricle, and from which it is forced into the arteries. See HEART, 1. **b** In the brain, one of the system of communicating cavities which are continuous with the central canal of the spinal cord, and like it are derived from the medullary canal of the embryo. The cavities are lined with epithelium called *ependyma*, and contain a serous fluid. Those of the adult human brain are four (see BRAIN, 1), the so-called fifth ventricle being merely a part of the longitudinal fissure which has become closed off. **c** The fossa or pouch of each side of the larynx between the false vocal cords above and the true vocal cords below, also called **ventricle of Mor-ga'gni** (môr-gän'yē). In some apes they become very large.

2. *Obs. or R.* Any cavity of organic function; as: **a** The womb. **b** The stomach. *Obs.*

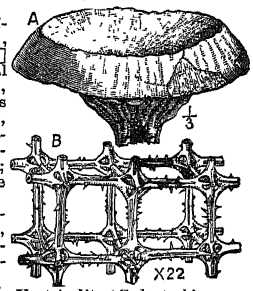
ven'tri-cose (vĕn'trĭ-kōs) } *a.* [NL. *ventricosus*, fr. L.
ven'tri-cous (vĕn'trĭ-kŭs) } *venter* belly.] *Bot. & Zoöl.*
Bellied; inflated; swelling out on one side or unequally. — **ventricose shell**. *Zoöl.* **a** A spiral shell having the body whorls rounded or swollen in the middle. **b** A bivalve shell in which the valves are strongly convex.


Ventricose Shell.

ven-tric'u-lar (vĕn-trĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* **a** Pert to a ventricle. **b** Bellied; bulging out.

ven-tric'u-lite (-līt), *n.* [See VENTRICULUS.] A fossil sponge of *Ventriculites* or an allied genus. — **ven-tric'u-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Ven-tric'u-li'tes (vĕn-trĭk'ū-lī'tēz), *n.* $\frac{2}{3}$ [NL. See VENTRICULUS.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil, often vase-shaped or mushroom-shaped, hexactinellid sponges characteristic of the Cretaceous period, having a latticelike skeleton in which the nodes formed by the crossing of the spicular threads are perforated. It is the type of a family **Ven-tric'u-lit'i-dæ** (-lĭt'ĭ-dē).



Ventriculite (*Coeloptychium seebachi*). *A* Side View; *B* Part of the Skeleton.

ven-tric'u-lus (vĕn-trĭk'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -ULI (lī). [L., belly, dim. fr. *venter* belly.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* An internal cavity; a ventricle; specif., *Zoöl.*, in certain animals with a compound stomach, a division of that organ posterior to the proventriculus; in birds, the gizzard; in insects, the digestive stomach.

ven'tri-lo'qui-al (vĕn'trĭ-lō'kwĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, resembling, or using, ventriloquism. — **ven'tri-lo'qui-al-ly**, *adv.*

ven-tril'o-quism (vĕn-trĭl'ō-kwĭz'm), *n.* [From L. *ventriloquus* a ventriloquist; *venter* the belly + *loqui*, p. p. *locutus*, to speak. See VENTRAL; LOQUACIOUS.] Act, art, or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come from some source other than the vocal organs of the speaker. Voice cannot be produced in the stomach or elsewhere other than in the larynx. In ventriloquism the speaker takes a full breath, keeps the muscles of the chest, neck, lower jaw, and lips as motionless as possible, and speaks with the mouth almost closed and the glottis narrowed, not allowing the air to escape through the nose. The lower lip is slightly retracted and rested against the upper teeth, and the tongue articulations are greatly altered. Much of the deception depends on suggestion as to the source of the sounds.

ven-tril'o-quist (-kwĭst), *n.* One who practices, or is skilled in, ventriloquism.

ven-tril'o-quis'tic (-kwĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to ventriloquism or ventriloquists.

ven-tril'o-quize (-kwīz), *v. i.*; -QUIZED (-kwīzd); -QUIZ'ING (-kwīz'ĭng). To practice ventriloquism.

ven-tril'o-quy (-kwĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *ventriloquie*.] Ventriloquism.

ven'tro- (vĕn'trō-). [L. *venter* belly.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the abdomen* or *the ventral side*. Cf. VENTRI-.

ven'tro-fix-a'tion (-fĭk-sā'shŭn), *n.* [*ventro-* + *lateral*.] *Surg.* Operation of fixing a viscus to the abdominal wall.

ven'tro-lat'er-al (-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [*ventro-* + *lateral*.] On one side of the ventral region. — **ven'tro-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

ven-trot'o-my (vĕn-trŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*ventro-* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* The operation of opening the abdominal cavity; laparotomy.

ven'ture (vĕn'tūr), *n.* [Aphetic form of ME. *aventure*. See ADVENTURE.] **1.** An undertaking of chance or danger; the risking of something upon an event which cannot be foreseen with certainty; a hazard; risk; specif., a business speculation; as, a mining *venture*.

2. An event that is not, or cannot be, foreseen; also, chance; hap; contingency; luck. *Now Rare.*

3. The thing put to hazard; a stake; a risk; esp., something sent to sea in trade.

My *ventures* are not in one bottom trusted *Shak.*

Syn. — See DANGER.

at a venture (orig. *at aventure*), at hazard, without seeing the end or mark; without foreseeing the issue; at random.

A certain man drew a bow *at a venture*. 1 *Kings* xxii. 34.

ven'ture, *v. t.*; VEN'TURED (-tūrd); VEN'TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). [See VENTURE, *n.*, ADVENTURE, *v.*] **1.** To expose to hazard; to risk; hazard; as, to *venture* one's person in a balloon.

2. To undertake the risk of; to brave; dare, as a voyage.

3. To put or send on a venture or chance, as a business speculation; as, to *venture* a horse to the West Indies.

4. To confide in; to rely on; to trust. *Rare. Addison.*

5. To advance or put forward, or to expose to criticism or refutation, as an opinion or statement.

ven'ture, *v. i.* **1.** To hazard one's self; to have the courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say something; to dare; as, I *venture* to contradict the statement.

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ven'i-son-ivʹo-rous (vĕn'ĭ-z'n-ĭv'ō-rŭs; *cf.* VENISON), *a.* [*venison* + *-vorous*.] Eating venison; given to eating venison. *Rare.*

‖ **ve'ni, vi'di, vi'ci.** [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered; — the words in which Julius Cæsar (*Suetonius*, I. 37) announced to the Senate his defeat of Pharnaces, King of Pontus, near Zela, B. C. 47.

venjable, *a* † VENGEABLE.

venje, *v. t.* = VENGE. *Obs.* — **venjer**, *n. Obs.*

venk. Obs. pret. of FANG, begin.

venke. † FENK.

venkisen. † VANQUISH.

venkud. Obs. p. p. of FENK.

venliche. † FENLICH.

venn (vĕn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FEN.

ven'nel (vĕn''l), *n.* [F. *venelle* lane.] A lane; alley; also, gutter; sewer. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ven'ner (vĕn'ĕr; -ẽ), *v. i.* To snarl; scowl. *Dial. Eng.*

Ven'ner, El'sie (ĕl'sĭ vĕn'ĕr). The heroine and title of a novel by Oliver Wendell Holmes. A little before Elsie's birth her mother was bitten by a rattlesnake, and the girl inherited snakish characteristics which lent a certain horrible fascination to her beauty.

‖ **ven-noot'schap** (vĕ-nōt'skăp), *n.* [D.] Partnership.

vennum. † VENOM.

ve'nny (vē'nĭ), *n.* = VENUE, a bout; a thrust. *Obs.*

ven'om, *a.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* a Venomous. **b** Dry; harsh.

ven'om, *v. t.* [ME. *venimen*, OF. *venumer*. See VENOM, *n.*] To infect with venom; to envenom; poison. *Now Rare.*

ven'om, *v. i.* To become envenomed. *Obs.* [oms.]

ven'om-er, *n.* One who venoms.

ven'o-mo-sal'i-va-ry (vĕn'ō-mō-săl'ĭ-vă-rĭ), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of the nature of venom and saliva; designating the salivary glands of certain animals that secrete venom instead of saliva.

venomoushede, *n.* [See -HEAD.] Venomousness. *Obs.*

ven'om-some (vĕn'ŭm-sŭm), *a* Venomous. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

venoryе. † VENERY.

ve-no'sal (vē-nō'săl), *a.* Venous; of the nature of a vein.

ve'nous-ly. *adv.* of VENOUS.

ve'nous-ness, *n.* Venosity.

venques, venquise. † VANQUISH.

vent. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FENT; WENT, a way.

vent, *n.* [Sp. *venta* a poor inn, sale, market.] Inn; tavern. *Obs.*

vent, *n.* [F. *vente*, fr. L. *vendere*, *-itum*, to vend.] *Obs. or R.* Sale; specif.: **a** Act of selling. **b** Opportunity to sell; market.

vent, *v. t. & i.* To vend. *Obs.*

vent, *n. & v. t.* [F. *vent* wind, scent, L. *ventus* wind: cf. F. *venter* to blow.] *Hunting.* Scent; smell. *Obs.* [inn.

‖ **ven'ta** (vĕn'tă), *n.* [Sp.] An

ventage. † VINTAGE. [*Obs.*

ventallet, *n.* = AVENTAIL.

ven-tan'na, *n.* [Sp. *ventana*.] Window. *Obs*

ventel, *v. i.* [OF. *venteler* to flutter in the wind.] To spread sail to the wind. *Obs.*

venter. † VENTURE.

vent'er, *n.* One that vents.

venter, *n.* [Sp. *ventero*.] A tavern or innkeeper. *Obs.*

venter-point, *n.* [Cf. VENTURE.] A game played by children. *Obs.*

vent feather. *Zoöl.* A crissal feather. [cussed. *Obs.*

ven'ti-late, *a.* Ventilated; dis-

ventillet, *n.* [OF. *ventelet*.] A small puff or blast of wind. *Obs.*

ventin, *n.* [OD. *vintijn*, *vintyn*, fr. Pg. *vintem*.] = VENETIANO. *Obs.*

venting hole. A venthole. *Obs.*

‖ **ven'tis se-cun'dis**. [L.] With favorable winds.

vent'less, *a.* See -LESS.

ven-tom'e-ter (vĕn-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *ventus* wind + E. *-meter*.] An instrument for indicating the velocity of the wind, esp. as designed for use on target ranges Cf. ANEMOMETER.

ven'tose (vĕn'tōs; vĕn-tōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *ventosus* windy.] Flatulent; windy. *Obs.*

— **ven-tose'ness**, *n. Obs.*

ven-tos'e', *n.* A ventouse. *Obs.*

ven-tose', *v. t.* [LL. *ventosare*, or OF. *vento(u)ser*.] To bleed. *Obs.*

‖ **Ven'tôse'** (vĕn'tōz'), *n.* [F. See VENTOSE, *a.*] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

ven-tos'i-tous (vĕn-tŏs'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Ventose. *Obs.*

ven-tos'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ventositas*: cf. F. *ventosité*. See VENTOSE *a.*] *Obs.* **a** Flatulence; colic. **b** A gust or blast of wind. **c** Vain pride or boasting.

ven-touse', *n.* [F.] A cupping glass. *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.* To cup. *Obs.* [fan. *Obs.*

ventoy, *n.* [Cf. OF. *ventail*.] A

ventpiece, *n.* *Ordnance.* = 4th BUSH **b**; also, a breechblock.

vent pipe. Any pipe for venting or ventilating.

ven'trad (vĕn'trăd), *adv.* [L. *venter* belly + 1st *-ad*.] *Anat.* Toward the ventral side; ventrally.

ven'tral-ly, *adv.* In a ventral direction or position. [-MOST.]

ven'tral-most (-mōst), *a.* See

ven'tral-ward (-wĕrd), **ven'tral-wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* [*ventral* + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward the ventral surface.

ventre. † VENTURE.

‖ **ven'tre à terre'** (vän'tr' ȧ târ'). [F.] Lit., belly to the ground; at very great speed.

ven'tric (vĕn'trĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the belly. *Rare.*

ven'tri-cel. Ventricle. *Ref. Sp.*

ven'tri-cos'i-ty (-trĭ-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Condition of being ventricose.

ven-tric'u-lose (vĕn-trĭk'ū-lōs), *a.* [See VENTRICULOUS.] Ventricose in a slight degree. *Rare.*

ven-tric'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *ventriculosus* of the belly.] = VENTRICULAR **b**.

ven'tri-cum'bent, *a.* [*ventri-* + *cumbent*.] Lying with the ventral surface downward; prone.

ven'tri-duct, *v. t.* [*ventri-* + L. *ductus* a leading.] To turn or draw toward the belly.

ven-trif'lu-ous (vĕn-trĭf'lōō-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ventriluus*.] Laxative. *Obs.* [eral.

ven'tri-lat'er-al, *a.* Ventrolateral.

ven'tri-lo-cu'tion (vĕ n'trĭ-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [See VENTRILOQUISM.] Ventriloquism.

ven'tri-loque (vĕn'trĭ-lōk), *a.* [F.] Ventriloquial. *Rare.*

ven-tril'o-quous (vĕ n-trĭl'ō-kwŭs), *a.* Ventriloquistic.

ven'tri-mes'on (vĕn'trĭ-mĕs'-ŏn), *n.* [NL. See VENTER; 1st MESON.] *Anat.* The median line of the ventral surface. — **ven'tri-mes'al** (-dl), *a.*

ven-trip'o-tent (vĕ n-trĭp'ō-tĕnt), *a.* [*ventri-* + L. *potens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *posse* to be able.] Having a large belly. — **ven-trip'o-ten-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ), *n. Rare.*

ven'tro-dor'sal, *a.* [*ventro-* + *dorsal*.] Extending from the belly to the back. — **ven'tro-dor'sal-ly**, *adv.*

ven-tro-in'gui-nal (-ĭn'gwĭ-năl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the abdomen and groin.

ven'trose (vĕn'trōs; vĕn-trōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [LL. *ventrosus* bellied.] = VENTRICOSE. *Rare.*

ven-tros'i-ty (vĕn-trŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See VENTROUS.] Abdominal obesity. *Rare.*

ven'trous. † VENTUROUS.

ven'trous, *a.* [LL. *ventrosus*; cf. L. *ventriosus*. See VENTRAL.] Corpulent. *Obs.*

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2. To make a venture; to run a risk; to take the chances.
Who freights a ship to *venture* on the seas. *J. Dryden, Jr.*
to venture at, *or* **to venture on** *or* **upon,** to dare to engage in; to attempt without any certainty of success; as, it is rash *to venture upon* such a project. "When I *venture at* the comic style." *Waller.*

ven'tur-er (vĕn'tŭr-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who ventures, or puts to hazard; an adventurer. *Beau. & Fl.*
2. A strumpet; a prostitute. *Obs.* *J. Webster.*

ven'ture-some (-tŭr-sŭm), *a.* Inclined to venture; venturous; daring; as, a *venturesome* boy or act.
Syn. — See RASH.
— **ven'ture-some-ly,** *adv.* — **ven'ture-some-ness,** *n.*

Ven-tu'ri me'ter (vĕn-tōō'rē). [After G. B. *Venturi* (1746–1822), Italian physicist.] A water meter in which the flow is ascertained from the increase in velocity and consequent loss of pressure caused by a reduction in the cross-sectional area of the pipe through which the water flows. Cf. PITOMETER. — **Venturi tube,** etc.

ven'tur-ous (vĕn'tŭr-ŭs), *a.* [Aphetic form of ME. *aventurous.* See ADVENTUROUS, VENTURE, *n.*] Daring; bold; hardy; fearless; venturesome; adventurous. *Milton.*
Syn. — See RASH.
— **ven'tur-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ven'tur-ous-ness,** *n.*

ven'ue (vĕn'ū), *n.* [F. *venue* a coming, arrival, fr. *venir* to come, L. *venire.* See COME; cf. VENEW.] **1.** A coming; arrival. *Obs.*
2. *Obs.* **a** A thrust, hit, or lunge, as in fencing. **b** An encounter, bout, or match, as in fencing or cudgel play.
3. *Law.* **a** The place or county in which the alleged events from which an action arises took place; also, the place from which the jury is taken, and where the trial is held, in the action. In certain cases, to further justice, the court can change the place of obtaining the jury and holding trial. **b** The statement in a pleading, usually at the side or beginning, laying the place for the trial; also, sometimes, the clause in an affidavit indicating the place where it was sworn to. The term *venue* is omitted from the codes of procedure of some States, as New York.

ven'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *venula,* dim. fr. *vena* vein.] A small vein; a veinlet; specif., *Zoöl.,* one of the small branches of the veins of the wings in insects. — **ven'u-lar** (-ū-lär), *a*

ven'u-lose (-ū-lōs), **ven'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Full of venules.

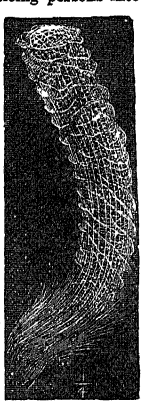
Ve'nus (vē'nŭs), *n.* [L. *Venus, -eris,* the goddess of love, the planet Venus. Cf. VENERATE.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess of bloom and beauty, protectress of gardens, whose worship was early introduced into Rome. She was later identified with the Greek *Aphrodite,* whose famous cult at Eryx, Sicily, was the source of the worship of **Ve'nus Er'y-ci'ne** (ĕr'ĭ-sī'nē), to whom a temple was founded in Rome 217 B. C. In 114 B. C., as expiation for loss of chastity of three vestals, a temple to **Ve'nus Ver'ti-cor'di-a** (vûr'tĭ-kôr'dĭ-ȧ) was founded on April 1, and this day became the chief festival of Venus, the **Ven'e-ra'li-a** (vĕn'ē-rā'lĭ-ȧ). The worship of **Ve'nus Fe'lix,** goddess of fortune, was inaugurated by Sulla, who made **Ve'nus Pom'pe-ia'na** (pŏm'pē-yā'nȧ; -ā'nȧ) the tutelary of his colony, Pompeii. **Ve'nus Vic'trix,** goddess of victory, was popular in the military provinces of the empire; but the most important form of the goddess was **Ve'nus Gen'e-trix** (jĕn'ē-trĭks), to whom, as mother of Æneas and ancestress of his family, Cæsar dedicated a temple 46 B. C. See DI; cf. ADONIS, 1.
2. *Astron.* One of the most important of the planets, moving in an orbit between that of Mercury and that of the earth, at a mean distance from the sun of about 67,000,000 miles (for other elements see PLANET, *Table*). Venus passes through phases similar to those of the moon, and at its brightest is far more brilliant than any fixed star. As morning star, it was called by the ancients *Lucifer;* as evening star, *Hesperus.* Venus is surrounded by an atmosphere, doubtless abounding in clouds. Its period of rotation is probably about 225 days. The last two transits of Venus occurred in 1874 and 1882; coming transits occur in 2004, 2012, 2117, and 2125. See TRANSIT, 4 **b**.
3. Sexual intercourse; venery. *Obs.*
4. *Alchem.* The metal copper; — prob. so designated from the ancient use of the metal in making mirrors, a mirror being still the astronomical symbol of the planet Venus.
5. *Her.* Vert (green), in blazoning by the heavenly bodies.
6. *Zoöl.* A genus of marine bivalve mollusks comprising the quahog, or round clam, and numerous related species. They have a thick, oval, usually inflated shell, often with prominent concentric ridges, the lunule is well marked, and the internal margins are finely denticulate.
7. [*l. c.*] Any shell of *Venus* or an allied genus.

Ve'nus ac'crou'pie' (ȧ'krōō'pē') [F. *accroupie,* fem. p. p. of *s'accroupir* to crouch], a representation of Venus crouching undraped as if bathing, as in the Hellenistic marble statue in the Gabinetto della Maschere of the Vatican. — **v. An'a-dy-om'e-ne** (ăn'ȧ-dĭ-ŏm'ē-nē) [see ANADYOMENE], a representation of Venus arising at birth from the sea undraped and usually accompanied by a dolphin, represented by a famous lost painting of Apelles, and an attempted reproduction of the latter by Botticelli in the Accademia delle Belle Arti at Florence. — **v., Bor-ghe'se'** (bōr-gā'sā), a marble statue by Canova (1805) in the Villa Borghese at Rome, representing as Venus Pauline Borghese (the sister of Napoleon I.), reclining on a chaise longue. — **v. Cal'lĭ-py'ge, Cal'lĭ-py'gus,** *or* **Kal'lĭ-py'gos** (kăl'ĭ-pī'jē; -gŭs; -gŏs), the Callipygian Venus — **v. de' Me'di-ci** (dā mĕd'ē-chē) [after Cosmo *de' Medici* III., who brought the statue to Florence], a statue of Greco-Roman times in Parian marble, representing Venus looking toward the left, her hands disposed in affected modesty, found in Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli and brought about 1680 to Florence, where it stands in the Uffizi Gallery. The signature of Cleomenes on the base is considered a modern forgery. — **v. Gen'e-trix** (jĕn'ē-trĭks) [L. *genetrix* she that produces], a representation of Venus as the goddess of fecundity, usually holding an apple and raising the transparent, clinging drapery from her shoulder, represented by several ancient statues, the finest being in the Louvre. — **Venus of Arles** (ärlz; *F.* ärl), a Praxitelean marble statue, found in the ancient theater at Arles and now in the Louvre, representing Venus undraped above the thighs, looking toward her extended left hand while the right is raised and drawn aside. — **V. of Cap'u-a** (kăp'ū-ȧ; *It.* kä'pwä), a marble statue found in the 18th century in the amphitheater at Capua, now in the Museo Nazionale at Naples, representing Venus undraped above the thighs, wearing a stephane, and looking down, her left foot on a helmet. The Greek original was a bronze, probably of the 4th century B. C. — **V. of Cni'dus** (nī'dŭs), a marble statue of Venus nude and shrinking as her drapery falls from her left hand on a hydria. The original by Praxiteles, which stood in the temple at Cnidus, is reproduced on the coins of Cnidus and in many replicas, of which the best is in the Vatican. — **V. of Mi'lo** (mē'lō), *or* **Me'los** (mē'lŏs), a Hellenistic marble statue, found on Melos in 1820 and now in the Louvre, representing Venus undraped above the thighs. Her arms are lost, and the mode of restoration is not agreed upon.

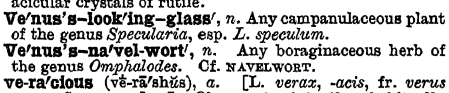

Venus of Milo.

The *Venus of Melos,* . . . considered by many . . . to be the most beautiful of all the statues that have survived from antiquity. *E. A. Gardner.*
— **V. of the Capitol,** a Hellenistic statue of Parian marble, since 1752 in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, representing Venus nude, bending slightly forward and shielding herself with both hands. — **V. U-ra'ni-a** (ū-rā'nĭ-ȧ) [Gr. *Οὐρανία,* lit., the heavenly one], a representation of Venus as the goddess of heavenly or spiritual love, represented by the lost statue by Phidias at Elis. — **V. Vic'trix** (vĭk'trĭks) [L. *victrix* victorious], a representation of Venus as victorious or as a goddess of victory, as in the Venus of Capua.

Ve'nus-berg (vē'nŭs-bûrg; *G.* vā'nōōs-bĕrk). [G., Mountain of Venus.] The Hörselberg between Eisenach and Gotha in Germany, in a cave of which, according to mediæval legend, Venus held her court, enticing persons into it and by music, revelry, and sensuous pleasures keeping them from ever returning. The name was also given to various other mountains. See TANNHÄUSER, and ECKHARDT, FAITHFUL.


Venus's-Flower-Basket (*Euplectella aspergillum*).

Ve'nus's-comb' (vē'nŭs-kōm), *n.* **a** = LADY'S-COMB. **b** A species of *Murex* (*M. tenuispina*) having a long tubular canal, with a row of long slender spines along both of its borders, and rows of similar spines on the body of the shell.
Ve'nus's-fan', *n.* A reticulated, fan-shaped gorgonia (*Gorgonia flabellum*) native of Florida and the West Indies. When fresh the color is purple or yellow, or a mixture of the two.
Ve'nus's-flow'er-bas'ket, *n.* An elegant tubular or cornucopia-shaped hexactinellid sponge of the genus *Euplectella,* native of the East Indies and the eastern coast of Asia. It consists of glassy, transparent siliceous fibers interwoven so as to form a firm network, and has long, slender, divergent anchoring fibers at the base, by means of which it stands erect in the soft mud at the bottom of the sea. The best-known species is *E. aspergillum* of the East Indies.
Ve'nus's-fly'trap', *n.* The insectivorous plant *Dionæa muscipula.* See DIONÆA.
Ve'nus's-gir'dle, *n.* A ctenophore of the genus *Cestus* in which the body is greatly compressed transversely and


1/6
Venus's-Girdle (*Cestus pectinalis*), from the Maldive Islands.

elongated in a sagittal plane so that it is ribbonlike, with the mouth at the middle of one border. The best-known species is *C. veneris* of the Mediterranean and Atlantic.
Ve'nus's-gold'en-ap'ple, *n.* An East Indian rutaceous shrub or tree (*Atalantia monophylla*) having a golden yellow fruit similar to a lime; also, the fruit itself.
Ve'nus's-hair', *n.* A delicate maidenhair fern (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*) having a slender black and shining stipe and branches.
Ve'nus's-hair'stone', *n. Min.* Quartz penetrated by acicular crystals of rutile.
Ve'nus's-look'ing-glass', *n.* Any campanulaceous plant of the genus *Specularia,* esp. *L. speculum.*
Ve'nus's-na'vel-wort', *n.* Any boraginaceous herb of the genus *Omphalodes.* Cf. NAVELWORT.
ve-ra'cious (vē-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *verax, -acis,* fr. *verus* true. See VERY.] **1.** Observant of truth; habitually speaking truth; truthful; as, a *veracious* historian.
2. Characterized by truth; true; as, a *veracious* story.
ve-rac'i-ty (-răs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *véracité,* LL. *veracitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being veracious, or true; specif.: **a** Habitual observance of truth; truthfulness. **b** Power of conveying truth; correctness; as, *veracity* of vision. **c** Conformity with truth; trueness; as, the *veracity* of a judgment.
2. That which is true; a truth; the truth.
Syn. — See TRUTH.

ve-ran'da, ve-ran'dah (vē-răn'dȧ), *n.* [A word brought by the English from India; of uncertain origin; cf. Skr. *varaṇḍa,* Pg. *varanda,* Sp. *baranda,* Malay *baranda.*] *Arch.* An open gallery or portico, usually roofed, attached to the exterior of a building, used for sitting out of doors; — in the United States often called a *piazza.* See LOGGIA.

ve-ra'tric (vē-rā'trĭk; -răt'rĭk), *a.* [See VERATRUM.] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline acid, $C_9H_{10}O_4$, in sabadilla seed and also formed by decomposition of veratridine and other alkaloids. It is the dimethyl ether of protocatechuic acid.

ve-rat'ri-dine (vē-răt'rĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{37}H_{53}O_{11}N$, occurring in sabadilla seed; — called also *amorphous veratrine.*

ve-ra'trine (vē-rā'trĭn; -trēn; 184, 277), *n.* Also **ve-ra'trin, ver'a-tri'na** (vĕr'ȧ-trī'nȧ), **ve-ra'tri-a** (vē-rā'trĭ-ȧ). [Cf. F. *vératrine.* See VERATRUM.] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, poisonous alkaloid having an acrid, burning taste, obtained from the root of white or false hellebore (*Veratrum*) and from sabadilla seeds; — called also *cevadine.* The commercial article is a white, amorphous powder containing also veratridine, sabadilline, etc. Veratrine is sometimes used externally, as in ointments, in the local treatment of neuralgia and rheumatism.

ve-ra'trize (vē-rā'trīz), *v. t.;* -TRIZED (-trīzd); -TRIZ-ING (-trīz-ĭng). To treat or drug with veratrine, as animals.

ve-ra'trol (vē-rā'trōl; -trŏl) } *n.* [*veratric* + *-ol.*] *Chem.*
ve-ra'trole (vē-rā'trōl) } The dimethyl ether of pyrocatechin, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)_2$, obtained by distilling veratric acid with barium oxide. It melts at 15° C.

Ve-ra'trum (vē-rā'trŭm), *n.* [L. *veratrum* hellebore.] *Bot.* A small genus of coarse melanthaceous herbs, the white or false hellebores. They have short poisonous rootstocks, large plicate clasping leaves in three vertical ranks, and panicled flowers with the perianth segments adnate to the ovary. The rootstocks of the American false hellebore, or Indian poke (*V. viride*), and of the European species (*V. album*), are used as a cardiac and muscular sedative; in large doses they are very poisonous. See VERATRINE.

verb (vûrb), *n.* [F. *verbe,* L. *verbum* a word, verb (cf. Gr. ῥῆμα word, verb). See WORD.] **1.** A word; a vocable. *Obs.*
2. *Gram.* A word which affirms or predicates something; the part of speech expressing some kind of action or mode of being. The verb in its various predicating forms is called *finite* in distinction from the *infinitive* and other *verbals,* and is distinguished for voice, mood, tense, person, and number. Verbs are commonly classed by their meanings as *transitive* and *intransitive;* also as *active, neuter,* and *passive,* or simply as *active* and *neuter,* some as *auxiliary, reflexive,* and *reciprocal.* By their forms verbs are classed according to conjugations, as *strong* and *weak, regular* and *irregular,* etc. *Deponent* verbs are so classed by both form and meaning. See these terms.

ver'bal (vûr'bȧl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *verbalis.* See VERB.] **1.** Of or pert. to words; consisting in, or having to do with, words only; esp., dealing with words rather than with the ideas to be conveyed; as, *verbal* art: a *verbal* critic; *verbal* change.
And loses, though but *verbal,* his reward. *Milton.*
Verbal refinements, instead of substantial knowledge. *Whewell.*
2. Expressed in words, whether spoken or written, but commonly in spoken words; hence, by confusion, spoken; oral; not written; as, a *verbal* contract; *verbal* testimony. See ORAL, *Syn.*
Made she no *verbal* question? *Shak.*
3. Having word answering to word; word for word; literal; as, a *verbal* translation.
4. *Physiol. Psychol.* Pertaining to the function of speech or to the physiological centers concerned with it.
5. *Gram.* Of or pert. to a verb; as, a *verbal* group; derived directly from a verb; like a verb in sense and constructions; as, a *verbal* noun; used in forming verbs; as, a *verbal* prefix.
Syn. — See ORAL.
verbal definition, a definition which merely repeats in other words the general meaning of the term defined, without the differentiæ necessary to true definition. — **v. fallacy.** See FALLACY, 2. — **v. inspiration.** *Theol.* See INSPIRATION, 2. — **v. note,** *Diplomatics,* an unsigned memorandum serving as an informal reminder of an unanswered question, request, or the like. — **v. noun,** *Gram.,* a noun derived directly from a verb or verb stem; specif., such a noun partaking of the sense and constructions of a verb, as the *infinitive, gerund,* and *supine.* In English the term is applied esp. to the nouns in *-ing,* meaning in general the act or process of doing something, with related concrete senses, as that of the agent or product. See -ING, 2. — **v. proposition.** *Logic,* an essential proposition.

ver'bal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Verbal expression. **a** Something expressed verbally. **b** (1) An empty form of words; a wordy expression of little meaning. (2) Wordiness.

ver'bal-ist, *n.* A literal adherent to, or a minute critic of, words; a literalist.

ver-bal'i-ty (vẽr-băl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being verbal; mere words; bare literal expression. *Rare.*
2. Excessive nicety in the making of verbal distinctions.

ver'bal-ize (vûr'bȧl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). [Cf. F. *verbaliser.*] To convert into a verb; to verbify. — **ver'bal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

ver'bal-ize, *v. i.* To be verbose.

ver-ba'ri-um (vẽr-bā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *verbum* word.] A game in which letters on blocks are formed into words, or one in which letters from a given word are used to make other words; logomachy.

Ver-bas'cum (vẽr-băs'kŭm), *n.* [L., mullein.] *Bot.* A very large genus of coarse scrophulariaceous herbs of wide distribution, the mulleins, having large mostly woolly leaves and terminal spikes of yellow, white, or purplish flowers with a rotate corolla and five perfect stamens. A few species, as *V. phlomoides* and *V. olympicum,* are handsome in cultivation; the majority are of weedy appearance.

ven'tur-ine (vĕn'tŭr-ĭn), *n.* [See AVENTURINE.] *Japanning.* Gold powder for varnished surfaces.
ventuse. † VENTOUSE.
ventuser, *n.* [Cf. OF. *ventouseor.*] = CUPPER, 2. *Obs.*
vent wire. *Founding.* A pointed wire for making vents in molds.
ven'u-la (vĕn'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [L. See VENULE.] A small vein. [VENOMOUS.
venum, venummys. † VENOM.
ve-nun'date (vē-nŭn'dāt), *v. t.* [L. *venumdare, venumdare.*] To sell. *Obs.* — **ven'un-da'tion** (vĕn'ŭn-dā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
venure, venurie. † VENERY.
Ve-nu'si-an (vē-nū'zĭ-ăn), *a.* Relating to the planet Venus.
Ve'nus's-ba'sin, Ve'nus's-bath', *n.* The wild teasel; — so called because the connate leaf bases form a receptacle for water, formerly collected for the toilet.
Ve'nus's-bas'ket, *n.* A Venus's-flower-basket.
Ve'nus's-cup', *n.* **a** Either of the yellow lady's-slippers (*Cypripedium hirsutum* and *C. parviflorum*). **b** The wild teasel (*Dipsacus sylvestris*).
Ve'nus's-ear', *n.* = SEA-EAR.
Ve'nus's-nee'dle, *n.* The lady's-comb.
Ve'nus's-pride', *n.* The bluet.
Ve'nus's-purse', *n.* A Venus's-flower-basket.
Ve'nus's-shell', *n.* **a** Any species of *Cypræa;* a cowrie. **b** = VENUS'S-COMB. **c** = VENUS, 7.
Ve'nus's-shoe', *n.* Any American species of *Cypripedium.*
Ve'nus's-slip'per, *n.* **a** The lady's-slipper. **b** Any heteropod shell of the genus *Carinaria.*
Ve'nus's-su'mac, *n.* = VENETIAN SUMAC.
ve-nust', *a.* [L. *venustus,* fr. *Venus* the goddess of love.] Beautiful; pleasant. — **ve-nus'ti-ty** (vē-nŭs'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ve-nust'ness,** *n. All Obs.*
ve-nus'tate, *v. t.* [L. *venustare.*] To make beautiful. *Obs.*
ven'ville (vĕn'vĭl), *n. Eng. Law.* A certain tenure peculiar to Dartmoor forest, of which the chief incidents are: situation in an ancient village; suit at the lord's court; certain rights of common; payment of fines.
venyng. † WEENING.
veo. † FEE, FEW.
veol. † *fell,* pret. of FALL.
veolauliche. † FELLOWLY.
veolauredden. † FELLOWRED.
veole. † FELE.
veolthe. † FILTH.
veond. † FIEND.
veor. † FAR.
veorlich † FERLY.
veorren. † FERREN.
vepe. † WEEP.
vepne. † WEAPON.
vep're-cose' (vĕp'rĭ-kōs'), *a.* Full of briers *Obs.*
vep'ri-co'sous (vĕp'rĭ-kō'sŭs), *a.* [L. *vepres* thorn bush.] Full of thorns and briers. *Obs.*
Vep'se (vĕp'sē), *n.* The language of the Finns of the region of Lakes Onega and Ladogo. See FINNO-UGRIC.
ver. † FIR; FIRE; FOR; VERRE; WAR, worse; WER, a man; *were,* form of BE. [declare. *Obs.*
ver, *v. t.* [See AVER, *v.*] To aver; declare. *Obs.*
ver. *Abbr.* Verse; verses.
ver, *n.* [L.; cf. OF *ver.*] Spring (of the year). *Obs.* [Very. *Scot.*
vera (vēr'ȧ; vĕr'ȧ), *a.* & *adv.* ‖ **ve'ra cau'sa** (vē'rȧ kô'zȧ); *pl.* VERÆ CAUSÆ (vē'rē kô'zē). [L.] A true cause. [CIOUS.
ve-ra'cious-ly, *adv.* of VERACIOUS.
‖ **ve'ra da poz'zo** (vā'rä dä pôt'sō). [It. dial. (Venice) *vera* ferrule, parapet.] One of the stone or marble cistern heads common in Venice.
verade. † FERREDE, WERED.
veral. † VERY.
verally. † VERILY.
‖ **ve'ra in-ces'su pa'tu-it de'a** (pät'ū-ĭt). [L.] By her gait the true goddess was disclosed. *Vergil (Æ., I. 405).*
veraly. † VERILY.
ver'a-ment. † VERIMENT.
ve-ran'daed (vē-răn'dȧd), *a.* Having a veranda.
ve-ra'trate (vē-rā'trāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of veratric acid. [*Chem* Veratrine.
ve-ra'tri-a (-trĭ-ȧ). [NL.] [L.] A true cause. [CIOUS.
ve-ra'cious-ly, *adv.* of VERACIOUS.
ve-ra'trum vir'ĭ-de (vē-rā'trŭm vĭr'ĭ-dē). [L., green hellebore.] *Pharm.* The dried rootstock and roots of the American false hellebore. See VERATRUM.
veray, veraye † VERY.
‖ **ver'ba ge'ne-ra'lĭ-a** (vûr'bȧ jĕn'ē-rā'lĭ-ȧ). [L.] *Law.* General words or terms.
ver'bal, *n. Gram.* A verbal noun; loosely, a participle.
ver'bal-ly, *adv.* of VERBAL.
ver-ba'ri-an (vẽr-bā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Verbal. *Rare.* [words. *R.*
ver-ba'ri-an, *n.* A coiner of
ver-bas'co (vẽr-băs'kō), *n.* [See VERBASCUM.] The mullein.

ver-ba'tim (vẽr-bā'tĭm), *adv.* [LL., fr. L. *verbum* word.] **1.** Word for word; in the same words; verbally; as, to tell a story *verbatim* as another has related it.
2. In speech; verbally; orally. *Obs.* *Shak.*

ver-be'na (-bē'nȧ), *a.* [L. See VERVAIN.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs or subshrubs typifying the family Verbenaceæ, all but two (*V. officinalis* and *V. supina*) being American. They have bracted flowers in heads or spikes, a regular corolla with a 5-lobed limb, and 4-linear 1-seeded nutlets.
2. A garden plant of the genus *Verbena*, of numerous varieties, with large, often fragrant flowers ranging from white through pink and red to blue and purple, or sometimes variegated. The garden verbena is a hybrid derived from *V. incisa*, *V. phlogiflora*, *V. teucrioides*, and *V. chamædrifolia.* Also, a flower or flower cluster of this plant.

Ver'be-na'ce-æ (vûr'bē-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Polemoniales), the verbena family, distinguished by the opposite leaves, chiefly irregular flowers, and entire ovary. There are 67 genera and about 750 species of wide distribution, largely tropical. Many genera yield species attractive in cultivation, as *Verbena*, *Clerodendron*, *Lantana*, *Callicarpa;* a few are medicinal, and some, as the teak (*Tectona*), are valuable timber trees. — **ver'be-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ver'be-nate (vûr'bē-nāt), *v. t.; -*NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *verbenatus* crowned with a wreath of sacred boughs. See VERBENA.] To crown with verbena, or vervain, as in certain Roman public rites.

ver'ber-ate (-bẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *verberatus*, p. p. of *verberare* to beat.] To beat; strike. *Rare.*

ver'ber-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *verberatio:* cf. F. *verbération.*] A verberating; a beating or striking; specif., the impulse of a body which causes sound. *Rare.*

Ver'be-si'na (vûr'bē-sī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. OIt. (at Bologna) *forbesina*, *verbesina*, perh. fr. L. *verbena* (see VERBENA); — from a resemblance in the leaves of the type species.] *Bot.* A large genus of American asteraceous herbs and, rarely, shrubs, the crownbeards, having corymbose or solitary heads of both tubular and radiate yellow or white flowers, the rays sometimes wanting.

ver'bi-age (vûr'bĭ-āj), *n.* [F. *verbiage*, fr. OF. *verbier* (assumed), var. of *verboier* to chatter, talk much, fr. *verbe* a word. See VERB.] The use of many words without necessity, or with little sense; verbosity; wordiness.
Verbiage may indicate observation, but not thinking. *Irving.*
Syn. — See REDUNDANCY.

verb'i-fy (vûr'bĭ-fī), *v. t.;* VERB'I-FIED (-fīd); VERB'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*verb* + *-fy*.] To make into a verb; to use as a verb; to verbalize. — **verb'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

ver-big'er-ate (vẽr-bĭj'ẽr-āt), *v. i.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *verbigerare*, *verbigeratum*, to talk, chatter.] **1.** To talk; chat. *Obs.*
2. *Med.* To repeat a word or sentence, in speaking or writing, without wishing to do so or in spite of efforts to cease. — **ver-big'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ver-bose' (vẽr-bōs'), *a.* [L. *verbosus*, fr. *verbum* a word. See VERB.] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; tedious by a multiplicity of words; prolix; wordy; as, a *verbose* speaker; a *verbose* argument. — **ver-bose'ly**, *adv.* — **ver-bose'ness**, *n.*

ver-bos'i-ty (-bŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *verbositas:* cf. F. *verbosité.*] State or quality of being verbose; use of more words than are necessary; prolixity; wordiness.
The extreme diffuseness and *verbosity* of his style. *Jeffrey.*
Syn. — See REDUNDANCY.

ver'dan-cy (vûr'dăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being verdant.

ver'dant (-dănt), *a.* [Cf. F. *verdoyant*, p. pr. of *verdoyer* to be verdant, to grow green, OF. *verdoier*, *verdeier*, or OF. & F. *verdir* to grow green; both fr. *verd*, *vert*, green, fr. L. *viridis* green, fr. *virere* to be green. Cf. FARTHINGALE, VERDURE, VERJUICE, VERT.] **1.** Covered with growing plants or grass; green; fresh; as, *verdant* fields or grass.
2. Unripe in knowledge or judgment; unsophisticated; raw; green; as, a *verdant* youth. *Colloq.*

verd' an-tique' (vûrd' ăn-tēk'). [F. *vert antique* a kind of marble; *verd*, *vert*, green + *antique* ancient: cf. It. *verde antico.*] **a** A green mottled or veined serpentine marble, or calcareous serpentine, much used for indoor decoration, esp. by the ancient Romans; ophicalcite. **b** An andesite porphyry showing crystals of feldspar in a dark green ground mass; — called *Oriental verd antique.*

ver'der-er } (vûr'dẽr-ẽr), *n.* [For *verder*, fr. F. *verdier*,
ver'der-or } LL. *viridarius*, fr. L. *viridis* green.] *Early Eng. Forest Law.* A judicial officer having charge of the king's forest, who is sworn to preserve the vert and venison, keep the assizes, and to view, receive, and enroll attachments and presentments of all manner of trespasses.

Ver'det's' con'stant (vĕr'dĕz'). [After Marcel Émile *Verdet* (1824-66), French mathematician.] *Physics.* A constant representing specific magnetic rotatory power. It is the angle (expressed in radians) through which the plane of polarization is rotated by a layer of the given substance of unit length, under the action of unit magnetic field. It is approximately in inverse proportion to the square of the wave length of the light employed.

Ver'det's' law (vĕr'dĕz'). *Physics.* The principle that in a given medium the rotation of the plane of a light ray by a magnetic field is proportional to the difference of magnetic potential between the points of entrance and exit.

ver'dict (vûr'dĭkt), *n.* [ME. *verdit*, OF. *veirdit*, prop. two words, *veir dit*, *voir dit*, a true saying; *veir*, *voir*, true, L. *verus* + *dit* a saying, L. *dictum* a thing said; cf. LL. *verdictum*, *veredictum.* See VERY; DICTUM.] **1.** *Law.* The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their examination and determination; the finding or decision of a jury on the matter legally submitted to them in the course of the trial of a cause. The ordinary comprehensive verdict in civil actions is "for the plaintiff" or "for the defendant," in criminal actions "guilty" or "not guilty," and these are each called a **general verdict.** A verdict of "not guilty" is conclusive at the common law. When a jury, whether at the direction of the court or otherwise, find the facts of the case, leaving to the court the application of the law to them, it is called a **special verdict.** In cases where the judge is not ready to receive the jury's verdict at the time of their arriving at a conclusion, he may authorize them to write, sign, and deliver it to the proper officer for custody until they shall be convened in court to announce it. This is called a **sealed verdict.** The decision of a judge or referee, upon an issue of fact, is not called a *verdict*, but a *finding*, or a *finding of fact.*
2. Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced; as, to be condemned by the *verdict* of the public.

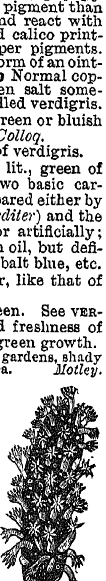
ver'di-gris (vûr'dĭ-grēs), *n.* [ME. *verdegrees*, *verdegrece*, *vertegrece*, OF. *vert de Grice*, *vert de Grece*, lit., green of Greece, F. *vert-de-gris;* cf. LL. *viride grecum.*] **1.** **a** A green or greenish blue poisonous pigment and drug, obtained by the action of acetic acid on copper, consisting of one or more basic copper acetates. The essential constituent of blue verdigris has the formula $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2{\cdot}Cu(OH)_2{\cdot}5H_2O$. Green verdigris consists chiefly of $2Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2{\cdot}Cu(OH)_2{\cdot}5H_2O$. Verdigris is less used as a pigment than formerly, being liable to fade, blacken, and react with other substances. It is used in dyeing and calico printing and in the preparation of other copper pigments. In medicine it is used externally, as in the form of an ointment, but is no longer an official remedy. **b** Normal copper acetate, $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2{\cdot}H_2O$, a dark green salt sometimes used as a glazing color; so-called distilled verdigris.
2. Basic carbonate of copper, formed as a green or bluish rust on copper, brass, or bronze surfaces. *Colloq.*

verdigris green. A clear bluish green, as of verdigris.

ver'di-ter (vûr'dĭ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *vert-de-terre*, lit., green of earth.] **a** Verdigris. *Obs.* **b** Either of two basic carbonates of copper used as pigments, and prepared either by grinding the mineral azurite (giving *blue verditer*) and the mineral malachite (giving *green verditer*) or artificially; bice. Green verditer is fairly permanent in oil, but deficient in body; blue verditer is inferior to cobalt blue, etc.

verditer blue. A pale greenish blue color, like that of blue verditer.

ver'dure (vûr'dụ̄r), *n.* [F., fr. L. *viridis* green. See VERDANT.] **1.** Greenness; esp., greenness and freshness of vegetation; also, such vegetation itself; a green growth.
A wide expanse of living *verdure*, cultivated gardens, shady groves, fertile cornfields, flowed round it like a sea. *Motley.*
2. Tapestry representing chiefly foliage, green trees, etc.
3. Taint; mold. *Obs.*


1/3
Veretillum (*V. cynomorum*).

ver'dur-ous (-dụ̄r-ŭs), *a.* Clothed with the fresh green of vegetation; verdured; verdant; as, *verdurous* pastures.

‖ **Ver-ein'** (fĕr-īn'), *n.* [G.] A union or society; — used in names of German organizations; as, Turn*verein*.

Ver'e-til'lum (vĕr'ē-tĭl'ŭm), *n.* [L., dim. of *veretrum* the private parts.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of club-shaped pennatulaceans with zooids distributed irregularly all round the rachis. They occur at moderate depths in the Mediterranean and Atlantic. **b** [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

verge (vûrj), *n.* [F. *verge*, L. *virga.*] **1.** A rod or staff, or something of the form of one, carried as an emblem of authority or as a symbol of office.
2. The stick or wand with which persons were formerly admitted tenants, they holding it and swearing fealty. Such tenants were called *tenants by the verge.* *Eng.*
3. *Early Eng. Law.* The area or limit within which the peace (which see) of a lord was enforced; specif., the compass, twelve leagues in circumference, of the court of Marshalsea and the Palace court, within which the lord steward and the marshal of the king's household had special jurisdiction; — so called from the verge, or staff, which the marshal bore. Cf. KING'S PEACE.
4. A virgate; a yardland. *Obs.*
5. A yard measure. *Obs.*
6. The shaft of a column, or a small ornamental shaft.
7. *Horol.* The spindle of a watch balance, esp. one with pallets, as in the old vertical escapement. See ESCAPEMENT, 3.
8. An accent mark. *Obs.*
9. The penis; esp., *Zoöl.*, the male intromittent organ of any of various invertebrates.
10. A border, limit, or boundary of a space; an edge, margin, or brink; as, on the horizon's *verge;* to be on the *verge* of tears or laughter; beyond the *verge* of possibility.
11. A circumference; hence, an inclosing or encircling thing, as a circlet or ring.
The inclusive *verge*
Of golden metal that must round my brow. *Shak.*
12. Specif.: **a** The edge of the tiling projecting over the gable of a roof. *Encyc. Brit.* **b** *Hort.* (1) The edge or outside of a bed or border. (2) A slip of grass adjoining gravel walks and dividing them from the borders in a parterre.
13. The space within a boundary; room; scope. *Now Rare.*
14. *Print.* In a linotype machine, a triggerlike device that permits the release of only one matrix at a time from the magazine. Also called *trigger.*
Syn. — Edge, rim, brim, margin, brink. See BORDER.

verge (vûrj), *v. i.;* VERGED (vûrjd); VERG'ING (vûr'jĭng). [L. *vergere* to bend, turn, incline; cf. Skr. *vṛj* to turn.] **1.** To be on the verge, or border; as, *verging* on tears.
2. To tend; incline; as, a hill *verges* to the north.
I find myself *verging* to that period of life which is to be labor and sorrow. *Swift.*

ver'gen-cy (vûr'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Act of verging, or approaching; tendency; approach. *Rare.*
2. *Optics.* The reciprocal of the focal distance of a lens, used as a measure of the divergence or convergence of a pencil of rays. *Rare.* *Humphrey Lloyd.*

ver'ger (vûr'jẽr), *n.* [F. *verger*, fr. *verge* rod. See 1st VERGE.] One who carries a verge, or emblem of office. Specif.: **a** An attendant on a bishop, a dean, a justice, etc. *Eng.* **b** An official who takes care of the interior of a church building. **c** A master of ceremonies. *Obs. or R.* — **ver'ger-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Ver-gil'i-an (vẽr-jĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **Vir-gil'i-an.** [L. *Vergilianus*, improperly *Virgilianus.*] Of or pertaining to Vergil; esp., resembling the style of Vergil.

ve-rid'i-cal (vē-rĭd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *veridicus; verus* true + *dicere* to say, tell.] Truth-telling; truthful; veracious. **veridical hallucination**, a hallucination corresponding with or indicating some real event, as when the apparition of an image of an absent person is coincident with his death.

ve-rid'i-cal'i-ty (-ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being veridical; also, a veridical statement.

ver'i-fi'a-ble (vĕr'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being verified; confirmable. — **ver'i-fi'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ver'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *vérification.*] Act of verifying, or state of being verified; confirmation; authentication; specif.: *Law.* **a** Confirmation by evidence. **b** An averment used in concluding a plea, stating that the pleader is prepared to prove his allegations.

ver'i-fi-ca-tive (vĕr'ĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to verify; verifying; authenticating; confirming.

ver'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* VER'I-FIED (-fīd); VER'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *vérifier*, LL. *verificare*, fr. L. *verus* true + *-ficare* to make. See VERY; -FY.] **1.** To prove to be true; to establish the truth of; to confirm, as by comparison with facts; to substantiate, as by reasoning; as, to *verify* an account or a statement; to *verify* a theory. *Lydgate.*
This is *verified* by a number of examples. *Bacon.*
2. To confirm the truth or truthfulness of.
So shalt thou best fulfill, best *verify*,
The prophets old, who sung thy endless reign. *Milton.*
3. To confirm or establish the authenticity of, as by examination or competent evidence; to authenticate; specif., *Law*, to confirm or substantiate by oath or proof; to add the verification to (a pleading or petition).
4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To make appear true. **b** To maintain; affirm. **c** To support; second; back, as a friend.
Syn. — See CONFIRM.

ver'i-ly (vĕr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [From VERY.] **1.** In very truth; beyond doubt or question; in fact; certainly. *Bacon.*
Trust in the Lord and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and *verily* thou shalt be fed. *Ps.* xxxvii. 3
2. Truly; confidently; really; as, I *verily* think so.

ver'i-sim'i-lar (-sĭm'ĭ-lȧr), *a.* [L. *verisimilis*, *veri similis; verus* true, gen. *veri* + *similis* like. See VERY; SIMILAR.]

verbena oil. An essential oil of perfumery obtained from various species of verbena or from other verbenaceous plants. The commercial product is chiefly lemon-grass oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
Ver'be-na'ri-us (vûr'bē-nā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.* [L.] See FETIALES.
ver-bene' (vẽr-bēn'; vûr'bēn), *n.* A verbena. *Lindley.*
ver'ber-a-ble (vûr'bẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *verberabilis.*] Fit to be beaten. *Obs.*
ver'bi-cide (vûr'bĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *verbum* word + E. *-cide.*] Perversion of a word, or one who perverts a word. *Humorous.*
ver'bi-cul'ture (-kŭl'tụ̄r), *n.* [L *verbum* word + E. *culture.*] Cultivation or coinage of words. *R.*
verbill. † WERBLE
ver'bo-ma'ni-ac, *n.* [L. *verbum* word + E. *maniac.*] One inordinately interested in words.
‖ **ver-bruik'leen'ing** (vẽr-brŭk'-lān'ĭng), *n.* [D.] *Roman Dutch Law.* The contract of mutuum.
‖ **ver'bum sat sa'pi-en'ti (est).** [L.] A word to the wise (is) sufficient; — abbrev. to **verbum sap.** or **verbum sat.**
verce. † VERSE.
ver-chok' (vẽr-shŏk'), *n* [Russ. *vershók.*] See MEASURE.
verd † FERD, WORD.
verd (vûrd), *n.* [F. *verd*, better *vert.* See VERT.] **1** Green; greenness; freshness *Obs.*
2. *Eng. Forest Law.* = VERT.
ver'dant-ly, *adv.* of VERDANT.
ver'dant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
verde. † FERD
verde. Obs. pret of FERE, fare.
ver-de'a (vẽr-dē'ä), *n.* [It.] An Italian white grape; also, a Tuscan wine made from it.
‖ **ver'de an-ti'co** (vâr'dā än-tē'kō). [It.] Verd antique.
‖ **ver'de di Cor'si-ca** (dē kôr'-sē-kȧ). [It., Corsica green.] See EUPHOTIDE b.
‖ **ver'de di Pra'to** (vâr'dā dē prä'tō). [It., Prato green.] A variety of verd antique, or ophicalcite, quarried at Prato, Italy
‖ **ver'dée'** (vĕr'dā'), *a.* *Her.* = VERDOY
verdegrece, -grees, -grese † VERDIGRIS.
verdekyn † FIRKIN.
ver'der. † VERDURE.
ver-det', *n.* Also **ver-det'to.** [It *verdetto.*] Verdigris. *Obs*
verdeur, *n* [F.] Tartness; harshness: freshness; — of wine *Obs.*
Ver'dhan-di (vẽr'thän-dē) Var of VERTHANDI. See NORN.
ver'di-gris, *v. t* To cover, or coat, with verdigris *Rare*
ver'din (vûr'dĭn), *n.* [Cf Sp. *verdino* bright green, F. *verdin* yellow-hammer.] A very small yellow-headed titmouse (*Auriparus flaviceps*) found from Texas to California and southward. It builds a large globular nest.
ver'din-gale, ver'din-gall. † FARTHINGALE.
ver'dit. Obs. or dial. Eng. of VERDICT.
verdjuice. † VERJUICE.
verdour † VERDURE.
ver'doy (vûr'doi), *a.* [F *verdoyer* to become green, p. p. *verdoyé.*] *Her.* Charged with leaves, fruits, flowers, etc.; — with *of*, said of a border.
verdugal, *n.* [OF. *verdugale*, *verdugade.* See FARTHINGALE.] A farthingale. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
ver-du'go, *n.* [Sp.] A hangman.
ver-du'go-ship. *n* Hangmanship. *Nonce Word.*
ver'dun' (vĕr'dûN'), *n.* [From *Verdun*, France.] A long rapier used in the 16th century.
ver-du'que (vẽr-dōō'kā). Var. of BELDUQUE
ver'dured (vûr'dụ̄rd), *a.* Covered with verdure
ver'dure-less, *a.* See -LESS.
ver'dur-er (-dụ̄r-ẽr). Var. of VERDERER.
ver'dus, *a.* Pungent *Obs. Scot*
ver'dy (vûr'dĭ). *Her.* Var of VERDOY.
vere. † FERE, FIRE, VEER, VER
vere, *v. t.* To lift; turn. *Obs.*
‖ **ve're a-dep'tus.** [LL.] A true adept *Obs. or R*
ver'e-cund (vĕr'ē-kŭnd), **ver'e-cun'dus** (-dŭs), *a.* [L. *verecundus.*] Bashful; modest. — **ver'e-cun'di-ty** (-dĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ver'e-cund'ness**, *n.* *All Obs.*
ver'e-cun'di-ous (-kŭn'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *verecundia* modesty.] Verecund. *Obs.*
veree. † FIRE.
verefy. † VERIFY.
verejouse. † VERJUICE.
verel, verelle. † FERULE
verely. † VERILY.
verement. † VERIMENT.
ve-ren'da (vē-rĕn'dȧ), *n. pl.* [L., the private parts, prop. neut. pl. fut. pass. p. of *vereri* to fear, respect.] Privacies. *Obs.*
vererund, *a.* Erron. for *verund* [L. *verendus*] terrible *Obs. Scot*
‖ **ve're sci're est per cau'sas sci're.** [L.] To know truly is to know through causes.
verey † VERY
ver'ga-lieu, ver'ga-loo (vûr'gȧ-lōō). Vars. of VIRGALIEU
ver'gan-tine'. † BRIGANTINE.
verge, *n* Vergency. *Obs*
verge, *v t.* To border. *Rare.*
verge'board', *n.* [*verge* + *board.* Cf. VERGE, *n*, 10.] = BARGEBOARD
verge escapement. See ESCAPEMENT, 3
vergelt. † WERGILD
‖ **ver'gens ad in-o'pi-am.** [L.] *Scots Law.* Coming to penury.
ver'gent (vûr'jĕnt) *a.* [L. *vergens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *vergere* to incline.] Approaching an end; drawing to a close. *Rare.* — **ver'gent-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*
vergeous. † VERJUICE.
verge paper. *Philately.* Laid paper in which the watermark lines run obliquely.
ver'ger (vûr'jẽr), *n.* [F.] A garden or orchard. *Obs.*
ver'ger-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
ver'ger-y (-jẽr-ĭ), *n.* [See VERGER, an official.] A sacristy. *R.*
Ver'ges (vûr'jĕz), *n.* An ingeniously absurd headborough in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing." He is a companion of Dogberry.
vergesse. † VERJUICE.
ver'get-té' (vĕr'zhĕ-tā'), *a.* [F. *vergeté.*] *Her.* Covered with pallets.
ver-gette' (vẽr-jĕt'). *n.* [F.] *Her.* A pallet.
ver'gi (vĕr'gē), *n.* [Turk. *vergi.*] A tax on houses and lands and on incomes *Turkey.*
‖ **Ver-gi'li-um vi'di tan'tum** (vẽr-jĭl'ĭ-ŭm). [L] Vergil I merely saw. *Ovid* (*Tristia*, IV. x. 51).
‖ **ver'glas'** (vĕr'glȧ'), *n* [F.] A glaze of ice on the ground, on rocks, etc
vergobert, *n.* [F (Cotgrave), L. *vergobretus*, title of a Celtic chief magistrate.] A mayor or burgomaster *Obs.*
vergoyne, *n.* [OF *vergoigne*] Shame; abashment. *Obs.*
vergoynous, *a.* [OF *vergoignos*, F. *vergogneux.*] Ashamed; abashed. *Obs.*
‖ **ver-gun'ning** (vẽr-gŭn'ĭng), *n.* [D.] Permission, as by the owner of a farm to another to prospect on his property.
vergust. † VERJUICE.
vergynte. † VIRGINITY.
verhede. † FERREDE.
ve-rid'ic (vē-rĭd'ĭk), *a.* Veridical. [CAL.
ve-rid'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of VERIDI-
ve-rid'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ve-rid'i-cous (vē-rĭd'ĭ-kŭs), *a.* [L. *veridicus.*] Veridical. *Rare.*
verie. † FERRY, *v.*
verifiance, *n.* Verification *Obs.*
ve-rif'i-cate (vē-rĭf'ĭ-kāt), *v t.* [LL. *verificare.*] To prove to be true. *Obs.*
ve-rif'i-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Verificative. [that verifies.
ver'i-fi'er (vĕr'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One
ver'i-form, *a.* [F. (Rabelais) *veriforme* true.] True. *Obs.*
ve-ril'o-quent (vē-rĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *verus* true + *loquens* speaking.] Veridical *Obs.*
ver'i-lo'qui-ous (vĕr'ĭ-lō'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *veriloquus*] Veriloquent. *Obs.*
ve-ril'o-quy (vē-rĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n* [L. *veriloquium.*] Etymology. *Obs*
veriment, *adv* [ME *verrayment*, OF. *veraiement*, F. *vraiment.*] Truly. *Obs.*
veriment, *n* [See VERY.] Verity; truth. *Obs.*
ver'ine (vĕr'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [From *veratrine.*] *Chem.* A yellow amorphous base formed, with veratric acid, by the hydrolysis of veratridine.
veriour. † WARRIOR.
verious. † VERJUICE.
ver'i-scope (vĕr'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [L. *verus* true + E. *-scope.*] A cinematograph.

Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely. "How *verisimilar* it looks." *Carlyle.* — **ver'i-sim'i-lar-ly,** *adv.*

ver'i-si-mil'i-tude (vĕr'ĭ-sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *verisimilitudo*: cf. OF. *verisimilitude*. See VERISIMILAR.] Quality or state of being verisimilar; appearance of truth; probability; likelihood; as, his tale has *verisimilitude;* also, that which is verisimilar.

Syn. — See TRUTH.

ver'i-ta-ble (vĕr'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *véritable*. See VERITY.] Agreeable to truth or to fact; actual; real; true; genuine. "The *veritable* Deity." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

— **ver'i-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **ver'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

Ver'i-tas (vĕr'ĭ-tȧs), *F.* vā'rē'tȧs'), *n.* [F. *véritas*. See VERITY.] An international institution, in the interest of maritime underwriters, for the survey and rating of vessels; — called also *Bureau Veritas*. Founded in Belgium in 1828, it was removed to Paris in 1832, and it is now represented all over the world. Also, any of several similar institutions; as, the Norske *Veritas* at Kristiania, Norway.

ver'i-ty (vĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *vérité*, L. *veritas*, fr. *verus* true. See VERY.] **1.** Quality or state of being true, or real; consonance of a statement, proposition, or other thing, with fact; truth; reality.

It is a proposition of eternal *verity*, that none can govern while he is despised. *South.*

2. That which is true; a truth; a reality.

3. Faithfulness; honesty. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — See TRUTH.

ver'juice′ (vûr'jōōs′; 243), *n.* [ME. *vergeous*, F. *verjus*, OF. *vert jus*, lit., green juice, juice of green fruits; *vert* green + *jus* juice. See VERDANT; JUICE.] **1.** The sour juice of crab apples, of green or unripe grapes, apples, etc.; also, an acid liquor made from such juice.

2. Tartness; sourness, as of disposition.

ver'meil (vûr'mĭl), *n.* [F., vermilion, fr. LL. *vermiculus*, fr. L. *vermiculus* a little worm, the cocculus indicus, fr. *vermis* a worm. See WORM; cf. VERMICULE.] **1.** Vermilion; also, the color of vermilion, a bright red. *Now Poetic.*

In her cheeks the *vermeil* red did show
Like roses in a bed of lilies shed. *Spenser.*

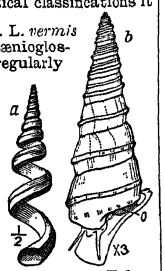
2. Gilded silver; also, gilded bronze or copper.

3. A red varnish applied to a gilded surface to give luster.

4. An orange-red garnet.

Ver'mes (vûr'mēz), *n. pl.* [L. *vermes*, pl. of *vermis* a worm.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, an extensive and heterogeneous division (commonly a subkingdom or phylum) of the animal kingdom, containing the worms and various other groups included chiefly because they clearly did not belong in any of the other recognized divisions. As used by Linnæus, all the invertebrates except arthropods were included. As used by later authorities, it has been variously restricted, especially by the removal of the mollusks (and with them the brachiopods), the radiates, protozoans, etc., becoming in more recent usage approximately equivalent to the phyla Platyhelminthes, Nemathelminthes, Annulata, and Trochelminthes taken together. In the most recent and critical classifications it has been abandoned as unnatural.

Ver-me'tus (vĕr-mē'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vermis* worm.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine tænioglossate gastropods. Their shells are regularly spiral when young, and the animal is free to creep about, but later the shell becomes permanently attached to some object, and the whorls developed later in life are separate and often irregularly bent and contorted like a worm tube. The genus is the type of a small family, **Ver-met'i-dæ** (-mĕt'ĭ-dē). **b** [*l. c.*] A mollusk of the above genus or family; a worm-shell. — **ver'mete** (vûr'mēt), *n.*



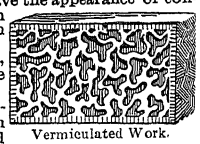
Vermetus. *a V lumbricalis; b V radicula*, Young Shell with the Animal; *c* Operculum.

ver'mi-cel'li (vûr'mĭ-sĕl'ĭ; -chĕl'ĭ; 277), *n.* [It., pl. of *vermicello*, lit., a little worm, dim. of *verme* a worm, L. *vermis*. See WORM; cf. VERMICULE, VERMEIL.] A paste of a hard small-grained wheat forced through small cylinders or pipes till it takes a slender, wormlike form. Macaroni and spaghetti (which see) and vermicelli are the same in composition, but ordinarily macaroni is in the form of a hollow tube, spaghetti is smaller and solid, and vermicelli solid and smaller still.

ver'mi-cide (vûr'mĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *vermis* worm + E. *-cide.*] Any of various substances which kill worms; esp., a drug to kill parasitic intestinal worms. — **ver'mi-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

ver-mic'u-lar (vĕr-mĭk'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *vermiculus* a little worm, dim. of *vermis* a worm. See VERMICELLI.] **a** Resembling a worm in form or motion; vermiform. **b** Vermiculate, or vermiculated.

ver-mic'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.;* VER-MIC'U-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); VER-MIC'U-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *vermiculatus* inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, p. p. of *vermiculari* to be full of worms, *vermiculus* a little worm. See VERMICULAR.] To form or work, as by inlaying, with irregular lines or impressions resembling tracks of worms, or appearing as if formed by the motion of worms. — **vermiculated work,** *Arch.*, stonework so wrought as to have the appearance of convoluted worms, or of having been eaten into by, or covered with tracks of, worms.


Vermiculated Work.

ver-mic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* **1.** Wormlike in shape; covered with wormlike elevations; marked with irregular fine lines of color, or with irregular wavy impressed lines like worm tracks; as, a *vermiculate* nut.

2. Crawling or creeping like a worm; hence, insinuating; sophistical. "*Vermiculate* logic." *R. Choate.*

3. Full of worms; worm-eaten.

ver-mic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vermiculatio* a being worm-eaten.] **1.** Act or operation of moving like a worm; a writhing or twisting; as, the *vermiculation*, or peristaltic action, of the intestines (see PERISTALTIC, 1).

2. A narrow and wavy or tortuous marking, or system of such markings; vermicular ornamentation.

3. Act or art of vermiculating, or forming or inlaying so as to resemble the motion, track, or work of a worm.

4. Penetration by worms; state of being worm-eaten.

ver-mic'u-lite (-lĭt), *n.* [L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis* worm.] *Min.* Any of a number of micaceous minerals, as kerrite, maconite, etc., which are hydrous silicates derived generally from the alteration of some kind of mica; — so called because the scales open out when heated, sometimes producing long, wormlike forms.

ver'mi-form (vûr'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *vermis* a worm + E. *-form.*] Resembling a worm.

vermiform appendix, *Anat.*, a narrow, blindly ending tube usually about three or four inches long and of the diameter of a goose quill, which extends from the cæcum, or commencement of the large intestine, in the lower right-hand part of the abdomen in a direction which varies in different individuals. Its walls contain much lymphoid tissue, and its cavity normally communicates with that of the cæcum, of which it represents an atrophied terminal part. It has no useful function. Cf. APPENDICITIS. — **v. body,** *Bot.*, a sclerite. — **v. process.** *Anat.* **a** The part of the median lobe of the cerebellum which appears on the upper or lower surface of the cerebellum. These parts are specifically distinguished as the *superior* and *inferior* vermiform processes, the former slightly prominent, the latter sunk in the vallecula. **b** The median lobe or part of the cerebellum.

ver-mif'u-gal (vĕr-mĭf'ū-găl), *a.* [L. *vermis* a worm + *fugare* to drive away, fr. *fugere* to flee. See WORM; FUGITIVE.] *Med.* Tending to prevent, destroy, or expel, worms; anthelmintic.

ver'mi-fuge (vûr'mĭ-fūj), *n.* [Cf. F. *vermifuge*. See VERMIFUGAL.] *Med.* A medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic.

ver-mil'ion (vĕr-mĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *vermillon*. See VERMEIL.] **1.** The cochineal insect; also, the dye from it; vermeil. *Obs.*

2. A bright red pigment consisting of mercuric sulphide (HgS) obtained from the mineral cinnabar or prepared in either the wet or the dry way. It varies from crimson when coarse-grained to nearly orange when finely divided. It is highly valued by painters, and is also much used in coloring sealing wax, in printing, etc. **Mock vermilion, American vermilion,** and **Austrian vermilion** consist of basic chromate of lead. Sometimes **American vermilion** is also applied to an eosin vermillionette on red lead. **Para vermilion** is an organic red precipitated on an inert base; **radium vermilion** is a red lead coated with an organic color; **antimony vermilion** (which see) is antimony trisulphide.

3. Hence, a red color like the pigment; a lively and brilliant red; as, cheeks of *vermilion.*

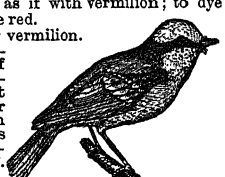
4. Vermilion-colored cloth. *Obs.*

5. = VERMEIL, 4.

ver-mil'ion, *v. t.;* VER-MIL'IONED (-yŭnd); VER-MIL'ION-ING. To color with vermilion, or as if with vermilion; to dye red; to cover with a delicate red.

ver-mil'ion, *a.* Of the color vermilion.

vermilion flycatcher, any of several American flycatchers of the genus *Pyrocephalus* having in the adult male bright scarlet and brownish gray or black plumage. One of them (*P. rubineus mexicanus*) is found as far north as southern Texas and Arizona. — **V. Sea,** the Gulf of California, formerly so called from its red color, due to infusoria.


Vermilion Flycatcher. (½)

ver-mil'ion-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* [*vermilion* + *-ette.*] A substitute for the pigment vermilion, made by precipitating eosin or a similar dye upon a white base, as barium sulphate, or on a mixture of this with orange lead.

ver'min (vûr'mĭn), *n. sing. & pl.;* chiefly in *pl.* [ME. *vermine*, F. *vermine*, fr. L. *vermis* worm; cf. LL. *vermen* worm, L. *verminosus* full of worms. See VERMICULAR, WORM.]

1. Any noxious, mischievous, or disgusting animal. *Obs.*

2. Specif.: Such an animal, or esp. such animals collectively, when of small size, of common occurrence, and difficult to control. Various insects, as flies, lice, bedbugs, fleas, etc., various mammals, as rats, mice, weasels, etc., and sometimes such birds as hawks and owls, are classed as *vermin.* "Cruel hounds or some foul *vermin.*" *Chaucer.*

3. Hence, in contempt, a noxious human being, or such persons collectively. "Base *vermin.*" *Hudibras.*

ver'mi-na'tion (vûr'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *verminatio* the worms, a disease of animals, a crawling, itching pain.] Infestation with worms; *Med.*, the diseased state due to this.

ver'min-ous (vûr'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *verminosus*, fr. *vermis* a worm: cf. F. *verineux.*] **1.** Consisting of vermin; of the nature of vermin; noxious; as, a *verminous* brood.

2. Tending to breed vermin; infested by vermin; as, *verminous* garbage; a dirty *verminous* cellar.

3. Caused by vermin; as, *verminous* disease.

— **ver'min-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ver'min-ous-ness,** *n.*

ver-miv'o-rous (vĕr-mĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *vermis* a worm + E. *-vorous.*] Feeding on worms. — **ver-miv'o-rous-ness,** *n.*

ver'muth, ver'mouth (vûr'mōōth), *n.* [F. *vermout*; cf. It. *vermut.*] A liqueur made from a fortified white wine, and flavored with wormwood and other substances.

ver-nac'u-lar (vĕr-năk'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *vernaculus* born in one's house, native, fr. *verna* a slave born in his master's house, a native, prob. akin to Skr. *vas* to dwell, E. *was.*] **1.** Belonging to the country of one's birth; one's own by birth or nature; native; indigenous; — now almost solely of language; as, English is our *vernacular* tongue; hence, of or pert. to one's native speech.

Which in our *vernacular* idiom may be thus interpreted *Pope*

2. Characteristic of a locality; local; as, a house of *vernacular* construction. "A *vernacular* disease." *Harvey.*

ver-nac'u-lar, *n.* The vernacular language; one's mother tongue; often, the common mode of expression in a particular locality, or, by extension, in a particular trade, etc.

ver-nac'u-lar-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A vernacular word or idiom.

2. Use of vernacular language.

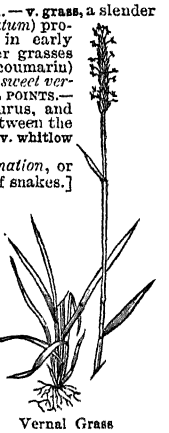
ver-nac'u-lar-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To make vernacular; to vernaculate. — **ver-nac'u-lar-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

ver'nal (vûr'năl), *a.* [L. *vernalis*, fr. *vernus* vernal, *ver* spring; akin to Gr. ἔαρ, Skr. *vasanta*, Icel. *vār*, and perh. to E. *Easter, east.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the spring; appearing or occurring in the spring; as, *vernal* bloom; the *vernal* migration of birds "*Vernal* flowers." *Milton.*

2. Belonging to youth, the spring of life.

And seems it hard thy *vernal* years
Few *vernal* joys can show? *Keble.*

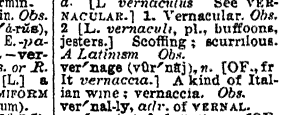
vernal equinox. *Astron.* See EQUINOX, 1. — **v. grass,** a slender European grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*) producing narrow spikelike panicles in early spring. It is often planted with other grasses for the delicate fragrance (due to coumarin) which it yields when dry. Called also *sweet vernal grass.* — **v. point.** See EQUINOCTIAL POINTS. — **v. signs,** *Astron.*, the signs Aries, Taurus, and Gemini, in which the sun appears between the vernal equinox and summer solstice. — **v. whitlow grass.** = WHITLOW GRASS **a.**


Vernal Grass

ver-na'tion (vĕr-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *vernation*, or L. *vernatio* the sloughing of the skin of snakes.] *Bot.* The disposition or method of arrangement of foliage leaves within the bud; prefoliation. The principal types of vernation are designated by the adjectives *plicate, valvate, conduplicate, involute, revolute, convolute, reclinate, circinate.* See these, and cf. ESTIVATION.

Ver'ner's law (vĕr'nĕrz). *Philol.* A statement, propounded by the Danish philologist Karl Verner in 1875, which explains certain apparent exceptions to Grimm's law by the original position of the accent. Primitive Indo-European *k, t, p*, became first in Teutonic *h, th, f*, and appear without further change in old Teutonic, if the accent rested on the preceding syllable; but these sounds became voiced and produced *g, d, b*, if the accent was originally on a different syllable. Similarly *s* either remained unchanged, or it became *z* and later *r*. Example: Skt. *saptā* (accent on ultima), Gr. ἑπτα, Gothic *sibun* (seven). Examples in English are *dead* by the side of *death*, to *rise* and to *rear.*

ver'ni-er (vûr'nĭ-ĕr), *n.* [After Pierre *Vernier*, who invented it in 1631.] A short scale made to slide along the divisions of a graduated instrument, as the limb of a sextant, or the scale of a barometer, for indicating parts of divisions. It is so graduated that a certain convenient number of its divisions are just equal to a certain number, either one less or one more, of the divisions of the instrument. *A* Regular Scale; *B* Vernier Scale, indicating measurement of 27.4.



Vernier.

ver'i-sim'i-la-ry (-sĭm'ĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.*, **ve-ris'i-mile,** *a.*, **ver'i-si-mil'i-tu'di-na-ry** (vĕr'ĭ-sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tū'dĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.*, **ver'i-si-mĭl'ious** (-sĭm'ĭ-lŭs), *a* Verisimilar. *All Obs.*

ver'i-si-mil'i-tude (-sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Verisimilitude. *Obs.* [FRESH.]

verisore. Obs. compar. of **ver'i-ta-bl.** Veritable. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **ve'ri-tas cog-ni'ti-o'nis** (vĕr'ĭ-tȧs kŏg-nĭsh'ĭ-ō'nĭs). [LL.] Truth of cognition; the conformity of knowledge with reality.

‖ **ve'ri-tas es'tis.** [LL., lit., truth of being.] Metaphysical truth. See TRUTH, 4 a.

‖ **ve'ri-tas o'di-um pa'rit.** [L.] Truth creates hatred.

Terence (*Andria*, I. i. 41).

‖ **ve'ri-tas pro'po-si'ti-o'nis** (prŏp'ō-zĭsh'ĭ-ō'nĭs). [L.] The truth of a proposition; logical truth. See TRUTH, 4 a.

‖ **ve'ri-tas sig'ni.** [L.] Truth of a symbol; the truth of an adequate representation.

‖ **ve'ri-tas tem'po-ris fi'li-a di'ci-tur** (fĭ'lĭ-ȧ dĭs'ĭ-tŭr). [L.] Truth is called the daughter of time.

‖ **ve'ri-ta'tis sim'plex o-ra'ti-o est** (vĕr'ĭ-tā'tĭs). [L.] The language of truth is simple.

‖ **vé'ri-té' sans peur'** (vā'rē'tā' sän pûr'). [F.] Truth without fear.

ver'i-tist (vĕr'ĭ-tĭst), *n.* [See VERITY.] One who insists on the truth. — **ver'i-tism** (-tĭz'm), *n. Rare.*

ver'juice (vûr'jōōs), *v. t.* To acidify with or as with verjuice.

verk. † WORK.

ver'let. † VARLET.

verliche. † FERLY.

verlichede † FERLIHEAD

verloffe. † FURLOUGH.

vermaill. † VERMEIL.

ver-melled', *a.* See VERMILED.

vermelet, *a.* [OF. *vermeillet.*] Red. *Obs.*

vermen. † VERMIN.

‖ **ver-meng'ing** (vĕr-mĕng'ĭng), *n.* [D., a mixing.] *Dutch Law* Lit., mingling; — used to designate the extinction of a debt by the debtor and creditor becoming the same person, as where the debtor becomes the heir of the creditor.

ver'me-ol'o-gy (vûr'mē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *vermes* worm + E. *-logy.*] *Zoöl.* Helminthology. *Rare.*

ver'mi-for'mi-ty (-mĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being vermiform. *R.*

ver-mif'u-gous (vĕr-mĭf'ū-gŭs), *a.* Vermifugal. *Obs.*

ver'mi-grade (vûr'mĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *vermis* worm + *gradi* to step.] Creeping like a worm

ver'mil † VERMEIL.

ver'mil'ion (vûr'mĭl'yŭn), *a.* [See VERMEIL.] Adorned; flourished; vermiculated. *Obs.*

Ver'mi-lin'gui-a (vûr'mĭ-lĭŋ'gwĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* Also **Ver'mi-lin'gues** (-gwēz). [NL.; L. *vermis* worm + *lingua* tongue.] *Zoöl.* a A group containing the American anteaters alone or also the aard-varks and pangolins. **b** A division of lizards consisting of the chameleons. — **ver'mi-lin'gui-al** (-gwĭ-ăl), *a.*

ver-mil'ion. **ver-mil'ion-ette'.** Vars of VERMILION, VERMILIONETTE. [meil *Obs.*]

ver'mil-y (vûr'mĭl-ĭ), *n.* Vermin, *n. t.* To free from vermin *Obs.*

ver'mi-nate (-mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *verminare* to have worms, fr. *vermis* a worm.] To breed, or to become infested with, vermin. — **ver'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

ver'min-er, *n.* A dog that hunts vermin; specif., a terrier. *Obs.*

ver'mi-nif'er-ous (vûr'mĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*vermin* + *-ferous.*] Bearing, or breeding, vermin.

ver'min-ly, *a* Like vermin. *Obs.*

ver-mip'a-rous (vĕr-mĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a* [L. *vermis* a worm + E. *-parous.*] Producing worms. — **ver-mip'a-rous-ness,** *n. Obs. or R.*

‖ **ver'mis** (vûr'mĭs), *n.* [L.] **a** A worm. **b** *Anat.* = VERMIFORM PROCESS (of the cerebellum).

‖ **ver'mou'tə** (vĕr'mōō'tŭ), *n.* [G. *vermuth*.] = *lingua* tongue.] *Zoöl.* a

ver-nac'ia (vĕr-năt'chĭ), *n.* [It.] A strong, sweet, white wine of Italy, esp. Sardinia.

ver'na-cle (vûr'nȧ-k'l), *n.* [L. *vernaculus* native.] A vernacular expression. *Rare.*

ver'na-cle (vûr'nȧ-k'l), *n.* Obs or rare var. of VERNICLE.

ver-nac'u-lar'i-ty (vĕr-năk'ū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* = VERNACULARISM.

ver-nac'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of VERNACULAR. See -LY.

ver-nac'u-lar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ver-nac'u-la-ry (vĕr-năk'ū-lā-rĭ), *a.* Vernacular. *Obs.*

ver-nac'u-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To express in, or to use, the vernacular idiom. *Rare* [*Obs.*]

vernacule. A Vernacular. **ver-nac'u-lous** (vĕr-năk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *vernaculus* See VERNACULAR.] 1. Vernacular. *Obs.* 2 [L. *vernaculi*, pl., buffoons, jesters.] Scoffing; scurrilous. *A Latinism Obs.*

ver'nage (vûr'năj), *n.* [OF., fr It *vernaccia*.] A kind of Italian wine; vernaccia. *Obs.*

ver'nal-ly, *adv.* of VERNAL.

ver'nant (vûr'nănt), *a.* [OF. *vernant*, L. *vernans*, p. pr., deriv. of *ver* spring.] Flourishing, as in spring; vernal. *Obs.*

ver'nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [See VERNANT.] To become young. *Obs.*

‖ **ver-neuk'** (fĕr-nûk'), *v. t. & i.* [In South Africa, fr. Flemish & D. dial. *verneuken* to hinder, to cheat.] To humbug; — not used in the infinitive. — **ver-neuk'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n. Both Colloq., So. Africa.*

ver'ni-cle (vûr'nĭ-k'l), *n.* [OF. *vernicle, veronicle, veronique.*] = 1st VERONICA. *Obs.*

ver'ni-cose (-kōs), *a.* [See VARNISH.] *Bot.* Brilliantly polished, as some leaves.

strument, so that parts of a division are determined by observing what line on the vernier coincides with a line on the instrument.

ver'ni-er (vûr'nĭ-ẽr), *a.* Having or comprising a vernier; — said of various instruments, as a **vernier caliper**, a caliper having a vernier; **vernier compass, vernier telescope**, etc.

vernier chronoscope. A chronoscope consisting essentially of two pendulums differing slightly in length. A small interval of time elapsing between the release of the first and that of the second is indicated by the number of swings necessary to bring them into (momentary) unison. The principle is that of the vernier, applied to time. See CHRONOSCOPE, *Illust.*

ver'nile (vûr'nĪl; *see* -ILE), *n.* [L. *vernilis* servile. See VERNACULAR.] Suiting a slave; servile; obsequious. *Rare.* — **ver-nil'i-ty** (vẽr-nĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.*

Ver-no'ni-a (vẽr-nō'nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after William *Vernon*, who sent plants to Petiver from Maryland.] *Bot.* A huge genus of asteraceous herbs or shrubs, the ironweeds, having alternate leaves and terminal cymose heads of perfect tubular flowers, mostly red or purple, the pappus in several series. The species are widely distributed, chiefly in tropical regions, esp. in South America and Africa.

ver-no'ni-a'ceous (-ā'shŭs), *a.* Pert. to the genus *Vernonia* or the tribe, **Ver-no'ni-a'ce-æ** (-sē-ē), which it typifies.

‖ **Ver-nunft'** (fẽr-nōōnft'), *n.* [G.] *Ger. Philos.* Reason, conceived as the highest faculty of the mind, dealing with infinite and independent being; — disting. from *Verstand.*

Ve ro'na (vẽ-rō'nȧ; *It.* vā-rō'nä), *n.* A city of Italy. — **Verona brown**, a reddish brown pigment made by calcining a ferruginous earth. — **V. earth, V. green**, a kind of terre-verte found near Verona. — **V. serge**, a thin twilled cloth of worsted and cotton. — **V. yellow**, a variety of patent yellow.

Ver'o-nese' (vẽr'ō-nēz'; -nēs'), *a.* [It. *Veronese.*] Of or pertaining to Verona, in Italy. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Verona. — **Veronese green**, viridian.

ve-ron'i-ca (vẽ-rŏn'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [LL.; — from *Veronica*, in an old legend the name of a woman who, as Christ carried the cross, wiped his face with a cloth which received an imprint of his countenance; *Veronica* is fr. Gr. Βερονίκη, Βερενίκη, dial. form (Macedonian) for Gr. Φερενίκη, lit., carrying off victory, victorious, the same word as the name of the town *Berenice*. Cf. VARNISH.] A representation of the face of Christ on the alleged handkerchief of Saint Veronica, preserved at Rome; hence, a representation of this portrait, or a similar representation of Christ's face. Cf. SUDARIUM.

Ve-ron'i-ca, *n.* [NL. *Veronica, Vetonica;* confused with 1st VERONICA. Cf. BETONY.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs, and sometimes shrubs or trees, of wide distribution; the speedwells. They have small pink, white, blue, or purple flowers with a 4-lobed, rotate corolla, two stamens, and a compressed capsule. Several species, as *V. officinalis* and *V. serpyllifolia*, are almost cosmopolitan weeds; a few, esp. certain endemic shrubs of New Zealand, are cultivated.

ver-ru'ca (vẽ-rōō'kȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [L. Cf. VERRUGAS.] **a** A wart. **b** *Zoöl.* A wartlike elevation on a surface.

ver'ru-ca'no (vẽr'ōō-kä'nō), *n.* [It., fr. Mount *Verruca* near Pisa, where a similar conglomerate is found.] *Geol.* The rock constituting a series of strata in the Alps, the age of which is not well defined. The strata are Carboniferous in part, but the series seems to represent a peculiar local phase of deposition persisting through more than one period.

ver-ru'cĭ-form (vẽ-rōō'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *verruca* wart + E. *-form.*] Shaped like a wart or warts.

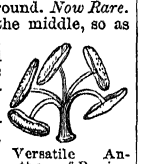
ver'ru-cose (vẽr'ōō-kōs), *a.* [L. *verrucosus*, fr. *verruca* a wart.] Covered with wartlike elevations; warty; as, a *verrucose* capsule. — **ver'ru-cose'ness** (-kōs'nĕs), *n.*

ver'ru-cos'i-ty (-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). *Med.* Condition of being covered with warts; also, a wart.

ver-ru'gas (vẽ-rōō'gȧs), *n. pl.* [Sp., warts. Cf. VERRUCA.] *Med.* An endemic disease occurring in the Andes in Peru, characterized by warty tumors which ulcerate and bleed. It is attended with febrile symptoms, is probably due to a special bacillus, and is often fatal. Called also *Oroya fever, Peruvian warts.* See FRAMBŒSIA.

ver'sant (vûr'sȧnt), *n.* [F.] The slope of a side of a mountain chain; hence, the general slope of a country; aspect.

ver'sa-tile (-sȧ-tĭl; -tīl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [L. *versatilis*, fr. *versare* to turn around, v. freq. of *vertere:* cf. F. *versatile.* See VERSION.] **1.** Capable of being turned round. *Now Rare.* **2.** Specif.: **a** *Bot.* Attached at or near the middle, so as to swing freely; as, a *versatile* anther. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) Capable of turning forward or backward; reversible; as, a *versatile* toe of a bird. (2) Capable of moving laterally and up and down, as antennæ. **3.** Liable to be turned in opinion; changeable; variable; unsteady; inconstant; as, a *versatile* disposition. *Now Rare.* **4.** Turning with ease from one thing to another; having aptitude for new tasks, or facility in various subjects; many-sided; as, *versatile* genius.


Versatile Anthers of Passion Flower.

The quick and *versatile* [Charles] Montagu. *Macaulay.*

— **ver'sa-tile-ly**, *adv.* — **ver'sa-tile-ness**, *n.*

ver'sa-til'i-ty (vûr'sȧ-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *versatilité.*] Quality or state of being versatile; versatileness.

verse (vûrs), *n.* [ME. *vers, fers*, AS. *fers*, combined with F. *vers* (in OF. also, a division of a poem, a stanza); both fr. L. *versus* a furrow, a row, a line in writing, and, in poetry, a verse, fr. *vertere, versum*, to turn, to turn round (akin to E. *worth* to become; see VERSION), or perh. fr. *verrere, versum*, to sweep, scrape, drag (cf. WAR.)] **1.** *Pros.* **a** A line consisting of a certain number and disposition of metrical feet (see FOOT, *n.*, 14). A verse is described as *hexameter, pentameter*, etc., from the number of its feet; *iambic, dactylic*, etc., according to the kind of feet; *Alcaic, Archilochian*, etc., from the inventor of its particular form; *epic, heroic, stanzaic, stichic*, etc., from its use; *catalectic, rimed, alliterative, logaœdic*, etc., according to its structure. **b** Metrical arrangement and language; that which is composed in metrical form; versification; poetry.

Such prompt eloquence
Flowed from their lips in prose or numerous *verse.* *Milton.*

c A piece of poetry. "This *verse* be thine." *Pope.* **2.** A short division of any composition. Specif.: **a** A stanza; a stave; as, a hymn of four *verses.* See *Syn.* **b** *Bib.* One of the short divisions of the chapters in the Old and New Testaments. The author of the division of the Old Testament into verses is not known. The New Testament was first divided into verses by Robert Stephens [or *Estienne*], a French printer, in an edition printed at Geneva, in 1551. **c** *Music.* A portion of an anthem or service to be performed by a single voice to each part.

Syn. — VERSE, STANZA. A VERSE is properly a single metrical line; a STANZA is a combination or arrangement (commonly recurrent) of verses. The popular use of *verse* in the sense of *stanza* is contrary to the best usage.

verse anthem. *Eng. Ch. Music.* An anthem for solo voices, as distinguished from a *full* anthem, for chorus. Also, an anthem beginning with a verse or a passage for solo voices.

versed (vûrst), *a.* [Cf. F. *versé*, L. *versatus*, p. p. of *versari, versare.* See VERSANT, *a.*] Acquainted or familiar, from experience, study, practice, etc.; skilled; practiced.

Deep *versed* in books and shallow in himself. *Milton.*

Syn. — See CONVERSANT.

versed, *a.* [L. *versus* turned, p. p. of *vertere.* See 1st VERSED.] *Math.* Turned. — **versed sine**, that part of the diameter of a unit circle between the foot of the sine and the arc; the remainder on subtracting the cosine of an angle from 1. See TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTION.

verse'mon'ger (vûrs'mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A writer of verses; esp., a writer of commonplace poetry; a poetaster.

verse service. *Eng. Ch. Music.* A service sung by solo voices. Cf. VERSE ANTHEM.

vers'et (vûr'sĕt; vẽr-sĕt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A verse; versicle. *Obs.* **2.** *Music.* A short composition for the organ suited to serve as an interlude or prelude in a church service.

ver'si-cle (vûr'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *versiculus*, dim. of *versus.* See VERSE.] A little verse; specif.: **a** *Liturgies.* A short verse or sentence said or sung in public worship by the priest or minister, and followed by a response from the people; — indicated by the sign ℣. **b** A line of poetry or a short poem; — usually derogatory.

ver'si-col'or, *or* **-col'our** (-kŭl'ẽr), *a.* [L. *versicolor; versare* to change + *color* color.] **1.** Having various colors; variegated; party-colored; as, *versicolor* flowers. **2.** Changeable in color; chameleonlike; iridescent; as, *versicolor* silk; antique *versicolor* glass.

ver-sic'u-lar (vẽr-sĭk'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* [See VERSICLE.] Of or pert. to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing.

ver'si-fi-ca'tion (vûr'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *versificatio:* cf. F. *versification.*] Act, art, or practice, of versifying, or making verses; metrical composition; prosody.

ver'si-fi'er (vûr'sĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who versifies, or makes verses; as, not every *versifier* is a poet. **2.** One who converts into verse; esp., one who versifies prose; as, Dr. Watts was a *versifier* of the Psalms.

ver'si-fy (-fī), *v. i.;* -SI-FIED (-fīd); -SI-FY-ING (-fī'ĭng). [ME. *versifien*, F. *versifier*, L. *versificare; versus* a verse + *-ficare* to make. See VERSE; -FY.] To make verses.

I 'll *versify* in spite, and do my best. *Dryden*

ver'si-fy, *v. t.* **1.** To turn into verse; to render into metrical form; as, to *versify* the Psalms. *Chaucer.* **2.** To relate or describe in verse; to compose in verse.

I 'll *versify* the truth, not poetize. *Daniel.*

ver'sion (vûr'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vertere, versum*, to turn, to change, to translate, akin to E. *worth* to become. See WORTH to become; cf. ADVERTISE, AVERSE, CONTROVERSY, CONVERT, DIVERS, INVERT, OBVERSE, PROSE, SUZERAIN, VERSE, VORTEX.] **1.** A change of form, direction, or the like; transformation; conversion; turning. *Obs. or R.*

The *version* of air into water. *Bacon.*

2. Act of translating from one language into another. *R.* **3.** A translation; that which is rendered from another language; specif., a translation or rendering of the Bible or a part of it. The most important of modern versions of the Old and New Testaments are mentioned under BIBLE. Important ancient versions are: **Alexandrian version**, the Septuagint. **Aramaic versions**, including the Targums, and others of minor importance. **Armenian version** (whole Bible), begun about 400 A. D., the Old Testament based on the Septuagint, and the New first made from Syriac and then revised by Greek texts. **Coptic versions**, including chiefly the *Sahidic, Bohairic*, and *Middle Egyptian* versions. Of these the New Testament versions seem to be based on some Greek text; the Old Testament is based on the Septuagint. It is thought that they date, in part at least, from the 2d century A. D., and that the Sahidic New Testament was translated first. **Ethiopic**, or **Geez, version** (whole Bible), based on a Greek original, probably the Septuagint for the Old Testament. It seems to have been completed before the 7th century. The Ethiopic Old Testament has from the earliest times been universally used in all branches of the Abyssinian Church. **Georgian version** (whole Bible), of the 5th or 6th century, made from the Greek. **Gothic version** (whole Bible), completed about 400 A. D., largely made by Bishop Ulfilas. Only fragments are extant. **Greek versions**, including the Septuagint (see SEPTUAGINT, below) and others; as: *Aquila's version* (Old Testament), in Greek, done in the 2d century by one Aquila of Pontus. *Symmachus's version* (Old Testament), in Greek, probably done in the 2d century A. D. Who Symmachus was is uncertain. **Italic version** (whole Bible), the Old Latin text or version revised by Jerome, and finally superseded by his new translation, the Vulgate. It is often called *Itala*, from a passage in Augustine ("de Doct. Christ." II. 15), where he mentions a text or translation under that name. But just what Augustine referred to is not agreed. See *Latin versions*, below. **Latin versions**, including not only the Vulgate, but the previously existing versions, called *Old Latin versions.* These earlier ones have been divided into three groups, the *African, European*, and *Italian*, of which the African is supposed to be the earliest, and the European a later revision or a translation, and the Italian a revision of this. **Peshitta.** See *Syriac versions*, below. **Samaritan Pentateuch**, which is really the Hebrew text as preserved by the Samaritans; and the **Samaritan Targum**, a translation of this into the Samaritan dialect. These are said to have their origin as early as 400 B. C. **Septuagint** (Old Testament), in Greek, begun probably in the 3d century B. C., with the various versions that are based upon it. See SEPTUAGINT. **Slavonic versions** (whole Bible), begun about 864, found in both the Cyrillic and the Glagolitic alphabets. **Syriac versions**, including the Peshitta, or Syriac Vulgate (see PESHITTA, 1), and other versions, as: Tatian's *Diatessaron* (see DIATESSARON, 2), the **Evangelion da Mepharreshe**, lit., Gospel of the Separated (ones), a version of the four Gospels, probably made as early as the 2d century A. D. and sometimes called the **Separated Gospels** and **Curetonian version.** Its text is that of Cureton's Codex, and according to some that of the Codex Sinaiticus. **Philoxenian version**, or **Versio Philoxeniana** (New Testament, and parts of Old Testament), undertaken, about 508, by Philoxenus, bishop of Mabbogh. **Harclean version**, or **Versio Harklensis** (New Testament, except Revelation), a revision of the Philoxenian version made at Alexandria by Thomas of Harkel (Heraclea) about 616. "The text of the *Harclean version* is remarkable for its excessive literalness, and for the critical materials with which it is furnished." (*Encyc. Bibl.*) **Palestinian version** (New Testament), a version in the Western Aramaic dialect, closely akin to that of the later Galilean Jews, ascribed to a date not earlier than the 6th century. **The Targums.** See TARGUM. **Vulgate**, or **Latin Version**, of the early part of the 5th century. See VULGATE, I.

4. An account or description from a particular point of view, esp. as contrasted with another account; as, he gave quite a different *version* of the affair.

5. *Med.* **a** A condition of the uterus in which its axis is deflected from its normal position without being bent upon itself. See ANTEVERSION, RETROVERSION, 2. **b** Act of turning the fetus in the uterus to aid delivery.

6. *Math.* Rotation determined in magnitude and direction by a vector function.

Syn. — See PARAPHRASE.

ver'sion-al (vûr'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a version (translation).

ver'so (vûr'sō), *n.* [L., abl. of *versus*, p. p. of *vertere* to turn: cf. F. *verso.*] **1.** The reverse, or left-hand, page of a book or a folded sheet of paper; — opposed to *recto.* **2.** The reverse, as of a coin; — opposed to *obverse.*

ver'sor (vûr'sẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vertere, versum*, to turn. See VERSION.] *Geom.* The turning factor of a quaternion; — denoted by U placed before the quaternion. The change of one vector into another is considered in quaternions as made up of two operations: 1st, the rotation of the first vector so that it shall be parallel to the second; 2d, the change of length so that the first vector shall equal the second. That which expresses in amount and direction the first operation is a *versor*, and is denoted geometrically by a line at right angles to the plane in which the rotation takes place, and proportioned in length to the amount of rotation. That which expresses the second operation is a *tensor.* Every quaternion, expressing such a total operation, is the product of one and only one such tensor by one and only one such versor. See QUATERNION, 5.

verst (vûrst), *n.* [Russ. *versta:* cf. F. *verste.*] A Russian measure of length. See MEASURE.

‖ **Ver-stand'** (fẽr-shtänt'), *n.* [G.] *Ger. Philos.* The understanding, conceived as dealing with finite relations and dependent being, and giving rise to general notions or concept of experience (G. *Begriffe*); — disting. from *Vernunft.*

ver'su-al (vûr'shŭō-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a verse or verses, esp. of the Bible.

ver'sus (vûr'sŭs), *prep.* [L., toward, turned in the direction of, fr. *vertere, versum*, to turn. See VERSION.] Against; — used chiefly in legal or in sporting language; as, John Doe *versus* Richard Roe. Abbr., *v.* or *vs.*

vert (vûrt), *n.* [F., green, fr. L. *viridis.* See VERDANT; cf.

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vernier gauge *or* **gage.** = VERNIER CALIPER

ver'nine (vûr'nĭn; -nēn; 143), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*vernal* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{20}O_4N_8$, extracted from the shoots of the vetch, red clover, sugar beet, etc. By decomposition it yields guanine.

vernisch, vernish, vernishen. † VARNISH.

‖ **ver'nis' Mar'tin'** (vẽr'nĭ-ẽ' mär'tĭn'). [F. *vernis* varnish.] A preparation of green varnish with gold powder brought into use by the Martin family in France under Louis XV.; also, furniture polished with it.

‖ **ver'nix ca'se-o'sa** (vûr'nĭks kā'sē-ō'sȧ), *n.* [NL., cheesy varnish.] *Med.* A fatty substance covering the skin of the newborn child.

Ver'non, Di *or* **Di-an'a** (dī *or* dī-ăn'ȧ vûr'nŭn). The royalist heroine of Scott's "Rob Roy," a frank and spirited beauty, a daring shot and rider, carefully educated, but ignorant of the world. See OSBALDISTONE.

ver'no-nin (vûr'nō-nĭn), *n. Chem.* A glucoside extracted from the root of a South African species of *Vernonia*, as a deliquescent powder.

‖ **ver non sem'per vi'ret.** [L.] Spring does not always flourish.

ver'nous (vûr'nŭs), *a.* [L. *vernus.*] Vernal. *Obs.*

ver'o-nal (vẽr'ō-năl), *n. Med.* A white crystalline substance, used as a hypnotic. Chemically it is diethyl malonyl urea.

Ver'o-ne'se, *n.* [It. *Veronese* of Verona.] A ship of Verona. *Obs.*

verquere, *n.* [OD. *verkeeren* to turn, pervert, play at tables, *verkeerspel* a game of tables.] An old game of tables. *Obs.*

verraiiche, verraly. † VERIFY.

verraly, verrayely. † VERILY.

ver'ra-ment, verrayment. † VERIMENT.

verray. † VERY.

verre. † FAR, VERY.

verre (*F.* vẽr), *n.* [F.] A glass. *Obs. as Eng.*

verreilly. † VERILY.

ver'rel (vẽr'ĕl). † FERRULE.

verrelay † VIRELAY.

verrely. † VERILY.

ver'ren. † FERREN.

verreur † WARRIOR.

verrey. † VERY.

verreyment † VERIMENT.

verri † FAR.

ver-ric'u-late (vẽ-rĭk'ŭ-lāt), **ver-ric'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *verriculum* a net, seine.] *Zoöl.* Having verricules.

ver'ri-cule (vẽr'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [L. *verriculum* net.] *Zoöl.* A close tuft of nearly parallel upright hairs, bristles, or other slender filaments.

verrour † WARRIOR.

Ver'ru-ca'rĭ-a (vẽr'ōō-kā'rĭ-*ȧ*; 115), *n.* [NL., in L. a plant that drives away warts, fr. *verruca* a wart.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly rock-inhabiting crustaceous lichens, typifying the family **Ver'ru-ca'rĭ-a'ce-æ** (-ā'sē-ē), and having small immersed globular apothecia.

ver'ru-ca'rĭ-a'ceous (-shŭs), **ver'ru-ca'rĭ-ine** (-kā'rĭ-ĭn; -ēn), **ver'ru-ca'rĭ-oid** (-oid), *a. Bot.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, the genus *Verrucaria*, or the family of which it is the type.

ver'ru-cous (vẽr'ōō-kŭs), *a.* Verrucose.

ver-ru'cu-lose (vẽ-rōō'kŭ-lōs), *a.* [L. *verrucula*, dim. of *verruca* wart.] Minutely verrucose.

verrule. † FERRULE.

ver'ry. † VERY. [VAIRÉ]

ver'ry (vẽr'ĭ). *Her.* Var. of **vers,** *n. sing. & pl.* [See VERSE.] A verse or verses. See VERSE, *n. Obs. as Eng.*

vers. *Abbr.* (without period, *vers*). Versed sine.

ver'sa-ble (vûr'sȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *versabilis.* See VERSATILE.] Capable of being turned. *Rare.*

— **ver'sa-bil'i-ty**(-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ver'sa-ble-ness,** *n. Rare.*

‖ **ver sa'crum** [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A special offering of the first-lings of the spring, usually to fulfill a vow made in distress. It involved the going forth as colonists (when they were grown) of all children born in the sacred season. [*Obs.*]

ver'sal (vûr'sȧl), *a.* Universal.

versalie. † VERSLE.

ver'sant (vûr'sȧnt), *a.* [L. *versans*, p. pr. of *versari* to dwell, be situated, be occupied, passive of *versare* to turn. See VERSATILE.] Conversant. *Obs or Scot.*

ver-sa'tion (vẽ r-s ā'shŭn), *n.* Turning; winding.

versch, versche. † FRESH.

‖ **vers' de so'cié'té'** (vâr' dẽ sō'-syā'tā'). [F.] Society verse.

verse. † WORSE.

verse, *v. t. & i.* [L. *versare.*] To turn; revolve; consider. *Obs.*

verse, *v. t.* To tell in verse, or poetry *Obs.* — *v. i.* To make verses. *Obs.*

versé' (vẽr'sā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *verser* to turn.] = RENVERSÉ.

verse'-col'ored, *or* **-col'oured,** *a.* Versicolor.

verse'let, *n.* See -LET, *dim.*

verse'man, *n.* A verse monger.

vers'er (vûr'sẽr), *n.* A versifier. *Rare.* [*Slang, Obs.*]

vers'er, *n.* A card sharper.

vers-ette' (vûr-sĕt'). Var. of VERSET, 2.

verse'wright', *n* A versifier; — used in depreciation. *Rare.*

ver'si-cl. Versicle. *Ref Sp.*

ver'si-cler, *n.* A writer of versicles; a poetaster. *Rare.*

ver'si-col'or-ate, *a.* Versicolor.

ver'si-col'ored, *or* **-col'oured,** *a.*

ver'si-col'or-ous, *a.* Versicolor.

‖ **ver-sie'ra** (vẽr-syā'rä), *n* [It., prop., devil's wife, for *avversiera, aversiera.* Cf. ADVERSARY.] *Geom.* = WITCH, *n.*, 5.

ver-sif'i-cate (vẽr-sĭf'ĭ-kāt), *v. i.* [L. *versificare, -catum*, to put into verse.] To make verses. *Obs.*

ver'si-fi-ca'tor (vûr'sĭ-fĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A versifier. *Rare.*

ver-si'fi-la-to-ry (vẽr-sĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to versifying. *R.*

ver'si-fi-ca'trix (vûr'sĭ-fĭ-kā'trĭks), *n.* A female versifier.

versifien. † VERSIFY.

ver'si-form (vûr'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *versiformis.* Cf. VERSION.] Varied or varying in form.

ver-sil'o-quy (vẽr-sĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *versus* verse + *loqui* to speak.] Speaking in verse. *Rare*

ver-sine' (vẽr-sēn'), *n.* = VERZINO. *Obs.* [For VERSED SINE.]

ver'sing (vûr'sĭng), *n.* Short.

‖ **Ver'si-o Hark-len'sis** (vûr'shĭ-ō härk-lĕn'sĭs). See VERSION.

ver'sion-ist, *n.* **a** One who makes a version; a translator. **b** One who favors some particular version, as of the Scriptures.

ver'sion-ize, *v. t.* To translate; paraphrase. *Rare.*

‖ **Ver'si-o Phi'lox-e'ni-a'na** (fĭl'ŏk-sē'nĭ-ā'nȧ). See VERSION.

ver'si-pel (vûr'sĭ-pĕl), *n.* [L. *versipellis*, lit., changing the skin.] A creature capable of changing from one form to another, as a werewolf

ver'sile, *v. t. & i.* [OF *verseillier.*] To sing or recite (verses). *Obs.*

‖ **vers' li'bre** (vâr' lē'br'). [F.] Free verse; verse with no regular measure. See SYMBOLIST, 2 c.

versshe † VERSE.

verst. † FIRST, WORST.

verst. Versed. *Ref. Sp.*

verste. † FIRST.

ver-sute' (vẽr-sūt'), *a.* [L. *versutus*, fr. *vertere, versum*, to turn.] Crafty; wily. *Obs.*

ver'su-til'o-quent (vûr'sū-tĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *versutiloquus.*] Speaking craftily *Obs.*

ver'su-til'o-quous (-kwŭs), *a.* Talking craftily. *Obs.*

vert (vûrt), *n.* [L *vertere* to turn.] A convert (from the point of view of the church entered); or pervert (from the point of view of the church left); — used esp. of Anglicans who become Roman Catholics. *Colloq.*,

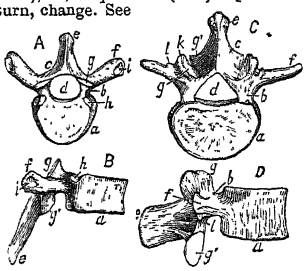
verd.] **1.** *Eng. Forest Law.* **a** Everything that grows, and bears a green leaf, within the forest, esp. great and thick coverts. **b** The right or privilege of cutting growing wood, or, *Rare*, of pasturing animals in a forest. **Over vert** is great woods, and **nether vert** is the under woods; special vert consisted of all trees growing in the king's own woods within the forest, and in other woods all trees that bore fruit on which deer fed.



Vert, 2.

2. *Her.* The color green. See TINCTURE, *n.*, 2.

ver'te-bra (vûr'tē-brȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BRÆ (-brē). [L. *vertebra*, fr. *vertere* to turn, change. See VERSION.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of the bony or (in primitive or young animals) more or less cartilaginous segments composing the spinal column or backbone. In some of the lower vertebrates each vertebra consists of several distinct elements or pieces which never become united. In the higher vertebrates a typical vertebra has a short, more or less cylindrical *body*, or *centrum*, whose ends articulate by means of disks or pads of elastic fibrous or cartilaginous tissue with the centra of the adjacent vertebræ. From the dorsal surface of the centrum a bony arch (the **neural arch**) arises, and forms, when the vertebræ are in place, part of the **spinal canal** through which the spinal cord runs. Two anterior (in man often called *superior*) and two posterior (*inferior* in man) **articular processes** project from the neural arch and articulate with the articular processes of the adjacent vertebræ. A median dorsal **spinous process**, or **neural spine**, projects from the summit of the neural arch, and a transverse process (or **diapophysis**) from each side of it. See TRANSVERSE PROCESS. Various additional processes, also articular facets for the ribs, may be present. Other bony elements (esp. short or rudimentary ribs, or, in the caudal region, hæmal arches or chevron bones) take part in the formation of some of the vertebræ of most animals. Cf. SPINAL COLUMN.



Vertebræ of Man.
A Sixth Dorsal Vertebra seen from above. *B* The same from the right side. *C* Third Lumbar Vertebra from above. *D* The same from the right side. *a* Centrum, or Body; *b* Pedicle forming the Side of the Neural Arch; *c* Lamina forming the Top of the Neural Arch; *d* Spinal Foramen; *e* Spinous Process; *f* Transverse Process; *g* Anterior Articular Process; *g'* Posterior Articular Process; *h* Facet for Head of Rib; *i* Facet for Tubercle of Rib; *k* Metapophysis; *l* Anapophysis.

2. *Zoöl.* One of the series of ossicles, shaped somewhat like the centrum of a vertebra, which form the axis of an arm of an ophiuran, formed by the union of lateral halves, which remain separate in a few deep-sea forms.

‖ **ver'te-bra pro'mi-nens** (prŏm'ĭ-nĕnz) [L. *prominens* jutting out], *Anat.*, the seventh cervical vertebra; — so called from its long spinous process.

ver'te-bral (-brăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *vertébral.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Of or pert. to a vertebra, vertebræ, or the vertebral column; spinal. **b** Composed of, or having, vertebræ.

vertebral aponeurosis, *Anat.*, a fascia of the back, separating the muscles which hold erect the spinal column and head from those which move the arm and shoulders. It extends from the spinous processes to the angles of the ribs. — **v. artery**, *Anat.*, a large branch of the subclavian which ascends through the foramina in the transverse processes of each of the cervical vertebræ (except the last one or two), and, entering the cranium through the foramen magnum, unites with its fellow of the opposite side to form the basilar artery. — **v. canal**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the spinal canal. — **v. column**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the spinal column; the backbone. — **v. ossicle**, *Zoöl.*, a vertebra of the arm of an ophiuran. — **v. plate.** **a** *Embryol.* In most embryos of craniate vertebrates, the part of the mesoblast near the notochord. It forms the primitive segments. **b** *Zoöl.* A neural plate (of a turtle). — **v. ribs**, *Anat.*, the floating ribs. — **v. vein**, *Anat.*, a tributary of the innominate vein formed by the union of branches which originate in the occipital region and form a plexus about the vertebral artery in its passage through the foramina of the cervical vertebræ. It receives various branches, the **anterior vertebral** and **posterior vertebral**, which join it near its termination, being the chief.

ver'te-brar-te'ri-al (-brär-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to a vertebra or vertebræ and an artery; — said of the foramina in the transverse processes of cervical vertebræ and of the canal which they form for the vertebral vessels.

Ver'te-bra'ta (-brā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A comprehensive division of animals, containing all those with a backbone, or segmented spinal column (which is represented in the embryo by a notochord), together with a few obviously related but more primitive forms in which the backbone is represented by a notochord throughout life. It contains the mammals (including man), birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, cyclostomes, and lancelets, and, though formerly ranked as a phylum, or even contrasted with all other animals (*Invertebrata*) collectively, is now usually made a subphylum of the only slightly more comprehensive phylum Chordata. The body of a typical vertebrate is somewhat elongate and bilaterally symmetrical externally, but not with respect to all the internal organs. The head at the anterior end bears the mouth and chief sense organs. The framework of the body and limbs is an internal skeleton which consists of articulated bones and cartilages, of which the spinal column, or backbone, in the median dorsal part of the body, forms the main axis. The main nerve cord is peculiar in being tubular. It lies dorsal to the axis of the spinal column and is enlarged within the head to form the brain. The body cavity containing most of the viscera is ventrally situated. Respiration in strictly aquatic forms is by gills in the walls of the pharynx, which is pierced by clefts for the circulation of water. Terrestrial forms breathe by lungs communicating with the pharynx, but the embryos of all have vestiges of gill apparatus, indicating descent from aquatic forms. Never more than two pairs of limbs are present. These are variously developed as legs, wings, or fins, according to the habits of the animal. The Vertebrata include the most highly organized as well as the largest animals, and the average size of the members is comparatively large. The group originated very early, and was already well differentiated in the Ordovician, but its earliest members were doubtless wormlike animals without hard parts, and are not likely to be found fossilized. Also, in a broader sense, equiv. to *Chordata.*

ver'te-brate (vûr'tē-brāt), *a.* [L. *vertebratus.*] **1.** Having a backbone, or spinal column; also, of or pertaining to the Vertebrata.

2. *Bot.* Contracted at intervals, so as to resemble the spine in animals. *Obs. or R.*

ver'te-brate, *n. Zoöl.* One of the Vertebrata.

ver'te-brat'ed (-brāt'ĕd), *a.* **a** Vertebrate. **b** Composed of, or having, vertebræ or segments resembling vertebræ.

ver'te-bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* Segmentation into vertebræ or divisions like vertebræ.

ver'te-bro- (vûr'tē-brō-). Combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to*, *a vertebra*, *vertebræ*, or *the vertebral column*; as in *vertebrocostal.*

ver'tex (vûr'tĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. VERTEXES (-tĕk-sĕz; -sĭz; 151), L. VERTICES (-tĭ-sēz). [L. *vertex, -icis*, a whirl, the pole of the heavens, top of the head, top, summit, fr. *vertere* to turn. See VERSION; cf. VORTEX.] **1.** The principal or highest point; top; summit; crown; apex.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* The top of the head.

3. *Craniom.* The highest point on the skull.

4. *Math.* The point in any figure opposite to, and farthest from, the base; the top; the terminating point of some particular line or lines in a figure or a curve, as where the sides of an angle meet, or where a curve (or surface) meets its axis. The *principal vertex* of a conic section is, in the parabola, the vertex of the axis; in the ellipse, either end of either axis, usually the left-hand vertex of the transverse axis; in the hyperbola, either vertex, usually the right-hand vertex of the transverse axis.

5. *Astron.* **a** The zenith. **b** That point on the limb of a heavenly body farthest from the horizon.

Syn. — See CULMINATION.

ver'ti-cal (vûr'tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *vertical.* See VERTEX.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the vertex; situated at the vertex, or highest point; directly overhead, or in the zenith.

2. Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb; as, a *vertical* line.

3. *Bot.* **a** Upright; perpendicular; at right angles to the plane of the supporting surface. **b** In the direction of the axis; lengthwise.

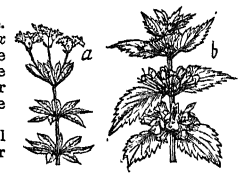
4. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Pert. to, or on, the vertex of the head. **b** Directed upwards or downwards at a right angle to the plane of the body or part or the surface of the earth.

Syn. — VERTICAL, PERPENDICULAR, PLUMB. *Vertical* and *perpendicular* agree in designating that which is situated at right angles to the plane of the horizon. A VERTICAL line is one on which, if produced, the zenith lies; a PERPENDICULAR line is one which, if produced, passes through the center of the earth; *vertical* often suggests direction upward, and is the more abstract term; *perpendicular* often suggests direction downward, and applies more frequently to concrete things; but the words are somewhat freely interchangeable. PLUMB is more familiar or colloq., and denotes accordance with the direction of a plumb line.

vertical angle. **a** *Math.* Either of two angles lying on the opposite sides of two intersecting lines or planes. **b** *Astron. & Geod.* An angle measured on a vertical circle, called an angle of *elevation*, or *altitude*, when reckoned from the horizon upward, and of *depression* when downward below the horizon. — **v. anthers**, *Bot.*, anthers which are basifixed at the apexes of the filaments. — **v. boiler.** See BOILER, *n.*, 3 **c.** — **v. circle.** **a** *Astron.* Any great circle of the celestial sphere whose plane is perpendicular to that of the horizon; an azimuth circle. **b** *Geod.* A theodolite having a finely divided circle on its horizontal axis, for measuring altitudes. — **v. composition.** *Music.* = VERTICAL STRUCTURE. — **v. danger angle.** See DANGER ANGLE. — **v. diplopia.** See DIPLOPIA. — **v. engine**, an engine in which the piston moves vertically up and down, esp. one in which the crank shaft is below the cylinder. — **v. equation**, *Math.*, the equation (of a curve or surface) in which the vertex is the origin and the axis an axis of coördinates. — **v. escapement.** *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3. — **v. fins**, *Zoöl.*, the median fins of a fish; the dorsal, anal, and caudal fins. — **v. fire**, *Gun.*, high-angle fire; — erroneously so called. — **v. index**, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the height of the cranium to its length, usually expressed in hundredths of the length. — **v.-inverted type.** = STEAM-HAMMER TYPE. — **v. keel.** See FLAT KEEL, KEELSON **b.** — **v. leaves**, *Bot.*, leaves which present their edges to the earth and the sky, and their faces to the horizon, as those of most Australian eucalypts. — **v. limb**, a graduated arc attached to an instrument, as a theodolite, for measuring vertical angles. — **v. line.** **a** *Dialing.* A line perpendicular to the horizon. **b** *Conic Sections.* A right line drawn on the vertical plane, through the vertex of the cone. **c** *Surv.* The direction of a plumb line; a line normal to the surface of still water. **d** *Geom., Drawing, etc.* A line parallel to the sides of a page or sheet, in distinction from a *horizontal line*, parallel to the top or bottom. — **v. plane.** **a** *Conic Sections.* A plane through the axis of a cone. **b** *Projections.* Any plane that passes through a vertical line. **c** *Perspective.* The plane passing through the point of sight, and perpendicular to the ground plane and to the picture. — **vertical sash**, a sash sliding up and down. Cf. FRENCH SASH. — **v. slur**, *Music*, the arpeggio sign; — loosely so called. — **v. structure**, *Music*, composition in which the successive chords are viewed vertically as to their harmonic structure. It is distinguished from *horizontal structure*, in which the voice parts are viewed as to their melodic progression.

ver'ti-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being vertical.

ver'ti-cil (vûr'tĭ-sĭl), *n.* [L. *verticillus*, dim. of *vertex* whirl: cf. F. *verticille.* See VERTEX.] **1.** *Bot.* A circle of foliar organs, flowers, or inflorescences about the same point on the axis; a whorl.



Verticils, l. *a* Verticillate Leaves of Woodruff. (j.) *b* Verticillate Flowers of Black Horehound.

2. *Zoöl.* A circle or whorl of hairs, spines, or other parts. *Rare.*

ver'ti-cil-las'ter (-ăs'tĕr), *a.* [NL.; L. *verticillus* a whirl + 2d *-aster.*] *Bot.* An inflorescence consisting of a pair of much condensed, nearly sessile cymes, disposed around the axis like a true verticil. It is found in many mints (Menthaceæ).

ver'ti-cil-las'trate (-ăs'trāt), *a. Bot.* Arranged or disposed in verticillasters.

ver'tic'il-late (vĕr-tĭs'ĭ-lāt; 277), *a.* [See VERTICIL.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Disposed in verticils; arranged in a transverse whorl or whorls like the spokes of a wheel; as, *verticillate* leaves; a *verticillate* shell. — **ver-tic'il-late-ly,** *adv.* — **ver-tic'il-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

ver-tig'i-nous (vĕr-tĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *vertiginosus*, fr. *vertigo* a whirling around, giddiness: cf. F. *vertigineux.* See VERTIGO.] **1.** Turning round; rotary; revolving.

Some *vertiginous* whirl of fortune. *De Quincey.*

2. Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy.

They [the angels] grew *vertiginous*, and fell. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Causing, or tending to cause, dizziness.

— **ver-tig'i-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **ver-tig'i-nous-ness,** *n.*

ver'ti-go (vûr'tĭ-gō; *formerly usually and still by some, as Lat.*, vĕr-tī'gō, *or* vĕr-tē'gō; 277), *n.*; *pl.* E. -GOES (-gōz), L. -TIGINES (vĕr-tĭj'ĭ-nēz). [L., fr. *vertere* to turn. See VERSION.] **1.** *Med.* Dizziness or swimming of the head; an affection of the head in which objects, though stationary, appear to move in various directions, and the person affected finds it difficult to maintain an erect posture. It results from changes in the blood supply of the brain and often precedes attacks of epilepsy or cerebral hemorrhage.

2. *Veter.* = GID.

3. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of small land snails whose shell resembles that of the genus *Pupa.* It is usually included in the family Pupidæ.

Ver-tum'nus (vĕr-tŭm'nŭs) *or* **Vor-tum'nus** (vôr-), *n.* [L., fr. *vertere* to turn.] *Rom. Relig.* A god (probably of Etruscan origin) of change, variously interpreted as god of the changing season, of developing vegetation, of trade, as the god capable of self-transformation, etc.

Ver'u-la'mi-an (vĕr'ōō-lā'mĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Verulamium, an ancient town near the present St. Albans, England; hence, of or pertaining to St. Albans.

2. Of or pert. to Francis Bacon (1561–1626), Baron Verulam.

ver'u-mon-ta'num (vĕr'ōō-mŏn-tā'nŭm), *n.* Also **veru montanum.** [NL.; *veru* a spit + *montanum*, neut. a., mountainous.] *Anat.* An elevation in the floor of the prostatic portion of the urethra where the seminal ducts enter.

ver'vain (vûr'vān), *n.* [ME. *verveyne*, F. *verveine*, fr. L. *verbena*, pl. *verbenæ* sacred boughs of laurel, olive, or myrtle, a class of plants; cf. *verbenaca* vervain. Cf. VERBENA.] Any plant of the genus *Verbena*, esp. any species with small spicate flowers, as *V. officinalis*, the common vervain of Europe, or *V. hastata*, the common American vervain, etc.



Vervain Humming Bird. (½)

vervain humming bird. A very small Jamaican humming bird (*Mellisuga minima*).

vervain mallow. A European mallow (*Malva alcea*) with rose-colored flowers.

verve (vûrv), *n.* [F.] Vivacity of imagination, esp. such as animates a poet, artist, or musician, in composing or performing; enthusiasm; spirit.

ver'vet (vûr'vĕt), *n.* [F. *vervet*, fr. *vert* green + *grivet* (from its gray-green color; cf. F. *gris* gray, *vert* green), an earlier name for an African monkey; — because it has more green than that one.] A South African guenon monkey (*Cercopithecus pygerythrus*) allied to the grivet, but having the chin, hands, feet, etc., black.



Vervet.

ver'y (vĕr'ĭ), *a.*; VER'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr), *Rare*; VER'I-EST. [ME. *verai, verray*, OF. *verai*, F. *vrai*, prob. fr. (assumed) LL. *veragius, verāius*, fr. [L.] *verus* true + root of *aio* I say (cf. ADAGE). L. *verus* is akin to OHG. & OS. *wâr*, G. *wahr*, D. *waar*, OIr. *fír*, Ir. *fíor*; perh. orig., that is or exists, and akin to E. *was.* Cf. AVER, *v. t.*, VERACIOUS, VERDICT, VERITY.] **1.** True. *Obs.* "The *verray* god." *Wars of Alex.*

2. Truthful; veracious; as, *very* chronicles. *Obs.*

Eng. — *v. i.* To be or become a "vert." *Colloq., Eng.*

Vert. *Abbr.* Vertebrata.

‖ **ver'te** (vûr'tē), *imperative* of L. *vertere.* Turn; turn over; turn the leaf or page. See VOLTI.

ver'te-ber (vûr'tē-bēr), *n.* [F. *vertèbre.*] A vertebra. *Obs.*

ver'te-bral, *n. Anat.* A vertebral artery or vein.

ver'te-bra-less, *a.* See -LESS.

ver'te-bral-ly, *adv. Anat.* At or with a vertebra or vertebræ; — disting. from *intervertebrally.*

ver'te-brate, *v. t.* To give a backbone or firmness to. *Rare.*

ver'te-bre. † VERTEBER.

ver'te-bro-ar-te'ri-al, *a.* Vertebrarterial.

ver'te-bro-bas'i-lar (vûr'tē-brō-bās'ĭ-lär), *a.* Pertaining to the vertebræ and base of the skull.

ver'te-bro-cos'tal (-kŏs'tăl), *a.* Pert. to the vertebræ and ribs.

ver'te-bro-il'i-ac (-ĭl'ĭ-ăk), *a.* Iliolumbar. [Sacrolumbar.]

ver'te-bro-sa'cral, *a. Anat.* Sacrolumbar.

vertegrece. † VERDIGRIS.

ver'tent (vûr'tĕnt), *a.* [L. *vertens, -entis*, p. pr.] Turning; revolving. *Obs.*

verteous. † VIRTUOUS.

Ver'than-di (vĕr'thän-dē), *n.* [Icel. *Verðandi.*] See NORN.

verthe. † FOURTH.

verthinge. † FARTHING.

ver'ti-bil'i-ty (vûr'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Vertibleness.

ver'ti-ble (vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. LL. *vertibilis*, fr. L. *vertere* to turn.] That can be turned. — **ver'ti-ble-ness,** *n.*

ver'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of VERTICAL.

ver'ti-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ver'ti-ca-lure', *n.* The meridian circle. *Obs.* [VERTICIL.]

ver'ti-cel. Erroneous var. of VERTICIL.

ver'ti-ces (vûr'tĭ-sēz), *n., L. pl.* of VERTEX. [ŝd), *a.* Verticillate.

ver-tic'il-lat'ed (vĕr-tĭs'ĭ-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [*vertical* + *linear.*] Straight; rectilinear. *Rare.*

ver'ti-cil'lus (vûr'tĭ-sĭl'ŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., a whirl.] A verticil.

ver-tic'i-ty (vĕr-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *verticité.* See VERTEX.] Quality or power of turning; revolution; rotation. *Obs. or R.*

ver'ti-cle (vûr'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [See VERTICULE.] Turning point. *Obs.*

ver-tic'u-late (vĕr-tĭk'ū-lāt), *v. i.* To turn round. *Obs.*

ver'ti-cule, *n.* [L. *verticula.*] A joint. *Obs.*

ver-tig'i-nate (vĕr-tĭj'ĭ-nāt), *a.* Turned round; giddy. *Rare.*

ver-tig'i-ne, *n.* Vertigo. *Obs.*

ver-tig'i-ny (vĕr-tĭj'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [See VERTIGINOUS.] Giddiness; vertigo. *Obs.* [nous. *Obs.*

ver-tig'i-ous (-ŭs). *a.* Vertiginver'ti-lin'e-ar (vûr'tĭ-lĭn'ē-ăr), *a.*

ver-til'lage (vĕr-tĭl'ăj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *vertillier* to turn.] Turning up ground before sowing. *Obs.* [VIRTUE.

vertu. a † VIRTUE. b Var. of

vertues. † VIRTUOUS.

vertugal. *n.* [OF. *vertugale.*] Farthingale. *Obs.*

ver-tum'nal (vĕr-tŭm'năl), *a.* [Prob. fr. L. *Vertumnus*, the god of the changing seasons, confused with L. *ver* spring.] Of or pert. to the spring. *Obs.*

ver-tum'nals (-nălz), *n. pl.* [L *Vertumnalia*, pl.] *Rom. Antiq.* Feasts to Vertumnus. *Obs.*

vertuous, vertus, vertuus. † VIRTUOUS. [*Obs.*

verty, *a.* Prudent. Cf. AVERTY.

veruce, *n.* = VERRUCA. *Obs.*

ve-ru'gas. Var. of VERRUGAS.

Ver'u-la'me-an (vĕr'ōō-lā'mē-ăn). Var. of VERULAMIAN.

ver'uled (vĕr'ōōld), *a.* Viroled.

vervain sage. = WILD SAGE **a.**

vervecine, *a.* Also **vervecean.** [F. (Rabelais) *vervecin*, L. *vervecinus* of a wether.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a sheep or a sheepskin. *Obs.*

verveine. † VERVAIN.

ver'vel (vûr'vĕl), *n.* [F. *vervelle.*] A ring, usually one of several, attached to a bird's leg, for securing the latter to its perch.

ver'veled, ver'velled (-vĕld), *a.* Having one or more vervels on the foot; — said of a hawk or falcon.

ver-velle' (vĕr-vĕl'), *n.* [See VARVEL.] *Med. Armor.* A staple or small loop, esp. for lacing the camail to the headpiece.

ver-ve'ni-a (vĕr-vē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Any of several plants of the genus *Phacelia.* *Calif.*

vervens. † FERVENCE.

verveyne. † VERVAIN. [VAIN.

ver'vine (vûr'vĭn). Var. of VER-

ver'vise, *n.* [Cf. LL. *vervisa.*] A kind of coarse wool cloth. *Obs.*

vervorth. † FAR-FORTH.

3. Actual; veritable; real. *Archaic.* "Real and *very* justice." *Burke.*
Whether thou be my *very* son Esau or not *Gen* xxvii. 21.
Was not my lord the *verier* wag of the two? *Shak.*
As *very* a Sir Oracle . . as ever I saw. *Mary Johnston.*
4. Absolute, utter. "For *very* spite." *Milton.*
Turned into *very* beasts *Davies.*
5. Peculiar, especial. "His *very* tree." *Hawthorne.*
The *very* essence of truth is plainness and brightness. *Milton.*
6. Identical, same.
That is the *very* thing that I was saying *Shelley*
7. Used intensively in a sense corresponding to *even, even the.*
The *very* rats instinctively have quit it. *Piers Plowman.*
Love's *very* pain is sweet *Shak.*
Yea even *very* they that auance themselves authours of lyke counsell. *Shelley.*
Robinson (More's Utopia)

ver'y (vĕr'ĭ), *adv.* In a high degree; to no small extent; exceedingly; extremely, as, a *very* great mountain; a *very* bright sun; a *very* cold day; *very* rapidly; *very* much hurt. *Very* qualifies adjectives, participles used adjectively, and adverbs, but not verbs directly or past participles used predicatively, although such locutions as "I am *very* pleased" are common, and are supported by some authority. "He had been *very* exposed to weather." *Southey.*
very reverend. See REVEREND, 1.

Ver'y's, *or* **Ver'y, night signals** (vĕr'ĭz; vĕr'ĭ). [After Lieut. Samuel W. *Very*, who invented it in 1877.] *Naut.* A system of signaling in which balls of red and green fire are fired from a pistol, the arrangement in groups denoting numbers having a code significance.

ve-sī'ca (vē-sī'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [L.] Bladder.
‖ **ve-sī'ca pis'cis** (pĭs'ĭs). [L., fish bladder]. *Eccl. Art.* An aureole of pointed oval shape, typically of two arcs of circles and surrounding a sacred personage. See GLORY, *Illust.*

ves'i-cal (vĕs'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *vesica* bladder.] Of or pertaining to a bladder, esp., *Anat.*, the urinary bladder.
vesical arteries, arteries derived from the anterior trunk of the internal iliac artery and distributed to the urinary bladder and adjacent parts. They are distinguished as *superior, middle,* and *inferior.* The superior represents a part of the hypogastric artery of the fetus. — **v. triangle** *or* **trigone,** *Anat.*, the trigone of the bladder.

ves'i-cant (-kănt), *a. & n.* [L. *vesica* blister: cf. F. *vésicant.*] Vesicatory.

ves'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; VES'I-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); VES'I-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [See VESICANT.] *Med.* To raise little bladders or blisters upon; to blister.

ves'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *vésication.*] *Med.* Process of vesicating, as for counterirritation; a blister.

ves'i-ca-to-ry (vĕs'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ; *formerly, and still by some,* vē-sĭk'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *vésicatoire.*] *Med.* Tending, or having power, to raise a blister.

ves'i-ca-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Med.* A blistering application or plaster; a vesicant; an epispastic.

ves'i-cle (vĕs'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *vesicula*, dim. of *vesica* a bladder, blister: cf. F. *vésicule.*] A bladderlike vessel; a membranous cavity; a cyst; a cell; specif.: **a** *Bot.* A small bladderlike air cavity within the tissues. **b** *Med.* A small, and more or less circular, elevation of the cuticle, containing a clear watery fluid. **c** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A cavity or sac, esp. one filled with fluid. **d** *Zoöl.* A small convex hollow prominence on the surface of a shell or a coral **e** *Geol.* A small cavity in a mineral or rock, in many cases produced by the liberation of vapor in the molten mass.

ves'i-co- (vĕs'ĭ-kō-). Combining form denoting *connection with,* or *relation to, the bladder.*

ve-sic'u-lar (vē-sĭk'ū-lär), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a vesicle or vesicles; specif., *Med.*, of or pert. to the air cells of the lungs; as, **vesicular breathing,** or normal breathing, in which the air freely enters the air cells of the lungs.
2. Having the form or structure of a vesicle.
3. Containing, composed of, or characterized by, vesicles or vesiclelike structures; covered with vesicles; vesiculate; as, *vesicular* lava; a *vesicular* leaf.
vesicular column. *Anat.* = COLUMN OF CLARKE. — **v. emphysema,** *Med.*, emphysema of the lungs, in which the air vesicles distend and their walls rupture. — **v. gland,** *Bot.*, a subepidermal gland containing essential oil, as those of orange peel, myrtle leaves, etc. — **v. mole,** *Veter.*, a disease of the mucous membrane of the uterus of animals, the villi becoming hypertrophied, degenerate, and causing formation of cysts containing fluid. — **v. murmur,** *Med.*, the sound, audible on auscultation of the chest, made by the air entering and leaving the air vesicles of the lungs in respiration.

Ve-sic'u-la'ri-a (-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See VESICLE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine ctenostomatous Polyzoa having delicate tubular cells clustered on slender flexible stems.

ve-sic'u-late (vē-sĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* **a** Containing, or covered with, vesicles. **b** = VESICULAR, 2.

ve-sic'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). To form vesicles in, as lava.

ve-sic'u-late, *v. i.* To become vesicular.

ve-sic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* State of having, or process of forming, vesicles; the presence or formation of vesicles.

ve-sic'u-li'tis (-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *vesicula* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a vesicle.

ve-sic'u-lo- (vē-sĭk'ū-lō-). Combining form for *vesicula* or *vesiculus.*

Ves'per (vĕs'pĕr), *n.* [L., the evening, the evening star, the west; akin to Gr. *ἕσπερος, ἑσπέρα,* and perh. to E. *west:* cf. OF *vespre* evening. Cf. HESPERIAN, VESPERS.]
1. [*l. c.*] The evening.
2. [*cap.*] The evening star; Hesper; Venus, as evening star.
3 [*l. c.*] A vesper prayer, hymn, or service, a vesper bell.
In *vesper* low or joyous orison. *Shelley.*

ves'per (-pĕr), *a.* Of or pertaining to the evening or the service of vespers; as, a *vesper* hymn, *vesper* bells.

ves'per-al (-ăl), *a.* Vesper, evening. *Rare.*

ves'pers (-pĕrz), *n. pl.* [OF. *vespres,* F. *vêpres,* LL. *vesperae,* fr. L. *vespera* evening. See VESPER, *n.*] *Eccl.* **a** The sixth and next to the last of the canonical hours; the office or service for this time, formerly said or sung at 6 P. M. In the Roman Catholic Church the office is daily recited by the clergy, and on Sundays and holy days, now in the late afternoon or evening, is chanted publicly. It consists chiefly of psalms, the hymn for the day, which varies according to season and solemnity, the Magnificat, and the collect for the day. In the Eastern Church vespers consist chiefly of the psalms, the hymn "Joyful Light," the prokeimenon, and the Nunc Dimittis. The evening prayer, or evensong, of the churches of the Anglican Communion, compiled from the ancient offices of vespers and compline, is sometimes called *vespers.* **b** In some other churches, a service, largely musical, on Sunday afternoon.

Ves'per-til'i-o (vĕs'pĕr-tĭl'ĭ-ō), *n.* [L., a bat.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Vespertilionidæ, formerly comprehensive, but now restricted to a single bicolored species (*V. murinus*) of Europe, or slightly extended to include the serotine and the American brown bats (*Eptesicus*).

Ves'per-til'i-o'nes (-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of bats, variously limited, but nearly equivalent to the family Vespertilionidæ.

Ves'per-til'i-on'i-dæ (-ŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Vespertilio* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A very large family of microchiropteran bats found in most parts of the world and including the majority of the common bats of temperate regions. They have separate ears with well-developed tragal lobes, a simple nose without appendages, and a tail extending to the border of the interfemoral membrane. The typical subfamily is **Ves'per-til'i-o-ni'næ** (-ō-nī'nē). — **ves'per-til'i-o-nine** (-tĭl'ĭ-ō-nĭn; -nīn; 183), *a.*

ves'per-tine (vĕs'pĕr-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [L. *vespertinus.* See VESPER.] **1.** Of or pert. to, or happening or being in, the evening.
2. *Bot.* Blossoming in the evening.
3. *Zoöl.* Active or flying in early evening; crepuscular.
4. *Astrol.* Pert. to a heavenly body that sets during or just after the evening twilight.

ves'pi-a-ry (vĕs'pĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *vespa* a wasp; after E. *apiary.*] A nest of any of the social wasps, or the colony of wasps inhabiting it.

Ves'pi-dæ (vĕs'pĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *vespa* wasp + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* An extensive and widely distributed family of wasps, containing most of the social wasps (including the hornets) which live in colonies like bees, and produce workers as well as perfect females and males. Their food is various, animal or vegetable, but most of them do not store up supplies, and the colony is destroyed by the cold season. Their nests generally consist of, or contain, one or more combs of paperlike material, usually horizontally placed, so that the cells are vertical, with the open end down. *Vespa,* containing the yellow jackets and hornets (see HORNET), and *Polistes* (which see) are the most important genera. — **ves'pid** (vĕs'pĭd), *a. & n.* — **ves'pi-form** (-pĭ-fôrm), *a.*

ves'sel (vĕs'ĕl), *n.* [OF *vessel, vaissel,* F. *vaisseau,* fr. L. *vascellum,* dim. of *vasculum,* dim. of *vas* a vessel. Cf. VASCULAR, VASE.] **1.** A hollow or concave utensil for holding anything; a hollow receptacle of any kind, as a hogshead, barrel, firkin, bottle, kettle, cup, bowl, etc. *Chaucer.*
2. Hence: A person regarded as receiving or containing something; esp., in Scriptural language, one into whom something is conceived as poured, or in whom something is stored for use; as, *vessels* of wrath or mercy.
3. Vessels collectively; hence, plate. *Obs. Chaucer.*
4. Any structure, esp. a hollow one, made to float upon the water for purposes of navigation; a craft for navigation of the water, often, specif., one larger than a common rowboat, as, a war *vessel;* a passenger *vessel*
5. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A tube or canal in which blood, lymph, or other fluid is contained and conveyed or circulated, as the arteries, veins, lymphatics, etc.
6. *Bot.* A continuous tube formed of superposed cells, which have lost their end walls, and are usually marked with dots, pits, rings, or spirals. These tubes (tracheæ) collectively constitute *tracheal tissue* (which see).

ves'sic-non (vĕs'ĭk-nŏn) } *n.* [F. *vessigon,* ultimate-
ves'sig-non (-ĭg-nŏn; -ĭ-nyŏn) } ly fr. L. *vesica* bladder, blister.] *Far.* A soft swelling on a horse's leg; a windgall.

vest (vĕst), *n.* [L. *vestis* a garment, vesture; akin to Goth. *wasti,* and E *wear:* cf. F. *veste.* See WEAR to carry on the person; cf. DIVEST, INVEST, TRAVESTY.] **1.** An article of clothing covering the person; an outer garment; a vestment; dress; robe. *Archaic.*
In state attended by her maiden train,
Who bore the *vests* that holy rites require. *Dryden.*
2. Any outer covering; array; garb.
Not seldom clothed in radiant *vest*
Deceitfully goes forth the morn *Wordsworth.*
3. A garment for men, varying in style at different times; specif: **a** A garment likened to a long cassock worn in the time of Charles II. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A waistcoat, or sleeveless body garment worn under the coat. *Colloq.*
4. A garment or part of a garment for women; specif.: **a** A kind of jacket **b** An extra piece of facing or trimming to the front of a bodice or coat, somewhat resembling the front of a man's waistcoat. **c** A garment fashioned after a man's waistcoat. *Colloq.*
5. A knitted or woven undershirt, esp. one for women.

vest (vĕst), *v. t.*; VEST'ED; VEST'ING. [Cf. OF. *vestir,* F. *vêtir,* L. *vestire, vestitum.* See VEST, *n.*] **1.** To clothe with or as with a vestment or garment; to dress; robe; hence, to surround, or encompass closely.
Came *vested* all in white, pure as her mind. *Milton*
2. *Early Feudal Law.* To put (a person) into possession of land by the ceremony of investiture.
3. To clothe (with authority, power, or the like), to put in possession so as to give an immediate fixed right of present or future enjoyment; to invest; furnish; endow; — followed by *with* before the thing conferred; as, to *vest* a court with power to try cases of life and death.
4. To place or give into the possession or discretion of some person or authority; to commit to another; to give or grant, or cause to pass or take effect, an immediate fixed right of present or future enjoyment of; — often with *in;* as, an estate is *vested* in possession; power of life and death is *vested* in the courts.

vest, *v. i.* **1.** To put on vestments or garments. *Rare.*
2. To become vested; to be fixed; to take effect or pass, as a title or right so that there is a present right of enjoyment or a present fixed right of future enjoyment; — often followed by *in;* as, upon the death of the ancestor, the estate, or the right to the estate, *vests* in the heir at law.

Ves'ta (vĕs'tȧ), *n.* [L. *Vesta,* akin to Gr. Ἑστία Vesta, ἑστία the hearth of the house, and perh. to Skr. *vas* to dwell, and E. *was.*] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* The goddess of the hearth and its fire, hence of the preparation of food. In the most ancient period she was the only goddess ranking with the foremost gods, and she was one of the few Roman divinities practically unaffected by Greek influence to the end of heathendom. Her temple was the oldest in Rome. It symbolized the hearth of the city, conceived as a larger household, and contained no image of the goddess, but a fire rekindled on the Roman New Year (March 1) by friction of wood and in charge of the vestal virgins. Only these and their representative, the Pontifex Maximus, had access to the temple except at Vesta's chief feast, the **Ves'ta'li-a** (vĕs-tā'lĭ-ȧ), June 9, when the Roman matrons were allowed to enter. In private worship Vesta was included among the Penates. See DI; cf. HESTIA, 1.
2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*
3. [*l. c.*] A short match with a shank of thin wax taper; also, later, a kind of short wooden match.

ves'tal (vĕs'tăl), *a.* [L. *Vestalis* belonging to Vesta, vestal. See VESTA.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Vesta.
2. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting, a vestal virgin or a nun.

ves'tal, *n.* [L. *Vestalis* (sc. *virgo*): cf. F. *vestale.* See VESTAL, *a.*] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning upon her altar. See VESTA, 1. During the historical period, there were six, conceived as one sacral person, represented by one called the virgo **Vestalis maxima.** They prepared from the first fruits of the harvest in May the sacrificial meal for the Lupercalia, Vestalia, and Ides of September. The vestals were subjected to rigid discipline, including bodily chastisement for faults, and, in case of loss of chastity, burial alive.
2. A virgin; a woman pure and chaste; also, a nun.

vest'ed (vĕs'tĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of VEST. Hence: *a.*
1. Clothed; robed, esp., wearing vestments or some ceremonial costume. "The *vested* priest." *Milton.*
2. *Law.* That has become a complete and consummated right; that has taken effect as an immediate fixed right to present or future enjoyment; as, *vested* interests, *vested* rights, a *vested* legacy, etc.
vested remainder, *Law,* an estate settled to remain to a determined person after the particular estate is spent, importing a present title in the remainderman to the remainder. — **v. school,** in Ireland, a national school which has been built by the aid of grants from the board of Commissioners of National Education and is secured for educational purposes by leases to the commissioners themselves, or to the commissioners and the trustees.

ves'ti-a-ry (vĕs'tĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to clothes, or vestments.

ves-tib'u-lar (vĕs-tĭb'ū-lär), *a.* Of or pert. to a vestibule, in any sense; resembling, or of the nature of, a vestibule.

ves'ti-bule (vĕs'tĭ-būl), *n.* [L. *vestibulum,* of uncertain origin; cf. F. *vestibule.*] **1.** A passage, hall, or chamber between the outer door and the interior of a building; a porch, or entrance into a house; a lobby; hall; narthex.
2. Specif., the inclosed entrance to a passenger car, fitted with side doors for ingress to and egress from the train, and with a flexible side wall and roof attached to the end of the car. Cars with such vestibules (**vestibule cars**), when joined, form a **vestibule train,** in which there is free and protected passage from one end to the other.
3. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Any of various cavities or fossæ; esp., one serving as, or resembling, an entrance to some other cavity or space; as: **a** The central cavity of the bony labyrinth of the ear; also, the parts of the membranous labyrinth (the utriculus and sacculus) contained in it. See 1st EAR, 1. **b** The space between the labia minora containing the orifice of the urethra. **c** The part of the left ventricle

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veryve. † WEARY.
veryvse † VERJUICE
‖ **ver-zi'no** (vĕr-dzē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nē). [It. *verzino.*] Brazilwood (*Cæsalpinia*) *Obs.*
ves. † WAS
ves *Abbr.* Vessel
vesage. † VISAGE
ve-sa'ni-a (vē-sā'nĭ-ȧ), *n* [L.] *Med.* Insanity — **ve-san'ic** (-săn'ĭk), *a.*
ve-sa'nous (vē-sā'nŭs), *a.* [L. *vesanus.*] Mad; furious *Obs.*
vesare. † VISOR
vescel † VESSEL
vesch. † WASH. [SEL.]
veschale, -chall, -chel. † VES-
veschell. † VASSAL
vesconte † VISCOUNT.
vese † FEEZE
veset † VISIT.
ves'i-cl Vesicle. *Ref. Sp.*
ves'i-co-cer'vi-cal (vĕs'ĭ-kō-sûr'vĭ-kăl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the cervix of the uterus
ves'i-co-pro-stat'ic (-prō-stăt'ĭk), *a.*, **ves'i-co-pu'bic,** *a.*, **ves'i-co-rec'tal,** *a.*, **ves'i-co-spi'nal,** *a.* See VESICO-
ves'i-cot'o-my (vĕs'ĭ-kŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*vesico-* + *tomy.*] *Med* Incision of the bladder.
ves'i-co-um-bil'i-cal, *a.*, **ves'i-co-u'ter-ine,** *a.*, **ves'i-co-vag'i-nal** (-văj'ĭ-năl; vă-jī'năl), *a.* See VESICO-
ve-sic'u-la (vē-sĭk'ū-lȧ). *n.*; *pl.* LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *vesica.*] *Anat. & Med.* A vesicle — **ve-si'cu-la pro-sta'ti-ca** (vē-sĭk'ū-lȧ prŏs-tăt'ĭ-kȧ). [NL.] = SINUS POCULARIS [LAR.]
ve-sic'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of VESICULAR.
ve-sic'u-lase (vē-sĭk'ū-lās), *n. Physiol. Chem.* An enzyme from the prostate fluid of certain animals, capable of coagulating the contents of the seminal vesicles.
Ve-sic'u-la'ta (vē-sĭk'ū-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See VESICLE.] *Zoöl* Syn of CALYPTOBLASTEA.
ves'i-cule (vĕs'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *vésicule.*] A vesicle.
ve-sic'u-lif'er-ous (vē-sĭk'ū-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*vesicula* + *-ferous.*] Bearing vesicles; vesiculate.
ve-sic'u-li-form' (vē-sĭk'ū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [*vesicula* + *-form.*] Shaped like a vesicle; bladdery.
ve-sic'u-lo-cav'ern-ous (-ū-lō-kăv'ẽr-nŭs), *n. Med* Both vesicular and cavernous; — said of a respiratory sound.
ve-sic'u-lose (vē-sĭk'ū-lōs), *a.* [L. *vesiculosus* cf F *vésiculeux.*] Vesiculate.
ve-sic'u-lo-tym'pa-nit'ic. *a. Med.* Both vesicular and tympanitic [Vesiculose.]
ve-sic'u-lous (vē-sĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.*
ve-sic'u-lus (vē-sĭk'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] A vesicle
ve'si-er, *n.* [Cf. OF. *viseor* one who looks at.] Examiner; surveyor. *Obs. Scot.*
vesir † VIZIER [See VESPIDÆ.]
Ves'pa (vĕs'pȧ), *n.* [L., wasp.] **vesper bird** = GRASS FINCH a.
ves-pe'ri-an (vĕs-pē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to evening or the evening star
ves'per-ies (vĕs'pĕr-ĭz), *n. pl.* [LL *vesperiae.*] Evening exercises or disputations (among the Sorbonists) *Obs* [mouse.]
vesper mouse. A white-footed
vesper sparrow. = GRASS FINCH a
ves'per-tide', *n.* The time of vespers. [*a.* Vespertine.]
ves'per-ti'nal (vĕs'pĕr-tĭ'năl), *a.* Provided with vessels.
ves'pi-lio (vĕs-pĭl'ō), *n* ; *pl.* -LOES (-ōz). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* One who carried out corpses of the poor at night for burial. *Obs.*
ves'pi-lone', *n* [Cf. OF *vespillon.*] A vespillo. *Obs.*
Ves-pi'na (vĕs-pī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [*Vespa* + 2d *-ina.*] *Zoöl.* The Diplopterа See also WASP.
ves'pine (vĕs'pĭn; -pīn; 183), *a* Pert. to or resembling a wasp or wasps.
ves'poid (-poid), *a.* [*Vespa* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, the wasps (specif., the Vespoidea).
Ves-poi'de-a (vĕs-poi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of Hymenoptera equivalent to the Diplopterа together with the Pomilidæ, Mutillidæ, and other families
vessale, vessall † VESSEL.
vessche † VETCH
ves'sel, *v. t* To put into a vessel *Obs.*
ves'seled, ves'selled (vĕs'ĕld), *a.* Provided with vessels.
ves'sel-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
ves'sel-ing, ves'sel-ling, *n.* Vessels collectively. *Obs.*
ves'sel-ment, *n.* [OF. *vaisselement.*] Vessels; plate; furniture *Obs.*
ves'ses (vĕs'ĕz), **ves'sets** (-ĕts), *n.* A kind of worsted; also, a worsted cloth *Obs.*
vest † FAST, *a.*; FIST; WEST.
ves'ta-ment. † VESTMENT.
Ves'tas (vĕs'tăz), *n. pl. Stock Exchange.* Shares in the deferred stock of the Railway Investment Company. *Cant, Brit.*
veste. † FAST, FIST.
vestement † VESTMENT.
vesten. † FAST, *v.*; FASTEN
vestendawe. † FAST DAY.
ves'ter (vĕs'tẽr; -tẽ) Dial. Eng. var. of FESCUE.
vest'er, *n.* An investor *Rare*
vesterie. † VESTRY.
ves'ti-a-ri-an (vĕs'tĭ-ā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Vestiary. *Rare*
ves'ti-a-ry (vĕs'tĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *vestiarium* See VESTRY.] **1.** A robing room; a vestry. *Obs. or R.*
2. Clothing; vestment. *Rare.*
3. A vestibule. *Obs.*
4. Any of various medieval officials or household officers; specif., in some cathedrals, an ecclesiastical dignitary charged with the robing of the canons.
ves'ti-ble, *n.* A vestibule. *Obs.*
ves-tib'u-la (vĕs-tĭb'ū-lȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of VESTIBULUM.
ves-tib'u-late (-lāt), *a. Anat & Zoöl.* Having, or resembling, a vestibule.

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immediately below the aortic orifice. **d** The part of the mouth cavity outside the teeth and gums. **e** The part of the larynx above the false vocal cords. **f** In some infusorians, a more or less tubular depression leading to the mouth. In *Vorticella* the contractile and digestive vacuoles discharge into it. **g** In polyzoans, esp. those of the group Endoprocta, the space within the circle of tentacles.
Syn. — Hall, passage
ves'ti-bule (vĕs'tĭ-būl), *v. t.*; VES'TI-BULED (-būld); VES'TI-BUL/ING (-būl'ĭng). **a** To furnish with a vestibule or vestibules. **b** To join (railroad cars) by vestibules.
ves'ti-buled (-būld), *a.* Having a vestibule or vestibules.
vestibuled car, train. = VESTIBULE CAR, TRAIN.
ves'ti-gate (vĕs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *vestigatus*, p. p. of *vestigare*. See VESTIGE.] To investigate. *Obs.* — **ves'ti-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
ves'tige (-tĭj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vestigium* footprint, trace, sign; orig. uncert. Cf. INVESTIGATE.] **1. a** The mark of the foot left on the earth; a track or footstep. *Now Rare.* **b** Hence, a trace, mark, or visible sign left by something which is lost, or has perished, or is no longer present, remains; as, the *vestiges* of ancient magnificence in Palmyra.
What *vestiges* of liberty or property have they left? *Burke.*
2. *Biol.* Specif., a small, degenerate, or imperfectly developed part or organ which has been more fully developed in an earlier stage of the individual or in a past generation.
Syn. — See TRACE.
ves-tig'i-al (vĕs-tĭj'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to a vestige or remnant; like, or of the nature of, a vestige.
There are reasons for believing that *vestigial* structures are rarely, if ever, present in plants. *N. Int. Encyc.*
vest'ing (vĕs'tĭng), *n.* Cloth for vests; — chiefly in *pl.*
vest'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VEST.
vesting order, *Law*, an order of a court, passing the legal title in lieu of a legal conveyance.
ves'ti-ture (vĕs'tĭ-tūr), *n.* [See VESTURE.] **1.** Investiture. *Obs.* **2.** The manufacture of cloth or clothing. *Rare.* **3.** *Zoöl.* That which covers a surface, as the scales, hairs, etc., of an insect's body or wings.
vest'ment (vĕst'mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *vestement, vestiment*, OF. *vestement, vestiment*, F. *vêtement*, fr. L. *vestimentum*, fr. *vestire* to clothe, fr. *vestis* a garment, clothing. See VEST.] **1.** A covering or garment; esp., a garment or robe of ceremony or office "Royal *vestiment.*" *Chaucer.*
2. Specif.: *Eccl.* Any of the garments worn in addition to the ordinary dress by the clergy and their assistants, choristers, etc., when performing divine service; esp., any of the garments (**Eucharistic vestments**) so worn by the celebrant and his assistants during the celebration of the Eucharist; specif., the chasuble, as the characteristic Eucharistic robe. The chief Eucharistic vestments are the alb, amice, chasuble, girdle, maniple, and stole worn by the celebrant, and the dalmatic and tunicle worn by the deacon and subdeacon. Other vestments are the cassock, surplice, biretta, hood, cope, and, for bishops, the chimere, rochet, and miter.
ves'tral (vĕs'trăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a vestry.
ves'try (vĕs'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [ME. *vestrye*, prob. for *vestery*, from (assumed) *vester*, fr. OF. *vestier*, fr. LL. *vestiarium*, in L. a clothespress, wardrobe, prop. neut. of *vestiarius* belonging to clothes, fr. *vestis* a garment. See VEST, *n.*; cf. VESTIARY.] **1.** A repository for clothes or vestments; a wardrobe. *Obs. or R.* 2 *Kings* x. 22.
2. *Eccl.* **a** In liturgical churches, a room within or attached to a church building in which the vestments of the clergy, the altar linen and hangings, and the sacred vessels are kept; — now more usually called a *sacristy.* **b** In churches that are not liturgical, a room within, or a building attached to, a church building, used as a chapel, Sunday-school room, prayer-meeting room, etc.
3. In the Church of England and in the Protestant Episcopal Church, a body of persons intrusted with the administration of the temporal affairs of a parish; — so called from the former custom of holding parish meetings in the vestry of the church; also, in England, a parish meeting or a meeting of a vestry. In England vestries anciently regulated all parochial affairs, ecclesiastical or civil, but now their duties are only to elect churchwardens, levy church rates, and receive accounts of church trustees. Their civil duties have been transferred to the parish councils, etc. Vestries are either **general** or **common**, composed of all ratepaying parishioners, or **select**, consisting of a representative committee, the number of which is fixed by custom or statute, chosen by the ratepayers. In the Protestant Episcopal Church the vestry is a body of representatives of the parish elected annually by the parish meeting and constituting with the churchwardens the body which manages the temporal affairs of the parish. They represent the parish in law, have care and charge of its property, collect and disburse its revenues, and when the rectorship is vacant act for the parishioners in taking steps to choose and call a rector and to provide for his support. The rector is *ex officio* a member of the vestry and is entitled to preside, if present, at all of its meetings.
4. Short for *vestry meeting.* *Obs.*
ves'try-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of a vestry.
ves'ture (vĕs'tūr), *n.* [OF. *vesture, vesteüre*, F. *vêture*, LL. *vestitura*, fr. L. *vestire* to clothe, dress. See VEST, *v. t.*; cf. VESTITURE.] **1.** That with which one is clothed; a garment or garments; a robe; dress; apparel; vestment.
Approach, and kiss her sacred *vesture's* hem *Milton.*
2. That which invests or covers; a covering, an envelope.
3. *O. Eng. Law.* **a** The corn, grass, underwood, stubble, or other growth, except trees, with which land was covered; as, the *vesture* of an acre **b** Investiture; seizin.
ves'ture (vĕs'tūr), *v. t.*; VES'TURED (-tūrd); VES'TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). To cover with vesture, to clothe, envelop; — usually in *p. p.*
Ve-su'vi-an (vē-sū'vĭ-ăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *Vésuvien*, It. *Vesuviano.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Vesuvius, the volcano near Naples.
ve-su'vi-an, *n.* [G. *vesuvian.* See VESUVIAN, *a.*] **1.** *Min.* Vesuvianite.
2. [See VESUVIAN, *a.*] A kind of match or fusee for lighting cigars, etc.
ve-su'vi-an-ite (-īt), *n.* [See VESUVIAN, *n.*, VESUVIAN, *a.*] *Min.* A mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals, and also massive, of a brown to green color, rarely sulphur yellow and blue. It is a basic silicate of aluminium and calcium with some iron and magnesium, and is common at Vesuvius. Also called *idocrase.* H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 3.35–3.45.
vetch (vĕch), *n.* [Also *fitch*, ME. *ficche, feche*, for *veche*; fr. OF. *veche*, var. of *vece*, F. *vesce*, fr. L. *vicia.*] **a** Any fabaceous plant of the genus *Vicia*, some species of which are valuable for fodder. The common vetch is *V. sativa;* the American vetch is *V. americana.* See VICIA. **b** Any of numerous other fabaceous plants of different genera, as the chickling vetch, horse vetch, kidney vetch, etc.
vetch'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*vetch* + 1st *-ling.*] Any small fabaceous plant of the genus *Lathyrus*, esp. *L. pratensis.*
vet'er-an (vĕt'ẽr-ăn), *a.* [L. *veteranus*, fr. *vetus, veteris*, old; akin to Gr. ἔτος year, Skr. *vatsara.* See WETHER.] **1.** Grown old in experience; long exercised or practiced in anything, esp. in military life; as, a *veteran* officer.
Flattery of *veteran* diplomatists and courtiers. *Macaulay*
2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a veteran; as, *veteran* skill, steadiness, etc.
vet'er-an, *n.* [Cf. F. *vétéran.* See VETERAN, *a.*] **1.** One long exercised in any service or art, esp. in war; one who has had much experience in service or who has seen specific service; as, Napoleon's *veterans.* The term has been used in various specific and technical senses, as in interpreting provisions of statutes, military orders, etc. (where it sometimes designates one who has reënlisted after a full term or terms of service), in determining eligibility to associations of *veterans*, so called, etc. The general and popular meaning, however, is one who has seen service, as distinguished from a recruit or a soldier in his first enlistment; as, a *veteran* of several battles, of several wars, of a specified war, etc.; a campaign like that of the Wilderness turned boy recruits into *veterans* in a week.
2. *Forestry.* Any tree over two feet in diameter, measured breast-high.
vet'er-i-na'ri-an (-ĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [L. *veterinarius.* See VETERINARY.] One skilled in, or treating, diseases and injuries of domestic animals; a veterinary surgeon.
vet'er-i-na-ry (vĕt'ẽr-ĭ-nĕ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *veterinarius* of or pert. to beasts of burden and draft, fr. *veterinus*, prob. orig., of or pert. to yearlings: cf. F. *vétérinaire.* See VETERAN, WETHER.] Of or pert. to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, etc.
vet'er-i-na-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A veterinarian.
vet'i-tive (vĕt'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *vetare, vetitum*, to forbid.] Prohibiting, having, or pert. to, the power of vetoing.
vet'i-ver (-vẽr), *n.* [Tamil *vetti-ver.*] An East Indian grass (*Andropogon squarrosus*); also, its fragrant roots, much used for making mats and screens, and yielding an essential oil (**vetiver oil**). See OIL, *Table I.* Called also *kuskos.*
ve'to (vē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [L. *veto* I forbid.] **1.** An authoritative prohibition or negative; interdiction.
This contemptuous *veto* of her husband's on any intimacy with her family *G Eliot.*
2. Specif.: A right or power (often called the **veto power**) possessed by one department or branch of a government to forbid or prohibit finally or provisionally the carrying out of projects attempted by another department; esp., a power vested in the chief executive to prevent permanently or temporarily the enactment of measures passed by the legislature. This executive power is called an **absolute veto** when it is conclusive on the legislature, as in case of the tribune of the plebs in ancient Rome; a **qualified**, or **limited, veto**, when conclusive except against the vote of an extraordinary majority of the legislature on a reconsideration, as in case of the President of the United States; a **suspensive veto**, when the law is merely suspended until reconsidered by the legislature and becomes a law if repassed by an ordinary majority. (Also see POCKET VETO.) The veto power of the President of the United States arises from the provision of the Constitution (Art. I., sec. 7, cl. 2 & 3), which, however, does not use the word *veto*, and extends to all bills and to every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of both branches of legislature may be necessary. The veto power of the British crown is one of the residuary powers of the crown, but has not been exercised since 1708, and is now practically nominal. The power of one branch of a legislature to withhold its assent to any part or parts of a bill or measure initiated in the other branch and to assent to any other parts is often called the **veto in detail** or **power of veto in detail**; thus, to deprive a branch of the legislature of the power to amend money bills is to deprive it of the *veto in detail.*
3. The exercise of such authority; an act of prohibition or prevention; as, a *veto* is probable if the bill passes; also, *Chiefly U. S.*, a document or message (often called **veto message**) communicating the reasons of the executive for not officially approving a proposed law.
ve'to (ve'tō), *v. t.*; VE'TOED (-tōd), VE'TO-ING. To prohibit; negative; also, to refuse assent to, as a legislative bill, so as to prevent its enactment or cause its reconsideration.
Véto, M. et Mme. (mĕ-syū', *or* m'-syū', a mā/dăm' vā/tō'). [F.] Louis XVI. and his queen, Marie Antoinette; — so called opprobriously by the French Revolutionists. The expression originated in the indignation of the people at the *veto* allowed the king on the resolves of the National Assembly. The name occurs in the celebrated song "La Carmagnole."
ve'to-ism (vē'tō-ĭz'm), *n.* Use or advocacy of the veto power, esp. for the chief executive. — **ve'to-ist,** *n.*
vex (vĕks), *v. t.*; VEXED (vĕkst) or, *Chiefly Rare or Poetic*, VEXT; VEX'ING. [L. *vexare, vexatum*, to vex, orig., to shake; perh. for *quegso* and akin to E. *quake:* cf. F. *vexer.*] **1.** To shake or toss about; to disquiet; disturb; agitate
White curl the waves, and the *vexed* ocean roars. *Pope.*
2. By extension, to agitate; discuss; dispute; moot; — chiefly in such phrases as, *a vexed question, point*, etc.
3. To annoy or anger, as by petty provocations; to irritate; plague; as, *vexed* by ridicule; by extension, to trouble grievously; to harass; afflict.
Ten thousand torments *vex* my heart. *Prior.*
Syn. — See HARASS.
vex, *v. i.* To be irritated; to fret; worry. *Obs. or R.*
vex-a'tion (vĕk-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vexatio*: cf. F. *vexation.*] **1.** A vexing; state of being vexed; trouble; irritation.
Passions too violent . . afford us nothing but *vexation* and pain. *Sir W. Temple.*
2. Specif., act of harassing, or vexing, by process of law.
3. Weariness; fatigue. *Obs.*
4. A cause of trouble or disquiet; affliction.
Your children were *vexation* to your youth. *Shak.*
Syn. — VEXATION, CHAGRIN, MORTIFICATION. VEXATION implies displeasure and irritation; CHAGRIN connotes acute annoyance, coupled with a sense of dissatisfaction or disappointment; MORTIFICATION often adds to *chagrin* the implication of shame or humiliation; as, "All is vanity and *vexation* of spirit" (*Eccl.* i. 14); "In disappointments, where the . . . expectations [have been] sanguine . . . sorrow may degenerate into *vexation* and *chagrin*" (*Cogan*); "I hid myself a fortnight in the country, that my *chagrin* might fume away without observation" (*Johnson*); "There was . . . some reason for your previous vanity, as well as your present *mortification*" (*Stevenson*); cf. "He did not wish, as it seemed, to *mortify* me by an absolute refusal" (*De Quincey*). See HARASS, EMBARRASS.
vex-a'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [See VEXATION.] **1.** Causing vexation; annoying; also, troubling grievously; afflictive; as, a *vexatious* neighbor. "Continual *vexatious* wars." *South.*
2. Full of vexation, trouble, or disquiet, disturbed.
He leads a *vexatious* life. *Sir K Digby*
vexatious suit, *Law*, a suit instituted maliciously and without probable cause.
— **vex-a'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **vex-a'tious-ness,** *n.*
vex'il-lar (vĕk'sĭ-lär) } *a.* [Cf. F. *vexillaire*, L. *vexilla-*
vex'il-la-ry (-lă-rĭ) } *rius* a standard bearer.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an ensign or standard.
2. *Bot.* Pertaining to or designating the vexillum.
vexillary æstivation *or* **estivation**, *Bot.*, a mode of æstivation in which one large upper petal folds over, and covers, the other smaller petals, as in most papilionaceous plants.
vex'il-la-ry (vĕk'sĭl-lă-rĭ), *n.* [L. *vexillarius*: cf. F. *vexillaire.*] A standard bearer. *Tennyson.*
vex'il-late (-lăt), *a.* Having a vexillum or vexilla.
vex'il-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vexillatio.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A company of troops under one vexillum.
vex-il'lum (vĕk-sĭl'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -ILLA (-ă). [L., a standard, a flag.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A flag or standard. **b** A company of troops serving under one standard, esp. a company of privileged veterans connected with a legion.
2 *Eccl.* **a** A processional banner; also, a scarf attached to a crozier or pastoral staff immediately below the crook head. *Rare.* **b** A processional cross. *Rare.*
3 *Bot.* The large upper posterior petal in a papilionaceous flower; — in horticulture called also *banner* or *standard.*
4. The web or vane of a feather See FEATHER, *n.*, 1.
vi'a (vī'ă; 277), *prep.* [L., ablative of *via* way. See WAY.] By the way of; as, to send *via* Queenstown to London.
‖ **vi'a,** *n.*; *pl.* VIÆ (-ē). [L. See WAY.] **1.** A way Specif.: **a** *Roman Law.* The servitude constituted by the right to pass over the land of another, including: iter, or the right to pass on foot; and actus, or the right to drive beasts or vehicles across. **b** *Anat. & Med.* A passage; a vessel;

vestibule car. See VESTIBULE, *n.*, 2.
vestibule latch. A lock actuated from outside by a key and from inside by a knob (the outside knob being controlled by a stop), and with no dead bolt
vestibule train. See VESTIBULE, *n.*, 2; cf. CORRIDOR TRAIN.
ves-tib'u-lum (vĕs-tĭb'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lă). [L.] Vestibule
ves-tig'i-a (vĕs-tĭj'ĭ-ă), *n.*, *pl.* of VESTIGIUM.
‖ **ves-ti'gi-a nul'la re-tror'sum** (vĕs-tĭj'ĭ-ă). [L.] No footsteps backward. Adapted from *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. i. 75 and 74). See VESTIGIA TERRENT.
ves-tig'i-a-ry (vĕs-tĭj'ĭ-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Vestigial.
‖ **ves-ti'gi-a ter'rent** (vĕs-tĭj'ĭ-ă). [L.] The footsteps frighten (me). Adapted from *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. i. 73), where the reference is to the answer of the wary fox, in Æsop's fable, to the sick lion's invitation to enter his den, when the fox saw that all the footprints went inward. Cf. VESTIGIA NULLA RETRORSUM.
vestigie, *n.* A vestige. *Obs.*
ves-tig'i-um (vĕs-tĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ă) [L.] A vestige.
ves'ti-ment. † VESTMENT.
vestin. † WESTEN, *adv.*
vestinge. † FASTING.
Ves-tin'i-an (vĕs-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *n* [L. *Vestini* a people of central Italy.] A Sabellian dialect
ves'tis (vĕs'tĭs), *n.* [L., attire, vesture.] *Eccl.* The tunic or gown worn by a monk or a nun.
‖ **ves-ti'ta ma'nus** (vĕs-tī'tă mā'nŭs). *Feudal Law.* Vested hand, i. e., the right hand used in the ceremony of investiture.
ves-ti'tor (vĕs-tĭ'tôr), *n.* [L.] A tailor. *Obs.*
ves'ti-tut'ed (vĕs'tĭ-tūt'ĕd), *a.* Vested; appareled. *Obs.*
vest'let, *n* [Dim. of *vest.*] Any actinian of the genus *Cerianthus*, whose members secrete a tough tube about the body.
vestliche, vestnesse. † FASTLY, FASTNESS. [FAST, firm.]
vestluker. Obs. compar. of *vestni.* † FASTEN.
vestoure. † VESTURE
ves'tri-fy (vĕs'trĭ-fī), *v. t.* To cause to resemble a vestry, or to make a vestry of. *Rare.*
vestry board. = VESTRY, 3.
ves'try-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
vestschipe. † FAST-SHIP.
ves'tur-al (vĕs'tūr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to vesture, or clothing.
ves'tur-er (-ẽr), *n.* [From VESTURE.] *Obs. or R. Eccl* **a** One in charge of church vestments. **b** A sacristan. **c** A sexton. **d** An undertreasurer of a collegiate church or a cathedral.
ve-su'vase' (vē-sū'vāz'), *n* See PETROGRAPHY
ve-su'vi-ate (-vĭ-āt), *v. i.* To be in eruption, or to burst forth.
ve-su'vin (-vĭn), **ve-su'vine** (-vĭn : -vēn; 184), *n.* Bismarck brown. See DYE [SUVIAN, 2.
ve-su'vi-us (-vĭ-ŭs), *n.* = VESUVY. † VISIE.
vet (vĕt). † FAT, VAT.
vet. Dial. Eng. var. of FET
vet. Obs. pl. of FOOT.
vet. Short for VETERAN, VETERINARIAN, or VETERINARY. *Colloq.* [Mountain sickness.]
ve'ta (vā'tă; vē'-), *n Med* [vetaile. † VICTUAL.
ve-tan'da (vē-tăn'dă), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. gerundive of *vetare* forbid.] Things prohibited
ve-ta'tion (vē-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vetare* to forbid.] Forbidding; prohibition. *Obs.* [of FETCH.
vetch (vĕch). Dial. Eng. var.
vetch'y (-ĭ), *a.* **a** Consisting of vetches or of pea straw. **b** Abounding with vetches.
veter. *Abbr.* Veterinary.
vet'er-an-ize, *v. t. & i.* To make, or to become, a veteran *Colloq*
‖ **ve'te-ra sta-tu'ta** (vē'tē-rä stä-tū'tä). [L.] Lit., ancient statutes: — applied to the statutes from Magna Charta to those of the reign of Edw II., inclusive.
vet'er-ate (vĕt'ẽr-āt), *v. t* [Cf L. *veterare* to make old.] To grow old. *Obs.*
vet'er-a-to'ri-an (-ă-tō'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L *veteratorius* crafty.] Experienced; expert. *Obs.*
vetere. † FETTER
ve-ter'na-to-ry, *a* [L. *veternus* lethargy.] Lethargic *Obs.*
veth. Obs. pres indic 3d pers. sing. of FEED. [FATHOM.]
vether, vethme. † FEATHER.
vetite, *a.* [L. *vetitus*, p. p. of *vetare* forbid.] Forbidden. *Obs*
vet'i-ve-ri-a (vĕt'ĭ-vē'rĭ-ă), **vet'i-vert** (vĕt'ĭ-vûrt). = VETIVER.
ve'to-er (vē'tō-ẽr), *n.* One who vetoes; sometimes, *Colloq.*, one who advocates the veto power for the chief executive
vetre. † FETTER.
vette. vetten. † FAT, FATTEN.
vette. Obs. pret. of FET, fetch.
vet'ti-cost (vĕt'ĭ-kŏst). Var. of FETTICUS.
vet'ti-gale. † VECTIGAL.
vettles. † FETLES.
‖ **vet-tu'ra** (vĕt-tōō'rä), *n.*; *pl.* -TURE (-rā). [It. *vettura*, fr. L. *vectura* conveyance. Cf. VECTURE.] An Italian four-wheeled carriage; a hackney coach.
‖ **vet'tu-ri'no** (vĕt'tōō-rē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -RINI (-rē'nē) [It.] One who lets or drives a vettura.
ve-tust', *a* [L. *vetustus* old, ancient.] Venerable from antiquity; ancient; old *Obs.* —
ve-tust'ness, *n. Obs*
veu'glaire' (vû'glâr'), *n* [F.] A small 16th-century cannon having in its breech a movable chamber by which it was loaded.
veuve (vûv), *n.* [F., lit, widow.] Any whidah bird. [ER.
veveri. vewar. † IVORY, VIEW-
vewe. † FEW, VIEW
vew'ter. † FEWTERER.
vex. † WAX, *v.* [*Scot.*
vex, *n.* A vexation; annoyance.
vex'a-ble. *a.* See -ABLE.
‖ **vex-a'ta quæs'ti-o** ; *pl* VEXATÆ QUÆSTIONES. [L.] A vexed question.
vex-a'ti-ose' (vĕk-sā'shĭ-ōs'; *cf.* -OSE), *a.* Vexatious. *Obs.*
vexed (vĕkst), *pret. & p. p.* of VEX. — **vex'ed-ly** (vĕk'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **vex'ed-ness,** *n.*
vex'er, *n.* One that vexes.
vex'il (vĕk'sĭl), *n.* [See VEXILLUM.] *Bot.* A vexillum.
vex'il-la'tor (vĕk'sĭ-lā'tẽr), *n.* A vexillary *Obs. or R*
vex'ing-ly, *adv. of vexing*, p pr.
vex'ing-ness, *n* See -NESS.
vext. Archaic, pasto, or ref. sp. of VEXED
veye. † WAY, WEIGH. [weening.
veyn. † FEIGN; VAIN; WENE,
veynde. † WIND.
veyneblod, *n.* [See VEIN; BLOOD] Bleeding at a vein. *Obs.*
veyr. † FAIR, WAR.
veyton, *n.* [Cf. WHITTEN, or OD. *witte-wijngaerd* the vine burnum, lit., white sprout.] The wat elder. *Obs. Scot.*
veze (vēz). Obs. or dial. Eng. of FEEZE. [ZIER, VIZIERATE.
ve-zir', **ve-zir'ate.** Var. of VIZIER, VIZIERATE.
v. f. *Abbr.* Verba fecit
vf., vg.-. For words beginning with *vf-*, or *vg-*, see the forms in UF-, UG-. [Vice Grand.
V. G. *Abbr.* Vicar General; **V gear,** *or* **V'-gear',** *n.* See V, *a.*— **V gearing,** *or* **V'-gear'ing,** *n.* **V guideway,** *or* **V'-guide'way',** *n* See V *a.*
vheet. † WHIT.
V hook *or* **V'-hook',** *n.* See V, *a.*
vi. † VIE, life.
v. i. *Abbr.* Verb intransitive; vide infra (L., see below)

—**usually in** *pl.*; as, *viæ* naturales, the natural passages; *viæ* chyliferæ, the chyliferous vessels; primæ *viæ*.

2. Any one of a set of foreign drafts or bills of exchange drawn in duplicate or triplicate; —so called because each is commonly sent *via* a specified route.

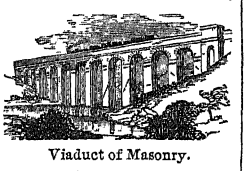
☞ For phrases see in the *Vocabulary*.

vī'a-bil'ĭ-ty (vī'ə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being viable; viableness.

vī'a-ble (vī'ə-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *vie* life, L. *vita*. See VITAL.] Capable of living; born alive and with such form and development of organs as to be normally capable of living; not born dead nor with a necessarily mortal infirmity or malformation; —said of a newborn infant. Unless an infant is born *viable*, it is considered as if it had never been born, and acquires no rights, and can have no heirs.

Vī'a Do'lo-ro'sa (dō'lō-rō'sə). [L., way of pain.] The road at Jerusalem leading from the Mount of Olives to Golgotha over which Jesus passed on his way to be crucified; —so called by Christians.

vī'a-duct (-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *via* a way + *-duct*, as in *aqueduct*: cf. F. *viaduc*. See 2d VIA; AQUEDUCT.] A bridge, esp. one resting on a series of narrow masonry arches, having high supporting towers or piers, for carrying a road or railroad over a valley, gorge, road, or the like. Also, esp. in the United States, a steel structure made up of short spans carried on high steel towers.



Viaduct of Masonry.

vī'al (vī'ăl), *n.* [ME. *viole*, var. of *fiole*, F. *fiole*. See PHIAL.] A small bottle, usually of glass, intended to be closed with a stopper; a phial; as, a *vial* of medicine.

> Take thou this *vial*, being then in bed,
> And this distilled liquor drink thou off. *Shak.*

to pour out the vials of wrath on *or* **upon**, to visit vengeance or anger on. "Go your ways, and *pour out the vials of* the *wrath* of God *upon* the earth." *Rev.* xvi. 1.

vī'al, *v. t.*; VI'ALED (-ăld) or VI'ALLED; VI'AL-ING or VI'AL-LING. To put into a vial or vials; to phial.

‖ **vī'a me'dĭ-a** (mē'dĭ-ə). [L.] A middle way; a mean; esp., a view of the position of the Anglican Church as between the Roman Catholic Church and Protestantism.

vī'and (vī'ănd), *n.* [F. *viande* meat, food; cf. LL. *vianda*, *vivanda*, *vivenda*, but also OIt. *bidanda*; prob. fr. L. *vita* life, fr. *vivere* to live, akin to *vivus* living. See VITAL, VIVID; cf. VICTUAL.] An article of food; —chiefly in *pl.*, provisions; food; fare.

vī-at'ic (vī-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *viaticus*, fr. *via* a way. See VOYAGE.] Of or pert. to a journey or traveling.

vī-at'ĭ-cum (vī-ăt'ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *viaticus*, a. Cf. VIATIC.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An allowance, orig. of transportation and supplies, later of money for traveling expenses, made to those sent on duty into the provinces.

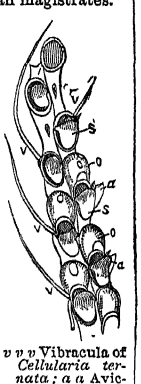
2. Provisions for a journey. *Now Rare.*

3. *Eccl.* The Communion, or Eucharist, when given to persons supposedly dying. Cf. EXTREME UNCTION.

vī-a'tor (vī-ā'tŏr), *n.*; *L. pl.* VIATORES (vī'ə-tō'rēz; 201). [L., fr. *viare* to journey, *via* way.] **1.** Traveler; wayfarer. *Obs.*

2. *Rom. Antiq.* A servant or messenger attendant upon, and executing the orders of, certain Roman magistrates.

vī-brac'u-lum (vī-brăk'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* VIBRACULA (-lə). [NL., dim. fr. L. *vibrare* to vibrate.] *Zoöl.* One of the movable, slender, spinelike organs or parts with which certain polyzoans are furnished, regarded as specially modified zooids, of nearly the same nature as avicularia. See POLYZOA, 1. — **vī-brac'u-lar** (-lər), *a.*



v v v Vibracula of *Cellularia ternata*; *a a* Avicularia; *o o* Ooœcia; *s s* Shields in front of Zoœcia. × 16.

vī'bran-cy (vī'brăn-sĭ), *n.* State of being vibrant; resonance.

vī'brant (vī'brănt), *a.* [L. *vibrans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *vibrant*. See VIBRATE.] Vibrating; thrilling; tremulously agitated; as, *vibrant* feelings; esp., sounding as a result of vibration; hence, resonant; sonorous; resounding; as, a *vibrant* drum or voice.

vibrant stress. See STRESS, *n.*, 4.

vī'brate (vī'brāt), *v. t.*; -BRAT-ED (-brāt-ĕd); -BRAT-ING (-brāt-ĭng). [L. *vibratus*, p. p. of *vibrare*, v. t. & v. i., to shake, brandish, vibrate, akin to Skr. *vip* to tremble, Icel. *veifa* wave, vibrate. Cf. WAIVE.] **1.** To swing or move to and fro; to brandish; as, to *vibrate* a sword. *Obs. or R.*

2. To mark or measure by oscillation, or moving or swinging to and fro; as, a pendulum *vibrating* seconds.

3. To set in vibration. See VIBRATION, *n.*, 2.

vī'brate, *v. i.* **1.** To move to and fro, or from side to side, as a pendulum; to swing; oscillate.

2. To be in a state of vibration. See VIBRATION, *n.*, 2.

3. Hence: **a** To thrill; throb; as, his heart *vibrates* to the call. **b** To waver; fluctuate; as, to *vibrate* between two opinions.

4. To produce an oscillating or quivering effect of sound; as, a whisper *vibrates* on the ear. *Pope.*

Syn. — See FLUCTUATE.

vī'bra-tile (vī'brə-tĭl), *a.* [Cf. F. *vibratile*.] Adapted to, or used in, vibratory motion; vibratory; as, the *vibratile* organs of insects. — **vī'bra-til'ĭ-ty** (-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

vī-bra'tion (vī-brā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vibratio*: cf. F. *vibration*.] **1.** Act of vibrating, or state of being vibrated, or in vibratory motion; oscillation, as of a pendulum.

2. *Physics.* A periodic motion of the particles of an elastic body or medium in alternately opposite directions from the position of equilibrium, when that equilibrium has been disturbed, as when a stretched cord or other body produces musical tones, or particles of air transmit sounds to the ear. The path of the particle may be in a straight line, in a circular arc, or in any curve whatever. "One vibration" is commonly understood to mean the complete movement described by the particle during one period, or until the periodic motion begins to repeat itself, but sometimes one half of the periodic motion is so called.

vī-bra'tion-al (vī-brā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to vibration; having a periodic or harmonic motion. — **vibrational number** (of a tone), the number of vibrations per second.

‖ **vī-bra'to** (vē-brä'tō), *n.* [It., p. p. of *vibrare* to vibrate.] *Music.* A pulsation of tone, esp. in singing and violin playing, made by a rapid alternation of swells and softenings in the tone. Cf. TREMOLO **a**.

vī'bra-tor (vī'brā-tĕr), *n.* One that vibrates, or causes vibration or oscillation of any kind; specif.: **a** *Elec.* (1) A trembler, as of an electric bell. (2) A vibrating reed for transmitting or receiving pulsating currents in a harmonic telegraph system. (3) A device for vibrating the pen of a siphon recorder to diminish frictional resistance on the paper. (4) An oscillator. **b** An ink-distributing roller in a printing machine, having an additional vibratory motion. **c** *Music.* A vibrating reed, esp. in a reed organ. **d** *Weaving.* Any of various vibrating devices, as one for slackening the warp as a shed opens. **e** An attachment, usually pneumatic, in a molding machine to shake the pattern loose.

vī'bra-to-ry (vī'brə-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *vibratoire*.] Consisting in, or causing, vibration or oscillation; vibrating. **vibratory current,** *Elec.*, an oscillatory or pulsatory current.

Vib'rĭ-o (vĭb'rĭ-ō), *n.*; *L. pl.* VIBRIONES (-ō'nēz). [NL., fr. L. *vibrare* to vibrate, to be in tremulous motion.] **a** *Bacteriol.* A genus of motile bacteria characterized by short slightly sinuous filaments and an undulatory motion. **b** [*l. c.*] Any individual of the genus *Vibrio*.

vib'rĭ-oid (-oid), *a.* [*vibrio* + *-oid*.] Like a vibrio. — **vibrioid body,** *Bot.*, one of certain slender cylindrical bodies found abundantly in the superficial layers of the cytoplasm of some fungi and algæ. They resemble in appearance and size certain common bacilli.

vib'rĭ-oid, *n.* A vibrioid body.

vi-bris'sa (vī-brĭs'ə), *n.*; *pl.* -SÆ (-ē). [L. *vibrissæ*, pl., the hairs in the nostrils of man, fr. *vibrare* to vibrate.] **1** *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of the stiff hairs which grow about the nostrils, or on other parts of the face, in many animals, as the so-called whiskers of the cat, and the hairs of the nostrils of man. Though not themselves sensitive, they often serve as tactile organs.

2. *Zoöl.* One of the bristlelike feathers near the mouth of many birds; —chiefly in *pl.* They occur chiefly in insectivorous birds and may help to prevent the escape of insects.

vī'bro-graph (vī'brō-grăf), *n.* [L. *vibrare* to vibrate + E. *-graph*.] An instrument to observe and record vibrations.

vī'bro-scope (vī'brō-skōp), *n.* [L. *vibrare* to vibrate + E. *-scope*.] An instrument for observing or tracing vibrations; also, an instrument resembling the phenakistoscope. — **vī'bro-scop'ĭc** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

Vī-bur'num (vī-bûr'nŭm), *n.* [L., the wayfaring tree.] *Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed caprifoliaceous shrubs or trees, having simple leaves and white or rarely pink cymose flowers with a regular 5-lobed corolla, a 3-lobed style, and a 1-3-celled ovary, becoming in fruit a 1-seeded drupe. There are numerous American species, as the black haw (*V. prunifolium*), sheepberry (*V. lentago*), withe-rod (*V. cassinoides*), dockmackie (*V. acerifolium*), etc. The European species, *V. tinus*, the laurustine, *V. opulus*, the cranberry tree, and *V. lantana*, the wayfaring tree, certain American species, and *V. tomentosum* of China, are cultivated. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.

vic'ar (vĭk'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *vicar*, *viker*, *vicair*, F. *vicaire*, fr. L. *vicarius*. See VICARIOUS.] **1.** A substitute in office; a deputy. *Now Rare*, exc. specif.:

2. *R. C. Ch.* An ecclesiastic representing the Pope or an ordinary bishop and exercising jurisdiction in his name; —used with a qualifying word, as in *vicar-general*.

3. *Eng. Eccl. Law.* The incumbent of an impropriated (or formerly appropriated) benefice; the priest of a parish the owner of the tithes of which is a layman (or formerly a spiritual corporation); any incumbent of a parish not a rector, as one formerly called a perpetual curate. Vicars receive a salary or, if they have tithes, usually the small tithes. Cf. RECTOR, 3 **a**; PARSON, 1; CURATE, 1.

4. *Prot. Epis. Ch.* **a** In certain large parishes, a clergyman who is the head of a chapel, which is his sole or chief charge. **b** A clergyman who has charge of a church or a mission as the deputy of the bishop.

vicar apostolic, *or* **apostolic v.** *R. C. Ch.* **a** Formerly: (1) A bishop or archbishop to whom the Pope delegated a portion of his jurisdiction. (2) Any ecclesiastic, acting under a papal brief or instructions from the Sacred Congregation, commissioned to exercise episcopal jurisdiction in a diocese in which the ordinary was partly incapacitated. **b** Now, an ecclesiastic, usually a titular bishop stationed in a country where there is no episcopal see, or where the succession has been interrupted. — **v. capitular,** *R. C. Ch.*, in England, one who is elected by the chapter, a week after a see is vacant, to govern the diocese until the election of a new bishop. — **v. choral,** *Ch. of Eng.*, in a cathedral, one of a number of minor clergy or laymen whose duty is to sing a portion of the music of the services. In some of the cathedrals of the Old Foundation they form a corporation often jointly with the priest vicars. They were formerly in some cathedrals in priest's orders. — **v. forane** [cf. LL. *foraneus* situated outside of the episcopal city, rural: see FORANE, FOREIGN], *R. C. Ch.*, a dignitary or parish priest appointed by a bishop to exercise a limited jurisdiction in a particular town or district of his diocese. *Cath. Dict.* — **V. of Bray** (brā), a vicar of the parish of Bray, Berkshire, England, who is said to have been twice a Roman Catholic and twice a Protestant, in four successive English reigns, between 1520 and 1560. His name is variously given as Symonds, Alleyn, or Pendleton, and some place him at a later period. The designation is now commonly applied to one who deserts his party. — **Vicar of (Jesus) Christ,** *R. C. Ch.*, the Pope; — a title assumed with reference to his claim to represent Christ as head of the church on earth. — **V. of Wake'field',** the hero of Goldsmith's novel of this name. See PRIMROSE.

vic'ar-age (vĭk'ĕr-ăj), *n.* **1.** The benefice of a vicar. *Brit.*

2. The house or residence of a vicar. *Chiefly Brit.*

3. The office or function of a vicar; vicarship. *Chiefly Brit.*

vic'ar-gen'er-al, *n.* **1.** *Eng. Hist.* The king's ecclesiastical vicegerent. The only vicar-general was Thomas Cromwell.

2. *Ch. of Eng.* A lay legal officer who acts as deputy of the Archbishop of Canterbury or York in certain matters. In his court the bishops of the province are confirmed. He has jurisdiction over marriage licenses and institutions to benefices, etc. The chancellor of a bishop acts as his vicar-general and in some dioceses bears this title.

3. *R. C. Ch.* The deputy of a bishop in the discharge of his jurisdictional functions. He cannot exercise any functions which belong exclusively to the episcopal order.

vi-ca'rĭ-al (vī-kā'rĭ-ăl; 115), *a.* [Cf. F. *vicarial*.] **1.** Of, pert. to, being, or acting as, a vicar; as, *vicarial* duties.

2. Vicarious; delegated; substitutional; as, *vicarial* power. **vicarial tithes.** See TITHE, *n.*, 2.

vi-ca'rĭ-ate (-āt), *n.* [LL. *vicariatus*, or F. *vicariat*.] The office, authority, or jurisdiction of a vicar; vicarship; specif., the office or jurisdiction of a vicar apostolic.

vi-ca'rĭ-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vicarius*, fr. *vicis* change, alternation, the place or office of one person as assumed by another; prob. akin to G. *wechsel* a change, E. *week*, and perh. to Gr. εἴκειν to yield, give, and E. *weak*. See WEEK; cf. VICE, *prep.*] **1.** Of or pert. to a vicar, substitute, or deputy; deputed; delegated; as, *vicarious* power or authority.

2. Acting on behalf of or as representing another; as, a *vicarious* agent or officer.

3. Performed or suffered in the place of another; substituted; substitutional; as, a *vicarious* sacrifice, punishment.

4. *Med.* Acting as or being a substitute; also, occurring in an abnormal situation; as, *vicarious* hemorrhage, a hemorrhage from an unusual part replacing a discharge from a usual part; *vicarious* menstruation, a discharge of blood from some part or organ other than the vagina, with suppression of the menses.

vicarious atonement. See ATONEMENT, 2 **a**.

— **vi-ca'rĭ-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **vi-ca'rĭ-ous-ness,** *n.*

vice (vīs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vitium*.] **1.** A moral fault or failing; esp., immoral conduct or habit, as in the indulgence of degrading appetites; as, the *vice* of gluttony.

> I do confess the *vices* of my blood. *Shak.*

2. State of being given up to evil conduct or habit; depravity; wickedness; corruption.

> When *vice* prevails, and impious men bear sway. *Addison.*

3. A physical defect, deformity, taint, or imperfection.

4. [*cap.*] The buffoon of old English moralities; — often named from some particular vice. Called also *Iniquity*.

> I would not give a rush for a *Vice* that has not a wooden dagger to snap at everybody he meets. *B. Jonson.*

5. Error; fault; mistake; also, blemish; imperfection; defect; as, the *vices* of a political constitution; a *vice* of form or style.

> Withouten *vice* of syllable or letter. *Chaucer.*

6. Viciousness; harmfulness. *Rare.*

7. In a horse, dog, etc., a failing, bad habit, or trick; as, timidity is a *vice* in a horse.

Syn. — Sin, iniquity, fault. See CRIME.

vice, *n.* [See VISE.] **1.** A vise. See VISE, 2 & 3.

2. A winding stairway; also, in a winding stairway, the central shaft. *Obs.*

3. A grip, or grasp. *Obs.* *Shak.*

vice, *v. t.*; VICED (vīst); VIC'ING (vīs'ĭng). To hold, force, or squeeze with or as if with a vice. *Rare.*

vi'ce (vī'sē), *prep.* [L., abl. of *vicis* change, turn. See VICARIOUS.] In the place of; in the stead of; as, A. B. was appointed postmaster *vice* C. D. resigned.

vi'ce (vī'sē), *n.* Place; stead. *Rare.*

> He held the church, not in his own right, but in the right or *vice* of his employers. *Erskine's Principles.*

vice (vīs), *a.* [Cf. F. *vice-*. See VICE, *prep.*] Denoting one who in certain cases may assume the office or duties of a superior whose title is the same as that qualified by the adjective, or the office of such a one; also, denoting one delegated to act as deputy or substitute for another, or the office of such a one; as, *vice* queen; *vice* regency; *vice* president; *vice* presidency; *vice* agent; *vice* consul, etc. Such terms are often printed as hyphened words; as, *vice*-queen, *vice*-regency, *vice*-president, etc.

vice admiral. [Cf. F. *vice-amiral*.] **a** See ADMIRAL, 3; SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.* **b** A civil officer, in Great Britain, its colonies and provinces, exercising admiralty jurisdiction within a particular district. — **v. admiralty,** the office of a vice admiral. — **v.-admiralty court,** *Eng. Law*, a branch of the High Court of Admiralty of the home government established in a colony beyond the seas, in which the governor of the colony, in his capacity as "vice admiral of the same," exercises his judicial authority for the trial of maritime causes of a civil nature. — **v. chamberlain,** a deputy of a chamberlain; esp., the deputy of the Lord Chamberlain of England, officer of the royal household. — **v. chancellor.** **a** *Law.* A judge appointed to act for, or as the assistant of, the chancellor; as: (1) Formerly (prior to the Judicature Act of 1873), one appointed in the Chancery Court in England. (2) One appointed to assist the chancellor of the University of Oxford, Eng. (3) One in the chancery courts of New Jersey. **b** *R. C. Ch.* The cardinal at the head of the Chancery, that department of the Curia, or papal court, which drafts and expedites the papal bulls and briefs. There is no offi-

‖ **vī'a** (vē'ä), *interj.* [It.] Away! Begone!

‖ **vī'a a'mi-ca'bi-li** (vī'ä ämĭ'ĭ-käb'ĭ-lē). [L.] In a friendly way; amicably. [Way.]

‖ **Vī'a Ap'pĭ-a.** [L.] Appian Way.

‖ **Vī'a Cru'cis** (krōō'sĭs). [L.] The way of the cross. See WAY.

‖ **vī'a cru'cis, vī'a lu'cis** (lū'sĭs). [L.] The way of the cross, the way of light.

viador. † VEEDOR.

‖ **vī'a fac'ti.** [L.L., by way of deed.] In a forcible way; by violence.

‖ **Vī'a Fla-mi'ni-a** (flä-mĭn'ĭ-ä). [L.] The Flaminian Way.

vi'age. † VOYAGE.

vi'a-graph (vī'ə-grăf), *n.* [L. *via* road + E. *-graph*.] An instrument for autographically recording the inequalities of a road surface.

‖ **vī'a-ja'ca** (vē'ä-hä'kä; 189), *n.* [Amer. Sp., also *biajaca*.] A small Cuban fresh-water food fish (*Ileros tetracanthus*) of the family Cichlidæ. [Milky Way.]

Vī'a Lac'te-a. [L.] *Astron.* The

‖ **vī'a la-sci'vi-a** (lä-sĭv'ĭ-ä). See PALMISTRY, 1.

vialet. † VIOLET

vi'al-ful, *n.*; *pl.* -FULS. See -FUL.

vi-am'e-ter (vī-ăm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *via* a way + E. *-meter*.] *Surv.* A kind of perambulator or odometer to measure distance on roads.

‖ **vī'a mi'lĭ-ta'ris** (mĭl'ĭ-tā'rĭs; 115). [L.] A military road.

vi'and-er, *n.* [OF. *viandier*.] One who provides viands; a host. *Obs.*

vi'and-ry, *n.* [Viands. *Obs.*] [*viand* + *-ry*.]

vi'apple (vē). [Tahitian *vi*, name of the tree.] The Otaheite apple.

vi'a-ry (vī'ə-rĭ), *a.* [L. *varius*, fr. *via* a way, road.] Of or relating to a road or roads. *Obs. or Rare.* [VIA.]

‖ **Vī'a Sa'cra.** [L.] See SACRA.

vi-at'i-cals (vĭ-ăt'ĭ-kălz), *n. pl.* *Chiefly Mil.* Baggage; impedimenta. *Rare.*

vi-at'i-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *viaticatus*.] Equipped for a journey. *Obs.* [n. = VIAMETER.]

vi'a-tom'e-ter (vī'ə-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L.] Pert. to travel or a traveler. *Obs.*

‖ **vī'a tri'ta, vī'a tu'ta.** [L.] The beaten path (is) the safe path.

viaunce. Obs. pl. of VIAND.

viander. † VIANDER.

viaunt. † VIAND

vi-bĭ'ces (vī-bī'sēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *vibix*, *-icis*, the mark of a blow.] *Med.* More or less extensive patches of subcutaneous extravasation of blood.

vi'bra-ble (vī'brə-b'l), *a.* That can be shaken. *Obs.*

vi-brac'u-la-ri-um (vī-brăk'ū-lā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A vibraculum.

vi'brant, *n. Phon.* A trill, as

vi-bra'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

vi-bra'ti-un'cu-la'tion (-kū-lā'shŭn), *n. Rare.* [bratory.]

vi'bra-tive (vī'brə-tĭv), *a.* Vibrvibrequin, *n.* A breast wimble. *Obs.*

vi-bris'sant (vĭ-brĭs'ănt), *a.* [L. *vibrissans*, p. pr.] Quivering; quavering. *Obs.*

Vic., *or* **vic.** *Abbr.* Vicar; vicarage; Victoria.

vicair. † VICAR.

‖ **vi'caire'** (vē'kâr'), *n.* [F.] *R. C. Ch.* A curate, or assistant to a rector; assistant pastor. *France & Canada.*

vicarage tithes. See TITHE, *n.*, 2.

vic'ar-ate (vĭk'ĕr-āt), *n.* A vicariate.

vic'ar-ess, *n.* A female vicar; also, a vicar's wife. [ar. *Obs.*]

vi-ca'rĭ-an (vī-kā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* Vicar. [Having delegated power, as a vicar; vicarious. [ar. *Obs.*]

vicarship, *n.* The office of vic-

‖ **vi-ca'rĭ-us** (vī-kā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RII (-ĭ). [L.] A vicar.

vic'ar-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

vicary, *n.* [L. *vicarius*.] A vicar. *Obs.*

vice. † VIS, VISE.

vice, *n.* Short for VICE ADMIRAL, VICE CHAIRMAN, etc., according to context. *Colloq.*

cial called chancellor in this department. — **vice consul.** See CONSUL, 3. — **v. dean,** a subdean; in English cathedrals of the New Foundation, a canon elected annually to act in place of the dean in his absence. — **v. governor,** a deputy governor. — **v. king,** one who acts in the place of a king; a viceroy. — **v. legate.** [Cf. F. *vice-légat.*] See LEGATE. — **v. presidency,** the office of vice president. — **v. president** [cf. F. *vice-président*], an officer next in rank below a president, acting as president in case of that officer's absence or disability. The Vice President of the United States (who has no part in the executive function, but acts as president of the Sen ate) is elected at the same time and in the same way as the President. — **v. queen.** **a** A woman ruling as the deputy of a sovereign. **b** A viceroy's wife. — **v. regent,** a deputy regent. Hence **vice'-re'gent,** *a.* — **v. tenace.** *Whist.* See TENACE.

vice-ge'ral (vīs-jē'răl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a vicegerent.

vice-ge'rent (vīs-jē'rĕnt), *a.* [*vice,* a. + *gerent* · cf. F. *vice-gérant.*] Having or exercising delegated power; acting by substitution, or in the place of one delegating his power. *Milton.* — **vice-ge'ren-cy** (-rĕn-sĭ), *n.*

vice-ge'rent, *n.* An officer deputed by a superior, or by proper authority, to exercise the powers of another; a lieutenant; vicar.

vic'e-na-ry (vĭs'ē-nā-rĭ; 277), *a.* [L. *vicenarius,* fr. *vicēni* twenty each; akin to *viginti* twenty.] **a** Of or pertaining to twenty; consisting of twenty. **b** Using 20 as radix or base; — said of a system of notation.

vi-cen'ni-al (vī-sĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *vicennium* a period of twenty years; *vīcēni* twenty + *annus* year.] **a** Lasting or comprising twenty years. **b** Happening once in twenty years; as, a *vicennial* celebration.

vice're'gal (vīs'rē'găl), *a.* [See VICEROY: REGAL.] Of or pertaining to a viceroy or viceroyalty.

vice'roy (vīs'roi), *n.* [F. *vice-roi;* *vice-* in the place of (L. *vice*) + *roi* a king, L. *rex.* See VICE, *prep.*: ROYAL.] **1.** The governor of a country or province who rules as the representative of his king or sovereign and has power to act generally in the name and behalf of his sovereign. The Viceroy of India is the representative of the British crown, and usually holds office for a term of five years. In the case of Musgrave *v.* Pulido (5 *App. Cas.* 102) it was held that a governor of a colony (in ordinary cases) cannot be regarded as a viceroy.

2. A handsome American butterfly (*Basilarchia archippus*), closely mimicking the monarch butterfly (*Anosia plexippus*) in coloration, but of smaller size. The larvæ feed on willow, poplar, and apple trees.



Viceroy Butterfly (*Basilarchia archippus*). *r* Wings reversed to show under side.

vice'roy'al-ty (vīs'roi'ăl-tĭ), *n.* The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

Vi'chy wa'ter (vĭsh'ĭ; *F.* vē'shē'), *or, [also l.c.] Colloq.,* **Vi'chy,** *n.* A mineral water at Vichy, France, which is essentially an effervescent solution of sodium, calcium, and magnesium carbonates, with sodium and potassium chlorides; also, by extension, any artificial or natural water resembling in composition this Vichy water.

Vi'cia (vĭsh'ĭ-ă; vĭs'ĭ-ă), *n.* [L., vetch.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of fabaceous, often climbing herbs, the vetches, having pinnate leaves and blue, purple, or yellow flowers either solitary or in axillary racemes, the style usually beaked or tufted, and the ovary containing numerous ovules. See VETCH **a,** HAIRY VETCH.

vic'i-lin (vĭs'ĭ-lĭn), *n.* [See VICIA.] *Chem.* A globulin associated with legumin in the pea, lentil, broad bean, etc.; — so called because first recognized in the broad bean, often referred to the genus *Vicia.*

vic'i-nage (vĭs'ĭ-nāj), *n.* [F. *voisinage,* fr. F. *voisin* neighboring, a neighbor, OF. also *veisin,* L. *vicinus:* cf. OF. *visnage.* See VICINITY.] **1.** The place or places adjoining or near; neighborhood, vicinity; as, a jury must be of the *vicinage.*

2. *Early Eng. Law.* A certain right of common arising to neighboring tenants of the same barony and fee.

vic'i-nal (-năl), *a.* [L. *vicinalis:* cf. F. *vicinal.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a neighborhood; local; as, a *vicinal* camp.

2. Neighboring; near-by; adjacent; as, *vicinal* situations.

3. *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating derivatives of benzene in which three or four substituting groups are adjacent, in the positions 1, 2, 3, or, 1, 2, 3, 4; — called also *adjacent* or *consecutive.* See BENZENE NUCLEUS. Symbol, *v.*

4. *Min.* Designating subordinate forms or faces on a crystal, which sometimes take the place of the fundamental ones, approaching them very closely in angle. They have in general very complex symbols.

vicinal way *or* **road,** a byroad or crossroad, as distinguished from a main highway.

vic'i-nism (-nĭz'm), *n. Bot.* The tendency toward variation exhibited by a species or variety under the influence of related forms in the immediate vicinity. *De Vries.*

vi-cin'i-ty (vĭ-sĭn'ĭ-tĭ; *formerly, and still by some, esp. in British usage, also* vī-), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *vicinitas,* fr. *vicinus* neighboring, near, fr. *vicus* a row of houses, a village; akin to Gr. οἶκος a house, Skr. *vēça* a house, *viç* to enter, Goth. *weihs* town: cf. OF. *vicinité.* Cf. DIOCESE, ECONOMY, PARISH, VICINAGE, WICK a village.] **1.** Quality or state of being near, or not remote; nearness; propinquity; proximity; as, towns in close *vicinity.*

A *vicinity* of disposition and relative tempers *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A region about, near, or adjacent; adjoining space or country; neighborhood; as, the *vicinity* of London.

Syn. — Vicinage. See NEIGHBORHOOD.

vi'cious (vĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [OF. *vicious,* F. *vicieux,* fr. L. *vitiosus,* fr. *vitium* vice. See VICE a fault.] **1.** Addicted to vice, or immorality; corrupt in principles or conduct; depraved; wicked; as, *vicious* men or conduct; a *vicious* act.

2. Characterized by vice, or defect; defective; faulty; imperfect; incorrect, as, *vicious* reasoning, pronunciation. "Some *vicious* mole of nature in them." *Shak.*

Though I perchance am *vicious* in my guess *Shak.*

3. Impure; foul; noxious; as, *vicious* air, water, etc.

4. Not well tamed or broken; given to bad tricks; unruly; refractory; as, a *vicious* horse.

5. Spiteful; malignant; as, a *vicious* slander. *Colloq.*

Syn. — Corrupt, faulty, wicked, depraved.

vicious circle *or* **syllogism,** *Logic,* an argument in a circle. See CIRCLE, *n.*, 9. — **v. intromission.** See INTROMISSION, 2.

— **vi'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **vi'cious-ness,** *n.*

vi-cis'si-tude (vĭ-sĭs'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *vicissitudo* akin to *vicissim* in turn, *vicis* change, turn: cf. F. *vicissitude.* See VICARIOUS.] **1.** Regular change or succession from one thing to another; alternation; interchange; as, the *vicissitude* of night and day. *Obsoles.* *Milton.*

2. Irregular change; revolution; mutation.

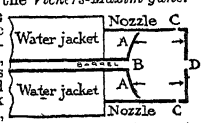
This man had, after many *vicissitudes* of fortune, sunk at last into abject and hopeless poverty. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See CHANGE.

— **vi-cis'si-tu'di-na-ry** (-tū'dĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* — **vi-cis'si-tu'di-nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

Vick'ers' gun (vĭk'ĕrz). *Ordnance.* One of a system of guns manufactured by the firm of Vickers' Sons, at Sheffield, England, now included in the *Vickers-Maxim guns.*

Vickers–Max'im automatic machine gun. An automatic machine gun in which the mechanism is worked by the recoil, assisted by the pressure of gases from the muzzle, which expand in a gas chamber against a disk attached to the end of the barrel, thus moving the latter to the rear with increased recoil, and against the front wall of the gas chamber, checking the recoil of the entire system.



Vickers-Maxim Automatic Machine Gun. Longitudinal Section of Muzzle. *A A* Disk; *B* Muzzle of Barrel; *C C* Gas Vents; *D* Opening for Bullets. Arrows show direction of gas pressure.

Vickers–Maxim gun. *Ordnance.* One of a system of ordnance, including machine, quick-fire, coast, and field guns, of all calibers, manufactured by the combined firms of Vickers' Sons of Sheffield and Maxim of Birmingham and elsewhere, England.

vi-con'ti-el (vī-kŏn'tĭ-ĕl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *viscontal.* See VISCOUNT.] Of or pert. to the viscount or, later, the sheriff; vicecomital.

vicontiel rents, *Early Eng. Law,* certain royal farm rents paid by the viscount, later by the sheriff. — **v. writs,** *Early Eng. Law,* writs triable in the county court.

vic'tim (vĭk'tĭm), *n.* [L. *victima,* prob. akin to Goth. *weihs* holy, *weihan* to consecrate, G. *weihen* to consecrate, *weihnachten* Christmas: cf. F. *victime.*] **1.** A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; a creature immolated, or made an offering of.

Led like a *victim,* to my death I 'll go. *Dryden.*

2. A person or living creature injured, destroyed, or sacrificed, in the pursuit of an object, in the gratification of a passion, at the hands of another person, from disease, accident, or the like; as, a *victim* of ambition or jealous rage; a *victim* of a defaulter; a *victim* of the pestilence.

3. Hence, one who is duped, or cheated; a dupe; a gull; as, the *victim* of a gambler, of a jest. *Colloq.*

vic'tim-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* VIC'TIM-IZED (-īzd); VIC'TIM-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make a victim of, esp. by deception; to dupe; cheat. — **vic'tim-iz'a-ble** (-īz'ă-b'l), *a.* — **vic'tim-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

vic'tor (vĭk'tẽr), *n.* [L. *victor,* fr. *vincere, victum,* to vanquish; akin to AS. *wīg* war, battle, *wīgend* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, OHG. *wīgant* a warrior, *wīgan* to fight, Icel. *vīg* battle, Goth. *weihan* to fight, OIr. *fichim* I fight, *fecht* a fight. Cf. CONVINCE, EVICT, INVINCIBLE, VANQUISH.] **1.** The winner in a contest or in any struggle; esp., one who defeats an enemy in battle; a vanquisher; conqueror.

2. A destroyer. *Rare & Poetic.* *Pope.*

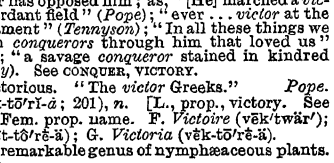
3. Victory. *Obs. Scot.*

Syn. — VICTOR, CONQUEROR. A VICTOR is a winner in a test of skill or strength; a CONQUEROR has subdued or subjugated whatever has opposed him; as, "[He] marched a *victor* from the verdant field" (*Pope*); "ever . . . *victor* at the tilt and tournament" (*Tennyson*); "In all these things we are more than *conquerors* through him that loved us" (*Rom.* viii. 37); "a savage *conqueror* stained in kindred blood" (*Shelley*). See CONQUER, VICTORY.

vic'tor, *a.* Victorious. "The *victor* Greeks." *Pope.*

Vic-to'ri-a (vĭk-tō'rĭ-ă; 201), *n.* [L., prop., victory. See VICTORY.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Victoire* (vēk'twär'); It. *Vittoria* (vēt-tō'rē-ä); G. *Victoria* (vēk-tō'rē-ä).

2. [NL.] *Bot.* A remarkable genus of nymphæaceous plants. *V. regia,* the only species, is a native of Guiana and Brazil. Its large spreading leaves are often over 6 feet in diameter, with a rim from 3 to 8 inches high; its immense rose-white flowers (12-18 inches across) open for several successive evenings. The seeds are edible. The plant is often cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus;—called also **vic-to'ri-a re'gi-a** (rē'jĭ-ă).



Victoria (*V. regia*).



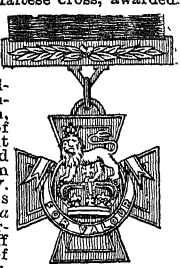
Victoria, 3.

3. [*l. c.*] A kind of low four-wheeled pleasure carriage, with a calash top, designed for two passengers, with a raised seat in front for the driver.

4. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

5. One of an American breed of medium-sized white hogs with a slightly dished face and very erect ears.

Victoria and Albert, Royal Order of, an order instituted by Queen Victoria (1862) in memory of the Prince Consort. The membership comprises the queen, and a limited number of ladies of the royal family, of other European royal families, and of prominent families of the nobility and gentry of England. — **V. blue.** See DYE. — **V. crape,** a kind of cotton crape. — **V. Cross,** a bronze Maltese cross, awarded for remarkable valor to members of the British army or navy. The color of its ribbon is crimson for the army, dark blue for the navy. A bar is attached to its ribbon for each act that would secure the cross if not already possessed. It is the most highly prized decoration of Great Britain, and at the close of the Boer War of 1899-1901 had been awarded about 500 times. It was first bestowed in 1857, at the close of the Crimean War. — **V. Day.** See HOLIDAY, 3. — **V. green.** See DYE. — **V. lawn.** = BISHOP'S LAWN. — **V. lily,** the plant *Victoria regia.* — **V. orange, V. yellow,** an artificial orange or yellow dyestuff consisting of nitro derivatives of cresol and used for coloring butter, liqueurs, etc. It is poisonous. — **V. pigeon,** a crowned pigeon (*Goura victoria*). — **v. regia.** *Bot.* See VICTORIA, 2.



Victoria Cross.

Vic-to'ri-an (vĭk-tō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Victoria or Victorius; specif., of or pert. to the reign of Queen Victoria of England (1837-1901); as, the *Victorian* poets.

2. Of or pertaining to Victoria, Australia, named for Queen Victoria (1851); as: **Victorian bird cherry,** the Australian thymelæaceous shrub *Pimelea drupacea.* — **V. bottle tree,** one of the kurrajongs (*Sterculia diversifolia*). — **V. bower spinach,** an Australian aizoaceous climbing plant (*Tetragonia implexicoma*). — **V. cabbage tree.** = AUSTRALIAN CABBAGE TREE. — **V. cheesewood,** the shrub *Pittosporum bicolor.* — **V. dogwood,** a shrubby menthaceous plant (*Prostanthera lasianthos*). — **V. Gothic,** *Arch.,* a style of building belonging to the later Gothic Revival of Victoria's reign; specif., that combining French, Italian, and English elements, with a free use of party-colored materials. — **V. hedge hyssop,** any species of *Pittosporum.* — **V. laurel,** the shrub *Pittosporum undulatum.* Its fragrant leaves yield an essential oil. — **V. lilac,** an evergreen fabaceous twining shrub (*Hardenbergia monophylla*), with racemose blue flowers and an aromatic root used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. — **V. parsnip,** the apiaceous plant *Trachymene australis.* — **V. period,** the Dionysian period. — **V. whortleberry,** an Australian ericaceous prostrate shrub (*Wittsteinia vacciniacea*).

Vic-to'ri-an, *n.* A person living during the reign of Queen Victoria, esp. an author.

vic-to'ri-a'tus (vĭk-tō'rĭ-ā'tŭs; 201), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A silver coin normally worth three fourths of a denarius, issued from about 268 to 211 B. C. — **vic-to'ri-ate** (-āt), *a.*

vic'to-rine' (vĭk'tō-rēn'), *n.* [Cf. F. *Victorine,* fem. name.]

1. A woman's fur tippet with long ends.

2. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* A regular canon or Benedictine monk of an order whose chief house was the former Abbey of St Victor in Paris.

3. A kind of peach.

vic-to'ri-ous (vĭk-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* [L. *victoriosus:* cf. F. *victorieux.* See VICTORY.] **1.** Having gained victory; being a victor; conquering; as, a *victorious* general or army.

2. Of, pertaining to, or symbolic of, victory.

Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths. *Shak.*

— **vic-to'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **vic-to'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

vic-to'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., after Queen *Victoria.*] *Chem.* A probable chemical element discovered by Crookes in 1898, by fractionation of yttrium salts. At. wt., about 117.

vic'to-ry (vĭk'tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *victorie,* L. *victoria:* cf. OF. *victorie, vitoire,* F. *victoire.* See VICTOR.]

1. The overcoming of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in any contest; a gaining of the superiority in any struggle; conquest; triumph; — the opposite of *defeat.*

Death is swallowed up in *victory.* 1 *Cor.* xv 54.

Victory may be honorable to the arms, but shameful to the counsels, of a nation. *Bolingbroke.*

2. [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* The goddess of victory, the personified attribute of Jupiter Feretrius. See JUPITER, 1; NIKE **a.**

Syn. — VICTORY, CONQUEST, TRIUMPH. VICTORY implies the defeat of one's opponents, CONQUEST, their subjugation; TRIUMPH, as here compared, denotes a brilliant or overwhelming victory or success; as, "that dishonest *victory* at Chæronea" (*Milton*); "stretch thy *conquests* over half the kind" (*Pope*); "'*Victory,*' said Nelson, 'is not a name strong enough for such a scene;' he called it a *conquest*" (*Southey*); "His [Wellington's] *triumph* will be sung . . . far on in summers that we shall not see" (*Tennyson*); a personal *triumph,* a *triumph* of art. See VICTOR, CONQUER.

vic'tress (-trĕs), *n.* [*victor* + *-ess.*] A female victor. *Rare.*

vict'ual (vĭt'l), *n.* [ME. *vitaille,* OF. *vitaille,* F. *victuaille,* pl. *victuailles,* fr. L. *victualia,* neut. pl. of *victualis* belonging to living or nourishment, fr. *victus* nourishment, fr. *vivere, victum,* to live; akin to *vivus* living. See VIVID.]

1. Food; specif., chiefly in *pl.,* food for human beings, esp. when prepared for eating; viands; — now chiefly *Colloq. or Dial.* "Then had we plenty of *victuals.*" *Jer.* xliv. 17.

"Lack of *victual.*" *Knolles.*

2. Grain of any kind. *Scot.*

Syn. — See FOOD.

vict'ual, *v. t.;* -UALED (-'ld) or -UALLED; -UAL-ING or -UALLING (vĭt'l-ĭng; vĭt'lĭng). [Cf. OF. *vitaillier.* See VICTUAL, *n.*] To supply with provisions for subsistence; to provide or store with food; as, to *victual* an army, a ship.

Vice Adm *Abbr.* Vice Admiral.

vice cap, chuck, etc = VISE CAP, VISE CHUCK, etc.

vi'ce-co'mes (vī'sē-kō'mēz), *n.; pl.* -COMITES (-kŏm'ĭ-tēz). [LL.] = VISCOUNT, 1. *Obs. or Hist.*

vi'ce-com'i-tal (-kŏm'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [LL. *vicecomitalis.*] Vicontiel.

viced (vĭst), *a.* Having vices; — used in comp. *Obs.*

vice'man. Var. of VISEMAN.

vic'e-na-ri-ous (vĭs'ē-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Vicenary. *Obs.*

vicere, *n.* [Ir.] Viceroy. *Obs.*

vice'reine (vīs'rān; *F.* vēs'rĕn'), *n.* [F. *vice-reine; vice-* (see VICEROY) + *reine* queen.] A woman viceroy; also, the wife of a viceroy. *Rare.* [regal.]

vice-roy'al (vīs-roi'ăl), *a.* Vice-

vice'roy-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

vi'ce-ty (vī'sē-tĭ), *n.* [From VICE fault.] Fault; defect *Obs.*

‖ **vi'ce ver'sa** (vī'sē vûr'sä) [L.] The alternation or order being changed; the relations being reversed; conversely.

vi'ce-ver'sal-ly (vī'sē-vûr'săl-ĭ), *adv.* Vice versa. *Rare.*

vich. Corrupt of EVERY. *Obs.*

Vich' Ian Vohr' (vĭk' ē'ăn vôr'). Lit., Son of John the Great; — Highlanders' name for Fergus MacIvor. See MACIVOR.

vicht. † WIGHT, *a*

‖ **vi'chy'** (vē'shē'), *n.* [F.] A cotton dress fabric, generally woven with two threads of different colors.

vi'ci-a'nin (vĭsh'ĭ-ă'nĭn), *n.* A glucoside in the seeds of the vetch (*Vicia angustifolia*), yielding hydrocyanic acid

viciate. † VITIATE.

vicie, *v. t.* [F. *vicier.*] To vitiate; annul. *Obs. Scot.*

vic'ine (vĭs'ĭn), *a.* [L. *vicinus.*] Neighboring. *Obs.*

vic'ine (vĭs'ĭn · -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [L. *vicia* vetch.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid got from seeds of the vetch (*Vicia sativa*), beets, etc

vi'ci-os'i-ty (vĭsh'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Vitiosity. *Obs or R.*

vi-cis'si-ty (vĭ-sĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Vicissitude; alternation *Obs.*

Vicks'burg (vĭks'bûrg), *n.* [From *Vicksburg,* Miss.] *Geol.* A formation of the Gulf States, sometimes classed as Upper Eocene, sometimes as Oligocene

vick'sen. † VIXEN.

Vi-col' (vē-kōl'; 183). Var. of **vi-con'ti-als** (vĭ-kŏn'tĭ-ălz), *n. pl.* [See VICONTIEL.] *Early Eng. Law.* Things of the viscount; esp., vicontiel rents.

vi'count, vicounte. † VISCOUNT. [conquered. *Obs.*

vict, *a. & n.* [L. *victus.*] (One)

Vict. *Abbr.* Victoria.

victailer. † VICTUALER.

vic'tim-ate, *v. t.* [L. *victimatus,* p. p. of *victimare* to sacrifice.] To sacrifice; immolate. *Obs.*

vic'tim-ate, *n.* A victim. *Obs.*

vic'tim-hood. See -HOOD

vic'tim-iz'er (-ĭz'ẽr), *n.* One who victimizes, as a swindler.

vic'tor, *n.* [L. *victor, victor.*] Cooper: also, basket maker. *Obs.*

victor, *v. t.* To act as victor *R.*

vic'tor-are' (vĭk'tẽr-ârʹ), *n* See PETROGRAPHY.

vic'tor-ess, *n.* A victress. *Obs.*

vic-to'ri-al (vĭk-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to victory. *Obs*

vic'tor-ize, *v. t.* To make victorious. *Obs.*

victor metal. A noncorrosive alloy of copper (49.94 parts), zinc (34.27), nickel (15.40), aluminium (0.11), and iron (0.28).

victour, victoure. † VICTOR.

vic'trice (vĭk'trĭs), *n* [OF.] A victress *Obs.*

vic'trix (-trĭks), *n.* [L.] A victress. *Rare.*

‖ **vic'trix can'sa da'is** (or **di'is**) **pla'cu-it. sed vic'ta Ca-to'ni** (plăk'ū-ĭt). [L.] The victorious

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vict'ual (vĭt'ˀl), *v. i.* *Rare.* **a** To eat; feed. **b** To supply or take in stores of provisions.

vict'ual-er, vict'ual-ler (vĭt'ˀl-ẽr, vĭt'lẽr), *n.* [OF. *vitaillier*, or *vitailleur*, F. *victuailleur*.] **1.** One who furnishes victuals or provisions; specif., one who keeps a house of entertainment; a tavern keeper; innkeeper.
2. A vessel employed to carry provisions, usually for military or naval use; a provision ship.
3. One who deals in grain; a corn factor. *Scot.*

vict'ual-ing, vict'ual-ling (vĭt'ˀl-ĭng; vĭt'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VICTUAL. — **victualing,** *or* victualling, bill, a list, given to the customs department, of bonded or drawback goods shipped for use as stores on a voyage. *Eng.* — **v. house,** an eating house. — **v. note,** *Nav.*, in the British navy, a paymaster's order authorizing the ship's steward to give a seaman food. — **v. office,** an office supplying stores and provisions to the navy. *Eng.* — **v. ship.** = VICTUALER, *n.*, 2. — **v. yard,** a yard for the storage and supply of naval stores. *Eng.*

Vict'uals Breth'ren *or* **Broth'ers** (vĭt'ˀlz). *Hist.* Members of a privateering organization formed under the patronage of the Hanseatic League in its war with Waldemar IV., king (1340-75) of Denmark. When peace was restored, they, though soon ceasing to exist as a federation, became freebooters in the North and Baltic Seas and continued such until suppressed near the end of the 15th century.

vi-cu'ña (vĭ-kōōn'yȧ), *n.* [Sp. *vicuña*, fr. Quichua *huik'uña*. Cf. VIGONIA.] **1.** A wild ruminant (*Lama vicunna*) of the Andes from Ecuador to Bolivia, allied to the domesticated llama and alpaca. Its color is light brown, paler on the under parts and with light markings on legs and head. It is smaller than the guanaco, but, like it, lives in herds and is fleet-footed. It has been much hunted for its wool and is becoming scarce.



Vicuña.

2. Short for **vicuña cloth,** a very soft woolen fabric made from the wool of the vicuña, or an imitation of it made from fine merino wool.

‖ **vi'de** (vī'dē), *imperative sing.* of L. *videre*, to see; — used to direct attention or refer; as: **vi'de an'te,** see before; **vi'de su'pra,** see above; **vi'de in'fra,** see below; **vi'de post,** see after this; **quod vi'de,** which see.

‖ **vi-del'i-cet** (vĭ-dĕl'ĭ-sĕt), *adv.* [L., contr. fr. *videre licet*, lit., it is easy to see, one may or can see.] To wit; namely; — often abbreviated to *viz.*

Vid'i-an (vĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or named from, the Italian anatomist Guidi Guido, Latinized *Vidius* (?1500-69). **Vidian nerve,** *Anat.*, a nerve formed by the union of a branch from the geniculate ganglion of the facial nerve and one from the carotid plexus. It passes forward, in company with a branch (the **Vidian artery**) of the internal maxillary artery, through a canal (the **Vidian canal**) in the sphenoid bone, and joins the sphenopalatine ganglion.

vid'u-al (vĭd'ū-ăl), *a.* [L. *vidualis*, fr. *vidua* a widow: cf. OF. *vidual*. See WIDOW.] Of or pert. to viduage; widowed. *R.*

vid'u-ate (vĭd'ū-āt), *n.* [L. *viduatus* widowhood.] *Eccl.* Office or position of widow; also, the order of widows.

vie (vī), *v. i.*; VIED (vīd); VY'ING (vī'ĭng). [ME. *vien*, shortened fr. *envien*, OF. *envier* to invite, to challenge, a word used in gambling, L. *invitare* to invite; orig. uncert. Cf. INVITE, ENVY to VIE.] **1.** To stake a sum on a hand of cards, as in the old game of gleek. See REVIE. *Obs.*
2. To strive for superiority; to contend; to use emulous effort, as in a race, contest, or competition.

While Waterloo with Cannæ's carnage *vies.* *Byron.*

Syn. — See EMULATE.

vie, *v. t.* **1.** To stake; wager. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
2. To do or produce in emulation or competition; to bandy. *Obs. or R.* "To *vie* wisdom with his Parliament." *Milton.*

vie, *n.* A contest for superiority; competition; rivalry; also, a challenge; wager. *Obs. or R.* *J. Fletcher.*

Vi-en'na (vē-ĕn'ȧ), *n.* A city of Austria-Hungary. **Vienna bread,** orig., a kind of light, crusty bread, usually in the form of rolls, made in Vienna, with well-seasoned Hungarian flour and plenty of yeast, baked quickly in a hot oven containing steam; by extension, bread made elsewhere in a similar way. — **V. caustic,** Vienna paste. — **V. furniture.** See BENT-WOOD, *a.* — **V. green.** = PARIS GREEN. — **V. lake,** a crimson lake prepared from Brazilwood. — **V. lime,** Vienna white. — **V. opening.** See 1st CHESS, 1. — **V. paste,** *Pharm.*, a caustic application made up of equal parts of caustic potash and quicklime; — called also *Vienna caustic.* — **V. roll,** a roll of Vienna bread. — **V. white,** purified chalk, or calcium carbonate, used as a white pigment.

Vi'en-nese' (vē'ĕ-nēz'; -nēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Vienna or its people. — *n. sing. & pl.* An inhabitant of Vienna.

view (vū), *n.* [OF. *veüe*, F. *vue*, fr. OF. *veoir* to see, p. p. *veü*, F. *voir*, p. p. *vu*, fr. L. *videre* to see. See VISION; cf. INTERVIEW, PURVIEW, REVIEW, VISTA.] **1.** Act of seeing or beholding; inspection by the eye; sight, look; survey.

Thenceforth I thought thee worth my nearer *view.* *Milton.*

2. Mental survey; intellectual perception or examination; as, a just *view* of the arguments or facts in a case.
3. Power of seeing, either physically or mentally; reach or range of sight; extent of prospect.

Still out of reach but never out of *view.* *Pope.*

4. That which is seen or beheld; sight presented to the natural or intellectual eye; scene; prospect.

'T is distance lends enchantment to the *view.* *Campbell.*

5. The pictorial representation of a scene; a sketch, either drawn or painted; as, a fine *view* of Lake George.
6. Mode of looking at anything; esp., manner of regarding any subject of thought; conception; opinion; judgment; as, to state one's *views* of a debated policy.
7. That which is looked towards, or kept in sight, as an object; as, he did it with a *view* of escaping.

No man sets himself about anything but upon some *view* or other which serves him for a reason. *Locke*

8. Appearance; show; aspect. *Obs.*
9. *Law.* An inspection by the jury of the place where a litigated transaction, as a crime or tort, occurred, or of premises or some object, as a corpse, involved in a litigation.
in view of, in regard to; in consideration of. — **on v.,** on exhibition; open to public inspection. — **v. of frankpledge.** *O. Eng. Law.* See FRANKPLEDGE.

view (vū), *v. t*; VIEWED (vūd); VIEW'ING. **1.** To see; behold; esp., to look at with attention, or to examine; to examine with the eye; to inspect; explore. *Shak.*
2. To survey or examine mentally; to consider; as, to *view* the subject in all its aspects.

view, *v. i.* To look; examine. *Rare.*

view'er (vū'ẽr), *n.* One that views; specif.: **a** One who beholds; a spectator **b** One who examines or inspects; an inspector; as: *Law*, a person appointed to inspect highways, fences, or the like, and to report on the same. **c** The superintendent of a coal mine. *Dial. Eng.*

view'less, *a.* Not perceivable by the eye; invisible; unseen. "*Viewless* winds." *Shak.* — **view'less-ly,** *adv.*

view'y (vū'ĭ), *a. Colloq.* **1.** Having peculiar views; fanciful; visionary; unpractical: as, a *viewy* person.
2. Spectacular; pleasing to the eye or the imagination.

A government intent on showy absurdities and *viewy* enterprises rather than solid work. *London Spectator*

vi-ges'i-mal (vī-jĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *vigesimus* twentieth, *viginti* twenty.] **1.** Twentieth; divided into, or consisting of, twenties or twenty parts; proceeding by twenties.
2 *Math.* = VICENARY **b.**

vig'il (vĭj'ĭl), *n.* [ME. *vigile*, OF. *vigile*, *vegile*, L. *vigilia*, fr. *vigil* awake, watchful, akin to *vigere* to be vigorous, *vegere* to rouse, excite, to be active, and prob. to E. *wake.* See WAKE, *v. i.*; cf. REVEILLE, SURVEILLANCE, VEGETABLE, VIGOR.] **1.** Act of keeping awake, or state of being awake, at times when sleep is customary or needed; wakefulness; sleeplessness; as, sick-room *vigils.*
2. Hence, a watching; watch; wakeful attention.

Be sober and keep *vigil.* *Neale (Rhythm of St. Bernard).*

3. Devotional watching; hence, *pl.*, evening or nocturnal devotions. "Their odes and *vigils* tuned." *Milton.*
4. *Eccl.* **a** Orig., the watch kept on the night before a feast, spent in prayer or other devotions. This exercise having degenerated, the custom was abandoned about the 12th century (cf. 4th WAKE, *n.*, 3). **b** Later, the eve of a feast; esp., an eve which is a fast. If the eve of a feast is Sunday, the vigil or fast day is kept on the prior Saturday. **c** A religious service on the eve of a feast. *Chaucer.*
5. A wake. See 4th WAKE, *n.*, 3. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

vig'i-lance (-lăns), *n.* [L. *vigilantia*: cf. F. *vigilance.*] **1.** Wakefulness; sleeplessness; insomnia.
2. Quality or state of being vigilant; watchfulness in respect of danger or hazard; caution; circumspection.
3. A guard; watch. *Obs. & R.*

vigilance committee. A volunteer committee of citizens for the oversight and protection of any interest, esp. one organized to suppress and punish crime summarily, as when the processes of law appear inadequate. *U. S.*

vig'i-lant (-lănt), *a.* [L. *vigilans, -antis*, p. pr. of *vigilare* to watch, fr. *vigil* awake: cf. F. *vigilant.* See VIGIL.] Alertly watchful as one keeping vigil; circumspect; alert; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety: as, a *vigilant* treasurer; a *vigilant* sentinel.

Syn. — Wakeful, attentive, observant, circumspect, cautious, wary. — VIGILANT, WATCHFUL, ALERT, AGOG. WATCHFUL is the general word; VIGILANT implies keen, often wary, watchfulness; as, "the five *watchful* senses" (*Milton*); "like a lion that unheeded lay, dissembling sleep, and *watchful* to betray" (*Dryden*); "Be sober, be *vigilant*; because your adversary the Devil . . . walketh about, seeking whom he may devour" (1 *Pet.* v. 8); "As through dreams . . . some mystic hint accosts the *vigilant*" (*Emerson*); cf. "Nelson's . . . perpetual and all-observing *vigilance*" (*Southey*). ALERT implies wide-awake and active watchfulness or attention; AGOG (a familiar and humorous word) suggests eager readiness; as, "not only *watchful* in the night, but *alert* in the drowsy afternoon" (*W. Pater*); "I am as *alert* at thinking and deciding as I ever was" (*Scott*); "[Herbert's] poems are . . . vivid with *alertness* of eye" (*Athenæum*); "Are you ready? . . . More than ready, *alert*" (*Landor*); "all *agog* to dash through thick and thin" (*Cowper*). See PROMPT, ACTIVE, EAGERNESS.

— **vig'i-lant-ly,** *adv.* — **vig'i-lant-ness,** *n.*

vig'i-lan'te (vĭj'ĭ-lăn'tē), *n.* [Sp., prop., vigilant.] A member of a vigilance committee. *U. S.*

Vig'na (vĭg'nȧ), *n.* [NL., after Domenico *Vigna*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous vines or erect herbs of warm or tropical regions, having trifoliolate leaves and yellowish or purplish flowers with an auricled vexillum. The pod is linear and two-valved. *V. sinensis* is the cowpea.

vi-gnette' (vĭn-yĕt'; 277), *n.* [F. *vignette*, fr. *vigne* a vine. See VINE; cf. VINETTE.] **1.** Orig., a running ornament of vine leaves, tendrils, etc., as used in decoration.
2. Hence, now: **a** A relatively small decorative design or illustration of any kind put on or just before the title-page, at the beginning or end of a chapter, etc., of a manuscript or book. **b** Hence, as such pictures are often without a definite bounding line, any picture, as an engraving, a photograph, or the like, which shades off gradually into the surrounding ground or the unprinted paper.
3. In general, a picture, illustration, or depiction in words, esp. one of a small or dainty kind.

vi-gnette', *v. t.*; VI-GNET'TED (-yĕt'ĕd); VI-GNET'TING (-yĕt'ĭng). To finish as a vignette; to make a vignette of.

vi-gnet'ter (vĭn-yĕt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A maker of vignettes.
2. *Photog.* A device for vignetting, as a screen with an aperture the edges of which insensibly become opaque.

vig'or, vig'our (vĭg'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *vigour, vigor*, L. *vigor*, fr. *vigere* to be lively or strong: cf. OF. *vigor, vigueur*, F. *vigueur.* See VIGIL.] **1.** Active strength or force of body or mind; capacity for exertion, physical, intellectual, or moral; effective energy or power; strength; potency.

The *vigor* of this arm was never vain *Dryden.*

2. Strength or force in animal or vegetable nature or action; as, a plant grows with *vigor.*

Syn. — See POWER.

vig'or, vig'our, *v. t.* To invigorate. *Obs.* *Feltham.*

vig'or-ite (-īt), *n.* [L. *vigor* strength.] A blasting explosive containing nitroglycerin and potassium chlorate.

‖ **vi'go-ro'so** (vē'gō-rō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Vigorous; energetic; with energy; — used as a direction.

vig'or-ous (vĭg'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *vygorous*; cf. OF. *vigoros*, F. *vigoureux*, LL. *vigorosus.*] **1.** Possessing vigor; full of physical or mental strength or active force; strong; lusty; robust; as, a *vigorous* youth; a *vigorous* plant.
2. Exhibiting strength, either of body or mind; powerful; strong; forcible; energetic; as, *vigorous* exertions; a *vigorous* prosecution of a war; a *vigorous* protest.

Syn. — Strong, powerful, potent, forcible, effective, efficacious; zealous, vehement, eager. — VIGOROUS, ENERGETIC, STRENUOUS. VIGOROUS implies fullness of active strength or force; ENERGETIC connotes less reserve force than *vigorous*, and often suggests a somewhat bustling activity; STRENUOUS implies zealous, often urgent and pushing, activity; as, "The remainder [of the poem] is *vigorous*, direct, and enthusiastic" (*Landor*); "to be counted among the strong, and not the merely *energetic*" (*Lowell*); "to love bondage more than liberty — bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty" (*Milton*). See POWER, EAGERNESS.

— **vig'or-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **vig'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

vi-ha'ra (vē-hä'rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *vihāra.*] In ancient India, a pleasure garden, esp. the precincts and grounds of temples and monasteries devoted to the Buddhist and Jain religions; hence, the monastic buildings.

vi'king (vī'kĭng; vē'-; 277), *n.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *víkingr*, perh. akin to Icel. *vīg* a fight, battle, L. *vincere* to conquer. Cf. VICTOR.] One belonging to the pirate crews from among the Northmen who plundered the coasts of Europe in the 8-10th centuries. *Viking* is often confounded with *sea king.* "The sea king was a man connected with a royal race, either of the small kings of the country, or of the Haarfager family, and who, by right, received the title of king as soon as he took the command of men, although only of a single ship's crew, and without having any land or kingdom" *Laing.*

vi'la-yet' (vē'lȧ-yĕt'), *n.* [Turk. *vilāyet*, fr. Ar. *wilāyah.*]

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cause pleased the gods, but the vanquished one Cato. *Lucan* (I. 128).

vict'ual-age (vĭt'ˀl-ĭj), *n.* Victuals; food; provisions. *Rare.*

vict'ual-less, *a.* See -LESS.

victual rent. *Scots Law* A rent in grain, or its equivalent in money as ascertained by the fiars prices

vi-cu'da (vē-kōō'dȧ; 146), *n* [Amer Sp. (in Mexico) *vicuda.*] A barracuda (*Sphyræna ensis*) of the western coast of Mexico

vi-cu'gna (vē-kōōn'yȧ). Var. of VICUÑA.

vid (vĭd), *n. Math.* Any unit or its symbol in the linear algebras of Benjamin Peirce (1809-80)

vid. *Abbr.* Vide (L., see).

Vi'da (vē'dȧ), *n.* Fem. of DAVID; — fem. prop. name.

vid'a-finch (vĭd'ȧ-). [Cf. WIDOW BIRD.] A whidah bird

vi-dal' black (vē'dȧl'). [After Léon *Vidal* (1833-1906), French scientist.] See DYE.

‖ **vi-dame'** (vē-dȧm'), *n.* [F., fr LL *vice-dominus*, fr. L. *vice* + *dominus* master, lord.] *Fr. Feud. Law.* One of a class of temporal officers or advocates who originally represented the abbeys or bishops, but later erected their offices into fiefs

‖ **vi-da'na** (vē-dä'nȧ), *n.* Also **vi-dan'** (vē-dän'). [Singhalese *vidāna.*] A village headman. *Ceylon. Obs.*

Vi'dar (vē'dȧr), *n.* = VITHARR.

viddeful + WIDDIFOW.

vide (vīd), *v. t.* [From DIVIDE.] To divide. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

‖ **vide** (vē'dē), *a.* [F.] *Music.* Open; — of strings. [believe.]

‖ **vi'de et cre'de.** [L.] See and

vi-den'dum (vĭ-dĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DA (-dȧ). [L., neut. gerundive of *videre* to see.] Something that should be seen. *Rare.*

‖ **vi'de-o me'li-o'ra, pro-bo'que; de-te'ri-o'ra se'quor** (vī'dē-ō'). [L.] I see and approve of the better things; I follow the worse *Ovid* (*Metamorphoses*, VII. 20)

videruff, *n* An old game at cards. *Obs.*

vi-dette' (vĭ-dĕt'), *n. Mil.* = VEDETTE

‖ **vi-de'tur** (vĭ-dē'tŭr). [L.] It appears; it seems.

‖ **vi'de ut su'pra.** [L.] See as or what is stated or given above.

Vi'dharr (vē'thär). Var. of VITHARR.

‖ **vi'di-mus** (vĭd'ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L., we have seen.] An inspection, as of documents; hence, an abstract, syllabus, or summary.

vi-do'ni-a (vĭ-dō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Pg. *vidonho* a wine branch or shoot.] A kind of wine. See CANARY, *n*, 2

Vi-dor'i-cum (vĭ-dôr'ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [NL.] A genus of East Indian sapotaceous trees now commonly treated as a synonym of *Illipe* (which see).

Vid'u-a (vĭd'ū-ȧ), *n* [NL. See WIDOW BIRD.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical whidah birds. It is the type of a subfamily, **Vid'u-i'næ** (-ĭ'nē), of weaver birds. — **vid'u-ine** (-ĭn; -īn; 183), *a.*

vid'u-age (-ĭj), *n.* [See VIDUAL.] Widowhood; also, widows.

vid'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* State of being widowed; bereavement. *R.*

vidui'd. + WIDOWHEAD.

vi-du'i-ty (vĭ-dū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *viduitas*: cf. F. *viduité.*] Widowhood. *Rare.*

vid'u-ous (vĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vidus.* Cf. VIDUAL.] Widowed; bereaved. *Rare.*

vie. + FAY, to fit.

‖ **vie.** *n.* [F., L. *vita.*] Life.

vie, *n.* [Cf. It. *via* way, L. *via.*] Way; means. *Obs.*

vie. + VISS.

‖ **vie'ja** (vyā'hä; 189), *n.* [Amer Sp. (in Cuba), orig Sp *vieja mujer* old woman.] Any of various tropical American and West Indian parrot fishes.

vielle (vyĕl), *n.* [F. Cf. VIOL.] *Music.* **1.** A large and early form of the medieval viol.
2. = HURDY-GURDY, **1 a.**

viend. + FIEND.

vi'er (vī'ẽr; -ẽ). Dial. Eng. var. of FIRE.

vierge, *n.* [F.] A virgin. *Obs.*

‖ **vier'kleur** (fēr'klûr'), *n.* [D., fr. *vier* four + *kleur* color, fr. F. *couleur.*] The four-colored (red, white, blue, and green) flag of the former South African Republic, or Transvaal.

vier'tel (fēr'tĕl), *n.* [Dan., fr. G. *viertel* a quarter.] See MEASURE.

‖ **vi' et ar'mis.** [L.] *Law* Lit., with force and arms; — said of a trespass to person or property which is the immediate cause of damage.

view'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

viewd. Viewed. *Ref. Sp.*

view finder. = FINDER **b.**

view halloo. *Hunting.* The shout uttered by a hunter on seeing the fox break cover.

view'i-ness (vū'ĭ-nĕs), *n* See -NESS. *Colloq.* [*Dial. Eng*

view'ly (vū'lĭ), *a.* Sightly.

view'point'. *n.* Point of view; standpoint. [VIEWLY. *Dial.*

view'some (v ū'sŭm), *a.* = **vi-ez'zen-ase'** (vē-ĕz'ĕn-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY

vif. + WIFE, FIVE.

‖ **vif** (vēf), *fem.* **vive** (vēv). [F.] Living; lively; animated.

vif'da (vĭf'dȧ), **viv'da** (vĭv'dȧ), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *vifte* to fan (a fire), Sw *vifta.*] Beef or mutton hung and dried, but not salted. *Orkney & Shetland I.*

vifgage, *n.* [F. *vif-gage.*] A vadium vivum. *Obs.*

vifte + FIFTH. [FIG.]

vig (vĭg). Dial. Eng. var of **vi-ges'i-ma'tion** (vĭ-jĕs'ĭ-mā'shŭn). *n.* Act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Rare.*

vi-ges'i-mo-quar'to (-mō-kwôr'tō), *a. & n.* [L., abl. of *vigesimus quartus* twenty-fourth. Cf. DUODECIMO.] = TWENTY-FOURMO.

vig'gle (vĭg'ˀl). Var. of FIGGLE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

vight. + FIGHT, WIGHT.

vi-gi'a (vĭ-jē'ȧ; *Sp.* vē-hē'ȧ; 172), *n.* [Sp. *vigía* a watching, a lookout.] *Navig* A mark on a chart indicating that a dangerous rock or shoal is thought to be near the spot indicated: — now used chiefly of Spanish charts.

vig'i-lan-cy (vĭj'ĭ-lăn-sĭ), *n.* Vigilance. *Rare*

vig'i-late, *n.* Vigilance. *Obs.*

‖ **vi'gi-la'te et o-ra'te** (vĭj'ĭ-lā'tē). [L.] Watch and pray

vigily, *n* [L. *vigilia.*] Vigil. *Obs.*

vi'gin-tiv'i-rate (vī'jĭn-tĭv'ĭ-rāt), *n.* [L. *vigintiviratus*, the office of the *vigintiviri* (fr. *viginti* twenty + *vir* a man).] The *vigintiviri*, a body of officers of government consisting of twenty men; their office. *Obs or R*

vigliacco. + VILIACO.

vigne. + VINE.

‖ **vi'gne-ron'** (vē'nyē-rōn'), *n.*; *pl.* -RONS (-rōn') [F.] A wine grower; a viticulturist.

vi-gnet'ting glass (vĭ-nĕt'ĭng). *Photog.* A glass screen used in printing vignettes.

vignetting mask. *Photog.* A screen, usually of paper, used in printing vignettes.

vi-gnet'tist (vĭn-yĕt'ĭst), *n.* = VIGNETTER, 2.

vig'nin (vĭg'nĭn), *n.* [See VIGNA.] *Chem.* A globulin characteristic of the cowpea (*Vigna*, syn. *Dolichos, sinensis*).

vi-gno'bie (vē-nyō'bĭ), *n.* [F.] Vineyard. *Obs*

Vi-gnoles' rail (vĭn-yōl'z'). [After C. B. *Vignoles*, Eng engineer, who introduced it into Europe.] The **T**, or flange, rail. — Hence: **Vignoles section, track, type,** etc.

vignour, *n.* [OF. *vign(e)our.*] A vinedresser. *Obs.* [= VICUÑA.]

‖ **vi'gogne'** (vē'gō'ny'), *n.* [F.] **vigogne yarn.** Yarn of cotton

watchfulness; as, "the five *watchful* senses" (*Milton*); "like a lion that unheeded lay, dissembling sleep, and *watchful* to betray" (*Dryden*); "Be sober, be *vigilant*; because your adversary the Devil . . . walketh about, seeking whom he may devour" (1 *Pet.* v. 8); "As through dreams . . . some mystic hint accosts the *vigilant*" (*Emerson*); cf. "Nelson's . . . perpetual and all-observing *vigilance*" (*Southey*). ALERT implies wide-awake and active watchfulness or attention; AGOG (a familiar and humorous word) suggests eager readiness; as, "not only *watchful* in the night, but *alert* in the drowsy afternoon" (*W. Pater*); "I am as *alert* at thinking and deciding as I ever was" (*Scott*); "[Herbert's] poems are . . . vivid with *alertness* of eye" (*Athenæum*); "Are you ready? . . . More than ready, *alert*" (*Landor*); "all *agog* to dash through thick and thin" (*Cowper*). See PROMPT, ACTIVE, EAGERNESS.

— **vig'i-lant-ly,** *adv.* — **vig'i-lant-ness,** *n.*

vig'i-lan'te (vĭj'ĭ-lăn'tē), *n.* [Sp., prop., vigilant.] A member of a vigilance committee. *U. S.*

Vig'na (vĭg'nȧ), *n.* [NL., after Domenico *Vigna*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous vines or erect herbs of warm or tropical regions, having trifoliolate leaves and yellowish or purplish flowers with an auricled vexillum. The pod is linear and two-valved. *V. sinensis* is the cowpea.

vi-gnette' (vĭn-yĕt'; 277), *n.* [F. *vignette*, fr. *vigne* a vine. See VINE; cf. VINETTE.] **1.** Orig., a running ornament of vine leaves, tendrils, etc., as used in decoration.
2. Hence, now: **a** A relatively small decorative design or illustration of any kind put on or just before the title-page, at the beginning or end of a chapter, etc., of a manuscript or book. **b** Hence, as such pictures are often without a definite bounding line, any picture, as an engraving, a photograph, or the like, which shades off gradually into the surrounding ground or the unprinted paper.
3. In general, a picture, illustration, or depiction in words, esp. one of a small or dainty kind.

vi-gnette', *v. t.*; VI-GNET'TED (-yĕt'ĕd); VI-GNET'TING (-yĕt'ĭng). To finish as a vignette; to make a vignette of.

vi-gnet'ter (vĭn-yĕt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A maker of vignettes.
2. *Photog.* A device for vignetting, as a screen with an aperture the edges of which insensibly become opaque.

vig'or, vig'our (vĭg'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *vigour, vigor*, L. *vigor*, fr. *vigere* to be lively or strong: cf. OF. *vigor, vigueur*, F. *vigueur.* See VIGIL.] **1.** Active strength or force of body or mind; capacity for exertion, physical, intellectual, or moral; effective energy or power; strength; potency.

The *vigor* of this arm was never vain *Dryden.*

2. Strength or force in animal or vegetable nature or action; as, a plant grows with *vigor.*

Syn. — See POWER.

vig'or, vig'our, *v. t.* To invigorate. *Obs.* *Feltham.*

vig'or-ite (-īt), *n.* [L. *vigor* strength.] A blasting explosive containing nitroglycerin and potassium chlorate.

‖ **vi'go-ro'so** (vē'gō-rō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Vigorous; energetic; with energy; — used as a direction.

vig'or-ous (vĭg'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *vygorous*; cf. OF. *vigoros*, F. *vigoureux*, LL. *vigorosus.*] **1.** Possessing vigor; full of physical or mental strength or active force; strong; lusty; robust; as, a *vigorous* youth; a *vigorous* plant.
2. Exhibiting strength, either of body or mind; powerful; strong; forcible; energetic; as, *vigorous* exertions; a *vigorous* prosecution of a war; a *vigorous* protest.

Syn. — Strong, powerful, potent, forcible, effective, efficacious; zealous, vehement, eager. — VIGOROUS, ENERGETIC, STRENUOUS. VIGOROUS implies fullness of active strength or force; ENERGETIC connotes less reserve force than *vigorous*, and often suggests a somewhat bustling activity; STRENUOUS implies zealous, often urgent and pushing, activity; as, "The remainder [of the poem] is *vigorous*, direct, and enthusiastic" (*Landor*); "to be counted among the strong, and not the merely *energetic*" (*Lowell*); "to love bondage more than liberty — bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty" (*Milton*). See POWER, EAGERNESS.

— **vig'or-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **vig'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

vi-ha'ra (vē-hä'rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *vihāra.*] In ancient India, a pleasure garden, esp. the precincts and grounds of temples and monasteries devoted to the Buddhist and Jain religions; hence, the monastic buildings.

vi'king (vī'kĭng; vē'-; 277), *n.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *víkingr*, perh. akin to Icel. *vīg* a fight, battle, L. *vincere* to conquer. Cf. VICTOR.] One belonging to the pirate crews from among the Northmen who plundered the coasts of Europe in the 8-10th centuries. *Viking* is often confounded with *sea king.* "The sea king was a man connected with a royal race, either of the small kings of the country, or of the Haarfager family, and who, by right, received the title of king as soon as he took the command of men, although only of a single ship's crew, and without having any land or kingdom" *Laing.*

vi'la-yet' (vē'lȧ-yĕt'), *n.* [Turk. *vilāyet*, fr. Ar. *wilāyah.*] An

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with an admixture of up to about 20% of wool or wool waste.

vi-gone' (vē-gōn'), *n.* [F. *vigogne.*] Vicuña; also, a hat made of it. *Obs.*

vi-go'ni-a (vĭ-gō'nĭ-ȧ), *n* [F. *vigogne* + *vicuña*, fr. Sp See VICUÑA.] The vicuña

Vi-go'ni-an (-ăn), *a* [After Joanne de *Vigo*.] Noting a certain salve for treating pox. *Obs.*

vigore. + FIGURE [*Obs*

vig'or-ize, *v. t.* To invigorate

vig'or-less, *a.* See -LESS.

Vi'go's pow'der (vē'gōz). Red oxide of mercury. See MERCURIC OXIDE

vigour. + FIGURE.

‖ **vi'gueur' de des-sus'** (vē'gûr' dē dē-sü'). [F.] Strength from on high. [VICUÑA.]

vi-gu'na (vē-gōō'nȧ). Var. of VIHTE. + FIGHT.

vikede, vikkid. + WICKED.

vikelare, *n* [See FICKLE.] A flatterer *Obs.*

viker, vikery. + VICAR, VICARY.

vi'king-ism (-Yz'm), *n.* The practices or characteristics of vikings.

Vik'ra-ma'dit-ya. Era of (vĭk'rȧ-mä'dĭt-yȧ) [Skr.] *Vikramāditya.*] See ERA, *Table* [of FALL.]

vil. + WILL, *v.*; VILE; *fell*, pret.

vil. *Abbr.* Village.

vilain. + VILLAIN, VILLEIN.

Vi-la'nes (vē-lä'nĕs; 139), *n. pl* Var. of BILANES

vilanie, vilany. + VILLAINY.

vilans, vilaunce. + VILENS, villainous. [old man. *Obs.*]

vilarde, *n.* [F. *vieillard.*] An

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food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); x = ch in G. ich, ach (144); BON; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

One of the chief administrative divisions or provinces of the Ottoman Empire; — formerly called *eyalet*.

vile (vīl), *a.*; VIL'ER (vīl'ĕr); VIL'EST (vīl'ĕst). [ME. *vil*, F. *vil*, from L. *vilis* cheap, worthless, vile, base.] **1.** Of small account: low; mean; worthless; base.

The inhabitants account gold but as a *vile* thing. *Abp. Abbot*

2. Morally contaminated; befouled by or as if by sin; morally base or impure; wicked; evil; sinful.

Behold I am *vile*, what shall I answer thee? *Job* xl. 4.

3. Hence, unclean; filthy; repulsive; odious; — often used interjectively to express abhorrence, disgust, etc.

4. Great; exceeding; — used intensively with words of evil or hurtful meaning. *Obs. or Colloq.* "Divided the viser with a *vile* dynt." *Destr. of Troy.*

Syn. — See BASE.

— **vile'ly**, *adv.* — **vile'ness**, *n.*

vil'i-fi-ca'tion (vĭl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vilifying, or defaming; abuse.

vil'i-fy (vĭl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd), -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *vilis* vile + E. *-fy*; cf. L. *vilificare* to esteem of little value.] **1.** To make vile; debase; degrade. *Rare.*

When themselves they *vilified*
To serve ungoverned appetite. *Milton.*

2. To degrade or debase by report; to defame; traduce.

Many passions dispose us to depress and *vilify* the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind. *Addison.*

3. To treat as vile or despicable; to despise. *Obs.*

I do *vilify* your censure. *Beau & Fl.*

Syn. — Traduce, calumniate, upbraid, asperse. — VILIFY, REVILE. To VILIFY is to defame or traduce, to REVILE, to reproach or abuse, with opprobrious or scurrilous language; as, "With a malignant insanity, we oppose the measures, and ungratefully *vilify* the persons, of those whose sole object is our own peace and prosperity" (*Burke*); "They that passed by *reviled* him, wagging their heads" (*Matt.* xxvii. 39). See ASPERSE.

vil'i-fy, *v. i.* To utter or publish slander.

vil'i-pend (vĭl'ĭ-pĕnd), *v. t.*; VIL'I-PEND'ED; VIL'I-PEND'ING. [L. *vilipendere*; *vilis* vile + *pendere* to weigh, to value: cf. F. *vilipender*.] To hold or express a low opinion of; to depreciate; slight; despise. *Longfellow.*

vil'i-pend, *v. i.* To be disparaging or depreciatory.

vill (vĭl), *n.* [OF. *ville*, *vile*, a village, town, F. *ville* a town, city. See VILLA.] A village. *Now Chiefly Hist.*

vil'la (vĭl'ȧ), *n.* [L. *villa*, LL. also village, dim. of L. *vicus* a village: cf. It. & F. *villa*. See VICINITY; cf. VILL, VILLAGE, VILLAIN.] **1.** *Early Eng. Hist.* A village.

2. Orig., a country property; as, Cicero had a *villa* at Baiæ; hence, a somewhat pretentious rural or suburban residence, often placed in extensive grounds.

vil'lage (-ăj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *villaticus* belonging to a country house or villa. See VILLA; cf. VILLATIC.] **1.** *Early Eng. Hist.* A tract of land with some houses, forming a unit for purposes of national police and taxation. This tract corresponded to the present civil parish (see PARISH, 1 **a**). These villages were of two types: the one, now sometimes called the **nucleated village**, having a single cluster of houses in the midst of its fields; the other having houses scattered in small clusters, or hamlets. The first type was characteristic of the eastern part of England, and the second of the western part, where Celtic arrangements were not completely effaced. Both the area and the population varied widely (as in the civil parishes of the 19th century), there being a hundred or more households in some and only a dozen or less in others. The basis or reason for the divisions is not yet known.

2. Hence: Any small aggregation of houses in the country, being in general less in number than in a town or city and more than in a hamlet; specif.: **a** In the United States, such a collection incorporated as a municipality and governed by a board of three or more trustees and a president, locally elected, and having a treasurer, clerk, collector, and street commissioner. **b** Any of various territorial divisions incorporated as "villages" under statutory authority, as under various civil codes in the United States, in the Province of Quebec, etc., or officially or conventionally called "villages."

village community. A primitive organized agricultural community. The term *village community* varies with the historical theories of the writers using it. About the middle of the 19th century it was used to designate the free, autonomous, communistic group unit which in the mark system was considered to be the political unit at the base of modern states, and which was believed by the followers of that theory to be represented in the early self-dependent agricultural communities of England, Germany (the *mark*), India, Russia (the *mir*), etc. Later writers vary in holding to a modified form of this theory or in rejecting it altogether, varying in the interpretation of the established facts. Cf. THREE-FIELD SYSTEM; 2d MARK, 2.

vil'lag-er (-ăj-ẽr), *n.* An inhabitant of a village.

vil'lain (-ĭn), *n.* In sense 1 now usually **vil'lein**. [ME. *vilein*, F. *vilain*, LL. *villanus*, fr. *villa* a village, L. *villa* a farm, country house. See VILLA.] **1.** Orig., apparently, any free common villager or village peasant of any of the classes lower in rank than the thegn, as enumerated in the Domesday Book; a churl; specif., in a restricted sense, a free peasant of a class lower than a sokeman and higher in rank than the cotters and bordars (and colliberts). These peasant freemen appear to have had a wergild of 200 Saxon shillings (£4) and a manbote of 30 shillings, to have had property rights in both real and personal property, and not to have been adscript to the soil. Later, by about the 13th century, the term *villein* was applied to a class of unfree peasants, or serfs, who as regards their lord were slaves, but were free in their legal relations with respect to all others. They appear to have had no rights against their lords, except that of protection from being maimed or killed, and were subject to be sold by their lords or removed from their lands at will. From this status they gradually improved in condition, becoming the free peasantry of later days, their precarious tenure of land generally developing into the customary copyhold tenures (see COPYHOLD). It was formerly erroneously supposed that *villein regardant* designated a peasant adscript to the soil, and *villein in gross* an absolute slave (see REGARDANT, *a.*, 1).

2. A baseborn or clownish person; a boor. *Obs. or R.*

Pour the blood of the *villain* in one basin, and the blood of the gentleman in another, what difference shall there be proved? *Becon.*

3. One capable or guilty of great crimes; a deliberate scoundrel; a knave; rascal; — often used playfully without evil implication; as, the little *villain* has stolen my hat.

Calm, thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix. *Pope.*

vil'lain (vĭl'ĭn), *a.* [F. *vilain*.] *Rare.* **a** Of, pert. to, or composed of, villains, or villeins. **b** Befitting a villain; as: (1) Clownish; loutish. (2) Wicked; scoundrelly; dastardly.

vil'lain-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *vileneus*.] **1.** Befitting a villain, or scoundrel; proceeding from, or revealing, great depravity; evil; as, a *villainous* assault.

2. Mean; bad; wretched; vile; as, *villainous* weather; a *villainous* jargon. "*Villainous* saltpeter." *Shak.*

— **vil'lain-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vil'lain-ous-ness**, *n.*

vil'lain-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LAINIES (-ĭz). [ME. *vilanie*, *vileinye*, *vilenie*, F. *vilenie*, OF. also *vilanie*, *vileinie*. See VILLAIN, *n.*] **1.** State of being a serf; serfdom. *Obs.*

2. Quality or state of being villainous, or evil; extreme depravity or wickedness; as, the *villainy* of a seducer.

3. Abusive, discourteous, or foul speech. *Obs.*

He never yet no *vileinye* ne said. *Chaucer.*

4. Discourteous conduct; boorishness. *Obs.*

5. A villainous act; a deed of deep depravity; a crime.

‖ **vil'lan-ci'co** (vĕl'yän-thē'kō), *n.* [Sp., fr. *villano* rustic.] *Music.* A kind of song in seven-lined stanzas, resembling the madrigal, popular in Spain in the 15th century. Also, a motet, the melodies of such songs often being worked into contrapuntal pieces.

vil'la-nel'la (vĭl'ȧ-nĕl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -NELLE (-ē). [It., prop. fem. dim. See VILLAIN.] *Music.* **a** An old rustic dance, unaccompanied and in free form, an early type of the stricter canzonet and madrigal.

vil'la-nelle' (vĭl'ȧ-nĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *villanella*.] A poem in a French verse form, typically of nineteen lines running on but two rimes, and in six stanzas, five of three lines, one of four. The first and third line of stanza one are repeated in alternation as the last line of stanzas two to five and as the last two lines of the poem. Cf. VIRELAY.

vil'lar (vĭl'ȧr), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a vill.

vil-lat'ic (vĭ-lăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *villaticus* of a country house. See VILLAGE.] Of or pert. to a farm or a village; rural.

vil'lein (vĭl'ĭn), *n.* *Eng. Feudal Law.* One of a class of feudal tenants. See VILLAIN, 1.

vil'len-age (vĭl'ĕn-ăj), *n.* [OF. *villenage*, *vilenage*. See VILLAIN.] *Feudal Law.* The status of a villein; tenure on the terms by which a villein held of his lord; tenure at the will of the lord by villein services.

vil'li-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*villus* + *-form*.] Having the form or appearance of villi; like the pile of velvet, either hard or soft; as, the teeth of perch are *villiform*.

vil-los'i-ty (vĭ-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being villous.

2. *Bot.* A coating of long, slender hairs.

3. *Anat.* A villus; also, a villous patch or area.

vil'lous (vĭl'ŭs), *a.* [L. *villosus*: cf. F. *villeux*. Cf. VELVET.] **1.** Covered with fine hairs, or a woolly substance; shaggy with soft hairs; nappy; specif., *Bot.*, pubescent with soft and not matted hairs.

2. *Anat.* Furnished, or clothed, with villi.

vil'lus (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* VILLI (-ī). [L., shaggy hair, a tuft of hair.] **1.** *Anat. & Embryol.* A small slender vascular process; esp.: **a** One of the minute fingerlike processes which more or less thickly cover and give a velvety appearance to the surface of the mucous membrane of the small intestine (including that of the valvulæ conniventes) and serve in the absorption of nutriment. Each has a central, blindly ending, lacteal surrounded by blood capillaries, and is covered with epithelium. **b** One of the branching processes of the surface of the chorion of the developing egg or blastodermic vesicle of most mammals. Over parts of the surface these villi become vascular and help to form the placenta.

2. *pl.* Fine straight hairs on plants, like the pile of velvet.

vim (vĭm), *n.* [L., accusative of *vis* strength.] Energetic or active power; force; energy; spirit; vigor. *Colloq.*

vi-ma'na (vē-mä'nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *vimāna*.] *Indian Arch.* A pyramidal tower, roofing the central shrine of a Hindu, Jain, Buddhist, or Brahminic temple. Cf. GOPURA, SIKHRA.

vi'men (vī'mĕn), *n.*; *L. pl.* VIMINA (vĭm'ĭ-nȧ). [L., a twig.] *Bot.* A long, slender, flexible shoot or branch.

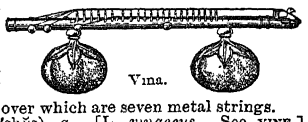
vim'i-nal (vĭm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *viminalis* pertaining to osiers, fr. *vimen* a pliant twig, osier.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or producing, twigs.

Vim'i-na'ri-a (vĭm'ĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vimen* a withe; — from its slender stalks and leaves.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian fabaceous plants. The only species, *V. denudata*, is a leafless broomlike shrub having small orange-yellow flowers with a broad vexillum and connate keel petals; the pod is 1-seeded. It is known as the *swamp oak*.

vi-min'e-ous (vĭ-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vimineus*, fr. *vimen* pliant twig.] **1.** Of or pertaining to twigs; woven of pliant twigs. "In the hive's *vimineous* dome." *Prior.*

2. *Bot.* Of or producing long slender twigs or shoots.

vi'na (vē'nȧ), *n.* [Hind. & Skr. *vīṇā*.] *Music.* An ancient Hindu instrument of the guitar type, still used in India. It has a long bamboo finger board with movable frets and a gourd resonator at each end, over which are seven metal strings.



Vina.

vi-na'ceous (vī-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *vinaceus*. See VINE.] **1.** Pertaining to, or like, wine or grapes.

2. Of the color of wine, esp. of red wine.

vin'a-con'ic (vĭn'ȧ-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [G. *vinaconsäure*, fr. *vinylmalonsäure*, its older name + *itaconsäure*, with which it is isomeric. Cf. VINYL; ITACONIC.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline dibasic acid, $C_5H_4(CO_2H)_2$, derived from trimethylene and prepared indirectly from ethylene bromide and malonic acid. It was formerly regarded as a vinyl derivative.

vin'ai-grette' (vĭn'ā-grĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *vinaigre* vinegar.] **1.** *Cookery.* A sauce, made of vinegar, oil, and other ingredients, used esp. on cold meats.

2. A small box, usually of silver or gold, with inner perforated cover, for holding aromatic vinegar in a sponge, smelling salts, or other pungent smelling drug.

3. A small two-wheeled vehicle, like a Bath chair, made to be drawn or pushed. *Rare.*

vi-nasse' (vĭ-năs'), *n.* [F.] The residual liquid from the distillation of alcoholic liquors; specif., that remaining from the fermentation and distillation of beet-sugar molasses, valuable as yielding potassium salts, ammonia, etc.

Vin'ca (vĭn'kȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pervinca*, *vinca pervinca*, periwinkle.] *Bot.* A small genus of apocynaceous plants, the periwinkles, natives of the Old World. They are herbs, woody at the base, having solitary axillary flowers, usually of handsome colors. The stigma is plumose. *V. major* and *V. minor* are cultivated, and have become naturalized in many parts of the United States. See 2d PERIWINKLE.

Vin-cen'tian (vĭn-sĕn'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Vincent de Paul, esp. founded by him, or having him as patron saint.

Vin-cen'tian, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* **a** One of the "Congregation of the Priests of the Mission," founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1624 and devoted to conducting missions; a Lazarist. **b** A member of a sisterhood, founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1634, for nursing the sick; a Sister, or Daughter, of Charity; a Sister of St. Vincent. **c** A member of a lay society for poor relief, founded at Paris in 1833 and having St. Vincent de Paul for its patron saint.

Vin'ce-tox'i-cum (vĭn'sē-tŏk'sĭ-kŭm), *n.* [NL.; L. *vincere* to conquer + *toxicum* poison. See TOXIC.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American asclepiadaceous vines, having cordate leaves and large purple or greenish cymose flowers, the corolla rotate and 5-parted, with an entire or lobed crown.

2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The root of swallowwort (*Cynanchum vincetoxicum*), formerly esteemed as a counterpoison.

vin'ci-ble (vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *vincibilis*, fr. *vincere* to vanquish, conquer. See VICTOR.] Capable of being overcome or subdued; conquerable; as, not *vincible* in spirit.

vincible ignorance, *Theol.*, ignorance within one's control, and for which, therefore, one is responsible before God.

— **vin'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **vin'ci-ble-ness**, *n.*

vin'cu-lum (vĭn'kŭ-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L., fr. *vincire*, *vinctum*, to bind.] **1.** A bond of union; a tie.

2. *Math.* A straight, horizontal mark placed over two or more members of a compound quantity, equiv to parentheses or brackets about them, as $a - \overline{b - c} = a - (b - c)$.

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vild. † WILD.

vild (*dial.* vĭld), *a.* [As if the p. p. of a verb to *vile*. See VILE, *a.*] Vile. — *adv.* Vilely. — **vild'ly**, *adv.* — **vild'ness**, *n.* *All Obs or Dial. Eng.*

vile. † FILE.

vile. Obs. aphetic for REVILE.

vile, *adv.* Vilely. *Obs.*

vile, *n.* A vile or evil thing. *Obs.*

vil'ed. † VILD.

vilein. † VILLAIN.

vileinie, vilenie, vileinye, vilenye. † VILLAINY.

vilens, vileyns, *a.* [See VILLAIN.] Villainous. *Obs.* — **vil'ensly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

vilesse, *n.* [F. *vieillesse*.] Old age. *Obs.*

vilete. † VILITY.

vileyn, vileynliche. † VILLAIN, VILLAINLY.

vilfull. † WILFUL.

vilhede, *n.* [See VILE, *a.*; -HEAD.] Vileness *Obs.*

Vi'li (vē'lē), *n.* *Norse Myth.* One of the brothers of Odin, the other being Ve, who helped him slay the giant Ymir

vil'i-a'co (vĭl'ĭ-ā'kō; vĭl-yä'kō), *n.* [It. *vigliacco*.] Scoundrel; villain. *Obs.*

vil'i-cate (vĭl'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To vilify; defame. *Obs.*

viliche. † VILELY.

vil'i-fi'er (vĭl'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that vilifies or defames.

vil'i-pend (vĭl'ĭ-pĕnd), *a.* Slanderous; calumniatory. *Rare or Scot.*

vil'i-pen'den-cy (-pĕn'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Disparagement; slight. *Obs.*

vil'i-pend'er (-pĕn'dẽr), *n.* One who vilipends.

vil'i-pen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* Vilification. *Obs. Scot.*

vil'i-ty (vĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *vilitas*: cf. F. *vilité*, ME. *vilte*, fr. OF. *vilté*.] Vileness; baseness. *Obs.*

vill. † FILL; WILL, *a.*

villache. † VILLAGE. [-DOM.]

vil'la-dom (vĭl'ȧ-dŭm), *n.* See village cart. = CART, *n.*, 4.

village reserve. Crown lands reserved as a site for a village. *Australia.* [ages. *Obs.*]

vil'lage-ry (vĭl'ăj-rĭ), *n.* Vil-

villain, *v. t.* To debase; degrade; slight; abuse. *Obs.*

vil'lain-age, *n.* = VILLENAGE.

vil'lain-ess, *n.* A female villein. *Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*]

vil'lain-ist, *n.* = VILLAINIZER.

vil'lain-ize, *v. t.* = VILLAIN. *Obs.* — **vil'lain-iz'er**, *n.* *Obs.*

vil'lain-ly, *adv.* Wickedly. *Obs.*

vil'lain-ous, *adv.* Villainously. *Obs.*

vil'la-kin (vĭl'ȧ-kĭn), *n.* *Rare.* A little villa. b A little village.

vil'lan. Obs. or hist. var. of VILLAIN, VILLEIN. [AGE.]

vil'lan-age. 1. Var. of VILLEN-AGE. 2. Infamy; villainy. *Obs.*

vil'la-nel' (vĭl'ȧ-nĕl'). † VILLANELLE.

vil'la-nette' (-nĕt'), *n.* [Irreg. dim. of *villa*.] A small villa. *R.*

vil'lan-ist, vil'lan-ize, vil'lan-iz'er. † VILLAINIST, etc.

vil'lan-ous (vĭl'ȧn-ŭs), **vil'lan-ous-ly**, etc Vars. of VILLAINOUS, etc.

villayet Var. of VILAYET.

‖ **vil-leg'gia-tu'ra** (vĭl-lā'jä-tōō'rä), *n.* [It.] Stay or sojourn at a villa; rarely, a country seat, or villa. [*a.*, a-

vil'lein (vĭl'ĕn), *a.* = VILLAIN, VILLEIN-AGE (-ăj), *n* = VILLENAGE.

vil'lein-hold (-hōld), *n.* A tenement held by villein tenure.

vil'lein-ous. † VILLAINOUS.

vil'li, *n.*, *pl.* of VILLUS. [ACO.]

vil'li-a'co, vil'li-a'go. † VILLI-

vil'li-ca'tion (-ka'shŭn), *n.* [*L. vilicatio*: cf. OF *vilication*.] *Early Eng. Hist.* The rule of husbandry under the master or owner of a manor.

villiche. † VILELY.

vil'lin-age. † VILLAINAGE.

Vil'li-plac'en-ta'li-a (vĭl'ĭ-plăs'ĕn-tā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A division of mammals having an indeciduate villous placenta, and including ungulates, sirenians, and cetaceans. — **vil'li-placen'tal** (-plȧ-sĕn'tăl), *a.*

vil-li'tis (vĭ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See VILLUS; -ITIS.] *Vet.* Inflammation of the soft part of the wall of a horse's hoof.

vil'loid (vĭl'oid), *a.* [*villus* + *-oid*.] *Bot* Pert. to, or consisting of, villi. [-OSE), *a* Villous.

vil'lose (vĭl'ōs; vĭ-lōs'; *see* -OSE), *a* Villous.

vilm. † FILM. [LY, VILLAINY.

vilomsly, vilony. † VILLAINOUS-

vil'ous (vĭ'lŭs), *a.* [Cf. VILE, *a.*] Vile; base *Obs.* — **vi'lous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

vilt. † VULT.

vilte. † VILITY.

vilthy. † FILTHY.

vily, *adv.* Vilely. *Obs.*

Vim'i-nal (vĭm'ĭ-năl), *n.* [L. *Viminalis*.] One of the seven hills of Rome. See SEVEN HILLS.

v. imp. *Abbr.* Verb impersonal.

‖ **vin** (vĭn), *n.* [F.] Wine.

vin'age (vĭn'ăj), *n.* 1. [OF.] An old indirect tax on wine.

2. [F.] Fortifying of wine.

‖ **vi'nai'gre** (vē'nā'gr'), *n.* [F.] Vinegar.

vi-nai'gri-er (vĭ-nā'grĭ-ẽr; *F.* vē'nĕ'grē-ā'), *n.* [F., prop., a vinegar maker or seller.] A vinegarroon. *West Indies.*

vi-nai'grous (vĭ-nā'grŭs), *a.* [F. *vinaigre* vinegar.] Resembling vinegar; sour; hence, sour-tempered; crabbed. *Rare.*

vinaker. † VINEGAR.

Vi-na'li-a (vĭ-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See JUPITER, 1.

vi-na'ri-an (vĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), **vi-na'ri-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vinarius*.] Of or pert. to wine. *Obs.*

vi-na'ta (vē-nä'tä), *n.* An Italian vintage song.

vi-nat'i-co (vĭ-năt'ĭ-kō), *n.* [Pg. *vinhatico*.] The coarse, dark-colored wood of the East Indian lauraceous tree *Persea indica*.

vi'na-to'ri-an (vī'nȧ-tō'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [Cf. LL. *vinea'tor* one in charge of vines.] Pertaining to a vinedresser *Obs.*

Vin'a-ya-pit'a-ka (vĭ'nȧ-yȧ pĭt'ȧ-kȧ), *n.* See TRIPITAKA.

vin'cent (vĭn'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *vincens*, *-entis*, conquering.] Victorious. *Obs.*

Vin'cent (vĭn'sĕnt), *n.* [L. *vincens*, p. pr. of *vincere* to conquer: cf. F. *Vincent*, perh. for earlier *Vincenz*, indicating a L. *Vincentius*. Cf. VICTOR a conqueror.] Lit., conquering; — masc. prop. name. L. *Vincens* (vĭn'sĕnz); F. *Vincent* (văN'sȧN'); It. *Vincenzo* (vĕn-chĕnt'sō); Sp. *Vicente* (vē-thĕn'tä; 138); Pg. *Vicente* (vē-sĕn'tä); G. *Vincenz* (vĭn'tsĕnts).

Vin-cen'ti-o (vĭn-sĕn'shĭ-ō), *n.* The Duke of Vienna in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure." He commits his sovereignty to Angelo, under pretext of a distant journey, and, disguised in a monk's hood, observes his people and his deputy's administration. See ANGELO

‖ **vin'cet a'mor pa'tri-æ.** [L.] Love of country will prevail *Vergil* (*Æneid*, VI. 823).

vin'ce-tox'in (vĭn'sē-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [See VINCETOXICUM.] *Chem.* An amorphous glucoside in white swallowwort root (*Cynanchum vincetoxicum*).

‖ **vin'cit om'ni-a ve'ri-tas** (vĕr'ĭ-tăs) [L.] Truth conquers all things.

‖ **vin'cit qui pa'ti-tur** (pāt'ĭ-tŭr). [L.] He conquers who endures

‖ **vin'cit qui se vin'cit.** [L.] He conquers who conquers himself.

vinc'ture (vĭŋ'kŭ-tūr), *n.* [L. *vinctura*, fr. *vincire*, *vinctum*, to bind.] A binding. *Obs.*

vin'cu-late (vĭŋ'kŭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *vinculatus*, p. p of *vinculare*.] To bind. *Rare.*

‖ **vin'cu-lum ma'tri-mo'ni-i** (măt'rĭ-mō'nĭ-ī). [L.] The bond of marriage. [VANQUISH.]

vin'cus (vĭŋ'kŭs). Scot. var. of Vin'cy, Ros'a-mond (vĭn'sĭ). See LYDGATE, DOCTOR.

vindage. † VENDAGE.

vinde. † FIND.

vin-de'mi-al (vĭn-dē'mĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *vindemialis*, fr. *vindemia* a vintage. See VINTAGE.] Of or pertaining to a vintage. *Rare.*

vin-de'mi-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *vin-*

3. *Anat.* A uniting band or bundle of fibers; frænum; esp., in birds, a commissure uniting the two main tendons of the foot.

vin'di-ca-ble (vĭn'dĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being vindicated, justifiable. — **vin'di-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

vin'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; VIN'DI-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); VIN'DI-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *vindicatus*, p. p. of *vindicare* to lay claim to, defend, avenge. See VENGEANCE.] **1.** To lay claim to; to assert a right to; to claim. *Rare. Pope.*

2. *Roman & Civil Law.* To assert one's legal right to (a thing); to recover by legal process

3. To defend or secure against assault of any kind; to maintain; defend. *Obs. or R.*

[He] that *vindicates* his country from a tyrant. *Massinger.*

4. To support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure, or objections; to free from all suspicion of wrong, dishonor, invalidity, or the like; to sustain; justify; as, to *vindicate* one's honor; to *vindicate* a claim, right, or title; to *vindicate* an official or an official act.

5. To avenge; punish. *Obs. Bacon.*

Syn. — Defend, maintain, assert, claim; absolve, excuse, exculpate, exonerate. — VINDICATE, JUSTIFY. To JUSTIFY, as here compared (see JUSTIFY); is esp. to maintain the right, justice, or propriety of something, and may or may not suggest an attitude of defense or apology; VINDICATE commonly carries more definitely the implication of successful defense, as against some charge, denial, or censure; as, "Her thought was trying to *justify* her delight in the colors by merging them in her mystic religious joy" (*G. Eliot*); "So does he *vindicate* Pompilia's fame" (*R. Browning*); "that . . . I may assert eternal Providence, and *justify* the ways of God to men" (*Milton*); "Laugh where we must, be candid where we can, but *vindicate* the ways of God to man" (*Pope*). See ASSERT, EXCULPATE, EXCUSE.

vin'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vindicatio* a laying claim, defense, vindication.] **1.** Act of vindicating, or state of being vindicated; specif., defense; justification against denial or censure; as, the *vindication* of one's honor.

vin-dic'a-tive (vĭn-dĭk'ȧ-tĭv, vĭn'dĭ-kā-tĭv; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *vindicatif*. Cf. VINDICTIVE.] **1.** Tending to, or intended to, vindicate; vindicating; as, a *vindicative* policy.

2. *Obs.* **a** Revengeful; vindictive. **b** Punitive.

— **vin-dic'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **vin-dic'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

vin'di-ca-to-ry (vĭn'dĭ-kȧ-tŭ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Tending or serving to vindicate, of or pert. to the act of vindicating; specif., justificatory; vindicative.

2. Inflicting punishment; avenging; punitive. *Obs. or R.*

vin-dic'tive (vĭn-dĭk'tĭv), *a.* [For *vindicative*, confused with L. *vindicta* revenge, punishment, fr. *vindicare* to vindicate. See VINDICATE; cf. VINDICATIVE.] **1.** Disposed to revenge, prompted or characterized by revenge; retaliatory; as, a *vindictive* spirit, punishment, man.

2. Punitive. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Syn. — VINDICTIVE, REVENGEFUL are often interchangeable; but REVENGEFUL is commonly the stronger term; as, "There was nothing *vindictive* in his nature; but, if revenge came his way, it might as well be good" (*Stevenson*); "Read the cardinal's malice and his potency together . . . You know his nature, that he's *revengeful*, and I know his sword hath a sharp edge" (*Shak.*). See AVENGE, REQUITAL.

vindictive damages. See EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.

— **vin-dic'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **vin-dic'tive-ness**, *n.*

vine (vīn), *n.* [F. *vigne*, L. *vinea* a vineyard, vine, fr. *vineus* of or belonging to wine, *vinum* wine, grapes. See WINE, cf. VIGNETTE.] **1.** A grapevine.

2. Any plant whose stem requires support, and which climbs by tendrils or other means, or which trails or creeps along the ground; as, a squash *vine*; a honeysuckle *vine*. Also, the stem of such plant. Cf CLIMBER **a**.

And one went out into the field to gather herbs, and found a wild *vine*, and gathered thereof wild gourds. 2 *Kings* IV 39.

vine of Sodom, a plant mentioned in the Bible (*Deut.* xxxii. 32), now thought to be identical with the apple of Sodom.

vine, *v. i.*; VINED (vīnd); VIN'ING (vīn'ĭng). To form a vine; to grow after the manner of a vine.

vine beetle. Any of several beetles injurious to the leaves or branches of the grapevine. Among the more important are the grapevine fidia (see FIDIA), spotted pelidnota, vine flea beetle (*Haltica chalybea*), rose beetle, vine borer, and several species of *Colaspis* and *Anomala*.

vine borer **a** Any of several beetles whose larvæ bore in the wood or pith of the grapevine, especially *Sinoxylon basilare*, a small species the larva of which bores in the stems, and *Ampelophlyptes sesostris*, a small reddish brown weevil (called also **vine weevil**), which produces knotlike galls on the branches. **b** A clear-wing moth (*Memythrus polistiformis*), whose larva bores in the roots of the grapevine and is often destructive.



Vine Borer (*Sinoxylon basilare*). *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Imago.

vine'dress'er (vĭn'drĕs'ẽr), *n.* One who cultivates, prunes, or cares for, grapevines. *Is* lxi. 5.

vin'e-gar (vĭn'ē-gẽr), *n.* [ME. *vinegre*, F. *vinaigre*; *vin* wine (L. *vinum*) + *aigre* sour. See WINE · EAGER, *a.*] A sour liquid used as a condiment, or as a preservative, and obtained by the fermentation of dilute alcoholic liquids, as wine, cider, or beer. Vinegar may be made, as cider vinegar usually is, by keeping the liquid in a warm place in contact with air, often with the addition of "mother." The **Orleans process** for wine vinegar is continuous, wine being added in installments to vinegar in a large oak cask, and vinegar drawn off from time to time. In the **quick vinegar process** the liquid, which is allowed to trickle slowly over shavings or other porous material placed in a tall vat, collects at the bottom as vinegar. This process is usually employed for malt, beer, and spirit vinegar The characteristic sourness of vinegar is due to acetic acid, of which it ordinarily contains three to nine per cent, though the so-called **vinegar essence**, or **double vinegar**, made from spirits, contains as high as fourteen per cent. Wine vinegar is pale yellow to red, contains also tartaric acid, and has a highly valued aroma. Cider vinegar is brownish, contains malic acid, and has an odor of apples. Malt and beer vinegars are brown, and contain various dissolved substances. Spirit vinegars, which naturally have little color or aroma, are often colored and flavored, and imitation vinegar is made from pyroligneous acid. Vinegar was once largely used in pharmacy as a menstruum, as in **vinegar of opium**, etc., but, on account of its tendency to decomposition, it has been replaced by dilute acetic acid.

vinegar of opium, *Pharm.*, a solution of opium in diluted acetic acid; black drop.

vinegar eel. A minute nematode worm (*Anguillula aceti*), often found in great numbers in vinegar, sour paste, and other fermenting vegetable substances; also, sometimes, one of other species of the family Anguillulidæ.



Vinegar Eel, Female, much enlarged. *m* Mouth; *o* Eggs; *v* Genital Opening; *x* Anus.

vinegar fly. Any of several fruit flies, esp. *Drosophila ampelopophila*, which breed in imperfectly sealed preserves and in pickles.

vin'e-gar-roon' (vĭn'ē-gȧ-rōōn'), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *vinagre* vinegar. Cf. VINAIGRIER.] A whip scorpion, esp. a large Mexican species (*Thelyphonus giganteus*) popularly supposed to be very venomous; — so called from the odor that it emits when alarmed.

vinegar tree. The staghorn sumac, whose acid berries have been used to intensify the sourness of vinegar.

vin'e-gar-y (vĭn'ē-gẽr-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of vinegar; hence, sour; unamiable; crabbed.

vine hawk moth. Any of several hawk moths whose larvæ feed on grapevine leaves, esp. *Pholus achmeon* and *Ampelophaga myron*. See HOG CATERPILLAR

vine maple. A maple (*Acer circinatum*) of the northwestern United States, whose stems are often prostrate and strike root freely, forming dense thickets.

vin'er (vīn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A vinedresser; also, a vineyard. *Obs.*

2. A member of the Vintners. (See VINTNER, *n.*, 2.) *Hist*

3. A machine in which fresh peas are separated from the pods and vines for canning by means of beaters.

vin'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** [OF. *vignerie*.] A vineyard. *Obs.*

2. A structure, usually inclosed with glass, for rearing and protecting vines; a grapery.

3. A mass or dense growth of vines.

vine sawfly. A small black sawfly (*Selandria vitis*) whose larva feeds on the leaves of the grapevine.

vine scale. The scale *Pulvinaria innumerabilis*.

vine'yard (vĭn'yärd), *n.* [ME. *vynzerde*, for *winyard*, AS. *wingeard*; influenced by E. *vine*, F. *vigne*. See WINE, YARD an inclosure; cf. VINE.] Lit., an inclosure or yard for grapevines; commonly, a plantation of grapevines.

vine'yard-ist, *n.* One who cultivates a vineyard.

‖ **vingt' et' un'** (văN'-tā'-tŭN'). [F., twenty and one.] A game at cards, played by two or more persons with the entire pack. The aim of each player is to obtain from the dealer such cards that the sum of their pips, or spots, is as near as possible to twenty-one, without exceeding it.

vi'nic (vī'nĭk; vĭn'ĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *vinum* wine.] Of, pertaining to, or occurring in, wine; as, *vinic* alcohol.

vin'i-cul'ture (vĭn'ĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [L. *vinum* wine + E. *culture*.] Cultivation of the vine; viticulture. — **vin'i-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tūr-ăl), *a* — **vin'i-cul'tur-ist**, *n.*

vi-nif'er-ous (vī-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vinum* wine + E. *-ferous*.] Yielding or producing wine; as, a *viniferous* region.

vin'i-fi-ca'tion (vĭn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vinum* wine + E. *-fication*.] The conversion of a fruit juice or other saccharine solution into alcohol by fermentation.

vin'i-fi-ca'tor (vĭn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* An apparatus for condensing escaping alcohol vapors in vinous fermentation.

‖ **vin' or di'naire'** (văN'-nôr'dē'nâr'). [F., lit., common wine.] A cheap claret, used as a table wine.

vi-nos'i-ty (vī-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *vinositas*: cf. F. *vinosité*.] Quality or state of being vinous.

vi'nous (vī'nŭs), *a.* [L. *vinosus*, fr. *vinum* wine: cf. F *vineux*. See WINE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to wine; having the qualities of wine; as, a *vinous* taste.

2. Wine-colored; vinaceous; — designating certain birds.

3. Habitually given to wine; also, affected by wine.

vin'tage (vĭn'tăj), *n.* [Corrupted by influence of *vintner*, *vintry*, fr. ME. *vindage*, *vendage*, for *vendange*, OF. *vendenge*, F. *vendange*, fr. L. *vindemia*; *vinum* wine, grapes + *demere* to take off; *de-* + *emere*, originally, to take. See WINE, REDEEM; cf. VINDEMIAL.] **1.** Act or time of gathering the crop of grapes, or of making the wine for a season.

2. The produce of the vine for one season, in grapes or, now usually, in wine; as, the *vintage* is abundant; the *vintage* of France; wine of the *vintage* of 1840.

3. Wine. *Rare.*

vin'tag-er (vĭn'tă-jẽr), *n.* [From VINTAGE: cf. F *vendangeur*.] One who gathers the vintage.

vintage wine. A fine wine made from selected grapes of a good year, kept separate and sold as wine of that year.

vin'tag-ing (-tă-jĭng), *n.* Act of gathering the vintage.

vint'ner (vĭnt'nẽr), *n.* [ME. *vintener*, *viniter*, OF. *vinetier*, *vinotier*; cf. OF. *vinet*, *vinot*, dim. of *vin* wine, LL. *vinetarius* a vintner; all ultimately fr. L. *vinum* wine. See WINE.] **1.** One who deals in wine; a wine seller, or wine merchant, esp. at wholesale.

2 *pl.* [*cap.*] One of the great companies of London, England, incorporated in 1365. See COMPANY, *n.*, 6.

‖ **vi'num** (vī'nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* VINA (-nȧ). [L. See WINE.] Wine; — chiefly used in *Pharmacy* in the name of solutions of some medicinal substance in wine; as: **vina medicata**, medicated wines; **vinum opii**, wine of opium.

vin'y (vīn'ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, vines; producing, or abounding in, vines.

vi'nyl (vī'nĭl), *n.* [L. *vinum* wine + E. *-yl*.] *Chem.* The univalent radical $CH_2{:}CH$, of which ethylene is the hydride. It is isomeric with ethenyl.

vi'ol (vī'ŏl), *n.* Also *voyal*, *voyol*. *Naut.* A large rope sometimes used in weighing anchor. *Totten.*

vi'ol, *n.* [F. *viole*, prob. fr. Pr. *viola*, *viula*; cf. Sp., Pg., & It. *viola*; of uncert. orig.; perh. fr. a dim of L. *vivus* lively (cf. VIVID), or perh. akin to E. *fiddle*. Cf. VIELLE, 1st VIOLA, VIOLIN.] *Music.* A stringed instrument, typically made up of a hollow resonance box, or *body*, with one or two sound holes in its belly, a neck, with finger board, terminating in a head which holds pegs by which are controlled the tension and pitch of the strings, these being stretched from the bottom of the body over a bridge and along the finger board, and sounded by means of a bow. Specif., a medieval variety of this type, having a flat tapering back, a broad fretted neck, low-arched bridge, and, usually, six strings. It was made in four sizes, treble, alto, bass, and contrabass, the predecessors respectively of the modern violin, viola, violoncello, and double-bass viol.

‖ **viol da braccio**, viol **d'amore**, etc. *Music.* = VIOLA DA BRACCIO, VIOLA D'AMORE, etc.

vi-o'la (vē-ō'lȧ; vī-; *It.* vē-ô'lä; 277), *n.* [It. See 2d VIOL.] A viol instrument, intermediate in size and compass between the violin and violoncello, tuned a fifth lower than the former, thus: c, g, d', a' (see 5th PITCH, 12). Its strings are rather thick, the lower two being wire-wound, and have a somber elegiac quality of tone. It is a permanent member of the string quartet and the orchestra.

‖ **vi-o'la bas-tar'da** (bȧs-tär'dȧ) [It., bastard viola], *Music*, a viola da gamba or bass viol, provided with strings for sympathetic vibration as in the viola d'amore. — ‖ **v. da bracˊcio** (dä brät'chō) [It., viol for the arm], the tenor viol, an old form of the viola, having properly six strings. — ‖ **v. da gam'ba** (dä gäm'bä) [It., viol for the leg], an old form of the violoncello, having properly six strings. — ‖ **v. d'a-mo're** (dä-mō'rā) [It., viol of love: cf. F. *viole d'amour*], a larger form of the viola, common in the 17th and 18th centuries, having usually seven gut strings, with seven or more wire strings passing under the finger board and sounding sympathetically as the first were played. Its tone was peculiarly soft and silvery. — ‖ **v. da spal'la** (dä späl'lä). [It., viol for the shoulder.] = VIOLA DA BRACCIO. — ‖ **v. di bor-do'ne** (dē bôr-dō'nā) [It., bass viol], the viola bastarda.

Vi'o-la (vī'ŏ-lȧ; vē-ō'lȧ; vī-ō'-; *the first follows the L. accent, the others the It.*), *n.* [L. *viola* a violet. See VIOLET.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. L. *Viola* (vī'ŏ-lä); F. *Violette* (vyô'lĕt'); It. *Viola* (vē-ô'lä); Sp. & Pg. *Violante* (vē'ô-län'tā); G. *Viola* (vē-ô'lä), *Viole* (vē-ô'lē).

2. In Shakespeare's "Twefth Night," a fair and gentle lady who disguises herself as a page and enters the service of Duke Orsino, with whom she falls in love. He employs her to carry love messages to the Lady Olivia, but finally marries Viola. See OLIVIA, 2 **a**.

3. (*pron.* vī'ō-lä). [NL.] *Bot.* A very large genus of low herbs or rarely undershrubs, the violets, typifying the family Violaceæ. They are either acaulescent or leafy-stemmed with alternate stipulate leaves and solitary axillary purple, yellow, or white flowers, often (as in the pansy) marked or variegated with some other color. The corolla is irregular and often spurred; the sepals are auricled at the base. The pansy (*V. tricolor*) is the most familiar cultivated species. *V. odorata* of Europe is the common sweet violet of the florists. The species are widely distributed in temperate regions; they are extremely variable, and are probably in an active state of mutation (which see).

vi'o-la-ble (vī'ō-lȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *violabilis*. cf. F. *violable*. See VIOLATE.] That may be violated. — **vi'o-la-ble-ness**, *n.* — **vi'o-la-bly**, *adv.*

Vi'o-la'ce-æ (-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See VIOLA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Hypericales), agreeable fruits, esp. grapes It has been variously located from Labrador to New Jersey

vin'net + VINET, vignette.

vin'newed (vĭn'ūd) + FINEWED — **vin'newed-ness**, *n. Obs.*

vinnoware + WINNOWER.

vin'ny (vĭn'ĭ), *a* [AS. *fynig* See FINEW.] Moldy; mildewed. — **vin'ny**, *v. t.* & *i. Both Obs. or Dial Eng.*

vi'no (vē'nō), **bi'no** (vē'nō; 133), *n* [Sp *vino* wine.] A strong liquor distilled from a fermented mixture of nipa-palm sapand sugar-canejuice *Phil. I*

vin'o-lent (vĭn'ō-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *vinolentus*, fr. *vinum* wine.] Given to wine; drunken — **vin'o-lence** (-lĕns), *n* — **vin'o-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* — **vin'o-lent-ness**, *n All Obs*

vin-om'e-ter (vĭn-ŏm'ē-tẽr; vī-nŏm'-), *n.* [L. *vinum* wine + E *-meter*; cf. F. *vinomètre*.] A hydrometer for determining the strength or purity of wine; an œnometer, or alcoholometer.

vi'nose (vī'nōs; vī-nōs'; *cf.* -OSE), *a* Vinous. *Rare.*

vinour + VINER.

vi'nous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

vinow. + FINEW.

vin'quish (vĭŋ'kwĭsh), *n Far.* See VANQUISH. *n*

vint (vĭnt), *v. t.* [Prob. back formation fr *vintage*.] To make (wine)

vin'ta (vēn'tä), *n* [Sp.] Among the Moros, a baroto, sometimes used with a sail. *Phil I*

vin'tage, *v. t.* To gather as in a vintage. *Obs*

vintaine, *n.* [OF., F. *vingtaine*, a score.] A military division containing twenty soldiers *Obs.*

vintener + VINTNER

vin'ter, *n* A vintner *Obs.*

vin'tin. **vin'ton** Obs corrupts of VENETIANO.

vin'ti-ner (vĭn'tĭ-nẽr), *n* [OF. *vintenier*.] The commander of a section of twenty soldiers. *Obs. or Hist.*

vint'ner-y (vĭnt'nẽr-Y), *n.* The trade of a vintner *Rare*

vint'ress (vĭn'trĕs), *n.* A woman vintner *Rare*

vint'ry (-rĭ), *n* [ME *viniterie*, fr. OF. *vinotier*, *vinetier* See VINTNER.] A place where wine is sold. *Obs. or R.*

vin'yard Vineyard. *Ref. Sp.*

vinyl benzene. *Chem* Styrene.

vi'o-form (vī'ō-fôrm), *n. Med.* A tasteless, nearly odorless, derivative of quinoline, used as a substitute for iodoform

the violet family, having pentamerous mostly irregular flowers and a 1-celled ovary containing three parietal placentæ. There are 15 genera and about 350 species, of wide distribution, *Viola* being much the largest genus.

vī'o-la'ceous (vī'ō-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *violaceus*, fr. *viola* a violet.] **1.** Of the color of violets; bluish purple. **2.** *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the family Violaceæ. — **vī'o-la'ceous-ly**, *adv.*

vī'o-late (vī'ō-lāt), *v. t.*; VI'O-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); VI'O-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *violatus*, p. p. of *violare* to violate, fr. *vis* strength, force. See VIOLENT.] **1.** To treat roughly or harshly; to abuse.

His wife Boadicea *violated* with stripes *Milton.*

2. To do violence to (anything that should be held sacred or respected); to profane; desecrate.

Oft have they *violated*
The temple, oft the law, with foul affronts *Milton*

3. To trench or infringe on; to disturb; also, to break or disregard, as a promise. "To *violate* sleep." *Milton.*

Violated vows
'Twixt the souls of friend and friend. *Shak.*

4. To commit rape on; to ravish; outrage.

Syn. — Injure, disturb, interrupt, infringe, transgress, profane; deflower, debauch, dishonor.

vī'o-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *violatio*: cf. F. *violation*.] Act of violating, or state of being violated; specif.: **a** Infringement; transgression; nonobservance, as, the *violation* of law, covenants, promises, etc. "The *violation* of my faith." *Shak.* **b** An act of irreverence or desecration; profanation; as, the *violation* of a church. **c** Interruption, as of sleep or peace; disturbance. **d** Ravishment; rape.

vī'o-lence (vī'ō-lĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *violentia*. See VIOLENT.] **1.** Strength or energy actively displayed or exerted; vehement or forcible action; force; impetuosity; vehemence; of persons, vehement or unrestrained eagerness; highly excited or animated force or energy; as, the *violence* of an attack or storm; to denounce with *violence*. **2.** Injury done to that which is entitled to respect, reverence, or observance; profanation; infringement; unjust force, outrage; assault. "The tyrant's *violence*." *Shak.*

Do *violence* to no man *Luke* iii. 14.

3. Broadly, exertion of any physical force considered with reference to its effect on another than the agent, as in effecting an entrance into a house in burglary. Sometimes, in law, the overcoming or prevention of resistance by threats of violence is held to be constructive violence. **4.** Ravishment; rape.

Syn. — Vehemence, outrage, fierceness, eagerness; violation, infraction, transgression, oppression. See FORCE.

vī'o-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *violentus*, fr. *vis* strength, force; prob. akin to Gr. ἰς a muscle, strength; cf. Skr. *vayas* strength, youth, L. *vir* man (cf. VIRILE).] **1.** Moving, acting, or characterized, by physical force, esp. by extreme and sudden or by unjust or improper force; furious; vehement; as, a *violent* storm or wind; a *violent* attack.

Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphrey's life. *Shak.*

2. Marked by, or due to, strong mental excitement; vehement; passionate; as, *violent* speech; *violent* reproaches. **3.** Produced or effected by force; not spontaneous or natural; unnatural; abnormal; as, a *violent* death.

These *violent* delights have *violent* ends. *Shak*
No *violent* state can be perpetual *T. Burnet.*

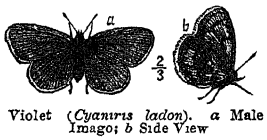
4. Acting with or exerting great force on the mind, or as evidence; nearly conclusive; as in the phrase, often used in legal contention, *violent* presumption. **5.** Great; extreme; — used intensively; as, a *violent* contrast in colors; *violent* pain, passion, etc.

Syn. — Fierce, vehement, outrageous, boisterous, turbulent, impetuous, passionate, severe, extreme.

violent profits, *Scots Law*, rents or profits of an estate obtained by a tenant wrongfully holding over after warning. They are recoverable in a process of removing.

vī'o-les'cent (-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *viola* a violet + E. *-escent*.] Tending to a violet color.

vī'o-let (vī'ō-lĕt), *n.* [ME. *violett*, *vyalette*, OF. *violete*, F. *violette* a violet, dim. of OF. *viole* a violet, L *viola*; akin to Gr. ἴον. Cf. IODINE.] **1.** Any plant or flower of the genus *Viola* (which see). The common purple, or hooded, violet of the Eastern U. S. is *V. cucullata*. **2.** The color of violets, or that color found at the higher end of the visible spectrum, typically at wave length about 420 millimicrons; bluish purple. **3.** Any pigment or dye which imparts the above color. **4.** Any of numerous small violet-colored butterflies of *Cyaniris*, *Rusticus*, and allied genera of the family Lycænidæ.

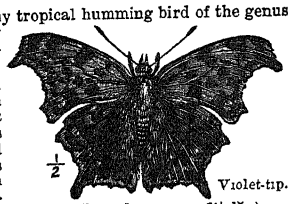


Violet (*Cyaniris ladon*). *a* Male Imago; *b* Side View

vī'o-let, *a.* [ME. *vyolette*, fr. the n.; cf. OF. & F. *violet*. See VIOLET, *n.*] Of the color violet; bluish purple.

violet blindness. *Med.*, a form of color blindness in which there is inability to perceive violet tints. — **v. cress**, an annual brassicaceous cruciferous plant (*Tonopsidium acaule*) native of Spain and Portugal, having pink or purple flowers. — **v. shell** *or* **v. snail**, any species of the genus *Ianthina*. — **v. wood**, any of several hard purplish or reddish woods, as kingwood or myall wood; also, a tree yielding such wood.

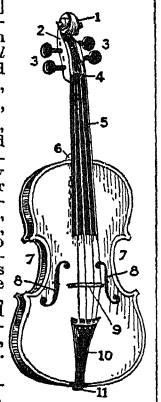
vī'o-let-ear', *n.* Any tropical humming bird of the genus *Petasophora*, having violet or bluish purple ear tufts.



Violet-tip.

vī'o-let-tip', *n.* A handsome American butterfly (*Polygonia interrogationis*). Its wings are mottled with various shades of red and brown and have violet tips.

vī'o-lin' (vī'ō-lĭn' *or, esp. in British usage*, vī'ō-lĭn), *n.* [It. *violino*, dim. of *viola*. See 2d VIOL.] **1.** *Music.* The modern treble instrument of the viol class, distinguished in its developed form from the typical *viol* (which see) by having the back scooped out and slightly rounded like the belly, a low bridge, ∫-shaped sound holes, thick but narrow handle, acute corners, and four strings tuned to g, d', a', and e'' (see 5th PITCH, 12); — called also colloquially *fiddle*. It is made of carefully chosen maple and pine, and in superior instruments every detail, as of the adjustment between bridge, sound post, and sound holes, and of the model, jointing, and varnish, is studied to bring about the utmost sonority and refinement of tone. Violin making was brought to its highest perfection by the masters of Cremona, in northern Italy, esp. by Niccolo Amati, Stradivari, and Guarneri. The violin is unique for varied, rich, and expressive tone quality, and has the first place in the orchestra. **2.** A violin player; as, the first *violin*.



Violin (Stradivarius) 1 Scroll; 2 Peg Box; 3,3 Pegs; 4 Nut; 5 Finger board; 6 Neck Plate; 7, 7 Bouts; 8, 8 Sound Holes; 9 Bridge; 10 Tailpiece; 11 Button.

vī'o-lin'ist (-lĭn'ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *violiniste*, *violoniste*, It. *violinista*.] A player on the violin.

Violle's standard (vyōlz), *or* **Violle** (vyōl), *n.* [Named after Jules *Violle*, a French physicist, who proposed it.] A photometric unit, being the light emitted by a square centimeter of platinum at the temperature of solidification about equal to 18.5 British standard candles.

vī'o-lon-cel'list (vē'ō-lŏn-chĕl'ĭst; vī'ō-lŏn-sĕl'ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *violoncelliste*, It. *violoncellista*.] A player on the violoncello; — often shortened to '*cellist*.

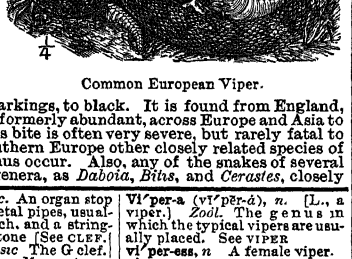
vī'o-lon-cel'lo (-chĕl'ō; -sĕl'ō; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-ōz). [It. *violoncello*, dim. of *violone* a bass viol. See VIOLONE; cf. CELLO.] *Music.* A bass violin, the modern form of the viola da gamba, with its four strings tuned an octave lower than the modern viola; — commonly shortened to *cello* or '*cello*. In playing, the performer rests it vertically on the floor between his knees. Its tone combines the sonority and expressiveness of the violin with a deeper, masculine quality. vī'o-lon-cel'lo pic'co-lo, a miniature violoncello of the same shape and tuning, used formerly esp. for solos.


Violoncello.

‖ **vī'o-lo'ne** (vē'ō-lō'nā), *n.* [It. *violone*, augment. of *viola* a viol. See 2d VIOL.] *Music.* The contrabass; also, an organ stop of similar tone.

vī'o-lu'ric (vī'ō-lū'rĭk), *a.* [*violet* + barbituric.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline substance, $C_4H_2O_4N_2$, obtained by the action of hydroxylamine on alloxan, and in other ways. It is an isonitroso derivative of barbituric acid, and forms characteristic yellow, blue, and violet salts.

vī'per (vī'pĕr), *n.* [L. *vipera*: cf. F. *vipère*. Cf. WIVERN, WEEVER.] **1.** Any of certain venomous snakes of the Old World, usually placed in the genus *Vipera*, syn. *Pelias* (see below); an adder; esp., *V. berus*, a species becoming about two feet long, and varying in color from red, brown, or gray, with dark markings, to black. It is found from England, where it was formerly abundant, across Europe and Asia to Sakhalin. Its bite is often very severe, but rarely fatal to man. In southern Europe other closely related species of the same genus occur. Also, any of the snakes of several Old World genera, as *Daboia*, *Bitis*, and *Cerastes*, closely related to the above, which constitute the family Viperidæ, in the narrow sense of that word. In broader sense, the pit vipers (Crotalinæ) are also included, the typical Viperidæ then forming the subfamily Viperinæ. See PIT VIPER. Loosely or popularly various venomous or supposedly venomous snakes are called *vipers*. It is claimed that *Coluber* (which see) should be retained as the generic name of the vipers instead of (as usual) for that of certain harmless snakes. According to this view the family name *Viperidæ* must be replaced by *Cobridæ*, and certain other changes from the nomenclature of snakes adopted in this dictionary necessarily follow.



Common European Viper.

2. A dangerous, treacherous, or malignant person.

Who committed
To such a *viper* his most sacred trust. *Milton.*

viper fish. A small, slender, phosphorescent deep-sea fish (*Chauliodus sloanei*). It has long ventral and dorsal fins, a large mouth, and very long, sharp teeth. Also, any of various other related fishes.

vī'per-ine (vī'pĕr-ĭn; -ēn; 183), *a.* [L. *viperinus*.] Of or pertaining to a viper or vipers; resembling a viper.

viperine snake. **a** Any viper or snake of the family Viperidæ or subfamily Viperinæ. **b** A small harmless snake (*Natrix viperinus*) colored much like the viper, found in southern Europe and Morocco.

vī'per-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Having the qualities of a viper, malignant; venomous; as, a *viperous* tongue. "This *viperous* slander." *Shak.* — **vī'per-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vī'per-ous-ness**, *n.*

vī'per's grass (vī'pĕrz). A perennial cichoriaceous herb (*Scorzonera hispanica*) with narrow, entire leaves, and solitary heads of yellow flowers. The long, white, carrot-shaped roots are eaten in Spain and elsewhere.

vi-ra'go (vĭ-rā'gō, vī-; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). [L. *virago*, *-inis*, fr. *vir* a man. See VIRILE.] **1.** A woman of great stature, strength, and courage; a woman with masculine qualities of body and mind. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. Hence, a turbulent woman; a termagant; vixen.

vire (vēr), *n.* [OF. *vire*, fr. *virer* to turn. Cf. VEER, VIRETON.] **1.** An arrow feathered so as to acquire a rotary motion, formerly used with a crossbow. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. *pl. Her.* Concentric annulets, usually three in number.

vir'e-lay (vĭr'ĕ-lā), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. & F. *virelai*, earlier *vireli*; influenced by *lai* lay.] A poem in an old French verse form, wholly in two rimes, and composed in short lines, with a refrain. Also, one of indeterminate length composed of longer and shorter lines, those of each kind riming together in each stanza, and each succeeding stanza having as its long-line rime the short-line rime of the preceding, while the last stanza took as its new rime the unrepeated one of the first.

vir'e-o (vĭr'ē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -OS (-ōz). [L., a species of bird.] **a** Any of certain small insectivorous oscine American birds belonging to a family **Vir'e-on'i-dæ** (vĭr'ē-ŏn'ĭ-dē). They are plainly but delicately colored, chiefly in olivaceous and grayish shades. In many species the bill is hooked. They are sweet singers and usually build pensile nests of much beauty. Common species of the eastern United States are the **red-eyed vireo** (*Vireosylva olivacea*), the warbling **vireo** (*V. gilva*), the **solitary**, or **blue-headed, vireo** (*Lanivireo solitarius*), and the **white-eyed vireo** (*Vireo griseus*). They are called also *greenlet*. **b** [*cap.*] The typical genus of vireos. — **vir'e-o-nine** (vĭr'ē-ō-nīn; -nĭn; 183), *a.*



Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireosylva olivacea*).

vi-res'cence (vī-rĕs'ĕns), *n.* *Bot.* State or condition of becoming green through the development of chloroplasts in organs normally white or colored, as petals.

vi-res'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *virescens*, p. pr. of *virescere* to grow green, verb incho. fr. *virere* to be green.] Beginning to be green; slightly green; greenish.

vir'gate (vûr'gāt), *a.* [L. *virgatus* made of twigs, fr *virga* a twig, rod. See VERGE a rod.] *Bot.* Having the form of a rod; wand-shaped.

vir'gate, *n.* [LL. *virgata*, *virgata terræ*, so much land as *virga terræ*, a land measure, contains, fr. L. *virga* a twig, rod.] *Early Eng. Law.* A measure of land equal to one quarter of an acre or, as more commonly used, one quarter of a hide; a yard or yardland. As equal to one quarter of a hide, a virgate was normally equal to 30 acres, but varied with the variation in the extent of the hide, this sense arising from the fact that in apportioning the hide among the four tenants usually holding it, each tenant was often or usually given one quarter of each acre in the hide.

Vir-gil'i-a (vĕr-jĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. L. *virga* a switch.] **1** *Bot.* A genus of South African fabaceous trees having pinnate leaves and rose-purple flowers succeeded by a coriaceous 2-valved pod. *V. capensis* is the only species. **2** [*l. c.*] Any of several trees belonging to allied genera, as the yellowwood, the Kentucky coffee tree, etc.

vir'gin (vûr'jĭn), *n.* [L. *virgo*, *-inis*; orig. uncert.: cf. OF. *virgine*, *virgene*, *virge*, *vierge*, F. *vierge*.] **1.** A woman who has had no sexual intercourse; a maid. **2.** A male who has not had sexual intercourse. Cf. MAID, 2. *Archaic.* *Rev.* xiv. 4. **3.** [*cap.*, usually with *the*] The Virgin Mary **4.** State of being a virgin; virginity. *Obs*

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vī'o-la'les (-lā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A Lindleyan alliance comprising the violets, passion flowers, stonecrops, and many other families. — **vī'o-lal** (vī'ō-lăl), *a.* **violand**, *n.* A violin. *Obs.*

vī'o-lan'i-line (vī'ō-lăn'ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*violet* + *aniline*.] One of the indulines

See DYE, INDULINE.

vī'o-lan'tin (-tĭn), *n.* [See VIOLURIC.] A yellowish crystalline derivative, $C_8H_9O_9N_5{\cdot}4H_2O$, of barbituric acid.

vī'o-la-quer'cit-rin (vī'ō-lȧ-kwûr'sĭt-rĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A yellow crystalline glucoside got from the pansy, and decomposing into glucose and quercitrin.

vī'o-las'cent (-lăs'ĕnt), *a.* Violescent. *Rare.*

vī'o-las'ter (vī'ō-lăs'tẽr), *n.* [From an OF. form of F *violâtre* purplish.] A kind of violet-colored diamond of India *Obs*

violat. † VIOLET

vī'o-la-tive (vī'ō-lā-tĭv), *a.* Violating, or tending to violate.

vī'o-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n* [L.] One that violates [lation. *Rare.*

vī'o-la-ture (vī'ō-lā-tûr), *n* Violation

viol block *Naut.* A block with swallow large enough to admit a hawser, or viol

viole. † FIOLE, VIAL.

viole, *v. t.* To violate. *Obs.*

vī'o-lence, *v. t.* To assault; injure; also, to bring by violence; to compel. *Obs.* [lence. *Obs.*

vī'o-len-cy (vī'ō-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Violence.

vī'o-lent, *v. i.* To be violent; to act violently. — *v. t.* To violate. b To urge with violence — **vī'o-lent**, *n* a Violence b An assailant. *All Obs.*

vī'o-lent-ly, *adv.* of VIOLENT.

vī'o-lent-ness. See -NESS. [*Obs.*

vī'o-les'to, *n.* A violent person.

vī'ol-er, *n.* A player on the viol; also, a fiddler. *Obs.*

vī'ol-et, *n.* *Music* Viola d'amore.

violet root. Orris root; — a trade name

vī'o-lin', *v. t.* To influence or effect by violin playing. *Obs.*

vī'o-lĭ'na (vē'ō-lē'nȧ), *n.* [From VIOLIN.] *Music.* An organ stop with narrow metal pipes, usually of octave pitch, and a string-like quality of tone [See CLEF.

violin clef. *Music* The G clef.

violin diapason *Music.* An organ stop of narrow scale and string quality of tone.

vī'o-lence, *v. t.* To assault; injure; also, to bring by violence; to compel. *Obs.* [lence. *Obs.*

vī'o-len-cy (vī'ō-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Violence.

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vī'ol-et, *n.* *Music* Viola d'amore.

violet root. Orris root; — a trade name

violin piano. A harmonichord.

vī'ol-ist (vī'ōl-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *violiste*.] A viol player. [*Obs.*

vī'o-lous (vī'ō-lŭs), *a.* Violent.

Vī'per-a (vī'pẽr-ȧ), *n.* [L., a viper.] *Zoöl.* The genus in which the typical vipers are usually placed. See VIPER

vī'per-ess, *n* A female viper.

viper grass. = VIPER'S GRASS

Vī-per'i-dæ (vī-pĕr'ĭ-dē), **Vī-per-i'næ** (vī'pẽr-ĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl* See VIPER. — **vī'per-id** (vī'pẽr-ĭd), *a.* & *n*

vī'per-i-form' (vī'pẽr-ĭ-fôrm'; vī-pĕr'-), *a.* [*viper* + *-form*.] Like a viper

Vī'per-i'na (vī'pẽr-ĭ'nȧ). *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = VIPEROIDEA.

vī'per-ish, *a* See -ISH.

Vī'per-oi'de-a (-oi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See VIPER; -OID.] *Zoöl.* A division of serpents equivalent to Viperidæ in its broad sense. — **vī'per-oid**, *a*

viper's bugloss. = BLUEWEED a

vipros † VIPEROUS. [ty. *Scot.*

vir (vĭr; vēr), *n.* Vigor; activity.

Vī'ra-co'cha (vē'rȧ-kō'chȧ), *n.* [Quichua.] The supreme god of the ancient Quichua of Peru, perhaps same as Pachacamac

vir'a-gin (vĭr'ȧ-jĭn), *n.* [OF *viragine*, L. *virago*, *-ginis*] A virago — **vir'a-gin'i-an** (-jĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a* — **vi'ra-gin'i-ty** (-jĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **vi-rag'i-nous** (vĭ-răj'ĭ-nŭs), *a. All Rare.*

vi-ran'da. † VERANDA.

vi'ra-son' (vē'rȧ-sōn'), *n.* [Sp *virazón*.] A sea breeze *Obs.*

virbiasses, *n. pl.* [LL *virbius* being twice a man, raised from the dead.] Revivals of persons buried alive. *Obs.*

Vir'bi-us (vûr'bĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L] See DIANA, 2.

virchippe. † WORSHIP.

vire. † WIRE; VEER, *v.*

vire (*dial.* vīr). Obs. or dial Eng var of FIRE [VIRELAY

‖ **vi're-lai'** (vēr'lĕ'), *n.* [F.] = **vi'rent** (vī'rĕnt), *a.* [L. *virens*, p. pr of *virere* to be green.] Green; not withered. *Rare*

‖ **vi'res** (vī'rēz), *n.*, *pl.* of VIS.

‖ **vi'res ac-qui'rit e-un'do** [L.] It gains strength by going, i. e., in its course; — said of Fame or of Rumor. Adapted from *Vergil* (*Æneas*, IV 175)

vireton, *n.* [F. Cf. VIRE.] = VIRE, 1. *Obs.*

‖ **vir et ux'or.** [L.] Husband and wife.

Virg *Abbr* Virgil; Virginia.

vir'ga (vûr'gȧ); *n* [L.] **1.** A twig; wand Cf. VERGE. **2** *Medieval Music.* See NEUME.

vir'gal (-gȧl), *a.* [L *virga* twig.] Made of twigs.

vir'ga-lieu, ver'ga-lieu. **vir'ga-loo, ver'ga-loo** (vûr'gȧ-lōō). *n.* [F. *virgouleuse*, from the village of *Virgouleu*, near Limoges.] The white **doyenné** pear.

vir'gate (vûr'gāt), *v. i.* *Geol.* To form a system of diverging fault lines. — **vir-ga'tion** (vẽr-gā'shŭn), *n.*

vir'gat-ed (-gāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *virgatus* striped.] = VIRGATE. *Obs.*

vir'gat-er (-ẽr), *n.* *Early Eng. Law* A holder of a virgate.

virge, virger † VERGE, VERGER.

[= VERGILIAN.

Vir-gil'i-an (vẽr-jĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.*

vir'gin, *v. t* To act the virgin; to live a virgin; — with *it*. *Obs.*

5. Any female animal that has not copulated.
6. *Zoöl.* A female which reproduces parthenogenetically.
7. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = VIRGO.

vir'gin (vûr'jĭn), *a.* **1.** Being a virgin; chaste; of, pert. to, or befitting, a virgin; maidenly; modest; indicating modesty; as, a *virgin* blush. "*Virgin* modesty." *Milton.* **2.** Pure; undefiled; unsullied. "*Virgin* snow." *Shak.* **3.** Undisturbed; fresh; new; unadulterated; unalloyed; as, *virgin* soil; *virgin* gold. "*Virgin* Dutch." *G. W. Cable.* **virgin dip.** See DIP, *n.*, 13. — **v. forest,** a forest consisting of the original growth of trees and from which no timber has been cut. — **v. honey,** honey that flows freely from the uncapped comb at ordinary temperature. — **v. moth.** = WHITE MILLER **b**. — **v. oil,** the fine oil got by the first light pressing of olives or of oil-bearing seeds. — **v. parchment,** fine parchment made from the skins of newborn lambs and kids. — **V. Queen, the,** Elizabeth, queen (1559-1603) of England; — popularly so called, perh. from a passage in a speech delivered Feb. 10, 1559, when answering an official deputation requesting her in the name of the nation to marry. She said that for herself it would be enough "that a marble stone should declare that a queen, having reigned such a time, lived and died a virgin." — **v. rosin,** pale yellow rosin made from the first turpentine that exudes after the tree is boxed. — **v. soil,** soil which has never been under cultivation. — **v. spawn,** *Agric.*, mushroom spawn made by mixing the fresh spores directly with the nutritive material of which the bricks are made.

vir'gin-al (vûr'jĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *virginalis*: cf. F. *virginal.*] Of, pert. to, or befitting, a virgin; maidenly; pure. "Honor *virginal.*" *Spenser.* — **virginal generation,** *Biol.*, parthenogenesis. — **v. membrane,** the hymen. — **vir'gin-al-ly,** *adv.*

vir'gin-al, *n.* [Cf. F. *virginale*; — prob. so called from being used by young girls, or *virgins.*] **1.** *Music.* A small rectangular spinet, without legs, having only one wire to a note. It was popular in the 16th and 17th centuries. Also *pl.*, and sometimes called a *pair of virginals.* **2.** A young woman; sometimes, a virgin. *Obs.*

Vir-gin'i-a (vĕr-jĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *Virginia*, better *Verginia*, fem. of *Verginius*, sometimes spelt *Virginius.*] **1.** Fem. prop. name. [F. *Virginie* (vĕr'zhē'nē'); It. *Virginia* (vĕr-jē'nyä); G. *Virginia* (vĕr-gē'nyä). **2.** In Roman legend, the innocent daughter of the centurion Lucius Virginius. Her beauty having excited the lust of the decemvir Appius Claudius, he instigated one of his clients to seize her and claim her as his slave. When, however, Appius was about to give judgment in his client's favor, Virginius, seizing a butcher's knife, slew his daughter. This so aroused the city and camp that the decemvirs were deprived of their power. Virginius, being made tribune, put Appius in prison, where he took his own life. **3.** See PAUL AND VIRGINIA.

4. One of the United States. Hence: **Virginia cowslip,** *Mertensia virginica*, or American lungwort. — **v. creeper,** a common North American vitaceous tendril climber (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), having palmately 5-foliate or 7-foliate leaves and bluish black berries. It is widely cultivated. Called also *woodbine* and *American ivy. U. S.* — **v. date plum,** the persimmon. — **v. deer,** the white-tailed deer; in a more specific sense, the typical form of it (*Odocoileus virginianus*) which inhabits the eastern United States north of Florida and Louisiana. — **v. fence,** a worm fence. — **v. goat's-rue,** the American goat's-rue or hoary pea. — **v. hemp.** = WATER HEMP **a**. — **v. juniper,** the red cedar.


Virginia Creeper.

— **v. lungwort,** the Virginia cowslip, or American lungwort. — **v. mallow,** a malvaceous plant (*Sida napæa*), native of the eastern United States, having white flowers and maplelike leaves. — **v. nightingale,** the cardinal bird. — **v. pine. a** The Georgia pine. **b** The loblolly. — **V. poke. a** The common poke. **b** The Indian poke, or false hellebore. — **v. quail,** the bobwhite. — **v. rail,** an American long-billed rail (*Rallus virginianus*), resembling in color the king rail, but scarcely larger than the sora. — **v. rail fence,** a worm fence. — **v. reel,** the common name throughout the United States for the old English "country dance," or contradance (*contredanse*). — **V. Resolutions,** *U. S. Hist.*, resolutions drawn by Madison and passed by the Virginia Legislature in 1798, similar to the Kentucky Resolutions (which see). — **v. sarsaparilla,** the wild sarsaparilla. — **v. silk. a** The common milkweed. **b** A South European vine (*Periploca græca*) of the same family. — **v. snakeroot,** the birthwort *Aristolochia serpentaria.* — **v. stock.** = MAHON STOCK. — **v. stonecrop,** the ditch stonecrop. — **v. strawberry,** a species of strawberry. See STRAWBERRY **b**. — **v. sumac,** the staghorn sumac. — **v. thorn,** the Washington thorn. — **v. thyme,** the mountain mint *Kellia virginica.* — **v. tobacco,** a variety of tobacco with long pointed leaves. It is of light grade and loses but little in drying, and is esp. adapted for cigarettes. — **v. trumpet flower,** the trumpet creeper. — **v. wake-robin,** the green arrow arum. See ARROW ARUM. — **V. willow.** See ITEA.

Vir-gin'i-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Virginia. — *n.* A native or citizen of Virginia.

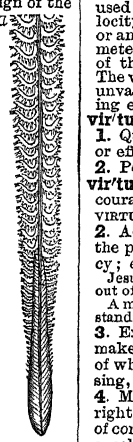
vir-gin'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *virginitee*, F. *virginité*, L. *virginitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being a virgin; maidenhood. **2.** The unmarried life; celibacy. *Obs.* *Chaucer.* **3.** State of being virgin, or fresh, new, or the like.

Virgin Mary. The mother of Jesus Christ. According to pious tradition she remained a virgin to her death. Called also *St. Mary the Virgin*, the *Blessed Virgin*, etc. — **Virgin-Mary's-cowslip, -honeysuckle, -milkdrops,** the common lungwort of Europe. — *Dial. Eng.* — **Virgin-Mary's-thistle.** *Dial. Eng.* **a** The milk thistle. **b** The blessed thistle.

vir'gin's-bow'er (vûr'jĭnz-bou'ẽr), *n.* Any climbing species of *Clematis* having small flowers in ample panicles, as *C. vitalba* in Europe, *C. virginiana* and related species in the United States, and *C. dioica* in the West Indies.

Vir'go (vûr'gō), *n.*; *gen.* VIRGINIS (-jĭ-nĭs). [L. *virgo* a virgin, the constellation Virgo in the zodiac. See VIRGIN.] *Astron.* **a** A zodiacal constellation, containing the bright star Spica, situated on the celestial equator, due south of the handle of the Dipper; the Virgin. It is represented pictorially by the figure of a woman holding in her left hand a spike of grain (cf. SPICA). **b** The sixth sign of the zodiac. See SIGN, *n.*, 8.

Vir'gu-la'ri-a (vûr'gŭ-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *virgula* a small rod.] *Zoöl.* A genus of pennatulaceans having a long rodlike rachis inclosing a slender, round or square calcareous axis. The polyps are arranged in transverse rows or clusters on short fleshy transverse processes borne on each side of the rachis for nearly its whole length. It is the type of a family, **Vir'gu-la-ri'i-dæ** (-lȧ-rĭ'ĭ-dē). — **vir'gu-la'ri-an** (-lā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.*



Virgularia (*V. murabilis*). *a* Lower Part of Stem, nat. size; *b* A portion enlarged.

vir'gu-late (vûr'gŭ-lāt), *a.* Rod-shaped.

vir'gule (vûr'gūl), *n.* [F. *virgule*, fr. L. *virgula*, dim. of *virga.* See VERGE a rod.] **1.** A comma (the mark of punctuation), orig. a short slanting stroke or mark. *Rare.* **2.** *Horol.* A form of escapement somewhat like the horizontal and the verge. *Obs.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

vir'i-al (vĭr'ĭ-ăl), *n.* [G., fr. L. *vis*, pl. *vires*, strength.] *Physics.* Half the product of the stress due to the attraction or repulsion between two particles in space times the distance between them, or in the case of more than two, half the sum of such products taken for the entire system. The term was introduced by Clausius in discussing the kinetic theory of gases.

vir'i-des'cent (-dĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *viridescens*, p. pr. of *viridescere* to grow green.] Slightly green; greenish. — **vir'i-des'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

vi-rid'i-an (vĭ-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [See VIRID.] A bluish green pigment consisting of chromic hydroxide; Veronese green.

vi-rid'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *viriditas*, fr. *viridis* green. See VERDANT.] Greenness; verdure; the color of grass or foliage; hence, quality of being fresh or sound; freshness.

vir'ile (vĭr'ĭl; vī'rĭl; *or, esp. in British usage*, vī'rĭl; 277: see -ILE), *a.* [L. *virilis*, fr. *vir* a man; akin to AS. *wer*, and perh. to L. *vis* strength (cf. VIOLENT): cf. F. *viril.* See WEREWOLF, WORLD; cf. DECEMVIR, VIRAGO, VIRTUE.] **1.** Having the nature, properties, or qualities, of an adult man; characteristic of developed manhood; specif., capable of procreation; — opposed to *womanly, feminine*, and *puerile*; as, *virile* age; *virile* power; *virile* organs. **2.** Hence, masterful; forceful; as, a *virile* monarch.
Syn. — See MALE.

vi-ril'i-ty (vĭ-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ; vī-), *n.* [L. *virilitas*: cf. F. *virilité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being virile; developed manhood; manliness; specif., the power of procreation. **2.** Hence, manly vigor; power; force; as, *virility* of action or speech. "*Virility* of visage." *Holland.*

vi-role' (vĭ-rōl'), *n.* [F. See FERRULE.] A ferrule; specif., *Her.*, a ring surrounding a bugle or hunting horn. Cf. VIRE.

vi-roled' (-rōld'), *a. Her.* Having a virole or viroles of specified tincture; — said of a horn or bugle.

vi'rose (vī'rōs; vĭ-rōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *virosus.* See VIRUS.] **a** Virulent; poisonous. **b** Malodorous; fetid.

vir-tu' (vĭr-tōō'; vûr'tōō; 277), *n.* [It. *virtù* virtue, excellence, fr. L. *virtus.* See VIRTUE.] **1.** Character of being rare, curious, or beautiful; artistic quality; — chiefly in *article*, or *piece, of virtu.* Also, objects of art collectively; as, a display of *virtu.* **2.** A love of, or a taste for, curios or objects of art. **3.** Virtue; excellence. *Literary.*

vir'tu-al (vûr'tū-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *virtuel.* See VIRTUE.] **1.** Of or relating to a real force or virtue (see VIRTUE, *n.*, 2); having the power of invisible efficacy without the agency of the material element; potential; energizing.

Heat and cold have a *virtual* transition, without communication of substance. *Bacon.*

2. Being in essence or effect, but not in fact; as, the *virtual* presence of a man in his agent or substitute.

Suddenly . . . they [the Romans] became the actual or *virtual* rulers of the entire circuit of the Mediterranean. *J. A. Froude.*

Syn. — See CONSTRUCTIVE.
virtual amperes. See under VIRTUAL VOLTS, below. — **v. axis.** *Kinematics.* = INSTANTANEOUS AXIS. — **v. center** *or* **centre.** *Kinematics.* = INSTANTANEOUS CENTER. — **v. displacement,** *Mech.*, a hypothetical displacement, usually infinitesimal, of a point or system of points, such that the equations of equilibrium of the system are not violated. Virtual displacements are assumed in analysis to facilitate the investigation of mechanical problems. — **virtual eccentric.** = EQUIVALENT ECCENTRIC. — **v. focus.** *Physics.* = FOCUS, *n.*, 2 **b**. — **v. image.** *Optics.* See IMAGE, *n.*, 6 **a**. — **v. moment** (of a force), *Mech.*, the product of the force times the virtual velocity of its point of application; — also called *virtual work.* — **v. radius,** *Kinematics*, the radius from a point to the virtual (instantaneous) center. — **v. value** (of pressure, or current), *Elec.*, the virtual volts, or amperes (of an alternating current). See below. — **v. velocity,** *Mech.*, in any system of forces holding a material system in equilibrium, the projection, on the line of any force, of any infinitesimal displacement of the point of application of the force, such as leaves the equilibrium undisturbed, — a conception first used by John Bernoulli. Strictly speaking, it is not a velocity, but a length. — **v. volts,** *or* **v. amperes,** *Elec.*, the volts, or amperes, of an alternating current, indicated by a voltmeter or an ammeter, being equal to the root-mean-square of the instantaneous values of the volts, or amperes. The virtual value of the current is equal to the value of an unvarying continuous current producing the same heating effect. — **v. work.** *Mech.* See VIRTUAL MOMENT.

vir'tu-al'i-ty (vûr'tū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *virtualité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being virtual, or existing in essence or effect, but not in fact. **2.** Potentiality; efficacy; potential existence. *Obs.*

vir'tue (vûr'tū), *n.* [ME. *vertu*, F. *vertu*, L. *virtus* strength, courage, excellence, virtue, fr. *vir* a man. See VIRILE; cf. VIRTU.] **1.** Manly strength or courage; valor. *Obs.* **2.** Active quality or power; capacity or power adequate to the production of a given effect; energy; strength; potency; efficacy; as, the *virtue* of a medicine.

Jesus, immediately knowing in himself that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned him about. *Mark* v. 30.

A man was driven to depend for his security against misunderstanding, upon the pure *virtue* of his syntax. *De Quincey.*

3. Excellence of any kind; merit; worth; value; as, to make *virtue*, or a *virtue*, of necessity, i. e., to make a merit of what cannot be helped, to yield to necessity. "I can sing, weave, sew, and dance, with other *virtues.*" *Shak.* **4.** Moral practice or action; conformity to the standard of right; moral excellence; integrity of character; uprightness of conduct; rectitude; morality. Also, a particular moral excellence; as, the *virtue* of temperance, of charity, etc. "The very *virtue* of compassion." *Shak.* Socrates identified *virtue* with wisdom, which he conceived to be knowledge of the good, holding it to be incredible that any man could know and yet not act in accordance with the good. Plato distinguished four **cardinal virtues,** wisdom or prudence, courage or fortitude, temperance, and justice or righteousness. Aristotle regarded *virtue* as a habit implying the choice of excellence in conduct, the excellence being realized in a mean between excess and defect. He divided the virtues into the *moral*, having to do with practical life, and the *intellectual*, the virtues of wisdom and insight; and in this he was followed by the medieval writers. St. Augustine conceived charity as the source of all virtue, and he distinguished as cardinal virtues (following Plato), prudence, fortitude, temperance, and justice. Christian moralists considered these the **natural virtues,** and further distinguished from them the **supernatural, theological,** or **Christian virtues** of faith, hope, and charity, these being infused by God into human nature. Patience and humility are sometimes added to the cardinal virtues by Christian writers. According to Mencius (Meng tse) the cardinal virtues comprise wisdom, humanity, justice, propriety.

Virtue is not to be considered in the light of mere innocence, or abstaining from harm, but as the exertion of our faculties in doing good. *Bp. Butler.*

5. Specif.: Chastity; purity; esp., the chastity of women. **6.** A work of great power or efficacy, as a miracle. *Obs.* **7.** *pl.* One of the celestial orders. See ANGEL, 1. **8.** Thrift; industry. *Scot.*
Syn. — See GOODNESS.
in, *or* by, virtue of, through the force of; by authority of. "This they shall attain, partly *in virtue of* the promise made by God, and partly *in virtue of* piety." *Atterbury.*

vir'tu-os'i-ty (-tū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Virtuosos, collectively. *Carlyle.* **2.** Quality or state of being a virtuoso; also, great technical skill in the practice of the fine arts, esp. in music. **3.** An art or study affected by virtuosos.

vir'tu-o'so (vĭr'tōō-ō'sō; vûr'-), *n.*; *pl.* E. -sos (-sōz), It. -si (-sē). [It. (in sense 2 & 3). See VIRTUOUS.] **1.** An empiricist; an experimental philosopher. *Obs.* **2.** One devoted to virtu; one skilled in, or having a taste for, the fine arts, antiquities, curios, and the like; a collector or ardent admirer of curios or objects of art.

Being in correspondence with most *virtuosi* of his time. *Scott.*

3. One who excels in the technic of an art, esp., *Music*, such a performer, as on the violin or the piano.

vir'tu-ous (vûr'tū-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *vertuous*, OF. *vertuos, vertuous*, F. *vertueux*, L. *virtuosus.* See VIRTUE; cf. VIRTUOSO.] Having or exhibiting virtue. Specif.: **a** Valorous; valiant; brave. *Obs.* **b** Efficacious; potent. *Obs. Milton.* **c** Morally excellent; righteous; as, a *virtuous* action. **d** Chaste; pure; — now applied esp. to women. **e** Having worth or value; precious; valuable; as, *virtuous* stones. *Obs.* **f** Industrious; thrifty. *Obs. Scot.*
— **vir'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **vir'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

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vir'gin-al, *v. i.* To tap with the fingers, as if on a virginal. *Obs.*
Vir'gin-al *n.* [L.] The book of the offices of the Virgin Mary.
Vir'gi-na'le (vûr'jĭ-nā'lē), *n.* = VIRGINAL.
vir'gi-nal'i-ty (-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Maidenliness. *Rare.*
vir'gin-born', *a.* **1.** Born of a virgin; — said of Jesus. **2.** *Zoöl.* Parthenogenetic.
vir-gin'e-al (vĕr-jĭn'ē-ăl), **vir-gin'e-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *virgineus.*] Virginal. *Obs.*
vir'gin-head, *n.* [*virgin* + *-head.*] Virginity. *Rare.*
vir'gin-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
vir-gin'i-al (vĕr-jĭn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Virginal. *Obs.*
‖ **vir-gi'ni-bus pu'er-is'que** (vĕr-jĭn'ĭ-bŭs pū'ẽr-ĭs'kwē). [L.] For girls and boys; — title of a group of essays by R. L. Stevenson.
vir'gi-nid (vûr'jĭ-nĭd), *n.* [See VIRGO; 1st -ID.] Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Virgo.
Vir'gin'ide' (vĕr'zhē'nē'), *n.* [F.] See PAUL AND VIRGINIA.
Vir'gi-nis, *n.* See VIRGO.
virginitee. † VIRGINITY.
Vir-gin'i-us (vĕr-jĭn'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L.] See VIRGINIA.
virgin knot. Virginity; — alluding to the Greek and Roman virgin's girdle, which was unloosed at marriage. *Obs. Shak.*
vir'gin-ly, *a.* Befitting a virgin; maidenly; chaste; pure. *Rare.* — **vir'gin-ly,** *adv.*
vir'gin-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Obs.*
vir'gin's milk. An old cosmetic consisting either of the tincture of benzoin or some balsam, or of subacetate of lead, precipitated by addition of water.
‖ **vir'go Ves-ta'lis max'i-ma** (vûr'gō vĕs-tā'lĭs măk'sĭ-mȧ). See VESTAL, *n.*
vir'gu-la (vûr'gŭ-lȧ), *n.* [L., a small rod, dim. of *virga* rod.] *Paleon.* The axis of a graptolite.
virgult, *n.* Virgultum. *Obs.*
vir-gul'tum (vĕr-gŭl'tŭm), *n.* [L.] A twig, shoot, or sprout.
vir'id (vĭr'ĭd), *a.* [L. *viridis.* See VERDANT.] Green. *Obs.*
vir'i-da'ri-um (vĭr'ĭ-dā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [L.] A garden or small private park. *Rare.*
vir'i-date (vĭr'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *viridare.*] To make green. *Obs.*
vir'i-dig'e-nous (vĭr'ĭ-dĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *viridis* green + E. *-genous.*] Producing greenness.
vir'i-dine (vĭr'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [L. *viridis* green.] *Chem.* A greenish yellow nitrogenous oil in coal tar.
vir'id-ness, *n.* Viridity.
vir'ile-ness, *n.* See -NESS
vir'i-les'cence (vĭr'ĭ-lĕs'ĕns), *n. Zoöl.* The acquiring of characters more or less like those of the male, often observed in barren or old females. — **vir'i-les'cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*
‖ **vi-ril'i-a** (vĭ-rĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] The male genitals.
vi-rip'o-tent (vĭ-rĭp'ō-tĕnt; vī-), *a.* [L. *vir* man + *potens* fit for.] Marriageable; — said of a woman. *Obs.*
viritoot, *n.* An obscure word in Chaucer, connoting briskness or enterprise. *Obs.*
virk. † WORK. [FIRK.]
virk (vĭrk). *Dial. Eng.* var. of **virl** (vĕrl), *n.* & *v.* [F. *virole*, *n.*, *viroler*, v.] Ferrule; ring. *Obs. or Scot.*
virly. † VIRELAY. [WOOD.]
virm, virmet. † WORM, WORMWOOD.
vir-mil'ion (vĕr-mĭl'yŭn). Var. of VERMILION.
virne, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *vironner.*] To environ. *Obs.* [ba wax.]
vir'o-la tal'low (vĭr'ō-lȧ). Oculiform, *n.* [OF. See ENVIRON.]
Circuit. *Obs.*
vironry, *n.* Environment. *Obs.*
vi'rous (vī'rŭs), *a.* = VIROSE.
vir. irr. *Abbr.* Verb irregular.
virre. † VIR, VERRE.
virrok. † WYROCK.
virry. † WORRY, *v.*
‖ **vir sa'pit qui pau'ca lo'quitur** (lŏk'wĭ-tŭr). [L.] The man is wise who speaks few words.
virschepe, -schip. † WORSHIP.
virste. † FIRST, ceiling; FRIST.
vir'tu-al-ize (vûr'tū-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To cause to be virtuous. *Rare.*
vir'tu-al-ly, *adv.* of VIRTUAL.
vir'tu-ate, *v. t.* To give virtue or efficacy to. *Obs.*
vir'tue, *v. t.* To discipline. *Obs.*
vir'tued (vûr'tūd), *a.* Endued with virtue. *Obs.*
vir'tue-fy (-tū-fī), *v. t.* [*virtue* + *-fy.*] To endue with virtue. *R.*
vir'tue-less, *a.* See -LESS.
vir'tue-proof', *a.* Invulnerable through virtue. *Obs.*
vir'tu-o'sa (vĭr'tōō-ō'sä; vûr'-), *n.*; It. *pl.* -SE (-sā). [It.] A female virtuoso. [a. Virtuosic. *Rare.*]
vir'tu-ose' (vĭr'tōō-ōs'; vûr'-), **vir'tu-ose'** (vûr'tū-ōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* Virtuous. *Obs.* — **vir'tu-ose'ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
vir'tu-o'sic (vĭr'tōō-ō'sĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a virtuoso. *R.*
vir'tu-o'so-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **vir'tus** (vûr'tŭs), *n.* [L.] Virtue. — **vir'tus a-ri'e-te for'ti-or** [L.], virtue (is) stronger than a battering-ram. — **v. in ac'ti-o'ne con-sis'tit** [L.], virtue consists in action. — **v in ar'du-is** [L.], virtue or valor in difficulties. — **v. in-cen'dit vi'res** [L.], virtue kindles strength. — **v. lau-da'tur, et al'get** [L.], virtue is praised, and starves. Cf. PROBITAS LAUDATUR, etc. — **v. mil'i-a scu'ta** [L.], virtue (is) a thousand shields. — **v. sem'per vi'ri-dis** (vĭr'ĭ-dĭs) [L.], virtue (is) ever flourishing. — **v. so'la no-bi'li-tat** (nō-bĭl'ĭ-tăt) [L.], virtue alone ennobles. — **v. vin'cit in-vi'di-a-m** (ĭn-vĭ'dĭ-ăm) [L.], worth overcomes ill will.
‖ **vir-tu'te** (vĕr-tū'tē), ablative of L. VIRTUS. — **vir-tu'te et fi'de** [L.], by or with virtue and faith. — **v. et la-bo're** [L.], by or with virtue and labor. — **v., non as-tu'ti-a** [L.], by virtue, not by craft. — **v., non ver'bis** [L.], by virtue, not by words. — **v., non vi'ris** [L.], by virtue, not by men. — **v. of-fi'ci-i** (ō-fĭsh'ĭ-ī) [L.], by virtue of office. — **v. qui'es** (kwī'ēz) [L.], rest in or from virtue. — **v. se-cu'rus** [L.], secure through virtue.
‖ **vir-tu'ti** (vĕr-tū'tī), dative of L. VIRTUS. — **vir-tu'ti, non ar'mis, fi'do** [L.], I trust to virtue, not to arms.
‖ **vir-tu'tis** (vĕr-tū'tĭs), genitive of L. VIRTUS. — **vir-tu'tis a-mo're** [L.], from love of virtue. — **v. for-tu'na co'mes** (kō'mēz) [L.], good fortune (is) the companion of virtue or valor.

vir'u-lence (vĭr'ŭ-lĕns) } *n.* [Cf. F. *virulence*, L. *virulen-*
vir'u-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ) } *tia* an offensive odor, a stench.]
1. Quality or state of being virulent or venomous.
2. Extreme bitterness or malignity of temper; malignancy. "Refuted without satirical *virulency*." *Barrow.*

vir'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *virulentus*, fr. *virus* poison; cf. F. *virulent*. See VIRUS.] **1.** Extremely poisonous or venomous; noxious; deadly; as, a *virulent* disease.
2. Bitter in enmity; malignant; as, a *virulent* invective.
Syn. —See POISONOUS.
—**vir'u-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **vir'u-lent-ness**, *n. Rare.*

vi'rus (vī'rŭs), *n.* [L., a slimy or poisonous liquid, poison, stench; akin to Gr. *ἰός* poison, Skr. *visha*. Cf. WIZEN, *v. i.*]
1. *Med.* The poison or contagium of an infectious disease; the specific poison introduced into a human or animal organism with the exciting agent of an infectious disease, and by which the disease is communicated or transmitted; as, the *virus* of smallpox; also, vaccine virus.
2. Hence: **a** Any morbid corrupting quality in intellectual or moral conditions; something that poisons the mind or the soul; as, the *virus* of licentiousness. **b** Malignity; malice; virulence. *Now Rare.*

‖ **vis** (vĭs), *n.; pl.* VIRES (vī'rēz). [L.] Force; —used esp. in various Latin phrases (which see in the *Vocabulary*).

vi'sa (vē'zȧ; vē-zȧ'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *visa*, fem. sing. or neut. pl. of *visus*, p. p. of *videre* to see.] A visé.

vi'sa, *v. t.*; VI'SAED (vē'zȧd; vē-zȧd'); VI'SA-ING. To visé.

vis'age (vĭz'ĕj), *n.* [F. *visage*, fr. *vis* face, L. *visus* a seeing, a look, fr. *videre*, *visum*, to see. See VISION.] The face, countenance, or look of a person or an animal; —chiefly applied to the human face; hence, aspect; appearance; semblance. "A *visage* of demand." *Shak.*
His *visage* was so marred more than any man. *Is.* lii. 14.
Syn. — See FACE.

vis'aged (-ĕjd), *a.* Having (such) a visage; —usually in composition. "Grim-*visaged* war." *Shak.*

‖ **vis'-à-vis'** (vē'zȧ-vē'), *n.* [F., opposite, face to face.] **1.** One that is face to face with another; esp., one who faces another in dancing.
2 A carriage in which persons sit face to face.
3. A kind of S-shaped couch or double chair in which persons seated in the opposite sides are face to face.

‖ **vis'-à-vis'**, *adv. & a.* Face to face; opposite.

Vi-sa'yan (vē-sä'yȧn), *or* **Bi-sa'yan** (bē-; 133), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *Bisayo* a Visayan.] A member of the most numerous of the native races of the Philippines, occupying the Visayan Islands and the northern coast of Mindanao; also, their language (see MALAYO-POLYNESIAN). The Visayans possessed a native culture and alphabet.

vis-ca'cha, viz-ca'cha (vĭs-kä'chȧ; 268), *n.* [Sp., fr. Quichua *huisk'acha*.] A burrowing South American rodent (*Viscaccia viscacia*) allied to the chinchillas, but much larger. Its fur is soft and rather long, mottled gray above, white or yellowish white beneath, with a white band across the muzzle and a dark one on each cheek. It inhabits grassy plains in colonies called ‖ **vis'ca-che'ras** (vĭs'kȧ-chā'rȧs).

Vis-ca'ri-a (vĭs-kā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *viscum* mistletoe, birdlime; —so named from its viscous stem.] *Bot.* A small genus of boreal or alpine silenaceous herbs, having erect stems, narrow leaves and terminal cymose flowers with the calyx not inflated and the petals appendaged. *V. alpina* is the red alpine campion.

vis'cer-a (vĭs'ĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.; sing.* (rarely used) VISCUS (-kŭs). [L.] The internal organs, esp. those of the cavities of the body or trunk, as the heart, liver, intestines, etc.

vis'cer-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *viscéral*, LL. *visceralis*.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the viscera; splanchnic; as, the **visceral layer** of a serous membrane, that part reflected over the organs contained in the cavity it lines. Cf. PARIETAL, 1.
visceral arches. *Zoöl. & Embryol.* **a** In the skeleton of vertebrates, a series of bony or cartilaginous inverted arches developed in the walls of the mouth cavity and pharynx. In typical cases a visceral arch consists of a curved segmented bar or rod on each side, meeting its fellow of the opposite side (either directly or with the intervention of a median piece) at the ventral end. The first, anterior, or *mandibular* arch, is greatly modified, to form or take part in the formation of the skeleton of the jaws; the second or hyoid arch is also modified for particular functions (see HYOID **a, b**). The succeeding ones are collectively termed *branchial* arches, as their chief function is to support the gills of water-breathing vertebrates, and are best developed in fishes, but vestiges of one or more are present even in all land vertebrates. **b** In a looser sense, designating the above skeletal elements together with the structures surrounding and supported by each. —**v. clefts**, *Zoöl. & Embryol.*, furrows or clefts (which may or may not extend through from the exterior to the cavity of the mouth and pharynx) on each side of the neck region between successive visceral arches. That between the mandibular and hyoid arches is usually entirely closed and obliterated in the adult, though persisting as the *spiracle* in certain primitive fishes. The remaining ones are the *branchial clefts*. —**v. ganglia**, *Zoöl.*, in most mollusks, a pair of ganglia which in some cases lie close to, or are fused with, the pleural ganglia, in other cases lie much farther back, but connected with the pleural ganglia by *pleurovisceral* connectives. They are also connected with each other by a commissure, thus forming with the pleurovisceral connectives a loop, known as the *visceral loop*. This loop is twisted like a figure 8 in the streptoneurous gastropods. It gives off branches to the gill or gills, osphradium, parts of the mantle, and various viscera. —**v. loop.** *Zoöl.* See VISCERAL GANGLIA. —**visceral nerves**, *Zoöl.*, nerves supplying viscera; specif., in mollusks, nerves forming the visceral loop.

vis'cer-ate (vĭs'ĕr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To eviscerate. — **vis'cer-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

vis'cer-i- (vĭs'ĕr-ĭ-), **vis'cer-o-** (vĭs'ĕr-ō-). Combining forms for *viscera*.

vis'cid (vĭs'ĭd), *a.* [L. *viscidus*, fr. *viscum* the mistletoe, birdlime made from the berries of the mistletoe; akin to Gr. *ἰξός*.] Sticking or adhering, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency; viscous; glutinous; sticky; as, tar, gums, etc., are more or less *viscid*.

vis-cid'i-ty (vĭ-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being viscid; stickiness; also, viscid matter; glutinous concretion.

vis-coi'dal (vĭs-koi'dăl), *a.* [See VISCOUS; -OID.] Somewhat viscous. Cf. MOBILE, *a.*, 2 **c.**

vis'cose (vĭs'kōs), *n.* [L. *viscosus* viscous.] A viscid solution of cellulose thiocarbonates made by treating cellulose with caustic alkali, carbon disulphide, and water. By the action of heat and of certain salts it regenerates cellulose. It is used for artificial silk, sizing and glazing, and as a cement.

vis'co-sim'e-ter (vĭs'kō-sĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*viscosity* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the degree of viscosity of liquids, as solutions of gum. —**vis'co-si-met'ric** (-sĭ-mĕt'rĭk), **vis'co-si-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

vis-cos'i-ty (vĭs-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *viscosité*, LL. *viscositas*.] **1.** Quality or state of being viscous.
2. *Physics.* **a** Resistance offered by a fluid to the relative motion of its particles; internal friction. **b** Capability possessed by a solid of yielding continually under stress.

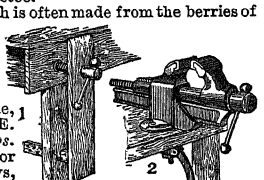
vis'count' (vī'kount'), *n.* [ME. *vicounte*, OF. *visconte*, *vezconte*, F. *vicomte*, LL. *vicecomes*; L. *vice* (see VICE, *a.*) + *comes* a companion, LL., a count. See COUNT.] **1.** An officer who formerly acted in place of the count, or earl. In England his duties were later mostly transferred to the sheriff (who represented the king); hence, erron., the sheriff.
2. A nobleman next below an earl or count and next above a baron. The title became hereditary, with tenure of land, under the feudal system, but now carries simply nobler rank. As such it was first conferred in England by Henry VI.

vis'count'ess (vī'koun'tĕs), *n.* [Cf. F. *vicomtesse*, LL. *vicecomitissa*.] **1.** A viscount's wife; also, a lady holding corresponding rank in her own right.
2. A size of slate. *Brit.* See SLATE, 3, *Table.*

vis'cous (vĭs'kŭs), *a.* [L. *viscosus*. See VISCID.] **1.** Adhesive or sticky, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency; viscid; glutinous; as, a *viscous* juice.
2. *Physics.* Possessing, or characterized by, viscosity.
viscous fermentation, fermentation resulting in a viscous or gummy product. —**v. hysteresis**, *Physics*, a slight slow increase of magnetism under a constant magnetizing force; —called also *magnetic creeping*. Cf. STATIC HYSTERESIS.
—**vis'cous-ly**, *adv.* — **vis'cous-ness**, *n.*

Vis'cum (vĭs'kŭm), *n.* [L., mistletoe.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of Old World mistletoes distinguished by the clustered axillary bracted flowers with adnate anthers. *V. album* is the common European mistletoe.
2. [*l. c.*] Birdlime, which is often made from the berries of the European mistletoe.

vise, vice (vīs), *n.* [ME. *vis*, *vice*, *vyce*, a winding stair, OF. *vis*, *viz*, F. *vis* a screw, winding stair, fr. L. *vitis* a vine, pl. *vites*; prob. akin to E. *withy*.] **1.** A screw. *Obs.*
2. Any of various tools or devices having two jaws, closing by a screw, lever, cam, or the like, for holding work, as in filing.


1 Carpenter's Wooden Vise; 2 Parallel Swivel Bench Vise.

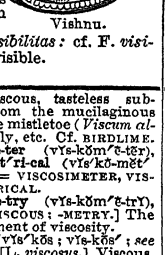
3. A tool for drawing lead into cames for casements.

vise, vice, *v. t.*; VISED or VICED (vīst); VIS'ING or VIC'ING (vīs'ĭng). To hold, force, or squeeze, with or as if with a vise. *Rare.*

‖ **vi-sé'** (vē-zā'), *n.* [F. *visé*, p. p. of *viser* to put a visa to. See VISA.] **1.** An indorsement made on a passport by the proper authorities, denoting that it has been examined, and that the bearer is permitted to proceed.
2. A signature of formal approval by any superior upon a document requiring approval as to form, contents, or the like; as, all telegrams had to bear the *visé* of the general.

vi-sé' (vē-zā'), *v. t.*; VI-SÉED' (-zād'); VI-SÉ'ING. To examine and indorse for approval, as a passport.

Vish'nu (vĭsh'nōō), *n.* [Skr. *Vishnu*, fr. *vish* to pervade.] *Hindu Myth.* The second god of the Hindu Trimurti, or trinity, called the preserver, in contrast to Brahma, the creator, and Siva, the destroyer. He is regarded by the Vaishnavas as the supreme deity. In early Hinduism he was a sun god. Vishnu has many avatars, or incarnations, the earliest being as the giant fish which saved from the flood the ancestor of mankind (Brahma is also credited with this act). His most important avatars are as Rama and Krishna, under which forms he has millions of worshipers.

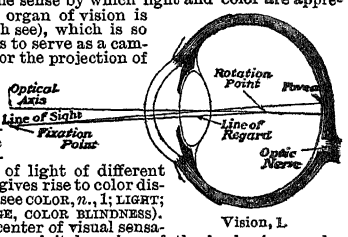

Vishnu.

vis'i-bil'i-ty (vĭz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *visibilitas*: cf. F. *visibilité*.] **1.** Quality or state of being visible.
2. A thing visible. *Obs.*

vis'i-ble (vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *visibilis*, fr. *videre*, *visum*, to see. See VISION.] Perceivable by the eye; capable of being seen; perceptible; as, a *visible* star; hence, apparent; discoverable; as, no *visible* means of support.
Maker of heaven and earth, and of all things *visible* and invisible. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*
visible church. *Theol.* = CHURCH VISIBLE. —**v. horizon.** = APPARENT HORIZON. —**v. spectrum.** See SPECTRUM, 2. —**v. speech**, *Phon.*, a system of characters invented by Prof. Alexander Melville Bell to represent all sounds that may be uttered by the vocal organs, and intended to be suggestive of the position of the organs in uttering them. —**v. supply**, *Com.*, the total of what is known to be available, as of stocks of grain in elevators and shipped thereto or afloat.

Vis'i-goth (vĭz'ĭ-gŏth), *n.* [L. *Visegothae*, pl. Cf. WEST; GOTH.] One of the West Goths. See GOTH, 1. — **Vis'i-goth'ic** (-gŏth'ĭk), *a.*

vi'sion (vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *visioun*, F. *vision*, fr. L. *visio*, fr. *videre*, *visum*, to see; akin to Gr. *ἰδεῖν* to see, *οἶδα* I know, and E. *wit*. See WIT, *v.*; cf. ADVICE, CLAIRVOYANT, ENVY, *n.*, EVIDENT, PROVIDE, REVISE, SURVEY, VIEW, VISAGE, VISIT.] **1.** The sense by which light and color are apprehended. The organ of vision is the eye (which see), which is so constructed as to serve as a camera obscura for the projection of images upon the retina, thus enabling perception of form (see CAMERA, 2), while the action upon the retina of light of different wave lengths gives rise to color discriminations (see COLOR, *n.*, 1; LIGHT; cf. AFTERIMAGE, COLOR BLINDNESS). The cerebral center of visual sensation is in the occipital region of the brain (see under BRAIN, 1), and excitation of this area produces visual sensation even when the eye is not stimulated. It was formerly supposed that the eye perceived objects by means of a pencil of rays, **visual rays**, diverging from the eye so as to cover the field of vision, and that through these the qualities of the objects were transmitted to the mind. Vision is either *monocular* or *binocular*, the latter having a slightly extended field of vision and being especially adapted to the perception of three-dimensional space.



Vision, 1.

2. Act of seeing external objects; actual sight; perception.
Faith here is turned into *vision* there. *Hammond.*
3. Act or power of perceiving mental images, as those formed by the imagination; as, a poet's *vision*.
The *vision* and the faculty divine. *Wordsworth.*
4. That which is seen; an object of sight; as, she was a *vision* of delight; a hideous *vision*. *Shak.*
5. Esp., that which is seen otherwise than by the ordinary sight; an imaginary, supernatural, or prophetic sight; an apparition; as, *visions* of wealth; the *visions* of Isaiah.
Your young men shall see *visions*. *Joel* ii. 28.
Syn. — See DREAM.

vi'sion, *v. t.*; VI'SIONED (-ŭnd); VI'SION-ING. **1.** To see in or as if in a vision; to dream, fancy, imagine, or the like.
For them no *visioned* terrors daunt. *Scott.*
2. To manifest to the sight, esp. as if in a vision.
So think the anger of God apparently *visioned* or shown unto thee in the knitting of my brows. *Nash.*

vi'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a vision; hence, unreal; imaginary. —**vi'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

vi'sion-a-ry (-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *visionnaire*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a vision or visions; characterized by, or favorable for, visions. "The *visionary* hour." *Thomson.*
2. Disposed to see visions; given to reverie, fancy, or the like; dreamy; imaginative; hence, apt to accept and act on fancies as if realities; impractical.
Or lull to rest the *visionary* maid. *Pope.*
3. Of the nature of a vision; existing in imagination only; fanciful; hence, having no solid foundation; impracticable; chimerical; as, a *visionary* scheme or project. *Swift.*
Syn. — Fanciful, fantastic, unreal, unfounded, vain, wild, deceitful, delusive; ideal, romantic. — VISIONARY, CHIMERICAL, UTOPIAN, QUIXOTIC. VISIONARY, as here compared, applies to that which is merely fanciful, or which can never be realized in fact; that is CHIMERICAL which is wildly or fantastically visionary or unreal; as, "Goldsmith had long a *visionary* project, that . . . he would go to Aleppo, in order to acquire a knowledge . . . of any arts peculiar to the East, and introduce them into Britain" (*Boswell*); "This was a *visionary* scheme, . . . a project far above his skill" (*Swift*); "This is all mere Utopia, . . . the *chimerical* system of Plato's commonwealth" (*Fielding*); "They have annexed to every species of knowledge some *chimerical* character of terror and inhibition" (*Johnson*). That is UTOPIAN which is visionary or chimerical in its assumption of an ideal perfection; QUIXOTIC implies extravagantly chivalrous devotion to visionary ideals; as, "a danger . . . lest . . . we should unwarily conclude friendship a false ideal good, a mere *utopian* pleasure" (*Cowper*); "to play adroitly either on her affectionate ardor or her *quixotic* enthusiasm" (*G. Eliot*); "His moral attitude to his fellow creatures was that of one who was . . . *quixotically* high-minded" (*J. M. Robertson*). See FANCIFUL, ENTHUSIAST, IMAGINARY, FABULOUS.

vi'sion-a-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who sees visions, or phantoms.
2. One who relies, or tends to rely, on visions, or impractical ideas, projects, or the like; an impractical person.

vi'sioned (vĭzh'ŭnd), *a.* Having the power of seeing visions; inspired; also, seen in visions.

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vir'u-lent-ed, *a.* Made virulent. *Obs.*

vir'u-lif'er-ous (vĭr'ŭ-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [See VIRULENT, VIRUS; -FEROUS.] *Med.* Containing or producing a specific virus.

vis. † VISE.

vis, *n* [OF.] Face; look. *Obs.*

vis. viss (vĭs), *n.* [Cf. Telugu & Tamil *visam*.] See WEIGHT.

Vis. *Abbr.* Viscount.

‖ **vis' a fron'te.** [L.] A propelling force from before. Cf. VIS A TERGO.

vis'age (vĭz'ĕj), *v. t.* **1.** To face; confront. *Obs.*
2. To present or treat (a matter) under a certain aspect. *R.*

vis'ard (vĭz'ărd). Var. of VIZARD.

vi-sa'ga (vē-sär'gȧ; vē-sär'-), *n.* [Skr.] *Phon.* A breath sound in Sanskrit, as final *h* in *manaḥ*, uttered with the vocal organs in the same articulative position as for the preceding vowel. [from behind.

‖ **vis'a ter'go.** [L.] A force

Vi-sa'ya (vē-sä'yȧ), *n.* a Var. of VISAYAN. **b** The alphabet of the Visayans. See MALAYAN ALPHABETS. [counteress.

Visc. *Abbr.* Viscount; Vis-

Vis-cac'i-a (vĭs-kăk'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the viscacha.

vis'cat-ed (vĭs'kāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *viscatus*, p. p.] Smeared with birdlime. *Obs*

vis'cer-al'gi-a (vĭs'ĕr-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *viscer-* + *-algia*.] *Med.* Pain in the viscera.

vis'cer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* That which is disemboweled. *Obs.*

vis'cer-i-per'i-car'di-al, *a.* [*viscer-* + *pericardial*.] *Zoöl.* Designating the body cavity of cephalopod mollusks, which is incompletely divided into an upper cavity containing the heart and a lower one containing the viscera

vis'cer-o-. = VISCERI-.

vis'cer-o-mo'tor (vĭs'ĕr-ō-mō'tĕr), *a. Physiol* Carrying motor impulses to a viscus.

vis'cer-o-pa-ri'e-tal (-p ȧ-rĭ'ĕ-tăl), *a. Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, the visceral ganglia of lamellibranch mollusks, generally situated in contact with the posterior adductor muscles.

vis'cer-o-per'i-car'di-al, *a.* = VISCERIPERICARDIAL.

vis'cer-o-pleu'ral (-plōō'rȧl), *a. Zoöl.* Pleurovisceral.

vis'cer-op-to'sis (-ŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *viscero-* + Gr *πτῶσις* a falling.] *Med.* Splanchnoptosis.

vis'cer-ous (vĭs'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Visceral. *Obs.*

vis-cid'u-lous (vĭ-sĭd'ū-lŭs), *a.* [*viscid* + *-ulous*, as in *acidulous*.] Slightly viscid.

vis'cin (vĭs'ĭn), *n. Chem.* A clear, viscous, tasteless substance from the mucilaginous sap of the mistletoe (*Viscum album*), holly, etc. Cf. BIRDLIME.

vis'com'e-ter (vĭs-kŏm'ē-tĕr), **vis'co-met'ri-cal** (vĭs'kō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl). = VISCOSIMETER, VISCOSIMETRICAL.

vis-com'e-try (vĭs-kŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [See VISCOUS; -METRY.] The measurement of viscosity.

vis'cose (vĭs'kōs; vĭs-kōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *viscosus*.] Viscous.

vis'count'cy (vī'kount'sĭ), *n.* The dignity or jurisdiction of a viscount

vis'count'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

vis'count'y (vī'koun'tĭ), *n.* [F. *vicomté*, OF. *visconté*.] Rank or office of a viscount.

vis'cu-ous (vĭs'kū-ŭs), *a.* Viscous. *Obs.* [CERA.]

vis'cus (-kŭs), *n., sing.* of VISCERA.

vise. † VICE, WISE. [vise. *Obs.*

vise, *v. t.* [See ADVISE.] To advise. *v. i.* [F. *aviser*. Cf. VISE to advise.] To behold; heed; consider. *Obs.*

vise, *or* **vice, cap.** Either of a pair of guards of soft material, as of lead, fitting over the jaws of a metal worker's vise.

vise, *or* **vice, chuck.** See 5th CHUCK, 4. [PLING.

vise coupling. = WEDGE COU-

visely. † WISELY.

vise'man. vice'man (vīs'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who works at a vise.

vise'ment. *n.* [See ADVISEMENT.] Wisdom; foresight. *Obs.*

visenage, *n.* [Cf. OF. *vimage* vicinity, resemblance, character.] A vicious or evil person. *Obs.*

visenomy. † PHYSIOGNOMY.

visere, viset. † VISOR, VISIT.

Vish'nu-ism (vĭsh'nōō-ĭz'm), *n.* = VAISHNAVISM.

visiar. † VIZIER.

vis'i-bl. Visible. *Ref. Sp.*

vis'i-ble, *n.* That which may be seen. *Rare.*

vis'i-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

vis'i-bly, *adv.* of VISIBLE.

visicion. † PHYSICIAN.

vis'ie (vĭz'ĭ; vē'zĭ), *n.* [F. *visée* direction of sight, aim, *viser* to aim.] *Scot.* **1.** A careful look or sight, as of aim.
2. A front sight of a gun.

vis'ie (vĭz'ĭ; vē'zĭ), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. OF. *viser* to look at.] To look at closely; visit. *Obs. Scot.*

vis'ie, *v. t.* To aim. *Obs. Scot.*

vi-sier'. Var. of VIZIER.

visike. † PHYSIC.

‖ **vis im-pres'sa** (vĭs ĭm-prĕs'ȧ). [L.] Impressed force.

‖ **vis in-er'ti-æ** (ĭn-ûr'shĭ-ē), [L., lit., power of inactivity.] *Mech.* Inertia.

visiognomy. † PHYSIOGNOMY

vi'sion-a-ri-ness (vĭzh'ŭn-ā-rĭ-nĕs). *n.* See -NESS.

vi'sion-ist. *n.* A visionary.

vi'sion-less. *a.* See -LESS.

vision purple. *Physiol.* See VISUAL PURPLE.

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vis'it (vĭz'ĭt), *v. t.;* VIS'IT-ED; VIS'IT-ING. [ME. *visiten*, F. *visiter*, L. *visitare*, fr. *visere* to go to see, to visit, fr. *videre*, *visum*, to see. See VISION.] **1.** To go or come to see, as for friendship, business, curiosity, etc.; to make a visit to; as, to *visit* Niagara Falls; to *visit* a friend.

2. Specif.: **a** To go or come to see in an official capacity for examining, correcting abuses, etc.; to inspect; as, a bishop *visits* his diocese. **b** To go and see professionally as a physician; to attend; as, to *visit* one's patient.

3. To come to or upon with some special purpose or action specified or understood; specif.: **a** To come to or upon with reward or comfort; hence, to benefit; bless.

[God] hath *visited* and redeemed his people. *Luke* i. 68.

b To come to or upon with trouble, or affliction; to afflict; as, *visited* by disease, pestilence, etc. **c** To come to or upon with punishment; to punish; as, *visited* by a fine.

Now will he . . . *visit* their sins. *Hosea* viii. 13.

vis'it, *v. i.* To make a visit or visits; to be a guest; to call or sojourn as a guest for a short time; as, to *visit* with one's friends or in a strange city.

vis'it, *n.* [Cf. F. *visite*. See VISIT, *v. t.*; cf. VISITE.] **1.** Act of visiting a person or thing; a short stay of business, friendship, ceremony, curiosity, or the like, usually longer than a call, sometimes involving brief residence; as, a *visit* of civility; a *visit* to a friend, to Alaska.

2. Act of going to view, inspect, or attend; an official or formal call or inspection; visitation; as, the *visit* of a trustee or inspector; a *visit* from a physician.

3. *Marine Law.* The act of a naval officer of one state in boarding a neutral merchant vessel of another state in the exercise of the right of search (which see).

Syn. — VISIT, VISITATION. VISIT is the general word: VISITATION denotes the act of visiting, or a formal or official visit, and often suggests a special dispensation, esp. of an afflictive character; in the latter sense it frequently has a humorous connotation; as, "who gave the ball or paid the *visit* last" (*Pope*); "I . . . return *visit* for *visit* punctually every week" (*Tatler*); "Ye gentle *visitations* of calm thought" (*Shelley*); "They neglected his commandments . . . till at the length he published to hold a *visitation*, and them cited thither" (*Spenser*); "In the time of their *visitation* they shall be cast down" (*Jer.* viii. 12); "That going to see people may have different effects is shown in our use of the words '*visit*' and '*visitation*.' Whether a *visit* shall seem like a *visitation* depends a good deal on the visitor" (*S. M. Crothers*). See VISITOR.

visit to the Blessed Sacrament, *R. C. Ch.*, a visit to a church or chapel to pray silently before the Sacrament; also, the office for this.

vis'it-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Subject to, or allowing, visitation or inspection; as, *visitable* institutions in a city.

2. Socially acceptable. "*Visitable* families." *G. Eliot.*

vis'it-ant (-ĭ-tȧnt), *n.* [L. *visitans, -antis*, p. pr.: cf. F. *visitant.*] **1.** One who visits; a guest; visitor. *Scott.*

When the *visitant* comes again, he is no more a stranger. *South.*

2. [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* A nun of the Order of the Visitation.

3. *Ornith.* A bird not resident in a given region at any season, but which appears there at regular or irregular intervals for a limited period; as, a winter *visitant.*

Syn. — See VISITOR.

vis'it-ant, *a.* Visiting.

vis'it-a'tion (vĭs'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *visitacioun*, F. *visitation*, L. *visitatio.*] **1.** Act of visiting, or state of being visited; a visit. "To give thee nightly *visitation*." *Shak.*

2. Specif.: The act of a superior or superintending officer who officially visits a corporation, college, church, or the like, to inspect the manner in which it is conducted, and see that its laws and regulations are observed and executed; as, the *visitation* of a diocese by a bishop.

3. An official personal inquiry made by a herald at different times to examine the rights of the people within his heraldic province to bear arms, etc.; also, a document containing a record of such an inquiry. *Gr. Brit.*

4. *Marine Law.* = VISIT, *n.*, 3.

5. The object of a visit. *Rare.* *Milton.*

6. Special dispensation of divine favor and goodness, or, more usually, of divine wrath; retributive calamity; judgment; hence, any unusual event, either pleasurable or painful, likened to such a special dispensation. *Is.* x. 3.

7. *Zoöl.* A migration of birds, mammals, or other animals at an unusual time or in unusual numbers.

8. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* A festival in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elisabeth, mother of John the Baptist, celebrated on the 2d of July.

Syn. — See VISIT.

Order of the Visitation of Our Lady, *or* **of the Blessed Virgin Mary,** *R. C. Ch.*, a religious order for women founded under the direction of St. Francis de Sales in 1610, at Annecy, Savoy, for visiting the poor and the sick. It spread in Europe, and was introduced into the United States in 1808. It has been devoted to the education of girls.

vis'it-a-to'ri-al (-ĭt-ȧ-tō'rĭ-ȧl; 201), *a.* Also **vis'i-to'ri-al.** [Cf. LL. *visitator* a visitor.] Of or pert. to visitation, or a judicial visitor or superintendent; as, *visitatorial* power.

vis'it-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VISIT. — **visiting book,** a book containing a record of visits received, made, and to be made. — **v. card,** a small card bearing the name, and sometimes the address, of a person, for presentation, as when visiting or calling.

vis'i-tor (vĭz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *visiteur.*] **1.** One who makes a visit; one who comes or goes to see a person or place, as for friendship, business, curiosity, pleasure, etc.

2. Specif., a superior, or a person lawfully appointed for the purpose, who makes formal visits of inspection.

The king is the *visitor* of all lay corporations. *Blackstone.*

3. *Zoöl.* A visitant.

Syn. — VISITOR, VISITANT, GUEST. VISITOR is the general word; a VISITANT is esp. one who, or that which, visits one as if from without one's own sphere; as, to entertain *visitors*, a frequent *visitor* at his friend's house; a supernatural *visitant*; "At the sound of this the *visitant* returned. . . . Markheim . . . thought he bore a likeness to himself: and always, like a lump of living terror, there lay in his bosom the conviction that this thing was not of the earth" (*Stevenson*); "The cottagers . . . beheld with wondering awe their fleeting *visitant*" (*Shelley*). As compared with *visitor*, GUEST emphasizes the idea of hospitable entertainment; as, "For now her father's chimney glows in expectation of a *guest*" (*Tennyson*). See VISIT.

‖ **vis ma'jor.** [L. *major* greater.] *Law.* A superior force which under certain circumstances is held to exempt from contract obligations; inevitable accident; — a civil-law term used as nearly equivalent to, but broader than, the common-law term *act of God* (which see).

vis'or, viz'or (vĭz'ẽr; vĭ'zẽr; 277), *n.* [ME. *visere*, F. *visière*, fr. OF. *vis* face. See VISAGE, VISION.] **1.** A mask for the face; hence, a disguise or mask, lit. or fig. *Obs. or Archaic.* "My very *visor* began to assume life." *Shak.*

2. The visage; face. *Obs.*

3. The front piece of a helmet, esp. an upper piece, arranged so as to lift or open, and so show the face. The openings for seeing and breathing are generally in it.

4. The projecting fore piece of a cap, to protect the eyes.

vis'or, viz'or, *v. t.;* VIS'ORED, VIZ'ORED (vĭz'ẽrd; vĭ'zẽrd); VIS'OR-ING, VIZ'OR-ING. To cover with a visor; to mask.

I'sored falsehood and base forgery. *Milton*

vis'ta (vĭs'tȧ), *n.* [It., sight, view, fr. *vedere*, p. p. *visto, veduto*, to see, fr. L. *videre*, *visum*. See VIEW, VISION.] **1.** A view, or prospect, commonly more or less distant and through or along an avenue, as between rows of trees; also, the trees or other objects forming the avenue.

The . . . tower which now forms a *vista* from his window. *Scott.*

The finished garden to the view
Its *vistas* opens. *Thomson.*

2. A mental view, or prospect, extending over a series of events, thoughts, or the like; as, the news opened up a long *vista* of hopes; *vistas* of memory or of future years.

vis'u-al (vĭzh'ū-ȧl), *a.* [L. *visus* a seeing, sight: cf. F. *visuel*, OF. also *visual*, L. *visualis.* See VISION.] **1.** Of or pertaining to sight; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing; as, the *visual* nerve. *Milton.*

2. That can be seen; visible; as, *visual* objects.

visual angle, the angle formed by two rays of light, or two straight lines drawn from the extreme points of an object to the center of the eye. — **v. axis** *or* **line.** = LINE OF VISION. — **v. cone,** *Persp.*, a cone formed by lines joining the points in the field of vision with the point of sight, or the eye. — **v. field,** *Optics*, that portion of the image thrown on the retina which falls within the region of distinct vision; that part of the scene confronting an observer which can be distinctly perceived without moving the eye. — **v. plane,** any plane passing through the point of sight; in binocular vision, the plane in which lie the visual axes of the two eyes. — **v. point,** the point at which the visual rays unite; the position of the eye. — **v. purple,** *Physiol. Chem.*, a purple-red pigment contained in the retinal rods of human eyes and those of most animals. It is quickly bleached by light, passing through the colors, red, orange, and yellow, and is also easily destroyed by heat and chemical reagents. Its function is not understood. Also called *rhodopsin*, or **visual red.** See OPTOGRAPHY. — **v. ray,** a line or ray from an object to the eye, or point of sight. See VISION, *n.*, 1. — **v. white,** *Physiol.*, the final product in the action of light on visual purple. It is reconverted into visual purple by the regenerating action of the choroidal epithelium. — **v. yellow,** *Physiol.*, a product, between visual purple and visual white, formed in photochemical action of light on visual purple.

vis'u-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being visual, or visible; visibility.

2. A mental image or picture; a view; glimpse. *Carlyle.*

vis'u-al-i-za'tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act or power of forming visual images or mental representations of objects not present to the sense.

2. A mental image or representation formed by visualizing.

3. In literature, the quality of suggesting vivid or distinct visual images of whatever is described.

vis'u-al-ize (vĭzh'ū-ăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). To make visual, or visible; esp., to form a mental image of (something not before the eye); to image or picture mentally; as, to *visualize* the face of one absent.

vis'u-al-ize, *v. i.* To form a mental image of something not present before the eye at the time.

vis'u-al-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who visualizes or is proficient in visualization; esp., *Psychol.*, one whose mental imagery is prevailingly visualization. Cf. AUDILE, MOTILE.

‖**vis vi'va** (vĭs vī'vȧ). [L. *viva* living.] *Mech.* Living force; the force of a body moving against resistance, or doing work, in distinction from *vis mortua*, or dead force; kinetic energy. As formerly used it was equivalent to the product of the mass into the square of the velocity, that is, double the value now denoted by *kinetic energy.* The term is not usually understood to include that part of the kinetic energy of the body due to vibration of its molecules.

Vi-ta'ce-æ (vī-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See VITIS.] *Bot.* A family of woody or herbaceous vines (order Rhamnales), having simple, palmate, or pinnate leaves, the stems usually tendril-bearing, and small, greenish, clustered flowers succeeded by a berrylike, several-seeded fruit. There are 11 genera (including *Vitis*, the grape, *Parthenocissus*, the Virginia creeper and the Japanese ivy, and *Cissus*) and about 450 species. — **vi-ta'ceous** (vī-tā'shŭs), *a.*

vi'tal (vī'tăl), *a.* [L. *vitalis*, fr. *vita* life; akin to *vivere* to live: cf. F. *vital*, It. *vitale.* See VIVID.] **1.** Belonging or relating to life, either animal or vegetable; as, *vital* energies; *vital* functions; *vital* actions.

2. Contributing or necessary to life; as, *vital* blood, food.

And *vital* virtue infused, and *vital* warmth. *Milton.*

3. Containing life; living. "Spirits that live throughout, *vital* in every part." *Milton.*

4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends; hence, rarely, fundamentally affecting life; mortal; as, a *vital* wound; the wound was in a *vital* part.

5. Hence, fundamentally affecting the value, efficiency, or the like, of anything; fundamental; as, a *vital* error in reasoning; loosely, highly important; essential.

A competence is *vital* to content. *Young.*

6. Capable of living; viable. *Rare.* *Sir T. Browne.*

vital air, oxygen gas; — so called because essential to animal life. *Obs.* — **v. capacity,** *Physiol.*, the breathing capacity of the lungs, expressed by the number of cubic inches of air which can be forcibly exhaled after a full inspiration. — **v. force,** *Physiol.*, that form of energy which is manifested in the phenomena of life, esp. when regarded as distinct from other forces of nature (mechanical, chemical, etc.). The vital forces, according to Cope, are nerve force (*neurism*), growth force (*bathmism*), and thought force (*phronism*), all under the direction and control of the vital principle. Cf. LIFE, 3. — **v. functions,** *Physiol.*, those functions of the body on which life is directly dependent, as the circulation of the blood, digestion, etc. — **v. principle,** an immaterial force, to which when present in organized matter the functions peculiar to living beings have been ascribed. — **v. spirit.** See SPIRIT, 1 (2). — **v. statistics,** statistics respecting the duration of life and the circumstances affecting its duration in a community. — **v. tripod.** *Physiol.* = TRIPOD OF LIFE.

vi'tal-ism (vī'tăl-ĭz'm), *n. Biol.* The doctrine that the functions of a living organism are due to a vital principle or force distinct from physical forces. — **vi'tal-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

vi'tal-ist (-ĭst), *n.* A believer in vitalism. Cf. PHYSICIST, 3.

vi-tal'i-ty (vī-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *vitalitas*: cf. F. *vitalité.*] State or quality of being vital; specif.: **a** Vital force or animation; the principle of life; as, the *vitality* of eggs. **b** Power of enduring or continuing; as, the *vitality* of slang. **c** Quality of being lifelike; lifelikeness. *Rare.*

vi'tal-ize (vī'tăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *vitaliser.*] To endow with life, or vitality; to give life to; to make alive; as, *vitalized* blood; to *vitalize* the patriotism of a people. — **vi'tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **vi'tal-iz'er** (vī'tăl-īz'ẽr), *n.*

vi'tals (vī'tălz), *n. pl.* **1.** Organs that are most necessary for life; esp., the heart, lungs, and brain.

2. Hence: The parts essential to the life, health, or soundness of anything; as, the *vitals* of a state.

vit'el-la'ri-an (vĭt'ĕ-lā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a. Zoöl.* Pertaining to a vitellarium.

vit'el-la'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL. See VITELLUS.] *Zoöl.* In many flatworms and rotifers, a modified part of the ovary which produces yolk-filled cells serving to nourish the true eggs; — disting. from *germarium.*

vit'el-lig'e-nous (-lĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [*vitellus* + *-genous.*] *Zoöl.* Producing yolk; — designating, specif., certain cells formed in the ovaries of many insects, and supposed to supply nutriment to the developing ova.

vi-tel'lin (vĭ-tĕl'ĭn; vī-), *n.* [Cf. F. *vitelline.* See VITELLUS.] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** A protein in the yolk of egg, formerly regarded as a globulin, now as a nucleoalbumin; — called specif. *ovovitellin.* As ordinarily prepared it contains lecithin. **b** Any of several related substances in the seeds of plants, in the crystalline lens, etc.

vi-tel'line (-ĭn), *a.* [L. *vitellus* the yolk of an egg.] *Embryol. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the yolk of an egg.

vitelline artery, *Embryol.*, in vertebrate embryos, an artery arising from the aorta, or one of the aortic trunks of the embryo, and distributed by numerous branches over the yolk sac. There are usually two main vitelline arteries. Cf. VITELLINE VEINS. — **v. duct,** *Embryol.*, the duct by which the yolk sac or umbilical vesicle remains connected with the alimentary tract. — **v. gland.** *Zoöl.* = VITELLARIUM. — **v. membrane,** *Embryol.*, a membrane inclosing the egg proper and corresponding to the cell wall of an ordinary cell; — so called because in the hen's egg it is represented by the membrane inclosing the ball of yolk. In many invertebrates it is not present until the egg is fertilized, but is then immediately secreted by the egg, thus preventing other spermatozoa from entering. — **v. veins,** *Embryol.*, in vertebrate embryos, the veins which return the blood from the yolk sac or umbilical vesicle to the heart, or later to the portal vein, of the embryo. In mammals their function of bringing nutriment to the embryo is soon superseded by that of the umbilical veins or vein.

vi-tel'lus (-ŭs), *n.* [L., the yolk of an egg.] *Embryol.* The yolk of an egg. Also, in older usage, when yolk and protoplasm were not clearly distinguished, the entire cell contents of an egg cell. See YOLK.

Vi'tex (vī'tĕks), *n.* [L., the chaste tree.] *Bot.* A large genus of verbeneaceous shrubs and trees having divided leaves and forking cymes of small flowers with a short tube and bilabiate limb. The species are widely distributed in warm regions. Several, as *V. agnus-castus*, the chaste tree, are cultivated. Many yield valuable timber.

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visioun, visiun. † VISION.

‖ **vi-si'ta** (vĭ-zē'tȧ), *n.* [Sp., visit.] *R. C. Ch.* A village or outlying district, ecclesiastically dependent on the parish church of its largest neighbor and visited by its minister or priest; a clerical outpost.

visitacioun. † VISITATION.

Vis'i-tan'dine (vĭz'ĭ-tăn'dĭn; -dēn), *n. R. C. Ch.* A nun of the Order of the Visitation of Our Lady; — the French name.

vis'i-ta-tive (vĭz'ĭ-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to visitation.

vis'i-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* [LL.] *R. C. Ch.* An official visitor.

vi-site' (vĭ-zēt'), *n.* [F. See VISIT, *n.*] A cape or short cloak of silk or lace formerly worn by women in summer.

vis'it-er. Var. of VISITOR.

vis'it-ment, *n.* Visitation. *Obs.*

vis'i-to'ri-al, *a.* Visitatorial.

vis'i-tress (vĭz'ĭ-trĕs), *n.* A female visitor. *Rare.*

vi'sive (vī'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *visif*, LL. *visivus.*] Visual. *Obs.*

‖ **vis me'di-ca'trix na-tu'ræ** (mĕd'ĭ-kā'trĭks). [NL.] The healing power of nature.

‖ **vis mor'tu-a.** [L.] *Mech.* Dead force; force not producing motion. [OF BISNAGA.]

vis-na'ga (vĭs-nä'gȧ; 123). Var. of BISNAGA.

vis'ne (vĭs'nē), *n.* [Russ. *vishnya* cherry.] A kind of cherry brandy containing tent wine.

visne (vē n; v ē'nē), *n.* [OF. *visné, visené*, neighborhood, LL. *vicinatus*, fr. L. *vicinus* neighboring, a neighbor. See VICINITY.] *Law.* Vicinage; venue. See VENUE, 3 a. *Obs. or Scot.*

vis'no-my (vĭz'nō-mĭ). Obs. or Scot. & dial. for PHYSIOGNOMY.

vi'son (vī'sŭn), *n.* = **vison weasel.** [F. or NL. *vison.*] The American mink.

vi'sor, *n.* [L. or LL.] A messenger sent to view or spy a thing; a spy. *Obs.* [-LESS.]

vis'or-less, viz'or-less, *a.* See VISORLESS, *n.* [See VISOR.] A mask; visor. *Obs. Scot.*

vi'so-ry (vī'sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *videre, visum*, to see.] Visual. *Obs.*

Vis'pe-red (vē s'p ē-r ē d), *n.* [Avestan *vispe ratavō*, lit., all the chiefs.] See AVESTA.

‖ **vis pre'ser-va'trix** (prĕz'ẽr-vā'trĭks). [NL.] Preserving power or force.

viss. † WISE. [WEIGHT.]

viss, *n.* [See VIS a weight.] See VISE.

visse. † FISH, VICE.

vissabil. † VISIBLE.

visse. † VICE.

visse, *v. t.* [Cf. VISIE to look at.] To view. *Obs. Scot.*

vissere. † FISHER.

vissill, *v. t.* = WRIXLE, to exchange. *Obs. Scot.*

vist. † *wist*, form of WIT, *v.*

vis'taed (vĭs'tȧd), *a.* Having or forming a vista. *Rare.*

vi'sor, *n.* [L. or LL.] A messenger sent to view or spy a thing; a spy. *Obs.* [-LESS.]

vis'or-less, viz'or-less, *a.* See VISORLESS, *n.* [See VISOR.] A mask; raised in the air by kites and viewed from the ground by a field glass, used for observing distant objects, etc.

vis'ta (vĭs'tȧ), *n.* [See VISTA.] A vista; a prospect. *Obs.*

Vis-tu'li-an (vĭ s-tū'lĭ-ăn), *a.* [From the river *Vistula.*] *Ethnol.* In Deniker's classification, designating a fair, mesocephalic, short race including many of the Poles and Kashoubs.

vis'u-al-ly, *adv.* of VISUAL.

vi'suel' (vē'zwĕl'), *n.* [F. type *visuel* visual type.] *Psychol.* = VISUALIZER. [*Obs.*]

vi-su'ri-en-cy, *n.* Beholding.

‖ **vis vi'tæ.** *or* ‖ **vis vi-ta'lis.** [L.] Vital force.

vit. † WIT.

‖ **vi'ta bre'vis, ars' lon'ga.** = ARS LONGA, VITA BREVIS.

vi'ta-graph (vī'tȧ-grăf), *n.* [L. *vita* life + E. *-graph.*] A cinematograph. [† VICTUAL.]

vitaill, vitaile, vitaill, vitaille. **vitailler.** † VICTUALER.

vitaillous, *a.* [From ME. *vitaille* victuals. See VICTUAL.] Serving for food. *Obs.*

vi-tal'ic (vī-tăl'ĭk), *a.* Vital. *R.*

vi'tal-ly, *adv.* of VITAL.

vi'tal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **vi'tam im-per'fe-ce va'ro.** [L.] To devote one's life to the truth. *Juvenal* (IV. 91).

vi'ta-scope (vī'tȧ-skōp), *n.* [L. *vita* life + E. *-scope.*] A cinematograph.

‖ **vi'ta si'ne lit'te-ris mors est.** [L.] Life without literature is death.

vi-ta'tion (vī-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vitupno.*] Evitation. *Obs.*

vi'ta-tive-ness (vī'tȧ-tĭv-nĕs), *n. Phrenol.* Love of life.

‖ **vite** (vēt), *adv.* [F.] *Music.* Quickly; lively.

vitel. *Abbr.* Vitellus (L., yolk).

vit'eld. Obs. p. p. of VICTUAL.

vit'el-er. † VICTUALER.

vit'el-la-ry (vĭt'ĕ-lā-rĭ), *a.* [See VITELLUS.] *Biol.* Vitelline. *R.*

vi-tel'lo-gene (vī-tĕl'ō-jēn; vĭ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *cellule vitellogène.* See VITELLUS; -GEN.] *Zoöl.* A vitellarium.

vit'el-log'e-nous (vĭt'ĕ-lŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* = VITELLIGENOUS.

vi-tel'lo-in-tes'ti-nal, *a. Embryol.* Pertaining to the intestine and yolk sac; — designating the vitelline duct.

vi-tel'lose (vī-tĕl'ōs; vĭt'ĕ-lōs), *n.* [*vitellin* + *-ose.*] *Physiol.* A proteose formed in digestion and hydrolysis of vitellin.

Vi'tharr (vē'thär), *n.* [Icel. *Vīðarr.*] *Norse Myth.* One of the Æsir, a son of Odin, who avenges his parent by slaying Fenris at Ragnarok

vithele. † FIDDLE.

vi'ti-a-ble (vĭsh'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Corruptible. *Obs.*

vi'ti-al (vĭsh'ĭ-ȧl), *a.* [L. *vitium* fault.] Vicious. *Obs.*

Vi'ti-an (vē'tē-ăn). Var. of FIJIAN. [ated. *Obs.*]

vi'ti-ate (vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *a.* Viti-

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vi'ti-ate (vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.;* VI'TI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); VI'TI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *vitiatus*, p. p. of *vitiare* to vitiate, fr. *vitium* a fault, vice. See VICE a fault.] **1.** To make vicious, faulty, or defective; to injure the substance or quality of; to contaminate; spoil; corrupt; as, exaggeration *vitiates* a style of writing; sewer gas *vitiates* the air.
2. To render ineffective, either wholly or in part; to destroy the validity or force of, as of an instrument or transaction; to invalidate; as, fraud *vitiates* a contract.

vi'ti-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *p. a.* Made vicious, defective, ineffective, etc.; contaminated; invalidated.
Syn. — See CORRUPT.

vi'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vitiatio.*] Act of vitiating, or state of being vitiated; as: **a** Depravation; corruption; as, the *vitiation* of the blood. "The *vitiation* that breeds evil acts." *G. Eliot.* **b** Invalidation, as of a contract.

vit'i-cul'ture (vĭt'ĭ-kŭl'tŭr, -tūr), *n.* [L. *vitis* vine + E. *culture.*] The cultivation of the vine; grape growing. — **vit'i-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *a.* — **vit'i-cul'tur-ist**, *n.*

vit'i-li'go (vĭt'ĭ-lī'gō), *n.* [L., a kind of tetter.] *Med.* A skin disease, most common in negroes, consisting in the development on various parts of the body of smooth, milk-white spots, due to disappearance of the natural pigment.

vi'ti-os'i-ty (vĭsh'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -ITIES (-tĭz) [L. *vitiositas.* See VICIOUS.] Viciousness; depravity; also, an act of depravity.
The perverseness and *vitiosity* of man's will. *South.*

Vi'tis (vī'tĭs), *n.* [L., a vine.] *Bot.* A large genus of climbing shrubs, the grapevines, typifying the family Vitaceæ. They have simple or lobed leaves and small polygamously dicœcious flowers, the petals united in a cap that falls away entire from the hypogynous disk. See GRAPE, 2.

vit'rage (vĭt'rāj; *F.* vē'trăzh'), *n.* [F., prop., glazing, glass window.] A curtain of light and translucent material intended to be secured directly to the woodwork of a French casement window or a glazed door.

vit're-o-den'tine (vĭt'rē-ō-dĕn'tĭn), *n.* [L. *vitreus* of glass + E. *dentine.*] *Anat.* A form of dentine characterized by its extreme hardness. — **vit're-o-den'ti-nal** (-tĭ-năl), *a.*

vit're-ous (vĭt'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vitreus*, fr. *vitrum* glass.] **1.** Resembling glass; colorless or transparent like glass; glassy; as, *vitreous* rocks.
2. Of, pertaining to, or derived from, glass.
vitreous body. *Anat.* See VITREOUS HUMOR, below. — **v. copper**, chalcocite. — **v. electricity**, electricity of the kind excited by rubbing glass with silk; positive electricity. See ELECTRICITY, 1; POSITIVE ELECTRICITY. — **v. fusion**, gradual fusion not showing a sharp melting point. — **v. humor** *or* **humour**, *Anat.*, the clear colorless transparent jelly which fills the posterior chamber of the eyeball (see EYE, 1). It is inclosed by a delicate membrane, the *hyaloid membrane.* In the adult it is nearly homogeneous, but in the fetus is pervaded by fibers with minute nuclei at their points of junction. — **v. silver**, *Min.*, argentite. — **v. sponge**, a glass sponge.

vi-tres'cent (vĭ-trĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [See VITREOUS; -ESCENT.] Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass. — **vi-tres'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

vi-tres'ci-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *vitrescible.*] Capable of becoming glassy, or glass; vitrifiable.

vit'ric (vĭt'rĭk), *a.* [L. *vitrum* glass.] Of the nature and quality of glass; glasslike; — disting. from *ceramic.*

vit'rics (vĭt'rĭks), *n.* [See VITRIC.] **1.** The art or study of the manufacture and decoration of glassware.
2. *pl.* Articles of glassware; glassware in general.

vit'ri-fac'ture (-rĭ-făk'tŭr), *n.* [L. *vitrum* glass + *facere, factum*, to make.] Manufacture of glass and glassware.

vit'ri-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *vitrification.* See VITRIFY.] Act, art, or process, of vitrifying; state of being vitrified. Also, a vitrified body.

vit'ri-form (vĭt'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *vitrum* glass + E. *-form.*] Having the form or appearance of glass; glasslike.

vit'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* VIT'RI-FIED (-fīd); VIT'RI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *vitrifier;* L. *vitrum* glass + *-ficare* to make. See VITREOUS; -FY.] To convert into, or cause to resemble, glass or a glassy substance, by heat and fusion.

vit'ri-fy, *v. i.* To become glass; to be converted into glass.

Vi-tri'na (vĭ-trī'nä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vitrum* glass.] *Zoöl.* A genus of pulmonate land snails having a very thin translucent spiral shell with a large aperture. — **vit'ri-noid** (vĭt'rĭ-noid), *a.*


Vitrina (*V. pellucida*) × 2

vit'rine (vĭt'rĭn), *n.* [F.] A glass show case for displaying fine wares, specimens, etc.

vit'ri-ol (vĭt'rĭ-ŭl), *n.* [ME. *vitriole*, F. *vitriol;* cf. Pr. *vitriol, vetriol*, It. *vitriuolo;* fr. L. *vitreolus* of glass, dim. of *vitreus* vitreous. See VITREOUS.] **1.** *Chem.* **a** A sulphate of any one of various metals, as copper (blue vitriol), iron (green vitriol), zinc (white vitriol), etc. So called on account of the glassy appearance or luster of many of these salts. **b** Oil of vitriol. See SULPHURIC ACID **b**.
2. Hence, anything likened to vitriol as caustic.
He bears the *vitriol* of solitude well. *Emerson.*

vit'ri-ol, *v. t.;* -OLED (-ŭld) or -OLLED; -OL-ING or -OL-LING. [From VITRIOL, *n.*] **1.** *Metal.* To dip in dilute sulphuric acid; to pickle.
2. = VITRIOLIZE, *v. t.*, 2. *Colloq.*

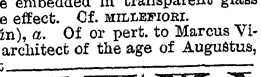
vit'ri-o-late (-ō-lāt), *v. t.;* VIT'RI-O-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); VIT'RI-O-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). *Old Chem.* **a** To convert into, or change to, a vitriol; to make into sulphuric acid or a sulphate. **b** To subject to the action of, or impregnate with, vitriol. — **vit'ri-o-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

vit'ri-ol'ic (-ŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *vitriolique.*] Of or pertaining to vitriol; derived from, or resembling, vitriol; hence, caustic; biting; as, a *vitriolic* temper; a *vitriolic* pen.
vitriolic acid, *Old Chem.*, sulphuric acid.

vit'ri-ol-ize (vĭt'rĭ-ŭl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *vitrioliser.*] **1.** To vitriolate.
2. To injure (a person) with vitriol, or sulphuric acid, as by throwing it upon the face to disfigure it.
— **vit'ri-ol-iz'a-ble** (-īz'ä-b'l), *a.* — **vit'ri-ol-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **vit'ri-ol-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

vit'ro-di-tri'na (vĭt'rō-dē-trē'nä), *n.* [It. *vetro di trina* glass of lace.] A kind of Venetian glass or glassware in which white threads are embedded in transparent glass with a lacelike or netlike effect. Cf. MILLEFIORI.

Vi-tru'vi-an (vĭ-trōō'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a Roman architect of the age of Augustus, whose works had great influence in the Renaissance. Cf. PALLADIAN.


Vitruvian Scroll.

Vitruvian scroll, *Arch.*, a scroll of convolved undulations, esp. in friezes of the composite order.

vit'ta (vĭt'ä), *n.; pl.* -TÆ (-ē). [L. *vitta* ribbon, fillet.]
1. *Class. Antiq.* A headband or fillet.
2. *Bot.* One of the oil tubes in the fruits of umbellifers. They occur commonly in the grooves between the ridges, and their number and position vary greatly, affording important diagnostic characters in this group.
3. *Zoöl.* A stripe of color.

Vit-ta'ri-a (vĭ-tā'rĭ-ä; 115), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical polypodiaceous ferns known as *grass ferns* from their narrow grasslike fronds. They have the linear marginal sori in continuous lines. Most of the species are epiphytic. *V. lineata* occurs on palmettos in Florida.

vit'tate (vĭt'āt), *a.* [L. *vittatus* bound with a fillet, fr. *vitta* fillet.] **1.** *Bot.* Bearing or containing vittæ.
2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Striped longitudinally.

vit'u-lar (vĭt'ū-lẽr) } *a.* [L. *vitulus* a calf.] *Vet.* Pertain-
vit'u-la-ry (-lă-rĭ) } ing to a calf or to calving; vituline.
vitular apoplexy, apoplexy of cows occurring at calving.

vit'u-line (vĭt'ū-līn; -lĭn; 277), *a.* [L. *vitulinus*, fr. *vitulus* a calf. See VEAL.] Of, pert. to, or like, a calf or veal.

vi-tu'per-a-ble (vī-tū'pẽr-ä-b'l), *a.* [L. *vituperabilis:* cf. F. *vitupérable.*] Liable to or deserving vituperation.

vi-tu'per-ate (vī-tū'pẽr-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *vituperatus*, p. p. of *vituperare* to blame, vituperate; prob. fr. *vitium* a fault + *parare* to prepare. See VICE a fault; PARE, *v. t.*] To abuse in words; to censure severely or abusively; to berate.

vi-tu'per-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vituperatio:* cf. OF. *vituperation.* See VITUPERATE.] Act of vituperating; wordy abuse; severe censure; railing.
When a man becomes untractable and inaccessible by fierceness and pride, then *vituperation* comes upon him. *Donne.*
Syn. — See ABUSE.

vi-tu'per-a-tive (-tū'pẽr-ä-tĭv), *a.* Uttering censure; containing, or characterized by, wordy abuse; scolding; abusive; railing. — **vi-tu'per-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **vi'va** (vē'vä), *interj.* [It.] Lit., (long) live; — an exclamation expressing good will, well wishing, etc. — *n.* The word *viva* as a shout or salute.

‖ **vi-va'ce** (vē-vä'chä), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Brisk; vivacious; with spirit; — used as a direction.

vi-va'cious (vī-vā'shŭs; vĭ-; 277), *a.* [L. *vivax, -acis*, fr. *vivere* to live. See VIVID.] **1.** Having vigorous powers of life; tenacious of life; long-lived. *Archaic. Fuller.*
2. Lively in temper or conduct; sprightly; as, a *vivacious* poet. "*Vivacious* nonsense." *V. Knox.*
Syn. — Sprightly, active, animated, sportive, gay, merry, jocund, light-hearted. See LIVELY.
— **vi-va'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **vi-va'cious-ness**, *n*

vi-vac'i-ty (-văs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *vivacitas:* cf. F. *vivacité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being vivacious; specif.: **a** Vital force; natural vigor; also, tenacity of life; longevity. *Obs. Fuller.* **b** Animation; sprightliness; as, the *vivacity* of a discourse; a lady of great *vivacity.*
2. A vivacious act or expression.
Syn. — Liveliness, gayety, sprightliness.

‖ **vi'van'dier'** (vē'văn'dyā'), *n.* [OF. & F. *vivandier*, fr. LL. *vivanda, vivenda*, provisions. Cf. VIAND.] In Continental armies, esp. the French, a sutler.

vi'van'dière' (vē'văn'dyĕr'), *n.* [F., fem. of OF. & F. *vivandier.* See VIVANDIER.] Formerly, in Continental armies, esp. in the French army, a woman accompanying troops, who sold provisions and liquor to the soldiers; a female sutler.

‖ **vi'vant'** (vē'văn'), *n.* [F., p. pr., living.] In mort, bridge, and similar games, the partner of dummy.

vi-va'ri-um (vī-vā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ä). [L., fr. *vivarius* belonging to living creatures, fr. *vivus* alive, living. See VIVID.] A place arranged for keeping or raising animals, more usually one for terrestrial or partly terrestrial animals, as disting. from an *aquarium.*

‖ **vi'va vo'ce** (vī'vä vō'sē). [L.] By word of mouth; orally; as, *viva-voce* voting.

Vi-ver'ra (vī-vĕr'ä; vĭ-), *n.* [L., a ferret.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Viverridæ, or civets, formerly extensive, but now restricted to the common African civet (*V. civetta*) and closely allied species.

Vi-ver'ri-dæ (-rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A large family of small or medium-sized catlike carnivores of Asia and Africa, including the civets in a broad sense. They are mostly long-bodied and short-legged and provided with glands secreting civet or a similar scent. Besides the true civets (subfamily **Viv'er-ri'næ** [vĭv'ẽr-ĭ'nē]), the genets, linsangs, foussa, binturong, palm civets, and mongooses are included. — **vi-ver'ri-form** (vī-vĕr'ĭ-fôrm; vĭ-), *a.*

vi-ver'rine (-ĭn; -īn; 183), *a.* Of or pert. to the Viverridæ, or civet family. — *n.* A civet; one of the Viverridæ.
viverrine cat, the fishing cat. — **v. otter,** a fish-eating mammal (*Cynogale bennetti*) of Sumatra, Borneo, and the Malay Peninsula, resembling an otter, but of the civet family.

vives (vīvz), *n.* [OF. *vives*, F. *avives* (cf. Sp. *abivas, adivas*), fr. Ar. *al-dhība.* Cf. AVIVES, FIVES vives.] *Far.* Inflammatory swelling of the submaxillary glands of a horse.

Viv'i-an (vĭv'ĭ-ăn), **Viv'i-en** (-ĕn), *n.* [OF. *Vivienne, Viviane;* perh. orig. a mistake for *Niviane*, of Celtic origin.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. **F.** *Vivienne* (vē'vyĕn'); It. *Viviana* (vē-vy'ä'nä).
2. In Arthurian legend, the mistress of Merlin; — also called *Lady of the Lake* (which see, under LADY). Tennyson introduces her into his poem "Merlin and Vivien," in the "Idylls of the King."

viv'i-an-ite (vĭv'ĭ-ăn-īt), *n.* [After the English mineralogist J. G. *Vivian.*] *Min.* A hydrous ferrous phosphate, $Fe_3(PO_4)_2{\cdot}8H_2O$, colorless when unaltered, or blue to green, growing darker on exposure. It occurs in monoclinic crystals, also fibrous, massive, and earthy. H., 1.5–2. Sp. gr., 2.58–2.68.

viv'id (vĭv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *vividus*, fr. *vivere* to live; akin to *vivus* living. See QUICK, *a.;* cf. REVIVE, VIAND, VICTUAL, VITAL.] **1.** Having the appearance of vigorous life or freshness; animated; spirited; clear; fresh; lively; as, a *vivid* sketch or portrait; esp., of colors, brilliant; intense; bright; as, a cloak of *vivid* red; the *vivid* lightning.
2. Producing, or tending to produce, distinct and lifelike mental images; as, a *vivid* description or phrase.
3. Acting with distinctness and force; lively; active; — said esp. of a mental faculty; as, a *vivid* imagination.
Syn. — Clear, strong, striking, lively. See GRAPHIC.
— **viv'id-ly**, *adv.* — **viv'id-ness**, *n.*

vi-vif'i-cate (vī-vĭf'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *vivificatus*, p. p. of *vivificare.* See VIVIFY.] **1.** To give life to; to animate; revive; vivify. *Rare.*
God *vivificates* and actuates the whole world. *Dr. H. More.*
2. *Chem.* To bring back to the metallic form, as from an oxide or solution; to reduce. *Obs.*

viv'i-fi-ca'tion (vĭv'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vivificatio:* cf. F. *vivification.*] **1.** Act of vivifying, or state of being vivified; restoration of life; revival.
2. *Physiol.* One of the changes of assimilation, in which proteid matter which has been transformed, and made a part of the tissue or tissue cells, is endowed with life, and thus enabled to manifest the phenomena of irritability, contractility, etc. *McKendrick.*
3. *Chem.* Act or process of vivificating. *Obs.*

viv'i-fy (vĭv'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* VIV'I-FIED (-fīd); VIV'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *vivifier*, L. *vivificare.* See VIVID, -FY; cf. VIVIFICATE.] To endue with life; to quicken; animate.

viv'i-fy, *v. i.* To impart life; to quicken. *Rare.*

Vi-vip'a-ra (vī-vĭp'ä-rä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vivipara*, fem. sing. of *viviparus* viviparous.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of fresh-water tænioglossate gastropods having a turbinate operculate shell, which is usually green and more or less banded with brown. The young are born alive and with a well-developed shell. The genus is the type of a family, **Vivi-par'i-dæ** (vĭv'ĭ-păr'ĭ-dē).

viv'i-par'i-ty (vĭv'ĭ-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* State or quality of being viviparous.
2. *Bot.* **a** The development of separable vegetative shoots upon or among the reproductive organs of a plant, as in

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vi'ti-a'tor (vĭsh'ĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that vitiates.

vit'i-ce'tum (vĭt'ĭ-sē'tŭm), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. L. *vitis* vine.] A growth or plantation of vines

vi-tic'o-lous (vī-tĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *vitis* vine + E. *-colous.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Growing or living on the grapevine.

vi-tic'u-lose (-ū-lōs), *a.* [L. *viticula*, dim. of *vitis* vine.] *Bot.* Sarmentose *Rare.* [turist.

vit'i-cul'tur-al-ist, *n.* A viticul-

vi-tif'er-ous (vī-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a* [L. *vitifer.*] Bearing vines. *Obs.*

vit'i-gin'e-ous (vĭt'ĭ-jĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vitigineus.*] Produced by the vine. *Obs.*

‖ **vi'ti-is no'mo si'ne nas'ci-tur** (vĭsh'ĭ-ĭs). [L.] No one is born without faults

Horace (*Satires*, I. iii. 68).

vi-til'i-gate (vĭ-tĭl'ĭ-gāt), *v. i.* To litigate; to carp. *Obs*

vit'i-li-goi'de-a (vĭt'ĭ-lĭ-goi'dē-ä), *n.* [NL.; L. *vitiligo* a kind of tetter + Gr. εἶδος form.] *Med.* = XANTHOMA.

vit'i-lit'i-gate (-lĭt'ĭ-gāt), *v. i* [L. *vitilitigare* to quarrel disgracefully; *vitium* vice + *litigare* to quarrel.] To litigate cavilously or vexatiously. *Obs.* — **vit'i-lit'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

vit'i-li-tig'ious (-lĭ-tĭj'ŭs), *a.* Given to vitilitigating *Obs.*

vi-til'i-ty (vĭ-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *vilis* cheap.] Cheapness. *Obs.*

vit'i-ose' (vĭsh'ĭ-ōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* [L. *vitiosus.*] Vicious. *Obs.*

vi'tious, vi'tious-ly, vi'tious-ness, etc. Obsoles. vars. of VICIOUS, etc.

vi'tious, †VICIOUS. [VETIVER.]

vit'i-vert (vĭt'ĭ-vûrt) Var. of **vit'ler.** † VICTUALER.

vi'tre, *n.* [OF., F., a pane of glass.] Glass. *Obs.*

vit're-al (vĭ'trē-ăl), *a* Vitreous; glassy. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

vit're-an (-ăn), *a.* = VITREOUS.

vi-trel'la (vī-trĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *vitrum* glass.] *Zoöl.* A retinophore.

vit're-o-e-lec'tric, *a.* [See VITREOUS; ELECTRIC.] *Physics.* Electrically positive See POSITIVE ELECTRICITY.

vit're-o-graph (vĭt'rē-ō-gräf), *n.* [L. *vitreus* of glass + E. *-graph.*] A writing or printing, esp. photographic, on glass.

vit're-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being vitreous.

vit're-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS

vi-tres'cen-cy (vĭ-trĕs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Vitrescence.

vit're-um (vĭt'rē-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vitreus* glassy.] *Anat.* The vitreous humor.

vit'ri-fac'tion (vĭ'rĭ-făk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. VITRIFICATION.] Vitrification.

vit'ri-fi'a-ble (vĭt'rĭ-fī'ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE — **vit'ri-fi'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

vi-trin'i-ca-ble (vī-trĭn'ĭ-kä-b'l), *a.* Vitrifiable. *Obs.*

vi-trin'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To vitrify. *Obs.*

vit'ri-fied (vĭt'rĭ-fīd), *pret. & p. p.* of VITRIFY. — **vitrified fort** or **wall**, ancient masonry remains, apparently of defensive works, found esp. in Scotland, Ireland, France, and Germany, the siliceous stones of which have been converted into a hard glasslike material by the action of fire, whether intentionally or not is uncertain.

vit'rine (vĭt'rĭn), *a.* = VITREOUS. *Obs* [riolated. *Rare.*

vit'ri-o-late (-rĭ-ō-lāt), *a.* Vitriolated; vitriolic. *Obs.*

vit'ri-o-line (vĭt'rĭ-ō-lĭn; -līn), *n.* A vitrose enamel.

vit'ri-ol-ous (vĭt'rĭ-ŭl-ŭs; vĭt'rĭ-ōl'ŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *vitrioleux.*] Vitriolic. *Obs.*

vit'rite (vĭt'rīt), *n.* [L. *vitrum* glass.] A difficultly fusible glass used as an electric insulator.

vit'ro-phyre (vĭt'rō-fīr), *n.* [L. *vitrum* glass + E. *-phyre.*] *Petrog.* Porphyritic glassy rock. — **vit'ro-phy'ric** (-fĭ'rĭk), *a.*

vi-trose' (vī-trōs'), *a.* Vitreous. *Obs.* [Glass. *Obs.*]

vit'rum (vĭt'rŭm), *n.* [L.] **vittallar.** † VICTUALER.

vittelour. † VICTUALER.

vit'ter-ing, vit'ter-ly. † WITTERING, WITTERLY.

vit'ting. † WITTING.

vit'tle (vĭt'l). Obs. or Scot & dial. var. of VICTUAL.

vit'ty. †WITTY. [*Dial. Eng.*]

vit'ty (vĭt'ĭ). Var. of FITTY.

vit'u-late (vĭt'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *vitulari.*] To rejoice; celebrate. *Obs.* — **vit'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

vi-tu'per-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who vituperates or reviles.

vitupere, *v. t.* [F. *vitupérer.*] To vituperate; objurgate. *Obs.*

vitupere, *n.* Vituperation. *Obs.*

vi-tu'pe-ri-ous (vī'tū-pē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Vituperative; shameful. *Obs.* — **vi-tu'pe-ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

vi-tu'per-y (vī-tū'pẽ-rĭ), *n.* Vituperation. *Obs.*

vi-tu'va (vī-tū'vä), *n.* [Pg., widow.] A California rockfish (*Sebastodes ovalis*) of a reddish olivaceous color with small black spots on the dorsal fins.

viv. *Abbr. Music.* Vivace.

‖ **vi'va-cis'si-mo** (vē'vä-chēs'sē-mō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Very lively or vivacious.

‖ **vi'vant rex et re-gi'na.** [L.] Long live the king and queen.

vi'va-ry (vī'vä-rĭ), *n ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A vivarium.

‖ **vi'vat** (vī'văt; *F.* vē'vä'). [L. & F.] Lit., may he or she live; hurrah; a viva. [live the queen.

‖ **vi'vat re-gi'na.** [L.] Long

‖ **vi'vat re-s-p-b'll-c-a** (rēz-pŭb'lĭ-kä). [L.] Long live the republic. [the king.

‖ **vi'vat rex.** [L.] Long live

viv'da (vĭv'dä). Var of VIVDA.

vive. † FIVE.

vive (vīv), *a.* [L. *virus*; cf. F *vif.* See VIVID.] **a** Lively; living; hence, forcible. *Obs.* **b** Lifelike; vivid. *Scot.*

vive (vēv). [F., subjunctive sing pres. fr. *vivre* to live, L *vivere.*] Long live, that is, success to; as in *vive le roi* — **vive'ly**, *adv. Obs. or Scot.*

‖ **vive' la ba'ga'telle'** (vēv' lä bä'gä'tĕl'). [F.] Long live trifles or frivolity.

‖ **vive' la reine'** (-rān'). [F.] Long live the queen.

‖ **vive' la ré'pu'blique'** (rā'pü'blēk'). [F.] Long live the republic.

‖ **vive' l'em'pe-reur'** (läN'prûr') [F.] Long live the emperor.

‖ **vive' le roi'** (lẽ rwä'). [F.] Long live the king

‖ **vive' l'im'pé'ra'trice'** (lăN'pā'rä'trēs'). [F.] Long live the empress.

‖ **vi've me'mor le'thi** *or* **le'ti** [L.] Live mindful of death

Persius (V. 153).

vi'ver (vē'vẽr), *n. Early English Law* A fish pond.

vivere. *n.* [OF. & F. *vivier.*] = VIVARY.

‖ **vi've-re sat vin'ce-re.** [L.] To conquer is to live enough.

vi'vers (vē'vẽrz), *n. pl.* [F *vivres*, pl. of *vivre*, orig., to live.] Victuals; food *Scot.*

‖ **vi've ut vi'vas.** [L.] Live that you may live.

‖ **vi've, va'le.** [L.] Live, farewell! *Horace* (*Epis.*, I., vi. 67).

Viv'i-an (vĭv'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [F. *Vivien.*] Masc. prop. name. F. *Vivien* (vē'vyăN'); G. *Vivian* (vē'vē-än).

‖ **vi'vi-da vis** (vĭv'ĭ-dä). [L.] Lively or living force;—from the phrase *viridæ vis animæ* (lively force of soul). *Lucretius* (I. 72).

vi-vid'i-ty (vĭ-vĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Vividness *Rare.*
2. Vitality. *Obs.*

vi-vific'ic (vĭ-vĭf'ĭk), **vi-vif'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *vivifique*, L. *vivificus.* See VIVIFY.] Vivifying; reviving; enlivening. *Rare.*

vi-vif'i-cate (vĭ-vĭf'ĭ-kāt), *a.* Brought to life. *Obs.*

vi-vif'i-ca-tive (vĭ-vĭf'ĭ-kä-tĭv), *a.* Able or tending to vivify; vivifying. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

vi-vif'i-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* Vivific. *Obs.*

vivi'pa-rism (vĭ-vĭp'ä-rĭz'm), *n.* [NL.] The mammals. *Obs.*

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the proliferous flower clusters of some agaves, the growth of bulblets in the flower cluster of an onion, etc. **b** The germination of an embryo before the fall of the seed.

vi-vip'a-rous (vī-vĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *viviparus; vivus* alive + *parere* to bear, bring forth.] **1.** Producing living young (instead of eggs) from within the body, as nearly all mammals, many reptiles, and a few fishes; — opposed to *oviparous*. The distinction is not fundamental, as viviparous animals also produce eggs, but these develop (and, if provided with a shell or membrane, hatch) within the parent's body, instead of after being laid. Cf. OVOVIVIPAROUS.

2. *Bot.* **a** Germinating while still attached to the parent plant, as the seed of the mangrove. **b** Proliferous.

viviparous shell, any snail of the family Viviparidæ.

— **vi-vip'a-rous-ly,** *adv.* — **vi-vip'a-rous-ness,** *n.*

viv'i-sect' (vĭv'ĭ-sĕkt'; vīv'ĭ-sĕkt), *v. t.*; VIV'I-SECT'ED; VIV'I-SECT'ING. To perform vivisection on; to dissect alive.

viv'i-sect', *v. i.* To practice vivisection.

viv'i-sec'tion (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vivus* alive + E. *section:* cf. F. *vivisection.* See VIVID; SECTION.] The dissection of, or operation on, a living animal, for physiological or pathological investigation. — **viv'i-sec'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

viv'i-sec'tion-ist, *n.* One who practices or advocates vivisection; a vivisector.

vix'en (vĭks'n), *n.* [Dial. form of *fixen*, fr. AS. *fyxen*, fem. of *fox.* See FOX.] **1.** A she-fox.

2. A shrewish ill-tempered person; — formerly used of either sex, now only of a woman.

She was a *vixen* when she went to school. *Shak*

vix'en-ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to a vixen; resembling a vixen; ill-tempered; shrewish.

vix'en-ly, *a.* Like a vixen; vixenish.

viz'ard (vĭz'ărd), *n.* [See VISOR.] Mask; visor. *Archaic.*

To mislead and betray them under the *vizard* of law *Milton.*

vi-zier' (vĭ-zēr'; vĭz'yĕr, 277), *n.* Also **vi-zir'** (vĭ-zēr'). [Turk. *vezīr* (fr. Ar.), or Ar. *weзīr, waзīr,* prop., a bearer of burdens, porter, fr. *wazara* to bear a burden: cf. F. *vizir, visir.* Cf. ALGUAZIL.] A high executive officer of various Mohammedan countries, esp. of the Turkish empire; a minister or councilor of state. Cf. GRAND VIZIER.

vi-zier'ate (-āt), *n.* Also **vi-zir'ate.** [Cf F. *vizirat.*] The office, dignity, or authority of a vizier.

vi-zier'i-al (vĭ-zēr'ĭ-ăl), **vi-zir'i-al,** *a.* [Cf. F. *vizirial.*] Of, pert. to, or issued by, a vizier.

vlei (flā; flī), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *vallei* valley. See VALLEY.] Low-lying land where water collects in the wet season; a marsh; a temporary lake. *So. Africa.*

Vo'and-ze'ia (vō'ănd-zē'yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Malagasy *voandzou.*] *Bot.* A genus of tropical fabaceous plants. The only species, *V. subterranea,* is a creeping herb with trifoliolate leaves and small axillary flowers of two kinds, the fertile ones being cleistogamous. The edible 1-seeded pod ripens beneath the ground like the peanut. It is known as the *Bambara groundnut* or *Madagascar peanut.*

vo'ca-ble (vō'kȧ-b'l; vŏk'ȧ-), *n.* [L. *vocabulum* an appellation, designation, name, fr. *vocare* to call, akin to *vox, vocis,* a voice, a word: cf. F. *vocable.* See VOICE.] A word; term; name; specif., a word regarded as composed of certain sounds or letters, without regard to its meaning.

Swamped . . . in a tide of ingenious *vocables. Carlyle.*

vo-cab'u-la-ry (vō-kăb'ū-lā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *vocabularium, vocabularius:* cf. F. *vocabulaire.* See VOCABLE.] **1.** A list or collection of words, usually alphabetically arranged and explained or defined; a dictionary or lexicon, either of a whole language, a single work or author, a branch of science, or the like; a wordbook.

2. A sum or stock of words employed by a language, people, class, individual, or the like; scope of language.

His *vocabulary* seems to have been no larger than was necessary for the transaction of business. *Macaulay*

Syn. — See DICTION.

vo-cab'u-list (-lĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *vocabuliste.*] **1.** The writer or maker of a vocabulary; a lexicographer.

2. A lexicon; vocabulary. *Obs.*

vo'cal (vō'kăl), *a.* [L. *vocalis,* fr. *vox, vocis,* voice: cf. F. *vocal.* See VOICE; cf. VOWEL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the voice or speech; having voice; endowed with utterance; full of voice, or voices; as, *vocal* expression.

To hill or valley, fountain, or fresh shade,
Made *vocal* by my song. *Milton.*

2. Uttered or modulated by the voice; oral; voiced; as, *vocal* melody; *vocal* prayer. "*Vocal* worship." *Milton.*

3. *Phon.* **a** Consisting of, or characterized by, voice, or tone produced in the larynx; voiced; sonant; intonated. Cf. VOICED, 2. **b** Of or pertaining to a vowel; having the character of a vowel; vowel.

vocal bands, vocal cords. — **v. chink,** the glottis. — **v. cords,** *Anat.*, either of two pairs of folds of mucous membrane which project into the cavity of the larynx. Their free edges are toward the middle line and extend dorsoventrally. The upper pair (**superior, or false, vocal cords**) are thick and are not directly concerned in the production of voice. They inclose the superior thyro-arytenoid ligaments. The lower pair (**inferior, or true, vocal cords**) inclose the inferior thyro-arytenoid ligaments, and extend from the inside surface of the thyroid cartilage near the median line to the **vocal processes** (or angles of the base) of the arytenoid cartilages. The passage of the breath between the edges of these folds when drawn tense and approximated together produces the voice. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 29. — **vocal fremitus,** *Med.*, the perceptible vibration of the chest wall produced by transmission of the sonorous vibrations in vocalization. — **v. lips,** vocal cords. — **v. music,** music made by, or prepared for, the human voice, with or without accompaniment; — disting. from *instrumental music.* — **v. resonance,** *Med.*, the sound transmitted to the ear when auscultation is made while the patient is speaking.

vo'cal (vō'kăl), *n.* [Cf. F. *vocal,* L. *vocalis.* See VOCAL, *a.*] *Phon.* A vocal sound; specif.: **a** An element of speech, consisting of pure vocal tone; a vowel or diphthong; a tonic; — disting. from *subvocal* and *nonvocal.* **b** A liquid or vowel-like consonant, as *l* or *n.*

vo-cal'ic (vō-kăl'ĭk), *a.* [See VOCAL, *n.* & *a.*] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing, vowel sounds.

The Gaelic language being uncommonly *vocalic. Scott.*
The *vocalic* nature of *r. J Peile*

vo'cal-ism (vō'kăl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Exercise of the vocal organs in song or speech; vocalization.

2. *Phon.* **a** A vocalic sound. **b** A system of vowels.

The subject of my book is the *vocalism* and consonantism of Old English or Anglo-Saxon *A. L. Mayhew*

vo'cal-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *vocaliste.*] A singer, or vocal musician; — in distinction from *instrumentalist.*

vo-cal'i-ty (vō-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. L. *vocalitas* euphony.] Quality or state of being vocal as, the *vocality* of a sound.

vo'cal-i-za'tion (vō'kăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vocalizing, or state of being vocalized.

vo'cal-ize (vō'kăl-īz), *v. t.*, -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *vocaliser.*] **1.** To form into voice; to make vocal or sonant; to give intonation or resonance to.

2. To change into, or use as, a vowel; as, to *vocalize* w.

3. To furnish with vowels or vowel points, as in Arabic.

vo'cal-ize, *v. i.* To utter vocal sounds, as in singing.

vo-ca'tion (vō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vocatio* a bidding, a calling, invitation, fr. *vocare* to call, akin to *vox, vocis,* voice: cf. F. *vocation.* See VOCAL.] **1.** A calling; a summons; a call; specif.: **a** Convocation, as of an assembly. *Obs.* **b** A calling to a particular state, business, or profession.

Not having the *vocation* of poverty to scribble. *Dryden.*

c *Theol.* A call or invitation given by God to the Christian life or to some particular service or state, as, esp., that of an ecclesiastic or religious.

2. Regular or appropriate employment; calling; occupation; profession; as, to change one's *vocation.*

Syn. — VOCATION, AVOCATION, HOBBY. VOCATION denotes one's regular calling or profession; an AVOCATION is something which calls one away from one's ordinary pursuits; the word commonly suggests a subsidiary or minor occupation, and its employment in the sense of *vocation* is contrary to good usage; as, "men not contented with their own *vocations*" (*Hooker*); "as if his whole *vocation* were endless imitation" (*Wordsworth*); "The season of the year brings with it so many *avocations* into the garden . . . that I have little or no leisure for the quill" (*Cowper*); "interrupted eternally with these petty *avocations*" (*Scott*); "A comparatively small part of the book has to do with the work for which the writer will be remembered. Much of it is a record rather of his *avocations* and secondary enthusiasms" (*Atlantic Monthly*). A HOBBY is a favorite avocation; the word often connotes a mildly indulgent attitude towards what is regarded as extreme or disproportionate; as, "Yet John was not without his *hobby.* The fiddle relieved his vacant hours" (*Lamb*); to ride one's *hobby* too hard. See OCCUPATION.

vo-ca'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to vocation. — **vocational school,** a school the main purpose of which is to provide training for the occupations, or vocations, whether in the professions, commerce, or trades; a trade school. — **vo-ca'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

voc'a-tive (vŏk'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *vocativus,* fr. *vocare* to call.] Of or pertaining to calling; used in calling; specif., *Gram.*, designating, or pertaining to, the case denoting that which is addressed; as, *Domine,* O Lord.

voc'a-tive, *n.* [L. *vocativus* (sc. *casus*): cf. F. *vocatif.*] *Gram.* The vocative case, or a word in that case. Also, the relation of object of address denoted by that case.

‖ **vo'ce** (vō'chā), *n.* [It.] Voice. — **vo'ce di pet'to** (dē pĕt'tō), chest voice. — **v. di tes'ta** (tĕs'tȧ), head voice. — **v. mi'sta** (mē'stä), mixed voice. — **v. ve-la'ta** (vā-lä'tä), veiled voice. See VEIL, *n.*, 3 **d.**

Vo'chy (vō'kĭ), *n.* [NL., fr. Carib *vochy,* name of one species.] *Bot.* A genus of South American trees and shrubs typifying the family Vochyacæ. They have handsome fragrant flowers with a single stamen; the wood is valuable. See COPAIYÉ WOOD.

Voch'y-a'ce-æ (vŏk'ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of South American trees and shrubs (order Geraniales), having large irregular flowers, often with a single petal or stamen, and a 3-angled capsular fruit. Many species are resinous. There are 7 genera and about 130 species. — **voch'y-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

vo'ci-cul'tur-al (vō'sĭ-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used in, voice training.

vo-cif'er-ant (vō-sĭf'ẽr-ănt), *a.* [L. *vociferans,* p. pr.] Crying out noisily; clamorous. — **vo-cif'er-ance** (-ăns), *n.*

vo-cif'er-ant, *n.* One who is vociferant.

vo-cif'er-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *vociferatus,* p. p. of *vociferari* to vociferate; *vox, vocis,* voice + a derivative of *ferre* to bear. See VOICE; BEAR to carry.] To cry out loudly or violently; to bawl; clamor.

vo-cif'er-ate (vō-sĭf'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To utter with a loud voice; to shout out.

vo-cif'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vociferatio:* cf. F. *vocifération.*] Act of vociferating; outcry; clamor.

Violent gesture and *vociferation* naturally shake the hearts of the ignorant. *Spectator.*

vo-cif'er-ous (vō-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *vociférе.*] Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy, as, *vociferous* heralds.

Syn. — Noisy, bawling, brawling, turbulent. — VOCIFEROUS, CLAMOROUS, OBSTREPEROUS, BLATANT. VOCIFEROUS implies a loud outcry; CLAMOROUS suggests urgent or persistent vociferousness; OBSTREPEROUS commonly adds the implication of turbulence or unruliness; that is BLATANT which is offensively loud or clamorous; as, "watermen, fishwomen, oysterwomen, and . . . all the *vociferous* inhabitants of both shores" (*Fielding*); "I will be . . . more *clamorous* than a parrot against rain" (*Shak.*); "the mingled roar of *obstreperous* merriment" (*Johnson*); "this peevishly *obstreperous* little bell" (*Hawthorne*); "They were heretics of the *blatant* sort, loud-mouthed and shallow-minded" (*Expositor*). See TALKATIVE.

— **vo-cif'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **vo-cif'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

vod'ka (vŏd'kȧ), *n.* [Russ., lit., little water.] A Russian distilled alcoholic liquor commonly made from rye, sometimes from potatoes, and rarely from barley. Sometimes, in Russia, any kind of whisky, brandy, etc.

vogue (vōg), *n.* [F. *vogue* a rowing, vogue, fashion, It. *voga,* fr. *vogare* to row, to sail; cf. Pr. *vogar;* perh. fr. OHG. *wagōn* to move, and akin to E. *way.* Cf. WAY.] **1.** The way or fashion of people at any period; temporary mode, custom, or practice; style; mode; as, a word now in *vogue.* "Another kind of *vogue.*" *Hawthorne.*

2. Popular repute or acceptation for a time; as, a custom that had a great *vogue.*

3. Common report; rumor. *Rare.*

Syn. — See FASHION.

voice (vois), *n.* [ME. *voice, vois, voys,* OF. *vois, voiz,* F, *voix,* L. *vox, vocis,* akin to *vocare* to call, Gr. ἔπος a word, ὄψ a voice, Skr. *vac* to say, to speak, G. *erwähnen* to mention. Cf. ADVOCATE, ADVOWSON, AVOUCH, CONVOKE, EPIC, VOCAL, VOUCH, VOWEL.] **1.** Sound uttered by the mouth of living beings, esp. that uttered by human beings in speech or song, crying, shouting, etc.; sound thus uttered considered as possessing some special quality or character; as, the human *voice;* a pleasant *voice;* a manly *voice.* Specif., vocal sound of the kind or quality heard in the vowels and in such consonants as *b, v, d,* etc., sonant or intonated utterance; tone; — distinguished from mere *breath* sound as heard in *f, s, sh,* etc., and also from *whisper.* See BREATH, 10; WHISPER. Voice, in this latter sense, is produced by action of the vocal cords, not like the strings of a stringed instrument, but as a pair of membranous lips which, being continually forced apart by the expired breath, and continually brought together again by their own elasticity and muscular tension, break the breath current into a series of puffs, or pulses, sufficiently rapid to cause the sensation of tone. The *power,* or loudness, of such a tone depends on the force of the separate pulses, and this is determined by the pressure of the expired air, together with the resistance on the part of the vocal cords. Its *pitch* depends on the number of pulses within a given time, that is, on the rapidity of their succession. Cf. 5th PITCH, 12; and see *Guide to Pron.*, § 29. *Male voices* are divided into tenor, barytone, bass; *female voices* into soprano, mezzo-soprano, contralto. Male and female voices differ chiefly in pitch, the lowest female tone being an octave or more higher than the lowest male voice, and the highest female tone about an octave above that of the male; but they are also distinguished by their quality, the female voice being softer. The compass of the human voice is, in general, about three octaves, reaching from the D of the deep bass to the B flat of the upper soprano, but an individual voice rarely has a compass, for singing, of more than two octaves. *Voice* forms the basis of articulate *speech,* being rendered articulate by action of the vocal organs above the glottis. It is possessed by all animals in which the lungs and larynx (or syrinx in the case of birds) exist, but is disting. from mechanical *noises,* as stridulation, etc., sometimes called voice. Fishes are dumb, as far as true vocal utterance is concerned, though they sometimes emit various noises from their throats (see DRUMFISH, GRUNT, *n.*, 3, etc.). The general name for the voice of animals is *cry,* and such cries are given many distinctive names, according to their quality; as, *bark, bleat, bray, gobble, squeal, trumpet,* etc. In animals other than man, the voice reaches its highest development in certain birds, as the singing birds, the parrot, raven, etc See TENOR, 5 **a**; 3d BASS, 2; BARYTONE, 1; CONTRALTO; SOPRANO; MEZZO-SOPRANO; 2d REGISTER, 7 **a**.

Her *voice* was ever soft,
Gentle, and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shak.*

2 The faculty or power of utterance; speech; utterance; as, anger gave him *voice.*

3. Any sound regarded as, or likened to, vocal utterance.

The floods have lifted their *voice. Ps.* xciii 3

4. Anything likened to human speech as an instrument or medium of expression; also, signification of feeling or opinion through a medium conceived of as like human speech; as, the *voice* of the people; the *voice* of nature. "My *voice* is in my sword." *Shak.*

I, now the *voice* of the recorded law,
Pronounce a sentence on your brother's life. *Shak.*

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vi-vip'a-rus (vī-vĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of VIVIPARA (genus of gastropods).

viv'i-sec'tor (vĭv'ĭ-sĕk'tẽr), *n.* A vivisectionist.

viv'i-sec-to'ri-um (-sĕk-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [NL.] A place for performance of vivisections.

viv'i-sep'ul-ture (vĭv'ĭ-sĕp'ŭl-tŭr; -sē-pŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *vivus* alive + E. *sepulture.*] Act or practice of burying alive

‖ **vi'vit post fu'ne-ra vir'tus.** [L.] Virtue survives death.

vi'vo (vē'vō), *a.* [It., a live, lively.] *Music.* = VIVACE

vivre, *n.* [F. *vivre.*] *Her.* A barrulet or cotise dancetté *Obs.*

‖ **vi'vum va'di-um** [LL.] *Law.* = LIVING PLEDGE.

‖ **vix** (vĭks), *adv.* [L.] Scarcely.

vix'en, *a.* Vixenish. *Rare.*

‖ **vix-e're fo'rtes an'te A'gamem'no-na** (Ig'ȧ-mĕm'nō-nä), [L.] Brave men lived before Agamemnon.

Horace (*Odes,* IV ix. 25).

vi-yel'la flan'nel (vĭ-yĕl'ȧ). A soft, all-wool, twilled flannel of fine quality, used for waists, wrappers, etc.

viz *Abbr.* Videlicet (L., namely; to wit).

viz'a-ment (vĭz'ȧ-mĕnt). Obs. corrupt. of ADVISEMENT.

viz'ard-ed, *a.* Wearing a vizard; masked.

viz-ca'cha. Var. of VISCACHA.

‖ **vi-zier'-a-zem',** **vi-zir'-a-zem'** (vĭ-zēr'ȧ-zĕm'), *n.* [Turk. *vezīr-a'zem* greater or greatest vizier.] A grand vizier

vi-zier'ship, vi-zir'ship, *n.* See -SHIP. [of VISOR, etc.]

viz'or, viz'or-less, etc. Vars.

vizrea, *n.* Viceroy. *Obs.*

vizrol, vizroy. + VICEROY.

viz'y. Var. of VISIE, *n. Scot.*

vl. *Abbr. Music.* Violin.

vl-. For various forms beginning *vl-,* see forms in FL- or -UL-.

V. L. *or* v. l. *Abbr.* Vice Lieutenant; *Masonic,* vraie lumière (F., true light); varia lectio (L., variant reading)

vlach (vläk), *a.* & *n.* [See WALLACHIAN.] = WALLACHIAN.

vlate. = VLEI.

vlanck. + WLONK.

vlank'er (vlăngk'ẽr). Var. of FLANKER, a spark.

vleau. Obs. pret. of FLOW.

vledde. + *fled,* pret. of FLEE.

vleh. Obs. pret. of FLER.

vleih. + FLY, *n.* [FLEAM.]

vlem (vlĕm). Dial Eng var of

vleoten. + FLEET.

vless. + FLESH.

vlexe. + FLAX. [*Africa.*

‖ **vley.** Var. of VLEI. *So.*

vlie, vlige. + FLY.

vlihte. + FLIGHT

V. L. O. *Abbr.* Volunteer land order. *Australia.*

vlod, vlode. + FLOOD,

vlonke. + WLONK.

vluht. + FLIGHT

vly, *n.* [Cf. VLEI, FLY.] **1.** (*pron.* vlī) A creek. *New York State.* **2.** (*pron.* flā; flī) Var. of VLEI. *South Africa.*

vm-, vn-. For forms beginning *vm-* or *vn-,* see forms in UM-, UN-.

V. M. D. *Abbr.* Veterinariæ Medicinæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Veterinary Medicine).

v. n. *Abbr.* Verb neuter; vicario nomine (L., as representative or substitute). [page).

vo *Abbr.* Verso (left-hand

vo, voaman. + FOE, FOEMAN.

voar (vōr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *vār.*] Spring (of the year). *Scot.*

vo'a van'ga (vō'ä vän'gä). [Malagasy.] A rubiaceous tree of Madagascar (*Vangueria madagascariensis*); also, its edible drupaceous fruit.

voc. *Abbr.* Vocative.

vocab. *Abbr* Vocabulary

vo-cab'u-la'tion (vō-kăb'ū-lā'-shŭn), *n.* Selection or use of words. *Rare.*

vo-ca'li-on (vō-kā'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Prob. fr. *vocal* + *-ion,* as in *accordion.*] *Music.* A developed kind of harmonium, with broad reeds and organlike tone.

vo'cal-ly, *adv.* of VOCAL.

vo'cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

vocate. + ADVOCATE.

voc'a-tiv Vocative. *Ref. Sp.*

voche. + VOUCH.

Vo-chi'si-a, Vo-chy'si-a (vō-kĭsh'ĭ-ȧ; -kĭs'ĭ-ȧ). [NL. See VOCHY.] *Bot.* Syns. of VOCHY.

Vo-chi'si-a'ce-æ, Vo-chy'si-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot* Syns. of VOCHYACEÆ. — **vo-chi'si-a'ceous, vo-chys'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

vo-cif'er-a'tor (vō-sĭf'ẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who vociferates.

vo-cif'er-ize (-īz), *v. t.* & *i.* To vociferate. *R.* [ciferousness.

vo-cif'er-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Vo-

vo'ci-tate, *v. i.* [L. *vociture:* cf. F. (Rabelais) *vociter*] Call. *Obs.*

voc'u-lar (vŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* **a** Of or pert. to a vocule. **b** Vocal *R.*

voc'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Modulation of the voice in pronunciation. *Obs or R.*

voc'ule (vŏk'ūl), *n.* [L. *vocula,* dim. of *vox, vocis,* voice.] *Phon.* A faint sound in speech, as that heard on separating the lips in pronouncing *p* or *b. Rush*

vod. + WOOD

vod'der. + FODDER.

vode. + FOOD, VOID.

vodur, vodure. + VOIDER.

voe (vō), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *vāgr*] An inlet, bay, or creek. *Orkney & Shetland Is.*

Vo-ë'tian (vō-ē'shăn), *a. Eccl. Hist* Of or pert. to Gysbertus Voëtius (d. 1676), professor of theology at Utrecht, a Calvinistic opponent of Arminianism, Cocceianism, and Cartesianism — *n* A follower of Voëtius.

‖ **voet'sac'** (fōōt'säk'), *interj.* Be off! get out! *South Africa.*

voeful. + WOEFUL.

vo'ge-site (vō'gē-sīt), *n.* [G. *vogesit,* fr. *Vogesen* the Vosges mountains.] *Petrog.* A dark basic rock largely of hornblende and augite in reciprocally varying amounts, together with orthoclase, and commonly in narrow dikes and sheets.

vo'gie (vō'gĭ; vōg'ĭ), *a.* Proud; vain; also, elated: merry. *Scot.*

— *n.* Vanity; pride. *Obs. Scot*

vo'gle (vō'g'l), *n.* [See VUGG.] *Mining.* = VUG.

vo'glite (vō'glīt), *n.* [After J. F. *Vogl,* Ger. mineralogist.] A green, hydrous carbonate of uranium, calcium, and copper.

‖ **vogue' la ga'lère'** ! (vōg' lȧ gȧ'lâr'). [F.] Lit., row the galley; let us pursue our point, or keep on, whatever may happen.

Vo'gul (vō'gōōl), *n.* One of a Finno-Ugrian tribe of the northern Ural mountains, short of stature and often with blond traits. They are hunters and herdsmen and nominally Christians. Also, their language or any dialect of it. — *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a group of Ugric languages. See FINNO-UGRIC.

5. Wish, choice, or opinion more or less formally expressed; as, his *voice* was for war; also, the right to express a wish, choice, or opinion; suffrage; vote; as, to have no *voice* in the matter.
6. Unverified report; rumor; also, fame; reputation. *Obs.* "Whereof the common *voice* arose." *Gower.*
7. One who speaks; a speaker. *Rare.* *Tennyson.*
8. *Gram.* Distinction of form in a verb, or a particular system of verbal inflections, to indicate the relation of the subject of the verb to the action which the verb expresses; also, the relation so indicated. The Latin has different inflections for two voices, the *active* and the *passive;* the Greek has three voices, *active, middle,* and *passive,* the two latter having identical forms in some tenses. English verbs are inflected only for the active, the passive being wholly made up of verbal phrases with an auxiliary.
in voice, having the voice in good condition, as for singing.
— with one v., unanimously. *Acts* xix. 34.

voice (vois), *v. t.;* VOICED (voist); VOIC'ING (vois'Ing). **1.** To give utterance or expression to; to utter; also, to announce; divulge; rumor; as, to *voice* the sentiments of the nation.
It was *voiced* that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet *Bacon.*
2. *Phon.* To utter with sonant or vocal tone; to pronounce with voice. See VOICE, *n.,* 1.
3. *Music.* **a** To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of; as, to *voice* the pipes of an organ. **b** To write the voice parts of.
4. To appoint by or as by voting; to elect. *Obs. Shak.*

voice, *v. i.* To speak; esp., to give one's opinion or vote. *R.*

voiced (voist), *a.* **1.** **a** Furnished with a voice; — usually in comb.; as, sweet-*voiced.* **b** Expressed by the voice.
2. *Phon.* Uttered with voice, or vocal tone; sonant; vocal; — said esp. of certain consonants, as *b, d, g, m,* etc., contrasted with others, called *voiceless,* pronounced without voice or vocal tone, as *p, t, k,* etc. See *Guide to Pron.,* § 29.

voice'ful (vois'fo͝ol), *a.* Having a voice or vocal quality; having a loud voice or many voices; vocal; sounding.
Beheld the Iliad and the Odyssey
Rise to the swelling of the voiceful sea. *Coleridge*

voice'less, *a.* **1.** Having no voice, utterance, or vote; silent; mute, dumb. "A most *voiceless* thought." *Byron.*
2. *Phon.* Not sounded with voice; as, a *voiceless* consonant, a *voiceless* glide; surd. Cf. VOICED, *a.,* 2.
— voice'less-ly, *adv.* **— voice'less-ness,** *n.*

voice part. *Music.* A melodic part for one voice or instrument in a harmonic or concerted composition.

voic'ing (vois'Ing), *n.* Act of one that voices; specif.: **a** *Phon.* Act of making vocal or giving voice to. **b** Regulation of the tone of organ pipes to secure proper power, pitch, and quality; also, the resultant tone of such regulation.

void (void), *a.* [ME. *voide,* OF. *voit, voide,* dial. form of *vuit, vuide,* F. *vide,* fr. (assumed) LL. *vocitus,* fr. L. *vocare,* an old form of *vacare* to be empty, or a kindred word. Cf. VACANT, AVOID.] **1.** Containing nothing; empty; vacant.
The earth was without form, and *void.* *Gen.* i. 2
2. Having no incumbent, tenant, holder, or the like; unoccupied; vacant; — said of offices and the like.
3. Unoccupied with business, work, or the like; unemployed; idle; leisure; as, *void* hours. *Obs.*
4. Of a person, empty-headed; foolish. *Obs.*
He is *voide* and withoute kunnynge *Wycliffe*
5. Being without; destitute; wanting; devoid; — usually with *of;* as, *void* of learning, or of common sense.
A conscience *void* of offense toward God. *Acts* xxiv. 16
6. Not producing any effect; ineffectual; vain; useless.
I will make *void* the counsel of Judah. *Jer* xix. 7
7. *Law.* **a** Properly, of no legal force or effect (and hence incapable of confirmation or ratification); null. **b** Improperly, voidable. Cf. VOIDABLE, 2.
Syn. — See DEVOID.
void end, *Bowls,* an end in which neither side scores a cast. **— v. of course,** *Astrol.,* separated from, and not forming any aspect with, other planets; — said of the moon or a planet while in any particular sign. **— v. space,** *Physics,* a vacuum.

void, *n.* **1.** That which is void; an empty or unfilled space; an opening; a vacuum.
Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defense,
And fills up all the mighty *void* of sense. *Pope.*
2. A dish or course eaten just before leaving the table. *Obs.*
3. *Skat.* A card having no counting value. The sevens, eights, and nines are *voids.*

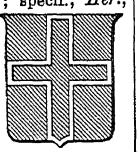
void, *v. t.;* VOID'ED; VOID'ING. [OF. *voidier, vuidier,* F. *vider.* See VOID, *a.*] **1.** To make or leave void, vacant, or empty; to clear; also, to vacate; leave; as, to *void* a table. "*Void* anon her place." *Chaucer.*
2. To throw or send out; to evacuate; to emit; to discharge; as, to *void* excrements.
3. To send, drive, or chase away; to dismiss; to get rid of; to do away with; to remove; scatter; destroy. *Obs.*
To *void* the nightes sorrow. *Lydgate.*
Her helm was *voided* from her head. *Lydgate.*
4. To render void; to make to be of no validity or effect; to vacate; annul; nullify. "After they had *voided* the obligation of the oath." *Bp. Burnet.*
5. To avoid; shun. *Obs. or Archaic.*
The vengeance of this victor to *void.* *Wars of Alexander.*

void, *v. i.* **1.** To go away or out; to depart. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. To have an evacuation; also, to be evacuated. *Rare.*
3. To become void or vacant. *Obs.*

void'a-ble (void'ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being voided.
2. Specif.: *Law.* Capable of being avoided, or of being adjudged void, invalid, and of no force; capable of being either avoided or confirmed. A *voidable* contract may be ratified and confirmed; to render it null, it must be *avoided.*

void'ance (-ăns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *voudance, vuidance,* separation, departure, emptying.] **1.** Act of voiding, or of emptying, ejecting, evacuating, casting away, or removing.
2. *Eccl.* An ejection from a benefice.
3. State of being void, vacancy, as of a benefice.
4. **a** Deliverance. *Obs.* **b** Evasion; subterfuge. *Obs.*

void'ed, *a.* Having a void or opening; specif., *Her.,* having the inner part cut away, or left vacant, a narrow border being left at the sides, the tincture of the field being seen in the vacant space; — said of a charge.


Cross Voided.

void'er (-ēr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *voideor, vuideor.*] **1.** One that voids, or empties, vacates, or annuls.
2. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A tray or basket for that which is voided, or cleared away, esp. one for receiving or carrying off the remains of a meal; sometimes, a basket for household articles, as clothes, etc. **b** A servant whose business is to void, or clear away, a table after a meal. **c** A dispeller. *Obs.*
3. That by which something is avoided; hence: **a** A screen or arbor. *Obs.* **b** *Medieval Armor.* A contrivance, commonly of chain mail, for covering any part of the body not protected by the plate armor.
4. *Her.* One of the subordinaries, much like the flanch, but less rounded and therefore smaller.

voile (vwȧl; voil), *n.* [F., a veil.] A thin dress material of cotton or woolen, similar to etamine.

‖ **voir dire** (vwȧr dēr). [OF., to say the truth, fr. L. *verus* true + *dicere* to say. Cf. VERDICT.] *Law.* An oath administered to a witness, usually before being sworn in chief, requiring him to speak the truth, or make true answers, in reference to matters inquired of to ascertain whether he is rendered incompetent to give evidence by reason of having an interest in the cause.

voi'vode (voi'vōd), *n.* Also **voi'vod.** [Russ. *voevoda,* or Pol. *woiewoda;* properly, a leader of an army, a leader in war.] Orig., the title of a military commander in various Slavonic countries; later, the title of governors of towns or provinces. It was assumed for a time by the rulers or princes of Moldavia and Wallachia, later called *hospodars,* and has been given to some inferior Turkish administrative officers. **— voi'vode-ship, voi'vod-ship,** *n.*

vo'lant (vō'lănt), *a.* [L. *volans, -antis,* p. pr. of *volare* to fly: cf. F. *volant.*] **1.** Passing through the air upon wings, or as if upon wings; flying; hence, *Obs.,* passing from place to place; current. "Gold *volant.*" *Fuller.*
2. Nimble; light and quick. "His *volant* touch." *Milton.*
3. Capable of flying; volitant.
4. *Her.* Represented as if flying, as a bird.
volant piece, in medieval armor, an adjustable piece for guarding the throat, etc., in a just.

‖ **vo-lan'te** (vō-län'tā), *n.* [Sp., prop., flying.] A two-wheeled carriage formerly much used in Cuba. The body is in front of the axle, and the driver rides on the horse.

Vo'la-pük' (vō'lȧ-pük'), *n.* Literally, world's speech; a language, intended to be universal, invented by Johann Martin Schleyer, of Konstanz, Baden, about 1879. Cf. UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE. **— Vo'la-pük'ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

vol'a-tile (vŏl'ȧ-tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* [F. *volatil,* L. *volatilis,* fr. *volare* to fly. Cf. VOLLEY.] **1.** Passing through the air on wings, or by the buoyant force of the atmosphere; flying; having the power to fly; volant; volitant. *Obs.*
2. Easily wasting away by evaporation; readily vaporizable; as, *volatile* oils or liquids; — often disting. from *fixed.*
3. Light-hearted; airy; lively; hence, changeable; fickle.
"As giddy and *volatile* as ever." *Swift.*
4. Transitory; fleeting. *Obs. or R.*
volatile alkali, *Old Chem.,* ammonia. **— v. liniment,** a liniment composed of sweet oil and ammonia; — so called from the readiness with which the latter evaporates. **— v. oil,** an oil that is volatile; specif., an essential oil. See under ESSENTIAL. **— v. salt.** = SAL VOLATILE.

vol'a-tile, *n.* [OF. *volatille,* F. *volatile.*] **1.** A winged animal; a bird; a wild fowl. *Obs.*
2. A volatile substance.

vol'a-til'i-ty (-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *volatilité.*] Quality or state of being volatile.
Syn. — See LIGHTNESS.

vol'a-til-i-za'tion (-tĭl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *volatilisation.*] Act or process of volatilizing, or state of being volatilized.

vol'a-til-ize (vŏl'ȧ-tĭl-īz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'Ing) [Cf. F. *volatiliser.*] To render or become volatile; to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapor.

vo-la'tion (vō-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *volare, volatum,* fly.] Act or power of flying; flight; volitation. **—vo-la'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

‖ **vol'-au'-vent'** (vŏl'ō'vän'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A case of light puff paste with a raised border, filled, after baking, with a ragout of meat, fowl, game, fish, or the like.

vol-can'ic (vŏl-kăn'Ik), *a.* [Cf. F. *volcanique,* It. *vulcanico.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, like, or characteristic of, a volcano.
A drinker of black, strong, *volcanic* wines. *Tennyson.*
2. Produced, influenced, or changed by a volcano or by volcanic agencies; made of materials from volcanoes.
volcanic ash, *or* **ashes.** See ASHES, 3. **— v. bomb.** = BOMB, *n.,* 5. **— v. cone,** a conical hill built up of cinders, tufa, or lava, by volcanic eruptions. **— v. foci,** the subterranean centers of volcanic action; the points beneath volcanoes where the causes producing volcanic phenomena are most active. **— v. glass,** natural glass produced by the cooling of molten lava too rapidly to permit of crystallization. See OBSIDIAN, PITCHSTONE, PUMICE. **— v. mud,** mud formed by the mixture with water of volcanic ashes or disintegrated volcanic rocks. **— v. neck,** *Geol.,* a column of igneous rock formed by congelation of lava in the conduit of a volcano and later exposed by the removal of surrounding rocks. **— v. rocks,** *Geol.,* igneous rocks solidified on or near the surface, as basalt and obsidian. See IGNEOUS ROCKS. **— v. wind,** *Meteorol.,* a wind associated with a volcanic outburst and due to the eruption or to convection currents over hot lava.

vol'can-ic'i-ty (vŏl'kăn-ĭs'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *volcanicité.*] Quality or state of being volcanic; volcanism.

vol'can-ism (vŏl'kăn-īz'm), *n.* Volcanic power or action; volcanicity. As used in physical geography and geology, the term ordinarily includes all natural processes resulting in forming volcanoes, lava fields, laccoliths, stocks, dikes, etc.

vol'can-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *volcaniste, vulcaniste.*] One versed in the study of volcanic phenomena; also, a Plutonist.

vol'can-ize (vŏl'kăn-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'Ing). [See VOLCANIC; cf. VULCANIZE.] To subject to, or cause to undergo and be affected by, volcanic heat. **— vol'can-i-za'tion** (-Ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

vol-ca'no (vŏl-kā'nō), *n.; pl.* -NOES or -NOS (-nōz). [It. *volcano, vulcano,* fr. L. *Vulcanus* Vulcan, the god of fire. See VULCAN.] A vent in the earth's crust from which hot rock, steam, etc., issue; also, a hill or mountain composed wholly or in part of the ejected material. Such a mountain is more or less conical in form, and often has a depression or crater at its top. A volcano is called **active** while it is in eruption, **dormant** during a long cessation of activity, and **extinct** after eruptions have altogether ceased. Most volcanoes are in the sea or near it, and many are in groups or linear series. Volcanoes include many of the most conspicuous and lofty mountain peaks of the earth, as Vesuvius in Italy (4,267 ft.), Mauna Loa in Hawaii (13,671 ft.), and Cotopaxi in South America (19,693 ft.), which are still active; and Popocatepetl in Mexico (17,883 ft.), Shasta in California (14,380 ft.), and Rainier in Washington (14,363 ft.), which are either dormant or extinct. The character of volcanic eruptions varies from the quiet outpouring of fluid lava, as in Hawaii, to violent explosions like that of Krakatao in 1883.

vol'can-ol'o-gy (vŏl'kăn-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*volcano* + *-logy.*] The science treating of volcanic phenomena. **— vol'can-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'Ĭ-kăl), *a.* **—vol'can-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

vole (vōl), *n.* [From dial. *volemouse;* cf. Norw. dial. *voll* field. Cf. WOLD.] Any of numerous mouselike or ratlike rodents constituting the genus *Microtus,* syn. *Arvicola,* typical of the subfamily Microtinæ of the family Muridæ, and various allied genera, as *Evotomys* and *Synaptomys* (see LEMMING MOUSE). The typical voles (genus *Microtus*), the smaller kinds of which are called also **meadow mice** and **field mice,** have a stout body, rather blunt nose, short tail, and short ears. They inhabit both moist meadows and dry uplands and often do much damage to crops. Well-known British species are the **water vole** (*M. amphibius*), frequenting wet places, and the **field vole,** or common field mouse (*M. agrestis*), a small species common in grainfields, etc. In eastern North America *M. pennsylvanicus,* with many subspecies, is the common **meadow mouse.**


American Vole, or Meadow Mouse.

vole (vōl), *n.* [F.] *Card Playing.* A winning of all the tricks in a deal; a slam; hence, fig., the whole range or gamut.
Who is he? — why, he has gone the *vole* — has been soldier, ballad singer, traveling tinker, and is now a beggar. *Scott.*

vole, *v. i. Card Playing.* To make a slam. *Pope.*

vol'er-y (vŏl'ĕr-Ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-Ĭz). [F. *volerie* a flying (cf. *volière* a large bird cage), fr. *voler* to fly, L. *volare.* See VOLATILE.] **1.** A large bird cage; an aviary.
2. A flight or flock of birds. *Rare.* *Locke.*
3. A place adapted to the requirements of aërial craft, for launching, repairs, etc.

vo-let' (vō-lĕt'; *F.* vō'lĕ'), *n.* **1.** [OF.] A flowing veil worn by women in the Middle Ages.
2. (*pron.* vō'lĕ'.) [F.] *Paint.* Either of the folding side compartments or wings of a triptych.

vol'i-pres'ence (vŏl'Ĭ-prĕz'ĕns), *n.* [See VOLITION; PRESENCE.] *Theol.* The potential presence of the human nature of Christ in the eucharistic elements.

vol'i-tant (vŏl'Ĭ-tănt), *a.* [L. *volitans, -antis,* p. pr. of *volitare* to flit.] Flying; able to fly; volant.

vol'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *volitare, volitatum,* to fly to and fro, v. freq. fr. *volare* to fly.] Act or power of flying; flight; volation. **— vol'i-ta'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

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voice box. *Phon.* The larynx
voice'ful-ness, *n.* See -NESS
voice glide. See GLIDE, *n.,* 3 a.
voice glottis. = CORD GLOTTIS.
voice pipe. A speaking tube.
voic'er (vois'ĕr), *n.* One who voices; specif., *Music,* one who voices organ pipes.
voice stop. *Phon.* A voiced stop.
voice thrill. = VOCAL FREMITUS.
voice tube. A speaking tube.
void'a-ble-ness, *n.* See NESS.
voidee, *n.* = VOID, *n.,* 2. *Obs*
void'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VOID, *v.* — **voiding knife,** a knife used in gathering fragments of food to put them into a voider. *Obs.* — **v. lobby,** a lobby for receiving those who are voided, or sent out, from within; anteroom. *Obs.*
void'less, *a.* See -LESS.
void'ly, *adv* of VOID. See -LY.
void'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **voi'là'** (vwȧ'lȧ'). [F.] Lit., see there; behold. [That's all.]
‖ **voi'là' tout'** (tōō'). [F.]
‖ **voi'lier'** (vwȧ'lyā'), *n.* [F., prop., a sailmaker, a sailor.] = SAILFISH a.
voine † FOIN.
‖ **voir' le des-sous' des cartes'** (vwȧr' lē dā-sōō' dā kärt'). [F.] To see the under side of the cards; to be in the secret.
vois. † VOICE.
voisdie, *n.* [OF.] Cunning; wile. *Obs.* [hood. *Obs.*
voi'si-nage, *n.* [F.] Neighbor-
‖ **voi'ture'** (vwȧ'tür'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vectura* a carrying, conveying. Cf. VETTURA.] A carriage.
voi'tur'ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* [*voiture* + *-ette.*] A small carriage.
‖ **voi'tu'rier'** (vwȧ'tü'ryā'), *n.* [F.] One who lets carriages.
voi-vo'da. † VOIVODE.
‖ **voix' cé'leste'** (vwȧ' sā'lĕst'). [F.] *Music.* Vox cælestis.
‖ **voix' som'brée'** (sôN'brā'). [F.] Veiled voice. See VEIL, *n.,* 3 d.
vokate, voket, vokette. † ADVOCATE. [*Scot.*
vo'kie (vō'kĭ). Var. of VOGIE.
vol. † FULL, VOLE, WOOL.
vol (vŏl), *n.* The iron block into which fits the shoe of a stamp in a stamp battery.
vol, *n.* [F. *vol* flight.] *Her.* A charge consisting of two wings displayed and conjoined.
vol. *Abbr.* Volume; volunteer.
vol'a-ble (vŏl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF *volable* flying, winged, L. *volare* to fly.] Nimble-witted; — an affected word. *Shak.*
vo-la'ta (vō-lä'tä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A run, roulade, or other rapid series of notes.
vo-lat'ic (vō-lăt'Ĭk), *a.* Also **vo-lat'i-cal** [L. *volaticus*] Fleeting; transitory *Obs or R.*
vol'a-til. Volatile. *Ref. Sp.*
vol'a-tile-ness, *n.* See -NESS
vol'a-til-ize-a-ble (vŏl'ȧ-tĭl-īz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
vo-lat'i-lous (vō-lăt'Ĭ-lŭs), *a.* Volatile. *Obs*
‖ **vo-la'tor** (vō-lā'tŏr), *n.* [NL.] = VOLADOR a
vol'borth-ite (vŏl'bôr-thīt), *n.* [After *Volborth,* who first discovered it.] *Min.* A hydrous vanadate of copper, barium, and calcium, occurring in small, green or yellow, six-sided tabular crystals or in globular forms.
vole, volk. † FOLK.
volc. *Abbr.* Volcano
Vol'ca-na'li-a (vŏl'kȧ-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See VULCAN, 1
vol-ca'ni-an (vŏl-kā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Volcanic *Rare.*
vol-can'i-cal-ly (vŏl-kăn'Ĭ-kăl-Ĭ), *adv* of VOLCANIC
vol-can'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being volcanic *Rare.*
vol-ca'no-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
Vol-ca'nus (vŏl-kā'nŭs) Var. of VULCANUS
vold, volde, voldo. † FOLD, WOULD, FULLDO [ley; fight.]
‖ **vo'lée'** (vō'lā'), *n.* [F.] Vol
vol'e-mite (vŏl'ē-mīt), *n.* A colorless, crystalline, heptahydric alcohol, $C_7H_8(OH)_7$, in the mushroom *Lactarius volemus*
‖ **vo'lens et po'tens** [L.] Willing and able.
vo'lent, *a.* [L. *volens, -entis,* p pr.] Willing. *Obs.* — *n.* Will. *Obs.* [VOLENTE.
‖ **vo-len'te De'o.** [L.] See DEO
‖ **vo-len'ti non fit in-ju'ri-a.** [L.] *Law.* Lit., no injury is done to one who consents; referring to the same principle on which is based the defense of leave and license.
vo'lent-ly, *adv.* Willingly. *Obs or R*
volewen. † FOLLOW.
voley, *n.* In phrase *on the voley* (F. *à la volée*), at random. *Obs.*
volf † WOLF.
Vol'ga-Bal-ta'ic (vŏl'gȧ-bôl-tā'Ĭk), *a* Designating, or pertaining to, a group of Finnic languages See FINNO-UGRIC
volge (vŏlj), *n* [L *volgus, vulgus.*] The common sort of people; the crowd *Obs.*
vol-giv'a-gant (vŏl-jĭv'ȧ-gănt), *a.* [L. *vulgivagus, volg-,* rambling, vagrant + E *-ant.*] Pert. to the common people; base; mean; inconstant. *Obs.*
volible, *a.* [Cf. OF. *volible* flighty, inconstant, *voluble* movable, mobile, fickle, E VOLUBLE.] Capable of revolving *Obs.*
volier, n. [F. *volière.*] = VOLERY, an aviary. *Obs.*
vol'i-ta-ble (vŏl'Ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Volatilizable *Obs.*
vol'i-tate, *v. t.* [See VOLITATION.] To flutter or run hither and thither *Obs.*

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vo-li'tient (vŏ-lĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* [See VOLITION.] Exercising the will; acting from choice; willing, or having power to will. *Mrs. Browning.* — **vo-li'tien-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

vo-li'tion (-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *volo* I will, *velle* to will, be willing. See VOLUNTARY.] **1.** Act of willing or choosing; act of forming a purpose; exercise of the will.

Volition is an act of the mind, knowingly exerting that dominion it takes itself to have over any part of the man, by employing it in, or withholding it from, any particular action. *Locke.*

2. The termination of an act or exercise of choosing or willing; a state of decision or choice. This is the more exact sense of *volition*, as distinguished from *will*.

3. The power of willing or determining, will.

Syn. — Choice, preference, determination. See WILL.

vo-li'tion-al (-shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to volition.

volitional tremor, *Med.*, a trembling of the entire body during voluntary effort, occurring esp. in multiple sclerosis.

vol'i-tive (vŏl'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [See VOLITION.] **1.** Of or pert. to the will; originating in the will; having the power to will.

They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the *volitive*. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. *Gram.* Used in expressing a wish or permission.

‖ **Volks'lied'** (fōlks'lēt'), *n.; pl.* VOLKSLIEDER (-lē'dĕr). [G.] A folk song, or national air. See LIED.

vol'ley (vŏl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LEYS (-ĭz). [F. *volée* a flight, a volley, or discharge of several guns, fr. *voler* to fly, L. *volare*. See VOLATILE.] **1.** A flight of missiles, as arrows, bullets, or the like; the simultaneous, or nearly simultaneous, discharge of a number of missile weapons.

2. Hence: A burst or emission of many things at once; as, a *volley* of words.

This *volley* of oaths. *B. Jonson*

3. *Sports.* **a** *Tennis & Lawn Tennis.* The flight of the ball, or its course before striking the ground; hence, a return of the ball before it touches the ground. **b** *Cricket.* A full pitch. **c** *Rugby & Association Football.* A kick of the ball before it rebounds.

at, *or* on the, volley, at random; in passing. *Obs.* "What we spake *on the volley* begins to work." *Massinger.*

vol'ley, *v. i.;* VOL'LEYED (-ĭd); VOL'LEY-ING. **1.** To discharge in or as in a volley.

2. *Sports.* **a** *Tennis & Lawn Tennis.* To return (the ball) while on the volley. **b** *Cricket.* To bowl (a ball) straight at the wicket without hitting the ground. **c** *Rugby & Association Football.* To kick (the ball) before it rebounds.

vol'ley, *v. i.* **1.** To be discharged in a volley, or as if in a volley; also, to make a volley or volleys.

2. To make a loud simultaneous sound or noise; to sound loudly and continuously or repeatedly, as thunder.

3. *Tennis & Lawn Tennis.* To return the ball while on the volley; to make a volley.

volley ball. A game played by volleying a large inflated ball with the hands over a net 7 ft. 6 in. high.

vo'lost (vō'lŏst), *n.* [Russ. *volost'*.] In the greater part of Russia, a division for local government consisting of a group of mirs, or village communities; a canton.

Vol'sci (vŏl'sī), *n. pl.* [L.] A people of ancient Italy dwelling between the Latins and Samnites. They and their territory became part of the Roman republic about 450 B. C.

Vol'scian (vŏl'shăn), *a.* [L. *Volsci* the Volscians.] Of or pert. to the Volsci or their language. — *n.* One of the Volscians; also, their language, closely akin to Umbrian.

Vol'sung (vŏl'sŏŏng), *n.* [Icel. *Völsungr*.] *Norse Myth.* A king of the Huns, great-grandson of Odin; also, any of his descendants, as his grandson Sigurd.

Vol'sun-ga Sa'ga (vŏl'sŏŏn-gă sä'gă). [Icel. *Völsunga saga*.] An Icelandic saga, probably of Norwegian origin, which preserves in a variant form the legend embodied in the Nibelungenlied. See BRYNHILD; SIGURD.

volt (vōlt), *n.* [F. *volte*, fr. It. *volta* a turn. See VAULT a spring.] **1.** *Man.* **a** A tread or gait in which a horse going sideways makes a turn round a center. **b** A circle traced by a horse in this movement. **c** The ground marked for the first turn, or volt.

2. *Fencing.* A leaping movement to avoid a thrust.

volt, *n.* [After Alessandro *Volta*, the Italian electrician.] *Elec.* The unit of electromotive force; — defined by the International Electrical Congress in 1893 and by United States statute as: that electromotive force which steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one ohm will produce a current of one ampere. It is practically equiv. to 10^8 C. G. S. electromagnetic units. Cf. STANDARD CELL.

☞ By the above definition, the *volt* is dependent upon the *ohm* and the *ampere*, as confirmed, after much discussion, by the International Conference on Electrical Units and Standards, 1908.

‖ **vol'ta** (vŏl'tă), *n.; pl.* -TE (-tā). [It. *volta* turn, turning, time. See VOLT tread.] **1.** An old dance, the lavolta.

2. *Music.* A turning; a time; — chiefly used in phrases signifying that the part is to be repeated; as, *una volta*, once. *Seconda volta*, second time, points to certain modifications in the close of a repeated strain.

3. *Man.* = 1st VOLT, 1.

Vol'ta ef-fect' (vŏl'tă). *Elec.* Difference of potential observable between two metals joined on an open circuit.

volt'age (vōl'tăj), *n.* *Elec.* Electric potential or potential difference expressed in volts; as, the *voltage* of a current.

vol-ta'ic (vŏl-tā'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *voltaïque*, It. *voltaico*.] **1.** Of or pert. to, or discovered by, Alessandro Volta, who first devised apparatus for chemically developing electric currents, and established this branch of electric science.

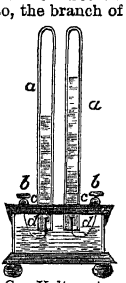
2. Of or pertaining to voltaism, or voltaic electricity; galvanic; as, *voltaic* induction; the *voltaic* arc.

voltaic arc. = ARC, *n.*, 5. — **v. battery.** = BATTERY, 8 **a.** — **v. cell.** = CELL, 4. — **v. circuit** *or* **circle.** = CIRCUIT, *n.*, 8 **a.** — **v. couple.** = COUPLE, *n*, 6. — **v. electricity.** See ELECTRICITY, 1 **b.** — **v. pile.** See 2d PILE, 5 **a.** — **v. protection of metals,** the protection of a metal from corrosion by associating it with a metal which is positive to it, as when iron is galvanized.

Vol-tair'i-an (vŏl-târ'ĭ-ăn) } *a.* [Cf. F. *voltairien*.] Of,
Vol-tair'e-an (-ē-ăn) } pert. to, like, or characteristic of, Voltaire. — *n.* An advocate of Voltaire's theories or practices. — **Vol-tair'i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

vol'ta-ism (vŏl'tă-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *voltaïsme*. See 2d VOLT.] Voltaic or current electricity; also, the branch of electrical science dealing with this. See ELECTRICITY, 1; cf. GALVANISM, 1.

vol-tam'e-ter (vŏl-tăm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*voltaic* + *meter*.] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity passed through a conductor by the amount of electrolysis produced, as by measuring the gases generated from acidulated water, or by weighing the copper deposited from a solution of copper sulphate. — **vol'ta-met'ric** (vŏl'tă-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*



Gas Voltameter
a a Glass Tubes to collect the gases produced by electrolysis; *b b* Binding Screws; *c c* Electrodes; *d d* Conducting Wires.

volt-am'me-ter (vōlt-ăm'mē-tĕr), *n.* [2d *volt* + *ammeter*.] *Physics.* A wattmeter.

volt ampere. [2d *volt* + *ampere*.] *Elec.* A unit of electric measurement equal to the product or a volt and an ampere. For direct current it is a measure of power and is the same as a watt; for alternating current it is a measure of apparent power.

Vol'ta's law (vŏl'tăz). *Elec.* The law that when a number of metals are in contact in series, the total electromotive force of the extremes of the series is equal to the algebraic sum of the electromotive forces at the several junctions.

‖ **vol'ti** (vŏl'tē), *imperative.* [It., prop. pres. subj., fr. *voltare* to turn. See VOLT a tread.] *Music.* Turn, that is, turn over the leaf; as, **vol'ti su'bi-to** (sōō'bē-tō) (abbr. *v. s.*), turn over quickly.

‖ **vol'ti'geur'** (vŏl'tē'zhĭr'), *n.* [F., fr. *voltiger* to vault, It. *volteggiare*.] **1.** A tumbler; a leaper or vaulter.

2. *Mil.* A member of any of various French organizations of light infantry, often sharpshooters. *Obs. or Hist.*

volt'me'ter (vōlt'mē'tĕr), *n.* [2d *volt* + *-meter*.] *Elec.* Any instrument for measuring in volts the differences of potential between different points of an electrical circuit. Voltmeters are always connected in parallel with the circuit the voltage of which is to be measured. The common type is a galvanometer having a high-resistance coil.

voltz'ite (vōlts'ĭt), *n.* Also **voltz'ine** (-ĭn). [After *Voltz*, a French engineer.] *Min.* An oxysulphide of zinc, Zn_9S_8O, occurring in implanted spherical globules of a yellowish or reddish color. H., 4-4.5. Sp. gr., 3.66-3.80.

vol'u-bil'i-ty (vŏl'ū-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *volubilitas*: cf. F. *volubilité*.] Quality or state of being voluble.

vol'u-ble (vŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* [L. *volubilis*, fr. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll, to turn round; akin to Gr. ἑλίσσειν to infold, to inwrap, ἑλύειν to roll, G. *welle* a wave: cf. F. *voluble*. Cf. WELL of water, CONVOLVULUS, DEVOLVE, INVOLVE, REVOLT, VAULT an arch, VOLUME, VOLUTE.] **1.** Easily rolling or turning; easily set in motion; apt to roll; rotating; revolving; as, *voluble* particles of matter.

2. Moving with ease and smoothness in utterance; of ready or rapid speech; glib; as, a *voluble* tongue; — formerly used without any derogatory suggestion.

A grave and *voluble* eloquence. *Bp Hacket.*

3. Changeable; unstable; fickle. *Obs.*

4. *Bot.* Having the power or habit of twining.

Syn. — See TALKATIVE.

— **vol'u-ble-ness,** *n.* — **vol'u-bly,** *adv.*

vol'u-crine (vŏl'ū-krĭn; -krīn), *a.* [L. *volucris* a bird.] Pertaining to birds.

vol'ume (vŏl'ūm), *n.* [F., fr. L. *volumen* a roll of writing, a book, volume, fr. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll. See VOLUBLE.] **1.** A roll; a scroll; a written document rolled up for keeping or use, in the manner of the ancients. *Obs.*

The papyrus, and afterward the parchment, was joined together [by the ancients] to form one sheet, and then rolled upon a staff into a *volume* (*volumen*). *Encyc. Brit.*

2. Hence, a collection of printed sheets bound together, whether a single work, a part of a work, or more than one work; a book; tome; esp., that part of an extended work bound up together in one cover. "An odd *volume* of a set of books." *Franklin.*

Volume, a book distinguished from other books or other *volumes* of the same work by having its own title, paging and register. This is the bibliographic use of the word, sanctioned by the British Museum rules. That is, it is in this sense only that it applies to all the copies of an edition as it comes from the printer. But there is also a bibliopegic and bibliopolic use, to denote a number of pages bound together, which pages may be several *volumes* in the other sense, or a part of a *volume* or parts of several *volumes*. *C. A. Cutter*

3. Anything of a rounded or swelling form suggesting a roll, or scroll; a turn; convolution; coil. *Now Rare.*

Undulating billows rolling their silver *volumes*. *Irving.*

4. Space occupied, as measured by cubic units, i. e., cubic inches, feet, etc.; compass; hence, loosely, a mass; bulk; as, the *volume* of an elephant's body; a *volume* of gas.

5. *Music.* Fullness or quantity of tone.

Syn. — See BULK.

vol'ume, *v. i.* To roll or rise in volume or volumes.

vol'ume, *v. t.* To collect or gather in or as in a volume.

vol'umed (vŏl'ūmd), *a.* **1.** Having the form of a volume, or roll; in rounded masses; as, *volumed* mist.

2. Having volume, or bulk; massive; great.

3. Having (such or so many) volumes.

vol'u-me-nom'e-ter (-ū-mē-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *volumen* volume + E. *-meter*.] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the volume (and hence, indirectly, the specific gravity) of a body, especially a solid, by means of the difference in tension caused by its presence and absence in a closed air space. — **vŏl'u-me-nom'e-try** (vŏl'ū-mē-nŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.*

vo-lu'me-scope (vō-lū'mē-skōp), *n.* [*volume* + *-scope*.] *Physics.* An instrument consisting essentially of a glass tube provided with a graduated scale, for exhibiting to the eye the changes of volume of a gas or gaseous mixture resulting from chemical action, and the like.

vo-lu'me-ter (vō-lū'mē-tĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *volumètre*. See VOLUMETRIC.] *Physics.* **a** An instrument for measuring volumes, as of gases or liquids directly, or of solids by displacement of a liquid. **b** A form of hydrometer.

vol'u-met'ric (vŏl'ū-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* [*volume* + *metric*.] Of
vol'u-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } or pertaining to the measurement of volume. — **vol'u-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

volumetric analysis, *Chem.*, quantitative analysis by the use of definite volumes of standardized solutions of reagents; also, analysis of gases by volume, as by the eudiometer.

vo-lu'mi-nos'i-ty (vō-lū'mĭ-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being voluminous.

vo-lu'mi-nous (vō-lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *voluminosus* full of folds.] Of or pertaining to volume or volumes. Specif.: **a** Consisting of many folds, coils, or convolutions.

But ended foul in many a scaly fold,
Voluminous and vast *Milton.*

b Of great volume, or bulk; large; swelling. *B. Jonson.* **c** Consisting of many volumes or books; as, *voluminous* collections. **d** Having written much, or produced many volumes; copious; as, a *voluminous* writer. — **vo-lu'mi-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **vo-lu'mi-nous-ness,** *n.*

Vŏ'lund (vōl'lŏŏnd), *n.* [Icel. *Völundr*. See WAYLAND.] *Norse Myth.* A king of the elves and a wonderful smith in Teutonic legends and even in those of Romanized France. King Nithothr, who had been robbed of his treasures, cut the sinews of *Volund*'s knees and confined him in a forge on an island, but Volund killed the king's two sons, violated the king's daughter, and escaped by flying. His adventures are told in the "Song of Volund" in the Elder Edda. See WAYLAND.

vol'un-ta-rism (vŏl'ŭn-tă-rĭz'm), *n.* *Philos.* Any theory which conceives will to be the dominant factor in experience or in the constitution of the world; — contrasted with *intellectualism*. Schopenhauer and Fichte are typical exponents of the two types of metaphysical voluntarism, Schopenhauer teaching that the evolution of the universe is the activity of a blind and irrational will, Fichte holding that the intelligent activity of the ego is the fundamental fact of reality.

On the whole, his [Wundt's] *voluntarism*, though like that of Schopenhauer and Hartmann, is not the same; not Schopenhauer's, because the ideating will of Wundt's philosophy is not a universal irrational will; and not Hartmann's, because, although ideating will, according to Wundt's phenomenalism, is supposed to extend through the world of organisms, the whole inorganic world remains a mere object of unitary experience. *Thos. Case* (*Encyc. Brit.*)

vol'un-ta-rist (-rĭst), *n.* An adherent of voluntarism.

vol'un-ta-ris'tic (-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to voluntarism.

vol'un-ta-ry (vŏl'ŭn-tă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *voluntarius*, fr. *voluntas* will, choice, fr. the root of *velle* to will, p. pr. *volens*; akin to E. *will*. See WILL, *v. t.*; cf. BENEVOLENT, VOLITION, VOLUNTEER.] **1.** Proceeding from the will; produced in or by an act of choice; as, *voluntary* action.

2. Unconstrained by interference; unimpelled by another's influence; spontaneous; acting of one's self or itself; free.

Our *voluntary* service he requires *Milton.*

3. Done by design or intention; intentional; purposed; intended; not accidental; as, *voluntary* manslaughter.

4. Of or pertaining to the will; subject to, or regulated by, the will; as, the *voluntary* motions or muscles.

5. Able to will; free; as, man is a *voluntary* agent.

6. *Law.* Acting, or done, of one's own free will without valuable consideration; acting, or done, without any present legal obligation to do the thing done, or any such obligation that can accrue from the existing state of affairs.

7. Of or pertaining to voluntaryism; as, a *voluntary* church, in distinction from an established or state church.

Syn. — VOLUNTARY, INTENTIONAL, DELIBERATE are here compared in their ordinary uses. VOLUNTARY (for legal uses see defs.) emphasizes the idea of freedom from constraint, and is often opposed to *accidental*; INTENTIONAL heightens the implication of design; that is DELIBERATE which is done advisedly or after consideration; as, *voluntary* confession or manslaughter, an *intentional* insult, a *deliberate* falsehood. See WILL, INTENTION, SPONTANEOUS.

voluntary affidavit *or* **oath.** *Law*, an affidavit or oath made in an extrajudicial matter. — **v. conveyance,** *Law*, a conveyance without valuable consideration. — **v. escape.** *Law.* See 4th ESCAPE, 2. — **v. jurisdiction,** *Eng. Eccl. Law*, jurisdiction in cases not admitting of contentious litigation. — **v. manslaughter.** *Law.* See MANSLAUGHTER, 2. — **v. muscles,** *Anat.*, muscles under control of the will; hence often, specif., the striated muscles of the higher animals. — **v. oath.** See VOLUNTARY AFFIDAVIT, above. — **v. school,** in England and Wales, one of a class of elementary schools, supported by voluntary subscription and usually carried on by a religious body. — **v. waste.** See WASTE, *n.*, 5.

vol'un-ta-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who engages in any affair of his own free will; a volunteer. *Rare. Shak.*

2. One who advocates voluntaryism.

3. Something done voluntarily; a voluntary action or piece of work.

4. *Music.* A piece, esp. an organ prelude, played often extemporarily, according to the musician's fancy; specif., an organ solo played before, during, or after divine service.

vol'un-ta-ry-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Voluntary principle; the system of supporting or doing anything by voluntary action; specif.: **a** In education, the system of voluntary schools or of supporting schools by voluntary subscriptions. **b** *Eccl.* The principle of supporting a religious system and its institutions by voluntary association and effort, rather than by State aid or patronage. — **vol'un-ta-ry-ist,** *n.*

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vo-li'tion-al'i-ty (vō-lĭsh'ŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being volitional. [TIONAL.]
vo-li'tion-al-ly, *adv* of VOLITIONAL. [NESS.]
vo-li'tion-a-ry (-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Volitional. [exercise volition; will.]
vo-li'tion-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.* To
vo-li'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
volk (*dial.* vŏk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FOLK.
‖ **Volk' der Dich'ter und Den'ker** (fōlk' dĕr dĭch'tĕr ŏont dĕn'kĕr). [G.] Nation of poets and thinkers; — of the Germans.
‖ **volks'raad'** (fōlks'rät'), *n.* [D. See FOLK; RAAD.] A legislative assembly or parliament, esp. that of the former South African Republic, or the Transvaal, or that of the former Orange Free State. *So. Africa.*
vollage. + VOLLAGE. [NESS.]
volle, volnesse. + FULL, FULLNESS.
vollenge. Corrupt. of VALANCHE.
vollere. + FULLER.
volley gun. *Ordnance.* A mitrailleuse or machine gun which shoots so rapidly as to give the effect of a volley.
volliche. + FULLY.
vol'lier (vŏl'yĕr). Dial. Eng. var. of FOLLOWER.
‖ **vo'lo, non va'le-o.** [L.] I am willing, (but) I am unable.
volorie. + VOLERY.
vol'ow (vŏl'ō), *v. t.* [Var. of ME. *folewen*, *folwen*, *folwen*, AS. *fulwian*. Cf. FULL to baptize.] To baptize; — used in contempt by the Reformers. *Obs.*
Vol-po'ne (vŏl-pō'nĕ), *n.* [It., old fox.] A crafty hypocritical old Venetian nobleman in Ben Jonson's comedy of this name.
Vols. *Abbr.* Volumes. [SELLUM.]
vol-sel'la (vŏl-sĕl'ä), *n.* = VUL-
volt. + VAULT, VULT.
vol'ta-e-lec-tric'i-ty (vŏl'tă-ē-lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Voltaic electricity. See ELECTRICITY, 1. — **vol'ta-e-lec'tric,** *a.*
vol'ta-e-lec-trom'e-ter, *n.* An instrument to measure electric currents; a voltameter. — **vol'ta-e-lec'tro-met'ric,** *a.*
voltage coil. = POTENTIAL COIL.
vol-tag'ra-phy (vŏl-tăg'rä-fĭ), *n.* [*voltaic* + *-graphy*.] Art of copying forms or patterns by electrodeposition of metal. *Rare.*
Vol-taire' chair (vŏl-târ'). A kind of armchair, having a low seat and a back high enough to support the head.
Vol-tair'ism (-târ'ĭz'm), *n.* The theories or practice of Voltaire; skepticism, esp. in regard to Christianity as a revealed religion; infidelity.
vol'ta-ite (vŏl'tă-īt), *n.* [See 2d VOLT.] A hydrous sulphate of iron, potassium, and aluminium, in dark green, brown, or black crystals. [LAWS a.]
voltameter law. = FARADAY'S
vol'ta-plast (vŏl'tă-plăst), *n.* [*voltaic* + Gr. πλαστός molded.] A voltaic battery suitable for use in electrotyping. [PILE, 5 a.]
Vol'ta's pile (vŏl'tăz). = 2d
vol'ta-type (vŏl'tă-tīp), *n.* [*voltaic* + *type*.] Electrotype. *R.*
volt'-cou-lomb' (vōlt'k ko͞o-lŏm'). *Elec.* A unit of electrical energy equal to 1×10^7 ergs or one joule.
‖ **volte** (vōlt), *n.* [F.] *Man. & Fencing.* = 1 VOLT, 2.
‖ **volte'-face'** (vōlt'fäs'), *n.* [F.] A change of front; a facing about. *Obs.* [tigeur. *Obs.*]
vol'ti-ger (vŏl'tĭ-jĕr), *n.* Volti-
vol-tiv'i-ty (vŏl-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [From 2d VOLT.] Electric force.
vol'tize (vŏl'tĭz), *v. i.* To dance the volta, or lavolta. *Rare.*
‖ **vol'to** (*It.* vŏl'tō), *n.* [It. *volta*.] A vault *Obs. or Alien.*
vo-lu'bi-late (vō-lū'bĭ-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* = VOLUBLE, 4.
vo-lu'bile (vŏl'ū-bĭl), *a.* [See VOLUBLE.] 1. = VOLUBLE, 1. *Obs.* 2. *Bot.* = VOLUBLE, 4.
volume integral. See under INTEGRAL, *n.*, 3.
volume resistivity. See RESISTIVITY, 1.
vo-lu'mi-nal (vō-lū'mĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to volume.
vol'um-ist (vŏl'ŭ-mĭst), *n.* One who writes a volume. *Obs.*
vol'un-ta-ri-ly (vŏl'ŭn-tă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of VOLUNTARY. See -LY.
vol'un-ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
vol'un-ta'ri-ous, *a.* [L. *voluntarius*.] Voluntary; free. *Obs.*
— **vol'un-ta'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* **vol'un-ta'ri-ty** (vŏl'ŭn-tăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Voluntariness. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
vol'un-ta-ry, *adv.* Voluntarily.

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vol'un-teer' (vŏl'ŭn-tēr'), *n.* [F. *volontaire*, orig. a., OF. also *voluntaire*, L. *voluntarius*. See VOLUNTARY, *a.*] **1.** One who enters into, or offers himself for, any service of his own free will.

2. *Mil.* One who enters into service voluntarily, but who is then subject to discipline and regulations like other soldiers; — opposed to *conscript*. Specif., in the United States, a member of the national guard as distinguished from the standing army, or one who enlists in troops specially raised by the government in time of war or emergency; in Great Britain, a member of an enrolled organization who can resign, except in time of hostilities, by giving two weeks' notice and who is called upon for only occasional drill and military exercises.

3. *Law.* **a** A voluntary actor, performer, or agent in any transaction (see VOLUNTARY, *a.*, 6). **b** The grantee in a voluntary conveyance; one to whom a conveyance is made without valuable consideration.

4. Short for VOLUNTEER PLANT, TREE, etc.

Volunteers of America, a religious and philanthropic organization, similar to the Salvation Army, founded in 1896 by Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth.

vol'un-teer', *a.* Of or pertaining to a volunteer or volunteers; consisting of volunteers; voluntary; as, *volunteer* companies; *volunteer* advice. — **volunteer crop, plant**, etc., *Agric.*, one that has come from self-sown seed.

vol'un-teer', *v. i.*; VOL'UN-TEERED' (-tērd'); VOL'UN-TEER'-ING. To offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion; as, to *volunteer* one's services.

vol'un-teer', *v. i.* To enter into, or offer one's self for, any service of one's own free will, without solicitation or compulsion; as, he *volunteered* in that undertaking.

volunteer navy. A navy of vessels fitted out and manned by volunteers who sail under the flag of the regular navy and subject to naval discipline. Prussia in 1870, in the Franco-German war, organized such a navy, which was commanded by merchant seamen with temporary commissions, with the claim (in which England acquiesced) that it did not come within the meaning of the term *privateer*.

vo-lup'tu-a-ry (vō-lŭp'tŭ-ă-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *voluptuarius* or *voluptarius*, fr. *voluptas* pleasure.] A voluptuous person; one who makes luxury and the gratification of sensual appetites his chief care; a sensualist.

> A good-humored, but hard-hearted, *voluptuary*. *Scott.*

vo-lup'tu-a-ry, *a.* Voluptuous; luxurious. *Now Rare.*

vo-lup'tu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *voluptueus*, F. *voluptueux*, L. *voluptuosus*, fr. *voluptas* pleasure, *volup* agreeably, delightfully; prob. akin to Gr. ἐλπεσθαι to hope, ἐλπίς hope, and to L. *velle* to wish. See VOLUNTARY.] **1.** Full of delight or pleasure, esp. that of the senses; ministering to, pertaining to, inclining to, or arising from, sensuous or sensual gratification; luxurious; sensuous.

> Music arose with its *voluptuous* swell. *Byron.*
> Sink back into your *voluptuous* repose. *De Quincey.*

2. Given to, or spent in, enjoyments of luxury, pleasure, or sensual gratifications. "*Voluptuous* livers." *Atterbury.*

> Softened with pleasure and *voluptuous* life. *Milton.*

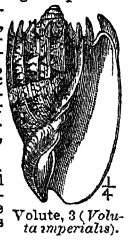
Syn. — See SENSUOUS.

— **vo-lup'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-lup'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

vo-lute' (vō-lūt'), *n.* [F. *volute* (cf. It. *voluta*), L. *voluta*, fr. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll. See VOLUBLE.] **1.** *Arch.* A spiral scroll-shaped ornament, esp. that which forms the chief feature of the Ionic capital, and which, on a much smaller scale, is a feature in the Corinthian and Composite capitals. See CAPITAL and ORDER, *Illusts.*

2. *Zoöl.* A turn, or whorl, of a spiral shell.

3. Any of numerous marine rachiglossate gastropods of *Voluta* and allied genera of the family Volutidæ. Their shell is usually rather thick, has a short spire, wide aperture, conspicuous columellar folds, and commonly is inoperculate. They occur in all warm seas, but esp. in the Indian and South Pacific Oceans. Many of the species are ornamented with plaits, spines, ridges, etc., or are handsomely colored. Cf. MUSIC SHELL.



Volute, 3 (*Voluta imperialis*). 1/4

vo-lute', *a.* [L. *volutus*, p. p. See VOLUTE, *n.*] Rolled up; voluted.

volute compass. See COMPASS, *n.*, 8. — **v. spring**, a spring formed of a spiral coil of plate, rod, or wire, extended or extensible in the direction of the axis of the coil, in which direction its elastic force is exerted. See SPRING, *Illust.*

vo-lut'ed (vō-lūt'ĕd), *a.* Having a volute, or spiral scroll.

vo-lu'tion (vō-lū'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *volutio* an arch, vault. See VOLUTE.] **1.** A rolling; revolving; a twist; a spiral turn or wreath; a convolution.

2. *Zoöl.* A whorl of a spiral shell; a volute.

vol'va (vŏl'vă), *n.* [L. *volva*, *vulva*, covering.] A membranous sac inclosing the young sporophore of many agaricaceous fungi, as *Amanita*. It is ruptured by the expanding pileus and remains usually as a cup at the base of the stipe. Its presence or absence is often an important distinguishing character. Cf. VELUM, 3 **a**; see DEATH CUP, *Illust.*

Vol'va (vŏl'vă), **Vŏl'va** (vûl'wä), *n.; Icel. pl.* VÖLUR (vû'lōor). [Icel. *völva*.] *Norse Folklore.* A woman skilled in magic and soothsaying or having prophetic or clairvoyant powers.

vol'vate (vŏl'vāt), *a. Bot.* Provided with, or characterized by, a volva.

vol-velle' (vŏl-wĕl'), *n.* Also **vol-vell'**. [Perh. fr. L. *volvere* to roll (cf. REVOLVE), through OF., or assumed LL. *volvella* or *volvellum*.] **a** An old contrivance for ascertaining the time of the rising and setting of the moon and sun, the time of high and low tide, etc.; — called also *lunary*. It consists of one or more movable circles with pointers and figures of the moon and sun, etc., which are placed upon several graduated and figured circles drawn on the leaf of a book. **b** Any similar contrivance for showing variations.

Vol'vox (vŏl'vŏks), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *volvere* to roll.] *Bot.* A genus of minute, pale green, globular organisms, about one fiftieth of an inch in diameter, found rolling though water, the motion being produced by minute colorless flagella. It has been considered as belonging to the flagellate Infusoria, but is generally considered a vegetable, and each globule a colony of many individuals. The commonest species is *Volvox globator*, often called *globe animalcule*.



Volvox (*V. globator*). × 25.

vol'vu-lus (-vū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *volvere* to turn about, to roll.] *Med.* **a** Spasmodic contraction of the intestines causing colic. **b** Any twisting or displacement of the intestines causing obstruction; ileus. See ILEUS.

vo'mer (vō'mĕr), *n.* [L., a plowshare.] *Anat. & Zool.* **1.** A bone of the skull of most vertebrates, situated below the ethmoidal region. It develops from lateral halves which remain separate in some animals. In man it forms a vertical plate, pointed in front and expanding at the upper back part into lateral alæ, or wings, whence the name **plowshare bone**. It forms part of the nasal septum. The vomer of teleost fishes forms the front part of the roof of the mouth and often bears teeth.

2. The pygostyle.

vo'mer-ine (vō'mĕr-ĭn; vŏm'ĕr-), *a.* Pert. to the vomer.

vom'i-ca (vŏm'ĭ-kă), *n.* [L., an abscess, perh. fr. *vomere* to discharge, vomit.] *Med.* **a** An abscess cavity in the lungs. **b** An abscess in any other parenchymatous organ.

vom'it (-ĭt), *n.* [L. *vomitus*, fr. *vomere*, *vomitum*, to vomit; akin to Gr. ἐμεῖν, Skr. *vam*, Lith. *vemti*. Cf. EMETIC, VOMITO.] **1.** That which is vomited; esp., matter ejected from the stomach through the mouth.

2. That which excites vomiting; an emetic. *Shak.*

3. *Paper Making.* The hood or cover of a rag boiler by which the liquid forced up by the steam from the central steam pipe is distributed over the boiler.

vom'it, *v. i.*; VOM'IT-ED; VOM'IT-ING. [Cf. L. *vomere*, *vomitum*, and v. freq. *vomitare*. See VOMIT, *n.*] **1.** To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; to puke; spew.

2. To be ejected or emitted; to come forth violently.

vom'it, *v. t.* **1.** To throw up; to eject from the stomach through the mouth; to spew; — often with *up* or *out*.

> The fish . . . *vomited* out Jonah. *Jonah* ii. 10.

2. Hence, to eject violently from any hollow place; to belch forth; as, volcanoes *vomit* lava.

vom'it-ing, *n.* Spasmodic ejection of matter from the stomach through the mouth; also, matter vomited; vomit.

vom'i-tive (vŏm'ĭ-tĭv), *a. & n.* [Cf. F. *vomitif*.] Emetic. — **vom'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

vom'i-to (vŏm'ĭ-tō; *Sp.* vō'mē-tō), *n.* [Sp. *vómito*, fr. L. *vomitus*. See VOMIT, *n.*] *Med.* The yellow fever in its worst form, usually attended with black vomit (which see).

vom'i-to-ry (vŏm'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *vomitorius*.] Causing vomiting; emetic; vomitive.

vom'i-to-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** An emetic.

2. [L. *vomitorium*.] *Rom. Arch.* A principal entrance of a theater or amphitheater. *Gibbon.*

vom'i-tu-ri'tion (-tū-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *vomiturition*.] *Med.* **a** Repeated ineffectual attempts at vomiting; retching. **b** The vomiting of but little matter; also, that vomiting which is effected with little effort.

von Baer's law (fŏn bârz'). [After K. E. *von Baer*, German embryologist.] *Biol.* The principle that the development of an organism is a progress from the general to the special, and that the embryos belonging to various classes closely resemble one another in their earlier stages, but diverge more and more as development proceeds.

voo'doo (vōō'dōō; vōō-dōō'), *n.* [Perh. (through Creole French *vaudoux* a negro sorcerer) of African origin; cf. Ashanti *obosōm* tutelary spirit, fetish, or a dial. form (at Whydah, according to Sir Richard Burton) *vodun* a fetish; or perh. fr. F. *Vaudois* Waldensian, because the Waldenses were accused of sorcery.] **1.** = VOODOOISM.

2. One who practices voodooism; a negro sorcerer.

voo'doo, *a.* Of or pertaining to voodooism or a voodoo.

voo'doo (vōō'dōō; vōō-dōō'), *v.t.*; VOO'DOOED (-dōōd; -dōōd'); VOO'DOO-ING. To affect by voodoo sorcery; to bewitch.

voo'doo-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [See VOODOO.] A degraded form of superstition and sorcery, said to include human sacrifices and cannibalism in some rites. It is prevalent among the negroes of Haiti, and to some extent in the United States, and is regarded as a relic of African barbarism.

vo-ra'cious (vō-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *vorax*, *-acis*, fr. *vorare* to devour; akin to Gr. βορά meat, food, βιβρώσκειν to devour, Skr. *gar*. Cf. DEVOUR.] Greedy in eating; very hungry; ravenous; gluttonous; rapacious; as, a *voracious* man or appetite; a *voracious* gulf or whirlpool. *Dampier.*

Syn. — See GREEDY.

— **vo-ra'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-ra'cious-ness**, *n.*

vo-rac'i-ty (vō-răs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *voracitas*: cf. F. *voracité*.] Quality of being voracious; voraciousness.

vo-rag'i-nous (vō-răj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *voraginosus*, fr. *vorago* an abyss, fr. *vorare* to swallow up.] Pertaining to a gulf; full of gulfs; hence, devouring. *Rare.* *Mallet.*

vo'rant (vō'rănt; 201), *a.* [L. *vorans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] *Her.* Depicted as if swallowing its prey whole.

vo-raz' (vō-răs'; 268), *n.* [Sp., voracious.] A West Indian snapper (*Apsion macrophthalmus*) having the body rose-red above and silvery below.

-vorous. [L. *-vorus* (as in *carnivorus* carnivorous), fr. *vorare* to devour.] A combining form signifying *eating, feeding on, consuming*; as in herbi*vorous*. Cf. -PHAGOUS.

vor'tex (vôr'tĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TEXES (-tĕk-sĕz), L. VORTICES (-tĭ-sēz). [L. *vortex*, var. of *vertex*, *-icis*, fr. *vortere*, *vertere*, to turn. See VERTEX.] **1.** A mass of fluid, esp. of a liquid, having a whirling or circular motion tending to form a cavity or vacuum in the center of the circle, and to draw towards this bodies subject to its action; the form assumed by a fluid in such motion; a whirlpool; eddy.

2. A supposed collection of particles of very subtile matter, endowed with a rapid rotary motion around an axis which was also the axis of a sun or a planet. Descartes attempted to account for the formation of the universe, and the movements of the bodies composing it, by a theory of vortexes.

3. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of small rhabdocœlous Turbellaria. They have the mouth ventral and near the anterior end of the body, the pharynx cask-shaped, and the generative opening single.

4. *Naut.* A whirlwind. *Rare.*

vortex of the heart, *Anat.*, the spiral arrangement of the muscular fibers at the apex of the heart.

vortex filament. A vortex tube of infinitesimal cross section.

vortex fringe. The region immediately surrounding a disk moving flatwise through air; — so called because the air has a cyclic motion as in a vortex ring.

vortex line. A line, within a rotating fluid, whose tangent at every point is the instantaneous axis of rotation at that point of the fluid.

vortex plate. A thin plate of metal or other elastic material for the illustration of the modes of vibration of sounding bodies, as in sonorous figures (which see).

vortex ring. *Physics.* A ring-shaped mass of moving fluid which, by virtue of its motion of rotation around an axis disposed in circular form, attains a more or less distinct separation from the surrounding medium and has many of the properties of a solid.

vortex sheet. An imaginary surface or layer within a rotating fluid, made by drawing the vortex lines through every point of any given line within the fluid.

vortex theory. *Chem. & Physics.* The theory, advanced by Thomson (Lord Kelvin) on the basis of investigations by Helmholtz, that the atoms are vortically moving ring-shaped masses (or masses of other forms having a similar internal motion) of a homogeneous, incompressible, frictionless fluid. Various properties of such atoms (**vortex atoms**) can be mathematically deduced.

vortex tube. *Physics.* An imaginary tube within a rotating fluid, formed by drawing the vortex lines through all points of a closed curve.

vor'ti-cal (vôr'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a vortex or vortexes; resembling a vortex in form or motion; whirling; as, a *vortical* motion. — **vor'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

vortical motion, motion of a fluid in which infinitesimal rectilinear elements rotate about an axis, or in which the velocity curl does not equal 0.

Vor'ti-cel'la (-sĕl'ă), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *vortex*. See VORTEX.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of Infusoria having a more or less bell-shaped body with a circle of vibrating cilia around the oral disk, supported on a slender, contractile stem. They occur both in salt and fresh water, usually in colonies on a submerged object. *Vorticella* and many closely allied genera constitute a family, **Vor'ti-cel'li-dæ** (-sĕl'ĭ-dē).



Vorticella, much enlarged.

2. [*l. c.*] *L. pl.* -LÆ (-ē). Any species of *Vorticella* or of the family Vorticellidæ.

vol'un-ta-tive (vŏl'ŭn-tā-tĭv), *a.* Voluntary.

voluntee. † VOLUNTY. [teer.]

vol'un-teer'ly, *adv.* As a volun-

vol'un-to-mo'to-ry (vŏl'ŭn-tō-mō'tō-rĭ), *a. Physiol.* Pertaining to, or connected with, voluntary motor influence.

volunty, *n.* [OF. *volonté*, *volenté*, F. *volonté* will.] Free will. *Obs.*

voluntyn. † VALENTINE.

voluper, *n* [Cf. OF. *volepoir*, or *envelopeur*, a covering, E. ENVELOPE.] A woman's cap or hood. *Obs.*

vo-lup'ta-ble (vō-lŭp'tă-b'l), *a.* Delightful; pleasurable. *Obs.* — **vo-lup'ta-ble-ness**, *n. Obs.*

volupte, voluptee. † VOLUPTY.

voluptеously, -ness. † VOLUPTUOUSLY, -NESS.

vol'up-tif'ic (vŏl'ŭp-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *voluptificus*.] Pleasing. *Obs.*

vo-lup'tu-ate (vō-lŭp'tŭ-āt), *v. t.* To make voluptuous. *Obs.*

vo-lup'tu-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Voluptuousness. *Obs.*

voluptuouste, *n.* [Cf. OF. *voluptueuseté*, *voluptuosite*.] Pleasure. *Obs.*

vo-lup'ty, *n.* [F. *volupté* pleasure.] *Voluptuousness. Obs.*

Vŏl'u-spa (vûl'ōō-spä), *n.* [Icel *Voluspá*.] Lit., the song of the prophetess, or sibyl; — one of the Eddic poems, treating of the origin of the world, the meetings of the gods, the war of the Æsir and Vanir, the final struggle and catastrophe, and the restoration and return of the gods in a new existence.

vo-lu'ta (vō-lū'tă), *n.*; *L. pl.* VOLUTÆ (-tē). [L., a spiral scroll. See VOLUTE.] **1.** = VOLUTE.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of marine rachiglossate gastropods. See VOLUTE, *n.*, 3.

vol'u-tate (vŏl'ū-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *volutare* to roll, wallow, verb freq. fr. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll.] To roll; to wallow. — **vol'u-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

Vo-lu'ti-dæ (vō-lū'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of which *Voluta* is the type. See VOLUTE, 3. — **vol'u-toid** (vŏl'ū-toid), *a. & n.*

voluwe. † FOLLOW.

volvand. † WALLOWING.

volve, *v. t.* [L. *volvere* to turn.] To turn over; to consider. *Obs.*

volvelle. † PULFILL

‖ **vol-ven'ti-bus an'nis.** [L.] With revolving years; when years have rolled round.

> *Vergil* (*Æneid*, I. 234).

vome, *n. & v.* [F. *vomir*, v., or L. *vomere*.] Vomit. *Obs.*

vome. † FOAM. [Vomit. *Obs.*]

voment, *n.* [See VOMIT, *n.*]

vomentacioun. † FOMENTATION.

vom'er-o-na'sal (vŏm'ĕr-ō-nā'zăl), *a.* Pert. to the vomer and nasal region; designating, or pert. to, Jacobson's organ.

vom'i-cine (vŏm'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* Also **-cin.** [From nux *vomica*.] *Chem.* Brucine.

vom'ic nut (vŏm'ĭk). [Cf. F. *noix vomique*.] = NUX VOMICA.

vom'it-er, *n.* 1. Emetic. *Obs.*

2. One that vomits.

vom'it-ing-ly, *adv.* of *vomiting*, p. pr.

vo-mi'tion (vō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *vomitio*.] Act or power of vomiting.

vomit nut. Nux vomica.

‖ **vo'mi-to'ri-um** (vŏm'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ă) [L.] *Arch.* = VOMITORY, 2.

vom'it-wort' (vŏm'ĭt-wûrt'), *n.* The Indian tobacco. *U. S.*

vomman. † WOMAN.

von. Obs. pl. of FOE.

von Behr trout (fŏn bâr'). The European brown trout (*Salmo fario*).

vond. † WOUND.

vond. † *found*, pret. & p. p. of FIND.

vonden, vondi. † FAND, *v.*

vond-si'ra (vŏnd-sĭ'rä), *n.* = VANSIRE

vone. † WONE.

vonge. † FANG.

voo. † WOE.

voode. † WOOD.

voog. Var. of VUG.

vool. † FOOL.

woolish. † FOOLISH.

voor. † FURROW.

‖ **voor'loop'er** (fôr'lōp'ẽr), *n.* [D. See FORELOOPER.] = FORELOOPER. *South Africa.*

Voph'si (vŏf'sĭ). *Bib.*

vor. † FORTH, FOUR.

vor (vôr). Obs. or dial. Eng. of FOR.

vorage, *n.* [Cf OF. *vorage*.] = VORAGO *Obs.*

vo-ra'geous, *a.* [OF. *voragieux*.] Whirling. *Obs.*

vo-rag'i-net (vō-răj'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [OF. *voragine*.] Abyss. *Obs.*

vo-ra'go (vō-rā'gō), *n* [L.] A gulf; an abyss. *Obs.*

vo-ran'da. † VERANDA.

vo-ra'tion (vō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of devouring. *Obs.*

vorb-. For words beginning with *vorb-* see forms in FORB-

vorbeoden † FORBID

vorbode. Obs. p. p. of FORBID.

vorbroide, *a.* [See *forbroiden*, p. p of FORBREIDE.] Disfigured; monstrous. *Obs.*

vord. vorde † FORD, WORD.

vordhward † FORTHWARD.

vordruwede. obs. pret. of FORDRY.

vordrye. † FURTHER.

vore (*dial.* vōr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FORE.

vorespeche. † FORESPEECH.

voreward. † FOREWARD.

vorfare. † FORFARE.

vorgeme. † FORYEME.

vorgit. † FORGET.

vorgivelich, *a.* [See FORGIVE; -LY.] Pardonable. *Obs.*

vorgo. † FORGO.

vorguilte. † FORGUILT

Vor'hand' (fôr'hănt'), *n.* [G., lit., fore hand.] *Skat.* The player or position on the left of the dealer; the age. On the Vorhand's left is **Mittelhand**. The other player in that hand is **Hinterhand**.

vorheaved. † FOREHEAD.

vorhete † FORHIGHT.

vorhore † FORWHORE.

vorhote, *v. t.* [AS. *forhātan*.] To renounce; forsake. *Obs.*

vorhwou. † FORWHY.

vorie. † AVOWRY.

vorkeorven. † FORCARVE.

vorkest † FORCAST.

vorlay. † FORLIE

vorleas. Obs. pret. of FORLESE.

vorloffe. † FURLOUGH.

vorlonging, *n.* Longing. *Obs.*

vor'loop'er (fôr'lōp'ẽr), *n.* = FORELOOPER

vorlore, vorlorene. Obs. p. p. of FORLESE.

vorlyese. † FORLESE.

vorme. † FORME.

vormeste. † FOREMOST.

vorne. † *worn*, p. p. of WEAR.

vorolded. Obs. p. p. of FOROLD.

vo'ron-dre'o (vō'rŏn-drē'ō), *n.* [Malagasy.] The kirombo.

vor-ri'del, *n.* [AS. *forrīdel*.] A precursor. *Obs.*

vorrote † FORROT.

vorsake. † FORSAKE.

vorschuppe. † FORSHAPE.

vorschuppild, *n.* [AS. *forscieppan* to transform.] A transformer. *Obs.*

vorslewe. † FORSLOW.

‖ **Vor'spiel'** (fôr'shpēl'), *n.* [G.] *Music.* A prelude; an overture.

vorst. † FIRST, FROST.

‖ **Vor'stel'lung** (fôr'shtĕl'lŏŋg), *n.; pl* -LUNGEN (-ĕn) [G.; *vor* before + *stellen* to place.] A mental presentation, esp. of sensuous image or idea

vorswoluwen. † FORSWALLOW.

vorte. † FORTO

vortex atom. See VORTEX THEORY.

vortex wheel. A kind of water turbine.

vorth. † FORTH, WORTH.

vorth-. For words beginning with *vorth-* see forms in FORTH-.

vorthmore, *adv.* [See FORTH; MORE, *adv.*] Furthermore. *Obs.*

vorthright. † FORTHRIGHT.

vorthui. † FORTHY.

vor'tĭ-cel (vôr'tĭ-sĕl), *n.* [Cf. F. *vorticelle*. See VORTEX.] *Zoöl.* A vorticella.

vor-tic'i-ty (vôr-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [See VORTEX.] The half curl of a vector; — so called because in a fluid rotating rigidly round an axis the angular velocity equals half the curl of the velocity vector.

vor'ti-cose (vôr'tĭ-kōs), *a.* [L. *vorticosus.*] Vortical; whirling; as, a *vorticose* motion.

vor-tig'i-nous (vôr-tĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. VERTIGINOUS.] Moving rapidly round a center; vortical. *Rare.* *Cowper.*

vo'ta-ress (vō'tȧ-rĕs), *n.* [See VOTARY.] A woman votary.

vo'ta-rist (-rĭst), *n.* A votary. *Milton.*

vo'ta-ry (-rĭ), *a.* [From L. *votum* a vow. See VOTE, VOW.] Consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow; devoted; promised. "*Votary* resolution." *Bacon.*

vo'ta-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One devoted, consecrated, or engaged, by a vow or promise; hence, esp., one devoted, given, or addicted, to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life; as, a *votary* of science.

vote (vōt), *n.* [L. *votum* a vow, wish, will. See VOW, *n.*]
1. An ardent wish or desire; a vow; a prayer. *Obs.*
2. A wish, choice, or opinion, of a person or a body of persons, expressed in some received and authorized way, as by a ballot or viva voce; the formal expression of a wish, desire, will, preference, or choice, in regard to any measure proposed, esp. where the person voting has an interest in common with others, either in electing a person to office, or in passing laws, rules, regulations, etc.; a suffrage; also, the right to such a wish, choice, or expression of will.
3. That by means of which will or preference is expressed in elections, or in deciding propositions, as the voice, a ball, a ballot, a ticket, a voting paper; as, a written *vote.*
4. Expression of judgment or will by a majority; legal decision by some expression of the minds of a number; as, the *vote* was unanimous; a *vote* of confidence.
5. Votes, collectively; as, the Prohibition *vote.*

vote (vōt), *v. i.*; VOT'ED (vōt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); VOT'ING (vōt'-Ing). To express or signify the mind, will, or preference, either viva voce or by ballot, etc., as a means of deciding on any proposition in which one has an interest with others; to cast or give a vote.

to vote plump, to vote a straight ticket. *Obs. U. S.*

vote, *v. t.* **1.** To enact, establish, grant, determine, bring about, effect, etc., by a formal vote; as, the legislature *voted* the resolution; to *vote* a candidate into office.
Parliament *voted* them one hundred thousand pounds. *Swift*
2. To declare by general opinion or common consent, as if by a vote; as, he was *voted* a bore. *Colloq.*

to vote down, to put down or defeat by voting; to give a general decision against. — **to v. in,** to put in, or choose, by voting; to elect.

vot'er (vōt'ẽr), *n.* One who votes; one who has a legal right to vote, or give his suffrage; an elector; a suffragist.

vo'tive (vō'tĭv), *a.* [L. *votivus*, fr. *votum* a vow: cf. F. *votif.* See VOW.] **1.** Given by vow, or in fulfillment of a vow; consecrated by a vow; devoted; as, *votive* offerings.
Embellishments of flowers and *votive* garlands. *Motley.*
2. Done or observed in fulfillment of a vow. *Rare.*

votive mass, *R. C. Ch.,* a special mass in honor of a saint said on days besides that on which the feast is celebrated; also, a mass for a particular intention, different from that prescribed for the day, which may be said on certain occasions, when the rubrics permit — **v. medal,** a medal struck in grateful commemoration of some auspicious event. — **v. offering,** an offering in fulfillment of a religious vow; specif., *Jew. Antiq.,* a peace offering in fulfillment of a vow.
— **vo'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **vo'tive-ness,** *n.*

vo-tom'e-ter (vō-tŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*vote* + *-meter.*] An apparatus for recording and counting votes or ballots.

Vou'a-ca-pou'a (vōō'ȧ-kȧ-pōō'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Carib *vuakapu.*] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American fabaceous trees having odd-pinnate leaves, showy lilac flowers, and 1-seeded fleshy pods. See WORM BARK.

vouch (vouch), *v. t.*; VOUCHED (voucht); VOUCH'ING. [ME. *vouchen,* OF. *vochier* to call, fr. L. *vocare* to call, akin to *vox, vocis,* voice. The E. word is in part a shortening of *avouch.* See VOICE, cf. AVOUCH.] **1.** To call; summon; esp., to call to witness. *Obs. or Archaic.* "*Vouch* the silent stars." *Dryden.*
2. To vow. *Obs.*
3. To warrant; to maintain by affirmation; to answer for; to attest; to bear witness to; to affirm; avouch; as, to *vouch* the truth of a tale.
4. To back; support; confirm; second. *Rare.*
Such bold words *vouched* with a deed so bold. *Milton.*
5. *Law.* **a** To call into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title, as in a fine and recovery. *Obs.* **b** To support or maintain, as a claim, by producing witnesses or vouchers. *Obs.*, exc. specif.: To authenticate, as a claim, by vouchers.
To *vouch* an avayment of his vainglory *Cleanness*

Syn. — VOUCH, ATTEST are often used with little distinction. But in ordinary usage to VOUCH (often *you*) is esp. to guarantee or stand surety for; to ATTEST is to affirm or certify to; as, "I . . . will *vouch* the truth of it" (*Shak.*); to *vouch* for one's honesty; "The pleader . . . had witness ready to *attest* . . . that every article was true" (*Swift*); "My diligence and accuracy were *attested* by my own conscience" (*Gibbon*). See AFFIRM.

vouch (vouch), *v. i.* **1.** To make invocations; to pray. *Obs.*
2. To make a vow; to resolve. *Obs.*
3. To bear witness; to give testimony or full attestation.
He will not believe her until the elector of Hanover shall *vouch* for the truth of what she has . . . affirmed. *Swift*
4. To make assertion; to affirm. *Shak.*

vouch, *n.* Warrant; attestation. *Obs. or Archaic.*

vouch-ee' (-ē'), *n. Early Law.* The person vouched into court, as in a fine and recovery.

vouch'er (vouch'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *vochier* to call, inf. as n.] *Early Law.* Act of vouching a person to make good his warranty of title, as in a fine and recovery.

vouch'er, *n.* **1.** One who vouches, or gives witness or full attestation, to anything, or acts as a surety.
The great writers of that age stand up together as *vouchers* for one another's reputation. *Spectator.*
2. A book, paper, or other thing which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind; specif., any receipt or the like showing payment of a debt; as, paid checks are his *vouchers.*
3. [Cf. AF. *vocheur.*] *Early Law.* One who vouches another to establish his warranty of title, as in a fine and recovery; the tenant in a writ of right.

vouch-safe' (vouch-sāf'), *v. t.*; VOUCH-SAFED' (-sāft'); VOUCH-SAF'ING (-sāf'ĭng). [*vouch* + *safe,* that is, to vouch or answer for as safe; orig. two words.] **1.** To guarantee as safe; to assure; guarantee. *Obs.*
2. To condescend to grant; to concede; bestow.
Shall I *vouchsafe* your worship a word or two? *Shak.*
3. To receive or accept in condescension. *Obs.* *Shak.*

vouch-safe', *v. i.* To condescend; to deign; yield.
Vouchsafe, O Lord, to keep us this day without sin.
Bk. of Com. Prayer

Syn. — See CONDESCEND.

vouch-safe'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of vouchsafing, or that which is vouchsafed; a gift or grant in condescension.

vouge) (vōōzh), *n.* [F. *vouge,* OF. *vooge.*] A long-han-
voulge) dled halberdlike weapon of the later Middle Ages, having both a point and a cutting edge.

vous'soir' (vōō'swȧr'), *n.* [F., akin to *voûte* an arch, a vault.] *Arch.* Any of the tapering or wedge-shaped pieces of which an arch or vault is composed. The middle one is usually specifically called the *keystone.* See ARCH, *Illust.* (3).

vow (vou), *n.* [ME. *vou,* OF. *vou, veu,* F. *vœu,* fr. L. *votum,* orig. p. p. neut. of *vovere, votum,* to vow. Cf. AVOW, DEVOUT, VOTE.] **1.** A solemn promise, esp. one made to God or to some deity; an act by which one consecrates or devotes himself, absolutely or conditionally, wholly or in part, for a longer or shorter time, to some act, service, or condition; a devotion of one's self or one's possessions; as, a baptismal *vow;* a *vow* of poverty. The canon law in the *R. C Ch.* recognizes solemn vows and simple vows, a **solemn vow** being one which makes an absolute and irrevocable surrender and has been accepted by lawful authority, all other vows being **simple vows.** Under the canon law a *simple vow* of religious life makes marriage unlawful and deprives the person who has made it of the right to use his property; a *solemn vow* of such life makes marriage invalid and takes away all dominion over property.
2. A promise of fidelity or constancy; a pledge of love or affection; as, the marriage *vow.*
3. A solemn assertion; an asseveration. *Obs.*
4. A votive offering. *Obs.*

vow (vou), *v. t.*; VOWED (voud); VOW'ING. [ME. *vouen,* OF. *vouer, voer,* F. *vouer,* LL. *votare.* See VOW, *n.*] **1.** To bind one's self to do, give, or the like, by a solemn promise to God or to some deity; to promise solemnly; to devote.
[Men] that *vow* a long and weary pilgrimage. *Shak*
2. To assert solemnly; to asseverate; swear.

vow, *v. i.* To make a vow; to asseverate.
Better is it that thou shouldest not *vow,* than that thou shouldest *vow* and not pay. *Eccl* v. 5.

vow'el (vou'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *vouel,* F. *voyelle,* L. *vocalis* (sc. *littera*), from *vocalis* sounding, from *vox, vocis,* a voice, sound. See VOCAL.] *Phon.* A voiced, or sometimes a whispered, sound uttered with but slight obstruction in the oral passage, not sufficient to cause the audible friction or stoppage characteristic of a consonant, each separate vowel sound being given its distinctive quality or character by a certain definite position of the organs; — disting. from a *consonant.* Cf. CONSONANT, *n.* Also, a letter or character which represents such a sound. In English, the written vowels are *a, e, i, o, u,* and sometimes *w* and *y.* The spoken vowels are far more numerous. See *Guide to Pron.,* §§ 49–70.

vow'el, *a.* Of or pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

vow'el, *v. t.* To furnish with vowels. *Dryden.*

vowel flame. A sensitive gas flame, which falls and rises according as vowels pronounced near it are high or lower in pitch; — so called by Tyndall, who devised it.

vowel harmony. *Philol.* A principle, seen in the Ural-Altaic languages, in accordance with which the vowel of the suffix is made to belong to the same class of vowels as that of the root, the vowels being divided into two classes, "heavy" or "strong" (as *a, o, u*) and "light" or "weak" (as *e, i, ü*), or guttural (back) and palatal (front).

vow'el-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To furnish with vowel signs; as, to *vowelize* a Hebrew text.

vow'el-like', *a. Phon.* Partaking of the nature of a vowel; capable of forming a syllable; — said of certain consonants, as *l, n, r.* — *n.* A vowel-like consonant. *H. Sweet.*

vowel point. In Hebrew, and certain other Eastern languages, a mark placed above or below a consonant, or attached to it as in Ethiopic, representing the vowel sound which precedes or follows the consonant sound. The form of punctuation in which the vowel points are placed above the consonants is called **supralinear,** or **Babylonian, punctuation** (see PUNCTUATION, 2, *Cit.*).

vowel system. The system of vowels or vowel sounds of a language or dialect; as, the English *vowel system.*

‖ **vox** (vŏks), *n.; pl.* VOCES (vō'sēz). [L. See VOICE.] Voice.
☞ For phrases beginning with *vox* see the *Vocabulary.*

‖ **vox' an-gel'i-ca** (vŏks' ăn-jĕl'ĭ-kȧ). [L. *angelica* angelic.] *Music.* An organ stop of delicate stringlike quality, having for each finger key a pair of pipes, of which one is tuned slightly sharp to give a wavy effect to their joint tone.

‖ **vox' hu-ma'na** (hū-mā'nȧ). [L., human voice.] *Music.* An organ reed stop made to give a sound imitative of the human voice.

voy'age (voi'ăj; *obs. or dial.* vī'ăj), *n.* [ME. *veage, viage,* OF. *veage, viage, veiage, voiage,* F. *voyage,* LL. *viaticum,* fr. L. *viaticum* traveling money, provision for a journey, fr. *viaticus* belonging to a road or journey, fr. *via* way, akin to E. *way.* See WAY, *n.*; *cf.* CONVEY, DEVIATE, DEVIOUS, ENVOY, TRIVIAL, VIADUCT, VIATICUM.] **1.** Formerly, a passage either by sea or land; a journey, in general; now, only, a passing or journey by sea or water from one place, port, or country, to another; esp., a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country. The time of beginning and end of a voyage vary legally according to the circumstances or purposes contemplated; thus it may, as in case of a voyage policy, be held to include the time of preparation at a home port, or it may be held to begin with the time of sailing; the terminating may be at the time of anchoring safely in the port of destination or may be at the time of completing the discharge of cargo.
2. The act or practice of traveling. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
3. Course; way; expedition; enterprise. *Obs.*

voy'age, *v. i.*; -AGED (-ăjd); -AG-ING (-ă-jĭng). [Cf F. *voyager.*] To take, make, or traverse by, a voyage; to travel.
A mind forever
Voyaging through strange seas of thought alone *Wordsworth.*

voy'ag-er (voi'ă-jẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *voyager* traveling.] One who voyages; one who sails or passes by sea or water.

‖ **voy'a'geur'** (vwȧ'yȧ'zhûr'), *n.; pl.* -GEURS (*F. pron.* -zhûr'). [F., fr. *voyager* to travel. See VOYAGE.] A traveler; in Canada, specif., a man employed by the fur companies in transporting goods and men by the streams and across the land between streams, to and from the remote stations in the Northwest; also, by extension, any boatman and trapper of those regions.

‖ **vrai'sem'blance'** (vrĕ'sĭm'blĭns'), *n.* [F.] The appearance of truth; verisimilitude.

V'-shaped' (vē'shāpt'), *a.* Having the general shape of the letter V or resembling a V in cross section.

vug, vugg, vugh (vŭg; vôgg), *n.* [Cf. Corn. *vooga* a cavern.] *Mining.* A small unfilled cavity in a lode or in the rock, usually lined with a crystalline layer or druse; — sometimes written *voog.* — **vug'gy** (-ĭ), *a.*

Vor-tic'i-dæ (vôr-tĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family of which *Vortex* is the type.
vor-tic'u-lar (-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Vorticose.
Vor'ti-gern (vôr'tĭ-gẽrn), *or* **Vor'ti-ger** (-gẽr), *n.* Seneschal of Constans (a mythical king of Britain), and usurper of the throne after Constans had been killed by his subjects through Vortigern's contrivance. He is said to have invited the Jutes to Britain to aid him against the Picts and to have married Hengist's daughter Rowena.
Vor-tum'nus (vôr-tŭm'nŭs), *n.* See VERTUMNUS.
vorty. † FORTY [*Obs.*]
vorverde, *pret.* of FORFARE.
vorvret † FORFRET.
vorward. † FOREWARD.
vorwe † FURROW.
vorwerds. † FOREWARD
vorworpen. † FORWERPE
vorwurthen. † FORWORTH.
vory. † AVOWRY.
vory-, vorz-. For words in *vory-, vorz-,* see forms in FORY-, FORS-.
vose. † VOCE, voice.
vostre. † FOSTER.
vot. † FOOT.
vot'a-ble, vote'a-ble (vō t'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable, or having the right, of voting. *Rare.*
vo'tal (vō'tȧl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or involving, a vow or promise.
‖ **vo'ta vi'ta ma'a.** [L.] My life is devoted; — motto of the Earl of Meath.
vote, *v. t.* To devote *Obs. Scot.*
Vo'te (vō'tē), *n.* A Finnic dialect. See FINNO-UGRIC.
vo-teen' (vō-tēn'), *n.* [Cf. DEVOTEE.] A religious devotee *Ir.*
vote'less. *a.* See -LESS.
vother † FOTHER. [TYAK.]
Vo'tiak (vō'tĭyăk) Var. of Vo-
vot'ing (vōt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VOTE. — **voting machine.** = VOTOMETER. — **v. trust,** a trust created by a transfer of shares in a corporation by shareholders to trustees, to hold and vote on them for a specified period, in order to secure a certain line of corporate actions. [by a vow.]
‖ **vo'ti re'us.** [L.] One bound
vo'tist (vō'tĭst), *n.* One who makes a vow. *Obs.* [ress. *Obs.*]
vo'tress (vō'trĕs), *n.* A votaress.
‖ **vo'tum cas'ti-ta'tis.** [L.] A vow of chastity.
Vo'tyak (wō'tyăk), *n.* A member of a Finno-Ugrian tribe living between the Vetluga and Kama, tributaries of the Volga, Russia; also, their language. See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES.
vou. † VOW.
voubet † WOOBUT.
voucheous, *a.* Boastful. *Obs*
vouch'ment, *n.* A solemn assertion. *R.* [2d VOUCHER, 3.]
vouch'or (vouch'ẽr), *n.* = **voucht** Vouched. *Ref Sp*
voude † WOOD, mad.
vou'doo, vou'dou (vōō'dōō; vōō-dōō'), **vou'doo-ism** (-ĭz'm), etc. Vars. of VOODOO, etc.
vouh. † FAW, FEE, property
voul, voulhede, voulliche † FOUL, FOULNESS, FOULLY
voult. † VAULT.
vound. † FOUND, WOUND.
vounder. † WONDER.
vour (*dial.* vŭr). Obs. or dial Eng. of FOUR.
vour, *n. t.* [Cf. OF *vorer* See DEVOUR.] To devour. *Obs.*
vourd. † WORD.
vour'er, *n.* A devourer. *Obs.*
vourtene. † FOURTEEN.
vourti. † FORTY.
vous. † FOUS.
‖ **vous' l'a'vez' vou'lu'** (vōō' lȧ'vā' vōō'lü'). [F.] You have wished it; it 's your own fault. *Molière* (*George Dandin,* i. 9).
vous'soir', *v. t.* To construct or supply with voussoirs.
voust (vōōst), *n.* & *v.* Boast; vaunt. — **voust'er,** *n.* — **voust'y** (vōōs'tĭ), *a. All Scot.*
‖ **vous' y per'drez' vos' pas'** (vōō'-zē pĕr'drā' vō pȧ'). [F.] You will lose your labor there.
vout (vout), *n.* [OF. *voute.* See 1st VAULT.] Vault; hole. *Obs. or Scot.*
voute. † VAULT, VULT.
voutour. † VULTURE
voutre, voutur. † VULTURE.
voutrier, *n.* [Cf. AVOUTRER, AVOUTER.] Adulteress *Obs.*
voutsafe. † VOUCHSAFE
vow (vou), *interj.* Noting admiration, surprise, sorrow. *Scot.*
voward. † VAWARD, vanguard.
vowche. † VOUCH.
vowel † FOWL.
vowelere. † FOWLER.
vowel gradation. *Phil.* Ablaut.
vow'el-ish (vou'ĕl-ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH. [vowels *Rare.*]
vow'el-ism (-ĭz'm). *n.* Use of vowels. [vow'el-less-ness, *n.*]
vow'el-less, *a.* See -LESS. —
vow'el-ly, *a* Full of, or marked by, vowels.
vowel mutation. = MUTATION, *n.*, 2. [makes a vow.]
vow'er (vou'ẽr), *n* One who
voweson. † ADVOWSON.
vow'ess, *n.* A woman who has taken a vow. *Rare.*
vow'less, *a.* See -LESS.
vowre. † VOUR.
vowsty. † VOUSTY
vowt. † VAULT, VULT.
vowtre † VULTURE.
vowtsafe † VOUCHSAFE.
vowtur. † VULTURE
vox. † FOX.
vox. Obs. pret. of WAX.
‖ **vox' an'te-ce'dens** (ăn'tē-sē'dĕnz). [L. *antecedens* antecedent.] *Music* In canon and fugue, the subject or theme.
vox' cæ-les'tis (sē-lĕs'tĭs) [L. *caelestis* heavenly] *Music.* = VOX ANGELICA
‖ **vox' clan'des-ti'na** (klăn'dĕs-tī'nȧ) [L.] Whisper
‖ **vox' con'se-quens** (k ŏn's ē-kwĕnz). [L. *consequens* following.] *Music* In canon and fugue, the answer or consequent
‖ **vox', et præ-te're-a ni'hil.** [L.] A voice and nothing more, that is, sound without sense
‖ **vox' fau'ci-bus hæ'sit.** [L.] The voice (or words) stuck in the throat. *Vergil* (*Æn.,* II. 774)
‖ **vox' po'pu-li, vox' De'i** (pŏp'-ū-lī). [L.] The voice of the people (is) the voice of God.
‖ **vox' quin'ta** (kwĭn'tȧ). [L.] *Medieval Music.* The quintus, or fifth voice part, independent of the others, though either corresponding in compass with one of them or reenforcing different ones successively (*vox vagans*).
voy'age-a-ble. *a* See -ABLE.
voy'al, voy'ol. Vars. of 1st VIOL.
voy'ance (voi'ăns), *n.* = CLAIRVOYANCE.
‖ **vo'yeuse'** (vwȧ'yûz'), *n.* [F.] A chair, like a conversation chair, with a back like a lyre, used chiefly in the card room.
voys. † VOICE.
voy-vo'da. † VOIVODE.
vp-. For words beginning *vp-,* see the forms in UP-.
V. P. *Abbr* Vice President.
V point. V'-point', *n.* See V, *a.*
V. R., *or* **v. r.** *Abbr.* Verb reflexive; village reserve (*Australia*); Victoria Regina (L., Queen Victoria).
vr-. For various words beginning *vr-,* see forms in FR-, UR-.
vrack (vrăk). Scot. var. of WRACK, of the sea.
‖ **vrai** (vrĕ), *a.* [F.] True.
vrai' ré'seau' (rā'zō'). [F.] *Lace Making.* True network ground, that is, ground made with the needle or with bobbins.
vram † FROM.
vrang. † WRONG. [Corps.]
V. R. C. *Abbr* Volunteer Rifle
vrech. † FRECK.
vreche. † WREAK.
vrechid, vrechit. † WRETCHED.
vreck (vrĕk). Scot var. of WRACK, of the sea.
vreine. † FRAYNE
vreit. † WRIT.
vreith † WRATH, *v.*
vreke. † WREAK.
vremvol. † FREMEFUL.
vrend. † FRIEND.
vrendrede. † FRIENDREDE.
vrenss. † FRENCH.
vreo † FREE.
vreoleic, *n.* [See FREE; cf. Icel. *-leikr, -leiki,* suffix forming abstract nouns.] Nobleness. *Obs.*
vreomede. † FREMD.
vreomlen. † FREME
vreond. † FRIEND [ality.]
vreoschipe. † FREESHIP, liber-
vrete † FRET.
vrethie. † FRITH.
V. R. et I., *or* **V R. I.** *Abbr.* Victoria Regina et Imperatrix (L., Victoria Queen and Empress).
V Rev. *Abbr.* Very Reverend.
vri. † FREE. [WRIGHT.]
vrichat (vrĭk't). Scot. var. of **vrid'dhi** (vrĭd'hĭ; 147). [Skr. *vridhi* increase.] *Skr. Gram.* Lengthening of the *guṇa* forms *a, ē* (earlier *ai*), *ō* (earlier *au*), *ar* to *ā, āi, āu, ār,* by prefixing an *a* element. See GUNA, *n.*, 1.
Vridel. † FRIDAY.
vridom. † FREEDOM.
vrilliche † FREELY
vrind † FRIEND.
vrinht. † FRINGHT.
vrit. † WRITE.
Vrit'ra (vrĭt'rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Vṛitra.*] *Vedic Myth.* Demon of drought, whom Indra forces to release the rain. [WROUGHT.]
vrocht (vrŏkt). Scot. var. of
vrommard. † FROMWARD
vroth. † WROTH.
vroucht. † WROUGHT
‖ **vrouw** (vrou; *S. Af. pron.* frou), *n.* [D. See 1st FROW.] A woman; a housewife; a frow.
vrovre. † FROVER
V. R. P. *Abbr.* Vestra Reverendissima Paternitas (L., Your Very Reverend Paternity).
vrumthe. † FRUMTH
vry. † FREE
vs-. For words beginning *vs-,* see the forms in US-.
vs. *Abbr.* Versus (L., against).
v. s *Abbr* Vide supra (L., see above); volti subito (It., turn over quickly).
V. S. *Abbr.* Veterinary Surgeon.
V S. C *Abbr.* Volunteer Staff Corps.
VSS. *Abbr* Versions.
vt-. For words beginning *vt-,* see the forms in UT-.
V. T., *or* **v. t.** *Abbr.* Verb transitive, Vetus Testamentum (L., Old Testament).
Vt. *Abbr.* Vermont
V thread. V tool, V tooth, V type. See V, *a.*
vu-. For words beginning in *vu-,* see the forms in UV-.
vuel. Obs. sp. of EVIL.
Vuel'ta to-bac'co (vwĕl'tȧ). Tobacco grown in the Vuelta Abajo, Cuba, generally considered to be the finest grade.

Vul'can (vŭl'kăn), *n.* [L. *Vulcanus, Volcanus*; cf. Skr. *ulkā* firebrand, meteor. Cf. VOLCANO.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* The god of the fiery element, esp. in its fearful aspects, whose cult, according to tradition, was brought to Rome by the Sabine king Titus Tatius. Later he was identified with the Greek *Hephæstus* and was hence represented as consort of Venus and god of metal working. His earlier consort was *Maya* or *Majesta*, to whom an offering was made on May first. The feast of Vulcan was the Volcanalia, Aug. 23, celebrated in imperial times with games at the Circus. See DI.

2. *Astron.* A hypothetical intramercurial planet the existence of which has not yet been established by observation.

3. [*l. c.*] A volcano. *Obs.*

Vul-ca'ni-an (vŭl-kā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Vulcanius.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or made by, Vulcan; hence, of or pertaining to works in iron or other metals.

2. [*l. c.*] Volcanic.

3. Of or pertaining to Plutonism; Plutonic.

Vul'can-ite (vŭl'kăn-īt), *n.* Hard rubber produced by vulcanizing with much sulphur. See EBONITE.

Hard rubber, *vulcanite*, or ebonite, is usually made from the cheaper grades of rubber, especially that from Borneo and Java, and contains a large amount of filling material. From 25 to 50 per cent of sulphur is added. *P. Thorp*

Vul'can-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [See VULCAN.] **1.** Act or process of imparting to caoutchouc, guttapercha, or the like, greater elasticity, durability, or hardness by heating with sulphur, sulphides, or oxides, or by soaking the material in a solution of sulphur chloride. In the latter case the action is superficial only.

2. Act or process of heating timber under pressure to increase its toughness, hardness, and durability. Products are formed which fill up the pores of the wood.

Vul'can-ize (vŭl'kăn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'/-ĭng). **1.** To subject to the process of vulcanization

2. Hence, to treat in various other ways, as for hardening; as, to *vulcanize* paper by immersing in a strong solution of zinc chloride.

Vulcan powder. A dynamite composed of nitroglycerin (30 parts), sodium nitrate (52.5), charcoal (10.5), and sulphur (7), used in mining and blasting.

vul'gar (vŭl'găr), *a.* [L. *vulgaris*, fr. *vulgus* the multitude, the common people; cf. Skr. *varga* group, body of men, OIr. *folc* abundance, W. *gwala* sufficiency, Bret. *gwalc'h* satiety: cf. F. *vulgaire*. Cf. DIVULGE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the common people, or general public; common; general; ordinary; public; hence, vernacular.

Leave them as naked as the *vulgar* air. *Shak.*

It might be more useful to the English reader . . . to write in our *vulgar* language. *Bp. Fell.*

2. Belonging or relating to the common people as distinguished from the cultivated or educated; pertaining to common life; plebeian. "Like the *vulgar* sort of market men." *Shak.* "Low and *vulgar* life." *Addison.*

3. Hence, lacking cultivation or refinement; unrefined; boorish; also, offensive to good taste or refined feelings; low; coarse; as, *vulgar* language; *vulgar* ostentation.

Be thou familiar, but by no means *vulgar*. *Shak*

Syn. — See COMMON, COARSE.

Vulgar Era, the Christian Era. See ERA, *Table. Obsoles.* — **v. establishment.** See ESTABLISHMENT, 5. — **v. fraction.** = COMMON FRACTION. — **v. purgation.** See PURGATION, 2. — **v. substitution.** *Roman Law.* See SUBSTITUTION, 3 **a** (1).

vul'gar, *n.* **1.** One of the vulgar, or common, people. *Obs.*

These vile *vulgars* are extremely proud. *Chapman.*

2. The vernacular, or common language. *Archaic.*

the vulgar, the common people as a body or class.

vul-ga'ri-an (vŭl-gā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A vulgar, or coarse, unrefined person; esp., a rich or pretentious person of vulgar ideas and standards.

vul'gar-ism (vŭl'găr-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *vulgarisme.*] **1.** Grossness; rudeness; vulgarity.

2. A vulgar phrase or expression, or one used only in colloquial, or, esp., in unrefined or low, speech.

Syn. — VULGARISM, VULGARITY. A VULGARISM (see CANT) is a phrase or expression which is in common, but not in good, use; the word does not necessarily connote coarseness; VULGARITY denotes coarseness or lack of refinement in manners or speech; as, "The use of 'aggravating' for 'provoking,' in my boyhood a *vulgarism* of the nursery, has crept into . . . many books" (*J. S. Mill*); "*Vulgarisms* are often only poetry in the egg" (*Lowell*); "that artless simplicity which once obtained the name of coarseness and *vulgarity*" (*V. Knox*); "the reprobate *vulgarity* of the frequenters of Bartholomew fair" (*Gifford*).

vul-gar'i-ty (vŭl-găr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *vulgarité*, L. *vulgaritas* the multitude.] **1.** Quality or state of being vulgar; mean condition of life; the state of the lower classes of society; commonness. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Grossness or clownishness of manners or language; absence of refinement; coarseness; also, an instance of this.

3. The common people; the vulgar. *Obs.*

Syn. — See VULGARISM.

vul'gar-i-za'tion (vŭl'găr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* A vulgarizing, or making vulgar; specif.: **a** A making commonly or widely known or familiar; popularization. *Now Rare.* **b** A making coarse or common, or a product of such an act.

vul'gar-ize (vŭl'găr-īz), *v. t. & i.*; VUL'GAR-IZED (-īzd); VUL'GAR-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *vulgariser*, LL. *vulgarizare.*] To make vulgar (in any sense).

Exhortation *vulgarized* by low wit. *V. Knox.*

vul'gar-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To produce vulgarity.

2. To act vulgarly. *Obs.*

Vul'gate (-gāt), *n.* [LL. *vulgata editio*, fr. L. *vulgatus* usual, common, p. p. of *vulgare* to make general, or common, to publish, fr. *vulgus* the multitude: cf. F. *vulgate.* See VULGAR, *a.*] **1.** A Latin version of the Scriptures made by Jerome at the close of the 4th century; — so called from its common use in the Latin Church. The Old Testament was translated mostly from the Hebrew and Aramaic, with conformity to the Septuagint, and the New Testament revised from older Latin versions with the aid of Greek manuscripts. Jerome's Latin is nearest to that of the Italian family of Old Latin versions, which is a revision of the European family, which in turn is an independent version from, or an early revision of, the African family, believed by many to include the oldest Latin versions. See VERSION. This is the only Latin version which the Roman Catholic Church admits to be authentic. See DOUAY BIBLE.

2. [*l. c.*] Any vulgate text, as of the writings of Æschylus.

He worked upon a *vulgate*, or textus receptus [of Homer], which nearly all our MSS. represent. *James Gow.*

3. [*l. c.*] The vulgar tongue; unrefined speech. *Rare.*

vul'gate, *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Vulgate, or the old Latin version of the Scriptures.

2. Commonly accepted; ordinary; as, a *vulgate* text.

vul'gus (vŭl'gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. VULGUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [L.] **1.** The common people; the vulgar. *Obs.*

2. In some English schools, a short exercise consisting of a composition of a minimum number of lines in Latin or Greek verse on a given subject.

vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty (vŭl'nĕr-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being vulnerable; vulnerableness.

vul'ner-a-ble (vŭl'nĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *vulnerabilis* wounding, injurious, fr. *vulnerare* to wound, *vulnus* a wound; prob. akin to Gr. οὐλή scar: cf. F. *vulnérable.*] **1.** Wounding; capable of inflicting wounds. *Obs. & R.*

2. Capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds; as, the *vulnerable* heel of Achilles.

3. Liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously; assailable; as, a *vulnerable* reputation. *Macaulay.*

— **vul'ner-a-bly,** *adv.* — **vul'ner-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

vul'ner-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *vulnerarius*: cf. F. *vulnéraire.*] **1.** Wound-inflicting; productive of a wound. *Obs. & R.*

2. Used for or useful in healing wounds; as, *vulnerary* plants, remedies.

vul'ner-a-ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *vulnéraire.*] A vulnerary remedy.

Vul-pec'u-la (vŭl-pĕk'ū-lă), *n.* [L., dim. of *vulpes* fox.] *Astron.* A small constellation between Sagitta and Cygnus; the Little Fox; — called also *Vulpecula cum Ansere* (the Little Fox with the Goose).

vul-pec'u-lar (vŭl-pĕk'ū-lăr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a fox, esp. a young one; vulpine.

Vul-pec'u-lid (-lĭd), *n.* [*Vulpecula* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* One of a meteor stream appearing from the 13th of June to the 7th of July, radiating from a point in Vulpecula.

Vul'pes (vŭl'pēz), *n.* [L., a fox.] *Zoöl.* The genus including the common red fox and closely allied species (see FOX, 1; cf. FENNEC, GRAY FOX), typical of a subfamily,

Vul-pi'næ (vŭl-pī'nē), including the foxes generally.

vul'pic (vŭl'pĭk), *a.* Also **vul-pin'ic** (vŭl-pĭn'ĭk). *Chem.* Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, a yellow crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{24}O_5$, occurring in the lichen *Cetraria vulpina*, and yielding pulvic acid on decomposition.

vul'pi-cide (vŭl'pĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *vulpes* a fox + E. *-cide.*] In England, one who kills a fox, except in hunting; also, the act of so killing a fox.

vul'pine (vŭl'pĭn; -pīn; 183, 277), *a.* [L. *vulpinus*, fr. *vulpes* a fox.] Of or pertaining to a fox; resembling, or characteristic of, a fox; foxy; cunning; crafty; artful.

vulpine opossum, phalanger, phalangist, an Australian somewhat foxlike phalanger (*Trichosurus vulpecula*). It is gray with yellowish under parts and a blackish prehensile tail.

vul'pin-ism (vŭl'pĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* Quality of being cunning like the fox; craft; artfulness. *Rare.*

He was without guile, and had no *vulpinism* at all *Carlyle.*

vul'pi-nite (-pĭ-nīt), *n.* [From *Vulpino*, in Italy.] *Min.* A scaly granular grayish white variety of anhydrite.

vul'ture (vŭl'tūr), *n.* [ME. *voutur, vultur*, OF. *voltor, vouteur*, F. *vautour*, L. *vulturus*, fr. *vellere* to tear, to pluck.] Any of certain large raptorial birds of temperate and tropical regions, allied to the hawks, eagles, and falcons, but having weaker claws, and the head usually naked. They subsist chiefly or entirely on carrion. They constitute two families, the Vulturidæ, or Old World vultures, which are only slightly distinguished from the hawks, and the Cathartidæ (which see). Among them are some of the largest birds of flight, and nearly all are very graceful on the wing. See BLACK VULTURE, CONDOR, EGYPTIAN VULTURE, KING VULTURE, LAMMERGEIER, TURKEY BUZZARD.

vulture hock. In fancy poultry, a cluster of stiff feathers growing on the thighs and projecting backward, considered a defect in cochins and similar breeds.

Vul-tu'ri-dæ (vŭl-tū'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the Old World vultures, sometimes ranked as a subfamily, **Vul'tu-ri'næ** (vŭl'tū-rī'nē), of the Falconidæ. See VULTURE.

vul'tur-ine (vŭl'tūr-īn; -ĭn; 183), *a.* [L. *vulturinus.*] Of, pert. to, like, or characteristic of, a vulture.

The *vulturine* nose, which smells nothing but corruption, is no credit to its possessor. *C. Kingsley.*

vulturine eagle, a South African eagle (*Aquila verreauxi*), having the lower back and rump white and the rest of the plumage black. — **v. guinea fowl,** a large long-tailed East African guinea fowl (*Acryllium vulturinum*) having a naked head and lanceolate blue, black, and white feathers on the neck, breast, and shoulders. The back is mostly black, spotted with white, the abdomen bluish, becoming purple on the sides. — **v. sea eagle,** an African fish-eating eagle (*Gypohierax angolensis*) with a bare space round the eyes, and plumage mostly white except black wings and tail.

vul'tur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Characteristic of a vulture; rapacious.

vul'va (vŭl'vă), *n.* [L. *vulva, volva*, fr. *volvere* to roll.] **a** *Anat.* The external parts of the female genital organs; sometimes, the opening between the projecting parts of the external organs. **b** *Zoöl.* The orifice of the oviduct of an insect or other invertebrate.

vul'var (-vär), *a.* *Med. & Anat.* Of or pert. to the vulva.

vul-vi'tis (vŭl-vī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See VULVA; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the vulva.

vul'vo- (vŭl'vŏ-), **vulv-.** Combining form for *vulva.*

vul'vo-u'ter-ine (-ū'tẽr-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the vulva and the uterus.

vul'vo-vag'i-nal (-vă-jī'năl; -vā-jī'năl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the vulva and the vagina.

vul'vo-vag'i-ni'tis (-vă-jĭ-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the vulva and vagina.

W

W (dŭb'l-ū). **1.** The twenty-third letter of the English alphabet. The sound of W is usually a consonant as in *we*, a voiced bilabial fricative formed by raising the back of the tongue as for ōō while rounding the lips so much as to cause a slight friction of the breath. If the rounding is insufficient to cause this consonantal friction the resulting sound is the vowel or vowel glide forming the second element of certain diphthongs, as in *few, how*, to which its use as a vowel is limited in English. The form of the letter (see ALPHABET, *Illust.*) dates back to the time when U and V had not been fully differentiated (see U, V). The form *vv* occurs in English as early as the 11th century, later becoming *w*, replacing wyn (see WYN). Etymologically W is most closely related to V and U. See V, and U. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 256.

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Wolfram (tungsten). **b** *Elec.* Watt.

3. As an *abbreviation*: **a** In the form **W.**: Various proper names, as Walter, Wilhelmina, William, etc.; Wales; Warden; Warehousing; Washington; Wednesday; Welsh; West; Western; Western Postal District, London; in *Wigwagging*, word. **b** In the form **w.** or **W.**: wanting; week or weeks; in the log book, wet or heavy dew (*Naut.*); wicket or wickets (*Cricket*); wife; with.

W, *or* **w,** *n.*; *pl.* W's or Ws (dŭb'l-ūz). The letter W, w, or its sound; also, something shaped like the letter W.

W, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter **W.**

‖ **vuide** (vēd), *n.* [OF., empty, F. *vide.*] A void; a gap. *Obs.*

vu-keel'. Var. of YAKIL.

Vul. *Abbr.* Vulgate.

Vul'ca-na'li-a (vŭl'kā-nā'lĭ-ă). Var. of VOLCANALIA. See VULCAN, 1. [NIAN.

Vul-ca'ne-an. Var. of VULCA-

Vul-can'ic (vŭl-kăn'ĭk), *a.* Vulcanian. [tĭ), *n.* Volcanicity.

vul'can-ic'i-ty (vŭl'kăn-ĭs'ĭ-

vul'can-ism (vŭl'kăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Volcanism; also, Plutonism.

Vul'can-ist, *n.* **1.** A worker in metals, like Vulcan. *Obs.* [ist.

2. a = VOLCANIST. **b** A Plutonist.

vulcanite pavement. A pavement with a wearing surface of asphalt and coal tar mixed.

vul'can-iz'a-ble (vŭl'kăn-ĭz'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [vulcanizes.

vul'can-iz'er (-ĭz'ẽr), *n.* One that

vul-ca'no, *n.* A volcano. *Obs.*

vul'can-ol'o-gy (vŭl'kăn-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [See VULCAN; -LOGY.] = VOLCANOLOGY. — **vul'can-o-log'i-cal** (-ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **vul'can-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

Vul-ca'nus (vŭl-kā'nŭs), *n.* [L.] = VULCAN. [*Dial. Eng.*

vulch (vŭlch). Var. of YULK.

vuldere. ✝ ELDER.

vulede. Obs. pret. of FOLLOW.

Vulg., *or* **vulg.** *Abbr* Vulgar; vulgarly; Vulgate.

vul'gar-ist, *n.* A user, or an advocate of the use, of vulgarisms

vul'gar-iz'er (vŭl'găr-ĭz'ẽr), *n.* One that vulgarizes.

vul'gar-ly, *adv.* of VULGAR.

vul'gar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

vul-giv'a-gant, *a.* = VOLGIVAGANT. *Obs.*

‖ **vul'go,** *adv.* [L.] Commonly.

vull. ✝ FULL.

vuln (vŭln), *v. t.* [L. *vulnus* wound, or *vulnerare* to wound; cf. OF. *vulnerer.*] *Her.* To wound; — said of the pelican *vulning* herself (depicted as picking her breast so that the blood drips).

vul'ner-al (vŭl'nẽr-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to wounds. *Obs.*

vul'ner-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *vulneratus*, p. p. of *vulnerare* to wound.] To wound; hurt *R.* — **vul'ner-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. R.*

vul'ner-a-tive (vŭl'nẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Vulnific. *Obs.*

vul'ner-ose (-ōs; *see* -OSE), *a.* Full of wounds; wounded.

vul-nif'ic (vŭl-nĭf'ĭk), **vul-nif'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *vulnificus*; *vulnus* a wound + *facere* to make.] Causing wounds; inflicting wounds; wounding.

vul'nose (vŭl'nōs; vŭl-nōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* Vulnerose. [*Obs.*]

vul-pec'u-lar-y, *a.* Vulpecular.

vul'pi-na-ry (vŭl'pĭ-nă-rĭ), *a.* Crafty. *Obs.* — **vul'pi-na-ri-ness** (-rĭ-nĕs), *n. Obs.*

vul-sel'la (vŭl-sĕl'ă), *n. pl.* [L. *volsella, vulsella*, a kind of pincers.] *Surg.* = VULSELLUM.

vul-sel'lum (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vulsella.*] *Surg.* A kind of forceps with serrated, clawlike, or hooked blades; also, a hook with a clawlike end.

vul'sion (vŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vulsio* a plucking.] A pulling or twinging. *Obs.*

vult, *n.* [L. *vultus*: cf. OF. *vout, volt, vult.*] Aspect; countenance; mien; expression. *Obs.*

vul'tern. ✝ VULTURN.

vul'tu-ose' (vŭl'tū-ōs'; *see* -OSE), *a.* Haughty-looking. *Obs.*

vul'tu-o'sous, *a.* [L. *vultuosus* of an expressive countenance, grimacing.] Of a grave or sad countenance. *Obs.*

Vul'tur (vŭl'tŭr), *n.* [NL. See VULTURE.] *Zoöl.* A Linnæan genus of vultures, orig. comprehensive, but now restricted to certain Old World species.

vul'tur-ase' (vŭl'tŭr-āz'), *n.* See PUTROGRAPHY.

vulture raven. Either of two large African ravens of the genus *Corvultur*; — so called on account of the thick arched bill.

vul'tur-ish (vŭl'tŭr-ĭsh), *a.* Vulturous.

vul'tur-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being like a vulture; rapaciousness.

vul'turn (vŭl'tŭrn), *n.* [Cf VULTURE.] The Australian brush turkey (*Catheturus lathami*).

vul-tur'nus (vŭl-tŭr'nŭs), *n.* [L. *Vulturnus* ventus, the wind from *Vultur*, a mountain in Apulia.] A southeast wind. *Obs.*

‖ **vul'tus est in'dex a'ni-mi** (ăn'ĭ-mĭ). [L.] The face is the index of the soul or mind

vulv-. See VULVO-.

vul'vate, *a.* Vulvar; vulviform.

vul'vi-form (vŭl'vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*vulva* + *-form.*] Of the shape of the vulva; specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* Oval, with a middle cleft and projecting lips. **b** *Bot.* Like a cleft with projecting edges.

vum (vŭm), *v. t.* Equiv. of *vow* or *swear.* *Dial. U. S.*

vun. + *won*, pret. & p. p. of WIN.

vunde. + *found*, pret. & p. p.

vung. *n. & v.* Hum *Obs. Scot.*

vurthere. + FURTHER.

vuste. + FIST

vus'tle (vŭs'l; vōōs'l). Dial. Eng. of FUSTLE.

vv. *Abbr.* Verses; first and second violins (*Music*).

V. V. *Abbr.* Vice versa.

V vat, *or* **V'-vat',** *n.* See V, *a.*

vv. ll *Abbr* Variæ lectiones.

V W. *Abbr.* Very Worshipful

V weld. See V, *a.*

v. y. *Abbr.* Various years.

vyalette. + VIOLET.

vyce. + VIS, VICE

vyce (vīs), *n.* [Cf. VISE.] *Coopering* A kind of clamp with gimlet points for holding a barrel head while the staves are being closed around it.

vyde. + WIDE.

vyf. + WIFE.

vygorows. + VIGOROUS.

vyhte + *vight*.

vy'ing (vī'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VIE. — **vy'ing-ly,** *adv.*

vylayne. + VILLAIN.

vylde. + WILD.

vylte. + VILITY.

vyn. + WIN.

vynd. + WIND.

vyne. + WINE.

vynk. + WINK.

vyolete + VILITY

vyolette + VIOLET.

vyrelle. + FERRULE

vyse. + VISE

vyse Var. of VISE, a screw.

vyt. + WIT.

vytch. + WITCH.

vytouten. + WITHOUTEN.

vyve. + WIFE

W

W. *Abbr.* West; Western; — on the tape of stock tickers.

wa. + WHO. [*Scot.*

wa (wä; wā). Var. of WHA, *interr.*

wa (wā). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WAY, WE, WOE. [MEASURE.

wa (wä). Var of WAH. See

Wa (wä), *n.* A member of an Indo-Chinese tribe of Upper Burma; also, their language (see INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES).

Wa. *Abbr.* Walter; Walther

Wa-. See BANTU [WALL. *Scot.*

wa' (wô; wä). Contraction of

W. A. *Abbr.* West Africa; West Australia.

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wab'ble, wob'ble (wŏb''l), *v. i.;* WAB'BLED, WOB'BLED (-'ld); WAB'BLING, WOB'BLING (-lĭng). [Cf. Fries. & LG. *wabbeln* to wabble.] **1.** To move staggeringly or unsteadily from one side to the other; to vacillate; to move in the manner of a rotating disk when the axis of rotation is inclined to that of the disk; as, a top *wabbles*. **2.** To vacillate; tremble; as, his voice *wabbled*. *Colloq.*

wab'ble, wob'ble, *v. t.* To cause to wabble. *Colloq.*

wab'ble, wob'ble, *n.* A hobbling unequal motion, as of a wheel unevenly hung; a staggering to and fro.

wab'bler, wob'bler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One that wabbles; specif.: *Mach.* An elliptic cutter head placed on a shaft at such an angle as to correspond with an oblique section of a right circular cylinder; — called also *drunken cutter*. **2.** *Rolling Mill.* Either of the grooved ends, more or less resembling either a trilobate or a quadrilobate gear wheel in cross section, that project beyond the housings and transmit power to a roll from the coupling boxes.

wab'bly, wob'bly (-lĭ), *a.* Inclined to wabble; wabbling.

wack'e (wăk'ē), *n.* [G. *wacke*, MHG. *wacke* a large stone, OHG. *waggo* a pebble.] *Geol.* Rock similar to sandstone in texture, but derived from disintegrated, though but partially decomposed, basic rocks. It is similar to arkose, except that the latter was not derived from basic rock.

wad (wŏd), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *vadd* wadding, Dan. *vat*, D. & G. *watte*, F. *ouate*, It. *ovatta;* properly the cotton or silk obtained from the Syrian swallowwort, formerly cultivated in Egypt; perh. fr. some Ar. word.] **1.** A little mass, tuft, or bundle, as of hay or tow. *Holland.* **2.** Specif.: A relatively soft plug or stopper, to retain a charge of powder, to keep the powder and shot close, or to avoid windage, in a muzzle-loading cannon or gun or in a shot cartridge. In old-fashioned muzzle-loading cannon the wad was usually a small mass of flexible material such as hemp or tow rammed down upon the charge. In shot cartridges it is usually a disk of felt or paper. **3.** A soft mass, esp. of some loose fibrous substance, variously used, as to stop an aperture, pad a garment, etc. **4.** A roll or personal supply of paper money. *Slang, U. S.* **5.** *Ceram.* A piece of clay used for various purposes, as a strip of moist clay laid around the rim of a seggar to form a bed for a superimposed seggar in the kiln.

wad, *v. t.;* WAD'DED (wŏd'ĕd; -Id; 151); WAD'DING. **1.** To form into a wad, or mass, or into wadding; as, to *wad* tow. **2.** To insert or crowd a wad into; to hold in by a wad; as, to *wad* a gun or bullet; also, to stuff or line with some soft substance, or wadding, as cotton; to pad, as a cloak.

wad } (wŏd), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** Graphite; black lead;
wadd } also, a lead pencil. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng*

2. An amorphous dull brown or black mineral substance occurring usually in low places and consisting chiefly of oxides of manganese, with varying amounts of copper oxide, cobalt oxide, silica, etc., and water. It is commonly very soft, but sometimes hard and compact. It is used in making chlorine and as a pigment. Called also *black ocher*.

wad'ding (wŏd'Ing), *n.* [See WAD a little mass.] **1.** Wads collectively, or material for making wads. **2.** Any soft stuff of loose texture used for stuffing or padding garments, esp. prepared sheets of carded cotton.

wad'dle (wŏd''l), *v. i.;* WAD'DLED (-'ld); WAD'DLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *wade*. See WADE.] To walk with short steps, swaying from one side to the other, like a duck; to move clumsily and totteringly along, as a baby; to toddle.

She drawls her words, and *waddles* in her pace. *Young.*

wad'dle, *v. t.* To trample or tread down, as high grass, by walking through it. *Rare.*

wad'dle, *n.* Act of waddling; a toddle.

wad'dy (wŏd'Ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-Iz). [Thought by some to be a corruption of E. *wood*.] *Australia.* **1.** An aboriginal war club. **2.** A piece of wood; a stick; a peg; also, a walking stick. *Vogan.*

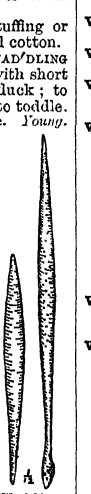
wad'dy, *v. t.;* WAD'DIED (-Id); WAD'DY-ING. To attack or beat with a waddy. *Australia.*

wad'dy-wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* An Australian pittosporaceous tree (*Pittosporum bicolor*); also, its wood, used in making waddles.

wade (wād), *v. i.;* WAD'ED (wād'ĕd; -Id; 151); WAD'ING (wād'Ing). [ME. *waden* to wade, go, AS. *wadan* go, proceed, wade; akin to OFries. *wada*, D. *waden*, G. *waten*, OHG. *watan*, Icel. *vaða*, Sw. *vada*, Dan. *vade*, L. *vadere* to go, walk, *vadum* a ford. Cf. EVADE, INVADE, PERVADE, WADDLE.] **1.** To go; pass; penetrate. *Obs.*

Alas, too deep will the venom *wade*. *Chaucer.*

2. To move by stepping in or through a medium, as water, mud, sand, that offers more resistance than air.



Waddies.

3. Hence, to move, pass, go, or get forward with difficulty or labor; to proceed slowly among things that constantly hinder or embarrass; as, to *wade* through a dull book.

And *wades* through fumes, and gropes his way. *Dryden.*

4. Of the sun or moon, to appear as if passing through clouds by which it is partially obscured; as, the sun *waades*, and we shall have rain. *Scot. & Dial.*

wade (wād), *v. t.* To pass or cross by wading; as, he *waded* the rivers and swamps.

wade, *n.* Act of wading; also, a place to be passed by wading; a ford. *Colloq.*

wad'er (wād'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that wades. **2.** Any of many long-legged birds that wade in water in search of food, including the shore birds, as sandpipers and snipe, and the inland water birds, as cranes, herons, etc. **3.** *pl.* High waterproof boots for wading.

wa'di, wa'dy (wä'dĭ), *n.; pl.* WADIES (-dĭz). [Ar. *wādī* a valley, a channel of a river, a river.] In the Levant, a valley; a river; a ravine through which a stream flows; the channel or bed of a watercourse which is dry except in the rainy season; also, an oasis.

wad'mol (wŏd'mōl), *n.* Also **wad'mal, wad'moll,** etc. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *vaðmāl* a woolen stuff (for *vāðmāl; vāð* stuff + *māl* measure), Dan. *vadmel*. Cf. WEED garment; MEAL repast.] An old kind of coarse hairy woolen cloth.

wad'set' (wŏd'sĕt'), *n.* [Scot. *wad* a pledge; akin to Sw. *vad* a wager.] *Scots Law.* A mortgage; also, a pledge or pawn.

wad'set', *v. t. Scots Law.* To mortgage; to pledge. — **wad'set'ter** (-ẽr), *n.*

wa'fer (wā'fẽr), *n.* [ME. *wafre*, OF. *waufre*, var. of *gaufre*, F. *gaufre;* of Teutonic origin; cf. LG. & D. *wafel*, G. *waffel*, Dan. *vaffel*, Sw. *våffla;* all akin to G. *wabe* a honeycomb, OHG. *waba;* — named from the likeness to a honeycomb. G. *wabe* is perh. akin to E. *weave*. See WEAVE; cf. WAFFLE, GOFFER.] **1.** *Cookery.* A thin cake or biscuit, apparently formerly identical with or similar to the modern waffle.

Wafers piping hot out of the gleed. *Chaucer*

A woman's oaths are *wafers* — break with making. *B. Jonson.*

2. *Eccl.* A thin cake or piece of bread (commonly unleavened, circular, and stamped with a crucifix or with the sacred monogram — see XP) used in the Eucharist, as in the Roman Catholic Church **3.** An adhesive disk of dried paste, made of flour, gelatin, isinglass, or the like, and coloring matter, used as a seal. **4.** *Ordnance.* A kind of old-time primer. *Obs. or Hist.* **5.** *Med.* A thin sheet of unleavened bread or the like, used to fold over and inclose powders that are to be taken internally; also, a flat vaginal suppository.

wa'fer, *v. t.;* WA'FERED (-fẽrd); WA'FER-ING. To seal, close, or fasten with a wafer.

waff (wăf), *n.* [See WAFT, WAVE to waver.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A wavering; a wave; waft; puff; gust; whiff; an odor. **b** A slight attack or affection. **c** A glimpse. **d** A wraith.

waff, *v. t. & i.* To wave; flutter; wag; flap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

waff, waf (wăf), *a.* [Cf. WAIF.] *Scot.* **1.** Stray. *Obs.* **2.** Solitary; woebegone. **3.** Worthless; disreputable; lowborn; paltry; inferior.

waff, *n.* A vagrant; a low, worthless fellow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

waf'fle (wŏf''l), *n.* [D. *wafel*. See WAFER.] A soft but crisped indented batter cake cooked in a waffle iron.

waffle iron. A utensil for cooking waffles, having two iron parts hinged together and shutting upon each other, with projecting studs on the insides.

waft (wăft), *v. t.;* WAFT'ED, WAFT'ING. [Prob. orig. pret. & p. p. of *wave*, v. t. See WAVE to waver.] **1.** To cause to move or go by or as by the impulse of waves, as of water or air; to bear along on or as on, or send or convey through or as through, a buoyant medium; as, a balloon was *wafted* over the channel.

Waft a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

2. To cause to float; to keep from sinking; to buoy. *Obs.* **3.** To signal to, or summon, as by waving the hand; to beckon. *Obs.* "Who *wafts* us yonder?" *Shak.* **4.** To turn; direct; as, to *waft* the eyes. *Obs Shak.*

waft, *v. i.* To be moved, or to pass, on or as on a buoyant medium; to float.

And now the shouts *waft* near the citadel *Dryden.*

waft, *n.* **1.** Act of wafting; a signal made by waving something, as a flag, in the air; a beckoning. **2.** A floating; waving; a wave or current, as of wind; a puff; gust. "Every *waft* of the air." *Longfellow.* **3.** A fleeting odor or taste; a whiff. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **4.** Cf. WAFF. **a** A glimpse. *Scot.* **b** A wraith. *Dial. Eng.* **5.** *Naut.* Also *weft* and more often *wheft.* A pennant or a flag, usually stopped or knotted, used, now rarely, in signaling or sometimes to show the direction of the wind to the steersman; also, the knot in such a flag.

waft'age (wăft'ăj), *n.* **1.** Act of wafting, or state of being wafted; conveyance on or through a buoyant medium.

Boats prepared for *waftage* to and fro. *Drayton.*

2. Pay or fare for being wafted or conveyed; ferriage. *R.*

Of him no *waftage* greedy Charon got. *Drummond.*

waft'er (wăf'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that wafts; specif., *Mach.*, a kind of revolving disk or fan for a blower. **2.** A transport, or passenger, boat or its master *Obs.* **3.** A blunt sword, as used by sword dancers. *Dial. Eng.*

waf'ture (wăf'tūr), *n.* Act of wafting or waving; a wavelike motion; a waft; a beckoning. *Shak.*

wag (wăg), *v. t.;* WAGGED (wăgd); WAG'GING (wăg'Ing). [ME. *waggen;* prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *vagga* to rock a cradle, *vagga* cradle, Icel. *vugga*, Dan. *vugge;* akin to AS. *wagian* to move, wag, *wegan* to bear, carry, G. & D. *bewegen* to move, and E. *weigh*. See WEIGH.] **1.** To sway or swing shortly to and fro, esp. from side to side, with jerky or quick turns, as a small body attached to a larger body; as, a dog *wags* its tail. To *wag* the head, finger, etc., is often expressive of buffoonery or derision.

They . . . reviled him, *wagging* their heads *Matt* XXVII 39.

No discerner durst *wag* his tongue in censure. *Shak.*

2. To nudge. *Obs.* **3.** To beckon; — usually with *of* or *on*. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wag, *v. i.* **1.** To move one way and the other; to be shaken to and fro; to vibrate; oscillate; sway.

The resty sieve *wagged* ne'er the more *Dryden.*

2. To be in action or motion; to move; stir. *Obs. or Colloq.* "Thus we may see," quoth he, "how the world *wags*" *Shak.* **3.** To go; depart; to pack off. *Colloq. Shak.* **4.** Of the tongue, to keep moving in chatter or gossip; as, his tongue *wags* incessantly. *Colloq.*

wag, *n.* [From WAG, *v.*] **1.** Act of wagging; a shake; as, a *wag* of the head or hand. *Colloq.* **2.** [Perh. shortened fr. *wag-halter* a rogue.] One full of sport and humor; a wit; a joker.

We wink at *wags* when they offend. *Dryden.*

3. A fellow; — used somewhat derogatorily or playfully.

wage (wāj), *v. t.;* WAGED (wājd); WAG'ING (wāj'Ing). [ME. *wagen*, OF. *wagier*, var. of *gagier*, to pledge, promise, F. *gager* to wager, lay, bet; cf. LL. *vadium* a pledge; of Teutonic origin; cf. Goth. *wadi* a pledge, *gawadjōn* to pledge, akin to E. *wed*, G. *wette* a wager. See WED; cf. GAGE, WAGER a contract.] **1.** To pledge; gage; hence, to hazard on the event of a contest or undertaking; to stake; bet; lay; wager. *Archaic, Dial., or Hist. Hakluyt.*

My life I never held but as a pawn
To *wage* against thy enemies *Shak.*

2. To bind one's self to; to engage to abide the event of; as, to *wage* battle or trial by battle; to *wage* one's law (see WAGER OF LAW). *Obs. or Hist.* **3.** To expose one's self to, as a risk; to incur, as a danger; to venture; hazard; attempt. *Obs.*

To wake and *wage* a danger profitless *Shak.*

4. To engage in, as a contest, as if by previous gage or pledge; to carry on, as a war.

I *wage* not any feud with death. *Tennyson.*

5. To adventure, or let out, for hire or reward; to hire out. *Obs.* "*Wage* thy works for wealth." *Spenser.* **6.** To put upon wages; to engage; hire; employ; to pay wages to. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **7.** *Ceramics.* To work, knead, or temper, as clay.

wage, *v. i.* **1.** To put one's self under pledge; to bind one's self; to engage. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** To engage in, or carry on, war; to contend. *Rare. Shak.* **3.** To be a pledge for something else. *Rare.* **4.** To pay wages. *Obs.* **5.** To be equivalent as a stake. *Obs.*

The commodity *wages* not with the danger. *Shak.*

wage, *n.* [ME. *wage*, OF. *wage*, var. of *gage*, guarantee, engagement. See WAGE, *v. t.*] **1.** A gage; pledge; a pledge or security that one will do something or will abide by the result of something, as a duel or combat. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** State of being pledged; pledge; pawn; as, to lay one's life in *wage*. *Obs. or R. Douglas.* **3.** In general, that which is given as a recompense or requital; usually, a reward. *Obs.*

I shall thee give to thy *wage*
A mantle white so [as] milk *Sir Beues of Hamtoun.*
For with the hook he wounded is so sore,
That he his *wages* hath for evermore. *Chaucer.*

4. That which is pledged or paid for work or other services; hire; pay; — now chiefly in the *pl.*

Churchmen, in whose esteem their blessed employ
Is odious, and their *wages* all their joy *Cowper.*
Pay them a *wage* in advance, and guarantee them a share in the future profits. *J. Morley.*

5. Fig., produce; yield.

Till harvest come in with his greater *wage*. *Palladius.*
The niggard *wages* of the earth. *Shelley.*

6. Service; hire. *Obs. Four Sons of Aymon.*

☞ The plural form *wages* was formerly often, and is still sometimes, construed as a singular; as, "The *wages* of sin is death." *Rom.* vi. 23.

waged (wājd), *a.* Receiving wages; hired.

A *waged* slave of the Devil. *Scott.*

wage, or wages, fund. That part of the capital of the community which is destined for the support of laborers. — **wage-fund,** *or* **wages-fund, theory,** a theory generally held by economists from 1830 to 1860, that the rate of wages de-

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waa-. For words beginning *waa-*, see forms in WA-.

waag (wāg), *n* [Abyssinian (Tigre) *wāg* or *wōāg*.] An African monkey, the grivet.

waar. † WARE, beware.

waar. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WARE, seaweed.

waas. † WASH.

wab (wăb). Scot. var. of WEB.

wab, *n. & v.* Gab. *Dial. Eng.*

wa-ba'io, wa-ba'yo (wä-bä'yō). Vars. of OUABAIO.

wab'ber (wŏb'ẽr), *n.* [Ar *wabr, wobr.*] The daman.

wab'ble (-'l), *n.* [Cf. WARBLE a tumor.] The larva ot a botfly (*Cuticerebra emasculator*) which infests squirrels, and destroys their testicles.

wab'ble, *or* **wob'ble, saw.** = DRUNKEN SAW.

wab'bling, wob'bling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WABBLE, WOBBLE, *v. t.* — **wabbling,** *or* **wobbling, disk** *or* **disc.** = SWASH PLATE. — **wab'bling-ly, wob'bling-ly,** *adv.*

wa'bron (wä'brŭn), **wa'bron-leaf',** *n.* Also **wa'ber-an-leaf', wa'berl-leaf', way'ber-ry, way'-bread',** etc. [Cf. WAY-BREAD.] The common plantain. *Scot.*

wab'ster (wăb'stẽr; wŏb'-). Scot. & dial. Eng. of WEBSTER.

wacand. † VACANT.

wacche. † WATCH.

wace. † WAS.

wace. Scot. & dial. Eng. of WAX.

wach. Watch. *Ref. Sp.*

Wa-cha'ga (wä-chä'gä), *n. pl.* An important Bantu people inhabiting the southern slopes of Kilimanjaro. [WAVE.]

wache. † WATCH; WAUGH.

wachet. † WATCHET.

wach'na, *n.*, **wach'na cod** (wăk'-nä). [Russ. *vakhnya.*] A small codfish (*Eleginus navaga*) of Kamchatka and Alaska.

wacht. Watched. *Ref. Sp.*

wacht, *n.* [Prob. var. of WEIGHT.] Strength. *Obs. Scot.*

wack (wăk; wák). Dial. Eng. of WHACK.

wack (wák), *a.* [Cf. D. *wak* moist.] Damp; clammy. *Scot.* — **wack'ness,** *n. Scot.*

wack'en (*dial.* wák'ĕn) Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WAKEN.

wack'er (wák'ẽr; -ē). Dial. Eng. var. of QUAKER, *v.*

wack'er (wák'ẽr; -ē), *a.* [AS. *wacor.*] Watchful; alert; wakeful. *Obs.or Dial. Eng.* [WACKE.]

wack'y (wák'Ĭ). Var. of **Wa'co** (wā'kō; wĭ'-), *n.* One of a small tribe of Caddoan Indians, formerly near the site of Waco, Texas, later incorporated with the Wichita.

wacse. † WAX.

wad. † WHAT. [var. of WOAD.

wad (wăd). Obs. or dial. Eng.

wad (wād; wăd). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WED, WOULD.

wad'a-ble, wade'a-ble (wād'a-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

wad'dent (wăd'ĕnt). Short for *would not. Dial.*

wad'der. † WEATHER.

wad'die (wŏd'Ĭ). Var. of WADDY. [WADEN, *a.*]

wad'din (wăd'Ĭn). Var. of

wad'ding (wăd'Ing). Scot. var. of WEDDING. [Eng. of WATTLE.]

wad'dle (wŏd''l; wăd'-). Dial.

wad'dle, *n.* [Cf. AS. *wāðol*, usually explained as full moon, or as a wandering.] The wane of the moon. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

wad'dler (wŏd'lẽr), *n.* One that waddles.

wad'dling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WADDLE, *v.* — **wad'dling-ly,** *adv.*

wade. † WOAD.

Wa'de (wā'dē), *n. Teut. Myth.* A giant, regarded as a storm or sea demon.

wade'a-ble. Var. of WADABLE.

wa'den (wā'dĕn), *a* Active; supple. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wadge (wăj). Dial. Eng. var of WEDGE. [wage. *Dial. Eng.*

wadge (wăj), *v. t.* To wager; to

wad hook *Ordnance.* A wormer. *Obs. or Hist. Eng.*

wad'ing (wād'Ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WADE. — **wading bird** See WADER, 2. [WADMOL.]

wad'mal (wŏd'mal). Var of **Wad'man, Wid'ow** (wŏd'măn). A lady in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," with whom Uncle Toby is in love. [WADMOL.]

wad'meal (wŏd'mēl). Var. of **wad'na** (wă d'n ä; w ŭ d'-). Short for *would not. Scot.*

wa'dy (wä'dĭ). Var. of WADI.

wae. † WAUGH, wave.

wae (*dial.* wā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WOE.

wæde † WEED, dress.

wæ'dle, *v. i.* [AS. *wædlian.*] To be needy; beg. *Obs.* — *n.* A poor, needy person. *Obs.*

wae'fu', wa-e'ful (wā'-fo͝o). Scot. vars. of WOEFUL.

waeg (wāg), *n.* The kittiwake gull *Shetland I.*

wæl. † WAL, slaughter; WELL.

wæld. † WEALD.

wælle. † WELL, *n.*

wælslaht, *n.* [AS. *wælsleaht.*] Slaughter; carnage *Obs*

wæne. † WEEN.

wae'ness, *n* Sadness. *Scot.*

wæpne. † WEAPON.

wær, were. † WARE, *a.*

wæs, *pres. imper.* = BE. *Obs.*

wæs. † WAS. [of WASE.

waese (wāz; wās). Scot. var.

wae'some (wā'sŭm). Scot. var. of WOESOME.

wæstme † WASTME.

wae'suck (wā'sŭk), **wae'sucks** (-sŭks), *interj.* [Dial. *wae* woe + (perh.) a slurred form of *sake, sakes.*] Alas. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wæter † WATER.

wae worth (wā wŭ(r)th), *phr.* Woe befall; — in imprecation. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

waf. Var. of WAFF.

wafe. † QUAFF.

wafer ash. The hop tree (*Ptelea trifoliata*), in allusion to its thin samaras.

wafer bread. *Eccl.* Eucharistic bread in the form of wafers.

wafer cake A wafer (senses 1 & 2).

wa'ferd. Wafered. *Ref. Sp.*

wa'fer-er, *n.* A dealer in the cakes called wafers. *Obs.*

wafer irons *or* **tongs.** *Cookery.* A contrivance having flat plates, or blades between which wafers are baked.

wafer woman. A woman who sold wafer cakes, often employed as a go-between in amours. *Obs.*

wa'fer-y (wā'fẽr-Ĭ), *a.* Resembling a wafer, as in thinness.

waff. † WAVE. [WAUGH, *a.*

waff (wăf). Dial. Eng. var. of

waff (wăf), *n. & v.* Bark; yelp; snarl. *Dial. Eng.*

W. A. F. F. *Abbr.* West African Frontier Force

Waf'fen-rock' (väf'ĕn-rŏk'), *n.* [G.; *waffe* weapon + *rock* coat.] *Armor.* A jupon or tabard.

waf'fle (wăf''l), *v. t. & i.* [Freq. of *waff* to wave.] To flutter; to flap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

waf'fle, *n. & v. t.* [Freq of *waff* to bark.] Bark; yap *Dial. Eng.*

waffle ingot. An ingot of aluminium about 3 inches square and ½ of an inch thick.

waf'fly (-lĭ), *a.* Easily blown about; unsteady; vacillating. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

waffore, *n.* Perh., wasp. *Obs.*

W. Afr. *Abbr.* West Africa.

wa'fre † WAFERER.

wafrestre. *n.* [See -STER.] A female waferer. *Obs.*

wafrie, *n.* Wafers; pastry. *Obs.*

waft (wăft). Scot. var. of WEFT.

waft. Obs. or archaic pret. & p. p. of WAVE.

wa'ful. † WOEFUL.

Wa-gan'da (wä-gän'dä), *n.* Var. of BAGANDA. [of WANGANG.

wa' gang', *or* **wa'-gang'.** Var.

wagd. Waged. *Ref. Sp.*

wage. † WAUGH, WAVE

wage'dom (wāj'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

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pended on the ratio between the amount of capital available and the number of laborers. It has been abandoned because an amount of capital divided by a number of laborers cannot, in the nature of things, give a *rate* of wages.

wa'gen-boom' (*va'gĕn-bōōm'*), *n.* [D., lit., wagon tree.] A South African proteaceous tree (*Protea grandiflora*); also, its tough wood, used for making wagon wheels.

wa'ger (*wā'jĕr*), *n.* [ME. *wager, wajour*, OF. *wageüre*, var. of *gageüre*, F. *gageure* (cf. OF. *gagiere* a pledge), fr. *wagier*, v.; but cf. also sense 3 below. See WAGE, *v. t.*] **1.** A gage, or pledge. *Obs.*

2. That which is risked on an uncertain event; a stake; prize; bet.

3. Act of wagering, or betting; a bet. At the early common law a wager was not invalid as such, but was rendered invalid by any circumstance connected with it rendering its enforcement contrary to public policy, as where it was as to the sex of a person, or in restraint of marriage, or upon the outcome of a trial in court. A wager may take the form of a contract, called a wagering, or gambling, contract. Contracts of this nature include various common forms of valid commercial contracts, as contracts of insurance, contracts dealing in futures, options, etc. Other wagering contracts and bets are now generally made illegal by statute against betting and gambling, and wagering has in many cases been made a criminal offense.

4. That on which bets are laid; the subject of a bet. *Rare.*

5. [Perh. fr. OF. *wagier*, var. of *gagier*, inf. as n. Cf. WAGER a bet, *gager* giving a gage.] Act of gaging, or giving a pledge, to do something or to abide the event of something; as, *wager* of battle; *wager* of law (see below). *Obs. or Hist.*

wager of law, *Early Eng. Law*, the act of a party having the negative, usually the defendant, in an action in giving a pledge, or in binding himself, to resort to and abide the event of an attempt to prove his case by the oath of himself and the required number of oath helpers, or compurgators. In early times various causes civil and criminal were so settled, and the required number of oath helpers varied both with the rank of the parties and the nature of the offense or default. The procedure survived into modern times as a peculiarity of the actions of detinue and debt. It was abolished in England by 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 42, § 13, having already been long practically obsolete.

wa'ger, *v. t.*; WA'GERED (-jĕrd); WA'GER-ING. To hazard on the issue of a contest, or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty; to lay; stake; bet.

> And *wagered* with him
> Pieces of gold 'gainst this which then he wore. *Shak.*

wa'ger, *v. i.* To make a bet; to lay a wager.

wa'ger-ing, *p. a.* Hazarding; pertaining to the act of one who wagers; betting.—**wagering contract.** See WAGER, *n.*, 3.

wa'ges (*wā'jĕz*; *-jĭz*; 151), *pl.* of WAGE, *n.* (see WAGE, *n.*, *Note*). Specif.: **1.** Pay given for labor, usually manual or mechanical, at short stated intervals, as distinguished from salaries or fees.

2. *Theoretical Economics.* The share of the annual product or national dividend which goes as a reward to labor, as distinct from the remuneration received by capital in its various forms. This economic or technical sense of the word *wages* is broader than the current sense, and includes not only amounts actually paid to laborers, but the remuneration obtained by those who sell the products of their own work, and the wages of superintendence or management, which are earned by skill in directing the work of others.

Syn.—WAGES, HIRE, SALARY, STIPEND, PAY, EMOLUMENT. WAGES and HIRE (the latter somewhat archaic in this sense) denote the price paid for labor, esp. by the day or week; as, a day laborer's, carpenter's, cook's *wages;* "The laborer is worthy of his *hire*" (*Luke* x. 7). SALARY and STIPEND (the latter Scottish or archaic for a clergyman's salary) denote a fixed compensation, commonly paid at longer intervals than *wages*, for services (often professional) which require training or ability; as, the *salary* of a minister, a teacher, a bank president, a consul. PAY, which is often general in its sense, may be equivalent esp. to *wages* (as in *pay* day, *pay* roll, etc.); more specifically, it is used with reference to soldiers; as, an officer on half *pay*. EMOLUMENT applies to whatever profits arise from office or employment; as, "the *emoluments* of a profession" (*Gibbon*); "A worthier successor wears his dignity and pockets his *emoluments*" (*Hawthorne*). See PAY.

wages of management *or* **superintendence.** = EARNINGS OF MANAGEMENT. See EARNING, 2.

wage'work'er, *n.* One who works for wages.

wag'ger-y (*wăg'ĕr-ĭ*), *n.*; *pl.* WAGGERIES (-*ĭz*). [From WAG.] The manner or action of a wag; mischievous merriment; pleasantry; jocularity; waggishness. *Locke.*

wag'gish (*-ĭsh*), *a.* **1.** Like, or characteristic of, a wag; sportively or good-humoredly mischievous or roguish; frolicsome. "A company of *waggish* boys." *L'Estrange.*

2. Done, made, or laid in waggery or for sport; sportive; humorous; as, a *waggish* trick.

—**wag'gish-ly**, *adv.* —**wag'gish-ness**, *n.*

wag'gle (*wăg'l*), *v. i.*; WAG'GLED (*-ld*); WAG'GLING (*-lĭng*). [Freq. of *uag*; cf. D. *waggelen*, G. *wackeln*.] To reel, sway, or move from side to side; to wag.

> Why do you go nodding and *waggling* so? *L'Estrange.*

wag'gle, *v. t.* **1.** To move frequently one way and the other; to wag; as, a bird *waggles* his tail.

2. To get the better of; to beat; defeat. *Slang.*

wag'gle, *n.* A waggling or wagging; specif., *Golf*, the preliminary swinging of the club head back and forth over the ball in the line of the proposed stroke.

Wag-ne'ri-an (*văg-nē'rĭ-ăn*), *a.* Of, pert. to, characterized by or resembling the theories or style of, Richard Wagner (1813–1883), German composer of opera and music drama.

Wag'ner-ism (*vag'nĕr-ĭz'm*), *n.* Richard Wagner's theory and practice in the composition of opera, or, esp., music drama, his chief aim being to free opera from the conventions of the Italian school, and make dramatic fitness dominate the ensemble of text, music, action, and scene.

wag'ner-ite (*väg'nĕr-īt*; *wăg'nĕr-*), *n.* [G., after an official *Wagner.*] *Min.* A fluophosphate of magnesium, $(MgF)MgPO_4$, occurring in yellow monoclinic crystals, and also in massive forms.

wag'on, *or, chiefly British*, **wag'gon** (*wăg'ŭn*), *n.* [D. *wagen.* See WAIN.] **1.** A kind of four-wheeled vehicle, esp. one used for carrying freight or merchandise. In the United States light *wagons* are used for the conveyance of persons and light commodities.

2. *Brit.* Usually in the spelling *waggon.* A four-wheeled vehicle for transporting goods on a railway; — corresponding in general to the American *freight car*, but usually of much smaller capacity. Open *waggons* correspond to *gondolas*, and *covered* or *box waggons* to *box cars.*

3. A chariot. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

4. A car used in a mine for carrying ore, etc.

5. A tool used by goldbeaters and others to cut and trim gold leaf. It is formed like a miniature sledge with runners of Malacca reed which form the cutting edges.

6. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The Dipper, or Charles's Wain.

wag'on, wag'gon, *v. t.*; WAG'ONED, WAG'GONED (*wăg'ŭnd*); WAG'ON-ING, WAG'GON-ING. To transport in a wagon or wagons; as, goods are *wagoned* from city to city.

wag'on, wag'gon, *v. i.* To wagon goods as a business.

wag'on-age, wag'gon-age (*-ĕj*), *n.* **1.** Money paid for carriage or conveyance in a wagon.

2. A collection of wagons; wagons, collectively.

Wagonage, provender, and a piece or two of cannon. *Carlyle.*

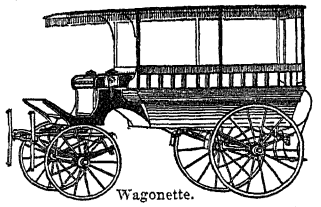
wagon, *or* **waggon, ceiling.** *Arch.* A ceiling formed by a wagon vault.

wag'on-er, wag'gon-er (*-ẽr*), *n.* [Cf. D. *wagenaar.*] **1.** One who conducts or drives a wagon, esp. as a business.

2. A charioteer. *Obs.*

3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* **a** Auriga. **b** Charles's Wain.

wag'on-ette', wag'gon-ette' (*-ĕt'*), *n.* [*wagon* + *-ette.*] A kind of pleasure wagon, with two facing seats along the sides back of a transverse seat in front. It is designed to carry six or more.



Wagonette.

wag'on-head'ed, wag'gon-head'ed, *a.* Having a top, or head, shaped like the top of a covered wagon, or in section or outline like an inverted U; as, a *wagon-headed* ceiling.

wag'on-load', wag'gon-load' (*-lōd'*), *n.* A wagonful.

wagon, *or* **waggon, master.** An officer or person in charge of one or more wagons, esp. of those used for transporting freight, as the supplies of an army, and the like.

wagon, *or* **waggon, roof.** *Arch.* A roof formed by, or consisting of, a wagon vault.

wag'on-roofed', wag'gon-roofed' (*-rōōft'*), *a.* Having a roof, or top, shaped like an inverted U; wagon-headed.

wagon, *or* **waggon, top.** *Mach.* **1.** A top, esp. a permanent covering, for a wagon.

2. The enlarged rear part of the shell of a locomotive boiler, over the furnace. See LOCOMOTIVE, *Illust.*

wag'on-wright', wag'gon-wright' (*wăg'ŭn-rīt'*), *n.* A maker and repairer of wagons; a wainwright.

wag'tail' (*wăg'tāl'*), *n.* **1.** A Any of numerous mostly Old World birds of the subfamily *Motacillinæ* allied to the pipits. They have a trim slender body and a very long tail which they habitually jerk up and down. Well-known species are the pied wagtail, the white wagtail, and the yellow wagtail, the last of which is represented by a variety in Alaska. **b** Any bird resembling a wagtail, as an American water thrush or an Australian fantail (see FANTAIL, 2 **b**), esp. the wagtail flycatcher.

2. *In contempt*, a person; esp., a harlot. *Obs.*

Wa-ha'bi, Wa-ha'bee, Wah-ha'bi (*wä-hä'bē*), *n.* [Ar. *wahhābī.*] A follower of Mohammed ibn'Abdu'l-Wahhab (1691–1787), Mohammedan reformer.—**Wa-ha'bi-ism** (*-ĭz'm*), *n.*

In the 17th century a new sect of Muhammadan purists arose in Arabia who rejected the glosses of the Imams and denied the authority of the Sultan, made comparatively light of the authority of Muhammad, forbade the offering of prayers to any prophet or saint, and insisted on the necessity for waging war against all infidels. They were called *Wahabis* after their founder, Muhammad Wahab of Nejd. *Census of India*, 1901.

wa-hoo' (*wä-hōō'*; *wa'hōō*), *n.* Any of various American trees or shrubs; specif.: **a** A celastraceous shrub (*Evonymus atropurpureus*), having purple capsules which in dehiscence expose the scarlet-ariled seeds; — called also *burning bush.* **b** The wing elm; also, the cork elm. **c** The cascara buckthorn. **d** The basswood (*Tilia*).

wa-hoo', *n.* A dark blue scombroid food fish (*Acanthocybium solandri* or *petus*) of Florida and the West Indies.

waif (*wāf*), *n.* [ME., OF. *waif*, var. of *guarf, guif*, adj., lost, unclaimed, *chose gaive* a waif; cf. LL. *wayvium;* of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *veif* anything flapping or waving. See WAIVE, *v.*] **1.** a *Eng. Law.* Stolen goods thrown away by a thief in his flight. They belong to the king, or to the lord of the manor if the king has granted to him the franchise of waif, unless the owner makes fresh suit. If the owner prosecutes the thief to conviction he has a right to receive back his goods. **b** *Early Law.* A woman who is waived. See WAIVE, *v. t.*, 3 **b**. *Obs.*

2. Hence, anything found, or without an owner; that which is blown in by wind or driven in by water or which comes along, as it were, by chance; a stray thing or article.

> "Rolling in his mind old *waifs* of rime." *Tennyson.*

3. A wanderer; castaway; a stray person or beast, as a homeless child or a lost sheep. *Cowper.*

waif, *v. t.* To throw up or cast away as a waif.

> He hath right of life and death over all stranded and *waifed* on his coast. *Ld. Lytton.*

wail (*wāl*), *v. t.*; WAILED (*wāld*); WAIL'ING. [ME. *wailen, weilen*, prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *væla*, also Icel. *væ, vei*, interj., woe, and ME. *wai, wei*, fr. Scand. Cf. WOE.] To lament; bewail; to grieve over; as, to *wail* one's death.

wail, *v. i.* To express sorrow audibly; to make mournful outcry, to lament; weep.

> Therefore I will *wail* and howl. *Micah* i. 8.

wail, *n.* Act of wailing; loud lamentation; a mournful cry or sound. "The *wail* of the forest." *Longfellow.*

wail'er (*wāl'ẽr*), *n.* One who wails, or laments.

wail'ful (*-fo͝ol*), *a.* **1.** Sorrowful; mournful; wailing. "*Wailful* widows." *Spenser.* "*Wailful* sonnets." *Shak.*

2. = WAILSOME. *Obs.*

wain (*wān*), *n.* [ME. *wain*, AS. *wægn:* akin to D. & G. *wagen*, OHG. *wagan*, Icel. & Sw. *vagn*, Dan. *vogn*, and E. *way.* See WAY, WEIGH; cf. WAGON.] **1.** A four-wheeled vehicle for the transportation of goods, produce, etc.; a wagon or cart. *Archaic or Dial.*

2. [*cap.*, with *the.*] *Astron.* Charles's Wain.

3. A chariot. *Obs.*

wain'scot (*wān'skŏt*; *-skŏt*; *formerly commonly, still often in British usage*, *wĕn'skŏt*), *n.* [D. *wagen-schot* oaken board, OD. *waeghe-schot*, akin to LG. *wagenschot;* the first part is of uncert. orig., the second is D. *schot* a covering of boards (akin to E. *shot, shoot*).] **1.** a In British usage, a fine grade of oak imported for woodwork. **b** Hence, a wooden lining of an interior wall, usually paneled.

2. Any of various European and American noctuid moths belonging to the genus *Heliophila*. They are reddish or yellowish, streaked or lined with black and white. The false wainscot (*H. pseudorgyria*) and the lesser wainscot (*H. minoralis*) are American examples.

wain'scot, *v. t.*; WAIN'SCOT-ED or WAIN'SCOT-TED; WAIN'SCOT-ING or WAIN'SCOT-TING. To line with or as with boards or panelwork; as, to *wainscot* a hall.

> The other is *wainscoted* with looking-glass *Addison.*

wain'scot-ing, wain'scot-ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WAINSCOT. Hence: *n.* The material used to wainscot a house, or the wainscot as a whole; panelwork.

waist (*wāst*), *n.* [ME. *wast;* originally, growth, akin to AS. *weazan* to grow; cf. AS. *wæstm* growth, also Icel. *vöxtr* growth, stature, Sw. *växt*, Dan. *vext*. See WAX to

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wag'el (*wăg'ĕl*). Var. of WAGGEL.

wage'less, *a.* See -LESS. [GULL.]

wag'el gull. Var. of WAGGEL.

wage'ling, *n.* [*wage* + -ling.] A hireling; a mercenary. *Obs.*

wageour. † WAGER

wageour, *n.* [See WAGES.] A mercenary soldier. *Obs.*

wa'ger, *v. i.* To stumble; reel; vacillate. *Obs.*

wa'gerd. Wagered. *Ref. Sp.*

wa'ger-er, *n.* One who wagers.

wages fund. = WAGE FUND.

wa'ges-man' (*wā'jĕz-*; *-jĭz-*; 151), *n* A wageworker. *Rare*

waget. †WATCHET. [wages.]

wage'work', *n.* Work done for wage. † WAG.

wag'gel, wag'gel gull (*wăg'ĕl*), *n.* A black-backed gull in immature plumage. *Local, Eng.*

wag'gle (*-l*), *n.* [See WAG, *v.*] A wagtail; esp., the pied wagtail. *Local, Brit.*

wag'gon, wag'gon-er, wag'gon-way', etc. Vars. of WAGON, etc *Chiefly Eng.*

wag'-hal'ter, *n.* [*wag* + *halter.* A rogue; a rascal; one likely to be hanged. *Obs.* [WOUGH, wall.

waghe. † WAUGH, wave; WEY;

waghenscot. † WAINSCOT.

wag'ing board *or* **ta'ble.** (*wā'jĭng*). *Ceram.* The shelf or table on which clay is tempered.

wag'l. Waggle. *Ref. Sp.*

wag'ld. Waggled. *Ref. Sp.*

wagmoire. † QUAGMIRE.

Wag'ner (*văg'nĕr*), *n.* Faust's pedantic famulus in Goethe's "Faust" and Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus."

Wag-ne'ri-an-ism (*vă-g-nē'rĭ-ăn-ĭz'm*), *n.* = WAGNERISM.

Wag'ner-ist (*văg'nĕr-ĭst*), *n. Music.* A Wagnerite.

Wag'ner-ite (*-īt*), *n.* An adherent of Wagnerism.

Wa-go'go (*wä-gō'gō*), *n. pl.* A widespread Bantu nation of the Unyamwezi highlands, German East Africa, somewhat assimilated to the Masai in manners and customs. [box.

wagon, *or* **waggon, bed.** Wagon

wagon, *or* **waggon, boiler.** An early form of steam boiler. See BOILER, 3. [of a wagon.

wagon, *or* **waggon, box.** Body

wagon, *or* **waggon, breast.** *Mining.* A breast, or room, into which wagons can be taken.

wag'on-er, *n.* [After Lucas Janszen *Waghenaer*, Dutch cartographer of the 16th century.] A book of charts. *Obs.*

wag'on-et (*wăg'ŭn-ĕt*; *wăg'ŭn-ĕt'*). Var. of WAGONETTE.

wag'on-ess, wag'gon-ess. *n.* A female driver. [See -FUL.]

wag'on-ful, wag'gon-ful, *n.* [See -FUL.]

wagon, *or* **waggon, hammer.** The bolt to attach the doubletree to the tongue of a vehicle.

wagon, *or* **waggon, lock.** Any device, as a chain or a shoe, for locking a wagon wheel.

wag'on-ry, wag'gon-ry, *n.* Conveyance in wagons. *Obs.*

wagon, *or* **waggon, shoe.** A skid, or shoe, for retarding the motion of a wagon wheel; a drag.

wagon, *or* **waggon, train.** A train of wagons

wagon, *or* **waggon, tree.** = WAGENBOOM. [BARREL VAULT.]

wagon, *or* **waggon, vault.** =

wag'on-way', wag'gon-way', *n.* A way or road for wagons.

wag'-past'le, *n.* Rogue. *Obs.*

wag'ship, *n. Obs.* 1. Waggishness.

2. Status as a wag. [gish. *R.*]

wag'some (*wăg'sŭm*), *a.* Waggish.

wag'start', wag'stert', *n.* [See START a tail.] A wagtail. *Obs.*

wag'tail', *v. i.* To flutter. *Obs.*

wagtail flycatcher An Australian black-and-white flycatcher (*Rhipidura tricolor*). Cf. FANTAIL, 2 b.

wag'wag', *n.* A polishing device used by watch and clock makers, in which the polisher has a to-and-fro motion. *Cant.*

wag'wal'let, *n.* Prob., thief. *Obs.*

wag'want' (*wăg'wŏnt'*), **wag'wan'ton** (*-wŏn'tŭn*), *n. pl.* Quaking grass. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wag'wit', *n.* A wag.

wah † WOUGH, wall.

wah (*wä*), *n.* [Siamese *wa.*] See MEASURE.

wah (*wä*), *n.* [Native name in Nepal *wha*, from the sound it makes.] The panda.

Wa-hab'bi. Var. of WAHABI.

Wa-ha'bit (*wä-hä'bĭt*), **Wa-ha'bite** (*-bīt*), *n.* A Wahabi. —**Wa-ha'bit-ism** (*-bĭt-tĭz'm*; *-bī-*), *n.*

wa-ha'he (*wä-hä'hē*), *n.* A meliaceous New Zealand tree (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), the leaves of which are used by the natives medicinally; — called also *kohe, kohekohe.*

Wa'ha Lake trout (*wä'hä*). A small black spotted trout (*Salmo bonnieri*) of Waha Lake, Idaho.

wahan. † WHEN.

Wah-ha'bi, Wah-ha'bite, etc. Vars. of WAHABI, etc.

wa-hi'ne (*wĭ-hē'nā*), *n.* [Maori.] A woman. *New Zealand.*

Wahl'en-ber'gi-a (*wäl'ĕn-bûr'jĭ-ä*), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Göran *Wahlenberg* (1780–1851), Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of PLATYCODON. [SIOUX, *n.*

Wah'pe-ton (*wä'pē-tŏn*), *n.* See

‖ Wahr'heit und Dich'tung (*vär'hĭt ŏnt dĭK'tōōng*). [G.] Erroneous subtitle of Goethe's autobiography, introduced by his secretary Riemer, and now become a household word. See DICHTUNG UND WAHRHEIT

Wa-hu'ma (*wä-hōō'mä*), *n.* A pastoral Hamitic people of Uganda, of Galla descent, who form a noble or ruling class with respect to the conquered Bantus

wai. † WAY.

Wai'bling (*vī'blĭng*), *n.* [G., fr OHG. *Weibilinga*, name of a place; cf. OHG. *Wibilinga.*] = GHIBELLINE.

waid. † WOOD, to grow mad.

waide. Obs. pret. of WEIGH.

waif (*wāf*). Scot. var. of WAFF.

waif. † WAVE. [*Obs.*

waif, *v. i.* To wander; to stray.

waifrer. † WAFERER.

waift (*wāft*), *n.* = WAIF, unclaimed goods. *Obs.*

waige. † WAGE.

waight. † WAIT, WEIGHT.

waightie. † WEIGHTY.

wai'gle (*wā'g'l*; *wĕg'l*) Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WAGGLE.

Wai-gu'li (*wī-gōō'lē*), *n.* See KAFIR, *n.*, 2.

Wai'i-lat-pu'an (*wī'ĭ-lät-pōō'ăn*), *a.* Designating a small linguistic stock of North American Indians of northwestern Oregon, the Cayuse being the only noteworthy tribe.

waik. † VAIK, WAKE, WALK, WATCH, WEAK, *v.*

waik (*wāk*), *n.* Weak. —**waik'ly,** *adv.* — **waik'ness,** *n. All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

waik'en, *v.* = WEAKEN. *Obs.*

waik'rife. † WAKERIFE.

wail. † VAIL, VEIL.

wail. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WALE, choice, choose.

wail, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *völr*, E. WALE a streak or stripe.] A wand; a rod. *Obs. Scot.*

waild. Wailed. *Ref. Sp.*

waile-a-way. † WELLAWAY.

wail'er. Var of WALER, *Mining.*

wail'er-ess, *n* =WAILSTER. *Obs.*

wail'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n* of WAIL. —**wail'ing-ly,** *adv.*

waill. † VAIL, VALE, WALE.

waillant † VALIANT.

wail'ment, *n.* [*wail* + *-ment.*] Lamentation. *Obs.*

wail'some, *a.* Deplorable. *Obs.*

wail'ster, *n.* A female mourner. *Obs.*

wailye. † VAIL.

waim. † WHOM.

wai'ment. † WAYMENT.

wain, *n.* † GAIN, remedy; VAIN; WON, dwelling. [of WEAN, *n.*]

wain. † WEAN, *v.*; Scot. var.

wain. Obs. or dial. var. of WANE.

wain, *v. t.* [Cf. WAIN, *n.*] To convey; remove; fetch. *Obs.*

wain'a-ble, *a.* [OF. *waaignable*, var. of *gaaignable.* Cf. GAINABLE, in this sense.] Arable; tillable. *Obs.*

wain'age (*wān'ĕj*), *n.* [OF. *waaignage.*] *Early Feudal Law.* Implements of husbandry. See GAINAGE, *n.*

Wai'nä-möi'nen (*wī'ĕ-nä-mō'ĕ-nĕn*), *n.* Hero of the Finnish epic, the "Kalevala." His deeds include a journey to the land of the dead.

wain'bote', *n. Early Law.* Bote of wood for repair of wagons.

wain'clout', *n.* A piece of iron for strengthening the axletree of a wagon *Obs*

waind † WONDE.

waine. † WANE, WEAN, WEEN.

waine. Obs. pret. of WIN.

wain'man, *n.* A wagoner. *Obs.*

wain'rope', *n.* A cart rope. *R.*

wainscot oak. The cerris.

waint. † VAUNT.

waint (*wānt*). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WENT, a way.

wain'wright' (*wān'rīt'*), *n.* [*wain* a wagon + *wright.*] A wagonwright.

wai-pi'ro (*wī-pē'rō*), *n.* [Maori *wai-piro; wai* water + *piro* stinking.] Spirituous liquor; spirits. *New Zealand.*

wair. † FAIR, VER, WERE.

wair (*wār*). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WARE.

wair (*wâr*) *n. Carp.* A piece of plank two yards long and a foot broad. [WARD, WEIRD.

waird. Obs. or Scot. var. of

wa'i-re'po (*wā'ĭ-rā'pō*), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand sting ray (*Dasybatis brevicaudatus*).

wais. † WAS.

waische, waisshe. † WASH.

waische. Obs. pret. of WASH.

waise. † OOZE.

waist. † WASTE, *n.*

ăle, senāte, câre, ăm, account, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

grow.] **1.** That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax; the small part of the body between the thorax and hips. *Chaucer.*

I am in the *waist* two yards about. *Shak.*

2. A garment, or that part of a garment, which covers the body from the neck or shoulders to, or about to, the waist line. Specif.: **a** The bodice, or upper part, of a woman's dress. **b** An undergarment for children, worn similarly, to which other clothing may be buttoned.

3. That part of anything which corresponds in position to, or resembles in some way, the human waist; the middle or central part; as, the *waist* of a boiler, saddle, violin, etc.

4. *Naut.* That part of a vessel's deck between the quarter-deck and forecastle; the middle part of the ship.

5. A girdle or belt for the waist. *Obs. Shak*

waist'band' (wāst'bănd'; -bənd), *n.* **1.** The band which encompasses the waist, esp. one on the upper part of breeches, trousers, pantaloons, skirts, or the like.

2. A sash worn by women around the waist. *Rare.*

waist'belt' (-bĕlt'), *n.* A belt for the waist; sometimes, esp. in military garb, disting. from a belt over the shoulder.

waist boat. *Naut.* A boat carried in a vessel's waist; specif., *Whaling*, that on the port side, usually commanded by the second mate.

waist'cloth' (wāst'klŏth'; 205), *n.* **1.** A cloth or wrapper worn about the waist; esp., such a garment worn about the hips and passing between the thighs.

2. *Naut.* A covering for the hammocks, stowed in the nettings in the waist; — called *hammock cloth* in the United States navy. *Obs. or R.*

waist'coat (wāst'kōt; *colloq.* wĕs'kŭt; wās'- ; 277: *the second pron., formerly almost universal, is still usual in England and frequent in the U. S.*), *n.* **a** A man's garment of ornamental character, formerly worn under the doublet. **b** A sleeveless garment for men, worn under the coat, now extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist. It was formerly worn quite long and of rich and much ornamented materials. It is now usually of the same material as the coat, though often of white for evening dress and of white or colored material for informal wear. **c** A similar garment at times worn by women, esp. as a part of fashionable costume.

It was only when the *waistcoat* was worn without a gown or upper dress that it was considered the mark of a mad or profligate woman. *Nares.*

waist'coat-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* One wearing a waistcoat; esp. a woman wearing one without a gown or upper dress; hence, a strumpet; a harlot. *Obs.*

waist'coat-ing, *n.* A fabric designed for waistcoats, esp., one in which there is a pattern in differently colored yarns.

waist'ed (wās'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *a.* Having a waist; — usually in composition; as, short-*waisted*.

waist'er (-tẽr), *n.* *Naut.* A seaman, usually a green hand or a broken-down man, stationed in the waist of a whaler or, formerly, of a vessel of war; hence, sometimes used as an opprobrious epithet. *Now Rare.*

waist'-high', *a.* & *adv.* High as the waist.

waist'ing, *n.* Material for waists.

waist'line' (wāst'līn'), *n.* A line surrounding, or thought of as surrounding, the waist where it is most contracted.

wait (wāt), *v. i.*; WAIT'ED; WAIT'ING. [ME. *waiten* to watch, wait, OF. *waitier*, var. of *guaitier*, *gaitier*, to watch, attend, F. *guetter* to watch, to wait for, of Teutonic orig.; cf. OHG. *wahta* a guard, watch, G. *wacht*, fr. OHG. *wahhēn* to watch, be awake. See WAKE, *v. i.*] **1.** To watch; observe, look; lie in wait. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. To look (mentally); to be in expectation; — usually with *for*, equivalent to *expect* or *look forward to*.

Joseph of Arimathea, . . . which also *waited* for the kingdom of God. *Mark* xv. 43.

3. To stay or rest in expectation; to stop or remain stationary or inactive, as till the arrival of some person or event or of the proper or favorable time for action; to rest in patience, to stay, not to depart.

All the days of my appointed time will I *wait*. *Job* xiv. 14.
They also serve who only stand and *wait*. *Milton.*

4. To be or remain ready to serve or execute orders; to be in waiting; to act as attendant or servant; esp., to attend or wait upon persons at table; to serve.

to wait after, to wait for. *Obs. Caxton.* — **to w. on** *or* **upon. a** To attend as a servant; to perform services for; to supply the wants of; to serve; as, *to wait on* a gentleman; *to wait on* the table. "Authority and reason *on* her *wait*." *Milton.* **b** To attend; to go and see; to visit on business or for ceremony. **c** To follow as a consequence; to be connected or associated with, to attend. "That ruin that *waits on* such a supine temper." *Dr. H. More.* **d** To watch; guard; to look watchfully at; to observe. *Obs.* "It is a point of cunning *to wait upon* him with whom you speak with your eye." *Bacon.* **e** To attend to; to perform. "Aaron and his sons . . . shall *wait on* their priest's office." *Num.* iii. 10. *Obs.* **f** To look for; to expect. *Obs.* **g** To escort or accompany; to act as bridesmaid or groomsman to; to court. *Colloq.* **h** *Falconry.* To fly above its master, waiting till game is sprung; — said of a hawk. *Encyc. Brit.* **i** To wait or stay for. *Dial.*

wait, *v. t.* **1.** To watch; observe; to look for; expect. *Obs.*

2. To search or look for; to seek after or out. *Obs.*

3. To stay for; to rest or remain stationary in expectation of; to await; as, to *wait* orders; to *wait* a guide.

4. To attend on; accompany; escort; esp., to attend with ceremony or respect; as, to *wait* a funeral. *Obs.*

5. To attend as a consequence; to follow upon. *Obs.*

6. To cause to wait; to defer; postpone; — said of a **meal**; as, to *wait* dinner. *Colloq.*

to wait attendance, to remain in attendance; to be ready to serve or execute orders. *Obs. Shak.*

wait (wāt), *n.* [ME. *waite* watchman, OF. *waite*, var. of *guaite*, *gaite*, watchman, orig. a watching (cf. also OF. *wait*, *guait*, *gait*, F. *guet*, a watching, fr. the v.), fr. OHG. *wahta* watch, or fr. the F. v. See WAIT, *v. i.*] **1.** One who watches; a watchman; sentinel; spy. *Obs. Cursor Mundi.*

2. One of a band of musical watchmen or musicians in England, esp. in the 17th century; a musician who sings or plays at night or in the early morning, esp. at Christmas time; a serenader; also, a piece of music sung by such a band or serenaders.

3. The old form of hautboy, or oboe, played by town musicians; — chiefly in the *pl. Obs.*

4. Watchfulness; also, expectation. *Obs.*

5. Ambush; trap; snare. *Obs.* except in *to lie in wait.*

6. Act of waiting; a delay; halt; also, time or interval of waiting, as between acts of a play.

wait'-a-bit', *n.* Any of several plants bearing thorns or stiff hooked appendages, which catch and tear the clothing; as: **a** The bush lawyer of New Zealand. **b** The greenbrier. **c** Any of various species of hawthorn. **d** In South Africa, one of numerous acacias and mimosas. **e** The grapple plant. **f** The prickly ash.

wait'-a-while', *n.* **a** One of the Australian wattle trees (*Acacia colletioides*), so called from the impenetrability of the thicket which it makes. **b** = WAIT-A-BIT.

wait'er (wāt'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *waitere*; cf. OF. *waiteor*, *guaiteor*, nom. *waitiere*, *guaitiere*, a watcher, F. *guetteur*. See WAIT, *v. i.*] **1.** A watcher; watchman; spy; waylayer. *Obs.* exc. in composition, as in tide*waiter*.

2. One who waits; specif.: **a** One who waits for or awaits something. **b** An attendant; a servant in attendance, as, formerly, a man who did household work, or a waiting woman; now, esp., a man who waits at table, esp. a public table.

3. A vessel or tray on which something is carried, as dishes, etc.; a salver.

wait'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WAIT.—**in waiting,** in attendance; as, lords *in waiting*. See under LORD and LADY. *Eng.* — **w. gentlewoman,** a woman who waits on a person of rank. — **w. maid, w. woman,** a maid or woman who waits on another as a personal servant. — **w. man,** a man who waits on another as a personal servant; esp., a valet. — **w. vassal,** an attendant. *Obs.* — **w. woman.** See WAITING MAID.

waiting room. A room for the use of persons waiting, as at a railroad station or other public place.

wait'ress (wāt'rĕs), *n.* A female waiter or attendant at table, esp. at a public table.

waive (wāv), *v. t.*; WAIVED (wāvd); WAIV'ING. [ME. *waiven*, *weiven*, to set aside, remove, AF. *weyver*, OF. (assumed) *wever*, var. of *guever* to abandon, prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *veifa* to wave, to vibrate, Goth. *biwaibjan* to wind about, AS. *wæfan* to wrap up. Cf. VIBRATE, WAIF.] **1.** To put, turn, swing, cast, or set aside; remove; cast off; reject; leave; vacate; desert. *Obs.*

The night com, and the chamber is *weyved*. *Gower.*

2. To put away, or give up, a claim to; to relinquish; abandon; forsake; forgo.

He *waiveth* milk, and flesh, and all. *Chaucer.*

3. *Law.* **a** To throw away; to relinquish voluntarily, as a right which one may enforce if he chooses. **b** *Early Eng. Law.* To abandon or forsake. In very early times a woman could not be outlawed, because she was never *in law*; but later, in Bracton's day, essentially the same result was accomplished by waiving her.

Syn. — See RELINQUISH.

waive, *v. i.* **1.** To turn aside; to twist away; deviate. *Obs.*

2. To leave off; to cease; also, to refuse. *Obs. Gower.*

waive, *n.* [See WAIF, WAIVE, *v. t.*] *A* waif; castaway. *Obs.*

waiv'er (wāv'ẽr), *n.* [AF. *weyver*, inf. as n. See WAIVE, *v.*] *Law.* Act of waiving something; act of waiving, or intentionally relinquishing or abandoning, some known right, claim, or privilege. Cf. ACQUIESCENCE.

Wai Wu Pu (wī wōō pōō). [Chinese *wai*[4] foreign + *wu*[4] affairs + *pu*[4] office.] The Department of Foreign Affairs in the Chinese government.

The Tsung-li Yamen, or Foreign Office, created by a decree of January 19, 1861, was in July, 1902, superseded by the formation of a new Foreign Office called the *Wai Wu Pu*, . . . with precedence before all other boards. *J. Scott Keltie*

Wa-kash'an (wä-käsh'ăn), *a.* [Nootka Indian *waukash* good. When heard by Cook at Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound, it was supposed to be the name of a tribe.] Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians of the regions around Vancouver. They are expert seamen, build plank houses, and were formerly slaveholders.

wake (wāk), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *vök* a hole, opening in ice, Sw. *vak*, Dan. *vaage*, also Icel. *vökr* moist, perh. akin to E. *humid*.] **1.** An open space of water surrounded by ice. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. The passage cut through ice for a vessel. *Obs. or R.*

3. The track left by a vessel in the water; by extension, any track; as, the *wake* of an army.

This effect followed immediately in the *wake* of his earliest exertions. *De Quincey.*

4. A line or roll of hay. *Dial.*

in the wake of, *Naut.*, in line with, or having the same direction as; also, at or near to.

wake, *v. i.*; WAKED (wākt) or WOKE (wōk); WAK'ING (wāk'ing). [ME. *waken* (pret. *wok*, *wook*, p. p. *waken*), AS. *wacan* to wake, be born (pret. *wōc*, p. p. *wacen*), combined with the kindred ME. *wakien* (pret. & p. p. *waked*) to watch, be awake, AS. *wacian* (pret. *wacode*), var. of *wæccan* to watch, be awake; akin to OFries. *waka*, OS. *wakōn*, D. *waken*, G. *wachen*, OHG. *wahhēn*, Icel. *vaka*, Sw. *vaka*, Dan. *vaage*, Goth. *wakan*, v. i., us*wakjan*, v. t., AS. *weccan*, v. t., D. *wekken*, G. *wecken*, Icel. *vekja*, Skr. *vājay* to rouse, to impel. Cf. VIGIL, WAIT, *v. i.*, WATCH, *v. i.*] **1.** To be or to continue awake; not to sleep; specif., to watch; to keep watch or vigil, as over a corpse; to hold a wake.

The father *waketh* for the daughter. *Ecclus.* xlii. 9.
Though wisdom *wake*, suspicion sleeps. *Milton.*

2. To sit up late for festivities or revel. *Obs.*

The king doth *wake* to-night, and takes his rouse. *Shak.*

3. To be roused from sleep; to awake; — often with *up*. *Woke* up at the sound of the concluding doxology. *G. Eliot.*

4. To be excited or roused up; to be stirred up from a dormant, torpid, or inactive state; to awake.

Then *wake*, my soul, to high desires *Keble.*

5. To become alive again; to undergo resurrection.

wake (wāk), *v. t.* **1.** To rouse from sleep; to awake.

The angel . . . came again and *waked* me. *Zech.* iv. 1.

2. To put in motion or action; to arouse; excite.

Lest fierce remembrance *wake* my sudden rage. *Milton.*

3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death; to reanimate; revive; as, to *wake* sad memories.

4. To watch, or sit up with, at night, as a dead body; to hold a wake over.

wake, *n.* **1.** Act of waking, or being awaked; also, state of being awake. *Obs. or Poetic.*

Making such difference 'twixt *wake* and sleep. *Shak.*

2. State of forbearing sleep, especially for solemn or festive purposes; a vigil. *Milton.*

3. *Ch. of Eng.* An annual parish festival formerly held in commemoration of the dedication of a church. Orig., prayers were said on the evening before, and hymns sung during the night, in the church; later, these vigils were discontinued, and the festival degenerated into a fair or market, often lasting several days, and marked by excess and riot.

4. The sitting up of persons with a dead body, often attended with a degree of festivity, chiefly among the Irish.

"Blithe as shepherd at a *wake*." *Cowper.*

wake current. *Naut.* A current caused by, and moving in the same direction with, a vessel, due to friction.

wake'ful (wāk'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Not sleeping; indisposed to sleep; affected with insomnia; hence, watchful; vigilant.

Dissembling sleep, but *wakeful* with the fright. *Dryden.*

2. That wakes; awakening. *Now Rare.* "The *wakeful* trump of doom." *Milton.*

— **wake'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **wake'ful-ness,** *n.*

wak'en (wāk'n), *v. i.*; WAK'ENED (-nd); WAK'EN-ING. [ME. *waknen*, AS. *wæcnan*, or *wæcnian*; akin to Goth. *gawaknan*. See WAKE, *v. i.*] To wake: **a** To become awake; to cease to sleep; to be awakened.

Early, Turnus *wakening* with the light. *Dryden.*

b To continue awake; to keep watch or vigil; to watch.

wak'en, *v. t.* **1.** To excite or rouse from sleep; to wake.

2. To excite; rouse; to move to action; to awaken.

Venus now wakes, and *wakens* love. *Milton.*

wak'en-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who wakens; an awakening.

2. *Scots Law.* Revival of an action, or the process for it.

wak'er (wāk'ẽr), *n.* One who wakes; specif.: **a** One who rouses from sleep. **b** One who keeps watch or vigil; a watcher. **c** One who takes part in a wake.

wake'-rob'in, *n.* **a** Any species of *Arum*; esp., in England, the cuckoopint. **b** In America, any of various species of *Trillium*; also, the jack-in-the-pulpit.

wakf (wŭkf), *n.* [Ar. *waqf*.] *Moham. Law.* The granting or dedication of property in trust for a pious purpose, that is, to some object that tends to the good of mankind, as to support a mosque or caravansary, to provide for support of one's family, kin, or neighbors, to benefit some particular person or persons and afterward the poor, etc.; also, the trust so created, or the property in trust.

wa'kif (wä'kĭf), *n.* [Ar. *wāqif*.] *Moham. Law.* The person creating a wakf.

wak'ing (wāk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WAKE. Hence: **n. 1.** Act of one that wakes; state, fact, or period of being awake.

2. A watch, also, a watching; a vigil. *Obs. Wycliffe.*

Wal'chi-a (wŏl'kĭ-ă; wôl'-), *n.* [NL., after Johann E. I. *Walch* Ger. mineralogist.] *Paleobot.* A genus of pinaceous fossil trees, having short, triangular, spirally arranged falcate leaves and ovate cones with persistent ovate scales. It is characteristic of the Permian, but ranges through the Trias, and is closely related to the genus *Araucaria*.

Wal-den'ses (wŏl-dĕn'sēz), *n. pl.* [LL. *Waldenses*, *Valdenses*.] *Eccl.* A sect of dissenters from the system of the Roman Catholic Church, founded about 1170 by Petrus Waldus, or Peter Waldo, a merchant of Lyons. Waldo and his followers were devoted to Bible reading and public preaching, and sought to revive primitive pureness of living. They desired to remain in the Roman Catholic Church, but were forced to become a separate body. Their polity was a modified episcopacy and their theology had features resembling Protestantism, esp. in rejecting purgatory and in cultivating Scripture knowledge. Coming into connection with the Bohemian Brethren in the 15th, and the Reformation in the 16th, century, they were led to profess Protestant principles. Their chief seats were the alpine valleys of the old provinces of Dauphiné and Provence in France and Piedmont in Italy, in which last they still survive in considerable numbers. They were formerly subjected to many and great persecutions on the part of the ecclesiastical and political authorities, notably in 1655, when they were so severely treated that Cromwell called upon the Protestant nations to interfere in their behalf.

Wal-den'sian (-shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Waldenses. — *n.* One of the Waldenses.

waist anchor. *Naut.* A sheet anchor. See ANCHOR, *n.*, 1

waist board *Naut.* Temporary planking in the waist, esp. in the gangway to protect against seas.

waist boater *Whaling.* The officer commanding the waist boat, usually the second mate.

waist'less, *a.* Without waist; unshapely.

waistour. † WASTER.

waist'rel. Var. of WASTREL. *Dial. Eng.*

waist tree *Naut.* Formerly, a rough spar placed on the rail in the waist of a ship.

wait. † WET, WIT, *v.*

wait (wāt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WOT, know.

wai'ter (wā'tẽr; -tẽ). Dial. Eng. var. of WATER.

wait'er-age (wāt'ẽr-āj), *n.* Service of a waiter; attendance.

wait'er-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

wait'er-ing, *n.* Service or employment as a waiter.

wait'-fee', *n.* *Early Feudal Law.* A commutation paid in lieu of **wait'-serv'ice**, or watching at the lord's castle.

waith. † WATHE.

waith, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *vāð* piece of cloth, garment, E. WEED garment.] Cloth made into a garment, as in a woman's plaid. *Obs. Scot.*

with, *a.* Wandering; roaming. — *v. i.* To wander. — *n.* Anything astray and unclaimed. Cf. WAIF, *n.*, 2. *All Obs Scot.*

waith'man, *n.* Wanderer; hunter; traveler; fugitive. *Obs. Scot.*

wait'ing-ly, *adv.* of WAITING.

waits'men, *n. pl.* [See WAIT, *n.*] Musicians. *Obs*

waiv. Waive. *Ref. Sp.*

waivd. Waived. *Ref. Sp.*

waiv'er-y (wāv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* *Early Eng. Law.* The act of depriving a woman of the protection of the law by waiving her.

wai'vod, wai'vode (wā'vŏd). Vars. of VOIVODE.

waiv'ure (wāv'ûr), *n.* Waiver. *Obs. or R*

wai'wode (wā'wōd), **wai'wode-ship,** etc. Vars. of VOIVODE, etc.

wak. † WAKE, WEAK.

wak. Var. of WACK, damp.

Wa-kam'ba (wä-käm'bä), *n. pl.* A Bantu people of British East Africa somewhat assimilated to the Hamites in customs.

wa-kan' (wä-kän'), *or* **wa-kan'da** (-dä), *n.* Natural magic; supernatural or divine power in nature; — Siouan for *manito*.

wake. Var. of WAIK, weak.

wake, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *vacare* to be vacant.] To be vacant. *Obs. Scot*

wa-keel'. Var. of VAKIL.

Wake knot. See HERALDIC KNOT.

wake'man, *n.* A watchman. *Obs*

wak'en (wāk'n), *a.* Awake; alert. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng*

wak'en-er (wāk'n-ẽr), *n.* One that wakens.

wake'ness, *n.* State or period of being awake. *Obs.*

waker. † WACKER.

waker, *a.* [AS. *wacor*.] Wakeful; watchful; vigilant. *Obs.*

wake'rife (wāk'rīf), *a.* [See WAKE, *v. i.*, RIFE, *a.*] Wakeful; watchful; alert. — **wake'rife-ly,** *adv.* — **wake'rife-ness,** *n. All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wakerly, *adv.* [*waker*, a. + *-ly*; cf. AS. *wacorlīce*.] Wakefully. *Obs.*

wakess, *n.* [Cf. WAKE, in this sense.] A wake; a feast *Obs.*

wake'time', *n.* Time during which one is awake. *Rare.*

wakie. † WOKIE.

wakien. † WAKE, *v.*

wa'ki-ki (wä'kē-kē), *n.* Shell money. *South Sea Islands.*

wa-kil'. Var. of VAKIL.

wak'ing (wāk'ĭng), *p. pr & p. a.* of WAKE.

wak'i-up. Var. of WIKIUP.

wak'ken (*dial.* wăk'n). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of WAKEN

Wak'ker's hyacinth germ See HYACINTH BACTERIOSIS.

wakne. † WAKEN

wakrong, *a.* [See WAKER, *a.*] Wakeful. *Obs.*

Wa-kwa'fi (wä-kwä'fē), *n. pl.* [Swahili, fr. the pl. sign *wa* + a Masai word designating a country.] Masai who have abandoned nomadic life and established agricultural communities, in British East Africa.

wak'y (wāk'ĭ), *a.* Wakeful.

wal. † WALL. [carnage. *Obs.*

wal, *n.* [AS. *wæl*.] Slaughter;

Wal. *Abbr.* Walloon [LACH.

Wal'ach (wŏl'ăk). Var. of WAL-

Wa-la'chi-an (wŏ-lā'kĭ-ăn). Var. of WALLACHIAN.

Wa'la-pi (wä'lä-pĭ), *n.* One of a tribe of Yuman Indians dwelling on the Colorado River in northwestern Arizona, mainly stock raisers.

walaway. † WELLAWAY.

walc. † WALK, *n.*

wald. † WOLD, WOULD

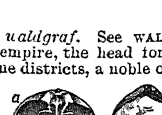
wald, *n.* [AS *weald*, *gewealdan*.] Power; sway; rule. *Obs.*

wald, *v. t.* [AS. *wealdan*.] To possess; govern; rule. *Obs.*

waldeged. † WALL-EYED.

wald'grave (wôld'grāv), *n.* [G. *waldgraf.* See WALD ; MARGRAVE.] In the old German empire, the head forest keeper; also, formerly, in the Rhine districts, a noble of a certain rank ; a kind of count.

Wald-hei'mi-a (wôld-hī'mĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL., after G. F. v. *Waldheim* (1771-1853), German entomologist and paleontologist.] *Zool.* A genus of brachiopods closely resembling *Terebratula* but having longer brachial loops. Many species are found as fossils, and a few still exist in the deep sea.



Waldheimia *a* W. *flavescens*, Interior showing Loop *b* W. *cranium*.

Wald-stein'i-a (-stīn'ĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL., after Count Franz Adam von *Waldstein* (1759-1823), Austrian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of rosaceous perennial herbs with the aspect of strawberries (*Fragaria*), but having yellow flowers with terminal styles, and few carpels, seated on a short hairy receptacle. They are natives of temperate regions, and are known as *barren strawberries.*

wale (wāl), *n.* [ME. *wale;* cf. Icel. *val* choice, akin to G. *wahl* choice, Goth. *waljan* to choose, and E. *will.*] A choosing ; choice ; also, the choicest or best ; the pick. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wale, *v. t.* [ME. *walen.* See WALE choice.] **1.** To choose ; select ; hence, to woo or court. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To pick out the refuse of (coal) by hand. *Dial. Eng.*

wale (wāl), *n.* [ME. *wale* a wale or weal, a gunwale, AS. *walu* a mark of stripes or blows, prob. orig., a rod ; akin to Icel. *völr* a round stick, Goth. *walus* a rod, staff. Cf. WEAL a wale.] **1.** A streak or mark made on the skin by a rod or whip ; a stripe ; a wheal. *Holland.*

2. A ridge or streak rising above the surface, as of cloth ; hence, texture, as of cloth ; grain.

Thou 'rt rougher far.
And of a coarser *wale,* fuller of pride. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. A timber bolted to a row of piles ; a wale piece.

4. *Naut.* **a** The side of a ship or boat. *Obs.* **b** *pl. Shipbuilding.* Certain strakes of the outside planking of a vessel ; the bends ; as, channel *wales,* or strakes along the spar deck, etc. Cf. STRAKE, 3, *Note.* **c** = WALE KNOT. *Rare.*

5. *Basketwork.* A finishing-off course of weaving consisting of four rods worked alternately. See BASKET, *Illust.*

wale, *v. t.* ; WALED (wāld); WAL'ING (wāl'ĭng). **1.** To mark with wales, or stripes.

2. To fasten, secure, or protect, with a wale or wale piece.

3. *Basketwork.* To furnish with a wale or wales.

4. *Chiefly Fort.* To weave the web of, as a gabion, esp. with two or more rods at once.

wale piece. Any piece, as a beam, timber, etc., intended to ward off dangerous impact from masonry or the like, as the stringpiece of a pier where shipping is received.

Wal'er (wāl'ẽr), *n.* [From *Wales,* i. e., New South Wales.] A horse, esp. for cavalry, imported from New South Wales ; also, any Australian horse. *Colloq.*

☞ The term originated in India, whither many horses are exported from Australia (esp. New South Wales).

wal'ing (wāl'ĭng), *vb. n.* of WALE ; also, a wale, as for piles, or wales collectively ; material for wales.

walk (wôk), *v. i.;* WALKED (wôkt) ; WALK'ING. [ME. *walken,* pret. *welk* (cf. also ME. *walkien,* pret. *walkede,* to walk, to full, as cloth), fr. AS. *wealcan,* pret. *wéolc,* to roll, turn, revolve ; akin to D. *walken* to felt hats, to work a hat, G. *walken* to full, OHG. *walchan* to beat, to full, Icel. *vālka* to roll, to stamp, Sw. *valka* to full, to roll, Dan. *valke* to full ; cf. Skr. *valg* to spring ; perh. influenced by AS. *weallian* to roam, go as a pilgrim, akin to G. *wallen,* OHG. *wallōn.*] **1.** To roll ; toss. *Obs.*

2. To roll by ; pass. *Obs.*

An hundred winter *welken.* *Genesis & Exodus.*

3. To be in motion ; to go ; hence, of the tongue, to move incessantly; wag ; roll. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

4. To go forth or about; to roam; ramble ; wander. *Obs.*

To *walken* in the wodes wilde. *Chaucer*

5. Specif. : To go restlessly about contrary to the normal course of nature, as a somnambulist or a specter.

I have heard, but not believed, the spirits of the dead
May *walk* again. *Shak.*

6. To move along on foot ; to advance by steps ; to go at a moderate pace ; specif., of two-legged creatures, to proceed without running, or lifting one foot entirely before the other touches the ground ; of four-legged creatures, to proceed with a gait in which at least two feet are always on the ground (see GAIT, 3) ; sometimes, specif., to move or go on foot for exercise or amusement.

Now riden this folk and *walken* on fote
To seche that seint in selcouthe londis. *Piers Plowman.*

7. To move off ; to depart. *Obs. or Colloq.*

He will make their cows and garrans to *walk.* *Spenser*

8. To behave ; to pursue a course of life ; to conduct one's self. "We *walk* perversely with God." *Jer. Taylor.*

9. To move in a manner likened to walking, as a chimney or other masonry swaying through the action of winds, alternate expansion and contraction, or the like.

to walk into, to attack ; to give a thrashing or verbal lashing to ; also, to eat greedily of ; to devour. *Colloq. or Vulgar.*

He *walks into* us all as if it were our faults. *T. Hughes*

— **to w. over,** in racing, to go over a course at a walk ; — said of a horse when there is no other starter ; hence, *Colloq.,* to gain an easy victory in any contest. — **to w. Spanish,** to walk on tiptoe involuntarily through another's lifting one by the seat of the trousers, etc., as in boy's sport ; hence, to walk gingerly ; to be forced by another to act or proceed ; also, to get discharged. *Colloq., U. S.*

If in his presence we had dared talk Greek we should certainly have *walked Spanish.* *J. Jefferson.*

— **walk about,** *Mil.,* an expression used by British officers to notify a sentry that they waive salutes

walk (wôk), *v. t.* **1.** To pass through, over, or upon ; to traverse ; to perambulate ; as, to *walk* the streets.

As we *walk* our earthly round. *Keble.*

2. To cause to walk ; to lead, drive, or ride, with a slow pace ; as, to *walk* one's horses. *Shak.*

3. [AS. *wealcan* to roll. See WALK to move on foot.] To full, as cloth or yarn. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

4. To take for a walk ; to guide in a walk.

5. To move in a manner likened to walking. *Colloq.*

She *walked* a spinning wheel into the house, making it use first one and then the other of its own spindling legs to achieve progression rather than lifting it by main force *C. E. Craddock.*

6. *Sporting.* To put or keep (a puppy) in a walk ; to train (puppies) in a walk. *Cant.*

to walk one's chalks, to make off ; to take French leave. *Slang.* — **to w. Spanish,** to cause to walk Spanish. See the *t. t. Colloq.* — **to w. the chalk,** *or* **the chalk mark** *or* **line,** to act always with strict propriety ; to keep "straight ; " — from the testing of a man's sobriety by making him try to walk on a straight line chalked on the floor. *Colloq.* — **to w. the plank,** to walk along a plank laid across the bulwark of a ship, until one overbalances it and falls into the sea, — a method of disposing of captives practiced by pirates ; hence, to vacate an office or position under compulsion. — **to w. up,** *Hunting,* to force (game) to rise or break cover by walking towards it.

walk, *n.* [Cf. AS. *geweale* a rolling, motion. See WALK, *v.*] **1.** Act of walking, or moving on the feet at a slow pace or without running.

2. Act of walking for recreation or exercise ; as, a morning *walk ;* an evening *walk.*

3. Manner of walking ; gait ; as, to know one at a distance by his *walk.* In the walk of quadrupeds there are always at least two feet on the ground. See GAIT, *n.*, 3.

4. Conduct; course of action; behavior; manner of living.

5. Habitual or proper place, range, or sphere of action ; province ; as, the *walk* of the historian.

He opened a boundless *walk* for his imagination. *Pope.*

6. That in or through which one walks, or a place designed for walking ; specif. : **a** One's accustomed place for walking ; hence, a haunt. **b** A path specially arranged or paved for walking ; as, a graveled *walk* in a garden ; sometimes, a sidewalk. **c** An avenue for promenading ; a promenade ; esp., an avenue in a park or woods ; hence, *Obs.,* pl., a park ; pleasure grounds. *Shak.*

7. In coffee, coconut, and other plantations, the space between two rows of trees ; also, the rows of trees with the space between them.

8. A place or region in which animals may graze or exercise ; place of wandering or pasture ; range, pasture land.

He had *walk* for a hundred sheep. *Latimer.*

9. Specif. : *Sporting.* **a** A place for keeping and training puppies. **b** An inclosed area of some extent to which a gamecock is confined to prepare him for fighting.

10. The route or district regularly served by a vender ; as, a milkman's *walk. Eng.*

11. A hunting district in a park or forest. *Obs.*

12. A procession. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

13. A village fair. *Dial. Eng.*

walk'er (wôk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who walks (in any sense) ; specif., a pedestrian.

A very close and gracious *walker* he has been. *C. Kingsley.*

2. That with which one walks ; a foot or leg. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. In *Obs.* senses : **a** One who wanders about, as by night ; a prowler. **b** *Eng. Forest Law.* A forester. **c** [AS. *wealcere.* See WALK, *v. t.*, 3.] A fuller of cloth.

4. A stick insect or similar orthopteran.

walk'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WALK. Hence : *a.* Of agricultural implements, designed to be drawn by animal power and guided or operated by a man on foot.

walking beam, *Mach.,* any oscillating lever or beam (see BEAM, *n.*, 10) for transmitting power, as in a beam engine, one form of oil derrick, or the like ; a working beam. — **w. boat** *or* **scow,** *Engin.,* a scow moved by "walking" it on spuds which are lowered and lifted as required for this purpose, used esp. for laying pipe, etc., in swift rivers. — **w. crane,** *Mach.,* a light crane traveling on an overhead channel iron and a single rail vertically beneath this in the floor. — **w. delegate,** *Trade-unions,* an official appointed by a union to ascertain whether its rules are observed by its members and their employers and to represent the union in dealing with employers. — **w. fern.** = WALKING LEAF **a.** — **w. fish,** any of numerous Asiatic fishes of the family Ophiocephalidæ which are able to travel about on land. They have a special cavity over the gills lined with a spongy membrane which is supposed to retain moisture to aid in respiration. They construct a curious nest for their young. Some of the species, as *Ophiocephalus marulius,* become more than four feet long. — **w. gentleman** *or* **lady,** *Theater,* an actor or actress engaged for parts of little importance where good appearance is desired. *Obsoles.* — **w. leaf. a** Any fern of the genus *Camptosorus,* esp. *C. rhizophyllus.* See CAMPTOSORUS. **b** A leaf insect. — **w. line,** in stair building, the imaginary line upon which the widths of the treads are set out, used esp. where there are winders. It is generally taken at about 18 inches from the inside of the handrail. Called also *line of travel.* — **w. mort,** a vagrant woman who travels on foot. *Old Thieves' Cant.* — **w. papers,** *or* **w. ticket,** an order to leave; dismissal, as from office. *Colloq.* — **w. pipe,** a pipe for supplying water under pressure to portable hydraulic machines, esp. riveting machines. — **w. scow.** = WALKING BOAT. — **W. Stewart** (stū'ẽrt), John Stewart (1749-1822), an English traveler, who walked through Hindustan, Persia, Nubia, Abyssinin, the Arabian Desert, Europe, and the United States. — **w. stick. a** A stick or staff carried in the hand habitually when walking ; a cane. **b** A stick insect, as *Aplopus mayeri,* common in America. — **w.-stick palm,** a slender Australian pinnate-leaved palm (*Baculavia monostachya*). — **walking straw,** a stick insect, esp. a large Australian species (*Cyphocrania titan*) which reaches a length of six or eight inches. — **w. sword,** a very light sword formerly worn as a part of a gentleman's civil costume. — **w. toad,** the natterjack. — **w. twig,** a stick insect. — **w. tyrant,** a stout-legged crested tyrant flycatcher (*Machetornis rixosa*), of South America. — **w. wheel,** *Mach.,* a prime mover consisting of a wheel driven by the weight of men or animals walking either in it or on it ; a treadwheel.

walk'out' (wôk'out'), *n.* A labor strike. *Colloq., U. S.*

walk'-o'ver, *n.* In racing, the going over a course by a horse which is the only starter ; any race in which all but one of those entered fail to appear ; hence, *Colloq.,* a one-sided contest ; an uncontested, or an easy, victory.

wall (wôl), *n.* A wall knot. — **wall and crown.** See 2d KNOT, 1.

wall, *v. t.* To make a wall knot on the end of (a rope).

wall (wôl), *n.* [AS. *weall,* fr. L. *vallum* a wall set with palisades ; cf. *vallus* a stake, pale, palisade , akin to Gr. ἧλος a nail. Cf. INTERVAL.] **1.** A work or structure of stone, brick, or other materials, raised to some height, and intended for defense or security, or for an inclosure ; esp. : **a** A solid and permanent inclosing fence, as around a field, a park, a town, etc. **b** One of the upright inclosing parts of a *building* or a *room.*

2. A defense ; rampart ; a means of protection ; in *pl.,* fortifications, in general ; works for defense.

To rush undaunted to defend the *walls.* *Dryden.*

3. Something that is like, or suggestive of, a wall.

4. *Mining.* **a** The side of a level or other mine working. **b** The country rock bounding a vein laterally.

5. The bounding side or inside surface of a natural or artificial cavity or vessel ; as, the *walls* of a boiler.

the wall, the right or privilege of walking next to the wall or inner side of a sidewalk or pavement, as when meeting others or walking with another ; — a privilege regarded as of value in former times of narrow or no footways because it afforded a safer or cleaner passage, and hence now by courtesy given by a gentleman to a lady walking with him. — **to drive, push,** *or* **thrust to the w.,** to force or push aside or to an extreme position ; to compel to give way ; to get the advantage of, or mastery over ; to crush; as, he was *driven to the wall* by his inefficiency.

wall (wôl), *v. t.;* WALLED (wôld) , WALL'ING. **1.** To inclose with a wall or as with a wall ; to provide with walls.

2. To defend by walls or as if by walls ; to fortify.

The terror of his name that *walls* us in. *Denham.*

3. To close or fill with a wall, as a doorway.

4. To hinder or restrain as by a wall.

wal'la-ba (wŏl'*ä*-bä), *n.* [Arawak.] A cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Eperua falcata*) of Demerara, with pinnate leaves and clusters of red flowers. The reddish brown wood is used for palings and shingles ; the bitter bark is medicinal.

wal'la-by (-bĭ), *n. ; pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [In the language of George's River, Cowpasture, and Appin, *wolabā* a kind of kangaroo.] Any of various small and medium-sized kangaroos, including many of the genus *Macropus* (except the large plain-colored species) and several allied genera. The large wallabies (brush kangaroos), as the red-necked wallaby (*M. ruficollis*), are more brightly colored and much smaller than the typical kangaroos. Many wallabies, as the hare wallaby, pademelon, etc., are no larger than a hare. See ROCK WALLABY, NAIL-TAILED WALLABY.

on the wallaby, *or* **on the wallaby track,** on a wandering or aimless course suggestive of the rambling track of the wallaby in the bush. *Colloq., Australia.*

Wal'lace's line (wŏl'ăs-līz). [After Alfred R. *Wallace,* who defined it.] *Zoögeog.* An imaginary line separating the Oriental and Australian regions. It passed between Bali and Lombok, between Celebes and Borneo, and to the eastward of the Philippines. Recent authors contend that it should pass east rather than west of Celebes. The faunas on either side of the line are remarkably distinct.

Wal-la'chi-an (wŏ-lā'kĭ-ăn), *a.* [G. *Wallache, Walache,* a Wallachian, OHG. *Walah, Walh,* a speaker of a Romance language, orig. a Celt ; cf. LGr. Βλάχος (ultimately fr. G.) a Wallachian. See WELSH, WALNUT.] Of or pert. to Wallachia, a former principality, now part of the kingdom, of Roumania. — **Wallachian embroidery,** a kind of solid embroidery done in buttonhole stitch. — **W. sheep,** one of a breed of domestic sheep of southeastern Europe and western Asia having very long upright spirally twisted horns.

Wal-la'chi-an, *n.* One of the people whose original home was Wallachia, though many are now settled in Hungary and throughout the Balkans; also, their language, the original alphabet of which, a modified form of Cyrillic, is now generally replaced by Roman characters. See ROUMANIAN.

wall arcade. *Arch.* An arcade built as part of, or against, a wall, usually a blind arcade chiefly for ornament.

wall barley. A European annual grass (*Hordeum murinum*) resembling barley, but found as a weed in waste ground along roadsides, hedgerows, etc.

wall box. *Mach.* A frame set in a wall to receive a pillow block or bearing for a shaft passing through the wall.

wall creeper. A small bird (*Tichodroma muraria*) of the family Certhiidæ, inhabiting cliffs in the mountains of southern Asia, Europe, and northern Africa and, in migration, frequenting walls about towns. It is mostly gray, black, and white, but has a bright crimson wing patch.



Wall Creeper.

wall cress. Any cress of the genus *Arabis,* exclusive of the tower mustard. **b** The mouse-ear cress.

wald'flute' (wôld'flōōt'; valt'-), *n.* [G. *wald* in *waldflote* + E. *flute*] *Music* An organ flute stop of soft but resonant tone.

wald'gra-vine (wôld'grā-vēn), *n* [Fem. of *waldgrave ;* cf. LANDGRAVINE.] The wife of a waldgrave.

wald'horn' (wôld'hôrn'; vält'-), *n.* [G., lit., forest horn.] *Music.* The natural horn; the old valveless hunting horn. Cf. FRENCH HORN.

wale. [*v.;* WAL, slaughter.

wale. † VALLEY; VEIL; WAIL.

wale, *a.* [Cf. AS. *weallan* to well up. E. WELL, *v. i.*] Eddying; surging. *Obs.* [*Obs or R.*

wale knot. *Naut.* = WALL KNOT.

wal'er (wāl'ẽr), *n.* One who wales, or produces wales on the skin. *Colloq.*

wal'er, *n. Coal Mining.* One who picks out refuse from coal in the cars. *Local, Eng.*

walet. † WALLET.

walew. † WALLOW.

wale'wort' (wāl'wûrt'). Var. of WALLWORT.

Wal-hal'la (wŏl-hăl'*ä* ; wäl-hăl'la), *n* [Cf. G. *Walhalla.*] = VALHALLA.

wa'li (wä'lē), *n.* [Ar. *wālī.*] Governor or prefect, as of a Turkish province.

wal'ie (wāl'ĭ). Var. of WALLY, excellent ; large ; a toy, etc.

wal'ing (wāl'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WALE. [Var. of VALISE.]

wa-lise' (wä-lēs'). Obs. or Scot.

walish. † WELSH. [*Obs. Scot.*

walit, *p. a.* = WALE, choice.

walk. † WELK.

walk (wôk). Scot. var. of WAKE.

walk'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

walk'-a-bout', *n.* A tramp, or vagrant. *Obs.*

walkane. † WAKEN, *a.*

walk'-a-round', *n.* A dance, or a part of a dance, in which the dancers walk around in a large circle or the like, as among negroes ; also, the music for such.

walkene, walkne. † WELKIN.

walk'er, *or* **hook'ey walk'er** (hōōk'ĭ wôk'ẽr), *interj.* An exclamation of incredulity or the like. *Slang, Eng.*

Walker Tariff. See TARIFF, 1 c.

walking fan. A large fan used to protect the face from the sun when walking out of doors.

walking foot. One of the legs of a crustacean, or other arthropod, fitted for walking.

walk'ist, *n.* A walker.

walk'mill', *n.* A fulling mill. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

walk'rife. Var. of WAKERIFE, *a.*

walkt. Walked. *Ref. Sp.*

Wal'kyr, Wal-kyr'i-an, etc. = VALKYR, VALKYRIAN, etc.

wal-kyr'ie, *n.* [AS. *wælcyrie.*] **1.** [*cap.*] = VALKYRIE.

2. A witch ; a sorceress. *Obs.*

wall (*dial.* wâl), *n* **a** A wave. *Obs.* **b** [Cf. Fries. *walle.* See WALL to boil.] A spring ; a well. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wall (*dial.* wâl), *v. i.* [AS. *weallan.* Cf. WELL, *v.*] To boil; well up; seethe. *Obs.* — *n. t.* To boil. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wall, *v. i.* [Cf. WELD, *v.*] To be consonant. *Obs. Scot.*

Wall. *Abbr.* Wallachian.

wal'la (wŏl'*ä*). Var. of WALLAH.

wal'la. *n.* Kennerly's salmon.

wallaby acacia. The shrub *Acacia rupeni. Australia.*

wallaby bush. A Tasmanian evergreen euphorbiaceous shrub (*Beyeria viscosa*) [*Table II.*]

wallaby grass. See GRASS.

Wal'lach, Wal'lack (wŏl'ăk), *n. & a.* = WALLACHIAN.

wal'lah (wŏl'*ä*), *n.* Also *walla.* [Hind. *wālā;* properly an adjectival affix equivalent to L. *-arius,* and denoting agent, doer.] Agent ; a master or owner ; a servant or worker; also, *Colloq.,* a person, a fellow. Cf. COMPETITION WALLAH. *Anglo-Ind.*

wall anchor. = BEAM ANCHOR.

wal'la-roo' (wŏl'*ä*-rōō'), *n.* [In the language of George's River, Cowpasture, and Appin, *wolarū* mountain kangaroo.] Any of several kangaroos of the genus *Macropus,* esp. *M. robustus.*

Wal'la-wal'la. (wŏl'*ä*-wŏl'*ä*), *n.* One of a small tribe of Shahaptians of Washington and Oregon. Since 1855 they have been on the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon. They were Christianized by Jesuits about 1840, and are now farmers and stock raisers

wallaway. † WELLAWAY

wall'bird', *n.* The spotted flycatcher. *Local, Eng.*

wall bracket *Mach.* A bracket for supporting a bearing and designed to be fastened to a wall.

wall crane. A crane fixed to a wall, often a form of jib crane.

walled (wôld), *a.* Furnished or inclosed with a wall or walls; fortified. — **walled plains**, *Astron.*, crateriform depressions on the moon, the interiors of which are nearly level and 40 to 150 miles in diameter. They are usually surrounded by an intricate system of mountain ranges, separated by valleys, crossed by ravines, and united at various points by cross walls and buttresses.

Wal-le'ri-an (wŏ-lē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named from, Dr. A. V. Waller, an English physiologist (1816-70). **Wallerian degeneration**, *Med.*, the degeneration of nerve fibers which follows injury or disease of a nerve and progresses from the seat of injury along the axon away from the neurone while the part between the seat of injury and the neurone remains intact. — **W. law**, the law underlying Wallerian degeneration. — **W. method**, the method of identifying tracts of nerve fibers, esp. in the spinal cord, by observing the direction of degeneration after section.

wal'let (wŏl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *walet*, perh. the same word as ME. *watel* a bag. Cf. WATTLE.] **1.** A bag or sack for carrying about the person, as for holding the necessaries for a journey, in one form long, open at the middle, and closed at the ends; a knapsack; a pack.

> Time hath, my lord, a *wallet* at his back,
> Wherein he puts alms for oblivion *Shak.*

2. Anything hanging loose like a bag. Cf. WATTLE, *n.*, 4. *Obs.* "*Wallets* of flesh." *Shak.*

3. A flat leather bag with a top opening closed by a flap or the like, used for carrying tools, etc.; a tool bag.

4. A pocketbook, esp. one of some size for papers, paper money unfolded, etc., with a flap fastened by a clasp or strap; also, a small flat bag or purse for coins carried on the person.

5. *Angling.* An outfit of small tools, materials, etc., likely to prove useful on a trip.

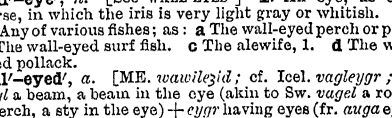
wall'-eye', *n.* [See WALL-EYED.] **1.** An eye, as of a horse, in which the iris is very light gray or whitish.

2. Any of various fishes; as: **a** The wall-eyed perch or pike. **b** The wall-eyed surf fish. **c** The alewife, 1. **d** The wall-eyed pollack.

wall'-eyed', *a.* [ME. *wawileȝid;* cf. Icel. *vageygr;* fr. *vagl* a beam, a beam in the eye (akin to Sw. *vagel* a roost, a perch, a sty in the eye) + *eygr* having eyes (fr. *auga* eye). See EYE.] **1.** Having a very light gray or whitish eye.

2. Glaring-eyed; fierce-eyed. "*Wall-eyed* wrath." *Shak.*

wall-eyed herring, the alewife, 1. — **w. perch** *or* **pike**, an American fresh-water food fish (*Stizostedion vitreum*) having



Wall-eyed Perch.

large and prominent eyes. — **w. pollack**, a large sooty-black pollack (*Theragra fucensis*) of the Pacific coast of North America from Monterey northward. — **w. surf fish**, a common California fish (*Hyperprosopon argenteus*), of a nearly uniform sooty color with traces of silvery on the sides.

wall fern. The common polypody.

wall'flow'er (wôl'flou'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Any species of *Cheiranthus;* esp., *C. cheiri*, a perennial brassicaceous plant, with sweet-scented flowers varying from yellow to orange and deep red. In Europe it is common on old walls.

2. In Australia, a species of *Gastrolobium* (*G. grandiflorum*); desert poison bush; — called also *native wallflower*.

3. A woman or man who remains by the wall as a spectator at a dance. *Colloq.*

wall fruit. Fruit borne by trees trained against a wall.

wall gecko. Any of several Old World geckos which live in or about buildings and run over walls, clinging by suckers on the feet.

wall germander. The common germander (*Teucrium chamædrys*).

wall hawkweed. The European hawkweed *Hieracium murorum*; — so called from its habit.



Wall Gecko (*Tarentola mauritanica*).

wall'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making a wall or walls.

2. Walls, collectively; material for walls.

walling wax. Wax used by etchers to make a bank, or wall, round the edge of a plate to hold the etching acid, etc.

wall knot. [Cf. WALE knot.] *Naut.* A kind of knot, single or double, crowned or double crowned, made by interweaving the unlaid strands at the end of a rope. See 2d KNOT, 1.

wall lizard. A common lizard (*Lacerta muralis*) of southern Europe, Asia Minor, and northern Africa, which frequents houses and lives in the chinks and crevices of walls.

Wal-loon' (wŏ-lōōn'), *n.* [Cf. F. *Wallon.*] One of a people, primarily of Celtic or Alpine race, inhabiting southern Belgium, esp. Hainaut, Namur, Liége, and Luxemburg, and about one third of Brabant; also, their language, Belgian French. — **Wal-loon'**, *a.*

Walloon Church. A Protestant church in the Netherlands, the members of which are descendants of refugees from France and Flanders in 1581 and later. They use French in their services, and the Geneva Catechism.

wal'lop (wŏl'ŭp), *v. i.;* -LOPED (-ŭpt); -LOP-ING. [Prob. imitative. Cf. GALLOP boil.] To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling, with noise. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wal'lop, *v. t.* To beat soundly; flog; thrash. — *n.* A blow; resounding stroke. *Both Scot., Dial. Eng., & Colloq., U. S.*

wal'lop (wŏl'ŭp), *v. i.* [OF. *waloper*, var. of *galoper*. See GALLOP.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To move quickly, but with great effort; to gallop.

2. To move in a rolling, cumbersome manner; to tumble over or about; to flounder; to waddle.

> Sleek sea beasts who roared and rolled and *walloped* in the spouting surges. *Kipling.*

3. To be slatternly.

4. To dangle, flutter, or flap, as rags.

wal'lop, *v. t. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To dance violently. **b** To move fast; to throw or tumble over; to kick about; to wag, as the tongue.

wal'lop, *n.* **1.** A quick, rolling movement; a gallop. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A beat or palpitation; a throb. *Obs. Scot.*

3. A leap, jump, or plunge. *Scot.*

wal'low (wŏl'ō), *v. i.;* WAL'LOWED (-ōd); WAL'LOW-ING. [ME. *walwen*, AS. *wealwian;* akin to AS. *wielwan*, v. t., to roll, Goth. *walwjan* (in comp.) to roll, L. *volvere;* cf. Skr. *val* to turn. Cf. VOLUBLE, WELL, *n. & v.*] **1.** To roll one's self about, as in mire; to tumble or roll about; to move lazily or heavily in any medium; to welter; to flounder; as, swine *wallow* in the mire.

> I may *wallow* in the lily beds. *Shak.*

2. To live or continue in brutish satisfaction in some, usually vicious or degraded, condition or mode of life.

> God sees a man *wallowing* in his native impurity. *South.*

Syn. — See GROVEL.

wal'low, *v. t.* To roll, as in something unclean. *Rare.*

wal'low, *n.* **1.** Act of wallowing.

2. A kind of rolling walk or gait. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

3. A place to which an animal comes to wallow; also, the depression made by its wallowing; as, a buffalo *wallow*.

wal'low-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that wallows.

2. *Mach.* A lantern pinion; a trundle.

wall paper. Paper for walls of rooms; paper hangings.

wall pellitory. A European urticaceous plant (*Parietaria officinalis*), of diuretic properties, growing on old walls.

wall pennywort. A European crassulaceous plant (*Cotyledon umbilicus*) having rounded fleshy leaves.

wall pepper. The common stonecrop (*Sedum acre*).

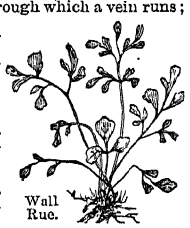
wall plate. **a** *Arch.* A continuous plate on a wall to support posts, joists, etc. See PLATE, *n.*, 4 **a** (1), & ROOF, *Illust.* **b** *Mining.* A vertical timber of a set, placed along the wall of a shaft. **c** *Mach.* A metal plate or bracket secured flat against the wall to support a bearing, machinery, etc.

wall rib. In a medieval ribbed vault, a rib next to, and in a plane parallel to, the longitudinal wall; a formeret.

wall rock. *Mining.* The rock through which a vein runs; the country rock next to the vein.

wall rocket. A European brassicaceous herb (*Diplotaxis tenuifolia*).

wall rue. A small delicate spleenwort (*Asplenium ruta-muraria*) found on walls, cliffs, etc., in Europe and America.



Wall Rue.

wall saltpeter *or* **saltpetre.** Calcium nitrate, found as an efflorescence on walls exposed to decaying nitrogenous matter.

wall'-sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a. Naut.* Of a vessel, having sides nearly perpendicular. Cf. BANK-SIDED.

wall spring. A spring issuing from stratified rocks.

Wall Street. A street towards the southern end of the borough of Manhattan, New York City, extending from Broadway to the East River; — so called from the old wall which extended along it when the city belonged to the Dutch. It is the chief financial center of the United States, hence the name is often used for the money market and the financial interests of the country.

wall tent. A tent with upright cloth sides corresponding to the walls of a house.

wall tower. A tower forming an essential part of a wall, esp. in old fortifications.

wall tree. *Hort.* A fruit tree trained against a wall, as is often done in European horticulture.

wall vase. *Art.* A vase intended to hang against a wall, esp. one having the design and character of an ordinary vase, but with one side entirely flat.

wall wasp. A common European solitary wasp (*Odynerus parietus*) which makes its nest in the crevices of walls.

wall'wort' (wôl'wûrt'), *n.* Any of several wall-inhabiting plants, as danewort, the wall pellitory, the wall pepper, etc.

wal'nut (wôl'nŭt; 277), *n.* [ME. *walnot*, AS. *wealhhnutu* a Celtic or foreign nut, a walnut; *wealh* foreign, strange, n., a Welshman, Celt (akin to OHG. *Walh*, properly, a Celt, from the name of a Celtic tribe, in L. *Volcæ*) + *hnutu* a nut; akin to D. *walnoot*, G. *walnuss*, Icel. *valhnot*, Sw. *valnöt*, Dan. *valnöd*. See NUT; cf. WELSH.] **1.** **a** The fruit or nut of any tree of the genus *Juglans*, esp. that of *J. regia*, commonly distinguished in the United States as the *English walnut*. **b** A tree of this genus or its wood. The walnuts are ornamental shade trees, and the wood of several species, notably the black walnut, is valuable for furniture, indoor finishings, etc. See JUGLANS; also ENGLISH WALNUT, BLACK WALNUT, BUTTERNUT, 1.

2. The shagbark hickory or its nut. *Local, U. S., esp. New Eng.*

walnut borer. **a** A blue-winged longicorn beetle (*Gaurotes cyanipennis*) whose larva bores into the wood of the black walnut. **b** Any of several ambrosia beetles that bore under the bark or in the wood of the black walnut, esp. *Monarthrum gyri*, *Xyleborus dispar*, and *X. xylographus*.

walnut brown. A deep warm brown color, like that of the heartwood of the black walnut.

walnut case bearer. *Zoöl.* A small moth (*Mineola juglandis*) whose larva lives in a portable case on the walnut.

walnut moth. Any of numerous moths whose larvæ eat the foliage of the walnut; esp.: **a** The regal moth. **b** The imperial moth. **c** The luna moth. **d** Any of several red underwings of the genus *Catocala*. **e** A dagger moth (*Acronycta*, syn. *Apatela*, *americana*), found also on the maple. **f** Either of three species of arctiid moths of the genus *Halisidota* (*H. caryæ*, *H. tessellaris*, and *H. maculata*). **g** *Datana ministra*, whose hairy gregarious larva defoliates also the hickory, birch, oak, chestnut, linden, and apple.

walnut spanworm. The larva of a geometrid moth (*Comodes plumigeraria*) which sometimes defoliates the English walnut in California.

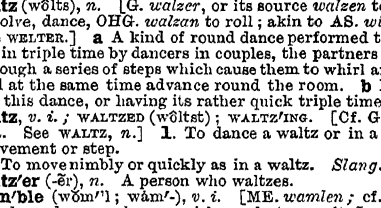
walnut sphinx. A large brown-and-gray sphinx (*Cressonia juglandis*) whose larva feeds on the leaves of the black walnut and hickory.

walnut weevil. A weevil (*Conotrachelus juglandis*) similar to the plum weevil, whose larvæ live in green walnuts.

walnut worm. The larva of any walnut moth, esp. that of the regal moth (which see) and of *Datana ministra*.

Wal-pur'gis (vål-pōōr'gēs), *n.* A female saint (8th century) of English birth who is reputed to have converted the Saxons to Christianity. Her festival, "Walpurgis Night," the evening before May Day, was believed, in German superstition, to be the occasion for a witches' Sabbath on the Brocken, a peak of the Harz Mountains.

wal'rus (wôl'rŭs; wŏl'-; 277), *n.* [D. *walrus;* of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *valros*, *hvalros*, Sw. *vallross*, Norw. *hvalros;* lit., whale horse; akin to Icel. *hrosshvalr*, AS. *horshwæl*. See WHALE; HORSE.] A very large marine mammal (*Odobenus rosmarus*) of the Arctic Ocean, allied to the seals but forming a distinct family, Odobenidæ. In the male the upper canine teeth form greatly elongated protruding tusks and the neck and shoulders are very thick and heavy.



Walrus.

Individuals often weigh over a ton. The female has smaller, slenderer tusks. The skin makes valuable leather, the tusks are fine ivory, and the blubber yields oil. The animals have been much hunted, and are now rare except in the far north. The walrus of Bering Sea and northward is larger than the Atlantic animal and is usually regarded as a variety or distinct species (*O. obesus*).

Wal-to'ni-an (wôl-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Izaak Walton (1593-1683), author of "The Compleat Angler." — *n.* A disciple of Walton; an angler. *Lockhart.*

waltz (wôlts), *n.* [G. *walzer*, or its source *walzen* to roll, revolve, dance, OHG. *walzan* to roll; akin to AS. *wieltan*. See WELTER.] **a** A kind of round dance performed to music in triple time by dancers in couples, the partners going through a series of steps which cause them to whirl around and at the same time advance round the room. **b** Music for this dance, or having its rather quick triple time.

waltz, *v. i.;* WALTZED (wôltst); WALTZ'ING. [Cf. G. *walzen*. See WALTZ, *n.*] **1.** To dance a waltz or in a waltz movement or step.

2. To move nimbly or quickly as in a waltz. *Slang.*

waltz'er (-ẽr), *n.* A person who waltzes.

wam'ble (wŏm'bl; wăm'-), *v. i.* [ME. *wamlen;* cf. Dan. *vamle*, and *vammel* squeamish, ready to vomit, Icel. *væma* to feel nausea, *væminn* nauseous, and E. dial *wamble*, *wammel*, to roll, to walk unsteadily, to feel sick.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To rumble; — said of the stomach in nausea.

2. To move unsteadily. Specif.: **a** To writhe; wriggle; twist. **b** To quiver; shake. **c** To revolve; spin. **d** To stagger; totter. **e** To turn topsy-turvy; to tumble. **f** To ramble. **g** To rise in seething; — said of water.

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walle. † WELL, *r.*

walled (wôld), *a.* [See WALL-EYED.] Lacking in color or form; — said of an eye. *Colloq. or Dial.*

walleheved. † WELLHEAD.

wall engine. A vertical engine bedded flat against a wall, usually with the crank shaft above the cylinder or cylinders.

wall'er, *n.* [G.] The wels.

wall'er (wôl'ẽr), *n.* One who builds walls

wallet. † VALET.

wal'let-eer', *n.* One who carries a wallet, as a traveler *Obs.*

wal'let-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

wall frame. = WALL BOX.

wall gillyflower. Wallflower, 1.

wall grenade. *Mil.* A grenade larger than a hand grenade, to be thrown from a wall.

wall'hick', *n.* [Cf. HICKWALL.] The lesser spotted woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

wal'lie (wŏl'Y). A valet *Scot.*

wall ink. European brooklime.

wal-lise' (wȧ-lēs'). Dial. var. of VALISE.

wall'-less, *a.* See -LESS.

wall lettuce. A European wild lettuce (*Lactuca muralis*).

wall lichen. A rock lichen (*Parmelia parietaria*).

wall link. = WALKING LEAF a.

wall louse. = WOOD LOUSE b.

wall moss. **a** Any moss that grows on a wall. **b** Wall lichen. **c** Common stonecrop. *Dial. Eng.*

wall net. A fishing net set vertically to inclose a space.

wall newt. Wall lizard.

Wal'loon' (wȧ-lōōn'). Var. of WALLOON.

wal-loon' (wŏ-lōōn'), *n. Agric.* A disease of tobacco.

Walloon guard. Formerly, the bodyguard of the Spanish monarch, consisting of Walloons.

wal'lop-er, *n.* One that wallops.

wal'lop-er, *n.* = WHOPPER, something enormous. *Dial.* — **wal'lop-ing,** *a. Dial.*

wal'lop-ing, *a.* Large; strong; bouncing; whopping. *Dial.*

wal'low (wäl'ō; wŏl'ō), *n.* The alder. *Dial. Eng.*

wal'low, *v. t.* To roll. *Obs.*

wal'low (*dial.* wäl'ō; wŏl'-), *v. i.* [AS. *wealwian.*] To fade; wither. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wal'low, *a.* [Cf. AS. *wealg* lukewarm, tepid, Norw. dial. *valg* insipid, D. *walg* loathing, repugnance.] Tasteless; insipid; also, nauseous. *Dial. Eng.*

wal'low-ish, *a.* [*wallow,* n. + *-ish.*] Flat; insipid; nauseous; mawkish. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **wal'low-ish-ness,** *n. Obs.*

wall pie. Wall rue.

wall piece. A flat timber secured to a wall as a bearing for the upper end of a shore, etc.

wall'-plat' (wôl'plăt'), *n.* The spotted flycatcher. It builds its nest on walls. *Local, Eng.*

wall spleenwort. The wall rue.

wall string. *Stair Building.* The string (of a staircase) that is next to the wall. [*Obs.*]

wallure, *n.* [See WALL.] Walls.

wall-wight, *a.* [Cf. WELL, *adv.*, or perh. WALE to choose; WIGHT, *a.*] Excellently wight, or valiant. *Obs.*

wal'ly (wăl'Y). Var. of WALY.

wal'ly, *v.t.* Fondle; indulge *Obs.*

wal'ly (wăl'Y), *a.* [ME *wale*, a. & n., choice. Cf. WALE choose.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Excellent; fine. **b** Ample; large; robust. **c** Pleasant; jolly.

wal'ly, *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Good fortune; prosperity. *Obs.* **2.** An ornament or toy; a gewgaw; *pl.,* finery.

wal'ly-drag' (wăl'Y-drăg'; wŏl'Y-), *n.* Also **wal'y-drag'gle** (-drăg'g'l). A feeble, undergrown, or slovenly creature; the youngest of a brood. *Scot*

wal'y-gowd'y (wăl'Y-gōd'Y; -gōōd'Y), *n* [Dial. *wally* excellent. Cf. WALE choose; GAUD ornament.] Precious jewel or ornament; — in endearment. *Scot.*

walm, *v. i.* [AS. *weallan*: cf. *wælm* billow.] To boil up; to seethe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

walm, *n.* [AS. *wælm.*] A boiling and bubbling; bubbling water; a spring. *Obs.*

walnot. † WALNUT.

walnut oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

walnut scale. A round scale (*Aspidiotus juglansregiæ*) which infests the English walnut

walour. † VALOR.

wal-pur'gite (wŏl-pûr'jīt; -gīt), *n. Min.* A hydrous arsenate of bismuth and uranium, in thin yellow crystals. [sandpiper.

walrus bird. The pectoral

walrus oil. See OIL, *Table II.*

Walsh. † WELSH.

walsh (wălsh; wŏlsh), *a.* = WALLOWISH. — **walsh'ness,** *n. Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Walsheman. † WELSHMAN.

Walsh nott. † WALNUT.

walspere, *n.* [AS. *wælspere.*] A spear used in battle. *Obs.*

walt (wălt; wŏlt). Scot. & dial. Eng var. of WELT, *n.* [*Obs.*]

walt, *v.t.* Overthrow; castdown.

walt, *a.* [Ct. AS. *unwealt* not given to rolling, steady.] Apt to turn; unsteady; crank. *Obs.*

walt (wŏlt; wălt), *v. i.* [ME. *walten* to roll, overturn. Cf. WELTER, *v. i.*] 1. To roll; overturn; tumble; totter. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng*

2. To rush; pour; flow. *Obs.*

walter. † WATER [*Obs Scot.*]

walt'er, *n.* An upset; disorder.

walt'er (wŏl'tẽ(r), *v. i.* [ME. *walteren*, akin to *weltren.* See WELTER.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To roll or toss about; to welter; as: a To grovel; wallow. b To wamble. *Obs.* c To reel; stagger; tumble. d To surge. [*Obs.*]

wal'ter (wŏl'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *Waltier*, a dial. form of *Gualtier, Gautier*, F. *Gautier*, of G. origin; cf. G. *Walther*, OHG. *Walthere, Walthari:* cf. G. *walten* to rule, OHG. *waltan*, and G. *heer* army, OHG. *hari.*] Lit., ruling the host; — masc. prop. name. L. *Gaulterus* (gwăl-tē'rŭs); F. *Gauthier, Gautier* (gō'tyĕ'); It. *Gualtiero* (gwăl-tyĕ'rō); Sp. *Gualterio* (gwăl-tā'rē-ō); G. *Walther* (vȧl'tẽr).— Dim. *Walt, Wat* (*Wat'kin*, obs.).

wal'ter-er, *n.* One who overturns. *Obs.*

walterot. *n.* Absurdity. *Obs.*

walth (wălth). Scot. of WEALTH.

Wal'ton's Pol'y-glot (wŏl'-tŭnz). See POLYGLOT, *n.*, 2.

wal'tron (wŏl'trŭn), *n.* A walrus. *Obs.*

waltrot. † WALTEROT.

wal'ty (wŏl'tĭ), *a.* [Cf. WALTER to roll.] Liable to roll; crank. *Rare.*

waltz, *v. t.* To move nimbly or turn rapidly. *Slang.*

walue. † VALUE.

walwa † WELLAWAY.

walwe. † WALLOW.

walwort. † WALLWORT.

walx. † WAX. [WALLY.

wal'y (wăl'Y). Scot. var. of

wal'y (wăl'Y; wŏl'Y), *interj.* [Cf. WELLAWAY.] An exclamation, usually of grief. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*—*n.* A lament. *Scot.*

wal'y-coat' (wăl'Y-kōt'). Var. of WYLIECOAT.

wam. † WHOM.

wa'ma-ra' (wä'mä-rä'), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *guamacá*, name of a Cuban tree.] The brown ebony of British Guiana.

wamb, wambe. † WOMB.

Wam'ba (wŏm'bȧ), *n.* The self-sacrificing clown, or jester, of Cedric in Scott's "Ivanhoe."

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wam'ble (wŏm'l ; wâm'-), *n.* A rumbling or similar disturbance of the stomach; a feeling of nausea. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

wam-pee' (wŏm-pē'), *n.* [Chin. *huang*[2] *p'i*[2], lit., yellow skin.] *Bot.* **a** An Asiatic rutaceous tree (*Clausena wampi*); also, its fruit, which is about the size of a large grape, and has a hard rind and a peculiar flavor. **b** = PICKEREL WEED **a**. *Southern U. S.*

wam'pum (wŏm'pŭm; wŏm'- ; 277), *n.* [Algonquian *wampompeag ; wamp* (fr. *wab* white) + *ompe* a string (of shell beads) + *ak* or *ag*, a sign for the plural number. Cf. PEAG.] Beads made of shells, used by the North American Indians as money, as ceremonial pledges, or as ornaments. They were polished and strung together in belts or sashes. There were two kinds, black, or dark purple, and white, the black having double the value of the white. From its convenience in the fur trade with the Indians, wampum was largely used by the earlier settlers of the Eastern colonies, as far south as Virginia, and imitation wampum of white porcelain was made for sale to the Indians.

wam'pum-peag' (-pēg'), *n.* [See WAMPUM ; PEAG.] Strictly, the white kind of shell beads used as money, etc., by the aborigines of North America, hence, by extension, any shell money used by them ; wampum ; peag.

wan (wŏn), *a.* [ME. *wan* wan, pale, faint, perh. fr. the idea of discolored, not having its proper color, AS. *wann, wonn, wan, won*, dark, lurid, livid.] **1.** Dark, gloomy ; dusky ; black ; — now used chiefly of water. *Obs. or Scot.*

2. Having a pale or sickly hue ; pale ; pallid.

My color . . . [is] *wan* and of a leaden hue *Chaucer*
With the *wan* moon overhead *Longfellow*

3. *Obs.* **a** Sad ; sorrowful. **b** Frightful ; huge ; severe.

Syn. — See PALE.

wan, *n.* Quality of being wan ; wanness. *Rare.*

Tinged with *wan* from lack of sleep *Tennyson.*

wan, *v. i. & t.* ; WANNED (wŏnd) ; WAN'NING. To grow or make wan ; to become or make pale or sickly in looks.

"All his visage *wanned*." *Shak.*

wan-. [AS. *wan-, wan*, a., *wana*, wanting, lacking, akin to E. *wane*, v. i.] An obsolete prefix used in Anglo-Saxon and Middle English as a particle of negation meaning *deficient, wanting*. It was frequently interchanged with *un-*, not.

wand (wŏnd), *n.* [ME. *wand, wond*, of Scand. origin ; cf. Icel. *vöndr*, akin to Dan. *vaand*, Goth. *wandus ;* perh. orig., a pliant twig, and akin to E. *wind* to turn.] **1.** A twig ; a small branch. *Obs.* Cf. YARD.

2. A small stick ; switch ; rod.

With good smart blows of a *wand* on his back. *Locke*

3. A rod for some special purpose, as : **a** A staff of authority ; a verge. **b** A rod used by conjurers, diviners, magicians, etc. **c** A fishing rod or pole. *Scot* **d** *Scots Law.* A baton or staff which, with the blazon, constitutes the insignia of a messenger of a court, which he must show in executing a caption ; — called also **wand of peace.**

4. An osier ; a wicker. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wan'der (wŏn'dẽr), *v. i.* ; WAN'DERED (-dẽrd) ; WAN'DERING. [ME. *wandren, wandrien*, AS. *wandrian ;* akin to G. *wandern* to wander ; fr. AS. *windan* to turn. See WIND to turn.] **1.** To ramble here and there without any certain course or with no definite object in view, to range about ; to stroll ; rove ; roam ; stray.

They *wandered* about in sheepskins and goatskins. *Heb* xi 37

2. To go away ; to depart ; to stray off ; deviate ; err ; to go astray ; as, a writer *wanders* from his subject.

O, let me not *wander* from thy commandments. *Ps* CXIX 10

3. To be delirious ; not to be under guidance of reason ; to rave ; as, the mind *wanders ;* he *wanders* in fever.

4. To lose one's self or one's way. *Scot. or Dial.*

Syn. — Range, ramble, roam, rove, stroll. — WANDER, STRAY. To WANDER is to roam or ramble, esp. without definite course ; STRAY suggests more positively deviation from a fixed course, or unsettled or vagrant wandering ; as, "I *wandered* lonely as a cloud" (*Wordsworth*) ; "We *wandered* to the Pine Forest" (*Shelley*) ; "or *wanders* thoughtful in the silent wood" (*Pope*) ; "We have erred, and *strayed* from thy ways like lost sheep" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*) ; "fallows gray, where the nibbling flocks do *stray*" (*Milton*) ; "Wild it *strays* through the old garden ground of boyish days" (*Keats*) ; "[Here] it might be possible for the student to *wander*, perhaps even to *stray*, at his own pleasure" (*A. T. Balfour*). See RAMBLE, SAUNTER, DEVIATE, VAGRANT, RANDOM.

wan'der (wŏn'dẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To travel over without a certain course ; to traverse ; to roam or stroll through.

"[Elijah] *wandered* this barren waste." *Milton.*

2. To lose or get lost ; also, to bewilder. *Scot. or Dial.*

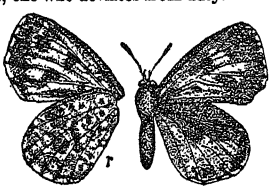
wan'der, *n.* Act of wandering ; a rambling ; a stroll.

Our mother took her two little boys by the hand, for a *wander* about the fields *Borrow.*

wan'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that wanders ; a rambler ; one who roves ; hence, one who deviates from duty.

2. A planet. *Obs.*

3. **a** A brown-and-black American butterfly (*Feniseca tarquinius*) of the family Lycænidæ. Its larva feeds on woolly aphids of the genus *Schizoneura*, esp. on the alder blight. **b** A wandering spider.



Wanderer, 3 a. *r* Left Wings reversed

wan'der-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WANDER. — **wandering albatross,** a large black-winged white albatross (*Diomedea exulans*), widely distributed in southern oceans. See ALBATROSS, *Illust.* — **w. cell,** *Anat.*, a leucocyte, esp. one which has passed into, and moves about in, the substance of a tissue or organ. — **w. dervish.** See DERVISH, 1. — **W. Jew. a** In a widespread medieval legend, locally surviving, a Jew whom Christ, on his way to the crucifixion, condemned to wander undying upon the earth until Christ's second coming. In the commonest version the Jew is a cobbler before whose house Christ stopped to rest. The Jew, named Joannes Buttadeus, drove him away, saying, "Why dost thou tarry here ?" Jesus replied, "I go away, but tarry thou till I come again." According to one account his name was Cartaphilus, but was changed afterwards to Joseph on his conversion. In Germany, his name is made Ahasuerus. **b** (1) Any of several trailing or creeping commelinaceous plants of cultivation, as *Zebrina pendula, Tradescantia fluminensis*, and *Commelina nudiflora*. The common Wandering Jew of the florists is *Zebrina pendula*. See ZEBRINA. (2) The beefsteak saxifrage ; also, the Kenilworth ivy. *Local, Eng.* — **w. kidney,** *Med.*, a morbid condition in which one kidney, or, rarely, both kidneys, can be moved in certain directions ; — called also *floating kidney, movable kidney.* — **w. liver,** *Med.*, a morbid condition of the liver, similar to wandering kidney. — **w. spider,** any of a tribe of spiders (*Vagabundæ*) that wander about in search of their prey. — **w. star,** a planet. *Obs.* — **w tattler,** a shore bird (*Heteractitis incanus*) of the coast and interior of Alaska and many Pacific islands. It is similar in form and size to the yellowlegs, but the color of the upper parts is a uniform slaty gray. — **W. Willie,** in Scott's "Redgauntlet," a blind vagabond fiddler, named Steenson, who tells a tale about his grandfather. See STEENSON, STEENIE.

wan'der-oo' (-o͞o'), *n.* [Singhalese *wandurā* : cf. Skr *vānara* monkey.] **a** Any of several species of langurs. **b** Erron., the lion-tailed monkey.



Wanderoo **b**, Male.

wane (wān), *v. i.* ; WANED (wānd) ; WAN'ING (wān'ĭng). [ME. *wanien*, AS. *wanian, wonian*, fr. *wan, won*, deficient, wanting ; akin to D. *wan-*, G. *wahn*sinn, insanity, OHG. *wan, wana-*, lacking, *wanōn* to lessen, Icel. *vanr* lacking, Goth. *wans ;* cf. Gr. *ἐΰνις* bereaved, Skr. *ūna* wanting, inferior. Cf. WANT lack, WANTON.] **1.** To be diminished ; to decrease ; — contrasted with *wax*, esp. of the moon (meaning its illuminated portion).

Like the moon, aye wax ye and *wane* *Chaucer.*

2. To decline ; fail ; sink.

Land and trade . . . *wane* together *Sir J. Child*

wane, *v. t.* To decrease. *Obs.*

wane, *n.* [ME. *wane*, AS. *wana*. See WANE, *v.*] **1.** Want ; lack. *Obs.*

2. Decrease ; decline, failure ; diminution ; declension.

Though the year be on the *wane*. *Keble.*

3. The apparent decrease of the illuminated part of the moon from full to new.

4. The natural curvature of a log or of the edge of a board sawed from a log ; the beveled edge of a board or plank as sawed from an unsquared log.

want (wŏnt ; wŏnt ; 277), *n.* [Orig. an adj., fr. Scand. ; cf. Icel. *vant*, neuter of *vanr* lacking, deficient. See WANE, *v. i.*] **1.** State or fact of not having ; state or fact of being without anything ; absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired, lack ; dearth ; as, *want* of power, food.

From having wishes in consequence of our *wants*, we often feel *wants* in consequence of our wishes. *Rambler.*

2. Specif., absence or lack of necessaries ; destitution ; poverty ; penury ; indigence ; as, to be in *want.*

3. That which is needed or desired ; a thing of which the loss is felt or that is indispensable ; what is not possessed, and is necessary for use or pleasure ; a necessity.

Habitual superfluities become actual *wants*. *Paley.*

4. A vacant space or place ; a gap. *Obs.*

5. *Coal Mining.* A barren interval in a coal seam, not attended by a dislocation of the strata. *Eng.*

6. A time of want. *Obs.*

7. A defect in intelligence. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See LACK, POVERTY.

want, *v. t.*, WANT'ED ; WANT'ING. **1.** To be without ; to be destitute of, or deficient in, not to have, to lack, as, to *want* knowledge ; to *want* food.

The unhappy never *want* enemies. *Richardson.*

2. To dispense with ; to do without. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

3. To have occasion for, as useful, proper, or requisite ; to require ; need ; as, in winter we *want* a fire

4. To feel need of, to wish or long for ; to desire ; crave.

"What *wants* my son ?" *Addison.*

Syn. — See DESIRE.

want, *v. i.* [ME. *wanten ;* cf. Icel. *vanta* to be wanting. See WANT a lack.] **1.** To be absent, deficient, or lacking ; to fail, or fall or come short, to lack ; — often used impersonally with *of ;* as, it *wants* ten minutes of four.

2. To be in a state of destitution ; to be needy ; to lack.

You have a gift, sir (thank your education),
Will never let you *want*. *B Jonson.*

want'age (wŏn'tăj ; wŏn'-), *n.* That which is wanting ; amount lacking ; deficiency.

want'er (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who wants or is in need.

2. A man wanting a wife, or a woman wanting a husband ; an unmarried person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

want'ing, *a.* **1.** Absent ; lacking, missing ; deficient ; as, one of the oars is *wanting ;* not *wanting* in zeal.

2. Destitute ; needy. *Obs. Dryden.*

wan'ton (wŏn'tŭn), *a.* [ME. *wantoun*, contr. fr. *wantowen ; wan-* wanting (see WANE, *v. i.*), hence expressing negation + *towen*, p. p., AS. *togen*, p. p. of *tēon* to draw, to educate, bring up, hence, properly, ill-bred. See TUG, TOW to draw through water.] **1.** Undisciplined ; unrestrained ; hence, loose ; free ; wild ; luxuriant ; roving ; playful ; sportive. "In woods and *wanton* wilderness." *Spenser.*

How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise ! *Addison.*

2. Wandering from moral rectitude ; perverse ; dissolute.

"Men grown *wanton* by prosperity." *Roscommon.*

3. Specif. : Deviating from the rules of chastity ; lewd ; lustful ; lascivious ; libidinous ; lecherous.

Not with *wanton* looking of folly. *Chaucer.*

4. Reckless ; heedless ; malicious ; as, *wanton* mischief.

Syn. — See GRATUITOUS.

wan'ton, *n.* **1.** One brought up without restraint ; an undisciplined person ; a pampered pet ; a frolicsome trifler ; — used rarely as a term of endearment.

I am afeard you make a *wanton* of me. *Shak.*

2. A lewd person ; a lascivious man or woman.

Not to knit my soul to an approved *wanton* *Shak.*

wan'ton, *v. i.* ; WAN'TONED (-tŭnd) ; WAN'TON-ING. **1.** To rove, ramble, or frolic without rule or restraint ; to revel.

Nature here *wantoned* as in her prime. *Milton.*

2. To sport in lewdness ; to play the wanton.

wan'ton, *v. t.* **1.** To make wanton. *Obs.*

2. To pass or waste wantonly.

3. To express wantonly, or lightly. *Rare.*

Whose warbling tunes might *wanton* out my woes. *Th. Brabine.*

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wam'bling-ly, *adv.* With wambling, or nausea. *Obs.*

wam'bly (wŏm'lĭ ; wâm'-). *a* Faint ; squeamish, as from hunger ; also, unsteady ; shaky. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Wam-but'ti (wâm-bŭt'ē), *n. pl.* A Pygmy people of equatorial Africa, discovered by Stanley in the great forest along the Ituri. They are among the shortest of the Pygmies.

wame (wām), *n.* [See WOMB.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** The womb. **b** The belly ; stomach. **c** Fig. : A hollow ; room

waned. *a.* [Cf. AS. *wā, wēa*, woe (see WOE), *wēamōd* angry.] Angry. *Obs.*

wame'fou, wame'fu' (wām'fo͞o), **wame'ful** (wām'fo͝ol ; -fo͞o), *n.* A bellyful. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wam'el (*Scot.* wŏm'l, wâm'-). Obs. or Scot. var. of WAMBLE.

wament. † WAYMENT.

wame'tow', wame'towe' (wām'tō' ; -tou'), *n.* E. dial *wame* belly + *tow*. See WOMB ; row a rope.] A horse's girth or bellyband. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wam'len, wam'mel. † WAMBLE.

wam'mer-ah (wŏm'ẽr-ä). Var. of WOMERAH. [Var. of WAMBLE.]

wam'mle (*dial.* wŏm'l, wâm'-).]

wamp (wŏmp), *n.* [Perh. orig. white. Cf. Natick *wŏmpi*, Narraganset *wŏmpatuck*, a goose. Cf. WAMPUM.] The common American eider. *Local, U. S.*

Wam'pa-no'ag (wŏm'pă-nō'ăg), *n.* An Indian of an important Algonquian tribe formerly holding the eastern shore of Narragansett Bay. They were nearly exterminated in King Philip's War, and have been extinct since the 18th century.

wampe. † VAMP.

wamp'ish (wŏm'pĭsh), *v. i.* To fluctuate ; to swing. — *v. t.* To brandish ; flourish. *Both Obs. Scot.*

wam'ple (wŏm'p'l ; wâm'-), *v. t. & i.* To wind ; intertwine. *Scot*

wampum snake A horn snake

wan. † WANE ; WHAN, whom ; WHEN. [of WAND, a stick.]

wan (wân). Scot & dial. Eng | **wan** (wăn). Scot. & dial Eng pret of WIND

wan (wān). Obs or Scot. & dial Eng. pret & p p. of WIN.

wan, *a.* [AS. See WANE, *v.* ?] Wanting ; absent ; deficient ; small ; weak. *Obs.*

wa'na. † IGUANA.

wan'a-gan. Var. of WANIGAN.

wanbeleve. *also* **wanbeleveness,** *n.* [See WAN- ; BELIEF.] *Obs.* Want of belief.

wan-chan'cy (wŏn-chăn'sĭ), *a.* [See WAN- ; CHANCE.] Dangerous ; unlucky. Cf. UNCHANCY *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wand (wând). Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of WIND. [wands. *Obs.*]

wand, *v. t.* To inclose with | wand, *n.* [Cf. *wande* to turn aside.] Hesitation. *Obs*

wand, *v. t.* To wander. *Obs. Scot.*

wan-da'll-an, *n.* A vandal *Obs.*

wande. † WONDE.

wande, *v. i* [AS. *wandian*] To turn aside ; shrink ; recoil. *Obs.*

wandel. † VANDAL.

wandelard, *n.* [A.F.] Vagabond ; thief. *Obs.*

wan'der. † WONDER.

wan'der, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *vandr* difficult.] = WANDRETH. *Obs. Scot.*

wan'der-ing-ly, *adv.* of WANDERING.

Wan'der-jahr' (wän'dẽr-yär'), *n. ; pl.* WANDERJAHRE (-yä'rĕ). [G.] Traveling year, as of a journeyman.

Wan'der-lust' (-lo͝st'), *n.* [G.] Strong or unconquerable longing for, or impulse toward, wandering or traveling.

wan'der-ment, *n.* Act of wandering, or roaming. *Rare.*

wand flower (wŏnd). Any iridaceous plant or flower of the genus *Sparaxis* (which see)

W & M. *Abbr* = W II.

wan'dle (wän'd'l ; -'l), *a* [Cf. WAND a rod.] Supple ; lithe ; agile. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

W & M *Abbr* William and Mary (King and Queen).

wan'doo' (wŏn'do͞o'), *n.* [Native name.] The white gum tree (*Eucalyptus redunca*) of western Australia. It yields a hard, tough, durable wood.

Wan'do-ro'bo (wan'dō-rō'bō), *n. ; pl.* -BOS (-bōz). One of a dwarfish wild people of Masailand, British East Africa, probably related to the Pygmies

wandought. *a* [Cf. WAN- ; DOUGHTY.] Feeble ; inactive ; contemptible — *n.* A silly, puny, or worthless creature *Both Obs. Scot.*

wandrecht. † WANDRETH.

wandren. † WANDER.

wandreth, *n.* [From Scand. ; cf. Icel. *vandræði.*] Distress ; trouble ; misery ; peril. *Obs.*

wandrien. † WANDER.

wand'some-ly, *adv.* [Cf. Icel. *vandr* difficult ; E. -SOME ; -LY.] Sorrowfully. *Obs.*

wand'y (wŏn'dĭ), *a.* Like a wand ; flexible ; agile ; slim ; tall. *Dial. Eng.*

wane. † FAIN ; GAIN, remedy ; VAIN ; WAIN ; WAN ; WEEN ; WENE, weening ; WHEN ; WIN ; WON, abode ; WONE, plenty ; WONE, wail. misery.

wane, *a.* [AS. *wan*, or *wana.*] Wanting ; deficient. *Obs.*

wane, *v. t.* To cause to wane ; lessen ; take away. *Obs.*

wanearthly, *a.* [See WAN-.] Preternatural. *Obs. Scot.* [cloud.]

wane cloud A cirro-stratus

wanehope. † WANHOPE.

wanen. † WHENNE, whence.

wanescot. † WAINSCOT.

wanewerd. † WANWEIRD.

wanewyt. † WANWIT.

wane'y (wān'ĭ). Var. of WANY.

wang (wăng), *n.* [ME. *wange*, AS. *wange, wonge*, cheek, jaw ; akin to D. *wang*, OS. & OHG *wanga*, G. *wange.*] **a** A cheek *Obs.* **b** A jaw, jawbone, or cheek bone *Obs.* **c** A molar tooth. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* [meadow.]

wang (wăng) Var. of WONG, a

wang. Dial. Eng. var of WHANG, bang. [of VANGLO.]

wan'ga-la (wăn'gă-lä) Var

wan'gan (wŏn'găn), **wan'gin** (-gĭn), **wan'gun** (-gŭn). Vars. of WANIGAN.

wangelist, wangell Obs. aphetic for EVANGELIST, EVANGEL.

wang'er, *n.* [AS. *wangere.* See WANG the jaw.] A pillow, esp for the cheek *Obs.*

wang-hee' (wăng-hē'), *n* [Chin. *huang* a sort of bamboo.] One of several Chinese bamboos of the genus *Phyllostachys.* The slender stems are much used for walking sticks

wan'gle (wăn'g'l ; -'l), *v. t.* [Cf. WANKLY.] To totter ; to dangle *Scot & Dial. Eng.* [erang.]

wang'o (wăng'ō), *n.* A boom-

wangrace, *n.* [*wan-* + *grace.*] Wickedness. *Obs.*

wang'tooth' (*dial.* wăng'-to͞oth'), *n.* [AS. *wangtōð.*] A molar. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

wan'hap (wăn'hăp ; wŏn'-), *n.* [*wan-* + *hap.*] Misfortune ; mishap. *Scot.*

wan'hope' (wŏn'hōp'), *n.* [AS. *wan, won*, deficient, wanting + *hopa* hope : cf. D. *wanhoop.* See WANE, *v.* ; HOPE.] Want of hope ; despair ; also, faint or delusive hope ; delusion. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To despair. *Obs.* [ingly. *Obs.*]

wan'hope'ful-ly, *adv.* Despair-

wan'hope'ly, *a.* Desperate. *Obs.*

wan'horn' (wŏn'hôrn'), *n.* [Corruption fr. Siamese *wanhorn.*] = GALANGAL **a.**

waniand, *n.* [ME., prop. p. pr. of *wanien* to wane.] The waning moon, regarded as unlucky. *Obs.*

wanie † WANE, *v.*

wan'i-gan (wŏn'ĭ-găn), *or* **wan'gan** (wŏn'găn). [American Indian.] *Logging.* A kind of house boat for sleeping, eating, storage, etc. *U. S.*

wan'ion (wŏn'yŭn), *n* [Prob. for *wananď.*] A plague ; a vengeance ; — vaguely imprecatory in phr. *with a wanion. Obs*

wanite † VANITY.

wank. Obs pret of WINK.

wan'ka-pin (wŏn'kä-pĭn), *n.* [Perh. corrupted fr. Illinois *micoupena*, Ojibwa *makopin*, the American lotus.] The water chinkapin.

wan'kle (wăn'k'l ; wăn'-), *a* [AS. *wancol.*] *Obs or Scot & Dial. Eng* 1 Unsteady ; unstable ; also, fickle ; irresolute. 2. Sickly ; feeble.

wank'ly (wăngk'lĭ ; wăngk'-), *a.* Weak ; feeble. *Dial Eng*

wanlas. *n.* [Cf. WINDLASS a roundabout course, and AF *wanelace, wenelaz*, trickery, deception.] A winding in the chase ; a shift ; a circuitous course. Cf. WINDLASS *Obs.*

wanlasour, *n.* One who drives game. *Obs.* [DLE *Scot.*]

wan'le (wăn'l). Var. of WANwan'less (*Scot.* wăn'lĕs ; wŏn'-), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *vān* hope (akin to E. *ween*, v.), and E. -LESS.] Poor ; miserable ; hopeless. *Obs.or Scot.*

wan'ly, *adv.* of WAN

wanmol, *a.* [Cf. WAN-, and Icel. *māl* speech.] Ineloquent. *Obs.*

wan'na'nishe' (*wânná'nĕsh'*). Var. of OUANANICHE.

wanne. † WANE, WHEN.

wanne. † *won*, pret. [-NESS.]

wan'ness (wŏn'nĕs), *n.* See

wannion. † WANION. [-ISH.]

wan'nish (wŏn'ĭsh), *a.* See

wan'ny (wăn'ĭ ; wŏn'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. AS. *wanniht* livid.] Wan ; pale. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wan-rest' (wăn-rĕst' ; wŏn-), *n.* [*wan-* + *rest.*] Unrest ; disquietude. *Scot.* [Restless. *Scot.*]

wan-rest'ful (-fo͝ol ; -fo͝o), *a.*

wanrufe. *n.* [*wan-* + *myfe.*] Disquietude. *Obs. Scot.*

wan-rul'y (wăn-rōō'lĭ), *adv.* [*wan* + *rully.*] Unruly. *Scot.*

wanse, *v. t* [AS. *wanstan* to diminish.] To wane ; decrease ; pine away. *Obs*

wanshape, *n* [Cf. WAN-; SHAPE.] Deformity. *Obs.* [*Obs. Scot.*

wan-shap'en, *a.* Deformed.

wansith, *n* [AS. *wansiď* unhappy undertaking.] Misery. *Obs.*

wan'some (wŏn'sŭm), *a.* [Cf. WANDSOMELY.] Unhappy ; miserable. *Obs*

wansonsy, *a.* [*wan-* + *sonsy.*] Mischievous *Obs. Scot.*

wansped'y, *n* [AS. *wanspēd* poverty.] Ill fortune. *Obs.* — **wansped'y,** *a. Obs.* [*Scot*

wansucked, *a.* Ill-nurtured. *Obs.*

want † VAUNT.

want (wŏnt), *n.* [AS. *wand* a mole : cf. G. dial. *wond, wonne*, Norw. *vond*, Sw. dial. *hvann.*] A mole. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

want, *a.* Missing ; lacking. *Obs.*

wan't (wŏnt ; wōnt). Illit. for *was not.*

wantage. † VANTAGE.

wantage rod *Gauging.* A graduated rod used by gaugers to determine the wantage in the contents of a cask, etc. [son. *Obs.*

want'grace', *n.* A graceless per-

want'hill' (wŏnt'hĭl'), *n.* A molehill. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

wan-thrift', *n.* Unthriftiness. *Obs.* [thriven. *Scot.*]

wan'thriv'en, *a.* Stunted ; ill

want'less, *a.* Having no want ; abundant ; fruitful. *Rare.*

Wantley, Dragon of. See DRAGON OF WANTLEY. [*Obs.*]

wan'ton-head', *n.* Wantonness.

wan'ton-ing, *n.* A wanton. *Obs.*

wan'ton-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To play or act wantonly ; to frolic. *Obs.*

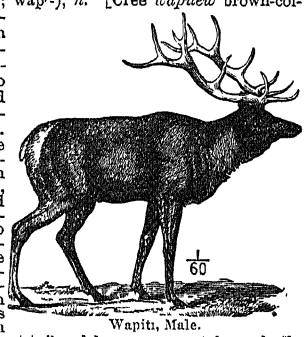
wan'ton-ly, *adv.* of WANTON.

wan'y, wane'y (wān'ĭ), *a.* [From WANE, *n.*] **1.** Waning or diminished in some parts; not of uniform size throughout; — said esp. of sawed boards or timber when tapering or uneven, from being cut too near the outside of the log. **2.** Partly unsound; — said of timber. *Dial. Eng.*

wap'en-take (wăp'ĕn-tāk; wŏp'-; 277), *n.* [AS. *wǣpengetæc, wǣpeniac*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *vāpnatak*, lit., a weapon taking or weapon touching, hence an expression of assent ("si displicuit sententia fremitu aspernantur; sin placuit frameas concutiunt." *Tacitus*, "Germania," xi.). See WEAPON; TAKE. This name had its origin in a custom of touching lances or spears when the hundreder, or chief, entered on his office.] In Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Nottinghamshire, a division corresponding to the *hundred* and *ward* of other English counties. *Obs. or Hist.*

wap'in-schaw (wăp'ĭn-shô), *n.* [Scot. See WEAPON; SHOW.] An exhibition of arms, according to the rank of the individual, formerly made at certain seasons in each district; an armed display. *Scot.*

wap'i-ti (wŏp'ĭ-tĭ; wăp'-), *n.* [Cree *wāpitew* brown-colored, pale, whitish.] The American stag or elk (*Cervus canadensis*), allied and similar to the European red deer, but considerably larger. The antlers have a long, heavy, subcylindrical beam with brow, bez, trez, surroyal, and simply forked terminal tines, but no palmations or cuplike crown. The body is light reddish buff, becoming dark brown on the head and limbs and blackish on the belly. The short tail and large rump patch are buffy white. Though formerly distributed over most of the United States, it is now rare except in reservations. Several varieties or subspecies have been distinguished, as *C. merriami, C. nannodes*, and *C. roosevelti*.



Wapiti, Male.

wapp (wăp), *n.* [Cf. ME. *wappen* to wrap.] *Naut.* **a** A fair-leader. **b** A lanyard used for setting taut the shrouds. *Rare.*

war (wôr), *n.* [ME. & (late) AS. *werre*, fr. OF. *werre*, var. of OF. & F. *guerre*, of Teutonic orig.; cf. OHG. *werra* scandal, quarrel, sedition, *werran* to confound, mix, D. *warren*, G. *wirren*, verwirren, to embroil, confound, disturb; cf. LL. *verrere* to sweep, drag away, Gr. ἔρρειν to come to harm, perish, disappear; perh. akin to E. *worse*. Cf. GUERRILLA, WARRIOR.] **1.** The state or fact of exerting violence or force against another, now only against a state or other politically organized body; esp., a contest by force between two or more nations or states, carried on for any purpose; armed conflict of sovereign powers; declared and open hostilities. As commonly classified war between nations, or states, is a **public**, or **international**, **war**, and this is called a **perfect war** when between whole states, and **imperfect war** when limited as to places, persons, and things. When begun by a formal declaration it is a **solemn war**. When between a state and a part of it in rebellion it is a **civil war**. The United States Constitution (Art. I., § 8, cl. 11) provides that Congress shall have power "to declare war, to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water."

War is said to be that state in which a nation prosecutes its right by force (the Prize Cases, 2 Black. 635, 673). *Cooley.*

Every contention by force between two nations in external matters, under the authority of their respective governments, is not only *war*, but public *war*. 4 *U. S.* (*Dall.*) 37, 42.

2. A state of opposition or contest; an act of opposition; an inimical contest, act, or action; hostility; strife; contention. "Raised impious *war* in heaven." *Milton.*

The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but *war* was in his heart. *Ps.* lv. 21.

3. The profession of arms or art of war; as, a man of *war*. **4.** Forces; army; also, instruments of war. *Poetic.*

War of Jen'kins's Ear (jĕn'kĭnz-ĭr), a war between England and Spain in 1739, precipitated by the cutting off of the ear of Robert Jenkins, master mariner, by a Spanish captain. — **W. of Liberation**, the war (1813-14) carried on by Germany and allies to free herself and Europe from the rule of Napoleon I. — **Wars of the Roses**, *Eng. Hist.*, wars (1455-85) between the Houses of York and Lancaster, the *white rose* being the badge of the House of York, and the *red rose* of the House of Lancaster. — **war to the knife**, mortal combat; a conflict carried to the last extremity.

war (wôr), *v. i.*; WARRED (wôrd); WAR'RING. **1.** To make or wage war; to carry on hostilities.

Why should I *war* without the walls of Troy? *Shak.*

2. To contend; to strive violently; to fight. "Lusts which *war* against the soul." 1 *Pet.* ii. 11.

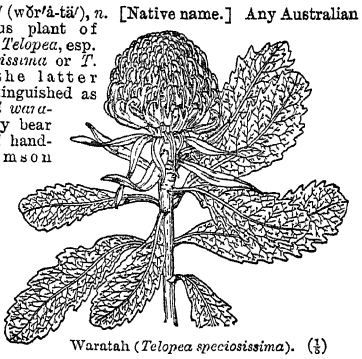
war (wôr), *v. t.* **1.** To make war upon; to fight. *Rare.*

To *war* the Scot, and borders to defend. *Daniel.*

2. To carry on, as a contest; to wage. *Rare.*

That thou . . . mightest *war* a good warfare. 1 *Tim.* i. 18.

war'a-tah' (wŏr'ä-tä'), *n.* [Native name.] Any Australian proteaceous plant of the genus *Telopea*, esp. *T. speciosissima* or *T. oreades*, the latter often distinguished as *Gippsland waratah*. They bear heads of handsome crimson flowers.


Waratah (*Telopea speciosissima*). (1/8)

war'ble (wôr'b'l), *v.t.*, WAR'BLED (-b'ld); WAR'BLING (-b'lĭng). [ME. *werbelen*, OF. *werbler* to sing, play on a musical instrument, of Teutonic origin; cf. G. *wirbeln* to turn, to warble, D. *wervelen*, akin to E. *whirl*. See WHIRL.] **1.** To sing or utter in a trilling, quavering, or vibratory manner; to modulate with turns or variations; to trill; as, certain birds *warble* their songs.

2. To utter musically; to modulate; carol.

Warbling sweet the nuptial lay. *Trumbull.*

3. To cause to quaver or vibrate. "And touch the *warbled* string." *Milton.*

war'ble, *v. i.* **1.** To sing in a trilling manner, or with many turns and variations, as some birds. *Milton.*

2. To be quavered or modulated; to sound in a tremulous, quavering, or softly melodious manner; to quaver.

Such strains ne'er *warble* in the linnet's throat. *Gay.*

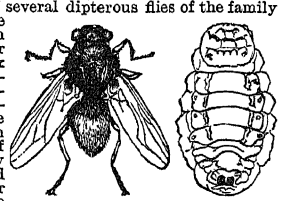
3. To yodel. *U. S.*

4. To shake; quaver; wabble. *Obs.*

war'ble, *n.* Act of warbling; a quavering modulation of the voice; a musical trill; a song; a carol; any melodious succession of low and pleasing sounds.

war'ble, *n.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. WORMIL.] **1.** *Far.* **a** A small hard tumor on the back of a horse, due to the heat or pressure of the saddle. **b** A small tumor caused by the maggot of the warble fly in the backs of horses, cattle, etc. **2.** The maggot of the warble fly; a wormil.

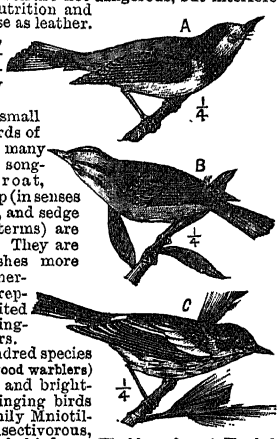
warble fly. Any of several dipterous flies of the family Œstridæ whose larvæ live under the skin of cattle and other mammals. The **ox warble flies** (*Hypoderma lineata* and *H. bovis*) are the most important species. The adult lays its eggs on the feet and legs of cattle, whence they are licked off and hatch in the mouth or esophagus. The larvæ then burrow through the tissues to the skin and beneath it to the back of the animal, where they live until ready to pupate. They cause large painful swellings, known as **warbles**, which are not dangerous, but interfere with the animal's nutrition and injure the hide for use as leather.


Warble Fly. Adult and Larva, slightly enlarged.

war'bler (wôr'blẽr), *n.* **1.** One that warbles; a singer; songster; — applied chiefly to birds.

2. Any of numerous small Old World singing birds of the family Sylviidæ, many of which are noted songsters. The bluethroat, whitethroat, blackcap (in senses **a** & **e**), reed warbler, and sedge warbler (see these terms) are well-known species. They are allied to the thrushes more closely than to the American warblers, being represented in the United States only by the kinglets and gnat catchers.

3. Any of about a hundred species (collectively called **wood warblers**) of mostly very small and bright-colored American singing birds constituting the family Mniotiltidæ. They are insectivorous, highly migratory, and chiefly arboreal; their song is generally weak and unmusical, but very characteristic for each species. Their common names are mostly descriptive of color, as: **black-and-white warbler** (*Mniotilta varia*), **blackpoll warbler** (*Dendroica striata*), **black-throated blue w.** (*D. cærulescens*), **chestnut-sided w.** (*D. pennsylvanica*), **redpoll w.** (*D. palmarum*), **yellow w.** (*D. æstiva*), **golden-winged w.** (*Helminthophila chrysoptera*), **orange-crowned w.** (*H. celata*), and **hooded w.** (*Wilsonia citrina*). See also CHAT, WATER THRUSH **a**, YELLOWTHROAT, REDSTART, 2.



Warblers, 3. *A* Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*). *B* Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorus*). *C* Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*). All Male.

4. a In Australasia, any of numerous small birds, esp. of the genus *Malurus* and family Sylviidæ, and of the genus *Gerygone* and family Muscicapidæ. **b** In New Zealand, a bird of the genus *Pseudogerygone*, as *P. igata*.

5. In bagpipe music, a group of ornamental notes introduced as a rapid flourish between any two successive notes.

First-rate pipers succeed in introducing a "*warble*" of eleven notes between the last up beat and the first down beat of a bar. *Warblers* of seven notes are common, and of five usual. *Grove.*

war cry. A cry used by a body of fighters in war to encourage each other, to disconcert or terrify the enemy, etc.; a battle cry; as, the Indian *war cry*.

ward (wôrd), *v. t.*; WARD'ED; WARD'ING. [ME. *wardien*, AS. *weardian* to keep, protect; akin to OS. *wardōn* to watch, take care, OFries. *wardia*, OHG. *wartēn*, G. *warten* to wait, wait on, attend to, Icel. *varða* to guarantee, defend, Sw. *vårda* to guard, to watch; cf. OF. *warder*, F. *garder*, of G. origin. See WARD a warder, keeper; cf. WARD a guarding, AWARD, GUARD, *v.*, REWARD, WARDEN.] **1.** To keep in safety; to watch; guard; defend; protect; as, to *ward* one from peril; to *ward* the gates. *Shak.*

2. To act as guardian to; to rule; govern. *Obs.*

3. In the imperative, cause to take care; beware; in the indicative, to warn; counsel. *Obs.*

I *warde* ye bide at hame. *Percy's Reliques.*

4. To place or keep under care or watch, as in prison.

5. To fend off; to repel; to turn aside, as something dangerous that approaches; — often followed by *off*.

Now *wards* a felling blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*

The pointed javelin *warded* off his rage. *Addison.*

ward, *v. i.* *Obs. or R.* **1.** To keep guard; watch.

2. To act on the defensive with a weapon. *Sir P. Sidney.*

ward (wôrd), *n.* [AS. *weard*, masc., a warder, watchman; akin to OS. *ward*, OHG. *wart* (in comp.), G. *wart*, Icel. *vörðr*, Goth. *-wards* in *daúrawards* a doorkeeper, and E. *ward* a guarding, *ward*, v., and *wary*. See WARD, *v. t.*, WARE, *a.*, WARY.] One who guards; a warder; guard, keeper; warden; defender; protector. *Obs. or R.*

ward, *n.* [AS. *weard*, fem., a guarding, watch, body of men keeping watch, akin to G. *warte* a watching, OHG. *warta*, and to AS. *weard*, masc., a warden, watchman, guardian, *weardian* to guard; cf. OF. *warde* a guardian, var. of *guarde, garde*, F. *garde*, fr. G. See WARD one who guards, WARD to guard; cf. GUARD protection.] **1.** Act of guarding; watch; guard; keeping; protection; care; guardianship; formerly, esp., guarding in the daytime. (See 3d WATCH, *n.*, 2, & *watch and ward*, under WATCH.) Specif., *Early Eng. Feud. Law*, castle-guard.

Still, when she slept, he kept both watch and *ward*. *Spenser.*

2. A body of guarding or defending persons, as soldiers; a garrison; the watch. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

3. Means of guarding; defense; protection.

For want of other *ward*,
He lifted up his hand, his front to guard. *Dryden.*

4. A guarding or defensive position, post, or station, as a watchtower of a castle. *Obs.* *Sir Ferumbras.*

Ward over against *ward*. *Neh.* xii. 24.

5. A guarding or defensive motion or position, in fencing, etc.; guard. "Thou knowest my old *ward;* here I lay, and thus I bore my point." *Shak.*

6. State of being under guard or guardianship; confinement under guard; also, place of such confinement; jail; prison; custody; specif., condition or status of a minor or other person under protection of a court, esp. when a guardian is appointed. See def. 8.

And he put them in *ward* in the house of the captain of the guard. *Gen.* xl. 3.

7. Specif.: *Eng. Feudal Law.* Wardship.

8. A person who is under guard or protection; specif.: **a** *Feudal Law.* (1) A minor who is subject to wardship (which see). (2) Short for WARDHOLDING. *Obs.* **b** A person who, by reason of minority, lunacy, or other incapacity, is under the protection of a court, either directly or through a guardian appointed by the court; — often called **ward of court**, or, where under the protection of the chancery court, as in England and in various States of the United States, **ward in chancery**.

9. A division, perhaps regarded as under some special leadership; specif.: **a** A division of an army; a battalion. *Obs.* **b** In some counties, a division answering to the *hundred* and *wapentake* of other counties. *Scot., or Obs. or Hist., Eng.* **c** A division, district, or quarter of a town or city, esp. the latter, for representative, executive, or magisterial purposes. *Wards* are often merely or chiefly the divisions of a city for election purposes, and as such are in the larger cities subdivided into precincts. **d** A division or separate apartment of a hospital; as, a fever *ward*.

10. [In this sense fr. OF. *warde*.] *Locksmithing.* A projecting ridge of metal in a lock casing or keyhole, or any of several, permitting only the insertion of keys with corresponding notches; also, a corresponding notch in a key.

-ward (-wẽrd; *formerly* -ẽrd, *now vulgar, dial., or, as in eastward, windward, etc., naut.*), **-wards** (-wẽrdz). [AS. *-weard, -weardes;* akin to OS. & OFries. *-ward*, OHG.

wan'ton-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

wantoun. ✝ WANTON. [TURE.]

wantour. ✝ VAUNTER, VEN-

wantowen. ✝ WANTON.

wantroke, *v. i.* [*wan-* + ME. *troken, trukien*, to fail, AS. *trucian.*] To lack; to want. *Obs.*

wantroth, *n.* [See WAN-; TROTH.] Incredulity. *Obs.*

wantrust, *n.* [*wan-* + *trust.*] Distrust. *Obs.*

want'some, *a.* [*want* + 1st *-some.*] Poor. *Obs.* [fool. *Obs.*]

want'wit', *n.* One wanting wit; **want'y**, *n.* [Dim. of *want* a mole.] = WANT, a mole. *Obs.*

wan'ty (wŏn'tĭ; -tĭ), *n.* [Perh. for *wame tie*, that is, belly band. See WAME, WOMB; TIE.] A belly-band, girth, or surcingle; also, a leather tie; a short cart rope. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

wanweird, *n.* [*wan-* + *weird* fate.] Unhappy fate; adversity. *Scot.* [of wit; folly. *Obs.*]

wanwit, *n* [*wan-* + *wit.*] Lack

wanwitty, *a.* Foolish. *Obs.*

wan'worth', *n.* [*wan-* + *worth.*] A low price; a bargain; also, anything worthless. *Scot*

wan-wor'thy, *a.* Unworthy; worthless. *Obs.*

Wa'nyam-we'zi (wä'nyäm-wā'zē), *n. pl.* The dominant nation of Unyamwezi, German East Africa, a Bantu people with many subordinate tribes.

wanye. ✝ WANE.

Wa-nyo'ro (wä-nyō'rō), *n. pl.* A Bantu people of British East Africa, formerly ferocious slave hunters and forming the kingdom of Unyoro. They are skilled iron workers, potters, and weavers, and mostly Mohammedans.

wanyse. ✝ VANISH.

wanze. ✝ WANSE. [& *v.*]

wap. Var. of WAPP, WHAP, *n.*

wap (*Scot.* wâp, wŏp), *v. t.* [ME. *wappen.*] To wrap or fold up; bind. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wap, v. i. To have sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

wap (wŏp), *v. i.* [ME. *wappen;* perh. imitative.] To bark; to yelp. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

wap (wâp; wŏp), *n. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A wrapping; hence, a thread wound about anything; a turn of string about a rope or other string. **2.** Of straw, a bundle or truss.

wap'a-cut (wŏp'ä-kŭt), *n.* [Montagnais *tapâ-kûtu* the white owl.] An owl of northern North America, prob. the snowy owl.

wap'a-too (wŏp'ä-tōō), **wap'a-ta** (-tä), *n.* [Cree *wāpatowa* white mushroom.] The edible tuber of a species of arrowhead (*Sagittaria latifolia*); — so called by the Indians of Oregon.

waped (wāpt), *a.* [Cf. dial. *wape* pale, *wape*, v., to feel low-spirited, *wapes* the vapors.] Dismayed; dejected. *Obs.*

wa'pen, wa'pin. ✝ WEAPON.

wap'en-shaw. Var. of WAPINSCHAW.

wap'in-schaw. [schaw. *Scot.*]

wap'in-schaw'ing, *n.* Wapinschaw. Obs. pl. of WEAPMAN.

Wa'po-ko'mo (wä'pō-kō'mō), *n. pl.* The most important Bantu people of eastern British East Africa. They are agriculturists, mainly along the Tana River.

wapour. ✝ VAPOR.

wap'pa-to, wap'pat-to. Vars. of WAPATOO.

wappe. ✝ WHAP.

wap'pened (wŏp'nd), *a.* Prob., worn out; stale. *Shak.*

wap'pen-schaw, wap'pen-shaw. Vars. of WAPINSCHAW.

wap'per (wăp'ẽr; wŏp'-), *n.* A gudgeon. *Prov. Eng.*

wap'per (wăp'ẽr; wŏp'-). Scot. & dial. Eng. of WHOPPER.

wap'per (wŏp'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. WAP, *v.*, in various senses, and dial. G. *wappern, wippern*, to move up and down, to rock.] To shake; totter. *Obs.*

wap'per-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having restless or bleared eyes. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

wap'per-jawed', *a. pl.* A wry mouth; crooked jaws. *Dial.*

wap'pet (wŏp'ĕt), *n.* [Cf. ME. *woppen* to bark.] A small yelping dog. *Dial. Eng.*

wap'pin. ✝ WEAPON.

wap'ping (wâp'ĭn; wŏp'-). Scot. & dial. Eng. of WHOPPING.

wap'ple-way' (wŏp''l-wā'), *n.* A bridle path. *Dial. Eng.*

wap'pon. ✝ WEAPON.

waps, wapse (wŏps). Dial. Eng. var. of WASP.

wapure. ✝ VAPOR.

war. ✝ WHERE. [form of BE.]

war. Obs. or Scot. var. of *were*, *a.*

war. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of WARE, goods; WARE, beware.

war (wär), *adv. & a.* [Cf. Icel. *verri*, a., *verr*, adv. Cf. WAUR.] Worse. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To worst; overcome; surpass; also, requite. *Scot.*

War. *Abbr.* Warwickshire.

warand, warant. ✝ WARRANT.

warantise. ✝ WARRANTISE.

war bird. The scarlet tanager. *Local, U. S.*

war'bi. Warble. *Ref. Sp.*

war'bid. Warbled. *Ref. Sp.*

war'ble, *v. t. Falconry.* To bring together or cross (the wings) upon the back.

war'blet (wôr'blĕt), *n.* = WARBLE, a tumor.

war'bling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WARBLE. — **war'bling-ly**, *adv.* — **warbling vireo.** See VIREO **a.**

War'burg's tinc'ture (wôr'bûrgz). *Pharm.* A preparation containing quinine, aloes, rhubarb, angelica seed, elecampane, saffron, fennel, and other ingredients, often used in malarial affections. It was invented by Dr. Warburg of London.

war cart. *Mil.* A heavy four-wheeled wagon formerly used, mounting two cannon.

warch (*dial.* wäch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WARK, pain.

war'craft', *n.* Art of war. *Obs.*

ward. ✝ WORD.

ward (wârd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WORLD.

Ward. Warred. *Ref. Sp.*

ward, *n.* [OF. *warde*, var. of *garde*. Cf. WARD a guarding, a watch.] Dread; fear. *Obs.*

ward'age (wôr'dĭj), *n.* Money paid for keeping guard.

ward'an. ✝ WARDEN.

-wert, G. *-wärts*, Icel *-verðr*, Goth. *-vaírþs*, L. *vertere* to turn, *versus* toward, and E. *worth* to become. See WORTH, *v. i.*; cf. VERSION. The *s* in *-wards* (AS. *-weardes*) was orig. a genitive ending.] Suffixes denoting *course* or *direction to*; *motion* or *tendency toward*. They are added to adverbs and prepositions, as in back*ward*, back*wards*, up*ward*, up*wards*, etc.; and to nouns indicating a direction or terminal point, as in east*ward*, east*wards*, home*ward*, home*wards*, etc. The forms in *-ward* are often used as adjectives as well as adverbs; as in down*ward*, home*ward*.

☞ Some writers have tried to make distinctions of usage between for*ward*, back*ward*, down*ward*, etc., and the corresponding forms in *-wards*; but the choice between them is in general influenced simply by euphony, sometimes perhaps by the fact that *-wards* is adverbial only. The forms in *-ward* have in most cases been longer in use, although those in *-wards* are equally good etymologically.

☞ The reference "See -WARD, -WARDS" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ward*, *-wards*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffixes and the root word.

war dance. A dance among savages preliminary to war.

Ward'–Bur'ton magazine rifle (wôrd'bûr'tŭn). An early American bolt gun from which were developed the Kropatschek and Lebel rifles. It had a tubular magazine, with spring and follower under the barrel, the cartridges being inserted through an opening under the receiver and raised by a rocking carrier. A cut-off was provided.

ward'en (wôr'd'n), *n.* [ME. *wardein*, OF. *wardein*, for orig. *wardenc*, var. of *guardenc*, F. *gardien*. See WARD guard; cf. GUARDIAN, -ING, 3.] **1.** A keeper; guardian; watchman; guard; warder.

He called to the *wardens* on the . . . battlements *Scott.*

2. Specif., an officer who keeps or guards; a chief executive officer: **a** A regent; also, a viceroy or lord lieutenant. *Obs. Barbour.* **b** A chief or principal keeper; as, the *warden* of a prison. **c** [*cap.*] In full, *Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports*. The governor of the Cinque Ports. **d** *Eccl.* A churchwarden;—more common than the full word in the United States; as, senior and junior *wardens*. **e** The head of a college, guild, or conventual church. *Eng.* **f** In Connecticut, the chief executive of a borough. **g** [*cap.*] *Freemasonry.* Either of two officers (called *Junior Warden* and *Senior Warden*) in a symbolic lodge, whose duty is to assist the Worshipful Master. **h** The head of the county council of the Province of Quebec. **i** In Australia, an officer appointed under the Mining Act with judicial functions in regard to mining matters within a defined district.

warden of the standards, since 1866, an officer of the Board of Trade, who has custody of the imperial standards of weights and measures. *Eng.*

ward'en-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). The office, jurisdiction, or district of a warden.

ward'er (-dẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *wardeor*. See WARD, *v.*] One who wards, or keeps; a keeper; guard. "The *warders* of the gate." *Dryden.*

ward'er, *n.* [ME. *wardere;* perh. fr. OF. *wardére*, nom. of *wardeor*. See WARDER a keeper.] A truncheon or staff formerly carried by a king or a commander in chief, and used in signaling his will. "Wafting his *warder* thrice about his head." *Draylon.*

ward'robe' (wôrd'rōb'), *n.* [ME. *warderobe*, OF. *warderobe*, F. *garderobe;* of German origin. See WARD, *v. t.;* ROBE.] **1.** Orig., an apartment where clothes were kept or stored, and also, sometimes, made and repaired; now, a kind of portable closet for clothes.

2. Wearing apparel, in general; articles of dress; (one's) clothes or clothing.

Flowers that their gay *wardrobe* wear. *Milton.*

3. A privy. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

ward'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The space in a war vessel allotted for living quarters to the commissioned officers, above the rank of ensign, and excluding the captain, who has quarters to himself. Ensigns serving as regular watch and division officers are also quartered in it.

2. A room used by the citizens of a city ward, for meetings, political caucuses, elections, etc. *Rare. U. S.*

ward'ship (wôrd'shĭp), *n.* **1.** Office of a ward or keeper; care and protection of a ward; guardianship; right of guardianship; specif., *Early Eng. Feudal Law*, the right to the custody of the body of an infant heir of a tenant by knight's service or military sergeanty, by socage, or by copyhold, and to the custody of the ward's property. The wardship belonged to the lord (to the king in case the dead man was a tenant in capite) in case of a military tenure; in case of socage tenure, in general, to the next of kin to whom the property could not descend. In both cases it originally carried with it the right to dispose of the ward in marriage and to retain the rents and profits of his land subject to the ward's right to suitable support. The guardian in socage, however, early became responsible to the ward for the rents and profits and lost the right to sell the ward's marriage, and his guardianship terminated when the ward reached 15 years of age. In case of copyhold tenure, the lord was guardian, but accountable like the guardian in socage. Wardships of, military tenures ceased with the abolition of military tenures. A similar right of wardship existed in the Scots feudal law.

2. State of being under a guardian; pupilage. *B. Jonson.*

ware (wâr), *a.* [ME. *war*, AS. *wær*. In the sense aware prob. shortened fr. *aware*. See WARE.] **1.** Aware; cognizant; conscious. *Obs. or Archaic, or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. Wary; cautious; prudent; discreet. Cf. BEWARE, *v.i. Obs.*

She was *ware* and knew it bet [better] than he *Chaucer.*

ware, *v. t.* [AS. *warian.*] **1.** To make ware or aware. *Obs.*

2. To take heed of or to; to beware of; to guard or take precautions against; to put (one's self) on guard; to guard or defend (one's self);—now only *Dial.* or used interjectionally in the imperative; as, *ware* the dog.

God . . . *ware* you fro the sin of avarice. *Chaucer*

ware, *v. i.* To beware. *Obs.* *Hoccleve.*

ware, *n.* [ME. *ware*, AS. *waru;* akin to D. *waar*, G *waare*, Icel. & Sw. *vara*, Dan. *vare;* and prob. to E. *worth*, a. See WORTH, *a.*] Articles of merchandise; the sum of articles of a particular kind or class; style or class of manufactures; goods; commodities; merchandise;—orig. a collective *sing.*, now usually in the *pl.*, exc. in composition (as, hard*ware*, tin*ware*, etc.). "Retails his *wares* at wakes." *Shak.* "To . . . sell them their *ware*." *Chaucer.*

ware'house' (wâr'hous'), *n.* **1.** A storehouse for wares, or goods; a receiving house. The term is broadly used, and may include any structure used to store goods in.

2 A wholesale shop, or store, or sometimes a large retail establishment. *Chiefly Eng.*

ware'house' (-houz'), *v. t.;* WARE'HOUSED' (-houzd'); WARE'HOUS'ING (-houz'ĭng). To deposit or secure in a warehouse; esp., to place in the government or customhouse stores, or bonded warehouse, to be kept until duties are paid.

warehousing system, the system of storing imported goods in government or bonded warehouses until the duty is paid or they are reëxported.

ware'house'man (-hous'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who keeps, or is employed in, a warehouse.

2. *Print.* A workman in charge of storage of paper stock, its distribution, etc.

ware'room' (wâr'rōōm'), *n.* A room in which goods are stored or exhibited for sale.

war'fare' (wôr'fâr'), *n.* [*war* + ME. *fare* a journey, a passage, course, AS. *faru*. See FARE, *n.*] **1.** Military operations between enemies; armed contest; hostilities; war.

The Philistines gathered their armies together for *warfare*, to fight with Israel. 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 1.

2. Hence, contest; struggle.

war'fare', *v. i.;* WAR'FARED' (-fârd'); WAR'FAR'ING (-fâr'-ĭng). To carry on war; to engage in hostilities; to fight.

war hammer. A hammerlike weapon having a heavy head, usually with one blunt and one spiked extremity, esp. one with a long handle for use by infantry, used in medieval warfare, esp. for breaking armor.

war head. *Nav.* The forward section of a torpedo, containing the wet guncotton or other explosive. It is stored by itself and affixed only in preparation for battle. In practice an *exercise head* filled with water is used.

war horse. A horse used in war; esp., a powerful horse for military service; a charger. *Now Rhetorical.*

war'i-an'gle (wôr'ĭ-ăng'g'l), *n.* [ME. *wariangle*, *weryangle;* perh. a dim. with AS. suffix *-incel* of AS. *wearg* scoundrel, criminal, akin to OHG. *warg*, *warch*, Goth. *wargs* (in comp.); cf. G. *würgengel*, i. e., destroying angel, destroyer, killer.] The red-backed shrike. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

war'like' (wôr'lĭk'), *a.* **1.** Fit or disposed for, or fond of, war; bellicose; as, a *warlike* state; a *warlike* disposition.

Old Siward, with ten thousand *warlike* men. *Shak.*

2. Belonging or relating to war; military; martial.

3. Presaging or threatening war; belligerent; hostile.

4. Befitting war or a soldier; soldierly. *Now Rare.*

Syn.—Soldierly; hostile, belligerent. See MARTIAL.

war'ling (-lĭng), *n.* Perh., one often quarreled with;—a word used to rime with *darling*. *Obs.*

An old man's darling and a young man's *warling*. *Breton.*

war'lock (wôr'lŏk), *n.* [ME. *warloghe* a deceiver, a name for the Devil, AS. *wærloga* a belier or breaker of his word; *wær* covenant, troth (akin to L. *verus* true; see VERY) + *loga* a liar (in comp.), fr. *léogan* to lie. See LIE to speak falsely.] **1.** A breaker of his covenant or word; a liar; deceiver; traitor; scoundrel. *Obs. Wars of Alex.*

2. A witch or wizard; also, a magic spell or incantation.

3. A monster. *Obs.*

warm (wôrm), *a.;* WARM'ER (wôr'mẽr); WARM'EST. [AS. *wearm;* akin to OS., OFries., D., & G. *warm*, Icel. *varmr*, Sw. & Dan. *varm*, Goth. *warmjan* to warm; perh. akin to Lith. *virti* to cook, boil; or perh. rather to Skr. *gharma* heat, L. *formus* warm, Gr. θερμός. Cf. FORCEPS, FURNACE, THERMOMETER.] **1.** Having heat in a moderate degree; not cold; as, *warm* milk; *warm* blood. *Shak.*

Warm and still is the summer night. *Longfellow.*

2. Having a sensation of heat, esp. of gentle heat; heated; glowing; flushed; as, *warm* from exercise.

3. a Sending out or imparting warmth; productive of a sensation of moderate heat; as, a *warm* fire; also, serving to make or keep one warm; as, *warm* furs; *warm* houses. **b** Affording pleasure likened to, or suggestive of, the sensation of warmth; genial; grateful.

And odors *warm* and fresh fell from her hair. *Shelley.*
In the *warm* shadow of her loveliness. *Shelley.*

4. Subject to high, or comparatively high, climatic temperature; marked by the prevalence of moderate heat, or little or no cold weather, as, the *warm* climate of Florida.

5. Heated or apt to grow heated with passion; as: **a** Passionate; also, lively; sprightly. "*Warm* imagination." *Pope.*

Mirth, youth, and *warm* desire. *Milton.*

b Not indifferent, lukewarm, or the like, in spirit or temper; zealous; ardent; fervent.

I had been none of the *warmest* of partisans. *Hawthorne.*

c Excited or excitable; irritable.

They say he's a *warm* man and does not care to be made mouths at. *Addison.*

d Arduous; strenuous; also, exciting.

We shall have *warm* work on't. *Dryden.*

6. Disagreeable; unpleasant; hot; as, the place became too *warm* for him.

7. In *Colloq.* uses: **a** Well off as to property; moderately rich. **b** Comfortably or well placed or established; at home. *Now Rare.* **c** In children's games, being near the object sought for; hence, being close to the discovery of some person, thing, or fact concealed. **d** Indelicate, or verging on indelicacy.

8. *Fine Arts.* Producing a sense of warmth;—said of red, orange, or yellow colors or tones, in contrast with *cool.*

9. Newly made; fresh;—said of a scent or trail.

Syn.—Ardent, zealous, fervent, glowing, enthusiastic, cordial, keen, violent, furious, hot.

warm, *v. t.;* WARMED (wôrmd); WARM'ING. [Cf. AS. *wyrman*, *wearman*. See WARM, *a.*] **1.** To communicate a moderate degree of heat to; to render warm; to supply or furnish heat to; as, a stove *warms* an apartment.

He will take thereof [an ash tree] and *warm* himself. *Is.* xliv 15.

2. To make engaged or earnest; to interest; engage; to excite ardor or zeal in; to enliven; to make glow; flush.

I formerly *warmed* my head with reading controversial writings. *Pope.*

Bright hopes, that erst the bosom *warmed*. *Keble.*

3. To flog; beat; punish. *Colloq. & Dial.*

4. To occupy; as, to *warm* a chair. *Obs. or Colloq.*

to warm one's jacket, to flog one. *Colloq.*

warm (wôrm), *v. i.* [AS. *wearmian.*] **1.** To become warm, or moderately heated; to warm one's self; as, the earth soon *warms* in a clear day in summer.

There shall not be a coal to *warm* at. *Is.* xlvii. 14.

2. To become ardent, animated, or interested;—often with *up;* as, the speaker *warms* up as he proceeds.

warm'–blood'ed, *a.* **1.** Having warm blood; hæmatothermal; specif., designating those animals, as birds and mammals, which have a relatively high and constant body temperature, usually considerably above that of the surrounding medium;—, opposed to *cold-blooded.*

2. Fervent or ardent in temper or spirit; warm-hearted; also, irascible; quick-tempered.

warm'–heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Having or indicating strong affection; of an affectionate or friendly disposition; cordial; hearty; sympathetic. —**warm'–heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

warm'house' (-hous'), *n.* *Hort.* A greenhouse kept at a high temperature; a stove.

warm'ing pan. A long-handled covered pan into which live coals are put, formerly much used for warming beds.

war'mouth (wôr'mouth), *n.* A fresh-water sunfish (*Chænobryttus gulosus*) of the eastern United States, chiefly west of the Alleghenies.

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ward'an-ry. † WARDENRY.

wardatour, *n.* [LL. (assumed) *wardator*. Cf. WARDER.] One having ward over land of a minor. *Obs. Scot.*

war'day (wär'dā; wä'-; -dē), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *hverdag* a working day, Sw. *hvardag.*] A week day; lit., a work day. *Dial. Eng*

ward'corn' (wôrd'kôrn'), *n.* [*ward* + F. *corne* horn, L *cornua*, pl. of *cornu.*] *Early Eng. Law.* The duty of keeping watch and ward with a horn to be blown on occasion of surprise.

ward'corse', *n.* [OF. *wardecors.* See WARD, *v.*; CORSE.] *Obs.* **a** Bodyguard. **b** Cloak.

ward'ed, *a. Locksmithing.* Having wards, as a lock or key.

wardein. † WARDEN.

war'del. Var. of WORDLE, world.

ward'en (wôr'd'n), *n.* [ME. *wardun, wardone;* orig. uncert.] A variety of winter pear.

warden pie. A pie made of warden pears. *Obs.*

ward'en-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

ward'er-er, *n.* = 2d WARDER. *Pseudo-archaic.*

warderere. Prob., a form for *ward* (or beware the) *rear. Obs.*

ward'er-house', *n.* Pantry. *Obs.*

warderobe. † WARDROBE.

wardestour, *n.* [Cf. WARNESTURE.] A storeroom. *Obs.*

ward'hold'ing, *n. Scots Feudal Law.* Tenure by military service (abolished by 20 Geo. II. c. 50), orig. at the need of the lord.

Ward'i-an case (wôr'dĭ-ăn). [After the inventor, Nathaniel B. *Ward* (1791–1868), English botanist.] Portable case with glass top and sides and metal or earthen base, for ferns, mosses, and other moisture-loving plants.

wardie. † WARD, *v.*

ward'ing, *a. Locksmithing & Mech.* Suitable for cutting wards of keys, slots for cotters, etc.;—said specif. of a kind of file. See 4th FILE, *n.*

war'dle (wär'd'l). Var. of WORDLE, world.

War'dle, Mr. (wôr'd'l). In Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," a genial, hearty English squire, at whose home, Manor Farm, Dingley Dell, Mr. Pickwick and his party spent Christmas.

ward'ly. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WORLDLY.

ward'mote', *n.* Anciently, an assembly of the inhabitants of a ward; specif., a court formerly held in each ward of London having supervision of matters relating to the watch, police, weights and measures, etc

wardon. † WARDEN.

wardour. † VERDURE.

ward'pen'ny, *n.* Wardage. *Obs*

wardraipper. † WARDROBER.

wardrere. † WARDER, a staff.

ward'rob'er (wôrd'rōb'ẽr), *n.* A keeper of the wardrobe. *Obs. or Hist.* [COUNTRY, 8 b. *U. S.*

wardroom country. *Nav.* = **wardrope** † WARDROBE.

-wards (-wẽrdz). See -WARD.

wards'man (wôrdz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A man who keeps guard. *Rare.* [staff. *Obs.*

ward'staff', *n.* = WARDER, a

wardun. † WARDEN, a pear.

ward'wit', *n. Early Eng. Law.* State of being quit of giving money for keeping ward in a borough or town.

ware. † VER; WEAR, to veer; *were*, form of BE; WHERE.

ware. Var. of WHARE.

ware. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & Scot. p. p. of WEAR.

ware, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *varri* the watery substance of the blood, Sw. *var* pus.] Pus. *Obs.*

ware, *n.* Wer, or wergild. *Obs.*

ware, *n.* [Cf. WARE to spend.] Valuation. *Obs. Scot.*

ware (wâr), *n.* [AS. *wâr.* Cf. ORE seaweed.] Any of several seaweeds or kelps. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [Heed; caution. *Obs.*

ware, *n.* [AS. *waru* heed.]

ware, *n. pl.* [AS. *waru* (in comp.)] Inhabitants; people; host. *Obs.*

ware (*dial.* wâr), *v. t.* [ME. *waren;* cf. WARE articles of merchandise, or Icel. *verja* to invest money, to lay out.] *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.* **a** To spend; bestow. **b** To squander; waste.

war eagle. The golden eagle.

ware'ful (wâr'fo͝ol), *a.* Wary. *Obs.*—**ware'ful-ness,** *n. Obs*

wa-re'ga fly (wä-rē'gä; wä-rā'-). [From a native name at Cantagallo, Brazil.] A Brazilian fly whose larvæ live in the skin of man and animals.

ware goose. The common brant. It feeds on ware, or seaweed. *Local, Eng.*

wa're-ho'u (wä'rĭ-hō'o͞o), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand stromateoid fish (*Seriolella brama*).

ware'house'ful, *n.* See -FUL, 2.

ware'house'man's itch. *Med.* A form of eczema occurring on the hands of warehousemen.

wareine. † WARREN.

ware'less. *a.* [See WARE heed.] *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** Unwary.

2. Unaware; also, making one unconscious; numbing. *Obs.*

ware'ly, *a.* [AS. *wærlîc.*] Wary. *Obs* — *adv.* [AS. *wærlîce.*] Warily. *Obs.*

war'ence (wôr'ĕns), *n.* [OF. *warance*, F. *garance.*] Madder.

ware'ness, *n.* Wariness *Obs.*

warenten. † WARRANT.

warentice. † WARRANTISE.

warentment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *warnement*, var. of *garnement*, equipment, garment. Cf. GARMENT.] Military apparel. *Obs*

wares (wârz), *n. pl.* See WARE, merchandise.

ware'ship, *n.* Wariness. *Obs.*

waresone. † WARISON.

waret, *p. p.* [Cf. WARE to spend.] Acted; dealt. *Obs*

warewis. † WHEREWITH.

wareyne. † WARREN.

war'far'er (wôr'fâr'ẽr), *n.* One engaged in warfare. *Rare.*

war'far'ing, *n.* Warfare.

war'field', *n.* Field of battle. *R.*

war flail. = FLAIL, 2.

war flame. A balefire used as a signal in war.

warfor. † WHEREFORE.

war fork. A medieval weapon, a long pole with metal prongs.

war'ful, *a.* Bellicose. *Obs.*

war game. Kriegspiel.

war'gus (wär'gŭs), *n.* Latinized form of AS. *wearg*, a criminal. *Obs.*

war'ha'ble (wôr'hā'b'l), *a.* [*war* + *hable.*] Fit for war. *Obs.*

war'-hawk', *n.* A bailiff. *Rare.*

wari. † WARY, *n.*

wa'ri-a-ble. *a.* [*wary*, v. + *-able.*] Execrable; reprochable. *Obs.*

wariance, *n.* [Cf. WARY, *v.*; -ANCE.] Quarrelsomeness. *Obs.*

wariand. † VARIANT.

warie. † WARY, *v.* [ed. *Obs.*

wa'ried, *p. p.* of WARY. Accursed. *Obs.*

wariedhed, *n.* [*waried* + *-hed* (see -HOOD).] Malignancy; accursedness. *Obs.*

wa'ri-er (wâ'rĭ-ẽr; wâr'ĭ-), *n.* [See WARY, *v.*] A curser; maligner, detractor.

wa'ri-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of WARY.

wa'ri-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Wariness. *Obs.*

warinar. † WARRENER.

wa-rine' (wä-rē'n'), *n.* [F. *ouarine*, a misreading of *ouariue* (i. e. *ouarive*), fr. Tupi *guariba.* Cf. GUARIBA.] *Zoöl.* A South American monkey, one of the sapajous. [*n.* See -NESS.]

wa'ri-ness (wâ'rĭ-nĕs; wâr'ĭ-), **war'in-gin** (wôr'ĭn-jĭn), *n.* [Javanese.] A kind of fig (*Ficus benjamina*) resembling the banyan.

war'ish (wâr'ĭsh), *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *warir*, F. *guérir* to cure; cf. Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *werian*, *weren*, to protect, to hinder. See GARRET, WEIR.] *Obs.* **1.** To heal or be healed; cure; recover.

2. To protect; defend.

war'ish, *n.* [Cf. AS. *wearr* callosity.] Callus.—*v. i.* To become callous. *Obs.*

war'i-son (wâr'ĭ-s'n), *n.* [OF. *warison* safety, supplies, cure, F. *guérison* cure. See WARISH, *v. t.*; cf. GARRISON.] *Obs.* **1.** Protection; safety; security.

2. Remedy; cure.

3. Reward; requital; award.

4. Treasure; property. [*chaic.*]

5. A note of assault. *Pseudo-ar-*

waritreo. † WARYTREE.

wark (wärk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WORK.

wark, *n.* & *v.* [AS. *wærc*, n., or *wærcan*, v.] Pain; ache; throb. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

war'ka-moo'wee (wär'kä-mo͞o'wē), *n.* An outrigged sailing canoe of Ceylon.

wark'loom', wark'lume'. Scot. of WORKLOOM. [world. *Scot.*

warl' (wärl). Contr. of WARLD, **war'ld.** † WARLOCK.

warld (*dial.* wärld, wärl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of WORLD.

war'less, *a.* See -LESS.

warliche. † WARELY.

war'like'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

war'lock, *a.* Of or befitting warlocks; impish.

war'lock, *v. t.* [ME. *warloke*, n., fr AS. *waru* care, custody + *loca* or *loc*, a lock.] To fetter. *Obs* [fetterlock. *Obs.*

war'lock' (wôr'lŏk'), *n.* A

war'lock-ry (wär'lŭk-rĭ), *n.* Sorcery; impishness. *Scot.*

warloghe, warlow. † WARLOCK.

warlot. † VARLET.

warl'y (wär'lĭ). Scot. form of WORLDLY.

war'ly (wôr'lĭ), *a.* Warlike. *R.*

warm, *n.* 1. Warmth; heat. *Obs.* 2. Act of warming, or state of being warmed; a warming; a heating. *Colloq.*

warm'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

war'man, *n.* Warrior. *Rare.*

warmd. Warmed *Ref. Sp.*

warm'er, *n.* One that warms.

warm'ful, *a.* Full of or affording warmth. *Obs.*

warm'-head'ed, *a.* Excitable; enthusiastic. [factory.

warming house. *Eccl.* A calefactory.

warming stone A piece of stone used as a foot warmer

warm'ish, *a.* See 1st -ISH c.

warm'ly, *adv.* of WARM.

warm'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

war'mon'ger (wôr'mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A mercenary. *Obs.*

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warmth (wôrmth), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being warm; gentle heat; as, the *warmth* of the sun; vital *warmth*.
2. A state of lively and excited interest; zeal; ardor; fervor; passion; enthusiasm; warm-heartedness; cordiality; as, the *warmth* of love or piety; also, temper; as, he replied with much *warmth*. "Spiritual *warmth*." *Jer. Taylor.*
3. *Paint.* A glowing effect such as is produced by the use of warm colors.
Syn. — Zeal, ardor, fervor, fervency, heat, glow, earnestness, cordiality, animation, excitement, vehemence.

warn (wôrn), *v. t.;* WARNED (wôrnd); WARN'ING. [ME. *warnen, warnien*, AS. *warnian, warenian, wearnian*, to take heed, to warn; akin to AS. *wearn* denial, refusal, OS. *warnian, wernian*, to refuse, OHG. *warnen*, G. *warnen* to warn, OFries. *warna, werna*, Icel. *varna* to refuse.]
1. To put on guard; to give notice, information, or intimation to beforehand (of approaching or probable danger or evil, or the like); to caution.
2. To notify or apprise in advance; to make ware or aware; to inform; to give notice to; to notify; hence, to notify or summon by authority; to bid; command; as, to *warn* a tenant out of a house.
Cornelius the centurion . . . was *warned* from God by an holy angel to send for thee. *Acts* x. 22.
3. To admonish; advise; as, to *warn* a boy to obey.
Syn. — WARN, CAUTION. WARN, as here compared, is the stronger and more general term, and often implies admonitory notification; to CAUTION is esp. to put one on one's guard (against something) or to suggest precautions; as, to *warn* of impending danger, to *warn* one against the consequences of one's folly, to *warn* one off the premises; to *caution* one against unwarranted expectations, to *caution* one to avoid overheating. See ADVICE, REPROVE.

warn'ing, *p. pr.* of WARN. — **warning color** (*or* colour) *or* **coloration**, any color or arrangement of colors possessed by an animal otherwise defended, which serves to make it conspicuous and thus warn a possible enemy against an attack. See APOSEMATIC. — **w. piece**, *Horol.*, a projecting piece that holds the striking train between warning and striking. — **w. wheel**, *Horol.*, the next to the last wheel of a striking train, which carries a pin restrained by the warning piece and so controls the train.

warn'ing, *n.* [AS. *wearnung, war(e)nung.*] **1.** Previous notice.
A great journey to take upon so short a *warning*. *L'Estrange.*
2. Previous notice or intimation of the consequence of a course of conduct; caution, as against danger, or against faults or practices which incur danger; admonition.
Could *warning* make the world more just or wise. *Dryden.*
3. That which warns, or serves to give notice or admonition; as, his life will be a *warning* to others.
4. A calling; summons.
5. A notice from one or the other of two parties to some business relation, as that of landlord and tenant, that it will be terminated at a certain time.
6. *Horol.* The partial unlocking of a striking train.

War Office. **a** In Great Britain, the office of the Secretary of State for War. It corresponds to the War Department in the United States. **b** In the United States, the War Department. *Rare.*

warp (wôrp), *v. t.;* WARPED (wôrpt); WARP'ING. [ME. *warpen*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *warpa* to throw, cast, *warp* a casting, fr. *verpa* to throw (akin to Dan. *varpe* to warp a ship, Sw. *varpa*); but prob. combined with the kindred ME. *werpen* to throw, twist (pret. *warp*), AS. *weorpan* (pret. *wearp*) to cast, throw, akin to OS. *werpan*, OFries. *werpa*, D. & LG. *werpen*, G. *werfen*, Goth. *wairpan;* cf. Skr. *vṛj* to turn.]
1. To throw; cast; hurl; hence, to throw out, as words; to utter; ejaculate. *Obs.*
2. To turn or twist out of shape; esp., to twist or bend out of a flat plane by contraction or otherwise.
Walter *warped* his mouth at this. *Tennyson*
3. To turn aside from the true direction; to bend; pervert.
This first avowed, nor folly *warped* my mind. *Dryden.*
4. To weave; fabricate. *Rare.*
While doth he mischief *warp*. *Sternhold.*
5. In technical uses: **a** *Naut.* To move (a vessel, etc.) by hauling on a line, or warp, attached to a buoy, anchor, or other fixed object. **b** *Agric.* To let the tide or other water in upon (low-lying land), for fertilizing, by a deposit of warp, or slimy substance. **c** *Rope Making.* To run off the reel into hauls to be tarred, as yarns. **d** *Weaving.* To arrange (yarns) on a warp beam.
6. To cast prematurely, as young; — said of cattle, sheep, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

warp (wôrp), *v. i.* **1.** To turn, twist, or be twisted out of shape; esp., to be twisted or bent out of a flat plane; as, a board *warps* in seasoning or shrinking.
2. To turn from a straight or proper course; to swerve.
There is our commission,
From which we would not have you *warp*. *Shak.*
3. To fly with a bending or waving motion; to turn and wave, like a flock of birds or insects. *Milton.*
4. To cast the young prematurely; to slink; — said of cattle, sheep, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
5. *Weaving.* To wind yarn off bobbins for forming the warp of a web; to wind a warp on a warp beam.
6. *Naut.* To warp a vessel; to move by a warp. *Rare.*

warp, *n.* [AS. *wearp* a warp in weaving; akin to G. *werft*, OHG. *warf*, Icel. *varp* a casting, throwing, Sw. *varp* the draft of a net, Dan. *varp* a towline. In some senses fr. the *v.* See WARP, *v.*] **1.** A throw; a cast. *Obs.*
2. A set of four in counting; specif., a cast of herrings, oysters, etc., usually four, but sometimes three or two. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. A premature casting of young; also, the young one so cast; — said of cattle, sheep, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
4. *Weaving.* The threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom, and crossed by the woof. The warp is usually stouter and harder twisted than the woof.
5. *Naut.* A rope used in hauling or moving a vessel, one end being attached to an anchor, a post, or other fixed object; a warping hawser.
6. *Agric.* Sediment deposited by water, as when alluvial soil is formed.
7. State of being warped or twisted, as of a board.

war paint. **1.** Paint put on the face and other parts of the body by savages, as a token of going to war. "Wash the *war paint* from your faces." *Longfellow.*
2. Official dress or costume, regalia, or the like; (one's) best clothes or finery. *Slang, U. S.*

war'path' (wôr'pȧth'), *n.* The route taken by a party of American Indians going on a warlike expedition; also, the expedition itself. *Rare.* — **on the warpath**, on a hostile expedition; hence, *Colloq.*, ready to fight, or fighting.

warp beam. A roller on which warp is wound in a loom.

warped (wôrpt), *pret. & p. p.* of WARP. — **warped surface**, *Geom.*, a skew; a scroll.

warp'er (wôr'pẽr), *n.* One that warps; specif.: **a** One who throws. *Obs.* **b** A weaver. *Obs.* **c** One that warps, or twists out of shape. **d** One that forms yarn or thread into warps or webs for the loom.

warp land. *Agric.* Land fertilized by warp.

warp'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WARP. — **warping bank**, *Agric.*, a bank of earth raised round a field to retain the water used in warping. See WARP, *v. t.*, 5 **b**. — **w. chock**, *Naut.*, a chock of timber or metal in a port or in the bows, through which a warp, hawser, or line is run. — **w. hook**, a hook on which to hang yarn, used by rope makers when warping the yarn into hauls for tarring.

warp knitting. A kind of knitting in which a number of threads are interchained each with one or more contiguous threads on either side; — also called *warp weaving.*

war'ra-gal (wŏr'ȧ-gȧl), **war'ri-gal** (-ĭ-gȧl), *n.* [Native name *wirrangin*, among the Swan Hill tribe in Australia.] *Australia.* **1.** The dingo.
2. A wild aboriginal Australian; also, a wild horse.

war'ra-gal, war'ri-gal, *a.* [See WARRAGAL the dingo.] Wild; untamed; savage; as, a *warragal* horse. *Australia.*

war'rant (wŏr'ȧnt), *n.* [ME. *warant*, OF. *warant* a warrant, a defender, protector, F. *garant*, originally a p. pr. of G. origin, fr. OHG. *werēn* to grant, warrant, G. *gewähren;* akin to OFries. *wera*. Cf. GUARANTEE.] **1.** That which defends or protects; safeguard; defense; protection. *Obs.*
2. Safety; refuge; also, place of safety; a refuge. *Obs.*
3. That which vouches for or insures anything; guaranty; security; voucher; attestation.
His worth is *warrant* for his welcome hither. *Shak.*
4. Authorization; sanction; justification; right; as, appearances gave him *warrant* for the charge.
5. That which warrants or authorizes; a commission or document giving authority to do something; an act, instrument, or obligation, by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do, thus securing him from loss or damage; commission; authority. Specif.: **a** A writing which authorizes a person to pay or deliver to another and the other to receive money or other thing; as, a *warrant* on a city treasurer; a dividend *warrant*. **b** A form of receipt given to a person who has deposited goods in a warehouse, by assignment of which the title to the goods is transferred; as, a dock *warrant. Eng.* **c** *Law.* A precept or writ issued by a competent magistrate authorizing an officer to make an arrest, a seizure, or a search, or to do other acts incident to the administration of justice; as, a *warrant* of arrest or attachment: a bench *warrant;* a search *warrant;* — often used alone as short for *warrant of arrest, search warrant*, or the like.
The term *warrant*, in the case of any foreign state, includes any judicial document authorizing the arrest of a person accused or convicted of crime. *Eng Extradition Act* (33 & 34 *Vict.* ch. 52).
d *Mil. & Nav.* An official certificate of appointment issued to an officer of lower rank than a commissioned officer. See WARRANT OFFICER.
warrant of attorney, *Law*, written authority given by one person to another empowering him to transact business for him; specif., written authority given by a client to his attorney to appear for him in court, and to suffer judgment to pass against him by confession in favor of some specified person, esp. as used in connection with a note or bond accompanied by a defeasance. — **w. to sue and defend.** *a Early Eng. Law.* A special warrant from the crown, authorizing a party to appoint an attorney to sue or defend for him. **b** A special authority given by a party to his attorney to commence a suit, or to appear and defend a suit in his behalf. This warrant is now disused.

war'rant (wŏr'ȧnt), *v. t.;* WAR'RANT-ED; WAR'RANT-ING. [ME. *waranten, warenten*, OF. *warantir*, var. of *garantir, guarantir, garentir, garandir*, F. *garantir* to warrant, fr. OF. *warant*, var. of *garant, guarant*, a warrant, a protector, a defender, F. *garant*. See WARRANT, *n.*] **1.** To protect; defend; safeguard; guard; save. *Obs. Partenay.*
2. To make secure; to give assurance against harm; to give authority or power to do, or forbear to do, anything, by which the person authorized is secured, or saved harmless, from any loss or damage by his action.
I'll *warrant* him from drowning. *Shak.*
3. To declare or maintain with little or no fear of being contradicted or belied; to assert as certain or presumably so; as, I *warrant* it will be so.
Chewing a Hebrew text, . . . I *warrant*. *Hawthorne.*
4. To give a warrant or warranty to; also, to assure as if by giving a warrant to.
[My neck is] as smooth as silk, I *warrant* ye. *L'Estrange.*
5. *Law.* **a** To secure to, as a grantee, an estate granted; to assure. **b** To secure to, as a purchaser of goods, the title to the same; to indemnify against loss. **c** To secure to, as a purchaser, the quality or quantity of the goods sold, as represented; to secure (a purchaser or grantee) by a warranty. See WARRANTY, *n.*, 2. **d** To assure, as a thing sold, to the purchaser; that is, to engage that the thing is what it appears, or is represented, to be, which implies a covenant to make good any defect or loss incurred by it.
6. To support by authority, ground, or proof; to justify; authorize; sanction; as, his need *warrants* the expenditure; the facts *warrant* the statement.
Syn. — See INSURE, JUSTIFY.

war'rant-a-ble (wŏr'ȧn-tȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being warranted; justifiable; as, a *warrantable* outlay.
2. *Hunting.* Old enough to be hunted, as a stag.
— **war'rant-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **war'rant-a-bly**, *adv.*

war'ran-tee' (-ȧn-tē'), *n. Law.* The person to whom a warrant or warranty is made.

warrant officer. *Mil. & Nav.* **a** In the United States army, a noncommissioned officer, holding his appointment from the regimental or battalion commander. *Rare.* **b** In the United States navy, a subordinate officer appointed, or *warranted*, by the President, whose duties are, in general, indicated by his title, such as gunner, boatswain, carpenter, machinist, pharmacist, or sailmaker. A commissioned officer receives a commission from the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. A warrant officer receives his warrant without such advice and consent. After serving as warrant officers for six years, boatswains, gunners, carpenters, machinists, and sailmakers (no more sailmakers will be appointed) may be commissioned chief boatswain, chief gunner, etc., to rank with, but after, an ensign. The term *commissioned officers* does not, however, usually include the chief warrant officers. **c** In the British navy, a subordinate officer of similar standing.

war'ran-tor' (wŏr'ȧn-tôr'), *n. Law.* One who warrants.

war'ran-ty (-ȧn-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *warantie*, F. *garantie*. See WARRANT, *n.;* cf. GUARANTY.] **1.** *Real Estate Law.* Orig., the undertaking or obligation of a feudal lord to defend his vassal tenant in the possession of the land held of him as lord (whether originally received by the lord by commendation or not), or to give the tenant lands of equal value; hence, a covenant real whereby the grantor of an estate of freehold and his heirs were bound to warrant and defend the title, and, in case of eviction by title paramount, to yield other lands of equal value in recompense. A warranty imposed upon an heir of lands which had not, and could not have, descended from the warranting ancestor was a collateral warranty, as where a father granted with warranty lands held by him only by the right of curtesy. Such warranties were annulled by the statute of 4 Anne c. 16. This warranty has long since become obsolete, and its place supplied by personal covenants for title. Among these is the covenant of warranty, often called a *warranty* simply, which runs with the land, and is in the nature of a real covenant, breach of which gives a claim for damages only. In some jurisdictions this warranty is implied, without being expressly stated, in statutory short forms of conveyance.
2. *Law.* A collateral engagement or undertaking, express or implied, that a certain fact regarding the subject of a contract is, or shall be, as it is expressly or impliedly declared or promised to be. Breach of such an engagement does not avoid the contract, but renders the warrantor liable for damages. In sales of chattels by persons in possession, there is now (though not at the early common law, when sales were generally in market overt) an *implied warranty of title*, but, as to the quality of goods, the general rule is, "Caveat emptor."
3. *Insurance Law.* A statement or engagement expressly or impliedly made in a policy by the party insured, that a certain fact relating to the subject of insurance or the risk exists or shall exist, or that some act relating thereto has been done or shall be done. It must be literally true or fulfilled or the policy is void, it operating essentially as a condition precedent to the insurance, and it is distinguished from a *representation*, which is an inducement and need be only substantially true or fulfilled.
4. Justificatory mandate or precept; authority; justification; warrant; as, he had no *warranty* for his act. *R. Shak.*
5. Security; warrant; guaranty. *Obs. or Scot.*

war'ran-ty in pre-sen'ti (prē-zĕn'tī), *Insurance*, an affirmative warranty.

war'ran-ty, *v. t.;* WAR'RAN-TIED (-tĭd); WAR'RAN-TY-ING (-tĭ-ĭng). **1.** To defend; save. *Obs. Old Eng. Misc.*
2. To warrant; guarantee. *Now Rare.*

war'ren (wŏr'ĕn), *n.* [ME. *wareyne*, OF. *warenne*, var. of *garene*, F. *garenne*, fr. OF. *warer, garer*, to beware, to take care; of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *warōn* (in comp.), OS. *warōn*, to take care, to observe, akin to E. *wary.*] **1.** *Eng. Law.* **a** A place privileged, by prescription or grant from the king, for keeping certain animals (as hares, conies, partridges, pheasants, etc.) called beasts and fowls of *warren*. **b** A privilege, often called a **free warren**, which one has in lands, by royal grant or prescription, of hunting and taking wild beasts and birds of *warren*, to the exclusion of any other person not entering by his permission. The *warren* is next below a *park* in dignity.
2. A piece of ground for the breeding of rabbits, etc.; a place abounding in rabbits.
3. A place in a river for keeping fish.
4. A milldam. *Dial. Eng.*

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warmth'less, *a.* See -LESS.
warn. † *were*, form of BE.
warn, *v. t.* [ME. *wernen*, AS. *wiernan, syrnan*, fr. *wearn* refusal. Cf. WARN to admonish.] *Obs.* **a** To repel; keep off **b** To prevent; hinder. **c** To refuse; deny. **d** To forbid; oppose.
warn, *n.* Denial; refusal. *Obs.*
warn, *conj.* [Prop., were (it) not.] Unless. *Obs.*
warn, warnd (wärn(d; wĕn(d). Shortened forms of WARRANT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
warnage, *n.* [Cf. OF. *warnir*, var. of *garnir* (see GARNISH).] Provisions. *Obs.*
warn'er, *n.* One that warns.
warn'er, *n.* A miser. *Obs. Scot.*
warn'er, *n.* A warrener. *Obs.*
warn'er (*dial.* wĕn'ẽ(r), *n.* [Prob. fr. *warden.*] A beadle; warden. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
warnesture, *n.* [OF. *warnesture*, var. of *garnesture*, provisions, supplies. Cf. GARNITURE.] *Obs* **1.** Store; supply, esp. for a garrison. [garrison.
2. Storehouse; stronghold; **warnesture,** *v. t.* To store; to furnish with provisions. *Obs.*
warn'ing-ly, *adv.* of WARNING.
warnish, warniss, *v. t.* [OF. *warnir*, var. of *garnir*. See GARNISH.] To provision; fortify. Cf. GARNISH, *v. t.*, 1. *Obs.*
warnison, *n.* [OF. *warnison*, var. of *garnison*. Cf. GARRISON, GARNISON.] *Obs.* **a** Provision; store. **b** Garrison.
warniss, warnish, *v. t.* [OF. *warnir* to furnish, prepare, warn. Cf. WARNISH to furnish.] To warn. *Obs. or Scot.*
war nose. See NOSE, 6 h.
war'noth', *n. Early Eng. Law.* The obsolete custom by which a tenant who fails of payment on a set day is to pay double, and on a second failing treble.
warnstor. † WARNESTURE.
warp'age (wôr'pĕj), *n.* Act of warping; also, a charge per ton made on shipping in some harbors. [by warp knitting.
warp fabric. Fabric produced
warp frame. A machine for making warp lace, using a number of needles and a thread for each needle. [warping yarn.
warping mill. A machine for
warping post. A strong post used in warping rope yarn.
warp lace, *or* **warp net.** Lace having a warp crossed by weft threads.
war'ple (wär'p'l), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. WRAPLE.] To twist; intertwine; wriggle. *Scot*
warp'-net' frame. Warp frame.
war proof. Valor tried by war. *R.*
warp stitch. *Embroidery.* An ornamental stitch worked on warp threads left by drawing out the weft of the material, as in some drawn work. [TING.
warp weaving. = WARP KNIT-
warr. Var. of WAR, worse.
war'ram-bool (wŏr'ȧm-bōōl), *n.* [Native name in northwestern Queensland *wārumbūl* a watercourse.] A cowal or similar depression. *Local, Australia.*
war'rand. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WARRANT.
war'ran-dice (wŏr'ȧn-dĭs; -dīs), *n.* [OF. *warandise*. See WARRANTISE.] *Scots Law.* The obligation, or the clause, by which a grantor binds himself that the right conveyed shall be effectual.
war'rant (wär'ȧnt), *n. Coal Mining.* Underclay. *Dial. Eng.*
war'rant-er (wŏr'ȧn-tẽr), *n.* One that warrants.
war'ran-tise, war'ran-tize (-tīz), *n.* [OF. *warentise*, var. of *garantise*. See WARRANT, *n.*] Warrant; surety; security; guarantee. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To warrant; guarantee; protect; defend. *Obs.*
warrant machinist. *U.S. Navy.* = MACHINIST, *n.*, 4. *Obs.*
war'ra-tau (wŏr'ȧ-tou). Var. of WARATAH
War'rau (wär'rou), *n.* An Indian of a group of debased tribes of Venezuela and British Guiana, related to Arawakan stock.
war'ray (wŏr'ā), *v. t.* [OF. *werreier*, var. of *guerroier*, F. *guerroyer*, fr. OF. *werre* war, F. *guerre*. See WAR.] To make war upon; to oppose; contradict. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To wage war; to struggle; contend. *Obs.*
warre. † *were*, form of BE
warre. † WAR; WARE; obs. or dial. Eng. of WAR, worse.
warre, *n.* [Cf. AS. *wearr* a callosity.] A knot; a gnarl. *Obs.*
war rebel. See *Citation.*
"*War rebels* are persons within an occupied territory who rise in arms against the occupying or conquering army, or against the authorities established by the same. If captured, they may suffer death. . . . They are not prisoners of war." *Instructions for Govt. of Armies of U. S.*
war-ree' (wĭ-rē'), *n.* [Name among English colonists in British Guiana, prob. fr. native *javari*, fr. Sp. *javalí* boar.] The white-lipped peccary.
warren. † *were*, form of BE.

war'ren-er (wŏr'ĕn-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *warennier.*] The keeper of a warren; a gamekeeper.

war'rin (wŏr'ĭn), *n.* [Cf. native name *jarin* in Victoria.] An Australian lorikeet (*Trichoglossus multicolor*) having mostly greenish upper parts, a blue belly, and variegated breast.

war'rior (wŏr'yẽr; -ĭ-ẽr; wŏr'ĭ-ẽr; 7, 277), *n.* [ME. *werriour, werraiour*, OF. (assumed) *werreieor*, var. of *guerroieur*, fr. *werreier, guerroyer*, to make war, fr. *werre, guerre*, war. See WAR.] **1.** A man engaged or experienced in war, or in military life; a soldier. *Now Chiefly Hist. or Rhet.*

> The stern joy which *warriors* feel
> In foemen worthy of their steel. *Scott.*

2. A South American humming bird of the genus *Oxypogon* having a helmetlike crest.

3. The wallflower *Cheiranthus cheiri*. *Dial. Eng.*

warrior ant. A reddish ant (*Formica sanguinea*), native of Europe and America. It is one of the species which capture and enslave other ants.

war'saw (wŏr'sô), *n.* [See GUASA.] **a** The black grouper (*Garrupa nigrita*) of the southern coasts of the United States. **b** The jewfish (*Promicrops itaiara*).

war'ship' (-shĭp'), *n., or* **war vessel.** A government vessel employed for war purposes, esp. one armed for attack.

wart (wôrt), *n.* [ME. *werte*, AS. *wearte;* akin to D. *wrat*, G. *warze*, OHG. *warza*, Icel. *varta*, Sw. *vårta*, Dan. *vorte;* perh. akin to L. *verruca* wart, and AS. *wearr* a callosity; cf. Skr. *varshman* tip, top.] **1.** *Med.* A small tumor on the skin, usually hard, formed by enlargement of its vascular papillæ and thickening of the epidermis which covers them. **2.** An excrescence or protuberance more or less resembling a true wart; specif., *Bot.*, a glandular excrescence or hardened protuberance on plants.

wart'ed, *a.* Having warts; verrucose.

warted gourd, a variety of winter squash (*Cucurbita verrucosa*) having a warted rind. — **w. grass,** an Australian grass (*Chloris ventricosa*). — **w. spurge,** the sun spurge.

wart hog. Any African wild hog of the genus *Macrocephalus*, syn. *Phacochœrus*, esp. *M. æthiopicus* of South Africa and *M. africanus* of northeast Africa, having two pairs of rough warty excrescences on the face and large protruding tusks.



Wart Hog (*Macrocephalus æthiopicus*).

wart snake. Any of several nonvenomous East Indian snakes of the family *Acrochordidæ*, covered with wartlike tubercles or spinose scales, and usually lacking cephalic plates and ventral scutes.

wart'wort' (wôrt'wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any lichen of the family Verrucariaceæ, having a warty thallus. **b** = WARTWEED.

wart'y (wôr'tĭ), *a.* **1.** Having warts; full of warts; covered with warts; verrucose; as, a *warty* leaf. **2.** Of the nature of, or resembling, a wart.

warty egg, a marine univalve shell (*Ovulum verrucosum*), with wartlike elevations. — **w.-faced honey eater,** any of several Australian honey eaters; esp., the wattlebird.

wart'y-back', *n.* An American fresh-water mussel (*Quadrula pustulosa*) whose shell is used in making buttons.

war whoop. A war cry, esp. that of American Indians.

war'wolf' (wôr'wo͝olf'), *n.* [*war*, n. + *wolf.*] *Mil.* A kind of engine for throwing stones, etc., used in the Middle Ages.

wa'ry (wā'rĭ; wâr'ĭ, 115), *a.;* WA'RI-ER (wā'rĭ-ẽr; wâr'ĭ-); WA'RI-EST. [From ME. *war*, AS. *wær;* akin to Icel. *varr*, Dan. & Sw. *var*, Goth. *wars*, G. *gewahr* aware, OHG. *wara* notice, attention, Gr. ὁράν to see, L. *vereri* to fear. Cf. AWARE, BEWARE, GARMENT, GARNISH, PANORAMA, REVERE, WARD, *v. t.*, WARE, *a.*] **1.** Cautious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers; timorously or suspiciously prudent; circumspect; scrupulous; careful. "Bear a *wary* eye." *Shak.*

> We should be *wary*, therefore, what persecution we raise against the living labors of public men. *Milton.*

2. Characterized by caution; guarded; careful; chary.

> It behoveth our words to be *wary* and few. *Hooker.*

3. Prudent; wise. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — Cautious, circumspect, watchful. See CAREFUL.

was (wŏz). [AS. *wæs*, 2d pers. *wǣre*, 3d pers. *wæs*, pl. *wǣron*, with the inf. *wesan* to be; akin to D. *wezen*, pret. *was*, OHG. *wesan*, pret. *was*, G. *wesen*, n., a being, essence, *war* was, Icel. *vera* to be, pret. *var*, Goth. *wisan* to be, to dwell, to remain, pret. *was*, Skr. *vas* to remain, to dwell. Cf. VERNACULAR, WASSAIL, WERE, *v.* (pret.).] A verb form supplying the first and third persons singular of the verb *be*, in the indicative mood, preterit (imperfect) tense. See BE.

wa'sa-bi (wä'sä-bē), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese brassicaceous herb (*Eutrema wasabi*); also, its thick greenish root, which is grated like horse-radish and eaten with fish, etc.

wash (wŏsh), *v. t.;* WASHED (wŏsht) or WASHT; WASH'ING. [ME. *waschen*, AS. *wascan, wæscan;* akin to D. *wasschen*, G. *waschen*, OHG. *wascan*, Icel. & Sw. *vaska*, Dan. *vaske*, and perh. to E. *water.*] **1.** To cleanse by ablution, or by dipping, rubbing, or scrubbing in water; to apply water or other liquid, steam, air, etc., to for the purpose of cleansing; as, to *wash* the hands; to *wash* garments; to *wash* sheep or wool; hence, to free, as from ceremonial or moral defilement, by ablution with water or something likened to it in action or effect; to cleanse or purify in the religious sense.

> *Wash* me thoroughly from mine iniquity. *Ps.* li. 2.

2. To cover with water or any liquid or moisture; to wet; hence, to overflow against or over; to lave; as, waves *wash* the shore. "Roses *washed* with dew." *Milton.*

3. To waste or abrade by the force of water in motion; as, heavy rains *wash* a road or an embankment.

4. To remove by the use of water; to clear, carry, take, or put (away, off, out, etc.) by or as if by the action of water; to cause to be (in a specified place or condition) by the force of water or other liquid; as, to *wash* dirt from the hands; a man *washed* overboard; to *wash* food down with a drink. "The tide will *wash* you off." *Shak.*

> Arise, and be baptized, and *wash* away thy sins. *Acts* xxii. 16.

5. To cover with a thin or watery coat of color; to tint lightly and thinly.

6. To overlay with a thin coat of metal; as, steel *washed* with silver.

7. *Mining.* To subject, as earth, gravel, or crushed ore, to the action of water to separate the valuable material from the worthless or less valuable; as, to *wash* gold.

8. To dephosphorize (molten pig iron) by adding substances containing iron oxide, and sometimes manganese oxide.

9. To pass (a gas or gaseous mixture) through or over a liquid for the purpose of purifying it, esp. by removing soluble constituents. See SCRUBBER, 2 (1).

to wash down, *Mech.*, to work to a thin edge or featheredge. *Scot.* — **to w. the hands of,** to disclaim or renounce interest in, responsibility for, or connection with; as, *to wash one's hands of* a business. *Matt.* xxvii. 24.

wash (wŏsh), *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of ablution.

2. To clean anything by rubbing or dipping it in water; to perform the operation of cleansing clothes, ore, etc., in water. "She can *wash* and scour." *Shak.*

3. To move with a lapping or swashing sound, or the like; to lap; splash; as, to hear the water *washing.*

4. To bear without injury the operation of being washed; as, some calicoes do not *wash;* hence, *Collog.*, to undergo successfully submission to a testing or proving; to bear or stand investigation; as, his story will not *wash.*

5. To be eroded or worn away by the action of water, as by a stream or by the sea; — said of a road, a beach, etc.

6. To use washes, as for the face or hair.

wash, *n.* **1.** Act of washing; an ablution; a cleansing, wetting, or dashing with water.

2. A collection or aggregation of articles, as of clothing, in process of being washed or cleansed, or a quantity washed at one time; a washing.

3. The flow, dash, rush, swash, or breaking of a body of water, as a wave; also, the sound of this.

4. The backward current or disturbed water caused by the action of oars, or of a steamer's screw or paddles, etc.

5. A piece of ground washed by the action of a sea or river, or sometimes covered and sometimes left dry; the shallowest part of a river, or arm of the sea; also, a bog; marsh; fen; as, the *washes* in Lincolnshire.

> The *Wash* of Edmonton so gay. *Cowper.*

6. Substances collected and deposited by the action of water; as, the *wash* of a sewer, of a river, etc.

7. Waste liquid, refuse food, etc., from a kitchen, often used as food for pigs. *Shak.*

8. *Distilling.* **a** Fermented wort from which spirit is distilled. **b** A mixture of dunder, molasses, water, and scummings, used in the West Indies for distillation.

9. That with which anything is washed, or wetted, smeared, tinted, etc., upon the surface; specif.: **a** A liquid cosmetic, dentifrice, medical lotion, or the like. **b** *Paint.* A thin coat of color, esp. water color. **c** A thin coat of metal laid on anything for beauty or preservation.

10. *Mining.* Wash dirt. *Australia.*

11. *Western U. S.* **a** Gravel and other rock débris transported and deposited by running water; coarse alluvium. **b** An alluvial cone. **c** The dry bed of an intermittent stream, sometimes at the bottom of a cañon; as, the Amargosa *wash;* the Diamond *wash;* — called also *dry wash.*

12. Urine, esp. stale urine, formerly used in washing clothes. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

13. The blade of an oar. *Rare.*

14. A varying measure for oysters and whelks. *Dial. Eng.*

15. Short for WASH SALE.

16. *Arch.* The upper surface of a member or material when given a slope to shed water (= WEATHERING, *n.*, 3). Hence, a structure or receptacle shaped so as to receive and carry off water, as a carriage *wash* in a stable.

wash, *a.* **1.** Washy; weak. *Obs.*

> Their bodies of so weak and *wash* a temper. *Beau & Fl.*

2. Capable of being washed without injury; washable; as, *wash* goods. *Collog.*

wash'a-ble (wŏsh'ä-b'l), *a.* That may be washed, esp. without damage. — **wash'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

wash'ba'sin (wŏsh'bā's'n), *n.* A basin for toilet use.

wash'board' (-bôrd'; 201), *n.* **1.** A fluted, or ribbed, board on which clothes are rubbed in washing them. **2.** = BASEBOARD. **3.** *Naut.* A broad thin plank fixed along a gunwale to keep out the sea, or a plank on the sill of a lower deck port for that purpose; — called also *wasteboard* or *washstrake.* **4.** See QUADRULA.

wash'bowl' (wŏsh'bōl'), *n.* **1.** A washtub. *Obs.* **2.** A large bowl for water to wash one's hands, face, etc.

wash dirt. *Mining.* Earth washed for gold; washing stuff.

wash drawing. *Art.* In water-color painting, work in, or a work done chiefly in, washes, as distinguished from that done in stipple, in body color, etc.

washed (wŏsht), *a.* **1.** That has undergone washing. **2.** Overlaid with a thin layer of different color; — said of the colors of certain animals. **3.** Of an inferior quality due to exposure to rain before burning; — said of bricks.

washed metal, iron treated by the Bell-Krupp process so as to remove most of the silicon and phosphorus and not too much of the carbon. — **w. sale.** = WASH SALE.

wash'er (wŏsh'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that washes. **2.** A ring of metal, leather, or other material, or a perforated plate, used for various purposes, as around a bolt or screw to form a seat for the head or nut, or around a wagon axle to prevent endwise motion of the hub and relieve friction, in a joint as a packing, etc.



Washer, 2.

3. A similar ring used for decorative purposes. **4.** *Plumbing.* A fitting, usually having a plug, for a cistern, tub, sink, or the like, forming the outlet opening. **5.** *Paper Making.* A washing engine. **6.** A machine for washing, as clothes, or coal in mining. **7.** An apparatus in which gases are washed; a scrubber. **8.** a The raccoon. **b** The pied wagtail. *Local, Eng.*

wash'er, *v. t.* To furnish with washers.

wash'er-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who works at washing clothes, esp. for hire.

wash'er-wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 151). **1.** A woman who works at washing clothes. **2.** The pied wagtail; — so called from the up-and-down motion of its tail. *Local, Eng.*

wash'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A place at which ore, or esp. coal, is freed from impurities by washing.

wash gravel. *Mining.* Gravel washed to extract gold.

wash'house' (wŏsh'hous'), *n.* A house or building for washing, esp. one for washing clothes; a laundry.

wash'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WASH. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that washes; ablution. **2.** The clothes or other articles washed or to be washed, esp. at one time; a wash. **3.** *Mining.* Gold dust procured by washing; also, a place where this is done; a washery. **4.** A thin covering or coat; as, a *washing* of silver. **5.** *Stock Exchanges.* The operation of simultaneously buying and selling the same stock for the purpose of manipulating the market. The transaction is fictitious, and is prohibited by stock-exchange rules. **6.** *Pottery.* The covering of a piece with an infusible powder, which prevents it from sticking to its supports, while receiving the glaze.

washing bottle. *Chem.* **a** A bottle or flask fitted with glass tubes passing through the cork, so that on blowing into one of the tubes a stream of water issuing from the other may be directed upon anything to be washed or rinsed. **b** A bottle for use in washing gases by passing them through liquid contained in it. See BOTTLE, *Illust.*

washing crystals. Washing soda, $Na_2CO_310H_2O$, in the form of crystals. See SODIUM CARBONATE.

washing engine. *Paper Making.* A vat in which rags, etc., are washed by a stream of water, and also drawn into fiber by revolving bars or knives.

washing fluid. A liquid used as a cleanser, consisting usually of alkaline salts resembling soaps in their action.

washing soda. Sodium carbonate.

washing stuff. *Gold Mining.* Any earthy deposit containing gold enough to pay for washing it.

Wash'ing-ton (wŏsh'ĭng-tŭn), *n.* **1.** The first President of the United States. **2.** The capital city of the United States. **3.** The most northwestern State of the United States.

Washington cedar, the big tree of California. — **W. Elm,** a famous elm tree in Cambridge, Mass., under which Washington took command of the Continental Army in 1775. — **W. lily,** a large white-flowered lily (*Lilium washingtonianum*) of the Pacific coast of the United States. — **W. Monument,** a white marble obelisk erected as a national memorial of Washington in Washington, D. C. It is 555 feet high and 55 feet square at the base. The corner stone was laid in 1848, but the monument was not completed until 1884. — **W. palm,** the fan palm *Neowashingtonia filamentosa.* See NEOWASHINGTONIA. — **W. pie,** layer cake with a cream filling or with a fruit-jam filling. *Local, U. S.* — **W. thorn,** a hawthorn (*Cratægus cordata*) of the eastern United States, cultivated, esp. near Washington, D. C., for its bright red fruit and handsome autumn foliage.

war'ren-er (wŏr'ĕn-ẽr), *n.* [Tasmanian *warrenah* Turbo.] = MARINER (a shell).

War'ren gird'er *or* **truss** (wŏr'ĕn). See TRUSS, *n.*, 8 b. [wars]

war'rer (wŏr'ẽr), *n.* One who

war'ri-an'gle. = WARIANGLE.

war'rick (wär'ĭk). Dial Eng. var. of WARROK.

war'rie. † WARY, *v.*

war'ri-gal (wŏr'ĭ-găl). Var. of WARRAGAL.

War'ring-ton, George (wŏr'ĭng-tŭn). In Thackeray's "Pendennis," the brusque and melancholy, but generous and steadfast, friend of Pendennis.

warrior bush. = CURRANT BUSH b.

war'rior-ess, *n.* A female warrior. *Obs.* [tant.]

war'rish (wŏr'ĭsh), *a.* Mili-

war'ri-war'ri (wŏr'ĭ-wŏr'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. *yarri-yarri* the lancewood tree in a native language of Guiana.] A fan made by the natives from the leaves of a palm (*Astrocaryum aculeatum*).

war'rok (*dial.* wär'ŭk), *n. & v.* [Perh. connected with an OF. var. of the source of *garrot* a tourniquet.] Girth; strap; rope. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

war'ry. † WARY, *v.*

warrybreed, *n.* [Cf. G. dial. *wern, werr, werrle*, warble, wormil.] The warble, or wormil. *Obs.*

warryn, *a.* [Cf. FIRREN.] Of the pine tree. *Obs. Scot.*

War'saw for-ma'tion (wŏr'sô). [From *Warsaw*, Illinois.] *Geol.* A minor subdivision of the Mississippian system along the Mississippi River.

warschen. † WARISH.

warschipe. † WARESHIP.

war scythe. An ancient weapon like a scythe with the blade in line with the handle.

warse (*dial.* wärs, wäs). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of WORSE.

wars'en (wär's'n; wä'-). Dial. Eng. var. of WORSEN.

warsill. † WRESTLE.

warsipe. † WARESHIP.

war'sle, wars'tle (wär's'l; wä'-), *n. & v.* Wrestle; struggle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

war song. A song of or pert. to war; esp., among the American Indians, a song at the war dance, inciting to military ardor.

warst (wärst). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WORST.

warstly. † WRESTLE.

wart. † *wert*, form of BE.

wart cress. The swine's-cress.

warte. † WARD, warden.

wart grass. The sun spurge.

warth (wä(r)th). Dial. Eng. var. of WATH, ford.

warth (wärth). Scot. var. of WRAITH.

warth. Obs. pret. of WORTH, *v.*

warth, *n.* Wardage. *Obs.*

warth (*dial* wäth, wŏth), *n.* [AS. *waroð, wearoð*, shore, strand.] A shore; a flat meadow; a coast. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

wart'-herb', *n.* Any fabaceous plant of the genus *Dolicholus.*

wart'less, *a.* See -LESS.

warto. † WHERETO.

war traitor. See *Citation.*

> "A *war traitor* is a person in a place or district under military government who, unauthorized by the military commander, gives information of any kind to the enemy, or holds intercourse with him." *Instructions for Govt. of Armies of U. S.*

wart spurge. The sun spurge.

wart'weed', *n. Dial. Eng.* A plant thought to cure warts.

Wa'rua, *n.* **1.** A people of East Africa, between Victoria Nyanza and Kilimanjaro, apparently related to the Hottentots. **2.** *pl.* -RUA or -RUAS. = WAHUMA.

Wa'rua-ru'a (wä-rōō'ä), *n. pl.; sing.* RUA. A Bantu people of the Kongo Free State, east of Lake Tanganyika, known both for their cruel customs and their artistic craft.

warve. Var. of WHARVE.

war vessel. A warship.

war'wit'. † WARDWIT.

warwolf. † WERWOLF.

war'worn', *a.* Worn with military service.

wary. † VARY.

wary, *v. t.* [AS. *wergian, wyrgean, wiergean.*] To curse; execrate; condemn; defame. *Obs.*

wary. *n.* [AS. *wearg.*] Wretch; scoundrel. *Obs.* [gallows. *Obs.*

warytree, *n.* The cursed tree; **was.** † WASH, WHOSE.

wasa. † WHOSO.

Wa'sa-ga'ra (wä'sä-gä'rä), *n. pl.* A Bantu people, the chief nation of the Usagara highlands, German East Africa.

Wa'san-da'wi (wä'sän-dä'wē), *n. pl* A people of East Africa, between Victoria Nyanza and Kilimanjaro, apparently related to the Hottentots.

Wa'sat (wä'sät), *n.* [Ar. *al wasat* the middle.] See STAR.

Wa'satch (wŏ'săch; wô-săch'), *n.* [From the *Wasatch* Mountains, Utah.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Eocene in western North America. See GEOLOGY.

Was'co (wäs'kō), *n.* One of a tribe of Chinookan Indians of northern Oregon, now civilized and engaged in farming on the Warmspring Reservation.

wase. † WAS.

wase (*dial.* wāz, wâz), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *vase* a sheaf.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A wisp or bundle of hay or straw. **b** A pad, as of straw, to support a burden on the head. **c** A torch. *Obs.*

wasel, *v. i.* [From AS. *wāse* ooze, slime. See OOZE mud.] To sink into ooze or mire. *Obs.*

Wash. *Abbr.* Washington.

wash'a-way', *n.* A washout. *R.*

wash ball. A ball of toilet soap.

wash barrel. *Fisheries.* A barrel in which split mackerel are washed with salt water to extract the blood before salting.

wash basket. A basket for holding the clothes of a washing.

wash bear. A raccoon. [TLE.]

wash bottle. = WASHING BOT-

wash'brew', *n.* Sowens; flummery. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wash bulkhead. A longitudinal bulkhead in a deck ballast tank.

wash'dish', *n.* **1.** A washbowl. **2.** The pied wagtail. *Local, Eng.*

wash'down' clos'et. A watercloset with a nearly vertical back, thus affording a clear drop into the trap. It is usually provided with a flushing rim.

wash'en (wŏsh'n). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. p. p. of WASH

washer wife. A washerwoman. *Rare or Scot.*

wash'er-wom'an's itch. Eczema of the hands and arms, occurring among washerwomen.

wash gilding. Water gilding.

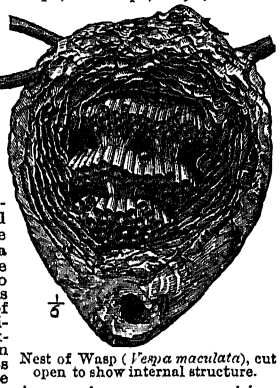
wash gourd. Dishcloth gourd.

wash'i-ness (wŏsh'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

washing bear. The raccoon.

washing pot. = WASHPOT.

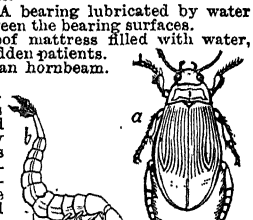
Wash'ing-to'ni-an (wŏsh'Ing-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or characteristic of, George Washington.
2. Designating, or pertaining to, a total abstinence society (the Washington Temperance Society) and movement started in Baltimore in 1840, on the principle of moral suasion. Its force was spent by 1843. *Colloq.*
3. Of or pertaining to the city or the State of Washington.
wash leather. Split sheepskin dressed with oil, in imitation of chamois, and used for dusting, cleaning, etc.; also, alumed, or buff, leather for soldiers' belts.
wash'man (wŏsh'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man who does washing, as in tin-plate making.
2. A beggar shamming lameness, illness, etc. *Obs. Cant.*
Wash'oe proc'ess (wŏsh'ō). [From the *Washoe* district, Nevada.] The process of treating silver ores by grinding in pans or tubs with the addition of mercury, and sometimes of chemicals such as blue vitriol and salt.
wash'out' (wŏsh'out'), *n.* The washing out or away of earth, etc., esp. in the bed of a road or railroad by rain or a freshet; also, a place where the earth is washed away.
wash plate. *Shipbuilding.* Any of several plates sometimes fitted in a vessel's bottom to prevent great motion of bilge water when the vessel is rolling or pitching.
wash'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A pot or vessel in which anything is washed; hence, *Tin-PlateManuf.*, a pot containing melted tin into which the plates are dipped to be coated.
wash sale. *Stock Exchanges.* A sale made in washing.
wash'stand' (wŏsh'stănd'), *n.* **1.** A stand holding pitcher, basin, and other requisites for washing the person; also, the modern set washbowl.
2. In stables, a place in the floor prepared so that carriages may be washed there and the water run off. *Cant.*
wash'strake' (-strāk'), *n. Naut.* An additional strake added above the gunwale of a boat or a deeply laden vessel. In a small boat the rowlocks are cut in it.
wash'tub' (-tŭb'), *n.* A tub in which clothes, etc., are washed; also, *Dial. Eng.*, a swill tub.
wash'y (wŏsh'Ĭ), *a.*; WASH'I-ER (-Ĭ-ẽr); WASH'I-EST. [From WASH.] **1.** Watery; damp; soft. *Obs. or R. Milton.*
2. Lacking substance, strength, or the like; weak; thin; diluted; feeble; as, *washy* tea; *washy* sentiment.
A polish . . . not over thin and *washy*. *Sir H. Wotton.*
3. Not firm or hardy; liable to sweat profusely from slight exertion; as, a *washy* horse. *Cant.*


Nest of Wasp (*Vespa maculata*), cut open to show internal structure.

wasp (wŏsp), *n.* [ME. *waspe*, AS. *wæps*, *wæfs*; akin to D. *wesp*, G. *wespe*, OHG. *wafsa*, *wefsa*, Lith. *vapsa* gadfly, Russ. *osa* wasp, L. *vespa*, and perh. to E. *weave*.] **1.** Any of numerous aculeate hymenopterous insects generally characterized by having a slender body, the abdomen attached by a narrow stalk or petiole, well-developed wings, and (in the workers and females) a more or less formidable sting. They belong to many different families and include species of social as well as of solitary habits. Wasps exhibit great variety in their nesting habits and food, but, unlike the bees, are largely carnivorous, in many cases provisioning their nests with caterpillars, insects, or spiders, killed or paralyzed by stinging, for their larvæ to feed on. The wasps are commonly divided into two superfamilies, Diploptera, syn. *Vespina* (containing the typical wasps; see VESPIDÆ), and Fossores, syn. *Sphecina* (see DIGGER WASP).
2. A waspish person.
Wasp of Twick'en-ham (twĭk'n-ăm), Alexander Pope, who had a villa at Twickenham.
wasp'ish, *a.* **1.** Resembling a wasp in form; having a slender waist, like a wasp; of the waist, slender.
2. Quick to resent a trifling affront; characterized by snappishness; irascible; petulant; snappish; spiteful.
He was naturally a *waspish* and hot man. *Bp. Hall.*
Syn.—Irritable, choleric, testy, peevish, captious.
—**wasp'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**wasp'ish-ness**, *n.*
was'sail (wŏs'Il; -ăl; wās'-), *n.* [ME. *wes hæil*, lit., be thou well, fr. AS. *wes* be thou (or an Old Scand. equiv. word) + a Scand. word for well. See WAS; HAIL to salute.]
1. An ancient expression of good wishes on a festive occasion, esp. when drinking a health to some one.
2. An occasion on which such good wishes are expressed in drinking; a drinking bout; carouse. "In merry *wassail* he . . . peals his loud song." *Scott.*
3. The liquor used for a wassail; esp., a beverage formerly much used in England at Christmas and other festivals, made of ale (or wine) flavored with spices, sugar, toast, roasted apples, etc.; lamb's wool.
4. A festive or drinking song or glee. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
was'sail (wŏs'Il; -ăl; wās'-), *v. i.*; WAS'SAILED (-Ild; -ăld); WAS'SAIL-ING. **1.** To hold a wassail; to carouse.
2. To sing carols, etc., from house to house, usually at Christmas time;—esp. in *to go a-wassailing*. *Dial. Eng.*
Was'sail, *v. t.* To drink to the health or success of; as, to *wassail* the apple trees, an old English custom.
wassail bowl. A bowl in which wassail was mixed and served; also, the beverage itself. *J. Fletcher.*
was'sail-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who wassails; specif.: **a** One who engages in festivity, esp. in drinking; a reveler. *Milton.* **b** One who goes about singing carols, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
wast (wŏst). A verb form supplying the second person singular of the verb *be*, in the indicative mood, imperfect tense;—now used only in elevated style. See WAS.
wast'age (wās'tăj), *n.* **1.** Loss by use, decay, evaporation, leakage, or the like; waste.
2. A waste place. *Scot.*
3. Wasting; laying waste; desolating. *Rare. J. L. Allen.*
waste (wāst), *a.* [ME. *wast*, OF. *wast*, var. of *guast*, *gast*, fr. L. *vastus*, influenced by a kindred G. word; cf. OHG. *wuosti*, G. *wüst*, OS. *wōsti*, D. *woest*, AS. *wēste*. Cf. VAST.]
1. Desolate; devastated; desert; hence, bare; empty; void; also, dreary; dismal; gloomy; cheerless.
The *waste* darkness of futurity. *Scott.*
2. Lying unused; unproductive; worthless; valueless; useless; refuse; rejected; as, *waste* land, paper.
3. Vain; idle; purposeless. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
But his *waste* words returned to him in vain. *Spenser.*
4. Wasteful; lavish. *Obs.*
And strangled with her *waste* fertility. *Milton.*
waste steam. **a** Steam which escapes from a safety valve, or leaks from the machinery into the air. **b** Exhaust steam.
—**w.-wax process**, the cire-perdue process. See CIRE-PERDUE.
waste, *v. t.*; WAST'ED (wās'tĕd; -tĭd; 151); WAST'ING (wās'tĭng). [ME. *wasten*, OF. *waster*, var. of *guaster*, *gaster*, F. *gâter* to spoil, L. *vastare* to devastate, to lay waste, fr. *vastus* waste, desert, uncultivated, ravaged, vast, but influenced by a kindred G. word; cf. OHG. *wuosten*, G. *wüsten*, AS. *wēstan*. See WASTE, *a.*] **1.** To lay waste; to devastate; to bring to ruin; *Obs.*, to defeat.
2. To wear away or impair gradually; to diminish by constant loss; to use up; consume; spend; to wear out.
Until your carcasses be *wasted* in the wilderness. *Num.* xiv. 33.
To *waste* eternal days in woe and pain. *Milton.*
3. To spend or expend unnecessarily, carelessly, or without valuable result; to apply to useless ends; to squander.
The younger son gathered all together, and . . . *wasted* his substance with riotous living. *Luke* xv. 13.
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And *waste* its sweetness on the desert air. *Gray.*
4. *Law.* To cause or suffer waste to (an estate).
5. *Stonecutting.* To reduce roughly to a flat surface by chipping;—usually with *off*.
waste, *v. i.* **1.** To be diminished; to lose bulk, substance, strength, value, or the like, gradually; to be consumed; to dwindle; to grow less.
The time *wasteth* night and day. *Chaucer.*
The barrel of meal shall not *waste*. 1 *Kings* xvii. 14.
2. *Sporting.* To procure or sustain a reduction of flesh;—said of a jockey in preparation for a race, etc.
waste, *n.* [ME. *waste*; cf. OF. *wast*, var. of *guast*, *gast*. See WASTE, *a.* & *v.*] **1.** That which is waste, or desolate; a devastated or deserted place or region; a desert; a wilderness. "The gloomy *waste* of waters." *Bancroft.*
2. A plot or tract uncultivated or bare of vegetation.
3. Act of wasting, or state of being wasted; a squandering; needless destruction; useless consumption or expenditure; loss without equivalent gain; gradual loss or decrease, by use, wear, or decay; as, a *waste* of time, labor, words, etc.
Little *wastes* in great establishments, constantly occurring, may defeat the energies of a mighty capital. *L. Beecher.*
4. A wasting disease; consumption. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. *Law.* Spoil, destruction, or injury, done to houses, woods, fences, lands, etc., by a tenant of a particular estate (i. e., for life or for years) to the prejudice of the heir, or of him in reversion or remainder. Waste is voluntary when done by the willful destructive act of the tenant, as by pulling down buildings or plowing up a lawn; permissive, when due to neglect of proper care, as by suffering the buildings to fall for want of necessary repairs; equitable, when treated as waste in equity though within the common-law rights of the tenant.
6. That which has no original value or no value for the ordinary or main purpose of manufacture; remnants not fit for the use for which the stuff is made or intended; superfluous or rejected matter; refuse. Specif.: **a** Remnants of cops, etc., from the working of cotton, wool, hemp, and the like, used for wiping machinery, absorbing oil, as in axle boxes of railroad cars, etc. **b** Fluid, as steam, allowed to escape without being utilized. **c** Iron castings fit only for scrap.
7. *Mining.* Refuse or goaf; old or abandoned workings.
8. Useless talk; trash; rubbish. *Obs.*
9. *Phys. Geog.* Material derived by mechanical and chemical erosion from the land, carried by streams to the sea.
10. Wastefulness; extravagance; lavishness. *Obs.*
11. Short for WASTE PIPE, etc.
Syn.—Prodigality, diminution, loss, dissipation, destruction, devastation, havoc, desolation, ravage.
in **waste**, in vain; to no purpose. *Obs. G. Douglas.*
waste'bas'ket (wāst'bàs'kĕt; -kĭt; 151), *n.* A basket for waste paper, etc.
waste book. *Bookkeeping.* A daybook. *Chiefly Brit.*
waste'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of, occasioning, or involving, waste; destructive; ruinous; as, *wasteful* practices.
2. Expending, or tending to expend, property, or that which is valuable, in a needless or useless manner; lavish; prodigal; squandering; as, a *wasteful* person or habits.
3. Waste; desolate; unoccupied; uninhabited. *Obs.*
In wilderness and *wasteful* deserts strayed. *Spenser.*
Syn.—Lavish, profuse, prodigal, extravagant.
—**waste'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**waste'ful-ness**, *n.*
waste'less, *a.* **1.** Inexhaustible. *Obs.*
2. Yielding little or no waste; as, a *wasteless* battery zinc.
waste'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being waste; a desolate state or condition; desolation. *Now Rare.*
A day of trouble and distress, a day of *wasteness*. *Zeph.* i. 15.
waste pipe. A pipe for carrying off waste, or superfluous, fluid. Specif.: **a** *Mach.* An escape pipe. **b** *Plumbing.* The outlet pipe at the bottom of a bowl (not of a water-closet—see SOIL PIPE), tub, sink, or the like.
wast'er (wās'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *wastour*, OF. *wasteor*. See WASTE, *v. t.*] **1.** One that wastes; one who squanders, consumes, or expends extravagantly; a prodigal; also, *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*, a good-for-nothing person.
He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great *waster*. *Prov.* xviii. 9.
2. One that lays waste; a desolater; devastator. "The . . . *wastoure* of Ynde [India]." *Wars of Alex.*
3. A vagabond thief. *Obs.*
4. An imperfection in the wick of a candle, causing it to waste;—called also a *thief*.
5. Something wasted; that which is useless or defective and therefore to be wasted or thrown on the scrap heap; a manufactured article so imperfect that it is comparatively useless, as a defective iron casting, etc.
6. An animal that does not thrive or that is thin, as a lamb or chicken. *Colloq. or Cant.*
waste'weir' (wāst'wẽr'), *n.* An overfall, or weir, for the escape, or overflow, of superfluous water from a canal, reservoir, pond, or the like, as during a flood.
wast'ing (wās'tĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Laying waste; devastating.
2. Causing waste or wasting; enfeebling; as, a *wasting* disease.
3. Undergoing waste; as, a *wasting* fortune.
wasting palsy, *Med.*, progressive muscular atrophy.
wast'ing, *vb. n.* of WASTE; specif., consumption; tabes.
wast'rel (wās'trĕl), *n.* [Cf. WASTER.] **1.** Any waste thing or substance; specif.: **a** Waste land or common land, or a piece of such land. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. Carew.* **b** Anything, as a manufactured article, cast away as bad or useless, as an imperfect brick, etc.; a waste product.
2. One who wastes; a waster; spendthrift; good-for-nothing person; vagabond; waif; profligate. *Dial. Eng.*
3. An emaciated or thin animal or person; a worthless, unsound animal; a waster. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
wast'y (wās'tĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of waste; specif.: **a** Having much waste space; hence, empty; desolate. *Obs. or R., or Dial. Eng.*
Great houses, costly and *wasty*. *Wycliffe.*
b Containing or yielding much waste; as, *wasty* wool.
2. Consumptive. Cf. WASTE, *n.*, 4. *Dial. Eng.*
watch (wŏch), *v. i.*; WATCHED (wŏcht); WATCH'ING. [ME. *wacchen*, AS. *wæccan*, later *wacian*, akin to *wacan*. See WAKE, *v. i.*; cf. WATCH, *n.*] **1.** To be awake; to be or continue without sleep; to wake; to keep vigil.
Couldest thou not *watch* one hour? *Mark* xiv. 37.
2. To be attentive or vigilant; to give heed; to be on one's guard or on the lookout.
Take ye heed, *watch* and pray. *Mark* xiii. 33.
3. To keep guard; to act as guard.
The Son gave signal high
To the bright minister that *watched*. *Milton.*
4. To be expectant; to look with expectation; to wait.
They that *watch* for the morning. *Ps.* cxxx. 6.
5. To remain awake in attendance on the sick during the night; as, to *watch* with a man in a fever.
6. *Naut.* To float properly in its place;—said of a buoy.
to watch out, to look out; to be vigilant. *Colloq., U. S.*—**to w. over**, to be cautiously observant of; to inspect; to superintend and guard.
watch, *v. t.* **1.** To tend; guard; to have in keeping.
And flaming ministers, to *watch* and tend
Their earthy charge. *Milton.*
2. To give heed to; to observe the actions or motions of, for any purpose; to keep in view; as, to *watch* a rogue.
I must cool a little, and *watch* my opportunity. *Landor.*
3. To await; to wait for. *Obs. or R.*
4. To catch or detect by watching or lying in wait. *Obs.*
"Beldam, I think we *watched* you." *Shak.*
5. *Falconry.* To keep (a hawk) from sleep for the purpose of taming it by tiring it.
6. *Nav.* To divide into, or assign to, watches.
watch, *n.* [ME. *wacche*, AS. *wæcce*. See WATCH, *v. i.*, WAKE, *v. i.*] **1.** State of being awake; watching; also, wakefulness; sleeplessness. *Obs. Capgrave.*
Watch truly is most agreeable to the day, . . . but sleep to the night. *Jones.*
2. A keeping awake for purposes of guarding, protecting, attending, or the like; watching; preservative or preven-

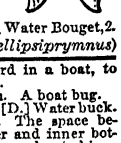
Wash'ing-to'ni-a (wŏsh'Ing-tō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** Syn. of NEOWASHINGTONIA. **b** Syn. of SEQUOIA. **c** A genus of American and Asiatic white-flowered umbellifers, the sweet cicelies, with decompound leaves.
Wash'ing-to'ni-an (-ăn), *n.* **1.** A member of the Washington Temperance Society. *Colloq.*
2. An inhabitant of the city or of the State of Washington.
Wash'i-ta (wŏsh'Ĭ-tô), *n.* [From Fort *Washita*, Texas.] The uppermost subdivision of the Lower Cretaceous) in Texas. See GEOLOGY.
wash mill. A device in which materials for cement are washed mechanically with water.
Wa-sho'an (wŏ-shō'ăn), *a.* [North Amer. Indian *wol-oshu* red man, Indian.] Designating a small tribe of the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada, west of Reno and Carson City, Nev. They constitute a distinct linguistic stock.
wash'-off', *a. Calico Printing.* Capable of being washed off; —said of colors not fixed.
washout brush. A brush used in the washout process.
washout process. See GELATIN PROCESS b.
wash port. = FREEING PORT.
washt. Washed. *Ref. Sp.*
wash'tail', *n.* The pied wagtail. *Local, Eng.*
wa'si (wä'sē), *n.* [Ar. *waqī*.] *Moham. Law.* A person appointed by will to manage the deceased person's estate for those beneficially interested. The term is usually translated *executor*, but the title does not vest in the wasi, as it does in an executor.
wasith. † WOSITH.
wa'si-um (wä'zhĭ-ŭm; -shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Wasa*, or *Vasa*, the name of a former Swedish royal family.] *Chem.* A supposed rare element announced by Bahr in 1862, but in fact a mixture.
waslage. † VASSALAGE.
wasp ant. A velvet ant.
wasp bee. A cuckoo bee.
wasp beetle. Any black-and-yellow longicorn beetle of the genus *Cyllene*, like a wasp.
wasp fly. Any of various wasp-like syrphid flies.
wasp kite. A honey buzzard.
wasp spider. Any spider that resembles a wasp in form.
wasp'-waist'ed, *a.* Having the waist very slender.
wasp'y (wŏs'pĭ), *a.* Waspish.
wass'y, *n.* A wasp. *Obs.*
wassalage. † VASSALAGE.
wasse. † WAS, WASH.
was'sel. Var. of WASSAIL.
wasselage. † VASSALAGE.
was'ser-man, *n.* [G. *wassermann*, lit., waterman.] A sea monster with man's form. *Obs.*
was'sie (wŏs'Ĭ), *n. Jewelry.* A large cleavage of a crystal split for cutting, as an octahedron divided in two. *Trade Term.*
wast. † WAIST, WASTE.
wast (wăst). Scot. var. of WEST.
wast'a-ble (wās'tà-b'l), *a.* **a** Subject or liable to waste. **b** Wasteful. *Obs.* **c** Desert. *Obs.*
wastcoateer. † WAISTCOATEER.
waste. † WAIST. [BOARD, 3.
waste'board', *n. Naut.* = WASH-
wasted. † WAISTED.
waste gate. A gate by which the superfluous water of a reservoir, or the like, is discharged.
waste'good', *n.* A prodigal. *Obs.*
was'tel, was'tell, *n.* [OF. *wastel*, var. of *gastel*, F. *gâteau*, LL. *wastellus*, prob. of Teutonic orig.; cf. MHG. *wastel* a kind of bread, OHG. & AS. *wist* food.] A cake of wastelbread; also, a kind of oatmeal cake. *Obs.*
was'tel-bread', *n.* Bread made of very fine flour. *Obs.*
wastel cake. Wastel. *Obs.*
wastelful, *n.* A basketful; a walletful. *Obs.*
waste'ly, *adv.* In vain. *Obs.*
waste pallet. = 4th PALLET, 4 g (2).
wast'er (wās'tẽr; wās'-), *v. i.* To waste; squander. *Scot.*
wast'er, *a.* Wasteful. *Obs.*
wast'er (wās'tẽr), *n.* 1. A kind of wooden sword or cudgel used for practice by the common people. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. Salmon spear; leister. *Scot.*
wast'er-ful (wās'tẽr-fo͝ol; -fo͝ol), *a.* Wasteful. — **wast'er-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **wast'er-ful-ness**, *n. All Scot.* [desert place. *Obs.*
wast'ern, *n.* [Cf. WASTINE.] A
wast'er-y. Var. of WASTRY.
waste'thrift', *n.* A spendthrift. *Obs.* [a play on *pastime*. *Obs.*
waste'time', *n.* Diversion; —
waste trap. A trap for a waste pipe, as of a sink.
waste'way', *n.* A conduit for waste water, etc. [WELL.
waste well. = ABSORBING
wastilbrede. † WASTELBREAD.
wastine, wasteyn, *n.* [OF. *wastine*, var. of *g(u)astine*.] A waste; a desert. *Obs.*
wast'ing-ly, *adv.* of WASTING.
wastme, westme, *n.* [AS. *wæstm.*] Growth; stature; fruit. *Obs.* — **wastmeless**, *a. Obs.*
wastness. Corrupt. pl. of WASTINE. *Obs.*
wastor, wastour. † WASTER.
wastorel. † WASTREL. [*Scot.*
wast'rife, *a. & n.* = WASTRY. *Obs.*
wast'ry (wās'trĭ; wăs'trĭ), *n.* Also **wast'rie**. Waste; prodigality. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *a.* Wasteful; prodigal. *Scot.*
wastum, *n.* [See WASTME.] Fruit; growth; also, figure; stature. *Obs.* [destroy. *Obs.*
wast'y, *v. t.* To make waste; to
wasum. † WHOSOME.
Wa'swa-hi'li (wä'swä-hē'lē), *n., pl.* of SWAHILI.
wat. † WHAT.
wat. *Obs. or Scot.* var. of WET.
wat (*dial.* wät, wŏt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of WOT, know.
wat, *pret.* of WITE. *Obs.*
wat, *n.* A person of importance. *Obs.*
wat, *n.* A man; a fellow. *Obs.*
Wat, Watt (wŏt), *n.* **1.** Dim. of WALTER. [*Dial. Eng.*
2 [*also l. c.*] A hare. *Obs. or* **wa-tap'** (wà-tăp'), **wa-ta'pe** (-tă'pē), **wa-ta'peh** (-pē), *n.* [Narraganset Indian *wattap.*] The stringy roots of certain coniferous trees, used by the Indians for sewing canoes, etc.
watch, *n.* Person; — with possessive pronouns; as, her *watch*,

tive vigilance; vigil; formerly, esp., a watching or guarding by night. See WARD, 1; WATCH AND WARD.
Shepherds keeping *watch* by night. *Milton.*
Watch is properly applicable to the night only. *Blackstone.*
3. A lying in wait; an ambush; ambuscade. *Obs.*
Over all things, make many *watches. Secreta Secretorum.*
4. A wake (revel). See 4th WAKE, 3. *Obs.*
Richard the Redeless.
5. Wakeful or vigilant attention; vigilance.
6. One who watches, or those who watch, for purposes of guarding, protecting, or the like; a watchman, or a body of watchmen; a sentry; sentinel; guard.
Pilate said unto them, Ye have a *watch;* go your way, make it as sure as ye can. *Matt.* xxvii. 65.
7. The place where a guard is posted; corps de garde.
He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the *watch.* *Shak.*
8. The time during which a guard does duty; the time from the placing of a sentinel or body of sentinels until his or their relief; hence, anciently, a definite division of the night. The Jews divided the night into three watches; the Romans, into four equal ones from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M.
9. *Naut.* **a** An allotted portion of time, usually four hours, for standing watch, or being on deck ready for duty. The **first watch** extends from the hour of 8 P. M. to midnight; the **midwatch**, or middle watch, from midnight to 4 A. M.; the **morning watch**, from 4 A. M. to 8 A. M.; the **forenoon watch**, from 8 A. M. to 12 M. (noon); the **afternoon watch**, from 12 M. to 4 P. M.; the **first dogwatch**, from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.; and the **second dogwatch**, from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Cf. DOGWATCH. **b** That part, usually one half, of the officers and crew, who together attend to the working of a vessel during the same watch. There are two such watches, designated as the **port**, formerly **larboard, watch**, and the **starboard watch**, each of which is alternately on duty.
10. Something which measures or shows the progress of time; specif.: **a** A candle marked out into sections, each of which burned a known length of time. *Obs. Shak.* **b** A timepiece: (1) A clock. *Obs. Shak.* (2) A small timepiece, or chronometer, with a spring-driven movement, and of a size to be carried in the pocket.
11. *Ceram.* A trial piece of clay placed in the kiln, to be withdrawn and examined from time to time as an index to the condition of the ware being fired.
12. *Falconry.* A flock, as of nightingales.
to be on the watch, to be looking steadily and carefully or closely; to be on the lookout. — **w. and ward**, *or* **watching and warding**, orig., the act of keeping guard by night (watch) and by day (ward); hence, continuous, unbroken vigilance and guard. Formerly, in English and Scots feudal law, service of watch and ward in towns and cities was due from certain tenants, as in case of burgage tenure in Scotland; and later, this being abolished, the term was applied to the constabulary service. — **w. and watch**, *Naut.*, the regular alternation in being on and off watch of the two watches into which a crew is commonly divided.
watch bill. *Naut.* A list of the officers and crew of a ship as divided into watches.
watch'case' (wŏch'kās'), *n.* **1.** A sentry box. *Obs.*
2. The case, or outside covering, of a watch; also, a case for holding a watch, or in which it is kept.
watch'dog' (wŏch'dŏg'; 205), *n.* A dog kept to watch and guard premises or property.
watch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who watches; specif.: **a** One who sits up or continues awake. **b** An observer, esp. a diligent one. **c** A spy; a scout. *Obs.* **d** One who keeps awake for the purpose of guarding or attending, as a watchman; esp., one who attends on the sick at night.
watch fire. A fire lighted at night, as a signal, or for the use of a watch or guard.
watch'ful (wŏch'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Wakeful; sleepless; causing wakefulness; spent in watching. *Obs.* "Many a *watchful* night." *Shak.*
2. Full of watch, or vigilance; vigilant; attentive; cautious; on the watch; — with *of* before a thing to be regulated or guarded; as, *watchful* of one's behavior; and with *against* before a thing to be avoided; as, *watchful* against enemies or vicious habits. "Happy *watchful* shepherds." *Milton.*
Syn. — Attentive, cautious, observant, circumspect, wakeful, heedful. See VIGILANT.
— **watch'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **watch'ful-ness**, *n.*
watch glass. **1.** A concavo-convex glass for covering the face of a watch; a watch crystal.
2. A sandglass for measuring the time of a watch; *Naut.*, a half-hour glass to measure the time of a watch on deck.
watch gun. *Naut.* A gun sometimes fired on shipboard at 8 P. M., when the first watch begins. In the United States navy no watch gun is fired, but flagships in port fire a gun at tattoo, or 9 P. M., and sometimes at revellie.
watch'mak'er (wŏch'māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes and repairs watches. — **watch'mak'ing** (-ĭng), *n.*
watch'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One set to watch; a guard; sentinel; specif., one who guards a building, or, formerly, one who guarded the streets of a city, by night.
watch mark. *Nav.* A strip of white tape worn by an enlisted seaman to indicate to which watch he belongs, worn on the right arm if to the starboard watch, and on the left arm if to the port watch. Enlisted men of the engineer's force wear a similar mark of red. Petty officers have a rating badge on the proper arm and do not wear watch marks.
watch night. The last night of the year; — so called by the Methodists, Moravians, and others, who observe it by holding religious meetings lasting until after midnight.
watch officer. *Nav.* An officer who stands a watch on deck during which he is (subject to orders from the captain and executive officer) in charge of the ship. When on duty his title is *officer of the deck.* In the United States navy he is, properly, a lieutenant or ensign.
watch tackle. A kind of two-sheave tackle; — so called because used, commonly as a luff upon luff, by the watch on shipboard to handle yardarms, etc., which ordinarily require all hands. Called also *handy-billy, jigger.*
watch'word' (wŏch'wûrd'), *n.* **1.** A secret word used as a signal by which a person shows a right to pass a guard, a countersign; password.
2. Something watched for as a signal for action or note of warning; an intimation; hint. *Obs. or Scot.*
3. A sentiment or motto as embodying a principle or guide to action, esp. one used as a rallying cry or a signal.
Nor deal in *watchwords* overmuch. *Tennyson.*
4. A watchman's or sentinel's call. *Obs.*
watch'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* The wheelwork of or for a watch; any similar small wheelwork. Cf. CLOCKWORK.
wa'ter (wô'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *water, wæter, weter,* AS. *wæter;* akin to OS. *watar,* OFries. *wetir, weter,* LG. & D. *water,* G. *wasser,* OHG. *wazzar,* Icel. *vatn,* Sw. *vatten,* Dan. *vand,* Goth. *watō,* OSlav. & Russ. *voda,* Gr. ὕδωρ, Skr. *udan* water, *ud* to wet, and perh. to L. *unda* wave. Cf. DROPSY, HYDRA, OTTER, WET, WHISKY.] **1.** The fluid which descends from the clouds in rain, and which forms rivers, lakes, seas, etc. Pure water consists of hydrogen (11.186 per cent by weight) and oxygen (88.814 per cent), H_2O, and is an odorless, tasteless, transparent liquid, which is very slightly compressible. It has a slight blue color which is observable only in thick layers of the liquid. At its maximum density, 39° Fahr. or 4° C., it is the standard for specific gravities, one cubic centimeter weighing one gram. It is also the standard for specific heats. Its own specific heat is very great. It freezes at 32° Fahr. or 0° C. and boils at 212° Fahr. or 100° C. (see ICE, 1; STEAM, 1). Pure water is an extremely poor conductor of the electric current, though many aqueous solutions are conductors. See ELECTROLYTE. Water is the most important of solvents, dissolving many gases, liquids, and solids. Natural waters of the earth, as those of springs, rivers, or the ocean, contain more or less dissolved matter, which is mostly removed by distillation. Rain water is nearly pure. See HARDNESS, 3; LIMEWATER; MINERAL WATER; OCEAN, 1. Water is important chemically as a solvent and dissociating agent, as a catalytic agent, and often as one of the substances taking part in a reaction. It is essential to the life of animals and plants. Water passes by evaporation into the state of vapor; hence, there is always water vapor in the atmosphere, whence by condensation are formed the clouds, and rain, snow, etc.
2. A form, variety, or aspect of the fluid; specif.: **a** Rain. **b** A mineral water; as, to take the *waters* at Karlsbad. **c** A wave; a flood; — usually in the *pl.* "The peril of *waters,* winds, and rocks." *Shak.* **d** Dew. *Dial. Eng.*
3. A body of water, standing or flowing; a lake, river, sea, stream, or other body of water. *Now Rare,* exc. *Scot. & Dial.*, or as used in proper names.
Remembering he had passed over a small *water* a poor scholar when first coming to the university, he kneeled. *Fuller.*
4. The district bordering a river. *Obs. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
5. *pl.* A watering place; — with *the. Dial. Eng.*
6. Any organic liquid, secretion, effusion, humor, or the like, resembling or likened to water, as tears, sweat, a rheum, serous or synovial effusion or exudate, etc.; esp.: **a** Urine. **b** *pl.* The amniotic fluid (see AMNION, 1 **a**).
7. A distilled fluid, essence, or the like.
All distilled goods, . . . as aniseed, clove, cinnamon, or any other *water.* *G. Smith* (1725).
8. *Pharm.* A solution in water of a gaseous or readily volatile substance; as, ammonia *water.* Cf. AQUA.
9. The limpidity and luster of a precious stone, esp. a diamond; as, a diamond of the first *water,* that is, perfectly pure and transparent. Hence, **of the first water**, that is, of the first excellence.
10. A wavy lustrous pattern or decoration such as is imparted to linen, silk, metals, etc. See WATER, *v. t.*, 3.
11. *Finance.* An addition to the shares or other securities issued by a stock company not representing a corresponding increase in assets, the effect being to increase the par value of the shares, but diminish, or "dilute," the actual value per share. *Cant.*
above water, floating; hence, out of difficulty or embarrassment, as of a financial nature. — **under w.**, below the surface of the water. — **w. bewitched**, drink much diluted, as weak tea or grog; hence, any flat or insipid compound. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **w. of Ayr, w.-of-Ayr stone**, Ayr stone. — **w. of crystallization**, *Chem.*, water which is regarded as present (chemically combined) in many crystallized substances, and which is expelled from them by heat, usually with loss by the substance of its crystalline properties. Thus, while pure copper sulphate, $CuSO_4$, is a white amorphous substance, blue vitriol, the crystallized form, $CuSO_4{\cdot}5H_2O$, contains five molecules of water. Sometimes such a substance breaks down by stages and a certain proportion of water may be held more tenaciously than the rest. This water is often called **water of constitution**, but it does not differ in nature from other water of hydration. — **water of hydration**, *Chem.*, water chemically combined with some substance to form a hydrate. — **w. of imbibition**, *Physics,* the maximum amount of water which a substance can imbibe, or absorb, and hold, as a sponge removed from water; specif., the maximum amount of water which can be held by a rock or earth above the zone of ground water. — **w. of life.** **a** *Bib.* That which gives to a person spiritual or eternal life; spiritual refreshment, or the like; salvation. *Rev.* xxii. 1. **b** Brandy, whisky, or other alcoholic drink; — a translation of various non-English names, as *eau de vie, usquebaugh,* or *aqua vitæ.* — **w. on the brain**, *Med.*, hydrocephalus. — **w. on the chest**, *Med.*, hydrothorax. — **w. on the knee**, *Med.*, an accumulation of inflammatory exudate in the knee joint, often following an injury. — **w. scavenger beetle**, any water beetle of the family Hydrophilidæ. — **w. white oak**, the overcup oak.
wa'ter (wô'tẽr), *v. t.*; WA'TERED (-tẽrd); WA'TER-ING. [AS. *wæterian.*] **1.** To wet or supply with water or watery fluid; to moisten, sprinkle, or soak with water; to overflow with water; to irrigate; as, to *water* the street; to *water* flowers. "With tears *watering* the ground." *Milton.*
2. To supply with water for drink; to cause or allow to drink; as, to *water* cattle and horses.
3. To wet and calender, as cloth, so as to impart to it a lustrous appearance in wavy lines; to diversify with wavelike lines; as, to *water* silk. Cf. WATER, *n.*, 10.
4. To add water to (anything), thus increasing quantity while reducing strength; to dilute; weaken.
5. *Finance.* To add to the aggregate par value of (stock or other securities) without a corresponding addition to the assets represented by it.
wa'ter, *v. i.* **1.** To shed, secrete, or fill with, water or liquid matter; as, the mouth *waters;* his eyes *water.*
2. To get or take in water; specif., usually of animals, to drink water; as, the ship put into port to *water.*
While their horses *watered.* *Sir T. Browne.*
water adder. **a** The water moccasin. **b** The common, harmless American water snake (*Natrix sipedon*).
water arum. The *Calla palustris.* See CALLA, 1.
water ash. **a** Any of several North American ashes, as *Fraxinus nigra, F. floridana,* etc.; specif., *F. caroliniana,* of river swamps of the southern United States. **b** Box elder.
water back. A back (water cistern) used in brewing.
water back. A water heater set in the back of a stove or fireplace.
water bailiff. **1.** An officer of the customs, whose duty it is to search vessels. *Eng.*
2. Any of various former British officials having certain jurisdiction over the water; as: **a** Any of several London officials, superseded in 1771, having jurisdiction over fishing in the Thames. **b** Any of certain officials, done away with in 1885, in the Isle of Man having jurisdiction over fishery and certain maritime jurisdiction.
water ballast. *Naut.* Water in specially constructed compartments in a vessel's hold, to serve as ballast.
water bar. **1.** *Road Making.* A ridge made across a hill road to divert rain water to one side.
2. A bar inserted in a joint, as between the wood and stone sills of a window, to prevent passage of water. *Eng.*
water barometer. *Physics.* A barometer containing, in place of mercury, a column of water, which requires to be about thirty-three feet in height.
water battery. **1.** *Elec.* A voltaic battery in which the electrolyte is water.
2. *Mil.* A battery nearly on a level with the water.
water bear. A tardigrade.
water bearing. *Mach.* A bearing lubricated by water forced continuously between the bearing surfaces.
water bed. A waterproof mattress filled with water, sometimes used for bedridden patients.
water beech. **a** American hornbeam. **b** The plane tree.
water beetle. Any of numerous aquatic beetles belonging to *Dytiscus* and allied genera of the family Dytiscidæ and to various genera of the closely related families Amphizoidæ, Haliplidæ, Gyrinidæ (see *whirligig beetle*), and Hydrophilidæ, the last belonging to the clavicorn beetles, the others to the adephagous series. In form they are all much alike, being oval and flattened; and they are usually black or dark colored and highly polished. They swim with great agility, their fringed hind legs acting together as oars.



Water Beetle (*Dytiscus*). *a* Adult, nat. size; *b* Larva.

water bird. Any aquatic bird; a swimming or wading bird; a waterfowl.
water bottle. **1.** A bottle, as of rubber or glass, for containing water.
2. A specially constructed vessel for collecting samples of water at any desired depth.
wa'ter bou'get (bo͝o'jĕt). **1.** Formerly, a leather bag for carrying water, as for soldiers' use, suspending one at each end of a pole or yoke.
2. *Her.* A conventional representation of a pair of the foregoing, used as a charge.


Water Bouget, 2.

water brain. *Veter.* Gid.
water buck. **a** A large, long-haired reddish or grayish brown antelope (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*)

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the woman spoken of; our *watch,* ourselves, us; my *watch,* myself. Cf. NABS. *Old Cant.*
watch bell. **a** Prob., a bell to alarm the watch. *Obs.* **b** *Naut.* A bell struck each half hour; — now called *ship's bell.*
watch'birth', *n.* Midwife. *Obs.*
watch box. A sentry box.
watch cap. A knitted close-fitting navy blue cap worn by enlisted men in the United States navy in cold or storm.
watch clock. **1.** Something that awakes; an alarm. *Obs.*
2. = WATCHMAN'S CLOCK.
watch coat. Rarely, **watch cloak.** [Delaware Indian *wachgûtey* petticoat, watchcoat.] *Chiefly Naut.* A heavy overcoat worn in rough or cold weather, as by a watch officer; also, a pea jacket or reefer.
watch'ed (wŏch'ĕd; -ĕt), **watch'et** (-ĕt). Dial. Eng. vars. of WET-SHOD.
watch'et, *a. & n.* [ME. *wachet;* cf. OF. *wachet* a sort of stuff (cloth), *wache* a sort of stuff, *gachier* a coarse cloth.] Designating a pale or light blue color, cloth, or angling fly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
watch guard. A chain, cord, or the like, by which a watch is attached to the person.
watch header. *Naut.* An officer in charge of a watch. *Obs.*
watch'-house', *n.* **a** A house in which a watch or guard is placed. *Obs. or R.* **b** A place where persons under temporary arrest are kept; a police station. *Obs. or Scot.* [WATCH.]
watch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WATCH. A light used by watchers.
watch'mak'er's cramp. *Med.* A spasm of the finger muscles, peculiar to watchmakers.
watchman beetle. The European dorbeetle.
watch'man's clock. A telltale clock for watchmen, esp. one (called **watchman's detector**) in which the apparatus for recording the times of visiting several stations is contained in a single clock.
watchman's rattle. An instrument having at the end of a handle a revolving arm, which by the action of a strong spring on cogs produces in motion a loud, harsh, rattling sound.
watch'mate', *n.* A man on duty in the same watch with another.
watch meeting. A religious meeting in the closing hours of the year. See WATCH NIGHT.
watch'ment, *n.* State or period of watching. *Obs.*
watch paper. An old-fashioned ornament for the inside of a watchcase, made of paper fancifully cut or printed.
watch pole. A watchman's club. *Obs.* [For a watch.]
watch spring. A mainspring.
watch'tow'er. *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed.
watch'wise' (-wīz'), *a d v.* = CLOCKWISE. [WIT.
wate † WAIT, WET, WHATE, **wate** (wāt). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WOT, know. [= WADE.
Wa'te(wä'tē), *n. Norse Mythol.*
watel. † WATTLE
wateful, *n.* [ME. *watel* basket. Cf. WATTLE, WALLET.] A basketful. *Obs.*
water. † WAITER.
wa'ter-age (-ĕj), *n.* Money paid for transportation of goods, etc., by water. *Eng.*
water agrimony. Bur marigold.
water aloe (ăl'ō). = WATER SOLDIER [anchor. *Rare.*
water anchor. *Naut.* A sea.
water antelope. A water buck.
water apple. = CUSTARD APPLE, 1 **a**.
water arch. A water-filled chamber or cluster of pipes forming the lintel of a furnace mouth, as of a brick-set boiler, and replacing the usual fire-brick arch.
water avens. The purple avens.
water bag. **1.** A bag to hold water.
2. The reticulum, or second stomach, of a camel or animal of the camel family. [bouget.
3. *Her.* A variety of the water
wa'ter-bail'age, *n.* Bailage on goods transported by water. *Obs.*
wa'ter-bank', *n.* A shore. *Obs.*
water bath. See BATH, *n.*, 6.
water bean. Water chinquapin.
wa'ter-bear', *v. t.* To bear or carry by water.
Wa'ter Bear'er. *Astron.* Aquarius.
water bellows. = TROMPE.
water bells. The white water lily. *Dial. Eng.*
water betony. An English figwort (*Scrophularia aquatica*).
water birch. Any of several American birches, as *Betula nigra, B. occidentalis,* etc.
water biscuit. A biscuit or cracker made of flour and water.
water bitternut The water hickory.
water blackbird. The European water ouzel. *Scot. & Ir.*
water blast. A blast of air produced by means of a stream of water; also, the apparatus producing this. Cf. TROMPE.
water blink. = WATER SKY.
water blinks. = BLINKS.
water blister. *Hort.* A local injury of a plant caused by sunlight converging through a drop of water or a bubble in glass.
water blob. Any of various aquatic or marsh plants, as the marsh marigold, the white or yellow water lily, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
water block. A hollow box or block of iron, through which water is circulated, to protect part of a furnace wall. [DYE.
water blue. Soluble blue. See
water boa. = ANACONDA, 2.
wa'ter-board', *n.* A board set up to windward in a boat, to keep out water.
water boatman. A boat bug.
wa'ter-bok', *n.* [D.] Water buck.
water bottom. The space between the outer and inner bottom plating in merchant ships; — sometimes so called because used to carry water ballast. *R.*
water bough. An adventitious shoot from a tree trunk; a sucker. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
water brake. A railroad-car brake working by water pressure.
water brash. *Med.* Pyrosis.
water break, *or* **wa'ter-break'**, *n.* **1.** A ripple in water. *Rare.*
2. = WATER BAR, 1.
wa'ter-breath', *n.* Vapor. *Obs.*
wa'ter breath'er (brĕth'ẽr). Any animal breathing by gills.
water bridge. *Steam Boilers.* A bridge wall forming a water space at the back of the furnace.
wa'ter-broo' (wä'tẽr-brō͞o'; wä'tẽr-; wô'tẽr-), *n.* Water gruel. *Scot.*
wa'ter-brose' (-brōz'), *n.* Brose of meal and water. *Scot.*
water buckler. Water shield.
water budget. Water bouget.

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of Central Africa. It frequents river banks and is a good swimmer. **b** Any of various other antelopes, esp. certain kobs and reedbucks.



Head of Water Buck (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*).

water buffalo. The common Indian buffalo. See BUFFALO, 1 a; CARABAO.

water bug. **a** The Croton bug. **b** Any of numerous aquatic hemipterous insects, esp. those belonging to *Belostoma, Benacus, Zaitha*, and other genera of the family Belostomatidæ (see FISH KILLER). Their hind legs are long and fringed and act like oars. **c** Also, the boat bug, a back swimmer, a water scorpion, or any of numerous others, some of which walk about on the surface of the water or on the soft mud at the margin of the water and cannot swim.

water butt. **a** A large open-headed cask, set up on end, to contain water. **b** *Arch.* Any receptacle for water, as for a fountain, lavatory, or the like.

water carriage. **1.** Transportation or conveyance by water. **2.** Means of conveyance by water, as boats. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Conveyance or conduction of water.

water cell. A cell containing water; one of the cells or chambers in which water is stored in a camel's stomach.

water chat. **a** Any of numerous South American tyrant flycatchers of the genus *Fluvicola* and allied genera; a water cap. **b** A bird of the family Henicuridæ; a forktail.



Water Chat (*Flumcola climacura*). (½)

water chestnut. **a** Any plant of the genus *Trapa*, esp. *T. natans* and *T. bicornis*; also, their edible, nutlike, spiny-angled fruit. See TRAPA. **b** A Chinese sedge (*Eleocharis tuberosa*) or its edible tuber.

water chevrotain. A West African chevrotain (*Dorcatherium aquaticus*). It has a larger body and shorter legs than the kanchils and napus.

water chinquapin *or* **chinkapin.** The American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*); also, its edible, nutlike seed, which has the flavor of chinquapins. See NELUMBO, LOTUS, 3 a.

water clock. An instrument or machine to measure time by the fall, or flow, of a quantity of water, as a clepsydra.

wa'ter-clos'et, *n.* A closet, compartment, or room, containing a hopper for defecation fitted with some device for flushing the bowl with water; also, the hopper itself, with its accessories. Sometimes, loosely, any privy.

water cock. A large gallinule (*Gallicrex cinerea*) of southeastern Asia and the East Indies. In the breeding season the male is black and has a fleshy red caruncle, or horn, on the top of its head.

water color *or* **colour.** *Paint.* **1.** A pigment ground with water and some binding material, as gum or glycerin, and applied with water as a vehicle; — so called in distinction from *oil color*, etc. *Dry water colors* are prepared in the form of solid cakes, *moist water colors* in a semifluid or pasty state in metal tubes or pans. **2.** The art or method of painting with water colors. **3.** A picture or design executed in water colors.

wa'ter-col'or-ist, -col'our-ist, *n.* One who paints in water colors.

wa'ter-cool', *v. t.*; WA'TER-COOLED'; WA'TER-COOL'ING. *Mach.* To cool by water, as circulating water, esp. in a water jacket; as, a *water-cooled* gas-engine cylinder.

water cooling. The process of cooling anything, as an engine cylinder, by circulating water. Cf. AIR COOLING.

water core. *Founding.* A hollow core through which water circulates in a mold, used for cooling the interior of a casting more rapidly than the outside while the metal is solidifying, as in casting a cannon.

wa'ter-course' (wô'tẽr-kōrs'; 201), *n.* **1.** A stream of water; a river or brook. *Is.* xliv. 4. **2.** A natural channel for water; also, a canal for the conveyance of water, esp. in draining lands. **3.** *Law.* A living stream of water usually running in a definite channel or bed and discharging into another body of water. A *watercourse* may be dry during unusual droughts, but the term does not apply to a stream depending for its flow merely upon surface drainage. **4.** *Shipbuilding.* One of the holes in floor or other plates to permit water to flow through.

water crake. **a** The water ouzel. **b** The spotted crake. See CRAKE, 2, *Illust.* **c** The water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*). *Local, Eng.*

water crane. **1.** A gooseneck apparatus to supply water from an elevated tank, as to the tender of a locomotive. **2.** A hydraulic crane.

water cress, *or* **wa'ter-cress'**, *n.* A perennial cress (*Rorippa nasturtium*) growing usually in clear running or spring water. The pungent leaves are used for salad and as an antiscorbutic. Also, by extension as a book name, any other species of *Rorippa*.

water crow. [So called in allusion to its dark plumage.] **a** The water ouzel. *Local, Eng. & Scot.* **b** The European coot. *Local, Eng.* **c** The American snakebird. *Local, U. S.*

water crowfoot. Any aquatic crowfoot or buttercup; specif.: **a** In England, the white-flowered *Batrachium aquatile*, used as food for cattle. **b** In the United States, *Ranunculus delphinifolius*, having yellow flowers.

water culture. *Plant Physiol.* An experimental method of growing plants in distilled water, to which nutritive salts in certain definite proportions are added.

water cure. **1.** *Med.* Hydropathy; hydrotherapeutics. **2.** A form of torture consisting in forcing large quantities of water into a person's stomach. *Slang.*

water curtain. **1.** *Mining.* A section from top to bottom in a mine, which is kept soaked by means of water continually poured down from above, as a protection against fire. **2.** In a theater, a sheet of water which may be formed from above, as at the proscenium arch, as a screen to prevent spread of fire from or to the stage. *Cant.*

water cycle. Any of various more or less experimental water craft propelled by treadles after the manner of a bicycle. — **wa'ter-cy'cle,** *v. i.*

water deer. **a** A small Chinese deer (*Hydropotes inermis*). Both sexes are destitute of antlers. The male has descending canine tusks. **b** The water chevrotain.

water devil. **a** The rapacious larva of a large water beetle (*Hydrophilus piceus*), and of other similar species. See WATER BEETLE, *Illust.* **b** The hellgramite.

water dock. A tall coarse dock growing in wet places. The American water dock is *Rumex britannica*, the European is *R. hydrolapathum*.

water dog. **1.** A dog accustomed to the water, or trained to retrieve waterfowl, as retrievers and water spaniels. **2.** **a** Any of various large salamanders; esp., the hellbender. **b** The otter. **3.** Any small cloud supposed to indicate rain. *Dial. Eng.* **4.** A sailor; esp., an old sailor; an old salt. *Jocose or Rhet.*

water dressing. *Med.* The treatment of wounds or ulcers by the application of water; also, a dressing saturated with water only, for application to a wound or an ulcer.

water dropper. *Elec.* A collector of atmospheric electricity, consisting essentially of an insulated vessel holding water which drops from a projecting tube, used with an electrometer to indicate changes in the potential of the air. The vessel is joined by an insulated wire to the needle of the electrometer or to one of the pairs of quadrants.

water dropwort. A European poisonous apiaceous plant (*Œnanthe crocata*), having a yellow juice which stains the skin, yellow flowers, and celerylike foliage. Also, any other species of *Œnanthe*, as *Œ. fistulosa*.

water dust. Particles of water composing clouds or fog.

water elm. Any of several ulmaceous trees: **a** In the United States: (1) The common or American elm; also, the wing elm. (2) The planer tree. **b** The Japanese tree *Zelkova acuminata*, of graceful habit and foliage.

water equivalent. *Physics.* The product of the mass of a body by its specific heat, equal numerically to the mass of water which is equivalent in thermal capacity to the body in question; the weight of water which would be heated to the temperature attained in a calorimeter by the heat absorbed by the instrument.

wa'ter-er (wô'tẽr-ẽr), *n.* One that waters.

wa'ter-fall' (-fôl'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *wæterġefeall.*] **1.** A fall, or perpendicular or very steep descent, of the water of a stream; a cascade; cataract. Cf. CATARACT, 3; CASCADE, 1. **2.** *Colloq.* **a** A chignon likened to a waterfall. **b** A neck scarf with long pendant ends, formerly worn.

water fennel. **a** A European apiaceous plant (*Œnanthe phellandrium*). **b** Water starwort (*Callitriche palustris*).

water fern. **a** Any fern ally of the order Salviniales. **b** A fern of the genus *Osmunda*, esp. *O. regalis*.

water figwort. The water betony.

water flannel. A floating mass formed in pools by the entangled filaments of a European fresh-water green alga (*Cladophora crispata*).

water flea. Any of numerous small aquatic Entomostraca belonging to the genera *Cyclops, Daphnia*, etc.; — so called because they swim with sudden leaps, or starts.

water flounder. The windowpane (*Lophopsetta maculata*). *Local, U. S.*

wa'ter-fowl' (-foul'), *n.* Any bird that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, etc., or on or near the sea; esp., a swimming bird; collectively, the swimming game birds as disting. from upland game birds and shore birds.

water frame. Arkwright's first power spinning machine; — so called because driven by water power.

water fringe. Any plant of the genus *Limnanthemum*.

water front. **1.** Land, or land with buildings, fronting or abutting on a body of water. **2.** A water heater set in the front of a stove.

water fungus. **a** A fungus of the order Saprolegniales (which see). **b** Any phycomycetous fungus.

water furrow. *Agric.* A deep furrow for conducting water from the ground and keeping the surface soil dry.

wa'ter-fur'row, *v. t.* To make water furrows in; to drain by water furrows.

water gall. [Cf. 2d GALL.] **1.** A cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water; a washout. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A watery look in the sky, accompanying a rainbow; a secondary or broken rainbow. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

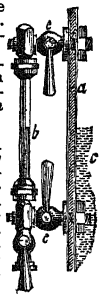
water gap. A pass in a mountain ridge through which a stream runs; as, the Delaware *Water Gap.*

water gas. A gas made by forcing steam over incandescent carbon (coke or anthracite), whereby there results a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide, according to the reaction: $C + H_2O = H_2 + CO$. It is sometimes used as a fuel, but usually is carbureted with illuminating constituents prepared from oil and used as illuminating gas. The gas not carbureted burns with a pale blue or colorless flame. It is much more poisonous than coal gas. See GAS, 2 b.

water gate. **1.** A gate or gateway for the passage of water; also, a gate or valve to control the flow of water; a floodgate. Cf. FLOODGATE, 1; GATE VALVE. **2.** A gate permitting access to a body of water.

water gate. A natural channel for water; a watercourse, esp. one dry in summer. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

water gauge *or* **gage.** An instrument to measure or find the depth or quantity of water, or to indicate the height of its surface, esp. in a steam boiler.



Water Gauge. *a* Wall of Boiler; *b* Glass Tube of Water Gauge in which the Water stands at the Level of that (*c*) in the Boiler; *e e* Cocks.

water germander. A European mint (*Teucrium scordium*) found in marshy places.

water gilding. Act or process of gilding metallic surfaces by covering them with a thin coating of gold amalgam and then volatilizing the mercury by heat; — called also *wash gilding.* — **water gilder.**

water glass. **1.** A clepsydra. **2.** A substance consisting of silicates of sodium or potassium, or of both ("double" water glass), found in commerce as a glassy mass, a stony powder, or dissolved in water as a viscous sirupy liquid; — called also *soluble glass.* It is extensively used for rendering fabrics and wood incombustible, as a cleansing agent for linen, etc., and hence as an addition to laundry soap, as a fixing agent for dyes, as a vehicle in fresco painting, in making artificial stone, in the preparation of immovable surgical dressings, etc. **3.** An instrument consisting of an open box or tube with a glass bottom, used for examining objects in the water, as upon the sea bottom in shallow places. **4.** A water gauge for a steam boiler, etc.

wa'ter-glass' paint'ing. Water-color fresco painting on plaster soaked with solutions of ferrous silicic acid and potassium water glass. The pigments are set with a fixative, as a solution of flint, sprayed or brushed over them after they have dried.

water grass. **a** A tall marsh perennial grass (*Paspalum dilatatum*) of the southern United States and the American tropics. **b** Manna grass. **c** The grass *Chloris elegans.* **d** *Dial. Eng.* (1) Velvet grass. (2) The water cress. (3) One of various horsetails (*Equisetum*).

water gum. **a** In Australia, any one of several myrtaceous trees (of the genera *Tristania, Eugenia*, etc.) which grow near water. The principal water gum is *Tristania laurina.* **b** In the United States, the sour gum or tupelo.

water gut. A common widely distributed green alga (*Ulva enteromorpha*) or one of its varieties, the narrow fronds of which resemble intestines.

water hammer. *Physics.* **1.** A vessel partly filled with water, exhausted of air, and hermetically sealed, so that when reversed or shaken the water strikes in solid mass with a sound as of a hammer. **2.** The concussion or sound of concussion of moving water against the sides of a containing pipe or vessel on a sudden stoppage or flow, esp. that made by water in a steam pipe. **3.** A metal hammer used when heated, as by dipping in hot water, to blister the skin, as for counterirritation.

water hemlock. **a** A poisonous apiaceous plant (*Cicuta virosa*) of Europe; also, any of several American species of *Cicuta*, as *C. maculata.* **b** Water dropwort. **c** Water fennel.



Water Hemlock (*Cicuta maculata*). *A* Fruit; *B* Section of Seed; *C* Section of Root.

water hemp. **a** Any species of *Acnida*, a genus of amaranthaceous, decumbent, glabrous herbs. **b** The hemp agrimony.

water hen. Any of various ralline birds, as a coot or gallinule; esp.: **a** The moor hen. See GALLINULE. *Eng.* **b** The American coot. *U. S.* **c** Any of certain species of the genus *Tribonyx. Australia.*

water hickory. A hickory (*Hicoria aquatica*) of the southern United States, having many narrow leaflets and rather bitter nuts; — called also *bitter pecan.*

water hole. A natural hole or hollow containing water, specif. one in the dry bed of an intermittent river; in Australia, also, any pool, pond, or small lake.

water horehound. Any mint of the genus *Lycopus.*

water hyacinth. A tropical pontederiaceous floating aquatic plant (*Piaropus crassipes*) having spikes of large blue flowers and roundish leaves with inflated bladderlike petioles. It has become a serious pest in several of the rivers of Florida, having escaped from cultivation.

water hyssop. A small creeping scrophulariaceous herb (*Bacopa monniera*) of wide distribution. In India it is used medicinally.

water ice. **1.** = ICE, *n.*, 2. **2.** Massive ice formed by the direct freezing of water, and not by the compacting of snow.

water inch. *Hydraulics.* The discharge from a circular sharp-edged orifice one inch in diameter, with a head of one line above the top edge, commonly estimated at fourteen pints per minute, an old unit of hydraulic measure. Called also *inch of water.* The so-called **miner's inch** is a similar unit which varies in different localities. When taken as the flow through a hole one inch square, in a two-inch plank, under a head of four inches above the top edge of the hole, it is about nine gallons per minute.

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wa'ter-bug', *n.* [Cf. F. *bouge* a kind of small cask.] A cask to carry water. Cf. WATER BOUGET, 1. *Obs.*

water bush. An Australian myoporaceous timber tree (*Myoporum viscosum*).

water buttercup. **a** Any aquatic species of *Ranunculus* or *Batrachium.* **b** The marsh marigold

water cabbage The white water lily.

water calamint. The corn mint.

water caltrop. **a** See TRAPA. **b** Either of two pondweeds (*Potamogeton crispus* and *P. densus*).

water can. The yellow water lily; — from the shape of the seed vessel. *Dial. Eng.* [1.

water canker. See CANKER, *n.*,

water cap. **1.** An obsolete device to prevent water or sand entering shells, used with spherical projectiles in ricochet firing. **2.** A water chat.

water cart. A cart carrying water, esp. water for sale, or for sprinkling streets, gardens, etc.

water cask. A light cask for water, esp. drinking water.

wa'ter-cast'er (wô'tẽr-), *n.* A physician or quack diagnosing by urine. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

water cat. The common Indian otter (*Lutra nair*). *Local, India.*

water cavy. The capybara.

water celery. a Cursed crowfoot. b Tape grass. [ment.

water cement. Hydraulic ce-

water centiped. The hellgramite. *Local, U. S.*

water check. a A check valve for regulating water supply. b A water bar, as for a window sill.

water chicken. The Florida gallinule. *Local, U. S.*

water chickweed. = BLINKS.

water clam Any large spondylus shell which contains closed cavities filled with water.

water colly The water ouzel. *Local, Eng & Scot.*

water couch grass. The knotgrass *Paspalum distichum.*

water cow. **a** A female water buffalo. b Ass a cow, or manatee.

water crack. A crack, larger than a check, produced in steel in hardening.

water cracker. **1.** A water biscuit. **2.** A Prince Rupert's drop. *Cant.*

water craft. Any vessel or boat; vessels and boats, collectively.

wa'ter-cup', *n.* a The marsh pennywort. b The trumpet leaf.

wa'terd. Watered. *Ref. Sp.*

water deck. A covering of painted canvas for the equipments of a dragoon's horse. *Eng.*

water deerlet. The water chevrotain.

water doctor. *Med.* a One of a former school of practitioners who professed to be able to divine diseases by inspection of the urine alone. b A physician who treats diseases with water; a hydropathist. *Colloq.*

water dragon. See DRAGON, 9.

water drill. A power drill which has a stream of water flowing through the bit.

water eagle. The osprey.

water elder. The guelder-rose.

water elephant. Hippopotamus.

water engine. A water-pumping engine; specif., a fire engine; also, a hydraulic engine.

water eryngo, water eringo. One of the button snakeroots (*Eryngium aquaticum*).

wa'ter-e'vil, *n.* Catarrh. *Obs.*

wa'ter-fast', *a.* Water-tight. *Obs.*

water feather, *or* **water featherfoil.** The featherfoil.

wa'ter-fin'ished, *a.* Designating paper highly glazed by supercalendering while moist.

water fire. A European acrid elatinaceous weed (*Bergia ammannioides*).

wa'ter-fit' (wä'tẽr-; wā'-; wô'-; ẽr-), *n.* A river mouth. *Scot.*

water flag. The yellow flag.

water flaxseed. The large duckweed; — from the shape of the fronds.

wa'ter-flood' (-flŭd'), *n.* [AS. *wæterflōd.*] A flood of water; an inundation. *Obs. or Archaic.*

water flow. A flow of water.

wa'ter-flow'ing, *a.* Flowing like water. *Rare.*

water fly. A stone fly.

water football. Water polo. *Scot.*

water fox. The carp; — from its supposed cunning. *Obs.*

wa'ter-front'er, *n.* One who lives on the water front.

water gang. A passage for water, as a mill race or a gate in a sea wall to drain marshes *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

water guard. A guard whose duty is to police a harbor or river; esp., a body of customs officers detailed to watch ships to prevent smuggling, etc.

water hair grass. A widely distributed perennial grass (*Catabrosa aquatica*) of the north temperate zone.

wa'ter-ham'mer pulse. *Med.* A pulse marked by a quick powerful beat collapsing suddenly.

wa'ter-hard'ened, *a. Fish Culture.* Made tense and hard by absorbed water; — said of eggs.

water hare. The swamp rabbit (*Lepus aquaticus*).

water haul. A haul of the net which catches no fish; fig., fruitless effort. *Colloq.* [pondweed.

water hawthorn. The Cape

wa'ter-heap', *n.* A billow. *Obs.*

water hoarhound. Var. of WATER HOREHOUND.

water hog a The capybara. b An African river hog.

water hook. A checkhook. *Dial. or Local, U. S.*

wa'ter-horse', *n.* Salted fish heaped up to drain; a horse pile. — *v. t.* To pile up (salted fish) to drain. *Both Local, U. S.*

water horsetail A stonewort.

wa'ter-house', *n.* A ship. *Obs.*

wa'ter-is (wô'tẽr-ĭ), *n.* A wagtail; the pied wagtail. [-NESS.

wa'ter-i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

wa'ter-ing (wô'tẽr-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WATER. — **watering call**, *Mil.*, a sound of trumpet or bugle summoning cavalry soldiers to assemble to water their horses. — **w. bridle**, a bridle with a snaffle bit and rings and toggles or snaps to attach to the halter, for training purposes, riding to water, and exercise. — **w. eye**, a symptom in any inflammatory condition of the eye or any disease of the tear glands or duct which interferes with the normal flow of tears.

watering place. **a** A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, for cattle, etc. **b** A place where there are medicinal springs, or a place by the sea, or by some large body of water, which is a resort for bathing, boating, etc.

watering pot. A vessel, esp. a can with a spout having a rose at the end, to sprinkle water on plants, clothes, etc.

wa'ter-ing-pot' **shell.** Any of several marine bivalve shells of the genus *Brechites*, syn. *Aspergillum*. The valves



Watering-pot Shell (*Brechites vaginiferus*). *s* Valves of Shell.

are small, and consolidated with the capacious calcareous tube which incases the entire animal. The tube is closed at the anterior end by a convex disk perforated by many pores, or tubules, like the rose of a watering pot.

watering trough. **1.** A drinking trough for horses, etc. **2.** *Railroads.* A long, broad, shallow metal trough, from which water is scooped by an express locomotive in motion.

wa'ter-ish, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, abounding in, or resembling, water; thin; weak; watery; insipid; flat; rarely, juicy; succulent. "*Waterish* diet." *Shak.*

water jacket. An outer casing holding water, or through which water circulates, to cool the interior. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE, 3d *Illust.* — **wa'ter-jack'et,** *v. t.*

wa'ter-laid', *a.* Having a left-hand twist; — said of cordage; as, a *water-laid*, or left-hand, rope.

Wa'ter-land'er (-lăn'dẽr) } *n.* [From *Waterland*, a
Wa'ter-land'i-an (-lăn'dĭ-ăn) } district in North Holland.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a liberal body of Dutch Mennonites, which separated from the conservative Mennonites in the 16th century, took the name *Baptist Persuasion*, and later were reunited with the liberalized older body.

wa'ter-leaf' (wô'tẽr-lēf'), *n.* **1.** Any plant of the family Hydrophyllaceæ (which see). See HYDROPHYLLUM. **2.** Handmade paper in its initial stage of manufacture, consisting of pulp spread and evened by shaking in the hand mold, and pressed between felts. **3.** [Usually *water leaf.*] *Gr. Art.* A peculiar form of leaf ornament, probably representing an ivy leaf.

water lemon. The edible fruit of either of two species of passion flower (*Passiflora laurifolia* and *P. maliformis*), also, the plant yielding such fruit. *West Indies.*

water lens. *Optics.* A lens whose refrangent medium is water contained in a suitably shaped vessel of glass or other transparent material.

wa'ter-less (wô'tẽr-lĕs), *a.* [AS. *wæterléas.*] **1.** Destitute of or without water; dry; *Obs.*, out of the water. *Chaucer.* **2.** Specif., not water-cooled; — said esp. of an (air-cooled) internal-combustion engine.

water lettuce. A tropical floating araceous plant (*Pistia stratiotes*) forming a rosette of spongy wedge-shaped leaves.

water level. **1.** The surface of still water; specif., *Hydraulics*, a water table (which see). **2.** An instrument to show the level by means of the surface of water in a trough, or in the legs of a U tube. **3.** *Mining.* A slightly inclined level for draining.

water lily. **a** Any plant of the genus *Castalia* (which see). **b** In general, as a book name, any plant of the family Nymphæaceæ.

water lime. **1.** Hydraulic lime. **2.** *Geol.* A Silurian limestone formation overlying the Salina proper of New York. Hydraulic lime is made from it.



Water Lily (*Castalia odorata*).

water line *or* **wa'ter-line',** *n.* **1.** *Shipbuilding.* Any one of certain lines of a vessel, model, or plan, parallel with the surface of the water at various heights from the keel. In a half-breadth plan, the water lines are outward curves showing the horizontal form of the ship; in a sheer plan, they are projected as straight lines. **2.** *Naut.* Any one of several lines marked upon the outside of a vessel, corresponding with the surface of the water when she is afloat on an even keel. The lowest line indicates the vessel's proper submergence when not loaded, and is called the *light water line;* the highest, called the *load water line*, indicates her proper submergence when loaded. **3.** A line produced as a watermark in paper.

wa'ter-line' mod'el. *Shipbuilding.* A model formed of boards shaped according to the water lines in the plans and laid upon each other to form a solid model.

water lizard. **a** Any aquatic lizard of the genus *Varanus*. See MONITOR, *n.*, 3. **b** = WATER DOG, 2 **a.**

water locust. A species of honey locust (*Gleditsia aquatica*), found in swamps and bottom lands of the southern United States. Its dark heavy wood takes a good polish.

wa'ter-logged' (-lŏgd'), *a.* Filled or saturated with water, or the like, so as to be heavy, unmanageable, or loglike; — said esp. of a vessel.

Wa'ter-loo' (wô'tẽr-lōō'), *n.* [In allusion to the defeat of Napoleon at *Waterloo*, Belgium, June 18, 1815.] A decisive or disastrous defeat or reverse.

water maize. The royal water lily (*Victoria regia*). Its edible seeds somewhat resemble kernels of maize.

wa'ter-man (wô'tẽr-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man who works, or chiefly lives, on the water; specif., *Obs.*, a sailor; mariner. *Morte Arthure.* **2.** A man who plies for hire, esp. as a boatman or ferryman, on rivers, canals, or the like, or in harbors, in distinction from a seaman who is engaged on the high seas; a man who manages small craft for hire. **3.** An attendant on cab stands, etc., who supplies water to the horses. *Eng.* *Dickens.* *Tylor.* **4.** A water demon.

wa'ter-man-ship', *n.* **a** The business or skill of a waterman. **b** Art of, or skill in, rowing; oarsmanship; specif., skill in managing the blade in the water, as distinguished from managing arms, body, etc., in the stroke.

water marigold. A North American aquatic asteraceous plant (*Bidens beckii*) having finely dissected leaves and heads of yellow flowers.

wa'ter-mark' (wô'tẽr-märk'), *n.* **1.** A mark indicating the height to which water has risen, or at which it has stood; esp., a tide mark. **2.** A marking produced in paper by pressure of a projecting design on the dandy roll, in the mold, etc. This makes the paper thinner where it comes in contact with the design, and causes the watermark to be visible when the paper is held up to the light. Cf. FOOLSCAP, 3; see PAPER. **3.** *Naut.* = WATER LINE, 2. *Obs.*

wa'ter-mark', *v. t.* To mark (paper) with a watermark; to impress (a given design) as a watermark.

water meadow. *Agric.* A meadow, or piece of low, flat land, capable of being kept in fertility by being overflowed from some adjoining stream.

wa'ter-mel'on (wô'tẽr-mĕl'ŭn), *n.* **a** The large oblong or roundish fruit of a cucurbitaceous vine (*Citrullus citrullus*) of many varieties. It has a hard green rind, usually striped or variegated, and a pink or red pulp with a copious sweet watery juice. **b** The plant or vine which bears this fruit, native of tropical Africa, but widely cultivated.

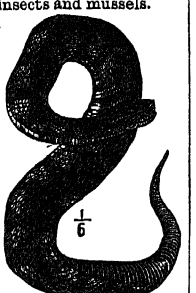
water milfoil. Any aquatic plant of the genus *Myriophyllum*, in allusion to the finely pinnate submersed leaves.

water mill. A mill whose machinery is moved by water.

water mint. A European true mint (*Mentha aquatica*) growing in wet places, and sometimes having a perfume resembling bergamot.

water mite. Any of many aquatic mites of the family *Hydrachnidæ*, usually having the legs fringed and adapted for swimming. They are often red or red and black, and while young are parasites of fresh-water insects and mussels.

water moccasin. **a** A poisonous snake (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*) of the southern United States closely related to the copperhead. Above, it is dull dark chestnut brown, barred with black; beneath, it is black, blotched with yellowish white. It reaches a length of about four feet, is found in or near the water, and feeds largely on fishes. **b** Any harmless water snake (see WATER SNAKE **a**) confounded with the true water moccasin.



Water Moccasin **a.**

water monitor. A very large lizard (*Varanus salvator*) of India. It frequents the borders of streams and swims actively. It becomes five or six feet long. Also, any of various other aquatic monitors.

water monkey. A jar or bottle, as of porous earthenware, in which water is cooled by evaporation.

water moth. **a** Any of many small pyralid moths belonging to *Nymphula*, *Hydrocampa*, and allied genera, whose larvæ live beneath the surface of fresh waters, usually in cases. **b** Any small moth of the genus *Acentropus*, whose larvæ live under water. **c** Any caddis fly.

water mouse. Any of several somewhat aquatic Australian mice of the genus *Hydromys*.

water net. Any fresh-water alga of the genus *Hydrodictyon*. See HYDRODICTYON.

water newt. Any of many aquatic salamanders; a triton.

water nymph. **1.** *Class. Myth.* A goddess of any body of water, as one of the naiads, Nereids, or Oceanids. **2.** **a** A water lily. **b** A plant of the genus *Najas*. **3.** A dragon fly.

water oak. **a** An oak (*Quercus nigra*) of the southeastern United States. It has obovate leaves, generally cuneate at the base, and hard coarse-grained wood. It is commonly planted for shade in southern cities. **b** Any of several other American oaks, as the shingle oak, pin oak, etc.

water ordeal. Any form of ordeal in which water is the testing agent, as that of plunging the bare arm into boiling water, innocence or guilt being held to be proved by the arm's condition, or that of casting an accused person, bound hand and foot, into a river or pond, sinking or floating being evidence respectively of innocence or guilt.

wa'ter ou'zel (ōō'z'l). Any of several birds of the genus *Cinclus;* esp., the European water ouzel (*C. aquaticus*), and the American water ouzel (*C. mexicanus*). Although allied to the thrushes and not web-footed, they have the peculiar habit of diving into swift mountain streams and walking on the bottom in search of food. Called also *dipper.*



European Water Ousel.

wa'ter pad'da (păd'ä). [Cf. D. *pad*, *padde*, toad. See 1st PADDOCK.] A South African toad (*Breviceps gibbosus*) of the family Engystomatidæ.

water parsnip. Any plant of the genus *Sium*.

water parting. *Phys. Geog.* A summit or boundary line separating the drainage districts of two streams or coasts; a divide or watershed.

water pepper. **a** Any of several acrid plants of the genus *Polygonum*, esp. *P. hydropiper.* **b** = WATERWORT **a.**

water pheasant. **a** The pintail. See PINTAIL **a.** **b** A merganser; esp., the goosander, the hooded merganser, or the American merganser. **c** The pheasant-tailed jacana.

water pine. Either of the two Chinese pinaceous coniferous trees *Glyptostrobus heterophyllus* and *G. pendulus*, which grow in wet places and are commonly planted around the edges of rice fields.

water pipe. **a** A pipe to convey water. **b** A smoking pipe in which the smoke is drawn through water. See HOOKAH; HUBBLE-BUBBLE, 1; NARGHILE. **c** A waterspout. *Archaic.*

water pitcher. **a** A pitcher for water. **b** A pitcher plant.

water plane. **a** The plane of the surface of a body of water. **b** *Shipbuilding.* The plane of a given water line.

water plantain. A plant of the genus *Alisma*, esp. *A. plantago*, in allusion to its acrid, plantainlike leaves.

water pocket. A water hole in the bed of an intermittent stream, esp. the bowl at the foot of a cliff over which the stream leaps when in the flood stage. *Western U. S.*

water polo. A game played in a swimming tank by teams of swimmers with an association football.

water poppy. An aquatic butomaceous plant (*Hydrocleys nymphoides*) of tropical America, frequently cultivated for its showy poppylike yellow flowers.

water pore. **1.** *Zoöl.* A pore by which the water tubes of various invertebrates open externally. **2.** *Bot.* An opening or stoma for the excretion of water. They are at the apexes of the leaf veins of certain plants.

wa'ter-pot' (wô'tẽr-pŏt'), *n.* A vessel for holding or conveying water; also, a watering pot.

water power. The power of water employed to move machinery, etc.; also, a fall of water which may be used to drive machinery; loosely, a water privilege for a mill.

water pox. *Med.* A variety of chicken pox, or varicella.

wa'ter-proof' (wô'tẽr-prōōf'; 87), *a.* Impervious to water; specif., covered or coated with a material, as a solution of rubber, to prevent permeation by water.

wa'ter-proof', *n.* Something made waterproof, as cloth coated or interlined with rubber; specif., a cloak or other outer garment made of waterproof cloth.

wa'ter-proof', *v. t.*; WA'TER-PROOFED' (-prōōft'); WA'TER-PROOF'ING. To make waterproof, esp. by an application of some material, as rubber solution, impervious to water.

wa'ter-proof'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who waterproofs, as roofs, or garments; also, a waterproofing material, as for roofs.

wa'ter-proof'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WATERPROOF. Hence: *n.* Material applied to something else to make it waterproof.

water purslane. An onagraceous marsh plant (*Ludwigia palustris*) slightly resembling purslane.

water radish. Any of several cresses of the genus *Rorippa*, esp. *R. amphibia.*

water rail. **a** Any of many rails of the genus *Rallus*, esp. *R. aquaticus.* See 1st RAIL **a.** **b** The moor hen **b.** *Local, Eng.*

water rat. **1.** **a** A large European vole (*Microtus amphibius*). **b** The muskrat. **c** A beaver rat. **2.** A vagabond or thief who loafs or thieves on the water or about water fronts. *Cant or Slang.*

water rate *or* **rent.** A rate or tax for supply of water.

water rattle. } The diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ada-*
water rattler. } *manteus*); — so called from its preference for damp places near water.

water reed. Any coarse reedlike grass of the genus *Arundo* or of the related genera *Arundinaria* and *Phragmites.*

water rocket. **a** A yellow-flowered cress (*Rorippa sylvestris*). **b** A kind of firework to be discharged in water.

wa'ter-rolled' (-rōld'), *a.* Worn round, or smooth, through being rolled by water; as, *water-rolled* gravel.

water sail. *Naut.* A small sail sometimes set under a lower studding sail or under a driver boom, and reaching nearly to the water, now rarely used.

water sapphire. [Equiv. to F. *saphir d'eau.*] A deep blue variety of iolite, sometimes used as a gem, — called also *saphir d'eau.*

wa'ter-scape' (wô'tẽr-skāp'), *n.* [Cf. LANDSCAPE.] A water or sea view; a seascape; — disting. from *landscape.*

water scorpion. Any of numerous aquatic hemipterous insects belonging to *Nepa*, *Ranatra*, and allied genera. Their front legs are fitted for seizing and holding their prey, and the end of their abdomen bears a long, taillike breathing tube formed by two appressed grooved bristles.



Water Scorpion (*Nepa apiculata*), somewhat enlarged.

wa'ter-shed' (wô'tẽr-shĕd'), *n.* [Cf. G. *wasserscheide; wasser* water + *scheide* a place of separation, fr. *scheiden* to separate.] **1.** = WATER PARTING.

The boundary line between one drainage area and others is rightly termed the *watershed*, but . . . it is better to call it water parting, or, as in America, divide. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. The whole region or area contributing to the supply of a river or lake; drainage area; catchment basin. **3.** That which sheds or throws off water, as from a roof.

water shield. **a** An American nymphæaceous plant (*Brasenia peltata*) having floating oval leaves, with a jellylike coating, and small dull purple flowers. **b** Any plant of the related genus *Cabomba;* — called also *fish grass.*

wa'ter-ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

wa'ter-jack'et-ed, *a.* Provided with a water jacket.

water joint. **a** In a stone pavement, a joint that is slightly raised to prevent water from settling therein. **b** = DRIP JOINT.

water junket. The European sandpiper. *Local, Eng.*

wa'ter kale (*Scot.* wä'tẽr; wä'-; wô'ẽr). Vegetable broth without meat. *Scot.*

water kelpie. = KELPIE.

wa'ter-kind (wô'tẽr-kīnd), *n.* Water considered as an element. *Obs.* [FISHER, 1.]

water kingfisher. See KINGFISHER.

water koodoo. A sitatunga.

water ladder. *Logging.* An incline of poles for raising water barrels.

wa'ter-lade' (wô'tẽr-), *n.* [Cf LADE a mill race.] A gutter; drain. *Obs.* [out offense. *Obs.*

water language Raillery with-

water laverock. The common sandpiper. *Scot.*

wa'ter-lead'er (-lēd'ẽr), *n.* A water carrier. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

wa'ter-leech', *n.* A horseleech.

water leg. = LEG, *n.*, 6 c.

water lentil *or* **lentils.** The lesser duckweed. *Obs.*

wa'ter-lil'y tree. An American magnolia (*Magnolia fraseri*); — from the shape of its flowers.

wa'ter-lined' (-līnd'), *a.* Having water lines, as paper.

water liverwort. = WATER CROWFOOT b

water lot. A lot of ground covered with water or in a swamp.

water lotus. The Indian lotus.

water lung. The respiratory tree of a holothurian.

wa'ter-ly, *a.* Waterish. *Obs.*

water maple. **a** The red maple. **b** The silver maple.

water measure. A measure formerly used for articles brought by water, as coals, oysters, etc. The water-measure bushel was three gallons larger than the Winchester bushel.

water measurer. Any of many water insects; the water strider.

wa'ter-meat', *n.* Gruel. *Obs.*

water mold *or* **mould.** Any aquatic fungus, as certain phycomycetes.

water mole. **a** The desman. **b** The duckbill.

water motor. Any prime mover driven by water; specif., a small water wheel or turbine driven by water from a street main.

water myrtle. = WATER GUM.

water nixie. = NIXIE.

water nut. The water chestnut *Trapa natans.*

water oat. Wild rice.

wa'ter-ol'o-ger (wô'tẽr-ŏl'ŏ-jẽr), *n.* [See WATER, 6 & -LOGY.] = UROLOGIST. *Obs.*

water opal. Hyalite.

water opossum. See OPOSSUM, 1.

water organ *Music.* A hydraulic organ.

water oven. A double-walled drying oven with water between the walls, limiting the rise of temperature to 100° C. (212° F.).

water ox. A water buffalo.

water parsley. **a** Any of several bog or aquatic umbellifers. *Eng.* **b** The Mexican clover.

water partridge. The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.* [nywort.]

water pennywort. Marsh pen-

water persicaria. An aquatic plant of the genus *Polygonum* (*P. amphibium*).

water pewit. A phœbe.

wa'ter-phone, *n.* [*water* + *-phone.*] = HYDROPHONE, 1.

water piet. Water ouzel. *Scot.*

water pig. **a** Capybara. **b** Gourami

water pillar. Waterspout. *Obs.*

water pimpernel. Brookweed.

water pipit. A common European pipit (*Anthus aquaticus*).

wa'ter-pit', *n.* [AS. *wæterpyt.*] A well. *Obs.*

water plate. A plate having under it a receptacle for hot water to keep it warm.

water platter. The royal water lily (*Victoria regia*).

water plug. = FIRE PLUG.

water poa. Reed meadow grass.

Water Poet, the. John Taylor, an English poet (*1580–1653*), who for a long time followed the occupation of a waterman on the Thames; — so self-styled.

water poise. = HYDROMETER, 1.

water press. = HYDROSTATIC PRESS.

water privilege. The right to use water, esp. as a mechanical power; also, place where water is, or may be, so used.

water propeller. Rotary pump. *Rare.*

wa'ter-pur'pie (-pûr'pĭ), *n.* The brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga. Dial. Scot.*

wa'ter-quake', *n.* A disturbance of water by volcanic action. *Obs.*

water qualm. Pyrosis.

wa'ter-quenched' (-kwĕnchd'; 140), *a.* Quenched with water. See QUENCH, *v. t.*, 2. [BIT.]

water rabbit. = SWAMP RABBIT.

water ram. = HYDRAULIC RAM.

water ranny. The European water shrew. *Dial. Eng.*

water reserve. A tract of land reserved for feeding streams which are utilized for water supply, as in parts of Australia.

wa'ter-ret', *n. t.* To water-rot.

water rice. The wild rice.

water robin. An Asiatic coralline bird (*Rhyacornis fuliginosa*).

water rose. The white or the yellow water lily.

wa'ter-rot', *v. t.* To rot by steeping in water, as hemp or flax.

wa'ter-rug', *n.* [Cf. RUG.] A kind of dog. *Obs.* [NUT **a.**]

water saligot. = WATER CHESTNUT.

water screw. = ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW.

water seal. A seal formed by water to prevent the passage of gas. — **wa'ter-seal',** *v. t.*

wa'ter-sea'son, *v. t.* To season (timber) by immersing for about two weeks in running water to dissolve and extract the sap, finally drying gradually.

water sengreen. The water soldier. [**b** A sea snake.

water serpent. **a** A water snake.

water shamrock. Buck bean.

wa'ter-sheep', *n.* A roach. *Obs.*

wa'ter-shoot' (wô'tẽr-shōōt'), *n.* **1.** [Usually two words.] A shoot or sucker from the root of a plant.
2. *Arch.* A drip, dripstone, or the like.
3. A trough for discharging water.

water shrew. Any of several aquatic shrews having fringed feet. The common European species is *Neomys fodiens*. The common American water shrew, or marsh shrew, is *Sorex* (*Neosorex*) *palustris*.

wa'ter-side' (wô'tẽr-sīd'), *n.* The land bordering a body of water, as the seaside or a riverside.

water sky. Dull neutral-colored sky near the horizon, caused by the reflection of the color of the sea, and so indicating open water when seen over an ice-covered sea.

wa'ter slat'er (slāt'ẽr). Any fresh-water isopod of the genus *Asellus* or an allied genus.

water smartweed. An American smartweed (*Polygonum punctatum*) somewhat like water pepper (*P. hydropiper*).

water snail. **1.** Any aquatic pulmonate gastropod of *Planorbis*, *Limnæa*, or an allied genus; a pond snail.
2. *Mech.* The Archimedean screw. *Rare.*

water snake. **1. a** Any of numerous snakes of the genus *Natrix* (syn. *Tropidonotus*) which live more or less in fresh water and feed largely on aquatic animals. Some species reach a length of four feet, are savage in appearance and disposition, and can inflict a severe, but not poisonous, bite. **b** Any of various East Indian and Australian strictly aquatic opisthoglyphic snakes of the family *Homalopsidæ* having valvular nostrils and often a compressed tail.
2. [*caps.*] = HYDRUS **b**.


Water Snake (*Natrix fasciata sipedon*). 1/6

water snowflake. An Asiatic menyanthaceous floating plant (*Limnanthemum indicum*) having starlike white flowers.

wa'ter-soak', *v. t.* To soak in water; to fill the interstices of with water.

water soldier. **a** A European aquatic vallisneriaceous plant (*Stratiotes aloides*) with bayonet-shaped leaves. **b** A somewhat similar floating aroid (*Pistia stratiotes*).

water spaniel. Either of two large curly-haired breeds of spaniels, naturally fond of the water. The English breed is now nearly extinct, but the Irish is used for retrieving.


English Water Spaniel

water speedwell. A kind of speedwell (*Veronica anagallis*) found in wet places in Europe and America.

water spider. **a** An aquatic European spider (*Argyoneta aquatica*) which constructs beneath the surface of the water a bell-shaped structure of silk, open beneath and filled with air which the spider carries down in the form of small bubbles. **b** A water mite. **c** Any spider that habitually lives on or about the water, esp. the large American species (*Dolomedes lanceolatus*) which runs rapidly on the surface of water.

water spike. Any species of *Potamogeton*; — so called in allusion to the erect, usually emersed spikes of flowers.

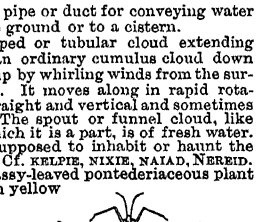
wa'ter-spout' (wô'tẽr-spout'), *n.* **1.** A pipe, duct, or orifice from which water is spouted; specif., a pipe or duct for conveying water from a roof gutter to the ground or to a cistern.
2. A slender funnel-shaped or tubular cloud extending from the under side of an ordinary cumulus cloud down to a cloud of spray torn up by whirling winds from the surface of an ocean or lake. It moves along in rapid rotation, and is sometimes straight and vertical and sometimes inclined and tortuous. The spout or funnel cloud, like the cumulus cloud of which it is a part, is of fresh water.


Water Spider (*Argyoneta aquatica*). *a* Spider about to descend with a Bubble of Air; *b* Spider diving; *c* Spider filling its Nest (*d*) with Air. 2

water sprite. A sprite supposed to inhabit or haunt the water; a water nymph. Cf. KELPIE, NIXIE, NAIAD, NEREID.

water star grass. A grassy-leaved pontederiaceous plant (*Heteranthera dubia*) with yellow star-shaped blossoms.

water strider. Any long-legged bug of the family Hydrobatidæ, which moves about on the surface of fresh waters; a water skipper.


Water Strider (*Hygrotrechus conformis*). (¾)

water supply. A supply of water; water collected and conveyed for use in a city, mill, or the like.

water tabby. A kind of watered tabby. See TABBY, *n.*, 1.

water table. **1.** *Arch.* A stringcourse or similar member when projecting so as to throw off the water; esp., in the United States, the first table above the ground, at the top of the foundation and beginning of the upper wall.
2. *Hydraulic Engin.* The upper limit of the portion of the ground wholly saturated with water. This may be very near the surface or many feet below it.

water telescope. **1.** *Optics.* A telescope in which the medium between the objective and the eyepiece is water instead of air, used in certain experiments in aberration.
2. A telescope devised for looking into a body of water.

water tender. *Nav.* In the United States navy, a first-class petty officer in charge in a fireroom. He "tends" water to the boilers, sees that fires are properly cleaned and stoked, etc. There is also a rating of *chief water tender*, who is a chief petty officer.

water thrush. **a** Any of several North American warblers of the genus *Seiurus*, allied to the ovenbird and usually found in the vicinity of streams. The plumage is olivaceous above and streaked below. The **small-billed water thrush** is *S. noveboracensis*. The **large-billed**, or **Louisiana, water thrush** is *S. motacilla*. **b** The European water ouzel. **c** The pied wagtail. *Local, Eng.*


Large-billed Water Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*). (⅔)

wa'ter-tight', *a.* So tight as to be impermeable to water.— **wa'ter-tight'ness**, *n.* — **wa'ter-tight' deck.** See DECK, *n.*, 2.

water tower. **1.** A tower or standpipe serving as a reservoir to deliver water at a required head, as to a fountain.
2. Specif.: A portable fire-extinguishing apparatus having a vertical metal pipe which can be coupled up to various heights, and supplied with water under great pressure, as by several fire engines. It is used to deliver water at heights unattainable by the ordinary apparatus.

water tree. **a** A climbing dilleniaceous shrub (*Tetracera alnifolia*) of western Africa, which yields a watery sap from the freshly cut stem. **b** In Australia, any of several trees, esp. *Hakea leucoptera*, from which water may be obtained by cutting the bark or roots.

water tube. **1.** Any tube for passing or holding water; specif., in some steam boilers, a tube in which water circulates and steam is generated. Cf. FIELD TUBE, GALLOWAY TUBE. See BOILER, 3.
2. *Zoöl.* One of a system of tubular excretory organs in many invertebrates, having external openings, believed to be analogous in function to the kidneys of vertebrates.

water twist. Yarn made by the water frame.

wa'ter-vas'cu-lar, *a.* *Zoöl.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, certain vessels which develop in many invertebrates and contain a nutritive fluid mixed with water.
water-vascular system, *Zoöl.*, a system of vessels in many worms and other invertebrates, containing a circulating watery fluid analogous to blood. In some cases the so-called water-vascular system is the excretory apparatus (see WATER TUBE, 2), in others it is a true vascular system and contains blood, and in others it is a system of tubes filled with the coelomic fluid. See ECHINODERMATA.

water vine. Any Asiatic or African icacinaceous climbing plant of the genus *Phylocrene*. Their stems yield a copious and refreshing watery sap.

water wagtail. **a** A wagtail; esp., the pied wagtail or some other species of the restricted genus *Motacilla*. **b** A water thrush. *Local, U. S.*

water wave. **1.** Lit., a wave of water.
2. A mode of dressing the front hair in flattened scallops.

wa'ter-way' (wô'tẽr-wā'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *wæterweg.*] **1.** A way or channel for water; also, a way of water; a navigable body of water; specif., the fairway.
2. Amount of opening for the passage of water.
3. *Mech.* The full-open passage area in a cock or valve.
4. *Shipbuilding.* Heavy planking or timbering extending fore and aft the whole of a vessel's length at the junction of the deck with the sides, forming a channel to the scuppers, which are cut through it. In iron vessels a gutter takes the place of a waterway.

water weed. Any aquatic plant with inconspicuous flowers, as the pondweed, riverweed, etc.; specif., an American vallisneriaceous plant (*Philotria canadensis*) with elongated branching stems and small opposite or verticillate leaves. It is naturalized in parts of Europe, as England, and there often called *Babington's-curse*.

water weevil. *Zoöl.* A weevil (*Lissorhoptrus simplex*) whose larva feeds on the roots of the rice plant when under water. The imago feeds on the rice leaves. *Southern U. S.*


Water Weevil. × 4

water wheel. **1.** Any wheel made to rotate by direct action of water; esp., a vertical wheel on a horizontal shaft moved at a comparatively low velocity by the action or weight of the water on or in floats or buckets on its rim. A turbine operated by water is often called a **water wheel**; hence, one in which the direction of the flow of the water is radial is sometimes called a **radial water wheel**, etc. See BREAST WHEEL; OVERSHOT WHEEL; PONCELET WHEEL; TURBINE, *n.*, 2; UNDERSHOT WHEEL.
2. The paddle wheel of a steam vessel.
3. A wheel for raising water, as a noria.

water whip. *Naut.* A gun-tackle purchase hooked to a yard and used in hoisting in moderate weights.

wa'ter-white', *a.* Colorless and transparent like water. **water-white oil.** See KEROSENE.

water willow. An American acanthaceous plant (*Dianthera americana*) with long willowlike leaves, and spikes of small purplish flowers.

water wing. *Arch. & Engin.* A wall forming a wing to the abutment of a bridge or pier, and extending laterally along the shore on either side as a protection from the current.

water withe. A West Indian vitaceous climbing shrub (*Vitis caribæa*) yielding an abundant watery juice.

wa'ter-work' (wô'tẽr-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Painting in distemper, on canvas or walls; hence, a fabric decorated thus.
2. Chiefly *pl.* A hydraulic apparatus, or a system of works or fixtures, by which a supply of water is furnished for useful or ornamental purposes, including dams, sluices, pumps, aqueducts, distributing pipes, fountains, etc.
3. A marine scene. *Obs.*
4. Chiefly *pl.* The source of tears: hence, tears. *Slang.*
Sneaking little brute, . . . clapping on the *waterworks* just in the hardest place. *T. Hughes.*

wa'ter-wort' (wô'tẽr-wûrt'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *wæterwyrt* water fennel.] **a** Any plant of the family Elatinaceæ. **b** A plant of the family Philydraceæ.

wa'ter-y (-i), *a.* [AS. *wæterig.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or connected with, water. "The *watery* god." *Dryden.* "Fish within their *watery* residence." *Milton.*
2. Containing or discharging water; wet; hence, tearful.
3. Resembling or suggesting water; thin or transparent, as a liquid; weak; vapid; pale; as, *watery* humors.
4. Hence, soft, soggy, flabby, or the like, as the flesh of some fish, inferior vegetables, etc.
5. Watering from craving. *Obs.* "*Watery* palate." *Shak.*
watery eye. *Med.* = EPIPHORA, 1. — **w. fusion**, *Chem.*, the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization. — **w. sky**, a sky threatening rain.

Wat'ling Street (wŏt'ling). **1.** A Roman road extending across South Britain in a general northwesterly direction. Beginning at Richborough, or Dover, it ran through Canterbury to London, and thence to Chester.
2. The Milky Way, or Galaxy. *Obs.*

watt (wŏt), *n.* [After James *Watt*, Scottish inventor.] *Physics.* A unit of power or activity equal to 10^7 C. G. S. units of power, or to work done at the rate of one joule a second or to the rate of work represented by a current of one ampere under a pressure of one volt; a volt ampere. An English horse power is approximately equal to 746 watts. For a continuous current the value in watts is equal to the product of the voltage and amperage; for an alternating current, the same product gives only the *apparent watts*, or *apparent power*; the *true watts* or *power* may be found by further multiplying by the cosine of the angle of lag, or directly by a wattmeter. The ratio of true to apparent watts or power is called the **power factor.**

watt'age (wŏt'āj), *n.* *Elec.* Amount of electric power expressed in watts.

Wat-teau' (wă-tō'; vä'tō'), *a.* Of or pert. to Antoine Watteau, the French painter (1684–1721); of a kind represented in Watteau's pictures; — said esp. of women's garments. **Watteau back**, a style of back for a woman's gown, in which one or more very broad folds are carried from the neck to the floor without being held in at the waist, while the front and sides of the gown are shaped to the person.

watt hour. The work done by one watt acting for one hour, — a unit of energy.

watt'-hour' me'ter. *Elec.* A device to record electric energy, usually in kilowatt hours; an integrating wattmeter; — often erroneously called *wattmeter*. See 3d METER, 2.

wat'tle (wŏt''l), *n.* [AS. *watel*, *watul*, *watol*, interwoven twigs, wattle; cf. ME. *watel* a bag. Cf. WALLET.] **1.** A twig or flexible rod; a withe; wand; hence, a framework or hurdle made of such rods.
2. *pl.* Rods laid on a roof to support the thatch.
3. Material consisting of wattled twigs, withes, etc., used for walls, fences, etc. *Frances Macnab.*
4. a A naked, fleshy, and usually wrinkled and highly colored, process of the skin hanging from the chin or throat of a bird or reptile. **b** A barbel of a fish. **c** A flap of loose hanging flesh on either side of the throat of some swine. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
5. a In Australia, any tree of the genus *Acacia*; — so called from the *wattles*, or hurdles, which the early settlers made of the long, pliable branches or of the split stems of certain species. **b** = WATTLE BARK.
wattle and dab (*or* **daub**). *Building.* = STUD AND MUD.

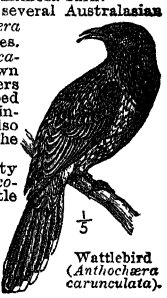

Wattle (*Acacia longifolia*)

wat'tle (wŏt''l), *v. t.*; WAT'TLED (-'ld); WAT'TLING (-'ling). **1.** To bind, fence, etc., with wattles; to hurdle.
2. To twist or interweave, one with another, as twigs; to form a network with; to plat.
3. To form by interweaving or platting twigs. *Milton.*
4. To beat or flog with or as with a twig. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

wattle bark. The astringent bark derived from various Australian acacias, used in tanning; mimosa bark.

wat'tle-bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **a** Any of several Australasian honey eaters of the genus *Anthochæra* having fleshy pendulous ear wattles. The common Australian species (*A. carunculata*) is mostly grayish brown with white shaft stripes on the feathers of the upper parts and a white-tipped tail. An allied species (*A. inauris*) inhabits Tasmania. Formerly called also *wattled crow*. **b** A wattle crow. **c** The Australian brush turkey.

wattle crow. Any long-tailed slaty gray corvine bird of the genus *Glaucopis* having a subcircular fleshy wattle on each side of the base of the lower mandible. *G. cinerea*, of the South Island of New Zealand, has orange wattles; *G. wilsoni*, of the North Island, has blue.


Wattlebird (*Anthochæra carunculata*). 1/5

wat'tled (wŏt''ld), *a.* Furnished with wattles, or pendent fleshy processes; specif., *Her.*, velloped. "*Wattled* cocks." *Longfellow.*

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wa'ter-shut', *n.* A rill; channel for irrigation. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
water silvering. Silvering done with silver amalgam
wa'ter-skin', *n.* A vessel of skin to hold water. [STRIDER.
water skipper. = WATER STRIDER.
water slide. A flume used in logging, etc.
water socks. White water lily (*Castalia alba*) of Europe. *Obs.*
water sorrel. The water dock.
water sparrow. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* a Reed warbler. **b** Reed bunting.
water spinner. = WATER SPIDER **a**. [SHOOT.
water sprout. See DEFERRED
water stair *or* **stairs** Stairs leading to the water, as at a boat landing. [filled. *Rare.*
wa'ter-stand'ing, *a.* Tear-
water stang. A pole, or poles, across a stream, serving for a bridge. *Dial. Eng.*
water star. The starfruit.
water starwort. Any plant of the genus *Callitriche*.
wa'ter-stead' (wô'tẽr-stĕd'), *n.* Bed of a stream. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* [holy water. *Obs.*
wa'ter-stock', *n.* A stoup for
water stoma. *Bot.* A water pore.
wa'ter-stoup' (wä'tẽr- ; wā'- ; wô'ẽr-), *n.* A bucket for water. *Scot.*
wa'ter-struck', *a.* Designating brick in which water instead of sand was used to prevent sticking in the mold.
water swallow. **1.** The water wagtail.
2. = SINK, *n.*, 5. *Dial. Eng.*
water target. The water shield.
water thermometer. *Physics.* A thermometer filled with water instead of mercury, for ascertaining the precise temperature (about 39° F. or 4° C.) at which water is most dense.
water thief. Pirate. *Obs. or R.*
water thistle. An Old World thistle (*Carduus palustris*).
water thyme. The water weed *Philotria canadensis*.
water tick. = WATER MITE.
water tiger. = WATER DEVIL **a**.
water torch. The cat-tail, or reed mace, the spike of which makes a good torch when soaked in oil.
water trefoil. The buck bean.
wa'ter-tube' boil'er See BOILER, 3.
water tupelo. A species of sour gum, or tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica*), growing in swamps in the southern United States.
water turkey. = ANHINGA **a**.
water tuyère. A water-jacketed tuyère.
water violet. The featherfoil.
water viper. Water moccasin.
water vole. The water rat, 1 **a**.
water witch. **a** Dabchick. **b** Stormy petrel. *Local, Eng.*
wa'ter-wood' (wô'tẽr-wŏd'), *n.* A West Indian rubiaceous tree (*Chimarrhis cymosa*).
wa'ter-worn' (-wôrn' ; 201), *a.* Worn smooth or polished by the action of water
water yam. The lattice plant; — from its farinaceous rootstock.
water yarrow. The featherfoil. *Dial. Eng.*
wath (wäth), *n.* [Cf. Icel *vað.*] Ford. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wath, *a.* Dangerous. *Obs.*
wathe. + WOTHE.
wathe, *n.* [AS. *wāþ* hunting.] Hunting; game; prey. *Obs*
wathe, *n* [Cf. Icel. *vāð*; danger.] *Obs.* a Danger; peril. b Injury; harm; hurt. c Evil; wrong; sin. — **wathely**, *adv. Obs.* [of WEATHER.
wath'er (wäth'ẽr). Scot. var.
wath'stead' (wäth'stĕd'), *n.* [*wath* + *stead.*] Ford. *Dial Eng.*
watkin. + WHATKIN.
watschood. + WET-SHOD
watt. Var. of WAT, a hare.
watte. + WIT, *v.*
wat'ter (wät'ẽr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WATER.
wat'tis, *n. pl.* [From *wat*, dial. of *welt.*] Shoe welts. *Obs. Scot.*

wattled bee eater, a wattlebird **a.** — **w. bird of paradise,** a bird of paradise (*Paradigalla carunculata*) having an erect yellowish wattle in front of each eye and a bluish pendent one at each angle of the mouth. — **w. crow,** a wattlebird **b.** — **w. honey eater,** a wattlebird **a.** — **w. lapwing,** a wattled plover. — **w. plover,** any of various plovers of the subfamily *Lobvianellinæ*, of the warmer parts of the Old World. They resemble the lapwings, but the face, esp. between the eye and the bill, has variously colored fleshy wattles. — **w. stare** *or* **starling,** a bird (*Creadion carunculatus*), native of New Zealand, allied to the huia. It has small wattles.

watt'less (wŏt'lĕs), *a. Elec.* Without any power (cf. WATT); — said of an alternating current or component of current when it differs in phase by ninety degrees from the electromotive force which produces it, or of an electromotive force or component thereof when the current which it produces differs from it in phase by ninety degrees. Cf. ENERGY COMPONENT. — **wattless component,** the component of an alternating current or electromotive force, producing no power; — disting. from *energy component.* — **w. volt amperes,** the product of the wattless component of current by voltage, or wattless component of voltage by current. — **w. watts,** wattless volt amperes; — a misnomer.

wat'tling (wŏt'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WATTLE. Hence: *n.* Act or process of binding with or interweaving twigs; also, the network so formed.

watt'me'ter (wŏt'mē'tẽr), *n.* [*watt* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* **a** An instrument for measuring electric power in watts. **b** A watt-hour meter; — a common misnomer.

wave (wāv), *v. i.;* WAVED (wāvd); WAV'ING (wāv'ĭng). [ME. *waven*, AS. *wafian* to wave (prob. the same word as *wafian* to look with wonder, to be amazed); akin to *wæfre* wavering, restless, MHG. *wabern* to be in motion, Icel. *vafra* to hover about; cf. Icel. *vāfa* to vibrate. Cf. WAFT, WAVER.] **1.** To play loosely; to move like a wave, one way and the other; to float; flutter; undulate.

His purple robes *waved* careless to the winds. *Trumbull.*

2. To be moved to and fro as a signal; to signal in this way.

3. To waver; vacillate. *Obs.*

4. To be sinuous like a wave; to curve alternately in and out or up and down.

wave, *v. t.* **1.** To move one way and the other; to swing, sway, brandish, or the like; as, to *wave* a sword.

2. To cause to have sinuosities; to raise into ridges and furrows; to give an undulating form or surface to.

3. To carry by waves or wavelike movements; to waft. *Obs.*

4. To call attention to, or give a direction or command to, by a waving motion, as of the hand; to beckon; signal.

Look, with what courteous action
It *waves* you to a more removed ground. *Shak.*

5. To water, as silk.

to wave the bloody shirt, to incite to revenge; — used esp. of an effort, as in a speech, to stir up again for political purposes the issues and sectional animosities of the Civil War period in the United States; hence, to attempt to inflame sectional or racial animosity. The expression is said to allude to a Corsican vendetta custom of waving a murdered man's bloody shirt as an incitement to revenge.

wave, *n.* [From WAVE, *v.;* or due to confusion of *wave*, v. i., with ME. *wave*, *waghe*, a wave, which is prob. akin to E. *wag* to move. See WAVE, *v. i.*] **1.** A ridge or swell on the surface of a liquid, as of the sea, having normally a forward motion distinct from the oscillatory motion of the particles which successively compose it; an undulation. Minute waves, or ripples, are largely dependent on surface tension, those of larger size on the force of gravity. The chief cause of waves on lakes or seas is the friction between wind and water. Waves once formed are propagated for long distances, but on reaching shallows, being retarded below, curl over and form breakers.

2. *Physics.* A vibrational disturbance propagated from particle to particle through a body or elastic medium, as in the transmission of sound, light, etc.; an assemblage of vibrating particles in all phases of a vibration, with no phase repeated; an undulation. Cf. LIGHT, 1 **c**; 7th SOUND, 2; VIBRATION, 2.

3. Water; a body of water. *Poetic.* "Deep drank Lord Marmion of the *wave*." *Scott.*

4. A salient curved unevenness, or one of a series of such, in a surface; an undulation; ridge; swell. *Sir I. Newton.*

5. A waving or undulating motion; a signal made by waving the hand, a flag, etc.

6. The undulating line or streak of luster on cloth watered, or calendered, or on damask steel.

7. *Math.* Any of a number of similar sections into which a summation may be divided.

8. Something resembling or likened to a water wave, as in rising unusually high, in being of unusual extent, or in progressive motion; a swelling or excitement, as of feeling or energy; a tide; flood; a period of intensity, unusual activity, or the like; as, a *wave* of enthusiasm.

Syn. — WAVE, BILLOW, BREAKER. WAVE is the general word; a BILLOW (often elevated or poetical for *wave*) is esp. a great surge or swell; a BREAKER is a heavy wave which breaks into foam, esp. against rocks or over reefs or shoals.

wave of contraction, *Physiol.,* the visible onward contraction of a muscle from the point where the stimulus is applied.

waved (wāvd), *a.* Exhibiting a wavelike form or outline; specif.: **a** Undulating; indented; wavy; as, a *waved* edge. **b** Having a wavelike appearance; marked with wavelike lines of color; as, *waved*, or watered, silk.

waved wheel. = WAVE WHEEL.

wave front. *Physics.* **a** A surface composed at any instant of all the points just reached by a vibrational disturbance in its propagation through a medium. **b** A surface so drawn as to pass through those parts of a wave where the distortion, or the displacement, of the medium through which the wave passes is everywhere the same.

wa'vel-lite (wā'vĕl-īt), *n.* [After Dr. Wm. *Wavel*, the discoverer.] *Min.* A basic phosphate of aluminium, usually in hemispherical radiated aggregates varying from white to yellow, green, or black. H., 3.25-4. Sp. gr., 2.32-2.34.

wave molding *or* **moulding** *Arch.* **a** A molding with a pattern suggesting a row of breaking waves, seen in profile. Cf. VITRUVIAN SCROLL. **b** A molding with a wavelike profile.

wave motion. Vibrational motion characterized by waves.

wa'ver (wā'vẽr), *v. i.;* WA'VERED (-vẽrd); WA'VER-ING. [ME. *waveren;* cf. AS. *wæfre* wavering, restless. See WAVE, *v. i.*] **1.** To play or move to and fro; to sway one way and the other; to wave; hence, to totter, reel; also, to quiver or flicker like a ray of light.

Banners and pennons *wavering* with the wind. *Ld. Berners.*

2. To be unsettled in opinion; to vacillate; to be undetermined; to fluctuate; as, to *waver* in judgment.

Let us hold fast without *wavering.* *Heb.* x 23.

3. To wander. *Obs. Scot.* *Barbour.*

Syn. — Reel, totter, vacillate. See FLUCTUATE.

wa'ver, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To make to move to and fro or one way and the other; to wave.

2. To be undetermined or irresolute about; to hesitate at.

wa'ver, *n.* An act of wavering, quivering, or the like.

wav'er (wāv'ẽr), *n.* One that waves; specif., in large printing presses, a roller that finally smooths and distributes the ink on the inking tables.

wave shell. *Physics.* An imaginary shell or layer, in any medium traversed by a wave, such that the vibrating motion of the particles constituting the layer is everywhere in the same phase. The wave shell is bounded by the wave front; and in isotropic media it is spherical and everywhere normal to the wave path.

wave surface. **1.** *Physics.* A wave front; also, a combination of wave fronts developed simultaneously from a single center, as in uniaxial and biaxial crystals. Thus, the wave surface for a uniaxial doubly refracting substance consists of a sphere inclosing, or inclosed by, an ellipsoid of revolution. The form of the wave surface formed by light from a point within a uniaxial or biaxial crystal has been described by Fresnel for many typical cases. See also HUYGENS'S WAVE SURFACE.

2. *Geom.* The envelope of a system of simultaneous plane wave fronts, or the locus of all points simultaneously reached by an undulatory agitation set up at any center. In general it is of fourth degree and enwraps the center twice.

wav'y (wāv'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Rising or swelling in waves; abounding in waves. "The *wavy* seas." *Chapman.*

2. Playing or moving to and fro with an undulating motion; as, *wavy* flames. "*Wavy* corn." *Prior.*

3. *a Bot.* Undulate. **b** *Her.* Waved. = UNDÉ.

wavy hair grass, a wiry perennial grass (*Deschampsia flexuosa*) of temperate regions.

wax (wăks), *v. i.; pret.* WAXED (wăkst); *p. p.* WAXED, *Obs. or Poetic* WAX'EN (wăk's'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAX'ING. [AS. *weaxan;* akin to OFries. *waxa*, D. *wassen*, OS. & OHG. *wahsan*, G. *wachsen*, Icel. *vaxa*, Sw. *växa*, Dan. *voxe*, Goth. *wahsjan*, Gr. *αὐξάνειν* to increase, Skr. *vaksh*, *uksh*, to grow. Cf. WAIST.] **1.** To increase in size; to grow; to become larger or fuller; — opposed to *wane.*

Truth's treasures . . never shall *wax* ne wane. *Piers Plowman.*

2. *Obs.* **a** To spring; to arise. **b** To grow up.

3. To pass from one state to another; to become; grow; as, to *wax* strong; to *wax* old; to *wax* well. *Milton.*

wax, *n.* [AS. *weax;* akin to OFries. *wax*, D. *was*, G. *wachs*, OHG. *wahs*, Icel. & Sw. *vax*, Dan. *vox*, Lith. *waszkas*, Russ. *vosk.*] **1.** A substance secreted by bees by special glands on the under side of the abdomen, and used by them, after mastication and mixture with the secretion of the salivary glands, for constructing the honeycomb; — called specif. *beeswax.* It is a dull yellow solid of agreeable odor, plastic when warm, and melting at 62-64° C. (142-148° F.). Sp. gr., 0.964-0.970 at 15° C. On purification and bleaching it becomes white, odorless, tasteless, and comparatively brittle. It is a mixture chiefly of cerotic acid and myricyl palmitate, insoluble in water, partially soluble in boiling alcohol, ether, etc., and miscible in all proportions with oils and fats. It is used variously in the arts, as in candles, in modeling, and in cerates, ointments, etc.

2. Hence, any of various substances resembling beeswax. Specif.: **a** *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of natural substances composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and consisting chiefly of esters other than those of glycerin, or of free fatty acids, or both. In this class are included, besides beeswax, spermaceti, Chinese wax, carnauba wax, etc., and sometimes certain oily liquids, as sperm oils. Hence, any wax-forming ester, as cetyl palmitate. **b** *Physiol.* Cerumen, or earwax. See CERUMEN. **c** *Bot.* Any waxlike product secreted by plants. See VEGETABLE WAX. **d** *Zool.* A substance similar to beeswax, secreted by several species of scale insects, as the Chinese wax. See WAX INSECT. **e** A pliable composition for uniting surfaces, for excluding air, or for some other purpose; as, sealing *wax*, grafting *wax*, etching *wax*, etc. **f** A resinous composition used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread. **g** Ozocerite; — called specif. *mineral wax;* also, solid paraffin. These substances differ chemically from the true waxes in containing no oxygen. **h** Thick sirup or a taffylike confection made by boiling down maple sirup and then cooling it. *Local, U. S.* **i** Chewing gum. *Local, U. S.*

3. *Mining.* Plastic clay used for dams, etc.

4. Dung of animals. *Dial. Eng & Western U. S.*

wax (wăks), *v. t.;* WAXED (wăkst); WAX'ING. To treat with wax; to smear, rub, stop up, etc., with wax; as, to *wax* a thread, a table, a floor, etc. — **waxed end,** a thread formed of a number of filaments rubbed with shoemaker's wax, and usually pointed with a bristle, used in sewing leather in which holes have been made, as for boots, shoes, and the like; — called also *wax end.*

wax bean. One of a race of snap or string beans with tender golden yellow pods; — called also *butter bean.*

wax'ber-ry (wăks'bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz) **a** The waxcovered fruit of the wax myrtle, or bayberry, also, the shrub itself. **b** = SNOWBERRY **a.**

wax'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* Any of numerous Old World birds of the weaver-bird family having white, pink, or reddish bills of a waxy appearance, esp. those of the genus *Estrelda.* Many are common cage birds, as the Java sparrow, the amadavat, strawberry finches, etc.

wax butter. An oleaginous substance distilled from wax.

wax cluster. An ericaceous shrub (*Gaultheria hispida*) of Tasmania and eastern Australia, with waxlike edible berries used in cookery.

wax'en (wăk's'n), *a.* **1.** Made of wax; as, a *waxen* cell.

2. Covered with wax; waxed; as, a *waxen* tablet.

3. Resembling wax; waxy; hence, soft; yielding.

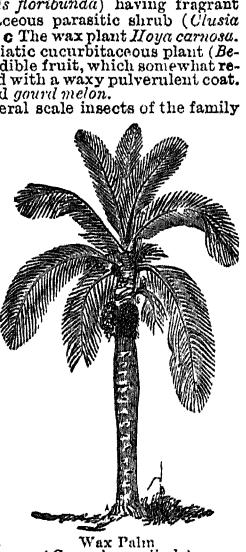
Men have marble, women *waxen*, minds. *Shak.*

waxen chatterer. The Bohemian waxwing. See WAXWING.

wax'flow'er (wăks'flou'ẽr), *n.* **a** An asclepiadaceous climbing plant (*Stephanotis floribunda*) having fragrant white flowers. **b** A clusiaceous parasitic shrub (*Clusia insignis*) of British Guiana. **c** The wax plant *Hoya carnosa.*

wax gourd. A tropical Asiatic cucurbitaceous plant (*Benincasa cerifera*); also, its edible fruit, which somewhat resembles a pumpkin, covered with a waxy pulverulent coat. Called also *tallow gourd* and *gourd melon.*

wax insect. **a** Any of several scale insects of the family Coccidæ, which secrete from their bodies a waxlike substance, esp. the Chinese wax insect (*Ericerus pela*) which yields much of the commercial Chinese wax. **b** Any of several homopterous insects of the family Fulgoridæ which secrete a wax used by the Chinese for candles, etc.



Wax Palm (*Ceroxylon andicola*).

wax moth. The bee moth.

wax myrtle. Any shrub or tree of the genus *Myrica*, esp. *M. cerifera* or *M. caroliniana* of the eastern United States. They have evergreen leaves and small hard berries (often called *bayberries*) having a thick coating of white wax gathered for candles.

wax opal. Opal of a yellow color and waxy luster.

wax painting. Encaustic painting.

wax palm. **a** A pinnate-leaved palm (*Ceroxylon andicola*) of the Andes, the stem of which yields a resinous wax, which, when mixed with tallow, makes

wat'tle-faced', *a.* Thin-faced. *Obs.*

wattle gum. Australian gum.

wattle jaws. Long thin jaws.

wattle turkey. The Australian brush turkey.

wat'tle-work' (wŏt''l-wûrk'), *n.* Wickerwork.

Watt's diagram (wŏts). A graph showing corresponding changes of pressure and volume of a substance. Cf. INDICATOR DIAGRAM. [SENOR, *n.*, 3.

Watt's governor. See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 3.

Watt's principles The principles stated by Watt as underlying the construction and operation of the economical steam engine. See STEAM ENGINE.

Watt's straight-line, *or* **parallel, motion.** See STRAIGHT-LINE, 1.

Wat' Ty'ler's Re-bel'lion (wŏt' tī'lẽrz). = PEASANTS' REVOLT.

Wa-hu'si (wä-hōō'sĭ), *n. pl.* A branch of the Wahuma.

watz. † WAS.

wau. † WOUGH, wall.

wau-bee' (wô-bē'), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *guabina*, fr. a native name in Cuba.] Any of several South American fresh-water characinoid fishes of *Erythrinus* and allied genera. [of WABBLE.

wau'ble (wô'b'l; wä'b'l). Scot.

wauch. Var. of WAUGH.

wau'chle (wô'k'l), *v. i. & n.* Stagger; waddle; struggle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

waucht, waught (*Scot.* wăxt; wôxt; *dial. Eng* wâft), *n.* [Cf. QUAFF.] A copious draft. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t. & i.* To drink deeply; to quaff. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [of WAFF.

wauf, wauff (wôf; wâf). Var. of WAUGH (wâf), *v. t.* = WAFF, to bark. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

waugh (wô), *a* [Cf. WALLOW tasteless.] Insipid; nauseous; damp and stale; also, faint; weak *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

waugh, wawe, *n.* [ME. *wawe, waghe;* prob. akin to E. *wag.* Cf. WAVE, *n.*] A wave. *Obs.*

waugh, wawe, *v. i* [AS. *wagian* to move.] To move about. *Obs.*

waugh, waw, *a.* Wavering; uncertain. *Obs. Scot.*

waught. Var. of WAUCHT.

waugh'y (wô'ĭ), *a.* Clammy; boggy; also, feeling faint or weak; wan. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wauk (wôk; wĭk). Scot. var of WAKE. [of WALK.

wauk. Scot. & dial. Eng. var.

wauk'en (wô k'n; wak''n). Scot. var. of WAKEN.

wauk'it (wôk'ĭt), *a.* [Cf. AS. *wealcan* to roll, to turn, E. WALK.] Horny; callous. *Scot.*

wauk'rife. Var. of WAKERIFE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

waul. Var. of WAWL, wail.

waul, *v. t. & i.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. AS. *wealwian* to roll, wallow.] To roll (the eyes); to look wildly. *Obs. Scot.*

wauld. † WALD, power; WOLD.

waulter. † WALTER, *v.*

waum'ble (wô m'l). Scot. var. of WAMBLE.

waunded. Obs. p. p. of WIND.

waun-man. *n.* A wagoner. *Obs.*

wauns (wăns; wôns), *interj.* = ZOUNDS. *Scot.*

waunton. † WANTON. [*a. & v.*

waur (wôr; wûr). Var of WAR, waus. † WAS. [WALT.

waut (wôt). Dial. Eng. var. of

wauve (wôv) Var. of WHAUVE.

wave. † WAIVE, *v. t.*

wave action *Gunnery.* The theoretical action of inflamed gases in the chamber of a gun when abnormally high pressures occur without corresponding effect on the projectile.

wave breast. *Jew. Antiq.* A breast of an animal used as a wave offering

wave length. See WAVE

wave'less, *a.* See -LESS.

wave'let, *n.* Little wave; ripple.

wave line. *Shipbuilding.* A line, of a vessel's hull, shaped in accordance with a system or theory (the **wave-line system** or **theory**) which takes into account the shape of a wave in designing. It was promulgated by J. Scott Russell about 1840.

wave loaf. *Jew. Antiq.* A loaf used as a wave offering.

wave meter. *Elec.* An instrument for determining the wave form of alternating currents. Cf. OSCILLOGRAPH.

wave moth. Any of many small geometrid moths of *Acidalia* and allied genera; — from the color markings.

wave motor. A prime mover actuated by waves of water.

wavengeour † VAVENGEOUR.

wave number. *Physics.* The number of individual waves passing a given point in a unit of time (customarily a second).

wave offering. See OFFERING, 3

wave path *Physics.* The line or set of lines indicating the direction of propagation of a wave or wave train.

wa'ver (wā'vẽr; -vē), *n.* [Prob fr. WAVE, *v.*, or WAVER, *v.*] *Dial. Eng.* **1.** A gentle breeze. **2.** A sapling among felled trees; a twig growing from a stump.

wa'ver-er, *n.* One who wavers.

wave resistance. *Naut.* See RESISTANCE, 5 *c.*

wa'ver-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WAVER. — **wa'ver-ing-ly,** *adv.* — **wa'ver-ing-ness,** *n.*

Wa'ver-ley, Edward. The hero of Scott's first novel, "Waverley," which gave its name to the whole series known as the "Waverley Novels." He is a young captain in the British army, who becomes involved in the uprising in the Highlands at the time of Charles Edward Stuart's invasion of England (1745). See MACIVOR, FLORA; BRADWARDINE, BARON.

Wa'ver-ly, *n.* [From *Waverly*, Ohio.] *Geol.* A shale and sandstone series of the Mississippian (Subcarboniferous) in Ohio and adjacent States.

wa'ver-ous (wā'v ẽ r-ŭ s), **wa'ver-y** (-ĭ), *a.* Wavering. *Rare.*

wave sheaf. *Jew. Antiq.* A sheaf used as a wave offering.

wave'son (wāv'sŭn), *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *flotaison* (see FLOTSAM) with E. *wave* for the first part (cf. F. *flot* wave); or cf. WAIVE.] *Early Eng. Law.* Goods which, after shipwreck, appear floating on the waves, or sea.

wave telegraphy. = WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. [TELEPHONY.

wave telephony. = WIRELESS

wave theory. See LIGHT, *n.*, 1 *c.*

wave train. *Physics.* A system of waves, each similar to its forerunner, from any single source of periodic disturbance.

wave wheel. *Mach.* A rope pulley with a groove of wavy outline to increase the grip on the rope; also, a wheel of similar shape used as a cam, to give a reciprocating movement.

wave winding. *Elec.* Undulatory winding. [goose.

wav'ey (wāv'ĭ), *n.* A snow

wav'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of WAVY.

wav'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

wav'y (wāv'ĭ). Var. of WAVEY, *n.*

waw. Var. of WOW, *n. & v.*

waw, † WAUGH, wave, wavering

waw. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of WOUGH, wall.

waw. Var. of VAU.

wa'wah (wä'wä). Var. of WOUWOU. [vanguard.

waward, wawart. † VAWARD,

wa-was'keah (wä-wŏs'kĕah). *n.* [From an Indian name.] The wapiti, or American elk.

wawd. † WOULD.

wawe. † WOWE, woe; WAUGH, wave, to move about.

wawer. † WAVER.

wawgh † WAUGH, wave.

wa'-wight. † WALL-WIGHT.

wawl (wôl), *n. & v.* Wail; howl; squall. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

wawl. † WAUL. [WALLY. *Scot.*

wawl'y (wô l'ĭ). Var. of

waw'-waw' (wô'wô), *n.* [American Sp. (Cuba) *guagua*, fr. a native word.] A West Indian dioscoreaceous twining vine (*Rajania pleioneura*).

wawy, *a.* Wavy. *Obs.*

wax, *n.* [See WAX to grow.] Growth. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

wax, *n.* A rage; passion. *Slang.*

wax, *v. t.* To get the better of; to beat soundly or badly, as in a game. *Colloq., U. S.* [*Obs.*

wax and, *a.* Waxing; crescent.

wax'bird', *n.* A waxwing.

wax'bush', *n.* The waxweed.

wax'comb', *n.* Honeycomb. *Obs.*

wax end. A waxed end.

wax'er (wăk'sẽr), *n.* One that waxes something, as floors.

wax etching. See WAX PROCESS.

wax'i-ness (wăk'sĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

wax'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WAX. — **waxing kernels,** *Med.*, small tumors formed by enlargement of the lymphatic glands, esp. in the groins of children, popularly supposed to be connected with the growth of the body.

wax'ing-ly, *adv.* of WAXING.

wax light. Wax candle or taper.

excellent candles; also, any other species of *Ceroxylon*. **b** A Brazilian palm (*Copernicia cerifera*) the young leaves of which are covered with a waxy secretion. See PALM WAX.

wax paper. Paper with a coating of white wax and other ingredients.

wax pine. Any pinaceous tree of the genus *Dammara*.

wax plant. **a** The Indian pipe. **b** A well-known cultivated asclepiadaceous twiner (*Hoya carnosa*) with glossy, succulent leaves and umbels of pink and white star-shaped flowers. **c** Any of several begonias with shining foliage.

wax pocket. *Zoöl.* One of the cavities on the ventral abdominal surface in which wax is secreted by a honeybee.

wax process. An electrotyping process, in which the design is drawn, photographed, or impressed upon a thin coating of wax on a metal plate and is then cut through with gravers to the metal; cerotype; — called also, in England, *wax etching*.

wax scale. **a** A scale insect that secretes wax, as the **Florida wax scale** (*Ceroplastes floridensis*), the **Indian wax scale** (*Ceroplastes cerifērus*), etc. **b** One of the small flakes of wax secreted in a wax pocket of a honeybee.

wax tree. Any tree yielding wax; specif.: **a** In Japan, a sumac (*Rhus succedanea*); the Japanese wax tree. **b** In China: (1) A kind of privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*) the twigs of which become incrusted with white wax as the result of insect punctures. (2) An ash (*Fraxmus chinensis*) yielding a similar product. **c** A Colombian rubiaceous tree (*Elæagia utilis*). **d** The wax myrtle.

wax'weed' (wăks'wēd'), *n.* A small purple-flowered lythraceous plant (*Cuphea petiolata*) of eastern North America, having a viscid pubescence.

wax'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* Any of several American and Asiatic nonpasserine birds of the genus *Bombycilla* (syn. *Ampelis*), chiefly brown, with a showy crest and velvety plumage. The secondaries have small red waxlike tips. The Bohemian waxwing, or chatterer (*B. garrula*), and the cedar bird are the best-known species.



Bohemian Waxwing. (½)

wax'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work made of wax; esp., a figure or figures formed wholly or partly of wax, in imitation of living beings.

2. *pl.* An exhibition of wax figures, or the place of exhibition.

3. The false bittersweet.

wax'work'er (-wûr'kẽr), *n.* **1.** One who works in wax; one who makes waxwork.

2. A bee that makes or produces wax.

wax worm. The larva of the bee moth.

wax'y (wăk'sĭ), *a.* **1.** Resembling wax, as in appearance or consistency; viscid; adhesive; soft; hence, yielding; pliable; impressible. "*Waxy* to persuasion." *Bp. Hall.*

2. Made of, or abounding in, wax.

3. Designating, or affected with, amyloid degeneration.

way (wā), *n.* [ME. *wey, way*, AS. *weg*; akin to OS., D., OHG. & G. *weg*, Icel. *vegr*, Sw. *väg*, Dan. *vei*, Goth. *wigs*, L. *via*, & AS. *wegan* to move, L. *vehere* to carry, Skr. *vah*. Cf. INVEIGH, VEHICLE, VIA, VOYAGE, WAG, WAGON, WEE, WEIGH.]

1. Direction of motion, progress, facing, pointing, etc.; route; line of tendency of action; as, to show the *way*.

If that *way* be your walk, you have not far. *Milton*

2. That along which one passes or progresses to reach some place; the track a person or thing travels or has traveled in his or its progress or passage; a course from one place to another; a passage, road, street, track, or path of any kind. "To find the *way* to heaven." *Shak.*

I shall him seek by *way* and eke by street. *Chaucer.*
The *way* seems difficult, and steep to scale. *Milton.*

3. Length of space; distance; as, a great *way*; a long *way*.

4. A moving; passage; progression; journey.

I prythee, now, lead the *way*. *Shak.*

5. Manner; method; mode; fashion; style; as, the *way* of expressing one's ideas.

6. The means by which anything is reached or accomplished; scheme; device; plan.

My best *way* is to creep under his gaberdine. *Shak.*

7. An aspect or feature; respect; point; — with *in* expressed or understood; as, a plan good in every *way*.

8. Regular course; habitual method of life or action. "Having lost the *way* of nobleness." *Sir P. Sidney.*

When men lived in a grander *way*. *Longfellow.*

9. Line of business; occupation; calling. *Colloq.*

10. Condition, as of health; as, in a bad *way*. *Colloq.*

11. Determined course; resolved mode of action or conduct; as, to have one's *way*.

12. Sphere, scope, or range of observation. *Jer. Taylor.*

The public ministers that fell in my *way*. *Sir W. Temple.*

13. Advance; progress; as, the plan has made no *way*.

14. *Naut.* Progress; motion through the water; headway; as, a ship on starting gathers *way*.

15. *pl. Mach.* The longitudinal guides, or guiding surfaces, on the bed of a planer, lathe, or the like, along which a table or carriage moves.

16. *pl. Shipbuilding.* The inclined structure, generally of timber, upon which a vessel is built. Between the vessel and the ways are *bilge logs* secured to the ways and to each other. When ready for launching the bilge logs are wedged up, the ways lubricated, and a timber holding the bilge logs is sawed in two and the vessel is free to slide down the ways on the bilge logs. Called also *launching ways*.

17. *Law.* A right of way.

Syn. — WAY, ROAD, HIGHWAY, STREET, AVENUE, LANE, ALLEY are here compared in their ordinary senses; for special uses see defs. WAY is generic, and denotes any line or route for passage or conveyance; a ROAD is a way, esp. for horses or vehicles, between one place and another; a HIGHWAY is a main, often much traveled, road; a STREET, orig. a paved way, is a thoroughfare in a city, town, or village; an AVENUE, as here compared, is a broad street, often planted with trees; the word suggests a certain degree of stateliness, but is often loosely applied; a LANE is a narrow passage or byway, esp. between hedges, fences, or walls; an ALLEY is a narrow passageway between buildings in a town or city, as distinguished from a public street. See MANNER.

by the way. See under BY, *prep.* — **by w. of.** **a** According to. *Obs.* "*By way of* kind [nature]." *Chaucer.* **b** As an instance or example of; in the way of; for the purpose of; as being; in character of. **c** On the point of; just about to. *Colloq., Eng.* **d** Through; via. — **by w. of being, doing,** etc., in the condition of being, doing, etc. *Eng.* — **in the w.** **a** On or along the path or road. **b** In such a position as to obstruct, hinder, or the like; obstructive or constituting or forming an obstruction or obstacle. **c** At hand; present or within reach. *Obs. or R.* — **in the w. of.** **a** So as to meet or fall in with; in a position to get, do, or the like. **b** In the matter of; as regards; by way of. — **on the w.,** traveling or going; hence, in progress; advancing; as, *on the way* to this country; *on the way* to success. — **out of the w.** **a** Out of the path or road. **b** In such a position as not to meet with or obstruct a person or thing; — with *of*, so as not to obstruct or hinder. **c** Out of the beaten track; on one side; hard to reach or find; secluded; hence, unusual; extraordinary; remarkable. **d** Out of the proper course; not in a position to attain one's aim; astray; hence, improper; unusual; wrong; — with *of*, not in the way of attaining. **e** Not in the usual or proper place; hence, mislaid; lost. — **the W.,** *Bib.*, the Christian religion; Christianity. *Acts* xix. 9, xxiv. 14 (*Rev. Ver.*). — **under w.,** *Naut.*, through the water; in motion; — said of a vessel starting out; hence, making progress or having started in any sense. — **w. enough,** *Naut.*, an order to a crew to stop rowing. — **W. of,** *or* **to. St. James,** the Milky Way; — an English name. — **w. of the cross,** *Eccl.*, the course taken in visiting in succession the stations of the cross; also, a series of devotions used in this exercise. — **w. of the rounds,** in a fortified town, a narrow covered way along the counterscarp to facilitate keeping watch and to allow the patrol to make the rounds beyond the ditch. — **ways and means,** methods and resources for accomplishing something, esp. for defraying expenses; specif., *Legislation*, methods of raising the necessary revenues for the expenses of the state. In the British House of Commons a committee of the whole house sits as a *Committee on Ways and Means* to consider all matters connected with taxation, etc. In the United States House of Representatives the *Committee on Ways and Means* is a standing committee of seventeen members with the leader of the dominant party in the house as its chairman, to which are referred matters connected with the raising of revenue, as, notably, all matters connected with the rates of tariff on imports.

way'bill' (wā'bĭl'), *n.* A list of passengers in a public vehicle; also, and now more commonly, a document containing a description of, and the shipping directions for, goods transported by a common carrier on a land route.

way'bung' (-bŭng'), *n.* An Australian corvine bird (*Corcorax melanorhamphus*) noted for the curious actions of the male during the breeding season. It is black with a white patch on each wing.

way'fare' (wā'fâr'), *v. i.* [ME. *weifarende* wayfaring, AS. *wegfarende*; *weg* way + *farende*, p. pr. of *faran* to go. See WAY; FARE to go.] To journey; to travel; — now only in *p. pr.* or *vb. n.*

A certain Laconian, as he *wayfared*, came unto a place where there dwelt an old friend of his. *Holland*

way'far'er (-fâr'ẽr), *n.* A traveler, esp. on foot.

way'far'ing, *p. a.* Traveling, esp. on foot; passing; being on a journey. "A *wayfaring* man." *Judg.* xix. 17.

wayfaring tree. **a** A European caprifoliaceous shrub (*Viburnum lantana*) having large ovate leaves and dense cymes of small white flowers, common along waysides. **b** In the United States, the closely related *V. alnifolium*, distinguished as *American wayfaring tree*. See HOBBLEBUSH.

way'go'ing (-gō'ĭng), *a.* Going away; departing; of or pert. to one who goes away. — **waygoing crop,** a crop which a tenant for years is under certain conditions entitled by custom to remove after the end of his tenancy; emblements.

way'lay' (wā'lā'; wā'lā'; 277), *v. t.*; WAY'LAID' (-lād'; -lăd'); WAY'LAY'ING. [*way* + *lay*.] **1.** To lie in wait for in the way; to take steps to meet or encounter in the way, esp. with a view of taking by surprise, seizing, robbing, or killing; to beset in ambush; as, he was *waylaid* by thieves.

She often contrived to *waylay* him in his walks. *Scott.*

2. To beset, as a path, with an ambush; to ambuscade. *R.*

way passenger. A passenger taken up, or set down, at a way station on a line of travel. *U. S.*

-ways (-wāz). A suffix formed from *way* by adding adverbial *-s* (see -WARD, -WARDS), often used interchangeably with *-wise*; as, endways or endwise; noways or nowise, etc.

way'side' (wā'sīd'), *n.* The side of the way; the edge or border of a road or path. — **way'side'**, *a.*

way station. An intermediate station between principal stations on a line of travel, esp. on a railroad. *U. S.*

way train. A train which stops at the intermediate, or way, stations; for passengers, an accommodation train.

way'ward (wā'wẽrd), *a.* [ME. *weiward*, for *aweiward*, i. e., turned away. See AWAY; -WARD.] **1.** Taking one's own way; disobedient; froward; as, a *wayward* child.

Wilt thou forgive the *wayward* thought? *Keble.*

2. Fluctuating; irregular; unsteady; as, a *wayward* course.

Syn. — Capricious, unruly, self-willed, obstinate, stubborn, refractory, intractable. — WAYWARD, WILLFUL, PERVERSE, FROWARD, HEADSTRONG. One is WAYWARD who takes one's own way; the word often connotes caprice; WILLFUL is commonly stronger, and sometimes suggests stubborn self-will; as, "My wife is in a *wayward* mood to-day" (*Shak.*); "I have been wild and *wayward*" (*Tennyson*); "where rivulets dance their *wayward* round" (*Wordsworth*); "a wave . . . down whose green back the short-lived foam . . . bursts gradual, with a *wayward* indolence" (*Keats*); "To *willful* men, the injuries that they themselves procure must be their schoolmasters" (*Shak.*); "sportive outbreaks of *willful* humor" (*Thackeray*); "to confound [will] with its irritable and purposeless counterfeit, *willfulness*" (*Lowell*); "her bright audacity, her ardor and her *willfulness*" (*M. Hewlett*). One is PERVERSE who is willfully cross-grained or wrong-headed; FROWARD belongs to Biblical or literary use; as, "still so *perverse* and opposite, as if they worshiped God for spite" (*S. Butler*); "my politics being as *perverse* as my rimes" (*Byron*); "the dark, stormful indignation of a Byron, so *wayward* and *perverse*" (*Carlyle*); "A *froward* man soweth strife" (*Prov.* xvi. 28); "a *froward* child, that must be played with and humored a little to keep it quiet" (*Temple*). HEADSTRONG implies violent self-will or a refractory disposition; as, "the Jews, a *headstrong*, moody, murmuring race" (*Dryden*); "the *headstrong* passions of Benvenuto Cellini" (*Gibbon*). See OBSTINATE, CONTUMACIOUS, CAPRICE, PEEVISH.

— **way'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **way'ward-ness**, *n.*

way'worn' (wā'wôrn'; 201), *a.* Wearied by traveling.

we (wē), *pron.*; *pl.* of I; *poss.* OUR (our) or OURS (ourz); *obj.* US (ŭs). See I. [AS. *wē*; akin to OS. *wī*, OFries. & LG. *wi*, D. *wij*, G. *wir*, Icel. *vēr*, Sw. & Dan. *vi*, Goth. *weis*, Skr. *vayam*.] The personal pronoun of the 1st person pl., nominative case. *We* is used: **1.** Of a number or company of which the speaker or writer is one; frequently for people in general, including the speaker.

When *we* mind labor, then only, *we* 're too old. *R. Browning.*

2. For the singular *I*: **a** By kings and other sovereigns. This plural style is said to have been begun by King John of England, whose example the German and the French sovereigns followed about A. D. 1200.

Our sometime sister . . . have *we* . . . taken to wife. *Shak.*

b By editors and other writers to keep an impersonal character, or to avoid the egotistical sound of a repeated *I*.

3. Ungrammatically for *us*, esp., *Colloq.*, when separated from its verb, and, *Dial.*, as an emphatic objective. *Eng.*

To poor *we* thine enmity 's most capital. *Shak.*

weak (wēk), *a.*; WEAK'ER (-ẽr); WEAK'EST. [Prob. fr. ME. *weik*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *veikr*, Sw. *vek*, Dan. *veg* soft, flexible, pliant, AS. *wāc* weak, soft, pliant, D. *week*, G. *weich*, OHG. *weih*; all from the verb seen in Icel. *vīkja* to turn, veer, recede, AS. *wīcan* to yield, give way, G. *weichen*, OHG. *wīhhan*, akin to Skr. *vij*, and perh. to E. *week*, L. *vicis* a change, turn, Gr. εἴκειν to yield, give way. Cf. WEEK, VICISSITUDE.] **1.** Lacking physical strength. Specif.: **a** Deficient in strength of body; feeble; infirm; debilitated; enfeebled; exhausted; as, *weak* with toil.

A poor, infirm, *weak*, and despised old man. *Shak.*

b Not able to sustain or exert a great weight, pressure, or strain; *having small capability of exerting force or of resistance or endurance*; as, a *weak* timber, rope, bridge.

From love's *weak* childish bow she lives unharmed. *Shak.*

c Easily impressed, molded, or the like; pliable; sometimes, soft; as, a mind as *weak* as wax to any impression.

The saucy boat
Whose *weak* untimber'd sides but even now
Corrivaled greatness. *Shak.*

d Not able to resist external force or onset; easily subdued or overcome; as, a *weak* fortress.

How *weak* the barrier of mere nature proves. *Cowper*

e Lacking force of utterance or sound; not sonorous; low; small; feeble; faint.

A voice not soft, *weak*, piping, and womanish. *Ascham.*

f Not thoroughly or abundantly impregnated with the usual or required ingredients, or with stimulating and nourishing substances; of less than the usual strength; as, *weak* tea, broth, or liquor; a *weak* decoction.

As a *weak* solution is contemplated, the wet method is equally efficient. *U. S. Disp. (19th Edition).*

g Lacking in power to perform properly a function or office; as, *weak* eyes; a *weak* stomach.

2. Not possessing or manifesting mental, logical, intellectual, moral, or political strength, vigor, etc. Specif.: **a** Mentally or intellectually deficient; lacking judgment or discernment; of mind, feeble; simple; foolish.

To think everything disreputable is proof of a *weak* mind. *Beattie.*

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wax pink. Portulaca. [wax.]
wax'-red', *a.* Red like sealing wax. [wax.]
wax'shot', *n.* Also **wax'scot'**. Money paid to provide lights, as in churches. *Obs.*
wax shrub. The wax myrtle.
wax'-stitched' (-stĭcht'), *a.* Stitched with waxed threads.
waxt. Waxed. *Ref. Sp.*
wax'y, *a.* Vexed; angry. *Obs. or Slang, Eng.* [ural beeswax.]
wax yellow. Dull yellow of natural wax. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WEE, WEIGH, WOE.
way (wā), *adv.* Aphetic for AWAY. *Obs. or Colloq. & Dial.*
way, *interj.* & *n.* A call to horses to stop. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [to journey. *Obs.*]
way, *v. i.* To go on one's way; **way**, *v. t.* To go in or through.
wa-ya'ka (wä-yä'kä), *n.* [Fiji.] The yam bean. *Polynesia.*
way baggage. Baggage for a way station. *Local, U. S.* [*Eng.*]
way barley. Wall barley. *Dial.*
way'beam', *n.* A beam supporting a way or ways, as either of two longitudinal beams, carried on transverse girders, on which are sometimes laid the rails of a road in crossing a bridge.
way'-beat'en, *a.* Wayworn; fatigued. *Obs.* [barley.]
way bennet, way bent. Wall
way'ber-ry, *n.* = WABRON.
way'bill', *v. t.* To enter in a waybill; to send accompanied by a waybill. [*Rare.*]
way'bird', *n.* A bird of omen.
way'bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* [AS. *weġbrǣde*, lit., way breadth; as growing all along the way. See WAY; BREADTH.] The common plantain. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
waye. + WEIGH, WEY.
wayed (wād), *p. a.* *Obs. or R.* 1. Traversed; frequented. 2. Broken or trained to the road; — said of horses.
wayer, *n.* [Cf. OF. *gaynoir* a horsepond, *gaer*, *waer*, to plunge in water, to water (a horse).] A pond. *Obs.* [cler. *Obs.*]
wayfarand, *n.* Wayfarer; traveler.
way'fare', *n.* Act or course of journeying. *Obs. or Archaic.*
wayfe. + WAIVE. [*Obs.*]
way'flee'ing, *n.* Departure.
way freight. Freight for a way station; also, a freight train stopping to put off goods at way stations. *U. S.*
way'gang', *n.* Also **way'gang'ing.** Leave-taking. *Scot.*
way'gate', *n.* Path; also, the tailrace of a mill. *Dial. Eng.*
way'go'er, *n.* A traveler. *Obs.*
way'gone' (wā'gŏn'), *a.* Waywornn. *Rare.* [GOOSE.]
way'goose'. Var. of WAYZ-GOOSE.
way grass Knotgrass. *Dial. Eng.*
wayk, wayken. + WEAK.
waykling. + WEAKLING.
Way'land (wā'lănd), *n.* [Cf. AS. *Wēland*, akin to OHG. *Wielant*, Icel. *Völundr*, and prob. to Icel. *vēl* artifice, craft, *véla* to trick. Cf. VÖLUND.] A supernatural and invisible smith of English legend, identical with the Norse Völundr. He is introduced by Scott into "Kenilworth." A cromlech in the Vale of White Horse in Berkshire is called **Wayland Smith's Cave.** According to the legend, if a traveler ties his horse near by, leaving money for a fee, and retires from sight, he finds his horse shod on his return. [lays.]
way'lay'er, *n.* One who waylays.
way'leave' (wā'lēv'), *n.* Permission to cross, or a right of way across, land; also, rent, called in full **wayleave rent,** paid for such right. *Eng.*
way'less, *a.* See -LESS.
wayleway. + WELAWAY.
waylore. + VALUE.
waylowaye. + WELLWAY.
way'mak'er (wā'māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes a way; a precursor. *R.* [to guide in traveling.]
way'mark' (-märk'), *n.* A mark; **way'ment** (wā'mĕnt), *v. i.* [ME. *waymenten*, OF. *waimenter*, var. of *gaimenter*, *guaimenter*, fr. *wai*, *guai*, woe! (of Teutonic origin; see WOE) and L. *lamentari* to lament. See LAMENT.] To lament; grieve; wail. *Obs.* — **way'men-ta'tion** (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
way'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *guaiment*.] Grief; lamentation. *Obs.*
wayn. + VAIN, VEIN.
waynage. + WAINAGE.
wayne. + WAIN; WEAN; WONE, plenty. [ly weaned.]
wayner. + WEANER, one new-
waynt. + QUAINT.
wayoure. + WAYER.
way'post', *n.* A guidepost.
wayr. + WARE, seaweed.
way shaft. *Mach.* Var. of WEIGH SHAFT, a rockshaft.
way shaft. *Mining.* An interior shaft, usually one connecting two levels.
way'slid'ing (-slīd'ĭng), *n.* A turning aside; a going astray. *R.*
wayte. + WAIT.
way'-this'tle, *n.* Cannda thistle.
way'thorn', *n.* The European buckthorn *Rhamnus cathartica*.
way traffic. *Railroad.* Traffic concerning way stations; local traffic. *U. S.* [highways. *Eng.*]
way'ward'en, *n.* A surveyor of
way'-wise' (-wīz'), *a.* Skillful in finding the way; wise from having traveled; hence, *Dial. Eng.*, experienced; sharp.
way'wis'er (-wīz'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. D. *wegwijzer* or G. *wegweiser* a waymark, a guide; or cf. E. dial. *wise* to direct, guide.] An odometer, pedometer, or perambulator. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
way'wode, way'wode-ship (wā'wōd-). Vars. of VOIVODE, VOIVODESHIP.
wayz'goose' (wāz'gōōs'), *n.* [*wise* stubble + *goose*.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 1. A stubble goose. 2. A printers' annual holiday or entertainment. [IER.]
wa-zir' (*wä-zēr'*). Var. of VIZIER.
Wa-zir' (wä-zēr'), *n.*; *pl.* WAZIRS (-zērz') or WAZIRIS (-zē'rĭz). One of a tribe of hardy and warlike mountaineers of the Northwest Frontier Province of India. They resemble the Afghans in culture and physique.
W. B., *or* **w. b.** *Abbr.* Warehouse book; water ballast; water board; waybill.
W. C., *or* **w. c.** *Abbr.* Water-closet; Wesleyan Chapel; Western Central (Postal District, London); without charge.
W. C. T. U. *Abbr.* Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
W. D. *Abbr.* War Department; Works Department.
We. *Abbr.* Wednesday. [man.]
we. + WEE; WELL, *adv.*; WIE.
we, *interj.* Ah. *Obs.*
wea. + WEE. [WOF.]
wea (wē'ä). Dial. Eng. var. of
We'a (wā'ä), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquians, orig. a division of the Miamis, the remnant of which dwells in the northeast part of Oklahoma. [mad.]
wead. Dial. Eng. var. of WOOD.
We'-A-dar'. Var. of YEADAR.
weade. + WEED, dress.
weair. + WAR.
weak, *n.* & *v.* Squeak; chirp; whimper; scream. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
weak, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. ME. *way-*

b Resulting from, or indicating, lack of judgment, discernment, or firmness; unwise; hence, foolish.

If evil thence ensue,
She first his *weak* indulgence will accuse. *Milton.*

c Not having full conviction; not decided; vacillating; wavering. "Him that is *weak* in the faith." *Rom.* xiv. 1. **d** Not able to withstand temptation, urgency, persuasion, etc.; easily impressed, moved, or overcome; as, *weak* resolutions; *weak* virtue. **e** Not equal to the need or emergency; ineffective; impotent; feeble. "*Weak* prayers." *Shak.* **f** Not having power to convince; not supported by force of reason or truth; as, a *weak* argument or case. "Convinced of his *weak* arguing." *Milton.* **g** Wanting in point or vigor of expression; as, a *weak* sentence; a *weak* style. **h** Lacking in elements of political strength; not wielding or having authority or energy; as, a *weak* monarch; a *weak* government or state.

3. *Gram.* As opposed to *strong:* **a** Pert. to or designating a verb or its conjugation which forms the preterit and past participle by adding to the present the suffix *-ed, -d,* or the variant *-t;* as in *abash, abashed; abate, abated; deny, denied; feel, felt.* **b** Pert. to or designating a noun or adjective form, or its declension in Anglo-Saxon, German, etc., having the less full case inflection characteristic of stems in *-n;* as in, *oxa, ozan, oxena, oxum.*

4. Lacking in amount, quantity, quality, degree, or the like; inconsiderable; slight. *Rare.*

5. *Phon.* **a** Light; not strong; as, *weak* stress. **b** Of sounds or syllables, unstressed; as, *a* in *so'ta* is *weak.* **c** Designating the less sonorous vowels of some vowel systems, as, in Spanish, *i* and *u.* Cf. STRONG, 18.

6. *Pros.* Designating a verse ending in which the accent falls on a word naturally unstressed, esp. one where it falls on a word (such as *of, as, to*) which in utterance tends to connect itself with the beginning of the next line. In this restricted sense a *weak* ending is sometimes distinguished from a *light* ending, which falls on a light word (such as a pronoun or auxiliary verb) which may be slightly dwelt on.

7. *Stock Exchange.* Tending toward a lower price or lower prices; as, wheat is *weak;* a *weak* market.

8. *Card Playing.* Lacking in good cards; deficient as to number or trick-taking power; as, a hand *weak* in trumps.

9. *Photog.* Lacking contrast; thin; as, a *weak* negative.

Syn. — WEAK, FEEBLE, DECREPIT, INFIRM, DEBILITATED. *Weak* and *feeble* are often used with little distinction. But FEEBLE often implies great weakness, as of age or infirmity, and is more apt than WEAK to connote pity or contempt; as, "The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is *weak*" (*Matt.* xxvi. 41); "Thou, though strong in love, art all too *weak* in reason" (*Wordsworth*); "the old, *feeble*, and day-wearied sun" (*Shak.*); "the *feeble* onset of a pygmy rush" (*Cowper*). One is INFIRM who is frail or feeble from age; one is DECREPIT who is worn out, or broken down, with infirmities; as, "a poor, *infirm*, weak, and despised old man" (*Shak.*); "Such is its misery and wretchedness, that it resembles a man in the last *decrepit* stages of life" (*Fielding*); "two or three wooden-bottom chairs, exceedingly *decrepit* and *infirm*" (*Hawthorne*). DEBILITATED implies enfeeblement, or impaired strength or vitality; as, "The *debilitated* frame of Mr. Bertram was exhausted by this last effort" (*Scott*). See POWERLESS, LASSITUDE.

weaker vessel, woman; — now applied humorously. "Giving honor unto the wife, as unto the *weaker vessel*." 1 *Peter* iii. 7. — **weak side** *or* **point,** the side, aspect, or feature of a person's character or disposition through which he is most easily influenced, esp. for the worse. — **w. sore** *or* **ulcer,** *Med.*, a sore covered with pale, flabby, sluggish granulations.

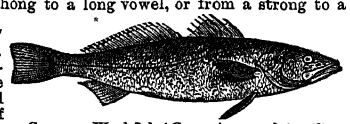
weak'en (wēk'n), *v. t.;* WEAK'ENED (-nd); WEAK'EN-ING. **1.** To make weak or weaker; to lessen the strength of; to enfeeble; as, to *weaken* the body; to *weaken* an argument.

Their hands shall be *weakened* from the work. *Neh.* vi. 9.

2. To reduce in quality, strength, or spirit; as, to *weaken* tea; to *weaken* any solution or decoction.

weak'en, *v. i.* **1.** To become weak or weaker; esp., to lose strength, spirit, or determination; to become less positive or resolute; as, the patient *weakened*, body and mind.

2. *Phon.* To change from a complex to a simple sound, as from a diphthong to a long vowel, or from a strong to a weak sound.



Common Weakfish (*Cynoscion regalis*). (⅛)

weak'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several marine sciæ noid food fishes of the genus *Cynoscion;* — so called from their tender flesh. The **common weakfish** (*C. regalis*) (called also *squeteague* or *sea trout*) occurs along the eastern and southern coasts of the United States from Cape Cod to Mobile. The **spotted weakfish** (*C. nebulosus*) (called also *salmon, spotted squeteague, spotted sea trout,* etc.) and the **bastard, or white, weakfish** (*C. nothus*) (called also *white trout* and *silver squeteague*) occur on the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States.

weak'-heart'ed (87), *a.* Of little courage; faint-hearted.

weak'-kneed' (-nēd'), *a.* Having weak knees; hence, easily yielding; lacking will power or resolution; irresolute.

weak'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*weak* + 1st *-ling.*] A weak or feeble creature. *Shak.* — **weak'ling,** *a.*

weak'ly (wēk'lĭ), *a.;* WEAK'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); WEAK'LI-EST. Not strong or robust; feeble; weak; as, a *weakly* woman.

weak'-mind'ed (87), *a.* Having, or indicating, a weak mind; feeble-minded. — **weak'-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

weak'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being weak; want of strength or firmness; lack of vigor; feebleness.

2. That which is a mark of lack of strength or resolution; a fault; a defect.

Syn. — Feebleness, debility, languor, imbecility, infirmness, infirmity, decrepitude, frailty, faintness.

weal (wēl), *n.* [ME. *wele*, AS. *wela, weola*, wealth, weal, fr. *wel* well. See WELL, *adv.;* cf. WEALTH.] **1.** Wealth; riches. *Obs.* *Morte Arthure.*

2. A sound, healthy, or prosperous state of a person or thing; well-being; prosperity; happiness; welfare. *Archaic or Rhetorical.* "The public *weal*." *Macaulay.*

God . . . grant you *wele* and prosperity. *Chaucer*

3. The body politic; the state; commonweal. *Obs.*

The special watchmen of our English *weal.* *Shak.*

weald (wēld), *n.* [ME. *wæld*, var. of *wald, wold*, fr. AS. *weald.* See WOLD.] A wold; an open country; — often used in place names; as, The *Weald* (see *Gaz.*) "Fled . . . by glimmering waste and *weald*." *Tennyson.*

Weald'en (wēl'd'n), *a.* [See WEALD. So called because this formation occurs in The *Weald*, England.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the lowest division of the European Lower Cretaceous, esp. in England. The *Wealden* formation comprises the *Hastings sands* (and clays) below and the *Weald clay* above. — **Weald'en,** *n.*

wealth (wĕlth), *n.* [ME. *welthe*, fr. *wele.* See WEAL prosperity.] **1.** Weal; welfare; good. *Obs.* "Let no man seek his own, but every man another's *wealth*." 1 *Cor.* x. 24.

2. Large possessions; a comparative abundance of things which are objects of human desire; esp., abundance of worldly estate; affluence; riches; — also formerly in the *pl.*

I have little *wealth* to lose. *Shak.*

3. *Econ.* **a** In the private sense, all property which has a money value. **b** In the public sense, all objects, esp. material objects, which have economic utility. **c** Specif. called **personal wealth.** Those energies, faculties, and habits directly contributing to make people industrially efficient.

Syn. — Riches, affluence, opulence, abundance.

wealth'y (wĕl'thĭ), *a.;* WEALTH'I-ER (-thĭ-ẽr); WEALTH'I-EST. **1.** Having wealth; having large possessions, as of lands, goods, money, or securities; opulent; affluent; rich

A *wealthy* Hebrew of my tribe. *Shak.*

2. Characterized by abundance; rich; ample; full; abundant. "A *wealthy* place." *Ps.* lxvi. 12.

3. Well-fed; — said of cattle. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See RICH.

wean (wēn), *v. t.;* WEANED (wēnd); WEAN'ING. [ME. *wenen*, AS. *wenian* to accustom, wean, akin to D. *wennen* to accustom, G. *gewöhnen*, OHG. *giwenman*, Icel. *venja*, Sw. *vänja*, Dan. *vænne*, Icel. *vanr* accustomed, wont; cf. AS. *ā̆wenian* wean, G. *entwöhnen*. See WONT, *a.*] **1.** To accustom (a child or other young animal) to loss of mother's milk; to cause to cease to depend on the mother for nourishment.

2. Hence, to detach or alienate the affections of, as from some object of desire; to reconcile to the deprivation or loss (of anything). "*Wean* them from themselves." *Shak.*

The troubles of age were intended . . . to *wean* us gradually from our fondness of life. *Swift.*

wean'ing brash. *Med.* A severe form of diarrhea which sometimes attacks children just weaned.

wean'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*wean* + 1st *-ling.*] A child or animal newly weaned. — *a.* Recently weaned.

weap'on (wĕp'ŭn; *formerly also* wē'p'n, *now dial. only*), *n.* [ME. *wepen*, AS. *wǣpen;* akin to OS. *wāpan*, OFries. *wēpin, wēpen*, D. *wapen*, G. *waffe*, OHG. *waffan, wāfan*, Icel. *vāpn*, Dan. *vaaben*, Sw. *vapen*, Goth. *wēpna*, pl.; of uncertain origin. Cf. WAPENTAKE.] **1.** An instrument of offensive or defensive combat; something to fight with; anything used, or designed to be used, in destroying, defeating, or injuring an enemy, as a gun, a sword, a shield, etc.

2. Hence: Any means or instrument with which one contends against another; as, argument was his only *weapon.* "Woman's *weapons*, water drops." *Shak.*

Syn. — See ARMS.

weap'oned (wĕp'ŭnd), *a.* Furnished with weapons, or arms; armed; equipped.

wear (wâr), *v. t.* [AS. *werian.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To defend; protect; guard; also, to ward or keep off.

2. To oppose; stop. *Destruction of Troy.*

3. To collect and drive, as into an inclosure.

wear, *v. t.; pret.* WORE (wōr; 201); *p. p.* WORN (wōrn; 201); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEAR'ING. Before the 15th century *wear* was a weak verb, the *pret. & p. p.* being WEARED. [ME. *weren, werien*, AS. *werian* to carry, to wear, as arms or clothes; akin to OHG. *werien, weren*, to clothe, Goth. *wasjan*, L. *vestis* clothing, *vestire* to clothe, Gr. *ἕννῡναι*, Skr. *vas.* Cf. VEST.] **1.** To carry or bear upon the person as an article of clothing, decoration, warfare, bondage, etc.; to have as a covering or accessory of one's body or a part of it; to have on; as, to *wear* a coat, a sword, a collar, a shackle, a jewel.

On her white breast a sparkling cross she *wore.* *Pope.*

2. To use or affect in dressing or personal adornment; to carry on one's person customarily; as, she cannot *wear* white; she *wears* her hair in a braid and her dresses short.

3. To have or exhibit an appearance of, as an aspect or manner; to bear; carry; show; as, she *wears* a smile on her lips. "He *wears* the rose of youth upon him." *Shak.*

4. To use up by wearing, in sense 1; hence, to consume, use up, or cause to deteriorate by use, esp. personal use; as, to *wear* clothes rapidly; a *worn* hat.

5. To impair, waste, or diminish by continual attrition, scraping, percussion, or the like; to consume or waste gradually; hence, to exhaust or lessen the strength of; fatigue; weary; use up; as, to be *worn* with disease.

The waters *wear* the stones. *Job* xiv. 19.

6. To cause or make by friction or wasting; as, to *wear* a channel; to *wear* a hole.

7. To make to disappear, as if by friction; to efface. *Rare.*

8. To bring or lead gradually, as by continued or repeated action, practice, experience, contact, or the like.

Trials *wear* us into a liking of what, possibly, in the first essay, displeased us. *Locke*

9. *Naut.* To cause to go about, as a vessel, by putting the helm *up*, instead of *down* as in tacking, so that the vessel's bow is turned away from, and her stern is presented to, the wind, and she turns till her sails fill on the other side and she is brought by the wind on the new tack.

Wearing is called gybing when the vessel is fore-and-aft rigged and carries a boom mainsail which is not taken in or lowered during the operation. *Encyc. Brit.*

to wear away, to consume; to impair, diminish, or destroy by gradual attrition or decay. — **to w. horns,** to be a cuckold. See HORN, *n.*, 10. — **to w. off,** to diminish or remove by attrition or slow decay; as, *to wear off* the nap of cloth. — **to w. on** *or* **upon,** to wear. *Obs.* — **to w. one's heart upon one's sleeve,** to expose one's feelings, emotions, etc., freely; to lack reserve. — **to w. out. a** To consume, or render useless, by attrition or decay; as, *to wear out* a coat or a book. **b** To consume tediously. "*To wear out* miserable days." *Milton.* **c** To harass; tire; exhaust. "[He] shall *wear out* the saints of the Most High." *Dan.* vii. 25. **d** To efface; erase. — **to w. the breeches,** to have the controlling authority in a household; — said chiefly of a wife who usurps it. *Colloq.*

wear (wâr), *v. i.* **1.** To be commonly worn or used; to be fashionable. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. To become adapted as clothes do to the wearer. *Rare.*

"So *wears* she to him." *Shak.*

3. To endure or suffer use; to last under use; to bear the consequences of use; as, a coat *wears* well or ill; — hence, sometimes applied to character, qualifications, etc.; as, a man *wears* well as an acquaintance.

4. To be wasted, consumed, or diminished by being used; to suffer injury, loss, or extinction by use or time; to decay, be spent, or pass gradually; — often with *out, off, on,* etc.; as, the day *wore* on. "Thus *wore* out night." *Milton.*

Thou wilt surely *wear* away, both thou and this people that is with thee. *Ex.* xviii. 18.

5. To grow; become. *Obs. or Scot.*

6. *Naut.* To go about by turning the head away from the wind; — said of a vessel. See 2d WEAR, 9.

wear, *n.* **1.** Act of wearing, or state of being worn; use; consumption in wearing; as, clothes for everyday *wear.*

2. Material for garments, etc. *Obs. or R.*

3. The thing or things worn or proper to be worn; the fashion. "Motley 's the only *wear*." *Shak.*

4. The result of wearing or use; consumption, diminution, or impairment due to use, friction, or the like; as, the *wear* of this coat has been good.

wear and tear, the loss or injury to which anything is subjected by, or in the course of, use.

wear'a-ble (wâr'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being worn; suitable to be worn. — *n.* A garment; — usually in *pl.*

wear'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that wears or carries something as a covering or accessory of the body; as, the *wearer* of a cloak or sword; the crown and its *wearer.*

2. That which wears, or impairs, as by use or friction.

wea'ri-ful (wē'rĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* Abounding in that which causes weariness; tedious. Also, *Scot. & Dial. Eng.:* **a** Dismal; sad. **b** Vexatious; painful. — **wea'ri-ful-ly,** *adv.*

wea'ri-ness (-nĕs), *n.* [AS. *wērigness.*] Quality or state of being weary; fatigue; tiredness; tedium; ennui.

wear'ing (wâr'ĭng), *vb. n.* of WEAR. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that wears, or manner in which a thing wears.

2. That which is worn; clothes; garments. *Obs.*

Give me my nightly *wearing* and adieu. *Shak.*

3. The effect of wearing or using; wear.

wear'ing, *p. pr.* of WEAR. Hence: *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or designed for, wear; as, *wearing* apparel.

2. Subjecting to, or inflicting, wear; impairing; fatiguing; as, a *wearing* journey.

wea'ri-some (wē'rĭ-sŭm), *a.* Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; as, a *wearisome* march, book, work.

Syn. — Fatiguing, annoying, vexatious. See IRKSOME. — **wea'ri-some-ly,** *adv.* — **wea'ri-some-ness,** *n.*

wea'ry (-rĭ), *a.;* WEA'RI-ER (-rĭ-ẽr); WEA'RI-EST. [ME. *weri*, AS. *wērig;* akin to OS. *wōrig*, OHG. *wuorag;* of uncertain origin; cf. AS. *wērian* to ramble.] **1.** Having the strength much impaired by toil or exertion; worn out in respect to strength, endurance, etc.; tired; fatigued.

I care not for my spirits if my legs were not *weary.* *Shak.*

2. Exhausted by suffering; sad; grieved; mentally or spiritually fatigued; as, this *weary* heart.

3. Having one's patience, tolerance, pleasure, liking, or the like, exhausted; impatient of the continuance of; — usually with *of;* as, *weary* of reading, study, confinement, society. *Gower.*

I grow *weary* to behold
The selfish and the strong still tyrannize. *Shelley.*

4. Expressing, or characteristic of, weariness; as, *weary* tears.

The *weary* sound and the heavy breath. *Shelley.*

5. Causing weariness of body or spirit; tiresome; tedious; as, *weary* work; a *weary* journey. "*Weary* way." *Spenser.* "*Weary* time." *Coleridge.*

How *weary*, stale, flat and unprofitable,
Seem to me all the uses of this world. *Shak.*

6. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Bad; grievous; sad; unfortunate; disastrous. **b** Sickly; puny; weak.

Syn. — Fatigued, tired; tiresome, irksome, wearisome.

wea'ry, *v. i.;* WEA'RIED (-rĭd); WEA'RY-ING. [ME. *werien*, v. i. & t., AS. *wērigian*, v. i.] **1.** To become weary, tired, or fatigued; as, she *wearies* easily.

2. To become weary, or exhausted in patience, liking, tolerance, or the like; — usually with *of;* as, to *weary* of a game, a task, a companion.

3. To long; to wish for something greatly. *Scot. & Dial.*

wea'ry, *v. t.* **1.** To reduce or exhaust the physical strength or endurance of; to tire; fatigue.

So shall he waste his means, *weary* his soldiers. *Shak.*

2. To make mentally or spiritually weary; to exhaust in

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ken to grow weak. See WEAK, *a.*] To weaken. *Obs. or Scot.*

weak'end. Weakened. *Ref. Sp.*

weak'en-er, *n.* One that weakens.

weak'-hand'ed, *a.* 1. Having weak hands; hence, dispirited. 2. Having a weak or insufficient number of employees. *Cant.*

weak'-hinged' (-hĭnjd'), *a.* Lit., having weak hinges: *Colloq.*, not well balanced or founded.

weak'ish, *a.* Somewhat weak. — **weak'ish-ness,** *n.* [See -NESS.]

weak'li-ness (wēk'lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

weak'ly, *adv.* of WEAK.

weak'-spir'it-ed (87), *a.* Having a weak spirit; pusillanimous.

weak'y (wēk'ĭ), *a.* Wet; damp. *Dial. Eng.* [WEEL, a trap.]

weal (wēl). Dial. Eng. var. of WEAL (wēl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WALE, choice, choose.

weal (wēl). Var. of WALE, stripe, *n. & v.* [of. *Obs.*]

weal, *v. t.* To promote the weal of.

wealde. † WALD, power.

wealdent, *n.* [AS. *wealdend.*] Ruler; governor. *Obs.*

weald'ish, *a.* Of or pert. to a weald, esp. The Weald. *Obs.*

weal'ful, *a.* [See WEAL prosperity + -FUL.] Prosperous; happy. — **weal'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **weal'ful-ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*

wealk. † WHELK.

weall. † WALL, *v. i.* [wealth. *Obs*

weal'pub'lic, *n.* Commonwealth. † WANE.

wean'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

weand. Weaned. *Ref. Sp.*

wean'ed-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being weaned. [*Obs.*]

wean'el (wēn'ĕl), *n.* Weanling.

wean'er (wēn'ẽr), *n.* 1. One that weans; specif., a device for weaning animals. 2. A weaned lamb not yet a hogget. The age varies from 5 to 13 months, according to locality. *Australasia.* [*Scot.*]

wean'le (wēn'ĭ), *n.* A baby.

weap'on, *v. t.* To arm. *Obs.*

weap'on-less, *a.* See -LESS

weap'on-ry (wĕp'ŭn-rĭ; wĕ'p'n-), *n.* Weapons *Obs.*

weapon salve. A salve superstitiously supposed to cure a wound by being applied to the weapon that made it. *Obs.*

weaponshaw, weaponshow, weapondshowing. Var. of WAPINSCHAW, WAPINSCHAWING.

wear. † *were*, form of BE.

wear (wâr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WARE, goods; WEIR.

wear, *n.* Defense; guard. *Scot.*

weare. † *were*, form of BE.

wea'ri-a-ble (wē'rĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

wea'ried (-rĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of WEARY. [unwearying.

wea'ri-less, *a.* Unwearied or

wea'ri-ly, *adv.* of WEARY.

wear iron *or* **plate.** An iron plate to take the wear; esp., a rub plate for a plough, or, in England, a railroad tie plate.

wear'ish (wĭr'ĭsh; wēr'-), *a.* 1. Unsavory; insipid. 2. Sickly or sickly-looking. 3. Weak; faint; squeamish. — **wear'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **wear'ish-ness,** *n.* *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wearne. † WARN, to repel, etc. **wearp.** Obs. pret of WARP.

weart. † *wert*, form of BE.

wearth. Obs. pret. of WORTH.

wear'y. † WARY, *a.*

wea'ry (wē'rĭ), *n.* [Cf. AS. *wearg* a villain, *wearg* accursed, *wyrg(e)on, wierg(e)an*, to curse.] A curse; plague; — in mild imprecation. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recēnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū;

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

patience, liking, tolerance, or the like; as, the play *wearied* him; *wearied* with flattery or importunity. *Milton.*
Syn. — Jade, tire, fatigue, fag, exhaust.
to weary out, to subdue or exhaust by fatigue or something tedious or irksome.
The zeal . . . which had been *wearied out* by barren scholastic methods. *J. Martineau.*

wea'sand (wē'zănd), *n.* [ME. *wesand*, AS. *wǣsend*, var. of *wāsend;* akin to OFries. *wāsende, wāsande;* cf. OHG. *weisunt.*] The windpipe.
Cut his *weasand* with thy knife. *Shak.*

wea'sel (wē'z'l), *n.* [ME. *wesele*, AS. *wesle, weosule, wesulæ;* akin to D. *wezel*, Ger. *wiesel*, OHG. *wisala*, Icel. *hreysivīsla*, Dan. *væsel*, Sw. *vessla;* orig. uncert.] **1.** Any of certain small slender-bodied carnivorous mammals of the genus *Putorius*, allied to the minks and true polecats. They are very active, bold, and bloodthirsty, killing many small mammals and birds and great numbers of mice, rats, and other vermin. They are mostly reddish brown with white or yellowish under parts and a black-tipped tail, but the species of northern Europe, Asia, and America (see ERMINE, 1) turn white in winter. The common European species, so called in distinction from the stoat or ermine, is *P. vulgaris.* American species are: **New York weasel** (*P. noveboracensis*), **long-tailed weasel** (*P. longicauda*) of the Great Plains, **bridled weasel** (*P. frenatus*) of Mexico, and **least weasel** (*P. rixosus*) of northern North America. The southern American species are brown at all seasons.



Weasel (*Putorius noveboracensis*) in Summer Pelage.

2. Any of certain slender-bodied animals not akin to the weasels; — chiefly used with a qualifying expression; as: **Malacca weasel,** or **rasse**; **fitchet weasel,** or **European polecat.**

weath'er (wĕth'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *weder*, AS. *weder;* akin to OS. *wedar*, OFries. *weder*, D. *weder, weêr*, G. *wetter*, OHG. *wetar*, Icel *veðr*, Dan. *veir*, Sw. *väder* wind, air, weather, and perh. to OSlav. *vedro* fair weather; or perh. to Lith. *vetra* storm, Russ. *vyeter, vyetr*, wind, and E. *wind.* Cf. WITHER.] **1.** State of the air or atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, or any other meteorological phenomena; meteorological condition of the atmosphere; as, warm, cold, wet, dry *weather.* Cf. CLIMATE, 3.
Fair *weather* cometh out of the north. *Job* xxxvii. 22.

2. Foul weather or disagreeable atmospheric conditions; specif.: **a** Storm; tempest; wind. *Obs. or Dial.*
What gusts of *weather* from that gathering cloud
My thoughts presage. *Dryden.*
b A light rain; a shower. *Obs. Wycliffe.* **c** Cold and wet; as, clothing to keep out the *weather. Obs. or Dial.*

3. Vicissitude of season; meteorological change; alternation of the state of the air; hence, fig., vicissitude of fortune; — chiefly in *pl. Now Rare. Bacon.*

4. Of a sail of a windmill, obliquity, or the angle which it makes with its plane of revolution.
under the weather, ill; also, financially embarrassed. *Colloq., U. S.*

weath'er (wĕth'ĕr), *v. t.;* WEATH'ERED (-ĕrd); WEATH'ERING. **1.** To expose to the air; to air; to season, dry, injure, or alter in any way by exposure to air.
[An eagle] soaring through his wide empire of the air
To *weather* his broad sails. *Spenser.*

2. *Naut.* **a** To sail or pass to the windward of; as, to *weather* a cape or another ship. **b** To make headway against or come safely through (a storm or hard blow); as, the vessel could not *weather* the gale and was beached.

3. Hence, of persons or things on land, to bear up against and come safely through (any storm or stress of weather, or, by extension, any stress or peril); to sustain without disaster; as, the house has *weathered* many bitter winters.
You will *weather* the difficulties yet. *F. W. Robertson.*

4. To slope, as a roof, so that it will shed water.

5. *Falconry.* To tether (a hawk) unhooded in the open air.
to weather a point, to pass a point of land to windward; — said of a vessel; hence, to gain or accomplish anything against opposition. — **to w. out,** to weather, or meet and come through successfully, to the end.

weath'er, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *wederian* to be good or bad weather.] To undergo or endure the action of the atmosphere; to suffer meteorological influences; sometimes, to wear away, or alter, under atmospheric influences.
The organisms . . . seem indestructible, while the hard matrix in which they are embedded has *weathered* from around them. *H. Miller.*

weath'er, *a. Naut.* Being toward the direction from which the wind blows; windward; — opposed to *lee;* as, *weather* bow, braces, gauge, etc.
weather anchor, *Naut.,* when a vessel has two anchors down, that anchor to which at the moment she is riding. — **w. gauge** *or* **gage.** **a** *Naut.* The position of a ship to the windward of another, giving an advantage in maneuvering. See GAUGE, *n.,* 4 **a.** **b** Hence: A position of advantage or superiority; advantage in position.
To veer, and tack, and steer a cause
Against the *weather gauge* of laws. *Hudibras.*
— **w. helm.** *Naut.* **a** A tendency of a sailing vessel to come up into the wind, making it necessary to put the helm up, that is, toward the weather side. **b** The condition of the helm when put or held slightly toward the weather side. — **w. tide.** = WINDWARD TIDE. — **w. wheel.** See LEE WHEEL.

weath'er-beat'en, *a.* Beaten by the weather; worn or toughened by exposure to the weather.

weath'er-board' (wĕth'ĕr-bōrd'; 201), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** That side of a vessel which is toward the wind; the weather side. *Obs.* **b** A piece of plank placed in a porthole, or other opening, to keep out rain. *Now Rare.*
2. *Arch.* A board used to form the outside protective covering of part of a building; specif., a board shaped so as to be especially adapted to shed water by forming lapped joints with the boards above and below; a clapboard.

weath'er-board', *v. t. Arch.* To nail boards upon so as to lap one over another, to exclude rain, snow, etc.

weath'er-boarding, *n. Arch.* **a** The covering or siding of a weatherboarded building. **b** Boards collectively adapted or intended for such covering or siding.

weath'er-bound', *a.* Kept in port or at anchor by bad weather; as, a *weather-bound* vessel.

Weather Bureau. A bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, established under Act of Congress of Oct. 1, 1890 (26 U. S. Stat., 653). It is charged especially with the collection of reports of weather conditions as a basis for predictions and statistical records. Its duties were previously performed by the signal service (**b**).

weather cloth. *Naut.* Any canvas or tarpaulin to shield a part of the deck, etc., from rain, wind, etc.; specif., painted canvas to cover the hammocks stowed in the nettings.

weath'er-cock' (wĕth'ĕr-kŏk'), *n.* **1.** A vane, originally often in the figure of a cock, turning, as on the top of a spire, with the wind, and showing its direction.
As a *weathercock* that turneth his face with every wind. *Chaucer*
2. Hence, any thing or person that turns easily and often; one who veers with every change of current opinion.

weath'er-cock', *v. t.* To supply with a weathercock; also, to serve as a weathercock for.

weath'er-driv'en, *a.* Driven by winds or storms.

weath'ered (wĕth'ĕrd), *pret. & p. p.* of WEATHER. Hence: *a.*
1. Seasoned by exposure to the weather.
2. *Arch.* Made sloping, so as to throw off water.
3. Altered in color, texture, composition, or form, by exposure to the weather; also, of woodwork, artificially given the appearance caused by weathering, as fumed oak.

weather eye. An eye humorously regarded as specially used in observing the weather; — used in the phrase **to keep one's weather eye open,** to be watchful.

weath'er-glass' (wĕth'ĕr-glăs'), *n.* An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere, esp. changes of pressure, and hence of weather, as a barometer or baroscope.

weather house. A mechanical contrivance, in the form of a house, which indicates changes in atmospheric conditions by the appearance or retirement of toy images.

weath'er-ing, *n.* [Cf. AS *wederung* weather.] **1.** Weather; esp., fair weather. *Obs.*
2. The action of the elements in altering the color, texture, composition, or form of exposed objects; also, alteration so effected.
3. *Building.* Slope given, as to a sill, to throw off water.

weath'er-ly (wĕth'ĕr-lĭ), *a. Naut.* Able to sail close to the wind with little leeway. — **weath'er-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

weather map. A map or chart showing the principal meteorological elements at a given hour and over an extended region. Such maps usually show the height of the barometer, the temperature of the air, the relative humidity, the state of the weather, and the direction and velocity of the wind. Isobars and isotherms outline the general distribution of temperature and pressure, while shaded areas indicate the sections over which rain has just fallen. Other lines inclose areas where the temperature has fallen or risen markedly. In tabular form are shown changes of pressure and of temperature, maximum and minimum temperatures, and total rain for each weather station since the last issue, usually 12 hours. See ISOBAR, *Illust.*

weath'er-most (wĕth'ĕr-mōst), *a.* Farthest to windward.

weather plant. Any plant whose leaves are sensitive to atmospheric influences and are thus supposed to indicate weather changes; specif., the Indian licorice.

weath'er-proof' (wĕth'ĕr-prōōf'), *a.* Proof against weather; able to withstand exposure to weather without sensible depreciation.

weather prophet. A weather forecaster; also, anything indicating a change in the weather. *Colloq.*

weather signal. Any signal giving information about the weather. The system used by the United States Weather Bureau includes temperature, cold wave, hot wave, rain or snow, wind direction, storm, and hurricane signals.

weather station. *Meteor.* A station for taking meteorological observations, making weather forecasts, or disseminating such information. Such stations are of the **first order** when they make observations of all the important elements either hourly or by self-registering instruments; of the **second order** when only important observations are taken; of the **third order** when simpler work is done, as to record rainfall and maximum and minimum temperatures.

weather stone. A stone changing its color before rain, as a kind of stone occurring in Finland which turns dark, and is said to be a fossil containing clay, niter, and rock salt.

weather strip. A strip of material to cover the joint of a door, window, etc., with the sill, casing, or threshold, to exclude rain, drafts, etc. — **weath'er-strip',** *v. t.*

weath'er-worn' (wĕth'ĕr-wōrn'; 201), *a.* Worn by the action of the weather

weave (wēv), *v. t.; pret.* WOVE (wōv); *p. p.* WO'VEN (wō'v'n), WOVE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEAV'ING. The regular *pret. & p. p.*, WEAVED (wēvd), is rarely used [ME. *wevен*, AS. *wefan* (pret. *wæf*); akin to D. *weven*, G. *weben*, OHG. *weban*, Icel. *vefa*, Sw. *väfva*, Dan. *væve*, Gr. ὑφαίνειν, v., ὑφος web, Skr. *ūrṇavābhi* spider, lit., wool weaver. Cf. WAFER, WAFFLE, WEB, WEEVIL, WEFT, WOOF.] **1.** To unite, as threads of any kind, so as to form a texture; to entwine or interlace into a fabric; as, to *weave* wool, silk, etc.; hence, to unite, entwine, or the like as if by such weaving.
This *weaves* itself, perforce, into my business. *Shak.*
And for these words, thus *woven* into song. *Byron.*

2. To form, as cloth, by interlacing threads; to compose, as a texture, by putting together textile materials; as, to *weave* broadcloth; hence, to form into a fabric; to compose; fabricate; as, to *weave* the plot of a story.
Her starry wreaths the virgin jasmin *weaves. Ld. Lytton.*

weave (wēv), *v. i.* **1.** To make cloth, etc., by interlacing yarns, threads, etc.
2. To interlace or entwine itself; to become interwoven.

weave, *n.* A particular method or pattern of weaving; as, cassimere, plain, satin, twill, etc., *weave.*

weav'er (wēv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who weaves, or whose occupation is weaving. "*Weavers* of linen." *P. Plowman.*
2. **a** A weaver bird. **b** A whirligig beetle. **c** The weever (fish). **d** A spider that spins a web.

weaver bird. Any of many Asiatic, East Indian, and African birds of the family Ploceidæ, resembling finches in general appearance, but having ten instead of nine primaries. Their habits and coloration vary widely, but the name applies especially to species that construct elaborate nests of interlaced grass and other vegetation, some pensile with an entrance at the bottom or on the side, and others large, dome-shaped, and inhabited by many pairs of birds. See AMADAVAT, STRAWBERRY FINCH, JAVA SPARROW, SOCIABLE WEAVER BIRD, and WHIDAH BIRD.



Baya Weaver Bird (*Ploceus baya*), and Nests.

weav'er's knot (wēv'ĕrz). A sheet bend. See 2d KNOT, 1.

web (wĕb), *n.* [ME. *web*, AS. *webb;* akin to D. *web, webbe*, OHG. *weppi*, G. *gewebe*, Icel. *vefr*, Sw. *väf*, Dan. *væv*, and E. *weave.* See WEAVE.]
1. That which is woven, esp. in a loom; a texture; textile fabric.
Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,
Devised a *web* her wooers to deceive. *Spenser.*

2. Any piece of textile or similar material, of considerable length, fair breadth, and little thickness; as: **a** Carded fiber before conversion into slivers for spinning. **b** Paper from the roll in a printing press, or in process of manufacture in a paper-making machine. **c** A band of webbing to regulate the extension of a carriage hood.
3. *Mach. & Engin.* A plate or thin portion, sometimes lightened, as by perforations, often between stiffening ribs or flanges; as: **a** The vertical plate or portion connecting the upper and lower flanges or parts of a girder, rail, etc. See 4th RAIL, *Illust.* **b** A disk or solid or perforated construction connecting rim and hub in some wheels. **c** The part of a blacksmith's anvil between the face and base.
4. A thin metal sheet, plate, or strip, as of lead, as the blade of a sword (*Obs.*), a saw, etc., the thin sharp part of a colter, the bit of a key, the rim of a horseshoe.
The sword, whereof the *web* was steel. *Fairfax.*

5. Any of several arrangements of interwoven strips or straps; specif., *Fort.*, the wickerwork of a gabion or hurdle.
6. The texture of very fine thread spun by a spider for catching insects as its prey; a cobweb; also, a similar texture spun by various other insects. *Shak.*
7. Any complicated fabrication, arrangement, or contrivance; an involved scheme; as, the *web* of destiny; the *web* of a country's railroads; also, tissue; texture.
The somber spirit of our forefathers, who wove their *web* of life with hardly a . . . thread of rose-color or gold. *Hawthorne.*
Such . . . *ingenuity of commentators that it is difficult to extricate* the truth from the *web* of conjectures. *Irving.*
8. *Anat. & Zoöl.* The membrane uniting fingers or toes, either at their bases, as in man, or for a greater part of their length, as in many water birds and amphibians.
9. *Zoöl.* The series of barbs implanted on each side of the shaft of a feather; the vane or vexillum.
10. An affection of the eye, characterized by a film; — called also *webeye.* See PIN AND WEB. *Obs. Shak.*
11. *Math.* A tangential net. See NET, 4 **b.**

web (wĕb), *v. t.;* WEBBED (wĕbd); WEB'BING. [Cf. AS. *webbian* to weave, contrive.] To unite or surround with a web, or as if with a web; to envelop; entangle.

webbed (wĕbd), *a.* **1.** Provided with a web.
2. *Zoöl. & Anat.* Having, or designating, toes or fingers united by a web; as, *webbed* feet of aquatic fowls.

web'bing (wĕb'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The membrane or membranes forming a web or webs, as of a bird's foot; palmation.
2. A stout close-woven tape, usually made of hemp thread, used for reins, bed bottoms, girths on printing presses, etc.; hence, a strap or girth for a hand press.

webbing moth. A clothes moth (*Tineola*, or *Tinea, biselliella*) whose larva attacks carpets, tapestry, and other woolen goods, forming a web in which it lives.

web'by (wĕb'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a web or webs; like a web; filled or covered with webs.
Bats on their *webby* wings in darkness move. *Crabbe.*
2. Of wool, having light staples, with delicate and straight fibers and wide and indistinct curves. Such wool is of very little value. *Hawkesworth.*

Web-e'ri-an (wĕb-ē'rĭ-ăn), *a. Physiol.* Pertaining to, or named after, the German physiologist and anatomist Ernst Heinrich Weber (1795–1878).

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wea'ry, *n.* Weariness. *Obs.*
wear'y-ish, *a.* = WEARISH, sickly. *Obs.*
wea'sand-pipe', *n.* The weasand. *Obs.* [*Dial. Eng.*]
wease (wēz). Var. of WASE.
wease'-al'lan (-ăl'ăn). Var. of WEESE-ALLEN.
weasel cat A linsang.
weasel coot *or* **duck.** A female or young male of the smew; — so called from the resemblance of the head to that of a weasel.
wea'sel-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a thin, sharp face, like a weasel.
wea'sel-fish', *n.* = WHISTLEFISH.
weasel lemur. A small sportive lemur (*Lepilemur mustelinus*), reddish brown above, grayish brown below, with white throat.
wea'sel-ling', *n.* [*weasel* + 2d *ling.*] A rockling (*Gaidropsarus mediterraneus*) of the European coasts.
wea'sel-mon'ger, *n.* A rat catcher; — esp. in contempt. *Obs.*
wea'sel-snout' (-snout'), *n.* The yellow dead nettle (*Lamium luteum*); — in allusion to the shape of the corolla. [pugida.]
weasel spider. Any of the Solpugida.
wea'ser (wē'zĕr), *n.* Also **weaser sheldrake.** The American merganser. *Local, U. S*
wea'si-ness (wē'z Y-n ĕ s), *n.* Quality or state of being weasy. *Obs.* [dial. var. of WEASAND.]
wea'son (wē'zŭn). Scot. &
wea'sy (wē'zĭ), *a.* Given to gluttony or other sensuality. *Obs.*
weat. Dial. Eng. var. of WIT, *v.*
weate. † WET.
weather. † WATER.
weath'er. † WETHER.
weath'er-bitt', *v. t. Naut.* To take an additional turn with (a cable) around the bitts.
weath'er-bit'ten, *a.* Worn by exposure to the weather.
weather box. = WEATHER HOUSE. [break. *Southern U. S.*]
weath'er-break', *n.* Wind-
weather breeder. A fine day, said to presage foul weather.
weather cast. A weather forecast. — **weather caster.**
weather chart. A weather map.
weather contact. *Elec.* A contact or leakage due to poor insulation during wet weather
weather cross. *Elec.* A cross connection between wires due to wet weather.
weather deck. *Shipbuilding.* A deck exposed to the weather.
weather dog. A fragmentary rainbow *Dial. Eng.*
weather door. a Storm door. *U. S.* b *Mining.* Trapdoor.
weath'er-fast', *a. Naut.* = WEATHER-BOUND.
weath'er-fend', *v. t.* To defend from the weather; shelter. *Rare.*
weath'er-fish', *n.* Thunderfish.
weather gall *or* **gaw.** [Cf. G. *regengalle, wassergalle.* See WEATHER; cf. WATER GALL, 2d GALL.] **1.** A fragmentary rainbow; a sun dog.
2. A weather breeder
weath'er-gleam', *n.* A clearing or lightening of the sky near the horizon. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
weath'er-head', *n.* A secondary rainbow. *Dial. Eng.*
weath'er-head'ed, *a.* Prob., having a sheepshead; foolish. *Obs.*
weathering stock. A post to which hawks are fastened by a leash. *Obs.*
weather lights. Heat lightning.
weather molding *or* **moulding.** = DRIP, *n.,* 2 a.
weath'er-ol'o-gy (wĕth'ĕr-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Meteorology *Colloq.*
weather spy. One who foretells the weather. *Rare.*
weather tile. Any of a series of tiles covering a wall, etc., and overlapped like shingles. Cf. WEATHERBOARD, 2.
weather tint. A weather stain.
weather vane. = VANE, 2.
weath'er-wise' (wĕth'ĕr-wīz'), *a.* Skilful in forecasting the changes of the weather.
weath'er-wis'er (-wī z'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. WAYWINER.] Something that foretokens the weather. *Obs.*
weathle. † WAEDLE.
weav. Weave. *R. Sp.* [-ABLE.]
weav'a-ble, weave'a-ble, *a.* See **weave,** *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *wīefman* to wrap.] To move or cause to move; wave; waft; float *Obs.*
weave'er-ess. *n.* A female weaver *Rare*
weaver finch. A weaver bird.
weav'er-fish', *n.* [See WEEVER.] = WEEVER
weaver shell. A shuttle shell.
weav'ers'-shut'tle, *n.* An East Indian shuttle shell (*Radius volva*). See SHUTTLE SHELL.
wea'zand. † WEASAND.
wea'zen (wē'z'n). Obs. or dial. var. of WIZEN. [wizen. *Dial.*]
wea'zen-y (-ĭ), *a.* Somewhat
webbe. † WEB.
webbe, *n.* [AS. *webba.* See WEAVER.] A weaver. *Obs.*
web'ber, *n.* A weaver. *Obs.*
webbester. † WEBSTER
Webb's system. [Introduced by F. W. *Webb*, Eng. engineer.] *Locomotives.* The system of compounding two outside high-pressure cylinders with one inside low-pressure cylinder
webd. Webbed. *Ref. Sp.*
we'ber (wĕ'bĕr; wĕ'bĕr), *n.* [After Prof. W. E. *Weber*, German electrician.] *Elec.* Formerly, a coulomb; later, a maxwell. *Obs.*
We'ber for-ma'tion (wĕ'bĕr). [From *Weber* Cañon, Utah.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Carboniferous in Colorado and adjacent States.

Weberian apparatus, *Zoöl.*, the entire set of structures, including the Weberian ossicles, their ligaments, etc., by which the air bladder of ostariophysans is connected with the ear. — **W. ossicle,** *Zoöl.*, one of the small bones in the series which extends from the dorsal wall of the air bladder to the region of the ear in ostariophysial fishes.

We'ber's law (vā'bĕrz). [See WEBERIAN.] *Psychophysics.* The law or generalization that the least noticeable increase of a stimulus is a constant proportional of the original stimulus. For example, if the least noticeable increment to a ten-candle-power light is one candle, the least noticeable difference from a hundred-candle-power light would be ten candles. Weber's law holds only approximately and of stimuli neither very great nor very small.

web'-fin'gered, *a.* Having the fingers united by a web for a considerable part of their length.

web'foot' (wĕb'fo͝ot'), *n.*; *pl.* **-FEET** (-fēt'). **1.** A foot the toes of which are connected by a membrane.

2. Any web-footed bird or other animal.

web'-foot'ed (8?), *a.* Having webbed feet; palmiped; as, a duck is a *web-footed* fowl. — **web'-foot'ed-ness,** *n.*

web frame. *Shipbuilding.* A frame of heavy scantling made by riveting a wide plate to a frame and stiffening the plate by riveting two reverse frames to its inner edge.

web glazing. Act or process of glazing paper in an ordinary calender having alternate rolls of polished iron and highly compressed cotton or paper. Cf. PLATE-GLAZED.

web press. A printing press using a paper roll or rolls. One with special attachments, as for folding, pasting, and counting, is called specif. a **web perfecting press.**

Web-ste'ri-an (wĕb-stē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Webster, esp. Daniel Webster, the statesman (1782–1852), or Noah Webster, the lexicographer (1758–1843).

Web'ster's con-dens'er (wĕb'stẽrz). An early form of substage condenser for microscopes. It is a combination of a simple biconvex lens with a smaller achromatic lens.

web'worm' (wĕb'wûrm'), *n.* Any of various caterpillars which are more or less gregarious and spin large webs in which they feed or rest. The **fall webworm** is the larva of a white or spotted arctiid moth (*Hyphantria cunea*) and is very destructive to leaves of various trees. The **vine webworm** is the larva of a geometrid moth (*Eustroma diversilineata*). The **garden webworm,** the larva of a pyralid moth (*Loxostege similalis*), is not gregarious, but each caterpillar spins its own web near the roots of cultivated plants. The **beet,** or **sugar-beet, webworm** (*Loxostege sticticalis*) resembles the garden webworm in habits and food. See also TENT CATERPILLAR and LYDA WEBWORM.

wed (wĕd), *n.* [AS. *wedd.* See WED, *v.*] A person or thing given or deposited as a pledge; pawn; gage; wager; forfeit. *Obs., Hist., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

wed, *v. t.*; *pret.* **WED'DED**; *p. p.* **WED'DED** or **WED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **WED'DING.** [ME. *wedden* to wed, to pledge, AS. *weddian* to covenant, promise, to wed, marry, fr. *wedd* a pledge; akin to OFries. *weddia* to promise, D. *wedden* to wager, to bet, G. *wetten,* Icel. *veðja,* Dan. *vedde,* Sw. *vädja* to appeal, Goth. *gawadjōn* to betroth, also to OFries. *wed* a pledge, OD. *wedde,* OHG. *wetti,* G. *wette* a wager, Icel. *veð* a pledge, Sw. *vad* a wager, an appeal, Goth. *wadi* a pledge, Lith. *vadůti* to redeem (a pledge), L. *vas, vadis,* bail, security, *vadimonium* security. Cf. GAGE a pledge, WAGER, *n.*] **1.** To pledge; engage; also, to wager; pawn. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To take for husband or for wife by a formal ceremony; to marry; espouse.

With this ring I thee *wed.* *Bk of Com. Prayer*

3. To join in marriage; to give in wedlock. "Adam, *wedded* to another Eve." *Milton.*

4. Fig.: To unite as if by the affections or the bond of marriage; to attach firmly or indissolubly.

Thou art *wedded* to calamity. *Shak*

5. To take to one's self and support; to espouse. *Obs.*

They positively and concernedly *wedded* his cause. *Clarendon.*

wed, *v. i.* To contract matrimony; to marry. *Shak.*

to wed over the mixen [see MIXEN, dunghill], to marry a neighbor. *Dial. Eng.* — **to w. over the moor,** to marry some one from a distant place. *Dial. Eng.*

"Well, better *wed* over the mixen than *over the moor,*" said Laban Tall, turning his sheep. *T. Hardy.*

— **to w.,** *or* **marry, with a rush ring,** to go through a mock form of marrying, in jest or fraud.

wed'ded, (wĕd'ĕd; -Id; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of WED. Hence: *a.* **1.** Pledged; secured by a pledge. *Obs.*

2. Joined in wedlock; married; as, the *wedded* pair.

3. Of or pert. to wedlock. "*Wedded* love." *Milton.*

4. Closely united; joined.

wed'ding (-ĭng), *n.* [AS. *weddung.*] Nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivities; marriage; nuptials.

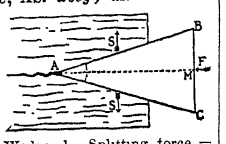
☞ Anniversaries of the wedding day are named from a custom of giving certain kinds of presents when the anniversary is celebrated. Thus the first is called the *paper* wedding; the second, *straw;* third, *candy;* fourth, *leather;* fifth, *wooden;* seventh, *floral;* tenth, *tin;* twelfth, *linen;* fifteenth, *crystal;* twentieth, *china;* twenty-fifth, *silver;* thirtieth, *pearl;* thirty-fifth, *coral;* fortieth, *emerald;* forty-fifth, *ruby;* fiftieth, *golden;* seventy-fifth (or sixtieth), *diamond.*

Syn. — See MARRIAGE.

wedding flower. **a** An iridaceous plant (*Morœa robinsoniana*) of New South Wales, with large white flowers. **b** A South African bright-flowered sterculiaceous tree (*Dombeya natalensis*). — **W. of the Adriatic.** See under MARRIAGE.

Wed'dle's rule (wĕd'l'z). *Math.* A closely approximate rule for areas, similar to Simpson's rule (which see). It is: Area $= \frac{h}{20}[(y_1+y_3+y_5+y_7)+y_4+5(y_2+y_4+y_6)]$, where the y's are the lengths of the several ordinates and h is the distance between any consecutive two of them.

wedge (wĕj), *n.* [ME. *wegge,* AS. *wecg;* akin to OD. *weggh*e, OHG. *wecki,* G. *weck* a (wedge-shaped) loaf, Icel. *veggr* a wedge, Dan *vægge,* and prob. to Lith. *vagis* a peg; cf. Sw. *vigg,* D. *wig, wigge.* Cf. WIG.] **1.** A piece of wood, metal, etc., tapering to a thin edge, used in splitting wood, rocks, etc., in raising heavy bodies, and the like. See SIMPLE MACHINE.



Wedge, 1. Splitting force = $\frac{AM \times \text{force of blow}}{BC}$, or $\frac{\cos\frac{1}{2}BAC}{2} \times$ force of blow.

2. Anything in the form of a wedge; as, a body of troops drawn up in a *wedge.* "*Wedges* of gold." *Shak.*

3. *Geom.* A solid of five faces, having a rectangular base, two rectangular or trapezoidal faces meeting in an edge, and two triangular ends.

4. The wedge-shaped stroke in cuneiform characters.

wedge of emersion *or* **immersion,** *Nav. Arch.*, the wedge-shaped volume of a vessel that emerges from the water or is immerged when the vessel is inclined or heeled.

wedge, *v. t.*; WEDGED (wĕjd); WEDG'ING (wĕj'ĭng). **1.** To cleave or separate with a wedge or wedges, or as with a wedge; to rive. "My heart, as *wedged* with a sigh, would rive in twain." *Shak.*

2. To force or drive as a wedge is driven; to crowd.

Among the crowd in the abbey where a finger
Could not be *wedged* in more. *Shak.*
Wedged in the rocky shoals, and sticking fast. *Dryden.*

3. To fasten with a wedge, or with wedges; as, to *wedge* a scythe on the snath; to *wedge* a rail in place.

4. *Pottery.* To cut, as clay, into wedgelike masses, and work by dashing together, as to expel air bubbles.

5. *Logging.* To overthrow (a tree) by driving wedges into the kerf.

6. To form in wedge shape.

wedge, *v. i.* To push or be forced as or as if a wedge; — with *in* or *into.*

wedge'bill' (wĕj'bĭl'), *n.* **1.** An Australian crested bird (*Sphenostoma cristatum*) having a wedge-shaped bill. It is allied to the coachwhip bird.

2. Any South American humming bird of the genus *Schistes,* as *S. albigularis,* having a very thick, tapered bill.

wedge bone. *Zoöl.* One of the small unpaired bones between the centra of the cervical vertebræ of lizards.

wedge gauge *or* **gage.** A wedge with a graduated edge, to measure the width of a space into which it is thrust.

wedge gear. *Mach.* A friction gear wheel with wedge-shaped circumferential grooves. — **wedge gearing.**

wedge photometer. *Astron.* An instrument used in comparing the brightness of stars, consisting essentially of a wedge of stained glass of neutral tint arranged to be passed gradually over the field of view of the telescope. The respective thicknesses of the wedge just sufficient to extinguish the light from the stars under observation afford a measure of their relative intensities.

wedge shell. Any of numerous small marine bivalves belonging to *Donax* and allied genera in which the shell is wedge-shaped.


Wedge Shell (*Donax variabilis*) Side View.

wedge'-tailed', *a.* Having a tail which has the middle pair of feathers longest, the rest successively and decidedly shorter, all more or less attenuate; — said of certain birds. See WOOD HOOPOE, *Illust.*

wedge-tailed dove *or* **pigeon,** any of various Asiatic pigeons of the genus *Sphenocercus.* — **w. eagle,** an Australian eagle (*Uroætus audax*). — **w. gull,** Ross's gull. — **w. shearwater,** a Pacific shearwater (*Puffinus cuneatus*).

wedg'ing (wĕj'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WEDGE. Hence: *n. Pottery.* The act or process of ridding the paste of air bubbles, by throwing part of the mass forcibly upon another and then striking the whole gently to bring the parts closer together; — called also *beating.*

wedging crib *or* **curb.** *Mining.* A curb of close-fitting planks behind which wedges, moss, etc., are driven in to make a water-tight packing between the tubbing in a shaft and the rock walls.

Wedg'wood' ware (wĕj'wo͝od'). *Ceram.* **a** The fine hard porcelainlike ware first produced by Josiah Wedgwood (1730–95) of England. It consists characteristically of a tinted clay ground with small cameo reliefs in white paste, applied before firing. The reliefs are typically of classical design and of delicately minute detail. **b** Hence, ware made in imitation of true Wedgwood.

wedg'y (wĕj'ĭ), *a.* Like a wedge; shaped like, or capable of being used as, a wedge.

wed'lock (wĕd'lŏk), *n.* [ME. *wedlok, wedlac,* AS. *wedlāc* a pledge, betrothal; *wedd* a pledge + *lāc* a gift, an offering, and prob. also play, sport; cf. AS. *lācan* to play, Icel. *leikr* play, sport, *-leikr, -leiki,* forming abstract nouns, Goth. *laiks* dance. See WED, *n.*; cf. LAKE, *v. i.*] **1.** The ceremony, or the state, of marriage; matrimony. *Chaucer.*

2. A wife; a married woman. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — See MARRIAGE.

Wednes'day (wĕnz'dā; *in British usage, esp. in the north,* also wĕd'nz-dā), *n.* [ME. *wednesdai, wodnesdei,* AS. *Wōdnes dæg,* i. e., Woden's day (a translation of L. *dies Mercurii*); fr. *Wōden* the highest god of the Teutonic peoples, but identified with the Roman god Mercury; akin to OS. *Wōdan,* OHG. *Wuotan,* Icel. *Óðinn,* D. *woensdag* Wednesday, Icel. *óðinsdagr,* Dan. & Sw. *onsdag.*] The fourth day of the week; the next day after Tuesday.

wee (wē), *a.* [ME. *we* a bit, in *a littel we,* prob. orig. meaning, a little way, *we* for *wei* being finally taken as synonymous with *little.* See WAY.] Very small; little. *Colloq.*

A little *wee* face, with a little yellow beard. *Shak.*

wee (wē), *n.* A little; a bit, as of space, time, or distance; as, bide a *wee! Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

weed (wēd), *n.* [ME. *wede,* AS. *wēde, wēd;* akin to OS. *wādi, giwādi,* OFries. *wēde, wēd,* OD. *wade,* OHG *wāt,* Icel. *vāð;* cf. Skr. *vā* to weave.] **1.** A garment; esp., an upper or outer garment. "Lowly shepherd's *weeds.*" *Spenser.*

2. A costume; garb; dress; *Obs.*, armor; — formerly collective, but now commonly in *pl.* and used esp. of a widow's mourning garments; as, a widow's *weeds.*

In a mourning *weed,* with ashes upon her head. *Milton.*

3. Hence, a band of crape or heavy black cloth worn on a man's hat as a sign of mourning. *Colloq. or Dial*

weed, *n.* [ME. *weed, weod,* AS. *wēod,* akin to OS. *wiod,* D. *wieden* to weed, OS. *wiodōn.*] **1.** Wild growth in the nature of rank grass, undergrowth, or the like. *Archaic.*

One rushing forth out of the thickest *weed.* *Spenser.*
A wild and wanton pard . . .
Crouched fawning in the *weed.* *Tennyson.*

2. Any plant growing in cultivated ground to the injury of the crop or desired vegetation, or to the disfigurement of the place; an unsightly, useless, or injurious plant.

A *weed* is a plant that is not wanted. There are, therefore, no species of *weeds,* for a plant that is a *weed* in one place may not be in another. *L. H. Bailey.*

3. Something, esp. an animal, as a horse, of little value; specif., *Stock Breeding,* an animal unfit to breed from.

4. *Colloq.* **a** Tobacco; esp., tobacco prepared for use; — usually with *the;* as, to forswear the *weed.* **b** A cigar. "Come up and have a *weed.*" *T. Hughes.*

weed, *v. t.*; WEED'ED; WEED'ING. [AS. *wēodian.* See 2d WEED.] **1.** To free from noxious plants; to clear of weeds; as, to *weed* corn or onions; to *weed* a garden.

2. To free from anything that is hurtful or offensive; also, *Colloq.*, to dispose of the less desirable portions of; as, to *weed* a stock of goods or a stable of horses.

He *weeded* the kingdom of such as were devoted to Elaiana. *Howell.*

3. To remove as being a weed or weeds; hence, to take away as harmful or superfluous; as, to *weed* plantains from a lawn; to *weed* duplicate books from a library; — often with *out* or *up.* "*Weed* up thyme." *Shak.*

Revenge is a kind of wild justice, which the more man's nature runs to, the more ought law to *weed* it out. *Bacon.*

4. *Stock Breeding.* To reject as unfit for breeding purposes.

weed, *v. i.* To remove weeds or something harmful.

weed, weid (wēd), *n.* [Orig. unknown.] **1.** A sudden illness or relapse, often attended with fever, which attacks women in childbed. *Scot.*

2. *Vet.* Lymphangitis in the horse, accompanied by fever, and marked by swelling of the legs; — called also *milk leg.*

weed'er (wēd'ẽr), *n.* One that weeds; any of various devices for freeing gardens, etc., from weeds.

weed'y (-ĭ), *a.*; WEED'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); WEED'I-EST. **1.** Pert. to, or consisting of, weeds. "*Weedy* trophies." *Shak.*

2. Abounding with weeds; as, a *weedy* garden. *Bryant.*

3. Like a weed; scraggy; ill-shaped; ungainly; — said esp. of colts or horses, and also of persons. *Colloq.*

weed'y, *a.* Dressed in weeds, or mourning. *Colloq.*

She was as *weedy* as in the early days of her mourning. *Dickens.*

week (wēk), *n.* [ME. *weke, wike,* AS. *u cocu, wicu, u ucu;* akin to OS. *wika,* OFries. *wike,* D. *week,* G. *woche,* OHG. *wohha, wehha,* Icel. *vika,* Sw. *vecka,* Dan. *uge,* Goth. *wikō,* prob. orig. meaning, a succession or change, and akin to G. *wechsel* change, L. *vicis* turn, alternation, and perh. to E. *weak.* Cf. VICISSITUDE, WEAK.] **1.** A period of seven days, usually reckoned from one Sabbath or Sunday to the next. The week did not enter into the calendar of the Greeks, and was not introduced at Rome till after the reign of Theodosius, but it has been used from time immemorial in most Eastern countries. *Encyc. Brit.*)

2. Hence: **a** Sometimes, as in calculating wages, the six days on which work is usually done; the week without Sunday. **b** Any of the four periods into which, in railroad accounting, a month is usually divided in reporting gross earnings. The first three are of seven days each and the fourth week includes the remaining days of the month.

week about, every other week. — **w. of Sundays,** seven Sundays; a week that seems as if each day were seven; hence, a tediously long while. *Colloq.*

week day. Any day of the week except Sunday; a working day.

week'-end', *n.* The end of the week; specif., though loosely, the period observed commonly as a holiday, from Saturday noon or Friday night to Monday; as, to visit a friend for a *week-end;* also, a house party during a week-end.

week'ly (wēk'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a week or week days.

2. Coming, happening, or done once a week; hebdomadary; as, a *weekly* payment; a *weekly* gazette.

week'ly, *adv.* Once a week; by hebdomadal periods.

week'ly, *n.*; *pl.* **-LIES** (-lĭz). A publication issued weekly.

weel (wēl), **weel'y** (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A wickerwork or slotted trap for fish. *Dial. Eng.*

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we'ber-me'ter (vā'bĕr-mē'tẽr; wē'bẽr-), *n.* [*weber* + *-meter.*] An ammeter, or amperemeter. *Obs.*

web'eye' (wĕb'ī'), *n. Med.* = PTERYGIUM.

web'less, *a.* Having no web.

web machine. = WEB PRESS.

web saw. = FRAME SAW.

web'ster (wĕb'stẽr), *n.* [AS. *webbestre.* See WEB, WEAVE; -STER.] A weaver; originally, a female weaver. *Obs. or Scot.*

web'ster-ase' (wĕb'stẽr-ās' z'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

web'ster-ite (-īt), *n.* [After Thomas *Webster* (1773–1844), the geologist.] *Min.* Aluminite.

web'-toed' (-tō d'), *a.* Web-footed.

web wheel. A wheel having a web instead of arms connecting hub and rim.

web'-winged' (-wĭngd'), *a.* Having wings formed by membranes extended between digits, as bats.

wecche. † WATCH.

wecche, *v. t.* [AS. *weccan.* Cf. WAKE, *v. t.*] Rouse; excite. *Obs.*

wech. † WITCH.

wecht. † WEIGHT, WIGHT.

wecht (*Scot.* wĕkt). Var. of WEIGHT, a hoop.

weck. † WEAK. [of WOULD.]

wed (wĕd) Obs. or dial. Eng.]

wed. † WEED; WOOD, mad.

Wed. *Abbr.* Wednesday.

wed'bed', *n* Marriage bed. *Obs.*

wed'bed'rip' (wĕd'bĕd'rēp'), *n. Early Eng. Law.* A covenant by which a tenant was bound to do bedrip for his lord.

wed'break', *n.* An adulterer. *Obs.* [er. *Obs.*]

wed'broth'er, *v.* A sworn brother.

Wed'dah. Var. of VEDDAH.

wedde. † WED, a pledge. [mad.]

wedde. *pret* of WEDE, to grow

wed'-deed', *n.* Mortgage. *Obs.*

wedde-fere, *n.* [See WED, *n.* & *v.*; FERE a mate.] Husband. *Obs.*

wed'der (wĕd'ẽr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WEATHER, WETHER.

wed'ding-er (wĕd'ĭn-ẽr), *n.* One present at a wedding, esp. a guest. *Scot. & Dial.*

wedding favor *or* **favour.** A marriage favor. [FLIGHT.]

wedding flight. = MARRIAGE FLIGHT, WEATHER, WETHER.

weddir † WEATHER, WETHER.

weddow. † WIDOW.

wede † WEED. [*Obs.*]

wede, *v. i.* To fade; vanish.

wede, *v. t.* [AS. *wēdan,* fr. *wōd* mad. See WOOD mad.] To go mad; to rage. *Obs.*

wede, *n.* Madness. *Obs.*

weder. † WEATHER, WETHER.

wedercoc. † WEATHERCOCK.

Wederdoper, *n.* [D. *wederdooper.*] An Anabaptist. *Obs.*

wederling, *n.* A kind of apple. *Obs. Scot*

wedew. † WIDOW.

wedewer. † WIDOWER.

wedfie, *n.* [Cf. WED, *n.*; FEE a payment.] A wager; a stake; also, a reward. *Obs.*

wedge, *n.* The person whose name stands lowest on the list of the classical tripos; — so called after a person (Wedgewood) who occupied this position on the first list of 1828. *Cant, Cambridge Univ., Eng.*

wedge'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

wedge characters. Cuneiform characters.

wedge coupling. A shaft coupling that grips with a wedgelike action.

wedged (wĕjd), *a. Zoöl.* Wedge-shaped; cuneiform or cuneate.

wedge'-formed' (-fôrmd'), *a.* Wedge-shaped; cuneiform.

wedge micrometer. A delicate wedge gauge.

wedge'-shaped', *a.* Having the shape of a wedge; cuneate; cuneiform. See CUNEIFORM.

wedge'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In the manner of a wedge. [writing.]

wedge writing. Cuneiform

Wedg'wood's scale (wĕj'wo͝odz). A scale of temperatures devised by Josiah Wedgwood, for measuring the heat of kilns. The zero is 5807° C.

wed'hood, *n.* Wedlock. *Obs.*

weding. † WEDDING.

wedir. † WEATHER.

wedirwyn. † WITHERWINE.

wedlaik, *n.* = WEDLOCK. *Obs.*

wedlak. † WEDLOCK.

wed'lock, *v. t.* To marry; to wed. *Obs. or R.* [able. *Obs.*]

wed'lock-a-ble, *a.* Marriage-

Wednesdai. † WEDNESDAY.

wedo. † WIDOW.

wedonynpha, *n.* = WEED, a disease. *Obs. Scot*

wedow. † WIDOW.

wedre. † WEATHER.

wedring † WEATHERING.

wed'set' (wĕd'sĕt'). Obs. or Scot. var. of WADSET.

wedur. † WEATHER.

wedye. † WITHY.

wedyr. † WHETHER.

wee. † WHY; WIE, man.

wee (*dial.* wē). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WOE.

weech elm. † WYCH ELM.

weeder clips. Shears used in weeding.

weed'er-y (wēd'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Weeds; also, a place full of weeds. *Rare.*

weed'ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Obs*

weed'hook' (-ho͝ok'), *n.* An attachment to a plow for bending weeds so that the furrow slice will cover them.

weed'i-ness (wēd'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See [-NESS.]

weed'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WEED. — **weeding chisel,** a tool with a divided chisel-like end, for cutting roots of weeds underground. — **w. rim** [dial. *rim* to remove. Cf. REAM to widen], a kind of implement for tearing up weeds. *Local, Eng.*

weed'less, *a.* See -LESS.

weeft † WEFT.

weeg. † WEDGE. [*Obs.*]

weehee, *n. & v.* Neigh; whinny.

week (wēk). Var. of WICK, a corner. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

weeke. † WEAK.

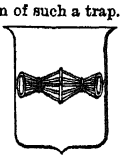
week'meal', *adv.* [*week* + *-meal.*] By weeks. *Obs.*

week's day. The corresponding day of the preceding or following week. *Now Rare.*

week'wam (wēk'wŏm). Rare var. of WIGWAM.

week work. *Early Eng. Feudal*

2. *Her.* A conventionalized representation of such a trap.



Weel, 2.

ween (wēn), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *wenen*, AS. *wēnan*, fr. *wēn* hope, expectation, opinion ; akin to D. *waan*, OFries. *wēn*, OS. & OHG. *wān*, G. *wahn* delusion, Icel. *vān* hope, expectation, Goth. *uēns*, and D. *wanen* to fancy, G. *wähnen*, Icel. *vāna* to hope, Goth. *wēnjan*, and perh. to E. *winsome*, *wish*.] To suppose; think; believe ; imagine ; also, formerly, to expect. *Archaic.*

I have lost more than thou *wenest*. *Chaucer.*
Though never a dream the roses sent
I *ween* they smelt as sweet *Mrs. Browning.*

weep (wēp), *n.* The lapwing ; — so called from its cry.

weep, *v. i. ; pret. & p. p.* WEPT (wĕpt) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEEP'ING. [ME. *wepen*, AS. *wēpan* (pret. *wēop*), akin to *wōp* lamentation, OFries. *wēpa* to lament, OS. *wōp* lamentation, OHG. *wuof*, Icel. *ōp* a shouting, crying, OS. *wōpian* to lament, OHG. *wuoffan*, *wuoffen*, Icel. *æpa*, Goth. *wōpjan*.] **1.** Formerly, to express sorrow, grief, or anguish, by outcry ; to lament ; in modern use, to show grief or other passions by shedding tears ; to shed tears ; to cry.

And they all *wept* sore, and fell on Paul's neck. *Acts* xx. 37.
And they *wept* together in silence. *Longfellow*

2. To complain with lamenting. *R.* "They *weep* unto me, saying, Give us flesh, that we may eat." *Num.* xi. 13.

3. To flow in drops ; to run in drops. *Poetic.*

The blood *weeps* from my heart. *Shak.*

4. To drop water, or the like ; to drip ; as, *weeping* skies ; also, formerly, to exude moisture ; to be soaked, as clay.

5. *Plant Physiol* To exude water under pressure ; to bleed, as the stem of a plant.

6. To discharge matter ; to run ;—of sores. *Colloq. or Dial.*

Syn. — See CRY.

to weep Irish, to wail as a professional Irish mourner, or keener, does.

weep, *v. t.* **1.** To weep for ; to lament ; bewail ; bemoan. "I *weep* bitterly the dead." *A. S. Hardy.*

2. To shed, or pour forth, as tears ; to shed drop by drop, as if tears ; as, to *weep* tears of joy.

Groves whose rich trees *wept* odorous gums and balm. *Milton*

3. To affect in a specified way by, or to spend in, weeping; as, to *weep* one's eyes dry ; to *weep* one's life away.

to weep millstones, to be unmoved at what would cause most people to weep. *Obs.*

weep, *n.* **1.** Weeping or a fit of weeping. *Obs. or Colloq.* "There was a scene — a *weep* or two." *Kipling.*

2. Exudation of moisture, or the like ; a leaking.

weep'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who weeps; one who sheds tears; esp., a professional mourner.

2. a A white band or border formerly worn as a cuff on the sleeve in token of mourning. **b** A long black mourning hatband, formerly worn by men. **c** Usually in *pl.* The black mourning veil of a widow. *All Colloq. & Now Vulgar.*

3. Hence, a streamer of moss hanging from a tree.

4. *Zoöl.* A capuchin monkey.

5. = SPARGE PIPE.

weep hole. A hole in a retaining wall to drain off water.

weep'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WEEP ; specif. : *p. a.* **1.** Lamenting ; shedding tears. "*Weeping* eyes." *I. Watts.*

2. Exuding liquid in drops or very slowly ; surcharged with moisture. "*Weeping* grounds." *Mortimer.*

3. Having slender, pendent branches ; — said of trees ; as, a *weeping* willow. Many horticultural varieties of well-known trees exhibit this habit, as the **weeping ash** (*Fraxinus excelsior pendula*) ; **weeping birch** (*Betula alba pendula*) ; **weeping black cherry** (*Prunus serotina pendulifórmis*).

weeping cross, a cross erected on or by the highway, esp. for the devotions of penitents ; hence, formerly, **to return, or to come home, by the weeping cross,** to experience defeat, humiliation, or penitence. — **w. grass,** an Australian grass (*Microlæna stipoides*) with a drooping panicle. — **w. gum,** in Tasmania, the white gum. — **w. lantana,** a cultivated trailing plant (*Lantana sellowiana*). — **w. monkey,** a capuchin monkey. — **w. myall.** See MYALL, 2 **a.** — **w. oak. a** The valley oak. **b** A variety of the European white oak with pendulous branches. — **w. palm,** the Washington palm. See NEOWASHINGTONIA. — **W. Philosopher,** Heraclitus of Ephesus (500 B. C.) ; — so called because of his gloomy views of life. Cf. LAUGHING PHILOSOPHER. — **w. pipe,** a pipe from which water falls in drips, as to supply a water seal in a trap. — **w. Polly grass.** See GRASS, *Table II.* — **w. rock,** a porous rock from which water percolates or oozes. — **w. sinew,** a ganglion. See GANGLION, *n.*, 2. *Colloq.* — **w. spring,** a spring that discharges water slowly. — **w. spruce,** a tall spruce of California and Oregon (*Picea breweriana*), with slender pendulous branches. Its wood is soft, but heavy and close-grained. — **w. tree. a** Any tree having pendulous branches. **b** A tree from which honeydew or other liquid secretions of insects drip in considerable quantities, esp. one infested by the larvæ of any species of the genus *Ptyelus*, allied to the cuckoo spits, which in tropical countries secrete large quantities of a watery fluid. — **w. willow,** an Asiatic willow (*Salix babylonica*) familiar in cultivation, from which it often escapes. Its branches drop perpendicularly.

weet (wēt), *n.* [Imitative.] **a** The call of any of several birds, as of the wryneck or of the European sandpiper. **b** The bird itself.

weet'–weet' (wēt'/wēt'), *n.* [Native name in Victoria.] A throwing toy, or implement, of the Australian aborigines, consisting of a cigar-shaped stick fastened at one end to a flexible twig. It weighs in all about two ounces, and is about two feet long.

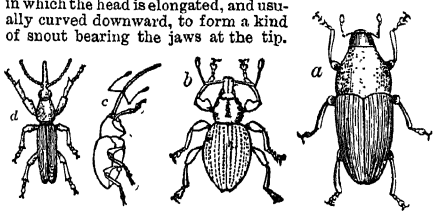
wee'ver (wē'vẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *wivre*, F. *vive*. See WIVERN.] Any of several edible marine fishes of the genus *Trachinus*, or family Trachinidæ. They have a broad spinose head, with the eyes looking upward. The long dorsal fin is supported by many strong sharp spines which cause painful wounds. The British species are: the **great,** or



Great Weever (*Trachinus draco*) 1/6

greater weever (*Trachinus draco*), which becomes a foot long ; and the **lesser weever** (*T. vipera*), about half as large.

wee'vil (wē'v'l), *n.* [ME. *wivel*, *wevil*, AS. *wifel*, *wibil* ; akin to OD. *wevel*, OHG. *wibil*, G. *wiebel*, *wibel*, and prob. to Lith. *vabalas* beetle, and E. *weave*. See WEAVE.] **a** Any of numerous snout beetles of the division Rhynchophora, in which the head is elongated, and usually curved downward, to form a kind of snout bearing the jaws at the tip.



Weevils *a Ampeloglypter sesostris*, × 7 ; *b Otiorhynchus sulcatus*, × 2 ; *c Balaninus rectus* (½) ; *d Eupsalis minuta*, × 1½. *c* and *d* infest the oak.

The antennæ are usually geniculate and the covering of the body is rough and hard. Although most species are of small size, many are very injurious. The larvæ of some live in nuts, fruit, and grain by eating out the interior, as the plum weevil, or curculio, the nut weevils, and the grain weevil. The larvæ of others bore under the bark and into the pith of trees and other plants, as the pine weevils, palm weevils, and strawberry crown borer. See also FLOUR BEETLE, PEA WEEVIL, RICE WEEVIL, SEED WEEVIL, etc. **b** Any of several other insects which damage stored grain, as the grain moth, wheat midge, and drug-store beetle.

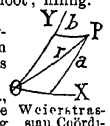
wee'vled, wee'villed (wē'v'ld), *a.* Infested by weevils.

wee'vil-y, wee'vil-ly (wē'v'l-ĭ), *a.* Weeviled.

weft (wĕft), *n.* [AS. *weft*, *wefta*, fr. *wefan* to weave. See WEAVE.] **1.** In weaving, the threads that cross the warp ; the thread carried by the shuttle ; woof ; shoot ; filling.

2. A web ; a thing woven.

Wei'er-stras'si-an (vī'ẽr-străs'ĭ-ăn ; vī'ẽr-shträs'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to the German mathematician Karl Theodor Weierstrass (1815–97) or his work.



Weierstrassian coördinates (in the plane), *Math.*, coördinates proposed by Weierstrass for the study of the non-Euclidean plane, passing over into Cartesians for $k = \infty$. In the figure, OX and OY are lines at right angles, a and b perpendiculars from P on OX and OY, OP is r ; then the Weierstrassian coördinates are $p = \cos\frac{r}{k}$, $x = k \sin\frac{a}{k}$, $y = k \sin\frac{b}{k}$, connected by the relation $k^2p^2 + x^2 + y^2 = k^2$, where k is the space constant. These coördinates are extended to n-dimensional space. — **W. curve,** Weierstrass's curve. — **W. function,** *Math.*, a continuous but not differentiable function, as that depicted by Weierstrass's curve ; any of several functions devised by Weierstrass. Weierstrassian Coördinates

Wei'er-strass's curve (vī'ẽr-shträs-ĭz). *Math.* A certain curve devised by K. Weierstrass. It is used to prove and illustrate Riemann's proposition that a function may be everywhere continuous and nowhere differentiable in a given interval

It is defined by the equation $y = \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty} b^n \cos(a^n x\pi)$, where a is an odd integer, b a positive < 1, and $ab > 1 + \frac{3\pi}{2}$. It is infinitely zigzag, like a sinusoidal saw with infinitely fine teeth, and the arc is not finite between any two points no matter how near together

Wel-ge'la (wĭ-gē'lă ; wĭ'gĕl-ă), *n.* [NL., after C. E. *Weigel* (1748–1831), Swedish physician.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of caprifoliaceous shrubs ; — now commonly merged in *Diervilla.* **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any Asiatic species of *Diervilla*, esp. *D. florida*. See BUSH HONEYSUCKLE, DIERVILLA.

weigh (wā), *v. t. ;* WEIGHED (wād) ; WEIGH'ING. [ME. *weien*, *weyen*, *weghen*, to weigh, bear, set free, AS. *wegan* to bear, move, to weigh ; akin to D. *wegen*, to weigh, G. *wägen*, *wiegen*, to weigh, be*wegen* to move, OHG *wegan*, Icel. *vega* to move, carry, lift, weigh, Sw. *väga* to weigh, Dan. *veie*, Goth. ga*wigan* to shake, L. *vehere* to carry, Skr. *vah*. See WAY ; cf. WEY.] **1.** To bear up ; raise ; lift. *Obs. or R.*, exc. in *to weigh anchor.* "*Weigh* the vessel up." *Cowper.*

2. To examine by the balance ; to ascertain the weight of.

Weighed in the balances, and . . . found wanting. *Dan.* v 27.

3. To examine or test as if by the balance ; to ponder in the mind ; to consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion ; to balance.

We cannot *weigh* our brother with ourself. *Shak.*
Without sufficiently *weighing* his expressions *Scott.*

4. To consider as worthy of notice ; to regard ; esteem. *Obs. or Archaic.* "I *weigh* not you." *Shak.*

All that she so dear did *weigh* *Spenser*

5. To burden ; depress ; to weigh down. *Rare.*

to weigh down. a To overbalance. **b** To oppress with weight; to depress. "*To weigh* thy spirits *down*." *Milton.*

weigh, *v. i.* **1.** To weigh anchor.

2. To have weight ; to be heavy ; to have a certain weight; as, he *weighs* 200 pounds.

3. To be considered as important ; to have weight in the intellectual balance ; to carry weight.

Your vows to her and me . . . will even *weigh*. *Shak.*

4. To bear heavily ; to press hard.

Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff
Which *weighs* upon the heart. *Shak.*

5. To judge ; estimate ; consider.

Could not *weigh* of worthiness aright. *Spenser.*

to weigh down, to sink by its own weight. — **to w. in** *or* **out,** to be weighed at the end or beginning respectively of a contest, as a test of qualification, as a jockey in a race.

weigh'age (wā'ăj), *n. Eng. Law.* A duty or toll paid for weighing merchandise.

weigh'bridge' (wā'brĭj'), *n.* A platform scale, flush with the roadway, for weighing vehicles, cattle, etc.

weigh'er (wā'ẽr), *n.* One that weighs ; specif., an officer whose duty it is to weigh commodities or test weights. — **weigh'er-ship,** *n.*

weigh'–house', *n.* A building at or within which goods, and the like, are weighed.

weigh'lock' (wā'lŏk'), *n.* A lock, as on a canal, in which boats are weighed and their tonnage is settled.

weigh'mas'ter (-más'tẽr ; *cf.* -MASTER), *n.* One whose business it is to weigh ore, hay, merchandise, etc. ; one licensed as a public weigher.

weight (wāt), *n.* [ME. *weght*, *wight*, AS. *wiht*, *gewiht* ; akin to D. *gewigt*, G. *gewicht*, Icel. *vætt*, Sw. *vigt*, Dan. *vægt*. The vowel is due to influence of the v. See WEIGH, *v. t.*] **1.** The quality of being heavy ; that property of bodies by which they tend toward the center of the earth ; the effect of gravitative force, esp. when expressed in certain units or standards, as pounds, grams, etc. *Weight constitutes a measure of the force of gravity*, and, being the resultant of all the forces exerted by gravity upon the different particles of the body, it is proportional to the mass of the body.

2. The quantity of heaviness ; comparative tendency to the center of the earth ; the quantity of matter as estimated by the balance, or expressed numerically with reference to some standard unit ; as, a mass of stone having the *weight* of 500 pounds.

3. Hence, pressure ; burden ; as, the *weight* of care or business. "The *weight* of this sad time." *Shak.*

4. Importance ; consequence ; moment ; power ; influence ; as, a consideration which is of vast *weight* ; men of *weight*.

In such a point of *weight*, so near mine honor *Shak.*

5. A mode of estimating weight or mass; a system of simply related units used for this purpose; as, avoirdupois *weight* ; troy *weight* ; apothecaries' *weight*.

6. A ponderous mass ; something heavy ; as, a clock *weight* ; a paper *weight* ; a shuffleboard *weight*.

A man leapeth better with *weights* in his hands. *Bacon.*

7. A definite mass of iron, brass, platinum, or other material, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies ; as, an ounce *weight*.

8. A unit of weight or mass ; as, a table of *weights*.

☞ See TABLE OF WEIGHTS, on p. 2318.

9. *Mining.* A pennyweight ; — chiefly in *pl. Australia.*

10. *Alg.* The degree which an algebraic expression would have if to each of the symbols entering into it were assigned a degree fixed by any rule ; esp., the degree which a function of the coefficients of a quantic would have if each of these coefficients were regarded as having a degree equal to the exponent of a selected variable (say x) in the term of the quantic in which that coefficient appears.

Law. The customary weekly service of labor due from a villein or unfree tenant to his lord, usually 2 or 3 days during the greater part of the year and 4 or 5 in summer. [WEAL.]

weel Scot. & dial Eng. var. of **weal** (wēl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WELL, *adv. & a.*

weel, *n.* [AS. *wēl* deep water.] A whirlpool ; an eddy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

weeldless. † WIELDLESS.

weele. † WEAL, WE'LL.

weel'fared'. Dial. var. of WELLFARED, *a*

weel'-gaun' (wēl'-gôn'), *a.* A form for *well going*, working well or smoothly. *Scot*

weel'som. † WEALSOME.

wee'ly, *n.* = WEEL, fish trap.

weel'y (wēl'ĭ), *a.* Designating barren or stony ground. *Obs.*

weem (wēm). Dial. Eng. var. of WEM, spot.

weem, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *uaimh*, MIr. *uaim.*] A cave ; specif., a Picts' house. *Obs. or Hist. Scot.*

ween. † WENE.

weend. Weened. *Ref. Sp.*

weende. † WEND.

ween'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WEEN. Hence : *n.* Supposition ; thought ; expectation. *Obs. or R.*

wee'nong (wē'nŏng), *n.* [Jav. *winong.*] Jungle bendy. *Java.*

weent. † WENT, course

wee'ny (wē'nĭ), *a.* Tiny *Dial. or Childish.*

weep Obs. pret. of WEEP

weep'a-ble, *a.* Lamentable *Obs.*

weep'ful, *a* Full of weeping ; grieving. *Obs.*

weep'ing-ly, *adv.* of WEEPING

weep'ing-ripe', *a.* Ripe for weeping ; ready to weep. *Obs.*

weep'ly, *a.* Tearful. *Obs.*

weep'y (wē'pĭ), *a.* **1.** Weeping; mournful. *Colloq.*

2. Oozing ; seepy ; moist ; as, *weepy* ground. *Dial. Eng.*

weer † WAR, WEIR, WERE.

weer. Dial. Eng. var. of WER, our.

weerd. Scot var. of WEIRD.

weere. † VER.

weerely. † WARLY, *a.*

weer'ish (wēr'ĭsh). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WEARISH.

wees † WAS.

weese (wēz). Var. of WASE, a wisp, etc. ; WEEZE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

weese'-al'lan, weese'-al'len (wēz'ăl'ĕn), *n.* The parasitic jaeger. *Orkney I.*

wee'sel, *n.* † WEASEL.

weesh (wēsh ; wĕsh). Scot. pret. of WASH.

weeshe. † WISH

weesh'y (wēsh'ĭ), *a.* Tiny ; very small. *Ir.*

weet. Dial. Eng. of WIGHT, *a.*

weet (*dial.* wēt). Obs. or dial. Eng of WIT, *v.* [Eng of WET.]

weet (wēt). Obs or Scot. & dial.

weet'-bird', *n.* The wryneck ; — from its cry. *Local, Eng.*

weete. † WET.

weet'ing. † WITTING.

weet'ing-ly † WITTINGLY.

weet'less. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of WITLESS

weet'-weet', *n.* [Imitative.] a The common European sandpiper. *Local, Eng* **b** The spotted sandpiper *Local, U. S.*

wee'wow' (wē'wou' ; -wō'), *a.* [Cf AS. *wōh.*] Crooked ; irregular ; unsteady. — *n.* Crooked or unsteady state or motion. — *v. i.* To sway ; twist. *All Dial*

weeze (wēz). Var. of WASE, wish, etc. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

weeze, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *wæsan* to steep, soak, and E. OOZE juice.] To moisten ; soak. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*

weeze, *v. t.* To ooze. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

wee'zel. † WEASEL.

wee'zen (wē'z'n). Scot. & dial. var of WIZEN.

wef. weffe. † WHIFF.

weft (wĕft) Obs. or dial. Eng. of WAFT; obs. pret. & p. p. of WAVE.

weft, *n.* [Cf. WAIF.] A waif *Obs.*

weft, *n. Naut.* = WAFT, a knot.

weft'age, *n.* Texture. *Obs.*

weft fork. *Weaving.* A weighted lever formerly used as a faller in a loom. **b** A device to lay in a filling or weft of stiffening, as whalebone.

We'ga (wē'gä), *or* **Ve'ga** (vē'gä), *n* [See VEGA.] See STAR

Wegg, Silas (sī'lăs wĕg'). In Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend," a seller of ballads, gingerbread, etc., "a literary man with a wooden leg," and a precious rascal, employed by the ignorant and upright Mr. Boffin to read to him from the "Decline-and-Fall-Off-the-Rooshan-Empire."

wegge † WEDGE.

wegh. † WIE, a man.

weghen, weght † WEIGH, WEIGHT. [WEIGHT, a hoop.]

weght (*Scot.* wĕkt) Var of **we'go-tiam** (wē'gō-tĭ'ăm), *n.* [From *we*, in imitation of *egotism.*] Excessive use of the editorial *we*. *Humorous.*

wehe † WEEHEE

wehr'geld' (wār'gĕld'), **wehr'gelt'** (-gĕlt'). † WERGILD

wehr'lase' (vār'lāz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

wehr'lite (-līt), *n.* [After A. *Wehrle*, Austrian metallurgist.] 1. A telluride of bismuth occurring in foliated form. Sp. gr., 8.4 2. *Petrog.* A variety of peridotite consisting of olivine, augite, and usually some hornblende.

wehr'wolf' (wār'wōōlf'). Var of WEREWOLF

weht † WHAT.

wei. † WAY, WEIGH, WOE.

weib'ye-ite (vīb'yē-īt), *n* [After Prof. P. C *Weibye.*] *Min.* A fluocarbonate of the cerium metals allied to bastnäsite.

weich'sel-wood' (wĭk'sĕl wōōd'), *n* [Cf G *weichselholz.*] Mahaleb wood, used for tobacco pipes; also, the tree.

weid (wēd). Scot. var. of WEED, a disease

weid † WEDE, rage.

weie † WAY, WEY, WEIGH.

weif. † WEAVE.

weife † WIFE.

weig. † WIE, man.

Wei-ge'li-a (wī-gē'lĭ-ă ; -gē'lĭ-ă) Erron form of WEIGELA.

Wei'gert's meth'od (vī'gĕrts). A method of tracing the course of medullated nerve fibers by hardening the tissues in Müller's fluid and staining the sections with **Weigert's stain,** which consists of: **a** A saturated aqueous solution of copper acetate **b** A solution of hæmatoxylin, alcohol, and water.

weigh (wā). *n. Naut.* A corruption of WAY, used only in the erroneous phrase, *under weigh*

weigh. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of WEY, a measure. [-ABLE.]

weigh'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* See

weigh'balk' (-bôk') Var. of WEIGHBAUK *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

weigh'bar' shaft *Mach.* A rock-shaft, esp. in a radial gear *Eng.*

weigh'bauk' (wā'bôk'), *n.* [See BALK beam ; cf. WEIGHBEAM.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** = SCALEBEAM **b** *pl.* Scales **c** The beam of a beam engine. *Obs. or R.*

weigh'beam', *n.* A kind of large steelyard [ing a vein. *Obs.*]

weigh'board', *n.* Clay intersect-

weigh can A can connected to a weighing apparatus so that any desired weight of its liquid contents can be drawn off.

weighed (wād), *p. p. & vb. n.* of WEIGH, *v. t* Specif., tested ; tried ; hence, experienced *Now Rare*

weigh'ing, *n.* Act of one that weighs ; also, a quantity weighed as one lot.

weigh'man (wā'măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN. One who weighs.

weigh'mas'ter's beam. = WEIGHBEAM.

weigh'ment. *n.* See -MENT

weigh'shaft', *n.* = ROCKSHAFT.

weight. † WIGHT, *n. & a.*

weight (wēkt), *n. Scot & Dial Eng.* **1.** A leather-covered hoop, like a sieve, but without holes, for winnowing grain **2.** A kind of tambourine. *Obs.*

11. *Archery.* The power or "pull" required to bend a bow to the full, or proper, extent, measured in pounds.

Syn.—Ponderousness, gravity, heaviness, pressure, burden, load; importance, power, influence, efficacy, consequence, moment, impressiveness.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS.

Pounds or ounces are avoirdupois unless otherwise stated.

Name.	Place: Native Equiv., etc.	Values. British:U.S.	Values. Metric.
abbas	Persia: for pearls	2.25 gr.	0.146 g.
abbassi	Persia: 5 sir	0.899 lb.	366.83 g.
abucco	Burma	.42–.46 lb.	.19–.21 kg.
adarme	Spain: 1/16 onza	1.016 dr.	1.80 g.
adpao	India: varying	0.246 lb.[1]	112 g.[1]
almena	East Indies	21/3 lb.	1.05 kg
amat	Java: 20 gantangs	271 lb.	123 kg.
arratel	Port., Brazil: = LIBRA	1.012 lb.	459.0 g.
arroba*	Spain, Mexico, etc.	25.36 lb.	11.51 kg.
arroba	Portugal, Brazil	32.38 lb.	14.61 kg.
as	Anc. Rome: = LIBRA	0.722 lb.	327.45 g.
bahar	See 1st CANDY, Vocab†		
barge	Gt. Britain: = KEEL	21.2 tons	20 86 M.T.
bat	Siam: = TICAL	233.3 gr.	15.12 g.
batman	Turkey, Persia, etc.: varying*	6.49 lb.[2]	2.94 kg.[2]
behar	See 1st CANDY, Vocab.		
bekah	Hebrew: 1/2 shekel		
berkovets, berkowitz	Russia: 10 poods	361.13 lb.	163.81 kg.
bes	Anc. Rome: 2/3 as	7 oz. troy	218.2 g.
bismerpund	Denmark, Norway	13 2 lb.	6.0 kg.
blank	Moneyer's wt.: 1/24 perit: obs.	1/230400 gr.	0.00028 mg.
buncal	East Indies: 1/20 catty	1.49 oz. troy[3]	46.5 g.[3]
candareen	China, etc: 1/10 mace	5.833 gr.[4]	0.378 g.[4]
candy	East Indies: varying.*		
cantar(o)	Var. of KANTAR.		
carat	Precious stones*	3 1/5 gr	205.5 mg.
carga	Spain	175–350 lb.	80–160 kg.
carga	Mexico	300 lb.	136.4 kg.
carga	Colombia: 250 libras	275.0 lb.	125 kg.
castellano	Spain, etc.: 1/50 gold marco	71 gr.	4.60 g.
catty	E.Ind., China, etc.: 16 taels	1 1/3 lb.[4]	604.8 g.[4]
catty	Siam: = CHANG	2 2/3 lb.	1.210 kg.
cental	Great Britain	100 lb.	45.36 kg.
centigram	Metric system	0.15432 gr.	0.01 g.
centner*	Germany, Denmark, etc.	110.23 lb.	50 kg.
centner	Gt. Britain: = CENTAL	100 lb.	45.36 kg.
centner	Metric	220.46 lb.	100 kg.
chang	Siam	2 2/3 lb.	1 210 kg.
chapah	North Borneo	1.8 lb.	816.5 g.
chee	Straits Settlements: = MACE	58.33 gr.[4]	3.78 g.[4]
cheke	Turkey: varying	498 lb.[5]	226 kg.[5]
cheki	Arabia: 100 miskals	1.25 lb. troy	466.56 g.
ch'ien	China: = MACE	58.33 gr.[4]	3.78 g.[4]
chin	China: = CATTY	1 1/3 lb.[4]	604.8 g.[4]
chinanta	Philippines: 10 catties	13.33 lb.[4]	6.048 kg.[4]
chittak, chittack	India: 1/16 ser	900 gr.[6]	58.32 g.[6]
clove	Wool, cheese, etc.: old	7-10 lb.	3.2–4.5 kg
decagram(me)	Metric system	0.3527 oz.	10 g.
decigram,me)	Metric system	1.5433 oz.	0.1 g.
derham	= DIRHEM		
dhan	Calcutta: 4 panks	0.45 gr.	29.2 mg.
diobol, diobolon	Anc. Greece: 2 oboli	22.4 gr.[7]	1.45 g.[7]
dirhem	Arabia, Turkey, etc.*	48.15 gr.[8]	3.120 g.[8]
dodrans	Anc. Rome: 9 unciæ	8.66 oz.	245.6 g.
dola, dolia	Russia: 1/96 zolotnik	0.984 gr.	0.04432 g.
drachma	Anc. Greece*	67.3 gr.[7]	4.36 g.[7]
drachma	Modern Greece: for gold	15.433 gr.	1 g.
drachma	Germany: old	57.5 gr.	3.73 g.
drachma, dram	Turkey	49.6 gr.	3.21 g.
dram	Avoirdupois weight	27.34 gr.	1.772 g.
dram	Apothecaries' weight	60 gr.	3.888 g.
droit	Moneyers' weight: obs.	1/480 gr.	0.135 mg.
drop	Scotch: 1/10 ounce: obs.	25.72 gr.[18] / 37.39 gr.	1.926 g.[18] / 2.420 g.
esterlin, esterling, *or* **estelin**	Belgium, Holland, France: 1/20 ounce: obs.	23.74 gr troy	1.538 g.
fan	China, etc.: = CANDAREEN	5.833 g.[4]	0.378 g.[4]
fangot	Eng.: for raw silk, etc.: obs.	1-3 ewt.	150–450 kg.
faraslah, farazlah	Vars. of FARSALAH.		
fardo	Philippines: tobacco, etc.	33.5 lb.	15.2 kg.
farsalah, farzil	Arabia: varying	29.3 lb.[17]	13.3 kg.[17]
farsalah	Zanzibar	c. 35 lb.	c. 15.9 kg.
fen	China: = CANDAREEN	5.833 gr.[4]	0.378 g.[4]
ferasla	Abyssinia: for ivory	40 lb.	18.1 kg.
firkin	Gt. Britain: for butter	56 lb.	25.40 kg.
fun	Japan: 1/10 momme	5.80 gr.	0.376 g.
funt	Russia: 32 lot	0 90283 lb.	409.526 g.
gandum	Persia: 1/4 nakhod	0.74 gr.	0.048 g.
gantang	E. Indies: varying	13.6 lb.[16]	6.15 kg.[16]
gisla	Zanzibar: for rice	360 lb.	163 kg.
grain	Gt. Britain and U.S.*	1/7000 lb.	0 0648 g.
grain	For pearls, etc.: 1/4 carat	0.771 gr.	0.0514 g.
gram, gramme	Metric system*	15.432 gr.	1 00 g.
grano	Spain	c. 0.75 gr.	c. 0.05 g.
gros	France: 1/8 ounce: obs.	59.0 gr.[9]	3.82 g.[9]
habbah	Egypt: 1/3 carat	1.0 gr.	65 mg.
haikwan tael	China: 1/16 catty	1 1/3 oz.	37.801 g.
hao	China: 1/10 li	.058 gr.[4]	3.78 mg.[4]
hecto-gram(me)	Metric system	3.527 oz.	100 g.
hubba	Calcutta: 1/8 ratti	0 225 gr.[10]	14.5 mg.[10]
hundred-weight	Gt. Britain: commonly	112 lb.	50.80 kg.
h'dweight	U.S.: commonly	100 lb.	45.36 kg.
kantar*	Egypt: 100 rotls	99.0492 lb.	44.93 kg.
kantar	Malta	174.4 lb.	79.14 kg
kantar	Tunis: 100 rotls	111 lb.	50.4 kg.
kantar	Turkey: 44 okas	124.6 lb.	56.54 kg.
karat	Var. of CARAT		
karwar	Persia: 100 Tabriz mans	649 lb.	294.4 kg.
kat	Anc. Egypt	146 gr.	9.46 g.
kati, katty	Vars. of CATTY.		
kesl	Gt. Britain: for coal	21.2 tons	20.86 M.T.
kella, kellah	Arabia	c. 4.25 lb.	c. 1.93 kg.
kerat	Turkey: 1/10 dirhem	3.09 gr.	0.200 g.
kharvar	Persia: = KARWAR	649 lb.	294.4 kg.
kileh	Turkey: 20 okas	56.6 lb.	25.6 kg.
kilogram(me)	Metric system	2.2046 lb.	1000 g.
kin	China: = CATTY	1 1/3 lb.	0.6048 kg.
kin	Japan: 160 momme.	1.325 lb.	0.601 kg.
kintal	Var. of QUINTAL.		
kintar	Morocco: varying	168 lb.[11]	76.2 kg.[11]
kon	Korea: = CATTY.		
korrel	Netherlands	1.543 gr.	0.1 g.
koyan (common)	Straits Set.: 40 picul	5333 1/3 lb.	2419 kg.
koyan (Malay)	Straits Set.: 40 picul	5705 lb.	2587 kg.
kvint	Denmark: = QUINTIN	77.16 gr.	5.00 g.
kwan	Japan: 1000 momme	8.2817 lb.	3.7565 kg.
kyat	Burma: 1/100 paiktha	255.6 gr.	16.57 g
last	Various: see Vocab.		
li	China: 1/10 candareen	0.583 gr.[4]	37.8 mg.[4]
liang	China: = TAEL, Vocab.	1 1/3 oz.[7]	37.801 g.[7]
libbra	Italy: old, varying	0.7477 lb.[12]	339.1 g.[12]
libbra	Italy: metric	1.102 lb.	500 g.
libra	Anc. Rome: 12 unciæ	0.718 lb.	325.8 g
libra	" " (est. from coins)	0.722 lb.	327.45 g.
libra	Portugal, Brazil	1.012 lb.	459.0 g.
libra	Spain, Chile, Peru, Uruguay	1.0143 lb.	460.09 g.
libra	Argentina	1.0127 lb.	459.8 g.
libra	Central America	1.043 lb.	473.1 g.
libra	Colombia	1.102 lb.	500 g.
libra	Cuba, Porto Rico, Venezuela	1.016 lb.	460.9 g
libra	Mexico	1.01465 lb.	460.25 g.
lispound	Northern Europe*	12–30 lb.	5.4–13.6 kg.
livre	France: old	1.079 lb.[13]	489 g.[13]
livre	France: metric	1.1023 lb.	500 g.
livre	Greece	1.05 lb.	476 g.
lod	Denmark: gold & silver	225.3 gr.	14.60 g.
lod	Norway: gold & silver	203.1 gr.	13.16 g.
lot	Norway: ordinary	205.0 gr.	13.28 g
lood	Netherlands	154.33 gr.	10.00 g.
lot, loth	Russia: 1/32 pound[19]	0.451 oz.	12.80 g.
masha	Germany: new	154.33 gr.	10.00 g.
mace	Var. of MASHA.		
man	China, etc.: 1/10 tael	58.33 gr.[4]	3.78 g.[4]
maneh, manah	See MAUND, Vocab.		
mangelin	See MINA, Vocab.		
marc	India, Ceylon: obs.	1/2–2 carats	0.1–0.4 g.
marco	France: old, varying	c.7.36 oz. troy	c. 245 g.
	Spain, Mexico, Bolivia, etc.: 1/2 libra	0.507 lb. or 7.40 oz. troy	230 g
mark	Prussia	7.52 troy oz.	233.9 g.
mark	Sweden, Norway	6.77 oz. troy	210.7 g.
mark	Vienna	9.02 oz. troy	280.7 g.
masha	India: for gold, etc.	14.3–18.5 gr.	0.93–1.20 g.
mast	English: obs.	2.5 lb. troy	933 g
mat	Burma: 1/4 kyat	63.9 gr	4.14 g.
maund	India, etc.: varying*	100 lb. troy[6]	37 327 kg.[6]
metric ton	Common Eng. equiv. for *F. tonne*, or *millier* = METRIC TON	2204.6 lb.	1000 kg
millier	= METRIC TON	2204.6 lb.	1000 kg.
milligram	Metric system	0.01543 gr.	0.001 g.
mina	See Vocab.		
miskal, miscal	Persia: 24 nakhods	71 gr.	4.59 g.
miskal, miscal	Turkey: 1 1/2 dirhem	74.2 gr.	4.81 g.
mite	Moneyers' weight	0 05 gr.	0.00324 g.
mitka	Morocco: see MISKAL.		
mna	Greece: see MINA, Vocab.		
mo	Japan: 1/10 rin	0.058 gr.	3.76 mg
momme	Japan: 10 fun	0.1325 oz.	3.7565 g.
myria-gram(me)	Metric system	22.046 lb.	10 kg.
nail	Wool, cheese, etc.: = CLOVE	7-10 lb.	3.1-4.5 kg.
nakhod	Persia: 1/24 miskal	2.96 gr.	0.19 g.
obole, -lus	Pharm., etc.: obs.	10.12 or 14 gr.	.65-.91 g.
obolus, -los	Anc. Greece: 1/6 drachma	11.2 gr.[8]	0.73 g.[8]
obolus, -los	Mod. Greece: metric	1.54 gr.	0.1 g.
ocha	Var. of OKA.		
ochava	Spain, etc.: 1/8 onza	55.6 gr.	3.60 g.
oitava	Portugal, Brazil	55.34 gr.	3.586 g.
oka, oke	Turkey, Bulgaria, etc.	2.83 lb.	1.28 kg.
oka, oke	Egypt, Arabia	2.75 lb.	1.25 kg
oka, oke	Greece	2.82 lb.	1.28 kg.
oka, oke	Ionian Islands	2.70 lb.	1.23 kg.
okieh	Egypt	1.32 oz.	37.4 g.
onça	Portugal, Brazil: 1/16 libra	442.8 gr.	28.69 g.
once	France: 1/16 livre: obs.	472.1 gr.[9]	30.59 g.[9]
oncia	Italy: 1/12 libra: old	436.2 gr.[12]	28.26 g.[12]
onza*	Spain, etc.: 1/16 libra	444.9 gr.	28.81 g
onze	Netherlands: 1/10 pond	3.5275 oz.	100 g
ort	Denmark: 1/1000 pund	7.72 gr.	0.5 g
ort	Sweden: 1/100 pund: old	65.6 gr.	4.25 g.
ounce	Avoirdupois: 1/16 pound	437.5 gr.	28.3502 g.
ounce	Troy weight: 1/12 pound	480 gr.	31.1035 g.
ounce	See also ONÇA, ONCE, ONCIA, ONZA, ONZE, TAEL, UCKIA, UNCIA.		
outava	Var. of OITAVA.		
packen	Russia: 3 berkovets	1083.4 lb.	491.4 kg.
paiktha	Burma: 100 kyats	3.65 lb.	1.657 kg.
pank	Calcutta: 1/4 dhan	0.11 gr.	7 3 mg.
para	North Borneo	90 lb.	40.8 kg.
pecul	Var. of PICUL.		
pennyweight	Troy weight: 1/20 oz.*	24.00 gr.	1.555 g.
perit	Moneyers' weight: obs.	1/9600 gr.	0.007 mg.
pfund	Germany	1.1023 lb.	500 g.
pice	India	156–277 gr.	10.1–17.9 g.
picul	Philippines	140 lb.	63.50 kg.
picul*	China, Japan, Singapore, etc.	133 1/3 lb.[4]	60.48 kg.[4]
pikol	Var. of PICUL.		
piso	Guinea	124 gr.	8.0 g.
pollam	Madras: 3 tolas	1.234 oz.[6]	34.99 g.[6]
pond	Java, etc. (old Dutch)	1.09 lb.	2.40 kg.
pond	Netherlands	2.2046 lb.	1 kg.
pood	Russia: 40 funt	36.113 lb.	16.38 kg.
pound	Avoirdupois: 16 oz.	7000 gr.	453.603 g.
pound	Troy wt.: 12 oz.	5760 gr.	373.267 g.
pound	Tower obs.	5400 gr.	349.92 g.
pound	See also FUNT, LIBBRA, LIBRA, LIVRE, PFUND, POND, PUND[19].		
pud	Var. of POOD		
pund	Denmark: 100 quintins	1.1023 lb.	500 g.
pund	Sweden: 100 ort: old	0.937 lb.	425.1 g.
quarter*	United States: 1/4 ton	500 or 560 lb.	226.8 or 254.0 kg.
quarter	Gt. Britain, U. S.: 1/4 cwt.	25 or 28 lb.	11.34 or 12.70 kg.
quartern	Gt. Britain: 1/4 stone	3.50 lb.	1.588 kg.
quintal	Spain, etc.: 100 libras	101.43 lb.	46.09 kg.
quintal	Metric system	220.46 lb.	100 kg.
quintal	Port., Brazil	129.46 lb.	58.752 kg.
quintal	Colombia: 100 libras	110.23 lb.	50 kg.
quintal	Gt. Britain, U. S. = HUNDREDWEIGHT	100 or 112 lb.	50.80 or 45.36 kg.
quintal	Turkey: = KANTAR	124.6 lb.	56.54 kg.
quintal	Egypt: = KANTAR	99.0492 lb.	44.93 kg.
quintal	Morocco: = KINTAR	168 lb.[11]	76.2 kg.[11]
quintin, quint	Denmark: 1/100 pund	77.16 gr.	5.00 g.
ratel	See ROTL, Vocab.		
ratti, rati	India: 4 dhan*	1.80 gr.[10]	116 mg.[10]
rin	Japan: 1/10 fun	0 58 gr.	37.57 mg.
rotl	See Vocab.		
rotal, rotolo, rottolo	Vars. of ROTL.		
ruttee	Var. of RATTI.		
saga	Singapore, etc.	4.33 gr.	0.28 g.
salung	Siam: 1/4 tical	58.3 gr.	3.78 g.
sarpler	See Vocab		
score	England: local	20 or 21 lb.	9.1 or 9.5 kg.
scripulum	Var. of SCRUPULUS.		
scruple	Apoth. wt.: 1/24 ounce	20 gr.	1.296 g.
scrupulus, -lum	Anc. Rome: 1/24 uncia	17.47 gr.	1.132 g
	" " (est. from coins)	17.55 gr.	1.137 g.
seer	Var. of SER.		
ser, seer	India: varying*	2.057 lbs.[6]	0.933 kg.[6]
shekel	See Vocab.		
ship pound	See Vocab.		
sir	Persia: 16 miskals	2.588 oz.	73.37 g.
skålpund	Sweden: = PUND	0.937 lb.	425.1 g.
skeppund	Sweden: 400 pund	375 lb.	170.0 kg.
skippund	Denmark: 320 pund	332.7 lb.	160.0 kg.
solotnik	Var. of ZOLOTNIK.		
stone	Gt. Britain*	14 lb.	6.35 kg.
tael	China: 10 mace*	1 1/3 oz.[4]	37.80 g.[4]
talent	See Vocab.		
tan	China: = PICUL	133 1/3 lb.[4]	60.48 kg.[4]
tank	India: 4 mashas	57.2–74.0 gr.	3.72–4.80 g.
tcheke, tcheki	Vars. of CHEKE.		
tical	Siam: 4 salungs	233.3 gr.	15.12 g.
ticul, tical	Burma: = KYAT	255.6 gr.	16.57 g.
tod	England: for wool: old	28 lb.	12.70 kg.
tola	India: 1/5 chittak	180 gr.[6]	11.664 g.[6]
toman, tomand	Arabia: for grain	187.2 lb.[17]	84.90 kg.[17]
tomin	Spain: 1/3 adarme	9.26 gr.[14]	0.60 g.[14]
ton	See Vocab.		
tonelada(old)	Spain, etc.: 20 quintals	c. 2028 lb.	922 kg.
tonelada (metric)	Spain, etc.: = METRIC TON	2204.6 lb.	1000 kg.
tonelada	Port., Brazil: 131/2 quintals	c. 1748 lb.	793 kg.
tonne, tonneau	France: (metric ton)	2204.6 lb.	1000 kg.
tovar	Bulgaria, Servia: 100 okas	282.9 lb.	128.3 kg.
troy ounce	= OUNCE (troy weight)	480 gr.	31.1035 g.
tsien	Var. of CH'IEN = MACE		
uckia	Algiers	1.204 oz.	34.13 g.
uckia	Egypt	1.508 oz.	37.07 g.
uckia	Tripoli	1.077 oz.	30.52 g.
uckia	Tunis	1.117 oz	31 68 g.
uncia	Anc. Rome: 1/12 libra	419.0 gr.	27.15 g.
	" " (est. from coins)	421.1 gr.	27.29 g.
vis, viss	S. India: varying	3-4 lb.	1.4–2.7 kg.
vis, viss	Burma: = PAIKTHA	3.63 lb.	1.647 kg.
wigtje	Netherlands	15.43 gr.	1.00 g.
yin	China: 2 catties	2 2/3 lb.[4]	1.210 kg.[4]
Zollpfund	Germany	1.1023 lb.	500 g.
zolotnik	Russia: 96 dolas	65.83 gr.	4.266 g.

1 At Bombay.
2 At Tabriz.
3 At Malakka.
4 Value varies locally: that given is based on value of the haikwan tael, or customs tael of China, established by treaty.
5 For wood.
6 Government standard
7 Attic standard.
8 Egyptian customs value.
9 At Paris
10 At Calcutta.
11 Usual value for produce
12 At Rome.
13 Bourbon standard.
14 For silver.
15 At Naples.
16 At Batavia.
17 At Mocha.
18 The upper figures are for Scotch troy weight; the lower ones for tron weight.
19 *Pound* is often used to translate the names of European weights of cognate origin or representing the L. *libra*.
* Further information will be found at the vocabulary entry of the name of the weight.

weight for age, *Horse Racing*, a weight apportioned to a horse according to its age, irrespective of any other penalties or allowances; — often used attributively; as, a *weight-for-age* race. — **w. of a comitant,** *Math.*, the exponent of the modulus of transformation, in the equation of the comitant; as, in $\phi(A, X) = M^p\phi(a, x)$, where ϕ is the comitant, p is the *weight*. — **w. of a reciprocant,** *Math.*, the weight of its term having the highest weight. — **w. of a resultant,** *Math.*, the continued product of the degrees of the equations of which it is the resultant. — **w. of a symmetric function** of the roots of an equation, *Math.*, the degree in *all* the roots of any term of the function. — **w. of a term of a reciprocant,** *Math.*, the sum of the exponents of the derivatives in it, each exponent multiplied by the order (of the derivative) less two. — **w. of metal,** *Gun.*, the total weight of the projectiles which can be fired from a single gun in a given time, or of those which can be fired simultaneously from any assemblage of guns, as those of a war vessel or battery. *Now Rare.* — **w. of observations,** *Astron. & Physics*, a number expressing the most probable relative value of each observation in determining the result of a series of observations of the same kind or element. — **w. of wind,** the pressure of air supplied by organ bellows to a stop or group of stops.

weight (wāt), *v. t.*; WEIGHT'ED; WEIGHT'ING. **1.** To load with a weight or weights; to make heavy; to attach weights to; as, to *weight* a horse in a race; to *weight* a whip handle.

> The arrows of satire, . . *weighted* with sense. *Coleridge.*

2. *Dyeing.* To load (fabrics), as with barite, to increase the weight, etc.

3. *Astron. & Physics.* To express by a number the probable accuracy of. See WEIGHT OF OBSERVATIONS.

4. To feel the weight of; heft. *Scot. & Dial.*

5. To oppress, as with a burden; weigh down. *Scot. & Dial.*

weight'y (wāt'Y), *a.*; WEIGHT'I-ER (-Y-ēr); WEIGHT'I-EST. **1.** Having much weight; heavy; ponderous; hence, fig., burdensome; as, a *weighty* body; a *weighty* responsibility.

2. Having much importance, moment, consequence, or the like; momentous; serious; also, expressing seriousness or gravity; as, a *weighty* bearing or countenance.

> Let me have your advice in a *weighty* affair. *Swift.*

3. Having much force, influence, authority, or the like; as, *weighty* men. "Sundry *weighty* reasons." *Shak.*

4. Severe. *Obs. & R.* "Our *weightier* judgment." *Shak.*

Syn.—Ponderous, burdensome, onerous; forcible, momentous, efficacious, impressive, cogent. See HEAVY.

Weil's disease (wīlz). *Med.* An acute infectious febrile disease, resembling typhoid fever, with muscular pains, grave disturbance of the digestive organs, jaundice, etc.

Wein'gar'ten sur'face (vīn'gär'tĕn). [After Julius *Weingarten* (b. 1836), German mathematician.] *Math.* A surface in which the two principal radii of curvature are functions of each other.

weir (wēr), *n.* [ME. *wer*, AS. *wer*; akin to G. *wehr*, AS. *werian* to defend, protect, hinder, G. *wehren*, Goth. *warjan*; cf. Skr. *vṛ* to check, hinder. Cf. GARRET.] **1.** A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for the purpose of conducting it to a mill, forming a fishpond, or the like.

weight carrier One that carries weight; esp., a race horse that can run well with a heavy impost. *Colloq.*
weight cloths. *Horse Racing.* Weighted saddlecloths.
weight'i-ly (wāt'Y-lY), *adv.* of WEIGHTY.
weight'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
weigour, *n.* † WAYGOER, traveler.
weihe, *n.* [AS. *wēge*. Cf. WEY, *n.*] A balance. *Obs.*
weilt. † WEIGHT, WIGHT.
weike. † WEAK, WICK.
weil (wēl). † WEAL, WELL; Scot. var. of WALE, choice, choose; var. of WEEL, whirlpool.
weilang, *adv.* Long. *Obs. Scot.*
weillawey. † WELLAWAY.
weilld. † WILD, WIELD.
weille, etc. † WAIL, WEAL, etc.
weillfair. † WELFARE.
weill. † WALE, *n.* & *a.*, choice; WELL; FELE, *a.*
weillaway. † WELLAWAY.
weillot, *n.* [Cf. AS. *weggelāte*, *wegalēte*.] A crossway. *Obs.*
weill'sum. † WAILSOME, woeful.
weilly. † WELLY.
weilnd. † WEND; WENT, a way.
weine. † WEEN.
weing. † WING.
wein'scot. † WAINSCOT.
weir. † VER; WAR; WEAR; WERE, doubt. [OLE.]
weir'an'gle. Var. of WARIAN-

2. A fence of stakes, brushwood, or the like, set in a stream, tideway, or inlet of the sea, for taking fish.
3. A long notch with a horizontal edge, as in the top of a vertical plate or plank, through which water flows, used in measuring the quantity of flowing water.

weird (wērd), *n.* [ME. *wirde, werde,* AS. *wyrd* fate, fortune, fr. *weorðan* to be, to become; akin to OS. *wurd* fate, OHG. *wurt,* Icel. *urðr.* See WORTH to become.] **1.** Fate; destiny; lot; fortune. *Obs. or Archaic or Scot.*
2. [*cap.*] *Obs. or Scot.* **a** Fate personified. **b** *pl.* The Fates, or Norns.
3. *Obs. or Scot.* **a** A prophecy; prediction. **b** A spell; charm. **c** A soothsayer. **d** A fateful tale.
4. An occurrence; something which actually takes place; — chiefly in the proverb, *after word comes weird. Scot.*

weird, *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or dealing with, fate or the Fates, or destiny. "*Weird* women we!" *Scott.*
2. Of or pertaining to witchcraft; caused by, or suggesting, magical influence; hence, unearthly; uncanny; wild; as, a *weird* appearance, look, sound, etc.
Low tones, that seemed like a *weird* incantation. *Longfellow.*

Syn. — WEIRD, EERIE, UNCANNY. WEIRD is used of that which is strange, wild, or unearthly; EERIE suggests esp. an undefined dread, uneasiness, or "creepiness;" that is UNCANNY, as here compared, which is vaguely or unpleasantly mysterious; all three words, but esp. *weird,* have become of late somewhat hackneyed: — "'*Weird*' is 'played out long ago,' as Mr. Swinburne says; it is smeared over the coarse palette of the descriptive reporter" (*Sat. Rev.;* cited by *A. S. Hill*).
The ordinary reader . . becomes chilled and daunted in the *eerie* regions to which Poe carries him. . . . Now, the effective vindication of Poe . . . is that, *weird* and bizarre and abnormal as are the themes he affected, he is essentially a realist in his method. . . . "The Telltale Heart" and . . . "The Cask of Amontillado" have had a psychological basis in the perversities of a disturbed imagination; hence the *uncanny* fascination of these and other stories of his in a similar taste. *J. M. Robertson.*

Weird Sisters. **a** The Fates. *Scot.* **b** Three witches in Shakespeare's "Macbeth." Cf. NORN.
The *Weird Sisters,* hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land. *Shak.*

weird, *v. t. Obs. or Scot.* **a** To assign to a certain fate; to destine. **b** To foretell or assign as a fate; to predict. **c** To warn (of something foreseen).

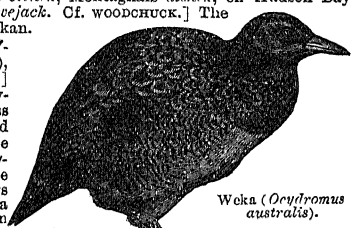
Weis'mann-ism (vīs'män-ĭz'm), *n. Biol.* The theories and teachings as to heredity propounded by the German biologist August Weismann, esp. in regard to germ plasm as the basis of heredity and the impossibility of transmitting acquired characteristics; — often called *Neo-Darwinism.*

weiss beer (vīs). [G. *weissbier* white beer.] A light-colored highly effervescent beer made by the top-fermentation process. See BREWING, 1.

Welt'spek-an (wĭt'spĕk-ăn), *a. Designating, or pertaining* to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians comprising a group of tribes on the lower Klamath River, northwestern California. They are industrious and enterprising laborers, skilled in basketry, and formerly were noted canoe builders.

we'jack (wē'jăk), *n.* [From Amer. Indian; cf. Ojibwa *otchig,* Cree *otchek,* Montagnais *utshek,* on Hudson Bay *woodshock, wejack.* Cf. WOODCHUCK.] The fisher, or pekan.

we'ka (wā'kä; wē'kä), *n.* [Maori.] Any of several flightless New Zealand rails of the genus *Ocydromus.* The short wings each have a spur used in fighting. The birds are mischievous and thievish. Called also *wood hen.*


Weka (*Ocydromus australis*).
1/4

wel'come (wĕl'kŭm), *a.* [ME. *welcome, welcume, wilcume,* AS. *wilcuma* a welcome guest, fr. *wil-,* as a prefix (akin to *willa* will, and *wel* well) + *cuma* a comer, fr. *cuman* to come; hence, properly, one who comes so as to please another's will; prob. influenced by ME. *wel* well; cf. Icel. *velkominn* welcome, G. *willkommen,* D. *welkom.* See WILL, *n.;* COME.] **1.** Received gladly into one's presence or companionship; admitted willingly to the house, entertainment, or company; as, a *welcome* visitor; — used elliptically, in salutation, for *you are welcome.*
When the glad soul is made Heaven's *welcome* guest. *Cowper.*
2. Giving pleasure; grateful; pleasing; as, *welcome* news. "O, *welcome* hour!" *Milton.*
3. Free or willingly permitted, as to do, to have, or enjoy anything; as, you are *welcome* to the use of my library; you are *welcome* to enter; — sometimes implying scornful indifference; as, you are *welcome* to your opinion.

wel'come, *n.* Act of welcoming or of saluting or treating as welcome; a cordial or kindly greeting to, or reception of, a guest or newcomer; as, we found a ready *welcome.*

wel'come, *v. t.;* WEL'COMED (-kŭmd); WEL'COM-ING (-kŭm-Ing). [AS. *wilcumian.*] To greet (a visitor, or the like) with cordiality or courtesy; to receive and entertain hospitably and gladly; to make welcome; as, to *welcome* a visitor. "I *welcome* you to land." *Addison.*

weld (wĕld), *n.* Also *woald, wold,* and *would.* [ME. *welde;* akin to Scot. *wald,* G. *wau,* formerly *waude,* Dan. & Sw. *vau,* D. *wouw.*] **1.** The dyer's weed.
2. A yellow coloring matter extracted from this plant. It is used as a dye for silk, and to a limited extent for wool.

weld, *v. t.;* WELD'ED; WELD'ING. [Prob. orig. the same word as *well* to spring up, to gush; perh. fr. the Scand.; cf. Sw. *välla* to weld, *uppvälla* to boil up, to spring up, Dan. *vælde* to gush, G. *wellen* to weld. See WELL to spring.] **1.** To press or beat, as the ends of two iron bars, into intimate and permanent union, usually while softened by heat; also, to unite or form by a fusing heat, as bars or a joint in electric *welding. Welding* in the common way is extensively practiced with iron, and to a less extent with platinum, horn, and tortoise shell. **Electric welding,** in which the parts to be joined are heated to fusion by an electric arc (**arc welding**) or by passage of a large current through the junction, is used in uniting steel rails, making steel tubing, etc. See THERMITE; cf. 1st BRAZE, 1; SOLDER, 1.
2. To unite closely or intimately; to join closely; as, to *weld* the links in a chain of logic.
Two women faster *welded* in one love. *Tennyson.*

weld, *v. i.* To be, or be capable of being, welded.

weld, *n.* State of being welded; also, a welded joint.

weld'er (wĕl'dĕr), *n.* One that welds; specif., a step-down transformer specially constructed for electric welding.

Wel'don proc'ess (wĕl'dŭn). [After the inventor, Walter *Weldon* (1832-85), English chemist.] A process for the recovery or regeneration of manganese dioxide in making chlorine, by means of milk of lime and the oxygen of the air. The regenerated product, which is called **Weldon mud,** is a slime containing manganites of calcium and manganese, and yields chlorine when treated with hydrochloric acid.

wel'fare' (wĕl'fâr'), *n.* [*well* + *fare* to go. Cf. FAREWELL.] **1.** State of faring, or doing, well; state or condition in regard to well-being; esp., condition of health, happiness, prosperity, or the like; negatively, exemption from evil or calamity; as, the *welfare* of troops in the field; to care for the moral *welfare* of a child.
How to study for the people's *welfare.* *Shak.*
In whose deep eyes
Men read the *welfare* of the times to come. *Emerson.*
2. Good cheer; material plenty; also, a good thing. *Obs.*

We'lin breech mechanism (wā'lĭn). A modification of the interrupted-screw system having the threaded sectors arranged in steps at different distances from the center of rotation, so that the threaded area can be made to cover a larger proportion of the surface of the block.

welk (wĕlk), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *welken;* cf. D. & G. *welken* to wither, G. *welk* withered, OHG. *welc* moist. See WELKIN; cf. WILT.] **1.** To fade; dry up. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To decrease; to wane or cause to wane. *Obs.* "When ruddy Phœbus 'gins to *welk* in west." *Spenser.*

wel'kin (wĕl'kĭn), *n.* [ME. *welkene, welkne, wolcne, wolcne,* AS. *wolcen,* pl. *wolcnu,* a cloud, or *wolcne* a cloud; akin to D. *wolk,* OFries. *wolken,* OS. *wolkan,* G. *wolke,* OHG *wolchan,* and prob. to G. *welk* withered, OHG. *welc* moist, Russ. & OSlav. *vlaga* moisture, Lith. *vilgyti* to moisten.] The vault of heaven; the sky. *Archaic or Dial.*
On the *welkne* shoon the sterres lyght. *Chaucer*
☞ Used adjectively by Shakespeare, in the phrase "Your *welkin* eye," with uncertain meaning.

well (wĕl), *n.* [ME. *welle,* AS. *wella, wiella, wylla;* cf. also *wielle, wiell;* all akin to D. *wel* a spring or fountain, AS. *wyllan* to boil, *wielm, wylm,* surging water, Icel. *vella* to well over, to boil, G. *welle* a wave, OHG. *wella,* AS. *weallan* to well up, to boil, OFries. *walla,* OS. & OHG. *wallan,* G. *wallen;* cf. L. *volvere* to roll, Gr. ἑλύειν to inwrap, roll, Skr. *ūrmi* a wave. Cf. WELL, *v. i.,* VOLUBLE, WALLOW, WELD (of metal).] **1.** An issue of water from the earth; a spring; a fountain.
Begin, then, sisters of the sacred *well.* *Milton*
2. A pit or hole sunk into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water, generally of a cylindrical form, and often walled with stone, bricks, tubbing, etc., to prevent the earth from caving in.
3. A shaft or hole sunk to obtain oil, brine, gas, etc.
4. A source of supply; fountain; wellspring. "This *well* of mercy." *Chaucer.* "A *well* of serious thought." *Keble.*
Dan Chaucer, *well* of English undefiled. *Spenser.*
5. Any of various hollowed vessels; as, an inkwell.
6. Any space so inclosed, partially inclosed, or otherwise constructed or shaped, as to suggest, or be likened to, a well for water; specif., in English law courts, a space before the judges' bench, usually for lawyers, esp. solicitors.
7. *Naut.* **a** An inclosure in the middle of a vessel's hold, around the pumps, from the bottom to the lower deck, to preserve the pumps from damage and facilitate their inspection. **b** A compartment in the hold of a fishing vessel, tight at the sides, but having holes in the bottom to let in water to keep fish alive. **c** A vertical passage in the stern into which an auxiliary screw propeller may be drawn up. **d** The cockpit. *Rare.* **e** That part of the main deck between the raised forecastle and the poop of a well-decked vessel. **f** A vertical passage in the bow of some old-style monitors in which the anchor is stowed.
8. In technical uses: **a** *Mil.* A shaft or excavation in the earth, in mining, from which run branches or galleries; a shaft. **b** *Arch.* An opening through floors, as for a staircase or an elevator; a wellhole. **c** *Metal.* The lower part of a furnace, into which the metal falls. **d** *Engin.* A hollow cylinder of masonry sunk to form a foundation.
9. A whirlpool; a dangerous eddy; — esp. applied to eddies near the northern coast of Scotland.
10. The dark center of a diamond cut too thick.

well (wĕl), *v. i.;* WELLED (wĕld); WELL'ING. [ME. *wellen* to well up, boil, melt, AS. *wyllan,* fr. *weallan.* See WELL, *n.;* cf. WELD, *v. t.*] To issue forth, as water from the earth; to flow; spring; as, tears *welling* from the eyes; the song *welled* from her lips. *Bryant.*

well, *v. t.* **1.** To boil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To pour forth from or as if from a well. *Spenser.*

well, *adv.; compar.* BET'TER (bĕt'ĕr); *superl.* BEST (bĕst). [ME. *wel,* AS. *wel;* akin to OS., OFries., & D. *wel,* G. *wohl,* OHG. *wola, wela,* Icel. & Dan. *vel,* Sw. *väl,* Goth. *waila;* originally meaning, according to one's will or wish; cf. Skr. *vara* best, as n., wish. See WILL, *v. t.;* cf. WEALTH.]
1. In such manner as is desirable or pleasing; as one could wish; satisfactorily; favorably; fortunately; as, the venture resulted *well;* to dine *well.* "Fair sir, you are *well* o'erta'en." *Shak.* "It boded *well* to you." *Dryden.*
All the world speaks *well* of you. *Pope.*
2. In a good or proper manner; justly; rightly; worthily; not ill; hence, excellently; as, to cook, sing, talk, etc., *well.* "*Well* done, good and faithful servant." *Matt.* xxv. 23.
3. To a good, proper, or suitable degree; suitably; abundantly; fully; adequately; as, to eat *well;* to be *well* satisfied or pleased.
Lot . . . beheld all the plain of Jordan, that it was *well* watered everywhere. *Gen.* xiii. 10
We are *well* able to overcome it. *Num.* xiii. 30.
4. Hence, in accordance with the occasion, the circumstances, one's condition, or the like; with reason, propriety, or the like; properly; as, I cannot *well* refuse.
Know
In measure what the mind may *well* contain. *Milton.*
5. To the full degree or extent; fully; quite; as, he was *well* out of sight; he arrived before dinner had *well* begun; — also, used formerly of numbers, quantities, etc. "*Well* nine and twenty in a company." *Chaucer.*
Jesus is not dead; he is very *well* alive. *Emerson.*
6. To a considerable extent; considerably; not a little; far; as, he reached *well* forward; he rode *well* in advance.
Old and *well* stricken in age. *Gen.* xviii. 11.
7. Very; much. *Obs.* "*Wel* few." *Piers Plowman.*
☞ *Well* is sometimes used elliptically for *it is well,* as an expression of satisfaction with what has been said or done, and sometimes it expresses concession, or is merely expletive; as, *well,* the work is done; *well, well,* be it so.
well enough, well or good in a moderate degree; so as to give satisfaction, or so as to require no alteration. — **w. in,** having made purchases of stocks which have risen in value; — said of a speculator; hence, in a general sense, prosperous; well off. *Colloq., Australia.* — **w. nigh,** almost; very nearly. — **w. off,** in good condition; esp., in good condition as to property or any advantages; thriving; prosperous. — **w. to do,** well off; prosperous; also, indicative or characteristic of prosperity; — attributively usually **well-to-do.** "The class *well to do* in the world." *Newman.* — **w. to live,** well off; well to do. *Obs. or Archaic. Shak.*

well, *a.* **1.** In accordance with desire or advantage; good or desirable in any way; fortunate; advantageous; satisfactory; suitable; proper; — now only predicative; as, it is *well* for him that he came; all is *well;* the sport is *well* enough for boys; it is not *well* to anger him.
It was *well* with us in Egypt *Num.* xi. 18.
2. Being in health; sound in body and mind; not ailing, diseased, or sick; healthy; as, a *well* man.
Is your father *well?* *Gen.* xliii. 27.
3. Being in satisfactory condition or circumstances; well off; as, he will not change while he is as *well* where he is.
4. Being in favor; favored. *Obs.* *Dryden.*
5. *Marine Insurance.* Safe; as, a ship warranted *well* at a certain day and place.

well'a-day' (wĕl'ä-dā'), *interj.* [Corrupted fr. *wellaway.*] Alas! Wellaway! *Shak.*

well'a-way' (-wā'), *interj.* [ME. *weilawey* (cf. *walawa,* fr. AS.); *wei* wo! (fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *vei,* akin to AS. *wā*) + *la* lo! (AS. *lā*) + *wei* wo! cf. AS. *wā lā wā.* See WOE.] An exclamation expressing sorrow or regret.

well'a-way', *n.* Woe; lamentation. *Obs.*

well'-be'ing, *n.* State or condition of being well; welfare; as, virtue is essential to the *well-being* of men.

well'-born' (87), *a.* [Cf. AS. *welboren.*] Born of a family of good, or, formerly, of noble or high, standing.

well'-bred' (87), *a.* **1.** Having good breeding; refined in manners; polite; cultivated.
I am as *well-bred* as the earl's granddaughter. *Thackeray.*
2. Of good breed, as an animal; also, formerly, having a good pedigree; well-born, as a person.

well'-con-duct'ed (87), *a.* **1.** Well led or managed.
2. Of good conduct or behavior.

well deck. *Naut.* A space on the main deck of a vessel inclosed by the bulwarks and by partial decks forward and aft; — chiefly used attributively of a vessel having such a deck space; as, a *well-deck* steamer. See DECK, *n.,* 2.

well'-do'er (wĕl'dōō'ĕr), *n.* One who does well; specif.: **a** One who lives correctly or performs good deeds. **b** One who prospers or is well to do. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **well'-do'ing,** *n. & a.*

Wel'ler, Sam'u-el (wĕl'ĕr). Mr. Pickwick's man in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," remarkable for his shrewdness, humor, easy impudence, coolness, and shiftiness in an emergency, for his fidelity to his master's interests, and for his intimate knowledge of London low life. He speaks the cockney dialect, and uses many odd comparisons. His

weird'less, *a* Ill-fated; also, improvident; worthless. *Scot.*
weird'ly, *adv.* of WEIRD.
weird'ly (wērd'lĭ), *a.* Weird; ghostly; happy; fortunate. *Scot.*
weird'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
weire. † WEAR, to defend.
weir'ly. † WARELY; WARLY, *a.*
weir'ly, *adv.* Warily. *Obs. Scot.*
weise (wīz). Scot. var. of WISE, *v.*
weisith. † WOSITH. [TISM.
we'ism (wē'ĭz'm), *n.* = WEGO-
Weiss'nicht-wo'hl (vīs'nĭkt-vō'), *n.* See TEUFELSDRÖCKH, HERR.
weit (wēt). † WAIT, WIT; Scot. var. of WET, *a. & v.* [ER.
weith'er. † WEATHER, WETH-
weive. † WAIVE.
wei-veride. † WAYFARAND.
wel'ward † WAYWARD.
weiwode. † VOIVODE.
weize (wīz). Scot. var. of WISE, *v.*
we'kau (wē'kō), *n.* [Maori *whekau.*] The laughing owl.
weke. † WEAK, WEEK, WICK.
weke, *a. & n* [Cf. OLG. *weke* a moist spot, Icel. *vökva, vökvi,* moisture.] Wet. *Obs.*
weked. † WICKED.
we-keen' (wē-kēn'), *n.* The meadow pipit. *Local, Brit.*
weket. † WICKET.
wekit. † WICKED.
wel. Well. *Ref. Sp.* [WHEEL.
wel. † WAL, slaughter; WEAL; wel. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WELL, *adv. & a.*
welany. † VILLAINY.
welanys. † VILLAINOUS.
wel'a-way'. Var. of WELLAWAY.
wel'a-wo. † WELLAWAY.
wela-wylle, *a.* [Cf. WELL, *adv.,* and Icel. *villa* a going astray, *villr* wild, bewildered.] Very lonesome; desert. *Obs.*
wela-wynne, *a.* [Cf. WELL, *adv.,* and AS. *wyn(n)* delight, pleasure.] Very joyous. *Obs.* — **wela-wynnely,** *adv* *Obs.*
wel'-be-gone', *a.* [See WELL; BEGO.] Contented; happy. *Obs.*
welbesein. † WELL-BESEEN.
Welch, welch'er, etc Vars. of WELSH, WELSHER, etc.
wel'come-ly, *adv.* of WELCOME.
wel'come-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
wel'com-er, *n* One who welcomes. [etc. *Ref. Sp.*
wel'cum, wel'cumd. Welcome,
weld (wĕld). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WIELD.
weld. Welled. *Ref. Sp.*
weld, *a.* Weldable; specif., made without complete fusion; as, *weld* iron (wrought iron, *Obsoles.*); *weld* steel (*Now Rare*). See IRON, *n.,* 1.
weld'a-ble (wĕl'dă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE — **weld'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [WOULD.
welde. † FIELD, WEALD, WIELD,
welde, *n.* [AS. *gewyld.*] Power; dominion. *Obs.* [benefit. *Obs.*
weldeed, *n.* [AS. *weldǣd.*] A
welden. † WIELD.
weldent. † WEALDENT.
welder. † WIELDER, governor
weld'ing pow'der. A powder used as a flux in welding.
weld'less, *a.* See -LESS.
weld'-seed' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
weld'y. † WIELDY.
wele. † WEAL; WEEL, whirlpool; WELL; WILL, *v.*
wele, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *velja,* akin to E. *wale* to choose.] To choose; pick out. *Obs.*
wele-a-way. † WELLAWAY.
weleful. † WEALFUL.
welethe. † WEALTH. [wither.
welew † WILLOW; WALLOW,
Welf (wĕlf) Var. of GUELPH.
wel'fare, *v. i.* To thrive; prosper. *Obs.*
wel'ful, *a.* † WEALFUL. *Scot.*
welgest, *superl.* of WELL, *a. Obs.*
well, *a.* [AS. *welig.*] Wealthy; opulent. *Obs.*
welk, *n.* A whelk. *Now Rare.*
welk, welke. Obs. pret. of WALK.
welked (wĕlkt). Var. of WHELRED.
welkene, welkne. † WELKIN.
well † WILL, *v.*
well, *n.* Weal; well-being. *Obs.*
well, *v. t.* [ME. *wellen* to melt, to weld. See WELD.] To forge; weld. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
we'll. Short for *we will.*
well'a-neer', *interj.* = WELLADAY *Obs.*
well'-ap-point'ed, *a.* **1.** Having good and complete equipment. **2.** Auspicious. *Obs.* — **well'-ap-point'ed-ness,** *n.*
wel'lat (wĕl'ăt), *n.* [Tasmanian *wellertya.*] The king parrakeet.
well'-a-year', *interj.* Welladay. *Obs.*
well'-be-gone', *a.* Happy; prosperous. *Obs.*
Well'-Be-lov'ed, the. See BIENAIME, LE. [comely. *Obs.*
well'-be-seen', *a.* Seemly;
well boat. = WELL SMACK.
well'-breathed' (-brĕthd'), *a.* Having good breathing capacity; strong-lunged.
well'-carse', *n.* [AS. *wyllecærse.* See WELL, *n.;* CARSE, CRESS.] Water cress. *Obs.*
well decker. A well-deck vessel.
well drain. **a** A well or pit for draining wet land. **b** A drain discharging into a well.
well'-drain', *v. t.* To drain (land) by well drains from which the water is pumped out.
wel'ler, *n.* A welder of metal. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
wellesay, *interj.* = WELLAWAY.
well'-eye', *n.* The orifice of a well; a pool or spring. *Scot.*

father, Tony Weller, is a fat, broad-brimmed, great-coated, many-waistcoated, mottled-faced English stage coachman.

well'-fa'vored, *or* **-fa'voured** (87), *a.* Handsome; of fine favor, or appearance; pleasing to the eye.
Rachel was beautiful and *well-favored*. *Gen* xxix. 17.

well'-found' (87), *a.* **a** Found well or good; tried and approved; also, commendable. *Obs.* **b** Well or thoroughly found, or provided; as, a *well-found* ship.

well'head' (wĕl'hĕd'), *n.* A source, spring, or fountain.
At the *wellhead* the purest streams arise. *Spenser.*

well'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* **a** The open space in a floor, to accommodate a staircase. **b** The open space about which a stair turns, or between it and the floor.
2. *Mach.* A cavity for movement of a counterbalance, etc.

wel'ling-ton (wĕl'ĭng-tŭn), *n.* **1.** A Wellington boot.
2. *Engin.* A traveler on legs to clear obstructions, used on gantries, etc.
3. *Card Playing.* See NAPOLEON, 2.

Wellington boot. [After the Duke of *Wellington*.] A riding boot for men, the front of which came above the knee; also, a similar shorter boot worn under the trousers.

well'-knit' (87), *a.* Firmly constructed, compacted, or framed; as, a *well-knit* athlete; a *well-knit* argument

well'-known' (87), *a.* Fully known; generally known or acknowledged; as, a *well-known* fact.
A church well known with a *well-known* rite *M. Arnold.*

well'-nigh', *adv.* Almost; nearly. *Chaucer.*

well'-read' (wĕl'rĕd'; 87), *a.* Of extensive reading; deeply versed through reading; — often followed by *in*.

well room. **1.** A room where a well or spring is situated, esp. one built over a mineral spring.
2. *Naut.* A depression in the bottom of a boat, into which water may run, to be then bailed out. *Rare.*

well shrimp. Any of various crustaceans, usually blind and white, living in subterranean waters, often in wells.

wells'ite (wĕlz'īt), *n.* [After Prof. H. L. *Wells* (b. 1855), American chemist.] *Min.* A silicate of aluminium, calcium, barium, and potassium, $(Ba,Ca,K_2)Al_2Si_3O_{10}\cdot 3H_2O$, of the phillipsite group, occurring in glassy colorless or white monoclinic crystals. H., 4–4.5. Sp. gr., 2.28–2.37.

well'-spo'ken (87), *a.* [*well* + *speak*, p. p. *spoken*. See SPEAK.] **1.** Speaking well; speaking with fitness or grace; speaking kindly. "A knight *well-spoken*." *Shak.*
2. Spoken with propriety; as, *well-spoken* words.

well'spring' (wĕl'sprĭng'), *n.* [AS. *wyllspring, wielsprynge*. See WELL, *n.*; SPRING, *n.*] A fountainhead; a spring. *Obs.* except, fig., in sense of: a source of continual supply.
Understanding is a *wellspring* of life unto him that hath it; but the instruction of fools is folly. *Prov.* xvi. 22.

well'-tem'pered (-tĕm'pĕrd; 87), *a.* Tuned in equal temperament; — used in the English title of J. S. Bach's famous "Wohltemperirtes Clavier," a collection of preludes and fugues, finished in 1744, and written in all the major and minor keys in order to exhibit the system of equal temperament, which was then new.

well'-tim'bered (-tĭm'bĕrd; 87), *a.* **1.** Having a good quantity of growing timber, as a tract of land.
2. Well braced or strengthened by timbers, as a house or mine; hence, strongly put together.

well'-to-do' (-tōō-dōō'), *a.* Prosperous. See *well to do*, under WELL, *adv.*

well'-worn' (87), *a.* **1.** Showing the effects of having been much used or worn; as, *well-worn* shoes; hence, made stale or threadbare by use; as, a *well-worn* quotation.
2. Worn well or properly. *Rare.*

Wels'bach (wĕlz'bäk; -bäk; G. vĕls'bäk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Auer von Welsbach or the incandescent gas burner invented by him. — **Welsbach burner,** a burner in which the combustion of a mixture of air and gas or vapor is employed to heat to incandescence a mantle composed of thoria and ceria. The mantle is made by soaking a "stocking" (see STOCKING, *n.*, 2 **b**) in a solution of nitrates of thorium and cerium (approx. 99 : 1), drying, and igniting to burn the thread and convert the nitrates into oxides, which remain as a fragile ash. The light far exceeds that obtained from the same amount of gas with the ordinary fishtail burner, but has a slight greenish hue.

welsh (wĕlsh), *v. t. & i.*; WELSHED (wĕlsht); WELSH'ING. **a** To cheat by avoiding payment of bets; — said esp. of an absconding bookmaker at a race track. *Slang.* **b** To avoid dishonorably the fulfillment of a pecuniary obligation. *Slang.*

Welsh (wĕlsh), *a.* [AS. *wælisc, welisc*, fr. *wealh* a stranger, foreigner, not of Saxon origin, a Welshman, a Celt, Gael; akin to OHG. *walh*, whence G. *wälsch* or *welsch*, Celtic, Welsh, Italian, French, foreign, strange, OHG. *walhisc*; from the name of the Celtic tribe. See WALNUT; cf. WALLACHIAN.] Of or pert. to Wales or its inhabitants.

Welsh, *or* **Scotch, bait,** letting a horse stop to rest at the top of a hill. — **W. Calvinistic Methodist Church.** See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* — **W. Calvinistic Methodist Connexion.** See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* — **W. cattle,** one of several breeds or strains of large hardy beef cattle allied to the Sussex and Devon. The best types are black. — **W. drake,** the gadwall. *Local, U. S.* — **W. flannel,** a fine kind of flannel made from the fleece of the sheep of the Welsh mountains, and largely manufactured by hand. — **W. glaive** *or* **hook,** a weapon of the halberd or poleax type, with a hook opposite the blade, used in former times by the Welsh. — **W. groining,** under-pitch groining. — **W. harp,** *Music*, a large triple harp, with two rows of strings tuned diatonically in unison, the third supplying the chromatic sharps and flats; — originally used in Wales. — **W. mediar,** the azarole. — **W. mortgage,** *Law*, a species of mortgage in which the mortgagee may keep the rents and profits without account, in satisfaction of interest, but cannot enforce payment of the principal, and the mortgagor can redeem at any time by payment of the principal. It is now obsolete. Cf. LIVING PLEDGE. — **W. mountain sheep,** one of a breed of pure white, horned sheep bred in Wales and noted for their mutton (**Welsh mutton**). — **W. onion,** a Siberian species of *Allium* (*A. fistulosum*) having hollow inflated stalks and leaves, but scarcely any bulb. It is said to have been introduced from Germany, and to have derived its name from the German word *wälsch*, foreign. — **W. parsley,** hemp, or a hangman's halter of hemp. *Obs. & Jocular.* — **W. poppy,** a papaveraceous plant (*Meconopsis cambrica*) of western Europe. — **W. Presbyterian Church,** in the United States, the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church. — **W. rabbit,** a dish, variously made, of melted or toasted cheese, usually mixed with ale or beer, poured over toasted bread or crackers; — sometimes erroneously called *Welsh rarebit*. — **W. runt,** one of the Welsh cattle. — **W. soup,** pig's-head soup. — **W. terrier,** one of a breed of black-and-tan wire-haired terriers of about twenty pounds weight. — **W. vault,** an underpitch vault.

Welsh (wĕlsh), *n.* **1.** The language of Wales, or of the Welsh people. See CELTIC, *n.* It possesses an extensive literature in prose and poetry, dating according to tradition from the 6th century, although authentic documents date mostly from the 12th and succeeding centuries.
2. (Used only as a *pl.*) The natives or inhabitants of Wales. The Welsh call themselves *Cymry*, a Welshman *Cymro*, their country *Cymru* (of which the adjective is *Cymreig*), and their language *Cymraeg*. Cf. CELT.

welsh'er (wĕl'shẽr), *n.* One who welshes; esp., one who at a race track makes bets or receives money to be bet, and absconds without paying his losses or returning the money intrusted to him. *Slang.*

Welsh'man (wĕlsh'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn) **1.** A native or inhabitant of Wales; one of the Welsh.
2. [*l. c.*] **a** A squirrel fish. **b** The large-mouthed black bass. *Southern U. S.*

welt (wĕlt), *n.* [ME. *welte*, perh. fr. W. *gwald* a hem, a welt, *gwaldu* to welt or to hem, or cf. ME. *welten* to overturn (cf. WELTER).] **1.** That which, being sewed or other wise fastened to an edge or border, serves to guard, strengthen, or adorn it; as: **a** A small cord covered with cloth, sewed on a seam or border to strengthen it; or an edge of cloth folded on itself, usually over a cord, and sewed down. **b** A hem, border, or fringe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **c** In shoemaking, a narrow strip of leather around a shoe, between the upper leather and sole. **d** In steam boilers and sheet-iron work, a strip riveted upon the edges of plates that form a butt joint. **e** *Carp.* A strip of wood fastened over a flush seam or joint, or an angle, to strengthen it. **f** In machine-made stockings, a strip, or flap, knitted on the stocking after forming.
2. *Her.* A narrow border, as of an ordinary, but not extending around the ends.
3. A wale, or ridge raised on the flesh or skin by a blow; a blow, esp. one that may raise a wale. *Collog. or Dial.*

welt, *v. t.*; WELT'ED; WELT'ING. **1.** To furnish with a welt; to sew or fasten a welt on; as, to *welt* a boot, seam.
2. To beat or lash, esp. so as to raise a welt. *Colloq.*

‖ **Welt'an'schau'ung** (vĕlt'än'shou'ŏŏng), *n.*; *pl.* WELTANSCHAUUNGEN (-ĕn). [G.] Lit., world view; a conception of the course of events in, and of the purpose of, the world as a whole, forming a philosophical view or apprehension of the universe; the general idea embodied in a cosmology.

wel'ter (wĕl'tẽr), *v. i.*; WEL'TERED (-tẽrd); WEL'TER-ING. [ME. *weltren* (cf. *walteren*, freq. of ME. *walten* to roll over), freq. of ME. *welten* to overturn, AS. *wieltan* to roll; akin to LG. *weltern*, G. *walzen* to roll, to waltz, sich *wälzen* to welter, OHG. *walzan* to roll, Icel. *velta*, Dan. *vælte*, Sw. *vältra, välta*; cf. Goth. *waltjan*; prob. akin to E. *wallow, well*, v. i. See WELL, *v. i.*; cf. WALTZ.] **1.** To tumble about or wallow, as a hog in mire; to roll while prostrate, esp. in a liquid; hence, fig., to wallow in something regarded as sinful or degraded.
When we *welter* in pleasures and idleness. *Latimer.*
2. To rise and fall tumultuously, or roll, toss, or tumble, as waves; as, the people's passions *weltered* in revolution. "*Weltering* waves." *Milton.* "*Weltering* sea." *Trench.*
3. To move unsteadily; to reel; stagger. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See GROVEL.

wel'ter (wĕl'tẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To roll or roll over; upset. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. To effect or accomplish with or by weltering. *Rare.*
"*Weltering* your way." *Carlyle.*

wel'ter, *n.* Act or motion of weltering; a rising and falling tumultuously or a rolling or tumbling, as of waves; hence, confusion; turmoil; as, the *welter* of the tempest.
The foul *welter* of our . . . controversies. *Carlyle*

wel'ter, *a. Horse Racing.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a race in which welterweights are carried.

wel'ter-weight' (-wāt'), *n.* **1.** *Horse Racing.* A weight of 28 pounds (one of 40 pounds is called a *heavy welterweight*) sometimes imposed in addition to weight for age, chiefly in steeplechases and hurdle races.
2. A boxer or wrestler whose weight is intermediate between that of a lightweight and that of a middleweight.

welt'ing, *n.* **1.** A sewed, ribbed, or quilted or otherwise thickened edging; a welt; also, material for welts.
2. A beating, such as might raise welts. *Colloq.*

‖ **Welt'schmerz'** (vĕlt'shmĕrts'), *n.* [G., fr. *welt* world + *schmerz* pain. See WORLD; SMART, *v. i.*] Sorrow or sadness over the present or future evils or woes of the world in general; sentimental pessimism.
A new, a different, and alas! a more real sadness has taken its place — the modern world sadness, the *Weltschmerz*, which infects all we do and are. *William Watson.*

wen (wĕn), *n.* [AS. *wenn*; akin to D. *wen*, LG. *wene*.] **a** *Med.* An indolent, encysted tumor of the skin; esp., a sebaceous cyst. **b** *Veter.* = CLYER **a**.

wench (wĕnch; 140), *n.* [ME. *wenche*, for *wenchel* child, AS. *wencel, wincel*, child; perh. akin to AS. *wancol* unstable, wavering, and E. *wink*.] **1.** A child of either sex. *Obs.*
2. A girl or maiden; damsel. *Now Dial. or Archaic.*
A pretty, buxom, blue-eyed little *wench*. *W. Black.*
3. A female servant; a serving maid; as, a kitchen *wench*.
4. A lewd woman; a strumpet.
She shall be called his *wench* or his leman. *Chaucer.*
5. A colored woman, esp. a servant. *Colloq., U. S.*

wench, *v. i.*; WENCHED (wĕncht; 140); WENCH'ING. To consort with wenches; esp., to commit fornication; also, *Dial. Eng.*, to go courting.

wend (wĕnd), *v. i.*; WEND'ED, *Obs.* WENT; WEND'ING. [AS. *wendan* to turn, to go, caus. of *windan* to wind; akin to OS. *wendian*, OFries. *wenda* to turn, D. *wenden*, G. *wenden*, Icel. *venda*, Sw. *vända*, Dan *vende*, Goth. *wandjan*. See WIND to turn; cf. WENT.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To turn round. **b** To shift; change; alter. **c** To proceed on one's way; to depart. **d** To disappear; to pass away; to vanish. **e** To go; pass; to move about.
And thurgh the stretemen mighte ryde or *wende* *Chaucer.*
2. To betake one's self or direct one's course; to travel. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Chaucer.*
To Athens shall the lovers *wend*. *Shak.*

wend, *v. t.* **1.** To turn round or over; to shift. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Cursor Mundi.*
2. *Obs.* **a** To change; alter; convert. *Dan Michel.* **b** To translate. **c** To overthrow; strike down.
3. To direct; to proceed on; — used esp. in, *to wend one's way. Chiefly Poetic.* "Great voyages to *wend*." *Surrey.*

Wend (wĕnd), *n.* One of a Slavic people of eastern Germany, chiefly peasants of Lusatia. Cf. SORB.

Wend'ish (wĕn'dĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Wends or their language. — *n.* The language of the Wends. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

wĕn'-li' (wŭn'lē'), *n.* [Chin. *wên² li³*.] The higher literary idiom of Chinese, that of the canonical books and of all composition pretending to literary standing. It employs a classical or academic diction, and a more condensed and sententious style than the Mandarin, from which it differs also in the doubling and arrangement of words.

Wen'lock (wĕn'lŏk), *n. Geol.* The middle subdivision of the Upper Silurian in Great Britain; — so named from the typical locality in Shropshire, England.

wen'nish (-ĭsh) } *a.* [From WEN.] Having the nature of
wen'ny (-ĭ) } a wen; resembling a wen.

went (wĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of WEND; — now used only as a preterit of *go*. See GO.

wen'tle-trap' (wĕn'tl-trăp'), *n.* [D. *wenteltrap* a wind-

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well'fare'. † WELFARE.

well'fared', *a.* Also **well'-faured'.** = WELL-FAVORED. *Scot.* — **well'fared'ly,** *adv. Scot*

well'-fixed', *a.* Well-to-do; prosperous. *Dial. or Colloq., Chiefly U. S.*

well'-giv'en, *a.* Given to well-doing *Obs.* [liked; popular.]

well'-graced' (-grāst'), *a.* Well liked.

well grass. Water cress. *Scot.*

well'-groomed' (-grōōmd'), *a.* Of a person, well-dressed and scrupulously neat.

well house. A house or room built around a well, as for dairy purposes. [wells, or flows.]

well'ing, *n.* Act of that which

Wel'ling-to'ni-a (wĕl'ĭng-tō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after the Duke of *Wellington*.] Syn. of SEQUOIA. [*Obs. Scot.*

wellit, *p. p.* Mixed; blended.

well'-left', *a* Left well-to-do by the death of some one *Obs. or R.*

well'-less, *a.* See -LESS.

well'-lik'ing, *a.* In good condition or of a good appearance; good-looking; clever. *Obs.*

well'-looked', *a.* Good-looking. *Obs.* [*a* Polite; well-bred.]

well'-man/nered (-măn'ẽrd; 87), **well'more',** *adv* Much more. *Obs.* [almost. *Obs.*]

well'most, *adv.* Well-nigh; **well'-na'tured** (-nā'tūrd; 87), *a.* Good-natured.

well'near', *adv.* Almost; nearly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

well'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

wel'low (wĕl'ō), *v. i.* [See WALLOW to wither.] To fade. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

wellqueme, *n.* [AS. *wel*, adv., well + *cwēme* pleasing.] Pleasure. *Obs.*

well'-seen', *a.* Having seen much; hence, accomplished; experienced. *Obs.*

well'-set', *a.* **1.** Properly or firmly set [symmetry of parts.]
2. Well put together; having

Wells lamp (wĕlz). A flare lamp of great brilliancy, burning tar oil converted into gas by passing through the heated burner. The oil is forced into the burner by air pressure, created over the oil in the receiver by a hand air pump. [SMACK.]

well smack. *Naut.* See 1st

well'soon', *adv.* Very soon. *Obs.*

well'-sped' (87), *a.* Having good success.

well staircase, stairs, etc. *Arch.* A staircase or stairs having a wellhole.

well'strand' (wĕl'strănd'), *n.* A stream from a spring *Scot.*

well sweep. = SWEEP, *n.*, 11.

well'-thewed' (-thūd'; 87), *a.* Having good thews; well-knit; also, *Obs.*, having good mental or moral characteristics

well'-to-live', *a.* Also **well'-to-pass'.** = WELL-TO-DO. *Scot.*

well tomb. A tomb the entrance to which is a well-like shaft.

welluwe. † WELLOW.

well'-wared' (wĕl'wā'rd'; -wārd'), *a.* Well-spent; also, well-earned. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

well'-willed', *a.* Well-disposed; generous. *Scot* [*Obs or Scot.*

well'-will'er, *n.* A well-wisher

well'-will'ing, well'-will'y, *a.* = WELL-WILLED. *Obs. or Scot.*

well'will'ing, *n.* Good will. *Obs.*

well'-wish', *n.* A good or kindly wish. *Obs. or Scot.*

well'-wished', *a.* Held in good will; given with good will *Obs.*

well'-wish'er, *n.* One who wishes another well. [*Dial. Eng.*

well'y (wĕl'ĭ), *adv.* Well-nigh.

welm, *n.* [AS *welm, wielm, wylm.*] Spring; fountain; also, boil; tumor. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To well or boil up. *Obs.* [reverse. *Obs.*]

welme, *v. t.* [Cf. WHELM.] To

welneere, welner. † WELLNEAR.

welnyegh. † WELL-NIGH.

weloo, *interj.* An exclamation expressing grief *Obs.*

welowe. † WALLOW, WILLOW.

welp, welplich. † WHELP, WHELPLY. [fish.

wels (wĕls), *n.* [G.] The sheatfish.

welschap. A form for *well shape*, beauty of figure. *Obs.*

welsche. † WALLOWISH, insipid [ISH. *Dial. Eng.*

welsh (wĕlsh), *a.* = WALLOW-ISH. *Dial. Eng.*

Welsh'land, *n.* Wales. *Rare.*

welsh'nut' *n.* [Cf. WELSH, NUT; cf. WALNUT.] A walnut. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

welsom. A form for WEALSOME, prosperous. *Obs.*

welt. † WALT. [WILT, *v.*

welt (wĕlt). Dial. Eng. var. of **welt,** *n.* Quilt. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

welt, *v. t.* [See WELTER.] To turn; roll; overturn; upset. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

welt'ed, *a.* Quilted or wadded, esp. in narrow strips.

wel'ter, *v. t.* [Cf. WILT, *v. t.*] To wither; wilt. *Rare.*

‖ **Welt'geist'** (vĕlt'gīst'), *n.* [G.] World spirit; anima mundi.

welth, welth'y. Obs. or ref sp. of WEALTH, WEALTHY.

‖ **Welt'li'te-ra-tur'** (vĕlt'lĭt'ẽ-ră-tōōr'), *n* [G.] Lit., world literature; universal literature.

welwel. A form for *weltwell*, very well. *Obs.*

welwet. † VELVET.

welwilling, *a.* [Cf. AS. *welwillende.*] Benevolent *Obs.*

welwin. † WALLOW.

Wel-witsch'i-a (wĕl-wĭch'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Friedrich *Welwitsch* (1806–72).] *Bot.* Syn of TUMBOA.

welworth, *a.* Very worthy. *Obs.*

welwot. † VELVET.

wely, *a.* [AS. *welig* wealthy. Cf. WEAL prosperity.] Happy. *Obs*

wem (wĕm), *n.* [AS. *wam, wamm*, but influenced by the *v.* See WEM, *v.*] **1.** Spot; stain; flaw. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. Harm; hurt. *Obs.*

wem, *v. t.* [AS. *wemman*, fr. *wamm* a spot, stain.] To stain; harm; corrupt. *Obs.*

wem. Obs. or dial. Eng. of WAME.

wemb. † WOMB.

wem'ble (wĕm'b'l) Dial. Eng. of WHEMMEL. [WHEEM, *a.*

weme (wēm). Dial. Eng. of

wemel. † WAMBLE. [WOMAN.

wemen. Obs. or dial. pl. of

wem'less, *a.* Having no blemish; spotless. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

wemmand, *n.* [AS. *wemmend.*] Fornicator; adulterer. *Obs.*

wemme. † WEM. [ed. *Obs.*

wem'my, *a.* Blemished; tainted

wem'my, *n. t.* = WEM. *Obs.*

wemod, *a.* [AS. *wēamōd; wēa* woe, evil, malice + *mōd* mind.] Angry; peevish; sullen. *Obs.* —

wemodness, *n. Obs.*

wemytacion. † WAYMENTATION.

wen (wān), *n.* = WYN.

wen. † WHEN.

Wen'chau' (wĕn'chou'), *n.* A dialect of Chinese. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

wench'el, *n.* [See WENCH.] A maid; also, a child. *Obs.*

wench'en † WINCE

wench'er, *n.* One who wenches.

wench'less, *a.* See -LESS.

wencust. Obs. pret & p. p. of VANQUISH. [*Obs.*

wend, *v. i.* To wane; decrease.

wend, *n. Eng. Law.* In early records, a large extent of ground; a perambulation; a circuit. *Obs.*

wende Obs. pret. of WEEN.

Wend'ic (wĕn'dĭk), *a. & n.* = WENDISH.

wene, *n.* [AS. *wēn.* See WEEN, *v.*] *Obs.* **1.** Weening; hope; expectation; inclination.
2. Supposition; opinion; conjecture; doubt. [Hopeful. *Obs.*

wene, *a.* [AS. *wēne* (in comp.).]

wene. † WEAN, *v.*; WEEN.

weneth. Obs. corrupt. of UNEATH.

weng, wenge. † VENGE, WING.

wenim. † VENOM.

wenion. † WANION.

wenliche, *a.* [Cf. AS. *wēnlīc* fair, comely. See WENE hope.] Hopeful; pleasant; good. *Obs.*

wenne. †WEN, WHEN, WHENNE, WHENCE, WINNE.

wen'nel (wĕn'l), *n.* = WEANEL. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Wens'ley-dale' (wĕnz'lĭ-dāl'), *n.* [From *Wensleydale*, Yorkshire, England.] One of an English breed of white sheep largely descended from crosses of Teeswater with Leicester.

went. Obs. pret. & p. p. of WEEN.

went, *n.* [Cf. WEND, *v.*, and AS. *wend* a course, an alternative.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a Course; progress; travel. *Obs.* b Way; device. *Obs.* c A crossroad; a road; lane; passageway; an alley. [about. *Obs.*

wen'tle, *v. i.* To turn or toss

wenyal. † VENIAL.

wenyand. † WANIAND.

wen'zel (vĕn'tsĕl), *n.* [G.] A knave; jack; *Skat*, a jack when the four jacks are trumps.

Wen'zel Bi'ble. See BIBLE, 2.

weob. † WEB.

weod. † WEED.

weofed. † WEVED.

weofod-sceat A form for *weredsheet*, altar cloth. *Obs.*

weol, *pret.* of WALL, *v. i. Obs.*

weolcne. † WELKIN

weole. † WEAL, WHEEL.

weolewe. † WALLOW.

weoli. † WELL, *a.*

weolthe. † WEALTH.

weope. † WEEP.

weopmon. † WEPMAN.

weorc. † WORK.

weord. † WERD, to harm; [form of BE.

weore. † WER, a man; *were*,

weored. † WEED.

weoreld, weorld. † WORLD.

weoredship. † WORLDSHIP.

weorne. † WARN, to repel, etc

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ing staircase; cf. G. *wendeltreppe.*] Any of numerous elegant, usually white, marine shells of the genus *Scalaria*, or the family Scalariidæ, esp. *Scalaria pretiosa*, which was formerly highly valued.



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Wentletrap (*Scalaria pretiosa*)

wer (wûr; wĕr), *n.* [AS. *wer;* akin to OS. & OHG. *wer*, Goth. *wair*, L. *vir*, Skr. *vira.* Cf. WERGILD, WEREWOLF.] **1.** A man; a husband; a warrior; a vassal. *Obs.* **2.** A man's wergild. *Obs. or Hist.*

were (wûr; also, *esp. in British usage*, wâr; 277). [AS. *wēre* (thou) wast, *wēron* (we, you, they) were, *wēre* imp. subj. See WAS.] A verb form supplying the preterit indicative plural, and preterit subjunctive singular and plural, of the verb *be.* See BE.

were'wolf' (wēr'wo͝olf'; wĕr'-), *n.*; *pl.* -WOLVES (-wo͝olvz'). [AS. *werewulf* for *werwulf; were*, late AS. form for *wer* man + *wulf* a wolf; cf. G. *wärwolf, währwolf, wehrwolf*, a werewolf, MHG. *werwolf.* See WER a man, WOLF; cf. VIRILE, VIRTUE, WORLD.] *Folklore.* A person transformed into a wolf in form and usually in appetite, temporarily or permanently, or a person capable of assuming a wolf's form; a lycanthrope. Belief in werewolves is ancient and widespread, appearing in the literature of many races. The original transtorination is often imposed as a diabolical bewitchment. In other cases the wolf's form is assumed voluntarily, as to gratify a craving for human flesh. One who was a werewolf by choice could in general resume human form at will.

wer'gild' (wûr'gĭld'; wĕr'-), **were'gild'** (wēr'gĭld'; wĕr'-), *n.* [AS. *wergild; wer* a man, value set on a man's life + *gild, gield*, payment of money; akin to G. *wehrgeld.* See WER a man; GELD, *n.*] *Law.* Among the Anglo-Saxons and other Teutonic races, the value set upon a man's life; the fixed price which must be paid by the kindred of a manslayer to the kindred of the slain person by way of composition to avoid the blood feud. In early times for a freeman it was 1,200 Saxon shillings, or £24; for a villein, 200 shillings, or £4; for a serf or slave, 40 pence. A fixed scale of values was established, varying from that of the churl to that of the king. The liability for the wergild fell upon the kindred in the same proportion as they received it, the larger part upon the paternal kindred. Acceptance of the wergild by the kindred, originally optional, later became compulsory, and finally it could not be demanded nor the blood feud waged, the slayer being left to public justice. Similar methods of composition have existed among many primitive peoples. Cf. BOTE, 3; WITE, 1; ERIC; CRO.

Wer-ne'ri-an (wĕr-nē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to A. G. Werner (1750–1817), a German mineralogist and geologist, who classified minerals according to their external characters, and advocated the theory that the strata of the earth's crust were formed by depositions from water; designating, or according to, Werner's system or theory; Neptunian.—*n.* A supporter of Werner's theory; a Neptunist.

Wer'ner-ism (vĕr'nĕr-ĭz'm), *n. Geol.* The Wernerian or Neptunian theory or system.

wert (wûrt). A verb form supplying the second person singular, preterit subjunctive, of the verb BE. It is a modern formation from *were*, with the ending *-t*, after the analogy of *wast.* Now used only in solemn or poetic style.

Wer'ther (vĕr'tĕr), *n.* [G.] The hero of Goethe's sentimental romance *Die Leiden des jungen Werthers* ("The Sorrows of Werther"), a young man who falls in love with Lotte, the wife of a friend, and, being unable to overcome his passion, takes his own life.

Wer-the'ri-an (vĕr-tē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Resembling, or characteristic of, Werther; hence, morbidly sentimental. See WERTHER. — **Wer'ther-ism** (vĕr'tĕr-ĭz'm), *n.*

Wes'ley-an (wĕs'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Wesley family or a member of it; specif., of or pertaining to John Wesley (1703–91), the founder of Methodism: or the Methodist denomination; or of pertaining to Wesleyanism or the Wesleyan Methodists. -- **Wesleyan Methodists.** See METHODIST, 5.

Wes'ley-an, *n. Eccl.* A follower of John Wesley; one who adopts the principles of Wesleyanism; a Methodist; esp., a Wesleyan Methodist.

Wes'ley-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Theol.* The system of theology taught by John Wesley, which was essentially Arminian; Wesleyan or Methodist Arminianism; Arminian Methodism; the system of doctrines and church polity of the Wesleyan Methodists. See METHODIST, *n.*, 5.

west (wĕst), *n.* [AS. *west*, adv.; akin to D. *west*, G. *west, westen*, OHG. *westan*, Icel. *vestr*, Sw. *vest, vester, vestan*, Dan. *vest, vesten*, and perh. to L. *vesper* evening, Gr. *ἑσπέρα.* Cf. VESPER, VISIGOTH.] **1.** The point in the heavens where the sun is seen to set at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth; that one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is in a direction at right angles to that of north and south, and on the left of a person facing north; the point opposite to east; one of the two points whose horizon and prime vertical intersect.

And fresh from the *west* is the free wind's breath. *Bryant.*

2. A quarter, region, locality, country, section, or the like, which, with regard to the speaker or some particular place, is situated in the direction toward the west (in sense 1); as, the peoples on the *west;* also, a portion of a country lying toward the west; as, the *west* of Europe.

3. [*cap.*] Specif.: **a** The Western Hemisphere, or the New World so called, it having been discovered by sailing westward from Europe; the Occident. **b** *U. S. Hist. & Geog.* Formerly, that part of the United States west of the Alleghenies; now, commonly, the whole region west of the Mississippi River, esp. that part north of Arkansas, New Mexico, etc.; — usually with the definite article.

4. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* The Western Church.

west by north, *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, north of due west; N. 78° 45′ W. See COMPASS CARD. — **w. by south,** *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, south of due west; S. 78° 45′ W. See COMPASS CARD. — **w. northwest,** *Navig. & Surv.*, two points, or 22° 30′, north of due west; N. 67° 30′ W. See COMPASS CARD. — **w. southwest,** *Navig. & Surv.*, two points, or 22° 30′, south of due west; S. 67° 30′ W.

west (wĕst), *a.* **1.** Lying toward the west; situated at the west, or in a western direction from the point of observation or reckoning; proceeding toward the west; western; as, a *west* course is one toward the west; an east-and-*west* line.

2. Coming from the west; — said chiefly of the wind.

3. *Eccl.* Designating, or situated in, that part of a church opposite to, and farthest from, the east (see EAST, *a.*, 2).

West End, the western portion of London, Eng., esp. that part just west of Portland Place and Regent St., including the fashionable shopping district and the aristocratic residence sections of Mayfair and Belgravia. See EAST END. — **W. Goth.** See GOTH, 1. — **W. Syrian Church.** See JACOBITE CHURCH. — **W. Syrian liturgies.** See LITURGY, 1, I.

west, *adv.* [AS. *west.*] To or toward the west; westward.

west'er (wĕs'tẽr), *v. i.* To turn or move westward.

The wan sun *westers*, faint and slow. *W. E. Henley.*

west'er-ly (-lĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to the west; situated in or towards, or proceeding or having a direction towards, the west; facing the west; also, coming from the west.

west'er-ly, *adv.* Toward the west; westward.

west'er-ly, *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A wind blowing from the west; as, the *westerlies* of the temperate zones.

west'ern (-tẽrn), *a.* [AS. *westerne.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the west; situated in the west, or in the region nearly in the direction of west; as, the *western* shore of France.

Far o'er the glowing *western* main. *Keble.*

2. [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a region specifically called the West, as the Occident or the western portion of the United States; as, *Western* as opposed to Oriental civilization; *Western* life; *Western* prairies.

3. Directed, tending, or the like, toward the west; as, the ship is on a *western* course.

4. Coming from the west; — said chiefly of the wind.

5. Of the sun, appearing in the west; hence, near its setting; hence, pert. to the end; declining; as, *western* years.

☞ *Western*, as applied to names of American animals or plants, usually designates species or subspecies which closely resemble corresponding Atlantic coast forms, but whose geographical distribution is west of the Mississippi.

Western Caliphate. See CALIPH. — **W. Church,** the church of the countries once comprised in the Western Roman Empire; the Roman, or Latin, Church in distinction from the Eastern, or Greek, Church (which see); — in modern usage sometimes interpreted to include the Anglican as well as the Roman Catholic Church, or, in the widest sense, all the churches of Western Christendom. — **W. Flash,** *Astron.*, in the Northern Hemisphere, the right-hand fish in Pisces. — **W. Hemisphere.** See HEMISPHERE, 2. — **W. Land.** See HESPERIA, 1. — **W. Ocean,** among the ancients, the ocean lying to the west of the then known world. — **W. Reserve,** a tract of about 3,500,000 acres near Lake Erie, reserved by the State of Connecticut at the time of the cession of the Northwest Territory to the United States, and now forming a part of the State of Ohio. — **W. Roman Empire,** *or* **W. Empire.** See ROMAN EMPIRE. — **w. sandpiper,** a small sandpiper (*Ereunetes occidentalis*) very closely allied to the semipalmated sandpiper, which it chiefly replaces in western North America. It frequently occurs also along the Atlantic coast. — **W. schism,** the Greek schism. — **W. text.** See TEXT, 2.

west'ern, *n.* **1.** A westerner.

2. [*cap.*] A member of the Western Church.

West'ern, Squire. An eccentric English country gentleman in Fielding's "Tom Jones." "*Squire Western* stands alone; imitated from no prototype, and in himself an immitable picture of ignorance, prejudice, irascibility, and rusticity, united with natural shrewdness, constitutional good humor, and an instinctive affection for his daughter." *Scott.*

west'ern-er (wĕs'tẽr-nẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the west, esp. [*cap.*] of the West in the United States.

west'fal-ite (wĕst'fôl-ĭt), *n.* A blasting explosive composed of ammonium nitrate and resin.

West India. West Indian. Of or pert. to the West Indies. **West Indian birch,** the gumbo limbo. — **W. I. cherry,** the Barbados cherry. — **W. I. corkwood.** = CORKWOOD, 2 **b.** — **W. I. gherkin,** the bur cucumber (*Cucumis anguria*). — **W. I. goldenrod,** an asteraceous herb (*Neuroleena lobata*) having flower heads somewhat resembling those of *Solidago.* — **W. I. ivy,** any climbing plant of the genus *Marcgravia.* — **W. I. kino.** See KINO. — **W. I. laurel,** a West Indian plum (*Laurocerasus occidentalis*) bearing a finely flavored fruit. — **W. I. locust,** a cæsalpiniaceous tree of large size (*Hymenæa courbaril*). It has hard brown wood used for building, bijugate leaves, white flowers, and woody pods containing an edible pulp. It yields animé gum. — **W. I. marigold,** a fleshy annual asteraceous plant (*Stemmodontia carnosa*) with yellow heads of flowers. — **W. I. mastic,** the gumbo limbo. — **W. I. muskwood,** a meliaceous timber tree (*Guarea grandifolia*). — **W. I. seal,** a large earless seal (*Monachus tropicalis*) inhabiting the West Indies and now nearly extinct. — **W. I. spikenard,** a West Indian fragrant menthaceous shrub (*Mesosphærum suaveolens*). — **W. I. tea,** a shrubby scrophulariaceous plant (*Capraria biflora*) the leaves of which are sometimes used in the West Indies for tea. — **W. I. tulip,** the majagua.

West Indian. A native of, or a dweller in, the West Indies.

west'ing, *n. Navig. & Surv.* Departure in a westerly direction. See DEPARTURE, 6 *a* & 7.

West'ing-house' brake (wĕs'tĭng-hous'). [After George *Westinghouse*, American inventor.] *Railroads.* A kind of continuous brake worked by compressed air from a pump on the engine. The later variety acts automatically when a car coupling disconnects. The brake cylinders are charged, and the brakes released, by a triple valve (which see).

West'min'ster Ab'bey (wĕst'mĭn'stẽr). The Collegiate Church of St. Peter, in the borough of Westminster, London, reconstructed from a church built (1049–65) by Edward the Confessor. It was originally the abbey church of a monastery founded in the 8th century. It is the national sanctuary and burial place, the sovereigns being crowned there and the remains of many sovereigns, statesmen, soldiers, poets, etc., being interred under its pavement.

Westminster Assembly. An assembly, consisting chiefly of divines (hence called **Assembly of Divines**), which by act of Parliament assembled July 1, 1643, and remained in session some years. It framed the "**Westminster Confession of Faith,**" the "Larger Catechism" and the "Shorter Catechism," the "Directory of Public Worship," and the "Directory for Church Polity and Discipline," collectively called the "Westminster Standards," a name also often used for the first three as a group. See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.*

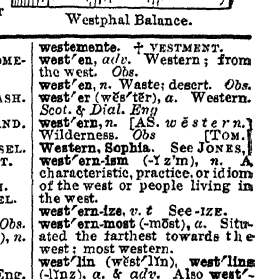


Weston's Pulley Block. *a*, *a* Guides.

Wes'ton cell (wĕs'tŭn). [After Edward *Weston* (b. 1850), American electrician.] *Elec.* A standard cell the electrodes of which are mercury, covered with a paste of mercurous sulphate and cadmium, surrounded by a paste of cadmium sulphate. Its E. M. F. at 20° C. is 1.0186 volts.

Wes'ton's pul'ley block (wĕs'tŭnz). *Mach.* A kind of pulley tackle consisting of a fixed upper block containing two pulleys of different diameters fixed together on the same axis, a single movable pulley, and an endless chain passing round the pulleys. There is a large loss by friction, but this friction is useful as serving to sustain the weight when the chain is released by the hand.

West'phal bal'ance (wĕst'fĕl). A form of balance used in determining the specific gravity of liquids, mineral fragments, etc.



Westphal Balance.

West-pha'lian (wĕst-fā'lĭ-ăn), *n.* Of or pertaining to the province of Westphalia in Prussia, the ancient Saxon duchy of the same name, or the Napoleonic kingdom of Westphalia (1807–13). — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Westphalia.

West' Point'er. A cadet, or graduate, of the United States Military Academy at West Point, esp. as distinguished from an army officer commissioned from civil life or the ranks. *U. S.*

weorpen. † WARP, *v.*
weorre. † WAR.
weorreur. † WARRIOR.
weorthe. † WORTH, *v.*
weos. † *was*, for of BE.
weosch. Obs. pret. of WASH.
weoved † WEVED.
weox. Obs. pret. of WAX.
wepe, wepeable. wepeful, wepely. † WEEP, etc.
wepen. † WEAPON, WEEP.
wepentake † WAPENTAKE.
wepman, *n.* [AS. *wēpmann, wǣpenmann.* Cf. WEAPON; MAN.] A man. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
wepmankin. *n.* The male sex.
wepne, wep'pen. † WEAPON.
wep'on. Weapon. *Ref. Sp.*
wept (wĕpt), *pret. & p. p* of WEEP.
wepyntaille, *n.* Wapentake. *Obs.*
wer. Scot. var. of WARE, *a.*
wer. Obs. or dial. Eng. or ref. sp. of *were*, form of BE.
wer. † FAR; VER; WAR, worse; WEAR, to defend; WEIR; WERE, doubt; WHERE. [& *Dial. Eng.*]
wer (wēr; wĕ), *pron* Our. *Scot.*
weray. † VERY.
werayour. † WARRIOR.
werbi. † WHEREBY.
werble, *n. & v.* Warble
werch. † WORK, WRETCH.
werd. † WEIRD, WERED, WORLD. [harm; injure. *Obs.*
werd, *v. t.* [AS. *wyrdian.*] To **werdoune.** † QUERDON. *Scot.*
werdour. † VERDURE. *Scot.*
werdy. † WORTHY.
were. † VEER; VER; WAR; WARE, wary; WEAR; WER, a man; WHERE; WIRE.
were (wēr). Dial. Eng var. of WER, our.
were. Obs. or dial. Eng. of **were.** Obs equiv. of WEET.
were, *n.* [Cf. AS. *werian* to ward off, defend.] A guard; defense; a troop; host; band. *Obs.*
were, *n.* [Cf. O.I.G. *were* disorder, disquiet.] *Obs.* **1.** Doubt; perplexity; uncertainty. **2.** Difficulty; peril. **3.** Dread; apprehension.
were'bear' (wēr'bâr'; wĕr'-), *n.* A man in bear's form. Cf. WEREWOLF.
wered, *n.* [AS. *weorod.*] A band; troop; host *Obs.*
werefore. † WHEREFORE.
werege. † WARY, *v.*
were'geld', were'gelt', were'gild'. Vars. of WERGILD.
werelbone. † WHIRLBONE.
wereld. † WORLD.
werely. † VERILY; WARLY, *a.*
wer'en. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of *were*, form of BE. [*Scot.*
werena (wēr'nĕ). Were not.
wer'est. † *wert*, form of BE.
were'wall', *n.* [Cf. dial. *wer(e)* war; and E. WALL.] A bulwark. *Obs.*
werewe. † WORRY, *v.*
were'wolf'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
were'wolf'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
werfore. † WHEREFORE.
werge. † WEARY. [WERGILD.
wer'geld', wer'gelt'. Vars. of
werhte. † WRIGHT.
weri. † WARY, *n.*; WEARY.
we'ri (wē'rĭ), *n.* [Cf. Maori *weri* a fibrous root, a feeler, the smaller centipede.] The aweto.
werid. † WEIRD. [fend.
werie. † WARRY; WEAR, to de-
werien. † WARY, *v.*; WEAR.
werinesse. † WEARINESS.
wering, *n.* [Cf. AS. *werian* to check, restrain, ward off, defend.] Military force. *Obs.*
weriour. † WARIER, WARRIOR
werir. † WEAR, *n.*
werisom. † WEARISOME
werk (*dial.* wĕrk, wûk). Obs. or dial. Eng var. of WORK.
werk, *n. & v.* [AS. *wærc.*] Pain; ache. *Obs.*
werklume † WORKLOOM.
werlau. † WARLOCK. [LOCK.
werlaugge, werlaughe. † WARlock.
werld. † WORLD.
werling. † WHIRLING.
werlot. † VARLET.
werly. † WARLY, warlike.
werm. † WORM.
werme, wermthe. † WARM, WARMTH.
wermestore. † WARNESTURE.
wermethe, *a.* [Cf. AS. *wyrmēte.*] Worm-eaten. *Obs.*
wermode, *n.* Wormwood *Obs.*
wern, werne. † WARN.
wernard, *n.* [Cf. OF. *guernart.*] Deceiver; liar. *Obs.*
werne. † *were*, form of BE.
wer'ner-ite (wûr'nẽr-ĭt), *n.* [See WERNERIAN.] = SCAPOLITE **a.**
Wer'nick-e's prism (vĕr'nĭk-ĕz). *Optics.* A direct prism for projection.
werousness, *n.* [From WERE doubt.] Anxiety. *Obs.*
wer'o-wance (wĕr'ō-wăns), *n.* [Cf. Delaware *wojauwewit* he is a chief.] A chief of the Indians of Virginia or Maryland.
werp. † WARP.
werratour. † WARRIOR.
werrally, werraly. † VERILY.
werramont. † VERIMENT.
werray. † VERY, WARRAY.
werre. † WAR.
werrely. † WARLY, *adv.*
werren. † *were*, form of BE.
werreour. † WARRIOR.
wer'ret, wer'rit (wĕr'ĭt). Vars. of WORRIT.
werrey. † WARREAY. [RIOR.
werriour, werroure. † WAR-
wer'ry † VERY [of WORRY.
wer'ry. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
werryde. Obs. pret. of WEAR.
wers. † VERSE, WORSE.
werset. † VERSET. [WEARISH.
wersh (wĕrsh) Scot. var. of
wersill. † WRESTLE.
werslete, *n.* Prob., a quiver. *Obs.*
wersom. † WEARISOME.
werst. † FIRST; VERST; *wert*, form of BE; WORST.
werstillare. † WRESTLER.
werte. † WART, WORT.
werth. † WORTH.
wertow, wertu. † VIRTUE.
wertuous. † VIRTUOUS.
wertwale, wertwall, *n.* [Cf. WARTYWELL.] Flesh growing over the nail. *Obs*
werun. † *were*, form of BE.
wervel. *n.* = VARVEL.
wer'wolf'. Var. of WEREWOLF.
wery. † VERY; WARY, *v.*; WEARY; *were*, form of BE; WORRY.
wer'y-an'gle. † WARIANGLE.
weryauns. † VARIANCE.
weryfy. † VERIFY.
werysomnesse. † WEARISOMENESS.
werysse. † WEARISH.
wes. † *was*, form of BE; WASH.
wesage. † VISAGE.
wesand, wessant. † WEASAND.
wesar. † VISOR.
weschall, weschale. † VESSEL.
weschcraft. † WITCHCRAFT.
wesche. † WISH.
wesche. Obs. pret. of WASH.
weschel, weschell. † VESSEL.
wese. † OOZE, *v.*; WASH
we'se. Short for *we shall.* *Obs.*
we'sel (wē'zĕl), **we'sil** (-zĭl), *n.* = WEASAND. *Obs.*
wesele. † WEASEL.
wesh (wĕsh). Obs. or dial. Eng. of WASH.
we'-ship, *n.* A mock title for one using the editorial "we." *Obs.*
wesill. † WEASEL.
wesound. † WEASAND.
weap. † WISP.
wessayle. † WASSAIL.
wesse. † WASH.
wesse. † *was*, form of BE.
wessel. † VESSEL. [ward. *Scot.*
wes'sel (wĕ'sĭl), *adv.* West-
west, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *wēstan* to lay waste.] To lay waste. *Obs.*
west, *v. i.* To turn or move to the west. *Obs. or R.*
West. *Abbr.* Westminster.
west'-a-bout', *adv.* Toward the west; westwardly.
west'ar, *n.* [Cf. WEST to waste.] = WASTER. *Obs. Scot.*
waste, *a. & n.* [AS. *wēste*, a.; cf. AS. *wēstern* a desert.] Waste; desert. *Obs.*
westemente. † VESTMENT.
west'en, *adv.* Western; from the west. *Obs.*
west'en, *n.* Waste; desert. *Obs.*
west'er (wĕs'tẽr), *a.* Western. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
west'ern. [AS. *wēsterrn.*] Wilderness. *Obs* [TOM.
Western, Sophia. See JONES,
west'ern-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A characteristic, practice, or idiom of the west or people living in the west.
west'ern-ize, *v. t* See -IZE.
west'ern-most (-mōst), *a.* Situated the farthest towards the west; most western.
west'lin (wĕst'lĭn), **west'lins** (-lĭnz), *a. & adv.* Also **west'-lines** (-lĭnz). Western; westerly; westward. *Archaic or Scot.*
west'ling, *n.* A westerner. *Obs.*
Westm. *Abbr.* Westminster.
westme. † WASTUM.
west'ment. † VESTMENT.
Westminster, Provisions of. *Eng. Hist.* Various provisions or laws enacted by the barons and consented to by the king in 1259; — called also *Provisions of the Barons.* They supplemented the Provisions of Oxford.
west'most (wĕst'mōst), *a.* Westernmost.
Wes-tra'li-an (wĕs-trā'lĭ-ăn; -trāl'yăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Westralia, or Western Australia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Westralia; also, *Cant, in pl.*, shares of Westralian mining stock.
West Saxon. A dialect of Anglo-Saxon. See ANGLO-SAXON, 3.

west'ward (wĕst'wĕrd; *see* -WERD), *a.* [Cf. AS. *westeweard.*] Lying or facing toward the west.

west'ward (-wĕrd) } *adv.* [AS. *westweard.* See WEST;
west'wards (-wĕrdz) } -WARD.] Toward the west; as, to ride or sail *westward.*

Westward the course of empire takes its way. *Berkeley.*

wet (wĕt), *a.*; WET'TER (-ẽr); WET'TEST. [ME. *wet, weet,* AS. *wǽt;* akin to OFries. *wêt,* Icel. *vātr,* Sw. *våt,* Dan. *vaad,* and E *water.* See WATER.] **1.** Consisting of, covered with, or soaked with, water or other liquid; soaked with moisture; having water or other liquid upon the surface; as, *wet* land; a *wet* cloth. "*Wet* cheeks." *Shak.*

2. Rainy; esp., abounding in rains; as, the *wet* season; *wet* weather. "*Wet* October." *Milton.*

3. *Chem., etc.* Employing, or done by means of, or in the presence of, water or other liquid; as, the *wet* extraction of copper, in distinction from *dry* extraction, in which dry heat or fusion is employed; the *wet* process or way.

4. Soaked with liquor; drunk. *Obs. Slang. Prior.*

5. Not prohibiting, or marked by the prohibition of, the sale of intoxicating liquors; — opposed to *dry;* as, a *wet* town or county; a *wet* Sunday. *Slang, U. S.*

6. *Sheep Raising, etc.* Secreting or yielding milk; suckling; as, a *wet* ewe.

Syn. — Humid, damp, moist.

wet bargain. = DUTCH BARGAIN. — **w. blanket,** a person or thing that dampens enthusiasm, pleasure, or the like. — **w. boat,** *Naut.,* a boat, or vessel, that ships water readily. — **w. bob,** a boy who goes in especially for rowing and water sports; — contrasted with *dry bob* (which see, under DRY). *Eton College, Eng.* — **w.-bulb thermometer,** *Physics,* that one of the two similar thermometers of a psychrometer the bulb of which is moistened; also, the entire instrument. See PSYCHROMETER. — **w. cooper,** a cooper who makes barrels, etc., to hold liquids. — **w. cupping.** See CUPPING, *n.* — **w. dock,** a dock where the water is shut in and kept at a given level, to facilitate the loading and unloading of ships. — **w. feet.** *Hort.* = COLD FEET. — **w. goods,** *Com.,* liquid goods in casks or bottles, as paints, oils, beer, spirits, etc.; specif., *Slang,* intoxicating liquors. — **w. meter.** See 3d METER, 2. — **w. norther.** See ANTICYCLONE **b.** *Southwestern U. S.* — **w. nurse,** a nurse who suckles a child, esp. the child of another woman. Cf. DRY NURSE. — **w.-plate process.** *Photog.* See COLLODION PROCESS. — **w. provisions,** *Naut.,* molasses, vinegar, etc., or beef or pork in brine. — **w. puddling.** See PUDDLING, 2. — **w. rot,** any decay or decomposition of plant tissues resulting from excessive moisture, which encourages the growth of various parasitic fungi. — **w. steam,** steam mixed with free water particles. — **w. wind,** *Meteor.,* any one of the winds at any given place which are most frequently followed by rain or snow.

wet, *n.* [AS. *wǽta,* or *wǽte.* See WET, *a.*] **1.** Water or wetness; moisture.

Have here a cloth and wipe away the *wet.* *Chaucer.*

2. Rainy or drizzly weather; rain.

3. A dram; a drink. *Slang.*

4. One in favor of allowing the sale of intoxicating liquors; — opposed to *dry. Slang, U. S.*

wet, *v. t.*; WET or WET'TED; WET'TING. [AS. *wǽtan.*] **1.** To make wet; to fill, soak, or moisten, with water or other liquid; to dip or soak in a liquid; as, to *wet* a sponge; to *wet* the hands; to *wet* cloth. "[The scene] did draw tears from me and *wetted* my paper." *Burke.*

2. To take a drink or treat to drink in celebration or honor of; as, to *wet* a bargain; to *wet* a commission. *Slang.* **to wet one's clay,** to drink. *Humorous. Lowell.* — **to w. one's whistle,** to take a drink of liquor. *Colloq. Chaucer.*

Let us drink the other cup *to wet our whistles. Walton.*

wet, *v. i. Chiefly Dial.* To exude or diffuse water or other moisture; as: **a** To rain. **b** To sweat. **c** To urinate.

weth'er (wĕth'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *wether,* AS. *weðer;* akin to OS. *wethar, withar,* a ram, D. *weder,* G. *widder,* OHG. *widar,* Icel. *veðr,* Sw. *vädur,* Dan. *vædder,* Goth. *wiprus* a lamb, L. *vitulus* calf, Skr. *vatsa,* L. *vetus* old, Gr. *ἔτος* year, Skr. *vatsara;* — originally meaning, a yearling. Cf. VEAL, VETERAN.] A ram, esp. a castrated ram.

wet'ness, *n.* [AS. *wætness.*] **1.** The quality or state of being wet.

2. Short for WETNESS FRACTION.

wetness fraction. *Steam Engin.* A fraction expressing the ratio of the weight of free water particles to that of the whole in a quantity of wet steam. Cf. DRYNESS FRACTION.

wet'-nurse', *v. t.* **1.** To care for and suckle as a wet nurse.

2. To care for with extreme tenderness or as if helpless; — used contemptuously.

wet'ting (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WET. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that wets, or state of being wet; as, to get a *wetting.*

2. A liquid used to make something wet, or to moisten it; as, to use milk as the *wetting* for dough.

3. A small drink of liquor; a nip; a drop. *Scot.*

4. Lant; urine. *Obs. or R.*

wet'tish (wĕt'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat wet; moist; humid.

wey (wā), *n.* [ME. *weye,* AS. *wǽge, wǽg,* weight. See WEIGH.] A certain quantity estimated by weight; any of various local English measures of weight.

whack (hwăk), *v. t.*; WHACKED (hwăkt); WHACK'ING. [Perh. partly imitative. Cf. THWACK.] **1.** To strike, esp. with a smart or resounding blow; also, to make, effect, or accomplish, with whacks. *Colloq.*

Rodsmen were *whacking* their way through willow brakes *G. W. Cable*

2. To get the better of; beat, as in a game; excel. *Colloq. & Dial.*

3. To divide into shares; as, to *whack* the spoils of a robbery; — often with *up. Slang.*

whack, *v. i.* **1.** To strike anything with a smart or resounding blow or blows. *Colloq.*

2. To make division; — often with *up. Slang.*

whack, *n.* **1.** A smart or resounding blow. *Colloq.*

2. A stroke; an attempt or trial; as, it looks difficult, but I'll take a *whack* at it. *Slang.*

3. A portion; share; allowance. *Slang.*

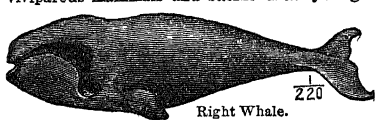
out of whack, out of order. *Slang.*

whack'er (-ẽr), *n. Colloq* **1.** One who whacks.

2. Anything uncommonly large; specif., a great lie.

whack'ing, *p. a.* Very large; whopping; — also used adverbially; as, a *whacking* big lie. *Colloq.*

whale (hwāl), *n.* [ME. *whal,* AS. *hwæl;* akin to D. *walvisch,* G. *wal, walfisch,* OHG. *wal,* Icel. *hvalr,* Dan. & Sw. *hval, hvalfisk;* cf. also G. *wels* a shad, L. *squalus* a kind of sea fish. Cf. NARWHAL, WALRUS.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Any of numerous aquatic mammals of the order Cetacea (or Cete), esp. those of large size, in distinction from the smaller species mostly called porpoises and dolphins. Whales, while fishlike in form, are true air-breathing, warm-blooded, viviparous mammals and suckle their young. The



Right Whale.

fore limbs are paddle-shaped, the hind limbs rudimentary and internal, the tail (flukes) fishlike but horizontal. The skin is smooth and hairless, sometimes with a few bristles on the muzzle. The single or double nostrils open far back on the head. The act of spouting, or blowing, is the exhalation of air from the lungs, the appearance of the spout being caused mostly by condensation of moisture in the breath. Owing to pursuit for oil and whalebone, many whales are nearing extinction. There are three groups: the whalebone whales (Mystacoceti or Mysticete), including the baleen or right whales, sulphur-bottom, etc., which have no teeth in the adult, but plates of baleen suspended from the upper jaw; the toothed whales (Odontoceti or Odontocete), including porpoises, dolphins, rorquals, killers, narwhals, belugas, blackfish, humpbacks, sperm whales, etc., which have numerous simple conical teeth; the extinct zeuglodonts (Archæoceti or Zeuglodonta), with teeth of different kinds corresponding to the incisors, canines, and molars of most mammals. The largest whale is the sulphur-bottom, known to become 85 feet long.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CETUS.

whale, *v. i.;* WHALED (hwāld); WHAL'ING (hwāl'ĭng). To engage in whale fishing.

whale'back' (hwāl'băk'), *n. Naut* A form of steam vessel having sides curving in towards the ends, a spoon bow, and a very convex upper deck, much used on the Great Lakes, esp. for carrying grain.

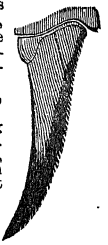
whale barnacle. Any of several barnacles of *Coronula* and allied genera, parasitic on whales.

whale bird. **1.** Any of several gregarious sea birds which follow whaling vessels to feed on oil and offal; esp., a petrel of the genus *Prion* of southern oceans. They have a peculiar broad lamellate bill.

2. **a** The turnstone. *Hudson Bay.* **b** A phalarope. *Labrador.* **c** The ivory gull.

whale'boat' (hwāl'bōt'), *n. Naut.* A long narrow boat with a bold sheer, sharp and raking at both ends, and often steered with an oar, originally used by whalemen and now carried by many large merchant and war vessels.

whale'bone' (hwāl'bōn'), *n.* **1.** A horny substance from the upper jaw of right whales; baleen. It is used as a stiffening in stays, fans, screens, whips, etc. It is chiefly obtained from the bowhead, or Greenland, whale, and the Antarctic, or southern, right whale. It is softened by boiling, and dyed black.


Whalebone, or Baleen. A single plate showing articulation with upper jaw. Much reduced.

2. An article made of whalebone, as a whip, a strip of stiffening in a corset, or the like.

whale fishery. The occupation of taking whales, or a region where whales are pursued.

whale line. A strong rope carefully made, such as is used in whaling, as a harpoon line or tow line. It varies in size up to about four inches in circumference.

whale louse. Any of several degraded amphipod crustaceans of the genus *Cyamus,* parasitic on cetaceans, esp. *C. ceti.*



Whale Louse (*Cyamus deltphini*) Dorsal View.

whale'man (hwāl'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man employed in the whale fishery.

whal'er (hwāl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A vessel or person employed in the whale fishery.

2. A strolling bushman; a swagman; a sundowner; esp., a swagman who keeps near some large river, ascending on one bank and descending on the other. *Cant, Australia.*

whale shark. **a** A harmless shark (*Rhineodon typicus*) of tropical parts of the Pacific Ocean but often found in other seas. It grows to a length of 60 feet, but has very small teeth. **b** The basking, or liver, shark.

whal'ing (hwāl'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WHALE. Hence: *n.* The occupation of catching whales. — **whaling gun,** a gun or any device for discharging a harpoon, bomb, or other projectile at a whale. — **w. master,** a captain of a whaling vessel, or a man in charge of a whaling station. — **w. port,** a port where many whalers are owned or registered. — **w. rocket,** a rocket carrying a bomb lance or the like, fired into a whale.

whang (hwăng; *dial. also* wăng, wâng), *v. t.* **1.** To beat; thrash; bang. *Dial. or Colloq.*

2. To throw, hurl, or fling about, violently. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. To slice, esp. in large pieces; to chop. *Scot.*

whang, *n.* **1.** A blow; whack; bang. *Dial. or Colloq.*

2. A large piece or slice; a chunk. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. Formerly, a house-cleaning party. *Local, U. S.*

whap (hwŏp; *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* wŏp, wâp), **whop,** *v. i.* [Prob. partly imitative; cf. ME. *quappen* to palpitate, E. *awhape, wap.* Cf. QUAP, *v. i.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

1. To strike quickly.

2. To hurry past; to move quickly.

3. To throw or plump one's self; to flop. *Chiefly U. S.*

whap, *v. t. Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **1.** To beat; strike; thrash; shake.

2. To thrust or seize quickly; to dash; cast.

3. To flap; flutter.

4. To surpass.

5. To turn suddenly and heavily; to flop.

whap, *n. Obs. or Scot. & Dial., Chiefly U. S.* **1.** A stroke; a blow; a knock.

2. A bump; a fall.

3. The noise of a blow; also, a riotous quarrel.

4. An instant; a moment; also, a glimpse.

wha'pu-ku (hwä'pōō-kōō; *colloq.* hwä-pōō'-), *n.* Also **wha'pu-ka** (-kä), **wha'pu-kee** (-kē). [Maori.] A large edible marine serranoid fish (*Polyprion oxygeneios*) of New Zealand waters, closely related to the European stone bass.

wharf (hwôrf), *n.; pl.* in the United States usually WHARVES (hwôrvz); in English usage more commonly WHARFS (hwôrfs). [ME. *wharf(e), wherf,* AS. *hwerf, hwearf,* a bank, shore, prob. orig. a turn, turning, hence a place of activity, fr. *hweorfan* to turn, turn about, go about; akin to D. *werf* a wharf, G. *werft,* Sw. *varf* a shipbuilder's yard, Dan. *værft* wharf, dockyard, G. *werben* to enlist, to engage, woo, OHG. *werban* to turn about, go about, be active or occupied, Icel. *hverfa* to turn, Goth. *hwaírban, hwarbōn,* to walk. Cf. WHIRL.] **1.** A structure of timber, masonry, iron, earth, or other material, built on the shore of a harbor, river, canal, or the like, and usually extending from the shore to deep water, so that vessels may lie close alongside to receive and discharge cargo, passengers, etc.; a pier.

Commerce pushes its *wharves* into the sea. *Bancroft.*
Out upon the *wharfs* they came. *Tennyson.*

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west'ward, *n.* The western regions or countries; the west.

west'ward-ly, *adv.* of WEST-WARD.

west'y, *a.* [AS. *wēstiġ*] Waste; desert. *Obs.*

west'y (wĕs'tĭ), *a.* Dizzy; confused; giddy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

wesy. † VISIE.

wet. † WHAT.

wetale. † VICTUAL

wet'bird'. *n.* The chaffinch, whose cry is said to foretell rain. *Local, Eng*

wetch. † WATCH.

wetch'ed (wĕch'ĕd), **wetch'et** (-ĕt; -ĭt). Dial. Eng. of WRET-SHOD.

wete. † WET, WHEAT

wete. Obs. or dial. Eng of WIT

weter. † WATER.

weterly. † WITTERLY.

wetewold. † WITTOL.

wethe, *a.* [AS *wēðe*] Soft; pleasant. *Obs.*

wethebonde. † WOODBINE

wethen. † WHETHEN.

weth'er † WHITHER, WITHER.

weth'er (wĕth'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WHETHER

weth'er, weth'erd. Obs. or ref ep. of WEATHER, WEATHERED.

weth'ered. † WITHERED.

weth'er-hog (wĕth'ẽr-ŏg; -ĭng), *n.* A wether of the second season. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wetherwine. † WITHERWINE.

wethle. † WAEDLE.

wethy. † WITHY.

wet'ly, *adv.* of WET. See -LY.

wet'-my-lip', *n.* [From its note.] The European quail. *Local, Eng.*

wet'-sea'son, *v. t.* = WATER-SEASON. [shoes wet.]

wet'-shod', *a.* Having one's

wette. † WHET, WIT.

wet'ter. † WATER.

wet'ter, *n.* One that wets.

wet'ter dy'na-mite (wĕt'ẽr). [G. *wetterdynamit.*] A kind of dynamite containing sand and producing no flame on explosion

wet'ter-off', *n. Glassmaking.* A worker who detaches the blown glass from the pipe by touching it with a wet tool.

wet'ty † WITTY

wet'ty (wĕt'ĭ), *a.* Rainy. *Scot*

wetynge † WITTING.

weu. † WHEW, *interj.*

weuch. † WOGH, harm.

we'-uns (wē'ŭnz), *pron.* We or us. *Dial. Southern U. S.*

weve † WEAVE.

weve, *v. t* To give. *Obs.*

weve, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *wēfan* to wrap up, clothe.] To move; lift; shake; twist. *Obs* — *v. i.* To move; to go. *Obs.*

weved, *n.* [AS. *wēofod, wíobud, wígbed.*] An altar. *Obs.*

wever. † WAVER. [VIL.

we'vil (wē'vĭl). Var of WEE-

weware. † WEAVER.

wex. † VEX.

wex Obs. in fin. & pret. of WAX.

wexacion. † VEXATION.

wexe. † WAX, WEX. [of WHY.]

wey (wā; wĭ). Dial. Eng. var.

wey (wā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of WE, WAY, WEIGH, WEE.

wey, *v. t* [Cf. Icel. *vei,* interj., woe.] To lament for; bewail. *Obs. Scot.* [move; agitate *Obs.*]

wey, *v. t.* [AS. *wecgan.*] To

weyage. † WEIGHAGE.

weyand. † *weighing,* p. pr

weybrede. † WAYBREAD.

weye. † WAY; WEIGH; WIE, a man.

weyere. † WEIGHER.

weyffe. † WIFE.

weyke † WEAK, WICK.

weyle. † WAIL.

weyleway. † WELLAWAY.

weyme. † WAME

wey'ment. † WAYMENT.

Wey'mouth pine (wā'mŭth). White pine *Pinus strobus. Eng.*

weyn. † VAIN. [*v.;* WENE

weyne. † VEIN; WAIN; WANE,

weyn'scot † WAINSCOT.

weyr. † WERE, doubt

weyre. † WEAR.

weyte † WHITE

weyve. † WAIVE.

weyves. Obs pl. of WAIF.

we'zand. † WEASAND.

we-zeer'. † VIZIER.

We'zen (wā'z'n), *n.* [Cf. Ar *wazn* weight, balance] See STAR.

we'zll † WEASEL.

We'zn (wā'z'n), *n.* See STAR.

w. f. *Abbr.* Wrong font; — used on printers' proofs

W. G. *Abbr.* Worthy Grand Guardian; Worthy Grand Guide. [Herald.]

W. G. H. *Abbr.* Worthy Grand Marshal. [Sentinel.]

W. G. S. *Abbr.* Worthy Grand

WH., *or* **W. H.** *Abbr* Westcott and Hort's critical Greek text of the New Testament, 1881.

wh A consonantal digraph. See *Guide to Pron.,* § 258.

wha (*Scot.* hwâ, hwā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng var. of WHO.

wha (wā), *interj.* Why! *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [curlew.

whaap (hwāp). Var. of WHAUP,

whack (hwăk). Scot. form of QUACK. [Eng. of QUAKER, *n.*]

whack'er (wăk'ẽr; -ẽ) Dial.

whaddie † WADDY.

whadragesima. † QUADRAGESIMA. [var. of WHO.]

whae (hwā). Scot. & dial. Eng.

whaem † WHOM.

whær. † WHERE

whæte. † WHEAT.

whæther. † WHETHER

whættе. † WHET

whaff (wăf). Dial. Eng. of WAFF

whaghe. † WAUGH. [WAHOO.

wha-hoo' (hwä-hōō') Var of

whai. † WHY

whaiet. † QUIET.

whaint. † QUAINT.

whaire † WHERE.

whai'sie (hwā'z'l), **whai'zle.** Scot. vars. of WHEEZLE

whake † QUAKE.

whale (hwāl), *v. t.* [Cf. WALE.] To lash so as to mark with stripes; to wale; thrash; drub. *Dial. Eng., & Colloq., U. S.*

whale'bone', *v. t* To shape. stiffen, etc., with whalebone.

whalebone tree. An urticaceous tree (*Pseudomorus brunoniana*), of Norfolk Island.

whale'-built', *a.* Built on the lines of a whaleboat.

whale feed *or* **food.** = BRIT **b.**

whale fin. Whalebone, esp. in original form. *Trade Cant.*

whale fisher. A man, or vessel, engaged in whaling.

whale'head', *n., or* **whale'-head'ed stork.** The shoebill.

whale iron. A harpoon.

whale oil. See OIL, *Table II.*

whal'er (hwāl'ẽr), *n.* One who whales, or hents; hence, anything extraordinary, esp., in size; a whopper *Slang, U. S.*

whal'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* **a** The business of whaling. **b** A whaling establishment. [*or R.*]

whale shot Spermaceti. *Obs.*

whale's'-tongue' (hwālz'tŭng'), *n.* A marine worm of the genus *Balænoglossus.*

whale tallow. See OIL, *Table II.*

whal'ing (hwāl'ĭng), *vb. n.* A thrashing; a beating. *Slang.*

whal'ing, *a* Extraordinary of its kind, esp. in size; whacking; whopping. *Slang.*

whal'ing-man (-măn), *n.* A whaleman. *Obs. or R.*

whall (hwôl), *n* [See WALL-EYED.] A light color of the iris in horses; wall-eye. *Obs.*

whallabee. † WALLABY.

whall'y (hwôl'ĭ), *a.* Having the iris of light color; — said of horses' eyes. *Obs.*

whalme. † QUALM.

whal'y (hwāl'ĭ), *a.* Of, like, pert to, or characteristic of, whales. *Rare.*

wham (hwŏm), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hvammr* a grassy slope or vale.] Swamp; marsh. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wham, whame. † WHOM.

wham'ble (hwăm'b'l). Var. of WHEMMEL, *n. & v.* [fly.]

whame (hwām), *n.* A breeze

whamire. † QUAGMIRE.

wham'mel (hwăm'ĕl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WHEMMEL.

whamp (wămp), *n* A wasp. *Dial. Eng.* [WAMPEE.

wham-pee' (hwŏm-pē'). Var. of

wham'ple (hwăm'p'l), *n.* A blow; stroke. *Rare. Scot.*

whan (*dial.* hwăn, hwān). Obs. or Scot. var. of WHEN.

whan, *pron.* Whom. *Obs.* [WIN.]

whan. † *won,* pret. & p. p. of

whang (hwăng), *n.* [Cf. THONG.] A thong, esp. one of leather, as a shoelace or a whiplash; also, any cheap, tough leather used for thongs. *Dial. or Colloq.*

whang'am (hwăng'ăm), *n.* A name coined by Goldsmith for some animal represented as eating grasshoppers.

whang'doo'dle (-dōō'd'l), *n.* An imaginary creature, of undefined character. *Slang.*

whang-hee' (hwăng-hē') Var. of WANGHEE.

whanhope. † WANHOPE.

whank (wăngk), *r. & n.* = WHANG, bang, cut, etc *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

whanne. † WHEN

whannes. † WHENCE. [*Obs.*

whannow, *interj.* What now.

whantite. † QUANTITY.

whap, whappe. † WAP, to wrap.

whap (hwŏp; wŏp), *adv.* Violently or abruptly with a bump, knock, or flop *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

whap'per. Var. of WHOPPER.

whap'pet (hwŏp'ĕt), *n* A cur. *Obs.* [WHOPPING.]

whap'ping (-ĭng). Var. of

whar, whare † WARE, aware; *were,* form of BE.

whar. Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. (*pron.* hwär) var of WHERE.

wha're (hwā'rē; *colloq.* hwŏr'ĕ), *n.* [Maori.] A Maori hut or house; also, any temporary hut in the New Zealand bush; *Colloq., a house. Australia.*

wharefore. † WHEREFORE

wha're-pu'ni (hwä'rē-pōō'nē), *n.* Among the Maoris, a large meeting house or tribal assembly lodge, used in cold weather as a sleeping house. [THROUGH.]

wharethurgh. † WHERE-

whareto † WHERETO.

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2. The bank of a river, or the shore of the sea. *Obs.* "The fat weed that roots itself in ease on Lethe *wharf*." *Shak.*

wharf (hwôrf), *v. t.;* WHARFED (hwôrft); WHARF'ING (hwôr'fĭng). **1.** To guard or secure by a firm wall of timber or stone constructed like a wharf. *Obs. or R.*

2. To furnish with a wharf or wharves.

3. To place upon a wharf; to bring to a wharf.

wharf'age (hwôr'fāj), *n.* **1.** The fee or duty paid for the privilege of using a wharf; pierage; quayage.

2. A place's wharves, collectively; wharf accommodations.

wharf boat. **1.** A boat moored at a bank of a river or in a like situation, used for a wharf, where the height of the water is so variable that a fixed wharf is impracticable. *U. S.*

2. A boat employed about wharves.

wharf'ing, *n.* **1.** Something serving as a wharf; the materials of a wharf; also, wharves collectively.

2. *Hydraul. Engin.* A mode of facing sea walls and embankments with sheet piling secured by ties.

wharf'in-ger (hwôr'fĭn-jẽr), *n.* [For *wharfager.*] An owner or keeper of a wharf; specif., one who runs a wharf equipped with cranes and other appliances for loading and unloading vessels, and having sheds, etc., for storage.

wharf'man (hwôrf'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man working on or about a wharf.

wharf'mas'ter (-más'tẽr), *n.* A wharfinger. *Chiefly U. S.*



Wharrow Spindle (*Her*).

wharf rat. **1.** The common brown rat.

2. A man or boy who loafs, or, sometimes, lives, around wharves, sometimes with intent to steal from vessels, warehouses, etc. *Slang or Cant.*

whar'row spin'dle (hwăr'ō). A spindle formerly used to spin while walking.

wharve (hwôrv), **warve** (wôrv), *n.* [AS. *hweorfan.* See WHORL.] *Spinning.* Orig., the small fly or flywheel on the lower end of a spindle used for momentum in hand spinning; in modern spinning machinery, the small grooved pulley on a spindle, by which the spindle is driven; — called also *whirl, whorl,* etc.

what (hwŏt), *pron. & a.* [AS. *hwæt,* neuter of *hwā* who; akin to OS. *hwat* what, OFries. *hwet,* D. & LG. *wat,* G. *was,* OHG. *waz, hwaz,* Icel. *hvat,* Sw. & Dan. *hvad,* Goth. *hwa.* See WHO.] A pronominal word used both substantively and adjectively, as singular or plural. It is: **1.** An interrogative, referring to the nature or identity of an object or matter in question, and used only adjectively of persons; as, *what* is this? *what* did you say? *what* child is lost? "*What* manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey him!" (*Matt.* viii. 27). In certain cases, however, *what* is used substantively of a person, where the reference is esp. to his character, occupation, or position rather than to his identity. "*What* is that Barnardine?" *Shak.*

What is man, that thou art mindful of him? *Ps* viii. 4.

☞ Originally, *what, when, where, which, who, why,* etc., were interrogatives only, and it is often difficult to determine whether they are used as interrogatives or relatives.

2. An exclamatory word, used: **a** Absolutely, often with the force of an uncompleted question, as, *what?* for "what do you mean?" etc., and frequently introducing a question. Formerly often expressing a summons, or as a mere expletive, like *well!* "*What,* Jessica!" *Shak.* "*What!* welcome be thou." *Chaucer.*

What, could ye not watch with me one hour? *Matt.* xxvi. 40.

b Adjectively, meaning *how remarkable,* or *how great;* as, *what* folly! *what* eloquence! *what* courage!

What a piece of work is a man! *Shak*

What in this use has *a* or *an* between itself and its noun if the qualitative or quantitative importance of the object is emphasized. **c** Sometimes adverbially prefixed to adjectives, as nearly equivalent to *how;* as, *what* happy boys!

What partial judges are our love and hate! *Dryden.*

3. A compound relative, equivalent to *which* with an antecedent demonstrative. It is used of both persons and things: **a** Substantively, for *that which,* or *those* [persons] *who,* or *those* [things] *which.*

With joy beyond *what* victory bestows *Cowper*

I'm thinking Captain Lawton will count the noses of *what* are left before they see their whaleboats. *Cooper.*

I know well how little you will be disposed to criticize *what* comes to you from me *J. H. Newman.*

But what has the force of *who,* or *that, . . . not;* as, "He never had any money *but what* he absolutely needed," i. e., that he did not need. **b** Adjectively, for *the . . . which* or who; *the sort* or *kind of . . . which; such . . . as.*

See *what* natures accompany *what* colors *Bacon.*

To restrain *what* power either the Devil or any earthly enemy hath to work us woe *Milton.*

We know *what* master laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel. *Longfellow.*

Rarely also for *the . . . on,* or *at, which; at the . . . when,* as in the poetic "*what* time."

What time the mighty moon was gathering light *Tennyson.*
What time I am afraid, I will trust in thee. *Ps.* lvi 3.

4. An indefinite relative: Whatever; whatsoever; what thing soever. "*What* after so befall." *Chaucer.*

Whether it were the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will, . . . or *what* it was. *Bacon.*

5. A simple relative: that; which. *Obs. or Dial.*

That *what* is extremely proper in one company may be highly improper in another. *Chesterfield.*

6. An indefinite pronoun: **a** Something; anything; — now only in such phrases as *I tell you what,* where *what* anticipates the following statement, being elliptical for *what I think, what it is, how it is,* etc.

I tell thee *what,* corporal Bardolph, I could tear her. *Shak.*

b A thing; portion. *Obs.*

Such homely *what* as serves the simple clowne. *Spenser.*

what all, what it all might be; as, a jumble of chairs, dishes, and I don't know *what all. Colloq.* — **what an if,** what if. *Obs.* — **what dones,** lit., of what make, by analogy with *what kinnes:* of what kind. *Obs.* — **w. for,** an indirect locution meaning a whipping; punishment; as, I 'll give him *what for. Dial. or Colloq., Eng.* — **w. for a** [cf. G. *was für ein?*], what sort of; — in questions; as, *what* is he *for a* fighter? *Obs. or Dial.* — **w. for no?** why not? *Scot.* — **w. ho!** an exclamation of calling. — **w. if,** what will it matter if, what will or would happen or be the result if. "*What if* it be poison?" *Shak.* — **w. is thee?** what is the trouble with thee? *Obs.* — **w. not** (with the force of, "what might I not mention, say, do," or the like) is often used elliptically at the close of an enumeration of several particulars or articles, implying others such as the context indicates or which are not considered worth specifying. "Men hunt, hawk, and *what not.*" *Becon.* "Some dead puppy, or log, or *what not.*" *C. Kingsley.* "Battles, tournaments, hunts, and *what not.*" *De Quincey.* It is often used with the force of a substantive, equivalent to *anything you please, a miscellany,* etc. — **w. of?** what do you say or think of? as, watchman, *what of* the night? — **w. of this?** that? it? etc., what follows from this, that, it, etc., often with the force of *what matters,* implying that it is of no consequence. "All this is so; but *what of this,* my lord?" *Shak.* "The night is spent, why, *what of that?*" *Shak.* — **w. that,** whatever. *Obs.* — **w. though,** even allowing that; supposing it true that; what matter that. "*What though* the rose have prickles, yet 't is plucked." *Shak.* — **w. 's what,** an indirect locution meaning, a correct idea of things; which is which; as, that will teach him *what 's what.*

what (hwŏt), *adv.* **1.** Why? *Obs.* "*What* should I stay?" *Shak.*

2. How? in what respect? as, *what* does it benefit him? Formerly also with exclamatory and intensive force: how great; to what degree.

3. In part; partly; somewhat; — followed by a preposition, esp. *with,* and often repeated with distributive force.

What for lust [pleasure] and *what* for lore. *Chaucer.*

Thus, *what* with the war, *what* with the sweat, *what* with the gallows, and *what* with poverty, I am custom shrunk. *Shak.*

what, *conj.* **1.** As much as; so far as; as, he helped them *what* he could. *Now Rare.*

2. That; — in *but what,* but that; that . . . not.

Her needle is not so absolutely periect in tent and cross stitch but *what* my superintendence is advisable. *Scott.*

Never fear but *what* our kite shall fly as high. *Ld. Lytton.*

wha'ta (hwä'tä), *n.* [Maori.] A storehouse, usually thatch-roofed, built on posts capped with inverted cones to prevent rats from getting in; — called also *futtah. New Zealand.*

what-ev'er (hwŏt-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* An indefinite relative: All that; no matter what. It is used: **1.** Substantively: Anything soever which.

Whatever Earth, all-bearing mother, yields. *Milton*
Whatever be its intrinsic value *J. H. Newman.*

2. Adjectively: Of any kind soever that it may be; — often following its noun; as, no food *whatever.*

Whatever fortune stays him from his word. *Shak*

what'not' (hwŏt'nŏt'), *n.* [See *what not,* under WHAT, *pron. & a.*] A piece of furniture having shelves on which to keep anything, as bric-a-brac, etc.; an étagère.

what'so (-sō), *indef. relative pron., adv., & a.* Whatsoever; whosoever; of whatever sort; anything that. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Lay Folks Catechism.*

Whatso he were, of high or low estate *Chaucer*
Whatso the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*

what'so-ev'er (-ĕv'ĕr), *pron. & a.* A more formal or intensive form of *whatever.* "In *whatsoever* shape he lurk." *Milton.* "*Whatsoever* God hath said unto thee, do." *Gen.* xxxi. 16. As an adjective it is sometimes divided by tmesis. "*What* things *soever* ye desire." *Mark* xi. 24.

whaup (hwäp; hwôp), *n.* [From one of its notes.] A European curlew; the great whaup is the common large species; the little whaup is the whimbrel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wheal (hwēl), *n.* [ME. *whele,* AS. *hwele* (doubtful word, perh.) putrefaction, akin to *hwelian* to putrefy, or inflame; cf. Lettish *kwēle* inflammation of a wound. Cf. WHELK a pustule.] **1** A pustule; a whelk.

2. *Med.* A flat burning or itching eminence on the skin, such as is produced by a mosquito bite, or in urticaria.

wheal, *n.* [Prob. confused with *weal* a wale. Cf. WHEAL pustule.] A more or less elongated mark raised by a stroke; also, a like mark made in any way; a weal; wale.

wheal, *v. t.;* WHEALED (hwēld); WHEAL'ING. To make or cause a wheal or wheals upon.

wheal'worm' (hwēl'wûrm'), *n.* The harvest mite; — so called from the *wheals* caused by its bite.

wheat (hwēt), *n.* [ME. *whete,* AS. *hwæte;* akin to OS. *hwēti,* D. *weit,* G. *weizen,* OHG. *weizzi,* Icel. *hveiti,* Sw. *hvete,* Dan. *hvede,* Goth. *hwaiteis,* and E. *white.* See WHITE.] **1.** A well-known cereal grain, the most important food of temperate climates and next to rice the most largely used of any grain. It yields a fine white flour, which is made into bread, cakes, pastry, etc., of all kinds (see FLOUR). Wheat is also largely used coarsely ground, rolled, or crushed. From the hard wheats macaroni, spaghetti, and similar pastes are made. Wheat is highly nutritious; it contains more starch and protein than corn. Flour milled from the whole or nearly whole grain (called *Graham flour,* and *entire-wheat,* or *whole-wheat, flour*) contains about 2 per cent more proteins and 4 per cent less carbohydrates than ordinary flour, from which the husk of the grain is removed; experiments have proved, however, that the latter is the more digestible. The secondary products of milling wheat, as bran, middlings, etc., also inferior grades of flour, are largely used as food for stock.



Wheat. *a* Bald (or Beardless) Wheat; *b* Bearded Wheat.

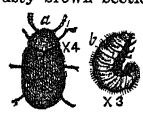
2. The grass which yields this grain. Common wheat, including all the many varieties cultivated in the great wheat-raising areas of North America, Europe, and Australia, is *Triticum sativum* (see TRITICUM, 1). It is closely related to rye and barley, having a dense 4-sided spike; the flowering glumes may be awned or awnless (bearded or beardless wheats); the grain varies greatly in color. Besides common wheat, two other species (*T. polonicum* and *T. monococcum*) are cultivated. See POLISH WHEAT, ONE-GRAINED. The origin of wheat is unknown, and it no longer occurs in a wild state. It was an important food crop in ancient Egypt and in Palestine, also among the lake dwellers of Switzerland, wheat grains being found commonly in various archæological remains. At the present time the United States exceeds all other countries in the total annual output, but the largest yield of wheat per acre is produced by Great Britain.

3. A field or crop of wheat. See 1st CORN, 3.

wheat of Turkey, Turkey wheat.

wheat aphid, *or* **wheat aphis.** Any of several plant lice of the family Aphididæ, which suck the sap of growing wheat, as *Macrosiphum granaria* and *Siphocoryne avenæ.*

wheat beetle. **a** A small, slender, rusty brown beetle (*Silvanus surinamensis*) whose larvæ feed upon wheat, rice, and other grains. **b** A very small, reddish brown, oval beetle (*Anobium paniceum*) whose larvæ eat the interior of grains of wheat. **c** A grain beetle or flour beetle.



Wheat Beetle (*Anobium paniceum*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva

wheat bug. Any true bug that damages wheat, as *Miris tritici* or an allied species.

wheat bulb worm. The larva of a small fly which infests the stalk of wheat, as *Meromyza americana* in North America or *Hylemyia arctica* in Europe.

wheat chafer. Any beetle that feeds on growing wheat, esp. *Anisoplia austriaca,* often a pest in parts of Europe.

wheat cutworm. Any lepidopterous larva that cuts off the stalk of wheat at the base, as the fall army worm and several true cutworms.

wheat'ear' (hwēt'ēr'), *n.* [Prob. for *white-ear,* where *ear* is perh. fr. ME. *ers* rump (cf. ARSE), mistaken as a pl. Cf. WHITE-EAR, WHITETAIL.] A small bird (*Saxicola œnanthe*) of northern Europe, Asia, and America, allied to the stonechat and whinchat. The male has a bluish gray back, buffy breast, white rump and belly, blackish wings, and a black line through the eye. It inhabits rocky places chiefly. The white rump is conspicuous in flight.



Wheatear.

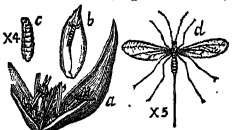
wheat'en (hwēt'n), *a.* [AS. *hwæten.*] Of, pertaining to, or made of, wheat; as, *wheaten* bread, straw. *Cowper.*

wheat fly. **a** The wheat midge. **b** The wheat gallfly. **c** The Hessian fly. **d** Any of several flies of the genus *Oscinis,* as *O. soror* and *O. carbonaria,* whose larvæ live in the stems of wheat.

wheat gallfly. The imago of the jointworm.

wheat grass. Any grass of the genus *Agropyron,* esp. *A. caninum,* of Europe and North America, often distinguished as *bearded wheat grass.*

wheat midge. **a** A small two-winged fly (*Diplosis tritici*) which is very destructive to growing wheat, both in Europe and America. The female lays her eggs in the flowers of wheat, and the larvæ suck the juice of the young kernels and when grown change to pupæ in the earth. **b** The Hessian fly.



Wheat Midge (*Diplosis tritici*). *a* Larvæ in Flowers of Wheat; *b* Larva on a Grain of Wheat; *c* Larva; *d* Female Imago.

wheat mildew. **a** In England, wheat rust. **b** In the United States, a disease of wheat, etc., caused by a true mildew fungus (*Erysiphe graminis*); also, the fungus.

wheat moth. Any moth whose larvæ devour the grains of wheat, chiefly after it is harvested; a grain moth, flour moth, or meal moth. See ANGOUMOIS MOTH.

wheat pest. A small midge (*Oscinis vastator*) that does great damage to wheat in Europe.



Wheat Pest × 5

wheat rust. A disease of wheat and other grasses caused by the rust fungus *Puccinia graminis;* also, the fungus itself. Throughout the summer it spreads by means of uredospores, which as they develop cause rusty patches on the leaves and stems. Toward fall the fungus produces teliospores which survive the winter; in the following spring they germinate, forming a promycelium with sterigmata from which basidiospores are abstricted; these develop only upon the leaves of the common barberry, on which they produce æcia, or "cluster cups." The spores now arising (æciospores) in turn affect wheat, thus completing the fungal life cycle. The barberry phase in the life cycle is often absent, as in Australia, parts of the United States, etc. See RUST, *n.,* 2 **a**; UREDINALES.

wheat sawfly. **a** A small European sawfly (*Cephus pygmæus*) whose larva does great injury to wheat by boring in the stalks. **b** Any of several small American sawflies of the genus *Dolerus,* as *D. serriceus* and *D. arvensis,* whose larvæ injure the stems or heads of wheat. **c** *Pachynematus extensicornis,* whose larvæ feed principally on the blades of wheat; — called also *grass sawfly.*



Wheat Sawfly (*Cephus pygmæus*) × 1½

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whar'frae (hwär'frā), *adv.* [Dial. *whar* where + *frae* from.] Wherefrom. *Scot.*

wharf spike = DOCK SPIKE.

wharl.wharle ÷ QUARREL, bolt

wharl, wharle (hwärl; wärl; wäl). Dial. Eng. vars. of WHIRL.

wharl (hwärl), *n.* A gutturał pronunciation of the letter *r;* a burr See 3d BURR, 13.

wharl, *v. t. & i.* To utter as or with a wharl.

wharp (hwôrp), *n.* A kind of fine sand from the banks of the Trent, used in polishing. *Eng.*

wharre (wär; wä), *n.* [Cf. W. *chwerw* bitter.] The crab apple. *Dial. Eng.*

whar'row (hwăr'ō), *n. Obs.* **a** A ball or pulley for a spindle thread. **b** A wharrow spindle.

whar'ry (hwŏr'ĭ) Var. of WHARE. [dial. Eng. of QUART.]

whart (*dial.* hwärt). Obs. or

whart'full. ÷ QUARTFUL.

wharto. ÷ WHERETO.

Whar'ton's duct (hwôr'tŭnz). See DUCT OF WHARTON.

Whar'ton's jel'ly. *Anat.* See JELLY OF WHARTON.

whas. ÷ WAS, WHOSE

whasche. ÷ WASH. [WHEEZLE.]

wha'sle (hwä'z'l). Scot. var. of

what, *a.* [AS. *hwæt* bold, brave. Cf. WHET, *v.*] Quick; active; bold. *Obs.*

what'a-bouts' (hwŏt'ă-bouts'), *n.* The things with which one is busied. *Colloq & Rare.*

whatche. ÷ WATCH.

whatch'et. ÷ WATCHET.

whate, *n.* [AS. *hwæt* augury.] Fortune; fate; omen. *Obs*

what-e'er (hwŏt-ãr'; -ãr' ; 115), *pron.* Contr. of WHATEVER; — used in poetry.

what'en. Var. of WHATTEN.

whatez. ÷ WAS.

what'kin (hwŏt'kĭn), *a.* What kind of. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng*

what'like', *a.* Of what sort or kind; — used as an indefinite relative. *Dial. or Illit.*

what'n (hwŏt'n), **what'na** (hwŏt'nă). Vars. of WHATTEN.

what'ness, *n.* The bare quality or content of a somewhat; quiddity.

what'so-e'er (hwŏt'sō-ãr'; -ãr'; 115), *pron.* Contr. of WHATSOEVER; — used in poetry.

what'some (hwŏt'sŭm), *a. & pron.* Whatever. *Obs.*

what'som-ev'er (*dial.* hwŏt'sŭm-ĕv'ĕr), *a. & pron.* = WHATSOEVER. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

whatt, *pret.* [Cf. THWITE.] Whittled. *Obs. Scot*

what'ten (hwŏt'n), *pron. & a.* What; what kind of. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

what'tie (hwŏt'ĭ), *n.* The European whitethroat. *Scot.*

what-time, *adv.* Whenever *Obs.*

whauk (hwäk; hwôk). Scot. var. of WHACK.

whaul (hwôl). ÷ WHALL.

whaup (hwäp; hwôp), *n.* Pod; also, lout; scoundrel. *Scot.*

whaup, *n.* Outcry; fuss. *Scot.*

whaup, *v. i.* To make a noisy fuss; to whistle or whine. *Scot.*

whaur (hwôr; hwär), *adv.* Where. *Scot.* [WHATTIE.]

what'tie (hwŏt'ĭ). Var. of

whauve (wôv), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *hvelfa* to arch, to turn upside down.] To cover, as by turning upside down; to hang or lean over *Dial. Eng.*

whawl (wôl). Var. of WAUL.

whay. Obs. or dial. Eng. of WHEY.

whayme. ÷ WHOM.

whaynt. ÷ QUAINT.

whayte. ÷ WAIT.

whe ÷ WE; WIE, a person.

wheal (wēl), *n.* [Cornish *hwel.*] *Mining.* A mine. *Cornwall, Eng.*

wheal, *v. i.* To suppurate; swell. *Obs. or R.*

wheam. Var. of WHEEM, *a.*

wheamow, *a.* Nimble. *Obs.*

wheare. ÷ WHERE.

whea'ry (hwē'rĭ), *n.* European goldcrest *Scot. Local, Eng.*

wheat'bird', *n* Chaffinch. *Local.*

wheat duck American widgeon. *Western U. S.*

wheat eel. The wheatworm.

wheat eelworm. The wheatworm. [WORM.]

wheat jointworm. See JOINT-WORM.

wheat'land, *n* Land sown, or to be sown, with wheat.

wheat louse. Any wheat aphid.

wheat maggot The larva of any wheat fly, esp. of a wheat midge.

wheat mite. A flour mite.

wheat plantlouse. Wheat aphid.

wheat'sel bird (hwēt'sĕl'). [*wheat* + *sele* time, season.] The male chaffinch. *Local, Eng.*

wheat smut. The loose smut of wheat (*Ustilago tritici*).

wheat States. Those States of the United States producing the main crop of wheat. They include: **spring-wheat States**, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin; **winter-wheat States**, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas.

Wheat'stone's bridge } (hwēt'stōnz; stōn). *Elec.* A device for the measurement of resistances, so called because the balance between the resistances to be measured is indicated by the absence of a current in a certain wire forming a bridge or connection between two branches of the circuit. It was invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone, an English physicist.

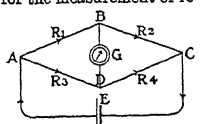


Diagram of Wheatstone's Bridge. R_1, R_2 Resistances to be compared: R_3, R_4 Known Resistances, which can be varied; *G* Galvanometer; *E* Battery. When *G* shows no current, $R_1 : R_2 = R_3 : R_4$.

Wheatstone's net. *Elec.* A system of electric circuits in multiple with each other or partly in multiple and partly in series. The simplest form is a Wheatstone's bridge.

Wheatstone's rods. *Acoustics.* Flexible rods the periods of vibration of which in two planes at right angles are in some exact ratio to one another. When one end of such a rod is fixed, the free end describes in vibrating the corresponding Lissajous figure. So called because devised by Sir Charles Wheatstone.

wheat thrips. Any of numerous thysanopterous insects which infest wheat and damage the grain, as in America *Euthrips* (or *Thrips*) *tritici* or *L. gramineæ* and in Europe *L. denticornis*, *L. cerealium*, or *Anthothrips aculeata*.

wheat weevil. **a** The grain weevil. **b** The rice weevil when found in wheat. **c** The wheat thrips.

wheat'worm' (hwēt'wûrm'), *n.* A small nematode worm (*Tylenchus tritici*) which attacks wheat, advancing through the stem to the grains in the ear.

whee'dle (hwē'd'l), *v. t.*; WHEE'DLED (-d'ld); WHEE'DLING (-dl'ng). [Cf. AS. *wǣdlian* to be in want, to beg, *wǣdl* poverty.] **1.** To entice by soft words or the like; to cajole; flatter; coax.

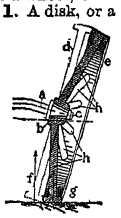
And *wheedle* a world that loves him not. *Tennyson.*

2. To gain, or get away, by flattery or coaxing; as, to *wheedle* permission from a parent.

Syn. — See COAX.

whee'dle, *v. i.* To flatter; coax; cajole.

wheel (hwēl), *n.* [ME. *wheel*, *hweol*, AS. *hwēol*, *hweogul*, *hweowol*; akin to D. *wiel*, Icel. *hvēl*, Gr. κύκλος, Skr. *cakra*, and prob. to W. *pel* a ball, a sphere, L. *colus* a distaff, Gr. πόλος axis (cf. 1st POLE), Icel. *hjōl* a wheel, Dan. *hiul*, Sw. *hjul*. Cf. CYCLE, CYCLOPEDIA.] **1.** A disk, or a circular frame or body, whether solid or built up, capable of turning on a central axis; as, a cart *wheel*; a cog*wheel*; a fly-*wheel*; a spur *wheel*. The common vehicle wheel usually consists of a central *nave* or *hub*, in which the axle is inserted, connected by radial *spokes* with *fellies* over which is shrunk the iron *rim* or *tire*. Wheels are used to lessen friction, and hence to diminish tractive force, esp. when supporting a vehicle. When provided with cogs or teeth on the rim, or more rarely on the face, wheels are largely used to transmit and modify force and motion in machinery, etc. For other uses, see BALANCE WHEEL, FLYWHEEL, etc.



Dished Cart Wheel. *a* Axle, bent to bring bottom of the tapered Spindle (*b*) horizontal, so as to prevent crowding of Spindle Box against the Nut *c*. The Wheel is thus swung out of the perpendicular, and if flat, as at *d f*, it would bear against the ground obliquely, as at *f*. By dishing it, the Rim takes the shape and position *e g*, which brings it fairly against the ground, and the Spokes (*h*) come in turn to the perpendicular, as each is brought to bear.

2. Anything resembling or likened to a wheel (def. 1); specif.: **a** *Naut.* A circular frame having handles on the periphery, and an axle so connected with the tiller as to form a means of controlling the rudder for steering. Usually the axle is prolonged in a barrel around which the tiller or wheel ropes are wound, and the lower the greater the leverage and hence the power obtained. When steam steering gear is used, as in most large vessels, the wheel usually operates ropes connected to the valve of the steering engine which in turn moves the tiller. **b** A firework which revolves while burning. Cf. PIN WHEEL **b**. **c** *Needlework.* A circular design with radiating bars, in imitation of a cart wheel or a spider's web. **d** Any of various things shaped like an orb or disk. *Chiefly Poetic.*

3. An instrument or device in which the chief essential consists of a wheel or wheels; specif.: **a** Short for POTTER'S WHEEL, SPINNING WHEEL, PADDLE WHEEL, etc. *Jer.* xviii. 3. **b** A wheeled vehicle; as: (1) A chariot or car. *Poetic.* (2) A bicycle, or, rarely, a tricycle. *Colloq.*

4. An instrument used in an old mode of torture or execution in which the victim was fastened to a cart wheel, or a frame somewhat resembling one, with his legs and arms extended, and his limbs were broken by striking them with an iron bar. Also, the punishment itself.

5. The emblematic wheel of the personified Fortune, symbolizing the rapid alternations of human fate; as, each turn of Fortune's *wheel* seemed to bring him better things.

6. A turn or revolution; rotation; compass. "The common vicissitude and *wheel* of things." *South.*

[He] throws his steep flight in many an aëry *wheel*. *Milton.*

7. *Mil. & Nav.* A movement of troops or vessels in line in which the units preserve alignment and relative positions but change direction, pivoting on a unit at the end of the line or upon an imaginary point beyond it.

8. *pl.* Fig: The machinery which propels or operates anything; the moving power or elements; as, the *wheels* of government; money oils the *wheels* of life.

9. The refrain or burden of a song. See BOB, *n.*, 11. *Obs.*

a wheel within a wheel, *or* **wheels within wheels**, a complication of circumstances, motives, etc. — **w. and axle**, *Mech.*, a device consisting of a grooved wheel (turned by a cord or chain) with a rigidly attached axle (for winding up a weight by a cord or chain), together with the supporting standards. Cf. SIMPLE MACHINE. — **w. of fortune.** **a** = WHEEL, *n.*, 5, above. **b** A gambling or lottery device consisting of a wheel which is spun horizontally, articles or sums to which certain marks on its circumference point when it comes to rest being distributed according to varying rules. — **w. of life**, a zoetrope.

wheel (hwēl), *v. t.*; WHEELED (hwēld); WHEEL'ING. **1.** To convey or move on wheels, or in a wheeled vehicle; as, to *wheel* a load; to *wheel* a piano into place; to *wheel* a wheelbarrow.

2. To cause to turn or revolve; to rotate; revolve; as, to *wheel* one's horse in a circle; to *wheel* a regiment.

3. To make or perform in a circle; to make circular in form. "The beetle *wheels* her droning flight." *Gray.*

4. To put wheels on; as, to *wheel* a wagon.

5. *Tanning.* To treat by revolving in a pin wheel.

6. To shape on a potter's wheel.

7. To subject to torture by the wheel. *Obs.*

wheel, *v. i.* **1.** To turn on or as on an axis; to revolve.

The moon carried about the earth always shows the same face to us, not once *wheeling* upon her own center. *Bentley.*

2. To change direction as if revolving upon an axis or pivot; to turn; as, the troops *wheeled* to the right; he *wheeled* completely around in his opinion.

3. To go round in a circuit; to fetch a compass.

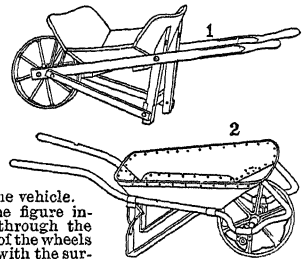
Then *wheeling* down the steep of heaven he flies. *Pope.*

4. To roll forward.

5. To ride on a bicycle or tricycle. *Colloq.*

wheel barometer. A siphon barometer with a float, from which a cord passes over a pulley and moves an index.

wheel'bar'row (hwēl'bär'ō), *n.* Any of various small vehicles with handles and one or more wheels, for conveying small loads, esp. one with a single wheel pivoted between the ends of a pair of shafts formed into handles at the other end, and supporting the body of the vehicle.

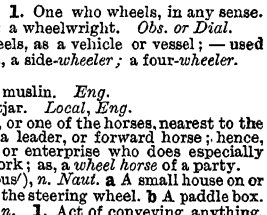


1 Gardener's Wooden Wheelbarrow; 2 Steel Foundry Wheelbarrow.

wheel base. The figure inclosed by lines through the points of contact of the wheels of a vehicle, etc., with the surface or rails on which they run; more esp., the length of this figure between the points of contact of the two extreme wheels on either side.

wheel bug. A large North American hemipterous insect (*Arilus cristatus*) which sucks blood of other insects; — so called from a high serrated crest on its prothorax.

wheel chair. A chair mounted on wheels, usually to be pushed or pulled by an attendant, as a Bath chair.



Wheel Bug. *A* Adult; *B* Young.

wheel'er (hwēl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who wheels, in any sense.

2. A maker of wheels; a wheelwright. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. That which has wheels, as a vehicle or vessel; — used only in compounds; as, a side-*wheeler*; a four-*wheeler*.

4. A wheel horse.

5. A worker on sewed muslin. *Eng.*

6. The European nightjar. *Local, Eng.*

wheel horse. A horse, or one of the horses, nearest to the wheels, as opposed to a leader, or forward horse; hence, fig., one in any labor or enterprise who does especially steady and effective work; as, a *wheel horse* of a party.

wheel'house' (hwēl'hous'), *n. Naut.* **a** A small house on or above deck, containing the steering wheel. **b** A paddle box.

wheel'ing (hwēl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of conveying anything, or traveling, on wheels, or in a wheeled vehicle.

2. Act or practice of using a cycle; cycling. *Colloq.*

3. Condition of a road, or roads, which admits of passing on wheels; as, it is good *wheeling*, or bad *wheeling*.

4. A turning, or circular movement.

wheel lock. **a** A former kind of gunlock in which sparks were struck from a flint, or piece of iron pyrites, by a revolving wheel. **b** = LETTER LOCK. **c** = 2d LOCK, 6 **b**.

wheel'man (hwēl'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A wheelsman. *Now Rare.*

2. One who rides a bicycle or tricycle; a cycler, or cyclist.

wheel ore. The mineral bournonite; — so called when occurring in wheel-shaped twin crystals.

wheel rope. *Naut.* A rope leading from the axis or barrel of a steering wheel, or from a steering engine, to the tiller, enabling the rudder to be moved by revolving the wheel. Chains are now more commonly used on large vessels.

wheels'man (hwēlz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A steersman; strictly, one who steers by turning a wheel.

wheel stitch. *Needlework.* A stitch resembling a spider's web, worked on the material, not over an open space.

wheel tree. **a** The paddlewood. **b** An Australian proteaceous tree (*Stenocarpus sinuatus*) having the flowers in a circular cluster.

wheel window. *Arch.* A circular window having radiating mullions like the spokes of a wheel. Cf. ROSE WINDOW.

wheel'work' (hwēl'wûrk'), *n. Mach.* Wheels in gear, and their connections, etc., in a machine or mechanism.

wheel'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A man whose occupation is to make or repair wheels and wheeled vehicles.

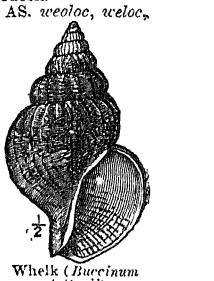
wheeze (hwēz), *v. i.*; WHEEZED (hwēzd); WHEEZ'ING (hwēz'ĭng). [ME. *whesen*, AS. *hwēsan* (cf. Icel. *hvæsa* to hiss, Sw. *hväsa*, Dan. *hvæse*); akin to AS. *hwōsta* a cough, D. *hoest*, G. *husten*, OHG. *huosto*, Icel. *hōsti*, Ir. *casacht*, W. *pas*, Lith. *kosti* to cough, Skr. *kās.*] To breathe hard, and with an audible piping or whistling sound, as persons affected with asthma. "*Wheezing* lungs." *Shak.*

wheeze, *n.* **1.** A piping or whistling sound caused by difficult respiration.

2. *Phon.* An ordinary whisper exaggerated so as to produce the hoarse sound known as the "stage whisper." In its production there is narrowing of the glottis, and also contraction of the upper glottis. *H. Sweet.*

wheez'y (hwēz'ĭ), *a.* Wheezing, or making or having a sound like wheezing; as, a *wheezy* melodeon.

whelk (hwĕlk), *n.* [ME. *welk*, *wilk*, AS. *weoloc*, *weloc*, *wiloc*; cf. D. *wulk.*] Any of numerous large marine gastropods belonging to *Buccinum* and allied genera; esp., *Buccinum undatum*, common on the coasts both of Europe and North America, and much used as food in Europe.


Whelk (*Buccinum tottenii*).

whelk, *n.* [ME. *whelke*, AS. *hwylca*, a dim., akin to OD. *welcke*. See WHEAL a pustule.] A papule; a pustule; acne. "His *whelks* white." *Chaucer.*

whelked (hwĕlkt), *a.* Having whelks; pustulous. *Shak.*

whelky; as, *whelked* horns.

whelm (hwĕlm), *v. t.*; WHELMED (hwĕlmd); WHELM'ING (hwĕl'mĭng). [ME. *hwelmen* to turn over, prob. due to confusion of AS. *helmian* to cover (perh. akin to *helmet*), with ME. *whelven*, AS. *hwelfan*, *hwylfan*, in *ānhwylfan*, *āwhelfan*, to overwhelm, cover over, akin to OS. *bihwelbian*, D. *welven* to arch, G. *wölben*, OHG. *welben*, Icel. *hvelfa* to overturn; cf. Gr. κόλπος bosom, a gulf.] **1.** To turn upside down; overturn; upset. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To put or throw (anything) over a thing so as to cover it. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. To cover with water or other fluid; to cover by immersion; to overwhelm; engulf.

She is my prize, or ocean *whelm* them all! *Shak.*

4. Fig.: To cover or engulf completely and disastrously; to overwhelm; as, to *whelm* one in sorrows.

whelm, *v. i.* To pass, roll, or descend so as to engulf, overwhelm, or crush something.

The *whelming* weight of crime. *J. H. Newman.*

whelp (hwĕlp), *n.* [AS. *hwelp*; akin to D. *welp*, G. & OHG. *welf*, Icel. *hvelpr*, Dan. *hvalp*, Sw. *valp.*] **1.** One of the young of a dog or a beast of prey; a puppy; a cub.

2. A youth; child; "cub;" — used in contempt. Also, sometimes, any person regarded as contemptible.

That awkward *whelp* with his money bags. *Addison.*

3. *Mach.* **a** Any of the longitudinal ribs or ridges on the barrel of a capstan, windlass, etc.; — usually in *pl.*; as, the *whelps* of a windlass. **b** = SPROCKET, 1 **a**.

4. A kind of ship. *Obs.*

whelp, *v. i.*; WHELPED (hwĕlpt); WHELP'ING. To bring forth young; — said of the female of the dog or of some beasts of prey.

whelp, *v. t.* To bring forth, as cubs or young; hence, fig., in contempt, to give birth to.

Did thy foul fancy *whelp* so black a scheme? *Young.*

when (hwĕn), *adv.* [ME. *when*, *whan*, *whenne*, *whanne*, AS. *hwænne*, *hwanne*, *hwonne*; akin to OS. *hwan*, OD. *wan*, OHG. *wanne*, G. *wann* when, *wenn* if, when, Goth. *hwan* when, and to E. *who*. See WHO.] **1.** At what time, — used interrogatively.

When shall these things be? *Matt.* xxiv. 3.

2. At what time; at, during, or after the time that; at, or just after, the moment that; — used relatively; as, let me know *when* he comes; come *when* you please.

Book lore ne'er served, *when* trial came,
Nor gifts, *when* faith was dead. *J. H. Newman.*

3. At which time; as, he refused until he saw your letter, *when* he at once consented; — also used for, the time at which; as, I know *when* he will come.

4. While; whereas; although; — used in the manner of a conjunction to introduce a dependent adverbial sentence or clause, having a causal, conditional, or adversative relation to the principal proposition; as, he turned thief *when* he might have continued honest; he removed the tree *when* it was the best in the grounds; how can he buy it *when* he has no money?

Wheatstone transmitter. An automatic telegraph transmitter using a perforated tape engaging with one end of a marking rod or lever, the other end of which opens and closes the circuit.

wheat thief. Gromwell, which is a weed troublesome to wheat.

wheche. ✝ WHICH.

whed'der (hwĕd'ẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of WHETHER. [ER.]

whed'er. ✝ WHETHER, WHITHER.

whederward. ✝ WHITHERWARD.

whedirsome ever. A form for WHETHERSOMEVER, whichever. *Obs. Scot.* [Eng. of QUEY.]

whee (*dial.* wē). Obs. or dial.

whee'dle, *n.* Act or an instance of wheedling; a wheedler. *R.*

whee'dler (hwē'dlẽr), *n.* One that wheedles. [-SOME.]

whee'dle-some(-d'l-sŭm), *a.* See WHEEL (wēl). Var. of WEEL, *n.*

wheel. Var. of WHEAL, *n.*

wheel'age (hwēl'ĕj), *n.* A tax or toll for allowing wheeled vehicles to pass.

wheel animal, *or* **wheel animalcule.** A rotifer [wheel.]

wheel'band', *n.* The tire of a wheel bearer. A rotifer. [*Obs.*

wheel'bed', *n.* A trundle-bed.

wheel'bird', *n.* The European nightjar. *Local, Eng*

wheel case. A case filled with pyrotechnic composition, for attaching to the rim of a pinwheel or other revolving piece.

wheel chain. *Naut.* A chain used as a wheel rope.

wheel colter. A sharp-edged wheel used as a colter.

wheel cultivator. *Agric.* A cultivator with blades on the periphery of a wheel.

wheel'-cut', *a.* Cut on a revolving wheel; — of (cut) glass.

wheeld Wheeled. *Ref. Sp.*

wheeled (hwēld), *a.* Having a wheel or wheels. [OR, *n.*, 5.]

wheel governor. See GOVERNOR.

wheel hoe. A wheel cultivator, esp. one worked by hand.

wheel'less, *a.* See -LESS.

wheel organ *Zoöl.* The trochal disk of a rotifer.

wheel pen. See 3d PEN, 5.

wheel pit. A pit in which the lower part of a fly wheel runs.

wheel plate.=QUADRANT PLATE.

wheel race. The place in which a water wheel is set.

wheel rod. *Naut.* A length of metal rod taking the place of a portion of a wheel chain or rope.

wheel'swart', *n.* = SWARF **a**.

wheel urchin. *Zoöl.* Any sea urchin having a round, flat shell.

wheel'way', *n.* A way for wheels or vehicles; esp., a railway, trackway, etc.

wheel'y (hwēl'ĭ), *a.* Circular; suitable to rotation. *Colloq.*

wheem (hwēm; wēm), *a.* = QUEME. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* —

wheem'ly, *adv. Dial. Eng.*

wheen (hwēn), *n.* [Cf. AS. *hwēne*, *hwēne*, a little, somewhat, *hwōn* little, few.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A few.

2. A division; a group.

3. Quite a little; a quantity.

wheen, *a. Few. Obs. Scot.*

wheen'cat', *n.* [Dial. *wheencat*, *queancat*. See QUEAN.] A female cat. *Local, Eng.*

wheene. ✝ QUEEN. [of WHIP.]

wheep(hwēp). Scot. & dial. Eng.

whee'ple (hwē'p'l), *n. & v.* Also **wheep.** Whistle; — chiefly of the cry of a curlew or plover. *Scot.* [WHERE.]

wheer (wẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of **wheer** (*dial.* wẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WHERE, whether.

wheer'i-kins (hwēr'ĭ-kĭnz), *n. pl.* The posteriors. *Scot.*

whee'rum (hwē'rŭm), *n. & v.* Trifle. *Scot.*

wheesht (hwēsht). Scot. & dial. var. of WHIST, silence.

Whee'son. ✝ WHITSUN.

wheet'ie-why' (hwēt'ĭ-hwī'), *n.* The European whitethroat. *Scot.*

wheez, wheezd. Wheeze, wheezed. *Ref. Sp.*

wheez'er (hwēz'ẽr), *n.* One that wheezes. [WHEEZY.]

wheez'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **whee'zle** (hwē'z'l), *n. & v. t.* Wheeze. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wheft (hwĕft). Var. of WAFT, *n.*, 5.

wheill. ✝ WHEEL.

whein (*dial.* wēn). Obs. or dial. of QUEAN.

wheint. ✝ QUAINT.

whe'kau (hwā'kou). Var. of WEKAU.

whele. ✝ WHEAL, a pustule; WHEL; WHILE. [*Dial. Eng.*]

whelk (hwĕlk), *n. & v.* Thump.

whelk tingle. A dog whelk.

whelk'y (hwĕl'kĭ), *a.* Prob., pert to, or like, the shell of whelks. *Rare.*

whelk'y (hwĕl'kĭ), *a.* Having whelks (pustules).

whelle. ✝ QUELL. [*Obs.*

whelp'ing, *n.* A little whelp.

whelp'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

whelp'less, *a.* Having no whelps; esp., bereft of whelps.

whelp'ly, *adv.* As a whelp. *Obs.*

whels. ✝ WHILES. [*n. & v.*]

whelt(wĕlt). Dial. var. of WELT.

whelve (*dial.* wĕlv), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *āhwylfan* to cover over, and E. WHELM.] To roll; to turn upside down; to cover as with a hollow vessel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

whem ✝ WHOM.

wheme. ✝ QUEME, *n.*

whemen. Obs. pl. of WOMAN.

whem'mel, whem'mle (hwĕm'l; wĕm'l), *n. & v.* [Cf. WAMBLE.] Overturn; upset; tumble; toss. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]

when, *adv.* = WHENNE, whence.

5. Which time; then; — used elliptically as a noun.
I was adopted heir by his consent;
Since *when*, his oath is broke *Shak.*
☞ *When* was formerly used as an exclamation of surprise or impatience, like *what!*
Come hither; mend my ruff:
Here, *when!* thou art such a tedious lady! *J. Webster.*
when as, when that, at the time that; when. *Obs.*
When as sacred light began to dawn. *Milton*
When that mine eye is famished for a look. *Shak.*
when'as' (hwĕn'ăz'), *conj. Archaic.* **1.** When. "*Whenas* in silks my Julia goes." *Herrick.*
2. Whereas; while.
Whenas, if they would inquire into themselves, they would find no such matter. *Barrow.*
whence (hwĕns), *adv.* [ME. *whennes*, *whens* (with adverbial *s*, properly a genitive ending; — see -WARD, -WARDS), also *whenne*, *whanene*, AS. *hwanan*, *hwanon*, *hwonan*, *hwanone*. See WHEN; cf. HENCE, THENCE.] **1** From what place; hence, from what or which source, origin, antecedent, premise, or the like; — used interrogatively.
Whence hath this man this wisdom? *Matt.* xiii. 54.
Whence and what art thou? *Milton.*
2. From what or which place, source, material, cause, etc.; — used relatively, and sometimes with a redundant *from*, formerly also with *of*.
Grateful to acknowledge *whence* his good
Descends. *Milton.*
From *whence* do wars and fightings among you? *James* iv. 1.
whence'so-ev'er (hwĕns'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *adv. & conj.* From what place soever; from what cause or source soever.
when-ev'er (hwĕn-ĕv'ĕr), *adv. & conj.* At whatever time.
when'so-ev'er (hwĕn'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *adv. & conj.* At what time soever; at whatever time; whenever. *Mark* xiv. 7.
where (hwâr), *adv.* [ME. *wher*, *whar*, AS. *hwǽr*; akin to D. *waar*, OS. *hwâr*, OHG. *huār*, *wār*, *wā*, G. *wo*, Icel. and Sw. *hvar*, Dan. *hvor*, Goth. *hwar*, and E. *who*; cf. Skr. *kahi* when. See WHO; cf. THERE.] **1.** At or in what place; hence, in what situation, position, or circumstances; — used interrogatively; as, *where* can we expect to find a welcome, if not among our kin?
God called unto Adam, . . *Where* art thou? *Gen.* iii. 9.
2. At or in which place; at the place in which; hence, in the case or instance in which; — used relatively.
That place *where* first she was so happy. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Where your treasure is, there will your heart be. *Matt* vi. 21.
Where one on his side fights, thousands will fly. *Shak.*
3. To what or which place; hence, to what goal, result, or issue; whither; — used interrogatively and relatively.
But *where* does this tend? *Goldsmith.*
Lodged in sunny cleft,
Where the cold breezes come not. *Bryant.*
4. From what place or source; as, *where* did he get his suspicions? "Showing their births and *where* they did proceed." *Shak.*
☞ *Where* is often used pronominally with or without a preposition, in elliptical sentences for *a place in which*, *the place in which*, or *what place*.
The star . . . stood over *where* the young child was. *Matt.* ii. 9.
The Son of man hath not *where* to lay his head. *Matt.* viii. 20.
Within about twenty paces of *where* we were. *Goldsmith.*
Syn. — See WHITHER.
where away? *Naut.*, in what direction? — a query in response to a call from a lookout that something, as land, has been sighted.
where, *conj.* Whereas.
And fight and die is death destroying death;
Where fearing dying pays death servile breath. *Shak.*
where, *n.* Place; situation. *Obs. or Colloq.*
Finding the nymph asleep in secret *where*. *Spenser.*
where'a-bout' (hwâr'ă-bout') } *adv.* **1.** About where;
where'a-bouts' (-ă-bouts') } near what or which place; — used interrogatively and relatively; usually in the form *whereabouts*; as, *whereabouts* did you meet him?
2. Concerning which; about which. "The object *whereabout* they are conversant." *Hooker.*
where'a-bouts', *n. sing.* Also **where'a-bout'.** The place where a person or thing is; as, they knew his *whereabouts*.
A puzzling notice of thy *whereabout*. *Wordsworth.*
where-as' (hwâr-ăz'), *conj.* **1.** Considering that; it being the case that; since; — implying a recognition of facts, sometimes followed by a different statement, and sometimes by inferences or something consequent; and often used to introduce a preamble, as to laws, contracts, etc., which is the basis of declarations, affirmations, commands, requests, or the like, that follow.
2. When in fact; while on the contrary; the case being in truth that; — implying opposition to something that precedes; as, he claimed victory, *whereas* he was defeated.
Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who are most notoriously ignorant? *whereas* true zeal should always begin with true knowledge. *Sprat.*
3. Where. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Home she came, *whereas* her mother blind
Sat in eternal night. *Shak.*
Home she came, *whereas* her mother blind
Sat in eternal night. *Spenser.*
4. Although. *Obs. & R.* *Gen.* xviii. 27 (*Douay Ver.*).
where-at' (-ăt'), *adv.* **1.** At which; upon which; whereupon; — used relatively.
They vote; *whereat* his speech he thus renews. *Milton.*
2. At what; — used interrogatively; as, *whereat* are you offended?
where-by' (-bī'), *adv.* **1.** By which; — used relatively.
"The means *whereby* I live." *Shak.*
2. By what; how; — used interrogatively. *Now Rare.*
Whereby shall I know this? *Luke* i. 18.
where'fore (hwâr'fōr; 201), *adv. & conj.* [*where* + *for*.]
1. For which reason; so; — used relatively.
[The Lord] rested the seventh day: *wherefore* the Lord blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it. *Ex.* xx. 11.
2. For what reason; why; — used interrogatively.
But *wherefore* that I tell my tale. *Chaucer.*
Wherefore didst thou doubt? *Matt.* xiv. 31.
Syn. — See THEREFORE.
where'fore (hwâr'fōr), *n.* The reason; cause. *Colloq.*
"The whys and *wherefores* of her sister's moods."
Mrs. Humphry Ward.
where-from' (hwâr-frŏm'), *adv.* [*where* + *from*.] From which; from which or what place; as, an event *wherefrom* sprang great results.
where-in' (-ĭn'), *adv.* **1.** In which; in which place, thing, time, respect, or the like; — used relatively.
Her clothes *wherein* she was clad *Chaucer.*
There are times *wherein* a man ought to be cautious. *Swift.*
2. In what; — used interrogatively.
Yet ye say, *Wherein* have we wearied him! *Mal.* ii. 17.
3. In so far as (with implication of compensation). *Obs.*
Wherein our entertainment shall shame us
We will be justified in our loves. *Shak.*
where'in-to' (hwâr'ĭn-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** Into which; — used relatively. *Emerson.*
2. Into what; — used interrogatively.
where'ness (hwâr'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of having a place; ubiety; situation; position.
A point hath no dimensions, but only a *whereness*. *Grew*
where-of' (hwâr-ŏv'; -ŏf'), *adv.* **1.** Of which; of whom; formerly, also, with or by which; — used relatively.
Edward's seven sons, *whereof* thyself art one. *Shak.*
Let it work like Borgias' wine,
Whereof his sire, the Pope, was poisoned. *Marlowe.*
2. Of what; — used interrogatively.
Whereof was the house built? *Johnson*
3. Whereto; to what end or purpose. *Obs.* *Langland.*
where-on' (-ŏn'), *adv.* **1.** On which; — used relatively.
O fair foundation laid *whereon* to build. *Milton.*
2. On what or, formerly, on whom; — used interrogatively; as, *whereon* do we stand?
3. Whereof; — used relatively. *Obs.* *Lydgate.*
where'so-ev'er (hwâr'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* [Cf. AS. *swā hwǽr swā*.] In, to, or, formerly, from, whatsoever place; wherever.
where-through' (hwâr-thrōō'), *adv.* Through, by, or, rarely, by means of, which. "*Wherethrough* that I may know." *Chaucer.*
Windows, . . *wherethrough* the sun
Delights to peep, to gaze therein on thee. *Shak.*
where-to' (-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** To which; — used relatively.
"*Whereto* we have already attained." *Phil.* iii. 16.
Whereto all bonds do tie me day by day. *Shak.*
2. To what; to what place, purpose, end, or the like; — used interrogatively. "*Whereto* tends all this?" *Shak.*
where-un'der (-ŭn'dĕr), *adv.* Under which.
where'up-on' (hwâr'ŭ-pŏn'), *adv.* **1.** Upon which; in consequence of, or after, which; whereon; — used relatively.
The townsmen mutinied and sent to Essex; *whereupon* he came thither *Clarendon*
2. Whereon; — used interrogatively.
wher-ev'er (hwâr-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* At, to, in, or, with *from*, from, whatever place; wheresoever; as, *wherever* he is or goes; *wherever* he comes from.
where-with' (hwâr-wĭth'; -wĭth'; *cf.* HEREWITH) } *adv.*
where'with-al' (hwâr'wĭth-ôl') }
1. With which; — used relatively.
The love *wherewith* thou hast loved me. *John* xvii. 26.
Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? *Ps.* cxix. 9.
where'with-al', *n.* Also, less commonly, **wherewith.** That with which anything can be purchased or done; — generally with *the*; as, he had n't the *wherewithal* for a dinner.
[The builders of Babel], still with vain design,
New Babels, had they *wherewithal*, would build. *Milton.*
The *wherewith* to meet excessive loss by radiation. *H. Spencer*
wher'ry (hwĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Orig. uncert.] *Naut.* Any of various light boats; as: **a** A long light rowboat, sharp at both ends, used, esp. in England formerly, to transport passengers on rivers and about harbors. **b** A narrow open racing or exercise boat rowed by one person with sculls. **c** A large light barge, lighter, or fishing boat varying in type in different parts of Great Britain; specif., a broad-beamed light-draft cargo or passenger boat with sharp stem and stern, little freeboard, and, usually, a single gaff sail without a boom; — called also *Norfolk wherry*. *Eng.*
wher'ry, *v. t. & i.*; WHER'RIED (-ĭd); WHER'RY-ING. To carry in, or to sail or propel, a wherry.
whet (hwĕt), *v. t.*; WHET'TED; WHET'TING. [AS. *hwettan*; akin to D. *wetten*, G. *wetzen*, OHG. *wezzen*, Icel. *hvetja*, Sw. *vätja*, and AS. *hwæt* vigorous, brave, OS. *hwat*, OHG. *waz* (also *was*) sharp, Icel. *hvatr* bold, active, Sw. *hvass* sharp, Dan. *hvas*, Goth. *hwassaba* sharply, and perh. to Skr. *cud* to impel, urge on.] **1.** To sharpen by rubbing on or with some substance, as a piece of stone; to sharpen by attrition; as, to *whet* a knife or scythe.
The mower *whets* his scythe. *Milton.*
Here roams the wolf, the eagle *whets* his beak. *Byron.*
2. To make sharp, keen, or eager; to excite; stimulate; as, to *whet* the appetite, the courage, anger.
Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Cæsar. *Shak.*
3. To preen (the wings). *Rare.*
to whet on, to w. forward, to urge on or forward; to instigate. — **to w. one's whistle,** to wet one's whistle. *Obs.*
whet, *n.* **1.** Act of whetting.
2. That which whets or sharpens; esp., an appetizer, as a drink of liquor. "Sips, drams, and *whets*." *Spectator.*
3. A turn or spell of work between two whettings of the scythe in mowing; hence, an attempt; try; also, a time; occasion. *Dial. Eng.* "I 'll bear it this *whet*." *C. Brontë.*
wheth'er (hwĕth'ĕr), *pron. & a.* [ME. *whether*, AS. *hwæðer*; akin to OS. *hweðar*, OFries. *hweder*, OHG. *hwedar*, *wedar*, G. *ueder*, conj., neither, Icel. *hvārr* whether, Goth. *hwaþar*, Lith. *katras*, L. *uter*, Gr. κότερος, πότερος, Skr. *katara*, from the interrogative pronoun, in AS. *hwā* who. See WHO; cf. EITHER, NEITHER, OR, *conj.*] **1.** Which (of two); which one (of two); — used interrogatively and relatively. *Archaic.*
Now choose yourself *whether* that you liketh. *Chaucer.*
Whether of them twain did the will of his father? *Matt.* xxi. 31.
2. Either (of two). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Whether had he no helm ne hawbergh. *Sir Gawain.*
the whether, nevertheless. *Obs. Scot.* — **w. or no,** in either case; in any case; as, I will go *whether or no*.
wheth'er, *conj.* A particle used to indicate that what follows is an alternative. Its correlative, indicating a second or contrasting alternative, is *or* or *or whether*. When this contrasting alternative is the negative of the first, it is sometimes expressed simply by *not* or *no* after the correlative, and sometimes omitted as being implied by the *whether* of the first. *Whether* is used: **1.** To introduce a direct question. *Obs.*
Whether is not this the sone of a carpenter? *Wyclif.*
2. To introduce an indirect question, or a clause of indirect discourse. "You have said; but *whether* wisely or no, let the forest judge." *Shak.*
And now who knows
But you, Lorenzo, *whether* I am yours? *Shak.*
3. To introduce alternative condition; — here having the force of: in case; if.
For *whether* we live, we live unto the Lord; and *whether* we die, we die unto the Lord. *Rom.* xiv 8.
But *whether* thus these things, or *whether* not;
Whether the sun, predominant in heaven,
Rise on the earth, or earth rise on the sun, . . .
Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid. *Milton.*
whet slate. A variety of slate used for sharpening cutting instruments; novaculite.
whet'stone' (hwĕt'stōn'), *n.* [AS. *hwetstān*.] A stone, natural or artificial, for whetting edge tools. Some are used dry; others are lubricated with water or oil.
The dullness of the fool is the *whetstone* of the wits. *Shak.*
to give, get, etc., the whetstone, to give, get, etc., a prize for extravagance in lying. *Obs.*
whew (hwū; hū), *n. & interj.* A sound like a half-formed whistle, usually expressing astonishment, scorn, etc.
whew, *v. i.* **1.** (*pron.* hwū, wū) To whistle with a shrill pipe, like a plover. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
2. To utter the interjection *whew*.
whey (hwā), *n.* [AS. *hwæg*; cf. D. *wei*, *hui*, Fries. *weye*, LG. *wey*, *waje*.] The serum, or watery part, of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, or curd, esp. in the process of making cheese.
whey'ey (hwā'ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or containing, whey; resembling whey; wheyish.
whey'face' (-fās'), *n.* A face pale or pallid, as from fear, or one having such a face. — **whey'faced'** (-fāst'), *a.*
which (hwĭch), *pron. & a.* [ME. *which*, *whilk*, AS. *hwilc*, *hwylc*, *hwelc*, from the root of *hwā* who + *līc* body; hence properly, of what sort or kind; akin to OS. *hwilik* which, OFries. *hwelik*, D. *welk*, G. *welch*, OHG. *welīh*, *hwelīh*, Icel. *hvīlīkr*, Dan. & Sw. *hvilken*, Goth. *hwileiks*, *hwēleiks*; cf. L. *qualis*. See WHO, LIKE, *a.*; cf. SUCH.] An indeclinable pronominal word, used both substantively and adjectively, as singular or plural, and for either persons or things. It is: **1.** An interrogative, used both in direct and indirect questions, to ask for or concerning one or more of a group or number, esp. among several individuals of a class; as, *which* man is it? *which* is the house? he asked *which* route he should take; *which* is best, to live or to die? "*Which* of you convinceth me of sin?" *John* viii. 46. Formerly also: What sort of? "*Whiche* lordes beth this shrewes [are these rascals]!" *Langland.*
2. A simple relative, introducing an added qualification or statement, sometimes a restriction of its antecedent. See under 1st THAT, 3. It is used: **a** For *who* or *whom*, referring to persons. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Our Father, *which* art in heaven. *Matt.* vi. 9.
b Now referring chiefly to animals, things, or ideas, its antecedent being sometimes a phrase or clause.
And when thou fail'st — as God forbid the hour! —
Must Edward fall, *which* peril heaven forfend! *Shak.*
The temple of God is holy, *which* temple ye are. 1 *Cor.* iii. 17.
The snow was three inches deep and still falling, *which* prevented him from taking his usual ride. *Irving.*
c Sometimes with its antecedent following.
And, *which* is worse, all you have done
Hath been but for a wayward son. *Shak.*
d Formerly sometimes: (1) Adjectively: Of what sort or kind. "And *which* they weren and of what degree." *Chaucer.* (2) Together with a personal pronoun, as, "*which* . . . *he*" = "*who*;" and "*which* . . . *his*" = "*whose*;" as in "The kynges dere sone, . . . *which* alwey for to don wel is *his* wone." *Chaucer.* Cf. 1st THAT, 3 a. (3) In the phrase *the which*, and, by way of definiteness or emphasis, in *which that*, *the which that*, *which as*.
That worthy name by *the which* ye are called? *James* ii. 7.
e Dialectically, as an expletive, merely introductory; as in, "*Which* the same I would rise to explain." *Bret Harte.*
☞ *Which*, referring to a series of preceding sentences, or members of a sentence, may have *all* joined to it adjectively. "All *which*, as a method of proclamation, is very convenient." *Carlyle.*
3. A compound relative or indefinite pronoun, standing for *any one which*, *whichever*, *that which*, *those which*, *the . . . which*, and the like; as, take *which* you will.
Syn. — See WHO.

whence-ev'er (hwĕns-ĕv'ĕr), *adv. & conj.* Whencesoever. *R.*
whence'forth' (hwĕns'fōrth'), *adv* Whence. *Obs.*
whench. † QUENCH.
whene. † QUEEN, QUEME.
when-e'er' (hwĕn-ĕr'; -ār'; 115), *adv. & conj.* Contr. of WHENEVER. [*out*, under COMING, *n.*
when issued. See *for the coming*
whenne. † WHEN. [*Obs.*
whenne, *adv. & conj.* Whence.
whennes, whennus. † WHENCE.
whense. Whence. *Ref. Sp.*
when'so', *adv.* Whensoever. *Obs. or R.* [ER.
whesoder. † WHETHER, WHITHwheol. † WHEEL. [WHERE.
wher. † were, form of BE; wher. Var. of WHERE, whether. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wherble. † WARBLE.
wherbole. † CUIR-BOUILLI.
where (*dial.* wâr, wēr), *pron., adv., & conj.* [See WHETHER.] Whether. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
where. † CHOIR; WAR; *were*, form of BE. [which. *Obs.*
where'a-gainst', *conj* Against
where's-way', *a* (*n.* Whereabouts. *Scot. & Dial.*
wher-e'er' (hwâr-ār'; -ĕr'; 115), *adv.* Wherever; — a poetical contraction. [*Obs.*
where'hence', *adv.* Whence.
where-in'so-ev'er (hwâr-ĭn'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *adv* In whatever matter, respect, or the like.
wheremid, *adv.* Wherewith. *Obs.*
whereoffen, *adv.* Whereof. *Obs.*
where-out', *adv.* Out of which; whence. *Now Rare.* [*R.*
where-o'ver, *adv.* Over which. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wher'so (hwâr'sō), *adv.* Wheresoever. *Archaic.*
where'so-e'er' (-ār'; -ār'; 115), *adv.* Wheresoever; — a poetical contraction. [*Obs.*
where'some, *adv.* Wherever.
where'som-ev'er (hwâr'sŭm-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* Wheresoever. *Obs. or Dial.* [THROUGH. *Obs.*
wherethorough, *adv.* = WHEREthrough.
where-til', *adv.* To what end; why. *Obs.* [*Obs. or Dial.*
where'un-til', *adv* Whereto.
where'un-to' (hwâr'ŭn-tōō'; hwâr-ŭn'tōō), *adv.* Whereto. *Archaic.* [*Obs.*
where'up, *adv.* Whereupon.
wherf. † WHARF.
wherl'i-cote. † WHIRLICOTE.
wher'ret, wher'rit (wĕr'ĭt). Obs. or dial. Eng. of WORRIT.
wher'ret (*dial.* wĕr'ĭt), *n.* A box on the ear; a thump. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wher'ry-man (hwĕr'ĭ-măn), *n.* One who rows passengers in a wherry for hire. *Eng.*
wherso, *pron.* Whichever. *Obs.*
whert. † QUART, health.
wherve. Var. of WHARVE.
wherve, *n. t.* [AS. *hwiorfan*, *hweorfan*, *hwyrfan*, fr. *hweorfan* to turn.] To turn; change. *Obs*
whes. † WHOSE.
whese. † WHEEZE.
whest. † QUEST.
whestion. † QUESTION.
whete. † WET, WHEAT.
wheth'en, *adv.* Whence. *Obs.*
wheth'er. † WHITHER
wheth'er-ing (hwĕth'ĕr-ĭng), *n.* The retention of the afterbirth in cows. *Dial. Eng.*
wheth'er-so(-sō), wheth'er-some (-sŭm), *pron.* Whichever *Obs.*
whet'ile (hwĕt'ĭl), *n.* [Cf. WHITTLE, WITWAL.] The green woodpecker. *Dial. Eng*
whetstone slate. Whet slate.
whet'ten (hwĕt'n), *v. t.* To whet; to sharpen. *Obs.*
whet'ter (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that whets. [whets. *Obs.*
2. A tippler; one who drinks]
whengh (hwŭ). Var. of WHEW.
whew. † HUE.
whew (hwū; *dial. Eng. also* wū), *v. i.* **1.** To move quickly; to fly. *Dial. Eng.*
2. To hustle about. *Dial. U. S.*
whew duck. The widgeon. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
whew'ell-ite (hū'ĕl-īt), *n.* [After Prof. W. *Whewell* of Cambridge, Eng.] *Min.* Calcium oxalate, $CaC_2O_4·H_2O$, in colorless or white monoclinic crystals.
whew'er (hwū'ĕr; wū'-), *n.* [Cf. WHEW to whistle.] The European widgeon. *Local, Eng.*
whewt (wūt), *n. & v.* Whistle; shout; whine *Dial. Eng.*
whey (wā; wĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of QUEY.
whey'beard' (-bērd'), **whey'-bird'**, *n.* The European whitethroat. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
wheygh (hwā). Var. of WHEW.
whey cure. Treatment with whey as a drink and in baths.
whey'ish, *a.* Somewhat like whey. — **whey'ish-ness**, *n.*
whey whig. A drink of whey made aromatic with herbs and usually fermented. *Dial. Eng.*
whey'worm', *n.* A kind of pimple or pustule. *Obs.* — **whey'-wormed'**, *a. Obs.*
whf. *Abbr.* Wharf.
whi. † WHY; WIE, person.
whi, *n.* Neigh. Cf. WHEREE. *Obs.*
whi'ba (hwĭ'bä; wĭ'bä), *n.* [Ar. *wabah*.] See MEASURE.
whib'lin. † QUIBLIN.
whicche, whiche, *n.* = HUTCH, a chest, box, ark. *Obs.*

which is which? which is the particular one spoken of? — a colloquial phrase common when one is unable to distinguish between two or more objects, and also used relatively; as, you say these men are John and James. *Which is which?* I do not know *which is which.*

which-ev'er (hwĭch-ĕv'ẽr) } *pron. & a.* Whether one or
which'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ẽr) } another; whether one or the other; that one (of two or more) which; as, *whichever* road you take, it will lead you to town.

whid'ah bird, whid'ah finch (hwĭd'ä). [Alteration of *widow bird*, on assumption that it was properly named from *Whydah* in Dahomey.] Any of various African weaver birds of the subfamily Viduinæ. The males, though not larger than a canary, have drooping tail feathers often a foot in length. They are mostly black with white or buffy markings. Many are kept as cage birds, as the **paradise whidah bird** (*Vidua*, or *Steganura, paradisea*).



Paradise Whidah Bird (*Vidua paradisea*) Male.

whif (hwĭf), *n.* Any of various flounders, as in Europe the marysole (*Lepidorhombus whiffiagonis*) or in the West Indies several species of the genus *Platophrys.*

whiff (hwĭf), *n.* [ME. *weffe* vapor, whiff, prob. of imitative origin; cf. Dan. *vift* a puff, gust, W. *chwiff* a whiff, puff.] **1.** A quick puff or slight gust of air, esp. one conveying some odor. "The rank *whiff's* from their skins." *Sir John Chardin.*

With the *whiff* and wind of his fell sword
The unnerved father falls. *Shak.*

2. A sudden expulsion of tobacco smoke, or the like, from the mouth.

The skipper, he blew a *whiff* from his pipe. *Longfellow.*

3. An inhalation of tobacco smoke or the like; a "drinking" of tobacco; hence, sometimes, a drink (of liquor). *Obs.* **4.** A hasty glimpse; also, an instant. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **5.** A kind of narrow, open, wooden, usually outrigged sculling boat. *Local, Eng.*

whiff, *v. t.;* WHIFFED (hwĭft); WHIFF'ING. **1.** To expel or puff out in a whiff or whiffs; to exhale, as tobacco smoke; hence, to smoke (a pipe, cigar, or the like).

2. To carry or convey by a whiff, or as by a whiff; to puff or blow away; as, the breeze *whiffed* the fog away.

3. To inhale or draw in, as air or tobacco smoke; to "drink" (tobacco); also, to drink (liquor). *Obs.*

whiff, *v. i.* **1.** To emit whiffs, as of smoke; to puff. **2.** To fish with a hand line, with the bait near the surface.

whif'fet (hwĭf'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* **1.** A little whiff or puff. **2.** A small or insignificant person. *Colloq., U. S.*

whif'fle (hwĭf'l), *v. i.;* WHIF'FLED (-ld); WHIF'FLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *whiff* to puff.] **1.** To blow unsteadily or in gusts; to shift, turn, or veer about; — said of the wind. **2.** To change from one opinion or course to another; to use evasions; to vacillate; to be fickle.

A person of *whiffling* and unsteady turn of mind. *I. Watts.*

3. To idle; trifle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

whif'fle, *v. t.* **1.** To disperse, emit, or expel with or as if with a whiff or puff; to scatter. **2.** To wave or shake quickly. *Rare.* **3.** To cause to whiffle, or vacillate. *Rare.*

whif'fler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who whiffles, or frequently changes his opinion or course; one who uses shifts and evasions in argument; an idle talker; an idler; trifler.

Every *whiffler* in a laced coat who frequents the chocolate house shall talk of the constitution. *Swift.*

2. The golden-eye. *Local, U. S.*

whif'fle-tree' (-'l-trē'), *n.* [*whiffle*, v. i. + *tree.* Cf. WHIPLETREE.] A whippletree.

Whig (hwĭg), *n.* [Said to be from *whiggam*, a term used in Scotland in driving horses, *whiggamore* a Scotch Presbyterian (see WHIGGAMORE, 1), contr. to *whig.*] **1.** [*l. c.*] A Scotch Presbyterian or Covenanter. *Contemptuous. Obs.* **2.** *Eng. Politics.* One of a political party which grew up in England in the 17th century, in the reigns of Charles I. and II., during the great contests respecting the royal prerogatives and the rights of the people. Those who supported the king in his high claims were called *Tories*, and the advocates of popular rights, of parliamentary power over the crown, and of toleration to Dissenters, were, after 1679, called *Whigs.* In later times the points of difference between the parties frequently changed, but the names were retained until changed from *Tory* to *Conservative* and from *Whig* to *Liberal* (see LIBERAL, *a.*, 7). The *Whigs* may be loosely described as the party of change toward democracy and the *Tories* as the party of conservatism. **3.** *Amer. Hist.* **a** A friend and supporter of the American Revolution; — opposed to *Tory* and *Royalist.* **b** One of a political party in the United States formed about 1834 from a fusion of the National Republicans and other elements opposed to the Democrats. It elected William Henry Harrison, 1840, and Zachary Taylor, 1848, to the presidency. About 1856 it became hopelessly disrupted over the slavery issues.

Whig, *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, Whigs.

whig'ga-more (hwĭg'ä-mōr; 201), *n.* [See WHIG.] *Scot.* **1.** Orig., a drover, esp. one of the inhabitants of the southwestern part of Scotland who used to drive to Leith for supplies; hence [*also cap.*], one of a band composed largely of these people that in 1648 marched to Edinburgh to oppose the king, Duke of Hamilton, and court party. **2.** Later, one opposed to the court party, or, by extension, any Scotch Presbyterian; — used in contempt.

Whig'ger-y (hwĭg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* The principles or practices of Whigs, esp. of the English Whigs; Whiggism.

Whig'gish (-ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Whigs, in any sense; partaking of, or characterized by, the principles of Whigs. — **Whig'gish-ly,** *adv.* — **Whig'gish-ness,** *n.*

Whig'gism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles or characteristics of Whigs, esp. of the English Whigs.

while (hwīl), *n.* [AS. *hwīl;* akin to OS. *hwīl, hwīla*, OFries. *hwīle*, D. *wijl*, G. *weile*, OHG. *wīla, hwīla, hwīl*, Icel. *hvīla* a bed, *hvīld* rest, Sw. *hvila*, Dan. *hvile*, Goth. *hweila* a time, and prob. to L. *quies* rest, and perh. to Gr. καιρός the proper time or season. Cf. QUIET, WHILOM.] **1.** A space of time, esp. when short and marked by some action or happening; a time; as, one *while* we thought him innocent. "All this *while.*" *Shak.*

This mighty queen may no *while* endure. *Chaucer.*

[Some guest that] hath outstaid his welcome *while. Coleridge.*

I will go forth and breathe the air a *while. Longfellow.*

Woven in one noontide's *while. Daniel Rock.*

2. Time used in doing something; labor; pains; — now only in the phrase *worth while*, or *worth one's while.*

Satan . . . cast him how he might quite her *while. Chaucer.*

at whiles, at times; at intervals.

And so on us *at whiles* it falls, to claim
Powers that we dread. *J. H. Newman.*

— **the while, the whiles,** in or during the time that; meantime; while. *Tennyson.*

What shall I do *the while*? where bide? how live? *Shak.*

while, *conj.* [See WHILE, *n.*] **1.** During the time that; as long as; whilst; as, *while* I write, you sleep. "*While* I have time and space." *Chaucer.*

2. At the same time that; — often used with much the adversative force of *although;* as, *while* respected, he is not liked; *while* a great musician, he is a greater painter.

3. Until; till. *Obs. or Dial.*

Fast, and welcome, sir, *while* hunger make you eat. *Marlowe.*

while as, while that, during or at the time that; while. *Obs.*

while, *prep.* Until; till. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

while, *v. t.;* WHILED (hwīld); WHIL'ING (hwīl'ĭng). [Perh. due to confusion with *wile.*] To cause to pass away, esp. pleasantly or without irksomeness; to spend or pass; — usually followed by *away.*

The lovely lady *whiled* the hours away. *Longfellow.*

Syn. — WHILE, BEGUILE are here compared with reference to the passing of time. To WHILE (usually *away*) is to cause to pass (esp.) pleasantly; BEGUILE commonly suggests relief from tedium or irksomeness; as, "They can *while* away an hour very agreeably at a card table" (*Lamb*); "and, skilled in legendary lore, the lingering hours *beguiled*" (*Goldsmith*); "Others . . . *beguiled* the little tedium of the way with penny papers" (*Hawthorne*). See AMUSE, ALLURE.

whiles (hwīlz), *adv.* [See WHILE, *n.*, -WARD, -WARDS.] **1.** Meanwhile; meantime. *Rare.*

The good knight *whiles* humming to himself *Scott*

2. Sometimes; at times. *Scot. & Dial. Eng. Scott.*

whiles, *conj.* During the time that; while. *Archaic or Dial.*

Agree with thine adversary quickly, *whiles* thou art in the way with him. *Matt.* v. 25.

whi'lom (hwī'lŭm), *adv.* [AS. *hwīlum*, prop. at times, dative pl. of *hwīl;* akin to G. *weiland* formerly, OHG. *hwīlōm.* See WHILE, *n.*] Formerly; once; of old; erewhile; at times. *Obs. or Archaic. Spenser.*

Whilom, as olde stories tellen us,
There was a duke that highte Theseus. *Chaucer.*

whi'lom, *a.* Former; sometime; as, his *whilom* associates.

whilst (hwīlst), *adv. & conj.* [From WHILES; cf. AMONGST.] While; — now chiefly British.

Whilst the emperor lay at Antioch. *Gibbon*

the whilst. *Obs. or Archaic.* **a** In the meantime. **b** While.

whim (hwĭm), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hvima* to wander with the eyes, *vim* giddiness, Norw. *kvima* to whisk or flutter about, to trifle, Dan. *vimse* to skip, whisk, jump from one thing to another, Sw. dial. *hvimsa* to be unsteady, dizzy.] **1.** A sudden turn of events or odd happening. *Obs.*

2. A sudden turn or start of the mind; a capricious notion; a humor; caprice; fancy. *Churchill.*

3. Any of various machines for hoisting; specif., a device, used esp. for raising ore or water from mines, having a large vertical drum (on which the rope is wound) with one or more radiating arms or beams to which a horse or horses, etc., may be yoked; — called also *whin, whimsey, whim gin.*

Syn. — Freak, whimsey, vagary, fancy. See CAPRICE.

whim, *v. i.;* WHIMMED (hwĭmd); WHIM'MING. To be giddy or whimsical or freakish; — sometimes with indefinite *it.*

whim'brel (hwĭm'brĕl), *n.* [Prob. of imitative origin. Cf. WHIMPER.] A European curlew (*Numenius phæopus*), allied and similar to the Hudsonian curlew of America; — so called in distinction from the larger or true curlew of Europe (*N. arquata*). Applied also to other small curlews.

whim'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*whim* + 1st *-ling.*] One given to whims; hence, a weak, childish person; a child.

Go, *whimling*, and fetch two or three grating loaves. *Beau. & Fl.*

whim'my (hwĭm'ĭ), *a.* Full of whims; whimsical.

whim'per (-pẽr), *v. i.;* WHIM'PERED (-pẽrd); WHIM'PER-ING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. G. *wimmern.*] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice; as, a child *whimpers.*

Was there ever yet preacher but there were gainsayers that spurned, that wrinced, that *whimpered* against him? *Latimer*

whim'per, *n.* A low, whining, broken cry; a low peevish sound, expressive of complaint or grief.

whim'sey, whim'sy (-zĭ), *n.; pl.* -SEYS (-zĭz); -SIES (-zĭz). [See WHIM.] **1.** A whim; freak; caprice.

Men's folly, *whimsies*, and inconstancy. *Swift.*
The *whimseys* of a feverish brain. *Bancroft.*

2. A mining whim. See WHIM, *n.*, 3.

3. *Glass Blowing.* A support on which the table of crown glass is laid while it is detached by shears from the ponty and before it is put into the annealing oven.

whim'si-cal (-zĭ-kăl), *a.* [From WHIMSEY.] **1.** Full of whims; actuated or characterized by a whim or whims; freakish. "A *whimsical* insult," *Macaulay.*

My neighbors call me *whimsical. Addison.*

2. Odd; queer; fantastic; as, a *whimsical* situation.

Syn. — Quaint, capricious, fanciful, fantastic.

— **whim'si-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **whim'si-cal-ness,** *n.*

whim'si-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being whimsical; whimsicalness; also, usually *pl.*, anything whimsical, as a speech or action.

whim'sy (hwĭm'zĭ), *n.* A whim. Var. of WHIMSEY.

whim'sy, *a.* Whimsical. *Poetic.*

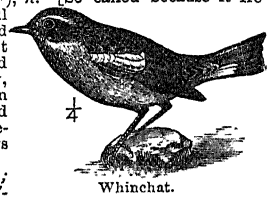
whim'wham' (-hwăm'), *n.* [Formed from *whim* by reduplication.] **1.** A whim; whimsey; freak.

2. A whimsical thing or device; a trinket; gimcrack.

whin (hwĭn), *n.* [ME. *whyn(ne)*; cf. W. *chwyn* weeds, a weed.] **a** Gorse; furze. "Through the *whins*, and by the cairn." *Burns.* **b** The rest-harrow. **c** Woadwaxen.

whin'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Cf. WIMBERRY, WINEBERRY.] The English bilberry. *Dial. Eng.*

whin'chat' (hwĭn'chăt'), *n.* [So called because it frequents *whins.*] A small European saxicoline bird (*Pratincola rubetra*). It is mottled brown and buff above, buff below, with white markings on the wings and above and below the eyes. It frequents grassy meadows and sings well.



Whinchat.

whine (hwīn), *v. i.;* WHINED (hwīnd); WHIN'ING (hwīn'ĭng). [ME. *whinen*, AS. *hwīnan* to make a whistling, whizzing sound; akin to Icel. *hvīna*, Sw. *hvina*, Dan. *hvine*, and prob. of imitative origin. Cf. WHINNY, *v. i.*] To utter a low plaintive nasal sound, esp. in complaint or distress; to moan with a childish noise; hence, to complain or to beg in a mean or unmanly way; to moan basely.

The hounds were . . . staying their coming, but with a *whining* accent, craving liberty. *Sir P. Sidney.*

A wretched, puling fool,
A *whining* mammet. *Shak.*

whine, *v. t.* To utter or express with a whine, plaintively, or in mean or unmanly complaint, appeal, or the like.

whine, *n.* A plaintive somewhat prolonged sound, usually expressive of distress or complaint; as, the *whine* of a begging dog; also, a nasal tone of childish or weak or mean complaint; as, the *whine* of a beggar; hence, mean or unmanly complaint.

whin'ny (hwĭn'ĭ), *a.* Abounding in whin, gorse, or furzes.

A fine, large, *whinny*, . . . unimproved common. *Sterne.*

whin'ny (hwĭn'ĭ), *v. i.;* WHIN'NIED (-ĭd); WHIN'NY-ING (-ĭ-ĭng). [Of imitative origin, akin to *whine.*] To utter the ordinary call or cry of a horse; to neigh.

whin'ny, *n.; pl.* WHINNIES (-ĭz). The ordinary cry or call of a horse; a neigh.

whin sill. A sill or intrusive sheet of whinstone, esp. a remarkable one of great extent, in the north of England.

whin'stone' (hwĭn'stōn'), *n.* [Perh. *whin* gorse + *stone.*] Basaltic rock; also, among miners, any of various other dark resistant rocks, as chert or diabase. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

whin'yard (-yärd), *n.* [Cf. dial. *whinger;* perh. fr. AS. *hwīnan* to whiz (cf. WHINE, *v.*).] **1.** A short sword or hanger. *Obs.* **2.** [From the shape of the bill.] **a** The shoveler. *Local, Eng.* **b** The pochard. *Local, Eng.*

whip (hwĭp), *v. t.;* WHIPPED (hwĭpt) or WHIPT; WHIP'PING. [ME. *whippen* to overlay, as a cord, with other cords; perh. a var. of *wippen* to tremble, move up and down, which is prob. akin to G. & D. *wippen* to shake, to move up and down, Sw. *vippa*, Dan. *vippe* to swing to and fro, to shake, to toss up, and L. *vibrare* to shake. Cf. VIBRATE.] **1.** To move, take, pull, snatch, jerk, or the like, suddenly and forcibly; — usually followed by a preposition or an adverb, as *into, out, up, off*, and the like; as, he *whipped* the coin into his pocket. "She, in a hurry, *whips* up her darling under her arm." *L'Estrange.*

He *whips* out his pocketbook every moment. *Walpole*

2. To strike with a lash, whip, rod, or anything slender and lithe; to lash; beat; as, to *whip* a horse, or a carpet.

3. Specif.: **a** To punish by whipping (in sense 2); to flog; as,

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whick (*dial.* wĭk). Obs. or dial. var. of QUICK. [OF QUICKEN, *n.*]

whick'en (wĭk'n). Dial. Eng.

whick'er (hwĭk'ẽr; wĭk'ẽr; -ẽ), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. G. *wiehern.*] To neigh; whinny; bleat; also, snigger. *Scot. & Dial.*

whick'haw' (wĭk'hô'), *n.* [See WHITLOW.] Whitlow. *Dial. Eng.*

whid (*Scot.* hwĭd; hwĭd), *n & v.* [Cf. AS. *cwide* a saying.] Lie; fib. *Obs. or Scot*

whid (hwĭd; hwīd), *n. & v.* Whisk; frisk; — of nimble, noiseless movement. *Scot.*

whid, *n* Word. *Obs. Cant.*

whid'ah, *n.* A whidah bird.

whid'der (hwĭd'ẽr; hwīd'ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WHITHER, *n. & v.*

whider. † WHITHER.

whie. † QUEY, WHY.

whiel. † WHEEL. [WHEW, *v. i.*

whiew(hwū; wū). Dial.Eng. of

whiff'er, *n.* One that whiffs.

whiff'ing, *n.* Act or manner of fishing with a hand line near the surface; also, the tackle used. [WHIFFLETREE.

whif'fle (hwĭf'l), *n.* Short for **whiff'fle,** *n.* [Cf. ME *wyffe* battle-ax, AS. *wifel* a dart.] A weapon, prob. either a kind of battle-ax or a long sword. *Obs*

whif'fler (-lẽr), *n.* A soldier or officer equipped with a whiffle, or weapon, esp. one who instructed recruits and kept order on a march; hence, one of those clearing the way for a procession. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

whif'fler-y (-ĭ), *n.* Actions or characteristics of a whiffler; frivolity; trifling. [*Eng.*

whiff (hwĭf), *n.* A whiff *Dial.*

whig (hwĭg), *v. t.* To move steadily on; to jog along. *Scot.*

whig (hwĭg; wĭg), *n.* [See WHEY.] Whey; buttermilk; sour milk; a beverage of whey and herbs. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Whig'gar-chy (hwĭg'är-kĭ), *n.* [*Whig* + *-archy.*] Government by Whigs *Rare.*

whight. † WIGHT, *a.*

Whig'ling, *n* A petty Whig; — used in contempt.

whig'ma-lee'rie, *n.* **whig'ma-lee'ry** (hwĭg'mä-lē'rĭ). A gimcrack; knickknack; also, a whim; vagary; fancy. *Scot.*

whig'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

whihee. † WHEEHEE. [etc.]

whik, whiken, whikly. †QUICK,

whilde. † WILD.

while † WHEEL; WILE; WILL, *v.*

while, *a.* Quondam. *Obs.*

while, *adv.* Sometimes; at times. *Obs.* [time. *Obs.*

while, *v. i.* To pass away, as

while'as', *conj.* As long as. *Obs*

while'meal', *adv.* By turn. *Obs*

whilen. † WHILOM.

whil'end. *a.* Also **whil'end-ly.** Temporary; transitory. *Obs.*

while'ness, *n.* Change; vicissitude. *Obs.*

whil'ere', *adv.* [*while* + *ere.*] A little while ago; erewhile. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.*

whilk (wĭlk). *n. & v.* [Cf. Icel. *hvelfr* shrill, Norw. dial. *kvell* whining.] Yelp. *Dial. Eng.*

whilk, *n.* [Cf. dial. *willock, willie*, the common guillemot.] A scoter. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

whilk (*dial.* hwĭlk, wĭlk, hwŭlk), *pron.* Which. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

whil'la-bal-loo (hwĭl'ä-bä-lōō), *n.* A hullabaloo. *Scot. & Ir.*

whil'la-loo (hwĭl'ä-lōō), **whil'li-lew** (-ĭ-lōō), *n.* A commotion; hubbub *Scot & Ir.*

whil'ly (hwĭl'ĭ; hwĭl'ĭ), *v. t.* To cajole; wheedle; gull. *Scot*

whil'ly-wha (-hwŏ), *v. t. & i.* To wheedle; cajole; flatter. *Scot.* — *n & a.* Cajoling; flattering; also, a deceitful flatterer. *Scot.*

whil'ock (hwĭl'ŭk), *n.* A little while. *Scot.*

whi'lom (hwī'lŭm), *conj.* While. *Obs. or Scot.* [WHILES.

whiles. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

whilte. † QUILT.

whilt'er (hwĭl'tẽr), *n.* See 4th CHECKER, 2.

whily. † WILY.

whim (hwĭm; wĭm). Dial. Eng. var. of WHEEM, *a.*

whim (hwĭm), *v. t.* To influence or turn aside, as by a whim.

whim (hwĭm; wĭm), *n.* [Cf. WHIMBREL.] The European widgeon. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

whim'ble (hwĭm'b'l; wĭm'b'l). Var. of WIMBLE, a brace.

whim gin. = WHIM, *n.*, 3.

whim'per, *v. t.* To utter in a low, whining tone. [*Sp.*

whim'perd. Whimpered. *Ref.*

whim'per-er, *n.* One who whimpers. [*perring, p. pr.*

whim'per-ing-ly, *adv.* of *whimper.*

whim'ple. † WIMPLE.

whim'sey, *v. t.* To fill with whimseys, or whims; to make fantastic; to craze. *Rare.*

whim'sied (hwĭm'zĭd), *a.* Filled with whimseys. *Obs.*

whimsy board. A board on which to carry objects for sale. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

whim'sy-ca'do, *n.* A whimsey.

whin. Var. of WHEEN, *n.*

whin, *n.* Whinstone. *Dial. Eng.*

whin (hwĭn). *n.* [Cf. hat WHIM.] *Mach.* A whim or winch.

whin'chack'er. whin'check', *n.* The whinchat. *Local, Eng.*

whin'cow' (hwĭn'-, wĭn'-, hw ŭ n'- ; -k o u', -kōō'), *n.* A whin, or furze, bush. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

whin'dle (*dial.* wĭn'l), *v. i.* To whine: whimper. *Obs. or Dial.*

whine. *adv.* Whence. *Obs.*

whin'er (hwĭn'ẽr), *n.* One that whines.

whinge (hwĭnj; wĭnj), *n. & v.* [Cf. WHINE, *v.*] Whine; whimper. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

whing'er (hwĭng'ẽr), *n.* [See WHINYARD.] A whinyard; a dirk. *Obs.*

whiniard. † WHINYARD.

whin'ing-ly (hwĭn'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *whining*, p. pr.

whink (wĭnk). Var. of WINK, a crank handle, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

whinnack. Var. of WHINNOCK, a pail. etc. *Dial. Eng.*

whin'nel. Var. of WHINDLE.

whin'ner (hwĭn'ẽr; wĭn'ẽr), *v. i.* To whinny. *Dial.*

whin'ner (hwĭng'ẽr), *v. i.* To whizz along or past. *Scot*

whin'nock (wĭn'ŭk), *v. i.* To whine; whimper. *Dial. Eng.*

whin'nock, *n.* [Cf. WHINNOCK, *v. i.*, WHINE, *v.*] A puny, delicate creature; also, a whimperer. *Dial. Eng.*

whin'nock (wĭn'ŭk), *n.* A pail; also, a leather bottle. *Diol. Eng.*

whin sparrow. The hedge sparrow. *Scot.*

whip, *adv.* Quickly; in an instant. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

to *whip* a naughty child. **b** To force, urge, or drive by whipping (in sense 2); to make go with or as with a whip; as, to *whip* a top. "For without moral force to *whip* it into action, the achievements of the intellect would be poor indeed." *John Tyndall.* **c** To belabor with stinging or biting words; to lash with sarcasm, abuse, or the like.

They would *whip* me with their fine wits. *Shak.*

4. To thresh; to beat out, as grain, by striking; as, to *whip* wheat. *Dial.*

5. To beat (eggs, cream, or the like) into a froth, as with a whisk, fork, or the like.

6. To fish (a body of water) with rod, line, and artificial fly, the motion being likened to that employed in using a whip

Whipping their rough surface for a trout. *Emerson.*

7. To gather together or hold together for united action, in the manner of a party whip. See WHIP, *n.*, 5.

8. To hoist or purchase by a whip. See WHIP, *n.*, 10.

9. To conquer; to defeat, as in a contest. *Slang.*

10. To overlay (a cord, rope, or the like) with other cord, rope, or the like, going round and round it; to wrap; — often with *about*, *around*, or *over*.

Its string is firmly *whipped* about with small gut *Moxon*

11. To wind, wreathe, or bind, about something; as, to *whip* string about the end of a fishing rod.

12. To overhand lightly; specif., to form (a fabric) into gathers by loosely overcasting the rolled edge with fine stitches and drawing up the thread; as, to *whip* a ruffle.

to whip in, to drive in, or keep from scattering, as hounds in a hunt; hence, to collect, or to keep together, as members of a party, for legislative action. — **to w. the cat.** **a** To practice extreme parsimony. *Dial. Eng.* **b** To go from house to house working by the day, as itinerant tailors and carpenters do. *Dial.* — **to w. the Devil round**, *or* **around, the stump**, to effect by indirect means, or by a subterfuge, what cannot be accomplished directly. *Colloq. or Slang.*

whip (hwĭp), *v. i.* **1.** To move nimbly; to start, turn, go, pass, or the like, quickly, or suddenly; to whisk; as, he *whipped* around the corner.

With speed from thence he *whipped*. *Sackville*

2. Specif.: To thrash about flexibly in the manner of a whiplash; as, flags and pennants *whipping* in the wind.

3. To fish by whipping the water. Cf. WHIP, *v. t.*, 6.

whip, *n.* [ME. *whippe*. See WHIP, *v. t.*] **1.** A quick movement; a sudden rush or start; hence, an instant; moment; occasion. *Obs. or Scot.*

2. An instrument consisting usually of a lash attached to a handle, or of a handle and lash forming a flexible rod, used in whipping or lashing of any kind, as in driving a horse, in punishing an animal or a person, in spinning a whip top, etc.; also, a stroke or cut with or as with a whip.

For who would bear the *whips* and scorns of time? *Shak.*

3. *pl.* A whipping. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

4. One who handles a whip; specif.: **a** A coachman; a driver of horses; as, a good *whip*. **b** A huntsman who whips in the hounds; a whipper-in.

5. *Eng. Politics & (Rare) U. S. Politics.* **a** A person, as a member of Parliament, appointed to enforce party discipline, and secure the attendance of the members of a party at any important session, esp. for voting. He also usually obtains pairs for members who cannot be present to vote, keeps count of the votes, and keeps the party leader advised of the opinions and intentions of members. **b** A call made on members of a legislative party to be in their places at a given time, as when a vote is to be taken.

6. A dish made by whipping, or beating, cream, eggs, etc.

7. In the rocket life-saving apparatus, a double or endless line, rove through a block with a tail attached to it, and used to haul the hawser, on which is slung the breeches buoy or the like, aboard the wrecked ship.

8. A whipping motion; a thrashing about; as, the *whip* of a tense rope or wire which has suddenly parted; also, the quality of being whiplike or flexible; flexibility; suppleness; as, the *whip* of the shaft of a golf club.

9. *Mach.* **a** One of the arms or frames of a windmill, on which the sails are spread. **b** The length of such an arm reckoned from the shaft.

10. A purchase consisting of a single block and a small rope, for lifting light articles; — called specif. *single whip*. A similar purchase with two blocks is called a *double whip*.

11. *Mech.* Any of various pieces that operate with a quick vibratory motion, as a spring in certain electrical devices for making a circuit, or a rocking lever actuated by the prolong in certain piano actions. See ACTION, *Illust.*

12. *pl.* A whippletree. *Dial. Eng.*

13. An attack of sickness. *Scot.*

14. Money contributed or collected in equal amounts among a company of persons, esp. for liquor. *Dial. Eng.*

15. *Naut.* See PENNANT, 2 **a**.

whip and spur, using both whip and spur; hence, with the utmost haste. — **w. upon (a) whip**, a whip (tackle) on the fall of another. Cf. LUFF UPON LUFF.

whip'cord' (hwĭp'kôrd'), *n.* **1.** A kind of hard-twisted or braided cord, sometimes used for making whiplashes.

2. A cord made of animal intestines; catgut

3. A hard-woven worsted fabric with fine close diagonal cords or ribs on the face.

whip crop. Any of several European shrubs or trees the stems of which are used for whipstocks, as the whitebeam, the wayfaring tree, and the guelder-rose.

whip'graft' (hwĭp'grăft'), *v. t.* To perform whip grafting. See GRAFTAGE, *Illust.*, ROOT GRAFTING.

whip graftage *or* **grafting.** Also **whip graft.** Graftage or grafting in which a cleft or slit is made in the end of both scion and stock in the direction of the grain, forming a kind of tongue, so that the tongue of each may be inserted in the slit of the other. See GRAFTAGE, *Illust.*

whip hand. The hand holding the whip in driving; hence, advantage; mastery; as, to have or get the *whip hand*.

whip'lash' (hwĭp'lăsh'), *n.* The lash of a whip.

whip'per (hwĭp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that whips; esp., an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping. *Now R.*

2. One who operates a whip in unloading a ship. *Eng*

3. *Spinning.* A kind of simple willow.

4. A machine to beat clay before grinding in the pug mill.

5. Something unusually fine or effective. *Obs. Slang.*

whip'per-in', *n.*; *pl.* WHIPPERS-IN (hwĭp'ẽrz-ĭn'). **1.** A huntsman who keeps the hounds from wandering, and whips them in, if necessary.

2. A parliamentary whip. See WHIP, *n.*, 5 **a**. *Eng.*

whip'pet (hwĭp'ĕt; *dial., northern Eng.*, wĭp'ĭt), *n.* One of a breed of dogs originating among the colliers of northern England, used chiefly for coursing and racing. It resembles the greyhound, but is smaller, and was derived probably from crosses of terriers and Italian greyhounds later modified by greyhound blood. Called also *race dog*.

whip'ping (hwĭp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WHIP. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that whips; as: **a** A beating; flogging. **b** Overcasting; also, overstitching. **c** Act of one that whips a stream in fishing.

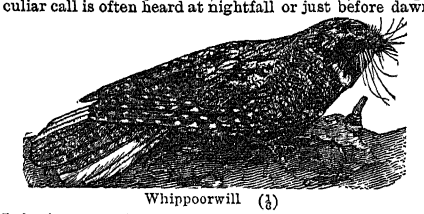
2. Material used to whip, or bind; as: **a** *Naut.* Small stuff with which a rope end is whipped. **b** Pitched twine binding together a golf-club head and shaft, or the like.

whipping post, a post to which offenders are tied to be legally whipped.

whip'ple-tree' (-'l-trē'), *n.* [Cf. WHIP, WHIFFLETREE.] **1.** The pivoted or swinging bar to which the traces, or tugs, of a harness are fastened, and by which a carriage, a plow, or the like, is drawn; a whiffletree; swingletree; singletree.

2. The cornel tree. *Obs. Chaucer.*

whip'poor-will' (-pōōr-wĭl'), *n.* [From its call.] **1.** A nocturnal bird (*Antrostomus vociferus*) of the eastern United States and Canada, allied to the European nightjar. Unlike the nighthawk, it is seldom seen, but its peculiar call is often heard at nightfall or just before dawn.



Whippoorwill ($\frac{1}{6}$)

It is nine to ten inches long and spotted, barred, and vermiculated with black, brown, and buffy. The terminal half of the outer tail feathers is white, and there is a crescent on the throat, white in the male and buffy in the female. Cf. CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW and POORWILL.

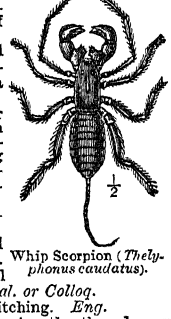
2. **a** The moccasin flower. *Local, U. S.* **b** A mottled variety of cowpea.

whip'saw' (hwĭp'sô'), *n.* A kind of narrow ripsaw, tapering from butt to point, with hook teeth, and averaging from 5 to 7½ feet in length, used by one or two men.

whip'saw', *v. t.* **1.** To saw with a whipsaw.

2. To defeat in, or to cause to lose, two different bets at the same turn or in one play, as at faro; hence, to worst in two ways at once; esp., in speculation, to cause to buy high and sell low, or vice versa.

whip scorpion. Any of numerous arachnids belonging to *Thelyphonus* and allied genera. They somewhat resemble true scorpions, but have a long slender bristle, or lashlike organ, at the end of the body, and no sting.



Whip Scorpion (*Thelyphonus caudatus*). ½

whip'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Shaped like the lash of a whip; long, slender, round, and tapering; as, a *whip-shaped* root or stem.

whip snake. Any of various slender snakes. Specif.: **a** A bright green South American tree snake (*Philodryas viridissimus*) having a long and slender body. It is not venomous. Called also **emerald whip snake.** **b** The coachwhip snake.

whip'stitch' (hwĭp'stĭch'), *n.* **1.** A tailor. *Contemptuous.*

2. Anything hastily put or stitched together or composed. *R. Dryden.*

3. A small bit; esp., a small interval of time; an instant; a minute. *Dial. or Colloq.*

4. *Agric.* Act or process of whipstitching. *Eng.*

whip'stitch', *v. t.* **1.** To sew by passing the thread over and over; to overcast; whip; as, in *Bookbinding*, to *whipstitch* the back folds of a book or pamphlet.

2. *Agric.* To rafter; to plow in ridges, as land. *Eng.*

whip'worm' (hwĭp'wûrm'), *n.* [So called from its shape.] A nematode worm (*Trichocephalus dispar*) often found parasitic in the human intestine. Its body is thickened posteriorly, but is very long and threadlike anteriorly.

whir (hwûr), *v. i.*; WHIRRED (hwûrd); WHIR'RING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. D. *hwirre* to whirl, and E. *hurr*; perh. influenced by *whirl*.] To move, fly, revolve, or the like, quickly with a buzzing or whizzing sound; to whiz.

The partridge bursts away on *whirring* wings *Beattie.*

whir, *v. t.* [See WHIR to whiz.] To move or hurry along with a whizzing sound *Rare. Shak.*

whir, *n.* A buzzing or whizzing sound due to rapid motion; as, the *whir* of wings or of a spinning wheel.

whirl (hwûrl), *v. t.*; WHIRLED (hwûrld); WHIRL'ING. [ME. *whirlen*, prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. & Sw. *hvirfla*, Dan. *hvirvle*, akin to D. *wervelen*, G. *wirbeln*, freq. of the verb seen in Icel. *hverfa* to turn. Cf. WHARF, WARBLE, WHORL.]

1. To turn round rapidly; to cause to rotate or revolve with velocity; as, to *whirl* a top.

He *whirls* his sword around without delay. *Dryden.*

2. To remove or carry quickly with or as with a revolving motion; as, the wind *whirls* along the dead leaves.

See, see the chariot, and those rushing wheels,
That *whirled* the prophet up at Chebar flood *Milton.*

3. To hurl with or as with a revolving motion. *Obs.*

Syn. — See TWIRL.

whirl, *v. i.* **1.** To revolve or rotate with great speed; to gyrate. "The *whirling* year." *J. H. Newman.*

The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about. *Dryden.*

2. To move, go, pass, or the like, hastily or swiftly.

But *whirled* away to shun his hateful sight. *Dryden.*

3. *Engin.* To turn around while bent considerably out of true through the effect of centrifugal force; — said of a shaft revolving at an excessive speed, called the **critical** speed, at which the centrifugal force of the revolving shaft, already slightly deflected by gravity, etc., is just sufficient to overcome the elastic resisting forces of the material of the shaft, and so, the centrifugal force increasing with the deflection, other things being equal, the shaft eventually swings around considerably bent.

whirl, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *hvirvel*, Sw. *hvirvel*, Icel. *hvirfill* the crown of the head, G. *wirbel* whirl, crown of the head, D. *wervel*, also AS. *hwirfel* (perh.) whirlpool. See WHIRL, *v. t.*]

1. Rapid rotation, gyration, or circumvolution; hence, rapid or confusing motion; as, the *whirl* of a top, or of a wheel. "In no breathless *whirl*." *J. H. Newman.*

The rapid . . . *whirl* of things here below interrupts not the inviolable rest and calmness of the noble beings above. *South.*

2. Anything that moves with a whirling motion; as, a *whirl* of wind, water, dust, etc. *Carlyle.*

3. The wharve of a spindle *Obs.*

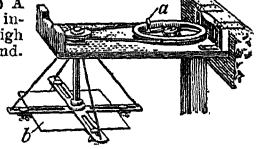
4. *Bot. & Zoöl.* A whorl. *Rare.*

5. A hook or reel of a rope winch, or the rope winch itself, by which the strands of a rope are twisted.

whirl'a-bout' (hwûrl'ȧ-bout'), *n.* **1.** Something that whirls or turns about in a rapid manner; a whirligig.

2. A whale. *Obs.*

whirl'er (hwûr'lẽr), *n.* One that whirls; specif.: **a** A whirling table for coating photographic plates. **b** A hook for twisting hemp into rope yarn. **c** A high twisting or whirling wind. *Dial. or Colloq.*



Whirler **a**, turned by Handle (*a*) to whirl Plate (*b*).

whirl'i-gig' (-ĭ-gĭg'), *n.* [Cf. GIG anything that whirls.] **1.** A child's toy having a whirling or spinning motion, as a teetotum.

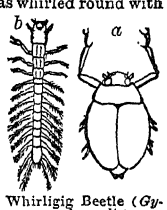
2. Anything having a circular or whirling course or motion; also, a whirling motion or course. "The *whirligig* of time." *Shak.*

With a *whirligig* of jubilant mosquitoes spinning about each head. *G. W. Cable.*

3. Specif.: **a** A carrousel, or merry-go-round **b** A medieval instrument for punishing petty offenders, being a kind of wooden cage in which the offender was whirled round with great velocity. **c** A whirligig beetle.

4. A fanciful trifle or notion. *Scot.*

whirligig beetle. Any of numerous beetles of the family *Gyrinidæ*. Their body is firm, oval or boatlike, and usually dark with a bronzelike luster. They live mostly on the surface of water, and move swiftly about circularly. They also dive and swim rapidly. The larva is aquatic.



Whirligig Beetle (*Gyrinus borealis*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva Nat. size

whirl'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WHIRL. — **whirling dervish.** See DERVISH, 1. — **w. plant**, the telegraph plant. — **w. table.** **a** Any of various apparatus for producing rapid rotary motion, usually horizontal, as to demonstrate certain laws in physics, to coat plates evenly in photography, etc. **b** A potter's wheel.

whirl'pool' (hwûrl'pōōl'), *n.* **1.** An eddy or vortex of water; water moving rapidly in a circle so as to produce a depression or cavity in the center, into which floating objects may be drawn; any body of water having a more or less circular motion caused by its flowing in an irregular channel, by the meeting of opposing currents, or the like.

whip and derry. *Mining.* A hoisting whip used with a derrick.

whip'-bel'ly, *or* **whis'tle-bel'ly, ven'geance.** Thin, weak, or sour, drink; esp., sour beer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

whip'broth', *n.* A beating. *Obs.*

whip'can', *n.* A tippler. *Obs.*

whip'cat', *n.* One who whips the cat (see under WHIP, *v. t.*); esp., an itinerant tailor, carpenter, or other workman. *Dial.*

whip'cat', *a.* Drunken *Obs.*

whip'col' (hwĭp'kŏl'), *n.* [Cf. WHIP to beat (eggs), and Norw dial. *koll* a bowl, Icel *kolla*.] A beverage made of rum, eggs, and cream. *Shet. I.* [willow.]

whipcord willow. The purple

whip crane. A simple form of crane on the principle of the wheel and axle.

whipe (*dial* wīp). Obs. or dial. Eng. of WIPE

whip'fish', *n.* A chætodont fish (*Hemachus macrolepidotus*), of the South Pacific Ocean, in which one of the dorsal fin rays is much elongated

whip gin. = GIN BLOCK.

whip grass An American sedge (*Scleria triglomerata*).

whip handle. **a** The handle of a whip. **b** The whip hand, or advantage. **c** A little or insignificant person. *Obs.*

whip'jack', *n.* A beggar pretending to have been shipwrecked; hence, a rogue or vagabond.

whip'king', *n.* A ruler or maker of kings *Obs.*

whip'mas'ter, *n.* Flogger. *Obs*

whip'pa (hwĭp'ȧ), *n.* A fine large person. *Isle of Man.*

whip'pa-ree' (*-ȧ-rē'*), *n* [Prob. for *whip ray.*] A whip ray.

whippe + WHIP.

whip'per-ee' (hwĭp'ẽr-ē'), *n.* Var. of WHIPPAREE

whip'per-gin'ny, *n.* An old card game; also, a term of contempt, esp. for a harlot. *Obs.*

whip'per-snap'per (hwĭp'ẽr-snăp'ẽr), *n.* A diminutive, insignificant, or presumptuous person. *Colloq.*

whip'pet (*dial.* wĭp'ĭt), *n.* [Cf. E. WHIP, *n.*, or W *gwib* quick course or motion, *gwibad* that flies about, vagabond.] A spry or puny creature; — applied chiefly to women and children. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [See -NESS.]

whip'pi-ness (hwĭp'ĭ-nĕs), *n* whipping boy. Formerly, a boy educated with a prince and punished in his stead.

whipping cheer Flogging *Obs.*

whipping top. See 1st TOP, 1.

Whip'ple truss (hwĭp'′l). [After Squire *Whipple* (1804–88), American civil engineer.] See TRUSS, *n.*, *Illust.* (23) [*Obs.*]

whip'post', *n.* Whipping post.

whip'po-will'. Var. of WHIP-POORWILL. [a whip (tackle).]

whip purchase. A whip crane; or likened to a whip

whip'py (hwĭp'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Like 2 Alert; active; quick; nimble. *Scot.*

[Cf. WHIPPET.] A malapert girl or young woman. *Scot. Obs. or R.*

whip ray Any of various sting rays having a whiplike tail.

whip rod. A fishing rod whipped with twine from tip to butt.

whip roll. *Weaving.* A roll or bar, behind the reeds, on which the warp threads rest.

whip row. *Agric.* The row easiest to hoe; hence, advantage. *Colloq., U. S.*

whip'staff' (hwĭp'stăf'), *n. Naut* A bar extending a tiller, for easier steering; a tiller. *Obs*

whip'stalk', *n* Whipstock. *Obs.*

whip'ster. *n.* [*whip* + *-ster*] *Obs. or R.* **1.** A whippersnapper.

2. A wanton; harlot.

3. A sharper.

whip'stick', *n.* A whipstock

whip'stock', *n* A whip handle.

whipt (hwĭpt), *pret. & p. p.* of WHIP. Whipped.

whip'tail', *n.* A whip scorpion.

whip'-tailed', *a.* Also **whiptail.** Having a tail like a whiplash. — **whip-tailed ray.** = WHIP RAY. — **w. scorpion.** = WHIP SCORPION.

whip thread. *Weaving.* In some fabrics, a secondary warp thread which, in the weaving, is twisted around another warp thread to make the fabric firmer. It is used in lappet weaving and in weaving gauze.

whip'-tom'-kel'ly (hwĭp'tŏm'-kĕl'ĭ), *n.* [In imitation of its notes.] A vireo (*Vireosylva calidris barbatula*) of the Bahamas, Cuba, and Florida; — called also *black-whiskered vireo*

whip top. See 1st TOP, 1. [*Eng.*]

whip tree. = WHIPPLETREE

whip yarn. = WHIP THREAD.

whird. Whirred *Ref Sp.*

whirk'en (wẽr'kĕn; wû'kĕn), *n. t.* [Cf. QUERKEN.] To choke; suffocate; also, sob. *Dial. Eng.*

whirl'bat', *n.* + HURLBAT.

whirl'blast', *n.* Whirlwind.

whirl'bone', *n. Obs. or Dial Eng.* **a** The huckle bone. **b** The patella. or kneepan.

whirl'brain', *n.* One who glances from subject to subject. *Rare.*

whirld. Whirled. *Ref Sp.*

whirl drill. *Mech.* A hand drill consisting of a spindle with a small heavy flywheel near the drill end, turned by two twisted strings attached to the other end of the spindle and to the ends of a transverse piece which slides on the spindle.

whirl'er-y, *n.* Whirling. *Obs.*

whirl'fire', *n.* Lightning. *Obs.*

whirl'gig' Var. of WHIRLIGIG.

whirl'i-cote (hwûr'lĭ-kōt), *n.* [Cf. 1st COTE.] A sort of wheeled litter, a heavy carriage or chariot *Obs.*

whirligig mullet. A small mullet (*Querimana gyrans*) of the southern Atlantic coast of the United States. It often swims round and round in schools.

whirl'i-gig'um (hwûr'lĭ-gĭg'-ŭm). **whirl'i-ma-gig'** (-mȧ-gĭg'), **whirl'ma-gee** (hwûrl'mȧ-jē), *n.* A whirligig. *Scot.* [*or R.*]

whirl'-jack', *n.* Whirligig. *Obs.*

whirl'pit', *n.* A whirlpool. *Obs.*

whirlpool nebula. *Astron.* The

2. A sea monster of the whale kind. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. *Her.* = GURGES, 2.

whirl'wind′ (hwûrl′wĭnd′), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hvirfilvindr*, Sw. *hvirfvelvind*, Dan. *hvirvelvind*, G. *wirbelwind*. See WHIRL; WIND, *n.*] **1.** A violent windstorm of limited extent, as the tornado, marked by an inward spiral motion of the air with an upward current in the center, and usually a rapid progressive motion, a vortex of air; — applied by some meteorologists to the larger rotary storms also. Cf. CYCLONE.

The swift dark *whirlwind* that uproots the woods. *Bryant.*

2 A violent rush or coursing likened to a whirlwind. "The *whirlwind* of hounds and hunters." *Macaulay.*

whish (hwĭsh), *n.* **a** A whizzing or swishing sound; a swish. **b** *Phon.* An aspirated hiss, as *sh*. *A. J. Ellis.*

whish, *v. i.*; WHISHED (hwĭsht); WHISH'ING. To move with a whizzing or swishing sound; to whiz or swish.

whisk (hwĭsk), *n.* [Prob. for *wisk*, and of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *visk* a wisp; akin to Dan. *visk*, Sw. *viska*, D. *wisch*, OHG. *wisc*, G. *wisch*. In sense 1 from the v.] **1.** Act of whisking; a quick sweeping or brushing motion, as of something light; a sudden puff or whiff.

This first sad *whisk*
Takes off thy dukedom; thou art but an earl. *J. Fletcher*

2. A small bunch of grass, straw, twigs, hair, or the like; esp., such a bunch used for brushing or lightly sweeping; hence, a small brush or broom, as for brushing clothes, etc.
3. A small culinary instrument made of wire, or the like, for whisking or beating eggs, cream, etc.
4. A kind of cape, part of a woman's dress. *Obs. Pepys.*
5. A plane for trimming the chimes of a cask.
6. An impertinent fellow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

whisk, *v. t.*; WHISKED (hwĭskt); WHISK'ING. [Cf. Dan. *viske*, Sw. *viska*, G. *wischen*, D. *wisschen*, also AS. *weorian* to wipe. See WHISK, *n.*] **1.** To sweep or brush with a light rapid motion; as, to *whisk* dust; to *whisk* a coat.
2. To beat or whip lightly; as, to *whisk* eggs into froth.
3. To move, pass, carry, or the like, with a quick sweeping motion; to whip; as, to *whisk* out one's handkerchief; to be *whisked* through the country at high speed.

He that walks in gray, *whisking* his riding rod. *J Fletcher.*

whisk, *v. i.* To move nimbly and quickly; to make a sudden agile movement; as, to *whisk* away.

whisk broom. A whisk. See WHISK, *n.*, 2.

whisk'er (hwĭs′kẽr), *n.* **1.** One that whisks or is used in whisking, as a small brush or broom, a rod, or the like.
2. Chiefly in *pl.* **a** Formerly, the hair of the upper lip; a mustache. "Hoary *whiskers* and a forky beard." *Pope.* **b** That part of the beard which grows on the sides of the face, or on the chin, or on both; as, side *whiskers*.
3. A hair of the beard.
4. One of the long projecting hairs or bristles growing near the mouth of a cat or other animal.
5. *Naut.* Usually in *pl.* Either of two bars or rods extending on either side of the bowsprit, to spread the jib and flying jib guys; — called also **whisker boom.**

whisk'ered (hwĭs′kẽrd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with whiskers; having or wearing whiskers.

Our forefathers, a grave, *whiskered* race. *Cowper.*

2. Formed into whiskers. *Rare.*
3. Having elongated hairs, feathers, or bristles on or about the cheeks. "The *whiskered* vermin race." *Grainger.*

whiskered auk *or* **auklet,** a North Pacific auklet (*Æthia pygmæa*) having filamentous white feathers on the sides of the head. — **w. bat,** a small bat (*Myotis mystacinus*), of Europe and Asia, having a fringe of long hairs on its upper lip.

whis'ky } (hwĭs′kĭ), *n.* [Ir. or Gael. *uisge* water (prob.
whis'key } akin to E. *water*) in *uisgebeatha* whisky, properly, water of life. Cf. USQUEBAUGH.] A distilled alcoholic liquor made from any of various grains, esp. in Scotland, Ireland, and the United States; also, a similar liquor distilled from potatoes. See DISTILLED LIQUORS. In the United States whisky is generally distilled from rye, wheat, or maize. In Scotland and Ireland it is often made from malted barley, and when distilled in the old-fashioned pot stills from malt dried over open fires it has a smoky flavor. New whisky is colorless and raw of taste, but by storing in oak casks becomes mellow, at the same time extracting coloring matter from the wood. The content of alcohol by weight varies from about 40 to 54 per cent. Much liquor sold as whisky is made by compounding strong alcohol with water and flavoring and coloring materials. *Whisky, or spiritus frumenti*, is defined by the United States Pharmacopœia to be: "An alcoholic liquid obtained by the distillation of the mash of fermented grain (usually of mixtures of corn, wheat, and rye), and at least two years old. . . . Its specific gravity should not be more than 0.930 nor less than 0.917, corresponding, approximately, to an alcoholic strength of 44 to 50 per cent by weight, or 50 to 58 per cent by volume." Under the United States pure food and drug acts of 1906 whisky is defined as: "a distillate, at the required alcoholic strength, from the fermented mash of malted cereals, or from malt with unmalted cereals, and containing the congeneric substances formed with ethyl alcohol which are volatile at the ordinary temperature of distillation, and which give the character to the distillate."

Whisky, *or* **Whiskey, Insurrection,** *or* **Rebellion, the.** *U. S. Hist.* An outbreak, with little disorder, in western Pennsylvania in 1794, resulting from an attempt to enforce an excise law passed in 1791, imposing duties on domestic distilled liquors; — popularly so called. It spread into the border counties of Virginia, but was easily suppressed.

Whisky, *or* **Whiskey, Ring.** *U. S. Hist.* A conspiracy of distillers and government officials during the administration of President Grant to defraud the government of the excise taxes. The frauds were detected in 1875 through the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury, B. H. Bristow, and most of the offenders were convicted.

whisp (hwĭsp), *n.* A flock of snipe.

whis'per (hwĭs′pẽr), *v. i.*; WHIS'PERED (-pẽrd); WHIS'PERING. [AS. *hwisprian*; akin to G. *wispern*, *wispeln*, OHG. *hwispalōn*, Icel. *hviskra*, Sw. *hviska*, Dan. *hviske*; prob. of imitative origin. Cf. WHISTLE.] **1.** To speak softly, or under the breath, so as to be heard only by one near at hand; to utter words or sounds in a whisper.

Whispering tongues can poison truth. *Coleridge.*
All that hate me *whisper* together against me. *Ps.* xli. 7.

2. To make a low sibilant rustling sound, as of a whisper.

The hollow, *whispering* breeze *Thomson.*

whis'per, *v. t.* **1.** To utter in a low and nonvocal tone; to say under the breath; hence, to mention privately and confidentially in or as in a whisper.

They might buzz and *whisper* it one to another *Bentley.*

2. To address or speak to in a whisper, or undertone, as in privacy. "He came to *whisper* Wolsey." *Shak.*

Where gentlest breezes *whisper* souls distressed *Keble*

whis'per, *n.* **1.** A low soft sibilant utterance, which can be heard only by those near at hand; utterance that employs only breath sound without tone; speech without voice. Specif., in phonetics, *whisper* implies not merely speech without voice, but speech with definite contraction of the glottis. In whispering as opposed to speaking aloud, breathed sounds, as *f*, *p*, *t*, etc., remain unchanged, while sounds like *v*, *b*, *d*, etc., which are voiced in speech, are uttered with the glottis contracted, but not sufficiently so to produce voice. There are two degrees of whisper, the *weak*, in which there is a slight narrowing of the whole glottis, and the *strong*, or ordinary form, in which the cord glottis is entirely closed, the breath passing through the cartilage glottis.

The inward voice or *whisper* cannot give a tone. *Bacon.*
Soft *whispers* through the assembly went *Dryden.*

2. Act of communicating, or something communicated, by or as by whispering; a secret or private utterance, word, hint, suggestion, insinuation, or the like. "Cutting honest throats by *whispers*." *Scott.*
3. A low sibilant rustling sound as of whispered speech. "The *whispers* of the leaves." *Tennyson.*

whis'per-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that whispers.
2. A tattler; a talebearer; hence, a backbiter; slanderer.

A *whisperer* separateth chief friends *Prov* xvi 28.

whis'per-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WHISPER, *v.* — **whispering bells.** = CALIFORNIA YELLOW BELLS. — **w. gallery** *or* **dome,** a gallery or dome of such form that sounds produced in certain parts are concentrated by reflection from the walls so that feeble sounds are audible at an extraordinary distance. The most celebrated is that of St. Paul's, London. — **w. pectoriloquy,** *Med.*, pectoriloquy in which the whispering voice of the patient is distinctly heard.

whist (hwĭst), *interj.* [Cf. G. *st! pst! bst!* Cf. HUSH, *v. t.*] Be silent; be still; hush; silence.

whist, *v. t. & i.* [From WHIST, *interj.*] To hush or silence; to quiet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

whist, *a.* [Cf. WHIST, *v. & interj.*] Silent; mute; still; quiet; — chiefly predicative.

The winds are *whist* and the owl is still. *J. R. Drake.*

whist, *n.* [From WHIST, *interj.*] A card game for four players (those opposite being partners), played with a pack of 52 cards. The cards are dealt one at a time, and the last card, which belongs to the dealer, is turned to determine the trump suit for that hand. The highest card of the suit led, or the highest trump, if any, in each trick determines the winner of that trick. A player must follow suit if possible. Partners score one for each trick they take in excess of six. Partners holding three of the four honors (ace, king, queen, and knave of trumps) score two points; holding four, score four points. Tricks are scored before honors. In **short whist** five points make a game; in **long whist,** ten points make a game; in **American whist,** so-called, honors are not counted and seven points make a game. Whist is also played commonly in America for continuous points, without counting honors. See DUPLICATE WHIST, PROGRESSIVE WHIST; cf. BRIDGE, MORT.

whis'tle (hwĭs′l), *v. i.*; WHIS'TLED (-ld); WHIS'TLING (-lĭng). [AS. *hwistlian* to hiss; akin to Sw. *hvissla*, Dan. *hvisle*, Icel. *hvīsla* to whisper, and E. *whisper*. See WHISPER.] **1.** To make a kind of shrill musical sound, or series of sounds, by a more or less forcible expulsion of the breath, with the tongue, lips, and teeth in a certain position, the pitch of the sound being varied by changing this position, esp. by motion of the tongue.
2. To emit or utter from the mouth or beak a sound like a whistle, as birds
3. To make by means of some device a sound like a whistle; as: **a** To sound a wind or steam whistle; to blow on a whistle (see WHISTLE, *n.*, 3). **b** To play on a reed, fife, or flute. *Chiefly Scot.* **c** To make a shrill sound by blowing through an orifice formed by the fingers or hands.
4. To move, pass, go, or the like, with a shrill sound; to make a sharp shrill sound; as, a bullet *whistled* past.

The wild winds *whistle*, and the billows roar *Pope*

to whistle down the wind, to talk, argue, urge, or the like, to no purpose. *Colloq.* — **to w. for,** to call by whistling; hence, *Colloq.*, to demand, but fail to get; as, he may *whistle for* his money. — **to w. for a wind,** *Naut.*, to make a low sibilant sound to induce a breeze to spring up or freshen, an old superstitious practice general among seamen.

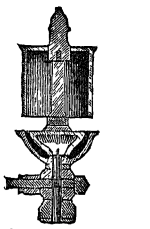
whis'tle, *v. t.* **1.** To form, utter, or modulate by whistling; as, to *whistle* a tune or an air.
2. To send, signal, or call by or as by a whistle.

I wish he could *whistle* you here to-day. *Lockhart.*
3. To send, dispatch, or shoot with a whizzing or whistling sound, as an arrow or bullet.

to whistle off. a To dismiss by or as by a whistle; — a term in hawking. "As a long-winged hawk, when he is first *whistled off* the fist, mounts aloft." *Burton.* **b** Hence, in general, to turn loose; to abandon; dismiss.

I 'ld *whistle* her *off*, and let her down the wind
To prey at fortune. *Shak.*

whis'tle (hwĭs″l), *n.* [AS. *hwistle* a pipe, flute. See WHISTLE, *v. i.*] **1.** A sharp, shrill, more or less musical sound, made by the expulsion of the breath in whistling (see WHISTLE, *v. i.*, 1), or by blowing through an instrument giving a similar sound; as, the *whistle* of a boy, of a boatswain's pipe.
2. A shrill sound likened to a whistle (in sense 1); as: **a** The shrill or soughing sound made by wind passing among trees or through crevices, or that made by a bullet, or the like, passing rapidly through the air. **b** The shrill noise (much used as a signal, etc.) made by steam or air escaping through a small orifice, or impinging against the edge of a metallic bell or cup. **c** The shrill note or series of notes of a bird; as, the blackbird's *whistle*.
3. An instrument for producing a shrill sound like a whistle (in sense 1); specif.: **a** An instrument in which air, steam, or the like, is forced into a cavity, or against a thin edge; as, a tin *whistle*; a steam *whistle*. **b** A reed, pipe, or flute. *Scot.*


Steam Whistle, in section.

4. The mouth and throat; — so called as being the organs of whistling. *Colloq.*

Let 's drink . to wet our *whistles*. *Walton*

whis'tler (hwĭs′lẽr), *n.* [AS. *hwistlere*] **1.** One that whistles.
2. Specif., *Veter.*, a roarer that emits a peculiarly shrill sound during respiration, owing to the obstruction to the free passage of air, due to paralysis of one of the laryngeal muscles.
3. Any of various birds, mostly so called from the whistling sound of their wings in flight; as: **a** The ring ouzel. **b** The widgeon. *Local, Eng.* **c** A golden-eye. **d** The golden plover. **e** The black-bellied or gray plover.
4. A large mountain marmot (*Marmota caligata*) of northwestern North America, of a hoary color with blackish head and feet.
5. The whistlefish.

whis'tle-wood′ (hwĭs′l-wo͝od′), *n.* Any tree having an easily separable bark, suiting it for use by boys for making whistles; specif.: **a** In the United States, the striped maple; also, the basswood **a.** **b** In England, the willow, the alder, the sycamore maple, or the rowan tree.

whis'tling (hwĭs′lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WHISTLE. Hence: *n.* [AS. *hwistlung*.] **1.** Act or noise of whistling; a whistle; as, the *whistling* of the wind.
2. *Veter.* A peculiarly shrill sound produced by a horse known as a roarer and due to paralysis of a muscle of the larynx. A similar sound may exist for a short time in horses affected with severe sore throat. See ROARING, *n.*, 2.

whistling buoy. *Naut.* See BUOY, 1. — **w. coot,** the American scoter. *Local, U. S.* — **w. dick.** **a** An Australian shrike thrush (*Colluricincla selbii*). *Tasmania.* **b** The song thrush. *Local, Eng.* — **w. duck.** **a** A golden-eye. **b** A tree duck. **c** The American scoter. — **w. eagle,** a small Australian eagle (*Haliastur sphenurus*). — **w. hawk.** **a** The whistling eagle. **b** A chanting falcon. — **w. kite,** the whistling eagle. — **w. marmot.** = WHISTLER, *n.*, 4. — **w. plover.** **a** The golden plover. **b** The black-bellied plover. — **w. snipe,** the American woodcock. *Local, U. S.* — **w. swan.** **a** A wild swan (*Olor columbianus*) formerly widely distributed in North America and still breeding in some numbers in Alaska and northwestern Canada, migrating to, and wintering in, the United States (on the Atlantic coast, now chiefly in the southern States). It has a soft musical note. **b** The whooping swan. See SWAN, 1. — **w. teal,** a tree duck. — **w. thrush. a** Any of several timaliine birds of the genus *Myiophoneus*, of Asia and the East Indies. They are generally black, glossed with blue, and have a patch of bright blue on each shoulder. Their note is a loud and clear whistle. **b** The song thrush. *Local, Eng.*

whit (hwĭt), *n.* [For *wit*, ME. *wight*, *wiht*, AS. *wiht* a creature, a thing. See WIGHT; cf. AUGHT, NAUGHT.] The smallest part or particle imaginable; a bit; jot; iota; — commonly used in an adverbial phrase in a negative sentence; as, he cared not a *whit*. "Samuel told him every *whit*." 1 *Sam.* iii. 18. "Every *whit* as great." *South.*

So shall I no *whit* be behind in duty. *Shak.*

white (hwīt), *a.*; WHIT'ER (hwīt′ẽr); WHIT'EST (hwīt′ĕst). [ME. *whit*, AS. *hwīt*; akin to OFries. and OS. *hwīt*, D. *wit*, G. *weiss*, OHG. *wīz*, *hwīz*, Icel. *hvītr*, Sw. *hvit*, Dan. *hvid*, Goth. *hweits*, Lith. *szveistì* to make bright, Russ. *svyet* light, Skr. *çvēta* white, *çvit* to be bright. Cf. WHEAT, WHITSUNDAY.] **1.** Of the color of pure snow or sunlight; reflecting to the eye all the rays of the spectrum combined; — the opposite of *black* or *dark*; as, *white* paper. See COLOR.

White as the *whitest* lily on a stream. *Longfellow.*

2. Hence, light or relatively light in color; as: **a** Having a light-colored skin; belonging to the Caucasian race; as, a *white* man. Cf. WHITE PERSON. **b** Very blond or fair. *Chiefly Poetic.* **c** *Silverware.* Unburnished. **d** Wanting in color; ashen; pale; wan; as, lips *white* with fear. **e** Gray, silvery, or hoary; as, *white* hairs.

Your high engendered battles 'gainst a head
So old and *white* as this. *Shak.*

f Colorless or transparent, as clear glass; also, of a light yellow or amber color, as certain wines. **g** Made of silver;

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first spiral nebula, discovered in Canes Venatici; — so called by Lord Rosse in 1845.

whirl'puff′, *n.* A whirling blast. *Obs. or Dial Eng.* [*Obs.*]

whirl'wa'ter, *n.* A waterspout.

whirl'whale′, *n.* A whale. *Obs.*

whirl'wig′, *n.* [Cf. WHIRLIGIG, EARWIG.] A whirligig beetle.

whirl'y-bat′, *n.* A hurlbat. *Obs.*

whirl'y-gig'um (hwûr′lĭ-gĭg′-ŭm), *n.* A whirligig. *Scot.*

whirr. Var. of WHIR.

whir'ret. Var. of WHERRET

whir'rey. = WHERRY. [*Obs.*]

whirr'i-cal, *a.* Light-headed

whir'rick (hwĭr′ĭk), *n.* = WHERRET, a blow. *Obs.*

whirriman, whirry. + WHERRYMAN, WHERRY. [WIRRA *Ir.*]

whir-roo′ (hwĕ-ro͞o′). Var. of **whirry.** + QUARRY.

whir'ry (hwĭr′ĭ), *v. t. & i.* To whir; to whirl away. *Scot.*

whir'tle (hwûr′t'l), *n.* *Mech.* A perforated steel die through which wires or tubes are drawn.

whish (hwĭsh; *dial. also* wĭsh; hwĭsh), *interj. & v. t. & i.* Hush. — *a.* Silent. — *n.* A slight sound, as of one saying "whish," hush. *All Obs. or Scot & Dial.*

whish'ie, whish'ey (hwĭsh′ĭ; hwĭsh′ĭ), *n.* The European whitethroat. *Scot.*

whisht (hwĭsht; wĭsht; *Scot. also* hwĭsht), *interj., a., & v. t & i.* Var. of WHIST. — *n.* A faint sound; a whisper *Both Ir., Scot., & Dial.*

whisk (*dial.* hwĭsk; wĭsk), *n.* Whist. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

whisk (hwĭsk; hwĭsk), *n.* Short for WHISKY. *Scot.* [ing. *Obs.*]

whisk, *a.* Quick; rapid; whisking. *Rare*

whisk'er-age (hwĭs′kẽr-ĕj), *n.* Whiskers

whisk'er-an'do (-ăn′dō), *n.* [From Don Ferolo *Whiskerando*.] A heavily bearded man. *R.* —**whisk'er-an'doed** (-dōd), *a. R.*

Whisk'er-an'dos, Don Fe-ro'lo (dŏn fĕ-rō′lō hwĭs′kẽr-ăn′dōz). The sentimental lover of Tilburina in Sheridan's farce "The Critic." [*Nant.* = WHISKER, 5.]

whisker boom. Usually *pl.* **whisker jumper.** Usually *pl.* *Naut.* Any of the stays leading from the ends of the whiskers to secure them to the cutwater.

whisk'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.

whisk'er-y, *a.* Whiskered.

whis'ket (hwĭs′kĕt; *dial.* wĭs′kĭt), *n.* [Cf. WISKET, WHISK a brush.] **1** A basket; esp., a straw provender basket. *Dial. Eng.* [ing wooden pins.
2. *Mach.* A small lathe for turning

whis'key. Var of WHISKY.

whisk'ey, whisk'y (hwĭs′kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -KEYS; -KIES (-kĭz). [See WHISK, *v. t. & n.*] A light carriage for rapid travel. *Obs or R.*

whisk'in (hwĭs′kĭn), *n.* *Obs.* **1** A shallow drinking bowl.
2. A menial

whisk'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WHISK. Hence: *a.* Sweeping along lightly.

whiskt. Whisked. *Ref. Sp.*

whisk'y (hwĭs′kĭ), *n* The European whitethroat. *Local, Eng. & Scot.* [cherry. *Colloq.*]

whisky cherry. The black

whis'ky-fied. whis'key-fied (hwĭs′kĭ-fīd), *a.* [*whisky* + *-fy*.] Drunk with whisky; intoxicated *Humorous.* [*Obs.*]

whisk'y-frisk'y, *a.* Flighty.

whisky, *or* **whiskey, jack.** **1.** A hydraulic jack; — from the mixture of water and alcohol commonly used in it. *U. S.*
2. The Canada jay.

whisky, *or* **whiskey, liver.** *Med.* Cirrhosis of the liver due to alcoholism. [of WISP.]

whisp (wĭsp). Dial. Eng. var.

whis'perd. Whispered *Ref. Sp.*

whisper glide. See GLIDE, *n.*, 3 a.

whisper glottis See CORD GLOTTIS.

whis'per-hood. *n.* See -HOOD.

whis'per-ing-ly, *adv.* of WHISPERING See -LY.

whis'per-ous-ly (hwĭs′pẽr-ŭs-lĭ), *adv.* Whisperingly. *R.* [*R.*]

whis'per-y (-ĭ), *a.* Whispering.

whis'sle (hwĭs′l; wĭs″l; hwŭs″l) Scot. & dial Eng. of WHISTLE.

whis'sle. Var. of WISSEL. *Scot.*

Whis'son (hwĭs′ŭn; wĭs′-). Scot. & dial. Eng of WHITSUN.

whist'er, *n. t. & i.* Whisper. *Obs.*

whistersnefet. *n.* A buffet; blow *Obs.* [whistled. *Ref. Sp.*]

whis'tl. whis'tld. Whistle,

whis'tle-bel'ly ven'geance. See WHIP-BELLYVENGEANCE. [*Obs.*]

whis'tle-drunk', *a.* Dead drunk.

whistle duck. The American golden-eye. *Local, U. S.*

whis'tle-fish', *n.* A rockling; esp., the three-bearded rockling.

whis'tle-wing', *n.* The American golden-eye

whis'ting-ly, *adv.* of WHISTLING. [WHIST. *Obs.*]

whist'ly (hwĭst′lĭ), *adv.* of Whis-to'ni-an (hwĭs-tō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to William Whiston (1667-1752), an English divine.

whis'tre + WHISTER, whisper.

whit. Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WHITE. [of WHAT.]

whit (hwĭt; hwīt) Scot. var.

whit (hwĭt), *n.* [Imitative] A quick dull sound, as of a bullet impinging on something soft.

white + QUIT, to requite; WIT, *v.*

white (*dial.* wĭt). Obs. or dial Eng var. of WITE, blame.

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as, *white* money; a *white* thimble; *white* ware, or silverware. **h** Blank, as, in printing, a space unmarked by ink. **3.** Bright; shining; — said of burnished steel or iron. **4.** Free from spot or blemish; hence, innocent; pure. "*White* as thy fame, and as thy honor clear." *Dryden.* **5.** Clothed or habited in white; as, *white* friars, also, designating, or belonging to, the Carmelites or other monastic orders whose dress is white; as, a *white* abbey. **6.** Being at white heat (which see).

The French are in a *white* rage about it. *Spectator*

7. Fortunate; happy; favorable; auspicious.

One of the *white* days of his life. *Scott*

8. Regarded with especial favor; favorite; darling. *Obs.*

I am his *white* boy, and will not be gulled. *Ford.*

9. Honest; square-dealing; honorable. *Slang, U. S.* **10.** Appearing fair or good; specious. *Obs.*

☞ The phrases beginning with WHITE, *a.*, are for facility of reference distributed in the *Vocabulary*.

white (hwit), *n.* **1.** The color of pure snow or of pure sunlight, yet not strictly a color, but a composition of all the colors; — the opposite of *black;* whiteness. See COLOR, *n.*, 1.

Finely attired in a robe of *white* *Shak.*

2. Something having the color of snow; something white, or nearly so; specif.: **a** Any white pigment; as, zinc *white*. **b** The albumen surrounding the yolk of an egg. **c** The white part of the ball of the eye surrounding the transparent cornea. **d** The central part of the butt in archery, formerly painted white; hence, the mark aimed at; the bull's-eye. "You hit the *white*." *Shak.*

The public good (which is the *white* I aimed at) *Howell.*

e *pl.* Blank spaces in a printed picture or design; also, the corresponding parts of a plate or mold. **f** A person with a white skin; a member of the white, or Caucasian, races of men. Cf. WHITE PERSON. **g** *pl.* Wing feathers of the male ostrich. *S. Africa.* **h** Silver; as, he has both *white* and yellow (silver and gold). *Dial. Eng.* **i** White drapery; white clothing; — often *pl.;* as, women dressed in *whites*. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **j** = LONG CLOTH. **k** *Railroading.* A white light used in signaling. **3.** Any of numerous butterflies of *Pieris* and allied genera in which the color is usually white. The cabbage butterfly, often known as the *cabbage white*, is an example. **4.** [*cap.*] *pl. It. Hist.* See BIANCHI. **5.** In chess and draughts, the player having the light men.

white of the eye. = WHITE, *n.*, 2 **c**.

white, *v. t.;* WHIT'ED (hwīt'ĕd); WHIT'ING (hwīt'ĭng) [Cf. AS. *hwītan* to make white, *hwītian* to become white.] **1.** To make white; to whiten; whitewash; bleach.

So as no fuller on earth can *white* them. *Mark* ix. 3.

2. Hence, to give a deceptive gloss to; to gloss over.

Whited sepulchers, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of . . . uncleanness *Matt.* xxiii. 27

3. *Print.* To make blank spaces in, as between lines; — often with *out*.

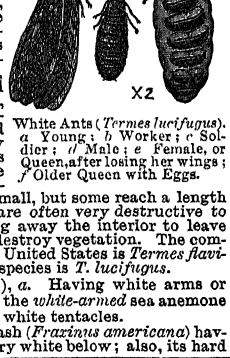
white, *v. i.* To grow white; to whiten. *Obs. or R.*

white admiral. A handsome butterfly (*Basilarchia arthemis*) of the northeastern United States. Its wings are blue-black and crossed by a broad white band.

white alder. **a** Any of several West American alders, as *Alnus rhombifolia*. **b** See CLETHRA. **c** The African cunoniaceous tree *Platylophus trifoliatus*.

white alkali. **1.** *Agr.* A mixture of salts (sodium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, sodium chloride), forming a white deposit in some alkali soils. **2.** *Com.* Refined soda ash.

white ant. Any of numerous pale-colored, soft-bodied social insects of the family Termitidæ (which see); a termite. Each colony consists of several distinct castes, such as workers, soldiers, kings, queens, etc., all of which are wingless except the kings and queens, and these shed their wings after the nuptial flight. The wings are four in number, long, narrow, and somewhat leathery. The mouth parts are fitted for biting. The metamorphosis is incomplete. White ants occur in the temperate zones, but are abundant in tropical regions. Some of the species, as *Termes bellicosus* of southern and tropical Africa, build great nests of clay twenty feet or more in height; others construct large nests on the branches of trees; others tunnel the ground. Most are small, but some reach a length of an inch or more. They are often very destructive to buildings, books, etc., eating away the interior to leave only a shell. Some species destroy vegetation. The common white ant of the eastern United States is *Termes flavipes;* the common European species is *T. lucifugus*.



White Ants (*Termes lucifugus*). *a* Young; *b* Worker; *c* Soldier; *d* Male; *e* Female, or Queen, after losing her wings; *f* Older Queen with Eggs.

white-armed' (hwīt'ärmd'), *a.* Having white arms or armlike organs or parts; as, the *white-armed* sea anemone (*Sagartia leucolena*), having white tentacles.

white ash. **a** An American ash (*Fraxinus americana*) having leaves pale green or silvery white below; also, its hard brownish wood, used for tools, furniture, and interior finishings. Also, sometimes, the green ash. **b** The fringe tree. *Local, U. S.* **c** In Australia, any of several eucalypts, esp. *Eucalyptus coriacea* or *E. fraxinoides*.

white'bait' (hwīt'bāt'), *n.* **a** The young of several species of herrings, esp. of the common herring (*Clupea harengus*), esteemed a delicacy. **b** Any of various other small fishes likened to the European whitebait and used as food; esp.: (1) The icefish in Japan. (2) The young of various fishes of the genera *Galaxias* and *Retropinna*, which appear in large schools in New Zealand rivers and lakes. (3) A small goby (*Lepidogobius lepidus*) of the coast of California. (4) Numerous species of silversides (family Atherinidæ) of both fresh and salt water in the United States.

white'bark' (-bärk'), *n.* **a** Any of several American trees with pale or whitish bark, as the white poplar, white-bark pine, etc. **b** In Australia, the white boree. See BOREE.

whitebark pine. A pine of the western United States (*Pinus albicaulis*) having thin pale brown or creamy white bark and soft brittle wood.

white bass (bās). A North American fresh-water food fish (*Roccus chrysops*) abundant in the region of the Great Lakes and upper Mississippi. It is very similar to the striped bass, but is shorter and more compressed.

white'beam' (hwīt'bēm'), *n.* A European malaceous tree (*Sorbus aria*) having leaves with a white tomentose under surface, corymbose white flowers, and orange-red fruits.

white beech. **a** The common American beech. **b** The hornbeam. *Dial. Eng.* **c** An Australian verbenaceous timber tree (*Gmelina leichardtii*); also, its close-grained white wood, useful for flooring, decks, house fittings, etc. Called also *colonial beech*.

white'-bel'lied (-bĕl'ĭd), *a.* Having white under parts.

white-bellied nuthatch, the white-breasted nuthatch. — **w. seal,** the monk seal. — **w. snipe,** the knot. *Jamaica.* — **w. swallow,** a widely distributed North American swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) which nests in holes in trees. It is iridescent greenish blue above and pure white below.

white birch. **a** The common birch of Europe (*Betula alba*), with white or ash-colored bark. **b** In the United States, the closely related species *B. populifolia;* also, the paper, or canoe, birch (*B. papyrifera*). **c** See BIRCH, 1 **c**.

white'boy (hwīt'boi'), *n.* **1.** A favorite. *Obs.* See WHITE, *a.*, 3. "One of God's *whiteboys*." *Bunyan.*

2. [*cap.*] One of an agrarian association formed among the Irish peasants about 1760, to redress their grievances against their landlords, to resist collection of tithes, etc. They went on night raids, leveling fences, hocking cattle, burning homesteads, etc. They wore white outside shirts in their raids. — **White'boy'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

white'-breast'ed, *a.* Having a white breast.

white-breasted nuthatch, the largest nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*) of the eastern United States.

white buttonwood. A combretaceous tree of southern Florida and tropical America (*Laguncularia racemosa*), having the habit of the mangrove, with thick coriaceous leaves and hoary-tomentose flowers and fruit. Also, sometimes, the common plane, or buttonwood (*Platanus occidentalis*).

white C. A nymphalid butterfly (*Polygonia faunus*) of the northeastern United States having a white, **C**-shaped mark on the under side of the hind wing; also, sometimes, *Polygonia comma*.

white campion. Either of two white-flowered silenaceous plants: **a** A viscid-pubescent European herb (*Lychnis alba*) with fragrant flowers. **b** The American catchfly *Silene stellata*.

white'cap' (hwīt'kăp'), *n.* **1.** **a** The male of the European redstart. **b** The European whitethroat. *Local, Eng.* **c** The European tree sparrow. **2.** A wave crest breaking into white foam. **3.** [*cap.*] A member of a self-appointed vigilance committee attempting by lynch-law methods to drive away or coerce persons obnoxious to it; — so called because some early ones wore white hoods or masks. *U. S.*

— **white'cap'**, *v.* — **white'cap'per** (-kăp'ẽr), *n.*

white cat. A fresh-water catfish (*Ameiurus catus*) of the coastal streams of the eastern and southern United States and, as an introduced species, in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers of California. It is pale olive bluish above and silvery below and reaches a length of two feet.

white cedar. **a** In the United States: (1) A pinaceous tree (*Chamæcyparis thyoides*) somewhat like a juniper, found in cold swamps along the Atlantic coast. Also, its soft wood, largely used for woodenware, shingles, boats, posts, etc. (2) The Lawson cypress. (3) A true cypress (*Cupressus macnabiana*) of California. (4) The Californian juniper. (5) The western arborvitæ. See THUJA. (6) The incense cedar. **b** In Guiana, a balsamaceous tree (*Protium altissimum*); also, its fragrant wood, used for canoes and cabinetwork. **c** In Australia, the China tree or its wood.

white clover. The clover *Trifolium repens*. It is a common ingredient of lawn and pasture grass seed mixtures. The white flowers are a favorite food for bees. Called also *Dutch clover*. The white sweet clover is *Melilotus alba*.

white coral. An ornamental branched coral (*Amphihelia oculata*) native of the Mediterranean.

white'-crest'ed, *a.* Having a white crest.

white-crested black Polish, a fowl. See POLISH, *n.*, **2 a**. — **w. touraco,** a South African touraco (*Turacus corythaix*).

white crop. *Agric.* A crop of grain which loses its green color, or becomes white, in ripening, as wheat, rye, barley, and oats, as distinguished from a *green crop*, or a *root crop*.

white'-crowned' (-kround'), *a.* Having the crown white.

white-crowned pigeon, a large chiefly slate-colored pigeon (*Columba leucocephala*) of Florida and the West Indies, whose head is white above. — **w. sparrow,** a sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) of northern and western North America, allied to the white-throated sparrow. Its head is striped with white and black.

white currant. A garden variety of the common red currant, having white berries.

white damp. A kind of poisonous gas encountered in coal mines, believed to be carbon monoxide.

white'-eared' (hwīt'ērd'), *a.* Having white ears or, in birds, white auricular feathers, or white ear lobes.


White-eared Humming Bird (*Hylocharis xantusi*). ½

white-eared humming bird, a humming bird of the genus *Hylocharis*, as *H. leucotis* of Central America or *H. xantusi* of Lower California. — **w. thrush,** an Australian honey eater (*Ptilotis leucotis*) having white ear tufts.

white elephant. **1.** An albinistic Indian elephant of which more or less of the usual dark pigment is absent from the skin, giving it a pale color. Such elephants are rare, and are venerated in Siam and Burma. **2.** Hence, something requiring much care and expense and yielding little profit; any burdensome possession. *Slang.* **3.** [*cap.*] See ORDER, *n.*, 1 **c**.


White-eye (*Zosterops cærulescens*) ⅓

white'-eye' (-ī'), *n.* **1.** Any of several small Old World singing birds of the genus *Zosterops*, as *Z. palpebrosus* of India, or *Z. cærulescens* of Australia and New Zealand. The eyes are encircled by a ring of white feathers, whence the name. Called also *silvereye, ringeye, bush creeper,* and *white-eyed tit*. **2.** **a** The white-eyed vireo. See VIREO. **b** The European white-eyed duck (*Aythya nyroca*).

white'-eyed', *a.* Having eyes with a white or colorless iris.

white-eyed duck, a widely distributed Old World duck (*Aythya nyroca*) allied to the pochard. — **w. shad,** the gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*). — **w. tit,** the white-eye, 1. — **w. towhee,** a towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus allenî*) of Florida. — **w. vireo.** See VIREO **a**.

white'-face', *n.* **a** A white mark in the forehead of a horse, descending almost to the nose; — called also *white-blaze*. **b** A horse so marked.

white'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* **1.** Having a wan pale face. **2.** White-fronted. "The *white-faced* halls." *Tennyson.* **3.** Having a white-face (which see); as, a *white-faced* horse.

white-faced black Spanish, the black Spanish fowl. — **w. duck,** the blue-winged teal. — **w. glossy ibis.** See GLOSSY IBIS. — **w. hornet.** See HORNET.

white feather. A mark or symbol of cowardice, a white feather in the tail of a cock being considered an indication that he is not a true gamecock. — **to show the white feather,** to betray cowardice or timidity; to back down or out.

White'field'er (hwīt'fēl'dẽr) } *n. Eccl. Hist.* An ad-
White-field'i-an (hwīt-fēl'dĭ-ăn) } herent or follower of George Whitefield (1714–70), a noted evangelist.

white fir. **1.** Any of several West American firs; as: **a** *Abies concolor*, a tree with a narrow, spirelike crown, pale foliage, and soft wood, used for lumber. Called also *California white fir*. **b** *A. grandis*, a lofty tree of the coast region, with long curving branches, deep green leaves, and soft wood. **2.** White deal. *Eng.*

white fire. A composition burning with a brilliant white light, used in pyrotechny, signaling, etc. One formula is saltpeter 24 parts, sulphur 7, realgar 2. Magnesium powder is the basis of some kinds.

white'fish' (hwīt'fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** Any of several salmonoid fishes of the genus *Coregonus*, inhabiting clear lakes and streams of northern North America, Europe, and Asia.


Whitefish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*). 1/10

The largest and most important American species (*C. clupeiformis*) is abundant in the Great Lakes and other lakes to the east and north. It reaches a length of about two feet and is very highly valued as food. The **Rocky Mountain whitefish** (*C. williamsoni*), ranging from Colorado to Vancouver Island, the **Menominee whitefish** (*C. quadrilateralis*), ranging from the Great Lakes to the lakes of New Hampshire and thence northward to Alaska, and the **Sault whitefish** (*C. labradoricus*), ranging from northern New England to Lake Winnipeg and northward, are other important species. The lavaret (*C. lavaretus*) and the schnabel (*C. oxyrhynchus*) are European whitefishes.

2. **a** Locally, any of various other fishes, as the menhaden, the young of the bluefish, the whiting (*Melangus melangus*), the yellowtail, a large minnow (*Mylocheilus caurinus*) of the Columbia River and neighboring streams, and various species of *Argyrosomus*, as the cisco and tullibee. See BLOATER WHITEFISH. **b** The beluga or white whale.

white (hwīt; wĭt), *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* [See THWITTLE.] Cut; whittle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [ROANTREE.]

white adder's-mouth. See ACH-[ADDER'S-MOUTH.

white adder's-tongue The white-flowered dogtooth violet (*Erythronium albidum*).

white agaric. Purging agaric

white allison, white alison. The alpine rock cress (*Arabis alpina*).

white amber. Spermaceti. *Obs.*

white antimony. Valentinite.

white archangel. See ARCH-[ANGEL, 2 b.

white arsenic. Arsenious oxide.

white asp The white poplar.

White Australia. A phrase common in Australian politics, expressing a general aim of making the country a "white man's country" by exclusion of aliens not of the "white" races. It has no reference to the aborigines. [*Local, Eng.*]

white'back', *n.* Canvasback.

white baker. Spotted flycatcher. *Local, Eng.*

white balsam. **a** Any of several West American firs, as *Abies concolor*. **b** Balsam of Peru.

white baneberry. **A** white-berried species of *Actæa* (*A. alba*).

white basswood. An American basswood (*Tilia heterophylla*) of the Allegheny region.

white bay. = SWEET BAY **b**.

white bear. The polar bear

white'beard', *n* **1.** An old man; a graybeard. **2.** An Australian epacridaceous shrub (*Stuphelia ericoides*).

white'-beard'ed, *a.* Having, or wearing, a white beard.

white bedstraw. A white-flowered *Galium* (*G. mollugo*).

white'bel'ly, *n.* **a** The American widgeon. **b** The prairie chicken. *Local, U. S.*

white bent, *or* **white bent grass.** = REDTOP **a**.

white'bill', *n.* The American coot. *Local, U. S.*

white'bines' (hwīt'bīnz'; wĭt'-), *n.* A variety of hop with variegated leaves. *Dial. Eng.*

white'bird', *n.* The spotted flycatcher. *Local, Eng.*

white'-blaze', *n.* See WHITE-[FACE.

white blood cell. See LEUCOCYTE. [GRASS **a** & **b**. *Dial. Eng.*]

white'blow', *n.* = WHITLOW

white'-bone', *or* **white'-boned',** **por'gy.** A porgy (*Calamus leucosteus*) of the southeastern coast of the United States.

white book. An official report of government affairs bound in white: — esp. of German, Portuguese, and Japanese reports.

white'bon'net, *n.* = PUFFER, 2.

white boree. One of the Australian blueberry ashes (*Elæocarpus cyaneus*) [pion.]

white'bot'tle, *n.* Bladder campion.

white box. Any of several Australian eucalypts having white or light-colored bark.

white brandy. See BRANDY.

white brant A snow goose.

white brass. An alloy of copper and zinc, with a comparatively small proportion of copper.

white bread. Wheaten bread

White Brethren. = ALBATI.

white bryony. A species of bryony (*Bryonia alba*). [FISH.]

white buffalo fish. See BUFFALO

white butterfly. See WHITE, *n.*, 3.

white cabbage tree. An asteraceous tree of St Helena (*Senecio leucadendron*) [tree.]

white candlewood. The janca.

White Canon. See 2d CANON.

white cell See LEUCOCYTE.

white'-cell' blood. *Med.* Leucocythæmia

White'chap-el cart (hwīt'-chăp-ĕl; wĭt'-) A kind of light two-wheeled cart often used by butchers, grocers, etc.; — orig. common in the Whitechapel district of London, Eng.

white charlock The jointed charlock. [b *Australia.*]

white cherry. = COACHWOOD

white chub The spawn eater (*Notropis hudsonius*).

white cinnamon. Winter's bark. [CLERGY.]

white clergy See BLACK

white coal. **a** Water power; — first so called by the French (*houille blanche*). **b** Tasmanite.

white'coat', *n.* **a** The skin of a newborn seal; also, the seal itself. **b** Better **white coat.** *Plastering.* = SKIM COAT.

white cohosh. White baneberry.

white'comb' (hwīt'kōm'), *n. Veter.* Comb disease The fungus causing it attacks dogs, cats, rabbits, and mice.

White Company, the. A band of English adventurers under Sir John de Hawkwood (d. 1394) who ravaged northern Italy in the 14th century

white cooper. A cooper employed in making churns, pails, tubs, etc.

white copper. A white alloy of copper; paktong.

white copperas *Min.* **a** The mineral goslarite **b** The mineral coquimbite.

white'corn', *n* Wheat, barley, or oats. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

white corpuscle. See LEUCOCYTE. [sprite.]

white crab. A beach crab; the

white cricket. A tree cricket.

white'crop', *n* = WHITECORN.

white crow An Old World vulture (*Neophron gingianus*) *South Africa.*

white cypress Bald cypress.

white daisy. The oxeye daisy

white dammar. Indian copal.

white dead nettle. A European dead nettle (*Lamium album*) with white flowers.

white deal. (*Carpentry* The Norway spruce or its wood. *Eng.*

white dock A species of dock (*Rumex salicifolius*) of Europe and America having pale green willowlike leaves.

white dogwood. **a** Guelder-rose. *Eng.* **b** Jamaica dogwood. *West Indies.*

white'do'yen'né' (hwīt' dwä'-yĕ'nā') An old French variety of pear

White Eagle. See ORDER, 1 **c**.

white'-ear', *n.* [See WHEATEAR.] The wheatear [*Dial. Eng.*]

white elder. The guelder-rose.

white elm. **a** The American elm. **b** The rock elm

white ensign. The British naval ensign [mangabey.]

white'-eye'lid' mon'key. A

White'field Connexion (hwīt'-). See CALVINISTIC METHODISTS.

white fig. An Australian rough-leaved fig (*Ficus scabra*). [*Eng.*]

white finch. Chaffinch. *Local.*

white flag. The Florentine iris.

white flag. A flag, or something used as a flag, of plain white. In all civilized armies it is recognized as the flag of truce (which see) and as the token of surrender when displayed over a place, position, or body of men. Hence, fig., in such phrases as to *hoist, show,* or *wave the white flag,* the sign or token of cowardice or yielding.

white flux. *Metal.* A flux, chiefly of potassium carbonate, obtained as a white or grayish mass by the deflagration of tartar with an equal or larger amount of saltpeter.

white fly. Any of numerous small injurious hemipterous insects of the genus *Aleyrodes,* allied to the scale insects. They are usually covered with a white or gray powder. The white fly of the orange (*A. citri*) is an example.

white'-foot', *n. Far.* A white mark on a horse's foot, between the fetlock and the coffin; also, a horse having it.

white'-foot'ed, *a.* Having white feet.—**white-footed mouse,** any of numerous native North American mice of the genus *Peromyscus,* esp. the common woodland species (*P. leucopus*) of the eastern United States. See MOUSE, *Illust.*

White'fri'ars (hwīt'frī'ẽrz), *n.* The quarter of a town in which the White Friars dwell or have dwelt; esp., a locality in London near Fleet Street where a Carmelite monastery once stood. See ALSATIA.

white'-front'ed, *a.* Having a white front or forehead. **white-fronted capuchin** *or* **monkey,** a South American monkey (*Cebus albifrons*) of a reddish brown color with white face, forehead, shoulders, and breast.—**w. goose,** a large goose (*Anser albifrons*) of northern Europe, slightly smaller but similar in color to an American variety (*A. a. gambeli*). It is grayish brown with a white forehead and black, white, and gray under parts.—**w. lemur,** a true lemur (*Lemur albifrons*) of Madagascar, having a white forehead.

white goosefoot. A common goosefoot (*Chenopodium album*) of almost cosmopolitan distribution. It has pale green variable leaves and mealy white flowers, and is sometimes cooked like spinach. Called also *lamb's-quarters, pigweed, fat hen,* and by many other names.

white grub. The larva of the June bug, May beetle, and other allied species. These grubs eat the roots of grasses and other plants, and often do much damage.

white gum. **1.** *Med.* An eruption of whitish pimples upon the face, neck, and arms in early infancy; strophulus.
2. *Bot.* **a** Any of numerous Australian eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus viminalis, E. hæmastoma, E. gunnii,* etc., in allusion to their pale bark. **b** The sweet gum. *U. S.*

White'hall' (hwīt'hôl'), *n., or* **Whitehall Palace.** A former palace in London, which stood to the north of Westminster Abbey, built in the 13th century and used first as a residence of Hubert de Burgh and after his death as a residence of the archbishops of York (hence orig. called **York House** or **York Place**). In 1530, on Wolsey's disgrace, it came into possession of the crown and received the name *Whitehall.* Henry VIII. almost reconstructed it. It was burned in 1691 and 1697, the banqueting hall (now a royal chapel), built by Inigo Jones for James I. to replace an old one burned down in 1615, being all that survives. In Whitehall Wolsey was disgraced, Henry VIII. died, Oliver Cromwell and Charles II. died, and before it Charles I. was executed.

white'-hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Having white hands.
2. *Zoöl.* Having white paws.
3 Having or keeping the hands free from evil acts; hence, pure; unstained. "*White-handed* Hope." *Milton.*

white-handed gibbon, the lar.

white'head' (hwīt'hĕd'), *n.* **a** The blue goose. **b** The surf scoter. *Local, U. S.* **c** A timaliine bird of New Zealand (*Clitonyx,* or *Mohoua, albicapilla*). **d** A white-headed breed of domestic pigeon. **e** The bastard feverfew. *W. Indies.*

white'-head'ed, *a.* Having a white head.—**white-headed eagle,** the American bald eagle.—**w. goose,** the blue goose.—**w. harpy,** marsh harrier. *Local, Eng.*—**w. saki.** See SAKI, *Illust.*—**w. tern,** a South American tern (*Sterna trudeaui*).—**w. woodpecker,** a woodpecker (*Xenopicus albolarvatus*) of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains.

white heat. The temperature, higher than red heat (for copper and iron, from 1500° to 1600° C.), at which a body becomes brightly incandescent, so as to appear white; hence, a state of intense mental or physical strain or activity; as, his anger was at *white heat.*

white heath. A common European heath (*Erica arborea*). Its roots are used in making so-called French brier pipes.

white hellebore. The false hellebore, esp. the European *Veratrum album* or the American *V. viride.* See VERATRUM.

white horse. **a** A West Indian rubiaceous shrub (*Portlandia grandiflora*) having large showy white flowers. **b** A large mass of tough sinewy substance in the head of sperm whales, just above the upper jaw and extending in streaks into the junk above it. It resembles blubber, but contains no oil. Also, the part of the head in which it occurs. **c** *pl.* White-topped waves, or whitecaps.

White Horse, the. The figure of a horse, 374 feet long, formed by cutting away the turf on the side of a chalk hill near Wantage, in Berkshire, England, said to commemorate the victory of Alfred the Great over the Danes at the battle of Ashdown in 871. From 1736 on it has been periodically "scoured," or cleaned from turf, etc. The white horse was the national symbol of the Saxons.

White House. In the United States, the executive or presidential mansion at Washington, a large freestone building, built in 18th-century colonial style, and painted white;—popularly so called. Hence, *Colloq.,* the office of President, or the Federal executive.

white ibis. An ibis (*Guara alba*) of tropical America and the southern United States, having white plumage, with the wings tipped with black.

white iron. **a** Iron in thin sheets coated with tin; tin plate. **b** A hard silvery-white cast iron containing a large proportion of combined carbon.

white ironbark. An Australian ironbark (*Eucalyptus puniculata*) with pale bark and light-colored very hard wood, used in bridges and buildings, for railroad ties, etc.

white ironwood. **a** In the West Indies, a sapindaceous tree (*Hypelate trifoliata*), having edible berries and hard wood used in shipbuilding; also, its wood. **b** A South African rutaceous tree (*Toddalia lanceolata*) or its hard wood.

white lead (lĕd). **a** A heavy white substance consisting of lead carbonate, usually more or less basic, and forming a most important pigment; ceruse;—sometimes applied to other white pigments containing lead. The white lead most in favor is made by the old **Dutch,** or **stack, process,** by which metallic lead is exposed to the action of acetic acid vapor, moisture, and carbon dioxide. For this purpose a spiral, or grating, of lead is placed in the upper part of a pot containing the dilute acid, and many of these pots are stacked in fermenting tan bark or manure. After two or three months the lead is largely converted into the compound $2PbCO_3{\cdot}Pb(OH)_2$, which is ground and levigated. The same reactions are carried out more rapidly, but with inferior results, by the **German,** or **chamber, process,** in which acid vapor, steam, and carbon dioxide are supplied to lead plates arranged in a chamber. The **French process** consists in preparing a basic salt of lead (commonly by boiling litharge with lead acetate) and precipitating from it basic carbonate by means of carbon dioxide. There are various other processes, some of them electrolytic. As a pigment white lead combines purity of color with great body, dries quickly, and does not crack; but it is costly, is poisonous, and tends to darken owing to the action of hydrogen sulphide. It is often adulterated with barytes. **b** Native lead carbonate; cerussite.

white lie. A lie that is not intended to deceive or that is intended to deceive only in a matter of slight import; an unimportant or inconsequential lie, a fib.—**white'-lie',** *v. i.*

white light. **a** *Physics.* Light of a white color, as undecomposed sunlight. See COLOR, *n.*, 1. **b** = WHITE FIRE.

white lime. A solution or preparation of lime for whitewashing; whitewash.—**white'-limed'** (-līmd'), *a. Shak.*

white line. **a** *Print.* A blank line. **b** *Naut.* White rope. **c** *Veter.* The cross section of the leafy layer of the wall of a horse's hoof, where the periphery of the sole unites with the lower border of the wall and bars of the hoof. All nails in shoes are driven into this white line. See HOOF, *Illust.*

white'-lined' sphinx. An American sphinx moth (*Deilephila lineata*) whose larva eats the leaves of cotton, apple, grape, currant, and many other plants. Its fore wings are olive brown with a longitudinal buff stripe and with most of the veins lined with white. The hind wings are black with a central reddish band.

white list. **a** A list of business concerns regarded as worthy of patronage by reason of compliance with certain conditions, as in regard to treatment of employees; as, the *white list* of the Consumers' League. *Cant.* **b** *New York Stock Exchange.* The official list of all transactions, published daily on white paper, divided into sales from 10 to 12, 12 to 2, and 2 to 3.

white'-liv'ered, *a.* Having a pale look; feeble; hence, cowardly; pusillanimous; as, *white-livered* knights.

white lotion. *Veter.* A fluid astringent preparation containing lead acetate, zinc sulphate, and water, used largely in treating wounds, scratches, suppurating corns, etc.

white mahogany. **a** A pale or light-colored mahogany. **b** In Australia: (1) The tree *Eucalyptus acmenoides;* also, its pale, heavy, tough wood, used for joists, flooring, etc. (2) The swamp mahogany *Eucalyptus robusta.*

white maple. **a** A maple having pale bark, as the silver maple, the red maple, etc. **b** Corrupt. of WHITE MAPAU.

white matter. *Anat.* Nearly white nervous tissue (esp. of the brain and spinal cord) which consists only of nerve fibers, as distinguished from *gray matter.*

white meat. **a** Any light-colored flesh, esp. of poultry. **b** Food made from milk or eggs, as butter, cheese, etc.

white metal. **a** Any one of several white alloys, as pewter, britannia, etc. **b** *Metal.* See METAL, *n.*, 6 e.

white miller. **a** The common clothes moth. **b** A common American arctiid moth (*Diacrisia virginica*), pure white with a few small black spots. See WOOLLY BEAR.

White Mountain butterfly. A delicate brownish butterfly (*Œneis norna semidea*) of the family *Agapetidæ,* found near the summit of the highest peaks of the White Mountains in New Hampshire.

white mullet. **a** A silvery mullet (*Mugil curema*) ranging from Brazil to the United States. **b** Any of several silvery catostomoid fishes of the genus *Moxostoma,* esp. *M. papillosum* of the coastal streams from the Dismal Swamp southward, or *M. alum* of the rivers of North Carolina.

white mustard. A kind of mustard (*Sinapis alba*) with rough-hairy foliage, a long-beaked hispid pod, and pale seeds, which yield mustard and mustard oil. The plant is also grown for forage.

whit'en (hwīt'n), *v. i.*; WHIT'ENED (-'nd); WHIT'EN-ING. [ME. *whitenen;* cf. Icel. *hvitna.*] To grow white; to turn or become white or whiter; as, the hair *whitens* with age; the sea *whitens* with foam.

whit'en, *v. t.* To make white or whiter in any way, as by bleaching or blanching, or by whitewashing, etc.; as, to *whiten* a wall; to *whiten* cloth.

Syn.—WHITEN, BLANCH, BLEACH. To WHITEN, the general word, is to make white, commonly (though not necessarily) by the application or addition of something from without, to BLANCH is to whiten esp. from within, as by the removal or withdrawal of color; to BLEACH is to whiten esp. by exposure or by chemical processes; as, "The walls . . . are *whitened* with lime" (*Dampier*); "Scattered by degrees . . . the sheep soon *whiten* all the land" (*Cowper*); "I wield the flail of the lashing hail, and *whiten* the green fields under" (*Shelley*); "The murderer's cheek was *blanched* with horror" (*id.*); "How dwarfed a growth of cold and night, how *blanched* with darkness must I grow!" (*Tennyson*); cf. "the moon-*blanched* land" (*M. Arnold*); to *blanch* celery; "a splintered stump *bleached* to a snowy white" (*Cowper*); "There they lay till their bones were *bleached*" (*Tennyson*); to *bleach* linen.

white'ness (hwīt'nĕs), *n.* [AS. *hwītness.*] **1.** Quality or state of being white; white color.
2. Want of a sanguineous tinge; paleness, as from terror, grief, etc. "The *whiteness* in thy cheek." *Shak.*
3. Freedom from stain or blemish; purity; cleanness.

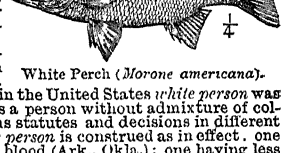
whit'en-ing (hwīt'n-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WHITEN. Hence, *n.* **1.** Act or process of making or becoming white.
2. That which is used to render white; whiting.
3. *Leather Manuf.* The operation of shaving leather with a knife on the flesh side to even its thickness.
4. = WHITING, 2.

whitening stone, a sharpening and polishing stone used by cutlers; also, a finishing grindstone of fine texture.

white oak. **a** A British species of oak (*Quercus sessiliflora*);—called also *maiden oak.* **b** An American oak (*Quercus alba*) of the eastern United States, having characteristic leaves with usually seven deep, rounded, entire lobes; also, its very hard strong wood, used in construction work and in manufacturing. See OAK, 1. **c** By extension, any species of oak of the group of which the above is typical, having acorns maturing the first season, the cup glabrous within, as *Q. lobata, Q. gambelii, Q. garryana,* etc.

white owl. **a** The snowy owl. **b** The barn owl.

white perch. **a** A small silvery serranoid fish (*Morone americana*) of the coast and coastal streams of the eastern United States. It is closely related to the yellow bass, and is a food fish. **b** The croaker, or fresh-water drum. **c** Any California surf fish.



White Perch (*Morone americana*).

white person. A person of the Caucasian race (6 *Fed. Rep.* 256). In the time of slavery in the United States *white person* was generally construed as a person without admixture of colored blood. In various statutes and decisions in different States since 1865 *white person* is construed as in effect one not having any negro blood (Ark., Okla.); one having less than one eighth of negro blood (Ala., Fla., Ga., Ind., Ky., Md., Minn., Miss., Mo., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex.), one having less than one fourth (Mich., Neb., Ore., Va.); one having less than one half (Ohio).

white pine. **1.** **a** A pine (*Pinus strobus*) of the eastern United States and Canada, marked by having 5-leaved clusters of leaves and long-stalked green cones. Also, its soft light wood, the most important commercial soft wood in America, used for all kinds of construction, for woodenware, etc. **b** Any of numerous other pines of the same group, esp. the sugar pine (*P. lambertiana*) in California, and *P. monticola* and *P. flexilis* in the Rocky Mountains.
2. **a** In Australia: (1) The camphorwood. (2) The ahe-pine. (3) The Moreton Bay pine. **b** In New Zealand, the kahikatea.

white poplar. A European poplar (*Populus alba*) widely cultivated and naturalized in the United States. It has whitish yellow or ash-colored bark, and leaves with a white tomentose lower surface.

white'-pot', *n.* **1.** A kind of pudding made of milk or cream, eggs, sugar, bread, etc., baked in a pot.
2. Heated port wine, with lemon, sugar, and spice. *Obs.*

white powder. **a** A kind of gunpowder formerly believed to exist, and to explode noiselessly. *Obs.*
A pistol charged with *white powder.* *Beau. & Fl.*
b A little-used explosive consisting of a mixture of potassium chlorate, dehydrated potassium ferrocyanide, and cane sugar;—called also **Augendre's powder,** after its inventor.

white precipitate. *Chem.* **a** A heavy white amorphous

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white'flaw', *n.* [See WHITLOW.] *Med.* A whitlow. *Obs.*
white fox Gold-of-pleasure.
white flesher. The ruffed grouse. *Local, Canada.*
white forget-me-not. Any white-flowered species of *Oreocarya* or related plants.
White Friar. *R. C. Ch* = CARMELITE, 2 a.
white fringe. The fringe tree.
white frost See FROST, *n.*, 3.
white gall. See 5th GALL, *n.*
white game. Ptarmigan in winter plumage.
white garnet. Leucite. *Obs.*
white ginger Scraped ginger root. It is sometimes blanched. See JAMAICA GINGER.
white glass Clear (uncolored) glass, esp. that containing no lead. *Chiefly Eng.*
white glasswort. A maritime chenopodiaceous plant (*Dondia fruticosa*) of the Mediterranean region, formerly a source of barilla. [(*Oreamnos montanus*).]
white goat The mountain goat [(*Oreamnos montanus*).]
white gold. See 2d GOLD b.
white goldenrod. Silver-rod.
white gourd, *or* **white gourd-melon** The wax gourd.
white grape hyacinth. The common grape, or globe, hyacinth (*Muscari botryoides*), which sometimes has white flowers. [*J.*]
white grass. See GRASS, *Table*
white grouse. **a** A ptarmigan. **b** Prairie chicken. *Local, U. S.*
white grunt. See GRUNT, *n.*, 3.
white hake See HAKE, 2.
white hass' (hwīt'hăs'; -hŏs'; wīt'ŏs'), **white'hawse'** (-hŏs'; -hôz'), *n* **a** Sausages stuffed with oatmeal and suet. **b** Sheep's gullet. *Both Scot*
white'hause' (hwīt'hŏs'; -hôz'), *n.* [Cf. WHITE; HALS neck.] The European shagreen ray (*Raja fullonica*). [rier. *Ir.*]
white hawk. The male hen harrier. **White'head' tor-pe'do** (hwīt'-hĕd'), *or* **White'head',** *n.* A form of self-propelling torpedo. See TORPEDO, 3 c, *Illust.*
white'heart', *n.* A heart cherry with a whitish skin. (ernut.]
white'heart' hick'o-ry Mock-
white hen. A conceited or self-opinionated person. *Dial. Eng.*
white herring A fresh, or unsmoked, herring. *Rare.*
white hickory. Any of several hickories, as the shagbark, the mockernut, etc.
white honeysuckle a Swamp honeysuckle, or white azalea. b Dutch, or white, clover *Dial. Eng.* c In Australia, the shrub *Sirmuellera integrifolia.*
white hoolet. The barn owl. *Local, Eng.*
white'-hooved' (-hōōvd'), *a.* Having white hoofs.
white horehound. The common horehound. [RAY.]
white'horse', *n.* = SHAGREEN
white'-hot', *a* White with heat. See WHITE HEAT.
white ipecac, white ipecacuanha. a The ipecac spurge. *U. S.* b A Brazilian violaceous plant (*Calceolaria ipecacuanha*); also, its root, which has the properties of ipecac.
white iron pyrites. Marcasite.
white jack. The Chautauqua muskellunge.
White' Ju'ra (jōō'rȧ; zhū'rȧ'). *Geol* See MALM, 2. [rier. *Ir.*]
white kite The male hen harrier + WHITTLE, a blanket
White Lady, *or* **Maid, of Ave'nel** (āv'nĕl). A kind of tutelary spirit protecting the fortunes of a noble family, the Avenels, in Scott's novel "The Monastery."
White Lady of Berlin. A spirit alleged to appear in the palace at Berlin when one of the royal Prussian family of the Hohenzollerns is about to die.
white lake bass. The white bass. [*Local, Eng.*]
white lark. The snow bunting.
white latten. Tin plate.
white laurel. The sweet bay
white'-lead' (-lĕd'), *v. t.* To apply white lead to.
white lead ore (lĕd) Cerussite.
White League. *U. S. Hist.* a A military organization formed in Louisiana, after the Civil War, to secure white supremacy in politics. b The Ku-Klux Klan.
white leather. 1 Leather prepared with alum and salt; tawed leather.
2. The paxwax.
white leg. *Med* Milk leg.
white leprosy. Leucoderma
white lettuce Any of various species of *Nabalus.*
White Lias. *Geol.* A subdivision of the English Lias.
white lignum-vitæ. A polygalaceous tree (*Badiera diversifolia*) of Jamaica.
white lime *or* **linden.** Any of several lindens or basswoods with leaves white or whitish beneath.
white'-lipped' pec'ca-ry (hwīt'-lĭpt'). See PECCARY
white'-list'ed, *a.* Striped with white *Rare.*
white lupine. A European and Asiatic white-flowered lupine (*Lupinus albus*) used for forage
white'ly, *a.* Whitish; pallid —*adv.* Pallidly. *Both Obs. or Scot.*
white mace See 2d MACE.
white magic. See MAGIC, *n.*, 1.
white maidenhair. Wall rue.
white mangrove. a The white buttonwood b See AVICENNIA
white man's weed. Whiteweed.
white ma'pa-u (mä'pä-ōō; mä'-pou). Either of two New Zealand trees: a *Carpodetus serratus* See CARPODETUS. b Tarata.
white'-marked' tus'sock moth. See TUSSOCK MOTH.
white Mary. A white married woman; a wife *Slang or Dial., Australia.*
white melilot. The plant *Melilotus alba.* See MELILOTUS.
white merganser. The smew (*Mergus albellus*). *Local, Eng.*
white min'er-al prim'er (prĭm'ẽr). White pigment consisting of calcium carbonate
white money. Silver money.
white moss. See LEUCOBRYUM.
white mouse An albino variety of the common mouse.
white mulberry. A common mulberry tree (*Morus alba*) with white berries. See MORUS.
white mundic *Mineg.* Arsenopyrite. [water grape.]
white muscadine. The sweet-
white myrtle. Either of two Australian myrtaceous trees: a *Myrtus acmenioides.* b *Rhodamnia argentea.*
white nebula A nebula giving a continuous spectrum.
white'-necked' ra'ven. A raven (*Corvus cryptoleucus*) of the southwestern United States having the neck feathers white at the base but black at the tips.
whit'en-er (hwīt'n-ẽr), *n.* One that whitens. [nettle.]
white nettle. The white dead
white'-nosed' suck'er (hwīt'-nōzd') A large sucker (*Moxostoma anisurum*) of the Great Lakes and parts of the Ohio basin.
white nun. The smew.
white oakum. Oakum from untarred rope.
white ochre *or* **ochre.** = WHITE MINERAL PRIMER.
white olive. A South African scrophulariaceous shrub (*Halleria lucida*).
white paper. *Print.* Unprinted paper of any color.
white pareira brava. The root of the menispermaceous plant *Abuta rufescens* See ABUTA.
white partridge. A ptarmigan.
white paternoster See PATERNOSTER, 2.
white pear. Either of two South African timber trees: a *Pterocelastrus rostratus* (Celastraceæ), yielding a hard wood used in wagons. b *Apodytes dimidiata* (Icacinaceæ).
white pelican. See PELICAN, 1.
white pepper. Pepper made from berries whose outer coatings have been removed. See PEPPER, 1 a & cf. BLACK PEPPER.
white peppermint An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus staigeriana*)
white pickerel. a The Chautauqua muskellunge. b The little pickerel (*Lucius vermiculatus*) of the Mississippi Valley.
white pike. The Chautauqua muskellunge.
white pitch Burgundy pitch.
white plum. = HEARTWOOD, 2
white Polish. See POLISH, *n.*, 2 a.
white pope. The Pope;—from his white vestments. Cf. BLACK POPE, RED POPE.
white poppy Opium poppy
white potato. The common, or Irish, potato.
white pot herb. The corn salad.

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powder, NH_2HgCl, got by treating a solution of mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate) with excess of ammonia; — called specif. *infusible*, or *true*, *white precipitate*, and also *amido-mercuric chloride*, *ammoniated mercury*, etc. **b** A white crystalline substance, $N_2H_6HgCl_2$, got by adding a solution of mercuric chloride to a hot solution of sal ammoniac (ammonium chloride) or by precipitating an ammoniacal solution of mercuric chloride with an alkaline carbonate; — called specif. *fusible white precipitate*.

white race. The Caucasian race; — so called on the theory that the Caucasian is typically white. See MAN, *n.*, 1.

white ribbon. The distinctive badge of certain organizations for the promotion of sexual purity, or, sometimes, temperance. — **white'-rib'bon-er**, *n.*

white rope. *Naut.* Untarred hemp rope. It is the strongest hemp cordage, but not as pliable as manila rope.

White Rose. The royal house of York, one of the two great factions in the English civil wars (1452-85); — commonly so called from its emblem, a white rose. Also, a member of this house. See RED ROSE.

white rot. **1.** Any of several plants, as marsh pennywort and butterwort, thought to produce rot in sheep. *Obs.* **2.** Any fungous disease of plants manifested by whitish pustules on the leaves or fruit; also, the fungus causing the disease. The destructive white rot of grapes is caused by *Coniothyrium diplodiella*, one of the Fungi Imperfecti.

white'-rumped' (-rŭmpt'), *a.* Having a white rump.

white-rumped shrike, a western variety (*Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*) of the loggerhead shrike. — **w. sandpiper**, Bonaparte's sandpiper. See SANDPIPER.

white rust. Any fungous disease of plants due to phycomycetous fungi; also, the fungus causing such disease. They develop white masses of conidia on or beneath the epidermis of the host, and attack a wide variety of plants.

whites (hwits), *n. pl.* **1.** *Med.* Leucorrhea.
2. The finest flour made from white wheat.
3. See WHITE, *n.*, 2 **i**.

White's (hwits). A club, more fully **White's Club**, or its clubhouse, in St. James's Street, London. The club probably originated about 1697 in White's Chocolate House, established by Francis White (d. 1711) in 1693. It was long a noted gambling club.

white sage. Any of several West American shrubs having canescent, or hoary, foliage; specif.: **a** A Californian menthaceous plant (*Ramona polystachya*). **b** The sagebrush *Artemisia mexicana*. **c** Either of the chenopodiaceous shrubs *Eurotia lanata* and *Atriplex canescens*.

white salmon. **a** The silver salmon. **b** The Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*). *Local, Eng.* **c** A large cyprinoid food fish (*Ptychocheilus lucius*) of the Colorado River basin. It reaches a length of five feet. **d** = YELLOWTAIL **a**.

white salt. **a** Salt dried and calcined; decrepitated salt. **b** *pl.* Pearlash. See POTASH, 1.

white scale. Any of various white scale insects; as: **a** Oleander scale (*Aspidiotus hederæ*). **b** Cottony-cushion scale (*Icerya purchasi*). **c** The rose scale *Diaspis rosæ*.

white'-sid'ed (hwīt'sīd'ĕd, -ĭd; 87, 151), *a.* White, or partly white, on the sides.

white-sided dolphin, a dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus acutus*) of the North Atlantic. — **w. duck**, the tufted duck **a**. *Ir.*

white'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* **1.** One who works in tinned or galvanized iron, or white iron; a tinsmith.
2. A worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work, in distinction from one who forges it.

white snakeroot. An American asteraceous herb (*Eupatorium ageratoides*) bearing flat-topped clusters of small white flower heads.

white spruce. **a** An American spruce (*Picea canadensis*), with short blue-green leaves and slender cones; also, its light, yellowish wood, used for construction and in the manufacture of paper pulp. **b** The Engelmann spruce. **c** Loosely, any of several other related spruces.

white squall. *Naut.* A sudden gust of wind, or furious blow, which comes up without being marked in its approach otherwise than by whitecaps, or white, broken water on the surface of the sea; — said by naval officers to be outside of their experience, and probably a popular myth.

White's thrush. [After Gilbert White (1720-93), English naturalist.] A ground thrush (*Oreocichla varia*) of eastern Asia which rarely straggles to Europe.

white stork. The common European stork.

white stuff. A composition of whiting and glue used by gilders to cover frames before gilding.

white sturgeon. A sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*) of the Pacific coast of North America from Monterey, Cal., to Alaska. It sometimes becomes eleven feet long. Large numbers are marketed.

white surf fish. Any of several surf fishes of the California coast of a white or dull silvery color. *Phanerodon furcatus* and *Damalichthys argyrosomus* are the best known.

white swelling. *Med.* A chronic swelling of the knee, due to tubercular inflammation of the synovial membranes of the knee joint and of the cancellous texture of the end of the bone forming the knee joint; — applied also to a lingering chronic swelling of almost any kind.

white'tail' (hwīt'tāl'), *n.* **a** The white-tailed deer. **b** The wheatear. *Local, Eng.* **c** An Ecuadorian humming bird (*Urochroa leucura*), having the tail partially white. **d** Any of various white-tailed animals. See under WHITE-TAILED.

white'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a white tail.

white-tailed buzzard, a large hawk (*Buteo albicaudatus*) of Texas and Mexico. — **w. deer**, the most widely distributed deer of the United States (*Odocoileus virginianus* or any of numerous very closely allied species and subspecies which represent it in different parts of its range). It is found in one or another of its forms practically all over the United States and in parts of Canada and Mexico. It has a rather long tail, white on the under side, and antlers gracefully arched forward and provided with upright basal snags. Cf. VIRGINIA DEER. — **w. eagle**, the bald eagle. — **w. emerald**, any of several greenish Central American humming birds of the genus *Elvira*. — **w. gnu**, the common gnu. — **w. jack rabbit**, the prairie hare. — **w. kite.** See 1st KITE, 1. — **w. ptarmigan**, a small Rocky Mountain ptarmigan (*Lagopus leucurus*), having the tail white at all seasons. — **w. sea eagle.** See SEA EAGLE **a**.

white teak. An Australian sapindaceous tree (*Atalaya multiflora*); also, its useful hard wood.

white'throat' (hwīt'thrōt'), *n.* **a** Any of several Old World warblers of the genus *Sylvia*. They are white below with grayish brown upper parts. The common, *or* greater, **whitethroat** is *S. sylvia*; the **lesser whitethroat**, *S. curruca*; and the **garden whitethroat** *or* **golden warbler**, *S. hortensis*. **b** The white-throated sparrow. **c** A South American humming bird (*Leucochloris albicollis*).

white'-throat'ed, *a.* Having a white throat.

white-throated sparrow, a common crown sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) of eastern North America, having a large square white patch on the throat. — **w. thickhead.** = THUNDERBIRD, 1.



White-throated Sparrow. 1/5

white'wash' (-wŏsh'), *n.* **1.** Any wash or liquid composition for whitening something; as: **a** A wash for making the skin fair. *Addison.* **b** A composition of lime and water, whiting, size, and water, or the like, used for whitening walls, etc.
2. A specious coloring or coat, as of whitewash, veneering or glossing over faults or shortcomings; as, the report was a *whitewash* for his character. *Slang or Colloq.*
3. A defeat in a game in which the loser fails to score any points. *Colloq.*

white'wash', *v. t;* WHITE'WASHED' (-wŏsht'); WHITE'WASH'ING. **1.** To apply a white liquid composition to; to whiten with whitewash.
2. To gloze with a specious coloring or coat to conceal faults or shortcomings; as, the report *whitewashed* him.
3. To clear, as a bankrupt, by legal process from obligation to pay debts. *Colloq., Eng.*
4. In various games, to defeat (an opponent) so that he fails to score, or, in some games, fails to reach a certain recognized point or score. *Colloq., U. S.*

white'wash', *v. i.* To become white on the surface by a limelike exudation, as some brick walls.

white water lily. A water lily of the genus *Castalia* (which see), as distinguished from the yellow water lilies of the genus *Nymphæa*. See WATER LILY.

white wax. **a** Beeswax rendered white by bleaching. See WAX, *n.*, 1. **b** The vegetable wax secreted by the Chinese wax insect. **c** A similar wax secreted by other wax insects.

white willow. **a** A European willow (*Salix alba*), a large tree with silky pubescent leaves, gray bark, and light soft tough wood variously used. It is often cultivated. Called also *Huntington willow*. **b** Any of several American willows having canescent leaves.

white'-winged' (-wĭngd'), *a.* Having wings that are white or marked with white. — **white-winged blackbird**, the lark bunting **a**. — **w. coot**, the white-winged scoter. — **w. dove**, a wild pigeon (*Melopelia asiatica*) of the southern United States, and southward. — **w. scoter**, a large and very common American scoter (*Oidemia deglandi*) closely allied to the velvet scoter of Europe. It has the speculum of the wing (and, in the adult male, a spot under the eye) white.

white witch. A witch or wizard whose supernatural powers are supposed to be exercised for good purposes.

white'wood' (hwīt'wōod'), *n.* Any of numerous trees having white or light-colored wood; also, the wood itself. Specif.: **a** In the United States: (1) The pale yellow or brown soft wood of the tulip tree, used largely for house finishings, boat building, woodenware, etc.; also, the tree. (2) The linden or basswood. (3) The cottonwood **a**. (4) The euphorbiaceous tree *Drypetes keyensis*, of South Florida, which has milky white bark. (5) See CANELLA, 2. **b** In the West Indies: (1) The bignoniaceous tree *Tabebuia leucoxylon*, also the related *T. pentaphylla*. (2) Either of the lauraceous trees *Ocotea leucoxylon* and *Nectandra antillana*. **c** In Australia: (1) The sapindaceous tree *Atalaya hemiglauca*. (2) The cheesewood *Pittosporum bicolor*. (3) The malvaceous tree *Lagunaria patersonii*. **d** In Great Britain, locally, the linden; also, the wayfaring tree. **e** The rock plant of St. Helena (*Petrobium arboreum*).

white yam. A species of yam (*Dioscorea alata*) widely cultivated throughout Australasia and Polynesia for its large roots, which have a fine white flesh, and are eaten baked or boiled or cooked with coconut juice in various ways.

whith'er (hwĭth'ẽr), *adv.* [ME. *whider*, AS. *hwider*; akin to E. *where*, *who*; cf. Goth *hwadrē* whither. See WHO; cf. HITHER, THITHER.] **1.** To what place; — used interrogatively; as, *whither* goest thou? *Chaucer.*
2. To what or which place; — used relatively.
We came unto the land *whither* thou sentest us. *Num.* xiii 27.
3. To what point, degree, end, conclusion, or design; whereunto; whereto; — used in a sense not physical.
Nor have I *whither* to appeal *Milton.*

Syn. — WHITHER, WHERE. WHITHER was formerly in common use with verbs of motion, WHERE, with verbs of rest, but in modern usage *where* has displaced *whither*, except in poetical or elevated style. See HITHER, THITHER.

no whither, to no place; nowhere. *Archaic.* 2 *Kings* v. 25.

whith'er-so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* [*whither* + *soever.*] To whatever place; to what place soever; wheresoever; as, I will go *whithersoever* you lead.

whith'er-ward (hwĭth'ẽr-wẽrd), *adv.* In what direction; toward what or which place. *Archaic.*
Whitherward to turn for a good course of life. *Carlyle.*

whit'ing (hwīt'ĭng), *n.* [From WHITE; cf. D. *wijting.*]
1. a A common European food fish (*Merlangus merlangus*) of the codfish family. **b** A North American fish (*Merluccius bilinearis*) allied to the preceding. **c** Any of several North American marine sciænoid food fishes belonging to the genus *Menticirrhus*; esp., *M. americanus*, called also *sand whiting*, found from Maryland to Brazil, and *M. littoralis*, common from Virginia to Texas; — called also *silver whiting* and *surf whiting*. **d** In Australia, any of several marine fishes of the genus *Sillago*, as the *sand whiting* (*S. ciliata*), or of the genus *Odax*, as the *rock whiting* (*O. richardsoni*). **e** Any of various other fishes locally called *whiting*, as the kingfish **a**, the butterfish, the sailor's-choice **b**, the Pacific tomcod, the harvest fish, and certain species of lake whitefishes.
2. Chalk (calcium carbonate) prepared in an impalpable powder by pulverizing and washing, used as a pigment, as an ingredient in putty, for cleaning silver, etc.

whit'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* [From WHITE.] Somewhat white; approaching white. — **whit'ish-ness**, *n.*

whit'low (hwĭt'lō), *n.* [For earlier *whickflaw*, for *quickflaw*, i. e., a flaw or sore at the quick; cf. E. dial. *quickflaw*, *quickflu*, and Icel. *kvika* the quick under the nail or under a horse's hoof. See QUICK, *a.*; 1st FLAW.] **1.** *Med.* An inflammation of the fingers or toes, generally of the last phalanx, terminating usually in suppuration. The inflammation may occupy any seat between the skin and the bone, but the name is usually applied to a felon or inflammation of the periosteal structures of the bone.
2. *Far.* An inflammatory disease of the feet. It occurs round the hoof, where an acrid matter is collected.

whitlow grass. Any of several inconspicuous herbs formerly thought to cure whitlow; as: **a** A brassicaceous weed of Europe and North America (*Draba verna*) with a rosette of basal leaves and tiny flowers succeeded by oblong silicles. Called also *shad-flower*. **b** A small Old World saxifrage (*Saxifraga tridactylites*). **c** = WHITLOW-WORT.

whit'low-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any silenaceous plant of the genus *Paronychia* (which see).

Whit'mon'day (hwĭt'mŭn'dā), *n.* The day after Whitsunday. It is a bank holiday in England and Ireland.

Whit'sun (hwĭt'sŭn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or observed at, Whitsuntide; as, *Whitsun* week; *Whitsun* pastorals.

Whit'sun-day (hwĭt's'n-dā; hwĭt'sŭn'dā; 277), *n.* Also, erroneously, **Whitsun Day.** [AS. *hwīta sunnandæg*, lit., white Sunday; — why so called is uncert.] **1.** *Eccl.* The seventh Sunday, and fiftieth day, after Easter, observed as a festival in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost; Pentecost. See MARTINMAS, *Cit.*
2. *Scots Law.* See TERM, *n.*, 8 **a**.

white pudding. Whitehass or other similar sausage. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

white rainbow. See RAINBOW, 2.

white rattlesnake. A rattlesnake (*Crotalus mitchelli*), light yellowish gray with small brown spots, of the desert regions of the southwestern United States.

white rent *Eng. Law* Rent reserved or payable in white money, or silver; — *opposed to black rent.* See BLACKMAIL, *n.*, 3 *Obs. or Hist.* [EROS, 1.]

white rhinoceros See RHINOC-

White River series *or* **formations.** [From the *White River*, South Dakota and Nebraska.] *Geol.* Clastic formations of Oligocene age in the western plains of North America, esp. in the region about western Nebraska. [fall plumage

white robin snipe. The knot, in

white'-rod'. Var. of WITHE-ROD.

white rodwood. The stopper *Chytraculia chytraculia*.

white'root', *n.* A European Solomon's-seal (*Salomonia multiflora*).

White Rose of Ra'by (rā'bĭ) Cecily Neville, wife of Richard, Duke of York, and mother of Edward IV. and Richard III.; — in allusion to her private character, as well as to the emblem of the house of York, and her ancestral home, Raby Castle, near Durham

white'rump', *n.* **a** Hudsonian godwit *Local, U. S.* **b** The whinchat. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

White Russian. See RUSSIAN, *n.*, 2.

whitesafe. + VOUCHSAFE.

white Sally One of the Australian white gums (*Eucalyptus coriacea*)

white salted herrings. Herrings cured in the French method, by gutting and standing in strong brine until finally packed in fresh lime and salt.

white sandalwood The true sandalwood (*Santalum album*)

white sanicle White snakeroot.

white sapota. A Mexican rutaceous tree (*Casimiroa edulis*) cultivated for its round, pulpy, edible fruit. The leaves are styptic and the seeds narcotic

white sapphire See CORUNDUM

white'sark', *n.* Surplice *Scot*

white sauce. = VELOUTÉ.

White's Club See WHITE'S.

white scour. An infectious diarrhea of calves appearing shortly after birth and marked by profuse yellowish white discharges, with great dullness, prostration, sunken eyes, retracted belly, hurried breathing, and a subnormal temperature

white sea bass. See SEA BASS **b**.

white'seam', *n.* Plain needlework, as sewing of underclothing or linen. *Scot.*

white senega. **a** Senega snakeroot. **b** *Pharm.* The large commercial variety of senega.

white shad. The common shad.

white shark. The man-eater *Carcharodon carcharias*. See SHARK, *Illust.*

white sheep. A white mountain sheep (*Ovis dalli*) of Alaska.

white'side', *n* The golden-eye *Local, Eng.*

white snail. A large edible European snail (*Helix pomatia*).

white softening. See *softening of the bram*, under SOFTENING.

white son. A favorite boy Cf. WHITE BOY.

white sour *Bleaching.* A treatment with dilute mineral acid to complete the bleaching process and cleanse the fabric.

white speck. = FROG-EYE.

white spine, *or* **white-spine cucumber.** One of a cultivated race of garden cucumbers with superficial pointed white tubercles. [*n.*, 3.]

White Squadron See ADMIRAL, 1

White's straight-line (*or* **parallel**) **motion** See STRAIGHT-LINE, 1.

white staff. Badge of the Lord High Treasurer of England

white'ster (hwīt'stẽr), *n.* One who whitens; a bleacher. *Obs*

white'stone', *n.* Granulite.

white stopper. = STOPPER, 3.

white'straits', *n.* A kind of coarse narrow cloth. *Obs.*

white stringybark. An Australian stringybark (*Eucalyptus eugenioides*) with white wood

white substance of Schwann (shvän). *Anat.* The myelin or material of the medullary sheath of a nerve fiber.

white sucker. **a** The common sucker (*Catostomus commersoni*). See SUCKER, *Illust.* Called also *June sucker*. **b** The common red horse (*Moxostoma macrolepidotum*). [mac.

white sumac. The smooth su-

white swallowwort. = SWALLOWWORT **b** [GUM.]

white swamp gum. = CIDER

white sycamore. **a** An Australian lauraceous tree (*Cryptocarya obovata*). **b** An araliaceous tree (*Panax elegans*) of the same region. [agrimony

white tansy The European

white tea tree. One of the Australian tea trees (*Melaleuca leucadendron*) having white bark.

white tern. A Pacific tern of the genus *Gygis* See TERN.

White Terror. *Fr. Hist* The reactionary movement, stained by atrocious crimes, under returned émigrés, etc., in southeastern France in 1795

white'-thighed' co'lo'bus (hwīt'-thīd'). A West African monkey (*Colobus vellerosus*).

white thistle. Prickly poppy.

white'thorn', *n.* **a** Hawthorn. **b** In Australia, a pittosporaceous tree (*Bursaria spinosa*).

white thorn apple. A species of *Datura* (*D. stramonium*). See JIMSON WEED

white'tip', *n.* Any humming bird of the genus *Urosticte*, with white-tipped tail feathers.

white titi See 2d TITI **b**

white'top', *n.* **a** Redtop, or fiorin. **b** Fleabane

white'-topped' (-tŏpt'), *a.* Having a white top. — **white-topped aster** See SERICOCARPUS.

white trash. = POOR WHITE.

white tree. The white tea tree

white trout. **a** The bastard, or white, weakfish **b** The sea trout (*Salmo trutta*). *Local, Ireland.*

white'vein', **white'veins'**, *n* A form of chlorosis of the tobacco plant, manifesting itself in the veins of the leaves, which become white in curing.

white vervain. A common American vervain (*Verbena urticæfolia*), with narrow spikes of white flowers.

white vetch Chickling vetch.

white vine. **a** Bryony. **b** Traveler's-joy.

white vitriol. Zinc sulphate.

white wagtail The pied wagtail *Local, Eng.*

white'wall', *n.* The spotted flycatcher, which has white under parts *Local, Eng.*

white walnut *Local, U. S.* **a** The butternut **b** The shagbark.

white'wash'er, *n.* One that whitewashes

white'-wa'ter, *v. i. Whaling* To beat the water with the flukes; — said of a whale.

white'weed', *n.* The oxeye daisy. See DAISY, 2.

white whale The beluga

white whisky, *or* **whiskey, John** The common shrike. *Local, Eng* [*Local, Eng.*

white widgeon. The smew

white wine See WHITE, *a.*, 2 **f**.

white'wing', *n.* **a** The chaffinch. *Local, Eng.* **b** The white-winged scoter. *Local, U. S.*

whitewood bark. Canella bark.

white'worm' (hwīt'wûrm'), *n.* = WHITE GRUB

white'wort' (-wûrt'), *n* **a** Feverfew. **b** The European Solomon's-seal. [bler. *Scot.*

white wren The willow warbler

whit'finch' (hwĭt'fĭnsh'; 140), *n.* The chaffinch. *Local, Eng*

whit'flaw' + WHITEFLAW.

whither. + WHETHER.

whith'er (hwĭth'ẽr; wĭth'ẽr; -ẽ), *v. i. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** To shake; flutter. **b** To throw violently; to hurl.

whith'er, *n.* Hurry; rush; flurry. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

whith'er-as', *conj.* Whither. *Obs.*

whith'er-ev'er, *adv.* Wherever. *Obs.* [SOEVER. *Obs.*]

whith'er-so', *adv.* = WHITHER-

whit'tle (hwĭt'l) Var. of WHETTLE [coat with whiting.]

whit'ing (hwīt'ĭng), *v. t* To

whit'ing-mop' (-mŏp'), *n* A young whiting; hence, lass; — a term of endearment. *Obs. Colloq.*

whiting pollack. = POLLACK.

whiting pout. The bib, 2.

whit'ing's-eye', *n* A wistful, amorous look. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

whiting time Bleaching time.

whit'leath'er (hwīt'lĕth'ẽr), *n* = WHITE LEATHER.

whit'ling (hwīt'lĭng), *n.* [*white* + 1st *-ling.*] A young bull trout in its second season. *Dial Eng.*

whit'ney-ite (hwīt'nĭ-īt), *n.* [After J. D. *Whitney*, an American geologist.] *Min.* A reddish white arsenide of copper, Cu_6As Sp gr., 8.4-8.6.

whitour. + QUITTER

whit'rack' (hwīt'rāk'), *n* The common European weasel *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

whits (hwĭts), *n. pl. Mining* Partially concentrated tin ore, the first concentrates *Cornwall, Eng.*

Whit'son. + WHITSUN

whit'ster. + WHITESTER.

Whitsun ale A parochial festival formerly held at Whitsuntide in parts of England for amusement or to raise funds.

Whitsun farthings = PENTECOSTALS. *Obs. or Hist.*

Whit'sun-tide' (hwĭt's'n-tīd'), *n.* Also **Whitsun Tide**. [ME. *white sunne tide*. See WHITSUNDAY; TIDE.] *Eccl.* The week beginning with Whitsunday, esp. the first three days (Whitsunday, Whitmonday, and Whit-Tuesday); the time of Pentecost.

Whit'ting-ton, Dick (hwĭt'ĭng-tŭn). Sir Richard Whittington, Lord Mayor of London (1397-98, 1406-07, 1419-20). According to a popular legend, he came to London as an orphan boy, was abused by his master's cook and finally started to run away, but on the road heard Bow-bells ringing and seeming to say, "Turn again, Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London town." He returned and later sent his cat as a speculation in his master's ship, the cat bringing a high price from the King of Bombay, whose court was infested with mice. Starting business with this, he became rich and married his master's daughter.

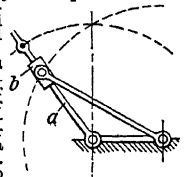
whit'tle (hwĭt'l), *n.* [ME. *thwitel*, fr. AS. *þwītan* to cut. Cf. THWITTLE, THWAITE a piece of ground, DOIT.] **1.** A knife; esp., a large sheath, or clasp, knife. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial.* "A butcher's *whittle*." *Dryden.*
2. A steel or whetstone for sharpening knives. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

whit'tle, *v. t.*; WHIT'TLED (-'ld); WHIT'TLING (-lĭng). **1.** To pare or cut off the surface of with or as if with a knife; to cut or shape, as a piece of wood, with or as if with a knife; as, to *whittle* down expenses.
2. To edge; sharpen; to render eager or excited; esp., to excite with liquor; to inebriate. *Obs. or Dial.* "When men are well *whittled*." *Withals.*

whit'tle, *v. i.* **1.** To cut or shape a piece of wood with a knife. "Americans must and will *whittle*." *Willis.*
2. To confess at the gallows. *Obs. Cant, Eng.*

whit'tling (-lĭng), *n.* A chip made by whittling.

Whit'worth gun (hwĭt'wŭrth). *Ordnance.* A muzzle-loading, rifled gun, built on a system invented by Sir Joseph Whitworth, of Manchester, England, in which the smaller guns were cast solid, the larger ones built up with coiled hoops forced together by hydraulic pressure while cooling. The bore had a polygonal section and a rapid twist, and the projectile was pointed and much elongated.



Whitworth's Quick Return.

Whit'worth's quick return motion (hwĭt'wŭrths). *Mach.* A quick return in which the follower is a bar (*a* in *Illust.*), rotating or oscillating about one end, and carrying a sliding driving sleeve or block (*b*) rotated uniformly in a circle eccentric to the bar's motion.

whiz, whizz (hwĭz), *v. i.*; WHIZZED (hwĭzd); WHIZ'ZING. [Of imitative origin.] To hum, whir, or hiss like a speeding arrow, ball, etc.; to fly or move swiftly with a hissing or buzzing sound.
It flew, and, *whizzing*, cut the liquid way. *Dryden*

whiz, whizz, *v. t.* To cause to whiz; esp., to rotate very rapidly; specif., to treat in a centrifugal machine (called a **whiz'zer**), as grain, sugar, or nitrated cotton, for drying.

whiz, whizz, *n.* A hissing, buzzing, or whirring sound.
Like the *whizz* of my crossbow. *Coleridge.*

who (hōō), *pron.; possess.* WHOSE (hōōz); *object.* WHOM (hōōm). [ME. *who, wha*, AS. *hwā*, interrogative pron., neut. *hwæt;* akin to OFries. *hwa*, neut. *hwet*, OS. *hwē*, neut. *hwat*, D. *wie*, neut. *wat*, G. *wer*, neut. *was*, OHG. *wer, hwer*, neut. *waz, hwaz*, Icel. *hvat*, neut., Dan. *hvo*, neut. *hvad*, Sw. *ho, hvem*, neut. *hvad*, Goth. *hwas*, fem. *hwō*, neut. *hwa*, Lith. *kas*, Ir. & Gael. *co*, W. *pwy*, L. *quod*, neuter of *qui*, Gr. *πότερος* whether, Skr. *kas*. Cf. HOW, QUANTITY, QUORUM, QUOTE, UBIQUITY, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, WHETHER, WHICH, WHITHER, WHOM, WHY.] A substantive pronoun, either singular or plural. It is used: **1.** As an interrogative: What or which person or persons?
Who is she in bloody coronation robes? *De Quincey.*
Who sometimes has the specific force of asking what is a person's character, status, or social antecedents; as, *who* are you, to give commands?
2. As a simple relative; — properly used of persons (corresponding to *which* as applied to things).
How hard is our fate *who* serve in the state *Addison.*
[He] should not tell *whose* children they were *Chaucer*
Whom I could pity thus forlorn. *Milton.*
Whose and *whom* were formerly common with neuter antecedents; *who* and *whom* are still used of animals, etc., esp. in personification; *whose* is sometimes used of anything to avoid an awkward construction with *of which*.
Adders *who* with cloven tongues
Do kiss me into madness. *Shak.*
The heavy door *whose* bronze network closes the place. *Ruskin.*
Who may introduce a clause that is either restrictive in force, or continuative, i. e. adding an almost coördinate idea. See under THAT, *pron.*, 3.
3. As a compound or indefinite relative, with its antecedent implied: Whoever; the person or persons that.
Who cheapens life abates the fear of death. *Young.*
Formerly also, one who; one that; as in the now archaic phrase, *as who should say*.
As who should say, it were a very dangerous matter if a man in any point should be found wiser than his forefathers were. *Robinson (More's Utopia)*

Syn. — WHO, WHICH, THAT are here compared as relative pronouns. In modern usage WHO refers to persons (less commonly to animals); WHICH, to animals or inanimate objects; THAT may be used of either persons, animals, or things. If a relative clause simply conveys an additional idea, *who* or *which* (preceded by a comma) is usually employed; if the relative clause is explanatory or restrictive, either *who, which*, or *that*, without a preceding comma, is used; as, this gentleman, *who* (not *that*) was here yesterday, desires to see you; the gentleman *who* (or *that*) was here yesterday desires to see you; knock at the first door, *which* you will find open; knock at the first door *that* (or *which*) you find open. In the restrictive use some writers prefer *that*, esp. instead of *which*.

who, *n.* [Cf. 1st HO.] Stop; stand; hold.

who-ev'er (hōō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Whatever person; any person soever; he or she who; as, he shall be punished, *whoever* he may be. "*Whoever* envies or repines." *Milton.* "*Whoever* the king favors." *Shak.*

whole (hōl), *a.* [ME. *hole, hol, hool, hal*, complete, all, well, healthy, AS. *hāl* well, sound, healthy; akin to OFries. *hēl*, D. *heel*, G. *heil*, Icel. *heill*, Sw. *hel* whole, Dan. *heel*, Goth *hails* well, sound, OIr. *cēl* augury. Cf. HALE, HAIL to greet, HEAL to cure, HEALTH, HOLY.] **1.** Possessing, or being in a state of, health and soundness; healthy; sound; well; hence, healed.
They that be *whole* need not a physician. *Matt.* ix. 12
When Sir Lancelot's deadly hurt was *whole*. *Tennyson.*
2. Not broken; unimpaired; uninjured; integral; as, the egg is *whole;* the vessel is *whole*.
My life is yet *whole* in me. *2 Sam.* i. 9.
3. Containing the total amount, number, etc.; comprising all the parts; complete; total; entire; as, the *whole* earth; the *whole* solar system; the *whole* army; the *whole* nation. "On their *whole* host I flew unarmed." *Milton.*
Who saw life steadily and saw it *whole*. *M. Arnold.*
4. In perfect agreement or accord. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — WHOLE, TOTAL, ENTIRE, COMPLETE, PERFECT, INTACT. WHOLE and TOTAL (except in the sense of "absolute, unqualified;" as, a *total* eclipse, *total* blindness) refer to an object as made up of parts, *whole* implying that none are lacking, *total*, that all are present and taken together as an aggregate; as, a *whole* week, the *whole* creation; "half a share . . . a *whole* one, I" (*Shak.*); the *total* amount, his *total* income from all sources; "These foreign lands . . . constituted the *total* world to a Greek" (*De Quincey*). ENTIRE and COMPLETE do not necessarily imply parts. *Entire* (or in a few phrases, *whole*) describes an object as continuous or unbroken; *complete* refers to it as without deficiency (from the point of view of a given standard), or as having attained the limit of its development; as, an *entire* day, an *entire* specimen; cf., with a *whole* skin; "one *entire* and perfect chrysolite" (*Shak.*); "I . . . have always regretted that you don't give us an *entire* work, and not sprinkle yourself in detached pieces" (*Byron*); "I have the *whole* plan *entire* from beginning to end in my mind" (*Coleridge*); The *Complete* Angler; *complete* combustion, a *complete* revolution of the sun; "the submission of man's nothing-*perfect* to God's all-*complete*" (*R. Browning*). PERFECT, so far as it differs from *complete*, lays greater stress on the possession of consummate excellence, or on freedom from blemish or defect; that is INTACT which is left entire or unimpaired; as, a *perfect* circle, crystal, illustration; "a *perfect* poem like Lycidas, a *perfect* fiction like Esmond, a *perfect* handling of a theory like Newman's Idea of a University" (*W. Pater*); "The group was in wonderful preservation: the figure of Bacchus *intact*, that of the young faun lacking only the arm" (*Vernon Lee*); "That high courage which enabled Fielding . . . to keep his manly benevolence and love of truth *intact*" (*Thackeray*). The same object may be, according to the point of view, at the same time *whole, complete*, and *entire;* as, a *whole* bridge may be shipped in parts, but it is not *entire* so long as the parts are not put together, nor *complete* so long as anything remains to be done. When, however, the last part is in place, the bridge is *whole, entire*, and *complete*. See ALL, SUM, PURE.

out of whole cloth, without basis; as, a lie, story, or the like, made *out of whole cloth*. — **to go the w. hog,** to do a thing thoroughly, accepting all conditions. *Slang.* — **w.-and-half compass.** = BISECTING COMPASS. See *proportional compass*, under COMPASS, *n.*, 8. — **w. binding.** *Bookbinding.* = FULL BINDING. — **w. blood.** See BLOOD, *n.*, 5. — **w. burnt offering.** See *burnt offering*, under OFFERING, 2, & SACRIFICE, *n.*, 1 (2). — **w. cannon,** *Ordnance*, in some classifications of ancient ordnance, a cannon throwing a projectile weighing from 70 to 120 pounds. — **w. coal,** *Mining*, the portion of a coal seam not yet opened for mining. *Dial. Eng.* — **w. cradle,** *Mining*, a platform suspended in a shaft, occupying nearly the whole area. — **w. culverin,** *Ordnance*, in some classifications of ancient ordnance, the largest kind of culverin, throwing a ball of from 40 to 60 pounds. — **w. curvature.** = INTEGRAL CURVATURE. — **w. deal.** See 5th DEAL, 1. — **w.-life policy.** See LIFE POLICY. — **w. milk,** milk from which no constituent has been removed; — distinguished esp. from *skimmed milk*. — **w. note,** *Music*, a semibreve. — **w. number,** *Math.*, an integer. — **w. offering.** See SACRIFICE, *n.*, 1 (2). — **w. rest.** *Music.* See 2d REST, 7 **b**. — **w. shift.** *Music.* See SHIFT, *n.*, 3. — **w. sister.** See SISTER, 1. — **w. snipe.** The common European snipe, as distinguished from the small jacksnipe, or *half snipe*. — **w. step.** *Music.* See STEP, *n.*, 11. — **w. stitch.** = CLOTH STITCH. — **w. stuff,** *Paper Making*, pulp thoroughly beaten up and ready for use. — **w. timber.** See 3d TIMBER, 1 **d**. — **w. tone,** *Music*, a whole step. — **w. working,** *Coal Mining*, working where the seam is not yet partly excavated. *Eng.*

whole (hōl), *n.* **1.** The entire thing; the entire assemblage of parts; totality; all of a thing, without defect or exception; a thing complete in itself.
'T is not the *whole* of life to live,
Nor all of death to die *J. Montgomery.*
2. A regular combination of parts; a system.
Parts answering parts shall slide into a *whole*. *Pope.*
☞ In logic and metaphysics many distinct kinds of *wholes* are distinguished. These include: **actual whole**, one which can exist only if its parts exist, or to which its parts are essential — **aggregate, collective**, or **discrete, whole**, one consisting of a collection of distinct units, as a herd of cattle or heap of grain. — **comprehensive**, or **formal, whole**, complete logical comprehension, or whole meaning, of a term. — **constituent whole**, one essential to its parts, as a genus to the individuals it denotes; — contrasted with **constitute whole**, which is the same as *actual whole* (above). — **continuous whole**, a continuum — **definite**, or **definitive, whole**, one constituted by genus and difference. — **essential whole**, one consisting of matter and form. — **extensive whole**, complete logical extension, or denotation. — **heterogeneous**, or **dissimilar, whole**, one whose parts differ from the whole, as a machine; — contrasted with **homogeneous**, or **similar, whole**, whose parts resemble the whole, as the air. — **integral**, or **integrate, whole**, one having part distinct from part; — also called **mathematical**, or **quantitative, whole**. — **logical, potential, subjective**, or **universal, whole**. = *extensive whole* (above). — **metaphysical whole**, a comprehensive whole; variously: the whole of a species as comprehending genus and differentia; the whole made up of specific nature and individual differentia; the whole of existence constituted by the singular essence plus existence; the whole formed by the addition of subsistence to existence; — called by Hamilton a **natural whole**. — **physical whole**, one consisting of substance and accident or of matter and form. — **objective whole**, an object apprehended by the mind as single and real. — **positive whole**, one consisting of parts; — contrasted with **negative whole**, a unit taken as a whole.

Syn. — See SUM.

on, *or* **upon, the whole,** considering all things; in view of all the circumstances or conditions.

whole'-heart'ed, *a.* Single-hearted; sincere; also, energetic; as, a *whole-hearted* man; *whole-hearted* work. — **whole'-heart'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **whole'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

whole'-hoofed' (hōl'hōōft'), *a.* Having an undivided hoof, as the horse.

whole'-length', *a.* Full-length; representing the whole figure; — said of a picture or statue. — *n.* A portrait or statue representing the whole figure.

whole'sale' (hōl'sāl'), *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or in large quantity; — distinguished from *retail*. — **by wholesale,** in the mass; in large quantities; hence, without distinction or discrimination.
Some, from vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it *by wholesale*. *I. Watts.*

whole'sale', *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or engaged in, trade by the piece or large quantity; selling to retailers or jobbers rather than consumers; as, *wholesale* price; *wholesale* merchants.
2. Extensive and indiscriminate; as, *wholesale* slaughter.
Time for *wholesale* trust. *Mrs. Humphry Ward*

whole'sale', *v. t. & i.*; -SALED' (-sāld'); -SAL'ING (-sāl'ĭng). To sell by wholesale. *Colloq.* — **whole'sal'er** (-sāl'ĕr), *n.*

whole'-skinned' (-skĭnd'), *a.* Unhurt; unscathed.

whole'some (hōl'sŭm), *a.* [*whole* + 1st *-some*; cf. Icel. *heilsamr*, G. *heilsam*, D. *heilzaam*.] **1.** Sound; healthy; as, a *wholesome* boy. *Obs. or R.*
2. Tending to promote bodily health; salubrious.
An agreeable and *wholesome* variety of food. *A. Smith.*
3. Characteristic of bodily health; as, a *wholesome* complexion or activity.
Wholesome thirst and appetite. *Milton*
4. Promoting, or characteristic of, health of mind, morals, character, etc.; sound; as, *wholesome* advice, taste.
5. Profitable; advantageous *Obs or R. or Slang.*
Not *wholesome* to our cause. *Shak.*
6. Tidy; neat; clean. *Obs.*

Syn. — See HEALTHY.

— **whole'some-ly,** *adv.* — **whole'some-ness,** *n.*

whole'-souled' (hōl'sōld'), *a.* Noble-minded; wholehearted; sincere and zealous; devoted.

whol'ly (hōl'ĭ; hōl'Y), *adv.* **1.** In a whole or complete manner; entirely; completely; perfectly.
Nor *wholly* overcome, nor *wholly* yield. *Dryden.*
2. To the exclusion of other things; totally; fully.
They employed themselves *wholly* in domestic life. *Addison.*

whom (hōōm), *pron.* [ME. *whom, uham*, AS. dative *hwām, hwǣm*. See WHO.] The objective of *who* (which see); — in early English also common as a dative. See WHO.
And every grass that groweth upon root
She shall eke know, and *whom* it will do boot. *Chaucer.*

whom'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Objective of *whosoever*.
The Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to *whomsoever* he will. *Dan.* iv. 17

whoop (hōōp), *v. i.*; WHOOPED (hōōpt); WHOOP'ING. [ME. *houpen*, OF. & F. *houper*, fr. *houp*, interj. Cf. HOOP, *v. i.*]
1. To utter a whoop, or loud cry, as of eagerness, enthusiasm, or enjoyment; to shout; halloo.
Each *whooping* with a merry shout. *Wordsworth.*
2. To hoot, as an owl.
When naught was heard but now and then the howl
Of some vile cur, or *whooping* of the owl. *W Browne.*
3. To make the sonorous inspiration that is characteristic of whooping cough.
to whoop it, *or* **her, up,** to raise a disturbance with or as if with whoops, or shouts; hence, in general, to urge matters on in an excited obstreperous manner; as, a drunken cowboy *whooped it up* in town. *Slang.*

whoop, *v. t.* To affect or effect with whoops, or shouts; to call, incite, insult, drive, chase, etc., with whoops.
And suffered me by the voice of slaves to be
Whooped out of Rome *Shak.*

whoop, *n.* **1.** A shout or cry, as of war, pursuit, enthusiasm, enjoyment, vengeance, terror, etc.
2. A hoot, or cry, as of an owl or crane.
3. The characteristic sonorous inspiration which follows a paroxysm of coughing in whooping cough.

whoop'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WHOOP. — **whooping cough,** *Med.*, an infectious disease, usually of children, characterized by a violent, convulsive cough, returning by fits, and consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonorous inspiration, or whoop; chincough; hooping cough; pertussis. — **w. crane,** a large white North American crane (*Grus americana*) noted for its loud whooplike note. See CRANE, *n.*, 1. — **w. swan,** a common Old World swan (*Olor cygnus*).

whore (hōr; 201: *the former pron.* hōōr, *as in 17th century, was used by many as late as the early 19th century, chiefly as a euphemism*), *n.* [ME. *hore*, AS *hōre;* akin to D. *hoer, hoere*, G. *hure*, OHG. *huora, huorra*, Icel. *hōra*, &*v.* [Cf. TWITTER.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Chirp; twitter; chatter. **2.** Whimper; murmur.

whit'ter-ick (-ĕr-ĭk), *n.* The European curlew. *Local, Brit.*

whit'tle-what'tie (h w ĭ t'l-hwŏt'ĭ; hwŏt'-), *n.* A pretext; frivolous or cajoling talk, or one who resorts to such. — *v. i.* To indulge in whittle-whattie. *Both Scot.*

whit'tle (*dial.* wĭt'l), *n.* [AS. *hwītel*, fr. *hwīt* white; akin to Icel. *hvitill* a white bed cover. See WHITE.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A blanket, esp. one used as a shawl; a mantle. **b** A flannel petticoat; a baby's flannel.

whit'tret (hwĭt'rĕt; hwŭt'-). Scot. var. of WHITRACK.

Whit'-Tues'day (hwĭt'tūz'dĭ), *n.* The day after Whitmonday.

whit'ty-tree' (wĭt'Y-trē'), *n.* [Cf. WHITTEN TREE.] The mountain ash; also, the wayfaring tree. *Dial. Eng.*

whit'wall' (hwĭt'wôl'; wĭt'-). Var. of WITWALL.

Whit'worth ball (hwĭt'wŭrth) *Ordnance.* A projectile used in the old Whitworth gun

Whitworth plane. See SURFACE PLATE. [*Illust.*

Whitworth thread. See SCREW, **whit'y** (hwĭt'Y), *a.* Whitish.

whiver. + QUIVER.

whizd. Whizzed. *Ref. Sp.*

whiz'zer, *n.* One that whizzes; specif., a hydro-extractor.

whiz'zing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WHIZ. — **whizzing stick.** = BULL-ROARER. — **whiz'zing-ly,** *adv.*

whiz'zle (hwĭz'l), *n. i.* To whiz. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

who. + HOW, WOE.

whoalye. + WHOLLY.

whoard. + HOARD, keep. [OAT.

whoat (wōt) Dial. Eng. var. of

whobub. + HUBBUB.

whoche. + WHICH.

whode. + HOOD.

whoder, whodur. + WHITHER

wholde. Obs. p. p. of HOLD.

whole. + HOLE. [*Obs.*

whole, *adv.* Wholly; entirely.

whole'-col'ored, whole-coloured, *a.* Being all of one color.

whole'-foot'ed, *a.* **a** Web-footed. *Obs* **b** Having flat, heavy feet. *Dial. Eng.* **c** Frank; ingenuous; intimate. *Colloq.*

whole'-mind'ed, *a* Having or showing a sound mind. *Rare.*

whole'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

whole'wise' (hōl'wīz'), *adv.* Wholly. *Rare.*

wholth (hōlth), *n.* [From WHOLE.] Wholeness; health. *Obs. & R.*

whom. + HUM, *interj.*

whom, whome. + HOMF.

whom'ble, whom'le, whom'mle (hwŏm'l; hwŭm'l). Scot vars. of WHEMMEL.

whom'so' (hōōm'sō'), *pron.* The objective of WHOSO.

whon, whonne. + WHEN.

whone (hwōn), *a. & n.* [AS. *hwōn* a little.] Few; little. *Obs.*

whonene. + WHENNE.

whoo. + WOE.

whoo (hwōō; wōō), *interj.* Expressing various emotions, usually admiration or pleasure. *Scot. & Dial. or Colloq.*

whoo. *v. i.* To hoot. *Obs.* [RUB.]

whoo'bub (hōō'bŭb). + HUB-

whood. + HOOD.

whoof (hwōōf; wōōf), *n.* [Imitative.] A deep, full, snorting sound, as that made by a beast.

Whoolye. + HOLI

whoop (hōōp), *n.* [See HOOPOE.] The hoopoe.

whoope. + HOOP.

whoop'er (hōōp'ĕr), *n.* One that whoops; specif.: **a** A whooping crane. **b** A whooping swan.

whoopet. Whooped. *Ref. Sp.*

whoopubb. + HUBBUB.

whoos. + WHOSE

whoot. + HOOT. [To hoot. *Obs.*

whoot (hōōt), *v. i.* [See HOOT.]

whop (hwŏp) Var. of WHAP. *O's. or Scot. & Dial.*

whope + WHOOP.

whop'per.whap'per (hwŏp'ĕr), *n.* [See WHAP.] Something uncommonly large of its kind; esp., a bold lie. *Colloq.*

whor. + *were*, form of BE.

whor'age (hōr'ĕj; 201), *n.* A company of whores. *Rare.*

whord. + HOARD.

whore. + HOAR, WHERE.

Dan. *hore*, Sw. *hora*, Goth. *hōrs* an adulterer, AS. *hōr* adultery, OHG. *huor*, L. *carus* dear. Cf. CHARITY.] A woman who practices unlawful sexual commerce, esp. one who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; harlot.
Syn. — Harlot, courtesan, prostitute, strumpet.

whore (hōr), *v. i.*; WHORED (hōrd); WHOR'ING (hōr'ĭng). [Cf. Icel. *hōra*. See WHORE, *n.*] **1.** To have unlawful sexual intercourse, esp. for hire; to practice lewdness.
2. *Bib.* To worship false and obscene gods. *Deut.* xxxi 16.

whore, *v. t.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse; to debauch.

whore'dom (hōr'dŭm; 201), *n.* [ME. *hordom*; cf. Icel. *hōrdōmr.*] **1.** The practice of unlawful intercourse with the other sex; fornication; lewdness.
2. *Bib.* The sin of worshiping idols; idolatry. *Hos.* v.3, 4.

whore'mas'ter (-mās'tẽr; *cf.* MASTER), *n.* **1.** A man who practices lewdness; a lecher; whoremonger.
2. One who keeps or procures whores; a pimp.

whore'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A whoremaster; a lecher; one who frequents the society of whores.

whore'son (-sŭn), *n.* A bastard; *Colloq.*, a low, scurvy fellow. *Archaic.*

whor'ish (hōr'ĭsh; 201), *a.* Like a whore in character or conduct; lewd. — **whor'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **whor'ish-ness,** *n.*

whorl (hwûrl; hwŏrl; 277), *n.* [Cf. ME. *wharwyl, whorwyl, whorwil, wharle*, the whorl of a spindle; akin to AS. *hweorfa* the whorl of a spindle, *hweorfan* to turn; cf. OD. *worvel* the whorl of a spindle. See WHIRL, *n.* & *v.*] **1.** *Bot.* A verticil. See VERTICIL, 1.
2. *Zoöl.* One of the volutions, or turns, of a univalve shell.
3. *Spinning.* The wharve of a spindle.
4. Something likened to a whorl (sense 3); specif., one of numerous terra-cotta disks found in ruins of ancient cities in Asia Minor, Africa, Italy, and India, and supposed by some to have been used on spindles.

whorled (hwûrld; hwŏrld), *a.* Having, or arranged in, a whorl or whorls; verticillate; as, *whorled* leaves.

whor'tle-ber'ry (hwûr'tl-bĕr'ĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-Iz). [Earlier *hurtleberry*, but the word has been confused with *wort*; cf. AS. *wyrtil* a plant, *wyrt* wort, also AS. *heorotberge*, lit. hartberry. Cf. HUCKLEBERRY, HURTLEBERRY.] **a** A European species of blueberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*); also, its glaucous blackish berry, widely used as an article of diet and in making beverages. **b** The huckleberry.

whose (hōōz), *pron.* [ME. *whos, whas*, AS. *hwæs*, gen. of *hwā*. See WHO.] The possessive of *who*, originally also of *what*, and sometimes of *which*. See under WHO, 2.

Whose daughter art thou? tell me, I pray thee. *Gen.* xxiv. 23.
May he *whose* eye is over all protect you! *Wordsworth.*

whose'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ẽr), *pron.* Possessive of *whosoever.*

who'so (hōō'sō), *pron.* Whosoever.

who'so-ev'er (hoō'sō-ĕv'ẽr), *pron.* Whatsoever person; any person whatever that; whoever.

Whosoever will, let him take . . . freely. *Rev.* xxii. 17.

why (hwī), *adv.* [ME. *whi, why*, AS. *hwī, hwȳ*, instrumental case of *hwā, hwæt*; akin to Icel. *hvī* why, Dan. & Sw. *hvi*; cf. Goth. *hwē*. See WHO.] **1.** For what cause, reason, or purpose; on what account; wherefore; used interrogatively.

Turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways; for *why* will ye die, O house of Israel? *Ezek.* xxxiii. 11.

2. For which; on account of which; used relatively.

No ground of enmity between us known
Why he should mean me ill or seek to harm. *Milton.*

3. For what reason or cause; on account of what; on what account; as, I know not *why* he left town so suddenly; — used as a compound relative. *Why* is sometimes used as an interjection or an expletive in expression of surprise or content at a turn of affairs; it is used also in calling. "*Why*, Jessica!" *Shak.*

If her chill heart I cannot move,
Why, I'll enjoy the very love. *Cowley.*

for why, because; why. See FORWHY. *Obs. or Colloq.*

why, *n.* That which constitutes a reason or cause. "Every *why* hath a wherefore." *Shak.*

The how and the *why* and the where. *Goldsmith.*

Wich'i-ta' (wĭch'ĭ-tô'), *n.* **1.** An Indian of a Caddoan tribe formerly ranging the region between the Arkansas River and Red River, now self supporting citizens of Oklahoma.
2. [From *Wichita* River and County, Texas.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Permian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

wick (wĭk), *n.* [AS. *wic* village, fr. L. *vicus*. In some names of places perh. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *vík* an inlet, creek, bay. See VICINITY; cf. VILLA.] **1.** A farmstead, village, borough, town, or district. *Obs.*, exc. in place names, as *Warwick, Ipswich*, and, in the form *wich, Greenwich*, etc.
2. A small dairy house. *Obs.*

wick, *n. Curling.* **a** A narrow port in the course, flanked by the stones of previous players. **b** An inwick.

wick, *v. t. Curling.* To inwick. — *v. t.* To make an inwick upon (another stone). — **to wick a bore,** to make a shot through a wick, or narrow port.

wick (wĭk), *n.* [ME. *wicke* (cf. also *weyke, weke*), AS. *weccа, wicc*, or *weocа*; cf. D. *wiek* a roll of lint, G. *wieche*, G. dial. *wicke*, OHG. *wioh ha*, Sw. *veke*, Dan. *væge*; of uncertain origin.] A bundle of fibers, or a loosely twisted, braided, or woven cord, tape, or tube, usually of soft spun cotton threads, which by capillary attraction draws up a steady supply of the oil in lamps, the melted tallow or wax in candles, or other material used for illumination, in small successive portions, to be burned.

wicked (wĭkt), *a.* Having a wick; — used chiefly in composition; as, a two-*wicked* lamp.

wick'ed (wĭk'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* [ME. *wicked*, fr. *wicke* wicked; prob. akin to AS. *wīcan* to yield, give way, and E. *weak*, or to *witch*. Cf. WEAK, WITCH.] **1.** Evil in principle or practice; contrary to the moral or divine law; addicted to vice or sin; immoral; profligate; depraved; iniquitous; bad; — said of persons and things; as, a *wicked* king, woman, deed, design; also, of or pert. to those who are evil. "These *wicked* tents." *Milton.*

Never, never, *wicked* man was wise. *Pope.*

2. Hence, causing or tending to cause severe harm; pernicious or dangerous; as, *wicked* winter weather; a *wicked* famine or pestilence. "*Wicked* dew." *Shak.*
3. Difficult; hard; troublesome; also, rarely, painful; aching; as, a *wicked* tooth. *Obs.*
4. Disposed to mischief; vicious; as, a *wicked* horse; also, mischievous; roguish. *Colloq.*

Pen looked uncommonly *wicked*. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — Sinful, criminal, guilty, unjust, unrighteous, unholy, irreligious, ungodly, profane; vicious, atrocious, nefarious, heinous, flagrant, flagitious, abandoned. See BAD. **the wicked one,** the Devil; Satan. — **W. Bible.** See BIBLE, 2.

wick'ed-ly, *adv.* In a wicked manner; esp., in a manner, or with motives, contrary to the divine or moral law; viciously; corruptly; immorally.

wick'ed-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being wicked; esp., departure from the rules of divine or moral law; evil disposition or practices; depravity; sinfulness.
2. A wicked thing or act; crime; sin; iniquity.

wick'er (wĭk'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *wiker, wikir*, osier, prob. akin to AS. *wīcan* to give way; cf. Sw. dial. *vikker* willow. Cf. WEAK.] **1.** A small pliant twig or osier; a rod for plaiting basketwork; a withe.
2. Wickerwork; also, a piece of wickerwork, as a basket.
3. A wike, or mark. *Obs. or Dial.*

wick'er, *a.* Made of, or covered with, plaited twigs or osiers, or wickerwork; as, *wicker* furniture.

wick'ered (-ẽrd), *a.* Made of, secured by, or covered with, wickers or wickerwork.

Ships of light timber, *wickered* with osier between. *Milton.*

wick'er-work' (-ẽr-wûrk'), *n.* Work consisting of a texture of osiers, twigs, or rods; articles made of such a texture; basketwork.

wick'et (wĭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *wiket*, OF. *wiket*, var. of OF. & F. *guichet*; prob. of Teutonic origin; perh. akin to Icel. *vīkja* to move, turn, E. *weak*.] **1.** A small gate or door, esp. one forming part of, or placed near, a larger gate or door. "Heaven's *wicket*." *Milton.*
2. A window, loophole, or the like. *Obs.*
3. A small gate by which the chamber of a canal lock is emptied, or by which the amount of water passing through a channel, as to a water wheel, is regulated.
4. *Civil Engin.* Any gate of a shutter dam (which see).
5. *Coal Mining.* A very wide stall or heading used with very wide pillars in the variety of the bord-and-pillar system called **wick'et-work'** (-wûrk'). *North Wales.*
6. A lead grating used in making white lead (which see).
7. *Cricket.* **a** Either of the two frameworks at which the ball is pitched, orig. consisting of two vertical sticks (technically called *stumps*) stuck in the ground some distance apart and surmounted by a single bail, now consisting of three vertical stumps stuck in the ground less than a bail's length apart from each other and spaced by two bails placed in grooves on top of them. **b** The playing pitch included between the wickets; as, a fast, slow, or sticky, *wicket*. **c** One of the stumps of a wicket. **d** A part of an inning between the dismissal of any two consecutive batsmen; as, the fourth *wicket* added 58 runs. **e** An inning (of a batsman) that is not completed or never begun; as, the eleven won by four *wickets* (that is, with the two "not outs" still at bat and three men yet to go in).

first, second, *etc.*, **wicket down,** *Cricket*, after one batsman, two batsmen, etc., have been put out; as, Mr. Jones goes in *fourth wicket down*. — **to secure, get,** *or* **take, a w.,** *Cricket*, to put a batsman out; — usually said of the bowler from whose bowling the striker is put out. See CRICKET, game.

wicket keeper. *Cricket.* The player who stands behind the wicket to prevent byes and if possible to catch or stump out the batsmen. See CRICKET, game, *Illust.*

wick'ing (wĭk'ĭng), *n.* Material for wicks; esp., a loosely braided or woven cord, tape, or tube, of cotton.

wic'o-py (wĭk'ō-pĭ), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian orig.; cf. Cree *wikupiy* the inner bark of the basswood, Ojibwa *wigob* basswood, bark of basswood, Micmac *wikpe* elm tree.] **a** The moosewood *Direa palustris*. **b** The basswood **a**. **c** One of various species of willow-herb (*Epilobium*), often distinguished as *Indian wicopy*.

Wi-dal's', *or* **Wi-dal' test** *or* **reaction** (vē-dälz'; vē-dal'). [After Fernand *Widal* (b. 1862), French physician.] *Med.* A test for typhoid fever based on the fact that blood serum of one affected, in a bouillon culture of typhoid bacilli, causes the bacilli to agglutinate and lose their motility.

wide (wīd), *a.*; WID'ER (wīd'ẽr); WID'EST (wīd'ĕst). [ME. *wid, wyde*, AS. *wīd*; cf. Icel. *vīðr*, Sw. & Dan. *vid*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Of a specified measure in a direction at right angles to that of length; of a designated width, or breadth; as, a table three feet *wide*.
2. Having considerable distance or extent between the sides; spacious across; not narrow; broad; as, *wide* cloth; a *wide* table, bed, hall, road, etc.

Wide is the gate . . . that leadeth to destruction. *Matt* vii. 13.

3. Having, extending over, or covering great horizontal extent; spacious; vast; extensive; as, a *wide* plain; a *wide* difference; a *wide* journey. "This *wyde* world." *Chaucer.*

Shut from the *wide* gaze of day. *Shelley.*

4. Expanded or distended; as, eyes *wide* with wonder.
5. Roomy; spacious; ample; as, *wide* breeches.
6. Of large scope; covering, including, or permitting of, great variety or latitude, as of details, instances, subjects, etc.; comprehensive; various; as, *wide* reading.

Men of strongest head and *widest* culture. *M. Arnold.*
With conscience *wide* as hell. *Shak.*
To touch this, is no proof,
Without more *wider* and more overt test. *Shak.*

7. Far from a point aimed at; as, the bullet went *wide*; hence, remote from a specified object; far from truth, propriety, necessity, or the like. "Conclusions . . . *wide* of the mark." *Ruskin.* "Our *wide* expositors." *Milton.*

How *wide* is all this long pretense! *Herbert.*

8. *Stock Exchanges.* Having or showing a wide difference or fluctuation between the highest and lowest prices, amount of supply, etc.; as, a *wide* opening; *wide* prices, where the prices bid and asked differ by several points.
9. *Phon.* Formed or articulated with a relatively relaxed condition of the tongue; — said of one of a pair of vowels having the same "height," as contrasted with the other, called "narrow." Thus, *oo* (fōōt) is *wide* compared with *oo* (fōōd), "narrow." Cf. NARROW, *a.*, 8; BROAD, *a.*, 12 **a**; and see *Guide to Pron.*, § 41.

Syn. — See BROAD.

wide ball. *Cricket.* WIDE, *n.*, 2. — **w gauge** *or* **gage.** *Railroads.* See GAUGE, *n.*, 5 **a**. — **w. ration,** a ration containing little protein in proportion to the fat and carbohydrates.

wide, *adv.* [AS. *wīde.*] **1.** To a great distance or extent; far; widely; as, his fame was spread *wide*.

[I] went *wide* in this world, wonders to hear *Piers Plowman.*

2. So as to leave or have a great space between the sides; so as to form a large opening.
3. So as to be or strike far from, or on one side of, an object or purpose; aside; astray.

Is my lord well, that he doth speak so *wide*? *Shak.*

wide, *n.* **1.** That which is wide; space, width; extent. "The waste *wide* of that abyss." *Tennyson.*
2. That which goes wide, or to one side of the mark; specif., *Cricket*, a bowled ball that goes out of the batsman's reach. It counts as an added run to the batting side.

wide'-an'gle, *a. Photog. & Optics.* Having or covering an angle wider than the ordinary, applied to certain lenses of relatively short focus. Lenses for ordinary purposes have an angle of 50° or less. Wide-angle lenses may cover as much as 100° and are useful for photographing at short ranges, but the pictures appear more or less distorted.

wide'-a-wake' (87), *a.* Fully awake; not drowsy or dull; hence, knowing; keen; alert.

wide'-a-wake', *n.* **1.** A low-crowned soft felt hat.
2. The sooty tern or any similar tern.
3. [*cap.*] One belonging to any of certain companies of young men of the Republican party in the presidential campaign of 1860, which adopted the then new feature of uniforms, in this case including a wide-awake hat, and a semimilitary organization and drill. *U. S.*

wide'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a wide manner: **a** Far; extensively; as, the gospel was *widely* disseminated by the apostles. **b** With large intervening spaces. **c** Loosely; roomily. "A *widely* made shooting dress." *Lockhart.*
2. Very much; greatly; as, to differ *widely* in opinion.

wid'en (wīd'n), *v. t.*; WID'ENED (-nd); WID'EN-ING. **1.** To make wide or wider, to extend in breadth; as, to *widen* a field; to *widen* a breach.

whore'cop, *n.* A bastard. *Obs.*
whore'ling, *n.* Dim. of WHORE.
whore'man (hōr'măn; 201), *n.* Adulterer. *Obs.*
whore'mas'ter-ly, *a.* Lecherous; libidinous. *Rare.*
whore's bird. A bastard. *Obs.*
whorl (hwûrl; wûrl). Scot. & Dial. Eng. var. of WHIRL.
whorl'er (hwûr'lẽr), *n.* A potter's wheel.
whort (hwûrt), *or* **whor'tle** (hwûr'tl), *n.* [See WHORTLEBERRY.] The whortleberry.
whose, *pron.* Whoso; whosoever. *Obs.*
whos'en (hōz'ĕn), *pron.* Whose. *Dial. Eng.*
who'some (hōō'sŭm), *pron.* Whosoever. *Obs.*
who'som-ev'er (hōō'sŭm-ĕv'ẽr), *pron.* Whosoever. *Obs. or Dial.*
whot. †WOT, know. [of HOT.]
whot (wŏt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HOT.
whou, whow. † HOW.
whoule. † HOWL.
whow-so † HOWSO.
whreth. † WRATH, *n.*
whryve. † WRITHE.
whu. † HOW.
whuccche. † WHICCHE, hutch.
whuche. † WHICH. [*Scot.*]
whud (hwŭd). Var. of WHID.
whuder. † WHETHER.
whue (hwū; wū). Dial. Eng. var. of WHEW, *n.* & *v.*
whuff (hwŭf). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WHIFF. [WHOOLE.]
whul (wōōl). Dial. Eng. var. of

whulche. † WHICH, WISH.
whulching. † HOWLING.
whulk (hwŭlk). Dial. Eng. var. of WHILK, which.
whul'ter (hwŭl'tẽr), *n.* A whopper. *Scot.*
whum'mie (hwŭm'ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WHEMMEL.
whun (hwŭn). Var. of WHIN.
whun'stane (hwŭn'stān), *n.* Whinstone. *Scot.*
whup (hwŭp). Scot. & dial. Eng. of WHIP.
whur, whurre. † WHIR.
whurl (*dial.* hwĕrl, wĕrl, wŭl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WHIRL.
whur'ry (hwŭr'ĭ). † HURRY.
whurt (hwûrt). Var. of WHORT.
whush (hwŭsh). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WHISH.
whusht. † HUSHED.
whusk (hwŭsk). Dial. Eng. of WHISK.
whus'kie (hwŭs'kĭ). Scot. & Ir. var. of WHISKEY.
whus'gie (hwŭs'gĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WHISTLE.
whutche. † WHICCHE, hutch.
whute (*dial.* wŭt), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To whistle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
whuth'er (hwŭth'ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. of WHITHER, *n.* & *v.*
whut'throat'. Obs. or Scot. var. of WHITRACK.
whuz (*dial.* hwŭz, wŭz). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WHIZ.
why (wĭ). Var. of QUEY, a heifer. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
whybeler. † QUIBBLER.
whyd'ah. Var. of WHIDAH.
whyder. † WHITHER.
whydyrewyn. † WITHERWINE.
whyet, whyght. † WHITE.
whyn, whynne. † WHIN.
whynarde. † WHINYARD.
whyne. † WHENNE, WHIN.
why'-not', *n.* A sudden, violent, or peremptory procedure or turn of events. *Obs. Slang.*
Why'o (hwī'ō), *n.* A member of a former large and notorious gang of toughs, thieves, and vicious characters in New York City; from their signal cry of "*Oh why-oh-why-oh.*" [HON.]
whyschen, whyssyng. † CUSHION.
whytly. † QUICKLY, WIGHTLY.
whyver. † QUIVER.
wi. † WHY. [var. of WE.]
wi (*unstressed*, wĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of WITH. Scot. & dial. Eng. shortening of WITH.
W. I. *Abbr.* When issued; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
W. I. *Abbr.* West India; West Indies.
wiage. † VIAGE, VOYAGE.
wiar. † WAR. [*Cant.*]
wib'ble, *n.* A wimble. *Obs.*
wicche. † WHICH, WITCH.
wice. † VICE, WISE.
wich. † WHICH.
wich. Var. of WYCH.
wich (wĭch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WICK, a village, etc.
wich. Obs. or ref. sp. of WITCH.
wiche. † WHICH, WISH.
wichessauf. † SOUCHSAFE.
wich-hazel. † WITCH-HAZEL.
wicht (wĭkt). Scot. var. of WIGHT.
wicht. Witched. *Rec. Sp.*
wick (wĭk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of QUICK, WEEK.
wick, *n.* [AS. *wīc* creek, bay; cf. Icel. *vík.*] 1. Creek; small bay; bend in a river or lake. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. [Perh. diff. word.] A corner, esp. of the eye or mouth; an angle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wick, wicke, *a.* [See WICKED.] a Wicked; bad. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** Feeble; contemptible. *Obs.* **c** Foul; mean; wretched. *Obs.* **d** Difficult. *Obs.*
wick, wicke, *n. Obs.* **a** Evil; wickedness. **b** A wicked one; a villain. [*Obs.*]
wick'ed-ful-ly, *adv.* Wickedly.
wickedhede, *n.* [see -HEAD], or wickedede, *n.* [cf. WICKENESS]. Wickedness. *Obs.*
wick'en (wĭk'n). Var. of QUICKEN, the rowan tree a.
wickeness, *n.* [From ME. *wicke* wicked. See WICKED.] Wickedness. *Obs.* [WHICKER.]
wick'er. Dial. Eng. var. of WICKER, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. WICKER, *a.* & *n.*] To twist; to knot by twisting. *Obs. Scot.*
wicket ball. A game played with a broad wicket, large soft ball, and flat bat. *Lonch, U. S.*
wicket dam. = SHUTTER DAM.
wicket door *or* **gate.** See WICKET, 1. [WICKER, *n.*, 5]
wick'et work' (wŭrk'), *n.* See **wick'e-up, wick'ey-up, wick'i up, wick'y-up** (wĭk'ĭ-ŭp). Vars. of WICKIUP.
Wick'field, Agnes (wĭk'fēld). A steadfast and unselfish young woman who becomes the second wife of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel of that name.
Wick-liff'i-an (wĭk-lĭf'ĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* Also **Wick'lif-fist,** *n.* Wycliffite. *Obs.* [Wickedly. *Obs.*]
wick'ly, *adv.* [Cf. WICKEDNESS.]
wick'o-py (wĭk'ō-pĭ). Var. of WICOPY.
wick'thorn'. Dial. var. of QUICKTHORN.
wick'y (wĭk'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. QUICKENTREE.] **a** *Local, U. S.* (1) The sheeplaurel. (2) A closely related species of laurel (*Kalmia hirsuta*) of the Southern States, having hirsute foliage and small pink flowers. Called also *hairylaurel.* **b** *Dial. Eng.* The rowan tree **a**.
wictaill. † VICTUAL.
victory, victour. † VICTORY.
victour. † VICTOR.
wid. † WIDE. [mad.]
wid (wĭd). Scot. var. of WOOD, mad.
wid. Obs. or dial. var. of WITH
wid (wĭd). Scot. & dial Eng var. of WOOD.
W. I. D. *Abbr.* West India disease. † WITHAL.
Widal's, *or* **Widal. reaction.** *Med.* See WIDAL'S TEST.
widbin (wĭd'bĭn), *n.* [Cf. WOODBINE.] **a** The woodbine or honeysuckle. *Dial. Scot.* **b** The dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*. *Dial Eng.* [beam. *Dial. Eng.*]
widbin pear tree. The whitebeam.
widcok † WOODCOCK.
widded † WEDDED.
wid'der Dial. var. of WIDOW.
wid'der (wĭd'ẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of WHITHER, *n.* & *v.* [COCK.]
wid'der-cock'. † WEATHER-
wid'der-shins. Var. of WITHERSHINS. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wid'die. † WITHY.
wid'di-fow *or* **-fa.** [*Scot. widdie* halter (cf. WITHY) + *fou, fow*, full.] Deserving the halter; rascally. *Scot.* — *n.* A rascal; scamp. *Scot.*
wid'dill. Scot. var. of WIDDIE.
wid'dle (wĭd'l), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. Dial. *Anglia* to be in distress.] Wriggle; waddle; struggle. *Scot & Dial. Eng.* [WIDDOW.]
wid'dy (wĭd'ĭ). Dial. var. of **wid'dy** (wĭd'ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WITHY. [WEED.]
wide. † WEED, to grow mad.
wide Scot. form of WADE.
wide. † To widen. *Obs.*
wide-a-wake'ness. See -NESS.
wide'cast *a.* Widespread. *Obs.*
wide'-chapped' (-chăpt'; chăpt'), *a.* Wide-mouthed.
wided. Obs. p. p. of WOLD.
wide'gab' (wīd'găb'), **wide'gap** (-găp'), *n.* The angler (*Lophius piscatorius*)

2. *Knitting.* To make wider, as a stocking, by increasing the number of stitches in each succeeding row.

wid'en (wīd'n), *v. i.* **1.** To grow wide or wider; to enlarge; spread; expand; as, the gulf between them *widened.*
Arches *widen,* and long aisles extend. *Pope.*
2. *Knitting.* To become wider, as any knitted article, by an increase in the number of stitches in each succeeding row.

wide'ness, *n.* [AS. *wīdness.*] Quality or state of being wide; breadth; width; as, the *wideness* of a room.
There 's a *wideness* in God's mercy like the *wideness* of the sea. *F. W. Faber*

wide'spread' (wīd'sprĕd'), *a.* Widely extended; spread afar; as, *widespread* wings; a *widespread* movement.

widg'eon (wĭj'ŭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. an OF. or AF. var. of F. *vigeon, vingeon, gingeon;* orig. uncert.; cf. L. *vipio, -onis,* a kind of small crane.] **1.** Any of several fresh-water ducks of the genus *Mareca,* in size between the teal and the mallard; also, chiefly *Local,* with a qualifying word, any of various ducks; as, sand *widgeon,* sea *widgeon.* The male of the Old World widgeon (*M. penelope*) has the crown buffy white, the head and neck chestnut, becoming grayish lavender on the breast and white on the belly. The Ameri-



American Widgeon (*Mareca americana*)

can widgeon (*M. americana*) is similar in general color. A third species (*M. sibilatrix*), having the entire head nearly white, inhabits southern South America.
2. Fig., a foolish fellow; a simpleton; goose. *Obs.*

Wid'man-stät'ten fig'ures (vĭt'män-shtĕt'n). Also *Widmanstättian figures.* [After A. B. *Widmanstätten,* of Vienna, who first described them in 1808.] *Min.* Certain figures appearing on etched meteoric iron and exhibiting its crystalline structure. See METEORITE, *Illust.*

wid'ow (wĭd'ō), *n.* [ME. *widewe, widwe,* AS. *weoduwe, widuwe, wuduwe;* akin to OFries. *widwe,* OS. *widowa,* D. *weduwe,* G. *wittwe, witwe,* OHG. *wituwa, witawa,* Goth. *widuwō,* Russ. *vdova,* OIr. *fedb,* W. *gweddw,* L. *vidua,* Skr. *vidhavā;* and prob. to Skr. *vidh* to be empty, to lack; cf. Gr. ἠιθεος a bachelor. Cf. VIDUAL.] **1.** A woman who has lost her husband by death, and has not married again.
2. A widower. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. *Eccl.* One of an early order, consisting at first and in the East of bereaved women pensioners, later in Egypt and in the Latin churches of such women doing work like that of deaconesses in the East.
4. *Card Playing.* In various games, any extra hand or part of a hand, as one dealt to the table.
5. A pearl that has been pierced and worn. *Cant.*
widow bewitched, a woman separated from her husband; a grass widow. *Colloq.*

wid'ow, *a.* Widowed; — now only *Colloq.* "A *widow* woman." 1 *Kings* xvii. 9. "This *widow* lady." *Shak.*

wid'ow, *v. t.;* WID'OWED (-ōd); WID'OW-ING. **1.** To reduce to the state of a widow; to bereave of a husband; as, thousands *widowed* by the war. *Rare, exc. in p. p.*
2. To endow with a widow's right. *Rare. Shak.*
3. To deprive of anything esteemed; to make desolate; to bereave. "The *widowed* isle, in mourning." *Dryden.*
Trees of their shriveled fruits
Are *widowed,* dreary storms o'er all prevail. *J. Philips.*
4. To become, or survive as, the widow of. *Obs. Shak.*

wid'ow-bench', *n. Eng. Law.* The portion allowed to a widow from her deceased husband's estate besides her jointure. Cf. FREE BENCH.

widow bird. [*widow + bird;* after Pg. *viuva* widow bird, lit., widow, L. *vidua;* — so named from the somber color of its plumage. Cf. WHIDAH BIRD.] A whidah bird.

wid'ow-er (wĭd'ō-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A man who has lost his wife by death, and has not married again.
2. One that widows women. *Rare.*

wid'ow-hood (-hōd), *n.* **1.** State of being a widow or, *Rare,* a widower; time during which a woman is a widow.
Johnson clung to her memory during a *widowhood* of more than thirty years. *Leslie Stephen.*
2. Estate or property right of a widow. *Obs.* "I 'll assure her of her *widowhood* . . . in all my lands." *Shak.*

widow monkey. A South American titi monkey (*Callithrix lorquata*). It is black except the dull whitish arms, neck, and face, and a ring of pure white around the face.

wid'ow's man (wĭd'ōz). *Nav.* One of a class of imaginary sailors formerly carried on the books of British men-of-war, whose pay went to a widow's fund. *Eng.*

width (wĭdth), *n.* [From WIDE.] Extent from side to side; breadth; wideness; as, the *width* of cloth, of a door.

wield (wēld), *v. t.;* WIELD'ED; WIELD'ING. [ME. *welden* to govern, to have power over, to possess, AS. *wyldan, weldan,* fr. *wealdan;* akin to OS. *waldan,* OFries. *walda,* G. *walten,* OHG. *waltan,* Icel. *valda,* Sw. *välla* to occasion, to cause, Dan. *volde,* Goth. *waldan* to govern, rule, OIr. *flaith* power, rule, L. *valere* to be strong. Cf. VALIANT.]
1. To direct or regulate by influence or authority; to have power over; to manage; control, sway.
Her newborn power was *wielded* from the first by unprincipled and ambitious men. *De Quincey*
2. To govern; rule. *Obs.*
3. To use with full command or power; to manage; handle, hence, in general, to use or employ; as, to *wield* a sword, a scepter; to *wield* a pen; to *wield* a spade.
Base Hungarian wight! wilt thou the spigot *wield?* *Shak*
4. To have; possess. *Obs. Spenser.*
5. To have as wife or paramour; to enjoy. *Obs.*
Syn. — See HANDLE.

wield'y (wēl'dĭ), *a.* **1.** Capable of wielding; strong. *Obs.*
2. Capable of being wielded, manageable; wieldable; — opposed to *unwieldy.* *Johnson.*

Wie'ner Schnit'zel (vē'nẽr shnĭt'sĕl). [G., Vienna cutlet.] A veal cutlet variously seasoned and garnished, often with lemon, sardines, and capers.

wife (wif), *n.; pl.* WIVES (wīvz). [ME. *wif* wife, woman, AS. *wīf;* akin to OFries. & OS. *wīf,* D. *wijf,* G. *weib,* OHG. *wīb,* Icel. *vīf,* Dan. *viv;* and perhaps to Skr. *vip* excited, agitated, inspired. Cf. Tacitus, "Germania" 8: Inesse quin etiam sanctum aliquid et providum putant, nec aut consilia earum aspernantur aut responsa neglegunt. Cf. HUSSY a jade, WOMAN.] **1.** A woman, an adult female. *Now Rare,* exc. in dialect and in certain compounds and phrases; as, *alewife;* fishwife; old *wives'* tales.
2. A woman united to a man in lawful wedlock; a married woman; spouse; — correl. of *husband.*
3. Short for GOODWIFE, HOUSEWIFE, etc.
to give *or* **take to wife,** to give or take (a woman) in marriage.
— **Wife of Bath,** one of the pilgrims in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." "Bold was her face, and fair, and red of hue." She had survived five chastened husbands, and was very free-spoken regarding her "venerien" inclination.

wife'hood (-hŏod), *n.* [AS. *wīfhād.*] **1.** Womanhood. *Obs.*
2. State of being a wife.

wife'ly, *a.* [Cf. AS. *wīflīc* womanly.] Befitting, like, or pertaining to, a wife. "*Wifely* patience." *Chaucer.*

wife's equity (wifs). *Law.* The equitable right or claim of a married woman, as against her husband or his assignees or creditors, to a reasonable provision, by way of settlement or otherwise, out of her choses in action, or out of any property of hers under the jurisdiction of the court of chancery, for the support of herself and her children.

wig (wĭg), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *periwig.*] **1.** An artificial covering for the head, consisting of hair interwoven or united by a kind of network, either in imitation of the natural growth, or in abundant and flowing curls, worn to supply a deficiency of natural hair, for ornament, in theatrical costume, or, as in Great Britain by judges and barristers, according to traditional usage as a part of an official or professional dress; a periwig; peruke.
2. Hence, hair; esp., long hair. *Colloq.*
3. An old male fur seal; — so called by fishermen.

wig (wĭg), *v. t.;* WIGGED (wĭgd); WIG'GING (-ĭng). To censure or rebuke; to scold severely. *Colloq.*

wig, wigg (wĭg), *n.* [Cf. D. *wig, wigge,* a wedge, *wegge* a sort of bread, G *weck,* orig., a wedge-shaped loaf or cake. See WEDGE.] A kind of raised seedcake, or a currant bun. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

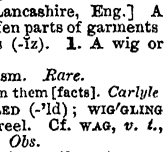
wig'an (wĭg'ăn), *n.* [Fr. *Wigan,* Lancashire, Eng.] A canvaslike cotton fabric, used to stiffen parts of garments

wig'ger-y (wĭg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A wig or wigs; false hair. *Rare.*
2. Encumbering formality; red-tapism. *Rare.*
Fire peels the *wiggeries* away from them [facts]. *Carlyle*

wig'gle (wĭg''l), *v. i. & t.;* WIG'GLED (-'ld); WIG'GLING (-lĭng). [ME. *wigelen* to totter, reel. Cf. WAG, *v. t.,* WAGGLE.] **1.** To wabble; stagger. *Obs.*
2. To move to and fro with a quick jerky motion; to wag; waggle; wriggle; as, a dog *wiggles* his tail; *wiggling* one's fingers. *Dial. Eng., & Colloq., U. S.*

wig'gle, *n.* Act of wiggling; a wriggle. *Colloq.*

wig'gler (wĭg'lẽr), *n.* The larva or pupa of the mosquito.

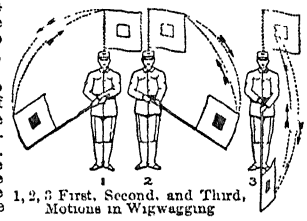


Wigglers. *a* Larva, *b* Mosquito Pupa. × 5

wight (wīt), *n.* [ME. *wight, wiht,* AS. *wiht* creature, thing; akin to D. *wicht* child, OS. & OHG. *wiht* creature, thing, G. *wicht* creature, Icel. *vættr* wight, *vætta* whit, Goth. *waihts, waihl,* thing; cf. Russ. *veshch'* thing. Cf. WHIT.] **1.** A person, creature; being; — now chiefly jocose.
Every *wight* that hath discretion *Chaucer*
2. A preternatural being, as a fairy, witch, etc. *Obs.*
3. A whit; bit; jot. *Obs. Chaucer.*

wight (wīt), *a.* [ME. *wight, wiht,* prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *vīgr* in fighting condition, neut. *vīgt,* fr. *vīg* war, akin to AS. *wīg.* See VANQUISH.] *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Brave, valiant, also, strong, powerful.
2. Loud; rough, also, active, nimble, swift. *Obs.*
3. Clever. *Obs. Scot. Lyndsay.*

wig'wag' (wĭg'wăg'), *v. t. & i.,* WIG'WAGGED' (-wăgd'), WIG'WAG'GING (-wăg'ĭng). [See WAG, *v. t.*] **1.** To move to and fro, to wag.
2. *Mil. & Nav.* To signal by means of a flag, or portable light, waved according to a code. Movements of the flag or light to the right and left are the elements of the code alphabet, while movements to the front are used to indicate the ends of words, paragraphs, etc.



1, 2, 3 First, Second, and Third, Motions in Wigwagging

wig'wag', *n.* [See WIGWAG, *v. t. & i.*] **1.** *Mil. & Nav.* Act or art of wigwagging, also, a message wigwagged; — used chiefly attributively, as, the *wigwag* system or code.
2. A rubbing tool on and driven by a watchmaker's lathe.

wig'wag'ger (-ẽr), *n.* One who wigwags, a signalman using a wigwag code.

wig'wam (wĭg'wŏm; -wŏm; 277), *n.* [Algonquian (Abnaki) *wigwam* dwelling, fr. *wigw* he dwells.]
1. A cabin or hut of the Indians of the region of the Great Lakes and eastward, formed of a framework of poles overlaid with bark, rush mats, or hides. The usual form of the eastern wigwam was rectangular with arched top; in the west it was often conical like the lighter skin tepee of the plains tribes. Cf. HOGAN, LODGE, PUEBLO, WIKIUP.



Wigwam.

2. Any large structure, formerly often temporary and of rude construction, used for political conventions, etc. *Slang, U. S.*

wik'i-up' (wĭk'ĭ-ŭp'), *n.* [Of North American Indian origin; cf. Dakota *wakeya, wokeya.*] The hut used by the nomadic Indian tribes of the arid regions of the west and southwest United States, typically elliptical in form, with a rough frame covered with reed mats or grass or brushwood.

wild (wīld), *a.;* WILD'ER (wīl'dẽr), WILD'EST. [ME. *wilde,* AS. *wilde;* akin to OFries *wilde,* D. *wild,* OS. & OHG. *wildi,* G *wild,* Sw. & Dan. *vild,* Icel. *villr* wild, bewildered, astray, Goth *wilpeis* wild, and G. & OHG *wild* game, deer; orig uncert.] **1.** Living in a state of nature; inhabiting natural haunts, as the forest or open field; not tamed or domesticated, as, a *wild* boar, a *wild* ox.
Winter 's not gone yet, if the *wild* geese fly that way. *Shak.*
2 Growing, produced, or prepared, without the aid and care of man, native, not cultivated, brought forth by unassisted nature or by animals not domesticated; as, *wild* parsnip, *wild* camomile, *wild* honey.
The woods and desert caves,
With *wild* thyme and the gadding vine o'ergrown *Milton.*
3 Not inhabited or cultivated, as, *a wild* land.
4. Savage, uncivilized, not refined by culture; rude; as, the *wild* tribes of Africa or America.
5. Impatient of, or not subjected to, restraint or regulation; as: **a** Turbulent, tempestuous, violent, stormy; as, a *wild* coast. "The *wild* winds howl." *Addison.* "*Wild* work." *Milton.* **b** Inordinate; unrestrained; ungoverned. "Passions *wild* and strong." *Burns.* **c** Boisterous, rollicking; gay. "The *wild* prince and Poins." *Shak.* **d** Fantastic; visionary; crazy. "A *wild,* speculative project." *Swift.*
6. Valiant; brave, daring. *Obs.*
7. Indicating strong emotion, excitement, elevation of the spirit, or the like. "*Wild* and whirling words." *Shak.*
Rapt Isaiah's *wild* seraphic fire *Burns.*

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widen, *adv.* Wide; far *Obs.*

wid'en-er (wīd''n-ẽr), *n.* One that widens; specif., *Mech.,* a broach, or reamer.

widequare. † WIDEWHERE.

wider. † WHITHER.

wideren. † WITHER.

wid'er-shins (wīd'ẽ(r)-shĭnz). † WITHERSHINS.

widewe. † WIDOW.

wide'where' (wīd'hwār'), *adv.* [See WIDE; WHERE.] Widely; far and wide. *Obs.*

wide'work' (-wûrk'), *n. Coal Mining.* A kind of bord-and-pillar system in which the very narrow pillars left to support the roof are not recovered. [*Obs.*]

widge. *n.* [AS. *wicg.*] A horse.

widgeon coot. The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*

widgeon grass. Eel grass (*Zostera marina*). *Ir.*

wid'ish (wīd'ĭsh), *a.* Moderately wide.

widow duck. A West Indian tree duck (*Dendrocygna viduata*).

wid'ow-er-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

wid'ow-er ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

widow finch. A whidah bird.

widow fish. The viuva. [*Obs.*]

wid'ow-head', *n.* Widowhood.

wid'ow-ly, *a.* Becoming to, or like, a widow.

wid'ow-mak'er(-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes widows by killing husbands. — **wid'ow-mak'ing,** *n. Obs.* [*Obs.*]

wid'ow-man, *n.* A widower.

widow's chamber. *Eng Law.* In London, the apparel and furniture of the bedchamber of the widow of a freeman, to which she was formerly entitled.

wid'ow-shroud', *n.* A widow's dress. *Obs.*

wid'ow-wail', *n.* A low narrow-leaved evergreen shrub (*Cneorum tricoccum*) of southern Europe.

width'way' (wĭdth'wā'), *n* The direction of the width. — *adv.* Also **width'ways'** (-wāz') Along the width.

width'wise' (-wīz'), *adv* See -WISE.

widual, *a.* [For *vidual,* influenced by *widow.*] Vidual. *Obs.*

widue. widwe. † WIDOW.

widwer † WIDOWER

wie † WEE.

wie, *n.* [AS. *wīga.*] *Obs.* a Noble knight. b Person; creature

wiede. † WEED.

‖ **Wie'der-komm'** (vē'dẽr-kŏm'), *n.* [G., come again.] A tall round beaker used in Germany.

wief. wiefe. † WIFE.

wiefly. † WIFELY.

wiel. † WELL. [a whirlpool.]

wiel (wēl). Scot. var. of WEEL.

wielare. *n.* [AS. *wielere.*] A sorcerer; conjurer. *Obs.*

wield, *n.* [AS. *weald, geweald,* or *gewyld.*] Power. *Obs.*

wield'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

wield'ance (wēl'dăns), *n.* Act or power of wielding. *Obs.*

wielde. † WILD, WOULD

wield'er, *n.* 1. One who wields. 2. A ruler; governor. *Obs* 3. A manager; also, an actual occupant. *Obs. Ir.*

wield'i-ness (wēl'dĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS

wield'ing, *n.* [AS. *wylding.*] Control; rule. *Obs*

wield'less, *a.* Unwieldy. *Obs.*

wield'ness, *n.* Power *Obs.*

wield'some (wēld'sŭm), *a* Easily wielded or managed. *Obs.*

wiele † WIGHEL, WILE

wiep † WEEP.

wier † WER, a man; WIRE.

wier (wēr), *n.* = WEIR

wier'an'gle (wēr'ăn'g'l) Var. of WARIANGLE

wierd. wierde. † WEIRD

wi'er-y † WIRY.

wies. wiesdom † WISE, WISDOM.

wiet † WIT.

wieved. † WEVED.

wif. † WIFE.

wife, *v. i.* To marry; wive. *Obs.*

wife'-bound', *a.* Impeded or ruled by a wife: henpecked.

wife'carl' (wīf'kärl'), *n.* = BETTY. 2. *Scot.*

Wife'hat'er Bi'ble (wīf'hāt'ẽr). See BIBLE, 2.

wife'kin, *n.* a Womankind. *Obs* b Little wife; — in endearment.

wife'less, *a.* See -LESS.

wife'like', *a.* Wifely.

wife'ly, *adv.* As a wife. *Obs.*

wife'-rid'den, *a.* Ruled by a wife; henpecked.

wife'thing', *n.* [AS. *wīfþing.*] Nuptials. *Obs.*

wife'ward (wīf'wẽrd), *a., adv* Towards one's wife. *Nonce Word.*

wiffeler. wiffler † WHIFFLER.

wif'fet (wĭf'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* A small or insignificant person or thing *Rare.* [of WHIFFLE.]

wif'fle (wĭf''l) Dial. Eng var.]

wif'ie (wĭf'ĭ), *n.* Dim or endearing term for *wife. Scot. or Dial or Colloq*

wifle. † WHIFFLE.

wifle. *n.* [Cf. AS *wifel* an arrow, dart.] Prob., a battle-ax. *Obs.*

wifman. wifmon † WOMAN

wif'ock (wĭf'ŭk), *n.* [*wife* + *-ock.*] = WIFIE. *Scot.* [WHIFT.]

wift (wĭft). Dial. Eng. of WHIG (wĭg). Var. of WHIG, whey

wig block. A round-topped block on which to make or dress a wig, or keep it when not in use; also, *Eng. Slang,* a head.

wig'caul', *n.* The network in the inside of a wig *Obs.*

wigeling, *n.* [AS *wig(e)lung.*] Sorcery *Obs.* [WIDGEON.

wi'geon (wĭj'ŭn) Var. of

wigg (wĭg) Var of WIG. [wig.]

wigged (wĭgd), *a.* Wearing a

wig'gen tree, *or* **wig'gin tree** (wĭg'ĭn). [Cf. WICKEN.] Rowan tree. *Dial. Eng.*

wig'ger. † WICKER.

wig'ging (wĭg'ĭng), *n.* A scolding. *Colloq.*

wig'gle-tail' (wĭg''l-tāl'), *n.* a = WIGGLER b A tadpole *Dial*

wighe † WIE

wighel. *n* [AS *wighan* to practice divination: cf. AS *wigol* belonging to divination.] Sorcery; deceit *Obs.* — **wighelful.** *a*

wigher, *v. i.* [Prob imitative; cf. G *wiehern,* E *whinny,* v.] To neigh; whinny. *Obs.*

wighs. † WEEHEE.

wight. white † WRIGHT

wight (wīt) Scot. var. of WITE.

wight. *adv.* Wightly. *Obs*

wight'ful (*Scot.* wĭkt'fo͝ol), *a.* Powerful *Obs or Scot*

wight'ly (*Scot* wĭkt''l'ĭ), *adv* of WIGHT *Obs or Scot*

wight'ness. *n.* See -NESS *Obs.*

wights'man. *n.* Winnower *Obs.*

wight'y (wĭk'tĭ), *a.* Vigorous; quick. *Obs. or Dial Eng*

wigion † WIDGEON

wig'less, *a.* See -LESS.

wig'mak'er (wĭg'māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes wigs

wigorously. † VIGOROUSLY.

wig sumac, *or* **wig tree** The European smoke tree.

wig'tail', *n.* A tropic bird of the genus *Phaethon.*

wigth. † WIGHT

wigur. † FIGURE.

wig'wag', *a.* Writhing; twisting; turning *Obs. & R.*

wig'wag', *adv.* To and fro; waveringly. *Colloq*

wi-ha'ra (wē-hä'rä). **wi-ha'ra** (-rē). Vars. of VIHARA

wihe † WIE, MAN

wiht † WIGHT, WITH

wiid. wiif † WIDE, WIFE.

wik (wĭk) Dial. Eng of WEEK.

wik. wike † WICK, a place.

wik. wike † WICK, *a.*

wike † WEEK [angle.

wike (wīk) Var of WICK, an

wike, *n.* Also **wiken.** [AS *wice.*] Office; charge; duty. *Obs*

wike (wīk), *n.* [Cf WICKER, *n.*] A temporary mark or boundary, as a bough set up in division, as of tithes, swaths to be mowed in common ground, etc; — also *wicker Obs or Dial Eng*

wikener, *n* [AS *wīcenere.*] An official dispenser; steward. *Obs.*

wiker. wikir † WICKER.

wiket. † WICKET [VIKING.

wi'king (wē'king) Var of

wikke. † WICK, *a.*

wikkede. wikkit. † WICKED.

wiknesse. † WICKEDNESS

wil. † WILE, WELL, WHILE, WILD

wil. Will *Ret Sp*

wilanie. † VILLAINY

wilbarewe † WHEELBARROW.

Wil'bur-ites (wĭl'bẽr-īts), *n. pl.,* *or* **Wilburite Friends.** See FRIEND, *n.,* 6.

wilcat. † WILDCAT.

wilche. † WHICH.

wilcume † WELCOME.

wilcweme. *a* [AS. *wil-* (cf. WELCOME) + *gecwēme* pleasing.] Content; satisfied. *Obs.*

wild (*dial.* wĭld), *n.* A weald. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

3. Eager, as with desire or anticipation; keen; as, horses *wild* to start; girls *wild* to dance. *Colloq.*

9. Erratic; deviating from an intended aim or object; as, a *wild* pitch in baseball. Specif.: *Naut.* Hard to steer or tending to yaw from the course; — said of a vessel. **wild air,** *Pron. & Singing,* breath not used in vocalizing or articulating a sound, which in escaping gives a breathy character to the voice. — **w. allspice,** the spicebush. — **w. almond.** **a** The Kafir chestnut. **b** The Java almond. — **w. ananas,** the pinguin. — **w. angelica,** a European species of *Angelica* (*A. sylvestris*). — **w. apple.** **a** (1) A crab apple of Alaska and the Pacific coast (*Malus rivularis*). (2) The Siberian crab apple. **b** In Australia, the fruit of the native cranberry. *Colloq.* — **w. apricot,** the mamey apple. *West Indies.* — **w. arsenic,** the spotted wintergreen. — **w. bachelor's-button.** See BACHELOR'S-BUTTON **b.** — **w. balsam,** the touch-me-not. — **w. balsam apple,** an American cucurbitaceous vine (*Micrampelis lobata*) somewhat like the true balsam apple. — **w. barley,** the wall barley. — **w. basil,** a menthaceous herb (*Clinopodium vulgare*) widely distributed in the United States, Europe, and Asia. It has capitate clusters of small pink or white flowers. — **w. bean,** any of various wild fabaceous plants, mostly species of *Phaseolus* and *Apios*. — **w. bee,** any of numerous undomesticated social bees; esp., the domestic bee when escaped from domestication and having its nest in a hollow tree or among rocks. **w. beet.** **a** The sea beet. **b** The sea lavender. — **w. bergamot,** a fragrant North American menthaceous herb (*Monarda fistulosa*) having a terminal capitate cluster of rather large pink or purple flowers. — **w. boar,** a wild hog (*Sus scrofa*) of continental Europe, southwestern Asia, and northern Africa, from which most domestic swine have been derived. Its hair is coarse and grizzled, and its tusks or canines of both jaws are often much enlarged. Various allied species inhabit southeastern Asia. **W. Boar of Ardennes** (ärdĕn'), Guillaume de la Marck, a ferocious Belgian soldier in Louis XI.'s pay, beheaded in 1485. He is introduced into Scott's "Quentin Durward." **w. box,** the box brier. **w. brier,** any uncultivated species of brier; specif.: **a** The dog-rose. **b** The sweetbrier. **w. buckwheat.** **a** A polygonaceous plant (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) somewhat like buckwheat. *Calif.* **b** The heath aster. *Local, U. S.* **w. bugloss.** See LYCOPSIS. — **w. burnet,** the American great burnet (*Sanguisorba canadensis*). **w. cabbage,** the wild original of the cultivated cabbage. It is common near the seacoast in various parts of Europe. — **w. camomile,** any asteraceous plant of the genus *Matricaria*. **w. caper.** **a** The caper spurge. **b** A wild plum (*Prunus pennsylvanica*) of the eastern United States. — **w. cardamom,** a South African species of *Xanthoxylum* (*X. capense*); knobwood. **w. carrot,** a widely distributed apiaceous weed (*Daucus carota*), the original of the cultivated carrot. Its root is acrid and unpleasant. **w. cat.** **a** A European native cat (*Felis catus*), similar in color to the domestic tabby cat, but larger, stronger, and having a shorter, blunter tail. That it is the parent stock of domestic cats is doubtful. **b** Any of the small or medium-sized undomesticated cats, as a lynx. **c** *Naut.* A deeply grooved wheel or drum on a capstan or windlass, having projections which engage the links of the cable, and capable of being arranged to revolve either with or on the shaft. **w. celery,** tape grass (*Vallisneria spiralis*). — **w. cherry.** **a** Any uncultivated cherry tree or its fruit, as in Europe the gean (*Prunus avium*) and in the United States the pin, or wild red, cherry (*P. pennsylvanica*), the wild black cherry (*P. serotina*), etc. **b** A celastraceous shrub (*Rhacoma crossopetalum*) or its edible fruit. *Bahamas.* — **w. chervil,** a European apiaceous weed (*Anthriscus sylvestris*). **w. chestnut.** **a** The African almond. **b** A South African rutaceous tree (*Pallasia capensis*), with panicles of handsome white flowers, for which it is sometimes cultivated; also, its edible black seed. **c** A tree (*Castanopsis philippinensis*) related to the true chestnut; also, its seed. *Philippines.* **w. China tree,** the soapberry. — **w. cicely,** the wild chervil. **w. cinnamon.** **a** See CANELLA, 2. **b** BAYBERRY **b.** **w. clary,** the wild sage (*Salvia verbenacea*). **w. clove.** BAYBERRY **b.** **w. coffee** *U. S.* **a** Feverroot. **b** The cascara buckthorn. **w. columbine,** the American red columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*). — **w. comfrey,** an American boraginaceous plant (*Cynoglossum virginicum*). It has large bristly leaves and small blue flowers. **w. cotton.** **a** Cotton grass. **b** An African convolvulaceous tree (*Ipomœa gerrardii*) which yields Natal cotton. **w. cucumber,** any of various cucurbitaceous plants, as the squirting cucumber, the star cucumber, the wild balsam apple, etc. **w. cumin.** an annual apiaceous plant (*Lagœcia cuminoides*) native of southern Europe. **w. dilly.** See 1st DILLY. **w. dog,** any of many wild canine animals, esp. one of those belonging to the genus *Canis* (which see). **w. dove,** the mourning dove. **w. duck,** any undomesticated duck; esp., the mallard. **w. elder,** an American araliaceous plant (*Aralia hispida*) resembling wild sarsaparilla. **w. fennel,** horse fennel. **w. fig.** **a** The caprifig. **b** In Florida, any of several wild species of *Ficus*, as *F. aurea*. **c** In the West Indies, a clusiaceous tree (*Clusia flava*) or its fig-shaped fruit. **w. flag,** any Australian iridaceous plant of the genus *Patersonia*, or its handsome blue or purple flower. — **w. flax,** a species of *Camelina* (*C. sativa*); false flax; gold-of-pleasure. See CAMELINA. **w. forget-me-not,** the bluet (*Houstonia*). **w. fowl,** collectively, game and water birds; esp., ducks, geese, and their allies. **w. garden,** *Hort.,* a garden in which colonies of hardy wild and garden plants are naturalized in positions where they will appear to be growing naturally. Hence, **w. gardening.** — **w. garlic,** crow garlic. **w. germander.** **a** The germander speedwell. **b** The wall germander. **w. ginger.** **a** A tropical Old World aromatic plant (*Zingiber zerumbet*) related to and like common ginger. **b** An American aristolochiaceous herb (*Asarum canadense*) having a pungent, ginger-flavored rootstock; called also *Indian ginger, heart snakeroot;* also, any nearly allied species. See ASARUM. **c** In Australia, the zingiberaceous plant *Alpinia caerulea.* — **w. goat,** any undomesticated goat of the genus *Capra*, in a broad sense including the ibexes. — **w. goose.** **a** Any undomesticated goose; esp., in England, the graylag; in America, the Canada goose. **b** A variety of hard wheat of standard grade. It is largely exported from Canada to France and to Italy for use in the manufacture of macaroni and other pastes. — **wild-goose chase,** a pursuit after something as unlikely to be caught as a wild goose; hence, a pursuit after something unattainable. *Shak.* — **w.-goose plum,** one of a race of American plums referred to the species *Prunus hortulana*, but more probably resulting from a cross between *P. americana* and *P. angustifolia*. The varieties of this plum are best adapted to the South. — **wild gourd,** the calabazilla. — **w. heat** (**of steel**), a heat of molten steel which is boiling violently, and so, if poured, honeycombs the ingot with the contained gases. — **w. heliotrope,** any of various hydrophyllaceous plants of the genus *Phacelia* having blue or purple flowers. *Calif.* — **w. hemp,** hemp agrimony. — **w. hop,** the common bryony. — **w. horse.** **a** Any undomesticated horse, as Przhevalski's horse. **b** A domestic horse in the natural or feral state. — **W. Hunt,** in European folklore, a night-time chase or rushing of a rout of spectral hunters through the wilderness or athwart the sky; — called also the *Furious Host.* The leader, the "Wild Huntsman," was probably originally Odin, or Woden, god of the wind and of the dead, his attendants being the souls of the dead. In medieval times, however, the story is often attached to other legendary personages. Cf. HOLDA. — **w. hyacinth.** **a** An American bulbous liliaceous plant (*Quamasia esculenta*), with linear basal leaves and white racemose flowers. **b** The wood hyacinth. — **w. hydrangea,** an American species of *Hydrangea* (*H. arborescens*). — **w. hyssop,** the blue vervain. — **w. indigo.** **a** Any American fabaceous plant of the genus *Baptisia*; esp., *B. tinctoria*, with bright yellow flowers and trifoliolate leaves with cuneate leaflets, and *B. australis*, called also *blue false indigo*, of the southeastern United States. **b** The false indigo (*Amorpha*). — **w. ipecac.** **a** The ipecac spurge. **b** Feverroot. — **w. Irishman,** the tumatakuru. *New Zealand.* **w. ivy,** an Australian fabaceous climbing or trailing shrub (*Platylobium triangulare*) with ivylike leaves, yellow flowers, and broad flat pods. It is often cultivated. *Australia.* — **w. jalap,** the manroot *Ipomœa pandurata*. — **w. jasmine,** the wood anemone. — **w. kale,** the wild mustard. **w. land,** land not cultivated, or unfit for cultivation. — **w. lantana,** any of various American trailing nyctaginiaceous plants of the genus *Abronia*, with flowers resembling those of *Lantana*. — **w. leek,** an American species of *Allium* (*A. tricoccum*) having large oblong elliptical leaves and rather showy pink flowers. — **w. lemon.** **a** MAY APPLE, 1 **a.** *U. S.* **b** In Australia: (1) Any of several rubiaceous shrubs of the genus *Plectronia*, as *P. oleifolia*, in allusion to the yellow fruit. (2) A species of caper (*Capparis nobilis*). **c** In New Zealand, the tarata. **w. lettuce,** any uncultivated species of lettuce which becomes a weed; specif., the prickly lettuce. **w. licorice** or **liquorice.** **a** An American fabaceous herb (*Glycyrrhiza lepidota*) closely related to the true licorice and having a root with similar properties; — called also *American licorice.* **b** The Indian licorice. **c** Any of several other plants with sweetish roots, as in the United States either of two bedstraws (*Galium circæzans* and *G. lanceolatum*) and in Australia a germander (*Teucrium corymbosum*). **w. lily of the valley.** *U. S.* **a** The bead-ruby (*Unifolium canadense*). **b** The liliaceous plant *Clintonia umbellata*. **c** The shinleaf. **w. lime.** **a** The mountain plum. **b** COLIMA. **c** The Ogeechee lime. **w. madder.** **a** MADDER. **b** Either of two species of bedstraw: (1) The European *Galium mollugo*, with ample panicles of small white flowers; called *great,* or *greater, wild madder.* (2) The American *G. tinctorium*, with terminal flowers in clusters of two or three; called *smaller wild madder.* — **w. mahogany,** a West Indian rubiaceous tree (*Antirhea bifurcata*). **w. mamey,** or **w. mamey apple,** the oblong, yellowish, acid fruit of a tropical American clusiaceous tree (*Rheedia lateriflora*), or the tree itself. *West Indies.* **w. mandrake.** MAY APPLE, 1 **a.** **w. mango,** the hog plum (*Spondias*). **w. mangosteen.** **a** A tropical Asiatic meliaceous tree (*Sandoricum indicum*), with hard, red, fine-grained timber; also, its large edible acid fruit. **b** The East Indian date plum *Diospyros peregrina*. **w. mare.** *Obs.* **a** A nightmare. **b** A seesaw. *Shak.* **w. marigold,** the pot marigold. **w. marjoram,** a menthaceous plant (*Origanum vulgare*) resembling sweet marjoram, but less aromatic. **w. masterwort,** the herb Gerard. **w. millet.** **a** MILLET GRASS **a.** **b** SLOUGH GRASS **a.** **w. mint,** any wild menthaceous plant; specif., pennyroyal. **w. mustard,** the charlock. **w. nutmeg,** Makassar nutmeg. **w. oat** or **oats.** **a** Any wild grass of the genus *Avena*, esp. the European *A. fatua*, a common weed in meadows and pastures. **b** OAT GRASS **b.** **c** In Australia, the seaside brome grass (*Bromus arenarius*). **w. okra,** any West Indian malvaceous plant of the genus *Malachra*. **w. olive.** **a** OLEASTER **b.** **b** Any of many other trees more or less like the olive, or having olivelike fruit, as, in the United States, the sour gum, the snowdrop tree, *Osmanthus americanus*, and *Sideroxylon mastichodendron*; in Europe, *Elæagnus angustifolia*, and other elæagnaceous trees or shrubs; in the West Indies, the Java almond, the mountain plum, etc.; in India, the euphorbiaceous tree *Putranjiva roxburghii*. **w. onion.** **a** Any of several species of *Allium*, as *A. cernuum*, *A. canadense*, *A. vineale* (see CROW GARLIC), *A. fragrans*, etc. **b** The liliaceous plant *Bulbine semibarbata*. *Australia.* **w. orach,** a European orach (*Atriplex patula*) common as a weed in gardens. **w. orange.** **a** The trifoliate orange (*Citrus trifoliata*). **b** The cherry laurel. *Southern U. S.* **c** WILD LEMON **b** (1). *Australia.* **d** The West Indian euphorbiaceous tree *Drypetes glauca*. **e** A loganiaceous tree of the island of Réunion (*Fruetesea vaginata*). — **w. parsley,** any of numerous wild umbellifers having parsley-like foliage. — **w. parsnip,** the wild original form of the cultivated parsnip, found as a weed in both Europe and America. Its root is acrid and bitter. — **w. peach,** the cherry laurel. *Southern U. S.* — **w. pear,** a South American clethraceous timber tree (*Clethra tinifolia*) resembling the pear tree in habit and foliage. — **w. pepper.** **a** A tropical Old World verbenaceous shrub (*Vitex trifolia*), with pleasantly aromatic foliage. The seeds are used medicinally. **b** Yarrow. *Dial. Eng.* — **w. pieplant,** a species of dock (*Rumex hymenosepalus*) found from Texas to California. Its acid, juicy stems are used as a substitute for the garden rhubarb. — **w. pigeon,** any undomesticated pigeon; esp., in Great Britain, the rock dove; in America, the passenger pigeon. — **wild pine.** **a** The Scotch pine. **b** In the West Indies, any of various epiphytes of the genus *Tillandsia;* also, the pinguin. — **w. pineapple,** the pinguin. — **w. pink,** any American catchfly of the genus *Silene*, esp. *S. caroliniana* of the eastern United States, having pale pink flowers. — **w. plantain,** a tropical American musaceous plant (*Heliconia bihai*), much like the banana, but having brilliant orange flowers with scarlet sheaths. Its leaves are used in the West Indies as coverings for packages. — **w. plum.** **a** Any uncultivated species of plum. See PLUM, 1: PRUNUS. **b** The wild prune. **c** The black apple. — **w. pomegranate,** an Australian caper tree (*Capparis mitchelli*). — **w. potato.** **a** MANROOT **a.** **b** A tropical American plant (*Ipomœa fastigiata*) thought by some to be the original of the sweet potato. — **w. prune,** a South African sapindaceous tree (*Pappea capensis*) having hard wood used for furniture; also, its edible, red, cherrylike fruit. — **w. purslane,** the hyssop spurge (*Euphorbia peplus*), which is prostrate like purslane. — **w. radish,** any of several plants of the genus *Raphanus;* esp., the jointed charlock (*R. raphanistrum*). — **w. raisin,** the sheepberry (*Viburnum lentago*, & *S.* — **w. rice,** a tall aquatic perennial grass (*Zizania aquatica*) of North America and Asia, with ample panicles bearing pistillate flowers above and staminate below. Its grain or seed afforded food to the Indians. — **w. rosemary.** **a** The moorwort. **b** The marsh tea. **c** A small Australian asteraceous tree (*Cassinia levis*). — **w. rye,** any grass of the genus *Elymus*, having the appearance of rye. **w. sage** **a** A sage (*Salvia verbenaca*) of Europe, Asia, and America, having blue flowers and verbenalike foliage; called also *wild clary, vervain sage,* and *eyebright.* **b** The sage brush. *Western U. S.* **c** Boneset. *Local, U. S.* **w. sago,** the coontie. — **w. sapodilla,** the dilly. **w. sarsaparilla,** an American araliaceous plant (*Aralia nudicaulis*), with long-stalked basal ternate leaves having pinnately 3-5 foliolate divisions. The greenish flowers are borne usually in three simple umbels. The aromatic roots are used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. — **w. senna,** an American species of senna (*Cassia marilandica*) the leaves of which are used medicinally, like those of the official senna. — **w. sensitive plant,** any cæsalpiniaceous herb of the genus *Chamæcrista*. **w. service tree.** See 1st SERVICE **a.** — **w. sheep,** any undomesticated sheep, as the argali, the mouflon, and the bighorn. — **w. silkworm,** any of various silkworms which have not been domesticated, esp. certain Asiatic species, as the tussah, yamamai, pernyi, and ailanthus silkworms, whose silk is commercially valuable. **w. snowball,** the New Jersey tea; so called from its clusters of small white flowers. **w. Spaniard.** SPANIARD, 2. **w. spinach,** any of several plants of the genus *Chenopodium*, as *C. album* and *C. bonus-henricus*, sometimes used as substitutes for spinach. — **w. squill.** WILD HYACINTH **a.** **w. steel,** steel in, or made from, a wild heat (which see). **w. swan,** any swan except the mute or tame swan; esp., the whooping swan **w. sweet pea,** the hoary pea. **w. sweet William,** a species of phlox (*Phlox maculata*) of the eastern United States. **w. tamarind,** any of several West Indian trees somewhat like the tamarind, as *Lysiloma latisiliqua*, species of *Pithecolobium*, etc. **w. tea,** the lead plant. **w. teasel,** a species of *Dipsacus* (*D. sylvestris*). **w. thyme,** a species of thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*) common on banks and hillsides in Europe. **w. tobacco,** a species of tobacco (*Nicotiana rustica*) which grows wild in the eastern United States and Canada. It was cultivated by the Indians and is cultivated in the East. **w. tuberose,** one of the ladies' tresses (*Gyrostachys cernua*). **w. tulip.** **a** In England (?) The native European tulip (*Tulipa sylvestris*). (2) The guinea-hen flower. *Dial.* **b** In California, the Mariposa lily. **w. turkey.** See TURKEY. **w. turnip.** **a** A species of *Brassica* (*B. campestris*); called also, formerly, *navew*. **b** The Indian turnip, or jack in the pulpit (which see). **w. vanilla,** an asteraceous herb (*Trilisa odoratissima*) of the southeastern United States, the leaves of which have the fragrance of vanilla and are sometimes mixed with tobacco to give aroma. **w. vine,** any vine that grows wild, specif.: **a** The bryony or the black bryony. *Eng.* **b** The northern fox grape. *U. S.* **w. wead,** the weld **w. woodbine,** the Virginia creeper. **w. wormwood,** the bastard feverfew. **w. yam.** **a** Any of various uncultivated species of yam (*Dioscorea*), as *D. villosa* of the eastern United States. **b** An Australian and Tasmanian orchid (*Gastrodia sesamoides*). **c** WAW WAW.



Wild Oat (*Avena fatua*) 1 Whole Plant, much reduced; 2 Panicle; 3 Single Spikelet; 4 Flowering Glume or Scale, nat size


Wild Goose (*Branta canadensis*)

wild (wīld), *n.* **1.** An uninhabited, uncultivated tract or region, as a forest or desert; a wilderness; waste; as, the *wilds* of Africa. "A barren waste, a *wild* of sand." *Addison.* **2.** Elliptical for, *wild deer, wild fox,* etc., often in *pl.*, wild animals generally. *Obs.* **the wild,** the wilderness or, by extension, wild, or free, natural life; as, the call of *the wild.*

wild, *adv.* Wildly; as, to talk *wild*

wild'cat' (wīld'kăt'), *a.* **1.** Not sound or safe; unreliable; irresponsible; — applied esp. to unsound business houses, enterprises, or methods; as, a *wildcat* bank, mine, scheme; *wildcat* currency; *wildcat* insurance. **2.** *Railroads* Of trains, locomotives, etc., running without control or contrary to running orders.

wil'der (wĭl'dẽr), *v. t.* [WILDERED (-dẽrd); WILDERING.] [Prob. fr. *wilderness*; cf. E. *wild*, Dan *forvilde* to bewilder, Icel. *villr* bewildered, *villa* to bewilder, AS *wildan* a wild animal. See WILD, *a.*; cf. WILDERNESS.] To lead astray; to bewilder; perplex. *Now Chiefly Poetic.*

Long lost and *wildered* in the maze of fate. *Pope*

wil'der, *v. i.* To stray; wander. *Chiefly Scot.*

wil'der-ness (wĭl'dẽr nĕs), *n.* [ME. *wildernesse, wilderne,* prob. fr. AS. *wildor* a wild beast; cf. D *wildernis* wilderness. See WILDER, *v. t.*, WILD, *a.*] **1.** A tract of land, or a region, whether a forest or a wide barren plain, uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings; a wild; waste; hence, a pathless waste of any kind; as, a *wilderness* of sea. "Makes the mind the *wilderness* it is." *Cowper.*

The wat'ry *wilderness* yields no supply *Waller*

2. A part of a garden devoted to wild growth. *Cowper.* **3.** Quality or state of being wild; wildness. *Obs.* **4.** A confusing multitude or mass; a great number or quantity; as, such a *wilderness* of things to see and do.

I would not have given it for a *wilderness* of monkeys *Shak.*

Syn. See DESERT.

wild'fire' (wīld'fīr'), *n.* **1.** An inflammable composition very hard to quench when kindled, *Greek fire;* — now chiefly in the phrase, *to spread like wildfire,* to spread, or be diffused, rapidly; — said of news, a rumor, or the like.

Brimstone, pitch, *wildfire* . . . burn readily *Bacon*

2. *Med.* **a** An old name for erysipelas. **b** A disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin. **3.** A sort of thunderless lightning. Cf. HEAT LIGHTNING. **4.** *Coal Mining.* Fire damp. *Obs.* **5.** The ignis fatuus. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

Wild'Air', Sir Har'ry (wĭld'ãr'). A gay, gallant, hero of Farquhar's "Constant Couple" and its sequel, of this name.

wildare + WIELDYE

wild'brain' *n* A harebrain *Obs.*

wild'cat'. *n.* See WILD CAT.

wild'cat'ter (wīld'kăt'tẽr), *n.* One who drills wells in the hope of finding oil in territory not known to be an oil field. — **wild'cat'ting,** *n* *Both Colloq., U. S.*

wilde + WIELD, WOULD

wilde, *a.* [AS.] Powerful. *Obs.*

wilde'beest (wĭld'bēst'; vĭl'dẽ-bāst'), *n.* [D. *wild* wild + *beest* beast] A gnu.

wild'ed (wīl'dĕd), *a.* Become wilding. [Rare.]

wild'er-ing (wĭl'dẽr ĭng), *n.* A wild *fr.* [of *wildered*, p. p.]

wil'der-ment (wĭl'dẽr mĕnt), *n.* Bewilderment. [Rare.]

wil'dered-ly (wĭl'dẽrd-lĭ), *adv.*

wildern, *n* A wilderness *Obs.*

wild'grave' (wīld'grāv'), *n.* [G. *wildgraf* or D. *wildgraaf*. Cf. MARGRAVE.] A waldgrave, or head forest keeper.

wild'ing (wīl'dĭng), *n.* **a** A wild or uncultivated plant of natural origin and growth; esp., a wild apple or crab-apple tree; also, the fruit of such a plant. *Spenser.* **b** A cultivated plant sprung up spontaneously; an escape.

wild'ing, *a.* Not tame, domesticated, or cultivated; wild. *Poetic.* "The *wilding* bee." *Bryant.*

wild'wood (wīld'wo͝od), *n.* A wild or unfrequented wood.

wile (wīl), *n.* [ME. *wile*, AS. (late) *wīl;* orig. uncert.; cf. *wilung, wiglung*, divination, sorcery, *wiglian* to practice divination, *wigol* adapted to augury; or cf. WAYLAND; or perh. fr. (assumed) OF. *wile*, var. of *guile*, of Teutonic origin. Cf. GUILE.] A trick or stratagem intended to insnare or deceive; a sly artifice; also, loosely, a beguiling trick; as, coquettish *wiles.*

Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the *wiles* of the Devil. *Eph.* vi. 11.

Syn. — See ARTIFICE.

wile, *v. t.;* WILED (wīld); WIL'ING (wīl'ĭng). **1.** To lure by or as by a magic spell; to entice; beguile; allure.

"Intensity of purpose, which is so often *wiled* out of him by the spells of the South." *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

Say, whence is yond warlow with his wand
That thus would *wile* our folk away? *Towneley Plays*

2. To practice artifice upon; to deceive. *Obs. or R.*

3. [Perh. due to confusion with *while.*] To while; to pass or spend pleasurably; — often with *away.*

Wiled, not untaught, the silent time away. *Shelley.*

Wil'fley ta'ble (wīl'flĭ). *Ore Dressing.* An inclined percussion table, usually with longitudinal grooves in its surface, agitated by side blows at right angles to the flow of the pulp; — so called after the inventor.

wil'ga (wīl'gä), *n.* [Native name in New South Wales.] Any Australian rutaceous tree of the genus *Geijera*, esp. *G. parviflora.*

will (wĭl), *n.* [ME. *wille*, AS. *willa* (cf. also AS. *will*); akin to OFries. *willa*, OS. *willeo, willio*, D. *wil*, G. *wille*, Icel. *vili*, Dan. *villie*, Sw. *vilja*, Goth. *wilja.* See WILL, *v. auxiliary.*] **1.** Wish or desire; specif.: **a** Inclination; pleasure, either a state or an object of desire.

My poverty, but not my *will*, consents. *Shak.*

b Appetite or passion; fleshly or carnal desire.

His taste delicious, in digestion souring,
Devours his *will*, that lived by foul devouring. *Shak.*

c Purpose; determination; choice; intention.

2. What is wished or desired by another; esp., the choice or determination of one who has authority; discretionary pleasure. Hence, a request, command, or decree.

Thy *will* be done. *Matt.* vi. 10
Our prayers should be according to the *will* of God. *Law*
What 's your *will*, good friar? *Shak.*
The manner hath his *will*. *Coleridge.*

3. Power coupled with desire or intention; specif.: **a** Arbitrary disposal; power to control, dispose, or determine.

Deliver me not over unto the *will* of mine enemies. *Ps.* XXVII 12

b Power of controlling one's actions or emotions; self-control; as, the *will* to endure; a man of iron *will.*

4. The act or experience of willing; specif.: **a** The settlement of mental uncertainty or indecision; choice or decision of a mental issue; a volition (in sense 2).

"*Will*" . . . is frequently substituted for "volition," as when I say that my hand moves in obedience to my *will.* *Stewart*

b The total conscious process involved in effecting a decision; desire, struggle, and decision viewed as a single mental act.

5. The power of choosing; also, the power of choosing and of acting in accordance with choice; sometimes, in a broader sense, a disposition to act according to certain principles, or to conform, in conduct and thought, to general or ideal ends; as, the moral *will;* the *will* to believe. *Will* is one of the three great divisions into which psychologists usually divide the powers of the mind (the others being *cognition* and *feeling*). Originally its meaning appears to have been desire, or desire, coupled with an ideal object or specific intention; hence, choice. But hardly secondary is the supplementary notion of power or efficiency, or of action leading to realization of desire, which in certain conceptions of free will appears as an inward spontaneity or initiative capable of running counter to all natural motives. The Greek conception of *will* (βούλησις) seems to have been primarily that of willingness, or willing intention; Aristotle uses προαίρησις for free will; with Aristotle it was rational desire, or desire predetermined by reason. However, the use of the term θυμός (soul, breath of life, from a root meaning to rush onward, as the wind) for *will*, conveys the correlative implication of power or initiating force. Plato held that the preëxistent soul chooses its own abode in life, the will being thus predetermined by its own act; in life it is not free, for Plato maintained with Socrates that no one voluntarily chooses evil. But the real basis of the controversy over free will was the Christian doctrine of the fall and redemption of mankind, the question being whether man unaided by divine grace could choose the right. The elements of spontaneous activity and unconstrained choice, thus emphasized, have become salient in the popular understanding of the term, *will* and *free will* being to all intents the same. That the experience denoted by the two terms is the same is evidenced by the use and impressiveness of the appeal to immediate consciousness in proof of the will's freedom. This experience is the object with which modern psychological attempts to define the will are concerned. With the rise of physiological psychology, the question was no longer between free will and theological determinism, or predestination, but between free will and physical determinism, or automatism. In accordance with its parallelistic tendencies, modern psychology (disciples of Wundt) aims to be noncommittal on the question, the *will* being interpreted subjectively, often as a kind of feeling accompanying the activities of motor nerves. In general, in the modern view, the *will* is the mental power or function of acting with conscious design. In its broadest sense, it is equivalent to conation (in which Hamilton distinguished desire from volition). In a narrower sense, it is the mental experience involved in one's own unconstrained activity, especially in bringing to pass a desired end. "Much confusion in theology has arisen from losing sight of the true meaning of the expression 'God's grace,' which properly understood does not efface man's freedom, but, on the contrary, gives freedom or self-activity. 'Free *will*' is therefore the first gift of grace; it creates individuality and freedom from nature, and hence independence and spontaneity. To yield to nature is to reject or oppose grace and resign one's freedom or self-activity. To lose sight of this meaning of grace is to lose sight of the meaning of moral responsibility. Again, to deny freedom on the ground that the will is governed by the strongest motive is to forget that a motive is a product of the intellect, produced by abstracting or thinking away the real and setting up in its place an ideal more desirable. Hence both the volition and the motive itself are the creation of the ego and neither is an external necessity. The ideal which is the essence of the motive does not exist as a real thing until the will realizes it. To say a motive constrains the will is to say that something acts before it exists." *W. T. Harris.*

Appetite is the *will's* solicitor, and the *will* is appetite's controller; what we covet according to the one, by the other we often reject. *Hooker.*

The *will* is plainly that by which the mind chooses anything. *J. Edwards.*

St. Augustine attaches special importance to the idea of *will.* . . . It is the *will* that moves the intellect to action, and it is the element of *will* in the act of faith that makes faith meritorious. Free *will* is the proximate cause of moral evil. *Wm. Turner.*

The proposition that the *will* is free is commonly understood, alike by those who assert and those who deny it, to mean that man has, at least within certain limits, the power of self-determination, of yielding to or resisting motives, — those which arise within him as well as those which plainly have their origin without him, — and of modifying his own character in some degree. *Dict of Bible (Hastings).*

6. A metaphysical reality supposed to resemble, more or less, the human experience of willing. See VOLUNTARISM.

By "*will*" he [Paulsen] does not mean "rational desire," which is its proper meaning, but inapplicable to nature; nor unconscious irrational *will*, which is Schopenhauer's forced meaning; nor unconscious intelligent *will*, which is Hartmann's more correct meaning, though inapplicable to nature. What he does mean by "*will*" is instinct, impulsive feeling, a "will to live," not indeed unconscious, but often subconscious, without idea, without reasoning about ends and means, yet pursuing ends — in short, what he calls, after K. E. von Baer, *Zielstrebigkeit.* *Thos. Case (Encyc. Brit.).*

7. *Law.* The legal declaration of a person's mind as to the manner in which he would have his property or estate disposed of after his death; the written instrument, legally executed, by which a man makes disposition of his estate, to take effect after his death. The term *testament*, originally a Roman and Civil law term, is often now used as synonymous with *will.* In English law the *will* developed from the early post-obit gift, and for a time (about the 12th century) was limited (except in case of burgage tenements) to disposition of chattels (which, in the absence of a will, fell into the hands of the church to administer for the good of the dead man's soul), not primarily to transmit the inheritance, but to provide for the welfare of his soul and for his burial. A will or testament may be *nuncupative* (oral) or *written* (see TESTAMENT, 2). Orig. an oral will might consist of any authenticated declaration by the deceased on his deathbed of his wish as to the disposition of his goods, but now such a will is valid in English law only under exceptional conditions (see NUNCUPATIVE WILL **b**), a written will duly authenticated by witnesses and sealed being in general the only valid form. In England the restriction on the disposition of land by will was temporarily obviated by creating a use, and was largely removed by the Statute of Wills (32 Hen. VIII.) and later by abolition of feudal tenures (by 12 Ch. II.). In the United States in general any form of property may be disposed of by will.

8. *Scots Law.* That part of a summons or other signet letter expressing its will or command, beginning "Our will is."

Syn. — WILL, VOLITION are sometimes interchangeable. But in ordinary usage (for technical distinctions see defs.) WILL commonly denotes the power or faculty of willing or choosing, VOLITION, the exercise of that power, or the act; as, "that iron *will*" (*Tennyson*); "Attention is the first and fundamental thing in *volition*" (*W. James*).

with a will, with willingness and zeal; with all one's heart or strength; earnestly; heartily.

will (wĭl), *v. t.;* WILLED (wĭld); WILL'ING. Indic. present I *will*, thou *willest*, he *wills* or *willeth;* we, ye, they *will.* [Cf. AS. *willian.* See WILL, *n.*] **1.** To wish or long for; to desire. *Archaic.*

'T is a withered pear; *will* you anything with it? *Shak.*

2. To enjoin or command; to direct; order. *Obs.*

They *willed* me say so, madam. *Shak.*

3. To form a distinct volition of; to determine by an act of choice; hence, to ordain; decree.

Two things he [God] *willeth*, that we should be good, and that we should be happy. *Barrow.*

4. To influence by one's will, as through hypnotism; as, he *willed* her to raise her arm.

5. To give or direct the disposal of by will or testament; to bequeath; devise; as, to *will* one's estate to a son; also, to order or direct by testament; as, he *willed* that his estate should be divided among his children.

will, *v. i.* To exercise volition; to choose; decide; determine; decree.

At Winchester he lies, so himself *willed.* *Robert of Brunne.*

will, *v. t. & auxiliary; pres., & sing.,* 1st & 3d pers. WILL, 2d WILT, *pl.* WILL; *pret.* WOULD; *p. p.* (*Obs.*) WOLD, WOULDEN. Infinitive and imperative lacking. [ME. *willen*, pret. *wolde*; AS. *willan*, pres. ind., 1st pers. *wille*, 2d pers. *wilt*, 3d pers. *will(e)*, pret. *wolde;* akin to OS *willian*, OFries. *willa*, D. *willen*, G. *wollen*, OHG. *wollan, wellan*, Icel. & Sw. *vilja*, Dan. *ville*, Goth. *wiljan*, OSlav. *voliti*, L. *velle* to wish, *volo* I wish; cf. Skr. *vṛ* to choose, to prefer. The pres. ind. in E. & AS. is orig. a pret. optative. Cf. VOLUNTARY, WELCOME, WELL, *adv.*] **1.** As *v. t.:* Wish; desire; incline to have; — now chiefly in the form *would* (which see).

A wife as of herself no thing ne sholde [should]
Wille in effect, but as her husband *wolde* [would]. *Chaucer.*

Caleb said unto her, What *wilt* thou? *Judg.* i. 14.

2. As *auxil.*, followed by the infinitive without *to* (see also WOULD): **a** Am (is, are, etc.) willing or desirous to, or, emphatically, determined to. Hence, simply, am (is, are, etc.) to; — forming future-tense phrases. See SHALL, 2. **b** Am (is, are, etc.) accustomed to; have a practice or habit to.

They *will* go to Sunday schools, through storms their brothers are afraid of . . . They *will* stand behind a table at a fair all day. *O. W. Holmes.*

☞ Sometimes, esp. in dialect, *will* and its verb are used with the force merely of the simple verb; as in, I 'm thinking this *will* be [is] your birthday.

Syn. — WILL, SHALL are often confused by careless speakers and writers. In the first person, SHALL alone denotes simple futurity; WILL implies willingness, consent, promise, or determination. In the second and third persons, WILL alone (except in questions in the second person, where *shall* is the proper auxiliary) denotes simple futurity, and SHALL implies command, threat, promise, or determination. But in subordinate clauses *shall* is the proper auxiliary for simple futurity in all three persons, when the subject is the same as that of the principal verb. See MAY, OUGHT.

will (wĭl), *v. i.* To be willing; to be inclined or disposed; to be pleased; to wish; desire.

And behold, there came a leper and worshiped him, saying, Lord, if thou *wilt*, thou canst make me clean. And Jesus . . . touched him, saying, I *will;* be thou clean. *Matt.* viii. 2, 3.

☞ This word has been confused with *will*, *v. t.*, to choose, which, unlike this, is entirely of the weak conjugation.

will I, nill, I, *or* **will ye, nill ye,** *or* **will he, nill he** [see NILL, *v. t.*], whether I, you, or he will it or not; hence, without choice; compulsorily; — sometimes corrupted into *willy-nilly.* "If I must take service *willy-nilly*." *J. H. Newman.*

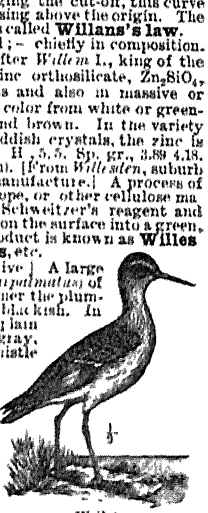
"Land for all who would till it, and reading and writing *will ye, nill ye.*" *Lowell.*

Will'ans's line (wĭl'ănz-zĭz). [After P. W. *Willans*, Eng. steam-engine expert.] *Steam Engines.* A curve, plotted from Cartesian coördinates, having as ordinates the total steam consumed by an engine per hour and as abscissæ the corresponding horse powers (indicated, brake, or electric). When the horse power is varied by altering the initial steam pressure without changing the cut-off, this curve is sensibly a straight line passing above the origin. The equation to this straight line is called **Willans's law.**

willed (wĭld), *a.* Having a will; — chiefly in composition.

wil'lem-ite (wĭl'ĕm-īt), *n.* [After *Willem* I., king of the Netherlands.] *Min.* Native zinc orthosilicate, Zn_2SiO_4, occurring in hexagonal prisms and also in massive or granular forms, and varying in color from white or greenish yellow to green, reddish, and brown. In the variety *troostite*, occurring in large reddish crystals, the zinc is partly replaced by manganese. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 3.89–4.18.

Willes'den proc'ess (wĭlz'dĕn). [From *Willesden*, suburb of London, the orig. place of manufacture.] A process of waterproofing paper, canvas, rope, or other cellulose material, by passing it through Schweitzer's reagent and drying, whereby it is converted on the surface into a green, varnishlike substance. The product is known as **Willesden paper, Willesden canvas,** etc.


Willet.

will'et (wĭl'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Imitative.] A large shore bird (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*) of central North America. In summer the plumage is barred and mottled with blackish. In winter the upper parts are plain brownish gray, the breast pale gray, and the belly white. Its loud whistle resembles the syllables *pill-will-willet*, whence its name.

will'ful, wil'ful (wĭl'fo͝ol), *a.* [*will* + *full.*] **1.** Willing; disposed or ready; also, wishful; desirous. *Obs.*

2. Self-determined; voluntary; intentional; as, *willful* murder.

In *willful* poverty. *Chaucer.*

3. Governed by will without yielding to reason; obstinate; perverse; stubborn; as, a *willful* man or horse.

Syn. — See WAYWARD.

—will'ful-ly, wil'ful-ly, *adv.* — **will'ful-ness, wil'ful-ness,** *n.*

will'ing, *a.* [From WILL, *v. t.*] **1.** Inclined or favorably disposed in mind; desirous; ready; as, *a willing* to go.

Felix, *willing* to show the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound *Acts* xxiv. 27

2. Ready to act; prompt to do, give, grant, etc.; not slow, lazy, or reluctant; as, a *willing* horse, crew.

3. Accepted, done, given, etc., of choice, or without reluctance; voluntary; as, a *willing* sacrifice, gift.

[They] are held, with his melodious harmony,
In *willing* chains and sweet captivity. *Milton*

— will'ing-ly, *adv.* — **will'ing-ness,** *n.*

will'ing-heart'ed, *a.* Heartily willing or disposed.

Wild'fire', Madge (măj wīld'-fīr'). In Scott's "Heart of Midlothian," a nickname of Margaret Murdochson, an insane gypsy girl.

wild'-fowl'er, *n.* One who hunts wild fowl. — **wild'-fowl'ing,** *a.*

wild'-gin'ger oil. See OIL, *Table I.* [ness. *Obs*

wildhede, *n.* [See -HEAD.] Wild-

wild honey. Honey made by wild bees.

wild'ish, *a.* Somewhat wild. — **wild'ish-ness,** *n.*

wild'ly, *a.* Wild. *Obs.*

wild'ly, *adv.* of WILD. See -LY.

wild'ness, *n.* 1. Quality or state of being wild, in any sense. **2.** A wild, or waste, place. *Obs.*

wild'ren, *a.* [Cf. WILDERNESS.] Wild. *Obs*

wild'ship, *n.* Wildness *Obs.*

wild'some (wīld'sŭm), *a.* Solitary; dreary. *Obs.*

wild'-wil'liams (wīld'-wĭl'yămz), *n.* The ragged robin. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs*

wild'wind', *n.* A hurricane.

wile (wīl). Scot. var. of WILD

wile. + VILE; WILD, a weald; WHILE; WILL, *v.*

wile (wīl). Scot. var. of WALE, choice, choose.

wile'ful, *a.* See -FUL. [WHILES.

wilen, wiles. + WILLIAM, WILLOM.

wil'ful, wil'ful-ly, wil'ful-ness. Vars. of WILLFUL, etc.

wilfulhed, *n.* Willfulness. *Obs.*

wil'ful-ling, *n.* Willful action *Obs.*

wilghe + WILLOW.

wilhede, *n.* [Cf. ME. *wille* desirable, agreeable, AS. *selfwille* voluntary, E. WILL, *n.*; -HEAD.] Will. *Obs.*

Wil'hel-mi'na (wĭl'hĕl-mē'nä), *n.* [G. *Wilhelmine*, fr. *Wilhelm* William. See WILLIAMINA.] Fem. prop. name. F. *Guillelmine* (gē'yĕl'mēn'), *Guillemette* (-yĕ-mĕt'), *Wilhelmine* (vē'lĕl'mēn'); It. *Guglielma* (gōōl-yĕl'mä); Sp. *Guillelmina* (gēl'yĕl-mē'nä; 194); G. *Wilhelmine* (vĭ'lĕl-mē'nĕ).—Dim. *Wil'mett, Wil'mot, Mina* (mē'nä), *Minella* (mĭ-nĕl'ä).

willecoat. + WYLIECOAT

wil'li-ly (wĭl'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of WILLY. **wil'li-ness,** *n.* See -NESS.

wilk. + WHELK, *n.*, *Zool.* [*n.* **wilk**(wĭlk). Dial. Eng of WELK,

wilke + WHILK.

wilke. Obs. pret. of WALK.

Will'kins, Peter (wĭl'kĭnz). The hero of Robert Paltock's novel "The Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins," published in 1751. He is a mariner, who is shipwrecked on a land frequented by a peculiar winged race of beings, the men being called "glums," and the women "gawries." He marries a gawry.

willkume. + WELCOME.

will. + WELL; WILD.

will, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel *villa* to bewilder, *villr* bewildered. E. WILDER, *v.*] To wander; to be lost; to go astray. *Obs or Scot*

will (wĭl), *a & adv.* Astray; bewildered; at a loss. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wil'la-loo' (wĭl'ä-lo͞o'), *n* Outcry; commotion. *Scot.*

will'a-wa (wĭl'ä-wä; wĭl'-). Scot. form of WELLAWAY

wil'la-wins (wĭl'ä-wĭnz; wĭl'-ä-wŭnz), *interj.* Expressing sorrow or pity. *Obs. Scot.*

willd, wild Willed. *Ref Sp.*

wille. + WHILE.

willedness. *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*

willefulli + WEALFULLY.

willeliche, *adv.* [Cf. WILL, *n.*; -LY.] Voluntarily. *Obs.*

willer. *n.* One who wills.

willer-dom. *n.* Willfulness. *Obs.*

willern (wĭl'ĕrn), *a.* Willful; peevish *Obs.*

willes. *adv.* Willingly; gladly.

willesful, *a* Willful; desirous. *Obs.* [as cotton, etc.

willey (wĭl'ĭ), *v. t.* To willow,

willey-er. *n.* A willower.

willful. *n* A voluntary or willful act. [*Dial. Eng.*

will-gill. Var. of WILL-JILL

William (wĭl'yăm), *n.* [OF. *Williame, Willaume*, a dial. form of *Guillaume*, of G. origin; cf. G. *Wilhelm*, OHG. *Wilhelhelm, Willihelm*, and OHG. *Willo, willho*, will (akin to E. *will*, n.), G. *wille*, and G. *helm* helmet] Lit., resolute helmet, or helmet of resolution; defense; protector; masc. prop. name. It. *Guilelmus* (gwĭl'ĕl-mē'mo͞os), or *Guilelmus* (gwĭl'ĕl-mē'mo͞os), Fr. *Guillaume* (gē'yōm'); It. *Guglielmo* (gōōl-yĕl'mō); Sp. *Guillermo* (gēl-yĕr'mō; 194); Pg. *Guilherme* (gēl-yĕr'mĕ); G. *Wilhelm* (vĭl'hĕlm). — Dim. *Will, Willy, Bill, Billy* (*Wil'kin*, obs.) — Fem. *Wilhelmina.* — **Wil'liam of Cloudes'ly** (kloudz'lĭ), a famous archer and outlaw of an old English ballad who cleaves a hazel rod at twenty score paces and an apple on his son's head. Cf. TELL, WILLIAM.

Wil'liams, Caleb (wĭl'yămz) See FALKLAND, 2. [BARTLETT]

Williams' Bonchrétien See **wil'liams-ite** (-īt), *n. Min.* A green variety of serpentine, used for decorative purposes.

Wil'liam-son's blue (wĭl'yăm-sŭnz). See PRUSSIAN BLUE.

williche. + WILFUL.

willieche, *adv.* Voluntarily. *Obs*

willie-beguily. + WILY-BEGUILY.

wil'lie fish'er (wĭl'ĭ; *Scot. also* wĭl'ĭ). The common tern. *Scot.*

wil'lie gow' (gou'). The herring gull. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

wil'lie hawk'ie (hôk'ĭ). Little grebe. *Ireland.*

wil'lie nan'die (năn'dĭ). The willow warbler. *Scot*

wil'li-er (wĭl'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* A willower.

wil'lie wag'tail a The pied wagtail. *Orkney I.* b The wagtail flycatcher (*Rhipidura tricolor*) of Australia

will'ie-waucht', will'ie-waught (wĭl'ĭ-wät'ĭ-wôt'; wĭl'ĭ-), *n.* A deep draft, as of ale; — a use arising from an abbreviation or misunderstanding of Burns a "A right guid-willie waught," i. e., a good-will draft, erroneously printed in most editions as "a right guid willie-waught" *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

wil'lie wick'et. The common sandpiper. *Local, Eng.*

will'ing, *adv.* Willingly *Obs.*

will'ing, *n.* Desire, longing *Rare.*

Will'is sys'tem (wĭl'ĭs). [After Prof. Robert *Willis* (1800-75), English mechanician.] *Gearing.* The system of using for the generating circle of cycloidal teeth a circle equal in radius to a pinion having twelve teeth of the given pitch.

wil'li-waw } (wĭl'ĭ-wô), *n.* A whirlwind of small diame-
wil'ly-waw } ter, orig. one in the Straits of Magellan.

will'-o'-the-wisp' (wĭl'ô-thē-wĭsp'), *n.* **a** Ignis fatuus, lit. or fig. **b** See 4th CHECKER, 2.

wil'low (wĭl'ō), *n.* [ME. *welowe, wilwe*, AS. *welig;* akin to OD. *wilge*, D. *wilg*, LG. *wilge*. Cf. WILLY a basket.] **1.** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Salix* (which see). The willows are of much economic importance. The tough pliable shoots of many species are used in basketry, etc. (see OSIER); others yield bark useful for tanning. A few, as the white willow and weeping willow, are ornamental shade trees. Others are shrubs, as the river willow (*S. fluviatilis*). Their wood is also valuable. The willow, esp. the weeping willow, is often used as an emblem of sorrow, desolation, or desertion. Hence, a lover forsaken by, or having lost, the person beloved, is said to wear the willow.



Willow (*Salix nigra*) 1 Leaves and Fruiting Ament (½); 2 Detached Staminate, and 3 Detached Pistillate, Flower (½); 4 Staminate Ament.

2. The wood of the willow; hence, *Colloq.*, something made of that wood, as a cricket or baseball bat.

3. Any of several other plants more or less like a willow, as the willow-herbs and in Australia the wilga.

wil'low, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. dial. *woolly* a machine for opening wool, *woolly place* a place where different materials are thrown together and blended, also WILLY, the machine, TWILLY; or cf. WILLOW the tree.] *Textile Manuf.* A machine in which cotton or wool is opened and cleansed by long spikes projecting from a drum or drums revolving in a box studded (internally) with spikes.

wil'low, *v. t.* [See WILLOW a machine.] To open and cleanse, as cotton, flax, or wool, with or as with a willow.

willow borer. **a** Any of several small bronzy longicorn beetles of the genus *Agrilus* that bore in the sapwood of the willow tree, often killing the tree; esp., *A. politus* or *A. anxius*. The latter infests also poplars and birches. **b** The poplar borer (*Saperda calcarata*).

wil'lowed (wĭl'ōd), *a.* Abounding, covered, or overgrown, with willows. "*Willowed* meads." *Collins.*

willow gall. Any of various galls on willow leaves or shoots, esp. the conical scaly pine-cone willow gall, produced by the larva of a small dipterous fly (*Cecidomyia strobiloides*).


Pine-cone Willow Gall. Nat. size.

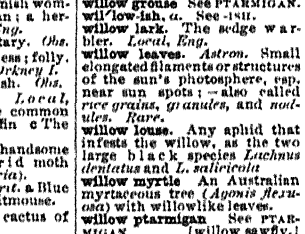
wil'low-herb', *n.*, *or* **willow herb.** **a** A perennial onagraceous herb (*Chamænerion angustifolium*) with narrow willowlike leaves and showy rose-purple flowers. Called specif. *great willow-herb* and *French willow*. Also, as a book name, any other species of this genus or related *Epilobium*. The great hairy willow-herb is *E. hirsutum*. Called also *gooseberry fool*. **b** The loosestrife **b**.

willow leaf beetle. Any of many leaf beetles that infest willows; esp.: **a** In North America, *Melasoma scripta*, which often defoliates and kills willows and poplars, and cultivated osiers, and *Galeruca decora*, which has similar habits. **b** In Europe, a related beetle (*Phyllodecta vitellinæ*) harmful to willows.

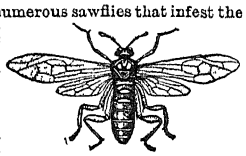
willow moth. Any of numerous moths whose larvæ infest the willow tree; esp., the dagger moths (*Acronycta*, or *Apatela, oblinata* and *A. americana*).

willow oak. An oak (*Quercus phellos*) of the eastern United States, with linear, entire leaves. Its light brown wood, soft, but strong and heavy, is sometimes used in construction.

willow pattern. *Pottery.* A design used in decorating china, orig. the blue china of Nanking, introduced in English porcelain by Thomas Turner of Caughley, England, about 1780.


Willow Pattern.

willow sawfly. Any of numerous sawflies that infest the willow; esp.: **a** The large American sawfly (*Cimbex americana*), whose larva is whitish with a black dorsal stripe. **b** The steel-blue sawfly (*Dolerus arvensis*) and the smaller brownish species (*D. bicolor*). **c** The black sawfly (*Nematus ventralis*), whose yellow-spotted blackish larva infests also the wild cherry.


Willow Sawfly (*Cimbex americana*).

willow shoot. **1.** A shoot or branch of a willow. **2.** *Bot.* One of the abnormal slender willowlike shoots produced by peach trees affected with the yellows.

willow slug caterpillar. The spinose larva of a moth (*Euclea delphinii*) that feeds on willow, oak, and pear and other deciduous trees; — called also *oak slug caterpillar*.

willow warbler. Any of certain Old World warblers of the genera *Phylloscopus* and *Acanthopneuste;* esp., *P. trochilus*, a small song bird common in Europe. It is delicate greenish above and white below, and is commonly called *willow wren* in English. **Ken'ni-cott's** (kĕn'ĭ-kŏts) willow warbler (*A. borealis*) inhabits northern Alaska.

wil'low-y (wĭl'ō-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with willows. **2.** Resembling a willow; pliant; flexible; graceful.

Will's (wĭlz), *n.* A famous coffee house formerly at the corner of Bow and Russell Streets in London; — so called from the first name of its proprietor. It was much frequented by gamesters, poets, and wits in the time of Queen Anne.

Wil'lug-bæ'ya (wĭl'ŭg-bē'yȧ; wĭl'ŭ-), *n.* [NL., after Francis *Willughby* (1635-72), English naturalist; but the spelling is Necker's original.] *Bot.* A large species of chiefly tropical American herbaceous vines or shrubs, having opposite leaves and variously clustered white or pink heads, each 4-flowered. *W. scandens*, of the eastern United States, is the climbing hempweed.

will'-wor'ship, *n.* Worship merely in accordance with individual or social predilections or usages and not divinely imposed. *Col.* ii. 23. — **will'-wor'ship-er,** *n.*

wil'ly (wĭl'ĭ), *n.* *Textile Manuf.* A willow.

wil'ly, *v. t.;* WIL'LIED (-Id); WIL'LY-ING. To willow, as cotton, etc.

Wil'mot Pro-vi'so (wĭl'mŏt). *U. S. Hist.* A proviso, introduced by David Wilmot of Pennsylvania in 1846 as an amendment to a bill in Congress appropriating money for purchasing territory from Mexico, that slavery should be prohibited in that territory. It passed the House, but was rejected by the Senate.

Wil'son's plov'er (wĭl'sŭnz). [After Alexander *Wilson* (1766-1813), American ornithologist.] A ring plover (*Orchthodromus wilsonius*) of the coast of the United States, Central America, and South America.

Wilson's warbler. A small flycatching warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*) of eastern and northern North America. It is bright yellow with a black crown.

wilt (wĭlt), *v. i.;* WILT'ED; WILT'ING. [Also *welt;* a modification of *welk.*] **1.** To lose freshness and become flaccid, as a plant in a dry day, or when cut; to droop.

2. To grow weak or faint; to languish; flag; as, she *wilted* for shame and grief; hence, *Colloq.*, to lose courage, spirit, or the like; as, to *wilt* before an accuser's gaze.

wilt, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to droop; to make flaccid, as a plant.

2. To cause to languish; to lower in spirit, force, or vigor.
Despots have *wilted* the human race into sloth and imbecility. *Dr T. Dwight.*

wilt, *n.*, *or* **wilt disease.** **1.** Any of various fungous diseases of plants marked by *wilting;* as, the *will of* cotton, watermelon, etc., caused by species of *Fusarium* and other fungi.

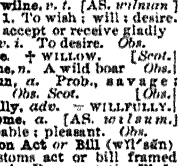
2. A state of depression, weakness, or faintness.

Wil'ton, *n.*, *or* **Wilton car'pet** *or* **rug** (wĭl'tŭn). A kind of carpet or rug woven with loops like the Brussels, but differing from it in having the loops cut, forming an elastic velvet pile; — so called because first made at Wilton, Eng.

Wilt'shire (wĭlt'shēr; *cf.* -SHIRE), *n.* [From *Wiltshire* County, England.] One of an old English breed of pure white sheep having long spirally curved horns and a long arched head, the parent stock of the Hampshire Down.

wil'y (wĭl'ĭ), *a.;* WIL'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); WIL'I-EST. [From WILE.] Full of wiles, tricks, or stratagems; crafty; artful; subtle.
This false, *wily*, doubling disposition of mind. *South.*
Syn. — See CUNNING.

wim'ble (wĭm'b'l), *n.* [ME. *wimbil;* akin to Dan. *vimmel*, OD. *wemelen* to bore. Cf. GIMLET.] **1.** Any of various instruments for boring holes; as: **a** A gimlet. "It is but like the little *wimble*, to let in the greater auger." *Selden.* **b** A kind of brace. **c** An auger for boring in earth; a scoop to clear out a borehole. Cf. SLUDGER **a**.


Wimble b

2. An instrument for twisting ropes or bands, as for tying fagots.

wim'ble (wĭm'b'l), *v. t.;* WIM'BLED (-b'ld); WIM'BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To bore or pierce, as with a wimble.

2. To twist with a wimble. See WIMBLE, *n.*, 2.

wim'ple (-p'l), *n.* [ME. *wimpel*, AS. *wimpel, wimpel;* akin to D. & G. *wimpel* a pennant, streamer, OHG. *wimpal* a veil, Icel. *vimpill*, Dan. & Sw. *vimpel* a pennant, streamer; orig. uncert.; perh. fr. AS. *wind* wind + *pæll* covering, cloak (see PALL a cloth). Cf. GUIMPE.] **1.** A covering of silk, linen, or other material, formerly worn by women over the head and around the neck and chin as an outdoor protection, and still retained in the dress of nuns. *Chaucer.*


Wimple.

2. *Scot.* **a** A fold; plait. **b** A winding turn; a curve; bend, as in a road. **c** A crafty or wily act. *Obs.*

3. A flag or streamer. *Obs.*

wim'ple, *v. t.;* WIM'PLED (-p'ld); WIM'PLING (-plĭng). **1.** To clothe with or as with a wimple; to veil. *Chaucer.*

2. To confuse; hoodwink; deceive. *Obs. or R.*
This *wimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy. *Shak.*

3. To draw down, or to lay in folds or plaits, as a veil; hence, to cause to appear as if folded or plaited; to cause to ripple or undulate; as, the wind *wimples* the lake.

wim'ple, *v. i.* **1.** To lie in folds; also, to appear as if folded or plaited; to ripple. "*Wimpling* waves." *Longfellow.*
For with a veil, that *wimpled* everywhere,
Her head and face was hid. *Spenser.*

2. *Chiefly Scot.* **a** To meander, as a stream. **b** To wriggle.

Wims'hurst, *or* **Wims'hurst's, ma-chine'** (wĭmz'hûrst; -hûrsts). [After *Wimshurst*, the inventor.] *Elec.* A self-exciting induction machine for producing static electricity, consisting essentially of two glass disks set close together face to face, revolvable in opposite directions, and having on their outer surfaces sectors of tinfoil each of which is connected, twice during each revolution, with the one diametrically opposite it by a curved metallic rod. Two bifurcated combs collect the electricity.

win (wĭn), *v. i.;* *pret.* WON (wŭn), *Obs.* WAN (wăn); *p. p.* WON; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIN'NING. [ME. *winnen*, AS. *winnan* to strive, labor, fight, endure; akin to OFries. *winna*, OS. *winnan*, D. *winnen* to win, gain, G. *gewinnen*, OHG. *winnan* to strive, struggle, Icel. *vinna* to labor, suffer, win, Dan. *vinde* to win, Sw. *vinna*, Goth. *winnan* to suffer; cf. Skr. *van* to wish, get, gain, conquer; perh. akin to E. WINSOME, WONT, *a.*] **1.** To labor; struggle; endeavor; also, to strive in opposition or contention; to contend; fight; war. *Obs.*

2. To gain the victory in any contest; to be victor; to triumph; prevail.

3. To succeed by effort in reaching a specified place or state (expressed by an adverb or preposition); to succeed in getting; to get; as, to *win* across, away, back, by, down, forward, off, out, over, through, and the like. *Obs., Archaic, or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

to win in a canter, walk, etc., to win a race so easily as not to be forced to great exertion. *Lit. & Fig. Colloq.* — **to w. of,** to be conqueror over. *Obs. Shak.* - **to w. on** *or* **upon.** **a** To gain favor or influence with. "You have a softness and beneficence *winning on* the hearts of others." *Dryden.* **b** To gain ground on. "The rabble . . . will in time *win upon* power." *Shak.* - **to w. out,** to be successful. *Colloq.* - **to w. to. a** To be able to go or get to. **b** To begin to eat; to "fall to." *Scot.* - **to w. up.** **a** To ascend, as a mountain. **b** To mount, as a horse. **c** To arise, as from bed. *Scot.* — **to w. up to,** *or* **with,** to overtake. *Obs. or Dial.*

win, *v. t.* **1.** To get possession of by or as by labor or effort; hence, to get; gain; obtain; secure; as, to *win* praise; to *win* fame or notoriety.

2. Specif., to gain in competition or contest; to obtain by victory; as, to *win* the prize in a game; to *win* money; also, to be successful in (a contest or competition of any kind); to come off victor in; as, to *win* a race or battle; to *win* an election. "This city for to *win*." *Chaucer.*

3. To acquire as a compensation for service done; to earn; as, to *win* a livelihood; to *win* one's daily bread.

4. To effect or achieve by or as by effort; as, to *win* one's way by pluck and perseverance.

5. To come to by toil or effort; to reach; also, *Obs.*, to cause to reach or arrive at; to conduct; lead; bring.
The stony path began
By which the naked peak they *wan*. *Scott*

6. To persuade; influence; also, to entice; allure. "Nothing . . . could *win* me to believe." *Shak.*

7. To influence so as to gain the favor of; as: **a** To render friendly or favorable to one's cause; as, tears *won* the jury; to *win* over an enemy. **b** To gain the affection of.
She is a woman; therefore to be *won*. *Shak*

8. *Obs.:* **a** To save; redeem. **b** To beget; procreate. **c** Perhaps, to rule; govern. **d** To lift or raise (up).

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will'-in-the-wisp', *n.* = WILL-O'-THE-WISP. *Obs.*

will'-jill', *n.* A mannish woman or effeminate man; a hermaphrodite. *Dial. Eng.*

will'less, *a.* Involuntary. *Obs.*

will'ness, *n.* **a** Madness; folly. *Obs.* **b** Dizziness. *Orkney I.*

willo, *n* A trap for fish. *Obs.*

wil'lock (wĭl'ŭk), *n. Local, Eng. & Scot.* **a** The common guillemot. **b** The puffin **c** The razor-billed auk.

willow beauty. A handsome European geometrid moth (*Boarmia rhomboidaria*).

willow biter. *Local, Brit.* **a** Blue titmouse **b** Marsh titmouse.

willow cactus. Any cactus of the genus *Rhipsalis*

willow catfish. A large yellowish unspotted market catfish (*Ictalurus anguilla*) of the lower Mississippi Valley.

willow chafer. The goldsmith beetle; also, any of several allied beetles.

willow cottonwood. The narrow-leaved cottonwood (*Populus angustifolia*).

wil'low-er, *n.* [From WILLOW, *v.*] One that willows; specif., a willow (the machine).

willow fly. A greenish European stone fly (*Chloroperla viridis*).

willow garth. A swampy place overgrown with willows. *Dial. Eng.*

willow grouse See PTARMIGAN.

wil'low-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

willow lark. The sedge warbler. *Local, Eng.*

willow leaves. *Astron.* Small elongated filaments or structures of the sun's photosphere, esp. near sun spots; — also called *rice grains, granules,* and *nodules. Rare.*

willow louse. Any aphid that infests the willow, as the two large black species *Lachnus dentatus* and *L. salicicola*

willow myrtle An Australian myrtaceous tree (*Agonis flexuosa*) with willowlike leaves.

willow ptarmigan. See PTARMIGAN [willow sawfly.]

willow slug. The larva of a

willow sparrow. Willow warbler. *Local, Eng.* [thorn.]

wil'low-thorn', *n.* Sea buck-

willow thrush. *Zoöl.* A variety of the veery, or Wilson's thrush.

willow wand. A wand, rod, or shoot of willow; esp., formerly, in Scotland, such a wand peeled and laid across a door to prohibit entrance.

wil'low-weed', *n.* **a** A European loosestrife (*Lysimachia vulgaris*). **b** Any of various narrow-leaved species of *Polygonum. Dial. Eng.*

wil'low-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A larva of a willow moth or willow sawfly.

wil'low-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A willow. *Obs.* **b** WILLOW-WEED.

willow wren. a Willow warbler. b Chiffchaff. [fession. *Obs.*]

wil'ly-ard', *n.* Voluntary con-

will'some, **wil'some** (wĭl'sŭm), *a.* [Cf. Icel *villusamr* erroneous, false.] *Obs* **a** Wild; waste; dreary. **b** Forlorn; wandering. **c** Bewildered.

will'some, **wil'some** (wĭl'sŭm), *a.* [Cf. AS. *wilsum* willing.] Willful; violent. — **will'somely,** *adv.* — **will'some-ness,** *n.* *Obs. or R.* [*Local, U. S.*]

will'-wil'let, *n.* The willet.

will'-with-the-wisp', *n.* = WILL-O'-THE-WISP, ignis fatuus. *Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*]

wil'ly, *n.* = WILLOW. *Scot. &*

wil'ly, *n* [AS. *wilige*. Cf. 1st WILLOW.] A large wicker basket. *Dial. Eng.*

will'y (wĭl'ĭ), *a.* 1 Willing; voluntary; also, favorable *Obs.* 2. Willful. *Scot.*

will'yard (wĭl'yȧrd; wĭl'-), **will'yart** (-yȧrt). *Scot.* a Wild; willful. b Bewildered also, shy.

wil'ly-er (wĭl'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* A willower. [LOW (the machine).]

will'y-ing ma-chine'. = WILLOW (the machine).

will'y-muf'ty (wĭl'ĭ-mŭf'tĭ), *n.* The willow warbler. *Local, Eng.*

will'y-nil'ly (wĭl'ĭ-nĭl'ĭ). See *will I, will I,* etc., under 5th WILL. [wagtail. *Local, Eng.*]

will'y-wag'tail', *n.* The pied

will'y-waw. Var. of WILLIWAW

will'y-wick'et (wĭl'ĭ-wĭk'ĕt), *n.* The common sandpiper. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

will'y-wil'ly (-wĭl'ĭ), *n* A violent gale on the northwest coast of Australia.

wiln, wilne, *v. t.* [AS. *wilnian*] *Obs.* 1. To wish; will; desire. 2. To accept or receive gladly

wiln, *v. i.* To desire. *Obs.*

wilowe. + WILLOW. [*Scot.*]

wilrone, *n.* A wild boar *Obs.*

wilroun, *a.* Prob., savage; cruel. *Obs. Scot.* [*Obs.*]

wilfully, *adv.* = WILLFULLY.

wil'some, *a.* [AS. *wilsum.*] Agreeable; pleasant. *Obs.*

Wil'son Act *or* **Bill** (wĭl'sŭn) A customs act or bill framed chiefly by Representative W. L. Wilson and Senator A. P. Gorman, passed by Congress as a Democratic tariff-reduction measure in 1894, and allowed to become a law without the signature of the President. Called also **Wil'son-Gor'man Act** (-gôr'mȧn).

Wilson Act *or* **Law.** The act of Congress, approved Aug. 8, 1890, regulating the power of a State with respect to original packages of liquors; — so called from Senator James F. Wilson of Iowa, who introduced the bill. See ORIGINAL PACKAGE [5.]

Wilson process. See ARMOR, *n.*,

Wilson's blackcap [After Alexander *Wilson* (1766-1813), American ornithologist.] Wilson's warbler.

Wilson's petrel See PETREL.

Wilson's phalarope See PHALAROPE.

Wilson's snipe. An American snipe (*Gallinago delicata*). See SNIPE, *n.*, 1 a.

Wilson's thrush. The veery.

wil'spell, *n.* [AS.] Good news. *Obs.*

wilt. + QUILT. [WILL.]

wilt (wĭlt), *2d pers. sing.* of WILT'ER (wĭl'tẽr), *v. i.* To wilt; wither. *Dial. Eng.*

wilwe + WILLOW

wil-willand, *n* = WELL-WISHER *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

wil'y, *adv* Wilily; cunningly.

wil'yard, wil'yart. Vars. of WILLYARD, WILLYART. *Scot.*

wily-beguily, *n.* Deception or injury reacting on one's self. *Obs.* — **wily-beguiled,** *a. Obs.*

wilycoat. Var. of WYLIECOAT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

wil-yeove, *a.* [Cf. WELCOME; GIVE, p. p. *given*, AS *giefen.*] Given willingly. *Obs.*

wim (wĭm), *v. t. & i.* To winnow (grain) *Dial. Eng*

wim'ber-ry (wĭm'bẽr-ĭ). Var. of WHINBERRY.

wimbil + WIMBLE.

wim'bl. Wimble. *Ref. Sp.*

wim'ble, *v. i.* To winnow grain. *Dial. Eng.*

wim'ble (wĭm'b'l; -'l), *a.* [Cf. Sw. *vimmel* kantig giddy, whimsical, Sw. dial. *vimla* to be giddy or skittish, and E *whim.*] Active. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Wim'ble, Will (wĭm'b'l). A noted character in the "Spectator," disting. for his delightful simplicity and good-humored officiousness "Bred to no business and born to no estate," his "busy hands were wholly employed in trifles." as making flies, angle rods, nets, etc

wim'brel (-brĕl). Var. of WHIMBREL. [belly.]

wime (wēm). Scot var. of WAME, belly.]

wim'en. Women. *Ref. Sp*

wimlunge, *n.* = WIMPLE. *Obs.*

wimman. + WOMAN

wimpel. + WIMPLE.

wim'ple-less, *a.* See -LESS *Obs.*

wim'pler, *n.* One that wimples, or waves; specif., a tress or lock of hair *Obs. Scot.*

wim'wam (wĭm'wăm). Dial. Eng. var. of WHIMWHAM.

win. + WINE [WHIN, furze.]

win (wĭn). Dial. Eng. var. of WHIN (wĭn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of WIND. [*Obs.*]

win, *v. i.* = WON, dwell, live

win (wĭn), *v. i.* [Cf. WIND moving air] To dry, as hay, esp by

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9. a *Mining.* To obtain, as ore or coal, by mining; hence, also, to prepare, as a vein or bed, by shafts, gangways, levels, etc., for the operation of regular winning. b *Metal.* To recover (metal, etc.) from ore.

Syn. — Gain, get, procure, earn. See OBTAIN.

to win, *or* achieve, a check, to inflict a reverse or a defeat on a foe in a contest. *Obs. or R.* — **to w. one's spurs,** to gain knighthood by or as by some act of bravery; hence, to gain recognition and reward. — **to w. the day,** to gain the victory; to be successful. *S. Buller.* — **to w. the exchange.** *Chess.* See EXCHANGE, *n.*, **1 d.**

wince (wĭns), *v. i.*; WINCED (wĭnst); WINC'ING (wĭn'sĭng). [ME. *wincen* (also *winchen, wenchen*), apparently fr. (assumed) OF. *wencir* (or *wenchir*), var. of OF. *guencir, guenchir* (cf. also *guenchier, guencier*), to give way, turn aside, fr. OHG. *wankjan, wenken,* to give way, to waver, fr. *winkan* to turn aside, to nod, akin to E. *wink.* See WINK.]

1. To shrink, as from a blow, or from pain; to flinch.

I will not stir, nor *wince,* nor speak a word. *Shak.*

2. To kick or start, as a restive or impatient horse. *Obs.*

Paul . . . *wynsyde* agen the pricke. *Wycliffe*

Syn. — See SHRINK.

wince, *v. t.* To throw by wincing, or kicking or plunging. *R.*

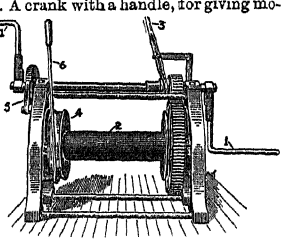
wince, *n.* Act or fact of wincing.

wince, *n.* [See WINCH an instrument.] *Dyeing & Calico Printing.* A reel used in dyeing, steeping, or washing cloth; a winch. It is placed over the division wall between two wince pits so as to allow the cloth to descend into either.

wince, *v. t.* To treat (cloth) in a wince pit.

wince pit *or* **pot.** A tank or a pit where cloth in the process of dyeing or manufacture is washed, dipped in a mordant, or the like.

winch (wĭnch; 140), *n.* [ME. *winche,* AS. *wince* a winch, a reel. Cf. WINK.] **1.** A crank with a handle, for giving motion to a machine, a grindstone, etc.



Winch, 2 a, 1, 1 Cranks; 2 Winding Drum; 3 Lever for disengaging Pinion; 4 Band Brake operated by Lever 6; 5 Pawl to prevent unwinding.

2. Any of various machines or instruments to turn or strain something more or less forcibly; as: a A powerful machine having one or more barrels or drums on which to coil a rope, etc., for hauling or hoisting; a more or less elaborate form of windlass. b A screw vise. *Local, Eng.* c A reel for a fishing rod. d *Weaving.* A divided roller for warps. *Eng.* e A wince.

Win'ches-ter ri'fle, *or* **Win'ches-ter,** *n.* (wĭn'chĕs-tẽr). [After Oliver F. *Winchester* (1810-80), Amer. manufacturer.] A breech-loading rifle with a tubular magazine under the barrel holding five or more cartridges inserted one by one from the rear, the bolt being worked back and forth by a lever beneath. It is a development of the Henry rifle, was introduced about 1866, and is in world-wide use, esp. as a sporting arm. It is now made in various styles, but the above was the first, and is the best-known, type.

wind (wind), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* WOUND (wound), rarely WIND'ED (wĭn'dĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIND'ING (wĭn'dĭng). [ME. *winden,* AS. *windan;* akin to OS. *windan,* D. & G. *winden,* OHG. *wintan,* Icel. & Sw. *vinda,* Dan. *vinde,* Goth. *windan* (in comp.). Cf. WANDER, WEND.] **1.** To turn completely, or repeatedly, esp. about something fixed; to cause to form convolutions about anything; to twist; twine; coil; wreathe; as, to *wind* thread on a spool or into a ball.

Whether to *wind*
The woodbine round this arbor. *Milton.*

2. To make by or as by twisting, plaiting, weaving, or the like; to weave, as a net. *Obs.*

3. To cover, surround, infold, or the like, with something coiled, twisted, or otherwise wrapped around; to entwine; entwist; as, to *wind* a rope with twine.

Sleep thou, and I will *wind* thee in my arms. *Shak.*

4. To turn the course or direction of; to vary or alter at will the course of, hence, to manage; control; govern; regulate. "To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegasus." *Shak.*

Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might *wind* and turn our constitution at his pleasure. *Addison.*

5. To effect or accomplish by or as by bending or turning.

The stream *winded* its way among the broken sculpture and moss-grown stones. *Scott.*

6. To introduce sinuously or stealthily; to insinuate.

You have contrived . . . to *wind*
Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shak.*

7. To get or bring about by trick or artifice. *Obs.*

8. To turn over, or keep in circulation, as money. *Obs.*

9. To wind up; as, to *wind* a watch. See WIND UP **c**, below.

10. To hoist or haul by a rope, etc., pulled by machinery, as coal from a pit or a vessel to her wharf.

to wind a vessel, *Naut.,* to turn it end for end; as, the port side being loaded, the vessel was *winded* to allow loading at the starboard side. — **to w. off,** to unwind; uncoil. — **to w. out,** to extricate. *Obs. Clarendon.* — **to w. up.** a To coil into a ball or small compass, as a skein of thread; to coil completely. b To bring to a conclusion or settlement; as, *to wind up* one's affairs; *to wind up* an argument. c To put in a state of renewed or continued motion, as a clock, a watch, etc., by winding the spring, or that which carries the weight; hence, to prepare for continued movement or action. "Fate seemed *to wind* him *up* for fourscore years." *Dryden.* d To make tense or tight; to subject to strain; hence, fig., to arouse; excite. "Thus they *wound up* his temper to a pitch." *Atterbury.* e To tighten, as the strings of a musical instrument, so as to tune it. f To hoist, as water from a well, by or as by a windlass.

wind (wind), *v. i.* **1.** To fly; leap; spring; go. *Obs. Laymon.*

Into rest his soul *wond.* *Genesis & Exodus*

2. To wriggle; writhe; twist, squirm. *Obs.*

3. To go or move in a devious or sinuous course; meander, as a stream; also, to double on one's course; as, a hare pursued turns and *winds.*

The lowing herd *winds* slowly o'er the lea *Gray.*

4 To work, make one's way, or gain an end, by sinuous, stealthy, or indirect methods; as, to *wind* into favor.

5. To coil, as about something; to assume a convolved or spiral form; twine; as, vines *wind* round a pole.

6. To come back or again; to return. *Obs.*

7. To warp, as a board.

to wind up, to come to a finish; to conclude; finish. *Colloq.*

wind (wind), *n.* [Cf. AS. *wind.*] **1.** Act of winding, or state of being wound; a turn; bend; twist; winding.

2. = WINDING, *n.*, 3.

wind (wind; *poet., rhetorical, or archaic also* wind), *n.* [AS. *wind;* akin to OS., OFries., D., & G. *wind,* OHG. *wint,* Dan. & Sw. *vind,* Icel. *vindr,* Goth. *winds,* W. *gwynt,* L. *ventus,* Skr. *vāta* (cf. Gr. *ἀήτης* a blast, gale, *ἀῆναι* to breathe hard, to blow, as the wind); orig. a p. pr. from the verb seen in Skr. *vā* to blow, akin to AS. *wāwan,* D. *waaijen,* G. *wehen,* OHG. *wāen, wājen,* Goth. *uaian.* Cf. AIR, ASTHMA, VENTAIL, VENTILATE, WINDOW, WINNOW.] **1.** The horizontal natural movement of air; air naturally in motion with any degree of velocity. The vertical or inclined movement of the air is spoken of as a current (not as a *wind*) or as a wind with a vertical component.

2. A direction from which the wind may blow; a point of the compass; esp., one of the cardinal points, which are often called the *four winds.*

Come from the four *winds,* O breath, and breathe upon these slain *Ezek.* xxxvii 9.

3. Air artificially put in motion by any force or action; as, the *wind* of a cannon ball; the *wind* of a bellows.

The whiff and *wind* of his fell sword. *Shak*

4. Air impregnated with a scent, as of game; hence, scent or (fig.) intimation of something; — used in phrases.

A pack of dogfish had him in the *wind.* *Swift.*

5. Power of respiration; breath.

Is not your voice broken? your *wind* short? *Shak.*

6. *Boxing.* The pit of the stomach, where a blow may paralyze the diaphragm and cause temporary loss of breath or other injury; the mark. *Slang or Cant.*

7. Mere breath or talk; idle words.

8. Breath or air used and modulated or regulated by the vocal organs, as in singing, or by an instrument.

9. Musical wind instruments, collectively.

10. Air or gas generated in the stomach or bowels; flatulence; as, to be troubled with *wind.*

11. *Far.* A disease of sheep, in which the intestines are distended with air, or rather affected with a violent inflammation. It occurs immediately after shearing.

Syn. — WIND, AIR, BREEZE, GUST, FLAW, BLAST, GALE, STORM, TEMPEST. WIND is the general word for air naturally in motion, with whatever degree of velocity; as, "a sound as of a rushing mighty *wind*" (*Acts* ii. 2); "the soft *wind* blowing over meadowy holms" (*Tennyson*). A BREEZE is a relatively light, but fresh, wind; AIR (chiefly poetical in this sense) denotes a gently stirring breeze; as, "The fair *breeze* blew, the white foam flew, the furrow followed free" (*Coleridge*); "the *breeze* murmuring in the musical woods" (*Shelley*); "when sweet *airs* come seaward from heaths starred with broom" (*M. Arnold*); cf. "Bring with thee *airs* from heaven or *blasts* from hell" (*Shak.*). GUST, BLAST, and FLAW denote a sudden and violent rush of wind, usually of short duration; as, "An angry *gust* of wind puffed out his torch" (*Tennyson*); "*blasts* that blow the poplar white, and lash with storm the streaming pane" (*id.*); "like a great sea mark, standing every *flaw*" (*Shak.*). A GALE (often poetical, esp. in the 18th century, for a gentle breeze or "zephyr") is more violent than a *breeze,* more continuous than a *gust, blast,* or *flaw;* as, "At the close of day a stiffer *gale* at east arose" (*Dryden*). A STORM is a violent disturbance of the atmosphere; a TEMPEST is an extremely violent or furious storm; both may be attended by rain, snow, hail, or lightning; as, "the pelting of this pitiless *storm*" (*Shak.*); "an ever-fixed mark that looks on *tempests* and is never shaken" (*id.*). For HURRICANE, TORNADO, and CYCLONE, see defs.

down the wind. a See under DOWN, *prep.* b Decaying; declining; toward a state of decay. *Obs.* "He went *down the wind* still." *L'Estrange.* — **how the w. blows, lies,** *or* **sits.** a The direction whence the wind comes. b The state of things in any particular affair; as, straws show *how the wind blows* in this matter. *Shak.* — **in the w.,** stirring; moving; afoot. "There is something *in the wind.*" *Shak.* — **in the w.'s eye,** *or* **teeth,** against the wind. — **the w. of the word,** the least hint. *Dial. Eng.* — **to have in the w.,** to have the w. of, to be on the scent of. See def. 4, above. — **to sail close to the w.** a See under CLOSE, *a.* b To manage economically. c To approach vulgarity, indecency, indiscretion, or the like, in speech or conduct.

wind (wĭnd), *v. t.*; WIND'ED; WIND'ING. **1.** To expose to the wind; to winnow; ventilate.

2. To perceive or follow by the scent; to scent; as, the hounds *winded* the game.

3. To render scant of wind by violent exertion; to put out of breath. *Dial. or Colloq.*

4. To rest, as a horse, in order to allow the breath to be recovered; to breathe.

5. To make rancid or sour, as butter, bacon, or milk. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wind (wĭnd; wind), *v. i.* **1.** To pause for breath. *Dial. Eng.*

2. To brag; to boast; vaunt one's self. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. To become tainted or sour. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wind (wind; wĭnd), 277), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* WOUND (wound), rarely WIND'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIND'ING. [From WIND moving air, but confused in sense and in conjugation with *wind* to turn.] **1.** To blow; to sound by blowing; esp., to sound with a prolonged and mutually involved notes.

"Hunters who *wound* their horns." *Pennant.*

2. To signal or direct and regulate by blowing a horn. *Rare.*

wind'age (wĭn'dāj), *n.* [From WIND air in motion.]

1. *Ordnance.* a The space between the projectile of a smoothbore gun and the surface of the bore. b In a muzzle-loading rifled cannon, the difference between the diameter of the bore and that of the projectile cylinder.

2. The disturbance of the air caused by a passing projectile.

3. *Gun.* The influence of the wind in deflecting the course of a projectile; also, the amount of deflection due to wind.

4. *Naut.* The surface exposed by a vessel to the wind.

5. *Mech.* Air friction against a rapidly moving (esp. rotating) object, as a flywheel or the armature of a dynamo.

6. *Med.* A lesion attributed to the compression of air due to passage of a missile near a part of the body.

wind band (wind). *Music.* A band of wind instruments; a military band; also, the wind instruments of an orchestra.

wind'bore' (wĭnd'bōr'; 201), *n.* The lowermost section of a suction pipe, as for a mine pump.

wind'-bound', *a. Naut.* Prevented from sailing, by a contrary wind. See WEATHER-BOUND.

wind'break' (-brāk'), *n.* **1.** A clump of trees or shrubs serving to break the force of wind; hence, any protective shelter from the wind, as a fence or the like.

2. *Forestry.* The breaking of trees by wind.

wind'-bro'ken, *a.* Having the power of breathing impaired by the rupture, dilatation, or running together of air cells of the lungs, so that while the inspiration is by one effort, the expiration is by two; affected with pulmonary emphysema or with heaves; — said of a horse.

wind chest. A reservoir for supplying air under pressure to the pipes or reeds in an organ. See ORGAN (action), *Illust.*

wind'er (wīn'dẽr), *n.* [From WIND to turn.] One that winds; as: a A twining plant or vine. b A person who winds yarn or the like for a weaver. c An apparatus for winding thread, yarn, etc., on spools, reels, or the like; also, something on which a skein, etc., can be conveniently held for unwinding, or, sometimes, a substitute for a spool on which to wind thread, etc. d A key for winding up a spring, as a universal watch key used by watchmakers, or a device for winding up a spring roasting jack. e Any of a flight of steps that are not parallel, so that a person turns to one side or the other in ascending or descending.

wind'fall' (wĭnd'fôl'), *n.* **1.** Anything blown down or off by the wind, as fruit from a tree, or the tree itself; also, a portion of a forest laid low by a violent wind, etc. "They became a *windfall* upon the sudden." *Bacon.*

2. An unexpected legacy, or other gain.

He had a mighty *windfall* out of doubt. *B Jonson.*

3. A sudden downrush of air from higher land.

wind'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* [Prob. a translation or paraphrase of the classic name. See ANEMONE.] The anemone.

wind'gall' (-gôl'), *n.* **1.** *Vet.* In horses, a soft tumor or synovial swelling generally found on the fetlock joint; — so called from having formerly been supposed to contain air.

2. = WATER GALL, 2.

wind'galled' (-gôld'), *a.* Affected with windgall.

wind gap. *Phys. Geog.* A notch in the crest of a mountain ridge; a pass not occupied by a stream; an air gap.

wind gauge *or* **gage.** **1.** Apparatus used, as in connection with target firing, to determine and sometimes record the force and direction of the wind. It comprises an anemometer and a wind vane.

2. *Gun.* A graduated scale on the rear sight of a small-arms rifle whereby the sight may be adjusted to correct the deviation of the bullet due to a wind component perpendicular to the line of fire. The corresponding scale on sights for cannon is called a *deflection scale.*

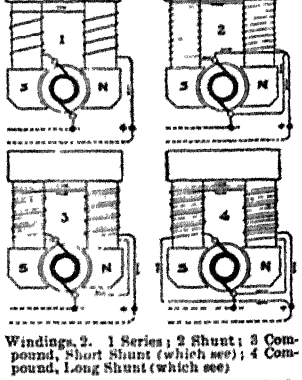
wind'i-ness (wĭn'dĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being windy.

2. Flatulence.

3. Tendency to generate wind or gas; tendency to cause flatulence; as, the *windiness* of vegetables.

4. Tumor; puffiness; hence, boastfulness; conceit.

The swelling *windiness* of much knowledge. *Brerewood*



Windings. 2. 1 Series; 2 Shunt; 3 Compound, Short Shunt (which see); 4 Compound, Long Shunt (which see)

wind'ing (wīn'dĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WIND. Hence:

n. [Cf. AS. *windung* something woven or plaited.]

1. A turn or turning; a bend; curve; flexure; meander; as, the *windings* of a road or stream

2. The material, as wire or rope, wound or coiled about anything, or a single round or turn of the material; as, *Elec.,* a series *winding;* a shunt *winding.*

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exposure; also, to winnow (grain). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

win, *n.* **1.** *Obs.* a Strife. b Labor. c Acquisition.

2. *Colloq.* a A success. b Gain.

winare. A form for *winer,* a seller of wine. *Obs. Scot.*

win'ber-ry. Var. of WHINBERRY.

win'bread', *n.* A means of livelihood. *Obs. or R.* [winces.]

winc'er (wĭn'sẽr), *n.* One that

win'cey (wĭn'sĭ), *n.* Linsey-woolsey.

winch (wĭnch), *n. & v.* = WINCE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

winche. † WENCH.

winchan. † WINCE.

Winchester bushel. [From *Winchester,* Hampshire County, England.] See BUSHEL, 1.

Winchester goose. The bubo or one infected with it. *Obs. Cant.*

Winchester notion. See NOTION, 7. [a winch

winch'man, *n.* One who runs

winc'ing (wĭn'sĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WINCE. — **winc'ing-ly,** *adv.* [a succession of winces.]

wincing machine. A wince, or

win'co-pipe (wĭn'kō-pīp). Var. of WINK-A-PEEP. *Obs.*

wind † WOUND.

wind (wĭnd; wind), *n.* The dotterel. *Local, Eng.*

win'das (wĭn'dăs), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *vindāss,* D. *windas.* See WINDLASS.] **1.** = WINDLASS, a machine. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]

2. A winnowing machine. *Scot.*

wind'bag', *n.* a A bag of wind; one who talks much to little effect. *Slang.* [with air.

wind'ball', *n.* A ball inflated

wind beam. *Arch* A collar beam, considered as a wind brace. [*of* WHINBERRY.

wind'ber-ry (wĭn'bĕr-ĭ). Var.

wind'bib'ber (wĭnd'bĭb'ẽr), **wind'cuff'er** (-kŭf'ẽr), *n.* [Cf WINDHOVER.] Kestrel. *Local, Eng.* [tion bill. *Slang, Scot.*

wind bill. *Com.* Accommoda-

wind box. A receptacle from which a blast of air ("wind") is supplied, as to the tuyères of a cupola or blast furnace.

wind brace. A brace, usually a strut, to strengthen a frame or structure against the wind

wind'-break', *v. t.* To put out of wind, or breath; to cause to lose breath. *R.* [BREAK. *Dial.*

wind'-break'er, *n.* = WINDJAMMER.

wind'broach' (wĭnd'brōch'), *n. Music.* A hurdy-gurdy (sense 1 a); a vielle.

wind catcher. Any device projecting from an interior to intercept wind and divert it inside, as on a vessel.

wind'-chang'ing, *a.* Changeable as the wind. *R.* [COLIC.

wind colic. = INTESTINAL

wind cutter. *Music.* The upper lip of the mouth of an organ flue pipe. [WATER GALL, 2.

wind'-dog' (wĭnd'-), *n.* =

wind'drive', *v. t.* To drive by wind. *Obs.*

wind dropsy. *Med.* a Tympanites. b Emphysema of the subcutaneous areolar tissue.

wind egg. An imperfect, unimpregnated, or addled egg; one with a soft shell, not calcareous.

windel. *n.* [AS.] A basket. *Obs.*

win'der (wĭn'dẽr; -dĕr), *v. t.* To wither; fail; to pine away. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

wind'er (wĭn'dẽr; wīn'-), *n.* a One who winds (a bugle, horn, etc.). b A blow that takes away one's breath. *Slang.*

wind'er rod (wĭn'dẽr). *Carp.* A rod marked with the widths of windors (stairs) on the walking line or any fixed axis

windewe. † WINDOW.

wind'fall' (wĭnd'fôl'), *a.* Windfallen. *Obs.* [the wind.

wind'fall'en, *a.* Blown down by

wind'fan'ner, *n.* The kestrel. *Local, Eng.*

wind'-fer'ti-lized, *a.* Anemophilous. — **wind'-fer'ti-li-za'tion,** *n.*

wind'firm', *a.* Firm enough to withstand strong wind.

wind'fish' (wĭnd'fĭsh'), *n.* The fallfish (*Semotilus corporalis*)

wind'flanchy, *a* [Cf. FLANCH a flutter.] Driven with the wind. *Obs. Scot.* [furnace.

wind furnace. A natural-draft

wind guard. A chimney cowl

wind gun (wĭnd), = AIR GUN. *Eng.*

wind hawk. The kestrel. *Local, Eng.*

wind herb. A South European mint (*Phlomis herba-venti*).

wind'hole', *n.* a The windpipe. *Obs.* b *Mining.* A shaft for ventilation. *Dial. Eng.*

wind house. A covered shelter for refuge during hurricanes.

wind'hov'er (-hŭv'ẽr), *n.* [From its habit of hovering over one spot.] The kestrel. *Local, Eng.*

wind'i-ly (wĭn'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of WINDY. See -LY

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3. State, quality, or fact of being twisted or warped out of a plane; as, in *winding;* out of *winding*.

winding pendant, *Naut.*, a pendant secured around a masthead into an eye at the lower end of which a winding tackle hooks. — **w. sheet. a** A sheet in which a corpse is wound or wrapped. **b** A sheetlike formation of dropped tallow or wax around a guttered candle, supposed to portend death to the person in whose direction it forms. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **w. strips,** *Mech.*, two equal short straight-edges with parallel edges, placed transversely on a surface to test its trueness. If on looking across the two the top edges correspond exactly, the surface is out of winding, i. e., not twisted. Called also **winding sticks.** — **w. tackle,** *Naut.*, a tackle consisting of a fixed triple block and a double or triple movable block hooked to a winding pendant, for hoisting heavy articles in or out of a vessel.

wind'ing (wīn'dĭng), *n.* [From WIND to blow.] *Naut.* A call on a boatswain's whistle.

wind instrument (wĭnd). *Music.* An instrument sounded by wind, esp. by the breath. Those blown by the breath are classified as **wood-wind instruments** or **wood winds,** as the flute, oboe, bassoon, clarinet, and **brass-wind instruments,** or **brass winds,** as the trumpet, horn, trombone, tuba. The sounds of wind instruments are produced on the principle either of the *flute pipe* or the *reed pipe*. The way in which the air column vibrates or the distances between nodes and loops, and hence the pitch, are changed in various ways, as by the slide of the trombone, the holes of the flute, or the intensity of blast in a trumpet.

wind'jam'mer (wĭnd'jăm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A sailing vessel or one of its crew; — orig. so called contemptuously by sailors on steam vessels. *Colloq.*

2. An army bugler or trumpeter. *Mil. Slang.*

wind'lass (wĭnd'lăs; *formerly* wĭn'-), *n.* [ME. *windas* (prob. influenced by *windel*, in comp.; see WINDLE), of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *vindäss* (cf. also Icel. *vindläss*, and D. *windas*), fr. *vinda* to wind + *ãss* a pole; cf. Goth. *ans* a beam. See WIND to turn.] **1.** Any of various machines for hoisting or hauling. The simplest form consists of a horizontal barrel for the hoisting rope, supported in vertical standards and turned by a crank with a handle (cf. DIFFERENTIAL WINDLASS). The windlass used on ships for raising the anchor consisted essentially in its earlier form of a horizontal barrel, drum, or spindle, with whelps, turned by handspikes inserted in radial holes near each end (cf. CAPSTAN). Most large modern ships use a powerful steam winch on the forecastle head. A windlass sometimes used in agriculture has a vertical drum and is operated by a portable steam engine (cf. DIRECT SYSTEM).

2. An apparatus resembling a winch or windlass for bending the bow of an arbalest, or crossbow. *Obs. Shak.*

wind'lass, *v. t. & i.*; -LASSED (-lăst); -LASS-ING. To hoist or haul with or as with a windlass; to use a windlass.

wind'mill' (wĭnd'mĭl'; *formerly also* wĭn'-, wind'-), *n.* **1.** A mill operated by the wind, usually by the wind acting on oblique vanes or sails which radiate from a horizontal shaft. Cf. PANTANEMONE.



Modern Windmill. *a a* Sails; *b* Vane to bring Windmill into the wind.

An old form of Windmill, *with sides cut away to show the Interior.*

2. a A fanciful scheme or plan. *Now Rare.* **b** An imaginary wrong, evil, or opponent; — esp. in the phrase *to fight windmills,* in allusion to those which Don Quixote took for giants.

windmill grass. Any of several species of *Chloris;* esp., the Australian *Chloris truncata*, having numerous long spikes disposed like the vanes of a windmill.

win'dow (wĭn'dō), *n.* [ME. *windowe, windoge,* fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *vindauga* window, properly, wind eye; akin to Dan. *vindue.* See WIND, *n.*; EYE.] **1.** An opening in the wall of a building for admission of light and air, usually closed by casements or sashes containing transparent material, as glass, and capable of being opened and shut.

2. *Arch.* The shutter, casement, sash with its fittings, or other framework, which closes a window opening.

3. Fig.: **a** An eyelid. *Obs. Shak.* **b** The eye. *Rare or Poet.* "Her two blue *windows.*" *Shak.* **c** An opening, or an imaginary opening, like, or suggestive of, a window. "The *windows of heaven.*" *Gen.* vii. 2.

Syn. — WINDOW, CASEMENT. As a synonym for WINDOW, CASEMENT (which properly denotes a window sash or frame which opens on hinges) is chiefly elevated or poetical in its associations; as, "Come to the *window,* sweet is the night air" (*M. Arnold*); "magic *casements,* opening on the foam of perilous seas in faery lands forlorn" (*Keats*). See DOOR.

win'dow (wĭn'dō), *v. t.*; WIN'DOWED (-dōd); WIN'DOW-ING. **1.** To furnish with a window or windows; — usually in *p. p.* and in composition; as, a many-*windowed* house.

2. To fill with holes suggestive of windows.

Looped and *windowed* raggedness. *Shak.*

3 To place at or in a window. *Rare.*

Wouldst thou be *windowed* in great Rome? *Shak.*

window back. *Arch.* The inside face of the piece of wall between the window sill and the floor, esp. when ceiled.

window bar. 1. A bar in a window; as: **a** A wood or metal division between the panes. **b** A bar for fastening a window or a shutter. **c** A bar for preventing egress or ingress through a window.

2. Openwork on the front of a woman's dress. *Obs.*

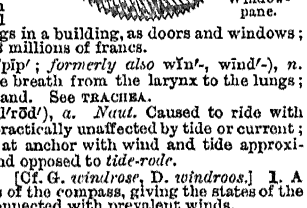
window frame. The frame of a window which receives and holds the sashes or casement.

window glass. Glass, usually of the soda-lime variety, in shapes suitable for windows; esp., cylinder glass.

window oyster. A marine bivalve shell (*Placuna placenta*) native of the East Indies and China. Its valves are very broad, thin, and translucent, and are said to have been used formerly in place of glass.

win'dow-pane' (wĭn'dō-pān'), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A pane in a window. See PANE, *n.*, 4 **b.**

2. A thin spotted American turbot (*Lophopsetta maculata*) remarkable for its translucency. It is not valued for food.



Window-pane.

window tax. A tax or duty formerly levied in England on all windows, or openings for light, above the number of eight in houses of cities or towns. It was replaced in 1851 by a house duty, based on rental. In France there is still a tax on all openings in a building, as doors and windows; in 1900 it yielded 63 millions of francs.

win'dow-pipe' (wĭnd'pīp'; *formerly also* wĭn'-, wind'-), *n.* The passage for the breath from the larynx to the lungs; the trachea; weasand. See TRACHEA.

wind'-rode' (wĭnd'rōd'), *a. Naut.* Caused to ride with head to the wind, practically unaffected by tide or current; — said of a vessel at anchor with wind and tide approximately opposed, and opposed to *tide-rode.*

wind rose (wĭnd). [Cf. G. *windrose,* D. *windroos.*] **1.** A table of the points of the compass, giving the states of the barometer, etc., connected with prevalent winds.

2. a A European poppy (*Papaver argemone*). **b** A purple-flowered papaveraceous plant of southern Europe (*Rumeria hybrida*).

wind'row' (wĭnd'rō'; wĭn'rō'), *n.* [*wind* + *row.*] **1.** A row of hay raked up to dry before being rolled into cocks; also, any similar row for drying, as of sheaves of grain.

2. The green border of a field, dug up and laid in drying rows, to be used for mending other land. *Obs. Eng.*

3. By extension, a wind-swept line or row, as of dry leaves or dust, of foam, surf, etc.

wind'row', *v. t.*; WIND'ROWED' (-rōd'); WIND'ROW-ING. To arrange (as hay, grain sheaves, peat, etc.) in windrows.

wind'row'er (-ẽr), *n.* A curved finger device on the rear of the cutter bar of a mowing machine to windrow the swath.

wind sail (wĭnd). **a** *Naut.* A wide tube or funnel of canvas, used to convey air for ventilation into the lower compartments of a vessel. **b** The sail or vane of a windmill.

wind scale. A systematic arrangement of words or numbers used for expressing and recording the velocity or force of the wind. The following are some of the wind scales that have been used: (1) Beaufort's scale (0-12), defined in 1805 by Admiral Beaufort. (2) The Continental or land scale (0-6), for the use of European observers at stations on land. (3) The Mannheim or old Continental scale (0-4), adopted in 1790 by the Mannheim Association. (4) The "ten" scale (0-10), adopted by the Smithsonian Institution about 1850 and the International Meteorological Congress about 1880. (5) "Nine," "eight," and "seven" scales, used locally, but not generally recommended. (6) The latest United States Weather Bureau "six" scale for use in official forecasts. The relations between these scales are shown approximately in the following table by the equivalent wind velocities in miles per hour:

WIND SCALE

No.	Beaufort	Ten	Eight	Seven	Six	Four	Weather Bureau		No.
	m.	mi.	mi.	mi.	mi.	mi.		mi.	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	calm	0	0
1	1 2	2	2	2	2	7	light	1 9	1
2	4	7	4	7	11	18	fresh	10-19	2
3	9	11	10	11	18	26	brisk	20-29	3
4	14	18	22	18	36	38	high	30-39	4
5	17	27	34	36	58		gale	40-59	5
6	20	36	50	58	90		hurricane	60-	6
7	24	45	70	90					7
8	30	58	90						8
9	40	76							9
10	67	90							10
11	80								11
12	100								12

wind'-shak'en (wĭnd'shāk''n), *a.* Shaken by the wind; specif., *Forestry,* affected by wind-shake, or anemosis (which see).

wind signal. In general, any signal announcing information concerning winds, and esp. the expected approach of winds whose direction and force are dangerous to shipping or other interests. The wind-signal system of the United States Weather Bureau consists of *storm, information, hurricane, hot wind,* and *inland storm signals* (see these terms).

Wind'sor (wĭn'zẽr), *n.* A town in Berkshire, England.

Windsor bean, the broad bean. — **W. chair,** a type of wooden chair with rodlike upright members in the back usually surmounted by a shaped piece, introduced in England under Queen Anne. — **W. Knight,** a member of an order of military pensioners, quartered within the precincts of Windsor Castle. — **W. tie,** a kind of broad silk necktie, tied in a double bow, and worn esp. by children.

wind stop (wĭnd). **a** That part of a window frame which covers the joint between the movable sash or casement and the hanging stile. **b** = WEATHER STRIP.

wind'storm (wĭnd'stôrm), *n.* A storm characterized by high wind with little or no precipitation.

wind'-suck'er, *n.* **1.** *Far.* A horse given to wind sucking.

2. The kestrel. *Local, Eng.*

wind trunk (wĭnd). In a pipe organ, the duct by which compressed air passes from the bellows to the wind chest. See ORGAN, *Illust.*

wind'-up' (wĭnd'ŭp'), *n.* Act of winding up, or closing; a concluding act or part; the end.

wind'ward (wĭnd'wẽrd; *colloq., chiefly naut.,* wĭn'dẽrd, *cf.* -WARD), *n.* The point or side from which the wind blows; as, to sail to the *windward;* — opposed to *leeward.*

wind'ward, *a.* On the side toward the point from which the wind blows. — **windward ebb,** *Naut.*, an ebbing tide with a wind blowing against it. — **w. flood,** *Naut.*, a tide setting in with a wind blowing out. — **w. tide,** *Naut.*, a tide which sets toward the wind; — opposed to *leeward tide.*

wind'ward, *adv.* Toward the wind; in the direction from which the wind blows.

wind'way' (wĭnd'wā'), *n.* A passage for air; specif., *Music,* the narrow slit between the languet and lower lip of a flue pipe, through which the air current is directed against the upper lip. See FLUE PIPE, *Illust.*

wind'y (wĭn'dĭ), *a.*; WIND'I-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); WIND'I-EST. [AS. *windig.*] **1.** Consisting of wind; accompanied or characterized by wind.

Blown with the *windy* tempest of my heart. *Shak.*

2. Specif.: **a** Exposed to wind; swept by wind. "The *windy* hill." *M. Arnold.* **b** Next the wind; windward.

It keeps on the *windy* side of care. *Shak.*

c Tempestuous; boisterous; as, *windy* weather.

3. Producing, or tending to produce, wind or gas in the stomach or intestines; also, due to, attended with, or affected by, flatulence; flatulent; as, *windy* food, colic.

4. Fig.: Airy; empty. "*Windy* joy." *Milton.*

5. Given to, or characterized by, vain or empty talk; esp., given to boasting; boastful. *Colloq. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Windy City, Chicago, Ill.; — a nickname.

wine (wīn), *n.* [ME. *win,* AS. *win,* fr. L. *vinum* (cf. OS., OFries., & OHG. *wīn,* G. *wein,* D. *wijn,* Goth. *wein,* Icel. *vīn;* all fr. L.); akin to Gr. *οἶνος, ϝοῖνος,* and prob. to L. *vitis* vine, *viere* to twist together, and E. *withy.* Cf. VINE, VINEYARD, VINOUS, WITHY.] **1.** Fermented juice of grapes. Wine is essentially a dilute solution of alcohol, to which its stimulating properties are due, together with small quantities of certain ethers and esters, which impart to it the bouquet. The properties of these compounds, in connection with the amounts of sugar, albuminoids, glycerin, carbon dioxide, acid, coloring matter, etc., determine its character. The composition depends upon the grapes used, the climate and soil, and the various details of handling. *Red* wine is made by allowing the juice of dark-colored grapes to ferment in contact with the skins so as to extract their coloring matter; wine made in other ways is yellow or colorless and is termed *white* wine. Wines are further characterized as *dry* or *sweet, still* or *sparkling, heavy* or *light, full* or *thin, rough* or *smooth.* In making the strong wines alcohol is added, since the maximum of alcohol produced by fermentation is not much over 13 per cent. Wine is considerably used in pharmacy as a menstruum and, with a qualifying phrase or word indicating the medicinal substance dissolved, the word (cf. VINUM) appears in the names of many solutions; as, *wine* of opium; orange *wine.* The varieties of wine are very many; their names are derived from the variety of grape, place of manufacture, etc. Wherever possible, varieties have been described and classified under certain types. See BORDEAUX, 2; BURGUNDY, 2; CANARY, *n.*, 2; MADEIRA, 2; MALAGA, 2; MUSCATEL, 1; RHINE WINE; SHERRY. Wines not so classified are defined in their Vocabulary places.

2. The fermented, or, loosely, the unfermented, juice of any fruit or plant used as a beverage; as, currant *wine.*

3. The effect of drinking wine in excess; intoxication.

Noah awoke from "is *wine.* *Gen.* ix. 24.

4. A social gathering, as at a meal, where wine is served; esp., at English universities, a wine party. *Colloq. or Cant, chiefly Eng.*

wine of opium, *Pharm.*, a solution of opium in aromatized sherry wine, having the same strength as ordinary laudanum; — also called *Sydenham's laudanum.*

wine, *v. t. & i.*; WINED (wīnd); WIN'ING (wīn'ĭng). To supply or treat with wine, or to drink wine; as, dining and *wining* one's friends, or with friends.

wine'ber-ry (wīn'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-Iz). [Cf. AS. *winberie* grape.] **a** The grape. *Obs.* **b** The red currant. *Dial.*

wind'ing-cloth', *n.* A winding sheet. *Obs.*

wind'ing-ly, *adv.* of WINDING.

windir, ✝ WONDER.

wind'lace. ✝ WINDLASS.

wind'lass (wĭnd'lăs; wĭn'-), *n.* [Cf. WINDLE a spindle, WANLAS.] A winding and circuitous way; a roundabout course; hence, an artifice; shift. *Obs.*

wind'lass, *v. i.* **a** To take a roundabout course. **b** To work warily or craftily. — *v. t.* To turn about; perplex. *All Obs.*

wind'latch, *n.* A windlass. *Obs.*

win'die (wĭn'dĭ'l; wĭn''l), *n.* European redwing. *Local, Eng*

win'die, *v. i. Scot. & Dial. Eng* **a** To wind yarn. **b** To whirl around; to turn; also, to drift, as snow. **c** To put up hay or straw in bundles.

win'die, *n.* [ME. *windel* (in comp.). See WIND to turn.] **1** A kind of reel on which a hank of thread or yarn is placed to be wound on spools, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** A windlass; winch. *Dial.* **3.** Drifted snow. *Dial. Eng.*

win'die, *n.* [AS. *windel.*] A basket; esp., a basket or other vessel for corn, barley, etc.; hence, a locally varying measure *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wind'less, *a.* See -LESS.

windlesse. ✝ WINDLASS.

win'die-strae' (wĭn'dĭ'l-strē'; wĭn''l-), **win'die-straw'** (-strô'), *n.* [AS. *windelstréaw; windel* a basket + *stréaw* straw.] **1.** A grass or grass stalk used for making ropes or for plaiting; hence, a trifling person or object. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. The common European whitethroat. *Local, Eng.*

wind'lift', *n.* A windlass. *Obs.*

wind'ling, *n.* [*wind* + 1st *-ling.*] A tree, branch, or the like, blown down. *Dial or R*

windmill plant. The telegraph plant. [windmills. *Rare.*]

wind'mill'y, *a.* Abounding in

win'dock (wĭn'dŭk; -ŭk). Var. of WINNOCK, window. *Scot.*

windoge. ✝ WINDOW.

win'dore (wĭn'dōr), *n.* [A corrupt. of *windowe;* perh. due to confusion with *door.*] A window. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

win'dow (wĭn'dō). Scot. & dial. Eng. form of WINNOW.

window bole. = 3d BOLE, *n.*

window box. a One of the hollows in the sides of a window frame for the weights which counterbalance a lifting sash. **b** A box on a window sill to hold soil for plants, etc. [*Obs.*]

window duty. = WINDOW TAX.

window fly. Any dipterous fly of the family *Scenopinidæ,* often found on windows.

window lead (lĕd). = CAME, *n.*

win'dow-less, *a.* See -LESS.

win'dow-let. *n.* See -LET. *R.*

window martin. The European martin (*Chelidon urbica*).

win'dow-peep'er, *n.* An official who counted windows for the window tax. *Obs.*

window sash. = SASH, *n.*, 1.

window seat. A seat built in the recess of a window.

window shade. A shade or blind for a window, usually one hung on a roller.

window shell. The window oyster. [*Obs. or Dial. Eng.*]

win'dow-shut'. *n.* A shutter.]

window shutter. A shutter or blind to close or darken windows.

window sill = SILL, *n.*, 1 b.

window stile. A stile of a window frame. See STILE, *n.*, 2.

window stool. *Arch.* = *stool of a window,* under STOOL, *n.*

window swallow. The common European martin.

win'dow-y (wĭn'dō-ĭ), *a.* Having many windows or window-like openings. *Rare.*

wind'-plant', *n.* A windflower.

wind'-pol'li-nat'ed, *a. Bot.* Anemophilous. — **wind'-pol'li-na'tion,** *n.*

wind poppy (wĭnd). A Californian poppy (*Papaver heterophyllum*) with pinnate leaves and bright red flowers.

wind porch. A vestibule, usually temporary, beyond an outer door to keep out cold air. See STORM DOOR. [by a windmill.]

wind pump. A pump moved

win'dring (wĭn'drĭng), *a.* Winding or wandering; — perh. a mistaken reading for one or the other of these words. *Obs.*

winds (wĭnz). Var. of WINZE.

wind'-shake', *n.* = ANEMOSIS.

wind'shaked', *a.* Wind-shaken. *Obs.* [SHAKE.]

wind'-shock', *n.* = WIND-SHAKE.

wind side. The windward side.

wind slash. = WINDFALL, 1.

wind stack. A stack of straw made by a wind stacker.

wind stacker. An apparatus using an air current generated by a fan to stack straw, etc., from a threshing machine.

wind sucking. = CRIB BITING.

wind'-swift', *a.* Swift as the wind.

wind'-taut', *a. Naut* Heeling to the force of the wind. *Rare.*

wind thrush. The European redwing. *Local, Eng.*

wind'-tight', *a.* Air-tight.

wind vane. A vane used as an anemoscope.

windwe. ✝ WINNOW.

wind wheel. A motor actuated by wind pressure on a wheel; also, *Local, U. S.*, a windmill.

wind'work', *n.* Labor of breathing. *Obs.*

windy, *a.* Averse. *Obs.*

wine. ✝ VINE; WIN, to dwell.

wine, *n.* [AS.] A friend. *Obs.*

wine acid. Tartaric acid.

wine ape. In the phrase *to drink wine ape,* to become foolishly drunk. *Obs*

wine apple. A large red apple with a rich vinous flavor.

wine bag A wine skin.

wine'ball', *n.* Wine stone. See 1st TARTAR, 1.

Eng. **c** The bilberry. *Dial. Eng.* **d** A raspberry (*Rubus phœnicolasius*) of China and Japan, grown both for ornament and for its small red acid fruits, half inclosed in the hairy calyx. **e** In New Zealand: (1) The tutu. (2) The makomako.

wine'bib'ber (wīn'bĭb'ẽr), *n.* One who drinks wine to excess. *Prov.* xxiii. 20. — **wine'bib'her-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* — **wine'bib'bing** (-ĭng), *n. & a.*

wine'-cask' bor'er (bôr'ẽr; 201). Any of several ambrosia beetles that infest the wood of wine casks. See AMBROSIA BEETLE, SUGAR-CANE BORER **b**.

wine cellar. A cellar adapted or used for storing wine; also, its contents; loosely, a stock of wines.

wine fly. **a** Any small two-winged fly of the genus *Piophila*, whose larva lives in wine or other fermented liquors. **b** Any fruit fly whose larva lives in wine or wine vats.

wine'glass' (wīn'glȧs'), *n.* A small glass from which to drink wine, the form often varying with the wine.

wine'glass-ful (-glȧs-fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -GLASSFULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a wineglass will hold, usually reckoned at 2 fluid ounces or 4 tablespoonfuls (59.2 c. c.).

wine measure. A system of measures for wine; specif., an old system (with units smaller than in beer measure) by which wine and spirits were sold. See GALLON, 1.

wine palm. Any palm from the sap of which wine is made; toddy palm. See PALM WINE, MAURITIA.

wine'sap' (wīn'sȧp'), *n.* A large deep red winter apple much grown in the western United States.

wine skin. A large bag made of almost the entire skin of an animal, used esp. in the Orient for holding wine.

> No man putteth new wine into old *wine skins*.
> *Mark* ii 22 (*Rev. Ver.*).

wine'tast'er (wīn'tās'tẽr), *n.* **a** One who tests wine by tasting. **b** A pipette used in sampling wine.

wing (wĭng), *n.* [ME. *winge, wenge;* prob. of Scand. origin, cf. Dan. & Sw. *vinge*, Icel. *vængr.*] **1.** An organ of aërial flight; one of the movable paired appendages by means of which certain animals, as most birds, bats, and many insects, are able to fly; also, such an appendage, even though rudimentary, if possessed by an animal belonging to a group characterized by the power of flight. Among vertebrates the *wing* is always a modified fore limb, corresponding to the arm of a man, and such organs are possessed only by birds, bats, and pterodactyls. The tegumentary expansions of flying lemurs, flying squirrels, and modern flying lizards, or dragons, are *patagia*, or *parachutes*. In flying fishes the large pectoral fins serve as the means of limited flight. In birds the wing surface is formed chiefly of feathers. In bats and pterodactyls it is a membranous skin stretched between the side of the body and one or more of the greatly elongated digits. See BIRD, 2; 4th BAT, PTERODACTYL. In invertebrates true wings are possessed only by insects, which usually have two pairs. They consist of a double chitinous membrane strengthened by numerous tubular veins, and may have one or both surfaces covered with minute overlapping scales. In mythology, art, etc., wings are ascribed to various beings, as angels, cherubim, gods, or dragons. Wings are often symbolical, as of speed, protecting care, or omnipresence.

2. Any of various winglike structures in other animals, esp. the broad thin anterior lobes of the foot of a pteropod.

3. Of a hare or rabbit, the shoulder when dressed for the table. *Obs. or R.*

4. A human arm. *Scot. & Dial.*

5. Fig., means or instrument of flight; means of travel, progress, or rapid motion.

> Fiery expedition be my *wing*. *Shak.*

6. Act or manner of flying; passage by flying; flight.

> Light thickens; and the crow
> Makes *wing* to the rooky wood. *Shak.*

7. Kind; sort. Cf. FEATHER, *n.*, 5. *Obs.*

8. Something likened to a wing, as in shape or position.

9. Specif.: An appendage or part likened to a wing in shape, appearance, or position, as one, or either of a pair, attached to a side or the sides of something; as: **a** A side or outlying region or district. *Obs.* "Another *wynge* of the world." *Wars of Alexander.* **b** An ala (*Anat.*); as, the *wings* of the nose. **c** Either of the parts of a double door or screen. **d** An ornament worn on the shoulder; a small epaulet, shoulder knot, or projection at the shoulder. *Obs. or R.* **e** In some forms of football, etc., the position of the forwards on either side of the center forward; — called specif. *left wing* or *right wing*, respectively, looking in a direction towards the opponent's goal. Hence, sometimes, a player on one of the wings. **f** The arc-shaped piece on a pair of wing compasses or dividers, which permits the legs to be fixed at a desired angle. **g** A curved mud guard for a vehicle. **h** A projecting side piece of a dashboard or carriage top.

10. Technical uses: **a** *Bot.* (1) Any foliaceous or membranaceous expansion, as that along the sides of certain stems and petioles, of samaras, of some capsules, etc. (2) Either of the two lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower. **b** *Arch.* A part or feature of a building projecting from and subordinate to the main or central part; as, one of the *wings* of a palace. **c** *Naut.* That part of the hold or orlop of a vessel which is nearest the sides. **d** *Fort.* In a hornwork or crownwork, either of the longer sides connecting it with the main work. **e** *Shipbuilding.* A platform, or overhanging portion of the deck, projecting before and abaft the paddle box of a side-wheel steamer, to support the box and protect the wheel. **f** *Mech.* Either or any of two or more finlike projections on a gudgeon (called *wing gudgeon*) or the like to prevent turning in the socket. See GUDGEON, *Illust.* **g** *Civil Engin.* An addition at the end of a dam, but not necessarily in line with it. **h** *Theater.* The chamber or platform at either side of the stage proper; also, one of the side pieces of scenery. **i** *Mil. & Nav.* The right or left division of an army, fleet, or any command. There may be a center and a right and left wing, or the entire body or line may be divided between the wings. A battalion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry are usually the smallest bodies of troops divided into wings. **j** = WING WALL. **k** = WING RAIL.

11. Anything which agitates the air as a wing does, or which is put in winglike motion by the air, as a fan or vane to winnow grain, the vane or sail of a windmill, etc.

on the wing. **a** Supported by, or flying with, the wings; flying. **b** Moving from one place to another; moving about; traveling. *Colloq.* — **on the wings of the wind**, with the utmost speed. — **under the wing**, *or* **wings**, *of*, under the care or protection of. — **wing and wing**, *Naut.*, with sails boomed out on either side; — said of a schooner, or her sails, when going nearly or directly before the wind with the foresail on one side and the mainsail on the other.

wing (wĭng), *v. i.;* WINGED (wĭngd); WING'ING. **1.** To furnish with or as with wings; hence, to enable to fly or to move swiftly; to give speed to.

> His own feather . . .
> *Winged* the shaft that quivered in his heart. *Byron*

2. To transport by flight; — chiefly used reflexively.

> I, an old turtle,
> Will *wing* me to some withered bough. *Shak.*

3. To supply with wings; as, a wide-*winged* house.

> The main battle, whose puissance on either side
> Shall be well *winged* with our chiefest horse. *Shak.*

4. To effect or achieve by wings or by flying; as, the dove *winged* her way home; to *wing* a flight.

5. To pass through in flight; to traverse with or as with wings; as, an arrow *wings* the sky. *Shelley.*

6. To brush or sweep with or as with a wing. *Dial.*

7. To carve (a bird). *Obs.*

8. To wound in the wing; to disable a wing of; as, to *wing* a bird; also, *Colloq.*, to wound, as with a bullet, without killing; as, the duelist *winged* his adversary.

9. *Naut.* To shift (weights) in a vessel to near the sides, in order to lengthen the period.

wing (wĭng), *v. i.* **1.** To go with or as if with wings; to fly; as, a crow *winging* across a cornfield.

2. To swing one or more of the legs, more commonly the front ones, out from the body; — said of a horse. *Cant.*

winged (wĭngd; *also, esp. in some collocations or rhetorical or poet.*, wĭng'ĕd), *a.* **1.** **a** Furnished with wings; as, the *winged* Victory of Samothrace. **b** Having winglike expansions; as, a broad-*winged* palace.

2. *Bot.* Furnished with foliose appendages; alate.

3. *Her.* Having wings of specified tincture.

4. Fanned with wings; swarming with birds.

> The *winged* air darked with plumes. *Milton.*

5. Transported by wings; using wings in flight; as, the *winged* creatures of the air; soaring with or as if with wings; hence: **a** Elevated; lofty; sublime. *Rare.*

> How *winged* the sentiment that virtue is to be followed for its own sake. *J. S. Harford.*

b Swift; rapid. "Bear this sealed brief with *winged* haste to the lord marshal." *Shak.*

6. Wounded or hurt in the wing; also, *Colloq*, of persons, wounded; hurt.

winged elm. = WING ELM. — **W. Horse.** *Astron.* = PEGASUS, 2. — **w. pea**, a European fabaceous plant (*Lotus tetragonolobus*) having a 4-winged pod. — **w. petiole**, *Bot.*, a petiole having a lateral wing or foliaceous expansion extending along its length and often decurrent upon the main stem. — **w. pigweed**, a chenopodiaceous plant of the western United States (*Cycloloma atriplicifolium*) having the fruiting calyx horizontally winged.

wing elm. An American elm (*Ulmus alata*) having the twigs and young branches with two prominent thin corky wings or projections. The hard brown wood is sometimes used for tool handles, etc

wing'fish' (wĭng'fĭsh'), *n.* A sea robin having large winglike pectoral fins.

wing'-foot'ed, *a.* **1.** Having winged feet; as, *wing-footed* Mercury; hence, swift. fleet.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** Having part or all of the feet adapted for flying. **b** Having the anterior lobes of the foot so modified as to form a pair of winglike swimming organs; — said of the pteropod mollusks. See PTEROPODA, *Illust.*

wing'less, *a.* Without wings; also, having very rudimentary wings, as an apteryx.

wing'let, *n.* A very small wing; also, a bastard wing, or alula.

wing nut. A nut with wings or ears for the thumb and finger to grasp.

wing'-shell', *n.* **1.** **a** Any of various marine bivalves of the genus *Avicula*, in which the hinge border projects like a wing. **b** Any shell of the genus *Strombus*. **c** Any pteropod shell.



(½) Wing-shell (*Avicula hirundo*).

2. An elytrum.

wing'y (wĭng'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Having wings; hence, rapid.

> With *wingy* speed outstrip the eastern wind. *Addison.*

2. Soaring with or as if with wings; lofty. *Obs.*

> Those *wingy* mysteries in divinity. *Sir T. Browne.*

wink (wĭŋk), *v. i.;* WINKED (wĭŋkt) or, *Rare*, WINET; WINK'ING. [ME. *winken*, AS. *wincian;* akin to D. *wenken*, G. *winken* to wink, nod, beckon, OHG. *winkan*, Sw *vinka*, Dan. *vinke*, AS. *wancol* wavering, OHG. *wanchal* wavering, *wankōn* to waver, G. *wanken*, and perh. to E. *weak;* cf. AS. *wincel* a corner. Cf. WINCE, *v. i.*] **1.** To close and open the eyelids quickly; to nictitate; blink.

> A baby of some three months old, who *winked*, and turned aside its little face from the too vivid light of day. *Hawthorne.*

2. To shut the eyes; to close the eyelids. *Now Rare.*

> And I will *wink*, so shall the day seem night *Shak.*

3. To avoid seeing or noting, as if by shutting the eyes; to connive at anything; to be tolerant, — usually with *at*.

> The times of this ignorance God *winked* at. *Acts* xvii. 30.
> Obstinacy cannot be *winked* at but must be subdued *Locke.*

4. To nod; sleep; nap. *Obs.*

5. To give a hint or sign by a wink, often of one eye only.

> *Wink* at the footman to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*

6 To gleam or flash fitfully or intermittently; to flicker; twinkle; as, the light *winks*.

Syn. — WINK, BLINK. Lit., to WINK is to close and open the eyelids rapidly; to BLINK is to wink with half-shut eyes, as if dazzled, or weak-eyed, or scarcely awake; as, "Dare not to breathe . . . or e'en *wink*, lest ye wake the monster" (*Shelley*); cf. "the landscape *winking* through the heat" (*Tennyson*); "A snake's small eye *blinks* dull and sly" (*Coleridge*); "He was . . . hauled up . . . *blinking* and tottering . . . into the blessed sun" (*Stevenson*). Fig., *wink* implies connivance or the conveyance of a hint; *blink*, evasion or shirking; as, to *wink* at neglect of duty, to tip the *wink*, to *blink* the issue. See GAZE.

wink, *v. t.* **1.** To cause (the eyes) to wink.

2. To affect or influence in any way by or as if by winking; as, to *wink* back one's tears.

wink, *n.* **1.** Act of winking, esp. with one eye, as in conveying a hint or sign; hence, a hint thus given.

> The stockjobber thus from Change Alley goes down,
> And tips you, the ireeman, a *wink*. *Swift.*

2. The time required for a single wink; hence, an instant; a twinkling; as, he was gone in a *wink*.

3. Act of closing the eyelids in or as in sleep; hence, a sleep; nap. *Colloq.*

4. A sparkle; gleam; flash; twinkle.

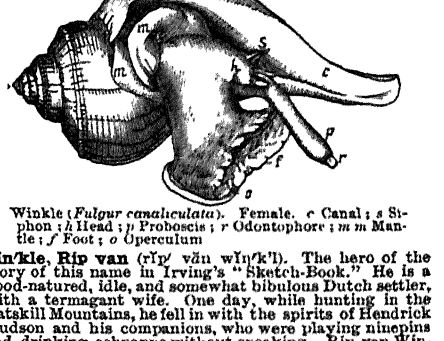
wink'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that winks; hence: **a** A horse's blinder; a blinker. **b** An eyelash. *Colloq. or Dial.* **c** *Organ Building.* = CONCUSSION BELLOWS.

wink'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WINK. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that winks.

2. A slumbering; sleep. *Obs.*

winking cartilage, the nictitating membrane when cartilaginous, as in the horse and certain other mammals. — **w. muscle**, the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle around the eye, which by its contraction draws the eyelids together. — **w. owl**, an Australian diurnal owl (*Ninox connivens*).

win'kle (wĭŋ'k'l), *n.* [AS. *wincle* (in comp.). Cf. 1st PERIWINKLE.] **a** Any periwinkle. **b** Any of various large marine spiral gastropods, esp., in the United States, either of two species of *Fulgur* (*F. canaliculata* and *F. carica*). They destroy large numbers of oysters by drilling their shells and rasping away their flesh.



Winkle (*Fulgur canaliculata*). Female. *c* Canal; *s* Siphon; *h* Head; *p* Proboscis; *r* Odontophore; *m m* Mantle; *f* Foot; *o* Operculum

Win'kle, Rip van (rĭp' văn wĭŋ'k'l). The hero of the story of this name in Irving's "Sketch-Book." He is a good-natured, idle, and somewhat bibulous Dutch settler, with a termagant wife. One day, while hunting in the Catskill Mountains, he fell in with the spirits of Hendrick Hudson and his companions, who were playing ninepins and drinking schnapps without speaking. Rip van Winkle took a drink of their liquor, and fell into a sleep which lasted twenty years. On awaking he returned home to

wine biscuit. A delicate biscuit served with wine.

wine black. A rich black pigment made by charring lees of wine. Cf. FRANKFORT BLACK.

wine blue. Œnocyanin See ŒNOLIC.

Wine'bren-ne'ri-an (wīn'brĕnē'rĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl.* A member of the Church of God. See CHURCH OF GOD **a**.

wine bush. = 1st BUSH, 4.

wine'con'ner, *n.* A wine taster or tester. [Lees of wine. *Obs.*

wine'draf', *n.* [See DRAFF.] **wine fountain.** A covered urn or urn-shaped vessel, used in the 18th century, from which wine was drawn through a faucet.

wine gallon. See GALLON, 1.

wine grape. Any grape used in making wine; specif., the European grape *Vitis vinifera*.

winegre. † VINEGAR.

wine grower. One who cultivates a vineyard and makes wine. — **wine growing**

wine'less, *a.* See -LESS. [*Obs.*

wine'man, *n.* A wine maker. [

winemay, *n.* [AS. *wynemæg.*] A loving kinsman. *Obs.*

wine press. 1. A vat for treading out the juice from grapes, as in ancient Palestine. 2. A machine for expressing the juice from grapes for wine.

win'er-y (wĭn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F *vinerie.*] A wine-making establishment.

wine'sop', *n* Sops in wine. *Obs.*

wine stone = 1st TARTAR, 1.

wine thrush. The European redwing. *Local, Eng.*

wine'tree', *n.* [AS. *wīntréow.*] **a** A vine *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* b Mountain ash *Local, U. S.*

wine vault. a A vault where wine is stored b A place where wine is served.

wine vinegar. See VINEGAR.

winewe, winnewen. † WINNOW

wine whey. Whey of milk coagulated by the use of wine.

wine'y (wīn'ĭ). Var. of WINY.

wine'yard, *n.* Vineyard. *Obs.*

Win'fred (wĭn'frĕd), *n.* [AS. *Winfriđ*; cf. AS. *winnan* to toil, strive, win (see WIN), and *friđu* peace.] Lit., win-peace; — masc. prop. name.

winfree, *v. t.* To set free. *Obs.*

win'ful, *a.* Winning. *Rare.*

wing bay. See SPECULUM, *n.*, 4.

wing bow (bō). The lesser coverts of the shoulder or bend of a bird's wing when distinctively colored; — said esp. of poultry.

wing case. = ELYTRUM a

wing cell. See CELL, *n.*, 6 c.

wing chair. A style of chair, as in Queen Anne furniture, having sides which project from the back like wings. [*n.*, 8.]

wing compass. See COMPASS, 9.

wing cover = ELYTRUM a.

wing covert The coverts of the wing quills. See COVERT, *n.*, 3. [WOODCUT, 2]

wing'cut', *n Theater.* See

winged. Winged. *Ref. Sp.*

wing dam. A dam extending partly across a stream.

wing deck. = WING, 10 e.

wing divider *or* **dividers.** A pair of dividers similar to the wing compass. [wince. *Dial. Eng.*]

winge (wĭnj; wĭngh), *v. t.* To

wing'ed-ly, *adv.* of WINGED.

wing gudgeon See WING, *n.*, 10 *f.*

wing'-hand'ed, *a. Zoöl.* Having the anterior limbs or hands adapted for flight, as the bats.

wing'-leaved', wing'-leafed', *a. Bot.* Having pinnate or pinnately divided leaves. *Rare.*

wing'less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

wing'man-ship (wĭng'măn-shĭp), *n.* [From WING, in imitation of *horsemanship*.] Power or skill in flying. *Rare.*

wing net. A fishing stake net with side extensions.

wing pad. *Zoöl.* The undeveloped wings of the active pupa of many insects.

wing passage. *Naut.* A passage below the main deck, next to a side.

wing petal. *Bot.* = WING, 10 a (2).

wing plow *or* **plough.** A snowplow with side extensions to widen a previously plowed cut.

wing'post', *n.* Post by carrier pigeons. *Obs.*

wing rail. *Railroads.* A guard rail (see GUARD RAIL a); either of the outside lateral rails of a frog (see FROG, *n.*, 3, *Illust.*)

wing screw. = WING NUT.

wing'seed', *n.* Any of various plants having margined, or winged, seeds, as the hop tree.

wing sheath. = ELYTRUM b.

wing shooting. Act or practice of shooting birds on the wing.

wing'-shot', *a.* a Shot in the wing. b Shot while flying. — *n.* a A shot at a flying bird. b One skilled in wing shooting.

wing snail. Any pteropod, esp. one with a shell.

wing stopper. *Naut.* A cable stopper in a wing of a vessel's hold. *Obs. or R.*

wing'-swift', *a.* a Swift on the wing. b As swift as if winged.

wing tract. The tract bearing the wing feathers, including the primaries, secondaries, and wing coverts. Cf. PTERYLOSIS.

wing transom. *Shipbuilding* The upper and outer transom of the stern frame.

wing wale. = WING, *n.*, 10 e.

wing wall. A subordinate lateral wall, such as a water wing.

wing'-wea'ry, *a.* Weary from flight or traveling. *Poetic.*

Win'i-fred (wĭn'ĭ-frĕd), *n.* [LL. *Winefreda, Wenefreda*, fr. a confusion between a Welsh name, *Gwenfrewi*, and an Anglo-Saxon name; cf. AS. *Winefrip* and *Winfrip*, names of men. Cf. WINFRED.] Fem. prop. name. Dim. *Win'nie*. [*Eng.*]

wink, *n.* A periwinkle. *Dial.*

wink, *n.* [Cf. WINCH.] *Dial Eng.* **a** A handle to turn a crank. **b** A windlass or winch **c** A machine for twisting straw or hay rope. **d** A well.

wink'-a-peep', *or* **wink'-and-peep'**, *n.* The scarlet pimpernel. *Dial. Eng.*

§ win'kel (wĭŋ'k'l), *n.* [D., a shop.] A store or shop where all sorts of goods are sold. *So Afr.* — **win'kel-man**, *n.* [p pr.]

wink'ing-ly, *adv.* of *winking*.

Win'kle, Mr. (wĭŋ'k'l). A member of the club in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," represented as a cockney pretender to sporting skill.

win'kle-hawk', *n.* Also **win'kle-hole'** [D. *winkel-haak* a carpenter's square.] A rectangular rent in cloth. *Local, U. S.*

wink'less, *a.* See -LESS.

wink'lot (wĭŋk'lŏt), *n.* A young woman. *Scot. Obs.*

winkt. Winked. *Ref. Sp.*

win'ly (wĭn'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *wynlice* pleasantly, fr. *wynlic* pleasing.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** With pleasure; pleasantly; also, readily *Obs.* **b** Quietly.

win'ly, *a.* [AS. *wynlic.*] Joyous; pleasant; gracious; cheerful. *Obs.* [now.

winn. Scot. var. of WIN, to win

win'na (wĭn'nȧ; wŭn'nȧ). Short for *will not*. *Scot. & Dial Eng.* [may be won *Colloq.*

win'na-ble (wĭn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That

find that his wife was dead, himself forgotten, and his former cronies dead or scattered, while the colonies had become the United States of America. Cf. KLAUS, PETER.

Win'ne-ba'go (wĭn'ē-bā'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS, -GOES (-gōz). An Indian of an important Siouan tribe formerly occupying central Wisconsin, where more than half remain, the rest being gathered upon their reservation in Nebraska.

win'ning (wĭn'ĭng), *vb. n.* of WIN. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that wins.

2. That which one wins; esp., the money, etc., won by success in any competition; any profit or gain;—often in *pl.*

Ye seek land and sea for your *winnings*. *Chaucer.*

3. *Coal Mining.* A shaft or pit opening made to win coal; also, a portion of a coal bed ready for mining, or a more or less isolated section of a mine, etc.

win'ning, *p. pr.* of WIN. Hence: *a.* **1.** That wins; esp., successful in competition; being a winner; hence, adapted to win favor; attractive; charming; as, a *winning* address.

2. [From WINNING, *n.*] Of or pert. to, or used for or in, the act of winning.

winning gallery. *Court Tennis.* See GALLERY, 10.— **w. hazard.** *Eng. Billiards.* See HAZARD, *n.*, 5 **b**. — **w. post,** the post, or goal, at the end of a race course.

win'now (wĭn'ō), *v. t.*; WIN'NOWED (-ōd); WIN'NOW-ING. [ME. *windewen, winewen*, AS. *windwian*; akin to Goth. *winþjan* (in comp.), *winþi*-skauro a fan, L. *ventilare* to fan, to winnow; cf. L. *vannus* a fan for winnowing, *G. wanne*, OHG. *wanna*. See WIND moving air, cf. FAN, *n.*, VENTILATE.] **1.** To separate, and drive off, the chaff from by means of wind; to fan; as, to *winnow* grain.

He *winnoweth* barley to-night in the threshing floor. *Ruth* iii. 2.

2. To treat in a way likened to winnowing (sense 1); to sift, as for separating falsehood from truth, good from bad, or the like; to analyze and assort.

Winnow well this thought, and you shall find
'T is light as chaff that flies before the wind. *Dryden.*

3. To blow on, as for winnowing (sense 1); hence, to disperse or scatter by or as if by wind; as, the breeze *winnowed* the leaves; hair *winnowed* by the wind.

4. To beat with or as with wings; to make (one's way), or to make a way through, by flying. "Where it [a snipe] *winnows* a random zigzag course." *A. Newton.*

5. To wave, as wings, in flying; to flap. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — See SIFT.

win'now, *v. i.* **1.** To separate chaff from grain by fanning.

Winnow not with every wind *Ecclus.* v. 9

2. To move or pass through the air with wings; to fly. *R.*

win'now, *n.* **1.** A device for winnowing.



Winnowing Basket. *Her.*

2. Act of winnowing; also, a motion like, or likened to, that of winnowing.

win'now-er (-ēr), *n.* One that winnows; specif., a winnowing machine.

win'now-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WINNOW.

winnowing basket *or* **fan,** an ancient device for winnowing grain; in *Her.*, a representation of this. **w. machine,** a winnower or fanning machine.

win'some (wĭn'sŭm), *a.*; WIN'SOM-ER (-sŭm-ēr); WIN'SOM EST. [AS. *wynsum*, fr. *wynn* joy; akin to OS. *wunnia*, OHG. *wunna, wunni, G. wonne*, Goth. *wunan* to rejoice (in *unwunands* sad), AS. *wunian* to dwell, akin to E. *wont*, *a.*, and perh. to E. *win*, v. See WONT, *a.*; 1st -SOME.] **1.** Causing joy or pleasure; agreeable; pleasant; winning; as, a *winsome* voice.

2. Cheerful; merry; gay; light-hearted.

Misled by ill example, and a *winsome* nature. *Jeffrey.*

3. Merciful; gracious. *Obs.*

4. Neat; spruce. *Obs.*

— **win'some-ly,** *adv.* **win'some-ness,** *n.*

win'ter (wĭn'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *winter*; akin to OFries. & D. *winter*, OS. & OHG. *wintar, G. winter*, Dan. & Sw. *vinter*, Icel. *vetr*, Goth. *wintrus*; perh. orig., the snowy time; cf. Old Gallic *vindo*- whites (in comp.), OIr. *find* white.] **1.** The season of the year, in any region, in which the noonday sun shines most obliquely; the coldest season of the year; hence, fig., cold weather. North of the equator, winter is popularly taken to include the months of December, January, and February (see SEASON, 1); south of the equator, as in South Africa, South America, etc., these months are summer months. Astronomically, north of the equator, it may be considered to last from the winter solstice, about December 21st, till the vernal equinox, about March 21st.

Barren *winter*, with his wrathful nipping cold *Shak.*
Winter lingering chills the lap of May. *Goldsmith.*

2. A year as marked by the winter season; as, a man of seventy *winters*. "Of thirty *winter* he was old." *Chaucer.*

3. A period likened to winter, as being marked by dreariness, lack of activity, adversity, or the like; a period of decay, old age, death, or the like.

Life's autumn past, I stand on *winter's* verge. *Wordsworth.*

4. The last load of grain harvested; also, the state of having finished harvesting, or a feast to celebrate it. *Obs. Scot.*

5. The winter yellowlegs. *Local, U. S.*

win'ter (wĭn'tẽr), *v. i.*; WIN'TERED (-tẽrd); WIN'TER-ING. To pass the winter; to hibernate; as, to *winter* in Florida.

Because the haven was not commodious to *winter* in, the more part advised to depart thence. *Acts* xxvii. 12

win'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To keep, feed, or manage, during the winter; as, to *winter* young cattle on straw.

2. To expose to winter weather. *Rare.*

winter aconite. A small Old World ranunculaceous herb (*Cammarum hyemale*) producing its bright yellow flowers often before snow is off the ground. It is often cultivated.

winter annual. *Bot.* A plant which germinates in autumn, lives through the winter, and produces seed and dies in the following season.

winter apple. A late-ripening apple that keeps well in winter.

win'ter-ber'ry (wĭn'tẽr-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). Any of various American species of holly (*Ilex*), esp. *I. verticillata* and *I. lævigata* (called *smooth winterberry*). They have bright red berries persistent through the winter.

winter egg. *Zoöl.* A form of thick-shelled egg of many fresh-water invertebrates. It lives through the winter and hatches in the spring, as disting. from the thin-shelled, rapidly developing, often parthenogenetic, **summer eggs** produced by the same species in spring and summer.

win'ter-green' (wĭn'tẽr-grēn'), *n.* **1.** In Great Britain, any plant of the genus *Pyrola*; esp., *P. minor*, which has small round basal evergreen leaves. In the United States these plants are called *false*, or *English*, *winter green*, or more often *shinleaf*.

2. In the United States, a low evergreen ericaceous herb (*Gaultheria procumbens*) with white bell-shaped flowers followed by pleasantly flavored red berries called *checkerberries*, or sometimes erroneously *partridge berries* (which see). The aromatic leaves yield oil of wintergreen, used in flavoring and cooking, for which, as it consists almost entirely of methyl salicylate, oil of birch or the synthetic product is largely substituted.

3. Any of various other species of *Gaultheria*.

win'ter-ground', *v. t.* To cover over in winter, as for protection; as, to *winter-ground* the roots of a plant.

win'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WINTER. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of staying in a place through winter.

2. Provision, as for cattle, for winter feeding, etc.

win'ter-kill' (wĭn'tẽr-kĭl'), *v. t.*; -KILLED' (-kĭld'); -KILL'-ING. To kill by the cold, or exposure to winter weather; as, the wheat was *winterkilled*. *U. S.*

win'ter-kill', *v. i.* To die as the result of exposure to the cold of winter; as, the tree *winterkills* easily.

win'ter-ly, *a.* [Cf. AS. *winterlīc*.] Like winter; wintry; hence, cheerless; as, *winterly* news. *Rare.*

The air growing more *winterly* in the month of April. *Camden.*

winter melon. A distinct variety (*Cucumis melo inodorus*) of muskmelon notable for its long keeping qualities. It has a green or whitish flesh, usually lacking aroma.

winter midge. Any of various flies that sometimes appear in numbers in winter; esp., *Trichocera hiemalis* of the family Tipulidæ.

winter moth. Any of several species of geometrid moths which come forth in winter, as the European species *Cheimatobia brumata*. These moths have rudimentary mouth organs, and eat no food in the imago state. The female of some of the species is wingless.

Win'ter's bark (wĭn'tẽrz). [So called after Captain John *Winter*, who first brought it to England from the Strait of Magellan in 1579.] The aromatic bark of a South American magnoliaceous tree (*Drimys winteri*). It is tonic and stimulant, and was used by its discoverer to cure scurvy.

winter squash. Any variety of squash which is grown to be kept for winter use, as the Hubbard and winter crookneck squash. See SQUASH.

win'ter-tide' (wĭn'tẽr-tīd'), *n.* Also **win'ter-time'** (-tīm'). [AS. *wintertīd*.] Winter.

winter wheat, barley, oats, rye, etc. Wheat, barley, etc., sown in autumn, and ripening the following summer.

winter wren. A very small wren (*Nannus hiemalis*) of the coniferous forests of the northern United States and Canada, migrating southward. It is dark cinnamon brown barred with black, and losely resembles the common European wren. It is an exquisite singer.

Win'ton dis-ease' (wĭn'tŭn). *Veter.* Cirrhosis of the liver in horses and cattle. Certain investigators are said to have reproduced it by feeding ragwort.

win'try (wĭn'trĭ), *a.* [AS. *wintrig*.] Suitable to winter; resembling winter, or what belongs to winter; hyemal, cold; stormy. — **win'tri-ness** (-trĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Our *wintry* course do thou beguile. *Keble.*

win'y (wīn'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Having the taste or qualities of wine; like wine; vinous; as, grapes of a *winy* taste.

2. Influenced or affected by wine or spirits; drunken. *R.*

winze (wĭnz), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Mining.* A shaft between levels, or any small shaft, for ventilation, exploration, ore chutes, ladderways, use in stoping, etc. See MINE, *Illust.*

wipe (wīp), *v. t.*; WIPED (wīpt); WIP'ING (wīp'ĭng). [ME. *wipen*, AS. *wīpian*; cf. LG. *wīp* a wisp of straw; perh. akin to Goth. *waips* a wreath, crown, *weipan* to crown.]

1. To rub with or as with something soft for cleaning, to clean or dry by rubbing; as, to *wipe* the hands or face.

I will *wipe* Jerusalem as a man *wipeth* a dish, *wiping* it, and turning it upside down. 2 *Kings* xxi. 13

2. Hence, to rub or stroke gently. *Obs. or R.*

3. To draw, pass, or the like, for or as for rubbing or cleaning; as, he *wiped* his hand across his forehead; he *wiped* a cloth over the dusty table.

4. To remove by or as by rubbing or cleansing; to rub off; to obliterate; — usually followed by *away*, *off*, or *out*.

"To *wipe* out our ingratitude." *Shak.*

Some natural tears they dropped, but *wiped* them soon *Milton.*

5. To cheat; defraud; trick. *Obs.*

6. *Plumbing.* To form (a joint between pieces of lead piping) by applying semifluid solder and shaping the joint by rubbing with a greased cloth pad or the like.

7. To strike; beat. *Dial. or Slang.*

to wipe one's eye *or* **the eye of one. a** To shoot at game that another has aimed at. *Colloq.* **b** To take the conceit out of one. *Slang.* — **to w. out. a** To annihilate; exterminate; as, the force was *wiped out* by a cross fire. *Colloq.* **b** To exhaust (a margin); as, a drop in stocks *wiped out* his margin. *Stock Exchange Cant.* — **to w. the hands of.** TO WASH THE HANDS OF. — **to w. the nose of.** to cheat. *Old Slang.* · **to w. up the ground with,** to defeat utterly. *Slang.*

wipe, *v. i.* To make a motion like that of wiping something, as in striking. *Colloq.*

wipe, *n.* **1.** Act of rubbing, esp. in order to clean.

2. A blow; stroke; hit; swipe. *Dial. or Slang.*

3. A gibe; jeer; a severe sarcasm. *Dial. or Slang.*

4. A handkerchief. *Thieves' Cant or Slang.*

5. Stain; brand. *Obs.* "Slavish *wipe*." *Shak.*

6. *Mach.* A wiper, or cam.

wip'er (wīp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that wipes.

2. Something used for wiping, as a towel or rag.

3. *Mach.* A projecting tooth, tumbler, eccentric, tappet, or cam, on a rotating or oscillating piece, esp. for raising a stamper, the helve of a trip hammer, or the like, to fall by its own weight; a wipe.

4. *Firearms.* A rod, or an attachment for a rod, to hold a rag for wiping out the bore of the barrel.

wip'ing (wīp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WIPE. · **wiping contact,** an electric contact made by wiping or rubbing one surface on another.

wire (wīr), *n.* [ME. *wir*, AS. *wīr*; akin to Icel. *vīrr*, Dan *vire*, LG. *wir, wire*; cf. OHG. *wīra* fine gold, Ir. *viriae* armlets, bracelets.] **1.** A thread or slender rod of metal, usually very flexible and circular in cross section. Cf. DRAW, *v. t.*, 9 **b**; WIRE GAUGE.

2. A thread or string. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

3. A telegraph wire or cable.

4. Hence, the telegraph system; as, to send a message by *wire*; also, a message thus sent; a telegram. *Colloq.*

5. A string of a musical instrument; hence, *Poetical*, a stringed instrument.

6. A metal lash for whipping; the whip. *Obs. Shak.*

7. Chiefly in *pl.* The system of wires used to operate the puppets in a puppet show, hence, *Chiefly Political Slang*, the network of hidden influences controlling the action of a person or organization; as, to pull the *wires* for office.

8. One who picks women's pockets. *Thieves' Slang*

9. A knitting needle. *Scot.*

10. An imaginary line marking the finish of a horse race. *Racing Cant.*

11. Any of a set of cross wires (which see).

wire (wīr), *v. t.*; WIRED (wīrd); WIR'ING (wīr'ĭng). **1.** To provide with wire or to use wire on for any purpose; to furnish, bind, attach, string, set up, mount, etc., with wire; as, to *wire* corks in; to *wire* a skeleton; to *wire* beads; to *wire* a fence; to *wire* a house for electric lights, etc.

2. To send, or send word to, by wire, or telegraph; to telegraph; as, *wire* me the news. *Colloq.*

3. To snare by means of a wire or wires.

4. *Croquet.* To place (a ball) so that the wire of a wicket prevents a successful shot.

5. To coil about or encircle; to wind about. *Rare.*

wire, *v. i.* **1** To pass like a wire; to flow in a wirelike form, or in a tenuous stream. *Rare.* *P. Fletcher.*

2. To send a telegraphic message; to telegraph. *Colloq.*

to wire away *or* **in,** to apply one's self busily or energetically to anything. *Slang, Eng.*

wire bed, wire mattress. An elastic bed bottom or mattress made of wires interwoven or looped together.

win'nard (wĭn'ẽrd), *n.* The European redwing. *Local, Eng.*

winne, wunne, *n.* [AS. *wynn*.] Joy; also, profit; prosperity. *Obs.* [ful; goodly. *Obs.*]

winne, *a.* Joyful; also, delight-

Win'neck-e's com'et (vĭn'ĕk-ĕz). [After F. A. T *Winnecke* (1835-97), German astronomer.] See COMET.

win'nel (wĭn'ĕl), *n.* European whitethroat. *Local, Eng.*

win'nel-straw'. Var. of WIN-DESTRAW. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

winnen. + WIN. [that wins]

win'ner (wĭn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One 2. = BREADWINNER *Obs.*

win'ning-ly, *adv.* of WINNING.

win'ning-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

win'ni-nish (wĭn'ĭ-nĭsh), **win'no-nish** (wĭn'ō-nĭsh), *n.* The ouananiche.

win'nle (wĭn'ĕl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WINDLE, a reel.

win'nock (wĭn'ŭk), *n.* A window. *Scot.*

win'nock-bunk'er (-bŭnk'ẽr), *n.* A window seat forming a chest; also, a window hole. *Scot.*

win'no-nish. See WINNINISH.

win'not, win'nut. Will not. *Dial. Eng.*

win'now-corb', *n.* A basket for winnowing. Cf. LIENOR.

win'nowd. Winnowed. *R. Sp.*

win'nowed, *p. p.* of WINNOW — **win'nowed-ness,** *n.* *Obs.*

winnow sheet A cloth used in winnowing. *Obs. or Dial.*

win'nut. See WINNOT

win'row'. Dial. var of WINDROW. [Towards *Scot.*]

wins (wĭnz; wĭns), *prep.* **win'sey.** Var of WINCEY.

Wins'low's fo-ra'men (wĭnz' lō'). FORAMEN OF WINSLOW

win'some, *v. t.* To be winsome. *Obs.* [tradeswoman. *Obs.*]

win'ster, *n.* [*win* + *-ster.*] A wint (wĭnt). Obs. or Scot. var *of wound*, p. p of WIND.

wint (wĭnt) Dial. Eng. var. of WENT, a way. [WHEAT.]

winter barley, etc. See WINTER] **win'ter-bea'ten,** *a* Beaten or harassed by winter weather.

winter beer Schenk beer.

win'ter-bloom', *n.* a The witch-hazel b The azalea.

winter bonnet. The European gull (*Larus canus*); — from its dark head in winter plumage *Local, Eng.* [winter.]

win'ter-bound', *a.* Bound by

winter bud. *Zoöl.* A statoblast

winter cherry. a Any plant of the genus *Physalis*, esp. *P. alkekengi*; strawberry tomato. b Balloon vine [tree sparrow.]

winter chip bird. American

win'ter-clad', *a.* Clothed suitably for winter. [berry. *U. S.*]

winter clover. The partridge

winter cough. *Med.* A form of chronic bronchitis marked by a cough recurring each winter.

winter count A calendar or year record of the North American Indians with pictographic accounts of events, serving as tribal chronicles.

winter cress Any of several European yellow-flowered cresses of the genus *Barbarea*, sometimes cultivated for winter salad, esp. *B. præcox*.

win'terd. Wintered. *Ref Sp*

winter duck. a The pintail a. *Local, Eng.* b The old squaw. *Local, U. S.*

win'ter-er. *n.* One that winters or is wintered, as an animal taken in charge through a winter.

win'ter-fal'low, *v. t.* To fallow in the winter. *Obs.* — *n.* Ground fallowed in winter

winter fat. : WHITE SAGE c.

winter fever. *Med.* Pneumonia. *Colloq.*

winter flounder. A small edible flounder (*Pseudopleuronectes americanus*) of the northeastern United States.

winter flower. Japan allspice.

winter gillyflower. Damewort.

winter grape. Chicken grape.

wintergreen oil See WINTER-GREEN, 2

winter gull. The common European gull (*Larus canus*). *Local, Eng.*

winter hawk. Red-shouldered hawk. *Local, U. S* [weed.]

winter hawthorn. Cape pond-

winter heliotrope. A European asteraceous herb (*Petasites fragrans*) with lilac flower heads.

winter hellebore. = WINTER ACONITE.

winterheyne, *v. t.* [Cf. HAIN to inclose for mowing] To let ground lie without cattle in winter. *Obs.*

win'ter-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

winter itch. See PRAIRIE ITCH.

Winter King, the. Frederick of Bohemia (son-in-law of James I. of England), whose reign lasted only one winter (1619-20)

win'ter-lem'on, *n.* Also **win'ter-mar'vel.** A kind of pear

win'ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.

win'ter-lowe', *n.* Prob., cold or formal love making. *Obs.*

winter mew. The European gull *Local, Eng.*

winter oil Oil prepared so as not to solidify in moderately cold weather.

winter pear. Any late-ripening pear that keeps well in winter.

winter pink. The trailing arbutus (*Epigæa repens*). *Local, U. S.*

win'ter-proud', *a.* Prematurely grown or luxuriant; — said of crops. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

winter purslane. A portulacaceous herb (*Montia perfoliata*) of northern regions, sometimes used as a pot herb b The speedwell *Veronica peregrina*.

winter quarters. A winter residence or station; esp., the quarters of troops in winter.

winter radish. One of a race of radishes having compact, firm-fleshed roots which may be kept through much of the winter.

win'ter-rig', *v. t.* [See WINTER; RIDGE.] To fallow or till in winter. *Dial. Eng.*

winter rocket. Yellow rocket.

winter rose. Black hellebore.

winter rye. See WINTER WHEAT.

winter savory. See SAVORY, *n.*, b.

win'ter-set'tle, *n.* A seat or homestead for the winter; a winter home. *Obs.*

winter shad. The gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*).

winter shelldrake. The American merganser (*Mergus americanus*).

winter sleep. Hibernation.

winter snipe. American dunlin. *Local, U. S.*

winter solstice. See SOLSTICE, 1

winter spice Japan allspice.

winter spore *Bot.* A resting spore See RESTING SPORE.

winter sucker. A sucker (*Moxostoma macrolepidotum*) occurring from the Great Lakes to Texas and North Carolina. [*Local, U. S.*]

winter teal. Green-winged teal.

winter vetch. The hairy vetch.

winter wagtail. A wagtail (*Motacilla melanope*); — called also *gray wagtail*. *Local, Eng.*

win'ter-weed', *n.* The ivy-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederæfolia*), the foliage of which is hardy; also, any of several other plants that survive the winter.

win'ter-wheat' States. See WHEAT STATES. [ACONITE]

winter wolfsbane. WINTER-

win'ter-y (wĭn'tẽr-ĭ; -trĭ), *a.* Wintry. [LEGS]

winter yellowlegs. See YELLOW-

win'tle (wĭn'tĕl), *n.* & *v. i.* Staggger; reel, wriggle; roll. *Scot.*

Winton. *Abbr.* Wintoniensis (L., of Winchester). [try. *Obs.*]

win'trous (wĭn'trŭs), *a.* Wintry.

Win-tun' (wĭn-tōōn'), *n.* An Indian of a group of Copehan tribes of the Sacramento Valley, California, of low culture.

winze, *n.* A curse *Obs. Scot.*

wip (wĭp), *n.* & *v.* Twist; coil. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wipe (wīp), *n.* [Cf. Sw *vipa*, Dan. *vibe*, the lapwing, and E. WEEP the lapwing.] The lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*). *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

wipe break *or* **breaker.** *Elec.* An interrupter consisting essentially of one or more wipers revolving against contact pieces

wipe joint *Plumbing* A wiped joint. See WIPE, *v.*, 6

wiper shaft. *Mach.* A shaft carrying a wiper or a wiper wheel.

wiper wheel *Mach* A wheel with wipers on its rim, as in a trip hammer.

wippe + WHIP.

wippe, *v. t.* [Cf. WHIP, *v. t.*] To tremble; to flap *Obs*

wip'pen (wĭp'ĕn), *n.* A whip in a piano action See ACTION, *Illust.* [var. of WISP.]

wips (wĭps) Obs or dial Eng

wir'ble (wûr'bl), *v. t.* [Cf. WARBLE, WHIRL] To whirl; eddy. *Rare.* — *n* A whirling or eddying. *Rare.*

wirche + WORK, WRETCH.

wirchip + WORSHIP.

wird. + WEIRD, a host.

wird, wirde. + WEIRD

wirdy. + WORTHY.

wire bent. A European species of grass (*Nardus stricta*), matgrass.

wire'draw' (wīr'drô'), *v. t.; pret.* -DREW' (-drōō'); *p. p.* -DRAWN' (-drôn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -DRAW'ING. **1.** To draw (metal) into wire. See DRAW, *v. t.*, 9 **b**.

2. To draw or stretch forcibly; to wrest; distort; also, to draw or spin out to great length, tenuity, or overrefinement.

My sense has been *wiredrawn* into blasphemy. *Dryden.*

Such twisting, such *wiredrawing*, was never seen in a court of justice. *Macaulay.*

3. *Steam Engines.* To cause (steam) to pass through a restricted aperture, thus decreasing its pressure and exerting a drying action.

wire'draw'er (-drô'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that draws wire. See DRAW, *v. t.*, 9 **b**.

2. One that wiredraws an argument, discussion, or the like; hence, one that overrefines; a precisian.

wire edge. The thin wirelike thread of metal sometimes formed on the edge of a chisel, razor, or the like, in attempting to sharpen it. — **wire'-edged'** (-ējd'), *a.*

wire entanglement. *Fort.* Strong wire stretched over the ground in any method thought most effective to impede the advance of assaulting troops. It has become the chief form of field obstruction in modern warfare.

wire gauge *or* **gage. 1.** A gauge for measuring the diameter of wire, thickness of sheet metal, etc., often consisting of a metal plate with a series of notches of various widths in its edge.

2. A standard series of sizes arbitrarily indicated, as by numbers, to which the diameter of wire or the thickness of sheet metal is usually made, and which is used in describing the size or thickness. There are many different standards for wire gauges, as in different countries, or for different kinds of metal. The table gives the diameter values corresponding to the numbers of the gauges commonly used for iron, steel, etc., in England and America. There is another Stubs gauge in addition to the one given, but it is used only for drawn steel wire. There is also another Birmingham gauge used for sheet silver and gold.

Gauge Number.	Birmingham or Stubs B. W. G.	American Standard, or Brown & Sharpe A. W. G., or B. & S.	Roebling or Washburn & Moen.	English Legal Standard. S. W. G.	Gauge Number.	Birmingham or Stubs B. W. G	American Standard, or Brown & Sharpe A. W. G, or B. & S.	Roebling or Wash burn & Moen.	English Legal Standard. S. W. G.
	in.	in.	in.	in.		in.	in.	in.	in.
000000	....	....	.46	.464	16	.065	.05082	.063	.064
00000	....	....	.43	.432	17	.058	.04526	.054	.056
0000	.454	46	.393	4	18	.049	.04031	.047	.048
000	.425	.40964	362	.372	19	.042	.03589	.041	.04
00	.38	.3648	.331	.348	20	.035	.03196	.035	.036
0	.34	.32 05	.307	.324	21	.032	.02846	.032	.032
1	3	.2893	.283	.3	22	.028	.02535	.028	.028
2	.284	.25763	.263	.276	23	.025	.02257	.025	.024
3	.259	.22942	.244	.252	24	.022	.0201	.023	.022
4	238	.20431	.225	.232	25	.02	.0179	02	.02
5	22	18194	.207	.212	26	018	.01594	.018	.018
6	203	.16202	.192	.192	27	.016	.01420	.017	.0164
7	18	.14428	.177	.176	28	.014	.01264	.016	.0148
8	.165	.12849	.162	.16	29	.013	.01126	.015	.0136
9	148	.11443	.148	144	30	.012	.01003	.014	.0124
10	.134	.10189	.135	128	31	.01	.00893	.0135	.0116
11	12	.09074	12	.116	32	.009	.00795	.013	.0108
12	109	.08081	.105	.104	33	.008	.00708	.011	.01
13	.095	.07196	.092	.092	34	.007	.0063	.01	.0092
14	.083	.06408	.08	.08	35	.005	.00561	.0095	.0084
15	.072	.05707	.072	.072	36	.004	.005	.009	.0076

wire grass. a A European slender-stemmed meadow grass (*Poa compressa*) widely naturalized in the United States and Canada, whence it is also called *Canada blue grass*. It is useful in poor soil. **b** Yard grass. **c** Bermuda grass. **d** The Australian grass *Tetrarrhena juncea*. **e** Any of several other grasses having wiry culms, or leaves, as species of *Sporobolus*, *Aristida*, etc.

wire'-haired' (-hârd'), *a.* Having short, crisp, and slightly curly hair. — **wire-haired fox terrier**, one of a breed also called *rough-coated fox terriers*, like common fox terriers.

wire'less, *a.* Having no wire or wires; specif., *Elec.*, designating, or pertaining to, a method of telegraphy, telephony, etc., in which the messages, etc., are transmitted through space by electric waves; as, a *wireless* message.

wireless telegraphy *or* **telegraph,** *Elec.*, any system of telegraphy employing no connecting wire or wires between the transmitting and receiving stations. Although more or less successful researches were made on the subject by Joseph Henry, Hertz, Oliver Lodge, and others, the first commercially successful system was that of Guglielmo Marconi, patented in March, 1897. Marconi employed electric waves of high frequency set up by an induction coil in an oscillator, these waves being launched into space through a lofty antenna. The receiving apparatus consisted of another antenna in circuit with a coherer and small battery for operating through a relay the ordinary telegraphic receiver. This apparatus contains the essential features of all the systems now in use. Cf. ANTENNA, 3; ANTICOHERER; CAPACITY CAGE; COHERER; HERTZIAN WAVES; MARCONI'S LAW; SELECTIVE, *a.*, 2; SYNTONIC; SYNTONIZE; TUNE, 4, etc. — **w. telephone**, an apparatus or contrivance for wireless telephony. — **w. telephony**, telephony without wires, usually employing electric waves of high frequency emitted from an oscillator or generator, as in wireless telegraphy. A telephone transmitter causes fluctuations in these waves, it being the fluctuations only which affect the receiver.

wire'less, *n. Elec.* Short for WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, WIRELESS TELEPHONY, etc.; as, to send a message by *wireless*.

wire'less-ly (wīr'lĕs-lĭ), *adv. Elec.* Without wires; by electric wave transmission; as, to telegraph *wirelessly*.

wire'pull' (wīr'pŏŏl'), *v. i.* [From WIREPULLER or WIREPULLING.] To pull wires, as in operating a puppet show; hence, to influence, or use means to influence, secretly the acts of a person or organization, esp. in politics; — chiefly in *p. pr. & vb. n.*, **wire'pull'ing.** *Colloq.*

wire'pull'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet; hence, one who operates by secret means; an intriguer. *Colloq.*

Political *wirepullers* and convention packers. *Lowell.*

wir'er (wīr'ẽr), *n.* One who wires, or uses wire; a wireman; esp., a trapper who uses a wire trap.

wire tapper. One that taps, or cuts in on, telegraph wires and intercepts messages; hence, *Slang*, a swindler who pretends to tap wires or otherwise intercept advance telegraphic news for betting. — **wire tapping.**

wire'way' (wīr'wā'), *n.* **1.** A conduit for wires, esp. one to conceal electric wires in a building while rendering them permanently accessible.

2. A cash or parcel railway having wire tracks.

3. = WIRE ROPEWAY.

wire'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work, esp. openwork, of wires.

wire'work'er (-wûr'kẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes things from wire.

2. A wirepuller.

wire'work'ing, *a.* Working wires, as in wirepulling, or with wire, as in manufacturing. — **wire'work'ing,** *n.*

wire'works' (-wûrks'), *n. pl.*; sometimes construed as *sing.* A factory where wire is made, or one where wire is used in the manufacture of other articles.

wire'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* **a** One of the larvæ of various species of snapping beetles, or elaters; — so called from their slenderness and the uncommon hardness of the integument. They are sometimes very destructive to the roots of plants. **b** A millepede. **c** A liver fluke infesting sheep. *S. Africa & Australia.*



Wireworm. × 2

wire'-wound' gun. *Ordnance.* A gun in the construction of which an inner tube (either entire or in segments) is wound with wire under tension to insure greater soundness and uniformity of resistance. In modern construction hoops and jackets are shrunk on over the wire.

wire'-wove', *p. a.* Designating a superior kind of smooth and fine paper, used esp. for letter writing.

wir'ing (wīr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WIRE. Hence: *n.* **1.** A system of wires, or wirework, esp. an arrangement of wires used for electric distribution, as in a building.

2. *Surg.* The uniting of pieces of broken bone by wire.

3. In taxidermy, the process of mounting with wire.

4. *Veter.* A poor conformation in the front legs of a horse, the anteroposterior diameter of the leg just below the knee being too narrow.

wiring machine. = WIRE STITCHER.

wir'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Made of, or like, wire; drawn out like wire.

2. Capable of endurance; tough; sinewy. "He . . . seemed to retain a *wiry* vigor and alertness." *Hawthorne.*

wis (wĭs), *v. t.* [Due to mistaking ME. *iwis* certain, AS. *gewiss*, for *I wis*. See IWIS.] To think; suppose; imagine; — used chiefly in *I wis*. See IWIS, *Note. Obs. or Archaic.* "Howe'er you *wis*." *R. Browning.*

wis'dom (wĭz'dŭm), *n.* [AS. *wīsdōm*. See WISE, *a.*; -DOM.] **1.** Quality of being wise; ability to judge soundly and deal sagaciously with facts, esp. as they relate to life and conduct; knowledge, with the capacity to make due use of it; perception of the best ends and the best means; discernment and judgment; discretion; sagacity.

Behold, the fear of the Lord, that is *wisdom*. *Job* xxviii. 28.

Common sense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls *wisdom*. *Coleridge*

2. Scientific or practical knowledge; erudition; learning.

Moses was learned in all the *wisdom* of the Egyptians, and was mighty in words and in deeds. *Acts* vii. 22.

3. A title of honor or respect. *Obs. Shak.*

4. A wise saying, act, or course of procedure. *Now Rare.*

5. [*cap.*] = WISDOM OF SOLOMON. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Syn. — See KNOWLEDGE.

Wisdom of Jesus the Son of Sirach. = ECCLESIASTICUS. See OLD TESTAMENT. — **W. of Solomon.** See OLD TESTAMENT.

wisdom literature. The class of ancient Hebrew writings which deal reflectively with general ethical and religious topics, as distinguished from the prophetic and liturgical literature, and from the law. It is comprised chiefly in the books of Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiasticus, Ecclesiastes, and Wisdom of Solomon. The "wisdom" (*Hoklmah*) of these writings consists in detached sage utterances on concrete issues of life, without the effort at philosophical system that appeared in the later Hellenistic reflective writing beginning with Philo Judæus.

wisdom tooth. The last, or back, tooth of the full set on each half of each jaw in man; — familiarly so called, because appearing comparatively late (from the 17th to the 21st year, or later), when the person may be supposed to have acquired some wisdom.

wise (wīz), *a.*; WIS'ER (wīz'ẽr); WIS'EST (wīz'ĕst). [ME. *wis*, AS. *wīs*; akin to OS. & OFries. *wis*, D. *wijs*, G. *weise*, OHG. *wīs*, *wīsi*, Icel. *viss*, Sw. *vis*, Dan. *vis*, Goth. *weis*; akin to *wit*, *v.* i. See WIT, *v.*; cf. RIGHTEOUS, WISDOM.]

1. Discerning and judging soundly concerning what is true or false, proper or improper; choosing the best ends and the best means for accomplishing them; discreet; sagacious.

When clouds appear, *wise* men put on their cloaks *Shak.*

From a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee *wise* unto salvation. *2 Tim.* iii. 15.

2. Dictated or guided by wisdom; containing or exhibiting wisdom; judicious; discreet; as, a *wise* saying; a *wise* plan or decision; *wise* conduct or management.

3. Calculating; shrewd; wary; subtle; crafty; cunning. *Obs. or R.* "A governor wily and *wise*." *Chaucer.*

I am too *wise* to die yet. *Ford.*

4. Having knowledge; knowing; informed; learned.

They are *wise* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge. *Jer.* iv. 22.

5. Versed in some art, science, or skill; skillful; skilled; dexterous; specif., skilled in divination.

6. Mentally sound; sane. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

7. Cognizant; aware. *Obs.*, exc., with *to*, in the modern slang phrase *to be wise to* something.

Syn. — Sagacious, discerning, sound, discreet, enlightened, well-advised, circumspect, cautious, wary. — WISE, JUDICIOUS, SENSIBLE, SANE, PRUDENT, PROVIDENT, POLITIC, EXPEDIENT. WISE (see KNOWLEDGE) implies sound and discerning judgment esp. in the practical concerns of life and conduct; JUDICIOUS (see JUDICIAL) suggests the exercise of a wise discretion; SENSIBLE, as here compared (see SENSIBLE), implies sagacity, or accordance with the dictates of common sense; SANE connotes esp. balance and lucidity; as, "men . . . temperate, calm, and *wise*" (*Pope*); "after praise and scorn . . . attain the *wise* indifference of the *wise*" (*Tennyson*); "I am perfectly indifferent to the judgment of all, except the few who are indeed *judicious*" (*Cowper*); "I really think that, for *wise* men, this is not *judicious*" (*Burke*); "a moral, *sensible*, and well-bred man" (*Cowper*); a *sensible* plan; "I . . . have proved him every way one of our . . . most valorous, *sanest*, and most obedient" (*Tennyson*); a *sane* and wholesome attitude towards life. PRUDENT (see PRUDENT, PRUDENCE) implies cautious forethought, or circumspection in judgment or conduct; PROVIDENT suggests more definitely practical foresight and economy in providing for wants; as, "The *prudent* man looketh well to his going" (*Prov.* xiv. 15); "the parsimonious emmet, *provident* of future" (*Milton*); "No man can be *provident* of his time, that is not *prudent* in the choice of his company" (*Jeremy Taylor*). POLITIC implies diplomatic, sometimes artful, often cunning or crafty, management; that is EXPEDIENT (often contrasted with *right*) which conduces to (frequently selfish) advantage; the word sometimes suggests accordance with prudential rather than moral considerations; as, "*politic* maxims" (*Milton*); "The question with me is . . . whether it is not your interest. . . . Is a *politic* act worse for being a generous one?" (*Burke*); "Am I *politic*? Am I subtle? Am I a Machiavel?" (*Shak.*); "All things are lawful for me, but all things are not *expedient*" (*1 Cor.* x. 23); "too fond of the right to pursue the *expedient*" (*Goldsmith*). See CAREFUL, SHREWD, CUNNING, RATIONAL.

wise in years, old enough to be wise; wise from age and experience; hence, aged; old. *Obs.*

You are too *wise in years*, too full of counsel. *Ford.*

— **W. Men.** See SEVEN WISE MASTERS. — **w. men of Gotham,** the inhabitants of Gotham; so called facetiously. See GOTHAM, 1 & 2. — **W. Men of Greece, the Seven.** See SEVEN WISE MEN OF GREECE. — **W. Men of the East.** See *Three Kings of Cologne*, under KING.

wise (wīz), *n.* [ME. *wise*, AS. *wīse*; akin to OS. *wīsa*, OFries. *wīs*, D. *wijze*, OHG. *wīsa*, G. *weise*, Sw. *vis*, Dan. *vis*, Icel. *viss*; from the root of E. *wit*; hence, originally, knowledge, skill. See WIT, *v.*; cf. GUISE.] Way of being or acting; manner; mode; fashion. "All armed in complete *wise*." *Spenser.*

To love her in my beste *wyse* *Chaucer.*

This word is now rare, except in such phrases as *in any wise*, *in no wise*, *on this wise*, etc. "Fret not thyself *in any wise* to do evil." *Ps.* xxxvii. 8. "He shall *in no wise* lose his reward." *Matt.* x. 42. "*On this wise* ye shall bless the children of Israel." *Num.* vi. 23.

-wise. An adverbial suffix denoting *way*, *manner*; — properly the noun *wise* in composition, as in *likewise*, *nowise*, *lengthwise*, etc., in which *-ways* is often substituted with the same sense; as, *nowise*, *lengthways*, etc.

The reference "See -WISE" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-wise*, if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

wise'a-cre (wīz'ā-kẽr), *n.* [OD. *wijssegger* or G. *weissager* a foreteller, prophet, fr. *wissagen* to foretell, to prophesy, OHG. *wissagōn*, corrupted (as if compounded of the words for *wise* and *say*) fr. *wizzagōn*, fr. *wizzagō* a prophet, akin to AS. *witega*, *witga*, fr. the root of E. *wit*. See WIT, *v.*] **1.** A learned or wise person. *Archaic.*

Pythagoras learned much, . . . becoming a mighty *wiseacre*. *Leland.*

2. One making undue pretensions to wisdom; a would-be-wise person; hence, in contempt, a simpleton; dunce.

wish (wĭsh), *v. t.*; WISHED (wĭsht) or, *Rare*, WISHT; WISH'ING. [ME. *wischen*, *weschen*, *wuschen*, AS. *wīscan*; akin to D. *wenschen*, G. *wünschen*, Icel. *æskja*, Dan. *ønske*, Sw. *önska*; fr. AS. *wūsc* a wish; akin to OD. & G. *wunsch*, OHG. *wunsc*, Icel. *ósk*, Skr. *vāñchā* a wish, *vāñch* to wish; also to Skr. *van* to like, to wish, and E. *wont*, *a.* See WONT, *a.*; cf. WINSOME, WIN, *v. t.*, WISTFUL.] To have a desire or yearning; to long; — usually followed by an infinitive, or by *for*, or sometimes by *after*.

They . . . *wished* for the day. *Acts* xxvii. 29.

wire bird. A plover (*Ægialitis sanctæ-helenæ*) of St. Helena. It inhabits wire grass.

wire bridge. A bridge suspended from wire cables.

wire cartridge. A shot cartridge having the shot in a wire network to lessen scattering.

wire cloth. A fabric of woven metallic wire, used for strainers, in paper manufacture, etc.

wire'dance'er (wīr'dăn'sẽr), *n.* One who performs feats on a wire. — **wire'dancing,** *n.*

wire finder. A telephone used to detect which of several wires is transmitting a signal.

wire gauze. A gauzelike texture of fine wires

wire glass. Glass in which wire netting is embedded to increase its strength, etc.

wire grating. A diffraction grating made of fine, parallel, equidistant wires.

wire grub. A wireworm.

wire gun. = WIRE-WOUND GUN

wire'heel', *n.* A disease in the feet of a horse or other beast. *R.*

wire'man (wīr'măn), *n.* = LINEMAN, 3.

wire mattress. See WIRE BED.

wire micrometer. A micrometer having spider lines, or fine wires, across its field.

wir'en, *a. Made of wire. Obs.*

wire netting. A texture of woven wire coarser than ordinary wire gauze.

wire road. = WIRE ROPEWAY.

wire rod. A metal rod from which wire is drawn.

wire rope. A rope formed wholly, or in great part, of wires.

wire ropeway. A ropeway using a wire cable or cables.

wire saw. A stone saw consisting of a wire, or of wires twisted together. See HELICOIDAL SAW.

wire'-sewed', *or* **wire'-sewn',** *a.* Sewed with wire.

wire'-shaft'ed. *a.* **a** Having all or part of the shaft without webs, as a feather. **b** Having wire-shafted feathers.

wire silver. *Min.* Native silver in the form of wires or threads.

wire'smith', *n.* One who makes wire, esp. by the old method of hammering up strips of metal.

wire stitch. See 2d STITCH, 6.

wire'-stitched', *a.* Stitched with wire.

wire stitcher. A bookbinder's machine for stitching with wire.

wire'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having wire-shafted tail quills, as the **wire-tailed** (*or* **twelve-wired**) bird **of paradise.** See BIRD OF PARADISE. [WAY]

wire tramway. = WIRE ROPEWAY.

wire twist. A combination of welded and twisted wires used in making the barrels of some high-class shotguns, etc.

wire vine. The dodder laurel.

wire'-weed', *n.* Knotgrass a.

wire wheel. A rotary wire brush for cleaning metal work, etc.

wirginite. † VIRGINITY.

wirhte. † WRIGHT.

wirid. † WARIED.

wirien. † WORRY

wir'i-ly (wīr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of WIRY.

wi'ri-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

wirk (wẽrk). Scot. var. of WORK.

wirl (wẽrl). *n.* Also **wirl'ing** (wẽr'lĭng). A stunted, puny creature. *Scot.*

wirle. † WHIRL.

wirm. † WORM.

wirr (wẽr), *n. & v.* Growl. *Scot.*

wir'ra (wĭr'ä; wĭ-rä'), *interj.* An Irish exclamation of lament, grief, etc.

wir'rah (wĭr'ä), *n.* [Native name in New South Wales.] An Australian spotted serranoid food fish (*Acanthistius serratus*).

wir'ri-cow' (wĭr'ĭ-kou'). Scot. var. of WORRICOW

wirrier † WORRIER.

wirrock. † WYROCK.

wir'ry (wẽr'ĭ). Scot. of WORRY

wirschiply. † WORSHIPLY.

wirscip, wirship. † WORSHIP.

wirse. † WORSE.

wirste. † WRIST.

wirstill. † WRESTLE.

wirsum. † WORSUM.

wirte. † WORT. [WORTH.]

wirth (wẽrth). Scot. var. of

wirtour. † VIRTUE.

wis, *a.* [AS. *wīs.*] Certain; sure. *Obs.*

wis (wĭs), *adv.* [AS. *wīse*, fr. *wīs* certain; cf. Icel. *víss* certain, E. IWIS.] Certainly; surely; really; indeed. *Obs.*

wis, *v. t.* To know. *Obs.*

wis. † WISE, WISH.

Wis., Wisc. *Abbr.* Wisconsin.

wisage. † VISAGE. [WIZARD.]

wis'ard (wĭz'ärd) Var. of

Wis'by, Laws of. See LAWS OF OLERON, under LAW.

wischcraft. † WITCHCRAFT.

wische. † WISS, *v.*; WISH.

Wis-con'sin (wĭs-kŏn'sĭn), *a. & n. Geol.* See GLACIAL PERIOD.

Wisd. *Abbr.* Wisdom (Book of).

wise (wīz), *v. t.* [AS. *wīsian.* See WISE, *a.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To guide; direct. **b** To instruct; show; inform; advise. **c** To beguile; lure; persuade. **d** To make known; explain. **e** To employ; use; spend.

wise (wīz), *v. i.* [Cf. WISE to guide.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To maneuver; to work one's way. **2.** To slip away; go.

wise, *n.* One that is wise. *Obs.*

wise, *adv.* Wisely. *Obs.*

wise (wīz), *n.* [AS. *wīse.*] A stalk. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

wise'a-cre-dom (wīz'ā-kẽr-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

wisedom. † WISDOM.

wise'har'dy, *a.* Wisely brave. Cf. WISEHARDY. *Obs.*

wise'head', *n.* A wise person.

wise'-heart'ed, *a.* Wise; knowing.

wise'-like', *a* Resembling what is wise or sensible judicious.

wise'ling, *n.* One who pretends to be wise; wiseacre, witling. *R.*

wise'ly, *adv.* of WISE.

wise'man, *n.* A wise man; a wizard *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

wi'sen (wī'zn) *or* **wi'sent** (-zĕnt), *n.* [G.] Aurochs. See WISENT.

wis'er (wīz'ẽr), *n.* One having a claim to superior wisdom; a superior in wisdom. *Rare.*

wise'wom'an, *n.* A witch. *Obs. or Sc. & Dial. Eng.*

wish (wĭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To long for; to crave; to desire.
I would not *wish*
Any companion in the world but you. *Shak.*
2. To frame or express a desire concerning; to desire (one) to be (in some specified place or condition); — taking an objective complement (predicate adj., etc.) or an objective clause; as, to *wish* the day over; to *wish* one happy; to *wish* one's self elsewhere; to *wish* to see one; to *wish* that it would rain.
3. To invoke in favor of, or against, any one; to invoke; imprecate; as, to *wish* one happiness or harm.
Let them be driven backward, and put to shame, that *wish* me evil. *Ps.* xl. 14.
4. In weakened sense, to bid; — used in the phrases, *to wish one good morning, good-by, welcome*, etc.
5. To recommend; to seek favor in behalf of. *Obs.*
I was *wished* to your worship by a gentleman. *B. Jonson.*
6. To invoke evil on by witchcraft; to bewitch. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See DESIRE.
to wish one further, to wish one out of the way; to wish one in another place. *Slang.* *Lowell.*

wish, *n.* [See WISH, *v. i.*] **1.** Eager desire; longing.
2. Expression of desire; request; petition; hence, invocation or imprecation.
Blistered be thy tongue for such a *wish*. *Shak.*
3. A thing desired; an object of desire.
Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire . . .
To give his enemies their *wish*? *Milton.*

wish'bone' (wĭsh'bōn'), *n.* The forked bone in front of the breastbone in most birds; the furculum, or merrythought. It is formed chiefly of the two clavicles, which are ankylosed together at their median or lower end and usually articulate movably with both the scapula and coracoid at the other end. At their median point of union there is often a process (the *hypocleidium*), which is large and flattened in the domestic fowl. The name alludes to the superstitious or joking custom of two persons breaking the bone by pulling the ends apart to see who will get the longer piece, the sign being that this person will be married first or will gain a wish formed at the instant.

wish'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [Cf. WISTFUL.] **1.** Having desire, or ardent desire; longing.
2. Showing desire; wistful; as, *wishful* eyes.
3. Desirable; exciting wishes. *Rare.* *Chapman.*
— **wish'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **wish'ful-ness**, *n.*

wish'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WISH. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that wishes.
2. A wish; desire. *Obs. or R.*
wishing bone, the wishbone. — **w. cap**, a cap fabled to give one whatever he wishes for when wearing it.

wisht (wĭsht), *a.* [Cf. dial. *wish* to invoke evil upon, to bewitch.] *Dial.* **a** Dismal; dreary; also, uncanny; eerie. **b** Wild or mad with fright; haggard; hence, sickly; ill; unfit; also, lonely; melancholy; wretched.

wish'-wash' (wĭsh'wŏsh'), *n.* Any weak, thin drink; also, foolish talk. *Slang.*

wish'y-wash'y (-ĭ-wŏsh'ĭ), *a.* [See WASH.] Thin and pale; weak; without strength, force, or the like; — orig. said of liquids. *Colloq.*
A weak *wishy-washy* man who had hardly any mind of his own. *A. Trollope.*

wisp (wĭsp), *n.* [ME. *wisp, wips*; cf. Norw. dial. *visp* a small broom or whisk, Sw. *visp* a whisk.] **1.** A handful; a small bunch or bundle, as of hay, straw, or the like.
In a small basket, on a *wisp* of hay. *Dryden.*
2. A whisk, or small broom.
3. A will-o'-the-wisp; an ignis fatuus.
The *wisp* that flickers where no foot can tread. *Tennyson.*
4. A flock (of snipe).

wisp, *v. t.*; WISPED (wĭspt); WISP'ING. **1.** To brush, clean, or dress down, with or as with a wisp; as, to *wisp* a horse. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To roll into a wisp, or bundle; hence, to rumple; crumple. *Dial. Eng.*
3. To tie with or as with a wisp of straw. *Scot.*
4. To whisk up; to take away. *Dial. Eng.*

wis-ta'ri-a (wĭs-tā'rĭ-ȧ), **wis-te'ri-a** (-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Caspar *Wistar* (1761-1818), American anatomist. The spelling *Wisteria* is the one originally published by Nuttall.] *Hort.* Any fabaceous climbing shrub of the genus *Kraunhia*, syn. *Wisteria*, esp. *K. chinensis*, the Chinese wistaria, commonly cultivated for its racemes of handsome purple flowers. The cultivated Japanese wistaria is chiefly *K. chinensis*, var. *multijuga*.

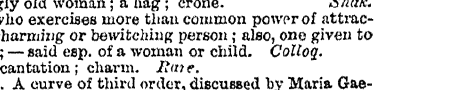
wist'ful (wĭst'fo͝ol), *a.* [For *wishful*; perh. influenced by *wistly*, which is probably corrupted fr. *wisly* certainly. See WISH.] **1.** Longing; wishful; desirous.
Many a *wistful*, melancholy look towards the sea. *Swift.*
2. Full of thought or musings; meditative; pensive; contemplative; as, a *wistful* face, sigh.
Syn. — See PENSIVE.
— **wist'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **wist'ful-ness**, *n.*

wit (wĭt), *v. t. & i.*; *inf.* (to) WIT; *pres. sing.* WOT, *pl.* WITE; *pret.* WIST(E); *p. p.* WIST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIT'(T)ING. (See the *Note* below.) [ME. *witen*, pres. *ich wot, wat*, I know (wot), pret. *wiste*, AS. *witan*, pres. *wāt*, pret. *wisle, wisse*; akin to OFries. *wita*, OS. *witan*, D. *weten*, G. *wissen*, OHG. *wizzan*, Icel. *vita*, Sw. *veta*, Dan. *vide*, Goth. *witan* to observe, *wait* I know, Russ. *vidyetĭ* to see, L. *videre*, Gr. ἰδεῖν to see, οἶδα I know, Skr. *vid* to know, learn, *vēda* I know; cf. Skr. *vid* to find. Cf. HISTORY, IDEA, IDOL, -OID, TWIT, VEDA, VISION, WISE, *a. & n.*, WOT.] To know; learn. "I *wot* and *wist* alway." *Chaucer.*
☞ The present tense was inflected as follows: sing. 1st pers. *wot*; 2d pers. *wost*, or *wot(t)est*; 3d pers. *wot*, or *wot(t)eth*; pl. *witen*, or *wite*. The following variant forms also occur: pres. sing. 1st & 3d pers. *wat, woot*; pres. pl. *wyten*, or *wite, weete, wote, wot*; pret. *wiste* (southern dialect); p. pr. *witting*. Later, other variant or corrupt forms are found, as, in Shakespeare, 3d pers. sing. pres. *wots*.
Brethren, we do you to *wit* [make you to know] of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia. *2 Cor.* viii. 1.
Thou *wost* full little what thou meanest. *Chaucer.*
We *witen* not what thing we prayen here *Chaucer*
When that the south is *wist*. *Chaucer.*
☞ This verb is now used only in the infinitive, *to wit*, and esp. in legal language, to call attention to a particular thing, or to a more particular specification of what has preceded, and is equivalent to *namely* or *that is to say*.

wit (wĭt), *n.* [AS. *witt, wit*; akin to OFries. *wit*, G. *witz*, OHG. *wizzī*, Icel. *vit*, Dan. *vid*, Sw. *vett*. See WIT, *v.*]
1. Mind; intellect; understanding; sense.
Who knew the *wit* of the Lord? *Wycliffe* (*Rom.* xi 34)
Will puts in practice what the *wit* deviseth. *Sir J. Davies*
2 A mental faculty, or power of the mind, — chiefly *pl.*, and in certain phrases; as, to lose one's *wits*, at one's *wit's* end, and the like. "Men's *wittes* ben so dull." *Chaucer.*
I will stare him out of his *wits*. *Shak.*
3. Wisdom; learning; erudition. *Obs.*
4. Skill; art; ingenuity. *Obs.*
5. Idea; thought; also, a trick or skillful device.
6. Meaning; significance; sense; import.
7. Cognizance; information; knowledge. *Obs.*
8. Felicitous perception or expression of associations between ideas or words not usually connected, such as to produce an amusing surprise; also, the power of so combining such ideas or their expression. *Wit* therefore consists typically in a neat turn of speech by which disconnected ideas are unexpectedly associated, often as being senses of the same word. Cf. HUMOR, 5. "An unexpected fitness, then, seems to form the essence of *wit*." *Trench.*
9. [Prob. the same word, and not fr. ME. *wile, wete, weote*, one who knows, a witness, AS. *wita* one who knows, a wise man.] A person of learning, knowledge, esp. of human life and nature, or keen perceptions; now, esp., a person keen and quick in perception of felicitous and amusing associations of ideas or words or the intellectually entertaining congruities and incongruities of life; more esp., one happy in expressing them; one distinguished for clever and amusing sayings, for quick and bright repartee, or the like.
Intemperate *wits* will spare neither friend nor foe *L'Estrange.*
Syn. — WIT, HUMOR. WIT is more purely intellectual than *humor*, and implies swift perception of the incongruous; it is primarily verbal in its expression, and depends for its effect chiefly on ingenuity or unexpectedness of turn, or patness of application; HUMOR commonly implies broader human sympathies than *wit*, so that its sense of the incongruous is more kindly, and is often blended with pathos; as, "[The] essence [of *wit*] consists in a partial and incomplete view of whatever it touches" (*Holmes*); "Only Shakespeare had that true sense of *humor* which, like the universal solvent sought by the alchemists, so fuses together all the elements of a character (as in Falstaff) that any question of good or evil, of dignified or ridiculous, is silenced by the apprehension of its thorough humanity" (*Lowell*); "His [Chaucer's] *humor* pervades his comic tales like sunshine, and never dazzles the attention by a sudden flash" (*id.*); "*humor* that is touched with cross-lights of pathos" (*De Quincey*); "*Humor* is *wit* appertaining to character, and indulges in breadth of drollery rather than in play and brilliancy of point" (*Landor*). See WITTY, JEST, JOCULAR, LAUGHABLE.
The genius of the Spanish people is exquisitely subtle, without being at all acute; hence there is so much *humor* and so little *wit* in their literature. The genius of the Italians is acute . . . but not subtle; hence, what they think to be *humorous* is merely *witty*. *Coleridge*
at one's wit's end, in a dilemma; at the limit of one's mental resource.

wit'an (wĭt'ăn), *n. pl.* [AS., pl. of *wita* sage, councilor.] Lit., wise men; specif., *A.-S. Hist.*, the members of the national, or king's, council which sat to assist the king in administrative and judicial matters; also, the council.

witch (wĭch), *n.* [ME. *wiche*, AS. *wicce*, fem., *wicca*, masc.; cf. Fries. *wikke* a witch, LG. *wikken* to predict, Icel. *vitki* a wizard, *vitka* to bewitch; perh. akin to E. WICKED.] **1.** One who practices the black art, or magic; one regarded as possessing supernatural or magical power by compact with an evil spirit, esp. with the Devil; a sorcerer or sorceress; — now applied chiefly or only to women.
There was a man in that city whose name was Simon, a *witch*. *Wycliffe* (*Acts* viii. 9)
In the Hexenhammer [Witch Hammer], the idea of witchcraft is systematically determined. *Witches*, sorcerers, and sorceresses, are people who deny God, and renounce him and his grace; who have made a league with the Devil; have given themselves up to him body and soul; who attend his assemblies and sabbaths, and receive from him poison powder, and, as his subjects, receive command from him to injure and destroy men and animals; who, through devilish arts, stir up storms, damage the corn, the meadows, and the fields, and confound the powers of nature. *Howitt* (*Ennemoser*).
2. An ugly old woman; a hag; crone. *Shak.*
3. One who exercises more than common power of attraction; a *charming* or *bewitching* person; also, one given to mischief; — said esp. of a woman or child. *Colloq.*
4. An incantation; charm. *Rare.*
5. *Geom.* A curve of third order, discussed by Maria Gaetana Agnesi of Bologna (1718-99) under the name *versiera*. Its equation is $x^2y = 4a^2(2a-y)$. The curve is symmetrical about the y axis, and the x axis is asymptotic on both sides.



Witch, 5.

6. The stormy petrel. *Local, Eng.*
7. *Weaving.* = DOBBY, *n.*, 3.
Witch of Edmonton (ĕd'mŭn-tŭn), the heroine of a tragicomedy of that name by Rowley, Ford, and Dekker, based on the execution of the reputed witch Mother Sawyer.

witch (wĭch), *v. t.*; WITCHED (wĭcht); WITCH'ING. [Cf. AS. *wiccian* to practice witchcraft.] **1.** To bewitch; fascinate.
[I 'll] *witch* sweet ladies with my words and looks *Shak.*
2. To effect by sorcery, or witchcraft; to put, bring, produce, or the like, by witchcraft.

witch'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* [AS. *wiccecræft.*] **1.** The practices or art of witches; sorcery; enchantments, intercourse with evil spirits. Cf. MAGIC, *n.*, 1.
2 Power more than natural; irresistible influence.
He hath a *witchcraft*
Over the king in 's tongue. *Shak.*

witch doctor. Among Africans, esp. Kafirs, a magician, or shaman, whose business it is to detect or "smell out" witches and to counteract magic spells and influences.

witch'er-y (wĭch'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). **1.** Sorcery; enchantment; witchcraft. *Now Rare.* *Milton.*
2. Fascination; irresistible influence; enchantment.
The dear, dear *witchery* of song. *Bryant.*

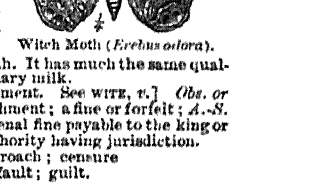
witch'find'er (wĭch'fīn'dẽr), *n.* One of the prosecutors who made a business of hunting down persons accused of witchcraft in England in the 17th century.

witch grass. [Cf. QUITCH GRASS.] **a** Couch grass. **b** A panic grass (*Panicum capillare*) with slender brushlike panicles, a common weed in cultivated grounds.

witch'-ha'zel (87), *n.* [See WYCH-ELM; HAZEL.] **1.** The wych-elm. *Dial. Eng.*
2. **a** A well-known hamamelidaceous shrub (*Hamamelis virginiana*) of eastern North America, having hazel-like leaves and small yellow flowers appearing after the leaves have fallen. **b** An extract of the bark of this plant, widely used as a remedy for bruises, sprains, etc., also internally as an astringent, but not recognized in pharmacy as a valuable therapeutic.

witch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WITCH. Hence: *n.* Witchcraft; sorcery. — *a.* That witches, or enchants; suited to enchantment or witchcraft; bewitching. "The very *witching* time of night." *Shak.* — **witch'ing-ly**, *adv.*

witch moth. Any of various noctuid moths, some of them large, belonging to *Erebus* and allied genera, as the black witch moth (*Erebus odora*) of the southern United States and West Indies, which is a very large moth marbled with dark, rich colors.


Witch Moth (*Erebus odora*).

witch's milk (wĭch'ĭz). *Physiol.* A secretion from the mammary glands of newborn children of both sexes immediately after birth. It has much the same qualitative composition as ordinary milk.

wite (wĭt), *n.* [AS. *wīte* torment. See WITE, *v.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Punishment; a fine or forfeit; *A.-S. Law & Early Eng. Law*, a penal fine payable to the king or to some other person or authority having jurisdiction.
2. Accusation; blame; reproach; censure
3. A blameworthy action; fault; guilt.
4. A wrong; injury.

wit'e-na-ge-mot', **wit'e-na-ge-mote'** (wĭt'ē-nā-gē-mōt'), *n.* [AS. *witena gemōt*. See WITAN; GEMOT.] *A.-S. Hist.* The assembly or council of the witan.

with (wĭth; *formerly also* wĭth, *now chiefly Scot. or dial.*), *prep.* [ME. *with* with, against, AS. *wiðˇ* with, against, towards, opposite; akin to AS. *wiðer* against, OFries. *with*, OS. *wiðˇ, wiðar*, D. *weder, weêr* (in comp.), G. *wider* against, *wieder* again, OHG. *widar* again, against, Icel. *viðˇ* against, with, by, at, Sw. *vid* at, by, Dan. *ved*, Goth. *wiþra* against, Skr. *vi* asunder. Cf. WITHDRAW, WITHERS, WITHSTAND.] In general, *with* denotes a relation of contact or

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wish'a (wĭsh'ȧ), *interj.* Expressing regret. *Ir*
wish'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
wish'ed-ly, *adv.* According to wish. *Obs.*
wish'er, *n.* One that wishes.
Wish'fort, Lady (wĭsh'fẽrt). A bepainted, irritable, ridiculously vain and affected old lady in Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World."
wish'ly, *adv.* According to desire; wistfully. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wish'-maid'en, *n.* = VALKYRIE
wish'ness, *n.* Sad or yearning desire. *Rare.*
wisht. Wished. *Ref. Sp.*
wish'ton-wish (wĭsh'tŏn-wĭsh), *n.* [Amer. Indian in the old territory called Louisiana, perh. Pawnee; named from the sound which they utter.] **a** The prairie dog. **b** The whippoorwill. *Cooper.* [*Slang or Colloq.*]
wish'y-wash'y, *n.* Wish-wash.
wis'i-ly (wĭz'ĭ-lĭ), *v. t.* To make wise. *Obs* [GOTHIC.]
Wis'i-goth'ic. Var. of VISIGOTHIC.
wisit. + VISIT. [of WHISK.]
wisk (wĭsk). Obs. or dial. *Eng.*
wisk'er. *n.* A lie. *Obs. Cant.*
wisk'et (wĭs'kĭt). Dial. Eng. var. of WHISKET.
wislache. + WISELY, WISLY.
wis'ly, *a. & adv.* [AS. *wīslice*. Cf. WIS, *adv.*] Certain; certainly. *Obs.*
wisp'en (wĭs'p'n), *a.* Formed of a wisp, or of wisps. *Obs.*
wisp'y (-pĭ), *a.* Like a wisp
wiss + WIS, *adv.* [of WISH.]
wiss (wĭs). Obs. or Scot. var. of WISE, *n.*
wiss, wisse, *v. t.* [AS. *wissian*.] = WISE, *v.* *Obs. or Scot.*
wisse. + WICK.
wisse. Obs. or Scot. var. of **wis'sel**, -**sle** (wĭs'l), *n.* [Cf. D. *wissel* change.] *Scot.* Change; money due as balance. — **to get the wissel of one's groat**, to get retribution or recompense. *Scot.*
wis'sel, wis'sle, *v. t. Scot.* **1.** To make money change for.
2. To wager; bet.
wisshe. + WISH.
wisshe. Obs. pret. of WASH.
wis'sing, *n.* [Cf. WISE to guide.] *Obs.* **a** Guidance; instruction; information; advice. **b** Guide.
wist (wĭst), *pret.* of WIT. know.
wis'tel. Var. of WISSEL. *Scot.*
wis'tened (wĭs'nd), *a.* Designating a wool in which the minute curves, or waves, of the fiber approach straightness. *Australia* [*Scot.*]
wis'ter, *n. & v. t.* Scuffle. *Obs.*
wist'i-ly, *adv.* Wisely; prudently. *Obs.*
wist'ing, *n.* Learning. *Obs.*
wis'ti-tit (wĭs'tĭ-tĭt), **wis'tit**, *n.* [F. *ouistiti*; from the sound it makes.] A marmoset; esp., *Callithrix jacchus*.
wis'tle. + WHISTLE.
wist'less, *a.* Unknowing. *Obs.*
wist'ly, *adv.* [See WISTFUL.] Attentively; wistfully. *Obs.*
wis'ton-wish (wĭs'tŏn-wĭsh) Var. of WISHTON-WISH.
wisure, *n.* [Cf. WISE, *a.*] Wisdom. *Obs. Scot.*
wisy. + VISIE.
wit. + WHEAT; WITE, blame.
wit (wĭt). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of WHITE, WITH.
wit, *pron.* [AS.] We two. *Obs.*
wit, *v. t.* To joke; say wittily. *Obs.*
wital. + WITHAL. [ENAGEMOT.
witanagemot. Erron. for WIT-
witch (wĭch), *n.* The wych-elm.
witch, *n.* [Cf. WICK of a lamp.] A cone of paper placed in lard or other fat, and used as a taper. *Dial.* [craft. *Obs.*
witch, *v. t.* To practice witch-
witch alder. Any hamamelidaceous shrub of the genus *Fothergilla*, with alderlike leaves.
witch ball. One of the compact masses of interwoven stems of various herbaceous plants, common on the steppes of Tatary.
witch'-bells', *n.*, *or* **witch'es'-bells'**, *n.* **a** The harebell. **b** The bluebottle. *Dial. Eng. or Scot.*
witch broom. = Hexenbesen.
witch chick. A swallow.
witch'-elm'. Var. of WYCH-ELM.
witch'en (wĭch'n), *n.* [Cf. QUICKEN, in this sense, QUICKBEAM.] Rowan tree. *Dial. Eng*
witch'er-bub'ber, *n.* A silver bowl. *Obs. Cant.*
witch'er-cul'ly, *n.* A silversmith. *Obs. Cant.*
witch'er-tilt'er, *n.* A sword with a silver hilt. *Obs. Cant.*
witch'es'-be'som, witch'es'-broom', *n.* = HEXENBESEN.
witch'es'-but'ter, *n.* Any of various gelatinous blue-green algæ, esp. species of *Nostoc*.
witches' Sabbath. A midnight orgy in which witches and devils were supposed to participate, often with travesties of Christian ceremonies. Cf. SATANISM, SABBAT.
witch'es'-thim'ble, *n. Dial. Eng* Any of several European plants: **a** Harebell a. **b** Sea campion. **c** Foxglove. **d** Bachelor's-button a.
witch'et (wĭch'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* A plane for rounding pieces, such as handles, chair rounds, etc.
witch'et-ty (-ĕt-ĭ), *n.* [Native name.] A grub frequenting the roots of the acacia, about a foot below the ground. It is the chief food of the marsupial mole. *Central Australia.*
witch fire. Saint Elmo's fire.
witch gowan. *Dial. Eng.* **a** The globeflower. **b** The dandelion.
witch'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
witch'i-fy (wĭch'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To bewitch. *Dial. Eng.*
witch knot. A knot or a tangle of hair supposed to be caused by witchcraft.
witch'-leaf', *n.* The life plant.
witch meal. Lycopodium powder. [SABBATH.]
witch Sabbath. See WITCHES' SABBATH.
witch stitch. = HERRINGBONE STITCH.
witch'-wolf' (wĭch'woo͝lf'), *n.* Werwolf. *Obs.*
witch'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* [Cf. WYCH-ELM, also WITCH wych-elm.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** Wych-elm. **b** Rowan tree. **c** Prickwood.
witch'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Witchery.
witch'y (wĭch'ĭ), *a.* Like a witch; witching. *Scot.*
wit'craft', *n.* **1.** Art or skill of the mind; contrivance; invention; wit. *Obs*
2. Art of reasoning; logic. *Rare.*
witdraw. + WITHDRAW.
wite (wo͝ot; wĭt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WIT, *v.*
wite. + WHITE.
wite, *n.* [AS. *wita.*] *Obs.* **a** A man of knowledge or understanding; counselor; elder. **b** A witness.
wite, *v. i. & t.* [AS. *witan* to go, depart.] To depart or cause to depart. *Obs*
wite, *v. t.* [AS *witan*; cf. *witan* (in comp.) to observe.] To keep; guard *Obs.*
wite, *v. t.* [Cf. AS *wītod*, p. p., appointed, ordained, certain.] To decree; ordain. *Obs.*
wite (wīt), *v. t.* [AS. *witan* to see to, keep, impute; akin to D. *witten* to blame, G. *verweisen*, Icel. *vita* to mulct, and E. *wit*; cf. for the meaning L. *animadvertere* to observe, to punish. See WIT, *v.*; cf. TWIT, *v.*] To accuse; reproach; blame; censure; also, to impute as blame. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
witege, *n.* [AS. *witega.*] Sage; prophet; soothsayer. *Obs.* — *v.* To prophesy. *Obs.* [*or Scot.*]
wite'less, *a.* Blameless *Obs.*
witen + WIT, *v.*
wit'pen'ny, *n A.-S & Early Eng. Law.* Money paid in satisfaction of a wife. [TEELY.
witer, witerly. + WITTER, WITTERLY.
wit'fish' (wĭt'fĭsh'), *n.* = LADYFISH a. [knowing. *Obs.*
wit'ful, *a.* Intelligent; wise; with. + WHITE.
with (wĭth). Var. of WITHE

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association. In its various applications it expresses: **1.** Opposition, being equivalent to *against*;—now obsolete, except after *fight, contend, vie*, and the like.
Thy servant will . . fight *with* this Philistine *1 Sam.* xvii 32.
2 Association in respect of accompaniment, conjunction, or interaction: hence, among; in the company of.
I will buy *with* you, sell *with* you, talk *with* you, walk *with* you, and so following; but I will not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray *with* you. *Shak*
Pity your own, or pity our estate,
Nor twist our fortunes *with* your sinking fate. *Dryden.*
There is no living *with* thee nor without thee. *Tatler*
3. Association by way of alliance, assistance, harmony, etc.; hence, on the side of.
Fear not, for I am *with* thee, and will bless thee *Gen* xxvi. 24.
4. Association in the way of simultaneousness
With this he pointed to his face. *Dryden.*
5. Association in respect of sphere or jurisdiction; hence, in the estimation, sight, or opinion, of.
One day is *with* the Lord as a thousand years. *2 Pet* iii. 8
Such arguments had invincible force *with* those pagan philosophers. *Addison*
6. Association as regards thought or concern; — indicating the object of attention or concern and often expressing comparison; as, he asked what I wanted *with* him.
Can blazing carbuncles *with* her compare? *Sandys.*
7. Association in the way of possession, attribute, or belonging, —indicating either that in the possession of which something is; as, he left the box *with* me; or that possessed; as, the firmament *with* its stars; a bride *with* a large fortune. "A maid *with* clean hands." *Shak.*
8. Causal connection; indicating: **a** Simple cause: by reason of; as, they perished *with* hunger. **b** The agent. *Obs.*
That *with* these fowls I be all to-rent. *Chaucer.*
Here is himself, marred, as you see, *with* traitors *Shak.*
c The instrument or means. See BY, *prep.*, 8.
Thou wilt be like a lover presently,
And tire the hearer *with* a book of words. *Shak*
[He] entertained a coffeehouse *with* the narrative. *Addison.*
With receiving your friends within and amusing them without, you lead a good, pleasant, bustling life of it. *Goldsmith.*
d An accessory, as of contents, material, etc.; as, to fill up the box *with* straw; — formerly sometimes where *on* is now used; as, to sup *with* bread and milk.
9. An accompaniment of manner; as, to set to *with* a will.
Serve the Lord *with* gladness: come before his presence *with* singing *Ps.* c. 2.
10. Proximity or contact as a point of separation; — indicating that from which there is a going, differing, etc.; as, he parted *with* them at the crossroad.
☞ Various phrases, as *with all one's heart, to bear with*, etc., are entered under their respective nouns, verbs, etc.
Syn. — See BY.
with that. **a** Provided; if. *Obs.* **b** Moreover. *Obs.* **c** Thereupon; after that. — **w. the sun**, in the same direction as the sun's apparent motion in the Northern Hemisphere, i. e., from east to west or from east through south to west; clockwise, from right to left; to the left. Cf. AGAINST THE SUN.

with-al' (wĭth-ôl'), *adv.* [*with* + *all.*] Together with this; likewise; moreover; at the same time; also. *Archaic.*
How modest in exception, and *withal*
How terrible in constant resolution *Shak.*

with-al', *prep.* With; — put after its object. *Archaic.*
This diamond he greets your wife *withal.* *Shak*

Wi-tha'ni-a (wĭ-thā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., orig. uncert.] *Bot.* A small genus of solanaceous shrubs having woolly leaves and clustered bell-shaped flowers with an enlarged fruiting calyx. The species belong to the tropics and subtropics of the Old World. *W. coagulans* is used in the East Indies as a substitute for rennet in making cheese.

with-draw' (wĭth-drô'), *v. t.*: *pret.* WITH-DREW' (-drōō'); *p. p.* WITH-DRAWN' (-drôn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WITH-DRAW'ING. [*with* against, back + *draw.*] **1.** To take back or away; to remove; to draw back; to cause to move away or retire; as, to *withdraw* aid, favor, capital. or the like.
Impossible it is that God should *withdraw* his presence from anything. *Hooker.*
2. To recall or retract; as, to *withdraw* a statement.
3. To hold back; restrain; also, to hold one's self back from; to forbear. *Obs.*

with-draw', *v. i.* To retire; retreat; to quit a company or place; to go away; as, he *withdrew* from the company.
Syn. — Recede, retrograde, go back.

with-draw'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of withdrawing; as: **a** Removal. **b** Retraction. **c** Retreat.

with-draw'ing-room', *n.* [See WITHDRAW; cf. DRAWING-ROOM.] A room for retirement from another room, as from a dining room; a drawing-room.

withe (wĭth; with, 277), *n.* [ME. *withe*, AS. *wippe.* See WITHY, *n.*] **1.** A flexible slender twig or branch used as a band; a willow or osier twig; a withy.
2. A band consisting of a twig or twigs twisted; hence, *Obs.*, a halter; a rope. *Beau. & Fl.*
3. *Naut.* A boom iron; specif., the boom iron which secures the flying jib boom. Also *wythe.*
4. *Arch.* A partition between flues in a chimney.

withe (wĭth; with, 277), *v. t.*; WITHED (wĭth't; with'd); WITH'ING (wĭth'ĭng; with'-). To bind or fasten with a withe or withes. *Rare.*
You shall see him *withed*, and haltered. *Bp Hall.*

with'er (wĭth'ẽr), *v. i.*; WITH'ERED (-ẽrd); WITH'ER-ING. [ME. *wideren*; perh. for *wederen* to weather (see WEATHER, *v. & n.*); or cf. G. *verwittern* to decay, to be weather-beaten, Lith. *vysti* to wither.] **1.** To dry or shrivel up; to become sapless; to lose freshness; to fade.
Shall he not pull up the roots thereof, and cut off the fruit thereof, that it *wither*? *Ezek.* xvii. 9.
2. To lose or to want animal moisture; to dry up and waste away, as animal bodies.
Now warm in love, now *with'ring* in the grave *Dryden*
3. To lose vigor, power, force, or the like; to languish.
States thrive or *wither* as moons wax and wane. *Cowper*
Syn. — WITHER, SHRIVEL, SHRINK. To WITHER is to lose freshness, or (esp.) to become dry and faded; to SHRIVEL is to draw up or contract into wrinkles; SHRINK commonly implies contraction without corrugation or wrinkling; as, "the *withered* leaves of autumn" (*Shelley*); "a man old, wrinkled, faded, *withered*" (*Shak.*); "a poor, little, *shriveled*, crumpled bud" (*Thackeray*); "When the soul of a youth can be heated above common heat, the vices of passion *shrivel* up" (*G. Meredith*); "She now contracts her vast design, and all her triumphs *shrink* into a coin" (*Pope*); "Alum styptics with contracting power *shrink* his thin essence like a riveled flower" (*id.*). See SHRINK.

with'er, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to become dry and fade.
The sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat, but it *withereth* the grass, and the flower thereof falleth. *James* i. 11.
2. To cause to shrink, wrinkle, or decay, as for want of animal moisture. "Age cannot *wither* her." *Shak.*
3. To cause to languish, or lose freshness, vitality, force, or the like; to blight; as, a reputation *withered* by calumny.
The passions and the cares that *wither* life. *Bryant*

with'er-band' (-bănd'), *n.* [*withers* + *band.*] A piece of iron in a saddle near a horse's withers, to strengthen the bow.

with'er-nam' (-năm'), *n.* [AS. *wiðer* against + *nām* a seizure, fr. *niman* to take.] *Early Law.* A taking by way of reprisal; a second or reciprocal distress of other goods in lieu of goods which were taken by a first distress and have been eloigned; — chiefly used in the expression **capias in withernam**, which is the name of a writ (sometimes called a **writ of reprisal**) used in connection with the action of replevin, which issues to a defendant in replevin when he has obtained judgment for a return of the chattels replevied, and fails to obtain them on the writ of return.

with'ers (wĭth'ẽrz), *n. pl.* [Properly, the parts which resist the pull or strain in drawing a load; fr. ME. *wither* resistance, AS. *wiðer*, fr. *wiðer* against; akin to G. *wider* rist withers. See WITH, *prep.*] **1.** The ridge between the shoulder bones of a horse. See HORSE, *Illust.*
2. The part between the shoulder bones at the base of the neck, in the antelope, deer, ox, sheep, and other animals.

with'er-tip' (-ẽr-tĭp'), *n.* A disease of the orange, pomelo, and lemon in Florida, causing the young twigs to wither; also, the fungus *Colletotrichum glœosporioides*, causing it.

with'er-wrung' (-rŭng'), *a.* Injured in the withers.

with-hold' (wĭth-hōld'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -HELD' (-hĕld'); *p. p.* -HELD', *Obs. or Archaic* -HOLD'EN (-hōl'd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -HOLD'ING. [*with* again, against, back + *hold.*] **1.** To hold back; to check; restrain; to keep from action.
Withhold, O sovereign prince, your hasty hand. *Spenser*
2. To desist or refrain from granting, giving, allowing, or the like; to keep back; as, to *withhold* assent.
Forbid who will, none shall from me *withhold*
Longer thy offered good. *Milton*
3. To keep; maintain; retain. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
4. To engage for service. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

with-hold', *v. i.* To hold in; to refrain from action.

with-in' (-ĭn'), *adv.* [ME. *withinne, withinnen*, adv. & prep., AS. *wiðinnan*, adv. & prep.; *wið* with, against, toward + *innan* in, inwardly, within, fr. *in* in. See WITH, *prep.*; IN, *prep.*] **1.** In the inner part; as pertains to the interior or inside; inwardly; internally.
Ills from *within* thy reason must prevent. *Dryden*
2. In the house, room, etc.; indoors; as, he is *within.*

with-in', *prep.* **1.** In the inner or interior part of; inside of; not without; as, happiness lies *within* a man.
Come not *within* these doors; *within* this roof. *Shak.*
2 In the limits or compass of; specif.: **a** Not farther in length than; as, *within* five miles. **b** Not longer in time than; as, *within* an hour. **c** Not exceeding in quantity; as, expenses kept *within* one's income.
3. Hence, inside the limits, reach, or influence of; not going outside of; not beyond, overstepping, or the like.
Both he and she are still *within* my power. *Dryden.*
Were every action concluded *within* itself. *Locke.*
4. Preceding in time; earlier than; before. *Obs.*
5. With the exception of, wanting; lacking. *Obs.*
within a while, in a short time; soon.

with-out' (wĭth-out'), *adv.* [ME. *withoute, withouten*, adv. & prep., AS. *wiðūtan*; *wið* with, against, toward + *ūtan* outside, fr. *ūt* out. See WITH, *prep.*; OUT.] **1.** On or at the outside; not on the inside; outwardly, externally.
Without were fightings, within were fears *2 Cor.* vii. 5.
2. Outside of the house; out of doors.
The people came unto the house *without* *Chaucer*
3. With the lack or absence of something indicated in the context; as, if no lunch comes, we must go *without*; — also construed as an absolute use of the preposition.

with-out', *prep.* **1.** At or on the outside of; out of; — opposed to *within*; as, he stood *without* the gate.
2. Out of the limits of; beyond; as, *without* our reach.
3. Not with; specif.: **a** Dissociated or separated from; in absence of; not having or using; lacking.
I wolde it do *withouten* negligence *Chaucer*
Without the separation of the two monarchies, the most advantageous terms . . must end in our destruction *Addison.*
There is no living with thee nor *without* thee. *Tatler.*
☞ In this sense it formerly might govern an infinitive.
"*Without* to be dishonored." *Four Sons of Aymon.*
b Exclusive of; — sometimes nearly equiv. to *besides.*
Full five hundred . . *without* all the burnes [warriors] that in battle died. *William of Palerne*
without book. **a** By memory. **b** Without authority. — **w. day.** = SINE DIE. — **w. price**, priceless.

with-out', *conj.* Unless; except. *Now Rare or Dial.*
You will never live to my age *without* you keep yourselves in breath with exercise, and in heart with joyfulness. *Sidney*

with-stand' (-stănd'), *v. t.*; WITH-STOOD' (-stōōd'); WITH-STAND'ING. [AS. *wiðstandan.* See WITH, *prep.*; STAND.] To stand against; to oppose; resist, either with physical or moral force; — often implying success in resistance or opposition: to stand successfully against; not to yield before; as, to *withstand* an attack; to *withstand* arguments.
I *withstood* him to the face. *Gal.* ii. 11.

with-stand', *v. i.* To make resistance; to oppose; resist.

with'y (wĭth'ĭ; wĭth'ĭ, 277), *n.*; *pl.* WITHIES (-ĭz). [ME. *wipi*, AS. *wīðig* willow, willow twig; akin to AS. *wippe* withe, G. *weide* willow, OHG. *wida*, Icel. *viðir* willow, *viðr, viðja*, withy, Sw. *vide* willow, *vidja* willow twig, Dan *vidie* willow, osier, Gr. *ἰτέα*, and prob. to L. *vitis* vine, *viere* to plait, Russ. *vit'*. Cf. WINE, WITHE.] **1.** A willow; esp., the osier willow.
2. A withe. See WITHE, 1.
3. A rope, noose, halter, or the like, of withes; hence, the hangman's noose; the gallows. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

with'y, *a.* Like a withe; flexible and tough.

wit'less (wĭt'lĕs), *a.* [AS. *witleas.*] **1.** Destitute of wit, or understanding; wanting thought or judgment; stupid; hence, indiscreet; not under the guidance of judgment; foolish. "*Witless* bravery." *Shak.*
A witty mother! *witless* else her son *Shak.*
2. *Obs. or R.:* **a** Insane; mad. **b** Unknowing; unaware. — **wit'less-ly,** *adv.* — **wit'less-ness,** *n.*

wit'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*wit* + 1st *-ling*; cf. G. *witzling.*] A person of little wit or understanding; a pretender to wit.
Ye newspaper *witlings!* ye pert scribbling folks! *Goldsmith*
Witling of Terror, Bertrand Barère de Vieuzac (1755-1841); — so nicknamed in the time of the first French Revolution. Cf. ANACREON OF THE GUILLOTINE.

wit'ness (-nĕs), *n.* [AS. *witness, gewitness*, knowledge, testimony, a witness (person), fr. *witan* to know (p. p. *gewiten*). In the personal sense perh. orig. a pl.; cf. Icel. *vitni* witness, a witness, Dan. *vidne*, Sw. *vittne.* See WIT, *v. t.*] **1.** Attestation of a fact or an event; testimony.
May we with . . the *witness* of a good conscience, pursue him with any further revenge? *Shak.*
If I bear *witness* of myself, my *witness* is not true. *John* v. 31.
2. *Law.* **a** One who testifies in a cause, or gives evidence before a judicial tribunal; as, the *witnesses* in court agreed. The common law excluded many persons from testifying, but the tendency now is to admit all persons to testify who can furnish material and relevant evidence, leaving the question of credibility to the jury or court. **b** One who is called on to be present at some transaction so as to be able to testify to its having taken place, as one who witnesses a will, deed, or marriage; specif., a person (**attesting witness**) who sees the execution of an instrument and subscribes it to confirm its authenticity by his testimony.
3. That which serves as or furnishes evidence, or proof.
This heap be *witness*, and this pillar be *witness Gen* xxxi 51, 52
4. One who is cognizant; a person who beholds, or otherwise has personal knowledge of, anything; as, an *eye-witness*; an *ear-witness*; a *witness* of the deed.
5. A sponsor. *Obs.*

with a witness, effectually; to a great degree; with great force, so as to leave some mark as a testimony *Colloq.*
This, I confess, is haste *with a witness* *South.*

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with'am-ite (wĭth'ăm-īt), *n.* [After its discoverer, H. *Witham.*] *Min.* A red to yellow variety of epidote having strong pleochroism. [others. *Obs.*
with-bear', *v. t.* To carry with
with-beg', *v.t.* [Cf. WITH; BUY.] To redeem. *Obs.*
with-bought', *p.a* [*with* + p. p. of *buy.*] Redeemed. *Obs.*
withbuwen, *v. t.* [See WITH; BOW to bend.] To avoid. *Obs.*
withchange, *v. t.* To commute. *Obs.*
with-child', *v. t* To get with child; to impregnate *Obs*
withclepe, *v. t. Obs.* **a** To recall. **b** To oppose. [*Obs.*
with'de-part', *v. t.* To separate.
with-draught', *n.* Withdrawal. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
with-draw', *n.* Abstainment.
with-draw'a-ble, *a* See ABLE
with-draw'er, *n.* One that withdraws.
with-draw'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
with'en (wĭth'ĭn; with'ĭn), *n.* A willow; a place where willows grow. *Dial Eng.*
with'er (wĭth'ẽr). Scot. var of WEATHER [WHITHER, *n & v.*
with'er. Scot. & dial Eng of
with'er, *v. t.* [AS *wiðerian.*] To oppose; resist. *Obs.*
with'er, *v. i.* To struggle. *Obs.*
with'er, *n.* [AS. *wiðre*] Resistance; also, adversity. *Obs.*
with'er, *adv.* [AS *wiðer, wiðere.*] In opposition. *Obs.* — *a.* Opposite; adverse. *Obs.*
with'er-blench', *n.* [Cf. WITHER, *adv.*; BLENCH a trick, BLENCH to start back.] Assault; attack. *Obs.* [art. *Obs.*
with'er-craft', *n.* Craft; magic
with'erd Withered. *Ref. Sp.*
with'er-deed', *n.* A hostile deed. *Obs*
with'ered (wĭth'ẽrd), *a* Having withers; — in composition.
with'ered, *pret. & p. p.* of WITHER. — **with'ered-ness,** *n.*
with'er-ful, *a.* Hostile. *Obs* — **with'er-ful-ness.** *n Obs.*
with'er-gloom' (wĭth'ẽr-glōōm') Scot var. of WEATHER-GLEAM.
with'er-ing, *p. pr & vb. n.* of WITHER. — **with'er-ing-ly,** *adv* — **witherıng floor,** a floor on which malt is dried — **w. room,** a room in which tea leaves are spread to wither.
with'er-ite (wĭth'ẽr-īt). *n.* [After Dr W *Withering*] *Min.* Native barium carbonate, $BaCO_3$, an orthorhombic mineral in white or gray six-sided twin crystals, and also in columnar or granular masses. H., 3-3.75. Sp gr., 4.27-4.35
with'er-ling, *n.* [*wither* + 1st *-ling.*] A withered or decrepit person. *Rare*
with'er-ling, *n* [Cf. WITHER, *adv.*] An adversary. *Obs.*
with'er-ly, *a.* Obstinate; willful. *Obs.* — *adv.* Angrily. *Obs.*
withe'-rod', *n.* A North American caprifoliaceous shrub (*Viburnum nudum*) with tough osierlike shoots. Also, the closely related species *V. cassinoides.*
withers grief' Inflammation of the withers. *Obs*
with'er-shins (wĭth'ẽr-shĭnz), *adv.* [AS. *wiðerſynes* backward.] In a direction contrary to the apparent course of the sun; contrarıwise; topsy-turvy; contrarily *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
with'er-sun, *adv.* Withershins. *Obs. Scot.*
with'er-ward, *a.* [AS. *wiðerweard.*] Adverse. *Obs* — *adv.* Contrarily *Obs*
with'er-weight' (wĭth'ẽr-wāt'), *n.* [Cf WITHER, *adv.*; WEIGHT.] A weight to balance the scale. *Scot.*
with'er-wine' (-wĭn'). Dial. Eng. var. of WITHYWIND.
with'er-wine', *n.* [AS. *wiðerwinna.*] Enemy; adversary *Obs.*
with'er-worth', *adv.* [Cf. WITHERWARD.] Perversely. *Obs.*
withe'-wood', *n.* = WITHE-ROD.
with'ey. Var. of WITHY.
withficche, *v. t.* [*with* + ME. *fiche*n to fix, OF. *fichier*, F. *ficher*] To fix in *Obs.* [ion. *Obs.*
with'fol'low-er, *n* Companion. *Rare*
withgang, *n.* [Cf. WITH; GANG a going.] Liberty; toleration. *Obs. Scot.* [ing with *Obs. Scot.*
withgang, *v. t.* To have dealing with *Obs. Scot.*
withgate (wĭth'gāt), *n.* Liberty. *Scot.*
with-go', *v t* [AS *wiðgān* to oppose See WITH; GO.] *Obs* **a** To go away from **b** To oppose; also, to displease. **c** To go with **d** To forgo
with'heir, *n.* A coheir. *Obs.*
withhele, *v. t.* [See WITH; HELE to conceal.] To cover over. *Obs.*
with-hie', *v t.* [See WITH; HIE.] To hasten. *Obs* [holds.
with-hold'er, *n.* One that with-
with-hold'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
with-hold'n. Withholden *Ref. Sp*
with'ie Var of WITHY.
withien, *a.* [See WITHY.] Of willow *Obs.*
with-in'doors', *adv.* Indoors — *n.* A person or persons staying indoors *Both Rare*
with-in'forth' (-fôrth'), *adv.* Within; inwardly. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
with-in'-house', *adv.* Indoors.
withinne, withinnen. † WITHIN. [*or Scot.*
with-in'side', *adv.* Inside. *Obs.*
withlich. † WIGHTLY.
with-nay', *v t.* [*with* + *nay* to refuse.] To refuse. *Obs.*
withnim, *v. t.* [Cf. WITH; NIM to take.] To blame; reprove; reproach *Obs*
with-out'door', *a.* Outdoor; exterior. *Obs.*
with-out'en. *prep.* Without. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
with-out'forth', *adv.* Without; outwardly. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
with-out'side', *adv* Outside.
with-out'-take', *prep.* Except. *Obs.* [together. *Obs.*
with-praise', *v. t.* To praise; **withsaif** † VOUCHSAFE.
with-sake, *v. t.* [AS *wiðsacan.*] To withsay. *Obs.*
with'saw, *n.* [Cf. WITHSAY, SAW a saying.] Contradiction. *Obs.*
with-say', *v. t.* [AS. *wiðsecgan* to renounce] To renounce; deny; refuse; contradict. *Obs.*
with-say'er, *n.* One that contradicts. *Obs* [*Obs.*
with-scape', *v. t.* To escape.
with-score', *v. t.* To check; control. *Obs.*
with-seek', *v. t* Seek out. *Obs.*
with-set', *v. t* [AS *wiðsettan.*] To resist; oppose. *Obs.*
with-set'ting, *n.* Exception *Obs*
with-sit', *v. t.* = WITHSET. *Obs*
with-slip', *v. t.* [See WITH; SLIP, *v. t.*] To escape. *Obs.*
with-spar', *v. t* [See WITH; SPAR to fasten] To stop; block. *Obs.* [withstands]
with-stand'er, *n.* One that
with-stand'ing, *conj.* Notwithstanding. *Obs.*
with-stood' (wĭth-stōōd'), *pret & p. p.* of WITHSTAND.
with-take', *v. t.* [See WITH; TAKE.] To withdraw; also, reprove. *Obs* — **with-tak'er,** *n Obs.*
with-tee', *v.t.* [AS *wiðteon.*] To draw back; to withdraw *Obs*
with-thy, *conj.* [Cf. AS. *wiððy* with the, with that, where *ðÿ* is the instrumental of the article and demonstrative pron See WITH; THE.] Provided; on condition that. *Obs*
with'vine' (wĭth'vīn'), *n* [Cf. WITHWIND.] Couch grass. [**a withsaw,** *prep* [See WITH; -WARD.] Contrary to. *Obs.*
with'wind', with'wine' Vars of WITHYWIND.
with'y-pot', *n.* A vessel or nest of withes to receive the eggs of wild fowl. *Obs.*
with'y-wind' (-wīnd'), *n.* [AS *wiðewinde, wiðowinde.* See WITHE, WITHY; WIND to turn.] The European virgin's-bower (*Clematis vitalba*).
with'y-wood' (wĭth'ĭ-wōōd') *n.* A rope of withes. [*Obs.*
witie, *v. t.* = WITE, to blame.
witie, *n. t* [AS. *witian* (in comp.)] To guard; keep *Obs.*
wit'ing (*dial* wīt'ĭn). Obs or dial. Eng var. of WITTING
wit'jar', *n.* [*wit* + *jar* a vessel.] Head. *Obs*
wit'less, *adv.* Witlessly. *Obs*
wit'let, *n.* A witling. *Rare*
wit'loof (wĭt'lōf), *n.* [D., lit., white leafage.] A variety of chicory having large roots and developing a head of leaves sometimes cooked as a vegetable.
witlosen, *p. p.* Lost; forlorn *Obs.* [A witling.]
wit'mon'ger (wĭt'mŭn'gẽr), *n.*
witne. †WITTEN. [doing. *Obs.*
wit'ness, *n.* A witty saying or

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wit'ness (wĭt'nĕs), *v. t.* ; WIT'NESSED (-nĕst) ; WIT'NESS-ING. **1.** *Law.* To act as a witness of; specif., to see the execution of, as an instrument, and subscribe it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity ; as, to *witness* a bond or will. **2.** To give testimony to ; to testify to ; to attest.

How many things they *witness* against thee. *Mark* xiv 4.

3. To bear witness of ; to give evidence of; to evidence ; as, your actions *witness* your guilt. **4.** To see or know by reason of personal presence ; to have direct cognizance of ; to observe.

General Washington did not live to *witness* the restoration of peace. *Marshall*

5. To forecast; presage. *Rare.*

wit'ness, *v. i.* **1.** To bear testimony ; to give evidence.

The men of Bethul *witnessed* against him 1 *Kings* xxi. 13.

2. To observe ; to take notice. *Obs. Chaucer.*

wit'nessed (wĭt'nĕst), *pret. & p. p.* of WITNESS, *v. t.*

witnessed purchase, sale, *or* **transaction,** a purchase or sale of securities for the account of a broker who is in default on a contract made on the floor to deliver or accept delivery of such securities. Such a transaction is witnessed by a disinterested broker. See *under the rule*, under RULE.

wit'ted (-ĕd , -Id ; 151), *a.* Having wit, or understanding ; — esp. in comb. ; as, a quick-*witted* boy, dull-*witted* man.

wit'ti-cism (-I-sĭz'm), *n.* [From WITTY.] A witty saying, sentence, or phrase ; a clever or amusing expressed conceit.

He is full of conceptions, points of epigram, and *witticisms* ; all of which are below the dignity of heroic verse. *Addison.*

wit'ting-ly (-Ing-lĭ), *adv.* [See WIT, *v.*] Knowingly ; with knowledge ; by design.

wit'tol (wĭt'ŭl), *n.* [From *witwall*, the bird, associated with the cuckoo (cf. CUCKOLD), and prob. confused with E. *wit* to know.] A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it ; a tame cuckold. *Obs. Shak.*

wit'ty (wĭt'Y), *a.* ; WIT'TI-ER (-Y-ẽr) ; WIT'TI-EST. [AS. *witig, wittig.* See WIT, *n.*] **1.** Possessed of wit, or knowledge and skill ; knowing ; skillful ; judicious ; clever ; cunning. *Obs. or Archaic.* "The deep-revolving *witty* Buckingham." *Shak.*

2. Possessed of learning ; informed ; versed. *Obs.*

Witty of the lawe. *Piers Plowman's Crede.*

3. Esp., possessing wit ; quick or ready in the perception or expression of amusing points of view and of intellectually entertaining congruities and incongruities ; brightly or cleverly facetious ; sometimes, sarcastic. "So unmercifully *witty* upon the women." *Addison.*

4. Marked by wit ; amusingly and cleverly novel in expression, point of view, or the like ; as, a *witty* remark, poem, conception, or the like.

Syn. —WITTY, FACETIOUS. WITTY implies quick and clever speech (esp. repartee), or sparkling pleasantry ; FACETIOUS commonly suggests waggishness or jocularity ; as, "[Sydney] Smith was one of the very *wittiest* of Englishmen . . . and, among the group of founders of the new periodical, the representative of . . . polished persiflage" (*Saintsbury*) ; "Probably the most tedious bore on earth is the man who feels it incumbent upon him always to be *facetious* and to turn everything into a joke" (*J. Fiske*). See JOCULAR, JEST, LAUGHABLE, WIT.

wit'wall' (wĭt'wôl'), *n.* [Akin to G. *wittewal, wiedewall*, MHG. *witewal*, D. *wiedewaal, wielewaal*, OD. *wedewael*, and prob. the same word as ME. *wodewale* ; perh. also influenced by *hickwall*. Cf. WITTOL cuckold, WOODWALL.] The European great spotted woodpecker. *Local, Eng & Scot.*

wive (wĭv), *v. i.* ; WIVED (wĭvd) ; WIV'ING (wĭv'Ing). [AS. *wĭfian.* See WIFE.] To marry a woman ; to take a wife.

Wherefore we pray you hastily to *wive*. *Chaucer.*

wive, *v. t.* **1.** To marry to a wife ; to provide with a wife. "Manned, horsed, and *wived*." *Shak.*

2. To take for a wife ; to marry. *Now Rare.*

I have *wived* his sister. *Scott.*

wi'vern (wĭ'vẽrn), *n.* [ME. *wivere* a serpent, OF. *wivre*, var. of *guivre*, F. *givre, guivre*, wivern, fr. L. *vipera*, but prob. influenced by OHG. *wipera*, fr. L. See VIPER ; cf. WEEVER.] **1.** *Her.* A fabulous two-legged winged creature, like a cockatrice, but having the head of a dragon, and without spurs. See DRAGON, *Illust.*

2. The weever (fish).

wiz'ard (wĭz'ẽrd), *n.* [ME. *wysard* ; prob. fr. *wis* (E. *wise*, a.) + *-ard.*] **1.** A wise man ; a sage. *Obs.*

The star-led *wizards* [Magi] haste with odors sweet ! *Milton.*

2. One devoted to the black art ; a magician ; sorcerer.

The wily *wizard* must be caught. *Dryden.*

3. *Weaving.* — DOBBY, *n.*, 3.

Wizard of the North, Sir Walter Scott ; — often so called by reason of the conjuring power of his imagination.

wiz'ard, *a.* Magical ; hence, enchanting ; charming.

wiz'ard-ly, *a.* Like, befitting, or characteristic of, a wizard ; wizardlike ; weird.

wiz'ard-ry (-rĭ), *n.* The character or practices of wizards ; sorcery ; magic. "He acquired a reputation bordering on *wizardry*." *J. A. Symonds.*

wiz'en (wĭz'n ; *dial. also* wē'z'n), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *wisenen*, AS. *wisnian ;* akin to *weornan* to wither, pine away, OHG. *wesanēn* to grow dry, G. *verwesen* to rot, Icel. *visna* to wither, Sw. *visna*, Dan. *visne*, and prob. to L. *virus* an offensive odor, poison. Cf. VIRUS.] To wither ; shrivel ; dry. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wiz'en, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *visinn* withered, Dan. & Sw. *vissen.* See WIZEN, *v.*] Wizened ; thin ; weazen ; withered.

A little lonely, *wizen*, strangely clad boy. *Dickens.*

wiz'ened (wĭz'nd), *p. a.* Dried ; shriveled ; withered ; shrunken ; weazen ; as, a *wizened* old man.

wiz'en-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a shriveled thin face.

woad (wōd), *n.* Also **wad, wade.** [ME. *wod*, AS. *wād ;* akin to D. *weede*, G. *waid*, OHG. *weit*, Dan. *vaid, veid*, Sw. *veide*, L. *vitrum.*] **1.** A European brassicaceous plant (*Isatis tinctoria*), formerly grown for the blue coloring matter yielded by its leaves. Also, any other species of *Isatis.*

2. A blue dyestuff or coloring matter, resembling indigo, consisting of the powdered and fermented leaves of woad. Its essential constituent, indigotin, is identical with that of indigo, which has largely superseded it in dyeing.

woad'ed, *a.* Colored or stained with woad.

woad'wax'en (-wăk's'n), *n.* [AS. *wuduweaxe.* Cf. WOODWAX.] A yellow-flowered fabaceous shrub (*Genista tinctoria*) of Europe and Russian Asia, adventitious in America ; — called also *greenwood, greenweed, dyeweed, whin, woodwash, woodwax*, and *woodwaxen.*

Wo'den (wō'dĕn) } *n.* [AS. *Wōden ;* akin to OS. *Wōdan*,
Wo'dan (wō'dăn) } OHG. *Wuotan*, Icel. *Óðinn*, and perh. to E. WIND air in motion, or to WOOD, *a.* Cf. WEDNESDAY.] *Teut. Myth.* Odin. *Wednesday* is named for him.

woe (wō), *n.* Also **wo.** [ME. *wo, wa, woo*, AS. *wā*, interj. ; akin to D. *wee*, OS. & OHG. *wē*, G. *weh*, Icel. *vei*, Dan. *vee*, Sw. *ve*, Goth. *wai* ; cf. L. *vae.* Cf. WAIL.] Grief; sorrow; misery ; also, a heavy calamity ; a trouble ; affliction.

"Weep each other's *woe*." *Pope.*

☞ *Woe* is used with a dative construction or its equivalent in denunciation, and in exclamations of sorrow.

"*Woe* is me ! for I am undone." *Is.* vi. 5.

O ! *woe* were us alive [i. e., in life]. *Chaucer.*

Woe unto him that striveth with his Maker! *Is.* xiv. 9.

Syn. See SORROW.

woe worth, *woe be to.* See WORTH, *v. i.*

Woe worth the chase, *woe worth* the day,
That costs thy life, my gallant gray ! *Scott.*

woe, wo (wō), *a.* Woeful ; sorrowful ; grieved ; miserable ; melancholy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

And looking up he waxed wondrous *woe*. *Spenser.*

woe'be-gone' } (wō'bĕ-gôn' ; 205), *a.* [ME. *wo begon.* See
wo'be-gone' } WOE ; BEGO.] Beset or overwhelmed with woe ; immersed in grief or sorrow ; woeful ; hence, indicating great woe or sorrow ; as, a *woebegone* appearance.

So *woebegone* was he with pains of love. *Fairfax*

woe'ful } (wō'fŭl), *a.* **1.** Full of woe ; sorrowful ; dis-
wo'ful } tressed with grief or calamity ; sad ; afflicted ; wretched ; as, *woeful* sufferers, sights.

How many *woeful* widows left to bow
To sad disgrace ! *Daniel.*

2. Involving, bringing, or pert. to, woe ; as, *woeful* want.

O *woeful* day ! O day of woe ! *Pathy.*

3. Paltry ; miserable , poor , wretched.

What *woeful* stuff this madrigal would be ! *Pope.*

— woe'ful-ly, wo'-, *adv.* **— woe'ful-ness, wo'-,** *n.*

Wöh'ler's law (vû'lẽrz). [After F. *Wöhler* (1800-82), German chemist and metallurgist.] *Mech.* The law (published in 1871) that the breaking load of a member under stress is lowered by an increase in the range of variation of the stress. **— Wöhler's method test,** etc.

wo'kas, *or* **wo'cas** (wō'kăs), *n.* [Klamath Indian *wŏk'wă* the seed of the yellow pond lily, *wŏlasham, wŏksam*, the yellow pond lily.] A West American yellow water lily (*Nymphæa polysepala*) ; also, its dried and roasted seeds, used as food among the Klamath Indians.

wold (wōld), *n.* [ME. *wold, wald*, AS. *weald, wald*, a wood, forest ; akin to OFries. & OS. *wald*, D. *woud*, G. *wald*, Icel. *völlr* field, and prob. to Gr. ἄλσος grove, Skr. *vāṭi* garden, inclosure. Cf. WEALD.] **1.** A wood ; forest. *Obs.*

2. A plain, or low hill ; a region without woods.

The wind that beats the mountain, blows
More softly round the open *wold*. *Tennyson.*

wolf (wo͝olf), *n.* ; *pl.* WOLVES (wo͝olvz). [ME. *wulf*, AS. *wulf ;* akin to OS. *wulf*, D. & G. *wolf*, Icel. *úlfr* wolf, *ylgr* she-wolf, Sw. *ulf* wolf, Dan. *ulv*, Goth. *wulfs*. Lith. *vilkas*, Russ. *volk*, L. *lupus*, Gr. λύκος, Skr. *vṛka ;* cf. L. *vellere* to pluck, tear. Cf. LUPINE, *a.*, LYCEUM.] **1.** Any of certain large doglike carnivorous mammals of the genus *Canis ;* esp., the European *C. lupus* or an allied species. The European wolf is yellowish or brownish gray, with rather coarse fur, erect pointed ears, and a bushy tail. It is crafty, rapacious, and very destructive to game, sheep, and cattle. It is usually cowardly, but sometimes attacks man. It is extinct in England, but still inhabits many parts of Europe. The American gray, or timber, wolf (*C. occidentalis*) is generally larger than, but very like, the European. It varies in color from nearly white to black. Some of the many varieties approach the coyote, or prairie wolf, in size. Allied species or varieties are found also in Asia, as the Japanese wolf (*C. hodophylax*) and the Indian wolf (*C. pallipes*). Wolves readily breed with dogs, esp. Eskimo dogs.



Wolf (*Canis lupus*). (¹⁄₂₀)

2. *a* Any of various small coleopterous and lepidopterous larvæ which infest granaries ; esp., the larva of the wolf moth. *b* The larva of a bottfly.

3. A person likened to a wolf in character ; a very fierce, rapacious, or destructive person.

4. An eating ulcer or sore. Cf. LUPUS, 1. *Obs.*

If God should send a . . . *wolf* into thy side. *Job* xx. 25.

5. *Music.* a Dissonance in some chords on organs, pianos, or other instruments with fixed tones, tuned by unequal temperament. See TEMPERAMENT, 5. *b* In bowed instruments, a harshness due to faulty vibration in certain notes.

6. *Textile Manuf.* A willow.

7. [*cap.*] *Astron.* LUPUS, 2.

to have a wolf in the stomach, to have a ravenous appetite *Colloq.* — **to keep the w. from the door,** to keep away poverty ; to prevent starvation.

wolf, *v. t.* ; WOLFED (wo͝olft) ; WOLF'ING. To eat like a wolf, hence, to devour ravenously. *Colloq.*

wolf'ber'ry (-bĕr'Y), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-Iz). **a** A western American caprifoliaceous shrub (*Symphoricarpus occidentalis*), sometimes cultivated for its white berries. *b* The mountain cranberry. *Canada.*

wolf dog. **a** One of several breeds of dogs formerly kept

witness box. An inclosure from which, esp. formerly, a witness testifies in court.

wit'ness er. *n.* A witness.

wit'ness-ful-ly, *adv* Manifestly ; evidently. *Obs.*

witoute. + WITHOUT.

witrely. + WITTERLY. [*Obs.*]

wit-safe', *v. t.* To vouchsafe.

wit'ship, *n.* Testimony. *Obs.*

Wit'son-tide. + WHITSUNTIDE.

wit'stand', *n.* [*wit*, n. + *stand.*] Nonplus ; standstill. *Obs.*

wit'-starved' (-stärvd'), *a.* Barren of wit or genius. *Rare.*

Wit-suneday. + WHITSUNDAY.

wit'tal, wit'tle (*dial.* wĭt'tl), Obs. or dial. Eng. of VICTUAL.

wit'tall. + WITTOL.

wit'tand-ly, *adv.* Wittingly ; knowingly. *Obs.*

witte. + WIT ; WITE, blame

wit'te-boom' (wĭt'ē-bōm'), *n.* [S. African D.] The silver tree of South Africa. *So. African.*

wit'ten, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *vitna.*] To attest ; testify. *Obs.*

wit'te-na ge mote'. Var. of WITENAGEMOT.

wit'ter, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *vitr*] Wise ; knowing ; also, evident ; certain ; sure. *Obs.*

wit'ter, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *vitra* to manifest, lay open, reveal.] To inform ; direct ; certify ; assure. *Obs. or Scot.*

wit'ter, *n.* [Cf WITTER to inform, direct.] *Scot.* **1** A mark ; sign ; token. *Obs.*

2. *Curling.* The tee.

wit'ter, *n.* A barb, as on an arrowhead. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

witterhed, *n.* [See WITTER, *a.* -HEAD.] Wisdom *Obs.*

wit'ter-ing (*dial.* wĭt'ẽr-Ing), *n.* Knowledge ; information ; notice ; also, a hint *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wit'ter-ly, *adv. Obs.* a Wisely ; knowingly. *b* Assuredly ; certainly. *c* Manifestly ; clearly *d* Utterly ; completely.

wit'ter-ness, *n.* Knowing, wisdom. *Obs.*

witthorn. + WHITETHORN.

wit'tic-as'ter (wĭt'Ik-ăs'tẽr ; wĭt'Yk-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [Formed like *criticaster.*] A witling. *Rare.*

wit'ti-chen-ite (wĭt'I-kĕn-It), *n* [From *Wittichen*, Baden.] *Min.* A tin-white to steel-gray sulphide of copper and bismuth, Cu_3BiS_3, usually occurring massive. Sp. gr., 4.5.

wit'ti fied (wĭt'I-fĭd), *a.* [*witty* + *-fy* + *-ed.*] Possessed of wit ; witty. *Obs or R.*

wittithede. *n.* [Cf. WITTY ; -HEAD.] Wisdom *Obs.*

wit'ti ly (wĭt'Y-lĭ), *adv.* of WITTY.

wit'ti ness, *n.* See -NESS.

wit'ting, *n. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng* a Knowledge ; intelligence ; judgment. *b* Information ; tidings ; esp. in *pl.*

wit'ting, *adv.* Wittingly. *Obs.*

wit'tle (wĭt'l), *Dial. Eng.* var. of WHITTLE ; VICTUAL.

wit'tol (-ŭl), *n.* [Prob. for *whitetail.* Cf. WHEATEAR.] The wheatear. *Local, Eng.*

wit'tol, *v. t.* To make a wittol, or cuckold, of. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

wit'tol ly, *a.* Like a wittol.

wittome, *n.* [Cf. TOOM, *a.*, empty.] An empty-headed fellow. *Obs.*

wit tooth. A wisdom tooth.

witts (wĭts). Var. of WHITS.

Witt's planet (wĭts). *Astron.* The asteroid Eros (which see).

wittuten. + WITHOUTEN

wit'wan'ton, *n.* One whose wit is used wantonly. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To sport as a witwanton. *Obs.*

wit'word', *n.* [AS. *witword* testimony, covenant.] **a** Testimony. *Obs.* **b** Will ; testament. *Obs. or Hist.*

wit'word', *n.* [*wit* + *word*] An intelligent answer or comment. *Dial. Eng.*

wit'worm', *n.* A wit. *Obs.*

Wit'would, Sir Wilful (wĭt'-wo͝od). A bashful, obstinate, superannuated old bachelor in Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World."

wive'hood, *n.* Wifehood. *Obs.*

wive'less, *a.* Wifeless. *Obs.*

wive'ly, *a.* Wifely. *Obs.*

wi'ver (wĭ'vẽr), *n.* [See WIVERN.] *Obs.* a A viper. *b* A wivern.

wiv'er (wĭv'ẽr ; -ẽ), *v. i.* To quiver ; flutter ; tremble ; waver. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wives (wĭvz), *n., pl.* of WIFE.

wix. + WAX, *n.*

wiz'en (wĭz'n). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WEASAND.

wize roy. + VICEROY.

wi-zier' (wē-zēr'). Var. of VIZIER. [ARD, WIZARDLY ; wit ; witty. *Obs or R.*

wizzel, n. [Cf. WHISTLE.] The windpipe. *Obs.* [of WEASAND.]

wiz'zen (wĭz'n). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WIZEN.

wiz'zle (wĭz'l), *v. t.* To get by craft or cajolery ; to wheedle. *Dial. Eng*

wk. *Abbr.* Week.

wl-. For various words beginning in *wl-*, see forms in UL-.

w. l. *Abbr.* Wave length.

wlach, wlech, *a.* [AS. *wlæc.*] Lukewarm ; tepid. *Obs.*

wlaff, *v. i.* [AS. *wlaffian.*] To stammer ; babble. *Obs.* **wlaffer.** *n. Obs.*

wlanc, wlanke. + WLONK.

wlank, *n.* [AS. *wlanc* proud.] Pride. *Obs.*

wlap, wlappe (lăp), *v. t.* [ME. *wlappen.* Cf. LAP to fold.] To wrap ; fold. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

wlate, wlatie, *v. t.* [AS. *wlătian* to cause loathing to.] To loathe ; abhor ; also, to nauseate ; disgust. *Obs*

wlat'ful, *a* Loathsome. *Obs.*

wlat'ing-ness, *n.* Loathsomeness. *Obs.*

wlat'some, *a.* [AS. *wlǣtta* loathing. See -SOME.] Loathsome ; hateful. *Obs.*

wlcane. + VOLCANO.

wlecche, *n. & a* [AS. *wlǣccan.*] To make lukewarm. *Obs.*

wlech. + WLACH.

wlench, *v. t. & i* [AS. *wlencean.*] To make or be proud. *Obs.*

wleth. + WLATE.

wlgat A form for *vulged*, divulged. *Obs. Scot.*

wlisp, *v. t. & i.* To lisp. *Obs.*

wlite, *n.* [AS.] Beauty, as of countenance or form. *Obs.*

wlite, *v. t.* [AS. *wlītan.*] To gaze ; look. *Obs.*

witty, *a.* Beautiful. *Obs.*

wlo. *n.* [AS. *wlōh.*] Hem ; fringe. *Obs.*

W. long *Abbr.* West longitude.

wlonk, *a* [AS. *wlanc, wlonc.*] *Obs.* a Proud ; bold ; arrogant ; also, elated ; gay. *b* Splendid ; sumptuous ; grand. *c* Beautiful

wlonk'hede, *n.* [*wlonk* + ME. *-hede* -head.] Pride. *Obs.*

wlonk'ness, *n.* Pride. *Obs.*

wm., wm. For various words beginning in *wm-*, see forms in UM-, UN-.

Wm. *Abbr.* William.

W. M. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Worshiptul Master.

W. M. S. *Abbr.* Wesleyan Missionary Society. [northwest.]

W. N. W., *or* **WNW** *Abbr.* West-wo (wō). Var of WOE. [wall.

wo. Dial. Eng. var of WOLD.

wo. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WHO [WHOA, *interj.*]

wo Scot. & dial. Eng. var of

W. O. *Abbr.* War Office.

woadmel. + WADMOLL.

woad vat. *Dyeing.* See VAT, 5.

woak (wōk). Dial. Eng. of OAK.

woald (wōld). Var. of WELD.

woan (*dial.* wōn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WON, abode.

woare. + WORE, pret. of WEAR.

woawe. + WOUGH, wall.

wob (wŏb), *n.* A web. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

wob'be-gong' (wŏb'ē-gŏng'), *n.* [Native name in New South Wales.] Carpet shark.

wob'ble (wŏb'l), **wob'bler,** etc. Vars. of WABBLE, etc.

wob'bles (wŏb'lz), *n. pl.* A disease of cattle and horses, probidentical with rickets, supposed to be due to eating species of *Macrozamia*. *Australia.*

wo'be-gone', wo'ful, etc. Vars. of WOEBEGONE, etc.

wob'ster (wŏb'stẽr), *n.* = WEBSTER, a weaver. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [WEAK.]

woc. + *woke*, pret. of WAKE ; **wo'cas.** Var of WOKAS.

woce. + VOICE, voice.

woch. + WHICH.

woche + WATCH ; WOOD, *n.* ;

wocheinite (wōk-în'Īt), *n.* [From Lake *Wochein*, Austria.] *Min.* A clayllke variety of bauxite.

Wochuas (wō'chō͞o-ăz), *n. pl.* A race or group of Pygmies of the Welle basin, Central Africa.

wochydsafe. + VOUCHSAFED.

wocliche, wocnesse. + WEAKLY, WEAKNESS. [WOOD, *n.*]

wod. + WOAD ; WOOD, mad ;

wod (wŏd). Dial. Eng. var. of WOULD.

wod, v. [Cf AS. *weddian* to covenant, to wed, E. WED.] To bargain. *Obs. Scot.*

wod, wode. Obs. pret. of WADE, **wodde.** + WOOD

wodder, woddercock. + WEATHER, WEATHERCOCK.

woddershins. + WITHERSHINS

wod'die (wŏd'I). Scot. var. of WITHY.

woddir. + WHETHER.

woddy + WOODY.

wode + WOAD ; WOOD, *n.*

wode (*dial.* wōd). Obs or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of WOOD, *a.*

wodecok. + WOODCOCK.

wodelele. *n.* [Cf. WOOD ; EA grassland.] A grove. *Obs.*

wodely + WOODILY.

Wodensday. + WEDNESDAY.

woder + OTHER, WHETHER

wodershins. + WITHERSHINS

wodeschawe. + WOODSHAW.

wodewale. + WOODWALL.

wodewe. + WIDOW.

wodewose. + WOODWOSY.

wodhed. A form for *woodhead*, madness. *Obs.*

wodi. + WOODY.

wodiere, *n.* [Cf. WOOD.] A woodman. *Obs.*

wodly. + WOODILY.

wodmonger. + WOODMONGER

wodnes. + WOODNESS.

Wodnesdel. + WEDNESDAY.

wodschipe. + WOODSHIP

wodwarte. + WOODWARD, a forest officer. [WOOF

wodwose, wodwous + WOODWOSE.

wodwosse. + WOODWOSE.

woefare. *n.* Sorrow *Obs*

woeh'ler-ite, wöh'ler-ite (vû'lẽr-It), *n.* [See WÖHLER'S LAW.] *Min.* A silicate and niobate of zirconium, calcium, sodium, etc., in yellow or brown prismatic crystals.

woele + WHEEL

woe'some (wō'sŭm), *a.* Woeful *Obs or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

woe'-wea'ry, *a.* Worn out with sorrow *Obs.* [by sorrow

woe'-worn', *a.* Worn or wearied

wof. Obs. pret. of WEAVE.

woft. *n.* = WOOF *Obs. Scot*

wog (wŏg), *n.* [*Slang, Eng. & U. S.*] A foreigner, esp. a native of Egypt or India. *Slang, Eng. & U. S.*

woge + WOUGH, wall

wogh (wō ; wŏ). Dial. Eng var of WOUGH, wall

wogh, wough, *n* [AS. *wōg.*] Injustice ; error ; sin ; harm *Obs*

wogh, *a.* [AS. *wōh.*] Crooked ; wrong ; perverse *Obs.* **wogh'ness,** *n. Obs*

woghe + WOUGH, wall.

woghit Obs p p of WOO

wohlac, *n.* [See WOE, and cf. the ending of WARLOCK.] Weeping *Obs.*

woice + VOICE

woid. + WEED, to wager, WIDE, divide ; VOID.

woidre, *n.* [Cf. OF. *voidre, voidrie.*] Stratagem ; deceit *Obs.*

woik, *pret.* [Cf. AS. *wēcan* to yield, give way, pret. *wōc.*] Went about ; spread. *Obs. Scot*

woir. + *were*, pret. of WEAR ; WAR, worse

weir, *pret* [Prob dial. form of *were*, pret. of *wear.*] Waffled. *Obs. Scot.*

woirme + WORM.

woistare. + WORSTED.

woi'wode, woi'wode ship Vars of VOIVODE, VOIVODESHIP

woix. Obs. pret. of WAX

wok. + *woke*, pret of WAKE.

woke + WEAK, WEEK.

woke (wōk) Pret & dial. Eng. p p of WAKE.

wokie, *v. t.* [AS. *wācan* to be or become weak.] To moisten, soften. *Obs.*

woi. + WELL, WOOL.

wolawo + WELLAWAY.

wolcne. + WELKIN.

welcome. + WELCOME

wold (*dial.* wōld). Obs or dial. Eng. var of OLD, WOULD.

wold, wolde. + WALD, power; WIELD the plant

wolde. Obs. pret of WIELD

wolde + WOULD, WOOD. [*Obs.*]

woldeneyed, *a.* = WALLEYED

woldes, *adv.* Willfully. *Obs*

wole. + WOOL, WILL, I ; WHILE

wolen. + WOOLEN.

wolf, *v. t.* To hunt for wolves ; — chiefly in *p.n.* **wolf'ing** (-Ing), [From *Wolfach*, Baden.] *Min.*

wol'fach-ite (wŏl'fă-kĭt), *n.*

in Ireland for hunting wolves. Some resembled the greyhound, others the mastiff and great Dane. b A cross of a wolf and domestic dog, also, an Eskimo dog.

Wol'fen-büt'tel frag'ments (vōl'fĭn-bŭ'tĕl). [From *Wolfenbüttel*, Brunswick.] *Ch. Hist.* **1.** A series of anonymous critical essays on the gospel history, written from a purely deistical standpoint and published by Lessing in Brunswick between 1773 and 1781, in 3 vols. The author is now known to have been one Hermann Samuel Reimarus (1694–1768), who was the director of the Hamburg gymnasium.

2. The portions of a New Testament palimpsest of the Gospels, preserved at Wolfenbüttel, deciphered about 1750.

Wolf'fi-a (wŏl'fĭ-ă; wō'lf-), *n.* [NL., after J. F. *Wolff* (1778–1806), German physician and botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed lemnaceous plants distinguished from *Lemna* by the one-celled anthers and the absence of roots. They are the smallest flowering plants known, consisting merely of a minute ovoid or globose leafless thallus, producing the flowers from clefts or grooves.

Wolff'i-an (wŏlf'ĭ-ăn), *a. Anat.* Discovered, or first described, by Caspar Friedrich Wolff (1733–1794), the founder of modern embryology.

Wolffian body, *Embryol.*, the mesonephros, esp. of a reptile, bird, or mammal; one of the pair of functional embryonic renal organs of most vertebrates. It consists originally of a few nephridial tubules (**Wolffian tubules**) situated behind the pronephron and opening into a slender duct (**Wolffian duct**) which passes backward and joins the posterior end of the intestine (see KIDNEY, 1). The Wolffian duct develops into the ureter in adult fishes and in the females of elasmobranchs and amphibians, but atrophies and becomes functionless in adult females of reptiles, birds, and mammals. In the adult males of elasmobranchs, amphibians, and higher vertebrates it becomes connected with the testis and forms the vas deferens. Cf. MÜLLERIAN DUCT.

wolf fish. Any of several large marine blennies of the family Anarhichadidæ, notable for their strong teeth and ferocity. The common wolf fish of the North Atlantic (*Anarhichas lupus*) is brownish or bluish gray, with from



Wolf Fish (*Anarhichas lupus*).

nine to twelve dark crossbars and numerous dark spots and reticulations. It reaches a length of four to six feet. The wolf fish of the North Pacific (*A. lepturus*) is plain brown. A long eel-like wolf fish (*Anarhichthys ocellatus*), distinguished as the **wolf eel**, occurs on the coast of California.

wolf'hound' (wō̆lf'hound'), *n.* One of several breeds of dogs originally used for hunting wolves. The **Russian wolfhound**, or borzoi, has the general form of the greyhound, but its hair is soft, silky, and wavy or slightly curly. It is commonly white with a few black markings. The **Irish wolfhound** is heavier throughout, esp. in the head, and its coat is harsh and wiry. It is bred in various colors and closely resembles the deerhound.

Wolf'i-an (wō̆lf'ĭ-ăn; vō̆l'-), *a.* Of or pert. to Friedrich August Wolf, the German philologist and Homeric critic, or Christian Wolf (see WOLFIANISM). — *n.* An adherent of Wolfianism.

Wolf'i-an-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The philosophy of the German philosopher Christian Wolf, or Wolff (1679–1754). Wolf's philosophy was an eclectic adaptation of Leibnitzianism and Scholasticism, and was the most influential philosophy in Germany in the era preceding the Kantian movement.

wolf'ish (wō̆ol'fĭsh), *a.* Like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf, — **wolf'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **wolf'ish-ness**, *n.*

wolf net. A kind of fishing net which takes great numbers of fish.

wolf'ram-ite (wō̆ol'frăm-īt; wō̆l'-), *n.* [G. *wolframit*, *wolfram*; *wolf* wolf + *rahm* cream, soot; cf. G. *wolfsruss* wolfram, lit., wolf's soot.] *Min.* A tungstate of iron and manganese, $(Fe,Mn)WO_4$, usually of a brownish or grayish black color and submetallic luster; — called also *wolfram*. It occurs in monoclinic crystals (commonly twinned so as to imitate orthorhombic tabular forms) and in granular or columnar masses. It shows a highly perfect cleavage. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 7.1–7.5. Wolframite is used as a source of tungsten and tungsten compounds.

Wolf'–Ra'yet' star (vōlf'rā'yĕt'). *Astron.* Any of a remarkable class of white or yellowish stars, about 100 in number, first observed spectroscopically by MM. Wolf and Rayet of Paris in 1867. Their bright-line spectrum, characterized by an abundance of yellow and blue bands, indicates hydrogen, helium, etc., but not metals, and is supposed to represent an early stage of development. Wolf-Rayet stars are practically confined to the Milky Way and the nubeculæ near the South Pole.

wolfs'bane' (wō̆olfs'bān'), *n.* A plant of the genus *Aconitum*; aconite, or monkshood; specif., the European yellow-flowered species *A. lycoctonum*.

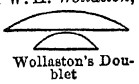
wolf spider. Any of numerous running ground spiders belonging to the family Lycosidæ (which see).

wolf, or wolf's, tooth. A small premolar, one or more of which is sometimes present in the horse on each side in front of the normal grinders. It is a vestigial character. Similar teeth were regularly present in some fossil Equidæ.

wol'las-ton-ite (wō̆ol'ăs-tŭn-īt), *n.* [After Dr. W. H. *Wollaston* (1766–1828), English chemist and physicist.] *Min.* Native calcium metasilicate, $CaSiO_3$, a monoclinic mineral of a white to gray, red, yellow, or brown color, usually in cleavable masses, sometimes in tabular twinned crystals; tabular spar. H., 4.5–5. Sp. gr., 2.8–2.9.

Wol'las-ton prism (wō̆ol'ăs-tŭn). [See WOLLASTONITE.] A four-sided prism of glass used in the camera lucida.

Wol'las-ton's dou'blet (-tŭnz) [After W. H. *Wollaston*, English physicist.] *Optics.* A magnifying glass consisting of two plano-convex lenses placed as shown in the *Illust.* It is designed to correct spherical aberration and chromatic dispersion.



Wollaston's Doublet

Wollaston wire. Fine wire, almost invisible to the naked eye, usually prepared by incasing a platinum wire in a cylinder of silver and drawing the whole down, dissolving off the silver in acid. It was first used by Wollaston for cross hairs in telescope eyepieces.

Wo'lof (wō'lŏf), *n.* One of a Negro tribe of the western Sudan, near the mouth of the Senegal. They are among the blackest of the native Africans. Most of them are Mohammedans, though a few are Christianized. Also, their language, which is a lingua franca in Senegambia.

wol'ver-ene' } (wō̆ol'vĕr-ēn'), *n.* [From WOLF; — prob. so
wol'ver-ine' } called from its supposed wolfish qualities.]

1. The glutton. *U. S.*

2. [*cap.*] An inhabitant of Michigan; — a nickname. *U. S.*

wo'man (wo͝om'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* WOMEN (wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 151). [ME. *woman*, *womman*, *wumman*, *wimman*, *wifmon*, AS. *wīfmann*, *wīmmann*; *wīf* woman, wife + *mann* a man. See WIFE; MAN.] **1.** An adult female person, as distinguished from a man or child; sometimes, any female person.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible. *Shak.*

And the rib, which the Lord God had taken from man, made he a *woman*. *Gen* ii. 22

2. The female part of the human race; womankind.

Man is destined to be a prey to *woman*. *Thackeray.*

3. A female attendant or servant. "By her *woman* I sent your message." *Shak.* Also, a wife or mistress. *Dial.*

4. Womanly qualities; womanhood; womanliness.

5. The reverse of a coin. *Rare, Eng.*

Syn. — WOMAN'S, WOMEN'S are often used without real distinction. Strictly, WOMAN'S refers to women collectively or in the abstract; WOMEN'S regards them as individuals; as, the *Woman's* Christian Temperance Union, the Young *Women's* Christian Association; *woman's* (cf. *women's*) suffrage, *woman's* (cf. *women's*) rights. See FEMALE.

woman of pleasure, a woman given to sensual pleasure; a profligate woman; specif., *Obs.*, a courtesan; prostitute. — **Woman's Christian Temperance Union,** an association of women formed in the United States in 1874, for the advancement of temperance, by organizing preventive, educational, evangelistic, social, and legal work.

wom'an, *v. t.*; WOM'ANED (-ănd); WOM'AN-ING. **1.** To act the part of a woman in; — with indefinite *it*.

2. To make effeminate or womanish. *Rare. Shak.*

3. To address disparagingly by the title of "woman"; to call (one) "woman."

4. To associate (one) with a woman. "To have him see me *woman'd*." *Shak.*

wom'an-hood (wo͝om'ăn-ho͝od), *n.* **1.** State of being a woman; the distinguishing character or qualities of a woman, or of womankind. "Comely *womanhood*." *Spenser.*

2. Women collectively; womankind.

wom'an-ish, *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; effeminate; not becoming a man; — usually disparaging. "Thy tears are *womanish*." *Shak.*

A voice not soft, weak, piping, and *womanish*. *Ascham*

Syn. — See FEMALE.

— **wom'an-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **wom'an-ish-ness**, *n.*

wom'an-kind' (wo͝om'ăn-kīnd'), *n.* The females of the human race; women collectively.

A sanctuary into which *womankind*, with her tools of magic, the broom and mop, has very infrequent access. *Hawthorne*

wom'an-like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a woman; womanly.

Syn. — See FEMALE.

wom'an-ly, *a.* Befitting, or like, a woman; feminine; as, *womanly* behavior. — **wom'an-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See FEMALE.

womb (wo͞om), *n.* [ME. *wombe*, *wambe*, AS. *wamb*, *womb*; akin to D. *wam* belly, OS. & OHG *wamba*, G. *wamme*, *wampe*, Icel. *vömb*, Sw. *vämb*, Dan. *vom*, Goth. *wamba*.]

1. The belly; the abdomen. *Obs. Chaucer. Milton.*

2. The uterus. "Transgressors from the *womb*." *Cowper.*

3. Any cavity like a womb in containing and enveloping.

The center spike of gold
Which burns deep in the bluebell's *womb*. *R. Browning.*

4. The place where anything is generated or produced.

The *womb* of earth the genial seed receives. *Dryden.*

wom'bat (wŏm'băt), *n.* [From the native name, *wombach*, *wombat* (in the language of George's River, Cowpasture, and Appin), in Australia.] Any diprotodont burrowing marsupial of the genus *Phascolomys*. They have thick heavy bodies, short legs, a rudimentary tail, and in general form resemble a small bear. *P. mitchelli* and *P. latifrons* occur in southern Australia, *P. ursinus* in Tasmania.



Wombat (*Phascolomys ursinus*).

wom'er-ah (wŏm'ĕr-ä) } *n.* Also *womera*, *wommera*, *woo-*
wom'ma-la (-ä-lä) } *mera*, *woomerah*, etc. [Native
wom'mer-ah (-ĕr-ä) } name in New South Wales.] A kind of throwing stick used by the Australian aborigines. See THROWING STICK.

won (*dial.* wŭn, wō̆on, wōn), *v. i.* [ME. *wonen*, *wunen*, *wonien*, *wunien*, AS. *wunian*. See WONT, *a.*] *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* **1.** To dwell; live; abide.

Their habitation in which they *woned* *Chaucer.*

2. To be or become accustomed; — also reflexive. *Obs.*

won, *n.* [See WON, *v. i.*, WONT, *a.*] *Obs.* **1.** Dwelling; abode; residence; also, room; apartment. *Chaucer.*

2. Town; city; district; region

3 Custom; habit; wont; usage; also, manner; way.

To liven in delight was all his *wone*. *Chaucer.*

won'der (wŭn'dĕr), *n.* [ME. *wonder*, *wunder*, AS. *wundor*; akin to D *wonder*, OS. *wundar*, OHG. *wuntar*, G. *wunder*, Icel. *undr*, Sw. & Dan. *under*.] **1.** A cause of surprise or astonishment; that which excites wonder (in sense 2); a marvel; prodigy; miracle.

To try things oft, and never to give over, doth *wonders*. *Bacon.*

I am as a *wonder* unto many. *Ps* lxxi. 7.

2. The emotion excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind of something new, strange, extraordinary, or not well understood; astonishment; admiration. *Wonder* expresses less than *astonishment*, and much less than *amazement*. It differs from *admiration* in not being necessarily accompanied with love, esteem, or approbation.

They were filled with *wonder* and amazement at that which had happened unto him. *Acts* iii. 10

Wonder is the effect of novelty upon ignorance. *Johnson*

3. Wrong; mischief; evil; harm. *Obs Ancren Riwle.*

4. A kind of sweet fried cake. *Local, U. S.*

won'der, *a.* Wonderful; wondrous. *Obs.* — *adv.* Wonderfully. *Obs. or Scot.*

won'der, *v. i.*; WON'DERED (-dĕrd); WON'DER-ING. [AS. *wundrian*.] **1.** To be affected with surprise or admiration; to be struck with astonishment; to marvel.

I could not sufficiently *wonder* at the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals. *Swift.*

We cease to *wonder* at what we understand *Johnson.*

2. To feel doubt and curiosity or to be in a state of uncertain expectation concerning something; to query in the mind; as, he *wondered* as to the feasibility of the plan.

won'der, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to feel wonder, or astonishment. *Obs. or R.*

2. To feel doubt and curiosity, or to be in a state of uncertain expectation, about; to be anxious to know or find out; as, he *wondered* why they came; I *wonder* if it will rain.

I *wonder*, in my soul,
What you would ask me, that I should deny. *Shak.*

won'der-. The adjective or adverb used in composition in the senses of *marvelous*, *exceedingly*, *very*; as, *u ndercraft*, *wonder*long. *Obs. or Archaic.*

won'der-ful (wŭn'dĕr-fo͝ol), *a.* [AS. *wundorfull*.] Adapted to excite wonder; surprising; strange; astonishing.

Syn. — Wondrous, marvelous, amazing.

Wonderful Doctor [a transl. of L. *Doctor Mirabilis*], Roger Bacon (1214?–94). See ADMIRABLE DOCTOR. — **W. Parliament,** *Eng. Hist.*, the Parliament of 1388, which condemned the favorites of King Richard II. — **w. year.** ANNUS MIRABILIS. — **won'der-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **won'der-ful-ness**, *n.*

won'der-ful, *adv.* Wonderfully; very. (See FLAT, *a.*, 12.)

won'der-ing, *vb. n.* of WONDER. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of one that wonders; astonishment.

2. A wonderful thing; a prodigy; wonder. *Obs.*

won'der-ing, *p. pr.* of WONDER. Hence: *a.* That wonders; marveling or admiring. — **won'der-ing-ly**, *adv.*

won'der-land' (-lănd'), *n.* A land of wonders or marvels.

won'der-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Surprise; astonishment; also, something wonderful; a wonder; a marvel.

All the common sights they view,
Their *wonderment* engage. *Scott.*

A silver-white or tin-white mineral of nickel, arsenic, antimony, and sulphur H., 4.5–5. Sp. gr., 6.37.

wolf eel. See WOLF FISH.

wolf'er (wō̆ol'ĕr), *n.* One who hunts wolves. [wolves. *Obs.*

wolf'er-y, *n.* Hunting for Wolff'i-an, Wolff'i-an-ism Vars. of WOLFIAN, WOLFIANISM.

wolf fruit. A South American species of *Solanum* (*S. grandiflorum*). [for young wolf.

wolf'kin (wō̆olf'kĭn), *n.* A little

wolf'ling, *n.* A young wolf.

wolf moth. The grain moth (*Tinea granella*).

wolf'ram (wō̆ol'frăm; wō̆l'-), *n.* [G.] **1.** *Chem.* Tungsten.

2. *Min.* Wolframite. [state.

wolf'ram-ate (-āt), *n.* A tungsto-

wolf-ram'ic (wō̆ol-frăm'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Tungstic.

wol'fram'i-um (wō̆ol'frăm'ĭ-ŭm; wō̆l'-), *n.* A light aluminium alloy similar to romanium.

wol-fra'mi-um (wō̆ol-frā'mĭ-ŭm; wō̆l-), *n.* [NL. See WOLFRAM.] *Chem.* Tungsten.

wolfram lamp. = TUNGSTEN LAMP [mineral tungstite.

wolfram ocher *or* **ochre.** The

wolfram steel. Tungsten steel.

wolfs'berg-ite (wō̆olfs'bĕrg-īt; vōlfs'bĕrg-), *n.* [From *Wolfsberg*, Harz Mountains, where found.] *Min.* Chalcostibite.

wolf's'-claw', **wolf's'-claws'**, *n.* The common club moss.

Wolf's comet. See COMET.

wolf's'-fist' (wō̆olfs'fĭst'), *n.* [See WOLF; 1st FIST.] Puffball.

wolf's'-foot', *n.* Club moss.

wolf's'-head', *n.* a A wolf's head. b Outlaw; outlawry. Cf. CAPUT GERAT LUPINUM. *Obs.*

wolf'skin', *n.* The skin of a wolf; also, something made from this, as a robe or rug.

wolf's'-milk', *n* Any spurge; esp., the sun spurge, in allusion to its acrid milky juice

wolf's peach. Tomato. [*Obs.*

wolhe-nolhe. = WILLY-NILLY.

wolkene, wolkin. † WELKIN.

wolkom. † WELCOME.

woll. † WELL, WOOL.

wolle. † WILL, *v.*, WOOL.

wollen † WOOLEN.

wollock † OOLAK.

wol'lo-ma'i (wŏl'lō-mā'ĭ), *n.* [Native name *wallam* in the language of George's River, Cowpasture, and Appin.] The Australian schnapper. See SCHNAPPER

wol'lop (wō̆l'ŭp). Dial. Eng. var. of WALLOP, to thrash.

wolmanger † WOOLMONGER.

wolron, *n.* Wretch; rascal *Obs. Scot.*

wolsted. † WORSTED.

wolt, *pret.* of WALT, to roll. *Obs.*

wol'ter (wō̆l'tĕr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WALTER.

Wolt'man's'meter *or* **mill** (wōlt'-mănz). [After Reinhard *Woltman* (1757–1837), German hydraulician.] *Hydraul.* A tachometer having a wheel with inclined vanes, mounted on a horizontal axis, for measuring the velocity of running water.

wolunte. † VOLUNTY.

wolve (wō̆olv), *v. i.* To wolf. *R.*

— wolv'er (wō̆ol'vĕr), *n. R.*

wol've-boon' (wō̆l'vĕ-bo͞on'), *n.* [S. African D., fr. *wolf* wolf + *boon* bean.] A small euphorbiaceous tree of the Cape of Good Hope (*Hyænanche capensis*). Its fruit is used to poison hyenas.

Wolverene State. Michigan; — so called from the animal.

wolves (wō̆olvz), *n.*, *pl.* of WOLF

wolv'ish, *a.* Wolfish. — **wolv'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **wolv'ish-ness**, *n. All Obs.*

wolx. Obs. pret. of WAX.

wom. † WHOM.

wom'an-bod'y, *n.* A woman. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* [woman.

wom'an-born', *a.* Born of

wom'an-ful-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a woman. *Rare*

wom'an-grown', *a.* Grown to womanhood. [*Obs.*

womanhede. *n.* Womanhood.

wom'an-house', *n* A laundry. *Scot.* [feminate. *Obs.*

wom'an-ish, *v. t.* To make effeminate. *Obs.*

wom'an-ize, *v. t.* To make effeminate. *Obs.*

wom'an-less, *a.* See -LESS.

wom'an-li-ness (wo͝om'ăn-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

wom'an-muck'le (-mŭk'l), *a.* Grown to womanhood. *Scot.*

wom'an-post', *n.* Female messenger *Obs.*

wom'an-quell'er, *n.* A queller or slayer of a woman or women

wom'an-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

wom'an-shire, *n.* Womankind. *Obs.*

woman suffrage. = FEMALE SUFFRAGE. *Colloq.* — **wom'an-suf'frag-ist,** *n. Colloq.*

woman surgeon. A dealer in cosmetics. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

wom'an-tired', *n.* Henpecked

wom'an-vest'ed, *a.* Wearing woman's clothes. *Rare.*

womb, *v. t.* To inclose in a womb; to breed or hold in secret. *Obs.* [half brother. *Obs.*

womb'broth'er, *n.* A uterine

womb-cloutes, *n. pl.* Tripes *Obs.* [womb.

wombed (wo͞omd), *a* Having a

womb'joy', *n.* Gluttonous pleasure. *Obs.*

wom'ble (*dial.* wŏm'l) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of WAMBLE.

womb'ling, *n.* Dim. of WOMB. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

womb'long', *adv.* On the belly.

womb'pipe', *n.* The vagina. *Obs.* [the front *Obs.*

womb'side', *n.* In an astrolabe,

womb'-stone', *n. Med.* A calculus formed in the uterus.

womb'y (wo͞om'ĭ), *a.* Capacious. *Obs* [*pl.* of WOMAN.]

wom'en (wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 151), *n.*,

wom'en-folk', -folks', *n. pl.* The female sex; women. *Colloq.*

woment. † WAYMENT.

womenting, *n.* [Cf. WAYMENT, WOE.] Lamentation. *Obs Scot*

womman, wommon. † WOMAN.

wom'pam. † WAMPUM

wom'ple. † WIMPLE.

womplit, *p. p.* [Cf. WIMPLE] Enveloped. *Obs. Scot*

womyt. † VOMIT. [plenty.

won † WHEN; WAN; WONE,

won (wŭn), *pret.* & *p. p.* of WIN.

won.*n.* [Cf. Icel. *ván* hope, expectation, akin to AS. *wēn*. See WEEN, *v.*] Hope; expectation; thought; opinion. *Obs.*

won (wŭn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ONE.

wond. † WAND, WOUND.

wond, *n.* [Cf. Icel *vándr* bad, wicked.] The evil one; the Devil *Obs* [& p. p of WIND.

wonde. † WOUND; *wound*, pret

wonde, *v. i.* [AS *wandlian* to turn aside.] *Obs.* 1. To hesitate or turn aside, esp. from fear; to shrink; flinch; refrain; desist; recoil; retreat; refuse.

2 To stop; delay; cease.

3. To feel reluctance or anxiety; to care.

4 To slip; move

wonde, *v. t* To avoid. *Obs.*

won'der-bright', *a.* See WONDER- *Obs.*

won'der-craft', *n.* See WONDER-. *Obs.* — **won'der-craft'y**, *a. Obs.*

won'der-deed', *n* [AS *wundordēd* wonderful deed.] A deed of magic. *Obs.*

won'dered (wŭn'dĕrd), *a.* Having performed, or able to perform, wonders *Obs.* [ders.]

wonder-er. = WONDERER. One that wonders.

wonderiele. *a* [AS. *feala*, *feola*, much.] Very many. *Obs.*

Won'der-ful, *n.* The variable star Mira

won'der-great', *a.*, **won'der-long',** *a.* See WONDER-. *Obs.*

won'der-ly, *a.* [AS. *u ndorlic.*] Wondrous *Obs.* — *adv.* [AS. *wundorlice.*] Wondrously; surprisingly. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

won'der-some (wŭn'dĕr-sŭm), *a.* Wonderful. *Scot & Dial. Eng*

won'der-strick'en (-strĭk'n), **won'der-struck'** (-strŭk'), *a* Struck with wonder, admiration, or surprise. [DER- *Obs.*

won'der-strong', *a* See WONDER-

won'der-thing', *n.* A marvelous thing; a miracle. *Obs*

won'der-well', *a.* See WONDER- *Obs. or Dial.* [way. *Obs*

won'der-wise', *n.* A remarkable

won'der-wise', *a.* Wonderfully wise. *Obs.*

won'der-work' (wŭn'dĕr-wûrk'), *n.* [AS. *wundorweorc.*] A wonderful work or act; a wonder; prodigy; miracle.
Wonderworks of God and Nature's hand. *Byron.*

won'der-work'er, *n.* One who performs wonders.

won'der-work'ing, *a.* Doing wonders, or marvels.
Wonder-working Parliament. = WONDERFUL PARLIAMENT.

won'drous (wŭn'drŭs), *adv.* [*wonder* + *-ous*; perh. partly due to earlier *wonders*, adv. See WONDER, *n.*; cf. -WARD, -WARDS.] In a wonderful or surprising manner or degree; wonderfully. "And it grew *wondrous* cold." *Coleridge.*

won'drous, *a.* Adapted to excite surprise and astonishment; wonderful; astonishing; marvelous.
That I may tell of all thy *wondrous* works *Ps.* xxvi. 7.
—**won'drous-ly**, *adv.* —**won'drous-ness**, *n.*

wong'a-wong'a (wŏng'ä-wŏng'ä), *or* **weng'a**, *n.* [Native name *wonga* along the lower Murray River, Australia.] **1.** An Australian bignoniaceous woody vine (*Tecoma australis*) with loose panicles of yellowish white flowers. **2.** A very large Australian pigeon (*Leucosarcia picata*) with very white flesh.

wont (wŭnt *or, esp. Brit.*, wōnt; 277), *a.* [ME. *wunt, woned*, p. p. of *wonien, wonen, wunien, wunen*, to dwell, be accustomed, AS. *wunian;* prob. in part fr. kindred adj. ME. *wone* accustomed, AS. *gewuna*, also *gewun;* akin to D. *wonen* to dwell, OS. *wunōn*, OHG. *wonēn*, G. *wohnen*, and AS. *gewuna* custom, habit; orig. prob., to take pleasure; cf. Icel. *una* to dwell, enjoy, Goth. *wunan* to rejoice (in *unwunands* sad); and akin to Skr. *van* to like, to wish. Cf. VENERATE, WEAN, WIN, WINSOME, WISH.] Using or doing customarily; accustomed; habituated; used; — followed by an infinitive with *to*. "As he was *wont* to go." *Chaucer.*
If the ox were *wont* to push with his horn. *Ex.* xxi. 29.

wont, *n.* [Cf. ME. *wone*, AS. *gewuna*. See WONT, *a.*] Custom; habit; use; usage.
From childly *wont* and ancient use. *Cowper.*
'T is not his *wont* to be the hindmost man. *Shak.*
Syn. — See HABIT.

wont, *v. i.; pret.* WONT; *p. p.* WONT or WONT'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WONT'ING. **1.** To be accustomed; to be used.
A yearly solemn feast she *wont* to make. *Spenser.*
2. To dwell; reside. *Obs. or R.*

wont, *v. t.* To accustom; — chiefly used reflexively.

wont'ed, *p. a.* Accustomed; customary; usual.
She was *wonted* to the place. *L'Estrange*

woo (wōō), *v. t.;* WOOED (wōōd); WOO'ING [ME. *wowen, wozen*, AS. *wōgian;* orig. uncert.] **1.** To solicit in love and, usually, marriage; to court. *Prior.*
2. To solicit or entreat; to invite or beseech, esp. with ingratiating importunity; to court solicitously.
Sweet Helen, I must *woo* you
To help unarm our Hector. *Shak.*
There, chantress, oft the woods among
I *woo*, to hear thy even song. *Milton*
3. To seek to gain or bring about or to act in such a way as to tend to bring about; as, to *woo* wealth and fortune.
You . . . *woo* your own destruction. *Shak.*

woo, *v. i.* To court; to make love. *Dryden.*

wood (wŏŏd), *a.* [ME. *wod*, AS. *wōd;* akin to OHG. *wuot*, Icel. *ōðr*, Goth. *wōds*, D. *woede* madness, G. *wuth, wut*, also to AS *wōð* song, Icel. *ōðr*, L. *vates* a seer, a poet.] Mad; enraged, furious. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Our hoste gan to swear as [if] he were *wood Chaucer.*

wood, *n.* [ME. *wode, wude*, AS. *wudu, wiodu, widu;* akin to OHG. *witu*, Icel. *viðr*, Dan. & Sw. *ved* wood, and prob. to Ir. & Gael. *fiodh*, Olr. *fid*, W. *gwydd* trees, shrubs.]
1. A dense growth of trees; a forest or grove; — more often in *pl.* "The rooky *wood*." *Shak.*
2. The hard fibrous substance which makes up the greater part of the stems and branches of trees or shrubs beneath the bark and is found to a limited extent in herbaceous plants. Wood consists technically of the aggregated tougher portions or xylem elements of the vascular bundles, intersected (in dicotyledonous plants) with the medullary rays, which constitute the so-called *silver grain.* It is formed through the activity of the cambium (which see), the tissue developed in spring being composed of larger cells than that of autumn. The older more central portion of the wood of a tree (*heartwood*, or *duramen*) is often of a different color and texture from that of the younger external layers (*sapwood*, or *alburnum*). With the exception of the larger bamboos and palms, the monocotyledons produce very little wood. Chemically wood is chiefly carbohydrates of the group of lignocelluloses, with a little of inorganic substances, as potash, etc.
3. Timber or lumber; the trunks or large branches of trees sawed or otherwise prepared for commercial use. Wood is popularly classed as *hard* or *soft* according to its texture and weight, oak being typical of the former and white pine of the latter; but in the lumber trade all coniferous trees are called *soft woods* and all broad-leaved or dicotyledonous trees *hard woods*, notwithstanding the fact that some conifers have exceedingly hard wood, while the wood of the tulip tree is as soft as white pine.
4. The arrangement of fibers in wood; grain. *Obs. or R.*
5. Something made of wood; pieces of wood cut or shaped for some particular use; specif.: **a** A cask, keg, or the like; as, ale drawn from the *wood.* **b** Trees or branches cut or sawed for use in the fire; firewood. **c** *Music.* = WOOD WIND. **d** *Print.* Wood in the form of blocks, as for engraving, a woodcut. **e** *Bowls.* A bowl. *Dial. or Cant.*
6. A number of things collected together; a crowd. *Obs.*

wood'-and-wa'ter jo'ey (jōō'ĭ), a man of all work on a sheep station. *Colloq., Australia.* — **wood-of-the-Holy-Cross**, the European mistletoe, in allusion to its reputed healing virtues. — **out of the woods**, escaped from a situation of perplexity, anxiety, peril, or difficulty; safe after hazard. *Colloq.*

wood (wŏŏd), *v. t.;* WOOD'ED; WOOD'ING. To supply with wood, or get supplies of wood for; as, to *wood* a steamboat.

wood, *v. i.* To take or get a supply of wood.

wood anemone. Any of several vernal species of *Anemone* with tuberous roots, a single whorl of leaves, and solitary white flowers. The common wood anemone of the United States is *A. quinquefolia;* that of Europe is *A. nemorosa.*

wood ant. **a** A large European ant (*Formica rufa*), or a related American species (*F. exsectoides*), which lives in woods and builds large nests. **b** A white ant. *Local, U. S.*

wood'bine' (wŏŏd'bīn'), *n.* [AS. *wudubind, widubindae;* — so named as binding or winding about trees; cf. also AS. *wuduwinde, widuwindae*, where the second part is akin to *wind*, v. See WOOD; BIND, *v. t.*] **a** The European honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum;* also, any of several other honeysuckles. **b** The Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*). *U. S., Chiefly New Eng.*

wood bison. A variety of American bison (*Bison bison athabascæ*). A few small herds still inhabit the wooded region of northern Alberta, Canada.

wood block. A die for printing, cut in relief on wood; a woodcut; also, a print from such a cut.

wood borer. **a** The larva of any of numerous boring beetles, esp. elaters, longicorn beetles, buprestidans, and certain weevils, as the apple-tree borer, etc. **b** The larva of any of various lepidopterous insects, esp. of the clearwing moths, as the peach-tree borer, and of the goat moths. **c** The larva of various hymenopterous insects of the tribe Urocerata. **d** Any of several bivalve mollusks which bore in wood, as the teredos, and species of *Xylophaga.* **e** Any of several small Crustacea, as the gribble, and the boring amphipod (*Chelura terebrans*).

wood'bur-y-type' (wŏŏd'bĕr-ĭ-tīp'), *n.* [After the inventor, W. B. *Woodbury.*] A process in which a gelatin relief, produced by photographic methods (see GELATIN PROCESS **b**) and hardened, is powerfully pressed on a plate of soft metal, as lead, producing an intaglio impression from which pictures may be directly printed, but by a slower process than in common printing. Also, a print thus made.

wood carpet. A kind of floor covering of thin pieces of wood secured to a flexible backing, as of cloth.

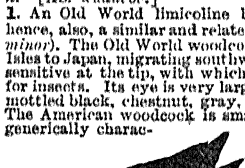
wood cell. *Bot.* A slender cylindrical or prismatic cell, the ends usually tapering to points, the chief constituent of woody tissue. See PROSENCHYMA, VASCULAR TISSUE.

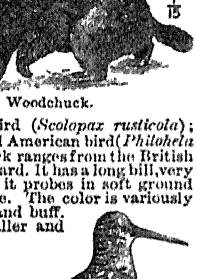
wood'chat' (wŏŏd'chăt'), *n.* **a** Any of several Asiatic birds of the thrush family and the genera *Ianthia* and *Larivora.* The males are mostly bright blue marked with red or rufous beneath. **b** A European shrike (*Lanius*, or *Phoneus, pomeranus*). In the male the head and nape are rufous red; the back, wings, and tail are black, varied with white.

wood'chuck' (-chŭk'), *n.* [An alteration of *wejack*, or of its source.] A thickset marmot (*Marmota monax*) of the northeastern United States and Canada. The color is chiefly grizzled reddish brown. Related species inhabit mountainous parts of western North America. Called also *ground hog.*


Woodchuck. 1/15

wood'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* [AS. *wuducoc.*] **1.** An Old World limicoline bird (*Scolopax rusticola*); hence, also, a similar and related American bird (*Philohela minor*). The Old World woodcock ranges from the British Isles to Japan, migrating southward. It has a long bill, very sensitive at the tip, with which it probes in soft ground for insects. Its eye is very large. The color is variously mottled black, chestnut, gray, and buff. The American woodcock is smaller and generically characterized by attenuation of the three outer primaries. It frequents woodland and is prized as a game bird. The species *S. saturata* inhabits Java and New Guinea.


European Woodcock. 1/8


American Woodcock. 1/8

2. The pileated woodpecker. *Local, U. S.*
3. A simpleton. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*

woodcock snipe. **a** The European great snipe. *Eng.* **b** The American woodcock.

wood'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* Skill and practice in anything pertaining to the woods, esp. in maintaining one's self and making one's way, or in hunting or trapping.

wood'cut' (-kŭt'), *n.* **1.** An engraving on wood; also, a print from such an engraving. See ENGRAVING, 3.
2 *Theat.* A piece of scenery made of canvas stretched on wooden frames, cut so as to represent ornamental pieces, as trees; — sometimes called *wingcut.*

wood'cut'ter (wŏŏd'kŭt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A person who cuts wood.
2. An engraver on wood. *Rare.*

wood'cut'ting (wŏŏd'kŭt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or employment of cutting wood or timber.
2 Act or process of wood engraving. *Rare.*

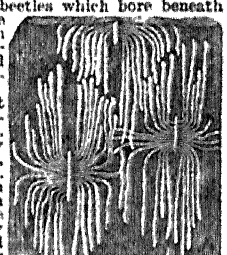

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*). Male. 1/12

wood duck. **a** A handsome American duck (*Aix sponsa*). The male has a large crest, and its plumage is varied with green, purple, black, white, and chestnut. It nests in hollow trees Called also *summer duck.* **b** The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.* **c** An Australian goose (*Chenonetta jubata*) having elongated black feathers on the hind neck. Called also *Australian maned goose.*

wood'ed, *a.* **1.** Supplied or covered with wood, or trees; as, *wooded* land.
2. Hence, fig., thickly strewn. *Obs.*

wood'en (wŏŏd'n), *a.* **1.** Made or consisting of wood.
2. Stiff; clumsy; awkward; also, spiritless; stupid.
When a bold man is out of countenance, he makes a very *wooden* figure on it *Collier.*
His singing was, I confess, a little *wooden* *G. MacDonald.*
3. Pertaining to woods, or forest. *Obs.*
wooden brick, a wooden plug, like a brick, in a wall to which to nail woodwork. — **w. horse.** **a** In Vergil's "Æneid," the colossal hollow figure of a horse, in which a number of Greek warriors were hidden, introduced within the walls of Troy by a stratagem. At night the warriors came out and admitted the Greek army into the city, which was sacked and burned. **b** A ship. *Obs.* **c** A ridged or studded wooden device on which soldiers were condemned to sit astride as a military punishment. *Obs.* **d** The scaffold; the gallows. *Obs.* — **w. pear**, an Australian proteaceous tree (*Xylomelum pyriforme*) having a pear-shaped fruit with a thick woody exocarp. — **w. shoes**, a wearer of sabots, or wooden shoes; hence, a Frenchman. *Obs. or R. Slang.* — **w. spoon.** **a** *Cambridge Univ., Eng.* The last junior optime who takes a university degree, — denoting one who is only fit to stay at home and stir porridge. **b** Formerly, in Yale college: (1) Orig., the man who received the lowest ranking in the appointments of the junior year. (2) Later, the man voted the most popular in his class, irrespective of scholarship. To this man was presented a wooden spoon with appropriate formalities. — **w. tongue**, *Veter.*, actinomycosis of cattle. — **w. walls**, ships; — alluding to the Pythian oracle delivered about 480 B. C. on the occasion of the Persian invasion: "The wooden wall shall alone remain unconquered." Themistocles interpreted *wooden wall* to refer to ships. *Obs.* — **w. wedding.** See WEDDING, *Note.* — **w. wedge.** See WEDGE, *n.*, 1.

wood engraver. **1.** An engraver on wood.
2. Any of several scolytid beetles which bore beneath the bark of trees, and excavate furrows in the wood often more or less like coarse engravings. The spruce wood engraver (*Pityophthorus carniveps*) is an example.


Work of the Hickory Wood Engraver (*Scolytus carpæ*).

wood engraving. **a** The art or process of engraving designs upon wood for printing. *Wood engraving* is commonly done on blocks of boxwood, which are cut across the grain. After the design has been drawn or photographed upon the polished surface of the block, the engraver cuts away the wood around all lines and spots that are to print, leaving them in relief to take the ink. The process is thus the converse of the intaglio process used in *line engraving* on metal, in which the grooves hold the ink after the surrounding plate has been wiped clean. **b** An engraving on wood; a woodcut; also, a print from such an engraving.

wood'en-head' (wŏŏd'n-hĕd'), *n.* A blockhead; a stupid person. *Colloq.*

wood'en-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 87, 151), *a.* — **wood'en-head'ed-ness**, *n.*

wood'en-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* A general name for buckets, bowls, and other articles of domestic use, made of wood.

wood evil. *Veter.* **a** Texas fever. **b** A digestive disorder of cattle, characterized by severe constipation, often occurring after eating freely of unwholesome food, hedge cuttings, or shoots of trees.

wood fiber *or* **fibre.** **1.** WOOD CELL.
2. Wood comminuted and reduced to a powdery or dusty mass.

wood flour. Finely powdered wood or sawdust, used in preparing explosives, in surgical dressings, etc.

wood fretter. Any animal which in the adult or larval stage bores in the wood, or beneath the bark, of trees; a wood borer.

wood frog. A common North American frog (*Rana sylvatica*) which lives chiefly in moist woods and woodland pools. It is drab or yellowish brown, with a black stripe on each side of the head.


Wood Grass a.

wood grass. **a** An American perennial grass (*Sorghastrum avenaceum*), having

won'der-wound'ed, *a.* Wonder-stricken

wondie, *a.* Windy. *Obs. Scot.*

wondir + WONDER.

wondowe + WINDOW.

won'dre. + WANDER. [*Obs.*]

won'dred. *n.* = WANDRETH.

wondrethe + WANDRETH.

won'dry. + WONDER, *v.*

wone + WHEN. WANE.

wone (wōn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ONE. [var. of WON]

wone. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.

wone, *n.* [AS. *wānian.*] = WENE. *Obs.*

wone. *n.* [Cf. WON hope] Abundance; store; quantity *Obs.*

wone, *a.* Accustomed. Cf WONT. *Obs.* [mourn. *Obs.*]

wone. *v. i.* To wail, lament;

wonede. Obs. pret. of WANE.

wonene. + WHENNI.

woner. + WONDER

wong (wŏng), *n.* [AS *wang, wong.*] A field; meadow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

wonge. + WANG.

wongere + WANGER.

wong'shy (wŏng'shĭ). *or* **wong'-sky** (-skĭ). *n.* [Chin. *huang*[2] *chi*[2].] An Asiatic rubiaceous tree (*Gardenia grandiflora*); also, its pods, which yield a yellow dyestuff resembling annatto.

wong'tooth'. + WANGTOOTH.

wonhope. + WANHOPE

wonien. + WANE, *v.*

won'ing (*dial.* wŭn'ĭng, wŏn'), *n.* [AS *wununa.* See WON to dwell.] **1.** Dwelling. *Obs., exc* specif., *Dial. Eng.*, the dwelling house on a farm.
2. Custom *Obs.* [place. *Obs.*]

won'ing-stead', *n* Dwelling

wonly. + ONLY

wonn. + WINNE.

won'na (wŭn'nă). Short for *will not. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wonne. + WAN. [Eng of WON]

wonne Obs. or Scot. & dial.

won'nen + *won*, p. p of WIN.

won'ner (wŭn'ĕr) Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WONDER.

wons. wonse + ONCE

wonsom. wonsum. + WINSOME.

wonsped + WANSPEED.

wont, wonte. + WANT, loss.

wont (*dial.* wŏnt) Var of WANT, mole. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

wont, *pret.* Weened. *Obs Scot*

won't (wōnt; wŭnt). A colloquial contraction of *will not* Will not See WILL

wont'ed-ness (wŭn'tĕd-nĕs), *n* See -NESS [unwonted *Obs.*]

wont'less. *a.* Unaccustomed; **wony.** + WON, dwell, abide.

woo. + WHO, WOE [of WOOL.]

woo (wōō). Scot. & dial. Eng

woo'but (wōō'bŭt), *n* [Cf AS. *wull* wool, and *buddu* beetle.] A hairy caterpillar; esp., a tiger-moth larva, or woolly bear *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wood + WOULD [var. of WOAD]

wood. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng

wood (wŏŏd), *adv* Madly *Obs. or Scot* [to rage *Obs.*]

wood, *p. t.* To grow or act mad:

wood acid. Pyroligneous acid; hence, acetic acid.

wood agate Agate formed by petrifaction of wood. [COHOL]

wood alcohol. See METHYL AL-

wood apple a Elephant apple **a** b The bel [(*Ægle urbanum*).]

wood avens A European avens

wood awl. The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

wood baboon. The drill

wood betony a Common betony **b** Lousewort (*Pedicularis canadensis*). [Woodbine.]

wood'bind' (wŏŏd'bīnd'), *n.*

wood brick = WOODEN BRICK.

Wood'bridge gun (wŏŏd'brĭj). A wire-wound rifled cannon, the first representative of the system, invented about 1830 by an American, Dr. W. E Woodbridge; — never in general use

wood broom. Wild teasel. [type]

Woodbury process Woodbury-

wood calamint A European mint (*Cinopodium calamintha*) related to wild basil [chat b]

woodchat shrike. The woodchat

wood chess. A species of chess (*Bromus ciliatus*), in woods and thickets in North America.

wood choir. A choir, or chorus, of birds in the woods. *Rare.*

wood'cock'per. *n.* One engaged in chopping wood; esp , one who chops down trees.

wood'chuck', *n.* [Cf CHUCK to strike gently] *Local.* a Green woodpecker *Eng* **b** The red-headed woodpecker *U. S.*

woodchuck day. See CANDLEMAS, 2 [PER *Rare.*]

wood cleaver. = WOODCHOP-

wood cloth. Cloth made from wood fiber. [nite.]

wood coal a Charcoal. **b** Lignite.

woodcock fish. Bellows fish a.

woodcock owl. The short-eared owl *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

woodcock pilot The European goldcrest. *Local, Eng.*

wood'cock's-head', *n* **a** A pipe for tobacco smoking. *Obs. Jonson.* **b** A woodcock shell

woodcock shell The shell of any of certain mollusks of the genus *Murex*, having a very long canal, with or without spines [ite]

wood copper. A fibrous oliven-

wood corn. *Eng. Law* Corn or grain paid as a woodgeld.

wood'crack'er. *n.* European nuthatch. *Local, Eng. & Scot*

wood cricket The European cricket *Nemobius sylvestris.*

wood culver [Cf. AS. *wuduculfre.*] The ringdove (*Columba palumbus*) *Local, Eng.*

wood dove. Stockdove. *Scot*

wood drink. A decoction or infusion of medicinal woods.

wood'en. *a.* = WOOD, mad *Obs.*

wood end = HOODING END

wood'en-ly. *adv.* of WOODEN

wood'en-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

wood'en-y (wŏŏd'n-ĭ), *a* Wooden; stupid *Colloq*

wood'fall', *n.* A felling of timber; also, the timber felled *Obs*

wood fern. The shield fern; esp , the marginal shield fern (*Dryopteris marginalis*).

wood'geld', *n.* [See GELD a tax.] *Early Feudal Law.* Money paid for the privilege of gathering or cutting wood in the forest; also, immunity from this payment, granted by the king.

wood germander A European

long flat leaves and large plumelike panicles. It is valued for hay in the western United States. Called also *Indian grass*. **b** A European grass (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*). **c** Knotroot grass (see GRASS, *Table I.*). **d** A wood rush (*Juncoides sylvaticum*). *Dial. Eng.*

wood hen. **a** Any of several Old World short-winged rails of the genus *Ocydromus*, including the New Zealand wekas. **b** The American woodcock. *Local, U. S.*

wood hewer. **1.** A wood chopper.

2. **a** Any of numerous South and Central American birds of the subfamily Dendrocolaptinæ which have a curved bill and stiffened tail feathers. They climb and feed like woodpeckers. Called also *tree creeper*. **b** A woodpecker.

wood hoopoe. A bird of the family Irrisoridæ. See IRRISOR, 2.



Wood Hoopoe (*Irrisor erythrorhynchos*). 1/9

wood hyacinth. A European squill (*Scilla nonscripta*), having a scape bearing a raceme of drooping blue, purple, white, or sometimes pink, bell-shaped flowers.

wood ibis. A large wading bird (*Tantalus loculator*) of wooded swamps of South and Central America and the southern United States. It belongs to the stork family, and has the bill heavy at the base and the head and upper neck naked in the adult. It is white, with tail and primaries black. Allied Old World species, of the genus *Pseudotantalus*, usually are called *wood storks*.

wood'ite (wo͝od'īt), *n.* [After Mrs. A. M. *Wood*, the inventor.] A preparation of caoutchouc, of varying elasticity and hardness, resistant to water, steam, acids, oil, and heat, used for packing for steam apparatus, etc.

wood'land (-lănd', -lənd'), *n.* [AS. *wuduland.*] Land covered with wood or trees; forest; timberland.

wood lark. A small European lark (*Alauda arborea*), which, like the skylark, utters its notes while on the wing; —so called from its habit of perching on trees.

wood'-lay'er, *n.* A young timber tree, as an oak, interspersed with hawthorns or other plants in a hedge.

wood leopard, *or* **wood leopard moth.** A European spotted moth (*Zeuzera pyrina*) allied to the goat moth. Its large fleshy larva bores in apple, pear, and other fruit trees. It has been introduced into the eastern United States.

wood lily. **a** The lily of the valley. **b** A red-flowered lily (*Lilium philadelphicum*) of the eastern United States. Called also *huckleberry lily* and *red lily*. **c** Any species of *Trillium*. **d** The lesser wintergreen of Europe (*Pyrola minor*). **e** In Australia, an orchid (*Dendrobium speciosum*).

wood lock. *Naut.* A piece of wood fitted between a gudgeon and a pintle to keep the rudder from rising.

wood louse. **a** Any of numerous small terrestrial isopod crustaceans of *Oniscus*, *Armadillo*, or a related genus; a slater, sow bug, or pill bug. They have a flattened elliptical body, sometimes capable of being rolled into a ball, seven pairs of legs fitted for running, and are usually grayish or brownish. Most species live under stones, bark, etc., and sometimes damage roots of young plants. **b** Any of several small, wingless, pseudoneuropterous insects of the family Psocidæ, which live in the crevices of walls and among old books and papers. Some species are called also *book lice*, *death ticks*, or *death-watches*. **c** A white ant. *Local, U. S.*

wood'man (wo͝od'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). **1.** A forest officer in care of the king's woods; a forester. *Eng.*

2. A hunter of forest game. *Obs. or R. Shak.*

3. One who cuts down trees; a woodcutter. *G. P. Morris.*

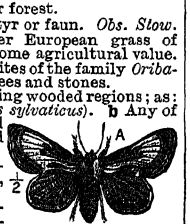
4. One who dwells in the woods or forest.

5. A wild man of the woods; a satyr or faun. *Obs. Slow.*

wood meadow grass. A slender European grass of shady places (*Poa nemoralis*), of some agricultural value.

wood mite. Any of many small mites of the family *Oribatidæ*, found chiefly in woods, on trees and stones.

wood mouse. Any mouse inhabiting wooded regions; as: **a** The European wood mouse (*Mus sylvaticus*). **b** Any of various American white-footed mice (*Peromyscus*). **c** A red-backed mouse.



Wood Nymph (*Euthisanotia grata*). *A* Imago; *B* Larva. 1/2

wood naphtha. A distillation product of wood, chiefly methyl alcohol, with some acetone, etc.

wood nettle. An American urticaceous plant (*Urticastrum divaricatum*) provided with stinging hairs. It is found in rich woods.

wood'-note', *n.* A wild or natural note, as of a forest bird.

wood nymph. **1.** A nymph of the woods; a fabled goddess of the woods; dryad. "*Wood nymphs*, decked with daisies trim." *Milton.*

2. **a** Any of several handsome moths of the genus *Euthisanotia*. The larvæ are bright-colored, and some species, as *E. grata* and *E. unio*, feed on leaves of the grapevine. **b** Any of several South American humming birds of the genus *Thalurania*. The males are bright blue, or green and blue. **c** = SATYR, *n.*, 3.

wood oil. Any of various oils derived from wood; specif.: **a** An oil obtained from East Indian species of *Dipterocarpus*. See GURJUN, 1. **b** Oil from the Chinese tung tree (*Aleurites cordata*); tung oil; — called specif. *Chinese*, *China*, or *Japanese wood oil*. **c** Kekune; — sometimes called *Chinese wood oil*. **d** An oil derived from the satinwood (sense **a**).

wood partridge. **a** Any of several small partridges of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and neighboring regions belonging to the genera *Caloperdix*, *Rollulus*, and *Melanoperdix*. **b** The Canada grouse. *Local, U. S.*

wood'peck'er (wo͝od'pĕk'ẽr), *n.* Any of more than 300 species of scansorial birds of the family Picidæ, found in most parts of the world except Australia and Madagascar. They have zygodactylous feet (with two toes in front and two behind), the tail feathers are stiff and spiny to aid in climbing or resting on tree trunks, the tongue is usually extensile, and the bill very hard and chisel-like, enabling them to drill the bark and wood of trees for their insect food or to excavate the cavities in which they lay their glossy white eggs. A few species (see SAPSUCKER) feed partly on the sap of trees, and others sometimes seek insects on the ground. They are among the most beneficial of birds. Their plumage is generally party-colored, black, white, brown, green, yellow, orange, and red, in varying proportions and usually strongly contrasted. The chief European species are the **green woodpecker** (*Gecinus viridis*), the **great spotted** (*Dendrocopus major*), the **lesser spotted** (*D. minor*), all common in Great Britain, and the **great black woodpecker** (*Picus martius*) of northern Europe, entirely black except a red crown. American species are very numerous, including the *California*, *downy*, *hairy*, *imperial*, *ivory-billed*, *pileated*, *red-headed*, and *three-toed* woodpeckers (see these terms). See 4th FLICKER, SAPSUCKER, PICULET, WRYNECK, 1.



Green Woodpecker (*Gecinus viridis*). 1/9

wood pewee. A small tyrant flycatcher (*Myiochanes virens*) of eastern North America. It is dark olive on the back, grayish olive on the breast and sides, and yellowish white on the belly. Its very plaintive note resembles the syllables *pee-a-wee*. A related species (*M. richardsoni*) inhabits western North America.

wood pigeon. **a** The ringdove. *Local, Eng.* **b** The band-tailed pigeon. *Local, U. S.* **c** A large purple and white pigeon (*Hemiphaga novæzealandiæ*). *New Zealand.*

wood pulp. Pulp from wood, now widely used in making paper. Spruce, poplar, hemlock, white pine, basswood, etc., are used for this purpose. The pulp is made either mechanically, by forcing the wood against an abrading wheel, or by a chemical process (see SODA PULP, SULPHITE PULP, SULPHATE PROCESS). Mechanical pulp is used only for cheap paper, usually as an admixture.

wood rat. Any of numerous native rats of the genus *Neotoma* of the southern United States and western North America. They have soft fur, light gray to ocherous above and white below. Common species are *N. floridana* of Florida, *N. cinerea* of the Rocky Mountains, *N. fuscipes* of California, and *N. ferruginea* of Mexico.

wood'ruff' (wo͝od'rŭf'), *n.* [AS. *wudurofe*; cf. also AS. *wudurife*, E. dial. *woodrip.*] A small European sweet-scented rubiaceous herb (*Asperula odorata*) sometimes used in perfumery and for flavoring wine; — called also *sweet woodruff*.

wood rush. Any juncaceous plant of the genus *Juncoides*, as *J. campestre*, differing from the true rushes (*Juncus*) in having the leaf sheaths open and the capsule few-seeded. They grow chiefly in woodlands.

wood screw. A pointed metal screw formed with a sharp thread of comparatively coarse pitch, for insertion in wood. The head is usually slotted for turning with a screw driver. Called also *screw nail*.

wood shrike. Any of numerous Old World singing birds of *Eurocephalus*, *Colluricincla*, *Prionops*, and allied genera, common in India and Australia. They are allied to the true shrikes, but feed on both insects and berries.

Wood'si-a (wo͝od'zĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Joseph *Woods* (1776–1864), English botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of small or medium-sized rock-loving polypodiaceous ferns, having pinnate or bipinnate fronds, round sori, and wholly inferior roundish or stellate indusia. The species are natives of temperate and cold regions, 7 being found in North America. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

woods'man (wo͝odz'mən), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A woodman, esp. one who lives in the forest.

wood sorrel. Any plant of the genus *Oxalis*; esp., *O. acetosella*, a white-flowered, stemless species of the north temperate zone. See OXALIS.

wood spirit. Methyl alcohol, esp. crude wood naphtha.

wood swallow. Any of several Australian, Polynesian, Asiatic and African birds of the family Artamidæ, allied to the shrikes, but resembling swallows; the swallow shrikes. *Artamus fuscus* is a common species of India.

woods'y (wo͝odz'ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to the woods, or forest. *Colloq., U. S.*

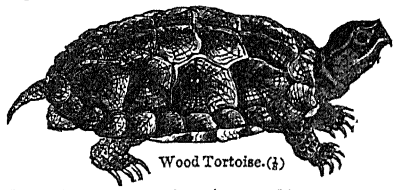
It [sugar making] is *woodsy*, and savors of trees. *J. Burroughs.*

wood tar. Tar obtained by the dry distillation of wood. It is used in the crude state for preserving rope, wood, etc., and for calking, or it is fractionated to obtain creosote, oil for varnish, material for axle grease, etc.

wood thrush. **a** A large thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*) of eastern North America. It is rusty brown on the head and back, becoming olivaceous on the rump and tail. The under parts are white marked with large tear-shaped spots. It frequents woods and thickets, and is noted for its loud clear song. **b** The missel thrush. *Local, Eng. & Scot.* **c** The European song thrush. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

wood tick. Any tick of the family Ixodidæ whose young cling to bushes, but fasten on the body of any animal touching them. In man they often produce troublesome sores. The common species of the northern United States is *Dermacentor variabilis*.

wood tortoise. A common North American tortoise (*Clemmys insculpta*) the shell of which is marked with strong grooves and ridges, like sculptured figures.



Wood Tortoise. (1/3)

wood warbler. **a** Any American warbler, esp. one of the genus *Dendroica*. Among the most common in the Eastern States are the yellow warbler, black-throated green warbler, yellow-rumped warbler, blackpoll, bay-breasted warbler, chestnut-sided warbler, Cape May warbler, prairie warbler, and pine warbler. **b** A European warbler (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*).

Wood-war'di-a (wo͝od-wär'dĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Thomas J. *Woodward* (1745–1820), Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of rather coarse-leaved polypodiaceous ferns of wide distribution, having the sori in chainlike rows parallel to the midrib, whence they are called *chain ferns*. *W. areolata* and *W. virginica* are common in the eastern United States.

wood wasp. **a** Any ichneumon fly of the family Siricidæ whose larvæ live in the wood of trees. **b** A European wasp (*Vespa sylvestris*) which builds its nest in trees. **c** Any of certain wasps of the family *Crabronidæ* which excavate galleries in decaying wood.

wood wind (wĭnd). *Music.* The wooden wind instruments of an orchestra, collectively. See WIND INSTRUMENT.

wood'work' (wo͝od'wûrk'), *n.* Work made of wood; esp., interior fittings of wood, as moldings, stairways, etc.

wood'work'er (-wûr'kẽr), *n.* **1.** A carpenter, joiner, cabinetmaker, or other person who works in wood.

2. A machine for shaping wood; specif., a general joiner.

wood'work'ing, *a.* Working or shaping things of wood. — **wood'work'ing,** *n.*

wood'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A larva that bores in wood; a wood borer.

wood'y (wo͝od'ĭ), *a.* [AS. *wudig.*] **1.** Abounding with wood or woods; as, *woody* land. *Bryant.*

2. Of or containing wood or woody fiber; ligneous.

3. Of or pertaining to woods; sylvan. *Rare.* "*Woody* nymphs, fair hamadryades." *Spenser.*

4. Like, or characteristic of, wood; as, a *woody* taste.

woody fiber. *Bot.* **a** Woody tissue. **b** A wood cell. — **w. nightshade,** the false bittersweet. — **w. pear.** = WOODEN PEAR. — **w. tongue,** *Veter.*, wooden tongue.

woo'er (wo͞o'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *wōgere.* See woo, *v. t.*] One who woos; one who courts or solicits in love; a suitor.

woof (wo͝of), *n.* [ME. *oof*, AS. *ōwef*, var. of *ōweb*, *āweb*; *on*, *an*, on + *web*, akin to *wefan* to weave. The initial *w* is due to the influence of E. *weave*. See ON, WEAVE; cf. ABB.] **1.** The threads that cross the warp in a woven fabric; the weft; the filling; the thread usually carried by the shuttle in weaving.

2. Texture; cloth; as, a pall of softest *woof*. *Pope.*

wool (wo͝ol), *n.* [ME. *wolle*, *wulle*, AS. *wull*; akin to D. *wol*, OHG. *wolla*, G. *wolle*, Icel. & Sw. *ull*, Dan. *uld*, Goth. *wulla*, Lith. *vilna*, Russ. *volna*, L. *vellus*, Skr. *ūrṇā* wool, and perh. to L. *lana* wool. Cf. FLANNEL, VELVET.] **1.** The soft and curled, or crisped, covering or coat of domesti-

germander (*Teucrium scorodonia*).

wood grouse. *Local.* **a** Capercaillie. *Eng.* **b** Canada grouse. *U. S.*

wood gum *Chem.* Xylan.

wood'hack', **wood'hack'er,** *n.* Green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

wood hair grass. See GRASS, *Table I.* [wood is stored.]

wood'hole', *n.* A place where

wood honey. Wild honey.

wood'horse', *n* **1.** A sawhorse. **2** = WALKING STICK b.

wood'house', † WOODWOSE.

wood'house', *n.* A house or shed where wood is stored.

wood'ie (wo͝od'ĭ; wo͝od'ĭ). Scot. var. of WITHY. [See -NESS.]

wood'i-ness (wo͝od'ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

wood'ish, *a.* Sylvan. *Obs.*

wood'jeb'ber (wo͝od'jĕb'ẽr), *n.* [See JOB to strike, JOB a jab.] A woodpecker

woodkern, *n.* A robber or outlaw living in the forest. *Obs.*

wood kingfisher. See KINGFISHER, 1.

wood'knack'er (wo͝od'năk'ẽr), *n* Green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.* [ger. *Obs.*

wood'knife', *n.* A dirk or dag-

woodland caribou. See CARIBOU. [a woodland.]

wood'land-er, *n.* A dweller in

wood laurel. a Spurge laurel. b Mountain laurel. *U. S.*

wood'less, *a.* See LESS. —

wood'less-ness, *n.*

wood'lind', *n.* A linden *Obs.*

wood'line', *n.* A resting place in the wood. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

wood'ly, *adv.* of WOOD, mad.

wood'maid', *n.* A dryad. *Obs.*

wood'man, *n.* [From WOOD mad.] Madman. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

wood'man-ship, *n.* Woodcraft.

wood meal. Wood flour.

wood'meil. † WADMOL. [GRASS.]

wood millet grass. See MILLET

wood'mon'ger (wo͝od'mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A wood seller. *Obs.*

wood'nack'er. Var. of WOODKNACKER. *Local, Eng.*

wood'ness, *n.* [AS. *wōdness.* See WOOD mad.] Anger; madness; rage. *Obs.* [sweet.

wood nightshade. False bitter-

wood nut. Filbert. [the altar.

wood offering Wood burnt on

wood'-oil' tree The tung tree.

wood opal. *Min.* See OPAL, 1.

wood owl. a European tawny owl. *Local, Eng.* b European long-eared owl. *Local, Eng.* c Barred owl *Local, U. S.* [pulp.]

wood paper. Paper of wood

wood parenchyma. *Bot.* A thick-walled parenchyma with lignified cells, in the secondary xylem of the vascular tissue

wood pea The heath pea.

wood peat. See PEAT.

wood'peck', *n.* Woodpecker *R.*

wood'pen'ny, *or* **wood'sil'ver,** *n. Early Eng. Feudal Law.* Money paid as woodgeld.

wood pile *Local, Eng* a The European great or lesser spotted woodpecker. b The green woodpecker. [esp. firewood.]

wood'pile', *n.* A pile of wood.

wood pimpernel. A European loosestrife (*Lysimachia nemorum*).

wood puceron. [F. *puceron* aphis.] Plant louse.

wood quail. = WOOD PARTRIDGE a.

wood'-queest' (-kwēst'), **wood'-quest'** (-kwĕst'), *n.* [*wood* + *queest* the ringdove.] Ringdove. *Local, Eng.* [tail. *Local, U. S.*]

wood rabbit Common cotton-

wood'rang'er (wo͝od'rān'jẽr), *n.* A forest ranger, or keeper.

wood reed, *or* **wood reed grass** = INDIAN REED b. b An Old World reed grass (*Calamagrostis epigeios*).

wood'reeve', *n.* The steward or overseer of a wood. *Eng.*

wood'rick', *n.* A woodpile. *Dial. Eng.* [wood. *Obs.*]

wood'rime', *n.* The edge of a

woodris, *n.* [See RICE a twig.] Thicket; brushwood. *Obs.*

wood robin. a Any of several sylviine New Zealand birds of the genus *Miro* They are grayish black and white or pure white, and good songsters. b The wood thrush. *Local, U. S.*

wood'rock', *n.* A compact woodlike variety of asbestos

wood'roof, wood'row, wood'-row'el. Vars. of WOODRUFF.

wood sage. Wood germander.

Wood's alloy *or* **metal** (wo͝odz). *Metal.* See FUSIBLE METAL.

wood sandpiper. An Old World shore bird (*Rhyacophilus glareola*) of the tattlers, allied to the greenshank and American solitary sandpiper.

wood saw A saw for cutting wood; specif., a bucksaw.

wood's colt. A horse whose sire and dam are unknown; hence, a bastard. *Dial.*

wood'sere', *n.* = CUCKOO SPIT, 1 a & b.

woodsere, *n.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng* 1. Loose, springy soil; swampy land. 2. Decayed or hollow pollard; the season for felling wood.

woodsere, *a.* Dry; poor; unproductive; — said of land. *Obs.*

Wood's halfpence Halfpence coined for Ireland by William Wood under a patent of 1722.

wood'-shaw', *n.* A grove. *Obs.*

wood'shed', *n.* A shed for wood, esp for firewood.

wood sheldrake. The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S*

wood'ship, *n.* [AS. *wōdscipe.* See WOOD mad; -SHIP.] Madness. *Obs.*

wood shock. [Alteration of *woejack*, or of its source.] The fisher. See FISHER, 2

wood'side', *n.* The country bordering on woods. [VER, *Cit.*]

wood'sil'ver, *n* See FISH SILVER.

wood'skin', *n.* A canoe, often large, entirely of bark, sometimes in one piece, used in parts of South America, as Brazil.

wood slave. A lizard (*Mabouya cloani*) of Jamaica.

wood snail. A European edible snail (*Helix nemoralis*).

wood snipe. The American woodcock. *Local, U. S.*

wood'-sour, **wood'-sow'er** (-sou'ẽr), *n.* *Local, Eng.* a Wood sorrel. b The barberry.

wood spack Green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

wood'spite' (wo͝od'spīt'), *n.* [Cf. SPEIGHT.] Green woodpecker *Local, Eng.*

wood spurge. A European spurge (*Euphorbia amygdaloides*)

wood stamp A carved or engraved block or stamp of wood, for impressing figures or colors on fabrics.

wood star. Any of several small South American humming birds of the genera *Chætocercus* and *Myrtis*. [Petrified wood.]

wood'stone' (wo͝od'stōn'), *n.*

wood stork. A stork of the subfamily *Tantalinæ*, esp. one of the Old World species. Cf. WOOD IBIS

wood sugar. Xylose

wood tapper A woodpecker. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

wood tin See CASSITERITE.

wood titmouse. The European goldcrest. *Local, Eng.*

wood vetch. a A European vetch (*Vicia sylvatica*) sometimes planted for forage b The heath pea. [VETCH a.]

wood vetchling. = WOOD

wood vine. [See VINE; or cf. WOODBINE.] White bryony.

wood vinegar. Pyroligneous acid.

wood violet. a Hedge violet. b Bird's-foot violet. *Local, U. S.*

wood'wall, wood'wale (wo͝od'wôl; -wāl; -wăl), *n.* [ME. *wodewale.* Cf. WITWALL.] The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

wood'ward' (wo͝od'wôrd'), *n.* [AS. *wuduweard.*] *Eng. Forest Law.* A forest officer charged with guarding the woods.

wood'ward-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

wood'wash', wood'wax', wood'-wax'en. Vars. of WOADWAXEN.

woodwele. † WOODWALL.

wood widgeon. = WOOD DUCK a. *Local, U. S.* [woodcraft. *R.*]

wood'wise' (-wīz'), *a* Wise in

wood wool. Prepared wood fiber resembling wool, used as a surgical dressing, for filtering, etc.

woodwose, *n.* **1.** [AS *wudewāsa.*] A satyr; faun. *Obs.* **2.** The herb woad. *Obs.*

wood wren. A European wood warbler. b Willow warbler.

wood'wroth', *a.* Angered to the point of madness *Obs Scot.*

wood'y (wo͝od'ĭ) Scot var of WITHY

woo'er-bab' (wo͞o'ẽr-băb'), *n.* A garter tied below the knee as a love knot. *Obs. Scot*

woofed (wo͝oft), *a.* Crossed or intertwined as a woof.

woo'fell (wo͞o'fĕl), *n.* The European blackbird.

woof work. Woven work. *Ob*

wool'y (wo͝ol'ĭ), *a* Of close texture; dense; as, a *woofy* cloud.

woo'hoo' (wo͞o'ho͞o'), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *guehueu*, fr. Tupi *guehuecá.*] The sailfish (*Istiophorus*). [pr.]

woo'ing-ly, *adv.* of *wooing*, p.

wook. Obs pret. of WAKE.

wool (wo͝ol). Dial. Eng. var. of WILL, *v.*

wool, *v. t.* To pull or tousle the hair of; to trick. *Slang, U. S.*

cated sheep and some other animals; esp., that of sheep, which constitutes, next to cotton, the most important material of clothing. Wool proper is borne by wild species of sheep only as a short undercoat concealed by hair, and its development in domesticated sheep is due to long-continued selective breeding. It is distinguished from hair by the character of its covering of minute overlapping scales or plates, to which is due its felting property. There are imperceptible gradations between hair and wool, however, and neglected wool-bearing animals tend to produce an increasing amount of hair. Wool, like hair, is an outgrowth of the epidermis and consists essentially of keratin, and in its natural state contains fatty matter called *yolk* or *suint* (which see). Its quality has been greatly improved by careful breeding and crossing of fine-wooled with long-wooled breeds. Wool from different parts of the body differs greatly in length of fiber, fineness, and structure. Wools are variously graded, as on the basis of length of staple, fineness, luster, elasticity, color, etc. The three main classes on the basis of staple are: (1) **carding, or clothing, wools**, or those of the Merino type, in which felting qualities are desired; (2) **combing wools**, in which length of staple is required; and (3) **miscellaneous wools**, long, strong, coarse wools used for carpets, blankets, and coarse clothing, and sometimes called **carpet**, or **blanket, wools**.

2. Short, thick hair, esp. when crisped or curled.

Wool of bat and tongue of dog. *Shak.*

3. Any flocculent substance; something light and fleecy or downy like wool, as, glass *wool*; carbon *wool*, a filamentous mass of carbon produced in some forms of coke furnaces. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* Any dense, felted pubescence on the surface of plants; tomentum. **b** The thick furry or hairy coat of some insects, as hairy caterpillars.

woold (wo͞old), *v. t.*; WOOLD'ED; WOOLD'ING. [D. *woelen*, *bewoelen*; cf. G. *wühlen*, *bewühlen*.] *Naut.* To wind, or wrap; esp., to wind a rope or chain round, as a mast or yard sprung or made of two or more pieces, at the place where it has been fished or scarfed, to strengthen it.

woold'er (wo͞old'ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Chiefly Naut* A stick used to tighten a rope at a knot, as in wooldling.

2. *Rope Making.* One of the handles of the top, formed by a wooden pin passing through it. See 1st TOP, 2.

wool'-dyed' (wo͝ol'dīd'), *a.* Dyed before being made into cloth, in distinction from *piece-dyed*; ingrain.

wooled, woolled (wo͝old), *a.* Having wool of a specified quality; — chiefly in composition; as, a fine *wooled* sheep.

wool'en } (wo͝ol'ẽn), *a.* [*ME. wollen*; cf. AS. *wyllen*. See
wool'len } WOOL.] **1.** Made of wool; consisting of wool.

2. Of or pertaining to wool or woolen cloths; as *woolen* manufactures; a *woolen* mill; a *woolen* draper.

3. Wearing clothes of homespun woolen instead of silks, velvets, and the like; hence, boorish; vulgar. *Shak.*

wool'fell' (wo͝ol'fĕl'), *n.* [*wool* + *fell* a skin.] A skin from which the wool has not been sheared or pulled.

Woolf engine (wo͝olf). *Mach.* The first practical compound engine, introduced by Woolf, an English engineer, in 1804. Hornblower conceived the idea in 1781, but was restricted by Watt's patents. The term is now generally applied to a compound engine having no receiver.

wool'gath'er-ing (wo͝ol'găth'ẽr-ĭng), *n.* Act of gathering wool, as that found in tufts caught on bushes, etc.; fig., act of indulging in vagrant fancies; foolish or purposeless thinking or imagining. — *a.* Indulging in idle or vagrant fancies; idly fanciful or imaginative.

wool grass. **a** An American sedge or bulrush (*Scirpus cyperinus*) with numerous clustered woolly spikelets. **b** A European grass (*Erianthus ravennæ*) like pampas, often cultivated for ornament.

wool'grow'er (wo͝ol'grō'ẽr), *n.* One who raises sheep for the production of wool. — **wool'grow'ing**, *n.*

wool'ly (wo͝ol'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, of the nature of, or like, wool; as, a *woolly* covering; a *woolly* fleece. "My fleece of *woolly* hair." *Shak.*

2. Clothed with wool. "*Woolly* breeders." *Shak.*

3. Technical uses: **a** *Bot.* Lanate. **b** *Pron.* BREATHY. — **woolly aphis**, a woolly plant louse. — **w. bear**, the hairy larva of several bombycid moths, as of various tiger moths (see ARCTIIDÆ). The most common species in the United States are the salt-marsh caterpillar, the black-and red woolly bear, or larva of the Isabella moth, and the yellow woolly bear, or larva of the American ermine moth (*Spilosoma virginica*). — **w. beard grass**, any grass of the genus *Erianthus*, in allusion to the silky hairs clothing the spikes. — **w. butt** *or* **but.** **a** An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus longifolia*) having hard wood used for many purposes. The bark of old trees is fibrous. **b** The bastard mahogany *E. botryoides*. **c** The blackbutt. — **w. fleece**, a cirro cumulus cloud. — **w. gum.** WOOLLY BUTT. — **w. lemur**, the avahi. — **w. louse.** WOOLLY PLANT LOUSE. — **w. monkey**, a monkey of the genus Lagothrix. See LAGOTHRIX. **w. opossum.** See OROSSUM, 1. — **w. plant louse**, any of several plant lice of the genus *Schizoneura* which are covered with a dense coat of white filaments somewhat resembling fine wool or cotton; esp., *S. lanigera*, which is often a serious pest of the apple tree. It exists in two forms, one of which infests the roots, the other the branches. See also ALDER BLIGHT. — **w. rhinoceros**, an extinct two-horned rhinoceros (*Opsiceros antiquitatis*, syn. *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*) which inhabited the arctic regions. It had a dense coat of woolly hair. It has been found frozen in the ice of Siberia, with the flesh and hair well preserved. — **w. soft-grass**, velvet grass. — **w. worm.** **a** The larva of any sawfly that covers itself with a white woolly secretion, as the larva of *Selandria caryæ*, which feeds upon the hickory and butternut. **b** A woolly bear.

wool'pack' (wo͝ol'păk'), *n.* **1.** A wrapper, of canvas, cotton, or the like, for holding wool; also, a quantity of wool weighing 240 pounds in such a wrapper.

2. *Meteor.* A rounded cumulus cloud springing from a horizontal base.



Woolly Worm (*Selandria caryæ*). *a* Natural State; *b* Same with secretion removed (4)

wool'sack' (-săk'), *n.* A sack for or of wool; specif., the seat of the English Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, sack of wool in shape like a divan.

wool'shed' (-shĕd'), *n.* A building or range of buildings, as on an Australian sheep station, in which sheep are sheared and wool is prepared for market.

wool'sow'er (sō'ẽr). A multicellular gall on the white oak, made by a gallfly (*Andricus seminator*), in which each cell is covered by a coating of woolly filaments.

wool stapler. **a** One who deals in wool. **b** One who sorts wool according to its staple, or its adaptation to different manufacturing purposes.

wool'stock' (wo͝ol'stŏk'), *n.* A heavy wooden hammer for milling cloth.

wool table. A strong table with various devices for collecting and bundling loose wool for marketing.

wool thistle, wool'ly-head'ed this'tle. A tall European thistle (*Carduus eriophorus*) having densely lanose heads, called also *friar's-crown*, *friar's-thistle*.

wool'work' (wo͝ol'wûrk'), *n.* Needlework done with wool, esp. that done on canvas and made in imitation of tapestry.

wootz (wo͞otz), *n.*, **wootz steel.** [Perh. a corruption of Kanarese *ukku* steel.] A species of steel made in India in a rude way in small crucibles; India, or Indian, steel. It has a high temper and is suitable for edge tools. The process is the oldest known for making fused steel.

word (wûrd), *n.* [AS. *word*; akin to OFries. & OS. *word*, D. *woord*, G. *wort*, Icel. *orð*, Sw. & Dan. *ord*, Goth *waúrd*, OPruss *wirds*, Lith. *vardas* a name, L. *verbum* a word, and prob. to Gr. *ῥήτωρ* an orator. Cf. RHETORIC, VERB.] **1.** That which is said; esp., a brief remark or expression; as, a *word* of advice.

All the law is fulfilled in one *word*, even in this; Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself *Gal.* v 14.

2. An utterance considered as implying the faith or authority of the person who utters it; statement; affirmation; declaration; promise. "Keep thy *word* justly." *Shak.*

3. A saying or proverb; adage; maxim; motto. *Archaic.*

The device he bears upon his shield
Is a black Ethiope reaching at the sun:
The *word*, "Lux tua vita mihi." *Shak.*

4. Account; tidings; report; message; also, communication; information; — used only in the singular.

I pray you . . . bring me *word* thither
How the world goes *Shak.*

5. Fame; report; repute; talk. *Obs. or Archaic.*

6. A password, watchword, or verbal signal; also, an order; command; direction; as, to give the *word*.

7. Talk; discourse; speech; language; — chiefly in *pl.*

Be thy *words* severe;
Sharp as he merits, but the sword forbear *Dryden.*

8. *pl.* Verbal contention; dispute.

Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerset and me *Shak.*

9. An articulate sound or combination of sounds which, as symbolizing an idea, is taken as an ultimate independent unit of discourse; the smallest particle of speech that has meaning when taken by itself. Thus the combination of vocables, *clouds disappear*, though expressing a logical unit (a judgment), is not an ultimate sense unit, since it is analyzable into two independent terms; while the *-s* of *clouds* and the *dis-* of *disappear*, though ultimate sense units, are not independent units, since they have their sense only in combination; and the phonetic units (syllables) *-ap* and *-pear* are not units of sense at all; hence *clouds* and *disappear* are the only units here that have all the characteristics of *words*. A word may be: as to its origin, **radical** (as *cloud*, *run*, *white*), or **derivative** (as *cloudy*, *cloudiness*); as to its form, **inflectional** (as *clouds*, *walked*), and either **simple** or **compound**, as *man*, *manservant*. Words are **presentational** when they present ideas as terms of thought (as *cloud*, *run*, *white*), and **relational** when they express the relationships between the terms of thought (as *of*, *shall*, *to*). In an inflected language those forms of a given base which constitute a particular part of speech (noun, verb, etc.) are regarded not as different *words*, but as forms of the same *word*, which in this case is a grammatical abstraction by which the idea denoted in common by these forms is conceived apart from any context, although in actual speech no word form for the idea so conceived may exist; thus, *mans*, *manning*, *manned* are regarded as forms of the verb *man*; *man's*, *men*, *men's* as forms of another *word*, the noun *man*. So, in Latin, *hominis*, *hominem*, etc., are viewed as forms of the same *word*, although their base *homin-* does not exist as a *word*.

Amongst men who confound their ideas with *words*, there must be endless disputes *Locke.*

10. Hence, the written or printed character, or combination of characters, expressing such a unit of discourse; as, the *words* on a page.

11. *Theol.* = *the Word*, below.

Syn. — See TERM.

by word of mouth, orally; by actual speaking. — **in a w.**, briefly; to sum up. — **in w.**, in declaration; in profession.

"Let us not love *in word*, . . . but in deed and in truth." *1 John* iii 18. **the Word.** *Theol.* **a** *pl.* [*cap.*] The gospel message; esp., the Scriptures, as a revelation of God. "I held to speak *the word* without fear." *Phil.* i. 14. **b** The second person in the Trinity before his manifestation in time by the incarnation; the Logos (who knows, among those who reject the doctrine of the Trinity, some one or all of the divine attributes personified *John* i. 1. — **w. for word**, in the exact words; verbatim; literally; exactly; as, to repeat anything *word for word*. — **w. of command**, *Mil.*, a word or phrase of definite and established meaning, used in directing the movements of soldiers; as, *rest*; *fire*; *shoulder arms*, etc. — **w. of honor**, an engagement made with, or confirmed by, a pledge of one's honor for its fulfilment. — **W. of Wisdom.** *Mormon Ch.*, one of the alleged revelations of Joseph Smith, Jr. (1805-44), founder of the Mormon Church. It treats of food and drink. — **words of procreation**, *Law*, the words necessary in conveying a fee in tail to indicate to whose children the conveyed estate is to be entailed. See 2d FEE, 3 **b**. — **W. of the wise.** See *Proverbs*, under OLD TESTAMENT.

word (wûrd), *v. t.*; WORD'ED, WORD'ING. **1.** To express in words; to phrase.

The apology . . . *worded* with greater deference *Addison.*

2. To ply with words; also, to cause to be or affect by or in the use of a word or words. *Obs.* *Howell.*

3. To flatter with words; to cajole. *Obs* *Shak.*

word, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *wordian* to speak.] To use words, to speak; discourse; argue. *Archaic or Dial.*

— **to word it**, to bandy words; to dispute. *Rare.*

word'-blind', *a.* *Physiol.* Affected with word blindness.

word blindness. *Physiol.* Inability to understand printed or written words or symbols, although perhaps able to see quite well, speak fluently, and write correctly. Called also *text blindness*.

word'book' (wûrd'bo͝ok'), *n.* [Cf. D *woordenboek*, G. *wörterbuch*.] A book containing a collection of words; a vocabulary; dictionary; lexicon.

word'-bound', *a.* **1.** Not fluent; taciturn, either because of a limited vocabulary or an unwillingness to talk.

2. Bound by an oath, or promise.

word'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of talking, esp. in discussion or argument; wrangling. *Obs. or R.*

2. Expression, or act or manner of expressing, in words; phrasing; as, the happy *wording* of an idea.

word'ish, *a.* Pert. to, or full of, words, wordy. *Rare.* — **word'ish-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

The truth they hide by their dark *wordishness* *Sir K. Digby*

wor'dle (wŏr'd'l), *n.* Any of several pivoted pieces forming the throat of an adjustable die used in drawing wire, lead pipe, etc.

word method. *Education.* A method of teaching reading in which words are first taken as single ideograms and later analyzed into their phonetic and alphabetic elements; contrasted with the *alphabet* and *sentence methods*.

word'mon'ger (wûrd'mŭn'gẽr), *n.* Lit., a dealer in words; applied esp. to one who considers more the words than their meaning. **word'mon'ger ing**, *n.*

word painter. A writer of vivid or graphic descriptive power. Hence, **word painting**

word picture. A graphic or vivid description in words.

word'play' (wûrd'plā'), *n.* A more or less subtle playing upon the meaning of words.

words'man (wûrdz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn) One who deals in words, or subtilizes in the meanings of words; a verbalist. "Some speculative *wordsman*." *H. Bushnell.* — **words'man-ship**, *n.*

H	H A R T
E	E M B E R
A	A R I S E
R	R I S I N
T	T R I N D

Word Square

Words worth'i an (wûrdz-wûr'thĭ ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the poet William Wordsworth (1770-1850), who aimed to depict the elemental passions and simple feelings in unaffected language, and who became an interpreter of nature, which he regarded as a moral entity and almost divine. — *n.* A follower, imitator, or admirer of Wordsworth or his poetry. **Words worth'i an ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

word'y (wûr'dĭ), *a.*; WORD'IER (-dĭ-ẽr); WORD'I EST. [Cf. AS. *wyrdig*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to words, consisting of words; verbal, as, a *wordy* war. *Cowper.*

2. Using or containing many words, verbose. *Philips.*

work (wûrk), *n.* [ME. *work*, *werk*, *were*, AS. *wore*, *weorc*; akin to OFries. *werk*, *wirk*, OS., D., & G. *werk*, OHG. *werc*, *werah*, Icel. & Sw. *verk*, Dan. *værk*, Goth *gawaírki*, Gr. *ἔργον*, *ϝέργον*, work, *ϝεῖρω* to do, *ἔργαστήριον* an instrument, *ὄργια* secret rites, Avestan *vere* to work. Cf. ARGON, BULWARK, ENERGY, ERG, GEORGIC, LITURGY, METALLURGY, ORGAN, ORGY, SURGEON, WORK, *v.*, WRIGHT.] **1.** Exertion of strength or faculties for the accomplishment of something; physical or intellectual effort directed to an end; toil; labor; as, the *work* of a teamster, of a doctor; also, that which requires or has required such exertion or effort; employment; occupation; as, to be out of *work*.

2. State of actively working or operating; activity. *Obs.*

3. The matter on which one is working; that on which one spends labor; the thing occupying one, task; duty; as, to take up one's *work*; to drop one's *work*.

In every *work* that he began . . . he did it with all his heart, and prospered. *2 Chron.* xxxi 21

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wool black. See DYE [WOOL
wool burler One who burls
wool'ding, *n.* *Naut.* Act of winding or wrapping with rope or chain, as a mast or spar. **b** A rope or chain so used.
wool driver. A purchaser of wool for the market. *Eng.*
wool eating. See PICA, *n.*, 2
wool'en, wool'len, *n* Woolen fabric [thin fabric of wool.]
wool'en-et', wool'en-ette', *n.* A
woo'lert (wo͞o'lẽrt), *n.* [Cf. dial *owlard*, *owlet*, *howlet*.] The barn owl. *Local, Eng.*
wool extract Wool obtained from fabrics made of wool and cotton by destroying the cotton.
wool fat *or* **grease** Lanolin.
woolfe + WOLF.
woolfyne. + WULVINE.
woolgraither, *n* [See GRAITH, *v. t.*] A preparer of wool *Obs*
wool hall. A trade market in the woolen districts *Eng.*
wool'head', *n* The bufflehead *Local, U. S.*
woolled, woollen, etc Vars of
wool'li-ness (wo͝ol'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
wool'ly-haired' (-hârd'), *a.* Having woolly hair; ulotrichous
wool'ly-head', *n.* A negro. *Slang.*
wool'ly-head'ed, *a* Woolly haired — **woolly-headed thistle** = WOOL THISTLE.
wool'man (wo͝ol'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN A dealer in wool
wool'mon'ger (wo͝ol'mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in wool *Obs*
wool needle. A blunt needle with a long eye, adapted for woolen and worsted work.
Wool'ner's tu'ber-cle, point, *or* **tip** (wo͝ol'nẽrz) = DARWINIAN TUBERCLE
wool oil. Any oil used for oiling wool before spinning
wool packer. A One who packs wool for market into or as into woolpacks. **b** = WOOL TARE.
wool powder Fine dust obtained from dry wool, used as flock in coating wall paper, etc.
wool scarlet See DYE
wool scour. A place for scouring wool. *Colloq., Australia.*
wool'sey (wo͝ol'zĭ; -sĭ), *n.* [From WOOL.] Linsey-woolsey.
wool'sort'er, *n* One who sorts wool.
wool'sort'er's dis-ease' (wo͝ol'-sôr'tẽrz). ANTHRAX, 1 c.
wool sponge. Lamb's wool sponge [*Eng.*]
wool stapla. A staple for wool
Wool'wa (wo͝ol'wä) Var of ULVA, a Nicaraguan Indian
wool'ward (wo͝ol'wẽrd), *a.* & *adv* [*wool* + *-ward*.] In wool; with woolen next the skin *Obs*
wool'ward-go'ing, *n* Penitential wearing of woolen clothes next the skin. *Obs.* [wool. *Obs.*]
wool'web'ster, *n.* A weaver of
wool'y, *a.* = WOOLLY.
woom. + WOMB; VOME, vomit
woom, *n.* Beaver fur *Cant.*
woo'mer-a, woo'mer-ah (wo͞o'mẽr-ä). Vars of WOMERAH.
woon (wo͞n) Obs or dial. Eng var. of WON, abode.
woon (wo͞on), *n.* Also **wun.** [Burmese *wun*, lit., burden.] A Burmese governor or administrative officer; — usually in comp., as **woon'-gyee',** *or* **wun'-gyi'** (-gyē'), a great minister, a member of the council of state; **woon'-gyee',** *or* **wun'-gyi'** (-gyē'), a great minister, a member of the council of state; **may'-woon'** (mī'wo͞on'), or **my'-wun'** (mī'-wo͞on'), provincial governor. *India.*
woonda + WOUND
woonder, woonderful + WONDER, WONDERFUL. [OF ONE.
woone. Obs or dial. Eng var.
woongtooth + WANGTOOTH
woo-ra'li (wo͞o-rä'lĭ), **woo-ra'ri** (-rĭ), *n* Var of CURARE.
woord, woordi + WORD, WORDY.
woorke + WORK
woorshipful + WORSHIPFUL.
woorthy, woorthiness + WORTHY, WORTHINESS
woose. + OOZE.
woosell + OUZEL.
woosted. + WORSTED, *n.*
woos'ter, *n.* Wooer; lover. *Obs*
woos'y (wo͞oz'ĭ) + OOZY
woot. + WOT. [WILL, wilt.]
woot. Obs or dial. Eng of
wooze. + OOZE
wooz'y (wo͞oz'ĭ), *a* Befuddled by or as by liquor. *Slang.*
wop Obs. pret of WEEP
wop (wŏp). Dial var. of WHAP
wop (wŏp), **wopse** (wŏps). Dial Eng vars. of WASP. [*Obs.*]
wop, *n.* [AS. *wōp.*] Weeping.
wopen + WEAPON [WEEP
wo'pen (wō'p'n) Obs p p of
wop'per (wŏp'ẽr) Dial Eng of WHOPPER
wop'ping Dial. Eng var of WHOPPING [*Obs*
wopy, *a* [AS *wēpig*] Tearful.
wor + FOR, WHERE
wor Dial var of WERE
wor Dial Eng var of WER, our.
wor (wŏr) Obs or dial Eng var of WAR, worse
wor'ble (wŏr'b'l), *n.* A warble
worces'ter (wo͝os'tẽr), *n* Woolen cloth of fine grade, originating in Worcester, Eng., about the 14th century.
worche, *v. t. & i.* [See WORK.] = WORK *Obs* **worcher,** *n Obs*
worchep + WORSHIP
word + ORD, WORLD, WORTH, *v.*
word-bregger, *n.* [MF. *breggere* an abridger See ABRIDGE.] An abridger of words *Obs.*
word'-catch'er, *n* One who cavils at words **word'-catching,** *n* [word deafness]
word'-deaf', *a* Suffering from **word deafness** See DEAFNESS.
word-dearthing, *a* Beggaring description in words *Obs*
word dumbness Motor aphasia.
wordely + WORLDLY.
Wor'den (wŏr'd'n), *n* An American hardy grape like the Concord in appearance and flavor [WORDS]
word'i ly (wûr'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
word'i ness, *n* See -NESS
wor'dle (wŭr'd'l; wûr'd'l), *n.* World. *Obs or Scot. & East Eng*
word'less, *a* See -LESS
word'ness, *n* [AS *wordnesse*, *wordnys*] Sweetness *Obs*
word'spite', *a* Abusive; vituperative *R.* [about words *Obs.*]
word'strife, *n* Disputation
word'y (wûr'dĭ; wŭd'ĭ) *Obs or Scot & dial Eng* of WORTHY
wore. + ORE; WEAR, form of EAR
wore (wōr) Var. of WOAD *Scot*
wore (wōr). Pret & Scot & dial. p p of WEAR
were, *v. i.* [AS *wēorian*] To wander about *Obs* — *v. t* To weary *Obs*
weren. + were, subj form of BE.
werght + WRIGHT.
werk (wûrk). Dial Eng. of

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4. That which is produced, or anything accomplished, by exertion or toil; product; manufacture; also, anything accomplished; act; deed; performance; achievement; feat; as, a bad night's *work;* a man of good *works.*
To leave no rubs or blotches in the *work.* *Shak.*
[Fancy] wild *work* produces oft, and most in dreams. *Milton.*
5. Specif.: **a** That which is produced by mental labor, as a book, poem, musical composition, picture, or the like; as, a *work*, or the *works*, of Addison, or of Bach, or of Rembrandt. **b** Flowers, figures, or the like, wrought with the needle; embroidery; needlework. **c** *pl.* Structures in civil, military, or naval engineering, as docks, bridges, embankments, trenches, fortifications, and the like.
6. A place where industrial labor of any kind is carried on; as, a salt *work;* now esp., in plural form but often used with singular construction, the structures, grounds, machinery, etc., of a manufacturing establishment, or, loosely, of any industrial concern; as, to visit an iron *works;* locomotive *works;* the water *works* of a town.
7. *pl.* The working or moving parts of a mechanism; as, the *works* of a watch.
8. Manner of working; management; treatment; workmanship; as, unskillful *work* spoiled the effect.
9. Design; draft; plan; pattern. *Obs. or R.*
10. *pl. Bib.* Performance of moral duties; righteous deeds.
He shall reward every man according to his *works.* *Matt.* xvi. 27.
Faith, if it hath not *works,* is dead. *James* ii. 17.
11. *Cricket.* Break; twist. *Cant.*
12. *Mech.* The causing of motion against a resisting force, measured by the product of the force into the component of the motion resolved along the direction of the force. See ERG, FOOT POUND, etc.
Energy is the capacity of doing *work.* . . . *Work* is the transference of energy from one system to another. *Clerk Maxwell.*
13. *Mining.* Ore before it is dressed.
14. Disturbance; bother; to-do. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — WORK, LABOR, TOIL, DRUDGERY. WORK is the general term for exertion or effort directed to an end; LABOR commonly implies more strenuous exertion than work; more specifically (esp. as opposed to *capital*) it denotes physical exertion for the supply of wants; TOIL is painful or fatiguing labor; DRUDGERY is esp. dull, irksome, and distasteful work; as, "There is a perennial nobleness . . . in *work*" (*Carlyle*); cf. "If any should not *work*, neither should he eat" (*2 Thess.* iii. 10); "So he with difficulty and *labor* hard moved on" (*Milton*); cf. "We both hunger, and thirst, and are naked . . . and *labor, working* with our own hands" (*1 Cor.* iv. 11–12); "The sleep of a *laboring* man is sweet" (*Eccl.* v. 12); "harsh pain, danger, necessity, slavish harnessed *toil*" (*Carlyle*); cf. "The unlucky adventurer sat down to *toil* like a galley slave" (*Macaulay*); "[Johnson] relieved the *drudgery* of his Dictionary . . . by taking an active part in the composition of the *Adventurer*" (*Boswell*); "*labor* of the hands . . . pursued to the verge of *drudgery*" (*Thoreau*). See OCCUPATION, EFFORT, WORKMAN.
in the works, in the process of being treated in any specified or understood manner; as, the prints are *in the works. Colloq.* — **work of art,** a production of art; specif., a production in one of the fine arts, esp. in painting or sculpture. — **works of supererogation,** *R. C. Ch.*, those good deeds believed to have been done by saints, or capable of being done by men, over and above what is needed for their own salvation.

work (wûrk), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* WORKED (wûrkt), or WROUGHT (rôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WORK'ING. [ME. *werken, wirken*, from or influenced by the n. (or perh. by Scand.). The usual ME. word is *worchen, wurchen, werchen*, fr. AS. *wyrc(e)an, wircan* (pret. *worhte, wrohte*, p. p. *geworht*); akin to OFries. *werka, wirka*, OS. *wirkian*, D. *werken*, G. *wirken*, Icel. *verka, yrkja, orka*, Goth. *waúrkjan*, and to the n. See WORK, *n.*] **1.** To exert one's self physically or mentally for a purpose, esp., in common speech, to exert one's self thus in doing something undertaken chiefly for gain, for improvement in one's material, intellectual, or physical condition, or under compulsion of any kind, as distinguished from something undertaken primarily for pleasure, sport, or immediate gratification, or as merely incidental to other activities (as a disagreeable walk involved in going to see a friend, or the packing of a trunk for a pleasure trip); as, he *works* harder at his play than at his work; he has devoted his time to polo, mountain climbing, and hunting, and he has never really *worked* in his life.
Whether we *work* or play, or sleep or wake,
Our life doth pass. *Sir J. Davies.*
2. Hence, in a general sense, to operate; act; as, a machine *works* well; esp., to act or operate effectively; to be effective; to have a desired effect or influence; as, a plan *works* well or will not *work.* "All things *work* together for good to them that love God." *Rom.* viii. 28.
We bend to that the *working* of the heart. *Shak.*
3. To be engaged or employed customarily in some occupation, esp. in some gainful trade, business, profession, or the like; as, he *works* in a warehouse or a livery stable.
They that *work* in fine flax . . shall be confounded *Is.* xix. 9.
4. To make way slowly and with difficulty; to move, progress, proceed, or penetrate laboriously, slowly, or with effort; — with a preposition, as *down, out, into, up, through,* etc.; as, a plot *works* out by degrees; he *worked* up to president; the poison *worked* off; the water *worked* into the earth.
5. To ferment, as a liquid, yeast, etc.
The *working* of beer when the barm is put in. *Bacon.*
6. To be in or as if in agitation; to be tossed or agitated; to strain; labor; as, a ship *works* in a heavy sea.
Confused with *working* sands and rolling waves. *Addison.*
7. To endeavor; attempt. *Obs.*
8. To warp; — said of wood. *Cant.*
to work at, to be engaged in or upon; to be employed in. — **to w. double tides,** *Naut.*, to perform the labor of two days in one. — **to w. free,** *or* **loose,** to become loose through use. — **to w. on** *or* **upon. a** To trust to. *Obs.* **b** To influence or strive to affect. — **to w. over,** to persuade; influence. *Obs. or R.* — **to w. to windward,** *Naut.*, to sail against the wind; to tack to windward. — **to w. with,** to attempt to influence.

work, *v. t.* **1.** To fashion by or as if by labor; to create; shape; make; form; hence, to bring into a desired form; as, a vase cunningly *wrought;* to *work* cotton into cloth.
Alas that I was *wrought* [created]. *Chaucer.*
2. Hence, to bring to pass; to effect; cause; produce; accomplish; do; as, the frost *worked* havoc with the crops.
3. To prepare for use by more or less violent manipulation with the hands or with an implement; as, to *work* butter.
4. To set or keep in motion, operation, or activity; to expend labor in the operation of; sometimes, to direct the action of; to operate; manage; as, to *work* a machine, mine, ship; he was nervously *working* his fingers.
5. To cause to labor or toil; to exact labor from; as, to *work* one's horses or employees.
6. To carry on one's trade or occupation in, through, along, etc.; to cover (a district) in one's operations; as, the trapper *worked* the stream from its source.
7. To make, effect, or bring into some condition, by slow degrees or as if laboriously; as, a stream will *work* itself clear after rain. "Sidelong he *works* his way." *Milton.*
8. To make or ornament by knitting, crocheting, or needlework of any kind; as, to *work* stockings or a shawl; esp., to embroider; as, to *work* muslin; to *work* a flower.
9. To solve, as a problem in mathematics; to work out.
10. To take effect on (one); — said of a purge. *Obs. or Dial.*
11. To make use of; to use; as, to *work* one's social relations in business. *Now Colloq.* "He '*worked*' the hunting field largely . . . in his novels." *Century Mag.*
12. To influence by acting upon; to manage; lead; induce. "*Work* your royal father to his ruin." *Philips.*
13. To excite; provoke; as, to *work* one's self into a rage.
14. To trouble; harass; tease. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
15. To cause to ferment, as liquor.
16. *Hort.* To bud or graft.
to work and turn, *Print.*, to print from the same form on both sides. — **to w.** (a thing *or* person) **for all** (it *or* he) **is worth,** to use so as to get the last possible advantage from. *Slang.* — **to w. in. a** To insert or cause to penetrate by repeated or continued effort. **b** To intermix or intermingle; as, he *worked in* local references in his speech. — **to w. into. a** To force, urge, or insinuate into; as, *to work* one's self *into* favor or confidence. **b** To transform by effort or by slow change. *Rare. Shak.* — **to w. off. a** To remove gradually, as by labor, or a gradual process; as, beer *works off* impurities in fermenting. **b** To palm off; to pass off; as, he tried *to work off* the poem as his own. *Slang.* — **to w. one's passage,** to pay for a passage by doing work on board or about the conveyance. — **to w. out. a** To effect by labor and exertion. "*Work out* your own salvation." *Phil.* ii. 12. **b** To erase; efface. *Rare.*
Tears of joy for your returning spilt,
Work out and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden.*
c To solve, as a problem; also, to develop or arrange; as, *to work out* a plan. **d** To exhaust, as a mine, by working. — **to w. over,** to alter the shape or construction of. — **to w. the goaf** *or* **gob,** *Mining*, to remove the pillars of mineral matter previously left to support the roof, and replace them with props. — **to w. the lunar,** to obtain the mean time at some prime meridian by calculation from a lunar distance. — **to w. up. a** To raise; excite; to stir up; as, *to work up* the passions to rage.
The sun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,
Works up more fire and color in their cheeks. *Addison.*
b To expend in any work, as materials; as, they have *worked up* all the stock. **c** To develop; elaborate; as, *to work up* the plot of a novel. **d** *Naut.* To keep at work upon needless jobs, as a crew in order to punish them. **e** To bring about, achieve, or the like, by continued effort or by a gradual process; as, *to work up* a spirit of social unrest; *to work up* a practice as a physician. — **to w. water,** to prime, or foam; — said of a steam boiler.

work'a-day' (wûr'ka-dā'), *a.* [Cf. WORKDAY.] Pertaining to, or suited for, working days; laboring; hence, sometimes, prosaic; as, *workaday* clothes; this *workaday* world.
work'bag' (wûrk'băg'), *n.* A bag for holding implements or materials for work; esp., a reticule, or bag for holding needlework and the like.
work'day' (-dā'), *n.* [AS. *weorcdæg.*] A day on which work is performed, as distinguished from Sunday, festivals, etc.; a working day. — *a.* Workaday.
worked (wûrkt), *weak pret. & p. p.* of WORK.
Syn. — WORKED, WROUGHT. Both as preterit and participle, WORKED implies preparation or (esp.) operation by labor; it is also used of needlework; WROUGHT (sometimes poetical for *worked*) suggests the molding or fashioning of something, esp. from the rough; as, a stock company *worked* the mine; a handkerchief with *worked* initials; "And so the Word had breath and *wrought* with human hands the creed of creeds" (*Tennyson*); "cups of *wrought* . . . gold" (*Shelley*). See WORK, *n.*
work'er (wûr'kẽr), *n.* **1.** One that works; specif.: **a** A maker; creator. *Obs.* **b** A laborer; a toiler; performer; doer; as, a *worker* in brass; *workers* of iniquity.
2. *Zoöl.* One of the neuter, or sterile, individuals of the social ants, bees, and white ants. The workers are generally females having the sexual organs imperfectly developed. See ANT, HONEYBEE, and WHITE ANT.
3. *Lace Making.* See HANGER, 3 **f.**
4. *Textile Manuf.* Any of various small rollers or cylinders in a fearnaught, carding engine, or similar machine, that have their wire teeth set at such an angle as to draw the fiber bodily away from the large cylinder. Cf. STRIPPER, 1 **d.**
worker cell. *Apiculture.* Any of the smaller cells of a honeycomb in which larvæ of worker bees are reared.
worker comb. *Apiculture.* The portion of honeycomb composed of worker cells.
work'fel'low (wûrk'fĕl'ō), *n.* One engaged in the same work with another; a companion in work.
work'folk' (-fōk'), **work'folks'** (-fōks'), *n. pl.* Working people, esp. those engaged in manual labor.
work'house' (-hous'), *n.* [AS. *weorchūs.*] **1.** A house where any manufacture is carried on; a workshop.
2. In England, a house in which able-bodied poor are maintained at public expense and compelled to labor; a poorhouse. They appear to have been originally of the nature of houses of correction for rogues and vagabonds.
3. A house of correction in which petty offenders, as drunkards or vagrants, are confined and put at work. *U. S.*
workhouse test. In the English system of poor relief, the test of good faith made by requiring an applicant, as a condition of relief, to consent to go to the workhouse, or poorhouse, if required. Its purpose is to reduce pauperism.
work'ing, *p. pr.* of WORK. Hence: *a.* **1.** Doing work; engaged in labor; as, a *working* woman.
2. Of, relating to, occupied by, or taken up with, work, as, *working* hours; *working* cost; a *working* schedule.
3. Active; alert; busy; as, a *working* brain. *Archaic.*
4. Assumed or adopted to permit or facilitate other or further work; as, a *working* arrangement, hypothesis.
5. [From WORKING, *vb. n.*] Of or pert. to, or used in, the act or process of working.
working barrel, the cylinder of a mine pump. — **w. beam,** a walking beam (which see). — **w. day. a** A day when work is done; esp., as in a charter party, a day when work is generally done, in distinction from Sundays and legal holidays. **b** The number of hours, determined by law or custom, during which a workman, hired at a stated price per day, must work to be entitled to a day's pay. — **w. drawing,** *Arch. & Mech.*, a drawing made to scale, intended to be followed by the workmen. Cf. DETAIL DRAWING. — **w. fit.** See 5th FIT, *n.*, 2 **a.** — **w. fluid.** See WORKING SUBSTANCE. — **w. load,** *Arch. & Engin.*, the maximum load that a single or composite member in a structure or machine is designed to bear. — **w. model,** a model of a machine which can do on a small scale the work which the machine itself does, or is expected to do. — **w. partner.** = ACTIVE PARTNER. — **w. party,** *Mil. & Nav.*, a body of soldiers or sailors detailed to perform an assigned task, outside of their ordinary duties. — **w. pit,** *Mining*, a shaft in which ore is hoisted and workmen are carried, in distinction from one used for the pumps. — **w. plan,** a plan or working drawing from which a workman takes his measurements and instructions. — **w. point,** *Mach.*, that part of a machine at which the effect required is produced; the point where the useful work is done. — **w. rod.** = PUNTY. — **w. strength,** *Arch. & Engin.*, the strength of a member to bear its working load. — **w. substance,** *Mech.*, the substance, usually a fluid (**working fluid**), under pressure, that actuates the piston, vanes, floats, etc., in an engine or other prime mover; specif., one that alternately takes in and rejects heat in a heat engine.

work'ing (wûr'kĭng), *vb. n.* of WORK. Hence: *n.* **1.** Doing; performing; deed; undertaking; operation. *Now Rare.*
The word must cousin be to the *working.* *Chaucer.*
2. *Obs.* **a** Ordinance; decree. **b** Endeavor; effort.
3. Agitated movement or contortion.
And the fast *workings* of his bloodless face
Told what a tooth of fire was at his heart. *Willis.*
4. Any excavation or group of excavations made in mining, quarrying, tunneling, etc.; — chiefly in *pl.*
5. Fermentation, as of liquor or yeast.

work'ing-day', *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, working days; workaday; hence, plodding; hard-working.
O, how full of briers is this *working-day* world. *Shak.*

work'ing-man (wûr'kĭng-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A laboring man; one engaged in manual labor.

work'less, *a.* **1.** Without work; not laboring; unemployed; as, many people were still *workless.*
2. Not carried out in practice; not exemplified in fact; as, *workless* faith. *Obs.* *Sir T. More.*

work'man (wûrk'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *weorcmann.*] **1.** A man employed in labor, whether in tillage or manufactures; esp., a skilled artificer or laborer.
2. In making glass bottles, the one who shapes the **neck.**
3. *Early Eng. Feudal Law.* A tenant bound to perform week work.
Syn. — WORKMAN, LABORER, ARTISAN, ARTIFICER, MECHANIC, CRAFTSMAN. WORKMAN is the general term; it frequently applies to one who does relatively skilled work, as contrasted with a LABORER, whose work demands strength or exertion rather than skill; an ARTISAN, as here compared (see ARTIST), is esp. one who is employed in an industrial or mechanic art or trade; MECHANIC, once synonymous with *artisan*, is now commonly restricted to a workman who is skilled in constructing, repairing, or using machinery; a CRAFTSMAN is one who practices a handicraft; ARTIFICER commonly implies power of contrivance or adaptation in the exercise of one's craft. See WORK.

work'man-like' (-līk'), *a.* Befitting a workman, esp. a skillful one; skillful; well done. — **work'man-like',** *adv.*

work'man-ly, *a.* Well performed; workmanlike. — **work'man-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **work'man-ly,** *adv.*

work'man-ship, *n.* **1.** The art or skill of a workman; the execution or manner of making or doing anything; also, the quality imparted to anything in the process of making; the character given to a work by the art or skill of the workman; as, a vase of exquisite *workmanship.*
2. That which is effected, made, or produced; manufacture; work; esp., something made by manual labor.
Nor any skilled in *workmanship* embossed. *Spenser.*
By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by being the immediate *workmanship* of God. *Raleigh.*

work'men (wûrk'mĕn), *n., pl.* OF WORKMAN.
workmen's compensation act, *Law*, a statute fixing the compensation that a workman may recover from an employer in case of accident, esp. [*cap.*] the British act of 6 Edw. VII. c. 58 (1906) giving to a workman, except in certain cases of "serious and willful misconduct," a right against his employer to a certain compensation on the mere occurrence of an accident where the common law gives the right only for negligence of the employer.

work'peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *n. pl.* People who work, esp. at manual labor; laboring people.

work'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* Any room or apartment used especially for labor.

work'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* A shop where any manufacture or handiwork is carried on. In Great Britain a *workshop* has by various acts of Parliament been declared to be any place in which collective manual labor, under an employer having right of access to or control over the place, is done by way of trade or in making, repairing, or the like, articles to be sold, and in which no machinery moved or worked by any mechanical power is used. But a number of such places are excepted and still called *factories.*

work'ta'ble (-tā'b'l), *n.* A table for holding working materials and implements; esp., a small table with drawers and other conveniences for needlework, etc.

work'ways' (-wāz'), **work'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* In a working position or manner; as, a T rail placed *workwise,* i. e., resting on its base.

work'wom'an (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭn'ĕn; -ĭn; 151), *n.* A woman who works, esp. at manual labor.

world (wûrld), *n.* [ME. *world, werld, weorld, weoreld,* AS. *weorold, worold;* akin to OS. *werold,* D. *wereld,* OHG. *weralt, worolt,* G. *welt,* Icel. *veröld,* Sw. *verld,* Dan. *verden;* properly, the age of man, lifetime, humanity; AS. *wer* a man + a word akin to E. *old;* cf. AS. *eld, yld,* age, period of time, time of life. Cf. WEREWOLF, OLD.]
1. The earth and the heavens and universe of which it was once believed to be the center; the creation; the system of created things; the universe. *Milton.*

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work'a-ble (wûr'ka-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **work'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **work'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **work'a-day'** (*dial.* wûk'a-dā'), *n.* A working day. *Dial. Eng.* — **work'bas'ket,** *n.* A basket for needlework materials, etc.

work'bench', *n.* A bench on which work is performed. — **work'box',** *n.* A box for working instruments or materials. — **work'brit'tle,** *a.* Industrious. *Dial. Eng.* [Diligent. *Obs. or R.*] — **work'ful,** *a.* [Cf. AS. *weorcful.*]

workhouse sheeting. Coarse, twilled, unbleached cotton, for sheeting, curtains, etc., and often as a basis for embroidery. — **working out.** The act of working out something; development or elaboration.

work'loom', *n.* A tool; implement, as a pen. *Obs. or Scot.* — **work'man'ter,** *n.* The author or performer of any work; a master workman. *Rare.* — **work'mis'tress,** *n. fem. Rare* — **work roller.** *Knitting Machine* A roller that automatically winds up the completed work. — **work'ship,** *n.* Workmanship. *Rare.* [dustrious. *Rare.*] — **work'some** (wûrk'sŭm), *a.* Industrious. — **work stone.** In a lead-smelting furnace, an inclined grooved stone to conduct the molten lead from the hearth to the metal pot. — **work train.** = CONSTRUCTION TRAIN. [DAY.] — **work'y-day'.** Var. of WORKA-DAY. — **world,** *v. t.* To bring into the world; give birth to. *Obs.*

2. The earth and its inhabitants, with their concerns; the sum of human affairs and interests; hence, humanity; mankind; also, people in general; the public; — more general or more local in sense according to circumstances, as, all the *world* loves a lover; the *world* joined in applauding the peace. "Let the great *world* rage." *Shelley.*
Since I do purpose to marry, I will think nothing to any purpose that the *world* can say against it. *Shak.*
3. A state of existence; a sphere or scene of life and action; as, the present *world;* the next *world;* a better *world.*
4. Individual experience of, or concern with, life on earth; course of life; career; the sum of the affairs which affect the individual; as, to begin the *world* blind; to fail, and begin the *world* anew; I hope the *world* goes well with you.
5. The customs, practices, and interests of men as social beings; public or social affairs and occupations; social life, manners, and usages; — usually with *the;* as, the cosmopolitan knows the *world* in all countries.
Happy is she that from the *world* retires *Waller.*
6. The section of mankind engrossed in the concerns of this present life and hence sometimes regarded as the ungodly part of mankind.
I pray not for the *world*, but for them which thou hast given me; for they are thine. *John* xvii. 9.
7. That which concerns the earth and its affairs as distinguished from heaven; concerns of this life as distinguished from those of the life to come; the present existence and its interests; hence, secular affairs or interests.
The *world* is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers *Wordsworth.*
If any man love the *world*, the love of the Father is not in him. 1 *John* ii. 15, 16.
8. The things of the world; temporal possessions; worldly goods. *Obs. or Scot.*
9. As an emblem of immensity, a great multitude or quantity; a large number. "A *world* of men." *Chapman.* "A *world* of woes." *Dryden.*
10. A part, division, or section, of the earth, its concerns, inhabitants, etc., regarded as a separate, independent unit; as: **a** A division of the globe, its inhabitants, or the globe as known or contemplated at a given period, by a given people, or the like; as, the Old *World;* the medieval *world.*
Murmuring that now they must be put to make war beyond the *world's* end — for so they counted Britain. *Milton.*
b One of the three grand divisions or primary groups of natural objects; a kingdom; as, the animal, mineral, or vegetable *world.* **c** A more or less definite class or division of persons regarded as a body and distinguished by some characteristic; as, the Christian or heathen *world;* the musical *world;* the political *world;* woman's *world;* hence, the peculiar interests of such a body or the sphere, domain, region, or realm of such interests; as, the *world* of art and letters, science, fashion; the *world* of fancy.
11. Any sphere or whole likened to or suggestive of the world, as by reason of completeness, variety, complexity, or the like. "His little *world* of man." *Shak.*
Books, we know,
Are a substantial *world*, both pure and good. *Wordsworth.*
12. Any planet or heavenly body, esp. when regarded as inhabited, and as the scene of interests analogous to human interests. "Lord of the *worlds* above." *I. Watts.*
13. A generation; a lifetime; an age. *Obs.*
Syn. — See EARTH.
a world to see, a wonder to see; something admirable or surprising to see. *Obs. Shak.* — **the w. and his wife,** everybody; esp., everybody of social position; — often preceded by *all;* as, *all the world and his wife* flocked to her receptions. *Jocose.* — **w.'s end,** the end, or most distant part, of the world; the remotest regions. **worlds to see, say, do,** etc., an indefinitely great amount or number of things to see, say, do, etc. *Colloq.* — **world without end,** eternally; forever; as if in a state of existence having no end.
Throughout all ages, *world without end.* Amen. *Eph.* iii. 21
world concept. A philosophical conception of the world as a whole, with reference to its fundamental principle and organization. Cf. WELTANSICHT.
world ground. The underlying basis of reality; as, Schopenhauer conceived will to be the *world ground.*
world'ling (wûrld'lĭng), *n.* [*world* + 1st *-ling.*] A person engrossed in the concerns of this present world; one devoted to this world and its enjoyments.
And *worldlings* blot the temple's gold. *Keble.*
world'ly, *a.* [AS. *woroldlic.*] **1.** Of or belonging to this world or existence in this world; not heavenly or spiritual; earthly. "Standing by no other *worldly* mean but that one only hand which erected it." *Hooker.*
2. Specif., of or relating to the concerns of this life as distinguished from those of the life to come; interested in, or concerned with, the enjoyments of this present existence; secular; as, *worldly* pleasures, affections, honor, lusts, men.
I thus neglecting *worldly* ends. *Shak.*
3. Lay, as opposed to clerical. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — See EARTHLY.
— **world'ly,** *adv.*
world'ly-mind'ed, *a.* Devoted to, or engrossed in, worldly interests. — **world'ly-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*
world'ly-wise', *a.* Wise as to things of this world. *Bunyan.*
world soul. A spiritual being having the same relation to the world as a whole that the soul has to the individual being. See ABSOLUTE, *n.*, 2; NOUS, 1.
He [Clifford] disagrees with Fechner's hypothesis of a *world soul*, the highest spirit, God, who embraces all psychophysical processes. *Encyc. Brit.*
world spirit. The animating spirit of the universe; God.
Let me speak at once in the terminology of a special philosophical doctrine, and say that the *world spirit* chose these men as his voices, — these men and others like them, and that in fact he did so because he had all these things to voice. *Josiah Royce.*

world'-wide', *a.* Extended throughout the world.
worm (wûrm), *n.* [ME. *worm, wurm, werm,* worm, serpent, AS. *wyrm* (also *wurm*), akin to D. *worm,* OS. & G. *wurm,* Icel. *ormr,* Sw. & Dan. *orm,* Goth. *waúrms,* L. *vermis,* Gr. *ῥόμος* a wood worm. Cf. VERMICELLI, VERMILION, VERMIN.] **1.** A reptile; a serpent. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. Any of numerous small, elongate, and slender, creeping or crawling animals, usually soft-bodied, naked, and limbless or nearly so; any animal having a real or fancied resemblance to an angleworm or earthworm. In this sense the term is applied to the greatest variety of animals, as the earthworm, galleyworm, silkworm, blindworm, etc., including representatives of most of the phyla of animals from the Platyhelminthes to the Vertebrata.
3. *Zoöl.* Any member of the now obsolete phylum Vermes. The term has no definite application in zoölogy, but is much used: (1) as a convenient designation for a host of invertebrate animals whose relationships are not understood and which formerly constituted a part of the phylum Vermes; a platyhelminth, a nemathelminth, a trochelminth, one of the Annelida, etc.; (2) in combination as a vernacular name for certain phyla or other groups, as a flatworm, roundworm, annulate worm, etc.
4. A being likened to or suggesting a worm by reason of its humility, debasement, or the like.
I am a *worm*, and no man *Ps.* xxii. 6
5. **a** *Anat.* VERMIFORM PROCESS. *Zoöl.* = LYTTA.
6. Something that inwardly torments or devours in a way suggesting the gnawing, boring, or working of a worm.
The *worm* of conscience still begnaw thy soul! *Shak.*
7. **a** *pl.* Any disorder due to the presence of parasitic worms in the body, as in the intestines; helminthiasis. **b** Toothache. *Scot.*
8. Anything spiral, vermiculated, or conceived of as like a worm; as: **a** The thread of a screw.
The threads of screws, when bigger than can be made in screw plates, are called *worms. Moxon.*
b *Firearms.* = WORMER. **c** The condensing tube of a still, often curved and wound to economize space. See STILL, *Illust.* **d** *Mach.* A short revolving screw, the threads of which gear with the teeth of a worm wheel. **e** An Archimedean screw, or a conveyer working on the same principle. **f** *pl.* The coiled pods of *Astragalus hamosus.* See CATERPILLAR, 3 **b**.
worm, *v. t.;* WORMED (wûrmd); WORM'ING. To move, go, or work slowly, deviously, and insidiously, in a manner suggesting the motion or working of a worm. *Herbert.*
worm, *v. t.* **1.** To work or effect by slow, devious, and insidious means; as, to *worm* one's way through the tall grass; to *worm* one's self into another's confidence; also, to remove, draw, or the like, by such means; — often with *out;* as, to *worm* one's self out of a predicament by lying. "They find themselves *wormed* out of all power." *Swift.*
They . . . *wormed* things out of me that I had no desire to tell. *Dickens.*
2. To spy upon. *Obs. & R.*
3. To remove worms from; to free of worms.
4. To clean, or draw a wad or cartridge from, (a muzzle-loading firearm) with a wormer.
5. *Naut.* To wind rope, yarn, etc., spirally round and between the strands of (a cable or rope), before serving.
6. To cut the worm, or lytta, from under the tongue of, as a dog, to check a disposition to gnaw. The operation was formerly supposed to guard against canine madness.
7. To make a screw thread on. *Obs.*
worm abscess. *Med.* An abscess produced by the irritation resulting from the lodgment of a worm in the body.
worm bark. The bark of the angelin (*Vouacapoua americana*), having powerful narcotic properties, and sometimes used in medicine as a vermifuge. Cf. SURINAM BARK.
worm cast. **a** One of the cylindrical masses of earth voided by earthworms. **b** The fossil trail of a worm.
worm'-eat' (-ēt'), *v. t.* To bore through or perforate; hence, to impair by or as by boring through or perforating. "Leave off these vanities which *worm-eat* your brain." *Jervas* (*tr. of Don Quixote*).
worm'-eat'en (-ēt'n), *a.* **1.** Eaten, or eaten into, by a worm or by worms; as, *worm-eaten* timber.
2. Worn-out; old; worthless. *Rare. Raleigh.*
— **worm'-eat'en-ness,** *n. Rare. Dr. John Smith.*
worm'-eat'ing, *a.* Feeding on worms.
worm-eating warbler, a warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorus*) of the eastern United States of chiefly terrestrial habits. It is olivaceous above and creamy below with black and buffy stripes on the crown.
wormed (wûrmd), *a.* Penetrated by worms; injured by worms; wormeaten; as, *wormed* timber.
worm'er (wûr'mẽr), *n.* A double screw on the end of a rammer for extracting a wad or cartridge from a muzzle-loading gun; also, a rammer with such a screw.
worm fence. A zigzag fence of rails crossing at their ends; — called also *snake fence,* or *Virginia rail fence.*
worm gear. *Mach.* **a** A worm wheel. **b** A gear of a worm and a worm wheel working together. — **worm gearing.**



Worm Gear. *a* Worm; *b* Worm Wheel.

worm'hole' (wûrm'hōl'), *n.* The burrow of a worm. — **worm'holed'** (-hōld'), *a.*
Wor'mi-an (wôr'mĭ-ăn), *a. Anat.* Discovered or described by Olaus Wormius, a Danish anatomist.
Wormian bones, small irregular plates of bone often interposed in the sutures between the large cranial bones.

wor'mil (wôr'mĭl), *n.* [Cf. 4th WARBLE.] **1.** A warble or other fly larva which burrows beneath the skin of animals.
2. *Far.* See 4th WARBLE, 1 **b**.
worm'seed' (wûrm'sēd'), *n.* **1.** Any of several plants whose seeds possess anthelmintic properties, as *Artemisia santonica, Chenopodium anthelminticum,* etc.
2. *Pharm.* **a** The fruit of *Chenopodium anthelminticum,* — called specif. *American wormseed.* **b** The drug santonica; — called specif. *Levant wormseed.*
worm wheel. *Mach.* A cogwheel with teeth to gear with the thread or threads of a worm.
worm'wood' (wûrm'wood'), *n.* [AS. *wermōd,* akin to OHG. *wermuota, wormuota,* G. *wermuth, wermut* of uncertain origin.] **1.** **a** An asteraceous plant (*Artemisia absinthium*), of a bitter, slightly aromatic taste, formerly used as a tonic and a vermifuge, to protect garments from moths, and in brewing, but now chiefly in making absinth (which see). It yields a dark green oil (oil of wormwood). **b** Any other species of *Artemisia.*
2. Anything very bitter or grievous; bitterness.
A root that beareth gall and *wormwood. Deut.* xxix. 18.
worm'y (wûr'mĭ), *a.;* WORM'I-ER (-mĭ-ẽr); WORM'I-EST. **1.** Containing, or abounding with, worms. *Shak.*
2. Like, or pertaining to, a worm; earthy; groveling.
worn'-out' (wôrn'out'; 87, 201), *a.* Exhausted by wear; consumed, rendered useless, or impaired, by or as if by use; as, a *worn-out* garment; a *worn-out* man; a *worn-out* age.
wor'ri-some (wûr'ĭ-sŭm), *a.* Inclined to worry or fret, also, causing worry. — **wor'ri-some-ly,** *adv. Obs. or R.*
wor'ry (ĭ), *v. t.;* WOR'RIED (-ĭd); WOR'RY-ING [ME. *worowen, wirien,* to strangle, AS. *wyrgan;* akin to D. *worgen, wurgen,* to strangle, OHG. *wurgen,* G. *würgen,* also MHG. *erwergen,* Lith. *veržti,* and perh. to E. *wring.*]
1. To choke; strangle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To harass with or as if with continual snapping or biting; also, to shake and tear or mangle with the teeth.
The kingbird will *worry* the hawk as a whiffet dog will *worry* a bear *J. Burroughs.*
3. To harass or beset with importunity, or with care and anxiety; to vex, torment; fret; trouble; plague. "A church *worried* with reformation." *South*
Worry him out till he gives his consent. *Swift.*
Syn. See HARASS.
to worry down, to swallow down with effort. — **to w the sword,** *Fencing,* to worry or disconcert an opponent by quick balking motions, as if about to thrust or feint.
wor'ry, *v. i.* **1.** To choke; strangle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To be engaged in worrying, or mangling, something by shaking and tearing it with the teeth.
3. To feel or express great care and anxiety; to manifest disquietude or pain; to fret; chafe; as, the child *worries.*
wor'ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act of worrying, or shaking and mangling with the teeth.
2. Undue solicitude; disturbance due to care and anxiety; vexation; anxiety; as, the petty *worries* of everyday life.
worse (wûrs), *a., compar. of* BAD. [ME. *werse, worse, wurse,* AS. *wiersa, wyrsa,* a comparative with no corresponding positive; akin to OS. *warsa,* OFries. *werra,* OHG *wirsiro,* Icel. *verri,* Sw. *värre,* Dan. *værre,* Goth. *wairsiza,* and perh. to OHG. *werran* to bring into confusion, E. *war,* and L. *verrere* to sweep, sweep along. As *bad* has no comparative and superlative, *worse* and *worst* are used in lieu of them.] Bad, ill, evil, or corrupt, in a greater degree, more bad or evil; less good; specif., in poorer health, more sick; — used both in a physical and moral sense.
Or *worse,* if men *worse* can devise. *Chaucer*
[She] was nothing bettered, but rather grew *worse. Mark* v. 26
Evil men and seducers shall wax *worse* and *worse. 2 Tim.* iii. 13.
☞ *Worse* is often used substantively for *that which is worse;* as, to make a change for the *worse;* sometimes rarely, specif., disadvantage; defeat. "Judas was put to the *worse* before Israel." *2 Kings* xiv. 12.
worse, *adv.* [AS. *wiers, wyrs;* akin to OS. & OHG. *wirs,* Icel. *verr,* Goth. *wairs;* a comparative adverb with no corresponding positive. See WORSE, *a.*] In a worse degree; in a manner more evil or bad.
Now will we deal *worse* with thee than with them *Gen.* xix. 9
wors'en (wûr's'n), *v. t.;* WORS'ENED (-n'd); WORS'EN-ING. **1.** To make worse; to cause to deteriorate; to impair.
Their condition is greatly *worsened Southey.*
2. To get the better of; to worst. *Rare.*
wors'en, *v. i.* To grow or become worse.
Health, which seemed rather to *worsen* than improve. *Carlyle.*
worse'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being worse; as, *Coinage,* the degree in which metal is below standard fineness.
wors'er (wûr'sẽr), *a.* Worse; — a redundant comparative formerly often used. "*Worser* thoughts." *Bunyan.*
wor'ship (wûr'shĭp), *n.* [ME. *worschipe, wurðscipe,* AS. *weorðscipe; weorð* worth + *-scipe* -ship. See WORTH, *n.* & *a.*; -SHIP.] **1.** Courtesy or reverence paid to merit or worth; hence, civil deference; honor; respect.
Then shalt thou have *worship* in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee *Luke* xiv. 10
2. Excellence of character; dignity; worth; worthiness; also, repute; reputation; fame; credit; renown. *Obs.*
"A man of *worship.*" *Chaucer.*
Elfin, born of noble state,
And muckle *worship* in his native land *Spenser.*
3. A title of honor, used in addresses to certain magistrates and others of rank or station.
My father desires your *worships'* company. *Shak.*
4. That which is praiseworthy; a valorous act or feat. *Obs.*
5. Act of paying divine honors to a deity; religious reverence and homage; adoration, or reverence, paid to God,

world ash. = YGGDRASILL.
world'-aught', *n.* [Cf. AS. *weoroldāht.*] Worldly property. *Obs.* [abounding in, worlds.]
world'ed, *a.* Provided with, or worldesriche, *n.* [Prop. two words; gen. of *world* + *riche* kingdom.] The kingdom of the world. *Obs.* [or standing. *Obs.*]
world'hood, *n.* Worldly means
world intuition. Translation of WELTANSCHAUUNG.
worldlihode, *n.* Worldliness. *Obs.* [See -NESS.]
world'li-ness (wûrld'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Worldly Wiseman, Mr. A character in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," who tries to dissuade Christian from his journey.
world'man, *n.* A layman; worldling. *Obs.*
world'-self', *n.* That which constitutes the individuality, ego, or subject, of the universe.
world'ship, *n.* Worldliness *Obs.*
worlds'make', *n.* [*world,* in gen. case, in the old sense of lifetime + *make* a companion.] Companion in life; husband. *Obs.*
world speech. Universal language.
world'thing', *n.* A worldly matter. *Obs.* [YGGDRASILL.]
world tree. *Norse Myth.* =
world view. Translation of WELTANSCHAUUNG.
world'ward, *adv.* See -WARD.
world'-wea'ry, *a.* Weary of the world. — **world'-wea'ried,** *a.* —
world'-wea'ri-ly, *adv.* [*Obs.*]
world'wise', *a.* Worldly-wise.
wor'mal (wôr'mal). Var. of WORMIL.
worm dye. Vermilion (the old dye). See VERMILION, 1. *Obs.*
worm'-eat' (wûrm'ēt'; *cf.* EAT, *v. t., pret.*), *a.* Worm-eaten. *Obs or Dial.*
worm fever. *Med.* A fever in young children ascribed to worms. [worms. *Obs.*]
worm'fowl', *n.* Birds that eat
worm grass. a Pinkroot. *U. S.* **b** A European white-flowered stonecrop (*Sedum album*); — from its repute as a medicine
worm gut. = GUT, *n.*, 3.
worm'hood', *n.* See -HOOD.
worm'ish, *a.* Wormlike. *Obs.*
worm'ling, *n.* [*worm* + 1st *-ling.*] A little worm. *Rare.*
worm moss. A red seaweed of the Mediterranean (*Spirorneuron helminthocheirton*) sometimes used as an anthelmintic.
wormode. + WORMWOOD.
worm oil. An anthelmintic consisting of oil from the seeds of *Chenopodium anthelminticum.*
worm powder. An anthelmintic powder.
worm punch. A punch to plug wormholes in casks, etc.
wormseed mustard. A slender mustardlike plant (*Erysimum cheiranthoides*) whose seed was formerly reputed anthelmintic
wormseed oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
worm'shell', *n.* Any species of *Vermetus* or an allied genus.
worm'ship, *n.* See -SHIP
worms'meat', *n.* Flesh as meat for worms. *Obs.* [SNAKE b.]
worm snake. = THUNDER.
worm tea. *Med.* An anthelmintic tea or tisane.
worm tincture. *Med.* A tincture prepared from dried earthworms, oil of tartar, spirit of wine, etc. *Obs.* [WORMIL.]
wor'mul (wôr'mŭl). Var. of
worm wire = FISH WIRE.
wormwood oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
worn (wôrn; 32), *p. p.* of WEAR.
wornde. Obs. pret. of WARN, to repel, etc.
wor'nil (wôr'nĭl). Var. of
worold. + WORLD.
worowen. + WORRY.
worpe. + WARP
wor'ral (wôr'ăl). **wor'rel** (wôr'ĕl), *n.* [Ar *waral* lizard.] An Egyptian fork-tongued lizard, about four feet long when full grown.
worree. + WARRIOR. [RIP.]
wor'ret. Dial Eng. of WORRY.
wor'ri-cow' (wûr'ĭ-kŏw'), *n.* Also **wor'rie-cow'.** [Prob. fr. *worry, v.* + *cow* a hobgoblin.] A bugaboo; a hobgoblin; specif., the Devil. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wor'ried, *pret. & p. p.* of WORRY
wor'ri-er (wûr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One that worries.
wor'ri-less, *a.* See -LESS.
wor'ri-ment, *n.* [See WORRY.] Trouble; worry *Collog.*
wor'rit (wûr'ĭt), *n. & v.* Worry; trouble; fidget. *Scot. & Dial.*
wor'ry-carl' (wûr'ĭ-kärl'), *n.* A snarling ill-natured person. *Scot.* [pg. p. pr.]
wor'ry ing-ly, *adv.* of *worrying.*
worschipe + WORSHIP
worse, *v. t.* [AS. *wyrsian.*] To become worse *Obs.*
worse, *v. t.* To make worse; also, to outdo; worst. *Obs*
wor'set (wûr'sĕt; wûr'sĭt) Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WORSTED.

a being viewed as God, or something held as sacred from a reputed connection with God. "God with idols in their *worship* joined." *Milton.*

The *worship* of God is an eminent part of religion, and prayer is a chief part of religious *worship*. *Tillotson*

6. Obsequious or submissive respect or devotion; extravagant admiration, adoration.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair, . .
That can entame my spirits to your *worship*. *Shak.*

7. An object of worship.

In attitude and aspect formed to be
At once the artist's *worship* and despair. *Longfellow*

Syn. — See REVERENCE.

wor'ship (wûr'shĭp), *v. t.*; WOR'SHIPED (-shĭpt) or WOR'SHIPPED; WOR'SHIP-ING or WOR'SHIP-PING. **1.** To treat with the reverence due to merit or worth; to respect; honor. *Obs. or R.*

This holy image that is man God *worshipeth*. *Foxe.*

2. To pay divine honors to, to reverence with supreme respect and veneration; to perform religious exercises in honor of; to adore; venerate.

But God is to be *worshiped*. *Shak.*
When all our fathers *worshiped* stocks and stones. *Milton.*

3. To honor with extravagant love and extreme submission, as a lover; to adore; idolize.

With bended knees I daily *worship* her. *Carew.*

Syn. — Adore, revere, reverence, bow to, honor.

wor'ship, *v. i.* To perform acts of homage or adoration; esp., to perform religious service.

Our fathers *worshiped* in this mountain *John* iv. 20.

wor'ship-er, wor'ship-per (-ẽr), *n.* One who worships or adores, esp. one who pays divine honors to any object.

wor'ship-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Overbearing; proud. *Obs. & R.*

2. Entitled to worship, reverence, or high respect; worthy of honor. "This is *worshipful* society." *Shak.*

[She is] so dear and *worshipful*. *Chaucer.*

3. Honorable; esteemed; — used in formal address; as, *worshipful* sirs; specif [*cap.* as a title], in *Freemasonry*, designating a certain official station; as, *worshipful* master.

— **wor'ship-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **wor'ship-ful-ness**, *n.*

worst (wûrst), *a.*, *superl.* of BAD. [ME. *werst, worste, wurste*, AS. *wyrst, wiest, wierrest*. See WORSE, *a.*] Bad, evil, or pernicious, in the highest degree. See WORSE.

If thou hadst not been born the *worst* of men,
Thou hadst been a knave and flatterer. *Shak.*

the worst way, very much; as much as can be. *Colloq.*

worst, *adv.* To the extreme degree of badness or inferiority, in a manner most bad, or the like.

worst, *n.* That which is most bad or evil, the most severe, pernicious, calamitous, or wicked state or degree.

The *worst* is not
So long as we can say, This is the *worst*. *Shak.*

if, *or* when, (the) worst comes to (the) worst, if, or when, the worst happens.

worst, *v. t.*; WORST'ED; WORST'ING. [See WORSE, *v. t. & a.*] To gain advantage over, in contest or competition; to get the better of; to defeat; overthrow; discomfit.

The . Philistines were *worsted* by the captivated ark. *South.*

worst, *v. i.* To grow worse; to deteriorate. *Rare.*

wor'sted (wo͝os'tĕd; wo͝or'stĕd; 277), *n.* [From *Worsted*, now spelt *Worstead*, a town in Norfolk, England; for *Worthstead*. See WORTH, *n.*; STEAD.] **1.** Well-twisted yarn spun of long-staple wool which has been combed to lay the fibers parallel, used for carpets, cloth, hosiery, etc.; also, cloth made from such yarn.

2. Fine and soft woolen yarn, untwisted or lightly twisted, used in knitting and embroidery.

wort (wûrt), *n.* [ME. *wort, wurt*, AS. *wyrt* herb, root; akin to OS. *wurt*, G. *wurz* (cf. Icel. *jurt, urt*, Dan. *urt*, Sw. *ört*), Goth. *waúrts* a root, L. *radix*, Gr. ῥίζα a root, ῥάδαμνος a branch, young shoot, ῥάδιξ a branch, Icel. *rot*, E. *root*, n. Cf. LICORICE, RADISH, ROOT, *n.*, WORT an infusion of malt.] **1.** *Bot.* A plant or herb of any kind; esp., a pot herb; — now chiefly in combination, as in *colewort*, *figwort*, St.-John's-*wort*, *woundwort*, etc.

2. *pl.* Cabbages. *Obs.*

wort (wûrt), *n.* [ME. *worte, wurte*, AS. *wyrt*; akin to OD. *wort*, G. *würze*, bier*würze*, Icel. *virtr*, Sw. *vört*. See WORT an herb.] An infusion of malt unfermented, or in fermentation; the sweet infusion of malt which ferments and forms beer; hence, any similar liquid in incipient fermentation. *Wort* is essentially a dilute solution of sugar, which by fermenting produces alcohol and carbon dioxide.

worth (wûrth), *v. i.* [ME. *worthen, wurpen*, to become, AS. *weorðan*; akin to OS. *werðan*, D. *worden*, G. *werden*, OHG. *werdan*, Icel. *verða*, Sw. *varda*, Goth. *waírþan*, L. *vertere* to turn, Skr. *vṛt*, v. i., to turn, to roll, to become. Cf. VERSION, -WARD, WEIRD.] To be; become; betide; — now used only in archaic phrases with *woe*; as, *woe worth* the day, the man, etc., in which the nouns *day, man*, etc., represent the old dative with a subjunctive.

I counsel . . to let the cat *worthe* *Piers Plowman.*
He *worth* upon [got upon] his steed gray. *Chaucer*

worth (wûrth), *a.* [ME. *worth, wurp, werth*, AS. *weorð, wurð* (cf. also *wyrðe, wierðe*); akin to OFries. *werth*, OS. *werð*, D. *waard*, OHG. *werd*, G. *wert, werth*, Icel. *verðr*, Sw. *värd*, Dan. *værd*, Goth. *waírþs*, and perh. to E. *wary*. Cf. STALWART, WARE an article of merchandise, WORSHIP.]

1. Of worth; worthy; also, desirable; fitting. *Obs.*

2. Deserving of; meriting; — chiefly in a good sense.

This is life indeed, life *worth* preserving *Addison.*

3. Equal in value to; of the value of; furnishing an equivalent for; proper to be exchanged for.

If your arguments produce no conviction, they are *worth* nothing to me. *Beattie.*

4. Having possessions equal to; having wealth or estate to the value of; as, he is *worth* a million dollars.

not worth a cent, a curse, a hair, a rap, etc., of little or no value or account. *Colloq.* — **not w. the candle**, not worth the cost, effort, or trouble. — **w. one's salt**, of some value; — chiefly with a negative. *Colloq.* — **w. the whistle**, worth the trouble of summoning, as if by a whistle. *Colloq.* — **w. while**, worth the time which it requires; hence, worth the pains and expense; as, it is not *worth while* to sue for small debts.

worth, *n.* [ME. *worth, wurp*, AS. *weorð, wurð* (cf also *wyrðu*), fr. the a. See WORTH, *a.*] **1.** That quality or sum of qualities of a thing rendering it valuable or useful; value; importance; hence, often, value as expressed in a standard, as money; equivalent in exchange; price.

What's *worth* in anything
But so much money as 't will bring? *Hudibras.*

2. Value in respect of moral or personal qualities; excellence; virtue, eminence; desert; merit; usefulness.

I know the gentleman
To be of *worth*, and worthy estimation. *Shak.*
To think how modest *worth* neglected lies. *Shenstone*

3. Wealth; property; riches.

They are but beggars that can count their *worth*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Desert, merit, excellence, rate. See PRICE.

in worth, *or* **in good worth**, in good part; without dissatisfaction or anger. *Archaic.*

worth'less (wûrth'lĕs), *a.* [Cf. AS. *weorðléas.*] Destitute of worth; having no value, virtue, excellence, dignity, or the like; undeserving; unworthy; valueless; useless; vile; mean; as, a *worthless* garment, ship, man.

'T is but a *worthless* world to win or lose. *Byron.*

— **worth'less-ly**, *adv.* — **worth'less-ness**, *n.*

wor'thy (wûr'thĭ), *a.*; WOR'THI-ER (-thĭ-ẽr); WOR'THI-EST [ME. *worthi, wurpi*, AS. *wyrðig*; cf. Icel. *verðugr*, D. *waardig*, G. *würdig*, OHG. *wirdīg*. See WORTH, *n.*] **1.** Having worth or excellence; possessing merit; valuable; deserving of honor, praise, or the like; estimable.

Full *worthy* was he in his lordes war. *Chaucer*
This *worthy* mind should *worthy* things embrace *Sir J. Davies.*

2. Of high station; of high social position. *Obs.*

Worthy women of the town. *Chaucer.*

3. Having adequate worth or value, or a character adapted to make capable, fit, qualified, competent, or the like; meriting; deserving; fit; suitable (to); measuring up (to); suiting; befitting, — usually with *of*; more rarely, with a following infinitive or with *that, for*, or an objective without a preposition. Usually in a good sense.

No, Warwick, thou art *worthy* of the sway. *Shak.*
Whose shoes I am not *worthy* to bear. *Matt* iii. 11.
And thou art *worthy* that thou shouldst not know
More happiness. *Milton*

4. Deserved; merited; also, well-founded. *Archaic.*

He has much *worthy* blame laid upon him. *Shak.*

worthiest of blood, *Eng. Law of Descent*, most worthy of those of the same blood to succeed or inherit; — applied to males, as opposed to females.

wor'thy, *n.*; *pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). **1.** A person of eminent worth or value, or of conspicuous desert; one distinguished for useful and estimable qualities; — sometimes applied facetiously or colloquially to persons merely locally conspicuous; as, military *worthies*; village *worthies*.

The blood of ancient *worthies* in his veins. *Cowper*

2. A thing of value or excellence. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Worthies, the Nine. See NINE WORTHIES.

would (wo͝od), *pret. & (obs.) p. p.* of WILL, *v.t. & auxil. & 1st v.i.* [ME. & AS. *wolde*. See WILL, *v. t. & auxiliary.*] For the use of *would* as an auxiliary in mood and tense phrases, see SHOULD. Special uses of *would* are: **a** In expressions of desire or wish; as, I *would* I were young again; — often with omission of the 1st personal pronoun and sometimes without *to* before the word denoting that which is adjured; as in, *would* God! where *God* was originally adjured; as in, *would* the subject. **b** In expressing what might be expected; as, that *would* make talk; or a customary or habitual action. Cf. 4th WILL. "The 'Squire *would* sometimes fall asleep in the most pathetic part of my sermon." *Goldsmith.*

would'-be', *a.* Desiring or professing to be; wishing to be reputed; as, a *would-be* poet. — *n.* One who wishes to be or to be reputed something one is not; a vain pretender.

Woulfe bottle *or* **jar** (wo͝olf). [After the inventor, Peter *Woulfe* (1727?–1803), English chemist.] *Chem.* A kind of bottle or jar with two or three necks, used in washing or absorbing gases. An apparatus consisting of one or more Woulfe bottles or jars is a **Woulfe's apparatus** (wo͝olfs).

wound (wo͞ond, wound), *n.* [ME. *wounde, wunde*, AS. *wund*; akin to OFries. *wunde*, OS. *wunda*, D. *wonde*, OHG. *wunta*, G. *wunde*, Icel. *und*, and to AS., OS., & G. *wund* sore, wounded, OHG. *wunt*, Goth. *wunds*, and perh. also to Goth. *winnan* to suffer, E. *win*. Cf ZOUNDS.] **1.** A hurt or injury caused by violence. *Obs. or R.*, exc. specif., commonly and in criminal law: **a** An injury to a person or animal by which the skin is divided, or its continuity broken; a lesion of the body, involving solution of continuity, as a stab, cut, or rent. **b** A cut or other breach due to external violence in any part of a plant.

2. An injury, hurt, damage, detriment, or the like, to feelings, faculty, reputation, etc.

3. Plague. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

☞ The pron. *wo͞ond*, which decidedly prevails in the best current usage, is contrary to the general analogy of other words containing accented *ou* which have descended from Middle English. In such words, whether from the French or not, the *ou*, pronounced in Middle English as Fr. *ou* or mod. Eng. *oo*, has, in modern English, regularly become *ou* as in *out*, as in *ground, hound, round, sound*.

wound, *v. t.*; WOUND'ED; WOUND'ING. [AS. *wundian*. See WOUND, *n.*] **1.** To hurt by violence. *Obs. or R.*, exc. specif., to produce a breach, or separation of parts, in, as by a cut, stab, blow, or the like; as, to *wound* an enemy with a sword; to *wound* a tree with an ax.

He was sore *wounded* of the archers. 1 *Sam* xxxi. 3.

2. To hurt the feelings of; to pain by disrespect, ingratitude, or the like; to cause injury to.

When ye sin so against the brethren, and *wound* their weak conscience, ye sin against Christ. 1 *Cor.* viii. 12.

wound, *v. i.* To inflict a wound or wounds; to give pain.

wound gall. An elongated swollen or tuberous gall on the branches of the grapevine, caused by a small reddish brown weevil (*Ampeloglypter sesostris*) whose larvæ inhabit the galls.



a Wound Gall of the Grapevine; *b* Side View of Adult Weevil (*Ampeloglypter sesostris*).

wound'less, *a.* **1.** Not wounding. *Obs.*

2. Free from wound; unwounded.

3. Invulnerable. "The *woundless* air." *Shak.*

wound'wort' (wo͞ond'wûrt'; wound'-), *n.* Any of certain plants whose soft downy leaves have been used in the dressing of wounds, as the kidney vetch, and various mints of the genus *Stachys*.

wou'-wou' (wou'wou'), *n.* [Sundanese *oa-oa* or *wou-wou*.] **a** The silver gibbon (*Hylobates leuciscus*), an ashy gray species of Java. **b** Incorrectly, the agile gibbon (*H. agilis*), a dark brown species of Sumatra. See GIBBON, *Illust.*

wove (wōv), *pret. & occasional p. p.* of WEAVE. — **wove paper**, paper bearing the impression of the weave of fine wire gauze. See PAPER, *n.*, 1.

wrack (răk), *n.* [ME. *wrak* a wreck, perh. fr. Scand.; cf. AS. *wræc* what is driven, Sw. *vrak* a wreck, refuse, trash. See WRECK.] **1.** Wreck; calamity; ruin. *Archaic or Scot.*

"A world devote to universal *wrack*." *Milton.*

2. A wreck. *Rare.* *Longfellow.*

3. Trash; refuse; also, goods; possessions. *Obs. Scot.*

4. Any marine vegetation cast up on the shore, as eel grass or grass wrack, various fucoid seaweeds, etc.; kelp.

5. Vegetable rubbish; weeds. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wraith (rāth), *n.* [Scot. *wraith, warth*; perh. orig., a guardian angel; cf. Icel. *vörðr* a warden, guardian, akin to E. *ward*.] **1.** An apparition of a living person in his exact likeness, thought to be seen usually just before his death; hence, an apparition; a specter.

She was uncertain if it were the gypsy or her *wraith*. *Scott.*
O, hollow *wraith* of dying fame. *Tennyson.*

2. *Erron.* A spirit thought to preside over waters. *Obs.*

wor'ship-a-ble (wûr'shĭp-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **wor'ship-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.*

wor'ship-ful-ty, *n.* Worshipfulness *Obs.* [Esteem. *Obs.*]

worshiphede, *n.* [See -HEAD.]

wor'ship-ing-ly, wor'ship-ping-ly, *adv.* of *worshiping*, p. pr.

wor'ship-less, *a.* See -LESS.

wor'ship-ly, *a.* Worshipful. *Obs.* — *adv.* Worshipfully. *Obs.*

wor'sle (wŏr'sl; wŏs'l). Scot. or dial. Eng. var. of WRESTLE.

worst. Form of WILL, *v. Obs.*

worsum, *n.* [AS *worsm, worms.*] Purulent matter; pus. *Obs.*

wort. † FORTO, until.

wort, wor'tle-ber'ry. Vars of WHORT, WHORTLEBERRY

worth, *v. t.* To deem worthy; to esteem *Obs*

worthely. † WORTHILY.

worth'ful, *a.* [AS. *weorðfull.*] Full of worth; worthy; deserving; precious. *Obs. or R.*

worthfulhed, *n.* Worthiness. *Obs.*

worthil. † WORTHY.

wor'thies (wûr'thĭz), *n., pl.* of WORTHY. [of WORTHY.]

wor'thi-est (-thĭ-ĕst), *a.*, *superl.*

worthilhede, *n.* [See -HEAD.] Honor; reputation. *Obs* [WORTHY.]

wor'thi-ly (wûr'thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **wor'thi-ness**, *n.* See -NESS.

worth'ing, *n.* Mire; filth; manure. *Obs.*

worth'ing, *n* [AS. *weorðung.*] Reverence; glory. *Obs.*

worthloker, worthlokest. Obs. compar. & superl. of WORTHLY.

worth'ly, *a.* Worthy *Obs.* — *adv.* Worthily. *Obs.*

worthmunt, *n* [AS. *weorðmynd.*] Honor; reverence; dignity. *Obs.*

worth'ness, *n.* [AS. *weorðness.*] Worthiness *Obs.*

worthship, *n.* See -SHIP.

worthsipe. † WORSHIP.

worth'ward (wûrth'wẽrd), *adv.* See -WARD

wor'thy, *adv.* Worthily *Obs.*

wor'thy, *v. t.* To render worthy; to exalt; honor. *Obs.*

wor'tle (wûr'tl), *n.* [Orig uncert.] *Mech.* = WHIRTLE.

wortscip † WORSHIP

wortwall Obs. or dial. Eng var. of WARTYWELL.

wort'worm', *n.* Caterpillar. *Obs.*

wory, *a.* [AS. *wārig.*] Dirty *Obs.*

wos. † OOZE, WAS, WHOSE

wos'bird' (*dial.* wŏz'bûd'), *n.* A bastard; also, a good-for-nothing. *Dial Eng.* [WASH.]

wosch, woshe. Obs. pret. of WASH.

wosdome. † WISDOM

wose † OOZE, WHOSE.

woshe. † WASH.

wosle † OOZY.

wosth. [See WOE; SITHE time.] A time of woe. *Obs.*

wosp. † WISP.

wosseyle † WASSAIL.

wost, 2*d pers. sing pres.* of WIT, to know. *Obs.*

wost. *n.* A boast; brag. *Obs Scot.*

wosted. † WORSTED, *n.*

wot (*dial* wŏt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HOT, OAT.

wot (wŏt), 1*st & 3d pers. sing pres.* of WIT, to know. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial Eng.*

Wo'tan (wō'tăn), *n.* = WODEN.

wote (*dial.* wōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WOT, know.

wot'est, wot'test, 2*d pers. sing. pres.* of WIT, to know *Obs.*

wot'eth, wot'teth, 3*d pers. sing. pres.* of WIT, to know. *Obs.*

woth. † WOT, know [peril.

woth, wothe † OATH, WATHE,

wothe, *n* [Cf. AS. *wāþ* a wandering.] Way; path. *Obs.*

wothely † WATHELY

wother. † OTHER [*Scot*

wot'link, *n.* A wench. *Obs.*

woto. † FORTO

wotte. † WOT.

wou. † VOW, WOE. [WOW, *v*

wou. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of

wou'bit, wou'but (wo͝o'bĭt, -bŭt) Var. of WOOBUT. *Scot*

wouch (wou; wo͝och). Scot. var. of WOUF.

wouche. † WOGH, harm.

woud. † WOOD

woude. † WOOD, *a.* [WOUGH

wouf, wouff. Scot. vars. of

wough. † WOE, WOGH

wough (wŏf), *n. & v. t.* Bark; — of a dog *Scot & Dial Eng.*

wough (*dial* wō, wō), *n.* [Cf. AS. *wāg, wāl*, wall.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* a wall. b A steep bank; a brae. *Obs Scot.* c *Mining* A rock beside a vein of lead

wouhleche, *n.* Also **wouhlechunge** [AS *wōgian* to woo] Wooing. *Obs.*

wouke. † WEEK.

woul. † WAWL, howl.

would (wōld; wŏd). Dial. Eng var. of WOLD.

would'er (wo͝od'ẽr), *n* One who would. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

would'ing, *n.* Emotion of desire; inclination; velleity. *Obs.* —

would'ing-ness, *n. Obs*

woulefes Obs. pl. of WOLF

Woulff. Incorrect spelling of WOULFE in *Woulfe bottle*, etc

wound (wound), *pret. & p. p.* of WIND, to twist, and WIND, to sound by blowing.

wound'a-ble, *a* See -ABLE.

wound cork (wo͞ond; wound). *Bot.* Cork formed over wounded surfaces.

wounder † WONDER.

wound'er, *n.* One that wounds.

wounderful † WONDERFUL

wound fever. *Med* A fever following a wound or injury.

wound'i-ly (*dial.* wo͞on'dĭ-lĭ; woun'-), *adv* Excessively. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wound'ing, *n* A wound. *Obs.*

wound'wort' (-wûrth'), *n.* A West Indian asteraceous plant (*Ludwia browne'i*)

wound'y (wo͞on'dĭ; woun'-), *a.* Producing wounds *Rare.*

wound'y (*dial.* wo͞on'dĭ; woun'dĭ), *a.* Excessive. — *adv.* Excessively; extremely. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

wount. † WONT.

wou-ra'li (wo͞o-rä'lĭ), **wou-ra'ri** (-rĭ), *n.* [Native name in Guiana, a var. of *curare.*] = CURARE

wourche † WORK.

wour'nil (wûr'nĭl), *n.* = WARBLE, 1 b.

wourse † WORSE.

wourte. † WORT. [WROTH.

wourth, wourthe. † WORTH,

wourthy. † WORTHY.

woushesauff. † VOUCHSAFE.

woust † VOUST.

woust (wo͞ost), *n. & v.* Boast *Scot.* — **woust'our**, *n.* A boaster *Obs Scot.* [WOT, know

wout. † VULT, countenance;

wouther. † WONDER.

wouwere † WOOER.

wouz Obs. pret. of WAX.

wo'ven (wō'vn), *p. p.* of WEAVE. — **woven paper**, wove paper

wow † VOW, WOE, WOO, WOOL.

wow (wō; wou), *n. & v.* Howl; wail; mew *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

wow (wou), *interj.* An exclamation of pleasure, surprise, or the like. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial Eng.*

wow'bat. † WOOBUT

wowchesaf † VOUCHSAFE.

wowe † WOE; WOGH; WOO; WOUGH, wall

woweir. † WOOER.

wowendeli † WOOINGLY.

wowening, *n.* [Cf. AS. *wāwa.*] Misery. *Obs*

wowere. † WOOER

wo-werie. † WOE-WEARY.

wowf (wōf), *a.* [Cf WAFF, *a*] Wild; crazed. *Scot.*

wowke † WEEK

wowl Dial Eng. var of WAWL.

wowt (wout) Scot form of [of WOU-WOU

wow'-wow' (wou'wou'). Var. of

wox † VOX, WAX, *v.*

wox Obs. pret of WAX

woxen, woxun. Obs. pret. & p. p. of WAX [of WHOA, *interj.*

woy (woi) Scot. & dial. Eng

woyd, woyde † VOID.

wp *Abbr.* Worship.

wp, wpe † UP.

W. P. *Abbr* Worthy Patriarch

wpful *Abbr.* Worshipful.

W. R. *Abbr* Water reserve (*Australia*); West Riding; William Rex (L., king).

wra † WRO, corner.

wrabbe, *v. t.* [Cf. WRAPLE.] To twist; writhe. *Obs.*

wrabill, *v. i* To crawl about; to wriggle *Obs. Scot.*

wrable † WARBLE.

wrache † WREAK, *n.*, WRETCH.

wrack (răk). Var. of RACK, thin flying clouds.

wrack (*Scot* rāk, wrāk), *v. t.* To wreck; ruin. *Obs. or Scot.*

wrack, *n.* [ME. *wrake*, AS. *wracu.*] Punishment; persecution; injury; mischief; suffering. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wrack, *v. t.* **1.** To avenge; to take vengeance on. *Obs.*

2. To torment; tease; vex. *Scot.*

wrack'free', *a.* Exempt from forfeiture of shipwrecked goods. *Obs*

wrack'ful, *a.* = WREAKFUL. *Obs.* — **wrack'ful-ly**, *adv Obs.*

wrack grass Eelgrass [*Obs.*

wrack'some, *a* Destructive.

wrad. † WROTH.

wræcche † WRETCH.

wræstle. † WRESTLE.

wraeth. Obs. pret. of WRITHE.

wræththe. † WRATH

wraged, *p. p* = WRAWED *Obs.*

wrager, n. A wrangler. *Obs.*

wragged. † RAGGED

wrag'gle (*dial.* răg'l), *v. t. & i.* To wrangle *Obs or Dial Eng*

wraik. † WRACK. [WRINGBOLT.

wrain'bolt' (rān'bōlt'). Var.of

wrain'staff, wrain'stave'. Vars. of WRINGSTAFF.

wraist, a. [Cf. AS. *wrīestan*, v., E. WREST.] Perverse; variable. *Obs.*

wraite. Obs. pret of WRITE.

wraith. † WRATH, WROTH.

wraith, n. Prob., provision; food. *Obs. Scot.*

wraithe (rāth), *n. Textile Manuf* An expansible reed or comb for beaming and warping.

wraith'ly. † WROTHLY

wrak † WRECK; WRACK, *n.*

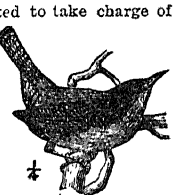
wrake'ful. † WRACKFUL.

wrall. † WRAWL. [ly *Obs.*

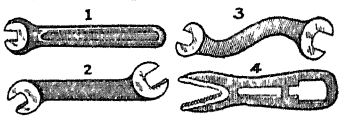
wrall, *v. t.* To quarrel peevishly.

wramp (rămp), *n. & v* [Cf. OLG. *ramp* cramp, OD. *rampe.*] Wrench; sprain *Scot.*

wran'gle (răn'g'l), *v. i.*; -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). [ME. *wranglen*, v. freq., akin to E. *wring*. See WRING.] **1.** To argue, to debate; to dispute, as publicly at a university, for or against a thesis or proposition.
2. To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; altercate. See BRANGLE, *v. i.*, *Citation.*
wran'gle, *v. t.* To engage or involve in a wrangle or dispute; to argue or debate. *Rare.* *Bp. Sanderson.*
wran'gle, *n.* An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel.
Syn. — Altercation, bickering, brawl, jar, jangle, contest, controversy. See DISPUTE.
wran'gler (-glẽr), *n.* **1.** One who wrangles; a disputant or debater; esp., an angry or bickering disputant. "Noisy and contentious *wranglers.*" *I. Watts.*
2. An opponent or antagonist. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. *Cambridge Univ., Eng.* An honors man placed in the first class in the mathematical tripos. The first on the list was called **senior wrangler**, the others being numbered in order of merit; as, 11th *wrangler.* The honor of *senior wrangler* was last conferred in 1909 Cf. OPTIME.
4. A horse wrangler. *Local, U. S.*
wrap (răp), *v. t.*; WRAPPED (răpt) or WRAPT; WRAP'PING. [ME. *wrappen*; orig. uncert.; cf. Fries. *wrappe* to stop up.] **1.** To wind or roll together; to fold.
The napkin not lying with the linen clothes, but *wrapped* together in a place by itself. *John* xx. 6, 7
Like one that *wraps* the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams. *Bryant.*
2. To cover by winding or folding; to envelop completely; to involve; infold; — often with *up.* "*Wrapt* in mist." *Milton.*
3 To envelop, as with paper, and secure, as with string, for protection during, or convenience or suitableness for, transportation or storage; to inclose in a package, parcel, or bundle; to do up; — usually with *up*; as, to *wrap* up an article of food, a garment, or one's belongings
4 To conceal by enveloping or infolding; to hide; hence, to involve, as an effect or consequence; to be followed by.
Wise poets that *wrap* truth in tales. *Carew.*
to be wrapped up in, to be covered with or enveloped in; to be bound up, or wholly engrossed, in; to be involved or included in; to be entirely dependent on, or devoted to.
Leontine's young wife, *in* whom all his happiness *was wrapped up*, died in a few days after the death of her daughter *Addison.*
Things reflected on in gross and transiently. . . are thought *to be wrapped up in* impenetrable obscurity *Locke*
wrap, *n.* An article of dress intended to be wrapped round the person, a wrapper (which see); — often used, esp. in the plural, for furs, shawls, etc.
wrap'page (răp'ăj), *n.* **1.** Act of wrapping.
2. That which wraps; envelope; covering.
wrap'per (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that wraps.
2. That in which anything is wrapped, or inclosed; envelope; covering; specif.: **a** The detachable paper cover put on a book to protect the binding. **b** The tobacco leaf used for the outside covering of a cigar or stick or plug of tobacco. Cf. BINDER, 2 **e**; FILLER, 1 **a**; and see CIGAR.
3. A loose outer garment; an article of dress intended to be wrapped or fitted loosely round the person, — used esp. of indoor garments of this sort, outdoor garments being usually called *wraps.*
4. An undershirt or undervest, esp of a woman. *Colloq.*
5. = VOLVA.
wrasse (răs), *n.* [Cf. W. *gwrachen.*] Any of numerous edible, marine, usually brilliantly colored, acanthopterygian fishes of the family Labridæ, esp. of the genus *Labrus*, of which several species occur on the Atlantic coast of Europe and in the Mediterranean. Among the European species are the **ballan wrasse** (*Labrus bergylta*), the **red wrasse** (*L. ossiphagus*), the **rainbow wrasse** (*L. vulgaris*), the **green wrasse** (*L. viridis*), and the **black wrasse** (*L. merula*). See also PEACOCK FISH, SEAWIFE.
wrath (răth; răth; *or, esp. in British usage,* rôth; 277), *n.* [ME. *wrathe, wrappe, wrethe, wrræðe*, AS. *wræððo*, fr. *wrāð* wroth; akin to Icel. *reiði* wrath, Sw. & Dan. *vrede.* See WROTH, *a.*] **1.** Violent anger; deep and determined indignation; vehement exasperation; rage; fury; ire.
Wrath is a fire, and jealousy a weed. *Spenser.*
Hide me from the heavy *wrath* of God! *Marlowe*
2. Extreme passion; ardor; impetuosity. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. The effects of anger or indignation; the just punishment of an offense or a crime. "A revenger to execute *wrath* upon him that doeth evil." *Rom.* xiii. 4.
Syn. — Indignation, fury, rage, ire, passion. See ANGER.
wrath'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of wrath; very angry; greatly incensed; ireful; passionate; as, a *wrathful* man.
2. Springing from, or expressing, or marked by, wrath; as, a *wrathful* countenance. "*Wrathful* passions." *Sprat.*
Syn. — Furious, raging, indignant, resentful.
— wrath'ful-ly, *adv.* **— wrath'ful-ness,** *n.*
wrath'y (-i), *a.* Very angry; ireful. *Colloq.*
wreak (rēk), *v. t.*; WREAKED (rēkt); WREAK'ING. [ME. *wreken*, AS. *wrecan*; akin to OFries. *wreka*, OS. *wrekan* to punish, D. *wreken* to avenge, G. *rächen*, OHG. *rehhan*, Icel. *reka* to drive, to take vengeance, Goth. *wrikan* to persecute, Lith. *vargas* distress, *vargti* to suffer distress, L. *urgere* to drive, urge, and perh. to Gr. ἔργειν to shut in, Skr. *vṛj* to turn away. Cf. URGE, WRECK, WRETCH.] **1.** To drive out; to banish; exile; also, to punish. *Obs.*
2. To revenge; to avenge (either an offense or a person offended or injured). *Archaic.* "To *wreak* wrong'd innocence." *Massinger.*
He should *wreake* him on his foes. *Chaucer.*
3. To execute in vengeance or passion; to inflict; to hurl or drive; as, to *wreak* vengeance on an enemy.
On me let Death *wreak* all his rage. *Milton.*
Now was the time to be avenged on his old enemy, to *wreak* a grudge of seventeen years. *Macaulay.*
wreath (rēth), *n.*; *pl.* WREATHS (rēthz). [ME. *wrethe*, AS. *wræð* a twisted band, var. of *wræd*, fr. *wrīðan* to twist. See WRITHE.] **1.** Something twisted or intertwined into an approximately circular shape; as, a *wreath* of smoke; a *wreath* of flowers. "A *wrethe* of gold." *Chaucer.*
[He] of his tortuous train
Curled many a wanton *wreath.* *Milton.*
2. Specif., a garland; a chaplet, esp. one for a victor.
3. *Her.* **a** A band or roll encircling the helmet and supporting the crest. It now generally represents a twist of two cords of silk, one tinctured like the principal metal, the other like the principal color in the arms. **b** A chaplet or garland.
4. *Stair Building.* That part of the string or handrail in a geometrical stair that twists around a curve (usually the quarter of a circle).
5. A drift, as of snow or sand. *Scot.*
To the left, endless links and sand *wreaths.* *Stevenson.*
6. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CORONA AUSTRALIS.
wreathe (rēth), *v. t.*; *pret.* WREATHED (rēthd), *p. p.* WREATHED, *Archaic* WREATH'EN (rēth'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WREATH'ING (rēth'ĭng). [See WREATH, *n.*] **1.** To twist; contort; as, his face was *wreathed* in smiles; to form or combine by twisting together; to entwine.
The garland *wreathed* for Eve. *Milton*
2. To surround with anything twisted or convolved, to encircle; to infold.
Each *wreathed* in the other's arms *Shak*
Dusk faces with white silken turbants *wreathed* *Milton.*
3. To twine or twist about; to surround; to encircle.
The flowers that *wreathe* the sparkling bowl. *Prior*
4. To cause to revolve or writhe; to twist about; turn. *Obs.*
And from so heavy sight his head did *wreath* *Spenser.*
5. To cover or overlay by drifting; — said of snow. *Scot.*
wreathe, *v. i.* **1.** To be interwoven or entwined; to twine together; to interlace; as, a bower of *wreathing* trees.
2. To turn or writhe. *Rare.*
Beauty is never so beautiful as when, if I tease it, it *wreathes* back on me with spirit. *C. Brontë*
3. To drift, as snow; to swirl; to eddy. *Scot.*
4. To curl upwards. *Dial. Eng.*
wreathed (rēthd), *p. p.* of WREATHE. Hence: *a.* Twisted or helical, like a single or many-threaded screw; as, a *wreathed* column (in *Arch.*), string (in *Stair Building*), etc.
wreath'en (rēth'n), *p. a.* [ME. *wrethen*, var. of *writhen*, p. p. See WRITHEN.] Twisted; made into a wreath. *Archaic.*
Wreathen work of pure gold. *Ex.* xxviii 22
wreath shell. Any marine species of *Turbo.* See TURBO.
wreath'y (rēth'ĭ; rĕth'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Wreathed; twisted, curled; spiral; also, full of wreaths.
2. Adorned with a wreath.
wreck (rĕk), *n.* [ME. *wrak* a wreck; perh. fr Scand.; cf. AS. *wræc* what is driven, *wræc* misery, suffering, exile; fr. *wrecan* to drive out, punish; akin to D. *wrak*, adj., damaged, brittle, n., a wreck, *wraken* to reject, throw off, Icel. *rek* a thing drifted ashore, Sw. *vrak* refuse, a wreck, Dan. *vrag.* See WREAK, *v. t.*; cf. WRACK a marine plant.]
1. That which has been wrecked or is in a state of ruin; the remains of anything ruined or fatally injured
The *wreck* of what I was, fatigued I come. *Cowper*
2. The ruins of a wrecked or stranded ship; a ship dashed against rocks or land, and broken, or otherwise rendered useless; as, they burned the *wreck.*
3. *Law* Goods, etc., which, after a shipwreck, are cast upon the land by the sea. At the English common law wreck was forfeited to the crown, but it has been provided by statute that if the owner claims his goods within a year and a day they shall be restored to him, subject to any lawful charges, as for salvage. By the Merchant Shipping Act (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60; 1894), which repealed and consolidated the previous acts, wreck is placed under the superintendence of the Board of Trade, and for the purposes of the act is made to include things jetsam, flotsam, and ligan, which at common law are not included. In the United States wreck, in general, belongs to the owner of the shore if not reclaimed by the owner of the goods.
4. The destruction or injury of a vessel by being cast on shore, or on rocks, or by being disabled or sunk by the force of winds or waves or by other accident; shipwreck.
5. Act of wrecking, or state of being wrecked; destruction, disorganization, or serious injury of anything, esp. by violence; ruin; as, the *wreck* of a train, of one's hopes.
The *wreck* of matter and the crush of worlds. *Addison*
Its intellectual life was thus able to go on amidst the *wreck* of its political life *J. R. Green*
wreck (rĕk), *v. t.*; WRECKED (rĕkt); WRECK'ING. **1.** To destroy, disable, or seriously damage, as a vessel, by driving it against the shore or on rocks, by causing it to become unseaworthy, to founder, or the like; to shipwreck; as, a ship *wrecked* by a storm or by a careless pilot.
2. To bring wreck or ruin upon by any kind of violence; to overthrow, shatter, or destroy; to cause to suffer ruin; as, to *wreck* a train; the cashier's errors *wrecked* the bank.
3. To involve in a wreck; to ruin, damage, or imperil by wreck; as, *wrecked* freight; *wrecked* men on an island.
wreck (rĕk), *v. i.* **1.** To suffer wreck or ruin.
2. To work upon a wreck, as for rescue or plunder.
wreck'age (-ăj), *n.* Act of wrecking; state of being wrecked; also, that which has been wrecked; remains of a wreck.
wreck'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who wrecks, or ruins; one who causes a wreck; as, a bank or a train *wrecker.*
2. One who searches for, or works upon, the wrecks of vessels, etc.; specif.: **a** One who visits a wreck for plunder. **b** One who is employed in saving property or lives from a wrecked vessel, or in saving the vessel itself.
3. A vessel employed by wreckers.
wreck'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* [Because it often comes in with *wreckage.*] Any fish of the genus *Polyprion*, esp. *P. americanus.* The two known species are robust brownish fishes and may reach a length of five or six feet.
wreck'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WRECK. Specif.: *n.* Act or occupation of saving wrecked vessels or their cargoes.
wrecking car, *Railroads,* a car fitted up with apparatus and implements for removing wrecks and wreckage on the line. — **w. frog,** *Railroads,* any of various rail attachments providing a passage for derailed rolling stock on to the tracks. — **w. pump,** a pump esp. adapted for pumping water from the hull of a wrecked vessel.
wreck master. A person appointed to take charge of wreck. See WRECK, *n.*, 3.
wren (rĕn), *n.* [ME. *wrenne*, AS. *wrenna, wrænna*, also *werne, wærna.*] **1.** Any of numerous small singing birds constituting the family Troglodytidæ. The common European wren (*Nannus troglodytes*) is very small, of a dark brown color barred and mottled with black, and has a short erect tail. It is a good singer. The commonest American wren, the **house wren** (*Troglodytes ædon*), nests about houses, walls, etc., throughout the United States, migrating south in winter. It is paler, and has a longer tail, than the winter wren. See CACTUS WREN, CAROLINA WREN, MARSH WREN, ROCK WREN, WINTER WREN.


House Wren (*Troglodytes ædon*).

2. Any of numerous species of small singing birds more or less like the true wrens in size and habits. Several are European warblers, as the reed wren, sedge wren, willow wren, golden-crested wren, and ruby-crowned kinglet.
wren babbler. Any of numerous small timaline birds of *Rhopocichla, Stachyris, Timalia*, and several allied genera, common in southern Asia and the East Indies.
wrench (rĕnch, 140), *n.* [ME *wrenche* deceit, AS. *wrenc* deceit, a twisting; akin to G. *rank* intrigue, crookedness, *renken* to bend, twist, and prob. to E. *wring*; cf. Gr. ῥέμβειν to turn round and round. See WRING.] **1.** Trick; deceit; fraud; guileful craft; stratagem. *Obs.*
His wily *wrenches* thou ne may'st not flee. *Chaucer.*
2. A violent twist, or a pull with or as with twisting.
The injurious effect upon biographic literature of all such *wrenches* to the truth, is diffused everywhere. *De Quincey.*
3. A sprain; an injury by twisting, as in a joint.
4. Means; contrivance. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
5 An instrument, often a simple bar or lever with jaws or an angular orifice either at the end or between the ends, for exerting a twisting strain, as in turning bolts, nuts, screw taps, etc.; a screw key. Cf. ALLIGATOR WRENCH, BOX WRENCH, CARRIAGE WRENCH, PIN WRENCH, MONKEY WRENCH, STILLSON WRENCH, etc.


Wrenches 1 Set Screw; 2 Engineers' Double-head; 3 S Wrench; 4 Alligator

6. *Mech.* The system made up of a force and a couple of forces in a plane perpendicular to that force. Any number of forces acting at any points upon a rigid body may be compounded so as to be equivalent to a wrench.
7. A sharp turn; specif., *Coursing*, a turn of a hare at an acute angle.
wrench, *v. i.*; WRENCHED (rĕnchť); WRENCH'ING. [ME. *wrenchen*, AS. *wrencan* to deceive, properly, to twist, fr. *wrenc* guile, deceit, a twisting. See WRENCH, *n.*] **1.** To turn or twist suddenly, sharply, or violently. *Rare.*
2. To practice deceit or wiles. *Obs.*
wrench, *v. t.* **1.** To entice. *Obs.* *Ancren Riwle.*
2. To pull with a twist; to wrest, twist, or force by violence, — often with *away, off*, or the like.
Wrench his sword from him. *Shak.*
3. **a** To strain; sprain.
You *wrenched* your foot against a stone. *Swift.*
b To distort; pervert; as, to *wrench* one's meaning.
wrenched (rĕnchť; 140), *pret. & p. p.* of WRENCH. Hence: *a. Pros.* Designating an accent that for the sake of metrical conformity is forced from a normally stressed syllable

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wran (răn) Scot. & dial. Eng var. of WREN [RANKLE.]
wrancke, wranckle † RANK, RANKLE.
wrand'ly, *adv.* [Cf. OD. & Fries. *wrant* a litigating, morose person, Dan. *vrante* to litigate.] Without respite *Obs. Scot.*
wrang (*dial.* răng; *Scot also* wrâng). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of WRONG
wrang. Obs pret. of WRING
wrangis, *n. pl.* [Cf AS. *wrang* the hold of a ship, Icel. *rong* a rib in a ship, *rangr* not straight Cf. WRONG.] The ribs or timbers of a ship *Obs. Scot.*
wran'gl Wrangle. *Ref. Sp.*
wran'gld. Wrangled *Ref. Sp.*
wran'gler-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
wran'gle-some (răng''l-sŭm), *a.* Contentious *Dial Eng.*
wrang'ous (*dial.* răng'ŭs; *Scot. also* wrâng'-) Var. of WRONGOUS.
wrang'wise'. † WRONGWISE
wran'nock (răn'ŭk), **wran'ny** (-ĭ), *n.* The common European wren. *Local, Eng.*
wrap (*Scot* râp, wrâp). Obs. or Scot. var. of RAP, to strike.
wrap (răp), *v. t.* [Due to confusion with *wrap* to fold together See RAPT hurried away.] To snatch away or up; to transport; — chiefly used in the p. p. *wrapt. Obs*
wraple. *v. t* [Cf dial *warple* to entangle, E WARP.] To entangle. *Obs Scot.*
wrap'pen. † WRAP
wrap'per, *v. t.* To provide with a wrapper. *Rare.*
wrap'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WRAP. Specif.: *vb. n.* That in which something is wrapped
wrap'ras'cal (răp'răs'kăl), *n* A kind of coarse cloak. [*Sp.*]
wrapt. Wrapped. *Poetic & Ref.*
wrase, *n* [Cf. AS. *wrāsen* a band, a tie] Chain; wreath. *Obs*
wraskle. *v. i* To wrestle *Obs*
wras'tle, wras'tle (răs''l), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *wrastlen.* See WRESTLE.] To wrestle *Obs. or Colloq & Dial.* [strain *Obs.*]
wrast, *n & v* = WREST, twist.
wrast, *a.* [Cf. AS. *wræst* noble, excellent.] Disposed *Obs.*
wraste. Obs. pret. of WREST.
wrat Obs. var. of WRITE.
wrat (răt; *Scot. also* wrât), *n.* A wart. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*
wratack, *n.* Dwarf. *Obs Scot.*
wratch (răch; *Scot.* wrâch). Scot & dial Eng of WRETCH
wrate. Obs. pret. of WRITE.
wrate, *pret.* Prob., died or "passed away." *Obs Scot*
wrath † WRAITH, WROTH
wrath, *adv.* Sorrowfully *Obs.*
wrath, *v. t & i.* [Cf. AS. *wrāðan, wrāðian*, to be angry, *gewrāðian* to make angry] To make or become angry; vex; to be angry with *Obs.* [*Obs*
wrath'er. *n.* One who angers
wratherhail. † WROTHERHAIL.
wrath'ly (răth'-lĭ; răth'-), *adv.* of WRATHY. *Colloq.*
wrath'less, *a.* See -LESS.
wrathli. † WROTHLY
wraugh, wrauth. † WRATH.
wraunt. † WARRANT.
wraw, *a.* Also **wrawed** [Cf. Sw dial. *vrå* willful.] Vexed; perverse. *Obs* [*Obs.*
wraw'ful, *a.* Ill-tempered.
wrawl (rôl), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative; cf. also Dan. *vraale* to bawl, to roar, Sw *vråla*, Dan. *vraal* a bawling, roaring, *vrade* to cry, weep, whine.] To cry; to waul *Obs.* — **wrawl'er,** *n Obs*
wraw'ness, *n.* See -NESS *Obs.*
wrax'le (*dial.* răk's'l), *v. i.*; WRAX'LED (-s'ld); WRAX'LING (răks'lĭng). [AS *wraxlan*] To wrestle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
wray (rā), *v t.* [AS. *wrēgan* to accuse See BEWRAY.] *Obs* a To accuse; denounce; betray b To expose; reveal. [*Obs.*
wray'er. *n.* Betrayer; spoiler
wray'ful, *a.* Accusatory. *Obs*
wrayngis. † WRANGIS
wreak. † RECK; REEK, smoke
wreak, *n.* [Cf WRECHE, *n.*, see WREAK, *v. t.*] *Obs* a Revenge; vengeance b Punishment; harm; misery
wreak, *v. i.* To fret. *Dial Eng*
wreak'en Obs, p p. of WREAK
wreak'er, *n.* Avenger *Obs*
wreak'ful, *a.* Revengeful; angry; destructive. *Obs.* — **wreak'ful-ly,** *adv. Obs*
wreak'less. † RECKLESS.
wreak'less, *a.* Unavenged *Obs.*
wreakt Wreaked. *Ref. Sp*
wrear † WREYER
wreast (*dial.* rēst). Obs or dial. Eng var. of WREST
wreat (rēt; wrēt) Scot. var. of WRITE, *n.*
wreath (rēth) Var. of WREATHE, *v. t. & i* [that wreathes.]
wreath'er (rēth'ẽr), *n* One **wreath'less** (rēth'lĕs), *a.* See -LESS. [of a wreath or wreaths.]
wreath work. Work made up
wrebbe. † WRABBE.
wrec. † WRACK, *n.*
wrecche. † WRETCH
wrecched † WRETCHED.
wrecchedom, wrechedom, *n.* Wretchedness *Obs.*
wrech Wretch *Ref. Sp*
wreche, *n* [AS. *wrec* misery, suffering, exile. See WREAK, *n.*] = WREAK. *Obs.* [*Obs*
wreche, *v. t* To rescue; defend
wreched. Wretched. *Obs or Ref. Sp.*
wrechede. † WRETCHEDE.
wrecheli † WRETCHLY.
wrechesse, *n.* [Cf WRETCHED] Wretchedness *Obs*
wrechidnes. † WRETCHEDNESS
wreck † WREAK. [wreck.
wreck buoy. A buoy over a
wreck chart A chart showing the location of wrecks
wrecke. † RECK
wreck'ful, *a* Causing wreck; involving ruin *Poetic*
wreck gun = LIFE-SAVING GUN.
wreck't. Wrecked *Rare, Poetic, or Ref Sp* [of WRIGHT.
wreeght (rēt) Dial. Eng. var.
wreck. † WREAK
wreie. † WRAY
wreier † WRAYER
wreih. *pret* of WRY, cover.
wreil, wrele, *v. t.* To wriggle; struggle; flounder *Obs. Scot.*
wreint Obs. p p of WRENCH.
wreist. † WREST.
wreith † WROTH.
wrek † WREAK, *n.*; WREAK.
wreke, wrekke † WREAK.
wreken † WREAK
wrekere † WREAKER.
wre'le. See WREIL [ful *Obs*
wrench'ful, *a.* Deceitful; art-
wrench hammer. A wrench having the end shaped for use as a hammer [to hold dies.
wrench handle. A screw stock

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to one that is normally unstressed; as in, "And whén he cáme to fár Scotlánd." Cf. HOVERING ACCENT.

wren warbler. Any of several small Asiatic and African timaline birds of the genus *Prinia*, some of which construct nests similar to those of tailor birds.

wres' (rĕst), *v. t.;* WREST'ED; WREST'ING. [ME. *wresten*, AS. *wrǽstan;* akin to Icel. *reista* to wrest (cf. also Dan. *riste*), and prob. to AS. *wrīðan* to twist. See WRITHE.] **1.** To turn; to twist; esp., to twist or extort by violence; to pull or force away by or as if by violent wringing or twisting; to wring; to wrench. "The secret *wrested* from me." *Milton.*

They instantly *wrested* the government out of the hands of Hastings. *Macaulay.*

2. To turn from truth; to twist from its natural or proper use or meaning by violence; to pervert; distort.

Wrest once the law to your authority *Shak*
Their arts of *wresting* . . the holy text *South.*

3. In *Obs.* uses: **a** To move the strings of (the harp) in playing. **b** To tune with a wrest, or key.

4. To sprain. *Scot. & Dial.*

wrest, *n.* **1.** Act of wrestling; a wrench; a violent twist.

2. *Obs.* **a** Distortion; perversion. **b** Stratagem; ruse; trick.

3. A key or wrench to tune a stringed instrument of music, as a harp or piano, by turning the pins.

4. A partition in a water wheel, by which the form of the buckets is determined.

wrest block. A wooden block in the pianoforte for holding the wrest pins.

wres'tle (rĕs'l), *v. i.;* WRES'TLED (-ld); WRES'TLING (-lĭng). [ME. *wrestlen*, var. of *wrastlen*, AS. *wræstlian;* cf. also AS. *wræstlian;* akin to OD. *wrastelen* to wrestle.] **1.** To twist about; to writhe; squirm; wriggle. *Obs.*

2. To contend by grappling with, and striving to trip or throw down, an opponent. See WRESTLING.

3. Hence, to struggle; to strive earnestly; to contend; to deal vigorously; to grapple.

Come, *wrestle* with thy affections. *Shak.*
Difficulties with which he had himself *wrestled.* *M. Arnold.*

wres'tle, *v. t.* **1.** To wrestle with; to seek to throw down in or as in wrestling.

2. To throw (cattle) for branding. *Slang, Western U. S.*

wres'tle, *n.* A struggle between two persons to see which will throw the other down; a wrestling bout; a struggle.

Whom in a *wrestle* the giant catching aloft, with a terrible hug broke three of his ribs *Milton*

wres'tler (rĕs'lẽr), *n.* [AS. *wræstlere.*] One who wrestles; one who is skillful in wrestling.

wres'tling (-lĭng), *n.* Act of one who wrestles; specif., the sport consisting of the hand-to-hand combat between two unarmed contestants who seek to throw each other. The various styles of wrestling differ in their definition of a fall and in the governing rules. In **Greco-Roman wrestling**, tripping and taking hold of the legs are forbidden, and a fall is gained (that is, the bout is won) by the contestant who pins both his opponent's shoulders to the ground. In **catch-as-catch-can wrestling**, all holds are permitted except such as may be barred by mutual consent, and a fall is defined as in Greco-Roman style For description of the holds or chips, etc., used in these styles, see FULL NELSON; HALF NELSON; HAMMER LOCK; SCISSORS, 2; HEAD SPIN; BRIDGE, 5 n. **Lancashire style wrestling** is essentially the same as *catch-as-catch-can.* In **Cumberland and Westmorland wrestling** the contestants stand chest to chest, grasping each other around the body. The one first losing his hold, or touching the ground with any part of his body except his feet, loses the bout. If both fall to the ground at the same time, it is a *dogfall*, and must be wrestled over. In the **Cornwall and Devon wrestling**, the wrestlers compete in strong loose linen jackets, catching hold of the jacket, or anywhere above the waist. Two shoulders and one hip, or two hips and one shoulder, must touch the ground to constitute a fall, and if a man is thrown otherwise than on his back the contestants get upon their feet and the bout recommences. See also JUJUTSU.

wretch (rĕch), *n.* [ME. *wreche*, AS. *wrecca, wrǽcca*, an exile, stranger, wretched or unhappy person, fr. *wrecan* to drive out, punish; akin to OS. *wrekkio* a stranger, OHG. *recko, wreckeo*, an exile, MHG. *recke* warrior, hero, G. *recke.* See WREAK, *v. t.*] **1.** A miserable person; one profoundly unhappy or in great misfortune, poverty, or other distress; — often used by way of pity or contempt.

"Poor *wretch* was never frighted so." *Drayton.*
Wretch even then, life's journey just begun? *Cowper.*

2. One sunk in vice or degradation; a base, despicable, or vile person; one who is wicked, cruel, or contemptible; as, a profligate *wretch.*

Thou damned *wretch* and execrable dog. *Marlowe.*

3. A miser or avaricious person. *Obs. Scot.*

wretch'ed, *a.* [ME. *wrecched;* cf. ME. *wrecche* wretched, AS. *wrecc.* See WRETCH, *n.*] **1.** Very miserable; deeply afflicted, dejected, or distressed, as from want, disease, grief, or anxiety; profoundly unhappy.

O cruel death! to those you are more kind
Than to the *wretched* mortals left behind. *Waller.*

2 Producing, or characterized by, misery; woeful; grievous; very afflicting; calamitous; as, a *wretched* accident; a foul and *wretched* street; a *wretched* life.

3. Hatefully contemptible; despicable; as, a *wretched* perjurer. "*Wretched* ungratefulness." *Sir P. Sidney.*

Nero reigned after this Claudius, of all men *wretchedest*, ready to all manner [of] vices *Capgrave.*

4. Very poor, mean, unsatisfactory, or worthless; miserable; as, a *wretched* poem; a *wretched* cabin.

wretch'ed-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being wretched. Specif.: **a** Utter misery. **b** Grievousness. **c** Evil; wickedness. *Obs. or R.* **d** Meanness; paltriness; poorness. **e** Penuriousness. *Obs. Scot.*

2. A wretched object; anything despicable. *Obs.*

Eat worms and such *wretchedness.* *Chaucer.*

Syn. — See MISERY.

wrig'gle (rĭg''l), *v. i.;* WRIG'GLED (-'ld); WRIG'GLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *wrig*, prob. fr. ME. *wrikken* to move to and fro; cf. LG. *wriggeln*, D. *wrikken*, Sw. *vricka*, Dan *vrikke.* Cf. LG. *wriggeln*, D. *wrikken*, Sw. *vricka*, Dan *vrikke.* Cf. WRY, *a.*] **1.** To move the body to and fro with short writhing motions, like a worm; to squirm; to writhe; to twist uneasily or quickly about.

Both he and his successors would often *wriggle* in their seats, as long as the cushion lasted. *Swift.*

2. To move along or advance with short quick contortions or by twisting and turning; hence, to proceed by crooked ways or by shifts.

wrig'gle, *v. t.* To move with short quick contortions; to move by twisting and turning.

Covetousness will *wriggle* itself out at a small hole. *Fuller*

wrig'gle, *n.* **1.** Act of wriggling; a short or quick writhing motion or contortion.

2. Something having a sinuous course or appearance caused or as if caused by wriggling; a sinuosity. *Rare.*

3. *Naut.* = EYEBROW, 3

4. The sand eel *Dial. Eng.*

wright (rīt), *n.* [ME. *wrighte, wrihte*, AS. *wyrhta*, fr. *wyrcean* to work. See WORK, *v.*] A workman; an artificer, esp. in wood; a carpenter; one engaged in a mechanical or manufacturing business; a manufacturer; mechanic; — now chiefly in compounds; as, millwright, shipwright, etc.

He was a well good *wright*, a carpenter. *Chaucer.*

Wright'i-a (rīt'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after William *Wright*, physician and botanist of Jamaica.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Old World apocynaceous shrubs and trees, having red, yellow, or white, cymose flowers with salver-shaped corollas. The seed is furnished with a tuft of hairs at one end.

wring (rĭng), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* WRUNG (rŭng), formerly sometimes WRINGED (rĭngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRING'ING. [ME. *wringen*, AS. *wringan;* akin to LG. & D. *wringen*, OHG. *ringan* to struggle, G. *ringen*, Sw. *vränga* to distort, Dan. *vringle* to twist, and perh. to E. *worry.* Cf. WRANGLE, WRENCH, WRONG.] **1.** To twist and compress; to turn and strain with violence; to twist or squeeze forcibly; to subject to torsion; to wrest; as, to *wring* clothes in washing; to *wring* one's hands in anguish. "Earnestly *wringing* Waverley's hand." *Scott.* "*Wring* him by the nose." *Shak.*

[His steed] so sweat that men might him *wring* *Chaucer.*
The priest shall bring it [a dove] unto the altar, and *wring* off his head. *Lev.* i. 15.

2. To bend or strain out of its position, as a mast.

3. To distort; pervert. *Obs. or R.*

How dare these men thus *wring* the Scriptures? *Whitgift.*

4. To affect painfully as by a twisting or contorting action; to pain; distress; torment; torture.

Wring by an uneasy and strait torture. *Clarendon.*
Did st thou taste but half the griefs
That *wring* my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly *Addison*

5. To subject to extortion; to afflict, or oppress, in order to enforce compliance.

To *wring* the widow from her 'customed right. *Shak*

6. To extract or obtain by twisting and compressing; to squeeze or press (out), as moisture from wet clothes; hence, to extort; to draw forth by violence, or against resistance or repugnance; — usually with *out* or *from.*

Your overkindness doth *wring* tears from me. *Shak*
He rose up early on the morrow, and thrust the fleece together, and *wringed* the dew out of the fleece *Judg.* vi. 38.

wring, *v. i.* **1.** To perform the action of wringing; to writhe; to twist, as with anguish; to squirm.

'T is all men's office to speak patience
To those that *wring* under the load of sorrow. *Shak*

2. To cause pain as by twisting or compression.

3. To force a way. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

wring'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n. Shipbuilding.* A bolt used by shipwrights, to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till fastened; — not to be confounded with *ringbolt.*

wring'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that wrings; hence: **a** An extortioner. **b** A disturber. *Obs.*

2. Specif., a machine or device for pressing water out of anything, as from clothes after they have been washed.

wring'staff' (-stăf'), *n.; pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz'). *Shipbuilding.* A strong piece of wood used in the ring of a wringbolt; — called also *wrainstaff* and *wrainstave.*

wrin'kle (rĭŋ'k'l), *n.* [ME. *wrinkil*, AS. *wrincle;* akin to OD. *wrinckel*, and prob. to Dan. *rynke*, Sw. *rynka*, Icel. *hrukka*, OHG. *runza*, G. *runzel*, L. *ruga.*] **1.** A corrugation; a small ridge, prominence, or furrow formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; a crease; a slight fold; as, *wrinkles* in the skin; a *wrinkle* in cloth. "The *wrinkles* in my brows." *Shak.*

2. [Perh. a different word, and a dim. of ME. *wrenk*, var. of *wrench* deceit. Cf. WRENCH, *n.*] **a** A clever notion or fancy; a whim; a little trick or device; as, a new *wrinkle. Colloq.* **b** A suggestion; bit of information; tip. *Dial. or Colloq., Eng.*

wrin'kle, *v. t.;* WRIN'KLED (-k'ld); WRIN'KLING (-klĭng). **1.** To contract into furrows and prominences; to make a wrinkle or wrinkles in; to corrugate; crease; as, to *wrinkle* the skin or the brow. "*Wrinkled* Care." *Milton.*

2. To make or form by wrinkling.

Well hides the violet in the wood:
The dead leaf *wrinkles* her a hood. *Lanier*

wrin'kle, *v. i.* To be or become marked with, or contracted into, wrinkles; to shrink into furrows and ridges.

to wrinkle at, to sneer at. *Obs.*

wrin'kled (rĭŋ'k'ld), *p. a.* Having, or marked with, wrinkles; rugous; rugose. "The *wrinkled* sand." *Bryant.*

wrin'kly (-klĭ), *a.* Having wrinkles; having a tendency to wrinkle; corrugated; puckered.

His old *wrinkly* face grew quite blown-out at last. *Carlyle.*

wrist (rĭst), *n.* [ME. *wriste, wrust*, AS. *wrist;* akin to OFries. *wrust*, LG *wrist*, G. *rist* wrist, instep, Icel. *rist* instep, Dan. & Sw. *vrist*, and perh. to E. *writhe*, but cf. MHG. *rīhe* instep, OHG. *rīho* calf of the leg.] **1.** The joint, or the region of the joint, between the hand and the arm; the carpus. See CARPUS, 1.

He took me by the *wrist*, and held me hard. *Shak.*

2. The ankle or instep. *Obs.*

3. *Mach.* A stud or pin which forms a journal, as in a trunk piston; — called also *wrist pin.*

4. *Quarrying.* A block of freestone, removed as the first step towards sawing out of the adjacent stone. *Local, Eng.*

wrist'band (rĭst'bănd), *n.* The band of a sleeve, as of a shirt, which covers the wrist.

wrist bone. **a** A carpal bone. **b** Sometimes, in man, the styloid process of the radius, which forms a prominence on the outer side of the wrist.

wrist clonus. [NL. *clonus*, fr. Gr. κλόνος. See CLONIC.] *Med.* A series of quickly alternating movements of flexion and extension of the wrist, produced in some nervous diseases by suddenly bending the hand back on the forearm.

wrist'-drop', *n., or* **wrist drop.** *Med.* Paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hand, causing inability to hold the hand out, palm down, in line with the forearm. It is chiefly due to plumbism. Called also *hand-drop.*

wrist'let (rĭst'lĕt), *n.* A band worn around the wrist; as: **a** A close-fitting knitted or woven band for protection from cold. **b** A bracelet. **c** A handcuff. *Slang.*

writ, *archaic pret. & p. p.* of WRITE.

writ large, lit., written at length or fully; hence, done, made, exhibited, etc., on a large scale; amplified; enlarged; magnified; — used by later writers after Milton.

New presbyter is but old priest *writ large.* *Milton.*

writ (rĭt), *n.* [AS. *writ, gewrit.* See WRITE.] **1.** That which is written; writing; a written document; scripture; — now rare except as applied, with *sacred* or *holy*, to the Bible; as, sacred *writ.* "Holy *Writ.*" *Milton.*

Then to his hands that *writ* he did betake,
Which he disclosing read, thus as the paper spake. *Spenser.*

2. *Law.* Orig., in English law, any of various instruments in epistolary form issued under seal in the king's name, being either an **original writ** (one issued under the great seal to institute an action) or a **judicial writ** (one issued by a court under its own seal for summoning juries, coercing litigants, enforcing judgments, etc.); hence, in general, an order or mandatory process in writing, under seal, issued, in the name of the sovereign or in the name of a court or judicial officer, from the proper authority, commanding the performance or nonperformance of some act by the person to whom it is directed. Under various penal codes in the United States a *writ* is defined as "any order or precept in writing issued in the name of the State or of a court or judicial officer." The *original writ* of English law contained a short statement of the facts complained of, and directed the sheriff to command the defendant to satisfy the plaintiff's claim or to appear and answer his complaint in court. The circumstances under which a writ would be issued became fixed, and this limited the nature of actions by which relief could be obtained, since no action could be begun in the king's court, and no action affecting freehold could be begun anywhere, except by an original writ. To remedy this the Statute of Westminster II. enacted that existing writs should issue for injuries or wrongs of a similar nature (L., *in consimili casu*) to those expressly provided for in existing writs. This gave rise to the system of fictious which became characteristic of common-law pleading, in both English and American practice. The only important writs developed after the reign of Henry III. were that of trespass and its offshoots, ejectment, case, assumpsit, and trover, all being framed under statutory authority. The use of original writs is now discontinued, but the statutory summons, sometimes called **writ of summons**, by which actions are now begun in practically all jurisdictions, is sometimes erroneously called an **original writ.** *Writs* are usually witnessed, or **tested**, in the name of the chief justice or principal judge of the court out of which they are issued; and those directed to a sheriff, or other ministerial officer, require him to *return* them on a day specified. Writs are variously named; as: the **writ of account, writ of aiel, writ of covenant, writ of detinue**, etc., from the action in which they were used (see ACCOUNT, *n.*, 7; AIEL, 2; COVENANT, *n.*, 5 **b**; DETINUE **b**, etc.); the **writ of dower, writ of entry, writ of possession**, etc., from the right to enforce which they are used; the **writ of execution, writ of inhibition**, etc., from the nature of the command contained in them; the **writ of speliation**, from the wrong it aims to redress, etc.

writ by progress. See PROGRESS, *n.*, 4. — **w. of consultation,** *Law*, a writ by which a cause, improperly removed by prohibition from one court to another, is returned to the court from which it came; — so called because the judges, on *consultation*, find the prohibition ill-founded. — **w. of cosinage.** See COSINAGE. — **w. of error,** *Law*, a writ, orig. in English law an original writ, which lies in a competent court after judgment in an action at law in a court of record, directing the latter to examine the record, or, more commonly, to remit the record to an appellate court in order that some alleged error in the proceedings or in the judgment of the court may be corrected, if it exists. Appeal has now generally superseded the proceeding by writ of error. — **w. of extent.** See EXTENT, 3. — **w. of inquiry,** a writ issued in certain actions at law, where the defendant has suffered judg-

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wrencht. Wrenched *Obs. or R.*
wreng. † WRING
wrength, *n.* [Cf. LENGTH; see WRONG, *a.*] Distortion. *Obs.*
wrenk, wrenke. † WRENCH.
wren tit. The ground wren.
wreon. † WRY, cover.
wreoth. † *wrieth*, 3d per. sing. pres. indic. of WRY, cover. Cf. WRY.
wreothe. † WRATH, *v.*
wreothe, *v. t.* [AS. *wreððan, wreðian.*] To support. *Obs.*
wrest † REST, *n.*, WORST, WRIST
wrest, *v. i.* To rush. *Obs.*
wrest, *v. i.* To wrestle. *Obs.*
wrest'er, *n.* One that wrests.
wres'tl. Wrestle. *Ref. Sp.*
wres'tld. Wrestled. *Ref. Sp.*
wrest pin. A tuning pin in a piano.
wrest plank. The wrest block
wret (rĕt). Dial. Eng. of WRAT.
wret. Obs. pret. of WRITE
wretch, *a.* Wretched. *Obs.*
wretch, *v. i.* To become miserly or covetous. *Obs Scot.*
wretch'ed-ful, *a.* Miserable *Obs*
wretchedhed, *n.* [See -HEAD.] Wretchedness. *Obs* [ED.
wretch'ed-ly, *adv.* of WRETCHED.
wretch'ful, *a.* [Cf. AS *wræc* misery, suffering, E. WRECHE.] Wretched. *Obs.*
wretchhede, *n.* [ME. *wrecche* wretched + *-hede* -head. See WRETCHED.] Wretchedness *Obs.*
wretch'less † RECKLESS.
wretch'ly, *adv.* Wretchedly; miserably. *Obs.*
wretch'ness, *n.* Misery *Obs*
wretch'ock (rĕch'ŭk), *n.* [Dim. of *wretch.*] Puny or ill-thriven creature. *Obs.*
wrete † WRIT.
wreth. † WRAITH, WRATH.
wrethe. † WRATH, *v.*, WREATH, WREATHE, WRITHE.
wrethen. † WREATHEN.
wretherhail. † WROTHERHAIL.
wrethin Obs. p. p. of WRITHE.
wreton. † WRITTEN.
wreuch, wrewch. † WRETCH, *a.*
wrey † WRY, *a.*
wreye. † WRAY.
wreyer. † WRAYER.
wrible, *n.* [Cf WARBLE, *v.*] Warbling; quaver. *Obs Scot.*
wrich. † WRITE, *a.*
wrick (rĭk), *v. t.* & *n.* [Cf. RICK a wrench, Sw *vricka* to twist, to sprain, Dan. *vrikke*, D. *wrikken* to shake.] To wrench; strain; twist. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wride (*dial.* rēd), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *wrīdan* to grow.] To sprout in many shoots; to spread; expand. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
wrie. † WRY.
wriel, *n.* [AS. *wrigels.*] A covering; garment; veil. *Obs.*
wrig (rĭg), *v. t.* & *i.* [See WRIGGLE.] To wriggle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
wrig (rĭg; wrĭg), *n.* The feeblest member of a brood or litter; also, the youngest child of a family, or a puny child. *Scot*
wrig'gle, *a.* Wriggling. *Obs.*
wrig'gler (rĭg'lẽr), *n.* One that wriggles; specif., a wiggler, or the larva or pupa of a mosquito.
wrig'gly (-lĭ), *a.* Wriggling or tending to wriggle. *Colloq.*
wright. † WRITE. [*Obs.*]
wright'ful, *adv.* Rightfully.
wright'ine (rīt'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* = CONESSINE.
wright'ry, *n.* A wright's work; carpentry. *Obs.*
wrig'l. Wriggle *Ref. Sp*
wrig'ld. Wriggled. *Ref. Sp.*
wrihte. † WRIGHT.
wrihte, *n.* [AS *wyrht, gewyrht.*] Work done; merit. *Obs*
wrim'pled, *a.* Folded; wrinkled. *Obs.*
wrinch. † WRENCH.
wrincle, *n.* The whelk. *Obs.*
wrine, *v. i.* To cry like a pig. *Obs.* [*Obs. or Dial. Eng.*]
wring, *n.* 1. A wringer; a press. 2. A wringing; writhing. *Obs.*
wring'cheese', *n.* A large stone to press cheese. *Obs.* [of WRING.]
wringed. An obs. pret. & p. p. of WRING. — **wringing machine,** a clothes or towel wringer.
wring'ing-wet', *a.* So wet that liquid may be wrung out.
wring'kl. † WRINKLE.
wrin'kl. Wrinkle. *Ref. Sp.*
wrin'kld. Wrinkled. *Ref. Sp.*
wrin'kle (rĭŋ'k'l), *n.* A wrinkle. *Local, U. S.*
wrin'kle-ful, *a.* Wrinkly. *Obs.*
wrisoun. † ORISON.
wrist (rĭst). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WREST. [*Obs. Scot.*]
wrist, *v. i.* To strain; wrestle.
wristear. † WRESTER.
wrist'er (rĭs'tẽr), *n.* A wristlet. *Local, U. S.*
wrist'fall', *n.* A ruffle or frill, as of lace, falling from a wristband or sleeve. Cf. FALL, *n.*, 23 a.
wrist guide = CHIROPLAST.
wrist joint. The articulation at the wrist. See CARPUS, 1.
wristle. † WRESTLE.
wrist pin. *Mach.* = WRIST, *n.*, 3
wrist plate. *Mach.* In a Corliss engine, the pivoted oscillating plate having two or more projecting wrists on which are pivoted the rods which operate the rocking valves.
wrist shot. *Golf.* A short stroke played chiefly from the wrists, usually with an iron.
wrist touch. *Music.* A touch or stroke in pianoforte playing which springs from the wrist.
writ (rĭt). Obs. 3d pers. sing. pres. of WRITE.
writ'a-bil'i-ty (rīt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

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ment to pass against him by default, in order to ascertain and assess the plaintiff's damages, where they cannot readily be ascertained by mere calculation. — **writ of privilege**, *Law*, a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit. — **w. of prohibition**, *Law*, a writ issued by a superior tribunal, directed to an inferior court, commanding the latter to cease from the prosecution of a suit depending before it. — **w. of protection.** *Law.* **a** A writ by which the king formerly exempted a person from arrest. It is now disused. *Eng.* **b** A judicial writ issued to a person required to attend court, as party, juror, etc., intended to secure him from arrest in coming, staying, and returning. — **w. of recaption**, *Law*, a writ, now nearly obsolete, to recover damages for him whose goods, being distrained for rent or service, are distrained again for the same cause. — **w. of reprisal.** See WITHERNAM. — **w. of right.** *Law.* **a** *Eng. Law.* Either of two original writs which lay to protect feudal tenants in the enjoyment of their freehold property by trial of the rights of the parties in the manorial court. One, the **great writ of right patent**, was directed to the sheriff, and lay in behalf of a person claiming to hold land by free tenure of a mesne lord; the other, the **little writ of right close**, was for tenants of the ancient demesne and was directed to the bailiff of the manor. Both were practically abolished by the Common Law Procedure Act of 1860. **b** In the United States, an analogous common-law writ for restoring to its owners freehold property unjustly withheld.

write (rīt), *v. t.; pret.* WROTE (rōt); *p. p.* WRIT'TEN (rĭt'n); *Archaic pret. & p. p.* WRIT (rĭt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRIT'ING (rīt'ĭng). [ME. *writen*, AS. *wrītan*; orig., to scratch, to score; akin to OS. *wrītan* to write, to tear, to wound, D. *rijten* to tear, to rend, G. *reissen*, OHG. *rīzan*, Icel. *rīta* to write, Goth. *writs* a stroke, dash, letter.] **1** To set down, as legible characters; to form for the conveyance of meaning; to inscribe on any material by a suitable instrument; as, to *write* letters or figures.

2. To set forth or publish in one's own words in writing; to compose or produce as an author.

I purpose to *write* the history of England. *Macaulay.*

3. To make known by writing; to record; to set down in writing as; to style or call; — often used reflexively; as, by this essay he *wrote* himself an ass.

4. To set down for reading; to express in legible or intelligible characters; to inscribe; as, to *write* a deed; hence, specif., to set down or communicate in an epistle.

To *write* some lines to one she loves *Shak.*

5. To cover the surface of with writing; to trace legible characters upon; as, to *write* the sheet full.

6. To impress durably; to imprint; engrave; as, truth *written* on the heart.

to write down. **a** To set down or record in writing. **b** To depreciate, disparage, or injure by writing.

He takes our wages — *writes* us *down*, but keeps
A place in d'Artois' stable *S. A. Brooke.*

— **to w. off**, *Bookkeeping*, to take off the books or to cancel, as by debiting the profit-and-loss account; as, we shall *write off* those claims. — **to w. out.** **a** To put in writing; esp., to put into a full or complete written form; to make a full record or statement of in writing. **b** To exhaust the literary ability or resources of by writing too much; — used reflexively; as, *to write* one's self *out*. — **to w. up.** **a** To write an account or description, esp. a full one, of; to complete or bring up to date the writing of, as an account book. **b** To write exaggeratedly in favor of; to praise undeservedly in the public press; to puff. *Colloq. or Cant.*

write, *v. i.* **1.** To form characters, letters, or figures, as representative of sounds or ideas; to express words and sentences by written signs. *Chaucer.*

2. To frame or combine ideas, and express them in written words; to compose, as an author.

The mob of gentlemen who *wrote* with ease *Pope.*

3. To compose, send, or communicate by, letters.

He *wrote* for all the Jews that went out of his realm up into Jewry concerning their freedom. 1 *Esdras* iv. 49.

4. To be regularly employed or occupied in writing, copying, or accounting; to act as clerk or amanuensis; as, he *writes* in one of the public offices.

writ'er (rīt'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *writere.*] **1.** One who writes, or has written; one who can write; a penman; one who practices writing as an occupation; a scrivener; a scribe.

My tongue is the pen of a ready *writer* *Ps.* xlv. 1.

2. One who is engaged in literary composition as a profession; an author; as, a *writer* of novels.

This pitch, as ancient *writers* do report, doth defile. *Shak.*

3. *Scot.* **a** Short for WRITER TO THE SIGNET. **b** A lawyer; solicitor; law agent; also, a lawyer's chief clerk.

4. A clerk of the East India Company, being the lowest in rank of the company's servants. After a certain length of service he became a factor. *Obs. or Hist.*

5. a Formerly, a rating, or an enlisted man holding it, in the United States navy to provide for performance of clerical work on board ship. The *ship's writer* kept the conduct book, watch, quarter, and station bills, etc. **b** A civil service classification, or one employed under it, at a navy yard or station to furnish an unskilled clerical force. **writer of the tallies**, *Eng. Law*, a former officer of the exchequer of England, who acted as clerk to the auditor of the receipt, and wrote the accounts upon the tallies from the tellers' bills. — **w. to the signet**, *Scots Law*, a judicial officer who prepares warrants, writs, etc.; originally, a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State.

writ'er's cramp, palsy, *or* **spasm** (rīt'ẽrz). *Med.* A painful spasmodic affection of the finger muscles, brought on by excessive use of them in writing. It occurs subsequently whenever an attempt at writing is made.

writhe (rīth), *v. t.; pret.* WRITHED (rīthd); *p. p.* WRITHED, *Obs. or Poetic* WRITH'EN (rĭth'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRITH'ING (rīth'ĭng). [ME. *writhen*, AS. *wrīðan* to twist; akin to OHG. *rīdan*, Icel. *rīða*, Sw. *vrida*, Dan. *vride*. Cf. WREATHE, WREST, WROTH.] **1.** To twist; specif.: **a** To turn; bend; fold; coil. **b** To bind; confine. *Obs* "*Wrythe* me in a warlok." *Patience.* **c** To thwart; overthrow. *Obs.* **d** Now, usually, to twist or turn so as to distort; to twist violently, as the body in pain; to contort.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And *writhed* him to and fro. *Milton.*
His battle-*writhen* arms, and mighty hands *Tennyson.*

2 To distort the meaning of; to pervert. *Obs. Hooker.*

3. To extort; wrest; as, to *writhe* money. *Obs. or R.*

writhe, *v. i.* To twist or contort the body; to twist about; to be distorted; as, to *writhe* with agony.

After every attempt, he felt that he had failed, and *writhed* with shame and vexation. *Macaulay*

writhe, *n.* Act of writhing; a contortion, as of the body.

writh'en (rĭth'n), *Archaic or Poetic p. p.* of WRITHE. Specif.: *a.* Having a twisted or distorted form; as, a *writhen* staff. "Trees with *writhen* roots." *Saintsbury.*

writ'ing (rīt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WRITE. Hence: *n.* [AS. *writing.*] **1.** Act or art of forming letters and characters on paper, wood, stone, etc., to record the ideas which characters and words express, or to communicate them by visible signs; use of characters to record in visible form words or sounds; more specif., as distinguished from printing, etc., the act, art, or method of tracing by hand with a pen, pencil, or the like, on paper or other material, letters or other symbols of sounds.

2. Handwriting; chirography.

3. State of being written; as, to put anything in *writing.*

4. a Any written, or often, in legal use, any printed, paper or document, as a deed, contract, pleading in court, etc. Cf. COPYRIGHT, *n.* **b** Any written composition; pamphlet; literary production; book; as, the *writings* of Addison. **c** An inscription.

And Pilate wrote a title. . . . And the *writing* was, Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews. *John* xix. 19.

5. Literary composition or production.

writing book. A book for practice in penmanship.

writing desk. A desk, often with a sloping top, for writing upon; also, a portable, usually wooden, case, containing writing materials, used for a like purpose.

writing frame. A frame with an adjustable guide for aiding the blind to write.

writing paper. Paper intended for writing upon with ink, usually finished with a smooth surface, and sized.

writing table. **a** A table fitted or used for writing upon. **b** A writing tablet. *Obs.*

writ'ten (rĭt'n), *p. p.* of WRITE. — **written law** *or* **laws**, law or laws created by express legislation or enactment, as distinguished from *unwritten*, or common, law, which includes all law or laws from any other legal source. See COMMON LAW **b**.

wrong (rŏng; 205), *a.* [ME. *wrong, wrang*, a. & n., AS. *wrang*, n., prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *rangr* awry, wrung, Dan. *vrang* wrong, Sw. *vrång*, D. *wrang* bitter, and AS. *wringan* to wring. See WRING.] **1.** Twisted; wry; crooked; as, a *wrong* nose. *Obs.* *Wycliffe* (*Lev.* xxi. 19).

2. Out of order; disordered; perverse; amiss; as, there is something *wrong* with the dog; what 's *wrong* with you?

3. Not according to the laws of good morals, not suitable to the highest and best end; not morally right; deviating from rectitude or duty; not just or equitable; not legal; as, a *wrong* practice; *wrong* ideas, desires.

4. Not according to truth, fact, or intent; not right; incorrect; false; erroneous; as, a *wrong* statement.

5. Not fit or suitable to an end or object; not according to rule; unsuitable; improper; incorrect; as, to hold a book *wrong* end up; to take the *wrong* way.

I have deceived you both; I have directed you to *wrong* places. *Shak.*

6. Designed to be worn or placed inward; as, the *wrong* side of a garment or of a piece of cloth.

Syn. — Injurious, unjust, faulty, incorrect, erroneous, unfit, unsuitable.

in the wrong box, in the wrong place or position; out of one's place or element; awkwardly situated.

wrong, *adv.* In a wrong manner; not rightly; amiss; morally ill; erroneously; wrongly.

Ten censure *wrong* for one that writes amiss *Pope.*

wrong, *n.* [AS. *wrang.* See WRONG, *a.*] That which is wrong, or not right; specif.: **a** Nonconformity or disobedience to lawful authority, divine or human; deviation from duty; — the opposite of moral *right.* **b** Deviation or departure from truth or fact; state of falsity; error; as, to be in the *wrong.* **c** Whatever deviates from moral rectitude; evil; usually, an act that involves evil consequences, as one which inflicts injury on a person; any injury done to, or received from, another; a trespass.

Friend, I do thee no *wrong.* *Matt* xx. 13.

d *Law.* A violation of the legal rights of another; an invasion of right to the damage of the party who suffers it; esp., a tort. Legally, **private wrongs** are civil injuries, immediately affecting individuals; **public wrongs** are crimes and misdemeanors which affect the community.

Syn. — See INJUSTICE.

wrong (rŏng; 205), *v. t.;* WRONGED (rŏngd); WRONG'ING. **1.** To do wrong to; to treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from; to do undeserved harm to; to injure; harm; sometimes, specif., to impute evil to unjustly; to disgrace; dishonor.

He that sinneth . . *wrongeth* his own soul. *Prov.* viii 36.

2. To take a wrong view of; to regard or consider wrongly; to represent erroneously.

3. To blanket (a vessel). *Obs.*

wrong'do'er (-dōō'ẽr; rŏng'dōō'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who does wrong, or behaves wickedly; a breaker of the moral law. **2.** *Law.* One who commits a tort, or trespass; one guilty of malfeasance; a trespasser; a tort-feasor.

wrong'do'ing, *n.* Evil or wicked behavior or action.

wrong'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of wrong; injurious; unjust; unfair; as, a *wrongful* taking of property; *wrongful* dealing. — **wrong'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **wrong'ful-ness,** *n.*

wrong'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Wrong in opinion or principle; having, or due to, a perverse understanding; perverse; stubbornly opinionated; obstinate. — **wrong'-head'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **wrong'-head'ed-ness,** *n.*

wrong'ous (rŏng'ŭs), *a.* [Cf. ME. *wrongwis.* See WRONG; cf. RIGHTEOUS.] **1.** Constituting, or of the nature of, a wrong; wrongful. *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

2. *Scots Law.* Not right; illegal; as, *wrongous* arrest. — **wrong'ous-ly,** *adv.* — **wrong'ous-ness,** *n.*

Wron'ski-an (vrŏn'skĭ-ăn), *n. Math.* A determinant whose first row consists of n functions, $y_1, y_2 \ldots y_n$ of x, the following rows consisting of the successive derivatives of these same functions as to x; — so called by Muir from the Polish mathematician Hœne Wronski (1778–1853).

wroth (rōth *or, esp. in British usage,* rŏth), *a.* [ME. *wroth, wrap*, AS. *wrāð* wroth, crooked, bad; akin to *wrīðan* to writhe, and to OS. *wrēð* angry, D. *wreed* cruel, OHG *reid* twisted, Icel. *reiðr* angry, Dan. & Sw. *vred.* See WRITHE; cf. WRATH.] **1.** Full of wrath; angry; incensed; much exasperated; wrathful; — rarely used attributively "*Wroth* to see his kingdom fail." *Milton.*

Cain was very *wroth*, and his countenance fell *Gen.* iv. 5.

2. Bad; evil; fell; fierce. *Obs.* *Ancren Riwle.*

wrought (rôt), *strong pret. & p. p.* of WORK; — now less common than *worked.* Hence: *a.* Worked; elaborated, not rough or crude; — said chiefly of masonry, carpentry, etc.

Syn. — See WORKED.

wrought iron, *Metal.*, the purest form of iron commonly known in the arts, containing only about half of one per cent of carbon. It is made either directly from the ore, as in the Catalan forge or bloomery, or by purifying (*puddling*) cast iron in a reverberatory furnace or refinery. It is tough, malleable, and ductile. When formed into bars, it is called *bar iron.* See IRON, *n.*, 1. — **w.-iron casting.** = MITIS CASTING. — **w.-iron scrap.** See IRON SCRAP. — **wrought steel,** weld steel.

wry (rī), *a.;* WRI'ER (rī'ẽr); WRI'EST. [ME. *wrie*, akin to *wrien* to twist, to bend, AS. *wrigian* to turn, go, move; perh. akin to E. *wriggle.*] **1.** Turned to one side; twisted; contorted; awry; crooked; as, a *wry* neck, mouth.

2. Hence, deviating; specif.: **a** Aberrant; misdirected; out of place; as, a *wry* step. **b** Wrong; wicked; disagreeable; as, *wry* words. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **c** Distorted, as in meaning; perverted.

He . . puts a *wry* sense upon Protestant writers. *Atterbury.*

wry face, a distortion of the countenance indicating impatience, disgust, or discomfort; a grimace.

wry, *v. t.;* WRIED (rīd); WRY'ING. [ME. *wrien.* See WRY, *a.*] *Archaic.* To twist; specif.: **a** To turn or twist aside. **b** To wring; distort; writhe; wrest.

Guests by hundreds, not one caring
If the dear host's neck were *wried.* *R. Browning.*

c To pervert; alter; change.

wry, *v. i. Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** To twist; writhe; bend. **2.** To deviate from the right way; to go away or astray; to turn aside; to swerve.

This Phebus gan awayward for to *wryen.* *Chaucer.*

wry'bill' (rī'bĭl'), *n.* A peculiar shore bird (*Anarhynchus frontalis*) of New Zealand, allied to the plovers. It is unique in having its bill sharply deflected to the right.

wry'-billed' (-bĭld'), *a.* Having the bill bent to one side. **wry-billed plover,** the wrybill.

wry'mouth' (-mouth'), *n.* Any of several large elongated marine blennies of the genus *Cryptacanthodes*, esp. *C. maculatus* of the American Atlantic coast.

A whitish variety is called *ghostfish.*



Wryneck (*Iynx torquilla*).

wry'-mouthed' (-mouthd'; -moutht'), *a.* Having a distorted or crooked mouth.

wry'neck' (rī'nĕk'), *n.* **1.** A bird of the genus *Iynx*, allied to the woodpeckers, but having soft tail feathers and a peculiar manner of writhing its head and neck; esp., the common species *I. torquilla* of Europe and Asia. It is of intimately variegated black, brown, and buff coloration. Several other species inhabit central and southern Africa.

2. *Med.* Torticollis.

wry'-necked' (rī'nĕkt'), *a.* Having

Ability or capacity to write. *Nonce Word.*

writ'a-ble, write'a-ble (rĭt'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

writ'a-tive (rĭt'ă-tĭv), *a* Given to writing *Nonce Word*

write † WRIGHT

write, *n.* Writing; handwriting, esp. in *hand write, hand of write*, or *write of hand. Obs. or Scot.*

writ'ee' (rĭt'ē'), *n.* A person to whom or for whom something is written. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

writ'ing, *n.* Perh., trilling.

writ'er-ess, *n.* See -ESS. *Rare.*

writ'er-ling, *n.* [*writer* + 1st *-ling.*] A petty writer *Rare.*

writ'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

write'-up', *n. Journalistic Cant, U. S.* **a** Act of writing up. **b** A description or narrative, usually long and laudatory, as of a town, business, person, or event. See under WRITE, *v. t.*

writh. † WRATH.

writh (*dial.* rīth). Obs. or dial. Eng. of WREATH. [*cal, Eng.*]

writhe'neck', *n.* Wryneck. *Local.*

writh'er (rĭth'ẽr), *n.* **a** One that writhes. **b** Specif., one who perverts *Obs*

writh'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WRITHE. — **writh'ing-ly,** *adv.*

wri'thle (rī'thl), *v. t.* [Freq. of *writhe.*] To wrinkle *Obs.*

writing case A portable case with writing materials

writing lark The European yellow-hammer; — from irregular lines on its eggs *Local, Eng*

writing master. **a** One who teaches the art of penmanship. **b** The writing lark. *Local, Eng.*

writing obligatory. *Law.* A bond. *Obsoles*

writing reed = WOOD REED **b.**

writing set. A set of useful articles, often ornamental, for a writing desk or table

writing telegraph. See TELEGRAPH, 1, and TELAUTOGRAPH.

writ'in. Written *Ref. Sp.*

writ'rune', *n.* [See WRIT; RUNE.] A document. *Obs.*

wrixle, *v. t.* [AS. *wrixlan* to change.] *Obs.* **a** To change; exchange. **b** To envelop; wrap. **c** To perplex; overpower.

wriz'zled (rĭz'z'ld), *p. a.* Wrinkled; shriveled. *Dial Eng*

wro, *n.* [Cf. Icel *rā* corner, Dan. *vraa*, Sw. *vrå.*] Corner; angle; passage; nook *Obs.*

wrobbe † ROBE, *v.*

wrob'ber † ROBBER.

wrocht † WROUGHT.

wroggen. † FROG.

wrogh. † WRAW, *a.*

wroght † WROUGHT.

wroik, *n.* [Cf WREAK, *n.*] Revenge. *Obs. Scot.*

wroith. † WROTH.

wroken. Obs. p. p of WREAK.

wrong. Obs. pret. of WRING.

wrong'er (rŏng'ẽr; 205), *n* One who wrongs or does wrong.

wrong'head', *a.* Wrongheaded. *R.* — *n.* A wrongheaded person.

Wronghead, Sir Francis. A blundering country squire and member of Parliament in "The Provoked Husband" by Vanbrugh and Cibber.

wrong'-heart'ed (87), *a.* Wrong or perverse in feeling; unjust. — **wrong'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

wrong'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

wrong'less, *a.* Void of wrong. *Obs* — **wrong'less-ly,** *adv Obs*

wrong'ly, *adv.* of WRONG.

wrong'-mind'ed (87), *a.* Wrong in opinion, judgment, or feeling — **wrong'-mind'ed-ly,** *adv* — **wrong'-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

wrong'ness, *n* See -NESS.

wrong'-timed', *a.* Ill-timed

wrong'wend, *n.* [See WRONG, *adv. & a.*; WEND, *v.*] Turned wrong; averted *Obs.*

wrong'wis'dom. *n* = WRONGWISENESS, wrongfulness *Obs*

wrong'wise', *a* = WRONGOUS — **wrong'wise'ly,** *adv.* — **wrong'wise'ness,** *n. All Obs.*

wroot † WROTE, root.

wroot. Obs. pret of WRITE

wrooth Obs. pret. of WRITHE.

wrooth'ly † WROTHLY.

wrop'per (rŏp'ẽr; -ẽ) Dial Eng. var. of WRAPPER.

wros'tle, wros'tle (rŏs'l). Dial. Eng. of WRASSLE, WRASTLE

wrot, *n.* [AS. *wrōt.*] Snout *Obs.*

wrote. † ROT.

wrote Pret. & erroneous (*Obs or Illit.*) p. p. of WRITE.

wrote, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *wroten*, AS. *wrītan* See 1st ROOT.] To root or root up with the snout *Obs*

wroth. Obs pret of WRITHE

wroth, *adv* Wrothly. *Obs*

wroth, *v i* To become angry *Obs*

wrothe, *a.* Afraid. *Obs.*

wrothe. † WRATH.

wrotheloker, *compar* of WROTHLY *Obs*

wrotherhail, wrotherhele, *n.* [Prop two words; comp. fr. AS *wrāð* wroth, fierce, evil + AS. *hælu, hæl*, health.] Ill fate; misfortune; calamity *Obs.*

wroth'ly, *adv* Wrathfully.

wroth'some, *a.* Ill-tempered *Obs*

wroth'y (rōth'ĭ), *a.* = WRATHY *Obs. or Dial.* — **wroth'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **wroth'i-ness,** *n. Obs. or Dial.*

wrought † WROTH.

wrought Obs. p. p of RECK.

wrought Obs. pret of REACH

wrout. Dial Eng. var. of ROUT, to root.

wroute † WROTE

wrowe † WRAW, *a.*

wrowt (rout; rōt) Dial. Eng. var of WROUGHT

wrowth † WROUGHT.

wruhte. † WRIGHT.

wrum'ple † RUMPLE.

wrung (rŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of WRING.

wruxle † WRIXLE

wry (rī), *v. t* [AS. *wrēon*] To cover; veil; conceal *Obs.*

wry, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *wrēgan.*] To accuse *Obs.*

wry'er, *n.* Wriggler. *Obs.*

wryghe. † WRAY.

wryght † WRITE

wry'ly, *adv* of WRY See -LY.

wry'neck', *a.* Wry-necked. *Obs.*

wry'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

wry'-nosed', *a.* Having a twisted or crooked nose. *Rare*

wryth'en. Obs. p. p. of WRITHE.

ws. † US.

W. S *Abbr.* Writer to the Signet.

W surface. = WEINGARTEN SURFACE. [west.

W. S W. *Abbr* West south-

a distorted or crooked neck; having the deformity called *wryneck*.

wul'fen-ite (wo͝ol'fĕn-īt), *n.* [After F. X. von *Wulfen* (1728–1805), Austrian mineralogist.] *Min.* Native lead molybdate, $PbMoO_4$, a tetragonal mineral bright orange-yellow to red, gray, green or brown, usually in tabular crystals and also in granular masses; — called also *yellow lead ore*. H., 2.75–3. Sp. gr., 6.7–7.0.

wurtz'i-lite (wûrts'ĭ-līt), *n.* [After Dr. Henry *Wurtz*, American mineralogist.] *Min.* A kind of asphalt near uintahite in composition.

Wy'an-dot, Wy'an-dotte (wī'ăn-dŏt), *n.* One of a tribe, or, collectively, a tribe, of Iroquoian Indians. See HURON.

wy'an-dotte, *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] Var. of WYANDOT.
2. One of an American breed of medium-sized domestic fowls derived in part from the dark brahma and the spangled Hamburg. The original variety, or **silver wyandotte**, is white laced with black, but they are now bred in various colors, as the **golden** (golden buff laced with black), the pure **white**, the pure **buff**, and the **partridge wyandotte**.

wych'-elm' (wĭch'ĕlm'), *n.* [ME. *wiche* a kind of elm, AS. *wice* a kind of tree. Cf. WICKER.] An elm of northern Europe (*Ulmus montana*), the common species of Scotland, Ireland, and northern England, where it is also called *Scotch elm*. It is frequently planted as an ornamental or shade tree.

☞ By confusion this word is often written *witch-elm*.

Wyc'lif-fite } (wĭk'lĭf-it), *a.* Of or pert. to John Wyc-
Wyc'lif-ite } liffe (d. 1384), English religious reformer, or his doctrines. He taught that all authority, secular and ecclesiastical, is derived from God and is forfeited by one who is in mortal sin, denied transubstantiation, and condemned monasticism. The first translation of the whole Bible into English was instituted and in part made by him. — *n.* A follower of Wycliffe; a Lollard.

wye (wī), *n.*; *pl.* WYES (wīz). [See Y.] The letter Y, or something shaped like it; specif. = Y, *n.*, 2 **a**.

Wyke'ham-ist (wĭk'ăm-ĭst), *n.* A student of Winchester College, Winchester, Eng., — after the founder, William of Wykeham (1324–1404), Bishop of Winchester and Lord High Chancellor. — **Wyke-ham'i-cal** (wĭk-ăm'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

wyn, wynn (wĭn; wĭn), *n.* Also **wen** (wĕn). [AS. *wĕn*.] One of the runes (*p*) adopted into the Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, alphabet. It had the value of modern Eng. *w*, and was replaced from about A. D. 1280 at first by *uu*, later by *w*.

wynn (wĭn), *n.* A kind of timber truck, or carriage.

wy-o'ming-ite (wī-ō'mĭng-īt; wĭ'ō-), *n.* [From the Leucite Hills, *Wyoming*.] *Petrog.* A peculiar lava consisting mainly of phlogopite and leucite.

X

X (ĕks). **1.** The twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet. It represents three sounds: a compound voiceless sound (= *ks*), as in *wax*; a compound voiced sound (= *gz*), as in *example*; and, at the beginning of a word, a simple sound (= *z*), as in *xanthic*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 259. The form and value of X are from the Latin X, which is from the Greek X, which in some Greek alphabets had the value of *ks*, the *k* being perhaps aspirated in classic Greek (cf. Xr). See ALPHABET, *Illust.* The name *eks* is also from Latin *ix* (rarely *ex*), perh. through French *ixe*, the vowel being accommodated to that in other letter names beginning with *e* (as those of *f*, *l*, *s*, etc.).
2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The twenty-first in a series. **b** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Xenon. **c** [*cap.*] Christ; — properly, the Greek letter Chi, which in form is like X. *X* is also used for *Christian;* as, X Science. **d** [*l. c.*] *Math.* (1) An unknown quantity. *X* was used as an abbreviation for Ar. *shei* a thing, something, which, in the Middle Ages, was used to designate the unknown, and was then prevailingly transcribed as *xei*. (2) The abscissa in the rectilinear coördinate system. **e** *Elec.* Reactance.
3. As a Roman *numeral*, X stands for 10, ↀ for 1,000, and X̄ for 10,000.
4. As an *abbreviation*, in the form **X.**: **a** Various proper names, as Xavier, Xerxes, etc. **b** Ex coupon; ex dividend; ex interest; (see EX, *prep.*); — used on the tape of stock tickers.

X, *or* **x**, *n.*; *pl.* X's or Xs (ĕk'sĕz; -sĭz). **1.** The letter X, x, or its sound.
2. Something shaped like the letter X.
3. [*cap.*] *Wireless Teleg.* A disturbing electromagnet wave due to atmospheric electricity. A device for sifting out these waves to prevent them from influencing the receiver is called an **X stopper**.

X, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter X.

X rays, *or* **X'-rays'** (-rāz'), *n. pl.* The Röntgen rays; — so called by their discoverer because of their enigmatical character (cf. X, the letter, 2 **d** (1)). — **X'-ray' tube**, *Physics*, a vacuum tube suitable for producing Röntgen rays.

xan'thate (zăn'thāt), *n.* [See XANTHIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of xanthic acid.

xan'the-in (zăn'thē-ĭn), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] *Chem.* A yellow coloring matter found in yellow flowers, as in the sunflower. It resembles xanthin, but is soluble in water.

xan'thene (-thēn), *n.* *Chem.* A solid, $C_6H_4{<}^{CH_2}_{O}{>}C_6H_4$, got by reduction of xanthone.

Xan'thi-an (-thĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Xanthus, an ancient town of Asia Minor; — applied esp. to certain marbles found near that place, and now in the British Museum.

xan'thic (zăn'thĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ξανθος* yellow: cf. F. *xanthique*.] **1.** Pertaining to, or tending toward, a yellow color; specif., *Bot.*, designating flowers with some tint of yellow. See CYANIC, 2.
2. *Chem.* **a** Of or pert. to xanthin or xanthine. **b** Noting, or pert. to, an acid, $C_2H_5OCS{\cdot}SH$, got as a heavy colorless oil of pungent odor by stirring a hot alcoholic solution of caustic potash with carbon disulphide and treating the product with hydrochloric acid; xanthogenic. Its salts, the xanthates, form a yellow precipitate with cuprous salts.

xanthic oxide, xanthine.

xan'thin (-thĭn), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] *Chem.* **a** A yellow insoluble coloring matter extracted from yellow flowers. **b** A yellow coloring matter found in madder. **c** Xanthine. **d** One of the gaseous or volatile decomposition products of the xanthates, prob. identical with carbon disulphide. *Obs.*

xan'thine (zăn'thĭn; -thēn; 184), *n.* Also **xan'thin**. [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] *Physiol. Chem.* A white microcrystalline nitrogenous compound, $C_5H_4O_2N_4$, present in muscle tissue, in the liver, spleen, pancreas, and other organs, and also in urine (in small quantities) and some urinary calculi, and in the juices of certain plants; — so called because it leaves a yellow residue when evaporated to dryness with nitric acid. Xanthine is closely related to uric acid, being the 2,6-dioxy derivative of purine.

xan'thi-nu'ri-a (zăn'thĭ-nū'rĭ-ă), *n.* Also *xanthiuria*, *xanthuria*. [NL.; *xanthine* + *-uria*.] *Med.* The presence of an excess of xanthine in the urine.

Xan-thip'pe (zăn-thĭp'ē; -tĭp'ē) *or* **Xan-tip'pe** (-tĭp'ē), *n.* Socrates's wife, whose peevish scolding and quarrelsome temper have become proverbial.

Xan'thi-um (zăn'thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ξάνθιον* a plant used to dye the hair yellow, *ξανθός* yellow.] *Bot.* A genus of coarse rough or spiny ambrosiaceous plants having small heads of greenish flowers, the pistillate inclosed in an involucre which becomes a burr covered with hooked spines or bristles. The species are known as *cockleburs* or *clotburs*.

xantho-. Combining form fr. Gr. *ξανθός, yellow;* — used as specif., *Chem.*, in naming members of a series of complex yellow or brownish yellow ammoniacal cobalt salts; as, *xantho*cobaltic chloride, $Co_2(NH_3)_{10}(NO_2)_2Cl_4$.

Xan-thoch'ro-i (zăn-thŏk'rō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *xantho-* + Gr. *χρόα* color.] *Ethnol.* A division of the Caucasian races, including chiefly the fair whites of northern Europe and their descendants. See CAUCASIAN, *a.*, 2. — **Xan'thochro'ic** (zăn'thŏ-krō'ĭk), *a.*

xan'tho-chroi'a (zăn'thō-kroi'ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ξανθοχροος* yellow-skinned; *ξανθός* + *χροιά* skin.] *Med.* Yellowness of the skin. — **xan-thoch'ro-ous** (zăn-thŏk'rō-ŭs), *a.*

xan'tho-chroid (zăn'thō-kroid), *a.* [See XANTHOCHROI; -OID.] *Ethnol.* Having a yellowish or fair complexion. — *n.* A person having xanthochroid traits.

xan-thoch'ro-ism (zăn-thŏk'rō-ĭz'm), *n.* Abnormal coloration of feathers in which yellow replaces the normal color, as in certain parrots. It is commonly due to the absence of the dark pigment which with yellow forms green.

xan'tho-chro'mi-a (zăn'thō-krō'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *xantho-* + *-chrome* + *-ia*.] *Med.* Yellowish discoloration, as of the skin; specif., the yellowish discoloration of the cerebrospinal fluid, diagnostic of hemorrhage of the spinal cord.

xan'tho-cre-at'i-nine (-krē-ăt'ĭ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin**. [*xantho-* + *creatinine*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A yellow crystalline leucomaine, $C_7H_{10}ON_4$, present in small quantity in muscle tissue. It is poisonous, and in general properties resembles creatinine.

xan'tho-der'ma (-dûr'mă), *n.* [NL. See XANTHO-; DERMA.] *Med.* Yellow discoloration of the skin; xanthochroia.

xan'tho-dont (zăn'thō-dŏnt), *a.* [*xantho-* + *-odont*.] Having yellow teeth, esp. incisors; as, *xanthodont* rodents.

xan'tho-don'tous (-dŏn'tŭs), *a.* Having yellow teeth.

xan'the-las'ma (zăn'thē-lăz'mă; -lăs'mă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ξανθός* yellow + *ἔλασμα* a metal plate.] Xanthoma.

xan'the-las-moi'de-a (-lăs-moi'dē-ă), *n.* [NL.; *xanthelasma* + *-oid*.] A disease of infants characterized by development of brownish wheals followed by pigmentation.

Xan'thi-cus (zăn'thĭ-kŭs), *n. Bib.* = NISAN.

xan'thide (zăn'thīd; -thĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-thid**. [See XANTHO-.] *Chem.* A compound or derivative of xanthogen. *Obs.*

xan'thi-nine (-thĭ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin**. [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] *Chem.* A nitrogenous substance, $C_{11}H\ O_2N_3$, produced as a white powder.

xan'thite (zăn'thīt), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] *Min.* A yellowish variety of vesuvianite

xan'thi-u'ri-a (zăn'thĭ-ū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] Xanthinuria.

xan'tho-car'pous (zăn'thō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [*xantho-* + *-carpous*.] *Bot.* Yellow-fruited

Xan'tho-ceph'a-lus (-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *xantho-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] *Zool.* The genus constituted by the yellow-headed blackbird.

xan-thoch'ro-cus (zăn-thŏk'rō-kŭs), *a.* = XANTHOCHROID.

xan-thoc'o-nite (-ŏ-nīt), *n.* Also **xan'tho-cone** (zăn'thō-kōn) [*xantho-* + Gr. *κόνις* dust.] Silver sulpharsenate, Ag_3AsS_3, orange-yellow to brown and in rhombohedral crystals or reniform masses. Sp. gr., 5

xan'tho-cy'a-no'pi-a (zăn'thō-sī'ă-nō'pĭ-ă), **xan'tho-cy'anop'si-a** (-nŏp'sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *xantho-* + *cyano-* + *-opia*, *-opsia*.] *Med.* Color blindness in which only yellow and blue can be distinguished. Also **xan'tho-cy-an'o-py** (-sī-ăn'ō-pĭ), **xan'tho-cy'a-nop'sy** (-sī'ă-nŏp'sĭ)

xan'tho-der'mi-a (-dûr'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] = XANTHODERMA.

xan'tho-gen (zăn'thō-jĕn), *n.* [*xanthic* + *amide*.] *Chem.* An amido derivative of xanthic acid got as a white crystalline substance, $C_2H_5O{\cdot}CS{\cdot}NH_2$.

xan'tho-ge-nam'ic (-jē-năm'-

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wt. *Abbr.* Weight.
wtouth. † OUTWITH.
wu. † HOW, WHY.
wuch. † WHICH.
wud. † WOOD. [of WOOD, *a.*]
wud (wo͝od). Scot. & dial. Eng. for WHITHER, bluster, roar.
wud'der (wŭd'ẽr). Dial Eng var. of WHITHER, bluster, roar.
wud'dy (wŭd'ĭ). Scot & dial. Eng. var. of WITHY.
wude. † WOOD, *n.*
wude (*dial.* wo͝od). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WOOD, *a.*
wuder. † WHITHER.
wudge (wŭj), *n.* & *v. t.* Bunch; clump. *Dial. U. S.*
wudly. † WIFELY.
wugh. † WOGH, harm.
wuic. † WEAK.
wuid. † WOOD, mad.
wuilde. † WILD.
wuirth. † WORTH, *a.*
Wu'jek's Bi'ble (vo͝o'yĕk's). See BIBLE, 2.
wuke. † WEEK.
wu-keel'. Var. of VAKIL.
wukemalum † WEEKMEAL.
wukf. Var. of WAKF.
wul. † WOOL.
wul (wo͝ol; ŏŏl). Dial. Eng. var. of WHOLE.
wulche. † WHICH.
wulcume. † WELCOME.
wuld. † WOULD. [*Obs.*]
wulder, *n.* [AS. *wuldor.*] Glory.
wule. † WHILE, WILL.
wulf, wulfe. † WOLF.
wulgar. † VULGAR.
wull (wŭl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WILL, *v.*
wul'la-wins (wŭl'ă-wĭnz; -wĭnz). Scot. var. of WILLAWINS.
wull'cat (wŭl'kăt). Scot. var. of WILDCAT.
wulle. † WOOL.
wullen. † WOOLEN.
wullful. † WILLFUL.
wul'li-wa (wŭl'ĭ-wō). Var. of WILLIWAW.
wul'lock † OOLAK.
wult. † VULT.
wul'vine, *n.* [AS. *wylfen*, fem. of *wulf* wolf.] Female wolf. *Obs*
wum'ble (wŭm'l; wŭm'l) Scot. var. of WIMBLE, *n.*
wum'man (*dial.* wo͝om'ăn, ŏŏm'ăn). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of WOMAN.
wum'mel, wum'mle (wŭm'l; wŭm'l). Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of WIMBLE, *n.*
wun. Var. of WOON.
wun (wŭn). Scot. & dial. Eng. of WIN. [pret. & p. p. of WIND.]
wun (wŭn). Scot. & dial. Eng.
wun (*dial.* wo͝on, wŭn). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of WON, abode
wun. Won. *Ref. Sp.*
wund, wunde. † WOUND.
wund, *a* [AS.] Wounded. *Obs.*
wunde. † WOUND, *pret.* & *p. p.*
wun'der. Obs. & ref. sp. var. of WONDER. Often, *Obs.*, in combination in the sense of *very*, as **wunderblithe**, very blithe; **wunderkene**, very bold
wun'derd, wundered; **wun'der-ful,** wonderful; **wun'drous,** wondrous. *Ref. Sp.*
Wundt'i-an (vo͝ont'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the German psychologist Wilhelm Wundt (b. 1832), or his theories or investigations
wune. † WON.
wun'gee (wŭn'jē), *n.* An East Indian musk melon.
wung'-out' (wŭng'out'), *a.* Having the sails set in the manner called *wing and wing*. *Sailors' Slang*
wunk (wŭnk). Illit. or facetious]
wun'na (wŭn'nä). Short for *will not*. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
wunne. † WINNE.
wunne. Obs p. p of WIN.
wun'some (*dial.* wŭn'sŭm) Obs. or dial. Eng. of WINSOME.
wunt. Obs, dial., or ref. sp. of WONT. [of WANT, a mole.]
wunt (wo͝ont; o͝ont). Dial. Eng.
wunt'ed Ref. sp. & dial. U. S. var. of WONTED.
wunye. † WON, dwell.
Wuotan. Var. of WODEN
wur. Var. of WER, our.
wur Dial. of *were*, form of BE.
wu-ra'il (wo͝o-rā'ĭl), **wu-ra'ri** (-rĭ), *n* [See WOURALI.] = CURARE
wurche, wurck. † WORK.
wurd. † WORD. [NORN.
Wurd. Var. of WYRD See
wur'di-ma'jor (wûr'dĭ-mā'jẽr; wo͝or'-), *n.* A native adjutant of irregular troops. *India.*
wurghtinesse. † WORTHINESS.
wurhte. † WRIGHT.
wurke. † WORK.
wur'ley (wûr'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS or -LIES (-lĭz). [Native name.] In South Australia, a hut of an aborigine; any aboriginal hut.
wurm. Obs. or ref. sp. of WORM.
wur'mal (wûr'măl), *n.* Var. of WORMIL.
wurmd. Wormed. *Ref. Sp.*
wurmode. † WORMWOOD.
wurne. † WARN, to repel, etc.
wurp, *n.* [AS. *worp.*] A throw; cast. *Obs.* [p. p. of WARP.]
wurpen. Obs. inf., pret. pl., & p. p. of WORRY.
wurs. † WORSE. [WORSE.]
wurse. Obs. or ref. sp. of
wurshepe. † WORSHIP.
wur'ship, worship; **wur'shipt,** worshiped. *Ref. Sp.*
wursien. † WORSE.
wurst. Worst. *Ref. Sp.*
wurste. † WORST.
wursum. † WORSUM.
wurt. † WORT. [WORTH.]
wurth. Obs or ref. sp. of
wurth, *v. t.* [AS. *weorðian.*] *Obs.* a To value; esteem. b To honor; reverence. c To adore; worship. d To praise; glorify.
wurthi. † WORTHY.
wurth'less Worthless. *R. Sp.*
wurthlic. † WORTHLY.
wurthmunt. † WORTHMUNT.
wurthy. Worthy. *Ref. Sp.*
wurtz'ite (wûrts'īt), *n.* [After C. A. *Wurtz*, French chemist.] *Min* Zinc sulphide, ZnS, a brownish black mineral in hemimorphic hexagonal crystals and also fibrous. Sp. gr., 3.98.
wuruhte. † WRIGHT.
wus. † OOZE.
wusch. Obs. pret. of WASH.
wusk (wŭsk). Dial. Eng var. of WHISK. [var. of WISP.]
wusp (wŭsp) Scot. & dial. Eng.
wuss (wŭs). Scot. var. of WISH.
wuss'er (wŭs'ẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of WORSER.
wusshe. † WISH. [know.]
wuste Obs pret. of WIT, to
wut (wŭt). Scot. var. of WIT.
wuth'er (wŭth'ẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of WHITHER, *n.* & *v.*
wuth'er (wŭth'ẽr). Var. of WHITHER, roar, bluster.
wutherweghe. A form for *witherweigh*, reweigh. *Obs.*
Wu'yeck's Bi'ble (vo͝o'yĕks). See BIBLE, 2.
wuz (wŭz). Dial. var. of WAS
wuz'zent (wo͝oz'nt). Scot var. of WIZENED.
wuz'zle (wŭz'l), *v. t.*; WUZ'ZLED (-ld); WUZ'ZLING (-lĭng). To mix; jumble. *Dial. U. S.*
wuz'zy (wŭz'ĭ; wo͝oz'ĭ). Var of WOOZY.
W. Va. *Abbr.* West Virginia.
wy. † WHY; WIL, person.
Wy. *Abbr* Wyoming.
wyce. † VICE. [*Obs. Dial. Eng.*]
wych, *n.* A salt spring or works
wyche. † WHICH.
wych'-ha'zel, *n* [Cf. WYCH-ELM.] a Wych-elm b Witch hazel.
wych'house', *n.* [See WYCH.] A place for making or keeping salt. *Obs. Dial. Eng*
Wyc'liffe's, *or* **Wyc'lif's, Bi'ble** (wĭk'lĭfs). See BIBLE, 2
Wyc-lif'i-an, Wyc-lif'i-an (wĭk-lĭf'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Wycliffite
Wyc'lif-fism, Wyc'lif-ism (wĭk'-lĭf-ĭz'm). Teachings or principles of Wycliffe.
wye. † WEIGH, WIE.
wye (wī). Scot. var. of WAY.
wyele. † WILE.
wye level. = Y LEVEL.
wyer. † WIRE.
wyght. † WEIGHT, WIGHT.
wyhie. † WEEHEE.
wyhyl. † WILE
wyiss. † WISE.
wyke. † WEEK. [a place.]
wyke (wĭk). Dial. Eng. var. of WICK, a corner, a creek.
wy'lem † WHILOM.
wy'lie-coat' (wī'lĭ-kōt'; wīl'-ĭ-; wīl'-ĭ-), *n.* An undervest or petticoat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
wylough. † WILLOW.
wyn. † WIN, WINNE.
wynd (wīnd; wĭn), **wyne** (wīn), *interj.* & *v.* Turn to the left; haw; — of yoked animals. *Scot.*
wynd (wīnd), *n* [See WIND a turning, to turn.] A lane, alley, or small court *Scot & Dial. Eng.* [pain. *Obs.*]
wyndill, *n.* Twist; writhe with
wyndrunke. A form for *winedrunk*, drunk with wine. *Obs.*
wyne. † VINE, WINE.
wyne. Var. of WYND, *interj.* & *v.*
wynewer. † WINNOWER.
wyn'ker'nel, *n.* Moor hen. *Local. Eng*
wynne. † WEEN, think; WIN
wynnelych. † WINLY
wynris, *n. pl.* [Prob. error for *tuynrus*; cf. TWINE to separate.] Pincers. *Obs. Scot.*
wynse. † WINCE.
wynt (wĭnt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WIND. [*v. Obs*
wynt. For *windeth*. Cf. WIND, *v.*
Wyo. *Abbr.* Wyoming.
wy-o'ming-ase' (wī-ō'mĭng-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
wype Var of WIPE.
wype, *n.* [OD. *witte peen*, lit., white carrots.] A parsnip *Obs.*
Wyrd (wûrd; wĭrd). *n* [AS. See WEIRD, *n.*] See NORN
wyrde. † WEIRD.
wyre † VEER; WERE, doubt;
wyrle. † WORRY, *v.*
wyrle. † WHIRL
wyrne. † WARN, to repel, etc
wyrock, wyrok. *n.* [Perh. dim. fr. AS. *wearr* a callosity.] A corn or bony excrescence on the foot; also, a bunion. *Obs. Scot.*
wys. † WAS, WISE.
wyssard. † WIZARD
wysse. † VISE, consider; WISE.
wysshede. *n* Wisdom. *Obs.*
wyssment. † VESTMENT.
wyss Scot. var. of WISE.
wysty, *a.* [Cf. AS. *wēstig.*] Prob., desolate; deserted. *Obs.*
wyt. † WEIGHT; WIT, *v.*
wyte. † WIGHT.
wyte. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WITE, blame.
wyth. † WHITE.
wythe Var. of WITHE.
wythnes. † WHITENESS.
wytory. † VICTORY.
wyv'vern. Var. of WIVERN. [*Obs.*]
wywande. For *vivant*, living.

X

xa. † SHAH.
xa-ban'dar. † SHABUNDER.
xall, xalle. † SHALL.
Xan'a-du (zăn'ă-dōō), *n.* A city mentioned in Coleridge's poem "Kubla Khan." It is an altered form of *Xamdu*, the residence of the Khan Kublai, as given in Purchas's "Pilgrimage," which suggested the idea of the poem.
xan'tha-line (zăn'thă-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*xantho-* + Gr. *ἅλς* salt.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid from opium, forming yellow salts
xanth-am'ide (zăn-thăm'īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*xanthic* + *amide*.] *Chem.* An amido derivative of xanthic acid got as a white crystalline substance, $C_2H_5O{\cdot}CS{\cdot}NH_2$.

xan'tho-gen-am'ide (zăn'thō-jĕn-ăm'īd ; -id ; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* An ester, esp. the ethyl ester, of xanthogenamic (β-thiocarbamic) acid ; thiourethane.

xan-tho'ma (zăn-thō'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See XANTHO- ; -OMA.] *Med.* A skin disease marked by the development of irregular yellow patches on the skin, especially on the eyelids ; — called also *xanthelasma.*

xan-thom'a-tous (zăn-thŏm'ȧ-tŭs ; -thō'mȧ-tŭs), *a. Med.* Of or pertaining to xanthoma.

xan'tho-mel'a-nous (zăn'thō-mĕl'ȧ-nŭs), *a.* [*xantho-* + Gr *μέλας, -ανος,* black.] *Ethnol.* Of or pertaining to the lighter division of the Melanochroi, or those races having an olive or yellow complexion and black hair.

xan'thone (zăn'thōn), *n.* [*xantho-* + 2d *-one.*] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_4<^{CO}_{O}>C_6H_4$, got esp. by distilling salicylic acid with acetic anhydride ; also, a derivative of it. Xanthone is a derivative of γ-pyrone and the parent substance of several yellow coloring matters.

xan'tho-phane (zăn'thō-fān), *n.* [*xantho-* + Gr. *φαινειν* to show.] *Physiol.* The yellow pigment in the inner segments of the cones of the retina. Cf. CHROMOPHANE.

xan'tho-phyll (-fĭl), *n.* [*xantho-* + Gr. *φύλλον* leaf.] *Bot., Chem.* A yellow coloring matter found in yellow autumn leaves, probably a decomposition product of chlorophyll.

xan'tho-phyl'lite (-fĭl'īt), *n.* [*xanthophyll* + *-ite.*] *Min.* A mineral of the clintonite group (brittle micas) occurring in green crystals, crusts, or globular forms, a silicate of calcium, magnesium, and aluminium. H., 4.6. Sp. gr., 3.09.

xan'tho-pro'te-in (-prō'tē-ĭn), *n.* [*xantho-* + *protein.*] A yellow substance formed by action of hot nitric acid on albuminous or protein matter. It is changed to orange-yellow by ammonia. — **xan'tho-pro-te'ic** (-prō-tē'ĭk), *a.*

xan-thop'si-a (zăn-thŏp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *xantho-* + *-opsia.*] *Med.* Condition in which objects appear yellow.

xan-thop'sy-dra'ci-a (-sĭ-drā'shĭ-ȧ ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *xantho-* + Gr. *ψύδραξ* blister.] *Med.* A skin disease marked by the development of small yellow pustules.

Xan'thor-rhœ'a (zăn'thō-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *ξανθός* yellow + *ῥοία* a flowing, fr. *ῥεῖν* to flow; — so named from the yellow gum which it exudes.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian liliaceous plants, the so-called *grass trees,* having a thick woody trunk or caudex bearing a cluster of stiff linear leaves and a dense terminal spike of small flowers. *X. hastilis* and other species yield acaroid resin (which see).

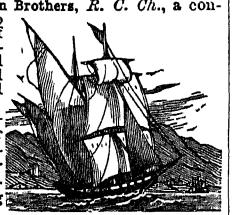
xan-tho'sis (zăn-thō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] *Med.* The yellow discoloration in many cancerous tumors.

Xan'tho-so'ma (zăn'thō-sō'mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *ξανθός* yellow + *σῶμα* body.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American araceous plants differing from *Caladium* chiefly by the hastate leaves. The thick tuberous rhizomes of some species are used as food in the West Indies. See YAUTIA **a**, TANIA.

Xan-thou'ra (zăn-thōō'rȧ ; -thou'rȧ), *a.* [NL. ; *xantho-* + Gr. *οὐρά* tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Central and South American jays, mostly green and yellow; the green jays.

xan'thous (zăn'thŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] Yellow ; specif., *Ethnol.*, of or pert. to those races with yellowish, red, auburn, or brown hair ; also, designating, or pert. to, races with yellow complexion, esp. the Mongolian.

Xa-ve'ri-an (zȧ-vē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or named after, St. Francis Xavier. — **Xaverian Brothers,** *R. C. Ch.,* a congregation of men devoted to the Christian education of youth. It was founded definitely in 1846 in Holland, and was introduced into England in 1848 and into the United States in 1854.



Xebec.

xe'bec (zē'bĕk), *n.* [Sp. *jabeque,* formerly spelt *xabeque,* or Pg. *xabeco* ; cf. F. *chebec, chabec,* It. *sciabecco, zambecco* ; orig uncert.] *Naut.* A Mediterranean vessel, with long overhanging bow and stern, usually three-masted, lateen-rigged, but often carrying square sails on the foremast. Xebecs were formerly often used as corsairs.

Xe-nar'thra (zē-när'thrȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *xeno-* + Gr. *ἄρθρον* joint.] *Zoöl.* A mammalian suborder of the American edentates (anteaters, sloths, and armadillos) characterized by additional articular facets on the dorsolumbar vertebræ. Cf. NOMARTHRA. — **xe-nar'thral** (-thrăl), *a.*

xe'ni-a (zē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. G. *xenien,* pl., gifts of friendship, Gr. *ξενια,* prop. neut. pl. of *ξενιος* hospitable.] *Bot. & Hort.* The direct influence of pollen upon the seed in the cross-pollination of certain cultivated plants, whereby hybrid characters are not confined to the embryo as in normal cross-fertilization, but are manifested in the form, color, etc., of the fruit or seed in the same generation. Xenia is thus a hereditary phenomenon analogous to telegony (which see). It is commonly observed in Indian corn, or maize, as when a yellow-seeded variety pollinated by a blue-seeded one yields ears with some blue kernels.

xe'ni-al (-ăl), *a.* [Gr. *ξενιος* pertaining to hospitality, fr. *ξένος* guest.] Of, pert. to, or designating, hospitality or relations between host and guest, esp. among the ancient Greeks ; as, *xenial* relationship ; *xenial* customs.

xe'ni-um (-ŭm), *n. ; L. pl.* **XENIA** (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *ξένιον* gift to a guest, fr. *ξενος* guest.] *Class. Antiq.* A present given to a guest or stranger, or to a foreign ambassador.

xeno-, xen-. Combining form fr. Gr. *ξενος, strange, foreign.*

Xe-noc'ra-te'an (zē-nŏk'rȧ-tē'ăn) } *a.* Like, or pertaining
Xen'o-crat'ic (zĕn'ō-krăt'ĭk) } to, the doctrine of the Greek philosopher Xenocrates (396–314 B. C.), in the Old Academy the second scholarch after Plato. He combined Pythagorean conceptions with Platonism. See ACADEMY, 1.

xen'o-do-chi'um (zĕn'ō-dō-kī'ŭm), *n. ; L. pl.* **-CHIA** (-ȧ). [L., a building for the reception of strangers, Gr. *ξενοδοχεῖον.*] **a** *Antiq.* A public building for the reception of strangers ; a caravansary. **b** In the Middle Ages, a room in a monastery for the reception and entertainment of strangers and pilgrims, and for the relief of paupers.

xe-nog'a-my (zē-nŏg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [*xeno-* + *-gamy.*] *Bot.* Cross-fertilization. — **xe-nog'a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

xen'o-gen'e-sis (zĕn'ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*xeno-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* **a** = HETEROGENESIS. **b** The fancied production of an organism altogether and permanently unlike the parent. — **xen'o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **xen'o-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

xen'o-me'ni-a (-mē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *xeno-* + *catamenia.*] *Med.* Vicarious menstruation (which see).

xen'o-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*xeno-* + *-morphic.*] *Petrog.* Having a form other than its own ; — said of mineral grains of igneous rocks whose mutual growths have prevented the assumption of outward crystal form ; allotriomorphic ; — contrasted with *idiomorphic* or *automorphic.*

xen'on (zĕn'ŏn ; zē'nŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ξένον,* neut. of *ξενος* strange.] *Chem.* A very heavy, inert gaseous element occurring in the atmosphere in the proportion of one volume in about 20 millions. It was discovered by Ramsay and Travers in 1898. It can be condensed to a liquid boiling at −109° C., and to a solid which volatilizes without melting. Symbol, *Xe* or *X* ; at. wt., 130.2.

Xen'o-rhyn'chus (zĕn'ō-rĭŋ'kŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *ξενος* strange + *ῥύγχος* beak.] *Zoöl.* The genus of African storks including the saddle-billed stork.

Xen'o-sau'ri-dæ (-sô'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. *ξενος* strange + *σαύρα, σαῦρος,* lizard + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of lizards, regarded as intermediate between the Iguanidæ and Anguidæ, consisting of the genus **Xen'o-sau'rus.** *X. grandis,* of southern Mexico, the only species, has a rather slender, depressed body, covered above with minute tubercles and granules, and becomes about a foot long. — **xen'o-sau'rid** (-rĭd), *n.* — **xen'o-sau'roid** (-roid), *a. & n.*

xen'o-time (zĕn'ō-tīm), *n.* [F. *xénotime ;* cf. Gr. *ξενος* strange, stranger, and *τιμή* honor. The crystals are small and rare, and were long unnoticed.] *Min.* A mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals and rolled grains, usually brown or yellow, and consisting essentially of yttrium phosphate, YPO_4. Thorium, erbium, cerium, etc., may also be present. H., 4–5. Sp. gr., 4.45–4.56.

xen'yl (zĕn'ĭl), *n.* [*xeno-* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* A univalent radical, $C_6H_5{\cdot}C_6H_4$; as, *xenylamine,* a crystalline compound called also *para-aminobiphenyl.*

xe-ra'si-a (zē-rā'zhĭ-ȧ ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ξηρασία* dryness, fr. *ξηραίνειν* to dry.] *Med.* A disease of the hair, characterized by cessation of growth and excessive dryness with a dusty appearance.

xe'ro- (zē'rō-). Combining form from Greek *ξηρός, dry.*

xe'ro-der'ma (-dûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *xero-* + Gr. *δέρμα* skin.] *Med.* A disease of the skin, characterized by dryness and roughness, esp. one causing a dull grayish, yellowish, or dirt-colored discoloration and a fine scaly desquamation. Some regard it as a mild ichthyosis.

xe-ron'ic (zē-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ξηρός* dry + citra*conic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, an acid, $C_6H_8O_4$, obtained in the form of its anhydride by continued boiling of citraconic anhydride. It is the diethyl derivative of maleic acid.

xe-roph'a-gy (zē-rŏf'ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [L. *xerophagia,* Gr. *ξηροφαγία ; ξηρός* dry + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] The living on a diet of dry food, esp. practiced among the primitive Christians in Lent and on other fasts.

xe-roph'i-lous (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*xero-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Drought-loving ; able to withstand the absence or scarcity of moisture, as desert plants. — **xe-roph'i-ly** (-lĭ), *n.*

xe'roph-thal'mi-a (zē'rŏf-thăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ξηροφθαλμία ; ξηρός* dry + *ὀφθαλμός* the eye. See OPHTHALMIA.] *Med.* An abnormal dryness of the eyeball produced usually by long-continued inflammation and subsequent atrophy of the conjunctiva.

Xe'ro-phyl'lum (zē'rō-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *xero-* + Gr. *φύλλον* leaf.] *Bot.* A genus of tall North American melanthaceous herbs, the turkey beards, having thick woody rootstocks, simple stems with rough-edged linear leaves, and small white flowers in a dense terminal raceme.

xe'ro-phyte (zē'rō-fīt), *n.* [*xero-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A xerophilous plant ; a plant structurally adapted for growth with a limited water supply. The term is generally applied not only to actual desert or drought plants, but to those inhabiting salt marshes or alkaline soils, where the imbibition of water through the roots is slow or difficult because of the excess of salts in solution (cf. HALOPHYTE). Xerophytes exhibit many modifications of structure designed to limit transpiration, as a thickened epidermis, waxy or resinous coatings, dense pubescence, copious aqueous tissue, etc. Cf. HYDROPHYTE, MESOPHYTE. — **xe'ro-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **xe'ro-phyt'ism** (zē'rō-fī-tĭz'm), *n.*

xe-ro'sis (zē-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ξήρωσις,* fr. *ξηρός* dry.] *Med.* Abnormal dryness, as of the skin or eye.

xe-rot'ic (zē-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [See XEROSIS.] *Med.* Dry.

xe'ro-trip'sis (zē'rō-trĭp'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *xero-* + Gr. *τρῖψις* a rubbing.] *Med.* Dry friction.

xi (zī ; ksē), *n.* [Gr. *ξι.*] The fourteenth letter (Ξ, *ξ*) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English *x* or *z.* In classic Greek it represents the sound of *ks,* as in *tacks,* the *k* being perhaps aspirated. Cf. X.

Xi-me'ni-a (zĭ-mē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [After F. *Ximenes,* Spanish missionary in Mexico, who in 1615 published a book on American medicinal plants.] *Bot.* A small genus of olacaceous shrubs or trees of wide distribution, characterized by the persistent calyx, bearded petals, and drupaceous fruit. *X. americana* is the mountain plum, or wild lime.

Xiph'a-gra'stis (zĭf'ȧ-grăs'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *ξίφος* sword + *ἀγρωστις* a kind of grass.] *Bot.* A small genus of tall perennial Asiatic grasses much resembling sugar cane, having ample fan-shaped feathery panicles. *X. sinensis* is commonly cultivated under the name *eulalia.*

Xiph'i-as (zĭf'ĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., swordfish, sword-shaped comet, Gr. *ξιφίας,* fr. *ξίφος* sword.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of fishes comprising the common swordfish and constituting the family **Xi-phi'i-dæ** (zĭ-fĭ'ĭ-dē). See SWORDFISH, **1 a.** — **xiph'i-i-form'** (zĭf'ĭ-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* — **xiph'i-oid** (-oid), *a. & n.*

2. *Astron.* **a** The constellation Dorado. **b** [*l. c.*] A comet shaped like a sword. *Obs.*

xiph'i-plas'tral (zĭf'ĭ-plăs'trăl), *a. Zoöl.* Pertaining to the xiphiplastron. — *n.* = XIPHIPLASTRON.

xiph'i-plas'tron (zĭf'ĭ-plăs'trŏn), *n. ; L. pl.* **-PLASTRA** (-trȧ). [NL. ; Gr. *ξίφος* a sword + *plastron.*] *Zoöl.* The posterior, or fourth, lateral plate in the plastron of turtles.

xiph'i-ster'num (-stûr'nŭm), *n. ; L. pl.* **XIPHISTERNA** (-nȧ). [NL. ; Gr. *ξίφος* a sword + *sternum.*] **a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The posterior segment, or extremity, of the sternum ; — in man usually called xiphoid, or ensiform, process. **b** *Zoöl.* = XIPHIPLASTRON. — **xiph'i-ster'nal** (zĭf'ĭ-stûr'năl), *a.*

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yk), *a. Chem.* β-thiocarbamic. See THIOCARBAMIC.

xan'tho-gen-ate (zăn'thō-jĕn-āt), *n. Chem.* A xanthate.

xan'tho-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [See XANTHO- ; -GEN.] *Chem.* Xanthic. See XANTHIC, 2 b.

xan-thop'a-thy (zăn-thŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* Also **xan'tho-path'i-a** (zăn'thō-păth'ĭ-ȧ). [NL. *xanthopathia.* See XANTHO- ; -PATHY.] *Med.* Xanthoderma.

xan'tho-phyl (zăn'thō-fĭl). Var. of XANTHOPHYLL.

xan'tho-pic'rite (-pĭk'rīt), **xan'tho-pic'rine** (-rĭn ; -rēn ; 184), *or* **-rin,** *n.* [*xantho-* + Gr. *πικρός* bitter.] Berberine.

xan'tho-pous (zăn'thō-pŭs), *a.* [*xantho-* + Gr. *πους, ποδός,* foot.] *Bot.* Having a yellow stipe, or stem. *Rare.*

xan'tho-pro'te-in'ic (-prō'tē-ĭn'ĭk), *a.* Xanthoproteic.

xan-thop'sin (zăn-thŏp'sĭn), *n.* Visual yellow. [Xanthopsia.]

xan'thop-sy (zăn'thŏp-sĭ), *n.*

xan'tho-pur'pu-rin (zăn'thō-pûr'pū-rĭn), *n.* = PURPURO-XANTHIN.

Xan'tho-rhi'za (-rī'zȧ), **Xan'thor-rhi'za.** Vars. of XANTHORHIZA.

Xan'tho-rhœ'a (-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of XANTHORRHŒA.

xan'tho-sid'er-ite (-sĭd'ēr-īt), *n.* [*xantho-* + *siderite.*] *Min.* A hydrous ferric oxide, $Fe_2O_3{\cdot}2H_2O$, yellowish or brownish and in fine needles or earthy.

xan'tho-sper'mous (-spûr'mŭs), *a.* [*xantho-* + *-spermous.*] *Bot.* Having yellow seeds.

xan-thox'y-lin (zăn-thŏk'sĭ-lĭn), *n.* [See XANTHOXYLUM.] *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, got from seeds of a Japanese prickly ash.

Xan-thox'y-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *xantho-* + Gr. *ξύλον* wood.] Syn. of ZANTHOXYLUM.

xan-thu'ri-a (-thū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Xanthiuria.

Xan-tip'pe, *n.* See XANTHIPPE.

xa-ra'fo. † SHROFF

xarafin † XERAFIN.

xa-rī'fo (shä-rē'fō). † SHEREEF.

X-c., *or* **X-cp.** *Abbr.* Ex coupon (see EX, *prep* **a**).

xcut. *Abbr.* Crosscut, *n. & v.*

X-d., *or* **X-div.** *Abbr.* Ex dividend (see EX, *prep.* **a**).

Xe. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, -lc] Xenon.

Xe'ma (zē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small black-headed gulls of Arctic America having a slightly forked tail. There is but one species (*X. sabinei*).

Xen. *Abbr.* Xenophon.

Xen'a-can-thi'ni (zē̆n'ȧ-kăn'thĭ-nī), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *xeno-* + Gr. *ἄκανθα* thorn.] *Paleon* A division of fossil elasmobranchs, practically equiv. to Ichthyotomi. — **xen'a-can'thine** (-kăn'thĭn ; -thĭn ; 184), *a. & n.*

xe-nar'throus (zē-när'thrŭs), *a.* Xenarthral.

Xen'e-la'si-a (zĕn'ē-lā'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. *ξενηλασία* expulsion of strangers.] *Gr. Antiq* A Spartan law prohibiting strangers from settling in Sparta.

xe'ni-an (zē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Xenial.

Xe-nic'i-dæ (zē-nĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. generic name *Xenicus,* fr Gr. *ξενικός* foreign.] *Zool.* The family of passerine New Zealand birds including the riflemen and the bush wren. The typical genus is **Xen'i-cus** (zĕn'ĭ-kŭs).

xen'o-derm (zē̆n'ō-dûrm), *n.* [*xeno-* + *-derm.*] A wart snake.

Xen'o-der'ma-ti'dæ (-dûr'mȧ-tĭ'dē), *n. pl.* [NL. fr. the specific name *xenodermus ;* Gr. *ξένος* strange + *δέρμα* skin ; — from its scaly back.] *Zoöl.* The subfamily in which the wart snakes are often placed.

xen'o-do-che'ion (-dō-kē'yŏn ; -kī'ŏn), **xen'o-do-che'um** (-kē'ŭm). Vars. of XENODOCHIUM

xe-nod'o-chy (zē-nŏd'ō-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ξενοδοχία.*] a Reception of strangers ; hospitality. **b** = XENODOCHIUM. — **xen'o-do-chi'al** (zĕn'ō-dō-kī'ăl), *a Both R.*

xe-nog'e-ny (zē-nŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* = XENOGENESIS.

xen'o-lite (zĕn'ō-līt), *n.* [Sw. *xenolit,* fr. Gr *ξενος* stranger + *λίθος* stone ; — because it was a stranger in the place where it was found.] An aluminium silicate, prob. identical with sillimanite (fibrolite).

xe-no'ma-ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*xeno-* + *mania.*] A mania for, or an inordinate attachment to, foreign customs, institutions, manners, fashions, etc. *Rare.*

Xe-no'mi (zē-nŏ'mĭ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *xeno-* + Gr. *ὦμος* shoulder.] *Zoöl.* An order of soft-rayed fresh-water fishes of which the blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*) is the type.

Xen'o-mor'pha (-môr'fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *xeno-* + Gr. *μορφή* form.] *Zoöl.* Syn of TARDIGRADA, 2.

xen'o-mor'pho-sis (-môr'fō-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *xeno-* + *-morph* + *-osis.*] = HETEROMORPHOSIS.

Xen'o-pel'ti-dæ (-pĕl'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *xeno-* + Gr. *πέλτη* shield.] *Zoöl.* A family of harmless snakes intermediate in many respects between the boas and the colubrine or natricine snakes. The only species, *Xenopeltis unicolor,* of southeastern Asia and the Malay Archipelago, grows about three feet long and has smooth black or brown iridescent scales. — **xen'o-pel'tid** (-tĭd), *a. & n.*

Xe-noph'a-ne'an (zē-nŏf'ȧ-nē'ăn), *a.* Like, or pert. to, the doctrines of the Eleatic philosopher Xenophanes (born about 570 B. C.), noteworthy for his emphatic (perhaps pantheistic) monotheism

xen'o-pho'bi-a (zĕn'ō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *xeno-* + *-phobia.*] Hatred of foreigners. *Rare.*

Xen'o-phon'ti-an (zē̆n'ō-fŏn'shĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Xenophon. *Rare.*

Xe-noph'o-ra (zē-nŏf'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL. See XENO ; -PHOROUS.] See CARRIER SHELL.

xen'o-ph-thal'mi-a (zē̆n'ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL ; *xeno-* + *ophthalmia.*] Conjunctivitis due to a foreign body in the eye

Xen'o-pi'cus (zē̆n'ō-pĭ'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. the specific name *xenopicus,* fr. Gr. *ξένος* strange + L. *picus* woodpecker.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the white-headed woodpecker.

Xen'o-pod'i-dæ (-pŏd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl* A family constituted by *Xenopus* — **xen'o-po'did** (zē̆n'ō-pō'dĭd), *n.* — **xen'o-po'doid** (-doid), *a. & n.*

Xe-nop'ter-yg'i-i (zē-nŏp'tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL ; *xeno-* + Gr *πτερύγιον* wing (taken to mean fin), or *πτέρυξ* wing, fin.] *Zoöl.* See GOBIESOCIDÆ. — **xe-nop'ter-an** (-nŏp'tĕr-ăn), **xe-nop'ter-yg'i-an** (-ĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

Xen'o-pus (zĕn'ō-pŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *xeno-* + Gr. *πους* foot.] *Zoöl.* A genus of African aglossate toads, having teeth in the upper jaw, tentacle-like processes on the sides of the head, and broadly webbed hind feet with claw-like nails on the first three toes.

Xe'nos (zē'nŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ξένος* strange.] See STREPSIPTERA.

Xe-nu'rus (zē-nū'rŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *xeno-* + Gr. *οὐρά* tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of armadillos having twelve or thirteen movable plates on the middle of the body, as the tatouay. In recent classifications, called *Cabassous.*

xe'ny (zē'nĭ). Var. of XENIA.

xen'yl-am'ine (zē̆n'yĭ-ăm'ĭn ; -ȧ-mēn' ; 184), *n.* Also -in. [Gr. *ξένος* strange (to recall its obscure origin) + diphen*ylamine.*] A colorless crystalline compound, $C_6H_5C_6H_4NH_2$, the para-amino derivative of diphenyl.

xeque. † SHEIK.

xer'a-sin (zĕr'ȧ-sĭn ; *Pg.* shĕr'ä-sēn'), *n.* Also **xer'a-sine, xer'a-phine,** etc. [Pg. *xerafim,* fr. Ar. See SHERIFF, a coin.] A silver coin formerly current in Goa, India, worth 300–360 reis (30–36 cents, 1s. 3d. – 1s. 6d.) ; also, a mohur *Obs.*

xe-ran'sis (zē-răn'sĭs), *n* [NL. ; fr. Gr. *ξήρανσις* a drying.] *Med.* Drying up ; desiccation.

xe-ran'tic (-tĭk), *a* [Gr. *ξηραντικός.*] Drying up ; desiccative.

xer'es (zĕr'ēs ; *formerly in Sp.* shĕr'ĕs), *n.* Sherry (which see)

xer-riff' (shĕ-rĕf'). Var. of SHERIFF (the coin).

xer-riffe'. † SHEREEF

Xe-rob'a-tes (zē-rŏb'ȧ-tēz), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *ξηρός* dry + *βάτης* one that treads (taken as a walker, goer)] *Zoöl.* Syn. of *Gopherus,* a genus of turtles. See GOPHER, 3.

xe'ro-col-lyr'i-um (zē'rō-kŏ-lĭr'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL., Gr. *ξηροκολλούριον.*] A dry collyrium

xe'ro-der'mi-a (-dûr'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = XERODERMA.

xe'ro-form (zē'rō-fôrm ; zĕr'ō-), *n.* [*xero-* + iod*oform.*] *Pharm.* A yellowish green powder used in treating wounds, abscesses, etc., and internally as an intestinal antiseptic. It is a bismuth compound derived from tribromophenol.

xe-ro'ma (zē-rō'mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *xero-* + *-oma.*] Xerophthalmia.

xe-rom'y-ron (zē-rŏm'ĭ-rŏn), *n.* Also **xe-rom'y-rum** (-rŭm). [NL., fr. Gr. *ξηρόμυρον.*] A dry, stiff, or solid ointment.

xe'ro-nate (zē'rō-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of xeronic acid.

xe'ro-pha'gi-a (zē'rō-fā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] Xerophagy.

xe'ro-phil (zē'rō-fĭl), *n.* [*xero-* + *-phil.*] *Bot.* A xerophyte.

xer'oph-thal'mos (zĕr'ŏf-thăl'mŏs), *n.* **xer'oph-thal'my** (zĕr'ŏf-thăl'mĭ), *n.* Xerophthalmia.

xe-ros'to-ma (zē-rŏs'tō-mȧ), **xe'ro-sto'mi-a** (zē'rō-stō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See XERO- ; -STOMA.] *Med.* Abnormal dryness of the mouth, due to suppression of the secretions.

xe'ro-tes (zē'rō-tēz ; zĕr'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ξήρότης,* fr. *ξηρός* dry.] *Med.* Dryness ; a dry habit of the body.

Xe'rus (zē'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ξηρός* dry ; — from the comparative dryness and rigidity of the pectoral mammæ.] *Zoöl.* A genus of coarse-haired long-tailed African ground squirrels.

X-i., *or* **X-in.** *Abbr.* Ex interest (see EX, *prep.*).

Xi-ca'que (hē-kä'kē ; 262), *or* **Xi-cak'** (-käk'), *n.* One of a tribe of Indians forming a distinct linguistic stock, of northern Honduras. — **Xi-ca'que-an** (-kä'kē-ăn), *a.*

Xin'ca (hĭŋ'kä ; 262), *n.* An Indian of a linguistic stock of southeastern Guatemala, living in wood-built villages when conquered in 1524 by Alvarado. They are of low culture.

xiph'i-hu'mer-a'lis (zĭf'ĭ-hū-

Xiph'o-don (zĭf'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ξίφος sword + ὀδούς tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of small two-toed extinct artiodactyls from the Eocene of Europe, typical of a family, **Xiph'o-don'ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē), syn. of *Anoplotheriidæ.*

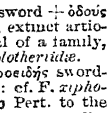
xiph'oid (zĭf'oid ; 277), *a.* [Gr. ξιφοειδής sword-shaped ; ξίφος a sword + εἶδος form, shape : cf. F. *xiphoïde.*] *Anat.* **a** Like a sword ; ensiform. **b** Pert. to the xiphoid process ; xiphoidian. — **xiphoid appendage, appendix, cartilage,** *or* **process,** *Anat. & Zool.*, the posterior, in man the lowermost, division of the sternum ; the ensiform process ; the xiphisternum. It is usually more or less cartilaginous throughout life. — **x. bone,** a slender ossification in the nuchal ligament of certain birds, as the cormorant. — **x. process.** a The xiphisternum. **b** The tail of a king crab.

xiph'oid, *n.* The xiphisternum.

xiph-oi'di-an (zĭf-oi'dĭ-ăn), *a.* *Anat.* Xiphoid.

xo'a-non (zō'ā-nŏn), *n.* ; *L. pl.* XOANA (-nā). [Gr. ξόανον.] *Gr. Antiq.* A rude and primitive image of wood; usually, an archaic wooden idol.

XP (kĭ rō ; kē rō). [Belongs here in appearance only.] The first two letters of the Greek word ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, Christ; — an abbreviation used with the letters separate or, oftener, in a monogram, often inclosed in a circle, as a symbol or emblem of Christ. Its use as an emblem was introduced by Constantine the Great, whence it is known as the **Constantinian symbol,** or **monogram.**



Two forms of XP.

xu-rel' (hōō-rĕl' ; 262), *n.* [Cf. JUREL.] **a** The horse-eye jack. **b** A saurel.

xy'lan (zī'lăn), *n.* *Chem.* A gummy substance of the pentosan class, present in woody tissue, and yielding xylose on hydrolysis ; tree gum ; wood gum.

xy'lem (zī'lĕm), *n.* [G. *xylem,* fr. Gr. ξύλον wood. Cf. PHLOËM.] *Bot.* That portion of a vascular bundle which consists of tracheal tissue, wood cells, and wood parenchyma ; woody tissue ; — disting. from *phloëm.*

xy'lene (zī'lēn), *n.* [Gr. ξύλον wood.] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric hydrocarbons, $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$, of the benzene series, found in coal and wood tar and certain kinds of petroleum, and also prepared artificially. They are dimethyl derivatives of benzene, and are called specif. *orthoxylene, metaxylene* or *isoxylene,* and *paraxylene.* All are ordinarily colorless oily liquids, and each is the parent substance of a distinct series of compounds.

xy'le-nol (zī'lē-nōl ; -nŏl), *n.* [*xylene* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* Any one of six isomeric phenol derivatives of xylene, obtained as crystalline substances, $(CH_3)_2{:}C_6H_3{\cdot}OH$.

xy-let'ic (zī-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline acid, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(OH)CO_2H$, obtained by action of sodium and carbon dioxide on crude xylenol.

Xy'li-a (zĭ'lĭ-ă ; zĭ'lĭ'-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ξύλον wood ; — from its woody pod.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of Asiatic mimosaceous trees, having globose heads of small greenish flowers succeeded by falcate compressed pods. *X. xylocarpa* is the acle.

xy'lic (zĭ'lĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, any of several isomeric acids, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2CO_2H$, carboxyl derivatives of xylene and, equally, dimethyl derivatives of benzoic acid.

xy-lid'ic (zī-lĭd'ĭk), *a.* [G. *xylidin*säure.] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, either of two crystalline dibasic acids, $C_6H_3CH_3(CO_2H)_2$, one of which is obtained by oxidizing a xylic acid and the other by oxidizing pseudocumene. They are isomeric with uvitic acid.

xy'li-dine (zĭ'lĭ-dĭn ; -dēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [G. *xylidin.*] Any one of six isomeric compounds, $(CH_3)_2C_6H_3NH_2$, amino derivatives of xylene, resembling aniline. They are liquids, or easily fusible crystalline substances, of which three are derived from metaxylene, two from orthoxylene, and one from paraxylene. The xylidine of commerce, used in making certain dyes, is a liquid consisting of a mixture of five of the above compounds.

xy'li-tone (-tōn), *n.* Also **xylite oil.** [G. *xyliton.* Cf. XYLITE ; 2d -ONE.] *Chem.* A yellow oil having a geranium-like odor, produced by the action of hydrochloric acid on acetone, and otherwise.

xy'lo- (zĭ'lō-). Combining form from Greek ξυλον, *wood.*

xy'lo-bal'sa-mum (zĭ'lō-bŏl'sā-mŭm ; -băl'-), *n.* [L., balsam wood, Gr. ξυλοβαλσαμον ; ξυλον wood + βάλσαμον the balsam tree, balsam.] The dried twigs of the balm-of-Gilead tree (*Balsamea meccanensis*).

xy'lo-graph (zĭ'lō-grăf), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-graph.*] An engraving on wood, or the impression from such an engraving ; a print made by xylography.

xy-log'ra-pher (zī-lŏg'rā-fẽr), *n.* One who practices, or is skilled in, xylography.

xy'lo-graph'ic (zĭ'lō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to xy-
xy'lo-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } lography.

xy-log'ra-phy (zī-lŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** The art of engraving on wood or of taking impressions from engravings so made. See BLOCK PRINTING **a.**
2. The art of making prints from the natural wood grain.
3. A method of printing in colors upon wood for purposes of house decoration.

xy'loid (zī'loid), *a.* [*xylo-* + *-oid*] Resembling wood ; having the nature of wood ; woody ; ligneous.

xy-lom'e-ter (zī-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-meter.*] *Forestry.* An instrument to determine specific gravity of wood.

xy-loph'a-gous (zī-lŏf'ā-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ξυλοφάγος eating wood ; ξύλον wood + φαγεῖν to eat.] *Zoöl.* **a** Eating, boring in, or destroying, wood ; — said esp. of certain insect larvæ, crustaceans, and mollusks. **b** Of or pertaining to the genus or division Xylophaga.

xy'lo-phone (zī'lō-fōn), *n.* [*xylo-* + Gr. φωνή sound.] **1.** *Music.* An instrument consisting of a series of wooden bars, graduated in length to the musical scale, resting on belts commonly of straw, and sounded by striking with two small wooden hammers, sometimes by rubbing with rosined gloves.



Xylophone. 1

2. An instrument to determine the vibrative properties of different kinds of wood.

Xy-lo'pi-a (zī-lō'pĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., incorrectly fr. Gr. ξύλον wood + πικρός bitter.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American trees or shrubs with coriaceous, often distichous leaves, rather large flowers, and berrylike aromatic fruits borne on a convex receptacle. Most have bitter wood.

xy'lo-plas'tic (zĭ'lō-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*xylo-* + *-plastic.*] Formed of, or relating to casts made of, wood pulp in molds.

xy'lo-py-rog'ra-phy (-pī-rŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*xylo-* + Gr. πῦρ, πυρός, fire + *-graphy.*] Pyrography upon wood.

xy'lo-quin'one (-kwĭn'ōn ; -kwĭ-nōn'), *n.* [*xylene* + *quinone.*] *Chem.* Any dimethyl derivative, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2O_2$, of quinone. They are yellow crystalline substances, got esp. by oxidation of xylidines. The para compound, called also *phlorone,* is found in coal tar and wood tar.

xy-lor'cin (zī-lôr'sĭn), *n.* [*xylene* + *orcin.*] *Chem.* Either of two isomeric crystalline compounds, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(OH)_2$, which are dihydroxy derivatives of xylene and are distinguished as *m*-xylorcin and *p*-xylorcin. The latter is called also *β-orcin.* See ORCIN.

xy'lose (zī'lōs), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A nonfermentable sugar of the pentose class, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, formed by the hydrolysis of xylan ; wood sugar.

xy-los'te-in (zī-lŏs'tē-ĭn), *n.* [*xylo-* + Gr ὀστεον bone.] *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline glucoside in the poisonous berries of the honeysuckle *Lonicera xylosteum.*

xy-lot'o-mous (zī-lŏt'ō-mŭs), *a.* [*xylo-* + root of Gr. τέμνειν to cut.] *Zoöl.* Capable of boring or cutting wood ; — said of many insects.

Xy-lo'try-a (zī-lō'trĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; *xylo-* + Gr. τρύειν to rub, wear out.] A genus of marine bivalves closely allied to *Teredo* (in which genus it is often placed), and equally destructive to timber. One species (*Xylotrya fimbriata*) abounds on the north Atlantic coast of the United States.

xy'lyl (zĭ'lĭl), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric univalent radicals, C_8H_9, of which the three xylenes are hydrides.

xy'lyl-ene (-lĭ-lēn), *n.* [See XYLYL, XYLENE.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric bivalent radicals, C_8H_8, of which the three xylenes are hydrides.

Xyr'i-da'ce-æ (zĭr'ĭ-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See XYRIS ; -ACEÆ.] *Bot.* A family of plants typifying the order Xyridales, with basal, equitant, usually distichous leaves and leafless scapes bearing flowers in the axils of imbricated scales, forming dense heads. There are two genera, *Xyris* being much the larger. — **xyr'i-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Xyr'i-da'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** A Lindleyan alliance including the Xyridaceæ and related families. *Obs.* **b** An order of monocotyledonous herbs having flowers mostly with regular corolla and compound superior ovary. There are 11 families, including the Xyridaceæ, Bromeliaceæ, Commelinaceæ, and Pontederiaceæ.

Xy'ris (zĭ'rĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of iris, Gr. ξυρίς.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of plants, typifying the Xyridaceæ. They have mostly yellow flowers with three sepals, the two lateral small, keeled, and persistent, the other membranous and spreading ; the three stamens alternate with bearded staminodia. The species, known as **yellow-eyed grass,** are abundant in pine barrens of the southern United States.

xyst (zĭst), *n.* [L. *xystus,* Gr. ξυστός, fr. ξύειν to scrape, polish ; — so called from its smooth and polished floor.] *Gr. & Rom. Arch.* A long and open portico, for athletic exercises, as wrestling, running, etc., for use in winter or in stormy weather ; — sometimes inaccurately applied by the Romans to a garden walk lined with trees in a villa.

xys'tarch (zĭs'tärk), *n.* [L. *xystarches,* Gr. ξυστάρχης ; ξυστός a xyst + ἄρχειν to rule.] *Gr. Antiq.* An officer having the superintendence of the xyst.

xys'ter (zĭs'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ξυστήρ a scraper.] *Surg.* An instrument for scraping bones.

X Y Z Correspondence. *U. S. Hist.* The correspondence with the home government of the three special envoys sent to France in 1797 by President Adams to undertake delicate negotiations with certain semiofficial persons designated in the correspondence only by the letters X Y Z. The proposal to the envoys that money should be paid as a bribe created much wrath in both countries.

Y

Y (wī). **1.** The twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet. At the beginning of a word or syllable, except when a prefix (see Y-), it is usually pronounced as a voiced consonant with but slightly audible friction (as in *yes*); as a prefix, and usually in the middle or at the end of a syllable, it is a vowel (as in *myth, happy, my*). See *Guide to Pron.* § 263. The letter comes through the Latin, being a differentiated form of V added by the Greeks (Υ) to the Phœnician alphabet and having at first the value *ōō,* later *ü,* coming into the Anglo-Saxon alphabet with the value *ü,* later *ē.* See ALPHABET, *Illust.* In words from the Anglo-Saxon, consonant Y (as in *yes*) represents A.-S. *g (ge, gi).* In Middle English this Y was often written *ȝ,* with the sound of *y* in *yes* (or otherwise, as final or before *t,* the sounds of K). The symbol ȝ disappeared in England about 1500, becoming confused with *z.* In certain archaic forms, as *ye, ye, yat, yt,* Y represents Anglo-Saxon and Middle English *þ* (*cf.* THORN, *n.,* 4),which became confused with it. It has in such cases the value of **th** (cf. first YE). The name *wi* is prob. from OF. (assumed) *wi,* var. of *gui,* fr. LL. *wi,* perh. from a name of the Gothic letter having the sound of English *w,* but with the form of Gr. Υ and in words from Greek standing for Greek υ, which in old diphthongs (as *αυ*) differed in sound from simple vowel *υ.* Etymologically, Y is most nearly related to *u, i, o, j, g ;* as in *full, fill,* AS. *fyllan ;* E. *crypt, grotto ; young, juvenile ; day,* AS. *dæg.* See U, I, J, G, V, W.

2 As a *symbol,* used to denote or indicate : **a** The 22d in a series. **b** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Yttrium. **c** [*l. c.*] *Math.* (1) An unknown quantity (which see). (2) An ordinate in a rectilinear coördinate system. **d** *Elec.* Admittance.
3. As a medieval Roman *numeral,* Y stands for 150, and Y̅ for 150,000.
4. As an *abbreviation :* **a** In the form **Y.** : In wigwagging, why. In the form **y.** or **Y.** ; yard ; year or years.

Y, *or* **y** (wī), *n.* ; *pl.* Y's or Ys (wīz). **1.** The letter Y, y, or its sound.
2. Something shaped like the letter Y ; as : **a** A forked holder to support the telescope of a leveling instrument or the axis of a theodolite ; a wye. **b** *Railroads.* A por-

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mĕr-Ā'lĭa), *n.* [NL. (sc. *musculus*).] *Zoöl.* A muscle in some animals extending from the xiphoid cartilage to the proximal end of the humerus.

Xiph'i-su'ra (zĭf'ĭ-sū'rā), *n. pl.* [NL.] = XIPHOSURA. — **xiph'i-su'ran** (-răn), *a.* & *n.*

Xiph'i-us (zĭf'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ξίφος a sword.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of ZIPHIUS. — **xiph'i-id** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*, **xiph'i-oid** (-oid), *a.*

xi-phop'a-gus (zī-fŏp'ā-gŭs), *n.* [NL. ; xiphoid + Gr. παγνυναι to unite, fasten together.] *Teratol.* A monster consisting of twins united by the epigastrium, as the Siamese twins.

xiph'o-phyl'lus (zĭf'ō-fĭl'ŭs ; z Y-f ō f'Y-l ĭ s), *a.* [Gr. ξίφος sword + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Having sword-shaped leaves.

xiph'o-ster'num (z Y f'ō-st ûr'nŭm), *n* ; *L. pl.* -STERNA (-nā). *Anat.* = XIPHISTERNUM.

Xiph'o-su'ra (-sū'rā), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. ξίφος sword + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* The order of arthropods constituted by the king crabs. It includes a single living family, **Xiph'o-su'ri-dæ** (-r Y-dē), of which **Xiph'o-su'rus** (-sū'rŭs), containing the American king crab, is the type genus — **xiph'o-su'ran** (-răn), *a.* & *n.* — **xiph'o-sure** (zĭf'ō-shōōr), *n.* — **xiph'o-su'rous** (-sū'rŭs), *a.*

Xi-phu'ra (zī-fū'rā), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = XIPHOSURA. — **xi-phu'rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

Xi-su'thros (zĭ-sōō'thrŏs), *n.* A Greek corruption of *Ut-Khasis* or *Khasis-Atra,* the "Very Clever" or "Very Pious," an epithet applied to Ut-napishtim (which see). *Ut-Khasis* may, however, have been the name of the hero of the deluge in a second Babylonian version of the myth.

Xmas. *Abbr.* or *contraction.* Christmas. Properly, the X is the Greek letter Chi. See X, 2 c.

X-n., *or* **X-new.** *Abbr.* Ex new (see EX, *prep.*).

Xn. *Abbr.* Christian. See XMAS.

Xnty., *or* **Xty.** *Abbr.* Christianity. See XN.

Xo'sa (kŏ'sä ; *the x represents a click, see* 4th CLICK, 3), *n.* See KAFIR, *n.*, 3.

Xper., *or* **Xr.** *Abbr.* Christopher.

X rays. See under X, *a.*

X'-ray' tube See under X, *a.*

X stopper. See X, *n.*, 3.

Xt. *Abbr.* Christ. See X, 2 c.

Xtian. *Abbr.* Christian. See XT.

xul, xuld. † SHALL, SHOULD.

Xu'ry (zu'rĭ), *n.* A Morisco boy, servant to Crusoe, in De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe."

Xu'thus (zu'thŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ξοῦθος.] See ION.

xy-l a m'l d e (zĭ-lăm'ĭd ; -ĭd ; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*xyl-* + *amide.*] *Chem.* An amide of xylic acid.

xy-lan'thrax (-lăn'thrăks), *n.* [Gr. ξύλον wood + ἄνθραξ coal.] Charcoal. *Obs.*

xy'late (zĭ'lāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of xylic acid.

Xy-leb'o-rus (z ĭ-l ĭ b'ō-r ŭ s), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ξυλη βόρος eating wood.] *Zoöl.* An extensive genus of small timber borers or ambrosia beetles. See AMBROSIA BEETLE.

xylidine red *or* **scarlet** Ponceau 2 R. See DYE.

Xyl'i-na (zĭl'ĭ-nā), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. ξύλινος wooden.] *Zoöl.* A genus of thick-bodied noctuid moths with the fore wings rounded at the apex, the proboscis short, and the antennæ of the male simple. The larvæ often bore into fruit, and are known as **green fruit worms.** Some class it as the type of a family, **Xy-lin'i-dæ** (zĭ-lĭn'Y-dē). — **xyl'i-nid** (zĭl'ĭ-nĭd), *a.* & *n.*

xy-lin'de-in (z ĭ-l Y n'd ē-Y n), *n.* [F *xylindéine,* fr. Gr. ξύλον wood + *indigo.*] *Chem.* A green or blue coloring matter produced by *Pezizæ*

xy'lite (zĭ'lĭt), *n.* [Gr. ξύλον wood.] *Chem.* A liquid, prob a mixture, in crude wood spirits and boiling at about 61° C.

xy'lite, *n.* A pentahydric alcohol, $C_5H_7(OH)_5$, got as a syrupy liquid by reduction of xylose.

xy'lo-carp (zĭ'lō-kärp), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-carp.*] A hard woody fruit.

xy'lo-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *a.* Having fruit which becomes woody or hard.

xy-loc'o-pa (z ĭ-l ō k'ō-p ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ξυλοκόπος wood cutting.] *Zoöl.* A genus of hymenopterous insects including the carpenter bees

xy-lo'di-um (zĭ-lō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ă). [NL. ; *xylo-* + a derivative fr. Gr. εἶδος form.] *Bot.* a An achene. *Obs.* b The characteristic fruit of *Anacardium. Rare.*

xy'lo-gen (zĭ'lō-jĕn), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-gen.*] a *Bot.* Nascent wood or xylem. b Lignin.

xy-log'ly-phy (zĭ-lŏg'lĭ-fĭ), *n.* [*xylo-* + Gr. γλύφειν to carve.] Artistic wood carving.

xy-log'ra-fy (-rā-fĭ). Xylography. *Rej.* *Sp.*

xy-loi'din (zĭ-loi'dĭn), **xy-loi'dine** (-dĭn ; -dēn ; 184), *n.* [See XYLOID.] An explosive substance obtained by action of nitric acid on starch, wood fiber, etc. Cf. NITRAMIDIN.

xy'loi (zĭ'lŏi ; -lōi), *n.* [*xylo-* + *oil.*] Xylene

xy-lo'ma (zĭ-lō'mā), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -MATA (-tā). [NL., fr. Gr. ξύλον wood.] In mycology, a sclerotiumlike body that does not send out sporophores, but produces sporogenous structures.

xy-lon'ic (zĭ-lŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a crystalline acid, $C_6H_7(OH)_5CO_2H$, got by oxidizing xylose.

xy'lon-ite (zĭ'lŏn-ĭt), *n.* [Gr. ξύλον wood.] Celluloid.

Xy-loph'a-ga (zĭ-lŏf'ā-gā), *n.* [NL. See XYLOPHAGOUS.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine bivalves which bore holes in wood. They are allied to *Pholas.*

Xy-loph'a-ga, *n. pl.* [NL. See XYLOPHAGOUS.] **a** A division of Hymenoptera consisting of the Siricidæ. **b** A division of weevils.

xy-loph'a-gan (-găn), *n.* [See XYLOPHAGOUS.] *Zoöl* One of the Xylophaga. — *a.* Pert. to the Xylophaga.

Xy'lo-phag'i-dæ (z Y l ō-f ă j'Y-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See XYLOPHAGOUS.] *Zoöl.* A family of dipterous flies whose larvæ live in decayed wood. The type genus is **Xy-loph'a-gus** (zĭ-lŏf'ā-gŭs).

Xy-loph'i-il (zĭ-lŏf'Y-lĭ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *xylo-* + Gr. φίλος loving.] *Zoöl.* A tribe of scarabæoid beetles whose larvæ live on decayed wood. — **x y l o p h'i l a n** (-lăn),

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n. — **xy-loph'i-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

xy-lop'o-list (zĭ-lŏp'ō-lĭst), *n.* [Gr. ξυλοπώλης ; ξύλον + πωλεῖν sell.] Dealer in wood. *Obs.*

xy'lo-stro'ma (zĭ'lō-strō'mā), *n.* ; *pl.* -MATA (-mā-tā). [NL. ; *xylo-* + *stroma.*] *Bot.* The closely felted sterile mycelium of certain wood-destroying fungi ; — orig supposed to represent a distinct genus. — **xy'lo-stro'matoid** (-mā-toid), *a.*

xy'lo-styp'tic (-stĭp'tĭk), *a.* [*xylo-* + *styptic.*] In **xylostyptic ether,** *Pharm.,* styptic collodion.

xy'lo-tile (zĭ'lō-tĭl), *n.* [Gr. *xylotil* ; Gr. ξύλον wood + τίλος fiber.] A hydrous silicate of iron and magnesium in delicately fibrous forms, derived from alteration of asbestos or chrysotile).

Xy-rich'thys (zĭ-rĭk'thĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ξυρόν razor + ἰχθύς fish.] *Zoöl.* The genus to which the razor fishes belong.

xys'tos (zĭs'tŏs), *n.* = XYST.

xys'tum (-tŭm), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -TA (-tă). = XYST. [(-tĭ). = XYSTR.]

xys'tus (-tŭs), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -TI

Y

y. † I, *pron.*

y- Obs. shortened form of IN.

y-. For various words beginning *y-,* see the forms in I-

tion of track consisting of two diverging tracks connected by a cross track.

Y (wī), *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter Y; as, **Y branch** or **Y-branch** (a Y-shaped pipe in plumbing), **Y bridge** or **Y-bridge**, **Y connection** or **Y-connection** (a star connection), **Y cross** or **Y-cross** (a Y-shaped cross, or a Y branch), **Y curve** or **Y-curve**, **Y track** or **Y-track**, **Y tube** or **Y-tube**, etc.—**Y potential**, *or* **Y-potential**, *Elec.*, the potential difference between a terminal and the neutral point of a three-phase armature.

y- (ĭ-), *or* **i-**. [ME. *y-*, *i-*, AS. *ge-*, akin to D. & G. *ge-*, OHG. *gi-*, *ga-*, Goth. *ga-*, and perh. to Latin *con-*; originally meaning, together. Cf. COM-, AWARE, ENOUGH, HANDIWORK, IWIS, LIKE, *a.*] A prefix of obscure meaning, originally used with verbs, adverbs, adjectives, and nouns, but in the Middle English period, and by later archaists, used chiefly with past participles. For the sense of many of the latter, not entered, see the main word.

-y. [F. *-ie* or L. *-ia*; cf. Gr. *-ia.*] A suffix of nouns, esp. of abstract nouns; as, envy, history, treasury, etc. Cf. -IA.

-y, *or* **-ie.** A noun suffix forming diminutives; as, Johnny, Kitty, lassie, doggy, birdie, etc. Cf. -IE.

-y, *or* (*esp. after a y*) **-ey.** [AS. *-ig.*] An adjective suffix signifying *of, pertaining to, characterized by, having, full of*, or the like; as, heavy, guilty, stony, windy, clayey, etc.

yab'ber (yăb'ẽr), *v. i.* [Prob. fr. native *yabba*; cf. native dial. *yaman*, *yarra*, to speak.] To talk; to jabber; esp., to talk in the broken English used by the Australian aborigines. *Australia.*

yab'ber, yab'ber–yab'ber, *n.* Talk; jabber; language; conversation; esp., the broken English of the Australian aborigines. *Australia.*

yab'by, yab'bie (yăb'ĭ), *n.* [Native name in Gippsland *yappy.*] A small burrowing crawfish (*Cheraps bicarinatus*), found in most creeks and water holes in Australia.

yacht (yŏt), *n.* [D. *jagt*, *jacht*; perh. properly, a chase, hunting, fr. *jagen* to chase, hunt, akin to G. *jagen*, OHG. *jagōn*, of uncertain origin.] *Naut.* A vessel larger than a rowboat, used either for private pleasure, or as a vessel of state to convey distinguished persons from one place to another; a vessel used only for private or official trips, racing, etc. The name is sometimes erroneously applied to public vessels engaged in tourist or pleasure traffic.

yacht, *v. i.*; YACHT'ED; YACHT'ING. To sail, cruise, or race in a yacht, as owner or guest.

yacht'–built', *a.* Built on the lines, or constructed with the elegance, of a yacht.

yacht'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of YACHT. Specif.: *n.* Sailing for pleasure in a yacht.

yachts'man (yŏts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Also, *Obs. or R.*, **yacht'man.** One who owns or sails a yacht for pleasure. —**yachts'man-ship, yacht'man-ship,** *n.*

ya'gua-run'di (yä'gwä-rŭn'dĭ), *n.* [Guarani.] A grayish unspotted wild cat (*Felis jaguarundi*) ranging from Paraguay to southern Texas, by some considered a color variety of the eyra (which see). Cf. DICHROMATIC, 2.

Yah'gan (yä'găn), *n.* One of a nearly extinct tribe of Fuegian Indians on Beagle Channel, Tierra del Fuego, now under mission control. They were among the lowest of savages, though efficient hunters and fishers and of good physique

Ya'hoo (yä'hōō), *n.* **1.** In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," one of a filthy race of brutes having the form and all the vices of man. The Yahoos are represented as being subject to the Houyhnhnms, or horses endowed with reason.

2. [*l. c.*] Hence, any brutish or vicious character.

3. [*l. c.*] A raw countryman; a lout; a greenhorn. *U. S.*

Yah'weh (yä'wĕ), **Yah'we,** *n.* Also **Jah'veh** (yä'-), **Jah've,** etc. A modern transliteration of the Hebrew word translated *Jehovah* in the Bible; — used by some critics to discriminate the tribal god of the ancient Hebrews from the Christian *Jehovah*. See TETRAGRAMMATON.

☞ *Yahweh* or *Yahve* is the spelling now generally adopted by scholars; the older *Jahveh* is a Germanism.

Yah'wism (yä'wĭz'm), *n.* Also **Jah'vism** (-vĭz'm). **1.** The religion or worship of *Yahweh* (Jehovah), or the system of doctrines, etc., connected with it.

2. Use of *Yahweh* as a name for God.

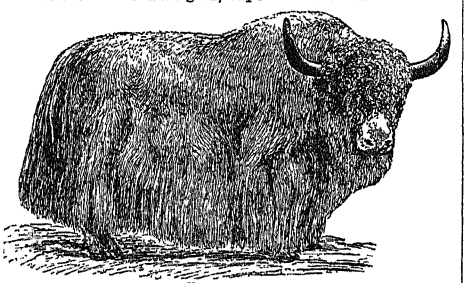
Yah'wist (yä'wĭst), *n.* Also **Jah'vist** (yä'vĭst), **Jah'wist,** older **Je-ho'vist.** The author of the passages of the Old Testament, esp. those of the Hexateuch, in which God is styled *Yahweh*, or *Jehovah*; the author of the Yahwistic, or Jehovistic, Prophetic Document (J); also, the document itself. Cf. ELOHIST.

The characteristic manner of the *Jehovist* differs from that of his predecessor [the Elohist]. He is fuller and freer in his descriptions; more reflective in his assignment of motives and causes; more artificial in mode of narration. *S. Davidson.*

Yah-wis'tic(yä-wĭs'tĭk),*a.* Also **Jah-vis'tic, Jah-wis'tic,** older **Je/ho-vis'tic.** Characterized by the use of *Yahweh*, or *Jehovah*, as a name of God; — said of certain parts of the Old Testament, esp. of the Hexateuch. Cf. ELOHISTIC.

Yahwistic Prophetic Document *or* **Narrative,** *Old Test. Criticism*, an ancient anecdotal history, supposed by some to have been the source of the Yahwistic passages of the Old Testament; — called also, from its supposed origin in Judah, the **Judean Prophetic Document.**

yak (yăk), *n.* [Tibetan *gyag.*] A large wild or domesticated ox (*Bos* or *Poëphagus grunniens*) of Tibet and adjacent elevated parts of central Asia. Its natural color is blackish brown. Old bulls sometimes become six feet high at the shoulder and weigh 1,200 pounds. Domestic or cross-



Yak ($\frac{1}{30}$)

bred varieties are of different colors and smaller size. The hair on the back is short and smooth, but that on the breast, sides, legs, and tail is very long and wavy. When domesticated, the yak is used as a beast of burden, and its flesh, milk, hide, and hair are utilized. See CHOWRY.

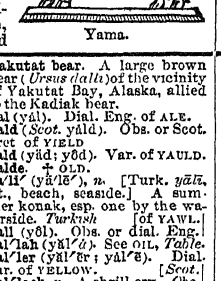
Ya-kut' (yä-kōōt'), *n.* **1.** One of a Mongolian people of northeastern Siberia, mainly along the Lena, said to be the most energetic of the Siberian natives. They are skillful artisans, industrious agriculturists, and keen traders. Many are Christians of the Russian Church.

2. The Turki language of the Yakuts, which is a lingua franca over much of eastern Siberia. See URAL-ALTAIC.

Yale lock (yāl). The cylinder lock as invented by Linus Yale (1821–68), American locksmith, or any later form of the type. See LOCK, *Illust.* Hence **Yale key,** etc. *Trade Names.*

yam (yăm), *n.* [Cf. It. & NL. *igname*, Pg. *inhame*, prob. from an African name on the Gold Coast.] **1.** The edible, starchy, tuberous root of various plants of the genus *Dioscorea*, as *D. sativa*, *D. alata*, etc. It largely replaces the potato as a staple food in tropical climates, and is cooked in the same way; but its flesh is coarser and less palatable. Yams are cultivated in many varieties, esp. in the West Indies and Polynesia. Also, any plant of this genus. *D. villosa* is the wild yam of the United States.

2. a The potato. *Scot.* **b** The sweet potato. *Southern U. S.*



Yama.

Ya'ma (yăm'ä; *Skr.* yŭ'mä), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu Myth.* The deification of the first mortal to die, who hence became king and judge of the dead. In the Veda his abode is the sky, but in later times he is, like the Greek Pluto, the lord of the infernal regions. He is represented as of a green color, with red garments, having a crown on his head, his eyes inflamed, and striding a buffalo, holding a club and a noose.

yam'a-mai' (yăm'ä-mī'), *n.* [Jap.] **a** A large Japanese silkworm (*Antheræa yamamai*) whose larva feeds on the oak, and furnishes excellent silk. **b** Silk produced by this worm.

yam bean. A tropical fabaceous plant (*Cacara erosa*) with trifoliolate leaves, purplish flowers, and turniplike tuberous roots, which are eaten raw as a salad or cooked. The pods are also edible. Also, the seed of this plant.

ya'men (yä'mĕn), *n.* [Chin. *ya*[2] a civil or military court + *mĕn*[2] a gate.] In China, the official headquarters or residence of a mandarin, including court rooms, offices, gardens, prisons, etc.; the place where the business of any public department is transacted.

yank (yăngk), *n.* **1.** A sudden hard blow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A strong jerk or twitch. *Colloq., U. S.*

yank, *v. t.*; YANKED (yăngkt); YANK'ING. **1.** To flog; thrash. *Dial. Eng.*

2. To pull quickly or twitch strongly; to jerk. *Colloq.*

Yan'kee (yăn'kĕ), *n.* [Commonly considered to be a corrupt pronunciation of the word *English*, or of the French word *Anglais*, by the native Indians of America. According to Thierry, a corruption of *Jankin*, a diminutive of *John*, and a nickname given to the English colonists of Connecticut by the Dutch settlers of New York. Dr. W. Gordon ("Hist. of the Amer. War," ed. 1789, vol. i., pp. 324, 325) says it was a favorite cant word in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1713, and that it meant *excellent*; as, a *yankee* good horse, *yankee* good cider, etc. Cf. Scot. *yankie* a sharp, clever, and rather bold woman, *yanky* active, nimble, and E. dial. bowy-*yanks* leather leggins.] **1.** A nickname for a native or citizen of New England, esp. one descended from old New England stock; by extension, an inhabitant of the Northern States as distinguished from a Southerner; also, as sometimes used by foreigners, any inhabitant of the United States.

From meanness first this Portsmouth *Yankey* rose,
And still to meanness all his conduct flows.
Oppression, A Poem by an American (Boston, 1765).

2. *pl.* Short for YANKEE RAILS. *Slang, London.*

Yan'kee, *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Yankees.

The alertness of the *Yankee* aspect. *Hawthorne.*

Yankee clover. = JAPAN CLOVER. — **Y. rails,** stocks of American railroads. *Slang, London.*— **Y. shilling,** a New England shilling, or 16⅔ cents. See SHILLING, 3. *U. S.*

Yan'kee–Doo'dle (-dōō'd'l), *n.* **1.** A song and air, popularly recognized as quasi national in the United States. The words, which are doggerel and of which there are several versions, are said to have been written originally in 1755, in derision of the provincial troops, by Dr Schuckburgh, a surgeon in Lord Amherst's army. The origin of the air, which is shrill and shallow, has been variously ascribed: some hold that the air originated in the medieval church; others that it was first known in England in Oliver Cromwell's time; others that it was "an Old Dutch catch adapted into an English satirical chant, and adopted, with conscious or unconscious irony, by the American [Revolutionary] troops" (*Encyc Brit.*); others that it was derived from a military march played by the Hessian troops during the American Revolution. The air occurs under its present name in Samuel Arnold's opera "Two to One" (London, 1784).

2. A Yankee; an American. *Rare and Jocose. Moore.*

yap (yăp; yäp), *n.* [Prob. imitative. Cf. YAUP.] **1. a** A snappish bark; yelp. *Scot. or Dial.*

2. *Dial. or Slang.* **a** Talk; gab. **b** The mouth.

3. A yelping dog; a cur. *Dial. Eng.*

4. A peevish or cross person, esp. a child. *Dial. Eng.*

5. *Slang.* **a** A noisy, contemptible, or worthless person. **b** One who is ill-bred or countrified and unsophisticated.

yap, *v. t.* To utter quickly like a bark. *Slang.*

yap, *v. i.* **1.** To bark snappishly; to yelp. *Scot. or Dial.*

2. To cheep, as a young bird. *Dial.*

3. To talk noisily; chatter; scold. *Scot., Dial., or Slang.*

yapp binding, *or* **yapp** (yăp), *n.* A style of binding, used esp. on Bibles, in which a limp cover projects over the edges on both sides so that the flaps protect them. It differs from divinity circuit binding in that it has no stiffening and in that the flaps are not cut either at the corners or at the back. — **yapped** (yăpt), *a.*

ya (yä). Dial. Eng. var. of YOU.

ya (yä), *adv.* [See YEA.] Yea. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* [of YAUP.]

yaap (yăp; yŏp). Dial. Eng.

yaar. yaare. + YARE, *adv.*

ya'ba bark (yä'bä). [Amer. Sp. (Cuba) *yaba*, the tree, fr. native name.] Worm bark.

yab'ber (yăb'ẽr), *n.* = YABBY.

yab'bi (yăb'ĭ), *n.* **a** The thylacine. **b** = YABBY.

‖ **ya-bo'a** (yä-bō'ä), *n.* A night heron. *Porto Rico.*

ya'bu, ya'boo (yä'bōō), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *yābū.*] A strong hardy pony bred in the mountains of Afghanistan.

ya'cal (yä'käl), *n.* [Tag.] A dipterocarpaceous tree (*Anisoptera plagata*) of the Philippine Islands, having valuable hard wood. It also yields a transparent illuminating resin.

Ya'can (yä'kän), *n.*; *pl.* -CANES (yä-kä'nās). One of a tribe of Moros of the interior of Basilan.

yac'a-re (yäk'ä-rā), *n.* [See JACARE.] See CAYMAN, 1.

yac'ca (yăk'ä), *n.* Either of two West Indian taxaceous trees (*Podocarpus coriacea* and *P. purdieana*) or their wood.

yach (yăk), *v. t.* To happen upon; to surprise. *South Africa.*

yacht'dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

yacht'er (yŏt'ẽr), *n.* One who sails in a yacht. *Rare.*

yachts'wom'an (yŏts'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 15). A woman who owns, or sails in a yacht for pleasure.

yacht'y (yŏt'ĭ), *a.* Like a yacht; neat and trim in appearance, with a suggestion of elegance; — said of a vessel. *Colloq.*

yac'i-ta'ra palm (yăs'ĭ-tä'rä). Var. of JACITARA PALM.

yad (yăd), **yade** (yād). Scot. vars. of YAUD, a mare.

Ya'da-va (yä'dä-wä), *n.* In India, a race in which Krishna is reputed to have been born. Many Indians, esp. in Gujarat, claim descent from this race.

yade. [See YODE.] Obs. pret. of GO. [ONE.]

yae (yā). Scot. & dial. Eng. of

yaep. + YEP.

yaeru. + YARE, *a.*

yaf. yafe. + *gave*, pret. of GIVE.

yaff (yăf), *n.* & *v. i.* Bark; yelp; scold. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

yaf'fil. Var. of YAFFLE, a woodpecker *Dial. Eng.*

yaf'fin-gale(yăf'ĭn-gāl),*n.* [See YAFFLE; cf. NIGHTINGALE.] = YAFFLE, woodpecker. *Dial. Eng.* [yelp. *Dial Eng.*]

yaf'fle (yăf'l), *v. i.* = YAFF, to

yaf'fle(yăf'l),*n.* Armful; handful. *Dial.*

yaf'fle(yăf'l), **yaf'fler** (-lẽr), *n.* [Prob. imitative. Cf. HICKWALL.] Green woodpecker.

Ya'gan Var. of YAHGAN.

ya'ger (yä'gẽr), *n.* [G. *jäger* a hunter, fr. *jagen* to hunt. See JÄGER.] *Mil.* = JÄGER, *n.*, 2.

yag'ger (yăg'ẽr). Var. of JAGGER, a peddler. *Shet. I.*

ya'ghourt (yä'gōōrt). Var. of YOGURT.

ya'gua (yä'gwä), *n.* [Native name in the Antilles.] *Porto Rico.* **a** The royal palm **a b** The thick, woody, sheathing leaf base of this palm.

ya-gua'za (yä-gwä'sä; 268), *n.* [Amer Sp. *yaguasa*, fr. Cuban native name.] A tree duck (*Dendrocygna arborea*). *W. Indies.*

yah (yä). Dial. Eng. of YA, yea.

yah, *interj.* An exclamation of disgust, contempt, or derision.

yah'court (yä'kōrt). Var of YOGURT.

Yah'y(yŏt'ĭ),*a.* Like a yacht; neat and trim in appearance, with a suggestion of elegance; — said of a vessel. *Colloq.*

yac'i-ta'ra palm (yäs'ĭ-tä'rä). Var. of JACITARA PALM.

yad (yăd), **yade** (yād). Scot. vars. of YAUD, a mare.

Ya'da-va (yä'dä-wä), *n.* In India, a race in which Krishna is reputed to have been born. Many Indians, esp in Gujarat, claim descent from this race.

yair, *n.* Also **yare** [Cf. YARD an inclosure.] A kind of inclosure for catching salmon as the tide ebbs. *Obs.* [of YARD.]

yaird (*Scot.* yārd). Obs. or Scot. **yairn.** + YEARN.

yait. + GATE.

Yaj'na-val'kya (yŭj'nyä-wŭl'kyä), *n.* [Skr. *Yājñavalkya.*] *HinduLaw.* An early Hindu law book, dating prob. as early as the 5th century, widely quoted and commented on in the later books. Its mythical author is Yajnavalkya, but the real author is unknown. Cf. MITAKSHARA.

Yaj'ur-Ve'da (yŭj'ŏōr-wā'dä), *n.* [Skr. *yajurvēda*; *yajus* reverence, sacrificial formula + *vēda* Veda.] See VEDA.

yak. + ACHE.

yak (yăk). Dial. Eng. var. of OAK.

yak'a-mik (yäk'ä-mĭk), *n.* [See JACAMIN.] Trumpeter (*Psophia*).

yak'a-re (*-ä-rā*), *n.* = YACARE.

Ya'ki (yä'kē). Var of YAQUI.

Yak'i-ma (yăk'ĭ-mä), *n.* One of a confederacy of Shahaptian Indians of eastern Washington, Yakima Reservation. They are stock raisers and farmers, and mostly Roman Catholics.

ya'kin' (yä'kēn'), *n.* [From a native name in Assam or Burma; cf. Mishmi *takin*, Khamti *km.*] *Zoöl.* = TAKIN.

yak'ka (yăk'ä), *v. t.* & *i.* [Native word in Queensland.] To work. *Queensland.*

yak lace. A pillow lace made from the silky hair of the yak.

yak'mak. Var. of, or erron. for, YASHMAK.

Ya'ko-nan (yä'kō-nän), *a.* Designating a linguistic stock of Oregon Indians, whose remnants are on the Siletz Reservation.

Ya-koot'. Var. of YAKUT.

yak'sha (yŭk'shä), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu Myth.* One of a class of demigod attendants on *Kuvera*, the god of wealth. [TLINKIT.]

Ya'ku-tat'(yä'kōō-tät'), *n.* See **Yakutat bear.** A large brown bear (*Ursus dalli*) of the vicinity of Yakutat Bay, Alaska, allied to the Kadiak bear.

yal (yäl). Dial. Eng. of ALE.

yald (*Scot.* yäld). Obs. or Scot. pret of YIELD

yald (yäd; yŏd). Var. of YAULD.

yalde. + OLD.

ya'li' (yä'lē'), *n.* [Turk. *yālē*, lit., beach, seaside.] A summer konak, esp. one by the waterside. *Turkish* [of YAWL.]

yall (yôl). Obs. or dial. Eng.

yal'lah (yăl'ä). See OIL, *Table.*

yal'ler (yăl'ẽr; yăl'ẽ). Dial. var. of YELLOW. [*Scot.*]

yal'lock. *n.* A shrill cry. *Obs.*

yal'low (yăl'ō). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of YELLOW.

yalp (*dial.* yălp). Obs. pret. & Scot. & dial. Eng var. of YELP.

yalt. Obs. pret. of YIELD.

yalwe. + YELLOW.

Ya'ma-craw (yä'mä-krô), *n.* One of a refugee band of Indians from the Creek confederacy formerly occupying a village on the site of Savannah, Ga.: — prob. same as *Yamassee.*

yam'a-dou (yăm'ä-dōō), *n* [F. in Guiana *jeziямadou* or *jeamadou*, name of the fruit.] See OIL, *Table I.*

yamadou oil plant. The dali.

Ya'mas-see (yä'mä-sē), *n.* An Indian of a Muskhogean tribe formerly of the lower Savannah, who, after defeat by the whites in 1715, were finally incorporated with the Creeks and Seminoles. Cf. YAMACRAW.

Ya'ma-to school (yä'mä-tō). *Japanese Painting.* A school founded in the 11th century A. D. by Kasuga, of the Fujiwara family.

yame. + THEM, *pron.*

Ya-me'o (yä-mā'ō), *n.*; *pl.* YAMEOS (-ōz). An Indian of a group of tribes of northeastern Peru, apparently a distinct linguistic stock.

yam'mer (*dial.* yăm'ẽr, -ẽ), *v.* & *n.* [ME. *3eomeren*, *3ameren*, AS. *géomrian*, *géomerian*, fr. *géomor* sad, sorrowful; akin to D. & G. *jammer* misery.] *Obs or Scot. & Dial.* **a** Lament; whimper; grumble; whine. **b** (1) Shout; yell. (2) Scream; cry; — said of birds **c** Desire; crave; yearn.

yam'mer-ly, *a.* Lamentable. *Obs.* — *adv.* Lamentably. *Obs.*

yamp (yămp), *n.* [Shoshone Indian *yampa.*] Either of two West American apiaceous herbs (*Carum gairdneri* and *C. kelloggii*); also, its edible tuber.

yamph (yămf), *n.* & *v.* Bark; yelp. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

yam stick. A stick, three or four feet in length, used, esp by the aboriginal women, for digging roots or bulbs, and sometimes as a weapon. *Australia.*

yam tree. The black kurrajong. *Local, Australia.* [YAMEN.]

ya'mun (yä'mŭn). Var. of

ya'musk. *n.* A powder for the eyelashes. *Rare.*

yan (yän) Dial. var. of YON.

yan (yăn). **yance** (yăns). Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of ONE, ONCE.

Ya'nan (yä'nän), *a.* Designating an Indian linguistic stock of northern California, nearly or quite extinct.

yande. + YOND.

yan'der (yăn'dẽr; -dē). Dial. Eng. var. of YONDER.

yane. + YAWN.

yang (yăng), *n.* The cry of the wild goose; honk. [*yang.*]

yang, *v. i.* To make the cry of

yang'-kin' (yäng'kĭn'), *n.* [Chin. *yang kʻin*, fr. *yang*[2] foreign + *chʻin*[2] dulcimer.] *Music.* A kind of Chinese dulcimer.

yangler. + JANGLER.

yank (yăngk), *v. i.* To move actively and quickly. *Scot. & Dial.*

Yank (yăngk), *n.* & *a.* An abbreviation of YANKEE. *Slang.*

yan'kee, *a.* Expressing excellence; good. *Dial. Eng Obs.*

Yan'kee-dom (yăn'kē-dŭm), *n.*, **Yan'kee-Doo'dle-dom** (-dōō'd'l-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

Yan'kee-fied (-fīd), *a.* Having the characteristics, manner, or appearance of a Yankee; characteristic of a Yankee. *Colloq.*

Yan'kee-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To make Yankee; to Americanize. *Colloq.*

Yan'kee-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A Yankee idiom, word, custom, or the like; also, Yankee characteristics, manners, or the like.

Yan'kee-ize, *v. t* See -IZE.

Yan'kee-land'. *n.* New England, the northern United States, or the United States. *Colloq.*

yank'er, *n.* *Obs. Scot.* **a** A smart stroke or blow **b** An agile or clever girl. **c** A great falsehood; a whopper

yank'ie (yăngk'ĭ), *a* Active; clever *Scot.*

yank'ie, *n.* A clever and bold woman. *Scot*

yank'ing (yăng'kĭng), *a.* Active; pushing. *Scot.*

Yank'ton (yăngk'tŭn), *n.* See SIOUX, *n.* [*n.* See SIOUX, *n.*]

Yank'ton'nais' (yăngk'tŭn'ĕ'), **yanky,** *n.* An old-time Dutch vessel of uncertain type; — so called in England. *Obs.*

yannam, *n.* Bread *Obs. Cant.*

Ya'o (yä'ō), *n.* One of an Indo-Chinese people, aboriginal cultivators, of the Laos states.

ya'court, ya'ourt (yä'ōōr t). Vars. of YOGURT.

yap, *v. i.* To be hungry *Obs.*

yap (*dial.* yăp), **yape.** *a.* [Cf. YEPE a shrewd person.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Vigorous; strong; bold. *Obs* **b** Quick; active; ready; apt. **c** Eager; keen. **d** Hungry. — **yap'ly,** **yape'ly,** *adv.*—**yap'ness, yape'ness.**

ya-pok', ya-pock' (yä-pŏk'), *n.* [From river *Oyapok*, between French Guiana and Brazil.] The water opossum. See OPOSSUM, 1.

ya'pon (yō'pŏn; yä'-). Var. of YAUPON.

Ya'qui (yä'kē), *n.* One of an important and warlike tribe of Piman Indians, with numerous villages along the Yaqui River in Sonora, Mexico. They are strong and active, engaged in stock raising and agriculture. They have carried on determined wars against the Mexican government.

yard (yärd), *n.* [ME. *yerd*, AS. *gierd*, *gyrd*, a rod, stick, a measure, a yard; akin to OFries. *ierde*, OS. *gerda*, D. *gaarde*, G. *gerte*, OHG. *gartia*, *gerta*, also to OHG. *gart*, Icel. *gaddr* a goad, sting, Goth. *gazds*, and prob. to L. *hasta* a spear. Cf. GAD, *n.*, HASTATE.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A rod; staff; wand. **b** A branch; twig. **c** Rule; correction; direction. **2.** A measure of length, equaling three feet, or thirty-six inches, being the standard of English and American lineal measure. It equals 0.9144 meter. Abbr., *yd.* The *yard* in Great Britain is the distance, at 62° F., between two transverse lines on two gold plugs in a certain bronze bar kept at Westminster. In the United States the yard is legally defined in terms of the metric system, a meter being declared to be 39.37 inches (by the British standard yard it is 39.370113 inches). See MEASURE. Also, any of various similar units, as the Spanish vara or the Turkish pik. **3.** **a** Any of various local measures of length or area, as a rod. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Short for YARD OF LAND, YARDLAND. **4.** A long piece of timber, as a rafter, etc. *Obs.* **5.** *Naut.* A long spar usually nearly cylindrical, tapering toward the ends, designed to support and extend a square, lateen, or lug sail. A yard of a square sail is usually hung by the center to the mast. Formerly yards were almost universally made of a single piece of timber, but they are now often built-up and, when large and carried on large vessels, are usually of steel. They are hoisted and lowered by halyards, and trimmed, in the case of square sails, by the braces. A square-sail yard is roughly divided into the *slings*, or portion in the middle near the mast, the *quarters*, which extend on each side of the slings about halfway to the ends, and the *yardarms*, extending from the quarters to the ends. The limits are not exactly fixed. **6.** The penis. **7.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* See GOLDEN YARD.

Yard and Ell. = GOLDEN YARD. — **y. of land**, *Early Eng. Hist.*, in the division of agricultural lands: **a** A strip of land a yard wide; specif., one constituting a quarter of any of the acres in a hide. **b** A virgate.

yard, *n.* [ME. *yard*, *yerd*, AS. *geard;* akin to OFries. *garda* garden, OS. *gardo* garden, *gard* yard, D. *gaard* garden, G. *garten*, OHG. *garto* garden, *gart* inclosure, Icel. *garðr* yard, house, Sw. *gård*, Dan. *gaard*, Goth. *gards* a house, *garda* sheepfold, OIr. *gort* a field, L. *hortus* garden, Gr. χόρτος an inclosure. Cf. COURT, GARDEN, GARTH, HORTICULTURE, ORCHARD.] **1.** **a** An inclosure; usually, a small or moderate-sized inclosed place in front of, or around, a house, barn, or other building; as, a court*yard;* cow *yard;* barn*yard*. In England the inclosure or lot about a residence is now called a *garden* when planted with trees or shrubbery, *yard* being a paved or barren inclosure. **b** A garden. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. Chaucer.* **2.** An inclosure within which any work or business is carried on; as, a dock*yard;* a brick*yard*. **3.** A churchyard. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **4.** *Railroads.* A system of three or more parallel tracks in series, for making up trains, storing cars, etc. **5.** *Lumbering.* = LANDING, 2 **a**. **6.** A locality in a forest where moose or deer herd in winter for feeding and protection; as, a moose *yard*.

yard, *v. t.;* YARD'ED; YARD'ING. **1.** To confine or inclose in a yard; to shut up, or keep, in a yard; as, to *yard* cows. **2.** *Lumbering.* To bring to and arrange on a landing. **3.** To summon for hiring; — a term used of the summoning of the servants seeking employment at a fair or market (under an old custom, now obsolete) by the coroner of a sheading or district on behalf of the lords, deemsters, and other chief officers entitled to a prior claim for their services at a low wage. *Isle of Man.*

yard, *v. i.* **1.** To congregate in, or resort to, a yard; — said of moose and deer. *U. S.* **2.** To shoot moose or deer in a yard. *U. S.*

yard'age (yär'dāj), *n.* **1.** An amount measured in yards (linear, square, or cubic). *Rare.* **2.** *Mining.* The payment of coal miners according to the bulk of coal mined; the amount of payment so made.

yard'age, *n.* Use of a yard, as for keeping cattle received at a railroad station; also, the charge for such use.

yard'arm' (yärd'ärm'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* Either end of a square-rigged vessel's yard. There are no definite limits, but it is generally considered to include the outer quarter. **2.** [*cap.*] Also **Golden Yardarm.** See GOLDEN YARD.

yard grass. A coarse annual grass (*Eleusine indica*) having digitate spikes. It is widely distributed in cultivated ground, esp. in dooryards, etc.

yard'mas'ter (yärd'mäs'tẽr), *n.* *Railroads.* The man in charge of, and directing operations in, a yard.

yard'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* **1.** A stick three feet, or a yard, in length, used as a measure of cloth, etc. It is usually marked with subdivisions, as feet, inches, etc., on one side and quarters and eighths of the yard on the other. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = GOLDEN YARD.

yare (yâr), *a.* [ME. *yare*, *yaru*, AS. *gearu* ready, complete; akin to OS. *garu*, OHG. *garo*, G. *gar*, D. *gaar* completely cooked, Icel. *gerr* perfect, *görva* quite, G. *gerben* to tan, to curry, OHG. *garawen*, *garwen*, to make ready; cf. also AS. *earu* active, ready, OS. *aru* ready. The initial consonant is perh. due to the prefix *ge-* (cf. Y-). Cf. CAROUSE, GARB clothing, GEAR, *n.*] Ready; prepared; dexterous; eager; lively; quick to move; active; prompt; also, easily worked; manageable. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* "Be *yare* in thy preparation." *Shak.*

The le-ser [ship] will come and go, leave or take, and is *yare;* wherens the greater is slow. *Raleigh*

yarn (yärn), *n.* [ME. *yarn*, *ȝarn*, AS. *gearn;* akin to D. *garen*, G., OHG., Icel., Sw., & Dan. *garn;* of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *görn*, pl. *garnir*, gut; perh. akin to E. *cord.*] **1.** Spun wool; woolen thread; also, thread of other material, as of cotton, flax, hemp, or silk; material spun and prepared for use in weaving, knitting, manufacturing sewing thread, or the like. **2.** Any of the threads forming a strand of a rope. **3.** A story, as a tale of sea adventure, told by a sailor; a tale; — frequently with the implication of untruth or exaggeration; as, to spin a *yarn*. *Colloq.*



Yarrow. *a* Flowering Stem, much reduced; *b* Head of Flowers.

yarn (yärn), *v. i.;* YARNED (yärnd); YARN'ING. To tell yarns; to spin a yarn. *Collog. & Naut.*

yar'row (yăr'ō), *n.* [ME. *yarowe*, *yarwe*, *ȝarowe*, AS. *gearwe;* akin to D. *gerw*, OHG. *garwa*, *garawa*, G. *garbe*, *schafgarbe*, and perh. to E. *yare.*] **a** An asteraceous strong-scented plant (*Achillea millefolium*) of Europe and America, having finely dissected leaves and small white corymbose flowers. The leaves have been used for smoking. **b** Any of several closely related American species.

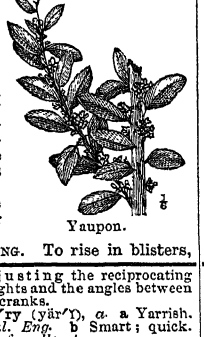


yash-mak' } (yäsh-mäk'; yäsh'măk), *n.* [Turkish
yash-mac' } *yāshmāg.*] A kind of double veil worn by Mohammedan women when not in their private apartments.

yat'a-ghan (yăt'ä-găn; *Turk.* yä'tä-gän'), *n.* Also **yat'a-gan.** [Turk. *yātāghān.*] A long knife, or short saber, without a crosspiece, common among Mohammedans, usually having a double curve to the edge and the back nearly straight.

yaup (yôp; yäp), *n.* [Partly imitative; cf. GAUP, *v.*, YAP, YELP.] *Scot. & Dial. or Colloq.* **1.** **a** A loud cry or noise. **b** A cry of distress, rage, or the like, as of a child in pain. **2.** The blue titmouse. *Local, Eng.*

yau'pon (yô'pŏn), *n.* Also sometimes written **ya'pon, you'pon, yu'pon.** A species of holly (*Ilex vomitoria*) native of the southern United States. The smooth elliptical leaves are used as a substitute for tea, and formerly were used in preparing the *black drink* of North Carolina Indians.


Yaupon.

yau-ti'a (you-tē'ä), *n.* [Native name in the Antilles.] In Porto Rico, any of several araceous plants or their starchy edible roots, which are cooked and eaten like yams or potatoes; as: **a** Any species of *Xanthosoma*. *X. sagittæfolia* is the *spoonflower* or *arrow-leaved spoonflower.* **b** The taro; — often distinguished as *yautia malanga.*

yaw (yô), *n.* *Med.* One of the tumors characteristic of yaws, or framboesia.

yaw, *v. i.;* YAWED (yôd); YAW'ING. To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane juice in the clarifiers in sugar works.

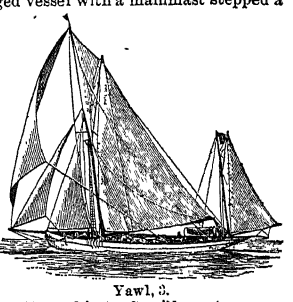
yaw (yô), *v. i. & t.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. Icel. *jaga* to move to and fro, as a door on its hinges.] *Naut.* To steer wild, or out of the line of her course; to deviate from her course, as when struck by a heavy sea; — said of a ship.

A corpulent and ungraceful body, that *yawed* from side to side as he walked *Charles Reade.*

yaw, *n.* *Naut.* A movement of a vessel by which she temporarily alters her course; a deviation from a straight course in steering.

yaw'ey (yô'ĭ), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to, or affected with, yaws.

yawl (yôl), *n.* [D. *jol;* akin to LG. & Dan. *jolle*, Sw. *julle.* Cf. JOLLY-BOAT.] *Naut.* **1.** A small ship's boat, usually rowed by four or six oars; a jolly-boat. **2.** A light sailing vessel with stem and stern alike and usually carrying one, two, or three lugsails; — now only with distinguishing place names, as *Yarmouth yawl.* *Eng.* **3.** A fore-and-aft-rigged vessel with a mainmast stepped a little farther forward than in a sloop and carrying a mainsail and jibs, with a jigger mast far aft, usually placed abaft the rudder post. Cf. KETCH.


Yawl, 3.

yawn (yôn), *v. i.;* YAWNED (yônd); YAWN'ING. [ME. *ȝanien*, prob. for *ganien*, *gonien*, AS. *gānian*, influenced by the kindred ME. *yonen*, *yenen*, *ȝeonien*, AS. *geonian*, *ginian*, to yawn, *gīnan* (in comp.) to yawn, open wide; akin to G. *gähnen* to yawn, OHG. *ginēn*, *geinōn*, also *gīēn*, Icel. *gīna* to yawn, *gin* the mouth, OSlav. *zijati* to yawn, L. *hiare* to gape, yawn; cf. Gr. χειά a hole. The vowel sound is perh. imitative. Cf. HIATUS.] **1.** To open the mouth, esp. involuntarily through drowsiness, dullness, or fatigue; to gape, oscitate. "The lazy, *yawning* drone." *Shak.* **2.** To open wide; to gape, as if to allow the entrance or exit of something.

'T is now the very witching time of night,
When churchyards *yawn* *Shak.*

3. To open the mouth, or to gape, through surprise or bewilderment. *Shak.* **4.** To desire to swallow anything; to express desire by yawning; to be eager; to long; as, to *yawn* for fat livings. "One long, *yawning* gaze." *Landor.*

yawn, *v. t.* **1.** To open wide; to make by opening. *Rare.* **2.** To utter with a yawn. **3.** To affect, bring, do, or the like, by or with yawning.

yawn, *n.* **1.** An involuntary act, excited by drowsiness, etc., and consisting of a deep and long inspiration following several successive attempts at inspiration, the mouth, fauces, etc., typically being wide open. **2.** Act of opening wide, or of gaping. **3.** A chasm, mouth, opening, or passageway.

Now gape the graves, and through their *yawns* let loose
Imprisoned spirits *Marston.*

yaws (yôz), *n.* [African *yaw* a raspberry.] *Med.* A kind of tropical disease; framboesia (which see).

yaw'-weed' (yô'wēd'), *n.* A low shrubby rubiaceous plant (*Morinda royoc*) of Florida and the West Indies. It has small white odorous flowers, and was formerly considered a remedy for yaws.

Yaz'oo Fraud (yăz'ōō; yä'zōō). *U. S. Hist.* The grant by the State of Georgia, by Act of Jan. 7, 1795, of 35,000,000 acres of her western territory, for $500,000, to four companies known as the **Yazoo Companies** from the region granted; — commonly so called, the act being known as the **Yazoo Frauds Act**, because of alleged corruption of the legislature, every member but one being a shareholder in one or more of the companies. The act granting the land was repealed in 1796 by a new legislature, and the repealing provision was incorporated in the State constitution in 1798. In 1802 the territory was ceded to the United States. The claims of the purchasers, whom Georgia had refused to compensate, were sustained by the United States Supreme Court, which (1810) declared the repealing act of 1796 unconstitutional. Congress in 1814 ordered the lands sold and appropriated $5,000,000 to pay the claims.

yap'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of YAP. **yap'pin-gale** (y ă p'ĭ n-g ā l). Dial. Eng. var. of YAFFINGALE. **yap'pish** (yăp'ĭsh), *a.* Hungry. *Scot.* **yap'py** (yăp'ĭ; yäp'-), *a.* Foolish; "soft." *Slang or Dial. Eng.* **yap'py,** *a.* **1.** Given to yapping. *Slang or Dial.* **2.** Cross; irritable. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** Like, or characteristic of, a yap. See YAP, *n.*, 5. *Slang.* **yap'ster** (yăp'stẽr), *n.* A dog. **yar.** Var. of YARR, to growl. **yar.** † THEIR. [Eng. of YARE.] **yar** (*dial* yär, yä). Obs. or dial. | **yar** (yär; yä), *a.* Acid; sour; brackish. *Dial. Eng.* **yar'age** (yär'ĕj), *n.* [See YARE, *a.*] *Naut.* Power of moving, or being managed, at sea. *Obs.* **yaram.** *n.* Milk. *Obs. Cant.* **ya-ray'** (yä-rī'), *n.* [Native name in the Antilles.] Any of several slender Porto Rican fan palms, as *Inodes causiarum. Porto Rico.* [HERB.] **yarb** (yärb; yäb). Dial. var. of **Yar'bo-rough** (yär'bō-rō), *n.* *Whist.* A hand containing no card higher than a nine. **yarde.** Pret of YARE. *Obs.* **yard'el** (yär'dĕl). *n.* A yard measure. *Obs. or R.* **yard'ful,** *n.*; *pl.* -FULS. See -FUL. **yard'ing,** *p. pr. & vb. n.* of YARD. Hence: *n. pl.* Animals inclosed in a yard. **yard'keep',** *n.* [Cf. YARWHELP.] Bar-tailed godwit. *Local, Eng.* **yard'land',** *n.* = YARD OF LAND (in sense **a**). **b** A virgate. *Hist. or Dial. Eng.* **yard'man** (-măn), *n.* A man employed in or about a yard. **yard slings.** See SLING. **yards'man** (yärdz'măn), *n.* = YARDMAN. **yard tackle.** *Naut.* A tackle used on a lower yard of a vessel, esp. a heavy double or treble purchase for hoisting. **yard'wand'** (yärd'wŏnd'), *n.* A yardstick. [YORE.] **yare.** † EAR, THEIR, YAIR. **yare.** Obs. or dial. Eng. of YEAR. **yare.** *adv.* [AS. *gearе, gearwe*, entirely, well. See YARE, *a.*] Quickly; soon; readily; earnestly; carefully. *Obs.* **yarowe.** † YARROW. [FA.] **yar'pha** (yär'fä). Var. of YARR. **yarr** (yär), *n.* [Cf. YARROW.] Common spurry (*Spergula*). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **yarr** (yär), *v. i.* [ME. *ȝarren*, prob imitative.] To growl or snarl. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **Yar'ra her'ring** (yăr'ä) [From *Yarra Yarra*, a river in Victoria, Australia.] = GRAYLING, 2 **yar'ra-man** (-măn), *n.* [Native name.] A horse; — so called by the aborigines and sometimes by the colonists. *Obsoles. Australia.* **yar'ran** (yăr'ăn), *n.* [Native name in New South Wales.] Any of various myalls. See MYALL, 2 a. *Australia.* **yar'ry** (yăr'ĭ), *a.* Yarrish. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Smart; quick. *Newfoundland.* **yarth.** † YARE, *a.* **yarwe.** † YARROW. **yar'whelp** (y ä r'h w ĕ l p), *n.* [From its cry on taking wing.] A godwit; esp., the bar-tailed godwit. *Local, Eng. & Ir.* **yar'whip'** (-hwĭp'; -wĭp'), **yar'-wip'** (-wĭp'). Vars. of YARWHELP. **yas.** † EYAS. **yas** (yäs; yäs). Dial. var. of YES. **Yasht** (yäsht; yŭsht), *n.* [Avestan *yashtay* adoration.] See AVESTA. **yas-mak'.** Var. of YASHMAK. **Yas'na** (y ä s'n ä; y ŭ s'-), *n.* [Avestan, worship, sacrifice.] See AVESTA. **yasp'en** (yäs'p'n), *n.* [Cf. LG. *göpse.*] A double handful. *Dial. Eng., Obs or Obsoles.* **y-asured,** *a.* [See Y-; AZURE.] Azure-tinted. *Obs.* **yat** (*dial.* yĕt, yät). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. of GATE, opening **yat.** Corrupt. of THAT. **yatcht.** † YACHT. **yate.** † YETTE. [Eng. of GATE.] **yate** (yāt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. **yate** (yāt), *n., or* **yate tree** [Westralian native name] Any of certain eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus cornuta* and *E. occidentalis.* **yate-ward.** † GATEWARD. **ya'ti** (yä't ĭ; yŭt'ĭ), *n.* [Skr.] a *Hinduism.* An ascetic. **b** *Jainism.* A religious teacher. **yatte.** *pret.* of YETTE. *Obs.* **yat'ter** (yät'ẽr), *n. & v.* Chatter; grumble; brawl. *Scot.* **yaud** (yôd; yäd), *n.* [Cf. JADE a horse.] A work horse; a mare; a jade *Scot & Dial. Eng.* **yauf** † *gave*, pret. of GIVE. **yaul.** † YAWL. **yauld.** Obs. prct. of YIELD. **yauld** (yôd; yĭd; yäld), *a.* Alert; active; able-bodied; strong. *Scot & Dial Eng.* **yaule.** † YOWL. [of YAMMER.] **yau'mer** (yô'mẽr; yä'-). Scot. **yaup** (yäp; yôp). Var. of YAP, *a.* **yaup** (yôp; yäp), *v. i.* To gape; to yawn, esp. audibly; to bawl; yelp; talk noisily; whine; to scream, as a bird. *Scot. & Dial.* **yaup'er,** *n.* One that yaups. **Ya'va-pai'** (yä'vä-pī'), *n.* One of a semicivilized tribe of Yuman Indians of Mohave origin, now on the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona. **yave.** † *gave*, pret. of GIVE. **yawd.** Var. of YAUD. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **yawl** (yôl), *n. & v.* [ME. *ȝaulen;* cf. also *ȝoulen;* of imitative origin. Cf. YOWL.] Howl; scream. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.* **yawl'-rigged'** (-rĭgd'), *a.* *Naut.* See YAWL. [of YAMMER.] **yawm'er** (yôm'ẽr). Scot. var. of **yawnd.** Yawned. *Ref. Sp.* **yawn'er,** *n.* One that yawns. **yawn'ey** (yôn'ĭ), *n.* Also **yawn'ups** (-ŭps). A silly, lazy, or stupid person; boor. *Dial. Eng.* **yawn'ing.** † AWNING. **yawn'ing,** *p. pr. & vb. n.* of YAWN. — **yawn'ing-ly,** *adv.* **yawp.** Var. of YAP, *a.*; YAUP **yaw' root'** (yô'-), **yaw'shrub',** *n.* The queenroot. *Southern U. S.* **yawyn.** † *given*, p. p. of GIVE. **yax** † YEX. **yax'che** (yăsh'chĕ). *n.* [Maya *yax-che*, lit., green tree.] The silk-cotton tree. [Yucatan.] **Yb** *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Yb*] | **Y. B.** Yearbook. **y-b-.** For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning with *y-b-*, see forms in B-, as, for **y-bake,** see BAKE. See also Y-. **y-batrid, y-be', y-bernde, y-beryit.** Obs. p. p. of BATTER, BE, BURN, BURY. **y-blent.** Obs. p. p. of BLEND, blind, obscure. [abide. *Obs.*] **y-bleved,** *p. p.* of BELEAVE, to **y-blissed, y-boir, y-bore.** Obs. p. p. of BLESS, BEAR. **y-bornid, y-borwed.** Obs. p. p. of BURNISH, BORROW **Y branch.** See Y, *a.* **y-break,** *v. t.* [AS. *gebrecan.*] To break. *Obs.* **y-brend.** Obs. p. p. of BURN. **y bridge.** See Y, *a.* **y-brint.** Obs. p. p. of BURN. **y-bulled.** Obs. p. p. of BILL. **y-by.** † Y-BE. **y-byate.** Obs. p. p. of BEAT. **ybyn.** Obs. form of IBIS. **yc-.** For various words beginning *yc-*, see forms in IC-; as, for **ycie,** see ICY. **y-c-.** For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning with *y-c-*, see forms in C-; as, for **y-cast,** see CAST. See also Y-. **y-caht, y-capred.** Obs. p. p. of CATCH, CAPER. **ych.** † EACH. [Cf. ILKA.] **ycha.** Obs. form for *each one.* **y-chaped,** *a.* = CHAPED. *Obs.* **yche.** † EACH.

y-cleped', **y-clept'** (ĭ-klĕpt'), *p. p.* [AS. *geclipod*, p. p. of *clipian*, *cleopian*, *cliopian*, to call. See CLEPE; Y-.] Called; named. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Lamb.*

Y current. *Elec.* The current through one branch of the star arrangement of a three-phase circuit. See STAR, *n.*, 5 **b**.

ye (thē; *cf.* THE, *def. art.*). An old method of printing the article *the* (AS. *þe*), "y" being used for the Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, and Middle English character thorn (*þ*). It is often printed *ye* as if a contraction, like *yt* for *that*, and is sometimes incorrectly pronounced *yē*. See Y and cf. THORN, *n.*, 4.

ye (yē), *pron.* [ME. *ye*, ȝe, nom. pl., AS. *ge*, *gē*; cf. OS. *ge*, *gī*, OFries. *gē*, *ī*, D. *gij*, Dan. & Sw. *i*, Icel. *ér*, OHG. *ir*, G. *ihr*, Goth. *jus*, Lith. *jus*, Gr. ὑμεῖς, Skr. *yuyam.*] The personal pronoun of the second person. *Ye* is used: **1.** As nominative *pl.*; — orig. its only construction.

Ye ben to me right welcome heartily. *Chaucer.*
But *ye* are washed, but *ye* are sanctified. 1 *Cor.* vi. 11.

2. As objective *pl.* "Strange news to tell *ye*." *Dryden.*
Vain pomp and glory of this world, I hate *ye*. *Shak*

3. As nominative or objective *sing.*
And *ye*, sir clerk, lat be your schamfastnesse. *Chaucer.*

4. Disjunctively, by way of address or for emphasis.
Hush ye, hush ye, little pet *ye!* , *Scott.*

☞ Since the 16th century *ye* has often been used interchangeably with *you*, as both nominative and objective. In ordinary discourse it is now superseded by *you*, *ye* occurring only in solemn or poetical style and in dialect.

yea (yā; *obs. or archaic* yē). [ME. *ye*, *ya*, ȝe, ȝa, AS. *géa*, *gē*; akin to OFries. *gē*, *iē*, OS., D., OHG., G., Dan., & Sw. *ja*, Icel. *jā*, Goth. *ja*, *jai*, and prob. to Gr. ἦ truly, verily. Cf. YES.] An affirmative adverbial particle, used also as sentence equivalent (def. 1), conjunction (def. 3), and predicate adjective (def. 4), now superseded in senses 1 and 3 by *yes* (which see) except in sacred or solemn discourse: **1.** Yes; — formerly esp. in simple, as distinguished from emphatic, affirmation or assent. See YES, 1.

Let your communication be *yea*, *yea*; nay, nay. *Matt.* v. 37.

2. Indeed; truly; — introducing a sentence or clause.
Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden? *Gen.* iii. 1.

3. More than this; not only so, but; — used to mark the addition of something more emphatic. Cf. NAY, *adv.*, 2.
I therein do rejoice, *yea*, and will rejoice. *Phil.* i. 18.

4. Assured; certain; — used predicatively. *Archaic.*
All the promises of God in him are *yea* 2 *Cor.* i. 20.

yea, *n.* An affirmative reply or vote; one who votes in the affirmative; as, a vote by *yeas* and nays.

yean (yēn), *v. t. & i.*; YEANED (yēnd); YEAN'ING. [AS. (assumed) *geéanian*; *ge-* + *éanian* to yean; perh. akin to E. *ewe*. Cf. EAN.] To bring forth young, as a goat or a sheep; to ean; lamb.

yean'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*yean* + 1st *-ling*. Cf. EANLING.] A lamb or a kid; an eanling.

year (yēr), *n.* [ME. *yer*, *yeer*, ȝer, AS. *géar*; akin to OFries. *iēr*, *gēr*, OS. *jār*, *gēr*, D. *jaar*, OHG. *jār*, G. *jahr*, Icel. *ār*, Dan. *aar*, Sw. *år*, Goth. *jēr*, Gr. ὥρα a season of the year, springtime, a part of the day, an hour, ὥρος a year, Avestan *yāre* year. Cf. HOUR, YORE.] **1.** The time of one apparent revolution of the sun around the ecliptic; the period occupied by the earth in making its revolution around the sun, called the **astronomical**, **equinoctial**, **natural**, **solar**, or **tropical year**, whose length is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45.51 seconds. The **fictitious year** is the interval between two successive returns of the sun's center to *mean longitude* 280° (used in reducing star places). The *lunar year* is a period of 12 lunar months. The *lunar astronomical year*, of 12 lunar synodical months, has a length of 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, 34 seconds. The *common lunar year* consists of 12 lunar civil months, or about 354½ days. See ANOMALISTIC YEAR, SIDEREAL YEAR, TROPICAL YEAR.

2. A period of 365 days or, in the case of leap year, 366 days. The *calendar*, *civil*, or *legal* year has the same number of days, is divided into 12 calendar months, and is now reckoned as beginning with January 1 and ending with December 31. Formerly, in England, the legal year began on Annunciation Day, March 25; the change to January 1 took place on that day in 1752; in Scotland such a change had been made in 1600. Hence, dates between January 1 and March 25 are sometimes written thus: February 21, 1574-5, that is, 1575 according to present reckoning. In statutes a year means a calendar year, unless a contrary intention is expressed. At the common law and as defined in some codes a **half year** consists of 182 days; a **quarter of a year**, of 91 days. The lunar year of 354 days, divided into 12 months, is the regular common Hebrew year and was the ancient Greek year, intercalation being resorted to to maintain some correspondence between the lunar and solar years. See CALENDAR, LEAP YEAR, BISSEXTILE, COMMON YEAR, MOHAMMEDAN YEAR, JEWISH CALENDAR, GREEK CALENDAR, LUNISOLAR PERIOD, SOTHIC YEAR.

3. The time in which any planet completes a revolution about the sun; as, the *year* of Jupiter or of Saturn.

4. *pl.* Age, or old age; as, a man in *years*. *Shak.*

year and a day, *Law*, the time allowed in various legal limitations of time for an act or an event to take place, so that there shall certainly be an interim of a full year. In computing a *year and a day* after an event, the day on which the event happened is included in the reckoning. Sometimes in arbitrary legal reckoning the period is longer than a calendar year and a day. — **y. in, y. out**, from year to year; always. — **y. of confusion**, the 707th year of the Roman Era, 47 B. C., when the Julian calendar was introduced. — **y. of grace**, any year of the Christian Era; annus Domini; A. D. or A. D. — **y. of our Lord**, annus Domini; year of grace. — **y.'s mind**, *Eccl.*, a commemoration of a deceased person, as by a Mass, a year after his death. Cf. MONTH'S MIND **a**.

year bird. An East Indian white-tailed hornbill (*Rhyticeros undulatus*) having on the base of the beak strong plications, each supposed to represent a year of growth.

year'book' (yēr'bo͝ok'), *n.* **1.** A book published yearly; any annual report or summary of the statistics or facts of a year, designed to be used as a reference book; as, a church *yearbook*.

2. *Eng. Law.* Any of the series of books containing annual reports of cases as judged in the courts of England from 1292 (20 Edw. I.) to the reign of Henry VIII. They were published annually in Law French at the expense of the crown, and afford the earliest reports of any substantial value as precedents. There are several breaks in the series.

year'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*year* + 1st *-ling*.] An animal one year old, or in the second year of its age; — applied chiefly to cattle, sheep, and horses. The racing and trotting rules provide that the age of a horse shall be reckoned from Jan. 1st of the year of foaling.

year'ling, *a.* A year old; of a year's age or duration.

year'long' (-lông'; 205), *a.* Lasting through a year.

year'ly, *a.* [AS. *géarlīce*.] **1.** Happening, accruing, or coming every year; annual; as, a *yearly* income, feast.

2. Lasting a year; as, a *yearly* plant.

3. Accomplished in, or embracing, a year; as, the *yearly* circuit, or revolution, of the earth. *Shak.*

year'ly, *adv.* [AS. *géarlīce*.] Annually; once a year; from year to year; as, blessings *yearly* bestowed.
Yearly will I do this rite. *Shak.*

yearn (yûrn), *v. i.*; YEARNED (yûrnd); YEARN'ING. [ME. *yernen*, *ȝernen*, *ȝeornen*, AS. *geornian*, *gyrnan*, *giernan*, fr. *georn* desirous, eager; akin to OS. *gern* desirous, *girnean*, *gernean*, to desire, D. *gaarne* gladly, willingly, G. *gern*, OHG. *gerno*, adv., *gern*, a., G. *gier* greed, OHG. *girī* greed, *ger* desirous, *gerōn* to desire, G. *begehren*, Icel *girna* to desire, *gjarn* eager, Goth. *faihugaírns* covetous, *gaírnjan* to desire, and perh. to Gr. χαίρειν to rejoice, be glad, Skr. *hary* to desire, to like.] **1.** To be filled with longing desire; to be rendered uneasy with eager longing for or want of a thing; as, he *yearned* for news of his family.
Joseph made haste; for his bowels did *yearn* upon his brother; and he sought where to weep. *Gen.* xliii. 30.
Your mother's heart *yearns* towards you. *Addison.*

2. To feel grief or pity; to grieve; mourn. *Now Rare or Dial. Eng.* "My manly heart doth *yearn*." *Shak.*

3. *Hunting.* To give tongue; — said of dogs.

Syn. — See LONG.

yearn, *v. t.* To pain; grieve; vex. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
It *yearns* me not if men my garments wear *Shak.*

year's purchase (yērz). The amount that is yielded by the annual income of property; — used in expressing the value of a thing in the number of years required for its income to yield its purchase price, in reckoning the amount to be paid for annuities, etc.

yeast (yēst), *n.* [ME. *yeest*, *yest*, AS. *gist*; akin to D. *gest*, *gist*, G. *gischt*, *gäscht*, OHG. *jesan* (strong, v. i.), *jerian* (weak, v. t.), to ferment, G. *gischen*, *gäschen*, *gähren*, Gr. ζεστός boiled, ζεῖν to boil, Skr. *yas.*] **1.** A substance consisting of the aggregated cells of certain minute ascomycetous fungi (see def. 2), and appearing as a surface froth or as a thick sediment in fruit juices, malt worts, and other saccharine liquids, in which it induces alcoholic fermentation through the agency of an enzyme (see ZYMASE **a**). Surface or top yeast, resulting in **top fermentation**, develops more rapidly and at higher temperatures than sedimentary or bottom yeast, which gives rise to **bottom fermentation**. Yeast is widely used in making alcoholic liquors, esp. beer; also, in baking, as a means of leavening.

2. Any minute unicellular fungus of the genus *Saccharomyces*; a yeast plant or cell. See SACCHAROMYCES.

3. Ferment; agitation.
The crudities and *yeast* of youth. *F. T. Palgrave.*

4. Spume, or foam, as of water. *Byron.*

yeast'-bit'ten, *a. Brewing.* Too much affected by yeast; — said of beer when the yeast froth has reëntered the body.

yeast cake. A mealy or doughy cake impregnated with live germs of the yeast plant, used for raising bread, etc.

yeast fungus. A fungus of the order Saccharomycetales.

yeast'y (yēs'tĭ), *a.* Resembling, or consisting of, yeast; frothy; foamy; spumy; also, light; frivolous; trivial.

yelk (yĕlk), *n.* Yolk. *Obsoles. or Dial.*

yell (yĕl), *v. i.*; YELLED (yĕld); YELL'ING. [ME. *yellen*, *ȝellen*, AS. *giellan*, *gillan*, *gyllan*; akin to D. *gillen*, OHG. *gellan*, G. *gellen*, Icel. *gjalla*, Sw. *gälla* to ring, resound, and to AS., OS., & OHG. *galan* to sing, Icel. *gala*. Cf. NIGHTINGALE, STANNEL.] To cry out with a loud and sharp, or with a hideous, noise; to shriek; to cry or scream as with agony or horror.
They *yelleden* as feendes doon in helle. *Chaucer.*
Nor the night raven, that still deadly *yells*. *Spenser.*

yell, *v. t.* To utter or declare with a yell; to shout.

yell, *n.* **1.** A sharp and loud, hideous, or inarticulate outcry; as: **a** A scream or shriek, more or less involuntary, resulting from terror, pain, rage, or other strong feeling. **b** A cry of certain animals. **c** A characteristic shout or cry, as used sometimes in warfare; as, an Apache *yell*; the *yell* of charging cavalry.

2. A shout or cheer, usually rhythmic and composed of an agreed or fixed set of words or syllables, used esp. by college students. *U. S. & Canada.*

yel'low (yĕl'ō), *a.*; YEL'LOW-ER (-ẽr); YEL'LOW-EST. [ME. *yelow*, *yelwe*, *ȝelow*, *ȝalowe*, *ȝolou*, fr. AS. *geolu* (gen. masc. & neut. *geolwes*); akin to D. *geel*, OS. & OHG. *gelo*, G. *gelb*, Icel. *gulr*, Sw. *gul*, Dan. *gul*, L. *helvus* light bay, Gr. χλόη young verdure, χλωρός greenish yellow, Skr. *hari* tawny, yellowish. Cf. CHLORINE, GALL a bitter liquid, GOLD, YOLK.] **1.** Of the color yellow; of the color of gold, sulphur, or the like. See YELLOW, *n.*
Her *yellow* hair was browded [braided] in a tress. *Chaucer.*
First fruits, the green ear and the *yellow* sheaf. *Milton.*

2. Jaundiced; hence, jealous, envious, melancholy, etc.

3. Cowardly; hence, dishonorable; mean; contemptible; as, he has a *yellow* streak. *Slang.*

4. Sensational; — said of some newspapers, their makers, etc.; as, *yellow* journal, journalism, etc. *Colloq.*

☞ Phrases beginning with *yellow* are for facility of reference distributed in the *Vocabulary*.

yel'low, *n.* **1.** The most luminous color of the spectrum, found between orange and green, typically at wave length about 580μμ. It is classed as a primary color in some theories of color vision, as that of Hering. See COLOR, 1.
Broken or saddened yellow is called *citrine*.

2. Any pigment or dye which colors yellow.

3. The yolk of an egg. Cf. WHITE, *n.*, 2 **b**.

4. *pl.* **a** Jaundice, esp. of domestic animals. *Shak.* **b** Fig., jealousy.

5. *pl.* A peculiar and very destructive disease of the peach, manifested by the production of numerous sterile shoots, the gradual yellowing of the foliage, and ultimate death of the tree. It spreads rapidly in an orchard unless eradicated. The cause is unknown, but it is attributed to an excess of enzymes causing chemical changes in the tissues.

6. One of a group of butterflies in which the predominating color is yellow. It includes the common small yellow butterflies. Also, *pl.*, this group.

7. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Woadwaxen. **b** Wild cabbage (*Brassica campestris*). *Obs.* **c** Charlock (*Brassica arvensis*).

8. Gold. *Dial. Eng.*

yel'low (yĕl'ō), *v. t.*; YEL'LOWED (-ōd); YEL'LOW-ING. To make yellow; to cause to have a yellow tinge or color.
Cowslips *yellowed* the meadow flats. *G. Meredith.*

yel'low, *v. i.* To become yellow or yellower.

yellow atrophy. *Med.* A fatal affection of the liver, in which it undergoes fatty degeneration, and becomes rapidly smaller and of a deep yellow tinge. The marked symptoms are jaundice, black vomit, delirium, convulsions, and coma.

yel'low-backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Having the back yellow.

yellow-backed rockfish, a rockfish (*Sebastodes maliger*) of the Pacific coast of North America. It becomes nearly two feet long and is an important food fish.

yellow bass (bās). A North American fresh-water bass (*Morone interrupta*) native of the lower parts of the Mississippi and its tributaries. It is yellow, with several more or less broken black stripes or bars.

yel'low-bel'lied, *a.* Having a yellow or yellowish belly.

yellow-bellied flycatcher, a small flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*) of eastern North America. — **y. sapsucker** *or* **woodpecker.** See SAPSUCKER. — **y. terrapin.** See TERRAPIN, 1.

yel'low-bel'ly (yĕl'ō-bĕl'ĭ), *n.* **a** The red-breasted bream (*Lepomis auritus*). **b** The squawfish. **c** A serranoid food fish (*Ctenolates*, or *Plectroplites*, *ambiguus*) of Australian rivers and lagoons. **d** The tortoise shell from the plastron of the turtle. It is of a uniform yellow color. *Trade Term.*

ycholde. Contr. for *I would*. *Obs.*

ychone. Each one. *Obs.* Cf. ILKA.

y-clad' (ĭ-klăd'), *p. p.* Clad. *Archaic.* [Call; name. *Obs.*

y-cleepe, *v. t.* [See Y-CLEPED.]

y-clenzed, y-clight, y-clomben, y-clongen. Obs. p. p. of CLEANSE, CLITCH, CLIMB, CLING.

y-cluped. + Y-CLEPED.

Y connection. See Y, *a.*

y-conquest, *p. p.* Conquered. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

y-coped, *a.* Dressed in a cope.

y-core, y-coroned. Obs. p. p. of CHOOSE, CROWN.

y-couped, *p. a.* [OF. & F. *couper* to cut. Cf. V.-.] Cut; slit. *Obs.*

Y cross. See Y, *a.*

y-cullid. Obs. p. p. of KILL.

Y curve. See Y, *a.*

yd-. For various words beginning *yd-*, see forms in ID-; as, for **ydiot**, see IDIOT.

y-d-. For various words in *y-d-*, see forms in D-; as, for **y-dsawe**, see DRAW. See also Y-.

yd. *Abbr.* Yard.

Y'da-lir (ŭ'dä-lēr; ē'-), *n.* [Icel. *Ydalir*.] See ASGARD.

ydan. + IDENT.

yday. Short for YESTERDAY.

ydder. + UDDER.

y-deld, y-demed, y-dept. Obs. p. p. of DEAL, divide; DEEM; DIP.

y-dight, *v. t.* = DIGHT. *Obs.*

y-do, y-dobbed, y-dobled. Obs. p. p. of DO, DUB, DOUBLE.

y-dought, *p. a.* [ME. *idoȝt*, p. p. of *idugen* to thrive, AS. *gedugan*.] Thriven; prosperous. *Obs.*

y-dred, y-dred. Obs. p. p. of DREAD.

Ydre. + HYDRA. [stone. *Obs.*

ydriades, *n.* A kind of precious

ydromance. + HYDROMANCY.

y-dronke. Obs. p. p. of DRINK.

ydropike. + HYDROPIC.

ydropsi. + HYDROPSY.

y-drore, *p. p.* [AS. *gedroren*, p. p. of (*ge*)*dréosan* to fall.] Fallen. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

ydrosacre, *n.* Hydrosaccharum.

yds. *Abbr.* Yards.

ydy + EDDY.

ye + HE, SHE. [of YEA, *adv.*

ye (*dial.* yē). Obs. or dial Eng. yē, yea. + EYE.

yea, *v. t.* To say yea.

yead. + YEDE, to go. [HEAD.

yead (yēd). Dial. Eng. var. of

yeaf. + *gave*, pret. of GIVE.

yeaghe, *n.* A yacht. *Obs*

yeald (yēld). Var. of YELD.

yealde + ELD, old.

yealdy. + ELD, *v.*

yealp Obs. pret. of YELP.

yealwe. + YELLOW.

yean. + GAIN, *prep*

yea'-nay, *a.* Uncertain. *Obs.*

yeand. Yeaned. *Ref. Sp.*

yean'durth (yēn'dûrth). Dial. Eng. var. of UNDERN.

yeant. + GIANT.

year (yēr). Dial. var. of EAR, *n.*

year, *v. t.* To have for a year; — used only in **to year and day**, to hold or have in possession for the period of a year and a day.

ye-a'ra (yā-ä'rä), *n.* The Californian poisonous sumac, or poison-ivy (*Rhus diversiloba*).

yearb. *Abbr.* Yearbook.

yeard (yērd; yûrd; yērd). Scot. var. of EARTH.

year'day', *n.* Anniversary. *Obs.*

yearde. + YARD.

yeare. + EAR, YARE, YORE.

yeared (yērd), *a* Aged. *Obs.*

year'ling, *n.* = YEARLING. *Obs.*

year letter. See HALL MARK.

year'li-ly (yēr'lĭ-lĭ), *a & v.* Yearly. *R.* [& dial. of EARN.

yearn (yûrn; yērn; yûn). Scot. **yearn.** + YARN.

yearn'ful, *a.* [ME. *ȝeornful*, AS. *geornfull.*] **a** Desirous. *Obs.* **b** Mournful. *Obs.*

yearn'ing (yûr'nĭng), **yearn'ings** (-nĭngz). Vars. of EARNING, EARNINGS, rennet.

yearn'ing, *p pr. & vb. n.* of YEARN. [*Obs.*

yearn'ing-like, *a.* Desirable.

yearn'ing-ly, *adv.* of *yearning*, p. pr.

year'ock (yēr'ŭk), *n.* A hen one year old. *Scot.* [gift. *Obs.*

years'-gift', *n.* A new-year

yearth (*dial.* yērth, yûrth, yērth). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of EARTH.

yeast. + EAST.

yeast, *v. i.* To ferment.

yeast cell. A yeast plant.

yeast'i-ness (yēs'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [YEAST.

yeast'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of

yeast plant. = YEAST, 2.

yeast powder. Baking powder. *Obs. or Dial.* [*conj.*

yea'-ta'ra (yā-ä'rä), *n.* The Californian poisonous sumac, or poison-ivy (*Rhus diversiloba*).

yearb. *Abbr.* Yearbook.

yeard (yērd; yûrd; yērd). Scot. var. of EARTH.

year'day', *n.* Anniversary. *Obs.*

yeave. + EVE.

yeax. + YEX, hiccup.

yed (yĕd). Dial. Eng. of HEAD; YARD, a staff.

yed, *n.* Wrangling. *Scot.*

yed, *v. i.* To wrangle. *Scot.*

yed, *n. & v.* [Also dial. *yerd*; cf. EARTH.] Burrow. *Dial. Eng.*

yedde, *n.* [AS. *giedd*, *gidd*, *gidd*, sing.] To play; sing *Obs.*

yed'ding (yĕd'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *geddung*, *giddung*, *giedding*, fr. *giddian*, *giddian*, to sing, speak.] The song or tale of a minstrel. *Obs.*

yede (yēd). [See YODE.] Archaic or dial. Eng. pret. & obs p. p. of GO.

yede, *v. i.* [Formed fr. pret. *yede*, *yode*. See YODE.] To go; proceed. *Obs.*

yeder, *a.* [Cf. AS. *ēdre* quickly, promptly.] Quick; prompt; also, great; vehement. — **yederly**, *adv. Both Obs.*

Yed Posterior (yĕd). [Ar. *yad* hand.] See STAR.

Yed Prior See STAR.

yee. + EYE; YE, *pron.* [of YEA.

yee (*dial.* yē). Obs. or dial. Eng. **yeed.** + YEDE.

yeel (yēl). Scot. var. of YULE.

yeel. + EEL. [of HIELAMAN.

yeel'a-man (yēl'ä-măn). Var.

yeeld. + YIELD.

yee-lyd. + EYELID.

yeeme. + YEME.

yeemsell. + YEMSEL.

yeen. + GAIN, *prep.*

yeene. + YEAN, *v.*

yeep. + YEP.

yeer. + ERE, YEAR.

yeerd. + YARD, staff.

yees (yēz). Var. of YEZ.

yeest. + YEAST.

yeet. + YET, *v.*

yeetere. + YETER.

yef. + IF. [IVERNESS.

yefere, yefernesse. + YIVER,

ye-feth. + I'FAITH.

yeffe. + GIVE, IF.

yeffel. + EVIL.

yeft, yefte. + GIFT. [MAN.

yegg (yĕg), *n.* Short for YEGG-**y-egged.** Obs. p. p. of EDGE.

yegg'man (yĕg'măn), *n.* A criminal tramp, esp. a burglar. *Slang.*

yegh, yeigh. + YEV.

ye-gui'ta (yā-gē'tä), *n.* The black-necked stilt. *Porto Rico.*

yeid. Obs. pret. of GO.

yeild (yēld). Var. of YELD, *a.*

yeild (*dial.* yēld). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of YIELD.

yeill. + ELD.

yeinder. + YONDER.

yeines. + GAINS, *prep.*

yeir. + YEAR.

yeird. + YARD, staff. [EARTH.

yeird (yērd). Scot. var. of

yeisk. + YEX, *v.*

yeit. + YET.

yeit (yāt). Var. of YATE.

yeitt. + YETTE, *v.*

yeke. + EKE.

ye-ki-lik' (yĕ'kĭ-lĭk'), *n.* [Turk. *iki*, *yeki*, two + suffix *-lik.*] See COIN.

yel. Yell. *Ref. Sp.*

yeld. + ELD, GUILD.

yeld (yēld). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of YIELD.

yeld. Yelled. *Ref. Sp.*

yeld (yēld), *a.* [Cf. GELD, *a.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Of an animal, esp. a cow or ewe: **a** Barren; having slipped her young. **b** Giving no milk.

yelde, *v. t.* [See YIELD.] To shield; help. *Obs.*

yeldhalle, *n* [AS. *gild*, *gield*. See GUILD.] = GUILDHALL.

yel'drine, yel'drine, yel'dring (yĕl'drĭn), **yel'drock** (-drŭk), *n.* [Cf. YELLOW.] Yellowhammer *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

yele. + EEL.

yeles. + EYELESS.

yell (yĕl). Var of YELD, *a.*

yell'er, *n.* One that yells.

yell'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of YELL.

yell'och (yĕl'ŭk), *n. & v.* [Cf. YELL.] Scream; yell. *Scot.*

yellow adder's-tongue The dog-tooth violet (*Erythronium americanum*).

yel'low-am'mer. Var. of YELLOW-HAMMER. *Local, Eng*

yellow angel. Blue angel fish (*Holacanthus ciliaris*). *Key West.* [a (1).

yellow ash. The yellowwood

yellow avens. A yellow-flowered avens (*Geum strictum*).

yellow baboon. A long-tailed yellowish African baboon (*Papio cynocephalus*). [LUS.

yel'low-back', *n.* See LAMPSI-

yellow balsam. a Touch-me-not. **b** The strong-scented plant *Croton flavens. Jamaica.*

yellow bark. Calisaya bark.

yel'low-bark' oak. Quercitron.

yellow bear. The yellow woolly bear. See WOOLLY BEAR.

yellow bedstraw. The common European yellow-flowered bedstraw *Galium verum*. [BERRY.

yellow berry. = PERSIAN

yel'low-bill', *n.* American scoter. *Local, U. S.*

yel'low-billed' (yĕl'ō-bĭld'), *a.* Having the bill wholly or partly yellow or yellowish.
Yellow-billed cuckoo. See CUCKOO, 1. — **y. loon,** a very large loon (*Gavia adamsi*) of northwestern Arctic America. — **y. magpie.** See MAGPIE, 1. — **y. tropic bird.** See TROPIC BIRD.

yellow birch. An American birch (*Betula lutea*) with lustrous gray or yellow thin bark; also, its hard strong light brown wood, used for furniture, buttons, etc.

yel'low-bird' (yĕl'ō-bûrd'), *n.* **a** The American goldfinch. See GOLDFINCH **b.** **b** The yellow warbler **a.** *Local, U. S.* **c** The golden oriole. *Local, Eng.*

Yellow Book. [F. *livre jaune.*] In France, an official government publication bound in yellow covers. Cf. BLACK BOOK, BLUEBOOK, GREEN BOOK, RED BOOK, WHITE BOOK.

yellow box. A gum tree (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) of southern Australia, having yellow inner bark and hard yellowish wood somewhat resembling boxwood.

yel'low-breast'ed, *a.* Having the breast wholly or partly yellow or yellowish, as the **yellow-breasted chat** (see 3d CHAT, 3).

yellow buckeye. A buckeye (*Æsculus octandra*) of the southern United States, with yellow flowers or sometimes, in cultivation, with red flowers.

yellow buckthorn. An American buckthorn (*Rhamnus caroliniana*) having leaves yellowish on the lower surface.

yellow calla. An African aroid (*Aroides hastatum*) resembling the common calla, but having yellow instead of white spathes. It is cultivated as a house plant.

yellow cedar. **a** A pinaceous tree of the Pacific coast of the United States (*Chamæcyparis nootkatensis*); also, its hard yellow wood, which is the most valuable of Alaskan timbers, unsurpassed for cabinetwork. Called also *yellow cypress, Alaska cedar.* **b** The western cedar *Juniperus occidentalis.* **c** In Australia, a species of sumac (*Rhus rhodanthema*).

yel'low-cov'ered, *a.* Having a yellow cover; covered or bound in yellow paper.
Yellow-covered literature, cheap sensational or trashy novels, magazines, etc.;—from the color of the covers common to novels of this class and to French novels. *Colloq.*

yellow cress. Any cress having yellow flowers; specif.: **a** Any species of *Barbarea,* or winter cress. **b** Any of several species of *Rorippa,* as *R. palustris.*

yellow daisy. The coneflower *Rudbeckia hirta.*

yellow deal. **a** In Great Britain, the wood of the Scotch pine. **b** In the United States, the wood of the yellow pine *Pinus echinata.*

yellow dock. **a** A broad-leaved species of dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and North America. **b** The curled dock (*Rumex crispus*).

yel'low-eyed' (-id'), *a.* Having a yellow eye or eyes, or yellow about the eyes.
yellow-eyed grass, any plant of the genus *Xyris.*

yellow fever. *Med.* An acute, infectious, often fatal, febrile disease, characterized by jaundice, hemorrhages, a sudden onset of fever, vomiting, albuminuria, etc. It occurs in certain tropical and semitropical regions, namely, parts of Central and South America, Mexico, the West Indies, the west coast of Africa, the Iberian peninsula, and the southern United States. It is due to some organism, as yet not discovered, and is transmitted by one or more species of mosquito (see YELLOW-FEVER MOSQUITO). One attack usually confers immunity.

yel'low-fe'ver fly. A small fly of the genus *Sciara* sometimes appearing in numbers in the southern United States coincidently with epidemics of yellow fever, but not known to have any connection with that disease.

yellow-fever mosquito. A small dark-colored mosquito (*Stegomyia calopus*) of the warmer parts of the New World. It, with possibly other species of the same genus, is regarded as the only agent in the transmission of yellow fever. The organism producing yellow fever is believed to be carried from one human being to another in much the same way as the malaria parasite is carried by mosquitoes of the genus *Anopheles.* See STEGOMYIA; MALARIA PARASITE. Cf. ANOPHELES.

yellow fir. **a** The Scotch pine. **b** The Douglas spruce. **c** The western American fir *Abies grandis.*

yellow flag. The quarantine flag of all nations, also carried at a vessel's fore to denote infectious disease on board.

yellow flag. The yellow iris.

yellow gum. **a** The Australian grass tree or its resin (acaroid resin). **b** Any of several Australian eucalypts, esp. *Eucalyptus gunnii,* in allusion to their yellow bark or yellowish leaves. **c** The black gum **a.** *U. S.*

yel'low-ham'mer (-hăm'ĕr), *n.* [For *yellow-ammer,* where *ammer* is perh. fr. AS. *amore* a kind of bird, or fr. G. *ammer* a yellow-hammer, OHG. *amero.*] **a** A common European finch (*Emberiza citrinella*). The male is bright yellow on the breast, neck, and sides of the head, with the back yellow and brown, and the top of the head and the tail quills blackish. **b** The flicker. *Local, U. S.*


Yellow-hammer (*Emberiza citrinella*). Male.

yel'low-head' (yĕl'ō-hĕd'), *n.* **a** The New Zealand bush canary. **b** The yellow-headed blackbird.


Yellow-headed Blackbird.

yel'low-head'ed, *a.* Having the head wholly or partly yellow or yellowish.
yellow-headed blackbird, a large blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) of central western North America. The male is black with the head and neck yellow. — **y. tit,** the verdin.

yellow iris. The common European yellow-flowered iris (*Iris pseudacorus*).

yel'low-ish, *a.* Somewhat yellow, as amber. — **yel'low-ish-ness,** *n.*

yellow jack. **a** The yellow fever. **b** The quarantine flag. See YELLOW FLAG, QUARANTINE FLAG. **c** A silvery and golden carangoid food fish (*Caranx bartholomæi*) of Florida and the West Indies.

yellow jacket. **a** Any of several American social wasps of the genus *Vespa,* in which the color of the body is partly bright yellow. The wasps are noted for their irritability and painful stings. **b** A riding jacket of golden yellow silk, worn as imperial insignia when in attendance upon the Chinese sovereign, in the field, or upon journeys, and conferred as the highest imperial decoration.

yellow lady's-slipper. Any yellow-flowered orchid of the genus *Cypripedium;* specif., in Great Britain, *C. calceolus,* and in the United States, *C. hirsutum.*

yel'low-legs' (yĕl'ō-lĕgz'), *n.* Either of two American shore birds allied to the greenshank but having long yellow legs. The **lesser yellowlegs** (*Totanus flavipes*) is about eleven inches long (including the bill), streaked brownish gray on the head, neck, breast, and upper parts, with white on the belly, and barred on the sides and tail. The greater, *or* **winter, yellowlegs** (*T. melanoleucus*) is similar in color, but is about fourteen inches long.


Lesser Yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*). (⅛)

yellow lupine. A European yellow-flowered lupine (*Lupinus luteus*) cultivated as a forage plant.

yellow oak. **a** The quercitron. **b** An American oak (*Quercus acuminata*), the young twigs of which are yellowish. Its hard wood is used in cooperage. **c** The yellow chestnut oak.

yellow oat grass. A European and Asiatic grass (*Trisetum flavescens*) with yellow panicles. It is sometimes cultivated in meadows, but has no especial value.

yellow perch. The common American perch. See PERCH, 1.

yellow pimpernel. **a** An apiaceous plant (*Pimpinella integrifolia*) of eastern North America, having yellow flowers. **b** The wood pimpernel.

yellow pine. Any of various American pines, or their generally hard and durable timber; specif.: **a** In the Eastern States, *Pinus echinata,* a rather tall slender tree with short leaves and orange-colored or yellowish brown wood; also, the Georgia pine or the loblolly. **b** In the western United States, the bull pine; also, *Pinus arizonica.*

yellow poplar. The tulip tree or its wood.

Yellow Race. The Mongolian race; — so called from its typically yellow or light brown complexion. See MAN, 1.

yellow rail. A very small American rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) in which the lower parts are dull yellow, darkest on the breast. The back is streaked with brownish, yellow, and black, and spotted with white.

yel'low-root' (yĕl'ō-rōōt'), *n.* Any of several plants with yellow roots; specif.: **a** The shrub yellowroot. **b** The goldenseal.

yel'low-rump' (-rŭmp'), *n.* The myrtle warbler. *Local, U. S.*

yel'low-rumped' (-rŭmpt'), *a.* Having the rump or adjacent parts yellow.
yellow-rumped warbler, the myrtle warbler.


Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*).

yel'low-shaft'ed, *a.* Having certain feathers with yellow shafts, as the **yellow-shafted flicker** (*Colaptes auratus*). See 4th FLICKER.

yellow snake. A West Indian boa (*Chilobothrus inornatus*) common in Jamaica. It becomes from eight to ten feet long. The body is yellowish or yellowish green, mixed with black, and anteriorly with black lines.

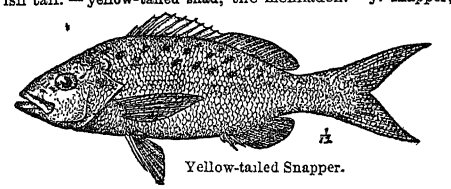
yellow sponge. A common commercial sponge (*Spongia agaricina,* var. *corlosia*) of Florida and the West Indies.

yellow spot. **a** *Anat.* A small spot on the retina; the macula lutea. See RETINA, & EYE, 1, 2d *Illust.* **b** A small American butterfly (*Polites peckius*) of the skipper family. Its wings are brownish, with a large, irregular, bright yellow spot on each of the hind wings, most conspicuous beneath. See SKIPPER, *n.*, 7, *Illust.*

yellow sucker. A fresh-water sucker (*Catostomus macrocheilus*) of Oregon and Washington.

yel'low-tail' (yĕl'ō-tāl'), *n.* Any of various fishes having a yellow or yellowish tail; as: **a** A carangoid fish of the genus *Seriola;* esp., *S. dorsalis,* of the coast of California and southward, which becomes about three feet long and is highly esteemed by anglers, or *S. grandis,* a similar fish of Australia and New Zealand. **b** The mademoiselle (*Bairdiella chrysura*). **c** The menhaden. **d** The runner (*Elagatis bipinnulatus*). **e** A California rockfish (*Sebastodes flavidus*). **f** = SAILOR'S-CHOICE **a.** **g** A gadoid fish (*Lotella baccus*). *New Zealand.* **h** The yellow-tailed snapper (*Ocyurus chrysurus*). *Porto Rico.* **i** The trumpeter (*Latris hecateia*). **j** The trevally (*Caranx georgianus*).

yel'low-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a yellow or yellowish tail. — **yellow-tailed shad,** the menhaden. — **y. snapper,**


Yellow-tailed Snapper.

a common snapper (*Ocyurus chrysurus*) of Florida, the West Indies, and northern South America.

yel'low-throat' (-thrōt'), *n.* Any of several American ground warblers of the genus *Geothlypis;* esp., the Maryland yellowthroat (which see).

yel'low-throat'ed, *a.* Having the throat wholly or partly yellow or yellowish. — **yellow-throated vireo,** a vireo (*Lanivireo flavifrons*) of eastern North America with bright yellow throat and head. — **y. warbler,** a wood warbler (*Dendroica dominica*) of the southern United States.

yellow tit. Any of several crested titmice of the genus *Machlolophus,* native of India. The predominating colors of the plumage are yellow and green.

yel'low-vent'ed, *a.* Having the crissum yellowish. — **yellow-vented bulbul,** a Javan bulbul (*Pycnonotus aurigaster*).

yellow wagtail. A wagtail of the genus *Budytes.* The common European species is *B. ravi.* An allied species (*B. flavus alascensis*) inhabits the coast of northern Alaska.

yellow warbler. **a** A small North American warbler (*Dendroica æstiva*) very common throughout the United States and frequently breeding in shade trees in cities and villages. It is bright yellow with brown streaks on the under parts in the male. The name is extended to some allied species of Central America and the West Indies. **b** Willow warbler. *Local, Eng.*


Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica æstiva*). Male.

yellow wash. *Pharm.* Yellow oxide of mercury suspended in water, a mixture prepared by adding corrosive sublimate to limewater.

yellow water lily. Any plant of the genus *Nymphæa,* usually having yellow flowers.

yel'low-weed' (yĕl'ō-wēd'), *n.* **a** = SNEEZEWEED **a.** **b** Any of several species of goldenrod. *Local, U. S.* **c** = 1st WELD, 1. *Dial. Eng.* **d** Rape. *Dial. Eng.* **e** The European ragwort *Senecio jacobæa.*

yel'low-wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* The wood of any of several different kinds of trees; also, any of the trees themselves; specif: **a** In the United States: (1) A southern fabaceous tree (*Cladrastis lutea*) having odd-pinnate leaves and showy white fragrant flowers in terminal panicles. The heavy hard wood yields a yellow dye. Called also *Kentucky yellowwood* and *gopher wood.* (2) Locally, any of numerous other trees having light-colored or yellowish wood, as the Osage orange, the sweetleaf, the buckthorn, the smoke tree, and *Schæfferia frutescens.* (3) The shrub yellowroot. **b** In the West Indies: (1) Any of various species of *Zanthoxylum,* esp. those


Yellowwood (*Cladrastis lutea*). *a* Flowering Branch, much reduced; *b* Pod; *c* Flower.

yellow bird's-nest. The pinesap *Hypopitys hypopitys.* [teum.]
yellow body *Anat.* Corpus luteum.
yellow boy. **a** A gold coin, as a sovereign or, formerly, a guinea. *Slang.* **b** A man or boy who is a dark quadroon or mulatto. *Colloq., U. S.*
yellow broom. The wild indigo *Baptisia tinctoria. U. S*
yellow bugle. A European mint (*Ajuga chamæpitys*).
yellow bunting. European yellow-hammer. [CARTILAGE.]
yellow cartilage. = ELASTIC
yellow cat. The mud cat (*Leptops olivaris*).
yellow catechu. Gambier. [LA-
yellow cells See ZOÖXANTHEL-
yellow centaury. **a** Yellow-wort. **b** Yellow star thistle.
yellow chestnut oak. An American chestnut oak (*Quercus prinoides*) with leaves yellowish underneath. [BARK.]
yellow cinchona. = YELLOW
yellow clover. Either of the hop clovers *Chrysaspis aurea* and *C. procumbens.*
yellow copperas. Copiapite.
yellow copper ore. Chalcopyrite.
yellow corallin. = CORALLIN **a.**
yel'low-crown', *n* Myrtle warbler. [See NIGHT HERON.]
yel'low-crowned' night heron.
yellow cypress. Yellow cedar (*Chæmæcyparis nootkatensis.*
yellow day lily. = DAY LILY **a.**
yellow dead nettle. The weasel-snout.
yellow dip. See DIP, *n.*, 13.
yel'low-dog' mon'ey. Money issued by a wildcat State bank; loosely, any wildcat money. Cf. RED-DOG MONEY. *Obs. or Hist. U. S.* [wood.]
yellow dogwood. Bastard dog-
yellow duckwing A breed of game fowls having golden yellow wing bows.
yel'low-dye' tree. An African annonaceous tree (*Xylopia polycarpa*), having bitter bark and yielding a yellowish dye.
yellow earth. Specif., yellow ocher.
yellow eglantine. The Austrian eglantine (*Rosa eglanteria*).
yellow fiddlewood. Spur tree.
yel'low-fin', *n.* **a** A large squeteague. **b** Yellow perch. *Local, U. S.*
yellowfin trout. A large and handsome yellow-finned cutthroat trout (*Salmo macdonaldi*) of Twin Lakes, Colorado.
yel'low-fish', *n.* **a** The atka fish. **b** A West Indian grouper (*Cephalopholis fulvus*) which is sometimes of a yellow color.
yellow flower-de-luce = YELLOW IRIS [low feet.]
yel'low-foot'ed. *a.* Having yel-
yellow foxglove. **a** False foxglove. *U. S.* **b** The European yellow-flowered *Digitalis lutea.*
yellow gentian. The bitterwort.
yellow George. See GEORGE, 4 **b.**
yellow girl. A girl or woman who is a dark quadroon or mulatto. *Colloq., U. S.*
yellow goatfish. See GOATFISH.
yellow goatsbeard. See TRAGOPOGON. [GOLD **b.**]
yellow gold *or* **golds.** See 2d
yellow gowan. Any of several yellow-flowered plants, as crowfoot, marsh marigold, etc. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
yellow ground. *Mining.* A yellow diamond-bearing clay found at the surface, overlying the kimberlite. *S. Africa.*
yellow grunt. See GRUNT, *n.*, 3.
yel'low-ham'. Var. of YELLOW-HAMMER. [YELLOW
yel'low-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of
yellow jasmine, yellow jessamine. **a** The common jasmine (*Jasminum officinale*). See JASMINE, *Illust.* **b** An American species of *Gelsemium* (*G. sempervirens*); — called also *false jasmine.* See GELSEMIUM, 1, & JASMINE **b.**
yellow lead ore (lĕd). Wulfenite.
yel'low-leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *a.* Having yellow legs.
yellow-legged goose. The American white-fronted goose. *Local, U. S.* — **y. plover,** a yellowlegs. *Local, U. S.*
yel'low-leg'ger (-lĕg'ẽr), *n.* A yellowlegs *Local, U. S.*
yellow lemur. The kinkajou; — a misnomer [*Tasmania.*]
yellow lily. The native leek.
yellow liquor. The liquor resulting from lixiviation of alkali waste from the Leblanc soda process. It contains sulphur in combination.
yellow locust. **a** The common locust. **b** The yellowwood **a** (1).
yellow lousewort. Any scrophulariaceous species of *Rhinanthus.*
yel'low-ly, *adv.* of YELLOW.
yellow mackerel. A jurel (*Caranx crysos*).
yel'low-man, *n.* A man dressed in yellow, as a bumbailiff. *Obs.*
yellow marrow. See MARROW, 1.
yellow mastwood. A species of prickly ash (*Zanthoxylum coriaceum*). *Jamaica.*
yellow melilot. A yellow-flowered species of melilot (*Melilotus officinalis*). See MELILOTUS.
yellow metal. Specif.: a Muntz metal. **b** Gold.
yellow mustard. The charlock.
yel'low-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
yellow ocher *or* **ochre.** See OCHER.
yellow orpiment. King's yellow.
yellow owl. The barn owl.
yellow oxeye. Corn marigold.
yel'low pa-ril'la (pă-rĭl'ă). [Cf. SARSAPARILLA, PARILLIN.] The moonseed; also, its rootstock. *U. S.*
yellow peril. The danger, held by some to exist, of an incursion of the Chinese or Japanese into the countries occupied by the white races.
yellow phlox. The prairie rocket *Cheiranthus arkansanus,* syn. *Erysimum arkansanum.* [perch.]
yellow pike. The wall-eyed
yellow pitch. Burgundy pitch.
yellow plover. Golden plover.
yellow plum. The common wild plum. *U. S.*
Yel'low-plush', **Charles, Esq.** The pen name of Thackeray in his "Yellowplush Papers," published in Fraser's Magazine in 1837-38.
yellow poll. The widgeon. *Local, Eng.* [water lily.]
yellow pond lily. The yellow
yellow poppy. Prickly poppy.
yellow precipitate. *Med. Chem.* See MERCURIC OXIDE.
yellow prussiate of potash. Potassium ferrocyanide. [ROOT.]
yellow puccoon. = ORANGE-
yellow pyrites. Chalcopyrite.
yellow ratsbane. Orpiment.
yellow rattle. See RATTLE, 9 **a.**
yellow redpoll. Palm warbler.
yellow rocket. The winter cress.
yellow Sally. A greenish or yellowish European stone fly of the genus *Chloroperla;* — so called by anglers. [*Isonymus viraco.*]
yellow sculpin. Dragonet (*Callionymus lyra*).
yel'low-seed', *n.* The field cress (*Lepidium campestre*).
yel'low-shank' (yĕl'ō-shăngk'), **yel'low-shanks'** (-shăngks'), **yel'low-shins'** (-shĭnz'), *n.* A yellowlegs.
yel'low snake'leaf', yel'low snow'drop'. The dogtooth violet *Erythronium americanum.*
yellow spirit. *Dyeing.* A tin spirit used with yellow dyes.
yellow star of Bethlehem. The European liliaceous plant *Gagea lutea.*
yellow starwort. Elecampane.
yellow suckling. The small hop clover *Chrysaspis minor.*
yellow tamarind. A tropical American acacia (*Acacia villosa*). *Jamaica.*
yellow thistle. A thistle of the southern United States (*Carduus spinosissimus*), having yellow heads.
yel'low-toy', *n.* **a** A variety of turnip. **b** Goldenrod. *U. S.* **c** A grass of the genus *Agrostis.*
yellow trefoil. The black medic.
yellow turnip. The rutabaga.
yellow ultramarine. See BARIUM CHROMATE.
yellow viper. The fer-de-lance.
yellow wax. *Pharm.* Unbleached beeswax.
yellow willow. Golden willow.
yellow willow-herb. = GOLDEN WILLOW-HERB.
yel'low-winged' spar'row. See GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.

yielding the dye called fustic. (2) The coral tree (*Erythrina*). *Local, Bermuda.* **c** In Australia (1) The rutaceous tree *Acronychia lævis*. (2) The satinwood *Daphnandra micrantha*. (3) A sumac (*Rhus rhodanthema*) yielding a handsome dark yellow wood.

yel'low-wort' (yĕl'ō-wûrt'), *n.* A European yellow-flowered bitter gentianaceous plant (*Chlora perfoliata*), sometimes used as a tonic.

yelp (yĕlp), *v. i.*; YELPED (yĕlpt); YELP'ING. [ME. *yelpen, ȝelpen*, to boast, boast noisily, AS. *gielpan, gilpan, gylpan*; akin to OHG. *gelph* arrogant; cf. Icel. *gjálpa* to yelp. Cf. YAUP.] **1.** To boast; brag. *Obs.*

2. [Perh. a different word; cf. Icel. *gjálpa*. Cf. YELL, YAUP.] To utter a sharp, quick cry, as a hound or a wild turkey hen; to bark or cry shrilly, as with eagerness, pain, or fear.

yelp, *n.* **1.** A boast. *Obs.*

2. A sharp quick cry; a bark.

yelp'er (yĕl'pĕr), *n.* **1.** A boaster. *Obs.*

2. One that yelps; as: **a** The avocet. *Local, Eng.* **b** The greater yellowlegs. *Local, U. S.* **c** The redshank (*Totanus calidris*). *Dial. Eng.*

3. *Hunting.* A call or whistle used to imitate the yelp of the wild turkey hen.

yel'ting (yĕl'tĭng), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] The Florida and West Indian red snapper (*Lutianus aya*); also, sometimes, one of certain other allied species, as *L. caxis*.

yen (yĕn), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *yüan*[2] round, a circle.] The monetary unit of Japan, divided into 100 *sen*; also, a gold or silver coin of this value. Since 1897 the value of the yen has been fixed at .75 gram of pure gold (equivalent to about $0.498 or 2s. 3d.). The old silver yen is now withdrawn, and the old yen of gold is used at double its face value.

yeo'man (yō'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn) [ME. *yoman, ȝeman, ȝoman*; of uncertain origin; perhaps the first syllable is akin to OFries. *gā* district, region, G. *gau*, OHG. *gewi, gouwi*, Goth. *gawi*.] **1.** An attendant; esp., a gentleman attendant in a royal or noble household, subordinate in rank to an esquire, who performed menial services; a retainer; as, *yeoman* for the mouth, a butler; *yeoman* of the chamber or wardrobe. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. A subordinate or assistant, as a sheriff's officer or deputy bailiff, or a journeyman of a guild. *Obs. Shak.*

3. A common man, or one of the commonalty of the first or most respectable class; a freeholder; a man free born. The word has long been used as an addition in legal documents in England, and this use has survived in some States of the United States.

4. *Eng.* **a** A yeoman of the guard. **b** *Mil.* A member of the yeomanry cavalry.

5. *Nav.* A petty officer rated or enlisted to perform clerical duties in a department of a war vessel. There are chief yeomen and yeomen of the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes.

Yeoman of the Guard, one of the bodyguard of the English sovereign, consisting of one hundred yeomen under several officers, armed with partisans, and habited in a uniform dating from the 15th century. They are members of the royal household.

yeo'man-ly, *a.* Pertaining to a yeoman; of yeoman's rank; becoming, or suitable to, a yeoman; yeomanlike.

yeo'man-ry (yō'măn-rĭ), *n.* **1.** The position or rank of a yeoman. *Obs. or Hist.* *Chaucer.*

2. The collective body of yeomen; yeomen collectively.

3. That which befits, or is characteristic of, a yeoman. *Obs.*

4. A British volunteer cavalry force, growing out of a royal regiment of fox hunters raised by Yorkshire gentlemen in 1745 to fight the Pretender, Charles Edward. The members furnish their own horses, have fourteen days' annual camp training, and receive pay and allowances when on duty. In 1901 the name was altered to *imperial yeomanry* in recognition of the services of the force in the Boer war. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

yeo'man's serv'ice (yō'măn'z). Great and loyal service, assistance, or support; — alluding to the historic sturdy bravery and service of the yeomen in English armies.

-yer (-yẽr). [Prob. var. of *-ier*.] A suffix forming agent nouns. Cf. -EER, -IER.

☞ Bow*yer*, law*yer*, saw*yer*, mow*yer* about exhaust the examples of this suffix. It should not be confused with *-y* + *er*, as in play*er*, lay*er*.

yer'ba (yẽr'bä; *E.* yûr'bä), *n.* [Sp.] An herb; a plant; specif., maté, or Paraguay tea; — short for *yerba maté* or *yerba de maté*. *Yerba* is used in combination with other nouns in many Spanish plant names.

yer'ba bue'na (bwā'nä) [Sp., good herb], a trailing mint of California (*Micromeria chamissonis*) having small white flowers. It has been used as an anthelmintic and emmenagogue. — **y. del o'so** (dĕl ō'sō) [Sp., herb of the bear], a Californian buckthorn (*Rhamnus californica*). — **y. de maté** (dā mä'tā), **y. maté.** See YERBA. — **y. man'sa** (măn'sä; măn'sa) [Sp., mild herb, soft herb], a Californian saururaceous plant (*Anemopsis californica*) with a pungent aromatic rootstock and small spicate flowers subtended by a white involucre, the whole inflorescence suggesting an anemone. It is used medicinally by the Mexicans and the Indians. — **y. re'u-ma** (rā'ōō-mä; rō'ō-mä) [cf. Sp. *reuma* rheum, rheumatism], a low Californian undershrub (*Frankenia grandifolia*). See FRANKENIA. — **y. sa-gra'da** (sä-grä'dä) [Sp., sacred herb], a Brazilian verbenaceous plant (*Lantana brasiliensis*) having the general properties of quinine. — **y. san'ta** (sän'tä) [Sp., holy herb], a Californian boraginaceous shrub (*Eriodictyon californicum*), whose leaves are used as an expectorant in bronchial affections; — called also *bear's-weed, consumptive's weed*, etc.

yes (yĕs; *obs. or dial.* yīs, *as given by Walker (c. 1800)*). [ME. *yis, ȝis, ȝes, ȝise*, AS. *gese, gise;* prob. fr. *géa, gē*, yea + *swā* so. See YEA; so.] An affirmative adverbial particle, used in sense 1 esp. as a sentence word equivalent to *It is so*, or expressing as an affirmation what has just been put in question. In sense 2 it is often used as a conjunction. It denotes: **1.** Ay; yea; — opposed to *no*. Until about 1550 a distinction was made between *yes* and *yea, no* and *nay*. *Yea* and *nay* were the simple affirmative and negative, and were used esp. to answer a simple question, such as, "Will he come?" *Yes* and *no* were more emphatic, and were used esp. to answer questions framed with a negative, as, "Will he not come?"

2. More than this; what is more; — used to mark the addition of something more emphatic; as, to bring a possible, *yes*, a probable, curse.

yes, *n.*; *pl.* YESES (yĕs'ĕz; -Iz; 151). An affirmative reply; a yea.

yes'–no', *a.* [The sense arose in connection with the submission by referendum of the adoption of the Federal Constitution to a vote to be given by *yes* or *no*.] Favoring in some measure both sides of a question when they are generally regarded as diametrically opposed; "carrying water on both shoulders;" trimming. — **yes'–no',** *v. i.* — **yes'–no'er** (-nō'ẽr), *n.* — **yes'–no'ism** (-Iz'm), *n. All Political Cant, Australia.*

What points of public policy are touched upon receive a gingerly *yes-no* treatment. *Sydney Bulletin.*

yes'ter (yĕs'tẽr), *a.* [See YESTERDAY.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, yesterday. *Rare*, exc. in combination.

yes'ter-day (-dā), *n.* [ME. *ȝisterdai*, AS. *geostran dæg*, fr. *geostran, geostra, giestrun, gistran, gystran*, yesterday (akin to D. *gisteren*, G. *gestern*, OHG. *gestaron*, Icel. *gær* yesterday, to-morrow, Goth. *gistradagis* to-morrow, L. *heri* yesterday, Gr. χθές, Skr. *hyas*) + *dæg* day. Cf. HESTERN. The syllable *ter* is a comparative suffix.] **1.** The day last past; the day next before the present.

All our *yesterdays* have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shak.*

2. Fig.: A recent time; time not long past.

We are but of *yesterday*, and know nothing. *Job* viii. 9.

yes'ter-day, *adv.* On the day last past; on the day preceding to-day; as, the affair took place *yesterday*.

yes'ter-eve' (yĕs'tẽr-ēv'), **-e'ven** (-ē'vn), **-eve'ning** (-ēv'-nĭng), *n.* The evening of yesterday; the evening last past. Also used adverbially. *Rare, Archaic, or Poetic.*

yes'ter-morn' (yĕs'tẽr-môrn'), **-morn'ing** (-môr'nĭng), *n.* The morning of yesterday; the morning of the day last past. Also used adverbially. *Archaic or Poetic.*

yes'ter-night' (-nīt'), *adv.* [AS. *gystran niht.* See YESTERDAY.] On the night last past. *Archaic.*

yes'ter-night', *n.* The night last past. *Archaic.*

yes'ter-noon' (-nōon'), *n.* The noon of yesterday; the noon of the day last past. *Archaic.*

yes'ter-week' (-wēk'), *n.* The week last past. *Archaic.*

yes'ter-year' (-yẽr'), *n.* The year last past; last year. Also used adverbially. *Archaic.*

yes'treen' (yĕs'trēn'), *n.* Yestereve; yesternight; last night; yesterday. *Archaic, Poetic, or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

yet (yĕt). [ME. *yet, ȝet, ȝit*, AS. *gīt, gȳt, giet, giela;* orig. uncert.] An adverbial particle, sometimes taking the construction of a conjunction or of a predicate adjective. It denotes: **1.** As soon as now; hitherto; — indicating present time considered as a limit of priority for an event, now chiefly in interrogative and negative expressions, and often in the phrase *as yet;* as, Is it time to go *yet?*

He never *yet* no villainy ne said *Chaucer.*

2. Continuing; as previously; still; — indicating a point of time at which there is continuance of a former state.

Whereof the remembrance is *yet* *Gower.*
Facts they had heard while they were *yet* heathens *Addison.*

3. Hence, in addition; further; still; — esp. with comparatives, and indicating a degree of continuance.

This furnishes us with *yet* one more reason. *Atterbury.*
The rapine is made *yet* blacker by the pretense of piety and justice. *L'Estrange.*

4. Before all is done; eventually; — indicating a future time prior to the conclusion of the matter in question. "He'll be hanged *yet.*" *Shak.*

5. Although such is the case; at any rate; — indicating a consideration opposed to one just given.

I kill'd a man, whose death I much repent;
But *yet* I slew him manfully in fight. *Shak.*
Since you could not be my son-in-law,
Be *yet* my nephew *Shak.*

yet, *conj.* **1.** Nevertheless; however; but.

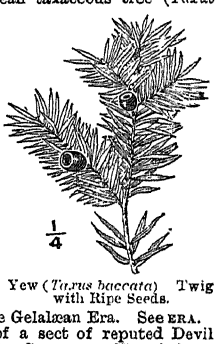
Yet I say unto you, That even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. *Matt.* vi. 29.
Good, *yet* remember whom thou hast aboard. *Shak.*

2. Although; though. "My soul, *yet* I know not why, hates nothing more than he." *Shak.*

Syn. — See BUT.

yew (yōō), *n.* [ME. *ew*, AS. *éow, īw, eoh;* akin to D. *ijf*, OHG. *īwa, īha*, G. *eibe*, Icel. *ȳr;* cf. Ir. *eo, iubhar*, Gael. *iubhar, iughar*, W. *yw, ywen*, Lith. *jëva* the black alder tree.] **1. a** A large European taxaceous tree (*Taxus baccata*) with dark green foliage. It is much cultivated, esp. in cemeteries. As in other coniferous trees, the pollen is often dispersed in smokelike clouds. Also, its heavy, fine-grained light brown or red wood, valued for cabinetwork, bows, hoops, etc. **b** Hence, any other species of *Taxus*.

2. A bow for shooting, made of the yew. *Archaic.*



Yew (*Taxus baccata*) Twig with Ripe Seeds.

Yez'de-gir'di-an, Yez'de-ger'di-an (yĕz'dē-gûr'dĭ-ăn; -ûr'dĭ-ăn; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to Yezdegird III., the last Sassanian monarch of Persia, who was overthrown by the Mohammedans. — **Yezdegirdian,** or **Yezdegerdian, Era,** the Gelalæan Era. See ERA.

Yez'i-di (yĕz'ĭ-dē), *n.* One of a sect of reputed Devil worshipers of Armenia and the Caucasus. They believe that Satan, after his fall, was reinstated in heaven by God and is beyond human criticism. They probably represent an ancient Iranian belief modified by Christianity, Mohammedanism, etc.

yellow wove. A cheap blue wove paper; — a misnomer. *Eng.*

yel'low-wrack', *n.* The fucoid seaweed *Ascophyllum nodosum.*

yellow wren. a European willow warbler. **b** European wood warbler. See WARBLER, 3. *Local, Eng.* [ish.

yel'low-y (yĕl'ō-ĭ), *a.* Yellow-

yellow yam. A kind of sweet potato. *Dial. U. S.*

yellow yeldrock. European yellow-hammer. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

yell'y-hoo' (yĕl'ĭ-hōō'), *v. i.* To yell; scream; — usually as *vb. n.*, **yel'ly-hoo'ing.** *Scot.*

yelm (yĕlm), *n.* [AS. *gelm.*] A handful; specif., a sheet of straw laid ready for thatching. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

yelow. + YELLOW.

yelowse. + JEALOUS.

yelp, *a.* Greedy. *Obs.*

yelp'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of YELP.

yelt (yĕlt). Var. of GILT, a sow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

yelt. Obs. pres. & pret. of YIELD.

yelwe. + YELLOW.

yeman. + YEOMAN.

yeme. + EME, uncle.

yeme, *n.* [AS. *gȳme, gieme.*] Heed; care; solicitude. *Obs.*

yeme, *v. t. & i.* [AS *gȳman, gieman*] To take care (of); to guard; to govern; heed; regard. *Obs*

yeme'less, *a.* [AS. *gȳmeleas, giemeleas.*] Negligent. *Obs.* — **yeme'less-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

yeme'les-ship, *n.* Also **yeme'less-ty.** Negligence. *Obs.*

yemen. + *yeme*, obs. pl. of YEOMAN. [Arab of Yemen.]

Yem'en-ite (yĕm'ĕn-īt), *n.* An

yem'er (yĕm'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *géomor.*] Lamentable; sad; miserable; wretched; — also used as an adverb. — **yem'er-ly,** *a. & adv.* — **yem'er-ness,** *n. All Obs.*

yemer, *n.* [See YEME, *v. & n.*] Guardian; keeper. *Obs.*

yeming, *n.* [See YEME to guard.] Guard; watch; care. *Obs.*

yemit, *p. p. of* YEME. *Obs.*

yem'sel, *n.* [See YEME to guard.] Custody; tutelage; supervision. *Obs. Scot.* [*adv.*,

yen. + *eyen*, pl. of EYE; GAIN,

yen (yĕn). Dial. Eng. of ONE.

yen (yĕn), *n.* [Klamath Indian *yēn.*] A sucker (*Chasmistes brevirostris*) of the Klamath Lakes of Oregon. *N. A. Indians*

yenbig + AGAINBUY.

yend. + YOND.

y-end, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *geendian.*] To end. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

yen'der (yĕn'dẽr). Obs. or dial. var. of YONDER.

yene + YAWN, YON.

yenecome. + GAINCOME.

yenesherre. + JANIZARY.

yen'i (yĕn'ĭ), *n.* [Native name.] A handsome tanager (*Tanagra yeni*) of eastern Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru.

Yenisei (yĕn ĕ-sā'ĕ), *n.* See URAL-ALTAIC, *Table.*

Yen'i-se'ian (yĕn'ĭ-sē'y ăn; -sā'ăn), *n* One of the Samoyedic nomads of the Yenisei basin, Siberia. — **Yen'i-se'ian,** *a.*

ye'nite (yā'nīt), *n.* [After *Jena*, in Germany: cf. F. *yénite.*] *Min.* Ilvaite.

yenlade. *n.* Also **yenlet.** [AS. *genlād.*] An estuary. *Obs.*

yenoh. + ENOUGH.

yenseying. + GAINSAYING.

yent. + YOND.

yeo (yō), *n.* Short for YEOMAN.

yeo. *Abbr* Yeomanry

yeokede Obs. pret. of YOKE.

yeoldaeie. + YULEDAY.

yeolp. + YELP.

yeoluh + YELLOW.

yeo'man-like', *a.* Yeomanly.

yeo'man-ly, *adv.* As a yeoman or yeomen; bravely.

yeomer. + YAMMER, YEMER.

yeon. + YON.

yeond. + YOND.

yeonge. + YOUNG.

yeorde. + YARD, a staff.

yeor'ling (yôr'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. YOLDRIN, YELLOW.] European yellow-hammer. *Local, Eng.*

yeorre. + YIRR, *n. & v.*

yeot. + YET.

yeoter. + YETER.

yeoven + GIVE.

yeoyethe. + YOUTH.

yep, yepe, *a.* [Cf. YEPE a shrewd person.] Active; alert; bold; vigorous; smart. *Obs.*

yepe, *n.* [ME. *ȝep, ȝepe, ȝeap*, cunning, prompt, vigorous, AS. *geap* crafty, shrewd, crooked.] A shrewd person. *Obs.*

yepeleic, *n.* [From YEPE shrewd: cf. Icel. *veiðr, veiki-*, forming abstract nouns.] Cunning. *Obs.*

yephede, *n.* [See YEPE shrewd; -HEAD.] Sagacity. *Obs.*

yeply, yepely, *adv.* [AS. *geaplice* deceitfully.] Smartly; cunningly; eagerly; quickly. *Obs.*

y-epresse, *v. t.* To express. *Obs.*

yer. + ERE.

yer (yẽr). Dial. var. of HERE.

yer (*dial.* yẽr, yē). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of YEAR.

yer (yẽr). Scot. & dial var. of **yerb** (*dial.* yẽrb, yûb). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HERB.

‖yer-bal' (y ẽr-b ăl'), *n.*; *pl.* -BALES (-bă'lāz). [Amer Sp.] A plantation of yerba maté or a district in which it abounds; — usually *pl.*

yer'cum (yûr'kŭm; yẽr'kŏm), *n.* [Tamil *yerkum.*] = MUDAR.

yerd (*dial.* yûrd, yẽrd, yûd). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of EARTH.

yerd. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng var. of YARD. [YORE.

yere. + EAR, ERE, HEIR, YEAR,

yere (yẽr). Dial. of HERE. *U. S.*

yereth. + EARTH.

yerfull. + IREFUL.

yerk. + IRK.

yerk (*dial.* yẽrk, yûk), *v. t* [Orig. uncert. Cf. YERK.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **1.** To lash; to thrash; also, to goad

2. To jerk; wrench; snatch.

3 To cast or throw as with a jerk.

4. To kick; — with *out;* fig., to begin (something sung or played); to strike up.

5. To bind tightly as with a jerk.

yerk, *v. i. Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **1.** To move hastily; press; push on. [be busy.

2. To work or think hard; to

3. To move as by being jerked.

4. To kick, as a horse; also, to skylark.

yerk, *n. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A thump; lashing; kick; also, a stab. [movement.

2. A jerk; a pull; any quick

yerk'some (*Scot.* yẽrk'sŭm). Obs. or Scot. var. of IRKSOME.

yerkt. Rare or ref. sp. pret. & p. p. of YERK.

yerl (yẽrl) Scot. var. of EARL.

yerle. + EARL, EARLY.

yerm. + YARM.

yern. + IRON, YARN

yern (*Scot* yẽrn). Scot. & dial. Eng. of EARN.

yern, yerne, *a.* [AS. *georn* desirous, eager. See YEARN to long.] Eager; brisk; active. *Obs.*

yern-yerne, *adv.* [AS. *georne.* See YERN, *a.*] Eagerly; briskly; vigorously; readily; soon. *Obs.*

yern, yerne, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *geærnan, geyrnan.* See RUN, *v.*] To run; rush; hasten. *Obs.*

yern. Yearn. *Ref. Sp.*

yernd. Yearned. *Ref. Sp.*

yerne. + IRON, YEARN.

yerne, *a.* [AS. *georn* desirous, eager, zealous, E. *yearn.*] Melancholy. *Obs*

yerney. + IRONY.

yern'ful. + YEARNFUL.

yern'ful, *a.* [AS. *geornful.*] Earnest; diligent. *Obs.* — **yern'ful-ness,** *n. Obs.* [Eagerly. *Obs.*

yern'ly, *adv.* [AS. *geornlice.*]

yer'nut' (yûr'nŭt'), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *jordnød*, Sw. *jordnöt*, earthnut Cf. JARNUT.] Earthnut, or groundnut. *Dial. Eng*

yerre. + YIRR, *n. & v.*

yerst. + ERST.

yerth (*dial.* yẽrth, yûrth). Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. of EARTH.

yert-point, *n.* A child's game. *Obs*

yer-while. + EREWHILE.

yes. Obs. pl. of EYE.

yes. See OYEZ. Obs. [*Scot*

ye'se (yēz). Short for *ye shall.*

yesk. + YEX, hiccup. [PEN.

yes'pen (yĕs'pĕn). Var. of YASPEN. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

yes'ter-e'ven, *n.* [Cf. YESTERDAY, EVEN, *n.*] Yesterday evening. *Obs. Poetic.*

yes'ter, *n.* Short for YESTERTER.

yes'ter-fang' (yĕs'tẽr-făng'), *n.* Yesterday's catch (of fish). *Obs.*

yes'tern (yĕs'tẽrn), *a.* = YESTER. *Obs. or Archaic.*

yest'y (yĕs'tĭ; yĕs'tĭ). Obs. or archaic var. of YEASTY. [EASY.

yesyur. + *easier*, compar. of

yet (yĕt). Dial. Eng. var. of EAT. [GATE, an opening.

yet. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of

yet, *n.* [See YET to pour.] A kind of iron pan or boiler. *Obs.*

yete, *n. Zoöl.* Any of several large marine gastropods of the genus *Tetus.*

yet, yete, *v. t. & i.* [AS *géotan.*] To pour; specif., to cast or found (metals). *Obs.*

yete. + YET, YETTE, *v.*

y-ete, *pret.; pl. & p. p.* Y-ETEN. [AS. *geetan* to eat.] Ate; eaten. *Obs.*

yeter, *n.* Also *yetter.* [AS *géoterc.*] A founder of metal. *Obs.*

yeth (yĕth). Dial. Eng. var. of EARTH, HEARTH, HEATH.

yeth'hounds' (yĕth'houndz'; *dial.* yĕth'ĕ'dŏnz), *n. pl.* [*yeth*, dial. form of *heath* + *hound.*] *Folklore.* A pack of phantom houndspursuing a lady; — called also **wish'-hounds'.** *Eng.*

yet'ling, yet'ling (yĕt'lĭn), *n.* [See YET to pour.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Cast iron *Scot.* **b** A small iron vessel.

yett (yĕt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of GATE.

yette + YET.

yette, *v. t* [AS. *géatan.*] To give; grant; concede. *Obs.*

yet'ter. + YETER

Ye'tus (yē'tŭs; yĕt'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Wolof *yet*, name of the shell among negroes of Cape Verde.] Syn. of CYMBIUM

yet'-youth', *n.* Youth not yet past. *Obs.*

yeufe. Obs. pret. of GIVE.

yeuk, yewk (yōōk), *n. & v.* [Cf. D. *jeuken*, v., G. *jucken.* See ITCH.] Itch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

yeuk'y (-ĭ), *a.* [See YEUK itch.] Itching. — **yeuk'ie-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

yeuns (yūnz). Refuse of grain, blown away by fanners. *Scot.*

yeuyethe. + YOUTH.

yevas. + WHOSE.

yeve. + EVE.

yevecusti, *a* [AS. *gifu, giefu*, a gift + *cystig* bountiful.] Generous. *Obs.*

yeven. Obs. pret. pl. & obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of GIVE.

yever. + EVER, GIVER.

yew. + GIVE.

Yew. + JEW. [EWE.

yew. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

yew (yōō), *v. t.* = YAW.

yew'ber'ry, *n.* Fruit of the yew.

yewel. + EWEL

yew'en (yōō'ĕn), *a.* Made of yew *Obs* [Taxaceæ

yew family. *Bot.* The family

yewisse, yewus. + IWIS.

yewk, yewk'y, etc. Vars. of YEUK, etc [*Local, U. S.*

yew pine. The black spruce.

yex (yĕks), **yox** (yŏks), *n. & v.* [ME. *ȝexen, yesken*, v., AS *gisċian* to sob, *geocsa* a sobbing, hiccup.] Hiccup; cough; *obs.*, sob. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

y-except. + EXCEPT

yey, *v. i.* To call or cry out. *Obs.*

yeymseill. + YEMSEL

yeynchar + GRINCHAR.

yeynes. + GAINS, *prep.*

yez (yĕz), *pron.* You (pl.). *Dial.*

Yez'di (yĕz'dē), **Yez'i-dee** (-ĭ-dē). Vars. of YEZIDI. [EASY.

yez'zy (yĕz'ĭ). Dial Eng. of

yf. + GIVE, IF.

y-f-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning with *y-f-*, see forms in F-; as, for **y-fallen,** see FALLEN See also Y-.

yfacks. + I'-FEGS.

y'fads, *interj.* = I'-FEGS. *Obs.*

y-faught. Obs. p. p. of FIGHT.

y-feel, y-fele, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *gefélan.*] To feel; perceive. *Obs.*

y-fer. + Y-FERE, *adv.*

yfel. + EVIL. [fell. *Obs.*]

y-fell, *v. t.* [AS. *gefellan.*] To

y-fere, *adv.* [For *infere* in company; cf. Icel. *í in.* See FERE company.] Together. *Obs.*

y-fere, *n.* [AS. *gefēra.*] Companion; associate. *Obs.*

yferre, ayfer. Afar. *Obs.*

y-find, *v. t.* [AS. *gefindan.*] To find (in various senses) *Obs.*

y-flawe. Obs. p. p. of FLAY.

y-floured, *a.* [See Y-; FLOWER.] Flowery. *Obs.*

y-fole. Obs. p. p. of FALL.

y-forth, *v. t.* [AS. *geforðian.*] Perform; execute. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

y-fraght, *p. p.* [See Y-.] Fraught.

y-frede, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *gefrēdan.*] To feel; perceive. *Obs.*

y-free, *v. t.* [AS. *gefréogan.*] To set free *Obs.*

y-fretted, *a.* [See Y-; FRET to adorn.] Decked out. *Obs.*

Ygg'dra-sill (Ig'drȧ-sĭl), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* The great tree which supports the universe; — in the "Grimnismal" called *Askr Yggdrasills* (Yggdrasill's ash), *Yggdrasill* being probably a name for the wind. The same poem describes the tree as having three roots, Hel dwelling under one (cf. NIFLHEIM), the frost giants under another (cf. JOTUNNHEIM), and mankind under the third (cf. MIDGARD). A wise eagle sits at the top; the roots are gnawed by Nithhogg and other serpents; harts bite the foliage, and the squirrel **Ratatosk** carries words of strife up and down. Other poems give varying accounts regarding Yggdrasill, on the basis of which Viktor Rydberg reconstructs it as follows: The northern root stands over the reservoir Hvergelmir and over Niflhel, inhabited by the frost giants, where are the nine regions of punishment, including Nastrond. The second, or central, root overspreads the region of Mimir's fountain; the third, or southern, root is over Urth's fountain and the subterranean assembly place of the gods, connected by Bifrost with Asgard. The quaking of Yggdrasill releases the monsters that are confined in the lower regions for the conflict of Ragnarok. Yggdrasill, as the world tree, is generally considered to be a late addition to Norse mythology. Cf. NINE WORLDS, NORN, YMIR.

Yid'dish (yĭd'ĭsh), *n.* [G. *jüdisch*, prop., Jewish, fr. *Jude* Jew. See JEW, JEWISH.] A language used by German and other Jews, being a Middle German dialect developed under Hebrew and Slavic influence; Judeo-German. It is written in Hebrew characters.

yield (yēld), *v. t.*; YIELD'ED; YIELD'ING. [ME. *yelden, ȝelden, ȝilden*, AS. *gieldan, gildan*, to pay, give, restore, make an offering; akin to OFries. *jelda*, OS. *geldan*, D. *gelden* to cost, to be worth, G. *gelten*, OHG. *geltan* to pay, restore, make an offering, be worth, Icel. *gjalda* to pay, to give up, Dan. *gielde* to be worth, Sw. *gälla* to be worth, *gälda* to pay, Goth. *gildan* in *fragildan, usgildan*. Cf. GELD a payment, GUILD.] **1.** To pay or repay; to give a reward to; to requite; reward; recompense. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Chaucer.

Tend me to-night two hours, I ask no more,
And the gods *yield* you for't. *Shak.*

2. To give in return for labor expended, or to produce as payment or interest on what is expended or invested; to pay; as, he made an investment that now *yields* five or six per cent.

When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth *yield* unto thee her strength. *Gen.* iv. 12.

3. To produce; furnish; afford; render; give forth. "Vines *yield* nectar." *Milton.*

4. To give; grant; afford; as, to *yield* passage.

Pray for my soul, and *yield* me burial. *Tennyson.*

5. To give up, as something that is claimed or demanded; to make over to one who has a claim or right; to surrender; relinquish; render; as, to *yield* a city, an opinion, a right, etc.

And, force perforce, I'll make him *yield* the crown. *Shak.*

6. To admit to be true; to concede; allow; acknowledge.

I *yield* it just, said Adam, and submit. *Milton.*

to yield the breath, the ghost, *or* **the life,** to die; to expire; — often followed by *up*.

yield (yēld), *v. i.* **1.** To produce; bear; to make or give a return; as, the apple trees did not *yield* well this year.

2. To give way; to give up the contest; to submit; surrender; succumb; to cease opposition; to comply; consent; as, the door *yielded*; I *yielded* to his request.

And *yield* to mercy while 't is offered you? *Shak.*

3. To give place, as to something superior; to give precedence; to be succeeded by something or some one else; as, they will *yield* to us in nothing.

Syn. — YIELD, SUBMIT. To YIELD is in general to give up or give way; SUBMIT often implies a more definite surrender to another's will or authority; as, "He laughed, and *yielded* readily" (*Tennyson*); "Prove it: — if better, I *submit* and bow" (*Cowper*); "when evening *yields* to night" (*Shelley*); "the Indian Summer of her heart, which was slow to *submit* to age" (*Stevenson*). But the two words are often interchangeable. See OBEDIENT.

yield (yēld), *n.* [From YIELD, *v.*; cf. AS. *gield* a payment.] **1.** Payment; tribute. *Obs.*

2. That which is yielded; amount or quantity yielded; product; — applied esp. to products resulting from growth or cultivation. "A goodly *yield* of fruit." *Bacon.*

3. Act of yielding. *Rare.*

yield'ing, *p. pr.* of YIELD. Specif.: *p. a.* That yields; inclined to yield; esp., inclined to give way, or comply; flexible; compliant; as, a *yielding* temper.

Syn. — Obsequious, attentive, obedient.

yielding and paying, *Law*, the initial words of the rent-reserving clause (the reddendum) in leases.

yield'ing, *vb. n.* of YIELD. Hence: *n.* A debt. *Obs.*

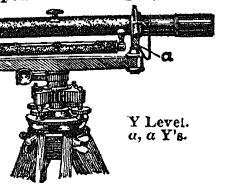
yield point. *Mech.* The stress at which a piece under strain yields markedly, becoming permanently distorted without increase of load. Under continued and increased stress the piece finally breaks asunder.

yir'mi-lik (yĭr'mĭ-lĭk), *n.* [Turk. *yigirmi* twenty + suffix *-lik.*] **a** A silver coin of Turkey worth about 25 cents or 12½*d*. *Obs.* **b** A current Turkish coin. See METALLIK.

-yl (-ĭl). [Gr. ὕλη wood, material.] *Chem.* A suffix used in names of chemical radicals, esp. univalent ones, as in ethyl, carbonyl, hydroxyl, etc. The suffix *-yl* was first used in 1832 by Liebig and Wöhler in naming *benzoyl*, in the sense of *stuff*, or *fundamental material*, then in 1834 by Dumas and Péligot in naming *methyl*, in the sense of *wood*. After this *-yl* was generally used in the former sense.

y'lang-y'lang (ē'läng-ē'läng), *n.* [From a name in the Philippines; cf. Tag. *álang-ilang* Canangium odoratum.] **a** An annonaceous tree (*Canangium odoratum*) of Malaysia, the Philippines, etc. It has greenish yellow, very fragrant flowers, and is often planted for shade. **b** An essence or perfume distilled from the flowers of this tree.

Y level, *or* **Y'-lev'el,** *n.* A surveyor's level having the telescope supported in Y-shaped rests. For purposes of adjustment the telescope can be rotated around its own axis, or can be taken out of the supports and turned end for end. Adjustment is easier, but much less permanent, than with a dumpy level.



Y Level. *a, a* Y's.

Y'mir (ü'mēr; ē'mēr), *n.* Also **Y'mer** (ē'mēr). [Icel. *Ymir.*] *Norse Myth.* The primeval giant from whose body the gods created the world. According to the myth, he had been killed by Odin, Vili, and Vé, who shaped from his blood the sea, from his flesh the earth, from his bones the mountains and rocks, from his skull the sky, and from his brain the clouds. He is called the "rime-cold giant," regarded as personifying primeval waters, or perhaps chaos. Cf. YGGDRASILL, and see AUDHUMLA.

y'nam-bu' (ē'näm-bōō'), *n.* [Tupi *inambú.*] A very large tinamou (*Rhynchotus rufescens*) of southern Brazil and Argentina.

yo'del (yō'dl), *v. t. & i.*; -DELED or -DELLED, -DLED (-d'ld); **yo'dle** -DEL-ING or -DEL-LING, -DLING. [G. *jodeln.*] To sing in a manner common among the Swiss and Tyrolese mountaineers, suddenly changing from chest voice to head voice, or falsetto, and the contrary; to warble.

yo'del } *n.* A song or refrain sung by yodeling or war-
yo'dle } bling; a warble.

yo'ga (yō'gȧ), *n.* [*often cap.*] [Skr. *yōga* union.] *Hinduism.* A form of ascetic philosophy which enjoins complete abstraction from all worldly objects. By it the votary expects to obtain union with the universal spirit, knowledge of the past and future and of the organization of the universe, and various occult powers which free the yogi from ordinary physical laws.

In India, training in mystical insight has been known from time immemorial as *yoga*. *Yoga* means the experimental union of the individual with the divine. It is based on persevering exercise; and the diet, posture, breathing, intellectual concentration, and moral discipline vary slightly in the different systems which teach it. *Wm. James.*

yo'gi (yō'gē) } *n.* [Hind. *yōgī*, Skr. *yōgin.*] A follower
yo'gin (yō'gēn) } of the yoga philosophy; an ascetic.

yo'gism (yō'gĭz'm), *n.* Yoga, or its practice.

yo'gurt (yō'gōōrt), *n.* Also **yoh'ourt** (yō'ōōrt). [Turk. *yōgurt, yōurt.*] A semisolid cheeselike preparation from fermented milk, having much the same properties as kefir, used as food in the Levant.

yo'jan (yō'jăn), **yo'ja-na** (-jȧ-nȧ), *n.* [Hind. *yōjan*, fr. Skr. *yōjana.*] A Hindu measure of distance, varying from four to ten miles, but usually about five. The value used by Hindu astronomers is said to be 4.92 miles (7.92 km.).

yoke (yōk), *n.* [ME. *yok, ȝoc*, AS. *geoc;* akin to D. *juk*, OHG. *joh*, G. *joch*, Icel. & Sw. *ok*, Dan. *aag*, Goth. *juk*,

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y-frore, *p. p.* of FROZEN. *Obs.*
yfte. † GIFT.
y-fulled, *p. p.* [Cf. AS. *gefullwian.* See FULL to baptize.] Baptized. *Obs.*
y-g-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning with *y-g-*, see forms in G-; as, for **y-gulped,** see GULP. See also Y-.
Y-gar-ro'te (ē'gär-rō'tē). Var. of IGOBROTE.
Yg'dra-sil, Yg'dra-syl. Vars. of YGGDRASILL.
y-gelt. Obs. p. p. of GILD.
y-gelt, *p. p.* [AS. *gyltan* or *gegyltan* to sin.] Sinned; trespassed. *Obs.* [IGRAINE.
y-gerne' (ē-gĕrn'), Var. of **y-gert.** Obs. p. p. of GIRD.
y-geve. Obs. p. p. of GIVE.
yghe. † EYE.
y-giled, *p. p.* [See Y-; GUILE to beguile.] Beguiled. *Obs.*
yglent, *a.* [AS. *geglend, geglenge*)*d*, p. p. of *geglengan* to adorn.] Adorned. *Obs.*
y-globbed, *p. p.* [Prob. imitative. Cf. GULP.] Gulped down. *Obs.*
y-glosed, *p. p.* of GLOZE. *Obs.*
y-go, y-gone, *p. p.* Gone. *Obs.*
ygoe, ygone, *adv.* Ago. *Obs.*
y-goe. Obs. p. p. of GO.
y-golped. Obs. p. p. of GULP.
y-goyned. Obs. p. p. of JOIN.
y-greved. Obs. p. p. of GRIEVE.
y-ground, y-grounden. Obs. p. p. of GRIND. [IGRAINE.
Y-guerne' (Y-gĕrn'). Var. of
y-gult. Obs. p. p. of GILD.
y-guo. † Y-GO.
y-gurte. Obs. p. p. of GIRD.
y-h-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning with *y-h-*, see forms in H-; as for **y-harmed** see HARM. See also Y-.
yha. † YEA.
y-hamled, y-hanted. Obs. p. p. of HAMBLE, HAUNT.
yharne. † YEARN.
y-hated. Obs. p. p. of HATER.
yhe. † HEO, YE.
y-healde. Obs. p. p. of HOLD.
yhed. † EYED.
y-hed. Obs. p. p. of HIDE.
yhed, yheid. † *yelde*, pret. of GO.
y-heeded, *p. p.* [See Y-; HEAD, *n.*] Headed; antlered. *Obs.*
yheir. † YEAR.
yheit. † YET.
yhelde. † YIELD. [HEAL,HELE.
y-heled, y-helid. Obs. p. p. of
yheman. † YEOMAN.
yheme. † YEME.
yhemsell. † YEMSEL.
y-hende, adv. [AS. *gehende.*] Near; at hand. *Obs.*
y-hent, *v. t.* [AS. *gehentan.*] To take; seize; receive. *Obs.*
y-heped. Obs. p. p. of HEAP.
yher, yhere. † YEAR. [BOR.
y-herborwed. Obs. p. p. of HAR-
y-here, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *gehēran, gehȳran.* See Y-; HEAR.] To hear; listen. *Obs.*
y-hered, *p. p.* of HERY. *Obs.*
yherne. † YEARN.
y-hert, *p. p.* [Cf. AS. *hiердan, hyrdan, gehyrdan*, to harden.] Hardened. *Obs.*
yhet. † YET.
y-het. Obs. p. p. of HAVE.
y-hewed, *p. p.* [AS. *gehefigion* to make heavy or sad.] Made heavy; grieved. *Obs.*
yhir. † YEAR.
yho. † HEO.
y-hoded. Obs. p. p. of HOOD.
y-hole. Obs. p. p. of HELE.
y-hole, *a.* [AS. *gehāl.*] Whole; entire; sound. —**y-holliche,** *adv.* —**y-holnesse,** *n. All Obs.*
y-holpe. Obs. p. p. of HELP.
yhoman. † YEOMAN.
yhon. † YON.
yhong. † YOUNG.
y-hong, *v. t.* [AS. *gehōn* (p. p. *gehongen*), v. i. or *gehongian*, v. i.] To hang. *Obs.* [HIGHT.
y-hote, y-hoten. Obs. p. p. of
yhoten. † ETEN, giant.
yhoue. † YOU.
yhoune. † YON, yonder.
y-howted. Obs. p. p. of HOOT.
yhte, *n.* [AS. *ēhte*, fr. *āgan* to have. Cf. OWN, *a.*] Possession. Cf. AUGHT. *Obs.*
y-hudde. Obs. p. p. of HIDE.
y-huited. Obs. p. p. of WHITE.
yhung. † YOUNG.
y-hure, *v. t. & i.* [See Y-HERE.] To hear. *Obs.*
yhus. † YES.
YHVH, YHWH. See TETRAGRAMMATON.
y-hyere. † Y-HERE.
Y-iar' (ē-yär'). Var. of IYAR. See JEWISH CALENDAR.
yicche. † ITCH.
Yi Ching (yē chĭng). [Chin. *yi*[4] change + *ching*[1] classic.] See FIVE CLASSICS.
Yid (yĭd), *n.* [See YIDDISH.] A Jew. *Slang or Colloq.*
Yid'dish-er, *n.* [See YIDDISH.] A Jew. *Slang or Colloq.*
yie. † EYE.
yieft. † GIFT.
yield (yēld). Var. of YELD, *a.*
yield'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.—
yield'a-ble-ness, *n.*
yield'ance (yē'l'dȧ ns), *n.* A yielding; production; submission; surrender; concession. *Obs.*
yield'er, *n.* a One that yields. b A debtor. *Obs.*
yield'ing-ly, *adv.* of YIELDING.
yield'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
yield'less, *a.* Unyielding. *Obs.*
yield'y, *a.* Yielding. *Scot.*
yiet. † YET.
yieve. † GIVE.
yif. † GIVE, IF. [*Obs.*
yift, n. [See GIFT.] = GIFT.
yigh (yē). Dial. Eng. of YEA.
yilde. † YIELD.
yildhalle. † GUILDHALL.
Yil-dun' (yĭl-dün'), *n.* [Prob. corruption of Turk. *yildiz.*] See STAR. [VAR. of ALE.
yill (yĭl). Scot. & dial. Eng.
yill'-caup' (yĭl'kôp'), *n.* [Cf. ALE; CUP.] Vessel from which ale is drunk. *Scot.*
yilp (yĭlp). Dial. Eng. var. of YELP. [*Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
yilt (yĭlt). Var. of GILT, a sow.
yilte. Obs. pret. of YIELD.
Yi'ma (yē'mȧ), *n.* [Avestan.] *Persian Myth.* An Avestan hero or demigod, king of mankind in the golden age, afterwards ruler of the realm of the dead. *Yima* corresponds to the Vedic *Yama.*
yime. † YEME. [of ONE.
yin (yĭn). Scot. & dial. Eng.
yin (yĭn), *n.* [Chin.] See WEIGHT.
yince (yĭns). Scot. & dial. Eng. of ONCE.
ying. † YOUNG. [of EARTH.
yird (yĕrd). Scot. & dial. Eng.
yirk (yĭrk; yĕrk). Obs. or Scot. of YERK.
yirm (yĕrm), *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *gyrman* to cry out, roar.] To fret; whine. *Scot.*
yirn (yĕrn), *n. & v.* [Prob. var. of GYRN.] Whine; grimace. *Scot.* [*adv.*
yirne. † IRON; YEARN; YERN,
yirne, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *ærnan, geærnan*, to run, also *iernan, geirnan*, to run, and E. RUN.] To curdle. *Obs. Scot.*
y-irnen. † IRNEN.
yirr (yĕr; yē), *n. & v.* [Prob. imitative; cf. AS. *georran, gyrran*, to chatter, creak.] Growl; snarl. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
yirth (yĕrth; yĭrth; yērth). Scot. & dial. Eng. of EARTH.
yis. † THIS.
yis (yĭs). Obs. or dial. of YES.
yise. † ICE, YES.
yisk, yiske. † YEX, *v.*
yisse, *v. t.* [AS. *gītsian.*] To desire; covet. *Obs.*
yiss'er, *n.* [AS. *gītsere.*] An avaricious person. *Obs.*
yiss'ing, *n.* [AS. *gītsung.*] Covetousness. *Obs.*
yis'ter-. Scot. var. of YESTER-.
yit (*dial.* yĭt; yēt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of YET.
yite (yīt), *n.* European yellowhammer. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
yiung. † YOUNG.
yive, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *gi(e)fan.* See GIVE.] To give. *Obs.*
yi'ver, *a.* [AS. *gīfre.*] Eager; greedy. — **yi'ver-ly,** *adv.* — **yi'ver-ness,** *n. All Obs.*
yivere. † GIVER.
yk. † I.
y-k-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning *y-k-*, see forms in K-; as, for **y-keped,** see KEEP. See also Y-.
y-karked, *p. p.* [Cf. Y-; CARK, *v.*] Loaded. *Obs.*
y-kevered. Obs. p. p. of COVER.
y-kid, *p. a.* [AS. *gecȳðed*, pl. *gecȳðde, gecȳdde*, p. p. of *cȳðan* to make known.] Known; renowned. *Obs.*
y-knawe. † Y-KNOW.
y-knit, *v. t.* [AS. *gecnyttan* to fasten, tie.] To knit. *Obs.*
y-know, *v. t.* [AS. *gecnāwan.*] To know; learn; recognize. *Obs.*
y-korven. Obs. p. p. of CARVE.
y-kud. † Y-KID.
y-kuenct. Obs. p. p. of QUENCH.
yl. † ILL.
yl-. For various words beginning *yl-*, see forms in IL-; as, for **ylk,** see ILK.
y-l-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning *y-l-*, see forms in L-; as, for **y-laid,** see LAID. See also Y-.
y-lad, y-laft. Obs. p. p. of LEAD, LEAVE.
ylahayll, *interj.* [Cf. ILL; HAIL, *interj.*] Bad luck to you. *Obs.*
y-laht, y-lakked. Obs. p. p. of LATCH; LACK, blame.
yland. † ISLAND. [*ble I.*
ylang-ylang oil. See OIL, *Ta-*
y-last, *v. i.* [AS. *gelǣstan.*] To suffer; last; endure. *Obs.*
y-lat, y-laugte, y-lay. Obs. p. p. of LET, LATCH, LIE.
yle. † AISLE, ISLE.
y-leave, *v. t., p. p.* Y-LEFT. [AS. *gelǣfan.*] To leave; abandon; leave over. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To remain. *Obs.* [mission. *Obs.*
y-leave, *n.* [AS. *geleaf.*] Per-
y-leine, *p. p.* [AS. *gelegen*, p. p. of *(ge)licgan* to lie.] Lain; remained. *Obs.*
ylem, *n.* [OF. *ilem*, for *hylem*, acc. of L. *hyle*, Gr. ὕλη.] The first substance from which the elements were supposed to be formed. Cf. HYLE, 1. *Obs.*
y-lenged, y-lepe. Obs. p. p. of LENG, LEAP. [teach. *Obs.*
y-lere, *v. t.* [AS. *gelǣran.*] To
ylespil, *n.* [AS. *īl* (gen. *īles*), *igil*, hedgehog + *pīl* something pointed, a prickle, fr. L. *pilum* javelin.] Hedgehog. *Obs.*
y-lest. † Y-LAST. [dered.
y-let. Obs. p. p. of LET. Hin-
y-lete. Obs. p. p. of LET. Left; given up; neglected; also, esteemed.
y-leve, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *gelēfan, gelēfian, gelīfan.* Cf. BELIEVE.] To believe; trust. *Obs.*
y-leve, *v. i.* [AS. *geleofian, gelīfan.*] To live. *Obs.*
y-leye. Obs. p. p. of LIE.
yliacke. † ILIAC.
yliche, ylike, *a. & adv.* [See LIKE, *a.*] Like; alike. *Obs.*
Y ligament. = ILIOFEMORAL LIGAMENT.
y-like, *v. t.* Also **y-liken.** [Cf. Y-; LIKEN.] To liken; compare. *Obs.*
y-likne, *adv.* Alike. *Obs.*
y-lissed. Obs. p. p. of LISS.
ylk, ylka, ylkon. † ILK, etc.
yl'lan-ra-ton' (ēl'yän-rä-tōn'), *n.* Agouara.
ylle. † AISLE.
yllond. † ISLAND.
ylnes. † ILLNESS.
y-logged. Obs. p. p. of LODGE.
y-loke. Obs. p. p. of LOCK.
y-lome, *adv.* [AS. *gelōme.*] Often; continuously. *Obs.*
ylond. † ISLAND.
y-long, *a.* [AS. *gelang.* Cf. 3d ALONG.] Belonging; pertaining; befitting. *Obs.*
y-lope. Obs. p. p. of LEAP.
y-lore, y-lorn; y-low, y-lowe; y-lust. Obs. p. p. of LEESE, lose; LIE, speak falsely; LUSH, to strike.
y-lyky, *v. i.* = LIKE. *Obs.* [the.
ym. Contr. for *them*. Cf. YE,
ym-. For various words beginning *ym-*, see forms in IM-; as, for **ymagry,** see IMAGERY.
y-m-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning with *y-m-*, see forms in M-; as, for **y-marked,** see MARKED. See also Y-.
y-maad. Obs. p. p. of MAKE.
ymage. † HOMAGE, IMAGE.
ymaginement, *n.* [Cf. OF. *ymaginement* image. See IMAGINE; -MENT.] Craft. *Obs.*
y-mannered, *a.* [See Y-; MANNER.] Mannered; conducted. *Obs.*
y-marissed, *p. p.* Married. *Obs.*
y-masked. Obs. p. p. of MASK, to mesh.
ymber. † EMBER.
Y. M. C. A. *Abbr.* Young Men's Christian Association.
Y. M. Cath. A. *Abbr.* Young Men's Catholic Association.
Y. M. C. U. *Abbr.* Young Men's Christian Union.
yme. † HYMN.
y-mel. † IMELLE, among.
y-ment. Obs. p. p. of MEAN.
Y'mer (ē'mĕr). Var. of YMIR.
y-met. Obs. p. p. of MEET, METE.
y-mete, *a.* [AS. *gemǣte.*] Suitable; befitting; moderate. *Obs.*
y-mete, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *gemētan.*] To meet; to come upon; to find. *Obs.* [of MOVE, MENG.]
y-meved, y-meynt. Obs. p. p.
Y. M. F. S. *Abbr.* Young Men's Friendly Society.
y-middes, *prep.* [Cf. AMIDST.] Amidst. *Obs.*
y-midward, *adv.* [Cf. AMID; -WARD.] In the midst. *Obs.*
ymmote, *v. t.* [LL. *immovere, immotum*; *in-* in + *movere* to move.] To convey or apply to something. *Obs.*
ymne. † HYMN.
y-molt. Obs. p. p. of MELT.
y-mone, *n.* [AS. *gemāna.*] Companionship; intercourse; company; a companion. *Obs.*
y-mong, *prep.* [AS. *gemang.* Cf. AMONG.] Among. *Obs.*
y-mong, *n.* [AS. *gemang, gemong*, throng.] Confusion, as of a throng. *Obs.*
y-mored. Obs. p. p. of MOOR.
y-morthred, y-morselyd. Obs. p. p. of MURDER, MUZZLE.
Y moth, *or* **Y'-moth',** *n.* Any of several species of *Plusia*, esp. *P. gamma*, a handsome European noctuid. See GAMMA MOTH.
ymp. † IMP.
ympet, *n.* [Cf. OF. *impet* impetuosity.] Impetus. *Obs.*
ymplie. † IMPLY.
ympne. † HYMN.
ympt. Obs. p. p. of IMP.
ymulis. † EMULOUS.
y-munde, *n.* [AS. *gemynd.* See MIND, *n.*] Mind; thought; remembrance. *Obs.*
ymur, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *ilmr* a sweet smell.] Fresh odor. *Obs.*
yn. † IN. [the.
yn. Contr. for THEN. Cf. YE,
yn-. For various words beginning with *yn-*, see forms in IN-; as, for **Ynca,** see INCA.
y-n-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning with *y-n-*, see forms in N-; as, for **y-nailed,** see NAILED. See also Y-.
ynche. † INCH, INK.
yndly. † INLY.
Yndoys, *n.* [OF. *Indois.*] People or language of India. *Obs.*
yne. † EYEN, obs. pl. of EYE.
ynens. † ANENT.
ynesche, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *gen ēahsen* near.] Towards. *Obs.*
yneuch, ynewch. † ENOUGH.
ynewe. † ENOW.
yngoodly, *a.* [Cf. OD. *ingoed* very good.] Excellent. *Obs.*
ynkell, *n.* [See INKLE tape; cf. Flem. *inkel* simple, D. *enkel*, Flem. *inkeloge* purl (of lace).] Tape. *Obs. Cant.*
ynkirly. † ENKERLY.
ynn. † INN.
ynner. † INNER.
ynogh. † ENOUGH.
ynoghliche, ynoy. [See ENOUGH; -LY.] Sufficiently. *Obs.*
y-nome. Obs. p. p. of NIM.
ynon. † ONION. [ISH.
y-norisched. Obs. p. p. of NOUR-
ynough. † ENOUGH.
ynow. † ENOW, enough
ynpridid, *a.* [Cf. 1st IN-; PRIDE, *n.*] Filled with pride. *Obs.*
ynsawt. † ENSAUT.
ynuch. † ENOUGH.
y-nued, y-numd, y-nume, y-nurshit. Obs. p. p. of NOY, NUM, NIM, NOURISH.
ynwit. † INWIT.
ynyon. † ONION.
yo. † HEO, *pron.*
yo (yō). Dial. Eng. var. of YOU.
yo (yō), *interj.* An exclamation used with *heave, ho*, etc., chiefly as a signal for the exertion of concerted effort.
yoak, yoare. † YOKE, YORE.
y-obliged. Obs. p. p. of OBLIGE.
yoch'el (yŏκ'ĕl), *n.* = YOKEL. *Scot.*
yock (yŏk), **yocke.** Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of YOKE.
yock'el (yŏk'ĕl), **n.** [Cf. YAFFLE.] The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*
yocunde. † JOCUND.
yod (yŏd), **yode** (yōd) Dial. Eng. vars. of YAUD, a mare.
yod, *or* **yodh** (yōd), **n.** [Heb. *yōd.*] The tenth letter (י) of the Hebrew alphabet, equiv. to Eng. *y* (yes). As a numeral = 10.
yode. [ME. *yode, yede, ȝede, ȝeode, eode*, AS. *ēode*, used as pret. of *gān* to go.] Obs. pret. of GO.
yo'del-er, yo'del-ler (yō'dĕl-ēr; yō'dlēr), **yo'dler** (-dlēr), *n.* One who yodels.
yoe. † HEO.
yoe (yō). Dial. Eng. var. of HEW.
yoethe. † YOUTH.
yof, yofe. Obs. pret. of GIVE.
yoh (yō), *n.* [Chinese.] *Music.* An ancient Chinese reed pipe with three to seven holes, played with one hand.
yo-him'bine (yō-hĭm'bĭn; -bēn; 184), *n.* Also **-bin.** A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{32}O_4N_2$, in the bark and leaves of an African rubiaceous tree (*Corymanthe yohimbi*).
yo'-ho', *interj.* An exclamation used as a signal for effort, a cry to attract attention, etc.
yo'ick (yō'ĭk; yoik), *v. t.* To urge on by the cry *yoicks!*
yo'icks (yō'ĭks; yoiks), *interj. Hunting.* A cry of encouragement to foxhounds.
yoik, yoir. † YOKE, YORE.
yoir. Scot. var. of YARE, *a.*
yoit (yoit). Dial. Eng. equiv. of YITE. [Eng. of YOKE.]
yok (yŏk). Obs. or Scot. & dial.
yoke (yōk), *n. & v.* = YEX. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [wool greasc.
yoke, yok. Scot. & dial. of YOLK,

Lith. *jungas*, Russ. *igo*, Ir. *ughaim* harness, W. *iau* yoke, L. *jugum*, Gr. *ζυγόν*, Skr. *yuga*, and to L. *jungere* to join, Gr. *ζευγνυναι*, Skr. *yuj*. Cf. JOIN, JOUGS, 1st JUST, JUGULAR, SUBJUGATE, SYZYGY, YUGA, ZEUGMA.] **1.** A bar or frame of wood by which two draft animals, esp. oxen, are joined at the heads or necks for working together. The modern yoke for oxen is usually a piece of timber hollowed, or made curving, near each end, and laid on the necks of the oxen, being secured in place by two bows, one inclosing each neck, and fastened through the timber. In some countries the yoke consists of a flat piece of wood fastened to the foreheads of the oxen by thongs about the horns. Connection with the load is by a chain or rope from a hook or ring in the middle of the yoke.

2. A frame or piece resembling a yoke, as in use or shape; specif.: **a** A frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying pails, etc., suspended on each side; as, a milkmaid's *yoke*. **b** A frame worn on the neck of an animal, as a cow, pig, or goose, to prevent passage through a fence. **c** A bar by which the end of the tongue of a wagon or carriage is suspended from the collars of the harness. **d** A frame or convex piece by which a bell is hung for ringing it. See BELL, *Illust.* (6). **e** *Naut.* A crosspiece on the head of a boat's rudder. To its ends lines are attached which lead forward, either to the hands of a steersman or to the drum of a steering wheel, so that the boat can be steered from farther forward. **f** *Chiefly Mach.* A clamp or similar piece that embraces two other parts to hold or unite them in their respective or relative positions, as a strap connecting a slide valve to the valve stem, or the soft iron block or bar permanently connecting the pole pieces of an electromagnet, as in a dynamo. **g** *Mach.* A slotted crosshead used in donkey engines, steam fire engines, etc, in place of a connecting rod. **h** *Arch.* A tie securing two members together; specif., the horizontal piece forming the head of a window frame. **i** A band or shaped piece cut to fit the shoulders or the hips, and intended to support the gathered or plaited hanging parts of a garment, as a skirt.

3. Fig.: That which connects or binds; a tie; link; bond.
> Boweth your neck under that blissful *yoke* . . .
> Which that men clepeth spousal or wedlock. *Chaucer.*

4. A mark or emblem of subjection, submission, humiliation, or servitude; hence, servitude; slavery; bondage; service. In antiquity the Romans and others made captured foes pass under a symbolical yoke consisting of a spear resting horizontally upon two upright ones.
> Our country sinks beneath the *yoke*. *Shak.*
> My *yoke* is easy, and my burden is light. *Matt.* xi. 30.

5. *sing. & pl.* Two animals yoked together; a couple; a pair that work together; — also, rarely, used of persons.
> I have bought five *yoke* of oxen. *Luke* xiv 19.

6. In Kent, a certain area of land; a virgate. See SULUNG.

7. The time during which a plowman and his team work continuously; hence, a period of steady work; a portion of the working day; as, to work two *yokes*, that is, both morning and afternoon. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

8. An Austro-Hungarian land measure. See MEASURE, *Table.*

Syn. — See COUPLE.

under the yoke. See def. 4, above. — **Y. of the Sky,** the ecliptic.

yoke (yōk), *v. t.*; YOKED (yōkt); YOK'ING (yōk'ĭng). **1.** To put a yoke on; to join in or with a yoke; as, to *yoke* oxen.

2. To couple; join; link; hence, fig., to marry. "Be ye not unequally *yoked* with unbelievers." *2 Cor.* vi. 14.

3. To bring into bondage; to restrain; confine.
> Then were they *yoked* with garrisons. *Milton.*
> The words and promises that *yoke*
> The conqueror are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*

4 To attach a horse or horses or other draft animals to; also, to attach (a draft animal) to something; as, to *yoke* a cart; to *yoke* a horse to a cart. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

5. To enter on or set to vigorously or keenly; to begin. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

6. To attack; seize; tackle; fight. *Scot.*

yoke, *v. i.* **1.** To be joined or intimately associated; to be connected; to consort closely.
> We'll *yoke* together, like a double shadow. *Shak.*

2. To apply one's self vigorously; to make a beginning; — usually with *to*. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. To make an attack or seizure; to contest. *Scot.*

yoke'fel'low (yōk'fĕl'ō), *n.* [*yoke* + *fellow.*] A close associate or companion; a mate; fellow; a partner; esp., a partner in marriage. *Phil.* iv. 3.

yo'kel (yō'k'l), *n.* [Prob. connected with *yoke* (of oxen).] A plowboy; a rustic; a country bumpkin. *Eng. Dickens.*

yoke'-toed' (yōk'tōd'), *a.* Having two toes in front and two behind, as the woodpeckers; zygodactylous.

yolk (yōk; yōlk; 277), *n.* [ME. *yolke, yelke, ȝolke, ȝelke*, AS. *geoloca, geoleca*, fr. *geolu* yellow. See YELLOW.] **1.** **a** In popular language, the yellow spheroidal mass of food material surrounded by the white in the egg of a bird or reptile. **b** *Embryol.* The contents of the ovum, or egg cell, of an animal. The protoplasmic material is distinguished as *formative yolk*, the inert nutritive material, usually present, as *food yolk*, or *nutritive yolk*. Often, in exact usage, *yolk* is restricted to the nutritive material only, the food yolk. In the egg of a bird the formative yolk occupies a small area (the *cicatricle*) at one side of a relatively enormous mass of food yolk. The latter, which serves only as nutriment for the embryo, consists of a central flask-shaped mass and numerous thin concentric layers of light yellow **white yolk**, alternating with thicker layers of darker **yellow yolk**. See EGG, *Illust.* In the ova of other animals the food yolk, when present, may be distributed uniformly through the protoplasm (*alecithal ova*) or more or less concentrated toward one pole (*telolecithal ova*) or accumulated at the center of the cell (*centrolecithal ova*). Its amount determines the size of the ovum, and its distribution has a profound effect on the character of the segmentation. See OVUM, 1 and *Illust.* Chemically, yolk contains vitellin, lecithin, proteid, nuclein, cholesterin, fat, etc.

2. Suint.

yolk pluglike *Embryol.* A pluglike mass of yolk cells found in the blastopore of the embryos of certain vertebrates

yolk sac. *Embryol.* A more or less spherical membranous sac attached to an embryo and inclosing food yolk, as in most vertebrates and cephalopods. It is continuous, through the vitelline duct, with the intestinal cavity of the embryo, and, being abundantly supplied with blood vessels, is, throughout embryonic life and in some forms later, the chief organ of nutrition. Cf. UMBILICAL VESICLE.

yolk'y (yōk'ĭ; yōl'kĭ), *a.*; YOLK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr; -kĭ-ẽr); YOLK'I-EST. **1.** Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, yolk.

2. Full of suint; greasy; — said of unwashed wool.

yom (yōm; *in phrases* yŏm), *n.* [Heb. *yōm.*] Day; — a Hebrew word used in the names of various Jewish feasts; as, **Yom Kippur** (yŏm kĭp'o͝or), Day of Atonement (see under DAY); **Yom Teruah** (tĕr'o͝o-ä) [lit., day of shouting], Feast of Trumpets (see under FEAST).

yon (yŏn), *a. & adv.* [ME. *yon, ȝon*, AS. *geon;* akin to G. *jener*, OHG. *jenẽr*, Icel. *enn, inn*, Goth. *jains.* Cf. BEYOND, YOND, YONDER.] Yonder. *Now Chiefly Poetic.*
> Read thy lot in *yon* celestial sign. *Milton.*

yon, *pron.* That or those yonder. *Now Rare or Dial.*

yon'der (yŏn'dẽr), *adv.* [ME. *yonder, ȝonder;* cf. OD. *ginder*, Goth. *jaindrē* there. See YOND, *adv.*] At or in that (indicated and more or less distant) place.
> *Yonder* are two apple women scolding. *Arbuthnot.*

yon'der, *a.* Being at a distance within view, or conceived of as within view; that or those there; yon. "Yon flowery arbors, *yonder* alleys green." *Milton.*
> *Yonder* men are too many for an embassage *Bacon.*

yore (yōr; 201), *adv.* [ME. *ȝore, yare, ȝare*, AS. *gēara* formerly, of old, orig. gen. pl. of *gēar* a year, E. *year.* See YEAR.] **1.** In time long past; in old time; long since. *Obs. or Archaic*, exc. *of yore.*
> As it hath been of olde times *yore*. *Chaucer.*

2. For a long time. *Obs.*
> He has woned [dwelt] here full *yore*. *Sir Gawayne.*

3. Before; formerly. *Obs*
> of yore, of old time; formerly; long ago; as, in days *of yore*. "But Satan now is wiser than *of yore*." *Ancren Riwle. Pope.*

Yor'ick (yŏr'ĭk), *n.* **1.** In Shakespeare's "Hamlet," the former jester of the King of Denmark, "a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy," whose skull Hamlet apostrophizes in the churchyard.

2. A humorous and careless parson in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," of Danish origin, and a descendant of the Yorick celebrated by Shakespeare. Sterne used the name as his pseudonym in the "Sentimental Journey."

York'–Ant'werp rules (yōrk'ănt'wẽrp). *Marine Insurance.* A body of rules relating to general average, agreed to at a congress held at York, England, in 1864, adopted with revisions at a conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations held at Antwerp in 1877, and again revised at a conference held at Liverpool in 1890. They were formally declared to be exclusively authorized by the association in 1892.

York'ist (yōr'kĭst), *n. Eng. Hist.* A member or supporter of the English royal house of York, founded by Richard, Duke of York, in the time of Henry VI. Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III. were the reigning members of the house. See WARS OF THE ROSES. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the dukes or the royal house of York.

York rite (yōrk). [From *York*, England.] *Freemasonry.* The rite or ceremonial observed by one of the Masonic systems; also, the system itself, which, in America, confers 13 degrees, the last three in commanderies of Knights Templars. In England but four degrees are conferred. Cf. SCOTTISH RITE.

York'shire (yōrk'shĭr; -shẽr; *cf.* SHIRE), *n.* A county in the north of England.

Yorkshire bond. *Masonry.* = FLYING BOND. — **Y. buck,** *Cookery*, a Welsh rabbit with slices of bacon and a poached egg upon it. Cf. GOLDEN BUCK. — **Y. canary,** one of a long, slim, erect variety of canaries. — **Y. coach horse,** one of an English breed of large strong horses allied, and similar in color, to the Cleveland bay. — **Y. fog,** velvet grass. — **Y. grease,** wool fat. See LANOLIN. — **Y. hog,** one of several breeds or varieties of pure white hogs usually designated according to size as *large, middle*, and *small whites*. — **Y. light,** a window made with sashes sliding in one plane, as disting. from hinged casements. The movement is generally horizontal, to avoid the necessity of a weighted sash. — **Yorkshire pie,** a meat or game pie baked in a raised crust. — **Y. pudding,** a batter pudding baked under meat. — **Y. punch,** a hot punch with calf's-foot jelly added. — **Y. terrier,** one of a breed of toy terriers, steel blue and resembling Skye terriers, but smaller and having a more silky coat.

York use (ūs). *Eccl.* The one of the three printed uses of England which was followed in the north. It was based on the Sarum use. See USE, *n.*, 7.

Yo'ru-ba (yō'rō͞o-bä), *n.* A Negro of an extensive linguistic family of the African Slave Coast, mainly between Dahomey and the lower Niger. Some are Christians or Mohammedans, but most are pagan fetishists. About 1820 their native empire was overthrown by the Fulahs, and they became divided into a number of petty kingdoms or tribes, the most noteworthy being the Egba. Of interior tribes the type is Negroid rather than Negro. Weaving, dyeing, tanning, smithery, pottery, and wine making, are among their industries, and before the use of letters they employed a device like Peruvian quipu to record events. Also, their language, mostly monosyllabic.

you (yō͞o), *pron.; poss.* YOUR (yō͞or) or YOURS (yō͞orz); *dat. & obj.* YOU. [ME. *you, eou, eow*, dat. & acc., AS. *ēow*, used as dat. & acc. of *ge, gē*, ye; akin to OFries. *iu, io*, OS. *ïu*, D. *u*, G. *euch*, OHG. *iu*, dat., *iuwih*, acc., Icel. *yðr*, dat. & acc., Goth. *izwis;* of uncertain origin. Cf. YOUR.] A personal pronoun of the second person, indicating the person or persons addressed. *You* is used: **1.** As objective case of *ye*, pl., originally its only use: **a** As dative of indirect object; as: We give *you* a greeting. **b** As direct object of a verb or preposition.
> Ye go to Canterbury; God *you* speed. *Chaucer.*

c Reflexively, either as direct or as indirect object.

2. As nominative pl.; — now usually replacing *ye.*
> Stand still, *you* ever-moving spheres of Heaven *Marlowe.*

3. As nominative or objective sing.; — now usually replacing *thou, thee*, but taking, as subject, a pl. verb.
> In vain *you* tell your parting lover
> You wish fair winds may waft him over *Prior.*
> Your highness shall repose *you* at the tower. *Shak.*

4. Indefinitely (in the same way as *your, we, they, one*), not specifying any person as addressed.
> It is always pleasant to be forced to do what *you* wish to do, but what, until pressed, *you* dare not attempt *Hook.*

5. Disjunctively, by way of address or for emphasis, esp. after terms of reproach; as, "You rascal, *you!*"
> *You*, sir, what trade are you? *Shak.*

young (yŭng), *a.*; YOUNG'ER (yŭn'gẽr); YOUNG'EST (yŭn'gĕst). [ME. *yung, yong, ȝong, ȝung*, AS. *geong;* akin to OFries. *iung, iong*, D. *jong*, OS., OHG., & G. *jung*, Icel. *ungr*, Sw. & Dan. *ung*, Goth. *juggs*, Lith. *jaunas*, Russ. *yuny*, W. *ieuanc*, L. *juvencus, juvenis*, Skr. *juvaça, juvan.* Cf. JUNIOR, JUVENILE, YOUNKER, YOUTH.] **1.** Being in the first or early period of life or growth; specif.: **a** Not long born; still in the first part of life; not yet arrived at adolescence, maturity, or age; not old; juvenile; — said of persons and animals; as, a *young* child, man, fawn.
> For he so *young* and tender was of age *Chaucer.*

b In the first part, or period, of growth; as, a *young* tree. **c** Not having existed long; not having developed far; early; recent; lately newly formed or come into being; as, *young* ice.
> While the fears of the people were *young*. *De Foe.*

2. Youthfully fresh in body, mind, or feeling.
> Whom the gods love, live *young* forever *Mrs. H. H. Jackson.*

3. Immature; inexperienced; ignorant; weak.
> Come, come, elder brother, you are too *young* in this. *Shak.*

4. Of, or pert. or relating to, youth, or early life.
> Thou hast passed by the ambush of *young* days *Shak*

5. Representing a recent tendency, movement, or the like; — used to designate various societies, schools, etc., but esp. certain revolutionary, republican, or progressive political parties; as, *Young* Italy; *Young* Turks, etc.

6. *Phys. Geog.* = YOUTHFUL, 5.

7. Junior; — used of the younger of two persons having the same name or title; as, *young* Mr. Smith. *Colloq.*

8. Unmarried. *Dial. Eng.*

Young Adventurer. See YOUNG PRETENDER. — **Y. America,** American youth collectively, or a personification of their supposed characteristics. *Colloq., U. S.* — **y. blood,** young people; youth; youthful strength or vigor. — **Y. Chevalier.** See YOUNG PRETENDER. — **Y. England,** a party of Tory aristocrats which arose about 1843. It opposed the repeal of the corn laws and other Radical measures, and sought to revive, so far as modern conditions would allow, the manners and spirit of medieval times. The party was short-lived. The courtly, fantastic manners of its members are described in "Coningsby" and "Sybil," by Benjamin Disraeli, who, with Lord John Manners, led the movement. — **Y. Europe,** an association, with headquarters in Switzerland, organized in April, 1834, under the influence of Mazzini's enthusiasm (see YOUNG ITALY), by delegates of the national societies *Young Italy, Young Germany*, and *Young Poland*. It aimed to further the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity in Europe. In 1835–36 it brought about the organization of *Young France*, a national society similar in principle. Many of its members were soon expelled from Switzerland, and its influence became negligible. — **y. flood,** the flood tide at its beginning. — **Y. France.** See YOUNG EUROPE. — **y. fustic,** the wood of the European smoke tree (*Cotinus cotinus*), which yields an orange dye; fustet. — **Y. Germany,** a school of writers in Germany, arising

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yoke'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

yoke'age, yok'age (yōk'ĕj), *n.* = ROKEAGE. *Local, U. S. & Can.*

yoke bone The malar bone.

yoke devil. A fellow devil. *Rare.*

yoke elm. The European hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*).

yokel, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *jökull.* See ICICLE.] An icicle. *Obs.*

yoke'let, *n.* A small farm or manor. *Dial. Eng.*

yo'kel-ish, *a.* See -ISH

yoke'mate', *n.* Yokefellow.

yok'ing (yōk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of YOKE [Hence: *n.* = YOKE, *n.*, 7.

Yo'ko-ha'ma fowl (yō'kō-hä'-mä). The Japanese fowl.

Yo'kut (yō'kŭt), *n.* An Indian of the chief Mariposan tribe. See MARIPOSAN.

yok'y (yōk'ĭ), *a. Obs. or R.* a Yoked. b Pert. to, or consisting of, a yoke.

yol † YULE.

yold Obs pret. & p. p. of YIELD.

yol'drin, yol'dring (yōl'drĭn; yōl'-), *n.* [Cf. YELLOW.] European yellow-hammer. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [YULE DAY, etc.]

yole, yoleday, etc. † YULE.

yolk (*dial.* yōk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of YEX.

yolk bag *Embryol.* = YOLK SAC

yolk cord. *Zoöl.* A slender cord or duct which connects the yolk glands with the egg chambers in certain insects, as in the aphids.

yolk duct. = VITELLINE DUCT.

yolked (yōkt; yōlkt), *a.* Having a yolk.

yolk gland. *Zoöl.* A vitellarium.

yolk nucleus *Embryol.* A cytoplasmic structure, simple or multiple, in the ovarian egg.

yoll, *v. i.* [Prob. akin to *yell.*] To yell. *Obs.*

Yo'lof (yō'lŏf). Var. of WOLOF.

yolow. † YELLOW.

yolpe, *v. i.* [Cf. YELP to boast.] Prob., to boast. *Obs.*

yoly. † JOLLY, handsome.

yo'man. Obs. or ref. sp. of YEOMAN. [Scot. of YAMMER.]

yom'er (*Scot.* yŏm'ẽr). Obs. or

yomere, yomerly, etc. † YEMER, YEMERLY, etc. [of WANKAPIN.

yon'co-pin (yŏn'kō-pĭn). Var.

yond (yŏnd), *a.* Mad. *Obs.*

yond, *adv* [ME. *yond, ȝond, ȝeond*, through, beyond, over, AS. *geond*, adv. & prep., through, throughout, over, yonder; cf. Goth. *jaind* thither. See YON, *a.*] Yonder; thither; away; further. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *prep.* Past; beyond; also, along or across *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

yond, *a. & pron.* That; those. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

yond'ward (yŏnd'wẽrd), *adv.* Thither. *Obs.* [YON.]

yone (yōn). Scot. var. of YEW.

yong, yongth, etc. † YOUNG, YOUNGTH, etc.

yon'gate (yŏn'gāt), *adv.* In such wise. *Obs.*

yonge, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *gangan* to go.] To go. *Obs.*

yonghede, *n.* Youth. *Obs.*

yo'ni (yō'nē), *n.* [Skr. *yōni.*] *Hindu Myth.* The symbol under which Sakti, or the personification of the female power in nature, is worshiped. Cf. LINGA.

yonk. † JUNK, *n.*

yonke, *n.* [Cf. YOUNG.] A young person. *Obs.* [of YOUNKER.]

yon'ker (yŭn'kẽr). Obs. or Scot.

yon'ker-kin, *n.* A lad. *Obs.*

yonkier. † YOUNKER.

yon'ko-pin (yŏn'kō-pĭn). Var of WANKAPIN.

yonkthe. † YOUNGTH.

yon'ner (yŏn'ẽr). Scot. var. of YONDER. [of WANKAPIN.]

yon'qua-pin (yŏn'kä-pĭn). Var.

yons, *adv.* At once. *Obs.*

yont (yŏnt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of YOND. [TURE.]

yonture, yonture. † JOINT, JOIN-

yoo. † EWE.

yook (yo͞ok). Var. of YEUK.

yool'day' † YULE DAY.

yoon'ker. † YOUNKER

yoop (yo͞op), *n.* A sobbing sound; — an imitative word.

yop, yope. † YEP. [YAUPON.]

yop'on (yŏp'ŏn). Var. of yor (yōr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng var of YOUR.

yor, yore. † YARE, *a.*

yore, *n.* Time long since past. *Pseudo-archaic.*

yore'fa'ther, *n.* Forefather. *Obs.*

yore'ly, *adv.* Anciently; in times past. *Obs.*

yore'-time', *n.* Time long past.

yorewhile, *adv.* Erewhile. *Obs.*

York A. *Stock Exchange.* Deferred ordinary stock of the Great Northern Railway. *Cant, British.*

Yorke, Oliver (yōrk). The assumed name under which Fraser's Magazine was edited.

york'er (yōr'kẽr). *n. Cricket.* A bowled ball of fast or medium pace dropping within about three or four feet of the wicket.

York'er, *a.* Of or pert. to York County, Pa. — **Yorker Brethren.** See RIVER BRETHREN.

York House or **Place** See WHITEHALL.

York'ish, *a.* Of or pert. to the county or city of York, England; adhering to the royal house of York. See YORKIST.

Yorks (yōrks), *n. pl. Stock Exchange.* Shares in the ordinary stock of the Great Northern Railway. *Cant, British.*

York shilling. A New York shilling; 12½ cents See SHILLING, 3. *U. S.* [-ISM.]

York'shire-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See York'shire-man(-măn), *n.* A native of Yorkshire.

York'town', *n.* [From *Yorktown*, Va.] *Geol.* = CHESAPEAKE.

yor'ling, yor'ling (yōr'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. YELLOW.] Common yellow-hammer *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

yorne. † YEARN; YERNE, *adv.*

yorneste. † EARNEST

yorth. † EARTH.

Yo'shi-wa'ra (yō'shē-wä'rä), *n.* [Jap.] The prostitutes' quarter in Tokyo, Japan; — often applied by foreigners to similar quarters in other Japanese cities.

yosk. † YEX, *v.*

yot Obs pret. of GO.

yot, n. [Siamese.] See MEASURE.

yot, *v. t.* To unite closely. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

yo'ta-cism (yō'tȧ-sĭz'm), *n.* [See IOTACISM.] Iotization.

yo'ta-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To iotize.

yote (yōt), *v. t.* [ME. *ȝeoten, ȝeten*, to pour, AS. *ġeotan.* See FOUND to cast.] To pour water or molten metal on or into. *Obs. or Dial Eng.* [of YET.]

yote, yoten. Obs. pret. & p. p.

yoten. † ETEN, giant.

yothe. † YOUTH.

you'-all', *pron.* You; — said in addressing two or more persons or one person as representing also another or others. *Colloq., Southern U. S.* "*You-all* and we-all, you-uns and we-uns invariably refer to more than one individual." *J. C. Harris.*

you'art (yōō'ärt). Var. of YOGURT. [of YIELD.]

youd'en (yo͞od'ĕn). Scot. pret.

youden drift. Driven snow. *Obs. Scot.*

youd'ith, *n.* Youth. *Obs. Scot.*

youe. † EWE.

youff (youf), *n. & v.* Bark. *Scot.*

yougthe. † YOUTH.

youk (yo͞ok). Var. of YEUK, itch.

youl (*dial.* yo͞ol, youl). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of YOWL.

yould'en. Obs pret. pl. of YIELD.

you'men. Obs. pl. of YEOMAN.

young, *v. t.* To make young. **E.**

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about 1830. They advocated the principles of democracy, socialism, and rationalism, the separation of church and state, and the raising of the social and political position of woman. Among their leading exponents were Gutzkaw, Heine, Laube, Kühne, Mundt, and Wienborg. The organization of Young Germany was broken up after the failure of the revolutionists of 1848-49. — **Young Guard.** See OLD GUARD **a.** — **y. hyson.** See HYSON. — **Y. Ireland,** a party of Irish agitators arising during the efforts of O'Connell after 1841 for the repeal of the Act of Union, and differing from him in their advocacy of seeking political reform and separation from England by physical force. To this end the Young Irelanders attempted to bring together both Protestants and Roman Catholics. Alarmed by the party's activity in 1848, the British government arrested and deported some of the leaders, soon after which the movement ended. — **Y. Italy** [It. *La Giovane Italia*], an association of Italians organized in 1831 by Mazzini to deliver the Italian peninsula from Austrian domination and to unite it under a republican form of government. Unlike the Carbonari (see CARBONARO), it sought to attain its purposes by agitation and open insurrection rather than by conspiracy. Although short-lived and failing to promote a revolution, it served to quicken the spirit of Italian patriotism and to facilitate the subsequent success of Victor Emmanuel and Cavour. Societies in other countries were formed with Young Italy as a model. — **y. laird,** the eldest son and heir of a "laird." *Scot.* — **y. man,** a beau, or suitor. *Uncultivated.* — **Y. Men's Christian Association,** an organization for promoting the spiritual, intellectual, social, and physical welfare of young men, founded, June 6, 1844, by George Williams (knighted therefor by Queen Victoria) in London. In 1851 it extended to the United States and Canada, and in 1855 representatives of similar organizations throughout Europe and America formed an international body. The movement has successfully expanded not only among young men in general, but also specifically among railroad men, in the army and navy, with provision for Indians and negroes, and a full duplication of all the various lines of operation in the boys' departments. — **Y. Norway,** a peasant radical party arising in Norway about 1833 and championed by Henrik Wergeland. — **y. one,** a young human being; a child; also, a young animal, as a colt. — **Y. People's Society of Christian Endeavor** *or* **Endeavour.** See under CHRISTIAN. — **Y. Poland.** See YOUNG EUROPE. — **Y. Pretender,** Charles Edward Stuart (1720-88), the Young Adventurer, the Young Chevalier, affectionately called Prince Charlie, who nominally led the adventurous insurrection of 1745 in England. He was son of James, the old Pretender and Chevalier St. George. — **Y. Ros'ci-us,** the (rŏs'ĭ-ŭs), William Henry West Betty (1791-1874), who acquired fame and fortune as a boy actor. — **Y. Switzerland,** a political organization formed soon after Young Europe (which see) for the purpose of bringing about an Alpine confederation, including Switzerland, Tirol, Savoy, and the rest of the Alpine chain. — **Y. Turkey,** a party of Turks, reorganized, at Geneva, in 1891 to effect radical political and social reforms in the Ottoman Empire. The Young Turks were ruthlessly treated as rebels by the government, notably in the spring of 1901, but in 1908 they brought about a bloodless revolution, compelling the despotic Sultan Abdul-Hamid II. to proclaim a constitution guaranteeing freedom of speech, of the press, and right of assembly and forcing him to convoke a parliament. The sultan's actions in alleged violation of the constitution, together with a mutiny in his favor of certain troops, resulted in 1909 in his deposition by the Young Turks, who controlled the army, and in the elevation of his brother Mohammed Reshad Effendi to the throne as Mehmed V. — **Y. Women's Christian Association,** an organization for promoting the spiritual, intellectual, social, and economic welfare of young women, originating in 1855 with Lady Kinnaird's home for young women, and Miss Emma Roberts's prayer union for young women, in England, which were combined in the year 1884 as a national association. Now nearly all the civilized countries, and esp. the United States, have local, national, and international organizations.

young (yŭng), *n.* The offspring of animals, either a single animal or offspring collectively.

> [The egg] bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclosed
> Their callow *young.* *Milton.*

with young, with child; pregnant.

young'er (yŭng'ẽr), *compar.* of YOUNG. — **younger children.** *Eng. Law,* in the law of primogeniture, any children other than the eldest male child, including in the broadest use all daughters. — **y. hand,** *Card Playing,* the one not having the lead, in two-handed games.

young'ling (yŭng'lĭng), *n.* [AS. *geongling.*] **1.** A young person; a youth; also, an animal, plant, etc., which is in its early life; any young, immature, or recent thing.

> "More dear . . . than *younglings* to their dam." *Spenser.*

2. A beginner; a neophyte; a novice. *Rare.*

young'ling (yŭng'lĭng), *a.* Young; youthful.

Young's modulus (yŭngz). [After Thomas *Young,* English physicist.] *Physics.* A numerical quantity denoting the resistance of a substance to longitudinal stress. It may be defined as the stretching force required to double the length of a wire of unit cross section, or practically as the product of the original length and the stretching force, divided by the product of the cross section and elongation. It is a constant for any given material. Expressed in trillions of dynes per square centimeter it is: for brass, 0.83-0.97; for copper, 0.98-1.0; for lead, 0.15-0.18; for iron, 1.7-2.4; for glass, 0.66-0.78; for oak, 0.92; for poplar, 0.05. Called also the *stretch modulus.*

young'ster (yŭng'stẽr), *n.* A young person; a youngling; lad; sometimes, a young animal, as a colt or filly; specif., in the British navy, a midshipman who has not yet served four years; — distinguished from *oldster.*

youn'ker (yŭn'kẽr), *n.* [D. *jonker, jonkheer; jong* young + *heer* a lord, sir, gentleman. See YOUNG, *a.*] **1.** A young gentleman, knight, or gallant. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. A youth; stripling; youngster. *Now Colloq.*

3. A novice; greenhorn; dupe. *Obs.*

your (yo͝or), *pron. & a.* [ME. *your, youre, eowr, eower,* AS. *ēower,* originally used as the gen. of *ge, gē,* ye; akin to OFries. *iuwer* your, OS. *iuwar,* D. *uw,* OHG. *iuwēr,* G. *euer,* Icel. *yðar,* Goth. *izwara, izwar,* and E. *you.* See YOU.] Of or belonging to you. *Your* is used: **1.** As genitive case of *you:* of you. *Obs.,* except in such phrases as "*your* rescue," "in *your* midst," etc., where it may be construed as an objective or other genitive.

> Ich am *youre* alre hele [the salvation of you all]
> *Piers Plowman.*

2. As possessive adjective: *your* house; *your* duty.

3. Absolutely, for *yours. Obs.*

> When ye ben his . . . , as he is *youre.* *Chaucer*

☞ *Your,* like *you,* is now either sing. or pl., and is sometimes used impersonally, esp. by way of designating a class or type as familiar. See YOU.

Your medalist and critic are much nearer related. *Addison.*

your lane, alone by yourself. *Obs.*

yours (yo͝orz), *pron. & a.* The form of the possessive *your* used absolutely, that is, with no governed noun following; — often after *of.* "An old fellow of *yours.*" *Chaucer.* See POSSESSIVE CASE. *Yours* sometimes is used in the specific sense of *your friends* or *family, your letter,* etc.; as in, "you and *yours;*" "*yours* of the 9th is at hand." — **yours truly, yours respectfully, yours faithfully, yours sincerely,** etc., conventional phrases used just before the signature in letters; — sometimes, esp. **yours truly,** also used substantively in colloq. or humorous speech by a speaker in alluding to himself.

your-self' (yo͝or-sĕlf'), *pron.; pl.* YOURSELVES (-sĕlvz'). [*your* + *self.*] An emphasized form of the pronoun of the second person. It is used: **1.** For emphasis: **a** As a simple objective; as, here is a present for *yourself.* **b** In apposition with *ye, you.*

> Of which right now ye han *yourselve* heard. *Chaucer.*

> The religious movement which you *yourself,* as well as I, so faithfully followed from first to last. *J. H. Newman.*

c As a subject nominative. *Archaic or Dial.*

> If *yourselves* are old, make it your cause. *Shak.*

d As a predicate nominative, often with the force of *by yourself, alone;* as, shall you go *yourself?*

2. Your true, normal self or condition. Cf. HIMSELF, 2.

3. As a reflexive.

> Why should you be so cruel to *yourself?* *Milton.*

4. As a substantive. *Rare.*

☞ *Yourself* is often divided as in "*your* own *self,*" being treated as possessive and noun.

youth (yo͞oth), *n.; pl.* YOUTHS (yo͞oths; yo͞othz) or *collectively* YOUTH. [ME. *youthe, youhpe, ȝuheðe, ȝuweðe, ȝeoȝeðe,* AS. *geoguð, geogoð;* akin to OS. *juguð,* D. *jeugd,* OHG. *jugund,* G. *jugend,* Goth. *junda.* See YOUNG.]

1. Quality or state of being young; youthfulness; juvenility. "In my flower of *youth.*" *Milton.*

2. The part of life that succeeds to childhood; the period preceding maturity, usually that from puberty to maturity; adolescence; sometimes, the whole early part of life, from childhood or infancy to manhood.

> He wondered that your lordship
> Would suffer him to spend his *youth* at home. *Shak.*

3. a A young person; esp., a young man.

> Seven *youths* from Athens yearly sent. *Dryden.*

b Young persons, collectively.

> It is fit to read the best authors to *youth* first. *B. Jonson.*

4. Novelty; freshness; recentness. *Obs. & R.*

youth-and-old-age, the zinnia.

youth'ful (yo͞oth'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Possessing youth; characterized by youth; not yet mature; young.

> Such sights as *youthful* poets dream. *Milton.*

2. Of or pertaining to the early part of life; suitable to youth; as, *youthful* days; *youthful* sports. "Warm, *youthful* blood." *Shak.* "*Youthful* thoughts." *Milton.*

3. Fresh; vigorous; as, *youthful* strength and spirits.

4. Early. "The *youthful* season of the year." *Shak.*

5. *Phys. Geog.* Having accomplished but a small part of the work to be done; young; adolescent; — said of rivers, drainage, etc., also of the topography which characterizes the corresponding stage of drainage. See RIVER, **1.**

Syn. — YOUTHFUL, JUVENILE, PUERILE, BOYISH. YOUTHFUL is commonly employed either in a good sense, or in extenuation; as, *youthful* aspirations, *youthful* indiscretions. JUVENILE often suggests immaturity, and is applied esp. to that which pertains to or is suited to youth; as, a *juvenile* performance, *juvenile* books. PUERILE is now used almost wholly in the sense of *childish, trivial, petty;* BOYISH has no such connotation; as, "the . . . simile . . . is *puerile,* absurd, and preposterous" (*Landor*); *puerile* objections; *boyish* pastimes, *boyish* enthusiasm. See CHILDLIKE, CRUDE. — **youth'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **youth'ful-ness,** *n.*

yowl (youl), *v. i.;* YOWLED (yould); YOWL'ING. [ME. *youlen.* Cf. YAWL, *v. i.*] To utter a loud, long, and mournful cry, as a dog; to howl; yell.

yowl, *n.* A loud, long, mournful cry, as of a dog; a howl.

-yte (-īt). A variant of **-ite** as a suffix in the names of rocks, as in syen*yte,* ande*syte.* J. D. Dana proposed in 1868 that the suffix *-ite,* used for both minerals and rocks, be restricted to minerals, and *-yte* substituted for rocks. In maintaining this distinction he was followed by a number of American geologists and mineralogists.

yt-ter'bi-a (ĭ-tûr'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Ytterbium oxide, Yb_2O_3, obtained as a heavy white powder.

yt-ter'bic (-bĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, ytterbium.

yt-ter'bi-um (-bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Ytterby,* in Sweden. See ERBIUM.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element closely resembling yttrium, and occurring (in combined form) with it and other related elements in certain minerals, as euxenite and gadolinite. It has a valence of three. Symbol, *Yb;* at. wt., 172.0. Called also *neoytterbium* and *aldebaranium.* The original *ytterbium,* to which an at. wt. of 173 was assigned, was shown in 1907 to be a mixture of this with a closely similar element, lutecium (at. wt. 174).

yt'tri-a (ĭt'trĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See YTTRIUM.] *Chem.* Yttrium sesquioxide, Y_2O_3, obtained as a heavy white powder.

yt'tric (ĭt'rĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, yttrium.

yt-trif'er-ous (ĭ-trĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing or containing yttrium or the allied elements.

yt'tri-um (ĭt'trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Ytterby,* in Sweden. See ERBIUM.] *Chem.* A trivalent metallic element found (combined) in gadolinite and other rare minerals. Symbol, *Y;* at. wt., 89.0. Associated with yttrium are certain other rare elements, as erbium, ytterbium, terbium, etc., which with yttrium constitute the **yttrium group** of rare-earth metals. They are studied by means of their spark or phosphorescent spectra. Their compounds are separated in a pure state only with great difficulty, and the substance which was formerly described as *yttrium,* and isolated as a dark gray powder, contained other elements of this group.

yt'tro-ce'rite (ĭt'trō-sē'rīt), *n. Min.* A hydrous fluoride of cerium, yttrium, erbium, and calcium, of violet-blue, gray, or reddish brown color, occurring in cleavable masses or granular or earthy form. H., 4-5. Sp. gr., 3.4.

yt'tro-co-lum'bite (-kō-lŭm'bīt) } [Cf. COLUMBITE, TAN-
yt'tro-tan'ta-lite (-tăn'tȧ-līt) } TALITE.] *Min.* A tantalate and niobate of iron, calcium, yttrium, erbium, cerium, etc., occurring in black, brown, or yellow orthorhombic crystals. H., 5-5.5. Sp. gr., 5.5-5.9.

Yu-an' (yü-ȧn'), *n.* The Mongol dynasty in Chinese history, A. D. 1260 to 1368, established by the Tatar conquest under Kublai Khan, who made Peking his capital.

Yuc'ca (yŭk'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *yuca,* supposed to be fr. native name in Santo Domingo.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of American liliaceous, sometimes arborescent, plants having long,

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young'er (yŭng'gẽr), *n.* One who is younger; a junior. *Obs.*

young'-eyed', *a.* Having the bright eyes of youth.

Young'-Helm'holtz the'o-ry (yŭng'hĕlm'hōlts). [After Thomas *Young,* English physicist, and H. L. F. von *Helmholtz,* German physicist.] See COLOR, 1.

young'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.

young'ly, *adv.* of YOUNG. *Rare.*

young'ly, *a.* [AS. *geonglīc.*] Youthful. *Obs. or R.*

youngmanhood, *n.* Youth. *Obs.*

young'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

young'some (yŭng'sŭm), *a.* Youthful. *Obs.*

Young's reversing layer (yŭngz). [After C. A. *Young,* American astronomer.] See REVERSING LAYER. [*Obs.*]

youngth (yŭngth), *n.* Youth.

youngthed, *p. p.* Made youthful. *Obs.*

youngth'ly, *a.* Youthful. *Obs.*

young'year', *n.* Youth. *Obs.*

youp (yo͞op). Var. of YAUP.

you'pon (yo͞o'pŏn). Var. of YAUPON. [YOUR.]

youre. † EAR; YARE, *a.;* YORE; **yourh.** † THROUGH.

yourn (yo͞orn), *pron.* Yours. *Dial. — a.* Your. *Dial.*

yourne. Obs. pret. pl. of RUN.

yourney. † JOURNEY.

your-sel' (yo͞or-sĕl'). Scot. & dial. var. of YOURSELF.

yourte. Var. of YURT.

yous, youse (yo͞oz), *pron.* You; — used in addressing more than one person. *Dial. or Illit., Ireland, U. S., Australia.*

youse Obs. corrupt. of JOYOUS.

youse, youze (yo͞oz), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *mūz,* of Turk. *yūz.*] The cheetah. *India.*

youstir, *n.* [Cf. AS. *geolster* poison, poisonous humor.] Corrupt blood. *Obs. Scot.*

yousty. † JUST, *v.*

yout. † THOUGHT.

yout. Var. of YOWT, *n. & v.*

youth'age, *n.* Youth. *Obs.*

youthed. † YOUTHHEAD.

youthed, *p. p.* Made youthful. *Obs* [*Obs.*]

youthfullity, *n.* Youthfulness.

youth'head, *n.* Youth. *Archaic.*

youth'hood, *n.* [AS. *geoguðhād.*] See -HOOD.

youth'i-ness (yo͞oth'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Youthfulness. *Scot.*

youth'ly, *a.* [AS. *geoguðlīc.*] Young; youthful. *Obs.* — *adv.* Youthfully. *Obs.*

youth'ness, *n.* Youth. *Obs.*

youth'-slip', *n.* A juvenile error. *Obs.* [Youthful. *Obs.*]

youth'some (yo͞oth'sŭm). *a.*

youth'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The common sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*). *Dial. Eng.*

youth'y (-ĭ), *a.* Youthful. *Obs. or Scot.*

you'-uns (yo͞o'ŭnz), *pron.* You; — said of two or more. *Dial., Southern U. S.* Cf. YOU-ALL.

You-war'kee (yo͞o-wûr'kē), *n.* In Paltock's "Peter Wilkins," the "gawry" whom Peter married. See WILKINS, PETER.

yoven. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p. of GIVE. [of REW.]

yow (yŏ; you). Dial. Eng. var.

yow (*dial.* you). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of YOU.

yow, yowe (*dial.* yō; you). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of EWE.

yowdin. Obs. p. p. of YIELD.

yowe. † YEW; obs. p. p. of GIVE.

yowele. † JEWEL.

yower. † EWER.

yowese † USE. [of EWE. *Scot.*

yow'ie (yō'ĭ; you'ĭ), *n. Dial. Eng.* [Cf. YELLOW.] European yellow-hammer. [of YAUP.

yowp (youp). Dial. Eng. var.

yowre. † YOUR.

yowt (yout), *n. & v.* Howl; yell. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

yowthe. † YOUTH.

yox (yŏks). Var. of YEX, hiccup.

yoy. † JOY. [YEA.

yoy (yoi) Dial. Eng. var. of

y-p-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning *yp-,* see forms in P-; as, for **y-painted,** see PAINTED. See also Y-. [PASS, PAINT.

y-pasid, y-peint. Obs. p. p. of **y-pent,** *p. a.* = PENT. *Obs.*

ypericon, *n.* [Gr ὑπέρεικον.] Hypericum. *Obs.*

y-pershed, y-pight. Obs. p. p. of PIERCE, PITCH.

ypiked, *p. a.* = APYKED. *Obs.*

y'pil (ē'pĭl). Var. of IPIL.

y-pleite, y-plight, y-plonged Obs. p. p. of PLEAT, PLIGHT, PLITCH, PLUNGE. [CRITE.

ypocrite, ypocrite. † HYPO-

ypocras. † HIPPOCRAS.

ypocrisie. † HYPOCRISY. [*Obs.*

ypocritly. *adv.* Hypocritically.

ypotamus. † HIPPOPOTAMUS.

y-poudride, y-powred, y-poynet, y-pranckt, y-preaved, y-preised, y-presst, y-primsened. Obs. p. p. of POWDER, POUR, POIN, PRANK, PROVE, PRIZE, PRESS, PRIMSIGN.

Y'pres lace (ē'pr'). Fine bobbin lace made at Ypres in Belgium, usually exactly like Valenciennes lace.

Y. P. S. C. E. *Abbr.* Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. See CHRISTIAN.

yp-sil'i-form (ĭp-sĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. ὑ ψιλόν the letter Y + *-form.*] *Biol.* Of the shape of the Greek Y; — said of the germinal spot in the ripe egg at one of the stages of fecundation.

yp'si-loid (ĭp'sĭ-loid), *a.* [Cf. YPSILIFORM, HYPSILOID.] Ypsiliform. [of POLISH, PILT.

y-pullished, y-pult. Obs. p. p.

y-pynned, *p. p.* [See Y-; 1st PIN.] Furnished with quills. *Obs.*

Y'quem' (ē'kĕm'), *n.* See BORDEAUX, *n.* [To please. *Obs.*

y-queme, *v. t.* [AS. *gecwēman.*]

y-quenct. Obs. p. p. of QUENCH.

yr For THEIR. Cf. YE, the.

yr-. For various words beginning *yr-,* see forms in IR-; as, for **yre,** see IRE.

yr-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning *y-r-,* see forms in R-; as, for **y-rapt** see RAPT. See also Y-.

yr. *Abbr.* Year; younger; your.

y-raft, y-rake. Obs. p. p. of REAVE, WREAK.

y-ravish, *v. t* To ravish. *Obs.*

yrayne. † ARAIN, a spider.

yre † IRE, IRON.

y-redliche. † I-REDLICHE.

y-redy. † I-REDY, ready.

Yreis, n. [OF. *Ireis.*] An Irishman. *Obs.* [RARE.

y-reke, y-reken. Obs. p. p. of **yrenen,** *a.* Of iron. *Obs.*

yrk. † IRK.

yrle, *n.* = HERLE. *Obs. Scot.*

yrn. † IRON.

y-roked, y-ronge, y-ronne, y-rotid, y-rought. Obs. p. p. of ROCK, RING, RUN, ROOT, REACH.

yrous. † IROUS.

yrs. *Abbr.* Years; yours.

y-ruyfied. Obs. p. p. of RIFLE.

ys. † HIS, ICE, IS.

ys. See OYEZ. *Obs.*

ys. Contr. for THIS. Cf. YE, the.

ys-. For various words beginning *ys-,* see forms in IS-; as, for **ysel,** see ISEL.

y-s-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning *y-s-,* see forms in S-; as, for **y-scalded,** see SCALD. See also Y-.

y-same, y-samme † I-SAME.

ysche. yschewe. † ISSUE.

yscheill. † ESCHELE.

y-schet. Obs. p. p. of SHUT.

yse. † ICE.

y-see, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *geséon.*] To see; behold. *Obs.*

ysekele † ICICLE.

ysel † ISEL.

Y-seult' (Y-sōōlt'), **Y-solde'** (-sōld'), **Y-soude'** (-sōōd'). Vars. of ISOLDE. See TRISTRAM, 2

y-shend, *v. t.* [AS. *gescendran.*] To shend; disgrace. *Obs.*

y-shogged, *p. p.* [See SHOG, *v.*] Shaken. *Obs.*

y-shrad. Obs. p. p. of SHRED.

y-si. † Y-SEE.

y-sib, *a.* [See Y-; SIB.] Akin. *Obs.*

y-slawe, y-sliked, y-smaked, y-smothed. Obs. p. p. of SLAY, SLEEK, SMACK (taste), SMOOTH.

ysne. † ISEN, iron.

y-socht. Obs. p. p of SEEK.

Y-solde'. See YSEULT.

ysop, ysope. † HYSSOP.

y-soph'a-gus. † ESOPHAGUS.

y-sothe. Obs. p. p. of SEETHE.

Y-soude'. See YSEULT.

y-sound. † I-SUND.

y-soupid. Obs p. p. of SUP.

ysowndir, *adv.* Asunder. *Obs.*

y-sowp'it, *p. p.* [Cf. AS. *gesīpan, sūpan,* to sup, sip.] Moistened; steeped *Obs. Scot.*

y-sperrede, y-sponne, y-sprunge. Obs. p. p. of SPAR, SPIN, SPRING

y-ss-. For past participles beginning *y-ss-,* see forms in SH-; as, for **y-ssed,** see SHED.

yssue. † ISSUE.

ysse-ikkle † ICICLE.

y-ssred. Obs. p. p. of SHROUD.

y-stall, *v. t.* To install. *Obs.*

y-steke. Obs. p. p. of STICK.

ys'tle (Is'tlē). Var. of IXTLE.

y-stonge, y-streith, y-suyled. Obs. p. p. of STING, STRETCH, SOIL.

y-swike, *v. i.* [AS. *geswīcan.*] To cease; be still. *Obs.*

y-swowe, *a.* [ME. p. p. of *swoven.* See SWOON.] Swooning; stunned. *Obs.*

yt. † IT.

yt *or* **y't.** Contr. for THAT. Cf. YE, the.

yt-. For various words beginning *yt-,* see forms in IT-; as, for **ytche,** see ITCH.

y-t-. For various words in *y-t-,* see forms in T-; as, for **y-thanked** see THANK. See also Y-.

Yt. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, Yt]. Yttrium.

Y. T. *Abbr* Yukon Territory.

y-taght, y-tailed, y-tald. Obs p. p. of TEACH, TAILE, TELL.

y-thand, y-thee. † ITHAND; I-THEE.

y-the. † EATH.

ythe. *n.* [AS. *ȳð.*] A wave. *Obs.*

Y theodolite. A theodolite with the telescope supported in Y's.

y-thewed, a. Thewed. *Obs.*

y-thonked, y-thorsse, y-tielde. Obs. p. p. of THANK, THRASH, TELD

y-tilled, *p. p* [AS. *tilian, getilian,* to get by striving. See TILL to cultivate.] Gained in husbandry. *Obs.*

y-tost, y-tonked. Obs. p. p. of TOSS; TUCK, to full.

Y track. See Y, *a.*

yt'tri-a-lite (ĭt'trĭ-ȧ-līt), *n.* [*yttria* + *-lite.*] *Min.* An olivegreen silicate of thorium, yttrium, etc., in amorphous masses.

yt'tri-ous (-ŭs), *a. Chem.* Yttric.

Y tube. See Y, *a.*

y-tuht. Obs. p. p. of TIGHT.

ytwyn, *prep.* [Cf. ATWEEN, BETWEEN.] Between. *Obs.* — *adv.* Apart. *Obs.*

yu † YOU. [(the stone).

‖ **yu** (yü), *n.* [Chin. *yü*.] Jade

y-u-, y-v-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning *y-u-* or *y-v-,* see forms in F-; as, for **y-ned** see FED. See also Y-.

yu'ca (yo͞o'kȧ), *n.* [Sp.] Cassava. *W. Indies.* [YUCKER.

yu'c'a (yŭk'ȧ). Var. of

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pointed, often rigid, fibrous-margined leaves on a woody caudex, and bearing a large panicle of white blossoms. Several, as *Y. gloriosa* and *Y. filamentosa*, are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus. See BEAR GRASS, SPANISH BAYONET.


Yucca (*Y. gloriosa*).

2. [*l. c.*] Var. of YUCA.

yucca borer. **a** A California boring weevil (*Yuccaborus frontalis*). **b** A large mothlike butterfly (*Megathymus yuccæ*) of the family Megathymidæ, whose larva bores in yucca roots.

yucca moth. Any of several silvery tineid moths, genus *Pronuba*, females of which carry pollen that fertilizes the flowers of the yucca, causing the growth of a seed pod in which the larvæ feed. The best-known species is *P. yuccasella* of the southeastern United States.


Yucca Moth (*Pronuba yuccasella*). Nat. size.

Yue'chi' (yüĕ'chē'), *n. pl.* A nomad people akin to the Tibetans. After being defeated by the Huns (*Hiung-nu*, in Chinese annals), they overthrew the Greco-Bactrian kingdom about 126 B. C. and started the Scythian movement which ended in the invasion of India. The Yuechi, so called in Chinese records, are probably the *Tocharı* of Strabo.

Yu'ga (yōō'gȧ), *n.* [Skr. *yuga* an age, a yoke. See YOKE.] *Hindu Cosmogony.* One of the four ages of the world. The first is the **Krita Yuga**, or golden age, the duration of which is 1,728,000 years; the second is the **Treta Yuga**, a fourth darker and less righteous than the preceding, and a fourth briefer, enduring 1,296,000 years; the third is the **Dvapara Yuga**, yet a fourth darker and briefer, 864,000 years; the last is the **Kali Yuga**, the present age, darkest and briefest of all, enduring 432,000 years. The total period, 4,320,000 years, is a **Maha Yuga** or **Manvantara**. The close of a *Manvantara* is signalized by a pralaya, or apparent destruction of the world, which inaugurates the "night of Brahma," and endures until at the end of a thousand cycles of time Brahma awakes and renews the cycle of the ages, or "day of Brahma." A night and a day of Brahma form a **Kalpa**. The durations vary in different Hindu sources.

yu'lan (yōō'lăn), *n.* [Chin. *yü⁴-lan²*, lit., beautiful (flower) tree.] A Japanese magnolia (*Magnolia yulan*) with large white flowers appearing before the leaves.

yule (yōōl), *n.* [ME. *yol*, *jol*, AS. *géol*, *geohhol*; akin to *géola* December or January, Icel. *jōl* yule, *Ylir* the name of a winter month, Goth. *jiuleis*, Sw. *jul* Christmas, Dan. *juul*. The word is perh. akin to L. *joculus*, dim. of *jocus* joke, jest, sport, pastime. Cf. JOKE, JOLLY.] Christmas or Christmastide; the feast of the Nativity of Jesus Christ.

yule block, clog, *or* **log,** a large log formerly put on the hearth on Christmas Eve, as the foundation of the fire. It was brought in with much ceremony.

yule'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* Christmas time; Christmastide.

Yu'ma (yōō'mȧ), *n.* An Indian of the most important tribe of the Yuman stock, formerly of Arizona and the adjacent parts of Mexico and California, now on a reservation in southeastern California.

Yu'man (yōō'măn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, an important linguistic stock of North American Indians of the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico, nearly all agriculturists and adept potters and basket makers. Their usual dwelling is the brush wikiup, and in their native state they wear little clothing. The Yuma, Maricopa, Mohave, Walapi, and Yavapai are among the chief tribes, all of fine physique.

Yun'ca (yōōŋ'kȧ), *n.* An Indian of a linguistic stock of tribes of the Peruvian coast who had a developed agricultural civilization at the advent of the Spaniards, before which they had been conquered by the Incas. They constructed irrigating canals which are still in use, adorned their buildings with bas-reliefs and frescoes, and were skilled goldsmiths and silversmiths.—**Yun'can** (-kăn), *a.*

yuz'luk (yōōz'lōōk), **yuz'lik** (-lĭk), *n.* [Turk. *yüzlik*, fr. *yüz* a hundred.] **a** A Turkish coin of the nominal value of 100 paras or 91/2 piasters. **b** The gold medjidie, worth one hundred piasters.

Y-wain', Y-waine' (I-wān'), *n.* A Knight of the Round Table whose adventures are described in "Ywain and Gawain," an English metrical romance of the 14th century, a paraphrase of "Le Chevalier au Lyon," written in the 12th century by the French poet Chrestien de Troyes. Ywain is identical with Owain, or Owen, ap Urien, mentioned by Taliesin and other Welsh bards, and the subject of a tale in the "Mabinogion" entitled "The Lady of the Fountain." He saves a lion from a dragon, and the grateful animal thereafter attends him and assists him.

Z

Z (zē; *in England commonly, in America sometimes, called* zĕd; *formerly also* ĭz'ârd). **1.** The twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiced consonant, the sonant correlative of S. Z for Middle English *ȝ*, with the sound of *y* (cf. Y), occurs in a few Scottish names and words, as *Menzies*, *capercailzie* (cf. CAPERCAILLIE). The letter Z comes from the Latin through the Greek, this having it from a Semitic source, the ultimate origin being perh. Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* Etymologically Z is most closely related to *s*, *y*, and *j*; as in *glass*, *glaze*; E. *yoke*, Gr. *ζυγόν*, L. *jugum*; E. *zealous*, *jealous*. See *Guide*, § 266. The name *ze* is for older *zed* (see ZED), accommodated to other letter names ending with *e*, as those of *b*, *c*, *d*, etc. For the symbol *ȝ* see Y.

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The twenty-third in a series. **b** *Math.* An unknown quantity (which see under UNKNOWN). **c** *Astron.* Zenith distance. **d** *Engin.* Modulus of a section. **e** *Elec.* Impedance.

3. As a medieval *numeral*, 2,000; $Z = 2{,}000{,}000$.

4. As an *abbreviation:* **a** In the form **Z.**: Various proper names, as Zachary, Zenas, Zenobia, etc. **b** In the form **z.** or **Z.**: zeile (G., line); zoll (G., inch, and toll).

z (zē), *n.*; *pl.* Z's (zēz). **1.** The letter Z, z, or its sound; zed. **2.** Something having the general shape of the letter **Z**.

Z (zē), *a.* Of the general form of, or marked with, the letter **Z**.—**Z bar,** or **Z-bar, Z beam,** or **Z-beam, Z iron, rail,** etc. A bar, beam, etc., of a **Z**-shaped cross section.

za-ca'te (thä-kä'tā; sä-; 268), *n.* [Sp.] Forage of grassy plants; herbage; specif., in the Philippines, a grass (*Homalocenchrus hexandrus*) cultivated for forage.

Zad'ki-el (zăd'kĭ-ĕl), *n.* **1.** According to the Jewish rabbins, the angel of the planet Jupiter.

2. A pseudonym of the astrologer Lieutenant Richard James Morrison (1795–1874), of the British navy.

zaf'fer (zăf'ẽr), *n.* Also **zaf'fre,** and formerly **zaffree, zaffar, zaffir,** etc [F. *zafre* (perh. fr. It.), also *safre*; cf. Sp. *zafra*, *safra*, It. *zaffera*, G. *zaffer*; perh. orig. the same word as OF. *sofre*, *safir*, sapphire; or perh. of Arabic origin. Cf. SAPPHIRE.] **a** An impure oxide of cobalt obtained as a dark earthy powder, usually by roasting cobalt glance with sand or quartz. It is used in the manufacture of smalt, and in porcelain painting and pottery enameling to produce a blue color. **b** Loosely, any of various mixtures of zaffer proper with silica, iron oxide, etc.

Za'greus (zā'grūs; -grē-ŭs), *n.* [Gr. *Ζαγρεύς*.] *Gr. Relig.* Dionysus (which see) as a bull god, a form under which he appears esp. in Crete, his worship in early times probably including the eating of the flesh of a bull. The influence of this worship reappears in Orphism.

Zagreus appears little in literature; he is essentially a ritual figure, the center of a cult so primitive, so savage, that a civilized literature instinctively passed him by, or at most figured him as a shadowy Hades. *J. E. Harrison.*

Zal'o-phus (zăl'ō-fŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ζα-* very + *λόφος* crest.] *Zoöl.* A genus of eared seals including the California sea lion (*Z. californianus*).

Zam-bal' (săm-bäl'; zăm-bäl'; 268), **Zam-ba'le** (-bä'lā), *n.*; *pl.* -BALS (-bälz') or -BALES (-bä'lās). A Malay of a peaceable Christian people of Zambales, western Luzón. Their language is called *Tino*. — **Zam-ba'lan** (-bä'lăn), *a.*

Za'mi-a (zā'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *zamiae*, pl., erroneous reading in Pliny for *azaniae* (nuces) pine nuts; cf. Gr. *ζαμία*, *ζημία*, hurt, damage, and Gr. *ἀζάνειν*, *ἀξαίνειν*, to dry up.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical and subtropical American cycadaceous plants having a short thick trunk or caudex partly above the soil, a crown of palmlike leaves, and oblong cones or strobiles. The Florida species are called *coontie* (which see). Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.


Zamia (*Z. integrifolia*).

za-min'dar' (*zȧ*-mēn'där'), **ze-min'dar'** (*zĕ*-mēn'-), *n.* [Hind. *zamīndār*, fr. Per. *zamīn* land + *-dār* suffix of agent.] *India.* A landowner; also: **a** Formerly, under the Mohammedan administration, a collector of the land revenue of a specified district for the government. **b** Now, usually, a kind of feudatory recognized as an actual proprietor so long as he pays the government a fixed revenue, averaging in different provinces less than one half the net revenue.

yucca cactus, yucca palm. Any arborescent yucca.

yucca fertilizer *or* **pollenizer.** The yucca moth. [UCHEE.]

Yu'chi (yōō'chē). Var. of **yuck** (yōōk; yŭk). Var. of YEUK.

yuck (yōōk), *n.* & *v.* Jerk; lash; snatch. *Dial. Eng.*

yuck'el (yŭk'ĕl). Var. of YOCKEL.

yuck'er (-ẽr), *n.* [From the sound they make.] The flicker. *Local, U. S.*

yuck'le (yŭk'l). See YUKKEL a.

yuck'y (yōōk'ĭ; yŭk'ĭ). Var. of YEUKY, itching. [HEAD.]

yud (yŭd). Dial. Eng. var. of

yude. Obs. pret. of GO.

Yu-dhish'thi-ra (yōō-dĭsh'tē-rȧ; -thē-rȧ; 268), *n.* [Skr. *Yudhishthira.*] See MAHABHARATA.

yufts (yōōfts), *n.* [Russ. *yuft'*] Russia leather.

yugement. † JUDGMENT.

yugh. † YEW.

yuile. † WHILE, *n.*

Yu'it (yōō'ĭt), *n.* See INNUIT.

yuit. † YET.

yuk, yuke (yōōk). Vars. of YEUK. *Dial. Eng.*

Yu'ka-ghir' (yōō'kȧ-gĭr'), **Yu'ka-gir'** (-gēr'), *n.* A member of any of a group of formerly strong tribes of northeastern Siberia whose culture is of the Tungus type while their language shows affinities with those of the American Indians.

Yu'ki (yōō'kĭ), *n.* An Indian of a group of nearly extinct tribes of northwestern California, the chief representatives of a small linguistic stock of that region.—**Yu'ki-an** (-ăn), *a.*

yuk'kel (yŭk'ĕl), *n.* Also *yuckle.* [Cf. YOCKEL, YUCKEL.] **a** The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.* **b** The flicker. *Local, U. S.*

yulde. † YIELD.

Yule Day. Christmas Day. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

yulle. † YELL.

yulpe. Obs. pret. of YELP.

yu'man. † YEOMAN.

Yun (yōōn), *n.* A member of the Laos tribes on the right bank of the Mekong, distinguished by tattooing on the body only.

yung. Obs. or ref. sp. of YOUNG.

yun'gan (yŭn'găn), *n.* [Native name, Queensland.] Dugong.

Yun-gi'me (yŭn-jĭ'mē). Var. of IYNGIMA.

yun'ker. Var. of YOUNKER.

Yunx (yŭŋks). Var. of IYNX.

yuond. † YOND. [YAUPON.]

yu'pon (yōō'pŏn). Var. of

Yu-rak' (yōō-rȧk'), *n.* One of the Samoyedes of the coast region from the Yenisei to the White Sea; also, their language. See URAL-ALTAIC, *Table.*

yurd. † YARD.

yure. † YOUR. [*adv.*]

yurne. † YEARN; YERN; YERNE.

yurney. † JOURNEY.

Yu'rok (yōō'rŏk), *n.* An Indian of the Weitspekan stock.

yurt (yōōrt), *or* **yur'ta** (yōōr'tȧ), *n.* [Tatar *jurt*.] A light movable tent of the Kirghiz or other nomadic tribes of Siberia.

yurth (yûrth). Dial. Eng. var. of EARTH.

Yu'ru-ca're (yōō'rōō-kä'rū), *n.* An Indian of a group of warlike tribes of central Bolivia forming a distinct linguistic stock. They have fine physique and handsome features.—**Yu'ru-ca'ri-an** (-kä'rĭ-ăn; -kä'rĭ-ȧn), *a.*

Yu-ruk' (yōō-rōōk'), *n.* One of a nomadic Turki race of the highlands to the west and south of Asia Minor. They are Mohammedans, chiefly stock breeders. [dial. Eng. of YES.]

yus (*dial.* yŭs, yăs) Obs. or

yus'ter. (yŭs'tẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. of YESTER. [Eng. of YET.]

yut (*dial.* yŭt, yăt). Obs. or dial.

yuthe. † YOUTH.

yu'tu (yōō'tōō), *n.* [Quichua *yuttu*.] A Peruvian tinamou.

yuve. † GIVE.

yuwethe. † YOUTH.

yuy. † IVY, YEW.

y-uzed. Obs. pret. of USE.

y-v-. See Y-.

yvel. † EVIL.

y-veld, *p. p.* of Y-FELL. *Obs.*

y-velded, *p. p.* [AS. *gefylled*, p. p. of *gefyllan* to fill, fulfill.] Filled. *Obs.*

y-vele. † Y-FEEL.

yver. † IVORY.

y-verred, y-vestned. Obs. p. p. of EAR, FASTEN. [find. *Obs.*]

y-vind, *v. t.* [AS. *gefindan*.] To find. *Obs.*

y-vlemed. Obs. p. p. of FLEME.

y-vo, *n* [AS. *gefáh*.] Foe. *Obs.*

y-vonde, y-founde, *p. p.* of Y-FIND. *Obs.*

y-vonded. Obs. p. p. of FAND.

yvori. † IVORY. [*Obs.*]

y-vorthed, *p. p.* of Y-FORTH. [*Obs.*]

yvrain. † IVRAY, darnel. [ness.]

yveresce. † IVRESSE, drunken-

y-vryd, *p. p.* of Y-FREE. *Obs.*

y-w-. For various words, chiefly past participles, beginning with *y-w-*, see forms in W- ; as, for **y-warn**, see WARN. See also Y-.

y-walwe. Obs. p. p. of WALLOW.

ywan. † WHOM.

y-wan. Obs. pret. of WIN.

ywanne. † WHEN.

y-war. † AWARE, Y-WHERE.

Y. W. C. A. *Abbr.* Young Women's Christian Association.

Y. W. C. T. U. *Abbr.* Young Women's Christian Temperance Union.

y-weischen. Obs. p. p. of WASH.

y-wend, *v. i.* [AS. *gewendan*.] To wend; go. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To turn; direct; also, to change; convert. *Obs.*

ywer. † AWARE, watchful.

y-wesh. Obs. p. p. of WASH.

y-wever, *p. p.* [AS. *gewefan* to weave.] Wrapped. *Obs.*

y-where, *adv.* [AS. *gehwǽr*.] Everywhere. *Obs.*

ywhile. † WHILE.

ywiche. † WHICH. [time. *Obs.*]

y-wile, *adv.* Formerly; at one

ywis. Var. of IWIS.

ywit † WHITE.

y-wite, *v. t.* [AS. *gewītan* to see.] = WITE, to keep. *Obs.*

y-wite, *v. t.* [AS. *gewitan*.] To know; learn; understand. *Obs.*

y-witted. *a.* Sensible. *Obs.*

ywo. † WHO.

y-wonded, y-woned. Obs. p. p. of WOUND, WON.

ywori. † IVORY.

y-wort, y-worthsiped, y-wrake Obs. p. p. of WORK, WORSHIP, WREAK.

y-wreghe, *p. a.* [See WRY to cover.] Hidden; covered. *Obs.*

y-wrethed, y-wrie, y-wroken. Obs. p. p. of WRATH; WRY, cover; WREAK. [*Obs.*]

y-wry, *p. p.* Equipped; arrayed.

y-wryly, *adv.* [See WRY to cover.] Secretly. *Obs.*

ywuch. † WHICH.

y-wylned, *p. p.* of WILN. *Obs.*

yye. † EYE.

y-yeve, y-yolde. Obs. p. p. of GIVE, YIELD.

y-zeghe. Obs. pret. of SEE.

yzen. † ISEN, iron.

y-zy. † Y-SEE.

Z

za (zä), *n. Music.* B flat; the seventh harmonic, as of c; — formerly so called in solfeggio, orig. by Tartini. It was long considered a false note, but is the true note of the chord of the flat seventh. *H. W. Poole.*

Za'a-na'im (zā'ȧ-nā'ĭm). *Bib.*

Za'a-nan (zā'ȧ-năn). *Bib.*

Za'a-nan'nim (-năn'ĭm). *Bib.*

Za'a-rah (zā'ȧ-rȧ), *n.* Prob. Sahara (see *Gaz.*).

Za'a-van (zā'ȧ-văn). *Bib.*

Za'bad (zā'băd). *Bib.*

Zab'a-dæ'ans (zăb'ȧ-dē'ănz), *n. pl. Bib.* A certain Arab tribe dwelling near Damascus. [*Bib.*]

Zab'a-da'ias (zăb'ȧ-dā'yȧs). *Bib.*

Zab'a-di'a (-dĭ'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Za'ba-ism (zā'bȧ-ĭz'm), **Za'bism** (-bĭz'm), *n.* = SABÆANISM.

Zab'ba-i (zăb'bȧ-ĭ; zăb'ĭ), **Zab'bud** (zăb'bŭd), **Zab-de'us** (zăb-dē'ŭs), **Zab'di** (zăb'dĭ). *Bib.*

Zab-di'as (zăb-dĭ'ȧs). *D. Bib.*

Zab'di-el (zăb'dĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Zabdiēl.*] Lit., gift of God; — masc. prop. name.

za'be-ta (zä'bē-tä), *n.* [Ar. *dāftah* list, rule.] Regulation, esp. as to a prescribed money payment or tariff. *India.* [SABÆAN.]

Za'bi-an (zā'bĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* = **Za-bi'na** (zȧ-bĭ'nȧ). *D. Bib.*

za'ble. † SABLE, saber.

za'bra (thä'brä; sä'-; 268), *n.* [Sp.] *Naut.* A kind of Spanish sailing vessel or small frigate. *Rare or Hist.*

zab'ti (zŭb'tĭ), *a.* [Ar. *ǧabtī* confiscated.] Seized or confiscated by the government; — said of lands, crops, etc. *India.*

zab-ti'e (zŭp-tē'ĕ), *n.* = ZAPTIAH.

Za'bud (zā'bŭd). *Bib.*

Zab'u-lon (zăb'ū-lŏn). Var. of ZEBULUN. [millet. *Obs.*]

za-bur'ro, *n.* [Pg.] A kind of

zac (zăk), *n.* The Caucasian ibex (*Capra caucasica*).

za'ca-til'la (sä'kä-tēl'yȧ; 192, 268), **zac'a-til'la,** *n.* [Amer. Sp. *zacatilla*, *zacatillo*.] Black cochineal.

zac'cab' (săk'kăb'), *n.* [Maya *zac-cab*, lit., white earth.] A kind of white earth mixed with lime used by natives in Yucatan for plaster, stucco, etc.

Zac'ca-i (zăk'ȧ-ĭ; zăk'ĭ). *Bib.*

Zac-cha'eus, Zac-cha'us (zăk-kē'ŭs; *colloq.* zăk'ŭ-ŭs), *n.* [L. *Zacchæus*, Gr. *Ζακχαῖος*, fr. Heb. *Zakkay.*] **1.** Lit., pure; — masc. prop. name.

2. *Bib.* A rich publican of Jericho, who received Jesus at his house. [*Bib.*]

Zac'chur, Zac'cur (zăk'ŭr). **zac'co** (zăk'ō). Var. of ZOCCO.

Zach. *Abbr.* Zacharias; Zachary. [*Bib.*]

Zach'a-i (zăk'ȧ-ĭ; zăk'ĭ). *D.*

Zach'a-ri'a (zăk-rī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Zach'a-ri'ah (-rī'ȧ), **Zach'a-ri'as** (-ăs), **Zach'a-ry** (zăk'ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [Heb. *Zekaryāh.*] **1.** Lit., remembered of Jehovah; — masc. prop. name. — Dim. *Zach.* (zăk)

2. Son of Barachias, referred to as a martyr, by Jesus.

3. Father of John the Baptist.

Za'cher (zā'kẽr). *Bib.* [CHÆUS.]

Za-che'us. *D. Bib.* Var. of ZAC-

za-chun' (zȧ-kōōn'), *n.* [LL. *zaccon*, said to be so called from *Zacchæus* (*Luke* xix. 1–5), but more likely fr. Ar. *zaqūm*, name of various plants.] See BITO.

Za'dok (zā'dŏk), *n.* [Heb. *Ṣādōq*, perh. through Gr. *Σαδώκ.*]

1. Lit., just; — masc. prop. name.

2. *Bib.* A priest at Jerusalem during and after David's reign, founder of a priestly family.

Za'dok-ite (zā'dŏk-īt), *a. Bib.* Of or pert. to the priest Zadok, of the house of Eleazar, or a line of priests descended from him (*Ezek.* xliv. 15). — *n.* A Zadokite priest. [ZARTHE.]

zaer'the (tsĕr'tē). Var. of

zagale. † ASSAGAI.

Za-glos'sus (*z*ȧ-glŏs'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ζα-* very + *γλῶσσα* tongue.] *Zoöl.* See ECHIDNA, 2.

Za'ham (zā'hăm). *Bib.*

za-im' (zȧ-ēm'), *n.* [Turk. & Ar. *za'īm.*] A Turkish chief who supports a mounted militia called by the same name.

za-im'et (zȧ-ēm'ĕt). Var. of ZIAMET.

zain (zān), *n.* [F., cheval *zain*, fr. It. *zaino*; cf. Sp. *zaino.*] A horse of a uniform dark color, neither gray nor white.

Za'in (zā'ĭn). Var. of ZAYIN. Used to head a section in Psalm cxix.

Za'ir (zā'ĭr). *Bib.*

Zal (zôl), *n.* In the "Shah Nameh" and other Persian poems, the father of Rustam by Rudabah.

Zal-lamb'do-don'ta (zȧ-lăm'dŏ-dŏn'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *ζα-* very + λάμβδα, name of the letter Λ + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* In Gill's classification, a group of insectivores having narrow molars with V-shaped transverse ridges, as those of the genera *Tenrec*, *Potamogale*, and *Solenodon*. — **za-lamb'do-dont** (-lăm'dō-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*

Za'laph (zā'lăf), **Zal'mon** (zăl'mŏn). **Zal-mo'nah** (zăl-mō'nȧ), **Zal-mun'na** (zăl-mŭn'ȧ). *Bib.*

zal'sa-pa-ril'la. † SARSAPARILLA.

zalt. † SALT.

za'man (sä'măn), *or* **za'mang** (sä'măng), *n.* [Cf. SAMAN.] The rain tree.

za-mar'ra (thä-mär'rä; 268), **za-mar'ro** (-rō), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish shepherd's sheepskin coat.

Zam'bis (zăm'bĭs). *Bib.*

zam'bo (zȧ'mbō). Var. of SAMBO.

‖ za-m-bom'ba (thäm-bōm'bä; 268), *n.* [Sp.] *Music.* A crude instrument made by inserting a stick through parchment stretched over a wide-mouthed earthen jar, and sounded by rubbing the stick.

Zam-bo'ni's pile (dzäm-bō'nēz). See DRY PILE. [= ZUMBOORUK.]

zam-boo'rak (zŭm-bōō'rŭk), **Zam'bri** (zăm'brĭ). *Bib.*

zam-bu'co. † SAMBUK.

Zam'i-crus (zăm'ĭ-krŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ζα-* very + *μικρός* small; — from the size of the molars.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct edentates from the Eocene of Patagonia, allied to *Megatherium*, but no larger than sloths.

za-min/da'ri (zä-mēn/dä'rē), **za-min/da'ry** (-dä'rĭ), *n.* Also **ze-min/da'ri** (zĕ-). [Per. *zamīn-dārī.*] The jurisdiction of a zamindar; the land of a zamindar. Cf. AMANI a. *India.*

Zan'ni-chel'li-a (zăn'ĭ-kĕl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Gian Girolamo *Zannichelli* (1662-1729), Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of potamogetonaceous aquatic plants of wide distribution, having branching capillary stems, small acute leaves, and axillary achlamydeous flowers, which with the leaves are originally inclosed in a hyaline envelope. *Z. palustris* is the horned pondweed.

Za-no'ni-a (zȧ-nō'nĭ-ȧ; -nyȧ), *n.* [NL., after G. *Zanoni*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of Malayan cucurbits with small paniculed flowers and 3-valved fruits and with broadly winged seeds. *Z. indica* bears the bandoleer fruit.

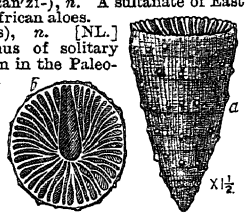
Zan'te cur'rant (zăn'tē). A kind of seedless grape or raisin; — so called from Zante, one of the Ionian Islands.

Zan-thox'y-lum (zăn-thŏk'sĭ-lŭm), *n.* [NL., erroneous for *Xanthoxylum*, fr. Gr. ξανθός yellow + ξύλον wood.] *Bot.* A large genus of rutaceous trees or shrubs of wide distribution. They have odd-pinnate leaves, small greenish flowers with 2-5 pistils and 2-valved fleshy capsules. See PRICKLY ASH. Several species yield good timber.

za'ny (zā'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [F. *zani*, fr. It. *zanni* a buffoon, merry-andrew, orig. same as *Giovanni* John, L. *Ioannes*. See JOHN.] **1.** A subordinate fool or clown who aped ridiculously the tricks of his principal; hence, in general, a clown; buffoon; merry-andrew. "The other gallant is his *zany*, and doth most of these tricks after him; sweats to imitate him in everything." *B. Jonson.* **2.** A simpleton; a silly or foolish fellow. *Eng.*

Zan'zi-bar' (zăn'zĭ-bär'; zăn'zĭ-), *n.* A sultanate of East Africa. — **Zanzibar aloes**, African aloes.

Za-phren'tis (zȧ-frĕn'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* An extinct genus of solitary cup-shaped corals common in the Paleozoic formations. It has numerous septa radiating from a deep pit in one side of the cup. By some it is made the type of a family, **Za-phren'ti-dæ** (-tĭ-dē).



Zaphrentis (*Z. cassedayi*). *a* Side View. *b* Interior of Cup.

Za-pod'i-dæ (zȧ-pŏd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ζα- very + πούς foot + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family of rodents consisting of the jumping mice, formerly regarded as a subfamily, **Zap'o-di'næ** (zăp'ō-dī'nē), of the Dipodidæ. The typical genus is **Za'pus** (zā'pŭs).

Za'po-tec' (sä'pō-tĕk'), *n.* An Indian of an ancient civilized nation, mainly of Oaxaca, Mexico. They had stone-built towns, a calendar, and were as civilized as the Aztecs. The ruins of Mitla are ascribed to them.

Za'po-tec'an (-tĕk'ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of American Indians comprising the Mazatecs, Mixtecs, and Zapotecs.

za'ra-tite (zȧ'rȧ-tīt), *n.* [Sp. *zaratita*; after G. *Zárate.*] *Min.* A basic carbonate of nickel, $NiCO_3{\cdot}2Ni(OH)_2{\cdot}4H_2O$, occurring in emerald-green incrustations or compact masses; — called also *emerald nickel.*

za-re'ba (zȧ-rē'bä), *n.* Also **za-ree'ba, ze-re'ba, ze-ri'ba.** [Ar. *zarībah* cattle pen, camp.] An improvised stockade, esp. one made of thorn bushes, etc. *Sudan.*

zarf (zärf; zûrf), *n.* [Ar. *zarf* sheath, case.] *Art.* A metallic cuplike stand for a finjan.

zarp (zärp), *n.* [So named from the letters on the policemen's buttons, meaning South (D. *zuid*) African Republic Police.] A policeman of the former South African Republic, now the Transvaal, a British colony.


Zarf.

zar-zue'la (thär-thwā'lä; 268), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish variety of operetta or vaudeville with alternating music and dialogue; — said to have been introduced in the 17th century at the royal residence of La Zarzuela.

Zausch-ne'ri-a (zôsh-nē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after H. *Zauschner*, Bohemian botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of Californian onagraceous plants with scarlet flowers like those of *Fuchsia*, and comose seeds.

zax (zȧks), *n.* [See SAX.] A tool for trimming and puncturing roofing slates.

za'yat (zä'yät), *n.* [Burmese, lit., a stopping place to eat in.] A public shed, or portico, for travelers, worshipers, etc. *Burma.*

Ze'a (zē'ȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of grain, fr. Gr. ζεα, ζειά; cf. Skr. *yava* barley.] *Bot.* A genus of large grasses having broad ribbon-shaped leaves and monœcious flowers, the staminate forming an ample terminal panicle, the pistillate in a sessile axillary spike enveloped by numerous bracts. *Z. mays*, the only species, is Indian corn, or maize.

zeal (zēl), *n.* [F. *zèle*; cf. OF. *zel*, Pg. & It. *zelo*, Sp. *zelo*, *celo*; fr. L. *zelus*, Gr. ζῆλος eager rivalry, zeal. Cf. JEALOUS.] **1.** Ardor in the pursuit of anything; eagerness in favor of a person or cause; ardent and active interest; enthusiasm; fervor.

> I bear them record that they have a *zeal* of (for, *Rev. Ver.*) God, but not according to knowledge. *Rom.* x. 2.

2. A zealot. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — See EAGERNESS.

zeal'ot (zĕl'ŭt), *n.* [F. *zélote* or L. *zelotes*, fr. Gr. ζηλωτής. See ZEAL.] **1.** One who is zealous; one who engages warmly in any cause, and pursues his object with earnestness and ardor; esp., one who is overzealous, or carried away by his zeal; one absorbed in devotion to anything; an enthusiast; a fanatical partisan. *Sir J. Stephen.*

2. [*cap.*] *Jewish Antiq.* One of a fanatical sect which bitterly opposed the Roman domination of Palestine; a Cananæan. During the great rebellion and the siege of Jerusalem they were terrible opponents not only to the Romans, but to other Jewish factions. See SICARIUS.

Syn. — See ENTHUSIAST.

zea-lot'i-cal (zē-lŏt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Like, or suitable to, a zealot; ardently zealous. *Rare.* *Strype.*

zeal'ot-ism (zĕl'ŭt-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *zélotisme.*] Character or conduct of a zealot; zealotry. — **zeal'ot-ist**, *n.*

zeal'ot-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Character and behavior of a zealot; excess of zeal; fanatical devotion.

> Enthusiasm, visionariness, seems the tendency of the German; zeal, *zealotry*, of the English. *Coleridge.*

zeal'ous (zĕl'ŭs), *a.* [LL. *zelosus.* See ZEAL.] Filled with, characterized by, or due to, zeal; warmly engaged, or ardent, esp. in behalf of an object; as, *zealous* service.

> He may be *zealous* in the salvation of souls. *Law.*
> Upon thy cheek lay I this *zealous* kiss. *Shak.*

zealous witness, *Law*, a willing witness.

— **zeal'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **zeal'ous-ness**, *n.*

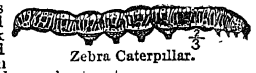
ze'bra (zē'brȧ), *n.* [Abyssinian (Amharic) *zĕbra*, formerly *zĭgra*, *zĭgora*; *zĭgra* is now used for the Guinea fowl, orig. meaning of a striped black-and-white color: cf. Pg. *zebra.*]


Mountain Zebra (*Equus zebra*).

1. Any of several African equine mammals, allied to the horse and the ass, but conspicuously striped black or blackish on a white or buffy ground. There are three species, rapidly approaching extinction. The true or **mountain zebra** (*Equus, or Hippotigris, zebra*) of the mountains of Cape Colony has the body and legs striped, but the belly plain. **Burchell's zebra** (*E. burchelli*), of which there are several varieties inhabiting the plains in central and eastern Africa, has the body and belly striped, but the legs plain or nearly so. **Grevy's zebra** (*E. grevyi*), the largest species, inhabits mountains of northeast Africa. It has the stripes, on both body and legs, narrower and more numerous, and has the ears long and fringed with hair. Cf. QUAGGA.

2. A black yellow-striped butterfly (*Apostraphia charithonia* or *Heliconius charitonius*) of the subfamily Heliconiinæ, found in southern Florida and the West Indies.

zebra caterpillar. The larva of an American noctuid moth (*Mamestra picta*). It is light yellow, with a broad black stripe on the back and lateral stripes crossed with white. It feeds on cultivated plants, as cabbages, beets, etc.


Zebra Caterpillar.

zebra parrakeet *or* **parakeet.** An Australian grass parrakeet (*Melopsittacus undulatus*) often kept as a cage bird. Its upper parts are mostly pale greenish yellow, with transverse brownish black crescents; the under parts, rump, and upper tail coverts are bright green; two central tail feathers and the cheek patches are bright blue.

zebra swallowtail. A very large swallow-tailed butterfly (*Iphiclides ajax*), of eastern North America, with greenish or yellowish white wings, barred with black. Its larva feeds on the papaw.

ze'bra-wood' (zē'brȧ-wŏŏd'), *n.* Any of several trees having marked or striped wood; also, the wood itself. Specif.: **a** A tropical American comaraceous tree (*Connarus guianensis*) with beautifully marked hard wood used in cabinetwork. **b** A tropical Asiatic and African rubiaceous tree (*Guettarda speciosa*), from the flowers of which a perfume is extracted in India. **c** The West Indian myrtaceous tree *Anamomis dichotoma.* **d** = ARAROBA, 2.

Ze-bri'na (zē-brī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *zebra*, alluding to the striped leaves.] *Bot.* A small genus of commelinaceous trailing plants. *Z. pendula*, or wandering Jew, has leaves reddish purple beneath and silvery white suffused and striped with purple above, and small rose-red flowers.

ze'brine (zē'brĭn; -brĭn; 183), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a zebra.

ze-brin'ny (zē-brĭn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). A cross between a male horse and a female zebra.

ze'bru-la (zē'brōō-lȧ; zĕb'rōō-lȧ), **ze'brule** (zē'brōōl), *n.* A cross between a male zebra and a female horse.

ze'bu (zē'bū), *n.* [F. *zébu*, its name at the Paris fair of 1752, prob. fr. Tibetan *ze u, zeba*, the hump of a zebu or camel.] A bovine mammal (*Bos indicus*) widely domesticated in India, China, the East Indies, and East Africa. It usually has short horns, large pendulous ears, a large dewlap, and a large hump over the shoulders; but these characters vary in different breeds, which range in size from that of the common ox to that of a large mastiff. They are used as beasts of burden, for riding, and for their milk and flesh. See also BRAHMAN BULL.


Zebus.

ze'bub (zē'bŭb), *n.* [Ar. *dhubāb.*] A large fly of Abyssinia, like the tsetse fly destructive to cattle. Cf. ZIMB.

Zech/a-ri'ah (zĕk/ȧ-rī'ȧ), *n.* **1.** = ZACHARIAH; — masc. prop. name.

2. *Bib.* **a** One of the Hebrew prophets of the period of the return to Palestine (about 520 B. C.), who, with Haggai, persuaded the Jews to rebuild the temple. **b** The Book of Zechariah. See OLD TESTAMENT.

zed (zĕd), *n.* [F. *cède*, perh. through It. *zeta*, fr. L. *zeta.* See ZETA; cf. IZZARD.] The letter Z; — still the usual name in England. Cf. Z.

zed'o-a-ry (zĕd'ō-ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [F. *zédoaire*, or LL. *zedoaria*; cf. It. *zedoaria, zettovario*, Pg. *zedoaria*, Sp. *zedoaria, cedoaria*; all fr. Ar. & Per. *zedwār*; cf. Ar. *jadwār.* Cf. SETWALL.] A fragrant East Indian drug of a warm, bitter, aromatic taste, formerly used in medicine as a stimulant, and still used in India. It is the rhizome of different species of *Curcuma*, esp. *C. zedoaria.* There are two kinds, round and long zedoary. See CURCUMA, 1.

Zee'man ef-fect' (zā'măn). *Physics.* The widening and duplication, triplication, etc., of spectral lines when the radiations emanate in a strong magnetic field, first ob-

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Za-mi'ra (zȧ-mĭ'rȧ). *D. Bib.*

za'me-rin (zä'mē-rĭn), *n.* Also **-rine.** [Pg. *samorim*, fr. Malayalam *sāmūri, tāmūtiri.*] The title of the Hindu sovereign of Calicut and surrounding territory. *India. Obs. or R.*

Za'moth (zā'mŏth; -mōth). *Bib.*

za-mouse' (zȧ-mōōs'), *n.* [Ar. *jāmūs.*] Short-horned buffalo.

‖ **zam-po'gna** (tsäm-pō'nyȧ), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A sort of bagpipe formerly in use among Italian peasants. [of ZAMPOGNA.]

zam-pu'gna (-pōō'nyä). Var. of **Zam'zum'mim** (-mĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *zamzummīm.*] *Bib.* A name given to the giants by the Ammonites. [ZENANA.

za-na'na (zȧ-nä'nȧ). Var. of **Zan'cli-dæ** (zăn'klĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. generic name *Zanclus* (fr. Gr ζάγκλη sickle) + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of squamipinnate fishes consisting of the Moorish idol.

Zan'clo-don(-klō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ζάγκλη sickle + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of dinosaurs from the Keuper formations of central Europe. It resembles *Megalosaurus*, but has amphicœlous vertebræ. By some it is made the type of a family, **Zan'clo-don'ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē). [NIAM.

Zan'deh (zăn'dĕh), *n.* = NIAM-NIAM.

zan'der (zăn'dĕr), *n.* [G.] A pike perch (*Centropomus*, or *Sandrus, lucioperca*), of central Europe, allied to the wall-eyed perch.

zand'mole' (zănd'mōl'), *n.* [D.] Sand mole, or Cape mole rat. See MOLE RAT a.

za-nel'la (zȧ-nĕl'ȧ), *n.* A mixed twilled fabric for umbrellas.

Za'ni-ah (zā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *al zāwiyah* the corner.] See STAR.

‖ **zan'ja** (thän'hä; 189, 268), *n.* [Sp.] An irrigating canal.

‖ **zan-je'ro** (thän-hā'rō; 189, 268), *n.* [Sp.] One in charge of water distribution from zanjas.

Za-no'a (zȧ-nō'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Za-no'ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*

Za-no'e (-ē). *D. Bib.*

za-no'na palm (zȧ-nō'nȧ). The paxiuba palm.

zant (zănt), *n.* = ZANDER.

zan'te (zăn'tē), *or* **zante fustic.** = ZANTEWOOD.

Zan'te-des'chi-a (-dĕs'kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after the genus *Zantedeschi*, an Italian.] *Bot.* Syn. of ARODES.

zan'te-wood' (zăn'tē-wŏŏd'), *n.* a Fustet. **b** = SATINWOOD, 1.

Zan'tho-rhi'za (zăn'thō-rī'zȧ), *n.* [NL., erroneous for *Xanthorhiza*, fr. Gr. ξανθός yellow + ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of North American ranunculaceous subshrubs. See SHRUB YELLOWROOT.

Zan'ti-ot (zăn'tĭ-ŏt), **Zan'ti-ote** (-ōt), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Zante, one of the Ionian Islands. [to. *Obs.*

za'ny, *v. t.* To play the zany

za'ny-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A characteristic or practice of a zany.

zan'zack. † SANJAK.

Zan-za'li-an (zăn-zā'lĭ-ăn), *n.* [From *Zanzalus*, a surname of Jacob Barnæus.] *Eccl. Hist.* = JACOBITE, *n.*, 1.

zan'ze (zăn'zē), *n.* [Ar. *çanj* castanets, cymbals, Persian harp.] *Music.* An African instrument composed of a drum-like wooden box with inserted tongues of wood or metal, sounded by the finger or a stick.

Zanzolist, *n.* A Zanzalian. *Obs.*

Za-pa'ro (sä-pä'rō; 268), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). An Indian of an extensive linguistic stock of eastern Ecuador. They are expert boatmen, hardy and brave, but indolent and given to tribal wars. — **Za-pa'ro-an** (-rō-ăn), *a.*

‖ **Za-pas'** (zä-päs'), *n.* [Russ.] See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

za'pa-te'ro (thä'pa-tā'rō; 268), *n.* [Sp., prop., shoemaker.] The leather jack.

‖ **za'pa-te'ro, á tus' za-pa'tos** (ä tōōs' thä-pä'tōs; 268). [Sp.] Shoemaker, (keep) to your shoes. Cf. SUTOR, NE SUPRA CREPIDAM.

zaph'a-ra (zăf'ȧ-rȧ), *n.* Zaffer.

Zaph'nath-pa'a-ne'ah (zā'fĭ-năth-pā'ȧ-nē'ȧ), *n. Bib.* A name given to Joseph by Pharaoh.

Za'phon (zā'fŏn). *Bib.*

za-po'ta (sä-pō'tȧ; 268). [See SAPOTA.] Chicle.

za-po'te (sä-pō'tā; 268), *n.* [Sp. See SAPODILLA.] **a** The sapodilla. *West Indies.* **b** The date plum, or persimmon. *Phil. I.*

zap'o-til'la (zăp'ō-tĭl'ȧ). Var. of SAPODILLA.

zap-ti'ah (zŭp-tē'ä), **zap-ti'eh** (-ĕ), *n.* [Turk. (fr. Ar.) & Ar. *dabtīah*, prop., regulation, order.] A Turkish policeman.

za-pu'pe (sä-pōō'pē; 268; *as Lat. zá-pŭ-pē*), *n.* Any of various Mexican agaves, as *Agave zapupe*, etc., yielding fiber somewhat similar to henequen; also, the fiber. [of SERVE.

zar (zär; zä). Dial. Eng. var.

zar (zûr), *n.* Also *zer.* See GUZ.

Za'ra, *or* **Za'rah** (zā'rȧ; 115). *Bib.*

za'ra-ban'da. † SARABAND.

Zar'a-ces (zär'ȧ-sēz), **Zar'akes** (-kēz). *Bib.*

Za'ra-go'za, Maid of (thĭ'rŭ-gō'thä). = MAID OF SARAGOSSA.

Zar'a-hi (zär'ȧ-hī), **Zar'a-hi'a** (-hī'ȧ), **Zar'a-hi'as** (-ȧs), **Za'ra-i** (zä'rŭ-ĭ; -rī). *D. Bib.*

Zanzolist, *n.* A Zanzalian. *Obs.*

Za-ra'las (zȧ-rā'lȧs; -rĭ'ȧs). *Bib.* [of SERAPE.

za-ra'pe (sä-rä'pā; 268). Var. of **Zar'a-thus'tri-an** (zăr'ȧ-thōōs'trĭ-ăn), **Zar'a-thus'tric** (-trĭk), *a.* Zoroastrian.

Zar'a-thus'tri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), **Zar'a-thus'trism** (-trĭz'm), *n* = ZOROASTRIANISM.

zarauenda. † SARABAND.

Za're-ah (zȧ'rē-ȧ; zȧ-rē'-). *Bib.* [Sp., shoemaker, *n.* [Cf. L. *zelans*, p. pr. of *zelare* to be zealous.] A zealot *Obs.*

Za're-ath-ites (-ăth-īts), *n. pl.*

Za'red (zā'rĕd; 115). *Bib.*

Zar'e-phath (zär'ē-făth). *Bib.*

Zar'e-tan (zär'ē-tăn), **Zar'ethan** (-thăn). *Bib.* [här). *Bib.*

Za'reth-sha'har (zā'rĕth-shā'här). *Bib.*

Zar'hites (zär'hīts), *n. pl. Bib.*

‖ **za-ri'ba** (zȧ-rē'bȧ). Var. of ZAREBA.

zar'nich (zär'nĭk), *n.* Also **zar'nec** (-nĕk), etc. [F., fr. Ar. *az-zernīkh*, fr. Gr. ἀρσενικόν. See ARSENIC.] Native sulphide of arsenic, including sandarac and orpiment. *Obs. or R.*

Zar-ta'nah (zär-tā'nȧ; zär'tȧnä). **Zar'than** (zär'thăn). Vars. of ZARETAN.

‖ **zär'the** (tsĕr'tē), *n.* [G.] A European bream (*Abramis vimba*).

zat (zăt), *n.* = ZAX.

zatare, zatarre. † ZATTARE.

Zath'o-e (zăth'ō-ē; zȧ-thō'ē), **Zath'o-es** (-ēz). *Bib.*

Za-thu'i (zȧ-thū'ĭ). *Bib.*

za'ti (zä'tē), *n.* The bonnet monkey (*Macaca sinica*).

zattare, *n.* [Sp. *zatara.*] A raft.

Zat'thu (zăt'thū), **-thu-i** (-thū-ī). *Bib.* Vars. of ZATTU.

Zat'tu (zăt'ŭ). *Bib.*

Zau'rak (zou'rȧk), *n.* [Ar *al zawraq* the boat.] See STAR.

Za'van (zä'vȧn). Var. of ZAAVAN.

Za'vi-ja'va (zä'vĭ-ȧ-jä'vȧ), *n.* [Ar. *al zāwiah* the angle.] See STAR.

zay. † SAY.

Za'yin (zä'yĭn), *n.* [Heb. *zāyin.*] The seventh letter [ז] of the Hebrew alphabet, equiv. to Eng. *z.* As a numeral = 7.

zayl. † SAIL.

zaynt. † SAINT.

Za'za (zä'zä). *Bib.*

Z bar, Z beam. See Z, *a.*

ze. † SEA. [p. p. of SAY.

zeade, zeayde. † *said*, pret. &

zeal, *v. i.* To be zealous. *Obs.*

zeal'ant (zĭl'ănt), *n.* [Cf. L. *zelans*, p. pr. of *zelare* to be zealous.] A zealot *Obs.*

zealed (zēld), *a.* Full of, or characterized by, zeal. *Obs.*

zeal'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

zeal'less, *a.* See -LESS.

Zeal-of-the-Land Busy. A hypocritical Puritan in Ben Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair."

zeal'ous-ly, *n.* Zeal; zealousness. *Obs.*

zeayde. See ZEADE.

Zeb. *Abbr.* Zebadiah; Zebedee.

Zeb'a-di'ah (zē-bĭ'ȧ-dĭ'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Zebadyāh.*] Lit., gift of Jehovah; — masc. prop. name. *Bib.*

Ze'bah (zē'bȧ). *Bib.*

Ze-ba'im (zē-bā'ĭm). *Bib.*

ze'bec (zē'bĕk). Var. of XEBEC.

Zeb'e-dee (zĕb'ē-dē). *n.* [L. *Zebedæus*, Gr. Ζεβεδαῖος, of Heb. origin. Cf. ZEBADIAH.] **1.** Masc. prop. name.

2. *Bib.* The father of the disciples James and John.

Zeb'e-de'i (zĕb'ē-dē'ī). **Zeb'e-di'a** (-dĭ'ȧ), **Ze'be-e** (zē'bē-ē; zĕb'ē-ē). *D. Bib.*

zeb'e-line. Var. of ZIBELINE.

Ze-bi'da (zē-bī'dȧ; zĕb'ĭ-dȧ). *D. Bib.*

Ze-bi'na (zē-bī'nȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Zebīnā.*] Lit., bought; — masc. prop. name *Bib.*

Ze-boi'im (zē-boi'ĭm) *Bib.*

Ze-bo'im (zē-bō'ĭm). *Bib.*

zebra fish. A percoid fish of Australia (*Neotephræops zebra*).

zebra grass. The striped-leaved eulalia. [wolf, or thylacine.

zebra opossum. The Tasmanian

zebra plant. A Brazilian marantaceous plant (*Calathea zebrina*) having green-and-white striped leaves.

zebra poison. A poisonous euphorbia (*Euphorbia arborea*) of South Africa.

zebra shark. A tiger shark.

zebra spider. A hunting spider.

zebra wolf. The thylacine.

ze'broid (zē'broid), *a.* Zebrine.

zeb'u cattle. Zebus, collectively.

Ze-bu'dah (zē-bū'dȧ). *Bib.*

zeb'u-der (zĕb'ōō-dĕr), *n.* [Ostectic.] The Caucasian ibex (*Capra caucasica*).

Ze'bul (zē'bŭl). *Bib.*

Zeb'u-lon-ite (zĕb'ū-lŏn-īt). *Bib.* Var. of ZEBULUNITE.

Zeb'u-lun (-lŭn). *n. Bib.* One of Jacob's twelve sons, or the tribe named for him.

Zeb'u-lun-ite, *n. Bib.* Descendant of Zebulun.

zech. † SACK.

Zech. *Abbr.* Zechariah.

zeche. † SACK, SEEK.

zech'in, zec'chin, zec'chine (zĕk'ĭn), **zec-chi'no** (tsĕk-kē'nō), *n.* [It. *zecchino.* See SEQUIN.] = SEQUIN, 1.

Zech'stein (zĕk'stīn'; *G.* tsĕk'-shtīn'), *n.* [G., lit., mine stone.] *Geol.* Upper division of the Permian of Europe.

zed. † SEED, SAD.

Ze'dad (zē'dăd). *Bib.*

zed bar. A Z bar. See Z, *a.*

zede. † *said*, pret. & p. p. of SAY. [Var. of ZEDEKIAH.

Zed'e-chi'as (zĕd'ē-kī'ăs)

Zed'e-ki'ah (-kī'ȧ). *n.* [Heb *Tsidqiyāh.*] **1.** Lit., justice of the Lord; — masc. prop. name.

2. *Bib.* Son of Josiah and last king of Judah, ruling from 597 to 586 B. C.

zee. † SEE.

zee (zē), *n.* = Z. **b** A Z bar. See Z, *a. U. S.*

Ze'eb (zē'ĕb; zēb). *Bib.* [*U. S.*

zee bar. A Z bar. See Z, *a.*

zeed (zēd). Dial. Eng. var. of SEED. [p. p. of SEE.

zeed (zēd). Dial. & illit. pret. &

‖ **zee'koe'** (zā'kōō'), *n.* [D., sea (or lake) cow.] A hippopotamus. *South African Dutch.*

zeel, zeele. † ZEAL.

zef'yr. Zephyr. *Rec. Sp.*

Ze-gris' (thā-grēs'), *or* **Ze-gri'es**

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served in 1896, by P. Zeeman, a Dutch physicist, and regarded as an important confirmation of the electromagnetic theory of light.

‖ **Zeit'geist'** (tsīt'gīst'), *n.* [G. ; *zeit* time + *geist* spirit. See TIDE, *n.*; GHOST, *n.*] The spirit of the time; the general intellectual and moral state or temper characteristic of any period of time.

zel'o-typ'i-a (zĕl'ō-tĭp'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also *zelotypie.* [NL., fr. Gr. ζηλοτυπία rivalry. See ZEAL ; TYPE.] **1.** Jealousy. *Obs.* **2.** *Med.* Morbid or fanatical zeal in the prosecution of an enterprise. — **zel'o-typ'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

zem'stvo (zĕmst'fō), *n.* [Russ., fr. *zemlya* land.] In Russia, an elective local district and provincial administrative assembly. Originally it was composed of representatives elected by the peasantry, the householders of the towns, and the landed proprietors. In the reign of Alexander III. the power of the noble landowners was increased, the peasants allowed only to elect candidates from whom the governor of the province nominated the deputy, and all acts of the zemstvo subjected to the approval of the governor. Theoretically the zemstvo has large powers relating to taxation, education, public health, etc., but practically these powers are in most cases limited to the adjustment of the state taxation.

Zem'zem (zĕm'zĕm), *n.* [Ar. *zamzam.*] The sacred well at Mecca near the Caaba claimed by Mohammedans to be the one discovered by Hagar when wandering on the desert with her son Ishmael (*Gen.* xxi. 19).

ze-na'na (zē-nä'nȧ), *n.* [Hind. *zenāna, zanāna,* fr. Per. *zanāna,* fr. *zan* woman; akin to E. *queen.*] The part of a dwelling in which the women of a family are secluded; a harem or seraglio. *India.*

Zend (zĕnd), *n.* [Per. See ZEND-AVESTA.] The translation and exposition in the Huzvaresh, or literary Pahlavi, language, of the Avesta, the Zoroastrian sacred writings; as commonly used, the language of the Avesta. Cf. PERSIAN, *n.*, 2.

Zend'—A-ves'ta (*-ȧ-vĕs'tȧ*), *n.* [Properly, the *Avesta,* or sacred text, and its *zend,* or interpretation, in a more modern and intelligible language. *W. D. Whitney.*] The sacred Zoroastrian writings. See AVESTA ; cf. ZEND.

ze'nith (zē'nĭth ; *also, esp. in British usage,* zĕn'ĭth ; 277), *n.* [ME. *senyth,* OF. *cenith,* F. *zénith,* Sp. *zenit, cenit,* for *cemt,* abbr. fr. Ar. *saml-ar-rās* way of the head, vertical place ; *saml* way, path + *al* the + *rās* head. Cf. AZIMUTH.] **1.** That point of the heavens vertically above one ; the upper pole of the horizon ; — opposed to *nadir.*

2. The point of culmination ; the greatest height ; summit.

> Wisdom mounts her *zenith* with the stars. *Mrs. Barbauld.*
>
> It was during those civil troubles . . this aspiring family reached the *zenith.* *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See CULMINATION.

zenith-pole arc, *Astron.,* in the time triangle on the celestial sphere, the arc of the meridian between the zenith and the visible pole. — **z.-star arc,** *Astron.,* in the time triangle on the celestial sphere, the arc of the vertical circle included between the zenith and the star or other body.

ze'nith-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the zenith.

zenith distance. *Astron.* Angular distance from the zenith on a vertical circle. It is the complement of altitude.

zenith telescope. A telescope specially designed for determining latitude by means of pairs of stars which pass the meridian about the same time, and at nearly equal distances from the zenith, but on opposite sides of it.

Ze-no'bi-a (zē-nō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ζηνοβία ; cf. Gr. Ζήν, equiv. to Ζεύς Zeus, Jupiter, and βιος life.] **1.** Lit., having life from Jupiter ; — fem. prop. name. L. *Zenobia ;* F. *Zénobie* (zā'nō'bē').

2. The wife of Odenathus and successor to him as ruler of Palmyra in 267 A. D. She was defeated by the Romans and taken as captive to Rome in 272.

3. A beautiful, intellectual, passionate woman in Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance," who drowns herself when disappointed in love. Some traits in the character are said to have been taken from Margaret Fuller.

Ze-no'ni-an (zē-nō'nĭ-ăn) } *a.* Like, or pertaining to, the
Ze-non'ic (-nŏn'ĭk) } doctrines of the Eleatic philosopher Zeno (born about 490 B. C.). — **Ze-no'ni-an,** *n.*

ze'nu (zē'nōō), *n.* [Ar. *ḍānah* sheep.] A West African breed of domestic sheep having a dewlap and a goiterlike growth on the throat.

ze'o-lite (zē'ō-līt), *n.* [NL. *zeolites,* fr. Gr. ζεῖν to boil + *-lite:* cf. F. *zéolithe.*] *Min.* Any of a family of hydrous silicates, including the phillipsite group (monoclinic), the chabazite group (rhombohedral), the natrolite group (monoclinic), etc. ; — so called because many species intumesce before the blowpipe. In general zeolites have a hardness of 3.5–5.5 and sp. gr. 2.0–2.4, and occur as secondary minerals in cavities of lavas, esp. amygdaloidal basalt (less frequently in granite and gneiss). In composition they are analogous to feldspars, their chief metals being aluminium, sodium, potassium, and calcium. — **ze'o-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ze-ol'i-tize (zē-ŏl'ĭ-tīz), *v. t.* ; ZE-OL'I-TIZED (-tīzd) ; ZE-OL'I-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To convert into a zeolite. — **ze'o-lit'i-za'tion** (zē'ō-lĭt'ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Zeph'a-ni'ah (zĕf'ȧ-nī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Tsephanyāh.*] **1.** Lit., hid of Jehovah ; — masc. prop. name.

2. *Bib.* **a** A Hebrew prophet of the time of Josiah, king of Judah, about 640 B. C. **b** The Book of Zephaniah. See OLD TESTAMENT.

zeph'yr (zĕf'ẽr), *n.* [L. *zephyrus,* Gr. ζέφυρος, akin to ζόφος darkness, the dark side, west : cf. F. *zéphyr.*] **1.** The west wind ; hence, any soft, gentle breeze.

2. Short for ZEPHYR CLOTH, ZEPHYR YARN, etc.

zeph'y-rus (-ĭ-rŭs), *n.* [L. See ZEPHYR.] The west wind, or zephyr ; — usually personified [*cap.*], and made the most mild and gentle of all the sylvan deities.

> Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes. *Milton.*

ze'ro (zē'rō), *n.* ; *pl.* ZEROS or ZEROES (-rōz). [F. *zéro,* It. *zero,* fr. Ar. *ṣafrun, ṣifrun,* empty, a cipher. Cf. CIPHER.]

1. *Arith.* A cipher ; the number corresponding to the metaphysical nothing or naught ; strictly, the number (0) defined by the equations $a + 0 = a$, $a.0 = 0$; a constant less than any assignable magnitude or quantity : nothing.

2. The origin or point of departure in reckoning ; specif., the point from which the graduation of a scale, as of a thermometer, commences. *Zero,* in the centigrade, or Celsius, and Reaumur thermometers, is at the point at which water congeals. In the Fahrenheit thermometer it was originally fixed at the point at which the mercury stands when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt. In Wedgwood's scale the zero corresponds with 1077° on the Fahrenheit scale. See THERMOMETER, *Illust.*

3. Fig. : The lowest point ; nothingness ; nullity ; as, his patience had nearly reached *zero.*

ze'ro-ax'i-al (zē'rō-ăk'sĭ-ăl), *a.* Having only zeros as elements of its axis. — **zeroaxial determinant,** *Math.,* a determinant whose leading constituents are all 0.

ze'ro-di-men'sion-al, *a. Math.* Having zero dimensions ; — said of any class conceived as consisting of, or determined by, classes of the same dimensionality as itself.

zero method. *Physics.* A method of comparing, or measuring, forces, electric currents, etc., by so opposing them that the pointer of an indicating apparatus, or the needle of a galvanometer, remains at, or is brought to, zero, as contrasted with methods in which the deflection is observed directly ; — called also *null method.*

zero potential. *Elec.* Strictly, the potential of a point infinitely distant from all electrification ; usually, in practice, the potential of the surface of the earth, taken as a point of reference.

zest (zĕst), *n.* [F. *zeste ;* orig. uncert.] **1.** The woody skin inclosing the kernel of a walnut ; also, the membrane between divisions of an orange or like fruit. *Obs.*

2. A piece of orange or lemon peel, or the aromatic oil which it yields, used as flavoring for liquor, etc.

3. Something that gives or enhances a pleasant taste or relish ; also, the relish or taste enhanced or imparted ; piquancy ; hence, keen enjoyment ; relish ; gusto.

> Liberality of disposition and conduct gives the highest *zest* and relish to social intercourse. *Cogan.*

Syn. — See RELISH.

zest, *v. t.* ; ZEST'ED ; ZEST'ING. **1.** To cut into slips, as orange peel, etc. ; to squeeze, as peel, over anything.

2. To give a relish or flavor to ; to heighten the taste or relish of ; as, to *zest* wine *Cibber.*

ze'ta (zē'tȧ ; zā'tȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ζῆτα. Cf. ZED.] The sixth letter [Z, ζ] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *z.* The pronunciation of ζ in classic Greek is not certainly known, but was either as *zd* or *dz,* later becoming *z* as in English.

zeta function. *Math.* **a** The logarithmic derivative of a theta function as to its argument, or $Zu = \frac{\theta' u}{\theta u}$ (Jacobi); also, any of certain functions that are connected therewith, used in treating elliptic functions of the second kind. **b** The logarithmic derivative of the sigma function, or $\zeta u = \frac{\sigma' u}{\sigma u}$ (Weierstrass).

ze-tet'ic (zē-tĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ζητητικός, fr. ζητεῖν to seek : cf. F. *zététique.*] Seeking ; proceeding by inquiry.

zetetic method, *Math.,* the method used for finding the value of unknown quantities by direct search, in investigation, or in the solution of problems. *Rare. Hutton.*

ze-tet'ic, *n.* A seeker ; — a name adopted by some of the Pyrrhonists.

ze-tet'ics (zē-tĕt'ĭks), *n. Math.* A branch of algebra which relates to the direct search for unknown quantities. *Rare.*

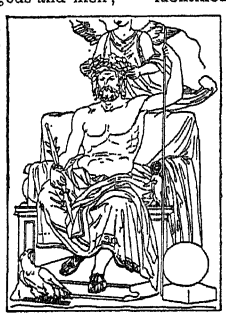
Zeu'glo-don (zū'glō-dŏn), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ζεύγλη strap or loop of a yoke + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] **1.** *Paleon.* A genus of extinct toothed whales from the Miocene and Pliocene of Europe, America, and Australia ; the zeuglodonts. They had long slender bodies and a heterodont dentition. The posterior teeth were serrated and had two or three roots. Originally called *Basilosaurus.* Cf. WHALE, 1.

2. [*l. c.*] A whale of this genus.

Zeu'glo-don'ta (-dŏn'tȧ), **Zeu'glo-don'ti-a** (-shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* The suborder of extinct cetaceans consisting of the zeuglodons, coextensive with a family **Zeu'glo-don'ti-dæ** (-tĭ-dē), more properly called *Basilosauridæ ;* — called also *Archæoceti.* — **zeu'glo-dont** (zū'glō-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

zeug'ma (zūg'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ζεῦγμα, fr. ζευγνύναι to yoke, join. See YOKE.] *Gram.* A figure by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word is, by way of supplement, referred also to another more remote ; as, "hic illius *arma,* hic *currus fuit ;*" where *fuit,* which agrees directly with *currus,* is referred also to *arma.* — **zeug-mat'ic** (zūg-măt'ĭk), *a.*

Zeus (zūs), *n.* [Gr Ζεύς.] *Gr. Relig.* The chief of the Olympian gods, "father of gods and men ;" — identified by the Romans with *Jupiter.*



Zeus, with Attributes : Nike and Crown, Thunderbolt, and Eagle.

(1) The most primitive character of Zeus is probably as god of the elements, as rain, wind, thunder, and lightning ; the thunderbolt is his sign, the rainbow, *Iris,* his messenger. He is especially connected with lofty mountains and has his seat upon Olympus, whence he is Zeus **O-lym'pi-us** (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ŭs). (2) He is also giver of victory in war and in athletic contests, whence the *ægis* is his attribute and *Nike* (victory) his attendant. Hence he is called "Ægis-bearing," "Victory-bringing," and Zeus **So'ter** (sō'tẽr), "Zeus, the Savior." The great *Olympian* and *Nemean* festivals were held in his honor. (3) Further, Zeus is the god of moral law and order, protector of suppliants and punisher of guilt. He is here the consort of *Themis* and the source of divine decrees, speaking through oracles, of which that at Dodona was preëminent. (4) He is also god of social virtues : of friendship, Zeus **Phi'li-os** (fĭl'ĭ-ŏs) ; of hospitality, Zeus **Xe'ni-os** (zē'nĭ-ŏs) ; and, in a broader sense, of family and kindred ties, Zeus **Her-ke'ios** (hẽr-kē'yŏs ; -kī'ŏs), Zeus **Kte'si-os** (k'tē'sĭ-ŏs), Zeus **Te-le'ios** (tē-lē'yŏs ; -lī'ŏs). (5) As a political deity, he is the head of the clan or phratry, Zeus **Phra'tri-os** (frā'trĭ-ŏs) ; of the state, Zeus **Ba'si-leus'** (bā'sĭ-lūs') and Zeus **Po'li-eus'** (pō'lĭ-ūs') (cf. DIPOLIA) ; of council, Zeus **Bou-la'ios** (bōō-lā'yŏs ; -lī'ŏs) ; of assemblies and trials, Zeus **A'go-ra'ios** (ăg'ō-rā'yŏs ; -rī'ŏs) ; of good faith, Zeus **Pis'ti-os** (pĭs'tĭ-ŏs) (cf. FIDES). (6) As the supreme deity of the whole Hellenic race, of Greece as a nation, he is called Zeus **Hel-le'ni-os** (hĕ-lĕ'nĭ-ŏs), and, in commemoration of the victory which preserved the race from Persian subjugation, Zeus **E'leu-the'ri-os** (ĕl'ū-thē'rĭ-ŏs) (cf. ELEUTHERIA). (7) He was also regarded in some aspects as a chthonian, or underworld, god, and was hence called Zeus **Ha'des** (hā'dēz) and Zeus **Mei-li'chi-os** (mī-lĭk'ĭ-ŏs) (probably a euphemism ; cf. DIASIA). (8) Finally, in later Greek thought, and esp. in Orphic mysticism, Zeus was viewed as a supreme, perhaps pantheistic, deity, the beginning and end of all things.

Zeus was regarded by the Greeks as a god of the Hellenic race, the original seat of whose worship was Thessaly. The myths of his overthrowing *Cronus* and of his conquests of the *Titans* and *Gimts* have been interpreted as legendary accounts of his replacing of earlier deities, while many of his cult epithets indicate amalgamation with older local deities (as Zeus **Ly-ce'us** (lī-sē'yŭs), worshiped in the Peloponnesus probably with human sacrifice). Zeus is represented as the son of *Cronus* and *Rhea* and as the consort, generally, of *Hera,* by whom he was father of Ares, Hebe, and Hephæstus ; though also of *Leto,* who bore to him Apollo and Artemis ; of *Demeter,* who bore Persephone ; of *Dione,* who bore Aphrodite ; of *Maia,* who bore Hermes ; of *Semele,* who bore Dionysus, of *Alcmene,* mother of Hercules, *Mnemosyne,* mother of the Muses, and *Eurymome,* mother of the Charites. See JUPITER, etc.

zeu'go-bran'chi-a (zū'gō-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), **Zeu'go-bran'chi-a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl* [NL. ; Gr. ζευγνύναι to yoke + βράγχιον a gill.] = ZYGOBRANCHIA.

zeu'ner-ite (zoi'nẽr-īt), *n.* [After G. *Zeuner* of Freiberg.] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of copper and uranium, in tabular crystals. Sp. gr., 3.2.

Ze'us (zē'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *zeus,* kind of fish.] See ZEIDÆ.

Zeux'i-an (zūk'sĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, relating to, or painted in the manner of, Zeuxis of Heraclea, a Greek painter of about the end of the 5th cent. B. C., noted for novel and lifelike figure painting, and for the beauty of his rendering of the female nude.

Zeu-xe'ra (zū-zē'rȧ), *n.* [First named *Zenzera,* which was changed by misprint or purposely to *Zeuzera ;* orig. uncert.] *Zoöl.* A genus of moths of the family Cossidæ including the leopard moth and allied species. — **zeu-ze'ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

zeu'zo-ce-lo'ma-ta (zūk'tō-sē-lō'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. ζευκτός joined + κοίλωμα hollow, cavity] *Zoöl.* An extensive division of animals in which the embryo has a primitive archenteron with paired diverticula or coelomatic sacs. It includes worms, molluscs, arthropods, and vertebrates. — **zeuc'to-ce'lo-mat'ic** (-sē'lō-măt'ĭk), *a.* — **zeuc'to-ce-lom'ic** (-sē-lŏm'ĭk ; -sē-lō'mĭk), *a.*

zeuera. † ZEBRA.

zeu'glo-don'toid (zū'glō-dŏn'-toid), *a.* Zeuglodont.

Zeu'go-bran'chi-a'ta (zū'gō-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), **Zeu'go-bran'chi-a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl* [NL. ; Gr. ζευγνύναι to yoke + βράγχιον a gill.] = ZYGOBRANCHIA.

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ze-tet'ics (zē-tĕt'ĭks), *n. Math.* A branch of algebra which relates to the direct search for unknown quantities. *Rare.*

Zeu'glo-don (zū'glō-dŏn), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ζεύγλη strap or loop of a yoke + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] **1.** *Paleon.* A genus of extinct toothed whales from the Miocene and Pliocene of Europe, America, and Australia ; the zeuglodonts. They had long slender bodies and a heterodont dentition. The posterior teeth were serrated and had two or three roots. Originally called *Basilosaurus.* Cf. WHALE, 1.

2. [*l. c.*] A whale of this genus.

Zeu'glo-don'ta (-dŏn'tȧ), **Zeu'glo-don'ti-a** (-shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* The suborder of extinct cetaceans consisting of the zeuglodons, coextensive with a family **Zeu'glo-don'ti-dæ** (-tĭ-dē), more properly called *Basilosauridæ ;* — called also *Archæoceti.* — **zeu'glo-dont** (zū'glō-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

zeug'ma (zūg'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ζεῦγμα, fr. ζευγνύναι to yoke, join. See YOKE.] *Gram.* A figure by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word is, by way of supplement, referred also to another more remote ; as, "hic illius *arma,* hic *currus fuit ;*" where *fuit,* which agrees directly with *currus,* is referred also to *arma.* — **zeug-mat'ic** (zūg-măt'ĭk), *a.*

Zeus (zūs), *n.* [Gr Ζεύς.] *Gr. Relig.* The chief of the Olympian gods, "father of gods and men ;" — identified by the Romans with *Jupiter.*

Zeus, with Attributes : Nike and Crown, Thunderbolt, and Eagle.

(1) The most primitive character of Zeus is probably as god of the elements, as rain, wind, thunder, and lightning ; the thunderbolt is his sign, the rainbow, *Iris,* his messenger. He is especially connected with lofty mountains and has his seat upon Olympus, whence he is Zeus **O-lym'pi-us** (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ŭs). (2) He is also giver of victory in war and in athletic contests, whence the *ægis* is his attribute and *Nike* (victory) his attendant. Hence he is called "Ægis-bearing," "Victory-bringing," and Zeus **So'ter** (sō'tẽr), "Zeus, the Savior." The great *Olympian* and *Nemean* festivals were held in his honor. (3) Further, Zeus is the god of moral law and order, protector of suppliants and punisher of guilt. He is here the consort of *Themis* and the source of divine decrees, speaking through oracles, of which that at Dodona was preëminent. (4) He is also god of social virtues : of friendship, Zeus **Phi'li-os** (fĭl'ĭ-ŏs) ; of hospitality, Zeus **Xe'ni-os** (zē'nĭ-ŏs) ; and, in a broader sense, of family and kindred ties, Zeus **Her-ke'ios** (hẽr-kē'yŏs ; -kī'ŏs), Zeus **Kte'si-os** (k'tē'sĭ-ŏs), Zeus **Te-le'ios** (tē-lē'yŏs ; -lī'ŏs). (5) As a political deity, he is the head of the clan or phratry, Zeus **Phra'tri-os** (frā'trĭ-ŏs) ; of the state, Zeus **Ba'si-leus'** (bā'sĭ-lūs') and Zeus **Po'li-eus'** (pō'lĭ-ūs') (cf. DIPOLIA) ; of council, Zeus **Bou-la'ios** (bōō-lā'yŏs ; -lī'ŏs) ; of assemblies and trials, Zeus **A'go-ra'ios** (ăg'ō-rā'yŏs ; -rī'ŏs) ; of good faith, Zeus **Pis'ti-os** (pĭs'tĭ-ŏs) (cf. FIDES). (6) As the supreme deity of the whole Hellenic race, of Greece as a nation, he is called Zeus **Hel-le'ni-os** (hĕ-lĕ'nĭ-ŏs), and, in commemoration of the victory which preserved the race from Persian subjugation, Zeus **E'leu-the'ri-os** (ĕl'ū-thē'rĭ-ŏs) (cf. ELEUTHERIA). (7) He was also regarded in some aspects as a chthonian, or underworld, god, and was hence called Zeus **Ha'des** (hā'dēz) and Zeus **Mei-li'chi-os** (mī-lĭk'ĭ-ŏs) (probably a euphemism ; cf. DIASIA). (8) Finally, in later Greek thought, and esp. in Orphic mysticism, Zeus was viewed as a supreme, perhaps pantheistic, deity, the beginning and end of all things.

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(-grē'ăs), *n. pl. Sp. Hist.* A family of Moors, rivals of the Abencerrages. [COIN.

‖ **Zeh'ner** (tsā'nẽr), *n.* [G.] See

Ze'i-dæ (zē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *Zeus,* the generic name (fr. L. *zeus,* akind of fish)+*-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A family of fishes constituted by the John Dory and allies. Ze'us (zē'ŭs) is the typical genus.

zeil, zeill. † ZEAL.

ze'in (zē'ĭn), *n.* Also **ze'ine** (-ĭn ; -ēn ; 184). [Cf. F. *zéine.* See ZEA.] *Chem.* A protein allied to gluten, got from Indian corn.

zel (zĕl), *n.* [Turk. *zīl* cymbal, or *zill* castanet.] A kind of Oriental cymbal.

Ze'lah (zē'lȧ). *Bib.*

Ze-la'ni-an (zē-lā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to New Zealand.

zel'ant. † ZEALANT.

zelatour, zelator, *n.* [F. *zélateur,* or LL. *zelator.*] One who is zealous. *Obs.*

zele. † ZEAL.

Ze'lek (zē'lĕk). *Bib.*

Zel-ko'va (zĕl-kō'vȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. native name *tselkva* in Transcaucasia.] *Bot.* Syn. of ABELICEA. [*Bib.*

Ze-lo'phe-had (zē-lō'fē-hăd).

ze-lose', *a* [LL. *zelosus.*] Zealous. *Obs.*

zel'ot. Zealot. *Ref. Sp.*

Ze-lo'tes (zē-lō'tēz), *n.* [Gr. ζηλωτής zealot] **1.** Lit., a zealot ; — masc. prop. name

2. *Bib.* A designation given to the disciple of Jesus named Simon (not Peter).

zel'ot-ist. † ZEALOTIST. [ous.]

zel'ous. Obs. or ref. sp. of ZEAL-

zelousy, *n. ; pl.* -LOUSIES. [Cf. ZEALOUS.] Jealousy. *Obs.*

Zel'ting-er (tsĕl'tĭng-ẽr), *n.* A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.

Zel'zah (zĕl'zȧ). *Bib.* [*Bib.*

Zem'a-ra'im (zĕm'ȧ-rā'ĭm).

Zem'a-rite (zĕm'ȧ-rīt) *Bib.*

ze'me (sē'mē). Var. of ZEMI.

ze'me-ism (-Yz'm), *n.* Worship of totemistic ancestors or clan tutelaries, called **zemis** among the Indians of the Antilles.

ze'mi (sā'mē), *n.* [Carib. *cemi.*] An idol or fetish, or a natural power or tutelary spirit, of the Antillean Indians.

ze-min'dar' (zē-mēn'dūr'), **ze-min'da'ri.** Vars. of ZAMINDAR, etc.

Ze-mi'ra (zē-mī'rȧ) *Bib.*

zem'mi (zĕm'Y), **zem'ni** (-nY), *n.* [Russ. dial. *shchennyuk zemny,* lit., earth puppy (*zemny* is adj. fr. *zemlya* earth).] The great mole rat (*Spalax typhlus*).

Zem'ski So-bor' (zyĕm'skĭ sō-bōr'). [Russ., lit., Synod of the Law.] *Hist.* In the 16th and 17th centuries, a representative council in Russia (first called in 1550), irregularly convoked from the various representatives of the people to consider ways and means in periods of public disturbance.

Ze-na'i-da (zē-nā'Y-dȧ), *n.* [NL. fr. *Zenaide,* cousin and wife of Prince C. L. Bonaparte.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tropical American pigeons. One species, the **zenaida dove** (*Z. zenaida*), reaches the West Indies and the Florida Keys. It is typical of a subfamily, **Ze-na'i-di'næ** (-dĭ'-nē), including the mourning dove and white-winged dove.

Ze-na'i-du'ra (-dū'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. generic name *Zenaida* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* The genus including the common American mourning dove

Ze'nan (zē'nȧn). *Bib.*

zenana mission. The work of carrying education to the women of the zenanas.

Ze'nas (zē'năs), *n.* [L. *Zenas* or Gr. Ζηνᾶς.] Masc. prop. name. *Bib.*

zen'dal. Var. of SENDAL

Zend'i-cism (zĕn'dY-sĭz'm), *n.* The teaching of the Zend-Avesta.

zen-dik' (zĕn-dĭk'), *n* [Ar. *zindīq.*] An atheist or unbeliever ; — a name given in the East to those charged with heresy.

Ze-nel'o-phon (zē-nĕl'ō-fŏn),*n.*

ze'nick, ze'nik (zē'nĭk), *n.* [Of Hottentot origin.] The suricate.

Zen'i-dæ (zĕn'Y-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. a misreading of *Zeuidae* in the MS. of R. T. Lowe, who communicated the name in 1894 to the Zoölogical Society, or fr. a misunderstanding of the generic name *Zeus.* See ZEUS a genus of fishes, ZENOGRAPHIC.] *Zoöl.* = ZEIDÆ.

zenith point. [See COPHETUA.]

zenith sector. See SECTOR, 3 a.

ze'nith-ward, -wards (zē'nĭth-wẽrd, -wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS. [var. of SENNIGHT.

zen'net (zĕn'ĕt ; -Yt). Dial. Eng.

zen'night. † SENNIGHT.

ze'no-graph'ic (zē'nō-grăf'ĭk), **ze'no-graph'i-cal** (-Y-kăl), *a.* [Gr Ζηνός used as gen. of Ζεύς Zeus (equiv. to L. *Jupiter* Jupiter) + *-graphic.*] Of or pert. to the planet Jupiter.

zen'zy-byr † ZINZIBER, 1.

ze'o-scope (zē'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ζεῖν to boil + *-scope.*] An ebullioscope.

zep. † SAP.

Zeph. *Abbr.* Zephaniah.

Ze'phath (zē'fă th), **Zeph'a-thah** (zĕf'ȧ-thȧ), **Ze'phi** (zē'fĭ) *or* **Ze'pho** (-fō). *Bib.*

Ze'phon-ites (zē'fŏn-Its ; zĕ-fō'nĭts), *n. pl. Bib.*

Ze-phro'na (zē-frō'nȧ). *D Bib.*

Zeph'yr-an'thes (zĕf'Y-răn'thēz), *n.* [NL. See ZEPHYR ; -ANTHOUS] Syn. of ATAMOSCO.

zephyr biscuit *or* **crackers.** Very light, crisp biscuit or crackers.

zephyr cloth. A thin kind of cassimere for women's wear.

zephyr flower, *or* **zephyr lily.** Any plant of the genus *Atamosco,* esp. *A. rosea.*

zephyr shawl. A kind of thin, light, embroidered shawl made of worsted and cotton.

zephyr shirting. A kind of gauze flannel, with a silk warp.

zephyr yarn, *or* **worsted.** A fine, soft yarn or worsted, used for knitting and embroidery.

ze'quin (zē'kwĭn ; zēk'Yn), *n.* = SEQUIN. [GUZ.

zer (zûr). Var. of ZAR. See

Zer (zûr). *Bib.*

Ze'rah (zē'rȧ). *Bib.*

Zer'a-hi'ah (zẽr'ȧ-hī'ȧ). *Bib.*

Ze-ra'iah (zē-rā'yȧ ; -rī'ȧ). Var. of ZERAHIAH.

Zer'a-im (zẽr'ȧ-ĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *zera'im,* lit., seeds.] See MISHNA d.

zer'bet. † SHERBET.

Zer-bi'no (dzẽr-bē'nō), *n.* [It.] A famous warrior, a prince of Scotland, in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."

zer'da (zûr'dȧ), *n.* [Of African origin.] Fennec. [ZAREBA.

ze-re'ba (zē-rē'bȧ). Var of

Ze'red (zē'rĕd). *Bib.*

Zer'e-da (zẽr'ē-dȧ ; zē-rē'dȧ). Var. of ZARETAN. [*Bib.*

Zer'e-da'thah (zẽr'ē-dā'thȧ). *Bib.*

zereglia. † SERAGLIO.

Zer'e-rath (zẽr'ē-răth ; zē-rē'-răth), **Ze'resh** (zē'rĕsh), **Ze'-ri** (zē'rĭ). *Bib.* [ZAREBA.

ze-ri'ba (zē-rē'bȧ). Var of

zero magnet *Physics.* A magnet used to bring the needle of an instrument to zero.

Ze'ror (zē'rôr). *Bib.*

Ze-ru'ah (zē-rōō'ȧ). *Bib.*

Ze-rub'ba-bel (zē-rŭb'ȧ-bĕl), *n. Bib.* A leader of the Jewish exiles on their return to Jerusalem, active in rebuilding the temple. [*Bib.*

Zer-u-i'ah (zẽr'ōō-ī'ȧ ; zē-rōō'-**zer'um-bet** (zẽr'ŭm-bĕt), *n.* [Ar. *zarnbāh,* or Per. *zurumbāh.*] An East Indian drug, a species of ginger.

zest. † *sayest,* form of SAY

zest'ful, *a.* See -FUL. — **zest'-ful-ly,** *adv*

Zeterday. † SATURDAY.

Ze'tham (zē'thăm). *Bib.*

Ze'tham (-thăn). *Bib.*

Ze'thar (-thär). *Bib.*

Ze-thu'a (zē-thū'ȧ). *D. Bib*

Ze'thus (zē'thŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ζήθος.] See AMPHION, ANTIOPE.

zib'et } (zĭb'ĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. & G. *zibet, zibeth*, also LL.
zib'eth } *zibethum* civet. See CIVET.] The Indian civet (*Viverra zibetha*), allied to the civet cat of Africa, but more regularly striped and with the black rings on the tail broader, more numerous, and more distinct. It inhabits India, southern China, and the Malay Peninsula, and is often domesticated. It yields a scent similar to civet.


Zibet.

zis'ga (zĕs'gä), *n.* Curd produced from milk by adding acetic acid after rennet has ceased to cause coagulation.

Zier'yo'gel proc'ess (tsēr'-fō'gĕl). *Metal.* A process of extracting silver from its ores by roasting them so as to convert it into sulphate, leaching with water to dissolve the sulphate, and precipitating the silver by means of scrap iron or other reagent.

zig'zag' (zĭg'zăg'), *n.* [F. *zigzag*; cf. G. *zickzack*; orig. uncert.] **1.** One of a series of short sharp turns or angles in a course; also, something characterized by such a series; a zigzag path, pattern, movement, or the like.

The fanatics going straight forward and openly, the politicians by the surer mode of *zigzag*. *Burke.*

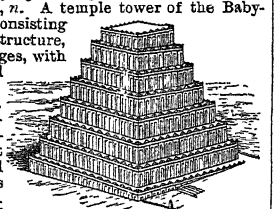
2. Specif.: **a** *Arch.* A molding running in a zigzag line; a chevron or series of chevrons. **b** *Fort.* A zigzag approach in siege operations to avoid enfilade fire.

zig'zag', *a.* Having short sharp turns or angles; running this way and that in an onward course; as, a *zigzag* path. **zigzag clover**, a European red-flowered clover (*Trifolium medium*) having straggling stems bent zigzag at the nodes. It is grown for pasturage. — **z. truss.** See TRUSS, *n.*, *Illust.*

zig'zag', *adv.* In or by a zigzag path or course.

zig'zag', *v. t. & i.*; -ZAGGED' (-zăgd'); -ZAG'GING (-zăg'ĭng). To form or move with short turns or angles; to make or be zigzag; as, the river *zigzags* through the meadows.

zik'ku-rat (zĭk'ōō-răt), *n.* A temple tower of the Babylonians or Assyrians, consisting of a lofty pyramidal structure, built in successive stages, with outside staircases, and a shrine at the top.


Zikkurat (restoration).

zikr (zĭkʳ), *n.* [Ar. *dhikr*, lit., memory, remembrance.] A religious ceremony, or act of devotion, practiced by the various orders of dervishes, or fakirs. It consists usually of the utterance or thinking of names of, and asseverations, etc., about, God, hundreds of times with the body in differing postures.

Zil'la (zĭl'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *zillah*.] *Bot.* A genus of thorny brassicaceous plants of two species, natives of northern Africa. The leaves of *Z. myagroides*, of the Egyptian deserts, are boiled and eaten by Arabs.

zimb (zĭmb; zĭm), *n.* [Abyssinian (Amharic) *zĭnb* fly.] A large two-winged fly, native of Abyssinia, allied to the tsetse fly, and, like it, destructive to cattle.

zi-moc'ca (zĭ-mŏk'ä), *n.* A sponge (*Euspongia zimocca*) of flat form and fine quality, obtained from the Adriatic, about the Greek islands, and the coast of Barbary.

zinc (zĭŋk), *n.* [G. *zink*, prob. akin to *zinn* tin: cf. F. *zinc*, fr. G. Cf. TIN.] **1.** *Chem.* A bluish white crystalline metallic element, brittle when cold, malleable at 120–150° C. (250–300° F.), and very brittle at 200° C. It is practically unaffected by air and moisture at ordinary temperatures. Symbol, *Zn*; at. wt., 65.37. Zinc occurs in considerable abundance, but probably never in the native state. Its chief ores are sphalerite or blende, smithsonite, and calamine. In New Jersey willemite and zincite are ores of zinc, and franklinite is used for making zinc white. The metal is obtained by heating an intimate mixture of ore and carbon (blende must first be roasted; smithsonite and calamine are often first calcined). In the **Belgian process** the mixture is heated in a large number of tubular or cylindrical clay retorts placed in a gently sloping position in a furnace (**Belgian furnace**); in the **Silesian process** the distilling vessels are larger and muffle-shaped, and the furnace (**Silesian furnace**) is heated to a higher temperature. The zinc vapors at first condense to a bluish powder known as **zinc dust**, which contains several per cent of oxide, and which finds limited use as a reducing agent. The remainder of the zinc collects as a liquid and is cast into ingots. Zinc melts at 420° C. (788° F.). At about 930° C. it boils, yielding vapors which burn in air, forming the oxide. Sp. gr. of zinc, 7–7.2. Weight of a cubic foot, 437–450 lbs. Commercial zinc, or pure zinc in contact with another metal, dissolves readily in dilute acids. Zinc is used to make roofing, sheathing, etc., to coat iron (see GALVANIZED IRON), to make alloys, as brass, and in voltaic cells. Zinc has a valence of two, and has acid properties as well as basic ones. See ZINCATE. Its salts are poisonous.

2. A piece of zinc for use in a voltaic cell.

zinc (zĭŋk), *v. t.*; ZINCKED or ZINCED (zĭŋkt); ZINCK'ING or ZINC'ING (zĭŋk'ĭng). To treat or coat with zinc; galvanize.

zinc'ate (zĭŋk'āt), *n. Chem.* A compound formed from zinc hydroxide, ZnO_2H_2, by replacing the hydrogen by a metal.

zinc chloride. *Chem.* A white caustic substance, $ZnCl_2$, deliquescent and readily soluble, usually found in commerce in cast sticks. It is used as an escharotic and in a weak solution as a disinfectant and astringent.

zinc'ic (zĭŋk'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, containing, or like, zinc; zincous.

zinc'i-fy (zĭŋk'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*zinc* + *-fy.*] To coat or impregnate with zinc; to zinc; galvanize. — **zinc'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

zinc'ite (zĭŋk'īt), *n. Min.* Native zinc oxide, ZnO, a brittle, deep red to orange-yellow, hexagonal mineral usually occurring in massive or granular form; — called also *red zinc ore*, and *red oxide of zinc*. H., 4–4.5. Sp. gr., 5.43–5.7.

zinck'y (zĭŋk'ĭ), *a.* Also **zink'y, zinc'y.** Pertaining to or containing zinc, or having its appearance.

zinc methyl, zinc methide. *Chem.* A colorless mobile liquid, $Zn(CH_3)_2$, due to the action of methyl iodide on a zinc sodium alloy. It is malodorous, and is spontaneously inflammable in the air. It has been very important in the synthesis of organic compounds, and is the simplest one of a series of compounds, called **zinc alkyls**, ZnR_2, among which are **zinc ethyl**, or **zinc ethide**, $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$; **zinc propyl** $Zn(C_3H_7)_2$; and **zinc amyl**, $Zn(C_5H_{11})_2$. These are similar in preparation and properties to zinc methyl.

zin'co- (zĭŋ'kō-). Combining form (also used adjectively) for *zinc*.

zin'co-graph (-grăf), *n.* A zinc plate prepared for printing by zincography; also, a print from such a plate.

zin-cog'ra-pher (zĭŋ-kŏg'rä-fẽr), *n.* One who practices zincography.

zin-cog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*zinco-* + *-graphy.*] The art or process of putting designs of any kind in the form of a printing surface on zinc plates, and of producing impressions therefrom; sometimes, a process in which a relief plate is made by etching away parts of the zinc; esp., a process the same in principle as lithography in which a zinc plate replaces the stone. — **zin'co-graph'ic** (zĭŋ'kō-grăf'ĭk), **zin'co-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

zinc'ous (zĭŋk'ŭs), *a. Chem.* **a** Of, pert. to, like, or containing, zinc; zincic; as, *zincous* salts. **b** Hence, formerly, electropositive; basic. Cf. CHLOROUS, 2.

zinc oxide. *Chem.* The oxide of zinc, ZnO, occurring native as zincite, and obtained as a light white powder (*flowers of zinc, philosopher's wool, nihil album*, etc.) when zinc is burned. The impure oxide produced by burning the metal, roasting its ores, or in melting brass, is called *pompholyx*, and *tutty*. Zinc oxide is the pigment *zinc*, or *Chinese, white*.

zinc sender. *Teleg.* A sender, used on long lines, esp. submarine cables, which automatically sends a momentary reverse current into the circuit after every signal, to counteract retardation.

zinc sulphate. *Chem.* A compound, $ZnSO_4$, usually obtained by dissolving zinc in sulphuric acid, or by roasting and oxidizing certain zinc ores. It commonly forms white crystals containing seven molecules of water, and is then called also *white vitriol* and, when native, *goslarite*. It is used in dyeing and in medicine.

zinc white. Zinc oxide, used as a white pigment, esp. in water color, distemper, and fresco painting.

zing'el (tsĭng'ĕl), *n.* [G.] A small edible fresh-water European perch (*Zingel zingel*), having a round elongated body and a prominent snout.

zink'en-ite (zĭŋk'ĕn-īt), *n.* [After *Zinken*, director at one time of the Hanoverian mines.] *Min.* Native lead antimonite of sulphur, $PbSb_2S_4$, a steel-gray mineral of metallic luster, occurring in orthorhombic crystals and in masses. H., 3–3.5. Sp. gn., 5.30–5.35.

Zin'ni-a (zĭn'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after J. G. *Zinn* (1727–59), professor of medicine at Göttingen.] A *Bot.* Syn. of *Crassina*, a genus of plants, of which *C. elegans* is a garden annual of numerous varieties. **b** [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus. Zinnias have long-peduncled rather coarse heads of flowers with red, purple, yellow, or white rays, and are easily cultivated.

Zin'zi-ber (zĭn'zĭ-bẽr), *n.* [NL., fr L. *zingiber*. See GINGER.] **1.** [*l. c.*] Ginger. *Obs.*

2. *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic and Polynesian plants typifying the Zingiberaceæ. They have tuberous rootstocks, leafy stems, and a conelike cluster of imbricated bracts, each bract inclosing from one to three flowers. *Z. zingiber* is the common ginger; *Z. cassumunar* yields cassumunar ginger; *Z. zerumbet* yields zerumbet.

Zin'zi-ber-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical monocotyledonous plants consisting of leafy perennial herbs with aromatic rootstocks and very irregular flowers having a single perfect stamen. There are 24 genera and about 275 species, including *Zinziber, Curcuma*, and *Alpinia*. — **zin'zi-ber-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Zi'on (zī'ŏn), *n.* [Heb. *tsīyōn*, orig., a hill.] **1.** *Jewish Antiq.* A hill in Jerusalem, which, after the capture of that city by the Israelites, became the royal residence of David and his successors, the place of the temple, the center of Hebrew government, worship, and national life.

2. Hence: **a** The chosen people; the Israelites. **b** The theocracy, or church of God. **c** The heavenly Jerusalem. **Zion Union Apostolic Methodist Episcopal Church.** See METHODIST, *n.*, 5.

Zi'on-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Zion* + *-ism.*] Among the modern Jews, a theory, plan, or movement for colonizing their own race in Palestine, the land of Zion, or, if that is impracticable, elsewhere, either for religious or nationalizing purposes; — called also **Zion movement.** — **Zi'on-ist,** *n. & a.* — **Zi'on-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

Zi'on-ite (-īt), *n.* [See ZION.] **1.** = RONSDORFER.

2. One who favors Zionism; a Zionist.

zip (zĭp), *n.* [Imitative.] A sudden sharp hissing or sibilant sound such as that made by a flying bullet. — *v. i.* To make, or move with, a zip.

zir'co- (zûr'kō-), **zir'co-no-.** *Chem.* Combining form (also used adjectively) indicating *the presence of zirconium*, as in *zirco*fluoride.

zir'con (zûr'kŏn), *n.* [F., prob. orig. the same word as *jargon*. See JARGON a variety of zircon.] *Min.* Zirconium orthosilicate, $ZrSiO_4$, a tetragonal mineral occurring usually in square prisms or pyramids of adamantine luster and brown or grayish color. H., 7.5. Sp. gr., usually about 4.7. Transparent varieties are used as gems, esp. the red or brownish kinds called *hyacinth*. Colorless, pale yellow, or smoky varieties from Ceylon are called *jargon*.

zir'con-ate (-kŏn-āt), *n. Chem.* A compound formed by the replacement of hydrogen in zirconic hydroxide by a metal; as, sodium *zirconate*, Na_4ZrO_4.

zir-co'ni-a (zẽr-kō'nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Zirconium dioxide, ZrO_2, usually obtained as a white amorphous powder. On account of its infusibility, and brilliant luminosity when incandescent, it is used as an ingredient of sticks for the Drummond light and of incandescent mantles.

zir-con'ic (zẽr-kŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or like, zirconium; as, *zirconic* oxide.

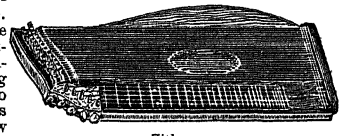
zir'con-i-flu'or-ide (zûr'kŏn-ĭ-flōō'ŏr-īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* A compound formed by the union of zirconium fluoride, ZrF_4, with any of various oxides, $(NH_4)_2ZrF_6$ and $(NH_4)_3ZrF_7$; — called also *fluozirconate*.

zir-co'ni-um (zẽr-kō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* A rather rare element found (in combined form only) in zircon, woehlerite, and certain other minerals, and isolated as a black powder or as a grayish crystalline metallic substance (sp. gr., 4.15). It is quadrivalent, and has both basic and acid properties. Symbol, *Zr*; at. wt., 90.6.

zircon light. *Physics.* A light, similar to the calcium light, produced by incandescent zirconia. See ZIRCONIA.

zir'con-oid (zûr'kŭn-oid), *n.* [*zircon* + *-oid.*] *Cryst.* A double eight-sided pyramid, a form common with tetragonal crystals; — so called because frequent in zircon crystals.

zith'er (zĭth'ẽr), *n.* [G. *zither* See CITTERN.] *Music.* An instrument having from thirty to forty strings over a shallow sounding box,


Zither.

Zeu-zer'i-dæ (-zēr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of COSSIDÆ.

zeve, zevende † SEVEN, SEVENTH.

zevevald. † SEVENFOLD.

zey'lan-ite (zē'lăn-īt). Var. of CEYLONITE.

Z. G. *Abbr.* Zoölogical Garden

zhe. † SHE.

Zhmud (zhmōōd), *n.* A Lithuanian lowlander; a Samogitian.

zi. † SEE.

Zi'a (zĭ'ä). *Bib.*

zi-a'met (zē-ä'mĕt), *n.* [Turk. *zi'āmat*, fr. Ar. *zi'āmah*. Cf. ZAIM.] A fief, larger than a timar, granted to a zaim for military service *Obs. or Hist.*

Zi'ba (zĭ'bä). *Bib.*

zi-beb', *n.* [Ar. *zabīb*, collective of *zabibah* raisin.] A raisin. *Obs.*

zib'el-ine, zib'el-line (zĭb'ĕl-ĭn; -īn), *n.* [Cf. F. *zibeline*, It. *zibellino*. See SABLE.] Of or pert. to sables.

zib'el-ine, zib'el-line, *n.* **1.** The fur or pelt of a sable. *Obs. or R.*

2. (*pron.* -ēn) A kind of soft woolen dress fabric having long silky hairs on the right side.

Zib'e-on (zĭb'ē-ŏn). *Bib.*

zib'e-tum (zĭb'ē-tŭm), *n.* [NL. See ZIBET.] Civet from the zibet

Zib'i-a (zĭb'ĭ-ä). **Zib'i-ah** (-ä). **Zich'ri** (zĭk'rī), **Zid'dim** (zĭd'ĭm), **Zid-ki'jah** (zĭd-kī'jä). *Bib.*

Zi-do'ni-ans (zĭ-dō'nĭ-ănz), *n. pl. Bib.* People of Zidon, or Sidon.

ziekle. † SICKLE.

zie'tri-si'kite (zē'trĭ-sē'kĭt), *n.* [From *Zietrisika*, Moldavia, where it is found.] *Min* A mineral wax, very like ozocerite.

Zif (zĭf), *n* [Heb. *ziv.*] *Bib.* Old Hebrew name for IYAR. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

zi-gan'ka (zĭ-găn'kä), *n* [Prob. fr. Russ. *tsyganka* a gypsy woman.] **a** A Russian country dance. **b** Music for this dance, usually quick and with a drone bass.

zigge. † SAY [of SIGGER.

zig'ger, zig'hyr (zĭg'ẽr). Vars.

ziggere. † 1st SAYER.

zig'gu-rat (zĭg'ōō-răt). **zig'gu-rut** (-rŭt), **zig'u-rat, zig'ur-rat.** Vars. of ZIKKURAT.

zig'zack (zĭg'zăk'). Var. of **zig'zag'ger-y** (-zăg'ẽr-ĭ). *n.* State of being zigzag. *Rare.*

zig'zag'gy (zĭg'zăg'ĭ), *a.* Having sharp turns; zigzag.

Zi'ha (zĭ'hä). *Bib.*

zi-har' (zē-här'), *n.* [Ar. *zihār.*] *Moham. Law.* Temporary separation of man and wife

ziim, *n. pl.* [Heb. *tsīim.*] Wild beasts; perh., wild cats. *Obs.*

zik'kur-rat'u (zĭk'ŭ-răt'ŭ), blacksmith's } = ZINGARO.

zik'ku-rut (zĭk'ŭ-rŭt). Vars. of ZIKKURAT.

zik'lag (zĭk'lăg). *Bib.*

zil'lah (zĭl'ä), *n.* [Ar. *dila'.*] A district or administrative division, as of a province. *India.*

Zil'lah. *Bib.*

Zil'pah (-pä). *Bib.*

Zil'thai (zĭl'thī; -thā-ĭ). *Bib.*

zim. † ZIIM.

zim'bi (zĭm'bĭ), *n.* [Pg. *zimbo*, fr. Kongo *njimbu* bead, shell, money.] A cowrie. *India.*

zim'ent-wa'ter (zĭm'ĕnt-wŏ'tẽr; zĭ-mĕnt'-), *n.* [G. *cementwasser.*] A kind of water found in copper mines; water impregnated with copper. *Rare*

Zim'mah (zĭm'ä). *Bib.*

zim'me (zĭm'ē), *n.* [ME. *zimme*, fr. AS. *gim(m)*, fr L. *gemma.* See GEM.] A gem.

zim'mi (zĭm'ē), *n* Also *zimmy.* [Ar *dhimmī* client, protégé, tributary.] One of another religion who pays tribute to live under the protection of a Mohammedan government.

zi'mome. Var. of ZYMOME.

Zim'ran (zĭm'răn) *Bib.*

Zim'ri (-rī). *Bib.*

Zim'ri, *n.* In Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," a name given to George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham (1628–87), whom the poet satirizes in retaliation. See BAYES.

Zin (zĭn). *Bib.*

Zi'na (zĭ'nä). *Bib.*

zin'ca-lo (zĭŋ'kä-lō), *n.*; *pl.* ZINCALI (-lī). [Word used by Borrow and said by him to be sometimes used by gypsies themselves; cf. It. *zingaro*, G. *zigeuner*, also Pahlavi *āsmakār* blacksmith.]

zinc alkyl. See ZINC METHYL.

zinc amide. A white amorphous substance, $Zn(NH_2)_2$, got by action of ammonia on zinc ethyl.

zinc amyl. See ZINC METHYL.

zinc'ane (zĭŋk'ān), *n. Chem.* Zinc chloride. *Obs.*

zinc blende. [Cf. G. *zinkblende.*] *Min.* Sphalerite.

zinc bloom. [Cf. G. *zinkblumen* flowers of zinc, oxide of zinc.] *Min.* = HYDROZINCITE.

zinc bromide. *Chem.* A white, crystalline salt, $ZnBr_2$, very deliquescent and soluble

zinc chromate. A yellow compound, $ZnCrO_4$, used as a pigment under the names **zinc chrome, zinc yellow,** etc.

zinc dust. See ZINC, 1.

zinc ethyl, zinc ethide. *Chem.* See ZINC METHYL.

zinc green. Cobalt green

zinc'ide (-īd; -ĭd), *n* Also **-id.** A binary compound of zinc. *R.*

zinc-if'er-ous (zĭŋk-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs; zĭn-sĭf'-), *a.* [*zinc* + *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding zinc.

zinck'en-ite (zĭŋk'ĕn-īt). = ZINKENITE.

zinck'ic (zĭŋk'ĭk), **zinck-if'er-ous** (zĭŋk-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), etc. Vars of ZINCIC, ZINCIFEROUS, etc.

zinck'ing, *or* **zinc'ing** (zĭŋk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ZINC.

zinc'ode (zĭŋk'ōd), *n.* [*zinc* + 2d *-ode.*] *Elec.* An anode. *Obs. or R.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

zinc-og'ra-fy. Zincography.

zinc'oid (zĭŋk'oid), *a.* [*zinc* + *-oid.*] Pert. to or like zinc; of the electricity of the zincous plate connected with a copper plate in a voltaic circle; also, noting the positive pole. *Obs.*

zin'co-lith (zĭŋ'kō-lĭth), *n.* [*zinco-* + *-lith.*] A white pigment consisting of zinc sulphide and barium sulphate.

zin'co-po'lar, *a. Elec.* Of or pert to the zincous pole. *Obs.*

zinc propyl See ZINC METHYL.

zin'co-type, *n* = ZINCOGRAPH.

zinc pole. *Elec.* Of a voltaic cell, the negative pole.

zinc spar. Smithsonite.

zinc spinel. *Min.* Gahnite.

zin'cum (zĭŋ'kŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Zinc.

zinc vitriol Zinc sulphate.

zinc'y (zĭŋk'ĭ). Var. of ZINCKY.

zinc yellow. See ZINC CHROMATE.

zin'fan-del' (zĭn'făn-dĕl'), *n.* A red or white dry California wine, containing about 10 or 11 per cent of alcohol by volume.

‖ **zin'ga-no** (tsēŋ'gä-nō), *n.*; *pl* -NI (-nē). [It.] A gypsy.

‖ **zin'ga-ro** (-rō), *n.*; *pl.* -RI (-rē) [It. Cf. ZINCALO.] A gypsy.

Zin'gi-ber (zĭn'jĭ-bẽr), *n.* [L, ginger.] *Bot.* Syn. of ZINZIBER

Zin'gi-ber-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of ZINZIBERACEÆ. — **zin'gi-ber-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

zink (zĭŋk), *n.* Zinc. *Obs. or R.*

zin'ke (tsĭŋ'kĕ), *n.* [G.] *Music* A small cornetlike wind instrument of wood or horn, usually with seven finger holes — formerly common in Germany.

zink'ic, zink-if'er-ous, zink'i-fy, zink'ite, etc. Vars. of ZINCIC, ZINCIFEROUS, etc.

zink'y (-ĭ). Var. of ZINCKY.

zin-nar', *n.* = CHINAR. *Obs*

zinn'wald-ite (tsĭn'vält-ĭt), *n.* [From *Zinnwald*, in Bohemia, where it occurs.] *Min.* A pale violet, yellow, brown, or dark gray variety of mica containing iron and lithium.

zin'no-ber (zĭn'ō-bẽr), *n.* [Cf. G. *zinnober* See CINNABAR.] = CINNABAR, *n.*, 3. *Rare.*

zin'sang (zĭn'săng), *n.* [Error for *linsang.*] The delundung, or linsang.

Zin'zar (zĭn'zẽr), *n.* One of a people of Macedonia and northern Greece, speaking a language akin to the Roumanian.

zin'zi-ber-ine, *n.* Ginger. *Obs.*

Zi'o (zē'ō), **Zi'u** (zē'ōō), *n.* [OHG. *Ziu.*] Tiu. See TYR.

Zi'on-ward (zĭ'ŭn-wẽrd), *adv.* Toward Zion; heavenward.

Zi'or (zĭ'ŏr). *Bib.*

Zi-pan'gi (zĭ-păn'gĭ). **Zi-pan'go** (-gō), **Zi-pan'gu** (-gū). Vars. of CIPANGO

Ziph (zĭf). *Bib.*

Zi'phah (zī'fä) *Bib.*

Zi-phi'di-æ (zĭ-fĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ZIPHIUS.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the beaked whales, often included in the family Physeteridæ as a subfamily **Ziphi'i-næ** (zĭf'ĭ-ĭ'nē). — **ziphi'i-oid** (zĭf'ĭ-oid), *a. & n.*

Ziph'im (zĭf'ĭm), *or* **Ziph'ims** (-ĭmz), *n pl. Bib.*

Ziph'i-on (zĭf'ĭ-ŏn). *Bib.*

ziph'i-ster'num (zĭf'ĭ-stûr'nŭm), *n.* = XIPHISTERNUM.

Ziph'ites (zĭf'īts), *n. pl. Bib.*

Ziph'i-us (-ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., for *Xiphus*, fr. Gr. *ξιφιός* swordfish, *ξίφος* sword.] *Zoöl.* A genus of beaked whales allied to *Hyperoodon* and *Mesoplodon*.

Ziph'ron (zĭf'rŏn). *Bib.*

Zip'por (zĭp'ŏr). *Bib.*

Zip-po'rah (zĭ-pō'rä), *n. Bib.* Daughter of Jethro and wife of Moses.

zir'co-flu'or-ide (zûr'kō-flōō'ŏr-īd; -ĭd). *n.* A zirconifluoride.

zir'co-na (zûr'kō-nä), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Zirconia. [Zirconic

zir-co'ni-an (zẽr-kō'nĭ-ăn), *a.*

zir'con-if'er-ous (zûr'kŏn-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a* Containing or yielding zircon or zirconium.

zir'co-no- (zûr'kō-nō-). See ZIRCO-.

zircon syenite. *Petrog.* A local variety of nephelite syenite containing much zircon.

Z iron See Z, *a.*

‖ **zi-tel'le** (tsē-tĕl'lā), *n pl* [It.] Girls; wenches. *Obs.*

zith'er-ist, *n.* A player on the zither.

set horizontally before the performer. A fretted finger board at one side lies under some of the strings, on which the melody is played by a plectrum on the right thumb, these strings being stopped with the left hand. The remaining strings are tuned in fourths and plucked by the fingers of the right hand. Not to be confounded with the old lute-shaped *cithern*.

Zi-za'ni-a (zĭ-zā'nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *zizanium* darnel, cockle, Gr. *ζιζάνιον.*] *Bot.* A genus of tall monœcious grasses having long flat leaves and ample panicles composed of 1-flowered spikelets. *Z. aquatica*, the only species, is the wild rice or Indian rice.

‖ **zi'zith** (zē'zĭth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *tsīsīth.*] The tassels of twisted cords or threads on the corners of the upper garment worn by strict Jews. See TALLITH **b**. The Hebrew for this word is translated in both the Authorized and Revised Versions (*Deut.* xxii. 12) by the word "fringes."

Ziz'y-phus (zĭz'ĭ-fŭs), *n.* [L., jujube tree. See JUJUBE.] *Bot.* A large genus of spiny rhamnaceous shrubs having triple-veined leaves and small cymose flowers with a two-celled ovary. They are natives chiefly of tropical America and Asia. Many bear edible fruits, and others are cultivated for ornament or as hedge plants. See JUJUBE, 1; LOTUS, *n.*, 1; CHRIST'S-THORN **a**.

-zo'a (-zō'*ȧ*). A Modern Latin suffix from Greek *ζῷα*, pl. of *ζῷον an animal*, used in names of zoölogical groups; as in *Mesozoa*, *Protozoa*, *Trochozoa*, etc.

zo-an'thro-py (zō-ăn'thrō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ζῷον* animal + *ἄνθρωπος* man.] *Med.* A monomania in which one believes himself changed into an animal and acts like one.

Zo-an'thus (-thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ζῷον* an animal + *ἄνθος* flower.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Actinozoa, including numerous species, found mostly in tropical seas. The zooids, or polyps, resemble small, elongated, somewhat leathery sea anemones united together at their bases by fleshy stolons, and thus forming extensive groups. The tentacles are small and bright-colored.



Zoanthus (*Z. solanderi*). *a* A Polyp expanded; *b* One contracted; *c* Section of a Polyp; *ss* Stolons.

zo-a'ri-um (zō-ā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* ZOARIA (-*ȧ*). [NL., fr. Gr. *ζῴαριον*, dim. of *ζῷον* an animal.] *Zoöl.* The aggregate of individuals, or polypides, in a compound polyzoan; a polypary. — **zo-a'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

zo'di-ac (zō'dĭ-ăk), *n.* [F. *zodiaque*, fr. L. *zodiacus*, Gr. *ζωδιακός* (sc. *κύκλος*), prop., circle of animals, fr. *ζῴδιον*, dim. of *ζῷον* an animal, akin to *ζωός* living, *ζῆν* to live.] **1.** *Astron.* **a** An imaginary belt in the heavens, 16° broad, including



Zodiac, 1 b.

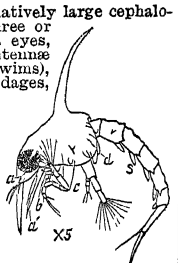
the paths of the moon and all the principal planets and, as its middle line, the ecliptic, or sun's path. The zodiac has twelve divisions, or signs. See SIGN, *n.*, 8. **b** A figure representing the signs, symbols, etc., of the zodiac. **c** By extension, the belt or region of the sky within which the moon or a planet moves; as, the lunar *zodiac*; the *zodiac* of Ceres, etc.

2. A circuit; zone; hence, a girdle. *Rare.* *Milton.*

zo-dĭ'a-cal (zō-dĭ'*ȧ*-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *zodiacal.*] *Astron.* Of, pert. to, or within, the zodiac; as, *zodiacal* planets.

zodiacal light, a nebulous light seen in the west after twilight and in the east before dawn. It has an elongated triangular form and lies along the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon, and its apex at varying altitudes. It is best seen in the tropics the year round, and in middle latitudes on spring evenings and autumn mornings. It is supposed to be due to sunlight reflected from multitudes of meteors revolving about the sun nearly in the plane of the ecliptic. — **z. parallel**, *Astrol.*, the configuration of two heavenly bodies, esp. planets, of equal declination.

zo-ē'a (zō-ē'*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ζωή* life.] *Zoöl.* An early larval form of certain decapod crustaceans, esp. of crabs and certain Anomura. It commonly precedes the megalops. It is distinguished by the relatively large cephalothorax (which commonly bears three or four long spines), the conspicuous eyes, the relatively large and fringed antennæ and mouth parts (with which it swims), the rudimentary thoracic appendages, and the long slender abdomen on which the swimmerets are small or wanting. — **zo-ē'al** (zō-ē'ăl), *a.*



Zoëa of a Crab. *a* Antennule; *a'* Antenna; *b*, *c* Mouth Parts; *d* Rudimentary Legs; *s* Rudimentary Swimmerets.

zo'e-trope (zō'ĕ-trōp), *n.* [Gr. *ζωή* life + *τρόπος* turning, fr. *τρέπειν* to turn.] An optical toy in which figures on the inside of a revolving cylinder are viewed through slits in its circumference, and appear like a single animated figure. — **zo'e-trop'ic** (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

Zo'har (zō'här), *n.* [Heb. *zōhar* light, splendor.] A Jewish cabalistic book introduced into Spain in the 13th century by the cabalistic writer Moses de León, who attributed it to Simeon ben Yohai, a 2d-century Jewish teacher. Under the form of a commentary on the Pentateuch, it contains a complete cabalistic theosophy, treating of God, the cosmogony and cosmology of the universe, the soul, sin, redemption, etc. Its contents indicate that it is the work of many authors, periods, and civilizations.

zo-ĭ'a-tri'a (zō-ĭ'*ȧ*-trī'*ȧ*; zō'ĭ-ăt'rĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ζῷον* an animal + *-iatria.*] The treatment of the diseases and injuries of the lower animals; zoiatrics.

Zo-il'e-an (zō-ĭl'ē-ăn; zō'ĭ-lē'ăn), *a.* Having the characteristics of Zoilus, a bitter, envious, unjust Greek critic, who lived about 270 years before Christ.

Zo'i-lism (zō'ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* Likeness to Zoilus in style or manner; carping criticism; detraction.—**Zo'i-list** (-lĭst), *n.*

Bring candid eyes unto the perusal of men's works, and let not *Zoilism* or detraction blast well-intended labors. *Sir T. Browne.*

zois'ite (zois'tīt), *n.* [After Baron *Zois* von Edelstein (1747–1819), from whom Werner received his first specimens.] *Min.* An orthorhombic mineral allied to epidote, in prismatic crystals of various colors (grayish, brown, green, rose) and also massive. It is a basic orthosilicate of calcium and aluminium, $HCa_2Al_3Si_3O_{13}$, the aluminium being sometimes replaced by iron. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., 3.25–3.37.

zo'ism (zō'ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ζωή* life + *-ism.*] **1.** Reverence for animal life or belief in animal powers and influences, as among savages.

2. *Biol.* A doctrine, now discarded, that the phenomena of life are due to a peculiar vital principle; the theory of vital force.

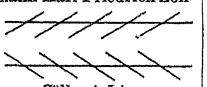
— **zo'ist**, *n.* — **zo-is'tic** (zō-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

Zo'la-esque' (zō'lȧ-ĕsk'), *a.* In the style of Zola.

Zo'la-ism (zō'lȧ-ĭz'm), *n.* The literary theories and practices of the French novelist Émile Zola (1840–1902); naturalism (which see, 4 **b**), esp. in a derogatory sense. — **Zo'la-ist**, *n.* — **Zo'la-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **Zo'la-ize** (-ĭz), *v.*

Zöll'ner's law (tsœl'nĕrz). *Astron.* A formula, or law, expressing the time of axial rotation of the sun in different strata or latitudes, derived by Johann Karl Friedrich Zöllner (1834–82), German physicist.

Zöll'ner's lines. [See ZÖLLNER'S LAW.] Parallel lines made to appear to converge or diverge by oblique intersections.


Zöllner's Lines.

‖ **Zoll'ver-ein'** (tsŏl'fĕr-īn'), *n.* [G.; *zoll* duty + *verein* union.] [*also l. c.*] A customs union; specif., any of the several customs unions successively formed under the leadership of Prussia among certain German states for establishing free trade among themselves and a common tariff on imports, exports, and goods in transit. In 1824 one was established including most of the chief German states except Austria. In 1867 a closer organized union was formed, the administration of which was finally merged in that of the new German Empire of 1871.

‖ **zo'na** (zō'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* ZONÆ (-nē). [L., a girdle. See ZONE.] **1.** A zone or band; a girdle; a layer.

2. Herpes zoster. See HERPES.

zo'na ar'cu-a'ta (ăr'kū-ā'tȧ) [L. *arcuata* bent, bowed], *Anat.*, the inner of the two longitudinal areæ into which the basilar membrane of the cochlea is divided. It supports the organ of Corti. — **z. den-tĭ'cu-la'ta** (dĕn-tĭk'ū-lā'tȧ) [L. *denticulata* denticulate], *Anat.*, the zona arcuata together with the limbus of the spiral lamina. — **z. or-bĭ'cu-la'ris** (ôr-bĭk'ū-lā'rĭs; 115) [L. *orbicularis* circular], *Anat.*, a set of circular fibers in the capsular ligament of the hip joint, which pass from the deep surface of the iliofemoral ligament around the neck of the femur. — **z. pec'tĭ-na'ta** (pĕk'tĭ-nā'tȧ) [L. *pectinata* shaped like a comb], *Anat.*, the outer longitudinal division of the basilar membrane of the cochlea. — **z. pel-lū'cĭ-da** (pĕ-lū'sĭ-dȧ) [L. *pellucida* transparent], *Embryol.*, the outer, transparent, more or less elastic layer or envelope of an ovum. It is usually traversed by numerous radiating canals. — **z. ra'dĭ-a'ta** (rā'dĭ-ā'tȧ) [NL. *radiata*: see RADIATA], *Embryol.*, the zona pellucida, esp. when the radiating canals are unusually distinct. —**z. tec'ta** (tĕk'tȧ). [L. *tecta* covered.] *Anat.* = ZONA ARCUATA.

zon'al (zōn'ăl), *a.* [L. *zonalis.*] Of or pertaining to a zone; having the form of a zone or zones.

zonal equation, *Crystl.*, the mathematical relation which belongs to all the planes of a zone, and expresses their common position with reference to the axes. — **z. harmonic**, *Math.*, the coefficient of z^m in the development of $(1-2z\cos\theta+z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ in rising powers of z; — denoted by $P^m(\mu)$, where $\mu = \cos\theta$. — **zonal structure**, *Crystl.*, a structure characterized by the arrangements of color, inclusions, etc., of a crystal in parallel or concentric layers, which usually follow the outline of the crystal, and mark the changes that have taken place during its growth. — **z., or sexual, symmetry**, *Biol.*, symmetry in which the segments or metameres of the body are disposed in a zonal manner one after the other in a longitudinal axis, as in earthworms; — sometimes called *metamerism*. — **z. view**, *Biol.*, that view of a diatom in which the zone, or girdle, is presented to the eye.

zo'nar (zō'när), *n.* Also **zon'nar**. [NGr. *ζωνάρι* a girdle, fr. Gr. *ζωνάριον*, dim. of *ζώνη* a girdle. See ZONE.] A belt, or girdle, which the Christians and Jews of the Levant were obliged to wear to distinguish them from Mohammedans.

Zo-na'ri-a (zō-nā'rĭ-*ȧ*; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In Huxley's classification, a primary division of deciduate mammals consisting of those having a zonary placenta. It includes the carnivores and certain ungulates. It is now regarded as an unnatural group.

zon'a-ry (zōn'*ȧ*-rĭ), *a.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or like, a zone; zonal. **b** Of or pert. to the Zonaria.

zonary placenta. *Zoöl.* See PLACENTA, 1.

zon'ate (zōn'āt), *a.* **a** Marked with zones; ringed or belted. **b** *Bot.* Arranged in a single row, as certain tetraspores.

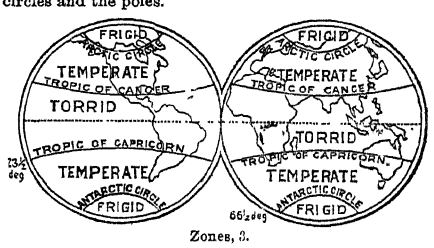
zo-na'tion (zō-nā'shŭn), *n.* **a** State of being zoned or zonate. **b** *Biogeog.* Arrangement or distribution in zones.

zone (zōn), *n.* [F. *zone*, L. *zona*, Gr. *ζώνη*; akin to *ζωννύναι* to gird, Lith. *jůsta* a girdle, *jůsti* to gird.] **1.** A girdle; cincture; belt. *Obs. or Poetic.* *Dryden.*

2. Any encircling band, stripe, or girdle; as, a *zone* of trees; a *zone* around an animal or plant; more broadly, any encircling line, path, course, or the like; circuit.

"The sun . . . in the great *zone* of heaven." *Milton.*

3. Any of five great divisions of the earth's surface with respect to latitude and temperature: the **torrid zone**, extending from tropic to tropic 46° 56′, or 23° 28′ on each side of the equator; two **temperate**, or **variable**, **zones**, situated between the tropics and the polar circles, which are 23° 27′ from the poles; and two **frigid zones**, between the polar circles and the poles.



Zones, 3.

4. *Biogeog.* An area or part of a region characterized by uniform or similar animal and plant life; a life zone; as, Littoral *zone*, Austral *zone*, etc. The *zones*, or *life zones*, commonly recognized for North America are the Arctic, Hudsonian, Canadian, Transition, Upper Austral, Lower Austral, and Tropical (see these terms).

5 An area or region more or less clearly set off or characterized as distinct from surrounding or adjoining parts; as, the wheat *zone*; the *zone* of free trade; on the Isthmus of Panama, the Canal *Zone*; in a metalliferous region, the mineral *zone*; a *zone* of influence.

6. *Geol.* See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

7. *Crystl.* A series of faces whose intersection lines with each other are all parallel.

8. *Math.* The portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes; the part of a surface of revolution between two planes perpendicular to the axis.

9. *Railroad Econ.* **a** The aggregate of stations, in whatsoever direction or on whatsoever line of railroad, situated between certain maximum and minimum limits from a point at which a shipment of traffic originates. See ZONE TARIFF. **b** Any circular or ring-shaped area within which the street-car companies make no differences of fare.

zone of clouds, *Meteor.*, a belt of clouds prevailing over the ocean near the equator. — **z. of fire**, *Mil.*, the belt of terrain brought under fire from any defensive position; — sometimes called **zone of defense**. — **z. of flow** or **flowage**, *Geol.*, the subsurface part of the earth in which the breaking of rocks is prevented by pressure, and all deformation is by a sort of flow. It includes the larger part of the earth, and underlies the **zone of fracture**, or that part of the earth's crust in which deformation may result in fracture. Between the zone of fracture and the zone of flow there is a **zone of combined fracture and flow**, where the rocks may break or flow according to the conditions of deformation, the strength of the materials, etc. — **z. of influence** *or* **operations**. *Internat. Law.* See SPHERE OF INFLUENCE.

zone, *v. t.*; ZONED (zōnd); ZON'ING (zōn'ĭng). To encircle or embrace; to include within a zone or zones; to mark off into zones. — *v. i.* To be marked off into zones; to form a zone or zones.

zone axis. *Crystl.* A straight line through the center of a crystal, to which all faces of a given zone are parallel.

zith'ern (zĭth'ĕrn). Var. of CITHER.

Zith'ri (zĭth'rī). *Bib.* [TERN.]

zit'tern (zĭt'ĕrn). Var. of CIT-TERN.

Ziw (zĭv), *n.* Var. of ZIF (= IZAR). See JEWISH CALENDAR.

Ziz (zĭz), **Zĭ'za** (zĭ'zȧ), **Zĭ'zah** (-zȧ). *Bib.*

ziz'a-ny (zĭz'*ȧ*-nĭ), *n.* [L. *zizania*, pl., Gr. *ζιζάνια*, pl.] Tares; cockle. *Obs.* [GIŞARME.]

zi-zarme' (zĭ-zärm'). Var. of GISARME.

zi'zel (tsē'zĕl). Var. of SISEL.

Zn. *Abbr.* *Chem.* [without period, *Zn*]. Zinc.

zo-æ'a, *n.*, **zo-æ'al**, *a.* *Zoöl.* Incorrect for ZOËA, ZOËAL.

Zo'an-tha'ce-æ (zō'ăn-thā'shē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ZOANTHUS.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Actinozoa, practically equiv. to Zoanthidea. —**zo'an-thā'ceam** (-shĭăn), *a. & n.*

Zo'an-tha'ri-a (-rĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] A subclass of Actinozoa; the Hexacoralla (which see). — **zo'an-tha'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Zo'an-thid'e-a (zō'ăn-thĭd'ē-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An order of Zoantharia including *Zoanthus* and allied genera which do not form a solid skeleton and are permanently attached by their bases. There is but one living family, **Zo-an'thi-dæ** (zō-ăn'thĭ-dē). — **zo-an'thid** (-thĭd), *a. & n.* — **zo-an'tho-deme** (zō-ăn'thō-dēm), *n.* [See ZOANTHUS; DEME.] *Zoöl.* The zooids of a compound anthozoan, collectively. — **zo-an'tho-dem'ic** (-dĕm'ĭk), *a.* — **zo-an'thoid** (-thoid), *a. & n.* [See ZOANTHUS; -OID.] Zoanthid.

zo'an-thro'pi-a (zō'ăn-thrō'pĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Zoanthropy. — **zo'an-throp'ic** (-thrŏp'ĭk), *a.*

Zo'ar (zō'ăr). *Bib.*

Zo-ar'ces (zō-är'sēz), **Zo-ar'cidæ** (-sĭ-dē). [NL., fr. Gr. *ζωαρκής* life-giving, taken to mean viviparous.] See EELPOUT.

Zo'ar Com-mu'ni-ty. The Separatists. See SEPARATIST, *n.*, 2 **b**.

zo-a'ri-a (zō-ā'rĭ-*ȧ*), *n., pl.* of ZOARIUM.

Zo'ar-ite (zō'ăr-īt), *n.* A Separatist. See SEPARATIST, *n.*, 2 **b**.

Zo'ba. *or* **Zo'bah** (zō'bȧ). *Bib.*

Zo-be'bah (zō-bē'bȧ). *Bib.*

Zo-bel'de (zō-bĕl'dē; -bĭl'dē), *n.* In the "Arabian Nights," a lady who rescued a prince from a petrified city and with him was thrown overboard by her two wicked sisters. A winged serpent, whom she befriends, transforms them into black dogs, commanding her to give them a hundred lashes daily, which she reluctantly does till they are restored to their proper forms. She marries Harun-al-Rashid.

zo'bo (zō'bō), *n.* [Tibetan *mdzo-p'o* male of the *mdzo* a mongrel breed of the yak bull and the common cow.] A kind of domestic cattle reared in Asia for its flesh and milk. It is supposed to be a hybrid between the zebu and the yak.

zoc'co (zŏk'ō), **zoc'co-lo** (-ō-lō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *soccus*, dim. *soccŭlus*, a light shoe. Cf. SOCK, SOCLE.] *Arch.* A socle. [SOCLE.]

zo'cle (sō'k'l; zō'k'l) Var. of ZO'CLE (sō'k'l; zō'k'l).

zo'di-oph'i-lous (zō'dĭ-ŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Zoöphilous.

Zo'ë (zō'ē), *n.* [Gr. *Ζωή.*] Lit., life; — fem. prop. name.

zo-ë'a-form (zō-ē'*ȧ*-fôrm), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having the form or appearance of a zoëa.

zo-ë'cial (zō-ē'shăl), *a.*, **zo-ë'cium** (-shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* *Zoöl.* = ZOŒCIAL, ZOŒCIUM. [APORM.]

zo'ë-form (zō'ē-fôrm), *a.* = ZOË-FORM.

‖ **zo'ë mou'**, **sas' a'ga-po'** (zō'ē mōō', sȧs' ä'gȧ-pō'). [Modern Gr. *ζώη μου, σὰς ἀγαπῶ.*] *Mod. Gr.* My life, I love thee.

Byron (Maid of Athens).

zo'e-prax'i-scope (zō'ē-prăk'sĭ-skōp). Var. of ZOÖPRAXISCOPE.

zo-ĕt'ic (zō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ζωή* life.] *Biol.* Of or pert. to life; living; vital.

Zo'har (zō'här). *Bib.*

Zo'har-ist, Zo'har-ite, *n.* A Frankist: — from the sect's adoption of the Zohar as its Bible.

Zo'he-leth (zō'hē-lĕth). *Bib.*

Zo'heth (zō'hĕth). *Bib.*

zo'i-at'rics (zō'ĭ-ăt'rĭks), *n.* = ZOÖIATRIA.

zo'ic (zō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ζωικός.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to animals or animal life and action.

zo-id'i-oph'i-lous (zō-ĭd'ĭ-ŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Zoöphilous.

zo'i-sit'i-za'tion (zō'ĭ-sĭt'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* *Geol.* Conversion (of feldspar) into zoisite. Cf. SAUSSURITIZE.

zo'kor (zō'kôr), *n.* [Russ.] A burrowing rodent (*Myotalpa asplax*) resembling the mole rat, native of the Altai Mountains.

‖ **Zoll** (tsŏl), *n.*; *pl.* ZOLL (tsŏl) or ZOLLE (tsŏl'ĕ). [G.] See MEASURE.

‖ **Zoll'pfund'** (tsŏl'pfŏont'), *n.*; *pl.* ZOLLPFUNDE (-pfŏon'dĕ). [G.] See WEIGHT.

zol'ot-nik' (zŏl'ŏt-nyĭk'), **zol'o-tink'** (-ō-tĭnk'), *n.* [Russ. *zolotnik.*] See WEIGHT.

zom'bo-ruk (zŏm'bō-rŭk). Var. of ZUMBOORUK.

zo'mo-ther'a-py (zō'mō-thĕr'*ȧ*-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ζωμός* juice + *therapy*; — because Richet and Héricourt proposed the use of juice from fresh meat after maceration in brine.] *Med.* Treatment of disease, esp. of tuberculosis, by means of a raw-meat diet.

zon'al-ly, *adv.* of ZONAL.

‖ **zo'nam per'di-dit.** [L.] He has lost his money belt. Adapted from *Horace* (*Epistles*, II. ii. 40).

‖ **zo'nam sol've-re.** [L.] To untie the zone, or girdle, worn by young unmarried Roman women, an act performed by the bridegroom after the wedding; hence, to enter the married state.

zo-na'ri-ous (zō-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *zonarius.*] Of or pert. to a girdle, or zone. *Obs.*

‖ **zon'da** (sŏn'dȧ; 268), *n.* [Said to be from *Zonda*, a village in the Argentine Republic.] A hot wind of the Argentine pampas.

zonde. † SAND, message.

zoned (zōnd), *a.* **1** Wearing a zone, or girdle. *Pope.*
2. Having zones, or concentric bands; striped; zonate.

zone reticule. *Astron.* A reticule of mica or thin glass with graduated divisions corresponding to equal intervals of right ascension, and others at right angles to them, representing equal intervals of declination.

zone tariff, zone system. A tariff or system, chiefly used in Austria-Hungary, under which passenger tickets read to *any* station within certain distance limits, or zones, the same ticket being good in all directions and on all lines so long as the maximum distance is not exceeded.

zo'no-pla-cen'tal (zō'nō-plȧ-sĕn'tȧl), *a.* [*zone* + *placental.*] **a** Having a zonary placenta, as some mammals. **b** Of or pert. to the Zonoplacentalia, or Zonaria.

zon'ule (zōn'ūl), *n.* [L. *zonula.*] A little zone, belt, or girdle; a zonula. — **zonule of Zinn** (tsĭn), *Anat.*, the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens of the eye.

zoo (zōō), *n.* A zoölogical garden or collection; — a humorous or colloquial abbreviation applied originally to the Zoölogical Gardens in London.

zo'ö- (zō'ō-). Combining form from Greek ζῷον, *an animal*; as in *zoögenic, zoölogy*, etc.

zo'ö-chem'is-try (zō'ō-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *chemistry.*] Animal chemistry; esp., the description of the chemical compounds entering into the composition of the animal body, in distinction from *biochemistry.* — **zo'ö-chem'i-cal** (-kĕm'ĭ-kȧl), *a.*

zo'ö-chlo-rel'la (-klō-rĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. dim., fr. *zoö-* + Gr. χλωρός green.] *Zoöl.* One of the small green granule-like bodies found in the interior of certain stentors, hydras, and other invertebrates.

zo-œ'ci-um (zō-ē'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ZOŒCIA (-ȧ). [NL., *zoö-* + Gr. οἶκος house.] *Zoöl.* One of the cells or tubes which inclose the feeding zooids of Polyzoa. See POLYZOA, *Illust.* — **zo-œ'cial** (-shȧl), *a.*

zo-ŏg'a-my (zō-ŏg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* *Zoöl.* The sexual reproduction of animals. — **zo-ŏg'a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

zo'ö-ge-og'ra-phy (zō'ō-jē-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *geography.*] The study or description of the geographical distribution of animals; esp., the determination of the land and marine areas characterized by special groups of animals and the study of the causes and significance of such groups. It has important bearings on evolution, variation, paleontology, and other biological studies. Recent zoögeographers divide the land areas of the world into *regions* or *realms*, and these into *subregions*, *provinces*, *subprovinces*, and *zones*, all of which are often depicted on special maps. Cf. PHYTOGEOGRAPHY.

zo'ö-gloe'a (-glē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *zoö-* + Gr. γλοιός a glutinous substance.] *Bacteriol.* A colony or mass of bacteria embedded in a mucilaginous or jellylike substance formed by the swelling of the cell membranes through absorption of water. This development occurs regularly in the life history of most species under certain conditions, and is hence called the **zoögloea stage**. The term is sometimes extended to certain of the lower algæ. Cf. PALMELLA.

zo-ŏg'ra-phy (zō-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-graphy*: cf. F. *zoographie.*] A description of animals, their forms and habits. — **zo'ö-graph'ic** (zō'ō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

zo'oid (zō'oid), **zo-ol'dal** (zō-oi'dăl), *a.* [*zoö-* + *-oid.*] *Biol.* Pertaining to, or resembling, an animal.

zo'oid, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* An organic body or cell having locomotion, as a spermatic cell, or spermatozoid.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** An animal produced by fission, proliferation, strobilation, or some similar method, and not by direct sexual methods, and so having an equivocal individuality; **a** more or less independent product of nonsexual reproduction. The term is usually applied to any one of the persons of a compound organism, as a hydroid, coral, or polyzoan colony, though by some it is restricted to those persons in such a colony that lack the mouth and digestive organs. **b** Also, any of the individuals which, in alternation of generations, come between the products of true sexual reproduction, as the free-swimming medusa of a hydroid colony, a jellyfish, or the parthenogenetically produced offspring of an aphid.

zo-ŏl'a-ter (zō-ŏl'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-later.*] One who worships animals.

zo-ŏl'a-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-latry.*] Animal worship. — **zo-ŏl'a-trous** (-trŭs), *a.*

zo'ö-log'i-cal (zō'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *zoologique.*] Of or pertaining to zoölogy, or the science of animals.

zo-ŏl'o-gist (zō-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *zoologiste.*] One who is well versed in zoölogy.

zo-ŏl'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). To study zoology; esp., to collect animals for study.

zo-ŏl'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*zoö-* + *-logy*: cf. F. *zoologie.* See ZODIAC.] **1.** The science of animals; that division (coördinate with botany) of biology which deals with the animal kingdom. See ANIMAL, *n.*, 1. Zoölogy has as its main divisions **comparative anatomy, comparative physiology, zoögeography, paleozoölogy, cytology, embryology, taxonomy, economic zoölogy, etiology,** and various other sciences in whole or in part, and there are numerous minor divisions dealing with particular groups of animals, as **conchology, carcinology, entomology, ichthyology, herpetology, ornithology,** and **mammalogy.** As a science zoölogy dates from Aristotle (384–322 B. C.), who proposed a rough classification of animals. The science made no advance until the 16th century, when it was revived principally through the work of Vesalius and Gesner. In the 17th century Harvey's study of the circulation of the blood, Malpighi's discoveries with the microscope, and John Ray's limitation of the term *species* were the most noteworthy steps of progress. In the 18th century Linnæus established the binomial system of nomenclature (see NOMENCLATURE), and recognized groups higher than species. Early in the 19th century Cuvier worked along the lines of comparative anatomy and paleontology and Lamarck enunciated his theory of evolution (see LAMARCKISM). The discovery of the animal cell by Schwann and important embryological work by von Baer and Kölliker belong to this period. In 1856 Charles Darwin published his theory of evolution by natural selection (see DARWINISM). He was ably supported by Wallace, Huxley, Spencer, Haeckel, Weismann, and many others until the old idea of the fixity of species was abandoned and zoölogy took on its modern aspect, in which classification has become the expression of phylogeny and the investigation of evolutionary theories and questions of heredity have been placed on an experimental basis.
2. A treatise on zoölogy.

zo-ŏm'e-try (zō-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-metry.*] *Zoöl.* The scientific measurement of animals. — **zo-ŏ-met'ric** (zō'ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

zo'ö-mor'phic (zō'ō-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*zoö-* + Gr. μορφή form.] Of or pertaining to zoömorphism.

zo'ö-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The transformation of men into beasts. *Rare.* *Smart.*
2. The quality of representing or using animal forms; as, *zoömorphism* in ornament.
3. The representation of God, or of gods, in the form, or with the attributes, of the lower animals.
To avoid the error of anthropomorphism, we fall into the vastly greater, and more absurd, error of *zoömorphism.* *Mivart.*

zo'ön (zō'ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* ZOA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ζῷον an animal.] *Zoöl.* A an Animal which is the sole product of a single egg; — opposed to *zooid.* *H. Spencer.* **b** Any of the perfectly developed individuals of a compound animal. — **zo'ön-al** (zō'ŏn-ăl), *a.*

-zoön. A combining form from Greek ζῷον, *an animal.*

zo'ö-no'ses (zō'ō-nō'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *zoö-* + Gr. νοσος disease.] Diseases communicable from animals to man.

zo'ö-phar'ma-cy (-fär'mȧ-sĭ), *n.* Veterinary pharmacy.

zo-ŏph'i-list (zō-ŏf'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [*zoö-* + Gr. φίλος loving.] A lover of animals. *Southey.*

zo-ŏph'i-lous (zō-ŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*zoö-* + *-philous.*] Animal-loving; specif., *Bot.*, adapted to pollination by animals other than insects. Cf. ANEMOPHILOUS, ENTOMOPHILOUS, etc.

zo-ŏph'i-ly (zō-ŏf'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* Love of animals.

zo'ö-pho'bi-a (zō'ō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of animals.

zo'ö-phor'ic (-fôr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ζωοφόρος; ζῷον an animal + φέρειν to bear.] Bearing or supporting the figure of one or more men or animals; as, a *zoöphoric* column.

zo-ŏph'o-rus (zō-ŏf'ō-rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RI (-rī). [L., fr. Gr. ζωοφόρος. See ZOÖPHORIC.] *Class. Arch.* A frieze having continuous relief sculptures of men or animals or both.

zo'ö-phyte (zō'ō-fīt), *n.* [F. *zoophyte*, Gr. ζωόφυτον; ζῷον animal + φυτόν plant. See ZODIAC; PHYTO-.] *Zoöl.* Any of numerous invertebrate animals more or less resembling plants in appearance, or mode of growth, as the corals, gorgonians, sea anemones, hydroids, polyzoans, sponges, etc., esp. any of those that form compound colonies of a branched or treelike form, as many corals and hydroids; one of the Zoöphyta. — **zo'ö-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), **zo'ö-phyt'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **zo-ŏph'y-toid** (zō-ŏf'ĭ-toid), *a.*

zo'ö-plas'ty (zō'ō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Act or process of grafting animal tissue into the human body. — **zo'ö-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

zo-ŏs'co-py (zō-ŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* A hallucination, as in delirium tremens, in which the patient believes he sees animals — **zo'ö-scop'ic** (zō'ō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

zo'ö-sperm (zō'ō-spûrm), *n.* *Biol.* **a** One of the spermatic particles; a spermatozoid. **b** = ZOÖSPORE, 1. — **zo'ö-sper-mat'ic** (-spẽr-măt'ĭk), *a.*

zo'ö-spo-ran'gi-um (zō'ō-spō-răn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -SPORANGIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A spore case, or sporangium with zoöspores. — **zo'ö-spo-ran'gi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

zo'ö-spore (zō'ō-spōr; 201), *n.* Called also *swarm spore.* **1.** *Bot.* An asexual spore with one or more slender cilia, by the vibration of which it swims. Zoöspores are produced by many green, and by some olive-brown, algæ. In certain species they are divided into the larger megazoöspores and the smaller microzoöspores. Loosely, a zoögonidium or a planogamete. See SPORE, GAMETE, GONIDIUM.
2. *Zoöl.* One of the minute motile flagellate or amœboid bodies into which the protoplasm of a sporocyst divides.

zo'ö-spor'ic (-spôr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to zoöspores; of the nature of, or resembling, a zoöspore.

zo'ö-the'ism (zō'ō-thē'ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in animal gods. — **zo'ö-the'ist,** *n.* — **zo'ö-the-is'tic** (-thē-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

zo-öt'o-my (zō-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-tomy.*] *Zoöl.* The anatomy of animals, esp. of animals other than man. — **zo'ö-tom'ic** (zō'ō-tŏm'ĭk), **zo'ö-tom'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **zo'ö-tom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **zo-öt'o-mist** (zō-ŏt'ō-mĭst), *n.*

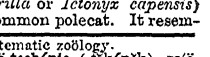
zo'ö-to'tem-ism (zō'ō-tō'tĕm-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in, or use of, animals as totems. *Rare.*

zo'ö-troph'ic (-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr ζωοτροφικός. See ZOÖ-; TROPHIC.] Of or pert. to the nourishment of animals.

zo'ö-xan-thel'la (-zăn-thĕl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL. dim.; *zoö-* + Gr. ξανθός yellow.] *Biol.* One of the minute pigmentary bodies (*yellow cells*) in certain radiolarians now generally regarded as symbiotic unicellular algæ.

zo'ö-xan'thin (-zăn'thĭn), *n.* A yellow pigment found in the feathers of certain birds.

‖ **zop'po** (tsŏp'pō), *masc.* } *a.* [It.] *Music.* Lit., "limping;"
‖ **zop'pa** (tsŏp'pȧ), *fem.* } hence, alternatingly with and without syncopation; — as, ‖ **al'la zop'pa** (ăl'lȧ), designating a scheme of duple time with a syncopation in the middle of each measure. Thus:



zor'il (zôr'ĭl), *n.* [Cf. F. *zorille*, Sp. *zorrilla*, *zorillo*, dim. of *zorra*, *zorro*, a fox. Cf. ZORILLA.] A South African musteline mammal (*Zorilla zorilla* or *Ictonyx capensis*) about the size and form of the common polecat. It resem-

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zone'less, *a.* See -LESS.
zone plate. *Physics.* A plate with alternately opaque and transparent annuli, diffracting like a condensing lens. [*Obs.*]
zon'ic (zŏn'ĭk), *n.* Belt; zone.
zo-nif'er-ous (zō-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *zona* zone + *-ferous.*] Having a zone or zones; zoned.
Zo-ni'tes (zō-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ζώνη a girdle.] *Zoöl.* A widely distributed genus of small terrestrial snails, having a thin, depressed shell with sharp peristome. It is variously referred to the families Limacidæ, Helicidæ, or *Vitrinidæ*, or by some is made the type of a family, **Zo-nit'i-dæ** (zō-nĭt'ĭ-dē). — **zo-nit'id** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*
zon'nar. Var. of ZONAR.
zo'no-chlo'rite (zō'nō-klō'rīt), *n.* [Gr. ζώνη a girdle + χλωρός green; — in allusion to its structure.] *Min.* An impure variety of prehnite, occurring in green pebbles of banded structure
zo'no-cil'i-ate (zō'nō-sĭl'ĭ-āt), *a.* [*zone* + *ciliate.*] *Zoöl.* Having a zone, or band, of cilia, as certain annelid larvæ.
zo'noid (zō'noid), *a.* [Gr. ζωοειδής.] Like a zone. *Rare.*
zo'no-lim-net'ic (zō'nō-lĭm-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*zone* + *limnetic.*] *Zoöl.* Pert. to a definite zone in depth; — said of certain freshwater planktonic animals.
Zo'no-plac'en-ta'li-a (-plăs'ĕn-tā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ZONARIA
Zo'no-trich'i-a (-trĭk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr ζώνη girdle + θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Zoöl.* See CROWN SPARROW.
zo'nu-la (zō'nū-lȧ; zŏn'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L.] A zonule. — **zo'nu-lar** (-lẽr), *a.* — **zo'nu-la ci'li-a'ris** (sĭl'ĭ-ā'rĭs; 115). = ZONULE OF ZINN. [zonule.]
zo'nu-let (zō'nū-lĕt), *n.* A
Zo-nu'ri-dæ (zō-nū'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ζώνη a girdle + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A family of pleurodont lizards of southern and tropical Africa and Madagascar, having a short, feebly protractile tongue and with osteoderms at least on the head. The type genus is **Zo-nu'rus** (-rŭs). — **zo-nu'roid** (-roid), *a.* & *n.*

zo'ö-blast, *n.* [*zoö-* + *-blast.*] An animal cell. [A zoöspore. *Obs.*]
zo'ö-carp, *n.* [*zoö-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* [
zo'ö-cau'lon (zō'ō-kô'lŏn), *n.* [NL.; *zoö-* + Gr καυλός stalk.] = ZOÖDENDRIUM.
zoöchem. *Abbr.* Zoöchemical; zoöchemistry.
zo'ö-chem'y (zō'ō-kĕm'ĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + Gr. χημία alchemy.] Animal chemistry; zoöchemistry.
zo'ö-coe'no-cyte, *n.* *Bot.* One of the peculiar reproductive bodies in the alga *Vaucheria.* It is a ciliated coenocyte.
zo'ö-cul'ture, *n.* The domestication and breeding of animals.
zo'ö-cur'rent, *n.* *Zoöl.* An oceanic current in which great quantities of planktonic organisms are found.
zo'ö-cyst (zō'ō-sĭst), *n.* *Zoöl.* = SPOROCYST, 1 a (1). — **zo'ö-cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*
zo'ö-cy'ti-um (zō'ō-sĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ZOÖCYTIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *zoö-* + Gr κυτος a hollow vessel.] *Zoöl.* The common gelatinous support, often branched, of certain social Infusoria. — **zo'ö-cy'tial** (-sĭsh'ăl), *a.*
zo'ö-den'dri-um (-dĕn'drĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DRIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *zoö-* + Gr. δένδρον a tree.] *Zoöl.* The branched, and often treelike, support of the colonies of certain Infusoria.
zo'ö-dy-nam'ics (-dĭ-năm'ĭks; -dī-), *n.* *Zoöl.* The science which treats of the vital powers of animals; animal physiology. — **zo'ö-dy-nam'ic,** *a.* [EAL.]
zo-œ'a, zo-œ'al. = ZOÉA, ZOÉAL.
zo'ö-e-ryth'rin (zō'ō-ē-rĭth'rĭn; -ĕr-rĭth'), *n.* [*zoö-* + Gr. ἐρυθρός red.] *Physiol. Chem.* A yellow pigment from the plumage of certain birds, as the turacous.
zo'ö-ga-mete' (-gȧ-mēt'), *n.* *Bot.* A planogamete.
zo'ö-gene (zō'ō-jēn), *a.* *Geol.* Caused by animal life
zo'ö-gen'e-sis, *n.* Genesis, or origin, of animals. — **zo'ö-gen'ic** (zō'ō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*
zo-ŏg'e-ny (zō-ŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-geny.*] The doctrine of the formation of living beings.

zoögeog. *Abbr.* Zoögeographical; zoögeography.
zo'ö-ge-og'ra-pher (zō'ō-jē-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A specialist in zoögeography.
zo'ö-ge'o-graph'ic (-jē'ō-grăf'ĭk), **zo'ö-ge'o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to zoögeography. — **zo'ö-ge'o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
zo'ö-go-nid'i-um, *n.* [NL.; *zoö-* + *gonidium.*] *Bot* An active or motile gonidium.
zo-ŏg'o-nous (zō-ŏg'ō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ζωός living + root of γόνος a begetting; cf. Gr. ζωογόνος producing animals.] *Zoöl.* Viviparous.
zo-ŏg'o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ζωογονία.] *Biol.* = ZOÖGENY.
zo-ŏg'ra-fy. Zoögraphy. *R. Sp.*
zo-ŏg'ra-pher (zō-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), **zo-ŏg'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.* One who describes animals, their forms and habits.
zo'ö-gy'ro-scope (zō'ō-jĭ'rō-skōp), *n.* A form of cinématograph in which the pictures are on a rotating cylinder.
zo-oi'di-oph'i-lous (zō-oi'dĭ-ŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Zoöphilous.
zooks (zōōks), *interj.* Short for GADZOOKS. See under GAD, God
zoöl. *Abbr.* Zoölogical; zoölogist; zoölogy
zo-öl'a-tri'a (zō-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *zoö-* + Gr. λατρεία worship.] Zoölatry.
zo'ö-lite, zo'ö-lith, *n.* [*zoö-* + *-lite, -lith.*] A fossil animal. — **zo'ö-lith'ic** (zō'ō-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* — **zo'ö-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*
zo-öl'o-ger (zō-ŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* A zoölogist *Obs. or R.*
zo'ö-log'ic (zō'ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* = ZOÖLOGICAL [LOGICAL.]
zo'ö-log'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ZOÖ-
Zoo'loo (zōō'lōō). Var. of ZULU.
Zo'om (zō'ŏm). *D. Bib.*
zo'ö-mag'net-ism, *n.* Animal magnetism. — **zo'ö-mag-net'ic,** *a.*
zo'ö-man'cy (zō'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by observation of animals. — **zo'ö-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a.*
zo'ö-me-chan'ics (-mē-kăn'ĭks), *n. Physiol.* = ZOÖDYNAMICS.
zo'ö-mel'a-nin, *n.* A black pigment in the feathers of many birds.
zo'ö-mim'ic (zō'ō-mĭm'ĭk), *a.* *Ethnol.* Imitative of an animal or animal organ or part.
zo'ö-morph, *n.* [*zoö-* + *-morph.*] A work of aboriginal art having the form of an animal. *Rare.*
zo'ö-mor'phy (zō'ō-môr'fĭ), *n.* Zoömorphism.
zo'ön-e-ryth'rin (zō'ŏn-ē-rĭth'rĭn; -ĕr-rĭth'), *n.* Zoöerythrin
zo-ön'ic (zō-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ζῷον an animal: cf. F. *zoonique.*] **1.** Of or pert. to animals; got from animal substances.
2. Acetic. *Rare.*
zo'ö-nite (zō'ō-nīt), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the body segments of an articulate or vertebrate animal. — **zo'ö-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*
zo'ö-no'mi-a (-nō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = ZOÖNOMY.
zo-ön'o-my (zō-ŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + Gr. νόμος a law: cf. F. *zoonomie.*] The laws of animal life; the science treating of the causes and relations of the phenomena of animal life. — **zo'ö-nom'ic** (zō'ō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* — **zo-ön'o-mist** (zō-ŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.*
zo'ö-no-sol'o-gy (zō'ō-nō-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* *Zoöl.* Zoöpathology.
zoons, *interj.* Corr. ZOUNDS. *Obs.*
zo'ö-nule (zō'ō-nūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. Gr. ζῷον an animal.] *Zoöl.* = ZOÖNITE. [ozoölogy.]
zo'ö-pa'le-on-tol'o-gy, *n.* Paleo-
zo'ö-pan-the'on (zō'ō-păn-thē'ŏn; -păn'thē-ŏn; *cf.* PANTHEON), *n.* A pantheon of deities having animal forms. *Rare.*
zo'ö-par'a-site (-păr'ȧ-sīt), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any parasitic animal. — **zo'ö-par'a-sit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*
zo'ö-pa-thol'o-gy (-pȧ-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* *Zool.* The science or study of the diseases of the lower animals; zoönosology.
zo-ŏp'a-thy (zō-ŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-pathy.*] *Zoöl.* = ZOÖPATHOLOGY.
zo-ŏp'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + Gr. πεῖρα trial.] *Zoöl.* Experimentation on the lower animals. — **zo-ŏp'er-al,** *a.* — **zo-ŏp'er-ist,** *n.*
Zo-ŏph'a-ga (zō-ŏf'ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *zoö-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] *Zoöl.* Carnivorous animals; — a term applied to various artificial groups of flesh-eating and insectivorous forms. — **zo-ŏph'a-gan** (-găn), *n.* — **zo-ŏph'a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*

zo'ö-phile (zō'ō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-phile.*] *Bot.* A plant having seeds adapted for dissemination by animals, as by having hooks, spines, etc. *Rare.*
zo'ö-phore (zō'ō-fōr), *n.* A zoöphorus. *Obs*
zo'ö-phys'ics (-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* *Zoöl.* Zoölogy which relates to the physical structure and uses of the organs of animals — **zo'ö-phys'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*
zo'ö-phys'i-ol'o-gy, *n.* *Zoöl.* The physiology of animals as distinguished from human beings
Zo-ŏph'y-ta (zō-ŏf'ĭ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ZOÖPHYTE.] *Zoöl.* In many older classifications, an extensive artificial and heterogeneous group of invertebrates. It commonly included all or many of the forms now regarded as cœlenterates, sponges, polyzoans, echinderms, protozoans, and worms, but by some more recent writers has been restricted to cœlenterates (including sponges), or to Actinozoa.
zo'ö-phy-tol'o-gy (zō'ō-fĭ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*zoöphyte* + *-logy.*] The natural history of zoöphytes. — **zo'ö-phy'to-log'i-cal** (-fĭ'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **zo'ö-phy-tol'o-gist** (-fĭ-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*
zo'ö-plank'ton, *n.* *Zoöl.* That portion of the plankton which consists of animals.
zo'ö-prax'i-scope (zō'ō-prăk'sĭ-skōp), *n.* [*zoö-* + Gr. πρᾶξις a doing + *-scope.*] An early form of cinematograph.
zo-ŏp'si-a (zō-ŏp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *zoö-* + *-opsia.*] = ZOÖSCOPY.
zo'ö-psy-chol'o-gy (zō'ō-sĭ-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* *Zoöl.* The psychology of animals other than man. — **zo'ö-psy'cho-log'i-cal** (-sī'kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **zo'ö-psy-chol'o-gist** (-sĭ-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*
zo'ö-sper'mi-um (zō'ō-spûr'mĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -MIA (-ȧ). [NL.] = ZOÖSPERM.
zo'ö-spo-range' (zō'ō-spō-rānj'), *n.* A zoösporangium.
zo'ö-spo-ran'gi-o-phore' (-răn'jĭ-ō-fōr'), *n.* *Bot.* A sporangiophore which bears zoösporangia.
zo'ö-spo-rif'er-ous (-spō-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*zoöspore* + *-ferous.*] *Biol.* Producing zoöspores.
zo'ö-tax'y (zō'ō-tăk'sĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* + *-taxy.*] Zoölogical taxonomy; systematic zoölogy.
zo'ö-tech'nic (-tĕk'nĭk), **zo'ö-tech'nics** (-tĕk'nĭks), **zo'ö-tech'ny** (zō'ō-tĕk'nĭ), *n.* *Zoöl.* The breeding and domestication of animals, scientifically viewed.
zo'ö-tech'nic (-tĕk'nĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to arts or artifacts using, or derived from, animal products. *Rare.*
zo'ö-the'ci-um (-thē'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *zoö-* + Gr. θηκίον, dim. of θήκη box.] *Zoöl.* = ZOÖCYTIUM. — **zo'ö-the'ci-al** (-shĭ-ăl), *a.*
zo'ö-ther'a-py (-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n.* Veterinary therapeutics.
zo'ö-thome (zō'ō-thōm), *n.* [*zoö-* + Gr. θωμός heap.] *Zoöl.* A group of zooids of a compound anthozoan or living coral mass.
z o-ŏ'tĭ'c (zō-ŏt'ĭk), *a* [Gr ζῷον animal.] Containing organic remains: — of rock or soil.
Zo-ŏt'o-ca (zō-ŏt'ō-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. Gr. ζωοτόκος viviparous; cf. ζωός alive + and τίκτειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* The mammals, or Vivipara.
zo'ö-trope (zō'ō-trōp). Var. of ZOETROPE.
zoo'zoo' (zōō'zōō'), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] The ringdove. *Local, Eng.*
Zo'phah (zō'fȧ). *Bib*
Zo'phai (zō'fī; -fĭ-ī). *Bib.*
Zo'phar (-fär). *Bib* One of Job's three friends.
Zo'phi-el (zō'fĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Cf Heb. *Tsōphiēl*, lit., God sees.] In Milton's "Paradise Lost," an angelic scout.
Zo'phim (zō'fĭm). *Bib.*
zo'pi-le'te (sō'pē-lā'tē; 130), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *azopilotl.*] *Zoöl.* The black vulture. *Mexico*
Zo'que (sō'kē; 208), *n.* An Indian of the chief tribe of the Zoquean stock.
Zo'que-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to a linguistic stock of Mexican Indians of low culture, in Tabasco, Chiapas, and Oaxaca.
Zo'rah (zō'rȧ). *Bib.*
Zo'rath-ites (zō'răth-īts). *Bib.*
Zo're-ah (zō'rē-ȧ; 201) *Bib.*
zor'gite (zôr'gīt), *n.* [From *Zorge* in the Hartz Mountains.] *Min.* A lead-gray selenide of lead and copper. Sp. gr., 7–7.5.
zor'go. † SORGO

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bles the American skunks in color and markings and in secreting an offensive fluid. An allied species (*Z. frenata*) inhabits Egypt. Called also *Cape polecat.*

Zo'ro-as'tri-an (zō'rō-ăs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Zoroaster or his religious system. — *n.* A follower of Zoroaster; one who accepts Zoroastrianism.

Zo'ro-as'tri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The religion of Persia previous to the conversion of the Persians to Mohammedanism. It is traditionally derived from its great prophet, Zoroaster or Zarathustra (fl. ab. 1000 B. C.), and its sacred literature is the Zend-Avesta, part of the Avesta being ascribed to Zoroaster. The religion is a dualism, teaching that Ormazd, the lord of light and goodness, carries on a ceaseless war against Ahriman and the hosts of evil spirits who dwell in darkness. Ormazd created man to aid him, and eventually the good kingdom will be attained. See AVESTA, ORMAZD; cf. MAGI, GHEBER, PARSI, 1.

zos'ter (zŏs'tẽr), *n.* [L., in sense 2, fr. Gr. *ζωστήρ* girdle, herpes zoster. See ZONE.] **1.** *Gr. Costume.* A girdle.

2. *Med.* Herpes zoster; zona; shingles. See HERPES.

Zos-te'ra (zŏs-tẽ'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ζωστήρ* a girdle, a kind of seaweed.] *Bot.* A small genus of widely distributed marine potamogetonaceous plants with branching stems, distichous leaves, and monœcious flowers borne in a spadix. *Z. marina* is the eelgrass, or grass wrack.

Zou-ave' (zōō-ăv' ; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *Zouaoua*, name of a tribe of Kabyles living among the Jurjura mountains in Algeria.] *Mil.* **a** One of a body of infantry in the French service, originally Algerians, but now chiefly Frenchmen. They wear a peculiar and brilliant uniform of gaiters, baggy trousers, short and open-fronted jacket, and, usually, a tasseled cap or turban. Their drill is very quick and spirited and the corps has been noted for dash and valor. **b** Hence, one of a body of soldiers adopting the dress and drill of the Zouaves, as was done by a number of volunteer regiments in the army of the United States in the Civil War, 1861–65.



Zouave jacket. A short round-fronted jacket, sometimes sleeveless, like that of the Zouave uniform, worn by women.

zounds (zoundz), *interj.* [Contracted from *God's wounds.*] An old oath, used esp. as an expression of anger or wonder.

zu'fo-lo (zōō'fō-lō ; tsōō'- ; 277), *n.* [It.] A Zouave a little flute or flageolet, esp. one used to teach birds.

Zu'lu (zōō'lōō), *n.* One of a great Bantu tribe or nation of Natal, in type and culture identical with the Kafirs. Under the kingship of Chaka (killed in 1828) they devastated large areas, and under his successor, Dingan, came into conflict with the Boers and under later kings with the British. They were noted for marvelous discipline and efficiency of military organization. They now comprise village communities under British supervision and many are Christianized. See KAFIR, *n.*, 3, BANTU.

Zu'lu, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Zulus.

Zulu cherry, an African sterculiaceous tree (*Assonia burgessiæ*), or its edible fruit. — **Z. cloth,** a closely woven twill-made cloth designed for crewelwork, outline work, etc.

zu-mat'ic (zū-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *zumatique.*] *Paint.* Designating a drier consisting of compounds of zinc and manganese ground in linseed oil.

zum-booʻruk (zŭm-bo͝o'rŭk), *n.* [Ar., Turk., or Per. *zambūrak*, fr. Ar. *zanbūr* a hornet.] *Mil.* A small cannon mounted on a swivel, esp. one supported by, and fired from, a rest on the back of a camel, used in the East.

Zu'ñi (zōō'nyē ; sōō'-), *n.* An Indian of the Zuñi pueblo, New Mexico. The Zuñis are peaceable, industrious, and skilled in agriculture, pottery, and weaving. In culture and physique they resemble other Pueblo Indians, but their language is distinct from any known stock. See PUEBLO, 2.

Zu'ñi-an (zōō'nyĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Zuñis, or designating their linguistic stock. — *n.* A Zuñi.

‖ **Zwie'back'** (tsvē'bäk'), *n.* [G., fr. *zwie-* two, twice (see TWICE) + *backen* to bake.] *Cookery.* A kind of biscuit or rusk first baked in a loaf and afterwards cut and toasted; — called also *Brussels biscuit* or *rusk.*

Zwing'li-an (tsvĭng'lĭ-ăn ; zwĭŋ'glĭ-ăn ; 277), *a. Theol.* Of or pert. to Ulrich Zwingli (1484–1531), reformer, of German Switzerland, who maintained that in the Lord's Supper the true body of Christ is present by the contemplation of faith, but not in essence or reality, and that the sacrament is a memorial without mystical elements. — *n.* A follower of Zwingli. — **Zwing'li-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Zyg'a-de'nus (zĭg'ȧ-dē'nŭs; *zī'gȧ-*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ζυγά-δην* jointly, in pairs, fr. *ζυγόν* yoke.] *Bot.* A genus of melanthaceous herbs having basal linear leaves and a terminal panicle of whitish or greenish flowers with a flat spreading perianth, its segments bearing one or two basal glands. They are natives of western North America and Asia. The root of *Z. venenosus* is poisonous to stock in the western United States.

zyg'a-poph'y-sis (-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL.; Gr. *ζυγόν* yoke + *apophysis.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* One of the articular processes of the neural arch of a vertebra, of which there are usually four, two anterior and two posterior. See VERTEBRA, 1. — **zyg-ap'o-phys'i-al** (zĭg-ăp'ō-fĭz'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

Zyg-ne'ma (zĭg-nē'mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *ζυγόν* yoke + *νῆμα* thread.] *Bot.* A genus of algæ typifying the family Zygnemaceæ, having two starlike chromatophores in each cell.

Zyg'ne-ma'ce-æ (zĭg'nē-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of common fresh-water algæ of the order Desmidiales, forming bright green, slimy masses in stagnant and running water. They consist of simple cylindrical filaments with the chromatophores in spiral bands or stars or rarely straight bands. The best-known genera are *Zygnema* and *Spirogyra.* — **zyg'ne-ma'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

zy'go- (zī'gō- ; zĭg'ō- ; *see note below*). Combining form from Greek *ζυγον, yoke, pair.*

☞ The pronunciation zĭg'ō-, following the etymology, (the *y* (υ) being short in Greek), formerly preferred, is yielding to zī'gō-. Cf. DYNA-, HYPO-, PYRO-.

zy'go-dac'tyl, zy'go-dac'tyle (-dăk'tĭl), *a.* [*zygo-* + Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger, toe.] Yoke-footed; having the toes arranged in pairs, two in front and two behind. — *n.* A yoke-footed bird, as a woodpecker or parrot.

Zy'go-dac'ty-læ (-tĭ-lē), **Zy'go-dac'ty-li** (-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a group of nonpasserine birds consisting of those having zygodactyl feet, now regarded as an unnatural group.

zy'go-dac'tyl-ism (-dăk'tĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* The state of being zygodactyl or of having zygodactyl feet.

zy'go-dont (zī'gō-dŭnt ; zĭg'ō-), *a.* [*zygo-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having quadritubercular molar teeth in which the tubercles are united in pairs by crests.

zy-go'ma (zī-gō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -GOMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *ζύγωμα*, fr. *ζυγοῦν* to yoke, *ζυγόν* yoke.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The whole zygomatic arch. **b** The zygomatic process of the temporal bone. **c** The jugal, malar, or cheek bone. *R.*

zy'go-mat'ic (zī'gō-măt'ĭk ; zĭg'ō- ; 277 : *cf.* ZYGO-), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Of, pert. to, or in the region of, the zygoma.

zygomatic arch, the arch of bone which extends along the front or side of the skull beneath the orbit, formed in most mammals by the union of the malar, or jugal, with the superior maxillary bone in front and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone behind. In the lower vertebrates other bones may help to form it, and there may be two arches on each side of the skull, as in some reptiles. — **z. bone,** the jugal bone. — **z. fossa,** the fossa lying below the zygomatic arch. — **z. process,** a process of the temporal or squamosal bone helping to form the zygomatic arch.

zy'go-mat'i-co- (-măt'ĭ-kō-). Combining form indicating *connection with,* or *relation to, the zygoma* or *zygomatic arch.*

zy'go-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk) } *a.* [*zygo-* + *-morphic, -morphous.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Symmetrical bilaterally ; — said of organisms, organs, or parts, capable of division into two symmetrical halves only by a single longitudinal plane passing through the axis ; — called also *monosymmetrical.* Cf. ACTINOMORPHIC.

zy'go-my-cete' (-mī-sēt'), *n.*; *pl.* -MYCETES (-mī-sēts'). A plant of the subclass Zygomycetes.

Zy'go-my-ce'tes (-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *zygo-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* One of the three subclasses into which the Phycomycetes, or algal fungi, are divided, including those in which reproduction is by conjugation resulting in production of zygospores. It embraces the orders Mucorales and Entomophthorales. — **zy'go-my-ce'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

Zy'go-phy'ce-æ (-fī'sē-ē ; -fĭs'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *zygo-* + Gr. *φῦκος* seaweed.] *Bot.* A class of chiefly unicellular fresh-water algæ having conspicuous chromatophores, and multiplying by simple division and by conjugation. It includes the Bacillariales (diatoms) and Desmidiales (desmids). — **zy'go-phy'ceous** (-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.*

Zy'go-phyl-la'ce-æ (-fĭ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs or shrubs (order Geraniales), the bean-caper family, distinguished by pinnate or bifoliolate stipulate leaves and axillary pentamerous flowers. There are about 18 genera and over 100 species. See ZYGOPHYLLUM, GUAIACUM, 1 ; and TRIBULUS. — **zy'go-phyl-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Zy'go-phyl'lum (zī'gō-fĭl'ŭm ; zĭg'ō-), *n.* [NL. ; *zygo-* + Gr. *φύλλον* leaf ; — in allusion to the opposite leaflets.] *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs, the bean capers, typifying the Zygophyllaceæ, disting. mainly by the opposite bifoliolate leaves. The species are natives of the Old World.

zy'go-phyte (zī'gō-fīt ; zĭg'ō- ; *cf.* ZYGO-), *n.* [*zygo-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant in which reproduction consists in the union of two similar cells. Cf. OÖPHYTE.

zy'go-spore (-spōr; 201), *n.* [*zygo-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A spore formed by conjugation of two similar gametes or sexual cells; — opposed to *oöspore.* Zygospores are commonly produced among the conjugate algæ (class Zygophyceæ) and the parallel group of fungi (Zygomycetes), and commonly serve as resting spores. — **zy'go-spor'ic** (-spôr'ĭk), *a.*

zy'gote (zī'gōt ; zĭg'ōt ; 277 : *cf.* ZYGO-), *n.* [Gr. *ζυγωτός* yoked. See ZYGOMA.] *Bot.* Any spore formed by the conjugation of two gametes; loosely, a zygospore.

zy'mase (zī'māz), *n.* [From ZYME.] *Chem.* **a** An enzyme in yeast cells, from which it may be obtained as an extract. It brings about the decomposition of sugar into alcohol and carbon dioxide. **b** = ENZYME, 1. **c** Invertase. *Obs.*

zyme (zīm), *n.* [Gr. *ζύμη* leaven.] A ferment ; specif., *Med.*, the morbific principle of a zymotic disease.

zym'ic (zĭm'ĭk ; zīm'ĭk), *a. Old Chem.* **a** Pert. to, or due to, fermentation. **b** Formerly, designating lactic acid.

zym'ite (zĭm'īt), *n.* [Gr. *ζύμη* leaven.] *Eccl. Hist.* One who administers the Eucharist with leavened bread, as in the Eastern Church ; — opposed to *azymite.*

zy'mo- (zī'mō-), **zym-.** [See ZYME.] A combining form used in physiology, biology, etc., to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, a ferment,* or *zyme,* or *fermentation.*

zy'mo-gen (zī'mō-jĕn), **zy'mo-gene** (-jēn), *n.* [F. *zymogène.*] *Biol.* One of a physiological group of globular bacteria which produces various enzymes ; — distinguished from *pathogene.*

zy'mo-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Producing fermentation ; as, *zymogenic* bacteria.

2. Of or pertaining to a zymogen.

zymogenic organism, *Biol.*, a microörganism, as the yeast plant or some bacteria, which sets up fermentative processes giving definite chemical products ; — distinguished from a *pathogenic organism.* Cf. MICROCOCCUS.

zy-mol'o-gy (zī-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*zymo-* + *-logy.*] A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation. — **zy'mo-log'ic** (zī'mō-lŏj'ĭk), **zy'mo-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **zy-mol'o-gist** (zī-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

zy-mol'y-sis (zī-mŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *zymo-* + *-lysis.*] *Chem.* Action of enzymes ; also, the changes produced by such action ; enzymosis. — **zy'mo-lyt'ic** (zī'mō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

zy-mom'e-ter (zī-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*zymo-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring fermentation. Cf. ZYMOSCOPE.

zy'mo-plas'tic (zī'mō-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*zymo-* + *-plastic.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Pert. to or designating certain substances which, not themselves enzymes or zymogens, are believed to participate in the formation of enzymes.

zy'mo-scope (zī'mō-skōp), *n.* [*zymo-* + *-scope.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An apparatus for determining the fermenting power of yeast by measuring the amount of carbonic acid evolved from a given quantity of sugar.

zy-mo'sis (zī-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ζύμωσις* fermentation, fr. *ζύμη* ferment.] **a** Fermentation ; hence, *Med.*, an analogous process by which an infectious disease is believed to be developed. **b** A zymotic disease. *Rare.*

zy'mo-tech'nics (zī'mō-tĕk'nĭks), *n.* [*zymo-* + *technics.*] Act of inducing and applying fermentation for technical uses. — **zy'mo-tech'nic** (-nĭk), **-tech'ni-cal** (-nĭ-kăl), *a.*

zy-mot'ic (zī-mŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ζυμωτικός* causing to ferment, fr. *ζυμοῦν* to ferment, *ζύμη* ferment, leaven.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or caused by, fermentation.

2. *Med.* Designating, or pertaining to, any infectious or contagious disease.

zy'mur-gy (zī'mûr-jĭ), *n.* [*zymo-* + Gr. *ἔργον* work.] That branch of applied chemistry which has to do with fermentation processes, as in wine making, brewing, etc.

zy'thum (zī'thŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ζῦθος* kind of beer.] A kind of ancient malt beverage.

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zo-ril'la (zō-rĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *zorrilla, zorrillo.* See ZORIL.] a The zoril. b [*cap.*] The genus including the zorils, recently supplanted by *Ictonyx.* [ZORIL.]

zor'ille (zŏr'ĭl; zō-rĭl'). Var. of **Zor'il-li'næ** (zŏr'ĭ-lī'nē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, a subfamily of Mustelidæ including the zoril.

Zo'rites (zō'rīts ; 201). *Bib.*

Z o'ro-as'tri-an (zō'rō-ăs'-trĭ'n), *n.* Zoroastrianism.

Zo-roʻa-bel (zō-rō'bĭ-bĕl; -rŏ'-bă-bĕl). Var. of ZERUBBABEL.

zor-ril'lo (sŏr-rĕl'yō ; 194, 268), *n.* [Dim. of Sp. *zorro* a fox.] A skunk. *Sp. Amer.*

zor'ro (sŏr'rō; 194, 268), *n.* [Sp.] A fox ; esp., a gray fox of the genus *Urocyon. Sp. Amer.*

zor-zi'co (zôr-zē'kō), *n.* [Basque *zorziko.*] A form of song in quintuple or sextuple time, common among the Basques.

Zos'ma (zŏs'mȧ), *n.* = DUHR. See STAR.

Zos'ter-ops (zŏs'tẽr-ŏps), *n* [NL. ; Gr. *ζωστήρ* girdle + *ὤψ, ὠπός*, the eye.] A genus of birds consisting of the white-eyes, typical of a subfamily **Zos'ter-o-pi'næ** (-ō-pī'nē).

zoutch (zouch), *n. t.* [Cf. SOUCHET, SOUCHE.] To stew, as flounders, eels, etc., with just enough liquid to cover them. *Dial. Eng.*

zownes. ✝ ZOUNDS, *interj.*

Zr. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Zr*]. Zirconium.

Z rail. See Z, *a.*

Z. S. *Abbr.* Zoölogical Society.

Zu (zōō), *n.* [Assyrian *zū*, lit., storm.] *Babylon. Myth.* A storm god, represented as a bird, who snatches the tablets of fate from En-lil, or Bel, and in turn loses them to another god, Marduk (perhaps, orig., Shamash), who thus becomes supreme.

Zu'ar (zū'ăr). *Bib.*

Zu-benʼ el Ge-nu'bi (zōō-bĕn' ĕl jē-nōō'bē). [Ar. *zubān al janūbīyah* southern claw.] See STAR.

Zu-benʼes-cha-ma'li (-ĕs-h ă-mā'lē), *n.* [Ar. *zubān al shamālīah* northern claw.] See STAR.

zuʼchet'to. Var. of ZABTI.

‖ **zuc-caʼdo dez ta'bros.** [Perh. a corruption of Sp. *azúcar de los labios* sugar of the lips ; or cf. Fr. (modern) *sucar* to suck, *labre* lip.] A kiss on the lips. *Obs.*

zuc'ca-ri'no, *n.* [It. *zuccarina* (Florio), or It. allume *zuccherino.*] A kind of bright Roman alum. *Obs.*

zuc-chet'to (tsōōk-kĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] = CALOTTE, 1 b.

zuche, *n.* [Cf. F *souche.*] A tree stump. *Obs.*

zuʼsin (zo͞i'zĭn), *n.* The American widgeon. *Local, U.S.*

Zu'ker-tort' (tsōōk'ĕr-tôrt'), *n.* See 1st CHESS, 1.

Zu'ri-el (zū'rĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

Zu'ri-shad'da-i (zū'rĭ-shăd'dȧ-ĭ; -shād'ī). *Bib.* [-zĭmz). *Bib.*

Zuʼzim (zū'zĭm), **Zu'zims** (zū'-zĭm), *n.* A familiar nickname for the Zouaves in the Union Army during the American Civil War (1861–65).

‖ **Zwan'zi-ger** (tsvän'tsĭ-gẽr), *n.* [G.] See COIN.

‖ **Zwetʼschen-wasʼser** (tsvĕt'shĕn-vä'sẽr), *n.* [G.] A kind of cordial distilled from the juice of damson plums.

‖ **Zwi'schen-spiel'** (tsvĭsh'ĕn-shpēl'), *n.* [G. ; *zwischen* between + *spiel* play.] *Music.* An interlude ; an intermezzo.

zy. ✝ SHE.

zyenne. ✝ SEE, *v.*

zyʼga, *n.* ; *L. pl.* of ZYGON.

Zy-gæ'ni-dæ (zĭ-jē'nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ζύγαινα* (perh.) the hammer-headed shark.] *Zoöl.* a Syn. of SPHYRNIDÆ. b A family of moths, properly called *Pyromorphidæ*, including the foresters, burnet moths, and allied forms. Most of them are bright-colored. — **zy-gæ'nid** (-nĭd), *a. & n.*

zy'gal (zī'gȧl), *a.* Pert. to a zygon ; shaped like ✝.

zy-gan'trum (zĭ-găn'trŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [Gr. *ζυγόν* a yoke + *ἄντρον* a cave, hole.] *Zoöl.* See ZYGOSPHENE.

zy-geʼnid (zĭ-jē'nĭd), *n.* [See ZYGÆNIDÆ.] = ZYGÆNID.

zygge. ✝ SAY.

Zy'gi-a (zĭ'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ζυγία*, a tree, prob. the hornbeam.] *Bot.* A small genus of mimosaceous trees or shrubs related to *Pithecolobium.* It is represented in Florida by the cat's-claw (*Z. unguis-cati*).

zyg'i-on (zĭg'ĭ-ŏn ; zĭ'jĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *ζυγόν* yoke + *-ion*, Török's common ending for craniometric points.] *Craniom.* The point at the end of the bizygomatic diameter.

zyʼgite (zī'gīt), *n.* [Gr. *ζυγίτης.*] See GALLEY, 2.

Zy'go-bran'chi-a (zī'gō-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ; zĭg'ō-). **Zy'go-bran'chi-a'ta** (-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tȧ). *n. pl.* [NL. ; *zygo-* + *-branchia.*] *Zoöl.* A division of marine prosobranchiate gastropods in which the gills are placed symmetrically on the sides of the neck and the renal organs are also paired. It comprises the Fissurellidæ, Haliotidæ, and Pleurotomaridæ.

zy'go-branch (zī'gō-brăŋk ; zĭg'ō-), *a. & n.* — **zy'go-bran'chi-ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt). *a. & n.*

zy'go-dac-tyl'ic (-dăk-tĭl'ĭk), **zy'go-dac'ty-lous** (-dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *a.* Zygodactyl.

zyʼgon (zī'gŏn ; zĭg'ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -GA (-gȧ; -ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *ζυγόν* yoke, crossbar.] *Anat.* An ✝-shaped fissure of the brain, or, more strictly, the fissure representing the crossbar of the ✝.

zy'go-phore (zī'gō-fōr ; zĭg'ō-), *n.* [*zygo-* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* One of the peculiarly differentiated conjugating hyphæ in certain mucoraceous fungi. — **zy'go-phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*

zy'go-pleu'ral (-plōō'rȧl ; 243), *a.* [*zygo-* + Gr. *πλευρά* side.] *Zoöl.* Bilaterally symmetrical.

zy'gose (zī'gōs ; zĭg'ōs ; *cf.* -OSE), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to zygosis.

zy-go'sis (zī-gō'sĭs ; zĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ζυγοῦσθαι* a balancing, fr. *ζυγόν* yoke.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* = CONJUGATION, 6.

zy'go-sperm, *n.* [*zygo-* + *sperm.*] *Bot.* A zygospore.

zy'go-sphene (zī'gō-sfēn ; zĭg'ō-), *n.* [*zygo-* + Gr. *σφήν* a wedge.] *Zoöl.* A median process on the front part of the neural arch of the vertebræ of most snakes and some lizards, which fits into a fossa, the **zy-gan'trum** (zĭ-găn'trŭm), on the back of the arch in front. — **zy'go-sphe'nal** (zī'gō-sfē'năl ; zĭg'ō-), *a.*

zy'go-spo-ran'gi-um (-spō-răn'jĭ-ŭm), *or* **zy'go-spo-range'** (zī'gō-spō-rānj ; zĭg'ō-), *n.* ; *pl.* -GIA (-ȧ) ; -GES (-jēz). [NL. *zygosporangium.*] *Bot.* A sporangium in which zygospores are produced.

zy'go-spo'ro-phore (-spō'rō-fōr; 201), *n.* A zygophore.

zy'go-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *zygo-* + *taxis.*] *Plant Physiol.* The attraction between two zygophores causing conjugation. — **zy'go-tac'tic** (-tăk'tĭk), *a.*

zy'go-to-blast' (zī'gō-tō-blăst'; zĭg'ō-), *n.* [*zygote* + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* A sporozoite produced by segmentation of the zygotomere of the malaria parasite or allied sporozoan. *Ross.*

zy'go-to-mere' (-mēr'), *n.* [*zygote* + *-mere.*] *Zoöl.* A spore or cell formed by segmentation of the zygote of the malaria parasite or allied sporozoan.

zy'go-zo'ö-spore (zī'gō-z ō'ō-spōr ; zĭg'ō-), *n.* [*zygo-* + *zoöspore.*] *Bot.* A motile zygospore.

zy'lon-ite (zī'lŏn-īt), *n.* [See XYLONITE.] Celluloid.

zym-. See ZYMO-.

zy'mo-gen'e-sis (zī'mō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [See ZYMO-; -GENESIS.] *Physiol. Chem.* Transformation of a zymogen into an enzyme.

zy-mog'e-nous (zī-mŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* = ZYMOGENIC, 1.

zy'moid (zī'moid), *a.* [*zymo-* + *-oid.*] Like, or with the properties of, a ferment, or zyme.

zy'mome (zī'mōm), *n.* [Gr. *ζύωμα* a fermented mixture.] *Old Chem.* Gluten.

zy'mo-phore (zī'mō-fōr ; 201), **zy'mo-phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* [See ZYMO-; -PHORE.] Toxophoric. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

zy'mo-sim'e-ter (-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *ζύμωσις* fermentation + *-meter.*] = ZYMOMETER.

zy'mo-tox'ic, *a.* [See ZYMO-; TOXIC.] See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

Zyr'i-an (zĭr'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A tribe, speaking a Finno-Ugric tongue, dwelling about the headwaters of the Pechora and Dvina Rivers, Russia. They are mainly hunters and are practically Russianized. Also, their language.

zy'them (zī'thĕm). Var. of ZYTHUM.

zy-thep'sa-ry (zī-thĕp'sȧ-rĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ζῦθος* a kind of beer + *ἑψειν* to boil.] A brewery. *Obs.*

A PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER

AND

A PRONOUNCING BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

FOR

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

INTRODUCTION.

In the two following vocabularies the most difficult questions to determine have been those relating to spelling and pronunciation; and, as in both vocabularies the same principles are involved, it has seemed best to mention them here in one general statement.

Until within a few years the spelling of proper names, particularly those in geography, was very unsystematic. Each writer apparently chose the form that seemed to him good, irrespective of what others had done before him or of any consistency even in his own work. Added to this was the confusion resulting from the fact that much geographical information originally came into English from foreign sources through the explorations of German, French, or other foreign travelers. The spelling of native names by these authors was frequently adopted by English translators and geographical writers without realization of the fact that the letters of a German spelling, for instance, would, when spoken with their usual English values, give a very different pronunciation from that originally intended, and would very inadequately represent the native name to the English reader. Then, too, while one English writer would take his spelling from a German authority, another in describing the same place would adopt a French spelling, while a third would apparently make a combination of the two. To overcome these serious difficulties the Royal Geographical Society of England some years ago formulated a set of rules to govern geographic spellings. Similar rules were adopted a little later by the United States Geographic Board and still more recently by the Geographic Board of Canada. The rules of these various geographical bodies have formed the basis for the spellings in this Gazetteer.

Names pertaining to India follow the spelling of Hunter's "Gazetteer of India," the authority accepted by the Royal Geographical Society.

For names in the United States and Canada the specific decisions of the respective geographic boards have been followed. There are, however, hundreds of questionable cases on which no definite decision has as yet been given, and in order that such cases might be settled in accordance with the policy of the United States Geographic Board they have been referred for decision to Mr. Henry Gannett, Geographer of the United States Geological Survey, and Chairman of the United States Geographic Board. He has also given his aid in determining the spelling of a large number of Oriental names.

In European names the best local spelling as shown by official census returns and government maps has been sought, due attention being paid to those cases in which a more or less Anglicized form has become fixed in English usage. Since in French, German, Scandinavian, Spanish, Portuguese, Hungarian, Roumanian, and the Slavic languages using the Roman alphabet, certain diacritical marks and accents form an integral part of the spelling, such marks have been given in this Gazetteer.

In countries where there has been a frequent change in the ruling race or where, as in Poland, a strong national feeling has kept alive the national language under an alien rule, two or more names or forms of the same name are frequently in current use. In such cases the aim has been to give usually the local name first, with such alternative forms as seemed desirable, inserting cross references from the more important alternatives to the full entry. Thus most Polish names are given under the Polish forms, though names of the Russian administrative divisions in Poland are given under their Russian forms, the Polish equivalents being placed second. Many names, however, have been introduced into English and become settled by usage in other forms than those of the local language. Thus many Hungarian and Bohemian towns are usually known in English by their German names. In such cases the best known name rather than the local one has been given the place of preference.

In the work on the Biographical Dictionary there has been a careful comparison of many authorities. Where authorities differ particular care has been taken to learn the facts or most recent opinions. For British names the "Dictionary of National Biography" has usually been followed.

For names in countries using the Greek alphabet or its modified form, the Cyrillic, as in Russia, Servia, Bulgaria, and some other Slavic countries, a system of transliteration has been used by which each letter of the Greek or Cyrillic alphabet is always replaced by the same letter of the Roman alphabet. This is a method which has for some time been followed by German geographers, and is in use by some of the leading geographical publications of Great Britain. The spelling of Russian names in English has been inconsistent to the last degree, and it is hoped that the effort which has been made to spell systematically such of these names as occur in this Gazetteer and Biographical Dictionary may aid in establishing a more uniform English usage.

In pronunciation the aim has been to give as nearly as possible the best local usage of each country, except in the case of certain well-known names like Paris, Naples, Milan, etc., that have an accepted English pronunciation and have often acquired an English form of spelling. For such names the English pronunciation is given, but the foreign spelling and pronunciation have usually been added

The ascertaining of pronunciations has been a difficult task. Information has been sought not only in authoritative books, both English and foreign, but also by direct inquiries from educated natives and by correspondence with persons in the particular locality the pronunciation of whose name was desired. It is hoped that the result will be found equal to the effort expended. It is realized, however, that many times only an approximate result has been attained, since it is necessary to describe the phonetic symbols used by referring them to English sounds, and often the foreign sounds are about midway between the sounds most nearly equivalent to them in English. In such cases it is often a question of nice judgment to determine the proper symbol to be used, and what seems right to one ear will seem an error to another.

The difficult work of transliterating from the Russian was intrusted to Mr. Leo Wiener, Professor of the Slavic languages at Harvard University. He is also responsible for the spelling and pronunciation of all the Slavic names in both the Biographical and Geographical vocabularies, and has given much assistance in determining the spelling and pronunciation of many of the names pertaining to Turkey, Greece, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands.

The work in pronunciation, with the exceptions noted above, has been done by Mr. Paul W. Carhart. The work of verification and definition of entries for the Gazetteer has been done by Frederick W. Kilbourne, Ph. D. The chief work of revising and enlarging the Biographical Dictionary has been done by Mr. E. L. Engle. Indebtedness to Prof. E. S. Sheldon of Harvard University should be acknowledged for advice about many intricate points of pronunciation and spelling; to Dr. K. Asakawa of Yale University for much assistance in determining the spelling and pronunciation of Japanese names; to Mr. Henry Rayment of London, England, for information about many English names; to Mr. Edward Tregear of Wellington, N. Z., Mr. J. P. Thomson of the Australasian Geographical Society, A. Meston, Esq., of Brisbane, Queensland, Mr. J. Lake of Melbourne, Victoria, and Mr. Fred J. Broomfield, and others whose work on the publishers' Australasian Gazetteer has been to a certain extent incorporated in this vocabulary; and to the many correspondents in the United States and in foreign countries who have answered queries about individual places and persons.

ELEMENTS OF PRONUNCIATION OF FOREIGN NAMES.

NOTE. In the following remarks it has been possible to describe only the more important sounds of the chief foreign languages. The descriptions of sounds that have no exact English equivalents are necessarily only approximate. In addition to giving information especially adapted to the names recorded in these dictionaries these rules are useful as an aid to the pronunciation of other names not included.

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS — ACCENTS, ETC.

§ 1. The number of syllables in a foreign name is usually to be determined by the number of vowels or diphthongs which it contains, except that doubled vowels generally belong to the same syllable.

In the following vocabularies, the number of syllables in a name is usually to be determined from the number of accents or hyphens, or of both together, in the respelling; thus the Russian name *Dniester* is pronounced, not dnĭ-ĕs'tĕr, in three syllables, but dnyĕs'tĕr, in two, the *ny* being employed to indicate a sound like that of *ni* in *minion*.

§ 2. Every letter, or combination of letters, occurring in the *respelling for pronunciation* of a word or name, is to be pronounced with its proper English sound as shown in the key line at the foot of the pages; e. g., *ch* is to be sounded as in *chair*, *g* as in *get*, etc. Thus, the pronunciation of *Chihuahua* is given as chē-wä'wä: many, however, have called it shē-wä'wä, not considering that if such had been the true sound it would have been so respelt.

§ 3. **Accent (stress).** Something analogous to English accent (*Guide to Pron.*, §§ 78–80) is found in nearly all languages. In the Teutonic tongues, especially, the accent is essentially the same as in English, a large number of the polysyllabic words having both the primary and secondary accent, as *Son'ders-hau'sen*, *Hoh'en-zol'lern*. It may be observed, however, that in none of the other languages, not even in the Teutonic, is the stress of voice thrown so strongly on a single syllable as it usually is in English; consequently, *the unaccented syllables are almost invariably pronounced more distinctly than by us* This is an important point to be borne in mind by those who wish to speak foreign words or names correctly. One should be careful to pronounce each vowel, *whether in an accented or an unaccented syllable, distinctly, if it is not expressly marked as obscure.*

Among what may be termed the principal European languages (as English, French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish) there is scarcely one general rule for accent to which there are not many exceptions, and this is especially true of proper names. The rules of most general application are perhaps the following: —

In **Danish, Dutch, German,** and **Swedish,** the main accent is most often on the first syllable, as in English.

In **French** the marks called accents that are placed over the different vowels serve only to indicate some particular sound of these letters, and not stress of the voice. (Cf. ê, é, ô, etc., under VOWELS.) It is commonly said that the French pronounce all the syllables of a word with an equal stress of voice, but that they *seem* to an English ear to accentuate the last, because in our language the universal tendency is to throw the accent toward the beginning of the word. As a matter of fact, the stress, which is weak in French, always falls chiefly on the last syllable of an isolated word, as ordinarily pronounced,

except when that syllable contains no sounded vowel; thus, *Molière*, mō/lyâr′, *Chambertin*, shaN/bĕr′tăN′, but *Castres*, kas′tr′. When, however, words are combined in speech the stress often shifts somewhat. In these lists, the principal accent has been placed on the last syllable of French names; at the same time it has been thought proper to mark the others with secondary accents, in order to prevent them from being pronounced too slightly or indistinctly, as is usually the case with unaccented syllables in English. The pronunciation of *Orléans*, for example, has been thus given, ôr′lā/ăN′.

In **Spanish** and **Portuguese**, names ending in a vowel most often have the accent on the penult; in Spanish those ending in a consonant except *n* or *s* are generally accented on the last syllable; yet to these rules there are numerous exceptions; e. g., *Alcalá*, *Alcántara*, *Almodóvar*, etc. The accent in both these languages is very weak.

In **Italian** and **Polish** the accent is usually on the penult.

In **Icelandic**, **Hungarian**, and **Bohemian** the accent is always on the first syllable, no matter how long the word, but it is not so strong as to interfere with the lengths of following syllables, which are pronounced distinctly.

In **Turkish** the accent is similar to the French accent, being very light and usually on the last syllable.

In **Hindustani**, **Urdu**, and many other **East Indian** names, the accent is on the last syllable if it ends in two consonants, or in a single consonant following a long vowel; otherwise it is on the penult, if that contains a long vowel; or it is on the antepenult.

In **Japanese** there is almost no accent. The stress is usually evenly distributed or falls slightly on the first syllable; as, *Satsuma*, săt′sōō-mä.

A **written acute accent** indicates a long vowel in Hungarian and Bohemian In Spanish it shows where the stress falls. In French it shows a particular quality of the vowel over which it is placed, as do also the other written accents. In Italian it shows both vowel quality and stress, as does also the grave, and also, often, the circumflex.

§ **4. Doubled letters.** A doubled vowel, in foreign words, is generally to be sounded more distinctly and fully than a single vowel of the same kind. This applies to nearly all the doubled vowels in foreign languages; **ee** and **oo** in Dutch and German, **ii** and **uu** in Danish and Norwegian, being simply equivalent to the single vowel prolonged. Doubled consonants are pronounced long or doubled (as *tt* in coat tail) in Italian, Swedish, Hungarian, Arabic, and Japanese; otherwise they are usually pronounced as a single consonant, as in English (e. g., *fatty*, *pron.* făt′ĭ, etc.). A doubled *r* in Spanish, Italian, etc., is pronounced as a long and strong trill. It is indicated by doubling the *r* in the respelling.

§ **5. Final consonants.** In the **Slavic** languages (Polish, Russian, etc.) and in **German** and **Dutch**, *b*, *d*, *g*, *v*, *z*, when occurring at the end of a word are never pronounced with their voiced sounds as in English, but are pronounced like *p*, *t*, *k* (or K), *f*, *s* (or *sh*) But cf. G under CONSONANTS. — Final consonants in **French**, except *c*, *f*, *l*, *r* (cf. *er*, § 8), are usually silent, but to this rule there are many exceptions, especially in proper names

☞ For the pronunciation of names from the **Latin**, classic **Greek**, and **Hebrew**, see *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 271–5.

II. VOWELS, DIPHTHONGS, and VOWEL COMBINATIONS.

§ **6. In general, the values of the vowels in the chief languages other than English** are as follows: **a**, when long, is like *a* in *art;* when short it is like *a* in *artistic* or like *a* in *ask*. **e**, when long and close, is like *a* in *ale;* when long and open it is like *a* in *care;* when short and close it is like *a* in *ale* pronounced quickly; when short and open it is like *e* in *met*. **i**, when long, is like *e* in *me;* when short it is like *e* in *event* or like *i* in *pin*. **o**, when long and close, is like *o* in *old;* when long and open it is like *o* in *or;* when short it is like *o* in *obey*, or between this and *o* in *odd*. **u**, when long, is like *oo* in *pool;* when short it is like *oo* in *pool* pronounced quickly, or like *oo* in *book*. — It should be carefully observed, however, that the English *a* as in *ale* and *o* as in *old* are *diphthongal*, more markedly so in British than in American English, the *a* as in *ale* ending in a vanishing sound like *ĕ* in *ĕ-vent′* or *i* in *pin*, the *o* in *old* ending in a vanishing sound like *oo* in *book*. In the foreign sounds, as in Spanish, Italian, French, or German, these *vanishing sounds* are entirely *absent*. The vowels **a**, **o**, **e** are often called *strong;* **i**, **u**, *weak*.

A.

§ **7. A**, in most languages other than English, never has a sound like that in the English words *fate* or *name*, but is usually like the *a* in *far* or in *artistic*, as in Italian, German, and Spanish; or it is like the *a* in *fast*, often approximating that in *fat*, as commonly in French. — In Hungarian **a** is about like *o* in *hot;* **á** is like *a* in *father*. — **Short a** in Sanskrit and many East Indian names is like *u* in *but* or *a* in *sofa*.

ä (or **ae**) in German when long is like *a* in *care*, or in many parts of Germany like *a* in *fate;* when short it is like *e* in *met*. — In Swedish **ä** is like *e* in *there* (or often *a* in *at*) or in *met*.

ă in Roumanian is nearly like *i* in *tin;* in French, nearly like *a* in *far*.

ą in Roumanian is somewhat like *e* in *her* or *u* in *fur*.

ą in Polish is like *o* in *nor* (generally nasal. See § 17).

å in Swedish, in the best usage, sounds like English *o* in *so*, but it is pronounced by many Swedes like *a* in *fall*, which is the older sound. When short it is like *o* in *not*.

ã in Portuguese (see III.).

aa in Danish and Norwegian usually sounds nearly like English *a* in *fall*, sometimes approaching *o* long. — In German and Dutch, **aa** is like *a* in *art*.

ae (or **ä**) in German is like *a* in *care*, when long, or by many like *a* in *fate* (cf. **ä**); when short it is like *e* in *net*. — In Dutch and Flemish **ae** is like *a* in *far*. (In the modern Dutch orthography, *ae* is replaced by *aa*. Thus, the name formerly written *Haerlem* is now *Haarlem*, etc.) — In Danish and Norwegian **ae** often is like *a* in *fat;* in Welsh it approaches the sound of *i* in *ice*.

ãe in Portuguese (see III.).

ah in German is like *a* in *art*.

äh in German is the same as German long **ä**.

ai is usually a diphthong, compounded of the sound of *a* as in *far* and *i* as in *fig*, or *ĕ* as in *ĕ-vent′*, thus nearly corresponding in sound to English long *i* in *side* (by which it is often represented). — In French it is pronounced nearly like *ai* in the English word *rail* or like *a* in *fate*.

ai (αι) in modern Greek when long is like *a* in *name;* when short like *e* in *met*.

ail and **aill** in French (see *il*, *ill*).

aim, **ain** in French (see III.)

aj in Danish approaches *i* in *side;* in Hungarian it is like *oi* in *boil;* as, *Tokaj* (tō′koi).

áj in Hungarian is *ä′ĕ* (almost like *i* in *side*).

am, **an** in French and Portuguese (see III.).

ão in Portuguese (see III.).

au has generally the sound of *ou* in *house* or *ow* in *now*. — In French, **au** has the sound of long *o* in *hope* (cf. *eau*). — **au** (αυ) in modern Greek sounds like *ave* in *have* (but with the *a* as in *ask*) before vowels and voiced (sonant) consonants, and like *aff* in *chaff* before voiceless (surd) consonants.

äu in German is like *oi* in *oil*. It has the same sound as German *eu*.

auw in Dutch is like *ou* in *house*.

av in Danish before a consonant is usually like *ou* in *house*.

aw in Welsh is like *ou* in *house*.

ay (see **y**) is generally like **ai** above; in French it sounds like *a* in *ale*, but if a sounded vowel immediately follows, it is the same sound (sometimes *a* in *fast*), followed by *y* as in English *yet*.

E.

§ **8. E** generally has a sound similar to *a* in *fate*, or else to *e* in *there* or, when short, to *e* in *met*. Cf § 6. — In French, **e** without written accent is regularly silent when final, and it is occasionally so in Danish and German. It is usually also silent in French, or very short and obscure, like *e* in *battery*, when it ends a syllable other than the last. — In German, **e**, unlike the other vowels, is more or less obscured in unaccented syllables, especially in the unaccented prefixes *be-* and *ge-*, and in final unaccented syllables. — In Russian, **e** after the dentals (*d*, *t*, *l*, *n*), and in the beginning of syllables, has the value of *ye* in *yet;* after the labials (*p*, *b*, *m*) and others it approaches *a* in *fate*, though sometimes it is *ye* as in *yet*. Accented **e** in Russian is often like *yo* in *York*, but after a sibilant it is like *o* in *for;* as, *Vyshni Volochek* (-chŏk′). — Final unaccented **e** in Portuguese is almost mute. — In modern Greek, **e** (for ε) is like *a* in *name*, or *e* in *met*, or (for η) like *e* in *me* or like *i* in *pin*.

é in French is like *a* in *fate*. Cf. § 6. — **è** and **ê** in French when long are like *a* in *care;* when short, like *e* in *met*.

ę in Polish (see III.).

ĕ in Bohemian is like *ye* in *yet;* as, *Prostějov*, prŏs′tyĕ-yŏf.

eau in French (cf. **ou**) is like long *o*, as in *hope*.

ee, as in German, is generally like *a* in *ale* prolonged but not diphthongal. Cf. § 6.

eeu and **eeuw** in Dutch are like *a* in *ale*, followed by the sound of *oo* in English *book* or of *w* in English *we*, as in *Leeuwarden* (lā′wär-dĕn), but **eeuw** followed by an obscure *e* is like *a* in *ale* followed by Dutch *w* (about English *v*), as, *leeuwen*, pronounced lā′vĕn.

eh in German is like *a* in *ale*. Cf. § 6.

ei is generally a diphthong, combining the sounds of *a* in *fate* (or *e* in *met*) and *ĕ* in *ĕvent*, being similar to *ay* in *day* or *a* in *ale* when pronounced very full (cf. **E**, above). — In French **ei** is like *a* in *ale*, without the final *i*-sound (cf. § 6). — In German and Welsh **ei** is like *i* in *side*. — In Dutch **ei** is between *i* in *ride* and *ei* in *veil;* in South African Dutch it is more distinctly like *ei* in *veil*. — In modern Greek **ei** is like *e* in *me* or *ĕ* in *ĕ-vent′*.

ein in French (see III.).

ej in Danish is like *i* in *ice;* in Hungarian it is similar to *ei* in *veil*, or like *ĕĭ* in one syllable.

em, **en** in French and Portuguese (see III.).

er in French, when final, is regularly like French *é*, or *a* in *ale*, as in *Gautier* (gō′tyā′), but in proper names the *r* is often sounded, as in *Gérardmer* (pronounced in both ways).

es in French, unless the *e* is written è or é, is usually silent, as in *Charles* (shärl).

et in French, when final, is usually like French è, as in *Monet* (mō′nĕ′).

eu in French and Dutch has a sound nearly like *u* in the English word *fur*, or the *e* in *her*. If the lips are put in position to pronounce *oo* and while they are held in that position the speaker tries to pronounce *a* in *ale*, a close approximation to the sound may be obtained. This sound is represented by *u* in *fur*, in the respelling for pronunciation. — **eu** in German is like *oi* in *oil*. In modern Greek **eu**, representing *ev*, is pronounced *ev* when a vowel or a voiced (sonant) consonant follows, and *ef* when a voiceless (surd) consonant follows. — Otherwise **eu** is a diphthong composed of *a* in *ale* or *e* in *met* and *oo*.

ey is usually like *ei* (cf. *y*).

ez final in French is regularly like French *é*, but the *z* is sometimes sounded, either as *s* or as *z*, as in *Douarnenez* (dōō/ăr′nĕ-nĕs′ *or* -nĕz′).

I.

§ **9. I** usually sounds as in *marine*, or as *e* in *me*. It is often like our short *i*, as in *pin*. It is sometimes like *e* in *met*, as in the endings *-ling* and *-ling* in Danish names. It is important to observe that *i* final in French, Italian, Spanish, and some other languages, has the clear sound of *e* in *me*, but pronounced *short* it should, therefore, not be allowed to fall into *short i* (*ĭn*), as it usually does in English or in Anglicized words, nor, on the other hand, should it be prolonged.

i, unaccented before a vowel, often sounds like English *y* (*yes*), as in Italian, French, and Spanish, so that the combinations **ia**, **ie**, **io**, **iu** sound as **yä**, **yā** (or **yâ**), **yō**, **yōō**, etc. Thus, *Piedemonte* (pyā′dā-mōn′tā), *Armentières* (är′măN′tyâr′), *Piedad* (pyā-thath′). An unaccented *i*, following *c* or *g* and preceding *a*, *o*, or *u*, in Italian is silent, serving only to show that the *c* or *g* is soft, as in *Bracciolini* (brät′chō-lē′nĕ), *Correggio* (kŏr-rĕd′jō).

î is like *i* in *machine*, except in Roumanian, in which it is about like *i* in *pin*.

ĭ final in Roumanian is silent, but it palatalizes the preceding consonant; that is, it causes it to be sounded as if followed by the consonant *y*.

ia. See **i**, unaccented before a vowel, above.

ie. See **i**, unaccented before a vowel, above. — At the end of a word in French **ie** is always pronounced like *e* in the English word *me*, but shorter. — In German, **ie** has most often the sound of *e* in *me*, when long; of *i* in *pin*, when short. It has also often the sound of *ĭ-ĕ*, or *yĕ*, as in *Amalie* (ä-mä′lĭ-ĕ or -yĕ). — In Dutch **ie** is like *e* in *me*.

ieh in German is like *e* in *me*.

ien in French (see III.).

ieuw in Dutch is like English *ē* + *oo* pronounced in one wave of sound, or *ē* followed by *w* as in *we;* except when followed by obscure *e*, when it is like English *ē* followed by Dutch *w* (about Eng. *v*), as in *nieuwe* (nē′vĕ).

ih in German is like *e* in *me*.

ij in Dutch has no equivalent in English; it approaches long *i* in *ride* (cf. *y*), or, as heard by some, *ei* in *veil*. It has the same sound as Dutch *ei*.

il in French when final and **ill** in the middle of words (not when initial) is like English *ē* followed by *y* as in *yes*. When the *il* or *ill* are preceded by a sounded vowel they indicate simply the sound of *y* in *yes*. Formerly this *ll* was pronounced like *lli* in *million*, *Aurillac* being ō′rēl′yăk′, and some speakers still retain this pronunciation.

im, **in**, in French and Portuguese (see III.).

io, **iu**. See **i**, unaccented before a vowel, above.

O

§ **10. O**, when long, has, in general, either the sound of English *o* in *old* or of *o* in *or;* when short, it is like *o* in *obey*, or, often, it is a sound intermediate between this and *o* in *odd*. Cf. § 6. One should be careful not to pronounce short *o* in French, German, and Italian names with a sound resembling *a* as in *far*, as short *o* is apt to be in English. — In Russian, **o**, before the accent, is almost like *a* in *fast*. — In Swedish and Norwegian, at the end of a syllable, **o** is sounded like English *oo*, and so also in Polish when written **ó**; as, *Lwów*, lvŏŏf. — Unaccented **o**, in Portuguese, is often like *oo* in *book*, pronounced very lightly, as in **Oporto** (-tŏŏ).

ö (cf. **eu**) occurs in several European languages. The sound that it represents is unlike any in English, the nearest English sound being *e* in *her*, or *u* in *fur*, the latter (ū) being used in the respelling. If, while the lips are retained in the position for forming *o* long, the speaker tries to utter the sound of *a* in *ale*, the sound of ö long may be produced; the short ö is pronounced by holding the lips in the same position and uttering *e* in *met*. This sound, as well as that of the French **u** (German **ü**) and French *eu*, should, if possible, be learned from an instructor.

ô in French is like English *o* in *so*.

õ in Portuguese (see III.).

oe in some German and other names is equivalent to **ö**, and has then the same

sound as ö. — **oe** is pronounced like *o* in *so* in Low German names; as, *Koesfeld*, *Itzehoe*, etc. — In Dutch **oe** is like o͝o or ŏŏ. — In Welsh **oe** is somewhat like English *oi* in *oil*.

ǒe in Portuguese (see III.).

œu in French is like **eu** or **ö** (above).

oh, as in German, is like *o* in *so*.

oi in French is usually sounded like *uä*, or *wà*; *moi* is pronounced mwä, or mwà; *roi*, rwä, or rwà, etc. — In modern Greek, **oi** (οι) is like *i* in *marine*. — Elsewhere **oi** is generally like *oi* in *boil*. In a few Low German names, as *Voigtland*, it is like *o* in *so*.

oin in French (see III.)

öj in Danish is somewhat like ö (see **ö**) followed by consonant *y*.

oo is like English *o* in *note*, or the same prolonged. Cf. § 6. — In Dutch **oo** is like *o* in *note* prolonged, but in South African Dutch it is like *oo* in *pool*; thus *oom* (*Du.* o͝m; *So. Afr. Du.* o͝om).

ou in French and in modern Greek (ου) sounds like English *oo*; in Dutch and Norwegian, like *ou* in *house*; in Portuguese it is nearly like *o* in *so*.

ouw in Dutch is like English *ou* in *house*.

ow, unaccented, in Low German names, sounds like English *o* in *so*; as, *Grabow*.

U.

§ 11. **U** in most languages is pronounced like the English o͞o or o͝o In French (and in Dutch when it ends a syllable, cf. **uu**), **u** may be said to combine the sounds of English *oo* and long *e*. If the speaker, after placing his lips in the position for pronouncing *oo*, endeavors, without moving his lips, to utter the sound of *ee*, the sound of French *u* may be produced. The symbol **ü** is used in the respelling to represent this sound. — If a consonant follows in the same syllable, Dutch **u** has a sound nearly like English *u* in *but*; it retains this sound even before *r*. — Swedish **u** is like English *oo*, or sometimes somewhat like *u* in *but*, or *e* in *her*. — In Welsh, **u** is like English *i* in *marine*, or *i* in *pit*. — **u**, final, in Roumanian is usually silent; as, *Neamțu* (nyämts). — It is often nearly silent in Japanese. — **u** is otherwise sometimes silent, as in *gu*, *qu* (see IV.).

u, unaccented before a vowel, as in Italian and Spanish, is often pronounced like English *w*, **ua**, **ue**, **ui**, **uo** sounding as *wä*, *wā* (or *wâ*), *wē*, *wō* (or *wô*), etc., as in *Buena* (bwā′nä), Fuego (fwā′gō), etc. Cf. **i**, unaccented before a vowel.

ü in German, Hungarian, and Turkish, is like the French *u*, and **ue** is sometimes used to represent this sound, otherwise **ue** combines the sound of both *u* and *e*.

uh in German is like *oo* in *pool*. — **üh** is like ü, long.

ui in French is French *u* + *ĕ* pronounced in one wave of sound (but compare *gu* and *qu* below); *wē* is a close approximation to this sound. — In Dutch, **ui** (**uy**) approaches English *oi* in *oil*, or is like **eu** in French.

um, un in French and Portuguese (see III.).

uu in Dutch is like French **u**, pronounced long. — French **uy** is like French **ui**, or, if a pronounced vowel follows the *y*, it is like French *ui* + *y* as in *you*.

Y.

§ 12. **Y**, as a vowel, is usually like **i**; that is, like English *ē*, *ĕ*. — In Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian it is like French *u*. — In Dutch and Flemish (now usually **ij**) it is like ī in *side*. — In Spanish, **y** is a vowel only when standing alone, as in **y**, *and*; or at the end of a word. It does not occur between consonants in Spanish, being replaced by **i**. Cf. **y**, as a consonant, under CONSONANTS.

ym, yn in French (see III.).

III. NASAL VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

§ 13. **M** and **n** in French and Portuguese when final, or before any other consonant than another *m* or *n*, and following a vowel or a diphthong, show that the preceding vowel or diphthong is pronounced with a nasal tone. In producing these nasal vowels, the breath or voice is allowed to pass out through *both* the *nose* and the *mouth*, so that the vowel sounds remain unchanged, except for the accompanying nasalization. The *m* or *n* is not sounded, except as thus giving the nasal tone to the vowel. These sounds thus differ materially from English vowels *followed* by *n* or *ng*, the *oral* passage in pronouncing *n* or *ng* being entirely closed. A small capital N is used in the respelling for pronunciation to indicate that a preceding vowel or diphthong is nasal.

§ 14. The **nasal vowels in French** are: **am, an, em, en** (cf. **ien**), all having regularly the sound of English *a* in *far*, made nasal as described above. — **aim, ain, eim, ein, im, in, ym, yn**, all having the sound of *a* in *fat* made nasal. — **ien**, final, is like *y*, followed in the same syllable by *a* in *fat* made nasal. — **om, on**, having the sound of *o* in *or* made nasal. — **um, un**, having the sound of *u* in *up* made nasal. There are thus four French nasal vowel sounds, as in the phrase, *un bon vin blanc* (ŭN bôN vĂN bläN), *a good white wine*.

§ 15. In **Portuguese, the nasal vowels** are indicated by *m* and *n* as described above or by the tilde (˜) written over the vowel; **ã** (cf. **ãe** below), **am, an**, are about like English *a* in *far* made nasal. — **em** and **en** are about like *a* in *ale*, or *e* in *men*, made nasal. — **im** and **in** are *i* in *ravine* made nasal. — **õ** (cf. **õe** below), **om, on**, are *o* in *pole*, or in *obey*, made nasal.

The **nasal diphthongs** in Portuguese are: **ãe**, about like *i* in *ice* (äĭ), nasalized; **ão**, like *ou* in *house*, nasalized; **õe**, about like *oi* in *oil*, nasalized.

§ 16. Final **on**, in Spanish, especially in parts of Spanish America, is often pronounced with the sound of *o* in *for*, made nasal, but this pronunciation is not recommended.

§ 17. In **Polish**, **ą**, nasal, is like *ô* in *for*, made nasal. — **ę** in Polish is *e* in *men* made nasal; thus, *Lęczyca*, lĕN-chĭ′tsä.

IV. CONSONANTS AND CONSONANTAL COMBINATIONS.

§ 18. The consonants in the languages of Continental Europe are, for the most part, similar in sound to the same letters in English. The following exceptions may be mentioned: —

B.

§ 19. **B** at the end of a word in German, Dutch, and the Slavic languages, is pronounced like *p*. — In Spanish and modern Greek, **b** has nearly the same, but not quite so forcible, a sound as in English, being made with the lips brought together, but with loose or feeble contact, not pressed together firmly as in English. **B**, therefore, in these languages often sounds like English *v* as in *have*. Between two vowels, this similarity to *v* is more marked, so that the two sounds are often interchanged, such interchange often being marked by a corresponding interchange in spellings; as, *Córdoba*, *Córdova*, etc. Cf. *Guide to Pron.*, § 133.

bh in Sanskrit and many modern East Indian names is strictly *b* + *h*, as in *cob house*, but the *h* may be omitted in English pronunciation.

C.

§ 20. **C** before *e* and *i* in Italian and Roumanian (*c* in Roumanian before î = *k*) is pronounced like *ch* in the English word *chill*; in the same position in Castilian Spanish it sounds like English *th* in *thin*; but throughout Spanish America, in the Philippine Islands, and in parts of Spain it is commonly pronounced like English *s* in *sun*. — It is like *s* in *sun* in French, Portuguese, and Catalan before *e*, *i* (or *y*). — In German, **c** before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is pronounced like the German *z*, or like *ts* in English. — In the Slavic languages, it has the same sound, even at the end of a word; thus, *Prypec* is pronounced prip′ets. — Before *a*, *o*, or *u*, **c** usually has the sound of *k*. — In Welsh and Gaelic, **c** is in all positions like *k*. — In Hungarian, **c** is sometimes used for Hungarian *cz*.

ca See **c**.

ç is like *s* in *sun*.

č in Bohemian, Croatian, and Bulgarian is like English *ch* in *chop*.

ć in Polish and Servian is about like English *ch* in *chop*; as, *Zamość* (zä′mŏshch), *Karadzić* (kä-rä′jĭch).

cc in Italian before *e* and *i* is *ch* prolonged, or like *t-ch* as in chi*tch*at.

ce. See **c**.

ch in Spanish has the same sound as in the English word *chill*. — In Catalan and Italian it is pronounced like *k*. — In German, Polish, and some other languages, it has a guttural sound, somewhat like a strongly aspirated *h*. This sound must be learned from an oral instructor. — In French (except in the case of some words derived from the Greek), and in Portuguese (with the same exception), **ch** has the sound of English *sh*, as in *she*. — **ch** in Sanskrit and East Indian names is usually like *ch* in *chop*; **chh** is the same followed by *h*, as in Marc*h h*are, but the second *h* may be omitted in English pronunciation.

ci. See **c**.

co. See **c**.

cs in Hungarian sounds like English *ch* in *church*.

cu. See **c**.

cz in Polish sounds like English *ch* as in *church*; as, *Czersk* (chĕrsk); in Hungarian, like *ts*; as, *Czegléd* (tsĕg′lād).

D.

§ 21. **D** is, in general, more clearly dental than in English, that is, it is made with the tip of the tongue brought against the back of the upper front teeth, whereas in English it is commonly made with the tip of the tongue against the back gums, above the teeth. — At the end of a word, in German, Dutch, and the Slavic languages, it is pronounced like *t*. — In Spanish, Danish, and modern Greek, between two vowels or at the end of a word, it has a sound similar to *th* in *this*; some authorities regard the final **d** in Spanish as nearer *th* in *thin*; in colloquial Spanish final **d** is often omitted altogether; as, *Madrid* (mä-drē′). — In Danish and Norwegian **d** is silent after an *l* or *n* in the same syllable.

dd in Welsh is like *th* in *that*.

dh in many East Indian names is *d* + *h*, as in dead *h*ouse, but the *h* may be omitted in English pronunciation

ds in Hungarian is like English *j* in *joy*

dt is like *t*.

dy in Hungarian blends the sounds of *d* and consonant *y*, and hence approximates the sound of English *j* in *joy*. The same combination occurs in some English words, as in sol*dier*, etc. (cf. **gy**).

dz is often like English *j* in *joy*.

G.

§ 22. **G**, in all the European languages, is hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*; in German, Danish, Norwegian, and modern Greek, it is hard in every situation, though it sometimes has a guttural sound. — Before *e* and *i* (or *y*), in French, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish, and Roumanian (also before *ä* and *ö* in Swedish), it is like the *j* of these languages. To represent the *j* sound in French before *a*, *o*, *u*, an unaccented *e* is written after the *g*, the *ge* being equal to French *j* (*zh*). — Before *e* or *i* in Italian, **g** sounds like English *j* in *joy*, or soft *g*, as in *gem*, and **gg** in the same position is the same sound prolonged, or like *d j* in could *j*ump; as, *Correggio* (kŏr-rĕd′jō). — In Dutch, **g** is always pronounced like German *ch*, described above, or like a strongly aspirated *h*. — Final **g** in German is like German *ch* or, as pronounced by some, like *k*. — In modern Greek, **g** before *e*, *i*, and *y* is sounded like English *y*. — In Swedish, **g** after *l* or *r* at the end of a primitive word or syllable is like English *y* in *yes*; thus, *Göteborg*, yû′tĕ-bŏr′y'.

gh in Italian is like *gh* in the English word *ghost*, or *g* in *game*, and it also has this pronunciation in Roumanian. — In Irish it is often given like a simple *h*. — In Oriental names it occurs as a strong guttural.

gli in Italian is, in nearly all cases, like *lli* in Willi*am*, and if no other vowel follows, the *gl* takes the same sound, the *i* having its usual sound of English *e* in *me*.

gn in French and Italian (like *ñ* in Spanish and *nh* in Portuguese) combines the sounds of *n* and consonant *y*; that is to say, it is about like English *ni* in *on*ion.

gu in French, followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*, is usually pronounced like English *g* in *gay*, the *u* being silent; if followed by a consonant or *ë*, the *u* is pronounced as ordinary French *u*. — In Spanish, **gu**, before *a*, *o*, *u*, sounds like *gw* (or *gu* in *anguish*); before *e* or *i*, it is like *g* in *go*, unless the *u* is marked with the diæresis (*ü*), when it is pronounced *gw*. — In Italian, **gu** is *gw* before any vowel. — In Portuguese, **gu** before *e* or *i* is like English *g* in *go*.

gy in Hungarian blends the sounds of *d* and *y* consonant; thus, *Magyar* is pronounced mŏd′yŏr, *Gyula* is dyŏ′lŏ.

H.

§ 23. **H** in French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, is either never pronounced at all, or else is sounded so slightly that an English ear can scarcely perceive it, but see the combinations **ch, gh, lh, nh, sch**. In most of the other languages of Europe it has the same sound as in English (but cf. **th**); in German it is silent between two vowels in the same word, except when followed by *ei*. When final, *h* is generally silent, but in some instances *h* at the end of Persian or Arabic names is distinctly pronounced.

J.

§ 24. **J** in Italian, German, Polish, Hungarian, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and Dutch, is pronounced like English *y* in *yes*. — In French, Portuguese, and Roumanian, it has the sound of *zh*, or *s* in the English word *pleasure*. — In Spanish, **j** is similar in sound to a strongly aspirated *h*; **x** is often found for this sound, where the usual modern spelling is with *j* or *g*; thus, *Méjico* is the modern Spanish spelling of *Mexico*. — In many East Indian names **j** is like English *j* in *jay*, and **jh** (strictly *j* + *h*) may be pronounced in the same way.

K.

§ 25. **K** in Swedish before *e*, *i*, *ö*, *y*, in accented syllables is like *ch* in *chop*; as, *Linköping* (lĭn′chœ′pĭng). If the syllable is not accented, it is like *k* in *king*; as, *Blekinge* (blā′kĭng-ē).

kh in Russian names sometimes indicates a guttural like German *ch*. In Oriental names it is usually guttural. In East Indian names it is like *kh* in in*kh*orn, but may be given as simple *k* in English pronunciation.

L.

§ 26. **L**, in general, is more distinctly dental than in English (cf. **d**), and the back of the tongue is not raised, as it commonly is in pronouncing English *l*, which is thus "dull" or guttural in comparison. — For **l** in Polish see **ł** and **lh**.

L, l in Polish may be given as English *l*, though it is still more guttural in quality than the ordinary English *l*.

lh in Portuguese, **ll** in Spanish, and simple **l** in Polish, combine the sound of *l* and *y* consonant. Thus, *velho* is pronounced vāl′yō; *villa*, vēl′yä; *llano*, lyä′nō.

ll, initial as well as medial, is often pronounced like English *y* in *yes* in Spain and in Spanish America, but in careful speech the sound of *l* as shown above is retained. — **ll** in

Welsh (voiceless *l*) is hardly to be imitated in English. It may be approximated by pronouncing English *h*, *th*, or *t* in connection with *l*. — In Icelandic **ll** is like *dl*.

ly in Hungarian has the sound of Spanish *ll*.

N

§ **27.** **N**, in general, is more distinctly dental than in English (cf. **d**). Before *k*, *q*, or a hard *c* (= *k*) or *g* (gŏ), **n** often has the same sound as in English *ink* (ĭŋk), as in Italian and Spanish.

ñ in Spanish (like *gn* in French and Italian, and *nh* in Portuguese) has a sound combining those of *n* and *y* consonant, and **ń** in Polish and **ň** in Bohemian, Croatian, Servian, and Bulgarian, also have this sound; as, *Třeboň*, trzhĕ′bŏn-y′.

ng in German is like *ng* in English *singer* — In the Maori and some other languages, **ng** is not divided, but, even when initial, is a single sound like the *ng* in *singer*; as, *Tonga*, tŏ′ngä.

nh in Portuguese is pronounced like the Spanish *ñ*, as, *Minho*, mēn′yŏŏ.

nt in modern Greek is like English *d* or *nd*.

ny in Hungarian and Catalan has the same sound as Portuguese *nh*.

O.

§ **28.** **Qu** before *e* and *i* in Portuguese and Spanish, and before every vowel in French, has the sound of *k*. In most other languages, it is essentially the same as in English (as in *queer*). In German, it is like *kv*, as, *Quierschied*, kvēr′shēt.

qv in Swedish is like *kv*.

R.

§ **29.** **R** in most European languages is strongly trilled, either with the tip of the tongue, as in Italian and Spanish, or with the uvula (extremity of the soft palate), as in many parts of Germany and France.

ř in Bohemian is like *r* followed by *zh* (*z* in *seizure*), as, *Třeboň*, trzhĕ′bŏn-y′.

rz in Polish has the sound of *zh*; as, *Zgierz*, zgyĕzh.

S.

§ **30.** **S** in many European tongues, when between two vowels, has the sound of English *z*, or one very near it. — In German, it is usually properly pronounced as English *z* in *zone*, when initial before vowels, and when medial before vowels; like English *s* in *so*, when initial before consonants, medial before consonants, and final. Initial **s** in German in *sp*, *st*, is properly pronounced like *sh* in *shoe*, though many pronounce these combinations with simple *s*, as, *Spandau* (shpän′dou), *Strehlen* (shtrā′lĕn). — In Hungarian, **s** sounds like English *sh*, as in *she*, or German *sch*. — In Portuguese when final, or when preceding any surd consonant except another *s*, **s** sounds like English *sh* in *ship*; before a voiced (sonant) consonant it is like *zh* (*z* in *seizure*). — In French, final **s** is sometimes pronounced, but it is generally silent.

š in Bohemian, Croatian, Servian, and Bulgarian is like English *sh* in *ship*; thus, *Vyškov*, vĭsh′kŏf.

ş in Roumanian has the sound of English *sh* in *ship*.

şc or **şt** in Roumanian before *e* and *i* is like *sh* in *ship* followed by *t*.

sc in Italian before *e* and *i* sounds like the English *sh*; as, *Sciglio*, shēl′yō, etc. See **sch**.

sch in German is pronounced like *sh* in English *shoe*. — In Italian and Roumanian, before *e* and *i*, it sounds like *sk* in English. — In Dutch, before all the vowels, except obscure *e*, its sound is similar to *sk* but harsher and more guttural, being equal to *s* + Dutch *ch*. Before an obscure *e* or before a consonant, or at the end of a word, **sch** in Dutch sounds like a strong *s*, as in English *see*.

sj in Dutch, Danish, and Swedish is like *sh* in *ship*.

sk in Swedish before *e*, *i*, or *y* resembles *sh* in *ship*. — In Norwegian, before *i* or *y* it is as *sh* in *ship*.

skj in Swedish and Norwegian resembles English *sh*.

ss in Hungarian is like *sh* in *she* prolonged.

ssz in Hungarian is long *s*.

stj in Swedish is nearly like *sh* in *she*.

sz in Hungarian is sounded like English *s* as in *see* or *ss* (cf. **zs**). — In Polish, **sz** sounds like English *sh* in *ship*; as, *Warszawa*, vär-shä′vä.

T.

§ **31.** **T**, in general, has a sound somewhat more dental than is common in English (cf. **d**). — In modern Greek, **t** after *n* is pronounced *d*; as, *Talanta*, tä-län′dä. — In French, **t** final is usually silent.

ţ in Roumanian is like *ts*; as, *Romanaţi* (-näts).

th in all modern languages of Continental Europe except modern Greek (in which the character has the same sound as English *th* in *thin*) is pronounced like simple *t*, or like *th* in the English word *thyme* (tīm). — In Welsh and Icelandic it is like *th* in *thin*.

tsch in German is like *ch* in *chip*

tsh in the Slavic languages has the sound of *ch* in *chip*

tl in Mexican names is like *tl* in *Atlanta*, though it sometimes sounds like *kl* In the Spanish pronunciation of Mexican names, *tl*, when final, is like Spanish *te* (tā).

ts in Hungarian is like *cs* in the same language; that is, like English *ch* in *church*.

ty in Hungarian blends the sounds of *t* and consonant *y*; it approaches in sound English *ch*. A similar combination of *t* with the sound of consonant *y* (as the initial element of ū) takes place in the English words *creature*, *virtue*.

tz is like *ts*.

V.

§ **32.** **V** in the Slavic languages (Polish, Russian, etc.) and in German and Dutch, when occurring at the end of a word or name, is always pronounced like English *f*. — In German, **v**, except in some foreign words, mostly recent, and of Latin or Romance origin, is like English *f*.

W

§ **33.** **W** in German, and in some other languages, is like English *v*. It is often uttered with the lips alone, without the aid of the teeth, though in German **w** is properly pronounced as English *v*. — In Welsh, **w** is usually like *oo*; as, *Ebbw*, ĕb-bōō′. — In Polish, **w** when ending a syllable is pronounced like English *f*, but is frequently omitted in pronunciation before the ending *ski*; as, *Żotkiew* (-kyĕf), *Paderewski*, -rĕf′skē or -rĕs′kē. — See **eeuw, ieuw, ow.**

X.

§ **34.** **X** in modern Spanish spelling is usually equal to English *x* as in *box*, but it is often found representing the sound of Spanish *j* or *g*, described above, the spellings with *j* or *g* being now preferred. In Mexican names it often has the sound of *s*; as, *Tlaxcala*, tläs-kä′lä. — In Portuguese and Catalan, **x** is like English *sh* in *ship*.

Y.

§ **35.** **Y**, as a consonant, at the beginning of a word or syllable and before a vowel, is like English *y* in *yes*, but usually more emphatically pronounced, often sounding almost like French *j*, or English *z* in *azure*, or even, sometimes, like the English *j* in *joke*. — In Russian, **y** before a vowel has the sound of English *y* in *yes*, but, if preceded at the same time by another consonant, that consonant is "palatalized" by the *y*, **ly**, for instance, sounding like *lli* in *million*, **ny** like *ni* in *onion*, **ty** like *ty* in *hit you*. Cf. **y**, as a vowel, under VOWELS.

Z.

§ **36.** **Z** in German has the sound of *ts*. — In Italian, **z** and **zz** are usually sounded like a strong, prolonged *ts*, but they sometimes have the sound of a long *dz*. — In Spanish, **z** is pronounced like the English *th* in *thin*, but throughout Spanish America and in parts of Spain it is pronounced like *s* in *sun*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 268. — In Swedish, **z** has the sound of English *s* in *sun*. — In Dutch, **z** is like English *z*. — In French, **z** either is silent or has the sound of English *z*. — In Portuguese, **z** when final is about like *sh* in *ship*.

ż in Polish is like *zh* (*z* in *seizure*); as, *Lomża*, lŏm′zhä.

ž, in Bohemian, Croatian, Servian, and Bulgarian is like *zh* (or *sh* when final); as, *Žižkov*, zhĭsh′kŏf.

ź in Polish is about like *zh* (*z* in *seizure*).

zs in Hungarian is like *zh*.

V. SYMBOLS.

§ **37.** The symbols used in the respelling for pronunciation in the GAZETTEER and BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY are the same as those employed in the body of the book, a full explanation of which will be found in the GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATIONS.

A PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER

OR

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE WORLD

GIVING THE SPELLING, PRONUNCIATION, LOCATION, SIZE, POLITICAL RELATIONS, AND OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MORE THAN THIRTY THOUSAND PLACES

THE changes in the present REVISION OF THE GAZETTEER have necessarily been more numerous than in any preceding revision, owing to the great changes in boundaries, populations, jurisdictions, and forms of government brought about by the World War throughout the world and particularly in Europe, the political upheaval in Russia, the progress of discovery, as in the polar regions, and the rapid development of some parts of the world, as Africa.

In this NEW EDITION also the latest statistical information from the decennial censuses taken in 1920 and 1921 by the leading nations of the world has been inserted. The latest official decisions respecting the spelling of place names have been recorded. For foreign countries, places have been entered under their names in the present official native language, except where usage has established a conventional form, as for *Cologne, Vienna, Bagdad, Mocha.* In such countries as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Roumania, etc., where names from two or more languages have been in currrent use, the Polish, Czech, Serbian, or Roumanian name has in many cases officially replaced the formerly better-known German, Russian, or other foreign name, and where such names have become established they have been preferred in this Gazetteer, as *Kalisz* (formerly *Kalish*), *Bratislava* (*Pressburg*), *Zagreb* (*Agram*), *Braşov* (*Kronstadt*), although both forms have been given in all such cases and cross references made from the smaller type at the foot of the page. Also, many ancient names of common occurrence in history or in the classics have been inserted.

The AIM OF THE GAZETTEER is to answer concisely and accurately the ordinary questions that arise in regard to geographical names: What is the correct spelling of a name and its correct pronunciation? What is the location and what is the population of a town, height of a mountain, length of a river, area of a lake, county, or state? What historical, political, or other items of interest relate to it?

The CHOICE OF TITLES from the constantly increasing mass of geographical material has been a difficult task. Those names have been selected which seemed of most interest to English-speaking readers. Thus there have been included all of the incorporated places (cities, boroughs, towns, villages, etc.) in the United States having more than fifteen hundred inhabitants according to the Fourteenth Census (1920). For other countries, a higher limit of population has necessarily been chosen, varying somewhat according to the probable frequency with which names in any particular country would be sought. At the same time, many places below the adopted limit of population have been inserted because of their historical, literary, or other interest.

Cross References from entries in the upper part of the page are to entries in the Dictionary proper, unless the Gazetteer is specified by (*Gaz.*). Cross references from entries in the smaller type at the foot of the page are to the Gazetteer entries in the upper part of the page, except in a few instances where the Dictionary is specified. A useful feature is the linking together of the entries in the Gazetteer with pertinent information in the main Vocabulary of the Dictionary. Thus, under **New York** are references to BOWERY, EAST SIDE, TAMMANY, TENDERLOIN, etc., and under **London** to CHARING CROSS, CHEAPSIDE, PICCADILLY, and many other entries where interesting facts respecting New York and London are recorded.

Spelling and Pronunciation. When two or more forms of spelling or of pronunciation are recorded, that one has been given first which has been selected as preferable. Each form entered, however, has the support of good usage, and often this usage is practically equally divided. Further details of spelling and pronunciation are given at page 2375.

Areas. The areas given for countries, subdivisions, etc., are from the latest official figures and in each case generally include the inland water, as for States of the United States, for Canada, Great Britain, etc., but none of the adjoining waters, as of oceans, seas, etc.

Populations. Official census figures are now available for most civilized countries and for many less civilized parts of the world that are under their jurisdiction, and the latest available figures have been used in compiling this Gazetteer. Where resort to estimates has had to be made, the figures given are the best to be had. The population figures record the resident population, where this could be had, as in the United States census. When no population figure is given for a place, it means, generally, that the population is less than 1,000 (1,000 being indicated by 1), or, rarely, that the population is unknown.

Terminology. The designations generally used for the various subdivisions of countries, states, etc., as *province, departmcnt, compartimento, county, nome, canton, circle* (Ger. *kreis*), *intendancy, district,* etc., and for places, as *municipality, city, town, village, borough, commune,* etc., will be found clearly defined in the Dictionary. A few such divisional or place designations are here given with explanations of their specific census use:

Borough. The *borough* is generally a town or municipal corporation, often one with a particular form of municipal government (see BOROUGH, *n.* in the *Dict.*, esp. defs. 1b, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; also MUNICIPAL, *a.*, esp. def. 2). In Scotland the borough is specifically called *burgh* (see BURGH, *n.*, in the *Dict.*). In England and Wales the *county borough* (abbreviated to *co. bor.* in the Gazetteer) while located geographically in a county, is distinct from the "administrative county" and is independent of the county council, but in other municipal boroughs (*mun. bor.* in the Gazetteer) the county council exercises some powers and duties and these boroughs pay their share of the county expenses. In those counties that include geographically a county borough or boroughs the population including such borough or boroughs is given in the Gazetteer, and also that of the administrative county only.

Commune. The *commune* is the unit of local government in France. It generally consists of a town or village and, often, a considerable portion of the surrounding country. Communes vary greatly in size and population. Similar districts in various other countries, particularly many of the European countries and their colonies, are also called *communes.* As in most censuses the communal population only is given for such districts, this population is often somewhat larger than that of the town or village proper. The so-called *labor communes* of Soviet Russia, as the German Volga Commune, are large districts governed on the Soviet plan and are in no way comparable with the communes described above.

County. The county is one of the oldest territorial divisions in Great Britain and Ireland, and hence in the United States and in various British colonies (see COUNTY, in the *Dict.*, esp. defs. 3, 4, and 5). In England and Wales there are now 62 administrative counties (see def. 3 in the *Dict.*, and cf. BOROUGH, above), as distinguished from the 52 older counties, often called the *ancient,* or *geographical, counties.* In Australia the use of the *county* as a census area has been discontinued. In the older, eastern provinces of Canada, the *county* remains as a local subdivision, but the *electoral district,* the subdivision on which is based the representation in the Dominion House of Commons, is the unit used in the census. In most cases, though not always, the electoral district corresponds to the county of the same name. The western provinces, as Manitoba, Saskatchewan, etc., are not divided into counties, but into municipalities, the powers of which are similar to those of counties. Subdivisions of other countries that correspond to the counties of England and America are also designated as *counties* in the Gazetteer, as the *amter* of Denmark and the *fylker* of Norway.

District. The counties of England and Wales, except London, are subdivided into "county districts," *urban* or *rural* as the case may be. The term *urban district* technically includes the municipal boroughs but is commonly specifically used to designate a small area more or less densely populated, a town, or even a small city, that does not yet enjoy all the powers of self-government belonging to a borough. The *district* of England and Wales may be likened to the *commune* of Continental countries, excepting that the *rural district* is further subdivided into *parishes,* which have certain very limited powers.

Mandate. The creation by the Covenant of the League of Nations of the mandate, or commission to establish a government over a conquered territory inhabited by a "backward" race, is one of the interesting developments following the World War. Where any territory has thus been mandated to another nation by the League this fact is noted in the Gazetteer, as under *Bismarck Archipelago, Samoa Islands, Tanganyika Territory,* etc.

Municipality. This designation is used in certain countries of a town, city, or other district having powers of local self-government, as in parts of Canada, the Philippine Islands, Brazil (Pg. *municipio*), Colombia (Sp. *municipio*), Porto Rico, Cuba, etc. The municipality often includes a large extent of country, as in Canada (see under COUNTY, above) and in Brazil. In some countries, as Brazil, the census returns give populations for municipalities only and not for cities and towns proper.

Prefecture. The chief local-government area of Japan (except Hokkaido, Korea, Japanese Sakhalin, and Formosa) is now the *prefecture,* which may be compared to the *province* in some other countries. The old provinces of Japan, which still appear on many maps, are also given in the Gazetteer, as of considerable historic and geographic interest.

Urban district. See under DISTRICT, above.

The following **signs and abbreviations** are here tabulated for convenient use:

□	square miles.	*bor.*	borough.	*Eng.*	England, English.	*It.*	Italy, Italian.	*p.*	population.	*rt.*	right.
×	county seat.	*Br. Brit.*	British.	*est.*	estimated.	*kdm.*	kingdom.	*Pac.*	Pacific.	*Roum.*	Roumania, Roumanian.
✻	capital.	*Bulg.*	Bulgarian.	*Eu. Eur.*	Europe, -ropean.	*L.*	Latin.	*par.*	parish.		
†	former name of.	*capt.*	captured.	*fed.*	federated, -eration.	*m.*	mile, miles.	*parl.*	parliamentary.	*Russ.*	Russia, Russian.
ab.	about.	*cath.*	cathedral.	*form.*	former, formerly.	*Medit.*	Mediterranean.	*past.*	pastoral.	*Scot.*	Scotland, -tish.
Af. Afr.	Africa, African.	*cen.*	central.	*fr.*	from.	*met.*	metropolitan.	*pen.*	peninsula.	*Slav.*	Slavic.
agr.	agricultural.	*cml.*	commercial.	*Fr.*	French.	*mfg.*	manufacturing.	*Pg.*	Portuguese.	*Sp.*	Spanish.
alt.	altitude.	*co.*	county.	*ft.*	fortified *or* (with figures) feet.	*min.*	mining, mineral.	*Phil.*	Philippine.	*spt.*	seaport.
Am.	America.	*col.*	colony.			*mt.*	mountain.	*Pol.*	Polish.	*sub.*	suburb.
Amer.	America, -can.	*coll.*	college.	*Ger.*	Germany, German.	*mun.*	municipal, -pality.	*pop.*	population.	*Switz.*	Switzerland.
anc.	ancient, -ciently.	*comm.*	commune.	*govt.*	government.	*munic.*	municipality.	*Port.*	Portuguese.	*ter.*	territory.
arch.	archipelago.	*Croat.*	Croatian.	*har.*	harbor.	*nat.*	national.	*pref(ec).*	prefecture.	*Turk.*	Turkey, Turkish.
Atl.	Atlantic.	*Dan.*	Danish.	*ht.*	height.	*nav.*	navigable.	*pres.*	presidency.	*univ.*	university.
bat.	battle.	*dept.*	department.	*Hung.*	Hungary, -garian (Magyar).	*Neth.*	Netherlands.	*prot.*	protectorate.	*U. of S. Af.*	Union of S. Africa.
Belg.	Belgium, -gian.	*dist.*	district.			*Nor.*	Norway, -wegian.	*prov.*	province.		
bet.	between.	*div.*	division.	*incl.*	including.	*oc.*	ocean, oceans.	*Prus.*	Prussia, Prussian.	*vil.*	village.
Boh.	Bohemian (Czech).	*Du.*	Dutch.	*isl.*	island.	*opp.*	opposite.	*res.*	residency.	*vol.*	volcano, volcanic.

☞ When followed by a period, E, N, S, or W indicates part of a place name; without the period, it shows direction or position only.

A

Aa (ä) either of two small rivers of Latvia, Europe, one in Kurland, past Mitau to Gulf of Riga; the other in Livonia, to Gulf of Riga; battles 1917.
Aabenraa (ô'bĕn-rô') co. SE South Jutland prov. Denmark, 303 □ p. 35. — its × pop. 8.
Aachen (ä'kĕn) *Fr.* **Aix-la-Chapelle** (ĕks'-lä-shä'pĕl'; ĕs'-) govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 633. — *anc.* A'QUISGRA'NUM, mfg. city, its ✻ pop. 146; mineral baths; a coronation city of the Holy Roman Empire. See AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (*Gaz.*).
Aalborg (ôl'bôrĸ) co. N Jutland, Denmark, 1,129 □ pop. 166. — *anc.* ALBUR'GUM, cml. spt. its ✻ pop. 42, with subs. 58.
Aalen (ä'lĕn) comm. Jagst circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 12.
Aalsmeer (äls'mār') comm. N. Holland prov. Netherlands, 8 m. SW of Amsterdam, pop. 6.
Aalten (ál'tĕn) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, 30 m. E of Arnhem, pop. 10.
Aar (är) *anc.* OBRIN'GA, riv. Switzerland, 175 m. long, navigable from Rhine riv. to Thun.
Aarau (är'ou') comm. ✻ of Aargau canton, Switzerland, on Aar river, pop. 11.
Aargau (är'gou') *Fr.* **Argovie** (är'gô'vē') canton, Switz. 542 □ pop. 241, ✻ Aarau.
Aarhus (ôr'hōōs') co. E Jutland, Denmark, 969 □ p. 237. — spt. its ✻ p. 74, with subs. 81.
Abaco, Great & Little (ä'bä-kō) two of Bahama isls.; Gr. Abaco, 80 m. long, pop. 4.
Abadan (ä'bä-dän') isl. Shatt al Arab delta, Persia; oil refineries.
Abadeh (ä-bä'dĕ) walled town, Fars prov. Persia, pop. 10; fruit gardens.
Abaeté (ä-bä'ä-tā') town, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, pop. munic. 5+; diamonds.
Abancay (ä'bäŋ-kī'; 133) town, ✻ of Apurímac dept. Peru, pop. 7.
Abano (ä'bä-nō) comm. Padua prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 6; hot springs.
Abauj-Torna (ŏ'bŏ-ŏŏ-y'-tôr'nŏ) min. co. NE Hungary, 645 □ pop. 86, × Szikszó.
Abbasa, El (ĕl ăb-bä'sä) town, Sharkiya prov. Lower Egypt, pop. 16.
Abba Yared (äb'bä yä'rĕt) mt. Tigré, Abyssinia, 15,015 ft. high.
Abbazia (äb'bät-sē'ä) vil. Italy, on Gulf of Fiume, pop. 2; watering place.
Abbeville (ăb'ĕ-vĭl) co. S. C. 510 □ pop. 27. — its × pop. 5. — town, × of Vermilion par. La. p. 3. — (*pron.* ăb'vĕl') *anc.* AB'BATIS VIL'LA, comm. dept. Somme, France, pop. 21.
Abbiategrasso (ab-byä'tä-gräs'sō) comm. Milan prov. Italy, 14 m. SW of Milan, pop. 13.
Abbotsford (ăb'ŭts-fĕrd) estate, Roxburgh co. Scotland, on Tweed riv. 1¼ m. SE of Galashiels; residence (1824–1832) of Sir Walter Scott.
Abbottabad (ăb'ŭt-ä-bäd') town, Hazara dist. North-West Frontier Prov. Br. India, pop. 14.
Abdera (ăb-dē'rä) city of anc. Thrace, on the Ægean, 24° 48′ E, now in ruins. See ABDERIAN, *a.* — See ADRA (*Gaz.*).

Aaland. Var. of ÅLAND. | **Aalesund.** See ÅLESUND. | **Aalst.** See ALOST.

Abana *or* **Abanah.** See BARADA. | **Abbatis Villa.** See ABBEVILLE. | **Aberbrothock.** † ARBROATH.

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Abejorral (ä-bā′hôr-räl′; 133, 189) **town,** Antioquia dept. Colombia, S. Amer. p. munic. 18.
Abensberg (ä′bĕns-bĕrk) town, Lower Bavaria, 18 m. SW of Ratisbon; battle 1809.
Abeokuta (ä′bē-ō-kōō′ta) prov. S. Nigeria, W Africa. — its ✻ pop. 52.
Aberavon (ăb′ĕr-ā′vŏn) mun. bor. Glamorganshire, S Wales, pop. 15.
Abercarn (ăb′ĕr-kärn′) min. town, Monmouthshire, England, pop. urban dist. 20.
Abercorn (ăb′ĕr-kôrn) town near S end of Lake Tanganyika, N. Rhodesia, Africa.
Aberdare (ăb′ĕr-dâr′) min. town, Glamorganshire, S Wales, pop. urban dist. 55.
Aberdeen (ăb′ĕr-dēn′) city, × of Monroe co. Miss. on Tombigbee riv. pop. 4. — city, × of Brown co. S. Dak. pop. 15. — city, Grays Harbor co. Wash. pop. 15. — lake, Northwest Territories, Canada, 515 □. — *anc.* DEVA′NA, burgh, × of Aberdeen co. Scotland, pop. 159; university. — *or* **Aberdeenshire** (-shĭr) co. Scotland, 1,971 □ pop. 301, × Aberdeen.
Aberfeldy (ăb′ĕr-fĕl′dĭ) mun. bor. W Perth co. Scotland, on Tay riv. pop. 2; Burns's "Birks of Aberfeldy."
Aberfoyle (ăb′ĕr-foil′) par. (pop. 1) & vil. SW Perth co. Scotland, near Loch Katrine; immortalized by Scott's "Rob Roy."
Abergavenny (ăb′ĕr-gȧ-vĕn′ĭ; ăb′ĕr-gĕn′ĭ) *anc.* GOBAN′NIUM, min. town, Monmouthshire, England, pop. mun. bor. 9.
Abersychan (ăb′ĕr-sŭk′ăn) min. town, Monmouthshire, England, pop. urban dist. 27.
Abertillery (ăb′ĕr-tĭl′ĕr-ĭ) min. town, Monmouthshire, England, pop. urban dist. 38.
Aberystwith (ăb′ĕr-ĭst′wĭth) spt. mun. bor. Cardiganshire, Wales, pop. 11; watering place.
Abeshr (ä-bĕsh′r) town, ✻ of Wadai, Chad col. Fr. Equatorial Afr. pop. 28.
Abijean *or* **Abidjean** (ä′bē-jän′) town on lagoon near Bingerville, Ivory Coast, Fr. W. Afr.
Abilene (ăb′ĭ-lēn) city, × of Dickinson co. Kans. p. 5. — city, × of Taylor co. Tex. p. 10.
Abingdon (ăb′ĭng-dŭn) city, Knox co. Ill. pop. 3; coll. — town, × of Washington co. Va. pop. 3. — *anc.* ABINDO′NIA, mun. borough, Berkshire, Eng. pop. 7.
Abington (ăb′ĭng-tŭn) town, Plymouth co. Mass. pop. 6.
Abitibi (ăb′ĭ-tĭb′ĭ) riv. & lake, NE Ontario, Canada; lake, 356 □; river, 340 m. long.
Abkhasia (ăb-kä′sē-ȧ) region of Transcaucasia on Black sea coast, Georgia, Asia, nearly coextensive with Sukhum; formerly part of Kutais govt. Russia, 2,850 □.
Ablain-Saint-Nazaire (ȧ′blăN′-săN′-nȧ′zâr′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France; battle 1915.
Åbo (ō′bōō) *Finnish* **Turku** (tōōr′kōō) spt. city, ✻ of Åbo-Björneborg prov. Finland, p. 55.
Åbo-Björneborg (-byûr′nĕ-bōr′y′) *Finnish* **Turun-Porin** (tōō′rōōn-pō′rēn) prov. Finland, 9,264 □ p. 522, ✻ Åbo.
Abomey (ăb′ō-mā′) town, S Dahomey, French W. Africa, pop. 12, with subs. 20–30.
Abony (ŏ′bŏ-ny′) comm. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. 16.
Abra (ă′brȧ) prov. N Luzon, Phil. isls. 1,475 □ pop. 73, ✻ Bangued. — river, N Luzon, ab. 100 m. long, flows N & W to China sea.
Abraham, Mount (ā′brȧ-hăm) mt. Franklin co. Maine, 3,388 ft. high.
Abram (ă′brȧm) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 7.
Abreus (ä-brā′ōōs) munic. (pop. 6) & town (pop. 2) Santa Clara prov. Cuba.
Abrolhos (ä-brōl′yōs) pointed rocky isls. coast of Brazil, bet. 17° & 18° S.
Abruzzi e Molise (ä-brōōt′sē ā mō′lē-zā) compartimento, cen. Italy, 6,387 □ pop. 1,579; provs. Aquila degli Abruzzi, Campobasso, Chieti, & Teramo.
Absaroka Range (ăb′sȧ-rō′kȧ) Rocky Mountain range, E Yellowstone National Park & Park co. Wyo.; highest point Index peak, 11,740 ft.
Absecon Beach (ăb-sē′kŏn) isl. Atlantic co. N. J. 10 m. long, on which is Atlantic City.
Abu (ä′bōō) dist. Rajputana Agency, India, 6 □ pop. 4. — mt. & station in Abu dist. Sirohi, S Rajputana, India; Jain temples. See ARAVALLI HILLS (*Gaz.*).
Abu Arish (ä-rēsh′) prov. N Yemen, Arabia. — town in same, pop. 8.
Abu Dhabi (ä′bē) region & spt. town on Persian gulf, Trucial Oman, Arabia; pop. town 6.
Abu Hamed (hä′mĕd) town, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on Nile riv.; battle 1897.
Abukir *or* **Aboukir** (ä′bōō-kēr′) vil. & bay near Alexandria, Egypt; site of anc. CANOPUS; Nelson's victory "Battle of the Nile" 1798.
Abu Kurkas (kōōr-käs′) town, Minya prov. Upper Egypt, pop. 15.
Abullonia (ä′ⁿbōō-lō′nĭ-ȧ) lake, 18 m. long, 12 m. wide, Brusa vilayet, Asia Minor.
Abu-Simbel (ä′bōō-sĭm′bĕl) *or* **Ipsambul** (ĭp′săm-bōōl′) place on left bank of Nile, Egypt, ab. 22° 25′ N; rock temples.
Abuyog (ä-bōō′yŏg) munic. Leyte prov. Phil. isls. pop. 17.
Abydos (ȧ-bī′dŏs) anc. town, Egypt. See ARABA EL MADFUNA (*Gaz.*). — anc. town, Asia Minor, on the Dardanelles (Hellespont); scene of story of Hero and Leander.
Abyla (ăb′ĭ-lȧ) anc. name of Jebel Musa, Africa, one of the Pillars of Hercules.
Abyssinia (ăb′ĭ-sĭn′ĭ-ȧ) *Ar.* **Habesha** (hȧ′bĕ-shȧ) *Eng. official name* **Ethiopia** (ē′thĭ-ō′pĭ-ȧ) independent country, E Africa, 350,000 □ pop. ab. 11,500, ✻ Addis Ababa. See ABYSSINIAN, *a.* & *n.*, AMHARIC, *n.*
Acadia (ȧ-kā′dĭ-ȧ) *or* **Acadie** (ȧ′kȧ′dē′) original Fr. name of NOVA SCOTIA; settled by French 1604. See ACADIA, *n.* — par. S La. 647 □ pop. 35, × Crowley.
Acajutla (ä′kä-hōōt′lä; 189) spt. Salvador, Cen. Amer. on Pacific ocean, pop. 2.
Acámbaro (ä-käm′bȧ-rō) town, Guanajuato, Mexico, pop. 14.
Acapulco (ä′kä-pōōl′kō) spt. Guerrero, Mexico, on Pac. ocean, pop. 7; fine harbor.
Acarai (ä′kȧ-rī′) mt. range forming boundary bet. Br. Guiana & Brazil, highest 2,500 ft.
Acarnania and Ætolia (ăk′ȧr-nā′nĭ-ȧ, ē-tō′lĭ-ȧ) nome, NW Greece, 2,961 □ pop. 200, ✻ Missolonghi.
Accomac (ăk′ō-măk′) co. E Virginia, 502 □ pop. 35, × Accomac.
Accrington (ăk′rĭng-tŭn) mfg. mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 44.
Acerra (ä-chĕr′rä) comm. Caserta prov. Italy, 10 m. NE of Naples, pop. 17.
Achaia (ȧ-kā′yȧ) *or* **Achæa** (ȧ-kē′ȧ) anc. country, S Greece, of varying limits. See ACHÆAN, *a.* & *n.* — anc. Roman prov. Greece, incl. the Peloponnesus & N Greece S of Thessaly.
Achaia and Elis (ē′lĭs) nome, Morea, Greece, 2,126 □ pop. 265, ✻ Patras.
Achi Baba (ä′chē bä′bä) height, dominating tip of Gallipoli pen.; battle 1915.
Achin *or* **Acheen** (ä-chēn′) *Du.* **Atjeh** (ä′chē) native kingdom, N Sumatra, & outpost prov. of the Du. E. Indies, 21,448 □ pop. 736, ✻ Kuta Raja. See ACHINESE, *n.*
Achinsk (ä-chĭnsk′) town, Yeniseisk prov. Soviet Russia, Asia, on Siberian R. R. pop. 14.
Achray, Loch (lŏk ăk-rā′; ăk′rā) beautiful lake, 1¼ m. long, Perth co. Scotland.
Achtkarspelen (ăkt′kär-spā′lĕn) comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 14.
Acireale (ä′chē-rā-ā′lā) spt. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 36.
Ackley (ăk′lĭ) town, Hardin co. Iowa, pop. 2.
Aconcagua (ä′kōn-kä′gwä) mt. NW Argentina, 23,080 ft. high; highest peak of Andes & of Western Hemisphere. — prov. N of Valparaiso, Chile, 5,404 □ pop. 119, ✻ San Felipe.
Acquaviva delle Fonti (ä′kwä-vē′vä dĕl′lā fōn′tē) comm. Bari prov. Italy, pop. 11.
Acqui (äk′kwē) *anc.* A′QUÆ *or* A′QUÆ STATIEL′LÆ, comm. Alessandria prov. Italy, pop. 15.
Acre (ä′kĕr; ā′kĕr) subdist. Northern dist. Palestine, pop. 36. — *anc.* PTOLEMA′ĪS, spt. city on promontory N of Mt. Carmel, Palestine, pop. 6; taken by British Sept. 23, 1918.
Acre (ä′krā) ter. Brazil, SW of Amazonas state, 58,672 □ pop. 92, ✻ Rio Branco. — river, S. Amer. branch of Purús, forms part of N boundary of Bolivia.
Acri (ä′krē) comm. Cosenza prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. 13.
Acrocorinthus (ăk′rō-kō-rĭn′thŭs) rock near Corinth in Greece, 1,886 ft. high, on which was anciently a citadel; medieval fortifications.
Actium (ăk′shĭ-ŭm; -tĭ-ŭm) promontory and anc. town, NW Greece; naval battle 31 B. C.
Acton (ăk′tŭn) town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 2. — urban dist. Middlesex, Eng. p. 61.
Acushnet (ȧ-kōōsh′nĕt) town, Bristol co. Mass. near New Bedford, pop. 3.
Ada (ā′dȧ) co. SW Idaho, 1,154 □ pop. 35, × Boise. — vil. Hardin co. Ohio, pop. 2; Ohio Northern univ. — city, × of Pontotoc co. Okla. pop. 8. — mt. Baranof isl. Alaska, 4,536 ft. high. — (*pron.* ŏ′dŏ) comm. Bačka and Baranya prov. Yugoslavia, on Tisa river, pop. 13.
Adabazar (ä′dä-bä-zär′) town, Izmid sanjak, Turkey in Asia, pop. 25.
Adai Khokh (ä-dī′ ĸōĸ′) mt. group & its highest peak, 15,274 ft. cen. Caucasus, Russia.
Adair (ȧ-dâr′) co. SW cen. Iowa, 573 □ pop. 14, × Greenfield. — co. S Ky. 400 □ pop. 17, × Columbia. — co. NNE Mo. 571 □ pop. 21, × Kirksville. — co. E Okla. 584 □ pop. 14, × Stilwell.
Adalia (ä-dā′lĭ-ȧ) spt. on Gulf of Adalia, Konia vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 30. — region, with indefinite limits, around spt.
Adamawa (ä′dä-mä′wä) region, Northern Nigeria & N Cameroons, cen. Africa, ✻ Garua.
Adamello, Monte (mōn′tā ä′dä-mĕl′lō) mt. N Italy, 27 m. WNW of Trent, 11,661 ft. high.
Adams (ăd′ămz) co. NE Colo. 1,262 □ pop. 14, × Brighton. — co. W Idaho, 1,366 □ pop. 3, × Council. — co. W Ill. 842 □ pop. 62, × Quincy. — co. E Ind. 337 □ pop. 21, × Decatur. — co. SW Iowa, 427 □ pop. 11, × Corning. — co. SW Miss. 426 □ pop. 22, × Natchez. — co. S Nebr. 565 □ pop. 23, × Hastings. — co. SW N. Dak. 997 □ pop. 6, × Hettinger. — co. S Ohio, 546 □ pop. 23, × West Union. — co. S Pa. 528 □ pop. 35, × Gettysburg. — co. E Wash. 1,912 □ pop. 10, × Ritzville. — co. cen. Wis. 684 □ pop. 9, × Friendship. — town, Berkshire co. Mass. pop. 13. — vil. Jefferson co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Adam's Bridge, chain of shoals between Ceylon and India.
Adams, Mount, peak of White mts. Coos co. N. H. 5,805 ft. high. — peak of Cascade range, Yakima co. Wash. 12,326 ft. high.
Adam's Peak, mountain, S cen. Ceylon, 7,352 ft. high.
Adams Point, at mouth of Columbia riv. NW Oregon.
Adana (ä′dä-na) Turkish vilayet, S Asia Minor, 15,400 □ pop. 404. — its ✻ pop. 50.
Adare, Cape (ȧ-dâr′) cape, S. Victoria Land, Victoria quadrant, Antarctic continent.
Addis Ababa (ăd′ĭs ä′bȧ-bȧ) town, ✻ of Shoa & of Abyssinia, pop. 40–50.
Addison (ăd′ĭ-sŭn) co. W Vt. 756 □ pop. 19, × Middlebury. — vil. Steuben co. N. Y. p. 2.
Adel (ā′dĕl′) town, × of Cook co. Ga. pop. 2.
Adelaide (ăd′ē-lād) city, ✻ of S. Australia, on Torrens riv. pop. 40, with suburbs, 255; univ. — town, E Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 3. — **Island,** W of Graham Land, Weddell quadrant, Antarctic regions. — **Peninsula,** N. W. Ters. Canada, 68° 10′ N, 97° 30′ W.
Adélie Land (ȧ′dā′lē′) barren antarctic region, Victoria quadrant, 66° 30′ S, 140° E.
Aden (ä′dĕn; ā′dĕn) ft. spt. & ter. SW Arabia (incl. Perim) 80 □ pop. 57; Brit. poss. since 1839, now attached to Bombay presidency. — protectorate, hinterland of spt. ab. 9,000 □.
Aden, Gulf of, between S coast of Arabia & coast of Africa.
Adernò (ä′dĕr-nô′) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, at foot of Mt. Etna, pop. 30.
Adige (ä′dē-jā) *anc.* ATH′ESIS, riv. NE Italy, ab. 220 m. long, to Gulf of Venice.
Adighe (ä′dĭ-gā) *or* **Adyghai** (ä′dĭ-gā) autonomous region, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, part of Kuban & Black Sea prov. chief town Maikop.
Adirondack Mountains (ăd′ĭ-rŏn′dăk) group in N N. Y.; Mt. Marcy the highest, 5,344 ft.
Adjuntas (ăd-hōōn′tăs; 189) munic. central Porto Rico, pop. 18.
Adlershof (ăd′lĕrs-hōf) comm. Potsdam govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop 13.
Admiralty Inlet (ăd′mĭ-răl-tĭ) branch of Puget sound, NW Washington. — inlet, Cockburn Land, NW Baffin isl. Canada, 73° N, 85° W.
Admiralty Island, isl. off S Alaska, ab. 100 m. long. — **Islands,** group in Bismarck arch. New Guinea, 1,000 □, largest, Manus, or Great Admiralty, isl.; Australian mandate.
Admiralty Range, mts. on coast, N part of S. Victoria Land, Antarctic continent.
Admiralty Sound, W coast Tierra del Fuego, S. America.
Adoni (ä-dō′nē) town, Bellary dist. Madras prov. Br. India, pop. 30.
Adour (ä′dōōr′) *anc.* AT′URUS, riv. ab. 200 m. long, Pyrenees mts. to Bay of Biscay, France.
Adowa (ä′dō-wä) *or* **Adua** (ä′dōō-ä) town, ✻ of Tigré in Abyssinia, pop. 3; battle 1896.
Adra (ä′drä) *anc.* ABDE′RA, spt. Almería prov. Spain, pop. comm. 9.
Adranos (ä′drȧ-nŏs) *Turk.* **Mugalich** (mōō′gä-lēch′) *anc.* RHYN′DACUS, riv. NW Asia Minor to Lake Abullonia.
Adrar (ä-drär′) mountainous region, W part of the Sahara, Africa; SE part a dist. of Mauritania, ✻ Wadan; NW part in Span. colony of Río de Oro. — mountainous region, NE of Timbuktu, cen. Sahara, Fr. W. Africa.
Adria (ä′drē-ä) *anc.* HA′DRIA *or* A′TRIA, comm. Rovigo prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 18.
Adrian (ā′drĭ-ăn) city, × of Lenawee co. Mich. pop. 12.
Adrianople (ā′drĭ-ăn-ō′p′l; ăd′rĭ-) *Turk.* **Edirne** (ē-dĭr′nĕ) vilayet of European Turkey, ab. 8,600 □ pop. ab. 500; same as Eastern Thrace when part of Greece (see THRACE, *Gaz.*). — *anc.* ADRIANOP′OLIS *or* HADRIANOP′OLIS, its ✻ pop. 50.
Adriatic Sea (ā′drĭ-ăt′ĭk; ăd′rĭ-) *or* **Gulf of Venice,** *anc.* A′DRIA *or* MA′RE ADRIAT′ICUM, arm of Mediterranean sea, E of Italy, 500 m. long.
Adula (ä-dōō′lä; ä′dōō-lä) mts. Swiss Alps; highest peak Güferhorn, 11,130 ft.
Adunara *Du.* **Adoenara** (ä′dōō-nä′rä) isl. E of Flores, Du. E. Indies, 224 □ pop. 25.
Adwick le Street (ăd′wĭk lē strēt′) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. pop. 12.
Ægadean Isles (ē-gā′dĭ-ăn) *It.* **Isole Egadi** (ē′zō-lā ĕ′gä-dē) *anc.* ÆGA′TES, group of isls. off W Sicily, Italy, pop. 12.
Ægean Islands (ē-jē′ăn) div. Greece, comprising Chios, Samos, Mytilene, & Crete, 4,954 □ pop. 674.
Ægean Sea (ē-jē′ăn) bet. Asia Minor & Greece, 400 m. long, 200 broad. See ÆGEUS, *n.*
Ægina (ē-jī′nȧ) *or* **Aigina** (ē-yē′nä) town & isl. Greece, in Gulf of Ægina, pop. town 6; isl. about 9 m. long. See ÆGINETAN, *a.*
Ægina, Gulf of, *anc.* SARON′ICUS SI′NUS, on E coast of Greece, S of Attica.
Ægospotami (ē′gŏs-pŏt′ȧ-mī) *or* **Ægospotamos** (-mŏs) riv. & town, anc. Thrace, in the Chersonese; naval battle 405 B. C.
Aeltre (ăl′trē) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Æolis (ē′ō-lĭs) anc. country, NW Asia Minor. See ÆOLIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Ærö (âr′û′) isl. Denmark, S of Fünen isl. about 15 m. long, 35 □ pop. 12.
Aerschot (ār′sĸŏt) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, 23 m. NE of Brussels, pop 7.
Ætolia (ē-tō′lĭ-ȧ) anc. dist. Greece, now part of Acarnania & Ætolia nome. See ÆTOLIAN.
Affori (äf-fō′rē) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 16.
Afghanistan (ăf-găn′ĭ-stăn′; -stän′) monarchy, W Asia, 245,000 □ pop. 6,380, ✻ Kabul.
Afiun Karahisar (ä′fē-ōōn′ kä′rȧ-hē-sär′) *or* **Afium Karahissar** (ä′fē-ōōm′) *or* **Afium,** city, Brusa vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 37; opium trade.
Afognak (ä′fŏg-näk′) isl. Gulf of Alaska, bet. Kodiak isl. & Cook inlet, Alaska.
Afragola (ä′frä-gō′lä) comm. Naples prov. Italy, 6 m. NE of Naples, pop. 23.
Africa (ăf′rĭ-kȧ) continent, 4,970 m. long, 4,700 broad, 11,622,000 □ pop. 142,000, coast line 16,100 miles. Highest point Mt. Kibo (see KILIMANJARO in *Gaz.*); lowest, Desert of Sahara (q. v.). See LIBYA (*Gaz.*), AFRICAN, *a.* & *n.*, DARK CONTINENT.
Afton (ăf′tŭn) town, Union co. Iowa, pop. 2. — town, Ottawa co. Okla. pop. 2.
Agades (ä′gȧ-dĕz) *or* **Agadez,** city, ✻ of native kingdom of Aïr, Fr. W. Africa, p. 3.
Agadir *or* **Agadir Ighir** (ä′gä-dēr′ ē-gēr′) spt. SW Morocco; internat. crisis 1911.
Agamenticus, Mount (ăg′ȧ-mĕn′tĭ-kŭs) York co. Me.; a sailors' landmark, 673 ft. high.
Agaña (ä-gän′yä) chief town of Guam, Marianas islands, pop. 7.
Agar (ä-gŭr′) town, Gwalior state, Central India, pop. 30.
Agartala (ä′gȧr-tŭl′ȧ) town, ✻ of Tripura state, India, pop. 10.
Agawam (ăg′ȧ-wôm) town, Hampden co. Massachusetts, 4 m. SW of Springfield, pop. 5.
Agde (ägd) *anc.* AG′ATHA, comm. dept. Hérault, France, pop. 8.
Agen (ä′zhăN′) *anc.* AGIN′NUM, comm. ✻ of Lot-et-Garonne, Fr. on Garonne river, pop. 23.
Agenais (ä′zh′-nĕ′) *or* **Agenois** (-nwä′) anc. dist. France, now in dept. Lot-et-Garonne.
Agency Division, dist. Madras prov. Br. India, 19,880 □ pop. 1,496.
Agincourt (ä′zhăN′kōōr′; *E.* ăj′ĭn-kōrt; 201) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, Fr.; battle 1415.
Agira (ä-jē′rä) *anc.* AGYR′IUM, comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 22.
Agnadello (ăn′yä-dĕl′lō) vil. Cremona prov. Italy, pop. comm. 2; battle 1509.
Agno (äg′nō) riv. NW Luzon, Phil. isls. to Lingayen gulf, about 128 m. long.
Agout (ä′gōō′) trib. of Tarn riv. Hérault & Tarn depts. S France, ab. 110 m. long.
Agra (ä′grä) *formerly* **North-Western Provinces,** part of United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 83,109 □ pop. 33,209. — div. of United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 10,078 □ pop. 4,183. — dist. of Agra div. 1,845 □ pop. 924. — city, ✻ of div. & dist. pop. 186; ancient Mogul capital; taken by British 1803. See TAJ MAHAL (in *Dict.*).
Agramonte (ä′grä-mōn′tā) munic. (pop. 13) & town (pop. 3) Matanzas prov. Cuba.
Agrinion (ä-grē′nyŏn) *or* **Vrakhori** (vrä-kô′rē) town, Acarnania & Ætolia, Greece, pop. 8.
Agua (ä′gwä) vol. SW of Guatemala city, Guatemala, Cen. Amer. 12,139 ft. high.
Aguacate (ä′gwä-kä′tā) munic. (pop. 9) & town (pop. 3) Havana prov. Cuba.
Aguada (ä-gwä′ŧhä; 146) munic. (pop. 13) & town (pop. 1) NW Porto Rico.
Aguadas (ä-gwä′ŧhäs; 146) munic. & town, Caldas dept. Colombia, S. Am. p. munic. 26.
Aguadilla (ä′gwä-thĕl′yä) munic. (p. 24) & spt. (p. 8) NW Porto Rico. — former dept. NW Porto Rico.
Aguas Buenas (ä′gwäs bwä′näs) munic. (pop. 11) & town (pop. 2) E cen. Porto Rico.

Abindonia. See ABINGDON.
Aboukir. See ABUKIR.
Abuam. See TAFILELT.
Abu Qir. Var. of ABUKIR.
Abu Qurqas. = ABU KURKAS.
Abury. See AVEBURY.
Abus. See HUMBER.
Accad. See AKKAD.
Accra. See AKKRA.
Acesines. See CHENAB.
Acheen. See ACHIN.
Achelous. See ASPROPOTAMOS.
Açores. See AZORES.
Acroceraunia. See GLOSSA, C.
Addar, Ras. See BON, CAPE.
Addington. See LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.
Adelsberg. See POSTUMIA.
Adis Abeba. See ADDIS ABABA.
Adoenara. See ADUNARA.
Adolph Haven. See MOROBE.
Adria. See ADRIATIC SEA.
Adua. See ADOWA.
Adyghai. See ADIGHE.
Ægates. See ÆGADEAN ISLES.
Ægion. See AIGION.
Ægusa. See LINOSA.
Ægyptus. See EGYPT.
Æmilia. See EMILIA.
Ænos. See ENOS.
Ænus. See INN.
Æoliæ Insulæ. See LIPARI ISLS.
Ætolus, Mount. = EOLUS, MT.
Æthalia. See ELBA.
Ætna. See ETNA.
Afiun Qarahisar. = AFIUN KARAHISAR.
Agatha. See AGDE.
Agbatana. Var. of ECBATANA.
Agendicum. See SENS.
Aggershus. See AKERSHUS.
Agiunum. See AGEN.
Agosta. See AUGUSTA, Italy.
Agra and Oudh, United Provinces of. See UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.
Agram. See ZAGREB.
Agrigentum. See GIRGENTI.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Aguascalientes (ä′gwäs-käl-yĕn′tās) state, cen. Mex. 2,970 □ p. 124. — city, its ✻ p. 57.
Aguilar (a′gē-lar′) comm. Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. 15.
Águilas (a′gē-las) spt. Murcia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 17.
Aguirre (a-gēr′rā) barrio, Salinas munic. S Porto Rico, pop. 6.
Agulhas, Cape (*à-gül′às*; à-gōōl′yäs) most S point of Africa, E of Cape of Good Hope.
Agung, Gunong (gōō-nŏng′ á-gōōng′) vol. mt. Bali isl. Du. E. Indies, 10,184 ft. high.
Agusan (a-gōō′sän) prov. NE Mindanao, Phil. isls. 4,294 □ pop. 45. — riv. chiefly in Agusan prov. Phil. isls. over 200 m. long, flowing into Butuan bay.
Ahlen (ä′lĕn) comm. Münster govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 18.
Ahmedabad (a′mĕd-ä-bäd′) *or* **Ahmadabad** (a′mŭd-a-bad′) dist. of Northern div. Bombay pres. Br. India, 3,824 □ pop. 890. — city, its ✻ pop. 274.
Ahmednagar (ä′mĕd-nŭg′*ur*) *or* **Ahmadnagar** (ä′mŭd-) dist. of Central div. Bombay pres. Br. India, 6,610 □ pop. 730. — city, its ✻ pop. 50.
Ahuachapán (ä-wä′chä-pän′) town, SW Salvador, Central America, pop. 24.
Aibonito (ī′bō-nē′tō) mun. (pop. 13) & town (pop. 2) E cen. Porto Rico.
Aichi (ī′chē) prefecture, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 1,946 □ pop. 2,090, ✻ Nagoya.
Aidin (ī-dēn′). See SMYRNA (*Gaz.*). — *anc.* TRAL′LES, town, Smyrna vilayet, Turkey, p. 35.
Aigion (ā′gyŏn) *or* **Ægion** (ē′jī-ŏn) spt. town, Achaia & Elis nome, Greece, pop. 8.
Aiguesmortes (ĕg′mōrt′) *anc.* A′QUÆ MOR′TUÆ, comm. dept. Gard, France, p. 4.
Aigun (ī-gōōn′) *or* **Heilungkiang-cheng** (hā′lōōng-kyang′-chūng′) treaty port, NE Manchuria, on the Amur riv. pop. 15; treaty 1858.
Aijalon (ā′jə-lŏn; ī′-) *or* **Ajalon** (äj′ə-lŏn) town in valley of Aijalon, anc. Palestine, 14 m. NW of Jerusalem.
Aiken (ā′kĕn) agr. co. W South Carolina, 1,100 □ pop. 46. — city, its × pop. 4.
Ailette (ā′lĕt′) riv. ab. 40 m. long, dept. Aisne, France, trib. to Oise riv. from the SE.
Ailsa Craig (āl′sə krāg′) rocky isl. 1,097 ft. high, at mouth of Firth of Clyde, Scotland.
Ain (ĂN) riv. E France, 118 m. Jura mts. S to Rhone. — dept. E France, 2,248 □ pop. 316, ✻ Bourg.
Aïn-Beïda (ä′ĭn-bĕ′ē-dä) comm. dept. Constantine, N Algeria, Africa, pop. 10.
Aïn-Sefra (ä′ĭn-sĕf′rä) ter. S Algeria, Africa, 44,480 □ pop. 164.
Ainsworth (ānz′wŭrth) vil. × of Brown co. Nebraska, pop. 2.
Aintab (ĭn′täb′) chief town of Aleppo vilayet, Asiatic Turkey, pop. 60.
Aïn-Temouchent (ä′ĭn-tĕ′mōō′shänt′) comm. dept. Oran, NW Algeria, Africa, pop. 12.
Air (ä′ĭr) *or* **Asben** (as′bĕn′) native kingdom, Ter. of the Niger, Fr. W. Africa, ab. 30,000 □, ✻ Agades.
Airdrie (ârd′rē) burgh, Lanark co. Scotland, pop. 25.
Aire (âr) comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 8. — *anc.* VI′CUS JU′LIUS, *later* ATU′RES, comm. dept. Landes, France, pop. 4. — riv. 80 m. long, depts. Meuse & Ardennes, France, trib. to Aisne riv. from the SE. — riv. W Yorkshire, Eng. 70 m. long, to Ouse riv.
Airobol (ī′rō-bŏl′) *or* **Hairebolu** (hī-rĕ′bō-lōō) town, Turkey, 43 m. SE of Adrianople.
Airolo (ī-rō′lō) vil. Ticino canton, Switz. at S end of St. Gotthard tunnel, pop. 2.
Air, Point of (âr) at mouth of Dee riv. Flintshire, Wales.
Aishihik (ī′shī-hĭk′) lake, 107 □, W Yukon, Canada.
Aisne (ān) *anc.* AX′ONA, riv. about 175 m. long, N France; many battles in its valley 1914–18. — agr. & mfg. dept. NE France, 2,866 □ pop. 422, ✻ Laon.
Aitkin (āt′kĭn) co. E cen. Minn. 1,830 □ pop. 15. — vil. its × pop. 1.
Aitutaki (ī′tōō-tä′kē) one of the Cook islands, S Pacific, 7 □ pop. 1; to New Zealand.
Aiud (ī′ŏōd) *Hung.* **Nagyenyed** (nŏd′y-ĕn′yĕd) *Ger.* **Strassburg** (shträs′bōōrk) town, Alba de Jos dept. S Transylvania, Roumania, pop. 9.
Aivali (ī-vä′lē) *anc.* HERACLE′A, coast town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 22.
Aix (ĕks) *anc.* A′QUÆ SEX′TIÆ, city, SE France, nr. Marseille, p. 30; battle 102 B. C.
Aix-la-Chapelle (ĕks′-lä-shä′pĕl′; ĕs′-) *Fr. name of* AACHEN, city, Rhine Prov. Prussia; treaties 1668, 1748. See AACHEN (*Gaz.*).
Aix-les-Bains (-lā-bĂn′) *anc.* A′QUÆ GRATIA′NÆ, comm. dept. Savoie, France, pop. 9.
Ajaccio (*á*-yät′chō) ft. spt. ✻ of Corsica, France, pop. 23; Napoleon's birthplace.
Ajaigarh (*á*-jī′gŭr′) native state, Bundelkhand, Cen. India Agency, India, 802 □ pop. 85.
Ajmer (ŭj-mēr′) subdiv. of Ajmer-Merwara prov. Br. India, 1,305 □ pop. 284. — city, ✻ of Ajmer-Merwara prov. pop. 114.
Ajmer-Merwara (-mĕr-wä′rä) prov. Rajputana, Br. India, 2,711 □ pop. 495.
Ajodhya (ä-jōd′hyä) town, Fyzabad dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 12; fair.
Ajos (ä′hōs; 189) town, cen. Paraguay, S. Amer. pop. 14.
Akabah, Gulf of (*á*′kä-bä) *anc.* SI′NUS ÆLANI′TICUS, NE arm of Red sea, W Arabia.
Akalkot (ŭk′ŭl-kōt′) native state, Bombay, India, 498 □ pop. 81. — town, its ✻, p. 9.
Akaroa (ä′kä-rō′a) co. E South Island, New Zealand, 353 □ pop. 2.
Akashi (ä′kä-shē′) city, Hyogo pref. W Honshu isl. Japan, on coast near Kobe, pop. 33.
Akassa (ä-kás′ä) vil. Southern Nigeria, Africa, at mouth of Niger.
Akershus (ä′kĕrs-hōōs′) *or* **Aggershus** (äg′ĕrs-) co. Norway, 2,059 □ pop. 180.
Akhaltsikh (ä′kal-tsĕk′) dist. & town, Tiflis prov. Georgia, Asia, pop. town 15.
Akhissar (äk′hĭs-sär′) *anc.* THYATI′RA, town, W Asia Minor, nr. Smyrna, p. 12. — See KROIA (*Gaz.*).
Akhmim (äk′mēm′) *or* **Ekhmim** (ĕk′mēm′) *anc.* CHEM′MIS, *later* PANOP′OLIS, town on Nile riv. Girga prov. Upper Egypt, ab. 26½° N lat. pop. 26.
Akhtuba (äk-tōō′bä) large E branch diverging from lower Volga riv. Russia.
Akhtyrka (äk-tĭr′kä) town, Kharkov prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 23.
Aki (ä′kē) old prov. W Honshu, Japan; now part of Hiroshima pref.
Akita (ä′kē-tä′) pref. N Honshu, Japan, 4,527 □ pop. 899. — city, its ✻ pop. 36.
Akitio (ä′kē-tē′ō) co. SE North Island, New Zealand, 828 □ pop. 1.
Akkad *or* **Accad** (ăk′ăd; äk′ad) the southern or (according to some) northern div. of anc. Babylonia. — city in same. See AKKAD, *a.*
Akkerman *or* **Akerman** (äk′ĕr-măn) dept. SE Bessarabia, Roumania. — *Roum.* **Cetatea Alba** (chĕ′tä-tā′a al′bä) *anc.* TY′RAS, town, its ✻, near mouth of Dniester, pop. 28.
Akkra *or* **Accra** (ăk′rə) town, ✻ of British Gold Coast colony, Africa, pop. 38.
Akmolinsk (äk′mō-lyĕnsk′) region, cen. Kirghiz republic, Soviet Russia, Asia, 209,132 □ pop. 1,256. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Akola (ä-kō′lä) dist. W Berar, Br. India, 4,111 □ pop. 799. — city, its ✻ pop. 22.
Akot (ä-kōt′) cml. town, Akola dist. Berar, Br. India, pop. 18.
Akron (ăk′rŭn) town, × of Washington co. Colo. pop. 1. — vil. Erie co. N. Y. pop. 2. — city, × of Summit co. Ohio, pop. 208; Buchtel college; Municipal univ.; rubber mfg.
Akserai (äk′sĕ-rī′) town, NE Konia vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 5.
Aksu (ak′sōō′) *Chin.* **Wensuh** (wŭn′sōō′) cml. town, Sinkiang prov. China, pop. 20.
Aksum *or* **Axum** (ăk-sōōm′) decayed town, Tigré, Abyssinia; noted for antiquities.
Akutan (ä′kōō-tän′) one of the Aleutian islands, an active volcano, 3,888 ft. high.
Akyab (ăk′yăb′) dist. of Arakan div. Lower Burma, 5,136 □ pop. 576. — town, ✻ of dist. & of Arakan div. pop. 38.
Alabama (ăl′ə-băm′*ə*; -bā′*mə*) riv. S Ala. 312 m. long, flows into Mobile riv. — a S state of the U. S. 51,998 □ pop. 2,348, ✻ Montgomery. Abbr. *Ala.* See CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, COTTON STATE. — **City,** town, Etowah co. Ala. pop. 5.
Alabat (ä′lä-bät′; 133) isl. off N coast Tayabas prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. 95 □ pop. 5.
Alachua (*á*-lăch′ōō-*á*) co. N Fla. 1,257 □ pop. 32, × Gainesville.
Alacranes (ä′lä-krä′nās) munic. (pop. 9) & town (pop. 4) Matanzas prov. Cuba.
Ala Dagh (ä′lä dăĸ′) mt. chain, SE Asia Minor, N of Adana, ab. 11,000 ft. high. — mt. range, N Asia Minor, NW of Angora. — mt. group, E Turkish Armenia, ht. 11,549 ft.
Alagoas (ä′lä-gō′äzh) state, E Brazil, 22,578 □ p. 979, ✻ Maceió. — city in same, p. 19.
Alagoinhas (ä′lä-gō-ēn′yäzh) town, Bahia, Brazil, pop. munic. 37.
Alagöz (ä′lä-gōz′) *Russ.* **Alagez** (-gĕz′) volcanic mt. Russian Armenia, 13,500 ft. high.
Alai (ä-lī′) mts. SE Turkestan; average ht. 16,000 ft.; highest over 18,000 ft.
Alais (ä′lĕ′) *anc.* ALE′SIA, comm. dept. Gard, France, pop. 36.
Alajuela (ä′lä-hwä′lä; 189) town, W cen. Costa Rica, Cen. Amer. pop. 12.
Alalakeiki (ä-lä′lä-kā′kē) channel, Hawaiian isls. bet. Maui & Kahoolawe.
Alamance (ăl′ə-măns) co. N cen. N. C. 492 □ pop. 33, × Graham.
Alameda (ăl′ə-mā′də) co. W Calif. 732 □ pop. 344, × Oakland. — city in co. pop. 29.
Alamogordo (ăl′ə-mə-gôr′dō) town, × of Otero co. New Mexico, pop. 2.
Alamosa (ăl′ə-mō′sə) co. S Colo. 727 □ pop. 5. — city, its × pop. 3.
Åland Islands (ō′länd) *Finnish* **Ahvenanmaan** (ä′vĕ-nän-män′) arch. in Gulf of Bothnia, constituting a dept. of Finland, 557 □ pop. 27.
Alangalang (ä′läng-ä′läng) munic. Leyte prov. Phil. isls. pop. 16.
Alapur (*á*-lä′pōōr) town, Budaun dist. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, pop. 6.
Alarcos (ä-lär′kōs) hill and former vil. Ciudad Real, Spain; battle 1195.
Alashan (a-la′shän′) mt. range, SE Asia, bet. Mongolia & Kansu prov. China, highest 17,000 ft. — region, Inner Mongolia, W of mts.
Alashehr (a-lä′shĕ′hĭr) *anc.* PHILADEL′PHIA, city, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 22.
Alaska (*á*-lăs′kə) organized ter. U. S. A. 590,884 □ pop. 55, ✻ Juneau; acquired in 1867. See ALASKAN, *n.* — peninsula of same in SW part. —, **Gulf of,** S Alaska, bet. Kenai pen. & Cape Fairweather. —**Range,** mt. range in semicircle from Alaska pen. to Yukon boundary; highest Mt. McKinley. — **Sound.** See SHELIKOF STRAIT (*Gaz.*).
Alatau (a′lä-tou′) several ranges of Tien Shan mt. system, E Russian Turkestan, cen. Asia, around & W of Lake Issyk-Kul, 10,000 to 18,000 ft. —See DZUNGARIAN ALATAU (*Gaz.*).
Alatri (ä-lä′trē) *anc.* ALA′TRIUM, comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 16.
Alatyr (ä′lä-tĭr′) town at junction Alatyr and Sura rivs. E cen. Russia, Europe, pop. 14.
Álava (ä′lä-vä) prov. N Spain, 1,176 □ pop. 101, ✻ Vitoria.
Alawiya (ä′lä-wē′yä) admin. area, W Syria, on Medit. 2,393 □ pop. ab. 400, ✻ Latakia.
Alba (al′bə) *anc.* AL′BA POMPE′IA, comm. Cuneo prov. Italy, on Tanaro riv. pop. 14.
Albacete (al′bä-thä′tā) prov. SE Spain, 5,739 □ pop. 297. — city, its ✻ pop. 32.
Alba de Jos (dā zhōs′) *Hung.* **Alsó-Fehér** (ŏl′shō-fĕ′hār) *Ger.* **Unterweissenburg** (ŏōn′tĕr-vīs′ĕn-bōōrĸ) dept. W cen. Transylvania, Roumania, 1,408 □, ✻ Alba Iulia.
Alba Iulia (al′bä yōōl′yä) *Hung.* **Gyulafehérvár** (dyōō′lō-fĕ′hār-vár) *Ger.* **Karlsburg** (kärls′bōōrĸ) town on Mureş river, ✻ of Alba de Jos dept. Transylvania, Roumania, p. 12.
Alba Longa (ăl′bə lŏn′gə) anc. city near Rome, Italy; razed 665 B. C. See ASCANIUS, *n.*
Albania (ăl-bā′nĭ-*ə*) anc. country of E Caucasus region on W side of Caspian, extending N from Cyrus & Araxes rivs. — *Albanian* **Shkiperia** (shkĭ-pĕ′rĭ-ä) *or* **Shkipenia** (-nĭ-ä) independent state, W Balkan pen. bet. Yugoslavia & Greece, 14,000 □ pop. 832, ✻ Tirana. See ALBANIAN, *n.* — anc. name of Highland region of Scotland, N of the Clyde.
Albani, Monti (mōn′tē ăl-bä′nē) *anc.* ALBA′NUS MONS, mt. group near Albano Laziale.
Albano, Lago di (lä′gō dē al-bä′nō) *anc.* ALBA′NUS LA′CUS, picturesque lake, 6 m. in circumference, in crater of extinct volcano, near Albano Laziale, Italy; beautiful villas.
Albano Laziale (al-bä′nō lät-syä′lā) comm. Rome prov. Italy, ab. 12 m. SE of Rome, p. 9.
Albany (ôl′bə-nĭ) co. E N. Y. 527 □ pop. 186, × Albany. — co. SE Wyo. 4,399 □ pop. 9, × Laramie. — city, Morgan co. Ala. pop. 8. — city, Alameda co. Calif. pop. 2. — city, × of Dougherty co. Ga. pop. 12. — city, × of Gentry co. Mo. pop. 2. — city, ✻ of N. Y. state & × of Albany co. pop. 113. — city, × of Linn co. Ore. pop. 5; coll. — city, × of Shackelford co. Tex. pop. 1. — spt. municipality, SW Western Australia, pop. 4. — riv. forming S boundary of Patricia dist. Ontario, Canada, 610 m. to James bay.
Albay (äl-bī′) prov. SE Luzon, Phil. isls. 1,542 □ pop. 322, incl. Catanduanes isl. a subprov. — munic. its ✻ pop. 53. — **Inlet,** SE Luzon, Philippine islands.
Albemarle (ăl′bə-märl) co. cen. Va. 751 □ rural pop. 26, × Charlottesville. — town, × of Stanly co. N. C. pop. 3. — isl. Galápagos group, Pacific, 1,650 □.
Albemarle Sound, inlet of Atlantic oc. ab. 60 m. long, NE North Carolina.
Albenga (äl-bĕŋ′gä) *anc.* AL′BIUM INGAU′NUM, spt. Genoa prov. Italy, pop. comm. 7.
Albères, Monts (môn′-zäl′bâr′) the most E portion of the Pyrenees.
Albert (ăl′bĕrt) co. New Brunswick, Canada, × Hopewell Cape.
Albert (ăl′bâr′) *formerly* **Ancre** (äN′kr′) comm. dept. Somme, France pop. 3; battles 1918.
Alberta (ăl-bûr′tə) prov. W Canada, 255, 285 □ pop. 588, ✻ Edmonton. Abbr. *Alta.* — mt. Rocky mt. range, Alberta, Canada, 12,000 ft. high.
Albert Edward (ăl′bĕrt ĕd′wĕrd) mt. SE Papua, New Guinea, 12,500 ft. high.
Albert Edward Bay, SE Victoria isl. N. W. Ters. Canada.
Albert, Lake, *or* **Albert Nyanza** (nyän′zä) bet. Uganda & Belgian Congo, Africa, 2,064 □.
Albert Lea (lē) city, × Freeborn co. Minnesota, pop. 8; college.
Albert Markham, Mount (mär′kəm) mt. S. Victoria Land, 10,460 ft. high.
Albertville (ăl′bĕrt-vĭl) town, Marshall co. Alabama, pop. 2. — (*pron.* ăl′bâr′vēl′) comm. dept. Savoie, France, on Isère riv. pop. 6. — port, W shore of Lake Tanganyika, Belgian Congo, Africa; head of R. R. to Congo riv.
Albi (ăl′bē′) *anc.* ALBI′GA, city, ✻ of dept. Tarn, France, pop. 27. See ALBIGENSES.
Albia (ăl′bĭ-*ə*) city, × of Monroe co. Iowa, pop. 5.
Albina (äl-bē′nä) spt. town on Maroni river, Dutch Guiana, S. Amer.
Albion (ăl′bĭ-ŭn) city, × of Edwards co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, × of Noble co. Ind. pop. 1. — city, Calhoun co. Mich pop. 8; Albion college. — city, × of Boone co. Nebr. pop. 2. — vil. × of Orleans co. N. Y. pop. 5. — bor. Erie co. Pa. p. 2.
Alblasserdam (äl-bläs′ĕr-däm′) comm. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Albona (äl-bō′nä) comm. Istria, Venetia Julia, Italy, pop. 12.
Albox (äl-bōx′; 262) comm. Almería prov. Spain, pop. 11.
Albuera, La (lä äl-bwā′ra) vil. Badajoz prov. SW Spain; battle 1811.
Albula (al′bōō-lä) mt. pass of the Grisons, Switzerland, 7,595 ft. high.
Albuquerque (ăl′bŭ-kûr′kē) city, Bernalillo co. New Mex. pop. 15; Univ. of New **Mex.**
Alburquerque (äl′bōōr-kĕr′kä) comm. NW Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. 10.
Albury (ôl′bĕr-ĭ) cml. town, New South Wales, Australia, on Murray river, pop. 8.
Alcalá de Guadaira (äl′kä-lä′ dā gwä-thī′rä; 146) comm. Seville prov. Spain, pop. 11.
Alcalá de Henares (ä-nä′rās) *anc.* COMPLU′TUM, comm. Madrid prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Alcalá la Real (lä rā-äl′) comm. Jaén prov. Spain, pop. 17.
Alcamo (äl′kä-mō) comm. E Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 32.
Alcántara (äl-kän′tä-rä) *anc.* NOR′BA CÆSARE′A, comm. Cáceres prov. Spain, on Tagus river, pop. 4; knightly Order of Alcántara originated here in 1217.
Alcantara (äl-kän′tä-rä) spt. town, Maranhão state, Brazil, pop. 11.
Alcatraz (äl′kə-träs′) isl. and U. S. fortification, San Francisco bay, Calif.
Alcaudete (äl′kou-thä′tā; 146) comm. Jaén prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Alcázar de San Juan (äl-kä′thär dā sän hwän′) comm. Ciudad Real prov. Spain, pop. 16.
Alcira (äl-thē′rä) *anc.* SÆTABI′CULA, comm. Valencia prov. Spain, pop. 21.
Alcoa (äl-kō′*ə*) town, Blount co. Tenn. pop. 3.
Alcolea (äl′kō-lā′a) vil. near Córdoba, on the Guadalquivir riv. Spain; battle 1868.
Alcona (äl-kō′nə) co. NE Mich. on Lake Huron, 684 □ pop. 6, × Harrisville.
Alcorn (äl′kôrn) co. NE Miss. 386 □ pop. 21, × Corinth.
Alcoy (äl-koi′) mfg. comm. Alicante prov. Spain, pop. 36.
Aldabra (äl-dä′brä) isl. group, Indian oc. 40 □; part of Seychelles colony.
Aldan (äl-dän′) riv. Siberia, over 1,300 m. long, flows into Lena river. — **Mountains,** range, E Siberia, spur of Stanovoi mts.; source of Aldan river.
Aldeburgh (ôld′bŭr-ō) mun. bor. Suffolk East, England, on North sea, pop. 3; bp. of Crabbe; watering place.
Alderney (ôl′dĕr-nĭ) *Fr.* **Aurigny** (ō′rēn′yē′) *anc.* RIDU′NA, Br. isl. Eng. channel, pop. 2.
Aldershot (ôl′dĕr-shŏt) urban dist. Southampton co. England, pop. 29; military camp.
Aledo (*á*-lē′dō) city, × of Mercer co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Alegrete (ä′lā-grā′tā) town, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, pop. ab. 8, munic. 33.
Aleih (ä-lā′ē) *or* **Aley** (ä′lā′) town, Lebanon, Syria, SE of Beirut; summer ✻ of Fr. govt.
Aleksandropol (ä-lyĕk′sän-drô′pôl-y′) *formerly* **Gumry** (gōōm′rĭ) town & fortress, NW Armenia, Transcaucasian Fed. Asia, pop. 49.
Aleksandrov-Grushevskoy (ä-lyĕk′sän-drôf′-grōō′shĕf-skoi′) city, Don Region, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 43.
Aleksandrovsk (ä′lyĕk-sän′drôfsk) prov. Ukraine. See ZAPOROZH (*Gaz.*). — city, Zaporozh prov. Ukraine, Europe, on the Dnieper, pop. 52. — small ice-free port, ✻ of Murmansk prov. NW Soviet Russia, Europe. — port on W coast, ✻ of Sakhalin, E Siberia, pop. 2.
Aleksinac (ä-lyĕk′sĕ-näk′) town on Morava riv. E Serbia, Yugoslavia, pop. 5; battle 1876.
Alemtejo (ä′lĕn-tā′zhō) *or* **Alentejo,** prov. Portugal, comprises dists. of Beja, Évora, & Portalegre, 9,222 □ pop. 482, ✻ Évora.
Alençon (ä′läN′sôN′) mfg. comm. ✻ of dept. Orne, France, p. 16. See ALENÇON LACE.
Alenuihaha (ä′lā-nōō′ē-hä′hä) channel, Hawaiian isls. bet. Hawaii & Maui.
Aleppo (*á*-lĕp′ō) govt. N Syria, 23,844 □ pop. 717. — *anc.* BERŒ′A, its ✻ pop. 140. See BEREAN, *n.* — vilayet, SE Turkey in Asia, 6,586 □ pop. ab. 280; N part of former Turkish vilayet restored in 1921; chief town Aintab.

Agylla. See CÆRE.
Agyrium. See AGIRA.
Ahvenanmaan. See ÅLAND ISLS.
Aigina. See ÆGINA.
Aiguille d'Argentière. See ARGENTIÈRE, AIGUILLE D'.
Aiguille de Chambeyron. See CHAMBEYRON, AIGUILLE DE.
Aiguille Verte. See VERTE, AIGUILLE.
Ain Jidy. See ENGEDI.
Aitolia. Var. of ÆTOLIA.
Ajalon. See AJALON.
Ajehe. = ASHIHO.
Ajuda. See WHYDAH.
Akarnania. See ACARNANIA.
Akerman. See AKKERMAN.
Ala. Abbr. of ALABAMA.
Alagez. See ALAGÖZ.
Alamo, The. See in *Dict.*
Al Aziziya. See AZIZIYA, AL.
Albaniæ Pylæ. See CASPIAN GATES.
Albanus Lacus. See ALBANO, LAGO DI.
Albanus Mons. See ALBANI, MONTI.
Alba Pompeia. See ALBA.
Albert Edward Nyanza. See EDWARD, LAKE.
Albert Nyanza. See ALBERT, LAKE.
Albiga. See ALBI.
Albis. See ELBE.
Albium Ingaunum. See ALBENGA.
Alburgum. See AALBORG.
Alcázar-Quivir. Sp. for KSAR-EL-KEBIR, EL.
Alder, Mount. See BEN ALDER.
Alentejo. See ALEMTEJO.

Aleria (*ȧ-lē′rĭ-ȧ*) one of chief cities of anc. Corsica, near E coast.
Alessandria (ä′lĕs-sän′drē-a) prov. Piedmont, N Italy, 1,960 □ pop. 808. — its ✻ pop. 78.
Alessio (ä-lĕs′syō) *Albanian* **Lyesh** (lyĕsh) town, NW Albania, on Drin riv. pop. 3.
Ålesund (ō′lĕ-sōn) *or* **Aalesund** (ō′lĕ-) city, ✕ of More co. Norway, pop. 16.
Aletschhorn (ä′lĕch-hôrn′) mt. Bernese Alps, Valais canton, Switzerland, 13,720 ft. high.
Aleutian Islands (*ȧ-lū′shȧn* ; *ȧ-lōō′-*) chain of volcanic isls. extending west from Alaska pen. S of Bering sea. — **Range,** mt. range, N part Alaska pen. & on mainland W of Cook inlet.
Alexander (ăl′ĕg-zăn′dĕr) co. S Ill. 226 □ pop. 24, ✕ Cairo. — co. W N. C. 289 □ pop. 12, ✕ Taylorsville. — mt. range, Sir-Darya prov. & Semiryechensk region, Turkestan, W by N of Issyk-kul ; highest Semenov, 15,350 ft. — **City,** city, Tallapoosa co. Ala. p. 2.
Alexander Archipelago, group of ab. 1,100 isls. SE Alaska, chief town Sitka.
Alexander I. Land, SW of Graham Land, Weddell quad. Antarctic cont., 69° S, 71′ W.
Alexandra Land (-zăn′drȧ) isl. W part of Franz Josef Land, Arctic regions, 80° 30′ N, 45° E.
Alexandra, Mount. See Ruwenzori (*Gaz.*).
Alexandretta (ăl′ĕg-zăn-drĕt′*ȧ*) *or* **Iskanderun** (ĭs-kän′dĕr-ōōn′) spt. Aleppo govt. Syria, pop. 15. —, **Gulf,** *or* **Bay, of,** inlet of Medit. sea, bet. Syria & Asia Minor.
Alexandria (ăl′ĕg-zăn′drĭ-*ȧ*) city, Madison co. Ind. pop. 4. — city, ✕ of Rapides par. La. pop. 18. — city, ✕ of Douglas co. Minn. pop. 3. — city, ✕ of Hanson co. S. Dak. pop. 1. — city in Arlington co. Va. on Potomac riv. but polit. independent, pop. 18. — *Turk.* **Iskanderiyeh** (ĭs-kän′dĕ-rē′yĕ) dist. 29 □, city, and spt. Lower Egypt, on Mediterranean, pop. 445 ; battles 1801, 1882. See Coptic, *a. & n.* — munic. N. S. W. Australia, suburb of Sydney, pop. 10. — comm. Teleorman dept. S Wallachia, Roumania, pop. 16.
Alexandria Bay, vil. Jefferson co. N. Y. pop. 2 ; summer resort.
Alexandrina, Lake (ăl′ĕg-zăn-drē′nȧ) in S. Australia, at mouth of Murray river.
Alexandropol, Alexandrovsk, etc. (Russian). See Aleksandropol, Aleksandrovsk, etc.
Alfalfa (ăl-făl′*fȧ*) co. NW Okla. 867 □ pop. 16, ✕ Cherokee.
Alföld (ăl′fûlt) great central plain of Hungary, traversed by Danube, Tisa, & Mureş rivs. —, **Little,** plain in NW Hungary & S Czechoslovakia, near Bratislava.
Alfonsine (äl-fôn′sē-nā) comm. Ravenna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 11.
Alfortville (äl′fôr′vĕl′) comm. dept. Seine, France, 4 m. SE of Paris, pop. 23.
Alfred (ăl′frĕd) vil. Allegany co. New York ; Alfred university.
Alfreton (ôl′fĕr-tŭn) urban dist. Derbyshire, England, pop. 20.
Algarve (äl-gär′vĕ) prov. S Portugal, 1,938 □ pop. 274, coextensive with Faro dist.
Algeciras (äl′jē-sē′rȧs ; *Sp.* äl′hȧ-thē′räs ; 172) spt. Cádiz prov. Spain, pop. 19.
Algemesí (ál-hä′mä-sē′ ; 172) comm. Valencia prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Alger (ăl′jĕr) co. NW Mich. 920 □ pop. 10, ✕ Munising.
Algeria (-jē′rĭ-*ȧ*) *Fr.* **Algérie** (äl′zhā′rē′) Fr col. N Africa, 222,180 □ p. 5,802, ✻ Algïers.
Alghero (äl-gā′rō) spt. Sassari prov. Sardinia, Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Algiers (ăl-jērz′) *Fr.* **Alger** (äl′zhā′) *Ar.* **Al-jezair** (ăl-jē-zīr′) *anc.* Ico′sium, dept. Algeria, 21,052 □ pop. 1,789. — spt. city, its ✻ & ✻ of Algeria, pop. 207. See Algerine, *n.*
Algoa Bay (ăl-gō′*ȧ*) SE coast of Cape prov. U. of S. Africa.
Algoma (ăl-gō′*mȧ*) city, Kewaunee co. Wis. pop. 2. — min. dist. W Ontario, Canada, chief town Sault Sainte Marie.
Algona (ăl-gō′*nȧ*) city, ✕ of Kossuth co. Iowa, pop. 4.
Algonquin Park (ăl-gŏŋ′kwĭn) nat. park, E cen. Ontario, Canada, 3,900 □ ; game preserve.
Algrange (äl′grănzh′) comm. dept. Moselle, France, pop. 7.
Alhambra (ăl-hăm′brȧ) city, Los Angeles co. California, pop. 9.
Alhaurín el Grande (ä-lä′ōō-rēn′ ĕl grän′dā) comm. Málaga prov. Spain, pop. 11.
Aliaga (ä′lē-ä′gä) munic. Nueva Ecija prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 13.
Alicante (ä′lē-kän′tā) prov. SE Spain, 2,239 □ pop. 526. — city, its ✻ pop. 63.
Alice (ăl′ĭs) city, Jim Wells co. Texas, pop. 2.
Aligarh (ä′lē-gŭr′) dist. of Meerut div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 1,946 □ pop. 1,062. — city, its ✻ pop. 65. The native city is called **Koil** (kō′ĕl) or **Kol** (kōl).
Aling Gangri (ä′lĭng gŭŋ′grē) mt. S Tibet, cen. Asia, 24,000 ft. high.
Aliquippa (ăl′ĭ-kwĭp′*ȧ*) bor. Beaver co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Ali Rajpur (ä′lē räj′pōōr′) native state, Cen. India Agency, India, 836 □ pop. 89.
Aliwal North (ä′lē-wäl′) town, E Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, p. 6 ; health resort ; hot springs.
Alkemade (äl′kĕ-mä′dĕ) comm. South Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Alkmaar (älk-mär′) comm. North Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 24.
Allada (äl-lä′dȧ) town, Dahomey, Fr. W. Africa, about 25 m. N of Whydah, pop. 10.
Allagash (ăl′*ȧ*-găsh) riv. N Maine, flows into St. John river.
Allahabad (ăl′*ȧ*-hä-bäd′) div. of United Provs. Br. India, 17,270 □ pop. 4,796. — dist. of Allahabad div. 2,811 □ pop. 1,404. — city, ✻ of div. & dist. pop. 157. See Holy City.
Allalinhorn (ä′lä-lēn′hôrn′) mt. Pennine Alps, Valais canton, Switzerland, 13,235 ft. high.
Allamakee (ăl′*ȧ-mȧ-kē′*) co. NE Iowa, 639 □ pop. 17, ✕ Waukon.
Allatoona (ăl′*ȧ*-tōō′*nȧ*) hamlet, Bartow co. Ga. ; battle Oct. 5, 1864.
Alle (äl′ĕ) trib. of Pregel riv. E. Prussia prov. Prussia, 137 m. long.
Allée Blanche (ä′lā′ blänsh′) pass (11,690 ft.) & valley, Alps, Italy, S of Mont Blanc.
Allegan (ăl′ĕ-gȧn) co. SW Mich. 833 □ pop. 38. — city, its ✕ pop. 4.
Allegany (ăl′ĕ-gā′nĭ) co. NW Md. 443 □ pop. 70, ✕ Cumberland. — co. SW N. Y. 1,047 □ pop. 37, ✕ Belmont.
Alleghany (ăl′ĕ-gā′nĭ) co. NW N. C. 234 □ pop. 7, ✕ Sparta. — co. Va. 458 □ rural pop. 15, ✕ Covington. See Clifton Forge (*Gaz.*).
Allegheny (ăl′ĕ-gā′nĭ) co. W Pa. 725 □ pop. 1,186, ✕ Pittsburgh. — former city in same, now part of Pittsburgh. — river of Pa. about 350 m. long ; branch of Ohio river.
Allegheny Mountains, ranges of Appalachian system in Pa. Md. Va. & W. Va.
Allen (ăl′ĕn) co. NE Ind. 661 □ pop. 114, ✕ Fort Wayne. — co. SE Kans. 508 □ pop. 24, ✕ Iola. — co. S Ky. 394 □ pop. 17, ✕ Scottsville. — par. SW La. 663 □ pop. 18, ✕ Oberlin. — co. NW Ohio, 406 □ pop. 68, ✕ Lima.
Allen, Bog of, series of peat bogs, cen. Ireland fr. near Dublin westward, over 375 □. —, **Lough** (lŏk) lake (*lough*), ab. 14 □, Leitrim co. Ireland, near source of Shannon riv.
Allendale (ăl′ĕn-dāl) co. SW S. C. 435 □ pop. 16. — town, its ✕ pop. 2.
Allenstein (äl′ĕn-shtīn) govt. dist. E. Prussia prov. Prussia, 4,454 □ pop. 537. — mfg. city, its ✻ pop. 35 ; battle 1914.
Allentown (ăl′ĕn-toun) city, ✕ of Lehigh co. Pennsylvania, pop. 79 ; Muhlenberg college.
Alleppey (*ȧ-lĕp′ē*) town & spt. Travancore state, India, on the Malabar coast, pop. 25.
Aller (äl-yär′) comm. Oviedo prov. NW Spain, pop. 19.
Aller (äl′ĕr) nav. riv. W Prussia, Germany, about 100 m. long, flows into Weser river.
Allia (ăl′ĭ-*ȧ*) small riv. N of Rome, Italy ; battle 390 B. C.
Alliance (*ȧ-lī′ȧns*) city, ✕ of Box Butte co. Nebr. pop. 5. — city, Stark co. Ohio, pop. 22.
Allier (ȧ′lyā′) *anc.* Ela′ver, nav. riv. France, about 250 m. long, flows into the Loire. — dept. cen. France, 2,850 □ pop. 371, ✻ Moulins.
Alloa (ăl′ō-*ȧ*) spt. burgh, Clackmannan co. Scotland, pop. 12.
Alloway (ăl′ō-wā) hamlet, S Ayr co. Scot. ; birthplace of Robert Burns.
All Saints Bay, *Port.* **Bahia de Todos os Santos** (bä-ē′ä dā tō′dōzh ōzh sän′tōzh) bay on E coast of Bahia, Brazil, 13° S, 38° 30′ W.
Alma (ăl′*mȧ*) city, Gratiot co. Mich. pop. 8 ; coll.
Alma (ăl′*mȧ* ; *Russ.* äl′y′-mȧ) small riv. Crimea, Russia ; battle 1854.
Alma Dagh (ăl′*mȧ* dăg′) *anc.* Ama′nus, mts. NW Syria & SE Turkey, branch of Taurus.
Almadén (äl′*mȧ*-thän′ ; 146) comm. Ciudad Real, Spain, pop. 10 ; quicksilver mines.
Alma Island (ăl′*mȧ*) in Quebec, Canada, between the outlets of Lake St. John.
Almansa (äl-män′sä) comm. Albacete prov. Spain, pop. 13 ; battle 1707.
Almeida (äl-mā′dä) ft. town, Guarda dist. Beira Baixa prov. Portugal, pop. 2 ; battle 1811.
Almelo (äl′mĕ-lō) comm. Overijssel prov. E Netherlands, pop. 24.
Almendralejo (äl-män′drä-lā′hō ; 189) comm. Badajoz prov. SW Spain, pop. 15.
Almería (äl′mä-rē′ä) prov. SE Spain, 3,389 □ p. 384. — *anc.* Por′tus Mag′nus, its ✻ p. 51. —, **Gulf of,** in Almería prov. Spain.
Almissa (äl-mĭs′ä) *Croat.* **Omiš** (ō′mĕsh) comm. Dalmatia, Yugoslavia, Europe, pop. 17.
Almodóvar del Campo (äl′mō-thō′vär ; 146) comm. Ciudad Real, Spain, pop. 12.
Almora (äl-mō′rä) dist. of Kumaun div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, pop. 530. — town & hill station, its ✻ pop. (with cantonment) 9.
Almuñécar (äl′mōōn-yä′kär) *anc.* Sex′*i*, spt. Granada prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8.
Almouth (ăn′mŭth) spt. Northumberland, Eng. at mouth of Aln riv. 3 m. S E of Alnwick.
Alnwick (ăn′ĭk) urban dist. Northumberland co. England, pop. 7.
Alor (ä′lôr) *or* **Allor,** isl. group (Ombay & Pantar) NW of Timor, Du. E. Indies.
Álora (a′lō-rä) comm. Málaga prov. S Spain, pop. 11.
Alor Star (a′lôr stär′) town, ✻ of Kedah, Unfed. Malay States, Malay pen. pop. 12.
Alost (a′lōst) *or* **Aalst** (alst) comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 36.
Alpena (ăl-pē′*nȧ*) co. NE Mich. 584 □ pop. 18. — city, its ✕ pop. 11 ; quarries.
Alpes-Maritimes (ălp′-mä′rē′tēm′) dept. SE France, 1,443 □ pop. 358, ✻ Nice.
Alpha (ăl′*fȧ*) bor. Warren co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Alphen (ăl′fĕn) comm. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 15.
Alphubel (ălp′hōō′bĕl) mt. (13,803 ft.) & pass, Alps, Valais canton, S Switzerland.
Alpine (ăl′pĭn ; -pīn) co. E cen. Calif. 776 □, ✕ Markleeville.
Alps (ălps) *anc.* Al′pes, mt. system, S cen. Europe ; highest Mont Blanc, 15,781 feet. For mt. ranges of the Alps, as the Dinaric, Julian, Rhætian, etc. see Dinaric, Julian, etc.
Alpujarras (äl′pōō-här′ras ; 189) mt. region, Granada & Almería provs. S Spain.
Alquízar (äl-kē′sär ; 268) munic. (pop. 12) & town (pop. 5) Havana prov. Cuba.
Als (äls) *Ger.* **Alsen** (al′zĕn) isl. off E coast South Jutland prov. Denmark, 122 □ pop. 27.
Alsace (ăl-säs′ ; *F.* al′zȧs′) *Ger.* **Elsass** (ĕl′zȧs) old Ger. & later Fr. prov. between Rhine riv. & Vosges mts. now depts. Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin, France.
Alsace-Lorraine (-lō′rān′) *Ger.* **Elsass-Lothringen** (ĕl′zȧs-lōt′rĭng-ĕn) former ter. Germany, consisting of the old provs. of Alsace and Lorraine, ceded to France 1919 ; now depts. of Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin, & Moselle.
Altai (ăl-tī′) mts. bet. W Mongolia & Dzungaria & in Altai prov. Siberia, highest Byelukha, 14,890 ft. — prov. S Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, 82,821 □ pop. 1,634, ✻ Barnaul.
Altamaha (ôl′*tȧ-mȧ-hô′*) riv. SE Georgia, 150 m. long, flows into Atlantic.
Altamirano (äl′tä-mē-rä′nō) town, Argentina, 54 m. S of Buenos Aires, pop. 18.
Altamura (äl′tä-mōō′rä) *anc.* Lupa′tia, comm. Bari prov. Italy, pop. 26.
Altar (ăl-tär′) *or* **Capac-Urcu** (kä′päk-ōōr′kōō) mt. Andes mts. cen. Ecuador, S. Am. E of Riobamba, 17,725 ft. high.
Altdorf (ălt′dôrf) comm. ✻ of Uri canton, Switzerland, p. 4 ; William Tell statue.
Altena (ăl′tē-nä) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 15.
Altenbochum (ăl′tĕn-bō′kōōm) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 10.
Altenburg (äl′tĕn-bōōrk) city, ✻ of Saxe-Altenburg dist. Thuringia, Germany, pop. 37.
Altkirch (ălt′kĭrk) comm. dept. Haut-Rhin, France, pop. 3 ; battles 1914.
Alto Adige (ăl′tō ä′dē-jā) dist. N Venetia Tridentina, Italy, 618 □ pop. 24, chief town Bolzano.
Alt-Ofen (ălt′-ō′fĕn) *Hung.* **Óbuda** (ō′bōō′dō) dist. of Budapest, Hungary.
Altofts (ôl′tŏfts) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 5.
Alton (ôl′tŭn) mfg. city & port, Madison co. Ill. pop. 25. — urban dist. Southampton, Eng. pop. 6.
Altona (ăl′tō-nä) city, on Elbe riv. Schleswig-Holstein prov. Prussia, pop. 169.
Alton Park (ôl′tŭn) town, Hamilton co. Tennessee, pop. 3.
Altoona (ăl-tōō′*nȧ*) mfg. city, Blair co. Pa. pop. 60 ; railroad cars.
Alto Songo (ăl′tō sōn′gō) munic. (pop. 34) & town (pop. 4) Oriente prov. Cuba.
Altranstädt (äl′trän-stĕt) vil. W of Leipzig, in Saxony prov. Prussia ; treaty 1706.
Altrincham (ôl′trĭng-ăm) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 20.
Altstätten (ält′shtĕt′ĕn) comm. St. Gallen canton, Switzerland, pop. 9.
Altstetten (ält′shtĕt′ĕn) comm. Zurich canton, Switzerland, pop. 6.
Altus (ăl′tŭs) city, ✕ of Jackson co. Oklahoma, pop. 5.
Altyn-Tagh (ăl-tĭn′-tăg′) mt. range (*tagh*) N Tibet & S Sinkiang prov. cen. Asia, branch of the Kuenlun, highest 14,000 ft.
Alva (ăl′*vȧ*) city, ✕ of Woods co. Oklahoma, pop. 4.
Alvin (ăl′vĭn) city, Brazoria co. Texas, pop. 2.
Älvsborg (ĕlfs-bōr′y′) prov. SW Sweden, 4,914 □ pop. 300, ✻ Vänersborg.
Alwar (ŭl′wŭr′) native state, Rajputana Agency, India, 3,141 □ pop. 701. — its ✻ p. 45.
Alytus (ä′lē-tōōs) *or* **Olyta** (ō′lē-tä) comm. SW Lithuania, on Niemen riv. pop. 12.
Amacuro (ä′mä-kōō′rō) small riv. Venezuela & bet. Venezuela & British Guiana.
Amadia (ä′mä-dē′ä) town, S Kurdistan, NE of Mosul, N Mesopotamia ; claimed by Turkey.
Amador (ăm′*ȧ*-dôr) min. co. cen. Calif. 601 □ pop. 8, ✕ Jackson.
Amagasaki (ä′mä-gä-sä′kē) city, Hyogo pref. W Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 38.
Amager (ä′mä-gĕr) isl. E of Zealand, Denmark, 31 □ (with Saltholm) pop. 100.
Amalfi (ä-mäl′fē) spt. Salerno prov. Italy, pop. comm. 6 ; famous cathedral.
Amalner (ä-mŭl′nĕr) town, East Khandesh dist. Bombay pres. Br. India, pop. 17.
Amambahy (a′mäm-bà′č) mt. range, Matto Grosso, Brazil, on Paraguay border.
Amapala (a′mä-pä′la) cml. spt. Pacific coast, Honduras, Cen. Amer. pop. 3.
Amara (ä-mä′rȧ) town, SE Mesopotamia, on Tigris riv. 100 m. NW of Basra, pop. 28 ; taken by Brit. 1915.
Amarante (ä′mä-rän′tĕ) town, Piauhy, Brazil, on Parnahyba river, pop. munic. 16.
Amarapura (ŭm′*ȧ*-rä-pōō′*rȧ*) city, on Irrawaddy riv. Upper Burma, pop. 9.
Amarillo (ăm′*ȧ*-rĭl′ō) city, ✕ of Potter co. Texas, pop. 15.
Amasia (ä-mä′sē-ä) cml. city, Sivas vilayet, Asia Minor, on the Yeshil Irmak, pop. 30.
Amatique (ä′mä-tē′kā) gulf, NE Guatemala, Cen. Amer. arm of Gulf of Honduras.
Amatitlán (ä-mä′tē-tlän′) town, SE Guatemala, Cen. Amer. pop. 7, on Lake Amatitlán.
Amay (ä′mä′) comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Amazon (ăm′*ȧ*-zŏn) largest riv. in the world, about 3,500 m. long, Peruvian Andes, through N Brazil, to Atlantic ocean. See King of Waters.
Amazonas (ä′mä-zō′näzh) state, Brazil, 731,363 □ pop. 363, ✻ Manáos. — (*pron.* ä′mäsō′näs ; 268) dept. N Peru, 13,943 □ pop. 71, ✻ Chachapoyas. — (*pron.* -sō′näs ; 268) ter. S Venezuela, 108,736 □ pop. 49, ✻ San Fernando de Atabapo.
Ambala (ŭm-bä′lȧ) div. of Punjab, Br. India, 14,836 □ pop. 3,827. — dist. of Ambala div. 1,851 □ pop. 681. — city, ✻ of div. & dist. 120 m. N of Delhi, pop. 76 ; one of largest cantonments in India.
Ambato (ăm-bä′tō) mfg. & cml. town, ✻ of Tunguragua prov. Ecuador, S. Amer. pop. 10.
Amber (ŭm′bĕr) town & former ✻ Jaipur state, Rajputana, India, pop. 4.
Amber, Cape (ăm′bĕr) N point of Madagascar island.
Amberg (ăm′bĕrk) comm. Upper Palatinate govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 26.
Ambert (äN′bâr′) comm. dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France, pop. 7.
Ambler (ăm′blĕr) bor. Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Amboina (ăm-boi′*nȧ*) *Malay* **Ambon** (ăm-bōn′y′) important isl. of the Moluccas, Malay archipelago, 385 □ pop. 51. — its chief town, ✻ of Amboina prov. on Amboina bay, pop. 11. — outpost prov. Dutch East Indies, 17,372 □ pop. 278.
Amboise (äN′bwäz′) *anc.* Amba′cia, comm. Indre-et-Loire, France, p. 5 ; noted castle.
Ambos Camarines (ăm′bōs kä′mä-rē′näs) old prov. Phil. isls. now divided into provs. Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur.
Amboy (ăm′boi) city, Lee co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Ambridge (ăm′brĭj) bor. Beaver co. Pennsylvania, pop. 13.
Ambriz (ăm-brēzh′) spt. NW Angola, Africa, pop. 3.
Ambrose Channel (ăm′brōz) channel across Sandy Hook bar, entrance New York harbor.
Ambrym (ăm-brēm′) fertile isl. New Hebrides, with volcano, 16° 20′ S, 168° E.
Ambur (ŭm-bōōr′) town, North Arcot dist. Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 19.
Amburayan (ăm′bōō-rä′yän) riv. NW Luzon, Phil. isls. flowing N then W to China sea. — former subprov. of Mountain prov. Phil. isls. ; now included in Lepanto.
Amecameca (ä-mä′kä-mä′kä) town, Mexico state, Mex. at base of Popocatepetl, p. 14.
Amelia (*ȧ-mē′lĭ-ȧ* ; *ȧ-mēl′yȧ*) co. cen. Va. 371 □ pop. 10, ✕ Amelia. — (*pron.* ä-mĕl′yä) *anc.* Ame′ria, comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 10.
Amelia Island, about 15 m. long, 4 m. wide, coast of Nassau co. Florida.
America (*ȧ-mĕr′ĭ-kȧ*) either continent of the Western Hemisphere ; often specif. the United States. See North America, Central America, South America (*Gaz.*).
American Falls, city, ✕ of Power co. Idaho, pop. 2.
American Fork, city, Utah co. Utah, pop. 3.
Americus (*ȧ-mĕr′ĭ-kŭs*) city, ✕ of Sumter co. Georgia, pop. 9.
Amerongen (ä′mĕr-ŏng′ĕn) vil. Utrecht prov. Netherlands, 23 m. SE of Utrecht, pop. 3 ; refuge of William II. of Germany.
Amersfoort (ä′mĕrs-fôrt) comm. Utrecht prov. Netherlands, 12 m. NE of Utrecht, pop. 31.
Ames (āmz) city, Story co. Iowa, pop. 6 ; Iowa State college of agriculture.
Amesbury (āmz′bĕr-ĭ) town, Essex co. Mass. pop. 10. — town, Wiltshire, Eng. 8 m. N of Salisbury, pop. rural dist. 15.
Amhara (ăm-bä′rä) kingdom, a div. of Abyssinia, NW of Shoa, ✻ Gondar.

Alesia. See Alais.
Alfsborg. Var. of Älvsborg.
Alger. See Algiers.
Alicata. Var. of Licata.
Aliganj Sewan. See Siwan.
Al-jezair. See Algiers.
Alleghany Mountains. Var. of Allegheny Mountains.
Allende, Guanajuato. See San Miguel de Allende.
Alleppi. Var. of Alleppey.
Alor. See Ombay.
Alpes. See Alps.
Alpes Cottiæ. = Cottian Alps.
Alpheus. See Rouphia.
Alsen. See Als.
Alsó-Fehér. See Alba de Jos.
Alt. See Oltu.
Alta. Abbr. Alberta.
Altsohl. See Zvolen.
Aluta. See Oltu.
Amanus. See Alma Dagh.
Amatongaland. = Tongaland.
Ambacia. See Amboise.
Amberno. See Mamberano.
Ambiani. See Amiens.
Ambon. See Amboina.
Amboyna. Var. of Amboina.
Ambracian Gulf. See Arta, Gulf of.
Amelia. See Amelia.
American Samoa. See Samoa Islands.
American Virgin Islands. See Virgin Islands of U. S.
Amestratus. See Mistretta.

□ means square miles ; ✻, capital ; ✕, co. seat ; †, former name of ; agr., agricultural ; cml., commercial ; mfg., manufacturing ; min., mining ; spt., seaport ; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands : 2 = 1,500 to 2,499 ; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc. ; less than 1,000 not given, See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Amherst (ăm′ẽrst) co. cen. Va. 470 □ pop. 20, × Amherst. — town, Hampshire co. Mass. pop. 6; Amherst college; Mass. agric. coll. — vil. Lorain co. Ohio, pop. 2. — spt. on Amherst peninsula, 30 m. SW of Moulmein, Lower Burma, pop. 3. — dist. of Tenasserim div. Lower Burma, 7,062 □ pop. 418, ✻ Moulmein. — town, × of Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, pop. 10.

Amherstburg (-bûrg) town, Essex co. *Ontario, Can. on Detroit riv. pop.* 3.

Amiens (ȧ′myăN′; *E.* ăm′ĭ-ĕnz) *anc.* Samarobri′va, *later* Ambia′ni, mfg. city, ✻ dept. Somme, France, pop. 93; cathedral; birthplace of Peter the Hermit; battles 1914, 1918.

Amite (*á*-mēt′) co. SW Miss. 714 □ p. 19, × Liberty. — tn. × of Tangipahoa par. La. p. 2.

Amiternum (ăm′ĭ-tûr′nŭm) anc. town, NE of Rome, nr. mod. Aquila; bpl. of Sallust.

Amityville (ăm′ĭ-tĭ-vĭl′) vil. Suffolk co. New York, pop. 3.

Amman (ăm′măn) ✻ of Transjordania, 25 m. NE of Dead sea on Damascus-Mecca R. R. pop. 2.

Ammanford (ăm′ăn-fẽrd) urban dist. Carmarthenshire, Wales, pop. 7.

Ammeberg (ōm′mĕ-bär′y′) town, Örebro prov. Sweden; noted zinc mines.

Ammer (am′ẽr) lake, Bavaria, Germany, 10 m. long, 21 m. WSW of Munich.

Ammonoosuc (ăm′ō-nōō′sŭk) riv. ab. 100 m. long, Coos & Grafton cos. N. H. to Conn. riv.

Amnéville (ăN′nā′vĕl′) comm. dept. Moselle, France, pop. 5.

Amol (ä′mōl′) city, Mazanderan prov. Persia, 23 m. W of Barfrush, pop. 10.

Amorgos (ä-mōr′gōs) Greek isl. Cyclades nome, 52 □ pop. 3.

Amory (ă′mō-rĭ) town, Monroe co. Mississippi, pop. 3.

Amoskeag (ăm′ŭs-kĕg′) vil. at Amoskeag falls in Merrimack riv. Hillsborough co. N. H. now part of Manchester; cotton mills.

Amoy (ä-moi′) treaty port, Fukien prov. China, on Haimon island, pop. 114; city, pop. 400.

Ampenan (ăm′pĕ-năn) chief spt. Lombok island, Dutch East Indies.

Amphipolis (ăm-fĭp′ō-lĭs) anc. city, Macedonia, on Strymon riv. ab. 3 m. above its mouth.

Amphissa (ăm-fĭs′*ä*) *or* **Salona** (*sä*-lō′*nä*) town, Phthiotis and Phocis nome, Greece, at foot of Mt. Parnassus, pop. 6.

Ampin (ăm′pĭn′) *or* **Anping** (ăn′pĭng′) port of Tainan, Formosa, Japanese Empire.

Amplepuis (ăN′plĕ-pwĕ′) comm. dept. Rhône, France, pop. 6.

Amraoti (ŭm-rou′tē) dist. of Berar, Central Provs. & Berar, Br. India, 4,754 □ pop. 828. — town, its ✻ pop. 34.

Amreli (ŭm-rā′lē) dist. Baroda, India, 1,077 □ pop. 153. — town, its ✻ pop. 18.

Amritsar (ŭm-rĭt′sär) dist. of Lahore div. of Punjab, Br. India, 1,601 □ pop. 929. — mfg. city, its ✻ pop. 160; center of the Sikh religion.

Amroha (ŭm-rōō′*ä*) town, Moradabad dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 40.

Amsterdam (ăm′stẽr-dăm) mfg. city, Montgomery co. N. Y. pop. 34. — (*Du. pron.* ăm′-stẽr-dăm′) cml. & mfg. city, N. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 647. — isl. See New Amsterdam (*Gaz.*).

Amu-Darya (ä-mōō′-där′yä) prov. SW Turkestan, Soviet Russia, Asia, 42,665 □ pop. 254.

Amu Darya (ä-mōō′ dar′yä) *or* **Oxus** (ŏk′sŭs) *Arab.* **Jihun** (jĕ-hōōn′) *anc.* Ox′us, riv. (*darya*) 1,400 to 1,500 m. long, Turkestan, Soviet Russia, Asia, Pamir plateau to Aral sea.

Amur (ä-mōōr′) riv. E Asia, ab. 2,700 m. long, formed by union of Argun & Shilka rivs., flowing into Sakhalin gulf. — prov. E Far Eastern Region, Soviet Russia, Asia, 435,871 □ pop. 1,070, ✻ Vladivostok; incl. former Maritime prov.

Amuri (ä-mōō′rē) co. N South Island, New Zealand, 2,362 □ pop. 2.

Amyclæ (*á*-mĭ′klē) anc. town, Laconia, Greece, ab. 20 m. SE of Sparta. See Amyclæan, *a.*

Ana (ä′nä) town on Euphrates, NW Mesopotamia, pop. 15.

Anaconda (ăn′*ä*-kŏn′*dä*) city, × of Deer Lodge co. Montana, pop. 12.

Anacortes (ăn′*ä*-kōr′tĕz) city, Skagit co. Washington, pop. 5.

Anacostia (ăn′*ä*-kŏs′tĭ-*ä*) riv. tributary of the Potomac at Washington, D. C.

Anadarko (ăn′*ä*-där′kō) city, × of Caddo co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.

Anadir *or* **Anadyr** (ä′nä-dĭr′) riv. about 450 m. long, to Gulf of Anadir, E Siberia, Asia.

Anafarta Heights (ä′nä-fär′tä) group of hills, W Gallipoli pen. Turkey, ab. 4 m. E of Suvla bay, highest 882 ft.; battles 1915.

Anagni (ä-nän′yē) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 10.

Anaheim (ăn′*ä*-hīm) town, Orange co. California, pop. 6.

Anáhuac (ä-nä′wäk) extensive plateau, cen. Mexico; includes valley of Mexico city.

Anaiza (ä-nī′zä) *or* **Aneiza** (ä-nā′zä) town, Vizagapatam dist. Madras prov. Br. India, pop. 20.

Anambas Islands (a-nám′bäs) isls. bet. Malay pen. & Borneo, Riouw outpost prov. Du. E. Indies, 260 □ pop. 12.

Anamosa (ăn′*ä*-mō′sä) city, × of Jones co. Iowa, pop. 3.

Ananev (ä-nä′nyĕĭ) town, Odessa prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 17.

Anantapur (*ä*-nŭn′tä-pōōr′) dist. of Madras pres. Br. India, 6,722 □ pop. 956. — town, its ✻, about 56 m. SE of Bellary, pop. 11.

Anapa (ä-nä′pä) spt. & ft. town, Kuban and Black Sea prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 7.

Añasco (ăn-yäs′kō) munic. (pop. 14) & town (pop. 3) W Porto Rico.

Anatolia (ăn′*ä*-tō′lĭ-*ä*) *Turk.* **Anadoli** (ä′nä-dō′lē) the part of Turkey in Asia equiv. to pen. of Asia Minor up to indef. line on E from Gulf of Alexandretta to Black sea, incl. vilayets of Brusa, Smyrna, Sinob, Angora, Konia, & Adana, 158,631 □ pop. 8,105, ✻ Angora; with vilayets of Sivas & Trebizond, 199,272 □ pop. 10,427.

Ancachs (ăn′kächs′) dept. W Peru, 16,562 □ pop. 429, ✻ Huaraz.

Anchorage (ăŋ′kĕr-ăj) town & spt. at head of Cook inlet, Alaska, pop. 1.

Ancohuma (ăŋ′kō-ōō′mä) the higher peak of Mt. Sorata, Bolivia, 21,700 ft.

Ancon (ăŋ-kōn′) town, near Panama, Canal Zone, pop. 2.

Ancón, town & watering place, 22 m. N of Lima, Peru; treaty 1883.

Ancona (ăŋ-kō′nä) prov. Marches compartimento, E Italy, 748 □ pop. 347. — its ✻ p. 66.

Ancre (ăN′kr′) riv. dept. Somme, France, 25 m. long, to Somme riv. from NE.

Ancud (ăŋ-kōōth′; 146) town, ✻ of Chiloé prov. Chile, S. America, pop. 4.

Andalusia (ăn′dä-lōō′shĭ-*ä*) town, × of Covington co. Ala. p. 4. — *Sp.* **Andalucía** (ăn′-dä-lōō-thē′*ä*) old div. S Spain, now provs. of Almería, Granada, Jaén, Málaga, Cádiz, Córdoba, Huelva, & Seville.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands (ăn′dä-măn′ *or* ăn′dä-măn, nĭk′ō-bär′) prov. of Br. India, comprising two groups of isls. Bay of Bengal, 3,143 □ pop. 27, ✻ Port Blair.

Andaman Islands, Bay of Bengal, Br. India, 2,508 □ pop. 18.

Andelys, Les (lā-zaN′d′-lĕ′) comm. dept. Eure, France, on the Seine riv. pop. 5.

Andenne (ăn′dĕn′) comm. Namur prov. on Meuse riv. Belgium, pop. 7.

Anderlecht (ăn′dĕr-lĕkt) comm. sub. of Brussels, Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 68.

Anderlues (ăn′dĕr′lü′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 10.

Andermatt (ăn′dĕr-măt) vil. Uri canton, Switzerland; tourist resort.

Anderson (ăn′dẽr-sŭn) co. E Kans. 577 □ pop. 13, × Garnett. — co. N cen. Ky. 201 □ pop. 10, × Lawrenceburg. — co. NW S. C. 758 □ pop. 76, × Anderson. — co. E Tenn. 342 □ pop. 18, × Clinton. — co. E cen. Tex. 938 □ pop. 34, × Palestine. — mfg. city, × of Madison co. Ind. pop. 30. — city, × of Anderson co. S. C. pop. 11; college.

Andersonville (-vĭl) vil. Sumter co. Ga.; large national cemetery; famous military prison during the Civil War.

Andes (ăn′dēz) mt. system, 4,500 m. long, extending from Cape Horn to Isthmus of Panama, South America; highest summit Aconcagua, 23,080 ft. — (*pron.* ăn′dās) town, Antioquia dept. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. 18.

Andes, Los (lōs ăn′dās) ter. NW Argentina, S. Amer. in the Andes mts. 34,740 □ pop. 3.

Andijan, *Russ.* **Andizhan** (ăn′dĭ-zhän′) city, Ferghana prov. Turkestan republic, Soviet Russia, Asia, pop. 82.

Andkhui (ănd-kōō′ē) town, ✻ of Andkhui prov. Afghan Turkestan, pop. 30.

Andö (ăn′ŭ′) northernmost isl. of Lofoten group, Norway.

Andorra (ăn-dōr′rä) *Fr.* **Andorre** (ăN′dōr′) republican state under suzerainty of France & the Bishop of Urgel, S slope Pyrenees, bet. Ariège & Lérida, 175 □ p. 5. — its ✻.

Andover (ăn′dō-vẽr) town, Essex co. ab. 22 m. N of Boston, Mass. pop. 8; noted academy. — mun. bor. Southampton co. England, pop. 9.

Andreanof Islands (ăn′drä-ä′nŏf) group in Aleutian chain; belong to U. S. A.

Andrew (ăn′drōō) agr. co. NW Mo. 428 □ pop. 14, × Savannah.

Andrews (ăn′drōōz) co. NW Tex. 1,565 □. — its ×. — town, Cherokee co. N. C. pop. 2. — town, Georgetown & Williamsburg cos. S. C. pop. 2.

Andria (ăn′drē-ä) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 53; fine old cathedral.

Andrimont (ăN′drē′môN′) comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 5.

Andros (ăn′drŏs) a western group of the Bahamas; chief isl. Andros, 1,600 □ pop. 7. — (*mod. Gr. pron.* ăn′*th*rōs) isl. 25 m. long, 156 □, Ægean sea, pop. 19. — its ✻ pop. 3.

Androscoggin (ăn′drŏs-kŏg′ĭn) riv. about 175 m. long, N. H. and Maine, flows into Kennebec riv. near Bath, Maine. — co. SW Maine, 459 □ pop. 66, × Auburn.

Andrusovo (an-drōō′sŏ-vô) vil. Smolensk prov. Soviet Russia, Europe; treaty 1667.

Andújar (an-dōō′har) *anc.* Illitur′gis, comm. Jaén prov. Spain, on Guadalquivir, p. 18.

Anegada (ăn′ä-gä′dä; 146) northernmost of Virgin islands, Br. W. Indies, ab. 10 m. long.

Angara (äŋ′gä-rä′) riv. 1,300 m. long, NE of Baikal lake to Yenisei riv. Siberia, Asia.

Angeles (an′hä-lās; 172) munic. Pampanga prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 18.

Ángeles, Los (lōs ăn′hä-lās; 172) city, ✻ of Bíobío prov. Chile, pop. 16.

Angelina (ăn′jĕ-lē′nä) agr. co. E Texas, 940 □ pop. 22, × Lufkin. — riv. E. Texas, 150 m. long, Smith co. SSE to Neches river.

Angel Island (ān′jĕl) island in San Francisco bay, Calif. about 1 □.

Angeln (ang′ĕln) dist. NE Schleswig-Holstein prov. Prussia.

Angerapp (ang′ĕr-ăp) riv. E. Prussia prov. flows N from Masurian lakes to Pregel riv.

Angerburg (äng′ĕr-bōōrk) comm. East Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 6; battle 1914.

Ångerman (ông′ĕr-män) riv. over 200 m. long, flows into Gulf of Bothnia, Sweden.

Angers (äN′zhä′) *anc.* Juliom′agus, ft. city, ✻ of dept. Maine-et-Loire, France, p. 86.

Angkor (äng-kōr′) ruined anc. city, Cambodia, NW of Tonle Sap.

Anglesey (ăŋ′g′l-sē) isl. (*anc.* Mo′na) & co. extreme NW Wales, 276 □ pop. 52, × Beaumaris.

Anglet (äN′glĕ′) comm. dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France, pop. 7.

Angleur (äN′glûr′) comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 11.

Angmagsalik (äng′mäg-sä′lĭk) trading town, E coast Greenland.

Angol (aŋ-gōl′) town, ✻ of Malleco prov. Chile, pop. 8.

Angola (ăŋ-gō′*lä*) town, × of Steuben co. Ind. pop. 3. — *or* **Portuguese West Africa,** Portuguese dependency, W coast Africa, 484,800 □ pop. 4,119, ✻ Loanda.

Angoniland (-nĭ-länd) plateau region, SW Nyasaland, bet. Zambezi riv. & Lake Nyasa.

Angora (ăn-gō′rä; ăŋ′gō-rä) *Turk.* **Engüri** (ĕŋ-gü′rē) vilayet, Asia Minor, Turkey in Asia, 27,370 □ pop. 933. See Angora, *n.* — *anc.* Ancy′ra, cml. city, its ✻ pop. 35; ✻ of Turkish Nationalist government.

Angostura (äŋ′gŏs-tōō′rä) former popular name of Ciudad Bolívar. See Angostura bark.

Angoulême (äN′gōō′lăm′) *anc.* Inculis′ma, city, ✻ of dept. Charente, W France, pop. 35.

Angra do Heroismo (äŋ′grä dōō ä′rō-ēs′mōō) dist. Portugal, comprising isls. of Terceira, São Jorge, & Graciosa, in Azores, 275 □ p. 70. — spt. its ✻, on Terceira isl. p. comm. 13.

Angra Pequena (äŋ′grä pä-kā′nä; *Angl.* äŋ′grə pĕ-kwē′nə) bay & harbor, S W Southwest Africa. See Lüderitz (*Gaz.*).

Angri (äŋ′grē) comm. Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 12.

Anguilla (ăŋ-gwĭl′*ä*) Br. isl. St. Kitts-Nevis pres. Leeward isls. W. Indies, 34 □ pop. 4.

Angul (ŭŋ-gōōl′) dist. of Orissa, Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, 1,681 □ p. 183. — its ✻.

Anhalt (ăn′hält) state, central Germany, 888 □ pop. 331, ✻ Dessau.

Anholt (ăn′hōlt) isl. E of Jutland, Denmark, in middle of Cattegat, 8 □.

Anhwei (ăn′hwā′) *or* **Nganhwei** (n′gän′-) prov. China, 54,810 □ p. 20,000, ✻ Anking.

Aniche (ȧ′nĕsh′) comm. dept. Nord, France, near Douai, pop. 9.

Aniva Bay (ä′nĕ-vä′) bay in Karafuto, S end of Sakhalin isl. Asia.

Anjar (ŭn-jär′) town in Cutch state, Bombay, India, pop. 14.

Anjengo (ŭn-jĕŋ′gō) dist. W coast of Travancore, pop. 6; to Madras prov. Br. India. — vil. in dist. one of the earliest English settlements in India.

Anjou (äN′zhōō′; *E.* ăn′jōō) former prov. of France, intersected by Loire riv.; its ✻ was Angers. See Angevin, *a.*

Anjouan (ăn′jōō-an′) *or* **Johanna** (jō-hăn′*ä*) one of the Comoro isls. 89 □ pop. 20.

Ankaratra (äŋ′kä-ra′tra) mt. group, highest 8,788 ft. cen. Madagascar.

Anking (än′kĭng′) *or* **Nganking** (n′gän′kĭng′) town, ✻ of Anhwei prov. China, pop. 100.

Anklam (än′klăm) comm. Stettin govt. dist. Pomerania, Prussia, pop. 14.

Ankober (äŋ-kō′bĕr) town in Shoa, Abyssinia, on E slope of mountains, pop. 2.

Ankobra (äŋ-kō′brä) riv. Gold Coast, W Africa; navigable for 50 miles.

Ann, Cape (ăn′) E extremity of Essex co. Mass. N of Massachusetts bay.

Anna (ăn′*ä*) city, Union co. Illinois, pop. 3.

Annaberg (ăn′ä-bĕrk) comm. Chemnitz circle, Saxony, Germany, pop. 17.

Annam (ăn′năm′) *or* **Anam** (*ä*-năm′) agr. & cml. kingdom, Indo-China, under French protection, 39,758 □ pop. 5,731, ✻ Hué. See Anamese, *n.*

Annan (ăn′ăn) burgh, Dumfries co. Scot. pop. 4.

Annandale (ăn′ăn-dāl) municipality, suburb of Sydney, N. S. W. Australia, pop. 13.

Annapolis (*á*-năp′ō-lĭs) spt. × of Anne Arundel co. Md. ✻ of Md. pop. 11; U. S. Naval Acad. — co. W Nova Scotia, 1,323 □ pop. 18, × Annapolis Royal. See Port Royal (*Gaz.*).

Ann Ar′bor, mfg. city, × of Washtenaw co. Mich. pop. 20; University of Michigan.

Anne Arundel (ăn′ *ä*-rŭn′dĕl) co. cen. Md. 426 □ pop. 43, × Annapolis.

Annecy (ăn′sē′) comm. ✻ of dept. Haute-Savoie, France, pop. 15.

Annecy, Lake of, in Alps, Haute-Savoie, France, 22 m. S of Geneva, 9 m. long.

Annen (ăn′ĕn) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 14.

Annesley Bay (ănz′lĭ) inlet of Red sea, near Massawa, Eritrea, Africa.

Annfield Plain (ăn′fēld plān′) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 17.

Anniston (ăn′ĭs-tŭn) city, × of Calhoun co. Alabama, pop. 18.

Annobón (ăn′ō-bŏn′; 133) isl. Gulf of Guinea; 4 m. long, 6 □ pop. 1; Spanish.

Annœulin (ȧ′nû′lăN′) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 5.

Annonay (ȧ′nō′nĕ′) comm. dept. Ardèche, France, pop. 15.

Anoka (*á*-nō′*kä*) co. E Minn. 459 □ pop. 16. — city, its × pop. 4.

Ans (äNs) comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 11.

Ansbach (äns′bäk) comm. ✻ of Middle Franconia govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 21.

Anshu (än′shōō) *or* **Anju** (än′jōō) walled town, S. Heian prov. NW Korea.

Anshunfu (än′shōōn-fōō′) city, Kweichow prov. China, pop. 50; 40 m. SW of Kweiyang.

Anson (ăn′sŭn) co. S N. C. 556 □ p. 28, × Wadesboro. — town, Somerset co. Maine, p. 3.

Ansonia (ăn-sō′nĭ-*ä*) mfg. city, E bank Naugatuck riv. New Haven co. Conn. pop. 18.

Antananarivo (ăn′tä-nä′nä-rē′vō) *or* **Tananarivo** (tä-nä′nä-rē′vō) *Fr.* **Tananarive** (tä′-nä′nä′rēv′) cml. town, ✻ of Madagascar, in E cen. part, pop. 66.

Antarctic Continent *or* **Regions** (ănt-ärk′tĭk) land around the S pole, ab. 5,000,000 □; divided into quadrants: Weddell, Ross, Victoria, & Enderby. See Polar Regions (*Gaz.*).

Antarctic Ocean, ocean S of antarctic circle, ab. 2,700,000 □; by some considered as S ends of Atlantic, Pacific, & Indian oceans. See Antarctic, *a.*

Antelope (ăn′tē-lōp) co. NE Nebr. 872 □ pop. 15, × Neligh. — isl. Great Salt lake, Utah.

Antequera (ăn′tä-kā′rä) *anc.* Antiqua′ria, comm. Málaga prov. Spain, pop. 32.

Antero, Mount (ăn-tä′rō) peak, Sawatch mts. Colo. 14,245 ft. high.

Anthony (ăn′thō-nĭ) city, × of Harper co. Kansas, pop. 3.

Anthonys Nose (-nīz) bold promontory E side Hudson riv. N. Y. near Peekskill.

Antibes (äN′tēb′) anc. Antip′olis, spt. dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, pop. comm. 13.

Anticosti (ăn′tĭ-kŏs′tĭ) isl. Quebec prov. Canada, in St. Lawrence estuary, 130 m. long by ab. 30 m. wide; fisheries.

Antietam Battlefield (ăn-tē′tăm) national mil. park, Md. 50 acres; estab. in 1890.

Antietam Creek, Pa. & Md. to Potomac riv.; battle in Md. 1862.

Antigo (ăn′tĭ-gō) city, × of Langlade co. Wisconsin, pop. 8.

Antigonish (ăn′tĭ-gŏ-nĕsh′) co. N Nova Scotia, 556 □ pop. 12. — spt. its × pop. 2.

Antigua (ăn-tē′gwä) isl. (108 □) & with Barbuda & Redonda, presidency Leeward isls. col., Br. W. Indies, 170 □ pop. 32, ✻ St. John. — (*án*-tē′gwä) *or* **Guatemala Antigua** (gwä′tä-mä′lä) city, S cen. Guatemala, Cen. Amer. pop. 11; twice wrecked by earthquakes.

Anti-Lebanon (ăn′tĭ-lĕb′*ä*-nŏn) mt. range, E of Lebanon range, S Syria.

Antilles (ăn-tĭl′ēz; *F.* äN′tē′) two groups isls. (**Greater** and **Lesser Antilles**) West Indies. See West Indies (*Gaz.*).

Antioch (ăn′tĭ-ŏk) town, Contra Costa co. Calif. pop. 2. — *anc.* Antioche′a, -chi′a, *Turk.* **Antakiyeh** (ăn′tä-kē′yĕ) city, Aleppo, Syria, anc. ✻ of Syria, on Orontes river, pop. 30.

Antioquia (ăn′tē-ō′kyä) dept. NW Colombia, S. Amer. 22,752 □ pop. 823, ✻ Medellín.

Antiparos (ăn-tĭp′*ä*-rŏs) isl. about 7 m. long, 17 □, one of the Cyclades, Ægean sea.

Antipodes (ăn-tĭp′ō-dēz) group of rocky isls. 458 m. SE of Dunedin, N. Z. 20 □; to N. Z.

Antique (ăn-tē′kä) prov. W Panay, Phil. isls. 1,011 □ pop. 155, ✻ San Jose de Buenavista.

Antisana (ăn′tē-sä′nä) volcano, 18,880 ft. high, Andes mts. Ecuador, S. America.

Anti-Taurus (ăn′tĭ-tô′rŭs) mt. range, E Asia Minor, NE of the Taurus.

Amida. See Diarbekr.
Amisia. See Ems.
Ammonium. See Siwa.
Amnok. See Yalu.
Amwas. See Emmaus.
Anadolu. See Anatolia.
Anam. See Annam.
Anas. See Guadiana.
Ancre. See Albert, France.
Ancyra. See Angora.
Andematurinum. See Langres.
Andes. See Virgilio.
Aneiza. See Anaiza.
Anglia. See England.
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. See Sudan.
Anhui. Var. of Anhwei.
Anio. See Teverone.
Anju. See Ansehu.
Anping. See Ampin.
Antakiyeh. See Antioch.
Antarctica. = Antarctic Continent.
Antenna, Pizzo. See Madonian Mountains.
Anti-Libanus. = Anti-Lebanon.
Antiochea. See Antioch.
Antipolis. See Antibes.
Antiquaria. See Antequera.

Antium (ăn′shĭ-ŭm) anc. col. & town on coast of Latium, mod. ANZIO (ăn′tsē-ō).
Antivari (an-tē′vä-rē) *or* **Bar** (bär) town of Montenegro, Yugoslavia, near Adriatic, pop. 3.
Antler Peak (ănt′lẽr) mt. Gallatin range, Yellowstone Nat. Park, 10,200 ft. high.
Antlers (ănt′lẽrz) town, × of Pushmataha co. Okla. pop. 2.
Antofagasta (an′tō-fä-gäs′ta) prov. Chile, 46,391 □ pop. 172. — spt. city, its ✻ p. 51.
Antofalla (ăn′tō-fal′yä) vol. Andes mts. Los Andes ter. Argentina, 20,900 ft. high.
Antongil Bay (ăn′tŏn-zhēl′) bay, 50 m. long, 25 m. broad, E Madagascar.
Antonienhütte (ăn-tō′nĭ-ĕn-hüt′ĕ) town, Polish Silesia, SW of Katowice, pop. 11.
Antony (ăN′tō′nē′) comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 8.
Antrim (ăn′trĭm) agr. co. N Mich. 475 □ pop. 12, × Bellaire. — co. Northern Ireland, 1,191 □ pop. 479, × Belfast.
Antsirabe (ănt′sē-rä′bā) comm. cen. Madagascar, pop. 15.
Antuco (ăn-tōō′kō) vol. 9,060 ft. high, Andes mts. Bíobío prov. Chile, S. America.
Antung (ăn′tōōng′) treaty port, Shengking prov. Manchuria, at mouth of Yalu riv. p. 58.
Antwerp (ănt′wẽrp) *Fr.* **Anvers** (aN′vâr′) agr. & mfg. prov. Belgium, 1,093 □ pop. 1,041. — fortified cml. & mfg. city, its ✻, on Scheldt riv. pop. 323; siege and capture 1914.
Anuradhapura (ä-nōō′rad-hä-pōō′rä) anc. ✻ of Ceylon island, now in ruins. See BO TREE.
Anzac Cove (ăn′zăk) small bay, 14 m. from tip of Gallipoli pen. on Ægean sea; battle 1915.
Anzin (ăN′zăN′) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 14.
Anzoátegui (än′sō-ä′tä-gē; 268) state, N Venezuela, 16,714 □ pop. 104, ✻ Barcelona.
Aomori (ä′ō-mō′rē) pref. N Honshu isl. Japan, 3,719 □ pop. 756. — spt. city, its ✻, on Aomori bay, pop. 49.
Aorangi (ä′ō-raŋ′gē) *or* **Mt. Cook,** mt. cen. South Isl. Mackenzie co. N. Z. 12,349 ft. high.
Aosta (ä-ôs′tä) *anc.* AUGUS′TA PRÆTO′RIA, comm. Turin prov. Italy, pop. 8.
Apa (ä′pä) riv. part of boundary bet. Brazil & Paraguay, to Paraguay river.
Apache (ä-päch′ē; ä-pä′chä) co. Ariz. 11,379 □ pop. 13, × St. Johns.
Apalachee Bay (ăp′ä-lăch′ē) bay, arm of Gulf of Mexico, S Florida.
Apalachicola (ăp′ä-lăch′ĭ-kō′lä) nav. riv. 90 m. long, Fla. to Gulf of Mexico, formed by union of Chattahoochee & Flint rivs. — city, × of Franklin co. Fla. pop. 3.
Apamama (ä′pä-mä′mä) *or* **Apemama** (ä′pā-mä′mä) isl. Gilbert isls. 1° N, 174° W.
Apamea (ăp′ä-mē′ä) anc. city on Orontes riv. Syria; now in ruins. — anc. city, S Phrygia, Asia Minor, on site of Celænæ.
Aparri (ä-pär′rē) munic. & spt. Cagayan prov. Luzon, Philippine isls. pop. 21.
Apatin (ŏ′pŏ-tĭn) town, Bačka subprov. Yugoslavia, on left bank Danube, pop. comm. 14.
Apayao (ä-pä′yä-ō) subprov. of Mountain prov. Luzon, P. I. 1,891 □ pop. 11, ✻ Kabugao.
Apeldoorn (a′pĕl-dōrn′) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 46.
Apennines (ăp′ĕ-nīnz) *anc.* APENNI′NUS MONS, mts. cen. Italy; highest Monte Corno, 9,585 ft.
Api (ä′pē) mt. Himalayas, W Nepal, N India, 22,700 ft. high.
Apia (ä-pē′ä; ä′pē-ä) spt. Upolu, territory of Western Samoa, Samoa isls.
Apiskigamish (ä-pĭs′kĭ-gä-mĕsh′) lake, N cen. Quebec prov. Canada, 392 □.
Aplerbeck (äp′lẽr-bĕk) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 10.
Apo (ä′pō) vol. S Mindanao, Phil. isls. 9,604 ft. high; highest mt. in the isls.
Apolda (ä-pōl′dä) comm. Saxe-Weimar, Thuringia, Germany, pop. 21.
Apollo (ä-pŏl′ō) bor. Armstrong co. Pa. about 26 m. ENE of Pittsburgh, pop. 3.
Apostle Islands, group in SW Lake Superior, belonging to Ashland & Bayfield cos. Wis.
Appalachia (ăp′ä-lăch′ĭ-ä) town, Wise co. Virginia, pop. 2.
Appalachian Mountains (ăp′ä-lăch′ĭ-ăn; -lā′chĭ-ăn) mt. system, E North America, extending from Quebec prov. to N Ala.; highest Mt. Mitchell, 6,711 ft. Yancey co. N. C.
Appanoose (ăp′ä-nōōs′) agr. co. S Iowa, 513 □ pop. 31, × Centerville.
Appenzell (ăp′ĕn-tsĕl′) agr. & mfg. canton (160 □ pop. 70) NE Switzerland, consisting of the demicantons of **Outer Rhodes** (94 □ pop. 55, ✻ Trogen) & **Inner Rhodes** (67 □ pop. 15, ✻ Appenzell). — comm. ✻ of Inner Rhodes, Appenzell canton, Switzerland, p. 5.
Appingedam (äp′ĭng-ĕ-däm′) comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Appleby (ăp′l-bĭ) mun. bor. × of Westmorland co. Eng. pop. 2.
Appleton (ăp′l-tŭn) vil. Swift co. Minn. pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Outagamie co. Wis. p. 20.
Appling (ăp′lĭng) co. SE Ga. 454 □ pop. 11, × Baxley.
Appomattox (ăp′ŏ-măt′ŭks) riv. about 150 m. long, Va. flows into James riv. at City Point. — co. cen. Va. 342 □ pop. 9, × Appomattox; here Lee surrendered to Grant, 1865.
Apra, Port (ä′prä) *or* **San Luis d' Apra** (sän lōō-ēs′ da′prä) harbor, W coast of Guam isl.
Apremont (ä′pr′-mōn′) vil. dept. Meuse, France, ab. 4 m. SE of St.-Mihiel. — vil. dept. Ardennes, France, on Aire riv. ab. 20 m. NW of Verdun.
Apsheron (äp′shĕ-rŏn′) pen. in Caspian sea, Baku prov. Azerbaijan; oil fields.
Apt (ăpt) *anc.* AP′TA JU′LIA, comm. dept. Vaucluse, France, pop. 6.
Apulia (ä-pū′lĭ-ä) *It.* **le Puglie** (lā pōōl′yä) compartimento, SE Italy; provs. Bari, Foggia, & Lecce, 7,376 □ pop. 2,399. See APULIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Apure (ä-pōō′rā) riv. Venezuela, S. America, 300 m. long, one of the chief tributaries of Orinoco river. — state, W Venezuela, 29,529 □ pop. 39, ✻ San Fernando de Apure.
Apurímac (ä′pōō-rē′mäk) riv. bet. 500 & 600 m. long, rises in Peruvian Andes, flows into Ucayali riv. S. America. — dept. Peru, 8,189 □ pop. 177, ✻ Abancay.
Aquæ Sextiæ (ä′kwē sĕks′tĭ-ē) anc. name of AIX; battle 102 B. C.
Aquidaban (ä′kē-thä′bän; 133; 146) riv. 150 m. long, N Paraguay, S. Amer. flows W to Paraguay riv.; battle 1870.
Aquidneck (ä-kwĭd′nĕk) former name of island of RHODE ISLAND in R. I.; settlement 1638.
Aquila (äk′wĭ-lä; *It.* ä′kwē-lä) *It.* **Aquila degli Abruzzi** (dāl′yē ä-brōōt′sē) prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, 2,493 □ pop. 453. — fortified city, its ✻ pop. comm. 23.
Aquileja (ä′kwē-lä′yä) *anc.* AQUILE′IA, town, Gorizia dist. NE Italy, at head of Adriatic; formerly strong Roman fortress, destroyed by Attila 452.
Aquitaine (äk′wĭ-tān′) anc. division SW France, comprising, nearly, depts. Gironde, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Dordogne, & Aveyron.
Aquitania (-tā′nĭ-ä) a Roman division of SW Gaul bet. Pyrenees mts. & Garonne river.
Araba (ä′rä-bä) great valley between Dead sea & Gulf of Akabah, Arabia.
Araba el Madfuna (ĕl mäd-fōō′nä) vil. Girga prov. Egypt, pop. 11; site of anc. ABY′DOS.
Arabia (ä-rā′bĭ-ä) *Turk.* **Arabistan** (ä-rä′bĭ-stän′) great pen. SW Asia, about 1,200,000 □ pop. 5,000; comprises kingdom of Hejaz, emirates of Nejd and Hasa, of Jebel Shammar, & of Kerak, principate of Asir, imamate of Yemen, sultanates of Oman & Al Kuwait, & Br. prot. of Aden. — **Deserta** (dē-zûr′tä) N div. of anc. Arabia. — **Felix** (fē′lĭks) all of anc. Arabia exc. N & NW parts; by some restricted to Yemen. — **Petræa** (pē-trē′ä) NW div. anc. Arabia, incl. Sinai pen. & country NE & SE of it.
Arabian Desert, large desert, Egypt, E of Nile riv. from about 22° N to Medit. sea.
Arabian Sea, sea between India and Arabia, part of Indian ocean.
Arabistan (ä-rä′bĭ-stän′) *formerly* **Khuzistan** (kōō′zĭ-stän′) *anc.* SUSIA′NA, prov. SW Persia, 30,000 □ pop. 800, ✻ Dizful.
Arabkir (ä′räb-kēr′) town, Mamuret el Aziz vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 20.
Aracajú (ä-rä′kä-zhōō′) town, ✻ of Sergipe state, Brazil, near coast, pop. 37.
Aracaty (ä-rä′ká-tē′) port (pop. 13), on Jaguaribe riv. Ceará state, Brazil, pop. munic. 28.
Arad (ŏr′ŏd) co. SE Hungary, 95 □ pop. 22, × Elek. — dept. S Crisana, Roumania. — city, its ✻, on Mures riv. pop. 62.
Aradus (ăr′ä-dŭs) *or* **Arvad** (är′väd′) isl. & ruined town of anc. Phœnicia, off coast of Syria; the modern RUAD (rōō′äd′).
Arafat (ä′rä-fät′) granite hill, 15 m. SE of Mecca, Arabia; object of pilgrimage.
Arafura Sea (ä′rä-fōō′rä) part of Pacific ocean bet. Australia & Dutch New Guinea.
Aragon (ăr′ä-gŏn; *Sp. pron.* ä′rä-gōn′) medieval kingdom & former anc. kingdom & prov. NE Spain, now provs. Huesca, Saragossa, & Teruel. See ARAGONESE, *a.*
Aragona (ä′rä-gō′nä) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 16.
Aragua (ä-rä′gwä) state, N Venezuela, S. Amer. 2,258 □ pop. 96, ✻ Victoria.
Araguaya (ä′rä-gwä′yä) riv. ab. 1,100 m. long, cen. Brazil, flows N to Tocantins river.
Arahal, El (ĕl ä′rä-äl′) comm. Seville prov. Spain, pop. 10.
Arakan (ä′rä-kän′; ăr′ä-kän′) div. of Lower Burma, 18,540 □ pop. 909, ✻ Akyab. —, **Hill District of,** dist. of Arakan div. 1,500 □ pop. 21.
Aral Sea (ăr′ăl; ä-räl′) inland sea, bet. Kirghiz repub. & Turkestan, Soviet Russia, Asia, 26,166 □; greatest depth ab. 225 ft.
Aran Isles (ăr′ăn) group, Galway co. Ireland, in Galway bay, 18 □.
Aranjuez (a-ran′hwāth′; 189) *anc.* A′RA JO′VIS, comm. Madrid prov. Spain, pop. 14.
Aransas (ä-răn′säs) co. S Texas, 240 □ pop. 2, × Rockport. — **Bay,** coast of Texas, NE of Corpus Christi bay. — **Pass,** chief entrance to Aransas bay; important channel of trade. — town, San Patricio co. Texas, pop. 2.
Arapahoe (ä-răp′ä-hō) co. E Colorado, 842 □ pop. 14, × Littleton.
Arapahoe Peak, mt. 13,506 ft. high, Grand co. Colorado.
Arapiles (ä′rä-pē′läs) vil. 4 m. SE of Salamanca, Spain; battle 1812.
Araraquara (a-rä′rä-kwä′rä) munic. (pop. 48) & town (pop. 12) São Paulo state, Brazil.
Ararat (ăr′ä-răt) *Armenian* **Massis** (más′ēs) *Turk.* **Aghri** (äg′rē), *or* **Egri** (ĕg′rē), **Dagh** (dak′) *Pers.* **Koh-i-nuh** (kō′-ē-nōō′) mt. on confines of Russian, Turkish, & Persian Armenia; two peaks (Great & Little Ararat) highest about 17,000 ft.
Aras (ä′räs′) *anc.* ARAX′ES, riv. 635 m. long, Armenia, flows into Kura river.
Arassuahy (ä-räs′wä-hē′) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. munic. 86.
Arauca (à-rou′ká) commissary, E Colombia, pop. 8, ✻ Arauca.
Araucania (ä′rou-ká′nya) former region of cen. Chile, S. Amer. S of Bíobío riv. now divided into provs. of Arauco, Bíobío, Malleco, & Cautín. See ARAUCANIAN, *n.*
Arauco (ä-rou′kō) prov. S Chile, S. America, 2,188 □ pop. 59, ✻ Lebú.
Aravalli Hills (a-rä′vä-lē) range, 300 m. long, NW India; highest Mt. Abu, 5,653 ft.
Araxá (ä′ra-shä′) town, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, pop. munic. 47.
Arayat (ä-rä′yat) munic. Pampanga prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. 50 m. NW of Manila, pop. 12. — mt. N of town, 3,358 ft. high.
Arba (ăr′bä′) comm. dept. Algiers, N Algeria, Africa, pop. 11.
Arboga (är-bō′gä) town, Västmanland prov. Sweden, pop. 5; Arboga articles 1561.
Arbon (är′bôn′) comm. Thurgau canton, Switzerland, on Lake of Constance, pop. 9.
Arbroath (är-brōth′) spt. & mfg. burgh, Forfar co. Scotland, pop. 19.
Arbuckle Mountains (ar′bŭk-l) low mt. region, S cen. Oklahoma.
Arcachon (är′kä′shôn′) comm. dept. Gironde, France, pop. 11; watering place.
Arcade (är-kād′) vil. Wyoming co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Arcadia (är-kā′dĭ-ä) city, Los Angeles co. Calif. p. 2. — city, × of De Soto co. Fla. p. 3. — × of Bienville par. La. p. 1. — anc. pastoral country, cen. Peloponnesus, Greece. See ARCADIA, *n.* — (*mod. Gr.* är′kä-thä-yä′) nome, cen. Morea, Greece, 1,644 □ p. 183, ✻ Tripolis.
Arcadia, Gulf of, on W coast of the Morea, Greece.
Arcevia (är-chā′vyä) comm. Ancona prov. Italy, ab. 30 m. WSW of Ancona, pop. 12.
Archangel (ärk′ān′jĕl) *Russ.* **Arkhangelsk** (är-kän′gĕlsk) prov. N Soviet Russia, S of Arctic ocean, 221,013 □ pop. 361. — spt. city, its ✻, at mouth of Dvina riv. pop. 45.
Archangel, Gulf of, *or* **Dvina Bay** (dvē-nä′) SE arm of White sea, N Russia, Europe.
Archbald (ärch′bôld) bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. about 9 m. NE of Scranton, pop. 9.
Archer (är′chẽr) co. N Texas, 872 □ pop. 5, × Archer City.
Archipelago (är′kĭ-pĕl′ä-gō) *Turk.* **Jezairi-Bahri-Sefid** (jĕ-zī′rē-bä′rē-sĕ-fēd′) former Turk. vilayet, Asia Minor, composed of isls. on W coast, 2,660 □; now mostly Greek.
Archuleta (är′chōō-lē′tä) co. SW Colo. 1,220 □ pop. 4, × Pagosa Springs.
Arcis-sur-Aube (är′sēs′-sür-ōb′) comm. dept. Aube, France, pop. 3; battle 1814.
Arco (är′kō) comm. Venetia Tridentina, Italy, 17 m. SW of Trent, pop. 5; resort.
Arcola (är-kō′lä) city, Douglas co. Ill. p. 2. — (*pron.* är′kō-lä) comm. Genoa prov. It. p. 11.
Arcole (är′kō-lā) vil. 15 m. SE of Verona, Italy, pop. 4; battle 1796.
Arcos de la Frontera (är′kōs dā lä frŏn-tā′rä) comm. Cádiz prov. Spain, pop. 16.
Arcot (är-kŏt′) chief town, N. Arcot dist. pop. 11; once the Mohammedan ✻ of the Carnatic. —, **North,** dist. of Madras pres. Br. India, 4,954 □ pop. 2,056. —, **South,** dist. of Madras pres. Br. India, 4,207 □ pop. 2,320.
Arctic Ocean (ärk′tĭk) the ocean N of the Arctic circle, bet. 4 and 5 million □.
Arcueil-Cachan (är′kû′y′-ká′shăN′) comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 15.
Ardahan (är′dä-hän′) *Russ.* **Ardagan** (är′dä-gän′) dist. N Kars pashalic, Turk. Armenia, 2,159 □ pop. 86. — ft. town, in same, pop. 1; battle 1877.
Ardebil (är′dĕ-bēl′) town, Azerbaijan prov. Persia, on the Kara Su, pop. 20.
Ardèche (är′dĕsh′) small riv. dept. Ardèche, France, rises in Cévennes mts. flows into Rhone riv. — dept. SE France, 2,145 □ pop. 294, ✻ Privas.
Ardelan (är′dĕ-lăn′) former prov. NW Persia, now dist. of Kurdistan prov.
Arden, Forest of (är′dĕn) wooded region, N Warwickshire, England, orig. part of a forest tract supposed to have covered much of midland and E England.
Ardennes (är′dĕn′) dept. NE France, 2,028 □ pop. 278, ✻ Mézières; battle 1914.
Ardennes, Forest of, *anc.* ARDUEN′NA SYL′VA, wooded region, on both banks Meuse riv. France & Belgium.
Ardistan (är′dĭ-stän′) town, Irak Ajemi & Yezd provs. Persia, pop. 10.
Ardmore (ärd′mōr) city, × of Carter co. Oklahoma, pop. 14.
Ardnamurchan Point (-nä-mûr′kăn) NW Argyll co. Scot. extreme W pt. Brit. mainland.
Ardoye (är′dwä′) market town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 7.
Ardres (är′dr′) comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 3; "Field of the Cloth of Gold."
Ardrossan (är-drŏs′ăn) spt. burgh, Ayr co. Scotland, pop. 7; watering place.
Ardsley (ärdz′lĭ) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 7.
Ardsley, East and West, urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 8.
Arecibo (ä′rā-sē′bō) former dept. N Porto Rico. — munic. (pop. 47) & town (pop. 10).
Areia (ä-rā′yä) town, Parahyba do Norte state, Brazil, pop. munic. 43.
Arenac (är′ē-năk) co. E Mich. 374 □ pop. 9, × Standish.
Arendal (ä′rĕn-dăl′) spt. on the Skager-Rak, Aust-Agder co. Norway, pop. 10.
Arendonck (ä′rĕn-dŏnk′) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Arequipa (ä′rā-kē′pä) dept. S Peru, S. Am. 21,947 □ pop. 230. — its ✻ pop. 35.
Arethusa (ăr′ē-thū′sä) fountain, Ortygia isl. Syracuse harbor, Sicily. See ARETHUSA, *n.*
Arezzo (ä-rĕt′sō) *anc.* ARRE′TIUM, prov. Tuscany, Italy, 1,275 □ pop. 310. — its ✻ pop. 52.
Arfak (är′fäk) mt. range, NW Dutch New Guinea, highest point ab. 9,500 ft.
Argao (är-gä′ō) munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 39.
Argaon (är-goun′) vil. Akola dist. Berar, Br. India; battle 1803.
Argenta (är-jĕn′tä). See NORTH LITTLE ROCK (*Gaz.*). — (*pron.* -tä) comm. Ferrara prov. Italy, pop. 22.
Argentan (är′zhăN′tăN′) comm. dept. Orne, France, pop. 7.
Argentario, Monte (mŏn′tā är′jĕn-tä′rē-ō) mt. promontory, Medit. sea, W Italy.
Argentera, Punta (pōōn′tä är′jĕn-tā′rä) highest peak in Maritime Alps, SW Piedmont, Italy, 10,794 ft.
Argenteuil (är′zhăN′tû′y′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, on Seine riv. pop. 32. — co. Quebec prov. Canada, pop. 17, × Lachute.
Argentière, Aiguille d' (ā′gwē′y′ dăr′zhăN′tyâr′) peak of Alps, E France, 12,800 ft. high.
Argentina (är′jĕn-tē′nä; *Sp.* är′hăn-tē′nä; 172) *or* **Argentine Republic,** federal republic, S. America, S of Bolivia, E of Andes mts. 1,153,119 □ pop. 7,885, ✻ Buenos Aires.
Argentine Pass (är′jĕn-tēn) pass, Front range, Rocky mts. Colorado, alt. 13,286 ft.
Argentino (är′hăn-tē′nō; 172) lake, 570 □, SW Santa Cruz ter. Argentina.
Argenton (är′zhăN′tŏN′) *or* **Argenton-sur-Creuse** (är′zhăN′tŏN′-sür-krûz′) *anc.* ARGENTOM′AGUS, comm. dept. Indre, France, pop. 6.
Argeş (är′zhĕsh) riv. Wallachia, Roumania, 125 m. long, to Danube riv. from the N; battle 1916. — dept. Wallachia, Roumania, 1,712 □ pop. 243, ✻ Piteşti.
Arghana Maden (är-gä′nä mä′dĕn) town, E Turkey in Asia, 40 m. NW of Diarbekr; copper.
Arginusæ (är′jĭ-nū′sē) small islands off S coast of Mytilene; naval battle 406 B. C.
Argo (är′gō) isl. 25 m. long, 5 m. broad, in the Nile, Dongola prov. Anglo-Egypt. Sudan.
Argolis (är′gō-lĭs) dist. E Peloponnesus, anc. Greece. See DORIAN, *n.*
Argolis and Corin'thia, nome, NE Morea peninsula, Greece, 2,016 □ pop. 185, ✻ Nauplia.
Argonne (är′gŏn′) wooded plateau, depts. Meuse and Ardennes, France; battles 1918.
Argos (är′gŏs) town, SE Greece, about 7 m. NNW of Nauplia, pop. 9.
Argostoli (är-gŏs′tō-lē; *mod. Gr.* är′gŏs-tō′lyē) spt. ✻ of Cephalonia nome, Greece, p. 9.
Arguin (är′gōō-ēn′) isl. in Arguin bay, Mauritania, Fr. W. Africa; early Port. settlement.
Argun (är-gōōn′) riv. NE Asia, separates Heilungkiang prov. Manchuria, from Siberia.
Argyll (är-gĭl′) *or* **Argyllshire** (-shĭr) past. co. W Scot., 3,110 □ pop. 77, × Inveraray.
Argyrokastron (är′yē-rō′käs-trŏn) *Turk.* **Ergeri** (ĕr′gĕ-rē′) comm. S Albania, pop. 12.
Aria (ä′rĭ-ä; ä-rī′ä) anc. region, SW Asia, now in NW Afghanistan & E Persia.

Anvers. See ANTWERP.
Anxur. See TERRACINA.
Anzio. See ANTIUM.
Apemama. See APAMAMA.
Apenrade. = AABENRAA.
Apta Julia. See APT.
Aqaba. Var. of AKABAH.
Aqsur, El. See LUXOR.
Aquæ. See ACQUI.

Aquæ Augustæ. See DAX.
Aquæ Calidæ. See BATH.
Aquæ Gratianæ. See AIX-LES-BAINS. [MORTES.]
Aquæ Mortuæ. See AIGUES-
Aquæ Solis. See BATH.
Aquæ Statiellæ. See ACQUI.
Aquidneck. See RHODE ISLAND.
Aquisgranum. See AACHEN.

Aquitanicus Sinus. See BISCAY, BAY OF.
Arab, Shatt al. See SHATT AL ARAB.
Arabistan. See ARABIA.
Araish, El. See LARACHE.
Ara Jovis. See ARANJUEZ.
Arar. See SAÔNE.
Arausio. See ORANGE, France.

Araxes. See ARAS.
Araxus. See KALOGRIA, CAPE.
Arbela. See ERBIL.
Arber. See BÖHMERWALD.
Arbil. See ERBIL.
Arctic Regions. See POLAR REGIONS.
Ardabil. Var. of ARDEBIL.
Ardagan. See ARDAHAN.

Ardjoeno. See ARJUNO.
Arduenna Sylva. See ARDENNES, FOREST OF.
Arecife. Var. of ARRECIFE.
Arelas *or* **Arelate.** See ARLES.
Arensburg. See KURESSAARE.
Argæus. See ERJIAS.
Argentiera. = KIMOLOS.
Argentomagus. See ARGENTON.

Argentoratum. See STRASBOURG.
Argos, Gulf of. See NAUPLIA, GULF OF.
Argovie. See AARGAU.
Argyrocastro. Var. of ARGYROKASTRON.
Aria. See HERAT.
Aria Palus. See HAMUN.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Ariano di Puglia (ä′rē-ä′nō dē pōōl′yä) comm. Avellino prov. S Italy, pop. 18.
Ariea (ä-rē′kä) cml. spt. Tacna prov. N Chile, S. Amer. pop. 9.
Arichat (ă′rĭ-shăt′) town, × of Richmond co. Cape Breton isl. Nova Scotia, Can. pop. 2.
Ariège (ä′rē-ĕzh′) riv. 90 m. long, France, rises in E Pyrenees mts. flows into Garonne riv. — dept. S France, 1,893 □ pop. 173, ✻ Foix.
Arinos (ä-rē′nōzh) riv. about 400 m. long, Matto Grosso state, Brazil, NW to Tapajos.
Arish, El (ĕl ä-rēsh′) *prob. anc.* Rhinocolu′ra, town, Sinai prov. Lower Egypt, on Mediterranean, near frontier of Palestine, pop. 4; battle 1916.
Arizona (ăr′ĭ-zō′nä) state, SW U. S. A. 113,956 □ pop. 334, ✻ Phoenix. Abbr. *Ariz.*
Arjuno, *Du.* Ardjoeno (är-jōō′nō) vol. Pasuruan residency, E Java, 10,965 ft. high.
Arkadelphia (är′kä-dĕl′fĭ-ä) town, × of Clark co. Arkansas, pop. 3; colleges.
Arkaig, Loch (lŏk är-kāg′) lake, 12 m. long, Inverness co. Scotland.
Arkansas (ar′kăn-sô) riv. about 2,000 m. long, Rocky mts. Colo. to Mississippi riv. in Arkansas. — state, S cen. U. S. A. 53,335 □ pop. 1,752, ✻ Little Rock. Abbr. *Ark.* See Bear State, Confederate States of America. — co. SE Ark. 1,000 □ pop. 21, × De Witt.
Arkansas City (ăr′kăn-sô) town, × of Desha co. Ark. p. 1. — (*pron.* är-kăn′zăs) city, Cowley co. Kansas, p. 11.
Arklow (ärk′lō) town, Wicklow co. Irish Free State, at mouth Avoca river, pop. 5.
Arkona (är-kō′nä) promontory, N coast Rügen isl. Baltic sea.
Arlberg (ärl′bĕrk) pass 5,900 ft. high, & tunnel 6½ m. long, Vorarlberg, Austria.
Arlecdon and Frizington (ar′lĕk-dŭn, *colloq.* ärl′tŭn, frĭz′ĭng-tŭn) urban dist. Cumberland co. England, pop. 5.
Arles (ärlz; *F.* ärl) *anc.* Ar′elas *or* Arela′te, comm. dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, on Rhone river, pop. 31.
Arleux (ăr′lŭ′) vil. dept. Nord, France, 15 m. E of Arras, pop. comm. 1; battle 1918.
Arleux-en-Gohelle (-ăn-gō′ĕl′) vil. Pas-de-Calais, France, 7 m. NE of Arras; battle 1917.
Arlington (är′lĭng-tŭn) co. N Va. 31 □ rural pop. 16, × Fort Myer Heights. See Alexandria (*Gaz.*). — town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 19. — town, Tarrant co. Tex. pop. 3. — vil. Arlington co. Va. opp. Washington, D. C.; national cemetery.
Arlington Heights, vil. Cook co. Illinois, pop. 2. — vil. Mass. included in Arlington.
Arlon (ăr′lôn′) comm. ✻ of Luxembourg prov. Belgium, pop. 12.
Arma (är′mä) city, Crawford co. Kansas, pop. 2.
Armagh (är-mä′) co. Northern Ireland, 512 □ pop. 120. — its × pop. 7.
Armagnac (är′män′yăk′) small ter. in old prov. of Gascony, France, now in dept. Gers.
Armant (är-mänt′) town, Kena prov. Upper Egypt, near Luxor, pop. 21.
Armavir (är′mä-vĭr′) city, E Kuban & Black Sea prov. Caucasus of the North and Don, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 64.
Armenia (är-mē′nĭ-ä) *Bib.* Minni (mĭn′ī) anc. country, W Asia, now divided between Russia, Turkey, and Persia. See Armenian, *a.* & *n.* — Soviet repub. Transcaucasian Fed. Russia, Asia, former Erivan & part of Elizavetpol govts. 15,240 □ pop. 1,214, ✻ Erivan. See Transcaucasian Federation (*Gaz.*). —, **Little.** See Cilicia (*Gaz.*). —, **Turkish,** NE part of Turkey in Asia, comprising vilayets of Bitlis & Van, & greater parts of Trebizond & Erzerum (Pres. Wilson's award, ab. 55,000 □) with addition (1921) of former Russ. govt. (now pashalic) of Kars, total area ab. 63,000 □ pop. ab. 2,000, ✻ Erzerum.
Armentières (är′män′tyâr′) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 15; battle April 10, 1918.
Armidale (är′mĭ-dāl) munic. NE N. S. W. Australia, pop. 5.
Armorica (är-mŏr′ĭ-kä) anc. name for region in NW France.
Armstrong (ärm′strŏng) min. & agr. co. W cen. Pa. 653 □ pop. 76, × Kittanning. — co. NW Texas, 903 □ pop. 3, × Claude.
Arnhem (ärn′hĕm) comm. ✻ of Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 71.
Arnhem Land, region on N coast, Northern Ter. Australia.
Arno (är′nō) *anc.* Ar′nus, riv. ab. 140 m. long, Tuscany, Italy, Apennines to Medit. sea.
Arnold (är′nŭld) bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. p. 6. — urban dist. Nottinghamshire, Eng. p. 12.
Arnprior (ärn′prī′ĕr) town, Renfrew co. Ontario, Can. on Ottawa river, pop. 4.
Arnsberg (ärns′bĕrk) govt. dist. Westphalia prov. Prussia, 2,974 □ pop. 2,548. — comm. its ✻ & anc. ✻ of Westphalia, pop. 11.
Arnstadt (ärn′shtät) comm. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen dist. Thuringia, Ger. p. 19.
Aroa (ä-rō′ä) town, Yaracuy state, Venezuela, 136 m. W of Caracas; copper mines.
Aroostook (ä-rōōs′tōōk) riv. N Maine, 140 m. long, flowing E into the St. John riv. in New Brunswick. — co. N Maine, 6,453 □ pop. 82, × Houlton.
Arpino (är-pē′nō) *anc.* Arpi′num, comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 10; birthplace of Marius and Cicero.
Arquà Petrarca (är-kwä′ pä-trär′kä) comm. near Padua, It. pop. 2; Petrarch died here.
Arrah (ăr′rä) town, Shahabad dist. Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, pop. 47.
Arran (ăr′ăn) isl. Bute co. Firth of Clyde, W coast Scotland, 165 □ pop. 8.
Arras (ä′räs′) *anc.* Nemetocin′na, city, ✻ of dept. Pas-de-Calais, Fr. p. 25; bats. 1914–18.
Arrecife (är′rä-sē′fā) spt. town, Lanzarote isl. Canary isls. pop. 5.
Arrow Lake, expansion of Columbia riv. 95 m. long, 163 □, Brit. Columbia, Canada.
Arrow, Lough, picturesque lake, 4 m. by 2½ m. Sligo co. Ireland.
Arrowsmith, Mount (ăr′ō-smĭth) mt. Ashburton co. South Isl. N. Z. 9,171 ft. high.
Arroyo (är-rō′yō) munic. (pop. 7) & town (pop. 3) SE Porto Rico.
Arsiero (är′sĭ-ĕr′ō) comm. Vicenza prov. Venetia, Italy, 20 m. NW of Vicenza.
Arsinoë (är-sĭn′ō-ē) *older* **Crocodilopolis** (krŏk′ō-dĭl-ŏp′ō-lĭs) city of anc. Egypt, near site of modern El Faiyum.
Arta (är′tä) riv. NW Greece. — nome, NW Greece, 692 □ pop. 57. — town, its ✻ p. 7.
Arta, Gulf of, *or* **Ambracian Gulf** (ăm-brā′shĭ-ăn) inlet of Ionian sea, NW Greece; battle of Actium 31 B. C.
Artaxata (är-tăk′să-tä) ruined city, ancient ✻ of Armenia, on Aras riv.
Arteijo (är-tā′hō; 189) comm. La Coruña prov. Spain, pop. 10.
Artemisa (är′tä-mē′sä) munic. (pop. 21) & town (pop. 7) Pinar del Río, Cuba.
Arth (ärt) comm. Schwyz canton, Switzerland, on Lake of Zug, pop. 5.
Arthabaska (är′thă-băs′kä) co. S Quebec prov. Canada, × Arthabaska.
Arthur (är′thŭr) co. W Nebraska, 721 □ pop. 1, × Arthur.
Arthur's Seat, hill 822 ft. high, near Edinburgh, Scotland.
Artigas (är-tē′gäs) dept. N Uruguay, S. America, 4,393 □ pop. 40, ✻ San Eugenio.
Artois (är′twä′) *anc.* Arte′sium, old prov. now part of dept. Pas-de-Calais, France; battles 1914–18.
Artvin (ärt-vēn′) town, SE of Batum, Kars pashalic, Turkish Armenia, pop. 6.
Aru, Arroe, *or* **Arrou, Islands** (ä′rōō) SW of New Guinea, Du. E. Indies, 3,326 □ pop. 18.
Aruba (ä-rōō′bä; 133) island off Venezuelan coast, part of Dutch col. of Curaçao, 69 □ p. 7.
Arucas (ä-rōō′käs) town, Grand Canary isl. Canary group, pop. comm. 14.
Arundel (ăr′ŭn-dĕl; *colloq.* ärn′dĕl) mun. bor. Sussex West, Eng. pop. 3; famous castle.
Aruppukkottai (ä-rōōp′ōōk-kōt′ī) town, Ramnad dist. Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 32.
Arusha (-rōō′shä) dist. N Tanganyika Ter. p. 98. — its ×, 45 m. SW of Mt. Kilimanjaro.
Aruwimi (ä′rōō-wē′mē) riv. NE Belgian Congo, trib. of the Congo, ab. 800 m. long.
Arzeu *or* **Arzew** (är′zä-ōō′) *anc.* Arsena′ria, spt. Algeria, 22 m. NE of Oran, p. 7.
Arzignano (är′dzēn-yä′nō) comm. Vicenza prov. Italy, 10 m. W of Vicenza, pop. 11.
Aš (äsh) *Ger.* **Asch** (äsh) comm. Karlovy Vary dept. W Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 20, with subs. 24.
Asaba (ä-sä′bä) town, on Niger riv. Southern Nigeria, W Africa.
Asahigawa (ä-sä′hē-gä′wä) city, cen. Hokkaido, Japan, pop. 61.
Asamayama (ä-sä′mä-yä′mä) volcano, alt. 8,130 ft. Honshu isl. Japan, 85 m. NW of Tokyo.
Asan (ä-sän′) form. name of town, W coast Korea, now **Seikan** (sā′kän′); battle 1894.
Asbury Park (ăz′bĕr-ĭ) city & summer resort, Monmouth co. New Jersey, pop. 12.
Ascalon (ăs′kä-lŏn) *anc.* Ash′kelon, spt. vil. on coast of Palestine; battle 1099.
Ascension (ä-sĕn′shŭn) parish, SE La. 291 □ pop. 22, × Donaldsonville. — ft. isl. S Atlantic ocean, 34 □; part of Br. col. of St. Helena. — See Ponape (*Gaz.*).
Ascension Bay, N of Espíritu Santo bay, E coast Yucatan pen. Mexico.
Aschaffenburg (ä-shăf′ĕn-bōōrk′) comm. Lower Franconia, Bavaria, Germany, pop. 32.
Aschersleben (äsh′ĕrs-lā′bĕn) comm. Magdeburg govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 28.
Ascoli Piceno (äs′kō-lē pē-chā′nō) prov. Marches compartimento, E Italy, 805 □ pop. 280. — *anc.* As′culum Pice′num, its ✻ pop. comm. 32.
Ascoli Satriano (äs′kō-lē sä′trē-ä′nō) *anc.* As′culum Ap′ulum, comm. Foggia, Italy, p. 9.
Ascot (ăs′kŏt) vil. Berkshire co. Eng. SW of New Windsor. See Ascot, *n.* & *a.*
Ascutney Mountain (ăs-kŭt′nĭ) mt. Windsor co. Vermont, 3,320 ft. high.
Ashanti (ä-shän′tē; ä-shän′tē) native kingdom constituting a British possession, dependency of Gold Coast, W Africa, 24,560 □ pop. 407, ✻ Kumasi. See Ashanti, *n.*
Ashburn (ăsh′bŭrn) city, × of Turner co. Georgia, pop. 2.
Ashburnham (-bûrn-hăm) town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 2.
Ashburton (ăsh′bûr-tŭn) river ab. 500 m. long, NW W. Australia to Exmouth gulf. — co. cen. South Island, New Zealand, 2,542 □ pop. 17. — urban dist. Devonshire, Eng. pop. 2; beautiful scenery: slate; umber.
Ashby de la Zouch (ăsh′bĭ dē lä zōōsh′; zōōch′) mfg. town, Leicestershire, Eng. pop. 5.
Ashdod (ăsh′dŏd) *anc. Gr.* Azo′tos, city of anc. Philistia, Palestine, on coast S of Jaffa; the modern Esdud (ĕs-dōōd′) Palestine, pop. 3.
Ashdown (ăsh′doun) town, × of Little River co. Arkansas, pop. 2.
Ashe (ăsh) co. NW N. C. 427 □ pop. 21, × Jefferson.
Asheboro (ăsh′bŭr-ō) town, × of Randolph co. N. C. pop. 3.
Asheville (ăsh′vĭl) city, × of Buncombe co. N. C. pop. 29.
Ashfield (ăsh′fēld) munic. N. S. W. Australia, sub. of Sydney, pop. 34.
Ashford (ăsh′fĕrd) urban dist. Kent co. England, pop. 14.
Ashiho (ä′shē-hō′) *or* **Asheho** (ä′shē-hō′) city, Kirin prov. Manchuria, Asia, 60 m. SE of Harbin, pop. 54.
Ashikaga (ä′shē-kä′gä) cml. city, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 60 m. NW of Tokyo, pop. 21.
Ashington (ăsh′ĭng-tŭn) urban dist. Northumberland co. England, pop. 29.
Ashio (ä′shē-ō) cml. city, Honshu isl. Japan, 68 m. NW of Tokyo, pop. 7; copper.
Ashkabad (ăsh′kä-băd′) town, S Transcaspian region, Turkestan, Asia, pop. 54.
Ashland (ăsh′lănd) co. N cen. Ohio, 421 □ pop. 25. — co. N Wis. 1,082 □ pop. 25. — town, × of Clay co. Ala. p. 2. — city, × of Clark co. Kans. pop. 1. — mfg. city, Boyd co. Ky. pop. 15. — town, Aroostook co. Maine, pop. 2. — town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 2. — vil. Saunders co. Nebr. pop. 2. — city, × of Ashland co. Ohio, pop. 9; coll. — city, Jackson co. Ore. pop. 4. — bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 7. — town, Hanover co. Va. pop. 1; coll. — city, × of Ashland co. Wis. pop. 11.
Ashley (ăsh′lĭ) co. SE Ark. 940 □ pop. 23, × Hamburg. — vil. × of McIntosh co. N. Dak. pop. 1. — bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 7. — co. E South Isl. New Zealand, 1,627 □ pop. under 1. — riv. S. C. from Berkeley co. SE to Charleston harbor.
Ashmun (ăsh-mōōn′) town, Minufiya prov. Lower Egypt, pop. 17.
Ashmunein (ăsh′mōō-năn′) vil. Egypt, near Nile, 27° 46′ N; site of Hermop′olis Mag′na.
Ashokan (ä-shō′kăn) artificial lake, Ulster co. N. Y. 14 m. W of Kingston, 13 □; reservoir.
Ashtabula (ăsh′tă-bū′lă) co. NE O. 723 □ p. 66, × Jefferson. — city, Ashtabula co. O. p. 22.
Ashtaroth (ăsh′tă-rŏth) anc. city, Decapolis, Syria, ab. 36° E, 32° 50′ N.
Ashton in Makerfield (ăsh′tŭn ĭn măk′ĕr-fēld; măk′-) urban dist. Lancashire, Eng. p. 22.
Ashton under Lyne (līn′) mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 43.
Ashton upon Mersey (mûr′zĭ) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 8.
Ashuanipi (ăsh′wä-nīp′ī) lake, E Quebec, Canada, 319 □; outlet Ashuanipi riv.
Ashuapmuchuan (-wäp′mōō-chwän′) riv. 165 m. long, Quebec prov. Can. to Lake St. John.
Ashuelot (ăsh′wē-lŏt) riv. 75 m. long, N. H., flows into Connecticut river.
Asia (ā′shä; -zhä) largest continent of the globe, 17,000,000 □ pop. ab. 900,000; highest point Mt. Everest (q. v.); lowest, Dead sea (q. v.).
Asiago (ä′zyä-gō′) comm. Vicenza prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 7; battle 1916.
Asia Minor *or* **Anatolia** (ăn′ä-tō′lĭ-ä) pen. forming W extremity of Asia, bet. Black sea on N & Medit. on S; a part of Turkey, 199,272 □ pop. 10,427. See Anatolia (*Gaz.*).
Asingan (ä-sĭng′ăn) munic. Pangasinan prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 17.
Asir (ä-sēr′) principate, SW coast of Arabia, 40,000 □ pop. 1,000, ✻ Sabiyah.
Askja (äsk′yä) volcano, Iceland, 65° N, 17° W, 3,376 ft. high; largest crater in Iceland.
Asmara (äs-mä′rä) town, ✻ of Eritrea, 55 m. SW of Massawa, pop. 15; alt. ab. 7,700 ft.
Asmena (äs-mā′nä) comm. Vilna prov. NE Poland, pop. 18.
Åsnen (ōs′nĕn) lake, 20 m. long, 15 m. broad, Kronoberg prov. S Sweden.
Asnières (ä′nyâr′) comm. dept. Seine, France, about 5 m. from Paris, pop. 50.
Asosan (ä′sō-sän′) vol. mt. Kyushu, Japan; crater 12 m. wide, reputed largest in world.
Asotin (ă-sō′tĭn) co. SE Wash. 606 □ pop. 7, × Asotin.
Aspern (äs′pĕrn) *mod.* **Asparn** (-pärn) vil. 5 m. ENE of Vienna, Austria; battle 1809.
Aspinwall (ăs′pĭn-wôl) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 3. — See Colón (*Gaz.*).
Aspiring (ăs-pīr′ĭng) mt. Westland & Lake cos. South Isl. New Zealand, 9,960 ft. high.
Aspromonte (äs′prō-mōn′tā) mt. Reggio di Calabria, It.; Garibaldi captured 1862.
Aspropotamos (-pō′tä-mōs) *anc.* Achelo′us, riv. 100 m. long, NW Greece, to Ionian sea.
Aspull (ăs′pŏl) min. urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 8.
Assab (äs-säb′) town & dist. on Assab bay, S Eritrea, Africa; first It. settlement.
Assam (ăs′săm′) prov. Br. India, mostly in Brahmaputra riv. valley, 53,015 □ pop. 7,606, ✻ Shillong; native state (Manipur) 8,456 □ pop. 384; tea culture. See Assamese, *n.*
Assam Valley, division, Assam prov. Br. India, 26,787 □ pop. 3,992.
Assaye (ăs-sī′; -sā′) vil. NW Hyderabad state, cen. India; battle 1803.
Assche (äsh) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, 8 m. NW of Brussels, pop. 9.
Assebrouck (äs′ē-brŏōk) comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Assen (äs′ĕn) comm. ✻ of Drenthe prov. Netherlands, pop. 17.
Assenede (ä-sĕn′ē-dē) comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Assini (ä′sē′nē′) Fr. trading station, Ivory Coast, French W. Africa, pop. 1.
Assiniboia (ä-sĭn′ĭ-boi′ä) former dist. NW Canada, 90,340 □ now part of Saskatchewan.
Assiniboine (ä-sĭn′ĭ-boin) riv. Canada, 450 m. long, SE Saskatchewan to Red riv. at Winnipeg, Manitoba. — mt. Rocky mts. bet. Alberta & Br. Columbia, 11,860 ft. high.
Assisi (äs-sē′zē) comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 18. See Franciscan, *n.*
Assumption (ă-sŭmp′shŭn) agr. parish, SE La. 484 □ pop. 18, × Napoleonville. — city, Christian co. Ill. pop. 2. — isl. Indian oc. N of Madagascar.
Assyria (ă-sĭr′ĭ-ä) *anc.* Assur, Ashur, *or* Asshur (ăsh′ŭr) one of the great anc. empires of the world, W Asia; its ✻ was Nineveh. See Assyrian, *a.* & *n.*
Asterabad (äs′tĕr-ä-băd′) *or* **Astrabad** (äs′trä-băd′) *anc.* Hyrca′nia, fertile prov. N Persia, 10,000 □ pop. 250. See Hyrcanian, *n.* — its ✻ pop. 15.
Asti (äs′tē) *anc.* Has′ta, comm. Alessandria prov. Italy, near Tanaro river, pop. 40.
Aston Manor (ăs′tŭn măn′ĕr) former mun. bor. Warwickshire, Eng. now in Birmingham.
Astorga (äs-tôr′gä) walled town, León prov. Spain, pop. comm. 7.
Astoria (ăs-tō′rĭ-ä) former vil. Long Island, now in New York city. — city, × of Clatsop co. Ore. pop. 14; founded by John Jacob Astor in 1811.
Astrakhan (ăs′trä-kăn′; *Russ.* äs′trä-kän′y') prov. on NW coast Caspian sea, Soviet Russia, Europe, 8,142 □ pop. 387. — cml. city, its ✻, on isl. in Volga riv. pop. 123.
Astrolabe Bay (ăs′trō-lāb) N coast of Ter. of New Guinea; good harbors.
Astropalia (ăs′trō-pä-lē′ä) *It.* **Stampalia** (stäm′pä-lē′ä) *anc.* Astypale′a, isl. in the Ægean, one of the Dodecanese, pop. 2.
Astura (äs-tōō′rä) vil. 39 m. SE of Rome, Italy; Cicero murdered near his villa here.
Asturias (äs-tōō′rē-äs) munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 15. — anc. division, now Oviedo prov. Spain. See Asturian, *a.*
Asunción (ä-sōōn′syōn′; 138) cml. city, ✻ of Paraguay, S. Amer. pop. 100. —, **La** (lä) town, ✻ of Nueva Esparta state, Venezuela, S. Amer. E Margarita isl. pop. 3. — one of the Marianas, Pacific ocean.
Aswan (ä-swän′) *or* **Assouan** *or* **Assuan** (äs-swän′) prov. S cen. Upper Egypt, 363 □ pop. 253. — *anc.* Sye′ne, its ✻, on Nile riv. pop. 11; temple; dam ab. 6,400 ft. long.
Asyut (äs-yōōt′) *or* **Assiout** *or* **Assiut** (äs′sē-ōōt′) prov. N Upper Egypt, 810 □ pop. 981. — city, its ✻, on Nile riv. pop. 51.
Atabapo (ä′tä-bä′pō) riv. S. Amer. 140 m. long, SW Venezuela to Orinoco riv.; forms part of boundary bet. Colombia and Venezuela.
Atacama (ä′tä-kä′mä) min. prov. cen. Chile, 30,699 □ pop. 48, ✻ Copiapó. — **Desert,** extends from Copiapó, Chile, northward into Antofagasta province.
Atakpame (ä′täk-pä′mā) dist. & town, SW Fr. Togo, Africa.
Atalanti (ät′ä-lăn′tĭ; *mod. Gr.* ä′tä-län′dē) *or* **Talanti** (tä-län′dē) channel bet. Eubœa & mainland of Greece, N of Euripos channel.

Ariminum. See Rimini.
Arius. See Hari Rud.
Arkhangelsk. See Archangel.
Armenian Republic of Erivan. ✠ Armenia (Russian).
Arnus. See Arno.
Aroisen. See Waldeck.
Aromata. See Guardafui, Cape.
Arpinum. See Arpino.
Arretium. See Arezzo.
Arroe, *or* Arrou, Islands. See Aru Islands.
Arsenaria. See Arzeu.
Artesium. See Artois.
Aruangwa. = Loangwa.
Arvad. See Aradus.
Arzew. See Arzeu.
Asab. Var. of Assab.
Asben. See Aïr.
Asch. See Aš.
Asculum Apulum. See Ascoli Satriano.
Asculum Picenum. Anc. name of Ascoli Piceno.
Asheho. See Ashiho.
Ashkelon. See Ascalon.
Ashqabad. Var. of Ashkabad.
Ashur. See Assyria.
Askabad. Var. of Ashkabad.
Aspadana. See Isfahan.
Asparn. See Aspern.
Asprokavos. See Bianco, Cape.
Asshur. See Assyria.
Assiout *or* Assiut. See Asyut.
Assouan, Assuan. See Aswan.
Assur. See Assyria.
Astaboras. See Atbara.
Astacus. See Izmid.
Astigi. See Écija.
Astrabad. See Asterabad.
Astypalæa. See Astropalia.

Atami (ä-tä′mē) town on E coast of Izu pen. Shizuoka pref. Japan ; watering place.
Atascosa (ăt′ăs-kō′sȧ) past. co. S Texas, 1,358 □ pop. 13, × Jourdanton.
Atbara (ăt′bä-ra′) *anc.* ASTAB′ORAS, riv. about 500 m. long, NE Africa, Abyssinia through Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to Nile river. — town at junction of Atbara & Nile ; battle 1898.
Atchafalaya Bayou (ăch′ȧ-fȧ-lī′ȧ bī′ōō) outlet of Red riv. & Miss. riv. Louisiana.
Atchison (ăch′ĭ-sŭn) co. NE Kans. 412 □ pop. 23. — cml. city, its × pop. 13 ; colleges. — co. NW Mo. 528 □ pop. 13, × Rockport.
Atessa (ä-tĕs′sȧ) comm. Chieti prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 10.
Ath (at) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 11.
Athabaska (ăth′ȧ-băs′kȧ) former dist. NW Canada, now in Alberta, Saskatchewan, & Manitoba. — lake, ab. 230 m. long, Alberta & Saskatchewan provs. Canada, 2,842 □. — riv. 765 m. long, Alberta prov. Canada, flows into Athabaska lake.
Athens (ăth′ĕnz) co. SE Ohio, 487 □ pop. 50, × Athens. — city, × of Limestone co. Ala. pop. 3. — city, × of Clarke co. Ga. p. 17 ; Univ. of Georgia. — vil. Greene co. N. Y. p. 2. — city, × of Athens co. Ohio, p. 6 ; Ohio univ. — bor. Bradford co. Pa. p. 4. — city, × of McMinn co. Tenn. p. 3. — town, Henderson co. Tex. p. 3. — *Gr.* **Athenai** (ä-thē′nā) city, ✻ of Attica and Bœotia nome & of Greece, near Ægina gulf, p. 293. See ACROPOLIS, *n.*, ATHENA, *n.*, ATHENS, *n.*, ATTIC, *a.*, CITY OF THE VIOLET CROWN, PARTHENON, *n.*
Atherton (ăth′ĕr-tŭn) urban dist. Lancashire, England, 4½ m. SSW of Bolton, pop. 20.
Athgarh (ăt′gŭr′ ; 239) native state, S Orissa, India, on Mahanadi riv. 168 □ pop. 42.
Athi (ä′tē) riv. Kenya col. Br. E. Afr. flows SE through Athi plain to Sabaki riv.
Athis-Mons (ȧ′tēs′-mōn′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 6.
Athlone (ăth-lōn′) town, Westmeath & Roscommon cos. Irish Free State, pop. 7.
Athmallik (ăt-mŭl′ĭk) tributary state, in Bihar and Orissa prov. India, 730 □ pop. 60.
Athol (ăth′ŏl) mfg. town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 10.
Atholl *or* **Athole** (ăth′ŏl) dist. Perth co. Scotland, 450 □.
Athos (ăth′ŏs) mt. 6,350 ft. high, & pen. E part of Chalcidice pen. Greece.
Athy (ȧ-thī′) cml. town, Kildare co. Irish Free State, on Barrow river, pop. 4.
Atitlán (ä′tē-tlän′) lake, volcano (11,719 ft.), & town, SW Guatemala, Cen. America.
Atiu (ä′tē-ōō) one of the Cook isls. belonging to New Zealand, pop. 1.
Atka (ăt′kȧ) isl. largest of Andreanof group of Aleutian islands.
Atkins (ăt′kĭnz) town, Pope co. Arkansas, pop. 2.
Atkinson (ăt′kĭn-sŭn) co. S Ga. 330 □ pop. 8, × Pearson.
Atlanta (ăt-lăn′tȧ) cml. city, ✻ of Ga. & × of Fulton co. pop. 201.
Atlantic (-tĭk) co. SE N. J. 569 □ p. 84, × Mays Landing. — city, × of Cass co. Ia. p. 5.
Atlantic City, city, Atlantic co. N. J. on isl. of Absecon Beach, pop. 51; seaside resort.
Atlantic Highlands, bor. Monmouth co. N. J. on Sandy Hook bay, pop. 2.
Atlántico (ät-län′tē-kō) dept. N Colombia, S. Amer. 1,008 □ pop. 136, ✻ Barranquilla.
Atlantic Ocean (ăt-lăn′tĭk) body of water separating America from Europe & Africa, ab. 31,500,000 □, with branches 41,000,000 □, greatest depth Porto Rico Trench, 27,965 ft.
Atlas Mountains (ăt′lȧs) system, 1,500 m. long, from Cape Nun, on Atlantic, to Cape Bon, on Mediterranean, Africa ; highest Tagharat, Morocco, ab. 15,000 ft. See ATLAS, *n.*
Atlin (ăt′lĭn) lake, extreme NW British Columbia & SW Yukon, Canada, 343 □.
Atmore (ăt′mōr ; 201) town, Escambia co. Alabama, pop. 2.
Atoka (ȧ-tō′kȧ) co. S Okla. 997 □ pop. 21. — city, its × pop. 2.
Atrato (ä-trä′tō) nav. riv. ab. 350 m. long, Colombia, S. Am. flows N into Darien gulf.
Atrek (ä′trĕk) *or* **Atrak** (-trăk) riv. about 300 m. long, N Persia, to Caspian sea.
Atri (ä′trē) *anc.* HA′TRIA PICE′NA, comm. Teramo prov. Italy, pop. 13.
Atsuta (ät′sōō-tä′) town, Aichi pref. Japan, near Nagoya, pop. 25.
Attala (ăt′ȧ-lȧ) co. cen. Miss. 715 □ pop. 25, × Kosciusko.
Attalla (ȧ-tăl′ȧ) city, Etowah co. Alabama, pop. 3.
Attawapiskat (ăt′ȧ-wȧ-pĭs′kăt) riv. 465 m. long, N Ontario, Canada, E to James bay.
Attica (ăt′ĭ-kȧ) city, Fountain co. Ind. pop. 3. — vil. Wyoming co. N. Y. pop. 2. — anc. div. & state of Greece, forming the ter. of Athens. — See ATTICA AND BŒOTIA, below.
Attica and Bœotia (bē-ō′shĭ-ȧ) nome, E Greece, 2,315 □ pop. 479, ✻ Athens.
Attleboro (ăt′′l-bŭr-ō) town, Bristol co. Massachusetts, pop. 20.
Attock (ȧ-tŏk′) dist. of Rawalpindi div. of Punjab, Br. India, 4,022 □ pop. 512. — town, its ✻, on Indus riv. near mouth of Kabul riv. pop. 4.
Attu (ăt-tōō′) most westerly of the Aleutian isls. Alaska.
Atuana (ä′tōō-ä′nȧ) vil. ✻ of Marquesas isls. on Hiva Oa ; French.
Auau (ä′ōō-ä′ōō) channel, Hawaiian isls. bet. Mauiȷ& Lanai.
Aubagne (ō′bän′y′) comm. dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, pop. 10.
Aube (ōb) riv. France, about 125 m. long, rises in dept. Haute-Marne, flows into Seine riv. — dept. on Seine riv. France, 2,327 □ pop. 228, ✻ Troyes.
Aubenas (ōb′näs′) comm. dept. Ardèche, France, pop. 7.
Aubers (ō′bâr′) vil. dept. Nord, France, 10 m. W of Lille, pop. comm. 1; battle 1915.
Aubervilliers (ō′bĕr′vē′yā′) city, dept. Seine, France, about 5 m. N of Paris, pop. 40.
Aubin (ō′bĂN′) comm. dept. Aveyron, France, pop. 10.
Auburn (ô′bŭrn) city, Lee co. Ala. pop. 2 ; Ala. Polytech. Inst. — city, × of Placer co. Calif. pop. 2. — city, Sangamon co. Ill. pop. 3. — mfg. city, × of De Kalb co. Ind. pop. 5. — mfg. city, × of Androscoggin co. Maine, pop. 17. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 4. — city, × of Nemaha co. Nebr. pop. 3. — mfg. city, × of Cayuga co. N. Y. pop. 36. — city, King co. Wash. pop. 3. — town, suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, pop. 14.
Aubusson (ō′bü′sôN′) comm. dept. Creuse, France, on Creuse river, pop. 6.
Auch (ōsh) comm. ✻ of dept. Gers, France, pop. 12.
Auchel (ō′shĕl′) comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 15 ; coal mines.
Auckland (ôk′lȧnd) provincial dist. N North Isl. New Zealand, 25,364 □ pop. 370. — city, its ✻, Eden co. pop. 82, with bors. 158; coll. — **Islands,** uninhab. group S of N. Z. 329 □.
Aude (ōd) *anc.* ATAX, riv. about 130 m. long, France, Pyrenees mts. to Medit. sea. — dept. S of depts. Hérault & Tarn, France, 2,448 □ pop. 287, ✻ Carcassonne.
Audenarde (ō′d′-närd′) *Flem.* **Oudenarde** (ou′dē-när′dē) comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 7 ; battle of Oudenarde 1708.
Audenshaw (ô′dĕn-shô) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 8.
Auderghem (ou′dĕr-gĕm ; 172) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 9.
Audincourt (ō′dăN′kōōr′) comm. dept. Doubs, France, pop. 9.
Audley (ôd′lĭ) urban dist. Staffordshire, England, pop. 15.
Audrain (ô-drān′) co. NE cen. Mo. 685 □ pop. 21, × Mexico.
Audubon (ô′dō-bŏn) co. cen. Io. 443 □ p. 13. — its × p. 2. — bor. Camden co. N. J. p. 5.
Audubon Peak, 13,223 ft. high, Rocky mts. Boulder co. Colorado.
Aue (ou′ĕ) comm. Zwickau circle, Saxony, Germany, pop. 19.
Auerbach (ou′ĕr-bäk) comm. Zwickau circle, Saxony, Germany, pop. 14.
Auerstedt *or* **Auerstädt** (ou′ĕr-shtĕt) vil. S Saxony prov. Prussia ; battle 1806.
Aughrim (ô′grĭm ; ôĸ′rĭm) par. & town, Galway co. Ireland ; battle 1691.
Auglaize (ô-glāz′) riv. W Ohio, trib. of Maumee. — co. W O. 397 □ p. 30, × Wapakoneta.
Augsburg (ouks′bôôrĸ) *anc.* AUGUS′TA VINDELICO′RUM, cml. city, ✻ of Swabia govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 155 ; battle 955. See AUGSBURG CONFESSION.
Augusta (ô-gŭs′tȧ) co. Va. 1,003 □ rural pop. 35, × Staunton. See STAUNTON (*Gaz.*). — town, × of Woodruff co. Ark. pop. 2. — city, × of Richmond co.Ga. on Savannah riv. pop. 53. — city, Butler co. Kans. pop. 4. — city, Bracken co. Ky. pop. 2. — city, × of Kennebec co. and ✻ of Maine, p. 14. — *or* **Agosta** (ä-gōs′tä) city, Syracuse prov. Sicily, p. comm. 15 ; naval battle 1676.
Augustine Island (ô′gŭs-tĭn) Cook inlet, Alaska ; volcano, eruption 1883.
Augustów (ou-gōōs′tōōf) *Russ.* **Avgustov** (äv-gōōs′tôf) town, Białystok prov. Poland, ab. 50 m. N of Białystok ; battle 1915.
Aujila (ô-jē′lȧ ; ou-) oasis and town, Cyrenaica, Libya, 220 m. S by E of Benghazi.
Aulis (ô′lĭs) harbor in Bœotia on the Euripos, traditional starting place of Greek fleet sailing against Troy, and scene of the sacrifice of Iphigenia.
Aulnay-sous-Bois (ō′nĕ′-sōō′-bwä′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 12.
Aumale (ō′mȧl′) *anc.* AUZE′A, comm. dept. Algiers, N Algeria, Africa, pop. 40.
Aunis (ō′nēs′) old prov. W France on Bay of Biscay ; now part of dept. Charente-Inférieure.
Aurangabad (ou-rŭŋ′gä-bäd′) city, NW Hyderabad state, India, pop. 37.
Auray (ō′rĕ′) comm. dept. Morbihan, France, on Auray river, pop. 7.
Aurès (ō′rĕs′) range of Atlas mts. E Algeria, Africa, highest Jebel Chelia, 7,364 ft.
Aurich (ou′rĭĸ) govt. dist. NW Hanover prov. Prussia, 1,200 □ pop. 277.
Aurignac (ō′rē′nyȧk′) comm. dept. Haute-Garonne, France, pop. 1 ; caves with paleolithic remains. See AURIGNACIAN, *a.* in *Dict.* (*Addenda*).
Aurillac (ō′rē′yȧk′) comm. ✻ of dept. Cantal, France, pop. 16.
Aurora (ô-rō′rȧ) co. SE S. Dak. 719 □ p. 7, × Plankinton. — mfg. city, Kane co. Ill. pop. 36 ; Kane coll. — city, Dearborn co. Ind. p. 4. — vil. St. Louis co. Minn. p. 3. — city, Lawrence co. Mo. p. 4. — city, × of Hamilton co. Nebr. p. 3. — village, Cayuga co. N. Y. on Cayuga lake ; Wells college. — town, Erie co. N.Y. pop. 5 ; includes East Aurora vil.
Au Sable (ô sā′b′l) riv. 80 m. long, Mich. flows E from Crawford co. to Lake Huron.
Ausable (ô-sā′b′l) riv. N. Y. to Lake Champlain through Ausable Chasm; tourist resort.
Aust-Agder (oust′-ägˢ′dĕr) co. S Norway, 3,608 □ pop. 75.
Austerlitz (ôs′tĕr-lĭts ; *G. pron.* ous′tĕr-lĭts) *Czech* **Slavkov** (slȧf′kŏf) comm. Moravia, Czechoslovakia, 12 m. SE of Brünn, p. 4 ; Napoleon defeats Alexander I. & Francis II. 1805.
Austin (ôs′tĭn) co. SE cen. Tex. 728 □ p. 19, × Bellville. — city, × of Mower co. Minn. p. 10. — bor. Potter co. Pa. p. 2. — city, ✻ of Tex. and × of Travis co. p. 35 ; Univ. of Texas.
Australasia (ôs′trȧl-ā′shȧ ; -zhȧ) the portion of Oceania between the equator & lat. 47° S, ab. 3,450,000 □ pop. ab. 8,000 ; also, by extension, the whole of Oceania.
Australia (ôs-trā′lĭ-ȧ ; -trāl′yȧ) island continent, bounded on E by Pacific ocean, W by Indian ocean, 2,948,366 □ pop. 5,223, excluding aboriginals. Highest point Mt. Kosciusko (q. v.) ; lowest, Lake Torrens (q. v.). —, **Commonwealth of,** Brit. colony, consisting of the states of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, & Tasmania, & Northern Ter. & Federal Capital Ter. 2,974,581 □ pop. 5,437 (excluding aboriginals, 60,000) temporary ✻ Melbourne; with Ter. of Papua, 3,065-121 □ pop. 5,714. See CANBERRA, PAPUA (*Gaz.*), AUSTRALIAN, *a.* & *n.*, CAUCUS, *n.* 3.
Australia Felix (fē′lĭks) fertile dist. cen. Victoria, Australia.
Australian Alps, mt. range, E Victoria & SE N. S. W. ; highest Mt. Kosciusko, 7,318 ft.
Austrasia (ôs-trā′shȧ ; -zhȧ) *or* **Ostrasia** (ŏs-) the E dominions of the Merovingian Franks, made a kingdom by Clovis in 511, merged in Charlemagne's empire ; Meuse riv. to Böhmerwald mountains. See AUSTRASIAN, *a.*
Austria (ôs′trĭ-ȧ) *Ger.* **Österreich** (ûˢ′stĕr-rĭĸ′) republic, cen. Europe, 32,352 □ pop. 6,428, ✻ Vienna.
Austria-Hungary (ôs′trĭ-ȧ-hŭŋ′gȧ-rĭ) former monarchy, cen. Europe ; included present Austria, Hungary, & Czechoslovakia ; Bukovina & Transylvania in Roumania ; NW half of Yugoslavia ; Galicia in Poland ; Istria, Trieste, Gorizia and Gradisca, & Trentino in Italy, 51,390 □ pop. ab. 28,500.
Autauga (ô-tô′gȧ) co. cen. Ala. 584 □ pop. 19, × Prattville.
Auteuil (ō′tû′y′) dist. in W part of Paris, France ; famous race course.
Autun (ō′tŭn′) *anc.* AUGUSTODU′NUM, comm. dept. Saône-et-Loire, France, pop. 14.
Auvelais (ō′v′-lĕ′) comm. Namur prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Auvergne (ō′vĕrn′y′) old prov. France, now in depts. Puy-de-Dôme, Cantal, & Haute-Loire ; its ✻ was Clermont.
Auvergne Mountains, cen. France ; highest point Puy de Sancy, 6,185 ft.
Aux Cayes (ō kā′) *or* **Les Cayes** (lā kā′) *or* **Cayes** (kā) spt. SW Haiti, pop. 25.
Auxerre (ō′sâr′) *anc.* AUTESTODO′RUM, cml. city, ✻ of dept. Yonne, France, pop. comm. 21.
Auxonne (ō′sŏn′) ft. town, dept. Côte d'Or, France, on Saône river, pop. comm. 4.
Ava (ä′vȧ) city, Sagaing dist. Upper Burma, on Irrawaddy, p. 25 ; formerly ✻ of Burma.
Avacha (ä-vä′chä) active volcano, about 8,400 ft. high, Kamchatka pen. NE Asia.
Avallon (ä′vȧ′lôN′) comm. dept. Yonne, France, pop. 5.
Avalon (ăv′ȧ-lŏn) summer resort and tent city, Santa Catalina isl. Calif. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. on Ohio river, pop. 5. — **Peninsula,** in SE Newfoundland.
Avebury (āv′bĕr-ĭ; ā′bĕr-ĭ) *or* **Abury,** vil. Wiltshire, Eng.; megalithic remains.
Aveiro (ä-vā′rōō) dist. Beira Alta prov. Portugal, 1,065 □ pop. 336. — spt. its ✻ pop. 12.
Avellaneda (ä-vĕl′yä-nā′ᵵhä ; 146, 195) city, sub. of Buenos Aires, Argentina, pop. 55.
Avellino (ä′vĕl-lē′nō) prov. Campania, It. 1,165 □ pop. 447. — its ✻ p. comm. 27.
Avenches (ȧ′vĂNsh′) anc. AVEN′TICUM, comm. Vaud canton, Switzerland, pop. 2.
Avereest (ä′vĕr-āst′) comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 9.
Averno (ä-vĕr′nō) *anc.* AVER′NUS, lake ab. 2 m. in circumference in volcanic crater, 9 m. W of Naples, Italy.
Aversa (ä-vĕr′sȧ) cml. town, Caserta prov. Italy, 9 m. N of Naples, pop. comm. 24.
Avery (ā′vĕr-ĭ) co. W North Carolina, 238 □ pop. 10, × Newland.
Averyville (ā′vĕr-ĭ-vĭl′) vil. Peoria co. Illinois, pop. 4.
Aves (ä′vĕs), *or* **Bird, Islands,** Venezuelan group, West Indies, E of Bonaire.
Avesnes (ȧ′vän′) ft. town, dept. Nord, France, pop. comm. 5.
Aveyron (ȧ′vĕ′rôN′) riv. France, about 150 m. long, rises in dept. Aveyron, flows into Tarn riv. — dept. S France, 3,386 □ pop. 333, ✻ Rodez.
Avezzano (ä′vȧt-sä′nō) comm. Aquila prov. Italy, pop. 11.
Avigliano (ä′vēl-yä′nō) comm. Potenza prov. Italy, 8 m. NW of Potenza, pop. 17.
Avignon (ȧ′vē′nyôN′) *anc.* AVE′NIO, cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Vaucluse, France, pop. comm. 48 ; residence of the popes 1309–77. See AVIGNONESE, *a.*
Ávila (ä′vē-lä) prov. cen. Spain, 3,107 □ pop. 225. — its ✻ pop. 13.
Avilés (ä′vē-lās′) spt. Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 14.
Avion (ȧ′vyôN′) comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 4 ; battles 1917.
Avis (ä′vĭs) town, Summers co. West Virginia, pop. 2.
Aviz (ä-vēzh′) town, Portalegre dist. Port. ; gives name to Knights of Aviz.
Avoca (ȧ-vō′kȧ) bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 5. — *or* **Ovoca** (ō-vō′kȧ) valley & riv. Wicklow co. Ireland ; celebrated in one of Moore's songs.
Avocourt (ȧ′vō′kōōr′) vil. dept. Meuse, France, 11 m. NW of Verdun ; battles 1916–17.
Avola (ä′vō-lä) spt. town, 13 m. SW of Syracuse, Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 16.
Avon (ā′vŏn ; ȧv′ŏn) town, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 2. — town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 2. — (*pron.* ȧv′ŏn) vil. Livingston co. N. Y. pop. 3. — (*pron.* ā′vŏn) riv. 65 m. long, England, rises near Devizes, flows into English channel. — riv. 62 m. long, Eng. rises in Cotswold, flows into Bristol channel. — riv. Eng. 96 m. long, rises in Northamptonshire, flows into Severn river ; the "Shakespeare" Avon.
Avoyelles (ȧv′oi-ĕlz′ ; *colloq.* ȧ-vī′ĕl) parish, La. 847 □ pop. 35, × Marksville.
Avranches (ȧ′vränsh′) comm. dept. Manche, France, pop. 7.
Avranchin (ȧ′vrĂN′shĂN′) anc. dist. now part of dept. Manche, France.
Avre (ȧ′vr′) riv. 36 m. long, joins the Somme near Amiens, N France.
Awa (ä′wä) old prov. cen. Honshu, Japan, now part of Chiba pref. — old prov. E Shikoku, Japan, equiv. to Tokushima pref. — *or* **Lawa** (lä′wä) river, branch of Maroni, forms part of boundary bet. Du. & Fr. Guiana, S. Amer. — dist. SW Du. Guiana ; gold mining.
Awaji (ä′wä-jē) isl. of Japan, bet. Honshu & Shikoku isls. Hyogo pref. 243 □ pop. 186.
Awakino (ä′wä-kē-nō) co. W North Island, New Zealand.
Awatere (ä′wä-tä′rā) co. N South Island, New Zealand, pop. 2.
Awe, Loch (lŏĸ ô′) lake, 23 m. long, Argyll co. Scotland.
Axar Fiord (ăk′sär) large bay, on N coast of Iceland.
Axel (ăk′sĕl) comm. Zealand prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Axel Heiberg (ăk′sĕl hī′bûrg) isl. Arctic ocean, W of Ellesmere isl. Northwest Ters. Canada.
Axim (*Port.* ä-shēn′ ; *Eng.* ăk′sĭm) coast town, Gold Coast, W Africa, pop. 4.
Axminster (ăks′mĭn-stĕr) town, Devonshire, Eng. pop. 2 ; formerly noted for carpets.
Ay (ā′ē) comm. dept. Marne, France, pop. 8.
Ayacucho (ä′yä-kōō′chō) dept. S Peru, 18,190 □ pop. 302. — its ✻ pop. 14 ; battle 1824. — town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, pop. 20.
Ayamonte (ä′yä-mōn′tā) spt. Huelva prov. Spain, pop. comm. 13.
Ayasoluk (ä′yä-sō-lōōk′) vil. Asia Minor, on site of anc. EPH′ESUS.
Ayden (ā′dĕn) town, Pitt co. North Carolina, pop. 2.
Ayer (âr) town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 3.
Aylesbury (ālz′bĕr-ĭ) mun. bor. × of Buckinghamshire, Eng. pop. 12 ; noted for lace.
Aylmer (āl′mĕr) lake, Northwest Ters. Canada, NE of Great Slave lake, 612 □.
Ayr (âr) burgh, × of Ayr co. Scotland, pop. 36.
Ayr *or* **Ayrshire** (âr′shĭr) min. agr. & mfg. maritime co. Scot. 1,132 □ p. 299, × Ayr.
Ayre, Point of (âr) N point, Isle of Man, Irish sea.
Ayuthia (ä-yōōt′hē′ä) town, formerly ✻ of Siam, on the Menam, pop. 50.
Ayutla (ä-yōōt′lä) town, Guerrero, Mexico, pop. 2 ; Plan of Ayutla 1854.

Atax. See AUDE.
Atchin. Var. of ACHIN.
Aternum. See PESCARA.
Ateste. See ESTE.
Athenai. See ATHENS.
Athesis. See ADIGE.
Atjeh. See ACHIN.
Atna. See COPPER.
Atrak. See ATREK.
Atria. See ADRIA.
Atropatene. See AZERBAIJAN.
Atures. See AIRE.
Aturus. See ADOUR.
Atwood Cay. See SAMANA.
Auerstädt. See AUERSTEDT.
Aufidus. See OFANTO.
Augusta Prætoria. See AOSTA.
Augusta Suessonum. See SOISSONS. — **Taurinorum.** See TURIN. — **Trevirorum.** See TRIER. — **Vindelicorum.** See AUGSBURG.
Augustodunum. See AUTUN.
Augustonemetum. See CLERMONT-FERRAND.
Augustoritum. See LIMOGES.
Aullagas. See POOPÓ.
Aurigny. See ALDERNEY.
Ausa. See VICH.
Auschwitz. See OŚWIĘCIM.
Aussig. ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM.
Austral Islands. = TUBUAI.
Autesiodorum. See AUXERRE.
Auzea. See AUMALE.
Avaricum. See BOURGES.
Avenio. See AVIGNON.
Aventicum. See AVENCHES.
Avernus. See AVERNO.
Avgustov. See AUGUSTÓW.
Avlona. See VALONA.
Avon, Mount. See BEN AVON.
Awaj River. See PHARPAR.
Awomori. Var. of AOMORI.
Ax. See DAX.
Axona. See AISNE.
Axum. See AKSUM.
Ayrshire. See AYR.

□ means square miles ; ✻, capital ; ×, co. seat ; †, former name of ; agr., agricultural ; cml., commercial ; mfg., manufacturing ; min., mining ; spt., seaport ; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands : 2 = 1,500 to 2,499 ; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc. ; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Azamgarh (äz′ŭm-gŭr′) dist. of Gorakhpur div. United Provs. of Agra and Oudh, Br. India, 2,207 □ pop. 1,529. — town, its ✻, 55 m. N by E of Benares, pop. 19.
Azerbaijan (ä′zĕr-bä-ē-jän′; äz′ĕr-bī-jän′) *anc.* Atropate′ne, prov. NW Persia, 35,000 □ p. 1,700, ✻ Tabriz. — Soviet republic, Transcaucasian Fed. consisting mainly of the former Russ. govts. of Baku & Elisavetpol, 33,970 □ pop. 2,097, ✻ Baku. See Transcaucasian Federation (*Gaz.*)
Azimur *or* **Azemur** (ä′zē-mōor′) coast town, Morocco, ab. 7 m. NE of Mazagan, pop. 14.
Aziziya, Al (äl ä′zē-zē′yä) town on Tigris riv. ab. 50 m. below Bagdad, Mesopotamia.
Azogues (ä-sō′gās; 268) city, ✻ of Cañar prov. Ecuador, S. Amer. pop. 10.
Azores (ä-zōrz′; 201) *Port.* **Açores** (ä-sō′räzh) isls. N Atl. oc. 922 □ pop. 243; belong to Portugal. The most important isls. are São Miguel, Terceira, Pico, Fayal, & São Jorge.
Azov *or* **Azof** (ä′zŏf; ä-zôf′) *anc.* Tan′ais, town, Don Region, Soviet Russia, Europe, near mouth of Don river, pop. 17.
Azov, *or* **Azof, Sea of,** *anc.* Mæo′tis Pa′lus, 14,520 □, S Russia in Europe, connected with Black sea.
Azpeitia (ath-pā′tyä) comm. Guipúzcoa prov. Spain, p. 7; Loyola born near here.
Azua (ä′swä) town, S Dominican Republic, pop. 19.
Azuaga (ä-thwä′gä; 268) comm. Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. 17.
Azuay (ä-swī′; 268) prov. S Ecuador, South America, 3,874 □ pop. 182, ✻ Cuenca.
Azul (ä-sōōl′; 268) town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, pop. 23.
Azusa (ä-zōō′sä) city, Los Angeles co. California, pop. 2.

B

Baalbek (bäl′bĕk; bäl′bĕk′) *anc.* Heliop′olis, ruined city, once of great size and importance, about 35 m. NNW of Damascus, Syria. See City of the Sun.
Baar (bär) comm. Zug canton, Switzerland, pop. 6.
Baarderadeel (bär′dĕr-ä-dāl′) comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Baarn (bärn) comm. Utrecht prov. Netherlands, pop. 10.
Baba, Cape (bä′bä) W extremity of Asia Minor, in 39° 28′ N.
Babahoyo (bä′bä-ō′yō) town, ✻ of Los Ríos prov. Ecuador, S. America, pop. 7.
Babar Islands (bä′bär) Amboina outpost prov. NE of Timor, Du. E. Indies, 326 □ pop. 10.
Bab el Mandeb (bäb′ ĕl män′dĕb; bäb′ ĕl män′dĕb) strait uniting Red sea & Indian ocean.
Babelthuap (bä′bĕl-tōō-äp′) largest isl. of Palau group, Caroline isls. ab. 120 □.
Babine (bă-bēn′) lake, cen. Br. Columbia, Can. 306 □; drains into Skeena river.
Babuna (bä-bōō′nä) mt. range, pass, & small river, Yugoslavia, N of Monastir.
Babuyan (bä′bōō-yän′) island in Babuyan group, 46 □. — channel bet. Babuyan isl. & Luzon. — **Claro** (klä′rō) active volcano on Babuyan isl. 3,200 ft. — **Islands,** isl. group, N of Luzon, Phil. isls., chief island Babuyan; to Cagayan prov.
Babylon (băb′ĭ-lŏn) vil. Suffolk co. N. Y. pop. 3. — celebrated ancient city, now in ruins, on Euphrates riv. about 55 m. S of Bagdad. See Babylon, *n.*
Babylonia (-lō-nĭ-ȧ) anc. country in Euphrates valley, Asia, now in Bagdad vilayet, Mesopotamia. See Babylonian, *a.* & *n.*, Chaldean, *n.* See Irak Arabi (*Gaz.*).
Baca (bā′kȧ) co. SE Colo. 2,552 □ pop. 9, ✕ Springfield.
Bacacay (bä′kä-kī′) munic. Albay prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 20.
Bacău (bä′kĕ-ŏō) dept. W Moldavia, Roumania, 1,534 □ pop. 232. — town, its ✻ p. 19.
Baccarat (bȧ′kȧ′rȧ′) mfg. comm. dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, pop. 6.
Bachan, *Du.* **Batjan** (bä-chän′) isl. of Moluccas, 30′ S, 127° 30′ E, 50 m. long, 914 □ p. 11.
Bacharach (bäx′ä-räk) vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, 8 m. NW of Bingen. See Bacharach, *n.*
Bačka *or* **Bachka** (bäch′kŏ) subprov. bet. Danube & Tisa rivs. Yugoslavia, Europe. — **and Baranya** (bŏ′rŏn-yŏ) prov. N Yugoslavia, 3,831 □ pop. 798, ✻ Subotica. — **Topolya,** town. See Topolya (*Gaz.*).
Backbone (bāk′bōn′) mt. Garrett co. Md. 3,340 ft.; highest point in state.
Backergunge *or* **Bakarganj** (bäk′ĕr-gŭnj′) dist. of Dacca div. of Bengal, Br. India, 4,542 □ pop. 2,624, ✻ Barisal.
Backs (bȧks) riv. 605 m. long, N. W. Ters. Canada, to Arctic ocean.
Bac-Ninh (bäk′-nĭn′y′) town, 16 m. from Hanoi, Tonkin, Fr. Indo-China, pop. 10.
Bacolod (bä-kō′lŏd) munic. ✻ of Occidental Negros prov. Phil. isls. pop. 19.
Bacolor (bä′kō-lōr′) munic. Pampanga prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 15.
Bacon (bā′k′n) co. SE Ga. 271 □ pop. 6, ✕ Alma.
Bacon (bä-kōn′) munic. Sorsogon prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 15.
Bácsalmás (bäch′ŏl-mäs) comm. Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, pop. 11.
Bács-Bodrog (bäch′-bŏd′rōg) co. S Hungary, 660 □ pop. 95, ✕ Baja.
Bacup (bāk′ŭp; bā′kŭp) mun. bor. Lancashire, Eng. 6 m. NNW of Rochdale, p. 21.
Badajoz (bä′thä-hōth′; 146; 268) prov. SW Spain, 8,451 □ pop. 651. — *anc.* Pax Augus′ta, its ✻ pop. 41.
Badakhshan (bŭd′ŭk-shän′) frontier prov. NE Afghanistan, Asia, pop. 11, ✻ Faizabad.
Badalona (bä′thä-lō′nä; 146) comm. Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. 29.
Bad Axe (bȧd′ ȧks′) city, ✕ of Huron co. Michigan, pop. 2.
Baden (bä′dĕn) state, Germany, 5,819 □ pop. 2,209, ✻ Karlsruhe. — comm. Lower Austria, pop. 21. — comm. Aargau canton, Switzerland, pop. 9. — *or* **Baden-Baden,** comm. Baden, Ger. pop. 25; watering place.
Badenweiler (bä′dĕn-vī′lĕr) vil. Baden, Germany; mineral springs.
Badian (bä′dē-än′) munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 17.
Bad Lands, *orig. Fr.* **Mauvaises Terres** (mō′vâz′ târ′) *or* **Terres Mauvaises** (târ′ mō′vâz′) very rough region, SW S. Dak. & NW Nebr.; extensive fossil deposits.
Badoc (bä-dōk′) munic. Ilocos Norte prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 18.
Badrinath (bŭd′rē-nät′) peak of Himalayas, United Provs. Br. India, 23,210 ft. high.
Baelen (bä′lĕn) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Baena (bä-ā′nä) comm. Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. 18.
Baependy (bä′ä-pĕn′dē) town, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, pop. munic. 21.
Baesrode (bäs′rō′dē) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Baeza (bä-ā′thä) comm. Jaén prov. Spain, pop. 15.
Baffin Bay (bȧf′ĭn) NE North America, W of Greenland.
Baffin Island, large island, Br. N. America, W of Baffin bay & Davis strait, 236,000 □.
Bafulabe (bä-fōō′lä-bā′) trading town, on Senegal riv. W Fr. Sudan, Fr. West Africa.
Bagamoyo (bä′gä-mō′yō) dist. E Tanganyika, E Africa, pop. 58. — its spt. & chief town.
Bagdad (bȧg′dȧd) *or* **Baghdad** (bȧg-dȧd′) vilayet, cen. Mesopotamia, Asia, 54,540 □ pop. 1,360. — cml. city, its ✻ & ✻ of kingdom of Irak, pop. 250; former seat of caliphate.
Bagé (bä-gā′) town, Rio Grande do Sul state, S Brazil, pop. 18, munic. 46.
Bagh (bäx) town, NE Baluchistan, Asia, pop. 3.
Baghdadi, Khan (kän bȧg-dä′dē) town, Mesopotamia, 20 m. NW of Hit; battle 1918.
Baghelkhand Agency (bä-gāl′kŭnd′) collection of native states, subdivision of Central India Agency, India, 14,706 □ pop. 1,639.
Bagheria (bä′gä-rē′ä) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, pop. 21; villas.
Bagirmi (bä-gēr′mē) district, Chad colony, Fr. Equatorial Africa, ✻ Massenia.
Bagnacavallo (bän′yä-kä-väl′lō) comm. Ravenna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 16.
Bagnara Calabra (bän-yä′rä kä-lä′brä) comm. Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. 10.
Bagnères-de-Bigorre (bän′yâr′-dĕ-bē′gôr′) comm. dept. Hautes-Pyrénées, France, pop. 8.
Bagni di Lucca (bän′yē dē lōōk′kä) comm. Lucca prov. Italy, pop. 13; mineral springs.
Bagni San Giuliano (sän jōōl-yä′nō) comm. Pisa prov. Italy, pop. 21; mineral springs.
Bagno a Ripoli (bän′yō ä rē′pō-lē) comm. suburb of Florence, near Arno riv. It. pop. 18.
Bagno di Romagna (bän′yō dē rō-män′yä) comm. Florence prov. Italy, pop. 10; springs.
Bagnolet (bä′nyō′lĕ′) comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 20.
Bago (bä′gō) munic. Occidental Negros prov. Phil. isls. pop. 26.
Bagot (bä′gō′) co. S Quebec prov. Canada, ✕ St. Liboire.
Bagrach Köl (bä′grăch kûl) lake, cen. Sinkiang, China, 42° N, 87°–88° E, drains into Tarim riv.
Baguio (bä′gē-ō′) city, Benguet subprov. pop. 12; summer ✻ of Philippine islands.
Bahama Banks (bȧ-hä′mȧ) two areas of shoal water among the Bahama islands.
Bahama, Grand, *or* **Great,** one of the Bahama islands, 80 m. long, 10 m. broad, 430 □ pop. 2.
Bahama Islands *or* **Bahamas** (bȧ-hä′mȧz) group NE of Cuba & E of Florida, 4,404 □ pop. 53, ✻ Nassau, on isl. of New Providence; British colony.
Bahariya (bä-hä′rē′yä) *or* **Baharieh,** oasis in Libyan desert, Egypt, about 28° N, 28° E.
Bahawalpur (bä-hä′wŭl-pōor′) native state, Punjab, India, 15,000 □ p. 781. — its ✻ p. 19.
Bahia (bä-ē′ä) state, Brazil, 164,601 □ pop. 3,334. — *officially* **São Salvador** (soun säl′-vä-dōr′) city, its ✻ pop. 283, a cml. seaport.
Bahía Blanca (blän′kä) large bay, Argentina, 39° S. — town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, 3 m. from the bay, pop. 51.
Bahía Honda (on′dä) town & harbor, N coast Pinar del Río prov. Cuba, pop. 1.
Bahraich (bä-rīch′) dist. of Fyzabad div. of United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 2,647 □ pop. 1,065. — town, its ✻ pop. 27.
Bahrein Islands (bä-rān′) *anc.* Ty′los *or* Ty′ros, in Persian gulf, Arabia, 20 m. off the coast, pop. 110, ✻ Manama; largest isl. **Bahrein,** ab. 270 □; group under Br. protection.
Bahr el Ghazal (gȧ-zäl′) S prov. of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, bet. Kordofan & SW frontier W of the Nile, 114,100 □ pop. 1,000. — riv. of this prov. chief western affluent of Nile.
Bahr el Hule (hōō′lē) *prob. Bib.* Waters of Merom, lake, N of Galilee, Palestine.
Bahr el Jebel (jĕb′ĕl) upper course of Nile riv. Africa, Lake Albert to 9° 30′ N.
Baia Mare (bä′yä mä′rā) *Hung.* **Nagybánya** (nŏd′y′-bä′nyŏ) comm. Satmar co. N Transylvania, Roumania, pop. 13.
Baiburt (bī′bōort′) town, Turkish Armenia, 60 m. WNW of Erzerum, pop. 12; carpets.
Baie-St. Paul (bā′-sănt pôl′; *F.* bĕ′-săn′ pōl′) vil. a ✕ of Charlevoix co. Quebec, Can. p. 2.
Baikal, Lake (bī-käl′) S Siberia, Asia, 13,200 □; greatest depth 4,725 ft.
Baildon (bāl′dŭn) urban dist. W Riding, Yorkshire, Eng., 7 m. N of Bradford, pop. 7.
Bailén (bī-lān′) comm. Jaén prov. Spain, pop. 9; battle 1808.
Bailey (bā′lĭ) co. NW Texas, 1,030 □ pop. under 1, ✕ Muleshoe.
Baileyville (-vĭl) town, Washington co. Maine, pop. 2.
Bailleul (bä′yûl′) mfg. comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 7.
Bainbridge (bān′brĭj) town, ✕ of Decatur co. Ga. pop. 5.
Bainsizza (bīn-zĭt′sä) plateau, Venetia Julia, NE Italy, to the N of Gorizia.
Baird (bârd) city, ✕ of Callahan co. Texas, pop. 2.
Baise (bĕ′ēz′) riv. France, 120 m. long, flows into Garonne riv. S of Tonneins.
Baitarani (bī-tŭr′ä-nē) riv. Orissa, Br. Ind. 400 m. to Bay of Bengal; the Hindu Styx.
Baja (bŏ′yŏ) munic. ✕ of Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, on Danube river, pop. 19.
Baja (bä′yä) *anc.* Ba′læ, vil. 10 m. W of Naples, Italy; anc. watering place.
Bajaur (bä-jour′) dist. NE Afghanistan, Asia, 370 □ pop. 120. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Baker (bāk′ĕr) co. NE Fla. 593 □ pop. 6, ✕ Macclenny. — co. SW Ga. 357 □ pop. 8, ✕ Newton. — co. E Ore. 3,060 □ p. 18, ✕ Baker. — city, ✕ of Baker co. Oregon, p. 8.
Baker Island, small isl. Pacific oc. near equator, 176° 40′ W; belongs to U. S.
Baker Lake, lake, Northwest Ters. Canada, NW of Hudson bay, 1,029 □.
Baker, Mount, peak, Cascade range, Whatcom co. Wash. 10,750 ft. high.
Bakersfield (bāk′ĕrz-fēld) city, ✕ of Kern co. Calif. pop. 19.
Bakhchisaray (bäĸ′chĕ-sä-rī′) town, Crimea, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 16; treaty 1681.
Bakhmut (bäĸ-mŏōt′) min. town, Donetz prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 31.
Baku (bä-kōō′) prov. E Azerbaijan repub. Asia, W coast of Caspian sea, 15,061 □ pop. 1,081. — its ✻ pop. 250; oil center.
Balabac (bä-lä′bäk) isl. Philippine islands, SW of Palawan, 122 □; to Palawan prov.
Balabac Strait, bet. Balabac isl. & Borneo.
Balaghat (bä′lä-gôt′) dist. of Nagpur div. of Cen. Provs. & Berar, Br. India, 3,132 □ pop. 512. — town, its ✻ pop. 6.
Balakhany-Sabunchi (bä′lä-kä′nĕ-sä-bōōn′chē) town, N of Baku, Azerbaijan, Asia; oil.
Balaklava (bä′lä-klä′vä) spt. in Crimea, on Black sea, Russia, Europe; battle 1854.
Balakov (bä′lä-kŏf′) city, Samara prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga, pop. 24.
Bala Lake (bäl′ȧ) largest lake in N Wales, Merionethshire, 4 m. long.
Balamban (bä′läm-bän′) munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 19.
Balanga (bä-läng′gä) munic. ✻ of Bataan prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 8.
Balasan (bä-lä′sän) munic. Iloilo prov. Phil. isls. pop. 22.
Balashov (bä-lä-shôf′) town, Saratov prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 23.
Balasinor (bä-lä′sĭ-nōr′) native state, Gujarat, Bombay, India, 189 □ p. 44. — its ✻ p. 8.
Balasore (bäl′ȧ-sōr′) dist. of Orissa, in Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, 2,085 □ pop. 981. — its ✻ pop. 21.
Balassagyarmat (bŏ′lŏ-shŏ-dyŏr′mŏt) comm. ✕ of Nógrád co. Hungary, pop. 11.
Balaton (bŏ′lŏ-tŏn) *Ger.* **Plattensee** (plät′ĕn-zā′) *Serb-Croat* **Blatno Jezero** (blät′nŏ yĕz′ĕ-rō) lake in Hungary, 55 m. SW of Budapest, 266 □; largest lake of cen. Europe.
Balatonfüred (bŏ′lŏ-tŏn-fü′rĕd) *or* **Füred** (fü′rĕd) vil. Zala co. Hungary, on Lake Balaton, pop. comm. 3; watering place.
Balbi (bäl′bē) volcanic mt. Crown Prince range, Bougainville, Solomon isls. 10,170 ft.
Balboa (bäl-bō′ä) *form.* **La Boca** (lä bō′kä) spt. Canal Zone, Pacific entrance to canal, pop. 1.
Balbriggan (bäl-brĭg′ȧn) spt. & mfg. town, Dublin co. Irish Free State, pop. 2.
Balcarce (bäl-kär′sä) town, E Argentina, ab. 260 m. S of Buenos Aires, pop. 21.
Balcic *or* **Balchik** (bäl-chĕk′) town, Dobruja, Roumania, on Black sea, pop. 5.
Baldwin (bôld′wĭn) co. SW Ala. 1,595 □ pop. 21, ✕ Bay Minette. — co. cen. Ga. 307 □ pop. 20, ✕ Milledgeville. — city, Douglas co. Kans. pop. 1; Baker univ.
Baldwinsville (-wĭnz-vĭl) vil. Onondaga co. N. Y. on Seneca river, pop. 4.
Balearic Islands (bäl′ē-ăr′ĭk) *Sp.* **Baleares** (bä′lä-ä′räs) in Mediterranean sea, a Sp. prov. 1,936 □ pop. 351, ✻ Palma. See Balearic, *a.*
Baler (bä-lâr′) bay, Nueva Vizcaya prov. E Luzon, Phil. isls.
Balfrin (bäl-frēn′) mt. Pennine Alps, Valais canton, Switz. 12,474 ft. high.
Bali (bä′lē) isl. E of Java, Du. E. Indies, 2,168 □ pop. 947, chief town Singaraja. — **and Lombok** (lŏm′bŏk′) outpost prov. E of Java, Du. E. Indies, 4,072 □ pop. 1,565, ✻ Singaraja. — See Bally (*Gaz.*).
Balikesri (bä-lē′kĕs-rē′) town, Brusa vilayet, Asia Minor, Turkey, pop. 20.
Balik Papan (bä′lĕk pä′pän) spt. town, SE Borneo, Du. E. Indies, pop. 8; oil center.
Balintang Channel (bä′lĭn-täng′) strait bet. Batanes & Babuyan isls. Philippine islands.
Baliuag (bä-lē′wäg) munic. Bulacan prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 18.
Balkan Mountains (bôl′kȧn; bȧl-kän′) *anc.* Hæ′mus, range, Europe, Serbia to Black sea.
Balkan Peninsula, SE Europe. See Balkan States (*Gaz.*), Balkan, *a.*
Balkan States, countries of Balkan pen.; formerly, Serbia, Montenegro, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, & Turkey in Europe; now, Yugoslavia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, & Turkey in Europe.
Balkh (bälk) *anc.* Bac′tria, prov. S of Amu Darya riv. and N of Hindu Kush mts. Afghanistan, Asia. See Bactrian, *a.* — *anc.* Bac′tra, town, N Afghanistan, pop. 10.
Balkhash (bäl-käsh′) salt lake in SE part of Kirghiz repub. Soviet Russia, Asia, on boundary of Turkestan, 316 m. long, 51 m. wide, 7,500 □.
Ballarat (bäl′ȧ-răt′) city, Victoria, Australia, pop. 35, with suburbs, 36.
Ballard (bäl′ȧrd) co. W Ky. 252 □ pop. 12, ✕ Wickliffe.
Ballater (bäl′ȧ-tĕr) vil. Aberdeen co. NE Scotland, pop. 2; medicinal springs.
Balleny Islands (bäl′ē-nĭ) group of small volcanic isls. Antarctic oc. 66° 44′ S, 163° E.
Ballia (bäl′ĭ-ȧ) dist. of Benares div. of United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 1,245 □ pop. 831. — town, its ✻ pop. 16.
Ballina (bäl′ĭ-nä′) town, Mayo co. Irish Free State, Ireland, pop. 5.
Ballinahinch (bäl′ĭ-nȧ-hĭnch′) town, Down co. Ireland, 13 m. SW of Belfast; battle 1798.
Ballinamuck (bäl′ĭ-nȧ-mŭk′) vil. Longford co. Ireland; battle 1798.
Ballinasloe (bäl′ĭ-nȧ-slō′) town, Galway co. Irish Free State, Ireland, pop. 5.
Ballinger (bäl′ĭn-jĕr) city, ✕ of Runnels co. Texas, on Colorado river, pop. 3.
Ball's Bluff (bôlz) battlefield, NE Virginia; battle Oct. 21, 1861.
Ballston Spa (bôl′stŭn spä′) mfg. vil. ✕ of Saratoga co. N. Y. pop. 4; mineral springs.
Ballymena (bäl′ĭ-mē′nȧ) cml. town, Antrim co. Northern Ireland, pop. 11.
Balmain (bäl-mān′) municipality, suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, pop. 32.
Balmazújváros (bŏl′mŏz-ōō′y′-vä′rôsh) comm. Hajdu co. Hungary, pop. 13.
Balsar (bül′sär) *or* **Bulsar,** town, Surat dist. Northern div. Bombay pres. Br. India, pop. 20.
Balsas, Río de las (rē′ō dā läs bäl′säs) river, 426 m. long, Mexico, Tlaxcala state to Pacific oc.; called **Mescala** (měs-kä′lä) in upper course.
Balta (bäl′tä) marsh & lake region, lower Danube, E Wallachia, Roumania. — cml. town, Odessa prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 31.
Balți *or* **Baltzi** (bĕl′tsĕ) dept. NW Bessarabia, Roumania. — *Russ.* **Byeltsy** (byĕl′tsĕ) town, its ✻ pop. 18.

Azemur. See Azimur.
Azincourt. Var. of Agincourt.
Azotos. See Ashdod.
Baanfu. See Batang.
Babi. See Simalur.
Babia Gora. See Beskids.
Bachian. Var. of Bachan.
Bachka. See Bačka.
Bactria. See Balkh.
Bad-Dürkheim, -Nauheim, etc. See Durkheim, Nauheim, etc.
Badulla. See Uva.
Bæterræ. See Béziers.
Bætis. See Guadalquivir.
Baffin Land. = Baffin Island.
Baghailah. See Bughailah.
Baguli. See Pactolus.
Baharieh. See Bahariya.
Bahr el Abiad. See Nile.
Bahr el Azrak *or* **Azrek.** See Nile.
Baiæ. See Baja, Italy.
Baibazar. Var. of Beibazar.
Baireuth. Var. of Bayreuth.
Baisan. See Beisan.
Bait Jala. See Beit Jala.
Baja California. See Lower California.
Bakarganj. See Backergunge.
Bakhtegan. See Niriz.
Baldy, Mt. See San Antonio.
Baldy Peak. = Old Baldy.
Bâle, Bâle-Campagne, Bâle-Ville. See Basel, Baselland, Baselstadt under Basel.
Balearis Major. See Majorca.
Balfrush, -urush. =Barfrush.
Balize. Var. of Belize.
Balkaria, Balkarsk Region. See Kabarda.
Balta Alba. = Akkerman.
Baltchik. Var. of Balcic.

Baltic Provinces (bôl'tĭk) former Russ. govts. of Esthonia, Livonia, & Kurland, now forming repubs. of Esthonia & Latvia. Cf. BALTIC STATES (*Gaz.*).
Baltic Sea, sea in N Europe, inclosed by Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, & Finland, 160,000 □.
Baltic States, the republics of Esthonia, Latvia, & Lithuania on E shore of Baltic sea (Finland also included by some).
Baltimore (bôl'tĭ-môr) co. N Md. 604 □ p. 74, × Towson. — cml. & mfg. city & port of entry, on estuary of Patapsco riv. Md. 82 □ p. 734; Johns Hopkins univ.; colleges.
Baltistan (bŭl'tĭ-stän') *or* **Little Tibet,** div. of Kashmir, NW India, bet. 34° & 36° N and 73° & 77° E, chief town Skardo.
Baluchistan (bä-lōō'chĭ-stän') country, Asia, N of Arabian sea, E of S Persia, 134,638 □ pop. 800, ✻ Kalat. See BALUCH, *n.* —, **British,** prov. Br. India, with admin. ters. 54,228 □ pop. 421, ✻ Quetta. — **Native States,** the states of Kalat and Las Bela, 80,410 □ pop. 379; under British control.
Bamako (bä'mä-kō') **town,** ✻ of French Sudan col. Fr. W. Africa, on Niger, p. 16.
Bamberg (bäm'bûrg) co. S S. C. 375 □ pop. 21. — town, its × pop. 2. — (*pron.* bäm'-bĕrk) mfg. city, Upper Franconia, Bavaria, 33 m. NNE of Nuremberg, pop. 49.
Bamian (bä'mē-än') valley & pass, alt. 12,000 ft. Hindu Kush mts. Afghanistan, Asia.
Bamra (bäm'rä) native state, in Bihar and Orissa prov. India, 1,988 □ p. 135, ✻ Deogarh.
Banahao (bä-nä'hou) extinct volcano, cen. Luzon, Phil. isls. 7,382 ft.
Banam (bä-näm') town, Cambodia, Fr. Indo-China, pop. 28,000.
Banana (bä-nä'nä) spt. town, N side of mouth of Congo, Belgian Congo, Africa.
Bananal (bä'nä-näl') isl. over 200 m. long, in Araguaya riv. NW Goyaz state, Brazil.
Bananeiras (bä'nä-nā'räs) town, Parahyba do Norte state, Brazil, pop. munic. 48.
Banat (bä'nät) agr. region, formerly in S Hungary, E of Tisa & N of Danube rivs. now divided bet. Roumania & Yugoslavia exc. small strip near Szeged. — prov. N Yugoslavia, 3,774 □ pop. 583, ✻ Veliki Beckerek. — subdivision, SW Roumania, 7,235 □ pop. 1,000, ✻ Temişoara.
Banbridge (băn'brĭj) mfg. town, Down co. Northern Ireland, on Bann river, pop. 5.
Banbury (băn'bĕr-ĭ) mun. bor. & town, Oxfordshire, Eng. pop. bor. 13. See BANBURY, *n.*
Banda (bän'dä) dist. of Jhansi div. of United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, British India, 3,060 □ pop. 613. — cml. town, its ✻ pop. 23.
Bandai-san (bän'dä'ē-sän') volcano, ab. 6,000 ft. high, N cen. Honshu isl. Japan, near Wakamatsu; destructive eruption 1888.
Banda Islands (bän'dä) in Moluccа arch. 50 m. S of Ceram, 20 □ pop. 10.
Banda, La (lä bän'dä) town, Santiago del Estero prov. Argentina, pop. 19.
Bandama (bän-dä'mä) riv. cen. Ivory Coast, Africa, 370 m. long.
Bandar Abbas (bŭn'dŭr ăb-bäs') *or* **Benderabbas** (bĕn'dĕr-) *form.* **Gombroon** (gŏm-brōōn') spt. Persia, on Strait of Ormuz, pop. 8.
Bandar Maharani (mä'hä-rä'nē) spt. town on Strait of Malacca, Johore, pop. 13.
Banda Sea (bän'dä) sea, E Malay arch. S of Moluccas, E of Celebes, & NE of Timor.
Banded Peak, peak of San Juan mts. in S Colo. 12,376 ft. high.
Bandelier National Monument (bän'dĕ-lēr') gorge on eastern slope Sierra de los Valles, 18 m. west of Santa Fe, N. Mex.
Bandera (băn-dā'rȧ) agr. co. S cen. Tex. 811 □ pop. 4, × Bandera.
Bandon (băn'dŭn) town on Bandon riv. Cork co. Irish Free State, p. 4.
Bandra (bän'drä) town, Bombay suburban dist. Bombay pres. Br. India, pop. 29.
Bandung (bän'dōōng) *Du.* **Bandoeng** (-dōōng) town, ✻ of Preanger regencies, Java, p. 95.
Banes (bä'näs) munic. (pop. 27) & spt. town (pop. 10) N Oriente prov. Cuba.
Banff (bămf) town, Alberta prov. Canada, in Rocky Mountain Park, pop. 1; resort. — burgh, × of Banff co. Scotland, pop. 4. — *or* **Banffshire** (-shĭr; -shĕr) co. NE Scotland, 630 □ pop. 57, × Banff.
Bangalore (băng'gȧ-lōr') dist. Mysore state, S India, 3,068 □ pop. 788. — mfg. city, ✻ of Mysore, S India, pop. 119.
Banganapalle (bŭn'gȧ-nȧ-pŭl'ē) native state, Madras, India, 255 □ pop. 37.
Banggai (bäng'gī') arch. incl. Peling & Banggai isls. off E coast of Celebes, Du. E. Indies, ab. 1,125 □ pop. 20.
Bangil (bän-jēl') town, Pasuruan residency, E Java, pop. 16.
Bangkalan (bäng'kä-län') town, W Madura isl. & residency, Java, pop. 24.
Bangkok (băng'kŏk') cml. city, ✻ of Siam, on the Menam, pop. 629.
Bangor (băn'gôr) cml. & mfg. city & port of entry, × of Penobscot co. Maine, pop. 26; theological seminary. — (*pron.* băn'gĕr) bor. Northampton co. Pa. pop. 5. — (*pron.* băn'gôr; băn'gĕr) city & mun. bor. Carnarvonshire, Wales, on Beaumaris bay, pop. 11.
Bangued (bän-gād') munic. ✻ of Abra prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, pop. 14.
Bangui (bäng'gē) town, ✻ of Ubangi-Shari col. Fr. Equatorial Africa, on Ubangi riv.
Bangweulu (băng'wē-ōō'lōō) lake, 150 m. long, NE Northern Rhodesia, Africa.
Banjaluka (bän'yä-lōō'kä) town, N Bosnia, Yugoslavia, Europe, pop. 18; hot springs.
Banjermasin, *Du.* **Bandjermasin** (bän'jĕr-mä'sĭn) town, ✻ of South & East Borneo outpost prov. on Barito river, pop. 47.
Banka (bäng'kä) isl. (4,379 □) & outpost prov. Dutch E. Indies, E of Sumatra, 4,549 □ pop. 154, ✻ Muntok; tin mines.
Banks (băngks) co. NE Ga. 222 □ pop. 12, × Homer.
Banks Island, isl. Pacific oc. Br. Columbia, Canada, 50 m. long. — large isl. Arctic oc. Canada, NW of Victoria isl. 25,000 □.
Banks Islands, group of 17 islands, S Pac. oc. N of New Hebrides.
Banks Peninsula, pen. E South Isl. N. Z.; length 35 m. breadth 25 m.
Bankstown (băngks'toun) town, SE New South Wales, Australia, pop. 11.
Bankura (bäng'kōō-rä) dist. Burdwan div. Bengal, Br. India, 2,621 □ p. 1,020. — its ✻ p. 21.
Bannalec (bä'nȧ'lĕk') comm. dept. Finistère, France, pop. 6.
Banner (băn'ẽr) co. W Nebr. 742 □ pop. 1, × Harrisburg.
Banning (băn'ĭng) city, Riverside co. Calif. pop. 2.
Bannock (băn'ŭk) co. SE Ida. 1,837 □ pop. 28, × Pocatello. — **Peak,** Gallatin range, Yellowstone Nat. Park, 10,400 ft. high.
Bannockburn (băn'ŭk-bûrn') town, Stirling co., Scotland; battle 1314.
Bannu (bŭn'ōō) agr. dist. of North-West Frontier Prov. Br. India, 1,675 □ pop. 247. — tribal area, North-West Frontier Prov. India, pop. 11.
Bansda (bänz'dä) native state, E of Surat dist. Bombay, India, 215 □ pop. 40. — its ✻ p. 4.
Banswara (bän-swä'rȧ) native state, Rajputana, India, 1,606 □ pop. 190. — its ✻ pop. 9.
Bantam (bän-täm'; băn'tăm) residency, W Java, 3,042 □ pop. 897, ✻ Serang. — vil. in Bantam residency, on N coast; first Dutch settlement.
Bantayan (bän'tä-yän') isl. Phil. isls. NW of Cebu, 47 □; to Cebu. — munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 15.
Banton (bän-tōn') isl. S of Marinduque isl. Philippine islands, 11 □.
Bantry Bay (băn'trĭ) large bay, SW Ireland.
Banyak (bän'yäk), *Du.* **Banjak** (-yäk), **Islands,** group off NW coast of Sumatra, Du. E. Indies, 123 □.
Banyumas (bän'yōō-mäs') *Du.* **Banjoemas** (bän'yōō-) Dutch residency, S Java, 2,147 □ pop. 1,768. — its ✻ pop. 6.
Banyuwangi, *Du.* **Banjoewangi** (-wäng'gē) spt. town, Besuki residency, E Java, pop. 25.
Baoni (bä-ō'nē) native state, Bundelkhand, Cen. India Agency, India, 121 □ pop. 20.
Bapaume (bä'pōm') comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 2; battles 1871, 1916–18.
Bar (bär) town, Podolia prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 14; confed. 1768. — See ANTIVARI (*Gaz.*).
Bara Banki (bä'rȧ bŭng'kē) dist. of Fyzabad div. of United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 1,758 □ pop. 1,030. — town, its ✻ pop. 3.
Baraba Steppe (bä'rä-bä stĕp) W Siberia, between Ob and Irtish rivers.
Baraboo (băr'ȧ-bōō) mfg. city, × of Sauk co. Wis. pop. 6.
Baracaldo (bä'rä-käl'dō) comm. Vizcaya prov. Spain, pop. 27.
Baracoa (bä'rä-kō'ä) munic. (pop. 32) & spt. (pop. 5) N coast E Oriente prov. Cuba.
Barada (bä-rä'dä) *Bib.* AB'ANA *or* AB'ANAH, *classical* CHRYSOR'RHOAS, riv. Syria, flowing through plain of Damascus to swamps at edge of the desert.
Baraga (băr'ȧ-gȧ) co. NW Mich. 917 □ pop. 8, × L'Anse.
Baragan Steppe (bä'rä-gän stĕp) on lower Danube, E Wallachia, Roumania.
Barak (bä-räk') principal riv. of Sylhet & Cachar dists. Assam, Br. India, & of Manipur state. See SURMA (*Gaz.*).
Baramba (bä-rŭm'bä) native state in Orissa, Bihar and Orissa, India, pop. 39.
Baranof (bä-rä'nŏf) isl. of Alexander arch. Alaska, 105 m. long; chief vil. Sitka.
Baranowicze (bä'rä-nō-vē'chä) *or* **Baranovichi** (-vē'chē) town, Nowogródek prov. Poland, E of Białystok, pop. 11; with immigration camp pop. 16.
Baranya (bŏ'rŏn-yŏ) co. S Hungary, 1,502 □ pop. 240, × Pécs. — subprov. bet. Drava & Danube rivs. N Yugoslavia, formerly in Hungary. See BAČKA AND BARANYA (*Gaz.*).
Baraundha (bä-roun'dä) native state Cen. India Agency, India, 218 □ pop. 16.
Barbacena (bär'bä-sā'nä) munic. (pop. 90) & town (pop. 10), Minas Geraes state, Brazil.
Barbacoas (bar'bä-kō'äs) town & river port, Nariño dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 9.
Barbados (bär-bā'dōz) Br. isl. & col. Lesser Antilles, 166 □ pop. 156, ✻ Bridgetown.
Barbary (bär'bȧ-rĭ) region in N Africa, extending from Egypt to Atlantic ocean.
Barbastro (bär-bäs'trō) walled town, Huesca prov. Spain, pop. comm. 8; cathedral.
Barber (bär'bĕr) co. S Kans. 1,134 □ pop. 10, × Medicine Lodge.
Barberena (bär'bä-rā'nä) city, SE Guatemala, Cen. Amer. pop. 11.
Barberino di Mugello (bär'bä-rē'nō dē mōō-jĕl'lō) comm. Florence prov. Italy, pop. 12.
Barberton (bär'bĕr-tŭn) city, Summit co. Ohio, ab. 7 m. SW of Akron, pop. 19. — town, E Transvaal, U. of S. Africa, pop. 2; taken by Brit. 1900; gold fields.
Barbizon (bär'bē'zôn') village, dept. Seine-et-Marne, France. See BARBIZON SCHOOL.
Barbour (bär'bĕr) co. SE Ala. 912 □ pop. 32, × Clayton. — co. N W. Va. 348 □ pop. 18, × Philippi.
Barbourville (bär'bĕr-vĭl) town, × of Knox co. Kentucky, pop. 2.
Barbuda (bär-bōō'dȧ) isl. Antigua pres. Leeward Isls. col. British W. Indies, 62 □.
Barca (bär'kä). See CYRENAICA. — anc. city, Greek col. SW of Cyrene, Cyrenaica.
Barcellona Pozzo di Gotto (bär'chĕl-lō'nä pōt'sō dē gōt'tō) comm. NE Sicily, p. 25.
Barcelona (bär'sē-lō'nä; *Sp.* bär'thä-lō'nä; 138) prov. NE Sp. 2,969 □ pop. 1,341. — *anc.* BAR'CINO, cml. & mfg. spt. city, its ✻ pop. 706; university. — town, ✻ of Anzoátegui state, Venezuela, S. America, pop. 11.
Barceloneta (bär'sä-lō-nā'tä; 138) munic. N Porto Rico, pop. 13.
Bardai (bär-dī') chief town of Tibesti, E Fr. Sahara, Africa.
Bardiov (bär'dĭ-ôf) *Hung.* **Bártfa** (bärt'fô) *Ger.* **Bartfeld** (bärt'fĕlt) town, Košice dept. Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 7; hot springs.
Bardstown (bärdz'toun) city, × of Nelson co. Ky. 35 m. SSE of Louisville, pop. 2.
Bareilly *or* **Bareli** (bä-rā'lē). See ROHILKHAND (*Gaz.*). — dist. of Rohilkhand div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 1,580 □ p. 1,014. — city, its ✻ p. 129.
Barentin (bä'ran'tăn') mfg. comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, pop. 6.
Barents Island (bä'rĕnts) isl. 37 m. long, E Spitsbergen.
Barents Sea, Arctic ocean N of Norway & Russia and bet. Spitsbergen & Nova Zembla.
Barfleur, Point (bär'flûr') on coast of France, 18 M. E of Cherbourg.
Barfrush (bär'frōōsh') cml. town, ✻ Mazanderan prov. Persia, nr. Caspian sea, p. 50.
Bar Harbor, town, Mt. Desert isl. Hancock co. Maine, pop. 4; summer resort.
Bari (bä'rē) *It.* **Bari delle Puglie** (dĕl'lā pōōl'yä) prov. Apulia compartimento, SE Italy, 2,048 □ pop. 1,005. — *anc.* BA'RIUM, its ✻ a spt. city, pop. comm. 132; univ.
Barili (bä-rē'lē) munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 33.
Barima (bä-rē'mä) riv. S. Amer. 220 m. long, from boundary Venezuela and Br. Guiana to Atlantic, E of Orinoco riv.
Barisal (bŭr'ē-säl') town, ✻ of Backergunge dist. Bengal, Br. India, pop. 19.
Barito (bä-rē'tō) riv. Dutch Borneo, 550 m. long, flows S to Java sea.
Barking Town (bär'kĭng) urban dist. Essex co. England, pop. 36.
Barkley Sound (bärk'lĭ) large inlet, W coast Vancouver isl. Br. Columbia, Can.
Barkly West (bärk'lĭ) town, Griqualand West, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 1.
Bârlad *or* **Bërlad** (bûr'lät) town, ✻ of Tutova dept. Moldavia, Roumania, pop. comm. 25.
Bar-le-Duc (bär'-lē-dük') comm. ✻ of dept. Meuse, France, pop. 16.
Barletta (bär-lĕt'tä) spt. city, Bari prov. Italy, on isl. in Adriatic sea, pop. comm. 44.
Barlin (bär'lăn') comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 9.
Barmen (bär'mĕn) mfg. city, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 27 m. NNE of Cologne, pop. comm. 156.
Barnard Castle (bär'nȧrd) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 5.
Barnaul (bär'nä-ōōl') mfg. city, ✻ of Altai prov. Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, pop. 66.
Barnegat Bay (bär'nē-găt') in Ocean co. N. J. about 30 m. long.
Barnes (bärnz) co. SE N. Dak. 1,510 □ p. 19, × Valley City. — urban dist. Surrey co. Eng. p. 34.
Barnesboro (bärnz'bŭr-ō) bor. Cambria co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Barnesville (bärnz'vĭl) city, × of Lamar co. Ga. pop. 3. — city, Clay co. Minn. pop. 2. — vil. Belmont co. Ohio, pop. 5.
Barnet (bär'nĕt) town, Caledonia co. Vt. on Connecticut river, pop. 2. — urban dist. Hertfordshire, England, pop. 12; battle 1471.
Barneveld (bär'nē-vĕlt') comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 11.
Barnoldswick (bär'nŏldz-wĭk) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 12.
Barnsley (bärnz'lĭ) co. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 54.
Barnstable (bärn'stȧ-b'l) cml. & mfg. co. SE Mass. 409 □ pop. 27. — its × pop. 5.
Barnstaple (bärn'stȧ-p'l) mun. bor. Devonshire, England, on Taw river, pop. 14.
Barnwell (bärn'wĕl) co. S S. C. 522 □ pop. 23. — its × pop. 2.
Baroda (bȧ-rō'dȧ) native state, Gujarat & Kathiawar, India, 8,127 □ pop. 2,127. See GAEKWAR, *n.* — city, its ✻ 244 m. N of Bombay, pop. 95.
Barotseland (bȧ-rōt'sē-länd) region, W N. Rhodesia, Africa, N of Zambezi river.
Barquisimeto (bär-kē'sē-mā'tō) city, ✻ of Lara state, Venezuela, S. Amer. pop. 24.
Barra (bär'rä) comm. 3 m. E of Naples, Italy, pop. 13.
Barrackpore (bär'ȧk-pōr') town, 24 Parganas dist. Bengal, Br. India, 15 m. N of Calcutta, pop. (N. & S. Barrackpore) 32; cantonment.
Barradeel (bär'ä-dāl') comm. Friesland, Neth. near W coast, pop. 8.
Barrafranca (bär'rä-fräŋ'kä) comm. Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 12.
Barra Mansa (bär'rä măn'sä) town, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, pop. 27.
Barranquilla (bär'rän-kēl'yä; 195) town & riv. port, ✻ Atlántico dept. Colombia, pop. 65.
Barranquitas (bär'rän-kē'täs) munic. SE Porto Rico, pop. 12.
Barre (bär'ē) town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 3. — mfg. city, Washington co. Vt. pop. 10.
Barren (bär'ĕn) agr. co. S Ky. 485 □ pop. 25, × Glasgow.
Barren River, Kentucky, 120 m. long, Monroe co. to Green riv.
Barrhead (bär'hĕd') mfg. burgh, Renfrew co. Scotland, pop. 11.
Barrie (bär'ĭ) town, × of Simcoe co. Ontario, Can. on Lake Simcoe, pop. 7.
Barrier, *or* **Stanley, Range** (-ẽr, stăn'lĭ) mts. W N. S. W., Australia; highest 2,006 ft.
Barrington (bär'ĭng-tŭn) vil. Cook & Lake cos. Ill. pop. 2. — town, Bristol co. R. I. pop. 4.
Barron (bär'ŭn) co. NW Wis. 885 □ pop. 34. — city, its × pop. 2.
Barros (bär'rōs) munic. cen. Porto Rico, pop. 16.
Barrow (bär'ō) co. N cen. Georgia, 168 □ pop. 13, × Winder. — vil. Alaska, at Point Barrow. — riv. Ireland, ab. 112 m. long, SE Kings co. Leinster, to Waterford harbor.
Barrow, Cape (bär'ō) N Canada, Coronation gulf, 68° 5′ N, 112° W.
Barrowford (bär'ō-fẽrd) urban dist. Lancashire, Eng. pop. 6.
Barrow in Furness (bär'ō ĭn fûr'nĕs) spt. & co. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. bor. 74.
Barrow, Point, headland, N extremity of Alaska, 70° 30′ N, 156° W.
Barrow Strait, channel, 40 m. wide, N of N. America, near Lancaster sound.
Barry (bär'ĭ) agr. co. SW cen. Mich. 556 □ pop. 21, × Hastings. — agr. co. SW Mo. 784 □ pop. 23, × Cassville. — spt. Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. urban dist. 39; coal exports.
Barsi (bär'sē) town, Sholapur dist. Bombay, Br. India, pop. 22.
Bartholomew (bär-thŏl'ō-mū) co. SE cen. Indiana, 407 □ pop. 24, × Columbus.
Bartholomew Bayou (bī'ōō) riv. 275 m. long, Jefferson co. Ark. to Ouachita riv. in NE La.
Bartlesville (bär't'lz-vĭl) city, × of Washington co. Oklahoma, pop. 14.
Bartlett (bärt'lĕt) town, Carroll co. N. H. in White mt. region, pop. 1. — city, Bell & Williamson cos. Tex. pop. 2.
Barton (bär'tŭn) co. cen. Kans. 892 □ pop. 18, × Great Bend. — co. WSW Mo. 596 □ pop. 17, × Lamar.
Barton upon Humber (hŭm'bĕr) urban dist. Lincolnshire, England, pop. 6.
Bartonville (bär't'n-vĭl) vil. Peoria co. Ill. pop. 2.
Bartow (bär'tō) co. NW Ga. 471 □ p. 25, × Cartersville. — town, × of Polk co. Fla. p. 4.
Barugo (bä-rōō'gō) munic. Leyte prov. Phil. isls. pop. 16.
Barwani (bŭr-wä'nē) native state, Central India Agency, 1,178 □ p. 120. — its ✻ p. 8.
Barwon (bär'wŭn) the upper course of the Darling riv. N. S. W. Australia; 510 m. long.
Basalt Peak (bȧ-sôlt'; bās'ôlt) peak, Rocky mts. Colorado, 11,906 ft. high.

Baltic Port. See PORT BALTIC.
Baltiski. See PORT BALTIC.
Baltzi. See BALTI.
Bam i Dunya. See PAMIR.
Bamu Island. See STANLEY POOL.
Banca. Var. of BANKA.
Bandjermasin. See BANJERMASIN.
Bandoeng. See BANDUNG.
Banffshire. See BANFF.
Bangi. Var. of BANGUI.
Bangweolo. Var. of BANGWEULU.
Banjak. See BANYAK.
Banjoemas. See BANYUMAS.
Banjoewangi. See BANYUWANGI.
Barcino. See BARCELONA.
Bardwan. Var. of BURDWAN.
Barfurush. Var. of BARFRUSH.
Barium. See BARI.
Barka. See CYRENAICA.
Barkul. See CHENSI.
Barrackpur. = BARRACKPORE.
Barre des Écrins. See DAUPHINE ALPS, PELVOUX.
Bártfa. See BARDIOV.
Bartfeld. See BARDIOV.
Basarjusi. See BAZARDYUZ.
Basco. See BATANES ISLANDS.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Basel (bä′zĕl) *or* **Basle** (bä′z′l) *Fr.* **Bâle** (bäl) agr. past. & mfg. canton, NW Switzerland, 179 □ pop. 223; divided into two demicantons, **Baselland** (bä′zĕl-länt′) *Fr.* **Bâle-Campagne** (bäl′-kaN′pàn′y′) 165 □ pop. 82, ✻ Liestal, and **Baselstadt** (bä′zĕl-shtät′) *Fr.* **Bâle-Ville** (bäl′-vēl′) 14 □ pop. 141. — *anc.* Basili′a, -le′a, mfg. city in same, pop. 136; univ. See Council of Basel.

Basey (bä-sā′) munic. Samar prov. Phil. isls. pop. 18.

Bashan (bā′shăn; *Heb.* bä-shan′) fertile region, anc. Palestine, E & NE of Sea of Galilee.

Bashi Channel (bä′shē) bet. Batanes prov. Phil. isls. & Formosa, Japanese Empire.

Bashkir Republic (bäsh-kēr′) autonomous repub. SE Soviet Russia, Europe, bet. Ufa & Chelyabinsk provs. with Kirghiz repub. to S, 40,420 □ pop. 1,268, ✻ Ufa (in Ufa prov.).

Basic City (bās′ĭk) town, Augusta co. Va. 12 m. SE of Staunton, pop. 2.

Basilan (bä-sē′län) isl. group, in Sulu archipelago, SW of Mindanao, Phil. isls. 502 □. — isl. of same, 478 □ pop. 27, ✻ Isabela de Basilan. — strait bet. Basilan isl. & Mindanao.

Basilicata (bä-zē′lē-kä′tä) compartimento, Italy, coextensive with Potenza prov.

Basingstoke (bā′zĭng-stōk′) mun. bor. Southampton, England, pop. 13.

Basoko (bä-sō′kō) town, NE Belgian Congo, Africa, at junction of Aruwimi & Congo rivs.

Basque Provinces (bäsk) region of N Spain, comprising the provinces of Vizcaya, Guipúzcoa, Álava, and part of Navarra. See Basque, *n.*

Basra (bŭs′rȧ) *or* **Busrah** (bŭs′rȧ) vilayet, S Mesopotamia, Asia, 53,580 □ pop. 786. — its ✻, a port on the Shatt al Arab ab. 60 m. fr. Persian gulf, pop. 166.

Bas-Rhin (bä′-răN′) dept. E France, 1,848 □ pop. 652, ✻ Strasbourg.

Bassano (bäs-sä′nō) comm. Vicenza prov. N Italy, pop. 17; battle 1796.

Bassée, La (lȧ bä′sā′) comm. dept. Nord, France, 13 m. SW of Lille, pop. 2.

Bassein (bȧs-sēn′) dist. of Irrawaddy div. Lower Burma, 4,127 □ pop. 489. — its ✻ pop. 32.

Basses-Alpes (bäs′-zälp′) dept. SE France, 2,698 □ pop. 92, ✻ Digne.

Basses-Pyrénées (bäs′-pē′rā′nā′) dept. SW France, 2,978 □ pop. 433, ✻ Pau.

Basse-Terre (bäs′-târ′) isl. 35 m. long, Fr. W. Indies, W part of Guadeloupe, or Guadeloupe proper. — spt. on SW coast of same, ✻ of Guadeloupe colony, pop. 8.

Basseterre (bäs′târ′) spt. ✻ of St. Kitts, Leeward isls. Br. W. Indies, pop. 8.

Basse-Yutz (bäs′-yüts′) comm. dept. Moselle, France, pop. 8.

Bass Rock (bȧs) rocky islet, Firth of Forth, Scotland; lighthouse.

Bass Strait, 80–150 m. wide, separating Australia from Tasmania; disc. by Bass 1787.

Bastar (bŭs′tȧr) native state, Central Provs. India, 13,062 □ pop. 464.

Basti (bŭs′tē) dist. of Gorakhpur, United Provs. Br. India, 2,792 □ p. 1,925. — its ✻ p. 15.

Bastia (bäs-tē′ä) spt. Corsica, France, on NE coast, consisting of two comms. (Bastia-Terranova & Bastia-Terravecchia) pop. 33.

Bastrop (bäs′trŭp) agr. co. cen. Tex. 867 □ pop. 27. — ✕ of Bastrop co. Tex. pop. 2.

Basutoland (bȧ-sōō′tō-länd′) Br. crown col. South Africa, 11,716 □ pop. 499, ✻ Maseru.

Bata (bä′tä) spt. & chief town, Río Muni, Spanish Guinea, Africa, pop. 3.

Bataan (bä′tä-än′) prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, 480 □ pop. 58, ✻ Balanga.

Batahanó (bä′tȧ-bä-nō′; 133) munic. (pop. 15) & town (pop. 2), Havana prov. W Cuba.

Batac (bä′tȧk) munic. Ilocos Norte prov. Luzon, Phil. islands, pop. 24.

Bataisk (bä-tīsk′) city, Don Region, Caucasus of the North & Don, Soviet Russia, Eur. p. 20.

Batala (bȧ-tä′lȧ) town, Gurdaspur dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 27.

Batam (bä-tăm′) isl. opp. Singapore, Riouw arch. Du. E. Indies, 163 □ pop. 11.

Batan (bä-tän′) isl. off E coast Albay prov. SE Luzon, Phil. isls. 31 □ pop. 2. — town on same. — isl. Batanes group, Phil. isls. 27 □ pop. 5. — **Islands.** See Batanes.

Batanes (bä-tä′nās), *or* **Batan** (bä-tän′), *or* **Bashi** (bä′shē), **Islands,** isl. group & prov. N of Luzon, Phil. isls. 74 □ pop. 8. ✻ Basco.

Batang (bä-täng′) *or* **Baanfu** (bän′fōō′) chief town, W Szechwan prov. China, on upper Yangtze riv. pop. bet. 25 & 100.

Batangas (bä-täṇ′gäs) prov. SW Luzon, Phil. isls. 1,270 □ pop. 340. — munic. its ✻ p. 41.

Batanun, El (ĕl bȧ′tä-nōōn′) town, Minufiya prov. Lower Egypt, pop. 16.

Batavia (bȧ-tā′vĭ-ȧ) mfg. city, Kane co. Ill. pop. 4. — mfg. vil. ✕ of Genesee co. N. Y. pop. 14. — mfg. vil. ✕ of Clermont co. Ohio, pop. 1. — (*Dutch pron.* bä-tä′vĭ-ä) residency, W Java, 4,501 □ pop. 2,787. — its ✻ & ✻ of Du. E. Indies, spt. city on N coast, p. 254.

Bates (bāts) co. W Mo. 870 □ pop. 24, ✕ Butler.

Batesburg (bāts′bûrg) town, Lexington & Saluda cos. South Carolina, pop. 3.

Batesville (bāts′vĭl) city, ✕ of Independence co. Ark. on White riv. pop. 4; Arkansas college. — city, Ripley co. Ind. pop. 2.

Bath (bȧth) co. NE Ky. 270 □ pop. 12, ✕ Owingsville. — co. W part of Va. 545 □ pop. 6, ✕ Warm Springs. — port of entry, cml. city, ✕ of Sagadahoc co. Maine, pop. 15. — vil. ✕ of Steuben co. N. Y. pop. 5. — *anc.* A′quæ Cal′idæ *or* A′quæ So′lis, city & county bor. Somersetshire, Eng. pop. 69; famous hot springs and baths. See Bath, *n.*

Bathelémont (bä′t′-lā′mōN′) vil. NE France, 6 m. N of Lunéville; here fell the first three American soldiers killed in the World War, Nov. 3, 1917.

Bathgate (bȧth′gāt) mfg. burgh, West Lothian co. Scotland, pop. 9.

Bathurst (bȧth′ûrst) town, ✕ of Gloucester co. New Brunswick, Can. pop. 3. — town, N. S. W., Australia, p. 9. — spt. ✻ of Gambia, on St. Mary's isl. in Gambia riv. W Africa, p. 9.

Bathurst, Cape, NW Northwest Ters. Canada, Arctic ocean, 127° 30′ W.

Bathurst Island, N of N. Ter. Australia & W of Melville isl. 30 m. long, 786 □. — Northwest Ters. Canada, Arctic ocean, E of Melville isl.

Bathurst Lake, cen. Newfoundland, 40 m. long.

Batley (bȧt′lĭ) mfg. mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 36.

Batna (bȧt′nä) comm. dept. Constantine, N Algeria, on Biskra R.R. pop. 10.

Baton Rouge (bȧt′ŭn rōōzh′) city, ✻ of La. & ✕ of E. Baton Rouge parish, pop. 22.

Battambang (bȧt′tȧm-băng′) town, NW Cambodia, Fr. Indo-China; formerly in Siam.

Battersea (bȧt′ĕr-sē) met. bor. part of London, Eng. on Thames riv. pop. 168.

Batticaloa (bȧt′tē-kȧ-lō′ä) coast dist. E Ceylon, pop. 159. — spt. its ✻ pop. 11.

Battle (bȧt′′l) town, Sussex East, Eng. 6. m. N W of Hastings, pop. 3; abbey.

Battle Creek (bȧt′′l krēk′) mfg. city, Calhoun co. Mich. on Kalamazoo river, pop. 36.

Battonya (bŏt′tō-nyŏ) comm. Csanád co. Hungary, pop. 14.

Batu, *Du.* **Batoe** (bä′tōō) isl. group, Sumatra West Coast prov. Du. E. Indies, 445 □ p. 12.

Batum (bȧ-tōōm′) prov. W Georgia, Asia, 2,693 □ pop. 178. — spt. its ✻ on Black sea, p. 46.

Baturité (bä-tōō′rē-tä′) munic. Ceará state, NE Brazil, pop. 30.

Bauan (bä′wän) munic. Batangas prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 28.

Bauchi (bou′chē) prov. E Northern provs. Nigeria, Africa. — cml. town, its ✻.

Baud (bō) comm. dept. Morbihan, France, pop. 5.

Baud (bȯd) *or* **Bod** (bŏd) native state, Orissa, India, 2,064 □ pop. 124. — its ✻.

Baudour (bō′dōōr′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 4; famous for pottery.

Baures (bou′rās) riv. 300 m. long, Bolivia, S. Amer. flows into Guaporé river.

Bauta (bou′ta) munic. (pop. 10) & town (pop. 4), Havana prov. W Cuba.

Bautzen (bout′sĕn) circle, Saxony, Germany, 954 □ pop. 432. — its ✻ a mfg. town on Spree riv. pop. comm. 34; battle 1813.

Bavaria (bȧ-vā′rĭ-ȧ; 115) *Ger.* **Bayern** (bī′ĕrn) state, S Germany, 29,293 □ pop. 7,066, ✻ Munich; with Coburg, 29,506 □ pop. 7,140.

Bawean (bȧ-wē′ăn) isl. Du. E. Indies, bet. Borneo and Java, Surabaya res. 77 □ pop. 34.

Baxter (băks′tĕr) co. N Ark. 586 □ pop. 10, ✕ Mountain Home.

Baxter Springs, city, Cherokee co. Kansas, pop. 4.

Bay, co. E Mich. 443 □ p. 77, ✕ Bay City. — co. NW Fla. 781 □ p. 11, ✕ Panama City.

Bayadiya, El (ĕl bä′yä-dē′yä) town, Kena prov. Upper Egypt, S of Luxor, pop. 16.

Bayamo (bä-yä′mō) munic. (pop. 46) & town (pop. 7), Oriente prov. E Cuba.

Bayamon (bä′yä-mōn′) munic. N Porto Rico, pop. 31.

Bayard (bā′ĕrd) city, Morrill co. Nebr. pop. 2.

Baybay (bī-bī′) munic. Leyte prov. Phil. isls. pop. 37.

Bay City, cml. city, ✕ of Bay co. Mich. on rt. bank Saginaw river, pop. 48. — town, Matagorda co. Tex. pop. 3.

Bayeux (bä′yȯ′) comm. dept. Calvados, France, pop. 7. See Bayeux tapestry.

Bayfield (bā′fēld) co. Wis. 1,503 □ pop. 17, ✕ Washburn.

Bay Islands, group of isls. N of Honduras; a dept. of Honduras; largest, Roatán.

Bay, Laguna de (lä-gōō′nä dā bä′ē) lake, 32 m. long, cen. Luzon, Phil. isls. SE of Manila.

Baylor (bā′lẽr) co. N Tex. 880 □ pop. 7, ✕ Seymour.

Bay of Islands, co. N North Island, N. Z. 826 □ pop. 4.

Bayombong (bä′yŏm-bŏng′) munic. ✻ of Nueva Vizcaya prov. Luzon, Phil. islands, pop. 6.

Bayonne (bä′yŏn′) mfg. city, Hudson co. N. J. pop. 77. — (*Fr. pron.* bä′yŏn′) ft. city, dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France, pop. comm. 28.

Bayreuth (bī′roit′) city, ✻ of Upper Franconia, Bavaria, Germany, pop. 33.

Bay St. Louis (bā′ sānt lōō′ĭs) city and watering place, ✕ of Hancock co. Miss. pop. 3

Baza (bä′thä) comm. Granada prov. Spain, pop. 16.

Bazardyuz (bä′zär-dyōōz′) *or* **Basarjusi** (bä′sär-jōō′sē) peak, E Caucasus mts. on boundary bet. Dagestan & Azerbaijan, Asia, 14,720 ft. high.

Bazentin (bä′zăN′tăN′) vil. dept. Somme, France; battles 1916, 1918.

Beachy Head (bēch′ĭ) headland, 512 ft. high, Sussex co. Eng., on Eng. channel; bat. 1690.

Beacon (bē′k'n) city, Dutchess co. N. Y. pop. 11; formerly Fishkill & Matteawan vils.

Beacon Falls, town, New Haven co. Conn. pop. 2.

Beaconsfield (bē′kŭnz-fēld; bĕk′ŭnz-fēld) town, suburb of Kimberley, Griqualand West, N cen. Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 20. — town, Buckinghamshire, Eng. pop. 5.

Beadle (bē′d'l) co. E S. Dak. 1,250 □ pop. 19, ✕ Huron.

Beardstown (bērdz′toun) city, Cass co. Illinois, pop. 7.

Bear Island (bâr) in Barents sea, bet. Norway & Spitsbergen; to Norway.

Bear Lake, co. SE Idaho, 980 □ pop. 9, ✕ Paris.

Bear Mountain, Litchfield co. Conn. 2,355 ft.; highest point in state.

Béarn (bā′ăr′) old province of France, now part of dept. Basses-Pyrénées.

Béarn, Cape, in dept. Pyrénées-Orientales, France, Mediterranean sea.

Bear River, ab. 450 m. long, Uinta mts. Utah, Wyo., Idaho, to Great Salt lake.

Beas (bē′ȧs) *anc.* Hype′asis, riv. 300 m. long, Punjab, India, Himalayas to Sutlej river.

Beas de Segura (bā′äs dā sā-gōō′rä) comm. Jaén prov. Spain, pop. 10.

Beatrice (bē′ȧ-trĭs) city, ✕ of Gage co. Nebraska, on Big Blue river, pop. 10.

Beaucaire (bō′kâr′) comm. dept. Gard, France, on rt. bank of Rhone riv. pop. 8.

Beauce (bōs) anc. dist. of Fr. now forming part of depts. Loir-et-Cher & Eure-et-Loir. — co. Quebec, Canada, ✕ Beauceville (pop. 1).

Beaucourt-sur-l'Ancre (bō′kōōr′-sür-läN′kr′) vil. dept. Somme, France; fighting 1918.

Beaufort (bō′fẽrt) co. E N. C. 840 □ pop. 31, ✕ Washington. — town, ✕ of Carteret co. N. C. pop. 3. — (*pron.* bū′fẽrt) co. S S.C. 702 □ pop. 22. — its ✕ pop. 3.

Beaufort Sea (bō′fẽrt) part of Arctic ocean, N of Canada.

Beaufort West (bō′fẽrt) town, S cen. Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 6; health resort.

Beauharnois (bō′ăr′nwä′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, ✕ Beauharnois (pop. 2).

Beaulieu (bū′lĭ) parish, New Forest rural dist. Southampton, England; ruins of abbey.

Beaumaris (bō-mŏr′ĭs; -mâr′ĭs) mun. bor. ✕ of Anglesey co. Wales, on Beaumaris bay, p. 2.

Beaumont (bō′mŏnt) cml. city, ✕ of Jefferson co. Texas, on Neches river, pop. 40.

Beaumont-Hamel (bō′mōN′-ȧ′mĕl′) vil. dept. Somme, France; battle 1916–17.

Beaune (bōn) comm. dept. Côte-d'Or, France, 23 m. SSW of Dijon, pop. 12.

Beauregard (bō′rē-gärd) parish, SW La. 1,172 □ pop. 21, ✕ De Ridder.

Beausoleil (bō′sō′lē′y′) comm. dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, pop. 8.

Beauvais (bō′vĕ′) *anc.* Cæsarom′agus, comm. ✻ of dept. Oise, France, pop. 19.

Beaver (bē′vẽr) co. NW Okla. 1,813 □ pop. 14, ✕ Beaver City. — co. W Pa. 429 □ pop. 112. — bor. its ✕ pop. 4; Beaver college. — co. Utah, 2,660 □ pop. 5. — city, its ✕ pop. 2.

Beaver Creek, 200 m. long, Sherman co. Kans. to Republican riv. Nebr. — 150 m. long, Nebr. Wheeler co. to Loup riv. in Platte co.

Beaver Dam, mfg. city, Dodge co. Wis. pop. 8.

Beaver Falls, mfg. bor. Beaver co. Pa. on W bank Beaver river, pop. 13; college.

Beaverhead (bē′vẽr-hĕd′) min. co. SW Mont. 5,657 □ pop. 7, ✕ Dillon.

Beaver Meadow, min. bor. Carbon co. Pa. 10 m. NW of Mauch Chunk, pop. 2.

Beaver River, Lawrence co. Pa. to Ohio riv. at Rochester, Pa. — riv. 305 m. long, trib. of Churchill riv. Saskatchewan, Canada.

Beawar (bă-ä′wär) town, ✻ of Merwara dist. Ajmer-Merwara, Br. India, pop. 22.

Beccles (bĕk′′lz) mun. bor. Suffolk East, England, pop. 7.

Becelaere (bä′sä-lä′rĕ) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 3.

Bechuanaland (bĕch′ōō-ä′nȧ-länd′) British protectorate, cen. S. Africa, ab. 275,000 □ pop. 153. See Bechuanas, *n.* — div. of Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, 51,524 □ pop. 120.

Beckenham (bĕk′ĕn-ăm) urban dist. Kent co. England, pop. 33.

Becker (bĕk′ẽr) co. NW cen. Minn. 1,349 □ pop. 23, ✕ Detroit.

Beckham (bĕk′ăm) co. W Okla. 917 □ pop. 19, ✕ Sayre.

Beckley (bĕk′lĭ) city, ✕ of Raleigh co. West Virginia, pop. 4.

Bédarieux (bā′dȧ′ryŭ′) mfg. comm. dept. Hérault, France, pop. 7.

Beddington and Wallington (bĕd′ĭng-t'n, wŏl′ĭng-t'n) urban dist. Surrey co. Eng. pop. 16.

Bedford (bĕd′fẽrd) co. S Pa. 1,026 □ pop. 38, ✕ Bedford. — co. S cen. Tenn. 514 □ pop. 22, ✕ Shelbyville. — co. S cen. Va. 791 □ pop. 31, ✕ Bedford. — city, ✕ of Lawrence co. Ind. pop. 9. — city, ✕ of Taylor co. Iowa, pop. 2. — vil. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, pop. 3. — bor. ✕ of Bedford co. Pa. pop. 2. — town, ✕ of Bedford co. Va. pop. 3. — mun. bor. ✕ of Bedfordshire, England, pop. 40. — See Bedfordshire (*Gaz.*). — town, E Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, p. 3.

Bedfordshire (-shĭr) *or* **Bedford** *or* **Beds,** co. SE cen. Eng. 473 □ pop. 206, ✕ Bedford.

Bedlington (bĕd′lĭng-tŭn) par. Northumberland co. England; constitutes **Bedlingtonshire** (-shĭr; -shẽr) urban district, pop. 26.

Bedloe (bĕd′lō), *or* **Liberty, Island,** small isl. New York bay, belonging to U. S. Govt.; Bartholdi's statue of Liberty on it. See Liberty enlightening the World.

Bednja (bĕd′nyȧ) comm. Varaždin co. Croatia, Yugoslavia, Europe, pop. 13.

Bedum (bā′dŭm) comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. 5.

Bedwas and Machen (bĕd′wŏs, mă′kĕn) urban dist. Monmouthshire, England, pop. 8.

Bedwellty (bĕd-wĕl′tĭ) urban dist. Monmouthshire, England, pop. 31.

Będzin (bĕn′jĕn) *or* **Bendzin** (bĕn′jĕn) town, Kielce prov. Poland, pop. 28.

Bee (bē) past. co. S Texas, 856 □ pop. 12, ✕ Beeville.

Beemster (bām′stẽr) comm. North Holland prov. Neth. pop. 5.

Beerenberg (bā′rĕn-bĕrk) extinct volcano, Jan Mayen isl. 8,090 ft. high.

Beersheba (bē″ẽr-shē′bȧ) subdist. Southern dist. Palestine, pop. 75. — *Ar.* **Bir es Saba** (bẽr′ ĕs sä′bȧ) frontier town in same, pop. 2. See Dan, *n.*

Beeston (bēs′t'n) urban dist. Nottinghamshire, England, pop. 12.

Beeville (bē′vĭl) city, ✕ of Bee co. Texas, pop. 3.

Beggs (bĕgz) city, Okmulgee co. Okla. pop. 2.

Bègles (bĕ′gl′) comm. dept. Gironde, France, ab. 2 m. S of Bordeaux, pop. 17.

Beheira (bĕ-hā′rä) prov. N Lower Egypt, 1,638 □ pop. 892, ✻ Damanhur.

Behesni (bĕ-hĕs′nē) town, Mamuret el Aziz vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 10.

Behistun (bä′hĭs-tōōn′) *or* **Bisutun** (bē′sōō-tōōn′) ruined town, 22 m. E of Kermanshah, Luristan prov. W Persia. See Behistun inscription.

Beibazar (bā′bä-zär′) town, on Sakaria riv. Asia Minor, 44 m. WNW of Angora, pop. 11.

Beijerland (bī′yẽr-länt) *or* **Hoeksche Waard** (hōōk′sĕ-värt′) isl., S. Holland prov. Neth.

Beijerland, Oud- (out-) comm. on Beijerland isl. Netherlands, pop. 6.

Beilan (bā-län′) town, just S of Alexandretta, Syria, pop. 5. — *anc.* Por′tæ Syr′iæ (Syrian Gates) mt. pass, connects Asia Minor with Syria.

Beilen (bī′lĕn) comm. Drenthe prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.

Beinn Heasgarnich (bĭn hàs-gär′nĭk) mt. W Perth co. Scotland, 3,530 ft. high.

Beira (bĕ′ĕ-rä) agr. & past. prov. Port. 9,188 □ pop. 1,625; subdivided into **Beira Alta** (*pron.* äl′tä) (4,510 □ pop. 1,112) & **Beira Baixa** (*pron.* bī′shä) (4,678 □ pop. 513). — spt. Port. E. Africa, pop. 9.

Beirut (bā′rōōt′) former vilayet, Syria, 6,180 □ pop. 534. — *anc.* Bery′tus, cml. town & autonomous dist. on Mediterranean sea, ✻ of Great Lebanon, Syria, pop. 180; chief trading center of Syria; port of Damascus.

Beisan (bā-sän′) *or* **Baisan** (bī-sän′) subdist. NE Samaria dist. Palestine, pop. 11. — town. See Beth-shean (*Gaz.*).

Beit, *or* **Bait, Jala** (bāt, *or* bīt, jä′lȧ *or* gä′lȧ) *Bib.* **Gallim** (găl′ĭm) town, Jerusalem-Jaffa dist. Palestine, NW of Bethlehem, pop. 3.

Beja (bä′zhä) dist. Alemtejo prov. Portugal, 3,959 □ pop. 192. — its ✻ pop. 10.

Béja (bā′zhä′) *anc.* Vac′ca, town, Tunis, 65 m. W of Tunis city, pop. 11.

Bejucal (bä′hōō-käl′; 189) munic. (pop. 13) & town (pop. 5) Havana prov. W Cuba.

Békás (bā′käsh) vil. and pass, Carpathian mts. Roumania, 20 m. W of Piatra.

Békés (bā′kāsh) co. SE Hungary, 1,417 □ pop. 311, ✕ Gyula. — comm. Békés co. pop. 28.

Békéscsaba (-chŏ′bŏ) town, Békés co. Hungary, pop. comm. 47.

Bela (bā′lȧ) town, ✻ of Las Bela state, Baluchistan, Asia, pop. 10.

Bela Crkva (bā′lȧ tsẽrk′vä) *Hung.* **Fehértemplom** (fĕ′hâr-tĕm′plŏm) *Ger.* **Weisskirchen** (vīs′kĭrk′ĕn) town, SE Banat, Yugoslavia, Europe, pop. 10.

Belawan (bĕ-lä′wän) *or* **Belawan-Deli** (-dä′lĕ) spt. of Medan, NE Sumatra, Du. E. Indies.

Bashi Islands. See Batanes.
Basilia. See Basel.
Bâsle. See Basel.
Bassam. See Grand Bassam.
Bassora, -rah. Vars. of Basra.
Batalpashinsk. See Karachai.
Batavian Republic. See in *Dict.*
Batchka. Var. of Bačka.
Baticalo. Var. of Batticaloa.
Battam. Var. of Batam.
Baxar. Var. of Buxar.
Bayern. See Bavaria.

Bazargic, Bazarjik. = Dobrici.
Bedlow Island. = Bedloe Isl.
Beds. See Bedfordshire.
Beemerang, Mt. See Blue Mountains.
Beeroth. See Bireh.
Behar. See Bihar, India.
Beharieh. Var. of Baharîya.
Behnesa. See Oxyrhynchus.
Behring. Var. of Bering.
Bei-Shehr. Var. of Beysheher.

Belchertown (bĕl′chĕr-toun) town, Hampshire co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.
Belchite (bĕl-chē′tā) comm. Saragossa prov. Spain, pop. 3; battle 1809.
Belding (bĕl′dĭng) mfg. city, Ionia co. Michigan, pop. 4.
Belem (bā-lĕn′) *or* **Pará** (pä-rä′) spt. city, Brazil, ✻ of Pará state, pop. 236.
Belfast (bĕl′fäst) spt. city, ✕ of Waldo co. Maine, W side Penobscot bay, pop. 5. — (*pron.* bĕl-fäst′; bĕl′fäst) city, Antrim & Down cos. Ireland, ✻ of Northern Ireland & ✕ of Antrim co. pop. 393.
Belfort (bĕl′fôr′) frontier ter. E Fr. 235 □ pop. 94. — ft. city, its ✻ pop. comm. 39.
Belgard (bĕl′gärt) comm. Pomerania, Prussia, Germany, pop. 10.
Belgaum (bĕl-goum′) dist. of Southern div. of Bombay pres. Br. India, 4,611 □ pop. 953. — its ✻ pop. 48.
Belgian Congo, *formerly* **Congo Free State,** col. of Belgium, S cen. Africa, 909,654 □ pop. 8,508, ✻ Leopoldville; with mandates (Ruanda & Urundi) 927,654 □ pop. 12,008.
Belgium (bĕl′jĭ-ŭm) *Fr.* **Belgique** (bĕl′zhĕk′) kingdom, W Europe, 11,752 □ pop. 7,637, ✻ Brussels. See COCKPIT OF EUROPE, in *Dict.*
Belgrade (bĕl′grād′) *Serbian* **Beograd** (bĕ-ō′grȧd) *anc.* SINGIDU′NUM, mfg. city, ✻ of Serbia & of Yugoslavia, on rt. bank Danube, pop. 112. — dept. Serbia, 782 □ pop. 139.
Belhaven (bĕl-hā′v'n) town, Beaufort co. North Carolina, pop. 2.
Belington (bĕl′ĭng-tŭn) city, Barbour co. West Virginia, pop. 2.
Belize (bĕ-lēz′) spt. town, ✻ of British Honduras, Cen. Amer. on Gulf of Honduras, pop. 13. — riv. Cen. Amer. ab. 150 m. long, rises in Guatemala, flows into Gulf of Honduras.
Belknap (bĕl′năp) agr. co. cen. N. H. 397 □ pop. 21, ✕ Laconia.
Bell (bĕl) co. SE Ky. 384 □ p. 34, ✕ Pineville. — co. cen. Tex. 1,083 □ p. 46, ✕ Belton.
Bellaire (bĕl-âr′) mfg. city, Belmont co. Ohio, pop. 15.
Bellary (bĕ-lā′rĭ) dist. of Madras prov. Br. India, 5,714 □ pop. 862. — town, its ✻ pop. 40.
Belle-Alliance, La (lȧ bĕl′-ȧ′lyäns′) hamlet, field of Waterloo, Belgium.
Belleau (bĕ′lō′) vil. 9 m. NW of Château-Thierry, France; Amer. mil. cemetery. — **Wood,** *Fr.* **Bois de Belleau** (bwä dĕ bĕ′lō′) *later* **Bois de la Brigade Marine** (lȧ brē′gȧd′ mȧ′rēn′) wood S of vil.; battle 1918.
Bellechasse (bĕl′shäs′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, ✕ St. Raphael.
Belleek (bĕ-lēk′) par. & vil. Fermanagh co. Northern Ire.; pottery (see BELLEEK WARE).
Bellefontaine (bĕl-fŏn′tān; -foun′tān) mfg. city, ✕ of Logan co. Ohio, pop. 9.
Bellefonte (bĕl′fŏnt′) bor. ✕ of Center co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Belle Fourche (bĕl′ fōōrsh′) the N Fork of Cheyenne riv. about 150 m. long, in Wyo. & S. Dak. — city, Butte co. S. Dak. pop. 2.
Belle-Île-en-Mer (bĕl′-ēl′-ȧn-mâr′) isl. in Atlantic, dept. Morbihan, France, 35 □ p. 7.
Belle Isle (bĕl′ īl′) isl. in Atlantic, entrance of Strait of Belleisle.
Belleisle, Strait of (bĕl′īl′) between Labrador & Newfoundland, 10–15 m. wide.
Bellenden Ker Range (bĕl′ĕn-dĕn kûr′) mts. NE coast Queensland, Australia; 5,158 ft.
Belle Plaine (bĕl′plān′) city, Benton co. Iowa, pop. 4.
Bellevernon (bĕl-vûr′nŭn) mfg. bor. Fayette co. Pa. on Monongahela river, pop. 2.
Belleville (bĕl′vĭl) mfg. city, ✕ of St. Clair co. Ill. pop. 25. — city, ✕ of Republic co. Kans. pop. 2. — town, Essex co. N. J. pop. 16. — mfg. city, ✕ of Hastings co. Ontario, Canada, on Bay of Quinte, pop. 12; colleges.
Bellevue (bĕl′vū′) town, Jackson co. Iowa, pop. 2. — city, Campbell co. Ky. pop. 7. — vil. Sarpy co. Nebr.; first settlement in Nebr. — mfg. vil. Huron and Sandusky cos. Ohio, pop. 6. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 8; college.
Bellevue Mountain, peak of Elk mts. Colo. 12,350 ft. high.
Belley (bĕ′lĕ′) comm. dept. Ain, France, pop. 7.
Bellicourt (bĕ′lē′kōōr′) vil. dept. Aisne, France, 8 m. from. St.-Quentin; battle 1918.
Bellingham (bĕl′ĭng-hăm) town, Norfolk co. Mass. p. 2. — city, ✕ of Whatcom co. Wash. p. 26; formed in 1903 from Fairhaven and New Whatcom cities.
Bellingshausen Sea (bĕl′ĭngz-hou′zĕn) part of Antarctic oc. W of Graham Land.
Bellingwolde (bĕl′ĭng-wōl′dĕ) comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Bellinzona (bĕl′ĭn-tsō′nä) comm. ✻ of Ticino canton, Switzerland, pop. 10.
Bello Horizonte (bĕl′ō ō′rē-zōn′tā) town, ✻ of Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. munic. 56.
Bellows Falls (bĕl′ōz) mfg. vil. Windham co. Vermont, on Conn. river, pop. 5.
Bell Sound, large inlet, SW coast of W. Spitsbergen isl.
Belluno (bĕl-lōō′nō) prov. Venetia, Italy, 1,276 □ p. 255. — city, its ✻, on Piave riv. p. 27.
Bellville (bĕl′vĭl) town, SW Cape prov. 12 m. E of Cape Town, U. of S. Africa, pop. 3.
Bellwood (bĕl′wōōd) vil. Cook co. Ill. pop. 2. — bor. Blair co. Pa. near Altoona, p. 3.
Belmar (bĕl′mär′) bor. Monmouth co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Bélmez (bĕl′mäth) comm. Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. 10; coal mines.
Belmond (bĕl′mŏnd) town, Wright co. Iowa, on Iowa river, pop. 2.
Belmont (bĕl′mŏnt) co. E Ohio, 530 □ pop. 93, ✕ St. Clairsville. — town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 11. — vil. Mississippi co. Mo.; bat. 1861. — town, Gaston co. N. C. p. 3; college.
Beloit (bē-loit′) city, ✕ of Mitchell co. Kans. p. 3. — mfg. city, Rock co. Wis. p. 21; coll.
Belpasso (bĕl-päs′sō) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 10.
Belper (bĕl′pĕr) urban dist. Derbyshire, England, pop. 12.
Belt, Great, strait bet. the Baltic and the Kattegat, separating isl. of Fünen from Zealand.
Belt, Little, strait between the Baltic and the Kattegat, separating isl. of Fünen from Jutland & S. Jutland.
Belton (bĕl′tŭn) town, Anderson co. S. C. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Bell co. Tex. pop. 5; coll.
Beltrami (bĕl-trăm′ĭ) co. N Minn. 3,822 □ pop. 27, ✕ Bemidji.
Belvidere (bĕl′vĭ-dēr′) city, ✕ of Boone co. Ill. p. 8. — town, ✕ of Warren co. N. J. p. 2.
Belzoni (bĕl-zō′nĭ) town, ✕ of Humphreys co. Mississippi, pop. 2.
Bement (bē-mĕnt′) vil. Piatt co. Ill. pop. 2.
Bemidji (bē-mĭj′ĭ) vil. ✕ of Beltrami co. Minn. on Bemidji lake, pop. 7.
Bemis Heights (bē′mĭs) hamlet, Stillwater town, Saratoga co. N. Y.; battles Sept. 19 & Oct. 7, 1777.
Bemmel (bĕm′ĕl) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Benadir Coast (bĕn′ȧ-dēr′) form. SE coast of Italian Somaliland. See ITALIAN SOMALILAND (*Gaz.*).
Ben Alder (bĕn ôl′dĕr) mt. (*ben*) W side of Loch Ericht, SE Inverness co. Scot. 3,757 ft.
Benares (bĕn-ä′rĕz) div. of United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 10,431 □ pop. 4,444. — dist. of Benares div. 1,008 □ pop. 901. — cml. mfg. & sacred city, ✻ of div. & dist. on Ganges riv. p. 198. See HOLY CITY. — native state, United Provs. India, 865 □ p. 363.
Benas, Ras (räs bä-näs′) headland (*ras*) W side Red sea, 24° N lat.
Ben Avon (bĕn ăv′ŏn) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2. — (*pron.* ā′vŏn) mt. (*ben*) SW Aberdeen co. Scotland, on Banff boundary, 3,843 ft. high.
Ben Creachan (krȧk′ȧn) mt. (*ben*) NE Scotland, bet. Perth & Argyll cos. 3,540 ft. high.
Ben Cruachan (krōō′ĸȧn) mt. bet. Loch Awe & Loch Etive, N Argyll co. Scot. 3,689 ft. high.
Bend (bĕnd) city, ✕ of Deschutes co. Oregon, pop. 5; caves.
Ben Dearg (bĕn dĕrk) mt. (*ben*) N Ross and Cromarty co. Scotland, 3,547 ft. high.
Bendery (bĕn-dyā′rĭ) *or* **Bender** (bĕn′dĕr) dept. S cen. Bessarabia, Roum. — its ✻ p. 32.
Bendigo (bĕn′dĭ-gō) city, cen. Victoria, Australia, pop. 26, with suburbs, 30; gold mines.
Ben Douran (bĕn dōō′rȧn) mt. (*ben*) NE Argyll co. Scotland, 3,523 ft. high.
Benevento (bā′nā-vĕn′tō) prov. in Campania, Italy, 819 □ pop. 284. — *anc.* MALEVEN′TUM, *later* BENEVEN′TUM, its ✻ pop. comm. 26; cathedral. See MEMORIAL ARCH.
Benewah (bĕn′ē-wä) co. NW Idaho, 786 □ pop. 7, ✕ St. Maries.
Benfieldside (bĕn′fēld-sīd) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 9.
Bengal (bĕn-gôl′) *or* **Bengal Presidency,** prov. W of Assam, British India, 78,699 □ pop. 46,696, ✻ Calcutta; native states, 5,393 □ pop. 897.
Bengal, Bay of, part of Indian ocean, bet. India on W & Burma & Malay pen. on E.
Benghazi (bĕn-gä′zē) *anc.* BERENI′CE, town, ✻ of Cyrenaica, Libya, Africa, pop. 35.
Bengore Head (bĕn-gōr′; 201) cape E of Giant's Causeway, Antrim co. Ireland.
Benguella (bĕn-gĕl′ȧ) maritime dist. & spt. town (pop. 4) Angola, W Africa.
Benguet (-gĕt′) subprov. of Mountain prov. NW Luzon, 1,020 □ pop. 44, ✻ La Trinidad.
Benha (bĕn′hȧ) town, ✻ of Kalyubiya prov. Egypt, 29 m. N of Cairo, pop. 19.
Ben Hill, co. S Ga. 256 □ pop. 15, ✕ Fitzgerald.
Beni (bā′nē; bā-nē′) riv. Bolivia, S. America, over 1,000 m. long; unites with Mamoré riv. to form Madeira riv. —, **El** (ĕl) dept. Bolivia, S. America, 95,354 □ pop. 52, ✻ Trinidad.
Benicia (bĕ-nĭsh′ĭ-ȧ) city, Solano co. California, on N side of Strait of Carquinez, pop. 3.
Beni Hassan (bā′nē hȧs′sȧn) vil. on Nile riv. Egypt, 75 m. N of Asyut; rock tombs.
Benin (bĕn-ēn′) formerly part of Upper Guinea, bet. Volta riv. & Rio del Rey. — former native kingdom, now prov. in cen. S. Nigeria, Africa. — its ✻ p. 16. — riv. S. Nigeria.
Benin, Bight of, open bay in N portion of Gulf of Guinea, Africa.
Beni-Saf (bā′nē-säf′) spt. Algeria, 50 m. SW of Oran, pop. comm. 12; exports of iron ore.
Beni Suef (bā′nē swĕf′) prov. N Upper Egypt, 423 □ pop. 453. — chief town of Beni Suef prov. on left bank Nile riv. S of Cairo, pop. 32.
Benkulen, *Du.* **Benkoelen** (bĕn-kōō′lĕn) outpost province, Dutch E. Indies, on W coast isl. of Sumatra, 9,995 □ pop. 257. — spt. town, its ✻ pop. 10.
Ben Lawers (bĕn lô′rz) mt. (*ben*) W side of Loch Tay, Perth co. Scot. 3,984 ft. high.
Benld (bĕn-ĕld′; bĕn-ĕl′) vil. Macoupin co. Illinois, pop. 3.
Ben Ledi (bĕn lĕ′dĭ; lĕd′ĭ) mt. (*ben*) SW Perth co. Scotland, 2,875 ft. high.
Ben Lomond (lō′mŭnd) mt. (*ben*) E side of Loch Lomond, Stirling co. Scotland, 3,192 ft. high. — mt. N Utah, 10,900 ft. high. — mt. E of Launceston, Tasmania, 5,010 ft. high.
Ben Lui (lōō′ĭ) mt. (*ben*) on border bet. Perth & Argyll cos. Scotland, 3,708 ft. high.
Ben Macdhui (măk-dōō′ē) mt. (*ben*) Aberdeen & Banff cos. Scotland, 4,296 ft. high.
Ben More (mōr) mt. (*ben*) isl. of Mull, Argyll co. Scotland, 3,185 ft. high. — mt. SW Perth co. Scotland, 3,843 ft. high.
Bennett (bĕn′ĕt) co. S South Dakota, 1,173 □ pop. 2, ✕ Martin.
Bennett Island (bĕn′ĕt) arctic isl. N of Siberia & NE of New Siberian isls.
Bennett, Lake, Alaska & Yukon ter. Canada, N by E of Chilkoot pass.
Bennettsville (bĕn′ĕts-vĭl) town, ✕ of Marlboro co. S. C. pop. 3.
Ben Nevis (bĕn nē′vĭs; nĕv′ĭs) mt. (*ben*) Inverness co. Scot., 4,406 ft.; highest in Gr. Brit.
Bennington (bĕn′ĭng-tŭn) agr. & mfg. co. SW Vt. 661 □ p. 22, ✕✕ Bennington & Manchester. — vil. a ✕ of Bennington co. Vt. p. 7; bat. in N. Y. state near here Aug. 16, 1777.
Benoni (bĕ-nō′nĭ) city, S Transvaal, Union of S. Africa, pop. 48; gold mines.
Benrath (bĕn′rät) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 23.
Bensberg (bĕns′bĕrĸ) min. comm. Cologne govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 12.
Benson (bĕn′s'n) co. N N. Dak. 1,364 □ pop. 13, ✕ Minnewaukan. — city, ✕ of Swift co. Minn. pop. 2.
Ben Starav (bĕn stä′rȧv) mt. (*ben*) N Argyll co. Scotland, E of Loch Etive, 3,541 ft. high.
Bent (bĕnt) co. SE Colo. 1,524 □ pop. 10, ✕ Las Animas.
Bentleyville (bĕnt′lĭ-vĭl) bor. Washington co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Bentley with Arksey (ärk′sĭ) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. pop. 13.
Benton (bĕn′tŭn) co. NW Ark. 876 □ pop. 36, ✕ Bentonville. — co. NW Ind. 408 □ pop. 12, ✕ Fowler. — co. E cen. Iowa, 712 □ pop. 24, ✕ Vinton. — co. cen. Minn. 405 □ pop. 14, ✕ Foley. — co. N Miss. 396 □ pop. 10, ✕ Ashland. — co. W cen. Mo. 745 □ pop. 13, ✕ Warsaw. — co. W Ore. 688 □ pop. 14, ✕ Corvallis. — co. NW Tenn. 456 □ pop. 12, ✕ Camden. — co. SE Wash. 1,671 □ pop. 11, ✕ Prosser. — town, ✕ of Saline co. Ark. pop. 3. — city, ✕ of Franklin co. Ill. pop. 7.
Benton Harbor, mfg. city, Berrien co. Michigan, pop. 12.
Bentonville (-vĭl) town, ✕ of Benton co. Ark. pop. 2. — vil. Johnson co. N. C.; battle 1865.
Benue (bā′nōō-ā) *or* **Binue** (bē′nōō-ā) riv. ab. 870 m. long, chief E tributary of the Niger, N Cameroons & Northern Nigeria, Africa.
Ben Venue (bĕn vĕ-nōō′) mt. (*ben*) SW Perth co. Scotland, 2,393 ft. high.
Ben Vorlich (vôr′lĭĸ) mt. S Perth co. Scotland, S of Loch Earn, 3,224 ft. high.
Benwood (bĕn′wōōd) city, Marshall co. West Virginia, pop. 5.
Ben Wyvis (wī′vĭs) mt. (*ben*) E Ross and Cromarty co. Scotland, 3,429 ft. high.
Ben-y-Gloe (bĕn′-ĭ-glō′) mt. NE Perth co. Scotland, 3,671 ft. high.
Benzie (bĕn′zĭ) co. NW Mich. 314 □ pop. 11, ✕ Beulah.
Berane (bä-rä′nä) dept. S Serbia, Yugoslavia, Europe, pop. 24; form. in Montenegro.
Berar (bā-rär′) div. of Central Provs. & Berar, Br. India, 17,766 □ pop. 3,075.
Berat (bā-rät′) town, S cen. Albania, Europe, ab. 30 m. NE of Valona, pop. 9.
Berber (bûr′bĕr) prov. N Anglo-Egypt. Sudan on the Nile, 98,600 □ pop. 123, chief town El Damer. — town on Nile riv. Berber prov. Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, pop. 5.
Berbera (bûr′bĕr-ä) spt. ✻ of British Somaliland, on Gulf of Aden, pop. 30.
Berbice (bĕr-bēs′) co. E British Guiana, S. America, 16,920 □ pop. 68, chief town New Amsterdam. — riv. 300 m. long, E Br. Guiana, N to Atlantic near New Amsterdam.
Berchem (bĕr′ĸĕm) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 34.
Berck (bĕrk) comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 13.
Berdichev (bĕr-dyē′chĕf) cml. city, Kiev prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 40.
Berdyansk (bĕr-dyänsk′) spt. Zaporozh prov. Ukraine, Eur., N shore Sea of Azov, pop. 40.
Berea (bē-rē′ȧ) town, Madison co. Ky. pop. 2; Berea college. — vil. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, pop. 3; Baldwin-Wallace college.
Bereg (bĕ′rĕg) co. NE Hungary, 177 □ pop. 25, ✕ Tarpa.
Beregsasy (bĕ′rĕg-sä′sĭ) *Hung.* **Beregszász** (bĕ′rĕg-säs) comm. Ruthenia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 14.
Berehaven *or* **Bearhaven** (bâr′hā′v'n) vil. on Bantry bay, Cork co. Irish Free State, opp. Bere, or Bear, island; Br. naval base.
Berenice (bĕr′ē-nī′sē) ruined city on bay of Red sea, Egypt. — See BENGHAZI (*Gaz.*).
Beresford (bĕr′ĕs-fērd) city, Lincoln & Union cos. South Dakota, pop. 2.
Berettyóújfalu (bĕ′rĕt-tyō-ōō′y'-fō-lōō) comm. ✕ of Bihar co. Hungary, pop. 9.
Berezina (byĕr-yä′zĕ-nȧ) riv. 333 m. long, White Russia & Gomel prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, flows into Dnieper river.
Berezna (bĕr-yōz′nȧ) town, Chernigov prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 10.
Berezov (bĕr-yōz′ôf) town, Tobolsk prov. Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, on branch of Ob riv.
Bergama (bĕr′gä-mä) town, W Asia Minor, 58 m. N of Smyrna, p. 5. See PERGAMUM (*Gaz.*).
Bergamo (bĕr′gä-mō) prov. Lombardy dept. Italy, 1,076 □ pop. 582. — *anc.* BER′GOMUM, its ✻ pop. comm. 62. See BERGAMASK, *n.*
Bergedorf (bĕr′gĕ-dôrf) comm. Hamburg state, Germany, pop. 17.
Bergen (bûr′gĕn) co. NE N. J. 237 □ pop. 211, ✕ Hackensack. — (*pron.* bĕr′gĕn) cml. fortified city and spt. on Atlantic oc. Norway, pop. 91. — a county of Norway, 5 □, coextensive with the city. — (*pron.* bĕr′gĕn; 172) comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Bergenfield (bûr′gĕn-fēld) bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 4.
Bergen op Zoom (bĕr′gĕn ŏp zōm′; 172) comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 20.
Bergerac (bĕr′zhĕ-rȧk′) comm. dept. Dordogne, France, on Dordogne riv. pop. 17.
Bergh (bĕrĸ) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 11.
Bergisch-Gladbach (bĕr′gĭsh-glät′bäĸ) mfg. comm. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 17.
Bergues (bĕrg) ft. town, dept. Nord, France, pop. comm. 4.
Berhampore (bûr′ŭm-pōr′) town, ✻ of Murshidabad dist. Bengal, Br. India, pop. 24.
Berhampur (-pōōr′) mfg. town, ✻ of Ganjam dist. Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 33.
Bering Sea (bē′rĭng; *Dan.* bā′rĭng) bet. Aleutian isls. and Bering strait. See BERING SEA CONTROVERSY.
Bering Strait, channel separating Asia and America, 36 m. wide.
Berja (bĕr′hä; 189) comm. Almería prov. Spain, pop. 11; lead mines.
Berkeley (bûrk′lĭ) co. S S. C. 1,238 □ pop. 23, ✕ Moncks Corner. — co. NE W. Va. 325 □ pop. 25, ✕ Martinsburg. — city, Alameda co. Calif. pop. 56; Univ. of California.
Berkovica (bĕr-kō′vĕ-tsä) *or* **Berkovitsa** (-vĕ-tsä) town, Vrattsa dist. W Bulgaria, p. 6.
Berks (bûrks) co. SE Pa. 865 □ pop. 201, ✕ Reading. — See BERKSHIRE (*Gaz.*).
Berkshire (bûrk′shĭr) agr. past. & mfg. co. W Mass. 966 □ pop. 113, ✕ Pittsfield. — (*pron.* bûrk′-; bärk′-) *or* **Berks** (bûrks; bärks) agr. co. England, 725 □ pop. 295 (admin. co. only, without co. bor. 203) ✕ Reading.
Berkshire Hills, ranges of hills and mts. Berkshire co. Mass.; highest Greylock, 3,505 ft.
Berlaer (bĕr′lär) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Berlengas (bĕr-lĕn′gäzh) small isls. W of Portugal in 39° 25′ N; lighthouse.
Berlin (bûr′lĭn) town, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 4. — city, Coos co. N. H. pop. 16. — bor. Somerset co. Pa. pop. 2. — mfg. city, Green Lake & Waushara cos. Wis. pop. 4. — See KITCHENER (*Gaz.*). — (bûr′lĭn′; *Ger.* bĕr-lēn′) mfg. city on Spree riv. ✻ of Prussia and of

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Belbeis. See BILBEIS.
Belgique. See BELGIUM.
Belgorod. Var. of BYELGOROD.
Belfong. See BILLITON.
Beljak. See VILLACH.
Belovar. Var. of BJELOVAR.
Belovár-Körös. See BJELOVAR-KRIŽEVCI.
Beluchistan. = BALUCHISTAN.
Bemini. See BIMINI.
Benacus, Lacus. See GARDA, LAGO DI.
Benbaun. See BUNNABEOLA.
Ben Cleuch. See OCHIL HILLS.
Bencoolen. Var. of BENKULEN.
Bender Abbas. Var. of BANDAR ABBAS.
Bendzin. See BEDZIN.
Bengazi. Var. of BENGHAZI.
Benoué. Var. of BENUE.
Bentan. See BINTANG.
Beograd. See BELGRADE.
Beraun. See BEROUN.
Berea. Var. of BERŒA.
Bergen. See RÜGEN.
Bergomum. See BERGAMO.
Bérlad. See BÂRLAD.
Berlin-Britz. See BRITZ.
Berlin-Friedenau. See FRIEDENAU.
Berlin-Friedrichsfelde. See FRIEDRICHSFELDE.
Berlin-Lankwitz. See LANKWITZ.
Berlin-Lichtenberg. See LICHTENBERG.
Berlin-Lichterfelde. See GROSS-LICHTERFELDE.
Berlin-Mariendorf. See MARIENDORF.
Berlin-Niederschönhausen. See NIEDERSCHÖNHAUSEN.
Berlin-Oberschöneweide. See OBERSCHÖNEWEIDE.
Berlin-Pankow. See PANKOW.
Berlin-Reinickendorf. See REINICKENDORF.
Berlin-Schmargendorf. See SCHMARGENDORF.
Berlin-Schöneberg. See SCHÖNEBERG.
Berlin-Steglitz. **Berlin-Tegel.** See STEGLITZ, TEGEL.
Berlin-Tempelhof. See TEMPELHOF.
Berlin-Treptow. See TREPTOW.
Berlin-Weissensee. See WEISSENSEE.
Berlin-Wilmersdorf. See DEUTSCH-WILMERSDORF.
Berlin-Wittenau. See WITTENAU.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ✕, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Germany, 24½ □ pop. 1,903; Greater Berlin, coextensive with Berlin prov. 337 □ pop. 3,804; university. See CONGRESS, *n.*

Bermejo (bĕr-mā'hō; 189) riv. N Argentina, 1,000 m. long, flows SE into Paraguay river.

Bermeo (bĕr-mā'ō) comm. Vizcaya prov. Spain, pop. 11.

Bermondsey (bûr'mŭnd-zĭ) met. bor. part of London, England, S of Thames river, pop. 119.

Bermuda (bĕr-mū'dȧ) Br. colony, group of ab. 300 isls. (only 13 inhabited) W N. Atl. oc. 19 □ pop. 23, ✻ Hamilton.

Bermuda Hundred, vil. & pen. Chesterfield co. Va. bet. James & Appomattox rivs.; battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864.

Bernalillo (bĕr'ná-lē'yō; 195) past. co. NW N. Mex. 1,214 □ pop. 30, × Old Albuquerque.

Bernay (bĕr'nĕ') mfg. comm. dept. Eure, France, pop. 7.

Bernburg (bĕrn'bo͝orĸ) mfg. comm. Anhalt ter. Germany, on Saale river, pop. 33.

Berne (bûrn) town, Adams co. Ind. pop. 2. — *or* **Bern** (bĕrn) canton, Switzerland, 2,657 □ pop. 674. — its ✻ also ✻ of Switzerland, pop. 105; university.

Bernese Alps (bûr-nēz'; -nēs') div. of middle Alps, mostly in Berne canton, S Switzerland, from Lake of Geneva to head of Aar valley; highest peak Finsteraarhorn, 14,022 ft.

Bernicia (bĕr-nĭsh'ĭ-ȧ) N part of Anglian kingdom of Northumbria.

Bernie (bûr'nĭ) city, Stoddard co. Mo. pop. 2.

Bernina (bĕr-nē'na) mt. 13,295 ft. & pass, alt. 7,645 ft. Rhætian Alps, Switzerland.

Bernkastel *or* **Berncastel** (bĕrn'käs'tȧl) town, Treves dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 3. See BERNKASTLER DOKTOR.

Beroun (bā'rōn) *Ger.* **Beraun** (bā'roun) town, Praha dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, p. 11.

Berounka (bĕ-rōn'kȧ) riv. branch of Moldau, W Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe.

Berrien (bĕr'ĭ-ĕn) co. S Ga. 500 □ pop. 16, × Nashville. — co. SW Mich. 569 □ pop. 63, × St. Joseph.

Berry *or* **Berri** (bĕ'rē'; bĕr'ĭ) old prov. France, now depts. Cher and Indre.

Berry-au-Bac (bĕ'rē'-ō'-bȧk') vil. dept. Aisne, France, 11 m. NW of Reims.

Bersimis (bĕr'sē'mē') riv. 240 m. long, N trib. of St. Lawrence, Quebec, Canada.

Berthier (bĕr'tyā') co. W Quebec prov. Canada, × Berthier (pop. 2).

Bertie (bûr'tē) co. NE part of N. C. 703 □ pop. 24, × Windsor.

Bertincourt (bĕr'tăN'kōōr') vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 16 m. SE of Arras.

Berwick (bûr'wĭk) town, St. Mary par. La. pop. 2. — town, York co. Maine, pop. 2. — mfg. bor. Columbia co. Pa. pop. 12. — (bĕr'ĭk) *or* **Berwickshire** (bĕr'ĭk-shĭr) co. forming SE extremity of Scotland, 457 □ pop. 28, × Duns.

Berwick upon Tweed (bĕr'ĭk) mun. bor. Northumberland co. Eng. on Tweed riv. pop. 13.

Berwyn (bûr'wĭn) city, Cook co. Illinois, pop. 14.

Besançon (bĕ-zȧN'sôN') *anc.* VESON'TIO, cml. mfg. & fortified city, ✻ of dept. Doubs, France, on Doubs riv. 47 m. E of Dijon, pop. comm. 56; extensive watch manufactures.

Besika Bay (bĕ-sē'kä) roadstead between Asia Minor and N end Tenedos isl.

Beskids, East & West (bĕs-kēdz') mt. ranges, W Carpathians, on NE boundary of Czechoslovakia, Europe; highest peak Babia Gora, 5,650 ft.

Bessarabia (bĕs'ȧ-rā'bĭ-ȧ) div. E Roumania, 17,146 □ pop. 2,725, ✻ Kishinev; formerly a govt. of Russia.

Bessèges (bĕ'sĕzh') min. & mfg. comm. dept. Gard, France, pop. 6.

Bessemer (bĕs'ĕ-mĕr) mfg. city, Jefferson co. Ala. p. 19. — city, × of Gogebic co. Mich. p. 5.

Bessemer City, town, Gaston co. N. C. pop. 2.

Besuki, *Du.* **Besoeki** (bĕ-sōō'kĭ) residency, E Java, 3,921 □ pop. 1,499, ✻ Bondowoso.

Bethany (bĕth'ȧ-nĭ) city, × of Harrison co. Mo. pop. 2. — vil. Lancaster co. Nebr. pop. 1; univ. — vil. Palestine, on Mt. of Olives, 2 m. E of Jerusalem.

Bethel (bĕth'ĕl) mfg. town, Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 3. — town, Oxford co. Maine on Androscoggin riv. pop. 2; academy. — town, Windsor co. Vt. pop. 2. — ruined town, Palestine, 10 m. N of Jerusalem. See BETHEL, *n.*

Bethesda (bĕ-thĕz'dȧ) urban dist. Carnarvonshire, 4 m. SSE of Bangor, Wales, pop. 5.

Béthincourt (bā'tăN'kōōr') vil. dept. Meuse, France, 6 m. NW of Verdun.

Bethlehem (bĕth'lĕ-hĕm; -lē-ĕm) town & summer resort, Grafton co. N. H. — mfg. city, Lehigh & Northampton cos. Pa. now incl. S Bethlehem, W. Bethlehem, & Northampton Heights, pop. 54; Lehigh univ. — subdist. Jerusalem–Jaffa dist. Palestine, pop. 25. — ancient city in same, 5½ m. SW of Jerusalem, pop. 7; see BETHLEHEM, *n.*, EPIPHANY, *n.* 1. — town, E cen. Orange Free State, U. of S. Africa, pop. 6.

Bethnal Green (bĕth'năl) met. bor. NE part of London, England, pop. 117.

Bethsaida of Galilee (bĕth-sā'ĭ-dȧ) anc. town, supposedly on W shore of Sea of Galilee.

Bethsaida of Gaulonitis (gô'lō-nī'tĭs) ruined town on NE side of Sea of Galilee.

Beth-shean (bĕth'-shē'ăn) *later* SCYTHOP'OLIS, city, anc. Palestine; the modern **Beisan** (bā'sän') Samaria dist. pop. 2.

Bethulie (bĕ-tōō'lē) town, S Orange Free State, U. of S. Africa, pop. 2.

Béthune (bā'tün') fortified town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. comm. 17.

Bettendorf (bĕt'ĕn-dôrf) town, Scott co. Iowa, pop. 2.

Bettiah (bŭ-tē'ä) town, Champaran dist. Bengal, British India, pop. 25.

Bettws y Coed (bĕt'o͝os ĕ koid') par. & urban dist. Carnarvonshire, Wales; tourist resort.

Betul (bā-tōōl') dist. of Nerbudda div. of Central Provs. & Berar, Br. India, 3,826 □ pop. 364. — town, Betul dist. pop. 5.

Beuthen (boi'tĕn) mfg. town, Oppeln dist. Upper Silesia, Prussia, near Polish frontier, pop. 53.

Beuvry (bû'vrē') comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 5.

Beveren (bā'vĕr-ĕn) comm. E. Flanders, Belgium, 6 m. W of Antwerp, pop. 12.

Beverley (bĕv'ĕr-lĭ) mun. bor. × of East Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 13.

Beverly (bĕv'ĕr-lĭ) mfg. city, Essex co. Mass. pop. 23. — city, Burlington co. N. J. pop. 3.

Beverwijk (bā'vĕr-wĭk') comm. N. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.

Bevier (bē-vēr') min. city, Macon co. Mo. 5 m. W of Macon, pop. 2.

Bex (bĕ) comm. Vaud canton, Switzerland, pop. 5; health resort.

Bexar (bā'ăr; *x silent*) co. in S cen. Texas, 1,263 □ pop. 202, × San Antonio.

Bexhill (bĕks'hĭl') mun. borough, Sussex East, England, pop. 20.

Bexley (bĕksli') urban dist. Kent co. England, pop. 21. — town, New South Wales, Australia, sub. of Sydney, pop. 15.

Beyshehr (bā'shĕ'h'r) lake, ab. 35 m. long, Konia vilayet, Turkey in Asia.

Beyt (bāt) island in gulf of Cutch, Baroda state, India, 4 □. — town, in Beyt isl. pop. 4.

Bezerros (bĕ-zâr'rōzh) town, Pernambuco state, Brazil, pop. munic. 48.

Béziers (bā'zyā') *anc.* BÆTER'RÆ, cml. & mfg. city, dept. Hérault, France, pop. comm. 56.

Bezons (bē-zôN') comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 8.

Bezwada (bĕz-wä'dȧ) town, Kistna dist. Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 44.

Bhagalpur (bä'gȧl-pōōr'; 134) div. of Bihar & Orissa, Br. India, 19,776 □ pop. 7,887. — dist. of same, 4,226 □ pop. 2,034. — town, ✻ of div. & dist. on Ganges river, pop. 69.

Bhagirathi (bä'gē-rŭt'ē) name of Ganges at source, near Gangotri, United Provs. India. — riv. India, one part of upper Hooghly in Ganges delta.

Bhamo (bä-mō') dist. of Mandalay div. Upper Burma, 4,146 □ pop. 113. — town, its ✻, on Irrawaddy riv. pop. 11.

Bhandara (bŭn-dä'rȧ; 134) dist. of Nagpur div. of Central Provs. & Berar, Br. India, 3,965 □ pop. 718. — its ✻ pop. 14.

Bharatpur (bŭr'ŭt-pōōr') native state, Rajputana, India, 1,982 □ p. 496. — city, its ✻ p. 33.

Bhatpara (bŭt-pä'rȧ) city on E bank of Hooghly, 22 m. N of Calcutta, 24 Parganas dist. Bengal, Br. India, pop. 50.

Bhaunagar (bou-nŭg'ăr; 134) native state, Kathiawar, W of Gulf of Cambay, India, 2,860 □ pop. 426. — town & spt. its ✻ pop. 59.

Bhera (bā'rȧ; 134) town, Shahpur dist. Punjab, Br. India, on Jhelum riv. pop. 19.

Bhima (bē'mä; 134) riv. 400 m. long, S India, flows into Kistna river.

Bhir (bēr; 134) dist. NW Hyderabad state, India, 4,460 □ p. 492. — its ✻ p. 18.

Bhiwani (bē-wä'nē; 134) town, Hissar dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 36.

Bhopal (bŏ-päl'; -pōl'; 134) native state, Central India, under Bhopal Agency, 6,902 □ pop. 692. — its ✻ pop. 45.

Bhopal Agency, native states, subdivision of Central India Agency, India, pop. 971.

Bhor (bōr) native state, Bombay, India, 925 □ pop. 130. — its ✻ 25 m. S of Poona, pop. 4.

Bhuj (bo͞oj; 134) town, ✻ of Cutch, India, pop. 19.

Bhusaval (bo͞o-sä'vȧl) town, East Khandesh dist. Central div. Bombay, Br. India, pop. 26.

Bhutan (bo͞o-tän'; 134) state, E Himalaya mts. between British India and Tibet, 20,000 □ pop. 250, ✻ Punaka; under British control.

Biache-Saint-Vaast (byäsh'-săN'-väst') comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 2.

Biafra, Bight of (bē-ä'frȧ) open bay in E portion of Gulf of Guinea, W Africa.

Biak (bē-äk') isl. off N coast of Dutch New Guinea, 948 □.

Biała (byä'łä) riv. E Kraków prov. Poland, 71 m. long, branch of Dunajec; battles 1915. — riv. W Kraków prov. Poland, 21 m. long. — comm. W Kraków prov. Galicia, Poland, on Biała riv. 43 m. WSW of Cracow, pop. 8. — comm. Lublin prov. Poland, pop. 13.

Białystok (byä-łĭs'tôk) *Russ.* **Byelostok** (byĕ'lō-stôk') prov. NE Poland, 12,552 □ pop. 1,302. — city, its ✻ pop. 77; taken by Germans 1915.

Biancavilla (byäŋ'kä-vē'lä) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, at foot of Mt. Etna, pop. 16.

Bianco, Cape (bē-äŋ'kō) *or* **Asprokavos** (ȧs-prō'kȧ-vōs) on S coast of Corfu, Greece.

Biarritz (byȧ'rēts') comm. dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France, pop. 18; watering place.

Bibb (bĭb) co. cen. Ala. 634 □ p. 23, × Centerville. — co. cen. Ga. 277 □ p. 71, × Macon.

Biberach (bē'bĕr-äĸ) comm. Württemberg, Germany, 23 m. SSW of Ulm, pop. 9.

Bicêtre (bē'sâ'tr') suburb of Paris, France, in Gentilly commune; famous asylum.

Bicknell (bĭk'nĕl) town, Knox co. Indiana, pop. 8.

Bicocca, La (lä bē-kôk'kä) vil. Lombardy, Italy, bet. Milan & Monza; battle 1522.

Bida (bē'dä) city, ✻ of Nupe prov. Northern Nigeria, Africa, pop. 90.

Bidar (bē'dȧr) dist. cen. Hyderabad state, India, 4,168 □ pop. 766. — its ✻ p. 11.

Biddeford (bĭd'ĕ-fĕrd) cml. & mfg. city, York co. Maine, on rt. bank Saco river, pop. 18.

Biddulph (bĭd'ŭlf; *colloq.* bĭd'l) urban dist. Staffordshire, England, pop. 8.

Bideford (bĭd'ĕ-fĕrd) mfg. & spt. mun. bor. Devonshire, England, pop. 9.

Bid-Khan (bĕd'-kän') mt. SW Kerman prov. Persia, 13,000 ft. high.

Biebrich (bē'brĭĸ) comm. Wiesbaden govt. dist. Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, pop. 20.

Bielefeld (bē'lē-fĕlt) mfg. city, Minden govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 79.

Biella (byĕl'lä) mfg. comm. Novara prov. Italy, about 40 m. NE of Turin, pop. 23.

Bielschowitz (bĕl'shô-vĭts) min. & mfg. vil. Polish Silesia, pop. comm. 13.

Bielsko (byĕl'skô) *Ger.* **Bielitz** (bē'lĭts) comm. ✻ of Teschen dist. Polish Silesia, pop. 20.

Bien-hoa (byĕn'-hō'ȧ) town, Cochin China, 18 m. N of Saigon, pop. 20.

Bienne (byĕn) *Ger.* **Biel** (bēl) comm. Berne canton, Switz. on Lake of Bienne, pop. 35.

Bienne, Lake of, in canton of Berne, Switzerland, 10 m. long, 1 to 3 m. wide, 16 □.

Bienville (bē-ĕn'vĭl; *F.* byĂN'vēl') parish, NW La. 848 □ pop. 21, × Arcadia.

Big Bethel (bĭth'ĕl) locality, York co. Va. ab. 10 m. NW of Fort Monroe; battle 1861.

Big Black Mountain, Harlan co. SE Kentucky, 4,100 ft.; highest point in state.

Big Black River, over 200 m. long, Choctaw co. Miss. SW to Miss. river; battle 1863.

Big Blue River, 300 m. long, SE Nebr. to Kansas riv. at Manhattan, Kans.

Biggleswade (bĭg'lz-wād) urban dist. Bedfordshire, England, pop. 5.

Bigha (bē'gȧ) former sanjak, Brusa vilayet, Turkey in Asia, on Dardanelles & Ægean, 2,550 □ pop. 130. — its ✻ pop. 12.

Bigheart (bĭg'härt') town, Osage co. Okla. pop. 2.

Big Hole Battlefield, national monument, Montana, 55 m. SW of Butte.

Big Horn, co. SE Mont. 4,966 □ p. 7, × Hardin. — co. NW Wyo. 3,110 □ p. 12, × Basin.

Big Horn Mountains, range of mts. in N Wyo. E of Big Horn riv.; highest peak 13,165 ft.

Big Horn River, riv. ab. 500 m. long, Rocky mts. in W Wyoming to Yellowstone riv.

Big Rapids, mfg. city, × of Mecosta co. Mich. on Muskegon river, pop. 5.

Big River, 520 m. long, Quebec, Canada, flows W into James bay.

Big Sandy Creek, Colo. 200 m. long, El Paso co. to Arkansas riv. in Prowers co.

Big Sandy River, 100 m. long, boundary bet. W. Va. & Ky. formed by Louisa fork & Tug fork, thence 22 m. to Ohio river.

Big Sioux River (sōō) ab. 300 m. long, NE S. Dak. to Missouri riv. near Sioux City, Iowa.

Big Spring, city, Howard co. Texas, pop. 4.

Big Stone, co. W Minn. 491 □ pop. 10, × Ortonville.

Big Stone Gap, mfg. town, Wise co. Virginia, pop. 3.

Big Stone Lake, ab. 25 m. long & 3 m. wide, bet. Grant co. S. Dak. & Big Stone co. Minn.

Bihač (bē'hăch) *or* **Bihach** (-hăch) ft. town, on Una riv. NW Bosnia, pop. 6.

Bihar (bē'hŏr) co. E Hungary, 1,063 □ pop. 161, × Berettyóújfalu. — *or* **Behar** (*pron.* bĕ-här') subprovince of Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, 42,361 □ pop. 23,380. — town, Patna dist. Bihar, Br. India, pop. 45.

Bihar and Orissa (bē-här', ō-rĭs'ȧ) prov. Br. India, formerly part of Bengal prov. 83,181 □ pop. 34,002, ✻ Patna; native states, 28,648 □ pop. 3,960.

Bihor (bē'hŏr) dept. W Crisana, Roumania, 3,033 □ pop. ab. 420, ✻ Oradia Mare.

Bijapur (bē-jä'pōōr') dist. S. div. of Bombay pres. Br. India, 5,707 □ p. 797. — its ✻ p. 32.

Bijawar (bē-jä'wär) native state, Cen. India Agency, 973 □ p. 112. — its ✻ p. 6.

Bijnor (bĭj-nōr') dist. of Rohilkhand div. of United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. Ind. 1,791 □ pop. 740. — its ✻ pop. 18.

Bika, El (ĕl bē'kä) *anc.* CŒ'LE-SYR'IA, valley, Syria, 100 m. long, 10 m. wide.

Bikaner (bĭk'ȧ-nēr'; bē'kȧ-nār') native state, Rajputana Agency, India, 23,315 □ pop. 660. — city, its ✻ pop. 69.

Bilaspur (bē-läs'pōōr') dist. Chhattisgarh div. of Central Provs. & Berar, India, 7,602 □ pop. 1,232. — town, its ✻ pop. 19. — *or* **Kahlur** (kä-lōōr') native state, NE Punjab, India, 448 □ pop. 98. — its ✻ on Sutlej riv. pop. 3.

Bilbao (bĭl-bä'ō) cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of Vizcaya prov. Spain, pop. 113. See BILBO, *n.*

Bilbeis (bĭl'bās') *or* **Belbeis** (bĕl'bās') town, Sharkiya prov. Lower Egypt, ab. 30 m. NE of Cairo, pop. 16.

Bilbilis (bĕl-bē'lĭs) anc. town, NE Spain, near mod. Calatayud; birthplace of Martial.

Bildt, 't (ŭt bĭlt') comm. Friesland, Netherlands, 10 m. NNW of Leeuwarden, pop. 9.

Biledjik (bē'lĕd-zhĕk') town, Brusa vilayet, Asia Minor, Turkey in Asia, pop. 11.

Bilina (bē'lē-nä) comm. Louny dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 10; mineral springs.

Biliran (bē-lē'rän) isl. N of Leyte, Philippine islands, 190 □ pop. 32; to Leyte.

Bilkas (bĕl-käs') town, Gharbiya prov. Lower Egypt, pop. 31.

Billerica (bĭl'rĭk-ȧ) town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, on Concord river, pop. 4.

Billinge (bĭl'ĭng) urban dist. Lancashire, Eng. pop. 5.

Billings (bĭl'ĭngz) co. W N. Dak. 1,168 □ pop. 3, × Medora. — city, × of Yellowstone co. Mont. on Yellowstone river, pop. 15.

Billiton (bĭ-lē'tŏn) *or* **Belitong** (bē-lē'tŏng) *Du.* **Blitoeng** (blē'tōōng) isl. (1,774 □) & outpost prov. (1,873 □ p. 69) bet. Borneo & Sumatra, Du. E. Indies, × Tanjong Pandan.

Bill Williams, mt. N cen. Arizona, just S of Williams; 9,642 ft. high.

Billy-Montigny (bē'yē'-môN'tē'nyē') comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, pop. 6.

Bilma (bĕl'mä) oasis, Ter. of the Niger, cen. E Sahara, ab. 800 m. S of Tripoli.

Biloxi (bĭ-lŏk'sĭ) city, Harrison co. Mississippi, on Biloxi bay, pop. 11; resort.

Bilston (bĭl'stŭn) urban dist. Staffordshire, England, pop. 28.

Bilt, de (dē bĭlt) comm. Utrecht prov. Netherlands, pop. 6; suburb of Utrecht.

Bima (bē'mä) town, E coast Sumbawa isl. Dutch E. Indies, pop. 10.

Bimini (bē-mē'nē) *or* **Bemini** (bē-mē'nē) small isls. of Bahamas, E of Florida strait, 9 □.

Binalonan (bē'nä-lō'nän) munic. Pangasinan prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 17.

Binche (bănsh) cml. & mfg. comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, on Haine river, pop. 11.

Bingen (bĭng'ĕn) town, Rheinhessen prov. Hesse, Germany, on Rhine river, pop. 10.

Bingerville (băN'zhä'vēl') spt. town, ✻ of Ivory Coast col. Fr. W. Africa.

Bingham (bĭng'ăm) co. SE Idaho, 2,184 □ p. 18, × Blackfoot.

Bingham Canyon, town, Salt Lake co. Utah, pop. 3.

Binghamton (bĭng'ăm-tŭn) mfg. city, × of Broome co. N. Y. on Susquehanna riv. p. 67.

Bingley (bĭng'lĭ) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, on Aire river, pop. 19.

Bingo (bĭn'gō') old prov. W Honshu, Japan; part of Hiroshima pref.

Binh-Dinh (bĭn'y'-dĭn'y') town, S Annam, Fr. Indo-China, pop. 74.

Binmaley (bēn'mä-lā') munic. Pangasinan prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 18.

Binningen (bĭn'ĭng-ĕn) comm. Baselland demicanton, Switz. pop. 7.

Bintang (bĭn'tăng') *or* **Bintan** (-tän') *Du.* **Bentan** (bĕn'tän') isl. Riouw prov. Du. E. Indies, off SE end Malay pen. 415 □ pop. 20.

Bíobío (bē'ō-bē'ō) riv. in Chile, S. America, 238 m. long, Andes mts. to Pacific at Concepción. — prov. S cen. Chile, 5,351 □ pop. 107, ✻ Los Angeles.

Birbhum (bēr'bōōm'; 134) dist. Burdwan div. Bengal prov. Br. India, 1,752 □ pop. 848.

Birdsboro (bûrdz'bŭr-ō) bor. Berks co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.

Bireh (bē'rĕ) *Bib.* **Beeroth** (bē-ē'rŏth; bē'rŏth) *anc.* BERŒ'A, town, anc. Palestine, 10 m. N of Jerusalem; battle 161 B. C.

Birejik (bē'rĕ-jĕk') *or* **Bir** (bēr) *anc.* BIR'THA, town, Aleppo vilayet, Turkey in Asia, p. 15.

Bern. See BERNE.
Berncastel. See BERNKASTEL.
Berœa. See ALEPPO; BIREH; VERRIA.
Berri. See BERRY.
Berytus. See BEIRUT.
Besi. See SULA BESI.
Besoeki. See BESUKI.
Besztercze. See BISTRIȚA.
Besztercze-bánya. See BYSTRICA BAŇSKÁ.
Besztercze-Naszód. See BISTRIȚA.
Beyrout. Var. of BEIRUT.
Bezuki. Var. of BESUKI.
Bhopawar Agency. See SOUTHERN STATES.
Biche, La. See RED DEER.
Biebrz. See BOBR.
Biel. See BIENNE.
Bielef. See BYELEY.
Bielitz. See BIELSKO.
Bielostok. Var. of BIAŁYSTOK.
Bilsk. See BISK.
Bijagoz Islands. Var. of BISAGOS ISLANDS.
Bijanagur. Var. of VIJAYANAGAR.
Bijnaur. Var. of BIJNOR.
Bilqas. Var. of BILKAS.
Bindraban. Var. of BRINDABAN.
Binue. See BENUE.
Bir. See BIREJIK.
Bird Islands. = AVES ISLANDS.
Bir es Saba. See BEERSHEBA.
Birket-el-Qurun. Var. of BIRKET-EL-KERUN.

Birjand (bēr'jänd') town, ✻ of Kuhistan prov. Persia, pop. 25.
Birkenfeld (bĭr'kĕn-fĕlt') division, Oldenburg, Ger. 194 □ pop. 51. — its ✻ pop. 2.
Birkenhead (bûr'kĕn-hĕd) county bor. Cheshire, Eng. on estuary of Mersey river, pop. 146.
Birket-el-Kerun (bĕr'kĕt-ĕl-kĕ-rōōn') shallow lake, ab. 30 m. by 5 m. Faiyum prov. Lower Egypt; occupies part of basin of anc. Lake Mœris.
Birmingham (bûr'mĭng-ăm; -hăm) city, × of Jefferson co. Ala. p. 179. — vil. Oakland co. Mich. p. 4. — city & county bor. Eng. pop. 919; chiefly in Warwickshire, but includes parts of Staffordshire & Worcestershire. See BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL, BRUMMAGEM, *a.* & *n.*
Birsfelden (bĭrs'fĕl'dĕn) comm. Baselland canton, Switzerland, pop. 5.
Birstal (bûr'stŏl) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. 7 m. SW of Leeds, pop. 7.
Bisbee (bĭz'bē) mining city, Cochise co. Arizona, pop. 9.
Biscay, Bay of (bĭs'kā) *anc.* AQUITAN'ICUS SI'NUS, SI'NUS CANTAB'RICUS, *or* CAN'TABER OCE'ANUS, Atlantic oc. fr. Ushant isl. France to Cape Ortegal, Spain. See BASQUE, *n.*
Biscayne Bay (bĭs-kān') Dade co. Fla. opening into Atlantic. — **Key,** small isl. E of bay.
Bisceglie (bē-shäl'yā) spt. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, in Adriatic sea, pop. comm. 34.
Bischheim (bĭsh'hĭm) comm. dept. Bas-Rhin, Alsace, France, pop. 10.
Bischoff, Mount (bĭsh'ŏf) mt. NW Tasmania, 2,598 ft. high; rich tin mines.
Bischwiller (bĭsh'vē'lär') mfg. comm. dept. Bas-Rhin, France, pop. 7.
Bishnupur (bĭsh'nōō-pōōr') town, ancient ✻ of Bankura dist. Bengal, Br. India, pop. 19.
Bishop Auckland (ôk'lănd) urban dist. Durham co. England, on Wear river, pop. 14.
Bishop's Falls, in Exploits riv. N Newfoundland, 14 m. fr. mouth. — vil. at falls.
Bishop's Stortford (stôr'fĕrd) urban dist. Hertfordshire, England, pop. 9.
Bishopville (bĭsh'ŭp-vĭl) town, × of Lee co. S. C. pop. 2.
Bisk (bĕsk) *or* **Biisk** (bēsk) town, Altai prov. S Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, pop. 42.
Biskra (bĭs'krä) comm. Algeria, about 120 m. SW of Constantine, pop. 12. — adjacent unorganized comm. in Tugurt ter. pop. 14.
Biskupitz (bĭs'kōō-pĭts) mfg. comm. Upper Silesia, Prussia, pop. 14.
Bisley (bĭz'lĭ) vil. NW Surrey, England, 29 m. SW of London; Nat. Rifle Assoc. ranges.
Bismarck (bĭz'märk) city, ✻ of N. Dak. & × of Burleigh co. pop. 7.
Bismarck Archipelago, group of isls. NE of New Guinea, isl. in Ter. of New Guinea, 15,752 □ pop. 188; principal islands New Britain, New Ireland; under Australian mandate.
Bismarckhütte (bĭs'märk-hüt'ĕ) comm. Polish Silesia, pop. 27.
Bismarck Mountains (bĭz'märk) mt. range, E New Guinea; highest 15,000 ft.
Bison Peak (bī'sŭn) Park co. Colo. 12,400 ft. high.
Bissagos Islands (bĭ-sä'gōs) group of isls. bet. 10° & 12° N, W coast Africa; mostly Port.
Bissau (bĕ-sou') *Pg.* **Bissão** (bĕ-soun') chief port of Portuguese Guinea, W Africa.
Bistineau (bĭs'tĭ-nō') lake, NW Louisiana, ab. 30 m. long, 2 m. wide.
Bistrița (bĭs'trĭt-sä) *or* **Bistritsa,** *Hung.* **Besztercze** (bĕs'tĕr-tsĕ) comm. ✻ of Bistrița dept. N Transylvania, Roumania, on Bistrița river, pop. 13
Bistrița *or* **Bistrița Nasaud** (nä-soud') *Hung.* **Besztercze-Naszód** (bĕs'tĕr-tsĕ-nä'sōd) dept. NE Transylvania, Roumania, ✻ Bistrița.
Bitburg (bĭt'bōōrĸ) comm. Rhine Prov. Prussia, 17 m. NW of Treves, pop. 3.
Bitchu (bĕ'chōō') old prov. W Honshu, Japan, part of Okayama prefecture.
Bithynia (bĭ-thĭn'ĭ-ä) anc. country, NW Asia Minor; conquered by Turks 1298.
Bitlis (bĭt'lĕs') vilayet, Kurdistan & Turkish Armenia, E Turkey in Asia, 10,460 □ pop. 427. — cml. & mfg. town, its ✻ ab. 16 m. W of Lake Van, pop. 40.
Bitolj (bē-tôl'y') dept. S Serbia, Yugoslavia, Europe, pop. 180. — See MONASTIR (*Gaz.*).
Bitonto (bē-tôn'tō) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 33; cathedral.
Bitterfeld (bĭt'ĕr-fĕlt') mfg. town, Merseburg govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 17.
Bitter Lakes, basins traversed by Suez canal, Isthmus of Suez, Egypt.
Bitterroot, *or* **Bitter Root, Range** (bĭt'ĕr-rōōt') range of Rocky mts. bet. Idaho & Mont. ab. 400 m. long; highest ab. 9,000 ft.
Biwa (bē'wä) lake, Honshu, Japan, NE of Kyoto, 40 m. long by 15 m. wide.
Biwabik (bē-wä'bĭk) vil. St. Louis co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
Bixschoote (bĕks'skō'tĕ) vil. West Flanders prov. Belg. 5 m. N of Ypres, pop. comm. 1.
Biyala (bē-ya'lä) town, Gharbiya prov. Lower Egypt, pop. 16.
Bizen (bē'zĕn') old prov. W Honshu isl. Japan, part of Okayama pref. See BIZEN WARE.
Bizerta (bē-zĕr'tä) *Fr.* **Bizerte** (bē-zĕrt') ft. spt. Tunis, pop. 26; most N town Africa.
Bizot (bē'zō') comm. dept. Constantine, N Algeria, Africa, pop. 10.
Bjelina (byĕ-lē'nä) comm. N Bosnia, Yugoslavia, Europe, pop. 11.
Bjelopolje (byĕ'lō-pōl'yĕ) dept. W Serbia, Yugoslavia, Europe, pop. 26.
Bjelovar (byĕ-lō'vär) comm. ✻ of Bjelovar-Križevci dept. Croatia, Yugoslavia, pop. 8.
Bjelovar-Križevci (-krē-zhĕĭ'tsē) *Hung.* **Belovár-Körös** (bĕ'lō-vär-kû'rûsh) dept. NE Croatia, Yugoslavia, Europe, ✻ Bjelovar.
Björneborg (byûr'nĕ-bôr'y') *Finnish* **Pori** (pō'rē) cml. town, Åbo-Björneborg dept. Finland, pop. 18.
Black Brothers, two peaks, Black mts. Yancey co. N. C. 6,620 & 6,690 ft. high.
Blackburn (blăk'bûrn) mfg. county bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 127. —, **Mount,** in SE Alaska, SE of Mt. Wrangell, 16,140 ft. high.
Blackfoot (blăk'fo͝ot') city, × of Bingham co. Idaho, pop. 4.
Blackford (blăk'fĕrd) co. E Ind. 168 □ pop. 4, × Hartford City.
Black Forest, *Ger.* **Schwarzwald** (shvärts'vält') mountainous region in Baden and Württemberg, Germany; highest peak Feldberg, 4,897 ft. — circle, W Württemberg, Germany, 1,844 □ pop. 584, ✻ Reutlingen.
Black Hawk, co. NE cen. Iowa, 565 □ pop. 57, × Waterloo.
Blackhead (blăk'hĕd') peak, San Juan mts. S Colo. 12,514 ft. high.
Blackheath (blăk'hēth') ward of Lewisham met. bor. London, Eng. pop. 7.
Black Hills, mt. group, SW S. Dak. & NE Wyo.; highest Harney peak, 7,242 ft.
Black Lake, min. town, Megantic co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 3; asbestos.
Black Mesa (mā'sä) mt. Cimarron co. Oklahoma, 4,800 ft.; highest point in state.
Blackmore, Mount (blăk'môr) peak, Gallatin co. Mont. 10,196 ft. high.
Black Mountains, group of mts. W part of N. C.; highest point Mt. Mitchell, 6,711 ft.
Blackpool (blăk'pōōl') co. bor. & spt. Lancashire, Eng. pop. bor. 100; watering place.
Black River, 400 m. long, SE Mo. to White riv. in Ark. — 200 m. long, Hamilton co. N. Y. to Lake Ontario, near Watertown. — 150 m. long, S. C. to Waccamaw riv. near Georgetown. — 200 m. long, Wis. to Mississippi riv. above La Crosse.
Black River Falls, city, × of Jackson co. Wisconsin, pop. 2.
Blackrock (blăk'rŏk') urban dist. Irish Free State, pop. 9; suburb of Dublin.
Blacksburg (blăks'bûrg) town, Cherokee co. South Carolina, pop. 2. — town, Montgomery co. Va. pop. 1; Va. Agric. coll.
Black, *or* **Euxine** (ûk'sĭn), **Sea,** *anc.* PON'TUS *or* PON'TUS EUXI'NUS, sea between Europe and Asia, 168,500 □; greatest depth over 7,000 ft.
Black Sea, *Russ.* **Chernomorsk** (chĕr'nŏ-môrsk') former govt. Transcaucasia; now part of Kuban and Black Sea prov. S Soviet Russia, Europe, on Black sea, 3,220 □.
Blackstone (blăk'stŏn) town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 4. — riv. 70 m., Mass. & NE R. I.
Black Warrior River, 300 m. long, N Ala. to Tombigbee river in Greene co. near Demopolis.
Blackwater (-wô'tĕr) riv. 100 m. long, Cork co. Ireland, rises 16 m. NE of Killarney.
Blackwell (-wĕl) city, Kay co. Oklahoma, pop. 7.
Blackwells Island (blăk'wĕlz) isl. in East riv. New York city; city prison & hospitals.
Bladen (blā'dĕn) co. SE N. C. 976 □ pop. 20, × Elizabethtown.
Bladensburg (blā'dĕnz-bûrg) town, Prince Georges co. Md. pop. under 1; battle Aug. 1814.
Blaenavon (blĕn-ăv'ŏn; blān-) urban dist. Monmouthshire, England, pop. 12.
Blagovyeshchensk (blä'gŏ-vyĕsh'chĕnsk) cml. city, in Amur prov. Far Eastern Region, Soviet Russia, Asia, pop. 76.
Blain (blān) comm. dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, pop. 6.
Blaine (blān) co. S Idaho, 2,797 □ pop. 4, × Hailey. — co. N Mont. 4,229 □ pop. 9, × Chinook. — co. N Nebr. 711 □ pop. 2, × Brewster. — co. cen. Okla. 931 □ pop. 16, × Watonga. — city, Whatcom co. Wash. pop. 2.
Blair (blâr) co. cen. Pa. 534 □ p. 128, × Hollidaysburg. — × of Washington co. Nebr. p. 3.
Blairsville (blârz'vĭl) bor. Indiana co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Blakely (blāk'lĭ) city, × of Early co. Ga. pop. 2. — bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. pop. 7.
Blanc, Cape (blăngk) on N coast of Tunis, Africa.
Blanc, Le (lĕ blăN') comm. dept. Indre, France, pop. 5.
Blanc, Mont (môN'blăN') highest mt. of Alps, SE France, on It. border, 15,781 ft. high.
Blanca Peak (blăng'kä) Sangre de Cristo range, S Colo. 14,390 ft. high.
Blanchester (blăn'chĕs-tĕr) mfg. vil. Clinton co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Blanco (blăng'kō) co. cen. Texas, 750 □ pop. 4, × Johnson City.
Blanco, Cape (blăng'kō) on S coast of Majorca isl. — at boundary bet. Río de Oro & Mauritania, W Africa. — on W coast of Morocco. — (*pron.* blăng'kō) W point of Oregon. — (*pron.* blăng'kō) on coast of Peru, S. Amer. — on W coast of Costa Rica, Cen. Amer. — on coast of Santa Cruz ter. Argentina.
Bland (blănd) co. SW Va. 360 □ pop. 16, × Bland.
Blankenberghe (blaŋ'kĕn-bĕr'gĕ; -bĕrg) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 7; canal.
Blankenburg (blaŋ'kĕn-bōōrĸ) comm. Harz mts. Brunswick, Germany, pop. 11.
Blankenese (blăng'kĕ-nä'zĕ) comm. Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on Elbe river, pop. 12.
Blantyre (blăn-tīr') town, S Nyasaland protectorate, Africa, pop. 7.
Blarney (blär'nĭ) town, Cork co. Irish Free State, 4 m. NW of Cork. See BLARNEY, *n.*
Blaydon (blā'dŭn) urban dist. Durham co. England, on Tyne river, pop. 33.
Bleckley (blĕk'lĭ) co. S cen. Georgia, 205 □ pop. 11, × Cochran.
Bledsoe (blĕd'sō) co. SE cen. Tenn. 391 □ pop. 7, × Pikeville.
Bleiberg (blī'bĕrĸ) min. vil. Carinthia, Austria, about 9 m. W of Villach, pop. 5.
Blekinge (blā'kĭng-ĕ) prov. S Sweden, 1,164 □ pop. 147, ✻ Karlskrona.
Blenheim (blĕn'ĕm; -ĭm) bor. ✻ of Marlborough provincial dist. N. Z. pop. 4.
Blenheim Park, seat of Duke of Marlborough, near Woodstock, Oxfordshire, Eng.
Bletchley (blĕch'lĭ) urban dist. Buckinghamshire, England, p. 6.
Blida (blē'dä) city, N Algeria, Africa, SW of Algiers, pop. 36.
Blindheim (blĭnt'hĭm) vil. Bavaria, S Germany; battle of "Blenheim" near here 1704.
Blissfield (blĭs'fēld) vil. Lenawee co. Mich. on Raisin riv. pop. 2.
Blitar (blē'tär) town, Kediri res. E Java, Du. E. Indies, pop. 20.
Block Island, isl. Atlantic oc. off Rhode Island, constitutes town New Shoreham, R. I.
Bloemendaal (blōō'mĕn-däl') vil. & comm. N. Holland, Netherlands, pop. comm. 10.
Bloemfontein (blōōm'fŏn-tān') town, ✻ of Orange Free State prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 39.
Bloemhof (blōōm'hŏf) town, SW Transvaal, U. of S. Africa, on Vaal riv. pop. 4.
Blois (blwä) mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Loir-et-Cher, France, on Loire riv. pop. 24.
Blomidon, Cape (blŏm'ĭ-dŭn) W Nova Scotia, S of entrance to Minas basin.
Błonie (blŏn'yĕ) town, Warsaw prov. Poland, 17 m. W of Warsaw; battles 1914–15.
Bloomer (blōōm'ĕr) vil. Chippewa co. Wis. pop. 2.
Bloomfield (blōōm'fēld) town, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 2. — town, × of Greene co. Ind. pop. 2. — city, × of Davis co. Iowa, pop. 2. — town, Essex co. N. J. pop. 22.
Bloomingdale (-ĭng-dāl) bor. Passaic co. N. J. pop. 2.
Bloomington (blōōm'ĭng-tŭn) mfg. city, × of McLean co. Ill. pop. 29; univ. — city, × of Monroe co. Ind. pop. 12; Indiana univ.
Bloomsburg (blōōmz'bûrg) town, × of Columbia co. Pennsylvania, pop. 8.
Blora (blō'rä) town, Rembang residency, Java, pop. 16.
Blossburg (blŏs'bûrg) bor. Tioga co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Blount (blŭnt) co. Ala. 649 □ p. 26, × Oneonta. — co. Tenn. 571 □ p. 29, × Maryville.
Bludenz (blōō'dĕnts) comm. Vorarlberg, Austria, pop. 4; castle; tourist resort.
Blue Earth, co. S Minn. 762 □ pop. 31, × Mankato. — city, Faribault co. Minn. pop. 3.
Bluefield (blōō'fēld') city, Mercer co. West Virginia, pop. 15.
Bluefields (blōō'fēldz') spt. town, E coast of Nicaragua, Cen. Amer. at mouth of Bluefields riv. pop. 5, with subs. 7.
Bluehill (-hĭl') town, Hancock co. Maine, pop. 2.
Blue Island, vil. Cook co. Ill. 18 m. S of Chicago, pop. 11.
Blue Lick Springs, vil. Nicholas co. Ky. on Licking riv.; watering place.
Blue Mountain, in Polk and Scott cos. Arkansas, 2,800 ft. high; this & Magazine mt. are two highest points in state.
Blue Mountains, range in NE Oregon & SE Wash. — range in E Jamaica, highest over 7,000 ft. — range in E New South Wales, Australia; highest Mt. Beemerang, 4,100 ft.
Blue Nile, prov. NE Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 12,000 □ pop. 193. — riv. Africa, see NILE.
Blue Point, locality, Suffolk co. L. I., N. Y. on Great South bay. See BLUE POINT, in *Dict.*
Blue Rapids, city, Marshall co. Kansas, pop. 2.
Blue Ridge, SE range of Appalachian system from nr. Harpers Ferry, W. Va. to N Ga.
Blue Sulphur Springs, mineral springs, Greenbrier co. West Virginia.
Bluff *or* **Campbelltown** (kăm'bĕl-toun) town on pen. at entrance to **Bluff Harbour,** port of Invercargill, South Isl. N. Z. pop. 2.
Bluffton (blŭf'tŭn) city, × of Wells co. Ind. pop. 5. — vil. Allen co. Ohio, p. 2; coll.
Blumenau (blōō'mĕn-ou) town, Santa Catharina state, S Brazil, pop. ab. 10, munic. 72.
Blumenthal (blōō'mĕn-tāl) comm. Stade govt. dist. Hanover prov. Prussia, pop. 10.
Blümlisalp (blüm'lēs-älp') mts. Bernese Alps, Switz.; highest Blümlisalphorn, 12,044 ft.
Blyth (blīth) urban dist. Northumberland co. England, pop. 32.
Blythe (blīth) city, Riverside co. Calif. pop. 2.
Blytheville (blīth'vĭl) town, × of Mississippi co. Arkansas, pop. 6.
Boac (bō'ak) munic. ✻ of Marinduque prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 18.
Boaco (bō-ä'kō) town, cen. Nicaragua, Cen. Amer. pop. 14.
Boavista (bō'ä-vēsh'tä) most eastern of Cape Verde isls. 234 □ pop. 3; Portuguese.
Bober (bō'bĕr) river, Silesia, Germany, ab. 155 m. long, trib. of Oder.
Bobigny (bō'bē'nyē') comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 7.
Bobr (bŏ'b'r) *or* **Biebrz** (byóbzh) riv. N Poland, 130 m. long, to Narew riv. from NE.
Bobrek (bō'brĕk) comm. Oppeln govt. dist. Upper Silesia, Prussia, near Beuthen, p. 12.
Bobrinets (bŏ'brĭ-nyĕts') town, Nikolaev prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 15.
Bóbrka (bōōb''r-kä) comm. Lwów prov. Poland, SE of Lemberg, pop. 6; battle 1914.
Bobruysk (bō-brōō'y'sk) town, White Russia, Europe, on Berezina river, pop. 42.
Bocas del Toro (bō'käs dĕl tō'rō) prov. W Panama, pop. 14. — seaport, its ✻ pop. 3.
Boca, *or* **Bocca, Tigris** (bōk'ä tē'grĭs) the entrance to Canton riv. China.
Bocayuva (bō'kä-yōō'vä) town, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, pop. munic. 29.
Bochnia (bōĸ'nyä) min. comm. Kraków prov. Galicia, Poland, pop. 11.
Bocholt (bōĸ'ôlt) mfg. comm. Westphalia prov. Prussia, near Dutch border, pop. 25.
Bochum (bō'kōōm) city, Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 143.
Böckingen (bûk'ĭng-ĕn) comm. Neckar circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 11.
Bocono (bō-kō'nō) town, Trujillo, Venezuela, S. Amer. pop. 15.
Bodegraven (bō'dĕ-grä'vĕn) comm. S. Holland, Netherlands, pop. 6.
Bodie Island (bŏd'ĭ) N. C. separates Albemarle & Roanoke sounds from Atlantic.
Bodinayakkanur (bō'dē-nä-yŭk'ä-nōōr') town, Madura dist. Madras pres. Br. India, p. 20.
Bodmin (bŏd'mĭn) mun. bor. × of Cornwall, England, pop. 6.
Bodö (bŏd'û') spt. town, ✻ of Nordland co. Norway, pop. 5.
Bodza Pass (bō'dzä) pass, Transylvanian Alps, Roumania, ab. 40 m. E of Brașov.
Boele (bō'lē) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 10.
Boeo, Cape (bō-ā'ō) westernmost point of Sicily.
Bœotia (bē-ō'shĭ-ä) dist. & an anc. republic, Greece. See BŒOTIAN, *a.*, THEBAN, *a.* — *mod. Gr.* **Viotia** (vē'ō-tē'ä) former nome, E Greece. See ATTICA AND BŒOTIA (*Gaz.*).
Bœuf Bayou (bĕf bī'ōō) branch of Ouachita riv. Ark. & Louisiana, ab. 200 m. long.
Bogalusa (bō'gä-lōō'sä) city, Washington parish, La. pop. 8.
Bogdo-ola (bŏg'dō-ō'lä) mt. group (*ola*) E Tien Shan mts. cen. Asia, 19,680 ft. high.
Boghazkeui (bō-gäz'kû'ĕ) town, Asia Minor, 90 m. E of Angora; ruins of anc. Pteria.
Bognor (bŏg'nĕr) urban dist. Sussex West, England, on S coast, pop. 13; watering place.
Bogo (bō-gō') munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 23.
Bogodukhov (bŏ'gŏ-dōō'kŏf) town, Kharkov prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 12.
Bogong, Mount (bō'gŏng) mt. SE Victoria, Australia, 6,508 ft.; highest mt. in Victoria.
Bogoslof (bŏ'gŏ-slŏf') small volcanic isl. ab. 40 m. W of Unalaska isl. Alaska.
Bogota (bō-gō'tä) bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 4.
Bogotá (bō'gō-tä') city, ✻ of Cundinamarca dept. & of Colombia, S. Amer. pop. 160.
Bogra (bōg'rä') dist. Rajshahi div. Bengal prov. Br. India, 1,359 □ p. 1,047. — its ✻ p. 7.
Bogutschütz (bō'gōōt-shütz) comm. Polish Silesia, near Królewska Huta, pop. 22.
Bohain (bō'ĂN') comm. dept. Aisne, France, pop. 6.
Bohemia (bō-hē'mĭ-ä) *Czech* **Čechy** (chĕĸ'ē) *Ger.* **Böhmen** (bû'mĕn) prov. W Czechoslovakia, Europe, 20,098 □ pop. 6,665. See BOHEMIAN, *a.* & *n.*, CZECH, *n.*
Böhmerwald (bû'mĕr-vält') *Czech* **Šumava** (shōō'mä-vä) mts. separating Bohemia & Bavaria; highest peak Arber, in Lower Bavaria, 4,780 ft.
Bohol (bō-hōl') isl. Philippine islands, N of Mindanao (1,534 □) & prov. (1,536 □ pop. 358) ✻ Tagbilaran. — **Strait,** bet. Bohol & Cebu, Phil. isls.

Birr. See PARSONSTOWN.
Birtha. See BIREJIK.
Birunga. See MFUMBIRO.
Bisanthe. See RODOSTO.
Bisayas. See VISAYAN ISLANDS.
Biscay, Biscaya. See VIZCAYA.
Bischweiler. † BISCHWILLER.
Bismarckburg. See KASANGA; UFIPA.
Bissão. See BISSAU.
Blautun. See BEHISTUN.
Blysk. See BISK.
Blaina. See NANTYGLO AND BLAINA.
Blatno Jezero. See BALATON.
Blenheim. See BLINDHEIM.
Blue Grotto. See in *Dict.*
Boca, La. See BALBOA.
Boca Tigris. = BOCA TIGRIS.
Bod. See BAUD.
Bodenbach. See PODMOKLY.
Bodensee. See CONSTANCE, LAKE OF.
Bodjonegoro. See BOJONEGORO.
Bodotria. See FORTH, FIRTH OF.
Bœton. See BUTON.
Boghaz. See BOSPORUS.
Böhmen. See BOHEMIA.
Böhmisch-Leipa. See LÍPA, ČESKA.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Boiro (bō′ē-rō) comm. La Coruña prov. Spain, pop. 11.
Bois Blanc Island (boi′ blăŋk′; *F. pron.* bwá′blaN′) in extreme NW of Lake Huron. — isl. in Detroit riv. opposite Amherstburg, Ontario.
Bois-Colombes (bwá′-kō′lôNb′) comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 20.
Boise (boi′zĕ) min. co. W Idaho, 1,840 □ pop. 2, × Idaho City. — city, × of Ada co. and ✻ of Idaho, on Boise river, pop. 21.
Bojador, Cape (bōj′ă-dōr′; *Pg.* bō′zhä-dōr′) Río de Oro, W Africa, S of Canary isls.
Bojeador, Cape (bō-hā′ă-dōr′; 146, 189) NW Luzon, Philippine islands.
Bojonegoro, *Du.* **Bodjonegoro** (bō′jō-nā-gō′rō) town, Rembang res. Java, pop. 30.
Bokhara (bō-kä′rä) *or* **Bukhara** (bōō-) independ. state associated with Soviet Russia, W cen. Asia, 79,440 □ pop. 3,000. See Russia (*Gaz.*). — its ✻ pop. 75.
Boksburg (bŏks′bûrg) town, Transvaal prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 38.
Bolama (bō-lä′mä) one of Bissagos isls. — town on isl. ✻ of Portuguese Guinea, pop. 4.
Bolan (bō-lan′) dist. of British Baluchistan, Asia, 896 □ pop. 4. — **Pass,** NE Baluchistan, bet. towns of Rindli & Kolpur, ab. 54 m. long.
Bolbec (bôl′bĕk′) comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, 17 m. ENE of Havre, p. 10.
Bolgrad (bôl-grät′) town, Bessarabia, Roumania, 25 m. NW of Ismail, pop. 13.
Boli (bō-lē′) town, Sinob vilayet, Anatolia, Turkey in Asia, pop. 11.
Bolinao, Cape (bō′lē-nä′ō) W cen. Luzon, Philippine islands.
Bolivar (bŏl′ĭ-vär) co. NW Miss. 879 □ p. 58, × × Cleveland & Rosedale. — city, × of Polk co. Mo. p. 2.
Bolívar (bō-lē′vär) town, Buenos Aires prov. E Argentina, ab. 170 m. SW of Buenos Aires, pop. 25. — dept. N Colombia, S. Amer. 22,320 □ pop. 457, ✻ Cartagena. — town, Cauca dept. Colombia, pop. munic. 18. — town, Antioquia dept. Colombia, pop. munic. 9. — town, Santander Sur dept. Colombia, pop. munic. 12. — prov. Ecuador, S. Amer. 1,160 □ pop. 58, ✻ Guaranda. — state, S Venezuela, 91,868 □ pop. 66, ✻ Ciudad Bolívar.
Bolivar Point (bŏl′ĭ-vär) Chambers co. Texas, at entrance to Galveston bay.
Bolivia (bō-lĭv′ĭ-ä) repub. S. Amer. 514,155 □ pop. 2,890, ✻✻ La Paz & Sucre.
Bolkhov (bŏl-kôf′) town, Orel prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, 30 m. N of Orel, pop. 27.
Bollène (bō′lân′) comm. dept. Vaucluse, France, 22 m. N of Avignon, pop. 5.
Bolligen (bŏl′ĭ-gĕn) comm. Berne canton, Switzerland, pop. 7.
Bollinger (bŏl′ĭn-jĕr) co. SE Mo. 609 □ pop. 14, × Marble Hill.
Bollington (bŏl′ĭng-tŭn) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 5.
Bologna (bō-lōn′yä) prov. Emilia compartimento, Italy, 1,465 □ pop. 646. — *anc.* Fel′sina, *later* Bono′nia, its ✻ pop. 205; university. See Concordat, *n.*
Bolondrón (bō′lōn-drōn′) munic. (pop. 13) & town (pop. 4) Matanzas prov. Cuba.
Bolsena (bōl-sā′nä) *anc.* Volsin′ii, comm. N Rome prov. Italy, on NE shore of Lake Bolsena, pop. 3; site of anc. city of Etruscan confed.
Bolsover (bōl′zō-vĕr; *colloq.* bou′zĕr) min. urban dist. Derbyshire, England, pop. 11.
Bolsward (bôls′värt) comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Bolton (bōl′tŭn) co. bor. Lancashire co. England, pop. 179.
Bolton upon Dearne (dûrn) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 12.
Bolzaneto (bōl′tsä-nā′tō) comm. Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. 10.
Bolzano (bōl-tsä′nō) *Ger.* **Bozen** (bōt′sĕn) comm. Venetia Tridentina prov. N Italy, pop. 25.
Boma (bō′mä) town, near mouth of Congo riv. former ✻ of Belgian Congo, pop. 3.
Bombay (bŏm-bā′) western presidency of British India, 123,541 □ pop. 19,348 (incl. Aden); Bombay proper, 75,035 □ pop. 16,012; native states, 63,453 □ pop. 7,409. — city & chief spt. of western India on Bombay isl. ✻ of Bombay pres. pop. 1,176. — suburban div. formed out of Thana dist. Bombay pres. 142 □ pop. 153.
Bombetoke Bay (bŏm′bĕ-tō′kĕ) bay, NW coast of Madagascar.
Bomfim (bôn′fēn′) town, Bahia, Brazil, pop. 10, munic. 38. — town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. munic. 32.
Bom Jardim (bôn′ zhär′dēN′) town, Bahia state, Brazil, pop. 35.
Bom Jesus do Rio de Contas (bôn′ zhä′zōōsh dōō rō′ōō dä kôn′täzh) town, Bahia state, Brazil, pop. munic. 23.
Bonagai (bō′nä-gī′) port of entry, Woodlark isl. Papua ter. Australia.
Bonai (bō-nä′ē) tributary state of Orissa, India, 1,296 □ pop. 68.
Bonaire (bō′nâr′) *or* **Buen Ayre** (bwĕn ī′rä) isl. of Dutch col. of Curaçao, 95 □ pop. 9.
Bonaventure (bŏn′ă-vĕn′tûr′) riv. 75 m. long, Quebec prov. Canada, flows into Chaleur bay. — co. Quebec prov. Canada, × New Carlisle (pop. 1).
Bonavista (bŏn′ă-vĭs′tä) town, E coast of Newfoundland, 75 m. NW of St. John's, pop. 4.
Bonavista Bay, E coast Newfoundland; contains numerous small islands and rocks.
Bon, Cape (bŏn) *or* **Ras Addar** (räs ăd′där) NE Tunis, Africa, in 37° 4′ N.
Bond, co. SW cen. Ill. 388 □ pop. 16, × Greenville.
Bondeno (bōn-dĕ′nō) comm. Ferrara prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 19.
Bondowoso (bŏn′dō-wō′sō) town, ✻ of Besuki residency, E Java, pop. 15.
Bonduku (bŏn-dōō′kōō) interior native town, E Ivory Coast, Fr. W. Africa, pop. 3.
Bondy (bôN′dē′) comm. dept. Seine, France, 7 m. ENE of Paris, pop. 10.
Bône (bōn) *or* **Bona** (bō′nä) spt. Constantine dept. N Algeria, Africa, pop. comm. 45.
Bonham (bŏn′ăm) city. × of Fannin co. Texas, pop. 6.
Bon Homme (bŏn hŏm′) co. SE S. Dak. 573 □ pop. 12, × Tyndall.
Boni, Gulf of (bō′nē) S coast of Celebes island, Du. E. Indies.
Bonifacio, Strait of (bō′nē-fä′chō) between Corsica & Sardinia; least width, 7 m.
Bonin Islands (bō-nēn′) *or* **Ogasawarajima** (ō-gä′sä-wä′rä-jē′mä) groups of volcanic isls. in N Pacific, 29 □ pop. 4; belong to Japan.
Bonn (bŏn) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Rhine riv. 16 m. SSE of Cologne, pop. 91; univ.
Bonne Bay (bŏn) W coast Newfoundland, in 49° 30′ N.
Bonner (bŏn′ĕr) co. NW Idaho, 1,748 □ pop. 13, × Sandpoint.
Bonner Springs, city, Wyandotte co. Kansas, pop. 2.
Bonne Terre (bŏn târ′) city, St. Francois co. Missouri, pop. 4.
Bonneville (bŏn′vĭl′) county, SE Idaho, 1,904 □ pop. 18, × Idaho Falls.
Bonny (bŏn′ĭ) spt. on Bonny riv. Niger delta, Southern Nigeria, Africa, pop. 14.
Bonthain (bŏn-tīn′) spt. town, S Celebes isl., Du. E. Indies, pop. 7.
Bontoc (bŏn-tōk′) subprov. of Mountain prov. N Luzon, P. I. 590 □ pop. 32, ✻ Bontoc.
Bony (bō′nē′) vil. dept. Aisne, France, 10 m. NNW of St.-Quentin; bat. 1918; Am. mil. cemetery.
Boom (bōm) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 18.
Boone (bōōn) co. N Ark. 608 □ pop. 16, × Harrison. — co. N Ill. 293 □ pop. 15, × Belvidere. — co. cen. Ind. 427 □ pop. 24, × Lebanon. — co. cen. Iowa, 569 □ pop. 30, × Boone. — co. N Ky. 251 □ pop. 10, × Burlington. — co. N cen. Mo. 688 □ pop. 30, × Columbia. — co. E cen. Nebr. 692 □ pop. 14, × Albion. — co. SW W. Va. 506 □ pop. 15, × Madison. — city, × of Boone co. Iowa, pop. 12.
Boonesboro (bōōnz′bŭr-ō) *earlier* **Boonesborough,** former vil. Madison co. Ky. on Kentucky riv.; settled by Daniel Boone.
Booneville (bōōn′vĭl) town, a × of Logan co. Ark. pop. 2.
Boon Island (bōōn) 10 m. E of York, Maine; lighthouse.
Boonton (bōōn′tŭn) town, Morris co. N. J. pop. 5.
Boonville (bōōn′vĭl) city, × of Warrick co. Ind. pop. 4. — city, × of Cooper co. Mo. pop. 5; battle 1861. — vil. Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Boothbay (bōōth′bā′) town, Lincoln co. Maine, pop. 1.
Boothbay Harbor, town, Lincoln co. Maine, pop. 2.
Boothia *or* **Boothia Felix** (bōō′thĭ-ä fē′lĭks) most N pen. of N. Amer.; N magnetic pole.
Boothia, Gulf of, North America, E of Boothia.
Bootle (bōō′t'l) county bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 77.
Borabora (bō′rä-bō′rä) isl. in W group of Society isls.; fine harbor.
Borås (bōō-rōs′) town, Älvsborg prov. Sweden, pop. 29.
Bordeaux (bôr′dō′) *anc.* Burdig′ala, spt. city, ✻ of dept. Gironde, France, pop. 267.
Borden (bôr′dĕn) co. NW Texas, 895 □ pop. 1, × Gail.
Bordentown (bôr′dĕn-toun′) city, Burlington co. New Jersey, pop. 4.
Bordj-bou-Arréridj (bôrj′-bōō′-ä′rä-rējʹ) comm. dept. Constantine, N Algeria, pop. 11.
Bordj-Menaïel (-mĕ-nä′yĕl′) comm. dept. Algiers, N Algeria, Africa, pop. 18.
Boreas Mountain (bō′rē-ăs) peak of Adirondack mts. Essex co. N. Y. 3,600 ft. high.
Borger (bôr′gĕr) comm. Drenthe prov. Netherlands, pop. 10.
Borgerhout (bôr′gĕr-hout′) comm. Belgium, E suburb of Antwerp, pop. 53.
Borgne, Lake (bôrn) lake or bay, SE Louisiana, E of New Orleans.
Borgo (bôr′gō) comm. Venetia Tridentina, Italy, pop. 5.
Borgomanero (-mä-nâ′rō) comm. Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 11
Borgo San Donnino (bôr′gō san dŏn-nē′nō) comm. Parma prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 13.
Borgo San Lorenzo (san lō-rĕnt′sō) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 15.
Borgu (bŏr-gōō′) region, N Dahomey & W Northern Nigeria, W Africa.
Borinage (bŏ′rē′näzh′) coal min. dist. Hainaut prov. Belgium.
Borisoglyebsk (bō-rē′sō-glyĕpsk′) town, Tambov prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 24.
Borisov (bō-rē′sôf) town, White Russia, Europe, NE of Minsk, on Berezina river, pop. 18.
Borku (bôr-kōō′) region in E Sahara, N Chad col. Fr. Equat. Africa.
Borne (bôr′nĕ) comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Borneo (bôr′nē-ō) isl. in Malay archipelago, 289,843 □ pop. 2,459, incl. Dutch Borneo, Br. North Borneo, Sarawak, & Brunei. See Dyak, *n.* —, **South and East,** outpost prov. Du. E. Indies, 149,972 □ pop. 1,021, ✻ Banjermasin. —, **West,** outpost prov. Du. E. Indies 56,838 □ pop. 605, ✻ Pontianak.
Bornhem (bôrn′hĕm) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Bornholm (bôrn′hŏlm) isl. div. of Denmark, in Baltic sea, S of Sweden, 227 □ pop. 44. — county, coextensive with island, × Rönne.
Bornu (bôr-nōō′) country, formerly independent Mohammedan sultanate, W & S of Lake Chad, cen. Africa; now divided bet. Great Britain & France. See Hausa, *n.*, Kanuri, *n.*
Borodino (bō′rō-dyē-nō′) vil. Moscow prov. Russia, 80 m. WSW of Moscow; battle 1812.
Borongan (bō-rōng′än) munic. E coast of Samar, Philippine islands, pop. 17.
Borovichi (bō′rō-vē′chē) town, Novgorod prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, on Msta river, p. 11.
Borromean Islands (bôr′ō-mē′ăn) 4 small isls. in Lago Maggiore, NW Italy.
Borrowstounness (bŏr′ō-stō-nĕs′; *colloq.* bō′nĕs) spt. W Lothian co. Scotland, pop. 10.
Borsod (bōr′shŏd) co. N Hungary, 1,380 □ pop. 250, × Miskolcz.
Borysław (bō-rĭs′läf; *Ger.* bō′rĕs-laf) comm. Lwów prov. Poland, pop. 16.
Borzna (bôrz′nä) town, Chernigov prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 13.
Boscawen (bŏs′kä-wĕn; -kwĕn) town, Merrimack co. N. H. on Merrimack river, pop. 1.
Boscobel (bŏs′kō-bĕl) city, Grant co. Wisconsin, pop. 2.
Boscoreale (bôs′kō-rā-ä′lā) comm. Naples prov. Italy, pop. 10.
Boscotrecase (bôs′kō-trā-kä′sā) comm. Naples, Italy, S slope Mt. Vesuvius, pop. 13.
Boshof (bŏs′hŏf) dist. 3,941 □ & town (health resort) W Orange Free State, p. dist. 16, tn. 1.
Bosilegrad (bō-sē′lä-grät′) dist. (320 □ pop. 22) & town, E Serbia, Yugoslavia; ceded by Bulgaria 1920.
Boskoop (bŏs-kōp′) comm. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Bosna (bŏz′nä) riv. 150 m. long, Bosnia, Yugoslavia, flows N to Sava riv.
Bosnia (bŏz′nĭ-ä) former Turkish prov. Europe, 16,239 □. See next. — **and Herzegovina** (hĕr′tsĕ-gō-vē′nä) prov. W cen. Yugoslavia, Europe, 19,678 □ pop. 1,890, ✻ Sarajevo.
Bosporus (bŏs′pō-rŭs) *Turk.* **Boghaz** (bō′gäz′) strait, about 20 m. long, connects Black and Marmara seas. See Bosporus, *n.*
Bosque (bŏs′kā) co. cen. Texas, 975 □ pop. 18, × Meridian.
Bossier (bŏ-sēr′; *F. pron.* bŏ′syā′) par. NW La. 863 □ pop. 22, × Benton.
Boston (bŏs′tŭn; 205) town, Thomas co. Ga. pop. 2. — mfg. & cml. spt. city, ✻ of Mass. and × of Suffolk co. pop. 748; Boston univ.; Simmons coll. See Boston Massacre, B. Port Bill, B. Tea Party, Hub of the Universe, Massachusetts Bay Company, Old North Church, Old South Church, Puritan City. — mun. bor. × of The Parts of Holland, Lincolnshire, England, pop. 16, spt. on Witham river.
Boston Mountains, mt. ridge, in Ozark plateau, NW Arkansas, 1,000 to 2,000 ft. high.
Boswell (bŏz′wĕl) bor. Somerset co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Bosworth (bŏz′wŭrth) town, Leicestershire, England; near battlefield of 1485.
Botany (bŏt′ă-nĭ) town, N. S. W., Australia, suburb of Sydney, pop. 6.
Botany Bay, E coast Australia, S of Sydney; gives name to Br. penal colony planned to be here, but transferred to Port Jackson in 1788. See Botany Bay (in *Dict.*).
Botetourt (bŏt′ĕ-tŭrt) co. W part of Va. 548 □ pop. 17, × Fincastle.
Bothnia (bŏth′nĭ-ä) former name of region about Gulf of Bothnia.
Bothnia, Gulf of, N part of Baltic sea, between Sweden & Finland.
Bothwell (bŏth′wĕl; bŏ-thw′-) co. SW Ontario, Canada, × Bothwell. — par. & town, Lanark co. Scotland; battle of "Bothwell Bridge" 1679.
Botoşani (bō-tō-shän′y′) *or* **Botoshani,** dept. N Moldavia, Roumania, 1,215 □ pop. 197. — its ✻ a cml. town, pop. comm. 33.
Bottineau (bŏt′ĭ-nō′) co. N N. Dak. 1,681 □ pop. 15. — city, its × pop. 1.
Bottrop (bôt′rŏp) comm. Westphalia, Prussia, 5 m. NNW of Essen, pop. 71.
Boucau (bōō′kō′) comm. dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France, 3 m. N of Bayonne, pop. 5.
Bouches-du-Rhône (bōōsh′-du-rōn′) dept. SE France, 2,026 □ pop. 842, ✻ Marseille.
Boufarik (bōō′fä-rēk′) comm. Algeria, Africa, about 21 m. SSW of Algiers, pop. 12.
Bougainville (bōō′găN′vēl′) prin. isl. of Solomon isls. 150 m. long, ab. 3,500 □ pop. 15.
Bougie (bōō′zhē′) *anc.* Sal′dæ, spt. dept. Constantine, N Algeria, pop. comm. 19.
Bouillon (bōō′yôN′) old duchy, now in Luxembourg prov. Belgium; once belonged to Crusader Godefroy, later attached successively to Liége, Sedan, France, Holland, & Belgium.
Bouïra (bōō′ē′rä′) comm. dept. Algiers, N Algeria, Africa, pop. 11.
Boulder (bōl′dĕr) co. N Colo. 764 □ pop. 32. — its × pop. 11; Univ. of Colorado. — town, S Western Australia, sub. of Kalgoorlie, pop. 8.
Boulogne (bōō-lōn′y′; *Eng.* bōō-lōn′) *or* **Boulogne-sur-Mer** (bōō′lōn′y′-sür-mâr′) *anc.* Gesori′acum, *or* Gessori′acum, *later* Bono′nia, spt. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, on English Channel, pop. comm. 55.
Boulogne *or* **Boulogne-sur-Seine** (-sān′) town, dept. Seine, Fr. suburb of Paris, pop. 68.
Boundary (boun′dă-rĭ) co. NW Idaho, 1,276 □ pop. 4, × Bonners Ferry.
Bound Brook, bor. Somerset co. N. J. on Raritan river, pop. 6; battle 1777.
Bountiful (boun′tĭ-fŏl) city, Davis co. Utah, 8 m. N of Salt Lake City, pop. 2.
Bounty Islands (boun′tĭ) group, 415 m. ESE of Dunedin, N. Z. 5 □; to N. Z.
Bourbon (bōōr′bŭn) co. SE Kans. 656 □ pop. 23, × Fort Scott. — (*local pron.* bûr′bŭn) agr. co. NE Ky. 304 □ pop. 18, × Paris. — See Réunion (*Gaz.*).
Bouresches (bōō′rĕsh′) vil. dept. Aisne, France, 7 m. NW of Château-Thierry.
Bourg (bōōr) *or* **Bourg-en-Bresse** (-kän′-brĕs′) city, ✻ of dept. Ain, France, p. comm. 20.
Bourg-du-Péage (bōōr′-dü-pā′ăzh′) comm. dept. Drôme, France, on the Isère, pop. 6.
Bourges (bōōrzh) *anc.* Avar′icum, city, ✻ of dept. Cher, France, pop. comm. 46.
Bourget (bōōr′zhĕ′) lake, dept. Savoie, France, 11 m. long. —, **Le,** comm. dept. Seine, p. 6.
Bourg-la-Reine (bōōr′-lä-rän′) comm. dept. Seine, France, sub. of Paris, pop. 6.
Bourg-lès-Valence (bōōr′-lĕ-vä′läNs′) comm. dept. Drôme, France, pop. 5.
Bourgoin (bōōr′gwăN′) comm. dept. Isère, France, pop. 6.
Bourlon (bōōr′lôN′) vil. (pop. 1) & wood (**Bourlon Wood**) dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 5 m. W of Cambrai; fighting 1917–18.
Bourne (bōrn) town, Barnstable co. Mass. on Buzzards bay, pop. 3.
Bournemouth (bôrn′măth) county bor. Southampton co. Eng. pop. 92; watering place.
Bouscat, Le (lĕ bōōs′kä′) comm. dept. Gironde, France, sub. of Bordeaux, pop. 13.
Boussu (bōō′sü′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 12.
Bouvet (bōō′vĕ′) isl. S Atlantic oc. SW of Cape prov. U. of S. Africa; 54° 28′ S, 3° 30′ E.
Bouvines (bōō′vēn′) vil. dept. Nord, France, near Lille; battle 1214.
Boves (bō′vās) comm. Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 9.
Bow *or* **Stratford le Bow** (străt′fĕrd lĕ bō) par. Poplar bor. London, England, pop. 40.
Bowie (bōō′ĭ) co. NE Tex. 873 □ pop. 39, × Boston. — city, Montague co. Tex. pop. 3.
Bowling Green (bō′lĭng) city, × of Warren co. Ky. pop. 10; college. — city, × of Pike co. Mo. pop. 2. — city, × of Wood co. Ohio, pop. 6.
Bowman (bō′măn) co. SW N. Dak. 1,164 □ pop. 5, × Bowman.
Bow River (bō) riv. 315 m. long, Alberta, Canada, trib. of S Saskatchewan.
Box Butte (bŏks′ būt′) co. NW Nebr. 1,076 □ pop. 8, × Alliance.
Box Elder (bŏks′ ĕl′dĕr) co. NW Utah, 5,444 □ pop. 19, × Brigham.
Boxhagen-Rummelsburg (bŏks′hä-gĕn-rōōm′ĕls-bōōrk) former comm. now part of Lichtenberg, Greater Berlin, Germany.
Boxtel (bŏks′ĕl) comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 10.
Boyacá (bō′yä-kä′) dept. cen. Colombia, S. America, 16,460 □ pop. 657, ✻ Tunja. — town, Boyacá dept. pop. mun. dist. 7; battle 1819.
Boyana (bō-yä′nä) riv. Albania & on Montenegrin boundary, Lake Scutari to Adriatic.

Boinu. See Kaladan.
Bois de Belleau, Bois de la Brigade Marine. See Belleau Wood.
Bois-du-Roi. See Morvan.
Bois-le-Duc. See Hertogenbosch, 's.
Bojana. Var. of Boyana.
Boleslav Mladá. See Mladá Boleslav.
Bolos. Var. of Volos.
Bolshaya. See McKinley, Mount.
Bombon. = Taal (lake).
Bomvanaland. See Tembuland.
Bona. See Bône.
Bona, Mount. See Wrangell Mountains.
Bo'ness. = Borrowstounness.
Bononia. See Bologna; Boulogne.
Boonsboro. See South Mountain.
Borbetomagus. See Worms.
Border Province. = West Prussia-Posen.
Borgholm. See Öland.
Borinquen. Early nat. name of Porto Rico.
Borysthenes. See Dnieper.
Botoshani. See Botoşani.
Bouake. See Bwake.
Boukhara. Var. of Bokhara.
Boundary Peak. See East Peak.
Bourg-on-Bresse. See Bourg.
Bourgogne. See Burgundy.

Boyd (boid) co. NE Ky. 159 □ p. 29, × **Catlettsburg.** — co. N Nebr. 535 □ p. 8, × Butte.
Boyertown (boi'ĕr-toun) min. bor. Berks co. Pa. 13 m. E of Reading, pop. 3.
Boyle (boil) co. E cen. Ky. 186 □ pop. 15, × Danville.
Boyne (boin) riv. 70 m. long, E Ireland ; battle 1690. — city, × of Charlevoix co. Mich. p. 4.
Bozeman (bōz'măn) city, × of Gallatin co. Montana, pop. 6 ; State Agric. college.
Bra (brä) comm. Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 16.
Brabant (brá-bänt' *or* brä'bănt ; *F.* brä'bäN') old duchy of the Netherlands ; part now forms North Brabant prov. of Neth. and part is prov. of Belgium. — prov. Belgium, 1,268 □ pop. 1,562, ✻ Brussels.
Bracken (brăk''n) co. NE Ky. 204 □ pop. 10, × Brooksville.
Brackenridge (brăk''n-rĭj) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.
Brackettville (brăk'ĕt-vĭl) town, × of Kinney co. Texas, pop. 2.
Brackwede (brăk'vä'dē) comm. Minden govt. dist. Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 11.
Braddock (brăd'ŭk) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 21 ; Braddock's defeat 1765.
Bradentown (brā'dĕn-toun) city, × of Manatee co. Florida, pop. 4.
Bradford (brăd'fĕrd) co. NE Fla. 283 □ pop. 7, × Starke. — co. NNE Pa. 1,145 □ pop. 53, × Towanda. — vil. Darke & Miami cos. Ohio, pop. 2. — city, McKean co. Pa. pop. 16. — mfg. city & co. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, 8 m. W of Leeds, pop. 286.
Bradford on Avon (ā'vŏn) town, Wiltshire, England, 6 m. ESE of Bath, pop. 5.
Bradley (brăd'lĭ) co. SSE Ark. 659 □ pop. 16, × Warren. — co. SE Tenn. 336 □ pop. 19, × Cleveland. — vil. Kankakee co. Ill. pop. 2.
Bradley Beach, bor. Monmouth co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Brady (brā'dĭ) city, × of McCulloch co. Texas, pop. 2.
Braemar (brā'mär') dist. SW Aberdeen co. Scotland, comprises upper valley of Dee riv. ab. 24 m. long ; tourist resort ; gems.
Braeriach (brā'rĭ-ăk) mt. on border bet. Inverness & Aberdeen cos. Scotland, 4,248 ft. high.
Braga (brä'gä) dist. Minho prov. Portugal, 1,040 □ pop. 382. — *anc.* Brac'ara Augus'ta, its ✻ pop. 25.
Bragado (brä-gä'dō) town, Buenos Aires prov. E Argentina, pop. 16.
Bragança (brä-gän'sá) town (pop. 10) & munic. (pop. 33) São Paulo state, Brazil. — spt. town, Pará state, Brazil, 100 m. NE of Belem, p. 18. — dist. Trás-os-Montes prov. NE Portugal, 2,513 □ pop. 192. — town in same, ✻ of Trás-os-Montes prov. pop. 6.
Brahmanbaria (brä'măn-bä'rĭ-ä) town, Tippera dist. Bengal prov. Br. India, pop. 20.
Brahmaputra (brä'mä-pōō'trä) *anc.* Dy'arda'nes *or* Œda'nes, sacred riv. Asia (Tibet & NE India) about 1,800 m. long, to Bay of Bengal.
Brăila (brä-ē'lä) dept. Wallachia, Roumania, 1,683 □ pop. 181. — cml. port, its ✻, on Danube riv. pop. 65.
Braine-l'Alleud (brän'-lä'lû') comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 10.
Braine-le-Comte (-lē-kŏNT') comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 9.
Brainerd (brā'nĕrd) city, × of Crow Wing co. Minnesota, pop. 10.
Braintree (brān'trē) town, Norfolk co. Mass. 10 m. S of Boston, pop. 11. — urban dist. Essex co. England, pop. 7.
Brakpan (brăk'păn) town, S Transvaal, U. of S. Africa, pop. 25.
Brambauer (brăm'bou'ĕr) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 11.
Brampton (brămp'tŭn) town, × of Peel co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 5.
Bramwell (brăm'wĕl) town, Mercer co. West Virginia, pop. 2.
Branch (brănch) co. S Mich. 497 □ pop. 24, × Coldwater.
Branchville (brănch'vĭl) town, Orangeburg co. S. C. pop. 2.
Branco, Rio (rē'ō brän'kōō) riv. N Brazil, S. America, 350 m. long, to Rio Negro.
Brandenburg (brän'dĕn-bōōrĸ) prov. Prussia, 15,072 □ pop. 2,446, ✻ Berlin. — town of same, on Havel riv. 37 m. WSW of Berlin, pop. 53.
Brander, Pass of (brăn'dĕr) N Argyll co. Scotland, bet. Loch Etive & Loch Awe.
Brandon (brăn'dŭn) vil. Rutland co. Vt. pop. 2. — city, SW Manitoba, Can. pop. 15.
Brandon and Byshottles (bī'shŏt''lz) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 19.
Brandywine (brăn'dĭ-wīn') creek, in Pennsylvania & Delaware ; battle 1777.
Branford (brăn'fĕrd) bor. New Haven co. Conn. pop. 3.
Bransfield Strait (brănz'fēld) bet. S. Shetland isls. & Graham Land, Antarctic cont.
Brant (brănt) co. Ontario, Canada, × Brantford.
Brantford (brănt'fĕrd) city, × of Brant co. Ontario, Can. on Grand river, pop. 29.
Brantley (brănt'lĭ) county, SE Georgia, × Hoboken.
Bras d'Or (brä' dōr') salt lake, 50 m. long, Cape Breton island, Nova Scotia, 230 □.
Brașov (brä'shŏf) *or* **Brashov, Hung. Brassó** (brŏsh'shō) *Ger.* **Kronstadt** (krōn'shtät) dept. SE Transylvania, Roumania, 576 □ pop. 101. — city, its ✻ pop. 40.
Brasschaet (brăs'skät') comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Brasstown Bald (brăs'toun bôld') mt. Towns & Union cos. Ga. 4,768 ft. ; highest in state.
Bratislava (brä'tĭ-slä'vä) dept. SW Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, 3,014 □ pop. 718. — *Ger.* **Pressburg** (prĕs'bōōrĸ) *Hung.* **Pozsony** (pō'zhŏn-y') city, its ✻, on Danube riv. pop. 93 ; formerly ✻ of Hungary ; Treaty of Pressburg 1805.
Brattleboro (brăt''l-bŭr-ō) mfg. vil. Windham co. Vt. pop. 7 ; granite quarries.
Braunsberg (brouns'bĕrĸ) town, Königsberg govt. dist. East Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 13.
Brava (brä'vä) S isl. Cape Verde group, 45 □ p. 7. — coast town, SE Ital. Somaliland, p. 8.
Brawley (brô'lĭ) city, Imperial co. Calif. pop. 5.
Braxton (brăks't'n) co. cen. W. Va. 517 □ pop. 24, × Sutton.
Bray (brā) parish, Berkshire, England, pop. 3, on Thames riv. ; "Vicar of Bray." — region, France, mostly in Seine-Inférieure. — vil. dept. Somme, France, on Somme riv. 5 m. SE of Albert ; battles 1918. — spt. and watering place, Wicklow co. Irish Free State, pop. 7.
Brazil (brá-zĭl') city, Clay co. Ind. pop. 9. —, **The United States of,** federal republic, S. Amer. 3,275,528 □ pop. 30,636, ✻ Rio de Janeiro. See Latin America (*Gaz.*).
Brazoria (brá-zō'rĭ-á) co. SE Texas, 1,340 □ pop. 21, × Angleton.
Brazos (brä'zōs) riv. of Texas, in the Staked Plain, ab. 90 m. long, flows into Gulf of Mexico. — agr. co. E cen. Texas, on Brazos riv. 597 □ pop. 22, × Bryan.
Brazza (brät'sä) *Serbian* **Brač** (brăch) *or* **Brach,** isl. of Dalmatia, Yugoslavia, in Adriatic sea, 152 □ pop. 25.
Brazzaville (brá'zä'vĕl') river port, Middle Congo col. French Equatorial Africa, on Stanley Pool, ✻ of Fr. Equat. Afr. & of col.
Breadalbane (brĕd-ôl'bān) dist. W Perth co. Scotland, traversed by the Grampians.
Breathitt (brĕth'ĭt) co. E Ky. 483 □ pop. 21, × Jackson.
Brèche-de-Roland (brĕsh'-dĕ-rō'lăN') defile, Pyrenees mts. alt. 9,500 ft.
Brechin (brĕ'kĭn) burgh, Forfar co. E Scotland, pop. 7.
Breckenridge (brĕk'ĕn-rĭj) city, × of Wilkin co. Minn. p. 2. — city, × of Stephens co. Tex. p. 2.
Breckinridge (brĕk'ĭn-rĭj) co. N Ky. 568 □ pop. 20, × Hardinsburg.
Brecknock (brĕk'nŏk) *or* **Brecon** (brĕk'ŭn) urban dist. Brecknockshire, Wales, pop. 6.
Brecknockshire (-shĭr) *or* **Brecon,** agr. & past. co. S Wales, 733 □ p. 61, × Brecknock.
Břeclav (brzhĕts'läf) *Ger.* **Lundenburg** (lŏn'dĕn-bōōrĸ) comm. Uherské Hradiště dept. Moravia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 12.
Breda (brā-dä') comm. N. Brabant prov. Neth. pop. 30. See Compromise of Breda.
Bredbury and Romily (brĕd'bĕr-ĭ, rŏm'ĭ-lĭ) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 9.
Breede (brā'dē) riv. 165 m. long, SW Cape prov. Union of South Africa.
Breese (brēz) city, Clinton co. Ill. pop. 2.
Bregalnica (brā'gäl-nit'sä) *or* **Bregalnitsa,** dept. S. Serbia, Yugoslavia, Europe, pop. 104.
Bregançon (brē-gäN'sôN') fortified isl. Bay of Hyères, S France.
Bregenz (brā'gĕnts) *anc.* Brigan'tium, ✻ of Vorarlberg, Austria, on Lake of Constance, pop. comm. 12.
Breil (brĕ'y') comm. dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, pop. 5.
Breisach (brī'zäĸ) comm. Baden, Germany, on Rhine riv. pop. 4 ; siege 1638.
Breitenfeld (brī'tĕn-fĕlt) vil. Saxony, Germany, near Leipzig ; battle 1631.
Breithorn (brīt'hôrn) mt. Pennine Alps, near Zermatt, Switz. & Italy, 13,685 ft. high.
Bremen (brĕ'mĕn) town, Marshall co. Ind. pop. 2. — (brä'mĕn ; brĕm'ĕn) port & free Hanse city, on Weser riv. Ger. pop. 270, with its ter. a Ger. state, 99 □ pop. 311.
Bremer (brĕ'mĕr) co. NE Iowa, 434 □ pop. 17, × Waverly.
Bremerhaven (brĕm'ĕr-hä'v'n ; *Ger.* brä'mĕr-hä'fĕn) spt. at mouth of Weser riv. Germany, pop. 22 ; belongs to state of Bremen.
Bremersdorp (brä'mĕrs-dôrp) town, cen. Swaziland, S Africa, former ✻.
Bremerton (brĕm'ĕr-tŭn) city, Kitsap co. Wash. pop. 9 ; Puget Sound navy yard.
Brenham (brĕn'ăm) city, × of Washington co. Texas, pop. 5.
Brenner Pass (brĕn'ĕr) Tirol, Austrian-It. frontier, 19 m. S by E of Innsbruck, 4,470 ft.
Brenta (brĕn'tä) *anc.* Medo'acus Ma'jor, riv. Venetia Tridentina, through Venetia, Italy, to lagoons of Venice, ab. 100 m.
Brentford (brĕnt'fĕrd) urban dist. × of Middlesex co. England, on Thames river, pop. 17.
Brentwood (brĕnt'wŏod) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. p. 2. — urban dist. Essex co. Eng. pop. 7.
Brescia (brā'shä) prov. Lombardy, Italy, 1,823 □ pop. 672. — *anc.* Brix'ia, its ✻ pop. 99.
Breslau (brĕs'lou) govt. dist. Lower Silesia prov. Prussia, 5,208 □ pop. 1,807. — its ✻ a cml. city on Oder riv. pop. 528 ; university.
Bressanone (brĕs'sä-nō'nä) *Ger.* **Brixen** (brĭk'sĕn) comm. Alto Adige dist. Venetia Tridentina, Italy, pop. 7 ; health resort ; cathedral.
Bresse (brĕs) anc. dist. of E France, E of Saône & N of Rhone ; now N part of dept. Ain.
Bresse, La (lä brĕs') comm. dept. Vosges, France, pop. 5.
Bressoux (brĕ'sōō') comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 13.
Bressuire (brĕ'swĕr') comm. dept. Deux-Sèvres, France, pop. 5.
Brest (brĕst) spt. & fortified city, dept. Finistère, France, pop. 74.
Brest Litovsk (brèst' lyĕ-tôfsk') *Pol.* **Brześć-Litewski** (bzhĕshch'-lĕ-tĕf'skĭ) town, ✻ of Polesia prov. Poland, pop. 29 ; taken 1915 ; treaty 1918.
Bretagne (brĕ-tän'y') *Eng.* **Brittany** (brĭt'ă-nĭ) old prov. NW France, between English channel on the N and Atlantic ocean on the S.
Brevard (brĕ-värd') co. SE Fla. 1,025 □ pop. 9, × Titusville. — town, × of Transylvania co. N. C. pop. 2.
Brévent (brā'väN') mt. of Alps, Haute-Savoie, France, near Mt. Blanc, 8,285 ft. high.
Breves (brā'vĕzh) town, Pará state, Brazil, on Marajó island, pop. munic. 23.
Břevnov (brzhĕv'nôf) *or* **Břewnow** (bzhĕv'nôf) comm. sub. of Prague, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 13.
Brewer (brōō'ĕr) city, Penobscot co. Maine, pop. 6.
Brewer, Mount, peak, Sierra Nevada, Calif. 13,886 ft. high.
Brewster (brōō'stĕr) co. W Texas, 5,935 □ pop. 5, × Alpine.
Brewster, Cape, E coast of Greenland, in 70° N. lat.
Brewton (brōō'tŭn) city, × of Escambia co. Alabama, pop. 3.
Briançon (brē'äN'sôN') *anc.* Brigan'tium, fortified town, dept. Hautes-Alpes, France, pop. comm. 5 ; 4,330 ft. above sea.
Brianza (brē-änt'sä) hilly but fertile dist. S of Lake Como, Lombardy, Italy.
Bridalveil (brī'dăl-vāl') waterfall, 620 ft. (827 ft. above valley, 4,787 ft. above sea level) Yosemite Nat. Park, Calif.
Bridgend (brĭj'ĕnd') urban dist. Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 9.
Bridgeport (brĭj'pōrt ; 201) city, Jackson co. Ala. pop. 2. — town and city, pop. 144, × of Fairfield co. Conn. — city, Lawrence co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Morrill co. Nebr. pop. 1. — vil. Belmont co. Ohio, pop. 4. — bor. Montgomery co. Pa. p. 5. — town, Wise co. Texas, p. 2.
Bridger Peak (brĭj'ĕr) Gallatin co. Mont. 9,106 ft. high.
Bridgeton (brĭj'tŭn) city, × of Cumberland co. New Jersey, pop. 14 ; glass works.
Bridgetown (-toun) cml. city, ✻ of Barbados, Br. West Indies, pop. 13.
Bridgeville (-vĭl) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Bridgewater (-wô'tĕr) town, Plymouth co. Mass. p. 8. — town, Rockingham co. Va. ; coll.
Bridgman, Cape (brĭj'măn) Peary Land, N Greenland, on McKinley sea.
Bridgnorth (brĭj'nôrth') mun. bor. Shropshire, England, pop. 5.
Bridgton (brĭj'tŭn) vil. Cumberland co. Maine, pop. 2 ; summer resort.
Bridgwater (brĭj'wô'tĕr) mun. bor. Somersetshire, England, pop. 16.
Bridlington (brĭd'lĭng-tŭn ; bŭr'lĭng-tŭn) spt. mun. bor. East Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. p. 23.
Bridport (brĭd'pōrt) mun. bor. Dorsetshire, England, on English channel, pop. 6.
Brie (brē) agr. dist. & medieval co. N France, E of Paris, now mainly dept. Seine-et-Marne. See Brie, *n.* — vil. dept. Somme, France, on Somme riv. 27 m. E of Amiens.
Brieg (brēk) comm. Breslau govt. dist. Lower Silesia, Prussia, on Oder river, pop. 26.
Brielle (brē'ĕl') *also* **Briel, Bril** (brēl) & *in English, esp. formerly,* **The Brill** (brĭl) comm. S. Holland prov. Neth. pop. 4.
Brienz (brē-ĕnts') comm. on Lake of Brienz, Berne canton, Switzerland, pop. 2.
Brierfield (brī'ĕr-fēld) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 8.
Brierley Hill (brī'ĕr-lĭ) urban dist. Staffordshire, England, pop. 12.
Brieulles-sur-Meuse (brē'ûl'-sür'-mûz') vil. dept. Meuse, France, 18 m. NW of Verdun.
Briey (brē'ĕ' ; brē'ā') comm. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, 12 m. NW of Metz, pop. 3 ; iron.
Brigham (brĭg'ăm) city, × of Box Elder co. Utah, pop. 5.
Brighouse (brĭg'hous') mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 20.
Brighton (brī'tŭn) city, Jefferson co. Ala. pop. 3. — town, × of Adams co. Colo. pop. 3. — town, Essex co. Vt. pop. 2. — county bor. Sussex East, England, on English channel, pop. 142 ; watering place. — town, Victoria, Austral. p. 21 ; sub. of Melbourne ; watering place.
Brihuega (brē-wā'gä) comm. Guadalajara prov. Spain, pop. 3 ; battle 1710.
Brilliant (brĭl'yănt) vil. Jefferson co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Brindaban (brĭn'dä-bŭn') town, Muttra dist. United Provs. Br. India, on Jumna riv. p. 32.
Brindisi (brĕn'dē-zē) *anc.* Brundis'ium *or* -du'sium, spt. Lecce prov. Italy, p. comm. 28.
Brinkley (brĭnk'lĭ) city, Monroe co. Ark. pop. 3.
Brioni (brē-ō'nē) isls. in Adriatic, near Pola, Venetia Julia, Italy ; noted marble quarries.
Brisbane (brĭz'bān) spt. city, ✻ of Queensland, Australia, 2,218 □ pop. 43 ; with suburbs, 210 ; university. — riv. SE Queensland, Australia, 100 m. long, to Moreton bay.
Briscoe (brĭs'kō) co. NW Texas, 903 □ pop. 3, × Silverton.
Brisighella (brē'zē-gĕl'lä) comm. Ravenna prov. Italy, 7 m. SW of Faenza, pop. 14.
Bristol (brĭs'tŭl) co. SE Mass. 567 □ pop. 359, × × × Fall River, Taunton, and New Bedford. — co. E R. I. 24 □ pop. 23. — spt. on Narragansett bay, × of Bristol co. pop. 11. — mfg. city, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 21. — town, Grafton co. N. H. pop. 1. — bor. Bucks co. Pa. pop. 10. — town, Sullivan co. Tenn. pop. 8 ; college. — town, Addison co. Vt. pop. 2. — city, in Washington co. Va. but polit. independent, pop. 7, adjoining Bristol, Tenn. — cml. city & bor. of Gloucestershire co. England, on Avon riv. 118 m. by rail W of London, pop. 377.
Bristol Bay, inlet of Bering sea, Alaska, 58° N, 158° W.
Bristol Channel, arm of Atlantic bet. Wales and SW England, ab. 85 m. long, 5–43 m. wide.
Bristow (brĭs'tō) city, Creek co. Okla. pop. 3.
Britain (brĭt'n) Angl. form of the classical name (**Britan'nia**) of Great Britain. See British Isles & Great Britain, in *Gaz.* and Britannia, in *Dict.*
British America, British possessions N of the United States, that is, Canada, Newfoundland, and Labrador (specif. **British North America**) ; sometimes, all Brit. possessions in, or adjacent to, America.
British Bechuanaland, former colony, now part of Cape prov. Union of South Africa.
British Columbia, prov. Canada, on Pac. coast, 355,855 □ pop. 523, ✻ Victoria.
British East Africa, ter. E Africa, incl. Kenya Col. & Protectorate, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar & Pemba, 311,320 □ ; sometimes incl. Tanganyika Ter. total area 676,320 □.
British Empire, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, India, & the Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates, and Dependencies, 12,383,393 □ pop. 440,181 (ab. 60,693 white, 379,488 brown or black) ; with mandates, 13,356,455 □ pop. 449,167. See United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, & Ireland in *Gaz.*
British Guiana, Brit. colony, N S. America, 89,480 □ pop. 307, ✻ Georgetown.
British Honduras, Brit. colony, Cen. America, 8,592 □ pop. 45, ✻ Belize.
British India, that part of the Indian Empire under direct British administration, that is, all India exc. native states & Fr. & Port. possessions, 1,093,074 □ pop. 247,003, ✻ Delhi.
British Isles, The, isl. group, W Europe, comprising Great Britain, Ireland, & adjacent isls. 121,582 □ pop. 47,308, ✻ London.
British Malaya (mă-lā'yă) Br. poss. in Malaysia, incl. col. of the Straits Settlements & Malay States (federated & unfederated) in S part of Malay pen. & unfed. Malay State of Brunei in NW Borneo, total area, 56,603 □ pop. 3,358, ✻ Singapore.
British North Borneo, protectorate, Borneo, 31,106 □ pop. 208, ✻ Sandakan.
British Somaliland, protectorate, E Afr. S of Gulf of Aden, 68,000 □ p. 300, ✻ Berbera.
British West Africa, Brit. poss. in W Africa incl. Nigeria (col. & prot.), Gambia (col. & prot.), Gold Coast Colony (with Ashanti & Northern Territories), Sierra Leone (col. & prot.), Togoland (mandate), & Cameroons (mandate).
Briton Ferry (brĭt'ŭn) spt. urban dist. Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 9.
Britt (brĭt) town, Hancock co. Iowa, pop. 2.

Boz Dagh. See Tmolus, Mount.
Bozen. See Bolzano.
Brač. See Brazza.
Bracara Augusta. See Braga.
Brach. See Brazza.
Brashov, Brassó. See Brașov.
Bratsberg † Telemark.
Braunschweig. See Brunswick.
Brecon. See Brecknock.
Breed's Hill. See Bunker Hill.
Brewnow. See Břevnov.
Brigantinus Lacus. See Constance, Lake of.
Brigantium. See Bregenz. — See Briançon.
Bril, Brill, The. See Brielle.
Britannia. In *Dict.* [Luchistan.]
British Baluchistan. See Baluchistan.
British Central Africa Protectorate. † Nyasaland.
British New Guinea. See Papua, Territory of.
British North America. See British America.

□ means square miles ; ✻, capital ; ×, co. seat ; †, former name of ; agr., agricultural ; cml., commercial ; mfg., manufacturing ; min., mining ; spt., seaport ; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands : 2 = 1,500 to 2,499 ; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc. ; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Britz (brĭts) *officially* **Berlin-Britz,** comm. Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 13.
Brive (brēv) comm. dept. Corrèze, France, pop. 22.
Brixham (brĭk'sȧm) spt. Devonshire, England, on Tor bay, pop. 8.
Brno (bĕr'nō) dept. S cen. Moravia, Czechoslovakia, Eur. 2,021 □ pop. 755, ✻ Brünn. — See BRÜNN (*Gaz.*).
Broa Bay (brō'ȧ) inlet, SW coast of Cuba, NW of Zapata swamp.
Broach (brōch) dist. of Northern div. Bombay pres. Br. India, 1,468 □ pop. 308. — cml. city, its ✻, on Narbada river, pop. 43; one of oldest ports in western India.
Broad Ripple, town, Marion co. Indiana, pop. 2.
Broad River, 200 m. long, Blue Ridge mts. N. Carolina to Congaree riv. S. Carolina.
Broads, The (brôdz) low-lying district in Norfolk & Suffolk cos. England, marked by lake-like expansions of the rivers, esp. along the lower courses of the **Yare** (yâr), **Bure** (bûr), & **Waveney** (wāv'nĭ), or by shallow lagoons connected with the rivers by channels.
Broad'stairs' and St. Pe'ters, urban dist. Kent. co. England, pop. 15.
Broadtop Mountain, coal field, 80 □, Bedford & Huntingdon cos. Pennsylvania.
Broadwater (brôd'wô'tẽr) co. cen. Mont. 1,206 □ pop. 3, ✕ Townsend.
Brocken (brŏk'ĕn) mt. 3,745 ft. Saxony prov. Prussia, in Harz mts. See BROCKEN SPECTER.
Brockport (brŏk'pōrt) vil. Monroe co. N. Y. 17 m. WNW of Rochester, pop. 3.
Brockton (brŏk'tŭn) mfg. city, Plymouth co. Massachusetts, pop. 66; shoes.
Brockville (-vĭl) city, ✕ of Leeds and Grenville co. Ontario, Can. on St. Lawrence riv. p. 10.
Brockwayville (brŏk'wā-vĭl) bor. Jefferson co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Brŏd (brŏt) comm. S Slavonia, Yugoslavia, Europe, on the Sava, pop. 11.
Brodhead (brŏd'hĕd') city, Green co. Wisconsin, pop. 2.
Brodnica (brôd'nĭt-sȧ) *Ger.* **Strasburg** (shträs'bo͝orĸ) comm. Pomerania, Poland, pop. 8.
Brody (brō'dĭ) comm. Tarnopol prov. Poland, pop. 11; battle 1916.
Broken Arrow, city, Tulsa co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Broken Bow (bō) city, ✕ of Custer co. Nebr. pop. 3. — town, McCurtain co. Okla. pop. 2.
Broken Hill, town, W New South Wales, Australia, pop. 23; silver mining. — town, admin. center, cen. Northern Rhodesia, Africa.
Bromberg (brōm'bĕrĸ) *Pol.* **Bydgoszcz** (bĭd'gôshch) city, Poznań prov. Poland, pop. 88.
Brome (brōm) co. Quebec prov. Canada, pop. 13, ✕ Knowlton.
Bromley (brŭm'lĭ; brŏm'-) mun. bor. Kent co. Eng. about 9 m. SE of London, pop. 35.
Bromo (brō'mō) volcano, Pasuruan residency, E Java, Du. E. Indies, 7,839 ft. high.
Brompton (brŭmp'tŭn; brŏmp'-) W sub. of London, Eng. — sub. of Chatham, Kent co. Eng.
Bromsgrove (brŏmz'grōv') mfg. urban dist. Worcestershire, England, pop. 9.
Bron (brôn) comm. dept. Rhône, France, pop. 6.
Brönderslev (brûn'dĕr-slĕf) comm. Hjörring county, Denmark, pop. 5.
Bronte (brŏn'tā) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, W foot of Mt. Etna, pop. 18.
Bronx (brŏnks) co. SE N. Y. part of N. Y. city NE of Harlem riv. coextensive with Bronx bor. 41 □ pop. 732. — *or* **The Bronx,** bor. N N.Y. city, pop. 732.
Bronx River, small stream in N New York city, nearly bisects Bronx bor.
Bronxville (brŏnks'vĭl) vil. Westchester co. New York, pop. 3.
Brooke (brŏŏk) co. N W. Va. 89 □ pop. 17, ✕ Wellsburg.
Brookfield (brŏŏk'fēld) vil. Cook co. Ill. pop. 4. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 2. — city, Linn co. Mo. pop. 6.
Brookhaven (-hā'v'n) city, ✕ of Lincoln co. Mississippi, pop. 5; college.
Brookings (brŏŏk'ĭngz) co. E S. Dak. 791 □ pop. 16. — city, its ✕ pop. 4; agric. coll.
Brookland (brŏŏk'lănd) town, Lexington co. South Carolina, pop. 2.
Brookline (-lĭn) town, Norfolk co. Mass. adjoining Boston, pop. 38.
Brooklyn (-lĭn) town, Windham co. Conn. pop. 2. — vil. St. Clair co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, Poweshiek co. Iowa, pop. 2. — bor. & spt. W Long Island, part of New York city & co-extensive with Kings co. pop. 2,018; colleges. See CITY OF CHURCHES.
Brooks (brŏŏks) co. S Ga. 514 □ pop. 25, ✕ Quitman. — co. S Texas, 974 □ pop. 5, ✕ Falfurrias.
Brookville (brŏŏk'vĭl) town, ✕ of Franklin co. Ind. p. 2. — bor. ✕ of Jefferson co. Pa. p. 3.
Brookwood (brŏŏk'wŏŏd) vil. near Woking, Surrey, Eng. 28 m. SW of London; Am. mil. cemetery.
Broom, Loch (lŏĸ' brōōm') arm of the sea, W coast of Ross & Cromarty co. Scotland.
Broome (brŏŏm) co. S N. Y. 705 □ pop. 114, ✕ Binghamton.
Broughton Bay (brô'tŭn) on E coast Korea, in 39° N lat.
Broughty Ferry (brô'tĭ) former burgh, Forfar co. Scotland, now part of Dundee.
Broward (brou'ȧrd) co. S *Florida*, 1,212 □ pop. 5, ✕ *Fort Lauderdale*.
Brown, co. W Ill. 297 □ pop. 19, ✕ Mount Sterling. — co. S cen. Ind. 324 □ pop. 7, ✕ Nashville. — co. NE Kans. 571 □ pop. 21, ✕ Hiawatha. — co. S Minn. 612 □ pop. 22, ✕ New Ulm. — co. N Nebr. 1,235 □ pop. 7, ✕ Ainsworth. — co. SW Ohio, 481 □ pop. 23, ✕ Georgetown. — co. NE S. Dak. 1,750 □ pop. 30, ✕ Aberdeen. — co. N cen. Texas, 956 □ pop. 22, ✕ Brownwood. — co. NE Wis. 529 □ pop. 62, ✕ Green Bay.
Brownhills (broun'hĭlz') urban dist. Staffordshire, England, pop. 18.
Brownstown (brounz'toun) town, ✕ of Jackson co. Ind. pop. 2.
Brownsville (brounz'vĭl) bor. Fayette co. Pa. pop. 3. — city, ✕ of Haywood co. Tenn. pop. 3. — city & spt. ✕ of Cameron co. Texas, pop. 12; site of Fort Brown.
Brownville (broun'vĭl) town, Piscataquis co. Maine, pop. 2.
Brownwood (broun'wŏŏd) city, ✕ of Brown co. Texas, pop. 8; colleges.
Brozzi (brôt'sē) comm. Italy, 6 m. W of Florence, on Arno river, pop. 12.
Bruay-les-Mines (brü'ĕ'-lā-mēn') city, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. comm. 30.
Bruay-sur-l'Escaut (-sür-lĕs'kō') comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 7.
Bruce (brōōs) co. NW Ontario, Canada, ✕ Walkerton. — co. S South Isl. N. Z. 503 □ pop. 8.
Bruchsal (brŏŏĸ'zäl) comm. Karlsruhe dist. Baden, Germany, pop. 15.
Bruck an der Leitha (brŏŏk' än dĕr lī'tä) comm. Lower Austria prov. Austria, pop. 6.
Bruck an der Mur (mōōr') comm. Styria, Austria, pop. 8.
Bruges (brōō'jĕz; *F. pron.* brüzh) *Du.* **Brugge** (brŏŏg'ĕ) city, ✻ of West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 53.
Brule (brōōl; brōō'lȧ) co. S S. Dak. 837 □ pop. 7, ✕ Chamberlain.
Brumath (brōō'mȧt) comm. dept. Bas-Rhin, France, pop. 5.
Brummen (brŏŏm'ĕn) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Brunanburh (brōō'nȧn-bûrg) battlefield (A. D. 937) of uncertain location, S Scot. or N Eng.
Brunei (brōō-nī') sultanate under Brit. protection, NW Borneo, Brit. Malaya, about 4,000 □ pop. 25. — spt. its ✻ pop. 11.
Brünn (brün) *Czech* **Brno** (bĕr'nō) mfg. city, Brno dept. ✻ of Moravia, Czechoslovakia, 70 m. NNE of Vienna, pop. 141, with subs. 221.
Brunsbüttel (brŏŏns'büt'ĕl) spt. NW Prussia, pop. comm. 3; W terminus of Kiel Canal.
Brunssum (brün'sŭm) comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Brunswick (brŭnz'wĭk) co. SE N. C. 790 □ pop. 15, ✕ Southport. — co. S Va. 557 □ pop. 21, ✕ Lawrenceville. — mfg. city, spt. & ✕ of Glynn co. Ga. pop. 14; resort. — vil. Cumberland co. Maine, pop. 6; Bowdoin college. — town, Frederick co. Md. pop. 4. — town, Victoria, Australia, suburb of Melbourne, pop. 44. — *Ger.* **Braunschweig** (broun'shvĭk) a state of Germany, 1,418 □ pop. 481. — its ✻ 35 m. SE of Hanover, pop. 140.
Brusa *or* **Brussa** (brōō'sȧ) vilayet, NW Asia Minor, 25,400 □ pop. 1,627; with former sanjaks of Bigha & Izmid, 31,080 □ pop. 1,979. — *anc.* PRU'SA, its ✻, about 60 m. S of Constantinople, pop. 110.
Brush (brŭsh) town, Morgan co. Colorado, pop. 2.
Brussels (brŭs'ĕlz) *Fr.* **Bruxelles** (*locally* brük'sĕl'; *gen.* brü'sĕl') city, ✻ of Belgium and of Brabant prov. on Senne riv. pop. 157, with subs. 685. See BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.
Bryan (brī'ȧn) co. ESE Ga. 431 □ pop. 6, ✕ Clyde. — co. S Okla. 928 □ pop. 41, ✕ Durant. — vil. ✕ of Williams co. Ohio, pop. 4. — city, ✕ of Brazos co. Texas, pop. 6.
Bryansk (bryänsk) prov. SW Soviet Russia, Europe, 10,447 □ pop. 983. — city, ✻ of Bryansk prov. pop. 35.
Bryce Canyon (brĭs) nat. monument, SW Utah; box canyon filled with countless array of fantastically eroded pinnacles; best exhibit of vivid coloring of earth's materials.
Bryn Mawr (brĭn' mär') vil. Montgomery co. Pa. pop. 3; seat of Bryn Mawr college.
Brynmawr (brŭn'mour') urban dist. Brecknockshire, Wales, pop. 8.
Brzeżany (bzhĕ-zhä'nĭ) comm. Tarnopol prov. Poland, pop. 10; battle 1917.
Brzeziny (bzhĕ-zhē'nĭ) comm. Łódź prov. Poland, pop. 11.
Bua (bōō'ȧ) isl. Dalmatia, Yugoslavia, in Adriatic sea, opposite Trogir, pop. 2.
Buad (bwäd) isl. W of Samar, Philippine islands, 13 □.
Bubastis (bū-băs'tĭs) ruined ancient city, Lower Egypt, in Nile delta. See BAST, *n.*
Bubeneč (bōō-bā'nĕch) city, suburb of Prague, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 16.
Bubiyan (bōō'bē-yän') isl. at head of Persian Gulf, W of Shatt al Arab; to Al Kuwait.
Bucaramanga (bōō-kä'rä-män'gä) town, ✻ of Santander Sur dept. Colombia, S. Am. p. 25.
Buccaneer Archipelago (bŭk'ȧ-nēr') in Indian oc. off NW Australia; to W. Australia.
Buchanan (bū-kăn'ȧn; bŭ-kăn'ȧn) co. E Iowa, 567 □ pop. 20, ✕ Independence. — co. WNW Mo. 408 □ pop. 94, ✕ St. Joseph. — co. SW part of Va. 514 □ pop. 15, ✕ Grundy. — vil. Berrien co. Mich. pop. 3. — See GRAND BASSA (*Gaz.*).
Bucharest (bōō'kȧ-rĕst'; bū'-) *Roum.* **Bucureşti** (bōō'kōō-rĕsh'tĭ) cml. city, ✻ of Wallachia & of Roumania, on Dâmbovița riv. pop. 309; treaty 1913.
Buchholz (bōōĸ'hôlts) comm. Chemnitz circle, Saxony, Germany, pop. 10.
Bückeburg (bük'ĕ-bōōrĸ) town, ✻ of Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany, pop. 6.
Buckhannon (bŭk'hăn'ȧn) city, ✕ of Upshur co. W. Va. on Buckhannon river, pop. 4.
Buckhaven, Methil, and Innerleven (bŭk-hā'v'n, mĕth'ĭl, ĭn'ẽr-lē'v'n) burgh, Fife co. Scotland, pop. 16.
Buckhurst Hill (bŭk'hûrst) urban dist. Essex co. England, pop. 5.
Buckie (bŭk'ĭ) spt. burgh, Banff co. Scotland, pop. 9.
Buckingham (bŭk'ĭng-hăm) co. S cen. Va. 584 □ pop. 15, ✕ Buckingham. — (*pron.* -ȧm) mun. bor. ✕ of Buckinghamshire, England, pop. 3.
Buckinghamshire (-ȧm-shĭr; -shẽr) *or* **Buckingham** *or* **Bucks,** inland co. England, 749 □ pop. 236, ✕ Aylesbury.
Buckley (bŭk'lĭ) mfg. urban dist. Flintshire, Wales, pop. 7.
Buckner (bŭk'nẽr) vil. Franklin co. Ill. pop. 2.
Bucks (bŭks) co. SE Pa. 608 □ pop. 82, ✕ Doylestown. — See BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (*Gaz.*).
Buckskin Mountain, peak of Park range, Colo. 14,296 ft. high.
Bucksport (bŭks'pōrt; 201) town, Hancock co. Maine, pop. 2.
Bucquoy (bü'kwȧ') vil. Pas-de-Calais, France, 10 m. SW of Arras, pop. comm. 1; battle 1918.
Bucyrus (bū-sī'rŭs) city, ✕ of Crawford co. Ohio, pop. 10.
Buczacz (bōō'chăch) comm. Tarnopol prov. Poland, on Strypa riv. pop. 12; treaty 1672.
Budafok (bōō'dŏ-fŏk) comm. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. 13.
Budapest (bōō'dȧ-pĕst') city, ✻ of Hungary, geographically in & ✕ of Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. 75 □ pop. 926; includes since 1873 the former towns BUDA on rt. bank of Danube, & PEST (*Hung.* pĕsht) on left; university.
Budaun (bōō-doun') dist. of Rohilkhand div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 1,987 □ pop. 975. — town, its ✻ 29 m. SSW of Bareilly, pop. 39.
Buddh Gaya (bŏŏd' gä'yä) vil. Gaya dist. Bihar, Br. India; famous Buddhist center.
Budějovice, České (chĕs'kā bōō'dyĕ-yô'vĭt-sĕ) dept. SW Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, 2,899 □ pop. 562, ✻ Budweis.
Budrio (bōō-drē'ō) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 18.
Budrum (bŏŏd'rōōm') *anc.* HAL'ICARNAS'SUS, spt. on Gulf of Kos, Asia Minor, pop. 6.
Budweis (bŏŏt'vĭs) *Czech* **Budějovice** (bōō'dyä-yô'vĕ-tsĕ) city, ✻ of České Budějovice dept. S Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, on Moldau river, pop. 44, with suburbs, 58.
Buëa (bōō-ā'ä) town, ✻ of Cameroons, Br. mandate, W Africa.
Buenaventura (bwä'nä-vĕn-tōō'rä) spt. town, Valle dept. Colombia, S. Amer. on inlet of Pac. oc. pop. mun. dist. 6.
Buena Vista (bū'nȧ vĭs'tȧ) co. NW Iowa, 571 □ pop. 19, ✕ Storm Lake. — city, in Rockbridge co. Va. but polit. independent, pop. 4. — (bwä'nä vĕs'tä) mt. S Costa Rica, Cen. Amer. 10,820 ft. high. — battlefield (1847) near Saltillo, Coahuila state, Mexico.
Buenos Aires (bwä'nōs ī'rās) prov. E Argentina, S. America, 117,777 □ pop. 2,337, ✻ **La Plata.** — city, ✻ of Argentina, on Río de la Plata, pop. 1,676.
Buenos Aires, Lake, 75 m. long, SW Argentina & SE Chile, S. Amer.
Buer (bōōr) min. comm. Westphalia prov. Prussia, 9 m. N by E of Essen, pop. 89.
Buet, Mont (môn' bwĕ') mt. Pennine Alps, E Haute-Savoie, France, 10,200 ft. high.
Buffalo (bŭf'ȧ-lō) co. S cen. Nebr. 945 □ pop. 24, ✕ Kearney. — co. S cen. S. Dak. 479 □ pop. 2, ✕ Gannvalley. — co. W Wis. 687 □ pop. 16, ✕ Alma. — vil. ✕ of Wright co. Minn. pop. 1. — city, ✕ of Erie co. N. Y. pop. 507; port on Lake Erie; Buffalo univ.; colleges. See QUEEN CITY OF THE LAKES. — town, ✕ of Johnson co. Wyo. pop. 2.
Buffalo Peak, mt. Park co. Colo. 13,541 ft. high.
Buford (bū'fẽrd) town, Gwinnett co. Georgia, pop. 2.
Bug (bŏŏg) *anc.* HYP'ANIS, riv. W Ukraine, Europe, ab. 500 m. long, to estuary of the Dnieper. — riv. W Poland, over 450 m. long, to Vistula river; battles 1915.
Buga (bōō'gȧ) town, Valle dept. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. mun. dist. 13.
Buganda (bōō-gän'dä) native kingdom, a prov. of Uganda, E Africa, 22,370 □ pop. 778, native ✻ Kampala.
Buggenhout (bŭg'ĕn-hout') comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Baghaila (bŏŏg-hī'lä) town, Mesopotamia, on the Tigris, 25 m. W of Kut-el-Amara.
Bugulma (bōō-gōōl'mä) town, Tatar repub. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 12.
Buguruslan (bōō'gōō-rōōs-län') town, Samara prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 21.
Buhl (būl) city, Twin Falls co. Idaho, pop. 2. — vil. St. Louis co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
Buitenzorg (boi'tĕn-zôrĸ) town, Java, 36 m. S of Batavia, pop. 47; botanic gardens.
Bujalance (bōō'hä-län'thä; 189) comm. Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Bujnurd (bōōj'nōōrd') town, Khurasan prov. Persia, pop. 8.
Buka (bōō'kä) isl. Solomon islands, Ter. of New Guinea, 300 □ pop. 2.
Bukama (bōō-kä'mä) town, S Belgian Congo, Africa, on Lualaba riv.
Bukeev (bōō-kā'yĕf) prov. W Kirghiz republic, Soviet Russia, Asia, 36,407 □ pop. 234.
Bukidnon (bōō-kĕd'nōn) prov. N Mindanao, Phil. isls. 3,871 □ pop. 49, ✻ Malaybalay.
Bukoba (bōō-kō'bä) dist. NW Tanganyika Ter. pop. 321. — town, its ✻, on Lake Victoria.
Bukovina *or* **Bukowina** (bōō'kō-vē'nä) div. of Roumania, 4,300 □ pop. 812, ✻ Czernowitz.
Bulacan (bōō'lä-kän') prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. N of Manila, 1,007 □ p. 249, ✻ Malolos.
Bulak (bōō'läk') port of Cairo, Egypt, on Nile riv. near Cairo, pop. 112.
Bulan (bōō'län) munic. Sorsogon prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, pop. 19.
Bulandshahr (bōō-lŭnd'shûr') dist. of Meerut div. Agra, United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 1,899 □ pop. 1,067. — town, its ✻ pop. 19.
Bulawayo (bōō'lä-wä'yō) *or* **Buluwayo** (bōō'lōō-) town, cml. cen. of S. Rhodesia, pop. 7.
Buldana (bŏŏl-dä'nȧ) dist. Berar div. Central Provs. & Berar, Br. India, p. 669. — its ✻.
Bulgar Dagh (bŏŏl'gär dȧĸ') mt. range, Taurus mts. N boundary of Cilicia, Asia Minor, highest over 10,000 ft. See GÜLEK BOGHAZ (*Gaz.*).
Bulgaria (bŏŏl-gā'rĭ-ȧ; 115) kingdom, SE Europe, 39,841 □ pop. 4,861, ✻ Sofia. See EASTERN ROUMELIA (*Gaz.*). See BULGARIAN, *n.* & *a.*
Bulhar (bŏŏl'här) spt. town, British Somaliland, 40 m. W of Berbera, pop. 7.
Bullecourt (bül'kōōr') vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, N France, 9 m. SE of Arras; battles 1917–18.
Buller (bŏŏl'ẽr) co. N South Isl. N. Z., 1,818 □ pop. 9. — riv. N. Z. 105 m. to Tasman sea.
Bullers of Buchan (bŏŏl'ẽrz ŏv bŭk'ȧn) vil. Aberdeen co. Scotland. See BULLER, *n.*
Bullitt (bŏŏl'ĭt) co. N cen. Ky. 308 □ pop. 9, ✕ Shepherdsville.
Bulloch (bŏŏl'ŭk) co. E Ga. 668 □ pop. 26, ✕ Statesboro.
Bullock (-ŭk) co. SE Ala. 610 □ pop. 25, ✕ Union Springs.
Bullones, Sierra (syĕr'rä bōōl-yō'näs) one of the Pillars of Hercules (which see), at **Ceuta.**
Bull Run, stream, NE Va.; battles July 21, 1861, August 29 and 30, 1862.
Bully (bŭ'lĕ') comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 8.
Buluan (bōō-lōō'ȧn) lake, 12 m. long, cen. Cotabato prov. Mindanao, Phil. isls.
Bulusan (bōō-lōō'sän) solfataric vol. Sorsogon prov. Luzon, Phil. islands, 5,117 ft. high.
Bunbury (bŭn'bĕr-ĭ) spt. SW Western Australia, pop. 4.
Buncombe (bŭŋ'kŭm) co. W N. C. 639 □ pop. 64, ✕ Asheville. See BUNCOMBE, *n.*
Bundaberg (bŭn'dȧ-bûrg) port, E cen. Queensland, Australia, pop. 9.
Bundelkhand Agency (bŭn'dĕl-kŭnd') collection of native states, subdivision of Central India Agency, India, 10,186 □ pop. 1,270.
Bundi (bōōn'dē) native state, in Rajputana Agency, India, 2,220 □ pop. 187. — its ✻ p. 16.
Bungo (bōōŋ'gō) old prov. E Kyushu, Japan, now part of Oita prefecture.
Bunker Hill (bŭŋk'ẽr) height in Charlestown, Boston, Mass.; battle (June 17, 1775) on adjacent Breed's Hill, where monument now stands.
Bunkie (bŭŋk'ĭ) town, Avoyelles parish, Louisiana, pop. 2.
Bunnabeola, Twelve Pins, *or* **Bens, of** (bŭn'ȧ-bē'ō-lȧ) mt. group, Galway co. W Ireland; highest Benbaun, 2,395 ft.
Bunzelwitz (bōōn'tsĕl-vĭts) vil. Lower Silesia, Prussia, 7 m. N of Schweidnitz; battle 1761.
Bunzlau (bōōnts'lou) comm. Liegnitz govt. dist. Lower Silesia, Prussia, pop. 16.

Brittany. See BRETAGNE.
Brixen. See BRESSANONE.
Brixia. See BRESCIA.
Brousa, Broussa. = BRUSA.
Brugge. See BRUGES.
Brundisium, Brundusium. See BRINDISI.
Brussa. See BRUSA.
Bruttium. See CALABRIA.
Brüx. See MOST.
Bruxelles. See BRUSSELS.
Brześć-Litewski. See BREST LITOVSK.
Bucarest. Var. of BUCHAREST.
Bucureşti. See BUCHAREST.
Buda. See BUDAPEST.
Budějovice. See BUDWEIS.
Buen Ayre. See BONAIRE.
Bufarik. Var. of BOUFARIK.
Bukhara. See BOKHARA.
Bukharest. Var. of BUCHAREST.
Bulama. Var. of BOLAMA.
Bulaq. Var. of BULAK.
Buldur. See BURDUR.
Bulsar. See BALSAR.
Bulshaia. Var. of BOLSHAYA.
Buluwayo. See BULAWAYO.
Bunder Abbas. Var. of BANDAR ABBAS.

Burano (bōō-rä′nō) island & town, N Italy, in Adriatic sea, near Venice, pop. comm. 9.
Burauen (bōō-rä′wĕn) munic. Leyte prov. Phil. isls. pop. 26.
Burbank (bûr′băŋk) city, Los Angeles co. Calif. pop. 3.
Burdekin (bûr′dē-kĭn) river, 425 m. long, E Queensland, Australia.
Burdur (bōōr′dōōr′) *or* **Buldur** (bōōl′dōōr′) town, Asia Minor, 65 m. N of Adalia, pop. 23.
Burdwan (bûr-dwän′) div. of Bengal prov. Br. India, 13,949 □ pop. 8,051. — dist. of Burdwan div. 2,689 □ pop. 1,439. — its ✻ pop. 35.
Bureau (bū′rō) co. NW Ill. 881 □ pop. 43, ✕ Princeton.
Bureya (bōō-rä′yа) riv. 480 m. long, SE Siberia, Asia, to Amur river.
Burg (bōōrĸ) town, Saxony prov. Prus. 14 m. NE of Magdeburg, p. 23. — See FEHMARN.
Burgas (bōōr′gäs′) dist. E Bulgaria, 4,577 □ pop. 430. — spt. town, its ✻, on Gulf of Burgas, pop. 22. —, **Gulf of,** inlet of Black sea, E Bulgaria.
Burgdorf (bōōrĸ′dôrf) comm. Switzerland, on Emme riv. 11 m. NE of Berne, pop. 9.
Burgenland (bōōr′gĕn-lant) dist. E Austria, 1,586 □ pop. 297; formerly part of W Hung.
Burgess Hill (bûr′jĕs) urban dist. Sussex East, England, pop. 6.
Burgettstown (bûr′jĕts-toun) bor. Washington co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Burghersdorp (bûr′gĕrz-dôrp) town, NE Cape prov. Union of South Africa, pop. 3.
Bürglen (bürĸ′lĕn) vil. Uri canton, Switz.; legendary birthplace of William Tell.
Burgos (bōōr′gōs) prov. Spain, 5,481 □ pop. 346. — its ✻ pop. 32; cathedral.
Burgundy (bûr′gŭn-dĭ) *Fr.* **Bourgogne** (bōōr′gōn′y′) kingdoms (5th–9th cen.), dukedom (9th–15th cen.), & prov. Rhone valley, France. See BURGUNDIAN, *a.* & *n.*, BURGUNDY, *n.*
Burhanpur (bōōr′hän-pōōr′) town, Central Provs. Br. India, pop. 23.
Burias (bōō′rē-äs) isl. Sorsogon prov. SE of Luzon, Phil. isls. 258 □ pop. 2.
Burkburnett (bûrk-bûr′nĕt) town, Wichita co. Texas, pop. 5.
Burke (bûrk) co. E Ga. 956 □ pop. 31, ✕ Waynesboro. — co. W N. C. 534 □ pop. 23, ✕ Morganton. — co. NW N. Dak. 1,113 □ p. 10, ✕ Bowbells.
Burleigh (bûr′lĭ) co. S cen. N. Dak. 1,651 □ pop. 16, ✕ Bismarck.
Burleson (bûr′lĕ-sŭn) co. cen. Texas, 684 □ pop. 17, ✕ Caldwell.
Burley (bûr′lĭ) city, ✕ of Cassia co. Idaho, pop. 5.
Burlingame (bûr′lĭŋ-gām) town, San Mateo co. Calif. pop. 4.
Burlington (bûr′lĭng-tŭn) co. S cen. N. J. 815 □ pop. 82, ✕ Mount Holly. — city, ✕ of Des Moines co. Iowa, pop. 24. — city, ✕ of Coffey co. Kans. pop. 2. — city, Burlington co. N. J. on Del. riv. pop. 9. — town, Alamance co. N. C. pop. 6. — city, ✕ of Chittenden co. Vt. pop. 23; Univ. of Vermont. — city, Racine co. Wis. pop. 4.
Burma (bûr′mȧ) country, prov. of Br. India, NW part of Indo-Chinese pen. 168,573 □ pop. 11,686; with dependent states, 230,839 □ pop. 13,212, ✻ Rangoon. See BURMAN, *n.*, BURMESE, *n.* —, **Lower,** S portion of Burma, incl. admin. divs. of Arakan, Pegu, Irrawaddy, & Tenasserim, 81,138 □ pop. 6,862. —, **Upper,** N portion of Burma, incl. admin. divs. of Magwe, Mandalay, Sagaing, & Meiktila, 87,435 □ pop. 4,824.
Burnet (bûr′nĕt) co. cen. Texas, 974 □ pop. 9, ✕ Burnet.
Burnett (bûr-nĕt′) co. NW Wis. 860 □ pop. 11, ✕ Grantsburg.
Burnham (bûrn′ăm) bor. Mifflin co. Pa. p. 3. — **on Sea,** urban dist. Somersetshire, Eng. p. 6.
Burnley (bûrn′lĭ) mfg. county bor. Lancashire, England, 22 m. N of Manchester, pop. 103.
Burntisland (bûrnt′ĭ′lănd; *Scot. com.* brŭnt′-) spt. burgh, Fife co. Scotland, on Firth of Forth, pop. 6; watering place.
Burra (bûr′ȧ) town (P. O. Kooringa) S. Australia, 80 m. N by E of Adelaide, pop. 2; rich copper mines in **Burra Burra,** a dist. near here.
Burriana (bōōr′rē-ä′nä) comm. Castellón de la Plana prov. Spain, pop. 15.
Burrillville (bŭr′ĭl-vĭl) mfg. town, Providence co. Rhode Island, pop. 9.
Burry Port (bŭr′ĭ) spt. urban dist. Carmarthenshire, Wales, pop. 6.
Burslem (bûrz′lĕm) former mun. bor. Staffordshire, England, now part of Stoke on Trent.
Burt (bûrt) co. ENE Nebr. 475 □ pop. 13, ✕ Tekamah.
Burton upon Trent (bûr′tŭn) county bor. Staffordshire, England, pop. 49; breweries.
Burtscheid (bōōrt′shĭt) former town, Rhine Prov. Prussia; now part of Aachen.
Buru, *Du.* **Boeroe** (bōō′rōō) Dutch isl. of Moluccas, W of Ceram, ab. 3,400 □ pop. 17.
Burujird (bōō′rōō-jĕrd′) town, ✻ of Luristan prov. Persia, pop. 25.
Burutu (bōō-rōō′tōō) spt. S. Nigeria, Africa.
Burwood (bûr′wŏŏd) town, suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, pop. 16.
Bury (bĕr′ĭ) mfg. county bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 56.
Buryat-Mongol Republic (bōōr-yät′-mŏŋ′gŏl) autonomous republic, N of Mongolia & W of Lake Baikal, Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, ✻ Irkutsk.
Bury St. Edmunds (bĕr′ĭ sānt ĕd′mŭndz) mun. bor. ✕ of Suffolk West, Eng. pop. 16.
Busca (bōōs′kä) comm. Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 9.
Busento (bōō-sĕn′tō) small stream, Cosenza prov. Italy; Alaric was buried in its bed.
Bushey (bŏŏsh′ĭ) urban dist. Hertfordshire, England, pop. 8.
Bushire (bŏŏ-shēr′) spt. Persian gulf, Fars prov. SW Persia, pop. 25–30.
Bushnell (bŏŏsh′nĕl) city, McDonough co. Ill. pop. 3.
Buskerud (bŏŏs′kĕ-rŏŏd) county, S Norway, 5,716 □ pop. 137, ✕ Drammen.
Bussa (bŏŏs′ä) town, N. Nigeria, on Niger riv. pop. 16; ✻ of Borgu region.
Bussaco *or* **Busaco** (bŏŏ-sä′kō) mt. 1,795 ft. high, on boundary bet. Vizeu & Coimbra dists. Beira Alta prov. Portugal; battle 1810.
Bussum (bŭs′ŭm) comm. N. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Busto Arsizio (bŏŏs′tō är-sēd′zē-ō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 26.
Busuanga (bŏŏ-swäng′ä) largest isl. of Calamian group, Phil. isls. 390 □ pop. 4.
Buta (bŏŏ′tä) town, N Belgian Congo, Africa.
Bute (būt) isl. in Firth of Clyde, Scotland, 60 □, about 16 m. long, 2 to 5 m. wide, pop. 19. — *or* **Buteshire** (būt′shĭr; -shēr) co. SW Scotland, consisting of Bute, Arran, & other islands, 218 □ pop. 34, ✕ Rothesay.
Bute Inlet, deep bay, British Columbia, Canada, 50° 30′ N, 125° W; magnificent scenery.
Butler (bŭt′lĕr) co. S Ala. 763 □ pop. 30, ✕ Greenville. — agr. co. NE cen. Iowa, 577 □ pop. 18, ✕ Allison. — agr. co. SE Kans. 1,434 □ pop. 44, ✕ Eldorado. — co. W Ky. 417 □ pop. 15, ✕ Morgantown. — co. SE Mo. 699 □ pop. 24, ✕ Poplar Bluff. — co. E Nebr. 583 □ pop. 15, ✕ David City. — co. SW Ohio, 452 □ pop. 87, ✕ Hamilton. — co. W Pa. 790 □ pop. 77. — its ✕ pop. 24. — city, De Kalb co. Ind. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Bates co. Mo. pop. 3. — bor. Morris co. N. J. pop. 3.
Buton, *Du.* **Boeton** (bōō′tŏn) isl. Celebes outpost prov. Du. East Indies, SE of Celebes, 1,632 □ pop. 10. — **Strait,** separating Buton isl. from Muna isl.
Butte (būt) co. N Calif. 1,698 □ pop. 30, ✕ Oroville. — co. NW S. Dak. 2,289 □ pop. 7, ✕ Belle Fourche. — co. S Idaho, 2,048 □ pop. 3, ✕ Arco. — city, ✕ of Silver Bow co. Mont. pop. 42; State school of mines.
Buttermere (bŭt′ĕr-mēr) lake, 1¼ m. long, Cumberland, Eng. 7 m. SW of Keswick.
Butterworth (-wûrth) dist. Province Wellesley, Penang, Straits Settlements, 100 □ pop. 58. — town, its ✻ pop. 4.
Butts (bŭts) agr. co. cen. Ga. 203 □ pop. 12, ✕ Jackson.
Butuan Bay (bōō-tōō′än) bay, N coast of Mindanao, Philippine islands.
Buturlinovka (bōō-tōōr′lĕ-nŏf′kä) town, Voronezh prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 28.
Bützow (bü′tsō) comm. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, N Germany, pop. 6.
Buxar (bŭk-sär′) town, Shahabad dist. Bihar & Orissa prov. Br. India, pop. 14; battle 1764.
Buxton (bŭks′t'n) town, York co. Me. pop. 2. — mun. bor. Derbyshire, Eng. pop. 16.
Buyukdere (bōō′yōōk-dā′rĕ) town on the Bosporus, Turkey in Europe, 11 m. N by E of Constantinople; residential suburb.
Buzău (bōō-zĕ′) *or* **Buzĕu,** riv. NE Wallachia, Roumania, ab. 150 m. long. — dept. N. Wallachia, Roumania, 1,878 □ pop. 278. — its ✻ pop. comm. 29.
Buzen (bōō′zĕn′) old prov. NE Kyushu, Japan; now part of Fukuoka & Oita prefs.
Buzuluk (bōō′zŏŏ-lŏŏk′) town, Samara prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 31.
Buzzards Bay (bŭz′ȧrdz) inlet of Atlantic, SE Mass. 30 m. long, 5 to 10 m. wide.
Bwake (bwä′kā) *Fr.* **Bouake** (bwä′kä′) inland cml. town, Ivory Coast, Fr. W. Afr., p. 4.
Byam Martin (bī′ăm mär′tĭn) channel bet. Melville & Bathurst isls. Canada, in Arctic oc. — isl. in channel.
Byelaya (byĕ′lä-yȧ) riv. Soviet Russia, Europe, 800 m. long, Ural mts. to Kama river.
Byelaya Tserkov (byĕ′lä-yȧ tsĕr′kŏf) cml. town, Kiev prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 61.
Byelev *or* **Bielef** (byä′lyĕf) cml. town, Tula prov. Soviet Russia, Eur. on Oka river, pop. 10.
Byelgorod (byĕl′gŏ-rŏt) town, Kursk prov. Soviet Russia, Eur. on Donetz river, pop. 23.
Byelozero (byĕl-ō′zyĕ-rō) lake, 433 □, Cherepovets prov. Soviet Russia, Europe.
Byelukha (byĕ-lōō′kä) mt. Altai range, Altai prov. Soviet Russia, Asia, 14,890 ft. high.
Byers, Mount (bī′ĕrz) mt. in Middle Park, Colo. 12,778 ft. high.
Byesville (bīz′vĭl) vil. Guernsey co. Ohio, 3 m. SE of Cambridge, pop. 3.
Bylot (bī′lŏt) isl. N of Baffin isl. & W of Baffin bay, Canada.
Byron, Cape (bī′rŭn) N. S. W. extreme E point of Australia, in 153° 38′ E.
Bystrica Baňská (bĭs′trĭt-sȧ bän′y′-skä) *Hung.* **Beszterczebánya** (bĕs′tĕr-tsĕ-bän′yŏ) *Ger.* **Neusohl** (noi′zōl) town, Zvolen dept. Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 11.
Byzantium (bĭ-zăn′shĭ-ŭm; bī-; -tĭ-ŭm) anc. city on site of modern CONSTANTINOPLE. See BYZANTINE, *a.*
Bzura (bzōō′rä) riv. in cen. Poland, 150 m. long to Vistula riv. from the S.

C

☞ For many names like **Carlowitz, Cattegat,** etc., see KARLOWITZ, KATTEGAT, etc., the preferable forms.

Caazapá (kä′sä-pä′) town, S cen. Paraguay, S. Amer. pop. 12.
Cabañas (kä-bän′yäs; 133) munic. (pop. 18) & spt. (pop. 2) Pinar del Río prov. Cuba.
Cabanatuan (kä-bä′nä-twän′) munic. ✻ of Nueva Ecija prov. Luzon, Phil. islands, pop. 15.
Cabarrus (kȧ-bär′ŭs) co. SW cen. North Carolina, 390 □ pop. 34, ✕ Concord.
Cabell (kăb′ĕl) co. SW West Virginia, 261 □ pop. 66, ✕ Huntington.
Cabeza del Buey (kä-bā′thä dĕl bwā′; 133) comm. Badajoz province, Spain, pop. 12.
Cabo Rojo (kä′bō rō′hō; 133, 189) munic. (pop. 22) & town (pop. 4) SW Porto Rico.
Cabra (kä′brä) comm. Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. 14.
Cabrera (kä-brā′rä) *anc.* CAPRA′RIA, Balearic isl. 9 m. S of Majorca; to Palma comm.
Cabrillo National Monument (kä-brēl′yō) on San Diego bay, S Calif.; land first sighted in 1542 by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo (?–1543) Portuguese navigator in Span. service.
Çacaaca (kä′kä-ä′kä) mt. Andes mts. Bolivia, S. Amer. N of La Paz, 21,571 ft. high.
Čačak (chä′chȧk) *or* **Chachak,** dept. Serbia, Yugoslavia, 1,466 □ pop. 122. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Cáceres (kä′thā-rās) prov. W Spain, 7,707 □ pop. 413. — its ✻ pop. comm. 20.
Cachar (kä-chär′) dist. in Assam, Br. India, 3,565 □ pop. 527, ✻ Silchar.
Cache (kăsh) co. N Utah, 1,164 □ pop. 27, ✕ Logan. — riv. NE Ark. 230 m. long.
Cacheo (kä-shā′ōō) spt. Port. Guinea, Africa, on Cacheo river, pop. 15.
Cachiri (kä-chē′rē) mt. Colombia, S. Amer. 13,780 ft.; in eastern range of the Andes.
Cachoeira (kä′shō-ā′rä) town, Bahia state, Brazil, pop. ab. 9, munic. 62.
Cachoeiro do Itapemirim (-rōō dōō ē-tä′pä-mē-rēn′) town, Espirito Santo, Brazil, pop. munic. 46.
Caddo (kăd′ō) par. NW La. 880 □ pop. 83, ✕ Shreveport. — co. cen. Okla. 1,289 □ pop. 34, ✕ Anadarko.
Caddo Lake, nav. lake, Caddo par. La. & Marion & Harrison cos. Texas, ab. 20 m. long.
Cader Idris (kăd′ĕr ĭd′rĭs) mt. Merionethshire, Wales, 2,927 feet high.
Cadillac (kăd′ĭ-lăk) city, ✕ of Wexford co. Michigan, pop. 10.
Cadiz (kā′dĭz) vil. ✕ of Harrison co. Ohio, pop. 2. — (*pron.* kä′dēs; 268) munic. Occidental Negros prov. Phil. isls. pop. 21.
Cádiz (kā′dĭz; *Span.* kä′thēth; 268) prov. SW Spain (with Ceuta) 2,828 □ pop. 550. — *anc.* GA′DES, spt. its ✻ pop. 76. —, **Bay of,** inlet of Atlantic oc. SW coast of Spain.
Cadore, *or* **Cadoric, Alps** (kä-dō′rā; *kȧ-dŏr′ĭk*) a name of the Dolomites bet. Venetia & Venetia Tridentina, Italy.
Caen (kän) city & port, dept. Calvados, France, on Orne river, pop. 54; university.
Cære (sē′rē) *or* **Agylla** (ȧ-jĭl′ȧ) city, anc. Etruria, near W coast.
Caerleon (kär-lē′ŏn) *anc.* IS′CA SILU′RUM, town, Monmouthshire, Eng. on Usk riv. pop. 2.
Caerphilly (kär-fĭl′ĭ) urban dist. Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 39.
Cæsarea (sĕs′ȧ-rē′ȧ; sēz′-) anc. spt. Palestine, 55 m. NW of Jerusalem. — See KAISARIEH.
Caeteté (kä′ā-tā-tā′) town, Bahia state, Brazil, pop. munic. 36.
Cagayan (kä′gä-yän′) prov. NE Luzon, Phil. isls. 3,007 □ pop. 190, ✻ Tuguegarao. — lake 10 m. long, in this province. — munic. ✻ of Misamis prov. Mindanao, Phil. isls. pop. 28. — riv. Bukidnon prov. Mindanao; N to Macajalar bay. — *or* **Rio Grande de Cagayan** (rē′ō grän′dā dā) riv. 220 m. long, NE Luzon, to Babuyan channel; largest riv. in Luzon.
Cagayan Sulu (sōō′lōō) small isl. in Sulu sea off NE Borneo; to Sulu prov. P. I. 43 □.
Cagli (käl′yĭ) comm. Pesaro e Urbino prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 12.
Cagliari (kal′yä-rē) prov. Italy, S part Sardinia isl. 5,178 □ pop. 543. — *anc.* CAR′ALIS, its ✻, on Gulf of Cagliari, S coast of island, pop. 61; university.
Cagnes (kän′y′) comm. dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, pop. 5.
Caguas (kä′gwäs) munic. (pop. 36) & town (pop. 12), E cen. Porto Rico.
Cahaba (kȧ-hō′bȧ) riv. Ala. 200 m. long, flows into Alabama riv. in Dallas county.
Cahokia (kȧ-hō′kĭ-ȧ) vil. St. Clair co. Ill.: settled by French 1682.
Cahors (kä′ōr′) *anc.* DIVO′NA, comm. ✻ of dept. Lot, France, pop. 12; cathedral.
Caiazzo *or* **Cajazzo** (kä-yät′sō) *anc.* CALA′TIA, town, Caserta prov. Italy, pop. comm. 5.
Caibarién (kī-bä′rē-ĕn′; 133) munic. (pop. 15) & town (pop. 12) Santa Clara prov. Cuba.
Caillou Lake (kä′yōō′; käl′lōō′) Terre Bonne par. S La., 10 m. long; Grand Caillou bayou runs through it.
Caimanera (kī′mä-nā′rä) spt. town, Oriente prov. Cuba, on Guantánamo bay, pop. 1.
Caimito del Guayabal (kī-mē′tō dĕl gwä′yä-bäl′) munic. Havana prov. Cuba, pop. 6.
Caird Coast (kârd) part of Coats Land, E of Weddell sea, Weddell quad. Antarctic cont.
Cairngorm (kârn′gôrm′) mt. W Banff co. Scotland, 4,084 ft. high. See CAIRNGORM, *n.*
Cairns (kârnz) spt. NE Queensland, Australia, pop. 7.
Cairntoul (kârn′tōōl′) mt. Cairngorm group, SW Aberdeen co. Scot., 4,241 ft. high.
Cairo (kā′rō) city, ✕ of Grady co. Ga. p. 2. — city, ✕ of Alexander co. Ill. p. 15. — (*pron.* kī′rō) dist. 62 □ & city, ✻ of Egypt, near rt. bank of Nile, p. 791. See CITY OF VICTORY.
Caithness (kāth′nĕs) co. N Scotland, 686 □ pop. 28, ✕ Wick.
Caivano (kī-vä′nō) comm. Naples prov. Italy, 8 m. NE of Naples, pop. 13.
Cajamarca (kä′hä-mär′kä) dept. Peru, S. Amer. 12,541 □ pop. 442. — its ✻ pop. 12.
Calabar (kăl′ȧ-bär′; kăl′ȧ-bär) riv. E Southern Nigeria, Africa, flows into the Cross estuary. — town & port on Calabar riv. Southern Nigeria, pop. 58.
Calabazar (kä′lä-bä-sär′; 133, 268) munic. Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. 13.
Calabozo (kä′lä-bō′sō; 133, 268) town, ✻ of Guárico state, Venezuela, S. Amer. pop. 4.
Calabria (kȧ-lā′brĭ-ȧ; *It.* kä-lä′brĕ-ä) *anc.* BRUT′TIUM, compartimento, S Italy, 5,819 □ pop. 1,623; provs. Catanzaro, Cosenza, & Reggio di Calabria. See EARTHQUAKE, *n.*
Calafat (kä′lä-fät′) town, Wallachia, Roumania, on the Danube, pop. comm. 8.
Calahorra (kä′lä-ōr′rä) *anc.* CALAGUR′RIS, comm. Logroño prov. Spain, pop. 11.
Calais (kăl′ĭs) city, Washington co. Maine, on St. Croix riv. pop. 6. — (*pron.* kăl′ā; kăl′ĭs; *F.* ka′lĕ′) city, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, on Strait of Dover, pop. 73.
Calamba (kä-läm′bä; kä′läm-bä′) munic. Laguna prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. p. 18; bat. 1899.
Calamian (kä-lä′myän′) isl. group, Palawan prov. N of Palawan isl. Phil. isls. 677 □ pop. 12.
Calañas (kä-län′yäs) comm. Huelva prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Calapan (kä′lä-pän′) munic. ✻ of Mindoro prov. Phil. isls. pop. 13.
Calape (kä-lä′pä) munic. Bohol prov. Phil. isls. pop. 18.
Călăraşi (kŭ′lŭ-rȧsh′) town, ✻ of Ialomiţa dept. Roumania, pop. comm. 13.
Calasiao (kä-lä′sē-ä′ō) munic. Pangasinan prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 17.
Calatafimi (kä-lä′tä-fē′mē) comm. Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 10.
Calatayud (kä-lä′tä-yōōth′; 146) comm. Saragossa prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Calaveras (kăl′ȧ-vā′rȧs) co. cen. Calif. 1,027 □ pop. 6, ✕ San Andreas. — riv. of Calif. Calaveras co. SW to San Joaquin river ab. 15 m. below Stockton.
Calavite (kä′lä-vē′tä) cape, NW Mindoro, Philippine islands.
Calbayog (käl-bä′yōg) munic. Samar prov. Phil. isls. pop. 25.
Calcasieu (kăl′kȧ-shū) parish, SW La. 1,086 □ pop. 33, ✕ Lake Charles. — riv. La. about 200 m. long, flows through Lake Calcasieu into Gulf of Mexico.
Calcken (kälk′ĕn) comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Calcutta (kăl-kŭt′ȧ) city, ✻ of Bengal prov. Br. India, on Hooghly riv. pop. 908, with suburbs & Howrah, 1,328. See BLACK HOLE. — dist. Presidency div. Bengal prov. same as Calcutta proper, pop. 908.
Caldas (käl′däs) dept. cen. Colombia, S. Amer. 7,380 □ pop. 428, ✻ Manizales.
Caldera (käl-dā′rä) spt. town, Atacamá prov. Chile, S. Amer. pop. 3; port of Copiapó.
Caldiero (käl-dyā′rō) comm. Verona prov. Italy, pop. 3; battle 1805.
Caldwell (kôld′wĕl) co. W Ky. 322 □ pop. 14, ✕ Princeton. — par. N cen. La. 531 □ pop. 10, ✕ Columbia. — co. NW Mo. 433 □ pop. 14, ✕ Kingston. — co. W N. C. 471 □ pop. 20, ✕ Lenoir. — co. S cen. Texas, 511 □ pop. 25, ✕ Lockhart. — city, ✕ of Canyon co.

Burdigala. See BORDEAUX.
Bure. See BROADS, THE.
Buriat–Mongol Republic. = BURYAT–MONGOL REPUBLIC.
Busaco. See BUSSACO.
Busra, Buerah. Vars. of BASRA.
Bussang. Var. of BUSSA.
Bussora, Bussorah. See BASRA.
Buster Hill. See SOUTH DOWNS.
Bydgoszcz. See BROMBERG.
Byelostok. See BIAŁYSTOK.
Byeltsy. See BALŢI.
Cabenda, Cabinda. = KABINDA.
Cabes, town & gulf. See GABES.
Cabeza del Moro. See GUADALUPE. [SAÔNE.
Cabillonum. See CHALON-SUR-
Cabira. See SIVAS.
Cæne, Cænepolis. See KENA.
Caer Luel. See CARLISLE.
Cæsaraugusta. See SARAGOSSA.
Cæsarea. See CHERCHEL.
Cæsarodunum. See TOURS.
Cæsaromagus. See BEAUVAIS.
Caicos Islands. See TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.
Caieta. See GAETA.
Calagurris. See CALAHORRA.
Calah. See SARIPUL.
Calatia. See CAIAZZO.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ✕, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village,
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Idaho, pop. 5; coll. — city, Sumner co. Kans. pop. 2. — bor. Essex co. N. J. pop. 4. — vil. × of Noble co. Ohio, pop. 2. — town, × of Burleson co. Texas, pop. 2.

Caldy (kăl′dĭ) small isl. 2½ m. S of Tenby, Pembrokeshire, Wales; lighthouse.

Caledon (kăl′ē-dŏn) riv. 230 m. long, S Africa, SE Orange Free State. — town, SW Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 3; watering place.

Caledonia (kăl″ē-dō″nĭ-ȧ) co. NE Vt. 618 □ pop. 26, × St. Johnsbury. — vil. × of Houston co. Minn. pop. 2. — anc. name for North Britain. See in *Dict.*

Caledo'nian Canal, Scot. 60½ m. from N. sea to Atl. oc.; cuttings 23 m., lochs 37½ m.

Calexico (kȧ-lĕk′sĭ-kō) city, Imperial co. California, pop. 6.

Calgary (kăl′gȧ-rĭ) city, S Alberta, Canada, pop. 63; cml. center.

Calhoun (kăl-hōōn′) co. NE Ala. 616 □ pop. 48, × Anniston. — co. S Ark. 629 □ pop. 12, × Hampton. — co. NW Fla. 1,089 □ pop. 9, × Blountstown. — co. SW Ga. 284 □ pop. 10, × Morgan. — co. W Ill. 256 □ pop. 8, × Hardin. — co. NW cen. Iowa, 568 □ pop. 18, × Rockwell City. — co. S Mich. 693 □ pop. 73, × Marshall. — co. N cen. Miss. 579 □ pop. 17, × Pittsboro. — co. cen. S. C. 391 □ pop. 18, × Saint Matthews. — co. S Texas, 563 □ pop. 5, × Port Lavaca. — co. cen. W. Va. 286 □ pop. 10, × Grantsville. — town, × of Gordon co. Ga. pop. 2.

Cali (kȧ′lē) town, ✻ of Valle dept. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. mun. dist. 46.

Caliacra (kȧ′lyȧ-krȧ′) dept. S Dobruja, Roumania, ✻ Dobrici.

Calicut (kăl′ĭ-kŭt) spt. ✻ of Malabar dist. Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 82.

California (kăl″ĭ-fôr′nĭ-ȧ) *state,* W U. S. 158,297 □ pop. 3,427, ✻ Sacramento. Abbr. *Calif.* See El Dorado, Golden State. — city, × of Moniteau co. Mo. pop. 2. — bor. Washington co. Pa. pop. 2.

California, Gulf of, arm of Pacific ocean E of Lower California.

Calimere, Point (kăl′ĭ-mēr) cape, Tanjore dist. Madras pres. Br. India, on Palk strait.

Callahan (kăl′ȧ-hăn) co. NW cen. Texas, 854 □ pop. 12, × Baird.

Callao (käl-yä′ō; 195) chief spt. of Peru, forming a constitutional prov. 14 □ pop. 53.

Callaway (kăl′ȧ-wā) co. E cen. Missouri, 808 □ pop. 23, × Fulton.

Calle, La (lȧ kȧl′) spt. dept. Constantine, N Algeria, Africa, pop. 5.

Calloway (kăl′ō-wā) co. SW Kentucky, 412 □ pop. 21, × Murray.

Calmpthout (kälmpt′out) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 5.

Calne (kän; kôn) mun. bor. Wiltshire, England, pop. 5; bacon curing.

Calonne-Ricouart (kȧ′lŏn′-rē′kōō′ȧr′) comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 8.

Caloocan (kä′lō-ō′kän) municip. Rizal prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 20; battle 1899.

Caltagirone (kȧl″tä-jē-rō′nā) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 43.

Caltanissetta (kȧl′tä-nēs-sĕt′tä) prov. S cen. Sicily, Italy, 1,271 □ pop. 398. — its ✻ pop. comm. 61; mineral springs and sulphur works.

Caluire-et-Cuire (kȧ′lwĕr′-ā-kwēr′) comm. dept. Rhône, France, pop. 13.

Calumet (kăl′ū-mĕt) co. E Wisconsin, 324 □ pop. 17, × Chilton. — former name of Laurium, Michigan; location of famous copper mines.

Calvados (kȧl′vȧ′dōs′) dept. NW France, 2,198 □ pop. 385, ✻ Caen.

Calvert (kăl′vĕrt) co. S Md. 218 □ pop. 10, × Prince Frederick. — town, Robertson co. Texas, pop. 2.

Calycadnus (kăl″ĭ-kăd′nŭs) anc. name of the **Gök-su** (gûk′-sōō′) river (*su*) in SE Asia Minor; Frederick Barbarossa drowned in it.

Calydon (kăl′ĭ-dŏn) anc. city, Ætolia, Greece. See Calydonian, *a.*

Cam (kăm) riv. ab. 40 m. long, Cambridgeshire, England, trib. of the Ouse.

Camagüey (kȧ′mä-gwā′) *formerly* **Puerto Príncipe** (pwĕr′tō prēn′sē-pā; 138) prov. E cen. Cuba, 10,064 □ pop. 229. — munic. (p. 98) & city (p. 41) the latter ✻ of Camagüey prov.

Camaiore (kȧ′mä-yō′rā) comm. Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 19.

Camajuaní (kä′mä-hwä-nē′) munic. (pop. 16) & town (pop. 8) Santa Clara prov. Cuba.

Camalig (kä-mä′lĭg) munic. Albay prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 20.

Camano Island (kä-mā′nō) Puget sound, NW Washington, ab. 14 m. long.

Camargue, La (lȧ kȧ′märg′) marshy island, in delta of the Rhone river, France.

Camarines Norte (kä′mä-rē′nȧs nôr′tā) prov. SE Luzon, Phil. isls. 779 □ pop. 52, ✻ Daet.

Camarines Sur (sōōr) prov. SE Luzon, Phil. isls. 2,071 □ pop. 220, ✻ Naga.

Camarón Cape, (kä′mä-rōn′) N coast of Honduras, Cen. Amer. on Caribbean sea.

Camas (kăm′ȧs) co. S cen. Idaho, 1,070 □ pop. 2, × Fairfield. — town, Clarke co. Washington, pop. 2.

Cambay (kăm′bā′) native state, W Gujarat, India, 350 □ pop. 72. — its ✻ pop. 27. —, **Gulf of,** E of Kathiawar pen. W India; silting up.

Camberwell (kăm′bĕr-wĕl) met. bor. England; part of London, pop. 267. — town, Victoria, Australia, suburb of Melbourne, pop. 24.

Cambodia (kăm-bō′dĭ-ȧ) *Fr.* **Cambodge** (kän′bôjʹ) kingdom, Indo-China, 57,900 □ pop. 2,403, ✻ Pnompenh; a French dependency. —, **Cape,** the S end of Cochin China.

Camborne (kăm′bôrn) urban dist. Cornwall co. Eng. 13 m. NE of Penzance, pop. 15.

Cambrai (kän′brĕ′) ft. city, dept. Nord, France, pop. comm. 26; battles 1917, 1918.

Cambria (kăm′brĭ-ȧ) co. SW cen. Pa. 717 □ pop. 198, × Ebensburg. — See Cambria, *n.*

Cambridge (kām′brĭj) vil. × of Henry co. Ill. pop. 1. — town, × of Dorchester co. Md. pop. 7. — city, a × of Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 110; seat of Harvard university; Mass. Inst. of Technology. — vil. Washington co. N. Y. p. 2. — city, × of Guernsey co. Ohio, pop. 13. — town, Lamoille co. Vt. pop. 2. — See Cambridgeshire (*Gaz.*). — *L.* Cantabrig'ia, mun. bor. × of Cambridgeshire, England, pop. 59; seat of Cambridge university.

Cambridge City, town, Wayne co. Indiana, pop. 2.

Cambridgeshire (-shĭr; -shēr) *or* **Cambridge,** inland admin. co. SE Eng. 492 □ pop. 130, × Cambridge; anc. co. (incl. approx. Isle of Ely co.) 859 □.

Cambridge Springs, bor. Crawford co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.

Camden (kăm′dĕn) co. SE Ga. 711 □ pop. 7, × St. Marys. — co. S cen. Mo. 687 □ pop. 10, × Linn Creek. — co. SW N. J. 222 □ pop. 191. — city, its × pop. 116, a port on Delaware riv. — co. NE N. C. 220 □ pop. 5, × Camden. — city, × of Ouachita co. Ark. pop. 3. — town, Knox co. Maine, pop. 3. — vil. Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 2. — city, × of Kershaw co. S. C. pop. 4; battle 1780.

Camden Town, dist. St. Pancras bor. London, England.

Camelford (kăm′ĕl-fĕrd) rural dist. Cornwall co. England, on Camel river, pop. 8.

Camels Hump, peak of Green mts. Vt. 20 m. SE of Burlington, 4,088 ft. high.

Camerino (kä′mä-rē′nō) *anc.* Cameri'num, comm. Macerata prov. Italy, pop. 12; univ.

Cameron (kăm′ĕr-ŭn) parish, SW La. 1,501 □ pop. 4, × Cameron. — co. NW cen. Pa. 392 □ pop. 6, × Emporium. — co. S Texas, ab. 800 □ pop. 34, × Brownsville. — city, Clinton co. Mo. pop. 3. — city, × of Milam co. Tex. p. 4. — town, Marshall co. W. Va. p. 2.

Cameron Cone, mt. of Front range, Colo. 10,705 ft. high.

Cameroon (kăm′ĕr-ōōn′) *or* **Kamerun** (-ōōn′) mt. in Br. Cameroons, near coast, 13,350 ft. high. — riv. W Fr. Cameroons.

Cameroons (-ōōnz′) *or* **Kamerun** (-ōōn′) form. Ger. protectorate, W Africa; NW portion (ab. 31,000 □ pop. 400, ✻ Buea) now mandate attached to Br. Nigeria, remainder (166,489 □ pop. 1,750, ✻ Yaunde) Fr. mandate attached to Fr. Equat. Africa.

Cametá (kä′mä-tä′) town, Pará state, Brazil, on Tocantins river, pop. 20, munic. 41.

Camiguin (kä″mē-gēn′) isl. Babuyan group, N of Luzon, Phil. isls. 61 □. — solfataric vol. in S part. — isl. Misamis prov. off N coast of Mindanao, Phil. isls. 94 □ pop. 38. — vol. in NW part, 4,372 ft. high.

Camiling (kä′mē-lĭng′) munic. Tarlac prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 23.

Camilla (kȧ-mĭl′ȧ) town, × of Mitchell co. Ga. pop. 2.

Camoghe (kä′mō-gā′) mt. Ticino canton, Switzerland, 7,303 ft. high.

Camonica (kä-mō′nē-kä) valley, 50 m. long, in Alps, Bergamo prov. Italy.

Camotes Sea (kä-mō′tās) sea, bet. Cebu, Bohol, & Leyte, Phil. isls.

Camp (kămp) co. NE Texas, 207 □ pop. 11, × Pittsburg.

Campagna di Roma (käm-pän′yȧ dē rō′mä) unhealthy coast region, Rome prov. Italy.

Campana (käm-pä′nä) town, port on Paraná riv. Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, pop. 15.

Campaña (käm-pän′yä) isl. off W coast S Chile, S. Amer. 55 m. long, 10 m. broad.

Campanella, Cape (käm′pä-nĕl′lä) Italy, SE boundary of Bay of Naples.

Campania (käm-pän′yä; *E.* kăm-pā′nĭ-ȧ) compartimento, S Italy, containing 5 provs. Avellino, Benevento, Caserta, Naples, & Salerno, 6,277 □ pop. 3,715.

Campbell (kām′bĕl; -ĕl) co. W Ga. 211 □ pop. 12, × Fairburn. — co. N Ky. 145 □ pop. 62, × Alexandria. — co. N S. Dak. 774 □ pop. 5, × Mound City. — (*pron.* kăm′ĕl; -bĕl) co. NE Tenn. 459 □ pop. 28, × Jacksboro. — (*pron.* kăm′bĕl; -ĕl) co. cen. Va. 557 □ rural pop. 27, × Rustburg. See Lynchburg (*Gaz.*). — co. NE Wyo. 4,761 □ pop. 5, × Gillette. — city, Dunklin co. Mo. pop. 2.

Campbell Hill, near Bellefontaine, Logan co. Ohio, 1,550 ft.; highest point in state.

Campbell Island, in Pacific, 71 □, 52° 33′ S, 169° 9′ E; good harbors; to N. Z.

Campbellsville (kăm′bĕlz-vĭl; kăm′ĕlz-vĭl) city, × of Taylor co. Kentucky, pop. 2.

Campbellton (kăm′bĕl-tŭn) town, Restigouche co. New Brunswick, Canada, pop. 6.

Campbeltown (kăm′bĕl-tŭn; -toun) spt. burgh, Argyll co. Scotland, pop. 7. — See Bluff.

Campeche (kăm-pā′chā) state, SE Mexico, 18,091 □ pop. 87. — spt. its ✻ pop. 20.

Campeche, Gulf of (kăm-pē′chē; *Sp.* kȧm-pā′chā) SW part of Gulf of Mexico.

Campechuela (kăm′pā-chwā′lä) munic. (pop. 15) & town (pop. 5) Oriente prov. Cuba.

Camperdown (kăm′pĕr-doun′; kăm′pĕr-doun) *Dutch* **Kamperduin** (kăm′pĕr-doin′) vil. N. Holland prov. Neth. on North sea; naval battle 1797.

Camp Hill, bor. Cumberland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.

Campi Bisenzio (kăm′pē bē-zĕnt′sē-ō) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 14.

Campiglia Marittima (kăm-pēl′yä mä-rēt′tē-mä) comm. Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 9.

Câmpina (kĭm′pē-nä) comm. Prahova prov. Wallachia, Roumania, pop. 9; oil wells.

Campina Grande (kăm-pē′nä grȧn′dĕ) town, Parahyba state, Brazil, pop. munic. 71.

Campinas (kăm-pē′nȧzh) town, São Paulo state, Brazil, pop. ab. 50, munic. 116.

Campo (kăm′pō) riv. S Fr. Cameroons, Africa, forming part of bound. with Sp. Guinea. — town at mouth of river.

Campobasso (kăm′pō-bäs′sō) prov. SE Italy, 1,692 □ pop. 382. — its ✻ pop. comm. 16.

Campobello (kăm′pō-bĕl′ō) isl. of New Brunswick, near Eastport, Maine.

Campobello di Licata (kăm′pō-bĕl′lō dē lē-kä′tä) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, pop. 14.

Campo de Criptana (kăm′pō dā krēp-tä′nä) comm. Ciudad Real prov. Spain, pop. 13.

Campoformido (kăm′pō-fôr′mē-dō) vil. Udine, Venetia, Italy, p. comm. 3; treaty 1797.

Campos (kän′pōzh) city, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on Parahyba do Sul river, pop. 40.

Campton (kămp′tŭn) town, Grafton co. New Hampshire, pop. 1; picturesque scenery.

Câmpulung (kĭm′pōō-lōōng′) *or* **Kimpolung,** dept. SW Bukovina, Roumania. — town, its ✻. — comm. ✻ of Muscel dept. Wallachia, Roumania, 80 m. NW of Bucharest, p. 16.

Camuy (kä-mōō′ē) munic. (pop. 14) & town (pop. 2) NW Porto Rico.

Cana (kā′nȧ) ruined town, Galilee, Palestine, 6 m. N of Nazareth; Christ's first miracle.

Canaan (kā′nȧn) town, Grafton co. N. H. pop. 1; summer resort. — name of the Promised Land of the Israelites. See Canaan, *n.*, Canaanite, *n.*, Palestine, *n.*

Canada, The Dominion of (kăn′ȧ-dȧ) federation of the greater part of the British possessions in N. America, 3,729,665 □ pop. 8,788, ✻ Ottawa. See British North America Act, Senate, *n.* 1 *b*, dollar, *n.* 9.

Canadian (kȧ-nā′dĭ-ȧn) co. S cen. Oklahoma, 891 □ pop. 22, × El Reno. — town, × of Hemphill co. Texas, pop. 2.

Canadian River, 900 m. long, Rocky mts. N. Mex. to Arkansas riv. Oklahoma.

Canajoharie (kăn′ȧ-jō-hăr′ē) vil. Montgomery co. N. Y. pop. 2.

Canal (kȧ-năl′) dist. NE Egypt, 4 □ pop. 91, practically coextensive with Port Said.

Canal Zone, a strip of territory 10 m. wide in Panama, 527 □ pop. 23; granted to U. S. A. for the Panama Canal; does not include cities of Panama and Colón. See Panama Canal.

Canandaigua (kăn′ȧn-dā′gwȧ) city, × of Ontario co. N. Y. pop. 7.

Canandaigua Lake, Yates & Ontario cos. N. Y. 15 m. long.

Cananea (kä″nä-nā′ä) city, state of Sonora, Mexico, pop. 20; copper mines.

Cañar (kä-nyär′) prov. W cen. Ecuador, S. America, 1,755 □ pop. 76, ✻ Azogues.

Canary Islands (kȧ-nā′rĭ; 115) *or* **Canaries** (kȧ-nā′rĭz) *Sp.* **Canarias** (kä-nä′rē-ȧs) group of mt. isls. in Atl. ocean, off NW coast of Africa, a prov. of Spain, 2,808 □ pop. 488, ✻ Santa Cruz de Tenerife; W group: Tenerife, Grand Canary, Palma, Gomera, Ferro; E group: Fuerteventura, Lanzarote, & 6 islets.

Canastota (kăn″ȧs-tō′tȧ) vil. Madison co. New York, pop. 4.

Canaveral, Cape (kȧ-năv′ĕr-ăl) on E coast of Fla. 28° 27′ N.

Canberra (kăn′bĕr-ȧ) the city that is being built in the Federal Capital Territory to be the permanent ✻ of the Commonwealth of Australia, 204 m. SW of Sydney, 429 m. NE of Melbourne, & ab. 123 m. from Jervis bay. See Australia (*Gaz.*).

Canby (kăn′bĭ) city, Yellow Medicine co. Minnesota, pop. 2.

Canby, Mount, peak, San Juan mts. Colo. ab. 10 m. E of Silverton, 13,466 ft. high.

Cancale (käN′kȧl′) comm. dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France, pop. 7.

Candelaria (kän′dä-lä′rē-ä) munic. (pop. 10) & town (pop. 2) Pinar del Río prov. Cuba.

Candia (kăn′dĭ-ȧ) *or* **Heraclion** (hĕ-răk′lĭ-ŏn) spt. on isl. of Crete, ✻ of Heraclion nome, pop. 25. — island. See Crete (*Gaz.*).

Candler (kăn′dlĕr) co. E Georgia, 228 □ pop. 9, × Metter.

Candon (kän-dōn′) munic. Ilocos Sur prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 20.

Canea *or* **Kanea** (kä-nē′ä) *anc.* Cydo'nia, nome, Greece, W end of isl. of Crete, 695 □ pop. 102. — cml. spt. its ✻ pop. 24.

Canelones (kä″nä-lō′nās) dept. Uruguay, S. Amer. 1,835 □ pop. 122. — its ✻ pop. 10.

Canete (kü-nä′tä) town, Lima dept. Peru, S. America, pop. 16.

Caney (kā′nĭ) city, Montgomery co. Kansas, pop. 3. — (kä-nā′) *or* **El Caney** (ĕl) munic. Oriente prov. Cuba, pop. 15; battle July 1, 1898.

Cangas (käng′gās) comm. Pontevedra prov. Spain, on Bay of Vigo, pop. 13.

Cangas de Onís (dā ō-nēs′) comm. Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. 11.

Cangas de Tineo (tē-nā′ō) comm. Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. 24.

Canicatti (kä″nē-kät′tē) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 30.

Canigou (kä′nē′gōō′) mt. E Pyrenees, France, 9,135 ft. high, ab. 20 miles W of Perpignan.

Canisteo (kăn″ĭs-tē′ō) vil. Steuben co. N. Y. pop. 2; former Indian village.

Canlaon (kän′lä-ōn′) *or* **Malaspina** (mä′lä-spē′nä) active volcano, ab. 8,190 ft. high, N cen. Negros isl. Phil. isls.

Cannanore (kăn′ȧ-nōr′) *or* **Kananur** (-nōōr′) spt. town, Malabar dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 28; Portuguese settlement 1501.

Canne (kăn′nä) *anc.* Can'næ, vil. Bari prov. Italy; field of Hannibal's victory 216 B. C.

Cannelton (kăn′ĕl-tŭn) city, × of Perry co. Ind. on Ohio river, pop. 2.

Cannes (kän) comm. dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, on Medit. p. 31; winter resort.

Cannock (kăn′ŭk) urban dist. Staffordshire, England, pop. 32; coal mines.

Cannon (kăn′ŭn) co. cen. Tenn. 268 □ pop. 10, × Woodbury.

Cannon Falls, city, Goodhue co. Minn. on Cannon river, pop. 1; water power.

Canon City (kăn′yŭn) city, × of Fremont co. Colo. pop. 5; rich mining district.

Canonsburg (kăn′ŭnz-bûrg) bor. Washington co. Pennsylvania, pop. 11.

Canopus (kȧ-nō′pŭs) anc. city on coast of Lower Egypt, 15 m. E of Alexandria. See Abukir (*Gaz.*). See Canopic, *a.*, Canopus Stone.

Canosa di Puglia (kä-nō′sä dē pōōl′yä) *anc.* Canu'sium, comm. Bari prov. It. p. 26.

Canossa (kä-nŏs′sä) vil. Reggio nell' Emilia prov. Italy; Henry IV.'s penance 1077.

Canso, Cape (kăn′sō) NE extremity of Nova Scotia.

Canso, Gut of, passage between mainland of Nova Scotia & Cape Breton island.

Cantabrian Mountains (kăn-tā′brĭ-ȧn) N Spain, highest about 9,000 ft.

Cantal (käN′tȧl′) dept. S cen. France, 2,230 □ pop. 199, ✻ Aurillac.

Canterbury (kăn′tĕr-bĕr-ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ) *anc.* Durover'num, *eccl. L.* Cantua'ria, *AS.* Cantwaraburh, city & co. bor. Kent co. England, pop. 24; cathedral. See Canterbury, *n.* — provincial dist. New Zealand, E side of South Isl. 13,858 □ pop. 199. — town, N. S. W. Australia, suburb of Sydney, pop. 38.

Cantigny (käN′tē′nyē′) vil. dept. Somme, France, 4 m. NW of Montdidier; battle 1918.

Cantilan (kän-tē′län) munic. Surigao prov. Mindanao, Philippine islands, pop. 19.

Canton (kăn′tŏn) town, Hartford co. Conn. p. 3. — town, × of Cherokee co. Ga. p. 3. — mfg. city, Fulton co. Ill. pop. 11. — town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 6. — city, × of Madison co. Miss. pop. 3. — city, Lewis co. Mo. pop. 2; coll. — vil. × of St. Lawrence co. N. Y. pop. 3; St. Lawrence univ. — town, Haywood co. N. C. pop. 3. — mfg. city, × of Stark co. Ohio, pop. 87. — bor. Bradford co. Pa. pop. 2. — city, × of Lincoln co. S. Dak. pop. 2. — (*pron.* kăn-tŏn′) *Chin.* **Kwangchowfu** (kwäng′chō′fōō′) cml. city, ✻ of Kwangtung prov. China, on Canton riv. pop. est. 900 to 1,500; treaty port.

Canton River (kăn-tŏn′) *Chin.* **Chu-kiang** (chōō′-kyäng′) *or* **Chu-kong** (-kŏng′) i. e. "Pearl river," Kwangtung prov. China; Canton to the sea.

Cantù (kän-tōō′) comm. Como prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 13.

Canyon (kăn′yŭn) co. SW Idaho, 592 □ pop. 27, × Caldwell. — town, × of Randall co. Texas, pop. 2.

Capannori (kä-pän′nō-rē) comm. Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 48.

Cap de la Madeleine (kăp′ dē lȧ mȧ′d′-lĕn′) town, Champlain co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 7.

Cape Breton (brĭt′ŭn; brĕt′ŭn) co. Cape Breton isl. Nova Scotia, Canada, 972 □ pop. 86, × Sydney. — **Island,** NE part of Nova Scotia, 3,975 □ pop. 131.

Calif. Abbr. California.
California, Lower. See Lower California.
Calleva Atrebatum. See Silchester.
Callipolis. See Gallipoli.
Calpe. See Gibraltar; Pillars of Hercules.
Calymna. See Kalymnos.
Cambodge. See Cambodia.
Camiros. See Pentapolis.
Camulodunum. See Colchester.
Canal of Nivernais. See Nivernais.
Canne. See Canne.
Cantaber Oceanus. See Biscay, Bay of.
Cantabrigia. See Cambridge.
Cantuaria. See Canterbury.
Cantwaraburh. See Canterbury.
Canusium. See Canosa di Puglia.
Capac-Urcu. See Altar.

Cape Charles, town, Northampton co. Virginia, pop. 3.
Cape Coast, town, Gold Coast colony, British W. Africa, pop. 15.
Cape Elizabeth, town, Cumberland co. Maine, pop. 2.
Cape Fear River, 250 m. long, Chatham co. N. C. NE to Atlantic; nav. to Fayetteville.
Cape Girardeau (jē'rär-dō') co. SE Missouri, 580 □ pop. 30, × Jackson. — city, Cape Girardeau co. Missouri, pop. 10.
Cape Haitien (hā'tĭ-ĕn) *Fr.* **Cap-Haïtien** (kàp'-à'ē'syăn') spt. N Haiti republic, pop. 15.
Capelle aan den Ijssel (kä-pĕl'ĕ än dĕn ĭs'ĕl) comm. S. Holland, Netherlands, pop. 6.
Cape May, co. S N. J. 265 □ pop. 19, × Cape May Court House. — city, Cape May co. N. J. near Cape May, pop. 3; watering place. — See MAY, CAPE (*Gaz.*).
Cape of Good Hope, *formerly* **Cape Colony,** *often called* **Cape Province,** prov. of Union of South Africa, 276,966 □ pop. 2,783, ✻ Cape Town.
Capernaum (kā-pûr'nā-ŭm) ruined city, anc. Palestine, W shore of Sea of Galilee.
Cape Sable Island (sā'b'l) SW end of Nova Scotia, Canada.
Capesterre (kà'pĕs'târ') town, Guadeloupe isl. Fr. West Indies, pop. commune 8.
Cape Town *or* **Capetown** (kāp'toun') spt. city, ✻ Cape of Good Hope prov. & legislative ✻ of Union of S. Afr.; total pop. 207; University of Cape Town.
Cape Verde Islands (vûrd) *Port.* **Ilhas do Cabo Verde** (ēl'yăzh dŏŏ kä'bŏŏ vĕr'dĕ) in Atlantic ocean, about 320 m. W of Cape Verde, 1,487 □ pop. 148, ✻ Praia; to Portugal.
Cape York Peninsula, large pen. NE part of Queensland, Australia.
Capiata (kä-pyä'tä) city, 15 m. SE of Asunción, Paraguay, S. Amer. pop. 20.
Capibaribe (kä'pĕ-bä-rē'bā) riv. 140 m. long, Pernambuco state, Brazil, E to Atlantic oc.
Capitan, El (ĕl kä'pē-tän'; kăp'ĭ-tăn') mt. Yosemite val. Calif. 7,564 ft. high, 3,604 ft. above valley. — mt. Culberson co. Texas, 9,020 ft.; highest point in state.
Capitol Mountain (kăp'ĭ-tŏl) peak, Elk mts. Colo. 13,997 ft. high.
Capiz (kä'pēs; 268) prov. N Panay, Philippine isls. 1,710 □ pop. 293. — its ✻ pop. 22.
Capodistria (kä'pō-dēs'trē-ä) spt. Venetia Julia, Italy, on Gulf of Trieste, pop. comm. 12.
Caporetto (kä'pō-rĕt'tō) *Ger.* **Karfreit** (kär'frät) vil. on the Isonzo, 9 m. NW of Tolmino, Venetia Julia, Italy; battle 1917.
Cappadocia (kăp'ä-dō'shĭ-ä) anc. country & Roman prov. E Asia Minor.
Cappellen (kà-pĕl'ĕn) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Caprarola (kä'prä-rō'lä) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 6; fine castle of 16th century.
Caprera (kä-prā'rä) isl. off coast of Sardinia, Italy, 6 □; Garibaldi's home.
Capri (kä'prē) *anc.* CAP'REÆ, isl. 4 □ pop. 5, Naples bay, Italy. See BLUE GROTTO, *Dict.*
Caprivi Concession (kä-prē'vē) *Ger.* **Caprivizipfel** (kä-prē'vē-tsĭp'fĕl) strip of land NE Southwest Africa, 40 m. wide running E ab. 300 m. to junction of Chobe & Zambezi rivs. bet. N. Rhodesia & Bechuanaland prot.
Capua (kăp'ū-ä; *It. pron.* kä'pwä) ft. town, Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, p. comm. 13.
Capulin Mountain (kä-pū'lĭn) nat. monument, NE N. Mex.; anc. vol. 1,500 ft. above plain.
Caquetá (kä'kā-tä') upper course of Yapurá riv. — commissary, S Colombia, S. Amer., pop. 74, ✻ Florencia.
Carabanchel Bajo (kä'rä-bän-chĕl' bä'hō) comm. Madrid prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Carabane (kä'rä-bä'nä) spt. town & isl. mouth of Kasamansa riv. Senegal, Fr. W. Africa.
Carabobo (kä'rä-bō'bō; 133) state, N Venezuela, S. Am. 1,698 □ pop. 126, ✻ Valencia.
Caracal (kä'rä-käl') town, ✻ of Romanaţi dept. Wallachia, Roumania, pop. comm. 15.
Caracas (kä-rä'käs) city, ✻ of Venezuela, in Federal District, pop. 92. See EARTHQUAKE, *n.*
Caracoles (kä'rä-kō'lās) town, Antofagasta prov. Chile, S. Amer. pop. 5; rich silver mines.
Carahuairazo (kä'rä-wä'ē-rä'sō; 268) mt. Chimborazo prov. Ecuador, 16,515 ft. high.
Carapeguá (kä'rä-pā-gwä') town, W Paraguay, South America, pop. 19.
Caraş Severin (kä'räsh sā'vĕ-rēn') *Hung.* **Krassó-Szörény** (krŏsh'shō-sû'rān-y') dept. S Banat, Roumania, 4,270 □, ✻ Lugoş.
Caratinga (kä'rä-tĕn'gä) town, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, pop. munic. 137.
Caravaca (kä'rä-vä'kä) comm. Murcia prov. Spain, pop. 19.
Caravaggio (kä'rä-väd'jō) comm. Bergamo prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 9.
Caravellas (kä'rä-vĕl'ázh) spt. town, Bahia state, Brazil, pop. 10.
Carballo (kär-bäl'yō) comm. La Coruña prov. Spain, pop. 15.
Carbon (kär'bŏn) co. S Mont. 2,060 □ pop. 15, × Red Lodge. — co. E Pa. 406 □ pop. 63, × Mauch Chunk. — co. cen. Utah, 1,487 □ pop. 15, × Price. — co. S Wyo. 8,007 □ pop. 10, × Rawlins.
Carbonara, Cape (kär'bō-nä'rō) SE extremity of Sardinia.
Carbondale (kär'bŏn-dāl) city, Jackson co. Ill. p. 6. — min. city, Lackawanna co. Pa. p. 19.
Carbonear (kär'bō-nēr') spt. town, on Conception bay, Newfoundland, pop. 3.
Carbon Hill, city, Walker co. Alabama, pop. 3.
Carcagente (kär'kä-hĕn'tā; 172) comm. Valencia prov. Spain, pop. 14.
Carcar (kär'kär) munic. Cebu prov. Phil. islands, pop. 37.
Carcassonne (kär'ká'sŏn') *anc.* CAR'CASO, mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Aude, France, pop. 29.
Carchemish (kär'kĕ-mĭsh; kär-kē'-) ruined city on Euphrates, Syria; battle 605 B. C.
Carchi (kär'chē) prov. Ecuador, S. America, 1,494 □ pop. 45, ✻ Tulcán.
Cárdenas (kär'dā-näs) munic. (pop. 33) & spt. (pop. 27) Matanzas prov. Cuba.
Cardiff (kär'dĭf) spt. city & co. bor. × of Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 200.
Cardigan (kär'dĭ-găn) See CARDIGANSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — mun. bor. × of Cardiganshire, p. 4.
Cardigan Bay, on W coast of Wales.
Cardiganshire (kär'dĭ-găn-shĭr) *or* **Cardigan,** co. S Wales, 692 □ pop. 61, × Cardigan.
Cardin (kär'dĭn) town, Ottawa co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.
Cardona (kär-dō'nä) town, Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 4; has a mt. of rock salt.
Cardross (kär'drŏs) par. & vil. Dumbarton co. Scot., pop. par. 12; Robert Bruce died 1329.
Carei Mari (kä-rē'ĕ mä'rē) *Hung.* **Nagykároly** (nŏd'y'-kä'rŏl-y') comm. Sătmar dept. W Maramureş, Roumania, pop. 16.
Carey (kā'rĭ) vil. Wyandot co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Caria (kā'rē-ä; 115) anc. div. of SW Asia Minor bordering on Ægean sea.
Cariaco, Gulf of (kä'rē-ä'kō) on coast of Venezuela, South America.
Caribbean Sea (kăr'ĭ-bē'ăn) Atl. oc. between W. Indies & Cen. & S. America; greatest depth 20,568 ft.
Caribou (kăr'ĭ-bōō) co. SE Idaho, 1,263 □ pop. 2, × Soda Springs. — town, Aroostook co. Maine, pop. 6.
Carigara (kä'rē-gä'rä) munic. Leyte prov. Phil. isls. pop. 18.
Carini (kä-rē'nē) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 14.
Carinola (kä-rē'nō-lä) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 10.
Carinthia (kä-rĭn'thĭ-ä) *Ger.* **Kärnten** (kĕrn'tĕn) prov. Austria, 3,684 □ pop. 367, ✻ Klagenfurt.
Carinzia (kä-rēn'tsē-ä) dist. N of Gorizia, Venetia Julia, NE Italy, 113 □ pop. 8; formerly part of S Carinthia, Austria.
Carisbrooke (kăr'ĭs-brŏŏk) vil. & par. Isle of Wight co. England, pop. par. 5.
Carlentini (kär'lĕn-tē'nē) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 11.
Carleton (kärl'tŭn) co. E Ontario, Canada, × Ottawa. — co. W New Brunswick, Canada, pop. 21, × Woodstock.
Carlinville (kär'lĭn-vĭl) city, × of Macoupin co. Ill. pop. 5; university.
Carlisle (kär-līl') co. SW Ky. 198 □ pop. 8, × Bardwell. — town, × of Nicholas co. Ky. pop. 2. — bor. × of Cumberland co. Pa. pop. 11; Dickinson coll. — (kär-līl'; kär'līl) *anc.* LUGUVAL'LUM, CAER LU'EL, mfg. city & co. bor. × of Cumberland co. England, pop. 53.
Carlos (kär'lŏs) vil. Randolph co. Indiana, 1,210 ft.; highest point in state.
Carlos Rojas (kär'lōs rō'hās; 189) munic. Matanzas prov. Cuba, pop. 9.
Carlow (kär'lō) co. Leinster prov. Irish Free State, 346 □ pop. 36. — its × pop. 7.
Carlsbad (kärlz'băd) city, × of Eddy co. New Mexico, pop. 2. — *or* **Karlsbad** (*Ger.* kärls'-bät) *Czech* **Karlovy Vary** (kär'lŏ-vĭ vä'rĭ) mfg. city, ✻ of Karlovy Vary dept. Czechoslovakia, pop. 19; medicinal hot springs; famous watering place.
Carlsbad Cave, nat. mon., cave near Carlsbad, SE N. Mex.; stalactites & stalagmites.
Carlstadt (kärl'stät) bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 4.
Carlton (kärl'tŭn) co. E Minn. 867 □ pop. 19, × Carlton. — urban dist. Nottinghamshire, England, pop. 19.
Carlyle (kär-līl') city, × of Clinton co. Ill. pop. 2.
Carmagnola (kär'mä-nyō'lä) comm. Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, on Po river, pop. 12.
Carmania (kär-mā'nĭ-ä) prov. anc. Persia; modern KERMAN.
Carmarthen (kär-mär'ŧhĕn; -thĕn). See CARMARTHENSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — mun. bor. & spt. × of Carmarthenshire, Wales, pop. 10.
Carmarthen Bay (kär-mär'ŧhĕn; -thĕn) S coast of Wales; has Caldy isl. lighthouse
Carmarthenshire (-shĭr) *or* **Carmarthen,** co. S Wales, 919 □ pop. 175, × Carmarthen.
Carmaux (kär'mō') comm. dept. Tarn, France, pop. 11; coal mines.
Carmel, Mount (kär'mĕl) famed mt. NW Palestine, near coast, highest point about 1,800 ft. See CARMELITE, *n.*
Carmen (kär'mĕn) town, Bolivar dept. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. mun. dist. 16.
Carmi (kär'mī) city, × of White co. Illinois, pop. 3.
Carmignano (kär'mē-nyä'nō) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 13.
Carmona (kär-mō'nä) comm. Seville prov. Spain, pop. 21.
Carnarvon (kär-när'vŭn). See CARNARVONSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — mun. bor. × of Carnarvonshire, Wales, on Menai strait, p. 8; castle. — town, cen. Cape prov. U. of S. Af. p. 2.
Carnarvon Bay, Carnarvonshire and Anglesey cos. NW coast of Wales.
Carnarvonshire (-shĭr) *or* **Carnarvon,** min. co. N Wales, 572 □ pop. 131, × Carnarvon.
Carnatic *or* **Karnatik** (kär-năt'ĭk) region & old div. bet. Eastern Ghats & Coromandel coast, S India, S of 18° 45′ N, now in Madras presidency.
Carnegie (kär-nĕg'ĭ; kär-nā'gĭ) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 12.
Carn Eige (kärn ā'gĭ) mt. S Ross and Cromarty co. Scotland, 3,877 ft. high.
Carnia (kär'nyä) region S of the Carnic Alps in Venetia, Italy.
Carnic Alps (-nĭk) div. E Alps bet. S Austria & NE Italy, highest Monte Coglians, 9,128 ft.
Car Nicobar (kär' nĭk'ō-bär') isl. Nicobar group, Andaman & Nicobar isls. India, 49 □ pop. 6.
Carnières (kär'nyâr') comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 8.
Carniola (kär-nyō'lä) former crownland of Austria-Hungary, now divided. — dist. N Venetia Julia, NE Italy, in Julian Alps, 782 □ pop. 89; formerly part of W Carniola, Austria. — W part of Slovenia prov. NW Yugoslavia, 3,060 □, chief city Ljubljana.
Carnoustie (kär-nōōs'tĭ) spt. burgh, Forfar co. Scotland, pop. 6; golf links.
Caro (kär'ō) vil. × of Tuscola co. Michigan, pop. 3.
Carolina (kär'ō-lī'nä) early Amer. colony, first settlement Albemarle Sound 1653; divided 1710 (hence, **the Carolinas**). See NORTH CAROLINA & SOUTH CAROLINA (*Gaz.*).
Carolina (kä'rō-lē'nä) munic. (p. 16) & town (p. 3) NE Porto Rico.
Carolina, La (lä kä'rō-lē'nä) comm. Jaén prov. Spain, pop. 19.
Caroline (kär'ō-lĭn) co. E Maryland, 319 □ pop. 19, × Denton. — co. E Virginia, 529 □ pop. 16, × Bowling Green.
Caroline Islands, arch. in Micronesia, Pacific ocean, 550 □ pop. 40; Japanese mandate.
Caroni (kä-rō'nē; kä'rō-nē';) riv. 400 m. long, Venezuela, flows into Orinoco river.
Carouge (kä'rōōzh') comm. Geneva canton, Switzerland, pop. 8.
Carpathian Mountains (kär-pā'thĭ-ăn) *anc.* CAR'PATES *or* CARPA'TES, mt. system, 800 m. long bet. Poland & Czechoslovakia; highest Gerlsdorfer Spitze 8,737 ft.
Carpathian Ruthenia (rōō-thē'nĭ-ä) *Czech* **Podkarpatská Rus** (pôt'kär-pät-skä rŏŏs) autonomous unit, E Czechoslovakia, S of Carpathian mts. 4,900 □ pop. 606, ✻ Užhorod.
Carpentaria, Gulf of (kär'pĕn-târ'ĭ-ä) on N coast of Australia, 350 m. long.
Carpentras (kär'păN'träs') comm. dept. Vaucluse, France, pop. 11; Gothic cathedral.
Carpi (kär'pē) comm. Modena prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 27; cathedral.
Carquinez Strait (kär-kē'nĕs) joins San Pablo & Suisun bays, California.
Carrantuohill (kär'ăn-tōō'ĭl) highest mt. of Ireland, 3,414 ft. high, Kerry county.
Carrara (kär-rä'rä) city, Massa e Carrara prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 49; statuary marble.
Carriacou (kä'rē-ä-kōō') largest of Grenadine isls. Br. W. Indies, 13 □ pop. 7.
Carrick (kär'ĭk) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 11.
Carrickfergus (kär'ĭk-fûr'gŭs) spt. Antrim co. Northern Ireland, pop. 9.
Carrick on Shannon (kär'ĭk ŏn shăn'ŭn) town, × of Leitrim co. Irish Free State, pop. 1.
Carrick on Suir (kär'ĭk ŏn shōōr') town, Tipperary co. Irish Free State, pop. 6.
Carrier Mills (kär'ĭ-ĕr) vil. Saline co. Ill. pop. 2.
Carrigain, Mount (kär'ĭ-găn) peak, Grafton co. N. H. 4,647 ft. high.
Carrizal (kär'rē-säl'; 268) vil. Chihuahua, Mexico, ab. 75 m. S of Ciudad Juárez; fighting, June, 1916.
Carroll (kär'ŭl) co. NW Ark. 641 □ pop. 18, × × Berryville & Eureka Springs. — co. W Ga. 492 □ pop. 35, × Carrollton. — co. NW Ill. 453 □ pop. 19, × Mount Carroll. — co. NW cen. Ind. 377 □ pop. 16, × Delphi. — co. W cen. Iowa, 571 □ pop. 22, × Carroll. — co. N Ky. 132 □ pop. 8, × Carrollton. — co. N Md. 447 □ pop. 34, × Westminster. — co. cen. Miss. 624 □ pop. 20, × × Vaiden & Carrollton. — co. NW cen. Mo. 703 □ pop. 20, × Carrollton. — co. E N. H. 955 □ pop. 15, × Ossipee. — co. E Ohio, 387 □ pop. 16, × Carrollton. — co. W Tenn. 619 □ pop. 24, × Huntingdon. — co. SW part of Va. 458 □ pop. 21, × Hillsville. — city, × of Carroll co. Iowa, pop. 4.
Carrollton (kär'ŭl-tŭn) city, × of Carroll co. Ga. pop. 4. — city, × of Greene co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Carroll co. Ky. pop. 2. — city, × of Carroll co. Mo. pop. 3. — vil. × of Carroll co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Carrum (kär'ŭm) town, Victoria, Australia, on Port Philip bay, pop. 5.
Carshalton (kär-shăl'tŭn) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 14.
Carso (kär'sō) *Ger.* **Karst** (kärst) mt. plateau N of Trieste and E of the Isonzo riv. Venetia Julia, Italy; battle 1917.
Carson (kär'sŭn) co. NW Texas, 893 □ pop. 3, × Panhandle.
Carson City, city, × of Ormsby co. and ✻ of Nevada, pop. 2.
Carson Pass, Alpine co. Calif. in Sierra Nevada mts. 8,634 ft. above sea.
Carson River, ab. 170 m. long, Sierra Nevada mts. Calif. to Carson lake, Nevada.
Cartagena (kär'tä-jē'nä; *Sp.* kär'tä-hā'nä; 172) *anc.* CARTHA'GO NO'VA, city & naval arsenal, Murcia prov. Spain, pop. 102. — spt. ✻ of Bolívar, Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 51.
Cartago (kär-tä'gō) town, Cauca prov. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. mun. dist. 19. — town, cen. Costa Rica, Cen. Amer. pop. with suburbs, 17; earthquakes, 1841 & 1910.
Carter (kär'tĕr) co. NE Ky. 413 □ pop. 22, × Grayson. — co. SE Mo. 506 □ pop. 7, × Van Buren. — co. SE Mont. 3,375 □ pop. 4, × Ekalaka. — co. S Okla. 831 □ pop. 40, × Ardmore. — co. NE Tenn. 353 □ pop. 21, × Elizabethton.
Carteret (kär'tĕr-ĕt) co. E North Carolina, 573 □ pop. 15, × Beaufort.
Cartersville (kär'tĕrz-vĭl) city, × of Bartow co. Georgia, pop. 4.
Carterville (kär'tĕr-) city, Williamson co. Ill. pop. 3. — city, Jasper co. Mo. pop. 2.
Carthage (kär'thāj) city, × of Hancock co. Ill. pop. 2; coll. — city, × of Jasper co. Mo. pop. 10. — vil. Jefferson co. N. Y. pop. 4. — *anc.* CARTHA'GO, anc. city & state, N Africa, occupying nearly the site of modern Tunis; founded by Phœnicians; destroyed by Romans 146 B. C.; rebuilt by Romans, & destroyed by Arabs 698 A. D. See PUNIC, *a.*
Carúpano (kä-rōō'pä-nō) spt. town, Sucre state, Venezuela, S. America, pop. 21.
Caruthersville (kă-rŭŧh'ĕrz-vĭl) city, × of Pemiscot co. Mo. on Mississippi river, pop. 5.
Carver (kär'vĕr) co. SE cen. Minn. 376 □ pop. 17, × Chaska.
Carvin (kär'văN') comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 12.
Casablanca (kä'sä-blăŋ'kä) *Ar.* **Dar el Beida** (där' ĕl bā'dä) spt. W Morocco, Africa, p. 102.
Casa Grande National Monument (kä'sä grän'dä) near Florence, Pinal co. S Ariz. 480 acres; prehistoric ruins.
Casale Monferrato (kä-sä'lā mŏn'fĕr-rä'tō) ft. town, E Piedmont, NW Italy, p. comm. 34.
Casalmaggiore (kä-säl'mäd-jō'rā) mfg. comm. SE Lombardy, N Italy, on Po, pop. 17.
Casarano (kä'sä-rä'nō) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 11.
Casas Grandes (kä'säs grän'dās) vil. N Chihuahua, Mexico, pop. 2; ruins.
Cascade (kăs-kād') co. cen. Mont. 3,473 □ pop. 37, × Great Falls.
Cascade Range, mts. Oregon, Wash., & B. C.; highest Mt. Rainier, Wash. 14,408 ft.
Cascavel (käs'kä-vĕl') town, Ceará state, Brazil, pop. munic. 26.
Cascina (kä'shē-nä) comm. Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 27.
Casco Bay (kăs'kō) coast of Maine, SE of Cumberland co.; several hundred islands.
Casellina e Torri (kä'sĕl-lē'nä ā tôr'rē) comm. suburb of Florence, Italy, pop. 20.
Caserta (kä-zĕr'tä) agr. prov. Campania, Italy, on Mediterranean sea, 2,034 □ pop. 867. — its ✻ pop. comm. 34; cathedral and beautiful palace.
Casey (kā'sĭ) co. S cen. Ky. 379 □ pop. 17, × Liberty. — (kā'zĭ; -sĭ) city, Clark co. Ill. p. 2.
Cashel (kăsh'ĕl) city (pop. 3) Tipperary co. Irish Free State, at base of **Rock of Cashel,** 300 ft. high, on which are ruins of a cathedral, a chapel, & a tower.
Casiquiare (kä'sē-kyā'rā) riv. 100 m. long, S Venezuela, connects the Orinoco & Rio Negro.
Čáslav (chäs'läf) *or* **Caslau** (chäs'lou) comm. Praha dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, 45 m. SE of Prague, pop. 9.
Casoria (kä-sō'rē-ä) comm. Naples prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 14.
Casper (kăs'pĕr) city, × of Natrona co. Wyoming, pop. 11; oil fields.
Caspian (kăs'pĭ-ăn) vil. Iron co. Michigan, pop. 2.

Cape Coast Castle. = CAPE COAST.
Cape Cod. See COD, CAPE.
Cape Colony, Cape Province. See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. [TIEN.
Cap-Haïtien. See CAPE HAI-
Capo di Nau. See COLONNE.
Capraria. See CABRERA.
Capreæ. See CAPRI.
Caprivizipfel. See CAPRIVI CONCESSION.
Capsa. See GAFSA.
Caralis. See CAGLIARI.
Caramania. Var. of KARAMANIA.
Carcaso. See CARCASSONNE.
Caribbees. See WEST INDIES.
Caribrod. See TSARIBROD.
Carmana. See KERMAN.
Carn Mairg. See MONADHLIATH MOUNTAINS.
Carntoul. Var. of CAIRNTOUL.
Carolinas. See CAROLINA (U. S.).
Carpates. See CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS.
Carpathus. See SCARPANTO.
Carræ. See HARRAN.
Carthago. See CARTHAGE.
Carthago Nova. See CARTAGENA.
Casamance. See KASAMANSA
Cascata delle Marmore. See VELINO RIVER.
Cashmere. See KASHMIR.
Caspiæ Pylæ. CASPIAN GATES.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; ŧ, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Caspian Gates, *anc.* CAS'PIÆ PY'LÆ *or* ALBA'NIÆ PY'LÆ, narrow pass W shore of Caspian sea near Derbent; trade route for centuries.
Caspian Sea, *anc.* CAS'PIUM MA'RE *or* HYRCA'NIUM MA'RE, inland salt lake between Europe and Asia, 760 m. long, 270 m. wide, 169,381 □, about 85 ft. below sea level.
Cass (kăs) co. W Ill. 371 □ pop. 18, × Virginia. — co. N cen. Ind. 416 □ pop. 38, × Logansport. — co. SW Iowa, 564 □ pop. 19, × Atlantic. — co. SW Mich. 493 □ pop. 20, × Cassopolis. — co. N cen. Minn. 2,104 □ pop. 16, × Walker. — co. W Mo. 721 □ pop. 22, × Harrisonville. — co. E Nebr. 538 □ pop. 18, × Plattsmouth. — co. SE N. Dak. 1,763 □ pop. 41, × Fargo. — co. NE Texas, 951 □ pop. 30, × Linden.
Cassano d'Adda (käs-sä'nō dä'da) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 9; battle 1799.
Cassel *or* **Kassel** (käs'ĕl) dist. Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, Germany, 3,893 □ pop. 1,044. — city, its ✻ & ✻ of Hesse-Nassau, pop. 162.
Casselton (käs''l-tŭn) city, Cass co. N. Dak. pop. 2.
Cassia (kăsh'yȧ) co. S Idaho, 2,595 □ pop. 16, × Burley.
Cassino (käs-sē'nō) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 14.
Cass Lake (kăs) vil. Cass co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
Cass River (kăs) riv. Sanilac & Tuscola cos. Mich. 150 m. long, flows into Saginaw river.
Castelbuono (käs-tĕl'bwō'nō) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 10.
Castelfiorentino (-fyō'rĕn-tē'nō) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 11.
Castelfranco dell' Emilia (-frăŋ'kō dĕl-lā-mēl'yä) comm. Bologna, Emilia, Italy, pop. 15.
Castelfranco Veneto (vĕn'ā-tō) comm. Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 13.
Castellammare, Gulf of (käs-tĕl'lăm-mā'rā) NW coast of Sicily, Italy.
Castellammare Adriatico (ä'drē-ä'tē-kō) comm. Teramo prov. E cen. Italy, pop. 12.
Castellammare del Golfo (dĕl gōl'fō) spt. Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 17.
Castellammare di Stabia (dē stä'byä) *anc.* STABLÆ, spt. Bay of Naples, Italy, pop. 34.
Castellana (käs'tĕl-lä'nä) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 11.
Castellaneta (käs-tĕl'lä-nä'tä) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 11.
Castello Branco (käs-tĕl'ŏŏ brăn'kōō) dist. Beira Baixa prov. Portugal, 2,582 □ pop. 242. — its ✻ pop. 8.
Castello, Città di (chĕt-tä' dē käs-tĕl'lō) comm. Perugia prov. Italy, on Tiber, pop. 27.
Castellón de la Plana (käs'tĕl-yōn' dā lä plä'nä) prov. E coast of Spain, 2,496 □ pop. 325. — mfg. spt. city, its ✻ pop. comm. 34.
Castellorizo (käs-tĕl'lō-rē'tsō) *or* **Kastelorizo,** isl. 3 m. long by 2 wide, 1 m. off S Asia Minor & 60 m. E of Rhodes, pop. 7; ceded 1920 by Turkey to Italy for 15 yrs.
Castelnaudary (käs'tĕl'nō'dä'rē') comm. dept. Aude, France, pop. 8.
Castelnuovo (käs-tĕl'nwō'vō) *Serbian* **Herceg Novi** (kĕr'tsĕg nō'vē) ft. spt. Dalmatia, Yugoslavia, pop. comm. 9.
Castelnuovo Berardenga (bä'rär-dĕŋ'gä) comm. Siena prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 10.
Castel San Pietro dell' Emilia (sän pyä'trō dĕl-lā-mēl'yä) comm. Bologna prov. Italy, p. 14.
Castelsarrasin (-sär'ä'zăn') comm. dept. Tarn-et-Garonne, France, pop. 7.
Casteltermini (-tĕr'mē-nē) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 15.
Castelvetrano (-vā-trä'nō) comm. Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 25.
Castiglione del Lago (käs'tēl-yō'nā dĕl lä'gō) comm. Perugia prov. Italy, p. 14.
Castiglione delle Stiviere (dĕl'lā stē-vyä'rā) comm. Mantua prov. Italy, p. 7; bat. 1796.
Castiglione di Sicilia (dē sē-chēl'yä) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 14.
Castiglion Fiorentino (-yōn' fyō'rĕn-tē'nō) comm. Arezzo prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 14.
Castile (käs-tēl') vil. Wyoming co. N. Y. pop. 1. — (*pron.* käs-tēl') *Span.* **Castilla** (käs-tēl'yä) former kingdom, cen. Spain. See CASTILIAN, *n.* & *a.*
Castillon (käs'tē'yŏN') comm. Gironde, France, on Dordogne riv.; battle 1453.
Castlebar (käs''l-bär') urban dist. × of Mayo co. Irish Free State, pop. 4; taken 1798.
Castleford (käs''l-fĕrd) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 24.
Castlemaine (käs''l-mān') town, Victoria, Australia, pop. 5.
Castle Peak, Sierra Nevada mts. Calif. 12,500 ft. high. — Elk mts. Colo. 14,259 feet.
Castlepoint (käs''l-point') co. S North Island, New Zealand, 150 □ pop. under 1.
Castle Shannon (shăn'ŭn) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Castleton (käs''l-tŭn) vil. Rensselaer co. N. Y. pop. 2. — town, Rutland co. Vt. pop. 2.
Castletown (-toun) town, former ✻ of Isle of Man, pop. 2.
Castor (käs-tōr'; *Eng.* käs'tĕr) peak, Pennine Alps, bet. Switz. & Italy, 13,879 ft. high.
Castres (käs'tr') cml. & mfg. city, dept. Tarn, France, pop. 26.
Castries (käs'trē') *or* **Port Castries,** spt. ✻ of St. Lucia, Br. W. Indies, pop. 6; fine harbor.
Castro (käs'trō) co. NW Texas, 896 □ pop. 2, × Dimmitt. — town, Paraná state, Brazil, pop. munic. 19.
Castro del Río (käs'trō dĕl rē'ō) cml. & mfg. comm. Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Castrogiovanni (käs'trō-jō-vän'nē) *anc.* EN'NA, comm. Caltanissetta, Sicily, p. 28.
Castrop *or* **Kastrop** (käs'trŏp) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, p. 19.
Castroreale (käs'trō-rā-ä'lā) comm. Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 10.
Castro-Urdiales (-ōōr-dyä'lās) spt. Santander prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12.
Caswell (kăz'wĕl) co. N North Carolina, 402 □ pop. 16, × Yanceyville.
Catahoula (kăt'ȧ-hōō'lȧ) parish, cen. La. 718 □ pop. 11, × Harrisonburg.
Catalão (kä'tä-loun') town, Goyaz, Brazil, pop. ab. 8, munic. 39.
Catalonia (kăt'ȧ-lō'nĭ-ȧ) *Sp.* **Cataluña** (kä'tä-lōōn'yä) former div. NE Spain, now provs. of Gerona, Barcelona, Lérida, & Tarragona.
Catamarca (kä'tä-mär'kä) prov. NW Argentina, S. Amer. 36,800 □ p. 109. — its ✻ p. 13.
Catanduanes (kä'tan-dwä'nās) isl. 568 □ p. 64, E of Luzon, Phil. isls. ✻ Virac.
Catania (kä-tä'nyä) prov. E Sicily, Italy, 1,906 □ pop. 917. — *anc.* CAT'ANA, its ✻, mfg. & cml. city, at foot of Mt. Etna, pop. 255.; univ.
Catania, Gulf of, on E coast of Sicily, Italy.
Catanzaro (kä'tän-dzä'rō) prov. Calabria compartimento, Italy, on Mediterranean sea, 2,034 □ pop. 557. — its ✻ a mfg. city, near Squillace gulf, pop. comm. 36.
Catasauqua (kăt'ȧ-sô'kwȧ)) bor. Lehigh co. Pennsylvania, on Lehigh river, pop. 5.
Catawba (kȧ-tô'bȧ) riv. about 300 m. long, rises in Blue Ridge mts. N. C. and is called **Wateree** (wô'tĕr-ē') in S. C. — co. W cen. N. C. 408 □ pop. 34, × Newton.
Catawissa (kăt'ȧ-wĭs'ȧ) bor. Columbia co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Catbalogan (kät'bä-lō'gän) munic. ✻ of Samar prov. Phil. isls. pop. 14.
Cateau, Le (lĕ kȧ'tō') *formerly* **Le Cateau-Cambrésis** (kȧ'tō'kän'brā'zē') comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 8; battles 1914, 1918.
Catelet, Le (lĕ kȧ't'-lĕ') vil. dept. Aisne, France, 11 m. N of St.-Quentin; battle 1918.
Caterham (kă'tĕr-ăm) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 12.
Cathedral Peak (kȧ-thē'drȧl) Sierra Nevada mts. NE Mariposa co. Calif. 11,000 ft. high.
Cathedral Rocks, mt. Yosemite val. Calif. 6,551 ft. high, 2,591 ft. above valley.
Cathedral Spires, mt. near Cathedral Rocks, 6,114 ft. high, 2,154 ft. above valley.
Cathkin Peak (kăth'kĭn) *or* **Champagne Castle** (shăm-pān') mt. highest in Drakensberg range, U. of S. Africa, 12,000 ft.
Cat Island, one of the Bahamas, now officially called San Salvador.
Catlettsburg (kăt'lĕts-bûrg) city, × of Boyd co. Kentucky, pop. 4.
Catmon (kät-mōn') munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 19.
Catoche, Cape (kȧ-tō'chā) NE extremity of Yucatan pen. in Quintana Roo ter. SE Mex.
Catoosa (kȧ-tōō'sȧ) co. NW Georgia, 169 □ pop. 7, × Ringgold.
Catron (kȧ-trŏn') co. W New Mexico, formed from Socorro co. × Reserve.
Catskill (kăts'kĭl) vil. × of Greene co. N. Y. pop. 5.
Catskill Mountains, group of Appalachian system, Greene and Ulster cos. N. Y.; highest peak Slide mountain, 4,204 ft.
Cattaraugus (kăt'ȧ-rô'gŭs) co. SW N. Y. 1,343 □ pop. 71, × Little Valley.
Cattaro (kä'tä-rō) *Serbian* **Kotor** (kō'tŏr) spt. S Dalmatia, Yugoslavia, on Gulf of Cattaro, inlet of Adriatic sea, pop. comm. 14.
Cauca (kou'kä) dept. SW Colombia, S. America, 20,403 □ pop. 239, ✻ Popayán. — riv. about 600 m. long, Colombia, rises in Andes, flows into Magdalena river.
Caucasia (kô-kā'shȧ) *or* **Caucasus** (kô'kȧ-sŭs) region in S Soviet Russia, Europe & Asia: **Ciscaucasia,** N of Caucasus mts. 100,260 □ pop. 6,105, comprises 3 provs. of Caucasus of the North, Mountain Republic, & Dagestan; **Transcaucasia,** S of Caucasus mts. (see TRANSCAUCASIAN FEDERATION in *Gaz.*). See CAUCASIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Caucasus (kô'kȧ-sŭs) mts. between Black and Caspian seas, S Soviet Russia, 700 m. long, highest point Mt. Elbrus, about 18,526 ft.
Caucasus of the North and Don Region, region S Soviet Russia, Europe, comprises provs. of Stavropol, Kuban and Black Sea, & Terek, & the Don Region, 97,218 □ pop. 6,042.
Caudebec-lès-Elbeuf (kōd'bĕk'-lĕ-zĕl'bûf') comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, pop. 10.
Caudéran (kō'dā'răn') comm. dept. Gironde, France, sub. of Bordeaux, pop. 16.
Caudine Forks (kô'dīn) narrow passes near Airola, Benevento, Italy; battle 321 B. C.
Caudry (kō'drē') comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 12.
Caulfield (kôl'fēld) town, suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, pop. 41.
Cauquenes (kou-kā'nās) town, ✻ of Maule prov. Chile, S. Amer. pop. 11.
Causses (kōs) dist. cen. France, W slopes of Cévennes mts.; gorges; subterranean rivers.
Cauterets (kō'tē-rĕ') comm. dept. Hautes-Pyrénées, SW Fr. pop. 1; hot springs; resort.
Cautín (kou-tēn') prov. S Chile, S. Amer. 6,378 □ pop. 194, ✻ Temuco.
Cauto (kou'tō) riv. 150 m. long, Oriente prov. Cuba, to Buena Esperanza gulf.
Cauvery *or* **Kaveri** (kô'vĕr-ĭ) riv. ab. 475 m. long, Mysore & Madras, S India.
Cava de' Tirreni (kä'vä dā tĕr-rē'nē) comm. Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, p. 24.
Cavaillon (kä'vĕ'yŏN') comm. dept. Vaucluse, France, pop. 9.
Cavalier (kăv'ȧ-lēr') co. N N. Dak. 1,494 □ pop. 16, × Langdon.
Cavan (kăv'ăn) co. Ulster prov. Irish Free State, 746 □ pop. 91. — its × pop. 3.
Cavarzere (kä-vär'dzä-rā) comm. Venice prov. Italy, on Adige river, pop. 19.
Caviana (kä-vyä'nä) isl. Pará state, Brazil, in mouth of Amazon river.
Cavite (kä-vē'tä) prov. SW Luzon, Phil. isls. 464 □ pop. 157. — fortified spt. & munic. its ✻ 10 m. SW of Manila, pop. 22.
Cawdor (kô'dŏr) par. Nairn co. N Scotland, 5 m. SW of Nairn; Cawdor castle.
Cawnpore (kôn'pōr') *or* **Cawnpur** (-pōōr') dist. of Allahabad div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 2,384 □ pop. 1,149. — mfg. city, its ✻, on Ganges river, pop. 216; massacre July 15, 1857.
Caxias (kä'shē-ăzh) town, Maranhão state, Brazil, pop. munic. 50.
Cayambe (kä-yäm'bā) mt. Ecuador, Andes mts. S. America, 19,186 ft. high. — town, prov. of Azuay, Ecuador, pop. 10.
Cayenne (kā-ĕn'; ki-ĕn') town on Cayenne isl. ✻ of Fr. Guiana, S. America, pop. 14.
Cayey (kī-ā') munic. (pop. 24) & town (pop. 5) SE Porto Rico.
Cayman Islands (kī-măn') group of three isls. Br. W. Indies, NW of Jamaica, 58 □ pop. 5.
Cayo Coco (kä'yō kō'kō) isl. ab. 12 m. long, off N coast of Camagüey prov. Cuba.
Cayo Largo (lär'gō) isl. ab. 16 m. long, Caribbean sea, off S coast of Santa Clara prov. Cuba.
Cayo Romano (rō-mä'nō) two long isls. with narrow strait bet., NE Cuba, total 210 □.
Cayuga (kā-yōō'gȧ) agr. co. cen. N. Y. 703 □ pop. 65, × Auburn.
Cayuga Lake, beautiful lake about 40 m. long, Cayuga and Seneca cos. New York.
Cazenovia (kăz'ē-nō'vĭ-ȧ) vil. Madison co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Cazza (kät'sä) *Serbian* **Sušac** (sōō'shăts) small isl. W of Lagosta, off S Dalmatia; to Italy.
Ceará (sā'ä-rä') state, NE Brazil, 40,241 □ p. 1,319, ✻ Fortaleza. — See FORTALEZA (*Gaz.*).
Cebu (sā-bōō'; 138) isl. Phil. isls. (1,695 □) constituting with adj. isls. a prov. 1,867 □ pop. 855. — munic. its ✻ pop. 66, on E coast of Cebu isl.
Ceccano (chĕk-kä'nō) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 11.
Cecil (sē'sĭl) co. NE Md. head of Chesapeake bay, 377 □ pop. 24, × Elkton.
Cedar (sē'dĕr) riv. 350 m. long, Minn. to Iowa riv. at Columbus Junction. — co. E Iowa, 570 □ pop. 18, × Tipton. — co. SW Mo. 498 □ pop. 14, × Stockton. — co. NE Nebr. 735 □ pop. 16, × Hartington. — city, Iron co. Utah, pop. 2. — lake, Manitoba, Canada, NW of Lake Winnipeg into which it flows, 285 □.
Cedarburg (-bûrg) city, Ozaukee co. Wis. pop. 2.
Cedar Creek, stream, Shenandoah co. Va. to Shenandoah riv.; battle Oct. 19, 1864.
Cedar Falls, city, Blackhawk co. Iowa, pop. 6; State Teachers college.
Cedar Grove, vil. Caddo par. Louisiana, pop. 2.
Cedarhurst (sē'dĕr-hûrst) vil. Nassau co. New York, pop. 3.
Cedar Mountain, locality, Culpeper co. Va.; battle August 9, 1862.
Cedar Mountains, range, W Cape prov. U. of S. Africa; highest 6,335 ft.
Cedar Rapids, mfg. city, Linn co. Iowa, pop. 46; Coe college.
Cedartown (-toun) town, × of Polk co. Georgia, pop. 4.
Cedarville (-vĭl) vil. Greene co. Ohio, pop. 1; college.
Cedros (sē'drōs) isl. 30 m. long, Pacific ocean, off coast Lower California.
Cefalù (chä'fä-lōō') *anc.* CEPHALŒ'DIUM, spt. town, Palermo prov. Sicily, pop. comm. 13.
Ceglie Messapico (chāl'yä mĕs'sä-pē'kō) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 18.
Cehegín (thä'ā-hĕn'; 172) comm. Murcia prov. Spain, pop. 14.
Ceiba (sā'bä) munic. E Porto Rico, pop. 6. —, **La** (lä sā'bä; 133, 138) Caribbean port, N cen. Honduras, pop. 7.
Celænæ (sē-lē'nē) large anc. city, S Phrygia, Asia Minor, now vil. of **Dineir** (dē-nār'). See APAMEA (*Gaz.*).
Celano (chä-lä'nō) comm. Aquila prov. Italy, near former bed of Lake Fucino, pop. 10. —, **Lago di,** lake. Same as FUCINO (*Gaz.*).
Celaya (sä-lä'yä; 138) mfg. city, Guanajuato state, Mexico, pop. 26.
Celebes (sĕl'ē-bēz; *Du.* sē-lā'bĕs) isl. Du. E. Indies, Malay arch. 69,255 □, with adj. isls. 72,070 □ p. 3,108. — outpost prov. S part of Celebes isl. 48,061 □ p. 2,348, ✻ Macassar.
Celebes Sea, N of Celebes, E of Borneo & S of Mindanao, Phil. isls.
Celina (sē-lī'nȧ) vil. × of Mercer co. Ohio, pop. 4.
Celje (tsĕl'yĕ) *or* **Cilli** (tsĭl'ē) comm. Slovenia, Yugoslavia, Europe, pop. 8.
Celle (tsĕl'ē) comm. Lüneburg govt. dist. Hanover, Prussia, pop. 24.
Celtiberia (sĕlt'ĭ-bē'rĭ-ȧ) mt. dist. anc. NE Spain, bet. Ebro & Tagus. See CELTIBERIAN, *a.*
Cenad (chā'năd) small region N of Mureş riv. part of Arad dept. Crisana, Roumania, ab. 100 □; formerly part of Csanád co. Hung.
Cenis, Mont (môn' sē-nē') famous pass, 6,835 ft. high, French & Italian Alps; railway tunnel, 7½ m. long, under Col de Fréjus.
Cenon (sē-nôn') comm. dept. Gironde, France, pop. 7; wines & conserves.
Center, min. co. cen. Pa. 1,146 □ pop. 44, × Bellefonte. — city, Shelby co. Tex. pop. 2.
Centerville (sĕn'tĕr-vĭl) vil. N New Castle co. Del. 440 ft.; highest point in state. — city, × of Appanoose co. Iowa, pop. 8. — town, × of Queen Annes co. Md. pop. 2. — bor. Washington co. Pa. pop. 5. — vil. Fairfax co. Va.; near field of first battle of Bull Run.
Cento (chĕn'tō) comm. Ferrara prov. Emilia, Italy, 16 m. NNW of Bologna, pop. 19.
Central America, S portion of North America, from S boundary of Mexico to NW Colombia, S. Amer. incl. Guatemala, Br. Honduras, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, & Panama, 221,379 □ pop. 5,779.
Central Asia, Soviet Russian, the Kirghiz repub. (843,640 □ pop. 5,059) & Turkestan repub. (577,400 □ pop. 7,202) 1,421,040 □ pop. 12,261.
Central City, town, Muhlenberg co. Ky. pop. 3. — city, × of Merrick co. Nebr. pop. 2.
Central Division, div. Bombay prov. Br. India, 38,262 □ pop. 6,059.
Central Falls, mfg. city, Providence co. R. I. on Blackstone river, pop. 24.
Centralia (sĕn-trā'lĭ-ȧ) city, Marion & Clinton cos. Ill. pop. 12. — city, Boone co. Mo. pop. 2. — bor. Columbia co. Pa. pop. 2. — city, Lewis co. Wash. pop. 8.
Central India Agency *or* **Central India,** collection of native states under supervision of British political agent, India, bet. 21° 22' & 26° 19' N & 74° & 83° E, 51,531 □ pop. 5,997, ✻ Indore; subdivided into 6 political charges or agencies.
Central Province, cen. Ceylon, 2,288 □ pop. 718, ✻ Kandy.
Central Provinces, div. of Central Provinces and Berar, 82,057 □ pop. 10,837.
Central Provinces and Berar (bĕ-rär') prov. cen. British India, 99,823 □ pop. 13,913, ✻ Nagpur. See next.
Central Provinces States, native states, cen. India, 31,174 □ pop. 2,067.
Centuripe (chăn-tōō'rē-pā) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 13.
Cephalonia (sĕf'ȧ-lō'nĭ-ȧ) *Gr.* **Kefalonia** (kyĕ-fä'lō-nyä') *anc.* CEPHALLE'NIA, isl. Ionian isls. Mediterranean sea, nome of Greece, 456 □ pop. 102, ✻ Argostoli.
Cephisus (sē-fī'sŭs) *or* **Cephissus** (sē-fĭs'ŭs) largest riv. in Attica, anc. Greece, from Mt. Pentelikon to Gulf of Ægina.
Ceram (sē-răm'; *Port.* sä-răn') isl. Du. E. Indies, W of New Guinea, 6,621 □ pop. 83.
Cerdaña (thĕr-dän'yä; 138) *Fr.* **Cerdagne** (sĕr'dän'y') old div. Europe, in Pyrenees mts. partly in France and partly in Spain.
Ceres (sē'rēz) town, SW Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 3; health resort.
Ceresole Alba (chä'rä-zō'lä äl'bä) comm. Cuneo prov. Piedmont, It. pop. 2; battle 1544.
Cerignola (chä'rē-nyō'lä) comm. Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 40; battle 1503.

Castilla la Vieja. See OLD CASTILE.
Castilla Nueva. See NEW CASTILE.
Castra Regina. See REGENSBURG.
Castua. See KASTAV.
Casus. See KASOS.
Catalina. See SANTA CATALINA.
Cataluña. See CATALONIA.
Catana. See CATANIA.
Cathay, an old name for CHINA.
See in *Dict.*
Catherine, Mt. See JEBEL MUSA.
Cattegat. See KATTEGAT.
Caucasus Indicus. See HINDU KUSH.
Cavalla. Var. of KAVALLA.
Cayes. See AUX CAYES.
Cebenna. See CEVENNES.
Čechy. See BOHEMIA.
Cellæ. See CHELLES.
Cen. Amer. Abbr. CENTRAL AMERICA.
Central India. See CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.
Central Karoo. See KAROO, CENTRAL.
Centum Cellæ. See CIVITAVECCHIA.
Ceos. See KEOS.
Cephallenia. See CEPHALONIA.
Cephalœdium. See CEFALÙ.
Cephisus. See CEPHISUS.
Cerasus. See KERASUN.
Cerdagne. See CERDAÑA.

Cerigo (chĕr'ĕ-gō) *or* **Kythera** (kĭth'ĕ-rà) *L.* CYTHE'RA, most S Ionian isl. 110 □ pop. 13, chief town Kapsalion.
Cerna (chĕr'nä) small riv. Roumania, S to Danube at Orsova, bet. Banat & W Wallachia. — See CHERNA (*Gaz.*).
Cernauți (chĕr-nou'tsĕ) dept. NE Bukovina, Roumania, ✻ Czernowitz. — city, Roumania. See CZERNOWITZ (*Gaz.*).
Cernavoda (chĕr'nà-vō'dà) cml. port, Dobruja, Roumania, on the Danube, pop. comm. 6.
Cerro de Pasco (sĕr'rō dā pàs'kō; *138*) town, ✻ of Junín dept. Peru, S. America, *over* 14,380 ft. high, pop. 15; rich silver & copper mines. — mt. knot near the town.
Cerro Gordo (sĕr'rō gôr'dō) co. N Iowa, 567 □ p. 35, × Mason City. — (sĕr'rō) mountain pass between Veracruz and Jalapa, Mexico; battle April 18, 1847.
Cerro Largo (sĕr'rō lär'gō; 138) dept. E Uruguay, S. America, 5,763 □ pop. 61, ✻ Melo.
Certaldo (chĕr-täl'dō) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, It. 18 m. SW of Florence, pop. 10.
Cervia (chĕr'vyà) comm. Ravenna prov. Emilia, It. 14 m. SSE of Ravenna, pop. 10.
Cesena (chā-zĕ'nä) comm. Forlì prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 46.
Cetinje (tsĕt'ĕn-yā) town, ✻ of Montenegro, S Yugoslavia, Europe, pop. 5.
Cette (sĕt) cml. city, dept. Hérault, France, on Mediterranean sea, pop. 37.
Ceuta (sū'tà; *Sp.* thā'ōō-tà) spt. on African coast, opposite Gibraltar, included in Cádiz prov. Spain, pop. comm. 35. See PILLARS OF HERCULES.
Cévennes (sā'vĕn') *anc.* CEBEN'NA, mts. S France, highest point Mt. Mézenc, 5,753 ft. high. — old district, France, NE part Languedoc, ✻ Mende.
Ceylon (sē-lŏn') isl. Indian ocean, a Br. crown colony, 25,331 □ pop. 4,505, ✻ Colombo.
Chacabuco (chä'kä-bōō'kō) vil. Santiago prov. Chile; battle 1817.
Chachacomani (chä'chä-kō-mä'nē) mt. Andes, E Bolivia, W of Lake Titicaca, 21,428 ft.
Chachani (chä-chä'nē) mt. Arequipa dept. Peru, ab. 20,000 ft. high; meteorological station.
Chachapoyas (chä'chä-pō'yäs) town, ✻ of Amazonas dept. Peru, S. America, pop. 5.
Chaco (chä'kō) ter. N Argentina, 52,741 □ pop. 52, ✻ Resistencia.
Chaco Canyon (chä'kō) national monument, NW N. Mex. ab. 32 □; cliff-dweller ruins.
Chaco, El (ĕl) dept. SE Bolivia, S. Amer. 46,561 □ pop. 13, ✻ Villa Montes; region in dispute bet. Bolivia & Paraguay.
Chad (chăd) lake, N cen. Africa bet. NE Nigeria & W Chad ter.; area, approx. 10,000 □, varies according to season. — colony, N French Equat. Afr. W of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 501,676 □ pop. 1,271; formerly Military Territory of the Chad.
Chadderton (chăd'ĕr-tŭn) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 29.
Chadron (chăd'rŭn) city, × of Dawes co. Nebraska, pop. 4.
Chads Ford (chădz) vil. Delaware co. Pa. on Brandywine Creek; battle 1777.
Chæronea (kĕr'ō-nē'à) ruined city, Attica and Bœotia nome, Greece; victory of Philip of Macedon 338 B. C., and of Sulla 86 B. C.
Chafarina (chä'fä-rē'nä), *or* **Zafarin** (zăf'ĕr-ĭn), **Islands,** isl. group, Medit. sea, off E end of Sp. Morocco, near Melilla, pop. under 1.
Chaffee (chăf'ē) co. cen. Colo. 1,083 □ pop. 8, × Buena Vista. — city, Scott co. Mo. pop. 3.
Chagai (chä-gī') dist. NW Baluchistan, Br. India, 18,892 □ pop. 21.
Chagos Islands (chā'gōs) archipelago, Indian ocean, S of Maldive isls.; to Mauritius.
Chagres (chä'grĕs) former port on Caribbean coast at mouth of Chagres riv. Panama. — riv. Panama & Canal Zone, through Gatun lake to Caribbean sea.
Chagrin Falls (shà-grĕn') vil. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Chakrata (chŭ-krä'tä) town & hill station, Dehra Dun dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 6.
Chalatenango (chä'lä-tä-näng'gō) *town,* Salvador, Cen. America, pop. 9.
Chalcedon (kăl-sē'dŭn) anc. city, *now* **Kadiköi** (kä'dē-kû'ē) Asia Minor, near Constantinople; 4th Ecumenical Council (see CHALCEDONIAN, *a.*).
Chalcidice (kăl-sĭd'ĭ-sē) *or* **Khalkidike** (kăl-kĕd'ĭ-kē) pen. N shore of Ægean sea, Greece.
Chaldea (kăl-dē'à) anc. region Asia, on Euphrates riv. and Persian gulf.
Chaleur Bay (shà-lōōr'; -lûr') inlet of Gulf of St. Lawrence bet. Quebec & New Brunswick.
Chalkis (kăl'kĭs) *or* **Chalcis** (kăl'sĭs) *or* **Euripos** (ĕv'rĭ-pŏs) town, ✻ of Eubœa, Greece, on Euripos strait, pop. 13.
Chalky Inlet (chôk'ĭ) harbor near SW extremity of South Isl. New Zealand.
Challans (shà'läN') comm. dept. Vendée, France, pop. 5.
Châlons-sur-Marne (shà'lôN'-sür-märn') city, ✻ of dept. Marne, France, pop. comm. 31; battles 451 A. D., 1914.
Chalon-sur-Saône (shà'lôN'-sür-sōn') *anc.* CABILLO'NUM, city, dept. Saône-et-Loire, France. pop. comm. 32.
Chamalhari (chŭm'ä-lä'rē) peak, Himalayas, bet. Tibet & NW Bhutan, 23,929 ft. high.
Chamalières (shà'mà'lyâr') comm. dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France, pop. 6.
Chamartín de la Rosa (chä'mär-tēn' dā lä rō'sä) comm. Madrid prov. Spain, pop. 23.
Chamba (chŭm'bà) native state, N Punjab, India, 3,216 □ pop. 142. — its ✻ pop. 6.
Chambal (chŭm'bŭl) riv. ab. 650 m. long, India, Vindhya hills to Jumna river.
Chambers (chām'bĕrz) co. E Ala. 612 □ pop. 41, × Lafayette. — co. SE Texas, 618 □ pop. 4, × Anahuac.
Chambersburg (-bûrg) bor. × of Franklin co. Pennsylvania, pop. 13; Wilson college.
Chambéry (shăN'bā'rē') comm. ✻ of dept. Savoie, France, pop. 21.
Chambeyron, Aiguille de (ā'gwē'y' dĕ shăN'bĕ'rôN') mt. Cottian Alps, dept. Basses-Alpes, France, 11,155 ft. high.
Chambly (shăN'blē') co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Longueil.
Chambon-Feugerolles, Le (lĕ shăN'bôN'-fû'zhĕ-rōl') comm. dept. Loire, France, pop. 14.
Chambord (shăN'bôr') vil. dept. Loir-et-Cher, France; fine château & park.
Chamdo (chäm'dō') *or* **Chiamdo** (chē-äm'dō') cml. town on Mekong riv. SE Tibet, China, pop. 7.
Chamonix (shà'mô'nē') *or* **Chamouni** (shà'mōō'nē') noted valley, about 14 m. long, 1 to 2½ m. broad, dept. Haute-Savoie, France, N of Mt. Blanc.
Champagne (shăN'pàn'y'; *E.* shăm-pān') old prov. NE France, ✻ Troyes; became part of France in 1286; specif., mountainous part of this region, from E of Reims to Vouziers & Sainte-Menehould on the Aisne; many battles in World War. See CHAMPAGNE, *n.*
Champaign (shăm-pān') co. E Ill. 1,043 □ pop. 57, × Urbana. — co. W cen. Ohio, 421 □ pop. 25, × Urbana. — mfg. city, Champaign co. Ill. pop. 16.
Champaran (chŭm'pä-rŭn') dist. Tirhut div. NW Bihar & Orissa prov. British India, 3,531 □ pop. 1,941, ✻ Motihari.
Champigny-sur-Marne (shăN'pē'nyē'-sür-märn') comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 14.
Champion Hills (chăm'pĭ-ŭn) group of hills, Hinds co. Miss. 20 m. E of Vicksburg; battle 1863.
Champlain (shăm-plān') co. Quebec, Canada, × Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan.
Champlain, Lake, 125 m. long, bet. N. Y. & Vt.; naval battle 1814.
Chanak (kä-näk') *Turk.* **Kale Sultanie** (kä-lĕ' sōōl-tä'nē-ĕ') *or* **Khanak Kalessi** (kà-nàk' kà-lĕ-sē') cml. town & fort, Asia Minor, on Dardanelles, pop. 22; bombarded 1915.
Chancellorsville (chăn'sĕl-ĕrz-vĭl) locality, Spotsylvania co. Va.; battle May 2 and 3, 1863.
Chanda (chän'dà) S dist. of Nagpur div. Cen. Provinces & Berar, British India, pop. 661. — mfg. town, its ✻ pop. 18.
Chandausi (chŭn-dou'sē) town, Moradabad dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 28.
Chandeleur Islands (shăn'dē-lōōr') in Gulf of Mexico, off St. Bernard parish, La.
Chandeleur Sound, SE coast of La. W of Chandeleur islands.
Chandernagore (chŭn'dĕr-nà-gōr') *or* **Chandarnagar** (-nŭg'ăr) French settlement, on Hooghly riv. India, 22 m. N of Calcutta, ab. 4 □ pop. 25.
Chandler (chăn'dlĕr) city, × of Lincoln co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Chang Bhakar (chäng' bà-kär') native state, Central Provinces, India, 905 □ pop. 22.
Changchowfu (chäng'chō'fōō') mfg. city, Fukien prov. China, pop. 500.
Changchun (chäng'chŏōn') *or* **Kwanchengtze** (kwän'chûng'tsĕ') treaty mart, Kirin prov. Manchuria, pop. 136; R. R. connecting point for Kirin.
Changpai-shan (chäng'pī-shän') mt. range, S Manchuria, 8,000 ft. high.
Changsha (chäng'shä') city & treaty port, ✻ of Hunan prov. China, pop. 250.
Chang-tang (-täng') vast plateau, N & cen. Tibet, S of Kuenlun mts. 15,000–16,000 ft. high.
Changteh (chäng'tĕ') cml. city, Hunan prov. China, on Yuen riv. pop. 300.
Changtse (chäng'tsĕ') N peak, Mt. Everest group, Himalayas, S Tibet, 24,730 ft. high.
Channel Islands, Brit. isls. in Eng. channel, 75 □ pop. 90, ✻ St. Helier; chief islands Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, & Sark.
Chantabon (chän'tà-bŭn') cml. town, Siam, pop. 7.
Chantada (chän-tä'thä; 146) comm. Lugo prov. Spain, pop. 15.
Chantenay-sur-Loire (shăN'tĕ-nĕ'-sür-lwàr') former commune, dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, now part of Nantes, pop. 28.
Chantilly (shăn-tĭl'ĭ) vil. Fairfax co. Va. 20 m. W of Washington; battle 1862. — (*pron.* shăN'tē'yĕ') comm. dept. Oise, France, p. 6; horse racing. See CHANTILLY LACE.
Chanute (chà-nōōt') city, Neosho co. Kansas, pop. 10.
Chany, Lake (chä'nĭ) lake, Omsk prov. Soviet Russia, Asia; drying up.
Chaochowfu (chou'chō'fōō') city, Kwangtung prov. China, pop. 400; 20 m. N of Swatow.
Chaotung (chou'tōōng') city, Yünnan prov. China, pop. 50.
Chapala, Lake (chä-pä'là) lake, Jalisco, Mexico, 1,300 □, traversed by Lerma river.
Chapel Hill, town, Orange co. N. C. pop. 1; Univ. of North Carolina.
Chapelle-lez-Herlaimont (shà'pĕl'-lā-ăr'lĕ'môN') comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Chapra (chà'prà) cml. town, ✻ of Saran dist. Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, pop. 46.
Chapultepec (chä-pōōl'tä-pĕk') fortress, Mex.; 3 m. SW of Mexico city; battle 1847.
Charcot Land (shär'kō') part of Antarctic cont. SW of Graham Land, Weddell quadrant.
Chardon (shär'dŏn) vil. × of Geauga co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Charente (shà'rănt') dept. W France, 2,306 □ pop. 316, ✻ Angoulême. — riv. W France, 225 m. long.
Charente-Inférieure (-ăn'fā'rē-ûr') dept. W coast France, 2,792 □ p. 418, ✻ La Rochelle.
Charenton-le-Pont (shà'räN'tôN'-lĕ-pôN') comm. dept. Seine, France, on Marne riv. pop. 21; suburb of Paris.
Charikar (chä'rĭ-kär') town, Afghanistan, Asia, 40 m. N of Kabul, pop. 5.
Chariton (shăr'ĭ-tŭn) co. N cen. Mo. 768 □ pop. 21, × Keytesville. — city, × of Lucas co. Iowa, pop. 5.
Charjui (chär'jōō'ē') town, Bokhara, cen. Asia, SW of Bokhara town, pop. 5.
Charkhari (chŭr-hä'rē) native state, Cen. India Agency, India, 880 □ pop. 123.
Charleroi (shär'lĕ-roi'; shär'lĕ-roi') bor. Washington co. Pa. pop. 12.
Charleroi *or* **Charleroy** (shär'lĕ-rwà') comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, p. 28; battle 1914.
Charles (chärlz) co. S Md. 464 □ pop. 18, × La Plata.
Charles, Cape, Va. at entrance to Chesapeake bay. — Labrador, extreme E point of mainland of N. A. 55° 35′ W lon.
Charles City, co. SE Va. 188 □ pop. 5, × Charles City. — city, × of Floyd co. Io. pop. 7.
Charles Louis Mountains, mt. range, NW Dutch New Guinea, highest peak 16,730 ft.
Charles Mix, co. S S. Dak. 1,134 □ pop. 16, × Lake Andes.
Charles Mound, hill in Jo Daviess co. Ill. 1,241 ft.; highest point in state.
Charles River, E Mass.; its estuary divides Boston from Cambridge.
Charleston (chärlz'tŭn) co. SE S. C. 888 □ pop. 108. — its × a cml. city & spt. pop. 68; colleges. — city, × of Coles co. Ill. pop. 7. — town, a × of Tallahatchie co. Miss. pop. 3. — city, × of Mississippi co. Mo. pop. 3. — city, Kitsap co. Wash. pop. 3. — city, × of Kanawha co. and ✻ of W. Va. pop. 40; U. S. govt. armor plant.
Charles Town, town, × of Jefferson co. West Virginia, pop. 3; John Brown executed 1859.
Charlestown (chärlz'toun) a part of Boston, Mass.; navy yard. — town, Sullivan co. N. H. pop. 2. — chief town, Nevis isl. Leeward Isls. col. Br. W. Indies, pop. 1.
Charleville (shärl'vĕl') comm. dept. Ardennes, France, on Meuse riv. pop. 22.
Charlevoix (shär'lĕ-voi') co. N Mich. 411 □ pop. 16. — city, its × pop. 2. — (*Fr.* shär'lĕ-vwà') co. Quebec prov. Canada, on St. Lawrence river, × × Baie-St. Paul & Malbaie.
Charlieu (shär'lyû') comm. dept. Loire, France, pop. 5.
Charlotte (shär'lŏt) co. W Fla. 776 □ pop. 3, × Punta Gorda. — co. S Va. 406 □ pop. 18, × Charlotte Courthouse. — (*pron.* shär-lŏt') city, × of Eaton co. Mich. pop. 5. — (*pron.* shär'lŏt) mfg. city, × of Mecklenburg co. N. C. pop. 46; educ. center. — (*pron.* shär'lŏt) co. SW New Brunswick, Canada, on Bay of Fundy, pop. 21, × St. Andrews.
Charlottenburg (shär-lŏt'ĕn-bōōrk) mfg. city, Potsdam govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 323; part of Greater Berlin.
Charlottesville (shär'lŏts-vĭl) city, × of Albemarle co. Va. but politically independent, pop. 11; seat of Univ. of Va.
Char'lottetown, city, × of Queens co. & ✻ of Prince Edward Isl. Can. pop. 12.
Charlton (chärl'tŭn) co. SE Ga. 881 □ p. 5, × Folkston. — town, Worcester co. Mass. p. 2.
Charters Towers (chär'tĕrz) min. town, Queensland, Australia, pop. 9, with vicinity 17.
Chartres (shär'tr') comm. ✻ dept. Eure-et-Loir, France, pop. 23; famous cathedral.
Charysh (chà-rĭsh') riv. 220 m. long, Altai prov. Soviet Russia, Asia, Altai mts. to Ob riv.
Chascomús (chäs'kō-mōōs') town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, pop. 23.
Chase (chās) co. E cen. Kans. 769 □ pop. 7, × Cottonwood Falls. — co. SW Nebr. 899 □ pop. 5, × Imperial.
Chase City, town, Mecklenburg co. Virginia, pop. 2.
Chaska (chăs'kà) city, × of Carver co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
Chatalja (chä-täl'jä) indep. sanjak, Turkey in Europe, 733 □ pop. 78. — its ✻, 25 m. WNW of Constantinople.
Châteaubriant (shà'tō'brē-äN') comm. dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, pop. 8.
Châteaudun (shà'tō'dŭN') comm. dept. Eure-et-Loir, France, pop. 7.
Chateaugay, *in Canada* **Chateauguay,** (shà'tō'gā') riv. flows from **Chateaugay Lake,** NE N. Y. to St. Lawrence riv. Canada.
Château-Gontier (shà'tō'-gôN'tyā') comm. dept. Mayenne, France, pop. 6.
Chateauguay (shà'tō'gā') co. SW Quebec, Can. × Ste. Martine. — riv. See CHATEAUGAY.
Châteaurenard-Provence (chà'tō'rē-nàr'-prō'vänS') comm. dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, pop. 8.
Châteauroux (shà'tō'rōō') mfg. & cml. comm. ✻ of dept. Indre, France, pop. 27.
Château-Thierry (-tyĕ'rē') comm. dept. Aisne, France, on Marne river, pop. 8; bat. 1918.
Châtelard, Le (lĕ shà't'-làr') comm. Vaud canton, Switzerland, pop. 11.
Châtelet (shät'lĕ') comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, on Sambre river, pop. 14.
Châtelineau (shät'lē'nō') comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, opp. Châtelet, pop. 16.
Châtellerault (shà'tĕl'rō') comm. dept. Vienne, France, pop. 18.
Chatham (chăt'ŭm) co. SE Ga. 370 □ pop. 100, × Savannah. — co. cen. N. C. 696 □ pop. 24, × Pittsboro. — town, Barnstable co. Mass. pop. 2. — bor. Morris co. N. J. p. 2. — vil. Columbia co. N. Y. p. 3. — town, × of Pittsylvania co. Va. pop. 1. — mun. borough, Kent co. England, on Medway riv. pop. 43; military & naval station. — town & port of entry, Northumberland co. New Brunswick, Can. on Miramichi riv. pop. 5. — city, × of Kent co. Ont. Can. on Thames riv. pop. 13.
Chatham Islands, group in Pacific, 536 m. E of N. Z., 375 □, forming a co. of South Island.
Chatham Strait, in SE Alaska, W of *Admiralty isl.* & E of Chichagof & Baranof isls.
Châtillon (shà'tē'yôN') comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 6.
Châtillon-sur-Seine (-sür-sân') comm. dept. Côte-d'Or, France, pop. 4; Congress 1814.
Chat Moss (chăt' mŏs') peat bog (*moss*) near Manchester, Lancashire, England; reclaimed.
Chatou (shà'tōō') comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, on Seine riv. pop. 8.
Chatsworth (chăts'wûrth) seat of Dukes of Devonshire, Derbyshire, Eng.; one of the most splendid residences in England.
Chattahoochee (chăt'ä-hōō'chē) riv. 500 m. long, rises in N Georgia, flows into Apalachicola riv.; nav. to Columbus. — co. W Ga. 218 □ pop. 5, × Cusseta.
Chattanooga (chăt'ăn-nōō'gà) city, × of Hamilton co. Tenn. p. 58; univ.; battle Nov. 1863.
Chatteris (chăt'ĕr-ĭs) urban dist. Isle of Ely co. England, pop. 5.
Chattooga (chà-tōō'gà) co. NW Ga. 328 □ pop. 14, × Summerville.
Chaudière (shō'dyâr') riv. 120 m. long, Quebec, Canada, Megantic lake to St. Lawrence riv. above Quebec. — **Falls,** Ottawa riv. just above Ottawa, Canada.
Chaulnes (shōn) comm. dept. Somme, France, 11 m. SW of Péronne, pop. 1; battles 1917–18.
Chaumont (shō'môN') comm. ✻ dept. Haute-Marne, France, pop. 16.
Chaun Bay (choun) Arctic ocean, NE Siberia, 69° N, 170° E.
Chauny (shō'nē') comm. dept. Aisne, France, on Oise river, pop. 6.
Chautauqua (shà-tô'kwà) co. SE Kans. 652 □ pop. 12, × Sedan. — co. SW N. Y. 1,069 □ pop. 115, × Mayville. — vil. Chautauqua co. N. Y. on Chautauqua lake (18 m. long); summer educational center (see CHAUTAUQUA, *a.* & *n.*).
Chaux-de-Fonds, La (là shō'-dĕ-fôN') comm. Neuchâtel, Switzerland, pop. 38.
Chaves (chä'vĕs) co. E New Mex. 6,042 □ pop. 12, × Roswell.
Chaves (shä'vĕzh) town, Traz-os-Montes prov. Portugal, pop. 6; hot salt springs.
Chaville (shà'vĕl') comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 6.
Chazelles-sur-Lyon (shà'zĕl'-sür-lē'ôN') comm. dept. Loire, France, pop. 5.
Chazy (shā'zē') lake ab. 4 m. long, Clinton co. N. Y.; source of Great Chazy riv.
Cheadle and Gatley (chē'd'l, găt'lĭ) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 11.

Cerro del Mercedario. See MERCEDARIO, CERRO DE.
Cervantes. See LEPANTO.
Cervin, Mont. See MATTERHORN.
Českà Lípa. See LÍPA, ČESKA.
České Budějovice. See BUDĚJOVICE, ČESKÉ.
Československá. See CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
Cetatea Alba. See AKKERMAN.
Chachak. See ČAČAK.
Chahar. See MONGOLIA, INNER.
Chaibasa. See SINGHBHUM.
Chamouni. See CHAMONIX.
Champagne Castle. See CATHKIN PEAK.
Chanaq. Var. of CHANAK.
Chanar. = CHUNAR. [NAGORE.]
Chandarnagar. See CHANDER-
Changchuen. See SAINT JOHN.
Changhua. See SHOKA.
Changkiakow. See KALGAN.
Charcas. † BOLIVIA.
Charkieh. See SHARKIYA.
Charlotte Amalie. See SAINT THOMAS.
Chartreuse, La Grande. See CARTHUSIAN, *n.* CHARTREUSE, *n.*
Charybdis. See in *Dict.*

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations,* p. 2379.

Cheaha (chē′hô′) mt. Clay & Talladega cos. Ala. 2,407 ft.; highest point in state.
Cheatham (chēt′ăm) co. N cen. Tenn. 314 □ pop. 10, × Ashland City.
Cheb (kĕp) *Ger.* **Eger** (ā′gĕr) city, Karlovy Vary dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 27.
Cheboygan (shē-boi′găn) co. N Mich. 725 □ pop. 14. — city, its × pop. 6; resort.
Chechen Area (chyĕ′chĕn) autonomous region in Mountain Repub. SE Soviet Russia, Europe, temp. ✻ Grozny.
Checotah (chē-kō′tȧ) city, McIntosh co. Okla. pop. 2.
Chedabucto Bay (shĕd′ȧ-bŭk′tō) on NE coast Nova Scotia, SE of Gut of Canso.
Cheddar (chĕd′ẽr) vil. Somersetshire, Eng. 22 m. SW of Bristol, pop. 2; cliffs and stalactite caverns. See CHEDDAR CHEESE.
Cheduba (chē-dōō′bȧ; chĕd′ōō-bȧ) isl. Arakan, Burma, in Bay of Bengal, 220 □ pop. 27.
Chefoo (chē′fōō′) cml. city & treaty port, Shantung prov. China, pop. 75.
Chehalis (chē-hā′lĭs) city, × of Lewis co. Wash. pop. 5. — riv. 125 m. long, Wash. flows WNW into Grays harbor.
Chekiang (chŭ′kyäng′) coast prov. China, 36,680 □ pop. 17,000, ✻ Hangchow.
Chelan (shē-lăn′) co. cen. Wash. 2,900 □ pop. 21, × Wenatchee. — lake, ab. 55 m. long, 1 to 2 m. wide, Okanogan co. Wash. empties into Columbia river.
Cheleken (chĕ′lyĕ-kĕn′) isl. near E shore of Caspian sea, Turkestan, Asia; oil.
Chelles (shĕl) *anc.* CEL′LÆ, comm. dept. Seine-et-Marne, France, pop. 7.
Chełm (kĕlm) *Russ.* **Kholm** (kôlm) town, Lublin prov. Poland, pop. 22; battle 1915.
Chełmno (kĕlm′nō) *Ger.* **Kulm** (kōōlm) town, Pomerania prov. Poland, pop. 10.
Chelmsford (chĕmz′fẽrd) mfg. town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 6. — mun. bor. × of Essex co. England, pop. 21.
Chełmża (kĕlm′zhä′) *Ger.* **Kulmsee** (kōōlm′zā′) town, Pomerania prov. Poland, pop. 11.
Chelsea (chĕl′sē) town, Kennebec co. Maine, pop. 2. — mfg. city, Suffolk co. Mass. NE suburb of Boston, pop. 43. — vil. Washtenaw co. Mich. pop. 2. — city, Rogers co. Okla. pop. 2. — met. bor. SW London co. England, pop. 64; residence (1834–1881) of Thomas Carlyle.
Cheltenham (chĕlt′năm) mun. bor. Gloucestershire, England, pop. 48.
Chelyabinsk (chĕl′yä-bĕnsk′) prov. SE Soviet Russia, Europe, 41,772 □ pop. 1,344. — city, its ✻ pop. 57.
Chelyuskin, Cape (chĕl-yōōs′kĭn) extreme N point of Asia, 77° 37′ N, 103° 17′ E.
Chelyuskin Peninsula, N Siberia, Asia, extends 100 m. into Arctic ocean.
Chemin des Dames (shĕ-măN′ dā dàm′) highway ab. 4 m. N of & parallel with Aisne riv. France, with E end near Craonne; battles 1917–1918.
Chemnitz (kĕm′nĭts) circle, Saxony, Germany, 800 □ pop. 889. — mfg. city, its ✻ p. 304.
Chemulpho (chē-mŭl′p′hō) *or* **Chemulpo** (-pō) *Jap.* **Jinsen** (jĭn′sĕn′) treaty port, W Korea, p. 30; port of Seoul.
Chemung (shē-mŭng′) co. SW N. Y. on border of Pa. 407 □ pop. 66, × Elmira.
Chemung River, SW N. Y. & N Pa. flows into Susquehanna river; battle 1779.
Chenab (chē-näb′) *anc.* ACES′INES, riv. 590 m. Kashmir & Punjab, India, Himalayas SW to junction with Sutlej.
Chenango (shē-năn′gō) riv. 100 m. long, N. Y. flows into Susquehanna riv. — co. cen. N. Y. 894 □ pop. 35, × Norwich.
Chênée (shā′nā′) comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 10.
Chengchiatun (chŭng′chē-ä-tōōn′) cml. city, Shengking prov. Manchuria, China, pop. 50.
Chengtehfu (chŭng′tē-fōō′) *or* **Jehol** (zhē-hôl′) town, Chihli prov. China, 105 m. NE of Peking, pop. 40; imperial palace.
Chengtu (chŭng′tōō′) city, ✻ of Szechwan prov. China, pop. 450.
Chensi (chŭn′sē′) *or* **Barkul** (bär′kŭl′) town and oasis, NE Sinkiang prov. China, pop. 4.
Chenyuan (chŭn′yŭ-ăn′) town, Kweichow prov. China; gold & copper mines.
Chepping Wycombe (chĕp′ĭng wĭk′ŭm) mun. bor. Buckinghamshire, England, pop. 22.
Chepstow (chĕp′stō) urban dist. Monmouthshire, Eng. pop. 5; ruined castle; high tides.
Cheptsa (chĕp′tsä) riv. 270 m. long, E Soviet Russia, Europe, trib. of Vyatka river.
Cher (shâr) riv. about 220 m. long, cen. France, dept. Creuse to Loire river. — agr. & mfg. dept. cen. France, 2,819 □ pop. 305, ✻ Bourges.
Cherasco (kā-räs′kō) comm. Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, on Tanaro river, pop. 9.
Cheraw (chē′rô′) town, Chesterfield co. S. C. pop. 3.
Cherbourg (shẽr′bōōr′) mfg. ft. spt. & naval arsenal, dept. Manche, France, pop. 38.
Cherchel *or* **Shershel** (shẽr′shĕl′) *anc.* CÆSARE′A, spt. dept. Algiers, Algeria, p. 12.
Cherchen (chẽr′chĕn′) town & oasis, S Sinkiang, cen. Asia, pop. 4.
Cherepovets (chẽr′yĕ-pô′vĕts) prov. NW Soviet Russia, Europe, 24,397 □ pop. 632; formerly part of Novgorod govt.
Cheribon (chẽr′ĭ-bŏn′) residency, N coast Java, 2,621 □ pop. 1,712. — town, its ✻ pop. 33.
Cheriton (chẽr′ĭ-tŭn) urban dist. Kent co. England, pop. 7.
Cherkassy (chẽr-kȧs′sĭ) town, Kremenchug prov. Ukraine, Eur., on Dnieper riv. pop. 42.
Cherna (chẽr′nä) riv. S Serbia, Yugoslavia, Europe, flows N to Vardar riv.
Chernaya (chẽr-nä′yȧ) small river, Crimea, E of Sebastopol, flows W to Black sea; battle 1855.
Chernigov (chẽr-nyĕ′gôf) prov. N Ukraine, Europe, 12,677 □ p. 1,810. — city, its ✻ p. 30.
Cherokee (chẽr′ō-kē′) co. NE Ala. 577 □ pop. 21, × Center. — co. NW Ga. 429 □ pop. 19, × Canton. — co. NW Iowa, 573 □ pop. 18, × Cherokee. — co. SE Kans. 605 □ pop. 34, × Columbus. — co. SW N. C. 454 □ pop. 15, × Murphy. — co. E Okla. 791 □ pop. 20, × Tahlequah. — co. NW S. C. 373 □ pop. 28, × Gaffney. — co. E Tex. 1,049 □ pop. 38, × Rusk. — city, × of Cherokee co. Iowa, pop. 6. — city, × of Alfalfa co. Okla. pop. 2.
Cherry (chẽr′ĭ) co. NW Nebr. 5,979 □ pop. 12, × Valentine.
Cherryvale (-vāl′) city, Montgomery co. Kansas, pop. 5.
Cherryville (-vĭl) town, Gaston co. N. C. pop. 2.
Cherso (kẽr′sō) isl. Quarnero gulf, Venetia Julia, Italy, 158 □. — its chief town, p. comm. 8.
Chersonese (kûr′sō-nēz; -nēs) *or* **Chersonesus, The** (-nē′sŭs). See GALLIPOLI (*Gaz.*).
Chertsey (chûrt′sĭ; *colloq.* chĕs′ĭ) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 15.
Cherwell (chär′wĕl) stream, ab. 30 m. long, Northamptonshire through Oxfordshire, England, to the Thames (locally called the Isis) at Oxford.
Chesapeake Bay (chĕs′ȧ-pēk) 200 m. long, 4 to 40 m. broad, Md. & Virginia.
Chesham (chĕsh′ăm; chĕs′ăm) urban dist. Buckinghamshire, England, pop. 9.
Cheshire (chĕsh′ĭr) co. SW N. H. 728 □ pop. 31, × Keene. — town, New Haven co. Conn. pop. 3. — (*pron.* chĕsh′ĭr; -ẽr) *or* **Chester,** co. W England, 1,028 □ pop. 1,025 (admin. co. only, without co. bors. 625), × Chester; min. & agric. See CHESTERSHIRE CHEESE.
Cheshunt (chĕs′hŭnt) urban dist. Hertfordshire, Eng. pop. 14.
Cheskaya Bay (chĕs′kä-yȧ) Arctic ocean, Soviet Russia, Europe, E of White Sea.
Chesme (chĕs-mĕ′) town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, opposite Scio island, pop. 20.
Chester (chĕs′tẽr) co. SE Pa. 777 □ pop. 115, × West Chester. — co. N S.C. 592 □ pop. 33, × Chester. — co. SW Tenn. 313 □ pop. 10, × Henderson. — town, Middlesex co. Conn. pop. 2. — city, × of Randolph co. Ill. pop. 3. — town, Hampden co. Mass. pop. 1. — mfg. city, Delaware co. Pa. pop. 58; Pa. Mil. coll. — city, × of Chester co. S. C. pop. 6. — town, Windsor co. Vt. pop. 2. — city, Hancock co. W. Va. pop. 3. — co. Eng. See CHESHIRE (*Gaz.*). — *anc.* DE′VA *or* DEVA′NA CAS′TRA, walled city & co. bor. × of Cheshire, England, on Dee river, pop. 41; cathedral.
Chesterfield (-fēld′) co. NE S. C. 783 □ pop. 32, × Chesterfield. — co. SE cen. Va. 548 □ pop. 20, × Chesterfield. — mfg. mun. bor. Derbyshire, England, pop. 61.
Chesterfield Inlet, N. W. Ters. Canada, 250 m. long, 25 m. broad, NW from Hudson bay.
Chester le Street (chĕs′tẽr lē strēt′) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 16.
Chesterton (chĕs′tẽr-tŭn) town, Porter co. Ind. pop. 2.
Chestertown (-toun) town, × of Kent co. Maryland, pop. 3; Washington college.
Chestnut Hill (-nŭt) town, Middlesex co. Mass. bet. Boston & Newton; Boston college.
Chesuncook Lake (chē-sŭn′kŏŏk) about 20 m. long, Piscataquis co. Maine.
Chetang (chä-täng′) cml. town, S Tibet, near Brahmaputra (Tsang Po) river, pop. 13.
Chetopa (shē-tō′pȧ) city, Labette co. Kansas, pop. 2.
Cheviot (shĭv′ĭ-ŭt; shĕv′-) vil. Hamilton co. Ohio, p. 4.
Cheviot Hills (chē′vē-ŭt; chĕv′ĭ-ŭt) range of hills, extending from NE to SW between England and Scotland; Cheviot peak, 2,676 ft. the highest point.
Cheyenne (shī-ĕn′) co. E Colo. 1,777 □ pop. 4, × Cheyenne Wells. — co. NW Kans. 1,008 □ pop. 6, × St. Francis. — co. W Nebr. 1,194 □ pop. 8, × Sidney. — city, ✻ of Wyoming and × of Laramie co. pop. 14; important cattle market.
Cheyenne Mountain, peak, Front Range mts. Colorado, 9,560 ft. high.
Cheyenne River, formed by two branches, each ab. 350 m. long, rising in Wyoming, & joining in S. Dak.; flows 150 m. and enters Missouri riv. in S. Dakota.
Chhatarpur (chŭt′ŭr-pōōr′; 144) native state, Cen. India Agency, India, 1,130 □ pop. 167. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Chhattisgarh (chŭt′ĕs-gŭr′) div. of Cen. Provinces, British India, 21,240 □ pop. 3,382.
Chhindwara (chĭn-dwä′rȧ; 144) fertile dist. of Nerbudda div. Central Provinces & Berar, Br. India, 4,631 □ pop. 492. — its ✻ 64 m. N by W of Nagpur, pop. 9.
Chianti, Monti (mōn′tē kē-än′tē) mt. range, Apennines, Tuscany, Italy. See CHIANTI, *n.*
Chiapas (chē-ä′päs) state, SE Mexico, 27,530 □ pop. 456, ✻ Tuxtla Gutiérrez.
Chiaramonte Gulfi (kyä′rä-mōn′tā gōōl′fē) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 13.
Chiari (kyä′rē) mfg. comm. Brescia prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 12; battle 1701.
Chiasso (kyäs′sō) comm. Ticino canton, Switz. on Italian frontier, pop. 6.
Chiavari (kyä′vä-rē) comm. Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, on the coast, pop. 14.
Chiba (chē′bä′) pref. cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 1,961 □ pop. 1,336. — city in this pref. on Tokyo bay, pop. 33.
Chicacole (chĭk′ȧ-kōl′) town, Ganjam dist. Madras presidency, British India, pop. 16.
Chicago (shĭ-kô′gō) city, × of Cook co. Ill. pop. 2,702; second in size in U. S. A.; port on Lake Michigan; stockyards; Univ. of Chicago. City destroyed by fire 1871.
Chicago Heights, mfg. city, Cook co. Ill. pop. 20.
Chicago River, in Chicago; current diverted from Lake Michigan to Illinois river by canals.
Chichagof Island (chē-chä′gôf) isl. Alexander arch. Pacific coast of Alaska.
Chichester (chĭch′ĕs-tẽr) *anc.* CIS′SACEAS′TER, city & mun. bor. Sussex West, Eng. p. 12.
Chickahominy (chĭk′ȧ-hŏm′ĭ-nĭ) riv. 90 m. long, Va. flows into James river.
Chickamauga and Chattanooga (chĭk′ȧ-mô′gȧ; chăt′ȧ-nōō′gȧ) nat. mil. park, N Ga. & SE Tenn. near Chattanooga, ab. 10 □; battlefields.
Chickamauga Creek, Walker co. Ga. to Tennessee riv.; battle 1863.
Chickasaw (chĭk′ȧ-sô) co. NE Iowa, 497 □ pop. 15, × New Hampton. — co. NE Miss. 501 □ pop. 22, × Houston and Okolona.
Chickasawhay (chĭk′ȧ-sô′wā) *or* **Chickasawha** (-wȧ) riv. 200 m. long, SE Miss. unites with Leaf river to form Pascagoula.
Chickasha (chĭk′ȧ-shā) city, × of Grady co. Oklahoma, pop. 10; college.
Chiclana de la Frontera (chē-klä′nä dā lä frōn-tä′rä) comm. Cádiz prov. Spain, p. 12.
Chiclayo (chē-klä′yō) city, ✻ of Lambayeque dept. Peru, pop. 15.
Chico (chē′kō) city, Butte co. California, pop. 9. — riv. ab. 130 m. long, N Luzon, Phil. isls.
Chicopee (chĭk′ŏ-pē) mfg. city, Hampden co. Mass. pop. 36; includes vil. of Chicopee Falls.
Chicopee River, Worcester co. Mass. to Connecticut river above Springfield; water power.
Chicot (shē′kō) co. SE Arkansas, 607 □ pop. 22, × Lake Village.
Chicoutimi (shē′kōō′tē′mē′) co. Quebec prov. Canada. — its × pop. 9.
Chidambaram (chē-dŭm′bȧ-rŭm′) town, South Arcot dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 23; famous Siva temple.
Chidley, Cape (chĭd′lĭ) N coast Labrador, at entrance to Hudson strait.
Chiemsee (kēm′zā′) largest lake (*see*) of Bavaria, ab. 40 m. ESE of Munich, 32 □.
Chiengmai (chĭ-ĕng′mi′) *or* **Kiangmai** (kyäng′-) town, Siam, on Meping river, pop. 50.
Chientao (chĭ-ĕn′tou′) region & town, Manchuria, on frontier of Korea, W of Tumen riv.
Chieri (kyä′rē) comm. Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, 8 m. SE of Turin, pop. 16.
Chieti (kyĕ′tē) prov. Abruzzi e Molise compartimento, Italy, 1,142 □ pop. 403. — *anc.* TEA′TE, its ✻ pop. 31.
Chigirin (chē-gē′rĕn) town, Kremenchug prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 17.
Chignecto Bay (shĭg-nĕk′tō) inlet, N end Bay of Fundy, bet. N. B. & N. S.
Chignecto, Cape, headland, Nova Scotia, head of Bay of Fundy.
Chihfeng (chē′fŭng′) town & treaty port, N Chihli prov. China.
Chihli (chē′lē′) prov. NE China, 115,830 □ pop. 30,000, ✻ Tientsin.
Chihli *or* **Pechili** (pā′chē-lē′), **Gulf** *and* **Strait of,** NW part of Yellow sea, China.
Chihuahua (chē-wä′wä) state, N Mexico, 90,036 □ pop. 423. — its ✻ pop. 40.
Chikugo (chē′kōō-gō′) old prov. N Kyushu, Japan, now part of Fukuoka prefecture.
Chikuzen (chē′kōō-zĕn′) old prov. N Kyushu, Japan, now part of Fukuoka pref.
Chilachap, *Du.* **Tjilatjap** (chē-lä′chăp) spt. Banyumas res. S coast of Java, p. 19.
Childress (chĭld′rĕs) co. Texas, 733 □ pop. 11. — city, its × pop. 5.
Chile (chĕ′lā) *or* **Chili** (chĭl′ĭ) rep. SW S. Amer. 289,721 □ pop. 3,755, ✻ Santiago.
Chilianwala (chē′lē-än-wä′lä) vil. Gujrat dist. N Punjab, Br. India, pop. 5; battle 1849.
Chilka Lake (chĭl′kä) shallow inland gulf, S Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, 19° 40′ N lat.
Chilkat (chĭl′kăt) riv. 55 m. long flows SE into Lynn canal, SE Alaska.
Chilkoot Pass (chĭl′kōōt) just N of Skagway, Alaska, alt. 3,500 ft.
Chillán (chĕl-yän′; 195) cml. town, ✻ of Ñuble prov. Chile, S. America, pop. 31.
Chillicothe (chĭl′ĭ-kŏth′ē) city, Peoria co. Ill. pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Livingston co. Mo. pop. 7. — city, × of Ross co. Ohio, pop. 16.
Chillon (shē′yôN′; *E.* shĭl′ŏn *or* shĭ-lôn′) fortress, Vaud canton, Switz. on Lake Geneva.
Chiloé (chē′lō-ā′) isl. off W coast of S. America, forming with several smaller isls. a prov. of Chile, 6,977 □ pop. 113, ✻ Ancud.
Chilpancingo (chĕl′pän-sēŋ′gō; 138) town, ✻ of Guerrero, Mexico, pop. 9.
Chilton (chĭl′tŭn) co. cen. Ala. 713 □ p. 23, × Clanton. — city, × of Calumet co. Wis. p. 2.
Chilwa (chĭl′wä) lake, 40 m. long, bet. Nyasaland & Port. E. Afr., SE of Lake Nyasa.
Chimaltenango (chē-mäl′tä-näŋ′gō) town, cen. Guatemala, Cen. Amer. pop. 6.
Chimay (shē′mā′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 3; castle; marble quarries.
Chimborazo (chĭm′bō-rä′zō; *Am. Sp.* chēm′bō-rä′sō; 268) mt. 20,498 ft. high, Ecuador, S. America. — prov. Ecuador, 2,990 □ pop. 122, ✻ Riobamba.
China (chī′nȧ) *Chin.* **Chung-Hua Min-Kuo** (chōōng′-hwä′ mĭn′-kwō′) "Republic of China," country, former **Chinese Empire** (republic fr. Jan. 1912) E Asia, consisting of China proper ("the 18 provinces"), Manchuria, Mongolia, Sinkiang, & Tibet, 4,278,352 □ pop. 342,639, ✻ Peking; by some the term is restricted to China proper, 1,532,795 □ pop. 316,000. See CELESTIAL EMPIRE, CHIN, *n.*, CHINESE, *n.*, FLOWERY KINGDOM, MIDDLE KINGDOM, MING, *n.*
Chinandega (chē′nän-dā′gä) town, NW Nicaragua, Cen. Amer., pop. 11, with suburbs, 14.
China Sea, part of Pacific oc. reaching from Japan to S end of Malay pen.; divided by Formosa. See SOUTH CHINA SEA & EAST CHINA SEA (*Gaz.*).
Chincha Islands (chĕn′chä) isls. Pacific oc. off Ica prov. Peru; guano.
Chinchaycocha (chĕn′chī-kō′chä) *or* **Junin** (hōō-nēn′; 189) lake, E cen. Peru, S. Amer.
Chinchowfu (chĭn′chō′fōō′) town, SW Shengking prov. Manchuria, pop. 30.
Chincoteague (chĭŋ′kō-tēg′) town, Accomac co. Va. on Chincoteague island, pop. 1.
Chinde (shĕn′dē) spt. town at mouth of Zambezi, Port. E. Africa, pop. 3.
Chindwin (chĭn′dwĭn′) riv. chief tributary of Irrawaddy, Burma, ab. 550 m. long.
Chindwin, Lower, dist. of Sagaing div. Upper Burma, Br. India, 3,480 □ pop. 343.
Chindwin, Upper, dist. of Sagaing div. Upper Burma, Br. India, 18,590 □ pop. 187.
Chingford (chĭŋg′fẽrd) urban dist. Essex co. England, pop 9.
Chingleput (chĭŋ′g'l-pŭt′) dist. of Madras pres. Br. India, 3,071 □ pop. 1,493. — its ✻ 36 m. SW of Madras, pop 12.
Chin Hills (chĭn) mountainous tract, NW Burma, Br. India, ab. 8,000 □ pop. 110.
Chinkai (chĭn′kī′) ft. spt. & bay, S coast of Korea, near Masampo; naval station.
Chinkiang (chĭn′kyäng′) cml. city & treaty port, Kiangsu prov. China, pop. 184.
Chinnampo (chĭn-năm′pō) town, treaty port, S. Heian prov. W coast of Korea, pop. 21.
Chino (chē′nō) city, San Bernardino co. Calif. pop. 2; beet-sugar industry.
Chinon (shē′nôN′) comm. dept. Indre-et-Loire, Fr. p. 5; birthplace of Rabelais.
Chinsura (chĭn-sōō′rä) town, Hooghly dist. Bengal, Br. India; now part of HOOGHLY.
Chinú (chē-nōō′) town, Bolivar dept. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. mun. dist. 12.
Chinwangtao (chĭn′wäng′tou′) treaty port, Chihli prov. China, on Liaotung gulf, pop. 5.
Chioggia (kyôd′jä) *anc.* FOS′SA CLAU′DIA, spt. Venice prov. Italy, pop. comm. 35.
Chios (kī′ŏs) *mod. Gr.* **Khio** (kē′ō) *Turk.* **Sakis-Adasi** (sä-kēs′-ä-dä′sē) isl. off W coast Asia Minor & nome of Greece, 319 □ pop. 70. — its ✻ pop. 18; massacre 1822.
Chipley (chĭp′lĭ) town, Washington co. Florida, pop. 2.
Chipola (chĭ-pō′lȧ) riv. 130 m. Henry co. Ala. to Apalachicola riv. Florida.
Chippenham (chĭp′ĕn-ăm) mun. bor. Wiltshire, England, pop. 8.
Chippewa (chĭp′ē-wä) riv. Wis. flows into Mississippi riv. — riv. Minn. flows into Minnesota riv. — co. E part of the upper peninsula, Mich. 1,573 □ pop. 25, × Sault Ste. Marie.

Cheboksary. See CHUVASH.
Chefu. = QUELPART.
Chelif. See SHELIFF.
Chella, North. + NORTH ZENRA.
Chella, South. + SOUTH ZENRA.
Chemmis. See AKHMIM.
Chenstokhov. See CZĘSTOCHOWA.
Cheremiss. = MARI.
Chernomorsk. See BLACK SEA.
Chersonesus Aurea. See MALAY PENINSULA.
Chersonesus Taurica. See CHIMEA.
Chersonesus Thracica. See GALLIPOLI.
Chetimaches. See GRAND LAKE.
Chhungchheng, East. = NORTH CHUSEI.
Chili. See CHILE.
Chilia. See KILIA.
Chilwell. See NEWTOWN AND CHILWELL.
Chinchow. See KINCHOW.
Chinese Turkestan. See TURKESTAN.
Chingtehchen. Var. of KINGTEHCHEN.
Chingtu. Var. of CHENGTU.
Chinhai. Var. of CHINKAI.
Chinju. See SHINSHU.

— co. SW cen. Minn. 591 □ pop. 16, × Montevideo. — co. NW Wis. 1,039 □ pop. 36, × Chippewa Falls.

Chippewa Falls, (chĭp′ē-wà) city, × of Chippewa co. Wis. on Chippewa river, pop. 9.

Chiquimula (chē′kē-mōō′là) town, E Guatemala, Cen. America, pop. 20.

Chiquinquirá (chē-kēn′kē-ra′) town, Boyacá dept. Colombia, pop. munic. 15; pilgrimages.

Chiriquí (chē′rē-kē′) river, lagoon, & Caribbean archipelago, Panama. — mts. W Panama.

Chiromo (chē-rō′mō) cml. town on Shire riv. S Nyasaland, Africa.

Chirripo Grande (chēr-rē′pō gran′dā) mt. S Costa Rica, Cen. Amer. 11,485 ft. high.

Chisago (chē′sä-gō′) co. E Minnesota, 427 □ pop. 14, × Center City.

Chisholm (chĭz′ŭm) vil. St. Louis co. Minnesota, pop. 9.

Chișinău (kē-shē-nû′ōō) dept. cen. Bessarabia, Roum. ✻ Kishinev. — See KISHINEV (*Gaz.*).

Chislehurst (chĭz′l-hûrst) urban dist. Kent co. Eng. pop. 9; Napoleon III. buried here.

Chistopol (chēs-tô′pôl-y′) town, Tatar repub. Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Kama riv. p. 20.

Chiswick (chĭz′ĭk) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, on Thames river, pop. 41.

Chita (chē-tä′) city, Transbaikalia, ✻ of Far Eastern Region, Soviet Russia, Asia, p. 78.

Chitaldrug (chĭt′ŭl-drōōg′) dist. Mysore state, S India, 4,159 □ pop. 574. — its ✻ pop. 9.

Chitambo (chē-tām′bō) vil. near S shore of Lake Bangweulu, N. Rhodesia, Africa; Livingstone died here.

Chitral (chē-träl′) part of Malakand Agency, N North-West Frontier Prov. India, ab. 4,500 □ pop. ab. 50. — its ✻ pop. 3.

Chittagong (chĭt′ä-gŏng′) div. Bengal, Br. India, 11,773 □ pop. 6,001. — dist. of same, E of Bay of Bengal, 2,494 □ pop. 1,611. — cml. town, ✻ of div. & dist. pop. 24.

Chittagong Hill Tracts, dist. Chittagong div. Bengal, Br. India, pop. 173.

Chittenden (chĭt′ĕn-dĕn) co. NW Vermont, 543 □ pop. 42, × Burlington.

Chittoor (chĭ-tōōr′) dist. Madras pres. Br. India, 5,611 □ pop. 1,269. — town, its ✻ p. 18.

Chittur-Tattamangalam (chĭ-tōōr′-tät′tà-mŭn′gà-làm) town, Cochin state, Madras, India, pop. 18.

Chiusi (kyōō′sē) *anc.* CLU′SIUM, comm. Siena prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 6; cath.

Chivasso (kē-vás′sō) comm. Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, on Po river, pop. 11.

Chivilcoy (chē′vēl-koi′) town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, S. America, pop. 28.

Chmielnik (kmyēl′y′-nyĕk) comm. Kielce govt. Poland, pop. 8.

Chobe (chō′bē) riv. S Africa, Angola to Zambezi riv ; upper part called Kwando.

Chocó (chō-kō′) large bay, W coast Colombia, S. America. — mt. range, Andes, Colombia, near Pacific coast. — intendancy, Colombia, pop. 68, ✻ Quibdó.

Chocorua, Mount (chō-kōr′ōō-à) mt. Carroll co. N. H., 3,508 ft. high.

Choctaw (chŏk′tô) co. SW Ala. 932 □ pop. 21, × Butler. — co. NE cen. Miss. 414 □ pop. 12, × × Ackerman & Chester. — co. SE Okla. 790 □ pop. 32, × Hugo.

Choctawhatchee (chŏk′tô-hăch′ē) riv. 180 m. Ala. to Choctawhatchee bay, W Fla.

Choiseul (shwà′zûl′) Brit. isl. Solomon isls. E of New Guinea, 90 m. long, 1,500 □.

Choisy-le-Roi (shwà′zē′-lē-rwà′) comm. dept. Seine, France, on Seine river, pop. 20.

Chojnice (kō′y′-nĭt′sē) *Ger.* **Konitz** (kō′nĭts) comm. Pomerania, Poland, p. 10.

Chokai (chō′kāē) vol. mt. Honshu isl. Japan, near NW coast in 39° 4′ N, 6,963 ft. high.

Cholet (shō′lĕ′) comm. dept. Maine-et-Loire, France, pop. 20.

Cholon (shō′lôn′) city, Cochin China, 4 m. SW of Saigon, pop. 227.

Cholula (chō-lōō′là) *or* **San Pedro Cholula** (sán pā′drō chō-lōō′là) town, Puebla state, Mexico, pop. 9; ruins of ancient temple on a truncated pyramid whose base covers 42 acres

Choluteca (chō′lōō-tā′kà) riv. 150 m. long, S Honduras, Cen. Amer. flows SE to Gulf of Fonseca. — town, S Honduras, pop. 8.

Chomo-lönzo (chō′mō-lün′zō) peak, S Tibet, 12 m. SE of Everest, 24,513 ft. high.

Chomo-lungma (-lōŏng′mà) Tibetan name of Mt. Everest.

Chomutov (kō′mō-tôf) *Ger.* **Komotau** (kō′mô-tou′) comm. Louny dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 21, with suburbs, 28.

Chone (chō′nā) town, Manabí prov. Ecuador, S. Amer. pop. 20.

Chonos Archipelago (chō′nōs) group of islands off coast of S Chile, S. Amer.

Chorley (chôr′lĭ) mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 31.

Chorlu (chôr′lu′) town, Turkey in Europe, 20 m. NE of Rodosto, pop. 12.

Chorokh (chŏ-rôk′) riv. Turkish Armenia & Georgia, Asia, to Black sea S of Batum.

Choroloque (chō′rō-lō′kā) mt. Andes range, Potosí dept. SW Bolivia, 18,377 ft. high.

Chorrillos (chōr-rēl′yōs) town, Peru, 9 m. S of Lima, pop. 5; resort; battle 1881.

Chorum (chō′rōōm′) cml. town, Angora vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 16.

Chorzów (kô′zhôōf) mfg. & min. town, Polish Silesia, Europe, pop. comm. 12.

Choshi (chō′shē′) spt. town, Chiba pref. E Honshu, Japan, pop 25.

Chota Nagpur (chō′tä näg′pōōr′) subprov. & div. of Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, 27,077 □ pop. 5,653. — **States,** native states, Bihar and Orissa states, India, pop. 152.

Chotusitz (kō′tōō-zĭts) vil. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, near Čáslav; battle 1742.

Chouteau (shō′tō) co. N Montana, 4,213 □ pop. 11, × Fort Benton.

Cho-uyo (chō′-ōō′yō) peak, S Tibet, 17 m. NW of Everest, 26,867 ft. high.

Chowan (chō-wŏn′) riv. 50 m. long fr. junction of Meherrin & Nottoway to Albemarle sound, N. C. — co. NE N. C. 165 □ pop. 11, × Edenton.

Chowtsun (chō′tsôōn′) treaty port, Shantung prov. China; on railway 58 m. E of Tsinan.

Christchurch (krĭst′chûrch) spt. & mun. bor. Southampton co. England, pop. 7. — city & bor. Heathcote co. South Isl. N. Z. pop. 67, with suburbs, 106; Canterbury college.

Christian (krĭs′chăn) co. S cen. Ill. 700 □ pop. 38, × Taylorville. — co. SW Ky. 725 □ pop. 36, × Hopkinsville. — co. SW Mo. 553 □ pop. 15, × Ozark.

Christiania *or* **Kristiania** (krĭs-tyä′nē-à) cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of Norway, on Christiania fiord, constituting a co. 6 □ pop. 258.

Christiansburg (krĭs′chăns-bûrg) town, × of Montgomery co. Va. pop. 2.

Christianshaab (krĭs′tyàns-hàp′) Danish settlement on W coast of Greenland.

Christiansted (krĭs′tyän-stĕd′) town, St. Croix isl. Virgin Isls. of the U. S. pop. 5; former ✻ of the Danish W. Indies.

Christmas Island (krĭs′măs) isl. Pacific ocean, 1° 57′ N, 157° 27′ W, 234 □; British. — isl. 9 m. long, Indian ocean, 10° 31′ S, 105° 34′ E, 62 □; dependency of Singapore.

Christopher (krĭs′tō-fĕr) city, Franklin co. Illinois, pop. 4.

Chrudim (krôō′dyĕm) comm. Pardubice dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 13.

Chrzanów (kshà′nôōf) comm. Kraków prov. Poland, ab. 27 m. WNW of Cracow, pop. 11.

Chu (chōō) riv. ab. 600 m. long, Asia, in Semiryechensk & on border bet. Kirghiz rep. & Turkestan.

Chuanchowfu (chwän′chō′fōō′) coast city, N of Amoy, Fukien prov. China, pop. 70.

Chubut (chōō-bōōt′) riv. Chubut ter. Argentina, Andes mts. to Atl. oc. — ter. S Argentina, 93,427 □ pop. 29, ✻ Rawson.

Chulym (chōō-lĭm′) riv. Tomsk prov. Soviet Russia, Asia, to Ob river, ab. 900 m.

Chumbi (chōōm′bē) fertile valley, Himalaya mts. S Tibet bet. Sikkim & Bhutan.

Chunar (chōō-när′) ft. & anc. town, Mirzapur dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 10.

Chunganhsien (chōōng′án′sē-ĕn′) cml. city, N Fukien prov. China; "Bohea tea."

Chungking (chōōng′kĭng′) treaty port, Szechwan prov. China, on Yangtze river, pop. 615.

Chungpa (chōōng′pà′) city, N cen. Szechwan prov. China, pop. 25 to 100.

Chuquicamata (chōō′kē-kä-má′tà) min. town, Antofagasta prov. Chile, S. Amer. pop. 15.

Chuquisaca (chōō′kē-sä′kà) dept. Bolivia, 36,132 □ p. 333, ✻ Sucre. — See SUCRE (*Gaz.*).

Chur (kōōr) *Fr.* **Coire** (kwär) comm. ✻ of Grisons canton, Switzerland, pop. 16.

Church (chûrch) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 7.

Churchill (chûrch′ĭl) riv. 1,000 m. long, N Saskatchewan & N Manitoba, to Hudson bay. — co. W Nev. 5,050 □ pop. 5, × Fallon.

Churchill, Cape, headland, on W shore of Hudson bay, Manitoba, Canada.

Churubusco (chōō′rōō-bōōs′kō) locality, Mexico, near Mexico city; battle 1847.

Chusan (chōō′sän′) arch. off coast of China, Chekiang prov. pop. 200, ✻ Tinghai.

Chusovaya (chōō′sō-vä′yà) riv. 430 m. long, Ekaterinburg & Perm provs. Soviet Russia, Europe, to Kama river.

Chuvash (chōō′vàsh) autonomous region, cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, 6,720 □ pop. 758, ✻ Cheboksary.

Chyrów (kē′rôōf) vil. 17 m. S of Przemyśl, Lwów prov. Poland; battle 1914.

Ciales (syä′lās; 138) munic. cen. Porto Rico, pop. 21.

Cibao (sē-bä′ō; 133, 138) mt. range cen. Haiti isl.; highest Loma Tina, 10,300 ft. in S Dominican Republic, highest mt. in the West Indies.

Cibolo (sē′bō-lō) riv. Texas, ab. 150 m. long, flows into San Antonio river.

Cibyra (sĭb′ĭ-rà) important anc. city of Greater Phrygia on borders of Caria.

Cic (chĭk) *Hung.* **Csik** (chĭk) dept. E Transylvania, Roumania, 1,955 □, ✻ Sereda Ciculuí.

Cicero (sĭs′ĕr-ō) town, Cook co. Illinois, pop. 45.

Cidra (sē′drä; 138) munic. E cen. Porto Rico, pop. 15.

Ciechanów (chĕ-ka′nôōf) comm. Warsaw prov. Poland, pop. 12.

Ciego de Ávila (syä′gō dā a′vē-lä; 138) munic. (p. 45) & town (p. 16) Camagüey prov. Cuba.

Ciénaga (syä′nä-ga) coast town, Magdalena dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 15.

Cienfuegos (syĕn-fwä′gōs; 138) munic. (pop. 96) & spt. city (pop. 37) Santa Clara prov. Cuba, on S shore.

Cieza (thyä′thä) mfg. comm. Murcia prov. Spain, pop. 16.

Cifuentes (sē-fwĕn′tās) munic. Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. 7.

Cilicia (sĭ-lĭsh′ĭ-à; -lĭsh′à) anc. country & Roman prov. SE Asia Minor. — mod. region, called also **Little Armenia,** incl. Adana vilayet & sanjaks of Marash & Aintab in Aleppo vilayet, pop. ab. 675; contains many Armenians; Fr. influence.

Cilician Gates (sĭ-lĭsh′ăn) *anc.* CILI′CIÆ PY′LÆ, *Turk.* **Gülek Boghaz** (gü-lĕk′ bō-gäz′) mt. pass, Bulgar Dagh, Adana vilayet, SE Asia Minor.

Cimarron (sĭm′à-rŏn′) riv. NE N. Mex. ab. 650 m. to Arkansas riv. Okla. — co. NW Okla. 1,849 □ pop. 3, × Boise City.

Cimone, Monte (mōn′tā chē-mō′nā) mt. 7,100 ft. Apennine mts. Modena prov. Italy.

Cincinnati (sĭn′sĭ-năt′ĭ) cml. & mfg. city, × of Hamilton co. Ohio, on Ohio river, pop. 401; university. See QUEEN CITY, under QUEEN.

Ciney (sē′nā′) comm. Namur prov. Belgium, pop. 5.

Cingoli (chēn′gō-lē) comm. Macerata prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 13.

Cintra (sĕn′tra) comm. Lisbon dist. Portugal, pop. 7; resort; convention 1808.

Ciotat, La (là syô′tà′) *anc.* CITHARIS′TA, comm. dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, pop. 11.

Circassia (sĕr-kăsh′ĭ-à; -kăsh′à) region, N of Caucasus mts. partly in Kuban and Black Sea prov. S Soviet Russia, Europe.

Circle (sûr′k′l) vil. & dist. on Yukon riv. E Alaska.

Circleville (sûr′k′l-vĭl) city, × of Pickaway co. Ohio, pop. 7.

Cirencester (sĭ′rĕn-sĕs′tĕr; *colloq.* sĭs′ĕ-tĕr *or* sĭz′-) *anc.* CORIN′TIUM, urban dist. Gloucestershire, England, pop. 7.

Cirpan (chĭr-pän′) *or* **Chirpan,** comm. S Bulgaria, 30 m. E of Philippopolis, p. 12.

Cisalpine Republic (sĭs-ăl′pĭn; -pīn) former state, N Italy, now part of Kdm. of Italy.

Ciscaucasia (sĭs′kô-kā′shà) region, S Soviet Russia, Europe. See CAUCASIA (*Gaz.*).

Cisco (sĭs′kō) city, Eastland co. Texas, pop. 7.

Cisleithania (sĭs′lī-thā′nĭ-à) formerly that part of Austria-Hungary W of Leitha riv.

Cithæron (sĭ-thē′rŏn) *or* **Elatea** (ĕl′à-tē′à) mt. Attica nome, Greece, 4,626 ft. high.

Citrus (sĭt′rŭs) co. cen. Florida, 620 □ pop. 5, × Inverness.

Cittadella (chēt′tà-dĕl′là) mfg. comm. Padua prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 11.

Città della Pieve (chēt-tà′ dĕl′la pyĕ′vā) comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 8.

Cittanova (chēt′ta-nô′va) comm. Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. 15.

Città Vecchia (chēt-tà′ vĕk′kya) ft. city, cen. Malta isl. 6 m. W of Valletta, pop. 9.

City Point, vil. Prince George co. Va. on James riv.; base of operations in Civil War.

Ciudad Bolívar (syōō-thath′ bō-lē′vàr; 138, 146) riv. port, ✻ of Bolívar state, Venezuela, on Orinoco riv. pop. 20. See ANGOSTURA (*Gaz.*).

Ciudadela (thyōō′thä-thä′lä; 138, 146) mfg. spt. Minorca isl. on W coast, pop. comm. 10.

Ciudad Guzmán (syōō-thath′ gōōs-man′; 138, 268) town, Jalisco state, Mexico, p. 18.

Ciudad Juárez (hwä′rās) city & port of entry, Chihuahua, Mexico, on Rio Grande, opp. El Paso, Texas, pop. 11.

Ciudad Porfirio Díaz (pôr-fē′rē-ō dē′ás; 268) *form.* **Piedras Negras** (pyä′dräs nā′grás) city & port of entry, Coahuila state, Mexico, on Rio Grande opp Eagle Pass, Texas, pop 8.

Ciudad Real (thyōō-thath′ rā-äl′) prov. Spain, 7,620 □ pop. 428. — its ✻ pop. comm. 19.

Ciudad Rodrigo (rō-drē′gō) mfg. comm. Salamanca prov. Spain, pop. 9.

Ciudad Victoria (syōō-thath′ vĕk-tō′rē-a; 138, 146) city, ✻ of Tamaulipas, Mex. pop. 18.

Cividale del Friuli (chē′vē-da′lā dĕl frē′ōō-lē; frē-ōō′lē) comm. NE Venetia, Italy, pop. 10.

Civitanova Marche (chē′vē-ta-nô′vá már′kā) comm. Macerata prov. Italy, pop. 12.

Civitavecchia (-vĕk′kyà) *anc.* CEN′TUM CEL′LÆ & TRAJA′NI POR′TUS, spt. town, Rome prov. Italy, on Mediterranean sea, pop. comm. 19.

Clackamas (klăk′a-màs) co. NW Oregon, 1,868 □ pop. 38, × Oregon City.

Clackmannan (klăk-măn′ăn) par. & town, × of Clackmannan co. Scotland, pop. 2. — *or* **Clackmannanshire** (-shĭr ;-shĕr) co. cen. Scotland, 55 □ pop. 33, × Clackmannan.

Clacton (klăk′tŭn) urban dist. Essex co. England, pop. 17; watering place.

Claiborne (klā′bûrn) par. N La. 778 □ pop. 28, × Homer. — co. SW Miss. 489 □ pop. 13, × Port Gibson. — co. NE Tenn. 468 □ pop. 23, × Tazewell.

Claire, Lake (klâr) lake, NE Alberta, Canada, 404 □.

Clairton (klâr′tŭn) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 6.

Clairvaux (klĕr′vō′) hamlet in Ville-sous-la-Ferté commune, dept. Aube, France; celebrated Cistercian abbey (now a prison) founded by St. Bernard.

Clallam (klăl′ăm) co. NW Wash. 1,726 □ pop. 11, × Port Angeles.

Clamart (klà′mär′) comm. dept. Seine, France, near Paris, pop. 16.

Clapham (klăp′ăm) **North** (pop. 30) & **South** (pop. 31) wards of Wandsworth met. bor. London, Eng.

Clare (klâr) co. cen. Mich. 582 □ pop. 8, × Harrison. — riv. Galway co. Ireland, flows into Lough Corrib. — isl. W coast Ireland, Mayo co. entrance to Clew bay. — co. Munster prov. Irish Free State, Ireland, 1,332 □ pop. 104, × Ennis.

Claremont (klâr′mŏnt) city, Los Angeles co. Calif. pop. 2; Pomona college. — mfg. town, Sullivan co. N. H. pop. 10. — town, suburb of Perth, W. Australia, pop. 6. — town, suburb of Cape Town, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 13.

Claremore (klâr′mōr) city, × of Rogers co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.

Clarence (klâr′ĕns) river, 240 m. long, N E New South Wales, Australia, fr. Queensland boundary S E to Pacific oc. — river, 125 m. long, N South Isl. N. Z.

Clarence Island, Chile, S. Amer. W of Tierra del Fuego.

Clarence Peak, mt. about 9,350 ft. high, Fernando Po isl. off W coast Africa.

Clarence Strait, in Persian gulf, bet. Kishm isl. & mainland of Fars prov. Persia.

Clarendon (klăr′ĕn-dŭn) co. SE cen. S. C. 704 □ pop. 35, × Manning. — town, × of Monroe co. Ark. pop. 3. — city, × of Donley co. Tex. pop. 2.

Clarendon Park, par. Wiltshire, England, nr. Salisbury. See CONSTITUTIONS OF CLARENDON.

Clarens (klà′rănz′) vil. Vaud canton, Switzerland, E end of Lake Geneva.

Clarinda (klŏ-rĭn′dà) city, × of Page co. Iowa, pop. 5.

Clarindenstock (klä-rĭn′dĕn-stŏk) mt. Alps, Uri canton, Switzerland, 10,730 ft. high.

Clarion (klăr′ĭ-ŭn) par. Pa. McKean co. to Allegheny riv. Clarion co. — co. NW Pa. 601 □ pop. 36, × Clarion. — city, × of Wright co. Iowa, p. 3. — bor. × of Clarion co. Pa. p. 3.

Clark (klärk) co. SW Ark. 882 □ pop. 26, × Arkadelphia. — co. E Idaho, 1,778 □ pop. 2, × Dubois. — co. E Ill. 493 □ pop. 21, × Marshall. — co. S Ind. 375 □ pop. 29, × Jeffersonville. — co. SW Kans. 973 □ pop. 5, × Ashland. — co. E cen. Ky. 265 □ pop. 18, × Winchester. — co. NE Mo. 498 □ pop. 12, × Kahoka. — co. SE Nev. 8,045 □ pop. 5, × Las Vegas. — co. SW cen. Ohio, 407 □ pop. 81, × Springfield. — co. NE S. Dak. 974 □ pop. 11, × Clark. — co. NW cen. Wis. 1,218 □ pop. 35, × Neillsville.

Clarke, co. SW Ala. 1,216 □ pop. 26, × Grove Hill. — co. NE Ga. 114 □ pop. 26, × Athens. — co. S Iowa, 428 □ pop. 11, × Osceola. — co. E Miss. 675 □ pop. 18, × Quitman. — co. N Va. 171 □ pop. 7, × Berryville. — co. SW Wash. 634 □ pop. 33, × Vancouver.

Clark Fork, riv. ab. 700 m. long, Rocky mts. W Mont. to Columbia riv.; called Pend Oreille after leaving Pend Oreille lake. — riv. N Wyo. to the Yellowstone riv.

Clarksburg (klärks′bûrg) min. city, × of Harrison co. W. Va. on Monongahela river, p. 28.

Clarksdale (klärks′dāl) city, a × of Coahoma co. Mississippi, pop. 8.

Clarkston (klärks′tŭn) city, Asotin co. Washington, pop. 2.

Clarksville (klärks′vĭl) town, × of Johnson co. Ark. pop. 2; coll. — town, Clark co. Ind. pop. 2. — cml. city, × of Montgomery co. Tenn. pop. 8. — city, × of Red River co. Texas, pop. 3.

Clatsop (klăt′sŭp) co. NW Oregon, 821 □ pop. 23, × Astoria.

Claudiopolis (klô′dĭ-ŏp′ō-lĭs) important anc. city, Bithynia, Asia Minor; near mod. Boli.

Clay, co. E Ala. 614 □ pop. 23, × Ashland. — co. NE Ark. 654 □ p. 27, × ×Corning &

Chipping Wycombe. Var. of CHEPPING WYCOMBE.
Chirpan. See CIRPAN.
Chishima. See KURILE ISLANDS.
Choaspes. See KARKHEH.
Cho-kondo. Var. of SOKHONDO.
Cholla, North. † NORTH ZENRA.
Cholla, South. †SOUTH ZENRA.
Chomolhari. Var. of CHAMALHARI.
Chongjin. See SONGCHIN.
Chosen See KOREA.
Christians. † OPLAND.
Christiansand. See KRISTIANSAND.
Christiansund. See KRISTIANSUND.
Chrysopolis. See SCUTARI.
Chrysorrhoas. See BARADA.
Chudskoye Ozero. See PEIPUS.
Chufou. See KÜFOW.
Chu-kiang. See CANTON RIVER.
Chu-kong. See CANTON RIVER.
Chumalhari. Var. of CHAMALHARI.
Chumbul. Var. of CHAMBAL.
Chunchyong, North. † NORTH CHUSEI.
Chunchyong, South. † SOUTH CHUSEI.
Chunchyun. † SHUNSEN.
Chung-jin. See SEISHIN.
Chunju. See ZENSHŪ.
Chusei. See NORTH CHUSEI; SOUTH CHUSEI.
Chutia Nagpur. Var. of CHOTA NAGPUR.
Cieszyn. See TESCHEN.
Cilli. See CELJE.
Cima di Jazzi. See JAZZI.
Cimolus. See KIMOLOS.
Cinque Ports. See in *Dict.*
Cirta. See CONSTANTINE.
Cissaeaster. See CHICHESTER.
Citharista. See CIOTAT, LA.
Citlaltepetl. See ORIZABA.
Civita Lavinia. See LANUVIUM.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Piggott. — co. NE Fla. 615 □ p. 6, × Green Cove Springs. — co. SW Ga. 203 □ p. 8, × Fort Gaines. — co. SE Ill. 462 □ p. 18, × Louisville. — co. W Ind. 361 □ p. 29, × Brazil. — co. NW Iowa, 563 □ pop. 16, × Spencer. — co. NE cen. Kans. 638 □ pop. 14, × Clay Center. — co. SE Ky. 478 □ pop. 20, × Manchester. — co. W Minn. 1,043 □ pop. 22, × Moorhead. — co. NE Miss. 408 □ pop. 17, × West Point. — co. WNW Mo. 402 □ pop. 20, × Liberty. — co. S Nebr. 579 □ pop. 14, × Clay Center. — co. SW N. C. 220 □ pop. 5, × Hayesville. — co. SE S. Dak. 403 □ pop. 10, × Vermilion. — co. N Tenn. 254 □ pop. 9, × Celina. — co. N Texas, 1,158 □ pop. 17, × Henrietta. — co. cen. W. Va. 332 □ pop. 11, × Clay.

Clay Center, city, × of Clay co. Kans. pop. 4.

Clay Cross, urban dist. Derbyshire, England, 5 m. S of Chesterfield, pop. 9.

Clay, Mount, peak, White mts. Coos co. N. H. 5,554 ft. high.

Clayton (klā′tŭn) co. NW cen. Ga. 142 □ pop. 11, × Jonesboro. — co. NE Iowa, 762 □ pop. 25, × Elkader. — city, × of St. Louis co. Mo. pop. 3. — bor. Gloucester co. N. J. pop. 2. — town, × of Union co. N. Mex. pop. 2. — vil. Jefferson co. N. Y. pop. 2.

Clayton le Moors (lē mōorz′; môrz′) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 9.

Clazomenæ (klā-zŏm′ē-nē) anc. city W of Smyrna, Asia Minor; one of 12 Ionian cities.

Clear, Cape, S headland, Clear isl. Cork co. Ireland.

Clear Creek, riv. Colo. rises near Grays peak, flows into South Platte riv. — min. co. N cen. Colo. 390 □ pop. 3, × Georgetown.

Clearfield (klēr′fēld) min. co. W cen. Pa. 1,142 □ pop. 103. — mfg. bor. its × pop. 9.

Clear Fork, riv. 200 m. long, Texas, Jones co. to Brazos riv. in Young co.

Clear Lake, Lake co. Calif. 25 m. long. — city, Cerro Gordo co. Iowa, pop. 3.

Clearwater (klēr′wô′tẽr) riv. Idaho, flows into Snake river at Lewiston. — co. N Idaho, 2,508 □ pop. 5, × Orofino. — co. NW Minn. 1,019 □ pop. 9, × Bagley. — city, × of Pinellas co. Fla. pop. 2. — lake, Quebec prov. Canada, E of Hudson bay, 478 □.

Cleator Moor (klēt′ẽr) urban dist. Cumberland co. England, pop. 8.

Cleburne (klē′bûrn) co. NE Ala. 569 □ pop. 13, × Heflin. — co. N Ark. 596 □ pop. 13, × Heber Springs. — city, × of Johnson co. Texas, pop. 13.

Clédер (klā′dār′) comm. dept. Finistère, France, pop. 5.

Cle Elum (klē ĕl′ŭm) city, Kittitas co. Washington, pop. 3.

Cleethorpe with Thrunscoe (klē′thôrp, thrŭnz′kō) urban dist. Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, England, at mouth of the Humber, pop 28; watering place.

Clercken (klĕrk′ĕn) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 6

Clerkenwell (klar′kĕn-wĕl) former par. Finsbury met. bor. London, Eng.

Clermont (klĕr′mŏnt) co. SW Ohio, 465 □ pop. 28, × Batavia. — (*F. pron.* klĕr′môn′) comm. dept. Oise, France, pop. 6. See COUNCIL OF CLERMONT.

Clermont-Ferrand (klĕr′môn′-fĕ′rаn′) *anc.* AUGUSTONEM′ETUM, cml. & mfg. city ✻ of dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France, pop. 83.

Clermont-l'Hérault (-lā′rō′) comm. dept. Hérault, France, pop. 5.

Cléry-sur-Somme (klā′rē′-sur-sôm′) vil. Somme, France, 3 m. NW of Péronne; battle 1916

Cleve *or* **Kleve** (klā′vĕ) comm. Dusseldorf govt dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 18.

Clevedon (klĕv′dŭn) urban dist. Somersetshire, England, pop. 7; watering place.

Cleveland (klēv′lаnd) co. S Ark. 603 □ pop. 12, × Rison. — co. W N. C. 496 □ pop. 34, × Shelby. — co. E Okla. 554 □ p. 19, × Norman. — town, a × of Bolivar co. Miss. p. 2. — port of entry & cml. & mfg. city, × of Cuyahoga co. Ohio, on Lake Erie, pop. 797; Western Reserve university; Case School of Applied Science. See FOREST CITY. — city, Pawnee co. Okla. p. 3. — city, × of Bradley co. Tenn. p. 7. — dist. Yorkshire, England; iron

Cleveland Heights, vil. Cuyahoga co Ohio, pop 15.

Cleveland, Mount, highest peak in Glacier Nat. Park, NW Montana, 10,438 ft.

Clew Bay (klōō) inlet, 15 m. long, 8 m. broad, Atlantic ocean, Mayo co. Ireland.

Clichy (klē′shē′) *or* **Clichy-la-Garenne** (klē′shē′-lá-gá′rĕn′) *anc.* CLIPPI′ACUM, mfg. city, dept. Seine, France, NW sub. of Paris, pop. 50.

Clifden (klĭf′dĕn) port, Galway co. Irish Free State; wireless station.

Cliffside Park (klĭf′sīd′) bor Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 6.

Clifton (klĭf′tŭn) town, × of Greenlee co. Ariz. p. 4. — town, Campbell co Ky. pop. 2. — city, Passaic co. N. J. pop 26. — W part of Bristol, Gloucestershire, Eng.; hot springs.

Clifton Forge, city, in Allegheny co. Va. but polit. independent, pop. 6.

Clifton Heights, bor. Delaware co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.

Clifton Springs, vil. Ontario co. N. Y. pop. 2; medicinal springs.

Clinch (klĭnch) riv. 300 m. Tazewell co Va. to Tenn. riv. in Roane co. Tenn. — co. S Ga. 900 □ pop. 8, × Homerville. — **Mountain,** ridge, Va. & Tenn. 4,724 ft. high.

Clingmans Dome (klĭng′mаnz) peak, 6,600 ft. high, Great Smoky mts bet. N. C. & Tenn.

Clinton (klĭn′tŭn) co. S Ill. 483 □ pop. 23, × Carlyle. — co. NW cen. Ind. 408 □ p. 28, × Frankfort. — co. E Iowa, 691 □ p. 43, × Clinton. — co S Ky. 233 □ p. 9, × Albany. — co. cen. Mich. 571 □ pop. 23, × St. Johns. — co. NW Mo. 423 □ pop. 14, × Plattsburg. — co. NE N. Y. 1,049 □ pop. 44, × Plattsburg. — co. SW Ohio, 411 □ pop. 23, × Wilmington. — co. N cen. Pa. 878 □ pop. 34, × Lock Haven. — city, × of De Witt co. Ill. pop. 6. — city, Vermilion co. Ind. pop. 11. — city, × of Clinton co. Iowa, pop. 24. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 13. — town, W cen. Mississippi; Mississippi College. — city, × of Henry co. Mo. pop. 5. — vil. Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 1; Hamilton college. — town, × of Sampson co. N. C. p. 2. — city, Custer co. Okla. pop. 3. — town, Laurens co. S. C. p. 4.

Clinton-Colden, lake, Northwest Ters. Canada, NE of Great Slave lake, 674 □.

Clinton, Mount, peak, Coos co. N. H. 4,275 ft. high.

Clintonville (klĭn′tŭn-vĭl) city, Waupaca co. Wis. pop. 3.

Clipperton (klĭp′ẽr-tŭn) uninhab. isl. Pacific, 670 m. SW of Mexico; claimed by Fr. & Mex.

Clitheroe (klĭth′ẽr-ō) mfg. mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 12.

Cloch Point (klŏk) headland S shore, Clyde riv. Renfrew co. Scotland.

Clonderalaw Bay (klŏn′dĕr-á-lô′) inlet, Shannon estuary, Clare co. Ireland.

Clonmacnoise (-măk-noiz′) par. NW King's co. Irish Free State, on Shannon riv. p. 2.

Clonmel (klŏn-mĕl′) cml. & mfg. bor. & town, × of Tipperary co. Irish Free State, p. 10.

Cloquet (klō-kā′) riv. Minn trib. of St. Louis riv. — city, Carlton co. Minn. pop. 5.

Closter (klōs′tẽr) bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 2.

Cloud (kloud) co. N Kansas, 702 □ pop. 18, × Concordia.

Cloud Peak, highest peak Big Horn mts. Wyoming, 13,165 ft.

Clouds Rest, mt. Yosemite Nat. Park, Calif. 9,924 ft. high (5,964 ft. above valley).

Clovelly (klō-vĕl′ĭ) coast vil. Devonshire, Eng. 9 m. W by S of Bideford; resort.

Clover (klō′vẽr) town, York co. South Carolina, pop. 2.

Cloverport (-pōrt) city, Breckinridge co. Kentucky, pop. 2.

Clovis (klō′vĭs) city, × of Curry co. N. Mex. pop. 5.

Cluj (klōōzh) *Ger.* **Klausenburg** (klou′zĕn-bōōrk) *Hung.* **Kolozsvár** (kō′lŏzh-vär) city, ✻ of Cojocna dept. cen. Transylvania, Roumania, pop. 84.

Cluny (klu′nē′) comm. dept. Saône-et-Loire, France, pop. 4. See CLUNY LACE.

Clutha (klōō′thа) co. South Isl., New Zealand, 946 □ pop. 9. — riv. S. Isl. N. Z. 210 m. long.

Clyde (klīd) vil. Wayne co. N. Y. pop. 3. — vil. Sandusky co. Ohio, pop. 3 — important riv. 106 m. long, Scotland, Lanark co. to Firth of Clyde; shipbuilding. —, **Firth of,** estuary of Clyde riv. 64 m. long, from Dumbarton to Ailsa Craig, SW Scotland.

Clydebank (klīd′băngk′) burgh, Dumbarton co. Scotland, on Clyde river, pop. 47.

Clymer (klī′mẽr) bor. Indiana co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.

Cnidus (nī′dŭs) ruined town on Cape Krio, Asia Minor; naval battle 394 B. C.

Coahoma (kō′á-hō′mа) co. NW Miss. 530 □ pop. 42, × × Friar Point & Clarksdale.

Coahuila (kō′á-wē′lа) state, N Mexico, 63,791 □ pop. 377, ✻ Saltillo.

Coal (kōl) co. S Oklahoma, 525 □ pop. 18, × Coalgate.

Coal City, city, Grundy co. Illinois, pop. 2.

Coaldale (kōl′dāl) bor. Schuylkill co. Pennsylvania, pop. 6.

Coalgate (kōl′gāt) city, × of Coal co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.

Coal Grove, vil. Lawrence co. Ohio, on Ohio river, pop. 2.

Coalinga (kō′á-lĭng′gа) city, Fresno co. California, pop. 3.

Coalville (kōl′vĭl) urban dist. Leicestershire, England, pop. 20.

Coamo (kō-ä′mō) munic. S cen. Porto Rico, pop. 18.

Coast Ranges, mt. ranges along Pacific coast, in Br. Columbia, Canada, & in U. S. where they include all W of Puget Sound, Willamette, Sacramento, & San Joaquin valleys, & SW of Mohave desert; highest point San Gorgonio mt. Calif. 11,485 ft.

Coatbridge (kōt′brĭj) mfg. burgh, Lanark co. Scotland, pop. 44.

Coatesville (kōts′vĭl) city, Chester co. Pennsylvania, pop. 15.

Coats Land, part of Antarctic continent, E of Weddell sea, in Weddell quadrant.

Coatzacoalcos (kō-ät′sä-kō-äl′kōs) *or* **Puerto México** (pwĕr′tō mā′hĕ-kō; 262) spt. town, Vera Cruz, Mexico, on Gulf of Campeche.

Cobalt (kō′bôlt; -bŏlt) min. town, Timiskaming co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 4.

Cobán (kō-bàn′; 133) cml. town, cen. Guatemala, Cen. Amer. pop. 27.

Cobb (kŏb) co. NW Georgia, 353 □ pop. 30, × Marietta.

Cobija (kō-bē′hа; 133, 189) cml. spt. ✻ of Colonial Territories, Bolivia, S. Amer. pop. 3.

Coblenz *or* **Koblenz** (kō′blĕnts) govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, 2,397 □ pop. 768. — *anc.* CONFLUEN′TES, its ✻ & ✻ of Rhine Prov. cml. & mfg. city on Rhine riv. pop. 57.

Cobleskill (kō′b'l-skĭl′) vil. Schoharie co. N. Y. pop. 2.

Cobourg (kō′bûrg) town, × of Northumberland & Durham co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 5.

Cobras (kō′brás) isl. & fort, Brazil, Rio de Janeiro bay.

Cobre (kō′brā) *or* **El Cobre,** munic. Oriente prov. Cuba, pop. 21; copper mines.

Coburg (kō′bôrk) govt. dist. See SAXE-COBURG (*Gaz.*). — cml. city, ✻ of Saxe-Coburg govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 23. — (kō′bûrg) suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, pop. 18.

Coburg Peninsula (kō′bûrg) peninsula, 50 m. long and 20 m. broad, N Australia.

Cocanada (kō′kа-nà′dа) spt. town, Godavari dist E coast of Madras, Br. India, pop. 53.

Cochabamba (kō′chà-bam′bà) dept. cen. Bolivia, S. America, 25,288 □ pop. 535. — its ✻ 8,394 ft. above the sea, pop. 31.

Cochin (kō′chĭn′) tributary state, Madras pres. India, 1,479 □ pop. 979, ✻ Ernakulam. — spt. town, Malabar coast, Br. India, pop. 21; formerly ✻ of Cochin state.

Cochin China (kō′chĭn chī′nа; kŏch′ĭn) French colony, S of Annam & Cambodia, lying along the coast, Indo-China, 22,000 □ pop. 3,795, ✻ Saigon.

Cochise (kō-chēs′) co. SE Arizona, 6,170 □ pop. 46, × Tombstone.

Cochran (kŏk′rаn) co. NW Texas, 869 □. — city, × of Bleckley co. Ga. pop. 2.

Cockburn Land (kō′bŭrn) NW part of Baffin isl. N Canada.

Cocke (kŏk) co. E Tennessee, 427 □ pop. 21, × Newport.

Cockermouth (kŏk′ẽr-mŭth) town, Cumberland co. Eng. p. 5; Wordsworth's birthplace.

Cockscomb Mountains (kŏks′kōm′) mt. range, S Brit. Honduras, Cen. Amer.; highest point Victoria peak, 3,700 ft.

Coclé (kō-klā′) prov. cen. Panama, pop. 42, ✻ Penonomé.

Coco (kō′kō) *or* **Segovia** (sā-gō′vyа) *or* **Wanks** (wăngks) riv. ab. 450 m. long, Nicaragua, Cen. America; flows into Caribbean sea.

Coconino (kō′kŏ-nē′nō) co. N Arizona, 18,623 □ pop. 10, × Flagstaff; great pine forest.

Cocos (kō′kŏs) *or* **Keeling** (kē′lĭng), **Islands,** group of coral isls. Indian ocean SW of Java, 9 □; attached to Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Cocuy, Sierra Nevada de (syĕr′rа nā-vа′thа dā kō′kwē) mt. range, E Andes mts. Colombia, S. Amer.; highest point 16,000 ft.

Cod, Cape, sandy pen. between Atl. ocean and Cape Cod bay, Mass.; crossed by a canal.

Codigoro (kō′dē-gō′rō) comm. Ferrara prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 13.

Codington (kŏd′ĭng-tŭn) co. NE S. Dakota, 701 □ pop. 17, × Watertown.

Codogno (kō-dō′nyō) mfg. comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 11.

Cody (kō′dĭ) town, × of Park co. Wyoming, pop. 1; E entrance to Yellowstone Nat. Park.

Coeur d'Alene (kûr dă-lān′) lake and small riv. N Idaho. — mt. range, N Idaho & NW Montana. — city, × of Kootenai co. Idaho, pop. 6.

Coevorden (kōō′vôr-dĕn) comm. Drenthe prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.

Coffee (kŏf′ĭ; 205) co. SE Ala. 678 □ pop. 30, × × Elba & Enterprise. — co. S Ga. 632 □ pop. 19, × Douglas. — co. cen. Tenn. 443 □ pop. 17, × Manchester.

Coffey, co. E Kansas, 644 □ pop. 14, × Burlington.

Coffeyville (kŏf′ĭ-vĭl) city, Montgomery co. Kansas, pop. 13.

Coffin Island (kŏf′ĭn; 205) isl *largest of Magdalen* isls. St. Lawrence gulf, 25 m. long.

Cofre de Perote (kō′frā dā pā-rō′tā) mt. 13,412 ft. high, Vera Cruz state, Mexico.

Cognac (kōn′yàk′) comm. dept. Charente, France, pop. 19.

Cohasset (kō-hăs′ĕt) town, Norfolk co. Massachusetts, pop. 3.

Cohoes (kō-hōz′) mfg. city, Albany co. N. Y. on Hudson riv. 3 m. N of Troy, pop. 23.

Coiba (koi′bа; 133) isl. 20 m. long, off S Panama.

Coimbatore (kō-ĕm′bà-tōr′) dist. Madras pres. Br. India, 7,225 □ p. 2,220. — its ✻ p. 66.

Coimbra (kō-ĕm′brа) dist. Beira Alta prov. Port. 1,499 □ p. 359. — city, its ✻ p. 21.

Coín (kō-ēn′) comm. Malaga prov. Spain, pop. 12.

Cojedes (kō-hā′thās; 146, 189) state, NW Venezuela, S. Amer. 5,713 □ pop. 82, ✻ San Carlos. — town, Cojedes state, Venezuela, pop. 10.

Cojocna (kō-zhōk-nа′) *Hung.* **Kolozs** (kō′lŏzh) dept. NW Transylvania, Roumania, 1,870 □, ✻ Cluj.

Cojutepeque (kō-hōō′tā-pā′kā) town, Salvador, Cen. America, pop. 13.

Coke (kōk) co. W Texas, 931 □ pop. 5, × Robert Lee.

Cokeburg (kōk′bûrg) bor. Washington co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.

Colbert (kōl′bẽrt) co. NW Alabama, 618 □ pop. 32, × Tuscumbia.

Colchagua (kōl-chа′gwа) prov. Chile, 3,850 □ pop. 165, ✻ San Fernando.

Colchester (kōl′chĕs-tẽr) town, New London co. Conn. pop. 2. — town, Chittenden co. Vt. pop. 7. — *anc.* CAMULODU′NUM, mun. bor. & spt. Essex co. England, pop. 43. — co. cen. Nova Scotia, Canada, 1,451 □ pop. 25, × Truro.

Colchis (kōl′kĭs) anc. country in what is now Georgia, Transcaucasia. See COLCHIAN, *a.*

Colden, Mount (kōl′d'n) peak, Adirondacks, N. Y. 4,713 ft. high.

Cold Harbor, locality, Hanover co. Va.; battles 1862 & 1864.

Coldwater (kōld′wô′tẽr) city, × of Branch co. Mich. p. 6. — vil. Mercer co. Ohio, p. 2.

Coldwater River, riv. ab. 150 m. long, N Miss. flows into Tallahatchie river.

Cole (kōl) co. cen. Missouri, 389 □ pop. 25, × Jefferson City.

Colebrook (kōl′brŏk′) cml. town, Coos co. New Hampshire, pop. 2.

Coleman (kōl′mаn) co. NW cen. Texas, 1,290 □ pop. 19. — city, its × pop. 3.

Colenso (kō-lĕn′sō) vil. W Natal, U. of S. Africa, on Tugela riv.; battle 1899.

Coleraine (kōl-rān′) bor. & spt. town, Londonderry co. Northern Ireland, pop. 6.

Coles (kōlz) E Illinois, 525 □ pop. 35, × Charleston.

Colesberg (kōlz′bûrg) town, E cen. Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 2.

Colfax (kōl′făks) co. E Nebr. 405 □ pop. 12, × Schuyler. — co. NE New Mex. 3,798 □ pop. 22, × Raton. — city, Jasper co. Iowa, pop. 3. — city, × of Whitman co. Wash. p. 3.

Colhué (kōl-wā′), *or* **Colhuapi** (kōl-wä′pē), **Lake,** in Chubut ter. S Argentina, W of Lake Musters.

Colima (kō-lē′mā) state, SW Mexico, 2,273 □ pop. 81. — cml. city, its ✻ pop. 27. — volcano in Colima state, about 12,750 ft. high.

Colle di Val d' Elsa (kōl′lā dē vàl dĕl′sà) comm. Siena prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 10.

College Hill, bor. Beaver co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.

College Park, town, Fulton co. Georgia, pop. 4; Cox coll.

College View, vil. Lancaster co. Nebraska, pop. 2; Union coll.

Colle Salvetti (kōl′lā säl-vĕt′tē) comm. Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 10.

Colleton (kŏl′ĕ-tŭn) co. S South Carolina, 1,126 □ pop. 30, × Walterboro.

Collier Bay (kŏl′yẽr) large inlet, N coast of Western Australia.

Collin (kŏl′ĭn) co. N Texas, 878 □ pop. 50, × McKinney.

Collingdale (kŏl′ĭng-dāl) bor. Delaware co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.

Collingswood (kŏl′ĭngz-wŏŏd) bor. Camden co. N. J. pop. 9.

Collingsworth (kŏl′ĭngz-wûrth) co. NW Texas, 898 □ pop. 9, × Wellington.

Collingwood (kŏl′ĭng-wŏŏd) city, NE suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, pop. 34. — co. N South Isl. New Zealand, 1,029 □ pop. 1. — town, Simcoe co. Ontario, Can. p. 6.

Collinsville (kŏl′ĭnz-vĭl) city, Madison co. Ill. pop. 10. — city, Tulsa co. Okla. pop. 4.

Collo (kŏl′ō) coast town, Algeria, N of Constantine, p. comm. 4; lead and mercury mines.

Colmar (kōl′mär; *F.* kōl′mär′) city, ✻ of dept. Haut-Rhin, France, pop. 42.

Colne (kōln) mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 25. — riv. Eng. 35 m. long, Essex co. to North sea. — riv. Eng. 35 m. long, Hertfordshire & Buckinghamshire to Thames riv.

Cologne (kō-lōn′) *Ger.* **Köln** *or* **Cöln** (kûln) govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, 1,536 □ pop. 1,339. — *anc.* OP′PIDUM U′BIO′RUM, *later* COLO′NIA AGRIPPI′NA, its ✻ a mfg. & cml. city, on Rhine riv. pop. 634; cathedral; university. See COLOGNE, *n.*

Colombes (kō′lôNb′) comm. dept. Seine, France, near Paris, pop. 32.

Colombey-Nouilly (kō′lôN′bā′-nōō′ē′yē′) adjoining vils. 4 m. SE of Metz, dept. Moselle, France; battle 1870.

Colombia (kō-lôm′bē-ä) republic, NW South America, 440,846 □ pop. 5,855, ✻ Bogotá.

Colombo (kō-lôm′bō) spt. & cml. town, ✻ of Ceylon isl. in Western prov. pop. 249.

Colón (kō-lōn′) munic. (pop. 28) & town (pop. 8) Matanzas prov. Cuba. — prov. E Panama, pop. 41. — *formerly* AS′PINWALL, spt. its ✻, Atlantic entrance to canal, pop. 31. — ter. Ecuador, S. Amer. comprising the Galápagos isls.

Colonia (kō-lō′nyа) dept. Uruguay, S. America, 2,194 □ pop. 90. — its ✻ pop. 15.

Colonial Beach (kō-lō′nĭ-ăl) town, Westmoreland co. Virginia, pop. 1; summer resort.

Clippiacum. See CLICHY.
Clusium. See CHIUSI.
Cnossus. See KNOSSOS.
Coastland. See KÜSTENLAND.
Cobh. See QUEENSTOWN.
Coco. See CAYO COCO.
Coele-Syria. See BIKA.
Coglians, Monte. See CARNIC [ALPS.]
Coire. See CHUR.
Colli Euganei. See EUGANEAN- [HILLS.]
Cöln, Colonia Agrippina. See COLOGNE.

Colonial Territories, *Sp.* **Colonias** (kō-lō'nē-ās) ter. Bolivia, 27,938 □ pop. 52, ✻ Cobija.
Colonna, Cape (kō-lŏn'nä) *anc.* Su'nium Promonto'rium, S Attica, Greece.
Colonne, Cape (kō-lŏn'nä) *It.* **Capo di Nau** (kä'pō dē nä'ōō) Calabria, S Italy.
Colophon (kōl'ō-fŏn) anc. Ionian city near Ephesus, Asia Minor.
Colorado (kōl'ō-rä'dō) state, W cen. U. S. A. 103,948 □ pop. 940, ✻ Denver. Abbr. *Colo.* See Centennial State. — co. SE Texas, 972 □ pop. 19, × Columbus. — city, × Mitchell co. Texas, p. 2.
Colorado Desert, arid region, ab. 2,000 □, W Riverside, W Imperial, & E San Diego cos. California.
Colorado National Monument, area of ab. 22 □ near Fruita, Mesa co. Colo. on Colorado riv.; remarkable erosion.
Colorado River, nav. riv. 900 m. long, Texas, flows into Matagorda bay. — nav. riv. Colo. Utah & Ariz. from Grand co. Colo. to Gulf of California; length about 1,450 m.; for 217 m. through Grand Cañon of the Colorado at a depth of 4,000–6,000 ft. — (*Sp. pron.* kō'lō-rä'thō; 146) riv. Argentina, Andes to Atlantic ocean, ab. 39° 30′ S.
Colorado Springs, city, × of El Paso co. Colo., pop. 30; famous resort; Colorado coll.
Colossæ (kō-lŏs'ē) once an important city, SW Phrygia. See Colossian, *a.* & *n.*
Colquitt (kŏl'kwĭt) co. SW Georgia, 529 □ pop. 29, × Moultrie.
Colrain (kōl-rān') town, Franklin co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.
Colton (kōl'tŭn) city, San Bernardino co. California, pop. 4.
Columbia (kō-lŭm'bĭ-ä) co. SW Ark. 785 □ pop. 28, × Magnolia. — co. NE Fla. 792 □ pop. 14, × Lake City. — co. E Ga. 350 □ pop. 12, × Appling. — co. SE N. Y. 644 □ pop. 39, × Hudson. — co. NW Oregon, 662 □ pop. 14, × St. Helens. — co. E cen. Pa. 479 □ pop. 48, × Bloomsburg. — co. SE Wash. 858 □ pop. 6, × Dayton. — co. S cen. Wis. 778 □ pop. 30, × Portage. — vil. Monroe co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, × of Adair co. Ky. p. 1. — city, × of Marion co. Miss. p. 3. — city, × of Boone co. Mo. pop. 10; Univ. of Missouri. — bor. Lancaster co. Pa. pop. 11. — city, ✻ of S. C. and × of Richland co. pop. 38; Univ. of S. C. — city, × of Maury co. Tenn. pop. 6.
Columbia City, city, × of Whitley co. Indiana, pop. 3.
Columbia Heights, vil. Anoka co. Minnesota, pop. 3.
Columbia, Mount, peak, Rocky mts. E Br. Col. near Alberta boundary, Canada, 12,740 ft.
Columbiana (kō-lŭm'bĭ-ăn'ä) co. E O. 534 □ p. 83, × Lisbon. — vil. Columbiana co. O. p. 2.
Columbia River, riv. of Ore. Wash. & Br. Columbia, ab. 1,400 m. long, to Pacific.
Columbretes (kō'lŏm-brā'tās) group of small isls. Medit. sea, off E coast of Spain.
Columbus (kō-lŭm'bŭs) co. S N. C. 933 □ pop. 30, × Whiteville. — mfg. city, × of Muscogee co. Ga. pop. 31. — city, × of Bartholomew co. Ind. pop. 9. — city, × of Cherokee co. Kans. pop. 3. — city, × of Lowndes co. Miss. pop. 11. — city, × of Platte co. Nebr. pop. 5. — vil. Luna co. N. Mex. pop. 2. — cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of Ohio and × of Franklin co. pop. 237; Ohio State univ. & Capital univ. — town, × of Colorado co. Texas, pop. 2. — city, Columbia co. Wis. pop. 2.
Columbus Grove, vil. Putnam co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Colusa (kō-lū'sä) co. N cen. California, 1,140 □ pop. 9. — its × pop. 2.
Colville (kōl'vĭl) river, ab. 320 m. long, N Alaska, flows E & N to Arctic ocean. — city, × of Stevens co. Washington, pop. 2.
Colvin, Mount (kōl'vĭn) peak, Adirondacks, N. Y. 4,074 ft. high.
Colwyn (kōl'wĭn) bor. Delaware co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Colwyn Bay and Colwyn, urban dist. Denbighshire, Wales, pop. 19.
Comacchio (kō-mäk'kyō) ft. town, Ferrara prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. comm. 12.
Comal (kō-mäl') co. S cen. Texas, 559 □ pop. 9, × New Braunfels.
Comanche (kō-măn'chē) co. S Kans. 788 □ pop. 5, × Coldwater. — co. SW Okla. 1,096 □ pop. 27, × Lawton. — co. N cen. Texas, 948 □ pop. 26. — its × pop. 4.
Comayagua (kō'mä-yä'gwä) town, S cen. Honduras, Cen. Amer. pop. 10.
Combahee (kŏm'bä-hē') riv. ab. 140 m. long, S S. C. to Atlantic ocean.
Combin, Grand (grän kŏn'băn') mt. 14,164 ft. Pennine Alps, bet. Italy & Switzerland.
Combles (kôn'bl') vil. dept. Somme, France, 6 m. NNW of Péronne; battles 1916, 1918.
Comeragh Mountains (kŏm'ĕr-ä; -ăk) range, S Ireland; highest Knockanaffrin, 2,478 ft.
Comerio (kō-mā'rē-ō) munic. & town, cen. Porto Rico, pop. munic. 15.
Comilla (-mĭl'ä) *or* **Kumilla** (kōō-mĭl'ä) tn. ✻ Tippera dist. Bengal prov. Br. India, p. 19.
Comines (kō'mēn') comm. dept. Nord, France, p. 4; birthplace of Philippe de Comines. — comm. W Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 7, opp. Comines, France.
Comino (kō-mē'nō) small isl. of Malta group, 1 □; bet. Malta & Gozo.
Comiso (kō'mē-zō) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 21.
Comitán (kō'mē-tän') town, Chiapas state, Mexico, pop. 10.
Commagene (kŏm'ä-jē'nē) dist. NE anc. Syria, bet. Taurus mts. & Euphrates river.
Commentry (kō'măn'trē') comm. dept. Allier, France, pop. 10; coal mines.
Commerce (kŏm'ĕrs) city, Jackson co. Ga. pop. 2. — city, Ottawa co. Okla. pop. 3. — city, Hunt co. Texas, pop. 4.
Commercy (kō'mĕr'sē') comm. dept. Meuse, France, on Meuse river, pop. 7.
Committee Bay (kō-mĭt'ē) S end of Gulf of Boothia, NW Ters. Canada.
Como (kō'mō) prov. Lombardy, Italy, 1,105 □ pop. 663. — *anc.* Co'mum, its ✻ pop. 45.
Como, Lake, Lombardy, Italy, 35 m. long, 3 m. wide, 56 □.
Comorin, Cape (kŏm'ō-rĭn) S point of India, Travancore state, in Indian ocean.
Comoro Islands (kŏm'ō-rō) in Mozambique channel, NW of Madagascar, 790 □ pop. 109, consisting of Great Comoro, Anjouan, Mohilla, & Mayotta; French.
Compiègne (kôn'pyĕn'y') comm. dept. Oise, France, on Oise river, pop. 16.
Compton (kŏmp'tŭn; kŭmp'-) co. SE Quebec, Canada, × Cookshire.
Concarneau (kôn'kär'nō') spt. & comm. dept. Finistère, France, pop. 6.
Conceição do Serro (kôn'sä-soun' dōō sĕr'rōō) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. munic. 62.
Concepción (kōn-sĕp'syōn'; 138) munic. Tarlac prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 17.
Concepción, min. prov. Chile, S. Amer. 3,311 □ pop. 248. — its ✻ pop. 65. — town, NW Paraguay, S. Amer. pop. 10.
Concepción del Uruguay (dĕl ōō'rōō-gwī') town, Entre Ríos prov. Argentina, pop. 10.
Conception Bay, E coast of Newfoundland, N Amer.
Conception, Point (kŏn-sĕp'shŭn) SW extremity of Santa Barbara co. California.
Concha (kōn'chä) mt. in Mérida range NW Venezuela, S. Amer. highest in Venez. 15,416 ft.
Concho (kŏn'chō) riv. Tex. trib. of Colorado. — co. cen. Tex. 918 □ pop. 6, × Paint Rock.
Conchos (kŏn'chōs) riv. about 300 m. long, Mexico, flows into the Rio Grande.
Concord (kŏŋ'kŏrd) town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 6; battle 1775. — mfg. city, ✻ of N. H. and × of Merrimack co. pop. 22. See Christian Science. — city, × of Cabarrus co. N. C. pop. 10. — town, suburb of Sydney, N. S. W. Australia, pop. 11.
Concordia (kŏn-kôr'dĭ-ä) par. E La. 714 □ pop. 12, × Vidalia. — city, × of Cloud co. Kans. pop. 5. — city, Entre Ríos prov. Argentina, on Uruguay riv. pop. 23.
Concordia sulla Secchia (sōōl'lä sĕk'kyä) comm. Modena prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 10.
Condamine (kōn'dä-mē'nä) town, Monaco principality, Europe, pop. 11.
Condé-en-Brie (kôn'dā'-ăn-brē') *anc.* Conde'tum, vil. dept. Aisne, France; anc. principality; battle 1918.
Condé-Smendou (-smäN'dōō') comm. dept. Constantine, Algeria, Africa, p. 16.
Condé-sur-l'Escaut (kôn'dā'-sür-lĕs'kō') comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 5.
Condé-sur-Noireau (kôn'dā'-sür-nwä'rō') cml. comm. dept. Calvados, France, p. 5.
Condeúba (kōn'dä-ōō'bä) munic. (pop. 60) & town (pop. 25) Bahia state, Brazil.
Condom (kôn'dôn') cml. comm. dept. Gers, France, pop. 6.
Conecuh (kō-nē'kŭ) co. S Alabama, 849 □ pop. 25, × Evergreen.
Conecuh, riv. Ala. ab. 175 m. long, flows into Escambia riv. Florida.
Conegliano (kō'nāl-yä'nō) mfg. comm. Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 13.
Conejos (kō-nā'hōs; -ōs; 189) co. S Colorado, 1,252 □ pop. 8, × Conejos.
Conejos Peak, San Juan mts. Conejos co. Colorado, 13,183 ft. high.
Conemaugh (kōn'ĕ-mô') riv. Cambria co. Pa. to Saltsburg, Indiana co.
Coney Island (kō'nĭ) in Brooklyn bor. N. Y. city, 5 m. long, off S shore of Long Island.
Congaree (kŏŋ'gȧ-rē') riv. S. C. ab. 60 m. long, joins Wateree riv. to form Santee river.
Congleton (kŏŋ'g'l-tŭn) mfg. mun. bor. Cheshire, England, pop. 12.
Congo (kŏŋ'gō) riv. in & on boundary of Belgian Congo, to Atlantic ocean, 2,500–3,000 m. long, one of the largest in the world.
Congo-Kasai (-kä-sī') prov. SW Belgian Congo, embracing 5 dists. ✻ Leopoldville.
Conisborough (kōn'ĭs-bŭr-ō) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 16.
Coniston (kŏn'ĭs-tŭn) vil. Lancashire, Eng. near head of Coniston Water; home of Ruskin.
Coniston Water, lake, 6 m. long, Lancashire, England.
Conjeeveram (kŏn'jē-vĕr-ŭm') town, Chingleput dist. Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 61.
Conn, Lough (lŏĸ kŏn') lake, ab. 8 m. long and 4 m. wide, Mayo co. Ireland.
Connah's Quay (kŏn'ȧz kē') urban dist. Flintshire, Wales, pop. 5.
Connaught (kŏn'ôt) prov. NW Irish Free State, 6,867 □ pop. 611.
Conneaut (kŏn'ē-ôt') city, Ashtabula co. Ohio, pop. 9.
Connecticut (kŏ-nĕt'ĭ-kŭt) state, E U. S. A. 4,965 □ pop. 1,381, ✻ Hartford. Abbr. *Conn.* See charter colony, Freestone State, Land of Steady Habits, Nutmeg State. — riv. 375 m. long, New England, rises in N N. H. flows into Long Isl. sound.
Connellsville (kŏn'ĕlz-vĭl) city, Fayette co. Pa. on Youghiogheny river, pop. 14.
Connersville (kŏn'ĕrz-vĭl) city, × of Fayette co. Indiana, pop. 10.
Conquista (kōn-kēs'tä) town, Bahia, Brazil, pop. ab. 25, munic. 84.
Conroe (kŏn'rō) city, × of Montgomery co. Texas, pop. 2.
Consett (kŏn'sĕt) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 12; coal mines and iron works.
Conshohocken (kŏn'shō-hŏk'ĕn) bor. Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, pop. 8.
Consolación del Norte (kōn'sō-lá-syōn' dĕl nôr'tä) munic. Pinar del Río prov. Cuba, p. 14.
Consolación del Sur (sōōr'; 138) munic. (p. 32) & town (p. 4) Pinar del Río prov. Cuba.
Constance, Lake of (kŏn'stȧns) *Ger.* **Bodensee** (bō'dĕn-zā') *anc.* Brigantı'nus La'cus, 46 m. long, 207 □, inclosed by Baden, Württemberg, Bavaria, Vorarlberg, & Switzerland. — See Konstanz (*Gaz.*).
Constanţa *or* **Constantsa** (kŏn-stän'tsä) *Turk.* **Küstenje** (küs-tĕn'jĕ) dept. cen. Dobruja, Roumania, 2,668 □ p. 218. — *anc.* Constantia'na, spt. ✻ of Constanţa dept. p. 28.
Constantina (kōn'stän-tē'nä) comm. Seville prov. Spain, pop. 13.
Constantine (kŏn'stăn'tēn') French dept. NE Algeria, 33,707 □ pop. 2,162. — its ✻ *anc.* Cir'ta, ft. city, pop. 78.
Constantinople (kŏn-stăn'tĭ-nō'p'l) vilayet of Turkey, 1,505 □ (ab. 1,000 □ in Asia Minor) pop. 1,203. — city on the Bosporus, Turkey in Europe, former ✻ of Turkey, pop. with suburbs 1,000. See Byzantium, Stambul, Turkey (*Gaz.*), Byzantine, *a.*
Contalmaison (kôn'tàl'mā'zôn') vil. dept. Somme, France, 3 m. ENE of Albert; bat. 1916.
Contich (kôn'tĭk) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Contra Costa (kŏn'trȧ kŏs'tȧ) co. W Calif. 714 □ pop. 54, × Martinez.
Contreras (kōn-trā'räs) town, Mexico, 14 m. SSW of Mexico city; battle 1847.
Controller Bay (kŏn-trōl'ĕr) on coast of Alaska, ab. 60° N, 144° W.
Conversano (kōn'vĕr-sä'nō) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 15; cathedral.
Converse (kŏn'vĕrs) co. E Wyo. 4,133 □ pop. 8, × Douglas.
Conway (kŏn'wā) co. N cen. Ark. 563 □ pop. 23, × Morrillton. — city, × of Faulkner co. Ark. pop. 5. — town, Carroll co. N. H. pop. 3. — bor. Beaver co. Pa. pop. 2. — town, × of Horry co. S. C. pop. 2. — mun. bor. Carnarvonshire, Wales, pop. 7; famous castle.
Conyers (kŏn'yĕrz) town, × of Rockdale co. Georgia, pop. 2.
Cooch Behar (kōōch' bē-här') native state, N Bengal, India, 1,307 □ p. 592. — its ✻ p. 11.
Cook, co. S Ga. 241 □ pop. 11, × Adel. — co. NE Ill. 933 □ pop. 3,053, × Chicago. — co. NE Minn. 1,498 □ pop. 2, × Grand Marais. — co. E North Isl. N. Z. 1,950 □ pop. 18.
Cooke (kōōk) co. N Texas, 902 □ pop. 26, × Gainesville.
Cookeville (kōōk'vĭl) town, × of Putnam co. Tennessee, pop. 2.
Cook Inlet, S coast of Alaska, opposite Kodiak island.
Cook, *or* **Hervey** (hûr'vĭ), **Islands,** S Pacific ocean bet. 8° & 23° S and 157° & 170° W, 150 □ pop. 13; belong to New Zealand.
Cook, Mount, in S Alaska, 13,750 ft. high. — in New Zealand. See Aorangi (*Gaz.*).
Cook Strait, between North and South Islands, New Zealand.
Cooktown (kōōk'toun) port, NE Queensland, Australia, pop. munic. 1.
Coolgardie (kōōl-gär'dĭ) municipality, Western Australia, 351 m. E of Perth, pop. 3.
Coonoor (kōō-nōōr') town & sanatorium, Nilgiris dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 12.
Cooper (kōōp'ĕr; kōōp'ĕr) co. cen. Mo. 558 □ pop. 19, × Boonville. — town, × of Delta co. Texas, pop. 3.
Cooperstown (kōōp'ĕrz-toun; kōōp'-) vil. × of Otsego co. N. Y. pop. 3.
Coorg *or* **Kurg** (kōōrg) prov. Br. India, W of Mysore state, 1,582 □ pop. 164, ✻ Mercara.
Coorong, The (kōō'rŏng) arm of Lake Alexandrina, South Australia, 100 m. long.
Coos (kōō'ŏs; kō-ōs') co. N N. H. 1,798 □ pop. 36, × Lancaster. — (*pron.* kōōs) co. SW Oregon, 1,628 □ pop. 22, × Coquille.
Coosa (kōō'sä) co. E cen. Ala. 655 □ pop. 15, × Rockford. — riv. ab. 335 m. long, formed by junction of Etowah & Oostenaula, at Rome, Ga.; with Tallapoosa forms Alabama riv.
Coos Bay (kōōs) on coast of Coos co. Oregon.
Copán (kō-pän') town, W Honduras, Cen. Amer. pop. 4; wonderful ruins and pyramids.
Copenhagen (kō'pĕn-hā'gĕn) *Dan.* **Köbenhavn** (kū'p'n-houn') mfg. spt. city on E coast of Zealand isl. ✻ of Denmark, 28 □ pop. 561, with all suburbs pop. 710; battles 1801 & 1807. See Athens of the North. — co. Zealand, Denmark, 453 □ pop. 259.
Cöpenick *or* **Köpenick** (kū'pĕ-nĭk) comm. Potsdam govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 33; in Greater Berlin.
Copiah (kō-pī'ä) co. SW Mississippi, 769 □ pop. 29, × Hazlehurst.
Copiapó (kō'pyä-pō') min. town, ✻ of Atacama prov. Chile, S. America, pop. 10.
Coplay (kŏp'lĭ) bor. Lehigh co. Pennsylvania, on Lehigh river, pop. 3.
Copparo (kŏp-pä'rō) commune, Ferrara prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 20.
Copper (kŏp'ĕr), *or* **Atna** (ät'nä), **River,** S Alaska, ab. 500 m. long, flows S to Pacific oc.
Coppermine (-mīn) riv. 525 m. long, Northwest Territories, Canada, to Coronation gulf.
Coquille (kō-kēl') city, × of Coos co. Oregon, pop. 2.
Coquimbo (kō-kēm'bō) prov. cen. Chile, 14,092 □ pop. 160, ✻ Serena. — spt. city, Coquimbo prov. pop. 15.
Corabia (kō-rä'bĭ-ä) comm. Romanaţi dept. Wallachia, Roumania, on the Danube, pop. 9.
Coracora (kō'rä-kō'rä) town, Apurímac dept. Peru, S. Amer. pop. 16.
Coral Bay (kŏr'dl) E end of St. John isl. Virgin isls. of U. S. W. Indies.
Coralillo (kō'rä-lēl'yō; 195) munic. Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. 10.
Coral Sea, that part of the Pacific ocean between Queensland and the New Hebrides.
Coraopolis (kō'rȧ-ŏp'ō-lĭs) mfg. bor. Allegheny co. Pa. on Ohio river, pop. 6.
Corato (kō-rä'tō) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 45.
Corbeil (kôr'bĕ'y') mfg. comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, on Seine river, pop. 11.
Corbin (kôr'bĭn) city, Knox and Whitley cos. Kentucky, pop. 3.
Corcovado (kôr'kō-vä'thō; 146) volcanic mt. 7,511 ft. high, Andes mts. Chile. — (*Pg. pron.* kôr'kō-vä'dōō) mountain peak, 2,272 ft. high, near Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Corcovado, Gulf of, in Chile between mainland & Chiloé island, ab. 42° to 44° S.
Cordele (kôr'dēl') city, × of Crisp co. Georgia, pop. 7.
Cordell (kôr'dĕl') city, × of Washita co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Córdoba (kôr'dō-vä; 133) *Eng.* **Cordova,** prov. Spain, 5,299 □ pop. 554. — *anc.* Cor'duba city, its ✻, on Guadalquivir riv. pop. 73. See caliph, *n.*, Athens of the West. — prov. Argentina, 66,912 □ p. 806. — its ✻, on Primero riv. p. 156. — town, Vera Cruz state, Mexico, p. 15.
Cordova (kôr'dō-vȧ) town, Walker co. Ala. pop. 2. — dist. S Alaska, pop. 2. — spt. town, Cordova dist. Alaska, pop. 1. — See Córdoba.
Corentyne *or* **Corentyn** (kŏr'ĕn-tīn) *Dutch* **Corantyn** (kō'rän-tĭn) riv. ab. 300 m. long, bet. Br. & Du. Guiana, S. Amer. flows N to Atlantic oc.
Core Sound (kōr) Carteret co. coast of N. C. joins Pamlico sound.
Corfu (kôr-fōō'; kôr'fū) *anc.* Corcy'ra, isl. of Greece, Medit. sea, 245 □ pop. 96. — nome, Greece, pop. 128. — its ✻ a ft. spt. city, on Corfu isl. pop. 27.
Corigliano Calabro (kō'rē-lyä'nō kä-lä'brō) comm. Cosenza prov. Calabria, It. p. 16.
Corinth (kŏr'ĭnth) city, × of Alcorn co. Miss. pop. 5; battle 1862. — vil. Saratoga co. N. Y. pop. 3. —, **New,** city, Argolis and Corinthia nome, Greece, on Gulf of Corinth, ab. 3 m. NE by E of site of anc. Corinth (see Corinth, *n.*, Corinthian, *a.* & *n.*, Dorian, *n.*) p. 5.
Corinth (kŏr'ĭnth), *or* **Lepanto** (lē-păn'tō), **Gulf of,** *anc.* Corinthi'acus Si'nus, N of the Morea, Greece.
Corinth, Isthmus of, 4 to 8 m. wide, joins the Morea to Attica, Greece; crossed by canal.
Corinto (kō-rēn'tō) spt. W Nicaragua, Cen. Amer. on Pacific coast, pop. 4.
Corisco (kō-rĭs'kō) bay & Span. isl. in Bight of Biafra, W Africa; isl. 5 □.
Cork (kôrk) co. S Irish Free State, 2,890 □ pop. 391. — its ×, a cml. city on Lee riv. p. 77.
Corleone (kôr'lā-ō'nā) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 16.

Colonias. See Colonial Territories.
Columbia, District of. See District of Columbia. [NAM.]
Combaconum. See Kumbako-
Complutum. See Alcalá de Henares.
Compostela. See Santiago de Compostela.
Comum. See Como.
Conakry. See Konakri.
Condate. See Cosne. — See Montereau-faut-Yonne. — See Rennes.
Condetum. See Condé-en-Brie.
Confluentes. See Coblenz.
Congo Free State. See Belgian Congo.
Congress Poland. See Poland.
Coni. See Cuneo.
Consentia. See Cosenza.

Constantia. See Coutances.
Constantiana. See Constanţa.
Constantiola. See Olteniţa.
Constantsa. See Constanţa.
Coolin Hills. = Cuillin Hills.
Coomassie. Var. of Kumasi.
Coombe. See Maldens (The) and Coombe.
Copais. See Kopais.
Coptos. See Kuft.
Corantyn. See Corentyne.
Corcyra. See Corfu.
Corcyra Nigra. See Curzola.
Cordilleras. See Cordillera, *n.*
Corduba. See Córdoba.
Corea. Var. of Korea.
Corinium. See Cirencester.
Corinthia. See Argolis and Corinthia.
Corinthiacus Sinus. See Corinthi, Gulf of.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Cormons (kôr'mȯns) comm. N Venetia Julia, Italy, W of Gorizia, pop. 7.
Cornigliano Ligure (kôr'nēl-yä'nō lē'gōō-rā) comm. Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, p. 15.
Corning (kôr'nĭng) city, a ✕ of Clay co. Ark. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Adams co. Iowa, pop. 2. — mfg. city, Steuben co. N. Y. pop. 16. — vil. Perry co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Corn Island, Great & Little, two small isls. ab. 40 m. off E coast of Nicaragua in Caribbean; U. S. naval station.
Corno, Monte (mōn'tā kôr'nō) peak, Apennines, Teramo prov. Italy, 9,585 ft. high.
Cornwall (kôrn'wôl) vil. Orange co. N. Y. pop. 2. — town, ✕ of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 7. — co. SW England, 1,357 □ pop. 321, ✕ Bodmin.
Cornwall, Cape, headland, on SW coast of Cornwall co. England.
Cornwallis (kôrn-wŏl'ĭs) isl. N.W. Ters. Canada, in Arctic ocean, 75° N, 95° W.
Coro (kō'rō) town, ✻ of Falcón state, Venezuela, S. America, pop. 16.
Coromandel (kŏr'ō-măn'dĕl) co. N North Isl. New Zealand, 403 □ pop. 2.
Coromandel Coast, Madras, India, Point Calimere to Kistna river.
Corona (kō-rō'nȧ) city, Riverside co. California, pop. 4.
Coronado (kŏr'ō-nä'dō) city, San Diego co. Calif. pop. 3; watering place.
Coronation Gulf (kŏr'ō-nā'shŭn) bet. N Canada mainland & Victoria isl. ab. 108°–116° W.
Coronation Island, largest of S. Orkney isls. in 60° 32′ S, 46° 52′ W.
Coronea (kŏr'ō-nē'ȧ) town, anc. Bœotia, Greece; battles 447 & 394 B. C.
Coronel (kō'rō-nĕl') spt. (pop. 5) & headland, Concepción prov. Chile; naval battle 1914.
Corosal (kō'rō-säl') spt. town, N Br. Honduras, Cen. Amer. pop. 2.
Corozal (kō'rō-säl'; 268) munic. N cen. Porto Rico, pop. 14. — town, Bolívar dept. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. mun. dist. 11.
Corpus Christi (kôr'pŭs krĭs'tē) city, ✕ of Nueces co. Tex. on Corpus Christi bay, p. 11.
Correggio (kôr-rĕj'ō) comm. Reggio nell' Emilia, Italy, pop. 17; birthplace of Correggio.
Corregidor (kŏr-rä'hē-dōr') isl. Cavite prov. at entrance to Manila bay, Phil. isls. 2 □.
Corrèze (kō'rĕz') dept. S cen. France, 2,273 □ pop. 274, ✻ Tulle.
Corrib, Lough (lŏk kŏr'ĭb) lake, 27 m. long, 71 □ Galway co. Ireland.
Corrientes (kŏr'rē-ĕn'tēs) prov. Argentina, S. America, 33,535 □ pop. 372. — cml. town, its ✻, on Paraná river, pop. 32.
Corrientes, Cape, on coast of S Portuguese East Africa. — on SW coast of Mexico. — on W coast of Colombia, S. America. — on SW coast of Cuba.
Corry (kŏr'ĭ) city, Erie co. Pennsylvania, pop. 7.
Corryvreckan (-vrĕk'ăn) whirlpool & strait off W coast Scotland, N of Jura island.
Corsica (kôr'sĭ-kȧ) *Fr.* **Corse** (kôrs) Fr. isl. & dept. Medit. sea, 3,368 □ pop. 282, ✻ Ajaccio (Napoleon's birthplace). See VENDETTA, *n.*
Corsicana (kôr'sĭ-kăn'ȧ) city, ✕ of Navarro co. Texas, pop. 11.
Corson (kôr's'n) co. N South Dakota, 2,526 □ pop. 7, ✕ McIntosh.
Corte (kôr'tā) comm. dept. Corse (isl. of Corsica) France, pop. 5.
Cortenuova (kôr'tā-nwô'vä) comm. Bergamo prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 1; battle 1237.
Cortland (kôrt'lȧnd) co. cen. N. Y. 503 □ pop. 30. — city, its ✕ pop. 13.
Cortona (kôr-tō'nä) comm. Arezzo prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 29.
Coruña, La (lä kō-rōōn'yä) prov. NW Spain, 3,051 □ p. 772. — its ✻ pop. 64; bat. 1809.
Corunna (kō-rŭn'ȧ) city, ✕ of Shiawassee co. Mich. p. 2. — Eng. form of Coruña.
Corvallis (kôr-văl'ĭs) city, ✕ of Benton co. Oregon on Willamette riv. pop. 6; Agric. coll.
Corvo (kôr'vō) isl. of Azores, Horta dist. Portugal, 7 □.
Corydon (kŏr'ĭ-dŭn) town, ✕ of Harrison co. Ind. p. 2. — town, ✕ of Wayne co. Iowa, p. 2.
Coryell (kō'rĭ-ĕl') co. cen. Texas, 1,085 □ pop. 21. ✕ Gatesville.
Cosegüina (kō'sä-gwē'nä) vol. 3,800 ft. high, NW Nicaragua, Cen. Am.; eruption 1835.
Coseley (kōz'lĭ) urban dist. suburb of Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England, pop. 24.
Cosenza (kō-zĕnt'sä) prov. Calabria, S It. 2,566 □ p. 540. — *anc.* CONSEN'TIA, its ✻ p. 26.
Coshocton (kō-shŏk'tŭn) co. NE cen. Ohio, 538 □ pop. 30. — mfg. city, its ✕ pop. 11.
Cosmoledo Islands (kŏs'mō-lā'dō) in Indian ocean, N of Madagascar; to Seychelles.
Cosmopolis (kŏz-mŏp'ō-lĭs) town, Grays Harbor co. Washington, pop. 2.
Cosne (kōn) *anc.* CONDA'TE, comm. dept. Nièvre, France, on Loire river, pop. 7.[1]
Costa Rica (kŏs'tȧ rē'kȧ) republic, S Cen. Amer. 23,000 □ pop. 468, ✻ San José.
Costilla (kŏs-tĕl'yȧ; -tē'yȧ; 195) co. S Colorado, 1,185 □ pop. 5, ✕ San Luis.
Costilla Peak, mt. 12,634 ft. high, Culebra range, Taos co. New Mexico.
Cotabato (kō'tä-bä'tō) prov. SW Mindanao, P. I. 9,620 □ pop. 172. — munic. its ✻ p. 4.
Coteau, Le (lĕ kō'tō') comm. dept. Loire, France, pop. 5.
Côte Blanche (kōt' blänsh') bay on SW border of St. Mary parish, Louisiana.
Côte-d'Or (kōt'-d'ôr') dept. E France, 3,392 □ pop. 321, ✻ Dijon.
Côtes-du-Nord (kōt'-dü-nôr') dept. W France, 2,787 □ pop. 558, ✻ Saint-Brieuc.
Cöthen (kû'tĕn) comm. Anhalt ter. Germany, pop. 23.
Cotinga (kō-tēn'gä) riv. branch of Rio Branco, N Brazil; formerly on boundary.
Cotmani (kôt-ma'nĕ) dept. N Bukovina, Roumania. — town, its ✻.
Coto (kō'tō) town, river, & point, W Panama, near Costa Rican boundary.
Cotopaxi (kō'tō-päk'sē; kō'tō-pa'hē; 262) volcano, 19,613 ft. high, Andes mts. Ecuador.
Cotrone (kō-trō'nä) *anc.* CROTO'NA, spt. Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Cotswold (kŏts'wōld) hilly tract, 200,000 acres, Gloucestershire, England; sheep raising.
Cottage Grove, city, Lane co. Oregon, pop. 2.
Cottbus *or* **Kottbus** (kŏt'bŏŏs) comm. Frankfort govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 48.
Cottesloe (kŏt'ĕs-lō) town, suburb of Perth, W. Australia, pop. 5.
Cottian Alps (kŏt'ĭ-ăn) *anc.* AL'PES COT'TIÆ, division of the Alps, bet. France & Turin prov. Italy, Monte Viso to Mont Cenis.
Cottingham (kŏt'ĭng-ăm) urban dist. East Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 5.
Cottle (kŏt'l) co. NW Texas, 1,012 □ pop. 7, ✕ Paducah.
Cotton (kŏt'n) co. SW Oklahoma, 630 □ pop. 17, ✕ Walters.
Cottonera (kŏt'tō-nä'rȧ) group of 3 ft. towns: **Cospicua** (*pron.* kō-spē'kŏŏ-ä) pop. 12; **Senglea** (*pron.* sĕŋ'glä-ä) pop. 8; & **Vittoriosa** (*pron.* vēt-tō'ryō'sä) pop. 6, on harbor opp. Valletta, Malta; total pop. 26.
Cotton Plant, town, Woodruff co. Ark. pop. 2.
Cottonwood (kŏt'n-wŏŏd') co. SW Minnesota, 640 □ pop. 15, ✕ Windom.
Cottonwood River, riv. Minn. about 140 m. long, flows into Minnesota river.
Couckelaere (kōō'kĕ-lä'rĕ) comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Coudekerque-Branche (kōō'd'-kĕrk'-bränsh') comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 9.
Coudersport (kou'dĕrz-pōrt) bor. ✕ of Potter co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Couëron (kōō'ĕ'rôN') comm. dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, pop. 6.
Couillet (kōō'yĕ') comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 12.
Coulommiers (kōō'lō'myā') comm. dept. Seine-et-Marne, France, pop. 6.
Coulsdon and Purley (kōlz'dŭn, pûr'lĭ) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 21.
Council Bluffs, city, ✕ of Pottawattamie co. Iowa, on Missouri river, pop. 36.
Council City, dist. W Alaska, NE of Nome, incl. Council vil. pop. 1.
Council Grove, city, ✕ of Morris co. Kansas, on the Neosho river, pop. 3.
Courbevoie (kōōrb'vwä') comm. dept. Seine, France, 5 m. NW of Paris, pop. 46.
Courcelette (kōōr's'-lĕt') vil. dept. Somme, France, 5 m. NE of Albert; battles 1916–18.
Courcelles (kōōr'sĕl') comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 17. — vil. dept. Aisne, France, on the Vesle; taken 1918.
Courcelles-sur-Nied (-sür-nēt') *or* **Courcelles,** vil. 7 m. SE of Metz, dept. Moselle, France; battle 1870 (called also battle of Colombey-Nouilly).
Courneuve, La (lȧ kōōr'nûv') comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 6.
Cours (kōōr) comm. dept. Rhône, France, pop. 6.
Courtrai (kōōr'trĕ') comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 37; battles 1302, 1918.
Coutances (kōō'tänss') *anc.* CONSTAN'TIA, comm. dept. Manche, France, pop. 6.
Coutras (kōō'trä') comm. dept. Gironde France, pop. 4; battle 1587.
Coventry (kŭv'ĕn-trĭ) town, Tolland co. Conn. pop. 2. — town, Kent co. R. I. pop. 6. — city & co. bor. Warwickshire, England, pop. 128. See COVENTRY, *n.*, GODIVA, *n.*
Covilha (kō-vēl'yä) town, Castello Branco dist. Portugal, pop. 16; thermal springs.
Covina (kō-vē'nä) city, Los Angeles co. California, pop. 2.
Covington (kŭv'ĭng-tŭn) co. S Ala. 1,042 □ pop. 38, ✕ Andalusia. — co. S Miss. 410 □ pop. 15, ✕ Collins. — city, ✕ of Newton co. Ga. pop. 3. — city, ✕ of Fountain co. Ind. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Kenton co. Ky. pop. 57. — town, ✕ of St. Tammany par. La. pop. 3. — vil. Miami co. Ohio, pop. 2. — town, ✕ of Tipton co. Tenn. pop. 3. — town, ✕ of Alleghany co. Va. pop. 6.
Covurlui (kō-vōōr'lōō-y') dept. SE Moldavia, Roumania, 1,143 □ pop. 172, ✻ Galatz.
Cowdenbeath (kou'dĕn-bēth') burgh, Fife co. Scotland, pop. 14.
Cowen, Mount (kou'ĕn) mt. Park co. S Montana, 11,190 ft. high.
Cowes (kouz) spt. Isle of Wight, England, pop. urban dist. 10; watering place; yachting.
Coweta (kou-ē'tȧ) co. W Ga. 443 □ pop. 29, ✕ Newnan.
Cowley (kou'lĭ) co. S Kansas, 1,133 □ pop. 35, ✕ Winfield.
Cowlitz (kou'lĭts) co. SW Wash. 1,153 □ pop. 12, ✕ Kalama.
Cowlitz River, river, W Wash. about 150 m. long, flows into Columbia river in Cowlitz co.
Cowpasture River (kou'pȧs'tûr) Va. unites with Jackson riv. to form the James.
Cowpens (kou'pĕnz'; *locally* kûp'ĕnz) town, Spartanburg co. S. C. pop. 1; battle 1781.
Coxsackie (kŏŏk-sä'kĕ) vil. Greene co. New York, pop. 2.
Cozumel Island (kō'sōō-mĕl'; 268) 24 m. long, 7 m. broad, E coast of Yucatan.
Cracow (krā'kō) *Pol.* **Kraków** (krä'kōōf) *Ger.* **Krakau** (krä'kou) prov. See KRAKÓW (*Gaz.*). — city, ✻ of Kraków prov. Poland, on Vistula river, pop. 182; battle 1914; univ.
Cradle Mountain (krā'd'l) mt. W cen. Tasmania, 5,069 ft.; highest in isl.
Cradock (krăd'ŭk) town, E cen. Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 7; health resort.
Crafton (kräf'tŭn) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 6.
Craig (krāg) co. NE Okla. 757 □ pop. 19, ✕ Vinita. — co. Va. bordering on West Va. 333 □ pop. 4, ✕ Newcastle.
Craigenputtock (krāg'ĕn-pŭt'ŭk) farm near Dumfries, Scotland; Carlyle's home (1828–34).
Craighead (krāg'hĕd') co. NE Ark. 687 □ pop. 38, ✕ ✕ Jonesboro & Lake City.
Craiova (krä-yō'va) town, ✻ of Dolj dept. SW Wallachia, Roumania, pop. 58.
Cramlington (krăm'lĭng-tŭn) urban dist. Northumberland co. England, pop. 9.
Crandon (krăn'dŭn) city, Forest co. Wisconsin, pop. 2.
Crane (krān) co. W Texas, 878 □.
Cranon (krăn'ŭn) *or* **Crannon,** anc. town, cen. Thessaly, Greece; battle 322 B. C.
Cransac (krän'zȧk') comm. dept. Aveyron, France, pop. 6.
Cranston (krăn'stŭn) city, Providence co. R. I. near Providence, pop. 29.
Craonne (krän) vil. dept. Aisne, France, near Laon; battles 1814, 1917.
Crater Lake National Park (krā'tĕr) SW Oregon in Cascade range, 249 □; contains **Crater Lake,** 6 m. long, 5 m. broad, 2,000 ft. deep, in crater of extinct volcano.
Craven (krā'v'n) co. E North Carolina, 660 □ pop. 29, ✕ New Bern.
Crawford (krô'fĕrd) co. NW Ark. 593 □ pop. 26, ✕ Van Buren. — co. W cen. Ga. 319 □ pop. 9, ✕ Knoxville. — co. ESE Ill. 453 □ pop. 23, ✕ Robinson. — co. S Ind. 303 □ pop. 11, ✕ English. — co. W Iowa, 715 □ pop. 21, ✕ Denison. — co. SE Kans. 605 □ pop. 62, ✕ Girard. — co. N Mich. 575 □ pop. 4, ✕ Grayling. — co. SE cen. Mo. 747 □ pop. 12, ✕ Steelville. — co. N cen. Ohio, 409 □ pop. 36, ✕ Bucyrus. — co. NW Pa. 1,038 □ pop. 61, ✕ Meadville. — co. SW Wis. 579 □ p. 17, ✕ Prairie du Chien. — vil. Dawes co. Nebr. p. 2.
Crawfordsville (krô'fĕrdz-vĭl) city, ✕ of Montgomery co. Ind. pop. 10; Wabash college.
Crayford (krā'fĕrd) urban dist. Kent co. England, pop. 12.
Crazy Mountains (krā'zĭ) mt. group, Meagher, Park, & Sweet Grass cos. S Montana, highest 11,178 ft.
Crécy-en-Ponthieu (krā'sē'-ăN-pôN'tyû') *or* **Crécy** (krā'sē'; *Angl.* krĕs'ĭ) *or Eng.* **Cressy** (krĕs'ĭ) comm. dept. Somme, France, pop. 2; battle 1346.
Cree (krē) lake, N Saskatchewan, Canada, 406 □.
Creek, co. cen. Oklahoma, 962 □ pop. 62, ✕ Sapulpa.
Crefeld *or* **Krefeld** (krā'fĕlt) city, Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 125.
Creil (krĕ'y') comm. dept. Oise, France, on Oise river, pop. 10.
Crema (krĕ'mä) comm. Cremona prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 11.
Cremona (krĕ-mō'nȧ; *It. pron.* krā-mō'nä) prov. Lombardy, Italy, 685 □ pop. 381. — **its** ✻ a ft. city, on the Po riv. pop. 58; fine cathedral. See CREMONA, *n.*
Crenshaw (krĕn'shô) co. S Alabama, 618 □ pop. 23, ✕ Luverne.
Crépy *or* **Crespy** (krā'pĕ') comm. dept. Aisne, France, pop. 2; treaty 1544.
Crépy-en-Valois (krā'pĕ'-ăN-vȧ'lwä') comm. dept. Oise, France, pop. 5.
Cresco (krĕs'kō) city, ✕ of Howard co. Iowa, pop. 3.
Cresson (krĕs'n) bor. Cambria co. Pa. pop. 2.
Cressona (krĕ-sō'nȧ) bor. Schuylkill co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Crest (krĕst) mfg. comm. dept. Drôme, France, pop. 5.
Crestline (krĕst'lĭn') vil. Crawford co. Ohio, pop. 4.
Creston (krĕs'tŭn) mfg. city, ✕ of Union co. Iowa, pop. 8.
Crestone Peak (krĕs'tōn) mt. Sangre de Cristo range, S Colo. 14,233 ft. high.
Crete (krēt) city, Saline co. Nebr. pop. 2. — *or* **Candia** (kăn'dĭ-ȧ) *anc.* CRE'TA, isl. ab. 160 m. long, 6 to 35 m. broad, Medit. sea, 3,547 □ pop. 345, ✻ Canea; belongs to Greece. See CRETAN, *a.*, DORIAN, *n.*, MYCENÆAN, *a.*
Créteil (krā'tĕ'y') comm. dept. Seine, France, SE sub. of Paris, pop. 8.
Creus, Cape (krā'ōōs) most E point of Spain, W limit of Gulf of Lions.
Creuse (krûz) dept. cen. France, 2,164 □ pop. 228, ✻ Guéret. — riv. France, rises in dept. Creuse, flows into Vienne river.
Creusot, Le (lĕ krû'zō') comm. dept. Saône-et-Loire, France, p. 38; mining, iron mfg.
Crevalcore (krā'väl-kō'rā) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 12.
Crewe (krōō) town, Nottoway co. Va. pop. 2. — mun. bor. Cheshire, Eng. pop. 46.
Cricklade (krĭk'lād) market town & civil par. Wiltshire, Eng. pop. 2.
Crieff (krēf) burgh, Perth co. Scotland, pop. 6; health resort.
Crillon, Mount (krĭl'ŭn) S Alaska, S of Mt. Fairweather, 12,730 ft. high.
Crimea (krĭ-mē'ȧ; krī-) Russ. **Krim** (krĕm) *anc.* CHERSONE'SUS TAU'RICA, peninsula, S Soviet Russia, Europe, bet. Sea of Azov and Black sea. See CRIMEAN WAR. — *or* **Crimean Republic,** autonomous repub. coextensive with Crimea pen. 15,060 □ pop. 762, ✻ Simferopol.
Crimmitschau *or* **Krimmitschau** (krĭm'ĭt-shou') comm. W Saxony, Germany, pop. 25.
Cripple Creek, min. town, ✕ of Teller co. Colo. 10 m. SW of Pikes Peak, pop. 2; gold.
Crisana (krē-sä'nä) div. W Roumania, comprises 3 depts. of Arad, Bihor, & Salagiu, 8,038 □ pop. 1,317, chief town Oradia Mare.
Crisfield (krĭs'fēld) town, Somerset co. Maryland, pop. 4.
Crisp (krĭsp) co. S Georgia, 277 □ pop. 19, ✕ Cordele.
Cristobal (krĕs'tō-bäl'; 133) dist. Atlantic terminal, Panama Canal Zone, pop. 9. — town, adjacent to Colón at Atlantic entrance to Panama Canal, pop. 4.
Crittenden (krĭt'ĕn-dĕn) co. E Arkansas, 582 □ pop. 29, ✕ Marion. — co. W Kentucky, 391 □ pop. 13, ✕ Marion.
Croagh Patrick (krō; krō'ȧ) mt. 2,510 ft. high, Mayo co. Ireland, S of Clew bay.
Croatan Sound (krō'tăn') bet. Pamlico sound & Albemarle sound, N. C.
Croatia (krō-ā'shĭ-ȧ) prov. NW Yugoslavia, Europe, from River Drava to Adriatic, 16,920 □ pop. 2,740, ✻ Zagreb; comprises former Hung. crownland of Croatia and Slavonia.
Croatia and Slavonia (krō-ā'shĭ-ȧ, slȧ-vō'nĭ-ȧ) former kingdom and Hungarian crownland.
Crockett (krŏk'ĕt) co. W Tenn. 267 □ pop. 17, ✕ Alamo. — co. W Texas, 3,215 □ pop. 1, ✕ Ozona. — town, ✕ of Houston co. Texas, pop. 3.
Croisilles (krwä'zē'y') vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 8 m. SE of Arras; battles 1917–18.
Croix (krwä) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 17.
Cromarty Firth (krŏm'ăr-tĭ; krŭm'-) inlet of Moray Firth, Ross & Cromarty co. Scotland.
Cromer (krō'mĕr) urban dist. Norfolk co. England, pop. 5.
Crompton (krŏmp'tŭn; krŭmp'-) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 15; cotton mills.
Cromwell (krŏm'wĕl) town, Middlesex co. Connecticut, pop. 2.
Cronenberg *or* **Kronenberg** (krō'nĕn-bĕrK) city, Düsseldorf dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 13.
Crook (krŏŏk) co. cen. Oregon, 2,934 □ pop. 13, ✕ Prineville. — co. NE Wyoming, 2,866 □ pop. 6, ✕ Sundance. — urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 3.
Crooked Creek, (krŏŏk'ĕd) riv. W Ill. ab. 100 m. long, flows into Illinois river.
Crooked Island, one of SE Bahamas, 76 □ pop. 1.
Crooked River, ab. 150 m. long, Crook co. Oregon, flows into Deschutes river.
Crookston (krŏŏks'tŭn) city, ✕ of Polk co. Minn. on Red Lake river, pop. 7.
Crooksville (krŏŏks'vĭl) vil. Perry co. Ohio, pop. 3.
Crosby (krŏz'bĭ) co. NW Texas, 870 □ p. 6, ✕ Crosbyton. — vil. Crow Wing co. Minn. p. 4.
Cross (krŏs; 205) co. NE Arkansas, 619 □ pop. 19, ✕ Wynne.
Cross Bay, bay, NW Spitsbergen isl.
Crossett (krŏs'ĕt) town, Ashley co. Arkansas, pop. 3.
Cross Keys (krŏs' kēz') form. post vil. Rockingham co. Va. 20 m. NE of Staunton; bat. June 8, 1862.
Cross River, Br. Cameroons & SE Nigeria, Africa, ab. 300 m. long, flows W & S to Gulf of Guinea; large estuary.

Corrievrekin. Var. of CORRYVRECKAN.
Corycian Cave. See PARNASSUS.
Cos. See KOS.
Cosani. Var. of KOZANI.
Cospicua. See COTTONERA.
Cosyra. See PANTELLERIA.
Côte d'Ivoire. See IVORY COAST.
Cotonou. See KOTONU.
Courland. See KURLAND.
Coxin's Hole. = ROATÁN.
Crab Island. See VIEQUES.
Creachan. See BEN CREACHAN.
Crespy. See CREPY.
Cressy. See CRECY-EN-PONTHIEU.
Crnagora. See MONTENEGRO.
Crocodile River. See LIMPOPO RIVER.
Crocodilopolis. See ARSINOË.
Cronstadt. Var. of KRONSTADT.
Crooked Lake. See KEUKA.
Cross Fell. See PENNINE CHAIN.

Croswell (krŏz′wĕl) city, Sanilac co. Michigan, pop. 2.
Croton on Hudson (krō′tŭn) vil. Westchester co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Croton River, Dutchess co. N. Y. to Hudson riv.; part of New York water supply.
Crowley (krō′lĭ) co. E Colo. 808 □ pop. 6, × Ordway. — city, × of Acadia par. La. p. 6.
Crown Hill, E cen. St. Thomas isl. Virgin Isls. of U. S. 1,550 ft.; highest point in isls.
Crown Point, city, × of Lake co. Ind. pop. 3. — vil. Essex co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain; important in Colonial & Revolutionary wars.
Crown Prince, mts. Solomon isls. Ter. of New Guinea; highest Mount Balbi, 10,170 ft.
Crown Prince Rudolf Land (rōō′dŏlf) most northern part of Franz Josef Land.
Crow River, SE cen. Minn. to Mississippi river, near Anoka, ab. 160 m. long.
Crow's Nest, mt. near West Point, N. Y. 1,396 ft. high.
Crowsnest Pass (krōz′nĕst′) British Columbia, through Rocky mts. in 49° 35′ N.
Crow Wing, co. N cen. Minnesota, 1,057 □ pop. 25, × Brainerd.
Croydon (kroi′dŭn) county bor. Surrey co. England, near London, pop. 191.
Crozet Islands (krō′zĕ′; krō-zĕt′) uninhab. group of 5 small isls. S Indian oc. 45° 30′ S, 51° E.
Crozon (krō′zŏN′) comm. dept. Finistère, France, pop. 7.
Cruces (krōō′sās; 138) munic. (pop. 13) & town (pop. 6) Santa Clara prov. Cuba.
Crummock Water (krŭm′ŭk) lake, 21 m. long, Cumberland co. England.
Cruyshautem (krois′hou′tĕm) comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Cruz (krōōs; 268) cape, SW point Oriente prov. Cuba.
Crystal City (krĭs′tăl) city, Jefferson co. Missouri, pop. 2.
Crystal Falls, city, × of Iron co. Michigan, pop. 3.
Crystal Lake, city, McHenry co. Illinois, pop. 2; mineral spring.
Csanád (chŏ′nād) co. SE Hungary, 563 □ pop. 129, × Makó.
Csepel (chĕp′ĕl) *or* **Ráczkeve** (rats′kĕ-vĕ) isl. 30 m. long, in Danube riv. S of Budapest, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary. — comm. on isl. pop. 14.
Cserna, *or* Czerna, Gora (chĕr′na gō′ra) mt. bet. Carpathian Ruthenia & Poland, 6,750 ft.
Csongrád (chŏn′grād) co. SE Hungary, 728 □ p. 142, × Szeged. — tn. in co. p. comm. 25.
Csorna (chŏr′nŏ) comm. Sopron co. NW Hungary, pop. 8.
Ctesiphon (tĕs′ĭ-fŏn) anc. city, Bagdad vilayet, Mesopotamia; ruins; battle 1915.
Cuarto (kwär′tō) riv. Córdoba prov. Argentina, S. America.
Cuba (kū′bă) vil. Allegany co. N. Y. pop. 2. — isl. N of Caribbean sea, which with adjacent isles forms republic of Cuba, 44,164 □ pop. 2,889, ✻ Havana.
Cúcuta (kōō′kōō-tä) *or* **San José de Cúcuta** (san hō-sā′ dā kōō′kōō-tä; 189) town, ✻ of Santander Norte dept. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. 29.
Cudahy (kŭd′ă-hĭ) city, Milwaukee co. Wisconsin, pop. 7.
Cuddalore (kŭd′ă-lōr′) town, S. Arcot dist. Madras, British India, pop. 51.
Cuddapah (kŭd′ă-pa) dist. Madras pres. Br. India, 5,918 □ pop. 889. — its ✻ pop. 20.
Cudillero (kōō′dĕl-yā′rō) comm. Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Cudworth (kŭd′wŭrth) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 8.
Cuenca (kwĕŋ′ka) prov. E cen. Spain, 6,638 □ pop. 288. — its ✻ pop. 13. — city, ✻ of Azuay prov. Ecuador, S. Amer. pop. 40.
Cuernavaca (kwĕr′nä-vä′ka) city, ✻ of Morelos state, Mexico, pop. 15.
Cuerne (kwĕr′nĕ) comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Cuero (kwä′rō) town, × of De Witt co. Texas, on Guadalupe river, pop. 4.
Cuesmes (kwĕm) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 10; coal mines.
Cuevas de Vera (kwä′vas dā vä′rà) comm. Almería prov. Spain, pop. 22.
Cuillin, *or* Coolin, Hills (kōōl′ĭn) in Isle of Skye, Scotland, highest 3,234 ft.
Cuinchy (kwăN′shē′) comm. Pas-de-Calais, France, 8 m. ESE of Béthune, p. 1; bat. 1915.
Cuitzeo (kwĕt-sā′ō; 268) lake, 31 m. long, Michoacán state, Mexico.
Culasi (kōō-la′sē) munic. Antique prov. Panay, Phil. isls. pop. 16.
Culberson (kŭl′bĕr-sŭn) co. W Texas, 3,787 □, × Van Horn.
Culebra (kōō-lā′brä) harbor, NW coast of Costa Rica, Cen. Amer. — isl. & munic. off E coast of Porto Rico; U. S. naval base. — hill & R.R. station, Canal Zone, ab. 10 m. fr. Panama city. — **Cut,** see GAILLARD CUT (*Gaz.*).
Culebra Peak, mt. 14,069 ft. high, Rocky mts. S Colorado.
Culenborg (kū′lĕn-bôrĸ) mfg. comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 9.
Culiacán (kōōl′yä-kan′) city, ✻ of Sinaloa state, Mexico, pop. 22
Culion (kōō-lyōn′) isl. Calamian group, Phil. isls. N of Palawan; leper colony.
Cullera (kōō-lyā′rà) comm. Valencia prov. Spain, pop. 13.
Cullman (kŭl′măn) co. N Ala. 763 □ pop. 33. — city, its × pop. 2.
Culloden Moor (kŭ-lŏd′ĕn; kŭ-lō′dĕn) E Inverness co. Scotland; battle 1746.
Culpeper (kŭl′pĕp-ĕr) co. N Va. 384 □ pop. 13. — town, its × pop. 2.
Culver (kŭl′vĕr) town, Marshall co. Indiana, pop. 1; military academy.
Cumæ (kū′mē) anc. city on coast of Campania, Italy; naval battle 474 B. C. See CUMÆAN, *a.*
Cumaná (kōō′má-ná′) cml. spt. ✻ of Sucre state, Venezuela, S. America, pop. 16.
Cumbal (kōōm-bal′) vol. 16,000 ft. high, Andes mts. Nariño dept. SW Colombia, S. Amer.
Cumberland (kŭm′bĕr-lănd) co. SE Ill. 353 □ pop. 13, × Toledo. — co. S Ky. 387 □ pop. 11, × Burkesville. — co. SW Maine, 853 □ pop. 124, × Portland. — co. S N. J. 500 □ pop. 61, × Bridgeton. — co. S cen. N. C. 670 □ pop. 35, × Fayetteville. — co. S Pa. 528 □ pop. 59, × Carlisle. — co. E cen. Tenn. 655 □ pop. 10, × Crossville. — co. cen. Va. 293 □ pop. 9, × Cumberland. — mfg. city, × of Allegany co. Md. pop. 30. — town, Providence co. R. I. pop. 10. — city, Barron co. Wis. pop. 2. — co. NW England, 1,520 □ pop. 273 (admin. co. only, without co. bor. 220), × Carlisle. — co. NW Nova Scotia, 1,683 □ pop. 41, × Amherst.
Cumberland Gap, pass, alt. 1,315 ft. through Cumberland plateau, Va. Ky. & Tenn. — town, Claiborne co. Tenn. near the pass; seat of Lincoln Memorial univ.
Cumberland Island, 22 m. long, largest of Sea isls. coast of Camden co. Georgia.
Cumberland Plateau *or* **Mountains,** plateau, W part Appalachian mts. in Tenn. & Ky.
Cumberland River, riv. 680 m. long, Ky. & Tenn. flows into Ohio river.
Cumberland Sound, bet. Fla. & Ga.; entrance Fernandina harbor. — SE Baffin isl. Can.
Cumbrae Island, Great & Little (kŭm-brā′; kŭm′brā) two isls. in Firth of Clyde, Bute co. Scotland, pop. civil par. 6.
Cumbrian Mountains (kŭm′brĭ-ăn) hills, Cumberland, Westmorland, & Lancashire, Eng.
Cumières (kü′myâr′) vil. dept. Meuse, France, 7 m. NW of Verdun.
Cuming (kŭm′ĭng) co. NE Nebraska, 577 □ pop. 14, × West Point.
Cummings Point (kŭm′ĭngz) N end Morris isl. Charleston harbor, S. C.
Cunaxa (kū-năk′sà) town, Babylonia, on the Euphrates N of Babylon; battle 401 B. C.
Cundinamarca (kōōn′dē-ná-mär′kä) dept. Colombia, S. Am. 8,046 □ p. 812, ✻ Bogotá.
Cuneo (kōō′nä-ō) *Fr.* **Coni** (kō′nē′) prov. Piedmont, Italy, 2,870 □ pop. 669. — comm. its ✻ pop 32; battles 1744, 1799.
Cupar (kōō′pär) burgh, × of Fife co. Scotland, pop. 4.
Cura (kōō′rà) *or* **Villa de Cura** (vēl′yä dā kōō′rà; 195) town, Aragua state, Venezuela, S. Amer. pop. 12.
Curaçao (kōō′rä-sä′ō; *Angl.* kū′rà-sō′) col. Dutch W. Indies, consisting of two groups of isls. Caribbean sea, 403 □ pop. 55, ✻ Willemstad. — largest isl. in S group, 60 m. N of Venezuela, 210 □ pop. 33.
Curaray (kōō′rä-rī′) riv. ab. 490 m. long, Ecuador, Andes mts. to Napo river.
Curepipe (kōō′rā-pē′pā) town & health resort, cen. Mauritius, pop. 17.
Curicó (kōō′rē-kō′) prov. cen. Chile, S. Amer. 3,044 □ pop. 111. — city, its ✻ pop. 16.
Curityba (kōō′rē-tē′bà) town, ✻ of Paraná state, Brazil, S. Amer. pop. 79.
Curragh (kûr′ăĸ) plain, Kildare co. Irish Free State; mil. camp & race course.
Current River (kŭr′ĕnt) nav. riv. ab. 250 m. long, Mo. & Ark. flows into Black river.
Currituck (kŭr′ĭ-tŭk) co. NE North Carolina, 292 □ pop. 7, × Currituck.
Currituck Sound, channel, NE North Carolina, E boundary of Currituck county.
Curry (kŭr′ĭ) co. E New Mexico, 1,406 □ pop. 11, × Clovis. — co. SW Oregon, 1,612 □ pop. 3, × Gold Beach.
Curtea-de-Argeş (kōōr′tĕ-ä-dĕ-är′zhĕsh) comm. Argeş dept. N Wallachia, Roumania, p. 6.
Curvello (kōōr-vĕl′ōō) town (pop. 8) Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. munic. 76.
Curwensville (kûr′wĕnz-vĭl) bor. Clearfield co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Curzola (kōōr′tsō-lä) *Serbian* **Korčula** (kôr′chôō-lä) *anc.* CORCYRA NIGRA, spt. (pop. town 2, comm. 7) & isl. (190 □ pop. 30) Dalmatia, Yugoslavia, in Adriatic sea.
Cush *or* **Kush** (kŭsh) anc. country, Nile valley, S of ab. 24° N.
Cushing (kōōsh′ĭng) city, Payne co. Oklahoma, pop. 6.
Cusset (kü′sĕ′) cml. & mfg. comm. dept. Allier, France, near Vichy, pop. 7.
Custer (kŭs′tĕr) co. S Colo. 747 □ pop. 2, × Silver Cliff. — co. cen. Ida. 4,921 □ pop. 4, × Challis. — co. SE Mont. 3,741 □ pop. 12, × Miles City. — co. cen. Nebr. 2,588 □ pop. 26, × Broken Bow. — co. W Okla. 998 □ pop. 19, × Arapaho. — co. SW S. Dak. 1,573 □ pop. 4, × Custer. — **Peak,** peak, Black Hills, S. Dak. 6,794 ft. high.
Custozza (kōōs-tōt′sa) vil. Verona prov. Venetia, Italy, 11 m. SW of Verona; battles 1848, 1866.
Cüstrin *or* **Küstrin** (kŭs-trēn′) comm. Frankfurt govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 19.
Cutch *or* **Kutch** (kŭch) native state & pen. NW Bombay pres. India, 8,167 □ pop. 485, ✻ Bhuj. —, **Gulf of,** on W coast of India, S of Cutch peninsula. —, **Rann of** (rŭn) large salt marsh, N & E of Cutch state, India, ab. 9,000 □. The northern part is the **Great Rann,** and the eastern the **Little Rann.**
Cuthbert (kŭth′bĕrt) town, × of Randolph co Georgia, pop. 3.
Cuttack (kŭ-tăk′) dist. of Orissa, in Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, 3,654 □ pop. 2,065. — its ✻ and ✻ of Orissa, pop. 53.
Cuttyhunk Island (kŭt′ĭ-hŭnk′) at entrance of Buzzards bay, Massachusetts.
Cuxhaven (kŏŏks-ha′fĕn) comm. & spt. Hamburg ter. Germany, pop. 15.
Cuyabá (kōō′ya-bà′) city, ✻ of Matto Grosso state, Brazil, pop. 34.
Cuyahoga (kĭ′ă-hō′gà) co. NE Ohio, 463 □ pop. 943, × Cleveland. — **Falls,** vil. Summit co. Ohio, on Cuyahoga river, pop. 10. — **River,** riv. NE Ohio, ab. 100 m long, to L. Erie.
Cuyapo (kōō′yà-pō′) munic. Nueva Ecija prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 19.
Cuyo (kōō′yō) isl. group, Palawan prov. Phil. isls. NE of Palawan. — largest isl. in group, 21 □. — spt. munic. Cuyo isl. pop. 15.
Cuyuní (kōō′yōō-nē′) riv. S. Amer. 300 m. long, Venezuela and British Guiana.
Cuzco (kōōs′kō; 268) dept. S Peru, 156,270 □ pop. 439. — city, its ✻ pop. 26; former ✻ of ancient Inca empire. See INCA, *n.*
Cwmamman (kōō-màm′ăn) urban dist. Carmarthenshire, Wales, pop. 5.
Cyclades (sĭk′lă-dēz) group of ab. 220 isls. Ægean sea, 1,015 □ pop 200, a nome of Greece, ✻ Hermoupolis; chief islands, Andros, Tenos, Naxos, Amorgos, Melos.
Cydnus (sĭd′nŭs) historic riv. Cilicia or mod. Adana vilayet, Asia Minor. See ADANA.
Cydonia (sī-dō′nĭ-ă) anc. city, Crete, on whose site is modern CANEA.
Cyme (sī′mē) city of anc. Æolis, Asia Minor, on W coast.
Cynoscephalæ (sĭn′ŏs-sĕf′ă-lē) two hills, Thessaly, Greece; battles 364 & 197 B. C.
Cynthiana (sĭn′thĭ-ăn′ă) city, × of Harrison co. Kentucky, pop. 4.
Cyprus (sī′prŭs) isl. Medit. sea, 3,584 □ pop. 311, ✻ Nicosia; British dependency.
Cyrenaica (sĭr′ē-nā′ĭ-kă) anc. country of N Africa, also called **Barca.** — independent dist. NE Libya, Africa, ✻ Benghazi; former Turkish mutessarifat of Barca (or Barka).
Cyrene (sī-rē′nē) anc. ter. Cyrenaica, N Africa. — city, founded by Greeks 624 B. C.; original capital of Cyrenaica.
Cyzicus (sĭz′ĭ-kŭs) anc. city on peninsula of same name, *mod.* **Kapu Dagh** (ka′pōō dăĸ′) Sea of Marmara; naval battle off its shore 410 B. C.
Czechoslovakia *or* **Czecho-Slovakia** (chĕk′ō-slō-vä′kĭ-ă) *Czech* **Československá** (chĕs′kō-slō-vĕn′skà) republic, cen. Europe, 22 admin. dists. & autonomous Carpathian Ruthenia, 54,241 □ pop. 13,610, ✻ Prague; comprises former Aust. crownlands of Bohemia, Moravia, & Silesia, Hung. dists. of Slovakia & Ruthenia, & part of Ger. Upper Silesia.
Czeglédi (tsĕg′lād) comm. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. 37.
Czeladź (chĕl′yadzh) *Ger.* **Tscheliads** (chĕl′yadz) comm. Kielce prov. Poland, pop. 17.
Czeremosz (chĕr′ĕ-mōsh) riv. branch of Prut, part of bound. bet. Bukovina & Poland.
Czernowitz (chĕr′nō-vĭts) *Roum.* **Cernauţi** (chĕr′nou-tsĕ) city, ✻ of Cernauţi dept. & of Bukovina, Roumania, pop. 92; battles 1915–17.
Częstochowa (chĕn′stō-kô′vä) *Russ.* **Chenstokhov** (chĕn′stō-kôf′) city, Kielce prov. Poland, pop. 81.
Czinkota (chĕŋ′kō-tō) comm. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. 12.

D

Daan-Bantayan (dä-än′-băn′tă-yän′) munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 21.
Dabhoi (dŭb′hoi) town, Baroda state, Br. India, pop. 16; anc. temples.
Dąbrowa Górna (dôn-brō′và gōōr′nà) *Ger.* **Dombrau** (dôm′brou) city, near Będzin, Kielce prov. Poland, pop. 40.
Dacca (dăk′ă) div. of Bengal, Br. India, 15,937 □ pop. 12,837. — dist. of Dacca div. 2,782 □ pop. 3,126. — cml. city, ✻ of Dacca div. & dist. pop. 119.
Dacia (dā′shĭ-ă) Roman prov. bet. Carpathians & Danube river. See DACIAN, *a.*
Dade (dād) co. S Fla. 2,019 □ pop. 43, × Miami. — co. NW Ga. 186 □ pop. 4, × Trenton. — co. SW Mo. 501 □ pop. 14, × Greenfield. — **City,** city, × of Pasco co. Fla. pop. 1.
Daet (dä′ät) munic. ✻ of Camarines Norte prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 14.
Dagami (dä-gä′mē) munic. Leyte prov. Phil. isls. pop. 18.
Dagestan *or* **Daghestan** (dä′gĕs-tän′) autonomous republic, SE Soviet Russia, Eur. on Caspian sea, 13,730 □ pop. 798, ✻ Petrovsk. — prov. in republic, 11,471 □ pop. 709, coextensive with Dagestan govt. of former Russian empire.
Daggett (dăg′ĕt) co. E Utah, 850 □, × Manila.
Dagö (dâg′ö′) *Esth.* **Hiiumaa** (hē′ōō-mä) isl. in Baltic sea, Saare prov. Esthonia, Eur. 371 □.
Dagupan (dä-gōō′pän) munic. Pangasinan prov. Luzon, Phil. islands, pop. 22.
Dahlak Archipelago (dä-lak′) in Red sea, off coast of Eritrea, pop. 2; Italian.
Dahomey (dä-hō′mä) colony, Fr. W. Africa, 42,460 □ pop. 842, ✻ Porto Novo.
Daido (dī′dō′) *or* **Pingyang** (pĭng′yäng′) river & inlet, NW Korea, flows into Yellow sea.
Daimiel (dī′myĕl′) mfg. comm. Ciudad Real prov. Spain, pop. 16.
Daiquirí (dī′kĕ-rē′) barrio, Caney munic. Oriente prov. Cuba; Americans landed 1898.
Dairen (dī′rĕn′) *formerly* **Dalny** (dàl′y′-nĭ) *Chin.* **Talien** *or* **Talienwan** (tä′lĭ-ĕn′wän′) spt. city, ✻ of the Japanese Leased ter. of Kwantung, S Manchuria, pop. 105.
Dakahliya (dä′kä-lē′ya) prov. N Lower Egypt, 1,024 □ pop. 987, ✻ El Mansura.
Dakar (dä-kär′) spt. Senegal, near Cape Verde, ✻ of French West Africa, pop. 25.
Dakhla (dăk′lä) oasis, Egypt, 25° 30′ N, 29° E; chief vil. Kasr.
Dakota (dă-kō′tà) name by U. S. statute of riv. (often called James riv.) N. & S. Dak. to Missouri riv. — former ter. U. S. A. now North Dakota & South Dakota ("the Dakotas"). — co. E Minn. 599 □ p. 29, × Hastings. — co. NE Nebr. 253 □ p. 8, × Dakota City.
Dalaguete (dä′lä-gā′tā) munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 27.
Dalai Nor (dà-lī′ nôr′) *or* **Kulun** (kōō′lōōn′) lake (*nor*) W Manchuria, in 49° N, 118° E.
Dale, co. SE Ala. 563 □ pop. 23, × Ozark. — bor. Cambria co. Pa. pop. 3.
Dalelf (dàl′ĕlv′) riv. 250 m. long, Sweden, flows into Gulf of Bothnia.
Dalfsen (dalf′sĕn) comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Dalga (dàl′gà) town, Asyut prov. Upper Egypt, pop. 15.
Dalhart (dăl′härt) city, × of Dallam co. Dallam & Hartley cos. Texas, pop. 3.
Dalhousie (dăl-hōō′zĭ) town & hill station, Gurdaspur dist. Punjab, Br. India, p. 8.
Dalkeith (dăl-kēth′; dŏl-) burgh, Midlothian co. Scotland, pop. 7.
Dallam (dăl′ăm) co. NW Texas, 1,532 □ pop. 5, × Dalhart.
Dallas (dăl′ăs) co. SW cen. Ala. 957 □ pop. 55, × Selma. — co. S cen. Ark. 679 □ pop. 14, × Fordyce. — co. SW cen. Iowa, 589 □ pop. 25, × Adel. — co. SW cen. Mo. 543 □ pop. 12, × Buffalo. — co. NE Tex. 859 □ pop. 211. — city, its × pop. 159; univ. — town, × of Paulding co. Ga. p. 1; battle 1863. — city, × of Polk co. Ore. pop. 3.
Dallastown (-toun) bor. York co. Pa. 6 m. SE of York, pop. 2.
Dalles, The (dălz) city, Oregon. See THE DALLES.
Dalmatia (dăl-mā′shĭ-ă; -shà) prov. SW Yugoslavia, Europe, 4,916 □ pop. 621, ✻ Spalato; former Austrian crownland.
Dalmeny (dăl-mĕn′ĭ; -mē′nĭ) vil. West Lothian co. Scotland, on Firth of Forth, pop. par. 5.
Dalton (dôl′tŭn) city, × of Whitfield co. Ga. pop. 5. — town, Berkshire co. Mass. pop. 4.
Dalton in Furness (fûr′nĕs) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 12; iron mines.
Dalupiri (dä′lōō-pē′rē) isl. Babuyan group, Cagayan prov. Philippine islands, 24 □.
Daly City, city, San Mateo co. Calif. pop. 4.
Daly, Mount, (dā′lĭ) mt. Elk range, Colo. 13,193 ft. high.
Daman (dä-măn′) *Port.* **Damão** (dä-mouɴ′) Port. settlement, Bombay, India, 148 □ pop. 56. — its ✻ pop. 6.
Damanhur (dä′măn-hōōr′) chief town, Beheira prov. Lower Egypt, pop. 48.
Damar (dä-mär′) town with citadel, Yemen, Arabia, pop. 20.
Damaraland (dăm′ă-rà-länd′; *G.* dä′mä-rà-länt′) N part of Southwest Africa.
Damariscotta River (dăm′ă-rĭs-kŏt′ă) narrow inlet of sea, Lincoln co. Me., 22 m. long.
Damar Islands (dä′mär) group in Banda sea, Du. E. Indies, 259 □.

Crotona. See COTRONE.
Cruachan, Mount. See BEN CRUACHAN.
Csalóköz. See SCHÜTT, GREAT.
Csik. See CIC. [CULUI.
Csikszereda. See SEREDA CI-
Cularo. See GRENOBLE.
Cumbre, La, *or* **Cumbre Pass.** See USPALLATA.
Curitiba, Curytiba. = CURITYBA.
Cusco. Var. of CUZCO.
Cyllene. See ZIRIA.
Cyrus. See KURA.
Cythera. See CERIGO.
Cythnus. Eng. of KYTHNOS.
Czerna Gora, Czornahora. See CSERNA GORA.
Dachu. See MEKONG.
Daichu. See TAICHU.
Daihoku. See TAIHOKU.
Dainan. See TAINAN.
Dakhel. Dakhla. = DAKHLA.
Dalldorf. See WITTENAU.
Dalny. See DAIREN.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Damascus (dȧ-măs′kŭs) town, Washington co. Va. pop. 2. — *Ar.* **Esh-Shâm** (ĕsh′-shäm′) govt. Syria, Asia Minor, 19,839 □ pop. 706. — its ✻ pop. 170, chief city of Syria, and one of the most ancient cities of the world. See DAMASCUS, *n.*
Dâmbovița (dîm′bō-vĕ′tsȧ) dept. cen. Wallachia, Roumania, 1,334 □ pop. 258, ✻ Târgoviște.
Damer, El *or* **Ed** (ĕd dä′mĕr) town, Berber prov. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Afr.; former seat of learning.
Damghan (dȧm-gȧn′). See SAMNAN AND DAMGHAN (*Gaz.*). — town, N Khurasan prov. Persia, pop. 10.
Damietta (dăm′ĭ-ĕt′ȧ) *Ar.* **Dimyat** (dĭm-yät′) cml. city, N Egypt, on E branch of Nile riv. in delta, 8 m. from sea, pop. 30.
Damloup (dȧN′lōō′) vil. dept. Meuse, France, 5 m. NE of Verdun.
Damodar (dȧ′mō-dȧr) nav. riv. 350 m. long, Bihar div. & W Bengal, India, to Hooghly riv.
Damoh (dŭm′ō) dist. of Jubbulpore div. Central Provs. & Berar, Br. India, 2,816 □ pop. 287. — its ✻ pop. 13.
Dampier Archipelago (dăm′pĕr) off NW coast of Australia, lat. 21° S. — **Strait,** channel between Waigeu & New Guinea isls. — channel bet. New Britain & New Guinea isls.
Damprémy (dȧN′prā′mē′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 13; coal mines.
Dana, Mount (dā′nȧ) peak, Sierra Nevada, Calif. 12,992 ft. high.
Danao (dä-nä′ō) munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 23.
Danbury (dăn′bĕr-ĭ) city, a ✕ of Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 19; hat mfg.
Dane (dān) co. S Wisconsin, 1,202 □ pop. 89, ✕ Madison.
Dangla (dȧng′lä) mt. range, Tibet, 33° N, 90°–97° E, 20,000 feet high.
Dangra Yum (dȧng′grȧ yōōm′) lake, 45 m. long, Tibet, in 31° N, 86° 30′ E.
Dangs, The (dängz) group of states, Surat Agency, N Bombay pres. India, 996 □ pop. 24.
Daniels (dăn′yĕlz) co. NE Montana, 1,422 □ pop. 5, ✕ Scobey.
Danielson (dăn′ĭl-sŭn) bor. Windham co. Conn. pop. 3.
Danish West Indies, former name of VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE U. S.
Dannemora (dăn′ĕ-mō′rȧ; 201) vil. Clinton co. N. Y. pop. 3; state prison. — (*Sw.* dȧn′-nĕ-mōō′rȧ) comm. Uppsala prov. Sweden, pop. 12; iron mines.
Dannevirke (dăn′ĕ-vûrk) co. (pop. 9) & bor. (pop. 4) North Isl. New Zealand.
Dan River, nav. riv. 180 m. long, Virginia & N. Carolina, Blue Ridge mts. to Roanoke riv.
Dansalan (dan-sȧ′län) munic. ✻ of Lanao prov. Phil. isls. pop. 6.
Dansville (dănz′vĭl) vil. Livingston co. N. Y. pop. 5.
Dantumadeel (dän′tu-mȧ-dāl′) comm. Friesland, Netherlands, pop. 13.
Danube (dăn′ūb) *Ger.* **Donau** (dō′nou) *Hung.* **Duna** (dōō′nŏ) *anc.* DANU′BIUS *or* IS′TER (lower course) riv. Europe, ab. 1,750 m. long, flows into Black sea; internationalized by Treaty of Versailles (1919). — circle, Württemberg, Germany, 2,417 □ p. 585, ✻ Ulm.
Danubian Principalities (dȧ-nū′bĭ-ȧn) former name for Roumanian provs. of Moldavia and Wallachia.
Danvers (dăn′vĕrz) town, Essex co. Massachusetts, pop. 11.
Danville (-vĭl) city, ✕ of Vermilion co. Ill. pop. 34. — town, ✕ of Hendricks co. Ind. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Boyle co. Ky. pop. 5. — bor. ✕ of Montour co. Pa. pop. 7. — town, Caledonia co. Vt. pop. 2. — city, in Pittsylvania co. Va. but polit. independent, pop. 22.
Danzig, Bay, *or* **Gulf, of** (dän′tsĭk) inlet of Baltic sea, coast of Prussia.
Danzig, Free City of (dän′tsĭk) *Pol.* **Gdańsk** (g′dän′y′sk) ter. on Bay of Danzig, Baltic sea, 754 □ pop. 365; formerly German, but now by Treaty of Versailles (1919) under League of Nations. — mfg. & cml. spt. in ter. of Free City, pop. 195.
Dao (dä′ō) munic. Antique prov. Panay, Phil. isls. pop. 16. — munic. Capiz prov. Panay, Phil. isls. pop. 17.
Dapa (dä′pä) munic. Surigao prov. Phil. isls. pop. 16.
Dapitan (dä-pē′tän) munic. N Zamboanga prov. Mindanao, Phil. isls. pop. 13.
Darab (dȧ-räb′) town, Fars prov. Persia, 130 m. SE of Shiraz, pop. 5.
Daram (dä-ram′) isl. Samar prov. W of Samar isl. Philippine islands, 35 □ pop. 4.
Darbhanga (dŭr-bŭn′gȧ; 134) dist. of Tirhut div. Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, pop. 2,914. — its ✻ pop. 63.
Darby (där′bĭ) bor. Delaware co. Pa. pop. 8.
Dardanelle (där′dȧ-nĕl′) town, a ✕ of Yell co. Ark. pop. 2.
Dardanelles (där′dȧ-nĕlz′) *anc.* HELLESPON′TUS, *Angl.* HEL′LESPONT, narrow strait, 1 to 4 m. wide, 40 m. long, between Europe and Asiatic Turkey. See HELLESPONT, in *Dict.*
Dare (dâr) co. E North Carolina, 377 □ pop. 5, ✕ Manteo; includes Roanoke island.
Dar es Salaam *or* **Daressalam** (där′ĕs-sȧ-lam′) dist. E Tanganyika Ter. E Afr. pop. 154. — spt. its ✻ and ✻ of Tanganyika Ter. pop. 53; British raid 1914; captured 1916.
Darfield (där′fēld) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 6.
Darfur (där′fōōr′)) prov. Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, Africa, 153,300 □ pop. 750, ✻ El Fasher.
Darien (dȧ′rĭ-ĕn′) town, Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 4. — (*pron.* dȧ′rĭ-ĕn′; *Sp.* dȧ′rĕ-ĕn′) former prov. of New Granada (Colombia), now repub. of Panama. —, **Gulf of,** bet. coasts of N W Colombia & N E Panama.
Darjeeling *or* **Darjiling** (där-jē′lĭng) dist. Rajshahi div. Bengal, Br. India, 1,164 □ pop. 283. — town & sanatorium, its ✻ pop. (including Jalapahar & Lebong) 25.
Darke (därk) co. W Ohio, 586 □ pop. 43, ✕ Greenville.
Darlaston (där′lăs-tŭn) mfg. urban dist. Staffordshire, England, pop. 18; coal & iron.
Darling, nav. riv. Queensland & N.S.W. Australia, 1,160 m. long, flows into Murray river.
Darling Range, mt. range, 300 m. long, SW W. Australia, parallel with the coast.
Darlington (där′lĭng-tŭn) co. NE S. C. 605 □ pop. 39, ✕ Darlington. — town, ✕ of Darlington co. S. C. pop. 5. — city, ✕ of Lafayette co. Wis. pop. 2. — mfg. county bor. Durham co. England, pop. 66.
Darmstadt (därm′shtat) city, ✻ of Hesse & of Starkenburg prov. W Germany, pop. 82.
Darnétal (dȧr′nā′tȧl′) comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, 2 m. E of Rouen, p. 7.
Daro, Mount (dä′rō) highest mt. in Sierra Leone, Africa, 4,395 ft. high.
Darrang (dŭr-rŭng′) dist. Assam valley div. Assam, Br. India, 2,918 □ p. 478, ✻ Tezpur.
Dartford (dȧrt′fĕrd) urban dist. Kent co. England, pop. 26.
Dartmoor(dȧrt′mōōr; -mōr; 201) table-land, S Devonshire, Eng. ab. 25 m. long; prison.
Dartmouth (dȧrt′mŭth) town, Bristol co. Mass. pop. 6. — spt. town, Halifax co. Nova Scotia, Can. on Halifax bay, pop. 8. — spt. mun. bor. Devonshire, Eng. on Dart riv. pop. 7.
Darton (där′tŭn) urban dist. W. Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 11.
Daru (dä′rōō) lake, Tibet, in 31° N, 87° 40′ E. — town & port of entry, Papua, New Guinea.
Daruvár (dȧ′rōō-vär) comm. Slavonia, Yugoslavia, pop. 3; mineral springs.
Darwaz (där-wäz′) *or* **Darvaz** (-väz′) khanate, SE Bokhara, Asia; part now in Afghanistan.
Darwen (där′wĕn) mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 38.
Darwin (där′wĭn) mt. Sierra Nevada mts. Calif. 13,841 ft. high. — town, ✻ of Northern Territory, Australia, on Port Darwin inlet, pop. 1.
Daryal Pass (dȧr-yȧl′) gorge, altitude 5,900 ft. Caucasus mts. bet. Tiflis & Vladikavkaz.
Dasht (dŭsht) riv. SW Baluchistan, 255 m. long, flows into Arabian sea.
Daspalla (dŭs-pŭl′ȧ) tributary state of Orissa, E India, 568 □ pop. 35.
Data (dä-tä′) mt. Lepanto subprov. Mountain prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. 7,364 ft. high.
Datia (dŭt′ĭ-ȧ) native state, Cen. India Agency, India, 911 □ p. 149. — its ✻ p. 15.
Datteln (dät′ĕln) comm. Münster govt. dist. Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 20.
Daulatabad (dou′lŭt-ä-bäd′) town & remarkable fortress, Hyderabad state, India, pop. 2.
Daule (dou′lā) town, Ecuador, on Daule riv. 22 m. NNW of Guayaquil, pop. 14.
Daulis (dô′lĭs) anc. city of Phocis, Greece, 12 m. E of Delphi.
Dauphin (dô′fĭn) co. cen. Pa. 521 □ pop. 153, ✕ Harrisburg; coal mines.
Dauphiné (dō′fē′nā′) old prov. France, now in depts. Drôme, Hautes-Alpes, & Isère. — **Alps,** mts. W of Cottian Alps, Dauphiné prov. France, highest Barre des Écrins, 13,462 ft.
Dauphin Island (dô′fĭn) Ala. W of Mobile bay, in Gulf of Mexico.
Davangere (dä′vȧn-gēr′) town, Chitaldrug dist. Mysore state, India, pop. 17.
Davao (dä′vou) gulf, SE coast of Mindanao, Phil. isls. — prov. SE Mindanao, Phil. isls. 7,486 □ pop. 108. — munic. its ✻ pop. 13.
Davenport (dăv′ĕn-pōrt) city, ✕ of Scott co. Iowa, p. 57; college; school of Chiropractic.
Daventry (dăv′ĕn-trĭ; *colloq.* dăn′trĭ) mun. bor. Northamptonshire, England, pop. 4.
David (dä-vēth′; 146) town, on S coast, W Panama, pop. 6.
David City (dā′vĭd) city, ✕ of Butler co. Nebr. pop. 2.
Davids Island (dā′vĭdz) in Long Island sound, N. Y. nr. New Rochelle, a military station.
Davidson (dā′vĭd-sŭn) co. W cen. N. C. 569 □ pop. 35, ✕ Lexington. — co. N cen. Tenn. 511 □ pop. 168, ✕ Nashville. — town, Mecklenburg co. N. C. pop. 1; college.
Davidson, Mount, mt. W Nevada, 7,870 ft. high; silver mines.
Davie (dā′vĭ) co. W cen. N. C. 258 □ pop. 14, ✕ Mocksville.
Daviess (dā′vĭs) co. SW Ind. 433 □ pop. 27, ✕ Washington. — co. NW Ky. 478 □ pop. 41, ✕ Owensboro. — co. NW Mo. 564 □ pop. 17, ✕ Gallatin.
Davis (dā′vĭs) co. S Iowa, 501 □ pop. 13, ✕ Bloomfield. — co. N Utah, 275 □ pop. 11, ✕ Farmington. — town, Murray co. Okla, pop. 2. — town, Tucker co. W. Va. pop. 2.
Davis, Mount, Somerset co. Pa. 3,213 ft.; highest point in the state.
Davison (dā′vĭ-sŭn) co. SE S. Dak. 432 □ pop. 14, ✕ Mitchell.
Davis Strait, N. America, connects Baffin bay with Atlantic ocean; least width, 200 m.
Davos-Platz (dȧ-vōs′-plats′) vil. Grisons canton, Switz.; resort; pop. Davos comm. 10.
Dawes (dôz) co. NW Nebr. 1,402 □ pop. 10, ✕ Chadron.
Dawley (dô′lĭ) urban dist. Shropshire, England, pop. 7.
Dawlish (dô′lĭsh) coast town, Devonshire, England, pop. 5; seaside resort.
Dawson (dô′sŭn) co. N Ga. 216 □ pop. 4, ✕ Dawsonville. — co. NE Mont. 2,359 □ pop. 9, ✕ Glendive. — co. cen. Nebr. 985 □ pop. 16, ✕ Lexington. — co. NW Tex. 903 □ pop. 4, ✕ Lamesa. — city, ✕ of Terrell co. Ga. pop. 4. — city, Lac qui Parle co. Minn. pop. 2. — city, ✻ of Yukon ter. Canada, in the Klondike, on Yukon river, pop. 3.
Dawson Springs, town, Hopkins co. Kentucky, pop. 2.
Dax (dȧks) *or* **Ax** (ȧks) *anc.* AQUÆ AUGUS′TÆ, comm. dept. Landes, France, pop. 11; watering place; hot saline springs; terminus Fr.-Span. tunnel.
Day, co. NE S. Dak. 1,061 □ pop. 15, ✕ Webster.
Dayton (dā′tŭn) city, Campbell co. Ky. pop. 8. — mfg. city, ✕ of Montgomery co. Ohio, p. 153; college. — city, ✕ of Rhea co. Tenn. p. 2. — city, ✕ of Columbia co. Wash. p. 3.
Daytona (dā-tō′nȧ) city, Volusia co. Fla. pop. 5; winter resort.
De Aar (dē är′) vil. N cen. Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 7.
Dead Sea, *anc.* LA′CUS ASPHALTI′TES, salt lake, bet. E Palestine & W Transjordania, 370 □, 46 m. long, greatest breadth ab. 10 m.; ab. 1,300 ft. below level of Mediterranean sea.
Deadwood (dĕd′wo͝od′) city, ✕ of Lawrence co. South Dakota, pop. 2.
Deaf Smith, co. NW Texas, 1,549 □ pop. 4, ✕ Hereford.
Deal (dēl) spt. mun. bor. Kent co. England, on North sea, 8 m. NE of Dover, pop. 13.
Deal Island, small isl. in Chesapeake bay, Somerset co. Maryland. — town on isl. pop. 1.
Dean, Forest of (dēn) Gloucestershire, Eng. 117,560 acres; iron and coal mines.
Dearborn (dēr′bŭrn)co. SE Ind. 313 □ p. 20, ✕ Lawrenceburg. — vil. Wayne co. Mich. p. 2.
Dease Strait (dēs) channel in Arctic oc. E of Coronation gulf, Canada.
Death Valley, Inyo co. Calif. E of Panamint mts.; lowest point 276 ft. below sea level.
Deauville (dō′vēl′) comm. dept. Calvados, France, pop. 4; coast resort; famous race course.
De Baca (dā bȧ′kä) county, N. Mex. 2,400 □ pop. 3, ✕ Fort Sumner.
Debar (dä′bär) *Alb.* **Dibra** (dĭb′rȧ) ft. town, S Serbia, Yugoslavia, Europe, pop. 10.
Dęblin (dĕn′blĕn) *or* **Demblin** (dĕm′blĕn) *Russ.* **Ivangorod** (ē-van′gō-rŏt) ft. town at junction of Wieprz & Vistula rivs. Lublin prov. Poland; taken 1915.
Debo (dä′bō) lake, 150 m. S W of Timbuktu, French Sudan colony, Fr. W. Africa.
Debreczen (dĕ′brĕ-tsĕn) munic. ✕ of Hajdu co. Hungary, pop. 103; university.
Decapolis (dē-kăp′ō-lĭs) region, in N of anc. Palestine E & W of Jordan.
Decatur (dē-kā′tûr) co. SW Ga. 823 □ pop. 32, ✕ Bainbridge. — co. SE Ind. 378 □ pop. 18, ✕ Greensburg. — co. S Iowa, 533 □ pop. 17, ✕ Leon. — co. NW Kans. 891 □ pop. 8, ✕ Oberlin. — co. W Tenn. 288 □ pop. 10, ✕ Decaturville. — city, Morgan co. Ala. pop. 5. — town, ✕ of De Kalb co. Ga. pop. 6; colleges. — city, ✕ of Macon co. Ill. pop. 44. — city, ✕ of Adams co. Ind. pop. 5. — town, ✕ of Wise co. Tex. pop. 2.
Decazeville (dē-käz′vēl′) min. & mfg. comm. dept. Aveyron, France, pop. 14.
Deccan *or* **Dekkan** (dĕk′dȧn) region, whole pen. of India S of Narbada riv; by some restricted to S cen. India bet. Narbada & Kistna rivers.
Děčín (dyĕ′chēn) *Ger.* **Tetschen** (tĕt′shĕn) comm. Česká Lípa dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 11.
Decorah (dē-kō′rȧ) city, ✕ of Winneshiek co. Iowa, pop. 4.
Dedeagach (dē-dē′ä-gäch′) coast town, N shore of the Ægean sea, W. Thrace, Greece pop. 3.
Dedham (dĕd′ȧm) town, ✕ of Norfolk co. Massachusetts, pop. 11.
Dee (dē) riv. 70 m. long, Eng. & N Wales. — riv. 90 m. long, Aberdeen co. Scotland. — lake & riv. 50 m. long, Kirkcudbright co. Scotland.
Deel (dēl) riv. 26 m. long, Limerick co. Ireland, flows into Shannon river.
Deep Bay, NW of Kowloon pen. S China; British.
Deep Bottom, hamlet, Henrico co. Va.; important during the Civil War.
Deep River, Guilford co. N. C. 130 m. to Cape Fear river. — town, Middlesex co. Conn. p. 2.
Deer Creek, riv. 80 m. long, Madison, Pickaway, & Ross cos. Ohio, flows into Scioto river.
Deerfield (dēr′fēld) riv. ab. 100 m. long, Windham co. Vt. to Conn. riv. near Greenfield, Mass. — town, Franklin co. Mass. pop. 3; academy.
Deer Isle, isl. in Penobscot bay, & town, Hancock co. Maine, pop. 2.
Deer Lodge, co. W Mont. 745 □ p. 15, ✕ Anaconda. — city, ✕ of Powell co. Mont. p. 4.
Deerlyck (dār′lĭk) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Deer, Old (dēr) par. Aberdeen co. Scotland, pop. 4; "Book of Deer" (anc. Gaelic MS.).
Defiance (dē-fī′ȧns) co. NW Ohio, 405 □ pop. 25. — city, its ✕ pop. 9; college.
De Funiak Springs (dē fū′nĭ-ăk) town, ✕ of Walton co. Florida, pop. 2; resort.
Dego (dĕ′gō) comm. Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. 2; battle 1796.
Dehra (dā′rȧ) town, ✻ of Dehra Dun dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 28.
Dehra Dun (dōōn) dist. Meerut div. United Provs. Br. India, 1,209 □ p. 212, ✻ Dehra.
Deir (dē-ēr′) *or* **Ed-deir** (ĕd′-) town, ✻ of Zor, Aleppo govt. Syria, on Euphrates riv. p. 20.
Deira (dā′ē-rȧ) Anglian kdm. bet. Humber & Tyne, later S part of Northumbria.
Dej (dāzh) *Hung.* **Dés** (dāsh) town, ✻ of Solnoc Dobâca dept. Transylvania, Roumania.
Dejvice (dā′y′-vĕ-tsĕ) *Ger.* **Dejwitz** (dā′y′-vĭts) comm. sub. of Prague, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 10.
Dekalb (dē-kălb′) co. NE Ala. 786 □ pop. 34, ✕ Fort Payne.
De Kalb, co. W cen. Ga. 272 □ pop. 44, ✕ Decatur. — co. N Ill. 638 □ pop. 31, ✕ Sycamore. — co. NE Ind. 370 □ pop. 26, ✕ Auburn. — co. NW Mo. 425 □ pop. 12, ✕ Maysville. — co. Tenn. 311 □ pop. 15, ✕ Smithville. — city, De Kalb co. Ill. pop. 8.
De la Beche (dē lä bäsh′) mt. Southern Alps, South Isl. N. Z. 10,058 ft. high.
Delagoa Bay (dĕl′ȧ-gō′ȧ) inlet, 55 m. long N to S, Indian ocean, Port. East Africa.
De Land (dē lănd′) city, ✕ of Volusia co. Florida, pop. 3; John B. Stetson univ.
Delano, Mount (dĕl′ȧ-nō) peak, Rocky mts. SW Mont. 10,200 ft. high.
Delatyn (dĕ-lä′tĭn) comm. Stanisławów prov. Poland, on the Prut riv. pop. 6. — pass. See JABLONICA.
Delavan (dĕl′ȧ-văn) city, Walworth co. Wis. pop. 3.
Delaware (dĕl′ȧ-wâr) riv. 350 m. long, rises in N. Y. flows into Delaware bay. — middle Atl. state, U. S. A. 2,370 □ pop. 223, ✻ Dover. Abbr. *Del.* See HUNDRED, *n.* 3, BLUE HEN STATE, DIAMOND STATE. — co. E Ind. 392 □ pop. 56, ✕ Muncie. — co. E Iowa, 571 □ pop. 18, ✕ Manchester. — co. SE N. Y. 1,449 □ pop. 43, ✕ Delhi. — co. cen. Ohio, 445 □ pop. 26, ✕ Delaware. — co. NE Okla. 794 □ pop. 14, ✕ Jay. — co. SE Pa. 185 □ pop. 173, ✕ Media. — city, ✕ of Delaware co. Ohio, pop. 9; university.
Delaware Bay, estuary, Atlantic ocean, bet. E Delaware & S New Jersey.
Delaware Watergap, vil. Monroe co. Pa. in the Delaware Water Gap, the narrow gorge of the Delaware riv. through Kittatinny mts.; summer resort.
Delémont (dĕ-lā′mōn′) *Ger.* **Delsberg** (dĕls′bĕrk) comm. Berne canton, Switz. pop. 7.
De Leon (dē lē-ŏn′) town, Comanche co. Texas, pop. 3.
Delft (dĕlft) comm. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 38. See DELFTWARE, *n.*
Delfzijl (dĕlf-zīl′) comm. Groningen prov. Neth. at mouth of Ems river, pop. 10.
Delgado, Cape (dĕl-gä′dō) cape, at N limit of Portuguese E. Africa, Indian ocean.
Delhi (dĕl′hī) vil. ✕ of Delaware co. N. Y. pop. 2. — (*pron.* dĕl′ē) prov. & chief commissionership, British India, SE of Punjab, 557 □ pop. 488. — city, its ✻ & ✻ of Indian Empire, on Jumna riv. pop. 304. See PEACOCK THRONE. — See DILLI (*Gaz.*).
Deli (dĕl′ē) dist. NE Sumatra; tobacco plantations. See BELAWAN (*Gaz.*).
Delitzsch (dā′lĭch) mfg. comm. Merseburg govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 14.
Delium (dē′lĭ-ŭm) anc. spt. Bœotia, Greece, on E coast; battle 424 B. C.
Dell Rapids, city, Minnehaha co. S. Dak. on Big Sioux river, pop. 2.
Dellys (dĕ-lēs′) spt. dept. Algiers, N Algeria, pop. comm. 14.
Delmenhorst (dĕl′mĕn-hôrst′) mfg. & cml. comm. Oldenburg, Germany, pop. 22.
Del Norte (dĕl nôrt′) co. NW Calif. 1,024 □ pop. 3, ✕ Crescent City.
Deloraine (dĕl′ō-rān′) munic. N cen. Tasmania, 32 m. W of Launceston, pop. 6.
Delos (dē′lŏs) *modern Gr.* **Delos** (thē′lŏs) *or* **Dele** (thē′lyĕ) celebrated isl. Cyclades group, Greece, 2 □. See DELIAN, *a.*
Delphi (dĕl′fī) city, ✕ of Carroll co. Ind. pop. 2. — town in Phocis, anc. Greece, containing oracle of Apollo. See DELPHIAN, *a.*, PYTHIAN, *a.*, PYTHO (*Gaz.*).

Dan. See DAN, *n.* in *Dict.*
Danastris. See DNIESTER.
Danmark. See DENMARK.
Danum. See DONCASTER.
Dapsang. = GODWIN-AUSTEN.
Daqahliya. Var. of DAKAH LIYA. [CA.
Dar el Beida. See CASABLAN-
Dariel Pass. Var. of DARYAL.
Darien, Isthmus of. See PANAMA, ISTHMUS OF.
Dangava. See 2d DVINA.
Dangavpils. See DVINSK.
Dead Man's Hill. = MORT HOMME, LE.
Dearg, Mount. See BEN DEARG.
Dekkan. See DECCAN.
Dele. See DELOS.

ãle, senãte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofã; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recẽnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boN; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

Delphos (dĕl′fŏs) city, Allen & Van Wert cos. Ohio, pop. 6.
Delray (dĕl-rā′) town, Palm Beach co. Florida, pop. 1; resort.
Del Rio (dĕl rē′ō) city, × of Val Verde co. Texas, pop. 11.
Delta (dĕl′tȧ) co. W Colo. 1,201 □ pop. 14. — city, its × pop. 3. — co. N Mich. 1,169 □ p. 31, × Escanaba. — co. NE Tex. 261 □ p. 16, × Cooper. — vil. Fulton co. Ohio, p. 2.
Delta Amacuro (dĕl′tä ä′mä-kōō′rō) ter. NE Venezuela, 15,517□ pop. 13, ✻ Tucupita.
Delville Wood (dĕl′vĕl′) near Longueval, dept. Somme, France; battles 1916.
Delvinon (dĕl′vĭ-nŏn) *or* **Delvino** (dĕl′vē-nō) town, Albania, 45 m. NW of Yannina, pop. 8.
Demarcation Point, cape, Arctic oc. marking boundary bet. Alaska & Yukon ter. Canada.
Demavend (dĕm′ȧ-vĕnd′) mt. Elburz chain, N Persia, ab. 18,500 ft. high.
Demerara (dĕm′ĕr-ä′rä) riv. 200 m. long, British Guiana, S. America, flows into Atlantic ocean. — co. British Guiana, S. Amer. ab. 4,420 □ pop. 174, × Georgetown.
Deming (dĕm′ĭng) vil. × of Luna co. New Mexico, pop. 3.
Demir-Hisar (dä-mĕr′-hĕ′sär′) *or* **Demirhissar,** comm. N Greece, on Struma riv. pop. 8.
Demmin (dĕ-mēn′) mfg. comm. Stettin govt. dist. Pomerania prov. Prussia, pop. 12.
Demopolis (dē-mŏp′ō-lĭs) city, Marengo co. Ala. on Tombigbee river, pop. 3.
Denain (dē-năN′) min. comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 23.
Denbigh (dĕn′bĭ). See DENBIGHSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — mun. bor. × of Denbighshire, Wales, p. 7.
Denbighshire (-shĭr) *or* **Denbigh,** min. & past. co. N Wales, 666 □ pop. 155, × Denbigh.
Dender (dĕn′dĕr) riv. 250 m. long, E Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, flows into Blue Nile river.
Denderhautem (dĕn′dĕr-hou′tĕm) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Dendron (dĕn′drŏn) town, Surry co. Virginia, pop. 2.
Denekamp (dā′nē-kämp) comm. Overijssel prov. Neth. pop. 5.
Denia (dā′nyȧ) *anc.* DIA′NIUM, comm. Alicante prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Denison (dĕn′ĭ-sŭn) city, × of Crawford co. Io. pop. 4. — city, Grayson co. Tex. pop. 17.
Denizli (dĕn′ĭz-lē′) *or* **Denizlü** (-lü′) town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 18.
Denmark (dĕn′märk) *Danish* **Danmark** (dän′märk) kingdom, NW Europe, consisting of Jutland peninsula and a group of isls. Baltic sea, 16,605 □ p. 3,268, with the Faroes, 17,144 □ p. 3,289, ✻ Copenhagen. See DANNEBROG, *n.*
Denmark Strait, bet. Greenland & Iceland; 130 m. wide.
Dennewitz (dĕn′ē-vĭts) vil. Brandenburg prov. Prussia, 42 m. SSW of Berlin; battle 1813.
Dennis (dĕn′ĭs) town, Barnstable co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.
Dennison (dĕn′ĭ-sŭn) vil. Tuscarawas co. Ohio, pop. 6.
Denny and Dunipace (dĕn′ĭ, dŭn′ĭ-pās) burgh, Stirling co. Scotland, pop. 5.
Dent, co. SE cen. Missouri, 746 □ pop. 12, × Salem.
Dent Blanche (dän′ blänsh′) mt. Pennine Alps, S Switzerland, 14,318 ft. high.
Dent du Midi (dän′ dü mē′dē′) mt. 10,690 ft. high, Switzerland, on border of Savoie.
Denton (dĕn′tŭn) co. N Tex. 952 □ pop. 35. — city, its × pop. 8. — town, × of Caroline co. Md. pop. 2. — urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 18.
D'Entrecasteaux Islands (dän′trē-käs′tō′) group, E of New Guinea, Pacific oc. 1,200 □; British; belong to Ter. of Papua.
Denver (dĕn′vĕr) coextensive cml. city & co. ✻ of Colo. 58 □ pop. 256; university.
Deoband (dē′ō-bŭnd′; dā′-) town, Saharanpur dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 20.
Deogarh (dē′ō-gŭr′; dā′-) town, Santal Parganas dist. Bengal, Br. India, pop. 9.
Depere (dē-pēr′) city, Brown co. Wis. on right bank Fox river, pop. 5.
Depew (dē-pū′) vil. Erie co. N. Y. 10 m. E of Buffalo, pop. 6.
Deposit (dē-pŏz′ĭt) vil. Broome & Delaware cos. N. Y. pop. 2.
Deptford (dĕt′fĕrd) met. bor. S part of London, England, pop. 113.
Depue (dē-pū′) vil. Bureau co. Illinois, pop. 3.
De Queen (dē kwēn′) city, × of Sevier co. Arkansas, pop. 3.
De Quincy (dē kwĭn′sĭ) town, Calcasieu par. Louisiana, pop. 2.
Dera Ghazi Khan (dā′rȧ gä′zē′ kän′) dist. of Multan div. Punjab, Br. India, 5,306 □ pop. 469. — its ✻, near Indus riv. pop. 28.
Dera Ismail Khan (ĭs′mä-ēl′ kän′) S dist. of North-West Frontier Prov. British India, 3,458 □ pop. 261. — its ✻, near Indus riv. pop. 39. — tribal area, same prov. pop. 31.
Derajat (dā′rȧ-jät′) level tract bet. Indus riv. & Sulaiman mts. NW India; now divided bet. dists. of Dera Ghazi Khan & Dera Ismail Khan.
Derbent (dĕr-bĕnt′) spt. on Caspian sea, Dagestan republic, Soviet Russia, Europe, p. 33.
Derby (dûr′bĭ) coextensive town and city, New Haven co. Conn. pop. 11. — town, Orleans co. Vt. pop. 2. — (*pron.* dûr′bĭ; där′bĭ; *see in Dict.*). See DERBYSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — mfg. co. bor. × of Derbyshire, Eng. on Derwent river, pop. 130.
Derbyshire (dûr′bĭ-; där′bĭ-shĭr; *cf.* DERBY, *n.*) *or* **Derby,** min. & mfg. co. England, 1,016 □ pop. 715 (admin. co. only, without co. bor. 585), × Derby. See DERBYSHIRE SPAR.
Derg, Lough (lŏk dĕrg′; dûrg′) lake, Galway, Tipperary, & Clare cos. Ireland, traversed by Shannon riv. — lake, SE Donegal co. Ireland. See ST. PATRICK'S PURGATORY.
De Ridder (dē rĭd′ĕr) city, × of Beauregard par. La. pop. 4.
Dermott (dûr′mŏt) town, Chicot co. Arkansas, pop. 2.
Derna (dĕr′nȧ) spt. Cyrenaica, Libya, N Africa, pop. 6; wireless station.
Dernis (dĕr′nēs) *Serb.* **Drniš** (dĕr′nĭsh) comm. Dalmatia, Yugoslavia, pop. 24.
Derry (dĕr′ĭ) town, Rockingham co. N. H. pop. 5. — bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. pop. 3. — short for LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland.
Derwent (dûr′wĕnt) vil. 60 m. long, N Derbyshire, England, flows into Trent riv. — riv. 57 m. long, Yorkshire, Eng. flows into Ouse riv. — riv. 33 m. long, W Cumberland co. England, flows into Solway firth. — riv. 130 m. long, S Tasmania, Australia.
Derwentwater (-wō′tĕr) picturesque lake, 3 m. long, Cumberland co. England.
Desaguadero (dā-sä′gwä-ṯhā′rō; 146) riv. 160 m. long, Bolivia, Lake Titicaca to Lake Poopó. — See SALADO, Río (*Gaz.*).
Deschutes (dā′shōōt′) county, cen. Oregon, 3,065 □ pop. 10, × Bend. — riv. 320 m. long, Oregon, flows into Columbia river.
Desdemona (dĕz′dē-mō′nȧ) town, Eastland co. Texas, pop. 3.
Deseado (dā′sā-ä′ṯhō; 146) riv. ab. 300 m. long, SE Argentina to Puerto Deseado.
Désespoir, Cape (dā′zĕs′pwär′) promontory, Gaspé co. Quebec prov. Canada.
Desha (dē-shä′) co. SE Ark. 747 □ pop. 20, × Arkansas City.
Deshima (dā′shē′mȧ) artificial isl. 600 ft. by 250 ft., head of Nagasaki harbor, Japan.
Deshler (dĕsh′lĕr) vil. Henry co. Ohio, 37 m. SW of Toledo, pop. 2.
Desio (dĕz′yō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, 11 m. N of Milan, pop. 12.
Désirade (dā′zē′rȧd′) isl. dependency of Guadeloupe, Fr. W. Indies, 11 □ pop. 2.
Des Moines (dē moin′) riv. ab. 500 m. long, rises in SW Minn. flows into Mississippi riv. near Keokuk, Iowa. — co. SE Iowa, 409 □ pop. 36, × Burlington. — mfg. city, × of Polk co. & ✻ of Iowa, on Des Moines riv. pop. 126; Drake university.
Desna (dyĕs-nä′) riv. 550 m. long, SW Soviet Russia & N Ukraine, to Dnieper river.
Desolation Island, isl. 70 m. long, W end of Strait of Magellan, S. Am.; to Chile; uninhab.
De Soto (dē sō′tō) co. S Fla. 613 □ pop. 7, × Arcadia. — par. NW La. 872 □ pop. 29, × Mansfield. — co. N Miss. 475 □ pop. 24, × Hernando. — city, Jefferson co. Mo. pop. 5.
Des Plaines (dē plān′) riv. 150 m. long, SE Wis. to Kankakee riv. — vil. Cook co. Ill. pop. 3.
Dessau (dĕs′ou) mfg. city, ✻ of Anhalt, N Germany, pop. 58.
Detmold (dĕt′mōld; *Ger.* dĕt′môlt) city, ✻ of Lippe, Germany, pop. 15.
Detroit (dē-troit′) × of Wayne co. and chief city of Mich. on Detroit riv. pop. 994; university. See CITY OF THE STRAITS. — city, × of Becker co. Minn. pop. 3.
Detroit River, 25 m. long, Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie, bet. U. S. A. & Ontario, Can.
Dettingen (dĕt′ĭng-ĕn) vil. Lower Franconia, Bavaria, Germany, pop. 1; battle 1743.
Deuben (doi′bĕn) mfg. comm. Saxony, Germany, near Dresden, pop. 13.
Deuel (dū′ĕl) co. W Nebr. 439 □ pop. 3, × Chappell. — co. E S. Dak. 632 □ pop. 9, × Clear Lake.
Deuil (dûy′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 5.
Deurne (dûrn) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 15. — comm. N. Brabant, Neth. p. 8.
Deutsch-Eylau (doich′-ī′lou) comm. East Prussia prov. Prussia, near Polish boundary, p. 10.
Deutsch-Wilmersdorf (-vĭl′mĕrs-dôrf) *officially* **Berlin-Wilmersdorf,** comm. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 110; suburb of Berlin.
Deux-Sèvres (dû′-sĕ′vr′) mfg. & agr. dept. W France, 2,338 □ pop. 310, ✻ Niort.
Déva (dā′vŏ) *Ger.* **Diemrich** (dēm′rĭk) comm. Huniedoara dept. Transylvania, Roumania, pop. 9.
Dévaványa (dā′vŏ-vän′yŏ) comm. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok co. Hungary, pop. 13.
Deventer (dĕv′ĕn-tĕr) cml. & ft. town, Overijssel prov. Neth. pop. comm. 33.
Déville-lès-Rouen (dā′vēl′-lā-rōō′ăN′) comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, pop. 7.
Devil Postpile (pōst′pīl′) nat. monument, Calif. 20 m. from Mt. Lyell; basaltic columns.
Devils Lake, city, × of Ramsey co. N. Dak. on Devils lake, pop. 5. — salt lake, NE N. Dak.
Devils Tower, national monument, Wyo. just W of the Black Hills, on Belle Fourche riv.
Devizes (dē-vī′zĕz) cml. mun. bor. Wiltshire, England, pop. 6.
Devol (dē-vōl′) town, Cotton co. Okla. pop. 2.
Devon (dĕv′ŭn) riv. Perth & Clackmannan cos. Scotland. — See DEVONSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — isl. at head of Baffin bay, N of Cockburn Land.
Devonport (-pōrt; 201) former spt. county bor. Devonshire, England, now part of Plymouth. — bor. suburb of Auckland, New Zealand, pop. 9. — munic. N Tasmania, pop. 6.
Devonshire (-shĭr; -shēr) *or* **Devon,** min. & past. co. SW Eng. 2,612 □ pop. 709 (admin. co. only, without co. bors. 440), × Exeter.
Dewar (dū′ȧr) city, Okmulgee co. Okla. pop. 2.
Dewas (dä-wäs′) twin states, Malwa Agency, Central India, Senior Branch, 449 □ pop. 77, Junior Branch 419 □ pop. 67. — their ✻ pop. 15.
Dewey (dū′ĭ) co. W Okla. 989 □ pop. 12, × Taloga. — co. N S. Dak. 1,907 □ pop. 5, × Timber Lake. — city, Washington co. Okla. pop. 2.
Dewitt (dē-wĭt′) city, Clinton co. Iowa, pop. 2.
De Witt, co. cen. Ill. 415 □ pop. 19, × Clinton. — co. S Texas, 879 □ pop. 28, × Cuero.
Dewsbury (dūz′bĕr-ĭ) mfg. county bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. pop. 54.
Dexter (dĕks′tĕr) town, Penobscot co. Maine, pop. 4. — city, Stoddard co. Mo. pop. 3. — vil. Jefferson co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Dhami (dä′mē; 147) native state, Punjab, India, 16 m. W of Simla, India, 26 □ pop. 5.
Dhar (där; 147) native state, S. States, Cen. India Agency, 911 □ p. 230. — its ✻ p. 16.
Dharampur (dûr′ŭm-pōōr′) native state, Surat Agency, N Bombay pres. India, 704 □ p. 95. — its ✻ p. 6.
Dharapuram (dä′rä-pōō′rȧm) town, Coimbatore dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 16.
Dharwar (där-wär′) dist. of S. div. Bombay pres. Br. India, 4,606 □ p. 1,037. — its ✻ p. 34.
Dhaulagiri (dou′lä-gē′rē; 147) peak, 26,826 ft. high, Himalaya mts. Nepal, N India.
Dhenkanal (dĕŋ′kä-näl′; 147) native state, Orissa, India, 1,463 □ pop. 234. — its ✻ pop. 6.
Dhiban (dĭb′ăn) *anc.* DI′BON, ruins of anc. city, Palestine, E of Dead sea. See MOABITE STONE.
Dholera (dō-lā′rȧ; 147) spt. town, Ahmedabad dist. Br. India, near Cambay gulf, p. 3.
Dholpur (dōl′pōōr′) native state, Rajputana Agency, India, 1,155 □ p. 230. — its ✻ p. 16.
Dhoraji (dō-rä′jē) town, Kathiawar Agency, Bombay, Br. India, pop. 26.
Dhor el Khodib (dōr ĕl kō′dĭb) highest mt. of Lebanon chain, Syria, 10,060 ft.
Dhrangadhra (drăŋ′gȧ-drä; 147) native state, Kathiawar, W India, 1,156 □ pop. 88. — town, its ✻ pop. 18.
Dhulia (dōō′lē-ä; 147) town, ✻ of West Khandesh dist. Bombay, Br. India, pop. 31.
Diable, Île du (ēl′ dü dyȧ′bl′) isl. French Guiana, one of the Safety islands.
Diablerets (dyȧ′blē-rĕ′) mt. 10,645 ft. high, Bernese Alps, Valais, Switzerland.
Diablotin, Morne (môrn′ dyȧ′blō′tăN′) peak, 4,746 ft. high, Dominica, W. Indies.
Diamantina (dyä′män-tē′nä) munic. Minas Geraes state, Brazil, S. Amer. pop. 69.
Diamond, Cape, promontory, Canada; citadel of Quebec on it.
Diamond Head, landmark, Honolulu harbor, Hawaiian isls. 761 ft. high.
Diamond Peak, a peak of the Cascade range, Lane co. Oregon, 8,807 ft. high.
Diamond Point, Sumatra isl. W boundary of Strait of Malacca.
Diarbekr (dē-är′bĕk′r) vilayet, Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia, 14,480 □ pop. 472. — *anc.* AM′IDA, its ✻ city, on Tigris riv. pop. 38.
Dicio San Martin (dē′chō sän mär′tĭn) comm. ✻ of Tarnava Mica dept. Transylvania, Roumania.
Dickens (dĭk′ĕnz; -ĭnz; 151) co. NW Texas, 881 □ pop. 6, × Dickens.
Dickenson (dĭk′ĕn-sŭn) co. SW Va. 325 □ pop. 14, × Clintwood.
Dickey (dĭk′ĭ) co. S N. Dak. 1,142 □ pop. 10, × Ellendale.
Dickinson (dĭk′ĭn-sŭn) co. NW Iowa, 376 □ pop. 10, × Spirit Lake. — co. E cen. Kans. 838 □ pop. 26, × Abilene. — co. NW Mich. 776 □ pop. 19, × Iron Mountain. — city, × of Stark co. N. Dak. pop. 4.
Dickson (dĭk′s'n) co. N cen. Tenn. 549 □ pop. 19, × Charlotte. — town, Dickson co. Tenn. pop. 2. — **City,** bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. pop. 11.
Didam (dē′dăm′) comm. Gelderland prov. Neth. pop. 6.
Diego Ramirez (dyā′gō rä-mē′rās) isl. group S Pacific oc. 60 m. SW of Cape Horn; to Chile.
Diego-Suarez (-swä′rās) harbor & town near N end of Madagascar island, pop. 10.
Diepenveen (dē′pĕn-vān′) comm. Overijssel prov. Neth. pop. 5.
Dieppe (dē-ĕp′) comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, on Eng. channel, pop. 24.
Diest (dēst) mfg. comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 8.
Dietikon (dē′tĭ-kōn) comm. Zurich canton, Switzerland, pop. 5.
Differdange (dĭf′ĕr-dăng′ä) town, SW Luxemburg, pop. 14.
Dig (dĕg) town, Bharatpur state, India, 20 m. N of Bharatpur, pop. 12; palace ruins.
Digby (dĭg′bĭ) co. WSW Nova Scotia, 1,000 □ pop. 20. — its × pop. 1.
Dighton (dī′tŭn) town, Bristol co. Massachusetts, pop. 3.
Digne (dēn′y′) comm. dept. Basses-Alpes, France, pop. 6.
Digoin (dē′gwăN′) comm. dept. Saône-et-Loire, France, on Loire river, pop. 6.
Digue, La (lä dĕg′) isl. Seychelles group, Indian ocean, 4 □ pop. 1.
Dihang (dē′hăng) *or* **Dihong** (dē′hŏng) the middle course of the Brahmaputra river, in Tibet and Assam.
Dijon (dē′zhôn′) ft. city, ✻ dept. Côte-d'Or, France, on Ouche riv. p. 79; cathedral; univ.
Dikoa (dē′kō-ä) *or* **Dikwa** (dē′kwä) dist. & town, NE Nigeria, Afr. S of Lake Chad.
Dilli (dĭl′ē) *or* **Delhi** (dĕl′ē) town, ✻ of Portuguese Timor, on N coast, pop. 4.
Dillingen (dĭl′ĭng-ĕn) comm. Saar region, Europe, on Saar riv. pop. 8.
Dillon (-ŭn) co. NE S. C. 471 □ p. 25. — its × p. 2. — city, × of Beaverhead co. Mont. p. 3.
Dillonvale (-vāl′) vil. Jefferson co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Dilolo (dē-lō′lō) lake, E Angola, near Belgian Congo, Africa, in 11° 30′ S, 22° 20′ E.
Dimmit (dĭm′ĭt) co. S Texas, 1,360 □ pop. 5, × Carrizo Springs.
Dimotika (dē-mŏt′ĭ-kȧ) *or* **Demotica,** town, W. Thrace, Greece, 23 m. S of Adrianople, p. 12.
Dinagat (dē-nä′gät) isl. NE of Mindanao, Surigao prov. Phil. isls. 309 □. — its ✻ pop. 8.
Dinajpur (dē-näj′pōōr′) dist. Bengal prov. Br. Ind. 3,946 □ pop. 1,705. — its ✻ pop. 13.
Dinan (dē′năN′) comm. dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France, on Rance river, pop. 10.
Dinant (dē′năN′) comm. Namur prov. Belgium, on Meuse river, pop. 6; battle 1914.
Dinapore (dĭ′nä-pōr′) *or* **Dinapur** (-pōōr′) tn. Patna dist. Bihar and Orissa, Br. Ind. p. 34.
Dinard-Saint-Énogat (dē′nar′-săn′-tā′nō′gä′) comm. dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France, pop. 7.
Dinaric Alps (dĭ-năr′ĭk) part of the E Alpine mountain system, bet. Dalmatia & Bosnia, Yugoslavia, SE Europe
Dindigul (dĭn′dĭ-gŭl′) ft. town, Madura dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 31.
Dindings (dĭn-dĭngz′) part of the Straits Settlements, attached to Penang, SW coast of Malay pen. consisting of Pangkor isl. & ter. on opp. mainland, 183 □ pop. 12.
Dingras (dĭn-grȧs′) munic. Ilocos Norte prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 21.
Dingwall (dĭng′wôl) burgh, × of Ross & Cromarty co. Scotland, pop. 2.
Dinosaur National Monument (dī′nō-sôr) NE Utah; fossil remains of prehistoric animals.
Dinslaken (dĭns′lä′kĕn) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Province, Prussia, pop. 22.
Dinuba (dĭ-nū′bȧ) city, Tulare co. Calif. pop. 3.
Dinwiddie (dĭn′wĭd-ĭ; dĭn-wĭd′ĭ) co. SE Va. 518 □ rural pop. 18, × Dinwiddie. See PETERSBURG (*Gaz.*).
Diósgyör (dē′ōsh-dyûr) comm. Borsod co. Hungary, pop. 19.
Dipolog (dē-pō′lŏg) munic. Zamboanga prov. Phil. isls. pop. 16.
Direction, Cape (dĭ-rĕk′shŭn) cape, E coast of Cape York pen. Queensland, NE Australia.
Diriamba (dē′rē-äm′bä) town, Nicaragua, Cen. Amer. pop. 6, with subs. 11.
Dirk Hartog Island (dûrk här′tŏg) off W coast Australia, crossed by 26° S, 239 □.
Disappointment, Cape, SW Wash. at mouth of Columbia river.
Disappointment Islands, group in the N of Tuamotu archipelago, Pacific ocean.
Discovery Bay, inlet, S coast of Australia, at boundary bet. Victoria & S. Australia.
Disgrazia, Monte della (mōn′tā dĕl′lä dēz-grät′syä) mt. Alps, N Italy, 12,067 ft.
Disko (dĭs′kō) isl. of Denmark, in Davis strait, W of Greenland; coal mines.
Dismal Swamp, in SE Va. & NE N. C. 30 m. long; contains Drummond lake.
Dison (dē′zôN′) mfg. comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 10.

Delsberg. See DELÉMONT.
Demblin. See DEBLIN.
Demonesi Insulæ. See PRINCES ISLANDS.
Demotica. See DIMOTIKA.
Dendermonde. = TERMONDE.
Dertosa. See TORTOSA.
Dés. See DEJ.
Despoto Planina. See RHODOPE.
Desterro. See FLORIANOPOLIS.
Deutsches Reich. See GERMANY.
Deutschland. See GERMANY.
Deux-Montagnes. See TWO MOUNTAINS.
Deux Ponts. = ZWEIBRÜCKEN.
Deva. See CHESTER, Eng.
Devana. See ABERDEEN.
Devana Castra. See CHESTER.
Dezhnev, Cape. See EAST CAPE.
Diala. See DIYALA.
Dianium. See DENIA.
Dibon. See DHIBAN.
Dibra. See DEBAR.
Diedenhofen. See THIONVILLE.
Diemrich. See DEVA.
Differdingen. Var. of DIFFERDANGE.
Dihong. See DHANG.
Dikwa. See DIKOA. [VITA.
Dimbovitsa. Var. of DÂMBO-
Dimyat. See DAMIETTA.
Dinéir. See CELÆNÆ.
Dir. See MALAKAND.
Dirschau. See TCZEW.
Disco. Var. of DISKO.
Diana. See DZINSA.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

District of Columbia, on Potomac riv. 70 □ pop. 438; contains (coextensive with) Washington, the ✻ of the United States of America. See FEDERAL DISTRICT (in *Dict.*).
Disuk (dē-sōōk′) town, Gharbiya prov. Lower Egypt, pop. 19.
Dithmarschen (dĭt′mär-shĕn) region, SW Schleswig-Holstein, Ger. bet. Elbe & Eider rivs.
Dittersbach (dĭt′ĕrs-bäk) min. comm. Breslau govt. dist. Lower Silesia, Prussia, pop. 12.
Diu (dē′ōō) isl. & spt. town, S Kathiawar peninsula, India, 20 □ pop. 15; Portuguese.
Divernon (dī-vûr′nŭn) vil. Sangamon co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Divide (dĭ-vīd′) co. NW N. Dak. 1,270 □ pop. 10, ✕ Crosby.
Divion (dē′vyŏn′) comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 7.
Dixie (dĭk′sĭ) co. N Fla. 721 □ pop. 2, ✕ Cross City.
Dix Mountain (dĭks) mt. Adirondack group, Essex co. N. Y. 4,842 ft. high.
Dixmude (dĕks′müd′; dēs′-) *Flemish* **Dixmuiden** (dĕks′moi′dĕn) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, 13 m. N of Ypres, pop. 1; almost destroyed in World War.
Dixon (dĭk′s'n) co. NE Nebr. 472 □ pop. 12, ✕ Ponca. — city, ✕ of Lee co. Ill. pop. 8.
Diyala (dē-yä′lä) *or* **Diala** (-ä′lä) riv. & town, Bagdad vilayet, N Mesopotamia.
Dizful (dēz′fōōl′) town, ✻ of Arabistan prov. Persia, pop. 30.
Dj-. For some words beginning thus, see J-.
Djakovica (dyä′kŏ-vē′tsä) *or* **Dyakovitsa** *or* **Jakova** (jä′kŏ-vä) comm. Montenegro, Yugoslavia, near Albanian frontier, pop. 13.
Dnieper (nē′pĕr) *Russ.* **Dnyepr** (d'nyē′p'r) *anc.* BORYS'THENES, riv. about 1,300 m. long, flows S from Smolensk prov. W Russia through White Russia & Ukraine to Black sea.
Dniester (nēs′tĕr) *Russ.* **Dynestr** (d'nyēs′t'r) *anc.* TY'RAS *or* DANAS'TRIS, riv. Europe, about 850 m. long, flows SE from Lwów prov. Poland & bet. Roumania & Ukraine to Black sea.
Doane, Mount (dōn) mt. in Yellowstone National Park, 10,713 ft. high.
Dobbs Ferry (dŏbz) vil. Westchester co. New York, pop. 4.
Döbeln (dö′bĕln) comm. Leipzig circle, Saxony, Germany, 35 m. SE of Leipzig, pop. 18.
Doberan (dō′bĕ-rän′) comm. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, pop. 5; watering place.
Dobrici (dō′brē-chē) *or* **Dobrich** (dō′brĭch) *Turk.* **Haji Oghlu Pazarjiki** (hä′jē ō′glōō pä′-zär-jē′kē) comm. ✻ of Caliacra dept. Dobruja, Roumania, p. 13; fairs.
Dobruja (dō′brōō-jä) *or* **Dobrudja** (dō′brōō-jä), *Roum.* **Dobrogea** (dō′brŏ-jē-ä) division of Roumania consisting of Black sea (coastal) strip S of the Danube, 8,969 □ pop. 381, chief town Constanţa; includes depts. Constanţa, Caliacra, Durostor, & Tulcea.
Doce (dō′sā; 138) riv. 360 m. long, Brazil, S. America, to Atl. oc. in 19° 37′ S.
Doddridge (dŏd′rĭj) co. N W. Va. 317 □ pop. 12, ✕ West Union.
Dodecanese (dō-dĕk′ä-nēs′) *or* **Dodecanesus** (-nē′sŭs) 12 isls. in SE Ægean sea SW of Asia Minor, part of Sporades; includes Carpathus, Kos, Astropalia, Patmos, etc. 549 □ pop. 64.
Dodge (dŏj) co. S cen. Ga. 431 □ pop. 23, ✕ Eastman. — co. SE Minn. 440 □ pop. 13, ✕ Mantorville. — co. E Nebr. 531 □ pop. 23, ✕ Fremont. — co. SE cen. Wis. 897 □ pop. 50, ✕ Juneau. — **City,** city, ✕ of Ford co. Kans. pop. 5.
Dodgeville (dŏj′vĭl) city, ✕ of Iowa co. Wis. pop. 2.
Dodoma (dō′dō-mä) dist. cen. Tanganyika Ter. E Africa, pop. 272, ✻ Dodoma.
Doetinchem (dōō′tĭnk-ĕm) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Dogger Bank (dŏg′ĕr; 205) submerged sand bank in cen. North sea; battle near, 1915.
Dog Island, S coast Fla. separated from mainland by St. George sound.
Doiran (doi′răn) lake, 5 m. in diam. part in Macedonia, Greece, part in SE Yugoslavia. — comm. on shore of lake, SE Yugoslavia.
Dôle (dōl) comm. dept. Jura, France, on Doubs riv. pop. 16. — *or* **La Dôle** (lä) mt. Vaud canton, 16 m. N of Geneva, Switzerland, about 5,505 ft. high.
Dolgelly (dŏl-gĕth′lĭ; 193) urban dist. ✕ of Merionethshire, Wales, pop. 2.
Dolgeville (dŏlj′vĭl) vil. Fulton & Herkimer cos. New York, pop. 3.
Dolina (dō-lyē′nä) comm. Stanisławów prov. Poland, pop. 9.
Dolj (dōlzh) *or* **Doljiu** (dōl′zhē) dept. SW Wallachia, Roumania, 2,540 □ pop. 438, ✻ Craiova.
Dollar Law (dŏl′ĕr lô′) mt. Peebles co. Scotland, 2,680 ft. high.
Dollart (dŏl′ärt) gulf of North sea, 10 m. long, 7 m. wide, NE of Netherlands.
Dolomites (dŏl′ō-mīts) *or* **Dolomite Alps** (dŏl′ō-mīt) division of the Alps, N Italy, bet. Venetia proper & Venetia Tridentina; highest Marmolata, 11,024 ft.
Dolon Nor (dō′lŏn nōr′) town, 150 m. N of Peking, Chihli prov. China, pop. 26; treaty mart.
Dolores (dō-lō′rĕs) co. SW Colo. 1,043 □ p. 1, ✕ Rico. — town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, ab. 126 m. SE of Buenos Aires, pop. 18.
Dolores River, about 250 m. long, San Miguel mts. Colo. to Grand river, Utah.
Dolphin and Union (dŏl′fĭn) strait bet. Mackenzie ter. & SW Victoria isl. Canada.
Dolton (dōl′tŭn) vil. Cook co. Ill. 16 m. S of Chicago, pop. 2.
Domb (dōmp) comm. suburb of Katowice, Polish Silesia, pop. 14.
Dombasle (dôN′bäl′) comm. dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, pop. 7.
Dombes (dôNb) region with numerous lakes, dept. Ain, France, N by W of Lyon.
Domesnes (dō′mĕs-nās) cape, NW Latvia, Europe, W of Gulf of Riga.
Dominica (dŏm′ĭ-nē′kä) Br. isl. a presidency of Leeward Isls. col. 305 □ p. 37, ✻ Roseau.
Dominican Republic (dŏ-mĭn′ĭ-kăn) *or* **Santo Domingo** (săn′tō dŏ-mĭŋ′gō) republic, E part of Haiti isl. W. Indies, 19,332 □ pop. 897, ✻ Santo Domingo.
Domjoch (dōm′yŏK) pass over the Mischabelhörner, S of the Dom, Switz. alt. 14,060 ft.
Domremy-la-Pucelle (dôN′rē-mē′-lä-pü′sĕl′) small vil. dept. Vosges, France; native place of Joan of Arc.
Don, riv. York co. England, 55 m. long. — riv. Aberdeen co. Scotland, 62 m. long. — *Tatar* **Duna** (dōō′nä) *anc.* TAN'AIS, riv. SE Russia, ab. 1,300 m. long.
Dona Ana (dōn′ä ăn′ä) co. S New Mex. 3,821 □ pop. 17, ✕ Las Cruces.
Donaldsonville (dŏn′ăld-sŭn-vĭl′) town, ✕ of Ascension par. La. on Mississippi, pop. 4.
Donauwörth (dō′nou-vûrt′) comm. Swabia, Bavaria, on Danube, pop. 5; bat. 1704, 1805.
Donawitz (dō′nä-vĭts) comm. Styria, Austria, pop. 15.
Don Benito (dōn bā-nē′tō) comm. Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. 21.
Doncaster (dŏŋ′kăs-tĕr) *anc.* DA'NUM, mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. pop. 54.
Don Cossacks, Territory of the (dŏn kŏs′ăks) region, basin of lower Don river, Soviet Russia, Europe, now chiefly in provs. of Don region & Tsaritsyn, 63,725 □ pop. 3,396. See COSSACK, *n.*, CAUCASUS (*Gaz.*).
Dondra Head (dŏn′drä) most southerly point of Ceylon.
Donegal (dŏn′ē-gôl′; dŏn′ē-gôl′) co. Ulster prov. Irish Free State, 1,870 □ pop. 168, ✕ Lifford. — **Bay,** SW Donegal co. Ireland.
Donetz (dō-nyĕts′) riv. Ukraine & Don region, S Soviet Russia, ab. 670 m. to Don riv. — prov. E Ukraine, Europe, 24,760 □ pop. 2,871, ✻ Taganrog.
Dongen (dŏng′ĕn) comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Dongola (dŏŋ′gō-lä) prov. N Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, bet. Halfa & Kordofan, 124,300 □ pop. ab. 120, ✻ Merowe. — *or* **New Dongola,** town. See ORDE, EL (*Gaz.*).
Doniawerstal (dō′nyä-vĕr′stäl) comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Doniphan (dŏn′ĭ-făn) co. NE Kans. 378 □ p. 13, ✕ Troy.
Donley (dŏn′lĭ) co. NW Texas, 906 □ pop. 8, ✕ Clarendon.
Donna (dŏn′ä) town, Hidalgo co. Texas, pop. 2.
Dönnaesö (dün′näs-ü′) *or* **Dönnaö** (-nä-û′) isl. Nordland co. cen. Norway.
Donner Lake (dŏn′ĕr) Nevada co. Calif. 3 m. E of Truckee; resort.
Donnybrook (dŏn′ĭ-brŏŏk) vil. Dublin co. Irish Free State. See DONNYBROOK FAIR.
Donora (dō-nōr′ä) bor. Washington co. Pennsylvania, pop. 14.
Don Region (dŏn) prov. Caucasus of the North and Don, S Soviet Russia, Europe, 27,907 □ pop. 1,544, ✻ Rostov-on-Don.
Dooly (dōō′lĭ) co. SW cen. Ga. 397 □ pop. 21, ✕ Vienna.
Doon (dōōn) riv. Ayr co. Scotland, flows into Firth of Clyde; celebrated by Burns.
Door (dōr) co. NE Wisconsin, 469 □ pop. 19, ✕ Sturgeon Bay.
Doorn (dōrn) comm. Utrecht prov. Neth. 12 m. SE of Utrecht, pop. 3.
Doornkop (dōrn′kŏp′) vil. 15 m. SW of Johannesburg, Transvaal, U. of S. Afr.; battle 1896.
Dorado (dō-rä′dō; 146) munic. San Juan dept. Porto Rico, pop. 6.
Dorah Pass (dō′rä) in Hindu Kush mts. Afghanistan to Chitral, alt. 14,793 ft.
Dorama (dō-rä′mä) town, Nejd, cen. Arabia, pop. 8; a caravan station.
Dorcheat (dôr-chēt′) riv. ab. 100 m. long, Ark. & La. flows into Bistineau lake.
Dorchester (dôr′chĕs-tĕr) co. SE Md. 576 □ pop. 28, ✕ Cambridge. — co. S S. C. 613 □ pop. 19, ✕ St. George. — former town, Norfolk co. Mass. now in Boston. — co. Quebec, Can. ✕ Sainte Hénédine. — *anc.* DURNOVA'RIA, mun. bor. ✕ of Dorsetshire, Eng. pop. 10.
Dordogne (dôr′dōn′y′) dept. SW France, 3,550 □ pop. 397, ✻ Périgueux. — *anc.* DURA'NIUS, riv. 300 m. long, SW France, flows into Garonne river.
Dordrecht (dôr′drĕkt) *or* **Dort** (dôrt) comm. South Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 54.
Dordrecht, town, E Cape prov. Union of S. Africa, pop. 2.
Dore, Monts (môN′ dôr′) mt. group, dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France; highest 6,185 ft.
Doris (dō′rĭs; 201) anc. country, N Greece, S of Thessaly. See DORIAN, *n.*
Dorking (dôr′kĭng) urban dist. Surrey co. England, 22 m. SSW of London, pop. 8.
Dormont (dôr′mŏnt) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 6.
Dornbirn (dôrn′bĭrn) mfg. city, Vorarlberg prov. Austria, pop. 14.
Dornoch Firth (dôr′nŏK fûrth) inlet of North sea, NE coast of Scotland.
Dorohoi (dō′rō-hoi′) dept. N Moldavia, Roumania, 1,090 □ pop. 184, ✻ Dorohoiŭ.
Dorohoiŭ (dō′rō-hô′ĭ) comm. ✻ of Dorohoi dept. Roumania, pop. 14.
Dorpat (dôr′păt) *Esth.* **Tartu** (tär′tōō) *Russ.* **Yurev** (yōōr′yĕf) city, ✻ of Tartu prov. Esthonia, Europe, pop. 50; university. — See TARTU (*Gaz.*).
Dorranceton (dôr′ăns-tŭn) bor. Luzerne co. Pa. 10 m. SW of Wilkes-Barre, pop. 6.
Dorre Island (dôr) isl. Western Australia, at entrance to Shark bay, 22 □.
Dorrisville (dôr′ĭs-vĭl) vil. Saline co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Dorsetshire (dôr′sĕt-shĭr) *or* **Dorset,** co. S Eng. 978 □ pop. 228, ✕ Dorchester.
Dortmund (dôrt′mōōnt) mfg. & min. city, Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 295.
Dos Hermanas (dōs ĕr-mä′näs) comm. Seville prov. Spain, pop. 11.
Dothan (dō′thăn) city, ✕ of Houston co. Alabama, pop. 10.
Dottignies (dō′tēn′yēs′) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Douai *or* **Douay** (dōō′ā′) ft. mfg. town, dept. Nord, France, on Scarpe river, pop. comm. 34; Germans take 1914; Brit. retake 1918. See DOUAY BIBLE.
Douarnenez (dōō′är′nĕ-nēs′; -nĕz′) comm. dept. Finistère, France, pop. 12.
Douaumont (dōō′ō′môN′) comm. & fort, dept. Meuse, France, nr. Verdun; battles 1916.
Doubs (dōō) *anc.* DU'BIS, riv. E France, about 270 m. long, flows into Saône riv. — dept. E France, 2,052 □ pop. 285, ✻ Besançon.
Dougherty (dō′hĕr-tĭ) co. SW Georgia, 342 □ pop. 20, ✕ Albany.
Douglas (dŭg′lăs) co. cen. Colo. 845 □ pop. 4, ✕ Castle Rock. — co. NW Ga. 208 □ pop. 10, ✕ Douglasville. — co. E Ill. 417 □ pop. 20, ✕ Tuscola. — co. E Kans. 489 □ pop. 24, ✕ Lawrence. — co. W Minn. 648 □ pop. 19, ✕ Alexandria. — co. S Mo. 804 □ pop. 15, ✕ Ava. — co. E Nebr. 331 □ pop. 205, ✕ Omaha. — co. W Nev. 733 □ pop. 2, ✕ Minden. — co. SW Ore. 4,921 □ pop. 21, ✕ Roseburg. — co. S S. Dak. 435 □ pop. 7, ✕ Armour. — co. cen. Wash. 1,787 □ pop. 9, ✕ Waterville. — co. NW Wis. 1,337 □ pop. 50, ✕ Superior. — town, Juneau dist. Alaska, p. 1. — city, Cochise co. Ariz. p. 10. — city, ✕ of Coffee co. Ga. p. 3. — town, Worcester co. Mass. p. 2. — town, ✕ of Converse co. Wyo. p. 2. — town, ✻ of Isle of Man, p. 20.
Douglasville (-vĭl) town, ✕ of Douglas co. Ga. 20 m. W of Atlanta, pop. 2.
Doullens (dōō′lăN′) comm. dept. Somme, France, pop. 6.
Dour (dōōr) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, 9 m. WSW of Mons, pop. 12.
Dourga Strait (dōōr′gä) bet. S New Guinea & Prince Frederick Henry island.
Douro (dō′rōō) *Sp.* **Duero** (dwä′rō) *anc.* DU'RIUS, riv. ab. 485 m. Sp. & Port. to Atlantic.
Dover (dō′vĕr) town, ✕ of Kent co. and ✻ of Del. pop. 4. — town, ✕ of Piscataquis co. Me. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Strafford co. N. H. pop. 13. — town, Morris co. N. J. pop. 10. — city, Tuscarawas co. Ohio, pop. 8. — vil. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, pop. 2. — vil. ✕ of Stewart co. Tenn.; battle of Fort Donelson 1862. — *anc.* DU'BRIS POR'TUS, spt. mun. bor. Kent co. England, pop. 40; one of the Cinque Ports; treaty 1670.
Dover, Strait of, *Fr.* **Pas de Calais** (pä′ dĕ kä′lĕ′) *anc.* FRE'TUM GAL'LICUM, bet. England & France; least width 20 m.
Dovrefjeld (dōv′rĕ-fyäl′) cen. plateau, Norway, highest pt. about 7,565 ft.
Dowagiac (dō-wō′jăk) city, Cass co. Michigan, on Dowagiac river, pop. 5.
Down (doun) co. Northern Ireland, 957 □ pop. 305, ✕ Downpatrick.
Downers Grove (doun′ĕrz) vil. Du Page co. Ill. pop. 4.
Downingtown (doun′ĭŋ-toun) bor. Chester co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Downpatrick (doun-păt′rĭk) bor. ✕ of Down co. N. Ireland, pop. 4; holy wells; cathedral.
Downs (dounz) city, Osborne co. Kansas, pop. 2.
Downs, The (dounz) roadstead in North sea, Kent, England; naval battles 1639, 1666. See 2d DOWN, *n.*, 3. — See NORTH DOWNS & SOUTH DOWNS (*Gaz.*).
Doylestown (doilz′toun) bor. ✕ of Bucks co. Pa. pop. 4; hist. museum.
Draa, Wad (wäd′ drä′) watercourse, at times a riv. W Sahara desert, Africa.
Drachenfels (drä′kĕn-fĕls′) *i. e.* "Dragon's Rock," mt. one of the Siebengebirge, on Rhine riv. Prussia, S of Bonn.
Dracut (drā′kŭt) town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 5.
Dragonera (drä′gō-nā′rä) Sp. isl. off W coast of Majorca, Medit. 1⅞ □. — group of Grecian isls. off coast Acarnania. — group S of the Morea and E of Cerigo.
Draguignan (drä′gēn′yäN′) ✻ of dept. Var, France, 40 m. NE of Toulon, pop. comm. 9.
Drakensberg (drä′kĕnz-bûrg; -bĕrK) *or* **Kwathlamba** (kwät-läm′bä) mt. range, Natal & Cape prov. SE Africa, 600 m. long; contains three peaks over 10,000 ft. high.
Drake Strait (drāk) S Atlantic ocean, bet. Tierra del Fuego & Antarctic continent.
Drama (drä′mä) *anc.* DRABES'CUS, nome, Macedonia, Greece, 2,211 □ p. 177. — its ✻ p. 16.
Drammen (drăm′ĕn) spt. ✕ of Buskerud co. Norway, pop. comm. 26.
Drancy (drăN′sē′) comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 16.
Drangiana (drăn′jĭ-ä′nä) anc. region, now in W Afghanistan & E Persia.
Drava (drä′vä) *or* **Drave** (drä′vĕ) *Ger.* **Drau** (drou) *anc.* DRA'VUS, riv. Europe, 450 m. long, Carinthia, Yugoslavia, & Hungary to Danube riv.
Dravosburg (drā-vŏs′bûrg) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Drenthe (drĕn′tē) prov. Netherlands, 1,029 □ pop. 207, ✻ Assen.
Dresden (drĕz′dĕn; *G.* drās′dĕn) circle, Saxony, Germany, 1,675 □ pop. 1,326. — city, its ✻ & ✻ of Saxony, Germany, pop. 588, on Elbe river; battle 1813. See DRESDEN, *n.*
Dreux (drû) *anc.* DUROCAS'SES, *later* DRO'CÆ, comm. dept. Eure-et-Loir, France, pop. 11.
Drew (drōō) co. SE Ark. 847 □ pop. 22, ✕ Monticello.
Driburg (drē′bŏŏRK) town, Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 3; mineral baths.
Drie Grachten (drē grăK′tĕn) bridgehead nr. Bixschoote, W. Flanders, Belgium; battle 1917.
Drin (drēn) *anc.* DRI'LO, riv. Albania, Eur. 110 m. to Adriatic sea near Alessio.
Drina (drē′nä) *anc.* DRI'NUS, riv. W Yugoslavia, Eur. 160 m. to Sava river.
Drocourt (drō′kōōr′) comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 9 m. NE of Arras, pop. 3.
Drogheda (drŏ′hē-dä) spt. Meath & Louth cos. Irish Free State, on Boyne river, p. 13.
Drohobycz (drō-hô′bĭch) city, Lwów prov. Poland, 40 m. SW of Lemberg, pop. 27.
Drôme (drōm) riv. of France, 60 m. long, flows into Rhone riv. — dept. SE France, 2,533 □ pop. 264, ✻ Valence.
Dromore (drō-mōr′) town, Down co. Northern Ireland, pop. 3; Jeremy Taylor buried here.
Droylsden (droilz′dĕn) urban dist. Lancashire, England, near Manchester, pop. 14.
Drug (drōōg) dist. of Chhattisgarh div. Central Provs. Br. India, pop. 743. — its ✻ pop. 4.
Drumclog (drŭm-klŏg′) moorland, Lanark co. Scotland; battle 1679.
Drumcondra (drŭm-kŏn′drä) suburb of Dublin, Irish Free State.
Drummond (drŭm′ŭnd) co. Quebec prov. Canada, ✕ Drummondville.
Drummond Island, one of Manitoulin isls. Lake Huron, Mich. 20 m. long.
Drummond Lake, lake, 2–6 m. in diameter, cen. Dismal Swamp, Virginia.
Drummondville (-vĭl) town, ✕ of Drummond co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 3.
Drummoyne (drŭ-moin′) munic. sub. of Sydney, N. S. Wales, Australia, pop. 19.
Drumright (drŭm′rīt′) city, Creek co. Okla. pop. 6.
Druten (drü′tĕn) comm. Gelderland prov. Neth. pop. 5.
Dryburgh Abbey (drī′bŭr-ĭ) ruin, Berwick co. Scot. on Tweed; Walter Scott's tomb.
Dry Tortugas (tôr-tō′găz) 10 isls. Monroe co. Fla. entrance Gulf of Mexico.
Duala (dwä′lä) town, Fr. Cameroons, W Africa, pop. 18.
Dubawnt (dōō′bônt′) lake (1,654 □) and riv. 580 m. long, Northwest Ters. Canada.
Dubbo (dŭb′ō) munic. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 5.
Dublin (dŭb′lĭn) city, ✕ of Laurens co. Ga. pop. 8. — city, Erath co. Tex. pop. 3. — co. Leinster prov. Irish Free State, 354 □ pop. 477. — its ✕ and ✻ of Irish Free State, a city & co. bor. on Liffey riv. pop. 427.

Disuq. Var. of DISUK.
Ditmarsh. Eng. form of DITHMARSCHEN.
Divodurum. See METZ.
Divona. See CAHORS.
Djallolo. Du. form of GILOLO.
Djambi. See JAMBI.
Djara. See JARA.
Djember. See JEMBER.
Djenné. See JENNE.
Djibouti. See JIBUTI.
Djidjelli. See JIJELLI.
Djokja *or* **Djokjakarta.** See JOKYAKARTA.
Dobrogea. See DOBRUJA.
Dodabetta, Mount. See NILGIRIS.
Dodona. See in *Dict.*
Dolnja Tuzla. See TUZLA.
Dom. See MISCHABELHÖRNER.
Dombrau. See DĄBROWA GÓRNA.
Dombrek. See SIMOIS.
Donau. See DANUBE.
Dönnaö. See DÖNNAESÖ.
Doobaunt. Var. of DUBAWNT.
Dornoch. See SUTHERLAND.
Dorozsma. See KISKUNDOROZSMA.
Dort. See DORDRECHT, Neth.
Dorylæum. See ESKISHEHR.
Dospad Dagh. See RHODOPE.
Doubt, River of. See DUVIDA, RIO DA.
Douran, Mount. See BEN DOURAN.
Drabescus. See DRAMA.
Drakhmani. See ELATEA.
Drau, Drave, *or* **Dravus.** See DRAVA.
Drepanum. See TRAPANI.
Driffield, Great. See GREAT DRIFFIELD.
Drilo. See DRIN.
Drniš. See DERNIS.
Drocæ. See DREUX.
Drury's Bluff. See BERMUDA HUNDRED.
Dubis. See DOUBS.

Dublin Bay, inlet of Irish sea, Dublin co. Ireland.
Dubno (dōōb'nō) ft. town, Volhynia, Poland, 27 m. SW of Rowne, pop. comm. 3; battles 1915–16.
Dubois (dō-bois') co. SW Ind. 427 □ pop. 20, × Jasper.
Du Bois (dō-bois'; dō-bois') city, Clearfield co. Pa. pop. 14.
Dubosary (dōō'bō-sä'rĭ) town, Odessa prov. Ukraine, Europe, on Dniester river, pop. 11.
Dubovka (dōō-bôf'ka) town, Tsaritsyn prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, on Volga riv. pop. 15.
Dubuque (dō-būk') co. E Iowa, 601 □ pop. 58. — city, its ×, on Mississippi, p. 39.
Ducato, Cape (dōō-kä'tō) *anc.* Leuca'dia, S Levkas, Ionian isls.; Sappho's leap.
Duchcov (dōōk'tsôf) *Ger.* **Dux** (dōōks) comm. Louny dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, p. 13.
Duchesne (dō-shān') county, NE Utah, 3,266 □ pop. 9, × Duchesne. — riv. Duchesne & Uinta cos. Utah, 120 m. long, to Green riv.
Duck River, riv. ab. 200 m. long, Coffee co. Tenn. to Tennessee river.
Duddon (dŭd'ŭn) small riv. between Lancashire & Cumberland cos. Eng. to Irish sea.
Dudelange (dōō'dē-länG'ē) comm. S Luxemburg, Europe, pop. 10; mines.
Dudley (dŭd'lĭ) town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 4. — co. bor. Worcestershire, England, p. 56.
Dudweiler (dōōt'vī'lĕr) mfg. & min. comm. Saar region, Europe, pop. 21.
Dueim, El (ĕl dō'ē-ām') town on White Nile, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Afr. pop. 7.
Due Miglia (dōō'ā mēl'yä) comm. Cremona prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 15.
Duffel (dŭ'fĕl') comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 9.
Dufferin (dŭf'ĕr-ĭn) co. S Ontario prov. Canada, × Orangeville.
Duff, *or* **Wilson, Islands,** group in Pacific ocean, N of Santa Cruz islands; British.
Dufourspitze (dŭ-fōōr'shpĭt'sĕ) highest peak of Monte Rosa, Pennine Alps, 15,217 ft.
Dugger (dŭg'ĕr) town, Sullivan co. Indiana, pop. 2.
Duida (dwē'thä; 146) mt. cen. Amazonas ter. S Venezuela, S. America, 8,500 ft. high.
Duino (dwē'nō) spt. NE Italy, on Adriatic, 12 m. NW of Trieste, pop. 2.
Duisburg (dūs'bŏŏrK) city, Rhine Prov. Prussia, Germany, near Düsseldorf, pop. 244.
Duiveland (doi'vĕ-länt) isl. Zeeland prov. Netherlands.
Dujana (dō-jä'nä) native state, Punjab, India, 100 □ pop. 26. — its ✻ W of Delhi, pop. 6.
Dukes (dūks) co. SE Mass. 107 □ pop. 4, × Edgartown.
Dukinfield (dūk'ĭn-fēld) mfg. mun. bor. Cheshire, England, pop. 19.
Dukla (dōō'klä) town and pass, Carpathian mts. Lwów prov. Poland, 17 m. SE of Jasło.
Dulag (dōō'läg) munic. Leyte prov. Phil. isls. pop. 23.
Dulce (dōōl'sä; 138) riv. Tucumán prov. to Lake Porongos, Córdoba prov. Argentina.
Dulcigno (dōōl-chēn'yō) *Serbian* **Ulcinj** (ōōl'y'-tsĕn-y') *anc.* Olcin'ium, spt. town, Montenegro, Yugoslavia, Eur. pop. 5.
Dülken (dül'kĕn) comm. Rhine Prov. Prussia, 20 m. W of Düsseldorf, pop. 10.
Duluth (dō-lōōth') city, × of St. Louis co. Minn. on Lake Superior, pop. 99.
Dulwich (dŭl'ĭch; -ĭj) dist. of Camberwell met. bor. S London, England; college.
Dumaguete (dōō'mä-gä'tā) munic. ✻ Oriental Negros prov. Phil. isls. pop. 16.
Dumangas (dō-mäng'gäs) munic. Iloilo prov. Panay, Phil. isls. pop. 20.
Dumanjug (dō-män-hōōg') munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 24.
Dumaran (dō-mä-rän') isl. off E coast of N Palawan, Phil. isls. 122 □ pop. 2.
Dumbarton (dŭm-bär'tŭn) burgh, × of Dumbarton co. Scotland, pop. 23. — *or* **Dumbartonshire** (-shĭr; -shēr) co. W cen. Scotland, 246 □ pop. 151.
Dumdum (dŭm'dŭm') town, Bengal, Br. India, near Calcutta, pop. (N. & S. muns.) 21; mil. station & government ammunition factory. See DUMDUM, *n.*
Dumfries (dŭm-frēs') mfg. burgh, × of Dumfries co. Scotland, pop. 16. — *or* **Dumfriesshire** (-shĭr; -shēr) co. S Scotland, 1,072 □ pop. 75.
Dumont (dŭ'mŏnt) bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 3.
Dunaföldvár (dōō'nō-fûld'vär) comm. Tolna co. Hungary, pop. 12.
Dunagiri (dōō'nä-gē'rē) mt. Himalayas, Garhwal dist. United Provs. Br. India, 23,181 ft.
Dunajec (dōō-nä'yĕts) riv. Kraków, Poland, 120 m. long, fr. Carpathians to Vistula riv.
Dünamünde (dü'nä-mün'dĕ) *Russ.* **Ust-Dvinsk** (ōōst'y'-dvēnsk) harbor & fortress on isl. in mouth of Dvina (*Ger.* Düna) riv. Latvia, Europe.
Dunbar (dŭn'bär; dŭn-bär') bor. Fayette co. Pa. pop. 2. — (*pron.* dŭn-bär') burgh, E. Lothian co. Scotland, pop. 4; battle, Sept. 3, 1650.
Duncan (dŭŋ'kăn) city, × of Stephens co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.
Duncannon (dŭn-kăn'ŭn) bor. Perry co. Pa. on Susquehanna river, pop. 2.
Duncanshay Head (dŭŋ'kănz-hā) headland, NE extremity Scotland; 210 ft. high.
Dundalk (dŭn-dôk') spt. bor. × of Louth co. Irish Free State, on Dundalk bay, p. 13
Dundas (dŭn-dăs') town, Wentworth co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 5. — See STORMONT, DUNDAS, AND GLENGARRY (*Gaz.*).
Dundee (dŭn-dē') spt. mfg. burgh, Forfar co. Scotland, pop. 168. — town, N Natal prov. Union of South Africa, pop. 3.
Dundrum Bay (dŭn-drŭm'; dŭn'drŭm) Down co. Ireland, in Irish sea.
Dundy (dŭn'dĭ) co. SW Nebr. 927 □ pop. 5, × Benkelman.
Dunedin (dŭn-ē'dĭn) spt. city, ✻ of Otago prov. dist. N. Z. p. 58, with subs. 72; univ.
Dunellen (dŭn-ĕl'ĕn) bor. Middlesex co. N. J. 2 m. SW of Plainfield, pop. 3.
Dunfermline (dŭn-fĕrm'lĭn; dŭn-fûrm'lĭn) burgh, Fife co. Scotland, pop. 40.
Dungannon (dŭn-găn'ŭn) town & bor. Tyrone co. Northern Ireland, pop. 4.
Dungarpur (dōōŋ'gär-pōōr') native state, Rajputana, India, 1,447 □ pop. 189.
Dungarvan (dŭn-gär'vän) spt. Waterford co. Irish Free State, pop. 5.
Dungeness (dŭnj-nĕs'; dŭnj'nĕs) ft. headland, SE extremity of Kent co. England.
Dunkard Creek (dŭŋ'kärd) N West Va. 75 m. to Monongahela riv. Pennsylvania.
Dunkeld (dŭn-kĕld') town, Perth co. Scotland, on Tay river.
Dunkirk (dŭn'kûrk) city, Blackford & Jay cos. Ind. pop. 3. — city, Chautauqua co. N. Y. pop. 19. — (*pron.* dŭn'kûrk; dŭn-kûrk') *Fr.* **Dunkerque** (dŭN'kĕrk') spt. town, dept. Nord, France, pop. comm. 35; taken by English 1658, sold by Charles II. to France 1662.
Dunklin (dŭŋk'lĭn) co. SE Missouri, 530 □ pop. 33, × Kennett.
Dunmore (dŭn'mōr') bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. 2 m. NE of Scranton, pop. 20.
Dunn (dŭn) co. W N. Dak. 2,084 □ pop. 9, × Manning. — co. NW Wis. 869 □ pop. 27, × Menomonie. — town, Harnett co. N. C. pop. 3.
Dunnet Head (dŭn'ĕt; -ĭt) pen. N extremity of Scotland and of Great Britain.
Dunoon (dŭn-ōōn') coast burgh, Argyll co. Scotland, pop. 15; watering place.
Dunraven, Mount (dŭn-rā'v'n) mt. Rocky Mt. Nat. Park, N cen. Colo. 12,326 ft. high.
Duns (dŭns) burgh, × of Berwick co. Scotland, pop. 2.
Dunsinane (dŭn'sĭ-nān'; dŭn-sĭn'ăn) hill, Perth co. Scotland, 1,012 ft. high.
Dunsmuir (dŭnz'mūr) town, Siskiyou co. California, pop. 3.
Dunstable (dŭn'stă-b'l) mfg. mun. bor. Bedfordshire, England, pop. 9.
Du Page (dōō-pāj') co. NE Ill. 345 □ pop. 42, × Wheaton.
Duplin (dū'plĭn) co. SE N. C. 790 □ pop. 30, × Kenansville.
Dupnica (dōōp'nĕ-tsä) *or* **Dubnitsa,** comm. Bulgaria, 31 m. SSW of Sofia, p. 14.
Dupont (dū-pŏnt') bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 5.
Düppel (düp'ĕl) vil. Schleswig-Holstein prov. Prussia; taken 1848, 1864.
Duquesne (dōō-kān') city, Allegheny co. Pa. on Monongahela river, pop. 19.
Duquoin (dō-kwoin') city, Perry co. Illinois, pop. 7.
Durance (dü'rănS') riv. 160 m. long, SE France, flows into Rhone river.
Durand (dū-rănd') vil. Shiawassee co. Mich. pop. 3. — city, × of Pepin co. Wis. pop. 2.
Durango (dō-răŋ'gō) city, × of La Plata co. Colo. pop. 4. — (*pron.* dōō-räŋ'gō) state, Mexico, 42,272 □ pop. 510. — its ✻ pop. 40.
Durant (dū-rănt') city, × of Bryan co. Okla. pop. 7. — town, Holmes co. Miss. pop. 2.
Durazno (dōō-räs'nō; 268) dept. cen. Uruguay, 5,525 □ p. 59. — city, its ✻ p. 10.
Durazzo (dōō-rät'sō) *Albanian* **Durresi** (dōō-rĕs'ĭ) *anc.* Epidam'nus, *later* Dyrrha'chium, ft. spt. town, Albania, pop. 5.
Durban (dûr'băn) spt. town, Natal prov. Union of S. Africa, pop. with suburbs, 146.
Düren (dü'rĕn) comm. Rhine Prov. Prussia, Germany, 18 m. E of Aachen, pop. 34.
Durham (dûr'dăm) co. N N. C. 312 □ pop. 42, × Durham. — town, Androscoggin co. Maine, pop. 1. — city, × of Durham co. N. C. pop. 22; Trinity college. — town, Stafford co. N. H. pop. 1; State coll. — co. See NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM (*Gaz.*). — co. England, 1,014 □ pop. 1,479 (admin. co. only, without co. bor. 944), × Durham. — *Saxon* DUN'HOLME, city, a mun. bor. × of Durham co. England, p. 17; cathedral; univ.
Dürkheim (dürk'hīm) comm. Bavaria, Germany, 18 m. N of Landau, pop. 7.
Durlach (dōōr'läK) comm. Karlsruhe dist. Baden, Germany, pop. 15.
Durostor (dōō-rō'stôr) dept. SW Dobruja, Roumania, ✻ Silistra.
Duryea (dōōr-yā'; dōōr'yā) bor. Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 8.
Düsseldorf (düs'ĕl-dôrf) govt. dist. Prussia, 2,114 □ pop. 3,577. — its ✻ mfg. & cml. city, on Rhine riv. pop. 407; Heinrich Heine born here.
Dutch Borneo, Dutch part of Borneo, with adj. isls. 212,604 □ pop. 1,626.
Dutch East Indies, the possessions of the Netherlands in Malaysia, consisting of Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, part of Timor, Banda, Amboina, part of New Guinea, Celebes, part of Borneo, Banka, Madura, the Moluccas, etc. 733,642 □ pop. 49,351, ✻ Batavia.
Dutchess (dŭch'ĕs) co. SE N. Y. 806 □ pop. 92, × Poughkeepsie.
Dutch Guiana (gē-ä'nä) *or* **Surinam** (sōō'rĭ-näm') *Du.* **Suriname** (sü'rē-nä'mē) Du. colony, N South America, 46,060 □ p. 113, ✻ Paramaribo.
Dutch Harbor, vil. Unalaska isl. S Alaska; U. S. naval radio station.
Dutch West Indies, the islands composing Curaçao colony &, sometimes, Dutch Guiana.
Duval (dū-văl') co. NE Fla. 782 □ pop. 114, × Jacksonville. — co. S Tex. 1,703 □ pop. 8, × San Diego.
Duvida, Rio da (rē'ō dä dōō'vē-dä) *Eng.* **River of Doubt,** riv. W Brazil, S trib. of Madeira riv. ab. 940 m. long; expl. by Theodore Roosevelt in 1914; often called Rio Aripuanã in its lower course.
Duxbury (dŭks'bĕr-ĭ) town, Plymouth co. Mass. on Duxbury bay, pop. 2: summer resort.
Dvina (dvē-nä') *or* **Dwina** (dwē'nä) riv. Russia, Eur. ab. 1100 m. long, to Archangel gulf.
Dvina, *Lett.* **Daugava** (dä'ōō-gä-vä) *Ger.* **Düna** (dü'nä) riv. 630 m. long, W Russia & Latvia, Europe, to Gulf of Riga.
Dvinsk (dvēnsk) *or* **Dünaburg** (dü'nä-bōōrK) *Lett.* **Daugavpils** (dou'gäf-pĕls) city, ✻ of Latgalia prov. Latvia, Europe, pop. 36, on Dvina riv.; battle 1915.
Dvůr Králové nad Labem (dvōōr krä'lō-vä nád lä'bĕm) *Ger.* **Königinhof** (kū'nĭ-gĭn-hōf') comm. Hradec Králové dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 13.
Dwarka (dwär'kä) town, Baroda state, India, 270 m. W of Baroda city; temple of Krishna.
Dwight (dwīt) vil. Livingston co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Dyea (dī'ä) vil. S Alaska, near Skagway.
Dyer (dī'ĕr) co. W Tenn. 500 □ pop. 30, × Dyersburg.
Dyersburg (dī'ĕrz-bûrg) city, × of Dyer co. Tennessee, pop. 6.
Dyersville (dī'ĕrz-vĭl) town, Delaware & Dubuque cos. Iowa, pop. 2.
Dykhtau (dĭK-tou') mt. Caucasus range, 17,050 ft. S Soviet Russia, Eur. 43° 15′ E, 43° 5′ N.
Dysart (dī'zûrt; -zärt) burgh, Fife co. Scotland, pop. 4.
Dzisna (jēs'nä) *Russ.* **Disna** (dyēs-nä') comm. Novogródek prov. Poland, pop. 7.
Dzungaria (dzōōŋ-gä'rĭ-ä) *or* **Zungaria** (zōōŋ-) region in N part of Chinese prov. of Sinkiang.
Dzungarian Alatau (-gä'rĭ-ăn ä'lä-tou') mt. range bet. E Russian Turkestan & NW Sinkiang prov. China, 11,000 to 13,000 ft. high.

E

Eagle (ē'g'l) co. cen. Colorado, 1,620 □ pop. 3, × Red Cliff. — dist. NE Alaska.
Eagle Grove, city, Wright co. Iowa, pop. 4.
Eagle Lake, town, Aroostook co. Me. pop. 2. — city, Colorado co. Texas, pop. 2.
Eagle Pass, town, × of Maverick co. Texas, pop. 6.
Eagle Rock, city, Los Angeles co. California, pop. 2.
Ealing (ē'lĭng) mun. bor. Middlesex co. England, pop. 68.
Earby (ēr'bĭ) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 6.
Earle (ûrl) town, Crittenden co. Arkansas, pop. 2.
Earlington (ûr'lĭng-tŭn) city, Hopkins co. Kentucky, pop. 4.
Earlston (ûrl'stŭn) *orig.* **Erceldoune** (ûr'sĕl-dōōn) *also* **Ercildoune** (ûr'sĭl-) par. & tn. Berwick co., Scotland, near Melrose, pop. 2; home of Thomas of Erceldoune.
Early (ûr'lĭ) co. SW Georgia, 524 □ pop. 19, × Blakely.
Earn, Loch (ûrn) lake, 6½ m. long, Perth co., Scotland.
Earnslaw, Mount (ûrnz'lô) mt. Southern Alps, South Isl. New Zealand, 9,200 ft. high.
Earsdon (ûrs'dŭn) urban dist. Northumberland co. England, pop. 11.
Easley (ēz'lĭ) town, Pickens co. South Carolina, pop. 4.
East Alton (ôl'tŭn) vil. Madison co. Illinois, pop. 2.
East and West Molesey (mōl'zĭ) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 7.
East Anglia (ăŋ'glĭ-ä) anc. div. England; modern Norfolk & Suffolk.
East Aurora (ô-rō'rä) vil. Erie co. New York, pop. 4.
East Barnet Valley (bär'nĕt) urban dist. Hertfordshire, England, pop. 14.
East Baton Rouge (băt'ŭn rōōzh') par. SE La. 455 □ pop. 45, × Baton Rouge.
Eastbourne (ēst'bôrn; -bŭrn) coast co. bor. Sussex East, Eng. pop. 62; watering place.
East Brady (brā'dĭ) bor. Clarion co. Pa. on Allegheny river, pop. 2.
East Bridgewater, town, Plymouth co. Massachusetts, pop. 3.
East Cape, E point of North Isl. New Zealand. — *or* **Cape Dezhnev** (dyĕzh-nyôf') NE extremity of Asia, on Bering strait.
East Carroll (kăr'ŭl) parish, NE La. 420 □ pop. 11, × Lake Providence.
East Chattanooga (chăt'ă-nōō'gä) town, Hamilton co. Tennessee, pop. 5.
East Chicago, city, Lake co. Ind. 17 m. SE of Chicago, pop. 36.
East China Sea *or* **Eastern Sea,** N part of China sea, bounded by China, Korea, Japan, Ryukyu isls. & Formosa. See SOUTH CHINA SEA (*Gaz.*).
East Cleveland, city, Cuyahoga co. Ohio, 4 m. E of Cleveland, pop. 27.
East Conemaugh (kŏn'ĕ-mô') bor. Cambria co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.
East Dereham (dēr'ăm) urban dist. Norfolk co. England, pop. 6.
Easter Island *or* **Waihu** (wī'hōō') *Sp.* **Pascua** (päs'kwä) S Pacific ocean; remarkable gigantic statues and other archæological remains of unknown origin; belongs to Chile.
Eastern Desert and Oases, prov. Egypt, 295 □ pop. 37.
Eastern Province, prov. in Uganda protectorate, Africa, 36,292 □ pop. 1,152. — prov. E Ceylon, 3,848 □ pop. 193, ✻ Trincomalee. — *Fr.* **Province Orientale** (prô'vĂNs' ô'ryĂN'tăl') prov. E Belgian Congo, Africa, embracing 8 dists. ✻ Stanleyville.
Eastern Roumelia (rōō-mē'lĭ-ä) *or* **Southern Bulgaria** (bŏŏl-gā'rĭ-ä) part of Bulgaria, 12,585 □, chief town Philippopolis; incorporated with Bulgaria in 1885.
Eastern Shore, E part of Maryland, forming the eastern shore of Chesapeake bay.
East Feliciana (fē-lĭs'ē-ăn'ä) par. E Louisiana, 464 □ pop. 17, × Clinton.
East Grand Forks, city, Polk co. Minn. on Red riv. opp. Grand Forks, N. Dak. pop. 2.
East Greenville, bor. Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
East Greenwich (grĭn'ĭch; -wĭch; grĭn'ĭj) town, × of Kent co. Rhode Island, pop. 3.
East Grinstead (grĭn'stĕd) urban dist. Sussex East, England, pop. 7.
East Haddam (hăd'ăm) town, Middlesex co. Conn. on Connecticut river, pop. 2.
East Ham, co. bor. Essex co. England, pop. 143.
Easthampton (ēst-hămp'tŭn) town, Hampshire co. Massachusetts, pop. 11.
East Hampton, town, Middlesex co. Connecticut, pop. 2.
East Hartford, town, Hartford co. Connecticut, pop. 12.
East Haven, town, New Haven co. Conn. near New Haven, pop. 4.
East Indies (ĭn'dĭz) *or* **East India,** a collective name applied, somewhat vaguely, to **India,** Indo-China, & Malay archipelago. Cf. WEST INDIES (*Gaz.*).
East Jordan, city, Charlevoix co. Mich. on Jordan river, pop. 2.
Eastland (ēst'lănd) co. N cen. Tex. 925 □ pop. 59. — city, its × pop. 9.
East Lansdowne (lănz'doun) bor. Delaware co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
East Lansing, city, Ingham co. Michigan, pop. 2; Mich. agricultural college.
Eastleigh and Bishopstoke (ēst'lĭ, bĭsh'ŭp-stōk) urban dist. Southampton co. Eng. p. 16.
East Livermore (lĭv'ĕr-mōr; 201) town, Androscoggin co. Maine, pop. 3.
East Liverpool (lĭv'ĕr-pōōl) city, Columbiana co. Ohio, pop. 21.
East London, spt. town, Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. with suburbs 35.
East Longmeadow (lŏŋ'mĕd'ō; 205) town, Hampden co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.
East Lothian (lō'thĭ-ăn) co. E Scotland, 267 □ pop. 47, × Haddington.
East Lyme (līm) town, New London co. Connecticut, pop. 2.

Dubnitsa. See DUPNICA.
Dubris Portus. See DOVER, Eng.
Dubrovnik. See RAGUSA.
Duero. See DOURO.
Dugi. See LUNGA ISOLA.
Duna. See DANUBE; DON.
Düna. See 2d DVINA.
Dünaburg. See DVINSK.
Dunholme. See DURHAM, Eng.
Dunkerque. See DUNKIRK.
Dunleary. See KINGSTOWN.
Duranius. See DORDOGNE.
Durius. See DOURO.
Durnovaria. See DORCHESTER.
Durobrivæ. See ROCHESTER.
Durocasses. See DREUX.
Durocortorum. See REIMS.
Durostorum. See SILISTRA.
Durovernum. See CANTERBURY.
Durresi. See DURAZZO.
Dur Sharukin. See KHORSABAD.
Dutch New Guinea. See NEW GUINEA, DUTCH.
Dux. See DUCHCOV.
Dvina Bay. See ARCHANGEL, GULF OF.
Dwina. See 1st DVINA.
Dyakovitsa. See DJAKOVICA.
Dyardanes. See BRAHMAPUTRA.
Dyrrachium. Var. of DYRRHACHIUM.
Dyrrhachium. See DURAZZO.
East. See EAST, *n.* 2.
East Africa Protectorate. See KENYA.
East Beskids. See BESKIDS.
Eastern Ghats. See GHATS.
Eastern Sea. See EAST CHINA SEA.
Eastern Sierra Madre. See SIERRA MADRE.
Eastern Thrace. See THRACE.
Eastern Turkestan. See TURKESTAN.
East Flanders. See FLANDERS.
East Friesland. = ÖSTFRIESLAND.
East Griqualand. See GRIQUALAND EAST.
East Khandesh. See KHANDESH.
East Locris. See LOCRIS.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; +, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village; Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

East McKeesport (mȧ-kēz′pōrt) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Eastmain *or* **Slade** (ēst′mān, slād) riv. Quebec, Canada, 375 m. flows into James bay.
Eastman (ēst′mȧn) city, × of Dodge co. Georgia, pop. 3.
East Mauch Chunk (mȯk chŭngk) bor. Carbon co. Pa. on Lehigh river, pop. 4.
East Moline (mō-lēn′) city, Rock Island co. Illinois, pop. 9.
East Newark, bor. Hudson co. N. J. on Passaic riv. opp. Newark, pop. 3.
Easton (ēs′tŭn) city, × of Talbot co. Md. p. 3. — town, Bristol co. Mass. p. 5. — city, × of Northampton co. Pa. on Delaware riv. p. 34; Lafayette coll.
East Orange, city, Essex co. N. J. 3 m. WNW of Newark, pop. 51.
East Palestine (păl′ĕs-tīn) vil. Columbiana co. Ohio, pop. 6.
East Paterson (păt′ĕr-sŭn) bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
East, *or* **Boundary, Peak,** mt. White mts. SW Nevada, 13,145 ft.; highest point in state.
East Peoria (pē-ō′rĭ-ȧ) vil. Tazewell co. Illinois, pop. 2.
East Pittsburgh, bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 7.
East Point, town, Fulton co. Ga. 5 m. SSW of Atlanta, pop. 5.
Eastport, city, Washington co. Maine, on an island in Passamaquoddy bay, pop. 4.
East Providence, town, Providence co. Rhode Island, pop. 22.
East Prussia, prov. NE Prussia, 14,873 □ pop. 2,229, ✻ Konigsberg.
East Retford (rĕt′fĕrd) mun. bor. Nottinghamshire, England, pop. 13.
East Riding (rīd′ĭng) co. div. of Yorkshire, Eng. 1,172 □ pop. 461 (admin. co. only, without co. bor. 174), × Beverley.
East River, strait connecting Long Isl. sound & New York bay.
East Rochester, vil. Monroe co. New York, pop. 4.
East Rockaway (rŏk′ȧ-wā) vil. Nassau co. New York, pop. 2.
East Rutherford (rŭth′ĕr-fĕrd; rŭth′-) bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 5.
East Saint Louis (lōō′ĭs; lōō′ĭ) mfg. city, St. Clair co. Ill. on Mississippi river, pop. 67.
East San Diego (săn dē-ā′gō) city, San Diego co. Calif. pop. 4.
East Spencer, town, Rowan co. North Carolina, pop. 2.
East Stroudsburg (stroudz′bûrg) bor. Monroe co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.
East Syracuse (sĭr′ȧ-kūs′; sĭr′ȧ-kūs′) vil. Onondaga co. New York, pop. 4.
East Taupo (tä′ōō-pō; *colloq.* tou′pō) co. cen. North Island, New Zealand.
East Vandergrift (văn′dĕr-grĭft) bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Eastview (ēst′vū′) town, Russell co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 5.
East Washington, bor. Washington co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
East Windsor (wĭn′zĕr) town, Hartford co. Connecticut, pop. 4.
Eastwood (ēst′wo͝od) vil. Onondaga co. N. Y. pop. 2. — urban dist. Nottinghamshire, England, pop. 5.
East Youngstown (yŭngz′toun) vil. Mahoning co. Ohio, pop. 11.
Eaton (ē′tŭn) co. SW cen. Mich. 571 □ pop. 29, × Charlotte. — vil. × of Preble co. Ohio, pop. 3.
Eaton Rapids, city, Eaton co. Michigan, on Grand river, pop. 2.
Eatonton (ē′tŭn-tŭn) city, × of Putnam co. Georgia, pop. 3.
Eau Claire (ō′ klâr′) co. W Wis. 638 □ pop. 36. — its × a cml. & mfg. city, pop. 21. — town, Richland co. South Carolina, pop. 3. — riv. Wis. Clark co. to Chippewa river.
Eaux-Vives (ō′-vēv′) comm. suburb of Geneva, Switzerland, pop. 20.
Ebbw Vale (ĕb′o͞o vāl′) urban dist. Monmouthshire, England, pop. 35; mining.
Ebensburg (ĕb′ĕnz-bûrg) bor. × of Cambria co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Eberswalde (ā′bĕrs-väl′dĕ) mfg. city, Potsdam govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, p. 27.
Ebingen (ā′bĭng-ĕn) comm. Black Forest circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 11.
Ebi Nor (ā′bē nōr′) lake (*nor*) Dzungaria, N Sinkiang, in 45° N, 83° E.
Eboli (ĕb′ō-lē) comm. Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 13; old castle.
Éboulements, Les (lā′zā′bo͞ol′mäN′) mts. Laurentian range, Quebec, Can., highest 2,551 ft.
Ebro (ē′brō; *Span.* ā′brō) *anc.* Ibe′rus, riv. 470 m. long, NE Spain, Santander to Medit.
Ecaussines-d'Enghien (ā′kō′sēn′-dän′gäN′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Ecbatana (ĕk-băt′ȧ-nȧ) city, ✻ of anc. Media; identified with modern Hamadan.
Ecclefechan (ĕk′l-fĕk′ăn) vil. near Dumfries, S Scotland; bp. & burial place of Thomas Carlyle (1795–1881).
Eccles (ĕk′lz) mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 44.
Echague (ā-chä′gwā) munic. Isabela prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 17.
Echigo (ā′chē-gō′) old prov. N cen. Honshu, Japan, now Niigata pref.
Echizen (ā′chē-zĕn′) old prov. N cen. Honshu, Japan, now part of Fukui pref.
Echo Cañon (ĕk′ō kăn′yŭn) ravine, Summit co. Utah.
Echols (ĕk′ŭlz) co. S Ga. 362 □ pop. 3, × Statenville.
Echt (ĕkt) comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 9.
Ecija (ā′thē-hä; 189) *anc.* As′tigi, mfg. city, Seville prov. Spain, pop. 29.
Eckernförde (ĕk′ĕrn-fûr′dĕ) spt. Schleswig-Holstein prov. Prussia, pop. 7.
Eck, Loch (ĕk) lake, 6 m. long, Argyll co. Scotland.
Ecnomus (ĕk′nō-mŭs) hill, near Licata, Sicily; naval battle off it 256 B. C.
Ecorse (ē-kôrs′) vil. Wayne co. Michigan, pop. 4.
Écrouves (ā′krōōv′) comm. dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, near Toul, pop. 7.
Ector (ĕk′tĕr) co. W Texas, 892 □, × Odessa.
Ecuador (ĕk′wȧ-dôr) republic, NW S. America, 116,000 to 276,000 □ pop. 2,000, ✻ Quito.
Edam (ā′dăm′; *Eng.* ē′dăm) spt. N. Holland prov. Neth. pop. comm. 7.
Eddy (ĕd′ĭ) co. SE New Mexico, 4,245 □ pop. 9, × Carlsbad. — co. cen. N. Dak. 651 □ pop. 6, × New Rockford.
Eddystone (ĕd′ĭ-stōn) bor. Delaware co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Eddystone Rock (ĕd′ĭ-stŭn) in English channel; lighthouse 14 m. SSW of Plymouth.
Ede (ā′dē) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 22.
Edea (ā-dā′ā) town, SW Cameroons, Fr. Africa.
Eden (ē′d'n) riv. Westmorland & Cumberland cos. Eng. flows into Solway firth. — riv. Fife co. Scotland, flows into Bay of St. Andrews. — riv. Scotland, 18 m. long, flows into Tweed riv. — co. North Isl. New Zealand, 43 □ pop. 134.
Edenton (ē′dĕn-tŭn) town, × of Chowan co. North Carolina, pop. 3.
Eder (ā′dĕr) riv. Westphalia & Hesse, Germany, to Fulda riv. above Cassel.
Edessa (ē-dĕs′ȧ) anc. name of Urfa; principality under Crusaders. See Edessan, *a.*
Edfu (ĕd′fo͞o′) vil. on Nile riv. Egypt, lat. 25° N; ancient ruins. See pylon, *n. Illust.*
Edgar (ĕd′gär) co. E Illinois, 621 □ pop. 26, × Paris.
Edgartown (ĕd′gär-toun′) town, × of Dukes co. Mass. on Marthas Vineyard, pop. 1.
Edgecombe (ĕj′kŭm) co. NE North Carolina, 509 □ pop. 38, × Tarboro.
Edgecumbe, Mount (-kŭm) promontory, Cornwall co. England.
Edgefield (ĕj′fēld) co. W South Carolina, 524 □ pop. 24. — town, its × pop. 2.
Edge Hill (ĕj) ridge, S Warwickshire, Eng. 7 m. NW of Banbury; battle 1642.
Edge Island (ĕj) isl. 2,500 □, SE Spitsbergen group, Arctic ocean.
Edgerton (ĕj′ĕr-tŭn) city, Rock co. Wisconsin, pop. 3.
Edgewater (ĕj′wō′tĕr) bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 4.
Edgewood (ĕj′wo͝od) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Edina (ē-dī′nȧ) vil. Hennepin co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
Edinburg (ĕd′ĭn-bûrg) town, Johnson co. Ind. pop. 2.
Edinburgh (ĕd′ĭn-bŭr-ō). See Midlothian (*Gaz.*). — city, burgh, ✻ of Scotland & of Midlothian co. pop. 420. See Athens of the North, Dun Edin, Edina, *n.*
Edington (ĕd′ĭng-tŭn) vil. & par. Wiltshire, England; Alfred's victory over Danes.
Edisto (ĕd′ĭs-tō) riv. SW S. C. 150 m. long, to Atlantic oc.; Edisto isl. is at its mouth.
Edmond (ĕd′mŭnd) city, Oklahoma co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Edmonson (ĕd′mŭn-sŭn) co. cen. Kentucky, 308 □ pop. 11, × Brownsville.
Edmonton (ĕd′mŭn-tŭn) urban dist. Middlesex co. Eng. suburb of London, pop. 67. — city, ✻ of Alberta, Canada, pop. 59.
Edmunds (ĕd′mŭndz) co. N South Dakota, 1,158 □ pop. 8, × Ipswich.
Edmundston (-mŭnd-stŭn) town, Madawaska co. New Brunswick, Can. pop. 4.
Edna (ĕd′nȧ) town, × of Jackson co. Texas, pop. 2.
Edremid (ĕd′rĕ-mĕd′) town, W Asia Minor, nr. head of Gulf of Edremid, Ægean sea, p. 3.
Edwardesabad (ĕd′wĕrdz-ä-bäd′) town, Bannu dist. North-Western Frontier Prov. Br. India, pop. 22.
Edward, Lake, lake bet. Uganda & Belgian Congo, Africa, S of Lake Albert, about 830 □; disc. by Stanley 1889; formerly called Albert Edward Nyanza.
Edwards (ĕd′wĕrdz) co. SE Ill. 238 □ pop. 9, × Albion. — co. SW cen. Kans. 611 □ pop. 7, × Kinsley. — co. cen. Tex. 1,960 □ pop. 2, × Rocksprings. — riv. Henry co. Ill.
Edwardsville (-vĭl) city, × of Madison co. Ill. pop. 5. — bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 9.
Eeckeren (āk′ĕr-ĕn) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 10.
Eecloo (ā-klō′) comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 13.
Eem (ām) riv. Netherlands, Gelderland to Zuider Zee.
Eerneghem (ār′nĕ-gĕm) comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Efate (ā-fā′tā) *or* **Vate** (vä′tā) isl. one of the New Hebrides group, Pacif. oc.
Effingham (ĕf′ĭng-hăm) co. E Ga. 448 □ pop. 10, × Springfield. — co. SE Ill. 511 □ pop. 20. — its × a mfg. city, pop. 4.
Eger (ā′gĕr) riv. 193 m. long, Fichtel mts. NE Bavaria, to Elbe riv. at Litoměřice, Bohemia; called the Ohře in Czechoslovakia. — See Cheb (*Gaz.*). — (*pron.* ĕ′gĕr) *Ger.* **Erlau** (ĕr′lou) × of Heves co. Hungary, p. 29.
Egerdir (ĕg′ĕr-dēr′) lake & town, Asia Minor, about 90 m. W of Konia, pop. town 6.
Eggenberg (ĕg′ĕn-bĕrk) comm. Styria, Austria, pop. 16.
Egg Harbor, city, Atlantic co. N. J. pop. 3.
Eggmühl (ĕk′mul) *or* **Eckmühl,** vil. Bavaria, Ger. near Regensburg; battle 1809.
Egham (ĕg′ăm) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 14.
Egmont (ĕg′mŏnt) co. W North Island, New Zealand, pop. 3.
Egmont Bay, on coast of Prince Edward isl. Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Egmont, Cape, SW Prince Edward island.
Egmont, Mount, *Maori* **Taranaki** (tä′rä-nä′kē) volcanic mt. North Isl. N. Z. 8,260 ft. high.
Egremont (ĕg′rē-mŏnt) urban dist. Cumberland co. England, pop. 7.
Egypt (ē′jĭpt) *Ar.* **Misr** (mĭs″r) *anc.* Ægyp′tus, kingdom, NE Africa, 350,000 □, area of cultivated and settled portion 12,023 □ pop. 12,751, ✻ Cairo; **Lower Egypt** includes the territory (mainly the delta) N of 30° N; **Upper Egypt,** the Nile valley to 22° N. See Egyptian, *a.* & *n.*
Ehen (ē′hĕn) riv. 12 m. long, Cumberland co. England, flows into Irish sea.
Ehime (ĕ′hē-mē) prefecture, W Shikoku isl. Japan, 2,200 □ pop. 1,047, ✻ Matsuyama.
Ehrenbreitstein (ā′rĕn-brīt′shtīn) town & fortress, Rhine Prov. Prussia, Germany on Rhine riv. opposite Coblenz, pop. 5.
Eibar (ā′ē-bär; 133) city, Guipúzcoa prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Eibergen (ī′bĕr′gĕn; 172) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Eickel (īk′ĕl) city, Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 34.
Eider (ī′dĕr) riv. N Germany, about 115 m. long, flows into North sea.
Eiderstedt (ī′dĕr-shtĕt) pen. Schleswig-Holstein prov. Prussia, N of Eider river.
Eidsvold (āts′vôl) comm. Akershus co. Norway, pop. 8; national assembly 1814.
Eifel (ī′fĕl) hilly region, Rhine Prov. Prussia, N of the Moselle; highest point 2,490 ft.
Eiger (ī′gĕr) mt. Bernese Oberland, Alps, Switzerland, 13,040 ft. high.
Eijerland (ī′ĕr-länt′) N part of Texel isl. Netherlands, North sea.
Eildon Hills (ēl′dŭn) three conical peaks, Roxburgh co. Scotland; highest 1,385 ft.
Eilenburg (ī′lĕn-bo͝orĸ) mfg. city, Merseburg govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 18.
Eilendorf (ī′lĕn-dôrf) comm. Aachen govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 11.
Eindhoven (īnd′hō′vĕn) comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Einsiedeln (īn′zē′dĕln) comm. Schwyz canton, Switzerland, pop. 8; birthplace of Zwingli; Benedictine abbey, visited annually by many pilgrims.
Eipel (ī′pĕl) *or* **Ipoly** (ē′pō-lē) riv. S Czechoslovakia & Hungary, 125 m. to Danube riv.
Eisenach (ī′zĕn-ăk) comm. Saxe-Weimar govt. dist. Thuringia, Germany, pop. 39; Luther lived here 1498–1501; birthplace of Johann Sebastian Bach. See Venusberg, *n.*
Eisenberg (ī′zĕn-bĕrk) comm. Saxe-Altenburg, Thuringia, Germany, pop. 10.
Eisenerz (ī′zĕn-ĕrts′) min. comm. Styria, Austria, pop. 7. See Erzberg (*Gaz.*).
Eisleben (īs′lā′bĕn) comm. Merseburg govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 23.
Eitape (ā-tä′pā) town and district, Territory of New Guinea, on N coast.
Ejmiadzin (ĕj′mē-ȧ-dzēn′) town at foot of Mt. Alagöz, 12 m. W of Erivan, Russ. Armenia.
Ekaterinburg (yĕ-kä′tyĕ-rĕn-bo͝orĸ′) prov. E Soviet Russia, Europe, 60,660 □ pop. 1,949. — city, its ✻ pop. 70; former Czar Nicholas II. & family executed here July 16, 1918.
Ekaterinodar (yĕ-kä′tyĕ-rĕ′nō-där′ *or* **Krasnodar** (krȧs′nō-där′) city, ✻ of Kuban and Black Sea prov. Caucasus of the North and Don, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 143.
Ekaterinoslav (yĕ-kä′tyĕ-rĕ′nō-slȧf′) prov. cen. Ukraine, Europe, 11,540 □ pop. 1,702. — mfg. city, its ✻, on Dnieper riv. pop. 164.
Eketahuna (ā′kä-tä-hōō′nä; *colloq.* ĕk′ȧ-tȧ-hōō′nȧ) co. S North Isl. N. Z. 170 □ pop. 3.
Elabuga (yĕ-lä′bo͞o-gä) town, Tatar Republic, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Kama river, p. 10.
Elam (ē′lăm) anc. country N of Persian gulf, ✻ Susa. See Elamite, *n.*
Elandslaagte (ā′länts-läk′tĕ) settlement, NW Natal, U. of S. Africa; battle 1899.
Elatea (ĕl′ȧ-tē′ȧ) *mod.* **Drakhmani** (thrȧk-mä′nē) town, Phthiotis & Phocis nome, Greece, pop. 1. — See Cithæron (*Gaz.*).
Elba (ĕl′bȧ) town, a × of Coffee co. Alabama, pop. 2. — *anc.* Il′va, *or* Æthal′ia, isl. Leghorn prov. Italy, in Medit. sea, 86] □ pop. 30; place of Napoleon's first exile 1814–1815.
Elbasan *or* **Elbassan** (ĕl′bä-sän′) comm. on Shkumb riv. cen. Albania, Europe, pop. 13.
Elbe (ĕl′bē) *anc.* Al′bis, riv. Germany, about 700 m. long, flows into North sea.
Elberfeld (ĕl′bĕr-fĕlt′) mfg. city, Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 157.
Elbert (ĕl′bĕrt) co. E Colo. 1,857 □ p. 7, × Kiowa. — co. NE Ga. 361 □ p. 24, × Elberton. — **Peak,** mt. Lake co. cen. Colorado, 14,420 ft. high; highest mt. in Colorado.
Elberton (ĕl′bĕr-tŭn) city, × of Elbert co. Ga. pop. 6.
Elbeuf (ĕl′bûf′) comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, on Seine riv. pop. 19.
Elbing (ĕl′bĭng) spt. city, Königsberg govt. dist. E. Prussia, Germany, pop. 67.
Elbrus (ĕl′brōōs; ăl′-) *or* **Elbruz,** highest of Caucasus mts. and of Europe, 18,526 ft. high.
Elburz (ĕl′bo͞orz′) mts. N Persia. S of Caspian sea; highest Demavend, over 18,500 ft.
El Campo (ĕl kăm′pō) town, Wharton co. Texas, pop. 2.
El Centro (sĕn′trō) city, × of Imperial co. California, pop. 5.
El Cerito (sĕ-rē′tō) town, Contra Costa co. California, pop. 2.
Elche (ĕl′chā) *anc.* Il′ici, city, Alicante prov. Spain, pop. 33.
Eldon (ĕl′dŭn) city, Wapello co. Iowa, pop. 2. — city, Miller co. Mo. pop. 3.
Eldora (ĕl-dō′rȧ; 201) city, × of Hardin co. Iowa, pop. 3.
El Dorado (ĕl dō-rä′dō) city, × of Union co. Ark. pop. 4.
Eldorado (ĕl′dō-rä′dō) co. E Calif. 1,737 □ pop. 6, × Placerville. — city, Saline co. Ill. pop. 5. — city, × of Butler co. Kans. pop. 11.
Eldorado Springs, city, Cedar co. Missouri, pop. 2.
Electra (ē-lĕk′trȧ) town, Wichita co. Texas, pop. 5.
Electric Peak, highest in Gallatin range, in Yellowstone Nat. Park, 11,155 ft. high. — Rocky mts. Grand co. Colo. 11,943 ft.
Elena (ĕl′ȧ-nä) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 11.
Elephanta (ĕl′ē-făn′tȧ) *Hind.* **Gharapuri** (gä′rä-pōō′rē) isl. Bombay harbor, Br. India; cave temples.
Elephant Bay, inlet, Atlantic ocean, Angola, W Africa; anchorage.
Elephantine (ĕl′ē-făn-tī′nē) isl. Nile riv. Upper Egypt, opposite Aswan.
Elets (yĕ-lyĕts′) city, Orel prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 40.
Eleusis (ē-lū′sĭs; *mod. Gr.* ē-lĕf′sĭs) vil. with ruins of anc. city, Greece, 12 m. NW of Athens, pop. 1. See Eleusinia, *n.*, Eleusinian, *a.*
Eleuthera Island (ē-lū′thĕr-ȧ) isl. & dist. Bahama isls. 80 m. long, 10 m. wide, pop. 6.
Eleutheropolis (-ŏp′ō-lĭs) anc. city, Palestine, 31° 36′ N, 34° 54′ E; Roman ruins.
Elgin (ĕl′jĭn) mfg. city, Cook & Kane cos. Ill. pop. 27. — (*pron.* ĕl′gĭn) town, Bastrop co. Texas, pop. 2. — (*pron.* ĕl′gĭn) co. W Ontario, Canada, × St. Thomas. — (ĕl′gĭn) burgh, × of Moray co. Scotland, pop. 8. — *or* **Elginshire** (-shīr; -shĕr) former name of Moray co. Scotland.
Elgon (ĕl′gŏn) volcanic peak, 14,152 ft. high, NE of Lake Victoria, Uganda, Africa.
Elie de Beaumont (ā′lē′ dă bō′mŏN′) mt. Southern Alps, South Isl. N. Z. 9,279 ft. high.
Eliot (ĕl′ĭ-ŭt) town, York co. Maine, pop. 2.
Elis (ē′lĭs) anc. city, N W Morea, Greece. — See Achaia and Elis (*Gaz.*).
Elisabethville (ē-lĭz′ȧ-bĕth-vĭl) town, ✻ of Katanga prov. S Belgian Congo, pop. (whites) 2.
Elisavetgrad (yĕ-lē′sȧ-vyĕt-grät′) city, Nikolaev prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 77.
Elisavetpol (yĕ-lyē′zȧ-vĕt-pôl′y′) former govt. Russian empire, now Gandgins prov. Azerbaijan. — city, ✻ of Gandgins prov. Azerbaijan republic, Asia, pop. 63.
Elizabeth (ē-lĭz′ȧ-bĕth) city, × of Union co. N. J. pop. 96. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 3.

East Suffolk. See Suffolk East.
East Sussex. See Sussex East.
East Turkestan. See Turkestan.
Ebora. See Évora.
Eboracum. See York, Eng.
Ebudæ. See Hebrides.
Ebusus. See Iviza.
Echmiadzin. See Ejmiadzin.
Eckmühl. See Eggmühl.
Écrins, Barre des. See Dauphine Alps.
Ed-deir. See Deir.
Edessa. See Vodena. [an.
Edinburghshire = Midlothi-
Edirne. See Adrianople.
Edom. See Idumæa.
Esstimaa See Esthonia.
Egadi. See Ægadean Isles.
Egri Dagh. See Ararat.
Egripos. See Euripos.
Ekhmim. See Akhmim.
Elmeo. See Mooreä.
El Aksur. See Luxor.
Elpel. See Ipoly.
El Araish. See Larache.
Elsenburg. See Vas; Vasvár.
El Arish. See Arish, El.
Elsernes Tor. See Iron Gates.
Elaver. See Allier.
Ekaterinenstadt. See Marks-
El Beni. See Beni, El.
El Caney. See Caney.
El Cobre. See Cobre.
El Dueim. See Dueim, El.
Elek. See Arad.
Elfsborg. Var. of Älvsborg
El Gezira. See Gezira.
El Giza. See Giza. [Mt.
Elias, Mount. = Saint Elias,

Elizabeth City, co. SE Va. 54 □ p. 25, × Hampton. — tn. × of Pasquotank co. N. C. p. 9.
Elizabeth Islands, ab. 16 small isls. in Buzzards bay, Dukes co. Massachusetts.
Elizabethton (ē-liz'ə-bĕth-tŭn) town, × of Carter co. Tennessee, pop. 3.
Elizabethtown (-toun') city, × of Hardin co. Ky. pop. 3. — bor. Lancaster co. Pa. pop. 3.
Elk, co. SE Kans. 652 □ p. 9, × Howard. — co. NW cen. Pa. 806 □ p. 35, × Ridgway.
Elk City, city, Beckham co. Okla. pop. 3.
Elkhart (ĕlk'härt) co. N Ind. 462 □ pop. 56, × Goshen. — city, Elkhart co. Ind. pop. 24.
Elkhorn (ĕlk'hôrn') riv. 200 m. long, flows SE from N Nebr. to Platte riv. in Sarpy co. — city, × of Walworth co. Wis. pop. 2.
Elkins (ĕl'kĭnz) city, × of Randolph co. West Virginia, pop. 7; college.
Elkland (ĕlk'lănd) bor. Tioga co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Elk Mountain, peak, Medicine Bow range, Wyo. 11,162 ft. high.
Elk Mountains, range in Colo.; highest Castle peak, 14,259 ft.
Elko (ĕl'kō) co. NE Nev. 17,059 □ pop. 8. — city, its × pop. 2.
Elkton (ĕlk'tŭn) town, × of Cecil co. Md. pop. 3.
Elland (ĕl'ənd) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 11.
Ellensburg (ĕl'ĕnz-bûrg) city, × of Kittitas co. Washington, pop. 4.
Ellenville (ĕl'ĕn-vĭl) vil. Ulster co. New York, pop. 3; mountain summer resort.
Ellesmere Island (ĕlz'mēr) isl. Northwest Ters. Canada, bet. 76°–83° N & 62°–90° W, ab. 40,000 □; portions of this arctic tract have been named ELLESMERE LAND, GRANT LAND, GRINNELL LAND, JESUP LAND, KING OSCAR LAND, NORTH LINCOLN, etc. — co. E South Isl. New Zealand, pop. 4. — lake, 107 □, E South Isl. New Zealand.
Ellesmere Port and Whitby (hwĭt'bĭ) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 13.
Ellezelles (ĕl'zĕl') comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, 15 m. NE of Tournay, pop. 5.
Ellice (ĕl'ĭs), *or* **Lagoon, Islands,** group, S Pacific, N of Fiji isls. 14 □ pop. 3; part of British colony of Gilbert and Ellice Islands.
Ellichpur (ĕl'ĭch-pōor') town, Amraoti dist. Berar, Br. India, pop. 26.
Ellicott City (ĕl'ĭ-kŭt) city, × of Howard co. Maryland, pop. 1; college.
Ellington (ĕl'ĭng-tŭn) town, Tolland co. Connecticut, pop. 2.
Elliott (ĕl'ĭ-ŭt) co. NE Ky. 263 □ p. 9, × Sandy Hook.
Elliott Bay, in Arctic ocean, Northwest Ters. Canada; mouth of Backs river.
Ellis (ĕl'ĭs) co. W cen. Kans. 901 □ pop. 14, × Hays. — co. NW Okla. 1,218 □ pop. 12, × Arnett. — co. NE cen. Tex. 975 □ pop. 56, × Waxahachie. — city, Ellis co. Kans. pop. 2.
Ellis Island, New York harbor; belongs to U. S. Govt.; immigrant station.
Ellisville (ĕl'ĭs-vĭl) city, × of Jones co. Miss. pop. 2.
Ellora (ĕ-lō'rä; 201) vil. Hyderabad state, India, 15 m. NW of Aurangabad; cave temples.
Ellore (ĕl'ōr') town, Kistna dist. Madras presidency, British India, pop. 46.
Ellsworth (ĕlz'wûrth) co. cen. Kans. 724 □ pop. 10. — city, its × pop. 2. — city, × of Hancock co. Me. pop. 3. — bor. Washington co. Pa. pop. 3.
Ellwood City (ĕl'wo͝od) bor. Beaver & Lawrence cos. Pa. pop. 9.
Elmali (ĕl'mä-lē') town, SW Konia vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 4.
Elmhurst (ĕlm'hûrst) city, Du Page co. Ill. 16 m. W of Chicago, pop. 5.
Elmina (ĕl-mē'nä) town, Gold Coast, Br. W. Africa, pop. 5.
Elmira (ĕl-mī'rə) city, × of Chemung co. N. Y. pop. 45; reformatory; college.
Elmira Heights, vil. Chemung co. New York, pop. 4.
Elmore (ĕl'mōr; 201) co. E cen. Alabama, 638 □ pop. 28, × Wetumpka. — co. SW Idaho, 2,808 □ pop. 5, × Mountain Home.
El Morro National Monument (ĕl mōr'rō) Valencia co. N. Mex.; castellated sandstone with inscriptions & remains of cliff dwellers.
Elmsford (ĕlmz'fĕrd) vil. Westchester co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Elmshorn (ĕlms'hôrn) comm. Schleswig govt. dist. Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, pop. 14.
Elmwood Place (ĕlm'wo͝od) vil. Hamilton co. Ohio, 6 m. N of Cincinnati, pop. 4.
Elobey, Greater & Little (ā-lō'bā) either of two Spanish isls. Gulf of Guinea, W Africa, 1 □.
Eloguy (yĕ'lō-gōō'y') riv. W Yeniseisk, Siberia, to Yenisei riv. ab. 61° 30′ to ab. 62° 40′ N.
El Oro (ĕl ō'rō) town, Mexico state, Mexico, pop. 20.
El Paso (ĕl pās'ō) co. E cen. Colo. 2,121 □ pop. 44, × Colorado Springs. — co. W Tex. 923 □ pop. 102. — city, its × pop. 78. — city, Woodford co. Ill. pop. 2.
El Paso del Norte (dĕl nôr'tā) gorge of the Rio Grande, near El Paso, Texas.
El Reno (ĕl rē'nō) city, × of Canadian co. Okla. pop. 8.
Elroy (ĕl'roi) city, Juneau co. Wisconsin, pop. 2.
El Segundo (ĕl sĕ-gŭn'dō) city, Los Angeles co. California, pop. 2.
Elst (ĕlst) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Eltekeh (ĕl'tē-kĕ) vil. cen. Palestine, 12 m. NW of Jerusalem; battle 701 B. C.
Eltham (ĕl'thăm) co. W North Island, New Zealand, pop. 6.
Elton (yĕl-tôn') salt lake, Tsaritsyn prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, E of Volga riv.
Elvas (ĕl'vəzh) city, Portalegre dist. Portugal, pop. 11.
Elvins (ĕl'vĭnz) city, St. Francois co. Missouri, pop. 2.
Elwood (ĕl'wo͝od) mfg. city, Madison co. Indiana, pop. 11.
Ely (ē'lĭ) city, St. Louis co. Minn. pop. 5. — mining city, × of White Pine co. Nev. pop. 2. — urban dist. & city, Isle of Ely co. Eng. pop. 8; cathedral. —, **Isle of,** co. N part of Cambridgeshire, England, 372 □ pop. 74, × March.
Elyria (ē-lĭr'ĭ-ä) mfg. city, × of Lorain co. Ohio, pop. 20.
Emanuel (ē-măn'ū-ĕl) co. E cen. Ga. 889 □ pop. 26, × Swainsboro.
Emaus (ĕm'ă-ŭs) bor. Lehigh co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Emba (yĕm'bä) riv. 350 m. long, Kirghiz Repub. Soviet Russia, Asia, to Caspian sea.
Emden (ĕm'dĕn)-comm. & spt. Aurich govt. dist. Hanover, Prussia, pop. 27.
Emery (ĕm'ĕr-ĭ) co. E cen. Utah, 4,453 □ pop. 7, × Castle Dale.
Emeryville (ĕm'ĕr-ĭ-vĭl) town, Alameda co. Calif. on San Francisco bay, pop. 2.
Emigrant Peak (ĕm'ĭ-grənt) volcanic mt. Mont. on Yellowstone riv. 10,960 ft. high.
Emilia (ā-mēl'yä) *anc.* ÆMILIA, compartimento, Italy, 8,042 □ pop. 3,003; provs. Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Ravenna, & Reggio nell' Emilia.
Emmaus (ĕ-mā'ŭs; ĕm'ă-ŭs) anc. vil. prob. *mod.* **Kuloniyeh** (kōō'lō-nē'yĕ) 4 m. NW of Jerusalem, Palestine. — *or* **Emmaus-Nicopolis** (-nĭ-kŏp'ō-lĭs) *mod.* **Amwas** (ăm-wäs') town, 20 m. NW of Jerusalem, Palestine.
Emme (ĕm'ĕ) *or* **Emmen** (ĕm'ĕn) riv. Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, 45 m. to the Aar.
Emmen (-ĕn) comm. Drenthe prov. Neth. p. 40. — comm. Lucerne canton, Switz. p. 5.
Emmerich (ĕm'ĕr-ĭk) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 13.
Emmet (-ĕt) co. N Io. 393 □ p. 13, × Estherville. — co. N Mich. 485 □ p. 16, × Petoskey.
Emmetsburg (ĕm'ĕts-bûrg) city, × of Palo Alto co. Iowa, pop. 3.
Emmett (ĕm'ĕt) city, × of Gem co. Idaho, pop. 2.
Emmitsburg (-ĭts-bûrg) town, Frederick co. Maryland, pop. 1; college.
Emmons (ĕm'ŭnz) co. S North Dakota, 1,563 □ pop. 11, × Linton.
Emmons, Mount, peak, Adirondacks, Hamilton co. N. Y. 3,596 ft. high.
Emmons Peak, in Uinta mts. Utah, 13,428 ft. high.
Empoli (ăm'pō-lē) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, on the Arno, pop. 22.
Emporia (ĕm-pō'rĭ-ə) city, × Lyon co. Kans. p. 11. — town, × Greensville co. Va. p. 2.
Emporium (ĕm-pō'rĭ-ŭm) bor. × of Cameron co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Ems (ăms; ĕms) comm. Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on Lahn riv. pop. 7; watering place. — (*pron.* ĕms) *anc.* AMISIA, riv. 200 m. long, NW Germany, flows into North sea.
Emsdetten (ĕms'dĕt-ĕn) comm. Münster govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 12.
Emsworth (ĕmz'wûrth) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Emu Bay (ē'mū) munic. on N cen. coast of Tasmania, pop. 6.
Enare (ĕ-nä'rĕ) lake, N Uleåborg prov. Finland, outlet into Arctic ocean, 549 □.
Encarnación (ĕn'kär-ná-syōn'; 138) town, S Paraguay, S. Amer. on Paraná riv. pop. 19.
Encounter Bay (ĕn-koun'tĕr) South Australia, at outlet of Murray river.
Encrucijada (ăn-krōō'sĕ-hä'dä; 138, 189) munic. Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. 12.
Enderby Land *or* **Island,** Antarctic continent, Enderby quadrant, 67° S, 50° E.
Enderby Quadrant (ĕn'dĕr-bĭ) Antarctic regions, S of Ant. circle & bet. Greenwich meridian and 90° E; incl. Kaiser Wilhelm II. Land & Enderby Land; least explored quadrant.
Enderlin (ĕn'dĕr-lĭn) city, Ransom co. North Dakota, pop. 2.
Endicott (ĕn'dĭ-kŏt) vil. Broome co. New York, pop. 10.
Endicott Range, mts. extending across N Alaska, 142° to 158° W.

En-dor *or* **Endor** (ĕn'dôr) ancient vil. of Palestine, 7 m. SE of Nazareth.
Endrőd (ĕn'drûd) comm. Békés co. Hungary, pop. 14.
Enfield (ĕn'fēld) town, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 12. — town, Grafton co. N. H. pop. 2. — town, Halifax co. N. C. pop. 2. — urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 61. — munic. sub. of Sydney, N. S. Wales, Australia, p. 9.
Engadine (ĕn'gä-dēn') Alpine valley, Grisons, Switzerland, 45 m. long.
Engano (ĕn-gä'nō) isl. W of S end of Sumatra, with islets, 171 □.
Engaño, Cape (ĕn-gän'yō) on E coast of Haiti isl. — on NE coast of Luzon island.
Engedi (ĕn-gē'dĭ; ĕn'gĕ-dī) *mod.* **Ain Jidy** (ā'ĕn gē'dĭ) vil. & spring, W coast of Dead sea, Palestine, 18 m. E of Hebron.
Engela, Ras (ras ĕŋ'gä-lä) cape (*ras*) Tunis, extreme N point of Africa, in 37° 21′ N.
Engelberg (ĕng'ĕl-bĕrk) valley & vil. Alps, Unterwalden, Switzerland, pop. 2.
Enghien-les-Bains (ăn'gĂn'-lā-bĂn') comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 8.
Engineer Mountain, Hinsdale co. SW Colorado, 13,190 ft. high.
England (ĭŋ'glənd) *L.* ANGLIA, div. of Great Britain, S of Scotland & E of Wales, 50,874 □ pop. 35,679, ✻ London. See ALBION, *n.*, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, in *Gaz.* & *Vocab.* — town, Lonoke co. Ark. pop. 2.
Englewood (ĕŋ'g'l-wo͝od) city, Arapahoe co. Colo. pop. 4. — city, Bergen co. N. J. pop. 12.
English Channel, *Fr.* **La Manche** (lä mänsh') 20 to 100 m. wide, bet. England & France.
English River, Ontario, Canada, 330 m. long, trib. of Winnipeg river.
Enid (ē'nĭd) city, × of Garfield co. Oklahoma, pop. 17.
Enkhuizen (ĕŋk'hoi'zĕn) spt. N. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 9.
Ennerdale Water (ĕn'ĕr-dāl) lake, Cumberland, England, in Lake district, 2¼ m. long.
Ennis (ĕn'ĭs) city, Ellis co. Tex. pop. 7. — town, × of Clare co. Irish Free State, pop. 5.
Enniscorthy (ĕn'ĭs-kôr'thĭ) urban dist. Wexford co. Irish Free State, pop. 5.
Enniskillen (ĕn'ĭs-kĭl'ĕn) bor. × of Fermanagh co. Northern Ireland, pop. 6.
Enns (ĕns) riv. Austria, ab. 160 m. long, Styria to the Danube ab. 11 m. SE of Linz.
Enos (ā'nŏs) *anc.* Æ'NOS, town, on Ægean sea, E of Maritsa riv. Turkey in Europe, p. 7.
Enosburg (ē'nŭs-bûrg) town, Franklin co. Vermont, pop. 2.
Enschede (ĕn'skä-dĕ) comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 41.
Ensenada (ĕn'sĕ-nä'dä) spt. N Lower Calif. ter. Mexico, on Pacific ocean; a ✻ of Lower Calif. pop. 3.
Ensival (ăN'sĕ'vàl') comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Entebbe (ĕn-tĕb'ĕ) town, on Lake Victoria, ✻ of Uganda prot. E Africa, pop. 6.
Enterprise (ĕn'tĕr-prīz) city, a × of Coffee co. Ala. p. 3. — city, × of Wallowa co. Ore. p. 2.
Entre Rios (ĕn'trĕ rē'ŏozh) munic. (pop. 29) & town (pop. 12) Minas Geraes state, Brazil.
Entre Ríos (ĕn'trā rē'ōs) prov. E Argentina, 29,241 □ pop. 475, ✻ Paraná.
Enzeli (ĕn'zĕ-lē) spt. town, Gilan prov. Persia, on Caspian sea; port of Resht.
Eolus, Mount (ē'ō-lŭs) peak, La Plata co. SW Colo. 14,079 ft. high.
Éparges, Les (lā'-zā'pärzh') vil. dept. Meuse, France, 7 m. SE of Verdun; battle 1915.
Epe (ā'pĕ) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 11.
Epéhy (ĕp'ā'ē') vil. dept. Somme, France, S of Cambrai; battles 1918.
Epernay (ā'pĕr'nĕ') comm. dept. Marne, France, on Marne river, pop. 22.
Ephesus (ĕf'ĕ-sŭs) ruins of anc. city, Asia Minor, 35 m. SSE of Smyrna; sacred city of Artemis, or Diana. See DIANA OF EPHESUS, COUNCIL OF EPHESUS.
Ephraim (ē'frā-ĭm) city, Sanpete co. Utah, pop. 2. — See EPHRAIM, *n.* 2, in *Dict.*
Ephrata (ĕf'rā-tə) bor. Lancaster co. Pa. pop. 4.
Epidaurus (ĕp'ĭ-dô'rŭs) anc. spt. town, Greece, 25 m. E of Argos.
Épinal (ā'pē'nàl') comm. ✻ of dept. Vosges, France, on Moselle river, pop. 29.
Épinay (ā'pē'nĕ') comm. dept. Seine, France, suburb of Paris, pop. 9.
Epirus (ē-pī'rŭs) country of anc. Greece. — (*mod. Gr. pron.* ē'pē-rōōs) mod. division NW Greece, 3,215 □ pop. 213, ✻ Yannina.
Epping (ĕp'ĭng) urban dist. Essex co. England, N side of **Epping Forest,** former royal forest, now a pleasure ground.
Epsom (ĕp'sŭm) urban dist., Surrey co. England, p. 19. See DERBY, *n.* 2., EPSOM SALTS.
Epworth (ĕp'wûrth) par. The Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, Eng. bp. of John Wesley.
Equator (ē-kwā'tôr) *Fr.* **Équateur** (ā'kwà'tûr') prov. W cen. Belgian Congo, embracing 5 dists. ✻ Coquilhatville.
Équeurdreville (ā'kûr'dr'-vēl') comm. dept. Manche, France, pop. 8.
Equinox Mountain (ē'kwĭ-nŏks) peak in Taconic mts. Bennington co. Vt. 3,816 ft. high.
Erandio (ā-rän'dyō) comm. Vizcaya prov. Spain, pop. 10.
Erath (ē'ráth') co. N cen. Texas, 1,083 □ pop. 28, × Stephenville.
Erbil (ĕr-bēl') *or* **Arbil** (är-bēl') *anc.* ARBE'LA, walled town, N Mesopotamia, Asia, 50 m. E of Mosul, pop. 25; "battle of Arbela," really fought at GAUGAMELA, 331 B. C.
Erebus, Mount (ĕr'ĕ-bŭs) vol. Ross isl. Ross quadrant, Antarctic regions, 77° 35′ S, 167° E, 13,370 ft. high.
Erech (ē'rĕk) *or* **Uruk** (ū'rŭk) anc. city of Babylonia; site on Euphrates SE of Babylon.
Erembodegem (ĕr'ĕm-bō'dā-gĕm; 172) comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Eretria (ē-rē'trĭ-ä) city of anc. Greece, on Eubœa isl. & Euripos strait.
Erfurt (ĕr'fo͝ort) govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, 1,364 □ p. 544. — city, its ✻ p. 130.
Erg, El (ĕl ĕrg') region of sand dunes, Sahara, S of Algeria.
Ergik-Targak (yĕr'gĭk-tär-gäk') mt. range, Sayan system, bet. Siberia & Mongolia, 98° E.
Eriboll, Loch (ĕr'ĭ-bŏl; ē'rĭ-) arm of the sea, Sutherland co. N Scotland.
Ericht, Loch (ĕr'ĭkt) lake, 14 m. long, Perth and Inverness cos. Scotland.
Eridu (ā'rĭ-dōō) anc. city of Babylonia; site on lower Euphrates.
Erie (ē'rĭ) co. W N. Y. 1,034 □ pop. 635, × Buffalo. — co. N Ohio, 256 □ pop. 40, × Sandusky. — co. NW Pa. 781 □ pop. 154. — city, its × pop. 102; a lake port.
Erie Canal, from Lake Erie at Buffalo to Hudson river at Albany, 363 m. long.
Erie, Lake, 239 m. long, greatest width 59 m.; 9,968 □ (U. S. 4,949 □, Can. 5,019 □): one of the five Great Lakes of North America; drained by Niagara river.
Erith (ē'rĭth; ĕr'ĭth) urban dist. Kent co. England, near Woolwich, pop. 32.
Eritrea (ā'rē-trē'ä) Italian col. on Red sea, NE Africa, 45,435 □ pop. est. 407, ✻ Asmara.
Erivan (ĕr'ĕ-vän') former govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, now a part of Soviet Republic of Armenia. — city, ✻ of Armenia, pop. 90.
Erjias (ĕr-jē'ăs) *or* **Argæus** (är-jē'ŭs) mt. Angora vilayet, Turkey in Asia, 12,559 ft.; highest in Asia Minor.
Erlangen (ĕr'läng-ĕn) city, Middle Franconia govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 24; univ.
Ermelo (ĕr'mĕ-lō) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 12. — town, SE Transvaal, U. of S. Africa, pop. 5.
Ermine Street (ûr'mĭn) ancient Roman road from London to York, England.
Ermont (ĕr'môn') comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 6.
Ernakulam (ĕr-nāk'ōō-lăm) munic. ✻ of Cochin state, India, on coast, pop. 23.
Erne (ûrn) riv. & two lakes, Cavan, Fermanagh, & Donegal cos. Ireland.
Erode (ē-rōd') town, Coimbatore dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 23.
Errigal (ĕr'ĭ-gôl'; ĕr'ĭ-gŏl') mt. 2,466 ft. high, Donegal co. Ulster prov. Ireland.
Erskineville (ûr'skĭn-vĭl) munic. suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, pop. 8.
Erstein (ĕr'shtīn) comm. dept. Bas-Rhin, France, pop. 5.
Erwin (ûr'wĭn) town, × of Unicoi co. Tennessee, pop. 3.
Erymanthus (ĕr'ĭ-măn'thŭs) *Gr.* **Erymanthos** (-thŏs) *or* **Olonos** (ō-lō'nŏs) mt. Achaia and Elis nome, Greece, 7,295 ft. high. See ERYMANTHIAN, *a.*
Erzberg (ĕrts'bĕrk) iron mt. Eisenerz, Styria, Austria; mines worked over 1,000 years.
Erzerum (ĕrz'rōōm') vilayet, Turkish Armenia, 19,180 □ pop. 646. — its ✻ pop. 43; captured by Russians 1828, 1878, 1916.
Erzgebirge (ĕrts'gĕ-bĭr'gĕ) mts. bet. Saxony, Germany, & Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, 120 m. long; highest point Keilberg, 4,080 ft.
Erzinjan (ĕr'zĭn-jän') *or* **Erzingan** (-gän') town, Erzerum vilayet, Armenia, pop. 25.
Erzsébetfalva (ĕrzh'ä-bĕt-fŏl'vŏ) comm. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, ab. 7 m. from Budapest, pop. 40; summer resort.
Esbjerg (ĕs-bĕrk') spt. city, Ribe co., SW Jutland, Denmark, pop. with suburbs, 24.
Escalante (ĕs'kä-lăn'tā) munic. Occidental Negros prov. Phil. isls. pop. 29.
Escambia (ĕs-kăm'bĭ-ä) co. S Alabama, 957 □ pop. 22, × Brewton. — co. NW Florida, 657 □ pop. 49, × Pensacola.

Elizabeth Island. See HENDERSON ISLAND.
Elizabethville. Var. of ELISABETHVILLE.
El Jedida. See MAZAGAN.
El Kantara. See KANTARA, EL.
El Khalil. See HEBRON.
El Mahalla el Kubra. See MAHALLA EL KUBRA, EL.
El Mansura. = MANSURA, EL.
El Orde. See ORDE, EL.
El Oued. = OUED, EL.
Elsass. See ALSACE.
Elsass-Lothringen. See ALSACE-LORRAINE.
Elsinore. See HELSINGÖR.
El Yunque. See YUNQUE, EL.
El Zulia. See ZULIA.
Embabaan. See MBABANE.
Enguinegatte. See GUINEGATE.
Engüri. See ANGORA.
Engyum. See GANGI.
Enikale Strait. See KERCH.
Enisey, Eniseysk. Vars. of YENISEI, YENISEISK.
Enna. See CASTROGIOVANNI.
Entre-Douro-e-Minho. See MINHO.
Eperjes. See PREŠOV.
Epidamnus. See DURAZZO.
Epiphania. See HAMA.
Eporedia. See IVREA.
Equatorial Africa. = FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Erceldoune, Ercildoune. See EARLSTON.
Eregli. See HERACLEA.
Ergasteria. See LAURION.
Ergeri. See ARGYROKASTRON.
Eridanus. See PO.
Eriha. See JERICHO.
Erin. See in *Dict.*
Erlau. See EGER.
Er Riad. = RIYADH.
Er Rif. See RIF, ER.
Ersekújvár. See NOVE ZAMSKY.
Eryx. See MONTE SAN GIULIANO.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Escanaba (ĕs′kȧ-nô′bȧ) city, × of Delta co. Michigan, pop. 13.
Escaudain (ĕs′kō′dăn′) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 5.
Esch (ĕsh) comm. Luxemburg, Europe, pop. 21.
Eschwege (ĕsh′vā′gĕ) comm. Cassel govt. dist. Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, pop. 12.
Eschweiler (ĕsh′vī′lĕr) comm. Aachen govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 24.
Escondido (ĕs′kŏn-dē′dō) city, San Diego co. California, pop. 2; vineyards.
Escorial, El (ĕl ĕs-kō′rē-ȧl′) comm. Madrid prov. Spain, pop. 2. See ESCORIAL, *n.*
Escuintla (ĕs-kwēnt′lä) town, SE Guatemala, Cen. Amer. pop. 22.
Esdraelon (ĕs′drā-ē′lŏn) *or* **Plain of Jezreel** (jĕz′rē-ĕl ; jĕz′rēl) plain, N Palestine, valley of Kishon river.
Esher and the Dittons (ĕsh′ĕr, dĭt″nz) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 14.
Eski-Baba (ĕs′kē-bä′bȧ) town, Turkey in Europe, 33 m. SE of Adrianople, pop. 8.
Eski-Dzhumaya (ĕs′kē-jōō-mä′yȧ) comm. Shumen dept. E Bulgaria, Eur. pop. 11.
Eskilstuna (ä′shĭl-stü′nȧ) mfg. city, Södermanland prov. Sweden, pop. 30.
Eskishehr (ĕs′kē-shĕ′h′r) *anc.* DORYLÆ′UM, town, Brusa vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 42; battle 1097; famous for meerschaum.
Esmeralda (ĕz′mē-räl′dȧ) co. SW Nevada, 3,413 □ pop. 2, × Goldfield.
Esmeraldas (ĕs′mȧ-räl′däs) riv. NW Ecuador, to Pacific oc. — prov. NW Ecuador, S. America, 5,464 □ pop. 35. — its ✻ pop. 6.
Esna (ĕs′nȧ) *or* **Isna** (ĭs′nȧ) cml. town, Upper Egypt, on left bank of Nile, pop. 9; ruins.
Esopus (ē-sō′pŭs) vil. Ulster co. N. Y.; warfare between Dutch and Indians 1655–64.
Esperanza (ĕs′pȧ-rän′sä ; 268) munic. Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. 16.
Espichel, Cape (ĕs′pē-shĕl′) promontory, W coast Portugal, 21 m. S of Lisbon.
Espinal (ĕs′pē-näl′) town, Tolima dept. Colombia, pop. mun. dist. 16.
Espirito Santo (ĕs-pē′rē-tōō sän′tō) state, E Brazil, 17,308 □ pop. 457, ✻ Victoria.
Espiritu Santo (-tōō sän′tō) *or* **Marina** (mä-rē′nä) largest isl. of New Hebrides, S Pacific oc. 1,875 □ pop. 15. —, **Cape,** NE coast of Samar isl. Philippine isls.
Espiritu Santo, isl. Gulf of California, 13 m. long, 30 m. N of La Paz. — bay, E Yucatan, Mexico. —, **Cape,** on NE coast of Tierra del Fuego, entrance to Magellan strait.
Esquimalt (ĕs-kwĭ′môlt) spt. suburb of Victoria, Vancouver island, British Columbia, pop. 5.
Esschen (ĕsh′ĕn) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Essen (ĕs′ĕn) mfg. city, Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 439; Krupp steel and iron works; cathedral.
Essendon (ĕs′ĕn-dŭn) city, Victoria, Australia, suburb of Melbourne, pop. 35.
Essequibo (ĕs′ȧ-kē′bō) co. W British Guiana, p. 55. — riv. Br. Guiana, ab. 600 m. long.
Essex (ĕs′ĕks) co. NE Mass. 497 □ pop. 482, × × Salem, Newburyport, & Lawrence. — co. NE N. J. 127 □ pop. 652, × Newark. — co. NE N. Y. 1,836 □ pop. 32, × Elizabethtown. — co. NE Vt. 638 □ pop. 7, × Guildhall. — co. E Va. 258 □ pop. 9, × Tappahannock. — town, Middlesex co. Conn. pop. 3. — town, Chittenden co. Vt. pop. 2. — co. England, 1,531 □ pop. 1,468 (admin. co. only, without co. bors. 918), × Chelmsford. — co. Ontario, Canada, × Sandwich.
Essexville (-vĭl) vil. Bay co. Michigan, pop. 2.
Essling (ĕs′lĭng) comm. Austria, near Vienna ; battle 1809.
Esslingen (ĕs′ling-ĕn) comm. Neckar circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 38.
Essonnes (ĕ′sŏn′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 9.
Este (ĕs′tä) *anc.* ATES′TE, comm. Padua prov. Italy, 17 m. SSW of Padua, pop. 12.
Estelí (ĕs′tä-lē′) town, W Nicaragua, Cen. Am. pop. 3, with subs. 11.
Estepona (ĕs′tȧ-pō′nä) comm. Málaga prov. Spain, on Medit. sea, pop. 10.
Estes Park (ĕs′tĭz) high valley, Rocky mts. Colo. N of Longs Peak.
Estherville (ĕs′tĕr-vĭl) city, × of Emmet co. Iowa, pop. 5.
Esthonia (ĕs-thō′nĭ-ȧ) *or* **Estonia** (ĕs-tō′nĭ-ȧ) *Esthonian* **Eestimaa** (ās′tē-mä) republic, on Baltic & Gulf of Finland, 16,955 □ pop. 1,109, ✻ Revel; former Russ. govt. of Esthonia & N third of Livonia.
Estill (ĕs′tĭl) co. E cen. Ky. 254 □ pop. 16, × Irvine.
Eston (ĕs′tŭn) urban dist. North Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 31.
Estrada, La (lä ĕs-trä′ŧhä ; 146) city, Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. 29.
Estrella, Serra da (sĕr′rä dä ĕs-trĕl′lä) range, Beira, Portugal, 75 m. long ; highest 6,532 ft.
Estremadura (ĕs′trä-mä-ŧhōō′rä ; 146) *or* **Extremadura** (*pron.* ĕks′trä-mä-ŧhōō′rä ; 146) old prov. Spain, now provs. Badajoz & Cáceres. — *Pg.* **Extremadura** (*pron.* ĕsh′trȧ-mä-dōō′rä) prov. SW Port. incl. dists. Lisbon, Leiria, & Santarem, 6,939 □ p. 1,439.
Esztergom (ĕs′tĕr-gōm) *Ger.* **Gran** (grän) co. N Hungary, 205 □ p. 56. — comm. its × p. 18.
Etah (ē′tä) settlement, NW Greenland ; pt. of departure for polar expeditions. — dist. of Agra div. United Provs. Br. India, 1,737 □ pop. 830. — its ✻ pop. 9.
Étampes (ā′tänp′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 10.
Étaples (ā′tȧ′pl′) comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 6 ; treaty 1492.
Etawah (ē-tä′wä) dist. Allahabad div. Agra, United Provs. Br. India, 1,691 □ p. 734. — its ✻ p. 43.
Etawney (ē-tô′nĭ) lake, N Manitoba, Canada, 625 □.
Etchu (ĕch′ōō′) old prov. cen. Honshu, Japan, now Toyama prefecture.
Eternity, Cape, promontory, Quebec, Can. S shore Saguenay riv. 39 m. from its mouth.
Ethiopia (ē′thĭ-ō′pĭ-ȧ) anc. country, W of Red sea, NE Africa, & bet. ab. 24° & 10° N lat.; included S Egypt, E Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, Eritrea, & N Abyssinia. See ETHIOPIAN, *a.* — official Eng. form of Amharic native name of Abyssinia.
Etive, Loch (ĕt′ĭv) inlet, Firth of Lorne, Argyll co. Scotland.
Etna (ĕt′nȧ) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 6. — *L.* ÆT′NA, volcano, NE Sicily, 10,755 ft. high.
Eton (ē′tŭn) town, Buckinghamshire, Eng. on Thames river ; Eton college.
Etosha Pan (ā-tō′shä) large salt pan, N cen. Southwest Africa.
Etowah (ĕt′ō-wä) riv. 150 m. long, N Ga. a headwater of the Coosa. — co. NE Ala. 539 □ p. 47, × Gadsden. — town, McMinn co. Tenn. p. 3.
Etruria (ē-trōō′rĭ-ȧ) anc. country, It. now Tuscany & part of Umbria. See ETRUSCAN, *a.* & *n.*
Etten (ĕt′ĕn) comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Etterbeek (ĕt′ĕr-bāk′) comm. suburb of Brussels, Belgium, pop. 37.
Ettrick Forest (-rĭk) form. forest & hunting ground, now a pastoral tract, Selkirk co. Scot.
Ettrick River, 32 m. long, Selkirk co. Scot. flows into the Tweed.
Eu (ū) comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, on Bresle river, pop. 6.
Eubœa (ū-bē′ȧ ; *mod. Gr.* ĕv-vē′ȧ) *or* **Evvia** (ĕv-vē′ȧ) *or* **Negroponf** (nĕg′rō-pŏnt) *It.* **Negroponte** (nĕg′rō-pōn′tä) largest isl. of Greece, NE of Attica & Bœotia, forming with N Sporades a nome, 1,580 □ pop. 142, ✻ Chalkis.
Euclid (ū′klĭd) vil. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, pop. 3.
Eufaula (ū-fô′lȧ) city, Barbour co. Ala. p. 5. — town, × of McIntosh co. Okla. p. 2.
Euganean Hills (ū-gā′nē-ăn ; ū′gȧ-nē′ăn) *It.* **Colli Euganei** (kôl′lē ā′ōō-gä′nā-ē) range, W Padua prov. Venetia, Italy, about 2,000 ft. high.
Eugene (ū-jēn′) city, × of Lane co. Ore. on Willamette river, pop. 11 ; Univ. of Oregon.
Eunice (ū′nĭs) town, St. Landry par. Louisiana, pop. 3.
Eupatoria (ū′pȧ-tō′rĭ-ȧ) *Russ.* **Evpatoriya** (yĕĭ′pä-tō′rē-yȧ) *or* **Kozlov** (kŏz-lôf′) spt. W coast Crimean republic, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 20.
Eupen (oi′pĕn) comm. Eupen-et-Malmédy prov. Belgium, pop. 15.
Eupen-et-Malmédy (-ā-mäl′mā′dē′) prov. Belgium, 382 □ pop. 60 ; formerly German.
Euphrates (ū-frā′tēz) *Turk.* **Frat** (frät) riv. 1,600 m. long, Erzerum through Armenia, Kurdistan, & Mesopotamia to junction with Tigris ; thence, as Shatt al Arab, to Persian gulf.
Eurasia (ūr-ā′shȧ ; -zhȧ) a name given to Europe & Asia combined.
Eure (ūr) dept. NW France, 2,331 □ pop. 303, ✻ Évreux.
Eure-et-Loir (ûr′-ā-lwär′) dept. NW France, 2,293 □ pop. 251, ✻ Chartres.
Eureka (ū-rē′kȧ) co. cen. Nev. 4,157 □ pop. 1, × Eureka. — city, × of Humboldt co. Calif. pop. 13. — city, × of Woodford co. Ill. pop. 2 ; college. — city, × of Greenwood co. Kans. pop. 3. — city, Juab co. Utah, pop. 4.
Eureka Springs, city, a × of Carroll co. Arkansas, pop. 2.
Euripos (ū-rī′pŏs ; *mod. Gr.* ĕv′rĭ-pôs) *or* **Egripos** (ĕg′rĭ-pôs) strait between Eubœa isl. & mainland of Greece. — See CHALKIS (*Gaz.*).
Europe (ū′rŭp) continent, smallest exc. Australia 3,872,000 □ pop. 476,000 ; highest point, Mt. Elbrus (q. v.) ; lowest, Caspian sea (q. v.)
Eurymedon (ū-rĭm′ē-dŏn) anc. name of small riv. S Asia Minor ; battle 467 B. C.
Euskirchen (ois′kĭrκ′ĕn) comm. Cologne govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 13.
Eutaw Springs (ū′tô) branch of Santee riv. S. C.; battle 1781.
Eutin (oi-tēn′) comm. ✻ of Lübeck div. Oldenburg, Germany, pop. 6.
Evangeline (ē-văn′jē-lēn) par. S cen. Louisiana, 964 □ pop. 23, × Ville Platte.
Evangelist Islands, group off W end of Magellan strait, Chile, S. America.
Evans (ĕv′ănz) co. SE Ga. 287 □ pop. 7, × Claxton. — lake, W Quebec, Canada, 231 □.
Evansburg (-bûrg) bor. Butler co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Evans, Mount, peak, Rocky mts. Clear Creek co. Colo. 14,260 ft. high. — peak in Park & Lake cos. Colo. 13,580 ft. high.
Evanston (ĕv′ănz-tŭn) city, Cook co. Ill. pop. 37 ; Northwestern univ. — × of Uinta co. Wyo. pop. 3.
Evansville (ĕv′ănz-vĭl) city, × of Vanderburg co. Ind. p. 85. — city, Rock co. Wis. p. 2.
Eveleth (ĕv′ē-lĕth) city, St. Louis co. Minnesota, pop. 7.
Evere (ā′vē-rĕ) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Everest, Mount (ĕv′ĕr-ĕst) *Tibetan* **Chomo-lungma** (chō′mō-lōŏng′mä) highest known mt. in world, in Himalayas, frontier of Nepal & Tibet, in 27° 59′ N, 86° 56′ E, 29,002 ft.
Everett (ĕv′ĕr-ĕt) city, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 40. — bor. Bedford co. Pa. pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Snohomish co. Wash. pop. 28.
Evergem (ā′vĕr-gĕm ; 172) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, 4 m. NNW of Ghent, pop. 9.
Everglades (ĕv′ĕr-glādz) swamp region, S Fla. about 140 m. long, 50 m. wide, ab. 8,000 □ ; contains Lake Okeechobee.
Evergreen (ĕv′ĕr-grēn′) town, × of Conecuh co. Alabama, pop. 2.
Everson (ĕv′ĕr-sŭn) bor. Fayette co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Evesham (ēv′shăm ; ēv′zăm ; *locally also* ē′shăm, ē′săm) mun. bor. Worcestershire, England, on Avon river, pop. 9 ; Simon de Montfort killed in battle 1265.
Évora (ĕv′ō-rä) dist. Alemtejo prov. Portugal, 2,857 □ pop. 148. — *anc.* EB′ORA *or* LIB′ERAL′ITAS JU′LIA, city, its ✻ & ✻ of Alemtejo prov. pop. 18.
Évreux (ā′vrû′) city, ✻ of dept. Eure, France, pop. 18.
Evros (ĕv′rŏs) *or* **Euros** (ū′rŏs) nome, W. Thrace, Greece, ✻ Dimotika, on both banks of Maritsa river ; part E of riv. now in Turkey ; total pop. 97. See MARITSA (*Gaz.*).
Ewa (ā′wä) dist. SW Oahu isl. Honolulu co. Hawaii, pop. 18.
Exaerde (ĕk-sär′dĕ) comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Excelsior Springs, city, Clay co. Missouri, pop. 4 ; health resort ; mineral springs.
Exe (ĕks) riv. 55 m. long, Somersetshire & Devonshire, Eng. to English channel.
Exeter (ĕk′sĕ-tĕr) city, Tulare co. Calif. pop. 2. — town, × of Rockingham co. N. H. pop. 5 ; Phillips academy. — bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 4. — *anc.* IS′CA DAMNONIO′RUM, city & co. bor. × of Devonshire, England, on Exe riv. pop. 60.
Exmoor (ĕks′mōor ; -mōr) tract of moorland, 32 □, Somersetshire, England.
Exmouth (ĕks′mŭth) urban dist. Devonshire, England, at mouth of Exe river, pop. 14.
Exmouth Gulf, W coast Australia, bet. 21° & 23° S latitude.
Exploits (ĕks-ploits′) riv. Newfoundland, 200 m. long, empties through the Bay of Exploits into Notre Dame bay.
Export (ĕks′pōrt) bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Exuma, Great & Little (ĕk-sōō′mä) two isls. forming a dist. of the Bahama isls. 100 □ p. 4.
Eyjafjalla Jökull (ā′yä-fyäd′lä yû′kŏd′l) volcano, Iceland, about 5,590 ft. high.
Eylau (ī′lou) *or* **Preussisch-Eylau** (proi′sĭsh-) comm. E. Prussia prov. Prussia ; bat. 1807.
Eyre (âr) co. E South Isl. New Zealand, pop. 4.
Eyre, Lake (âr) shallow, salt lake, South Australia, 4,000 □ lat. 27° 50′ to 29° 20′ S.
Eyre's Peninsula (ârz) South Australia, Australia, W of Spencer's gulf.
Eysk (yäsk) *or* **Yeisk** (yäsk) spt. Kuban & Black Sea region, Soviet Russia, Eur. pop. 49.

F

Fabriano (fä′brē-ä′nō) comm. Ancona prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 24.
Faches-Thumesnil (fȧsh′-tü′mā′nēl′) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 6.
Fadyeevski (fȧ-dyā′yĕf-skĭ) *or* **Thaddaeus** (thăd′ē-ŭs) one of the New Siberian isls.
Fæmund (fĕ′mōn) lake, Hedmark co. Norway, 37 m. long, 85 m. SE of Trondhjem.
Faenza (fä-ĕnt′sä) *anc.* FAVEN′TIA, city, Ravenna prov. Italy, pop. 40. See FAIENCE, *n.*
Fagaraş (fä-gä′rȧsh) dept. S Transylvania, Roumania, 944 □ p. 95. — its ✻, on Oltu riv. p. 7.
Faguibine (fa′gē-bē′nā) *or* **Fagibini** (-nē) lake, cen. Fr. Sudan, N of Niger riv. 70 m. long.
Failsworth (fālz′wŭrth) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 17 ; cotton mfg.
Fairbanks (fâr′băŋks) dist. & town, E Alaska, pop. dist. 2, town 1.
Fairburn (fâr′bŭrn) town, × of Campbell co. Georgia, pop. 2.
Fairbury (fâr′bĕr-ĭ) city, Livingston co. Ill. pop. 3. — city, × of Jefferson co. Nebr. pop. 5.
Fairchance (fâr′chăns′) bor. Fayette co. Pa. pop. 2.
Fairfax (fâr′făks) co. NE Va. 417 □ pop. 22, × Fairfax.
Fairfield (fâr′fēld) co. SW Conn. 631 □ pop. 321, × × Danbury & Bridgeport. — co. S cen. Ohio, 495 □ pop. 40, × Lancaster. — co. N cen. S. C. 706 □ pop. 27, × Winnsboro. — city, Jefferson co. Ala. pop. 5. — town, × of Solano co. Calif. pop. 1. — town, Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 11. — city, × of Wayne co. Ill. pop. 3. — city, × of Jefferson co. Iowa, pop. 6 ; college. — vil. Somerset co. Maine, pop. 3. — town, Franklin co. Vt. p. 2.
Fair Haven, vil. Rutland co. Vt. pop. 2.
Fairhaven (fâr′hā′v′n) town, Bristol co. Mass. pop. 7. — See BELLINGHAM (*Gaz.*).
Fairmont (fâr′mŏnt) city, × of Martin co. Minn. p. 5. — city, × of Marion co. W. Va. p. 18.
Fairmount (fâr′mount) town, Grant co. Ind. pop. 2.
Fair Oaks, place near Richmond, Va. ; battle (called also Seven Pines) 1862.
Fairport (fâr′pōrt) vil. Monroe co. N. Y. pop. 5. — **Harbor,** vil. Lake co. Ohio, pop. 4.
Fairview (-vū′) bor. Bergen co. N. J. pop. 5. — city, × of Major co. Okla. pop. 2.
Fairweather, Cape (fâr′wĕŧh′ĕr) on SE coast of Alaska, 58° 55′ N, 138° W.
Fairweather, Mount, S Alaska, 15,400 ft. high.
Faiyum *or* **Fayum** (fī′yōōm′) prov. N Upper Egypt, 670 □ p. 508. —, **El,** its chief town p. 44.
Faizabad (fī′zä-bäd′) town, ✻ of Badakhshan, Afghanistan. — See FYZABAD (*Gaz.*).
Fajardo (fä-här′dō ; 189) munic. (pop. 14) & town (pop. 7), NE Porto Rico.
Fakumen (fä′kōō-mŭn′) treaty mart, NW part of Shengking prov. Manchuria, pop. 19.
Falaba (fä-lä′bä) town, NE Sierra Leone, Africa, pop. 6.
Falaise (fȧ′lâz′) comm. dept. Calvados, France, pop. 6.
Fălciu (fŭl′chĕ-ōō) dept. E Moldavia, Roumania, 850 □ pop. 108, ✻ Huşi.
Falcón (fäl-kōn′) state, NW Venezuela, S. Amer. 9,575 □ pop. 128, ✻ Coro.
Falconer (fô′k′n-ĕr) vil. Chautauqua co. N. Y. pop. 3.
Falémé (fȧ′lā′mā′) riv. Senegal, Fr. W. Africa, 200 m. long, trib. of the Senegal riv.
Falkenstein (fäl′kĕn-shtīn) comm. Zwickau circle, Saxony, Germany, pop. 14.
Falkirk (fôl′kûrk ; fô′-) burgh, Stirling co. Scotland, pop. 33 ; battle 1297.
Falkland Islands (fôk′lănd) group of 200 isls. S Atlantic ocean, Br. crown colony, 7,300 □ (including South Georgia), pop. 3, ✻ Stanley ; naval battle Dec. 8, 1914.
Falknov (fälk′nŏf) *Ger.* **Falkenau** (fäl′kĕn-ou) comm. Karlovy Vary dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Eur. pop. 10.
Fallon (fäl′ŭn) co. E Mont. 1,608 □ pop. 5, × Baker. — city, × of Churchill co. Nev. pop. 2.
Fall River, co. SW S. Dak. 1,756 □ pop. 7, × Hot Springs. — mfg. city & port, a × of Bristol co. Mass. pop. 120 ; originally part of Plymouth colony.
Falls (fôlz) co. cen. Texas, 745 □ pop. 36, × Marlin.
Falls Church, town, Alexandria & Fairfax cos. Virginia, pop. 2.
Falls City, city, × of Richardson co. Nebraska, pop. 5.
Falmouth (făl′mŭth) city, × of Pendleton co. Ky. pop. 1. — town, Cumberland co. Me. pop. 2. — town, Barnstable co. Mass. pop. 4. — mun. bor. Cornwall, England, pop. 13.
False Bay, E of Cape of Good Hope, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa.
Fălticeni (fŭl′tē-chăn′y′) comm. ✻ of Suceava dept. Moldavia, Roumania, pop. 9.
Falun *or* **Fahlun** (fä′lŭn) city, ✻ of Kopparberg prov. cen. Sweden, pop. 13.
Famagusta (fä′mä-gōōs′tä) spt. E Cyprus, pop. 7, including suburb Varoshia.
Famatina, Sierra (syĕr′rä fä′mä-tē′nä) mt. range, La Rioja prov. Argentina ; highest Nevado de Famatina, 19,751 ft.
Fannin (făn′ĭn) co. N Ga. 401 □ pop. 12, × Blue Ridge. — co. NE Tex. 838 □ p. 48, × Bonham.
Fanning Island (-ĭng) guano isl. Pacific oc. 3° 51′, 159° 15′ W, 9 m. long, 4 m. wide ; Br.
Fano (fä′nō) *anc.* FA′NUM FORTU′NÆ, comm. Pesaro e Urbino prov. Italy, on Adriatic sea, pop. 27. — *Gr.* **Othonos** (ō′thō-nŏs) one of the Ionian isls. 14 m. NW of Corfu.
Fanö (fän′ö′) isl. Denmark, off SW coast of Jutland, 22 □ pop. 3.
Fao (fä′ō) spt. Mesopotamia, on Persian gulf at mouth of Shatt al Arab ; captured 1914.
Farafra (fä-rä′frä) oasis in Libyan desert, Africa, 27° N, 27° E.
Farallon Islands (fär′ȧ-lōn ; *Sp.* fä′räl-yōn′ ; 195) isls. Calif. coast, W of San Francisco bay.

Escaut. See SCHELDT.	**Eskije.** See XANTHE.	**Estonia.** See ESTHONIA.	**Eugubium.** See GUBBIO.	**Evpatoriya.** See EUPATORIA.	**Fæsulæ.** See FIESOLE.
Esdud. See ASHDOD.	**Eskije Focha.** See FOCHA.	**Ezzék.** See OSIEK.	**Euonymus.** See PANARIA.	**Evvia.** See EUBŒA. [DURA.	**Fahlun.** See FALUN.
Eshowe. See ZULULAND.	**España.** See SPAIN.	**Etchmiadzin.** See EJMIADZIN.	**Euros.** See EVROS.	**Extremadura.** See ESTREMA-	**Falster.** See LOLLAND-F.
Esh-Shām. See DAMASCUS.	**Española.** See HAITI.	**Etymander.** See HELMAND.	**Euxine Sea.** See BLACK SEA.	**Faeröer, Faeroes.** = FAROE ISLS.	**Fanum Fortunæ.** See FANO.

Farasan (fä′rȧ-sän′), *or* **Farsan** (fär′sän′), **Islands,** group of isls. SE Red sea, off coast of Yemen, Arabia.
Farciennes (fȧr′syĕn′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 9.
Far Eastern Region, *formerly* **Far Eastern Republic,** div. of E Siberia from Lake Baikal to Pacific, Soviet Russia, Asia, 652,740 □ pop. 1,812, ✻ Chita; comprises provs. of Transbaikalia & Amur.
Fareham (fȧr′ăm) urban dist. Southampton co. England, pop. 10.
Farewell, Cape (fȧr′wĕl′) S end of Greenland. — N point of South Isl. New Zealand.
Fargo (fär′gō) cml. city, × of Cass co. North Dakota, pop. 22; State agricultural college.
Faribault (fȧr′ĭ-bō′) co. Minn. 719 □ p. 21, × Blue Earth. — city, × of Rice co. Minn. p. 11.
Faridkot (fȧ-rēd′kŏt′) native state, Punjab, NW India, 642 □ pop. 151. — its ✻ pop. 11.
Faridpur (fȧ-rēd′pōor′) dist. of Dacca div. Bengal prov. British India, 2,281 □ pop. 2,250. — its ✻ pop. 12.
Farmer City, city, Dewitt co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Farmersville (fär′mĕrz-vĭl) vil. Collin co. Texas, pop. 2.
Farmingdale (fär′mĭng-dāl) vil. Nassau co. New York, pop. 2.
Farmington (-tŭn) bor. Hartford co. Conn. pop. 1. — city, Fulton co. Ill. pop. 3. — vil. × of Franklin co. Maine, pop. 2. — city, × of St. Francois co. Mo. pop. 3. — town, Strafford co. N. H. pop. 2.
Farmville (färm′vĭl) town, Pitt co. N. C. pop. 2. — town, × of Prince Edward co. Va. p. 3.
Farnborough (färn′bŭr-ō) urban dist. Southampton co. England, pop. 15.
Farne (färn), *or* **Ferne** (fûrn), **Islands** *or* **The Staples,** 17 isls. off Northumberland co. England; wreck of *Forfarshire*, 1838, and rescue by Grace Darling.
Farnham (fär′nȧm) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 12.
Farnum Peak (far′nŭm) South Park range, Colo. 11,400 ft. high.
Farnworth (färn′wŭrth) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 28.
Faro (fä′rōō) dist. coexten. with Algarve prov. Portugal, 1,937 □ p. 273. — spt. its ✻ p. 13.
Fårö (fôr′û′) isl. in Baltic sea, N of Gottland; belongs to Sweden.
Faro, Cape (fä′rō) *anc.* PELO′RIS, NE extremity of Sicily, Italy.
Faroe Islands (fâr′ō; fä′rō) *or* **Faeroes** (-ōz) *Dan.* **Faeröer** (fȧr′û′ĕr) group Danish isls. in Atlantic, 537 □ pop. 21, ✻ Thorshavn.
Farrell (fär′ĕl) bor. Mercer co. Pennsylvania, pop. 16.
Far Rockaway (rŏk′ȧ-wā′) seashore resort, in Queens bor. N. Y. city, S shore Long Isl.
Farrukhabad (fȧ-rōōk′hä-bäd′) dist. Allahabad div. Agra, United Provs. Br. India, 1,685 □ pop. 857, ✻ Fatehgarh. — town in same, near Ganges riv. pop. 60.
Fars (fȧrs) *or* **Farsistan** (fär′sĭ-stän′) *anc.* PER′SIS, prov. SW Persia, pop. 60,000 □ pop. 1,500, ✻ Shiraz.
Farshut and El Dahasa (färs′hōōt, ĕl dȧ-hä′sȧ) town, Kena prov. Upper Egypt, pop. 17.
Farsley (färs′lĭ) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 6.
Fasano (fa-zä′nō) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 20.
Fasher, El (ĕl fȧsh′ĕr) town, ✻ of Darfur prov. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Afr.
Fashoda (fä-shō′dä) town, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Afr. now KODOK; seized by French 1898.
Fassa Alps (fȧs′sä) mt. range, part of Cadore Alps, E Venetia Tridentina, N Italy.
Fatehgarh (fŭt′ĕ-gŭr′) town, ✻ of Farrukhabad dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 16.
Fatehpur (fŭt′ĕ-pōor′) dist. of Allahabad div. United Provs. Br. India, 1,618 □ pop. 652. — its ✻ pop. 17. — town, Jaipur state, Rajputana, India, pop. 17.
Fatehpur Sikri (sē′krē) town, anc. ✻ of Mogul Empire, 23 m. W of Agra, United Provs. Br. India; architectural remains.
Fatshan (fät′shän′) mfg. city, Kwangtung prov. China, in delta of Si river, pop. ab. 300.
Faulk (fôk) co. N S. Dak. 1,018 □ pop. 6, × Faulkton.
Faulkner (fôk′nĕr) co. N cen. Ark, 651 □ pop. 28, × Conway.
Fauquier (fô′kēr′) co. N Virginia, 666 □ pop. 22, × Warrenton.
Fauresmith (four′smĭth) dist. (pop. 15) & town, SW Orange Free State, U. of S. Afr.
Favara (fä-vä′rä) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 22; sulphur mines.
Faversham (fāv′ĕr-shȧm) mun. bor. Kent co. England, pop. 11.
Faxa Fiord (fäk′sä) bay, SW coast of Iceland.
Fayal (fi-äl′) isl. of Azores, Atlantic ocean, 64 □ pop. 20, chief town Horta.
Fayette (fā-yĕt′) co. NW Ala. 643 □ pop. 18, × Fayette. — co. W Ga. 234 □ pop. 11, × Fayetteville. — co. S cen. Ill. 729 □ pop. 26, × Vandalia. — co. ESE Ind. 216 □ pop. 17, × Connersville. — co. NE Iowa, 724 □ pop. 29, × West Union. — co. N cen. Ky. 269 □ pop. 55, × Lexington. — co. SW Ohio, 413 □ pop. 22, × Washington Court House. — co. SW Pa. 795 □ pop. 188, × Uniontown. — co. SW Tenn. 618 □ pop. 31, × Somerville. — co. SE cen. Tex. 968 □ pop. 30, × La Grange. — co. S W. Va. 667 □ pop. 60, × Fayetteville. — town, × of Fayette co. Ala. pop. 2. — town, Fayette co. Iowa, pop. 1; univ. — city, × of Howard co. Mo. pop. 2; college. — **City,** bor. Fayette co. Pa. pop. 2.
Fayetteville (-vĭl) city, × of Washington co. Ark. p. 5; Univ. of Ark. — town, × of Cumberland co. N. C. p. 9. — vil. Onondaga co. N. Y. p. 2. — town, × of Lincoln co. Tenn. p. 4.
Fayt-lez-Manage (fāt′-lā′-mȧ-näzh′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Fear, Cape, N. C. at mouth of Cape Fear river.
Feather River, Plumas co. Calif. ab. 100 m. long (incl. forks, 250 m.) S to Sacramento river.
Featherston (fĕth′ĕr-stŭn) co. North Isl. New Zealand, pop. 7.
Featherstone (-stŭn) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 15.
Feathertop, Mount (-tŏp′) E cen. Victoria, Australia, 6,307 ft. high.
Fécamp (fā′käN′) spt., dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, pop. 17.
Federal Capital Territory, ter. of Australia, within the state of New South Wales, about 912 □ pop. 3; contains CANBERRA & is sometimes called **Yass-Canberra.**
Federal District, Mexico, 579 □ pop. 763, ✻ Mexico City. See FEDERAL DISTRICT, in *Dict.* — Venezuela, S. Am. 745 □ pop. 140, ✻ Caracas. — Brazil, 449 □ pop. 1,158.
Fehmarn (fä′märn) *or* **Femern** (-mĕrn) isl. in Baltic, E Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, 71 □ pop. 10, chief town Burg (pop. 3).
Fehrbellin (fär′bĕ-lĕn′) comm. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 1; battle 1675.
Feira de Santa Anna (fĕ′ē-rȧ dā sän′tȧ ȧn′ȧ) munic. (pop. 78) & town (pop. 32) Bahia, Brazil.
Fejér (fĕ′yār) *Ger.* **Stuhlweissenburg** (shtōōl′vīs′ĕn-bōōrĸ) co. cen. Hungary, 1,548 □ pop. 222, × Székesfehérvár.
Felanitx (fā′lä-nēch′) comm. Majorca isl. Baleares prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Feldberg (fĕlt′bĕrĸ) highest peak of Black Forest mts. Baden, Germany, 4,897 ft. high.
Felixstowe (fē′lĭk-stō) urban dist. Suffolk East, England, pop. 12.
Felling (fĕl′ĭng) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 26.
Felsőgalla (fĕl′shū-göl′lō) comm. Komárom co. Hungary, pop. 13.
Feltham (fĕl′tȧm) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 6.
Feltre (fĕl′trā) *anc.* FEL′TRIA, comm. Belluno prov. Italy, near **Piave river,** pop. 15.
Fenghwangcheng (fûng′hwäng-chûng′) treaty mart, SE Shengking, Manchuria, p. 25.
Fengtuhsien (-tōō′sĭ-ĕn′) town, SE Szechwan, China, on Yangtze riv. pop. 25–100.
Fenton (fĕn′tŭn) vil. Genesee co. Mich. pop. 3.
Fentress (fĕn′trĕs) co. N Tenn. 486 □ pop. 10, × Jamestown.
Fère-en-Tardenois (fâr′-äN′-tär′d′-nwä′) comm. dept. Aisne, France, pop. 3; battles 1914, 1918. See SERINGES-ET-NESLES (*Gaz.*).
Fère, La (lä fâr′) comm. dept. Aisne, France, pop. 5; artillery school; battle 1918.
Ferentino (fä′rĕn-tē′nō) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 13.
Ferghana *or* **Fergana** (fĕr-gä′nä) prov. SE Turkestan republic, Soviet Russia, Asia, 55,482 □ pop. 2,166, ✻ Khokand.
Fergus (fûr′gŭs) co. cen. Mont. 6,026 □ pop. 26, × Lewistown.
Fergus Falls, city, × of Otter Tail co. Minnesota, pop. 8.
Ferguson (fûr′gŭ-sŭn) city, St. Louis co. Missouri, pop. 2.
Fermanagh (fĕr-măn′ȧ) co. Northern Ireland, 715 □ pop. 62, × Enniskillen.
Fermo (fĕr′mō) comm. Ascoli Piceno prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 23.
Fermoy (fĕr-moi′) town, Cork co. Irish Free State, on Blackwater river, pop. 7.
Fernandina (fûr′năn-dē′nȧ) city & port, × of Nassau co. Florida, pop. 5. — (*Sp. pron.* fĕr′năn-dē′nä) an early name of Cuba.
Fernando de Noronha (fĕr-năn′dō dā nō-rō′nyä) isl. Atl. oc. ab. 4° S, 33° W; to Brazil.
Fernando Po (fĕr-năn′dō pō′) *Sp.* **Fernando Póo** (fĕr-nän′dō pō′ō) isl. Bight of Biafra, Spanish Guinea, W Africa, 810 □ pop. 14, chief town Santa Isabel.
Ferndale (fûrn′dāl) vil. Oakland co. Mich. pop. 3.
Ferney-Voltaire (fĕr′nē′-vōl′târ′) town, Ain, Fr. p. 1; founded by and home of Voltaire.
Fernie (fûr′nĭ) city, SE Brit. Columbia, Canada, pop. 4.
Ferozepore (fē-rōz′pōr′) dist. of Jullundur div. Punjab, Br. India, 4,302 □ pop. 1,098. — its ✻ pop. 50.
Ferozeshah (fē-rōz′shä′) battlefield (1845) Ferozepore dist. Punjab, Br. India.
Ferrara (fĕr-rä′rä) *anc.* FORUM ALIE′NI, prov. Emilia compartimento, Italy, 1,019 □ p. 347. — its ✻ p. 107; cathedral; university.
Ferris (fĕr′ĭs) town, Ellis co. Texas, pop. 2.
Ferro (fĕr′rō) *Sp.* **Hierro** (yĕr′rō) isl. of Canary isls. 106 □ pop. 8, chief town Valverde.
Ferrol, El (ĕl fĕr-rōl′) spt. city and naval arsenal, La Coruña prov. Spain, pop. 31.
Ferry (fĕr′ĭ) co. NE Washington 2,220 □ pop. 5, × Republic.
Ferté-Macé, La (lȧ fĕr′tā′-mȧ′sā′) comm. dept. Orne, France, pop. 5.
Ferwerderadeel (fĕr-vĕr′dĕ-rȧ-dāl′) comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 9.
Festiniog *or* **Ffestiniog** (fĕs-tĭn′ĭ-ŏg) urban dist. Merionethshire, Wales, pop. 8.
Festubert (fĕs′tu′bâr′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, near Béthune; battles 1915 & 1918.
Festus (fĕs′tŭs) city, Jefferson co. Missouri, pop. 3.
Feuerbach (foi′ĕr-bäĸ) city, Neckar circle, Wurttemberg, Germany, pop. 17.
Fez (fĕz) *Arab.* **Fas** (fäs) cml. city, a ✻ of French Morocco, pop. 71.
Fezzan (fĕz′zän′) *anc.* PHAZA′NIA, region, SW Libya, Africa.
Fezzara (fĕz-zä′rä) *or* **Fezara,** lake, ab. 30 m. long, Algeria, Africa, SW of Bône.
Fianarantsoa (fyȧ-nä′rŭn-tsō′ȧ) comm. SE Madagascar, pop. 7.
Fichtel Mountains (fĭĸ′tĕl) range, NE Bavaria, Germany; highest Schneeberg, 3,450 ft.
Ficksburg (fĭks′bûrg) town, E cen. Orange Free State, U. of S. Africa, pop. 3.
Fiesole (fyĕ′zō-lā) *anc.* FÆS′ULÆ, comm. Florence prov. Italy, p. 10; home of Fra Angelico.
Fife (fĭf) *or* **Fifeshire** (fīf′shĭr; -shēr) co. Scot. bet. firths of Tay & Forth, 504 □ pop. 293, × Cupar.
Figeac (fē′zhȧk′) comm. dept. Lot, France, pop. 5.
Figig, *Fr.* **Figuig** (fē′gēg′) oasis, SE Morocco, ab. 8 □; occupied by French.
Figline Valdarno (fēl-yē′nä val-där′nō) comm. Florence prov. It. on Arno river, pop. 12.
Figueras (fē-gä′räs) fortified frontier city, Gerona prov. Spain, pop. 13.
Fiji Islands (fē′jē) *often collectively,* **Fiji,** group, ab. 250 isls. (80 inhabited) S Pacific oc. 7,435 □ incl. Rotuma, pop. 157, ✻ Suva; Br. colony.
Fillmore (fĭl′mōr) co. SE Minn. 868 □ pop. 25, × Preston. — co. SE Nebr. 576 □ pop. 14, × Geneva. — city, Ventura co. Calif. pop. 2.
Finale nell' Emilia (fē-nä′lā nĕl-lā-mē′lyȧ) comm. Modena prov. Italy, pop. 13.
Finchley (fĭnsh′lĭ) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 47.
Findlay (fĭnd′lā) mfg. city, × of Hancock co. Ohio, pop. 17; college.
Findon (fĭn′dŭn) *or* **Finnan** (-ăn) fishing vil. NE coast Kincardine co. Scotland.
Finger Lakes, group of long, narrow lakes, W New York; chief are Seneca, Cayuga, Keuka, & Canandaigua.
Finistère (fĭn′ĭs-târ′) dept. NW France, 2,730 □ pop. 763, ✻ Quimper.
Finisterre, Cape (fĭn′ĭs-târ′) most W headland of Spain, Coruña province.
Finland (fĭn′lănd) *Finnish* **Suomen Tasavalta** (swō′mĕn tä′sȧ-väl′tä) independent state, formerly in NW Russia, 128,591 □ with water 145,685 □ pop. 3,367, ✻ Helsingfors. See FINN, *n.*, FINNISH, *a.* —, **Gulf of,** arm of Baltic sea S of Finland, 260 m. long.
Finlay (fĭn′lā) riv. 250 m. long, trib. of Peace riv. N Br. Columbia, Can. flows S E.
Finmark (fĭn′märk) co. N Norway, 18,052 □ pop. 44, ✻ Hammerfest.
Finney (fĭn′ĭ) co. SW Kans. 1,276 □ pop. 8, × Garden City.
Finsbury (fĭnz′bĕr-ĭ) met. borough, part of London, England, pop. 76.
Finsteraarhorn (fĭn′stĕr-är′hôrn) highest of Bernese Alps, Switzerland, 14,026 ft.
Finsterwalde (fĭn′stĕr-väl′dĕ) comm. Frankfurt govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, p. 13.
Fiord (fyôrd) co. SW South Island, New Zealand, 3,040 □.
Fire Island, sand beach S cen. Long Island, N. Y. bet. Great South bay & Atlantic ocean; lighthouse and important signal station; summer resort.
Firenzuola (fē′rĕnt-swō′lȧ) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop 13.
Firminy (fĕr′mē′nē′) comm. dept. Loire, France, pop. 20.
Fisher (fĭsh′ĕr) co. NW Texas, 885 □ pop. 11, × Roby.
Fisher Peak, Las Animas co. Colo. 9,586 ft.; highest of Raton mountains.
Fisher's Hill, vil. Shenandoah co. Va. 8 m. NNE of Woodstock; battle Sept. 22, 1864.
Fishguard (fĭsh′gärd′) commercial spt. urban dist. Pembrokeshire, Wales.
Fismes (fēm) vil. dept. Marne, France, W of Reims, pop. 2; battle 1918.
Fitchburg (fĭch′bûrg) mfg. city, a × of Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 41.
Fitzgerald (fĭts-jĕr′ăld) city, × of Ben Hill co. Georgia, pop. 7.
Fitzroy (fĭts′roi′) riv. 180 m. long, E cen. Queensland. Australia. — riv. 300 m. long, N Western Australia. — city, NE suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, pop. 35.
Fiume (fyōō′mä) *Serbian* **Rieka** (rē-yä′kȧ) independent state and city, on Gulf of Quarnero, Adriatic sea, 8 □ pop. 50; formerly Hungarian crownland.
Five Forks, locality in Dinwiddie co. Va.; scene of Lee's defeat, Mar. 31–April 1, 1865.
Fivizzano (fē′vēd-zä′nō) comm. Massa e Carrara prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 17.
Flagler (flăg′lĕr) co. NE Florida, 491 □ pop. 2, × Bunnell.
Flag'staff', town, × of Coconino co. Ariz. pop. 3; alt. 6,900 ft.; Lowell observatory.
Flamborough Head (flăm′bŭr-ō) promontory, E Yorkshire, England; lighthouse.
Flanders (flăn′dĕrz) a former coast dist. of Europe, now included chiefly in Belgium and France, the Belgian portion forming provs. of **East Flanders,** 1,172 □ pop. 1,125, ✻ Ghent, and **West Flanders,** prov. 1,263 □ pop. 880, ✻ Bruges.
Flandreau (flăn′drō) city, × of Moody co. S. Dak. pop. 2.
Flannan Isles (flăn′ăn) group of seven small isls. W of Lewis, Hebrides, Scotland.
Flat'bush', former vil. of Kings co. N. Y. now a part of Brooklyn bor. New York city.
Flathead (flăt′hĕd′) co. NW Montana, 6,109 □ pop. 22, × Kalispell.
Flathead Pass, Gallatin range, Rocky mts. Mont. alt. 6,769 ft.
Flattery, Cape (flăt′ĕr-ĭ) promontory, NW Washington.
Flawil (flä′vēl) town, St. Gallen canton, Switzerland, pop. 6.
Flèche, La (lä flĕsh′) comm. dept. Sarthe, France, on Loire river, pop. 10.
Fleetwood (flēt′wŏod) bor. Berks co. Pa. p. 2. — urban dist. Lancashire, England, p. 19.
Flémalle-Haute (flā′mäl′-ōt′) comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Fleming (flĕm′ĭng) co. NE Ky. 325 □ p. 16, × Flemingsburg. — town, Letcher co. Ky. p. 2.
Flemingsburg (flĕm′ĭngz-bûrg) town, × of Fleming co. Kentucky, pop. 2.
Flemington (-ĭng-tŭn) bor. × of Hunterdon co. N. J. pop. 3.
Flensburg (flĕns′bōōrĸ) spt. city, Schleswig govt. dist. Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, p. 61.
Flénu (flā′nü′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Flers (flâr) comm. dept. Orne, Fr. p. 13. — comm. dept. Nord, Fr.; battle 1916.
Fletschhorn (flĕch′hôrn′) *or* **Rossbodenhorn** (rōs′bō′dĕn-hôrn′) mt. Pennine Alps, Switzerland, S of Simplon pass, 13,127 ft. high.
Fleurus (flû′rüs′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 7; battles 1622, 1690, 1794, 1815.
Flint, mfg. city, × of Genesee co. Mich. pop. 92. — See FLINTSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — mun. bor. & spt. Flintshire, Wales, pop. 6. — **River,** Ga. 350 m. long; rises near Atlanta & joins Chattahoochee to form the Apalachicola.
Flintshire (flĭnt′shĭr; -shēr) *or* **Flint,** co. NE Wales, 255 □ pop. 106, × Mold.
Flodden (flŏd′ĕn) hill, Northumberland co. England, 12 m. E of Kelso; battle 1513.
Flora (flō′rȧ) city, Clay co. Ill. pop. 4.
Florala (flŏr-ăl′ȧ) city, Covington co. Alabama, pop. 3.
Floral Park (flō′rȧl) vil. Nassau co. New York, pop. 2.
Florence (flŏr′ĕns) co. NE S. C. 699 □ pop. 50, × Florence. — co. NE Wis. 497 □ pop. 4, × Florence. — city, × of Lauderdale co. Ala. pop. 11. — city, Fremont co. Colo. pop. 3. — city, Marion co. Kans. pop. 2. — city, × of Florence co. S. C. pop. 11. — vil. × of Florence co. Wis. pop. 2. — *It.* **Firenze** (fē-rĕnt′sä) prov. Tuscany, Italy, 2,261 □ pop. 1,053. — city, *anc.* FLOREN′TIA, its ✻ pop. 247, on Arno riv. about 143 m. NW of Rome; noted for its architecture and art collections; cathedral; campanile.
Flores (flō′rĕs) isl. Dutch East Indies, about 230 m. long, 35 m. wide, 5,859 □ pop. (incl. Solor) 381. — W isl. of Azores, 57 □ pop. 7. — dept. Uruguay, S. America, 1,745 □ pop. 25, ✻ Trinidad.
Floresville (flō′rĕs-vĭl) city, × of Wilson co. Texas, pop. 2.
Florianopolis (flō′rē-ä-nō′pō-lĭs; *E.* -nŏp′ō-lĭs) *formerly* **Desterro** (dĕs-tĕr′rō) city, ✻ of Santa Catharina state, Brazil, on Santa Catharina island, pop. 41.

Farsan Islands. See FARASAN.
Farther India. See INDO-CHINA.
Fas. See FEZ.
Faventia. See FAENZA.
Fayum. See FAIYUM.
Federated Malay States. See MALAY STATES, FEDERATED.
Fehértemplom. See BELA CRKVA.
Félegyháza. See KISKUNFÉLEGYHAZA.
Fellin. See VILJANDI.
Felsina. See BOLOGNA.
Femern. See FEHMARN.
Fengtien. See SHENGKING. — = MUKDEN.
Feodosiya. See THEODOSIA.
Ferencz-József (Spitze). Var. of FRANZ JOSEF-SPITZE.
Ferne Islands. See FARNE ISLANDS.
Fertö Lake. See NEUSIEDLER.
Ffestiniog. See FESTINIOG.
Figuig. See FIGIG.
Fingal's Cave. See STAFFA.
Finmarken. † FINMARK.
Finnan. See FINDON.
Firenze. See FLORENCE.
Firozpur. Var. of FEROZEPORE.
Firozshah. = FEROZESHAH.
Firth of Clyde, Firth of Forth, &c. See under CLYDE, FORTH, &c. [BEACON.
Fishkill, Fishkill Landing. †
Fiumicino. See RUBICON.
Flag Island. See SAINT GEORGE, CAPE.
Flat Top. See OTTER, PEAKS OF.
Flevo Lacus. See ZUIDER ZEE.
Flinders. See FURNEAUX.
Florentia. See FLORENCE.
Flores, Laguna de. See PETEN.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499, 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Florida (flŏr′ĭ-dȧ) SE state, U. S. A. mainly a pen. between Atlantic ocean and Gulf of Mexico, 58,666 □ pop. 968, ✻ Tallahassee. Abbr. *Fla.* See CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, EVERGLADE STATE, PENINSULAR STATE. — (*pron.* flō-rē′thä; 146) dept. Uruguay, S. America, 4,675 □ pop. 66. — its ✻ pop. 12.
Florida, Cape, SE end of Biscayne key, Biscayne bay, Florida; lighthouse.
Florida Keys, chain of isls. S of Florida, belonging to Dade & Monroe counties.
Floridia (flō-rē′dyä) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 13.
Florina (flō-rē′nä) *Serb* **Lerin** (lä-rēn′) nome, W Macedonia, Greece, 1,278 □ pop. 135. — its ✻ pop. 12.
Floyd (floid) co. NW Ga. 502 □ pop. 40, × Rome. — co. S Ind. 148 □ pop. 31, × New Albany. — co. NNE Iowa, 495 □ pop. 19, × Charles City. — co. E Ky. 399 □ pop. 27, × Prestonsburg. — co. NW Tex. 1,011 □ pop. 10, × Floydada. — co. SW part of Va. 376 □ pop. 13, × Floyd.
Flume Mountain (flōōm; 243) peak, Franconia mts. Grafton co. N. H. 4,340 ft. high.
Flushing (flŭsh′ĭng) *Du.* **Vlissingen** (vlĭs′ĭng-ĕn) ft. spt. Zeeland prov. Netherlands, p. 22.
Fluvanna (flōō-văn′ȧ) co. cen. Virginia, 285 □ pop. 9, × Palmyra.
Fly River (flī) largest riv. of New Guinea, Ter. of Papua, 650 m. long, SE to Gulf of Papua.
Foard (fōrd) co. NW Texas, 612 □ pop. 5, × Crowell.
Focha (fō′chä) *or* **Fokia** (fō-kē′yä) either of two spts. on Gulf of Smyrna, Asia Minor: **Eskije** (ĕs′kĕ-jē) **Focha** (old Focha) site of *anc.* PHOC′ÆA, & **Yenije** (yĕ′nĕ-jē) **Focha** (new Focha) ab. 5 m. N, pop. 6.
Focşani (fōk-shä′nĕ) *or* **Focshani,** comm. ✻ of Putna dept. S Moldavia, Roumania, pop. 25; battles 1789, 1917.
Foggia (fōd′jä) prov. Apulia, Italy, on Adriatic, 2,683 □ p. 489. — its ✻ pop. 89.
Fogo (fō′gō) isl. Cape Verde isls. pop. 8; volcano, over 9,700 ft. high; eruption 1847.
Föhr (fûr) isl. W Schleswig-Holstein prov. Prussia, 30 □.
Foix (fwä) comm. ✻ of dept. Ariège, France, foot of Pyrenees mts. pop. 6.
Folgefond (fōl′gĕ-fŏn′) glacier, Hordaland co. SW Norway, about 5,500 ft. high.
Foligno (fō-lēn′yō) *anc.* FULGIN′IA, comm. Perugia prov. cen. Italy, pop. 28; cathedral.
Folkestone (fōk′stŭn) mun. bor. & spt. Kent co. England, 5 m. WSW of Dover, pop. 38.
Follansbee (fŏl′ănz-bē) town, Brooke co. West Virginia, pop. 3.
Folsom City (fōl′sŭm) town, Sacramento co. Calif. pop. 2; state prison.
Fond du Lac (fŏn′ dōō lăk′) co. E Wis. 726 □ pop. 56. — city, its × pop. 23; resort.
Fondi (fŏn′dē) *anc.* FUN′DI, comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 11.
Fonsagrada (fŏn′sä-grä′thä; 146) city, Lugo prov. Spain, pop. 20.
Fonseca, Gulf of (fŏn-sä′kä) Pacific coast Cen. Am. bet. Salvador, Honduras, & Nicaragua.
Fontainebleau (fŏn′tĕn′blō′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Marne, France, pop. 16; château; former residence of kings of France; treaties 1679, 1762.
Fontaine-l'Évêque (-lā′vāk′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Fontenay-aux-Roses (fŏNt′nĕ′-ō-rōz′) comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 5.
Fontenay-le-Comte (fŏNt′nĕ′-lĕ-kôNt′) comm. dept. Vendée, France, pop. 9.
Fontenay-sous-Bois (-sōō′-bwä′) comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 18.
Fontenoy (fŏNt′nwä′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium; battle 1745. — *or* **Fontenailles** (fŏNt′nä′y′) comm. dept. Yonne, France; battle 841.
Fontevrault (fŏN′tĕ-vrō′) comm. Main-et-Loire dept. France; famous abbey.
Foochow (fōō′chō′) city, ✻ of Fukien prov. China, pop. 624; a treaty port.
Footscray (fo͝ots′krā) city, Victoria, Australia, suburb of Melbourne, pop. 34.
Forbach (fôr′bȧK) comm. dept. Moselle, France, pop. 11.
Forbes (fôrbz) mt. Canada, bet. Alberta & British Columbia, 12,250 ft. high.
Forchies-la-Marche (fôr′shē′-lȧ-märsh′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Ford, co. E Ill. 500 □ pop. 16, × Paxton. — co. SW Kans. 1,082 □ pop. 14, × Dodge City. — vil. Wayne co. Mich. pop. 4.
Ford City, bor. Armstrong co. Pa. pop. 6. — city, Essex co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 6.
Fordham (fôrd′ăm) former vil. now included in Bronx borough, N.Y. City; Fordham univ.
Fordyce (fôr′dīs) city, × of Dallas co. Arkansas, pop. 3.
Foreland, North & **South** (fôr′lănd) two headlands, Kent co. England, 2½ m. SE of Margate, and 3 m. NE of Dover. N. F. has one lighthouse; S. F. two.
Forest (fôr′ĕst) co. NW Pa. 423 □ pop. 7, × Tionesta. — co. NE Wis. 1,017 □ pop. 10, × Crandon. — town, × of Scott co. Miss. pop. 1. — comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 33.
Forest City, town, × of Winnebago co. Iowa, pop. 2. — town, Rutherford co. N. C. pop. 2. — bor. Susquehanna co. Pa. pop. 6.
Forest Grove, city, Washington co. Oregon, pop. 2.; university.
Forest Park, vil. Cook co. Illinois, pop. 11.
Forfar (fôr′fär) burgh, × of Forfar co. Scotland, pop. 10. — *or* **Forfarshire** (-shĭr; -shĕr) co. Scotland, 874 □ pop. 271, × Forfar.
Forlì (fôr-lē′) prov. Emilia, Italy, 730 □ p. 336. — *anc.* FO′RUM LIV′II, its ✻ a ft. city, p. 51.
Formby (fôrm′bĭ) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 6.
Formentera (fôr′mĕn-tā′rä) one of the Balearic isls. Medit. sea, 13 m. long, 37 □ pop. 3.
Formia (fôr′myä) *formerly* **Mola di Gaeta** (mō′lä dē gä-ē′tä) *anc.* FOR′MIÆ, comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 9.
Formosa (fôr-mō′sȧ) *or* **Taiwan** (tī′wän′) isl. in China sea, 13,888 □ pop. 3,654, ✻ Taihoku; belongs to Japan. — ter. N Argentina, S. Amer. 41,402 □ pop. 22. — munic. (pop. 16) & town (pop. 2) Goyaz state, Brazil.
Formosa, Cape, on coast of Southern Nigeria, W Africa, near Nun mouth of Niger river.
Formosa Strait, strait bet. Formosa and Fukien prov. China.
Fornfelt (fôrn′fĕlt) city, Scott co. Missouri, pop. 2.
Forrest (fôr′ĕst) co. Miss. 462 □ p. 21, × Hattiesburg.
Forrest City, city, × of St. Francis co. Arkansas, pop. 3.
Forst (fôrst) comm. Frankfort govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 32.
Forsyth (fôr′sĭth′) co. N Ga. 247 □ pop. 12, × Cumming. — co. N N. C. 376 □ p. 77, × Winston-Salem. — city, × of Monroe co. Ga. p. 2. — city, × of Rosebud co. Mont. p. 2.
Fortaleza (fôr′tä-lā′zä) *or* **Ceará** (sā′ä-rä′) spt. city, ✻ of Ceará state, Brazil, pop. 79.
Fort Atkinson (fôrt ăt′kĭn-sŭn; 201) city, Jefferson co. Wisconsin, pop. 5.
Fort Beaufort (bō′fĕrt) town, E Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 4.
Fort Bend, co. SE Texas, 792 □ pop. 23, × Richmond.
Fort Benton (bĕn′tŭn) city, × of Chouteau co. Montana, pop. 1.
Fort Bragg, city, Mendocino co. Calif. pop. 3.
Fort Collins, city, × of Larimer co. Colorado, pop. 9; State agricultural college.
Fort-de-France (fôr′-dē-frāNs′) town, ✻ of Martinique, French West Indies, pop. 27.
Fort de Kock (fôrt dē kŏk′) town, ab. 50 m. N of Padang, W Sumatra, Du. E. Indies, p. 5.
Fort Dodge (fôrt dŏj′; 201) city, × of Webster co. Iowa, pop. 19.
Fort Donelson (dŏn′ĕl-sŭn) NW Tenn. on Cumberland riv.; taken 1862.
Fort Duquesne (dōō-kān′) Fr. fort, site of Pittsburgh, Pa.; taken by Eng. 1758.
Fort Edward, vil. Washington co. New York, pop. 4.
Fort Erie (ē′rĭ) Ontario, opp. Buffalo, N. Y.; British assault 1814.
Fort Fairfield, vil. Aroostook co. Maine, pop. 2.
Fort Fisher, New Hanover co. N. C. near Cape Fear; taken 1865.
Fort Frances, chief town, Rainy River dist. Ontario, Can. W of Rainy lake, pop. 3.
Fort Frontenac (frŏn′tĕ-năk; *F.* frôN′t′-nák′) Fr. fort on site of Kingston, Ont.; taken 1758.
Fort Henry, NW Tenn. on Tennessee riv.; taken 1862.
Forth, Firth of (fûrth′ ȧv fôrth′; 201) *anc.* BODO′TRIA, SE Scotland, estuary (48 m. long, 1½ m.–17½ m. wide) of Forth river (total length 114 m.); great cantilever bridge, 5,330 ft. long. See CANTILEVER, *n. Illust.*
Fort Jameson (jăm′sŭn) town, E Northern Rhodesia, Africa.
Fort Johnston (jŏn′stŭn) port on Lake Nyasa, S Nyasaland prot. Africa.
Fort Kent, town, Aroostook co. Me. on St. John river, pop. 4.
Fort Lauderdale (lô′dĕr-dāl) city, × of Broward co. Florida, pop. 2.
Fort Leavenworth (lĕv′ĕn-wûrth) vil. & mil. post, Leavenworth co. Kansas; prison.
Fort Lee, bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 6; motion-picture center.
Fort Madison (măd′ĭ-sŭn) city, a × of Lee co. Iowa, pop. 12.
Fort McHenry (măk-hĕn′rĭ) Baltimore harbor, Md.; bombarded by British 1814.
Fort Meade (mēd) town, Polk co. Florida, pop. 2.
Fort Meigs (mēgz) former fort at rapids of the Maumee riv. NW Ohio; battle May 1–9, 1813.
Fort Mill, town, York co. South Carolina, pop. 2.
Fort Mims (mĭmz) temporary stockade near junction of Alabama and Tombigbee rivs. Ala.; scene of massacre of settlers by Indians under Weathersford Aug. 30, 1813.
Fort, *or* **Fortress, Monroe** (mŏn-rō′) famous fort at entrance to Hampton Roads, Virginia.
Fort Morgan, city, × of Morgan co. Colorado, pop. 4.
Fort Moultrie (mōō′trĭ; mōōl′-; *often* mōl′-; *the family name was originally spelled Moutrie;* see MOULTRIE, WM., in *Biog.*) fort, Charleston harbor, S. C.
Fort Myer (mī′ĕr) military post, Arlington co. Va.
Fort Myers (mī′ĕrz) city, × of Lee co. Florida, pop. 4.
Fort-National (*F.* fôr′-nä′syō′näl′) comm. dept. Algiers, N Algeria, Africa, pop. 11.
Fort Necessity, name given by Washington to his entrenchments near Youghiogheny riv. Pa.; surrendered by him July 3, 1754.
Fort Niagara, fort at mouth of Niagara riv. N. Y.; successively in hands of French, British, and American troops; again capt. by British in 1813, and surrendered to U. S. 1815.
Fort Orange (ôr′ĕnj; ôr′ĭnj) former Dutch fort on site of Albany, New York.
Fort Payne, city, × of Dekalb co. Alabama, pop. 2.
Fort Pickens (pĭk′ĕnz) fort, Santa Rosa isl. entrance to Pensacola harbor, Fla.; held by Federals during Civil War.
Fort Pierce, city, × of St. Lucie co. Florida, pop. 2.
Fort Pillow, Tenn. on Mississippi riv. 40 m. N of Memphis; massacre Apr. 1864.
Fort Plain, vil. Montgomery co. New York, pop. 3.
Fort Pulaski (pû-lăs′kĭ) on isl. at mouth of Savannah riv.; taken 1862.
Fort Schuyler (skī′lĕr) U. S. military post, Throgs Neck, N. Y. one of the N defenses of New York harbor. — See FORT STANWIX (*Gaz.*).
Fort Scott, city, × of Bourbon co. Kansas, pop. 11.
Fort Sheridan (shĕr′ĭ-dăn) vil. Lake co. Ill.; U. S. military post; hospital.
Fort Smith, city, a × of Sebastian co. Arkansas, pop. 29. — fort, S Mackenzie dist. on Slave riv. at Alberta boundary, hdqrs. of Northwest Ters. Canada.
Fort Stanwix (stăn′wĭks) fort built in 1758 on the site of Rome, N. Y. by Gen. John Stanwix; called **Fort Schuyler** from 1776 to 1781; treaty with Six Nations signed here.
Fort Stockton (stŏk′tŭn) town, × of Pecos co. Texas, pop. 1.
Fort Sumter (sŭm′tĕr) fort, Charleston harbor, S. C.; Civil War begun, April 12, 1861.
Fort Thomas (tŏm′ȧs) town, Campbell co. Kentucky, pop. 5.
Fort Totten (tŏt′ĕn) U. S. military post at W end of Long Island.
Fort Valley, city, Houston co. Georgia, pop. 3.
Fort Wadsworth (wŏdz′wûrth) U. S. military post, Staten island, entrance to N. Y. bay.
Fort Wagner (wăg′nĕr) on Morris isl. Charleston harbor, S. C.; taken 1863.
Fort Washington, mil. post in Am. Revolution, upper Manhattan isl. on Hudson; taken by British Nov. 16, 1776.
Fort Wayne (wān) city, × of Allen co. Ind. on Maumee river, pop. 87.
Fort William, city, Thunder Bay dist. Ontario, Can. on Lake Superior, pop. 21.
Fort Worth (wûrth) mfg. & cml. city, × of Tarrant co. Texas, pop. 106.
Forty Fort, bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 3.
Fortymile (fôr′tĭ-mīl′) dist. E Alaska. — trading station on Upper Yukon, Canada.
Fossano (fŏs-sä′nō) comm. Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 19.
Fossil Cycad (sī′kăd) nat. monument, SW S. Dak.; deposits of plant fossils. See CYCAD, *n.*
Fossombrone (fŏs′sôm-brō′nā) comm. Pesaro e Urbino prov. Italy, pop. 10.
Foster (fŏs′tĕr; 205) co. cen. N. Dak. 644 □ p. 6, × Carrington.
Fostoria (fŏs-tō′rĭ-ȧ) city, Hancock & Seneca cos. Ohio, pop. 10.
Fotheringhay (fŏth′ĕr-ĭŋ-gā) parish, Northamptonshire, Eng.; Mary Queen of Scots imprisoned and beheaded (1587) at Fotheringhay castle.
Fougères (fōō′zhâr′) comm. dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France, pop. 21.
Fougerolles (fōōzh′rôl′) comm. dept. Haute-Saône, France, pop. 5.
Foulness (foul′nĕs′) isl. & cape, Essex co. England.
Fountain (foun′tĭn) co. W Ind. 395 □ pop. 19, × Covington.
Fountain Hill, bor. Lehigh co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Fourchambault (fōōr′shäN′bō′) comm. dept. Nièvre, France, on Loire riv. pop. 5.
Fourmies (fōōr′mē′) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 12.
Foveaux Strait (fō′vō′) between South & Stewart islands, New Zealand.
Fowchow (fō′chō′) city, SE Szechwan prov. China, on Yangtze river, pop. 100.
Fowler (fou′lĕr) town, Fresno co. Calif. pop. 2.
Foxboro (fŏks′bŭr-ō) town, Norfolk co. Massachusetts, pop. 4.
Fox Channel, NW of Hudson strait, Northwest Ters. Canada.
Foxcroft (fŏks′krŏft; 205) town, Piscataquis co. Maine, pop. 2.
Fox Land, peninsula, SW Baffin isl. Arctic America.
Fox River, riv. ab. 250 m. long, S cen. Wis. through Lake Winnebago to Green Bay. — riv. ab. 220 m. long, Waukesha co. Wis. to Illinois riv. at Ottawa.
Foyle, Lough (foil) estuary, 9 m. wide, 18 m. long, of Foyle riv. N Ireland.
Frackville (frăk′vĭl) bor. Schuylkill co. Pennsylvania, pop. 6.
Frameries (frȧ′m′-rē′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 13.
Framingham (frām′ĭng-hăm) town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 17.
Franca (fraŋ′kä) munic. São Paulo state, Brazil, pop. 44.
Francavilla Fontana (frän′kä-vēl′lä fôn-tä′nä) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 22.
France (frâns) republic, W cen. Europe, 89 depts. & ter. of Belfort, 212,659 □ pop. 39,210 (incl. all dependencies & mandates, 5,594,796 □ p. 92,931), ✻ Paris. See GAUL (*Gaz.*), FRANK, *n.*, FRANCO-GERMAN, *a.*, METRIC SYSTEM, FRANC, *n.*, LATIN MONETARY UNION.
Franche-Comté (frănsh′-kôN′tā′) former prov. E. France, ✻ Besançon; now depts. Haute-Saône, Jura, Doubs, & part of Ain.
Francofonte (fräŋ′kō-fōn′tā) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 13.
François (frän′swä′) town, E coast of Martinique, Fr. W. Indies, pop. 8.
Franconia (fräŋ-kō′nĭ-ȧ) *Ger.* **Franken** (fräŋ′kĕn) old duchy of Germany, now included chiefly in Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, & Hesse-Nassau; the portion in Bavaria now forms the govt. dists. of **Upper, Middle,** & **Lower Franconia,** See FRANCONIAN, *a.*
Franconia Mountains, W group of White mts. Grafton co. New Hampshire; highest, Mt. Lafayette, 5,269 ft. See OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN, **h.**
Franeker (frä′nĕ-kĕr) comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Franekeradeel (-ä-dāl′) comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 5.
Frankenberg (fräŋ′kĕn-bĕrK) comm. Chemnitz circle, Saxony, Germany, pop. 13.
Frankenthal (fräŋ′kĕn-tāl′) comm. Palatinate govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 23.
Frankfort (fräŋk′fŭrt) city, × of Clinton co. Ind. pop. 12. — cml. city, ✻ of Ky. and × of Franklin co. pop. 10. — vil. Herkimer co. N. Y. pop. 4. — See FRANKFURT AM MAIN (*Gaz.*).
Frankfort Heights, city, Franklin co. Illinois, pop. 3.
Frankfort on the Main (mān). Eng. form of FRANKFURT AM MAIN.
Frankfort on the Oder (ō′dĕr) Eng. form of FRANKFURT AN DER ODER.
Frankfurt (fräŋk′fo͝ort) govt. dist. Brandenburg prov. Prussia, 7,413 □ pop. 1,233, ✻ Frankfurt an der Oder.
Frankfurt am Main (ăm mīn′) cml. city, Wiesbaden govt. dist. Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on Main river, pop. 433; peace 1871.
Frankfurt an der Oder (än dĕr ō′dĕr) mfg. city, ✻ of Frankfurt dist. Prussia, pop. 65.
Franklin (fräŋk′lĭn) co. NW Ala. 647 □ pop. 22, × Russellville. — co. NW Ark. 606 □ pop. 19, × × Charleston & Ozark. — co. NW Fla. 541 □ pop. 5, × Apalachicola. — co. NE Ga. 279 □ pop. 20, × Carnesville. — co. Idaho, 556 □ pop. 9, × Preston. — co. S Ill. 445 □ pop. 57, × Benton. — co. SE Ind. 394 □ pop. 15, × Brookville. — co. N Iowa, 578 □ pop. 16, × Hampton. — co. E. Kans. 585 □ pop. 22, × Ottawa. — co. N Ky. 199 □ pop. 19, × Frankfort. — parish, NE La. 630 □ pop. 24, × Winnsboro. — co. W Maine, 1,789 □ pop. 20, × Farmington. — co. NW Mass. 697 □ pop. 49, × Greenfield. — co. SW Miss. 547 □ pop. 14, × Meadville. — co. E Mo. 879 □ pop. 28, × Union. — co. S Nebr. 578 □ pop. 10, × Bloomington. — co. NE N. Y. 1,678 □ pop. 44, × Malone. — co. N N.C. 468 □ pop. 27, × Louisburg. — co. cen. Ohio, 517 □ pop. 284, × Columbus. — co. S Pa. 751 □ pop. 62, × Chambersburg. — co. S Tenn. 575 □ pop. 21, × Winchester. — co. NE Tex. 289 □ pop. 9, × Mount Vernon. — co. NW Vt. 652 □ pop. 30, × St. Albans. — co. S Va. 697 □ pop. 26, × Rocky Mount. — co. SE Wash. 1,206 □ pop. 6, × Pasco. — city, × of Johnson co. Ind. pop. 5; college. — city, × of Simpson co. Ky. pop. 3. — town, × of St. Mary par. La. pop. 4. — town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 6. — mfg. city, Merrimack co. N. H. pop. 6. — bor. Sussex co. N. J. pop. 4. — vil. Warren co. Ohio, pop. 3. — bor. (Conemaugh P. O.) Cambria co. Pa. pop. 3. — city, × of Venango co. Pa. pop. 10. — town, × of Williamson co. Tenn. pop. 3. — town, Southampton co. Va. pop. 2. — provisional dist. Northwest Ters. Canada, incl. isls. N of continent & Boothia & Melville pens. — co. N North Isl. New Zealand, pop. 13.

Fokia. See FOCHA.
Fokien. Var. of FUKIEN.
Fontenailles. See FONTENOY.
Forest Cantons, The Four. See WALDSTÄTTER, DIE VIER.
Fort Brown. See BROWNSVILLE.
Fort Carillon. See TICONDEROGA.
Fortress Monroe. See FORT MONROE.
Fort Ticonderoga. See TICONDEROGA.
Fortunate Islands, *anc.* FORTUNATÆ INSULÆ. See under FORTUNATE, *a.* in *Dict.*
Forum Livii. See FORLÌ.
Fossa Claudia. See CHIOGGIA.
Four Forest Cantons, Lake of. See LUCERNE, LAKE OF.
Four Forest Cantons, The. See WALDSTÄTTER, DIE VIER.
Franken. See FRANCONIA.
Fränkische Saale. See SAALE.

Franklin Bay, Arctic ocean, Northwest Ters. Canada.
Franklin, Mount (frăŋk'lĭn) peak, White mts. Coos co. N. H. 5,028 ft. high.
Franklin Strait, bet. Boothia peninsula & Prince of Wales isl. Arctic America.
Franklinville (-vĭl) vil. Cattaraugus co. New York, pop. 2.
Franzensbad (frän'tsĕns-bät') *Czech* **Lázně Františkovy** (läz'nyĕ frân'têsh-kŏ-vĭ) vil. NW Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, near Cheb; mineral baths & springs.
Franz Josef Fiord (fränts' yō'zĕf) inlet, over 100 m. long, E coast of Greenland.
Franz Josef Land, archipelago, N of Nova Zembla, Arctic ocean.
Frascati (fräs-kä'tē) comm. Rome prov. Italy, 12 m. SE of Rome, pop. 11; cathedral.
Fraser (frā'zĕr) riv. 695 m. long, British Columbia, to Strait of Georgia.
Fraser, *or* **Great Sandy, Island,** 70 m. long, 66 □ off SE coast of Queensland, Australia.
Fraserburgh (frā'zĕr-bŭr-ō) spt. burgh, Aberdeen co. Scotland, pop. 11.
Fraserville (-vĭl) city, Temiscouata co. Quebec, Can. on St. Lawrence river, pop. 8.
Frattamaggiore (frät'tä-mäd-jō'rā) comm. Naples prov. Italy, 6 m. N of Naples, pop. 14.
Frauenfeld (frou'ĕn-fĕlt) comm. ✻ of Thurgau canton, Switzerland, pop. 9.
Fray Bentos (frī bĕn'tōs) town, Uruguay, ✻ of Rio Negro dept. pop. 12; meat extracts.
Frazier's Farm (frā'zhĕrz) *or* **Glendale** (glĕn'dāl') battlefield (1862) near Richmond, Va.
Fredericia (frĕd'ĕr-ĭsh'ĭ-ä; *Dan.* frĕth'ĕ-rĭ-tsē-ä) spt. & mfg. comm. Vejle co. SE Jutland, Denmark, pop. 17.
Frederick (frĕd'ĕr-ĭk) co. N Md. 663 □ pop. 53. — mfg. city, its ✕ pop. 11; home of Francis Scott Key; college. — co. N Va. 535 □ rural pop. 12, ✕ Winchester. — city, ✕ of Tillman co. Okla. pop. 4.
Frederick Henry, *Du.* **Frederik Hendrik** (frā'dĕ-rĭk hĕn'drĭk) isl. S of Dutch New Guinea, 3,940 □.
Fredericksburg (frĕd'ĕr-ĭks-bûrg') mfg. city, in Spotsylvania co. Va. but politically independent, pop. 6; battle 1862. — town, ✕ of Gillespie co. Tex. pop. 3.
Frederick Sound, SE Alaska, extending E & W ab. 60 m. bet. Baranof isl. & mainland.
Fredericktown (frĕd'ĕr-ĭk-toun') city, ✕ of Madison co. Mo. p. 3.
Fredericton (-ĭk-tŭn) city & port of entry, York co. ✻ of New Brunswick prov. Canada, pop. 8; Univ. of New Brunswick.
Frederiksberg (frĕd'ĕr-ĭks-bûrg'; *Dan.* frĕth'ĕ-rĕks-bĕrĸ') city, Copenhagen co. Zealand, Denmark, pop. 105.
Frederiksborg (frĕth'ĕ-rĕks-bôrĸ') co. N Zealand, Denmark, 525 □ pop. 106. — its ✻ p. 3.
Frederikshavn (-hä'v'n; *Dan.* -houn') spt. Hjorring co. N Jutland, Denmark, p. 9.
Frederiksted (frĕd'ĕr-ĭk-stĕd') town, St. Croix isl. Virgin Isls. of the U. S. pop. 3.
Fredonia (frē-dō'nĭ-ä) city, ✕ of Wilson co. Kans. pop. 4. — vil. Chautauqua co. N. Y. p. 6. — (*pron.* frā-dō'nyä) coal-min. town, Antioquia dept. Colombia. p. mun. dist. 18.
Fredrikshald (frā'drĕks-hâl') cml. & mfg. city, ✕ of Östfold co. Norway, pop. 11.
Fredrikshamn (frā'drĕks-hämn') *Finnish* **Hamina** (hä'mē-nä) town, Viborg prov. Finland, on Gulf of Finland, pop. 3; treaty 1809.
Fredrikstad (frā'drĕks-stâd'; -stä') spt. city, Östfold co. Norway, pop. 16.
Freeborn (frē'bôrn) co. S Minnesota, 735 □ pop. 25, ✕ Albert Lea.
Freeburg (frē'bûrg) vil. St. Clair co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Freedom (frē'dŭm) bor. Beaver co. Pa. on Ohio river, pop. 3.
Freehold (frē'hōld') town, ✕ of Monmouth co. N. J. pop. 5; battle of Monmouth 1778.
Freeland (frē'lănd) bor. Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 7.
Freeman Peak (frē'măn) mt. Jefferson co. Colorado, 11,627 ft. high.
Freeport (frē'pōrt) city, ✕ of Stephenson co. Ill. pop. 20. — vil. Nassau co. N. Y. pop. 9. — bor. Armstrong co. Pa. pop. 3. — town, Brazoria co. Tex. pop. 2.
Freestone (frē'stōn') co. NE cen. Texas, 882 □ pop. 23, ✕ Fairfield.
Freetown (frē'toun) town, Bristol co. Mass. pop. 2. — town, ✻ of British colony of Sierra Leone, W Africa, pop. 44.
Fregenal de la Sierra (frā'hā-näl' dā lä syĕr'rä; 172) comm. Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. 11.
Fréhel, Cape (frā'ĕl') in dept. Côtes-du-Nord, NW France, 15 m. W by N of Saint-Malo.
Freiberg (frī'bĕrĸ) mfg. city, Dresden circle, Saxony, Germany, pop. 33.
Freiburg (frī'bōōrĸ) dist. Baden prov. Germany, 1,829 □ pop. 558. — **(im Breisgau** [ĭm brīs'gou]) its ✻ a mfg. city, pop. 88. — See FRIBOURG (*Gaz.*).
Freising (frī'zĭng) comm. Upper Bavaria govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 16.
Fréjus (frā'zhüs') *anc.* FO'RUM JU'LII, comm. dept. Var, France, pop. 9; Roman remains. —, **Col de.** See CENIS, MONT (*Gaz.*).
Fremantle (frē'măn't'l) spt. munic. Western Australia, sub. of Perth, pop. 18.
Fremont (frē-mŏnt') co. S cen. Colo. 1,557 □ pop. 18, ✕ Canon City. — co. SE Idaho, 1,849 □ pop. 10, ✕ St. Anthony. — co. SW Iowa, 507 □ pop. 15, ✕ Sidney. — co. cen. Wyo. 12,261 □ pop. 12, ✕ Lander. — city, Newaygo co. Mich. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Dodge co. Nebr. pop. 10. — city, ✕ of Sandusky co. Ohio, pop. 12.
Fremont Peak, Wind River mts. W cen. Wyoming, 13,730 ft. high.
French Broad, riv. 250 m. long, N. C. & Tenn. flows into Holston river.
French Creek, NW Pa. 140 m. long, flows into Allegheny river in Venango co.
French Equatorial Africa, *form.* **French Congo,** Fr. poss. Congo riv. to the Sahara, comprising Gabon, Middle Congo, Ubangi-Shari, & Chad cols. 982,049 □ p. 2,846, chief town Brazzaville; with Cameroons mandate, 1,148,538 □ pop. 4,346. See CAMEROONS (*Gaz.*)
French Establishments in India, 5 settlements, Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahé, Yanam, & Chandernagore, 196 □ pop. 265; headquarters Pondicherry.
French Establishments in Oceania, Fr. col. comprising four main groups of isls. S Pacif. ocean; admin. ✻ Papeete, on Tahiti isl. See SOCIETY ISLANDS, MARQUESAS ISLANDS, TUBUAI, & TUAMOTU, all in *Gaz.*
French Guiana (gē-ä'nä) *Fr.* **Guyane française** (güĕ'yän' frän'sâz'), French colony, N coast S. Amer. 32,000 □ pop. 44, ✻ Cayenne.
French Guinea (gĭn'ĭ) *Fr.* **Guinée française** (gē'nā' frän'sâz') colony, French West Africa, bet. Portuguese Guinea & Sierra Leone, 95,218 □ pop. 1,876, ✻ Konakri, on Tombo isl.
French Indo-China, Fr. dependency, SE Asia, comprising Cochin China colony, protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, & Laos, & leased ter. of Kwangchow-wan, 256,878 □ pop. 19,747, ✻ Hanoi.
French Lick, town, Orange co. Indiana, pop. 2; sulphur springs; health resort.
French Shore, neutralized ter. Newfoundland coast, Cape Ray N to Cape St. John.
French Somali Coast *or* **French Somaliland,** protect. bet. Eritrea & Br. Somaliland, 5,790 □ pop. 208, ✻ Jibuti.
Frenchville (frĕnch'vĭl) town, Aroostook co. Maine, pop. 2.
French West Africa, Fr. dependency, comprising Senegal, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Fr. Guinea, French Sudan, Territory of the Niger, Upper Volta, & Mauritania, administered area 1,800,566 □ pop. 12,284, ✻ Dakar.
French West Indies, the isls. of Guadeloupe, La Désirade, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Saint-Barthélemy, and part of Saint-Martin, 1,073 □ pop. 474.
Fresnes (frĕn) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 7.
Fresno (frĕz'nō) co. cen. Calif. 5,950 □ pop. 129. — city, its ✕ pop. 45; vineyards.
Fresnoy-le-Grand (frĕ'nwä'-lē-grän') comm. dept. Aisne, France, pop. 3; battles 1917.
Freyming (frā'măn') comm. dept. Moselle, France, pop. 5.
Fribourg (frē'bōōr') *Ger.* **Freiburg** (frī'bōōrĸ) canton, Switzerland, 647 □ pop. 143. — mfg. town, its ✻ pop. 21.
Fricourt (frē'kōōr') vil. dept. Somme, France, near Albert; battle 1916.
Friedberg (frēt'bĕrĸ) comm. Oberhessen prov. Hesse, Germany, pop. 11.
Friedenau (frē'dĕ-nou) *officially* **Berlin-Friedenau,** city, Potsdam govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, suburb of Berlin, pop. 44.
Friedland (frēd'länt; frēd'lănd) comm. East Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 3; battle 1807.
Friedrichsfelde (frē'drĭks-fĕl'dĕ) *officially* **Berlin-Friedrichsfelde,** comm. Potsdam govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, suburb of Berlin, pop. 24.
Friedrichshafen (frē'drĭks-hä'fĕn) comm. Danube circle, Württemberg, Germany, p. 10.
Friedrichshagen (-hä'gĕn) comm. Potsdam govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 15.
Friedrichshall (frē'drĭks-häl') salt mine, Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, near Coburg.
Friedrichstadt (frē'drĭĸ-shtät') *Lettish* **Jaunjelgava** (youn'yĕl-gä-vä) town, S Latvia, 45 m. S E of Riga, pop. 7.
Friedrichsthal (-täl') min. & mfg. vil. Saar region, Germany, pop. 14.
Friern Barnet (frī'ĕrn bär'nĕt) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 17.
Fries (frēz) town, Grayson co. Virginia, pop. 2.
Friesland (frēz'lănd) *L.* FRISIA (frĭzh'ĭ-ä) prov. N Netherlands, 1,282 □ pop. 385, ✻ Leeuwarden.
Frimley (frĭm'lĭ) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 14.
Frio (frē'ō) co. S Texas, 1,124 □ pop. 9, ✕ Pearsall.
Frio, Cape, promontory, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, S. America.
Frisches Haff (frĭsh'ĕs häf) lagoon, 57 m. long, NE Prussia, opens into Baltic sea.
Friuli (frē'ōō-lē; frē-ōō'lē) *Ger.* **Friaul** (frē-oul') former duchy; later prov. of Venetia; now mostly in Udine prov. Venetia, and in Venetia Julia, Italy. See FRIULIAN, *n.*
Frobisher Bay (frō'b'ĭsh-ĕr) inlet, SE Baffin isl. Br. N. America.
Frome (frōōm; frōm) riv. Dorsetshire, Eng., empties into Poole harbor. — riv. Somersetshire, trib. of Avon riv. — urban dist. Somersetshire, England, pop. 11.
Frontenac (frŏn'tē-năk) city, Crawford co. Kans. pop. 3. — (*Fr. pron.* frôn't'-nák') co. Ontario prov. Canada, ✕ Kingston. — co. Quebec prov. Canada, ✕ Megantic.
Frontier (frŭn-tēr') co. SW Nebr. 975 □ pop. 9, ✕ Stockville.
Frontignan (frôN'tē'nyäN') comm. dept. Hérault, S France, pop. 5.
Front Range, E Rocky mts. N cen. Colo.; Grays peak, 14,341 ft. the highest.
Front Royal, town, ✕ of Warren co. Va. pop. 1; battle 1862.
Frosinone (frō'zē-nō'nā) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 12.
Frostburg (frôst'bûrg; 205) town, Allegany co. Maryland, pop. 6.
Froward, Cape (frō'wĕrd) in Chile, S point of mainland of S. Amer. in 53° 53′ 43″ S.
Frýdek (frē'dĕk) *Ger.* **Friedek** (frē'dĕk) comm. Teschen dept. Silesia, Czechoslovakia, p. 10.
Fryeburg (frī'bûrg) vil. Oxford co. Maine, pop. 1; summer resort; academy.
Fucecchio (fōō-chäk'kyō) comm. on Arno riv. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 12.
Fucino (fōō'chē-nō) *anc.* FU'CINUS, *mod.* **Lago di Celano** (lä'gō dē chä-lä'nō) former lake, Aquila, Italy, 60 □, now drained for cultivation.
Fuego (fwä'gō) volcanic peak, S Guatemala, ab. 12,500 ft. high.
Fuente-Álamo (fwĕn'tä-ä'lä-mō) comm. Murcia prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Fuente de Cantos (fwĕn'tā dā kän'tōs) comm. Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. 11.
Fuenteovejuna (-ō'vä-hōō'nä; 189) city, Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. 15.
Fuerteventura (fwĕr'tä-vĕn-tōō'rä) one of Canary isls. N Atlantic oc. 663 □ pop. 12.
Fuji (fōō'jē) *or* **Fujiyama** (-yä'mä), *more correctly* **Fuji-no-Yama** *or* **Fujisan** (-sän') sacred mt. (Jap. *yama*; Chin. *san*) S cen. Honshu, Japan, 12,390 ft. high; highest in Japan.
Fukien (fōō'kĭ-ĕn') prov. China, on China sea, 46,320 □ pop. 13,000, ✻ Foochow.
Fukui (fōō'kōō'ē) pref. cen. Honshu, Japan, 1,552 □ pop. 599. — city, its ✻ pop. 57.
Fukuoka (fōō'kōō-ō'kä) pref. N Kyushu, Japan, 1,901 □ pop. 2,188. — city, its ✻ pop. 95.
Fukushima (fōō'kōō-shē'mä) pref. N Honshu, Japan, 5,298 □ p. 1,363. — city, its ✻ p. 36.
Fukuyama (fōō'kōō-yä'mä) city, Hiroshima pref. W Honshu, Japan, on Inland sea, pop. 30.
Fulda (fōōl'dä) riv. 90 m. long, Germany, flows into Werra riv. forming Weser riv. — mfg. comm. Cassel govt. dist. Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, pop. 24, on Fulda riv.
Fulham (fōōl'ăm) met. bor. part of London, England, pop. 158.
Fullerton (fōōl'ĕr-tŭn) city, Orange co. Calif. pop. 4; oil fields. — town, Vernon par. La. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Nance co. Nebr. pop. 2.
Fulton (fōōl'tŭn) co. N Ark. 625 □ pop. 11, ✕ Salem. — co. N Ga. 185 □ pop. 233, ✕ Atlanta. — co. W Ill. 884 □ pop. 48, ✕ Lewistown. — co. N Ind. 367 □ pop. 16, ✕ Rochester. — co. SW Ky. 193 □ pop. 15, ✕ Hickman. — co. E N. Y. 516 □ pop. 45, ✕ Johnstown. — co. NW Ohio, 405 □ pop. 23, ✕ Wauseon. — co. S Pa. 402 □ pop. 10, ✕ McConnellsburg. — mfg. city, Whiteside co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, Fulton co. Ky. pop. 3. — city, ✕ of Callaway co. Mo. pop. 6. — mfg. city, Oswego co. N. Y. pop. 13.
Fulwood (fōōl'wōōd) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 7.
Funchal (fōōN-shäl') dist. of Portugal coextensive with Madeira islands, 314 □ pop. 188. — spt. its ✻ pop. 60; winter resort.
Fundão (fōōn-douN') comm. Castello Branco dist. Portugal, pop. 4; insurrection 1903.
Fundy, Bay of (fŭn'dĭ) inlet of Atl. oc. separating Nova Scotia from New Brunswick; swift tidal currents, and in places tide sometimes rises over 70 ft.
Fünen (fü'nĕn) *or* **Fyn** (fün) group of isls. div. of Denmark, E of S Jutland, 1,342 □ pop. 327. — largest isl. in group, next in size to Zealand, 1,154 □ pop. 286.
Furka Pass (fōōr'kä) mt. pass, Valais canton, Switzerland, alt. 7,990 ft.
Furnas (fûr'nȧs) co. S Nebr. 721 □ pop. 12, ✕ Beaver City.
Furneaux Islands (fûr'nō) isl. group NE of Tasmania in Bass strait; largest, Flinders isl.
Furnes (fürn) comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Fürstenwalde (für'stĕn-väl'dĕ) comm. Frankfurt govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 22.
Fürth (fürt) mfg. city, Middle Franconia govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 68.
Fury and Hecla Strait (fū'rĭ, hĕk'lä) N N. Am. bet. Melville pen. & Cockburn Land.
Fusagasugá (fōō-sä-gä'sōō-gä') munic. Cundinamarca dept. Colombia, pop. 13.
Fusan (fōō'sän') *or* **Fuzan** (fōō'zän') city, S Keisho prov. Korea, Japanese empire, pop. 74.
Fushimi (fōō'shē'mē) city, W part of Honshu isl. Japan, near Kyoto, pop. 25.
Fushun (fōō'shōōn') town, Shengking prov. Manchuria, 30 m. E of Mukden, pop. 37.
Füssen (füs'ĕn) comm. Swabia govt. dist. Bavaria, near Tirol border, pop. 4; treaty 1745.
Futa Jallon (fōō'tä jä-lŏn') sultanate under Fr. protection, Fr. Guinea, W Africa.
Fyne, Loch (fīn) sea inlet, 40 m. long, Argyll co., Scotland; herrings.
Fyzabad (fī'zä-bäd') div. of United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 12,113 □ pop. 6,599. — dist. of same, 1,740 □ pop. 1,172. — its ✻ pop. (with Ajodhya) 62. — town, Afghanistan. See FAIZABAD (*Gaz.*).

G

Gaasterland (gäs'tĕr-länt) comm. Friesland, Neth. on Zuider Zee, pop. 6.
Gabes (gä'bĕs) *or* **Cabes** (kä'-) spt. town, Tunis, on Gulf of Gabes, pop. 1, munic. (incl. Menzel & Jara) pop. 15. —, **Gulf of,** *anc.* SYR'TIS MI'NOR, Medit. sea, E coast of Tunis.
Gabon (gȧ'bŏn') *or* **Gabun** (gä-bōōn') riv. or estuary, French Equatorial Africa. — colony, SW div. French Equatorial Africa, 121,862 □ pop. 389, ✻ Libreville.
Gadag-Bettigiri (gŭd'ŭg-bĕt'ĕ-gē'rē) town, Southern div. Bombay, Br. India, pop. 41.
Gadsden (găd'z'dĕn) co. N Fla. 540 □ pop. 24, ✕ Quincy. — town, ✕ of Etowah co. Ala. on Coosa riv. pop. 15.
Gadshill (găd'z'hĭl) low hill, Kent co. Eng., 3 m. WNW of Rochester; home of Dickens.
Gaeta (gä-ā'tä) *anc.* CAIE'TA, ft. spt. Caserta, Campania, It. on Gulf of Gaeta, pop. 5.
Gaeta, Gulf of, on W coast of Italy, Caserta province, Campania.
Gaffney (găf'nĭ) town, ✕ of Cherokee co. South Carolina, pop. 5.
Gafsa (gäf'sä) *anc.* CAP'SA, town & oasis, S Tunis, pop. 5.
Gage (gāj) co. SE Nebr. 862 □ pop. 30, ✕ Beatrice.
Gagny (gȧ'nyĕ') comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, sub. of Paris, pop. 7.
Gaillac (gȧ'yȧk') mfg. comm. dept. Tarn, France, on Tarn river, pop. 7.
Gaillard Cut (gāl'ärd) deeply excavated part of Panama canal ab. 10 m. NW of Panama; length 6.97 m. Formerly CULEBRA CUT.
Gaines (gānz) co. NW Texas, 1,540 □ pop. 1, ✕ Seminole.
Gaines's Mill (gān'zĭz) battlefield (1862) near Richmond, Virginia.
Gainesville (gānz'vĭl) city, ✕ of Alachua co. Fla. pop. 7; Univ. of Florida; winter resort. — city, ✕ of Hall co. Ga. pop. 6; college. — city, ✕ of Cooke co. Texas, pop. 9. — vil. Prince William co. Va.; battle 1862, a part of 2d battle of Bull Run.
Gainsborough (gānz'bŭr-ō) urban dist. Lindsey, Lincolnshire, Eng. on Trent river, pop. 20.
Gairdner, Lake (gārd'nĕr) 100 m. long, N of Eyre's peninsula, South Australia.
Gairloch (gâr'lŏĸ') vil & par. Ross and Cromarty co. Scot. pop. par. 3; resort.
Galápagos Islands (gä-lä'pä-gōs) *or* **Colón Archipelago** (kō-lōn') isl. group, 2,870 □, on equator, Pacific oc.; forms Colón ter. of Ecuador.
Galashiels (găl'ä-shēlz') burgh, Selkirk co. Scotland, pop. 13.
Galata (gä'lä-tä) spt. suburb of Constantinople, Turkey, on the Golden Horn.
Galatia (gȧ-lā'shĭ-ä; -shä) anc. country & Roman prov. cen. Asia Minor.
Galatina (gä'lä-tē'nä) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 15.
Galatz (gä'läts) *Roum.* **Galaţi** (gä-läts'y') cml. city, Covurlui dept. S Moldavia, Roumania, on left bank Danube river, pop. 74.
Galdhöpiggen (gäl'hĕ-pĕg'ĕn) peak, 8,400 ft. in Opland co.; highest in Norway.
Galena (gȧ-lē'nä) city, ✕ of Jo Daviess co. Ill. p. 5. — min. city Cherokee co. Kans. p. 5.
Galena Mountain, peak, 13,290 ft. high, San Juan mts. Colorado.

Franz Josef-Spitze. See GERLSDORFER SPITZE.
Frat. See EUPHRATES.
Freiburg. See FRIBOURG.
French Congo. See FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
French Oceania. See FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCEANIA.
French Sudan. See SUDAN.
French Togo. See TOGO
Fretum Gallicum. See DOVER, STRAIT OF.
Friaul. See FRIULI.
Friedek. See FRÝDEK.
Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen. See MADANG.
Friendly Islands. — TONGA ISLS.
Frisia. See FRIKSLAND.
Fuchau. Var. of FOOCHOW.
Fuchow. Var. of FOWCHOW.
Fujisan. See FUJI.
Fujiyama. See FUJI.
Fulah Empire. See SOKOTO; see FULAH in *Dict.*
Fulginia. See FOLIGNO.
Fundi. See FONDI.
Fünfkirchen. See PECS.
Funza. See TEQUENDAMA.
Füred. See BALATONFURED.
Fusiyama. Var. of FUJIYAMA.
Futuna Islands. = HOORN ISLS.
Fuzan. See FUSAN.
Fyn. See FÜNEN.
Gabelhorn. = OBER-GABELHORN.
Gablonz. See JABLONEC.
Gabun. See GABON.
Gades. See CADIZ.
Gäfle, Gäfleborg. Vars. of GÄVLE, GÄVLEBORG.
Gaio. See PAXO.
Galana. See SABAK.
Galaţi. See GALATZ.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ✕, co. seat; +, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given, See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Galenstock (gä′lĕn-shtŏk′) mt. 11,805 ft. high, Valais & Uri cantons, Switzerland.
Galesburg (gālz′bûrg) mfg. city, × of Knox co. Illinois, pop. 24; educational center.
Galeton (gāl′tŭn) bor. Potter co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Galicia (gȧ-lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ; *Sp. pron.* gä-lē′thyä) *anc.* Gallæ′cia, old kingdom, Spain, now provs. of La Coruña, Lugo, Orense, & Pontevedra. — (*pron.* gȧ-lish′ĭ-ȧ) former Austrian crownland, now chiefly comprised in the Polish provs. of Kraków, Lwów, Stanisławów, & Tarnopol, 30,914 □.
Galilee (gāl′ĭ-lē) prov. anc. Palestine, W of Jordan river. See 2d Galilean, *a.*
Galilee, *or* Tiberias, Sea of, *or* Gennesaret, Lake of (tī-bē′rĭ-ȧs, gĕ-nĕs′ȧ-rĕt) small fresh-water lake, bet. Northern dist. Palestine & S Syria, 14 m. long, 8 m. wide; Jordan riv. flows through it.
Galion (gāl′ĭ-ŭn) city, Crawford co. Ohio, about 55 m. N by E of Columbus, pop. 7.
Gallabat (gȧl′ȧ-bȧt) town, Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, on Abyssinian border; battle 1889.
Gallaland (gȧl′ȧ-lănd) the portion of SW Abyssinia, Africa, inhabited chiefly by Gallas.
Gallarate (gäl′lä-rä′tä) comm. Milan prov. Italy, 23 m. NW of Milan, pop. 16.
Gallatin (gȧl′ȧ-tĭn) riv. Mont. 125 m. long, Gallatin range to Missouri river. — co. SE Ill. 335 □ pop. 13, × Shawneetown. — co. N Ky. 109 □ pop. 5, × Warsaw. — co. S Mont. 2,507 □ pop. 16, × Bozeman. — city, × of Daviess co. Mo. pop. 2. — mfg. town, × of Sumner co. Tenn. pop. 3.
Gallatin Range, mts. S Mont. & NW Wyo.; highest point Electric Peak, 11,155 ft.
Galle (gäl) spt. SW coast Ceylon, Indian ocean, pop. 39.
Gallia (gȧl′ĭ-ȧ) co. S Ohio, 449 □ pop. 23, × Gallipolis. — See Gaul (*Gaz.*).
Gallinas, Punta (pōon′tä gäl-yē′näs) N point of S Amer. Goajira pen. NE Colombia.
Gallipoli (gȧ-lĭp′ō-lē) *anc.* Callip′olis, spt. & mfg. town, Adrianople vilayet, Turkey in Europe, at entrance of Sea of Marmara, pop. 12. — **Peninsula,** *anc.* Chersone′sus Thrac′ica, peninsula, 63 m. long, between the Dardanelles & Ægean sea; battles 1915–1916. — (*pron.* gäl-lē′pō-lē) ft. spt. & mfg. town, Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, p. comm. 11.
Gallipolis (gȧl′ĭ-pō-lĭs′) mfg. city, × of Gallia co. Ohio, on Ohio river, pop. 6.
Gallitzin (gȧ-lĭt′sĭn) bor. Cambria co. Pa. pop. 4.
Galloway (gȧl′ō-wā) district, S Scotland, consisting of Wigtown & Kirkcudbright cos.
Gallup (gȧl′ŭp) town, × of McKinley co. New Mexico, pop. 4.
Galluzzo (gäl-lōōt′sō) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 20.
Galofaro (gä′lō-fä′rō) famous whirlpool near Cape Faro, Italy. See Charybdis, *n.*
Galston (gŏ′stŭn) burgh, Ayr co. Scotland, pop. 5.
Galt (gôlt) mfg. city, Waterloo co. Ontario, Canada, on Grand river, pop. 13.
Galva (gȧl′vȧ) town, Henry co. Ill. pop. 3.
Galveston (gȧl′vĕs-tŭn) co. SE Texas, 395 □ pop. 53. — spt. city, its × pop. 44; resort.
Galveston Bay, SE Texas, inlet of Gulf of Mexico.
Galway (gôl′wā) Connaught co. W Irish Free State, 2,375 □ pop. 182. — its × pop. 13.
Galway Bay, on W coast Ireland, Galway & Clare cos.
Gambela (găm-bā′lȧ) enclave, W Abyssinia, leased as a trading station to Anglo-Egyptian Sudan govt.
Gambia (găm′bĭ-ȧ) riv. W Africa, 500 m. long, flows into Atl. oc. at Bathurst. — Br. W. African colony (4 □ pop. 9) and protectorate (4,130 □ pop. 201), ✻ Bathurst.
Gambier (găm′bēr) vil. Knox co. Ohio, 5 m. E of Mt. Vernon; Kenyon college.
Gambier Islands (găm′bēr) group Tuamotu arch. 28° S, 135° W, 6 □ pop. 2.
Gamtoos (găm-tōs′; -tōōs′) riv. Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, ab. 300 m. long.
Gandak (gŭn′dŭk′) riv. Nepal & United Provs. & Bihar, India, to Ganges at Patna.
Gandgins (gănd′gĕns) prov. W Azerbaijan, Asia, 16,991 □ pop. 924, ✻ Elisavetpol.
Gandia (gän-dē′ä) city, Valencia prov. Spain, 36 m. SSE of Valencia, pop. 13.
Gando (gän′dō) sultanate, now dist. NW Northern Nigeria. See Fulah, *n.* — town, its ✻.
Ganges (găn′jēz) *Skr.* & *Hind.* **Ganga** (gŭn′gä) riv. 1,557 m. long, Himalaya mts. to Bay of Bengal; area of Ganges-Brahmaputra delta, nearly 32,000 □. See Hooghly (*Gaz.*).
Gangi (gän′jē) *anc.* En′gyum, comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 10.
Gangotri (gŭn′gō′trē) mt. temple, 10,319 ft. above the sea, Tehri state, United Provs. India, near source of Ganges riv.; resort of pilgrims.
Gangpur (gäng′pōōr′) native state, Orissa, India, 2,492 □ pop. 309, ✻ Suadi.
Gangtok (gäng′tŏk) cml. town, ✻ of Sikkim, India, NE of Darjeeling.
Ganjam (gŭn-jäm′) dist. N Madras, Br. India, 4,798 □ p. 1,836, ✻ Berhampur. — agency div. NW of dist. 3,583 □ pop. 333.
Gannett Peak (găn′ĕt) mt. Wind River mts. Wyoming, 13,785 ft. high.
Gap (gäp) *anc.* Vapin′cum, comm. ✻ of dept. Hautes-Alpes, France, pop. 10.
Garanhuns (gä′rän-yōōnsh′) munic. Pernambuco state, Brazil, pop. 64.
Garches (gärsh) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 6.
Gard (gär) dept. S France, 2,270 □ pop. 396, ✻ Nimes.
Garda, Lago di (lä′gō dē gär′dä) *anc.* La′cus Bena′cus, lake, N Italy, 35 m. long, 143 □.
Gardanne (gär′dän′) comm. dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, pop. 5.
Garden (gär′d'n) co. W Nebr. 1,687 □ pop. 5, × Oshkosh.
Gardena, Val di (väl dē gär-dā′nä) *Ger.* **Grödnertal** (grût′nĕr-täl′) picturesque valley, Venetia Tridentina, N Italy, 18 m. long.
Garden Beach, suburb of Calcutta, on E bank of Hooghly riv. Br. India, pop. 46.
Garden City, city, × of Finney co. Kans. on Arkansas riv., p. 4. — vil. Nassau co. N. Y. p. 2.
Gardiner (gär′d'nĕr) mfg. city, Kennebec co. Maine, pop. 5. — town, Yellowstone Nat. Park, Mont.; altitude 5,300 ft.; near it are G. river & G. canyon.
Gardner (gärd′nĕr) town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 17.
Gare Loch (gâr′ lŏk′) branch, 7 m. long, of Firth of Clyde, Scotland.
Garenne-Colombes, La (lȧ gä′rĕn′-kō′lônb′) comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 19.
Garfield (gär′fēld) co. NW Colo. 3,107 □ pop. 9, × Glenwood Springs. — co. N Nebr. 575 □ pop. 3, × Burwell. — co. NE Mont. 4,837 □ pop. 5, × Jordan. — co. N Okla. 1,061 □ pop. 38, × Enid. — co. S Utah, 5,234 □ pop. 5, × Panguitch. — co. SE Wash. 694 □ pop. 4, × Pomeroy. — city, Bergen co. N. J. pop. 19.
Garfield Heights, vil. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, pop. 3.
Gargano, Monte (mōn′tä gär-gä′nō) *anc.* Garga′nus Mons, pen. 30 m. long, Foggia, Italy.
Garhwal (gŭr′wäl) dist. of Kumaun div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 5,629 □ pop. 485. — state. See Tehri (*Gaz.*).
Garland (gär′lȧnd) co. W cen. Ark. 738 □ pop. 26, × Hot Springs.
Garnett (gär′nĕt) mfg. city, × of Anderson co. Kansas, pop. 2.
Garo Hills (gä′rō hĭlz′) dist. SW Assam, British India, 3,140 □ pop. 179.
Garonne (gȧ′rŏn′) *anc.* Garum′na, riv. 355 m. Pyrenees mts. Sp. to Gironde river, Fr.
Garrard (gär′ȧrd) co. E cen. Ky. 237 □ pop. 13, × Lancaster.
Garrett (-ĕt) co. NW Md. 685 □ pop. 20, × Oakland. — city, De Kalb co. Ind. pop. 5.
Garron Point (gär′ŭn) headland, Antrim co. Ireland, on Irish sea.
Garry (gär′ĭ) lake, Northwest Territories, Canada, 980 □.
Gartok (gär-tŏk′) hamlet & treaty mart, W Tibet, in 31° 44′ N, 80° 24′ E, alt. 15,200 ft.
Garua (gä′rōō-ȧ) town, N French Cameroons, ✻ of Adamawa.
Garut (gä′rōōt) *Du.* **Garoet** (-rōōt) town, Preanger regencies, Java, pop. 14; resort.
Garvin (gär′vĭn) co. S Okla. 821 □ pop. 32, × Pauls Valley.
Garwood (gär′wŏŏd) bor. Union co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Gary (gā′rĭ; 11ĕ) city, Lake co. Indiana, pop. 55; steel mfg.
Garza (gär′zȧ) co. NW Texas, 870 □ pop. 4, × Post.
Garzón (gär-thōn′) munic. Huila dept. Colombia, South America, pop. 11.
Gas City (găs) city, Grant co. Ind. pop. 3.
Gasconade (găs′kŏ-nād′) co. E Mo. 514 □ pop. 12, × Hermann.
Gasconade, riv. rises in S Mo. flows 250 m. to Missouri river near Hermann.
Gascony (găs′kŏ-nĭ) *or* **Gascogne** (gȧs′kôn′y′) former prov. SW France, ✻ Auch.
Gashun Nor (gȧ-shōōn′ nōr′) large salt lake, Gobi desert, Mongolia, 42° 10′ N, 100° 45′ E.
Gaspar Strait (gȧs′pär′) bet. Banka & Billiton isls. Dutch East Indies.
Gaspé (gȧs′pā′) pen. Quebec, Canada, N of New Brunswick; valuable fishing grounds. — co. E Gaspé pen. × × Percé & Ste. Anne des Monts.
Gaspé, Cape, headland on Gulf of St. Lawrence, Gaspé co. Quebec, Canada.
Gassaway (găs′ȧ-wā′) town, Braxton co. West Virginia, pop. 2.
Gastein (gä′stīn) vil. & noted watering place, Salzburg, Austria; treaty 1865.
Gastel, Oud-en-Nieuw (oud′-ĕn-nē′ōō găs′tĕl) comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Gaston (găs′tŭn) co. SW N. C. 363 □ pop. 51, × Gastonia.
Gastonia (găs-tō′nĭ-ȧ) town, × of Gaston co. N. C. pop. 13.
Gatchina (gät′chĭ-nä) town, Petrograd prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 12; palace.
Gates (gāts) co. NE part of N. C. 359 □ pop. 11, × Gatesville. — See Rusk (*Gaz.*).
Gateshead (gāts′hĕd′) mfg. co. bor. Durham co. England, on right bank Tyne riv. pop. 125.
Gatesville (gāts′vĭl) city, × of Coryell co. Texas, 40 m. WSW of Waco, pop. 3.
Gatineau (gȧ′tē′nō′) riv. Quebec, Canada, ab. 240 m. long, flows into Ottawa river.
Gatun (gä-tōōn′) town, Canal Zone, on Panama railroad 7 m. S of Colón, pop. 8; near here are the Gatun locks, & Gatun dam (1¼ m. long), forming Gatun lake (164 □).
Gaugamela (gô′gȧ-mē′lȧ) anc. vil. Assyria, near Nineveh; bat. 331 B. C. See Erbil (*Gaz.*).
Gauhati (gou-hä′tē; gou-hät′ĭ) town, on Brahmaputra riv. Assam, Br. India, pop. 16.
Gaul (gôl) *Lat.* Gal′lia, anc. country, W Europe; Cisalpine Gaul included N Italy S of the Alps, and Transalpine Gaul the present France, Belgium, part of the Netherlands & adjacent Germany, & most of Switzerland. In modern fig. usage, sometimes, France.
Gaur (gour) anc. city, former ✻ of Bengal, Malda dist. Bengal, Br. India; now ruins.
Gaurisankar (gou′rĭ-săn′kȧr) Nepalese name of a mt. of the Himalayas, 23,440 feet high; 35 m. W of Mt. Everest, with which it is sometimes wrongly identified.
Gavarnie (gȧ′vȧr′nē′) vil. dept. Hautes-Pyrénées, France; near a waterfall 1,385 ft. high.
Gävle (yăv′lē) city, SE Gävleborg prov. Sweden, pop. 38.
Gävleborg (-bôr′y′) prov. E Sweden, 7,615 □ pop. 268.
Gavrelle (gȧ′vrĕl′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 6 m. ENE of Arras.
Gaya (gä′yȧ; gī′ȧ) dist. Patna div. Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, 4,712 □ pop. 2,153. — its ✻ pop. 68; a famous place of pilgrimage.
Gay Head (gā′ hĕd′) promontory forming W extremity of Marthas Vineyard.
Gaylord (gā′lĕrd) vil. × of Otsego co. Michigan, pop. 2.
Gaza (gä′zȧ) *or* **Gazaland** (-lănd) dist. S Portuguese E. Africa.
Gaza (gä′zȧ) *or* **Ghuzzeh** (gŭz′ĕ) subdist. Southern dist. Palestine on coast in SW, pop. 72. — cml. coast town, its ✻ pop. 17; battles 312 B. C. & 1917.
Géant (zhā′ăn′) a summit of Pennine Alps, Savoie, France, 13,170 ft. high. —, **Col du** (kôl dü) pass, 11,145 ft. high, over Alps from Chamonix (France) SE to Italy.
Geary (gē′rĭ) co. E Kans. 390 □ pop. 13, × Junction City.
Geauga (jē-ô′gȧ) co. NE Ohio, 416 □ pop. 15, × Chardon.
Geba (gä′bä) riv. with estuary to Atlantic oc. Port. Guinea, W Africa.
Geddington (gĕd′ĭng-tŭn) vil. N Northamptonshire, Eng. See Eleanor Cross.
Gede (gä′dĕ) mt. Preanger regencies, Java, 45 m. SE of Batavia, 9,715 ft. high.
Gediz (gĕ-dēz′) *or* **Sarabat** (sä′rȧ-bȧt′) *anc.* Her′mus, riv. W Asia Minor, to Smyrna gulf.
Geelong (jē′lông′) cml. spt. town, Victoria, Australia, p. with sub. 36; gold disc. 1851.
Geelong West, bor. suburb of Geelong, Victoria, pop. 7.
Geelvink Bay (gāl′vĭnk) large inlet on N coast of Dutch Guinea.
Geelvink Channel, bet. SW Western Australia and Houtman Abrolhos.
Geestemünde (gās′tĕ-mün′dĕ) spt. Hanover prov. Prussia, on Weser river, pop. 24.
Geislingen (gīs′lĭng-ĕn) mfg. comm. Danube circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 14.
Gela (jē′lȧ) anc. city, S Sicily, on site of Terranova di Sicilia.
Gelderland (gĕl′dĕr-länt′; 172) prov. Netherlands, 1,962 □ pop. 726, ✻ Arnhem.
Gelligaer (gĕl′ĭ-gīr′) urban dist. Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 43.
Gellivara (yĕl′lĕ-vä′rä) vil. Norrbotten prov. Sweden, 44 m. N of Arctic circle; iron mines.
Gelsenkirchen (gĕl′zĕn-kĭrk′ĕn) city, Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 169.
Gem (jĕm) co. SW Idaho, 567 □ pop. 6, × Emmett.
Gembloux (zhăn′blōō′) comm. Namur prov. Belgium, 10 m. NW of Namur, p. 5; bat. 1578.
Gemmi Pass (gĕm′mē) alt. 7,640 ft. Bernese Alps, Switzerland, 25 m. S of Thun.
Genck (gĕnk) comm. Limburg prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Gendringen (gĕn′drĭng-ĕn; 172) comm. Gelderland prov. Neth. pop. 10.
General Grant National Park, E cen. Calif. N of Sequoia National Park, 4 □.
Genesee (jĕn′ĕ-sē′) co. SE cen. Mich. 655 □ pop. 126, × Flint. — co. W N. Y. 496 □ pop. 38, × Batavia. — riv. 120 m. long, Pa. to Lake Ontario.
Geneseo (jĕn′ĕ-sē′ō) mfg. city, Henry co. Ill. p. 3. — vil. × of Livingston co. N. Y. p. 2.
Geneva (jē-nē′vȧ) co. SE Ala. 578 □ pop. 29. — town, its × pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Kane co. Ill. pop. 3. — city, × of Fillmore co. Nebr. pop. 2. — mfg. city, Ontario co. N. Y. pop. 15; Hobart college. — vil. Ashtabula co. Ohio, pop. 3. — *Fr.* **Genève** (zhĕ-nȧv′) *Ger.* **Genf** (gĕnf) canton, Switzerland, 109 □ pop. 171. — its ✻ pop. city 136, on Geneva lake and Rhone river; university; headquarters of the League of Nations.
Geneva, Lake of, *or* **Lake Leman** (lē′mȧn) *anc.* Leman′nus *or* Lema′nus, between Switzerland & France, 45 m. long, 1½ to 9 m. wide, 225 □; Rhone riv. flows through it.
Genèvre, Mont (mōn zhĕ-nĕv′r′) pass, dept. Hautes-Alpes, Fr. near Briançon, alt. 6,100 ft.
Gennargentu (jĕn′när-jĕn-tōō′) mt. E Sardinia, 6,365 ft. high.
Gennevilliers (zhĕn′vē′yā′) comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 18.
Genoa (jĕn′ō-ȧ) *It.* **Genova** (jĕn′ō-vä) prov. Liguria dept. Italy, 1,582 □ pop. 1,169. — city, *anc.* Gen′ua, its ✻, on Medit. sea, pop. comm. 299. —, **Gulf of,** bay, Medit. sea, W Italy; chief inlet, Spezia gulf, E Genoa prov.
Gensan (gĕn′sän′) *Jap.* **Wönsan** (wün′sän′) treaty port, S Kankyo prov. E Korea, p. 27.
Gentbrugge (gĕnt′brōōg′ē) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 15.
Gentilly (zhän′tē′yē′) comm. dept. Seine, France, a suburb of Paris, pop. 14.
Gentry (jĕn′trĭ) co. NW Missouri, 490 □ pop. 16, × Albany.
George (jôrj) co. SE Miss. 475 □ pop. 6, × Lucedale. — town, S Cape prov. U. of S. Af. pop. 5. — riv. E Quebec, 365 m. long, flows into Ungava bay. —, **Cape,** on NE coast of Nova Scotia. —, **Lake,** beautiful lake bet. Warren and Washington cos. N. Y. 36 m. long; battle 1755. Called **Lake Horicon** by Cooper.
Georgetown (jôrj′toun) co. E part of S. C. 828 □ pop. 22. — city, its × pop. 5. — town, × of Sussex co. Del. pop. 2. — suburb of Washington, D. C. on Potomac riv. — city, Vermilion co. Ill. pop. 3. — town, × of Scott co. Ky. pop. 4. — mfg. town, Essex co. Mass. pop. 2. — vil. × of Brown co. Ohio, pop. 2. — city, × of Williamson co. Texas, pop. 3. — city, × of Demerara co. and ✻ of British Guiana, pop. 54. — spt. city, ✻ of Penang settlement, Straits Settlements; called also Penang (which see, below). — town, St. Vincent, Br. W. Indies, pop. 1.
Georgia (jôr′jĭ-ȧ; jôr′jȧ) agr. & mfg. state, S U. S. A. 59,265 □ pop. 2,896, ✻ Atlanta Abbr. *Ga.* See Yazoo Fraud, Confederate States of America, Cracker State, Empire State of the South. — *Georgian* **Sakartvelo** (sä-kärt′vä-lō) *Russ.* **Gruziya** (grōō′zĕ-yȧ), *anc.* Ibe′ria, Soviet repub. Transcaucasia, Asia, 25,760 □ pop. 2,372, ✻ Tiflis. See Transcaucasian Federation (*Gaz.*). — **Pass,** Colorado, in main range of Rocky mountains; alt. 11,476 ft. —, **Strait of,** bet. Vancouver isl. and Br. Columbia, Canada.
Georgiana (jôr′jĭ-ăn′ȧ) town, Butler co. Ala. pop. 2.
Georgian Bay (jôr′jĭ-ȧn; jôr′jȧn) NE part Lake Huron, Ontario prov. Canada.
Georgievsk (gä′ôr-gyĕfsk′) town, SW Terek region, Caucasus of the North & Don, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 21.
Gera (gä′rä) mfg. town, ✻ of Reuss dist. Thuringia, Germany, pop. comm. 74.
Geraldine (jĕr′dl-dēn) co. S cen. South Island, New Zealand, 949 □ pop. 8.
Gérardmer (zhā′rär′mā′) comm. dept. Vosges, France, pop. 7; watering place.
Gering (gē′rĭng) city, × of Scotts Bluff co. Nebr. pop. 3.
Gerizim (gĕr′ĭ-zĭm; gĕ-rī′zĭm) Bib. name of the mt. Jebel et Tôr, near Nablus, Pal.
Gerlsdorfer Spitze (gĕrls′dôrf′ĕr shpĭt′sĕ) *or* **Franz Josef-Spitze** (fränts yō′zĕf) peak, Tatra mts. Carpathians, N Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, 8,737 ft. high.
German New Guinea, former German protectorate consisting of NE New Guinea, Bismarck archipelago, & the German Solomon isls.
Ger′mantown, vil. Montgomery co. Ohio, pop. 2. — NW part of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; battle 1777.
German Volga, *or* **Labor, Commune** (vôl′gȧ) group of labor communes on Volga riv. in Saratov prov. SE Soviet Russia, Europe, 7,680 □ pop. 454, ✻ Markstadt.
Germany (jûr′mȧ-nĭ) *Ger.* **Deutschland** (doich′lánt′) *officially* **Deutsches Reich** (doi′chĕs rīk′) republic, cen. Europe, comprising 18 states, area (incl. Saar region) 182,271 □ pop. 59,858, ✻ Berlin. The states (*Staaten*) of the former German Empire are now called *Länder* to indicate subordination to the republic, which is the sovereign state (*Staat*). "States" is here used to translate *Länder* as being less ambiguous than the alternatives territory or commonwealth. See Zollverein, *n.*, Franco-German, *a.*, German, *n.*, & *a.*, Hohenzollern, *n.*, & Saar (*Gaz.*).
Germersheim (gĕr′mĕrs-hīm′) *anc.* Vi′cus Ju′lii, comm. Bavaria, Ger. on Rhine, pop. 6.
Germiston (jûr′mĭs-tŭn) town, S Transvaal prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 42.

Gallæcia. See Galicia.
Gallim. See Beit Jala.
Gand. See Ghent.
Ganga. See Ganges.
Garam. See Hron.
Garbieh. See Gharbiya.
Gardaia. Var. of Ghardaia.
Gardiners Bay. See Shelter Island.
Garing. = Zilling.
Garoet. See Garut.
Garumna. See Garonne.
Gaua. = Santa Maria (isl.).
Gaugamela. See Erbil.
Gaulus. See Gozo.
Gazaca. See Tabriz.
Gdańsk. See Danzig.
Gefle, Gefleborg. Vars. of Gävle, Gävleborg.
Genf. See Geneva.
Genil. See Jenil.
Gennesaret, Lake of. See Galilee, Sea of.
Genova. See Genoa.
Gera–Greiz. See Reuss.
German East Africa. See Tanganyika Territory.
German Ocean. See North Sea.
German Southwest Africa. See Southwest Africa.

Gerona (hā-rō′nä; 172) prov. NE Spain, 2,264 □ pop. 331. — *anc.* GERUN′DA, its ✻ pop. comm. 18. — munic. Tarlac prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, pop. 15.
Gers (zhâr) dept. SW France, 2,429 □ pop. 194, ✻ Auch.
Gersau (gĕr′zou) vil. Schwyz canton, Switzerland, on Lake of Lucerne, p. comm. 2; resort.
Gerthe (gĕr′tē) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 12.
Gestel (gä′stĕl) comm. N. Brabant prov. Neth. pop. 6.
Gettysburg (gĕt′iz-bûrg) bor. ✕ of Adams co. Pa. pop. 4; battle July 1–3, 1863.
Gettysburg National Park, nat. military park, Penn. including battlefield of Gettysburg.
Gevelsberg (gā′fĕls-bĕrĸ) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 19.
Gezira *or* **El Gezira** (ĕl gē-zē′rä) region, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, bet. the White Nile & Blue Nile.
Ghadames (gȧ-dä′mĕs) oasis & town, W Tripolitania, Libya, Africa, 300 m. SW of Tripoli city, pop. 4–12.
Ghanayim, El (ĕl gȧ-nä′yĕm) town, Asyut prov. Upper Egypt, pop. 15.
Gharak el Sultani, El (gûr′ȧk ĕl sōōl-tä′nē) town, Faiyum prov. Upper Egypt, pop. 18.
Gharbiya (gär-bē′yȧ) *or* **Garbieh** (-yē) prov. N Lower Egypt, 2,821 □ pop. 1,659, ✻ Tanta.
Ghardaia (gär-dī′ȧ) a ter. of S Algeria, 32,206 □ pop. 145. — comm. Ghardaia ter. 300 m. S of Algiers, pop. 11.
Ghat (gät) town & oasis, SW Fezzan, Tripolitania, Libya, Africa, pop. 7.
Ghats (gôts) two mt. ranges, **Eastern** & **Western Ghats,** bordering coasts of peninsula of India. See GHAT, *n.*
Ghazipur (gä′zē-pōōr′) dist. Benares div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, British India, 1,389 □ pop. 832. — its ✻ pop. 45.
Ghazni (gŭz′nē) cml. city, Kabul prov. Afghanistan, pop. 3–10; battles 1839 and 1842.
Gheel (gāl) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 18.
Gheluvelt (gā′lōō-vĕlt) comm. W. Flanders, Belgium, 5 m. E of Ypres, pop. 2; battle 1914.
Ghent (gĕnt) *Fr.* **Gand** (gäN) cml. & mfg. ft. city, ✻ of E. Flanders, Belgium, pop. 166.
Ghistelles (gē′stĕl′) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, 5 m. SE of Ostend, pop. 4.
Ghlin (glēn) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Ghor, The (gôr) the valley of the Dead sea & lower Jordan, Palestine & Transjordania.
Giarre (jär′rā) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, near Mt. Etna, pop. 22.
Giaveno (jä-vē′nō) comm. Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, 17 m. WSW of Turin, pop. 11.
Gibara (hē-bä′rä; 133, 172) munic. (pop. 29) & town (pop. 7) Oriente prov. Cuba.
Gibraltar (jĭ-brŏl′tĕr; *Span.* hē′bräl-tär′) town & strongly ft. rock (*anc.* CAL′PE) S Iberian pen., western entrance to Medit. sea, belonging to Great Britain, 1⅞ □ pop. 22, highest point 1,408 ft.; one of the PILLARS OF HERCULES (see in *Gaz.*).
Gibraltar, Bay of, inlet of Mediterranean sea, S Spain.
Gibraltar, Strait of, 8⅓–23 m. wide, bet. Spain & Africa; joins Medit. sea to Atlantic ocean.
Gibson (gĭb′sŭn) co. SW Ind. 486 □ pop. 29, ✕ Princeton. — co. W Tenn. 633 □ pop. 43, ✕ Trenton.
Gibsonburg (gĭb′sŭn-bûrg) vil. Sandusky co. Ohio, 11 m. WNW of Fremont, pop. 2.
Gibson City, city, Ford co. Ill. pop. 2.
Giddings (gĭd′ĭngz) town, ✕ of Lee co. Texas, pop. 2.
Gien (zhē′ăN′) comm. dept. Loiret, France, on Loire, 38 m. ESE of Orléans, pop. 8.
Giens (zhē′ăN′) pen. dept. Vars, France, in Medit. S of Hyères & gulf, W of pen.
Giessbach (gēs′bäĸ) cascade, near Lake of Brienz, Berne canton, Switzerland.
Giessen (gēs′ĕn) comm. ✻ of Upper Hesse prov. Hesse, Ger. on Lahn river, pop. 33.
Gifu (gē′fōō) prefecture, cen. Honshu, Japan, 4,043 □ pop. 1,070. — city, its ✻ pop. 63.
Giheina (gē-hā′nȧ) town, Girga prov. Upper Egypt, pop. 17.
Gihulñgan (hē-ōōl′ny′gän) munic. Oriental Negros prov. Phil. isls. pop. 31.
Gijón (hē-hōn′; 172, 189) cml. & mfg. spt. Oviedo, Spain, on Bay of Biscay, p. comm. 58.
Gila (hē′lȧ) riv. ab. 500 m. long, N. Mex. to Colorado riv. Ariz. See GILA MONSTER. — co. cen. Ariz. 4,699 □ pop. 26, ✕ Globe.
Gila Cliff Dwellings, national monument, N. Mex. 50 m. NE of Silver City; cliff dwellings.
Gilan *or* **Ghilan** (gē-län′) prov. Persia, SW of Caspian sea, 6,000 □ pop. 600, ✻ Resht.
Gilbert (gĭl′bĕrt) vil. St. Louis co. Minnesota, pop. 4.
Gilbert, *or* **Kings'mill', Islands,** group on equator, Pac. oc. 166 □ pop. 30; Brit.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands (ĕl′ĭs) Br. colony, S Pacific ocean, consisting of the Gilbert, Ellice, & Union groups with several detached isls. 208 □ pop. ab. 34.
Gilbert, Mount, Fresno & Inyo cos. Calif. 13,232 ft. high.
Gilberton (gĭl′bĕr-tŭn) min. bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 5.
Gilbert Peak, Uinta mts. N border Wasatch co. Utah, 13,422 ft. high.
Gilbertville (gĭl′bĕrt-vĭl) town, Worcester co. Mass. N of Ware, pop 2.
Gilead, Mount (gĭl′ē-ăd) mt. Palestine, 25 m. NNE of the Dead sea, 3,596 ft. high.
Giles (jīlz) co. S Tenn. 628 □ pop. 31, ✕ Pulaski. — co. SW part of Va. 369 □ pop. 12, ✕ Pearisburg.
Gillespie (gĭ-lĕs′pĭ) co. W cen. Texas, 1,109 □ pop. 10, ✕ Fredericksburg. — city, Macoupin co. Illinois, pop. 4.
Gilliam (gĭl′ĭ-ăm) co. N Oregon, 1,201 □ pop. 4, ✕ Condon.
Gillingham (gĭl′ĭng-ăm) mun. bor. Kent co. England, pop. 54.
Gilly (zhē′yē′) min. town, Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 24.
Gilmer (gĭl′mĕr) co. N Ga. 440 □ pop. 8, ✕ Ellijay. — co. cen. W. Va. 331 □ pop. 11, ✕ Glenville. — town, ✕ of Upshur co. Texas, pop. 2.
Gilpin (gĭl′pĭn) co. N cen. Colorado, 132 □ pop. 1, ✕ Central City.
Gilroy (gĭl′roi′) city, Santa Clara co. Calif. pop. 3.
Gilze (gĕl′zē) comm. North Brabant prov. Neth. pop. 6.
Ginchy (zhăN′shē′) vil. dept. Somme, France, 25 m. NE of Amiens; battle 1916.
Ginneken (gĕn′ē-kĕn; 172) vil. & comm. N. Brabant, Netherlands, pop. comm. 10.
Ginosa (jē-nō′zä) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 11.
Giojosa, or Gioiosa, Jonica (jō-yō′sä yō′nē-kä) comm. Reggio di Calabria, Italy, pop. 11.
Giovinazzo (jō′vē-nät′sō) ft. spt. Bari prov. Italy, on Adriatic sea, pop. comm. 11.
Gippsland (gĭps′lănd) dist. SE Victoria, Australia, 13,898 □; chief town Sale, pop. 3.
Girard (jĭ-rärd′) city, Russell co. Ala. pop. 5. — city, Macoupin co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Crawford co. Kans. pop. 3. — vil. Trumbull co. O. pop. 7.
Girardville (jĭ-rärd′vĭl) min. bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. 3 m. E of Ashland, pop. 4.
Girga (jĕr′gȧ) *or* **Girgeh** (-gē) prov. cen. Upper Egypt, 605 □ pop. 863, ✻ Sohag. — town in Girga prov. on Nile, pop. 22.
Girgenti (jĕr-jĕn′tē) prov. SW Sicily, 1,175 □ pop. 450. — *anc.* AGRIGEN′TUM, its ✻ p. 30.
Gironde (zhē′rônd′) estuary, about 45 m. long, formed by junction of Garonne and Dordogne rivs. W France. — dept. SW France, 4,141 □ pop. 819, ✻ Bordeaux.
Girvan (gûr′vȧn) spt. burgh, Ayr co. Scotland, 17 m. SSW of Ayr, pop. 7; watering place.
Gisborne (gĭz′bûrn) spt. borough, Cook co. North Island, New Zealand, p. 11, with subs. 14.
Gishu (gē′shōō′) *or* **Wiju** (wē′jōō′) treaty port, ✻ of N. Heian prov. near estuary of Yalu river, Korea, p. 11.
Gisors (gē′zōr′) comm. dept. Eure, France, pop. 5.
Giuliano in Campania (jōōl-yä′nō ēn käm-pä′nyä) comm. Italy, near Naples, pop. 16.
Giurgiu (jōōr′jōō) *or* **Giurgevo** (jōōr′jä-vō) city, ✻ of Vlaşca dept. Wallachia, Roumania, on the Danube, 40 m. SSW of Bucharest, pop. comm. 21.
Givenchy-en-Gohelle (zhē′văN′shē′-ăN′-gō′ĕl′) comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 7 m. from Arras; battles 1915, 1918.
Givet (zhē′vē′) comm. dept. Ardennes, France, on Meuse river, pop. 6.
Givors (zhē′vōr′) comm. dept. Rhône, Fr. on Rhone riv. 13 m. S of Lyon, pop. 14.
Giza (gē′zȧ) *or* **Gizeh** (gē′zĕ) prov. Upper Egypt, 409 □ pop. 524. —, **El,** its ✻, near Cairo, pop. 19. See PYRAMID OF CHEOPS, SPHINX, *n.*
Glace Bay (glās) town, Cape Breton isl. Nova Scotia, Canada, pop. 17.
Glacier (glā′shēr; glās′ĭ-ĕr) co. N Mont. 2,981 □ pop. 4, ✕ Cut Bank.
Glacier Bay, bay, SE Alaska, S of Muir glacier.
Glacier National Park, NW Mont. 1,534 □; contains 60 glaciers.
Glacier Park, nat. park, SE British Columbia, Can. 468 □; fine scenery.
Glacier Peak, mt. Crater Lake Nat. Park, Oregon, 8,156 ft. high.
Glaciers, Aiguille des (ā′gwē′y′ dā glā′syā′) mt. Alps, SW of Mont Blanc, 12,579 ft. high.
Gladbeck (glät′bĕk) city, Münster govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. comm. 53.
Glades (glādz) co. S cen. Florida, 709 □, ✕ Moore Haven.
Gladstone (glăd′stōn) city, Delta co. Mich. pop. 5.
Gladwin (glăd′wĭn) co. N cen. Mich. 519 □ pop. 9, ✕ Gladwin.
Glamorganshire (glȧ-môr′gȧn-shĭr; -shēr) *or* **Glamorgan,** co. SE Wales, 813 □ pop. 1,253 (admin. co. only, without co. bors. 815), ✕ Cardiff.
Glarus (glä′rōōs) *Fr.* **Glaris** (glȧ′rēs′) canton, E Switz. 264 □ pop. 34. — its ✻ pop. comm. 5.
Glascock (glăs′kŏk) co. E Ga. 170 □ pop. 4, ✕ Gibson.
Glasgow (glăs′gō; -kō) mfg. city, ✕ of Barren co. Ky. pop. 3. — city, Howard co. Mo. pop. 1; coll. — town, ✕ of Valley co. Mont. pop. 2. — burgh, Lanark co. Scotland, on Clyde riv. pop. 1,034; famous for shipbuilding.
Glassboro (glăs′bûr-ō) town, Gloucester co. N. J. pop. 2.
Glasscock (glăs′kŏk) co. W Texas, 866 □ pop. 1, ✕ Garden City.
Glassport (glăs′pōrt) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 7.
Glastonbury (glăs′tŭn-bĕr-ĭ; *colloq.* glăs′ŭn-bĕr-ĭ) town, Hartford co. Conn. on Conn. riv. p. 6. — (*pron.* glăs′tŭn-bĕr-ĭ; glăs′ŭn-bĕr-ĭ) mun. bor. Somerset co. Eng. p. 4; anc. abbey.
Glatz (glȧts) mfg. ft. town, Lower Silesia prov. Prussia, on Neisse river, pop. comm. 15.
Glauchau (glou′kou) mfg. comm. Chemnitz circle, Saxony, Germany, pop. 23.
Glazov (glä′zŏf) town, Votiak region, Soviet Russia, Europe, ab. 120 m. E of Vyatka, p. 4.
Glebe (glēb) munic. suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, pop. 22.
Gleichenberg (glī′kĕn-bĕrĸ) watering place, Styria, Austria, 26 m. ESE of Graz.
Gleiwitz (glī′vĭts) mfg. city, Upper Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 69.
Glencoe (glĕn′kō) vil. Cook co. Ill. pop. 3. — city, ✕ of McLeod co. Minn. pop. 2. — valley in Argyll co. Scotland; scene of massacre in 1692.
Glen Cove, city, Nassau co. New York, pop. 9; battle Aug. 27, 1776.
Glendale (glĕn′dāl′) town, Maricopa co. Ariz. pop. 3. — city, Los Angeles co. Calif. pop. 14. — vil. Hamilton co. Ohio, 12 m. N of Cincinnati, pop. 2. — See FRAZIER'S FARM (*Gaz.*).
Glendalough, Vale of (glĕn′dȧ-lō) Wicklow co. Ireland; ruins of "Seven Churches."
Glendive (glĕn′dīv) city, ✕ of Dawson co. Montana, pop. 4.
Glendora (glĕn-dō′rȧ) city, Los Angeles co. Calif. pop. 2.
Glen Echo (ĕk′ō) vil. Montgomery co. Md. 6 m. NW of Washington, D. C.; resort.
Glenelg (glĕn-ĕlg′) riv. 281 m. long, Victoria, Australia, to Discovery bay. — town, South Australia, pop. 4; here South Australia was first declared a Br. colony, 1836.
Glen Ellyn (ĕl′ĭn) vil. Du Page co. Illinois, pop. 3.
Glenfield (glĕn′fēld) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 2.
Glengarry (glĕn-găr′ĭ) narrow & beautiful valley, Inverness co. Scotland; fine lake & castle. See GLENGARRY, *n.* — See STORMONT, DUNDAS, & GLENGARRY (*Gaz.*).
Glen Innes (ĭn′ĕs) town, Gough co. NE New South Wales, Australia, pop. 5.
Glenmora (glĕn-mō′rȧ) town, Rapides par. La. pop. 2.
Glenn (glĕn) co. N Calif. 1,337 □ pop. 12, ✕ Willows.
Glenolden (glĕn-ōl′d'n) bor. Delaware co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Glen Ridge, bor. Essex co. N. J. 4 m. NNW of Newark, pop. 5.
Glen Rock, bor. Bergen co. N. J. pop. 2.
Glen Roy, narrow valley, Inverness co. Scotland.
Glens Falls (glĕnz′ fôlz′) vil. Warren co. N. Y. on Hudson river, pop. 17; paper mills.
Glenwood (glĕn′wŏŏd) city, ✕ of Mills co. Iowa, pop. 4. — vil. ✕ of Pope co. Minn. pop. 2.
Glenwood Springs, town, ✕ of Garfield co. Colo. pop. 2; mineral waters.
Glittertind (glĭt′ĕr-tĭn′) peak, Opland co. Norway, 8,380 ft. high.
Globe (glōb) city, ✕ of Gila co. Ariz. 85 m. N of Tucson, pop. 7; copper mines.
Globeville (glōb′vĭl) town, Arapahoe co. Colo. 2 m. N of Denver, pop. 2.
Glogau (glō′gou) mfg. ft. town, Lower Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 26.
Glommen (glŏm′ĕn) chief riv. Norway, about 350 m. long, to Skagerrak.
Glossa (glŏs′ȧ) *or* **Linguetta, Cape** (lĕn-gwĕt′ȧ) *anc.* ACROCERAU′NIA, promontory, Albania, about lat. 40° 27′ N.
Glossop (glŏs′ŭp) mfg. mun. bor. Derbyshire, England, 12 m. E of Manchester, pop. 21.
Gloucester (glŏs′tĕr) co. SW N. J. 332 □ pop. 48, ✕ Woodbury. — co. E Va. 223 □ pop. 12, ✕ Gloucester. — cml. city and port of entry, Essex co. Mass. pop. 23; fishery. — city, Camden co. N. J. on Delaware riv. pop. 12. — co. New Brunswick, Canada, pop. 39, ✕ Bathurst. — See GLOUCESTERSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — (glŏs′tĕr; glŏs′tĕr) cml. & mfg. city, & county bor. ✕ of Gloucestershire, England, pop. 51; cathedral.
Gloucestershire (glŏs′tĕr-shĭr; -shēr; glŏs′-) *or* **Gloucester,** co. SW Eng. 1,259 □ pop. 758 (admin. co. only, without co. bors. 329), ✕ Gloucester.
Glouster (glŏs′tĕr) vil. Athens co. Ohio, 12 m. N of Athens, pop. 3.
Gloversville (glŭv′ĕrz-vĭl) city, Fulton co. New York, pop. 22; glove mfg.
Glückstadt (glük′shtät) comm. Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on Elbe river, pop. 7.
Glukhov (glōō-kŏf′) town, Chernigov prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 17.
Glyncorwg (glĭn-kôr′ŏōg) urban dist. Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 11.
Glynn (glĭn) co. SE Ga. 439 □ pop. 19, ✕ Brunswick.
Gmünd (g'münt) mfg. town, Württemberg, Germany, 29 m. E of Stuttgart, pop. comm. 20.
Gmunden (g'mŏŏn′dĕn) comm. Upper Austria, pop. 8; summer resort.
Gniezno (g'nyāz′nō) *Ger.* **Gnesen** (g'nā′zĕn) comm. Poznań prov. Poland, pop. 26.
Gniła Lipa (g'nē′là lē′pà) riv. E Galicia, Poland, 50 m. long, S to Dniester riv.; battle 1915.
Goa (gō′ȧ) ter. on Malabar coast, India, 1,301 □ pop. 476, ✻ Panjim; to Portugal.
Goajira, La (là gō′ä-hē′rä) pen. & commissary, NE Colombia, pop. 23, ✻ San Antonio.
Goalpara (gō′ăl-pä′rȧ) dist. of Assam, Br. India, 3,954 □ pop. 763. — town in dist. pop. 6.
Gobi (gō′bē) desert ab. 500,000 □, cen. Asia, mostly in Mongolia.
Goch (gōĸ) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 11.
Godalming (gŏd′ăl-mĭng) mfg. mun. bor. Surrey co. England, pop. 9.
Godavari (gō-dȧ′vȧ-rē) riv. ab. 900 m. long, S India, W Ghats mts. to Bay of Bengal; sacred to the Hindus. — dist. Madras pres. Br. India, 2,545 □ pop. 1,471. — agency, NW of dist. 3,133 □ pop. 136.
Goderich (gŏd′rĭch) mfg. town & port of entry, ✕ of Huron co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 4.
Godesberg (gō′dĕs-bĕrk) comm. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 19; mineral springs.
Godhavn (gŏd′hä′v'n; *Dan.* gŏth′houn′) Danish settlement, S coast Disko isl. Greenland, 69° 14′ N.
Godhra (gō′drȧ) town, Gujarat, N div. Bombay, Br. India, pop. 27.
Gödöllö (gû′dûl-lû) comm. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. 10.
Gods (gŏdz) lake, E Manitoba, Canada, 319 □.
Godthaab (gō′tôp) oldest Danish settlement (1721) in Greenland, on SW coast, 64° 10′ N.
Godwin-Austen, Mount (gŏd′wĭn-ôs′tĕn) mt. Himalayas, N Kashmir, 28,250 ft. high.
Goes (hōōs; 172) ft. comm. Zeeland prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Goffstown (gŏfs′toun; 205) town, Hillsborough co. New Hampshire, pop. 2.
Gogebic (gō-gē′bĭk) co. NW Mich. 1,133 □ pop. 33, ✕ Bessemer.
Gogra (gō′grȧ) nav. riv. 570 m. long, India, Tibet to Ganges river near Chapra.
Gökcha (gûk-chä′) *or* **Sevang** (syĕ-väng′) *or* **Sevanga** (syĕ-väŋ′gä) lake, 45 m. long, Russian Armenia, altitude 6,314 ft.
Golborne (gōl′bûrn) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 7.
Golcar (gōl′kär) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 10.
Golconda (gōl-kŏn′dȧ) town, Hyderabad state, India; formerly a famous diamond depot.
Gold Coast, British colony, W Africa, bet. the Ivory Coast & Togo, 23,490 □ pop. 1,173, ✻ Akkra; & protectorate: Ashanti (24,560 □ pop. 407) & Northern Territories (30,600 □ pop. 530).
Golden, mfg. city, ✕ of Jefferson co. Colorado, pop. 2; summer resort; school of mines.
Golden Gate, strait forming entrance to San Francisco bay, California.
Golden Horn, inlet of Bosporus, forming harbor of Constantinople.
Golden Throne, mt. in Karakoram range, Himalayas, N Kashmir, 23,600 ft. high.
Golden Valley, co. W N. Dak. 1,175 □ pop. 4, ✕ Beach.
Goldfield, city, Teller co. Colorado, p. under 1. — min. town, ✕ of Esmeralda co. Nev. p. 2; destroyed by fire July 6, 1923.
Goldsboro (gōldz′bûr-ō) mfg. city, ✕ of Wayne co. N. C. pop. 11.
Goliad (gō′lĭ-ăd′) co. S Texas, 799 □ pop. 9. — town, its ✕ pop. 2.
Gollnow (gōl′nō) mfg. city, Pomerania prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 10.
Gomal (gō-mŭl′), *or* **Gumal** (gŭ-mŭl′), **Pass,** 7,500 ft. high, India, ab. 32° 5′ N, 70° E.
Gomel (gô′mĕl-y′) prov. W Soviet Russia, Eur. 24,215 □ pop. 2,375. — its ✻ pop. 61.
Gomera (gō-mā′rȧ) one of the Canary isls. W of Tenerife, 172 □ pop 23.
Gomez Palacio (gō′mās pä-lä′syō; 138, 268) city, Durango, Mexico, pop. 20.
Gommecourt (gôm′kōōr′) vil. Pas-de-Calais, France, 9 m. N of Albert; battles 1916–18.
Gömör és Kis-Hont (gû′mûr āsh kĭsh-hônt) min. co. Hungary, 107 □ pop. 16, ✕ Putnok.

Gerunda. See GERONA.
Gesoriacum. See BOULOGNE.
Gethsemane. See in *Dict.*
Gharapuri. See ELEPHANTA.
Ghaza, Ghazzeh. Vars. of GAZA.
Ghilan. See GILAN.
Ghuzzeh. See GAZA.
Giant Mountains. = RIESENGEBIRGE.
Giant's Causeway. See in *Dict.*
Gidi. See IGIDI.
Gilead. See in *Dict.*
Gilolo. = HALMAHERA.
Giojosa Jonica. See GIOJOSA.
Girgeh. See GIRGA.
Girin. Var. of KIRIN.
Gitschin. See JIČIN.
Giurgevo. See GIURGIU.
Glaris. See GLARUS.
Glos. Abbr. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
Gnesen. See GNIEZNO.
Gnossus. See KNOSSOS.
Gobannium. See ABERGAVENNY.
Göding. See HODONÍN.
Goentoer. See GUNTUR.
Gök-su. See CALYCADNUS.
Goletta. See GOULETTE, LA.
Gombroon. See BANDAR ABBAS.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ✕, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2=1,500 to 2,499; 3=2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations,* p. 2379.

Gonaïves (gô'nà'ēv') *or* **Les Gonaïves** (lā) cml. town, W Haiti, on Bay of Gonaïves, p. 8.
Gonave (gô'nàv') *or* **Gonaïve** (-nà'ēv') isl. 37 m. long, Bay of Gonaïves, W coast of Haiti.
Gonda (gŏn'dä) dist. of Fyzabad div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 2,813 □ pop. 1,473. — its ✻ pop. 17.
Gondal (gŏn'dăl) native state, Kathiawar pen. India, 1,024 □ pop. 167. — its ✻ pop. 17.
Gondar (gŏn'där) mfg. city, ✻ of Amhara, Abyssinia, 21 m. N of Lake Tsana, pop. 3.
Gondokoro (gŏn-dō'kō-rō) town, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on Nile riv. ab. lat. 5° N.
Gondwana (gŏn-dwà'nà) region of India, now in Central Provs. & Central India.
Gonzales (gŏn-zā'lĕz) co. S Texas, 1,020 □ pop. 28. — city, its ✕ pop. 3.
Goochland (gōōch'lănd) co. cen. Virginia, 287 □ pop. 9, ✕ Goochland.
Good Hope, Cape of, promontory, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, 30 m. S of Cape Town.
Goodhue (gŏŏd'hū) co. SE Minn. 767 □ pop. 31, ✕ Red Wing.
Gooding (gŏŏd'ĭng) co. S Idaho, 740 □ pop. 8. — city, its ✕ pop. 2.
Goodland (gŏŏd'lănd) city, ✕ of Sherman co. Kans. pop. 3.
Good'win Sands, shoals, 10 m. long, N Dover strait, SE coast of Eng. See 2d DOWN, *n.* 3.
Goole (gōōl) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, on Ouse river, pop. 19.
Gooty (gōō'tē) ft. town, Anantapur dist. Madras, Br. India, 47½ m. E of Bellary, pop. 9.
Göppingen (gûp'ĭng-ĕn) town, Danube circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. comm. 22.
Gorakhpur (gō'rŭk-pōōr') div. NE United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 9,534 □ pop. 6,721. — dist. in same, 4,535 □ pop. 3,267. — city, ✻ of div. & dist. pop. 57.
Görbersdorf (gûr'bĕrs-dôrf) vil. Breslau govt. dist. Silesia, Prussia, pop. 1; health resort.
Gordium (gôr'dĭ-ŭm) ✻ of Phrygia; founded by Gordius ac. to tradition. See GORDIAN, *a.*
Gordon (gôr'dŭn) co. NW Ga. 375 □ p. 18, ✕ Calhoun. — vil. Sheridan co. Nebr. pop. 2.
Gorée (gō'rā') isl. & town, Senegal, French W. Africa, pop. town 1.
Gorgona (gôr-gō'nà) town, cen. Canal Zone, on Panama canal, pop. 3.
Gorgonzola (gôr'gŏn-zō'là) comm. Milan prov. Italy, pop. 5. See GORGONZOLA, *n.*
Gorham (gôr'dăm) town, Cumberland co. Maine, pop. 3. — town, Coos co. N. H. pop. 3.
Gorinchem (gō'rĭn-ĸĕm) *or* **Gorkum** (gôr'kŭm) comm. South Holland prov. Neth. pop. 13.
Gorizia (gō-rēt'sē-ä) *Ger.* **Görz** (gûrts) comm. ✻ of Gorizia and Gradisca dist. Italy, on Isonzo riv. pop. 30.
Gorizia (Görz) and Gradisca (grä-dēs'kä) dist. NE Italy (form. an Austrian crownland), Venetia Julia compt. N Italy, 1,125 □ pop. 326, ✻ Gorizia.
Gorj (gôrzh) dept. NW Wallachia, Roumania, 1,810 □ pop. 201, ✻ Târgu Jiu.
Gorlice (gôr-lyē'tsĕ) comm. Kraków prov. Galicia, Poland, pop. 7; battle 1915.
Görlitz (gûr'lĭts) city, Lower Silesia prov. Prussia, on Neisse river, pop. 80.
Gorman (gôr'măn) town, Eastland co. Tex. pop. 3.
Gorner Grat (gôr'nĕr grät') ridge, 3 m. SE of Zermatt, Switz. 10,289 ft.; panorama of Alps.
Gorssel (gôr'sĕl) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Goryn (gō'rĭn) riv. 230 m. long, E Poland, flows into Pripyat river.
Gosainthan (gō'sä-ĕn-tän') mt. in Himalayas, S Tibet, 28° 21' N, 85° 50' E, 26,291 ft. high.
Gosforth (gŏz'fûrth) urban dist. Northumberland co. England, pop. 16.
Goshen (gō'shĕn) co. SE Wyo. 2,186 □ pop. 8, ✕ Torrington. — mfg. city, ✕ of Elkhart co. Ind. pop. 10. — vil. ✕ of Orange co. N. Y. p. 3.
Goslar (gōs'lär) mfg. city, Hanover prov. Prussia, 26 m. SE of Hildesheim, pop. 20.
Gosper (gōs'pĕr) co. S Nebraska, 464 □ pop. 5, ✕ Elwood.
Gospić (gōs'pĭch) *or* **Gospich,** comm. ✻ of Lika-Krbava dept. Croatia, Yugoslavia, p. 11.
Gosport and Alverstoke (gŏs'pōrt, ăl'vĕr-stōk; 201) mfg. urban dist. Southampton co. England, opp. Portsmouth, pop. 34.
Gossau (gŏs'ou) comm. St. Gallen canton, Switzerland, pop. 8.
Gosselies (gōs'lē') mfg. comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, 4 m. N of Charleroy, pop. 10.
Göta-Elf (yû'tà-ĕlv') nav. riv. (*elf*) S Sweden, 50 m. long, Lake Väner to the Kattegat.
Götaland (yû'tà-lănd') S div. of Sweden, 35,746 □ pop. 2,950.
Göteborg (yû'tĕ-bôr'y') *or* **Gothenburg** (gŏth'ĕn-bûrg) spt. city, ✻ of Göteborg & Bohus prov. Sweden, pop. 227. See GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.
Göteborg and Bohus (bōō'hüs) prov. SW Sweden, 1,949 □ pop. 425, ✻ Göteborg.
Gotha (gō'tà) city, ✻ of Saxe-Gotha govt. dist. Thuringia, Germany, pop. 40. — former duchy, now part of Saxe-Gotha district.
Gotham (gŏt'ăm) vil. Basford rural dist. Nottinghamshire, Eng. p. 1. See GOTHAM, *n.*
Gothenburg (gŏth'ĕn-bûrg) city, Dawson co. Nebr. pop. 2. — See GÖTEBORG (*Gaz.*).
Gothic Mountain (gŏth'ĭk) peak, 12,646 ft. high, Elk mts. Gunnison co. Colo.
Goto Retto (gō'tō rĕt'ō) isl. group, W of Kyushu, Japan, about 300 □ pop. 97.
Gottesberg (gŏt'ĕs-bĕrĸ) min. & mfg. town, Lower Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 10.
Göttingen (gŏt'ĭng-ĕn) mfg. town, Hanover, Prussia, pop. comm. 41; university.
Gottland *or* **Gotland** (gŏt'lănd; gôt'lănd) *or* **Gothland** (gŏth'lănd) isl. Baltic sea, a prov. of Sweden, 1,220 □ pop. 56, ✻ Visby.
Gouda (gou'dä; 172) comm. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 27.
Goulburn (gōl'bŭrn) town, Argyle co. N. S. W., Australia, pop. 11. — riv. 345 m. long, Victoria, Australia, to Murray river.
Goulette, La (là gōō'lĕt') *It.* **Goletta** (gō-lĕt'à) town, port of Tunis, Africa, pop. ab. 5.
Goundam (gōōn'dăm') town, on Lake Faguibine, Fr. Sudan, SW of Timbuktu, pop. 3.
Gourin (gōō'răn') comm. dept. Morbihan, France, pop. 6.
Gouritz (gou'rĭts) riv. S Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, flows S to Indian oc. in 21° 50' E.
Gourock (gōō'rŏk) burgh, Renfrew co. Scotland, on Clyde riv. pop. 10; watering place.
Gouverneur (gŭv'ĕr-nōōr'; gōō'vĕr-) vil. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. pop. 4.
Govan (gŭv'ăn; gŏv'-) former suburb of Glasgow, Scotland, now in Glasgow.
Gove (gōv) co. W Kans. 1,080 □ pop. 5, ✕ Gove.
Governors Island, ft. isl. New York bay, off S end of East river; to U. S. govt.
Gowanda (gō-wŏn'dà) vil. Cattaraugus & Erie cos. New York, pop. 3.
Gower (gou'ĕr) peninsula, Bristol channel, Glamorganshire, S Wales.
Goyanna (gō-yän'ä) munic. (pop. 54) & town (pop. 5) Pernambuco state, Brazil.
Goyaz (gō'yäzh) cen. state, Brazil, 288,462 □ pop. 512. — its ✻ pop. munic. 21, town 16.
Gozo (gōt'sō) *anc.* GAU'LUS, isl. Br. col. of Malta, Medit. 9 m. long, 4½ m. broad, 25 □ p. 23.
Graaf-Reinet (grät'-rī'nĕt) town, SE Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 9.
Grabs (gräps) comm. St. Gallen canton, Switzerland, pop. 5.
Grâce-Berleur (gräs'-bĕr'lûr') comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Gracias (grä'sē-äs; 138) town, SW Honduras, Cen. Amer. pop. 6.
Gracias a Dios, Cape (grä'sē-äs à dyōs') E extremity of boundary Honduras & Nicaragua.
Graciosa (-sē-ō'zä) isl. of the Azores, 17 □ pop. 7; chief town Santa Cruz da Graciosa.
Gradisca (-dēs'kä) comm. Venetia Julia, NE Italy, p. 4. — See GORIZIA & GRADISCA (*Gaz.*).
Grado (grä'dō) comm. Venetia Julia, NE Italy, on the Adriatic, 19 m. W of Trieste, pop. 4. — (*pron.* grä'thō; 146) comm. Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. 20.
Grady (grā'dĭ) co. SW Ga. 444 □ p. 20, ✕ Cairo. — co. cen. Okla. 1,112 □ p. 34, ✕ Chickasha.
Græcia Magna (grē'shĭ-à măg'nà) *or* **Magna Græcia,** anc. Greek ter. S Italy.
Gräfenberg (grä'fĕn-bĕrĸ) vil. N Silesia, Czechoslovakia; first water cure est. here.
Gräfrath (grä'rät') mfg. city, Rhine Prov. Prussia, 13 m. E of Düsseldorf, pop. 10.
Grafton (gräf'tŭn) co. N. H. 1,729 □ pop. 41, ✕ Woodsville. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 7. — city, ✕ of Walsh co. N. Dak. pop. 3. — city, ✕ of Taylor co. W. Va. pop. 9. — town, Clarence co. NE N. S. W., Australia.
Gragnano (grä-nyà'nō) comm. Naples prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 15.
Graham (grā'ăm) co. SE Ariz. 4,630 □ pop. 10, ✕ Safford. — co. NW Kans. 897 □ pop. 8, ✕ Hill City. — co. SW N. C. 298 □ pop. 5, ✕ Robbinsville. — town, ✕ of Alamance co. N. C. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Young co. Texas, pop. 3. — town, Tazewell co. Va. p. 3.
Graham Land, insular region, Weddell quad. NE Antarctic continent, ab. 64° W, 66° S.
Graham Mountain, SE Arizona, 10,516 ft. high.
Grahamstown (grā'ămz-toun) town, SE Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 15; college.
Graian Alps (grā'yăn) mt. mass from Little St. Bernard pass to Mont Cenis, in Savoie dept. France & in NW Piedmont, Italy; highest Grand Paradis (which see).
Grain Coast, part of Guinea, W Africa, W of Ivory Coast; incl. most of Liberia. See MELEGUETA PEPPER, *a.*
Grainger (grān'jĕr) co. NE Tenn. 307 □ pop. 13, ✕ Rutledge.
Grammichele (grăm'mē-kĕ'là) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 17.
Grammont (grà'môn') comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 13.
Grampian Hills (grăm'pĭ-ăn) *or* **Grampians, The** (-ănz) mt. system, divides Highlands & Lowlands, Scotland; highest Ben Nevis, 4,406 ft.
Grampians, The, mt. range, W Victoria, Australia; highest Mt. William, 3,827 ft.
Granada (grà-nä'dà; *Sp.* grä-nä'thä; 146) min. prov. S Spain, 4,838 □ pop. 580. — city, its ✻ pop. 104. See ALHAMBRA, *n.* — cml. city, W Nicaragua, pop. 17, with subs. 22.
Granby (grăn'bĭ) city, Newton co. Mo. pop. 2. — city, Shefford co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 7.
Gran Chaco, El (ĕl grän chä'kō) cen. plain, S. Amer. Bolivia, Paraguay, & Argentina.
Grand (grănd) co. N Colorado, 1,866 □ pop. 3, ✕ Sulphur Springs. — co. E Utah, 3,692 □ pop. 2, ✕ Moab.
Grand Bank, shoal, E & S of Newfoundland; noted fishing grounds.
Grand Bassa (bäs'sä) *or* **Buchanan** (bū-kăn'ăn) spt. town, Liberia, Africa.
Grand Bassam *or* **Bassam** (bàs'säm') spt. Ivory Coast, Fr. W. Africa, pop. 3.
Grand-Bourg (grăN'-bōōr') chief town, Marie-Galante isl. Guadeloupe col. p. comm. 7.
Grand Canary, *Sp.* **Gran Canaria** (gran kä-nä'rē-ä) one of cen. Canary isls. 35 m. long, 634 □ pop. 180.
Grand Canyon, deep valley of Colorado riv. Coconino & Mohave cos. Ariz. 217 m. long, 8 to 15 m. wide and over 1 m. deep; wonderful scenery and erosion effects.
Grand Canyon National Park, 958 □, including the Grand Canyon & adjacent plateaus.
Grand Cayman (grănd kī-măn') largest of Cayman isls. Br. W. Indies, 17 m. long, p. 4.
Grand-Combe, La (là grăN'-kôNb') min. & mfg. comm. dept. Gard, France, pop. 11.
Grand Combin (grăN' kôN'bĂN') mt. Pennine Alps, S Switz. 14,164 ft. high.
Grand Cornier (grăN' kôr'nyā') mt. Pennine Alps, S Switz. 13,020 ft. high.
Grand Couronné (grăN' kōō'rô'nā') wooded heights, E & NE of Nancy, France; bat. 1914.
Grandcourt (grăN'kōōr') vil. dept. Somme, France, near Bapaume; Brit. take 1917.
Grand-Croix, La (là grăN'-krwà') comm. dept. Loire, France, pop. 5.
Grande Casse (grănd' kàs') mt. W Graian Alps, Savoie, France, 12,668 ft. high.
Grande, Rio (rē'ō grän'dā). See RIO GRANDE (*Gaz.*). — riv. Brazil, Serra da Mantiqueira to Paraná riv. 450 m. — riv. Brazil, Bahia state to São Francisco riv. 250 m. — riv. Fr. & Port. Guinea, W Africa, Futa Jallon to Geba riv.
Grande, Río (rē'ō grän'dā) riv. Mexico. See LERMA (*Gaz.*). — riv. Nicaragua, Cen. America, to Caribbean sea, 200 m. — riv. Bolivia. See GUAPAY (*Gaz.*).
Grande Ronde (grănd' rŏnd') riv. 175 m. long, Blue mts. Oregon to Snake river.
Grandes Jorasses (grănd' zhō'ràs') two peaks NE of Mont Blanc, Pennine Alps, S Switz. highest 13,806 ft.
Grande-Terre (grănd'-târ') isl. E part of Guadeloupe, Fr. W. Indies, 35 m. long, 219 □ pop. 100. See GUADELOUPE (*Gaz.*).
Grand Falls, town, ✕ of Victoria co. New Brunswick, Canada; the falls in St. John riv. here are largest east of Niagara. — town, NE Newfoundland, on Exploits riv. pop. 4; paper & pulp mills. — falls, 200 ft. wide, 316 ft. high in Hamilton riv. Labrador, ab. 250 m. from the coast.
Grandfield (grănd'fēld) town, Tillman co. Okla. pop. 2.
Grand Forks, co. NE N. Dak. 1,433 □ p. 29. — city, its ✕ p. 14; Univ. of N. Dak.
Grand Haven, mfg. city, ✕ of Ottawa co. Mich. on Lake Michigan, pop. 7; resort.
Grand Island, city, ✕ of Hall co. Nebraska, pop. 14; college.
Grand Isle, agr. co. NW Vt. 83 □ p. 4, ✕ North Hero.
Grand Junction, city, ✕ of Mesa co. Colo. pop. 9.
Grand Lake, lake, W Newfoundland, 192 □; coal near. — *or* **Chetimaches** (chĕt'ĭ-măch'ĭz; shĕt'măsh') lake, S La. 30 m. long, 9 m. wide, drains into Gulf of Mexico.
Grand Ledge, mfg. city, Eaton co. Mich. on Grand river, pop. 3.
Grand Manan (mà-năn') isl. 17 m. long, SW New Brunswick prov. Canada.
Grand' Mère (grăN' mâr') city, Champlain co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 8.
Grand Paradis (grăN' pà'rà'dē') mt. highest of Graian Alps, NW Piedmont, Italy, 13,324 ft.
Grand Popo (grănd pō'pō; *Fr.* grăN' pō'pō') spt. French Togo, W Africa, pop. 5.
Grandpré (grăN'prā') vil. dept. Ardennes, France, on Aire riv. 10 m. SE of Vouziers.
Grand Pré (grăN' prā') vil. Kings co. Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin; scene of Longfellow's "Evangeline." See ACADIA, *n.*, EVANGELINE, *n.*
Grand Rapids, mfg. & cml. city, ✕ of Kent co. Mich. on Grand riv. pop. 138. — vil. ✕ of Itasca co. Minn. pop. 3.
Grand River, former name of Colorado riv. from source to junction with Green riv. Utah. — 200 m. long, NW S. Dak. to Missouri riv. — 270 m. long, SW Mich. to L. Michigan at Grand Haven. — 300 m. long, formed by branches rising in S Iowa, flows SE through NW Mo. to Missouri riv. near Brunswick. — 140 m. long, W Mo. flows to Osage riv. — 130 m. long, Grey co. Ontario, Can. to L. Erie, 15 m. SE of Cayuga. — See HAMILTON RIVER (*Gaz.*).
Grand Saline (sà-lēn') city, Van Zandt co. Texas, pop. 2.
Grandson (grăN'sôN') comm. Vaud canton, Switzerland, pop. 2; ancient castle; battle 1476.
Grand Teton (grănd tē'tŏn) peak, Rocky mts. Yellowstone Nat. P. Wyo. 13,747 ft. high.
Grand Traverse (trăv'ĕrs) agr. co. NW Mich. 467 □ pop. 20, ✕ Traverse City.
Grand Turk, town, ✻ of Turks & Caicos isls. dependency, Br. W. Indies, pop. 2.
Grangemouth (grānj'mŭth) spt. burgh, Stirling co. Scotland, pop. 10.
Granger (grān'jĕr) city, Williamson co. Texas, pop. 2.
Granicus (grà-nī'kŭs) anc. name of small riv. Asia Minor, to Sea of Marmara; bat. 334 B. C.
Granite (grăn'ĭt) co. W Mont. 1,717 □ pop. 4, ✕ Philipsburg.
Granite City, city, Madison co. Ill. pop. 15.
Granite Falls, city, Chippewa and Yellow Medicine cos. Minn. ✕ of the latter, pop. 2.
Granite Peak, mt. S Montana, 12,834 ft. high.
Granja (grän'yà; *Pg.* grän'zhà) munic. Ceará state, Brazil, pop. 28.
Gran Malindang (grän' mä'lĭn-däng') mt. Misamis, W Mindanao, Phil. isls. 7,961 ft. high.
Gran Piedra, La (là grän pyà'drà; 146) mt. near Santiago de Cuba, Cuba, 4,920 ft. high.
Gran Quivira National Monument (grän kē-vē'rä) Torrance co. N. Mex.; ruins of Spanish mission.
Grant (grănt) co. S cen. Ark. 637 □ pop. 11, ✕ Sheridan. — co. NE cen. Ind. 423 □ pop. 51, ✕ Marion. — co. SW Kans. 578 □ pop. 1, ✕ New Ulysses. — co. N Ky. 264 □ pop. 10, ✕ Williamstown. — par. cen. La. 683 □ pop. 14, ✕ Colfax. — co. W Minn. 553 □ pop. 10, ✕ Elbow Lake. — co. NW Nebr. 780 □ pop. 1, ✕ Hyannis. — co. SW N. Mex. 3,981 □ pop. 22, ✕ Silver City. — co. Okla. 994 □ pop. 16, ✕ Medford. — co. E Ore. 4,520 □ pop. 5, ✕ Canyon City. — co. S N. Dak. 1,681 □ pop. 10, ✕ Carson. — co. NE S. Dak. 691 □ pop. 11, ✕ Milbank. — co. cen. Wash. 2,720 □ pop. 8, ✕ Ephrata. — co. NE W. Va. 461 □ pop. 9, ✕ Petersburg. — co. SW Wis. 1,169 □ pop. 39, ✕ Lancaster.
Grantham (grăn'tăm; grăn'thăm) mun. bor. Kesteven, Lincolnshire, England, pop. 19.
Grants Pass (grănts) city, ✕ of Josephine co. Oregon, on Rogue river, pop. 3.
Granville (grăn'vĭl) lake, NW Manitoba, Canada, 392 □. — co. N N. C. 503 □ pop. 27, ✕ Oxford. — mfg. vil. Washington co. N. Y. pop. 3. — vil. Licking co. Ohio, pop. 1; univ. — town, N. S. W. Australia, 13 m. W of Sydney, pop. 13. — (grăN'vĕl') ft. spt. & mfg. comm. dept. Manche, France, pop. comm. 9.
Grão Mogol (groun' mōō-gōl') munic. Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. 67; diamond dist.
Grappa, Monte (mōn'tā grăp'pà) mt. Italy, 10 m. N of Bassano, ab. 2,000 ft. high.
Gras, Lac de (läk' dĕ grä') lake, cen. Mackenzie dist. Northwest Ters. Canada, 674 □.
Grasmere (gras'mēr) lake 1 m. long, Westmorland, Eng. — tn. on it; home of Wordsworth.
Grasse (gräs) mfg. comm. dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, pop. 17; perfumes & essences.
Grass Valley, min. city, Nevada co. Calif. pop. 4.
Gratiot (grăsh'ĭ-ŭt) co. cen. Mich. 579 □ pop. 34, ✕ Ithaca.
Graulhet (grō'lē') comm. dept. Tarn, France, pop. 7.
Gravelines (grâv'lēn') spt. dept. Nord, France, pop. comm. 5.
Gravelotte (grâv'lōt') vil. dept. Moselle, France, near Metz; battle 1870.
Gravenzande, 's (s'-ĸrä'vĕn-zän'dĕ; 172) comm. South Holland prov. Neth. pop. 6.
Graves (grāvz) co. W Ky. 551 □ pop. 32, ✕ Mayfield.
Gravesend (grāvz'ĕnd') part of Brooklyn bor. N. Y. city. — (grāvz'ĕnd') mun. bor. Kent co. England, on right bank Thames riv. pop. 31.
Gravina in Puglia (grä-vē'nä ēn pōōl'yä) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 20.
Gray (grā) co. SW Kans. 857 □ pop. 5, ✕ Cimarron. — co. NW Texas, 899 □ pop. 5, ✕ Lefors. — cml. & mfg. comm. dept. Haute-Saône, France, on Saône riv. pop. 7.
Grayling (grā'lĭng) vil. ✕ of Crawford co. Mich. pop. 2.
Grays Harbor, co. W Wash. 1,869 □ pop. 45, ✕ Montesano. — inlet, ab. 15 m. long, of the Pacific ocean, Grays Harbor co. Wash.
Grayson (grā'sŭn) co. W cen. Ky. 497 □ pop. 20, ✕ Leitchfield. — co. NE Texas, 942 □ pop. 74, ✕ Sherman. — co. SW Va. 425 □ pop. 20, ✕ Independence.
Grays Peak, Colo. 14,341 ft. high, Front Range, Rocky mts. ab. 40 m. W by S of Denver.

Gonaïve. See GONAVE.
Gorkum. See GORINCHEM.
Góry Tarnowskie. = TARNOWICE.
Görz. See GORIZIA.
Götarike. = GÖTALAND.
Gothland. See GOTTLAND.
Gotland. See GOTTLAND.
Gran. See ESZTERGOM. — See HRON.
Gran Canaria. See GRAND CANARY.
Grand Bahama. See BAHAMA.
Grande-Comore. See GREAT COMORO.
Grande Soufrière. See SOUFRIÈRE.
Grand-Lac. See TONLE SAP.
Grand Lahu. See LAHU, GRAND.
Grand Liban. See GREAT LEBANON. [LIN.]
Grand Manitoulin. = MANITOU-
Grand Saint Bernard. See SAINT BERNARD.
Grand Trianon. See VERSAILLES.
Granja, La. See SAN ILDEFONSO.
Grant Land. See ELLESMERE.
Graslitz. See KRASLICE.
Gratianopolis. See GRENOBLE.
Grätz. See GRODZISK.
Gratz. See GRAZ.
Graubünden. See GRISONS.
Graudenz. See GRUDZIADZ.
Gravenhage, 's. See HAGUE, THE.

Grays Thurrock (thŭr′ŭk) urban dist. Essex co. England, on Thames river, pop. 17.
Grayville (grā′vil) city, Edwards & White cos. Illinois, pop. 2.
Graz *or* **Gratz** (grāts) cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of Styria, Austria, pop. 158.
Great Australian Bight, broad bight S of South Australia & Western Australia.
Great Barrier Island *or* **Otea** (ō-tā′ä) isl. & co. N of N. Isl. N. Z. in Hauraki gulf.
Great Barrier Reef, coral reef off NE coast of Australia, 1,250 m. long.
Great Barrington (băr′ing-tŭn) mfg. town, Berkshire co. Massachusetts, pop. 6.
Great Basin, elevated region bet. Wasatch & Sierra Nevada mts. 210,000 □ ; no drainage to ocean ; most of Nevada & parts of Utah, California, Idaho, Wyoming, & Oregon.
Great Bear Lake, 11,821 □, W Mackenzie dist. Northwest Ters. Canada.
Great Bend, city, ✕ of Barton co. Kansas, on Arkansas riv. pop. 4.
Great Berkhampstead (bĕrk-hăm′stĕd ; bärk-) urban dist. Hertfordshire, Eng. pop. 7.
Great Britain (brĭt′n) largest isl. in Europe, comprising England, Wales, and Scotland, 88,745 □ pop. 42,768. See UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND N. IRELAND (*Gaz.*).
Great Chazy (shā′zē′) river from Chazy lake NE to Lake Champlain, Clinton co. N. Y.
Great Comoro (kŏm′ō-rō) *Fr.* **Grande-Comore** (grănd′-kō′mōr′) isl. NW of Madagascar, 444 □ pop. 58 ; French.
Great Crosby (krŏz′bĭ) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 14.
Great Divide, an occasional name for the Rocky Mountains.
Great Driffield (drĭf′ĕld) urban dist. East Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. pop. 6.
Great Falls, city, ✕ of Cascade co. Montana, pop. 24.
Great Fish River, riv. Cape prov. S. Africa, 230 m. long, flows into Indian ocean.
Great Harwood (här′wo͝od) min. urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 14.
Great Irgiz (ĭr-gēz′) riv. 335 m. long, Samara prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, trib. of Volga.
Great Karimon (kä′rē-mōn) isl. Du. E. Indies, SW of Singapore, 44 □ pop. 6.
Great Lakes, Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, & Ontario, in U. S. & Canada ; sometimes incl. Lake St. Clair; drained by St. Lawrence river.
Great, *or* **Greater, Lebanon** (lĕb′ä-nŏn) *Fr.* **Grand Liban** (grän′ lē′băn′) autonomous state under Fr. mandate, W Syria, 10,855 □ pop. 726, ✻ Beirut.
Great Plains, smooth treeless slopes W U. S. bet. Rocky mts. & cen. Kansas & adjoining states on N & S.
Great Salt Lake, Utah, ab. 80 m. long, 35 m. wide, 2,360 □, greatest depth 60 ft.
Great Slave Lake, S Northwest Territories, Can. 300 m. long, about 60 m. wide, 10,719 □.
Great Smoky Mountains, range, N. C. & Tenn. ; highest Clingmans Dome, 6,600 ft.
Great South Bay, inlet of Atlantic oc. S cen. Long Island, N. Y. See FIRE ISLAND (*Gaz.*).
Greco Milanese (grä′kō mē′lä-nā′sā) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 19.
Greece (grēs) *Gr.* **Hellas** (hĕl′ăs) kingdom, S Europe, ✻ Athens ; old ter. 25,789 □ pop. 3,087 ; with new ter. (Macedonia, Epirus, Chios, Samos, Mytilene, & Crete) 47,191 □ pop. 5,071 ; excludes E. Thrace & Smyrna. See LATIN MONETARY UNION, DORIAN, *n.*, GREEK, *a.* & *n.*, IONIAN, *n.*
Greeley (grē′lĭ) co. W Kans. 776 □ pop. 1, ✕ Tribune. — co. cen. Nebr. 571 □ pop. 9, ✕ Greeley Center. — mfg. city, ✕ of Weld co. Colo. pop. 11.
Green, co. S cen. Ky. 279 □ p. 11, ✕ Greensburg. — co. S Wis. 593 □ p. 22, ✕ Monroe.
Green Bay, part of Lake Michigan, extends SW into Wis. 90 to 100 m. long. — cml. & mfg. city, ✕ of Brown co. Wis. pop. 31.
Greenbrier (grēn′brī′ĕr) riv. SE W. Va. 175 m. to Kanawha riv. — co. S W. Va. 998 □ pop. 26, ✕ Lewisburg.
Greencastle (grēn′kăs″l) city, ✕ of Putnam co. Ind. pop. 4 ; De Pauw univ. — bor. Franklin co. Pa. pop. 2.
Green Cove Springs, town, ✕ of Clay co. Florida, pop. 2.
Greene, co. W Ala. 635 □ pop. 18, ✕ Eutaw. — co. NE Ark. 561 □ pop. 26, ✕ Paragould. — co. NE cen. Ga. 416 □ pop. 19, ✕ Greensboro. — co. W Ill. 515 □ pop. 23, ✕ Carrollton. — co. SW Ind. 543 □ pop. 37, ✕ Bloomfield. — co. W cen. Iowa, 574 □ pop. 16, ✕ Jefferson. — co. SE Miss. 710 □ pop. 10, ✕ Leakesville. — co. SW Mo. 667 □ pop. 69, ✕ Springfield. — co. SE N. Y. 643 □ pop. 26, ✕ Catskill. — co. E cen. N. C. 252 □ pop. 16, ✕ Snow Hill. — co. SW Ohio, 415 □ pop. 31, ✕ Xenia. — co. SW Pa. 574 □ pop. 31, ✕ Waynesburg. — co. NE Tenn. 613 □ pop. 33, ✕ Greeneville. — co. N cen. Va. 155 □ pop. 6, ✕ Stanardsville.
Greeneville (grēn′vĭl) town, ✕ of Greene co. Tennessee, pop. 4.
Greenfield (grēn′fēld) mfg. city, ✕ of Hancock co. Ind. pop. 4. — town, ✕ of Adair co. Iowa, p. 2. — mfg. town, ✕ of Franklin co. Mass. p. 15. — vil. Highland co. Ohio, p. 4.
Green Island, vil. Albany co. N. Y. on isl. in Hudson riv. bet. Troy & Watervliet, p. 4.
Green Lake, co. cen. Wis. 360 □ pop. 15, ✕ Green Lake.
Greenland (grēn′lănd) *Dan.* **Grönland** (grûn′lân′) isl. NE of North America, estimated area 827,275 □ ; belongs to Denmark. — Danish colony, SW part of Greenland isl. 46,740 □ pop. 14, ✻ of N div. Godhavn, of S div. Godthaab.
Greenland Sea, Arctic oc. bet. Greenland, Iceland, & Spitsbergen, 72° to 80° N lat.
Greenlee (grēn′lē) co. SE Ariz. 1,878 □ pop. 15, ✕ Clifton.
Green Mountains, range of the Appalachian system, chiefly in Vt. ; highest Mt. Mansfield, 4,364 ft.
Greenock (grēn′ŭk ; grĕn′-) mfg. spt. burgh, Renfrew co. Scotland, pop. 81 ; shipbuilding.
Green Point and Sea Point, town, sub. of Cape Town, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, p. 9.
Greenport (grēn′pōrt) vil. Suffolk co. New York, pop. 3.
Green River, riv. Ill. 120 m. long, Lee co. to Rock riv. — riv. Ky. 350 m. long, to Ohio riv. near Evansville, Ind. — riv. Wyo. & Utah, 750 m. long, Wind River mts. to Colorado river. — town, ✕ of Sweetwater co. Wyo. pop. 2.
Greensboro (grēnz′bûr-ō) town, ✕ of Ha.e co. Ala. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Greene co. Ga. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Guilford co. N. C. pop. 20 ; colleges.
Greensburg (grēnz′bûrg) city, ✕ of Decatur co. Ind. pop. 5. — bor. ✕ of Westmoreland co. Pa. pop. 15 ; coal & coke.
Greensville (grēnz′vĭl) co. S Va. 307 □ pop. 12, ✕ Emporia.
Greenup (grēn′ŭp) co. NE Ky. 346 □ pop. 20, ✕ Greenup.
Greenville (grēn′vĭl) co. NW S. C. 761 □ pop. 88, ✕ Greenville. — city, ✕ of Butler co. Ala. pop. 3. — city, ✕ of Bond co. Ill. pop. 3. — city, ✕ of Muhlenberg co. Ky. pop. 2. — town, Piscataquis co. Maine, pop. 2. — city, Montcalm co. Mich. pop. 4. — city, ✕ of Washington co. Miss. pop. 12. — town, ✕ of Pitt co. N. C. pop. 6. — city, ✕ of Darke co. Ohio, pop. 7. — bor. Mercer co. Pa. pop. 8. — city, ✕ of Greenville co. S. C. pop. 23 ; textile mills. — city, ✕ of Hunt co Texas, pop. 12.
Greenwich (grĕn′wĭch ; grĭn′- ; grĕn′ĭch) bor. Fairfield co. Conn. pop 6. — (*pron.* grĕn′-wĭch) vil. Washington co. N. Y. pop. 2. — (*pron.* grĭn′ĭj) met. bor. part of London, England, pop. 100 ; observatory 51° 28′ 38″ N, 0° 0′ 0″. See GREENWICH, *n.*, LONGITUDE, *n.*, PRIME MERIDIAN, DATE LINE.
Greenwich Village, orig. a village on Manhattan isl. now part of Manhattan bor. N. Y. City bounded approx. by W. 14th St. Greenwich & 6th Aves. W. Houston St. & Hudson riv. ; narrow streets & old dwellings; residence of many artists, writers, actors, etc.
Greenwood (grēn′wo͝od′) co. SE Kans. 1,158 □ pop. 15, ✕ Eureka. — co. W S. C. 473 □ pop. 36, ✕ Greenwood. — town, Johnson co. Ind. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Leflore co. Miss. pop. 8. — town, ✕ of Greenwood co. S. C. pop. 9.
Greer (grēr) co. SW Okla. 644 □ pop. 16, ✕ Mangum. — town, Greenville and Spartanburg cos. S. C. pop. 2.
Gregg (grĕg) co. NE Texas, 312 □ pop. 17, ✕ Longview.
Gregory (grĕg′ō-rĭ) co. S S. Dak. 1,032 □ p. 13, ✕ Burke.
Gregory, Lake, shallow salt lake, South Australia, 29° 20′ S, 139° 50′ E.
Greifswald (grīfs′vält′) town, Pomerania prov. Prus. 19 m. SE of Stralsund, pop. 34.
Greiz (grīts) city, Reuss dist. Thuringia, Germany, pop. 20.
Grenada (grē-nā′dä) co. N cen. Miss. 442 □ pop. 14. — city, its ✕ pop. 3 ; college. — (*pron.* grē-nā′dä) one of the Windward isls. with part of the Grenadines a Br. col. 133 □ pop. 66, ✻ St. George's.
Grenadines (grĕn′ä-dēnz′ ; grĕn′ä-dēnz) group of isls. British West Indies, half are under Grenada col. & half under St. Vincent.
Grenay (grē-nā′) comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 6.
Grenchen (grĕn′kĕn) comm. Solothurn canton, Switzerland, pop. 9.
Grenelle (grē-nĕl′) former vil. now part of Paris, France ; artesian well 1,797 ft. deep.
Grenoble (grĕ-nō′b′l) *anc.* CUʹLARO, *later* GRATIANOPʹOLIS, cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Isère, France, on Isère river, pop. 77.
Gretna (grĕt′nä) city, ✕ of Jefferson par. Louisiana, pop. 7.
Gretna Green, vil. Dumfries co. Scotland. See GRETNA GREEN MARRIAGE.
Greve (grē′vä) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 14.
Grey, co. Ontario prov. Canada, on Georgian bay, ✕ Owen Sound. — co. N South Island, New Zealand, 1,452 □ pop. 12.
Greybeard (grā′bērd′) mt. Buncombe co. N. C. 5,448 ft. high.
Greybull (grā′bo͝ol′) town, Big Horn co. Wyoming, pop. 3.
Greybull River, riv. Wyo. 100 m. long, flows NE into Big Horn river.
Greylock (grā′lŏk′) mt. Berkshire co. Mass. highest in state, 3,505 ft.
Greymouth (grā′mouth) spt. borough, Grey co. New Zealand, pop. 5, with subs. 8.
Greytown (grā′toun) town, cen. Natal, U. of S. Afr. pop. 3. — See SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.
Gridley (grĭd′lĭ) city, Butte co. Calif. pop. 2.
Griesheim (grēs′hīm) comm. Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on Main riv. pop. 11.
Gries Pass (grēs) pass in Alps, between Piedmont (Italy) and Valais (Switz.) alt. 8,070 ft.
Griffin (grĭf′ĭn) city, ✕ of Spalding co. Georgia, pop. 8 ; cotton mills.
Griffith Mountain (grĭf′ĭth) mt. Clear Creek co. Colo. 11,273 ft. high.
Griggs (grĭgz) co. E N. Dak. 717 □ pop. 7, ✕ Cooperstown.
Grijalva (grē-häl′vä ; 189) riv. 350 m. long, Guatemala & Mexico, to Gulf of Campeche.
Grimberghen (grĭm′bĕr′gĕn) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Grimes (grīmz) co. E cen. Texas, 812 □ pop. 23, ✕ Anderson.
Grimma (grĭm′ä) min. comm. Saxony, Germany, 16 m. SE of Leipzig, pop. 11.
Grimsby (grĭmz′bĭ) spt. county bor. Lincolnshire, England, 15 m. SE of Hull, pop. 82.
Grimsel Pass (grĭm′zĕl) pass, Bernese Alps, Switzerland, alt. 7,135 ft.
Grindelwald (grĭn′dĕl-vält′) vil. Berne canton, Switzerland, pop. 4 ; resort; alt. 3,402 ft.
Grinnell (grĭ-nĕl′) city, Poweshiek co. Iowa, pop. 5 ; Grinnell college.
Grinnell Land, cen. part of Ellesmere isl. See ELLESMERE ISLAND (*Gaz.*).
Griqualand East (grē′kwä-länd) ter. part of Transkeian ter. E Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, 6,602 □ pop. 265, chief town Kokstad. — **West,** region, N of Orange riv. & in N cen. part of Cape prov. U. of S. Af. ; part of British Bechuanaland ; chief town Kimberley.
Grisee (grē′sā) coast town opp. Madura isl. Surabaya res. E Java, pop. 22.
Gris-Nez, Cape (grē′-nā′) in dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, point nearest to Gr. Britain.
Grisons (grē′zôn′) *Ger.* **Graubünden** (grou′bün′dĕn) most E canton, Switzerland, 2,746 □ pop. 120, ✻ Chur.
Griswold (grĭz′wŭld) town, New London co. Connecticut, pop. 4.
Grivegnée (grē′vē′nyā′) mfg. comm. Belgium, suburb of Liége, pop. 12.
Grizzly Peak, mt. Pitkin co. Colo. 13,956 ft. high. — mt. Dolores & San Juan cos. Colo. 13,738 ft. high. — mt. La Plata co. Colo. 13,695 ft. high.
Grochów (grō′kŏf′) vil. now sub. of Warsaw, Poland ; battle in Polish rev. 1831.
Gródek Jagiellónski (grōō′dĕk yä′gyĕ-lōōn′skē) comm. Lwów prov. Poland, pop. 10.
Grodno (grŏd′nō) city, Białystok prov. Poland, on Niemen riv. pop. 35.
Grodzisk (grō′jĭsk) *Ger.* **Grätz** (grĕts) town, Poznań prov. Poland, pop. 11.
Groesbeck (grōs′bĕk) city, ✕ of Limestone co. Texas, 40 m. S of Corsicana, pop. 2.
Groesbeek (grōōs′bāk′ ; 172) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Groix (grwä) isl. dept. Morbihan, France, in Bay of Biscay, 6 □ p. 6. — comm. in same, p. 5.
Grongar Hill (grŏn′gär) hill, Carmarthenshire, Wales ; celebrated by John Dyer.
Groningen (grō′ning-ĕn ; 172) *Fr.* **Groningue** (grō′năng′) prov. Netherlands, 887 □ pop. 363. — its ✻ pop. 89.
Grönsund (grûn′so͝on′) channel between Falster & Möen isls. Denmark.
Groote Eylandt (grō′tē ī′lánt) isl. in W Carpentaria gulf, Northern Ter. Australia, 950 □.
Grootegast (grō′tĕ-gäst′ ; 172) comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Grootfontein (grōt′fŏn-tän′) town, NE S. W. Africa, pop. 12.
Grossbeeren (grōs′bā′rĕn) vil. near Berlin, Prussia, pop. 2 ; battle 1813.
Grossenhain (grōs′ĕn-hīn′) town, Saxony, Prussia, 19 m. NNW of Dresden, pop. 13.
Grosse Pointe (grōs′ point′) vil. Wayne co. Mich. p. 2. — **Farms,** vil. Wayne co. Mich. p. 2.
Grosseto (grōs-sā′tō) prov. Tuscany, Italy, 1,735 □ pop. 104. — its ✻ pop. comm. 17.
Gross-Fiescherhorn (grōs′-fē′shĕr-hôrn) mt. Bernese Alps, Berne & Valais cantons, Switz. 13,294 ft. high.
Gross-Glockner (grōs′-glŏk′nĕr) mt. Tirol Alps, Salzburg & Carinthia, Austria, 12,461 ft.
Grossgörschen (grōs′gûr′shĕn) vil. Saxony prov. Prussia, near Lützen; battle, often called battle of Lützen, May 2, 1813.
Gross-Jägerndorf *or* **Gross-Jägersdorf** (grōs′-yā′gĕrn-dôrf′ ; -yā′gĕrs-dôrf′) vil. E. Prussia prov. Prussia, near Pregel riv. ; battle 1759.
Gross-Lichterfelde (-lĭx′tĕr-fĕl′dĕ) *officially* **Berlin-Lichterfelde,** commune, Brandenburg, Prussia, part of Greater Berlin, pop. 47.
Gross-Venediger (grōs′-vĕ-nā′dĭ-gĕr) mt. Tirol Alps, NW Carinthia, Austria, 12,008 ft.
Gros Ventre (grō vĕn′t′r) riv. 100 m. long, Wyo. flows into Snake river.
Groton (grŏt′ŭn) bor. New London co. Conn. p. 4. — town, Middlesex co. Mass. p. 2. — vil. Tompkins co. N. Y. p. 2.
Grottaglie (grôt-täl′yā) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 12.
Grotte (grôt′tā) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 10.
Grove City, bor. Mercer co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5 ; college.
Groveland (grōv′lănd) town, Essex co. Massachusetts, pop. 3.
Grover (grō′vĕr) vil. Jefferson co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Groveton (grōv′tŭn) vil. Prince William co. Va.; battle 1862, a part of 2d battle of Bull Run.
Grozny (grōz′nĭ) town, temporary ✻ of Chechen area, Caucasus of the North and Don, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 45 ; oil fields.
Grudziądz (grōō′jyŏNdz) *Ger.* **Graudenz** (grou′dĕnts) comm. Pomerania prov. Poland, p. 34.
Gruinard (grĕn′ärd) bay, NW coast Ross & Cromarty co. Scotland.
Grumo Appula (grōō′mō äp-pōō′lä) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 10.
Grünberg (grün′bĕrk) comm. Lower Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 22.
Grundy (grŭn′dĭ) co. NE Ill. 433 □ pop. 19, ✕ Morris. — co. NE cen. Iowa, 501 □ pop. 14, ✕ Grundy Center. — co. N Mo. 433 □ pop. 18, ✕ Trenton. — co. cen. Tenn. 375 □ pop. 10, ✕ Altamont. — **Center,** town, ✕ of Grundy co. Iowa, pop. 2.
Grütli (grüt′lĕ) meadow, Uri canton, Switzerland ; Swiss independence planned 1307.
Gruyère (grü′yâr′) dist. Fribourg canton, Switz. 192 □ pop. 25. See GRUYÈRE CHEESE.
Gruyères (grü′yâr′) *Ger.* **Greyerz** (grī′ĕrts) comm. Gruyère dist. Switz. p. 2.
Guacanayabo, Gulf of (gwä′kä-nä-yä′bō ; 133) W end of Oriente prov. SE Cuba, 55 m. at widest part.
Guadalajara (gwä′ŧhä-lä-hä′rä ; 146, 189) prov. cen. Spain, 4,707 □ pop. 211. — its ✻ pop. 14. — mfg. city, ✻ of Jalisco, Mexico, pop. 140.
Guadalquivir (gwä′dăl-kwĭv′ĕr ; *Sp.* gwä′ŧhäl-kē-vēr′ ; 146) *anc.* BÆTIS, riv. S Spain, 374 m. long, to Atlantic ocean.
Guadalupe (gŏ′dĕ-lōōp′ ; *Sp.* gwä′ŧhä-lōō′pā ; 146) riv. SE Texas, ab. 300 m. long, flows into San Antonio bay. — co. E N. Mex. 3,031 □ pop. 8, ✕ Santa Rosa. — co. S cen. Texas, 703 □ pop. 28, ✕ Seguin.
Guadalupe Hidalgo (gwä′ŧhä-lōō′pā ē-ŧhäl′gō ; *Angl.* gwä′dă-lōōp′ hĭ-dăl′gō ; 146) city, Federal District, Mexico, pop. 12 ; treaty 1848.
Guadalupe Mountains, range, N. Mexico & Texas. — *or* **Sierra de Guadalupe** (syĕr′rä dā-gwä′ŧhä-lōō′pā) range, Spain, mostly in Cáceres prov.; highest Cabeza del Moro, 5,110 ft.
Guadarrama, Sierra de (syĕr′rä dā gwä′ŧhär-rä′mä) mt. range, central Spain ; highest point, Pico de Peñalara, 7,890 ft.
Guadeloupe (gŏ′dĕ-lōōp′) Fr. W. Ind. colony, consisting of Guadeloupe proper, Grande-Terre, Marie-Galante, La Désirade, Saint-Barthélemy, Les Saintes, & part of Saint-Martin, 688 □ pop. 230, ✻ Basse-Terre. — two isls. of above col. separated by narrow channel, Guadeloupe proper & Grande-Terre, 532 □ pop. 183. See GRANDE-TERRE (*Gaz.*). — proper, *or* **Basse-Terre** (bäs′târ′) 364 □ pop. 83.
Guadiana (*Sp.* gwä′ŧhē-ä′nä ; *Pg.* gwä′dē-ä′nä ; 146) *anc.* AʹNAS, riv. Spain & Portugal, 515 m. long, to Mediterranean sea.
Guadix (gwä-ŧhēsh′ ; 146) city, Granada prov. Spain, 25 m. ENE of Granada, pop. 16.
Guagua (gwä′gwä) munic. Pampanga prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 16.
Guaira, La (lä gwī′rä) spt. town, Federal Dist. Venezuela, 8 m. N of Caracas, pop. 12.
Gualaceo (gwä′lä-sā′ō) city, Azuay prov. Ecuador, S. Amer. pop. 19.
Gualdo Tadino (gwäl′dō tä-dē′nō) comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 10.
Gualeguay (gwä′lā-gwī′) town, Entre Ríos prov. Argentina, S. America, pop. 12.
Gualeguaychú (gwä′lā-gwī-chōō′) cml. city, Entre Ríos prov. E Argentina, pop. 21.
Guam (gwäm) *or* **Guahan** (gwä-hän′) largest of Marianas isls. 32 m. long, 4 to 10 m. wide, 210 □ p. 13, ✻ Agaña ; to U. S. A. since 1898.

Great Admiralty, Bahamas, etc. See under ADMIRALTY, BAHAMA, etc. [INDIES.
Greater Antilles. See WEST
Great Island. See QUEENSTOWN.
Great Pedee. † PEEDEE.
Great Popo. = GRAND POPO.
Great Rann of Cutch. See CUTCH.
Great Ryukyu. See OKINAWA.
Great Sandy Island. See FRASER ISLAND.
Great Wall. See CHINESE WALL in *Dict.*
Grenville. See LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.
Greyerz. See GRUYÈRES.
Grodnertal. See GARDENA, VAL DI.
Grönland. See GREENLAND.
Grosny. Var. of GROZNY.
Grossa, Isola. See LUNGA, ISOLA.
Gross Feldberg. See TAUNUS.
Gross-Kokelburg. See TARNAVA MARE.
Grosswardein. See ORADIA MARE.
Gruziya. See GEORGIA (Asia).
Guahan. See GUAM.
Guainia. See NEGRO, RIO.

□ means square miles ; ✻, capital ; ✕, co. seat ; †, former name of ; agr., agricultural ; cml., commercial ; mfg., manufacturing ; min., mining ; spt., seaport ; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands : 2 = 1,500 to 2,499 ; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc. ; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Guamacaro (gwä′mä-kä′rō) munic. Matanzas prov. Cuba, pop. 11.
Guamo (gwä′mō) town, Tolima dept. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. 15.
Guanabacoa (gwä′na-ba-kō′ä; 133) munic. (pop. 31) & town (pop. 16) Havana prov. Cuba.
Guanahani (gwä′ná-hä′nē) native name of isl. on which Columbus first landed; now generally identified with Watling island, Bahamas.
Guanajay (gwä′nä-hī′; 189) munic. (pop. 12) & town (pop. 7) Pinar del Río prov. Cuba.
Guanajuato (gwä′nä-hwä′tō; 189) state, Mexico, 10,950 □ pop. 1,086; rich in gold & silver mines. — city, its ✻ pop. 45; about 6,700 feet above sea.
Guanare (gwä-nä′rā) town, ✻ of Portuguesa state, Venezuela, S. America, pop. 5.
Guane (gwä′nā) munic. Pinar del Río prov. Cuba, pop. 20.
Guanica (gwä-nē′kä) munic. SW Porto Rico, pop. 10. — spt. town (pop. 2) & barrio (pop. 5) in munic.
Guantánamo (gwän-tä′nä-mō) munic. (pop. 69) & town (pop. 15) on Guantánamo bay, Oriente prov. Cuba; U. S. naval station.
Guapay (gwä-pī′) *or* **Río Grande,** riv. Bolivia, S. Amer.; headstream of Mamoré riv. 600 m.
Guaporé (gwä′pō-rā′) *or* **Itenez** (ē-tā′nēzh) riv. bet. Matto Grosso, Brazil, & Bolivia, to Mamoré river, 800 m.
Guaqui (gwä′kē) frontier town, W Bolivia, So. Amer. S end of Lake Titicaca; R.R. terminal.
Guaranda (gwä-rän′dä) city, ✻ of Bolívar prov. Ecuador S. America, pop. 8.
Guaratinguetá (gwä′rä-tēn′gā-tä′) munic. São Paulo state, Brazil, pop. 43.
Guarda (gwär′dä) dist. Beira prov. Portugal, 2,117 □ pop. 272. — its ✻ pop. 7.
Guardafui, Cape (gwär′dä-fwē′) *anc.* Aro′mata, E Africa, S of Gulf of Aden, in 51° 21′ E.
Guardiagrele (gwär′dyä-grā′lā) comm. Chieti prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 10.
Guárico (gwä′rē-kō) riv. Venezuela, S. Amer. ab. 200 m. long, to branch of Apure river. — state, N Venezuela, 25,630 □ pop. 122, ✻ Calabozo.
Guascama, Punta (pōon′tä gwäs-kä′mä) headland, S Cauca dept. Colombia, S. Amer.
Guásimas, Las (läs gwä′sē-mäs) locality, S Oriente prov. Cuba; battle 1898.
Guastalla (gwäs-täl′la) ft. comm. Reggio nell' Emilia prov. Italy, pop. 12.
Guatavita (gwä′tä-vē′tä) lake, 9 m. long, Cundinamarca dept. Colombia, S. Am.; temples.
Guatemala (gwä′tä-mä′lä) republic, Cen. America, 48,290 □ pop. est. 2,005. — city, its ✻ pop. 91; 4,850 ft. above sea.
Guaviare (gwä-vyä′rā) riv. Colombia, S. Amer. 450 m. to Orinoco river.
Guayacán (gwī′ä-kän′) vil. near Coquimbo, Chile; rich copper mines.
Guayama (gwī-ä′mä) munic. (pop. 19) & town (pop. 9) SE Porto Rico. — former dept. Porto Rico.
Guayanilla (gwī′ä-nēl′yä; 195) munic. (pop. 12) & town (pop. 1) SW Porto Rico.
Guayaquil (gwī′ä-kēl′) city, ✻ of Guayas prov. Ecuador, South America, pop. 94.
Guayaquil, Gulf of, on coast of Ecuador, South America.
Guayas (gwī′äs) riv. Ecuador, lower portion an estuary of Gulf of Guayaquil, nav. 200 m. — prov. Ecuador, S. America, 8,215 □ pop. 233, ✻ Guayaquil.
Guaymas (gwī′mäs) spt. city, Sonora, Mexico, on Gulf of California, pop. 17.
Guaynabo (gwī-nä′bō; 133) munic. NE Porto Rico, pop. 11.
Guayra (*gwī′rä*) *or* **Sete Quedas** (sā′tĕ kä′dązh) cataract, Paraná riv. near boundary bet. Brazil & Paraguay.
Gubat (gōō′bät) munic. Sorsogon prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 19.
Gubbio (gōōb′byō) *anc.* Eugu′bium, Igu′vium, comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 27.
Guben (gōō′bĕn) mfg. comm. Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 38.
Gudbrandsdal (gō′bräns-däl′) valley, Opland co. Norway, 100 m. long.
Guden (gōō′thĕn) riv. 80 m. long, Jutland prov. Denmark, flows into the Kattegat.
Gudiyattam (gōō′dē-yät′ăm) town, N. Arcot dist. Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 23.
Guebwiller (gĕb′vē′lăr′) comm. dept. Haut-Rhin, France, pop. 12.
Guecho (gā′chō) comm. Vizcaya prov. Spain, pop. 11.
Guelma (gwĕl′mä) comm. dept. Constantine, N Algeria, Afr. pop. 11.
Guelph (gwĕlf) city, ✕ of Wellington co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 18.
Guémappe (gā′măp′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 7 m. ESE of Arras.
Guéménć-Penfao (gā′mā′nā′-pän′fā′ō′) comm. dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, pop. 6.
Guérande (gā′rănd′) comm. dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, pop. 6.
Guéret (gā′rĕ′) comm. ✻ of dept. Creuse, France, pop. 8.
Guernsey (gûrn′zĭ) co. E Ohio, 518 □ pop. 45, ✕ Cambridge. — one of the Channel isls. 17 m. NW of Jersey, 25 □ pop. with adjacent isls. 40. See Guernsey, *n.*
Guerrero (gĕr-rā′rō) state, Mexico, on Pacific ocean, 25,279 □ pop. 620, ✻ Chilpancingo.
Gueudecourt (gû′d′-kōōr′) vil. dept. Somme, France, 3 m. SSW of Bapaume.
Guía (gē′ä) comm. Grand Canary isl. Canary isls. pop. 7.
Guiana (gē-ä′nä) region, S. Amer. incl. Br., Fr., Dutch, Brazilian, & Venezuelan Guiana.
Guienne *or* **Guyenne** (gē′ĕn′) old prov. SW France; formerly incl. in Aquitaine.
Guija (gē′hä) lake, Salvador & Guatemala, Cen. Amer. 20 m. long; outlet to Pacific oc.
Guildford (gĭl′fĕrd; gĭld′-) mun. bor. ✕ of Surrey co. England, on Wey river, pop. 25.
Guilford (gĭl′fĕrd) co. N N.C. 691 □ pop. 79, ✕ Greensboro. — town & bor. New Haven co. Conn. pop. town 3, bor. 2. — town, Piscataquis co. Maine, pop. 2.
Guilford Courthouse, nat. military park near Greensboro, N.C.; battlefield 1781, end of British dominion in the Carolinas.
Guillemont (gē′yĕ-môN′) vil. dept. Somme, France; battles 1916.
Güimar (gwē′már) comm. Tenerife, Canary isls. pop. 7.
Guimarães (gē′mä-rănsh′) town, Braga dist. NW Portugal, pop. 9; embroidery; bat. 1128.
Guimaras (gē′mä-räs′) isl. off coast of Iloilo prov. Panay, Phil. isls. 228 □ pop. 27.
Guimaras Strait, strait bet. Negros, Panay, & Guimaras isls. Phil. islands.
Guimba (gēm-bä′) munic. Nueva Ecija prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 15.
Guimbal (gēm-bäl′) munic. Iloilo prov. Panay, Phil. isls. pop. 24.
Guinea (gĭn′ĭ) coast region, W Africa; name sometimes applied to the whole coast from the Senegal riv. to Southwest Africa; generally restricted to the region bet. Gambia & the Gabon riv. (**Upper Guinea**) and bet. Gabon riv. & S Angola (**Lower Guinea**). — See French Guinea, Portuguese Guinea, Spanish Guinea (all in *Gaz.*).
Guinea, Gulf of, on W coast of Africa, bet. 6° 20′ N & 1° S.
Guinegate (gēn′gät′) *now* **Enguinegatte** (äN′gēn′gät′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France. See Battle of the Spurs, **b**.
Güines (gwē′näs) munic. (pop. 28) & town (pop. 14) Havana prov. W Cuba.
Guînes (gēn) comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, p. 4. See Field of the Cloth of Gold.
Guingamp (găN′gäN′) comm. dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France, pop. 8.
Guinobatan (gē′nō-bä′tän) munic. Albay prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 25.
Guipavas (gē′pá′vä′) comm. dept. Finistère, France, 6 m. NE of Brest, pop. 5.
Guipúzcoa (gē-pōōth′kō-ä) Basque prov. Spain, 728 □ pop. 261, ✻ San Sebastián.
Güira de Melena (gwē′rä dā mā-lā′nä) munic. (pop. 15) & town (pop. 6) Havana prov. W Cuba.
Guisborough (gĭz′bŭr-ō; -brō) urban dist. North Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 7.
Guiscard (gēs′kär′) comm. dept. Oise, France, 19 m. NNE of Compiègne, pop. 1.
Guiscriff (gēs′krĕf′) comm. dept. Morbihan, France, pop. 6.
Guise (güēz′) comm. dept. Aisne, France, on Oise river, p. 6. See familistère, *n.*
Guiseley (gĭz′lĭ) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 5.
Guiuan (gē′wän) munic. Samar prov. Phil. isls. pop. 16.
Gujarat (gōō′jä-rät′) region, W India, in widest use incl. Kathiawar, Cutch, N div. of Bombay pres. (exc. Thana), Baroda, Palanpur, & other native states, 64,299 □ pop. 7,531; usually restricted to level region, N of Narbada riv. & E of Rann of Cutch & Kathiawar, W India, 26,461 □ of which 8,187 □ are Brit. ter., total pop. ab. 5,447.
Gujranwala (gōō′jrän-wä′lä) dist. of Lahore div. Br. India, 3,198 □ p. 624. — its ✻ p. 29.
Gujrat (gōō′jrät′) dist. of Rawalpindi div. Punjab, Br. India, 2,051 □ pop. 824. — ft. mfg. town, its ✻ pop. 19; battle 1849.
Gulfport (gŭlf′pōrt) city, ✕ of Harrison co. Miss. on Gulf of Mexico, pop. 8.
Gulf Stream. See in the *Dictionary.*
Gulistan (gōō′lĭ-stän′) vil. N Baluchistan, 40 m. NW of Quetta; treaty 1813.
Gul-kuh (gōōl′-kōō′) mt. 14,860 ft. high, WSW of Ghazni, Afghanistan.
Gull Island, isl. E end Long Island sound, N. Y.; fixed light.
Gumbinnen (gōōm-bĭn′ĕn) govt. dist. East Prussia prov. Prussia, Ger. 4,228 □ pop. 550. — mfg. town, its ✻ pop. 17; battle 1914.
Gumma (gōōm′mä) prefecture, Honshu isl. Japan, 2,438 □ pop. 1,053, ✻ Mayebashi.
Gummersbach (gōōm′ĕrs-băĸ) comm. Rhine Prov. Prussia, 28 m. E of Cologne, pop. 16.
Gumti (gōōm′tē) riv. 500 m. long, United Provs. British India, flows into Ganges river.
Gümüljina (gü-mül-jē′nà) town, ✻ of Rodopi nome, W. Thrace, Greece, ab. 70 m. SW of Adrianople, pop. 17.
Gunnison (gŭn′ĭ-sŭn) co. W Colo. 3,179 □ pop. 6. — town, its ✕, pop. 1; state normal school. — riv. Colo. 200 m. long, flows through deep cañons into Colorado river.
Gunpowder River, riv. N Md. flows S and SE ab. 60 m. into Chesapeake bay.
Guntersville (gŭn′tĕrz-vĭl) town, ✕ of Marshall co. Alabama, pop. 2.
Guntur (gōōn-tōōr′) dist. of Madras pres. Br. India, 5,735 □ pop. 1,810. — its ✻ pop. 48.
Guntur (gōōn-tōōr′) *Du.* **Goentoer** (gōōn-tōōr′) volcano, Preanger, Java, 7,377 ft. high.
Gurabo (gōō-rä′bō; 133) munic. (pop. 13) & town (pop. 3) E Porto Rico.
Gura Humorei (gōō′rá hōō-mō′rā) dept. SE Bukovina, Roumania. — town, its ✻ pop. 5.
Gurara (gōō-rä′rä) oasis and salt lake, Sahara, SW of Algeria.
Gurdaspur (gōōr′däs′pōōr′) dist. Lahore div. Punjab, Br. India, 1,889 □ p. 852. — its ✻ p. 6.
Gurgaon (gōōr-goun′) dist. Ambala div. Punjab, Br. India, 1,984 □ p. 682. — its ✻ p. 5.
Gurgueia (gōōr-gā′yä) riv. 375 m. long, Piauhy state, Brazil, to Parnahyba river.
Gurnet Point (gûr′nĕt) N side of Plymouth harbor, Mass.; 2 fixed lights.
Gurupy (gōō′rōō-pē′) riv. bet. Pará & Maranhão states, Brazil, flows N into Atlantic oc.
Guryev (gōōr′yĕf) town, Kirghiz repub. Soviet Russia, Asia, on Ural riv. nr. Caspian sea, p. 6.
Gusharbrum (gōōsh′ăr-brōōm′) peak, Himalayas, N Kashmir, 26,483 ft. high.
Güstrow (güs′trō) mfg. comm. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, pop. 19.
Gütersloh (gü′tĕrs-lō) comm. Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 20.
Guthrie (gŭth′rĭ) co. SW cen. Iowa, 595 □ pop. 18, ✕ Guthrie Center. — city, ✕ of Logan co. & former ✻ of Okla. pop. 12. — ***Center,*** town, ✕ of Guthrie co. Iowa, pop. 2.
Guttenberg (gŭt′ĕn-bûr) city, Clayton co. Iowa, pop. 2. — town, Hudson co. N. J. pop. 7.
Guyandot (gī′ăn-dŏt′) riv. SW W. Va. 150 m. long, flows into Ohio riv. at Guyandot.
Guymon (gī′mŏn) city, ✕ of Texas co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Guyot, Mount (gē′yō) peak, Rocky mts. Colo. 13,565 ft. high. — peak, Grafton co. N. H. 4,589 ft. high. — peak, Great Smoky mts. Cocke & Sevier cos. Tenn. 6,636 ft. high.
Guysborough (gīz′bŭr-ō) co. NE Nova Scotia. 1,656 □ pop. 16. — its ✕ pop. 1.
Gwadar (gwä′dăr) port, SW coast of Baluchistan, pop. 4; to Oman.
Gwalior (gwä′lē-ôr) native state, Cen. India, 26,383 □ p. 3,195, ✻ Lashkar. — town, Gwalior state, at foot of celebrated fort, pop. 13; now part of city of Lashkar, which is also called Gwalior.
Gweedore (gwē-dōr′) dist. (town, river, & bay) Donegal co. Irish Free State; resort.
Gwelo (gwā′lō) town, cen. Southern Rhodesia, S Africa, pop. 3.
Gwinnett (gwĭ-nĕt′) co. N Ga. 440 □ pop. 30, ✕ Lawrenceville.
Gwydir (gwĭ′dĕr) riv. New South Wales, 450 m. flows into Barwon river.
Gyachungkang (gyä′chōōng-käng′) mt. S Tibet, 13 m. NW of Everest, 25,990 ft. high.
Gyangtse (gyäng′tsē′) mfg. fort. town, S Tibet, about 105 m. SW of Lhasa; treaty mart.
Gyaros (yĕ′ä-rŏs) mountainous isl. Cyclades, Grecian arch. NW of Syra, 7 □.
Gympie (gĭm′pĭ) munic. SE Queensland, Australia, pop. 7, with suburbs 12.
Gyoma (dyō′mŏ) commune, Békés co. Hungary, pop. 12.
Gyöngyös (dyûn′dyûsh) comm. Heves, co. Hungary, pop. 18.
Győr (dyûr) *Ger.* **Raab** (räp) co. W Hung. 539 □ pop. 91. — city, ✕ of Győr co. Hungary, 67 m. WNW of Budapest, pop. 50.
Gythion (yē′thĭ-ôn) *or* **Marathonisi** (mä′rä-thō-nē′sē) comm. ✻ Laconia nome, Gr. p. 5.
Gyula (dyōō′lŏ) city, ✕ of Békés co. E Hungary, 12 m. SE of Békés, pop. 25.

H

☞ For a few names sometimes written with initial H, see Ch- *or* Kh-.

Haakon (hō′kŏn) co. W cen. South Dakota, 1,819 □ pop. 5, ✕ Philip.
Haaksbergen (häks′bĕr′gĕn; 172) comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Haarlem (här′lĕm) city, N. Holland prov. Netherlands, 12 m. W of Amsterdam, pop. 76.
Haarlem Lake, former inlet of Zuider Zee; land reclaimed by draining.
Haarlemmermeer (här′lĕ-mĕr-mār′) comm. N. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 23.
Habersham (hăb′ĕr-shăm) co. NE Georgia, 290 □ pop. 11, ✕ Clarksville.
Habsburg (häps′bōōrĸ) hamlet, Aargau, Switz.; orig. seat of Hapsburgs (see in *Dict.*).
Hacha (ä′chä) riv. Colombia, South America, 120 m. to Caribbean sea.
Hachioji (hä′chē-ō′jĭ) city, Tokyo pref. cen. Honshu, Japan, pop. 39.
Hackensack (hăk′ĕn-săk′) town, ✕ of Bergen co. N. J. p. 18. — riv. N. J. to Newark bay.
Hackettstown (hăk′ĕts-toun) town, Warren co. New Jersey, pop. 3.
Hackney (hăk′nĭ) met. bor. London, England, pop. 222.
Haddam (hăd′ăm) to′wn, Middlesex co. Connecticut, pop. 2.
Haddington (hăd′ĭng-tŭn) burgh, ✕ of East Lothian co. Scotland, pop. 4.
Haddingtonshire (-shīr) *or* **Haddington,** former name of East Lothian co. Scotland.
Haddonfield (hăd′ŭn-fēld) bor. Camden co. New Jersey, pop. 6.
Haddon Heights (hăd′ŭn) bor. Camden co. New Jersey, pop. 3.
Hadersiev (hä′dĕrs-läf) *Ger.* **Hadersleben** (-lā′bĕn) co. NE South Jutland prov. Denmark, 528 □ pop. 56. — spt. its ✻ pop. 13.
Hadley (hăd′lĭ) town, Hampshire co. Massachusetts, pop. 3.
Hadramaut *or* **Hadhramaut** (hä′drä-mōt′) region, SE Arabia, bet. Yemen & Oman.
Haelen (hä′lĕn) comm. Limburg prov. Belgium. pop. 3; fighting 1914.
Hafun, Ras (räs hä-fōōn′) cape, It. Somaliland, E extrem. of Africa, in 51° 28′ E.
Hagen (hä′gĕn) city, Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. comm. 93.
Hagerstown (hā′gĕrz-toun) city, ✕ of Washington co. Maryland, pop. 28.
Hagi (ha′gē) coast town, Yamaguchi pref. SW Honshu, Japan, pop. 21.
Hagios Ilias, Mount (ī′yŏs ē′lyäs) *anc.* Tayge′tus, mt. Laconia, Morea, Greece, 7,902 ft. high. — mt. Eubœa isl. Greece, 4,838 ft. high. — mt. Melos isl. Greece, 2,538 ft. high. — mt. Paros isl. Ægean sea, 2,530 ft. high.
Hagondange (ä′gôN′dängˊ) comm. dept. Moselle, France, pop. 5.
Hagonoy (hä′gō-noi′) munic. Bulacan prov. Phil. isls. pop. 22.
Hague, La, Cape (lä hāg′; *F.* ág′) headland, dept. Manche, France, in Eng. channel.
Hague, The (hāg) *Du.* **'s Gravenhage** (s′krä′vĕn-hä′gĕ; 172) city, ✻ of Netherlands, and ✻ of S. Holland prov. 4 m. from North sea, pop. comm. 360.
Haguenau (ág′nō′) comm. dept. Bas-Rhin, France, pop. 16.
Hagues Peak (hāgz) mt. Rocky Mountain Nat. Park, Colo. 13,562 ft. high.
Haidinger (hī′dĭng-ĕr) mt. Southern Alps, South Isl. New Zealand, 10,178 ft. high.
Haifa (hī′fä) *or* **Khaifa** (kī′fä) *or* **Kaiffa** (kī′fä) *anc.* Sycami′num, subdist. Northern dist. Palestine, pop. 56. — spt. in same, 9 m. SSW of Acre, pop. 25.
Haïl (hä′ĕl) city, ✻ of emirate of Jebel Shammar, N Arabia.
Hailar (hī′lär′) treaty mart, W part of Heilungkiang prov. Manchuria, pop. 5.
Haileybury (hā′lĭ-bĕr-ĭ) chief town, Timiskaming dist. Ontario, Can. pop. 4.
Haileyville (-vĭl) city, Pittsburg co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Hainan (hī′nän′) isl. Kwangtung prov. China, 13,900 □ pop. 2,000, ✻ Kiungchow.
Hainaut (ĕ′nō′) frontier prov. Belgium, 1,437 □ pop. 1,215, ✻ Mons. — old prov. now in NE France & SW Belgium.
Haine (äN) riv. Hainaut prov. Belgium, 40 m. long, to Scheldt riv. in France.
Haine-Saint-Paul (äN′-săN′-pōl′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Haine-Saint-Pierre (-pyâr′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Haiphong (hī′fông′; *more correctly* hä′ĕ-p′hông′) *or* **Haifong** (hī′fông′) principal spt. of Tonkin, Fr. Indo-China, in the delta of the Songka, pop. 23.
Hairy Bear, peak of Black mts. N. C. 6,681 ft. high.
Haiti (hā′tĭ) *Fr.* **Haïti** (ä′ē′tē′) *orig. Sp.* **Española** (ĕs′pän-yō′lä) isl. of West Indies, 29,536 □ pop. 3,400; E part is Dominican Republic, W part is Haiti republic. — republic, W part of Haiti isl. 10,204 □ pop. 2,500, ✻ Port-au-Prince (see Black Republic, Haitian, *n.*).
Haiyang (hī′yäng′) isl. Korea bay, SE of Liaotung pen. China; battle 1894 (see Yalu).
Hajdu (hoi′dōō) co. E Hungary, 921 □ pop. 168, ✕ Debreczen.
Hajdúböszörmény (hoi′dōō-bû′sûr-mān-y′) comm. Hajdu co. Hungary, pop. 29.
Hajdudorog (hoi′dōō-dŏ′rŏg) comm. Hajdu co. Hungary, pop. 11.
Hajduhadház (-hŏd′häz) comm. Hajdu co. Hungary, pop. 10.

Guatemala Antigua. See Antigua.
Guelderland. Var. of Gelderland.
Güferhorn. See Adula.
Gullan. Var. of Gilan.
Gujerat. Var. of Gujarat.
Gülek Boghaz. See Cilician Gates.
Gumal. See Gomal.
Gumry. See Aleksandropol.
Gunduk. Var. of Gandak.
Gunong Abu. See Sangi Isls.
Gunong Agung. See Agung.
Gurhwal. Var. of Garhwal.
Guti. Var. of Goott.
Guyana. Var. of Guiana.
Guyenne. See Guienne.
Guzerat. Var. of Gujarat.
Gyulafehérvár. See Alba Iulia.
Haabai, Haapai. = Hapai.
Habana, La. See Havana.
Habarovsk. Var. of Khabarovsk.
Habesha. See Abyssinia.
Hadersleben. See Hadersiev.
Hadiba. See Tamarida.
Hadria. See Adria.
Hadrianopolis. See Adrianople.
Hadrumetum. See Susa, Tunis.
Hæmus. See Balkan Mts.
Haidarabad. = Hyderabad.
Haifong. See Haiphong.
Haimon. See Amoy.
Hairebolu. See Airobol.

Hajdunánás (hoi'dŏŏ-nä'näsh) comm. Hajdu co. Hungary, pop. 17.
Hajduszoboszló (-sŏ'bŏs-lō) comm. Hajdu co. Hungary, pop. 18.
Hajipur (hä'jē-pōōr') town, Muzaffarpur dist. Bihar, Br. India, 8 m. N of Patna, pop. 22.
Hakkiari (häk'kē-ä'rē) mt. dist. Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia, 7,950 □.
Hakodate (hä'kō-dä'tä) spt. city, ✻ of Hokkaido pref. Japan, on Tsugaru strait, pop. 145.
Hakone (hä'kō-nē) vil. & mt. resort, Kanagawa pref. Japan, 20 m. SE of Fuji; earthquake 1923.
Haku (hä'kōō) *or* **Hakuyama** (hä'kōō-yä'mä) mt. W Honshu, Japan, 9,185 ft.
Hal (häl) comm. S. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 15.
Halberstadt (häl'bĕr-shtat') city, Magdeburg govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 47.
Halcon (häl-kōn') mt. Mindoro, Philippine islands, 8,485 ft. high.
Haldimand (häl'dĭ-mănd) co. Ontario prov. Canada, ✕ Cayuga.
Hale, co. W Ala. 646 □ p. 24, ✕ Greensboro. — co. NW Texas, 1,036 □ p. 10, ✕ Plainview. — urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 9.
Haleakala (hä'lā-ä'kä-lä') volcanic mt. E Maui, Hawaii, 10,032 ft. high; largest extinct crater in the world, 19 □, depth 2,000 ft.
Haledon (hāl'dŭn) bor. Passaic co. New Jersey, pop. 3.
Halepa (hä-lā'pä) sub. of Canea, Crete, Europe; pact 1878.
Halfa (häl'fä) prov. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on Egyptian frontier, 112,300 □ pop. 90. — *or* **Wadi Halfa** (wä'dĭ) cml. town, its ✻, on Nile riv. pop. 4.
Half Dome, mt. Yosemite valley, Calif. 8,852 ft. high.
Haliburton (häl'ĭ-bûr't'n) provisional co. Ontario, Canada, ✕ Minden.
Halicarnassus (häl'ĭ-kär-näs'ŭs) anc. city, Caria, Asia Minor; mod. **Budrum** (bŏŏ-drōōm'). See Mausoleum of Halicarnassus.
Halicz (hä'lĭch) comm. Stanisławów prov. Poland, pop. 5; battle 1917.
Halidon Hill (häl'ĭ-dŭn) hill near Berwick upon Tweed, Eng.; battle 1333.
Halifax (häl'ĭ-făks) co. NE N. C. 676 □ pop. 44, ✕ Halifax. — co. S Va. 814 □ pop. 41. — its ✕. — county bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 99. — co. Nova Scotia, 2,123 □ pop. 97. — spt. city, its ✕ & ✻ of Nova Scotia, pop. 58; chief naval station of British America.
Halifax Bay, on E coast of Queensland, Australia, 19° S, 147° E.
Hall (hôl) co. N Ga. 437 □ pop. 27, ✕ Gainesville. — co. cen. Nebr. 528 □ pop. 24, ✕ Grand Island. — co. NW Texas, 901 □ pop. 11, ✕ Memphis.
Halland (häl'länd) prov. S Sweden, 1,900 □ pop. 149, ✻ Halmstad.
Halle (häl'ĕ) city, Merseburg govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, on Saale riv. pop. 182; univ.
Halligen (häl'ĕ-gĕn) group of isls. W coast of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia.
Hallowell (hŏl'ō-wĕl) city, Kennebec co. Maine, pop. 3.
Hallstatt (häl'shtät) scenic lake, 6 m. long, Upper Austria prov. Austria. — vil. on shore of lake; salt mine; Celtic remains.
Hallstead (hôl'stĕd) bor. Susquehanna co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Halluin (ä'lwăn') comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 14.
Halmahera (häl'mä-hä'rä) *Du.* **Djailolo** (jī-lō'lō) isl. largest of the Moluccas, Du. E. Indies, on equator, 6,949 □ pop. 63.
Halmi (häl'mē) comm. ✻ of Ugociu dept. Maramureş, Roumania, pop. 3.
Halmstad (hälm'städ') spt. ✻ of Halland prov. S Sweden, on the Kattegat, pop. 19.
Hälsingborg (hĕl'sĭng-bŏr'y') spt. Malmöhus prov. Sweden, on The Sound, pop. 48.
Halstead (hôl'stĕd) urban dist. Essex co. England, pop. 6.
Halswell (hälz'wĕl) co. E South Island, New Zealand, pop. 2.
Halton (hôl'tŭn) co. Ontario prov. Canada, ✕ Milton.
Ham (ăn) vil. dept. Somme, France, pop. 2; Louis Napoleon was imprisoned here.
Ham, den (dĕn hăm') comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 5.
Hama (hä'mä) *Bib.* Ha'math, *classical* Epiphani'a, city, Syria, Asia, on Oronte riv. p. 60.
Hamadan (hä'mä-dŏn') prov. NW Persia, 15,000 □. — *anc.* Ecbat'ana, mfg. city, its ✻, pop. 35.
Hamakua (hä'mä-kōō'ä) agr. dist. Hawaii co. Hawaii, pop. 9; sugar culture.
Hamamatsu (hä'mä-mät'sōō) city, Shizuoka pref. S cen. Honshu, Japan, pop. 65.
Hambach (hăm'bäk) comm. Palatinate, Bavaria, 15 m. W of Speyer, pop. 2; congress 1832.
Hamblen (hăm'blĕn) co. NE Tenn. 158 □ pop. 15, ✕ Morristown.
Hamborn (hăm'bŏrn) city, Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 110.
Hamburg (hăm'bûrg) town, ✕ of Ashley co. Ark. pop. 2. — city, Fremont co. Iowa, pop. 2. — vil. Erie co. N. Y. pop. 3. — bor. Berks co. Pa. pop. 3. — (hăm'bûrg; *G.* hăm'bŏŏrk) free Hanse city & state, N Germany, state 168 □ p. 1,050, city, spt. on Elbe riv. p. 986.
Hamden (hăm'dĕn) town, New Haven co. Conn. pop. 9.
Hameln (hä'mĕln) comm. Hanover, Prussia, pop. 23. See Pied Piper of Hamelin.
Hami (hä'mē) town & oasis, E Sinkiang, China, ab. 43° N, 93° E, pop. 6.
Hamilton (hăm'ĭl-tŭn) co. N Fla. 528 □ pop. 10, ✕ Jasper. — co. S. Ill. 455 □ pop. 16, ✕ McLeansboro. — co. cen. Ind. 399 □ pop. 24, ✕ Noblesville. — co. N cen. Iowa, 570 □ pop. 20, ✕ Webster City. — co. SW Kans. 984 □ pop. 3, ✕ Syracuse. — co. SE cen. Nebr. 538 □ pop. 13, ✕ Aurora. — co. NE N. Y. 1,700 □ pop. 4, ✕ Lake Pleasant. — co. SW Ohio, 407 □ pop. 494, ✕ Cincinnati. — co. SE Tenn. 574 □ pop. 116, ✕ Chattanooga. — co. N cen. Texas, 833 □ pop. 15, ✕ Hamilton. — city, Hancock co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, Essex co. Mass. pop. 2. — city, Caldwell co. Mo. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Ravalli co. Mont. pop. 2. — vil. Madison co. N. Y. pop. 2; Colgate univ. — city, ✕ of Butler co. Ohio, pop. 40. — city, ✕ of Hamilton co. Texas, pop. 2. — vil. Iron co. Wis. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Wentworth co. Ontario prov. Canada, pop. 114. — burgh, Lanark co. Scotland, pop. 39. — town, ✻ of Bermuda, pop. 3. — bor. Waikato co. New Zealand, pop. 11, with sub. 14. — town, Victoria, Australia, pop. 5. — munic. sub. of Newcastle, N. S. Wales, Australia, pop. 14. — town, sub. of Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, pop. 9.
Hamilton, Mount, peak, Coast range, Calif. 4,209 ft.; Lick observatory.
Hamilton Pass, mt. pass, main range of Rocky mts. Colo. alt. 12,370 ft.
Hamilton, *or* **Grand, River,** Quebec prov. Canada, flows E through Lake Melville & Hamilton Inlet Labr. to Atl. oc.; length from source of Ashuanipi riv. 350 m. See Grand Falls (*Gaz.*).
Hamirpur (hä-mēr'pōōr') dist. Jhansi div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, British India, 2,298 □ pop. 440. — its ✻ 38 m. SSW of Cawnpore, pop. 7.
Hamlet (hăm'lĕt) town, Richmond co. North Carolina, pop. 4.
Hamlin (hăm'lĭn) co. E S. Dak. 520 □ pop. 8, ✕ Hayti. — town, Jones co. Texas, pop. 2.
Hamm (hăm) mfg. & cml. city, Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, p. 46.
Hammam Meskutin (hăm-măm' mĕs'kōō-tēn') Ar. "accursed baths," hot springs near Guelma, N Algeria; limestone cones.
Hamme (hăm'ĕ) comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 14.
Hammerfest (hăm'ĕr-fĕst') comm. of Finmark co. Norway, on Kvalö isl. pop. 3; the most N town in Europe.
Hammersmith (hăm'ĕr-smĭth) met. bor. London co. England, part of London, pop. 130.
Hammond (hăm'ŭnd) mfg. city, Lake co. Ind. p. 36. — town, Tangipahoa par. La. p. 4.
Hammondsport (hăm'ŭndz-pōrt') vil. Steuben co. N. Y. on Keuka lake, pop. 1.
Hammonton (hăm'ŭn-tŭn) town, Atlantic co. New Jersey, pop. 6.
Hampden (hăm'dĕn) co. SW Mass. 636 □ pop. 300, ✕ Springfield. — town, Penobscot co. Maine, pop. 2.
Hampshire (hămp'shĭr) co. W Mass. 585 □ pop. 70, ✕ Northampton. — co. NE W. Va. 648 □ pop. 12, ✕ Romney. — (-shĭr; -shĕr) *or* **Hants** (hănts) former co. of England, now constituting the cos. of Southampton & Isle of Wight.
Hampstead (hămp'stĕd; hăm'-) met. bor. London, England, pop. 86; includes **Hampstead Heath,** a natural park and resort, ab. 240 acres.
Hampton (hămp'tŭn) co. S S. C. 513 □ pop. 20, ✕ Hampton. — city, ✕ of Franklin co. Iowa, pop. 3. — town, Rockingham co. N. H. pop. 1. — city, ✕ of Elizabeth City co. Va. pop. 6; Hampton institute. — (*pron.* hămp'tŭn *or* hăm'-) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 11; Hampton Court palace is near it.
Hampton Roads, Chesapeake bay, near Fort Monroe, Va.; battle of *Merrimac* and *Monitor* March 9, 1862. See Monitor, *n.* 6.
Hamrun (hăm-rōōn') town, Malta isl. Medit. sea, pop. 10.
Hamtramck (hăm-trăm'ĭk) vil. Wayne co. Mich. 5 m. NE of Detroit, pop. 49.
Hamun (hä-mōōn') *anc.* A'ria Pa'lus, morass, Seistan, E Persia, nr. Afghanistan frontier.
Han (hän) riv. 1300 m. long, Shensi & Hupeh provs. China, flows into Yangtze riv. at Hankow. — **Cities.** See Wuhan (*Gaz.*).
Hana (hä'nä) agr. dist. Maui co. Hawaii, pop. 3; sugar culture.
Hanalei (hä'nä-lā'ē) dist. Kauai co. Hawaii, pop. 3.
Hanau (hä'nou) comm. Cassel govt. dist. Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, pop. 37.
Hanchungfu (hän'chōōng'fōō') cml. city. S part of Shensi prov. China, pop. 80.
Hancock (hăn'kŏk) co. NE cen. Ga. 530 □ pop. 18, ✕ Sparta. — co. W Ill. 780 □ pop. 29, ✕ Carthage. — co. E cen. Ind. 307 □ pop. 17, ✕ Greenfield. — co. N Iowa, 570 □ pop. 15, ✕ Garner. — co. N Ky. 193 □ pop. 7, ✕ Hawesville. — co. SE Maine, 1,522 □ pop. 30, ✕ Ellsworth. — co. S Miss. 469 □ pop. 10, ✕ Bay St. Louis. — co. NW Ohio, 535 □ pop. 38, ✕ Findlay. — co. NE Tenn. 228 □ pop. 10, ✕ Sneedville. — co. N W. Va. 83 □ pop. 20, ✕ New Cumberland. — city, Houghton co. Mich. pop. 8.
Hancock, Mount, peak, Yellowstone National Park, Rocky mts. Wyo. 10,100 ft. high. — mt. Grafton co. N. H. 4,430 ft. high.
Hand (hănd) co. cen. South Dakota, 1,426 □ pop. 9, ✕ Miller.
Handies Peak (hăn'dĭz) mt. Hinsdale co. SW Colorado, 14,008 ft. high.
Handsworth (hänz'wŭrth) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 16.
Hanford (hăn'fĕrd) city, ✕ of Kings co. California, pop. 6.
Hangchow (häng'chō') cml. city & treaty port, ✻ of Chekiang prov. China, pop. 350.
Hangchow Bay, funnel-shaped bay at mouth of Tsientang riv. Chekiang prov. China, 60 m. wide at entrance & 70 m. long. See 2d bore, *n.*
Hangö (häng'ŭ') spt. SW extremity of Nyland prov. Finland; naval battle 1714.
Han-hai (hän'hī') Chinese name for vast Gobi and Sinkiang desert area of cen. Asia.
Hankow (hän'kō') cml. city & treaty port, at junction of Han with Yangtze river, Hupeh prov. China, p. 826; head of navigation on Yangtze 595 m. fr. mouth. See Wuhan (*Gaz.*).
Hanley (hăn'lĭ) former county bor. Staffordshire, England, now part of Stoke on Trent.
Hanna, Umm al (ŏŏm ăl hän'nä) vil. on left bank of Tigris, Mesopotamia, near Kut-el-Amara; battle 1916.
Hannibal (hăn'ĭ-băl) city, Marion co. Missouri, pop. 19; boyhood home of Mark Twain.
Hanoi (hä'noi') city, ✻ of Tonkin & of Fr. Indo-China, on Songka, p. 90, with subs. 120.
Hanover (hăn'ō-vĕr) co. E cen. Va. 512 □ pop. 18, ✕ Hanover. — town, Plymouth co. Mass. pop. 3. — town, Grafton co. N. H. pop. 2; seat of Dartmouth college. — bor. York co. Pa. pop. 9. — *Ger.* **Hannover** (hän-ō'vĕr; -ō'fĕr) prov. Prussia, 14,871 □ p. 3,017. — govt. dist. in same, 2,208 □ pop. 766. — their ✻ p. 393.
Hanság (hŏn'shäg) swampy region, Hungary & Austria, SE of Neusiedler lake, 147 □.
Hanse Towns (hăns) *or* **Hanseatic League** (hăn'sē-ăt'ĭk lēg') defensive cml. confederacy, Middle Ages, principally of German cml. cities; Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen are still called Hanseatic towns. See Hanse, *n.* 3.
Hansford (hänz'fĕrd) co. NW Texas, 882 □ pop. 1.
Hanson (hăn'sŭn) co. SE S. Dak. 432 □ p. 6, ✕ Alexandria. — tn. Plymouth co. Mass. p. 2.
Hanthawaddy (hăn'thä-wŏd'ĭ) dist. Pegu div. Lower Burma, 3,023 □ pop. 365.
Hants (hănts) co. Nova Scotia, Canada, 1,229 □ p. 20, ✕ Windsor. — See Hampshire (*Gaz.*).
Hanwell (hăn'wĕl) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 20; insane asylum.
Hanyang (hän'yäng') mfg. city adjoining Hankow, China, pop. 100; see Wuhan (*Gaz.*).
Hapai (hä-pä'ē) group of isls. Tonga arch. S Pacific ocean, ab. 26 □; British.
Haparanda (hä'pä-rän'dä) spt. Norrbotten prov. Sweden, at head of Gulf of Bothnia, p. 2; meteorological station.
Hapeville (hăp'vĭl) town, Fulton co. Ga. pop. 2.
Hapsal (häp'säl) spt. ✻ of Lääne prov. Esthonia, pop. 3. — prov. See Lääne (*Gaz.*).
Hapur (hä'pōōr') town, Meerut dist. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, British India, pop. 15.
Haralson (hăr'dl-sŭn) co. NW Georgia, 284 □ pop. 14, ✕ Buchanan.
Haramuk (hä-rä'mŭk) mt. Himalayas, Kashmir, India, N of Srinagar, 16,015 ft. high.
Harar *or* **Harrar** (hä-rär') dist. SE Abyssinia, Africa. — its ✻ a cml. town, pop. 50.
Harbin (här-bēn') *or* **Kharbin** (kär-bēn') cml. town & treaty port, Kirin prov. Manchuria, on Sungari riv. 325 m. NE of Mukden, pop. 120.
Harbor Beach, city, Huron co. Mich. on Lake Huron, pop. 2.
Harbor Grace (grās) town, on Conception bay, SE Newfoundland, pop. 4.
Harbor Springs, vil. Emmet co. Mich. on Lake Michigan, pop. 2.
Harburg (här'bŏŏrk) comm. Lüneburg govt. dist. Hanover, Prussia, pop. 66.
Hardanger Fiord (här-däng'ĕr fyŏrd) inlet, 65 m. long, on W coast of S Norway.
Hardanger Fjeld (fyĕl) plateau, Hordaland co. Norway, E of above.
Hardecourt-aux-Bois (ärd'kōōr'-ō'-bwä') vil. dept. Somme, France, 7 m. ESE of Albert.
Hardee (här'dē) co. S Florida, 630 □ pop. 8, ✕ Wauchula.
Hardeman (här'dē-măn) co. W Tenn. 697 □ pop. 22, ✕ Bolivar. — co. N Texas, 761 □ pop. 12, ✕ Quanah.
Hardenberg (här'dĕn-bĕrk; 172) comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 11.
Hardenberg-Neviges (här'dĕn-bĕrk-nä'vĭ-gĕs) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 13.
Harderwijk (här'dĕr-vĭk) spt. & comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 9.
Hardin (här'dĭn) co. SE Ill. 185 □ pop. 8, ✕ Elizabethtown. — co. N cen. Iowa, 569 □ pop. 23, ✕ Eldora. — co. N cen. Ky. 606 □ pop. 24, ✕ Elizabethtown. — co. W Ohio, 473 □ pop. 29, ✕ Kenton. — co. SW Tenn. 582 □ pop. 17, ✕ Savannah. — co. SE Texas, 862 □ pop. 16, ✕ Kountze. — city, ✕ of Big Horn co. Mont. pop. 1.
Harding (här'dĭng) co. N. Mex. 2,100 □ pop. 6, ✕ Mosquero. — co. NW S. Dak. 2,682 □ pop. 4, ✕ Buffalo.
Hardinxveld (här'dĭnks-fĕlt') comm. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Hardoi (hŭr'dō-ē) dist. Lucknow div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, British India, 2,331 □ pop. 1,084. — its ✻ 60 m. NW of Lucknow, pop. 12.
Hardwar (här-dwär') cml. town, Saharanpur dist. United Provs. India, pop. 29.
Hardwick (härd'wĭk) town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 3. — vil. Caledonia co. Vt. pop. 2.
Hardwicke Bay (härd'wĭk) inlet of Spencer's gulf, South Australia.
Hardy (här'dĭ) co. NE W. Va. 574 □ pop. 10, ✕ Moorefield.
Hare Island, isl. in St. Lawrence river, Canada, about 100 m. NE of Quebec.
Harfleur (ärˈflûr') spt. dept. Seine-Inférieure, Fr. 4 m. E by S of Havre, pop. 5; siege 1415.
Harford (här'fĕrd) co. NE Md. 442 □ pop. 29, ✕ Bel Air.
Hargicourt (ärˈzhē'kōōr') vil. dept. Aisne, France, 9 m. NW of St.-Quentin.
Hari, *or* **Heri, Rud** (hŭr'ē rōōd') *anc.* Ari'us *or* A'rius, riv. 650 m. long, N cen. Afghanistan to the Russ. Transcaspian prov.; its lower course, is called the **Tejend** (tĕ'jĕnd).
Harima (hä'rē-mä) old prov. W Honshu, Japan, now part of Hyogo pref.
Haripur (hŭr'ē-pōōr') town, Hazara dist. N.-W. Frontier Prov. Br. India, pop. 6.
Harju (härˈyōō) *Ger.* **Harrien** (härˈĭ-ĕn) prov. N Esthonia, Europe, pop. 221, ✻ Revel.
Harkány (hŏrˈkä-nē) comm. Baranya co. Hungary; mineral springs; battle 1687.
Harlan (härˈlăn) co. SE Ky. 478 □ pop. 32, ✕ Harlan. — co. S Nebr. 574 □ pop. 9, ✕ Alma. — city, ✕ of Shelby co. Iowa, pop. 3. — town, ✕ of Harlan co. Ky. pop. 3.
Harlebeke (härˈlĕ-bā'kē) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 9.
Harlem (härˈlĕm) former vil. now part of Manhattan borough, N. Y. city, N of Central Park, bet. 8th Ave. and East and Harlem rivs. — **River,** channel, NE of Manhattan isl. N. Y. Spuyten Duyvil creek to East riv.
Harlingen (härˈlĭng-ĕn) city, Cameron co. Texas, pop. 2. — ft. comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 10.
Harlowton (härˈlō-tŭn) city, ✕ of Wheatland co. Mont. pop. 2.
Harmon (härˈmŭn) co. SW Okla. 548 □ pop. 11, ✕ Hollis.
Harnes (ärn) comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 5.
Harnett (härˈnĕt) co. cen. North Carolina, 588 □ pop. 28, ✕ Lillington.
Harney (härˈnĭ) co. SE Oregon, 9,933 □ pop. 4, ✕ Burns.
Harney Peak, highest of Black hills, W South Dakota, 7,242 ft.
Härnösand (hĕrn-ûˈsänd') spt. Västernorrland prov. Sweden, pop. 11.
Harpenden (härˈpĕn-dĕn) urban dist. Hertfordshire, England, pop. 7.
Harper, co. S Kans. 799 □ pop. 14, ✕ Anthony. — co. NW Okla. 1,033 □ pop. 8, ✕ Buffalo. — city, Harper co. Kans. pop. 2. — cml. spt. Liberia, W Africa, pop. 9.
Harpers Ferry, town, Jefferson co. W. Va.; John Brown's raid 1859.
Harpswell (härpsˈwĕl) town, Cumberland co. Maine, pop. 1; summer resort.
Harran (härˈrän') *anc.* Car'ræ, town, Aleppo vilayet, Turkey in Asia, on Syrian boundary; Crassus killed 53 B. C.
Harriman (härˈĭ-măn) city, Roane co. Tenn. pop. 4.
Harrington (härˈĭng-tŭn) town, Kent co. Del. p. 2.
Harris (härˈĭs) co. W Ga. 501 □ p. 16, ✕ Hamilton. — co. E Tex. 1,654 □ p. 187, ✕ Houston. — See Lewis with Harris (*Gaz.*).

Hajl Oghlu Pazarjiki. See Dobrici.
Hala Mountains. See Kirthar Range.
Halas. See Kiskunhalas.
Haliacmon. See Vistritsa.
Halys. See Kizil Irmak.
Hamar. See Hedmark.
Hamath. See Hama.
Hämeen. See Tavastehus.
Hamelin. See Hameln.
Hamgyong, North & South. ✢ Kankyo, North & South.
Hamheung. = Kanko.
Hamina. See Fredrikshamn.
Hanka. See Khanka.
Han Kiang. = Han (river).
Hannover. See Hanover.
Hanseatic League. See Hanse Towns.
Hapar. Var. of Hapur.
Harput. Var. of Kharput.
Harrar. See Harar.
Harrien. See Harju.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ✕, co. seat; ✢, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Harrisburg (hăr′ĭs-bûrg) city, × of Saline co. Ill. pop. 7. — city, × of Dauphin co. Pa. & ✻ of state, pop. 76.
Harrismith (hăr′ĭ-smĭth) town, E Orange Free State, U. of S. Afr. pop. 6; health resort.
Harrison (hăr′ĭ-sŭn) co. S Ind. 486 □ pop. 19, × Corydon. — co. W Iowa, 691 □ pop. 24, × Logan. — co. NE Ky. 311 □ pop. 16, × Cynthiana. — co. SE Miss. 570 □ pop. 33, × Gulfport. — co. N Mo. 721 □ pop. 20, × Bethany. — co. E Ohio, 401 □ pop. 20, × Cadiz. — co. NE Texas, 872 □ pop. 44, × Marshall. — co. N W. Va. 416 □ pop. 75, × Clarksburg. — town, × of Boone co. Ark. pop. 3. — town, Hudson co. N. J. pop. 16.
Harrison Bay, Arctic ocean, N coast of Alaska, lat. 70° 30′ N.
Harrisonburg (-bûrg) city, × of Rockingham co. Va. but polit. independent, pop. 6.
Harrisonville (-vĭl) city, × of Cass co. Mo. pop. 2.
Harrodsburg (hăr′ŭdz-bûrg) city, × of Mercer co. Kentucky, pop. 4.
Harrogate (hăr′ō-gāt) mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, p. 39; watering place.
Harrow on the Hill (hăr′ō) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 19; famous school.
Harsprång (här′sprŏng′) *or* **Njommelsaska** (nyŏm′mĕl-sas′kà) fall, 110 ft. high, Lule riv. cen. Norrbotten prov. Sweden.
Hart, co. NE Ga. 261 □ pop. 18, × Hartwell. — co. cen. Ky. 430 □ pop. 19, × Munfordville. — vil. × of Oceana co. Mich. pop. 2.
Hartford (härt′fĕrd) co. N Conn. 729 □ pop. 336, × Hartford. — mfg. & cml. city, its × & ✻ of Conn. pop. 138; seat of Trinity college. — town, Geneva co. Ala. pop. 2. — town, Sebastian co. Ark. pop. 2. — town, Windsor co. Vt. pop. 5. — city, Washington co. Wis. pop. 5. — **City,** city, × of Blackford co. Ind. pop. 6.
Hartlepool (härt′l-pōōl) mun. bor. & spt. Durham co. England, pop. 21; bombarded 1914.
Hartley (härt′lĭ) co. NW Tex. 1,507 □ p. 1, × Channing. — town, Southern Rhodesia, Afr. pop. 2; gold fields.
Hartmannswiller (ärt′mäns′vē′lâr′) *form. Ger.* **Hartmannsweiler** (härt′mäns-vī′lĕr) vil. dept. Haut-Rhin, France, adjoining commanding height of **Hartmannsweilerkopf** (härt′mäns-vī′lĕr-kŏpf) and 8 m. NW of Mulhouse; battle 1915.
Hartsells (härt′sĕlz) city, Morgan co. Alabama, pop. 2.
Hartshorne (härts′hôrn) city, Pittsburg co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.
Hartsville (härts′vĭl) town, Darlington co. S. C. p. 4; college.
Hartwell (härt′wĕl) city, × of Hart co. Ga. pop. 2.
Harvard (här′vărd) city, McHenry co. Ill. pop. 3. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 3.
Harvard, Mount, peak, Rocky mts. Chaffee co. cen. Colo. 14,399 ft. high.
Harvey (-vĭ) co. SE cen. Kans. 540 □ pop. 21, × Newton. — city, Cook co. Ill. pop. 9. — city, Wells co. N. Dak. pop. 2.
Harwich (hăr′ĭch) town, Barnstable co. Mass. pop. 2. — (*pron.* hăr′ĭj; -ĭch) mun. bor. Essex co. England, pop. 13; important Channel seaport.
Harwinton (här′wĭn-tŭn) town, Litchfield co. Connecticut, pop. 2.
Harz (härts) mt. group, cen. Ger. between Elbe & Weser rivs.; highest Brocken, 3,745 ft.
Harzburg (härts′bōōrk; härts′bōōrk′) *or* **Bad-Harzburg** (bät′-harts′bōōrk) town, Brunswick, N Germany, pop. 5; health resort; mineral springs.
Hasa (hä′sȧ) E div. of emirate of Nejd & Hasa, Arabia, on Persian gulf, pop. 50, ✻ Hofuf.
Hasbrouck Heights (hăz′brōōk) bor. Bergen co. N. J. pop. 3.
Haskell (hăs′kĕl) co. SW Kans. 577 □ pop. 1, × Santa Fe. — co. E Okla. 615 □ pop. 19, × Stigler. — co. N Texas, 923 □ pop. 14. — town, Muskogee co. Okla. pop. 2. — city, × of Haskell co. Texas, pop. 2.
Haskerland (hăs′kĕr-lănt) comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Haslemere (hā′z′l-mēr) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 4.
Hasli (hăs′lē) valley, traversed by the upper Aar, SE Berne canton, Switzerland.
Haslingden (hăz′lĭng-dĕn) mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 17.
Hasparren (às′pà′răn′) comm. dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France, pop. 5.
Haspe (hăs′pē) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 24.
Hassan (hăs′ăn) dist. W Mysore state, India, 2,665 □ pop. 584. — its ✻ pop. 8.
Hasselt (hăs′ĕlt) comm. Limburg prov. Belgium, pop. 19.
Hastings (hās′tĭngz) city, × of Barry co. Mich. pop. 5. — city, × of Dakota co. Minn. pop. 5. — city, × of Adams co. Nebr. pop. 12; college. — bor. Cambria co. Pa. pop. 2. — county bor. Sussex East, England, pop. 66; battle 1066. — bor. Hawke's Bay co. North Isl. New Zealand, pop. 9, with suburbs, 12. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, × Belleville.
Hastings upon Hudson, vil. Westchester co. New York, pop. 6.
Hatfield (hăt′fēld) town, Hampshire co. Mass. on Conn. river, pop. 3.
Hathras (hä′trȧs) town, Aligarh dist. United Provs. British India, pop. 39.
Hatia (hä′tē-ȧ) isl. mouth of Ganges river, pop. 49.
Hatillo (ä-tēl′yō; 195) munic. NW Porto Rico, pop. 14.
Hatteras, Cape (hăt′ĕr-ȧs) on isl. E coast N. C.; dangerous navigation.
Hatteras Inlet, bet. Pamlico sound & Atlantic ocean, SW of Cape Hatteras.
Hattiesburg (hăt′ĭz-bûrg) city, × of Forrest co. Miss. pop. 13.
Hattingen (hät′ĭng-ĕn) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 14.
Hatvan (hŏt′vŏn) comm. Heves co. cen. Hungary, pop. 14.
Hatzfeld (hăts′fĕlt) *Hung.* **Zsombolya** (zhŏm′bōl-yȯ) comm. Banat, Yugoslavia, pop. 11.
Haubourdin (ō′bōōr′dăN′) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 10.
Haudiomont (ō′dyō′mōN′) vil. dept. Meuse, France, 8 m. SE of Verdun.
Haugesund (hou′gĕ-sōōn) spt. Rogaland co. Norway, pop. 17.
Hauraki Gulf (hä′ōō-rä-kĭ; *colloq.* hou-răk′ĭ) large bay, N coast of North Isl. N. Z.
Hauraki Plains, co. N North Isl. New Zealand, pop. 3.
Hauran (hä′ōō-răn′) plateau dist. Transjordania & Syria, Asia, E of Jordan river.
Haute-Garonne (ōt′-gȧ′rŏn′) dept. S France, 2,458 □ pop. 425, ✻ Toulouse.
Haute-Loire (ōt′-lwȧr′) dept. SE France, 1,931 □ pop. 269, ✻ Le Puy.
Haute-Marne (ōt′-märn′) dept. NE France, 2,420 □ pop. 199, ✻ Chaumont.
Hautes-Alpes (ōt′-zălp′) dept. SE France, 2,179 □ pop. 89, ✻ Gap.
Haute-Saône (ōt′-sōn′) dept. NE France, 2,075 □ pop. 228, ✻ Vesoul.
Haute-Savoie (ōt′-sȧ′vwȧ′) dept. E France, 1,774 □ pop. 236, ✻ Annecy.
Hautes-Pyrénées (ōt′-pē′rā′nā′) dept. S France, 1,750 □ pop. 186, ✻ Tarbes.
Haute-Vienne (ōt′-vyĕn′) dept. W cen. France, 2,120 □ pop. 350, ✻ Limoges.
Hautmont (ō′mōN′) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 13.
Haut-Rhin (ō′-răn′) dept. E France, 1,354 □ pop. 409, ✻ Colmar; formerly part of Alsace.
Havana (hȧ-văn′ȧ) city, × of Mason co. Ill. pop. 4. — *Sp.* **La Habana** (lä hä-bä′nä; 133) prov. W Cuba, 3,170 □ pop. 698. — munic. & spt. city, its ✻ & ✻ of Cuba, on N coast, pop. 364.
Havel (hä′fĕl) riv. Germany, 225 m. long, Mecklenburg-Strelitz to Elbe riv.
Havelland (-lănt) form. dist. W Brandenburg prov. Prussia; now part of Potsdam govt. dist.
Havelock (hăv′lŏk) city, Lancaster co. Nebr. pop. 4.
Haverford (hăv′ĕr-fĕrd) vil. Montgomery co. Pa.; Haverford college.
Haverfordwest (-wĕst′; hăr′fĕrd-) mun. bor. & spt. Pembrokeshire, S Wales, pop. 6.
Haverhill (hā′vĕr-ĭl) mfg. city, Essex co. Mass. p. 54. — town, Grafton co. N. H. p. 3.
Haverstraw (hăv′ĕr-strô) vil. Rockland co. N. Y. pop. 5; brick mfg.
Havre (hăv′ĕr) city, × of Hill co. Mont. pop. 5. — (*pron.* hä′vĕr) *Fr.* **Le Havre** (lĕ ȧv′r′) spt. city, dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, pop. 163.
Havre de Grace (hăv′ĕr dē grās′) city, Harford co. Maryland, pop. 4.
Havrincourt (ȧv′răN′kōōr′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France; battles 1917–18.
Hawaii (hä-wī′ē) largest of Hawaiian isls. & co. Hawaii ter. 4,015 □ pop. 65, × Hilo. — *or* **Hawaiian Islands** (hä-wī′yȧn) *form.* **Sandwich Islands,** ter. U. S. A., N Pacific ocean, 2,000 m. WSW of San Francisco, 6,449 □ pop. 256; 8 isls. inhabited, ✻ Honolulu.
Hawaii National Park, Hawaii, 186 □; includes volcanoes of Kilauea & Mauna Loa on Hawaii, and Haleakala on Maui.
Hawarden (hā′wär-dĕn) town, Sioux co. Iowa, pop. 2. — (*pron.* här′dĕn *or* hôr′-) par. Flintshire, N Wales, nr. Chester, Eng.; Hawarden Castle was residence of Gladstone.
Hawash (hä′wäsh′) riv. E cen. Abyssinia, about 500 m. long, loses itself in desert on border of Fr. Somaliland.
Hawera (hä′wā-rä) co. W North Island, New Zealand, 438 □ pop. 9.
Hawick (hô′ĭk) burgh, Roxburgh co. Scotland, pop. 16.
Hawke Bay (hôk) bay, E coast North Island, New Zealand.
Hawke's Bay (hôks) provincial dist. North Island, New Zealand, 4,241 □ pop. 61, ✻ Napier. — co. in the dist. North Island, N. Z. 3,232 □ pop. 37.
Hawkesbury (hôks′bĕr-ĭ) town, Prescott co. Ontario, Can. on Ottawa river, pop. 6.
Hawkins (hô′kĭnz) co. NE Tennessee, 482 □ pop. 23, × Rogersville.
Hawkinsville (-vĭl) city, × of Pulaski co. Georgia, pop. 3.
Hawley (hô′lĭ) bor. Wayne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Haworth (hô′ŭrth; -wûrth) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 7.
Hawthorn (hô′thôrn) city, Victoria, Australia, suburb of Melbourne, pop. 29.
Hawthorne (hô′thôrn) bor. Passaic co. N. J. near Paterson, pop. 5.
Hayange (ȧ′yăNg′) comm. dept. Moselle, France, pop. 11.
Haydock (hā′dŏk) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 10.
Hayes (hāz) co. SW Nebr. 722 □ pop. 3, × Hayes Center. — urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 6.
Hayes, Mount, peak, Coos co. N. H. 2,600 ft. high. — in Alaska, ab. 63° 37′ N, 147° W, 13,940 ft.
Hayes Peninsula, pen. NW Greenland, extending into Baffin bay.
Hays (hāz) co. S cen. Texas, 623 □ pop. 16, × San Marcos. — city, × of Ellis co. Kans. pop. 3. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 2.
Haystack Mountain (hā′stăk′) peak, Adirondack mts. N. Y. 4,918 ft. high.
Hayti (hā′tĭ) city, Pemiscot co. Mo. pop. 2. — Variant of HAITI.
Hayward (hā′wĕrd) town, Alameda co. California, pop. 3.
Haywards Heath (hā′wĕrdz) urban dist. Sussex East, England, pop. 5.
Haywood (hā′wŏōd) co. W part of N. C. 546 □ pop. 23, × Waynesville. — co. W Tenn. 508 □ pop. 25, × Brownsville.
Hazara (hȧ-zä′rȧ) dist. North-West Frontier Prov. Br. India, 2,985 □ pop. 622. — tribal area, N.-W. Frontier Prov. Br. India, pop. 147.
Hazard (hăz′ărd) town, × of Perry co. Ky. pop. 4.
Hazaribagh (hȧ-zä′rē-bäg′) dist. of Bihar and Orissa prov. British India, 7,021 □ pop. 1,277. — its ✻ pop. 16.
Hazebrouck (äz′brōōk′) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 15.
Hazel Grove and Bramhall (brăm′hôl) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 10.
Hazlehurst (hā′z′l-hûrst) city, × of Copiah co. Miss. pop. 2.
Hazleton (hā′z′l-tŭn) city, Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 32.
Healdsburg (hēldz′bûrg) city, Sonoma co. California, pop. 2.
Healdton (hēld′tŭn) town, Carter co. Okla. pop. 2.
Heanor (hēn′ôr; *colloq.* hĕn′ĕr) urban dist. Derbyshire, England, pop. 21.
Heard (hûrd) co. W Ga. 285 □ pop. 11, × Franklin.
Hearne (hûrn) town, Robertson co. Texas, pop. 3.
Hearts Content, spt. SE Newfoundland, pop. 2; several submarine cables land here.
Heathcote (hēth′kŏt) co. E South Island, New Zealand, pop. 86.
Heathtown (-toun) *or* **Wednesfield Heath** (wĕd″nz-fēld; *colloq.* wĕnz′fēld) urban dist. Staffordshire, Eng. p. 13.
Heavener (hĕv′nĕr) city, Le Flore co. Okla. pop. 2.
Hebburn (hĕb′ŭrn) urban dist. Durham co. England, near Newcastle, pop. 24.
Hebden Bridge (hĕb′d′n) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 6.
Heber (hē′bĕr) city, × of Wasatch co. Utah, pop. 2.
Heber Springs, town, × of Cleburne co. Arkansas, pop. 2.
Hebrides (hĕb′rĭ-dēz) *or* **Western Islands,** *anc.* EBU′DÆ *or* HEBU′DÆ, isl. group W of Scotland, 3,000 □, including the Outer Hebrides (pop. 67) & Inner Hebrides (pop. 23).
Hebron (hē′brŭn) city, × of Thayer co. Nebr. pop. 2. — subdist. Southern dist. Palestine, pop. 54. — *Ar.* **El Khulil** (ĕl kōō-lēl′) *anc.* KIR′JATH-AR′BA, town in same, pop. 17; one of the 4 holy cities of the Talmud.
Hecate (hĕk′ȧ-tē) strait, Br. Columbia, bet. mainland & Queen Charlotte islands.
Heckmondwike (hĕk′mŭnd-wik) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 9.
Hecla and Griper Bay (hĕk′lȧ, grīp′ĕr) bay, Melville isl. Canada, 75° 40′ N, 111° W.
Hedmark (hĕd′märk) co. Norway, 10,825 □ pop. 150, ✻ Hamar.
Heemstede (hām′stā′dĕ) comm. N. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 10.
Heer (hār) comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 5.
Heerde (hār′dĕ) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Heerlen (hār′lĕn) comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 30.
Heide (hī′dĕ) comm. Schleswig govt. dist. Schleswig-Holstein prov. Prussia, pop. 10.
Heidelberg (hī′dĕl-bûrg) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 2. — (*G. pron.* -bĕrk) city, Mannheim govt. dist. Baden, Germany, pop. 70; seat of a university. — town, S Transvaal prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 3.
Heidenheim (hī′dĕn-hīm) comm. Jagst circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 18.
Heijo (hā′jō′) *or* **Pingyang** (pĭng′yäng′) *Chin.* **Pyengyang** (pyĕng′yäng′) city, ✻ of S. Heian prov. Korea, Jap. empire, pop. 59.
Heilbron (hīl′brŏn′) town, N Orange Free State, U. of S. Afr. pop. 2.
Heilbronn (hīl′brŏn′) city, Neckar circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 44.
Heilungkiang (hā-lōōng′kyäng′) prov. N Manchuria, 190,000 □ pop. 2,000, ✻ Aigun.
Hejaz *or* **Hedjaz** (hĕ-jȧz′; *Ar.* hĕ-zhăz′) former Turkish vilayet, now independent kingdom, NW Arabia, on Red sea, 170,000 □ pop. 900, ✻ Mecca.
Hekla (hĕk′lȧ) volcano, SW Iceland, about 5,110 ft. high.
Helden (hĕl′dĕn) comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Helder (hĕl′dĕr) comm. N. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 29.
Helena (hĕl′ĕ-nȧ) city, × of Phillips co. Ark. pop. 9. — city, × of Lewis & Clark co. & ✻ of Mont. pop. 12.
Helensburgh (hĕl′ĕnz-bŭr-ō; ĕl′ĕnz-) coast burgh, Dumbarton co. Scotland, pop. 10.
Helgoland (hĕl′gō-lănt′) *Eng.* **Heligoland** (hĕl′ĭ-gō-lănd′) isl. North sea, ¾ □ pop. 2; belongs to Prussia. — **Bight,** arm of North sea, Germany, E & S of Helgoland isl.; naval battle August 28, 1914.
Helicon (hĕl′ĭ-kŏn) famous mt. Attica and Bœotia nome, Greece, 5,737 ft. high.
Heliopolis (hē′lĭ-ŏp′ō-lĭs). See BAALBEK (*Gaz.*). — *or* **On** (ŏn) anc. holy city, Lower Egypt, ruins on E edge of Nile delta and the desert NE of Cairo.
Hellemmes-Lille (ĕ′lĕm′-lēl′) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 13.
Hellendoorn (hĕl′ĕn-dōrn′) comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 11.
Hellertown (hĕl′ĕr-toun) bor. Northampton co. Pa. pop. 3.
Helles, Cape (hĕl′ĕs) southern extremity of Gallipoli pen. Turkey in Europe.
Hellevoetsluis (hĕl′ĕ-vōōt-slois′) spt. & comm. S. Holland prov. Neth.; pop. comm. 3.
Hell Gate, narrow part of East river, New York city, New York.
Hellier (hĕl′yĕr) town, Pike co. Ky. pop. 2.
Hellín (ĕl-yēn′) mfg. comm. Albacete prov. Spain, pop. 19.
Helmand (hĕl′mŭnd) *anc.* ETYMAN′DER, riv. ab. 650 m. long, Afghanistan, to Hamun lake.
Helmet Peak, mt. SW Colorado, 11,976 ft. high.
Helmond (hĕl′mŏnt; *F.* ĕl′mōN′) comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 19.
Helmstedt (hĕlm′shtĕt) comm. Brunswick, Germany, pop. 10.
Helper (hĕl′pĕr) town, Carbon co. Utah, pop. 2.
Helsingfors (hĕl′sĭng-fôrs′) *Finnish* **Helsinki** (hĕl′sĕn-kē) ft. spt. town, ✻ of Finland & of Nyland prov. pop. with Sveaborg 198.
Helsingör (hĕl′sĭng-ûr′) *Eng.* **Elsinore** (ĕl′sĭ-nōr′) spt. comm. Fredriksborg co. N Zealand isl. Denmark, pop. 15, with suburbs 17.
Helvellyn (hĕl-vĕl′ĭn) mt. Cumberland & Westmorland cos. England, 3,188 ft. high.
Helwan *or* **Heluan** (hĕl-wän′) town & baths, Lower Egypt, on Nile opp. ruins of Memphis.
Hemel Hempstead (hĕm′ĕl hĕmp′stĕd) mun. bor. Hertfordshire, England, pop. 14.
Hemelumer Oldephaert en Noordwolde (hā′mĕ-lŭ′mĕr ōl′dĕ-fārt′ ĕn nōrd′vōl′dĕ) comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 5.
Hemixem (hĕm′ĭk-sĕm) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 8.
Hemphill (hĕmp′hĭl) co. NW Texas, 873 □ pop. 4, × Canadian.
Hempstead (-stĕd) co. SW Ark. 727 □ pop. 32, × Washington. — vil. Nassau co. N.Y. p. 6. — town, × of Waller co. Texas, pop. 3.
Hemsworth (hĕmz′wŭrth) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 11.
Henau (hā′nou) comm. St. Gallen canton, Switzerland, pop. 7.
Henderson (hĕn′dĕr-sŭn) co. W Ill. 376 □ pop. 10, × Oquawka. — co. W Ky. 435 □ pop. 28, × Henderson. — co. W N.C. 358 □ pop. 18, × Hendersonville. — co. W Tenn. 536 □ pop. 18, × Lexington. — co. NE Texas, 946 □ pop. 28, × Athens. — mfg. city, × of Henderson co. Ky. pop. 12. — city, × of Vance co. N. C. p. 5. — town, × of Rusk co. Texas, pop. 2.
Henderson, *or* **Elizabeth, Island,** in Pacific oc. SE of Tuamotu archipelago; British.

Haskovo. Var. of KHASKOVO.
Hassav-Iurtov. Var. of KHASAV YURT.
Hasta. See ASTI.
Hatria Picena. See ATRI.
Haute-Volta. See UPPER VOLTA.
Haza, El. Var. of HASA.
Heasgarnich, Mount. See BEINN HEASGARNICH.
Hebrus. See MARITSA.
Hebudæ. See HEBRIDES.
Hecla. Var. of HEKLA.
Hedemarken. See HEDMARK.
Hedjaz. See HEJAZ.
Heian. See NORTH HEIAN; SOUTH HEIAN.
Heilungkiang-cheng. See AIGUN.
Heligoland. See HELGOLAND.
Hellas. See GREECE.
Hellespont *or* **Hellespontus.** See DARDANELLES.
Hellovo. See OTHRYS.
Helmantica. See SALAMANCA.
Helmund. Var. of HELMAND.
Helsingborg. See HÄLSINGBORG.
Helsinki. See HELSINGFORS.
Heluan. See HELWAN.
Helvetia. See SWITZERLAND (*Gaz.*); HELVETIA, in *Dict.*

Hendersonville (hĕn′dĕr-sŭn-vĭl) city, × of Henderson co. N. C. pop. 4; summer resort.
Hendon (hĕn′dŭn) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 56.
Hendricks (hĕn′drĭks) co. W cen. Ind. 408 □ pop. 20, × Danville.
Hengelo (hĕng′ĕ-lō′) comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 26.
Hénin-Liétard (ā′năN′-lē-ā′tär′) comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 14.
Hénin-sur-Cojeul (ā′năN′-sür′-kō′zhŭl′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 6 m. SE of Arras; battles 1917–18.
Henley on Thames (hĕn′lĭ, tĕmz′) mun. bor. Oxfordshire, Eng. pop. 7; regatta.
Henlopen, Cape (hĕn-lō′pĕn) on E coast of Delaware, at entrance to Delaware bay.
Hennaarderadeel (hĕ-när′dĕ-rä-dāl′) comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 5.
Hennebont (ĕn′bôN′) comm. dept. Morbihan, France, pop. 9.
Hennepin (hĕn′ĕ-pĭn) co. E Minn. 565 □ pop. 415, × Minneapolis.
Henrico (-rĭ′kō) co. E cen. Va. 280 □ rural pop. 19, × Richmond. See RICHMOND (*Gaz.*).
Henrietta (hĕn′rĭ-ĕt′ȧ) town, × of Clay co. Texas, p. 3.
Henry, co. SE Ala. 560 □ pop. 22, × Abbeville. — co. NW cen. Ga. 324 □ pop. 20, × McDonough. — co. NW Ill. 824 □ pop. 45, × Cambridge. — co. E Ind. 397 □ pop. 35, × New Castle. — co. SE Iowa, 427 □ pop. 18, × Mount Pleasant. — co. N Ky. 303 □ pop. 13, × New Castle. — co. W Mo. 744 □ pop. 25, × Clinton. — co. NW Ohio, 414 □ pop. 23, × Napoleon. — co. NW Tenn. 626 □ pop. 27, × Paris. — co. S Va. 444 □ pop. 20, × Martinsville. — city, Marshall co. Ill. pop. 2.
Henry, Cape, on SE coast of Va. S side entrance to Chesapeake bay.
Henryetta (hĕn′rĭ-ĕt′ȧ) city, Okmulgee co. Oklahoma, pop. 6.
Henzada (hĕn-zä′dä) dist. Irrawaddy div. Lower Burma, 2,870 □ pop. 551. — its ✻ pop. 25.
Heppenheim (hĕp′ĕn-hĭm) comm. Starkenburg prov. Hesse, Ger. pop. 6; health resort.
Heptanesus (hĕp′tȧ-nē′sŭs) ancient name of the Ionian islands.
Heraclea (hĕr′ȧ-klē′ȧ) anc. city near Gulf of Taranto, Italy; battle 280 B. C. — *or* **Eregli** (ĕr′ĕ-glē′) spt. N Anatolia, Europe, on Black sea, pop. 5; coal fields. — *or* **Heracleopolis** (hĕ-răk′lē-ŏp′ō-lĭs) anc. city, Egypt; site near Nile in Faiyum prov. — See AIVALI (*Gaz.*).
Heraclion (hĕ-răk′lĭ-ŏn) nome, cen. Crete, 989 □ p. 115, ✻ Candia. — town. See CANDIA (*Gaz.*).
Herat (hĕr-ăt′) *anc.* **A′RIA** *or* **ARI′A,** city, NW Afghanistan, on the Hari Rud, pop. ab. 20.
Hérault (ā′rō′) dept. S France, 2,403 □ pop. 488, ✻ Montpellier.
Herculaneum (hûr′kŭ-lā′nē-ŭm) ancient city, near Naples, Italy; buried by eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, 79 A. D.
Heredia (ā-rā′thĕ-ä; 146) town, cen. Costa Rica, pop. with suburbs, 14.
Hereford (hĕr′ĕ-fĕrd) city, × of Deaf Smith co. Texas, pop. 2. — See HEREFORDSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — city & mun. bor. × of Herefordshire, Eng. pop. 23; cathedral.
Herefordshire (-shĭr) *or* **Hereford,** co. SW England, 842 □ pop. 113, × Hereford.
Herens, Dent d' (dän′ d'ä′răN′) mt. Pennine Alps, Switzerland & Italy, 13,715 ft. high.
Hérent (ā′răN′) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 8.
Héренthals (ā′răN′tȧl′) mfg. comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 10.
Herford (hĕr′fôrt) comm. Minden govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 35.
Héricourt (ā′rē-kōōr′) comm. dept. Haute-Saône, France, pop. 6; battles 1474, 1871.
Herington (hĕr′ĭng-tŭn) city, Dickinson co. Kansas, pop. 4.
Herisau (hä′rē-zou′) comm. Appenzell Outer Rhodes canton, Switzerland, pop. 15.
Herkimer (hûr′kĭ-mĕr) co. NE cen. N. Y. 1,459 □ pop. 65. — mfg. vil. its × pop. 10.
Herm (hûrm) one of the Channel isls. 4 m. NW of Sark, ab. 1½ m. long by ½ m. wide.
Hermada (ĕr-mä′dä) mt. near and N of Gulf of Trieste, Carso; highest part ab. 1,074 ft.
Hermann (hûr′mȧn) city, × of Gasconade co. Missouri, pop. 2.
Hermit Islands, isl. group, W part of Bismarck archipelago, Pacific ocean.
Hermon, Mount (hûr′mŭn) *Ar.* **Jebel-esh-Sheikh** (jĕb′ĕl-ĕsh-shāk′) mt. Anti-Lebanon range, S Syria; 9,383 ft. high.
Hermosa Beach (hĕr-mō′sȧ) city, Los Angeles co. Calif. pop. 2.
Hermosillo (ĕr′mō-sēl′yō; -sē′yō; 195) city, ✻ of Sonora state, Mexico, pop. 20; mining.
Hermoupolis (ĕr-mōō′pō-lyĕs) *or* **Hermopolis** (hĕr-mŏp′ō-lĭs) *or* **Syra** (sē′rȧ) cml. city, Syra isl. ✻ of Cylades nome, Greece, pop. 19.
Hernando (hĕr-năn′dō) co. in W of pen. part of Fla. 497 □ pop. 5, × Brooksville.
Herne (hĕr′nē) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 64.
Herne Bay (hûrn) urban dist. Kent co. England, pop. 12.
Herning (hĕr′nĭng) comm. Ringköbing co. Jutland, Denmark, pop. 9.
Herrin (hĕr′ĭn) city, Williamson co. Illinois, pop. 11.
Herrnhut (hĕrn′hōōt′) vil. Saxony, Germany, pop. 1. See HERRNHUTER, *n.*
Hersfeld (hĕrs′fĕlt) comm. Cassel govt. dist. Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, pop. 10.
Hersin-Coupigny (ĕr′săN′-kōō′pē′nyē′) comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 7.
Hersselt (hĕr′sĕlt) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Herstal (hĕr′stäl) *or* **Herstall,** *Fr.* **Héristal** (ā′rē′stȧl′) comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 23; birthplace of King Pepin, and frequently the residence of Charlemagne.
Herten (hĕr′tĕn) comm. Münster govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 18.
Hertford (hûrt′fĕrd) co. NE N. C. 341 □ pop. 16, × Winton. — town, × of Perquimans co. N. C. pop. 2. — (*pron.* här′fĕrd; härt′-) See HERTFORDSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — mun. bor. × of Hertfordshire, Eng. pop. 11.
Hertfordshire (härt′fĕrd-shĭr; -shēr; härt′-) *or* **Hertford** (härt′fĕrd; härt′-) *or* **Herts** (hûrts) co. SE England, 632 □ pop. 333, × Hertford.
Hertogenbosch, 's (s'hĕr-tō′gĕn-bŏs′; 172) *Fr.* **Bois-le-Duc** (bwä′-lē-dük′) comm, ✻ of N. Brabant, Netherlands, pop. 38.
Herwen en Aerdt (hĕr′vĕn ĕn ärt′) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 5.
Herzegovina (hĕr′tsĕ-gō-vē′nä) *Serbian* **Hercegovina** (hĕr′tsĕ-gô′vĕ-nà) former prov. of Austria-Hungary, 3,531 □ pop. 267, ✻ Mostar, now in W Yugoslavia. See BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (*Gaz.*).
Hesperus Peak (hĕs′pĕr-ŭs) mt. SW Colorado, 13,225 ft. high.
Hesse (hĕs) *Ger.* **Hessen** (hĕs′ĕn) state, SW Germany, 2,968 □ p. 1,291, ✻ Darmstadt. See HESSIAN, *n.*
Hesse-Cassel (hĕs′-käs′ĕl) *Ger.* **Hessen-Kassel** (hĕs′ĕn-käs′ĕl) a former landgraviate & electorate of Germany, now mostly in Hesse-Nassau.
Hesse-Nassau (hĕs′-näs′ō) *Ger.* **Hessen-Nassau** (hĕs′ĕn-näs′ou) prov. Prussia, 6,063 □ pop. 2,274, ✻ Cassel.
Hessle (hĕs′l) urban dist. East Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 6.
Heston and Isleworth (hĕs′tŭn, ī′z′l-wûrth) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 47.
Hetch Hetchy Valley (hĕch′ hĕch′ĭ) in Tuolumne co. Calif. N Yosemite National Park.
Hettinger (hĕt′ĭn-jĕr) co. SW North Dakota, 1,132 □ pop. 8, × Mott.
Hetton (hĕt′n) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 17.
Heule (hä′lĕ) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Heumar (hoi′mär) comm. Cologne govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 10.
Héverlé (ā′vĕr′lā′) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 8.
Heves (hĕ′vĕsh) co. N cen. Hung. 1,452 □ pop. 297, × Eger. — comm. Heves co. p. 9.
Hexham (hĕk′sȧm) urban dist. Northumberland co. England, pop. 9.
Heysham (hā′shȧm) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 5.
Heyst (hīst) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Heyst-op-den-Berg (hīst′-ŏp-dĕn-bĕrĸ′) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Heywood (hā′wo͝od) mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 27.
Hiawatha (hī′ȧ-wô′thȧ) city, × of Brown co. Kans. pop. 3.
Hibbing (hĭb′ĭng) vil. St. Louis co. Minn. pop. 15.
Hickman (hĭk′mȧn) co. SW Ky. 225 □ pop. 10, × Clinton. — co. cen. Tenn. 570 □ pop. 16, × Centerville. — town, × of Fulton co. Ky. pop. 3.
Hickory (hĭk′ō-rĭ) co. cen. Mo. 407 □ p. 7, × Hermitage. — town, Catawaba co. N. C. p. 5.
Hicksville (hĭks′vĭl) vil. Defiance co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Hico (hī′kō) town, Hamilton co. Texas, pop. 2.
Hida (hē′dä) old prov. cen. Honshu, Japan, now part of Gifu pref.
Hidaka (hē′dä-kä) old prov. S Hokkaido, Japan, now part of Hokkaido pref.
Hidalgo (hĭ-dăl′gō) co. N. Mex. 3,447 □ pop. 4, × Lordsburg. — co. S Texas, 1,629 □ p. 38, × Edinburg. — (*Sp. pron.* ē-thäl′gō; 146) state, Mex. 8,638 □ p. 655, ✻ Pachuca.
Hierapolis (hī′ĕr-ăp′ō-lĭs) anc. Phrygian city, nr. Mæander riv.; an early seat of Christianity.
Higginsville (hig′ĭnz-vĭl) city, Lafayette co. Missouri, pop. 3.
High Bridge, bor. Hunterdon co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Highgate (hī′gāt) town, Franklin co. Vermont, pop. 2.
Highland (hī′lȧnd) co. S Ohio, 549 □ pop. 27, × Hillsboro. — co. W part of Va. 422 □ pop. 5, × Monterey. — city, Madison co. Ill. pop. 3.
Highland Falls, vil. Orange co. New York, pop. 3.
Highland Park, city, Lake co. Ill. pop. 6. — town, Jefferson co. Ky. pop. 4. — city, Wayne co. Mich. pop. 46. — bor. Middlesex co. N. J. pop. 5. — city, Dallas co. Texas, pop. 2.
Highlands (hī′lȧndz) co. S Fla. 1,044 □ pop. 8, × Sebring. — bor. Monmouth co. N. J. pop. 2. — N & W of Scotland, beyond the Grampians. — **of Navesink,** hills, N. J. from Rockland, Orange, Putnam, & Dutchess cos. N. Y. — **of the Hudson,** hilly region on both sides Hudson riv. Sandy Hook to Raritan bay.
High Point, city, Guilford co. N. C. pop. 14; furniture mfg.
Highspire (hī′spīr′) bor. Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
High Springs, town, Alachua co. Fla. pop. 2.
Hightstown (hīts′toun′) bor. Mercer co. New Jersey, pop. 3.
Higo (hē′gō) old prov. cen. Kyushu, Japan, now part of Kumamoto pref.
Hikone (hē′kō-nē) town, Shiga pref. cen. Honshu isl. Japan, on Lake Biwa, pop. 21.
Hikurangi (hē′kōō-räŋ′gē) mt. Waipa co. North Isl. N. Z. 5,606 ft. high.
Hilden (hĭl′dĕn) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 18.
Hildesheim (hĭl′dĕs-hīm) dist. Hanover prov. Prussia, 2,066 □ pop. 568. — its ✻ pop. 53.
Hill, co. N Mont. 2,892 □ pop. 14, × Havre. — co. NE cen. Texas, 966 □ pop. 43, × Hillsboro.
Hill 60, height ab. 3 m. SE of Ypres, Belgium; battles 1915.
Hill 70, height ab. 3 m. N of Lens, France; battles 1915, 1917.
Hill 304, height 10 m. NW of Verdun & near Le Mort Homme.
Hilla (hĭl′ȧ) town, Bagdad vilayet, S cen. Mesopotamia, pop. 30; near site of anc. Babylon.
Hillegom (hĭl′ĕ-gŏm; 172) comm. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 9.
Hilleröd (hĭl′ĕr-ûd) comm. Frederiksborg co. Zealand, Denmark, pop. with suburbs, 8.
Hillsboro (hĭlz′bŭr-ō) city, × of Montgomery co. Ill. pop. 5. — vil. × of Highland co. Ohio, pop. 4. — city, × of Washington co. Oregon. pop. 2. — city, × of Hill co. Texas, pop. 7.
Hillsborough (hĭlz′bŭr-ō) co. in W pen. part of Fla. 1,036 □ pop. 88, × Tampa. — co. S N. H. 895 □ pop. 136, × Nashua. — town, Hillsborough co. N. H. pop. 2.
Hillsdale (hĭlz′dāl′) co. S Mich. 597 □ pop. 28. — mfg. city, its × pop. 5; college.
Hillyard (hĭl′yärd) city, Spokane co. Washington, pop. 4.
Hilo (hē′lō) spt. Hawaii co. chief town of Hawaii isl. Hawaii ter. pop. 10.
Hilongos (hē-lŏng′gōs) munic. Leyte prov. Phil. isls. pop. 20.
Hilversum (hĭl′vĕr-sŭm′) comm. N. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 38.
Himalaya (hĭ-mä′lȧ-yȧ; *often, less correctly,* hĭm′ȧ-lā′yȧ) mt. system, 1,600 m. long, bet. India and Tibet; highest mts. on the earth; many peaks above 25,000 ft.; highest Mt. Everest, 29,002 ft. See HIMALAYAN, *a.*
Himamaylan (hē′mä-mī′län) munic. Occidental Negros prov. Phil. isls. pop. 16.
Himeji (hē′mā′jē) city, Hyogo pref. W Honshu, Japan, pop. 46.
Himera (hĭm′ĕr-ȧ) anc. Greek city, N coast of Sicily; destroyed 408 B. C. and a new city founded at TERMINI IMERESE.
Hinckley (hĭŋk′lĭ) urban dist. Leicestershire, England, pop. 14; coal mines.
Hindenburg (hĭn′dĕn-bo͝orĸ) *or* **Zabrze** (zäb′zhĕ) city, Oppeln govt. dist. Upper Silesia, Prussia, pop. 67.
Hindiya (hĭn′dē-yȧ) *or* **Hindieh** (hĭn′dē-ĕ) riv. Mesopotamia traversing the marshy dist. of Lake Najaf. It leaves and afterwards reënters the Euphrates.
Hindley (hĭnd′lĭ) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 24.
Hindmarsh (hĭnd′märsh) tn. sub. of Adelaide, S. Australia, p. 12.
Hindmarsh, Lake (hĭnd′märsh′) lake, Wimmera dist. W Victoria, Australia, 47 □.
Hindol (hĭn′dōl′) native state, Orissa, India, 312 □ pop. 39, ✻ Hindol.
Hinds (hĭndz) co. SW cen. Miss. 858 □ pop. 57, × × Jackson & Raymond.
Hindu Kush (hĭn′dōō kōōsh′) *anc.* PAROPAMI′SUS *or* CAU′CASUS IN′DICUS, range of Afghanistan, W from Himalayas; peaks above 20,000 ft.; highest Tirach Mir, in Chitral.
Hindustan (hĭn′dōō-stän′) *or* **Hindostan** (-dō-) *i. e.* "the place of the Hindus," Persian name of India, variously applied to (1) the whole Indian pen. N of the Deccan; (2) a smaller area comprising E Punjab & Rajputana, & greater part of United Provs.; (3) loosely, the whole of India. See DRAVIDIAN, *n.* 1.
Hinganghat (hĭn′gŭn-gôt′) cml. town, Wardha dist. Cen. Provs. Br. India, pop. 11; cotton.
Hingham (hĭng′ȧm) town, Plymouth co. Massachusetts, pop. 6.
Hinigaran (hē′nē-gä′rän) munic. Occidental Negros prov. Phil. isls. pop. 16.
Hinnom (hĭn′ŏm) valley, anc. Jerusalem; identification uncertain. See GEHENNA, *n.*
Hinojosa del Duque (ē′nō-hō′sä dĕl dōō′kā; 189) comm. Córdoba prov. Spain, p. 12.
Hinsdale (hĭnz′dāl) co. SW Colo. 971 □, × Lake City. — vil. Cook & Du Page cos. Ill. pop. 4. — town, Cheshire co. N. H. pop. 2.
Hinton (hĭn′tŭn) city, × of Summers co. West Virginia, pop. 4.
Hippo (hĭp′ō) *or* **Hippo Regius** (rē′jĭ-ŭs) city of anc. Numidia; modern BÔNE, Algeria; see of St. Augustine. — **Zarytus** (zȧ-rī′tŭs) anc. city, N coast of Africa; mod. BIZERTA, Tunis.
Hiram (hī′rȧm) vil. Portage co. Ohio; seat of Hiram college.
Hirosaki (hē′rō-sä′kē) city, Aomori pref. N Honshu, Japan, pop. 33.
Hiroshima (hē′rō-shē′mä) pref. W Honshu, Japan, 3,262 □ pop. 1,542. — city in pref. on Inland sea, pop. 161.
Hirschberg (hĭrsh′bĕrĸ) comm. Liegnitz govt. dist. Lower Silesia, Prussia, pop. 21.
Hirson (ēr′sôN′) mfg. comm. dept. Aisne, France, on Oise river, pop. 10.
Hispaniola (hĭs′pȧn-yō′lȧ) a former name of Haiti island.
Hissar (hĭ-särʹ) dist. of Ambala div. Punjab, British India, 5,217 □ pop. 817. — its ✻ pop. 18. — town, Bokhara, Asia, pop. 11.
Hissarlik (hĭs-särʹlĭk) site of anc. Troy, NW Asia Minor, 4 m. SE of mouth of Dardanelles.
Hit (hĭt) *anc.* Is, town, Bagdad vilayet, Mesopotamia, on the Euphrates, pop. 6.
Hitachi (hē′tä′chē) old prov. cen. Honshu, Japan, now forming most of Ibaraki pref.
Hitchcock (hĭch′kŏk) co. SW Nebr. 724 □ pop. 6, × Trenton.
Hitchin (hĭch′ĭn) urban dist. Hertfordshire, England, pop. 14.
Hitteren (hĕt′ĕr-ĕn) isl. Sör-Tröndelag co. Norway.
Hiva Oa *or* **Hivaoa** (hē′vä-ō′ä) one of the Marquesas isls. S Pacific oc. 9° 45′ S, 154 □ pop. 2.
Hizen (hē′zĕn′) old prov. NE Kyushu, Japan, now in Nagasaki and Saga prefs.
Hjälmar (yĕl′mär) lake, Örebro & Södermanland provs. Sweden, 185 □.
Hjörring (yĕr′ĭng) co. NE Jutland, Denmark, 1,101 □ pop. 143. — its ✻ pop. 11.
Hobart (hō′bȧrt) town, Lake co. Ind. pop. 3. — city, × of Kiowa co. Okla. pop. 3. — (*pron.* hō′bärt, -bȧrt) city, ✻ of Tasmania, on River Derwent, pop. 44, with suburbs 52.
Hobkirk's Hill (hŏb′kûrks) locality, 2 m. N of Camden, S. C.; battle Apr. 25, 1781.
Hoboken (hō′bō-kĕn) city, Hudson co. N. J. on Hudson riv. opp. Manhattan bor. New York city, pop. 68; Stevens Inst. of Technology. — comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, suburb of Antwerp, pop. 21.
Hobson (hŏb′s'n) co. N North Island, New Zealand, 688 □ pop. 7.
Hochelaga (hôsh′ĕ-läg′ȧ) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Montreal.
Hochemmerich (hōĸ′ĕm′ĕr-ĭĸ) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 13.
Hochheim (hōĸ′hīm) comm. Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, on the Main, near Mainz, pop. 4.
Hochkirch (hōĸ′kĭrĸ′) vil. E Saxony, Ger. 8 m. SE of Bautzen; battle 1758.
Höchst (hûkst; hûkst) comm. Wiesbaden dist. Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on Main riv. pop. 16.
Höchstädt (hûk′shtĕt′) town, Swabia govt. dist. Bavaria, pop. 2; battles 1703, 1704 (Blenheim), & 1800.
Hocking (hŏk′ĭng) co. S Ohio, 411 □ pop. 23, × Logan.
Hocking River, riv. ab. 80 m. long, Fairfield co. Ohio, SE to Ohio riv.
Hockley (hŏk′lĭ) co. NW Texas, 867 □, × Elwood.
Hoddesdon (hŏdz′dŭn) urban dist. Hertfordshire, England, pop. 5.
Hodeida (hō-dĕ′ē-dä) ft. mfg. & cml. spt. Yemen, Arabia, on Red sea, pop. 40.
Hodgeman (hŏj′mȧn) co. SW cen. Kans. 858 □ pop. 4, × Jetmore.
Hodgenville (hŏj′ĕn-vĭl) town, × of Larne co. Ky. p. 1. See LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE (*Gaz.*).
Hódmezövásárhely (hōd′mĕ-zû-vä′shär-hĕl-y′) city, Csongrád co. Hungary, pop. 61.
Hodonín (hō′dō-nēn) *Ger.* **Göding** (gû′dĭng) comm. Uherské Hradiště dept. Moravia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 13.
Hoensbroek (hōōns′brōōk) comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Hoetjes Bay (hōōt′yĕz) vil. SW Cape prov. U. of S. Africa; fine harbor.

Heraklelon. Var. of HERACLION.
Herbertshöhe. See KOKOPO.
Herceg Novi. See CASTELNUOVO.
Hercegovina. = HERZEGOVINA.
Heri Rud. See HARI RUD.
Héristal. See HERSTAL.
Hermanastadt. See SIBIU.
Hermopolis. See HERMOUPOLIS.
Hermopolis Magna. See ASHMUNEIN.
Hermus. See GEDIZ.
Hernösand. = HÄRNÖSAND.
Herts. See HERTFORDSHIRE.
Hervey Islands. See COOK ISLS.
Hibernia. See IRELAND.
Hiddekel. Bib. name of TIGRIS.
Hiera. See VULCANO.
Hierosolyma. See JERUSALEM.
Hierro. See FERRO.
High Tatra. See TATRA MTS.
High Wycombe. † CHEPPING WYCOMBE.
Hiiumaa. See DAGÖ. [LE.
Hill 295. See MORT HOMME.
Hill District of Arakan. See ARAKAN, HILL DISTRICT OF.
Hill Tippera. † TRIPURA.
Hilton Head Island. See PORT ROYAL SOUND.
Hindostan. See HINDUSTAN.
Hindur. See NALAGARH.
Hiogo. See HYOGO.
Hipponium. See MONTELEONE.
Hispalis. See SEVILLE.
Hispania. See SPAIN.
Histonium. See VASTO.
Hjelmar. Var. of HJÄLMAR.
Hoanghai. † KOKAI.
Hoangho. = HWANG.
Hoeksche Waard. See BEIJERLAND.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Hof (hōf) comm. Upper Franconia govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 40.
Hoffmann, Mount (hŏf′măn) peak, Sierra Nevada mts. Yosemite National Park, Calif. 10,921 ft. high. — peak, Adirondack mts. Essex co. N. Y. 3,715 ft. high.
Hofuf (hō-fōōf′) town, ✻ of Hasa, Arabia, pop. 20.
Hof van Delft (hŏf′ văn dĕlft′) comm. South Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Hogansville (hŏ′gănz-vĭl) town, Troup co. Georgia, pop. 2.
Hog Island (hŏg) in Delaware riv. below Philadelphia, Pa.; extensive shipyards.
Hogue (là ŏg′), *or* **Hougue** (là ōōg′), **La,** roadstead, off N coast dept. Manche, France; naval battle 1692.
Hohenfriedeberg (hō′ĕn-frē′dĕ-bĕrĸ) comm. Lower Silesia, Prussia, nr. Striegau; battle 1745.
Hohenlimburg (hō′ĕn-lĭm′bŏŏrĸ) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 14.
Hohenlinde (hō′ĕn-lĭn′dĕ) comm. Polish Silesia, just S of Beuthen, pop. 12.
Hohenlinden (hō′ĕn-lĭn′dĕn) vil. Bavaria, 20 m. E of Munich, pop. 1; battle 1800.
Hohenstaufen (hō′ĕn-shtou′fĕn) mt. near Göppingen, cen. Württemberg, 2,244 ft. high; ruins of ancestral castle of Hohenstaufen family.
Hohenstein-Ernstthal (hō′ĕn-shtīn′-ĕrnst′täl′) comm. Chemnitz circle, Saxony, Ger. p. 15.
Hohentwiel (hō′ĕn-tvēl′) conical mt. in an enclave of Württemberg near Singen, SE Baden, 2,262 ft. high; ruins of fortress.
Hohenzollern (hō′ĕn-tsōl′ĕrn) prov. of Prussia in S Ger. enclosed by Württemberg & Baden, 441 □ pop. 71, ✻ Sigmaringen. See HOHENZOLLERN, *n.*
Hohe Tauern (hō′ĕ tou′ĕrn) mt. range of Tirol Alps, bet. Salzburg & Carinthia, Austria; highest Gross-Glockner.
Höhscheid (hö′shīt) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 15.
Hoihow (hoi′hō′) treaty port of Kiungchow, Hainan isl. China, pop. 25.
Hoisington (hoi′zĭng-tŭn) city, Barton co. Kansas, pop. 2.
Hoke (hōk) co. S. N. C. 417 □ pop. 12, ✕ Raeford.
Hoki (hō′kē) old prov. W Honshu, Japan, now part of Tottori pref.
Hokianga (hō′kē-äŋ′gä) co. N North Island, New Zealand, 972 □ pop. 3.
Hokkaido (hŏk′kī′dō) isl. Japan (formerly Yezo) N of Honshu, 35,654 □ pop. 2,359. — pref. Japan, coextensive with island, ✻ Hakodate.
Hokow (hō′kŏ′) treaty port, on the Songka, at Tonkin frontier, Yunnan prov. China.
Hokurokudo (hō′kōō-rō-kōō′dō) old circuit or division of Japan, N cen. Honshu isl.
Holbæk (hōl′bĕk) co. NW Zealand isl. Denmark, 670 □ pop. 118. — its ✻ pop. 11.
Holbeach (hōl′bēch) urban dist. Parts of Holland, Lincolnshire, England, pop. 5.
Holborn (hō′bŭrn; hōl′-) met. bor. part of London, England, pop. 43.
Holbrook (hōl′brŏŏk) town, Norfolk co. Massachusetts, pop. 3.
Holden (hōl′dĕn) town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 3. — city, Johnson co. Mo. pop. 2.
Holdenville (hōl′d'n-vĭl) city, ✕ of Hughes co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.
Holderness (hōl′dĕr-nĕs) dist. East Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. 309 □. — town, Grafton co. N. H.; resort.
Holdrege (hōl′drĕj) city, ✕ of Phelps co. Nebraska, pop. 3.
Holguín (ōl-gēn′) munic. (pop. 91) & town (pop. 14) Oriente prov. Cuba.
Holland (hŏl′ănd) city, Ottawa co. Mich. pop. 12; Hope college. — a kingdom. See NETHERLANDS (*Gaz.*). — See NORTH HOLLAND, SOUTH HOLLAND (*Gaz.*).
Holland, The Parts of, administrative co. England. See LINCOLNSHIRE (*Gaz.*).
Hollandsch Diep (hŏl′ăntsh dēp′) channel, Netherlands, bet. S. Holland & N. Brabant.
Hollebeke (hŏl′ĕ-bā′kĕ) vil. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, near Ypres; battle 1914.
Holley (hŏl′ĭ) vil. Orleans co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Hollidaysburg (hŏl′ĭ-dāz-bûrg′) cml. & mfg. bor. ✕ of Blair co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Hollis (hŏl′ĭs) town, ✕ of Harmon co. Okla. pop. 2.
Hollister (hŏl′ĭs-tẽr) city, ✕ of San Benito co. California, pop. 3.
Holliston (hŏl′ĭs-tŭn) town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 3.
Holly (hŏl′ĭ) vil. Oakland co. Mich. pop. 2.
Holly Springs, city, ✕ of Marshall co. Mississippi, pop. 2.
Hollywood (hŏl′ĭ-wŏŏd′) suburb of Los Angeles, Calif.; moving-picture industry.
Holme Cultram (hōm kŭl′trăm) urban dist. Cumberland co. England, pop. 5.
Holmes (hōmz) co. NW Fla. 473 □ pop. 13, ✕ Bonifay: — agr. co. W cen. Miss. 751 □ pop. 35, ✕ Lexington. — co. NE cen. Ohio, 418 □ pop. 17, ✕ Millersburg.
Holmes, Mount, peak of Gallatin range, in Yellowstone National Park, 10,300 ft. high.
Holmfirth (hōm′fĕrth) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 10.
Holmö (hölm′ö′) isl. of Sweden, in Bothnia gulf.
Holstebro (hōl′stĕ-brō) town, Ringköbing co. W Jutland, Denmark, pop. 8.
Holstein (hōl′shtīn) former duchy, Denmark, now part of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia.
Holston (hōl′stŭn) riv. 235 m. long, Va. & Tenn. branch of Tennessee river.
Holt (hōlt) co. NW Mo. 446 □ pop. 14, ✕ Oregon. — co. N Nebr. 2,393 □ pop. 17, ✕ O'Neil. — See TAENGA (*Gaz.*).
Holton (hōl′tŭn) city, ✕ of Jackson co. Kansas, pop. 3.
Holy Cross, Mountain of the, peak, Sawatch range, Colo. 13,978 ft. high.
Holyhead (hŏl′ĭ-hĕd) urban dist. & spt. Anglesey co. Wales, pop. 12.
Holy Island (hō′lĭ ī′lănd) *or* **Lindisfarne** (lĭn′dĭs-färn) peninsula (isl. at high water) Northumberland co. Eng.; anc. castle and remains of abbey founded 635.
Holyoke (hōl′yōk) mfg. city, Hampden co. Mass. pop. 60; writing paper.
Holyoke, Mount, Hampshire co. Mass. 954 ft. high.
Holyrood (hō′lĭ-rōōd) palace & remains of abbey, E Edinburgh city, Scotland.
Holywell (hŏl′ĭ-wĕl) mfg. town & bor. Flintshire, N Wales, pop. 3.
Holzminden (hōlts′mĭn′dĕn) comm. Brunswick, Germany, pop. 10.
Homberg (hōm′bĕrĸ) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 25.
Homburg (hōm′bŏŏrĸ) *or* **Homburg vor der Höhe** (fôr dĕr hö′ĕ) comm. Wiesbaden govt. dist. Hesse-Cassel, Prussia, pop. 15; mineral springs.
Homer (hō′mĕr) city, ✕ of Claiborne par. La. pop. 3. — vil. Cortland co. N. Y. pop. 2. — **City,** bor. Indiana co. Pa. pop. 2.
Homestead (hōm′stĕd) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 20; steel mills.
Hominy (hŏm′ĭ-nĭ) town, Osage co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.
Homonhon (hō′mŏn-hŏn′) *or* **Jomonjol** (hō′mŏn-hŏl′) *or* **Malhon** (mäl-hŏn′) isl. S of Samar, Phil. isls. 33 □ pop. 2; the first Phil. isl. discovered by Magellan 1521.
Homs (hōms) town, Syria, about 90 m. NNE of Damascus, pop. 60. — See KHOMS (*Gaz.*).
Honan (hō′năn′) inland prov. China, 67,040 □ pop. 25,318, ✻ Kaifeng.
Honanfu (hō′năn′fōō′) city, Honan prov. China, in Hwang valley; once ✻ of China.
Hondo (hŏn′dō) town, ✕ of Medina co. Texas, pop. 3. — See HONSHU (*Gaz.*).
Honduras (hŏn-dōō′räs) republic, Cen. Amer. 44,275 □ pop. 662, ✻ Tegucigalpa.
Honduras, Cape, headland, N coast Honduras, Central America.
Honduras, Gulf of, wide inlet of Caribbean sea, N of Guatemala and Honduras.
Honea Path (hŭn′ĭ) town, Anderson co. South Carolina, pop. 2.
Honesdale (hōnz′dāl) bor. ✕ of Wayne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3; mining.
Honey Grove (hŭn′ĭ) city, Fannin co. Texas, pop. 3.
Honey Lake, Lassen co. Calif.; in wet season 100 □, in dry almost disappears.
Honfleur (ôn′flûr′) cml. comm. dept. Calvados, France, pop. 9.
Hongkong (hŏng′kŏng′) isl. at entrance to Canton riv. China, 32 □, with Kowloon pen. (ab. 3 □) a British crown colony, ✻ Victoria; isl. pop. 347, Kowloon (pen. & city) pop. 124, New Territories 356 □ pop. 83, & floating pop. 71; total area 391 □ civil pop. 625.
Honister Hause (hŏn′ĭs-tẽr hôs′) *or* **Honister Pass** near Keswick, Cumberland, Eng. alt. 1,190 ft.
Honiton (hŏn′ĭ-tŭn) mun. bor. Devonshire, Eng.; famous for lace. See HONITON, *n.*
Honolulu (hō′nō-lōō′lōō; *in English commonly* hŏn′ō-lōō′lōō) co. Hawaii, 600 □ pop. 124, including Oahu & Midway isls. — cml. dist. & city, its ✕ & ✻ of Hawaii ter. on S coast Oahu island, pop. 83; College of Hawaii.
Honshu (hŏn′shōō) *or* **Hondo** (hŏn′dō) the mainland or largest isl. of Japan, 88,879 □ pop. 41,808.
Hont (hŏnt) co. NW Hungary, 204 □ pop. 27, ✕ Nagymaros.
Hontenisse (hŏn′tĕ-nĕs′ĕ) comm. Zeeland prov. Netherlands, pop. 5.
Hood (hŏŏd) co. N Texas, 405 □ pop. 9, ✕ Granbury.
Hood Canal, nav. inlet, 45 m. long, 2 to 3 m. broad, NW Washington, W of Puget sound.
Hood, Mount, peak, Clackamas & Hood River cos. Cascade range, Ore. 11,225 ft. high.
Hood River, co. N Oregon, 540 □ pop. 8. — city, its ✕ pop. 3.
Hooge (hō′gĕ) vil. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, E of Ypres; battle 1915.
Hoogeveen (hō′gĕ-vān′) comm. Drenthe prov. Netherlands, pop. 14.
Hoogezand (hō′gĕ-zänt′) comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. 11.
Hooghly *or* **Hugli** (hōōg′lĭ) branch of Ganges riv.; Calcutta is on it. — dist. of Burdwan div. Bengal, Br. India, 1,191 □ pop. 1,080. — its ✻ pop. 29.
Hooker (hŏŏk′ĕr) co. NW Nebr. 722 □ pop. 1, ✕ Mullen.
Hook of Holland, cape, W coast of Netherlands; battle off coast 1914.
Hooksett (hŏŏk′sĕt) town, Merrimack co. New Hampshire, pop. 2.
Hoole (hōōl) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 6.
Hoopeston (hōōps′tŭn) city, Vermilion co. Illinois, pop. 5.
Hoorn (hörn) spt. comm. N. Holland prov. Netherlands, on Zuider Zee, pop. 11.
Hoorn, *or* **Futuna, Islands** (hörn, fōō-tōō′nä) small group S Pacific oc. ab. 150 m. NE of Fiji; with Wallis isls. a Fr. colony.
Hoosac Mountain (hōō′săk) range, Berkshire co. Mass.; ry. tunnel 5 m., long.
Hoosic (hōō′sĭk) riv. W Mass. ab. 90 m. to Hudson river 14 m. N of Troy, N. Y.
Hoosick Falls (hōō′sĭk) vil. Rensselaer co. N. Y. pop. 5; machinery mfg.
Hopatcong, Lake (hō-păt′kŏng) in Sussex co. N. J. 8½ m. long, 3½ m. wide; summer resort.
Hope (hōp) city, Hempstead co. Ark. pop. 5.
Hopedale (hōp′dāl′) town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 3.
Hope, Point, headland, NW Alaska, about 167° W, 68° 20′ N.
Hope Town, town, E Cape prov. U. of S. Afr. p. 1; first African diamonds disc. here 1867.
Hôpital, L' (lō′pē′tăl′) comm. dept. Moselle, France, pop. 6.
Hopkins (hŏp′kĭnz) co. W Ky. 546 □ pop. 34, ✕ Madisonville. — co. NE Texas, 813 □ pop. 35, ✕ Sulphur Springs.
Hopkinsville (hŏp′kĭnz-vĭl) city, ✕ of Christian co. Kentucky, pop. 10; college.
Hopkinton (hŏp′kĭn-tŭn) town, Middlesex co. Mass. p. 2. — town, Washington co. R. I. p. 2.
Hoquiam (hō′kwĭ-ăm) city, Grays Harbor co. Wash. pop. 10.
Hor (hôr) *Arab.* **Jebel Nebi Harun** (jĕb′ĕl nĕ′bē hä-rōōn′) mt. in Transjordania, E side of Araba valley, 4,362 ft. high.
Horbury (hôr′bĕr-ĭ) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 8.
Hordaland (hör′dä-län) co. Norway, 6,189 □ pop. 156.
Hörde (hûr′dĕ) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 33.
Horeb (hō′rĕb) mt. identity unknown, perhaps in peninsula of Sinai. See SINAI (*Gaz.*).
Horgen (hör′gĕn) comm. Zurich canton, Switzerland, on Lake of Zurich, pop. 8.
Horice (hôr′zhĭt-sĕ) *Hung.* **Horitz** (hôr′zhĭts) vil. S Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 9, ab. 20 m. S of Budweis; passion play.
Horicon (hŏr′ĭ-kŏn) city, Dodge co. Wis. p. 2. —, **Lake.** See GEORGE, LAKE.
Hormigueros (ôr′mē-gā′rōs) munic. W Porto Rico, pop. 5.
Hornafvan (hörn-ä′vän) lake, 50 m. long, 1–10 m. broad, Västerbotten prov. Sweden.
Horn, Cape, S extremity S. Amer. on one of Tierra del Fuego isls. 55° 59′ S lat.
Horncastle (hôrn′kăs″l) urban dist. Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, England, pop. 3.
Hornell (hôr-nĕl′) city, Steuben co. New York, pop. 15.
Hornhead (hôrn′hĕd′; hôrn′hĕd′) promontory, Donegal co. N coast Ireland.
Hornsey (hôrn′zĭ) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 88.
Hornu (ôr′nü′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 12.
Horodenka (hō′rō-dĕn′kä) comm. Stanislawów prov. Poland, pop. 12.
Horowhenua (hō′rō-hwĕ′nōō-ä; *colloq.* -ĭ-nōō′ä) co. S North Island, N. Z. 591 □ pop. 9.
Horry (ôr′ĭ′) the most E county of S. C. 1,158 □ pop. 32, ✕ Conway.
Horseheads (hôrs′hĕdz′) vil. Chemung co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Horsens (hôr′sȧns) town, Aarhus co. SE Jutland, Denmark, pop. 28.
Horseshoe Mountain, peak, 13,902 ft. high, Park range, Park & Lake cos. Colorado.
Horsforth (hôrs′fŭrth) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 9.
Horsham (hôr′shăm; hôrs′ăm) urban dist. ✕ of Sussex West, Eng. p. 11. See CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.
Horst (hôrst) comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Horst-Emscher (hôrst′-ĕm′shĕr) comm. Münster govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 23.
Horta (ôr′tä) dist. of Azores comprising isls. of Pico, Fayal, Flores, & Corvo. — spt. town, its ✻, on Fayal isl. pop. 7.
Horten (hôr′tĕn) city & naval port, Vestfold co. Norway, pop. 10.
Horton (hôr′tŭn) city, Brown co. Kans. pop. 4. — par. Buckinghamshire, Eng. 3 m. ESE of New Windsor; residence (1632–37) of John Milton.
Horwich (hôr′ĭch; -ĭj) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 16.
Hory Mar (hō′rĭ mär′) comm. sub. of Moravská Ostrava, Moravia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 13.
Hoshangabad (hō-shŭŋ′gä-bäd′) dist. of Nerbudda div. Cen. Provs. & Berar, Br. India, 3,676 □ pop. 446. — its ✻, on Narbada riv. pop. 15.
Hoshiarpur (hō′shĕ-är-pōōr′) dist. of Jullundur div. Punjab, Br. India, 2,244 □ pop. 927. — its ✻ 25 m. NE of Jullundur, pop. 22.
Hospitalet (ôs-pē′tä-lĕt′) city, Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Hoste Island (ōs′tä) 90 m. long, 50 m. broad, S Tierra del Fuego, Chile, S. America.
Hotin (hō′tĕn) *Russ.* **Khotin** (kŏ′tyĕn) dept. NW Bessarabia, Roumania. — its ✻ p. 18.
Hot Spring, co. SW cen. Ark. 613 □ pop. 18, ✕ Malvern.
Hot Springs, co. NW Wyo. 2,025 □ pop. 5, ✕ Thermopolis. — city, ✕ of Garland co. Ark. pop. 12; noted thermal springs; govt. reservation 1832; now **Hot Springs National Park,** ab. 2 □. — city, ✕ of Fall River co. S. Dak. pop. 2. — dist. cen. Alaska.
Hötting (hût′ĭng) comm. Tirol, Austria, pop. 10.
Houdeng-Aimeries (hou′dĕng-ā′m′-rē′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Houdeng-Goegnies (-gū′nyē′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 9.
Houghton (hō′tŭn) co. NW Mich. 1,019 □ pop. 72. — vil. its ✕ on Portage lake, pop. 4; rich copper mines; Michigan college of mines.
Houghton Lake, 10 m. long, 5 m. broad, Roscommon co. Michigan.
Houghton le Spring (lē spring′) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 10.
Hougoumont (ōō′gōō′mŏN′) château, battlefield of Waterloo, Belgium.
Houilles (ōō′yĕs′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 10.
Houlton (hōl′tŭn) town, ✕ of Aroostook co. Maine, pop. 6.
Houma (hōō′mä) town, ✕ of Terrebonne par. Louisiana, pop. 5.
Hounslow (hounz′lō) town, Heston and Isleworth urban dist. Middlesex co. Eng.; suburb of London. — **Heath,** area W of Hounslow, site of Roman camp; cavalry barracks.
Housatonic (hōō′sȧ-tŏn′ĭk) riv. 150 m. long, N Mass. to Long Island sound, Conn.
Houston (hūs′tŭn) co. SE Ala. 579 □ pop. 37, ✕ Dothan. — co. SW cen. Ga. 585 □ pop. 22, ✕ Perry. — co. SE Minn. 570 □ pop. 14, ✕ Caledonia. — co. NW cen. Tenn. 197 □ pop. 6, ✕ Erin. — co. E Texas, 1,231 □ pop. 29, ✕ Crockett. — town, a ✕ of Chickasaw co. Miss. pop. 1. — cml. & mfg. city, ✕ of Harris co. Texas, pop. 138; Rice institute.
Houtman Abrolhos (hout′măn ă-brŏl′yŏs) rocky islets, W of Geraldton, W. Australia.
Houtzdale (houtz′dāl) bor. Clearfield co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Hove (hōv) mun. bor. suburb of Brighton, Sussex East, England, pop. 47.
Hovenweep (hō′v'n-wēp) nat. mon. four separate groups of prehistoric towers, pueblos, & cliff dwellings, S cen. Colo. & SE Utah.
Howard (hou′ărd) co. SW Ark. 602 □ pop. 19, ✕ ✕ Mineral Springs & Nashville. — co. N cen. Ind. 297 □ pop. 44, ✕ Kokomo. — agr. co. NE Iowa, 468 □ pop. 14, ✕ Cresco. — co. cen. Md. 250 □ pop. 16, ✕ Ellicott City. — co. N cen. Mo. 468 □ pop. 14, ✕ Fayette. — co. E cen. Nebr. 561 □ pop. 11, ✕ St. Paul. — co. NW Texas, 891 □ pop. 7, ✕ Big Spring.
Howe, Cape (hou) extreme SE point of Australia, on border of N. S. W. & Victoria.
Howell (hou′ĕl) co. S Mo. 915 □ p. 21, ✕ West Plains. — city, ✕ of Livingston co. Mich. p. 3.
Howick (hou′ĭk) health resort, Natal, U. of S. Afr.; waterfall 364 ft. high.
Howland Island, small isl. Pacific oc. near equator, 176° 50′ W; belongs to U. S.
Howrah (hou′rä) dist. of Burdwan div. Bengal prov. Br. India, 510 □ pop. 997. — city, its ✻, on Hooghly riv. pop. 195; sub. of Calcutta.
Howth (hōth; houth) spt. on rocky pen. N of Dublin bay, Irish Free State, p. 3.
Hoxie (hŏk′sĭ) town, Lawrence co. Ark. pop. 2.
Hoy (hoi) isl. 13 m. long, SW Orkney isls. Scotland.
Hoylake and West Kirby (hoi′lāk′, kûr′bĭ) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 17.
Hoyland Nether (hoi′lănd nĕth′ĕr) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 15.
Hradec Králové (hrä′dĕts krä′lō-vä) dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, 1,420 □ pop. 506, ✻ Königgrätz. — See KÖNIGGRÄTZ (*Gaz.*).
Hron (hrŏn) *Hung.* **Garam** (gŏ′rŏm) *Ger.* **Gran** (grän) riv. Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, 150 m. to Danube riv. opp. Esztergom.

Hogolu Islands. + TRUK ISLS.
Hohenmauth. See VYSOKE MÝTO.
Hohensalza. See INOWROCŁAW.
Hokitika. See WESTLAND.
Hoko Gunto, Hoko To. See PESCADORES.
Hokou. See HUKOW.
Holo. = JOLO.
Holungkiang = HEILUNGKIANG.
Holwan. See SARIPUL.
Homalg. = JOMALIG.
Homel. Var. of GOMEL.
Honduras, British. See BRITISH HONDURAS.
Hong Kong. VAR. of HONGKONG.
Hongtse, Hongtze. *or* **Hongtsehu.** VARS. of HUNGTZE.
Hormuz. Var. of ORMUZ.
Hory Kutná. See KUTNA HORA.
Houdan. See in *Dict.*
Hougue, La. See HOGUE, LA.
Hradiště Mnichovo. See MÜNCHENGRÄTZ.

Huacho (wä'chō) town, Lima dept. Peru, pop. 10.
Hualalai (hōō'ä-lä-lī') mt. Hawaii isl. Hawaii, about 8,273 ft. high.
Huallaga (wäl-yä'gä ; 195) riv. 700 m. long, Peru, Andes mts. to Marañón river.
Huallatiri (wäl'ya-tē'rē) peak, Andes mts. on border line bet. Bolivia & Chile, 21,654 ft.
Huancavelica (wän'kä-vā-lē'ka) dept. Peru, S. Amer. 9,254 □ pop. 224. — its ✻ pop. 3.
Huanchaca (wän-chä'kä) min. town, Potosí dept. Bolivia, alt. 13,451 ft. pop. 4.
Huandoy (wan-dō'ē) peak, Andes mts. Ancachs dept. Peru, 21,088 ft. high.
Huánuco (wa'nōō-kō) mountainous dept. Peru, 14,027 □ pop. 145. — its ✻ pop. 9.
Huaraz (wä-räs' ; 268) city, ✻ of Ancachs dept. Peru, South America, pop. 17.
Huascarán (wäs'ka-rän') *or* **Huascán** (-kän') mt. Andes, Ancachs dept. Peru, 22,051 ft.
Hubbard (hŭb'ĕrd) co. N cen. Minn. 958 □ pop. 10, ✕ Park Rapids. — vil. Trumbull co. Ohio, pop. 3. — city, Hill co. Texas, pop. 2.
Hubertsburg (hōō'bĕrts-bōōrk') *or* **Hubertusburg** (hōō-bĕr'tōōs-) castle near Oschatz, Saxony, Germany ; treaty 1763.
Hubli (hōō'blē) town, Dharwar dist. Bombay pres. British India, pop. 69.
Huchowfu (hōō'chō'fōō') cml. town, N part of Chekiang, China, pop. 100 ; battle 1864.
Huckingen (hōōk'ĭng-ĕn) comm. Dusseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 12.
Hucknall Torkard (hŭk'nâl tôr'kärd) urban dist. Nottinghamshire, Eng. p. 17.
Huddersfield (hŭd'ĕrz-fēld) mfg. county bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 110.
Hudson (hŭd'sŭn) riv. N. Y. 350 m. long, to N. Y. bay. — co. NE N. J. 43 □ pop. 629, ✕ Jersey City. — town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 8. — city, Lenawee co. Mich. pop. 2. — town, Hillsborough co. N. H. pop. 2. — mfg. city, ✕ of Columbia co. N. Y. pop. 12. — vil. Summit co. Ohio, pop. 1 ; academy. — city, ✕ of St. Croix co. Wis. pop. 3.
Hudson Bay, inland sea, Canada, 850 m. long, 600 m. broad, bordered by Northwest Territories, Manitoba, Ontario, & Quebec.
Hudson Falls, mfg. vil. ✕ of Washington co. N. Y. on Hudson riv. pop. 6.
Hudson Strait, about 450 m. long, N. Amer. ; connects Atl. oc. with Hudson bay.
Hudspeth (hŭd'spĕth) co. Texas, 4,621 □ pop. 1, ✕ Sierra Blanca.
Hué (ü'ā') city, ✻ of Annam, Fr. Indo-China, pop. 61.
Huehuetenango (wā'wā-tā-näṇ'gō) town, NW Guatemala, Cen. Amer. pop. 10.
Huelva (wĕl'va) min. prov. S Spain, 3,895 □ p. 332. — its ✻ p. 34, on inlet of Atlantic oc.
Huércal-Overa (wĕr'kal-ō-vā'rā) comm. Almería prov. Spain, pop. 17.
Huerfano (wĕr'fā-nō) riv. Colo. Sangre de Cristo range to Arkansas riv. — co. S Colo. 1,500 □ pop. 17, ✕ Walsenburg.
Huesca (wās'kä) prov. NE Spain, 5,849 □ pop. 266. — *anc.* Os'ca, comm. its ✻ pop. 14.
Hughes (hūz) co. Okla. 790 □ p. 26, ✕ Holdenville. — co. S. Dak. 759 □ p. 6, ✕ Pierre.
Hughestown (hūz'toun) bor. Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Hughesville (hūz'vĭl) bor. Lycoming co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Hugo (hū'gō) city, ✕ of Choctaw co. Oklahoma, pop. 6.
Huila (wē'lä) volcanic mt. Andes, bet. Tolima & Cauca, Colombia, S. Amer. 18,000 ft. high. — dept. S cen. Colombia, 8,100 □ pop. 183, ✻ Neiva.
Huizen (hoi'zĕn) comm. N. Holland province, Netherlands, pop. 6.
Hukong (hōō'kông') *or* **Hukawng,** valley, N Burma, on Assam frontier ; amber mines.
Hukow (hōō'kō') *or* **Hokou** (hō'kou') canal, Kiangsi prov. China, connecting Poyang lake with Yangtze river. — town, near outlet of Hukow canal, pop. 50.
Hulan (hōō'län') cml. town on the Sungari river, Heilungkiang, Manchuria, pop. 25.
Hull (hŭl) town & summer resort, Plymouth co. Mass. on a peninsula in Mass. bay, pop. 2. — bor. Eng. See Kingston upon Hull (*Gaz.*). — co. SW Quebec prov. Canada. — mfg. city, its ✕ on Ottawa riv. pop. 24.
Humacao (ōō'mä-kä'ō) munic. (pop. 20) & town (pop. 6) E Porto Rico. — former dept. Porto Rico.
Humber (hŭm'bĕr) *anc.* A'bus, estuary, formed by Ouse & Trent rivs. E coast of England.
Humboldt (hŭm'bōlt) co. NW Calif. 3,575 □ pop. 37, ✕ Eureka. — co. NW cen. Iowa, 431 □ pop. 13, ✕ Dakota. — min. co. NW Nevada, 9,804 □ pop. 4, ✕ Winnemucca. — town, Humboldt co. Iowa, pop. 2. — city, Allen co. Kans. pop. 3. — town, Gibson co. Tenn. pop. 4.
Humboldt Bay, narrow arm of Pacific ocean, Humboldt co. California.
Humboldt Lake, 10 m. long, Churchill & Pershing cos. Nevada.
Humboldt River, 375 m. long, Nevada, flows into Humboldt lake.
Hummelstown (hŭm'ĕlz-toun) mfg. bor. Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Humphreys (hŭm'frĭz) co. Miss. 408 □ pop. 19, ✕ Belzoni. — co. cen. Tenn. 451 □ pop. 13, ✕ Waverly.
Humphreys, Mount, peak, Fresno & Inyo cos. Sierra Nevada, Calif. 13,972 ft. high.
Hunan (hōō'nän') fertile prov. cen. China, 83,398 □ pop. 24,000, ✻ Changsha.
Hunchun (hōōn'chōōn') town & treaty mart, Kirin prov. Manchuria, p. 5 ; on Tumen riv.
Hungary (hŭṇ'gä-rĭ) *Hung.* **Magyarország** (mŏ'dyŏr-ôr'säg) *Ger.* **Ungarn** (ōōn'gärn) monarchy, cen. Europe, 35,790 □ pop. 7,946, ✻ Budapest. See Hungarian, *n.* Magyar, *n.*
Hungtze (hōōng'tsē') *or* **Hungtze-hu** (-tsē'-hōō') lake (*hu*) Anhwei & Kiangsu provs. China, receives the Hwai river.
Huniedoara (hōō'nyĕ-dō'ä-rä) *Hung.* **Hunyad** (hōōn'yŏd) dept. SW Transylvania, Roumania, 3,015 □. — *Hung.* **Vajda Hunyad** (voi'dŏ hōōn'yŏd) its ✻, pop. 4.
Hunsrück (hōōns'rük') *or* **Hundsrück** (hōōnts'rük') mt. region, bet. Moselle riv. & Rhine & Nahe rivs. Rhine Prov. W Germany.
Hunt, co. NE Texas, 893 □ pop. 50, ✕ Greenville.
Hunte (hōōn'tē) riv. Hanover & Oldenburg, Germany, 117 m. to Weser riv. nr. Bremen.
Hunterdon (hŭn'tĕr-dŭn) co. NW New Jersey, 437 □ pop. 33, ✕ Flemington.
Hunter Island, tract of land surrounded by rivers, W Ontario, Canada, E of Rainy lake.
Hunter River, 300 m. long, E New South Wales, Australia.
Hunter's Hill, mun. sub. of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, pop. 7.
Huntingburg (hŭn'tĭng-bûrg) city, Dubois co. Indiana, pop. 3.
Huntingdon (-dŭn) co. S cen. Pa. 918 □ pop. 40. — its ✕ bor. on Juniata riv. pop. 7 ; college. — town, ✕ of Carroll co. Tenn. pop. 1. — See Huntingdonshire (*Gaz.*). — mfg. mun. bor. ✕ of Huntingdonshire, Eng. on Ouse riv. pop. 4. — co. Quebec prov. Canada. — vil. its ✕ pop. 1.
Huntingdonshire (-shĭr ; -shēr) *or* **Huntingdon** *or* **Hunts,** inland agr. co. S England, 366 □ pop. 55, ✕ Huntingdon.
Huntington (-tŭn) co. NE Ind. 386 □ pop. 32. — city, its ✕ pop. 14 ; college. — vil. & town (pop. 14) Suffolk co. N shore of Long isl. N. Y. — city, ✕ of Cabell co. W. Va. pop. 50 ; Marshall college.
Huntington Beach, city, Orange co. California, pop. 2.
Huntington Park, city, Los Angeles co. California, pop. 5.
Hunts Peak, mt. Sangre de Cristo range, Colo. near Salida, 12,466 ft. high.
Huntsville (hŭnts'vĭl) city, ✕ of Madison co. Ala. pop. 8 ; industrial schools. — city, ✕ of Randolph co. Mo. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Walker co. Texas, pop. 5.
Huon (hū'ŏn) riv. S Tasmania, 100 m. long, flows E & SE to Pacific ocean.
Huon Islands, group, S Pacific ocean, dependency of New Caledonia.
Hupeh (hōō'pĕ') prov. cen. China, 71,429 □ pop. 25,000, ✻ Wuchang.
Hurley (hûr'lĭ) city, ✕ of Iron co. Wis. pop. 3.
Huron (hū'rŏn) co. E Mich. 854 □ pop. 33, ✕ Bad Axe. — co. N Ohio, 494 □ pop. 32, ✕ Norwalk. — vil. Erie co. Ohio, pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Beadle co. S. Dak. pop. 8. — agr. co. W Ontario prov. Canada, ✕ Goderich.
Huron, Lake, bet. Mich. & Ont. second in size of the 5 Great Lakes of N. Amer. 23,200 □.
Hurricane Mountain (hŭr'ĭ-kān ; -kăn) peak, 3,687 ft. high, Adirondack mts. New York.
Hurst (hûrst) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 8.
Hurstville (hûrst'vĭl) mun. sub. of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, pop. 13.
Huși (hŏŏsh) comm. ✻ of Fălciu dept. Moldavia, Roumania, pop. 16.
Husinec (hōō'sē-nĕts) vil. SW Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe ; bp. of John Huss.
Husovice (hōō'sō-vĭt-sē) *Ger.* **Hussowitz** (hōōs'ō-vĭts) comm. sub. of Brünn, Moravia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 11.
Hussein Dey (hōōs-sān' dā') comm. Algeria, 4 m. SE of Algiers, pop. 10.
Hust (hōōst) *Hung.* **Huszt** (hōōst) comm. Ruthenia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 12.
Husum (hōō'zŏŏm) spt. & mfg. town, on North sea, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, pop. 9.
Hutchinson (hŭch'ĭn-sŭn) co. SE S. Dak. 817 □ pop. 13, ✕ Olivet. — co. NW Texas, 879 □, ✕ Plemons. — city, ✕ of Reno co. Kans. pop. 23. — city, McLeod co. Minn. pop. 3.
Huthwaite (hŭth'wāt) urban dist. Nottinghamshire, England, pop. 5.
Hutt (hŭt) co. S North Island, New Zealand, 590 □ pop. 23.
Huy (hoi) mfg. comm. Liége prov. Belgium, on Meuse river, pop. 14.
Huyton with Roby (hoi't'n, rō'bĭ) urban dist. Lancashire, Eng. pop. 5.
Hvalöer (vâl'û'ĕr) *or* **Whale Islands,** groups S Norway, in Christiania fiord.
Hven *or* **Hveen** (vän) Swedish isl. in The Sound ; Tycho Brahe lived here.
Hwai (hwī) riv. China, S Honan & N Anhwei provs. to Hungtze lake.
Hwang (hwang) *or* **Hwang Ho** (hwäng' hō') *or* **Yellow River,** river (*ho*) in China, ab. 2,700 m. long (second largest in country), S Koko Nor to Gulf of Chihli.
Hweichow (hwā'chō') cml. city, SE Anhwei prov. China.
Hyannis (hī-ăn'ĭs) town, Barnstable co. Mass. on S shore of Cape Cod, pop. 2 ; resort.
Hyattsville (hī'ăts-vĭl) town, Prince Georges co. Maryland, pop. 3.
Hybla (hī'blȧ) *or* **Hybla Major** (mā'jĕr) anc. town, Sicily, on S slope of Mt. Etna ; considered by many scholars to be the modern Paternò.
Hydaspes (hī-dăs'pēz) anc. name of Jhelum riv. in India.
Hyde (hīd) co. E N. C. 617 □ pop. 8, ✕ Swan Quarter. — co. cen. S. Dak. 866 □ pop. 3, ✕ Highmore. — min. & mfg. mun. bor. Cheshire co. England, pop. 33.
Hyde Park, former town, Norfolk co. Mass. now in Boston. — park, London, Eng. ab. 1¾ m. by ¾ m.
Hyderabad *or* **Haidarabad** (hī'dĕr-ä-bäd') ft. city, ✻ of Hyderabad native state, pop. (incl. Secunderabad and the Residency Bazars) 404. — dist. Sind, Bombay pres. Br. India, pop. 573. — its ✻, on E bank of Indus, pop. 82.
Hyderabad *or* **Haidarabad** *or* **Nizam's Dominions** (nĕ-zămz') native state, Deccan, India, 82,698 □ pop. 12,472, ✻ Hyderabad. See Nizam, *n.*
Hydra (hī'drȧ ; *mod. Gr.* ē'thra) isl. Argolis nome, Greece, off E coast of the Morea, 20 □. — city, on NW shore of Hydra isl. pop. 6. See Hydriote, *n.*
Hyères (ē'ăr') comm. dept. Var, S France, pop. 17 ; winter resort.
Hyères Islands, group belonging to France, in Mediterranean sea, off Hyères.
Hymera (hī-mē'rȧ) town, Sullivan co. Indiana, pop. 2.
Hymettus (hī-mĕt'ŭs) mt. ridge, near Athens, Greece, ab. 3,369 ft. ; famed for honey.
Hyndman (hĭnd'măn) peak, S cen. Idaho, 12,078 ft. high.
Hyogo *or* **Hiogo** (hē-ō'gō) pref. W Honshu, Japan, 3,254 □ pop. 2,302, ✻ Kobe.
Hyrum (hī'rŭm) city, Cache co. Utah, 8 m. S of Logan, pop. 2.
Hythe (hīth) mun. bor. Kent co. Eng. p. 7 ; watering place and one of the Cinque ports.
Hyuga (hyōō'gä) old prov. SE Kyushu, Japan, now Miyazaki pref.

I

Ialomița (yȧ'lō-mĕt'sȧ) *or* **Ialomitsa,** riv. 140 m. long, Roumania, Transylvanian Alps SE to Danube riv. — dept. SE Wallachia, Roumania, 2,621 □ pop. 243, ✻ Calarași.
Ialpug (yȧl'pōōg) *Russ.* **Yalpukh** (yȧl'pōōk) lake, N of Danube near its mouth, S Bessarabia, Roumania, 89 □.
Iba (ē'bä) mt. E Zambales prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. about 5,264 ft. high. — munic. ✻ of Zambales prov. Phil. isls. pop. 5.
Ibadan (ē-bä'dän) city, 75 m. NE of Lagos, S. Nigeria, W Africa, pop. with dist. 150.
Ibagué (ē'bä-gā' ; 133) town, ✻ of Tolima dept. Colombia, S. America, pop. 25.
Ibajay (ē'bä-hī') munic. Capiz prov. Phil. isls. pop. 18.
Ibaraki (ē'bä-rä'kē) pref. cen. Honshu, Japan, 2,355 □ pop. 1,350, ✻ Mito.
Ibarra (ē-bär'rä ; 133) town, ✻ of Imbabura prov. Ecuador, South America, pop. 10.
Iberia (ī-bē'rĭ-ȧ) par. S La. 589 □ pop. 27, ✕ New Iberia. — See Georgia (*Gaz.*).
Iberian Peninsula, the SW part of Europe, comprising Spain & Portugal. See Iberian, *n.*
Iberville (ē'bĕr-vĭl) par. S La. 584 □ pop. 27, ✕ Plaquemine. — (ī'bĕr-vĭl ; *F.* ē'bâr'vēl') co. S Quebec prov. Canada. — town, its ✕ pop. 2.
Ibicuhy (ē'bē-kōō-ē') riv. Rio Grande do Sul state, S Brazil, ab. 400 m. to Uruguay river.
Iburi (ē'bōō-rē) old prov. Hokkaido, Japan, now part of Hokkaido pref.
Ica (ē'kä) maritime dept. Peru, S. America, 8,720 □ pop. 91. — city, its ✻ pop. 15.
Icarian Sea (ī-kā'rĭ-ăn) *L.* Ica'rium Ma're, a part of the Ægean sea, between the islands of Patmos and Leros and the Asiatic coast. See Dædalus, *n.*, Icarian, *a.*
Iceland (īs'lănd) *Dan.* **Island** (ēs'lånd) isl. N Atlantic 39,709 □ p. 95, ✻ Reykjavik ; independent state in personal union with Denmark through the sovereign. See Icelandic, *n.*
Ichang (ē'chäng') treaty port, Hupeh prov. China, on the Yangtze, pop. 40. — **Gorges.** See Yangtze Gorges (*Gaz.*).
Ichteghem (ĭk'tē-gĕm) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Ickern (ĭk'ĕrn) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 12.
Icy Cape (ī'sĭ) NW coast of Alaska, about 161° 30′ W, 70° 15′ N.
Icy Strait, Alaska ; joins Chatham strait with Glacier bay.
Ida (ī'dȧ) co. W Iowa, 430 □ pop. 12, ✕ Ida Grove. — famous mt. NW Asia Minor, near site of anc. Troy. See Idæan, *a.* — anc. name of Mt. Psiloriti, Crete. See Idæan, *a.*
Idaarderadeel (ē-där'dĕr-ȧ-dāl') comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Idabel (ī'dȧ-bĕl') town, ✕ of McCurtain co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.
Ida Grove (ī'dȧ) city, ✕ of Ida co. Iowa, pop. 2.
Idaho (ī'dȧ-hō) state, NW U. S. A. 83,888 □ pop. 432, ✻ Boise. — co. N cen. Idaho, 8,539 □ pop. 12, ✕ Grangeville.
Idaho Falls, city, ✕ of Bonneville co. Idaho, pop. 8.
Idaho Springs, city, Clear Creek co. Colo. pop. 1 ; thermal springs ; mining center.
Idar (ē'där) native state, Mahi Kantha Agency, Bombay, Br. India, 1,668 □ pop. 226.
Idlib (ĭd'lĕp') *or* **Idlip,** cml. town, Aleppo govt. Syria, Asia, pop. 16.
Idria (ē'drē-ȧ) min. comm. Venetia Julia, Italy, pop. 6 ; quicksilver, iron, & copper.
Idumæa *or* **Idumea** (ĭd'ū-mē'ȧ ; ī'dū-) *or* **Edom** (ē'dŭm) anc. country, SE of Palestine.
Idutywa (ē'dōō-tī'wȧ) city, SE Cape Province, U. of S. Africa, pop. 31.
Ierne (ī-ûr'nē) anc. name of Ireland, from the Greek.
If (ēf) islet, off S coast France, near Marseilles ; famous fortress and prison.
Ifni (ēf'nē) dist. SW Morocco, near Cape Nun, Africa, 965 □ pop. 20 ; belongs to Spain.
Ifugao (ē'fōō-gä'ō) subprov. of Mountain prov. Phil. isls. 777 □ pop. 64, ✻ Kiangan.
Iga (ē'gä) old prov. cen. Honshu, Japan, now part of Miye pref.
Igharghar (ē-gär'gär) dry valley, 800 m. long, cen. Sahara, Africa, in ab. 27° N, 6° E.
Igidi (ē-gē'dē) *or* **Gidi** (gē'dē) large desert, W Sahara, S of Morocco.
Iglau (ēg'lou) comm. Czechoslovakia, Europe. See Jihlava (*Gaz.*) ; treaty 1419.
Iglesias (ē-glā'zē-äs) comm. Cagliari prov. Sardinia, Italy, pop. 21.
Iguala (ē-gwä'lä) town, Guerrero state, Mexico, pop. 12.
Igualada (ē'gwä-lä'thä ; 146) mfg. city, Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Iguapé (ē-gwä'pā) spt. São Paulo state, Brazil, on Ribeira river, pop. munic. 39.
Iguarassú (ē-gwä'rä-sōō') munic. Pernambuco state, Brazil, pop. 31.
Iguassú (ē'gwä-sōō') riv. Paraná, Brazil, 380 m. long, to Paraná river ; great falls, Iguassú or Victoria Falls. — munic. Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, pop. 33.
Ijen (ē-jĕn') old crater forming plateau with many vols. E end of Java, Malay archipelago ; highest Merapi, active vol. 9,184 ft.
Ijssel *or* **Yssel** (īs'ĕl) riv. delta branch of Rhine, Netherlands, 70 m. to Zuider Zee. — riv. Netherlands, to Nieuwe Maas just above Rotterdam.
Ijsselmonde (īs'ĕl-mŏn'dĕ) comm. South Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 5.
Iki (ē'kē) isl. Japan, NW of Kyushu, in 33° 45′ N, 129° 40′ E, 51 □. — former prov. coextensive with isl. now part of Nagasaki pref.
Ilagan (ē-lä'gän) munic. ✻ of Isabela prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 23.
Île de France (ēl' dĕ fräns') "Isle of France," old prov. in N France, its ✻ was Paris. — a former name of Mauritius.
Ilford (ĭl'fĕrd) urban dist. Essex co. England, pop. 85.
Ilfov (ēl'fôf) dept. SE Wallachia, Roumania, 2,230 □ pop. 679, ✻ Bucharest.

Hsiang. See Siang.
Hsincheng. See Petuna.
Hsinchiang. Var. of Sinkiang.
Hsinchu. See Shinchiku.
Hsi-ngan. Var. of Sianfu.
Hsinminfu. Var. of Sinminfu.
Huahine. See Leeward Islands.
Huaina-Putina. See Omate.
Hugh Town. See Scilly Islands.
Hugli. See Hooghly.
Humphrey. See Manahiki.
Hungshui, Hunshui. See Paikio.
Hunts. Huntingdonshire.
Hunyad. See Huniedoara.
Hussowitz. See Husovice.
Huszt. See Hust.
Huta Królewska. See Królewska Huta.
Hvar. See Lesina.
Hwang-hai. See Yellow Sea.
Hwangho *or* **Hwang-ho.** Vars. of Hwang.
Hwangpoo. See Whangpoo.
Hydraotes. See Ravi.
Hypanis. See Bug.
Hyphasis. See Beas.
Hyrcania. See Asterabad.
Hyrcanium Mare. See Caspian Sea.
Iași. See Jassy.
Iberus. See Ebro.
Ibiza. See Iviza.
Iça. See Putumayo.
Icaria. See Nikaria.
Icarium Mare. See Icarian Sea.
Iconium. See Konia.
Icosium. See Algiers.
Iesi. See Jesi.
Igilgilis. See Jijelli.
Iglau. See Nova Ves Spišská.
Igló. See Nova Ves Spisská.
Iguvium. See Gubbio.
Ike Aral Nor. See Kara Ussu.
Île des Pins. See Kunie.
Ilerda. See Lerida.
Îles de la Madeleine. See Magdalen Islands.
Îles du Salut. See Safety Islands.
Îles sous le Vent. See Leeward Islands.

□ means square miles ; ✻, capital ; ✕, co. seat ; †, former name of ; agr., agricultural ; cml., commercial ; mfg., manufacturing ; min., mining ; spt., seaport ; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands : 2 = 1,500 to 2,499 ; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc. ; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Ilfracombe (il′frȧ-kōōm′) urban dist. & spt. Devonshire, England, p. 12; watering place.
Ilheos (ēl-yā′ōzh) spt. munic. (pop. 63) & town (pop. 16) Bahia state, Brazil.
Ili (ē-lyē′) riv. ab. 800 m. long, cen. Asia, Sinkiang prov. to Lake Balkhash. — former dist. NW Sinkiang prov. China.
Iliamna (ē′lē-ăm′nȧ) dist. SW Alaska. — **Lake,** lake in dist. 80 m. long, 25 m. broad. — **Peak,** volcano, 10,020 ft. high, in dist., at head of Alaska peninsula.
Iligan Bay (ē-lē′gän) N Mindanao, Philippine islands.
Iliniza (ē′lē-nē′sȧ; 268) peak, Andes mts. Ecuador, South America, 17,405 ft. high.
Ilion (il′i-ŭn) mfg. vil. Herkimer co. New York, pop. 10. — See Troy, anc. city (*Gaz.*).
Ilkeston (il′kĕs-tŭn) min. & mfg. mun. bor. Derbyshire, England, pop. 32.
Ilkley (ilk′li) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 9.
Ill (ēl) riv. 123 m. long, depts. Haut-Rhin & Bas-Rhin, France, flows into Rhine river.
Illampu (ēl-yäm′pōō) a peak of the Andean Mt. Sorata, Bolivia, 21,490 ft. high.
Illana Bay (ēl-yȧ′nä) SW Mindanao, Philippine islands.
Illawarra Central and North (il′ȧ-wăr′ȧ) munic. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 12.
Illecillewaet (il′ē-sil′ē-wȧt) glacier & riv. (flows into Columbia), Glacier park, Selkirk mts. Br. Columbia, Canada.
Ille-et-Vilaine (ēl′-ā-vē′lĕn′) dept. NW France, 2,699 □ pop. 559, ✻ Rennes.
Illilouette Falls (il′i-lōō-ĕt′) in Yosemite Nat. Park, Calif. 370 ft. high.
Illimani (ēl′yē-mä′nē; 195) mt. Bolivian Andes, S. Amer.; highest peak 21,204 ft.
Illinois (il′i-noi′; -noiz′) riv. about 435 m. long, Ill. formed by union of Des Plaines & Kankakee rivs.; flows S into the Mississippi; canal to Lake Michigan. — state, N cen. U. S. A. 56,665 □ pop. 6,485, ✻ Springfield. Abbr. *Ill.* See Prairie State, Sucker State.
Illinois Bayou (bī′ōō) about 75 m. long, Pope co. Ark. flows into Arkansas river.
Illkirch-Graffenstaden (il′kĭrk-grȧ′fĕn-shtä′dĕn) comm. dept. Bas-Rhin, France, pop. 6.
Illora (ēl′yō-rä) comm. Granada prov. Spain, pop. 11.
Illyria (i-lĭr′i-ȧ) anc. country of vague limits on E side of Adriatic sea, N of Greece proper. — former titular kingdom of Austria, comprising former crownlands of Carinthia, Carniola, and Küstenland.
Illyricum (i-lĭr′i-kŭm) Roman prov. formed out of part of ancient Illyria.
Ilmen (il′mĕn; ēl′y′-män-y′) lake, 30 m. long, 24 m. broad, Novgorod prov. Russia, Eur.
Ilmenau (il′mē-nou) comm. Saxe-Weimar dist. Thuringia, Ger. pop. 11.
Ilocos Norte (ē-lō′kōs nôr′tā) prov. NW Luzon, Phil. isls. 1,293 □ pop. 219, ✻ Laoag.
Ilocos Sur (sōōr′) prov. NW Luzon, Phil. isls. 442 □ pop. 217, ✻ Vigan.
Iloilo (ē′lō-ē′lō) prov. S Panay, Phil. isls. 2,040 □ pop. 503. — munic. & spt. its ✻ p. 49. — **Strait,** bet. Panay & Guimaras isls. Phil. isls.
Ilopango (ē′lō-päŋ′gō) volcanic lake, 5½ m. long, Salvador, Cen. Amer. near San Salvador.
Ilorin *or* **Illorin** (ē′lō-rēn′) town, SW Northern Nigeria, Africa, pop. 75; rubber.
Imaharu (ē′mä-hä′rōō) city, Ehime pref. N Shikoku, Japan, on Inland sea, pop. 30.
Iman (ē-män′) city, Amur prov. Far Eastern Region, Soviet Russia, Asia, pop. 20.
Imandra (ē-män′drȧ) lake, 60 m. long, Kola pen. Murmansk prov. Soviet Russia, Europe.
Imbabura (ēm′bä-bōō′rä; 133) prov. Ecuador, S. Amer. 2,394 □ pop. 93, ✻ Ibarra.
Imbros (im′brŏs) isl. Ægean sea, bet. Lemnos & Gallipoli, 87 □ pop. 7; Turkish.
Imola (ē′mō-lä) comm. Bologna prov. Italy, pop. 35.
Imotski (ē-mōts′kē) *or* **Imoski** (ē-mōs′kē) comm. Dalmatia, Yugoslavia, pop. 35.
Imperial (im-pē′ri-ăl) co. SE Calif. 4,089 □ p. 43, ✕ El Centro. — city in co. p. 2.
Imphal (imp′hŭl′) town, ✻ of Manipur state, India, pop. 80.
Inaba (ē′nä′bä) old prov. W Honshu, Japan, now part of Tottori pref.
Inabanga (ē′nä-bäng′ä) munic. Bohol prov. Phil. isls. pop. 22.
Inagua (ē-nä′gwä) dist. Bahama isls. 560 □ pop. 1, comprising **Great Inagua,** isl. 50 by 25 m. & **Little Inagua,** isl. 8 m. long.
Inangahua (ē-nä′ngä-hōō′ä; *colloq.* in-ăŋ′gȧ-hōō′ȧ) co. N South Island, N. Z. 2,256 □ p. 3.
Inca (ēŋ′kä) comm. Majorca isl. Baleares, Spain, pop. 10.
Incahuasi (ēŋ′kä-wä′sē) peak, Andes mts. Argentina, S. Amer. 21,719 ft. high.
Ince in Makerfield (ins′ in māk′ĕr-fēld; *colloq.* māk′ĕr-fēld) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 23.
Independence (in′dē-pĕn′dĕns) co. NE Ark. 762 □ pop. 24, ✕ Batesville. — city, ✕ of Buchanan co. Iowa, pop. 4. — city, ✕ of Montgomery co. Kans. pop. 12. — city, ✕ of Jackson co. Mo. pop. 12.
Independence Bay, off NE coast of Greenland, 84° N, 30° W.
Index Peak, peak, Absaroka range, NW Park co. Wyoming, 11,740 ft. high.
India (in′di-ȧ) pen. & country, S Asia, S of Himalaya mts. bet. Arabian sea & Bay of Bengal. — *or* **Indian Empire,** that part of Indian pen. & W Indo-China under British rule or protection, technically comprising British India and native or feudatory states subject in varying degrees to the British king-emperor, but excl. of Port. & Fr. India, 1,802,629 □ pop. 318,942 (Br. India, 1,093,074 □ pop. 247,003; native states, 709,555 □ pop. 71,939) ✻ Delhi. See Hindustan (*Gaz.*), caste, *n.*, rupee, *n.*, viceroy, *n.*, Indo-European, *a.*
Indiana (in′di-ăn′ȧ) state, U. S. A. bet. Lake Michigan & Ohio riv. 36,354 □ pop. 2,930, ✻ Indianapolis. Abbr. *Ind.* See Hoosier, *n.* — co. W Pa. 829 □ pop. 81. — bor. its ✕ p. 7.
Indianapolis (in′di-ăn-ăp′ō-lĭs) cml. city, ✻ of Ind. & ✕ of Marion county, pop. 314.
Indian Lake, 7 m. long, E Hamilton co. New York.
Indian Ocean, S of Asia & E of Africa, ab. 28,000,000 □; greatest known depth 22,968 ft. in 10° 15′ S, 108° 5′ E. See monsoon, *n.*
Indianola (-ō′lȧ) city, ✕ of Warren co. Iowa, p. 4. — town, ✕ of Sunflower co. Miss. p. 2.
Indian River, inlet, 100 m. long, E Florida.
Indian Territory, former ter. U. S. A. 31,000 □, now in Oklahoma.
Indigirka (ēn′dyē-gēr′kȧ) riv. Yakutsk repub. Siberia, Stanovoi mts. to Arctic oc. 1,000 m.
Indo-China (in′dō-chī′nȧ) *or* **Farther India,** the SE pen. of Asia; comprises Annam, Cambodia, Cochin China, Tonkin, Laos, Burma, Siam, Federated and Unfederated Malay States, and Straits Settlements proper.
Indonesia (in′dō-nē′shī-ȧ; -shȧ) occasional name for the Malay archipelago.
Indore (in-dōr′) native state, Cen. India, 9,445 □ pop. 1,133. — its ✻ pop. 93.
Indragiri (in′drȧ-gē′rē) dist. E cen. Sumatra, part of Riouw outpost prov. Du. E. Indies, pop. 111.
Indramaju, *Du.* **Indramajoe** (in′drȧ-mä′jōō) town, Cheribon res. Java, pop. 17.
Indre (ăN′dr′) riv. 115 m. long, depts. Indre & Indre-et-Loire, France; flows into Loire riv. — dept. cen. France, 2,666 □ pop. 261, ✻ Châteauroux.
Indre-et-Loire (ăN′dr′-ā-lwär′) dept. N cen. France, 2,377 □ pop. 328, ✻ Tours.
Indus (in′dŭs) riv. 2,000 m. long, rises in Tibet, flows SW through Kashmir, Punjab, & Sind, Br. India, into Arabian sea.
Ingelmunster (iŋ′gĕl-mŭn′stĕr; 172) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Ingersoll (iŋ′gĕr-sŏl) mfg. town, Oxford co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 5.
Ingham (iŋ′ăm) co. S Mich. 553 □ pop. 82, ✕ Mason.
Inglenook (iŋ′g′l-nŏōk′) town, Jefferson co. Ala. pop. 2.
Inglewood (iŋ′g′l-wŏŏd) city, Los Angeles co. Calif. p. 3. — co. W North Isl. N. Z. pop. 4.
Ingolstadt (iŋ′gōl-shtät) comm. Upper Bavaria govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 26.
Ingram (iŋ′grăm) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Ingria (iŋ′grī-ȧ) ancient prov. Russian empire, now in Petrograd prov. Soviet Russia, Eur.
Ingul (ēn-gōōl′) riv. 200 m. long, Ukraine, Europe, to Bug river.
Ingulets (ēn′gōō-lyĕts′) riv. 200 m. long, Ukraine, Europe, to Dnieper river.
Ingwavuma (ing′wä-vōō′mä) dist. N Zululand, Natal, U. of S. Afr. ab. 1,950 □ pop. 17.
Inhambane (ēn′yäm-bä′nä) cml. spt. Portuguese E. Africa, pop. 4.
Inkerman (iŋk′ĕr-măn′) vil. near Sevastopol, Crimea, Soviet Russia, Eur.; battle 1854.
Inland Sea, *Jap.* **Seto Naikai** (sä′tō nī′kī) *or* **Seto no Uchi** (sä′tō nō ōō′chē) ab. 240 m. long, bet. Honshu on N & Shikoku & Kyushu on S, Japan.
Inn (in) *anc.* Æ′nus, riv. 320 m. long, cen. Europe, Engadine valley to Danube river.
Innsbruck (ins′brŏŏk) mfg. city, ✻ of Tirol prov. Austria, on Inn river, pop. 56.
Inowrocław (ē′nō-vrŏts′läf) *Ger.* **Hohensalza** (hō′ĕn-zäl′tsä) city, Poznań prov. Poland, pop. 25.
Insein (in-sān′) dist. Pegu div. Burma, Br. India, pop. 293.
Insterburg (in′stĕr-bŏŏrĸ) comm. Gumbinnen govt. dist. E. Prussia, Germany, pop. 38.
Interlaken (in′tĕr-lä′kĕn; in′tĕr-lä′kĕn) *i. e.* "between lakes," beautiful vil. between lakes of Thun & Brienz, Switzerland, pop. 2; summer resort.
International Falls, city, ✕ of Koochiching co. Minnesota, pop. 3.
Inveraray (in′vĕr-ā′ri) burgh, ✕ of Argyll co. Scotland; castle.
Invercargill (in′vĕr-kär′gil) bor. ✕ of Southland co. S. Island, New Zealand, pop. 15.
Inverness (in′vĕr-nĕs′) burgh, ✕ of Inverness co. Scotland, pop. 21. — co. Cape Breton isl. Nova Scotia, 1,408 □ pop. 24, ✕ Port Hood. — *or* **Inverness-shire** (-shir; -shĕr) co. W Scotland, 4,211 □ pop. 82, ✕ Inverness.
Inyo (in′yō) co. SE California, 9,991 □ pop. 7, ✕ Independence.
Iola (ī-ō′lȧ) city, ✕ of Allen co. Kansas, pop. 9.
Iona (ī-ō′nȧ; ē-) isl. 3 m. long, 1 m. wide, Hebrides isls. Argyll co. Scotland.
Ionia (ī-ō′ni-ȧ) co. SW cen. Mich. 579 □ pop. 33. — city, its ✕ pop. 7. — anc. dist. W coast Asia Minor. See Ionian, *n.*
Ionian Islands (ī-ō′ni-ăn) group, Medit. sea, off W coast of Greece, 968 □ pop. 285.
Ionian Sea, part of Mediterranean sea, between Greece & S Italy.
Ios (ī′ŏs) *mod.* **Nio** (nyē-ō′) isl. Ægean sea, Cyclades nome, Greece, 46 □ pop. 2.
Iosco (ī-ŏs′kō) co. E Michigan, 570 □ pop. 8, ✕ Tawas City.
Iowa (ī′ō-wȧ) state, N cen. U. S. A. 56,147 □ pop. 2,404, ✻ Des Moines. See Hawkeye State. — co. SE cen. Iowa, 583 □ pop. 19, ✕ Marengo. — co. SW Wis. 781 □ pop. 22, ✕ Dodgeville. — riv. Iowa, about 350 m. long, flows into Mississippi river.
Iowa City, mfg. city, ✕ of Johnson co. Iowa, pop. 11; University of Iowa.
Iowa Falls, city, Hardin co. Iowa, pop. 4; Ellsworth college.
Iowa Park, town, Wichita co. Texas, pop. 2.
Ipoh (ē′pō) city, Perak, Federated Malay States, pop. 37.
Ipoly (ē′pōl-y′) *Ger.* **Eipel** (ī′pĕl) riv. S Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, 125 m. to Danube; forms boundary with Hungary for part of its course.
Ipswich (ips′wich) town, Essex co. Mass. pop. 6. — mfg. county bor. ✕ of Suffolk East co. England, pop. 79. — cml. & min. town, SE Queensland, Australia, pop. 21.
Iquique (ē-kē′kā) spt. town, ✻ of Tarapaca prov. Chile, South America, pop. 37.
Iquitos (ē-kē′tōs) city, ✻ of Loreto dept. Peru, on Marañón river, pop. 20.
Irak (ē′räk′) *or* (**Al**) **Iraq,** kingdom, SW Asia, practically coextensive with region of Mesopotamia (which see) 143,250 □ pop. 2,849, ✻ Bagdad; Br. mandate.
Irak Ajemi (ē′räk′ äj′ē-mē) prov. cen. Persia, Asia, 37,000 □ pop. 1,800, ✻ Isfahan.
Irak Arabi (ä′rȧ-bē) *anc.* Babylonia, region, lower Euphrates & Tigris valley, parts of Bagdad & Basra vilayets, Mesopotamia.
Iran (ē′rän′; *Eng.* i-răn′) the Persian name of Persia. — plateau, SW Asia, comprising cen. part of Persia & W parts of Afghanistan & Baluchistan, alt. 3,000 to 5,000 ft.
Irapuato (ē′rä-pwä′tō) city, Guanajuato state, Mexico, pop. 26.
Irara (ē-rä′rä) munic. Bahia state, Brazil, ab. 60 m. NW of Bahia, pop. 38.
Irazú (ē′rä-sōō′; 268) vol. Costa Rica, Cen. Amer. near Cartago, 11,198 ft. high.
Irbit (ĭr-bēt′) cml. town Ekaterinburg prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 20; noted fair held annually since 1643.
Iredell (ī′r′dĕl) co. W North Carolina, 588 □ pop. 38, ✕ Statesville.
Ireland (ir′lănd) *L.* Hiber′nia, one of the British Isles & former div. of United Kingdom, 32,535 □ pop. 4,390; now divided bet. Irish Free State & Northern Ireland (which see in *Gaz.*). See Emerald Isle, Erin, *n.*, Island of Saints, Shamrock, *n.*, Irish, *a.* & *n.*
Irgiz (ir-gēz′) riv. 300 m. long, Orenburg-Turgai region, Kirghiz republic, Soviet Russia, Asia, to Ural riv. — See Great Irgiz (*Gaz.*).
Iriga (ē-rē′gä) mt. extinct vol. Camarines Sur prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. 4,023 ft. high. — munic. same prov. pop. 24.
Irion (ir′i-ŏn) co. W Texas, 998 □ pop. 2, ✕ Sherwood.
Irish Free State (ī′rĭsh) *Gael.* **Saorstat Eireann** (sûr′stôt ăr′ĭn; sär′stôt) self-governing state of the British Empire, S & cen. Ireland, comprising Leinster, Munster, & Connaught provs. & 3 cos. of Ulster, 27,084 □ pop. 3,140, ✻ Dublin. See (in *Gaz.*) Ireland, Northern Ireland, and cf. United Kingdom.
Irish Sea (ī′rĭsh) part of Atlantic ocean, bet. England & Ireland.
Irkutsk (ir-kŏŏtsk′) prov. S Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, 353,161 □ pop. 922, incl. Buryat autonomous region. — cml. city, its ✻ pop. 104.
Irlam (ûr′lăm) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 9.
Iron (ī′ŭrn) co. NW Mich. 1,200 □ pop. 22, ✕ Crystal Falls. — co. SE Mo. 553 □ pop. 9, ✕ Ironton. — co. SW Utah, 3,256 □ pop. 6, ✕ Parowan. — co. N Wis. 792 □ pop. 10, ✕ Hurley.
Iron Gates, *Ger.* **Eisernes Tor** (ī′zĕr-nĕs tōr′) gorge ab. 2 m. long, with rapids, Danube river bet. Roumania & Yugoslavia, near Orsova, Roumania.
Iron Mountain, mt. St. Francois co. Mo. 1,078 ft. high; chiefly good iron ore. — city, ✕ of Dickinson co. Mich. pop. 8. — elevation, 325 ft. high, Polk co. Fla.; highest point in state.
Iron River, vil. Iron co. Mich. pop. 4.
Ironton (ī′ŭrn-tŭn) mfg. city, ✕ of Lawrence co. Ohio, pop. 14.
Ironwood (-wŏŏd′) city, Gogebic co. Michigan, pop. 16.
Iroquois (ir′ō-kwoi; ir′ō-kwoi′) co. E Illinois, 1,121 □ pop. 35, ✕ Watseka.
Iroquois River, about 120 m. long, Jasper co. Ind. to Kankakee riv. Illinois.
Irosin (ē′rō-sēn′) munic. Sorsogon prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 15.
Irrawaddy (ir′ȧ-wŏd′i) *or* **Irawadi** (ir′ȧ-wŏd′i) riv. 1,250 m. long, Burma, SE Asia, flows into Bay of Bengal. — div. of Lower Burma, 13,438 □ pop. 2,030, ✻ Bassein.
Irtish *or* **Irtysh** (ir-tĭsh′) riv. W Siberia, Altai mts. to Ob river, 2,300 m. long.
Irún (ē-rōōn′) comm. Guipúzcoa prov. Spain, pop. 14.
Irvine (ûr′vĭn) town, ✕ of Estill co. Ky. pop. 3. — burgh, Ayr co. Scotland, pop. 12.
Irvington (ûr′vĭng-tŭn) town, Essex co. N. J. pop. 25. — vil. Westchester co. N. Y. pop. 3; Washington Irving's residence, "Sunnyside."
Irwell (ûr′wĕl) riv. Lancashire, England, flows into Mersey river.
Irwin (ûr′wĭn) co. S Ga. 378 □ pop. 13, ✕ Ocilla. — bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. pop. 3.
Isabel (iz′ȧ-bĕl) isl. British Solomon isls. Pacific ocean, 140 m. long, 2,313 □.
Isabela (ē′sä-bā′lä; 133) prov. NE Luzon, Phil. isls. 4,052 □ pop. 113, ✻ Ilagan. — munic. Occidental Negros prov. Phil. isls. pop. 20. — munic. NW Porto Rico, pop. 20. — port, N Dominican Republic, Haiti isl.; Columbus's first settlement 1493.
Isabella (iz′ȧ-bĕl′ȧ) agr. co. cen. Mich. 572 □ pop. 23, ✕ Mount Pleasant.
Isanti (i-săn′tī; i′sȧn-tī) co. E Minn. 442 □ pop. 13, ✕ Cambridge.
Isar (ē′zär) *or* **Iser** (ē′zĕr) riv. Aust. & Ger., Tirol to Danube in Lower Bavaria, 215 m.
Isarog (ē′sä-rōg′) volcanic mt. Camarines Sur prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. 6,481 ft. high.
Isauria (i-sō′ri-ȧ) anc. dist. E Pisidia, Asia Minor.
Ischia (ēs′kyȧ) isl. Naples prov. Italy, in Medit. — its chief town, p. 7. See earthquake, *n.*
Ischl, Bad (bät ĭsh′l) comm. Upper Austria prov. Austria, pop. 10; watering place.
Ise (ē′sä) old prov. cen. Honshu, Japan, now part of Miye pref.
Ise Fiord (ē′sĕ) inlet, 20 m. long, N coast Zealand isl. Denmark.
Iseghem (iz′ē-gĕm) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 14.
Iseo, Lago d' (lä′gō dē-zē′ō) lake bet. Brescia and Bergamo provs. N Italy, 14 m. long.
Iser (ē′zĕr) riv. 94 m. long, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, to Elbe riv. — See Isar (*Gaz.*).
Isère (ē′zär′) dept. SE France, 3,180 □ pop. 526, ✻ Grenoble. — riv. 150 m. long, France; Graian Alps, dept. Savoie to Rhone river.
Iserlohn (ē′zĕr-lōn′) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 29.
Isernia (ē-zĕr′nyä) comm. Campobasso prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 9.
Isfahan (is′fȧ-hän′) *or* **Ispahan** (is′pȧ-hän′) old prov. cen. Persia, now part of Irak Ajemi prov. — *anc.* Aspada′na, mfg. city, former ✻ of Persia & now ✻ of Irak Ajemi prov. p. 80.
Ishikari (ē′shē-kä′rē) riv. 200 m. long, Hokkaido isl. Japan, to Ishikari bay on W coast. — mt. cen. Hokkaido, 6,674 ft. high. — old prov. W Hokkaido, Japan.
Ishikawa (ē′shē-kä′wä) pref. cen. Honshu, Japan, 1,621 □ pop. 747, ✻ Kanazawa.
Ishim (ish-ēm′) riv. ab. 1,000 m. long, Soviet Russia Asia, from E Akmolinsk region, Kirghiz repub. to Irtish riv. in Omsk prov. Siberia.
Ishpeming (ish′pē-ming) min. city, Marquette co. Michigan, pop. 11.
Isis (ī′sis) local name for the upper course of Thames riv. England.
Isker *or* **Iskr** (is′k′r) riv. 249 m. long, Bulgaria, Europe, Balkan mts. to Danube river.
Island (ī′lănd) co. NW Wash. 208 □ pop. 6, ✕ Coupeville.
Island Falls, town, Aroostook co. Maine, pop. 2.
Island Lake, E Manitoba, Canada, 551 □.
Island No. 10, former isl. Lake co. Tenn. in Mississippi riv.; battles 1862.
Island Pond, vil. Essex co. Vermont, pop. 2.

Ilhas do Cabo Verde. See Cape Verde Islands.
Ilici. See Elche.
Ili-Hota. See Kuldja.
Ilium. See Troy, anc. city.
Illiturgis. See Andújar.
Illorin. See Ilorin.
Ilva. See Elba.
Inculisma. See Angoulême.
India, Farther. See Indo-China.
Ingermanland. = Ingria.
Inlue. Var. of Niue.
Inner Hebrides. See Hebrides.
Inner Mongolia. See Mongolia.
Inner Rhodes. See Appenzell.
Interamna. See Terni.
Iolcus. See Volos.
Ipek. See Peć.
Ipsambul. See Abu-Simbel.
Ipsara. See Psara.
Iraq (Al). See Irak.
Irawadi. See Irrawaddy.
Iris. See Yeshil Irmak.
Irtysh. See Irtish.
Is. See Iiit.
Isabela de Basilan. See Basilan.
Isbarta. See Isparta.
Isca Damnoniorum. See Exeter.
Isca Silurum. See Caerleon.
Ishtib. See Stip.
Iskanderiyeh. See Alexandria.
Iskanderun. See Alexandretta.
Iskardo. See Skardo.
Isla. See Islay.
Isla del Rey. See San Miguel.
Isla de Pinos. See Isle of Pines.

Islands, Bay of, harbor, NE North Island, New Zealand. — bay, W Newfoundland.
Islay (ī′lā) *or* **Isla** (-lȧ) isl. 25 m. long, 17 m. broad, Inner Hebrides, Scotland, pop. 6.
Isle of Pines, *Sp.* **Isla de Pinos** (ēs′lȧ-dā pē′nōs) isl. S of Cuba, constituting a munic. of Havana prov. 1,180 □ pop. 4. — *Fr.* **Ile des Pins** (ēl′dā păn′). See KUNIE (*Gaz.*).
Isle of Wight (īl ŏv wīt) co. SE Va. 314 □ p. 14. — its ×. — See WIGHT, ISLE OF (*Gaz.*).
Isle-sur-la-Sorgue, L' (lēl′-sur-lȧ-sôrg′) comm. dept. Vaucluse, France, pop. 6.
Islington (ĭz′lĭng-tŭn) met. bor. London, England, pop. 331. See BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.
Islip (ĭs′lĭp) vil. & town (pop. 21) S Suffolk co. Long Island, N. Y.; summer resort.
Ismail (ēs′mȧ-ēl′) *or* **Izmail** (ēz-) *Russ.* **Tuchkov** (tōōch′kŏf) dept. S Bessarabia, Roumania. — city, its ✻ pop. 60.
Ismailia (ēs′mȧ-ēl′yȧ) town, Canal dist. Upper Egypt, p. 16; halfway station on Suez canal.
Isonzo (ē-zōn′tsō) *anc.* SON′TIUS, riv. ab. 75 m. long, Alps to Gulf of Trieste, Italy.
Isparta (ēs-pär′tȧ) *or* **Isbarta** (ēs-bär′tȧ) town, Konia vilayet, S Anatolia, pop. 20.
Israel (ĭz′rā-ĕl) anc. kingdom, N Palestine. See ISRAEL, *n.*
Issaquena (ĭs′ȧ-kwē′nȧ) co. W Miss. 406 □ pop. 8, × Mayersville.
Isserville (ēs′ĕr′vēl′) comm. dept. Algiers, N Algeria, Africa, pop. 13.
Issoire (ē′swȧr′) comm. dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France, pop. 6.
Issoudun (ē′sōō′dŭn′) comm. dept. Indre, France, pop. 12.
Issus (ĭs′ŭs) anc. town, Asia Minor, near Alexandretta; battles 333 B. C., 194 & 622 A. D.
Issyk-kul (ĭs′ĭk-kōōl′) *or* **Issiq Köl** (kûl′) lake (*kul*), Semiryechensk region, Soviet Russia, Asia, 2,046 □.
Issy-les-Moulineaux (ē′sē′-lā-mōō′lē′nō′) *or* **Issy** (ē′sē′) comm. dept. Seine, France, suburb of Paris, near Seine river, pop. 27.
Istalif (ĭs′tȧ-lēf′) town, Afghanistan, 24 m. NNW of Kabul, pop. 16.
Istres (ēs′trȧ′) comm. dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, pop. 5.
Istria (ĭs′trĭ-ȧ) pen. N Adriatic sea, dist. in S part of Venetia Julia, Italy, 1,913 □ pop 348, ✻ Pola; formerly part of Austrian Kustenland. See ISTRIAN, *a.*
Ita (ē′tä) city, Paraguay, S. America, pop. 26; near Asunción.
Itajuba (ē′tȧ-zhōō′bä) munic. Minas Geraes state, Brazil, pop. 45.
Italian Somaliland (sō-mä′lē-lănd′) It. colony & prot. NE Africa, 139,430 □ pop. 450, including (1) Benadir coast colony, now called Southern It. Somaliland, (2) Nogal territory & the sultanates of Obbia & the Mijertins; ✻ Mogadishu.
Italy (ĭt′ȧ-lĭ) *It.* **Italia** (ē-täl′yä) kingdom, S Europe, 117,982 □ pop. 40,123 (including new territory gained from Austria-Hungary), ✻ Rome. See LIRA, *n.*, LATIN MONETARY UNION, ITALIAN, *a.* & *n.*, ETRUSCAN, *n.*
Itaperuna (ē′tä-pā-rōō′nä) munic. Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, pop. 91.
Itapicurú (ē-tä′pē-kōō-rōō′) riv. 350 m. long, Bahia state, Brazil, S. Amer. flows SE to Atlantic oc. — riv. 600 m. long, Maranhão state, Brazil, S. Amer. flows N to Atlantic oc.
Itaqui (ē-tä′kē) munic. (pop. 16) & town (pop. 7) Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil.
Itasca (ī-tăs′kȧ) co. N Minn. 2,730 □ p. 24, × Grand Rapids. — city, Hill co. Tex., p. 2.
Itasca Lake, small lake (area 1,130 acres), N Minn.; elevation 1,460 ft.; disc. 1832; this lake, with the small streams received by it, is the source of the Mississippi river.
Itata (ē-tä′tä) riv. 110 m. long, Chile, ab. 36° 30′ S, to Pacific oc. W of Chillán.
Itatiaya (ē-tä′tē-ä′yä) highest known mt. in Brazil, Mantiqueira range, 9,823 ft.
Itaugua (ē-tou′gwä) town, Paraguay, South America, pop. 15; near Asunción.
Itawamba (ĭt′ȧ-wŏm′bȧ) co. NE Miss. 529 □ pop. 16, × Fulton.
Ithaca (ĭth′ȧ-kȧ) vil. × of Gratiot co. Mich. pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Tompkins co. N. Y. pop. 17; seat of Cornell univ. — town, Queensland, Australia, suburb of Brisbane, pop. 21. — one of the Ionian isls. 36 □ pop. 12, chief town Ithaca, pop. 4.
Ittabena (ĭt′ȧ-bē′nȧ) town, Leflore co. Mississippi, pop. 2.
Iturræa *or* **Iturea** (ĭt′ûr-rē′ȧ) country in N part of anc. Palestine, S of Damascus.
Iturup (ē′tōō-rōōp′) *or* **Yetorofu** (yä′tō-rō′fōō) the largest of the Kurile isls. N Pacific oc. about 130 m. long.
Itzehoe (ĭt′sē-hō) comm. Schleswig govt. dist. Schleswig-Holstein prov. Prussia, pop. 19.
Iuka (ī-ū′kȧ) town, × of Tishomingo co. Miss. pop. 1; battle 1862.
Ivanovo-Voznesensk (ē-vä′nŏ-vō-vôz-nyĕ-syĕnsk′) prov. cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, 7,088 □ pop. 660. — city, its ✻ pop. 58.
Iviza, *Sp.* **Ibiza** (ē-vē′thä; 133) *anc.* EB′USUS, one of the Balearic isls. Mediterranean sea, 229 □ pop. 27; Spanish. — comm. its ✻ pop. 7.
Ivory Coast, *Fr.* **Côte d'Ivoire** (kōt′ dē′vwär′) colony, Fr. W. Afr. W of Gold Coast, 121,976 □ pop. 1,546, ✻ Bingerville.
Ivrea (ē-vrē′ä) *anc.* EPORE′DIA, comm. Turin prov. Italy, pop. 11.
Ivry-la-Bataille (ēv′rē′-lȧ-bȧ′tȧ′y′) comm. dept. Eure, France, p. 1; battle 1590.
Ivry-sur-Seine (ēv′rē′-sür-sân′) comm. dept. Seine, France, near Seine riv. pop. 44.
Iwaki (ē′wä′kē) old prov. N Honshu, Japan, now in Miyagi & Fukushima prefs.
Iwami (ē′wȧ-mē) old prov. W Honshu, Japan, now part of Shimane pref.
Iwamizawa (ē′wȧ-mē-zȧ′wȧ) town, W cen. Hokkaido, Japan, pop. 22.
Iwashiro (ē′wȧ-shē′rō) old prov. N Honshu, Japan, now part of Fukushima pref.
Iwate (ē′wä′tē) pref. N Honshu, Japan, 5,882 □ pop. 846, ✻ Morioka.
Ixelles (ēk′sĕl′) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, 1 m. S of Brussels, pop. 92.
Iyo (ē′yō) old prov. W Shikoku, Japan, now Ehime pref.
Izabal, Lake (ē′sä-bäl′; 133, 268) lake, ab. 25 m. long, Guatemala, Cen. Amer.
Izard (ĭz′ärd) co. N Ark. 583 □ pop. 14, × Melbourne.
Izhevsk (ēzh-yĕfsk′) town, ✻ of Votiak region, E Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 44.
Izieux (ē′zyû′) comm. dept. Loire, France, pop. 10.
Izmid (ĭz′mēd′) *or* **Ismid** (ĭs′mēd′) former sanjak, Turkey in Asia, E of Sea of Marmara, 3,130 □ pop. 223; now in Brusa. — *anc.* AS′TACUS, *later* NICOME′DIA, its ✻ pop. 25.
Izmid *or* **Ismid, Gulf of,** E end of Sea of Marmara.
Iztaccihuatl (ēs′täk-sē′hwät′l) *or* **Ixtaccihuatl** (ēs′täk-) mt. 16,960 ft. high, Mexico, N of Popocatepetl.
Izu (ē′zōō) old prov. & pen. cen. Honshu, Japan, now part of Shizuoka pref.
Izumi (ē′zōō′mē) old prov. W cen. Honshu, Japan, now part of Osaka pref.
Izumo (ē′zōō′mō) old prov. W Honshu, Japan, now part of Shimane pref.

J

Jablonec (yȧb′lŏ-nyĕts) *Ger.* **Gablonz** (gä′blŏnts) city, Mladá Boleslav dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 39.
Jablonica (yä′blŏ-nē′tsȧ), *or* **Delatyn** (dĕ-lä′tĭn), **Pass,** E Carpathians, bet. Poland & Ruthenia, 30 m. SW of Kolomea; battles 1916.
Jaca (hä′kä) frontier town, Huesca prov. Spain, pop. comm. 6.
Jacarepaguá (zhä′kä-rā-pä-gwä′) town, Federal Dist. Brazil, sub. of Rio de Janeiro, p. 20.
Jack, co. N Texas, 962 □ pop. 10, × Jacksboro.
Jackson (jăk′sŭn) riv. Va. unites with Cowpasture riv. to form the James. — co. NE Ala. 1,140 □ pop. 36, × Scottsboro. — co. NE Ark. 634 □ pop. 25, × Newport. — co. N Colo. 1,632 □ pop. 1, × Walden. — co. N Fla. 939 □ pop. 31, × Marianna. — co. NE Ga. 355 □ pop. 25, × Jefferson. — co. S Ill. 588 □ pop. 37, × Murphysboro. — co. S Ind. 518 □ pop. 24, × Brownstown. — co. E Iowa, 632 □ pop. 20, × Maquoketa. — co. NE Kans. 675 □ pop. 15, × Holton. — co. SE Ky. 333 □ pop. 12, × McKee. — par. N La. 578 □ pop. 14, × Jonesboro. — co. S Mich. 707 □ pop. 73, × Jackson. — co. SW Minn. 702 □ pop. 16, × Jackson. — co. SE Miss. 710 □ pop. 19, × Pascagoula. — co. W Mo. 610 □ p. 368, × Independence. — co. SW N. C. 494 □ pop. 13, × Sylva. — co. S Ohio, 404 □ pop. 27, × Jackson. — co. SW Okla. 778 □ pop. 22, × Altus. — co. SW Ore. 2,794 □ pop. 20, × Jacksonville. — co. S. Dak. 816 □ pop. 2, × Kadoka. — co. N Tenn. 301 □ pop. 15, × Gainesboro. — co. S Tex. 893 □ pop. 11, × Edna. — co. W W. Va. 461 □ pop. 19, × Ripley. — co. W Wis. 990 □ pop. 18, × Black River Falls. — city, × of Amador co. Calif. pop. 2. — city, × of Butts co. Ga. p. 2. — city, × of Breathitt co. Ky. pop. 2. — town, East Feliciana par. La. pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Jackson co. Mich. pop. 48; Republican party organized 1854. — vil. × of Jackson co. Minn. pop. 2. — city, ✻ of Miss. and a × of Hinds co. pop. 23; college. — city, × of Cape Girardeau co. Mo. pop. 2. — city, × of Jackson co. Ohio, pop. 6. — cml. city, × of Madison co. Tenn. pop. 19; univ.
Jackson Lake, lake about 18 m. long, 4 m. wide, Teton co. NW Wyoming.
Jackson, Mount, peak, White mts. N. H. 4,012 ft. high.
Jacksonville (-vĭl) city, Calhoun co. Ala. pop. 2. — city, × of Duval co. Fla. pop. 92. — city, × of Morgan co. Ill. p. 16. — city, Cherokee co. Tex. p. 4.
Jacmel (zhȧk′mĕl′) town, S coast Haiti republic, pop. 12.
Jacobabad (jä′kŭb-ä-bad′) town, ✻ of Upper Sind Frontier dist. Bombay, Br. India, p. 11.
Jacobina (zhä′kŏ-bē′nä) munic. Bahia state, Brazil, pop. 49.
Jacques Cartier (zhȧk′ kär′tyā′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Pointe Claire St. Joachim.
Jacuhy (zhä′kōō-ē′) riv. Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, to Lagoa dos Patos.
Jadar (yȧ′där) small riv. NW Serbia, Yugoslavia, trib. of Drina; battle 1914.
Jade Bay (yä′dē) inlet of North sea, Oldenburg state, Germany.
Jaén (hȧ-ān′; 189) prov. S Spain, 5,205 □ pop. 591. — its ✻ pop. 33.
Jaffa (yä′fȧ; jăf′ȧ) *anc.* JOP′PA, subdist. Jerusalem-Jaffa dist. W Palestine, pop. 65. — cml. town & spt. in same, pop. 48.
Jaffna (jăf′nȧ) isl. & dist. Northern prov. Ceylon, pop. 331. — spt. munic. on Jaffna isl. ✻ of Northern prov. Ceylon, pop. 43.
Jaffrey (jăf′rĭ) town, Cheshire co. N. H. pop. 2; contains Mt. Monadnock.
Jagersfontein (yȧ′gĕrs-fŏn-tān′) town, SW Orange Free State, S. Afr. pop. 9; diamonds.
Jagst (yȧkst) circle, NE Württemberg, Germany, 1,985 □ pop. 421, ✻ Ellwangen.
Jaguaribe (zhä′gwä-rē′bā) riv. Ceará state, Brazil, to Atlantic ocean, ab. 200 m. long.
Jagüey Grande (hȧ′gwä grän′dā; 189) munic. (p. 10) & town (p. 3) Matanzas prov. Cuba.
Jahú (zhä-ōō′) munic. São Paulo state, Brazil, pop. 43.
Jaipur (jī′pōōr′) native state, Rajputana, India, 15,579 □ pop. 2,339. — its ✻ pop. 120.
Jaisalmer (jī′sŭl-mēr′) native state, Rajputana, India, 16,062 □ pop. 68. — ft. town, its ✻ pop. 5.
Jajce (yī′tsē) comm. W cen. Bosnia, Yugoslavia; taken by Turks 1528.
Jakobstadt (yä′kŏb-shtät) *Lett.* **Jekabmiests** (yä′kȧb-myȧsts) comm. Kurland prov. Latvia, Europe, pop. 5; bridgehead held by Russians 1915–17.
Jalalabad (jȧ-lä′lä-bȧd′) town, Afghanistan, 75 m. E of Kabul; siege 1841–2.
Jalapa (hä-lē′pä; 189) town, E Guatemala, Cen. Amer. pop. 15. — city, ✻ of Vera Cruz state, Mexico, pop. 25.
Jalaun (jä-loun′) dist. Jhansi div. United Provs. Br. India, 1,480 □ p. 405. — its ✻ p. 9.
Jalgaon (jäl-goun′) town, E. Khandesh dist. Bombay, British India, pop. 24.
Jalisco (hä-lēs′kō; 189) state, Mexico, 33,495 □ pop. 1,220, ✻ Guadalajara.
Jalpaiguri (jūl′pī-gōō′rē) dist. of Rajshahi div. Bengal prov. British India, 2,962 □ pop. 936. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Jaluit (jȧ′lōō-ĭt) isl. Marshall isls. Pacific oc. 6° N, 110° E; Jap. naval station.
Jamaica (jȧ-mā′kȧ) former vil. Queens co. N. Y. now part of New York city. — isl. West Indies, 4,450 □ pop. 858, ✻ Kingston; Br. colony.
Jamaica Plain, former vil. Suffolk co. Mass. now part of Boston; Arnold Arboretum.
Jambes (zhänB) comm. Namur prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Jambi (jäm′bē) *Du.* **Djambi** (jäm′bē) outpost prov. SE Sumatra, Du. E. Indies, 18,719 □ pop. 233. — town, its ✻ pop. 11; oil center.
James Bay (jāmz) 280 m. long, 150 m. broad, S part Hudson bay, Canada.
Jamesburg (jāmz′bûrg) bor. Middlesex co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
James City, co. SE Virginia, 164 □ pop. 6, × Williamsburg.
James Island, 23 m. long, 10 m. broad, Galápagos isls. Pacific ocean.
James Peak, mt. Colorado, 10 m. NW of Central City, 13,260 ft. high.
James River, E Va. formed by union of Jackson & Cowpasture rivs. 450 m. long; empties into Chesapeake bay through a broad estuary at Hampton Roads. — See DAKOTA RIVER.
Jamestown (jāmz′toun) mfg. city, Chautauqua co. N. Y. pop. 39. — city, × of Stutsman co. N. Dak. pop. 7; college. — town, Newport co. R. I. pop. 2. — ruined vil. James City co. Va.; first successful Eng. settlement in U. S. 1607. — port, ✻ of St. Helena island, pop. 1.
Jammu (jŭm′bōō) prov. S Kashmir state. — ft. town, ✻ of Jammu prov. 27 m. NE of Sialkot, pop. 36.
Jamnagar (jäm-nŭg′ȧr) *or* **Navanagar** (nŭv′ä-nŭg′ȧr) city, Navanagar state, Kathiawar, Bombay, India, pop. 43.
Jämtland (yĕmt′land) prov. W Sweden, 19,680 □ pop. 134, ✻ Östersund.
Jamuna (jŭm′bŏ-nä) the Brahmaputra from Garo Hills to junction with the Ganges.
Janesville (jānz′vĭl) city, × of Rock co. Wis. p. 18.
Janica *or* **Janitsa** (yä′nĭt-sä) *Turk.* **Yenije-i-Vardar** (yĕ′nē-jĕ-ē-vär-där′) town, Salonika nome, Greece, pop. 9.
Janiculum (jȧ-nĭk′û-lŭm) one of the hills of Rome, on right bank of Tiber; called also Mons Aureus.
Janiuay (hä′nē-wī′; 189) munic. Iloilo prov. Phil. isls. pop. 25.
Janjira (jün′jē-rä) native state, Bombay, W coast India, 324 □ pop. 89. — its ✻ pop. 2.
Jan Mayen (yän mī′ĕn) vol. isl. Arctic ocean, 300 m. E of Greenland & 220 m. NNE of Iceland, 160 □. See BEERNBERG (*Gaz.*).
Jánoshalma (yä′nōsh-hŏl′mŏ) *or* **Jankovácz** (yŏn′kŏ-väts) comm. Bács-Bodrog co. Hungary, pop. 13.
Januaria (zhä-nwä′rē-ä) munic. (pop. 58) & town (pop. 12) Minas Geraes state, Brazil.
Jaora (jä′ō-rä) native state, Central India Agency, 601 □ p. 86. — town, its ✻ pop. 17.
Japan (jȧ-păn′) *Japanese* **Nippon** (nĭp′pŏn′) *or* **Nihon** (nē′hŏn′) empire, isls. E of Japan sea, Asia, 148,856 □ pop. 55,963, ✻ Tokyo; with dependencies (Korea, Formosa, Karafuto, etc.) 261,910 □ pop. 76,987. See NIPPON (*Gaz.*), SHINTO, *n.*, YEN, *n.*, AINU, *n.*, JAPAN, *n.*, JAPANESE, *a.* & *n.*
Japan, Sea of, part of Pacific ocean, bet. Japan & Korea, Asia; naval battle 1905.
Japara (jȧ-pä′rȧ) former Dutch residency, N coast Java, now in Semarang residency.
Japen *or* **Jappen** (yä-pĕn′) isl. 110 m. long, 936 □, Geelvink bay, Du. New Guinea.
Jarnac (zhär′nȧk′) comm. dept. Charente, France, pop. 4; battle 1569.
Jaro (hä′rō) munic. Iloilo prov. Panay, Phil. isls. pop. 25. — munic. Leyte prov. pop. 17.
Jarosław (yä-rôs′läf) *or* **Jaroslau** (yä-rôs′läf) city, Lwów prov. Galicia, Poland, pop. 20.
Jarrow (jăr′ō) mun. bor. Durham co. England, on Tyne river, pop. 36.
Jaruco (hä-rōō′kō; 189) munic. (pop. 21) & town (pop. 3) Havana prov. Cuba.
Järva (yär′vä) *Ger.* **Jerven** (yĕr′fĕn) dist. N cen. Esthonia, Europe, pop. 58, ✻ Paide.
Jarvis Island (jär′vĭs) Pacific ocean, just S of the equator, 160° W lon. 1½ □; British.
Jashpur (jüsh′pōōr′) native state, Central Provinces, India, 1,963 □ pop. 154.
Jasina (yä′sē-nä) *Hung.* **Körösmező** (kû′rûsh-mē′zû) comm. Ruthenia, Czechoslovakia, Eur. pop. 9.
Jask (jäsk) spt. town, Kerman prov. Persia, on Arabian sea; formerly British.
Jasło (yäs′lŏ) comm. Kraków prov. Poland, pop. 10; battle 1914.
Jasonville (jā′sŭn-vĭl) city, Greene co. Indiana, pop. 4.
Jasper (jăs′pĕr) co. N cen. Ga. 321 □ pop. 16, × Monticello. — co. SE Ill. 508 □ pop. 16, × Newton. — co. NW Ind. 562 □ pop. 14, × Rensselaer. — co. S cen. Iowa, 730 □ pop. 28, × Newton. — co. SE cen. Miss. 667 □ pop. 18, × × Bay Springs & Paulding. — co. SW Mo. 635 □ pop. 78, × Carthage. — co. SE S. C. 596 □ pop. 10, × Ridgeland. — co. E Texas, 978 □ pop. 16, × Jasper. — city, × of Walker co. Ala. pop. 3. — town, × of Dubois co. Ind. pop. 3. — town, × of Jasper co. Texas, pop. 2.
Jasper Park, national park, W cen. Alberta, Canada, 4,400 □.
Jassy (yäs′ē) *Roum.* **Iaşi** (yä′shē) dept. Moldavia, Roumania, 1,210 □ pop. 213. — its ✻ a cml. city, formerly ✻ of Moldavia, pop. 76.
Jászapáti (yäs′ŏ′pä-tē) comm. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok co. Hungary, pop. 12.
Jászarokszállás (-ŏ′rŏk-säl-läsh) comm. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok co. Hungary, pop. 14.
Jászberény (-bĕ′rān-y′) comm. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok co. Hungary, pop. 33.
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok (yäs′-nŏd′y′-kōōn-sōl′nŏk) co. E Hungary, 2,027 □ pop. 387, × Szolnok.
Jatibonico (hä′tē-bō-nē′kō; 189) munic. (pop. 11) & town (pop. 5) Camagüey prov. Cuba.
Játiva (hä′tē-vä; 189) comm. Valencia prov. Spain, pop. 14.
Jauer (you′ĕr) comm. Liegnitz govt. dist. Lower Silesia, Prussia, pop. 12.
Jaunpur (joun′pōōr′) NW dist. of Benares div. United Provs. Br. India, 1,551 □ pop. 1,155. — its ✻ pop. 43.
Java (jä′vä) isl. Malay arch. 48,490 □ pop. 33,240. See JAVA, *n.*, JAVANESE, *a.* & *n.* — **and Madura** (mä-dōō′rä) div. of Dutch East Indies, 50,745 □ pop. 34,984, ✻ Batavia.
Java Sea (jä′vä) part of Pacific ocean, N of Java, S of Borneo.
Jaworów (yä-vô′rōōf) comm. Lwów prov. Poland, pop. 10.

Isle of Ely, Man, etc. See ELY, MAN, etc.
Isle of Meroë. See MEROË.
Ismid. See IZMID.
Isna. See ESNA.
Isnik. See NICÆA.
Isole Egadi. See ÆGADEAN ISLES.
Isole Eolie. See LIPARI ISLANDS.
Ispahan. See ISFAHAN.
Issa. See LISSA.
Istanbul. See STAMBUL.
Ister. See DANUBE.
Istib, Istip. Vars. of STIP.
Itenez. See GUAPORÉ.
Ivangorod. See DEBLIN.
Ixtaccihuatl. See IZTACCIHUATL.
Izmail. See ISMAIL.
Izmir. See SMYRNA.
Jabalpur. Var. of JUBBULPORE.
Jáchymov. See JOACHIMSTHAL.
Jacobstadt. = JAKOBSTADT.
Jagannath. See PURI.
Jägerndorf. See KRNOV.
Jakova. See DJAKOVICA.
Jalandhar. Var. of JULLUNDUR.
Jalapahar. See DARJEELING.
Jalisos. See PENTAPOLIS.
Jalomitsa. Var. of IALOMIȚA.
Jambol. See YAMBOL.
Janina. See YANNINA.
Jankovácz. See JÁNOSHALMA.
Jap. Ger. var. of YAP.
Japurá. See YAPURA.
Jaquemel. Var. of JACMEL.
Jara. See GARPS.
Jarlsberg. + VESTFOLD.
Jaunjelgava. See FRIEDRICHSTADT.
Javari, Javary. Vars. of YAVARI.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; +, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Jaworzno (yä-vôzh'nô) comm. Kraków prov. Poland, pop. 16.
Jay, co E Ind. 375 □ pop. 23, × Portland. — town, Franklin co. Maine, pop. 3.
Jayuya (hä-yōō'yä ; 189) munic. cen. Porto Rico, pop. 12.
Jazzi, Cima di (chē'mä dē yät'sē) mt. Pennine Alps, bet. Italy & Switzerland, 12,527 ft.
Jeanerette (jēn'ĕr-ĕt') town, Iberia par. Louisiana, pop. 3.
Jeannette (jē-nĕt') bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 11.
Jebel Akdar (jĕb'ĕl äk'där') mt. range & peak, Oman, Arabia. peak 9,900 ft. high.
Jebel Chelia *or* **Jebel Shelia** (shä'lē-ä) highest peak, Aurès range, E Algeria, 7,364 ft.
Jebel Musa (mōō'sä) *anc.* AB'YLA, mt. N Morocco, opp. Gibraltar, 2,700 ft. See PILLARS OF HERCULES (*Gaz.*). — mt. group, S part of Sinai pen. Egypt ; highest peak Mt. Catherine, 8,551 ft.
Jebel Shammar (shŭm'mär) emirate, N of Nejd, Arabia, pop. 200, ✻ Haïl.
Jebel Tuwaik (tōō'wik) highland region, S Nejd, cen. Arabia, 400 m. long.
Jedburgh (jĕd'bŭr-ō) burgh, × of Roxburgh co. Scot. p. 2 ; ruined abbey & castle.
Jędrzejów (yĂN-jä'yōōf) comm. Kielce prov. Poland, pop. 12.
Jeff Davis (jĕf' dă'vĭs) co. S Ga. 300 □ pop. 7, × Hazlehurst. — co. W Texas, 2,263 □ pop. 1, × Fort Davis.
Jefferson (jĕf'ĕr-sŭn) co. cen. Ala. 1,120 □ pop. 310, × Birmingham. — co. SE cen. Ark. 903 □ pop. 60, × Pine Bluff. — co. N cen. Colo. 808 □ pop. 14, × Golden. — co. N Fla. 585 □ pop. 15, × Monticello. — co. E Ga. 646 □ pop. 23, × Louisville. — co. E Idaho, 1,094 □ pop. 9, × Rigby. — co. S Ill. 603 □ pop. 28, × Mount Vernon. — co. SE Ind. 364 □ pop. 21, × Madison. — co. SE Iowa, 431 □ pop. 16, × Fairfield. — co. NE Kans. 543 □ pop. 15, × Oskaloosa. — co. N Ky. 387 □ pop. 286, × Louisville. — par. SE La. 427 □ pop. 22, × Gretna. — co. SW Miss. 507 □ pop. 16, × Fayette. — co. E Mo. 681 □ pop. 27, × Hillsboro. — co. SW Mont. 1,632 □ pop. 5, × Boulder. — co. SE Nebr. 578 □ pop. 16, × Fairbury. — co. N part of N. Y. 1,274 □ pop. 82, × Watertown. — co. E Ohio, 407 □ pop. 78, × Steubenville. — co. S Okla. 767 □ pop. 18, × Waurika. — co. cen. Ore. 1,779 □ pop. 3, × Madras. — co. W cen. Pa. 666 □ pop. 62, × Brookville. — co. E Tenn. 312 □ pop. 18, × Danbridge. — co. SE Tex. 920 □ pop. 73, × Beaumont. — co. W Wash. 1,805 □ pop. 7, × Port Townsend. — co. NE W. Va. 211 □ pop. 16, × Charles Town. — co. SE Wis. 552 □ pop. 35, × Jefferson. — city, × of Jackson co. Ga. pop. 2. — city, × of Greene co. Iowa, pop. 3. — town, Coos co. N. H. ; summer resort. — vil. × of Ashtabula co. Ohio, pop. 2. — city, × of Marion co. Tex. pop. 3. — city, × of Jefferson co. Wis. pop. 3.
Jefferson City, mfg. city, ✻ of Mo. and × of Cole co. on Missouri river, pop. 14. — town, Jefferson co. Tenn. pop. 1 ; college.
Jefferson Davis, par. SW La. 729 □ pop. 19, × Jennings. — co. S Miss. 404 □ pop. 13, × Prentiss.
Jefferson, Mount, peak of White mts. N. H. 5,725 ft. high. — peak of Cascade range, Jefferson & Linn cos. Oregon, 10,200 ft. high.
Jefferson River, ab. 150 m. long, Mont. ; with Madison & Gallatin rivs. forms Missouri riv.
Jeffersonville (jĕf'ĕr-sŭn-vĭl) city, × of Clark co. Ind. pop. 10.
Jehol (zhĕ-hŏl') dist. of Inner Mongolia, China. — See CHENGTEHFU (*Gaz.*).
Jehoshaphat, Valley of (jē-hŏsh'ă-făt) a common name of Kedron valley.
Jelep-la (jĕl'ĕp-lä) pass (*la*), Himalayas, bet. Sikkim & Tibet, NE of Darjeeling, 14,390 ft.
Jellico (jĕl'ĭ-kō) city, Campbell co. Tennessee, pop. 2.
Jemappes (zhĕ-map') comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 14 ; battle 1792.
Jember (jĕm'bĕr) *Du.* **Djember,** town, Besuki res. E Java, pop. 16.
Jemeppe (zhĕ-mĕp') comm. Liége prov. Belgium, on Meuse river, pop. 12.
Jena (yä'nä) city, Saxe-Weimar dist. Thuringia, Ger. p. 49 ; battle 1806 ; univ.
Jenil (hä-nēl' ; 189) *or* **Genil** (hä-nēl' ; 172) river, 150 m. long, S Spain, Córdoba & Seville provs. ; trib. of Guadalquivir.
Jenin (jĕ-nēn') subdist. Samaria dist. Palestine, pop. 34. — town in same, pop. 3.
Jenkins (jĕn'kĭnz) co. E Ga. 342 □ pop. 14, × Millen. — town, Letcher co. Ky. pop. 5.
Jenkintown (jĕn'kĭn-toun) bor. Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Jenks (jĕnks) town, Tulsa co. Okla. pop. 2.
Jenné (jĕn'ā) *Fr.* **Djenné** (jē'nā') cml. town, French Sudan, Fr. W. Afr. pop. 10.
Jennings (jĕn'ĭngz) co. SE Ind. 383 □ p. 13, × Vernon. — town, × of Jefferson Davis par. La. pop. 4.
Jequitinhonya (zhĕ-kē'tē-nyŏ'nyä) riv. Minas Geraes & Bahia, Brazil, 500 m. to Atl. ocean.
Jerauld (jĕ-rôld') co. cen. S. Dak. 531 □ pop. 6, × Wessington Springs.
Jerba (jĕr'bä) isl. about 20 m. long, Gabes gulf, Africa, pop. 35 ; to Tunis ; ruins.
Jérémie (zhä'rā'mē') spt. town, N part of pen. in SW Haïti republic, pop. 15.
Jerez (hĕ-räth' ; 189) *officially* **Jerez de la Frontera** (dā lä frŏn-tä'rä) *form.* **Xeres,** (shä'rĕs ; shĕr'ĕs) city, Cádiz prov. Spain, pop. 65 ; noted for sherry wines ; battle 711.
Jerez de los Caballeros (lōs kä'väl-yā'rōs ; 133) mfg. comm. Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. 14.
Jericho (jĕr'ĭ-kō) subdist. Jerusalem-Jaffa dist. Palestine, pop. 2. — *or* **Eriha** (ĕ-rē'ha) vil. Palestine, ab. 5 m. N of Dead sea ; site of important ancient city ; capt. by British 1918.
Jericó (hä'rē-kō' ; 189) town, Antioquia dept. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. 15.
Jermyn (jûr'mĭn) min. bor. Lackawanna co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Jerome (jē-rōm') co. SW Idaho, 606 □ pop. 6, × Jerome. — city, Yavapai co. Ariz. pop. 4. — city, × of Jerome co. Idaho, pop. 2.
Jersey (jûr'zĭ) co. SW Ill. 367 □ pop. 13, × Jerseyville. — one of English Channel isls. 45 □ pop. 49, ✻ St. Helier. See JERSEY, *a.* & *n.*
Jersey City, mfg. city, × of Hudson co. N. J. on Hudson riv. opp. N. Y. city, pop. 298.
Jersey Shore, bor. Lycoming co. Pennsylvania, pop. 6.
Jerseyville (-vĭl) city, × of Jersey co. Illinois, pop. 4.
Jerusalem (jē-rōō'sä-lĕm) subdist. Jerusalem-Jaffa dist. S Palestine, W of the Dead sea, pop. 91. — *Arabic* **El Kuds** (ĕl kōōdz) *anc.* HIEROSOLYM'NA, ✻ of Palestine, Jerusalem-Jaffa dist. pop. 63 ; holy city of the Jews ; destroyed 70 A. D. by Titus ; rebuilt ab. 135 ; taken by Turks 1187 ; by Brit. 1917. See CITY OF DAVID, CITY OF THE GREAT KING, HOLY CITY, JERUSALEM, *n.*, ZION, *n.*
Jerusalem-Jaffa (-yä'fä ; -jăf'ä) dist. S cen. Palestine, pop. 262, chief town Jerusalem.
Jervaulx (jär'vĭs) hamlet, North Riding, Yorkshire, England ; abbey, 1156 A. D.
Jervis Bay (jûr'vĭs) 10–12 m. long, New South Wales, Australia ; the fine harbor on S side of bay & 28 sq. miles of ter. belong to the Commonwealth. See YASS-CANBERRA (*Gaz.*).
Jesi *or* **Iesi** (yä'zē) mfg. comm. Ancona prov. Italy, pop. 25.
Jessamine (jĕs'ă-mĭn) co. cen. Ky. 172 □ pop. 12, × Nicholasville.
Jesselton (jĕs'ĕl-tŭn) spt. British North Borneo, on NW coast, pop. 5.
Jessore (jĕ-sōr') dist. of Presidency div. Bengal prov. Br. India, 2,925 □ pop. 1,722. — its ✻ 74 m. NE of Calcutta, pop. 8.
Jesup (jĕs'ŭp) town, × of Wayne co. Georgia, pop. 2.
Jesus Island (jē'zŭs) isl. near Montreal, Laval co. Quebec prov. Canada, 84 □ pop. 14.
Jethou (zhĕ-tōō') islet, Channel isls. 2¼ m. E of Guernsey.
Jetpur (jĕt'pōōr') town, Kathiawar state, Bombay pres. India, pop. 19.
Jette (zhĕt) mfg. comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 16.
Jeumont (zhû'mŏn') comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 5.
Jewel Cave, national monument, 13 m. SW of Custer, S. Dak. ; limestone cavern.
Jewell (jŭ'ĕl ; jōō'-) co. N Kans. 900 □ pop. 16, × Mankato.
Jewett City (jū'ĕt ; jōō'ĕt) bor. New London co. Conn. pop. 3.
Jhabua (jä'bōō-ä) native state, Cen. India Agency, 1,336 □ pop. 124. — its ✻ p. 12.
Jhalawan (jä'lä-wän') div. of Kalat state, E Baluchistan, 21,118 □ pop. 224.
Jhalawar (jä'lä-wär') native state, Rajputana, India, 810 □ pop. 96, ✻ Jhalrapatan.
Jhalrapatan (jäl'rä-pä'tŭn ; 190) town, ✻ of Jhalawar state, Rajputana, India, pop. 10.
Jhang (jŭng) dist. of Multan div. Punjab, Br. India, pop. 571, ✻ Jhang-Maghiana.
Jhang-Maghiana (jŭng'-mŭg'ĕ-ä'nä) joint munic. ✻ of Jhang dist. Punjab, Br. India, composed of the towns Jhang & Maghiana, pop. 24.
Jhansi (jän'sē) div. of Agra, United Provs. Br. India, pop. 2,065. — dist. in Jhansi div. pop. 606. — its ✻ pop. 56.
Jhelum (jā'lŭm ; 190) *anc.* HYDAS'PES, riv. 450 m. long, Punjab, Kashmir to Chenab riv. — dist. of Rawalpindi div. Punjab, Br. India, 2,813 □ pop. 477. — its ✻ pop. 15.
Jibuti, *Fr.* **Djibouti** (jē'bōō'tē') port, ✻ of Fr. Somali Coast, near head of Gulf of Aden, p. 8.
Jičín (yē'chĕn) *Ger.* **Gitschin** (gĭch'ĭn) comm. Mladá Boleslav dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Eur. pop. 10.
Jidda (jĭd'dä) *or* **Jedda** (jĕd'dä) chief spt. kingdom of Hejaz, Arabia, on Red sea, pop. 20.
Jiguaní (hē'gwä-nē') munic. Oriente prov. Cuba, pop. 23.
Jihlava (yē'hlä-vä) *Ger.* **Iglau** (ēg'lou) dept. Moravia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, 2,071 □ pop. 432. — city, its ✻ pop. with subs. 30.
Jihun (jē-hōōn') *anc.* PYR'AMUS, riv. SE Asia Minor, Anti-Taurus mts. to Gulf of Alexandretta. — Arabic name of the AMU DARYA (which see in *Gaz.*).
Jijelli (jē-jĕl'ĭ) *Fr.* **Djidjelli** (jē'jē'lē') *anc.* IGIL'GILIS, comm. dept. Constantine, Algeria, p. 9.
Jimalalud (hē-mä'lä-lōōd' ; 189) munic. Oriental Negros prov. Phil. isls. pop. 18.
Jiménez (hē-mā'nās ; 189, 268) town, Chihuahua, Mexico, pop. 10.
Jim Hogg, co. S Texas, 1,140 □ pop. 2, × Hebbronville.
Jim Wells, co. S Texas, 791 □ pop. 7, × Alice.
Jind (jēnd) native state, Punjab, India, 1,259 □ pop. 308. — its ✻ pop. 8.
Jinja (jĭn'jä) town, S part Eastern prov. Uganda, Africa, on L. Victoria, near Ripon Falls.
Jinotega (hē'nō-tā'gä ; 189) town, W cen. Nicaragua, Cen. Amer. pop. 2, with subs. 17.
Jipijapa (hē'pē-hä'pä) town, Manabí prov. Ecuador, pop. 8 ; Panama, or Jipijapa, hats.
Jirón (hē-rōn' ; 189) town, Santander Sur dept. Colombia, S. Am. pop. 13 ; gold mines.
Jitomir (zhē-tô'mĕr) *or* **Zhitomir,** town, ✻ of Volhynia prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 96
Jiu (zhē'ōō) *or* **Schyl** (shĭl) riv. Transylvania & W Wallachia, Roum. 200 m. to Danube
Joachimsthal (yō'ä-kĭms-täl') *Czech* **Jáchymov** (yä'kĭ-môf) min. & mfg. comm. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 6 ; radium mines.
Joazeiro (zhō'ä-zā'rōō) munic. (pop. 24) & town (pop. 14) Bahia state, Brazil.
Jo Daviess (jō dā'vĭs) co. NW Illinois, 623 □ pop. 22, × Galena.
Jodhpur (jōd'pōōr') ✻ of Marwar state, Rajputana, India, pop. 73. — See MARWAR (*Gaz.*).
Jœuf (zhû'üf') comm. dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, pop. 9.
Johannesburg (yō-hän'ĕs-bûrg) chief cml. town, S Transvaal, U. of S. Afr. pop. 288.
Johannisberg (yō-hän'ĭs-bĕrĸ) vil. Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia ; famous vineyard.
Johannisburg (-bōōrĸ) vil. East Prussia prov. Prussia ; battle 1914.
John Day, riv. 250 m. long, Oregon, flows into Columbia river.
John o' Groat's House (ŏ grōts' ; grōts') NE end of mainland of Scot. See o' GROAT, JOHN.
Johnson (jŏn'sŭn) co. NW Ark. 675 □ pop. 21, × Clarksville. — co. E Ga. 292 □ pop. 14, × Wrightsville. — co. S Ill. 348 □ pop. 12, × Vienna. — co. cen. Ind. 322 □ pop. 21, × Franklin. — co. SE Iowa, 610 □ pop. 26, × Iowa City. — co. E Kans. 486 □ pop. 18, × Olathe. — co. E Ky. 268 □ pop. 20, × Paintsville. — co. W Mo. 831 □ pop. 25, × Warrensburg. — co. SE Nebr. 374 □ pop. 9, × Tecumseh. — co. NE Tenn. 294 □ pop. 12, × Mountain City. — co. N cen. Texas, 740 □ pop. 37, × Cleburne. — co. N Wyo. 4,164 □ pop. 4, × Buffalo. — vil. Lamoille co. Vt. pop. 1.
Johnsonburg (-bûrg) bor. Elk co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.
Johnson City, vil. Broome co. N. Y. pop. 9. — town, Washington co. Tennessee, pop. 12.
Johnston (jŏn'stŭn ; -sŭn) co. cen. N. C. 807 □ pop. 49, × Smithfield. — (*pron.* -stŭn) co. S Okla. 658 □ pop. 20, × Tishomingo. — (*pron.* -stŭn) town, Providence co. R. I. pop. 7. — **City** (*pron.* -sŭn ; -stŭn) city, Williamson co. Ill. pop. 7.
Johnstone (jŏn'stŭn ; -sŭn) mfg. burgh, Renfrew co. Scotland, pop. 12.
Johnstone Strait, British Columbia, Canada, bet. mainland and Vancouver island.
Johnstown (jŏnz'toun) city, × of Fulton co. N. Y. pop. 11 ; battle 1781. — mfg. city, Cambria co. Pa. on Conemaugh river, pop. 67 ; flood 1889.
Johore *or* **Johor** (jō-hōr') state of the Unfederated Malay States, Brit. Malaya, S end of pen. 7,678 □ pop. 282, ✻ Johore Bahru (pop. 15) ; Br. protection.
Joigny (zhwän'yē') comm. dept. Yonne, France, pop. 6.
Joinville (zhwăN'vēl') munic. (pop. 43) & town (pop. 8) Santa Catharina state, Brazil.
Joinville Island, isl. at apex of Antarctic continent, Weddell quadrant.
Joinville-le-Pont (zhwăN'vēl'-lĕ-pŏN') comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 10.
Jokyakarta (jōk'yä-kär'tä) *Du.* **Djokja** *or* **Djokjakarta** (jōk'yä-) residency, S Java, 1,200 □ pop. 1,283. — city, its ✻ pop. 104.
Joliet (jō'lĭ-ĕt) city, × of Will co. Ill. pop. 38 ; State prison.
Joliette (zhō'lyĕt') co. W Quebec, Canada. — its chief town, pop. 9.
Jolo (hō-lō') chief isl. Sulu archipelago, Sulu prov. Philippine islands, 326 □. — munic. on Jolo isl. ✻ of Sulu prov. pop. 6.
Jomalig (hō-mä'lĭg) isl. E of cen. Luzon, Tayabas prov. Philippine islands, 30 □.
Jones (jōnz) co. cen. Ga. 377 □ pop. 13, × Gray. — co. E Iowa, 569 □ pop. 19, × Anamosa. — co. SE Miss. 696 □ pop. 33, × × Ellisville & Laurel. — co. E N. C. 417 □ pop. 10, × Trenton. — co. S cen. S. Dak. 982 □ pop. 3, × Murdo. — co. N Tex. 922 □ pop. 22, × Anson.
Jonesboro (jōnz'bŭr-ō) city, a × of Craighead co. Ark. pop. 9.
Jonesport (jōnz'pōrt) town, Washington co. Maine, pop. 2.
Jones Sound, channel leading NW from Baffin bay to Arctic ocean.
Jönköping (yün'chĕ-pĭng) prov. S Sweden, 4,449 □ pop. 228. — city, its ✻ pop. 30.
Jonquière (zhŏN'kyâr') town, Chicoutimi co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 5.
Joplin (jŏp'lĭn) city, Jasper co. Missouri, pop. 30 ; zinc mines.
Jordan (jôr'dăn) riv. 200 m. long, Palestine, Anti-Lebanon mts. to Dead sea. — riv. Utah, 45 m. long, to Great Salt lake. — (hôr-dän') munic. Iloilo prov. Phil. isls. pop. 15.
Jorullo (hō-rōōl'yō ; 189, 195) volcano, Michoacán state, Mexico, 4,331 ft. high.
Joseph (jō'zĕf) isl. Safety islands, French Guiana, S. Amer. See SAFETY ISLANDS (*Gaz.*).
Josephine (jō'zĕf-ēn) co. SW Oregon, 1,637 □ pop. 8, × Grants Pass.
Jostedalsbrä (yō'stĕ-däls-brä') elevated snowfield, Sogn og Fiordane co. Norway, about 6,800 ft. high.
Jötunheim (yū'tōŏn-hām') mt. region, Opland co. Norway ; highest Galdhöpiggen, 8,400 ft.
Joux (zhōō) lake, Vaud canton, Switzerland, N of Lake of Geneva, 6 m. long, ⅔ m. wide.
Jovellanos (hō'vĕl-yä'nōs ; 195) munic. (pop. 14) & town (pop. 7) Matanzas prov. Cuba.
Juab (jōō'ăb) co. W Utah, 3,401 □ pop. 10, × Nephi.
Juana (hwä'nä ; 189) an early name of Cuba.
Juanacatlán (hwä'nä-kät-län' ; 189) falls in Río Grande de Santiago, Jalisco, Mex. near Guadalajara, 72 ft. high ; power development.
Juana Diaz (hwä'nä dē'äs ; 189, 268) munic. S cen. Porto Rico, pop. 19.
Juan de Fuca (hwän' dā fōō'kä ; 189 ; *E.* jōō'ăn dē fū'kă) strait, 100 m. long, 15–20 m. wide, connecting Pacific oc. and Gulf of Georgia, bet. Vancouver isl. & Washington.
Juan Fernandez (hwän' fĕr-nän'dāth ; *E.* jōō'ăn fĕr-nän'dĕz) isl. & group, belonging to Chile, S Pacific ocean, 400 m. W of Chile ; Alexander Selkirk lived here 4 years.
Juárez (hwä'räs) town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, p. 20. — See CIUDAD JUÁREZ (*Gaz.*).
Juba (jōō'bä) *or* **Jub** (jōōb) riv. Italian Somaliland, ab. 1,000 m. Abyssinia to Indian ocean.
Jubaland (-länd) prov. NE Kenya colony, E Africa.
Jubbal (jōōb'ŭl) native state, Simla Hill states, Punjab, N India, 289 □ pop. 21.
Jubbulpore (jŭb'ŭl-pōr') div. of Central Provs. & Berar, Brit. India, 18,950 □ pop. 2,297. — dist. in same, 3,912 □ pop. 746. — city, ✻ of div. & dist. pop. 109.
Juby, Cape (jōō'bĭ) point on Río de Oro coast, W Africa, nearest to Canary isls.
Júcar (hōō'kär ; 189) riv. 270 m. long, Spain, flows into Medit. sea in Valencia prov.
Juchitán (hōō'chĕ-tän' ; 189) town, Oaxaca state, Mexico, pop. 14.
Judah (jōō'dä ; 243) anc. kingdom, S Palestine. See JUDAH, *n.*
Judea *or* **Judæa** (jōō-dē'ă) S div. of Palestine under the Romans. See JEW, *n.*, JEWISH, *a.*
Judith Basin (jōō'dĭth) co. Mont. 1,832 □ pop. 4, × Stanford.
Judith, Point (jōō'dĭth) at the W side of entrance to Narragansett bay, R. I.
Jugoslavia, Jugo-Slavia. See YUGOSLAVIA (*Gaz.*).
Juiz de Fora (zhōō-ēzh' dā fō'rä) munic. (pop. 118) & town (pop. 30) Minas Geraes, Brazil.
Jujuy (hōō-hwē' ; 189) prov. NW Argentina, S. Amer. 14,802 □ pop. 77. — its ✻ pop. 7.
Julian Alps (jōōl'yăn) div. of Alps, NE Italy, bet. the Sava riv. Yugoslavia, & Tagliamento riv. Italy ; highest Triglav, 9,400 ft.
Julianehaab (yōō'lĭ-ä'nĕ-hôp') Dan. settlement, near S point of Greenland, pop. 3.
Jülich (yü'lĭĸ) comm. Rhine Province, Prussia, 15 m. NE of Aachen, pop. 5.
Julier, Col du (kōl dü zhü'lyā') Alpine pass, Grisons, Switzerland, alt. 7,500 ft.
Jullundur (jŭl'ŭn-dŭr) div. of Punjab, Br. India, 19,410 □ pop. 4,182. — dist. in same, 1,431 □ pop. 823. — city, ✻ of div. & dist. pop. 68.
Jumet (zhü'mĕ') comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 27.
Jumilla (hōō-mēl'yä ; 189) comm. Murcia prov. Spain, pop. 20.
Jumna (jŭm'nä) *anc.* JOM'ANES, riv. India, 860 m. long, Himalaya mts. to Ganges river.
Junagarh (jōō'nä-gŭr') *or* **Junagadh** (-gŭd') native state, Kathiawar, India, 3,284 □ pop. 465. — its ✻ pop. 33.

Jaxartes. See SIR DARYA.
Jebel-esh-Sheikh. See HERMON.
Jebel et Tôr. See GERIZIM.
Jebel Hauran. See HAURAN.
Jebel Nebi Harun. See HOR.
Jebel Shelia. See JEBEL CHELIA.
Jedda. See JIDDA.
Jedida, El. See MAZAGAN.
Jehlam. Var. of JHELUM.
Jekabmiests. See JAKOBSTADT.
Jelalabad. Var. of JALALABAD.
Jelgava. See MITAU.
Jemtland. Old spelling of JÄMTLAND. [JERID.
Jerid, Shat el. See SHAT EL
Jerven. See JÄRVA.
Jervis Island. = JARVIS ISL.
Jesup Land. See ELLESMERE.
Jeypore. Var. of JAIPUR.
Jezairi-Bahri-Sefid. See ARCHIPELAGO.
Jezreel, Plain of. See ESDRAELON.
Jičín Nový. See NOVÝ JIČÍN.
Jinsen. See CHEMULPHO.
Johanna. See ANJOUAN.
Jomanes. See JUMNA.
Jomonjol. See HOMONHON.
Joppa. See JAFFA.
Joshin. = SONGCHIN.
Jubal. Var. of JUBBAL.
Juggernaut. See PURI.
Julia Joza. See TARIFA.
Julian Venetia. = VENETIA JULIA.
Juliomagus. See ANGERS.

Juncal (hōōn-käl′; 189) peak, Andes mts. Argentina, on Chilean boundary, 19,358 ft. high.
Juncos (hōōn′kōs; 189) munic. (pop. 13) & town (pop. 4) E Porto Rico.
Junction City (jŭnk′shŭn) city, × of Geary co. Kans. pop. 8.
Junction Peak, mt. Sierra Nevada mts. California, 13,903 ft. high.
Jundiahy (zhōōn′dē-ä′ē) munic. (pop. 44) & town (pop. 16) São Paulo state, Brazil.
Juneau (jōō′nō) co. cen. Wis. 802 □ pop. 19, × Mauston. — dist. & min. port & town, ✻ of Alaska, pop. dist. 6, town 3.
Jungfrau (yōōng′frou′) mt. Bernese Alps, Switzerland, 13,670 ft. high.
Juniata (jōō′nĭ-ät′ä) co. S cen. Pa. 392 □ pop. 14, × Mifflintown. — bor. Blair co. Pa. pop. 8. — riv. Pa. about 150 m. long, to Susquehanna river.
Junín (hōō-nēn′; 189) dept. cen. Peru, S. Amer. 23,347 □ pop. 394, ✻ Cerro de Pasco. — town in same, pop. 7; battle 1824. — lake, Junín dept. Peru, 36 m. long, 7 m. broad, 13,232 ft. alt. — city, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, S. Amer. pop. 22.
Jupille (zhü′pēl′) comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Jura (jōō′rä; *F.* zhü′rä′) dept. E France, 1,951 □ pop. 229, ✻ Lons-le-Saunier. — picturesque mt. range, mostly bet. Fr. and Switz. highest peaks over 5,000 ft. See JURASSIC, *a.* & *n.* — isl. one of the Inner Hebrides, Argyll co. Scotland.
Juruá (zhōō′rōō-ä′) riv. S. Amer. over 1,200 m. long, mts. of Peru to Amazon riv. W Brazil.
Jutahy (zhōō-tä′ē) riv. W Brazil, N of Juruá riv. 450 m.; flows into Amazon river.
Jutiapa (hōō′tē-ä′pä; 189) town, SE Guatemala, Cen. Amer. pop. 19.
Juticalpa (hōō′tē-käl′pä; 189) town, E cen. Honduras, Cen. Amer. pop. 18.
Jutland (jŭt′lănd) *Dan.* **Jylland** (yül′án) a pen. with South Jutland, the only continental part of Denmark, with isles, 11,444 □ pop. 1,498; naval battle 1916. See JUTE, *n.*
Juvisy-sur-Orge (zhü′vē′sē′-sür-ôrzh′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 6.

K

☞ For many names like **Karlsbad, Kristiania,** etc., see CARLSBAD, CHRISTIANIA, etc., the preferred forms.

Kaala (kä-ä′lä) highest mt. on Oahu isl. Hawaii, 4,030 ft.
Kaaterskill Creek (kô′tĕr-skil) creek, Catskill mts. N. Y.; remarkable for scenery.
Kabankalan (kä′bän-kä′län) munic. Occidental Negros prov. Phil. isls. pop. 17.
Kabarda (kä-bär′dä), *or* **Khabarda-Balkarsk, Area** (kä-bär′dä-bäl-kärsk′) autonomous area, Ciscaucasia, Soviet Russia, Europe, ab. 3,800 □, ✻ Nalchik.
Kabinda (kä-bĕn′dä) Port. dist. W Africa, 3,000 □. — spt. in dist. 5° 31′ S, pop. 10.
Kabul (kä′bōōl) prov. cen. Afghanistan. — city, ✻ of Afghanistan, on Kabul riv. pop. 150. — riv. E Afghanistan & NW India, tributary to Indus, 360 m. long.
Kabylia, Great & **Little** (kä-bĭ′lĭ-ä) regions, N Algeria; inhabited by Kabyles.
Kadesh (kā′dĕsh) anc. city, on Orontes riv. N Syria; overthrow of Hittites.
Kadi (kŭd′ē) dist. Baroda state, India, 3,046 □ pop. 901. — town in dist. pop. 12.
Kaduna (kä-dōō′nä) cml. town, cen. N. Nigeria, W Africa.
Kadur (kä-dōōr′) dist. W Mysore state, S India, 2,788 □ pop. 334.
Kaffa (käf′ä) country, SW Abyssinia; reputed native place of coffee plant.
Kaffraria (kä-frā′rĭ-ä) region, E Cape prov. U. of S. Afr. bet. the Great Fish & Great Kei rivs. See KAFIR, *n.* 3.
Kafiristan (kä′fē-rĭ-stän′) E prov. (since 1895) of Afghanistan, S of Hindu Kush mts. ab. 5,000 □. See KAFIR, *n.* 2.
Kaga (kä′gä) old prov. cen. Honshu, Japan, now part of Ishikawa pref.
Kagawa (kä′gä-wä) pref. N Shikoku isl. Japan, 713 □ pop. 678, ✻ Takamatsu.
Kagera (kä-gā′rä) riv. Tanganyika Ter. E Africa, flows into Lake Victoria on W side.
Kagi (kä′gē) *or* **Chiai** (chē′ī′) town, SW part of Formosa, pop. 22.
Kagoshima (kä′gō-shē′mä) bay, S Kyushu, Japan. — pref. S Kyushu, Japan, 3,523 □ pop. 1,416. — spt. city, its ✻, on Kagoshima bay, pop. 103.
Kagul (kä-gōōl′) lake, SW Bessarabia, Roumania, near Danube riv. 24 m. long.
Kahoka (kä-hō′kä) city, × of Clark co. Missouri, pop. 2.
Kahoolawe (kä′hōō-lä′wē) *or* **Kahulaui** (-lä′wē) one of the Hawaiian isls. S of Maui, 69 □.
Kai (kä′ē) old prov. cen. Honshu, Japan, now Yamanashi pref.
Kaieie Waho (kä′ē-ä′ē-ä wä′hō) channel, Hawaiian isls. bet. Oahu & Kauai.
Kaieteur (kī′ē-tōōr′) waterfall in the Potaro riv. cen. British Guiana, 800 ft. high.
Kaifeng (kī′fŭng′) town, ✻ of Honan prov. China, pop. 223.
Kaijo (kī′jō′) city, Keiki prov. W Korea, Jap. empire, pop. 37.
Kaikoura (kī-kōō′rä) co. N South Island, New Zealand, 673 □ pop. 2.
Kailas Peaks (kī′läs′) mts. Tibet, 31° N, 81° E; sacred to Hindus.
Kaimakchalan (kī′mäk-chä′län) mt. Greece, 24 m. SSE of Monastir, 8,282 ft. high.
Kaira (kī′rä) dist. of Northern div. Bombay pres. Br. India, 1,596 □ p. 711. — its ✻ p. 8.
Kairanga (kī-rän′gä) county, S North Island, New Zealand, pop. 20.
Kairwan (kīr′wän′) *Fr.* **Kairouan** (kēr′wän′) dist. (pop. 138) & city (pop. 22) Tunis, Afr.
Kaisarieh *or* **Kaisarie** (kī′sä-rē′yĕ) city, Angora vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 54.
Kaiserin Augusta (kī′zĕr-ĭn ou-gōōs′tä) nav. riv. N part Ter. of New Guinea; ab. 250 m.
Kaiserslautern (kī′zĕrs-lou′tĕrn) city, Palatinate govt. dist. Bavaria, Ger. p. 56.
Kaiserstuhl (kī′zĕr-shtōōl′) mt. group, Baden, NW of Freiburg; highest 1,834 ft.
Kaiser-Wilhelmsland (-vĭl′hĕlms-länt′) former Ger. part of New Guinea, now part of Australian mandate. See NEW GUINEA (*Gaz.*).
Kaithal (kī′tŭl′; 239) town, Karnal dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 16.
Kaitieke (kä′ē-tē-ä′kä) co. cen. North Island, New Zealand, pop. 4.
Kaiwi (kä′ē-wē) channel, 23 m. wide, Hawaiian isls. bet. Molokai & Oahu.
Kaiyüan (kä′ē-yü-än′) town, Shengking prov. Manchuria, pop. 20.
Kaladan (kŭl′ä-dŭn′) riv. 300 m. long, Burma, from Chin Hills (where it is known as the **Boinu** [boi′nōō]) to Bay of Bengal.
Kalahandi (kä′lä-hŭn′dē) *formerly* **Karond** (kä-rŏnd′) native state, SW Bihar & Orissa prov. India, 3,745 □ pop. 416. ✻ Bhowani Patna.
Kalahari (kä′lä-hä′rē) plateau & partly desert region, S Africa, bet. Orange & Zambezi rivs. about 350,000 □.
Kalamata (kä′lä-mä′tä) cml. spt. town, ✻ of Messenia nome, Greece, pop. 21.
Kalamazoo (kăl′ä-mä-zōō′) co. SW Mich. 562 □ p. 71. — mfg. city, its × p. 48; coll.
Kalamazoo River, 200 m. long, Hillsdale co. Mich. to L. Michigan, 30 m. S of Grand Haven.
Kalat (kä-lät′) *or* **Khelat** (kĕ-lät′) native state, N Baluchistan, 73,278 □ pop. 329. — walled town, its ✻ & ✻ of Baluchistan, 88 m. S of Quetta.
Kalawao (kä′lä-wä′ō) co. & dist. part of Molokai isl. Hawaii, 11 □; leper settlement.
Kalbe (käl′bĕ) comm. Magdeburg govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, on Saale riv. pop. 11.
Kalgan (kăl-gän′) *or* **Changkiakow** (chäng′kyä′kō′) treaty mart, NW Chihli prov. China, pop. 70.
Kalgoorlie (kăl-gōōr′lĭ) munic. Western Australia, pop. with suburbs 8.
Kalinga (kä-lĭng′ä) subprov. of Mountain prov. Phil. isls. 1,135 □ pop. 25, ✻ Lubuagan.
Kalispell (kăl′ĭ-spĕl′; kăl′ĭ-spĕl′) city, × of Flathead co. Mont. pop. 5.
Kalisz (kä′lyĕsh) *Ger.* **Kalisch** (kä′lĭsh) city, Łódź prov. Poland, pop. 45.
Kalkaska (kăl-kăs′kä) co. N Mich. 573 □ pop. 6, × Kalkaska.
Kalk Bay (kôk) seaside town, suburb of Cape Town, Cape prov. U. of S. Afr. pop. 4.
Kalmar (kăl′mär) prov. Sweden, 4,457 □ p. 231. — spt. its ✻ p. 17. See KALMARIAN UNION.
Kalmeitz (kăl′mīts) autonomous region, N Soviet Russia, Europe, 38,260 □ pop. 126, temporary ✻ Archangel.
Kalmuck *or* **Kalmuk** (kăl′mŭk) autonomous area, S Soviet Russia, Europe, NW of Caspian sea & S of the Volga, 38,440 □ pop. 127.
Kalocsa (kŏ′lô-chŏ) comm. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. 12.
Kalogria (kä′lō-grē-ä′), *or* **Papas** (pä-päs′), **Cape,** *anc.* ARAX′US, NW Morea, Greece.
Kalpi (kăl′pē) town, United Provs. British India, on Jumna river, pop. 13.
Kalsia (kŭl′sĭ-ä) native state, Punjab, India, 168 □ pop. 57.
Kaluga (kä-lōō′gä) prov. S Soviet Russia, Europe, 9,014 □ pop. 955. — city, its ✻ pop. 41.
Kałusz (kä′lōōsh) Stanisławów prov. SE Poland, pop. 9; salt mines.
Kalutara (kä′lōō-tä′rä) coast town, SW Ceylon, pop. 14.
Kalymnos (kä-lĭm′nŏs) *anc.* **CALYM′NA,** isl. of the Dodecanese, Ægean sea, 12 m. long, p. 17.
Kalyub (kăl-yōōb′) town, Kalyubiya prov. Lower Egypt, pop. 19.
Kalyubiya (kăl′yōō-bē′yä) prov. Lower Egypt, 368 □ pop. 529, ✻ Benha.
Kama (kä′mä) riv. Russia in Europe, 1,172 m. long, Vyatka prov. to Volga river.
Kamachangri (kä′mä-chŭn′grē) an eastern peak of the Everest group, Himalaya mts. 21,300 ft. high.
Kamakura (kä′mä-kōō′rä) town, Kanagawa pref. S Honshu, Japan, near Yokohama; former ✻ of shogunate; colossal statue of Buddha. See SHOGUN, *n.* in *Dict.*
Kamchatka (kăm-chät′kä) pen. prov. E Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, 502,415 □ pop. 42, ✻ Petropavlovsk. — riv. in same, 310 m. long to Bering sea.
Kamen (kä′mĕn) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 11.
Kamenets Podolsk (kä′mĕ-nyĕts pŏ-dôlsk′) city, ✻ of Podolia prov. Ukraine, pop. 52.
Kamenskaya (kä′mĕn-skä′yä) city, Donetz prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 51.
Kamenz (kä′mĕnts) comm. Bautzen circle, Saxony, Germany, pop. 11.
Kamet (kä′mĕt) mt. Himalayas, Garhwal dist. United Provs. Br. India, 25,431 ft. high.
Kamionka Strumiłowa (kä-myôn′kä strōō′mĕ-lô′vä) comm. Tarnopol prov. SE Poland, pop. 7; battle 1915.
Kamionka Wołoska (kä-myôn′kä vô-lôs′kä) comm. Lwów prov. SE Poland, pop. 9.
Kamloops (kăm′lōōps) city, S cen. Br. Columbia, Can. pop. 5.
Kamouraska (kä′mōō-räs′kä) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × St. Pascal.
Kampala (käm-pä′lä) native ✻ of Buganda prov. & of Uganda prot. Br. E. Afr. pop. ab. 40.
Kampar (käm′pär) town, Perak, Federated Malay States, pop. 12.
Kampen (käm′pĕn) cml. comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 20.
Kampot (käm′pōt′) spt. town, Cambodia, Fr. Indo-China, pop. 3.
Kamptee (kămp′tē′) town & cantonment, Nagpur dist. Cen. Provs. Br. India, pop. 39.
Kamrup (käm′rōōp′) dist. Assam, British India, 3,863 □ pop. 763, ✻ Gauhati.
Kamyshin (kä-mĭsh′ĭn) town, Saratov prov. Soviet Russia, Eur. on Volga riv. pop. 25.
Kan (kän) riv. 350 m. long, Kiangsi prov. China, to Poyang lake.
Kanabec (kă-nā′bĕk; kă-nô′-) co. cen. Minn. 534 □ pop. 9, × Mora.
Kanagawa (kä′nä-gä′wä) pref. cen. Honshu, Japan, 925 □ pop. 1,323, ✻ Yokohama. — town in pref. 2 m. N of Yokohama, pop. 18.
Kanara (kŭn′ä-rä), **North,** dist. of Southern div. Bombay pres. Br. India, 3,946 □ pop. 402. —, **South,** dist. NW Madras pres. Br. India, 4,021 □ pop. 1,247.
Kanauj (kä-nouj′) town, Farrukhabad dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 18.
Kanawha (kă-nô′wä) *or* **Great Kanawha,** riv. 450 m. long, Blue Ridge, N. C. to Ohio riv. called **New River** in N. C. & Va. — co. SW W. Va. 860 □ pop. 120, × Charleston.
Kanazawa (kä′nä-zä′wä) spt. ✻ of Ishikawa pref. W coast cen. Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 129.
Kanchanjanga (kän′chŭn-jŭng′gä) *or* **Kinchinjunga** (kĭn′chĭn-jŭng′gä) peak, E Himalayas, on Sikkim-Nepal boundary, 28,146 ft. high.
Kanchow (kän′chō′) city, S Kiangsi prov. China, on the Kan riv. pop. 100.
Kandahar (kŭn′dä-här′) cml. city, S Afghanistan, 280 m. SW of Kabul, pop. ab. 32.
Kandalak (kän′dä-läk′) *or* **Kandalaksha** (-läk′shä) bay, NW White sea, Russia.
Kandavu (kän′dä-vōō′) *or* **Kadavu** (kä′dä-vōō′) most SW of Fiji isls. 124 □ pop. 6.
Kandiyohi (kän′dē-yō′hē) co. W cen. Minn. 801 □ pop. 22, × Willmar.
Kandy (kän′dē) munic. ✻ of Central prov. Ceylon, pop. 33; famous Buddhist temples.
Kane (kān) co. NE Ill. 527 □ pop. 99, × Geneva. — co. S Utah, 4,215 □ pop. 2, × Kanab. — bor. McKean co. Pa. pop. 7; glass mfg.
Kane Basin, bay, NW Greenland, bet. Baffin bay & N polar sea.
Kanem (kä′nĕm; kä-nĕm′) former independent state, NE of Lake Chad, now dist. of Chad col. Fr. Equatorial Africa, 21,876 □ pop. 100, chief town Mao.
Kangaroo Island (kăng′gä-rōō′) 85 m. long, S of Yorke's pen. S. Australia, 1,680 □ pop. 1.
Kangean (kăn′gē-ăn; 172) isl. E of Madura, Du. E. Indies, 188 □ pop. 34.
Kangra (kăn′grä) dist. of Jullundur div. Punjab, Br. India, 9,978 □ p. 766. — its ✻ p. 5.
Kaniapiskau (kăn′ĭ-ăp′ĭs-kô′) lake, Labrador pen. Quebec prov. Canada, ab. 54° N, 69° W, 441 □. — riv. Quebec prov. flows N 445 m. from above lake into Koksoak river.
Kanin (kä-nyēn′) pen. & cape, Archangel prov. N Soviet Russia, Europe, E of White sea.
Kankakee (kăn′kä-kē′) co. E Ill. 668 □ pop. 45. — city, its × pop. 17. — riv. 225 m. long, N Ind. to Illinois river.
Kankan (kän-kän′) cml. city, Fr. Guinea, French W. Africa, pop. 7.
Kanker (kän′kĕr) native state, Central Provs. India, 1,429 □ pop. 125.
Kanko (kăn′kō) town, ✻ of S. Kankyo prov. Korea, pop. 18.
Kano (kä′nō) N prov. of Northern Nigeria, 31,000 □ pop. 2,250. — its ✻ cml. walled city, terminal of railway from Lagos, pop. 100.
Kansas (kăn′zăs) riv. about 200 m. long, NE Kansas, flows into Missouri river at Kansas City. — agr. state, cen. U. S. A. 82,158 □ pop. 1,769, ✻ Topeka. Abbr. *Kans.* See KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT, SUNFLOWER STATE.
Kansas City, largest city in Kans. × of Wyandotte co. pop. 101; Kansas City university. — mfg. & cml. city, Jackson co. Mo. on Missouri riv. pop. 324.
Kansk (känsk) city, Yeniseisk prov. Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, pop. 22.
Kansu (kän′sōō′) NW prov. of China, 125,483 □ pop. 5,000, ✻ Lanchowfu.
Kantara, El (ĕl kän′tä-rä) vil. NE Egypt, on Suez canal, on small pen. of same name.
Kapfenberg (käp′fĕn-bĕrk) comm. Styria prov. Austria, pop. 13.
Kapilavastu (kŭp′ĭ-lä-vŭs′tōō) principality & town, anc. India; birthplace of Buddha; site ab. 27° 37′ N, 83° 11′ E, near Paderia, Nepal.
Kaposvár (kŏp′ōsh-vär) comm. × of Somogy co. Hungary, pop. 30.
Kappel (käp′ĕl) vil. Zurich canton, Switzerland; battle 1531.
Kapuas (kä′pōō-äs) riv. 450 m. long, W Dutch Borneo, to China sea, near the equator.
Kapurthala (kä-pōōr′tä-lä) native state, Punjab, India, 630 □ pop. 284. — its ✻ pop. 19.
Kara (kä′rä) river, 125 m. long, from Ural mts. to Kara sea; forms part of boundary bet. European & Asiatic Russia.
Karabagh (kä′rä-bäκ′) steppe region, S Gandgins prov. Azerbaijan, & E Russ. Armenia, Asia; chief town Shusha; rugs; horses.
Karachai (kä′rä-chī′) autonomous area, Ciscaucasia, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, ✻ Batalpashin.
Karachev (kä′rä-chôf′) town, Bryansk prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 25.
Karachi (kä-rä′chē) dist. of Sind, Bombay pres. British India, 11,231 □ pop. 542. — city & spt. its ✻, on inlet of Arabian sea, pop. 217.
Karafuto (kä′rä-fōō′tō) S part of Sakhalin, 13,935 □ pop. 106, ✻ Odomari; Japanese.
Karagach (kä′rä-gäch′) town, suburb of Adrianople, on W bank of Maritsa riv. Turkey in Europe; ceded by Greece to Turkey 1923.
Karagwe (kä′rä-gwä′) region, Tanganyika Territory, W of Lake Victoria.
Karahisar (kä-rä′hĭ-sär′) *or* **Shebin Karahisar** (shĕ-bēn′) town, Sivas vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 17.
Karakash (kä′rä-käsh′) riv. cen. Asia, Karakoram range to Khotan riv. Sinkiang, China.
Karakoram Pass (kä′rä-kō′rŭm) mt. pass, NE Kashmir, India, alt. 18,317 ft.
Karakoram, *or* **Mustagh, Range** (mōōs′täκ′) Himalayan mt. range, Kashmir, India; highest peak Godwin-Austen, 28,250 ft.
Karakorum (kä′rä-kō′rŭm) ruins of anc. city, Mongolia, 47° 15′ N, 102° 21′ E.
Kara Kul, Great (kä-rä′ kōōl′) lake (*kul*) 130 □, Pamir, Ferghana, cen. Asia, alt. 13,000 ft.
Karaman (kä′rä-män′) town, Konia vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 8; castle & mosques.
Karamania (kä′rä-mä′nĭ-ä) former independent province, S Asia Minor; — the name is now loosely applied to the coast region of Konia vilayet.
Kara Sea (kä′rä) part of Arctic ocean, SE of Nova Zembla islands, Europe.
Karashar (kä′rä-shär′) oasis & town, cen. Sinkiang prov. China, pop. 11.
Kara Strait, bet. Nova Zembla & Vaigach isls. Europe, entrance to Kara sea.
Karasubazar (kä-rä′sōō-bä-zär′) town, S cen. Crimea, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 16.
Karategin (kä-rä′tä-gĕn′) prov. NE part of Bokhara, cen. Asia, 4,100 □ pop. 100.
Karauli (kä-rou′lē) native state, Rajputana, India, 1,242 □ pop. 134. — its ✻ pop. 20.
Kara Ussu (kä-rä′ ōō-sōō′) *or* **Ike Aral Nor** (ē′kā ä′räl′ nōr′) lake, 40 m. long, W Mongolia, crossed by 48° N, 92° E.
Karczag (kŏr′tsŏg) comm. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok co. Hungary, pop. 23.
Karditsa (kär′dē-tsä) former nome, N Greece, now in Trikkala nome. — town, S Trikkala nome, Greece, p. 10.

Jungbunzlau. See MLADÁ BOLESLAV.
Junín. See CHINCHAYCOCHA.
Junkseylon. See SALANG.
Juramento, Río del. See SALADO, Río.
Jutogh. See SIMLA.
Juvavum. See SALZBURG.
Jylland. See JUTLAND.
Kadavu. See KANDAVU.
Kadiak. See KODIAK.
Kadiköi. See CHALCEDON.
Kaewieng. See KAWIENG.
Kahlur. See BILASPUR.
Kahulaui. See KAHOOLAWE.
Kaifa. See HAIFA.
Kaisargarh. See SULAIMAN.
Kaishu. See KOKAI.
Kalagwa. Var. of CALAGUA.
Kalamata, Gulf of. See MESSENIA, GULF OF.
Kalashar. Var. of KARASHAR.
Kale Sultanie. See CHANAK.
Kalisch. See KALISZ.
Kalkandele. See TETOVO.
Kallipoli. Mod. Gr. var. of GALLIPOLI.
Kamerun. See CAMEROONS.
Kamperduin. = CAMPERDOWN.
Kamskovotkinski. See VOTKINSKI ZAVOD.
Kamthi. Var. of KAMPTEE.
Kananur. See CANNANORE.
Kanchenjunga. Var. of KANCHANJANGA.
Kanea. See CANEA.
Kangar. See PERLIS.
Kanguön. = KOGEN.
Kankyo. See NORTH KANKYO; SOUTH KANKYO.
Kaproncza. See KOPRIVNICA.
Kapsalion. See CERIGO.
Kapu Dagh. See CYZICUS.
Karaferieh. See VERRIA.
Karagach Liman. See LAGOS, BAY OF.
Kara Su. See MESTA.
Karbala. See KERBELA.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; ÷, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Karelia (kȧ-rē′lĭ-ȧ) autonomous republic, formerly **Karelian Labor Commune,** NW Soviet Russia, Eur. 28,890 □ pop. 144, ✻ Petrozavodsk.
Karenni (kȧ-rĕn′ē) dist. E cen. Burma, India, pop. 64, on Salween riv.
Karikal (kȧ′rē-kȧl′) prov. Fr. India, Coromandel coast, 53 □ p. 54. — its chief town p. 16.
Karimata (kȧ′rē-mȧ′tȧ) isl. (70 □) & group (86 □) W of Borneo; Dutch. — **Strait,** between Karimata and Billiton isls.
Karkar (kar′kȧr) unidentified place in Syria; perh. Apamea on the Orontes; battle 854 B. C.
Karkheh (kär′kĕ) *or* **Kerkheh** (kûr′kĕ) *anc.* CHOAS′PES, riv. SW Persia, from mts. of Kurdistan to Tigris.
Karkinit Bay (kär′kē-nyĕt′) inlet of Black sea, NW coast of Crimea, S Russia, Eur.
Karli (kär′lē) vil. Poona dist. Bombay, Br. India; celebrated caves.
Karlín (kär′lēn) *Ger.* **Karolinenthal** (kä′rō-lē′nĕn-tȧl′) city, sub. of Prague, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Eur. pop. 25.
Karlovac (kär′lō-vȧts) *Ger.* **Karlstadt** (kärl′shtät) *Hung.* **Károlyváros** (kä′rōl-y′-vä′rōsh) comm. SW of Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia, pop. 17.
Karlovy Vary (kär′lō-vē vä′rē) dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, 1,566 □ pop. 536, ✻ Carlsbad. — See CARLSBAD (*Gaz.*).
Karlowitz (kär′lō-vĭts) *Serbian* **Sremski Karlovci** (srĕm′skē kär′lôf-tsē) *Hung.* **Karlócza** (kär′lō-tsȧ) comm. E Slavonia, Yugoslavia, on rt. bank of Danube, pop. 6; treaty 1699.
Karlskrona (kärls-krōō′nä) city ✻ of Blekinge prov. S Sweden, on 5 isls. in Baltic, pop. 28.
Karlsruhe (kärls′rōō′ē) dist. N Baden, Ger. 993 □ pop. 632. — its ✻ & ✻ of Baden, p. 136.
Karlstad (kärl′städ′) town, Värmland prov. Sweden, N shore of Lake Väner, pop. 19.
Karmö (kärm′ū′) isl. 18 m. long, Rogaland co. Norway, in North sea.
Karnak (kär′nȧk) vil. on rt. bank of Nile, Upper Egypt; part of site of Thebes; temples.
Karnal (kŭr-näl′) dist. of Ambala div. Punjab, Br. India, 3,153 □ pop. 829. — its ✻ pop. 24.
Karnes (kärnz) co. S Texas, 692 □ pop. 19, ✕ Karnes City.
Karnobat (kär-nō′bät) comm. Burgas dept. E Bulgaria, pop. 8.
Karoo, *or* **Karroo, Great** *or* **Central** (kȧ-rōō′) plateau 3,000–4,000 ft. high, S Cape prov. U. of S. Africa. See KAROO, *n.* —, **Little** *or* **Southern,** smaller plateau S of above. —, **Northern,** large plateau, N Cape prov. S of Orange river.
Kars (kärs) former govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, now pashalic in N Armenia, Turkey, 7,690 □ pop. 492. — city, its ✻ pop. 28.
Karshi (kär-shē′) town, Bokhara, W Asia, 100 m. SW of Bokhara, pop. 25.
Karun (kȧ-rōōn′) riv. Arabistan prov. Persia, 250 m. to Persian gulf.
Karvinná (kär′vĕn-nȧ) *Ger.* **Karwin** (kär′vĕn) comm. Teschen dept. Silesia, Czechoslovakia, Eur. pop. 19.
Karwar (kär′wär′) spt. town, N. Kanara dist. Bombay pres. Br. India, pop. 15.
Kasai *or* **Kassai** (kȧ-sī′) riv. ab. 1,500 m. long, Angola & Belgian Congo, Africa, chief southern trib. of Congo.
Kasamansa (kȧ′sȧ-män′sȧ) *Fr.* **Casamance** (kȧ′sȧ′mänsˊ) riv. Senegal, Fr. W. Afr. enters Atlantic oc. by a wide estuary 100 m. long.
Kasanga (kȧ-säng′gȧ) *formerly* **Bismarckburg** (bĭs′märk-bo͝orĸ) town at S end of Lake Tanganyika, ✻ of Ufipa dist. Tanganyika Ter.
Kasganj (käs-gŭnj′) town, Etah dist. United Provs. British India, pop. 20.
Kashan (kä′shän′) former prov. cen. Persia, now part of Irak Ajemi prov. — town, Irak Ajemi prov. Persia, 92 m. N of Isfahan, pop. 30.
Kashgar (käsh′gär′) riv. Sinkiang prov. China, ab. 500 m. long. — district, Sinkiang prov. pop. 700–800. — chief cml. town of dist. 39° 24′ N, 76° 7′ E, pop. 80.
Kashgaria (käsh-gā′rĭ-ȧ) former name of Chinese Turkestan, now part of Sinkiang.
Kashing (kä′shĭng) cml. city, N Chekiang prov. China, pop. 60.
Kashmir *or* **Cashmere** (käsh′mēr′) native state, NW India, 84,432 □ pop. 3,321, ✻ Srinagar. See KASHMIRI, *n.*, KASHMIRIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Kasim (kä′sĕm) N division of emirate of Nejd & Hasa, Arabia, pop. ab. 50.
Kasimov (kȧ-sē′mŏf) mfg. & cml. town, Ryazan prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 16.
Kaskaskia (käs-käs′kĭ-ȧ) riv. 300 m. long, Champaign co. Ill. to Miss. river.
Kasos (kä′sŏs) *anc.* CA′SUS, isl. Dodecanese, E Mediterranean sea, NE of Crete, 19 □ p. 8.
Kassaba (kä′sȧ-bä; kȧ-sä′bȧ) town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 23.
Kassala (kȧs-sä′lȧ) prov. SE Nubia, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 44,900 □ pop. ab. 80. — town, its ✻ pop. 6; battle 1894.
Kassandra (kȧ-sän′drȧ) *anc.* PALLE′NE, peninsula, NE Greece, extending SE from Chalcidice pen. E of the Gulf of Salonika.
Kastamuni (käs′tȧ-mōō′nē) town, ✻ of Sinob vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 20. — See SINOB (*Gaz.*).
Kastav (käs′tȧf) *or* **Castua** (käs′twä) comm. W Croatia, Yugoslavia, Eur. near Fiume, p. 21.
Kastoria (käs-tō′rĭ-ȧ) town, Florina nome, Macedonia, N Greece, pop. 10.
Kasur (kȧ-sōōr′) town, Punjab, British India, 34 m. SE of Lahore, pop. 22.
Katahdin (kȧ-tä′dĭn) mt. Piscataquis co. Maine, 5,268 ft. high.
Katanga (kȧ-täng′gȧ) prov. S Belgian Congo, Africa, embracing 4 dists. total pop. est. 1,000, ✻ Elisabethville; radium mines.
Katar, *Ar.* **Qatar** (kä′tär) pen. Hasa, Arabia, in SW part of Persian gulf.
Katernberg (kä′tĕrn-bĕrĸ) city, Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 17.
Katha (kȧ-thä′) dist. of Mandalay div. Upper Burma, 6,994 □ pop. 254, ✻ Katha.
Kathiawar (kä′tē-ä-wär′; 239) pen. Gujarat, W coast India, ab. 23,400 □ pop. 2,850. — **Agency,** group of native states under Brit. N Bombay pres. India, 20,911 □ pop. 2,538.
Katia, *Ar.* **Qatiya** (kȧ-tē′yȧ) vil. Egypt, near Medit. sea, 25 m. E of Suez Canal; battle 1916.
Katif, El (ĕl kȧ-tēf′) coast town & dist. Hasa, Arabia, on Persian gulf, pop. town 26.
Katmai (kät′mī) nat. monument, N end Alaska pen. on Shelikof strait, S Alaska, 1,700 □, includes Katmai vol. (6,970 ft. high) & Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes.
Katmandu (kät′män-dōō′) town, ✻ of Nepal, India, pop. 80.
Katoomba (kȧ-tōōm′bȧ) town, N. S. Wales, Australia, ab. 60 m. W of Sydney, pop. 9.
Katowice (kä′tō-vē′tsē) *Ger.* **Kattowitz** (kät′ō-vĭts) comm. Polish Silesia, Eur. NW of Cracow, pop. 45.
Katrine, Loch (kăt′rĭn) beautiful lake, 8 m. long, Perth co. Scot. See LADY OF THE LAKE.
Katsena (kät′sĕ-nä) anc. kingdom of W Sudan, Afr. now in Kano prov. N. Nigeria. — town in same, pop. 8.
Kattegat *or* **Cattegat** (kăt′ē-găt′) arm North sea, 40–70 m. wide, bet. Sweden & Jutland.
Katun (kȧ-tōōn′) riv. 400 m. long, S Siberia, Altai prov. to Ob river.
Katwijk (kät′vĭk) comm. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 13.
Katzbach (käts′bäĸ) riv. 60 m. long, Lower Silesia, Prussia, to Oder riv; battle 1813.
Kau (kä′ōō) dist. Hawaii co. Hawaii island, pop. 4.
Kauai (kä′ōō-ä′ē) isl. Hawaiian isls. 544 □; sugar. — co. Hawaii ter. consisting of Kauai & Niihau isls. 641 □ p. 29, ✕ Lihue.
Kaufman (kôf′mȧn) co. NE Texas, 834 □ pop. 41. — city, its ✕ pop. 3.
Kaufmann Peak (kouf′män) Ferghana prov. Russian Turkestan, 23,000 ft. high.
Kaukauna (kô-kô′nȧ) city, Outagamie co. Wisconsin, pop. 6.
Kaulakahi (kä′ōō-lä-kä′hē) channel, Hawaiian isls. bet. Kauai & Niihau.
Kavalla *or* **Kavala** (kä-vä′lä) spt. Drama nome, Macedonia, Greece, on Gulf of Kavalla, Ægean sea, pop. 23.
Kavalli (kä-vȧl′ē) riv. W Africa, ab. 300 m. to Gulf of Guinea; partial boundary bet. Liberia & the Ivory Coast.
Kawachi (kä′wä′chē) old prov. W cen. Honshu, Japan, now part of Osaka pref.
Kawagoe (kä′wä-gō′ē) city, Saitama pref. cen. Honshu, Japan, pop. 26.
Kawaihau (kä-wī′ē-hä′ōō) dist. E Kauai co. Hawaii, pop. 5.
Kawardha (kȧ-wŭr′dä) native state, Central Provs. India, pop. 62.
Kawhia (kä′hwē-ä) co. W North Island, New Zealand, 1,515 □ pop. 1.
Kawieng (kä′wē-ĕng′) *or* **Kaewieng** (kä′wē-ĕng′) town, N New Ireland, Ter. of New Guinea.
Kay (kā) co. NE Oklahoma, 934 □ pop. 35, ✕ Newkirk.
Kayes (kāz) town, French Sudan colony, on Senegal riv. Fr. West Africa, p. 6.
Kazan (kȧ-zän′) riv. Quebec, Canada, to Hudson bay, 455 m. — (*pron.* kȧ-zän′y′) former govt. E Russia, now the Tatar republic. — city, ✻ of Tatar repub. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 146.
Kazanlik *or* **Kazanlúk** (kä′zȧn-lĭĸ′) comm. Stara-Zagora dept. cen. Bulgaria, pop. 10.
Kazbek (käz-byĕk′) *or* **Kasbek,** peak, Caucasus mts. Russia, 16,546 ft. high.
Kazerun (kä′zĕ-rōōn′) town, Fars prov. Persia, 70 m. SW of Shiraz, pop. 8.
Kazusa (kä′zōō-sä) old prov. cen. Honshu, Japan, now part of Chiba pref.
Kazvin (käz′vēn′) prov. NW Persia, ab. 14,000 □. — city, its ✻ pop. 40.
Kealaikahiki (kā-ä′lä-ē-kä-hē′kē) channel, Hawaii, bet. Lanai & Kahoolawe.
Kealakekua Bay (kā-ä′lä-kä-kōō′ä) bay, W Hawaii; Capt. Cook was killed here.
Kearney (kär′nĭ) co. S Nebr. 516 □ p. 9, ✕ Minden. — city, ✕ of Buffalo co. Nebr. p. 8.
Kearny (kär′nĭ) co. SW Kans. 853 □ pop. 3, ✕ Lakin. — town, Hudson co. N. J. pop. 27.
Kearsarge (kēr′särj) mt. Merrimack co. N. H. 2,943 ft. high. — *or* **North Kearsarge** *or* **Pequawket** (pē-kwō′kĕt) mt. Carroll co. N. H. 3,260 ft. high.
Kearsley (kērz′lĭ; kûrz′-) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 10.
Kecskemét (kĕch′kĕ-māt) mfg. munic. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, 337 □ pop. 73.
Kedah (kā′dä) unfed. Malay state, NW Malay pen. 3,648 □ pop. 339, ✻ Alor Star.
Kedarnath (kā-där′nät) mt. Himalayas, Garhwal dist. Br. India, 22,853 ft. high.
Kediri (kā-dē′rē′) residency, S Java isl. 2,705 □ pop. 2,012. — its ✻ pop. 43.
Kedleston (kĕd′l-stŭn; *colloq.* kĕl′sŭn) par. Derbyshire, England, 3½ m. NW of Derby.
Kedron (kē′drŭn) *or* **Kidron** (kē′-) valley, or wadi, Palestine, E side of Jerusalem.
Kedu (kā′dōō) *Du.* **Kedoe** (kā′dōō) residency, cen. Java, 2,107 □ p. 2,457, ✻ Magelang.
Keelung (kē′lōōng′) *or* **Kiirun** (kē′ē-rōōn′) spt. N Formosa, Japanese empire, pop. 38.
Keene (kēn) mfg. city, ✕ of Cheshire co. N. H. pop. 11; summer resort.
Keeseville (kēz′vĭl) vil. Essex & Clinton cos. N. Y. on Ausable river, pop. 2.
Keetmanshoop (kāt′mȧns-hōp; -hōōp) town, S Southwest Africa, pop. 7.
Keewatin (kē-wä′tĭn) vil. Itasca co. Minn. pop. 2. — provisional dist. Northwest Territories, Can. incl. mainland N of Manitoba & E of 102° W lon. exc. Boothia & Melville pens. 212,284 □; also includes Southampton isl. & all of Hudson bay.
Kef, El (ĕl kĕf′) *Fr.* **Le Kef** (lē kĕf′) *anc.* SIC′CA VENE′RIA, dist. Tunis, Africa, pop. 120. — city, its ✻ pop. 10.
Kehl (kāl) comm. Baden, Germany, near Rhine river, opp. Strasbourg, pop. 9.
Keighley (kēth′lĭ) mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 42.
Kei, Great (kī) riv. Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, W boundary of Transkeian territories.
Kei Islands (kī) group, Amboina prov. S of W New Guinea, Du. E. Indies, 552 □ pop. 36.
Keiki (kā′kē) prov. cen. Korea, Japanese empire, 4,949 □ pop. 1,778, ✻ Seoul.
Keith (kēth) co. W Nebraska, 1,008 □ pop. 5, ✕ Ogallala.
Kekri (kā′krē) subdiv. Ajmer-Merwara, Rajputana, India, 820 □ pop. 95. — town, pop. 6.
Kelantan (kĕ-län′tän′) unfed. Malay state, N Malay pen. 5,713 □ pop. 309, ✻ Kota Bahru.
Kellogg (kĕl′ŏg) city, Shoshone co. Idaho, pop. 3.
Kelso (kĕl′sō) city, Cowlitz co. Wash. pop. 2. — burgh & mfg. town, Roxburgh co. Scotland, on Tweed riv. pop. 4; ruined abbey.
Kem (kĕm) spt. W coast of White sea, Karelia, Soviet Russia, Eur. pop. 5.
Kemerovo (kĕ′mĕ-rō′vō) town, Kuznetz basin, Novonikolaevsk prov. Soviet Russia, Asia, ab. 120 m. S of Tomsk, pop. 4; Kuzbas industrial colony.
Kemi (kā′mē) riv. 300 m. long, Uleåborg prov. N Finland to Gulf of Bothnia.
Kemmel, Mont (môN kĕ′mĕl′) height, 5 m. SW of Ypres, Belgium; battles 1918.
Kemmerer (kĕm′ĕr-ĕr) town, ✕ of Lincoln co. Wyoming, pop. 2.
Kempen (kĕm′pĕn) comm. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 7; bp. of Thomas à Kempis.
Kemper (kĕm′pĕr) co. E Mississippi, 752 □ pop. 20, ✕ De Kalb.
Kempston (kĕmp′stŭn) urban dist. Bedfordshire, England, pop. 5.
Kempten (kĕmp′tĕn) comm. Swabia govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 20.
Kcn (kän) *or* **Kayan** (kā′yȧn) riv. Bundelkhand, Central India, 230 m. long to Jumna river.
Kena (kā′nȧ) *or* **Keneh** (kā′nĕ) prov. Upper Egypt, 708 □ pop. 840. — *anc.* CÆ′NE, CÆNEP′OLIS, its ✻ pop. 23.
Kenai (kĕ-nī′) pen. S Alaska, E of Cook inlet. — dist. S Alaska, pop. 2. — town in same.
Kendal (kĕn′dȧl) mun. bor. Westmorland co. England, pop. 14. See KENDAL GREEN.
Kendall (kĕn′dȧl) co. NE Ill. 324 □ p. 10, ✕ Yorkville. — co. Tex. 598 □ p. 5, ✕ Boerne.
Kendall, Mount, mt. San Juan range, Colo. 13,480 ft. high.
Kendallville (kĕn′dȧl-vĭl) city, Noble co. Indiana, pop. 5.
Kenedy (kĕn′ĕ-dĭ) co. S Texas, 1,274 □ pop. 1, ✕ Sarita. — town, Karnes co. Texas, pop. 2.
Kenilworth (kĕn′ĭl-wûrth) urban dist. Warwickshire, Eng. pop. 7; famous ruined castle.
Kenitra (kĕ-nē′trȧ) river port, NW French Morocco, 10 m. from Atlantic oc. pop. 9.
Kenmare (kĕn-mâr′) town, Kerry co. Irish Free State, on riv. of same name, pop. 2; summer resort.
Kenmore (kĕn′mōr; 201) vil. Erie co. N. Y. pop. 3. — vil. Summit co. Ohio, pop. 13. — (*pron.* kĕn-mōr′) par. & vil. Perth co. Scotland, on Tay riv. at foot of Loch Tay, p. 1.
Kennebec (kĕn′ē-bĕk′) riv. Maine, 150 m. long. — co. S Maine, 879 □ pop. 64, ✕ Augusta.
Kennebunk (kĕn′ē-bŭnk′) town, York co. Maine, pop. 3.
Kennebunkport (kĕn′ē-bŭnk-pōrt′) town, York co. Maine, pop. 1; summer resort.
Kennedy Channel (kĕn′ē-dĭ) bet. Grinnell Land, Can. & NW Greenland.
Kenner (kĕn′ēr) town, Jefferson par. La. on Mississippi river, pop. 2.
Kennesaw, *or* **Kenesaw, Mountain** (kĕn′ē-sô) Cobb. co. Ga. W of Marietta; battle 1864.
Kennet (kĕn′ĕt) river, 44 m. long, in Wiltshire & Berkshire, Eng. to the Thames at Reading.
Kennett (kĕn′ĕt) city, ✕ of Dunklin co. Missouri, pop. 4.
Kennett Square, bor. Chester co. Pa. pop. 2.
Kennewick (kĕn′ē-wĭk) city, Benton co. Washington, pop. 2.
Kenora (kē-nō′rȧ; 201) dist. W Ontario, Can. — town, in dist. on Lake of the Woods, p. 5.
Kenosha (kē-nō′shȧ) co. SE Wis. 282 □ pop. 51. — cml. city, its ✕ pop. 40.
Kenosha Pass, in Front range, Colorado, altitude 9,983 ft.
Kenova (kē-nō′vȧ) town, Wayne co. West Virginia, pop. 2.
Kensington (kĕn′zĭng-tŭn) met. bor. London, Eng. pop. 176; British Museum in S. Kensington. — suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, pop. 7. — suburb of Adelaide, South Australia, pop. 4, Kensington and Norwood local govt. area, pop. 15.
Kent (kĕnt) co. cen. Del. 617 □ pop. 31, ✕ Dover. — co. NE Md. 282 □ pop. 15, ✕ Chestertown. — co. W Mich. 860 □ pop. 183, ✕ Grand Rapids. — co. cen. R. I. 174 □ pop. 38, ✕ East Greenwich. — co. NW Texas, 875 □ pop. 3, ✕ Clairemont. — vil. Portage co. Ohio, pop. 7. — city, King co. Wash. pop. 2. — co. SE England, 1,525 □ pop. 1,142 (admin. co. only, without co. bor. 1,118) ✕ Maidstone. — co. New Brunswick, Canada, pop. 24, ✕ Richibucto. — co. Ontario, Canada, ✕ Chatham.
Kentei Mountains (kĕn′tā′) mt. range, N Mongolia, NE of Urga.
Kenton (kĕn′tŭn) co. N Ky. 163 □ p. 73, ✕ Covington. — city, ✕ of Hardin co. Ohio, p. 8.
Kentucky (kĕn-tŭk′ĭ) riv. Kentucky, 250 m. long, Cumberland plateau to Ohio river. — state, E cen. U. S. A. 40,598 □ pop. 2,417, ✻ Frankfort. Abbr. *Ky.* See BLUEGRASS STATE, DARK AND BLOODY GROUND, in *Dict.*
Kentville (kĕnt′vĭl) town, ✕ of Kings co. Nova Scotia, Can. pop. 3.
Kentwood (kĕnt′wo͝od) town, Tangipahoa par. Louisiana, pop. 3.
Kenya (kē-nyä′; *in English commonly* kĕn′yȧ) Brit. crown colony & protectorate, E Africa, formerly East Africa Protectorate, S of Abyssinia, E of Uganda, N of Tanganyika Ter. 200,000 □ pop. 2,376, ✻ Nairobi; prot. includes narrow strip of ter. on coast leased from Sultan of Zanzibar.
Kenya, Mount, extinct volcano, cen. Kenya, Africa, near equator, 17,040 ft. high.
Keokuk (kē′ō-kŭk) co. SE Iowa, on Mississippi river, 578 □ pop. 21, ✕ Sigourney city. — a ✕ of Lee co. Iowa, p. 14; great power dam across Miss. river.
Keonjhar (kā-ōn′jûr′) native state, Orissa, India, 3,096 □ pop. 379. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Keos (kē′ŏs) *or* **Zea** (zē′ȧ) *anc.* CE′OS, isl. 12 m. long, Cyclades isls. Ægean sea, 67 □ pop. 4. — its ✻, in center of island.
Kerak (kē-räk′) region & anc. emirate, N Arabia, E of Jordan riv. — mod. emirate. See TRANSJORDANIA (*Gaz.*).
Kerasun (kĕr′ȧ-sŭn′) *Turk.* **Kiresün** (kē′rĕ-sün′) *anc.* CER′ASUS *and, later,* PHARNA′CIA, spt. town, Trebizond vilayet, Asia Minor, on Black sea, pop. 11.
Kerbau (kĕr′bou) mt. E Perak, Malay pen. 7,160 ft. high.
Kerbela (kŭr′bē-lä) *or* **Karbala** (kŭr′bä-lä) town, Bagdad vilayet, Mesopotamia, pop. 65.
Kerch (kĕrch) *anc.* PANTICAPÆ′UM, city, Crimea republic, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Kerch strait, pop. 56. —, *or* **Enikale, Strait** (yē-nyē′kä-lyē′) bet. Sea of Azov and Black sea.

Karfreit. See CAPORETTO.
Karimon. See GREAT KARIMON.
Kariot. See NIKARIA.
Karisimbi. See MUMBIRO.
Karlócza. See KARLOWITZ.
Karlovci, Sremski. See KARLOWITZ.
Karlsbad. See CARLSBAD.
Karlsburg. See ALBA IULIA.
Karlstadt. See KARLOVAC.
Karnatik. See CARNATIC.
Kärnten. See CARINTHIA.
Karnul. Var. of KURNOOL.
Karolinenthal. See KARLÍN.
Károlyváros. See KARLOVAC.
Karond. See KALAHANDI.
Karroo, Great. See KAROO, GREAT.
Karst. See CARSO.
Karwin. See KARVINNÁ.
Kasan. Var. of KAZAN.
Kasbek. See KAZBEK.
Kaschau. See KOŠICE.
Kasr. See DAKHLA.
Kasr el Kebir, El. Var. of KSAR-EL-KEBIR, EL.
Kassa. See KOŠICE.
Kassai. See KASAI.
Kassel. See CASSEL.
Kasteli. See LASITHION.
Kastelorizo. = CASTELLORIZO.
Kastro. See LEMNOS; MYTILENE.
Kastrop. See CASTROP.
Kasvin. Var. of KAZVIN.
Katharinenstadt. † MARKSTADT.
Kattowitz. See KATOWICE.
Kaunas. See KOVNO.
Kaveri. See CAUVERY.
Kayan. See KEN.
Kea. Var. of KEOS. [ISLANDS.]
Keeling Islands. See COCOS
Kefalonia. See CEPHALONIA.
Keijo. See SEOUL.
Keilberg. See ERZGEBIRGE.
Keisho. See NORTH KEISHO; SOUTH KEISHO.
Kelat. Var. of KALAT.
Kelţsy. See KIELCE.
Keneh. See KENA.
Kenesaw Mountain. See KENNESAW MOUNTAIN. [MOUNT.]
Kenia, Mount. Var. of KENYA,

Kerguelen (kûr'gĕ-lĕn) desolate isl. Indian oc. 1,318 □ 49° S, 70° E; French.
Keriya *or* **Kiria** (kē'rĭ-ä) *Chin.* **Yütien** (yü'tĭ-ĕn') town, S Sinkiang prov. China, 95 m. ESE of Khotan, on Keriya riv. pop. 16.
Kerkrade (kĕrk'rä-dē) comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 29.
Kermadec Islands (kĕr-măd'ĕk) group, N of New Zealand, 13 □; to New Zealand.
Kerman (kĕr-män') *anc.* CARMA'NIA, prov. SE Persia, ab. 115,000 □ pop. 600. — *anc.* CARMA'NA, city, its ✻ pop. 70.
Kermanshah (kĕr-män'shä') former prov. NW Persia, now in N Luristan prov. — city, Luristan, Persia, pop. 50.
Kern (kûrn) co. S cen. Calif. 8,003 □ pop. 55, × Bakersfield.— riv. California, ab. 200 m. long, Sierra Nevada mts. to Tulare lake.
Kernstown (kûrnz'toun) vil. Frederick co. Va. 4 m. S of Winchester; battle 1862.
Kerr (kûr) co. SW cen. Texas, 1,142 □ pop. 6, × Kerrville.
Kerrville (kûr'vĭl) town, × of Kerr co. Texas, on Guadalupe river, pop. 2.
Kerry (kĕr'ĭ) co. Munster prov. Irish Free State, 1,811 □ pop. 159, × Tralee.
Kershaw (kûr'shô') co. N S. C. 673 □ pop. 29, × Camden.
Kessel-Loo (kĕs'ĕl-lō') comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 10.
Kesteven, The Parts of (kĕs'tē-vĕn; *colloq.* kĕs'tŭn) administrative co. England. See LINCOLNSHIRE (*Gaz.*).
Keswick (kĕz'ĭk; -wĭk) urban dist. Cumberland co. Eng. near Derwentwater, pop. 5.
Ket (kyĕt) nav. riv. Siberia, ab. 500 m. long, Yeniseisk & Tomsk provs. to Ob river.
Keta (kē'tä) *or* **Kwitta** (kwĭt'ä) spt. town, Gold Coast, W Africa, W of Lome, pop. 10.
Ketchikan (kĕch'ĭ-kăn') dist. & town, SE Alaska, pop. dist. 6, town 2.
Kettering (kĕt'ĕr-ĭng) urban dist. Northamptonshire, England, pop. 30.
Keuka (kē-ū'kä), *or* **Crooked, Lake,** Steuben & Yates cos. N. Y. 18 m. long; vineyards.
Kew (kū) par. Surrey co. England, 7 m. from London; botanical garden. — town, Victoria, Australia, suburb of Melbourne, urban pop. 17.
Kewanee (kē-wä'nē) mfg. city, Henry co. Ill. pop. 16.
Kewaunee (kē-wô'nē) co. E Wis. 337 □ pop. 16. — city, its × pop. 2.
Keweenaw (kē'wē-nô) co. N upper pen. Michigan, 554 □ pop. 6, × Eagle River.
Keyapaha (kē'yä-pä'hä) co. N Nebraska, 775 □ pop. 4, × Springview.
Keyport (kē'pōrt) bor. Monmouth co. New Jersey, pop. 4.
Keyser (kī'zĕr) town, × of Mineral co. West Virginia, pop. 6.
Keystone (kē'stōn') city, McDowell co. West Virginia, pop. 2.
Key West (kē) city, spt. & × of Monroe co. Fla. on isl. in Gulf of Mexico, pop. 19.
Khabarovsk (kä-bä'rôfsk) cml. town, Amur prov. Far Eastern Region, Soviet Russia, Asia, on Amur river, pop. 56.
Khairagarh (kī'rä-gûr') native state, Cen. Provs. India, 931 □ pop. 124.
Khairpur (kīr'pōōr') native state, Sind, NW Bombay, India, 6,050 □ pop. 193. — its ✻ 15 m. E of Indus river, pop. 16.
Khalajistan (kä-läj'ĭ-stän') former prov. Persia, now mostly in Kazvin prov.
Khamgaon (kăm-goun') town, Buldana dist. Berar, Br. India, pop. 18; cotton market.
Khandesh (kän-dāsh'), **East,** dist. of Central div. Bombay pres. Br. India, 4,551 □ pop. 1,076, ✻ Jalgaon. —, **West,** dist. of same div. 6,401 □ pop. 642, ✻ Dhulia.
Khandpara (kŭnd'pä-rä) native state, Orissa, India, 244 □ pop. 64. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Khandwa (kŭnd'wä) town, ✻ of Nimar dist. Cen. Provinces, British India, pop. 20.
Khanikin (kä'nē-kĕn') *Ar.* **Khanaqin** (-nä-kĕn') frontier town, Mesopotamia, 95 m. NE of Bagdad, pop. 5.
Khanka (kăn'kä) *or* **Hanka** (hăn'kä) lake bet. Kirin prov. Manchuria & Amur prov. Siberia, 1,700 □.
Kharga, Oasis of (kär'gä) valley, Libyan desert, Upper Egypt, Africa, 25° N, 31° E.
Kharkov (-kôf) prov. N Ukraine, Europe, 15,001 □ pop. 2,580. — cml. city, its ✻ & ✻ of Ukraine, pop. 284.
Kharput (kär'pōōt') town, ✻ of Mamuret el Aziz vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 20.
Kharsawan (kär-sä'wän) state, Chota Nagpur div. Bihar & Orissa states, Br. India, p. 37.
Khartaphu (kär-tä'p'hōō) peak, Himalayas, near & NE of Mt. Everest, 23,800 ft. high.
Khartichangri (kär'tē-chŭn'grē) peak, Himalayas, near & NE of Mt. Everest, 23,420 ft.
Khartoum *or* **Khartum** (kär'tōōm') prov. cen. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 4,600 □ pop. 135. — town, its ✻ & ✻ of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, at junction of White Nile & Blue Nile rivs. pop. with suburb of Khartoum North, 39; siege 1885 (Gordon killed); recovered by Anglo-Egypt. army 1898. See MAHDI, *n.*
Khasav Yurt (kä'säf yōōrt') region, N Dagestan republic, Soviet Russia, Europe, 2,107 □ pop. 89.
Khasi and Jaintia Hills (kä'sē, jīn'tē-ä) dist. Surma Valley & Hill div. Assam, Br. India, 6,022 □ pop. 243, chief town Shillong. See KHASI, *n.*
Khasköi (käs'kû'ē) town, Adrianople vilayet, Turkey in Europe, pop. 15.
Khaskovo (käs'kô-vô) comm. Stara-Zagora dist. S cen. Bulgaria, pop. 19.
Khatanga (kä-täŋ'gä) riv. 400 m. long, Siberia, to Khatanga bay (160 m. long) Arctic oc.
Khawak Pass (kä-wäk') E Hindu Kush mts. Afghanistan, alt. 11,637 ft.
Kheri (kē'rē) dist. Lucknow div. United Provs. Br. Ind. 2,963 □ p. 813. — its ✻ p. 7.
Kherson (kĕr-sôn') city, Nikolaev prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 75. — former govt. Russia, now divided bet. Odessa & Nikolaev provs. Ukraine.
Khilchipur (kēl'chē-pōōr') native state, Cen. India Agency, India, 273 □ pop. 40.
Khingan, Great (kĭn-gän') mt. chain, E Mongolia & NW Manchuria, Asia.
Khingan, Little, mt. range, NE Manchuria.
Khiva (kē'vä) independent Soviet republic, associated with Soviet Russia, S of Aral sea, W Asia, 24,310 □ pop. 519. See RUSSIA (*Gaz.*). — its ✻ pop. 5.
Khoi (koi) town, Azerbaijan prov. NW Persia, pop. 30.
Khojend (kō'jĕnt') town, Samarkand region, Turkestan, Soviet Russia, Asia, pop. 40.
Khokand (kō'känt') *or* **Kokand** (kō'-) city, ✻ of Ferghana prov. Turkestan, Soviet Russia, Asia, p. 119.
Kholm (kôlm) town, Pskov prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 24. — See CHEŁM (*Gaz.*).
Khoms (kōms) *It.* **Homs** (hōms) spt. Tripolitania prov. Libya, Africa.
Khong (kŏng) town, on the Mekong, NE Cambodia, Fr. Indo-China.
Khonsar (kōn'särʹ) town, Irak Ajemi prov. Persia, pop. 13.
Khoper (kō'pĕr) river, 560 m. long, Russia, Penza prov. S to Don river.
Khorsabad (kōr'sä-bäd') vil. Turkey in Asia, near Mosul; site of Dur-Sharrukin, Assyrian palace and town of King Sargon.
Khotan (kō'tän') riv. & cml. town, SW Sinkiang, China, pop. town 30.
Khulm (kōōlm) anc. city, N Afghanistan; now only ruins near Tashkurgan (see in *Gaz.*).
Khulna (kōōl'nä) dist. Presidency div. Bengal, Br. India, 2,077 □ p. 1,453. — its ✻ p. 11.
Khunzakh (kōōn-zäkʹ) town, Dagestan republic, Cisacucasia, Soviet Russia, Eur. p. 34.
Khurasan (kōō'rä-sän') *or* **Khorasan** (kō'rä-sän') prov. NE Persia, ab. 140,000 □ pop. 960, ✻ Meshed.
Khurja (kōōr'jä) town, Bulandshahr dist. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, p. 26.
Khvalynsk (kvä-lĭnsk') town, Saratov prov. Soviet Russia, on rt. bank of Volga, pop. 19.
Khyber (kī'bĕr) agency, N.-W. Frontier Prov. India, pop. 227.
Khyber Pass (kī'bĕr) bet. Afghanistan & India, 10½ m. W of Peshawar; ab. 33 m. long.
Kiakhta *or* **Kyakhta** (kyäkʹtä) frontier town, S Transbaikalia, Far Eastern Region, Soviet Russia, Asia, pop. 23; Chinese trade.
Kialing (kyä'lĭng') riv. Kansu, Shensi, & Szechwan, China, to Yangtze at Chungking.
Kianfu (kyän'fōō') city, Kiangsi prov. China on Kan riv. pop. 100.
Kiangan (kē'ang-änʹ) town, ✻ of Ifugao subprov. Phil. isls. pop. township, 37.
Kiangsi (kyäng'sē') prov. SE China, 69,498 □ pop. 15,000, ✻ Nanchang.
Kiangsu (kyäng'sōō') prov. NE China, 38,610 □ pop. 18,000, ✻ Nanking.
Kiaochow (kyou'chō') dist. (400 □ incl. bay of 200 □) & town, E Shantung, China, on Kiaochow bay; former German leased ter.; pop. dist. 227, chief town Tsingtao.
Kiatingfu (kyä'tĭng'fōō') cml. city, S part of Szechwan prov. China, pop. 150.
Kicking Horse *or* **Wapta** (wŏp'tä) riv. SE Br. Columbia; flows through **Kicking Horse Pass,** in Canadian Rockies, SW and W to Columbia riv. near Golden.
Kidder (kĭd'ĕr) co. cen. North Dakota, 1,386 □ pop. 8, × Steele.
Kidderminster (kĭd'ĕr-mĭn'stĕr) mfg. mun. bor. Worcestershire, England, p. 27; carpets.
Kidsgrove (kĭdz'grōv') urban dist. Staffordshire, England, pop. 9.
Kiefer (kē'fĕr) town, Creek co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Kiel (kēl) vil. Calumet & Manitowoc cos. Wis. pop. 2. — spt. city, Schleswig govt. dist. Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, pop. 205; naval station & Baltic entrance to Kiel canal.
Kielce (kyĕl'tsĕ) *Russ.* **Keltsy** (kyĕl'tsĭ) prov. SW Poland, 9,937 □ pop. 2,534. — city, its ✻ pop. 41.
Kiev (kē'yĕf) prov. cen. Ukraine, Europe, 18,650 □ pop. 3,270. — city, its ✻ pop. 366.
Kigoma (kē-gō'mä) port & R. R. terminus, on Lake Tanganyika, 4 m. N of Ujiji, Tanganyika Ter. Africa.
Kihnu (kē'nōō) *or* **Kino** (kē'nō) isl. Gulf of Riga, off Pärnu prov. Esthonia, Europe.
Kii (kē'ē) old prov. S cen. Honshu, Japan, now Wakayama pref. & part of Miye pref.
Kikuyu (kē-kōō'yōō) dist. W Kenya colony, Africa. — vil. in same, near Nairobi.
Kilauea (kē'lou-ä'ä) crater, 2 m. wide, on slope of Mauna Loa, Hawaii, ab. 4,040 ft. high; largest active crater in the world.
Kildare (kĭl-dārʹ) co. E Irish Free State, 654 □ pop. 66. — town, its × pop. 2.
Kilia *or* **Chilia** (kē'lē-yä) town, Bessarabia, Roumania, on Danube riv. pop. 11.
Kilid Bahr (kē'lēd' bä'h'r) ft. town on Gallipoli pen. ab. 15 m. from S end, opp. Chanak.
Kilimanjaro (kĭl'ĭ-măn-jä'rō) mt. N Tanganyika Ter. Africa, near Kenya border; highest peak Kibo, 19,450 ft. the highest mt. in Africa.
Kilkenny (kĭl-kĕn'ĭ) co. S Irish Free State, 800 □ pop. 75. — its × pop. 11. See KILKENNY CATS.
Killarney (kĭ-lär'nĭ) town, Kerry co. Irish Free State, near Lakes of Killarney, pop. 6.
Killarney, Lakes of, three beautiful lakes, Kerry co. SW Ireland.
Killiecrankie (kĭl'ĭ-krăŋ'kĭ) pass, Grampians, Scotland; battle 1689.
Killingly (kĭl'ĭng-lĭ) town, Windham co. Connecticut, pop. 8.
Killis (kēl-lēs') town, Aleppo vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 20.
Kill van Kull (kĭl' văn kŭl') channel, N of Staten Island, N. Y. See NEWARK BAY (*Gaz.*).
Kilmarnock (kĭl-mär'nŭk) burgh, Ayr co. Scotland, pop. 36.
Kilsyth (kĭl'sĭth') burgh, Stirling co. Scotland, pop. 8.
Kilwa (kĕl'wä) dist. SE Tanganyika Ter. E. Afr. p. 84. — isl. & town, ✻ of dist. p. 5.
Kilwinning (kĭl-wĭn'ĭng) burgh, Ayr co. Scotland, pop. 5.
Kimball (kĭm'bŭl) co. W Nebr. 958 □ p. 4. — vil. its × pop. 2.
Kimberley (kĭm'bĕr-lĭ) town, Griqualand West, N cen. Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 40; rich diamond mines. See DIAMOND, *n.*
Kimble (kĭm'b'l) co. cen. Texas, 1,301 □ pop. 4, × Junction.
Kimito (kē-mē'tō) vil. Åbo-Björneborg govt. Finland, on Kimito island, pop. 7.
Kimolos (kē'mō-lôs) *anc.* CIMO'LUS, isl. NE of Melos, Ægean sea, 16 □.
Kinabalu (kĭn'ä-bä-lōōʹ) mt. Br. N. Borneo, 13,694 ft. high; highest in Borneo.
Kinai (kē'nä'ē) old div. W cen. Honshu, Japan, comprising five provs.
Kincardine (kĭn-kär'dĭn) maritime co. E Scotland, 381 □ pop. 42, × Stonehaven.
Kinchow (kĭn'chō') *or* **Chinchow** (chĭn'chō') town, S Manchuria in Jap. leased ter. pop. 14; battle 1904. See KWANTUNG (*Gaz.*).
Kinderhook (kĭn'dĕr-hōōk') vil. & town, Columbia co. N. Y. pop. town 3.
Kineo, Mount (kĭn'ē-ō) promontory, E shore of Moosehead lake, Maine.
King, co. NW Texas, 867 □, × Guthrie. — co. W Wash. 2,111 □ pop. 389, × Seattle.
King and Queen, co. E Virginia, 320 □ pop. 9, × King and Queen.
Kingchowfu (kĭng'chō'fōō') city, Hupeh prov. China, on the Yangtze riv. pop. 300.
King Edward VII. Land, NW part of Antarctic continent, Ross quadrant.
Kingfisher (kĭng'fĭsh'ĕr) co. cen. Oklahoma, 890 □ pop. 16. — city, its × pop. 2; college.
King George, co. E part of Virginia, 180 □ pop. 6, × King George.
King George V. Land, part of Antarctic continent, Victoria quadrant.
King George Island, largest of S. Shetland isls. Antarctic ocean.
King George Sound, S coast of W. Australia, 35° 6′ S, 118° E; outer harbor of Albany.
King Haakon VII. Plateau, region around South pole, alt. 10,000–11,000 ft.
King Island, isl. NW of Tasmania, Bass strait, 40 m. long.
Kingman (kĭng'măn) co. S Kans. 867 □ pop. 12. — city, its × pop. 2. — min. town, × of Mohave co. Arizona, pop. 2.
Kings (kĭngz) co. cen. Calif. 1,159 □ p. 22, × Hanford. — co. SE N. Y. 71 □ p. 2,018, coextensive with Brooklyn bor. New York city. — co. New Brunswick, Can. pop. 20, × Hampton. — co. W Nova Scotia, Can. 864 □ pop. 24, × Kentville. — dist. Prince Edward Isl. Can. 641 □ pop. 20, × Georgetown.
King's (kĭngz) co. Leinster, Irish Free State, 771 □ pop. 57, × Tullamore.
Kingsbury (kĭngz'bĕr-ĭ) co. E S. Dakota, 814 □ pop. 13, × De Smet.
King's Lynn, mfg. mun. bor. Norfolk co. England, pop. 20.
King's Mountain, town, Cleveland co. N. C. pop. 3. — town, York co. S. C. pop. 6. — height in same; battle 1780.
King's Peak, mt. Wasatch mts. Utah, 13,498 ft.; highest point in Utah.
Kingsport (kĭngz'pōrt) city, Sullivan co. Tenn. pop. 6.
Kingston (kĭngz'tŭn) town, Plymouth co. Mass. pop. 3. — city, × of Ulster co. N. Y. pop. 27. — bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 9. — cml. spt. city, ✻ of Jamaica, West Indies, pop. 63. — cml. city, × of Frontenac co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 22.
Kingston upon Hull, *called also* **Hull,** cml. & mfg. spt. city & co. bor. East Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 287.
Kingston upon Thames (tĕmz) mun. bor. Surrey co. England, pop. 39.
Kingstown (kĭngz'toun; -tŭn) spt. ✻ of St. Vincent, British West Indies, pop. 4, with subs. 6. — *formerly* **Dunleary** (dŭn-lâ'rĭ) spt. on Dublin bay, Irish Free State, pop. 17.
Kingstree (kĭngz'trē') town, × of Williamsburg co. S. C. pop. 2.
Kingsville (kĭngz'vĭl) town, × of Kleberg co. Texas, pop. 5.
Kingswood (kĭngz'wo͝od') urban dist. Gloucestershire, England, pop. 13.
Kingtehchen (kĭng'tē-chĕn') town, Kiangsi prov. China, pop. over 100; porcelain mfg.
Kingussie (kĭn-gōōs'ĭ) burgh, Inverness co. Scotland, on the Spey, pop. 1; summer resort.
King William, co. E Va. 263 □ pop. 9, × King William.
King William Island, SW of Boothia peninsula, Northwest Ters. Canada.
King William's Town, town, SE Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 10.
Kinhwafu (kĭn'hwä'fōō') city, Chekiang prov. China.
Kinney (kĭn'ĭ) co. S Texas, 1,312 □ pop. 4, × Brackettville.
Kinross (kĭn-rôs') burgh, × of Kinross co. Scot. pop. 3. — *or* **Kinross-shire** (-shĭr; -shĕr) co. Scotland, 82 □ pop. 8.
Kinsale (kĭn-sāl') spt. town & watering place, Cork co. Irish Free State, pop. 5.
Kinsha (kĭn'shä') *or* **Kinsha-kiang** (-kyäng') *i. e.* "Golden-sand river," Chinese name for upper course of Yangtze river down to Suifu.
Kinshasa (kĭn-shä'sä) cml. town & river port, Belgian Congo, Africa, on Stanley Pool near Leopoldville.
Kinsley (kĭnz'lĭ) city, × of Edwards co. Kansas, pop. 2.
Kinsman Mountain (kĭnz'măn) peak, Grafton co. N. H. 4,200 ft. high.
Kinston (kĭn'stŭn) city, × of Lenoir co. N. C. pop. 10.
Kintyre (kĭn-tīr') pen. Scotland, bet. Firth of Clyde & Atlantic ocean; 40 m. long.
Kionga (kyŏŋ'gä) region, 400 □, NE Portuguese E. Africa, formerly in German E. Africa.
Kiowa (kī'ō-wä) co. SE Colo. 1,798 □ pop. 4, × Eads. — co. S Kans. 723 □ pop. 6, × Greensburg. — co. SW Okla. 1,062 □ pop. 23, × Hobart. — city, Barber co. Kans. pop. 2.
Kirchberg (kĭrkʀ'bĕrk) comm. Saint Gallen canton, Switzerland, pop. 6.
Kirchhörde (kĭrkʀ'hûr'dē) city, Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, p. 14.
Kirghiz Republic (kĭr-gēz') autonomous republic, Soviet Russia in SE Europe and W Asia, 843,640 □ pop. 5,059, ✻ Orenburg; called also THE STEPPES. See KIRGHIZ, *n.*
Kirin (kĭr'ĭn; *Chin.* kĭl'ĭn) prov. cen. Manchuria, 105,019 □ pop. 5,639. — its ✻ treaty port on the Sungari river, pop. 100.
Kirkagach (kĕr-kä-gäch') town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 20.
Kirkby in Ashfield (kûr'bĭ, ăsh'fēld) urban dist. Nottinghamshire, England, pop. 15.
Kirkcaldy (kĕr-kô'dĭ; -kôl'dĭ) spt. burgh, Fife co. Scotland, pop. 40; bp. of Adam Smith.
Kirkcudbright (kĕr-kōō'brĭ) burgh, × of Kirkcudbright co. Scotland, pop. 2. — *or* **Kirkcudbrightshire** (-shĭr; -shĕr) co. S Scotland, 900 □ pop. 37.
Kirkintilloch (kûr'kĭn-tĭl'ŏk; kĭr'-) burgh, Dumbarton co. Scotland, pop. 12.

Kerkha. Var. of KARKHEH.
Kerkheh. See KARKHEH.
Kerkuk. See KIRKUK.
Kerkyra. = CORFU.
Kerun, Lake. See BIRKET-EL-KERUN.
Keunjhar. Var. of KEONJHAR.
Key, islands. Var. of KEI.
Khabarda-Balkarsk. See KABARDA.
Khaibar, Khaiber. Vars. of KHYBER.
Khaifa. See HAIFA.
Khailar. Var. of HAILAR.
Khalkidike. See CHALCIDICE.
Khamseh. = ZENJAN.
Khanak Kalessi. See CHANAK.
Khan Bagdadi *or* **Baghdadi.** See BAGHDADI, KHAN.
Khan Tengri. = TENGRI KHAN.
Kharbin. See HARBIN.
Khatmandu. Var. of KATMANDU.
Khelat. See KALAT.
Khiakhta, Khiakta. Vars. of KIAKHTA.
Khio. See CHIOS.
Khoqand. Var. of KHOKAND.
Khorasan, Khorassan. Vars. of KHURASAN.
Khotin. See HOTIN.
Khulil, El. See HEBRON.
Khuzistan. See ARABISTAN.
Kiangmai. See CHIENGMAI.
Kibo. See KILIMANJARO.
Kidron. See KEDRON.
Kilrun. See KEELUNG.
Kilung. Var. of KEELUNG.
Kilwa Kivinje. = KILWA.
Kimpolung. See CÂMPULUNG.
Kincardineshire. = KINCARDINE.
Kinchinjunga. See KANCHANJANGA.
King Oscar Land. See ELLESMERE.
Kingsmill Islands. See GILBERT ISLANDS.
Kino. See KIHNU.
Kiolen. See KJÖLEN.
Kioto. See KYOTO.
Kiresün. See KERASUN.
Kiria. See KERIYA.
Kiriu. See KIRYU.
Kiriwina. See TROBRIAND.
Kirjath-Arba. See HEBRON.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Kirk Kilisse *or* **Kirk Kilise** (kĕrk kē-lē-sā′) town, Turkey in Europe, 32 m. ENE of Adrianople, pop. 16; battle 1912.
Kirksville (kûrks′vĭl) city, × of Adair co. Mo. pop. 7; Am. School of Osteopathy.
Kirkuk (kĭr-kōōk′) *or* **Kerkuk** (kĕr-kōōk′) town, S Kurdistan region, Mosul vilayet, Mesopotamia, pop. 92; oil center.
Kirkwall (kûrk′wôl′) burgh, Mainland isl. × of Orkney co. Scotland, pop. 4.
Kirkwood (-wo͝od′) town, De Kalb co. Ga. pop. 3. — city, St. Louis co. Mo. pop. 4.
Kirlibaba (kĕr′lē-bä′bä) vil. & pass, Carpathian mts. Roumania, 25 m. W of Cămpulung.
Kirthar Range (kĭr-tŭr′) *or* **Hala Mountains** (hä′lä) bet. Sind & Baluchistan, India, Arabian sea to 28° N; highest ab. 7,000 ft.
Kiryu *or* **Kiriu** (kē′rĭ-o͞o) city, Gumma pref. cen. Honshu, Japan, pop. 32.
Kishangarh (kĭsh′ŭn-gŭr′) native state, Rajputana, India, 858 □ pop. 78. — its ✻ pop. 9.
Kishinev (kē-shē-nyō′′) *Roum.* **Chişinău** (kē-shē-nŭ′o͞o) city, ✻ of Chişinău dept. and ✻ of Bessarabia, Roumania, pop. est. 108.
Kishm (kĭsh′m) isl. SE Persian gulf, 516 □ pop. 20; in Fars prov. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Kishon (kī′shŏn; kĭsh′ŏn) small riv. Palestine, flows into Medit. near Haifa; battle 1799.
Kiskörös (kĭsh′kû′rûsh) comm. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. 12.
Kiskundorozsma (kĭsh′kŏŏn-dō′rōzh-mō) *or* **Dorozsma** (dō′rōzh-mō) comm. Csongrád co. Hung. p. 18.
Kiskunfélegyháza (kĭsh′kŏŏn-fā′lĕd-y′-hä′zō) *or* **Félegyháza** (fā′lĕd-y′-hä′zō) comm. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, 66 m. SE of Budapest, pop. 37.
Kiskunhalas (-hō′lŏs) *or* **Halas** (hŏ′lŏs) comm. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hung. p. 26.
Kiskunmajsa (kĭsh′kŏŏn-mī′shō) comm. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. 17.
Kislovodsk (kĭs′lŏ-vôdsk′) town, SW Terek prov. Caucasus of the North and Don, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 22.
Kismayu (kĭs-mä′yō͞o) spt. S It. Somaliland, Afr. near Juba riv. pop. 5; formerly Br.
Kispest (kĭsh′pĕsht′) *Ger.* **Klein-Pest** (klīn′-) comm. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hung. p. 51.
Kissimmee (kĭ-sĭm′ē) city, × of Osceola co. Fla. on Tohopekaliga lake, pop. 3.
Kissingen (kĭs′ĭng-ĕn) *or* **Bad-Kissingen** (bät′-) vil. & watering place, Lower Franconia govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 6; mineral waters.
Kistna (kĭst′nä) riv. S India, about 800 m. long, W. Ghats to Bay of Bengal. — dist. NE Madras pres. Br. India, 5,907 □ pop. 2,133.
Kisújszállás (kĭsh′o͞o′y′-sä-läsh) town, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok co. Hungary, pop. 14.
Kisumu (kē′sō͞o-mō͞o) town, Kenya colony, E Afr. railroad terminus on Lake Victoria.
Kisvárda (kĭsh′vär′dō) comm. Szabolcs co. Hungary, pop. 11.
Kitakami (kē′tä-kä′mē) riv. 140 m. long, N Honshu, Japan, to Pacific oc. E of Sendai.
Kitami (kē′tä′mē) old prov. N Hokkaido, Japan, now part of Hokkaido pref.
Kit Carson (kĭt kär′s'n) co. E Colorado, 2,159 □ pop. 9, × Burlington.
Kit Carson Peak, mt. S Colo. 14,100 ft. high.
Kitchener (kĭch′ĕn-ĕr) *form.* **Berlin,** city, × of Waterloo co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 22.
Kitsap (kĭt′săp) co. W Wash. 371 □ pop. 33, × Port Orchard.
Kittanning (kĭ-tăn′ĭng) bor. × of Armstrong co. Pennsylvania, pop. 7.
Kittatinny Mountains (kĭt′ă-tĭn′ĭ) ridge, Pa. & N. J. ab. 2,000 ft. high.
Kittery (kĭt′ĕr-ĭ) town, York co. Maine, pop. 5; U. S. navy yard.
Kittitas (kĭt′ĭ-tăs) co. cen. Wash. 2,329 □ pop. 18, × Ellensburg.
Kittson (kĭt′sŭn) co. NW Minn. 1,111 □ pop. 10, × Hallock.
Kittur (kĭt′to͝or′) vil. & fort, Belgaum dist. Bombay, British India, pop. 5.
Kittyhawk Bay (kĭt′ĭ-hôk′) Albemarle sound, N. C.; first airplane flight in U. S. 1903.
Kiukiang (kyo͞o′kyäng′) city & treaty port, Kiangsi prov. China, on Yangtze riv. pop. 70.
Kiungchow (kyo͞ong′chō′) cml. city, ✻ of Hainan isl. China, pop. 43; Hoihow is its port.
Kivu (kē′vo͞o) lake, E Belgian Congo, 60 m. long, 30 m. broad, N of Lake Tanganyika.
Kiwitea (kē′wē-tā′ä) co. S North Island, New Zealand, 336 □ pop. 2.
Kizil Irmak (kĭz′ĭl ĭr-mäk′) *anc.* Hα′lys, riv. Asia Minor, 520 m. long, to Black sea.
Kizil Kum (kĭz′ĭl ko͞om′) desert, 88,000 □, Sir-Darya, Russian Turkestan, E of Aral sea.
Ki..lyar (kĭz-lyär′) *or* **Kiolen,** mts. Sweden & Norway, highest ab. 6,000 ft.
Kjölen (chû′lĕn) *or* **Kiolen,** mts. Sweden & Norway, highest ab. 6,000 ft.
Kladno (klăd′nō) city, Louny dept. Czechoslovakia, pop. 19, with subs. 38.
Klagenfurt (klä′gĕn-fo͝ort′) city, ✻ of Carinthia prov. Austria, pop. 26.
Klamath (klăm′ăth) riv. 275 m. long, S Ore. through N Calif. to Pacific oc. — co. S Ore. 5,999 □ pop. 11, × Klamath Falls. — **Falls,** city, × of Klamath co. Oregon, pop. 5. — **Lakes, Upper & Lower,** Klamath co. Ore. & Siskiyou co. Calif.
Klang (klăng) town, near coast, Selangor, Fed. Malay States, pop. 12.
Klar (klär) riv. 215 m. long, Norway & Sweden, to Lake Väner.
Klatovy (klä′tō-vĭ) *Ger.* **Klattau** (klät′ou) town, Plzen dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, p. 14.
Klausen Pass (klou′zĕn) mt. pass, Alps, E of Altdorf, Uri canton, Switz. alt. 6,437 ft.
Klausthal (klous′täl) min. town, Hanover, Prussia, in Harz mountains, pop. 9.
Kleberg (klē′bûrg) co. S Texas, 698 □ pop. 8, × Kingsville.
Klerksdorp (klĕrks′dôrp) town, SW Transvaal prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 6.
Klickitat (klĭk′ĭ-tăt) co. S Washington, 1,825 □ pop. 9, × Goldendale.
Klintsy (klyĕn′tsĭ) town, Gomel prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 23.
Klondike (klŏn′dīk) region, Yukon ter. NW Canada, in Yukon riv. basin; gold fields. — riv. in same, flowing W to Yukon river.
Klosterneuburg (klōs′tĕr-noi′bo͝orĸ) comm. Lower Austria prov. Austria, pop. 13.
Klyuchev (klyo͞o′chĕf) *or* **Klyuchevskaya** (klo͞o′chĕf-skä′yä) volcano, Kamchatka, Asia, 16,990 ft. high.
Knaresborough (nârs′bŭr-ō) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 6.
Knightstown (nīts′toun′) town, Henry co. Indiana, pop. 2.
Knihinin (k'nē-hē′nĕn) comm. Stanislawów prov. Poland, pop. 17.
Knik (k'nĭk) dist. S Alaska, head of Cook inlet, pop. 3.
Knittelfeld (k'nĭt′ĕl-fĕlt) comm. Styria prov. Austria, pop. 11.
Knossos *or* **Cnossus** *or* **Gnossus** (nŏs′ŭs) royal city of anc. Crete, near N coast.
Knott (nŏt) co. SE Kentucky, 348 □ pop. 12, × Hindman.
Knottingley (nŏt′ĭng-lĭ) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 7.
Knox (nŏks) co. NW Ill. 711 □ pop. 47, × Galesburg. — co. SW Ind. 510 □ pop. 46, × Vincennes. — co. SE Ky. 356 □ pop. 24, × Barbourville. — co. S Maine, 351 □ pop. 26, × Rockland. — co. NE Mo. 514 □ pop. 11, × Edina. — co. NE Nebr. 1,114 □ pop. 19, × Center. — co. cen. Ohio, 513 □ pop. 30, × Mount Vernon. — co. Tenn. 504 □ pop. 113, × Knoxville. — co. NW Texas, 862 □ p. 9, × Benjamin. — town, × of Starke co. Ind. p. 2.
Knoxville (nŏks′vĭl) city, Knox co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Marion co. Iowa, pop. 4. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 7. — city, × of Knox co. Tenn. pop. 78; Univ. of Tenn.
Knutange (k'nü′tänzh′) comm. dept. Moselle, France, pop. 5.
Knutsford (nŭts′fĕrd) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 5; Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford."
Kobdo (kŏb′dō) prov. NW Mongolia. — its ✻ pop. 12.
Kobe (kō′bē) spt. & cml. city, ✻ of Hyogo pref. S coast Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 609.
Kobryń (kō′brĕn-y′) comm. Polesia prov. Poland, pop. 10.
Kobuk (kō-bo͝ok′) riv. Alaska, ab. 275 m. long, N Alaska to Kotzebue sound.
Kochi (kō′chē) pref. SE Shikoku, Japan, 2,708 □ pop. 671. — spt. city in same, pop. 49.
Kodiak (kōd-yăk′) *or* **Kadiak** (kăd-) isl. SE of Alaska pen. — dist. S Alaska, p. 1.
Kodok (kō′dŏk) *form.* **Fashoda** (fä-shō′dä) town, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Afr. on White Nile, pop. 3.
Koekelberg (kōō′kĕl-bĕrĸ) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, suburb of Brussels, pop. 13.
Koffyfontein (kŏf′ĭ-fŏn-tān′) town, SW Orange Free State, U. of S. Afr. p. 3; diamonds.
Kofu (kō′fōō′) city, ✻ of Yamanashi pref. cen. Honshu, Japan, pop. 56.
Kogarah (kŏg′ă-rä) town, sub. of Sydney, N. S. Wales, Australia, pop. 18.
Kogen (kō′gĕn′) prov. E cen. Korea, Jap. empire, 10,142 □ pop. 1,177, ✻ Shunsen.
Kohat (kō-hät′) cen. dist. of N.-W. Frontier Prov. Br. India, 2,694 □ p. 214. — its ✻ p. 28. — tribal area, same prov. pop. 117.
Koh-i-Baba (kō′-ē-bä′bä) mt. range, Afghanistan; highest Shah Fuladi, 16,870 ft.
Kokai (kō′kä′ē) prov. E cen. Korea, Jap. empire, 6,461 □ pop. 1,287, ✻ Kaishu.
Kokomo (kō′kō-mō) mfg. city, × of Howard co. Indiana, pop. 30.
Koko Nor (kō′kō nōr′) *or* **Kuku Nor** (kōō′kōō) lake (*nor*) 65 m. long, NE Tibet. — region, NE Tibet, bet. E Altyn-Tagh & Kuenlun mts.; contains Tsaidam swamp.
Kokopo (kō-kō′pō) settlement, New Britain isl. New Guinea; formerly Herbertshöhe.
Koksoak (kōk′sō-ăk′) riv. 110 m. long, Labrador pen. Quebec prov. Canada, to Ungava bay.
Kokstad (kōk′stăt) chief town, Griqualand East, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 4.
Kokura (kō′kōō-rä) spt. Fukuoka pref. N Kyushu, Japan, pop. 34.
Kola (kō′lä) pen. Murmansk prov. Soviet Russia, bet. White sea & Arctic ocean.
Kolaba (kō-lä′bä) dist. of Southern div. Bombay pres. Br. India, 2,169 □ pop. 563.
Kolar (-lar′) dist. E Mysore, India, 3,149 □ pop. 705. — its ✻ pop. 13.
Kolar Gold Fields, city, SE Kolar dist. Mysore, India, 30 □ pop. 88; gold mines.
Kolberg (kōl′bĕrĸ) comm. Köslin govt. dist. Pomerania, Prussia, pop. 29.
Kolding (kōl′dĕng) spt. Vejle co. SE Jutland, Denmark, pop. 17, with subs. 21.
Kolguev (kōl-gō͝ov′yĕf) isl. Arctic ocean, NE of Kanin peninsula, Russia, 1,627 □.
Kolhapur (kōl′hä-pō͝or′) native state, S Bombay pres. India, 3,217 □ p. 834. — its ✻ p. 56.
Kolin (kō′lēn) *Ger.* **Kolin** (kō-lēn′) comm. Praha dept. Czechoslovakia, pop. 16; battle 1757.
Kollumerland (kŏl′lo͝om-ĕr-länt′) comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 9.
Koło (kō′lō) comm. Łódź prov. Poland, Europe, pop. 11.
Koloa (kō-lō′ä) town & dist. Kauai co. S Kauai isl. Hawaii, pop. dist. 7.
Kolomea (kō-lō-mā′ä) *Pol.* **Kolomyja** (-mē′yà) comm. Stanislawów prov. Poland, p. 41.
Kolomna (kō-lôm′nä) town, Moscow prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 31.
Kolyma (kō′lĭ-mä′) riv. 1,110 m. long, Yakutsk, E Siberia, Stanovoi mts. to Arctic oc.
Komárno (kō′mär-nō) *Ger.* **Komorn** (kō′mŏrn) comm. Bratislava dept. Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, Eur. pop. 18.
Komárom (kō′mä-rôm) *Ger.* **Komorn** (kō′mŏrn) co. NW Hungary, 555 □ pop. 104. — comm. its ✻ pop. 6 (*form.* Újváros).
Komi (kō′mē), *or* **Zyrian** (zĭr′ĭ-ăn), **Area,** autonomous area, NE Soviet Russia, Europe, part of form. govts. of Archangel & Vologda, 107,000 □ pop. 187, ✻ Ust-Sysolsk.
Konakri (kō-nä′krē) *Fr.* **Konakry** *or* **Conakry** (kō′nä′krē′) spt. town, on small isl. ✻ of French Guinea, W Africa, pop. 7.
Kondapalli (kŏn′dä-pŭl′ĭ) town & hill fortress, Kistna dist. Madras, Br. India, p. 4.
Kondoa Irangi (kŏn-dō′ä ē-räng′gē) dist. N cen. Tanganyika Ter. E Africa, pop. 197.
Kongmoon (kŏng′mōōn′) treaty port, Kwangtung prov. China, on Si river, pop. 70.
Kongolo (kōŋ-gō′lō) town, E Belgian Congo, Africa, on Lualaba riv.
Konia (kō′nĕ-ä) vilayet, Turkey in Asia, 39,400 □ p. 1,069. — *anc.* Ico′nium, its ✻ p. 45.
Königgrätz (kû′nĭk-grĕts′) comm. Hradec Králové dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 35; battle (called also Sadowa) 1866.
Königsberg (kû′nĭks-bĕrĸ) govt. dist. E. Prussia prov. Prussia, 5,409 □ p. 978. — its ✻ & ✻ of E. Prussia, a ft. city on Pregel riv. p. 261; siege 1914; univ.
Königsspitze (-shpĭt′sĕ) mt. Alps, bet. Venetia Tridentina & Lombardy, N Italy, 12,655 ft.
Königssteele (-shtä′lĕ) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 17.
Konin (kō′nyĕn) comm. Łódź prov. Poland, Europe, on Warta river, pop. 10.
Köniz (kû′nĭts) comm. Berne canton, Switzerland, pop. 9.
Konkan (kŏŋ′kän) div. Bombay pres. British India, 13,685 □ pop. 3,029.
Konotop (kō′nō-tŏp′) city, Chernigov prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 26.
Konstanz (kŏn′shtänts) dist. SE Baden, Ger. 1,610 □ pop. 338. — *Eng.* **Constance** (kŏn′-stăns) its ✻ city, on Lake of Constance, pop. 30. See Council of Constance.
Koochiching (kōō′chĭ-chĭng′) co. N Minn. 3,141 □ pop. 14, × International Falls.
Koolauloa (kō′ō-lä′ō-lō′ä) dist. Honolulu co. Oahu isl. Hawaii, pop. 4.
Koolaupoko (-pō′kō) dist. Honolulu co. Oahu isl. Hawaii, pop. 4.
Kootenai (kōō′tĕ-nā) co. NW Idaho, 1,253 □ pop. 18, × Coeur d'Alene.
Kootenay (kōō′tĕ-nā) riv. British Columbia, Mont. & Ida. 400 m. long, flows into Columbia riv. — long, narrow lake, 221 □, SE Br. Columbia, drained by Kootenay riv.
Kopais (kō-päs′) former lake, N Attica & Bœotia nome, Greece, now largely reclaimed.
Kopaonik (kō′pä-ō-nĕk′) mt. range, cen. Serbia, Yugoslavia, highest over 7,000 ft.
Kopparberg (kŏp′pär-bär′y′) prov. cen. Sweden, 11,586 □ pop. 254, ✻ Falun.
Koprivnica (kō-prĭv′nĕ-tsä) *Hung.* **Kapronicza** (kō′prŏn-tsō) *Ger.* **Kopreinitz** (kō′prī-nĭts) comm. Bjelovar dept. Croatia, Yugoslavia, Europe, pop. 8.
Korat (kō′rät′) a provincial ✻, S cen. Siam, pop. 7.
Kordofan (kôr′dō-fän′) prov. cen. Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, 113,700 □ pop. 550, ✻ El Obeid.
Korea (kō-rē′ä) *or* **Chosen** (chō′sĕn′) form. kingdom, now ter. of Japan (annexed 1910), E Asia, 85,231 □ pop. 17,264, ✻ Seoul. See Korean, *n.* — (kō′rā-ä′) native state, NE Central Provs. India, 1,631 □ pop. 79.
Korea Bay, N part of Yellow sea, NW of Korea & S of Manchuria, Asia.
Korean Archipelago (kō-rē′ăn) group of isls. off S coast of Korea.
Korea Strait, narrow sea joining Sea of Japan to Yellow sea.
Korinchi (kō-rĕn′chĭ) *Du.* **Korintji** (-chĭ) peak, Sumatra, 12,257 ft. high, ab. 1° 40′ S lat.
Koritsa (kō′rĭt-sä) *Alb.* **Korçe** (kôr′chĕ) comm. SE Albania, Europe, pop. 24.
Koron (kō′rŏn) *Gr.* **Korone** (kō-rō′nyĕ) ft. spt. Greece, on Gulf of Messenia, pop. 7.
Koro Sea (kō′rō) open sea in center of Fiji archipelago, Pacific ocean.
Korsör (kôrs′ûr′) spt. Sorö co. W Zealand, Denmark, pop. comm. 9, with sub. 10.
Kos *or* **Cos** (kŏs) island of Dodecanese, Medit. sea, 65 m. NW of Rhodes, 110 □ p. 10. — town on isl. See Pentapolis (*Gaz.*). —, **Gulf of,** inlet, Smyrna vilayet, SW Asia Minor.
Kosciusko (-ĭ-ŭs′kō) co. N Ind. 541 □ p. 27, × Warsaw. — city, × of Attala co. Miss. p. 2.
Kosciusko, Mount, mt. of Australian Alps, SE N. S. W., 7,328 ft.; highest in Australia.
Koshtantau (kŏsh-tän′tou′) peak, Caucasus mts. 16,875 ft. high; near Dykhtau (which see).
Koshu (kō′shōō′) *or* **Kongju** (kŏng′jōō′) town, ✻ of S. Chusei prov. W Korea, pop. 7. — *or* **Kwangju** (kwäng′jōō′) town, ✻ of S. Zenra prov. SW Korea, pop. 11.
Kosi (kō′sē) *or* **Kusi** (kōō′sē) riv. ab. 304 m. long, Nepal & N Bengal to Ganges riv. India.
Košice (kō′shĭt-sē) *Hung.* **Kassa** (kŏsh′shō) *Ger.* **Kaschau** (kä′shou) dept. Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, 4,449 □ pop. 603. — cml. city, its ✻ pop. 53.
Košíře (kō′shĕr-zhĕ) *or* **Koschir** (kō′shĭrzh) comm. sub. of Prague, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 12.
Köslin (kû-lēn′) govt. dist. Pomerania, Prus. 5,419 □ pop. 654. — city, its ✻ pop. 27.
Kosovo *or* **Kossovo** (kŏs′ō-vō) dept. W Serbia, Yugoslavia, Europe, pop. 171. — *or* **Kosovo Polje** (pōl′yĕ) elevated plain in this dept.; battles 1389, 1448, 1915.
Kosseir (kŏs′sâr′) spt. town, Upper Egypt, on Red sea, pop. 3.
Kosso Gol (kŏs′sō gōl′) lake (*gol*), 85 m. long, 10 to 30 m. wide, NW Mongolia.
Kossuth (kŏ-sōōth′) co. N Iowa, 973 □ pop. 25, × Algona.
Kostroma (kŏs′trō-mä′) prov. cen. Soviet Russia, Eur. 29,539 □ pop. 1,204. — city, its ✻ p. 48.
Kota Bahru (kō′tä bä′rōō) ✻ of Kelantan state, Malay pen. pop. 11.
Kotah (kō′tä) native state, Rajputana Agency, India, 5,684 □ pop. 630. — its ✻ pop. 32.
Kotelni (kō-tyĕl′nĭ) isl. 110 m. long, largest of New Siberian isls. Asia, Arctic ocean.
Kotka (kōt′kä) town, Viborg prov. Finland, pop. 12.
Kotonu, *Fr.* **Cotonou** (kō′tō′nōō′) spt. Dahomey, Fr. W. Africa, pop. 3.
Kotzebue Sound (kōt′sĕ-bō͞o) inlet of Arctic ocean, NW coast of Alaska.
Kovno (kôv′nō) *Lith.* **Kaunas** (kou′nàs) prov. N Lithuania, Europe, 15,401 □ pop. 1,844. — its ✻ & ✻ of Lithuania, pop. 90; battles 1915.
Kovrov (kôv-rôf′) town, Vladimir prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 17.
Kowai (kō′wä-ē) co. E South Island, New Zealand, pop. 2.
Kowel (kō′vĕl) *Russ.* **Kovel** (kō′vĕl-y′) comm. Volhynia prov. Poland, pop. 21.
Kowloon (kō′lōōn′) pen. point, bay, peak, & city, China, opp. Hongkong isl.; part of Hongkong colony, pop. peninsula 123, city (3 □) 9.
Koyukuk (kō-yōō′kŏk) riv. Alaska, N tributary of Yukon river. — dist. NW Alaska.
Kozani (kō-zhä′nē) nome, Macedonia, N Greece, 2,461 □ pop. 175. — comm. its ✻ pop. 10.
Kozlov (kōz-lôf′) city, Tambov prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 33. — See Eupatoria.
Kozuke (kō′zōō-kā) old prov. cen. Honshu, Japan, now Gumma pref.

Kirman, Kirmanshah. Vars. of Kerman, Kermanshah.
Kis–Küküllö. See Tarnava Mica.
Kita. Var. of Keta.
Kiushu. See Kyushu.
Kizil Adalar. See Princes Isls.
Kizil Uzen. See Safid Rud.
Kjöbenhavn. = Copenhagen.
Klaipeda. See Memel.
Klattau. See Klatovy.
Klausenburg. See Cluj.
Klein–Kokalburg. See Tarnava Mica.
Klein–Pest. See Kispest.
Kleve. See Cleve.
Klofa Jökull. See Vatna Jökull.
Knockanaffrin. See Comeragh Mountains.
Köbenhavn. See Copenhagen.
Koblenz. See Coblenz.
Koedoes. See Kudus.
Koepang. See Kupang.
Kosta Radja. See Kuta Raja.
Kohala. See North Kohala; South Kohala.
Koh–i–nuh. See Ararat.
Koil, Kol. See Aligarh.
Kokand. See Khokand.
Kolmar. Var. of Colmar.
Köln. See Cologne.
Kolokythia, Gulf of. See Laconia, Gulf of.
Kolozs. See Cojocna.
Kolozsvár. See Cluj.
Kolpur. See Bolan Pass.
Komorn. See Komárno; Komarom.
Komotau. See Chomutov.
Kona. See North Kona; South Kona.
Kongju. See Koshu.
Kongo. Var. of Congo.
Konieh. Var. of Konia.
Königinhof. See Dvůr Králove nad Labem.
Königliche Weinberge. See Vinohrady Královské.
Königsfeld. See Kralovo Pole.
Königshütte. See Królewska Huta.
Konitz. See Chojnice.
Kooringa. See Burra.
Köpenick. See Cöpenick.
Koprelnitz. See Koprivnica.
Köprili. See Veles.
Korçe. See Koritsa.
Korčula. See Curzola.
Körmöczbánya. See Kremnica.
Korone, Gulf of. See Messenia, Gulf of.
Körösmező. See Jasina.
Koschir. See Košíře.
Kosogol. Var. of Kosso Gol.
Kossovo. See Kosovo.
Kossovska Mitrovica *or* **Mitrovitsa.** See Mitrovica Kossovska.
Köstendil. Var. of Kyustendil.
Köthen. Var. of Cöthen.
Kotor. See Cattaro.
Kottbus. See Cottbus.
Kouloure. See Salamis.
Kounié. See Kunie.
Kourousa. See Kurussa.
Kovel. See Kowel.
Kowait. See Kuwait, Al..

Kra, Isthmus of (krä) in Siam, Malay peninsula, 10° N.
Kragerö (kra′yĕr-û′) spt. town, Telemark co. Norway, pop. comm. 5.
Kragujevac (krä′gōō-yĕ-vàts) dept. N Serbia, Yugoslavia, Europe, 886 □ pop. 166. — comm. its ✻ pop. 18; captured 1915.
Krajina (krä′yĕ-nä) dept. NE Serbia, Yugoslavia, Europe, 1,123 □ pop. 105.
Krakatao (krä′kä-tä′ō) island & volcano in Sunda strait, Du. E. Indies; eruption in 1883 most tremendous of modern times.
Kraków (krä′kōōf) prov. Galicia, SW Poland, 6,735 □ pop. 1,990, ✻ Cracow. — See CRACOW (*Gaz.*).
Královo Pole (krä′lô-vô pô′lä) *Ger.* **Königsfeld** (kû′nĭks-fĕlt) comm. sub. of Brünn, Moravia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 15.
Kralyevo (krä-lyĕ′vō) comm. Serbia, Yugoslavia, 22 m. SW of Kragujevac, pop. 4.
Kraslice (kräs′lĕ-tsĕ) *Ger.* **Graslitz** (gräs′lĭts) comm. Karlovy Vary dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 13.
Krasnik (kräs′nĭk) comm. Poland, 28 m. SW of Lublin, pop. 8; battle 1914.
Krasnovodsk (kräs′nô-vôtsk′) town, Russian Turkestan, E shore of Caspian sea, pop. 8.
Krasnoyarsk (kräs′nô-yärsk′) city, Yeniseisk prov. Soviet Russia, Asia, p. 67.
Krasnystaw (kräs-nĕ′stäf) comm. Lublin prov. Poland, pop. 8; battle 1915.
Kratié (krä′tyā′) town, on the Mekong, E Cambodia, Fr. Indo-China.
Kray (krī) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 21.
Krebs (krĕbz) city, Pittsburg co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Kremenchug (krĕm′ĕn-chōōk′) prov. cen. Ukraine, Europe, 10,883 □ pop. 1,751. — mfg. city, its ✻ pop. 99.
Kremlin-Bicêtre (krĕm′lăN′-bē′sâ′tr′) comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 17.
Kremnica (krĕm′nĕ-tsä) *Ger.* **Kremnitz** (krĕm′nĭts) *Hung.* **Körmöczbánya** (kûr′mûts-bä′nyō) comm. Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 5; castle; gold & silver mines.
Krems (krĕms) comm. Lower Austria prov. Austria, on Danube riv. p. 16.
Kreuzburg (kroits′bōōrĸ) comm. Oppeln govt. dist. Upper Silesia, Prussia, pop. 11.
Kreuzlingen (kroits′lĭng-ĕn) comm. Thurgau canton, Switz. adjoining Konstanz, p. 7.
Kreuznach (kroits′näĸ) comm. Coblenz govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 25.
Kriens (krēns) comm. Lucerne canton, Switzerland, pop. 7.
Krio, Cape (krē′ō) on SW coast of Asia Minor. — SW point of Crete island.
Krishnagar (krĭsh-nūg′ŏr) town, Nadia dist. Bengal, British India, pop. 26.
Kristiansand *or* **Christiansand** (krĭs′tyan-sän′) comm. Vest-Agder co. Norway, pop. 17.
Kristianstad (krĭs′tyan-städ′) prov. S Sweden, 2,491 □ pop. 241. — its ✻ a mfg. town on Helge riv. near Baltic sea, pop. 13.
Kristiansund *or* **Christiansund** (krĭs′tyän-sōōn′) comm. Möre co. Norway, pop. 15.
Kristinehamn (krē-stē′nä-hämn′) comm. Värmland prov. Sweden, on Lake Väner, pop. 12.
Krithia (krē′thē-ä) vil. Gallipoli peninsula, Turkey in Europe; battle 1915.
Krivoi Rog (krĕ-voi′ rŏg′) town, Ekaterinoslav prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 22.
Krnov (kûr′nôv) *Ger.* **Jägerndorf** (yā′gĕrn-dôrf) comm. Moravská Ostrava dept. Moravia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 21.
Kročehlavy (krō′chā-lä-vĕ) comm. Louny dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 10.
Kroia (kroi′a) *or* **Kroya,** *Turk.* **Akhissar** (äk′hĭs-sär′) comm. Albania, 41 m. SE of Scutari, pop. 5.
Krolevets (krō-lyā′vyĕts) town, Chernigov prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 12; fairs.
Królewska Huta (krōō-lĕf′skà hōō′tà) *Ger.* **Königshütte** (kû′nĭks-hüt′ĕ) city, Polish Silesia, Poland, pop. 75.
Kroměříž (krô′myĕr-zhēzh) *Ger.* **Kremsier** (krĕm′zĕr) comm. Olomouc dept. Moravia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 17.
Kronoberg (krōō′nō-bär′y′) prov. S Sweden, 3,826 □ pop. 159, ✻ Växjö.
Kronstadt (krōn′shtät) ft. spt. Kotlin isl. Petrograd prov. Soviet Russia, Eur. p. 24, on Kronstadt bay. — See BRAŞOV (*Gaz.*). — **Bay,** E end of Gulf of Finland, Baltic sea, Eur.
Kroonstad (krōn′stät′) town, N Orange Free State, U. of S. Africa, pop. 9; resort.
Krotoszyn (krō-tō′shĕn) *Ger.* **Krotoschin** (krō′tō-shēn′) comm. Poznań prov. Poland, p. 11.
Kru Coast (krōō) that part of Liberian & Fr. Guinea coasts inhabited by Krumen.
Krugersdorp (krü′gĕrs-dôrp′; *E.* krōō′gĕrz-) town, Transvaal prov. U. of S. Afr. pop. 43.
Kruševac *or* **Krushevats** (krōō′shĕ-vàts) dept. cen. Serbia, Yugoslavia, 1,046 □ pop. 153. — comm. its ✻ pop. 8.
Krutown (krōō′toun) native settlement of Krumen, sub. of Monrovia, Liberia, Afr.
Krzemieniec (kzhĕ-myā′nyĕts) *Russ.* **Kremenets** (krĕm′ĕ-nyĕts′) comm. Volhynia prov. Poland, pop. 16.
Ksar-el-Kebir, El (ĕl k'sär′-ĕl-kĕ-bēr′) *Sp.* **Alcázar-Quivir** (äl-kä′thär-kĕ-vēr′) town, Spanish Morocco, 58 m. S of Tangier, pop. 8; battle 1758.
Kuala Lipis (kwä′lä lē′pĭs) town, ✻ of Pahang, Federated Malay States, pop. 2.
Kuala Lumpur (lōōm′pōōr′) cml. city, ✻ of Selangor and of Federated Malay States, p. 80.
Kuba (kōō′bà) mfg. town, Baku prov. Azerbaijan republic, Asia, pop. 14.
Kuban (kōō-bän′y′) riv. 547 m. long, N Caucasia, Russia, to Black sea. — former prov. Russia, practically coextensive with Kuban and Black Sea province.
Kuban and Black Sea, prov. W Caucasus of the North and Don, Soviet Russia, Europe, 36,103 □ pop. 2,930, ✻ Ekaterinodar.
Kubango (kōō-bän′gō) *or* **Okavango** (ō′kä-vän′gō) riv. 1,000 m. long, SW Africa, Angola to Okavango marsh, N of Lake Ngami, Bechuanaland prot.
Kuchan (kōō-chän′) town, N Khurasan prov. Persia, pop. 10; severe earthquakes.
Kuching (kōō′chĭng) spt. town, ✻ of Sarawak, Borneo, pop. 20.
Kuchuk Kainarji (kōō′chōōk kī-när′jĕ) *Turk.* **Küchük Kainarja** (kü-chük′ kī′nár-jä′) vil. near Silistra, Roumania; formerly Turkish; Treaty of Küchük Kainarja 1774.
Kudus (kōō′dōōs) *Du.* **Koedoes** (kōō′dōōs) town, Semarang residency, Java, pop. 42.
Kuenlun (kwĕn′lōōn′) *or* **Kunlun** (kōōn′lōōn′) series of mt. ranges, S Sinkiang & N Tibet, highest over 20,000 ft.; branches extend E into China proper.
Kufa, Al (äl kōō′fä) town, cen. Mesopotamia, Asia, on Hindiya riv. near Najaf. See KUFIC, *a.*
Kufara (kōō′fä-rä) *or* **Kufra** (kōō′frä) oasis, Libyan desert, N Africa, peopled largely by Senussi. See SENUSSI, *n.*
Kiifow (kü′fō′) *or* **Chiifou** (chü′fō′) town, W Shantung prov. China; Confucian temple.
Kuft (kŏŏft) vil. Kena prov. Upper Egypt, on Nile; site of anc. COPTOS.
Kuh-i-Basman (kōō′-ē-bäs-män′) dormant vol. SE Kerman, Persia, ab. 11,500 ft. high.
Kuh-i-Bul (-bōōl′) mt. (*kuh*) N Fars prov. Persia, 14,169 ft. high.
Kuh-i-Dina (-dē′nä) mt. Arabistan prov. Persia, ab. 17,000 ft. high.
Kuh-i-Hazar (-hà-zär′) mt. Kerman prov. Persia, S of Kerman, 14,700 ft. high.
Kuh-i-Jupar (-jōō-pär′) mt. Kerman prov. Persia, near Kerman, ab. 13,000 ft. high.
Kuh-i-Lalehzar (-lä′lĕ-zär′) mt. Kerman prov. Persia, S of Kerman, 14,350 ft. high.
Kuh-i-Nizva (-nĕz′vä) mt. E Elburz range, N Persia, near Samnan, ab. 13,000 ft. high.
Kuh-i-Rang (-räng′) mt. Irak Ajemi prov. Persia, W of Isfahan, ab. 13,000 ft. high.
Kuhistan (kōō′hĭ-stän′) prov. E cen. Persia, 35,000 □, ✻ Birjand; by some considered as part of Kerman prov.
Kuh-i-Taftan (-täf-tän′) vol. E Kerman prov. Persia, 13,034 ft. high.
Kuka (kōō′kä) town, NE Northern Nigeria, near Lake Chad, pop. 50-60.
Kuldja (kōōl′jä) *or* **Ili-Hota** (ē-lyĕ′-hō′tà) town, ✻ of Sinkiang prov. China, pop. 11.
Kulikovo (kōō′lĕ-kô′vô) plain, Tula prov. Soviet Russia, Europe; battle 1380.
Kulmbach (kōōlm′bäĸ) comm. Upper Franconia govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, p. 10.
Kulpmont (kŭlp′mŏnt) bor. Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.
Kulu (kōō-lōō′) highland valley, Kangra dist. Punjab, Br. India, N of the Sutlej river.
Kum (kōōm) former prov. Persia, now in Teheran & Hamadan. — city, Teheran prov. p. 30.
Kuma (kōō-mä′) riv. 400 m. long, Terek prov. Soviet Russia, Europe; reaches Caspian sea in flood season only.
Kumamoto (kōō′mä-mō′tō) pref. cen. Kyushu, Japan, 2,870 □ p. 1,233. — city, its ✻ p. 70.
Kumanovo (kōō-mä′nô-vô) dist. S Serbia, Yugoslavia, pop. 147. — comm. its ✻ pop. 13; Turkish defeat 1912.
Kumasi (kōō-mäs′ī) town, ✻ of Ashanti, Gold Coast protectorate, W Africa, pop. 24.
Kumaun (kōō-moun′) N div. United Provs. British India, 13,725 □ pop. 1,292.
Kumbakonam (kŭm′bá-kō′nŭm) *or* **Combaconum,** town, Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 61.
Kum Kale (kōōm ká-lĕ′) town, Turkey in Asia, at S end of Dardanelles.
Kunene (kōō-nā′nĕ) riv. Angola, SW Afr. 700 m. to Atlantic; part of S boundary of Angola.
Kunersdorf (kōō′nĕrs-dôrf) vil. Brandenburg, Prussia, near Frankfurt; battle 1759.
Kunhegyes (kōōn′hĕd-yĕsh) comm. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok co. Hungary, pop. 11.
Kunie (kōō′nyĕ) *Fr.* **Île des Pins** (ēl′ dā păN′) *or* **Kounié** (kōō′nyā′) Fr. isl. SE of New Caledonia, S Pacific oc. 58 □.
Kunsan (kōōn′sän′) town & treaty port, N. Zenra prov. SW Korea, pop. 12.
Kunszentmárton (kōōn′sĕnt-már′tōn) comm. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok co. Hungary, pop. 10.
Kuopio (kōō-ō′pē-ō) prov. Finland, land area 17,010 □ p. 350. — its ✻ pop. 18.
Kupa (kōō′pà) *or* **Kulpa** (kōōl′pō) riv. ab. 230 m. long, Croatia, Yugoslavia, to Sava river.
Kupang (kōō′páng) *Du.* **Koepang** (kōō′-) town, ✻ of Dutch Timor, on SW coast, p. 6.
Kura (kōō′rà) *or* **Kur** (kōōr) *anc.* CY′RUS, riv. 825 m. long, Georgia & Azerbaijan, Asia, to Caspian sea.
Kurdistan (kōōr′dĭ-stän′) region, W Asia, mostly in Turkey but partly in N Mesopotamia & Persia, 35°-40° N, 38°-47° E, about 74,000 □ pop. 2,500. See KURD, *n.* — prov. NW Persia, 10,000 □ pop. 200, ✻ Sehneh.
Kure (kōō′rĕ) city, Hiroshima pref. W Honshu, Japan, pop. 130; naval station.
Kuresaare (kōō′rĕ-sä′rĕ) *Ger.* **Arensburg** (ar′ĕns-bōōrĸ) spt. town, ✻ of Saare prov. Esthonia, Europe, on Oesel isl. pop. 5.
Kurgan (kōōr-gän′) city, Chelyabinsk prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 27.
Kuria Muria (kōō′rĕ-ä mōō′rĕ-ä) group of five rocky islets, in Arabian sea, off S coast of Oman; British; attached to Aden.
Kurile, *or* **Kuril, Islands** (kōō′rĭl; kōō-rēl′) *or* **Kuriles** (-rĭlz; -rēlz′) *Jap.* **Chishima** (chē′-shē′mà) group 31 isls. N Pacific, 6,068 □ pop. 15; prov. part of Hokkaido pref. Japan.
Kurisches Haff (kōō′rĭsh-ĕs häf) lagoon of the Baltic sea, E. Prussia prov. Prussia, 625 □.
Kurla (kōōr′là) town, Bombay suburban dist. Bombay, Br. India, pop. 26.
Kurland *or* **Courland** (kōōr′länd) *Lettish* **Kurzeme** (kōōr′zĕ-mā) prov. W Latvia, 10,571 □ pop. 600, ✻ Libau. — former govt. of Russia on Baltic, 10,435 □, now divided bet. Latvia & Lithuania.
Kurna (kōōr′nà) town, Mesopotamia, on Tigris riv.; Brit. capture 1914; occupy 1915.
Kurnool (kōōr-nōōl′) dist. of Madras pres. Br. India, 7,580 □ pop. 915. — its ✻ pop. 28.
Kurram (kōō-rŭm′) polit. agency, North-West Frontier Prov. India, ab. 1,278 □ pop. 103.
Kursk (kōōrsk) prov. SW Soviet Russia, Europe, 17,937 □ pop. 2,713. — city, its ✻ p. 49.
Kurume (kōō′rōō-mē) city, Fukuoka pref. N Kyushu, Japan, pop. 44.
Kurunegala (kōō-rōō-nā′gä-lä) town, ✻ of North-Western Prov. Ceylon, pop. 10.
Kuseri (kōō′sĕ-rē′) town, N Fr. Cameroons, Afr. on Shari riv. 60 m. S of Lake Chad.
Kush Adasi (kōōsh ä′dä-sē′) spt. Smyrna vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 7. See SCALA NUOVA (*Gaz.*).
Kushan Pass (kōō′shän′) pass across the Hindu Kush mts. Afghanistan, alt. 14,300 ft.
Kushiro (kōō′shē′rō) old prov. SE Hokkaido, Japan, now part of Hokkaido pref. — spt. city, Hokkaido, Japan, pop. 39.
Kuskokwim (kŭs′kō-kwim) riv. Alaska, about 550 m. long, S of Yukon river; empties into Kuskokwim bay. — dist. SW Alaska, pop. 1.
Küssnacht (küs′näkt) vil. Schwyz canton, Switzerland, p. 4; legend of William Tell.
Kustanai (kōōs′tà-nī′) town, Orenburg-Turgai region, Kirghiz republic, Asia, pop. 23.
Küstenland (küs′tĕn-länt′) *or* **Coastland,** former administrative dist. Austria, on Adriatic sea, now part of Venetia Julia, Italy.
Kutaia (kōō-tī′yà) town, Brusa vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 22.
Kutais (kōō-tà-ēs′) prov. N Georgia, Asia, 8,144 □ pop. 915. — town, its ✻ pop. 85.
Kuta Raja, *Du.* **Koeta Radja** (kōō′tà rà′jà) spt. town, ✻ of Achin prov. NW Sumatra, p. 9.
Kut-el-Amara (kōōt′-ĕl-ä-mä′rà) *or* **Kut al Imara** (äl ĕ-mà′rà) town, Bagdad vilayet, Mesopotamia, on the Tigris, pop. 6; siege 1915.
Kutná Hora (kōōt′ná hô′rà) *or* **Hory Kutné** (hô′rĭ kōōt′nā) *Ger.* **Kuttenberg** (kōōt′ĕn-bĕrĸ) comm. Praha dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 14.
Kutno (kōōt′nō) comm. Warsaw prov. Poland, pop. 16; battle 1914.
Kutztown (kōōts′toun) bor. Berks co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Kuwait, Al, *or* **Koweit** (äl kōō-wīt′; kō-wāt′) sultanate, Arabia, NW coast of Persian gulf, pop. est. 50. — spt. its ✻.
Kuwana (kōō′wà-nà) city, Mie pref. Honshu isl. Japan, on coast near Nagoya, pop. 22.
Kuznetsk (kōōz-nyĕtsk′) city, Saratov prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 27. — town, S end of basin, on Tom riv. Siberia, p. 6. — **Basin,** region of upper Tom riv. N Novonikolaevsk prov. S cen. Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia; coal and iron. See KEMEROVO (*Gaz.*).
Kvalö (kvál′ú′) isl. of Norway, in Arctic ocean, 24° E lon.; chief town Hammerfest.
Kwamouth (kwä′mŭth) riv. port on Congo riv. Belgian Congo, at mouth of Kasai riv. here called Kwa.
Kwangchow *or* **Kwangchow-wan** (kwäng′chō′-wän′) French leased ter. S coast Kwangtung prov. China, 190 □ pop. 168; attached to Fr. Indo-China.
Kwango (kwäŋ′gō) riv. Angola & Belgian Congo, Africa, 600 m. to Kasai riv.; boundary for part of its course.
Kwangsi (kwäng′sē′) prov. S China, 77,220 □ pop. 6,500, ✻ Kweilin.
Kwangtung (-tōōng′) prov. SE China, 100,000 □ pop. 28,000, ✻ Canton.
Kwantung (kwän′tōōng′) *or* **Kwangtung** (kwäng′tōōng) *or* **Kwanto** (-tō′) Japanese leased ter. S part of Liaotung pen. Manchuria, 1,220 □ pop. 607, ✻ Dairen.
Kwanza *or* **Kuanza** (kwän′zà) riv. N cen. Angola, W Africa, 700 m. to Atlantic oc.
Kweichow (kwā′chō′) prov. SW China, 67,182 □ pop. 8,000, ✻ Kweiyang.
Kweichowfu (kwā′chō′fōō′) city, E Szechwan prov. China, on Yangtze riv. pop. 250.
Kweihwating (kwā′hwä′tĭng′) *or* **Kweihwacheng** (-chĕng′) *Mongol* **Kuku-khoto** (kōō′-kōō′-kō′tō′) cml. & religious city, N Shansi prov. China, pop. 100. See SUIYUAN (*Gaz.*).
Kweilin (kwā′lĭn′) city, ✻ of Kwangsi prov. China, pop. 80.
Kweiyang (kwā′yäng′) city, ✻ of Kweichow prov. China, pop. 100.
Kyaring (kyä′rĭng′) lake, ab. 40 m. long, Tibet, in 31° N, 88° 30′ E.
Kyaukpyu (chouk′pū) dist. of Arakan div. Lower Burma, 4,387 □ pop. 200. — its ✻ pop. 3.
Kyaukse (chouk′sä) dist. Meiktila div. Upper Burma, India, 1,274 □ p. 143. — its ✻ p. 7.
Kyojo (kyō′jō′) *or* **Kyungsung** (kyŭng′sŭng′) town, ✻ of N. Kankyo prov. Korea, pop. 5.
Kyoto *or* **Kioto** (kyō′tō) pref. W Honshu, Japan, 1,760 □ pop. 1,287. — mfg. city, its ✻ & anc. ✻ of Japan, pop. 591; imperial univ.
Kythnos (kĕth′nŏs) *or* **Thermia** (thĕr-mē′ä) isl. Cyclades nome, Greece, ab. 30 □ pop. 5.
Kyushu *or* **Kiushu** (kyō′shō′) southernmost of main isls. of Japan, 17,075 □ pop. 8,730.
Kyustendil (kyōōs′tĕn-dĭl′) *or* **Küstendil** (küs′tĕn-dĭl′) dept. W Bulgaria, Europe, 825 □ pop. 230. — comm. its ✻ pop. 15.

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☞ **La, Las, Le, Les, Los.** For French and Spanish names beginning with these elements, see the specific names; thus, for *La Rochelle* see *Rochelle, La;* for *Los Andes* see *Andes, Los;* but for names in the U. S. or in American territory see under *La, Las,* etc.

Laagen (lō′gĕn) *or* **Numedalslaagen** (nū′mĕ-däls-lō′gĕn) riv. 185 m. long, S Norway, flows into Skager-Rak at Larvik.
Lääne (lä′nĕ) prov. W Esthonia, Europe, pop. 76, ✻ Hapsal.
Labe (lä′bĕ) town, Futa Jallon, French Guinea, W Africa, pop. 10. — upper part of the Elbe riv. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia.
Labelle (lā-bĕl′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × × Papineauville & Mont Laurier.
Labette (lā-bĕt′) co. SE Kansas, 643 □ pop. 34, × Oswego.

Kraguyevats. Var. of KRAGUJEVAC.
Krain. *Ger.* form of CARNIOLA.
Krajova. Var. of CRAIOVA.
Krakau. See CRACOW. [DAR.]
Krasnodar. See EKATERINODAR.
Krasnostaw. = KRASNYSTAW.
Krasso-Szörény. See CARAŞ SEVERIN.
Krefeld. See CREFELD.
Kremenets. See KRZEMIENIEC.
Kremsier. See KROMĚŘÍŽ.
Krim. See CRIMEA.
Krimmitschau. See CRIMMITSCHAU.
Kristiania. See CHRISTIANIA.
Kristiansa. † OPLAND.
Krk. See VEGLIA.
Kronenberg. See CRONENBERG.
Kroya. See KROIA.
Ktaadn. Var. of KATAHDIN.
Ku-. For many Chinese names beginning thus, see Kw-.
Kuanza. See KWANZA.
Kuch Bihar. = COOCH BEHAR.
Kuds, El. See JERUSALEM.
Kufra. See KUFARA.
Kuilemburg. = CULEMBORG.
Kuku-khoto. See KWEIHWATING.
Kuku Nor. See KOKO NOR.
Kuladan. Var. of KALADAN.
Kulm. See CHEŁMNO; RIGI.
Kulmsee. See CHEŁMŻA.
Kuloniyeh. See EMMAUS.
Kulpa. See KUPA.
Kulun. See URGA.
Kumilla. See COMILLA.
Kunchinjunga Var. of KANCHANJANGA.
Kunlun. See KUENLUN.
Kurg. See COORG.
Kurzeme. See KURLAND.
Kush. See CUSH.
Kusi. See KOSI.
Kustendil. See KYUSTENDIL.
Küstenje. See CONSTANŢA.
Küstrin. See CÜSTRIN.
Kutch. See CUTCH.
Kuttenberg. See KUTNÁ HORA.
Kwanchengtze. See CHANGCHUN.
Kwando. See CHOBE.
Kwangchowfu. See CANTON.
Kwangju. See KOSHU.
Kwangtri. See QUANGTRI.
Kwanto. See KWANTUNG.
Kwathlamba. See DRAKENSBERG.
Kwenlun. Var. of KUENLUN.
Kwinhon. See QUINHON.
Kwitta. See KETA.
Kyakhta. See KIAKHTA.
Kyklades. Var. of CYCLADES.
Kyllene. See ZIRIA.
Kyonggeui. = KEIKI.
Kyongsyang, North, South. = NORTH KEISHO, SOUTH KEISHO.
Kyongusogu. = KYOJO.
Kythera. See CERIGO.
Kyungsung. See KYOJO.
Kyzyl Kum. Var. of KIZIL KUM.
☞ For forms like **La Asunción, Le Havre, Los Santos,** etc., see ASUNCIÓN, HAVRE, SANTOS, etc.
Laaland-Falster. See LOLLAND-FALSTER.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations,* p. 2379.

Labinskaya (lä′bĕn-skä′yà) city, SE Kuban and Black Sea prov. Caucasus of the North and Don, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 26.
La Bouverie (là bōō′v′-rē′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 8.
Labrador (läb′rȧ-dôr′; läb′rȧ-dōr) pen. E British North America, about 530,000 □ pop. 7; mostly in Quebec prov. — dependency of Newfoundland, E part of pen. on coast, 120,000 □ pop. 4.
Labuan (lä′bōō-än′) isl. attached to Singapore, Straits Settlements, off NW coast of Borneo, 29 □ pop. 6; chief town Victoria, pop. 2.
Labyrinth, The (läb′ĭ-rĭnth) strongly ft. position, S of Neuville-Saint-Vaast & near Vimy Ridge, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France; battle 1915.
La Carlota (là kär-lō′tȧ) munic. Occidental Negros prov. Phil. isls. pop. 20.
Laccadive Islands (läk′ȧ-dīv′) group, Arabian sea, lat. 10°-20° N, 80 □ pop. 14; incl. in Malabar & S. Kanara divs. Madras prov. Br. India.
Lacha, Lake (lä′chȧ) bet. Olonets & Vologda provs. Soviet Russia, Europe, 141 □.
Lachine (lȧ-shēn′) city, Jacques Cartier co. Quebec, Canada, at the head of **Lachine Rapids** of the St. Lawrence river, pop. 15.
Lachlan (läk′lȧn) riv. 700 m. long, N. S. Wales, trib. of Murrumbidgee river.
Lachute (lȧ-shōōt′) town, ✕ of Argenteuil co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 3.
Lackawanna (läk′ȧ-wŏn′ȧ) co. NE Pa. 451 □ pop. 286, ✕ Scranton. — city, Erie co. N. Y. pop. 18.
Laclede (lȧ-klēd′) co. S Missouri, 753 □ pop. 17, ✕ Lebanon.
Laconia (lȧ-kō′nĭ-ȧ) mfg. city, ✕ of Belknap co. N. H. pop. 11. — tract of land bordering on Lake Champlain, granted (1629) to John Mason and Sir F. Gorges. — nome, S part of the Morea, Greece, 1,588 □ pop. 146, ✻ Gythion. — *or* **Laconica** (lȧ-kŏn′ĭ-kȧ) anc. country, S Peloponnesus, Greece. See DORIAN, *n.*, LACONIAN, *a. & n.*, LACONIC, *a.* —, *or* **Kolokythia, Gulf of,** (kō′lō-kĭ-thē′ȧ) in S part of the Morea, Greece.
Lac qui Parle (läk′ kē pärl′) co. W Minn. 790 □ pop. 16, ✕ Madison.
La Crosse (lȧ krŏs′) co. W Wis. 481 □ pop. 44. — mfg. city, its ✕ pop. 30.
Ladakh (lȧ-däk′) prov. Kashmir, N India, 30,000 □ pop. 91, ✻ Leh.
Ladd (lăd) vil. Bureau co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Lado Enclave (lä′dō ĕn-klāv′) former Belgian territory, now in Mongalla prov. S Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Afr. 17,000 □.
Ladoga, Lake (lä′dō-gȧ) partly in Finland, partly in Russia, largest in Europe, ab. 7,000 □; outlet, Neva river.
Ladonia (lȧ-dō′nĭ-ȧ) town, Fannin co. Texas, pop. 2.
Ladrone Islands (lȧ-drōn′; *Sp.* lä-drō′nä) *or* **Ladrones** (lȧ-drōnz′; *Sp.* lä-drō′näs). See MARIANAS ISLS. (*Gaz.*). — group of isls. in China sea, opp. entrance to Canton river.
Ladybrand (lā′dĭ-brănd) town, E cen. Orange Free State, U. of S. Africa, pop. 4.
Ladysmith (lā′dĭ-smĭth) city, ✕ of Rusk co. Wis. pop. 4. — town, NW Natal, U. of S. Africa, pop. 7; besieged 1899-1900.
Lady Washington, Mount, in Rocky Mt. National Park, Colo. 13,269 ft. high.
Laeken (lä′kĕn) comm. Brabant, Belgium, p. 44; sub. of Brussels. See FAMILISTÈRE.
Læsö (läz′ö′) isl. off NE coast of Jutland, Denmark, 45 □ pop. 3.
Lafayette (lä′fȧ-yĕt′) co. SW Ark. 525 □ pop. 16, ✕ Lewisville. — co. N Fla. 523 □ pop. 6, ✕ Mayo. — par. S La. 279 □ pop. 31, ✕ Lafayette. — co. N Miss. 664 □ pop. 19, ✕ Oxford. — co. W Mo. 612 □ pop. 30, ✕ Lexington. — co. S Wis. 642 □ pop. 20, ✕ Darlington. — town, ✕ of Chambers co. Ala. pop. 2. — town, ✕ of Boulder co. Colo. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Walker co. Ga. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Tippecanoe co. Ind. pop 22; Purdue univ. — city, ✕ of Lafayette par. La. pop. 8.
Lafayette, Mount, White mts. N. H. 5,269 ft.; highest of Franconia group.
Lafayette National Park, Mount Desert isl. Maine, 8 □; granite mountains.
La Follette (lä fŏl′ĕt) city, Campbell co. Tennessee, pop. 3.
Lafourche (lä′fōōrsh′) par. SE La. 994 □ pop. 30, ✕ Thibodaux. —, **Bayou,** La. 150 m. long; a nav. outlet of Mississippi riv. into Gulf of Mexico.
Lagan (lā′gȧn) river, 35 m. long, Down & Antrim cos. Northern Ireland.
Lagarina, Val (väl lä′gä-rē′nä) valley of the Adige riv. Venetia Tridentina, Italy, E of Lago di Garda, fr. above Rovereto to the Venetian boundary, ab. 50 m. long.
Lagash (lā′găsh) *or* **Shirpurla** (shĭr-pōōr′lȧ) city, anc. Babylonia; site bet. Euphrates and Tigris rivers, ab. 31° 30′ N, 46°-9′ E.
Lages (lä′gĕzh) munic. Santa Catharina state, Brazil, pop. 37.
Lagny (lȧn′yē′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Marne, France, pop. 6.
Lagonoy Gulf (lä′gō-noi′) Camarines Sur prov. bordering on Albay, SE Luzon, Phil. isls.
Lagos (lā′gŏs; lā′gōs) former crown colony, S Nigeria, Africa. — spt. ✻ of Nigeria, pop. 60.
Lagos (lä′gōzh) spt. SW Algarve prov. Portugal, pop. comm. 10; naval battles 1759, 1797.
Lagos, Bay of (lā′gōs) *or* **Karagach Liman** (kä-rä-gäch′ lē-män′) inlet of N Ægean sea.
Lagos de Moreno (lä′gōs dā mō-rā′nō) town, Jalisco state, Mexico, pop. 16.
Lagosta (lä-gōs′tä) isl. Adriatic sea, off Dalmatian coast, 42° 47′ N, 16° 54′ E, 24 □; to Italy.
La Grande (lȧ grănd′) city, ✕ of Union co. Oregon, pop. 7.
Lagrange (lȧ-grānj′) co. NE Ind. 387 □ pop. 14, ✕ Lagrange. — town, ✕ of Lagrange co. Ind. pop. 2.
La Grange (lä grānj′) city, ✕ of Troup co. Ga. pop. 17; college. — vil. Cook co. Ill. pop. 7. — city, ✕ of Fayette co. Texas, pop. 2.
La Grange Park, vil. Cook co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Laguna (lä-gōō′nä) prov. cen. Luzon, Phil. isls. 722 □ pop. 196, ✻ Santa Cruz.
Laguna, La (lä lä-gōō′nä) city, N Tenerife isl. Canary isls. pop. 18.
Laguna de Términos (lä-gōō′nä dā tĕr′mē-nōs) inlet, Campeche state, Mexico.
Lahaina (lä-hä′ē-nä) *dist. & spt. Maui co. Hawaii, pop. dist. 7;* sugar culture.
Laharpur (lä′hȧr-pōōr′) town, Sitapur div. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 12; temples.
Lahej (lä-hĕj′) small state, Aden, Arabia, 18 m. NW of Aden, ✻ Lahej.
Lahn (län) riv. Prussia, 135 m. long, to Rhine riv. 4 m. SE of Coblenz.
Lahore (lȧ-hōr′) div. of Punjab, Br. India, pop. 4,997. — dist. of div. pop. 1,131. — city, ✻ of dist. & div. 31° 34′ N, 74° 21′ E, pop. 282.
Lahr (lär) mfg. city, Freiburg govt. dist. Baden, Germany, pop. comm. 14.
Lahu, Grand (lä′hōō) town, Ivory Coast colony, French W. Africa, pop. 5.
Laichow (lī′chō′) city, NW coast of Shantung pen. China, pop. 80.
Laigle (lĕ′gl′) comm. dept. Orne, France, pop. 6.
Laiyang (lī′yäng′) city, 50 m. SW of Chefoo, Shantung prov. China, pop. 40; silk trade.
Laja (lä′hä; 189) lake, cen. Chile, S. Amer. — riv. Chile, from Laja lake to Biobío riv. 150 m.
Lajas (lä′hȧs; 189) munic. SW Porto Rico, pop. 12.
Lajosmizse (lȧ′yōs-mĕzh′ĕ) comm. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. 11.
La Junta (lȧ hōōn′tȧ) city, ✕ of Otero co. Colorado, on Arkansas river, pop. 5.
Lake, co. N. W Calif. 1,238 □ pop. 5, ✕ Lakeport. — co. cen. Colo. 371 □ pop. 7, ✕ Leadville. — co. cen. Fla. 1,047 □ pop. 13, ✕ Tavares. — co. NE Ill. 455 □ pop. 74, ✕ Waukegan. — co. NW Ind. 492 □ pop. 160, ✕ Crown Point. — co. lower pen. Mich. 579 □ pop. 4, ✕ Baldwin. — co. NE Minn. 2,099 □ pop. 8, ✕ Two Harbors. — co. NE Ohio, 241 □ pop. 29, ✕ Painesville. — co. S Oregon, 7,920 □ pop. 4, ✕ Lakeview. — co. E S. Dak. 562 □ pop. 12, ✕ Madison. — co. NW Tenn. 122 □ pop. 9, ✕ Tiptonville. — co. SW South Island, New Zealand, 3,712 □ pop. 3.
Lake Arthur, town, Jefferson Davis par. Louisiana, pop. 2.
Lake Charles, mfg. & industrial city, ✕ of Calcasieu par. Louisiana, pop. 13.
Lake City, town, ✕ of Columbia co. Fla. pop. 3. — city, Calhoun co. Iowa, pop. 2. — city, Wabasha co. Minn. pop. 3. — town, Florence co. S. C. pop. 2.
Lake District, mt. region, NW England, within Cumberland, Westmorland, & Lancashire, containing many well-known lakes and peaks; noted for beautiful scenery. See LAKE POETS.
Lake Forest, city, Lake co. Ill. on Lake Michigan, pop. 4; Lake Forest college.
Lake Geneva, city, Walworth co. Wis. p. 3; summer resort. — See GENEVA, LAKE OF.
Lakeland (lāk′lănd) city, Polk co. Florida, pop. 7; health resort.
Lake Linden (lĭn′dĕn) vil. Houghton co. Michigan, pop. 2.
Lake Mills, town, Winnebago co. Iowa, pop. 2. — city, Jefferson co. Wis. pop. 2.
Lake Placid, vil. Essex co. New York, on Lake Placid, pop. 2; summer resort.
Lake Providence, town, ✕ of East Carroll par. La. on Mississippi river, pop. 2.
Lake Saint John, *Fr.* **Lac St. Jean** (läk′ sĂn′ zhĂn′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, ✕ ✕ Hébertville & Roberval.
Lakewood (lāk′wŏŏd′) town, Ocean co. N. J. pop. 6; health resort. — city, Cuyahoga co. Ohio, p. 42.
Lake Worth (wûrth′) town, Palm Beach co. Fla. pop. 1; winter resort.

Lakhimpur (lŭk′ĭm-pōōr′) dist. NE Assam, British India, 4,116 □ pop. 588.
Lalin (la′lēn′) town, Kirin prov. Manchuria, pop. 20.
Lalín (lä-lēn′) comm. Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. 19.
Lamar (lȧ-mär′) co. NW Ala. 601 □ pop. 18, ✕ Vernon. — co. W cen. Ga. ✕ Barnesville. — co. S Miss. 495 □ pop. 13, ✕ Purvis. — co. NE Texas, 945 □ pop. 56, ✕ Paris. — city, ✕ of Prowers co. Colo. pop. 3. — city, ✕ of Barton co. Mo. pop. 2.
Lamb, co. NW Texas, 1,022 □ pop. 1, ✕ Olton.
Lambayeque (läm′bä-yä′kā) dept. NW Peru, 4,615 □ pop. 124, ✻ Chiclayo.
Lambersart (lan′bĕr′sär′) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 10.
Lambertville (läm′bĕrt-vĭl) city, Hunterdon co. New Jersey, pop. 5.
Lambeth (läm′bĕth) met. bor. England, S quarter of London, pop. 303.
Lambézellec (läN′bā′zĕ′lĕk′) comm. dept. Finistère, France, pop. 19.
Lambton (läm′tŭn) co. Ontario prov. Canada, ✕ Sarnia.
Lamia (lȧ-mē′ȧ) town, ✻ of Phthiotis & Phocis nome, Greece, pop. 7.
Lamia, Gulf of, *anc.* MALI′ACUS SI′NUS, E Greece; Pass of Thermopylæ on S shore.
Lammermuir Hills (läm′ĕr-mūr′; *Scot.* -mūr′) *or* **Lammermoor Hills** (-mōōr′) Scotland, Midlothian co. to North sea; highest Meikle Says Law (mē′k'l, mĭk′'l) 1,749 ft.
Lamoille (lȧ-moil′) co. N Vt. 436 □ pop. 12, ✕ Hyde Park.
Lamon Bay (lä-mōn′) bay, Tayabas prov. E Luzon, Phil. isls.
Lamoni (lă-mō′nī) town, Decatur co. Iowa, pop. 2.
La Moure (lȧ mōōr′) co. SE N. Dak. 1,147 □ pop. 12, ✕ La Moure.
Lampasas (läm-päs′ȧs) co. cen. Texas, 740 □ pop. 9. — city, its ✕ pop. 2.
Lampedusa (läm′pä-dōō′zä) *anc.* LOPADU′SA, isl. Italy, midway bet. Malta and Tunis.
Lampertheim (läm′pĕrt-hīm′) city, Starkenburg prov. Hesse, Germany, p. 11.
Lampong Bay (läm′pŏng′) S Sumatra, Dutch E. Indies. See LAMPONG, *n.*
Lampong Districts, outpost prov. S Sumatra, 10,914 □ pop. 234, ✻ Telok Betong.
Lamu (lä′mōō) isl. group & spt. Kenya colony, Afr. 150 m. N of Mombasa, pop. town 5.
Lanai (lä-nä′ē) one of the Hawaiian isls. N Pacific ocean, 135 □; part of Maui co.
Lanao (lä-nä′ō) prov. W cen. Mindanao, Phil. isls. 2,439 □ pop. 91, ✻ Dansalan. —, **Lake,** lake in this prov. 22 m. by 16 m.
Lanark (lăn′ärk) burgh, ✕ of Lanark co. Scotland, pop. 6. — co. E Ontario, Canada, ✕ Perth. — *or* **Lanarkshire** (-shĭr) co. S cen. Scotland, 879 □ pop. 1,539, ✕ Lanark.
Lancashire (lăn′kȧ-shĭr; -shĕr) *or* **Lancaster,** maritime, mfg., & min. co. NW England, 1,867 □ pop. 4,928 (admin. co. only, without co. bors. 1,746), ✕ Lancaster. See LANCASTRIAN, *a. & n.*
Lancaster (lăn′kȧs-tĕr) co. SE Nebr. 853 □ pop. 86, ✕ Lincoln. — co. SE Pa. 941 □ pop. 174, ✕ Lancaster. — co. N S. C. 515 □ pop. 29, ✕ Lancaster. — co. E Va. 130 □ pop. 10, ✕ Lancaster. — city, ✕ of Garrard co. Ky. pop. 2. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 2. — town, ✕ of Coos co. N. H. pop. 3. — vil. Erie co. N. Y. pop. 6. — city, ✕ of Fairfield co. Ohio, pop. 15. — city, ✕ of Lancaster co. Pa. pop. 53; Franklin & Marshall college. — town, ✕ of Lancaster co. S. C. pop. 3. — city, ✕ of Grant co. Wis. pop. 2. — see LANCASHIRE (*Gaz.*). — mun. bor. & spt. ✕ of Lancashire, Eng. p. 40.
Lancaster Sound, N. America, connects Barrow strait with Baffin bay, 74° N.
Lanchowfu (län′chō′fōō′) mfg. & cml. city, ✻ of Kansu, China, on Hwang riv. pop. 500.
Lanciano (län-chä′nō) comm. Chieti prov. Abruzzi e Molise compt. Italy, pop. 20.
Landau (län′dou) comm. Palatinate govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, p. 14. See LANDAU, *n.*
Lander (lăn′dĕr) co. cen. Nev. 5,721 □ p. 1, ✕ Austin. — city, ✕ of Fremont co. Wyo. p. 2.
Landerneau (läN′dĕr′nō′) spt. comm. dept. Finistère, France, pop. 8.
Landes (länd) dept. SW France, 3,604 □ pop. 264, ✻ Mont-de-Marsan.
Landeshut (län′dĕs-hōōt′) mfg. comm. Liegnitz govt. dist. Lower Silesia, Prussia, p. 12.
Landsberg (länts′bĕrĸ) city, Frankfort govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 40.
Land's End, cape, Cornwall co. the most W land of England. See BELLERUS, *n.*
Landshut (länts′hōōt′) city, ✻ of Lower Bavaria govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 25.
Landskrona (läns′krōō′nä) spt. city, Malmöhus prov. S Sweden, pop. 20.
Lane (lān) co. W Kans. 715 □ p. 3, ✕ Dighton. — co. W Ore. 4,587 □ p. 36, ✕ Eugene.
Lane Cove, town, New South Wales, Australia, pop. 8; suburb of Sydney.
Lanester (lä′n'-stâr′) comm. dept. Morbihan, France, pop. 8.
Lanett (lă-nĕt′) city, Chambers co. Alabama, pop. 5.
Langeland (läng′ĕ-län′) isl. SE of Fünen, Denmark, 110 □ pop. 21.
Langemarck (läng′gĕ-märk′; 172) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, near Ypres, p. 6.
Langenbielau (läng′ĕn-bē′lou) city, Breslau govt. dist. Lower Silesia, Prussia, p. 16.
Langendreer (läng′ĕn-drār′) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, p. 27.
Langensalza (-zäl′tsä) comm. Erfurt govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, p. 12; battle 1866.
Langenthal (läng′ĕn-täl′) comm. Berne canton, Switzerland, pop. 6; mineral springs.
Langerfeld (läng′ĕr-fĕlt) city, Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 15.
Langkat (läng′kät) dist. of Sumatra East Coast prov. NE Sumatra, pop. 181; petroleum.
Langlade (läng′lād) co. NE Wis. 875 □ pop. 21, ✕ Antigo.
Langley, Mount (läng′lĭ) peak, Sierra Nevada mts. Calif. 14,042 ft. high.
Langnau (läng′nou) comm. Berne canton, Switzerland, pop. 9.
Langreo (läŋ-grā′ō) city, Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. 34.
Langres (läN′gr′) *anc.* ANDEMATURI′NUM, *later* LIN′GONES, comm. dept. Haute-Marne, France, on mt. 1,460 ft. high, pop. 10.
Langside (läng′sīd′) sub. of Glasgow, Scotland; defeat of Mary Queen of Scots, 1568.
Langson (läng′sŏn′) town, NE Tonkin, Indo-China, near Chinese frontier.
Languedoc (läNg′dŏk′) old prov. S France bet. Loire river & Pyrenees; its ✻ was Toulouse. See LANGUE D'OC.
Languidic (läN′gē′dĕk′) comm. dept. Morbihan, France, pop. 8.
Lanier (lȧ-nēr′) co. S Georgia, 250 □ pop. 8, ✕ Milltown.
Lankwitz (läŋk′vĭts) *officially* **Berlin-Lankwitz,** comm. Potsdam govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 12; in Greater Berlin.
Lannion (lä′nē′ŏN′) comm. dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France, pop. 6.
Lansdale (lănz′dāl) bor. Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.
Lansdowne (lănz′doun) bor. Delaware co. Pa. near Philadelphia, pop. 5. — town & hill station, Garhwal dist. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, pop. 5.
Lansford (lănz′fĕrd) bor. Carbon co. Pennsylvania, pop. 10.
Lansing (lăn′sĭng) city, Ingham co. Michigan, pop. 57, ✻ of Michigan.
Lantao (län-tä′ō) isl. of Hongkong col. Asia, W of Hongkong isl. pop. 6.
Lanús (lä-nōōs′) city, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, 20 m. SE of Buenos Aires, pop. 38.
Lanuvium (lȧ-nū′vĭ-ŭm) city, anc. Latium, Italy, the modern **Civita Lavinia** (chē′vē-tä lä-vē′nyä) near Monti Albani.
Lanzarote (län′sä-rō′tä) most NE isl. of the Canary isls. 310 □ pop. 23; Spanish.
Laoag (lä-wäg′) spt. Ilocos Norte prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, pop. munic. 38. — river, same prov. flowing NW to China sea.
Laon (län) mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Aisne, France, pop. 19.
Laos (lä′ŏz) region, cen. Indo-China, part subject to Siam & part (3 states, 96,500 □ pop. 800, ✻ Vientiane, on the Mekong) under French protection. See LAO, *n.*
Laoshan (lä′ō-shän′) bay & hills, E Shantung prov. NE of Tsingtao.
Lapa (lä′pä) munic. Paraná state, Brazil, pop. 26.
La Paz (lä päs′; 268) dept. W Bolivia, S. America, 40,686 □ pop. 726. — its ✻ & a ✻ of Bolivia, pop. 107. — spt. ✻ of W Lower California territory, Mexico, on La Paz bay, pop. 6; pearl fisheries; mining district.
Lapeer (lȧ-pēr′) co. SE Mich. 666 □ pop. 26. — city, its ✕ pop. 5.
Lapland (läp′länd) region, Sweden, Norway, & NW Russia, Europe. See LAPP, *n.*
La Plata (lä plä′tä) co. SW Colo. 1,851 □ pop. 11, ✕ Durango. — riv. See PLATA, RIO DE LA. — city, Argentina. See PLATA, LA.
La Plata Mountains, small group, SW Colo.; highest Hesperus peak, 13,225 ft.
La Plata Peak, mt. in Sawatch range, cen. Colo. 14,332 ft. high.
La Porte (lȧ pōrt′) co. NW Ind. 595 □ pop. 50. — city, its ✕ pop. 15.
Lappa (läp′ä) treaty port, near Macao at entrance to Canton riv. Kwangtung prov. China.
Lappmark (läp′märk) general name for N dists. of Sweden, inhabited by Lapps.
Laprairie (lȧ-prā′rĭ; 115) co. Quebec prov. Canada, ✕ Laprairie (pop. 2).
Laquinhorn (lä′kwĕn-hôrn′) mt. Pennine Alps, Switzerland, S of Simplon pass, 13,140 ft.
Lar (lär) town, SW Persia, ✻ of former Laristan prov. pop. 12.
Lara (lä′rä) state, NW Venezuela, S. America, 7,645 □ pop. 220, ✻ Barquisimeto.
Larache (*F.* lȧ-räsh′; *Sp.* lä-rä′chä) *Ar.* **El Araish** (ĕl ä-rīsh′) spt. town, Spanish zone, Morocco, Afr. pop. 10.

La Biche. See RED DEER.
Lacedæmon. See SPARTA.
Lac St. Jean. See LAKE ST. JOHN.
Lacus Asphaltites. See DEAD SEA.
Lacus Benacus. See GARDA, LAGO DI.
La Dôle, *mt.* See DÔLE.
Lagoon Islands. See ELLICE I.
Laguna de Bay. See BAY, LAGUNA DE.
Laguna de Flores. See PETEN.
Laibach. See LJUBLJANA.
Laigue, Forêt de. See RETHONDES.
Lalbagh. See MURSHIDABAD.
Lalehzar. = KUH-I-LALEHZAR.
Lama misc. = DOLON-NOR.
Lantsan. See MEKONG.
Laodicea. See LATAKIA.
Laoet. See LAUT.
Lavinia, Civita. See LANUVIUM.

Laramie (lăr′ă-mĭ) co. SE **Wyo. 2,678** □ pop. **21,** × **Cheyenne.** — city, × of Albany co. Wyo. pop. 6; University of Wyoming.
Laramie Mountains, range in Colo. & Wyo.; highest Laramie peak. See LARAMIE, *n.*
Larchmont (lärch′mŏnt) vil. Westchester co. New York, pop. 2.
Laredo (lă-rā′dō) city, × of Webb co. Texas, on Rio Grande, pop. 23. —, **Nuevo** (nwā′vō lă-rā′ŧhō; 146) city, Tamaulipas, Mexico, on Rio Grande, opp. Laredo, Texas, pop. 8.
Lares (lä′räs) munic. (pop. 25) & town (pop. 3) W Porto Rico.
Largs (lärgz) spt. burgh, Ayr co. Scotland, pop. 9; watering place; battle 1263.
Lari (lä′rē) comm. Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 12.
Larimer (lăr′ĭ-mĕr) co. N Colorado, 2,629 □ pop. 28, × Fort Collins.
Larissa (lă′rĭ-să) nome, Thessaly, Greece, 3,116 □ pop. 232. — its ✻ pop. 21.
Laristan (lă′rĭ-stän′) former prov. Persia, now dist. of S Fars prov.; arid waste.
Larkana (lär-kä′nȧ) dist. of Sind, Bombay pres. Br. India, 5,057 □ pop. 598. — its ✻ p. 18.
Larksville (lärks′vĭl) bor. Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 9.
Larnaca (lär′nȧ-kȧ) town, S coast Cyprus isl. Mediterranean sea, pop. 9.
Larne (lärn) spt. Antrim co. N. Ireland, on Lough Larne, inlet of North channel, pop. 5.
Larned (lär′nĕd) city, × of Pawnee co. Kansas, pop. 3.
Larsa (lär′sȧ) city, anc. Babylonia; site bet. Euphrates and Tigris rivers.
Larue (lȧ-rōō′) co. cen. Ky. 288 □ pop. 10, × Hodgenville.
Larvik (lär′vĕk) spt. city, × of Vestfold co. S Norway, pop. 11.
La Sal (lă săl′) mt. group, Grand & San Juan cos. E Utah.
La Salle (lȧ săl′) co. N cen. Ill. 1,146 □ pop. 93, × Ottawa. — par. cen. La. 640 □ pop. 10, × Jena. — co. S Texas, 1,561 □ pop. 5, × Cotulla. — city, La Salle co. Ill. pop. 13. — vil. Niagara co. N. Y. pop. 4.
Las Animas (läs ä′nē-mȧs; ăn′ĭ-) co. Colo. 4,809 □ p. 40, × Trinidad. — town, × of Bent co. Colo. p. 2.
Las Bela (läs bȧ′lȧ) native state, S Baluchistan, India, 7,132 □ pop. 51, ✻ Bela.
Las Cruces (läs krōō′sĕs; 138) town, × of Dona Ana co. New Mexico, pop. 4.
Lashkar (lŭsh′kŭr) *or* **Gwalior** (gwä′lĭ-ôr) city, ✻ of Gwalior state, Central India, pop. 80.
Lasithion (lă-sē′thē-ŏn′) nome, E Crete, Greece, 1,138 □ pop. 66, ✻ Kasteli.
Las Marias (läs mȧ-rē′ȧs) munic. W Porto Rico, pop. 11.
Las Piedras (läs pyā′drȧs) munic. E Porto Rico, pop. 11.
Lassen (läs′ĕn) co. NE Calif. 4,531 □ pop. 9, × Susanville.
Lassen Peak, volcano, 10,465 ft. high, Sierra Nevada mts. Shasta & Plumas cos. Calif.; only active volcano in the U. S. **Lassen Volcanic National Park,** 124 □, includes it.
Lasser (läs′ĕr) comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 13.
Lassigny (lȧ′sē′nyē′) vil. dept. Oise, France, near Compiègne; battles 1914, 1918.
L'Assomption (lȧ′sôN′syôN′) riv. 100 m. long, Quebec prov. Canada, flows into St. Lawrence riv. — co. W Quebec prov. Canada, × L'Assomption.
Lastra a Signa (läs′trä ä sēn′yä) comm. Florence prov. Italy, on Arno river, pop. 13.
Las Vegas (läs vā′gȧs) city, × of Clark co. Nev. pop. 2. — city (East Las Vegas P. O.) × of San Miguel co. New Mexico, pop. 4.
Laswari (lŭs-wä′rē) vil. Alwar, Rajputana, India, E of Alwar; battle 1803.
Latacunga (lä′tä-kōōn′gä) town, ✻ of León prov. Ecuador, S. Amer. pop. 15.
Latah (lă′tô′) co. NW Idaho, 1,071 □ pop. 18, × Moscow.
Latakia (lă′tä-kē′ä) *anc.* LAODICE′A, spt. town, ✻ of Alawiya, Syria, on Medit. sea, p. 20.
Latgalia (lăt-gā′lĭ-ȧ) prov. E Latvia, Europe, including part of former Russian govt. of Vitebsk, 6,018 □ pop. 557, ✻ Dvinsk.
Lathom and Burscough (lā′thŭm, bûrs′kō) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 8.
Latimer (lăt′ĭ-mĕr) co. SE Okla. 735 □ pop. 14, × Wilburton.
Latin America, Spanish America (which see) and Brazil (a Portuguese-speaking country).
Latium (lā′shĭ-ŭm) *It.* **Lazio** (lät′sē-ō) dept. Italy, coextensive with Rome province, 4,664 □ pop. 1,486. — anc. country in same locality. See LATIN, *a.* & *n.*
La Trinidad (lä trē′nē-dȧŧh′) town, ✻ of Benguet subprov. Phil. isls. pop. township 3.
Latrobe (lȧ-trōb′) bor. Westmore co. Pennsylvania, pop. 9.
La-Tuque (lȧ′-tŭk′) town, Portneuf co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 6.
Latvia (lăt′vĭ-ȧ) *Lettish & Lithuanian* **Latvija** (lät′vē-yä) republic on Baltic sea, S of Esthonia, 25,000 □ pop. 1,851, ✻ Riga; includes former Russ. govt. of Kurland & parts of Livonia & Vitebsk. See LETT, *n.*, LETTISH, *a.*
Lau (lou) group of many small isls. E Fiji isls. Pacific oc. pop. 8.
Lauban (lou′băn) comm. Liegnitz govt. dist. Lower Silesia, Prussia, pop. 14.
Lauderdale (lô′dĕr-dāl) co. NW Ala. 694 □ pop. 40, × Florence. — co. E Miss. 700 □ pop. 46, × Meridian. — co. W Tenn. 456 □ pop. 21, × Ripley.
Lauenburg (lou′ĕn-bōōrĸ) comm. Köslin govt. dist. Pomerania, Prussia, pop. 15. — circle, Schleswig-Holstein prov. Prussia, formerly an independent state.
Launceston (lăn′sĕs-tŭn; lôn′-) city, Tasmania, pop. 24, with subs. 26.
Laurel (lô′rĕl; lŏr′ĕl) co. SE Ky. 447 □ pop. 20, × London. — town, Sussex co. Del. pop. 2. — town, Prince George co. Md. pop. 2. — city, a × of Jones co. Miss. pop. 13. — city, Yellowstone co. Mont. pop. 2.
Laurens (lô′rĕnz) co. S cen. Ga. 806 □ pop. 39, × Dublin. — co. NW S. C. 690 □ pop. 43. — town, × of Laurens co. S. C. pop. 5.
Laurentian Mountains (lô-rĕn′shĭ-ăn; -shȧn) range, Canada, bet. St. Lawrence riv. & Hudson bay; highest Les Éboulements, Charlevoix co. 2,551 ft. See LAURENTIAN, *a.* 2.
Lauria (lou′rē-ä) comm. Potenza prov. Italy, pop. 10.
Laurinburg (lô′rĭn-bûrg) town, × of Scotland co. North Carolina, pop. 3.
Laurion (lăv′rĭ-ŏn) *or* **Ergasteria** (ĕr′gȧs-tē′rĭ-ȧ) *anc.* LAU′RIUM, spt. town, Attica & Bœotia nome, Greece, pop. 5.
Laurium (lô′rĭ-ŭm) vil. Houghton co. Michigan, pop. 7. See CALUMET (*Gaz.*).
Lausanne (lō′zȧn′) city, ✻ of Vaud canton, Switzerland, pop. 69; univ.; treaty 1923.
Laut (lä′ōōt) *Du.* **Laoet** (lä′ōōt) isl. off SE coast of Borneo, Du. E. Indies, 744 □ pop. 17.
Lauterbrunnen (lou′tĕr-brōōn′ĕn) vil. in Bernese Alps, Berne canton, Switzerland, 6 m. S of Interlaken, pop. 3.
Lauzon (lō′zôN′) town, Levis co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 5.
Lavaca (lȧ-văk′ȧ) co. S Texas, 950 □ pop. 29, × Hallettsville. — riv. SE Texas, ab. 110 m. long, flows into Lavaca bay.
Lavadores (lä′vä-ŧhō′rās; 146) comm. Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. 26.
Laval (lȧ′văl′) mfg. town, ✻ of dept. Mayenne, France, on Mayenne riv. pop. 27. — co. S Quebec prov. Canada, × Sainte Rose (pop. 2).
Lavaur (lȧ′vōr′) comm. dept. Tarn, France, pop. 5.
Lavello (lä-vĕl′lō) comm. Potenza prov. Italy, pop. 10.
La Verne (lȧ vûrn′) city, Los Angeles co. Calif. pop. 2.
Laviana (lä-vyā′nä) comm. Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. 10.
Lavonia (lȧ-vō′nĭ-ȧ) city, Franklin co. Georgia, pop. 2.
Lavras (la′vrȧzh) munic. (pop. 43) & town (pop. 8) Minas Geraes state, Brazil.
Lawrence (lô′rĕns) co. N Ala. 700 □ pop. 24, × Moulton. — co. NE Ark. 592 □ pop. 22, × × Powhatan & Walnut Ridge. — co. SE Ill. 358 □ pop. 21, × Lawrenceville. — co. S Ind. 456 □ pop. 28, × Bedford. — co. E Ky. 422 □ pop. 18, × Louisa. — co. S Miss. 418 □ pop. 13, × Monticello. — co. SW Mo. 609 □ pop. 24, × Mount Vernon. — co. S Ohio, 443 □ pop. 40, × Ironton. — co. W Pa. 360 □ pop. 86, × New Castle. — co. W S. Dak. 797 □ pop. 13, × Deadwood. — co. Tenn. 611 □ pop. 24, × Lawrenceburg. — city, × of Douglas co. Kans. pop. 12; Univ. of Kansas. — mfg. city, a × of Essex co. Mass. pop. 94. — vil. Nassau co. N. Y. pop. 3.
Lawrenceburg (lô′rĕns-bûrg) city, × of Dearborn co. Ind. on Ohio riv. pop. 3. — city, × of Anderson co. Ky. pop. 2. — city, × of Lawrence co. Tenn. pop. 2.
Lawrenceville (-vĭl) town, × of Gwinnett co. Ga. p. 2. — city, × of Lawrence co. Ill. p. 5.
Lawton (lô′tŭn) city, × of Comanche co. Okla. pop. 9.
Lawu, *Du.* **Lawoe** (lä′wōō) mt. Madiun res. cen. Java, 10,722 ft. high.
Laxou (lȧk′sōō′) comm. dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, pop. 5.
Laysan (lī′ȧ′sän) isl. 1½ □, Pacific oc. ab. 26° N, 172° W; belongs to U. S. A.
Lea (lē) co. SE New Mexico, 4,378 □ pop. 4, × Lovington.
Lead (lēd) city, Lawrence co. South Dakota, pop. 5.
Leadgate (lĕd′gāt) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 5.
Leadville (lĕd′vĭl) min. city, × of Lake co. Colorado, pop. 5.
Leaf River (lēf riv. S Miss. unites with Chickasawhay riv. to form Pascagoula river.
Leake (lēk) co. cen. Miss. 576 □ pop. 17, × Carthage.
Leaksville (lēks′vĭl) town, Rockingham co. N. C. pop. 2.
Leamington (lĕm′ĭng-tŭn) *officially* **Royal Leamington Spa,** mun. bor. Warwickshire, Eng. pop. 29.
Leatherhead (lĕŧh′ĕr-hĕd′) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 6.
Leavenworth (lĕv′ĕn-wûrth) co. NE Kans. 440 □ pop. 38. — city, its × pop. 17; Federal prison. — town, Chelan co. Wash. pop. 2.
Lebanon (lĕb′ȧ-nŏn) co. SE Pa. 360 □ pop. 63. — mfg. city, its × pop. 25. — city, St. Clair co. Ill. pop. 2; college. — city, × of Boone co. Ind. pop. 6. — city, × of Marion co. Ky. pop. 3. — city, × of Laclede co. Mo. pop. 3. — town, Grafton co. N. H. pop. 6. — vil. × of Warren co. Ohio, pop. 3. — city, Linn co. Oregon, pop. 2. — town, × of Wilson co. Tenn. pop. 4; univ. — *anc.* LIB′ANUS, mt. range, W Syria; highest peak Dhor el Khodib, 10,060 ft. high. See MARONITE, *n.* — *or* **Great Lebanon,** autonomous ter. W Syria, Asia, 4,190 □ pop. 400, ✻ Beirut; Fr. mandate.
Lebanon Independent, bor. Lebanon co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Lebanon Springs, summer resort, Columbia co. N. Y.; hot springs.
Lebbeke (lĕ-bĕ′kĕ) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 9.
Lebrija (lā-brē′hä; 189) comm. Seville prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Lebú (lā-bōō′) spt. & min. town, ✻ of Arauco prov. Chile, pop. 4.
Lecce (lĕt′chā) prov. Apulia, Italy, 2,645 □ pop. 905. — its ✻ pop. 45.
Lecco (lĕk′kō) mfg. comm. Como prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 12.
Lech (lĕĸ) *anc.* LI′CUS, riv. 177 m. long, Vorarlberg, NW Tirol, & SW Bavaria to Danube river near Donauwörth.
Lecompton (lē-kŏmp′tŭn) city, Douglas co. Kansas; Lecompton Constitution 1857.
Łęczyca (lĕn-chĭt′sȧ) *Russ.* **Lenchitsa** (lyĕn-chĭt′sȧ) comm. Łódź prov. Poland, p. 10.
Lede (lā′dē) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Ledeberg (lā′dē-bĕrĸ) comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 14.
Lee, co. E Ala. 608 □ pop. 33, × Opelika. — co. E Ark. 601 □ pop. 29, × Marianna. — co. S Fla. 4,031 □ pop. 10, × Fort Myers. — co. SW Ga. 326 □ pop. 11, × Lcesburg. — co. N Ill. 742 □ pop. 28, × Dixon. — co. SE Iowa, 511 □ pop. 40, × × Keokuk & Fort Madison. — co. E Ky. 199 □ pop. 12, × Beattyville. — co. NE Miss. 448 □ pop. 30, × Tupelo. — co. cen. N. C. 261 □ pop. 13, × Sanford. — co. cen. S. C. 407 □ pop. 27, × Bishopville. — co. cen. Texas, 562 □ pop. 14, × Giddings. — co. SW part of Va. 446 □ pop. 25, × Jonesville. — town, Berkshire co. Mass. pop. 4.
Leechburg (lēch′bûrg) bor. Armstrong co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Leech Lake, 20 m. long, 4–15 m. broad, Cass co. Minnesota.
Leeds (lēdz) town, Jefferson co. Ala. pop. 2. — mfg. city & county bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, on Aire riv. pop. 458.
Leeds and Grenville (grĕn′vĭl) co. E Ontario prov. Canada, × Brockville.
Leek (lēk) urban dist. Staffordshire, England, pop. 17. — (*pron.* lāk) comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Leelanau (lē′lȧ-nô) co. NW Michigan, 338 □ pop. 9, × Leland.
Leer (lār) comm. Aurich govt. dist. Hanover prov. Prussia, pop. 12.
Leerdam (lār′dăm′) comm. South Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 9.
Leesburg (lēz′bûrg) town, Lake co. Fla. pop. 2. — town, × of Loudoun co. Virginia, pop. 2.
Leesville (lēz′vĭl) town, × of Vernon par. Louisiana, pop. 3.
Leetonia (lē-tō′nĭ-ȧ) vil. Columbiana co. Ohio, pop. 3.
Leetsdale (lēts′dāl) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Leeuwarden (lā′wär-dĕn) cml. & mfg. comm. Friesland prov. Neth. pop. 43.
Leeuwarderadeel (lā-wär′dĕr-ȧ-dāl′) comm. Friesland prov. Neth. pop. 12.
Leeuwin, Cape (lōō′ĭn) extreme SW point of Australia.
Leeuw-Saint-Pierre (lā′ōō-săn′-pyâr′) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 8.
Leeward Islands (lē′wērd) N chain of Lesser Antilles, W. Indies, Virgin isls. to & incl. Martinique. — Br. col. part of same, 715 □ pop. 122, ✻ St. John; includes Antigua, Barbuda, Dominica, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, Montserrat, & Virgin isls. — *Fr.* **Îles sous le Vent** (ēl′ sōō lĕ väN′) W group of Society isls. Pacific oc. pop. 7, chief isls. Huahine & Raiatea; to France.
Le Flore (lē flōr′) co. Okla. 1,614 □ p. 43, × Poteau.
Leflore (lē-flōr′) co. Miss. 572 □ p. 37, × Greenwood.
Leghorn (lĕg′hôrn) *It.* **Livorno** (lē-vôr′nō) prov. Tuscany compartimento, Italy, 133 □ pop. 141. — spt. its ✻ pop. 112.
Legnago (lā-nyä′gō) comm. Verona prov. Venetia, Italy, on Adige river, pop. 17.
Legnano (lā-nyä′nō) comm. Milan prov. Italy, pop. 24; battle 1176.
Leh (lā) cml. town, ✻ of Ladakh prov. E Kashmir, India, pop. ab. 4; alt. 11,500 ft.
Lehe (lā′ē) comm. Stade govt. dist. Hanover prov. Prussia, pop. 38.
Lehi (lē′hī) city, Utah co. Utah, pop. 3.
Lehigh (lē′hī) riv. 100 m. long, Pa. flows into Delaware riv. — co. E Pa. 344 □ pop. 148, × Allentown. — city, × of Coal co. Okla. pop. 2.
Lehighton (lē′hī-tŭn) bor. Carbon co. Pa. on Lehigh river, pop. 6.
Lehman Caves (lē′măn; lā′-) nat. monument, SE Nev., Lincoln co.; limestone caverns.
Lehrte (lār′tē) comm. Lüneburg govt. dist. Hanover prov. Prussia, pop. 11.
Leicester (lĕs′tĕr) town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 4. — See LEICESTERSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — mfg. city & county bor. × of Leicestershire, England, pop. 234.
Leicestershire (-shĭr) *or* **Leicester,** past. & agr. co. cen. Eng. 832 □ pop. 495 (admin. co. only, without co. bor. 260), × Leicester.
Leichhardt (līk′härt) town, suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, pop. 29.
Leiden *or* **Leyden** (lī′dĕn) *anc.* LUGDU′NUM BATAVO′RUM, mfg. city & comm. South Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 61; university; siege 1573–1574.
Leidy, Mount (lī′dĭ) peak, Rocky mts. NW Wyo. 10,317 ft. high.
Leigh (lē) mfg. mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 46.
Leighton Buzzard (lā′tŭn bŭz′ärd) urban dist. Bedfordshire, England, pop. 7.
Leinster (lĕn′stĕr; lĭn′-) prov. SE Irish Free State, 7,620 □ pop. 1,160.
Leinster, Mount, mt. between Carlow and Wexford cos. Ireland, 2,610 ft. high.
Leipsic (līp′sĭk) vil. Putnam co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Leipzig (līp′sĭk; *Ger. pron.* lip′tsĭĸ) *or* **Leipsic** (lip′sĭk) circle, Saxony, Germany, 1,377 □ pop. 1,222. — its ✻ a mfg. & cml. city, pop. 604: university; battles 1631 & 1813.
Leiria (lā-rē′ä) dist. Estremadura prov. Portugal, 1,317 □ pop. 263. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Leith (lēth) former burgh, Midlothian co. Scotland, now united to Edinburgh.
Leitha (lī′tä) riv. Austria & W Hungary, ab. 110 m. long, to Danube riv.
Leitrim (lē′trĭm) co. Connaught, Irish Free State, 613 □ pop. 64, × Carrick on Shannon.
Lek (lĕk) rt. arm of Rhine riv. Neth.; unites with Merwede to form Nieuwe Maas.
Leland (lē′lȧnd) town, Washington co. Mississippi, pop. 2.
Le Maire (lē mâr′) strait ab. 20 m. wide, bet. Staten Island & Tierra del Fuego, S. America.
Le Mars (lē märz′) city, × of Plymouth co. Iowa, pop. 5.
Lembecq (lăN′bĕk′) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Lemberg (lĕm′bĕrĸ) *Pol.* **Lwów** (lvôôf) cml. city, ✻ of Lwów prov. SE Poland, pop. 219; battles 1914, 1915.
Lemery (lā′mā-rē′) munic. Batangas prov. Philippine islands, pop. 16.
Lemhi (lĕm′hī) min. co. Idaho, 4,597 □ pop. 5, × Salmon.
Lemnos (lĕm′nŏs; *mod. Gr.* lyĕm′nôs) isl. N Ægean sea, 175 □ pop. 27, ✻ Kastro.
Lemont (lē-mŏnt′) vil. Cook co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Lemoyne (lē-moin′) bor. Cumberland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Lempa (lĕm′pä) riv. S Guatemala & Salvador, Cen. Amer. ab. 200 m. to Pacific ocean.
Lemsterland (lĕm′stĕr-länt′) comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Lena (lē′nȧ; *Russ. pron.* lyĕ′nä) riv. 2,860 m. long, Siberia, Baikal mts. to Arctic ocean. — (*pron.* lā′nä) comm. Oviedo prov. Spain, p. 13.
Lenawee (lĕn′ȧ-wē) co. SE Mich. 743 □ pop. 48, × Adrian.
Lenkoran (lĕŋ′kō-rän′) town, Baku prov. Azerbaijan, Asia, on Caspian sea, pop. 12.
Lennep (lĕn′ĕp) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 13.
Lennox and Addington (lĕn′ŭks, ăd′ĭng-tŭn) co. Ontario prov. Canada, × Napanee.
Lenoir (lē-nōr′) co. E N. C. 390 □ pop. 30, × Kinston. — town, × of Caldwell co. N. C. pop. 4. — **City,** town, Loudon co. Tenn. pop. 4.
Lenox (lĕn′ŭks) town, Berkshire co. Mass. pop. 3; summer resort; countryseats.
Lens (lăns) comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 14; battles 1917, 1918.
Lentini (lĕn-tē′nē) *anc.* LEONTI′NI, comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 23.
Leoben (lā-ō′bĕn) comm. Styria prov. Austria, pop. 11.

Laraish. Var. of LARACHE.
Lassa. See LHASA.
Laun. See LOUNY.
Lauquén. See URRE LAUQUÉN.
Lawas. See AWA.
Lawers, Mount. See BEN LAWERS.
Lawoe. See LAWU.
Lazio. See LATIUM.
Lázně Marianské. See MARIENBAD.
Lebadea. See LIVADIA.
Lebda. = KHOMS.
Lebong. See DARJEELING.
Ledi, Mount. See BEN LEDI.
Leith Hill. See NORTH DOWNS.
Leitmeritz. See LITOMĚŘICE.
Le Kef. See KEF, EL.
Leman, Lemannus, *or* **Lemanus, Lake.** See GENEVA, LAKE OF.
Lemon Rock. See SKELLIGS.
Lemovices. See LIMOGES.
Lenchitsa. See ŁĘCZYCA.
Lentia. See LINZ.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations,* p. 2379.

Leobschütz (lā'ŏp-shŭts') comm. Oppeln govt. dist. Upper Silesia, Prussia, pop. 12.
Leominster (lĕm'ĭn-stẽr) mfg. city, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 20. — (*pron.* lĕm'stẽr; lĕm'-ĭn-stẽr) mfg. mun. bor. Herefordshire, England, pop. 6.
Leon (lē'ŏn) co. N Fla. 715 □ pop. 18, × Tallahassee. — co. E Texas, 1,101 □ pop. 18, × Centerville. — town, × of Decatur co. Iowa, pop. 2. — (*pron.* lā-ōn') munic. Iloilo prov. Phil. isls. pop. 23.
León (lā-ōn') former kingdom NW Spain, now provs. León, Zamora, & Salamanca. See LEONESE, *a.* & *n.* — prov. NW Spain, 5,936 □ pop. 436. — its ✻ pop. 22. — prov. Ecuador, S. America, 2,595 □ pop. 130, ✻ Latacunga. — town, W Nicaragua, Cen. Amer. pop. 47. — mfg. city, Guanajuato state, Mexico, pop. 64. — See MANAGUA.
Leone, Monte (mōn'tā lā-ō'nā) highest mt. of Lepontine Alps, bet. Switz. & Italy, 11,670 ft.; Simplon tunnel (see SIMPLON, *Gaz.*).
Leonforte (lā'ŏn-fôr'tā) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 20.
Leonia (lē-ō'nĭ-ȧ) bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 3.
Leonine City (lē'ō-nīn) portion of Rome, Italy, W of Tiber river; includes Vatican.
León, Isla de (ēs'lä dā lā-ōn') isl. 10 m. long, 2 m. broad, Cádiz prov. Spain.
Leontopolis (lē'ŏn-tŏp'ō-lĭs) city, anc. Egypt, in Nile delta.
Leopold II. Lake (lē'ō-pōld) lake, 90 m. long, W Belgian Congo, Africa.
Leopoldina (lā'ō-pōl-dē'nä) munic. Minas Geraes state, Brazil, pop. 53.
Leopoldville (lē'ō-pōld-vĭl) cml. town, ✻ of Congo-Kasai prov. & ✻ of Belgian Congo, W Afr. at outlet of Stanley pool.
Lepanto (lā-pän'tō) subprov. of Mountain prov. Phil. isls. 1,034 □ pop. 68, × Cervantes; now incl. Amburayan. — See NAUPACTUS (*Gaz.*).
Lepanto, Strait of (lē-păn'tō) entrance to Gulf of Corinth, Greece.
Lepontine Alps (lē-pŏn'tĭn) div. of Alps from Simplon pass to Splugen pass, bet. Switzerland & Italy, highest Monte Leone.
Lercara Friddi (lĕr-kä'rä frēd'dē) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 11.
Lérida (lā'rē-thä; 146) prov. NE Spain, 4,691 □ pop. 325. — *anc.* ILER'DA, its ✻ pop. 38.
Lérins, Îles de (ēl dĕ lā'răn') *anc.* LERI'NÆ IN'SULÆ, group, Medit.; to dept. Var, France.
Lerma (lĕr'mä) riv. ab. 600 m. Mexico state to Pacific ocean near San Blas, Nayarit; called in its lower course **Río Grande de Santiago** (rē'ō grän'dā dā sän'tē-ä'gō).
Lerna (lûr'nȧ) *or* **Lerne** (lûr'nē) dist. anc. Argolis, Greece, near Argos.
Leros (lē'rŏs) isl. 6 m. long, in SE Ægean sea, 19 □ pop. 4.
Leroy (lē-roi') city, McLean co. Ill. near Bloomington, p. 2. — vil. Genesee co. N. Y. p. 4.
Lerwick (lĕr'ĭk; lûr'wĭk) burgh, × of Shetland co. Shetland isls. Scotland, pop. 5.
Lesina (lē'zē-nä) *Serbian* **Hvar** (x'vär) *anc.* PHA'RUS, isl. (111 □ pop. 18) & town, Dalmatia, Yugoslavia.
Leskovac (lĕs'kō-vȧts) *or* **Leskovats,** comm. Toplica dept. Serbia, Yugoslavia, pop. 14.
Leslie (lĕs'lĭ) co. SE Ky. 373 □ pop. 10, × Hyden.
Lesse (lĕs'ē) riv. S Belgium, 50 m. through rocky gorges, partly underground, to Meuse riv.
Lesser Slave Lake, cen. Alberta, Canada, 480 □.
Lessines (lĕ'sēn') mfg. comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 11.
Le Sueur (lē sōōr') co. S Minn. 466 □ pop. 18, × Le Sueur Center. — city, Le Sueur co. Minn. pop. 2.
Leszno (lĕsh'nŏ) *Ger.* **Lissa** (lĭs'ä) comm. Poznań prov. Poland, pop. 17.
Letcher (lĕch'ẽr) co. SE Ky. 355 □ pop. 24, × Whitesburg.
Letchworth (lĕch'wŭrth) urban dist. Hertfordshire, England, pop. 10.
Lethbridge (lĕth'brĭj) city, Medicine Hat co. S Alberta, Canada, pop. 11.
Leti Islands (lē'tē) NE of Timor, Du. E. Indies, 466 .
Leuctra (lūk'trȧ) anc. vil. Bœotia, Greece, near Thebes; battle 371 B. C.
Leuthen (loi'tĕn) vil. Lower Silesia, Prussia, near Breslau; battle 1757.
Leutzsch (loich) comm. Leipzig circle, Saxony, Germany, pop. 12.
Leuze (lûz) mfg. comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Levallois-Perret (lē-vȧl'wä'-pē'rē') city, dept. Seine, Fr. sub. of Paris, pop. 74.
Leval-Trahegnies (lē-vȧl'-trä'ä'nyē') comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Levant (lē-vănt') name of E shores of Medit. sea, W Greece to W Egypt. See LEVANT, *n.* & *a.*
Levels (lĕv'ĕlz) co. SE South Island, New Zealand, 273 □ pop. 20.
Leven (lē'vĕn) spt. burgh, Fife co. Scotland, on Firth of Forth, p. 7. — munic. Tasmania, p. 6.
Leven, Loch, lake, Kinross co. Scotland; ruins of Lochleven Castle on isl. in it. — arm of Loch Linnhe, Scotland, between Argyll & Inverness cos.
Levice (lä'vĭt-sē) *Hung.* **Léva** (lä'vŏ) *Ger.* **Lewenz** (lä'vĕnts) comm. Zvolen dept. Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 10.
Levis (lē'vĭs) *F.* **Lévis** (lā'vē') co. Quebec, Canada, × St. Romuald d'Etchemin. — its chief town, pop. 10.
Levkas *or* **Leukas** (lyĕf-käs') *It.* **Santa Maura** (sän'tä mou'rä) one of Ionian isls. Corfu nome, Greece, 111 □ p. 28. — its ✻, on Levkas isl. p. 6.
Levuka (lä-vōō'kä) spt. E coast of Ovalau island, Fiji isls.; former ✻ of Fiji isls.
Levy (lē'vĭ) co. cen. Fla. 1,148 □ pop. 10, × Bronson.
Lewes (lū'ĭs) riv. Yukon Ter. Canada, 338 m. long, trib. of Yukon. — spt. town, Sussex co. Del. on Delaware bay, pop. 2. — mun. bor. × of Sussex East, England, on Ouse riv. p. 11.
Lewis (lū'ĭs) co. NW Idaho, 470 □ pop. 6, × Nez Perce. — co. NE Ky. 491 □ pop. 16, × Vanceburg. — co. NE Mo. 504 □ pop. 13, × Monticello. — co. N cen. N. Y. 1,270 □ pop. 24, × Lowville. — co. cen. Tenn. 286 □ pop. 6, × Hohenwald. — co. SW Wash. 2,369 □ pop. 37, × Chehalis. — co. N cen. W. Va. 393 □ pop. 20, × Weston. — See LEWIS WITH HARRIS (*Gaz.*).
Lewis and Clark (klärk) co. W cen. Mont. 3,447 □ pop. 19, × Helena.
Lewis and Clark Cavern, nat. monument, 35 m. SE of Butte, Mont.; limestone cavern.
Lewisburg (lū'ĭs-bûrg) bor. × of Union co. Pa. pop. 3; Bucknell univ. — town, × of Marshall co. Tenn. pop. 3.
Lewisham (lū'ĭsh-ăm; lū'ĭs-ăm) met. bor. part of London, England, pop. 174.
Lewiston (lū'ĭs-tŭn) city, × of Nez Perce co. Idaho, pop. 7. — cml. & mfg. city, Androscoggin co. Maine, pop. 32; Bates college. — town, Cache co. Utah, pop. 2.
Lewistown (-toun) city, × of Fulton co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Fergus co. Mont. pop. 6. — bor. × of Mifflin co. Pa. pop. 10.
Lewis with Harris (hăr'ĭs) most N isl. of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, 770 □, chief town Stornoway; the larger N part (**Lewis**) in Ross and Cromarty co. the smaller S part (**Harris**) in Inverness co.
Lexington (lĕk'sĭng-tŭn) co. cen. S. C. 779 □ pop. 36, × Lexington. — mfg. city, × of Fayette co. Ky. pop. 42; Univ. of Ky. — town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 6; battle April 19, 1775. — city, × of Holmes co. Miss. pop. 2. — city, × of Lafayette co. Mo. pop. 5. — city, × of Dawson co. Nebr. pop. 2. — mfg. town, × of Davidson co. N. C. pop. 5. — town, × of Henderson co. Tenn. pop. 2. — town, × of Rockbridge co. Va. pop. 3; Washington & Lee univ.
Leyland (lā'lȧnd) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 9.
Leyte (lā'tā) isl. Phil. isls. (2,799 □) & prov. (3,005 □ pop. 598) ✻ Tacloban. — munic. Leyte prov. Phil. isls. pop. 11. — gulf, W of Leyte isl. & S of Samar.
Leyton (lā'tŭn) urban dist. Essex co. England, 5 m. NE of London, pop. 128.
Lézignan (lā'zē'nyăN') comm. dept. Aude, France, pop. 7.
Lhasa *or* **Lassa** (läs'ä) Buddhist sacred city, ✻ of Tibet, pop. 25. See HOLY CITY.
Lhotse (lōt'sē) S peak of Mt. Everest, Himalaya mts. 28,100 ft. high.
Liangchowfu (lē-äng'chō'fōō') city, N part of Kansu prov. China, pop. 30.
Liao (lē-ou') riv. Manchuria, to Gulf of Liaotung at Newchwang.
Liaotung (-tōōng') that is, "East of the Liao," large peninsula, S Manchuria.
Liaotung, Gulf of, inlet forming N part of the Gulf of Chihli, W of Liaotung pen.
Liaoyang (-yäng') treaty mart, Shengking prov. Manchuria, pop. 40; battle 1904.
Liard (lē-ärd'; -ärd') riv. 550 m. long, NE B. C. & N. W. Ters. Canada, trib. of Mackenzie.
Libau (lē'bou) *Lettish* **Liepaja** (lē'ä-pä-yä) *Russ.* **Libava** (lyĕ-bä'vä) spt. city, ✻ of Kurland prov. Latvia, Europe, on Baltic sea, pop. 79.
Libby (lĭb'ĭ) city, × of Lincoln co. Mont. pop. 2.
Liberal (lĭb'ẽr-ăl) city, × of Seward co. Kansas, pop. 4.
Liberec (lē'bĕr-ĕts) *Ger.* **Reichenberg** (rī'kĕn-bĕrk) city, Mladá Boleslav dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. with subs. 73.
Liberia (lī-bē'rĭ-ȧ) negro republic, W Africa, bet. Sierra Leone & the Ivory Coast, 40,000 □ pop. 1,500, ✻ Monrovia. — (*pron.* lē-bā'rē-ä; 133) town, NW Costa Rica, p. 3.
Libertad (lē'bĕr-tä'thä'; 133, 146) dept. NW Peru, S. Amer. 10,209 □ pop. 251, ✻ Trujillo.
Liberty (lĭb'ẽr-tĭ) co. N Fla. 823 □ pop. 5, × Bristol. — co. SE Ga. 546 □ pop. 8, × Hinesville. — co. N cen. Mont. 1,451 □ pop. 2, × Chester. — co. E Texas, 1,160 □ pop. 15, × Liberty. — city, × of Clay co. Mo. p. 3; college. — vil. Sullivan co. N. Y. p. 2. — town, Pickens co. S. C. p. 2.
Liberty, Mount, peak, Grafton co. N. H. 4,472 ft. high.
Libertyville (lĭb'ẽr-tĭ-vĭl) vil. Lake co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Libourne (lē'bōōrn') comm. dept. Gironde, France, pop. 18.
Libreville (lē'br'-vēl') town, ✻ of Gabon col. Fr. Equatorial Africa, on Gabon estuary, p. 4.
Liburnia (lī-bûr'nĭ-ȧ) dist. anc. Illyria; in modern Croatia. See LIBURNIAN, *a.*
Libya (lĭb'ĭ-ȧ) name given to AFRICA by the ancient Greeks. See LIBYAN, *a.* & *n.* — *It.* **Libia** (lē'byä) Italian dependency, N Africa, ab. 406,000 □ pop. 1,000.
Libyan Desert (lĭb'ĭ-ăn) part of the Sahara, Africa, W of Egypt.
Licancaur (lē'kän-kour') peak, Andes mts. Bolivia, S. Amer. 19,685 ft. high.
Licata (lē-kä'tä) *anc.* PHIN'TIAS, spt. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 25.
Lichfield (lĭch'fēld) mfg. city, co. & mun. bor. Staffordshire, Eng. pop. 8; cathedral.
Lichtenberg (lĭk'tĕn-bĕrk) *officially* **Berlin-Lichtenberg,** city, Potsdam govt. dist. Brandenburg prov. Prussia, E suburb of Berlin, pop. 145.
Lichtenvoorde (lĭk'tĕn-vōr'dē) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Lichtervelde (lĭk'tẽr-vĕl'dē) comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Licking (lĭk'ĭng) co. cen. Ohio, 669 □ pop. 56, × Newark.
Licking River, NE Ky. 350 m. long, Magoffin co. to Ohio river.
Licosa, Cape (lē-kō'sa) promontory, Italy, S side of entrance to Salerno gulf.
Lida (lē'dä) comm. Nowogródek prov. Poland, pop. 20; formerly Lithuanian.
Lidcombe (lĭd'kŭm) town, New South Wales, Australia, pop. 11.
Liechtenstein (lĭk'tĕn-shtīn) principality, bet. Austria & Switz. 65 □ pop. 11, ✻ Vaduz.
Liedekerke (lē'dē-kĕr'kē) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Liége (lē-ĕzh'; lē-ăzh') prov. Belgium, 1,118 □ pop. 869. — its ✻ pop. 167; univ.; fortress; captured by the Germans Aug. 7, 1914.
Liegnitz (lēg'nĭts) govt. dist. Lower Silesia prov. Prussia, 5,256 □ pop. 1,180. — city, ✻ of Liegnitz dist. p. 70; battle 1760.
Lienz (lē-ĕnts') comm. Tirol, Austria, on Drava riv. pop. 4; resort.
Lierre (lē-ăr') comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 25.
Liestal (lēs'tȧl) comm. ✻ of Baselland canton, Switzerland, pop. 6.
Liévin (lē-ä'văN') comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 10.
Liffey (lĭf'ĭ) riv. 50 m. long, Leinster prov. Ireland, flows into Dublin bay.
Lifford (lĭf'ẽrd) town, × of Donegal co. Irish Free State; a suburb of Strabane.
Lifu *or* **Lifou** (lē-fōō') chief isl. of Loyalty isls. Pacific ocean, 644 □, 40 m. long; French.
Ligao (lē-gä'ō) munic. Albay prov. Phil. isls. pop. 21.
Ligny (lēn'yē') comm. Namur prov. Belgium, pop. 2; battle 1815.
Ligny-en-Barrois (-ăN'-bä'rwä') comm. dept. Meuse, France, pop. 5.
Ligonier (lĭg'ō-nēr') city, Noble co. Ind. pop. 2. — bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. pop. 2.
Liguria (lĭ-gū'rĭ-ȧ) a compartimento, Italy, 2,038 □ pop. 1,324, ✻ Genoa; includes provs. of Genoa & Porto Maurizio. See LIGURIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Ligurian Sea (lĭ-gū'rĭ-ăn) *anc.* SI'NUS LIGUS'TICUS, part of Medit. sea inclosed by Ital. compartimentos of Liguria & Tuscany & Fr. isl. of Corsica; incl. Gulf of Genoa.
Lihue (lē-hōō'ā) dist. Kauai co. Hawaii territory, pop. 6. — town, × of Kauai isl.
Liim Fiord (lēm fyōrd) sea inlet, N Jutland, Denmark, Cattegat to North sea.
Lika-Krbava (lē'kȧ-kĕr-bä'vä) dept. SW Croatia, Yugoslavia, 2,398 □, ✻ Gospić.
Lilas, Les (lā lē'lä') comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 15.
Lille (lēl) *form.* **Lisle** (lĭl; *F.* lēl) ft. & mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Nord, France, pop. 201.
Lillebonne (lēl'bŏn') comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, pop. 5.
Lillers (lē'lăr') comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 9.
Lillie, Mount (lĭl'ĭ) mt. Larimer co. N Colorado, 11,384 ft. high.
Lilly (lĭl'ĭ) bor. Cambria co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Liloan (lē-lō'ăn) munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 20.
Lima (lī'mȧ) city, × of Allen co. Ohio, pop. 41. — (*pron.* lē'mä) dept. Peru, S. America, 13,314 □ pop. 229. — its ✻ and ✻ of Peru, a cml. & mfg. city, pop. 176.
Limassol *or* **Limasol** (lē'mä-sōl') spt. S coast of Cyprus isl. Mediterranean sea, pop. 13.
Limay (lē-mī') riv. bet. Neuquén & Río Negro ters. Argentina, trib. of Río Negro.
Limbach (lĭm'bäk) comm. Chemnitz circle, Saxony, Germany, pop. 15.
Limburg (lĭm'bûrg; 172) prov. Belgium, 931 □ pop. 301, ✻ Hasselt. — prov. Netherlands, 851 □ pop. 450, ✻ Maastricht. — (*Ger. pron.* lĭm'bōōrk) comm. Wiesbaden govt. dist. Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, on Lahn river, pop. 12.
Limehouse (lĭm'hous') par. Stepney bor. London, England, on Thames river, pop. 31.
Limeira (lē-mā'rȧ) munic. (pop. 33) & town (pop. 10) São Paulo state, Brazil.
Limerick (lĭm'ẽr-ĭk) co. Munster prov. Irish Free State, 1,064 □ pop. 143. — its × a mfg. city, pop. 38. See CITY OF THE VIOLATED TREATY, LIMERICK, *n.*
Limestone (lĭm'stōn') co. N Ala. 596 □ pop. 31, × Athens. — co. NE cen. Texas, 974 □ pop. 33, × Groesbeck. — town, Aroostook co. Maine, pop. 2.
Limoeiro (lē-mwä'rōō) munic. Pernambuco state, Brazil, pop. 53.
Limoges (lē'mōzh') *anc.* AUGUSTORI'TUM, *later* LEMOVI'CES, mfg. & cml. city, ✻ of dept. Haute-Vienne, France, pop. 90; chief seat of porcelain industry in France.
Limón (lē-mōn') spt. town, Costa Rica, on Caribbean sea, pop. 10.
Limon Bay (lē-mōn') Caribbean sea, at N end of Panama canal.
Limousin (lē'mōō'zăN') old prov. cen. France; now in depts. Corrèze & Haute-Vienne.
Limoux (lē'mōō') comm. dept. Aude, France, pop. 7.
Limpopo, *or* **Crocodile, River** (lĭm-pō'pō) riv. ab. 1,000 m. long, Witwatersrand, to Indian ocean in S Port. E. Africa; forms N boundary of the Transvaal.
Linapacan (lē'nä-pä'kän) isl. Palawan prov. N of Palawan, Philippine islands, 51 □.
Linares (lē-nä'rās) min. comm. Jaén prov. Spain, pop. 40. — prov. Chile, S. America, 3,968 □ pop. 119. — its ✻ pop. 12. — city, Nuevo León, Mexico, pop. 7.
Lincoln (lĭn'kŭn) co. SE Ark. 571 □ pop. 19, × × Star City & Varner. — co. E Colo. 2,570 □ pop. 8, × Hugo. — co. NE Ga. 291 □ pop. 10, × Lincolnton. — co. S Idaho, 1,118 □ pop. 3, × Shoshone. — co. N cen. Kans. 721 □ pop. 10, × Lincoln. — co. E cen. Ky. 338 □ pop. 16, × Stanford. — par. N La. 472 □ pop. 17, × Ruston. — co. S Maine, 457 □ pop. 16, × Wiscasset. — co. SW Minn. 535 □ pop. 11, × Ivanhoe. — co. SW Miss. 578 □ pop. 25, × Brookhaven. — co. E Mo. 607 □ pop. 16, × Troy. — co. NW Mont. 3,624 □ pop. 8, × Libby. — co. SW cen. Nebr. 2,536 □ pop. 23, × North Platte. — co. SE Nev. 10,511 □ pop. 2, × Pioche. — co. S N. Mex. 4,779 □ pop. 8, × Carrizozo. — co. W N. C. 299 □ pop. 18, × Lincolnton. — co. cen. Okla. 959 □ pop. 33, × Chandler. — co. W Oregon, 1,008 □ pop. 6, × Toledo. — co. E S. Dak. 574 □ pop. 14, × Canton. — co. S Tenn. 587 □ pop. 26, × Fayetteville. — co. E Wash. 2,302 □ pop. 15, × Davenport. — co. SW W. Va. 418 □ pop. 19, × Hamlin. — co. N Wis. 902 □ pop. 21, × Merrill. — co. S Wyo. 8,945 □ pop. 12, × Kemmerer. — city, × of Logan co. Ill. pop. 12; college. — city, × of Lincoln co. Kans. pop. 2. — vil. Penobscot co. Maine, pop. 2. — city, ✻ of Nebr. and × of Lancaster co. pop. 55; seat of Univ. of Nebraska. — town, Grafton co. N. H. pop. 1; summer resort. — town, Providence co. R. I. pop. 10. — See LINCOLNSHIRE (*Gaz.*) — *anc.* LIN'DUM, mfg. city & county bor. × of Lincolnshire and of Parts of Lindsey, Eng. pop. 66; fine cathedral. See LINCOLN GREEN. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, ✻ St. Catharines. — town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, pop. 32.
Lincoln, Mount, Park range, Rocky mts. Colo. 14,287 ft. high.
Lincoln's Birthplace, nat. park, cen. Ky. including the log cabin & part of farm where Lincoln was born, near Hodgenville, formerly in Hardin, now in Larue, co.
Lincoln Sea, portion of Arctic ocean NW of Greenland.
Lincolnshire (lĭn'kŭn-shĭr) *or* **Lincoln,** maritime co. E England, 2,665 □ pop. 602, × Lincoln. It consists of three admin. parts: **The Parts of Holland** (411 □ pop. 85, × Boston) in the SE; **The Parts of Kesteven** (733 □ pop. 108, × Sleaford) in the SW; **The Parts of Lindsey** (1,520 □ pop. 409, × Lincoln) in the N.
Lincolnton (lĭn'kŭn-tŭn) town, × of Lincoln co. N. C. pop. 3.
Lindau (lĭn'dou) comm. Swabia dist. Bavaria, Germany, on isl. in Lake of Constance, p. 6.
Linden (lĭn'dĕn) bor. Union co. N. J. pop. 2. — city, Hanover govt. dist. Hanover, Prussia, pop. 82. — comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 11.
Linden Heights, vil. Franklin co. Ohio, pop. 2.

Leontini. See LENTINI.
Lepanto, Gulf of. See CORINTH, GULF OF.
Lerin. See FLORINA. [ÎLES DE.]
Lerins Insulæ. See LÉRINS, [ÎLES.]
Lesbos. See MYTILENE.
Les Cayes. See AUX CAYES.

Leskovats. Var. of LESKOVAC.
Lesser Antilles. See WEST INDIES.
Lesser Sunda Isles. See SUNDA [ISLES.]
Lessö. Var. of Læsö.
Letea. See LETI.
Lette. Var. of AILETTE.

Lettland. = LATVIA.
Lettonia. = LATVIA.
Leucadia. See DUCATO, CAPE.
Leukas. See LEVKAS.
Léva. See LEVICE.
Levadia. = LIVADIA. [VANTE.]
Levante. See RIVIERA DI LE-

Levkosia. See NICOSIA.
Lewenz. See LEVICE.
Lewis River. + SNAKE RIVER.
Leyden. See LEIDEN.
Leye. See LYS.
Liakhov. See LYAKHOV.
Liakoura. See PARNASSUS.

Libanus. See LEBANON.
Libava. See LIBAU.
Liberalitas Julia. See ÉVORA.
Liberty Island. = BEDLOE IST.
Libia. See LIBYA.
Licus. See LEC'H.
Liepaja. See LIBAU.

Lietuva. See LITHUANIA.
Liger. See LOIRE.
Lilliehammer. See OPLAND.
Lilybæum. See MARSALA.
Lim Fiord. Var. of LIIM FIORD.
Limonum. See POITIERS.
Lincs. Abbr. LINCOLNSHIRE.

Lindesay, Mount (lĭn′zĭ) mt. on frontier of N. S. W. & Queensland, Australia, 4,064 ft.
Lindesnäs (lĭn′ĕs-nēs) *or* **The Naze** (nāz) cape, S end Norway, on North sea.
Lindi (lĭn′dē) dist. & spt. SE Tanganyika Territory, Africa, pop. dist. 244.
Lindsay (lĭn′zĭ) city, Tulare co. Calif. pop. 3. — city, Garvin co. Okla. pop. 2. — town, × of Victoria co. Ontario prov. Canada, pop. 8.
Lindsborg (lĭnz′bŏrg) city, McPherson co. Kans. pop. 2.
Lindsey, The Parts of (lĭn′zĭ) administrative co. England. See LINCOLNSHIRE (*Gaz.*).
Línea, La (lä lē′nā-ä) comm. Cádiz prov. Spain, on Gibraltar frontier, pop. 61.
Line Islands (līn) small isls. (mostly Brit.) widely scattered N & S of equator in Pacific ocean, 20 □.
Lineville (lĭn′vĭl) town, Clay co. Alabama, pop. 2.
Lingayen (lĭŋ′gä-yän′) munic. & spt. ✻ of Pangasinan prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, on Lingayen gulf, pop. 23. — **Gulf,** NW Luzon, Philippine islands.
Lingeh (lĭŋ′gē) *or* **Linga** (lĭŋ′gà) spt. town, S Fars prov. Persia, on Persian gulf, pop. 10.
Lingga (lĭng′gä′) isl. group. div. of Riouw outpost prov. Du. E. Indies, pop. 28. — isl. 40 m. long, Lingga group, E of Sumatra, 319 □ pop. 15.
Linguaglossa (lēŋ′gwä-glôs′sä) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 13.
Linköping (lĭn′chû′pĭng) town, ✻ of Östergötland prov. S Sweden, pop. 27.
Linlithgow (lĭn-lĭth′gō) burgh, × of West Lothian co. Scotland, pop. 4. — See WEST LOTHIAN (*Gaz.*).
Linn (lĭn) co. E Iowa, 709 □ pop. 74, × Marion. — co. E Kans. 613 □ pop. 14, × Mound City, — co. N Mo. 626 □ pop. 25, × Linneus. — agr. co. W Oregon, 2,258 □ pop. 25, × Albany.
Linnhe, Loch (lĭn′ē) sea inlet, 20 m. long, Argyll co. W coast of Scotland.
Linosa (lē-nō′sä) *anc.* ÆGU′SA, Italian isl. 2 □, Mediterranean sea, 85 m. W of Malta.
Lintfort (lĭnt′fôrt) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 11.
Linthwaite (lĭn′thwāt) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 10.
Linton (lĭn′tŭn) city, Greene co. Indiana, pop. 6.
Lintsingchow (lĭn′tsĭng′chō′) city, Shantung prov. China, on the Grand canal, pop. 48.
Linz (lĭnts) *anc.* LEN′TIA, cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of Upper Austria, on Danube river, pop. 94.
Lions, Gulf of (lī′ŏnz) *or* **Lion, Gulf of the,** *anc.* SI′NUS GAL′LICUS, bay of Mediterranean sea, on SW coast of France, from pen. of Giens, near Hyères, to Cape Creus, NE Spain.
Lipa (lē-pä′) munic. Batangas prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, pop. 47.
Lípa, Česká (chĕs′kä lē′pà) *Ger.* **Böhmisch-Leipa** (bû′mĭsh-lī′pä) dept. N Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, 1,251 □ pop. 564. — its ✻ pop. 12.
Lipari (lĭp′ä-rē ; lē′pä-rē) *anc.* LIP′ARA, chief isl. Lipari isls. 13 □. — comm. its ✻ pop. 16.
Lipari Islands, *Ital.* **Isole Eolie** (ē′zō-lā ā-ō′lyā) *anc.* Æo′LIÆ IN′SULÆ, volcanic group, Mediterranean sea, N of Sicily, Messina prov. Italy.
Lipetsk (lyĕ′pĕtsk) mfg. town, Tambov prov. Soviet Russia, Eur. p. 15; mineral baths.
Lipine (lē-pē′nē) min. & mfg. vil. Polish Silesia, pop. comm. 17.
Lippe (lĭp′ĕ) riv. 115 m. long, Germany, flows into Rhine riv. — state, NW Germany, 469 □ pop. 154, ✻ Detmold.
Lippstadt (lĭp′shtät) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prus. on Lippe river, p. 18.
Lipscomb (lĭps′kŭm) co. NW Texas, 888 □ pop. 4, × Lipscomb. — town, Jefferson co. Ala. pop. 2.
Lipsk (lēpsk) town, Białystok prov. Poland, 20 m. W of Grodno on Bobr river.
Liptó Svatý Mikuláš (lĭp′tō svä′tē mĭk′ōō-läsh) *Hung.* **Liptó** (lĭp′tō) *Ger.* **Liptau** (lĭp′-tou) dept. Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, 2,954 □ pop. 320. — its ✻ pop. 3.
Lira (lē′rä) town, Eastern prov. Uganda protectorate, Africa, pop. 25.
Lirima (lē-rē′mä) peak, Andes mts. W Bolivia, near Chile border, 19,128 ft. high.
Lisbon (lĭz′bŭn) town, Androscoggin co. Maine, pop. 4. — town, Grafton co. N. H. pop. 2. — city, × of Ransom co. N. Dak. pop. 2. — vil. × of Columbiana co. Ohio, pop. 3. — *Port.* **Lisboa** (lēzh-bō′ä) dist. Estremadura prov. Portugal, 3,066 □ pop. 852. — *anc.* OLIS′PO, cml. city, ✻ of Portugal & of Estremadura prov. on Tagus, pop. 490. See EARTHQUAKE, *n.*
Lisburn (lĭs′bŭrn; lĭz′-) mfg. town, Down & Antrim cos. N. Ireland, on Lagan river, p. 12.
Lisburne, Cape (lĭz′bŭrn) on W coast of Alaska, in Arctic ocean.
Lisieux (lē′zyû′) *anc.* NOVIOM′AGUS, comm. dept. Calvados, France, pop. 15.
L'Islet (lē′lā′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × St. Jean Port Joli.
Lismore (lĭz-mōr′) isl. 9 m. long, Argyll co. Scotland, head of Loch Linnhe. — town, N. S. Wales, Australia, pop. 9.
Lissa (lĭs′sä) *Serbian* **Vis** (vĭs) *anc.* IS′SA, isl. Dalmatia, Yugoslavia, in Adriatic sea, 33 □ pop. 10; naval battle 1866. — chief town on isl. pop. 5. — See LESZNO (*Gaz.*).
Lisse (lĭs′ĕ) comm. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Lissone (lēs-sō′nā) comm. Milan prov. Italy, pop. 11.
Litchfield (lĭch′fēld) co. NW Conn. 925 □ pop. 76, ×××× Winsted, New Milford, & Litchfield. — town & bor. a × of Litchfield co. Conn. pop. town 3. — city, Montgomery co. Ill. pop. 6. — vil. × of Meeker co. Minn. pop. 3.
Litherland (lĭth′ĕr-lănd) urban dist. Lancashire, Eng. near Liverpool, pop. 16.
Lithgow (lĭth′gō) town, New South Wales, Australia, pop. with subs. 11.
Lithuania (lĭth′ū-ā′nĭ-ȧ) *Lith.* **Lietuva** (lĭ-ăt′ōō-vȧ) republic on Baltic, N of Poland, 21,037 □ pop. 2,900, ✻ Kovno. See LITHUANIAN, *n.*
Lititz (lĭt′ĭts) bor. Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Litoměřice (lē′tō-myĕr′zhĭt-sĕ) *Ger.* **Leitmeritz** (līt′mĕr-ĭts) city, Česká Lípa dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 17.
Little Armenia (är-mē′nĭ-ȧ) modern Cilicia; — often so called because many Armenians dwell there. See CILICIA (*Gaz.*).
Little, *or* **Maritime, Atlas,** mt. range, on coast, N Africa from Gibraltar to Cape Bon, 3,000 to 7,500 ft. high. See ATLAS MOUNTAINS (*Gaz.*).
Littleborough (lĭt′l-bŭr-ō ; -brō) urban dist. Lancashire, Eng. near Rochdale, pop. 11.
Little Chute (shōōt) vil. Outagamie co. Wisconsin, pop. 2.
Little Egg Harbor, inlet bet. Long Beach isl. & mainland, SE coast, New Jersey.
Little Falls, city, × of Morrison co. Minn. pop. 6. — city, Herkimer co. N. Y. pop. 13.
Little Ferry, bor. Bergen co. N. J. on Hackensack river, pop. 3.
Littlehampton (-hămp′tŭn ; -hăm′tŭn) urban dist. Sussex West, Eng. on S coast, pop. 11.
Little Horn River, trib. of Big Horn riv. S. Mont.; battle 1876.
Little Hulton (hŭl′t′n) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 8.
Little Kanawha (kȧ-nô′wȧ) riv. W. Va. ab. 150 m. long, flows into Ohio river.
Little Miami (mī-ăm′ĭ) riv. ab. 140 m. long, Ohio, fr. Clark co. S to Ohio river.
Little Missouri (mĭ-sōō′rĭ ; mĭ-zōō′-) riv. ab. 150 m. long, Ark. flows into Ouachita riv. — ab. 450 m. long, Wyo. to Missouri riv. in N. Dak.
Little Peedee (pē′dē′ ; pē′dē′) river, E branch of Peedee riv. N. & S. Carolina.
Little Red River, Van Buren co. Ark. SE to White river.
Little River, Wake co. N. C. to Neuse riv. — co. SW Ark. 546 □ pop. 16, × Ashdown.
Little Rock, city, ✻ of Ark. and × of Pulaski county, pop. 65; bauxite mines.
Little Russia, an indefinite area, inhabited by Little Russians, largely in Ukraine, SE Poland & Carpathian Ruthenia, Europe. See RUSSIAN, *n.* 2.
Little Sioux (sōō) riv. ab. 300 m. long, N Iowa, flows into Missouri river.
Littlestown (lĭt′l-stoun′) bor. Adams co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Little Tennessee, riv. ab. 150 m. long, W N. C. to Tenn. riv. Tennessee.
Little Tobago (tō-bā′gō) isl. British Virgin isls. SW of Tobago isl.
Littleton (lĭt′l-tŭn) town, × of Arapahoe co. Colo. pop. 2. — town, Grafton co. N. H., pop. 4.
Little Traverse Bay (trăv′ĕrs) inlet of Lake Michigan, Emmet co. Michigan.
Little Wabash (wô′băsh) riv. ab. 180 m. long, Ill. flows into Wabash river.
Liukung (lē-ōō′kōōng′) isl. in bay of Weihaiwei, Shantung prov. China, pop. 3; British.
Livadia (lĭv′ȧ-dē′ȧ; *mod. Gr.* lyĕ′vȧ-thē′ȧ) *or* **Levadia** (lĕv′ȧ-) *anc.* LEBADE′A, comm. Attica & Bœotia nome, Greece, pop. 7.
Livenza (lē-vĕn′tsä) riv. Italy, ab. 50 m. long, Alps SE to Adriatic sea.
Live Oak, co. S Texas, 1,116 □ p. 4, × George West. — city, × of Suwannee co. Fla. p. 3.
Livermore (lĭv′ĕr-mōr) town, Alameda co. Calif. pop. 2.
Liverpool (lĭv′ĕr-pōōl) vil. Onondaga co. N. Y. pop. 2. — cml. spt & mfg. city & county bor. Lancashire, England, on E shore Mersey estuary, pop. 803. — town, N. S. Wales, Australia, pop. 6. — town, × of Queens co. Nova Scotia, Can. pop. 2.
Liverpool Plains, elevated pastoral region, New South Wales, Australia, 19,140 □.
Liverpool Range, mt. range, New South Wales, Australia; highest Oxley peak, 4,500 ft.
Livingston (lĭv′ĭng-stŭn) co. NE cen. Ill. 1,043 □ pop. 39, × Pontiac. — co. W Ky. 392 □ pop. 10, × Smithland. — par. SE La. 662 □ pop. 12, × Springville. — co. SE Mich. 568 □ pop. 18, × Howell. — co. N Mo. 531 □ pop. 19, × Chillicothe. — co. W N. Y. 631 □ pop. 37, × Geneseo. — city, × of Park co. Mont. pop. 6. — town, NE Guatemala, pop. 2.
Livingstone (lĭv′ĭng-stŭn) town, ✻ of Northern Rhodesia, Africa.
Livny (lyĕv′nĭ) town, Orel prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 21.
Livonia (lĭ-vō′nĭ-ȧ) former govt. W Russia, now divided between republics of Latvia & Esthonia. — *Lettish* **Vidzeme** (vĕd′zĕ-mā) prov. N cen. Latvia, 8,806 □ pop. 694, ✻ Riga.
Livramento (lē′vrä-mĕn′tō) munic. (pop. 37) & town (pop. 9) Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.
Livry-Gargan (lē′vrē′-gär′gäN′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, sub. of Paris, pop. 12.
Lizard *or* **Lizard Head,** headland, Cornwall co. England, extreme S point of Great Britain.
Ljubljana (lyōō′blyä-nä) *Ger.* **Laibach** (lī′băk) city, ✻ of Slovenia, NW Yugoslavia, pop. 60.
Ljusne (yūs′nĕ) riv. Sweden, 200 m. long, to Bothnia gulf, S of Söderhamn.
Llandaff (lăn-dăf′ ; 193) par. Glamorganshire, Wales, suburb of Cardiff, pop. 9 ; cathedral.
Llandudno (lăn-dūd′nō ; 193) urban dist. Carnarvonshire, Wales, p. 19 ; watering place.
Llanelly (lä-nĕth′lĭ ; -nĕl′lĭ ; 193) cml. spt. & mun. bor. Carmarthenshire, Wales, p. 37.
Llanes (lyä′nās) spt. Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. comm. 25.
Llano (lä′nō ; lyä′nō ; 195) co. cen. Texas, 971 □ pop. 5. — its × pop. 2.
Llano Estacado (ĕs′tä-kä′dō) *or* **Staked Plain** (stākt) large plateau, NW Texas & SE New Mexico, from 1,000 ft. (in south) to 5,000 ft. high.
Llano River, riv. Texas, flows E to Colorado river on E boundary of Llano co., 175 m.
Llanos, Los (lōs lyä′nōs) comm. Palma isl. Canary isls. pop. 8.
Llanquihue (lyän-kē′wā ; 195) lake, 240 □, Llanquihue prov. Chile, S. Amer. 41° S; outlet to Pacific oc. — prov. Chile, 34,765 □ pop. 137, ✻ Puerto Montt.
Llantarnam (lăn-tar′năm ; 195) urban dist. Monmouthshire, England, pop. 7.
Llullaillaco (lyōō′lyī-lyä′kō) peak, Andes mts. Bolivia, S. Amer. 21,720 ft. high.
Loa (lō′ȧ) riv. Antofagasta prov. N Chile, S. America to Pacific ocean, 275 m.
Loanda (lō-än′dä) prov. Portuguese colony of Angola, W Africa. — *Pg.* **São Paulo de Loanda** (soun′ pou′lōō dā lō-än′dä) cml. city & spt. its ✻ & ✻ of Angola, pop. 20.
Loango (lō-äŋ′gō) spt. S Gabon col. French Equatorial Africa.
Loangwa (lō-äŋ′gwä) riv. N. Rhodesia, Afr. to Zambezi riv. ab. 400 m.
Löbau (lû′bou) comm. Bautzen circle, Saxony, Germany, pop. 12.
Lob Nor (lōb nōr′) *or* **Lop Nor** (lōp) a former lake (*nor*), now a dry lake bed or marsh, SE Sinkiang, crossed by 90° E, 40° N. — series of lakes SW of this lake bed, forming the sink of the Tarim river.
Lobos (lō′bōs ; 133) town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, pop. 23.
Lobos, Point (lō′bōs) S side of Golden Gate, San Francisco, California.
Lobos Islands (lō′bōs) two Pacific groups of guano isls. 6°–7° S, 81° W ; Peruvian.
Lobositz (lō′bō-zĭts) *Czech* **Lovosice** (lō′vō-sĭt-sĕ) comm. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, on the Labe riv. pop. 5 ; battle 1756.
Locarno (lō-kär′nō) comm. Ticino canton, Switzerland, pop. 6.
Lochaber (lŏk-ä′bĕr) mountainous dist. Inverness co. Scotland.
Lochar Moss (lŏk′ȧr mŏs′) moorland, 10 m. long, Dumfries co. Scotland.
Lochem (lŏk′ĕm) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 5.
Lochgelly (lŏk-gĕl′ĭ) burgh, Fife co. Scotland, pop. 11.
Lochiel (lŏk-ēl′) dist. Argyll & Inverness cos. Scotland.
Lochy, Loch (lŏk lŏk′ĭ) lake, 9 m. long, Inverness co. Scotland.
Lockhart (lŏk′härt) town, × of Caldwell co. Texas, pop. 4.
Lock Haven, mfg. city, × of Clinton co. Pennsylvania, pop. 9.
Lockland (lŏk′lănd) vil. Hamilton co. Ohio, pop. 4.
Lockport, city, Will co. Ill. pop. 3. — city, × of Niagara co. N. Y. pop. 21 ; on Erie canal, which here ascends the Niagara escarpment by 5 locks, total lift 60 ft.
Locle, Le (lĕ lō′kl′) comm. Neuchatel canton, Switzerland, pop. 12 ; watch mfg.
Locris (lō′krĭs) region in cen. part of anc. Greece: **East Locris,** on E coast opp. Eubœa & N of Phocis & Bœotia ; **West Locris,** on Gulf of Corinth W of Phocis & S of Ætolia.
Lodelinsart (lō′d′-lăn′sȧr′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 11.
Lodève (lō′dĕv′) cml. & mfg. comm. dept. Hérault, France, pop. 7.
Lodgepole Creek (lŏj′pōl′) 150 m. long, SE Wyo. E to South Platte riv. nr. boundary of Nebr. & Colo.
Lodi (lō′dĭ) city, San Joaquin co. Calif. pop. 5. — bor. Bergen co. N. J. pop. 8. — (*It. pron.* lō′dē) mfg. comm. Milan prov. Italy, pop. 28 ; battle 1796.
Lodomeria (lŏd′ō-mē′rĭ-ȧ) Latin name of the medieval principality of **Vladimir in Volhynia** (vlȧd′ĭ-mĭr ĭn vŏl-ĭn′ĭ-ȧ) later an Austrian titular kingdom.
Lodore (lō-dōr′ ; 201) cascade, Cumberland co. Eng near head of Derwentwater.
Łódź (lōj) *or* **Lodz** (lōdz) prov. W Poland, 7,349 □ pop. 2,251. — city, its ✻ pop. 452.
Lofoten (lō-fō′tĕn), *or* **Lofoden** (-dĕn), **Islands,** group, NW Norway ; valuable fisheries.
Loftus (lŏf′tŭs) urban dist. North Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 9.
Logan (lō′gȧn) co. W Ark. 726 □ pop. 26, × × Booneville & Paris. — co. N E Colo. 1,822 □ pop. 18, × Sterling. — co. cen. Ill. 617 □ pop. 30, × Lincoln. — co. W Kans. 1,082 □ pop. 3, × Russell Springs. — co. S Ky. 643 □ pop. 24, × Russellville. — co. W Nebr. 573 □ pop. 2, × Gandy. — co. S N. Dak. 997 □ pop. 8, × Napoleon. — co. W Ohio, 451 □ pop. 30, × Bellefontaine. — co. cen. Okla. 739 □ pop. 28, × Guthrie. — co. SW W. Va. 438 □ pop. 41, × Logan. — town, × of Harrison co. Iowa, pop. 2. — mfg. vil. × of Hocking co. Ohio, pop. 5. — city, × of Cache co. Utah, pop. 9 ; State agric. college. — city, × of Logan co. W. Va. pop. 3.
Logan, Mount, mt. 19,850 ft. high, SW Yukon ter. Can. next to highest mt. in N. Am.
Logan Peak, 9,713 ft. high, Uinta mts. N Utah.
Logansport (lō′gȧnz-pōrt′) cml. city, × of Cass co. Ind. on Wabash river, pop. 22.
Logone (lō′gōn′) riv. Fr. Équat. Africa, bet. Chad col. & Cameroons, N to Shari river.
Logroño (lō-grō′nyō) prov. N Spain, 1,946 □ pop. 199. — its ✻ pop. 28.
Loharu (lō-hä′rōō) native state, Punjab, India, 222 □ pop. 21. — its ✻ pop. 2.
Loir (lwär) riv. France, 185 m. long, from NW Eure-et-Loir dept. to Sarthe river.
Loire (lwär) *anc.* LI′GER, largest riv. in France, 625 m. long, dept. Ardèche to Bay of Biscay. — dept. SE France, 1,853 □ pop. 637, ✻ Saint-Étienne.
Loire-Inférieure (-ăN′fā′rē-ûr′) dept. NW France, 2,695 □ pop. 650, ✻ Nantes.
Loiret (lwä′rĕ′) dept. N cen. France, 2,630 □ pop. 337, ✻ Orléans.
Loir-et-Cher (lwär′-ā′-shâr′) dept. cen. France, 2,479 □ pop. 252, ✻ Blois.
Loiza (lō-ē′zä ; 268) munic. NE Porto Rico, pop. 16.
Loja (lō′hä ; 189) comm. Granada prov. Spain, near Jenil riv. pop. 21. — min. prov. SW Ecuador, South America, 25,096 □ pop. 135. — its ✻ pop. 15.
Lokeren (lōk′ĕr-ĕn) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 23.
Lokoja (lō-kō′jȧ) town, S Northern Nigeria, on Niger riv.
Lolland-Falster (lŏl′ăn-făl′stĕr) *or* **Laaland-Falster** (lō′lăn-) group of isls. a division of Denmark, S of Zealand, 691 □ pop. 129 ; the two largest **Lolland** (**Laaland**) isl. 480 □ pop. 83, and **Falster** isl. 198 □ pop. 43.
Lomami (lō-mä′mē) riv. Belgian Congo, ab. 800 m. long, flows N to Congo riv.
Lomas de Zamora (lō′mäs dā sä-mō′rä) city, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, pop. 27.
Loma Tina (lō′mä tē′nä) mt. S Dominican Republic, 10,300 ft. ; highest in the West Indies.
Lombardy (lŏm′bär-dĭ ; lŭm′-) *It.* **Lombardia** (lôm′bär-dē′ä) compartimento, N Italy, consisting of 8 provs. Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantua, Milan, Pavia, and Sondrio, 9,333 □ pop. 5,243, ✻ Milan. See LOMBARD, *n.* & *a.*
Lombartzyde (lôm′bärt-zī′dĕ) comm. W. Flanders, Belgium, near Nieuport ; battle 1914.
Lomblen (lŏm′blĕn′) isl. N of W end of Timor isl. Malay archipelago, 468 □ ; Dutch.
Lombok (lŏm′bŏk′) isl. Bali & Lombok prov. Du. E. Indies, 1,811 □ pop. 618, ✻ Mataram.
Lome (lō′mä) town, ✻ of French Togo, W Africa, pop. 5.
Lomme (lôm) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 11.
Lommel (lôm′ĕl) comm. Limburg prov. Belgium, pop. 8.
Lomond, Loch (lō′mŭnd) lake, Stirling & Dumbarton cos. Scotland, 27½ □.
Lom-Palanka (lôm′-pä-lăn′kä) comm. Vidin dept. Bulgaria, on Danube riv. pop. 13.
Lompoc (lŏm-pōk′) city, Santa Barbara co. California, pop. 2.
Łomża (lôm′zhä) comm. Białystok prov. Poland, pop. 22.
Lonaconing (lō′nȧ-kō′nĭng) min. vil. Allegany co. Maryland, pop. 2.
Lonato (lō-nä′tō) comm. Brescia prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 8 ; battle 1796.
Londerzeel (lŏn′dĕr-zāl′) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
London (lŭn′dŭn) town, × of Laurel co. Ky. pop. 2. — vil. × of Madison co. Ohio, pop. 4.

Lindisfarne. See HOLY ISLAND.
Lindos. See PENTAPOLIS.
Lindum. See LINCOLN, Eng.
Lingones. See LANGRES.
Linguetta, Cape. See GLOSSA, CAPE.
Linlithgowshire. = WEST LOTHIAN. (*Gaz.*)
Lipara. See LIPARI.
Liptau, Liptó. See LIPTÓ SVATÝ MIKULÁŠ.
Lisboa. See LISBON, Port.
Lisle. See LILLE. [AGDER.
Lister og Mandals. † VEST-
Little Alfold, Belt, etc. See under ALFÖLD, BELT, etc.
Little Armenia. See CILICIA.
Little Bighorn River. = LITTLE HORN RIVER. [CUTCH.
Little Rann of Cutch. See
Little Tibet. See BALTISTAN.
Liukiu. = RYUKYU. [LAND.
Livingstone. See SOUTH SHET-
Livorno. See LEGHORN.
Lod. See LYDDA.
Loemadjang. See LUMAJANG.
Loire, Haute-. See HAUTE-LOIRE. [TER.
Lolland. See LOLLAND-FALS-
Lomond, Mt. See BEN LOMOND.
Londinium. See LONDON.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

— *anc.* LONDIN'IUM, coextensive administrative & registration co.'& cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of the United Kingdom & of the British empire, on Thames riv. 117 □ pop. 4,483; "Greater London" of Police returns, 693 □ pop. 7,476; the City proper covers 675 acres, pop. 14. See CHARING CROSS, CHEAPSIDE, *n.*, COVENT GARDEN, DOWNING STREET, EAST (& WEST) END, GRUB STREET, LOMBARD STREET, PALL MALL, PICCADILLY, ROTTEN ROW, etc. — cml. & mfg. city, × of Middlesex co. Ontario, Canada, on Thames riv. pop. 61; cathedrals.

Londonderry (lŭn'dŭn-dĕr'ĭ) *or* **Derry,** co. Northern Ireland, 816 □ pop. 141. — its × a port, on Foyle riv. pop. 41.

Lone Cone, peak, La Plata mts. SW Colorado, 12,761 ft. high.

Long (lŏng) co. SE Georgia, 450 □ pop. 4, × Ludowici.

Long Beach, city, Los Angeles co. Calif. pop. 56.

Longbenton (lŏng'bĕn'tŭn) urban dist. Northumberland co. Eng. pop. 14.

Long Branch, city, Monmouth co. N. J. pop. 14; seaside summer resort.

Longchamp (lôN'shaN') site of an ancient abbey in the Bois de Boulogne (a great park just outside Paris on the W), now a famous race course.

Long Eaton, urban dist. Derbyshire, England, near Nottingham, pop. 20.

Longford (lŏng'fĕrd) co. Leinster prov. Irish Free State, 421 □ pop. 44. — its × pop. 4.

Long Island, isl. SE N. Y. 11⅓ m. long, greatest width about 23 m. narrowest 12 m. 1,682 □ pop. 2,724. — isl. 130 □, Bahama islands, pop. 5.

Long Island City, former city, Queens co. N. Y. now part of Queens bor. N. Y. city.

Long Island Sound, 110 m. long, between Conn. and N shore of Long Island.

Longjumeau (lôN'zhu'mō') comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, Paris, p. 3; peace 1568.

Long Lake, 16 m. long, NE Hamilton co. N. Y. in Adirondack mountains.

Long, Loch, branch, 20 m. long, of Firth of Clyde, Scotland.

Longmeadow (lŏng'mĕd'ō) town, Hampden co. Mass. adjoins Springfield on S, pop. 3.

Longmont (lŏng'mŏnt) city, Boulder co. Colorado, pop. 6.

Longonot (lŏn'gō-nŏt) extinct vol. S cen. Kenya col. E Africa, 9,000 ft. high.

Longos (lŏn'gŏs) *anc.* SITHO'NIA, pen. 31 m. long, Ægean sea, the middle of the three pens. extending SE from Chalcidice peninsula.

Longs Peak, 14,255 ft. high, Rocky mts. Grand co. N Colorado.

Longstaff, Mount (lŏng'stăf') mt. S. Victoria Land, Antarctic, lat. 83° 10' S, 10,350 ft. high.

Longueil (lôN'g'-ē'y') city, × of Chambly co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 5.

Longueval (lôNg'vàl') vil. dept. Somme, France, 7 m. ENE of Albert; battle 1916.

Longview (lŏng'vū'; 205) city, × of Gregg co. Texas, pop. 6.

Longwy (lôN'wē') ft. comm. dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, pop. 9.

Longyear (lŏng'yĕr') vil. W cen. Spitsbergen, Norway; coal mines.

Lonigo (lō-nē'gō) comm. Vicenza prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 11.

Lonneker (lŏn'ĕ-kĕr) comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 21.

Lonoke (lō'nōk) co. cen. Ark. 807 □ pop. 33. — its × pop. 2.

Lons-le-Saunier (lôN'-lē-sō'nyā') comm. ✻ of dept. Jura, France, pop. 13.

Loochristi (lō-krĭs'tē) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5.

Loogootee (lō-gō'tē) city, Martin co. Indiana, pop. 2.

Lookout, Cape, Carteret co. N. C. — Tillamook co. Oregon.

Lookout Mountain, range in Ga. Tenn. & Ala. highest point 2,126 ft.; battle 1863.

Loon (lō-ōn') munic. Bohol prov. Phil. isls. pop. 24.

Loon op Zand (lōn' ŏp zänt') comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 9.

Loop Head (lōōp) headland, Clare co. Ireland, N shore of entrance of Shannon river.

Loos (lō-ōs') comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 12. — comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, near Lens, pop. 3; battle 1915.

Loosduinen (lōz-doi'nĕn) comm. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.

Lorain (lō-rān') co. N Ohio, 497 □ pop. 91, × Elyria. — city, Lorain co. Ohio, pop. 37.

Loralai (lō'rà-lī') dist. of Brit. Baluchistan, 7,999 □ pop. 82. — cantonment, its ✻ pop. 4.

Lorca (lōr'kä) comm. Murcia prov. Spain, pop. 76.

Lord Howe Island (hou) in S Pacific ocean, 5 □; belongs to New South Wales.

Lord Howe Islands *or* **Ontong Java** (ŏn'tŏng jä'vä) isl. group, Br. Solomon isls. Pacific oc. NE of Isabel, pop. 1.

Lordsburg (lôrdz'bûrg) vil. × of Hidalgo co. N. Mex. pop. 1; mining.

Lorelei (lō'rĕ-lī) *or* **Lurlei** (lōōr'lī) rock on rt. bank of Rhine, near Sankt Goar; ab. 440 ft. above river. See LORELEI, *n.*

Loreto (lō-rā'tō) comm. Ancona prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 7. See HOLY HOUSE, LORETO NUNS. — dept. NE Peru, 288,456 □ p. 100, ✻ Iquitos.

Lorica (lō-rē'kä) spt. town, Bolívar dept. N Colombia, S. Amer. pop. 20.

Lorient (lō'rē'äN') ft. spt. city, dept. Morbihan, France, pop. 46.

Lorne, Firth of (lôrn) channel bet. Mull isl. & mainland, Argyll co. Scotland.

Lörrach (lûr'ăK) comm. Freiburg govt. dist. Baden, Germany, pop. 15.

Lorraine (lō-rān') *Ger.* **Lothringen** (lōt'rĭng-ĕn) medieval kingdom, W cen. Europe, later div. of France, afterward part of Alsace-Lorraine. See ALSACE-LORRAINE (*Gaz.*).

Los Angeles (lōs ăn'gĕl-ĕs; lōs ăn'jĕl-ĕs; *Sp.* lōs äŋ'hä-lās; 172) co. S Calif. 4,115 □ pop. 936. — city, its × pop. 577; Univ. of S. California.

Los Gatos (lōs gä'tōs) town, Santa Clara co. California, pop. 2.

Los Islands (lōs) isl. group near Konakri, coast of French Guinea, W Africa.

Losser (lōs'ĕr) comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 13.

Lost Park Mountain, peak, Park range, Colorado, 11,800 ft. high.

Lot (lōt) *anc.* OL'TIS, riv. France, 300 m. long, Lozère mts. to Garonne riv. — dept. SW France, 2,018 □ pop. 177, ✻ Cahors.

Lota (lō'tä) min. town & spt. Concepción prov. Chile, S. Amer. pop. 17.

Lotbinière (lōt'bē'nyâr') co. E Quebec prov. Canada, × Ste. Croix.

Lot-et-Garonne (lō'-tā-gà'rŏn') dept. SW France, 2,079 □ pop. 240, ✻ Agen.

Lothians, The (lō'thĭ-ănz; lō'thĭ-) div. of Scotland, comprising East Lothian, Midlothian, and West Lothian cos.

Lötschberg (lûtsh'bĕrK) railway tunnel, 9 m. long, alt. 4,080 ft. under **Lötschen Pass,** alt. 8,840 ft. Bernese Alps, Berne & Valais cantons, Switzerland.

Lot's Wife (lŏts) rock, Pacific ocean, near 30° N, 140° E.

Loudéac (lōō'dā'ăk') comm. dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France, pop. 6.

Loudon (lou'dŭn) co. E Tennessee, 219 □ pop. 16. — town, its × pop. 2.

Loudonville (-vĭl) vil. Ashland co. Ohio, about 18 m. SE of Mansfield, pop. 2.

Loudoun (lou'dŭn) co. N Virginia, 519 □ pop. 21, × Leesburg.

Loughborough (lŭf'bŭr-ō) mfg. mun. bor. Leicestershire, England, pop. 26.

Loughton (lou'tŭn) urban dist. Essex co. England, pop. 6.

Louisa (lōō-ē'zà) co. SE Iowa, 396 □ pop. 12, × Wapello. — co. cen. Va. 516 □ pop. 17, × Louisa. — town, × of Lawrence co. Ky. pop. 2.

Louisburg (lōō'ĭs-bûrg) town, × of Franklin co. N. C. pop. 2. — spt. Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada, pop. 1; formerly strongly fortified by France; captured by colonial troops in 1745 & by British in 1758. See KING GEORGE'S WAR.

Louise, Lake (lōō-ēz') small lake, S Alberta, Canada, alt. 5,670 ft.; noted tourist resort.

Louisiade Archipelago (lōō-ē'zē-ăd') group of isls. SE of New Guinea; in Papua ter.

Louisiana (lōō-ē'zē-ăn'à) state, S U. S. A. 48,506 □ pop. 1,799, ✻ Baton Rouge. Abbr. *La.* See CONFED. STATES OF AMER., CREOLE STATE, PELICAN STATE, PARISH. — city, Pike co. Mo. p. 4.

Louis Philippe Land (lōō'ē' fē'lĭp') in Antarctic ocean, SE of South Shetland islands.

Louisville (lōō'ĭs-vĭl; lōō'ĭ-vĭl) town, Boulder co. Colo. pop. 2. — city, × of Jefferson co. Ga. pop. 1. — cml. & mfg. city, × of Jefferson co. Ky. pop. 235; university. — town, × of Winston co. Miss. pop. 2. — vil. Stark co. Ohio, pop. 2.

Louny (lō'nē) dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, 1,740 □ pop. 786. — *Ger.* **Laun** (*pron.* loun) comm. Louny dept. pop. 12.

Loup (lōōp) riv. 300 m. long, Nebr. to Platte river. — co. N Nebr. 576 □ pop. 2, × Taylor.

Lourches (lōōrsh) comm. dept. Nord, France, on Scheldt river, p. 5; coal mines.

Lourdes (lōōrd) comm. dept. Hautes-Pyrénées, France, p. 9; place of pilgrimage.

Lourenço Marques (lō-rĕn'sō mär'kĕs; *Port.* lō-rän'sōō mär'kĕzh) the S dist. of Port. E. Africa, 6,700 □ pop. 101. — spt. on Delagoa bay, its ✻ & ✻ of Port. E. Africa, pop. 13.

Louth (louth) co. Leinster prov. Irish Free State, 316 □ pop. 63, × Dundalk. — (*pron.* louth) mun. bor. The Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, England, pop. 10.

Louvain (lōō'văN') comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 40; bombarded Aug. 25, 1914.

Louvière, La (là lōō'vyâr') comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 22.

Louviers (lōō'vyā') comm. dept. Eure, France, pop. 10.

Lovat (lō-vät'y') riv. 320 m. long, W Russia, Europe; flows N into Lake Ilmen.

Lovćen (lôv'tyĕn) *or* **Lovchen** (-chĕn) mt. W Montenegro, Yugoslavia, Europe, 5,653 ft.

Love (lŭv) co. S Oklahoma, 496 □ pop. 12, × Marietta.

Loveland (lŭv'lănd) city, Larimer co. Colo. pop. 5. — vil. Clermont, Hamilton, & Warren cos. Ohio, pop. 2.

Lovell (lŭv'ĕl) town, Big Horn co. Wyoming, pop. 2.

Loving (lŭv'ĭng) co. W Texas, 753 □.

Lowell (lō'ĕl) mfg. city, a × of Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 113; cotton mills. See CITY OF SPINDLES. — vil. Kent co. Mich. pop. 2.

Lowellville (-vĭl) vil. Mahoning co. Ohio, on Mahoning river, pop. 2.

Lowe, Mount (lō) peak in Sierra Madre, Calif. 6,100 ft. high; railroad; tourist resort.

Lower Austria, prov. E Austria, 7,449 □ pop. (without Vienna) 1,457, ✻ Wiener-Neustadt. See VIENNA (*Gaz.*).

Lower Bavaria, govt. dist. SE Bavaria, Germany, 4,149 □ pop. 740, ✻ Landshut.

Lower Bebington (bĕb'ĭng-tŭn) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 15.

Lower California, *Sp.* **Baja California** (bä'hä kä'lĕ-fôr'nyà) ter. Mexico, a peninsula between Pacific ocean & Gulf of Calif. 58,338 □ pop. 53, ✻ N dist. Ensenada, S dist. La Paz.

Lower Canada, old name of Quebec prov. Canada, exclusive of the part annexed in 1912, N of the Hamilton & Eastmain rivers.

Lower Franconia (frăŋ-kō'nĭ-à) govt. dist. NW Bavaria, Ger. 3,244 □ p. 734, ✻ Würzburg.

Lower Hutt (hŭt) bor. of Wellington, New Zealand, pop. 6.

Lower Silesia (sī-lē'shĭ-à; -shà) prov. SE Prussia, Germany, 10,269 □ pop. 2,988.

Lowestoft (lō'stŏft; -stôf) spt. mun. bor. Suffolk East, England, pop. 44; fishing port & watering place; most easterly point in England; naval battle 1665.

Łowicz (lô'vĭch) comm. Warsaw prov. Poland, pop. 16.

Lowndes (lounz) co. S cen. Ala. 739 □ pop. 25, × Hayneville. — co. S Ga. 442 □ pop. 26, × Valdosta. — co. E Miss. 499 □ pop. 28, × Columbus.

Lowville (lou'vĭl) vil. × of Lewis co. New York, pop. 3.

Loyalty Islands, group, Pacific ocean, E of New Caledonia, 800 □ pop. 11; French.

Lozère (lō'zâr') dept. S France, 1,996 □ pop. 109, ✻ Mende. — mt. range in Cévennes mts. dept. Lozère; highest Pic de Finiels, about 5,585 ft.

Lualaba (lōō'à-là'bà) riv. Belgian Congo, Afr. ab. 400 m. long; unites with the Luapula to form the upper Congo river.

Luang Prabang (lōō-ăng' prä-băng') native state, Laos, Fr. Indo-China. — town, its ✻, on the Mekong, pop. 40.

Luapula (lōō'à-pōō'lä) riv. S Belgian Congo, cen. Africa, 350 m. long, to Lualaba river.

Luarca (lwär'kä) comm. & spt. Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. 26.

Lubang Islands (lōō-bäng') group, Mindoro prov. NW of Mindoro, Philippine islands, 88 □ pop. 10; chief isl. **Lubang,** 66 □ pop. 9.

Lubao (lōō-bä'ō) munic. Pampanga prov. Phil. isls. pop. 22.

Lubbock (lŭb'ŭk) co. NW Texas, 868 □ pop. 11. — city, its × pop. 4.

Lubec (lū'bĕk) town, Washington co. Maine, pop. 3.

Lübeck (lü'bĕk) cml. & mfg. city, N Germany, on Trave riv. pop. 113; a free Hanse city constituting a state of Germany, 115 □ pop. state, 121. — division, Oldenburg, N Germany, 209 □ pop. 45, ✻ Eutin.

Lublin (lyōō'blyĕn) *Russ.* **Lyublin,** prov. cen. Poland, 12,031 □ p. 2,086. — city, its ✻ p. 94.

Lucania (lū-kā'nĭ-à) anc. dist. Italy, S of Campania, comprising modern Potenza prov. (Basilicata), greater part of Salerno prov. and part of Cosenza.

Lucas (lū'kăs) co. S Iowa, 432 □ p. 16, × Chariton. — co. NW Ohio, 342 □ p. 276, × Toledo.

Lucca (lōōk'kä) prov. Tuscany, Italy, 555 □ pop. 365. — *anc.* LU'CA, city, its ✻ pop. 78; cathedral.

Luce (lūs) small riv. E trib. of Avre, ab. 10 m. SE of Amiens, France; battles 1918.

Luce (lūs) co. N Michigan, 920 □ pop. 6, × Newberry.

Luce Bay, inlet, Irish sea, Wigtown co. Scotland.

Lucena (lōō-thā'nä) comm. Córdoba, Spain, pop. 22. — (*pron.* lōō-sā'nä; 138) munic. ✻ of Tayabas prov. Luzon, Philippine islands, pop. 12.

Lučenec (lōō'chā-nĕts) *Hung.* **Losoncz** (lō'shônts) comm. Zvolen dept. Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 12.

Lucera (lōō-chā'rä) comm. Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 17; castle.

Lucerne (lû-sûrn'; *F.* lü'sĕrn') *Ger.* **Luzern** (lōō-tsĕrn') canton, cen. Switzerland, 576 □ pop. 177. — comm. its ✻ pop. 44, on Lake Lucerne; famous tourist resort.

Lucerne, *or* **Four Forest Cantons, Lake of,** *Ger.* **Vierwaldstätter See** (fĕr-vält'shtĕt'ĕr zā') cen. Switzerland, 24 m. long, ½ m. to 2 m. wide, 44 □.

Luchowfu (lōō'chō'fōō') city, cen. Anhwei prov. China.

Łuck (lōōtsk) *Russ.* **Lutsk** (lōōtsk) comm. ✻ of Volhynia prov. Poland, p. 21; battles 1916.

Luckenwalde (lōōk'ĕn-väl'dĕ) comm. Potsdam govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 23.

Lucknow (lŭk'nou') div. of United Provs. Br. India, 12,051 □ pop. 5,567. — dist. of Lucknow div. 967 □ pop. 724. — city, ✻ of div. & dist. pop. 241. See SEPOY MUTINY.

Luçon (lü'sôN') comm. dept. Vendée, France, pop. 7.

Lüdenscheid (lü'dĕn-shīt) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 31.

Lüderitz (lü'dĕr-ĭts) *form.* **Angra Pequena** (äŋ'grà pā-kā'nà; *E.* ăŋ'grà pĕ-kwē'nà) town, Southwest Africa, pop. 5, on Angra Pequena bay; diamond mines.

Ludhiana (lōō'dĕ-ä'nä; 147) dist. of Jullundur div. Punjab, British India, 1,455 □ pop. 568. — cml. & mfg. town, its ✻ pop. 49.

Ludington (lŭd'ĭng-tŭn) city, × of Mason co. Michigan, pop. 9.

Ludlow (lŭd'lō) town, Kenton co. Ky. on Ohio riv. pop. 5. — town, Hampden co. Mass. pop. 7. — vil. Windsor co. Vt. pop. 2. — mun. bor. Shropshire, England, pop. 6.

Ludwigsburg (lōōt'vĭKs-bōōrK) comm. Neckar circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 23.

Ludwigshafen (-hä'fĕn) cml. & mfg. city, Palatinate govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 91.

Lufkin (lŭf'kĭn) town, × of Angelina co. Texas, pop. 5.

Lugano (lōō-gä'nō) cml. & mfg. comm. Ticino canton, Switzerland, pop. 13.

Lugano, Lago di (lä'gō dē lōō-gä'nō) lake, N Italy & S Switzerland, 19 □.

Lugansk (lōō-gänsk') city, Donetz prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 52.

Lugg *or* **Lug** (lŭg) riv. 40 m. long, Radnorshire, Wales, SE to Wye river, England.

Lugo (lōō'gō) cml. comm. Ravenna prov. Italy, pop. 28. — maritime prov. NW Spain, 3,814 □ pop. 518. — its ✻ a walled city, pop. 30.

Lugoş (lōō'gōsh) comm. ✻ of Caraş Severin dept. Banat, Roumania, pop. 20.

Łuków (lōō'kōōf) comm. Lublin prov. Poland, pop. 13.

Lukshun (lōōk'shōōn') depression below sea level, the deepest part of the Turfan regioa, cen. Sinkiang prov. China.

Lukuga (lōō-kōō'gä) riv. Belgian Congo, Lake Tanganyika to Upper Congo; 200 m. long.

Lule (lü'lĕ) riv. N Sweden, 200 m. long, to Bothnia gulf.

Luleå (lōō'lĕ-ō) spt. ✻ of Norrbotten prov. Sweden, pop. comm. 11.

Lüle-Burgas (lü'lĕ-bōōr-gäs') *or* **-Bergaz** (-bĕr-gäz') town, Turkey in Europe, ab. 45 m. SE of Adrianople; battle 1912.

Luling (lū'lĭng) city, Caldwell co. Texas, on San Marcos river, pop. 2.

Lumajang, *Du.* **Loemadjang** (lōō'mà-jäng') town, Pasuruan residency, Java, pop. 17.

Lumber River, North Carolina, 125 m. long; tributary of Little Peedee river.

Lumberton (lŭm'bĕr-tŭn) city, Lamar co. Miss. p. 2. — tn. × of Robeson co. N. C. p. 3.

Lumpkin (lŭmp'kĭn) co. N Ga. 280 □ p. 5, × Dahlonega.

Luna (lōō'nà) co. S New Mexico, 2,976 □ pop. 12, × Deming.

Lunavada (lōō'nä-vä'dà) *or* **Lunawara** (lōō'nä-wä'rà) native state, Rewa Kantha Agency, India, 388 □ pop. 83. — its ✻ pop. 10.

Lund (lŭnd) comm. Malmöhus prov. Sweden, pop. 23; university; treaty 1679.

Lundy Isle (lŭn'dĭ) Devonshire, England, at entrance of Bristol channel; lighthouse.

Lundy's Lane (-dĭz) roadway, near Niagara Falls, Ontario prov. Can.; battle 1814.

Lüneburg (lü'nĕ-bōōrK) govt. dist. Hanover prov. Prussia, 4,379 □ pop. 566. — its ✻ p. 28.

Lunel (lü'nĕl') comm. dept. Hérault, France, pop. 8.

Lünen (lü'nĕn) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 17.

Lunenburg (lōō'nĕn-bûrg) co. SE Va. 430 □ pop. 15, × Lunenburg. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 2. — co. Nova Scotia, Canada, 1,202 □ pop. 34. — its × pop. 3.

Lunéville (lü'nā'vēl') comm. dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, pop. 24; treaty 1801.

Loochoo. See RYUKYU.
Lopadusa. See LAMPEDUSA.
Lop Nor. See LOB NOR.
Losoncz. See LUČENEC.
Losuia. See TROBRIAND ISLANDS.
Lothringen. See LORRAINE.
Lovosice. See LOBOSITZ.
Low Archipelago. See TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO.
Low Countries. See in *Dict.* under LOW, *a.*
Löwenberg. See SIEBENGEBIRGE.
Lower Burma, Chindwin, etc. See under BURMA, CHINDWIN, etc.
Lower Klamath. See KLAMATH LAKES.
Loyang. = HONANFU.
Lubuagan. See KALINGA.
Luca. See LUCCA.
Luchu. = RYUKYU.
Ludd. See LYDDA.
Lugdunum. See LYON, France.
Lugdunum Batavorum. See LEIDEN.
Luguvallum. See CARLISLE.
Lui, Mount. See BEN LUI.
Lundenburg. See BRECLAV.

Lunga, Isola (ē'zō-lä lōōn'gä) *or* **Grossa, Isola** (grôs'sä) *Serbian* **Dugi** (dōō'gē) isl. 27 m. long, Dalmatia, Yugoslavia, Europe.
Lungchow (lōōng'chō') treaty port, near Tonkin frontier, Kwangsi prov. China, pop. 13.
Luni (lōō'nē) riv. Rajputana, India, ab. 200 m. long, W by SW to Rann of Cutch.
Lupków (lōōp'kōōf) vil. & pass, Carpathian mts. Stanisławów prov. Poland.
Luque (lōō'kä) town, W Paraguay, South America, pop. with subs. 17.
Luquillo (lōō-kēl'yō; 195) mts. NE Porto Rico, highest point 3,532 ft. — **munic.** (pop. 6) & town (pop. 1) NE Porto Rico.
Luray (lū-rā') town, × of Page co. Va. pop. 1; noted for large caverns.
Lure (lür) comm. dept. Haute-Saône, France, pop. 6.
Lurgan (lûr'gĕn) mfg. town, Armagh co. Northern Ireland, pop. 12.
Luristan (lōō'rĭ-stan') mountainous prov. W Persia, 30,000 □ pop. 825, ✻ Burujird.
Lusambo (lōō-säm'bō) town, S cen. Belgian Congo, Africa.
Lushai Hills (lōō'shī') dist. Surma Valley & Hill div. Assam, India, 7,227 □ p. 98. See LUSHAI, *n.*
Lusignan (lü'sē'nyäN') comm. dept. Vienne, France, 15 m. SW of Poitiers, pop. 2.
Lusk (lŭsk) city, × of Niobrara co. Wyo. pop. 2.
Lussin (lōōs-sēn') isl. 24 m. long, S of Cherso isl. Venetia Julia, Italy, 29 □ pop. 9.
Lussin Piccolo (pēk'kō-lō) spt. town & health resort, Lussin island, pop. comm. 8
Lutcher (lŭch'ĕr) town, St. James par. La. pop. 2.
Lütgendortmund (lüt'gĕn-dôrt'mo͞ont) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 16.
Luton (lū'tŭn) mfg. mun. bor. Bedfordshire, England, pop. 57.
Lutter am Barenberge (lo͞ot'ĕr ăm bä'rĕn-bĕr'gĕ) town, Brunswick, Ger. 23 m. SW of Brunswick; battle 1626.
Lüttringhausen (lüt'rĭng-hou'zĕn) comm. Düsseldorf dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 12.
Lützen (lüt'sĕn) comm. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 4; battles 1632 and 1813.
Luverne (lū-vûrn') city, × of Rock co. Minn. pop. 3.
Luxembourg (lŭk'sĕn'bo͞or') *or* **Luxemburg** (lŭk'sĕm-bûrg) prov. SE Belgium, 1,706 □ pop. 231, ✻ Arlon.
Luxemburg (lŭk'sĕm-bûrg; *Ger.* lo͝ok'sĕm-bo͝orĸ) *F.* **Luxembourg** (lük'sän'bo͞or') grand duchy, E of Belgium, neutral ter. since 1867, 999 □ pop. 264. — its ✻ a mfg. & cml. city, pop. 46. — See LUXEMBOURG (*Gaz.*).
Luxeuil (lük'sû'y') comm. dept. Haute-Saône, France, pop. 5; thermal springs.
Luxor (lŭk'sôr; lo͝ok'sôr) *Ar.* **El Aqsur** (ĕl ŭk-so͝or') town, Kena prov. Upper Egypt, on Nile, pop. 15; site of anc. Thebes; tombs of kings; ruins of magnificent anc. temple.
Luz (lüz) vil. dept. Hautes-Pyrénées, France, pop. 1; thermal baths.
Luzerne (lū-zûrn') co. NE Pa. 892 □ p. 391, × Wilkes-Barre. — bor. Luzerne co. Pa. p. 6.
Luzon (lōō-zŏn') chief isl. Philippine islands, 40,814 □ pop. 3,799, including 24 provinces and the city of Manila.
Luzzara (lo͝ot-sä'rä) comm. Reggio nell' Emilia prov. Italy, pop. 10; battle 1702.
Lwów (lvo͝of) prov. Galicia, S Poland, 10,434 □ pop. 2,719. — See LEMBERG (*Gaz.*).
Lyakhov *or* **Liakhov** (lyä'kŏf) isls. Arctic ocean, New Siberian isls. N of Asia.
Lyallpur (lī'ăl-po͝or') dist. of Multan div. Punjab, Br. India, 3,075 □ p. 979. — its ✻ p. 14.
Lycæus (lī-sē'ŭs) anc. mt. Arcadia, Greece, sacred to Zeus.
Lycaonia (lĭk'ā-ō-nĭ-ȧ) anc. dist. & Rom. prov. S Asia Minor.
Lycia (lĭsh'ĭ-ȧ) anc. dist. S Asia Minor. See LYCIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Lyck (lĭk) comm. Allenstein govt. dist. E. Prussia, Germany, pop. 14.
Lycoming (lī-kŏm'ĭng) co. N Pennsylvania, 1,220 □ pop. 83, × Williamsport.
Lycopolis (lī-kŏp'ō-lĭs) anc. city, Upper Egypt; site near modern Asyut.
Lycorea (lĭk'ō-rē'ȧ) southernmost peak of anc. Mt. Parnassus. — anc. town at foot of mt.
Lydd (lĭd) mun. bor. Kent co. England, pop. 2. See LYDDITE, *n.*
Lydda (lĭd'ȧ) *or* **Lod** (lŏd) *Arabic* **Ludd** (lo͝od) anc. town, Palestine, 10 m. SE of Jaffa, p. 8.
Lydenburg (lī'dĕn-bûrg) town, Transvaal prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 2; taken 1900.
Lydia (lĭd'ĭ-ȧ) anc. country, W part of Asia Minor. See LYDIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Lye and Wollescote (lī, wo͝ol'ĕs-kōt) urban dist. Worcestershire, England, pop. 12.
Lyell, Mount (lī'ĕl) peak, Sierra Nevada mts. E Yosemite Nat. Park, Calif. 13,090 ft. high.
Lykens (lī'kĕnz) min. bor. Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Lyman (lī'mȧn) co. S South Dakota, 2,625 □ pop. 11, × Oacoma.
Lyme Regis (lim rē'jĭs) spt. mun. bor. Dorsetshire, England, pop. 3.
Lymington (lĭm'ĭng-tŭn) spt. mun. bor. Southampton co. Eng. pop. 5; watering place.
Lymm (lĭm) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 5.
Lympne (lĭm) *anc.* PORTUS LEMANIS, vil. Kent co. Eng. 3. m. W of Hythe.
Lynbrook (lĭn'brōōk) vil. Nassau co. N. Y. pop. 4.
Lynchburg (lĭnch'bûrg) cml. & mfg. city, in Campbell co. Va. on James river, but politically independent, pop. 30; college.
Lynch Creek, S. C. 140 m. long, flows into Peedee river.
Lyndon (lĭn'dŭn) town, Caledonia co. Vermont, pop. 4.
Lyndonville (-vĭl) vil. in Lyndon town, Caledonia co. Vt. pop. 2.
Lynn (lĭn) co. NW Texas, 864 □ pop. 5, × Tahoka. — mfg. spt. city, Essex co. Mass. p. 99.
Lynn Canal, channel, S Alaska, S of Skagway.
Lyon (lī'ŭn) co. NW Iowa, 582 □ pop. 15, × Rock Rapids. — co. E cen. Kans. 845 □ pop. 26, × Emporia. — co. W Ky. 277 □ pop. 9, × Eddyville. — co. SW Minn. 708 □ pop. 19, × Marshall. — co. W Nev. 1,509 □ p. 4, × Yerington. — riv. Perth co. Scot. 35 m. long, to Tay riv. — (*F.* lē'ôN') *Eng.* **Lyons** (lī'ŭnz) *anc.* LUGDUNUM, mfg. & cml. city, ✻ of dept. Rhône, France, pop. 562. See COUNCIL OF LYONS.
Lyonnais *or* **Lyonais** (lē'ô'nĕ') anc. prov. France, now depts. Rhône & Loire.
Lyons (lī'ŭnz) vil. Cook co. Ill. pop. 3. — city, × of Rice co. Kans. pop. 3; salt mines. — mfg. vil. × of Wayne co. N. Y. pop. 4. — See LYON, France (*Gaz.*).
Lys (lēs) *Flemish* **Leye** (lī'ĕ) riv. France & Belgium, 100 m. long to Scheldt river; numerous battles in World War.
Lyskamm (lēs'kȧm) peak, Pennine Alps, W of Monte Rosa, bet. Switzerland & Italy, 14,888 ft. high, with **Lys Pass,** alt. 14,030 ft., between them.
Lys-lez-Lannoy (lēs'-lā-lȧ'nwȧ') comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 6.
Lystra (lĭs'trȧ) town, anc. Lycaonia, Asia Minor; site 18 m. SSW of Konia.
Lytham (lĭth'ăm) urban dist. & spt. Lancashire, England, pop. 11.
Lyttelton (lĭt'ĕl-tŭn) port & sub. of Christchurch, N. Z. pop. 4.

M

Maan (mȧ-ȧn') town, S Transjordania, Arabia, ab. 60 m. SSE of Dead sea.
Maas (mäs) Du. name of MEUSE river. —, **Nieuwe** (nē'wĕ) (New Meuse) a right arm of Merwede riv. after it unites with the Lek; empties into North sea & is one mouth of the Meuse. —, **Oude** (ou'dĕ) (Old Meuse) left arm of Merwede riv. to Nieuwe Maas river.
Maasbree (mäs-brā') comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 11.
Maasin (mä-ä'sĭn) munic. Leyte prov. Phil. isls. pop. 22.
Maassluis (mäs'slois') comm. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 10.
Maastricht *or* **Maestricht** (mäs'trĭĸt) city, ✻ of Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. comm. 41; sandstone.
Macabebe (mä'kä-bā'bā) munic. Pampanga prov. Phil. isls. pop. 16.
McAdoo (măk'ȧ-do͞o') bor. Schuylkill co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.
Macahé (mä'kȧ-hā') spt. Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, pop. munic. 60.
Macajalar Bay (mä-kä'ha-lär') Misamis prov. N coast of Mindanao, Philippine islands.
McAlester (măk-ăl'ĕs-tĕr) city, × of Pittsburg co. Oklahoma, pop. 12.
McAllen (măk-ăl'ĕn) city, Hidalgo co. Texas, pop. 5.
Macao (mȧ-kä'ō) *Port.* **Macau** (-kȧ'o͞o) Portuguese spt. town and colony on peninsula of Macao isl. China, at SW entrance of Canton riv. 11 □ pop. 78.
Macapá (mä'kä-pä') munic. N mouth of Amazon, Pará state, Brazil, pop. 18.
Macassar *or* **Makassar** (mȧ-kȧs'ȧr) spt. city, SW Celebes isl. ✻ of Celebes prov. Du. E. Indies, pop. 57. —, **Strait of,** between Borneo and Celebes, average width 155 m.
McCaysville (mȧ-kāz'vĭl) town, Fannin co. Georgia, pop. 2.
McClain (mȧ-klān') co. cen. Oklahoma, 562 □ pop. 19, × Purcell.
McClellan, Mount (mȧ-klĕl'ăn) peak, Front range, Colorado, 14,007 ft. high.
Macclesfield (măk''lz-fēld) mfg. mun. bor. Cheshire, England, pop. 34.
McCluer Gulf (mȧ-klōōr') inlet, NW Dutch New Guinea.
McClure Strait (mȧ-klōōr') channel bet. Banks & Melville isls. Arctic ocean, Canada.
McColl (mȧ-kŏl') town, Marlboro co. South Carolina, pop. 2.
McComb (mȧ-kōm') city, Pike co. Miss. pop. 8.
McCone (mȧ-kōn') co. E Mont. 2,645 □ pop. 5, × Circle.
McConnelsville (mȧ-kŏn'ĕlz-vĭl) vil. × of Morgan co. Ohio, pop. 2.
McCook (-kōōk') co. S. Dak. 573 □ p. 10, × Salem. — city, × of Redwillow co. Nebr. p. 4.
McCormick (mȧ-kôr'mĭk) co. W S. C. 379 □ pop. 16, × McCormick.
McCracken (mȧ-krăk'ĕn) co. W Ky. 239 □ pop. 37, × Paducah.
McCreary (mȧ-krē'rĭ) co. SE Ky. 406 □ pop. 12, × Whitley City.
McCulloch (mȧ-kŭl'ŏ) co. cen. Texas, 1,073 □ pop. 11, × Brady.
McCurtain (mȧ-kûr'tĭn) co. SE Okla. 1,897 □ pop. 38, × Idabel.
McDonald (măk-dŏn'ăld) co. SW Mo. 527 □ pop. 15. × Pineville. — bor. Washington co. Pa. pop. 3.
McDonough (măk-dŏn'ō) co. W Ill. 588 □ pop. 27, × Macomb.
Macdougall (măk-do͞o'gȧl) lake, N Keewatin dist. Northwest Territories, Canada, 318 □.
McDowell (-dou'ĕl) co. W N. C. 443 □ p. 17, × Marion. — co. S W. Va. 533 □ p. 69, × Welch. — vil. Highland co. Va.; battle May 8, 1862.
McDuffie (măk-dŭf'ĭ) co. E Georgia, 287 □ pop. 12, × Thomson.
Macedonia (măs'ē-dō'nĭ-ȧ) anc. & noted country, N of Greece, of varied boundaries. — region, cen. Balkan pen. formerly belonging to Turkey, W of Mesta riv. N of Ægean sea & Thessaly, E of Epirus & Albania & incl. Skoplje, Kyustendil, & Strumitsa on N, ab. 25,000 □ pop. ab. 2,000; divided 1912–13 bet. Serbia, Bulgaria, & Greece. See MACEDONIAN, *a.* — mod. div. N Greece comprising 6 nomes, 13,236 □ pop. 1,089, chief town Salonika.
Maceió (mä'sȧ-yō') spt. city, ✻ of Alagoas state, Brazil, pop. 74.
Macerata (mä'chȧ-rä'tä) prov. Marches, Italy, 1,070 □ pop. 285. — its ✻ pop. 24; univ.
McGehee (mȧ-gē') town, Desha co. Arkansas, pop. 2.
Macgillicuddy's Reeks (mȧ-gĭl'ĭ-kŭd'ĭz rēks) highest mt. range of Ireland, in Kerry co.; Carrantuohill the highest, 3,414 ft.
McGregor (măk-grĕg'ẽr) town, McLennan co. Texas, p. 2.
Machala (mä-chȧ'lä) town, ✻ of El Oro prov. Ecuador, South America, pop. 6.
McHenry (măk-hĕn'rĭ) co. NE Ill. 620 □ pop. 33, × Woodstock. — co. N N. Dak. 1,888 □ pop. 16, × Towner.
Machias (mȧ-chī'ȧs) town & port of entry, × of Washington co. Maine, pop. 2.
Machiasport (-pōrt) town, Washington co. Maine, pop. 1.
Maciejowice (mäs'yĕ-yō-vĭt'sĕ) comm. N Lublin prov. Poland; battle 1794.
McIntosh (măk'ĭn-tŏsh) co. SE Ga. 470 □ pop. 5, × Darien. — co. S N. Dak. 1,003 □ pop. 9, × Ashley. — co. E Okla. 708 □ pop. 26, × Eufaula.
McIntyre, Mount (măk'ĭn-tīr) peak, Adirondack mts. Essex co. N. Y. 5,112 ft. high.
Mackay (mȧ-kī') town, E Queensland, Australia, pop. 6.
Mackay Lake, E cen. Mackenzie dist. Northwest Ters. Canada, 980 □.
McKean (mȧ-kĕn') co. N Pennsylvania, 987 □ pop. 49, × Smethport.
McKeesport (mȧ-kēz'pōrt) city, Allegheny co. Pa. on Monongahela river, pop. 47.
McKees Rocks (mȧ-kēz') bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 17.
Mackenzie (mȧ-kĕn'zĭ) riv. in W Mackenzie dist. Northwest Ters. Canada, ab. 900 m. long, Great Slave lake to Arctic ocean, sometimes regarded as including Great Slave, Peace, & Finlay rivs. with total length of 2,525 m. — provisional dist. NW Can. 563,200 □, part of Northwest Ters. — co. cen. South Isl. New Zealand, 2,537 □ pop. 3.
McKenzie, co. W N. Dak. 2,847 □ pop. 10, × Schafer. — town, Carroll co. Tenn. pop. 2.
Mackinac (măk'ĭ-nô) co. N Michigan, 1,044 □ pop. 8, × St. Ignace. — **Island,** island (3 m. long by 2 wide) & city (pop. under 1) in Strait of M.; State park; resort.
Mackinac, Strait of, 4 m. wide, Lake Michigan to Lake Huron.
Mackinaw (măk'ĭ-nô) riv. Ill. 100 m. long, McLean co. to Illinois river.
McKinley (mȧ-kĭn'lĭ) co. W New Mexico, 5,506 □ pop. 14, × Gallup.
McKinley, Mount, *or* **Bolshaya** (bŏl-shī'ä) mt. S cen. Alaska, 63° 5′ N, 151° W, 20,300 ft.; highest mt. in North America. — dist. S Alaska.
McKinley Sea, open sea N of Peary Land, Greenland.
McKinney (mȧ-kĭn'ĭ) city, × of Collin co. Texas, pop. 7.
McLean (mȧ-klān') co. cen. Ill. 1,191 □ pop. 70, × Bloomington. — co. W Ky. 253 □ pop. 13, × Calhoun. — co. cen. N. Dak. 2,305 □ pop. 17, × Washburn.
McLeansboro (mȧ-klānz'bûr-ō) city, × of Hamilton co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Maclear (mȧ-klēr') town & dist. E Cape prov. Union of S. Africa, pop. dist. 8.
McLennan (mȧ-klĕn'ăn) co. cen. Texas, 1,049 □ pop. 83, × Waco.
McLeod (mȧ-kloud') co. S cen. Minn. 496 □ pop. 20, × Glencoe.
McLoughlin, Mount (măk-lŏk'lĭn) conical peak, Cascade range, Jackson co. Oregon, 9,760 ft. high.
McMechen (măk-mĕk'ĕn) city, Marshall co. W. Va. pop. 3.
McMinn (măk-mĭn') co. SE Tenn. 432 □ pop. 25, × Athens.
McMinnville (-vĭl) city, × of Yamhill co. Ore. p. 3. — town, × of Warren co. Tenn. p. 3.
McMullen (măk-mŭl'ĕn) co. S Texas, 1,302 □, × Tilden.
McNairy (măk-nâr'ĭ) co. SW Tennessee, 588 □ pop. 18, × Selmer.
Macomb (mȧ-kōōm') co. SE Mich. 472 □ pop. 38, × Mount Clemens. — city, × of McDonough co. Ill. pop. 7.
Macon (mā'kŏn) co. SE Ala. 614 □ pop. 24, × Tuskegee. — co. SW cen. Ga. 369 □ pop. 18, × Oglethorpe. — co. cen. Ill. 585 □ pop. 66, × Decatur. — co. N Mo. 809 □ pop. 28, × Macon. — co. SW part of N. C. 513 □ pop. 13, × Franklin. — co. N Tenn. 286 □ pop. 15, × Lafayette. — city, × of Bibb co. Ga. pop. 53; university. — city, × of Noxubee co. Miss. pop. 2. — city, × of Macon co. Mo. pop. 4.
Mâcon (mā'kŏN') *anc.* MATISCO, mfg. town, ✻ of dept. Saône-et-Loire, France, pop. 18.
Macon, Bayou (bī'o͞o mā'kŏn) La. from near Miss. riv. to Tensas river, ab. 150 m.
Macorís (mȧ'kŏ'rēs') *or* **San Pedro de Macorís** (sän pā'drō dā) town, SE Dominican Republic, W. Indies, pop. 10.
Macoupin (mȧ-kō͞o'pĭn) co. SW Ill. 860 □ pop. 57, × Carlinville.
McPherson (măk-fûr's'n) co. cen. Kans. 900 □ pop. 22, × McPherson. — co. W Nebr. 864 □ pop. 2, × Tryon. — co. N S. Dak. 1,157 □ pop. 8, × Leola. — city, × of McPherson co. Kans. pop. 5; college.
Macquarie (mȧ-kwŏr'ĭ) riv. New South Wales, Australia, 750 m. long, to Darling riv.
Macquarie Islands, group in S Pacific ocean, ab. 54° 45′ S, 159° E belonging to Tasmania; largest isl. Macquarie, 20 m. long, 170 □.
McRoberts (măk-rŏb'ẽrts) town, Letcher co. Kentucky, pop. 2.
McSherrystown (măk-shĕr'ĭz-toun') bor. Adams co. Pa. pop. 2.
Mactan (măk-tän') isl. 25 □, E of Cebu, Phil. isls.; Magellan killed here 1521.
Madagascar (măd'ȧ-găs'kȧr) isl. Indian ocean, off E coast of Africa, 228,000 □ pop. 3,613, ✻ Antananarivo; French colony. See HOVA, *n.*, MALAGASY, *n.*
Madang (mä-dȧng') *form.* **Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen** (frē'drĭĸ-vĭl'hĕlms-hä'fĕn) town & harbor, E New Guinea isl. Ter. of New Guinea.
Madawaska (măd'ȧ-wŏs'kȧ) riv. 130 m. long, trib. of Ottawa riv. Ontario, Canada. — town, Aroostook co. Maine, on St. John river, pop. 2.
Maddalena, La (lä mäd'dä-lā'nä) isl. & comm. Sassari prov. Sardinia, Italy, p. 10.
Maddaloni (mäd'dä-lō'nē) comm. Caserta prov. Italy, 15 m. NNE of Naples, pop. 20.
Madeira (mȧ-dē'rȧ; *Port.* mä-dā'rä) Portuguese isl. 34 m. long, Atlantic ocean, off W coast of Morocco, about 300 □. See MADEIRA, *n.* — riv. Brazil, South America, most important trib. of Amazon river, total length including the Mamoré ab. 3,100 miles.
Madeira Islands, group, Madeira & 4 other isls. Atl. oc. off coast Morocco, forming the Portuguese dist. of Funchal, 314 □ pop. 185, ✻ Funchal.
Madeleine, La (lȧ mȧd'lĕn') comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 18.
Madera (mȧ-dā'rȧ) co. cen. Calif. 2,112 □ pop. 12. — city, its × pop. 3.
Madill (mȧ-dĭl') city, × of Marshall co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.
Madison (măd'ĭ-sŭn) co. N Ala. 811 □ pop. 51, × Huntsville. — co. NW Ark. 836 □ pop. 15, × Huntsville. — co. N Fla. 719 □ pop. 17. — co. NE Ga. 284 □ pop. 18, × Danielsville. — co. E Idaho, 481 □ pop. 9, × Rexburg. — co. SW Ill. 737 □ pop. 107, × Edwardsville. — co. E cen. Ind. 450 □ pop. 69, × Anderson. — co. SW cen. Iowa, 563 □ pop. 15, × Winterset. — co. E cen. Ky. 446 □ pop. 26, × Richmond. — par. NE La. 650 □ pop. 11, × Tallulah. — co. cen. Miss. 725 □ pop. 29, × Canton. — co. SE Mo. 499 □ pop. 11, × Fredericktown. — co. SW Mont. 3,622 □ pop. 7, × Virginia City. — NE Nebr. 576 □ pop. 23, × Madison. — co. cen. N. Y. 650 □ pop. 39, × Wampsville. —

Lupatia. See ALTAMURA.
Lurlei. See LORELEI.
Lus Bela. Var. of LAS BELA.
Lushoto. See USAMBARA.
Lüshunkow. See PORT ARTHUR.
Lusitania. See PORTUGAL.
Lutetia, Lutetia Parisiorum. See PARIS, FRANCE.
Lutsk. See LUCK.
Lützelburg. † LUXEMBURG.
Luzern. See LUCERNE.
Lychnidus. See OKHRIDA.
Lychnitis. See GÖRCHA; OKHRIDA.
Lym Fiord. Var. of LIIM FIORD.
Lyublin. See LUBLIN.
Lyublyana. Var. of LJUBLJANA.
Macdhui, Mount. See BEN MACDHUI.
Macequece. See MASIKESI.
Macoraba. See MECCA.
Madioen. See MADIUN.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

co. W N. C. 436 □ pop. 20, × Marshall. — co. SW cen. Ohio, 497 □ pop. 20, × London. — co. W Tenn. 552 □ pop. 44, × Jackson. — co. E cen. Texas, 495 □ pop. 12, × Madisonville. — co. N Va. 324 □ pop. 10, × Madison. — town, New Haven co. Conn. pop. 2. — town, × of Madison co. Fla. pop. 2. — city, × of Morgan co. Ga. pop. 2. — vil. Madison co. Ill. pop. 5. — mfg. city, × of Jefferson co. Ind. pop. 7. — vil. Somerset co. Maine, pop. 3. — city, × of Lac qui Parle co. Minn. pop. 2. — city, × of Madison co. Nebr. pop. 2. — bor. Morris co. N. J. pop. 6. — city, × of Lake co. S. Dak. pop. 4. — city, ✻ of Wis. and × of Dane co. pop. 38; Univ. of Wis.

Madison, Mount, peak, White mts. Coos co. N. H. 5,380 ft. high.

Madison Pass, Rocky mts. Mont. near boundary of Montana & Idaho, alt. 6,911 ft.

Madison River, ab. 230 m. long, SW Montana to Gallatin, where it unites with the Gallatin & Jefferson rivs. to form the Missouri riv.

Madisonville (-vĭl) city, × of Hopkins co. Ky. pop. 5.

Madiun (mä′dē-o͞on′) *Du.* **Madioen** (-dē-o͞on′) residency, E Java, 2,270 □ pop. 1,595. — city, its ✻ pop. 32.

Madonian Mountains (mȧ-dō′nĭ-ȧn) *It.* **Le Madonie** (lā mä-dō′nyā) range, Palermo prov. N cen. Sicily, Italy; highest point Pizzo Antenna, 6,780 ft.

Madras (mȧ-drȧs′) cml. maritime city, ✻ of Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 527. — *or* **Madras Presidency,** southernmost prov. of British India, 142,260 □ pop. 42,319; native states, 10,696 □ pop. 5,460.

Madras Agency, agency, inland dist. NE Madras prov. Br. India, 19,880 □ pop. 1,496.

Madre de Dios (mä′drā dā d'yōs′) riv. 900 m. long, Andes, Peru, to Beni riv. Bolivia. — isl. Chile, lat. 50° 30′ S. — dept. Peru, 24,747 □ pop. 16, ✻ Maldonado.

Madrid (mȧd′rĭd) town, Boone co. Iowa, p. 2. — (mȧ-drĭd′; *Sp. pron.* mä-drēth′; 146) prov. cen. Spain, 3,084 □ pop. 1,049. — city, its ✻ & ✻ of Spain, on Manzanares riv. p. 729.

Mad River, riv. 100 m. long, Ohio, Logan co. to Miami river at Dayton.

Madruga (mä-drō͞o′gä) munic. (pop. 8) & town (pop. 3) Havana prov. Cuba.

Madura (mȧd′o͞o-rȧ; mȧ-do͞o′rȧ) dist. SE Madras pres. British India, 4,907 □ pop. 2,007. — city, its ✻ pop. 139. — (*pron.* mä-do͞o′rä) *Du.* **Madoera** (-do͞o′rä) isl. (1,726 □)N of E Java, Du. E. Indies, with adjacent isls. a residency, 2,079 □ pop. 1,744, ✻ Pamekasan. — **Strait,** arm of Java sea, S of Madura isl. & N of E Java, Du. E. Indies.

Maelstrom (māl′strŏm) *Dan.* **Malström** (mäl′strŭm′). See in *Dict.*

Mæonia (mē-ō′nĭ-ȧ) earlier name of Lydia, Asia Minor. See MÆONIAN, *a.*

Maeseyck (mäs′ĭk) comm. Limburg prov. Belgium, pop. 5.

Maesteg (mīs′tĕg) urban dist. Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 29.

Mafeking (mȧf′ē-king′) town, NE Bechuanaland, Cape prov. U. of South Africa, near Transvaal border, pop. 2; siege 1899–1900. See MAFFICK, *v. i.*

Mafia (mä-fē′ȧ) isl. Rufiji dist. Tanganyika Ter. Africa, S of Zanzibar, 170 □ pop. ab. 6.

Magadi, Lake (mȧ-gä′dē) lake, S Kenya colony, E Africa, 30 m. long; large soda deposits.

Magallanes (mä′gäl-yä′nās; 195) ter. Chile, S of 47° S, 65,331 □ p. 29, ✻ Punta Arenas.

Magazine Mountain (mȧg′ȧ-zēn′) peak, Logan co. Ark. 2,800 ft.; highest point in state.

Magdala (mägd′dä-lä; mȧg′dȧ-lȧ) ft. town, N Shoa, Abyssinia; alt. 9,110 ft.; destroyed by British 1808, but subsequently rebuilt & refortified.

Magdalena (mȧg′dȧ-lā′nȧ) vil. Socorro co. N. Mex. pop. 2. — riv. 1,060 m. long, S Colombia, S. Amer. to Caribbean sea. — dept. Colombia, 19,080 □ pop. 211, ✻ Santa Marta.

Magdalena Bay (mȧg′dȧ-lē′nȧ) SW Lower California, Mexico, 40 m. long, 12 m. wide; fine harbor. — bay in NW Spitsbergen.

Magdalen Islands (mȧg′dȧ-lĕn) *Fr.* **Îles de la Madeleine** (ēl dē lȧ mȧ′d'-lĕn′) group, in Gulf of St. Lawrence, pop. 7; a co. of Quebec, × Havre Aubert.

Magdeburg (mägd′dē-bo͝orĸ; 172; mȧg′dē-bûrg) govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, 4,445 □ pop. 1,246. — its ✻ a cml. mfg. & ft. city, ✻ of Saxony prov. pop. 286.

Magelang (mä′gĕ-läng′) town, ✻ of Kedu residency, Java, Dutch E. Indies, pop. 36.

Magellan, Strait of (mȧ-jĕl′ȧn *or, in British use,* mȧ-gĕl′ȧn) separates mainland of S. Amer. from Tierra del Fuego isls.; 370 m. long; discovered by Magellan 1520.

Magenta (mȧ-jĕn′tȧ) comm. Milan prov. Italy, 15 m. W of Milan, pop. 10; battle 1859.

Magerö (mä′gĕr-û′) isl. extreme N part of Norway; contains North Cape.

Magersfontein (mä′gĕrs-fŏn-tān′) battlefield, 1899, W Orange Free State, U. of S. Af.

Maggiore, Lago (lä′gō mäd-jō′rā) *anc.* VERBA'NUS LA'CUS, lake, N Italy & Switzerland, 40 m. long, 2 m. wide, 81 □.

Maglie (mäl′yā) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 10.

Magnolia (mȧg-nō′lĭ-ȧ) city, × of Columbia co. Ark. p. 2. — town, × of Pike co. Miss. p. 2.

Magnolia Park, town, Harris co. Texas, pop. 4.

Magoffin (mȧ-gŏf′ĭn) co. E Kentucky, 302 □ pop. 14, × Salyersville.

Magog (mȧ-gŏg′) town, Stanstead co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 5.

Magwe (mŭg′wā′) div. of Upper Burma, pop. 1,418. — dist. of Magwe div. 2,913 □ pop. 423. — town, ✻ of div. & dist. pop. 6.

Magyaróvár (mŏd′yŏr-ō′vär) town, × of Moson co. Hungary, pop. 7.

Mahaddei (mä′hȧd-dā′ē) town, one of the admin. seats of S Italian Somaliland, Afr. pop. 5.

Mahalla el Kubra, El (ĕl mȧ-häl′ȧ ĕl kō͞o′brȧ) *or* **Mehallet el Kebir** (mĕ-hăl′ĕt ĕl kĕ-bēr′) town, Gharbiya prov. Lower Egypt, pop. 38.

Mahanadi (mȧ-hä-nŭd′ē) riv. Cen. Provs. India, 512 m. to Bay of Bengal, in Orissa.

Mahanoy City (mä′hȧ-noi′) min. bor. Schuylkill co. Pennsylvania, pop. 16.

Mahanoy Mountain, ridge, Schuylkill & Northumberland cos. Pa. highest point 1,745 ft.

Mahaska (mȧ-hăs′kȧ) co. SE cen. Iowa, 568 □ pop. 26, × Oskaloosa.

Mahavili Ganga (mä′hä-vĭl′ē gŭn′gä) chief riv. of Ceylon, to E coast S of Trincomalee.

Mahé (mä′ā′) chief isl. Seychelles isls. Indian ocean, 55 □ pop. 20, chief town Victoria. — French colony & spt. Malabar coast, SW India, 26 □ pop. 11.

Mahedia (mä′hĕ-dē′ȧ) *or* **Mahdia** (mä′dē-ȧ) spt. town, E Tunis, Africa, pop. 10.

Mahenge (mȧ-hĕn′gē) dist. S Tanganyika Ter. E Africa, pop. 75, ✻ Mahenge.

Mahi Kantha (mŭ′hē kän′tȧ) agency, group of native states, Bombay, India, 3,124 □ p. 450.

Mahnomen (mō-nō′mĕn) co. NW Minn. 572 □ pop. 6, × Mahnomen.

Mahón (mȧ-hōn′; *Sp.* mä-ōn′) *or* **Port Mahon,** *anc.* PORTUS MAGO'NIS, spt. ✻ of Minorca isl. Balearic isls. Spain, pop. 19.

Mahoning (mȧ-hō′nĭng) co. NE Ohio, 427 □ pop. 186, × Youngstown.

Mahoning, riv. ab. 100 m. long, NE Ohio to Lawrence co. Pa. where it joins the Shenango, forming the Beaver riv.

Mahopac (mȧ-hō′păk) vil. a summer resort, & lake, Putnam co. N. Y.

Mahra (mä′rä) region, Hadramaut, S coast of Arabia, Asia. See in *Dictionary.*

Maidenhead (mād′n-hĕd′) mun. bor. Berkshire, England, on Thames river, pop. 17.

Maidens (mād′nz) group of rocks, E coast of Antrim co. Ireland, in Irish sea.

Maidstone (mād′stŭn; -stōn) cml. mun. bor. × of Kent co. England, pop. 37.

Maihar (mī′hȧr) state, Baghelkhand, Cen. India Agency, India, 407 □ pop. 67.

Maikop (mī′kŏp) city, SE Kuban & Black Sea prov. Caucasus of the North and Don, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 50; oil fields.

Maimachen (mī′mä-chĕn′) *or* **Maimachin** (-chĭn′) frontier cml. town, N Mongolia, opp. Kiakhta, pop. 3. — town, Mongolia, sub. of Urga, pop. 5.

Main (mān; *Ger. pron.* mīn) riv. Germany, 305 m. long, to Rhine riv. — (*pron.* mān) riv. Antrim co. Ireland, flows into Lough Neagh.

Maine (mān) state, NE U. S. A. 33,040 □ pop. 768, ✻ Augusta. See LUMBER STATE, PINE-TREE STATE. — (mān) riv. 8 m. long, fr. union of Sarthe & Mayenne rivs. to Loire, Maine-et-Loire, Fr. — *or* **Le Maine** (lĕ mān′) anc. prov. W France; its ✻ was Le Mans.

Maine-et-Loire (mā′-nā-lwär′) dept. W France, 2,812 □ pop. 475, ✻ Angers.

Mainī Tal (mā′ē-nē tāl′) dist. Kumaun div. Agra, United Provs. Br. India, pop. 277.

Mainland (mān′lănd) largest isl. of Shetland isls. Scotland, pop. 21, chief town Lerwick. — See POMONA (*Gaz.*).

Mainpuri (mīn-pō͝o′rē) dist. Agra div. United Provs. Br. India, 1,675 □ p. 748. — its ✻ p. 19.

Mainz (mīnts) *or esp. form.* **Mayence** (mȧ′yănsˊ) *anc.* MAGONTI'ACUM, MOGONTI'ACUM, *or* MOGUN'TIA, ft. city, ✻ of Rheinhessen prov. Hesse, Germany, on Rhine, p. 108.

Maio *or* **Mayo** (mä′yō) isl. Cape Verde isls. Atlantic oc. 82 □ pop. 2.

Maipo (mī′pō) *or* **Maipu** (mī′pō͞o) riv. 155 m. long, Chile, Andes to Pacific ocean. — volcano ab. 17,500 ft. high, Andes mts. W Argentina, close to Chilean boundary.

Maire, Le (lĕ mâr′) strait, bet. Staten isl. & Tierra del Fuego, S. America.

Maisi (mī′sē) *or* **Maysi, Cape,** E end of Cuba.

Maison-Carrée (mā′zôn′-kā′rā′) comm. dept. Algiers, N Algeria, pop. 14.

Maisons-Alfort (mā′zôn′-zȧl′fôr′) comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 21.

Maisons-Lafitte (mā′zôn′-lȧ′fēt′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 11.

Maitland (māt′lȧnd) town, E New South Wales, Australia, composed of two municipalities, East & West Maitland, pop. 12. — town, SW Cape prov. U. of S. Af. suburb of Cape Town, pop. 6.

Major (mā′jẽr) co. NW Oklahoma, 937 □ pop. 12, × Fairview.

Majorca (mȧ-jôr′kȧ) *Sp.* **Mallorca** (mäl-yôr′ka) *anc.* BALLA'RIS MA'JOR, Spanish isl. largest of Balearic group, Mediterranean sea, 1,352 □ pop. 279, ✻ Palma.

Majuba Hill (mȧ-jo͞o′bȧ) NW Natal, U. of South Africa; Boers defeated British 1881.

Majunga (mȧ-jŭn′gä) spt. town, NW coast Madagascar, pop. 8.

Makalu (mä-kä′lo͞o) mt. SE of Mt. Everest, Himalayas, Nepal, 27,790 ft. high.

Makara (mä′kȧ-rȧ) co. S North Island, New Zealand, pop. 93.

Makatea (mä′kȧ-tā′ȧ) isl. of the Tuamotu archipelago, Pacific ocean; phosphate mines.

Makawao (mä′kä-wä′ō) dist. Maui co. Hawaii, pop. 11.

Makó (mŏ′kō′) city, × of Csanád co. Hungary, on Mureş river, pop. 37.

Makrai (mȧ-krī′) native state, W Central Provinces, India, 155 □ pop. 13.

Makran (mȧ-krän′) *or* **Mekran,** maritime region, SE Persia & SW Baluchistan, Asia.

Makronēsi (mä′krō-nē′sē; *mod. Gr.* -nyē′sē) isl. 10 m. long, 7 □, Ægean sea, off SE coast of Attica, Greece.

Maktar (mȧk′tȧr′) town, cen. Tunis, Africa, pop. 58.

Makyu (mä′kyo͞o′) *or* **Makung** (mȧ-kŭng′) ft. spt. town, Japan, on largest of Pescadores islands, pop. 12.

Malabar (măl′ȧ-bär) dist. Madras, Br. India, 5,792 □ p. (incl. Laccadive isls.) 3,099, ✻ Calicut.

Malabon (mä′lä-bōn′) munic. Rizal prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 22.

Malacca (mȧ-lăk′ȧ) British settlement, div. of Straits Settlements col. W coast Malay pen. 721 □ pop. 154. — its ✻ a spt. town, pop. 31.

Malacca, Strait of, 35–185 m. wide, bet. Malay pen. & Sumatra.

Malad (mȧ-lăd′) vil. × of Oneida co. Idaho, pop. 3. — riv. Idaho & Utah, Oneida co. Idaho to Bear river.

Maladetta (mä′lä-dĕt′tä) of mts. in cen. Pyrenees; highest Pic de Néthou, 11,165 ft.

Málaga (mä′la-gä; *Angl.* măl′ȧ-gȧ) maritime prov. S Spain, 2,812 □ pop. 563. — *anc.* MAL'ACA, its ✻ a cml. mfg. & spt. city, 65 m. ENE of Gibraltar, p. 150. See MALAGA, *n.*

Malagarazi (mä′lä-gȧ-rä′zē) riv. 100 m. long, Urundi & Tanganyika Ter. Afr. to Lake Tanganyika.

Malaita (mȧ-lī′tȧ) isl. 2,000 □, SE Solomon isls.; British.

Malakand Agency (mŭl′ȧ-kŭnd′) North-West Frontier Prov. Br. India, pop. 866; includes tribal areas of Dir, Swat, & Chitral. — **Pass,** North-West Frontier Prov. Br. India, from N Peshawar dist. to Swat valley.

Malakoff (mȧ′lȧ′kŏf′) comm. dept. Seine, France, near Paris, pop. 22. — *Russ.* **Malakhov** (mȧ-lä′kŏf) fortification of Sevastopol, Crimea, Europe; taken by the French 1855.

Malancourt (mȧ′läN′kōōr′) vil. dept. Meuse, France, NW of Verdun; battles 1916.

Malang (mä′läng′) city, Pasuruan residency, E Java, pop. 43.

Mälar (mȧ′lär) lake, 440 □, Sweden, extends 70 m. in from Baltic sea.

Malasiqui (mä′lä-sē′kē) munic. Pangasinan prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 23.

Malaspina (mä′lä-spē′nä) glacier, Pacific coast of Alaska, crossed by 60° N, 141° W. — See CANLAON (*Gaz.*).

Malatia (mȧ′lȧ-tē′ȧ) *anc.* MELITE'NE, town, Mamuret el Aziz vilayet, Turkey in Asia, p. 34.

Malay Archipelago (mȧ-lā′; mā′lā) *or* **Malaysia** (mȧ-lā′shȧ; -zhȧ) the largest of isl. groups, SE of Asia, in Pacific & Indian oceans; occupied by Malay race.

Malaybalay (mä′lī-bä′lī) munic. ✻ of Bukidnon prov. Phil. isls. pop. 10.

Malay Peninsula *or* **Malaya** (mȧ-lā′ȧ) *anc.* CHERSONE'SUS AU'REA, the extreme S end of mainland of Asia, 70,000 □. See MALAY, *n.*, MALAYAN, *a.*, BRITISH MALAYA (*Gaz.*).

Malay States, Federated, union of states of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, & Pahang, Malay pen. under British protection, 27,648 □ pop. 1,325, ✻ Kuala Lumpur.

Malay States, Unfederated, states of Johore, Trengganu, Kelantan, Kedah, & Perlis, Malay pen. under Brit. protection, 23,355 □ p. 1,124; with Brunei in Borneo, 27,355 □ p. 1,149.

Malda (mäl′dȧ) dist. of Rajshahi div. Bengal prov. Br. India, 1,899 □ pop. 986. — cml. town, its ✻ pop. 5.

Maldegem (mäl′dĕ-gĕm′; 172) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 11.

Malden (môl′dĕn) mfg. city, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 49. — city, Dunklin co. Mo. pop. 2.

Malden Island, guano isl. one of Br. Line isls. in S Pacific ocean, 4° S, 155° W, 35 □.

Maldens (The) and Coombe (môl′dĕnz, kōōm) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 15.

Maldive Islands (măl′dīv) coral isls. Indian oc. SW of India, 115 □ pop. 70; to Ceylon.

Maldon (môl′dŭn) mfg. mun. bor. Essex co. England, pop. 7.

Maldonado (mäl′dō-nä′thō; 146) dept. Uruguay, 1,587 □ pop. 43. — its ✻ pop. 6. — city, ✻ of Madre de Dios dept. Peru.

Malegaon (mä′lā-gä′ōn) town, Central div. Bombay pres. Br. India, pop. 24.

Malerkotla (mä′lĕr-kōt′lȧ) native state, Punjab, India, 167 □ pop. 80. — its ✻ pop. 21.

Malheur (mȧ-lōōr′) co. SE Oregon, 9,883 □ pop. 11, × Vale. — riv. Ore. trib. of Snake riv.

Malinche (mä-lēn′chā) mt. Tlaxcala & Puebla states, Mexico, 13,460 ft. high.

Malindi (mä-lēn′dē) spt. town, former ✻ of Portuguese E. Africa, now in Kenya col. p. 3.

Malitbog (mä-lēt′bŏg) munic. Leyte prov. Phil. isls. pop. 16.

Mallawī (mȧl-lä′wē) town, Asyut prov. Upper Egypt, pop. 26.

Malleco (mäl-yā′kō; 195) prov. Chile, S. Amer. 5,302 □ pop. 121, ✻ Angol.

Mallicolo (mäl′lē-kō′lō) *or* **Malekula** (mä′lā-kōō′lä) isl. New Hebrides, Pacific ocean, 980 □ pop. 12.

Mallow (măl′ō) town, Cork co. Irish Free State, on Blackwater river, pop. 2.

Malmaison (mäl′mĕ′zôN′) château ab. 7 m. W of Paris, Fr.; res. of Empress Josephine (1763–1814); later the res. of Maria Christina, of Spain, & of the Empress Eugénie.

Malmédy (mäl′mā′dē′) comm. Eupen-et-Malmédy prov. E Belgium, pop. 5.

Malmesbury (mämz′bẽr-ĭ) mun. bor. Wiltshire, England, pop. 2; William of Malmesbury was a monk at the abbey here. — town, SW Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 6.

Malmö (mälm′û′) ft. spt. city, ✻ of Malmöhus prov. Sweden, pop. 114.

Malmöhus (mälm′û-hüs′) prov. SW Sweden, 1,865 □ pop. 487, ✻ Malmö.

Malo-les-Bains (mä′lō′-lā-băN′) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 9.

Malolos (mä-lō′lōs) munic. ✻ of Bulacan prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 26.

Malone (mȧ-lōn′) vil. × of Franklin co. N. Y. pop. 8; State armory.

Maloyaroslavets (mä′lō-yä-rō-slä′vyĕts) town, Kaluga prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 5; battle 1812.

Malpeque (môl′pĕk′), *form.* **Richmond, Bay,** sea inlet, N Prince Edward Isl. Canada.

Malplaquet (mäl′plä′kĕ′) hamlet, dept. Nord, France; battle 1709.

Malta (môl′tȧ) *anc.* MEL'ITA, Brit. colony with responsible govt. Medit. sea, consisting of 3 isls. Malta, Gozo, & Comino, 122 □ pop. 225, ✻ Valletta. — chief isl. in colony, 95 □ pop. 202. See KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, MALTESE, *a.* & *n.*

Malvan (mäl′vŭn) town, Ratnagiri dist. Bombay, Br. India, pop. 22.

Malvasia (mäl′vȧ-zē′ä) *Ital.* **Napoli di Malvasia** (nä′pō-lē dē) form. ft. spt. E Morea, Greece; now ruins & mod. vil. Monemvasia, Laconia nome. See MALMSEY, *n.*

Malvern (mäl′vẽrn) town, × of Hot Spring co. Ark. pop. 4. — (*pron.* môl′-; mô′-) urban dist. Worcestershire, Eng. pop. 18; springs. — (*pron.* môl′-) town, Victoria, Australia, suburb of Melbourne, pop. 32. — co. cen. South Isl. New Zealand, pop. 3.

Malvern Hill (mäl′vẽrn) elevated plateau near Richmond, Va.; battle 1862.

Malvern Hills (môl′vẽrn) Eng. between Worcester & Hereford cos.; highest 1395 ft.

Malwa (mäl′wä) table-land & old kingdom, cen. India, bet. 23° 30′ & 24° 30′ N and 74° 30′ & 78° 10′ E.

Malwa Agency, collection of native states, subdiv. of Central India Agency, 2,704 □ p. 383.

Mamaroneck (mȧ-mär′ō-nĕk) vil. Westchester co. New York, pop. 7.

Mambajao (mäm-bä′hou; 189) munic. Misamis prov. Phil. isls. pop. 21.

Madoera. See MADURA.
Madonie, Le. See MADONIAN MOUNTAINS.
Mæander. See MENDEREZ.
Maebashi. See MAYEBASHI.
Mæotis Palus. See AZOV (SEA).
Maestricht. See MAASTRICHT.
Magad. See NATRON, LAKE.
Maghiana. See JHANG-MAGHIANA.
Maghreb el Aqsa, El. See MOROCCO.
Magna Græcia. See GRÆCIA MAGNA.
Magnesia. See MANISSA.
Magontiacum. See MAINZ.
Magyarkanizsa. See SZENT KANJIZA.
Magyarország. See HUNGARY.
Mahanuddy. Var. of MAHANADI.
Mahratta States, Southern. See SOUTHERN MARATHA STATES.
Mähren. See MORAVIA.
Mährisch-Ostrau. See MORAVSKA OSTRAVA.
Mährisch-Schönberg. See ŠUMPERK.
Maimansingh. Var. of MYMENSINGH.
Majdal. See MEJDEL.
Makassar. See MACASSAR.
Makdala. Var. of MAGDALA.
Makua. See UBANGI.
Makung. See MAKYU.
Malaca. See MÁLAGA.
Mala Kajnardža. = KUCHUK KAINARJI.
Malakka. Var. of MALACCA.
Mala Prespa, Lake. See PRESPA, LAKE.
Malaya. See MALAY PENINSULA.
Malaya, British. See BRITISH MALAYA.
Malaysia. See MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.
Malekula. See MALLICOLO.
Maleventum. See BENEVENTO.
Malhon. See HOMONHON.
Maliacus Sinus. See LAMIA, GULF OF.
Malindang. = GRAN MALINDANG.
Malines. See MECHLIN.
Mallicollo, Mallikolo. Vars. of MALLICOLO.
Mallorca. See MAJORCA.
Malström. See MAELSTROM.
Malva. See MULUYA.

Mamberano (mäm'bä-rä'nō) *or* **Amberno** (äm-bĕr'nō) riv. 500 m. long, N Dutch New Guinea.
Mametz (mä'mĕs') vil. dept. Somme, France, 4 m. SSE of Albert; battle 1916.
Mammoth Cave, great cavern, Edmondson co. Ky.; tourist resort.
Mammoth Hot Springs, admin. headquarters of Yellowstone Nat. Park; hot springs in vicinity.
Mamoré (mä'mō-rā') riv. Bolivia, S. Amer. 600 m. to Madeira river. See MADEIRA (*Gaz.*).
Mam Soul (màm sōl') mt. Ross and Cromarty co. Scotland, 3,862 ft. high.
Mamuret el Aziz (mä'mōō-rĕt' ĕl ä'zēz') vilayet, Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia, 12,700 □ pop. 575, ✻ Kharput.
Man, Isle of, *anc.* MONA'PIA, *or* MONARI'NA, a British isl. in Irish sea, 227 □ pop. 60, ✻ Douglas. See HOUSE OF KEYES, MANX, *n.*, TYNWALD, *n.*
Manabí (mä'nä-bē'; 133) prov. Ecuador, S. Amer. 7,893 □ pop. 120, ✻ Portoviejo.
Manacor (mä'nä-kōr') comm. Majorca isl. Balearic isls. Spain, pop. 13.
Manage (mä'näzh') comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Managua (mä-nä'gwä) town, ✻ of Nicaragua, Cen. Amer. on Lake Managua, pop. 28, with subs. 60. —, **Lake,** *form.* **León** (lā-ōn') W Nicaragua, 38 m. long, 10 to 16 m. wide, 575 □.
Manahiki (mä'nä-hē'kē) *or* **Manihiki** (mä'nē-) group of islets, Pacific oc. W of Marquesas isls. 12 □; to New Zealand. — *or* **Humphrey** (hŭm'frĭ) chief isl. in this group.
Manama (mȧ-nä'mȧ) spt. chief town & ✻ of Bahrein isls. Persian gulf, pop. 35.
Mananzhari (mä'nän-zhä'rē) spt. E coast of Madagascar, pop. 9.
Manaoag (mä-nä'wäg) munic. Pangasinan prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 22.
Manáos (mä-nä'ōs) cml. town, ✻ of Amazonas state, Brazil, on Rio Negro, pop. 76.
Manar, Gulf of (mȧ-när') between Ceylon and India.
Manasquan (măn'ȧ-skwŏn') bor. Monmouth co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Manassas (mȧ-năs'ȧs) town, ✕ of Prince William co. Va. pop. 1; battles of Bull Run (called Manassas by the Confederates) fought near here July 21, 1861, Aug. 29 & 30, 1862.
Manatee (măn'ȧ-tē') co. S Fla. 781 □ pop. 15, ✕ Bradentown.
Manati (mä'nä-tē') munic. (pop. 20) & town (pop. 6) N cen. Porto Rico.
Manawatu (mä'nä-wä'tōō) co. S North Island, New Zealand, 267 □ pop. 6. — riv. 100 m. long, S North Isl. New Zealand, to Cook strait.
Manbhum (măn'bōōm') dist. Chota Nagpur, Br. India, 4,197 □ pop. 1,549, ✻ Purulia.
Mancha, La (lä măn'chä) old prov. Spain, now in Ciudad Real. See DON QUIXOTE.
Manche (mänsh) dept. NW France, 2,475 □ pop. 426, ✻ Saint-Lô.
Manchester (măn'chĕs-tẽr) mfg. town, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 18. — town, Meriwether co. Ga. pop. 3. — city, ✕ of Delaware co. Iowa, pop. 3. — town, Essex co. Mass. pop. 2. — mfg. city, Hillsborough co. N. H. pop. 78. — vil. Adams co. Ohio, p. 2. — town, ✕ of Coffee co. Tenn. pop. 1. — town, a ✕ of Bennington co. Vt. pop. 2. — mfg. city, inland port, & county bor. SE Lancashire, England, on Irwell riv. pop. 731; ship canal 35½ m. long to Eastham, 6 m. SE of Birkenhead. See COTTONOPOLIS, *n.*, MANCHESTER, *n.*
Manchouli (măn-chōō'lĭ') treaty port, Heilungkiang prov. Manchuria, pop. 5.
Manchuria (-chōō'rĭ-ȧ) *Chin.* **Manchow** (măn'chō') div. of China E of Mongolia & Chihli, 363,700 □ p. 15,000, ✻ Mukden; comprises provs. of Shengking, Kirin, & Heilungkiang.
Mandalay (măn'dȧ-lā; măn'dȧ-lā') NE div. of Upper Burma, 29,373 □ pop. 849. — dist. of Mandalay div. 2,117 □ pop. 357. — city, ✻ of Mandalay div. & dist. & ✻ of former Burmese kingdom fr. 1858 to 1885, pop. 149.
Mandan (măn'dăn) city, ✕ of Morton co. North Dakota, pop. 4.
Mandaue (măn-dä'wā) munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 21.
Mandi (mŭn'dē) native state, Punjab, India, 1,200 □ pop. 185. — its ✻ pop. 8.
Mandla (mŭnd'lä) dist. of Jubbulpore div. Cen. Provs. & Berar, British India, 5,054 □ pop. 386. — its ✻ 60 m. SE of Jubbulpore, pop. 6.
Manduria (măn-dōō'rē-ä) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 14.
Mandvi (mänd'vē) cml. town & spt. Cutch, India, N coast Gulf of Cutch, pop. 23.
Manfredonia (măn'frā-dō'nyä; *E.* măn'frē-dō'nĭ-ȧ) ft. spt. Foggia, Italy, pop. comm. 14.
Manfredonia, Gulf of, Adriatic sea, Foggia prov. Italy.
Mangaia (măn-gä'ē-ä) SE isl. of Cook isls. pop. 1; to New Zealand.
Mangaldan (măng'gäl-dän') munic. Pangasinan prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 17.
Mangalore (măng'gȧ-lōr') spt. ✻ of S. Kanara dist. Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 54.
Mangatarem (măng'gä-tä'rĕm) munic. Pangasinan prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 16.
Mangonui (măng'gō-nōō'ĭ) co. N North Island, New Zealand, pop. 4.
Mangueira, Lagoa da (lä-gō'ä dä măn-gĕ'ä) lake, 62 m. long, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.
Manguito (măn-gē'tō) munic. Matanzas prov. Cuba, pop. 19.
Mangum (măn'gŭm) city, ✕ of Greer co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.
Mangyshlak *or* **Manghishlaq** (măn'gĭsh-lȧk') pen. E coast of Caspian sea, 44° N lat. — dist. (incl. pen.) SW Kirghiz repub. Soviet Russia, Asia, 85,090 □ pop. 88.
Manhattan (măn-hăt'ȧn) city, ✕ of Riley co. Kans. pop. 8; State Agric. coll. — bor. part of N. Y. city, coextensive with N. Y. co. and Manhattan isl. pop. 2,284; contains main financial and commercial and important residential sections of the city.
Manhattan Beach, bathing beach & amusement resort, Coney isl. Kings co. N. Y.
Manhattan Island, at head of N. Y. bay, N. Y. bet. Hudson & East rivs. 13½ m. long, max. width 2½ m. (22 □); contains Manhattan bor. N. Y. city.
Manheim (măn'hīm) borough, Lancaster co. Penn. pop. 3.
Manikuagan (mȧn'ē-kwä'gȧn) riv. NE Quebec, Canada, 310 m. to St. Lawrence river.
Manila (mȧ-nĭl'ȧ; *Sp.* mä-nē'lä) cml. & mfg. city, Luzon, ✻ & chief port of Phil. isls. on Manila bay, not included in any province, 14 □ pop. 285. See CAPITULATION DAY.
Manila Bay, landlocked sea, W Luzon isl. Philippine islands; battle May 1, 1898.
Maniototo (mä'nē-ō-tō'tō) co. SE South Island, New Zealand, 1,239 □ pop. 3.
Manipur (mŭn'ē-pōōr') native state, SE of Assam, India, 8,456 □ pop. 384, ✻ Imphal.
Manissa (mä'nē-sä) *anc.* MAGNE'SIA, mfg. town, Smyrna vilayet, W Asia Minor, 21 m. NE of Smyrna, pop. 60; battle 190 B. C.
Manistee (măn'ĭs-tē') co. NW lower pen. Mich. 562 □ pop. 21. — mfg. city, its ✕ pop. 10.
Manistee, riv. 150 m. long, Manistee co. Mich. to Lake Michigan, at Manistee.
Manistique (măn'ĭs-tēk') city, ✕ of Schoolcraft co. Michigan, pop. 6.
Manitoba (măn'ĭ-tō'bȧ) prov. cen. Canada, 251,832 □ pop. 610, ✻ Winnipeg.
Manitoba, Lake, Manitoba, Can. SW of Lake Winnipeg, 120 m. long, 1,817 □.
Manitou (măn'ĭ-tōō) town, El Paso co. Colo. alt. 6,400 ft. pop. 1; caves & mineral springs.
Manitoulin (măn'ĭ-tōō-lĭn') group of isls. along N shore of Lake Huron; largest, Manitoulin, 80 m. long, 1 to 28 m. broad; all exc. Drummond isl. form a dist. of Ontario, chief town Gore Bay.
Manitowoc (măn'ĭ-tō-wŏk') co. E Wis. 602 □ pop. 52. — mfg. city, its ✕ pop. 18.
Manizales (mä'nē-sä'lās; 268) cml. city, ✻ of Caldas dept. Colombia, pop. munic. 43.
Manjuyod (măn-hōō'yōd; 146, 189) munic. Oriental Negros prov. Phil. isls. pop. 15.
Mankato (măn-kā'tō) city, ✕ of Blue Earth co. Minn. p. 12.
Manlius (măn'lĭ-ŭs) vil. Onondaga co. New York, pop. 1; mil. academy.
Manly (măn'lĭ) town, suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, pop. 19.
Mannargudi (mȧ-när'gōō-dē) town, Tanjore dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 22.
Mannheim (măn'hīm) dist. N Baden, S Germany, 1,386 □ pop. 681. — its ✻ a cml. & mfg. city, on Rhine riv. pop. 230.
Manning (măn'ĭng) town, Carroll co. Iowa, pop. 2. — town, ✕ of Clarendon co. S. C. p. 2.
Mannington (-tŭn) city, Marion co. West Virginia, pop. 4.
Manosque (mȧ'nŏsk') comm. dept. Basses-Alpes, France, pop. 5.
Manresa (măn-rā'sä) mfg. comm. Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. 26.
Mansel Island (măn'sĕl) about 70 m. long, NE Hudson bay, Canada.
Mansfield (mănz'fēld) town, Tolland co. Conn. pop. 3. — town, ✕ of De Soto par. La. pop. 3. — mfg. town, Bristol co. Mass. pop. 6. — mfg. city, ✕ of Richland co. Ohio, pop. 28. — bor. Tioga co. Pa. p. 2. — mfg. mun. bor. Nottinghamshire, Eng. p. 44.
Mansfield, Mount, highest of Green mts. Vt. 4,364 ft.
Mansfield Woodhouse, urban dist. Nottinghamshire, England, pop. 13.
Mans, Le (lĕ măn') cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Sarthe, France, pop. 72.
Mansura, El (ĕl măn-sōō'rä) cml. & mfg. town, ✻ of Dakahliya prov. Egypt, pop. 49.
Mantalingajan (măn'tä-lĕng-ä'hän) mt. S Palawan, Phil. isls. 6,843 ft. high.
Mantaro (măn-tä'rō) riv. cen. Peru, S. Amer. ab. 280 m. long, to Apurímac riv.
Mantes-sur-Seine (mänt'-sür'-sän') comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 9.
Manti (măn'tī) city, ✕ of Sanpete co. Utah, pop. 2.
Mantineia (măn'tē-nē'yȧ) vil. Arcadia, Morea, Greece; battle 362 B. C.
Mantiqueira, Serra da (sĕr'rä dä măn'tē-kē'ē-rä) mt. range, bet. S Minas Geraes & Rio de Janeiro states. SE Brazil; highest peak Itatiaya, 9,823 ft.
Mantua (măn'tŭ-ȧ) *It.* **Mantova** (măn'tō-vä) prov. Lombardy, Italy, 903 □ pop. 381. — its ✻ a mfg. ft. city, p. 36. See MANTUAN, *n.* & *a.* — munic. Pinar del Río prov. Cuba, p. 11.
Manua (mä-nōō'ä) group of 3 small isls. (Tau, the largest, Ofu, and Olosinga) Samoa, E of Tutuila, pop. 1; to U. S. A.
Manukau (mä'nōō-kä'ōō) co. North Island, New Zealand, 791 □ pop. 12.
Manych *or* **Manich** (mȧ-nĭch') valley, 350 m. long, fr. lower Don to lower Kuma riv. Russia; flooded in spring; often considered geog. division bet. Europe & Asia in Caucasus region.
Manzanares (män'thä-nä'rās) mfg. comm. Ciudad Real prov. Spain, pop. 16. — small riv. Madrid prov. Spain.
Manzanilla (män'sä-nēl'yä; 195, 268) headland, N Panama, E of Porto Bello.
Manzanillo (män'sä-nēl'yō; 195, 268) munic. (pop. 57) & spt. (pop. 22) SW coast of Oriente prov. Cuba. — spt. town, Colima state, Mexico, pop. 2.
Manzanillo Bay, NW coast, Haiti island. — Canal Zone, N & E of Colón.
Manzikert (măn'zĭ-kĕrt) town, anc. Armenia, N of Lake Van; battle 1071.
Mao (mä'ō) town, Kanem, Chad col. French Equatorial Africa, pop. 4.
Maple Heights (mā'p'l) vil. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Maplewood (-wo͝od) city, St. Louis co. Missouri, pop. 7.
Maputa (mä-pōō'tä) nav. riv. ab. 200 m. Transvaal & Portuguese E. Africa to Delagoa bay.
Maquoketa (mȧ-kō'kē-tȧ) city, ✕ of Jackson co. Iowa, pop. 4. — riv. Iowa, ab. 150 m. long, Fayette co. to Mississippi riv. in Jackson co.
Maracaibo (mä'rä-kī'bō) cml. city, ✻ of Zulia state, Venezuela, S. America, pop. 47.
Maracaibo, Gulf of, bet. Goajira pen. Colombia & Venezuela.
Maracaibo, Lake, in NW Venezuela, South America, 102 m. long, 75 m. broad.
Maragha (mä'rä-gä') town, Azerbaijan prov. Persia, pop. 15.
Maragogipe (-gō-zhē'pĕ) munic. (p. 29) & town (p. 7) Bahia, Brazil, on All Saints bay.
Marais (mȧ'rĕ') marshy dist. S dept. Vendée, France; once partly covered by sea.
Marajó (mä'rä-zhō') isl. 180 m. long, bet. mouths of Amazon & Pará rivs. Brazil.
Maramureş *or* **Maramuresh** (mä'rä-mōō'rĕsh) *Hung.* **Máramaros** (mä'rŏ-mŏ-rŏsh) subdivision N of Transylvania, Roumania, 6,258 □ pop. 767; comprises depts. of Maramureş, Sătmar, & Ugociu. — dept. E Maramureş div. Roum. ✻ Sighetul Marmaţiei.
Maranguape (mä'rän-gwä'pä) munic. (pop. 25) & town (pop. 18) Ceará state, Brazil, near Fortaleza.
Maranhão (mä'rän-youn') maritime state, N Brazil, 177,515 □ pop. 874. — See SÃO LUIZ (*Gaz.*).
Marano di Napoli (mä-rä'nō dē nä'pō-lē) comm. Naples prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 12.
Marañón (mä'rä-nyōn') riv. Peru, upper course of Amazon riv. ab. 3,000 m. long.
Mărăşeşti (mȧ-rȧ-shĕsh'tĕ) comm. Putna dept. Moldavia, Roumania; battle 1917.
Marash (mä'räsh') town, Aleppo vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 50.
Marathon (măr'ȧ-thŏn) co. N Wis. 1,554 □ pop. 65, ✕ Wausau. — plain, E Attica & Bœotia nome, Greece. — town, on this plain, pop. 1. — anc. town, site prob. S of modern town; battle 490 B. C. See MARATHONIAN, *a.*
Marbella (mär-bĕl'yä) comm. Málaga prov. Spain, on Mediterranean sea, pop. 10.
Marblehead (mär'b'l-hĕd') spt. town, Essex co. Mass. pop. 7; yachting resort; boat building.
Marburg (mär'bo͝orK) comm. Cassel govt. district, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, pop. 23; university. — See MARIBOR (*Gaz.*).
Marcaria (mär'kä-rē'ä) comm. Mantua prov. Italy, 13 m. W of Mantua, pop. 10.
Marceline (mär'sē-lēn') city, Linn co. Missouri, pop. 4.
Marcellina, Mount (mär'sē-lē'nȧ) peak, Gunnison co. Colorado, 11,349 ft. high.
March (märch) urban dist. ✻ of Isle of Ely co. England, pop. 9. — (*pron.* märK) *or* **Morava** (mŏ'rä-vä) riv. Moravia, Czechoslovakia, forming part of the boundary bet. Slovakia & Lower Austria, 180 m. long, to Danube riv.
Marchena (mär-chā'nä) comm. Seville prov. Spain, pop. 15; sulphur baths.
Marches, The (mär'chĕz; 151) *It.* **Le Marche** (lā mär'kā) compartimento, E cen. Italy, 3,741 □ pop. 1,203; provs. Ancona, Ascoli Piceno, Macerata, & Pesaro e Urbino.
Marchfeld (märK'fĕlt) extensive plain, N from the Danube at Vienna, Austria; battlefield esp. in Napoleonic wars; battle 1278.
Marchienne-au-Pont (mär'shyĕn'-ō-pŏn') comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 22.
Marchin (mär'shăn') comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Mar Chiquita (mär chē-kē'tä) lake, 45 m. long, Córdoba prov. Argentina.
Marcianise (mär'chä-nē'zä) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 13.
Marcinelle (mär'sē'nĕl') comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, near Charleroy, pop. 19.
Marcoing (mär'kwăn') comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 2, near Cambrai; battle 1917.
Marcq-en-Barœul (mär'-kăn-bä'rûl') comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 13.
Marcus Hook (mär'kŭs) bor. Delaware co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.
Marcy, Mount (mär'sĭ) in Adirondack mts. Essex co. highest peak in N. Y. 5,344 ft.
Mar del Plata (mär dĕl plä'tä) city, Buenos Aires prov. E Argentina, pop. 28.
Mardin (mär-dēn') ft. town, Diarbekr vilayet, Kurdistan, Asiatic Turkey, pop. 30.
Maree, Loch (lŏK mȧ-rē') lake, 12½ m. long, Ross & Cromarty co. Scotland.
Mare Island (mär) San Pablo bay, California; U. S. navy yard.
Maremma (mä-rĕm'mä) marshy region, W Italy, chiefly in Grosseto province.
Marengo (mȧ-rĕn'gō) co. W Ala. 966 □ pop. 36, ✕ Linden. — city, McHenry co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Iowa co. Io. pop. 2. — vil. Alessandria prov. Piedmont, Italy; battle 1800.
Mareotis, Lake (mär'ē-ō'tĭs) salt lagoon, 28 m. long by 20 m. wide, S of Alexandria, Egypt.
Marfa (mär'fȧ) city, ✕ of Presidio co. Texas, pop. 4.
Margam (mär'gȧm) urban dist. Glamorganshire, S Wales, pop. 18.
Margarita (mär'gȧ-rē'tȧ) isl. 444 □, Caribbean sea, forming chief part of Nueva Esparta state, Venezuela, pop. 55, chief town Asunción; discovered by Columbus in 1498.
Margate (mär'gāt) spt. mun. bor. Kent co. England, pop. 46; a watering place.
Margelan (mär'gĕ-län') mfg. town, Ferghana prov. Turkestan, Soviet Russia, Asia, pop. 49.
Mari (mä'rē) autonomous region, cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, E of Nizhni Novgorod, 6,040 □ pop. 300, ✻ Krasnokokshaisk.
Maria Island (mȧ-rī'ȧ) W Carpentaria gulf, Australia, 13 □. — E of Tasmania, 37½ □.
Mariampol (mä'rē-äm'pōl-y') town, Suvalki prov. SW Lithuania, pop. 12.
Marianao (mä'rē-ä-nä'ō) munic. (pop. 37) & city (pop. 31) Havana prov. Cuba.
Marianas (mä'rē-ä'näs), *or* **Ladrone** (lȧ-drōn'), **Islands,** group in Pacific ocean, 13°–21° N, 144°–146° E, 450 □ pop. 14; Japanese mandate, except Guam.
Marianna (mȧ'rĭ-ăn'ȧ) city, ✕ of Lee co. Ark. pop. 5. — town, ✕ of Jackson co. Fla. pop. 2. — (*pron.* mä'rē-än'ä) city, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, South Amer. pop. munic. 41.
Marias River (mȧ-rī'ȧz) N Mont. 300 m. long, Rocky mts. to Missouri riv. below Ft. Benton.
Maribo (mä'rē-bō) co. Lolland-Falster, Denmark, 692 □ p. 129. — its ✻, on Lolland isl. p. 4.
Maribor (mä'rē-bôr) *Ger.* **Marburg** (mär'bo͝orK) city, Slovenia, NW Yugoslavia, pop. 31.
Maricao (mä'rē-kä'ō) munic. W cen. Porto Rico, pop. 8.
Maricopa (măr'ĭ-kō'pȧ) co. SW cen. Ariz. 8,891 □ pop. 90, ✕ Phoenix.
Marie-Galante (mä'rē'-gȧ'länt') isl. of Guadeloupe col. 58 □ pop. 19, ✻ Grand-Bourg.
Mariel (mä'rē-ĕl') munic. Pinar del Río prov. Cuba, pop. 9.
Marienbad (mä-rē'ĕn-bo͝ort) *Czech* **Lázně Marianské** (läz'nyĕ mär'yän-skä) comm. Plzeň dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 7; baths.
Marienburg (mä-rē'ĕn-bo͝orK) comm. Marienwerder govt. dist. W. Prussia, Prussia, p. 16.
Mariendorf (mä-rē'ĕn-dôrf) *officially* **Berlin-Mariendorf,** comm. Potsdam govt. district, Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 21; sub. of Berlin.
Marienwerder (-vĕr'dĕr) former govt. dist. West Prussia prov. Prussia, 6,793 □; part granted to Poland by Treaty of Versailles, 1919, remaining govt. dist. W. Prussia, ab. 12,000 □ pop. 164. — mfg. town, its ✻ pop. 12.
Maries (mȧ-rēs') co. S cen. Missouri, 520 □ pop. 10, ✕ Vienna.
Mariestad (mä-rē'ĕ-städ') comm. ✻ of Skaraborg prov. Sweden, on Lake Väner, pop. 5.
Marietta (mä'rĭ-ĕt'ȧ; măr'ĭ-; 115) city, ✕ of Cobb co. Ga. pop. 6. — mfg. city, ✕ of Washington co. Ohio, pop. 15; Marietta college. — city, ✕ of Love co. Okla. pop. 2. — bor. Lancaster co. Pa. on Susquehanna river, pop. 2.
Marigliano (mä'rēl-yä'nō) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 13.
Marignano (mä'rēn-yä'nō) former name of MELEGNANO; battle 1515.
Mariinsk (mȧ-rē'ĭnsk) town, Tomsk prov. Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, p. 15; gold mining.
Marin (mă-rĭn') co. W California, 529 □ pop. 27, ✕ San Rafael.
Marín (mä-rēn') spt. town, Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. comm. 12.

Manche, La. See ENGLISH CHANNEL.
Mand. See MUND.
Manich. See MANYCH.
Mantova. See MANTUA.
Manus. See ADMIRALTY ISLS.
Maracanda. See SAMARKAND.
Marakesh. = MARRAKESH.
Máramaros. See MARAMUREŞ.
Máramarossziget. See SIGHETUL MARMAŢIEI.
Maratha States, Southern. See SOUTHERN MARATHA STATES.
Marathonisi. See GYTHION.
Mare Adriaticum. See ADRIATIC SEA.
Margherita, Mt. See RUWENZORI.
Margus. See MORAVA.
Marianne Islands. = MARIANAS ISLANDS.
Maria-Theresiopel. See SUBOTICA.
Mariguana. See MAYAGUANA.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ✕, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Marinduque (mä′rēn-dōō′kā) isl. & prov. S of Luzon, Phil. isls., 356 □ pop. 57, ✻ Boac.
Marine City (mə-rēn′) city, St. Clair co. Michigan, on St. Clair river, pop. 4.
Marinette (mär′ĭ-nĕt′) co. NE Wis. 1,415 □ pop. 34. — city, its ✕ pop. 14.
Marion (mär′ĭ-ŭn ; mâr′ĭ-ŭn) co. NW Ala. 743 □ pop. 22, ✕ Hamilton. — co. N Ark. 646 □ pop. 10, ✕ Yellville. — co. N cen. Fla. 1,647 □ pop. 24, ✕ Ocala. — co. W Ga. 360 □ pop. 8, ✕ Buena Vista. — co. S cen. Ill. 569 □ pop. 37, ✕ Salem. — co. cen. Ind. 397 □ pop. 348, ✕ Indianapolis. — co. S cen. Iowa, 563 □ pop. 25, ✕ Knoxville. — co. E cen. Kans. 953 □ pop. 23, ✕ Marion. — co. cen. Ky. 345 □ pop. 16, ✕ Lebanon. — co. S Miss. 535 □ pop. 17, ✕ Columbia. — co. NE Mo. 436 □ pop. 30, ✕ Palmyra. — co. cen. Ohio, 409 □ pop. 42, ✕ Marion. — co. NW Oregon, 1,194 □ pop. 47, ✕ Salem. — co. NE S. C. 529 □ pop. 24, ✕ Marion. — co. SE Tenn. 504 □ pop. 17, ✕ Jasper. — co. NE Texas, 391 □ pop. 11, ✕ Jefferson. — co. N W. Va. 315 □ pop. 55, ✕ Fairmont. — city, ✕ of Perry co. Ala. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Williamson co. Ill. pop. 10. — city, ✕ of Grant co. Ind. pop 24. — city, ✕ of Linn co. Iowa, p. 4. — city, ✕ of Marion co. Kans. p. 2. — city, ✕ of Crittenden co. Ky. p. 2. — town, Plymouth co. Mass. p. 1 ; summer resort. — town, ✕ of McDowell co. N. C. p. 2. — city, ✕ of Marion co. Ohio, p. 28. — town, ✕ of Marion co. S. C. p. 4. — town, ✕ of Smyth co. Va. p. 3.
Marion Heights, bor. Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Mariposa (mär′ĭ-pō′sä) co. cen. Calif. 1,463 □ pop. 3, ✕ Mariposa ; contains Yosemite Valley, also a grove of the famous sequoias, or "big trees."
Marissa (mä-rĭs′ä) vil. St. Clair co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Maritime Alps (mär′ĭ-tĭm ; -tīm) Italy, S part of the Alps between Italy & France.
Maritime Province *or* **Primorskaya** (prē′mŏr-skä′yä) former prov. E Far Eastern Region, E Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, 281,079 □ pop. 732, ✻ Vladivostok ; incl. N half of Sakhalin & former prov. of Priamur ; became part of Amur prov. 1923.
Maritime Provinces, Canadian provs. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, & Prince Edward Isl.
Maritsa (mä′rē-tsä) *anc.* HE′BRUS, riv. 270 m. long, S Bulgaria & bet. E. Thrace (Turkey) & W. Thrace (Greece) to Ægean sea.
Mariupol (mä′rē-ōō-pōl′y′) town, Donetz prov. Ukraine, Europe, on Sea of Azov, pop. 55.
Mariveles (mä′rē-vā′lās) extinct volcano, 4,658 ft. high, Bataan prov. Luzon, Phil. isls.
Market Harborough (här′bŭr-ō) urban dist. Leicestershire, England, pop. 9.
Markham, Mount (märk′ŭm) mt. Antarctic continent, 83° S, 160° 30′ E, 15,000 ft. high.
Markstadt (märk′shtät) *or* **Marxstadt** (märks′-) *form.* **Ekaterinenstadt** (yĕ-kä′tyĕ-rē′nĕn-) town, ✻ of German Labor Commune, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga, 34 m. NE of Saratov, pop. 5.
Marl (märl) comm. Münster govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 12.
Marlboro (märl′bŭr-ō) co. NE S. C. 519 □ pop. 33, ✕ Bennettsville. — mfg. city, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 15.
Marlborough (märl′bŭr-ō ; môl′brŭ) mun. bor. Wiltshire, England ; grammar school (founded 1551) and college (founded 1843) ; pop. 4. — provincial dist. NE South Island, New Zealand, 4,225 □ pop. 18. — co. NE South Island, N. Z. 3,812 □ pop. 13.
Marlin (mär′lĭn) city, ✕ of Falls co. Texas, pop. 4 ; health resort.
Marlow (mär′lō) city, Stephens co. Okla. p. 2. — urban dist. Buckinghamshire, Eng. p. 5.
Marmande (mâr′mänd′) comm. dept. Lot-et-Garonne, France, pop. 9.
Marmara (mär′mä-rä) *or* **Marmora** (mär′mŏ-rä) *anc.* PROCONNE′SUS, isl. 11 m. long, in Sea of Marmara. —, **Sea of**, *anc.* PROPON′TIS, sea, 172 m. long, bet. Thrace & Asia Minor, connected with the Black sea by the Bosporus & with the Ægean by the Dardanelles.
Marmolata (mär′mō-lä′tä) *or* **Marmolada** (-dä) mt. highest of Dolomites, bet. Venetia & Venetia Tridentina, N Italy, 11,024 ft.
Marmot Peak (mär′mŏt) mt. Park range, N Colorado, 11,600 ft. high.
Marne (märn ; *F.* mârn) *anc.* MAT′RONA, riv. NE France, about 325 m. long, flows W to Seine river near Paris ; battles Sept. 1914, & July, 1918. — dept. NE France, 3,168 □ p. 367, ✻ Châlons-sur-Marne.
Maroni (mä′rō-nē′) *or* **Marowyne** (-wē′nä) riv. S. Amer. about 300 m. long, bet. French and Dutch Guiana.
Maroon Mountain (mə-rōōn′) peak, Elk mts. Pitkin co. Colorado, 14,126 ft. high.
Marple (märp′l) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 7.
Marquesas Islands (mär-kā′säs) group of 13 Polynesian isls. S Pacific ocean, 492 □ pop. 3 ; belong to France.
Marquette (mär-kĕt′) co. N Mich. 1,870 □ pop. 46. — cml. & mfg. city, its ✕ pop. 13. — co. S cen. Wis. 457 □ p. 10, ✕ Montello. — (mär′kĕt′) comm. dept. Nord, France, p. 5.
Marrakesh (mär-rä′kĕsh) *or* **Morocco** (mŏ-rŏk′ō) town, W Morocco, Africa, pop. 140, a ✻ of the sultanate. See MOROCCO (*Gaz.*).
Marrickville (mär′ĭk-vĭl) town, suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, pop. 42.
Marsala (mär-sä′lä) *anc.* LILYBÆ′UM, ft. spt. city, Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 65.
Marsciano (mär-shē′nō) comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 15.
Marsden (märz′dĕn) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 6.
Marseille (mär′sā′y′) *or* **Marseilles** (mär-sālz′) cml. mfg. spt. city, ✻ of dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, pop. 586. See MASSILIA (*Gaz.*), MARSEILLAISE, *n.*
Marseilles (mär-sālz′) city, La Salle co. Ill. pop. 3.
Marshall (mär′shŭl) co. NE Ala. 602 □ pop. 33, ✕ Guntersville. — co. N cen. Ill. 396 □ pop. 15, ✕ Lacon. — co. N Ind. 441 □ pop. 24, ✕ Plymouth. — co. cen. Iowa, 572 □ pop. 33, ✕ Marshalltown. — co. N Kans. 905 □ pop. 23, ✕ Marysville. — co. W Ky. 327 □ pop. 15, ✕ Benton. — co. NW Minn. 1,788 □ pop. 19, ✕ Warren. — co. N Miss. 689 □ pop. 26, ✕ Holly Springs. — co. S Okla. 419 □ pop. 15, ✕ Madill. — co. NE S. Dak. 889 □ pop. 10, ✕ Britton. — co. cen. Tenn. 378 □ pop. 17, ✕ Lewisburg. — co. N W. Va. 310 □ pop. 34, ✕ Moundsville. — city, ✕ of Clark co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Calhoun co. Mich. pop. 4. — city, ✕ of Lyon co. Minn. pop. 3. — city, ✕ of Saline co. Mo. pop. 5. — city, ✕ of Harrison co. Texas, pop. 14.
Marshall Islands, group in Micronesia, N Pacific ocean, 176 □ p. 9 ; Japanese mandate.
Marshalltown (-toun) city, ✕ of Marshall co. Iowa, pop. 16.
Marshfield (märsh′fēld) town, Plymouth co. Mass. pop. 1 ; summer resort. — city, ✕ of Webster co. Mo. pop. 1. — town, Coos co. Ore. pop. 4. — city, Wood co. Wis. pop. 7.
Mars Hill (märz) town, Aroostook co. Maine, pop. 2.
Marsivan (mär′sĭ-vän′) town, Sivas vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 20.
Mars-la-Tour (märs′-lä-tōōr′) vil. & comm. dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France ; battle (called also battle of Vionville) near here 1870.
Marston Moor (märs′tŭn) locality, Yorkshire, Eng. near York ; Royalists' defeat 1644.
Mart (märt) town, McLennan co. Texas, pop. 3.
Martaban, Gulf of (mär′tä-bän′) inlet, Bay of Bengal, on coast of Lower Burma.
Marten (mär′tĕn) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 11.
Marthas Vineyard (mär′thəz) isl. 21 m. long, Dukes co. Mass. in Atlantic ocean.
Martí (mär-tē′) munic. Matanzas prov. Cuba, pop. 24.
Martigny-Ville (mär′tēn′yē′-vēl′) comm. Valais canton, Switzerland, p. 3 ; resort.
Martigues (mär′tēg′) comm. dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, pop. 6.
Martin (mär′tĭn) co. SW Ind. 339 □ pop. 12, ⅋ Shoals. — co. E Ky. 227 □ pop. 8, ✕ Inez. — co. S Minn. 719 □ pop. 21, ✕ Fairmont. — co. NE N. C. 438 □ pop. 21, ✕ Williamston. — co. NW Texas, 904 □ pop. 1, ✕ Stanton. — city, Weakley co. Tenn. pop. 3.
Martina Franca (mär-tē′nä frän′kä) comm. Lecce, Apulia, Italy, pop. 25 ; fine ducal palace.
Martinez (mär-tē′nĕz) town, ✕ of Contra Costa co. California, pop. 4.
Martinique (mär′tĭ-nēk′) isl. & col. Fr. W. Indies, 385 □ pop. 244, ✻ Fort-de-France.
Martinpuich (mär′tăn′pwĕsh′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, Fr. 6 m. NE of Albert ; bat. 1916.
Martinsburg (mär′tĭnz-bûrg) city, ✕ of Berkeley co. W. Virginia, pop. 13.
Martins Ferry, mfg. city, Belmont co. Ohio, pop. 12.
Martinsville (mär′tĭnz-vĭl) city, ✕ of Morgan co. Ind. p. 5. — town, ✕ of Henry co. Va p. 4.
Martos (mär′tōs) comm. Jaén prov. Spain, pop. 20.
Martre, Lac la (läk lä mär′tr′) lake, Mackenzie dist. W Northwest Ters. Can. 1,225 □.
Marugame (mä′rōō-gä′mĕ) city, Kagawa pref. Shikoku isl. Japan, on N coast, pop. 27.
Marum (mä′rŭm) comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Marwar (mär′wär) native state, Rajputana Agency, India, 34,963 □ p. 1,842, ✻ Jodhpur.
Maryborough (mâ′rĭ-bŭr-ō) town, SE Queensland, Australia, pop. 11. — min. bor. cen. Victoria, Australia, p. 5. — town, ✕ of Queen's co. Irish Free State, p. 3.
Maryland (mĕr′ĭ-lənd) **state, U. S. A.** on middle Atlantic, 12,327 □ pop. 1,450, ✻ Annapolis. Abbr. *Md.*
Marylebone, St. (mâr′ĭ-lē-bōn′ ; -bŭn ; *colloq.* mär′ĭ-bŭn) met. bor. England, NW portion of London, pop. 104.
Maryport (mâ′rĭ-pōrt ; 115, 201) urban dist. Cumberland co. Eng. on Solway firth, p. 11.
Marysville (mâ′rĭz-vĭl) city, ✕ of Yuba co. Calif. on Feather riv. pop. 5. — city, ✕ of Marshall co. Kans. pop. 3. — vil. ✕ of Union co. Ohio, pop. 4. — bor. Perry co. Pa. pop. 2.
Maryville (mâ′rĭ-vĭl) city, ✕ of Nodaway co. Mo. p. 5. — town, ✕ of Blount co. Tenn. p. 4.
Masampo (mä-säm′pō) *Jap.* **Masan** (mä′sän′) town & naval station, S. Keisho prov. Korea, pop. 16.
Masaya (mä-sä′yä) town, W Nicaragua, Central America, pop. 17.
Masbate (mäs-bä′tā) isl. cen. Phil. isls. 1,255 □. — subprov. of Sorsogon prov. Phil. isls. incl. Masbate, Burias, & Ticao isls. 1,545 □ pop. 68. — munic. its ✻ pop. 11.
Mascara (mäs′kä-rä ; mäs′kä′rä′) comm. dept. Oran, Algeria, pop. 29.
Mascarene Islands (mäs′kə-rēn′) collective name of isls. of Réunion, Mauritius, & Rodriguez, in Indian ocean.
Mascot (mäs′kŏt) munic. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 11 ; suburb of Sydney.
Mascoutah (mäs-kōō′tä) city, St. Clair co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Maseru (mäz′ĕr-ōō) town, ✻ of Basutoland, South Africa, pop. 3.
Masharbrum (mŭsh′ər-brōōm) peak, Himalaya mts. N Kashmir, 25,676 ft. high.
Mashonaland (mə-shō′nä-länd′) region, Southern Rhodesia, Africa, E of Matabeleland, chief town Salisbury. See MASHONA, *n.*, RHODESIA (*Gaz.*).
Masikesi (mä′sē-kä′sē) *Port.* **Macequece** (mä′sē-kä′sē) town, W Port. E. Africa, 150 m. NW of Beira, pop. 9.
Masira (mä′sē-rä) isl. 44 m. long, Arabian sea, SE coast of Arabia ; to Oman.
Maskinongé (mäs′kē-nŏn′jä ; *Eng.* -nŏnj′) co. W Quebec, Canada, ✕ Louiseville.
Mask, Lough (mäsk) lake, Galway and Mayo cos. Ireland, 35 □.
Mason (mā′s'n) co. W cen. Ill. 555 □ pop. 17, ✕ Havana. — co. NE Ky. 227 □ pop. 18, ✕ Maysville. — co. W Mich. 494 □ pop. 20, ✕ Ludington. — co. cen. Texas, 969 □ pop. 5. — co. W Wash. 930 □ pop. 5, ✕ Shelton. — co. W W. Va. 475 □ pop. 22, ✕ Point Pleasant. — city, ✕ of Ingham co. Mich. pop. 2. — town, ✕ of Mason co. Texas, pop. 2.
Mason City, city, Mason co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Cerro Gordo co. Iowa, pop. 20.
Masontown (-toun) bor. Fayette co. Pa. pop. 2.
Massa (mäs′sä) comm. ✻ of Massa e Carrara prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 34.
Massac (mäs′ăk) co. S Illinois, 240 □ pop. 14, ✕ Metropolis.
Massachusetts (mäs′ə-chōō′sĕts) state, NE U. S. A. 8,266 □ pop. 3,852, ✻ Boston. Abbr. *Mass.* See BAY STATE, OLD COLONY.
Massachusetts Bay, E coast of Mass. Cape Ann to Plymouth harbor, ab. 50 m. by 25 m.
Massa e Carrara (mäs′sä ā kär-rä′rä) prov. NW Tuscany, Italy, 688 □ pop. 240, ✻ Massa.
Massafra (mäs-sä′frä) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 11.
Massa Marittima (mäs′sä mä-rēt′tē-mä) comm. Grosseto prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 18.
Massarosa (mäs′sä-rō′zä) comm. Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 11.
Massawa *or* **Massaua** (mäs-sä′wä) ft. spt. Eritrea, Africa, on isl. in Red sea, pop. 3.
Massena (mă-sē′nä) vil. St. Lawrence co. New York, pop. 6.
Massilia (mă-sĭl′ĭ-ä) anc. Greek colony ; modern MARSEILLE.
Massillon (mäs′ĭ-lŏn) cml. & mfg. city, Stark co. Ohio, pop. 17.
Massive Mountain (mäs′ĭv) peak, Sawatch range, Lake co. Colorado, 14,402 ft. high.
Mastanli (mä-stän′lē) dept. S Bulgaria, ab. 700 □ pop. 114, ✻ Mastanli.
Masterton (mäs′tĕr-tăn) co. S North Island, N. Z. 678 □ pop. 11. — bor. in the co. p. 8.
Masulipatam (mä-sōō′lĭ-pä-tăm′) spt. city, Kistna dist. Madras, India, pop. 44.
Masurenland (mä-zōō′rĕn-länt) *or* **Masuria** (mä-zōō′rĭ-ä) region with many lakes (**Masurian Lakes**), comprising S part of E. Prussia prov. Prussia ; numerous connecting canals (**Masurian Canals**) ; battles 1914, 1915.
Matabeleland (măt′ä-bē′lē-länd′) region, Southern Rhodesia, Africa, chief town Bulawayo. See MATABELE, *n.*, RHODESIA (*Gaz.*).
Matadi (mä-tä′dē) town, Belgian Congo, on Congo riv. 93 m. from its mouth, pop. 15 ; W terminus of Congo railway.
Matagalpa (mä′tä-gäl′pä) town, N cen. Nicaragua, Cen. Amer. pop. 4, with subs. 32.
Matagorda (măt′ä-gôr′dä) co. SE Texas, 1,136 □ pop. 17, ✕ Bay City.
Matagorda Bay, 50 m. long, at mouth of Colorado riv. Texas.
Matagorda Island, Texas, separates San Antonio bay from Gulf of Mexico.
Matamata (mä′tä-mä′tä) co. N cen. North Island, New Zealand, pop. 6.
Matamoras (măt′ä-mō′räs ; 201) bor. Pike co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Matamoros (mä′tä-mō′rōs) spt. city, Tamaulipas state, Mexico, at mouth of Rio Grande riv. opp. Brownsville, Texas, pop. 18 ; port of entry.
Matane (mä′tän′) co. E Quebec, Canada, ✕ ✕ Matane & Amqui. — town, a ✕ of Matane co. on St. Lawrence riv. pop. 3.
Matanzas (mä-tän′zäs ; *Amer. Sp.* mä-tän′säs ; 268) prov. W cen. Cuba, 3,256 □ pop. 313. — munic. (pop. 63) & spt. city (pop. 42), its ✻.
Matapan, Cape (mä′tä-pän′) S point of the Morea, Greece.
Matariya, El (ĕl mä′tä-rē′yä) town, Dakahliya prov. Lower Egypt, pop. 20.
Mataró (mä′tä-rō′) mfg. maritime comm. Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. 24.
Mataura (mä-tou′rä) riv. 120 m. long, South Isl. N. Z. ; flows S into Foveaux strait.
Matawan (măt′ä-wŏn′) bor. Monmouth co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Matehuala (mä′tā-wä′lä) city, San Luis Potosí state, Mexico, pop. 14.
Matera (mä-tä′rä) comm. Potenza prov. Italy, pop. 17.
Mátészalka (mä′tā-sōl′kŏ) comm. ✕ of Szatmár co. Hungary, pop. 7.
Matheran (mä′tĕ-rän′) hill sanatorium, Kolaba dist. 30 m. E of Bombay city, pop. 3.
Mathews (măth′ūz) co. E Virginia, 94 □ pop. 8, ✕ Mathews.
Matlock (măt′lŏk) urban dist. Derbyshire, England, pop. 7 ; hot springs.
Matochkin Strait (mä′tŏch-kĭn) Arctic ocean ; 3 m. wide ; divides Nova Zembla.
Matsumoto (mät′sōō-mō′tō) city, Nagano pref. cen. Honshu, Japan, pop. 50.
Matsuyama (mät′sōō-yä′mä) city, ✻ of Ehime pref. W coast Shikoku isl. Japan, pop. 51.
Matsuye (mät′sōō-yĕ) city, ✻ of Shimane pref. N coast W Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 38.
Mattanchery (măt′ən-shĕr′ĭ ; -chĕr′ĭ) town, Cochin state, India, pop. 25.
Mattaponi (măt′ä-pō-nī′) riv. Va. about 125 m. to York river.
Matteawan (măt′ä-wŏn′) former vil. Dutchess co. N. Y. part of Beacon since 1913.
Matterhorn (mät′ĕr-hôrn) *or* **Mont Cervin** (mōn′ sĕr′văn′) mt. Alps, Switzerland & Italy, 14,780 ft. high.
Matterjoch (mät′ĕr-yŏk) *or* **Théodule Pass** (tā′ō′dül′) pass, Alps, bet. Italy & Valais (Switzerland) alt. 10,900 ft.
Matto Grosso (măt′ōō grōs′ōō) state, SW Brazil, S. Amer. 532,210 □ pop. 247, ✻ Cuyabá. — *or* **Villa Bella** (vēl′lä bĕl′lä) town, Matto Grosso state, pop. 5.
Mattoon (mă-tōōn′) city, Coles co. Illinois, pop. 14.
Maturín (mä′tōō-rēn′) town, ✻ of Monagas state, NE Venezuela, S. America, pop. 15.
Matutum (mä-tōō′tōōm) recently formed vol. Cotabato prov. Mindanao, Phil. isls. 7,618 ft.
Maubeuge (mō′bŭzh′) mfg. ft. city, dept. Nord, France, pop. 21.
Maubin (mä′ōō-bĕn′) dist. Irrawaddy div. Burma prov. India, pop. 330.
Mauchberg (mouk′bĕrk) mt. E cen. Transvaal prov. U. of South Africa, 8,725 ft. high.
Mauch Chunk (môk chŭnk) bor. ✕ of Carbon co. Pa. pop. 4 ; famous switchback railroad.
Maui (mä′ōō-ē) isl. Hawaii, N Pacific ocean, 728 □. — co. Hawaii, 1,182 □ pop. 37, incl. Maui, Lanai, Kahoolawe, & part of Molokai isls. ✕ Wailuku.
Maule (mou′lä) riv. ab. 140 m. long, Linares prov. Chile, to Pacific ocean. — prov. Chile, South America, 2,810 □ pop. 113, ✻ Cauquenes.
Maullín (moul-yēn′ ; 195) riv. Llanquihue prov. Chile, Llanquihue lake to Pacific ocean.
Maumee (mô-mē′) riv. Ind. & Ohio, ab. 175 m. long, from Fort Wayne NE to Lake Erie near Toledo. — vil. Lucas co. Ohio, on Maumee river, pop. 3.
Maunabo (mou-nä′bō ; 133) munic. SE Porto Rico, pop. 8.
Mauna Kea (mou′nä kä′ä) extinct volcano, 13,825 ft. high, Hawaii isl. N Pacific ocean.
Mauna Loa (mou′nä lō′ä) volcano, 13,675 ft. high, Hawaii isl. N Pacific ocean.
Mauretania (mô′rē-tā′nĭ-ä) *or* **Mauritania** (mŏ′rĭ-) anc. country or dist. N Africa, W of Numidia ; modern Morocco and part of Algeria. See MAURETANIAN, *a.*
Mauritania *or* **Mauretania** (mŏ′rē-tā′nĭ-ä) *Fr.* **Mauritanie** (mō′rē′tä′nē′) colony N of Senegal riv. Fr. West Afr. 347,400 □ pop. 262.
Mauritius (mō-rĭsh′ĭ-ŭs ; -rĭsh′ŭs) *form.* **Île de France** (ēl dĕ frāNs′) isl. Indian ocean, E of Madagascar, British colony, 720 □ pop. 377, ✻ Port Louis.
Maury (mô′rĭ) co. cen. Tennessee, 582 □ pop. 35, ✕ Columbia.
Mauston (môs′tŭn) city, ✕ of Juneau co. Wisconsin, pop. 2.
Maverick (măv′ĕr-ĭk) co. SW Texas, 1,251 □ pop. 7, ✕ Eagle Pass.
Maxwelltown (măks′wĕl-toun′) burgh, Kirkcudbright co. Scotland, pop. 6.

Marina. See ESPIRITU SANTO.
Maritime Atlas. See LITTLE ATLAS.
Markirch. See SAINTE-MARIE-AUX-MINES.
Marmora. See MARMARA.
Marne, Haute-. = HAUTE-MARNE.
Maroc. See MOROCCO.
Marocco. It. for MOROCCO.
Marokko. Ger. for MOROCCO.
Maros. See MUREŞ. — **Vásár-hely.** See TÂRGU MUREŞ.
Marruecos. See MOROCCO.
Marxstadt. See MARKSTADT.
Mash-had. See MESHED.
Maskat. See MUSCAT.
Massis. See ARARAT.
Massowa. Var. of MASSAWA.
Matisco. See MÂCON.
Matrona. See MARNE.
Maulmain. See MOULMEIN.
Mauvaises Terres. See BAD LANDS.

Maya (mä′yȧ) riv. E Siberia, 700 m. long, fr. Stanovoi mts. W & N to Aldan river.
Mayaguana (-gwȧ′na) *or* **Mariguana** (ma′rē-) dist. & isl. 96 □, Bahama isls. W. Indies.
Mayagüez (mȧ′ya-gwās′; 268) former dept. W Porto Rico. — munic. (pop. 42) & cml. spt. town (pop. 19) W cen. Porto Rico.
Mayarí (mȧ′yȧ-rē′) munic. (pop. 29) & town (pop. 3) Oriente prov. Cuba.
Mayaveram (mȧ-yūv′ĕ-rŭm) town, Tanjore dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 29.
May, Cape, most S point of N. J. at entrance to Delaware bay.
Mayebashi (mȧ′yĕ-bȧ′shē) *or* **Maebashi** (mȧ′ē-) city, ✻ of Gumma pref. cen. Honshu, Japan, pop. 62.
Mayen (mī′ĕn) comm. Coblenz govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 13.
Mayenne (mȧ′yĕn′) riv. France, about 125 m. long, dept. Orne to Maine riv. — dept. NW France, 1,987 □ p. 262, ✻ Laval. — comm. dept. Mayenne, France, pop. 9.
Mayes (māz) co. NE Oklahoma, 676 □ pop. 17, × Pryor.
Mayfield (mā′fēld) city, × of Graves co. Ky. pop. 7. — bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. pop. 4.
Maynard (mā′nȧrd) town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 7.
Maynooth (mā-nōōth′) town, Kildare co. Irish Free State, pop. 1; convent and college.
Mayo (mā′yō) riv. Sonora state, Mexico, 250 m. long, flows into California gulf. — (*pron.* mā′ō) maritime co. Connaught prov. Irish Free State, 2,157 □ pop. 192, × Castlebar. — See MAIO (*Gaz.*).
Mayodan (mā-yō′dăn) town, Rockingham co. N. C. pop. 2.
Mayon (mā-yōn′) active volcano, Albay prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. 7,941 ft. high.
Mayor, Isla (ēs′lȧ mā-yōr′) isl. 17 m. long, Seville prov. Spain, in lower course of Guadalquivir riv.
Mayotta (mä-yŏt′ȧ) *Fr.* **Mayotte** (mȧ′yŏt′) isl. Comoro isls. 140 □ pop. 14; with dependencies a prov. of Madagascar, pop. 109.
Mays Landing (māz) vil. × of Atlantic co. N. J. pop. 1.
Maysville (māz′vĭl) city, × of Mason co. Ky. pop. 6.
Mayurbhanj (mī′ōōr-bŭnj′) native state, N Orissa, India, 4,243 □ pop. 754.
Mayville (mā′vĭl) city, Traill co. N. Dak. p. 1; normal school. — city, Dodge co. Wis. p. 3.
May′wood, vil. Cook co. Ill. on Des Plaines river, pop. 12. — bor. Bergen co. N. J. pop. 2.
Mazagan (măz′ȧ-găn′) *Ar.* **El Jedida** (ĕl jĕ-dē′dȧ) spt. Morocco, on Atlantic coast, p. 21.
Mazamet (mȧ′zȧ′mĕ′) comm. dept. Tarn, France, pop. 14.
Mazanderan (mä-zan′dĕr-an′) prov. N Persia, S of Caspian sea, 8,000 □ p. 500, ✻ Barfrush.
Mazarrón (mȧ′thȧr-rōn′) comm. Murcia prov. Spain, pop. 18.
Mazaruni (mä′za-rōō′nē) riv. Brit. Guiana, 370 m., flows into the Essequibo; diamonds.
Mazatenango (mä-sä′tä-näng′gō; 268) town, SW Guatemala, pop. 11.
Mazatlán (mȧ′sȧ-tlän′; 268) cml. spt. town, Sinaloa state, W Mexico, pop. 28; mining.
Mazingarbe (mȧ′zăN′gȧrb′) comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 6.
Mazzara, *or* **Mazara, del Vallo** (mät-sä′rä dĕl vȧl′lō) spt. Trapani, Sicily, It. pop. 25.
Mazzarino (mät′sä-rē′nō) comm. Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 16.
Mbabane ('m-bä-bä′nē) *or* **Embabaan** (ĕm′bȧ-bän′) town, ✻ of Swaziland, U. of S. Africa.
Mbomu ('m-bō′mōō) riv. ab. 500 m. long, cen. Africa, trib. of Ubangi, forming partial boundary bet. Ubangi-Shari col. & Belgian Congo.
Meade (mēd) co. SW Kans. 984 □ pop. 6, × Meade. — co. N Ky. 301 □ pop. 9, × Brandenburg. — co. W S. Dak. 3,491 □ pop. 9, × Sturgis.
Meadville (mēd′vĭl) mfg. city, × of Crawford co. Pa. pop. 15; Allegheny college.
Meagher (mē′gĕr) co. cen. Mont. 2,369 □ pop. 3, × White Sulphur Springs.
Meath (mēth) co. Leinster prov. Irish Free State, 905 □ pop. 65, × Trim.
Meaux (mō) mfg. comm. dept. Seine-et-Marne, France, pop. 14.
Mecca *or* **Mekka** (mĕk′ȧ) *anc.* MACORA′BA, city, ✻ of Hejaz, Arabia, pop. 70; birthplace of Mohammed, containing the Caaba, visited annually by multitudes of pilgrims. See CAABA, *n.*, HOLY CITY, KOREISH, *n.*, LEMZEM, *n.*
Mechanic Falls (mĕ-kăn′ĭk) town, Androscoggin co. Maine, pop. 2.
Mechanicsburg (-ĭks-bûrg) bor. Cumberland co. Pa. p. 5.
Mechanicsville (-vĭl) locality, Hanover co. near Richmond, Va.; battle 1862.
Mechanicville (mĕ-kăn′ĭk-vĭl) city, Saratoga co. N. Y. pop. 8.
Mechlin (mĕk′lĭn) *Fr.* **Malines** (mȧ′lēn′) cml. comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 60.
Mecklenburg (mĕk′lĕn-bûrg) co. S N. C. 597 □ pop. 81, × Charlotte. See MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. — co. S Va. 669 □ pop. 31, × Boydton.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin (mĕk′lĕn-bŏŏrk-shvā-rēn′) state, NW Germany, 5,068 □ pop. 657, ✻ Schwerin.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz (-shträ′lĭts) state, NW Germany, 1,131 □ p. 106, ✻ Neustrelitz.
Mecosta (mē-kŏs′tȧ) co. W cen. Michigan, 571 □ pop. 18, × Big Rapids.
Medan (mȧ-dän′) cml. town, ✻ of Sumatra East Coast prov. NE Sumatra, pop. 45.
Médéa (mā-dā′ä; *F. pron.* mā′dā′ȧ′) comm. dept. Algiers, N Algeria, pop. 17.
Medellín (mȧ′thĕl-yēn′; 146) munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 15. — city, ✻ of Antioquia dept. Colombia, pop. munic. 79.
Medfield (mĕd′fēld) town, Norfolk co. Mass. on Charles river, pop. 4.
Medford (mĕd′fĕrd) city, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 39; seat of Tufts college. — city, Jackson co. Ore. pop. 6. — city, × of Taylor co. Wis. pop. 2.
Media (mē′dĭ-ȧ) bor. × of Delaware co. Pa. pop. 4. — anc. country, Asia, now in N & W Persia. See MEDE, *n.*
Medical Lake, town, Spokane co. Washington, pop. 3.
Medicina (mȧ′dē-chē′nȧ) comm. Bologna prov. Italy, 15 m. E by S of Bologna, pop. 14.
Medicine Bow Mountains (bō) range of Rocky mts. Wyo. & Colo.; highest Elk mt. in Carbon co. Wyo. 11,162 ft.
Medicine Bow River, S Wyoming, ab. 120 m. long, to North Platte river, in Carbon co.
Medicine Hat, city, SE Alberta, Canada, pop. 10.
Medina (mē-dī′nȧ) co. N Ohio, 435 □ pop. 26, × Medina. — co. S Texas, 1,353 □ pop. 12, × Hondo. — vil. Orleans co. N. Y. pop. 6. — vil. × of Medina co. Ohio, pop. 3. — (*pron.* mā-dē′nä) city, Hejaz, Arabia, pop. 10; sacred city of Islam, containing tomb of Mohammed. See CITY OF REFUGE, CITY OF THE PROPHET, HOLY CITY.
Medina del Campo (mā-dē′nä dĕl kam′pō) comm. Valladolid prov. Spain, pop. 10.
Medina-Sidonia (-sē-dō′nyȧ; 146) comm. Cádiz prov. Spain, pop. 14.
Mediterranean Sea (mĕd′ĭ-tĕr-ā′nē-ăn) inland sea, inclosed by Europe, Asia, and Africa, 2,330 m. long; including Adriatic sea, 1,007,220 □, greatest depth 12,276 ft.
Medjumurje (mȧd′yō-mōōr′yĕ) region, part of Croatia prov. N Yugoslavia, 286 □ pop. 97.
Médoc (mȧ′dŏk′) dist. in NW dept. Gironde, France; vineyards. See MÉDOC, *n.*
Medvyeditsa (mȧd-vyĕ′dyĭt-sȧ) riv. S Soviet Russia, Europe, 425 m. long, to Don river.
Medway (mĕd′wā) mfg. town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 3. — riv. Kent co. Eng. to Thames riv.
Meeker (mēk′ĕr) co. cen. Minnesota, 621 □ pop. 18, × Litchfield. — mt. N cen. Colo. in Rocky Mt. National Park, 13,911 ft. high.
Meerane (mā-rä′nĕ) comm. Chemnitz circle, Saxony, Germany, pop. 22.
Meerhout (mār′hout) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Meerssen (mār′sĕn) comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Meerut (mē′rŭt) div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, British India, 11,302 □ pop. 4,510. — dist. in div. 2,350 □ pop. 1,499. — city, ✻ of div. & dist. pop. 123.
Meester Cornelis (mā′stĕr kōr-nā′lĭs) sub. of Batavia, Java, pop. 52.
Megalopolis (mĕg′ȧ-lŏp′ō-lĭs) anc. city, SW Arcadia, Greece; fnd. by Epaminondas 370 B.C.
Megantic (mē-găn′tĭk) lake, Frontenac co. Quebec prov. Canada, 14 □. — co. E Quebec prov. × Inverness. — town, × of Frontenac co. Quebec, Can. pop. 3.
Megara (mĕg′ȧ-rȧ) town, Attica & Bœotia nome, Greece, pop. 8; on part of site of anc. town of same name, the capital of Megaris.
Megaris (-rĭs) dist. anc. Greece, bet. gulfs of Corinth and Saros, ab. 143 □. See DORIAN, *n.*
Megiddo (mē-gĭd′ō) anc. city of Syria; prob. in Esdraelon plain ab. 12 m. SW of Nazareth, N Palestine; battles ab. 1500 & 608, B. C.
Mehedinţi (mĕ′hĕ-dĕn′tsĕ) dept. W Wallachia, Roumania, 1,910 □ pop. 296, ✻ Turnu-Severin.
Mehun-sur-Yèvre (mē-ŭn′-sür-yĕ′vr′) comm. dept. Cher, France, pop. 5.
Meigs (mĕgz) co. SE O. 412 □ p. 26, × Pomeroy. — co. SE Tenn. 207 □ p. 6, × Decatur.
Meije (mĕzh) mt. Dauphiné Alps, SE France, bet. Isère & Hautes-Alpes depts. 13,081 ft.
Meiktila (māk-tĭl′ȧ) SE div. of Upper Burma, 10,852 □ pop. 1,198. — dist. of Meiktila div. 2,183 □ pop. 290. — town, ✻ of div. & dist. pop. 7.
Meiningen (mī′nĭng-ĕn) comm. ✻ of Saxe-Meiningen, Thuringia, Ger. pop. 16.
Meirelbeke (mī′rĕl-bā′kĕ) comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Meissen (mī′sĕn) comm. Dresden circle, Saxony, Germany, on Elbe river, pop. 37.
Mejdel (mĕj′dĕl) *or* **Majdal** (mŭj′dȧl) *Bib.* MIG′DALGAD, town, Gaza subdist. S Palestine, pop. 5.
Mejerda (mĕ-jĕr′dȧ) riv. 230 m. long, Algeria & Tunis, to Mediterranean sea.
Mejmaâ (mĕj′mȧ-a′) town, NE Nejd, Arabia, Asia, pop. 18.
Meklong (mā′klŏng′) spt. town, Siam, Asia, 44 m. SW of Bangkok, pop. 10.
Meknes (mĕk′nĕs) *or* **Mekinez** (mĕk′ĭ-nĕz) city, Morocco, 37 m. WSW of Fez, pop. 37.
Mekong (mā′kŏng′) called in its upper course **Lantsan** (län′tsän′) *or* **Dachu** (dȧ′chōō′) river (*kong*) ab. 2,600 m. long, Tibet through Yunnan and Indo-China (forming much of E Siamese boundary) to S. China sea in Cochin China.
Melanesia (mĕl′ȧ-nē′shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ) isls. in Pacific oc. NE of Australia, including New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Solomon islands, Admiralty islands, Bismarck archipelago, Fiji isls. etc.; so called from black color of natives. See MELANESIAN, *n.*, PAPUAN, *n.*
Melbourne (mĕl′bŭrn) cml. city, ✻ of Victoria, Australia, pop. 103, with suburbs, 767; ✻ of Australian Commonwealth. See CANBERRA (*Gaz.*).
Melcher (mĕl′chĕr) town, Marion co. Iowa, pop. 2.
Meleda (mĕ′lȧ-dä) *Serbian* **Mljet** (m′lyĕt) *anc.* MEL′ITA, isl. 38 □, off Dalmatian coast, Yugoslavia, Europe.
Melegnano (mȧ′lȧ-nyä′nō) comm. Italy, 10 m. SE of Milan, pop. 7; battles 1515, 1859.
Melena del Sur (mā-lā′nȧ dĕl sōōr′) munic. Havana prov. Cuba, pop. 15.
Melfi (mĕl′fē) comm. Potenza prov. Italy, 26 m. N by W of Potenza, pop. 14.
Meliboea (mĕl′ĭ-bē′ȧ) anc. town near coast of Thessaly, bet. Mt. Ossa & Mt. Pelion.
Melilla (mā-lēl′yä) Sp. presidio & cml. town, N coast of Morocco, pop. 43.
Melitopol (mä′lyĭ-tō′pŏl-y′) town, Zaporozh prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 15.
Melle (mĕl′ē) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Mellen (mĕl′ĕn) city, Ashland co. Wisconsin, pop. 2.
Mellette (mĕl′lĕt′) co. S S. Dakota, 1,303 □ pop. 4, × White River.
Melo (mā′lō) town, ✻ of Cerro Largo dept. Uruguay, S. Amer. pop. 15.
Melos (mē′lŏs) *or* **Milo** (mē′lō) isl. Cyclades nome, Greece, 14 m. long, 57 □ pop. 5, chief town Plaka (p. 1) near site of anc. Melos city. — ruined city on isl.; see VENUS OF MILO.
Melrir, Shat (shät mĕl′rēr′) large salt lake, SE Algeria, Africa.
Melrose (mĕl′rōz) city, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 18. — city, Stearns co. Minn. pop. 3. — burgh, Roxburgh co. Scotland, pop. 2; ruins of abbey.
Melrose Park, vil. Cook co. Illinois, 11 m. W of Chicago, pop. 7.
Meltham (mĕl′thăm) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 5.
Melton Mowbray (mĕl′tŭn mō′brā) urban dist. Leicestershire, England, pop. 9.
Melun (mē-lŭn′) comm. ✻ of dept. Seine-et-Marne, France, on Seine, pop. 15.
Melville, Cape (mĕl′vĭl) S point of Balabac island, Palawan prov. Phil. isls.
Melville Island, isl. 200 m. by 130 m. Canada, in Arctic ocean.
Melville Lake, an extension of Hamilton inlet, Quebec, Canada, 1,298 □.
Melville Peninsula, Franklin dist. N Canada, bet. Fox channel & Gulf of Boothia, 250 m. long.
Melville Sound, Arctic ocean, bet. Victoria isl. & Melville isl. 225 m. long, 50 to 175 m. wide.
Memel (mā′mĕl) riv. See NIEMEN (*Gaz.*). — *Lithuanian* **Klaipeda** (klī′pē-dä) ter. on Baltic sea, bet. W Lithuania & N East Prussia, Ger. 1,026 □ pop. 141; admin. by League of Nations (1919–1924). — cml. & mfg. spt. its ✻ pop. 32.
Memmingen (mĕm′ĭng-ĕn) mfg. comm. Swabia govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 13.
Memphis (mĕm′fĭs) city, × of Scotland co. Mo. pop. 2. — cml. city & port of entry, × of Shelby co. Tenn. pop. 162. — city, × of Hall co. Texas, pop. 3. — anc. city, Lower Egypt, on Nile riv. 12 m. S of Cairo; ✻ of anc. Egypt. See MEMPHITE, *a.*
Memphremagog, Lake (mĕm′frē-mā′gŏg) Vt. & Canada, about 30 m. long.
Mena (mē′nȧ) town, × of Polk co. Arkansas, pop. 3.
Menado (mā-nä′dō) outpost prov. Du. E. Indies, 24,618 □ pop. 761; includes N Celebes isl., Sangi & Talaut isls., etc. — its ✻ a cml. spt. town, at NE end of Celebes isl. pop. 17.
Menai Strait *or* **Straits** (mĕn′ĭ; mĕn′ī) Wales, bet. Anglesey & Carnarvonshire, 14 m. long, 200 yards to ¾ m. wide; two famous bridges, tubular and suspension.
Menaldumadeel (mē-näl′dŭm-ȧ-dāl′) comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 11.
Menam *or* **Menam Chao Bhraya** (mā-näm′ chä′ō brä′yȧ) river (*nam*) Siam, S Asia, over 750 m. long, to Gulf of Siam.
Menard (mē-närd′) co. W cen. Ill. 317 □ pop. 12, × Petersburg. — co. W cen. Texas, 914 □ pop. 3, × Menard.
Menasha (mē-năsh′ȧ) mfg. city, Winnebago co. Wisconsin, pop. 7.
Mende (mänd) comm. ✻ of dept. Lozère, France, pop. 6.
Menden (mĕn′dĕn) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 12.
Menderes (mĕn′dĕr-ĕz) *anc.* MÆAN′DER, riv. 240 m. Asia Minor, Konia vilayet to Ægean sea, opp. Samos. — *anc.* SCAMAN′DER, riv. Asia Minor, 60 m. Mt. Ida to Dardanelles.
Mendip Hills (mĕn′dĭp) range, about 18 m. long, Somersetshire, England.
Mendocino (mĕn′dō-sē′nō) co. NW California, 3,539 □ pop. 24, × Ukiah.
Mendocino, Cape, on Pacific coast, most W point of California.
Mendota (mĕn-dō′tȧ) city, La Salle co. Ill. pop. 4; Mendota college.
Mendoza (mĕn-dō′sä; 268) prov. Argentina, S. Amer. 56,502 □ pop. 312. — its ✻ pop. 59.
Menemen (mĕ′nĕ-mĕn) town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, 14 m. WNW of Smyrna, p. 10.
Ménerville (mā′nĕr′vĕl′) comm. dept. Algiers, N Algeria, Africa, pop. 11.
Menfi (mĕn′fē) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, 9 m. NW of Sciacca, pop. 11.
Mengede (mĕn′gä-dē) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 12.
Mengtsz (mĕng′tsĕ′) *or* **Mengtseu,** treaty port, S Yunnan prov. China, pop. 25.
Menifee (mĕn′ĭ-fē) co. E Kentucky, 203 □ pop. 6, × Frenchburg.
Menin (mē-năn′) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, on Lys river, pop. 17.
Menominee (mē-nŏm′ĭ-nē) co. NW Mich. 1,056 □ pop. 24. — city, its × pop. 10. — riv. Wis. & Mich. 125 m. long, to Green bay.
Menomonie (mē-nŏm′ō-nē) city, × of Dunn co. Wisconsin, pop. 5.
Mentana (mĕn-tä′nä) comm. Rome prov. Italy, 13 m. NE of Rome; Garibaldi defeated 1867.
Mentawei (mĕn-tä′vĭ) isl. group off W coast of Sumatra, S of 1° S latitude, 4,039 □, about 70 in number, including Pagai islands, pop. 18.
Menton (mäN′tôN′) *It.* **Mentone** (mĕn-tō′nā) comm. dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, on Mediterranean sea, pop. 19; a famous health resort.
Mentone and Mordialloc (mĕn-tō′nē, môr′dĭ-ăl′ŏk) munic. Victoria, Australia, pop. 6.
Menzaleh, Lake (mĕn-zä′lĕ) large lagoon, Lower Egypt, SE of Damietta. See TANIS (*Gaz.*).
Meping (mä-pĭng′) riv. W Siam, flows into the Menam.
Meppel (mĕp′ĕl) comm. Drenthe prov. Netherlands, pop. 12.
Meramec (mĕr′ȧ-mĕk) riv. Mo. 174 m. long, Dent co. to Mississippi river.
Merano (mä-rä′nō) *or* **Meran** (mä′rän′) comm. N Venetia Tridentina, Italy, pop. 12.
Merapi (mä-rä′pē) volcano, Sumatra, 9,488 ft. high, 40 m. N by E of Padang. — volcano, cen. Java, N of Jokyakarta, 9,548 ft. high. — See IJEN (*Gaz.*).
Merauke (mĕ-rou′kĕ) spt. & chief town, SW coast of Dutch New Guinea, pop. 2.
Merbabu, *Du.* Merbaboe (mĕr-bä′bōō) volcano, cen. Java, N of Jokyakarta, 10,316 ft.
Mercara (mĕr-kä′rȧ) ft. city, ✻ of Coorg prov. Br. India, pop. 7.
Mercato San Severino (mĕr-kä′tō sän sā′vā-rē′nō) comm. Salerno prov. Italy, pop. 11.
Merced (mĕr-sĕd′) co. cen. Calif. 1,995 □ pop. 25. — cml. city, its × pop. 4. — riv. Calif. 150 m. long, Sierra Nevada, to San Joaquin river.
Mercedario, Cerro del (sĕr′rō dĕl mĕr′sā-thä′rē-ō; 138, 146) peak, Andes mts. ab. 32° S, bet. Chile & Argentina, 22,300 ft. high.
Mercedes (mĕr-sā′dĕs) city, Hidalgo co. Tex. pop. 3. — (mĕr-sā′thäs; 146) town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, pop. 26. — town, ✻ of Soriano dept. Uruguay, on Río Negro, p. 23.
Mercer (mûr′sĕr) co. NW Ill. 540 □ pop. 19, × Aledo. — co. cen. Ky. 253 □ pop. 15, × Harrodsburg. — co. N Mo. 453 □ pop. 11, × Princeton. — co. cen. N. J. 226 □ pop. 160, × Trenton. — co. W N. Dak. 1,110 □ pop. 8, × Stanton. — co. W Ohio, 450 □ pop. 27, × Celina. — co. NW Pa. 700 □ pop. 94. — co. S W. Va. 419 □ pop. 50, × Princeton. — bor. × of Mercer co. Pa. pop. 2.
Mercersburg (mûr′sĕrz-bûrg) bor. Franklin co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2; academy.
Merchantville (mûr′chănt-vĭl) bor. Camden co. N. J. pop. 3.
Merchtem (mĕrk′tĕm) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Mercia (mûr′shĭ-ȧ) anc. Anglo-Saxon kingdom, cen. England. See MERCIAN, *a.*
Meredith (mĕr′ĕ-dĭth) town, Belknap co. New Hampshire, pop. 2.
Merewether (mĕr′ē-wĕth′ĕr) town, New South Wales, Australia, sub. of Newcastle, pop. 6.

Mayence. See MAINZ.
Mayni, Cape. See MAISI. [RA.]
Mazara del Vallo. See MAZZA-
Medinet el Faiyum. † FAIYUM,
EL. [SAINTES.
Mediolanum. See MILAN. — See
Mediomatrici. See METZ.
Medoacus Major. See BRENTA.
Megalokastron. = CANDIA.
Meherrin. See CHOWAN.
Meikle Says Law. See LAMMERMUIR HILLS.
Méjico. See MEXICO.
Mekka. See MECCA.
Mekran. See MAKRAN.
Melita. See MALTA; MELEDA.
Melitene. See MALATIA.
Menænum. See MINEO.
Menorca. See MINORCA.
Mentavei, Mentawi. Vars. of
MENTAWEI.
Menufieh. See MINUFIYA.
Menzel. See GABES.
Mequinez. Var. of MEKNES.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Mergui (mĕr-gē′) dist. S Tenasserim div. Lower Burma, 3,789 □ pop. 135. — its ✻ pop. 12.
Mergui Archipelago, group of ab. 800 islands off coast of Lower Burma.
Mérida (mā′rē-thä; 146) comm. Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. 15. — cml. city, ✻ of Yucatan state, Mexico, pop. 63. — state, W Venezuela, 4,363 □ pop. 123. — its ✻ pop. 14.
Mérida, Cordillera, *or* **Sierra, de** (kôr′dĕl-yā′ra, *or* syĕr′rä, dā mā′rē-thä; 146) mt. range, W Venezuela; highest Concha, 15,416 ft.
Meriden (mĕr′ĭ-dĕn) mfg. city, New Haven co. Conn. pop. 30; silverware.
Meridian (mē-rĭd′ĭ-ăn) mfg. city, ✕ of Lauderdale co. Mississippi, pop. 23; college.
Mérignac (mā′rē′nyäk′) comm. dept. Gironde, France, pop. 10.
Merionethshire (mĕr′ĭ-ŏn′ĕth-shĭr; -shĕr) co. N Wales, 660 □ pop. 45, ✕ Dolgelly.
Meriwether (mĕr′ĭ-wĕth′ĕr) co. W Georgia, 496 □ pop. 26, ✕ Greenville.
Merkel (mûr′kĕl) town, Taylor co. Texas, pop. 2.
Meroë *or* **Isle of Meroë** (mĕr′ō-ē; mā′rō-ā) dist. between Nile, Blue Nile, & Atbara rivs. E Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; ruins.
Merrick (mĕr′ĭk) co. E cen. Nebraska, 463 □ pop. 11, ✕ Central City.
Merrill (mĕr′ĭl) mfg. city, ✕ of Lincoln co. Wisconsin, pop. 8.
Merrimac (mĕr′ĭ-măk) town, Essex co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.
Merrimack, co. S cen. N. H. 932 □ p. 52, ✕ Concord. — riv. N. H. & Mass. 110 m. long, flows into Atlantic ocean.
Merryville (mĕr′ĭ-vĭl) town, Beauregard par. Louisiana, pop. 3.
Merseburg (mĕr′zĕ-bo͝orĸ) govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, 3,943 □ pop. 1,340. — mfg. comm. its ✻, on Saale riv. pop. 23.
Mersey (mûr′zĭ) riv. England, 70 m. long, Derbyshire to Irish sea.
Mersina (mĕr′sē-nä′) spt. town, Adana vilayet, Asia Minor, on Medit. sea, pop. 20.
Merthyr Tydfil (mûr′thĕr tŭd′vĭl; *Welsh* tŭd′vĭl) min. co. bor. Glamorganshire, Wales, p. 80.
Merton and Morden (mûr′tŭn, môr′dĕn) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 18.
Méru (mā′rü′) comm. dept. Oise, France, pop. 5.
Meru, Mount (mā′rōō) mt. N Tanganyika Ter. Africa, 14,953 ft. high.
Merv (mĕrf) town, SE part of Transcaspian region, Turkestan, Soviet Russia, Asia, pop. 11.
Merville (mĕr′vēl′) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 5.
Merwara (mĕr-wä′rä) subdiv. of Ajmer-Merwara prov. Br. India, 474 □ pop. 69.
Merwede (mĕr′vā′dĕ) the lower Meuse riv. below the Waal, Netherlands.
Merxem (mĕrk′sĕm) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 20.
Merzig (mĕr′tsĭk) cml. comm. Saar region, Europe, pop. 9.
Mesa (mā′sä) co. W Col. 3,163 □ p. 22, ✕ Grand Junction. — town, Maricopa co. Ariz. p. 3.
Mesabi Range (mē-sä′bē) mts. St. Louis co. Minn. 1,920 ft.; highest point in state.
Mesagne (mā-sän′yā) comm. Lecce prov. Italy, 9 m. SW of Brindisi, pop. 14.
Mesa, La (lä mā′sa) town, Cundinamarca dept. Colombia, p. munic. 20.
Mesa Verde National Park (mā′sä vûr′dā) 77 □, SW Colo.; best preserved ancient cliff dwellings in U. S. See CLIFF DWELLER in *Dict.*
Meshed (mē-shĕd′) *Pers.* **Mash-had** (măsh-hăd′) city, ✻ of Khurasan prov. Persia, p. 70.
Mesilla (mē-sē′yä) town, Dona Ana co. New Mexico, near Las Cruces, pop. 2.
Mesilla Park, vil. Dona Ana co. N. Mex.; agric. college.
Mesola (mĕz′ō-lä) comm. Ferrara prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 10.
Mesopotamia (mĕs′ō-pō-tā′mĭ-ȧ) anc. country, Asia, between Euphrates & Tigris rivers. See MESOPOTAMIAN, *a.* — mod. region nearly corresponding to anc. country but somewhat more extensive, incl. former Turkish vilayets of Basra, Bagdad, & Mosul; made Brit. mandate 1919 & now practically coextensive with Arab kingdom of IRAK (which see in *Gaz.*).
Messapia (mē-sā′pĭ-ȧ) in anc. geography, that part of SE Italy inhabited by the Messapii, later applied also to Calabria. See IAPYGIAN, *a.*
Messene (mē-sē′nē) town, Messenia nome, Greece, pop. 6.
Messenia (-nĭ-ȧ) nome, Morea, Greece, 1,261 □ pop. 228, ✻ Kalamata. See DORIAN, *n.*
Messenia *or* **Korōnē** (kō-rō′nyē) *or* **Kalamata,** (kä′lä-mä′tä), **Gulf of,** gulf on S coast of the Morea, Greece.
Messina (mē-sē′nä) prov. Sicily, Italy, 1,254 □ pop. 620. — *anc.* ZAN′CLE, *later* MESSA′NA *or* MESSE′NE, its ✻ pop. 177; univ. See EARTHQUAKE, *n.*
Messina, Strait of, *anc.* SIC′ULUM FRE′TUM, 2½ – 12 m. wide, bet. Sicily & Italy.
Messines (mĕ′sĕn′) vil. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, near Ypres. Messines ridge dominates surrounding terrain; battles Nov. 1914, June 1917.
Mesta (mĕ-stä′) *Turk.* **Kara Su** (kä′rä sōō′) riv. Bulgaria & Greece, 125 m. to Ægean sea opp. Thasos isl.
Mestre (mĕs′trā) comm. Venice prov. Italy, 6 m. NW of Venice, pop. 17.
Mesurado, Cape (mĕs′o͝o-ra′dō) on W coast of Liberia, Africa.
Meta (mā′tä) riv. Colombia, S. Amer. 685 m. long, flows into Orinoco river. — intendancy, Colombia, 85,300 □ pop. 31, ✻ Villavicencio.
Metaurus (mē-tô′rŭs) *modern* **Metauro** (mā-tou′rō) small riv. flowing into the Adriatic, N of Ancona; battle 207 B. C.
Metcalfe (mĕt′kăf) co. S Kentucky, 303 □ pop. 10, ✕ Edmonton.
Methow (mĕt′hou; mĕt′hou′) riv. Okanogan co. Washington, flows into Columbia river.
Methuen (mē-thu′ĕn) mfg. city, Essex co. Massachusetts, pop. 15.
Metoya (mā-tō′yä) dept. W Serbia, Yugoslavia, pop. 93.
Metropolis (mē-trŏp′ō-lĭs) city, ✕ of Massac co. Illinois, pop. 5.
Mettmann (mĕt′män) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 11.
Mettray (mĕ′trĕ′) vil. dept. Indre-et-Loire, France, pop. 1; famous reformatory.
Metuchen (mē-tŭch′ĕn) bor. Middlesex co. N. J. pop. 3.
Metz (mĕts; *F.* mĕs) *anc.* DIVODU′RUM, *later* ME′DIOMAT′RICI & ME′TIS, ft. city, ✻ of dept. Moselle, France, pop. 62; siege 1870.
Meudon (mû′dôn′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 16.
Meulebeke (mû′lĕ-bā′kĕ) comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 10.
Meurthe (mûrt) riv. depts. Vosges & Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, 100 m. to Moselle riv.
Meurthe-et-Moselle (mûrt′-ā-mō′zĕl′) dept. E France, 2,037 □ pop. 504, ✻ Nancy.
Meuse (mûz; *F.* mûz) *anc.* MO′SA, riv. 575 m. long, dept. Haute-Marne, France, to North sea, Netherlands. See MAAS, MERWEDE (*Gaz.*). — dept. France, 2,408 □ pop. 207, ✻ Bar-le-Duc.
Mewar (mā′wär′) *or* **Udaipur** (ōō-dī′pōōr′) state, Rajputana Agency, India, 12,756 □ pop. 1,380, ✻ Udaipur.
Mexborough (mĕks′bŭr-ō) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 15.
Mexia (mā-hē′ä; *often, incorrectly,* mĕ-hī′ȧ) town, Limestone co. Texas, pop. 3; oil field.
Mexico (mĕk′sĭ-kō) town, Oxford co. Maine, pop. 3. — city, ✕ of Audrain co. Mo. pop. 6. — (*pron.* mā′hĕ-kō) munic. Pampanga prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 16. — *Sp.* **Méjico** (mā′hĕ-kō; 189) *Mex. Sp.* **México** (mäk′sĕ-kō; 262) republic, S part of N. America, 767,198 □ pop. 16,800. See AZTEC, *n.*, MAYAN, *a.*, MEXICAN, *n.*, NAHUATLAN, *a.*, TOLTEC, *n.* — state, in same, 9,230 □ pop. 869, ✻ Toluca. — city, ✻ of Federal District & of Mexico, pop. 500.
Mexico, Gulf of (mĕk′sĭ-kō) on SE coast of North America, 1,000 m. E to W, 800 m. N to S, about 716,000 □; greatest depth 12,714 ft.
Meyersdale (mī′ĕrz-dāl) bor. Somerset co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Mèze (mäz) spt. dept. Hérault, France, pop. comm. 6.
Mezen (mā-zĕn′y′) riv. 550 m. Komi area & Archangel prov. to White sea, N Russia, Eur.
Mezere (mĕz′ĕ-rĕ) town, Mamuret el Aziz vilayet, Turkey in Asia, 3 m. S of Kharput, pop. 5.
Mézières (mā′zyâr′) ft. comm. ✻ of dept. Ardennes, France, pop. 9.
Mezöberény (mĕ′zû-bĕ′rān-y′) comm. Békés co. Hungary, pop. 13.
Mezökövesd (-kû′vĕsht) comm. Borsod co. Hungary, pop. 19.
Mezötúr (-tōōr′) comm. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok co. Hungary, pop. 27.
Mfumbiro (′m-fōōm′bē-rō), *or* **Birunga, Mountains** (bē-rōōn′gä) range of volcanic mts. SW Uganda & E Belgian Congo, N of Lake Kivu, Africa; highest peak Karisimbi, 14,780 ft.
Mhow (mou) town, Central India, 13 m. SSW of Indore, pop. 32; Brit. cantonment.
Miagao (mē′ä-gä′ō) munic. Iloilo prov. Panay, Phil. isls. pop. 25.
Miami (mī-ăm′ĭ) co. N Ind. 381 □ pop. 29, ✕ Peru. — co. E Kans. 602 □ pop. 20, ✕ Paola. — co. W Ohio, 408 □ pop. 48, ✕ Troy. — town, Gila co. Ariz. pop. 7. — city, ✕ of Dade co. Fla. pop. 30; winter resort. — city, ✕ of Ottawa co. Okla. p. 7. See MIAMI, *n.*
Miami *or* **Great Miami,** riv. Ohio, 158 m. long, Hardin co. SW to Ohio riv.
Miamisburg (mī-ăm′ĭz-bûrg) vil. Montgomery co. Ohio, pop. 4.
Miani (mē-ä′nē) vil. Sind, Bombay, Br. India, 6 m. N of Hyderabad; Napier's victory 1843. — town, Shahpur dist. Punjab, Br. India, pop. 7; salt mines.
Mianwali (mē-än′wä′lē) dist. of Rawalpindi div. Punjab, Br. India, pop. 358. — its ✻ p. 4.
Michigan (mĭsh′ĭ-gȧn) state, N cen. U. S. A. 57,980 □ pop. 3,668, ✻ Lansing. Abbr. *Mich.* See WOLVERENE STATE, in *Dict.*
Michigan City, city, Laporte co. Indiana, on Lake Michigan, pop. 19.
Michigan, Lake, bet. Wis. & Mich. 22,336 □; one of the five Great Lakes of N. Amer.
Michilimackinac (mĭsh′ĭ-lĭ-măk′ĭ-nô) old form of MACKINAC.
Michoacán (mē-chō′ä-kän′) state, W Mexico, 22,623 □ pop. 1,003, ✻ Morelia.
Micronesia (mī′krō-nē′shĭ-ȧ; -shä) the Marianas, Caroline, Marshall, and other isls. of the Pacific ocean, E of the Philippine islands. See MICRONESIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Middelburg (mĭd′ĕl-bûrg; 172) comm. Zeeland prov. Netherlands, pop. 18. — town, E cen. Cape prov. U. of S. Af. p. 5; health resort. — town, cen. Transvaal prov. U. of S. Af. p. 2.
Middleboro (mĭd′′l-bŭr-ō) town, Plymouth co. Massachusetts, pop. 8.
Middlebury (-bĕr-ĭ) vil. ✕ of Addison co. Vt. pop. 2; Middlebury college.
Middle Congo, colony, French Equatorial Africa, 150,292 □ pop. 581, ✻ Brazzaville.
Middle Franconia (frăn-kō′nĭ-ȧ) govt. dist. W Bavaria, Germany, 3,036 □ pop. 948, ✻ Ansbach.
Middle Park, plateau, 60–70 m. long, Grand co. Colorado.
Middleport (mĭd′′l-pōrt) vil. Meigs co. Ohio, pop. 4.
Middlesboro (mĭd′′l-z-bŭr-ō) city, Bell co. Kentucky, pop. 8.
Middlesbrough (-brŭ) mfg. & cml. county bor. N. Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 131.
Middlesex (mĭd′′l-sĕks) co. S Conn. 369 □ pop. 48, ✕ Middletown. — co. NE Mass. 832 □ pop. 778, ✕ ✕ Lowell & Cambridge. — co. cen. N. J. 312 □ pop. 162, ✕ New Brunswick. — co. E Va. 146 □ pop. 8, ✕ Saluda. — bor. Middlesex co. N. J. pop. 2. — co. England, adjacent to London, 232 □ (anc. co. 283 □) pop. 1,253, ✕ Brentford. — co. W Ontario prov. Canada, ✕ London.
Middleton (-tŭn) mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 28.
Middletown (-toun) city, ✕ of Middlesex co. Conn. pop. 14; seat of Wesleyan university. — city, Orange co. N. Y. pop. 18. — city, Butler co. Ohio, pop. 24. — bor. Dauphin co. Pa. pop. 6. — town, Newport co. R. I. pop. 2.
Middlewich (-wĭch) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 5.
Midia (mē′dē-ȧ) spt. on Black sea, E. Thrace, Turkey in Europe.
Midland (mĭd′lănd) co. cen. Mich. 529 □ pop 17, ✕ Midland. — co. W Texas, 887 □ pop. 2, ✕ Midland. — city, ✕ of Midland co. Mich. pop. 5. — bor. Beaver co. Pa. pop. 5. — city, ✕ of Midland co. Texas, pop. 2. — town, Simcoe co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 7.
Midland Park, bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Midlothian (mĭd-lō′thĭ-ăn) co. S Scotland, 366 □ pop. 506, ✕ Edinburgh; formerly Edinburgh co.
Midnapore (mĭd′nȧ-pōr′) *or* **Midnapur** (mĭd′nȧ-pōōr′) dist. of Burdwan div. Bengal, British India, 5,186 □ pop. 2,667. — its ✻ pop. 33; 65 m. W by S of Calcutta.
Midsomer Norton (mĭd′sŭm′ĕr nôr′tŭn) urban dist. Somersetshire, England, pop. 8.
Midvale (mĭd′vāl) city, Salt Lake co. Utah, pop. 2.
Midway Islands (mĭd′wā′) isl. group, Honolulu co. Hawaii, 177° 30′ W, 28° N; U. S. A.
Miechowitz (mē′kō-vĭts) comm. Oppeln govt. dist. Upper Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 13.
Międzyrzec (myĕn-dzĭ′zhĕts) comm. Lublin co. Poland, pop. 12.
Mieres (myā′rās) comm. Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. 39.
Mifflin (mĭf′lĭn) co. cen. Pennsylvania, 398 □ pop. 31, ✕ Lewistown.
Mifflinburg (-bûrg) bor. Union co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Mifflintown (-toun) bor. ✕ of Juniata co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Mignon (mĭn′yŏn) city, Talladega co. Ala. pop. 2.
Migulinskaya (mē′gōō-lĕn-skä′yȧ) town, Don Region, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Don riv. pop. 30.
Mikawa (mē′kä′wä) old prov. cen. Honshu, Japan, now part of Aichi pref.
Mikindani (mē′kĕn-dä′nē) spt. Lindi dist. Tanganyika Ter. E Africa, pop. 5.
Mikultschütz (mē′kōōlt-shûts′) comm. Oppeln govt. dist. Upper Silesia, Prus. p. 16.
Mila (mē′lä) comm. dept. Constantine, N Algeria, Africa, pop. 10.
Milam (mĭ′lăm) co. cen. Texas, 959 □ pop. 38, ✕ Cameron.
Milan (mĭ′lăn) vil. Monroe & Washtenaw cos. Mich. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Sullivan co. Mo. pop. 2. — town, Gibson co. Tenn. pop. 2. — (*pron.* mĭl′ăn; mĭ-lăn′) *It.* **Milano** (mē-lä′nō) prov. Lombardy, Italy, 1,221 □ pop. 1,912. — *anc.* MEDIOLA′NUM, mfg. & cml. city, its ✻ & ✻ of Lombardy, pop. 701; celebrated cathedral.
Milas (mē-läs′) *or* **Milasa** (mē-lä′sä) *anc.* MYLA′SA, town, Smyrna vilayet, Turkey, pop. 12.
Milazzo (mē-lät′sō) *anc.* MY′LÆ, ft. spt. Messina prov. Sicily, pop. 17.
Milazzo, Gulf of, 16 m. long, on N side of Sicily, Italy.
Milbank (mĭl′băngk′) city, ✕ of Grant co. S. Dakota, pop. 2.
Mildura (mĭl-dū′rȧ) town, NW Victoria, Australia, on Murray riv. pop. 5.
Miles City (milz) city, ✕ of Custer co. Mont. pop. 8.
Miletus (mī-lē′tŭs) ruined city, W coast of Asia Minor; near the modern PALATIA.
Milford (mĭl′fĕrd) town, New Haven co. Conn. pop. 10. — town, Kent & Sussex cos. Del. pop. 3. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 13; granite quarries. — town, Hillsborough co. N. H. pop. 4; granites. — vil. Clermont & Hamilton cos. Ohio, pop. 2.
Milford Haven, harbor & urban dist. Pembrokeshire, S Wales, pop. 8.
Miliana (mēl-yä′nä) comm. dept. Algiers, N Algeria, Africa, pop. 11.
Militello in Val di Catania (mē′lē-tĕl′lō ēn väl dē kä-tä′nyä) comm. Catania prov. Sicily Italy, pop. 11.
Milk River, 475 m. long, from Glacier co. Mont. through S Alberta, Can. to Missouri riv. in Valley co. Mont.
Millard (mĭl′ärd) co. W Utah, 6,561 □ pop. 10, ✕ Fillmore.
Millau (mē′yō′) comm. dept. Aveyron, France, pop. 16.
Millbrook (mĭl′brŏōk′) vil. Dutchess co. New York, pop. 1; summer resort.
Millbury (mĭl′bĕr-ĭ) town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 6.
Milledgeville (mĭl′ĕj-vĭl) city, ✕ of Baldwin co. Georgia, pop. 5; educ. center.
Mille Lacs (mĭl′ lăk′; lăks′) co. E cen. Minn. 583 □ pop. 14, ✕ Milaca. — lake, W Ontario, Canada, NW of Port Arthur, 104 □.
Millen (mĭl′ĕn) city, ✕ of Jenkins co. Georgia, pop. 2.
Miller (-ĕr) co. SW Ark. 623 □ pop. 24, ✕ Texarkana. — co. SW Ga. 253 □ pop. 10, ✕ Colquitt. — co. cen. Mo. 593 □ pop. 16, ✕ Tuscumbia.
Millersburg (mĭl′ĕrz-bûrg) vil. ✕ of Holmes co. Ohio, p. 2. — bor. Dauphin co. Pa. pop. 3.
Millinocket (mĭl′ĭ-nŏk′ĕt) town, Penobscot co. Maine, pop. 5.
Millom (mĭl′ŭm) urban dist. Cumberland co. England, pop. 9.
Millport (mĭl′pōrt) burgh, Bute co. Scotland, on Great Cumbrae isl. pop. 6.
Mills, co. SW Iowa, 438 □ p. 15, ✕ Glenwood. — co. Texas, 696 □ p. 9, ✕ Goldthwaite.
Mill Springs, vil. Wayne co. Kentucky; battle 1862.
Milltown (mĭl′toun) bor. Middlesex co. New Jersey, pop. 3.
Millvale (mĭl′vāl′) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 8.
Mill Valley, town, Marin co. California, pop. 3.
Millville (mĭl′vĭl) town, Bay co. Fla. pop. 2. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 2. Cumberland co. New Jersey, pop. 15.
Milnrow (mĭln′rō) urban dist. Lancashire, England, near Rochdale, pop. 8.
Milo (mī′lō) town, Piscataquis co. Maine, pop. 3. — (*pron.* mē′lō). See MELOS (*Gaz.*).
Milton (mĭl′tŭn) co. N Ga. 145 □ pop. 7, ✕ Alpharetta. — town, ✕ of Santa Rosa co. Fla. pop. 2. — town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 9. — town, Umatilla co. Oregon, p. 2. — bor. Northumberland co. Pa. p. 9. — town, Chittenden co. Vt. p. 2.
Milton Regis (rē′jĭs) urban dist. Kent co. England, pop. 7.
Milwaukee (mĭl-wô′kē) co. SE Wisconsin, 235 □ pop. 539. — its ✕, a cml. & mfg. city & lake port, the chief city of Wisconsin, pop. 457; Marquette university; college.
Milwaukee River, 100 m. long, Fond du Lac co. Wis. to Lake Michigan at Milwaukee.
Mimasaka (mē′mä-sä′kä) old prov. W Honshu, Japan, now part of Okayama pref.
Min (mĭn) *or* **Min-kong** (mĭn′-kŏng′) nav. riv. (*kong*) Fukien prov. China; 350 m. long, to China sea near Foochow. — *or* **Min-kiang** (mĭn′-kyäng′) riv. (*kiang*) Szechwan prov. China to Yangtze river at Suifu.
Minahassa (mē′nä-häs′sä) dist. NE end of Celebes island, Du. E. Indies.
Minas (mē′näs) dept. SE Uruguay, South America, 4,820 □ pop. 72. — town, its ✻ p. 15.
Minas Basin (mī′nȧs) E arm of Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia.
Minas de Riotinto (mē′näs dā rē′ō-tēn′tō) comm. Huelva, Spain, pop. 10; copper mines.
Minas Geraes (mē′näzh zhä-rä′ăzh) state, Brazil, 221,894 □ p. 5,889, ✻ Bello Horizonte.
Minas Novas (mē′näzh nō′văzh) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. munic. 52.
Minbu (mĕn′bōō) dist. of Magwe div. Upper Burma, 3,299 □ pop. 274. — its ✻ pop. 7.

Merín. See MIRIM.
Merkara. Var. of MERCARA.
Merom, Waters of. See BAHR EL HULE.
Merowe. Var. of MEROË.
Mescala. See BALSAS, RÍO DE LAS. [GHI.]
Mésolongion. See MISSOLON-
Messana. See MESSINA.
Messis. See MOPSUESTIA.
Metis. See METZ.
Mézenc, Mt. See CEVENNES.
Middle Island. = SOUTH ISLAND.
Middle Kingdom. See in *Dict.* under MIDDLE, *a.*
Middle Saranac. See SARANAC.
Mie. See MIYE.
Migdalgad. See MEJDEL.
Mijertins. See ITALIAN SOMALILAND.
Mikeli. See SAINT MICHAEL.
Mikonos. Var. of MYKONOS.
Mikulov. See NIKOLSBURG.

Minch *or* **North Minch** (mĭnsh) strait, 24–45 m. wide, between Lewis isl. and mainland of Scotland. —, **Little,** strait to SW of Minch, 14–20 m. wide, bet. Skye isl. & middle part of Outer Hebrides.
Mincio (mĕn′chō) *anc.* Mĭn′cĭus, riv. Italy, 115 m. long, Lago di Garda to Po river.
Mindanao (mĭn′dä-nä′ō) isl. S Philippine islands, 36,906 □ pop. 933, comprising provs. Agusan, Bukidnon, Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, Misamis, Surigao, & Zamboanga. — riv. SW Mindanao. See Rio Grande de Mindanao (*Gaz.*).
Mindanao Sea, N of Mindanao & S of Visayas, Phil. isls.
Minden (mĭn′dĕn) town, × of Webster par. La. pop. 6. — city, × of Kearney co. Nebr. pop. 2. — govt. dist. Westphalia prov. Prussia, 2,032 □ pop. 768. — its ✻ a mfg. comm. on Weser riv. pop. 26; battle 1759.
Mindoro (mĕn-dō′rō) isl. cen. Phil. isls. 3,794 □. — prov. consisting of Mindoro isl. & adjacent small isls. 3,936 □ pop. 72. — **Strait,** bet. Mindoro isl. & Calamian isls.
Mindszent (mĕnd′sĕnt) comm. Csongrád co. Hungary, on Tisa riv. pop. 10.
Minehead (mĭn′hĕd′) urban dist. Somersetshire, England, pop. 6.
Mineo (mĕ-nā′ō) *anc.* Menæ′num, comm. Sicily, 27 m. SW of Catania, pop. 9.
Mineola (mĭn′ē-ō′lä) vil. × of Nassau co. N. Y. pop. 3. — town, Wood co. Texas, pop. 2.
Miner (mĭn′ẽr) co. E South Dakota, 568 □ pop. 9, × Howard.
Mineral (mĭn′ẽr-ăl) co. S Colo. 866 □, × Creede. — co. W Mont. 1,230 □ pop. 2, × Superior. — co. SW Nev. 4,019 □ pop. 2, × Hawthorne. — co. NE W. Va. 349 □ pop. 20, × Keyser.
Mineral Point, city, Iowa co. Wisconsin, pop. 3; zinc mines.
Mineral Wells, city, Palo Pinto co. Texas, pop. 8; mineral springs.
Miners Mills (mĭn′ẽrz) bor. Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Minersville (mĭn′ẽrz-vĭl) bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 8; coal mines.
Minerva (mĭ-nûr′vä) vil. Carroll & Stark cos. Ohio, pop. 2.
Minervino Murge (mē′nĕr-vē′nō mōōr′jā) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 19.
Mingan Islands (mĭŋ′găn) group of isls. in St. Lawrence gulf, N of Anticosti isl.
Mingo (mĭŋ′gō) co. SW West Virginia, 416 □ pop. 26, × Williamson.
Mingo Junction, vil. Jefferson co. Ohio, pop. 5.
Mingrelia (mĭn-grē′lĭ-ȧ) region & form. principality, now in Kutais prov. Georgia, Asia.
Minho (mēn′yōō) *Sp.* **Miño** (mēn′yō) *anc.* Mĭn′ius, riv. Spain & Portugal, 171 m. long, Lugo prov. to Atlantic ocean. — *officially* **Entre-Douro-e-Minho** (ĕn′trä-dō′rōō-ă-mēn′yōō) prov. NW Portugal, 2,790 □ pop. 1,290.
Minidoka (mĭn′ĭ-dō′kȧ) co. S Idaho, 756 □ pop. 9, × Rupert.
Minneapolis (mĭn′ē-ăp′ō-lĭs) city, × of Ottawa co. Kans. pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Hennepin co. Minn. pop. 381; Univ. of Minnesota.
Minnehaha (mĭn′ē-hä′hä) co. SE S. Dak. 815 □ pop. 42, × Sioux Falls.
Minnesota (mĭn′ē-sō′tȧ) riv. 470 m. long, Big Stone lake, South Dakota, to Mississippi river, bet. St. Paul & Minneapolis. —state, N cen. part of U. S. A. in the upper Mississippi valley, 84,682 □ pop. 2,387, ✻ St. Paul. Abbr. *Minn.* See Gopher State.
Mino (mē′nō) old prov. cen. Honshu, Japan, now part of Gifu pref.
Minonk (mĭ-nŭŋk′) city, Woodford co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Minorca (mĭ-nôr′kȧ) *Sp.* **Menorca** (mā-nôr′kä) isl. Balearic group, Baleares prov. Spain, NE of Majorca, Mediterranean sea, 264 □ pop. 43, ✻ Mahón.
Minot (mī′nŏt) city, × of Ward co. North Dakota, pop. 10.
Minots Ledge (mī′nŏts) reef, Cohasset harbor, 15 m. ESE of Boston, Mass.; lighthouse.
Minshan (mĭn′shän′) mt. range, N limit of Szechwan prov. China, 8,000 ft. high.
Minsk (mĕnsk) govt. former Russian empire; W half now in Poland, E half comprises White Russia. See White Russia (*Gaz.*). — town, ✻ of White Russia, pop. 105.
Mińsk Mazowiecki (mĕn′y′sk mä′zō-vyĕts′kē) *or* **Novominsk** (nō′vō-mĕnsk) comm. Warsaw prov. Poland, pop. 11.
Minster (mĭn′stẽr) vil. Auglaize co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Minturno (mĕn-tōōr′nō) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 10.
Minuf (mē-nōōf′) town, Minufiya prov. Lower Egypt, pop. 24.
Minufiya (mē′nōō-fē′yȧ) *or* **Menufieh** (mĕn′ōō-fē′yĕ) prov. Lower Egypt, 622 □ pop. 1,073, chief town Shibin el Kom.
Minusinsk (mē′nōō-sĕnsk′) town, SW Yeniseisk prov. Soviet Russia, Asia, on Yeniseisk riv. pop. 16; mining center.
Minya *or* **Minieh** (mĕn′yȧ; mē′nĕ-yĕ) prov. Upper Egypt, 782 □ pop. 764. —, **El,** its chief town, pop. 21.
Miquelon (mĭk′ĕ-lŏn′; mē′k′-lôn′) isl. (orig. two isls.; now connected by narrow mud bar) S of Newfoundland, belonging to France, 83 □; part of colony of St. Pierre and Miquelon.
Mira (mē′rä) comm. Venice prov. Italy, pop. 16.
Miraflores (mē′rä-flō′rās) town, Boyacá dept. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. munic. 16. — vil. lake & lock, Canal Zone, ab. 5 m. NW of Panama. — town, Peru, nr. Lima; seaside resort.
Miraj (mē-rŭj′) town, Southern Maratha states, Bombay, India, pop. 21.
Miramas (mē′rȧ′mȧ′) comm. dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, pop. 5.
Miramichi (mĭr′ȧ-mē-shē′) riv. Carleton co. to Miramichi bay, New Brunswick, Canada.
Miramichi Bay, inlet, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Northumberland co. New Brunswick, Can.
Miranda (mē-răn′dä) state, N Venezuela, S. America, 3,069 □ pop. 174, ✻ Ocumare.
Mirandola (mē-răn′dō-lä) comm. Modena prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 17.
Mirano (mē-rä′nō) comm. Venice prov. Italy, pop. 12.
Mirecourt (mēr′kōōr′) comm. dept. Vosges, France, pop. 5.
Mirfield (mûr′fēld) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 12.
Mirgorod (mēr′gō-rŏt) town, Poltava prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 13.
Mirim (mē-rĕn′) *Sp.* **Merín** (mā-rēn′) lake between Brazil & Uruguay, 108 m. long.
Mirs Bay (mērs) Kwangtung prov. China, E of New Territories, Hongkong col.; British.
Mirzapur (mēr′zä-pōōr′) dist. of Benares div. United Provs. Br. India, 5,238 □ pop. 724. — mfg. town & cotton mart, its ✻, on Ganges river, pop. 32.
Misamis (mē-sä′mĭs) prov. N Mindanao, Philippine isls. 1,030 □ pop. 199, ✻ Cagayan. — munic. Misamis prov. pop. 23.
Mischabelhörner (mĭsh′ä′bĕl-hûr′nĕr) mt. Pennine Alps, Valais canton, Switzerland; highest peak, the Dom, 14,942 ft.
Miseno (mē-zĕ′nō) promontory, Naples prov. Italy; site of anc. Mise′num.
Misery, Mount (mĭz′ẽr-ĭ) peak, St. Kitts isl. W. Indies, 3,711 ft. high.
Mishawaka (mĭsh′ȧ-wō′kȧ) city, St. Joseph co. Indiana, pop. 15.
Mishikamau (mĭsh′ē-kȧ-mō′) lake, NE Quebec prov. Canada, 612 □.
Misilmeri (mē′sēl-mā′rē) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 12.
Misiones (mē-syō′nās) ter. NE Argentina, South America, 11,511 □ pop. 62, ✻ Posadas.
Miskolcz (mĭsh′kōlts) munic. × of Borsod county, Hungary, pop. 57.
Misol (mē-sōl′) *Du.* **Misool** (mē-sōl′) isl. 672 □, N of Ceram, Du. East Indies.
Missaukee (mĭ-sô′kē) co. N lower pen. of Mich. 582 □ pop. 9, × Lake City.
Mission (mĭsh′ŭn) city, Hidalgo co. Texas, pop. 4.
Missionary Ridge (mĭsh′ŭn-ă-rĭ) mt. 1,027 ft. Tenn. & Ga. near Chattanooga; bat. 1863.
Missisquoi (mĭ-sĭs′kwoi) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Bedford.
Mississippi (mĭs′ĭ-sĭp′ĭ) riv. U. S. A. ab. 2,500 m. long, from divide few miles S of Itasca lake, Minn. to Gulf of Mex.; length fr. headwaters of Missouri to Gulf, ab. 4,200 m.; drainage area 1,250,000 □. See Father of Waters. — riv. Ontario, Can. from Mississippi lake, Lanark co. N 105 m. to Ottawa riv. — state, SE U. S. A. 46,865 □ pop. 1,791, ✻ Jackson. Abbr. *Miss.* See Bayou State, Confederate States of America. — co. NE Ark. 792 □ p. 47, × × Blytheville & Osceola. — co. SE Mo. 413 □ p. 13, × Charleston.
Missolonghi (mĭs′ō-lŏŋ′gē) *Gr.* **Mesolongion** (*mod. Gr.* mē′sō-lōŋ′gē-ŏn) cml. town, ✻ of Acarnania & Ætolia nome, Greece, pop. 8; Byron died here in 1824.
Missoula (mĭ-zōō′lȧ) co. NW Mont. 3,173 □ p. 24. — city, its × p. 13; Univ. of Mont.
Missouri (mĭ-zōō′rĭ; mĭ-zōō′rĭ; *locally often* mĭ-zōō′rȧ) riv. U. S. A. about 3,000 m. long, Rocky mts. to Mississippi riv. — state, cen. U. S. A. 69,420 □ pop. 3,404, ✻ Jefferson City. Abbr. *Mo.*
Missouri Valley, city, Harrison co. Iowa, pop. 4.
Mistassini (mĭs′tȧ-sē′nē) lake, Quebec, Can. 975 □ 100 m. long, 12 m. wide; discharges by Rupert riv. into James bay. — river, Quebec, 185 m. long, to Lake St. John.
Misterbianco (mēs′tĕr-byäŋ′kō) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 11.
Misti (mēs′tē) volcano, over 19,000 ft. high, NE of Arequipa, Peru, S. America.
Mistretta (mē-strĕt′tä) *anc.* Ames′tratus, comm. Messina prov. Sicily, pop. 14.
Misurata (mē′sōō-rä′tä) coast town, N Tripolitania, E of Tripoli, Libya, Africa, pop. 9.
Mitau (mē′tou) *Lett.* **Jelgava** (yĕl′gä-vä) *Russ.* **Mitava** (mē-tä′vä) city, Kurland prov. S Latvia, Europe, pop. 24.
Mitcham (mĭch′ăm) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 35.
Mitchell (mĭch′ĕl) co. SW Ga. 548 □ pop. 26, × Camilla. — co. N Iowa, 463 □ pop. 14, × Osage. — co. N Kans. 713 □ pop. 14, × Beloit. — co. W N. C. 213 □ pop. 11, × Bakersville. — co. NW Texas, 885 □ pop. 8, × Colorado. — city, Lawrence co. Ind. pop. 3. — city, × of Davison co. S. Dak. pop. 8; univ.
Mitchell, Mount, one of Black mts. Yancey co. N. C. highest of Appalachians, 6,711 ft.
Mitla (mēt′lȧ) vil. Oaxaca state, Mexico; many ruins. See Zapotec, *n.*
Mito (mē′tō) mfg. & cml. city, Ibaraki pref. E cen. Honshu, Japan, pop. 39.
Mitrovica, *or* **Mitrovitsa, Kossovska** (mē′trō-vĕt-sä kō-sôf′skȧ) comm. cen. Serbia, Yugoslavia, pop. 10.
Mitrovica, *or* **Mitrovitsa, Sremska** (srĕm′skȧ) *Hung.* **Mitrovicza** (mē′trō-vĕ-chŏ) *Ger.* **Mitrowitz** (mĭt′rō-vĭts) *anc.* Sir′mium, comm. E Slavonia, Yugoslavia, pop. 12.
Mittweida (mĭt′vī′dä) comm. Leipzig circle, Saxony, Germany, pop. 17.
Miyagi (mē′yä′gē) pref. N Honshu isl. Japan, 2,814 □ pop. 962, ✻ Sendai.
Miyajima (mē′yä-jē′mȧ) isl. Inland sea, Japan, SW of Hiroshima; pilgrimages.
Miyako (mē′yä′kō) Japanese isl. group E of Formosa, Ryukyu arch. — chief isl. in group.
Miyanoshita (mē′yä-nō-shē′tȧ) vil. Kanagawa pref. Japan, 6 m. W of Odawara; resort.
Miyas (mē-yäs′) town, Chelyabinsk prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 25.
Miyazaki (mē′yä-zä′kē) pref. E Kyushu isl. Japan, 2,988 □ pop. 651, ✻ Miyazaki.
Miye *or* **Mie** (mē′yĕ; mē′ĕ) pref. W cen. Honshu, Japan, 2,202 □ pop. 1,069, ✻ Tsu.
Mizhirgi-tau (mē-zhēr′gē-tou′) mt. Caucasus range, SE Russia, 16,350 ft. high.
Mjösen (myōs′ĕn) largest lake in Norway, 55 m. long, 150 □, Opland & Hedmark cos.
Mladá Boleslav (m′lä′dä bō′lä-slȧv) dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, 1,894 □ pop. 735. — *Ger.* **Jungbunzlau** (yōōng-bōōnts′lou) city, its ✻ pop. 17.
Mława (m′lä′vä) comm. Warsaw prov. Poland, pop. 17.
Moab (mō′ăb) anc. kingdom, Syria, E of Dead sea. See Moabite, *n.* & *a.*
Moalboal (mō-äl′bōō-äl′) munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 15.
Moberly (mō′bẽr-lĭ) mfg. city, Randolph co. Missouri, pop. 13.
Mobile (mō-bēl′) co. SW Ala. 1,226 □ p. 100. — cml. city, its ×, on Mobile riv. & bay, p. 61.
Mobile Bay, in SW Ala. 30 m. long, 10 to 12 m. wide; naval battle Aug. 5, 1864.
Mobile River, Ala. 50 m. long, from junction of Alabama & Tombigbee rivers to Mobile bay.
Mobridge (mō′brĭj) city, Walworth co. South Dakota, pop. 4.
Moca (mō′kä) munic. W Porto Rico, pop. 16. — city, N cen. Dominican Republic, pop. 38.
Mocha (mō′kȧ; *Arabic* mō′kä) spt. S Yemen, Arabia, on Red sea.
Modder (mŏd′ẽr) riv. Orange Free State, U. of S. Africa, trib. of the Vaal; battle 1899.
Modena (mō′dă-nä) prov. Emilia, It. 1,003 □ p. 406. — *anc.* Mu′tina, its ✻ ft. city, p. 80.
Modesto (mō-dĕs′tō) city, × of Stanislaus co. California, pop. 9.
Modica (mō′dē-kä) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 56.
Modlin (mŏd′lĭn) *Russ.* **Novogeorgievsk** (nō′vō-gē-ôr′gē-yĕfsk) ft. town, Warsaw prov. Poland, pop. 6; capt. 1915.
Mödling (mûd′lĭng) comm. Lower Austria prov. Austria, pop. 18.
Modoc (mō′dŏk) co. NE California, 3,823 □ pop. 5, × Alturas.
Modruš-Rijeka (mŏd′rŏŏsh-rē-yā′kä) *Hung.* **Modrus-Fiume** (mŏd′rŏŏsh-fyōō′mĕ) dept. W cen. Croatia, Yugoslavia, Europe, 1,884 □ pop. 232, ✻ Ogulin.
Modugno (mō-dōōn′yō) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 12.
Moëlan (mō′ä′lăn′) comm. dept. Finistère, France, pop. 7.
Möen (mû′ĕn) isl. S of Zealand, Denmark, 84 □ pop. 14, chief town Stege (pop. 2.)
Moerbeke (mōōr′bā′kē) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, 14 m. NE of Ghent, pop. 6.
Mœris, Lake (mē′rĭs) anc. artificial lake, Egypt, described by Herodotus and located probably in what is now the prov. of Faiyum.
Mœsia (mē′shĭ-ȧ) anc. country & Roman prov. SE Europe; roughly coextensive with mod. N Bulgaria & Serbia.
Moffat (mŏf′ăt) co. NW Colo. 4,658 □ pop. 5, × Craig. — railroad tunnel, 6 m. long, under Rocky mts. bet. Gilpin & Grand cos. Colo., ab. 50 m. N W of Denver by R. R.
Mogadishu (mō′gȧ-dē′shōō) spt. town, ✻ of Italian Somaliland, Africa, pop. 14.
Mogador (mŏg′ȧ-dōr′; 201) ft. city & spt. Morocco, Africa, on Atlantic ocean, pop. 20.
Mogilev (mō′gē-lyōf′) govt. former Russian empire, now included in Gomel prov. — city, Gomel prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, on Dnieper riv. pop. 40. — city, Podolia prov. Ukraine, Europe, on Dniester riv. pop. 33.
Mogliano Veneto (mōl-yä′nō vä-nā′tō) comm. Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 10.
Mogollon (mō′gō-yōn′) mesa or plateau, cen. Arizona, elevation ab. 8,000 ft.
Moguer (mō-gĕr′) comm. Huelva prov. Spain, p. 8; Columbus was aided here 1484.
Mohács (mō′hăch) comm. Baranya co. Hungary, pop. 16; battles 1526 & 1687.
Mohammerah (mō-hăm′ẽr-ȧ) *or* **Muhammerah** (mōō-) port on Shatt al Arab riv. Arabistan prov. Persia, pop. 5.
Mohave (mō-hä′vā) co. NW Arizona, 13,390 □ pop. 5, × Kingman.
Mohave Desert, arid basin, S California, San Bernardino, Kern, & Los Angeles cos.
Mohawk (mō′hôk) vil. Herkimer co. New York, pop. 3. — riv. 175 m. long, Lewis co. N. Y. to Hudson riv. at Cohoes.
Mohilla (mō-hēl′ȧ) *Fr.* **Mohéli** (mō′ā′lē′) one of the Comoro isls. 89 □ pop. 5.
Mohnton (mōn′tŭn) bor. Berks co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Mohon (mō′ōn′) comm. dept. Ardennes, France, sub. of Mézières, pop. 8.
Mohonk Lake (mō-hŏŋk′) summer resort, on Lake Mohonk, Ulster co. N. Y.
Moissac (mwä′sȧk′) comm. dept. Tarn-et-Garonne, France, on Tarn river, pop. 7.
Moji (mō′jē) cml. spt. city, Fukuoka pref. N Kyushu, Japan, pop. 72.
Mojokerto (mō′jō-kĕr′tō) *Du.* **Modjokerto,** town, Surabaya residency, E Java, pop. 19.
Moksha (mōk-shä′) riv. Penza and Tambov provs. Russia, 371 m. long to Oka riv.
Mokuaweoweo (mō′kōō-ä-wä′ō-wä′ō) a crater, 5 m. in circumference, of Mauna Loa.
Mola di Bari (mō′lä dē bä′rē) spt. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. comm. 15.
Mold (mōld) urban dist. ✻ of Flintshire, Wales, pop. 5.
Moldau (mōl′dou) *Czech* **Vltava** (vůl′tä-vä) riv. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Böhmerwald mts. 270 m. to Elbe river.
Moldavia (mōl-dā′vĭ-ȧ) *Roum.* **Moldova** (môl-dô′vä) old div. of Roumania, now in E cen. part, 14,710 □ pop. 2,145, chief town Jassy.
Molenbeek-Saint-Jean (mō′lăn′bāk′-săn′-zhăn′) comm. Brabant, Belgium, sub. of Brussels, pop. 78.
Moléson (mō′lā′zôn′) mt. Alps, Fribourg canton, Switzerland, 6,581 ft. high.
Molfetta (mōl-fĕt′tä) spt. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, on Adriatic sea, pop. comm. 43.
Molina de Segura (mō-lē′nä dā sā-gōō′rä) comm. Murcia prov. Spain, pop. 11.
Moline (mō-lēn′) city, Rock Island co. Illinois, pop. 31.
Molinella (mō′lē-nĕl′lä) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 12.
Molino del Rey (mō-lē′nō dĕl rā′) buildings near Mexico city; battle 1847.
Moll (mōl) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 12.
Mollendo (mōl-yĕn′dō) spt. town, Arequipa dept. Peru, pop. 7.
Mollwitz (mōl′vĭts) vil. Silesia, Prussia, near Brieg; battle 1741.
Mologa (mō-lô′gȧ) riv. 340 m. Tver, Cherepovets, & Rybinsk provs. Russia, to Volga riv.
Molokai (mō′lō-kä′ē) isl. Hawaiian isls. 261 □ pop. 2. — dist. Maui co. Hawaii, comprising part of Molokai isl. pop. 1. See Kalawao (*Gaz.*).
Moluccas (mō-lŭk′ȧz) *or* **Molukkas** *or* **Spice Islands,** isls. between Celebes and New Guinea, in outpost provinces of Ternate & Amboina, Du. E. Indies, 30,108 □ p. 427.
Mombasa (mŏm-bä′sä) spt. & ✻ of Seyidie prov. S Kenya colony, E Africa, on an isl., p. 32.
Momence (mō-mĕns′) city, Kankakee co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Momostenango (mō-mō′stä-năn′gō) town, E Guatemala, Cen. Amer. pop. 17.
Mompós (mōm-pōs′) town, Bolívar dept. Colombia, pop. munic. 15.
Mona (mō′nä) small isl. in Mona passage, belonging to Porto Rico. — See Anglesey (*Gaz.*).
Monaca (mŏn′ȧ-kȧ) bor. Beaver co. Pa. on Ohio river, pop. 4.
Monaco (mŏn′ȧ-kō) independent principality (8 □ pop. 23) & city (pop. 2) SE France.
Monadhliath Mountains (mō′nȧ-lē′ȧ) *or* **Monaghlea** (mō′nȧ; mō′nȧk) range, Scotland, bet. Loch Ness & Strath Spey; highest Carn Mairg (kärn mârg), 3,087 ft.
Monadnock, Mount (mō-năd′nŏk) mt. Cheshire co. N. H. 3,186 ft. high.
Monagas (mō-nä′gäs) state, NE Venezuela, S. Amer. 11,158 □ pop. 62, ✻ Maturín.
Monaghan (mŏn′ȧ-găn) co. Ulster, Irish Free State, 500 □ p. 71, × Monaghan (p. 3).
Mona Passage (mō′nä) between Haiti & Porto Rico, W. Indies, 80 m. wide.

Minieh. See Minya.
Minius. See Minho. [Min.
Min-kiang, Min-kong. See
Minni. See Armenia.
Miño. See Minho.

Minsh. Var. of Minch.
Misenum. See Miseno.
Misr. See Egypt.
Mistir. See Monastir.
Mitylene. Var. of Mytilene.

Mizpah. See in *Dict.*
Mijet. See Meleda.
Mobangi. See Ubangi.
Mocambique. See Mozambique.
Modjokerto. See Mojokerto.

Moeara Tewe. See Muara Tewe.
Moena. See Muna.
Mogontiacum. See Mainz.
Moguntia. See Mainz.

Moharek. See Muharrak.
Mohilev. Var. of Mogilev.
Mojave. Var. of Mohave.
Mokha. Var. of Mocha.
Mokpo. See Moppo.

Mola di Gaeta. See Formia.
Molesey. See East and West Molesey.
Momein. See Tengyueh.
Moming. See Zinal Rothorn.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than, 1000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Monastir (mŏn'ȧs-tēr') *or* **Mistir** (mĭs-tēr') *anc.* Rus'pina, spt. town, E Tunis, N Africa, pop. 10. — *Serbian* **Bitolj** (bē'tôl-y') city, Bitolj dept. SW Serbia, Yugoslavia, pop. 48.
Moncalieri (mōn'ka-lyȧ'rē) comm. Turin prov. Italy, on Po river, pop. 13; royal palace.
Monceau-sur-Sambre (mōn'sō'-sür-saN'br') comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 8.
Mönch (mûnk) mt. Alps, Berne canton, Switzerland, 13,465 ft. high.
Monchy-le-Preux (mōn'shē'-lē-prû') vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 5 m. E of Arras.
Moncontour (mōn'kôn'tōōr') vil. dept. Vienne, France, 27 m. NW of Poitiers; battle 1569.
Moncton (mŭnk'tŭn) city, Westmoreland co. New Brunswick, Canada, pop. 17.
Mondego (mōn-dā'gōō) riv. Portugal, 130 m. long, Serra da Estrella mts. to Atlantic oc.
Mondoñedo (mōn'dō-nyā'dō) comm. Lugo prov. Spain, pop. 10.
Mondovì (mōn-dō'vē) city, Buffalo co. Wis. pop. 2. — (*pron.* mōn'dō-vē') mfg. comm. Cuneo prov. Piedmont, Italy, 13 m. ESE of Cuneo, pop. 20.
Monessen (mō-nĕs''n) bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 18.
Monett (mō-nĕt') city, Barry co. Missouri, pop. 4.
Monfalcone (mōn'fal-kō'nā) ft. town, Gorizia and Gradisca dist. Venetia Julia, Italy, near Gulf of Trieste, pop. 8.
Monforte de Lemos (mōn-fôr'tā dā lā'mōs) comm. Lugo prov. Spain, pop. 14.
Mongalla (mŏn-găl'ȧ) prov. of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 63,800 □, N of Uganda frontier.
Monghyr (mŏn-gēr') dist. Bhagalpur div. Bihar & Orissa prov. Br. India, 3,922 □ pop. 2,030. — its ✻, on Ganges riv. pop. 36.
Mongibello (mōn'jē-bĕl'lō) local name of Mt. Etna, Sicily.
Mongolia (mŏŋ-gō'lĭ-ȧ) vast territory, nominally a frontier prov. of China, 37°–53° N, 83°–126° E, estimated area 1,376,600 □ pop. 2,500, chief city Urga. See Lamaism, *n.*, Mongol, *n.*, Mongolian, *a.* & *n.* —, **Inner,** SE part of Mongolia, ab. ¼ entire area, comprising 3 admin. dists. (Jehol, Chahar, Suiyuan); Chinese. —, **Outer,** central & NW parts of Mongolia under Soviet Russian influence, esp. regions around Urga, Kobdo, & Uliassutai, pop. ab. 645; declared autonomous since 1912.
Mongonui (mŏŋ'gō-nōō'ē) co. NW North Island, New Zealand, 934 □ pop. 4.
Monhegan (mŏn-hē'găn) small isl. off Maine coast; first settlement in Maine, 1622.
Moniteau (mŏn'ĭ-tō') co. cen. Missouri, 410 □ pop. 14, × California.
Monk Bretton (mŭnk' brĕt'ŭn) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 5.
Monkwearmouth (mŭnk'wâr'mŭth) suburb of Sunderland, Durham co. Eng.; Wearmouth monastery was the birthplace of Bede.
Monmouth (mŏn'mŭth) co. E cen. N. J. 479 □ pop. 105, × Freehold. — city, × of Warren co. Ill. pop. 8; college. — (*pron.* mŏn'- *or* mŭn'-) See Monmouthshire (*Gaz.*). — mun. bor. × of Monmouthshire, England, on Wye riv. pop. 5.
Monmouth Courthouse, former name of Freehold, N. J.; gives name to battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778.
Monmouthshire (mŏn'mŭth-shĭr; -shēr; mŭn'-) *or* **Monmouth,** co. England, bordering on S Wales, 546 □ pop. 451, × Monmouth.
Mono (mō'nō) co. E Calif. 3,030 □, × Bridgeport. — salt lake, in co.; alt. 6,412 ft.
Monocacy (mō-nŏk'ȧ-sĭ) battlefield (1864) nr. Frederick, Md., on Monocacy riv. (60 m.).
Monomoy Island (mŏn'ō-moi') off SE extremity of Cape Cod, Mass.; its S end is **Monomoy Point.**
Monona (mō-nō'nȧ) co. W Iowa, 686 □ pop. 17, × Onawa.
Monongah (mō-nŏŋ'gȧ) town, Marion co. W. Va. on Monongahela river, pop. 2.
Monongahela (mō-nŏŋ'gȧ-hē'lȧ; -hā'lȧ) riv. 300 m. long, Lewis co. W. Va. to Ohio riv. at Pittsburgh, Pa. — **City,** city, Washington co. Pa. pop. 9.
Monongalia (mō'nŏn-gā'lĭ-ȧ) co. N part of W Va. 358 □ pop. 34, × Morgantown.
Mono Pass (mō'nō) Sierra Nevada, Mono co. California, alt. 10,599 ft.
Monopoli (mō-nō'pō-lē) spt. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, 25 m. ESE of Bari, pop. comm. 24.
Monor (mō'nōr) comm. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. 12.
Monreale (mōn'rā-ā'lā) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, 5 m. SW of Palermo, pop. 20.
Monroe (mŭn-rō') co. SW Ala. 1,012 □ pop. 29, × Monroeville. — co. E Ark. 603 □ pop. 22, × Clarendon. — co. S Fla. 1,100 □ pop. 20, × Key West. — co. W cen. Ga. 584 □ pop. 20, × Forsyth. — co. SW Ill. 389 □ pop. 13, × Waterloo. — co. S Ind. 416 □ pop. 25, × Bloomington. — co. S Iowa, 432 □ pop. 23, × Albia. — co. S Ky. 441 □ pop. 14, × Tomkinsville. — co. SE Mich. 573 □ pop. 37, × Monroe. — co. NE Miss. 770 □ pop. 33, × Aberdeen. — co. NE Mo. 666 □ pop. 16, × Paris. — co. W N. Y. 663 □ pop. 352, × Rochester. — co. E Ohio, 448 □ pop. 21, × Woodsfield. — co. E Pa. 623 □ pop. 24, × Stroudsburg. — co. SE Tenn. 673 □ pop. 22, × Madisonville. — co. S part of W. Va. 457 □ pop. 13, × Union. — co. W Wis. 937 □ pop. 29, × Sparta. — city, × of Walton co. Ga. pop. 3. — city, × of Ouachita par. La. pop. 13. — city, × of Monroe co. Mich. pop. 12. — vil. Orange co. N. Y. pop. 2. — city, × of Union co. N. C. pop. 4. — town, Sevier co. Utah, pop. 2. — city, Snohomish co. Wash. pop. 2. — city, × of Green co. Wis. pop. 5.
Monroe City, city, Marion and Monroe cos. Missouri, pop. 2.
Monroe, Mount, peak, White mts. N. H. 5,390 ft. high.
Monrovia (mŏn-rō'vĭ-ȧ) city, Los Angeles co. Calif. pop. 5. — spt. ✻ of republic of Liberia, Africa, pop. 6.
Mons (mŏns) mfg. comm. ✻ of Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 27; battle 1914.
Monselice (mŏn-sĕ'lē-chā) comm. Padua prov. Venetia, It. 13 m. SW of Padua, pop. 13.
Mons-en-Barœul (mŏN'-zăN'-bȧ'rû'ül') comm. dept. Nord, France, sub. of Lille, pop. 7.
Monserrat (mōn'sĕr-rät') mt. Barcelona prov. Spain, 4,058 ft. high; famous monastery.
Monson (mŭn's'n) town, Piscataquis co. Maine, pop. 1; slate quarries. — town, Hampden co. Mass. 14 m. E of Springfield, pop. 5; granite quarries.
Monster (mŏn'stĕr) comm. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Montagnana (mōn'tä-nyä'nä) comm. Padua prov. Italy, 24 m. SW of Padua, pop. 11.
Montagu (mŏn'tȧ-gū) town & health resort, SW Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 2.
Montague (mŏn'tȧ-gū) co. N Tex. 929 □ p. 22. — its ×. — town, Franklin co. Mass. p. 8.
Montague Island, Alaska coast, Pacific ocean, E of Kenai pen. 50 m. long, 8 m. broad.
Montalone *or* **Montajone** (mōn'tä-yō'nä) comm. Florence prov. Italy, pop. 11.
Montale (mōn-tä'lä) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 11.
Montana (mŏn-tăn'ȧ; mŏn-tä'nä) state, NW U. S. A. 146,997 □ pop. 549, ✻ Helena.
Montargis (mŏN'tär'zhē') mfg. comm. dept. Loiret, France, pop. 13.
Montataire (mŏN'tä'târ') mfg. comm. dept. Oise, France, pop. 8.
Montauban (mŏN'tō'bäN') city, ✻ of dept. Tarn-et-Garonne, France, pop. 26. — vil. dept. Somme, France, 6 m. E of Albert.
Montauk Point (mŏn-tôk') E extremity of Long Island, New York.
Montbéliard (mŏN'bā'lyär') mfg. comm. dept. Doubs, France, pop. 10.
Montbrison (mŏN'brē'zŏN') comm. ✻ of dept. Loire, France, pop. 8.
Montcalm (mŏnt-käm') co. cen. Mich. 724 □ pop. 30, × Stanton. — co. W Quebec prov. Canada, × Sainte Julienne.
Montceau-les-Mines (mŏN'sō'-lā-mēn') comm. dept. Saône-et-Loire, France, pop. 25.
Montchanin-les-Mines (mŏN'shá'năN'-lā-mēn') comm. dept. Saône-et-Loire, France, p. 6.
Montclair (mŏnt-klâr') town, Essex co. New Jersey, pop. 29.
Mont-de-Marsan (mŏN'-dē-mär'säN') comm. ✻ of dept. Landes, France, pop. 11.
Montdidier (mŏN'dē'dyā') comm. dept. Somme, France, pop. 4; battle 1918.
Mont-Dore (-dōr') comm. dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France, pop. 2; watering place; baths.
Montebelluna (mōn'tā-bĕl-lōō'nä) comm. Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 12.
Monte Carlo (mŏn'tȧ kär'lō; *E.* mŏn'tē) comm. Monaco, pop. 10; gambling resort.
Monte Cassino (käs-sē'nō) famous abbey, Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, near Cassino.
Montecatini di Val di Nievole (-kä-tē'nē dē väl nyä'vō-lā) inland watering place, Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 3; warm baths.
Monte Cristi (mōn'tā krēs'tē) cml. spt. town, NW Dominican Republic, pop. 9. — town, Manabí prov. Ecuador, pop. 8; Panama hats.
Monte Cristo (mŏn'tȧ krĭs'tō) isl. Mediterranean sea, It. S of Elba, 4 □.
Montefiascone (-fyäs-kō'nā) comm. Rome prov. It. 9 m. NNW of Viterbo, pop. 10.
Montefrio (-frē'ō) comm. Granada prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Montegnée (mŏN't'-nyā') comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 10.
Montego Bay (mŏn-tē'gō) spt. town, NW coast of Jamaica isl. W. Indies, pop. 7.
Monteleone di Calabria (mōn'tā-lā-ō'nā dē kä-lä'brē-ä) *anc.* Hippo'nium, comm. Catanzaro prov. Italy, pop. 13; earthquakes 1783 & 1905.
Montélimar (mŏN'tā'lē'mär') min. & mfg. comm. dept. Drôme. France, pop. 12.
Montello (mŏn-tĕl'ō) vil. × of Marquette co. Wisconsin, pop. 1. — (mŏn-tĕl'lō) plateau, SW of Piave riv. & NE of Montebelluna, Venetia, Italy; battles 1917–18.
Montenegro (mŏn'tȧ-nā'grō; *Angl.* mŏn'tē-nē'grō) *native* **Crnagora** (tsĕr'nä-gō'rä) former kingdom, now prov. S Yugoslavia, 3,733 □ pop. 200, ✻ Cetinje. See Eastern Church, Montenegrin, *a.* & *n.*
Montepuleiano (mōn'tä-pōōl-chä'nō) comm. Siena prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 16.
Montereau-faut-Yonne (mŏNt'rō'-fō'-yŏn') *anc.* Conda'te, mfg. comm. dept. Seine-et-Marne, France, pop. 9.
Monterey (mŏn'tē-rā') co. W Calif. 3,330 □ pop. 28, × Salinas. — city, Monterey co. Calif. pop. 5; original ✻ of California; health resort. — *Sp.* **Monterrey** (mŏn'tĕr-rā') mfg. city, ✻ of Neuvo León state, N Mexico, pop. 85.
Monterey Park, city, Los Angeles co. California, pop. 4.
Monte San Giuliano (mŏn'tā san jōōl-yä'nō) *anc.* E'ryx, comm. Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, on a mt. 2,465 ft. high, pop. 29.
Montesano (mŏn'tē-sä'nō) city, × of Grays Harbor co. Washington, pop. 2.
Monte Sant' Angelo (mōn'tā săn-tän'jä-lō) comm. Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 23.
Montes Claros (mōn'tĕzh klä'rŏzh) munic. (p. 69) & town (p. 6), Minas Geraes, Brazil.
Montespertoli (mōn'tä-spĕr-tō'lē) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 12.
Montevarchi (-vär'kē) comm. Arezzo prov. Tuscany, Italy, near Arno river, pop. 13.
Montevideo (mŏn'tē-vĭd'ē-ō) city, × of Chippewa co. Minn. pop. 4. — (*Sp. pron.* mōn'tā-vē-thā'ō; 146) dept. Uruguay, 256 □ p. 393. — spt. city, its ✻ & ✻ of Uruguay, p. 351.
Monte Vista (mŏn'tē vĭs'tȧ) city, Rio Grande co. Colorado, pop. 2.
Montezuma (-zōō'mȧ) co. SW Colo. 2,051 □ p. 6, × Cortez. — town, Macon co. Ga. p. 2.
Montezuma Castle, nat. monument, Yavapai co. cen. Ariz.; remarkable anc. cliff dwellings.
Montfaucon (mŏn'fō'kŏn') vil. dept. Meuse, France, 13 m. NW of Verdun; bat. 1918.
Montferrat (mŏn'fĕ'rä') *It.* **Monferrato** (mōn'fĕr-rä'tō) a former marquisate & duchy S of the Po, mostly in modern Alessandria prov. Italy.
Montgomery (mŏnt-gŭm'ĕr-ĭ; mŭnt-) co. SE Ala. 801 □ pop. 81, × Montgomery. — co. W Ark. 784 □ pop. 11, × Mount Ida. — co. SE cen. Ga. 190 □ pop. 9, × Mount Vernon. — co. S cen. Ill. 689 □ pop. 41, × Hillsboro. — co. W cen. Ind. 501 □ pop. 28, × Crawfordsville. — co. SW Iowa, 424 □ pop. 17, × Red Oak. — co. SE Kans. 644 □ pop. 50, × Independence. — co. E Ky. 198 □ pop. 12, × Mount Sterling. — co. Md. 521 □ pop. 35, × Rockville. — co. N cen. Miss. 389 □ pop. 14, × Winona. — co. E Mo. 514 □ pop. 15, × Danville. — co. E N. Y. 398 □ pop. 58, × Fonda. — co. cen. N. C. 498 □ pop. 15, × Troy. — co. SW Ohio, 455 □ pop. 209, × Dayton. — co. SE Pa. 484 □ pop. 199, × Norristown. — co. N Tenn. 516 □ pop. 32, × Clarksville. — co. E Tex. 1,017 □ pop. 17, × Conroe. — co. SW part of Va. 401 □ rural pop. 19, × Christiansburg. See Radford (*Gaz.*). — city, × of Montgomery co. Ala. and ✻ of state, pop. 43. — bor. Lycoming co. Pa. pop. 2. — town, Franklin co. Vt. pop. 2. — city, Fayette co. W. Va. pop. 2. — See Montgomeryshire (*Gaz.*). — dist. of Multan div. Punjab, Br. India, pop. 714. — its ✻ pop. 7.
Montgomery City, city, Montgomery co. Missouri, pop. 2.
Montgomeryshire (-shĭr) *or* **Montgomery,** co. E Wales, 797 □ pop. 51, × Montgomery.
Monticello (mŏn'tē-sĕl'ō) town, × of Drew co. Ark. pop. 2. — town, × of Jefferson co. Fla. pop. 2. — city, × of Jasper co. Ga. pop. 2. — city, × of Piatt co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of White co. Ind. pop. 3. — city, Jones co. Iowa, pop. 2. — town × of Wayne co. Ky. pop. 2. — vil. × of Sullivan co. N. Y. pop. 2; summer resort. — (*pron.* -sĕl'ō *or* -chĕl'ō) residence of Thomas Jefferson, 3 m. SE of Charlottesville, Va.
Montignies-sur-Sambre (mŏN'tēn'yē'-sür'-săN'br') comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, p. 23.
Montigny (mŏN'tēn'yē') comm. dept. Moselle, France, pop. 12.
Montilla (mōn-tēl'yä) comm. Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. 15.
Montivilliers (mŏN'tē'vē'yā') comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, pop. 6.
Montluçon (mŏN'lü'sŏN') comm. dept. Allier, France, pop. 36.
Montmagny (mŏN'mäN'yē') co. SE Quebec prov. Canada. — town, its × pop. 4.
Montmartre (mŏN'mär'tr') a N section of Paris, France, on a hill 340 ft. above the Seine.
Montmédy (mŏN'mā'dē') comm. dept. Meuse, France, near Luxemburg frontier, pop. 3.
Montmorency (mŏnt'mō-rĕn'sĭ) co. NE Mich. 561 □ pop. 4, × Atlanta. — (*Eng. pron.* mŏnt'mō-rĕn'sĭ) riv. Quebec prov. Can. enters St. Lawrence riv. 6 m. NE of Quebec; noted falls, 265 ft. high. — co. SE Quebec prov. Canada, ×× Château Richer & Sainte Famille. — (*pron.* mŏN'mō'räN'sē') comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, p. 8; Rousseau's hermitage.
Montoir-de-Bretagne (mŏN'twär'-dē-brē-tän'y') comm. dept. Loire-Inférieure, Fr. p. 6.
Montoro (mŏn-tō'rō) comm. Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. 14.
Montour (mŏn-tōōr') co. E cen. Pennsylvania, 130 □ pop. 14, × Danville.
Montour Falls, vil. Schuyler co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Montoursville (mŏn-tōōrz'vĭl) bor. Lycoming co. Pa. pop. 2.
Montpelier (mŏnt-pēl'yĕr) city, Bear Lake co. Ida. pop. 3. — city, Blackford co. Ind. pop. 2. — vil. Williams co. Ohio, pop. 3. — city, × of Washington co. & ✻ of Vt. pop. 7.
Montpellier (mŏN'pē'lyā') city, ✻ of dept. Hérault, France, pop. 82.
Montreal (mŏnt'rē-ôl'; mŭnt'-) city & river port, × of Hochelaga co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 619; chief city of Canada; McGill university; MacDonald college; cathedrals.
Montreuil (mŏN'trû'y') city, dept. Seine, France, pop. 51.
Montreux (mŏN'trû') group of villages (total pop. 17) forming well-known resort, Vaud canton, Switzerland, at E end of Lake Geneva.
Montrose (mŏn-trōz') co. W Colo. 2,264 □ pop. 12. — its × pop. 4. — (*pron.* mŏnt-rōz') bor. × of Susquehanna co. Pa. pop. 2. — (*pron.* mŏn-trōz') spt. burgh, Forfar co. Scotland, pop. 11.
Montrouge (mŏN'rōōzh') comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 26; S suburb of Paris.
Mont-Saint-Amand (mŏN'-săN'-tȧ'măN') comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 17.
Mont-Saint-Jean (mŏN'-săN'-zhäN') vil. N of battlefield, & S of vil. of Waterloo, Belgium.
Mont-Saint-Michel (mŏN'-săN'-mē'shĕl') ft. rock, Mont-Saint-Michel bay, off dept. Manche, France; remarkable ancient abbey & town on summit.
Montserrat (mŏnt'sĕ-rät') isl. & pres. Br. Leeward Islands col. 32 □ p. 12, ✻ Plymouth.
Monts, Pointe de (pwĂNt' dē mŏN') headland, Saguenay co. Can. on St. Lawrence river.
Mont-sur-Marchienne (mŏN'-sür-mär'shyĕn') comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 10.
Mont Valérien (mŏN vȧ'lā'rē-ăN') hill & fort W of Paris; sortie 1871.
Montville (mŏnt'vĭl) town, New London co. Connecticut, pop. 3.
Monza (mōn'tsä) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 53; ancient Lombard capital.
Moody (mōō'dĭ) co. E S. Dak. 527 □ pop. 10, × Flandreau.
Moon (mōōn) *Esth.* **Muhu** (mōō'hōō) isl. in Baltic sea, bet. Oesel isl. & mainland, Esthonia, ab. 200 □.
Moore (mōr) co. cen. N. C. 639 □ pop. 21, × Carthage. — co. S Tenn. 141 □ pop. 4, × Lynchburg. — co. NW Texas, 921 □, × Dumas.
Moorea (mō'ō-rā'ä) *or* **Eimeo** (ī'mē-ō) one of the Society isls. S Pacific ocean, 51 □ pop. 2.
Mooresville (mōrz'vĭl) town, Morgan co. Ind. pop. 2. — town, Iredell co. N. C. pop. 4.
Moorhead (mōr'hĕd) city, × of Clay co. Minnesota, p. 6. — town, Sunflower co. Miss. p. 2.
Moorslede (mōrs'lā-dĕ) comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 8.
Moosehead Lake (mōōs'hĕd') Piscataquis & Somerset cos. Maine, 36 m. long, 120 □.
Moosejaw (mōōs'jô') city, S Saskatchewan, Canada, pop. 19.
Moose Lake (mōōs) W Manitoba, Canada, 552 □.
Moose Mountain Buffalo Park, nat. park, SE Saskatchewan, Canada, 28 □.
Moosic (mōō'sĭk) bor. Lackawanna co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Moosilauke (mōō'sĭ-lôk; mōō'sĭ-lô'kē) mt. Grafton co. N. H. 4,810 ft. high.
Moppo (mŏp'pō) *or* **Mokpo** (mōk'pō) spt. city, S. Zenra prov. Korea, Jap. empire, pop. 16.
Mopsuestia (mŏp'sū-ĕs'chĭ-ȧ) anc. city, Cilicia, Asia Minor, on Pyramus (Jihun) riv.; modern Messis (mĕ-sēs').
Moquegua (mō-kā'gwä) prov. S Peru, S. Amer. 5,550 □ pop. 43. — its ✻ pop. 9.
Mór, *Ger.* **Moor** (mōr) comm. Fejér co. Hungary, pop. 11.
Mora (mō'rȧ) co. NE part of N. Mex. ab. 1,875 □ pop. 10. — (*pron.* mō'rä) comm. Toledo prov. Spain, pop. 10.
Moradabad (mō-räd'ä-bäd') dist. of Rohilkhand div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 2,285 □ pop. 1,199. — city, its ✻ 90 m. E by N of Delhi, pop. 83.
Moran, Mount (mō-răn') peak, Teton range, Wyo. 12,100 ft. high.
Morant Bay (mō-rănt') town, SE coast Jamaica isl. West Indies, pop. 7.
Morar (mō-rär') town, Gwalior, India, pop. 20.
Morar, Loch (mō-rär') lake, 11 m. long, Inverness co. Scotland, near W coast.
Morat (mō'rȧ') *Ger.* **Murten** (mōōr'tĕn) comm. Fribourg canton, Switzerland, pop. 2; Swiss victory over Charles the Bold of Burgundy 1476.
Moratalla (mō'rä-täl'yä) comm. Murcia prov. Spain, pop. 13.
Morava (mō'rä-vä) riv. Austria. See March (*Gaz.*). — *anc.* Mar'gus, riv. N Yugoslavia, formed by union of two rivs. of same name; 100 m. from point of confluence to Danube riv. — dept. N Serbia, Yugoslavia, 1,119 □ pop. 184.
Moravia (mō-rā'vĭ-ȧ) *Czech* **Morava** (mō'rȧ-vä) *Ger.* **Mähren** (mā'rĕn) prov. Czechoslovakia, Europe, 8,609 □ pop. 2,661, ✻ Brünn. See Czech, *n.*, Moravian, *n.*
Moravská Ostrava (mō'räf-skä ōs'trȧ-vä) dept. Moravia & Silesia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, 1,781 □ pop. 653. — *Ger.* **Mährisch-Ostrau** (mā'rĭsh-ōs'trou) city, its ✻ pop. 42.

Monapia, Monarina. See Man, Isle of. **Monemvasia.** See Malvasia. **Monferrato.** See Montferrat. **Mont Cervin.** See Matterhorn. **Monterrey.** See Monterey. **Moor.** See Mor.

Moray (mŭr′ă) co. NE Scotland, 476 □ pop. 42, × Elgin.
Moray Firth, on NE coast of Scotland, 39 m. long.
Morbihan (môr′bē′ăN′) dept. NW France, 2,739 □ pop. 546, ✻ Vannes.
Möre (mû′rĕ) co. W Norway, 5,969 □ pop. 159, × Ålesund.
Morea (mŏ-rē′ȧ) *anc.* PELOPONNESUS (pĕl′ŏ-pŏ-nē′sŭs) S pen. Greece, 160 m. long, 100 m. wide, 8,689 □. See PELOPONNESIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Morecambe (môr′kăm; 201) mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 19; watering place.
Morecambe Bay, inlet, 16 m. long, Irish sea, N Lancashire, England.
Morehead City (môr′hĕd) town, Carteret co. North Carolina, pop. 3.
Morehouse (môr′hous) par. N La. 831 □ p. 19, × Bastrop. — city, New Madrid co. Mo. p. 2.
Morelia (mŏ-rā′lyă) city, ✻ of Michoacán state, Mexico, pop. 41.
Morelos (mŏ-rā′lōs) state, S Mexico, 1,896 □ pop. 183, ✻ Cuernavaca.
Morenci (mŏ-rĕn′sī) vil. Lenawee co. Mich. pop. 2.
Moresnet (mŏ′rā′nĕ′) former neutral territory on German-Belgian frontier, now comm. Liége prov. Belgium, 11 □ pop. 1.
Moreton Bay (môr′tŭn) inlet, 65 m. long, SE Queensland, Australia.
Morez (mŏ′rĕ′; -rĕz′) comm. dept. Jura, France, pop. 5.
Morgan (môr′găn) co. N Ala. 587 □ pop. 40, × Decatur. — co. NE Colo. 1,286 □ pop. 16, × Fort Morgan. — co. N cen. Ga. 390 □ pop. 20, × Madison. — co. W Ill. 576 □ pop. 34, × Franklin. — co. cen. Ind. 406 □ pop. 20, × Martinsville. — co. E Ky. 365 □ pop. 17, × West Liberty. — co. cen. Mo. 614 □ pop. 12, × Versailles. — co. SE Ohio, 402 □ pop. 15, × McConnelsville. — co. E Tenn. 529 □ pop. 13, × Wartburg. — co. N Utah, 626 □ pop. 3, × Morgan. — co. NE W. Va. 233 □ pop. 8, × Berkeley Springs.
Morgan City, city, St. Mary par. Louisiana, pop. 5.
Morganfield (môr′găn-fēld) city, × of Union co. Kentucky, pop. 3.
Morgan, Mount, peak in Federal Capital ter. Australia, 6,144 ft. high.
Morganton (môr′găn-tŭn) town, × of Burke co. North Carolina, pop. 3.
Morgantown (-toun) city, × of Monongalia co. W. Va. p. 12; Univ. of West Virginia.
Morgarten (mŏr′gär′t'n) mt. slope, Schwyz & Zug cantons, Switz.; battle 1315.
Moriah, Mount (mŏ-rī′ȧ) peak, White mts. N. H. 4,065 ft. high. — hill, Jerusalem; temple.
Morioka (mŏ′rē-ō′kä) city, ✻ of Iwate pref. N Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 42.
Morlacca, Canale della (kä-nä′lā dĕl′lä môr-läk′kä) channel along coast of Croatia and Dalmatia, Yugoslavia, Europe.
Morlaix (môr′lĕ′) cml. spt. dept. Finistère, France, pop. comm. 14.
Morlanwelz (môr′lăn-vĕlz) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 8.
Morley (môr′lĭ) mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 24.
Mormal Forest (môr′măl′) wooded region SE of Valenciennes, dept. Nord, France.
Morne-à-l'Eau (môr′-nä′-lō′) commune, Guadeloupe, French West Indies, on Grande-Terre island, pop. 10.
Moro (mŏ′rō) former prov. Phil. isls. including Sulu arch. and much of Mindanao.
Morobe (mŏ-rō′bē) town & spt. SE New Guinea; formerly Adolph Haven.
Morocco (mŏ-rŏk′ō) *Ar.* **El Maghreb el Aqsa** (ĕl mŭ′grĕb ĕl ŭk′sȧ) *Fr.* **Maroc** (mȧ′rŏk′) *Sp.* **Marruecos** (mär′rōō-ā′kōs) sultanate under French & Spanish protection, NW Africa; the French zone, 223,220 □ pop. 5,400; capitals Fez, Tafilelt, Marrakesh, & Rabat (seat of govt.); Spanish zone consists of coastal strip in N, 7,700 □ pop. 600 (incl. Tangier but excl. Ceuta & Melilla), ✻ Tetuán, & Ifni on coast in SW, 965 □ pop. 20. See MOOR, *n.*, TANGIER (*Gaz.*). — See MARRAKESH (*Gaz.*).
Morogoro (mŏ′rō-gō′rō) dist. E Tanganyika Ter. E Africa, pop. 175, ✻ Morogoro.
Moro Gulf (mō′rō) SW of Mindanao, Philippine islands.
Morón (mŏ-rōn′) munic. (pop. 43) & town (pop. 10) Camagüey prov. Cuba.
Morón de la Frontera (dā lä frōn-tā′rä) comm. Seville prov. Spain, pop. 19.
Moronvilliers (mō′rōN′vē′yā′) heights ab. 13 m. E of Reims, France; battles World War.
Morotai (mō′rō-tä′ē) isl. Du. E. Indies, N of Halmahera, 636 □ pop. 6.
Morovis (mō-rō′vĕs) munic. E Porto Rico, pop. 15.
Morpeth (môr′pĕth) mun. bor. Northumberland co. England, pop. 8.
Morrill (mŏr′ĭl) co. W Nebr. 1,417 □ pop. 9, × Bridgeport.
Morrillton (mŏr′ĭl-tŭn) city, × of Conway co. Arkansas, pop. 3.
Morris (mŏr′ĭs) co. E cen. Kans. 696 □ pop. 12, × Council Grove. — co. N N. J. 475 □ pop. 83, × Morristown. — co. NE Texas, 259 □ pop. 10, × Daingerfield. — city, × of Grundy co. Ill. pop. 5. — city, × of Stevens co. Minn. p. 2. — city, Okmulgee co. Okla. p. 2.
Morris Island (mŏr′ĭs) in entrance of Charleston harbor, South Carolina.
Morrison (mŏr′ĭ-sŭn) co. cen. Minn. 1,143 □ pop. 26, × Little Falls. — city, × of Whiteside co. Ill. pop. 3.
Morristown (mŏr′ĭs-toun) town, × of Morris co. N. J. pop. 13; Washington's headquarters 1777–8 and 1779–80. — town, × of Hamblen co. Tenn. p. 6. — town, Lamoille co. Vt. p. 3.
Morrisville (-vil) bor. Bucks co. Pa. pop. 4. — vil. Lamoille co. Vt. pop. 2.
Morrow (mŏr′ō) co. N cen. Ohio, 403 □ pop. 16, × Mount Gilead. — co. N Oregon, 2,025 □ pop. 6, × Heppner.
Mörs (mûrs) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 25.
Morshansk (mŏr-shänsk′) city, Tambov prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 32.
Mors Island (môrs) *Dan.* **Morsö** (môrs′û′) isl. Thisted co. N Jutland, Denmark, 142 □ pop. 26, chief town Nykøbing.
Mortara (mŏr-tä′rä) comm. Pavia prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 10.
Morteratsch, Piz (pĕts mŏr′tĕ-rätch′) mt. Alps, Switzerland, N of Bernina, 12,315 ft. high.
Mort Homme, Le (lĕ môr′-tôm′) *or* **Hill 295,** height ab. 6 m. NW of Verdun; bat. 1916.
Mortlake (môrt′lāk) par. Surrey co. England, 8 m. WSW of London, pop. 8.
Morton (môr′tŭn) co. SW Kans. 718 □ p. 3, × Richfield. — co. S N. Dak. 1,947 □ p. 19, × Mandan.
Mortsel (môr′sĕl′) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 8.
Morvan (môr′väN′) mts. cen. France, dept. Nièvre, Yonne, Côte-d'Or, & Saône-et-Loire; highest Bois-du-Roi, 2,959 ft.
Morven (môr′vĕn) mt. Aberdeen co. Scotland, 2,860 ft. — mt. Caithness co. Scot. 2,313 ft.
Morvi (môr′vē′) native state, Kathiawar, W India, 822 □ pop. 91. — its ✻ pop. 13.
Moscow (mŏs′kō) city, × of Latah co. Ida. pop. 4; Univ. of Idaho. — *Russ.* **Moskva** (mŏs-kvä′) prov. cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, 13,858 □ pop. 1,666 (excluding Moscow city). — city, its ✻ & ✻ of Soviet Russia & of Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, on Moskva riv. 118 □ pop. 1,543. See HOLY CITY, HOLY MOTHER OF THE RUSSIAS.
Moselle (mō-zĕl′) *anc.* MOSEL′LA, riv. 320 m. long, dept. Vosges, France, to Rhine riv. — dept. NE France, 2,403 □ pop. 589, ✻ Metz; formerly part of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany.
Moshi (mō′shē) dist. NE Tanganyika Ter. E Africa, pop. 159, ✻ Moshi.
Moskva (mŏs-kvä′) riv. Smolensk prov. Russia in Eur. to Oka riv. — See Moscow (*Gaz.*).
Mosman (mŏs′măn) munic. suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, pop. 20.
Moson (mō′shŏn) *Ger.* **Wieselburg** (vē′zĕl-bōōrk) co. NW Hungary, 348 □ pop. 53, × Magyaróvár.
Mosquito Coast *or* **Reserve** (mŏs-kē′tō) *or* **Mosquitia** (mŏs-kē′tyă) former Indian reservation, E Nicaragua, now, *officially* **Zelaya** (sā-lä′yȧ; 268), a dept. chief tn. Bluefields.
Mossamedes (mŏs′ä-mä′dĕs; mō-sȧ′mä-dĕs) spt. S Angola, W Africa, pop. 5.
Mossel Bay (mŏs′ĕl) spt. town, S Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 6.
Mossley (mŏs′lĭ; 205) mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 13.
Moss Point (mŏs) city, Jackson co. Mississippi, pop. 3.
Most (mōst) *Ger.* **Brüx** (brüks) city, Louny dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, p. 27.
Mostaganem (mŏs′tä-gä-nĕm′) spt. dept. Oran, Algeria, Africa, pop. comm. 27.
Mostar (mŏs′tär) comm. former ✻ of Herzegovina, Yugoslavia, on Narenta riv. pop. 18.
Mosul (mō′sōōl′) vilayet, N Mesopotamia, Asia, 35,130 □ pop. 703; oil fields. — its ✻, on Tigris riv. 220 m. NNW of Bagdad, pop. 70; ruins of Nineveh near.
Motagua (mō-tä′gwä) riv. Guatemala, 340 m. long, flows into Gulf of Honduras.
Motherwell and Wishaw (mŭth′ĕr-wĕl, wĭsh′ô) burgh, Lanark co. Scotland, pop. 69.
Motley (mŏt′lĭ) co. NW Texas, 1,030 □ pop. 4, × Matador.
Motril (mō-trēl′) cml. comm. Granada prov. Spain, pop. 17.
Moule, Le (lĕ mōōl′) comm. Grande-Terre isl. Guadeloupe, Fr. W. Indies, pop. 15.
Moulins (mōō′lăN′) city, ✻ of dept. Allier, France, pop. 23.
Moulmein (mōl′măn′) *or* **Maulmain** (môl′măn′) cml. town, ✻ of Amherst dist. Lower Burma, Asia, pop. 58.
Moultrie (mōl′trĭ) co. SE Ill. 338 □ p. 15, × Sullivan. — city, × of Colquitt co. Ga. p. 7.
Mound City (mound) city, × of Pulaski co. Ill. pop. 3.
Mound City Group, nat. monument, near Chillicothe, Ohio; prehistoric mounds.
Mounds (moundz) city, Pulaski co. Illinois, pop. 3.
Moundsville (moundz′vĭl) city, × of Marshall co. W. Va. pop. 11; anc. burial mound.
Mountain Ash, min. urban dist. Glamorganshire, Wales, near Merthyr Tydfil, pop. 43.
Mountain Grove, city, Wright co. Missouri, pop. 2.
Mountain Home, vil. × of Elmore co. Idaho, pop. 2.
Mountain Iron, vil. St. Louis co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
Mountain Meadows, valley, Iron co. Utah; scene of massacre of emigrants, 1857.
Mountain Province, prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. 6,447 □ pop. 243, ✻ Bontoc; includes subprovinces Apayao, Benguet, Bontoc, Ifugao, Kalinga, & Lepanto.
Mountain Republic, autonomous republic, S Soviet Russia, Europe, N of Caucasus mts. 17,420 □ pop. 808, ✻ Vladikavkaz; incl. Chechen, Kabarda, & Karachai regions.
Mountain View, town, Santa Clara co. Calif. pop. 2.
Mount Airy (âr′ĭ) town, Surry co. N. C. pop. 5; mineral springs.
Mount Albert (ăl′bĕrt) bor. suburb of Auckland, New Zealand, pop. 11.
Mount Auburn (ô′burn) noted cemetery in Cambridge & Watertown, near Boston, Mass.
Mount Ayr (âr) town, × of Ringgold co. Iowa, pop. 2.
Mount, Cape, SE coast of Liberia, Africa; promontory 1,000 ft. high.
Mount Carmel (kär′mĕl) city, × of Wabash co. Ill. pop. 7. — bor. Northumberland co. Pa. pop. 17. — in Palestine. See CARMEL (*Gaz.*).
Mount Carroll (kăr′ŭl) city, × of Carroll co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Mount Clemens (klĕm′ĕnz) city, × of Macomb co. Michigan, pop. 9; watering place.
Mount Desert (dĕ-zûrt′) isl. coast of Maine, 14 m. long, 8 m. wide; noted summer resort. — town, Mt. Desert isl. Hancock co. Maine, pop. 1.
Mount Eden (ē′d'n) bor. suburb of Auckland, New Zealand, pop. 15.
Mount Gilead (gil′ĕ-ăd) vil. × of Morrow co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Mount Healthy (hĕl′thĭ) vil. Hamilton co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Mount Holly (hōl′ĭ) vil. × of Burlington co. N. J. pop. 6.
Mount Holly Springs, bor. Cumberland co. Pa. pop. 1; summer resort.
Mount Hope, town, Fayette co. West Virginia, pop. 2.
Mount Hope Bay, NE arm of Narragansett bay, R. I. & Massachusetts.
Mount Joy, bor. Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Mount Kisco (kis′kō) vil. Westchester co. New York, pop. 4.
Mount McKinley National Park, S cen. Alaska, 2,645 □; for protection of caribou, mountain sheep, and other game. See MCKINLEY, MOUNT (*Gaz.*).
Mount Morgan (môr′găn) min. town, E Queensland, Australia, pop. 7.
Mount Morris (mŏr′ĭs) vil. Livingston co. N. Y. pop. 3.
Mount Olive (ŏl′ĭv) vil. Macoupin co. Ill. pop. 4. — town, Wayne co. N. C. pop. 2.
Mount Oliver (ŏl′ĭ-vĕr) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 6.
Mount Olympus (ô-lĭm′pŭs) nat. monument, 2,369 □, NW Wash., incl. Olympus mt. 8,100 ft. high.
Mount Penn, bor. Berks co. Pennsylvania, pop. 1; resort.
Mount Pleasant, city, × of Henry co. Iowa, pop. 4. — city, × of Isabella co. Mich. pop. 5. — bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. pop. 6. — town, Charleston co. S. C. pop. 2. — town, Maury co. Tenn. pop. 2. — city, × of Titus co. Texas, p. 4. — city, Sanpete co. Utah, p. 2.
Mount Pulaski (pŭ-lăs′kī) city, Logan co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Mountrail (mount′rāl′) co. NE N. Dak. 1,914 □ pop. 12, × Stanley.
Mount Rainier (rā-nēr′) town, Prince Georges co. Maryland, p. 2. — (*pron.* rā-nēr′). See RAINIER, MOUNT (*Gaz.*).
Mount Rainier National Park (rā-nēr′) 324 □, SW Wash.; contains Mt. Rainier.
Mount Robson Park, nat. park, E Brit. Col. Canada, in Rocky mts. W of Mt. Robson.
Mounts Bay (mounts) inlet of Atlantic ocean, Cornwall co. England.
Mount Sterling (stûr′lĭng) city, × of Brown co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Montgomery co. Ky. pop. 4.
Mount Union, bor. Huntingdon co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.
Mount Vernon (vûr′nŭn) city, × of Jefferson co. Ill. pop. 10. — city, × of Posey co. Ind. pop. 5. — town, Linn co. Iowa, pop. 1; college. — city, Westchester co. N. Y. p. 43. — mfg. city, × of Knox co. Ohio, p. 9. — city, × of Skagit co. Wash. p. 3. — home & burial place of Washington, in Va. on Potomac riv. 15 m. below Washington, D. C.
Mouscron (mōōs′krôN′) comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 23.
Mouse (mous) riv. North Dakota. See SOURIS (*Gaz.*).
Mouvaux (mōō′vō′) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 8.
Mowbray (mō′brā) town, suburb of Cape Town, U. of S. Africa, pop. 9.
Moweaqua (mō-wē′ȧ-kwȧ) vil. Shelby co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Mower (mou′ĕr) co. SE Minnesota, 711 □ pop. 26, × Austin.
Moyeuvre-Grande (mō′yû′vr′ gränd′) comm. dept. Moselle, France, pop. 9.
Moyobamba (mō′yō-bäm′bä) town, Loreto dept. Peru, S. Amer. pop. 10.
Mozambique (mō′zăm-bēk′) *Port.* **Moçambique** (mō′säm-bē′kä) official name of Port. E. Africa colony. — dist. N Port. E. Africa, 33,000 □ pop. 539. — its ✻, spt. on isl. in Mozambique channel, pop. 5.
Mozambique Channel, 950 m. long, separates Madagascar from E Africa.
Mozdok (mŏz-dŏk′) ft. town, Terek prov. Caucasus of the North and Don, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Terek river, pop. 13.
Msta (m'stä) riv. 270 m. long, W Russia, Europe, flows NW & W to Lake Ilmen.
Mtsensk (m'tsĕnsk) cml. town, Orel prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 14.
Muara Tewe, *Du.* **Moeara Tewe** (mōō-ä′rä tä′wä) town, S. & E. Borneo outpost prov. on Barito riv. pop. 17.
Muckross (mŭk′rŏs) peninsula, Kerry co. Munster, Ireland, bet. upper & lower lakes of Killarney; ruins of ancient abbey.
Mudania (mōō′dä-nē-ä′) spt. Asia Minor, on Sea of Marmara, pop. 5; port of Brusa.
Mudki (mōōd′kē) town, Ferozepore dist. Punjab, Br. India, pop. 3; battle 1845.
Mudros (mōō′drŏs) vil. & bay, S Lemnos isl. Ægean sea; immense harbor.
Muggia (mōōd′jä) comm. Venetia Julia, Italy, on Gulf of Trieste, pop. 12.
Mughla (mōōg′lä) town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, 55 m. SE of Aidin, pop. 15.
Muharrak (mōō-här′ŭk) *or* **Moharek** (mō-) one of the Bahrein isls. in Persian gulf, 2 □. — town on the isl. pop. ab. 20.
Mühlberg (mül′bĕrĸ) comm. Merseburg govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia; battle 1547.
Muhlenberg (mū′lĕn-bûrg) co. W Ky. 472 □ pop. 33, × Greenville.
Mühlhausen (mül′hou′zĕn) comm. Erfurt govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 34.
Muilrea (mül′rā′) mt. SW Mayo co. Ireland; highest point 2,688 ft.
Muir Glacier (mūr) 350 □, S Alaska, crossed by 59° N, 136° W.
Muir Woods, nat. monument, Calif.; noted redwood grove on Mt. Tamalpais.
Muizenberg (mū′zĕn-bûrg) town, included in munic. of Cape Town, U. of S. Afr. pop. 10.
Mukačevo (mōō′kä-chĕ′vô) *Hung.* **Munkács** (mōōn′käch) comm. Ruthenia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 21.
Mukden *or* **Moukden** (mōōk′dĕn′) walled cml. city & treaty port, ✻ of Manchuria & of Shengking prov. pop. 158; battle 1905.
Mula (mōō′lä) comm. Murcia prov. Spain, pop. 12; mineral baths.
Mulberry (mŭl′bĕr-ĭ) city, Crawford co. Kans. pop. 3.
Mulde (mōōl′dĕ) riv. Saxony, Prussia, & Anhalt, Germany, 156 m. long, to Elbe river.
Mulhacén (mōōl′ä-thän′) *or* **Muley-Hacén** (mōō-lā′ä-ä-thän′) mt. Sierra Nevada, Granada, S Spain, 11,421 ft.; highest in Europe except Alps & Caucasus.
Mülheim am Rhein (mül′hīm äm rīn′) comm. Prussia, on Rhine riv.; now part of Cologne.
Mülheim an der Ruhr (än dĕr rōōr′) cml. & mfg. city, Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Ruhr river, pop. 128.
Mulhouse (mü′lōōz′) city, dept. Haut-Rhin, France, pop. 99; formerly Mülhausen.
Mull (mŭl) isl. 30 m. long, 25 m. broad, Inner Hebrides isls. W coast Scotland, pop. 5. —, **Ross of,** pen. isl. of Mull, Scotland. —, **Sound of,** channel, between Mull isl. and mainland of Scotland.
Mullingar (mŭl′ĭn-gär′) town, × of Westmeath co. Irish Free State, pop. 5.
Mullins (mŭl′ĭnz) town, Marion co. South Carolina, pop. 2.
Mull of Galloway (găl′ô-wā) headland, extreme S of Scotland, N Irish sea.
Mulroy Bay (mŭl′roi) inlet, Atlantic ocean, Donegal co. Ireland.
Multan (mōōl′tän′) div. of Punjab, Br. India, pop. 4,218. — dist. of Multan div. 6,107 □ pop. 890. — ft. cml. city, ✻ of div. & dist. pop. 85.
Multnomah (mŭlt-nō′mȧ) co. NW Oregon, 434 □ pop. 276, × Portland.
Muluya (mōō-lōō′yä) *or* **Mulwiya** (mōōl-wē′yä) *anc.* MAL′VA, riv. NE Morocco, 300 m. long, to Mediterranean sea.
Muna (mōō′nä) *Du.* **Moena** (mōō′nä) isl. Du. E. Indies, off SE pen. of Celebes, 1,124 □.

More, Mount. See BEN MORE.
Morrison, Mount. See NIITAKAYAMA.
Morsö. See MORS ISLAND.
Mosa. See MEUSE.
Mosel. Ger. form of MOSELLE.
Mosquitia. = MOSQUITO COAST.
Motiharl. See CHAMPARAN.
Moukden. See MUKDEN.
Mufumbiro. Var. of MFUMBIRO.
Mugalich. See ADRANOS.
Muhammerah. See MOHAMMERAH.
Muhu. See MOON.
Mukayyar. See UR.
Muley-Hacen. See MULHACEN.
Mülhausen. See MULHOUSE.
Mulwiya. See MULUYA.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given, See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

München-Gladbach (mün′kĕn-glät′bäx) **city,** Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 64. — comm. same dist. pop. 23.
Münchengrätz (mün′kĕn-gräts) *Czech* **Hradiště Mnichovo** (hrà′dĭsh-tā m′nĭ′chŏ-vŏ) town, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, near Liberec, pop. 4; convention 1832.
Muncie (mŭn′sĭ) cml. city, × of Delaware co. Indiana, pop. 37.
Muncy (mŭn′sĭ) bor. Lycoming co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Mund *or* **Mand** (mŭnd) riv. Fars prov. Persia, 300 m. to Persian gulf.
Münden (mün′dĕn) comm. Hildesheim govt. dist. Hanover, Prussia, on Werra river, pop. 11.
Munhall (mŭn′hôl) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 6.
Muni (mōō′nē) riv. Spanish Guinea, W Afr. 50 m. long; gives name to ter. of Río Muni, of which it forms partial boundary.
Munich (mū′nĭk) *Ger.* **München** (mün′kĕn) city, ✻ of Upper Bavaria dist. & of Bavaria, Germany, on Isar river, pop. 631; university; breweries.
Munising (mū′nĭ-sĭng) city, × of Alger co. Michigan, pop. 5.
Munku Sardyk (mōōn′kōō sär-dĭk′) peak, Sayan mts. bet. Siberia & Mongolia at N end of Kosso Gol, 11,447 ft. high.
Munster (mŭn′stẽr) prov. S Irish Free State, 9,481 □ pop. 1,033.
Münster (mün′stẽr) govt. dist. Westphalia prov. Prussia, 2,801 □ pop. 1,172. — its ✻ & ✻ of Westphalia prov. pop. 100; treaty of Westphalia 1648; univ.
Münsterberg (mün′stẽr-bĕrĸ) comm. Lower Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 9.
Muntenia (mōōn-tā′nĭ-ȧ) region comprising E part of Wallachia, Roumania.
Muntok (mōōn-tŏk′) spt. town, ✻ of Banka outpost prov. Du. E. Indies, on Banka isl. p. 4.
Mur (mōōr) *riv.* Austria and N Yugoslavia, 230 m. long, Salzburg to Drava river.
Murano (mōō-rä′nō) comm. on Murano isl. N of Venice, Venice prov. Italy, p. 8; cath.
Murchison (mûr′chĭ-sŭn) co. N South Island, New Zealand, pop. 1.
Murchison Falls, 118 ft. in Nile (Victoria Nile) riv. Africa, just above Lake Albert. — in Shire riv. Nyasaland, SE Africa, 15° 40′ S.
Murcia (mûr′shĭ-ȧ; *Sp.* mōōr′thyä) prov. SE Spain, 4,370 □ pop. 654. — its ✻, on Segura riv. pop. 142.
Mureș *or* **Muresh** (mōō′rĕsh) *Hung.* **Maros** (mŏ′rŏsh) riv. ab. 400 m. long, Transylvania, Roumania; flows W into Tisa riv. opp. Szeged.
Mureș Turda (mōō′rĕsh tōōr′dä) dept. cen. Transylvania, Roumania, ✻ Targu Mureș.
Murfreesboro (mûr′frĕz-bŭr-ō) cml. city, × of Rutherford co. Tenn. p. 5; battle 1862–63.
Murghab (mōōr-gäb′) riv. 400 m. long, NE Afghanistan to desert in Transcaspian prov. Turkestan, Soviet Russia, Asia. — town, N Fars prov. Persia; site of PASARGADAE.
Murman Coast (mōōr-män′) that is, "Norman Coast," Arctic coast of Kola pen. Murmansk prov. NW Soviet Russia, Europe.
Murmansk (mōōr-mänsk′) *or* **Murman Region,** prov. NW Soviet Russia, Eur. E Lapland & Kola pen. 57,214 □ pop. 19, ✻ Aleksandrovsk. — town in same, S of Aleksandrovsk.
Muro Lucano (mōō′rō lōō-kä′nō) comm. Potenza prov. Italy, pop. 9.
Murom (mōō′rŏm) town, SE part of Vladimir prov. Russia, on Oka river, pop. 19.
Muroran (mōō′rō-rän′) spt. city, S Hokkaido, Japan, pop. 56.
Muros (mōō′rōs) comm. La Coruña prov. Spain, pop. 11.
Murphysboro (mûr′fĭz-bŭr-ō) city, × of Jackson co. Ill. pop. 11.
Murray (mŭr′ĭ) co. NW Ga. 342 □ pop. 10, × Chatsworth. — co. SW Minn. 704 □ pop. 14, × Slayton. — co. S Okla. 424 □ pop. 13, × Sulphur. — city, × of Calloway co. Ky. pop. 2. — city, Salt Lake co. Utah, pop. 5. — chief riv. Australia, bet. Victoria & New South Wales to Lake Alexandrina in South Australia, ab. 1,500 m.; from mouth to source of its trib. Darling, 2,345 m.
Murrumbidgee (mŭr′ŭm-bĭd′jē) riv. N. S. W., Australia, 1,350 m. long, to Murray riv. — dist. S New South Wales, Australia, 25,390 □.
Murshidabad (mōōr′shĕd-ä-bäd′) dist. of Presidency div. Bengal, Br. India, 2,143 □ pop. 1,263. — *or* **Lalbagh** (läl′bäg′) its ✻ pop. 15; 115 m. N of Calcutta.
Murzuk (mōōr′zōōk′) cml. & chief town of Fezzan, N Africa, pop. 4 to 7.
Musashi (mōō′sä′shē) old prov. cen. Honshu, Japan, now Saitama, Tokyo, & part of Kanagawa prefs.
Muscat *or* **Maskat** (mŭs-kăt′) spt. town, ✻ of Oman, Arabia, pop. ab. 20.
Muscatine (mŭs′kȧ-tēn′) co. E Iowa, 432 □ pop. 29. — mfg. city, its × pop. 16.
Muscel (mōōs′chĕl) dept. N Wallachia, Roumania, 1,140 □ pop. 136, ✻ Cămpulung.
Muscle Shoals (mŭs′l) rapids extending ab. 25 m. in Tennessee riv. Lauderdale co. Ala.
Muscogee (mŭs-kō′gē) co. W Ga. 235 □ pop. 44, × Columbus.
Muscovy (mŭs′kō-vĭ) an old name of Russia. See MUSCOVITE, *n.*
Mush (mōōsh) town, Bitlis vilayet, Armenia, Asia, W of Lake Van, pop. 27.
Muskegon (mŭs-kē′gŭn) co. W Mich. 504 □ pop. 62. — mfg. city, its × pop. 37.
Muskegon Heights, city, Muskegon co. Michigan, pop. 10.
Muskegon River, Mich. 200 m. long, Houghton lake, Roscommon co. to Lake Michigan below Muskegon.
Muskingum (mŭs-kĭŋ′gŭm) riv. 112 m. long, E Ohio, Coshocton co. to Ohio riv. at Marietta. — co. SE cen. Ohio, 664 □ pop. 58, × Zanesville.
Muskogee (mŭs-kō′gē) co. E Okla. 814 □ pop. 62. — cml. city, its × pop. 30.
Muskoka (-kȧ) dist. W Ontario, Canada, chief town Bracebridge. — lake in dist. 54 □.
Musocco (mōō-zŏk′kō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 12.
Musselburgh (mŭs′ĕl-bŭr-ō) spt. burgh, Midlothian co. Scotland, pop. 17; golfing.
Musselshell (mŭs′l-shĕl′) riv. 300 m. long, cen. Mont. Meagher co. to Missouri river. — co. S Mont. 1,913 □ pop. 8, × Roundup.
Mussomeli (mōōs′sō-mā′lē) comm. Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 11.
Mussoorie (mŭs-sōō′rē) hill station, Dehra Dun dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 17.
Mus-tagh-ata (mōōs′-tăĸ′-ä′tä) *or* **Tagarma** (tä-gär′mȧ) peak, W Eastern Turkestan, Sinkiang prov. China, 24,400 ft. high.
Musters, Lake (mŭs′tẽrz) Chubut ter. S Argentina, W of San Jorge gulf.
Mutsu (mōōt′sōō) old prov. N Honshu, Japan, now Aomori pref.
Muttra (mŭt′rȧ) dist. of Agra div. United Provinces, British India, 1,445 □ pop. 619. — its ✻ 30 m. NW of Agra, pop. 58; reputed birthplace of Krishna.
Muzaffargarh (mōō-zŭf′ȧr-gŭr′) dist. of Multan div. Punjab, British India, pop. 568. — its ✻, about 25 m. SW of Multan, pop. 5.
Muzaffarnagar (mōō-zŭf′ȧr-nŭg′ȧr) dist. of Meerut div. United Provinces, Br. India, 1,666 □ pop. 794. — its ✻, 30 m. N of Meerut, pop. 24.
Muzaffarpur (mōō-zŭf′ȧr-pōōr′) dist. of Bihar, British India, 3,035 □ pop. 2,755. — cml. town, its ✻ pop. 49.
Muzo (mōō′sō; 268) munic. Boyacá dept. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. 3; emerald mines.
Mwanza (mwän′zä) dist. N Tanganyika Ter. E Africa, pop. 703. — its ✻, port on Lake Victoria, pop. 14.
Mweru, Lake (mwā′rōō) lake, 80 m. long, Belgian Congo & Northern Rhodesia, Africa.
Myaungmya (myoung′myä′) dist. Irrawaddy div. Burma, 2,663 □ pop. 371. — its ✻.
Mycale (mĭk′ȧ-lē) anc. name of Mt. Lydia, Asia Min. on coast; naval battle off it 479 B. C.
Mycenæ (mĭ-sē′nē) ruined city, Argolis and Corinthia nome, Greece. See MYCENÆAN, *a.*
Myerstown (mĭ′ẽrz-toun) bor. Lebanon co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Myingyan (myĭn′jŭn′) dist. of Meiktila div. Upper Burma, 3,137 □ p. 442. — its ✻, on Irrawaddy riv. pop. 16.
Myitkyina (myĭt′chē-nä′) dist. Mandalay div. Burma, 10,640 □ p. 118. — its ✻ p. 4.
Mykonos (mĭ′kŏ-nŏs; *mod. Gr.* mē′kō-nŏs) isl. Cyclades, Ægean sea, 35 □ pop. 5.
Mylæ (mĭ′lē) anc. name of MILAZZO; naval battles 260 B. C. & 36 B. C.
Mymensingh (mĭ′mĕn-sĭng′) dist. Dacca div. Bengal, Br. India, 6,332 □ pop. 4,838. — *form.* **Nasirabad** (nä-sēr′ä-bäd′) its ✻ pop. 15.
Mynyddislwyn (mŭ-nŭth′ĭs-lōō′ĭn) urban dist. Monmouthshire, England, pop. 15.
Myra (mĭ′rȧ) city, anc. Lycia, Asia Minor; ruins and rock tombs.
Mysia (mĭsh′ĭ-ȧ) anc. country, NW Asia Minor.
Mysłowice (mĭs′lŏ-vĭt-sē) *Ger.* **Myslowitz** (mĭs′lŏ-vĭts) comm. Polish Silesia, pop. 18.
Mysore (mĭ-sōr′) native state, S India, 29,469 □ pop. 5,979. — city, its ✻ pop. 84. — dist. outside of city, 5,488 □ pop. 1,319.
Mystic (mĭs′tĭk) town, New London co. Conn. pop. 4; part of Stonington. — town, Appanoose co. Iowa, pop. 3.
Mytilene *or* **Mytilini** (mĭt′ĭ-lē′nē; *mod. Gr.* mĭt′ĭ-lyē′nyē) *anc.* LES′BOS, isl. in Ægean sea, off NW coast of Asia Minor, 676 □ pop. 147. — *or* **Kastro** (käs′trō) its ✻ pop. 19.

N

Naab *or* **Nab** (näp) riv. E Bavaria, Germany, to Danube riv. above Regensburg, ab. 90 m.
Naaldwijk (nälď′vĭk′) comm. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Naas (nās; nā′ȧs) urban dist. Kildare co. Leinster prov. Irish Free State, pop. 5.
Nabadwip (nŭb′ȧ-dwēp′) *or* **Nadia** (nŭď′ē-ä) town, ancient ✻ of Nadia dist. Bengal, p. 11.
Nabend, Cape (nȧ′bĕnd′) headland, Persia, on coast of Persian gulf.
Nabeul (nȧ′bûl′) town, NE Tunis, Africa, near coast, pop. ab. 12; resort; on shore are ruins of anc. Neapolis.
Nabha (näb′hȧ; 134) native state, Punjab, India, 928 □ pop. 263. — its ✻ pop. 19.
Nablus (nä-blōōs′) subdist. Samaria dist. N Palestine, pop. 57. — *anc.* SHE′CHEM, town in same, pop. 16.
Nabua (nä′bwȧ) munic. Camarines Sur prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 19.
Náchod (näk′ŏt) comm. Hradec Králové dept. NE Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, p. 11.
Nacogdoches (năk′ō-dō′chĕz) co. E Texas, 1,059 □ pop. 28. — city, its × pop. 4.
Nadia (nŭď′ē-ä) dist. of Presidency div. Bengal, British India, 2,793 □ pop. 1,488, ✻ Krishnagar. — See NABADWIP (*Gaz.*).
Nadiad (nŭď′ĭ-ȧd′) town, Kaira dist. N. div. Bombay pres. Br. India, pop. 32.
Nadwórna (nȧ-dwōōr′nȧ) comm. Stanisławów prov. Poland, 20 m. S of Stanisławów, pop. 7; *battle 1915.*
Næstved (nĕst′vĕth) city, Præstö co. S Zealand, Denmark, pop. 10, with subs. 12.
Näfels (nā′fĕls) vil. Glarus canton, Switzerland, pop. 3; battle 1388.
Naga (nä′gä) munic. ✻ of Camarines Sur prov. Phil. isls. pop. 9. — munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 21.
Naga Hills (nä′gä) dist. Assam, British India, 3,115 □ pop. 161. See NAGA, *n.* 2.
Nagano (nä′gä′nō) pref. cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 5,235 □ pop. 1,563. — city in pref. pop. 37.
Nagaoka (nä′gä-ō′kä) city, Niigata pref. W cen. Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 42.
Nagasaki (nä′gä-sä′kē) pref. NW Kyushu isl. Japan, 1,589 □ pop. 1,136. — spt. & cml. city, in this pref. pop. 177.
Nagato (nä′gä′tō) old prov. W Honshu, Japan, now part of Yamaguchi prefecture.
Nagcarlan (näg′kär-län′) munic. Laguna prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 15.
Nagina (nȧ-gē′nȧ) town, Bijnor dist. United Provs. British India, pop. 22.
Nagod (nȧ-gōd′) native state, Baghelkhand, Cen. India Agency, 501 □ pop. 68.
Nagoya (nä′gō′yȧ) city, ✻ of Aichi pref. S Honshu isl. Japan, near Owari bay, pop. 430.
Nagpur (näg′pōōr′) *or* **Nagpore** (näg′pōr′) div. of Central Provs. and Berar, Br. India, pop. 3,146. — dist. Nagpur div. 3,840 □ pop. 793. — cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of div. & dist. & of Central Provs. and Berar, pop. 145.
Naguabo (nä-gwä′bō; 133) munic. (pop. 16) & town (pop. 4) E Porto Rico.
Nagykanizsa (nŏď′y′-kŏ′nĕ-zhŏ) city, Zala co. Hungary, pop. 30.
Nagykörös (-kŭ′rŭsh) comm. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. 29.
Nagylak (nŏď′y′-lŏk) *or* **Nadlac** (nädˈlăk) comm. Arad, dept. Roumania, on Mureș river, pop. 14.
Nagymaros (nŏď′y′-mŏ′rŏs) comm. × of Hont co. Hungary, pop. 5.
Nahant (nȧ-hănt′) town, Essex co. Mass. on Mass. bay, pop. 1; summer resort.
Nahe (nä′ē) riv. 78 m. long, Rhine Prov. Prussia; Birkenfeld NE to Rhine at Bingen.
Nahrawan (nä′rä-wän′) town & anc. canal, NE of Bagdad, Mesopotamia.
Nahud (nä′hōōd) cml. town, W Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Afr.; ostrich feathers.
Naini Tal (nī′nē täl) dist. of Kumaun div. United Provs. Br. India, 2,677 □ pop. 324. — town & hill station, its ✻ pop. 18.
Nairn (nârn) burgh, × of Nairn co. Scotland, pop. 4. — *or* **Nairnshire** (-shĭr; -shẽr) co. N Scotland, 163 □ pop. 9.
Nairobi (nī-rō′bē) town, ✻ of Kenya colony, E Africa, in S cen. part, pop. 24.
Naivasha (nī-vä′shȧ) prov. W Kenya col. E Africa, pop. 159, ✻ Naivasha. — lake, S Naivasha prov. 12 m. by 9 m. alt. 6,135 ft.; no known outlet.
Najaf (nȧ-zhŭf′) *or* **Nejef** (nĕ-zhĕf′) marshy lake, Bagdad vilayet, Mesopotamia, W of Hindiya riv. — town on its NE shore, pop. 40; place of pilgrimage.
Najibabad (nȧ-jēb′ä-bäd′) town, Bijnor dist. United Provs. British India, pop. 20.
Nakhichevan (nȧ′kĕ-chĕ-vän′) city, Don Region, Caucasus of the North & Don, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 55. — *or* **Nakhchivan** (nȧĸ′chĕ-vän′) autonomous ter. S Russian Armenia, Asia, on E bank of Aras riv. ab. 2,000 □ pop. 133; under sovereignty of Azerbaijan. — *anc.* NAXUA′NA, town, its ✻ pop. 9.
Nakskov (näk′skou) spt. city, Maribo co. W coast of Lolland isl. Denmark, pop. 13.
Nalagarh (nä′lä-gŭr′) *or* **Hindur** (hĭn-dōōr′) native state, NE Punjab, India, 256 □ p. 53.
Namangan (nä′mȧn-gän′) town, Ferghana prov. Turkestan, Soviet Russia, Asia, pop. 79.
Namaqualand (nä-mä′kwä-) *or* **Namaland** (nä′mä-lănd′) coast region, SW Africa, from 22° 43′ S to 31° S, Great Namaqualand to the N (in Southwest Africa ter.) & Little Namaqualand to the S (in Cape prov. U. of S. Afr.); pop. (consisting of Hottentots) ab. 30.
Namoi (năm′oi) riv. New South Wales, Australia, 600 m. long, to Darling river.
Nampa (năm′pȧ) city, Canyon co. Idaho, pop. 8.
Namur (nȧ′mûr′) prov. Belgium, Europe, 1,413 □ pop. 353. — ft. mfg. city, its ✻ p. 32.
Nanaimo (nȧ-nī′mō) spt. town, B. C. Canada, on Vancouver island, pop. with suburbs 9.
Nance (năns) co. E cen. Nebr. 446 □ pop. 9, × Fullerton.
Nanchang (nän′chäng′) cml. city, S of Poyang lake, ✻ of Kiangsi prov. China, pop. 750.
Nancowry (năn-kou′rĭ) isl. Nicobar isls. Bay of Bengal, 19 □; good harbor.
Nancy (năn′sĭ; *F. pron.* nän′sē′) mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, on Meurthe river, pop. 113; battles 1477, 1914.
Nanda Devi (nŭn′dȧ dā′vē) peak, Himalaya mts. Almora dist. United Provs. Br. India, 25,661 ft.; highest mt. in Br. India.
Nandgaon (nänd′goun′) native state, Central Provs. India, 871 □ pop. 148.
Nandidroog (nŭn′dē-drōōg′) fortified hill, E Mysore state, India, 4,851 ft. high.
Nanga Parbat (nŭŋ′gȧ pŭr′bŭt) peak (*parbat*), Himalaya mts. NW Kashmir, 26,614 ft.
Nankaido (nän′kī′dō) old div. of Japan, isls. of Shikoku & Awaji & one prov. (Kii) in Honshu.
Nanking (nän′kĭng′) *or* **Nankin,** *i. e.* "Southern Capital," cml. city & treaty port, ✻ of Kiangsu prov. China, on Yangtze riv. pop. 393. See MING, *n.*
Nankow Pass (nän′kō′) pass in mts. cen. Chihli prov. ab. 25 m. NW of Peking; gate in Great Wall & railway tunnels.
Nan Ling (nän′lĭng′) *or* **Nan Shan** (nän′shän′) *i. e.* "Southern Range," mts. S China, separating roughly Kwangtung & Kwangsi provs. from Hunan & Kweichow provs.
Nanning (nän′nĭng′) town & treaty port, Kwangsi prov. China, pop. 60.
Nansemond (nän′sē-mŭnd) co. SE Virginia, 423 □ rural pop. 20, × Suffolk.
Nansen Sound (nän′sĕn) W of Grinnell Land, Ellesmere isl. Canada.
Nan Shan (nän′shän′) mt. range (*shan*), Koko Nor (NE Tibet) & Kansu prov. China. — mts. S China. See NAN LING (*Gaz.*).
Nantasket Beach (năn-tăs′kĕt) summer resort, 10 m. SE of Boston, Massachusetts.
Nanterre (nän′târ′) comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 27.
Nantes (nänts; *F. pron.* nänt) mfg. & cml. city, ✻ of dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, on Loire river, pop. 184. See EDICT OF NANTES.
Nanticoke (năn′tĭ-kōk) min. bor. Luzerne co. Pa. in the Wyoming valley, pop. 23.
Nantucket (năn-tŭk′ĕt; -ĭt) co. SE Mass. consisting of Nantucket isl. & adjacent smaller isls. coextensive with Nantucket town, 51 □ pop. 3. — × of Nantucket co.; former whaling port. — isl. 15 m. long, Atlantic ocean, Nantucket co. Mass.; summer resort.
Nantwich (nănt′wĭch; nän′tĭch) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 7.
Nanty Glo (năn′tĭ glō′) bor. Cambria co. Pa. pop. 5.
Nantyglo and Blaina (năn′tĭ-glō, blā′nȧ) urban dist. Monmouthshire, England, pop. 16.
Napa (năp′ȧ) co. W Calif. 783 □ pop. 21. — mfg. city, its × pop. 7.
Napanee (năp′ȧ-nē) town, × of Lennox and Addington co. Ontario prov. Canada, pop. 3.
Naperville (nā′pẽr-vĭl) city, Du Page co. Illinois, pop. 4; Northwestern college.
Napier (nā′pĭ-ẽr) town & bor. North Isl. × of Hawke's Bay co. N. Z. pop. 14, with subs. 17.
Napierville (nā′pĭ-ẽr-vĭl) co. S Quebec prov. Canada, × Napierville.
Naples (nā′p′lz) *It.* **Napoli** (nä′pō-lē) prov. Campania, Italy, 351 □ pop. 1,496. — *anc.* NEAP′OLIS, its ✻, a city on N side of Bay of Naples, pop. 770; univ. See PARTHENOPE, *n.* —, **Bay of,** inlet of Mediterranean sea, on SW coast of Italy, 22 m. long.

München. See MUNICH.
Munkács. See MUKAČEVO.
Muramuresh. Var. of MARAMUREȘ.
Mursa. Mursia. See OSIJEK.
Murtana. See PERGA.
Murten. See MORAT.
Murviedro. See SAGUNTO.
Musa. Jebel. See JEBEL MUSA.
Mus Allah. See RHODOPE.
Mustagh Range. See KARAKORAM RANGE.
Mutina. See MODENA.
Mylasa. See MILAS.
Mýto Vyskó. = VYSOKÉ MÝTO.
Nab. See NAAB.
Naba. See NAWA.
Nabal, Nabel. Vars. of NABEUL.
Nadlac. See NAGYLAK.
Nafa. See NAWA.
Nagybánya. See BAIA MARE.
Nagybecskerek. See VELIKI BEČKEREK.
Nagyrocze. See REVÚCA.
Nagyszalonta. See SALONTA.
Nagyszeben. See SIBIU.
Nagyszentmiklós. See SANMICLAUSUL.
Nagyszombat. See TRNAVA.
Nagy-Várad. = ORADIA MARE.
Nahan. See SIRMUR.
Nahrel Asi. See ORONTES.
Naissus. See NISH.
Nalchik. See KABARDA.
N. Amer. NORTH AMERICA.
Nansei. = RYUKYU.
Nagyenyed. See AIUD.
Nagykároly. See CAREI MARI.
Nagykikinda. See VELIKI KIKINDA.

Napo (nä′pō) riv. from Cotopaxi mt. Ecuador, SE about 700 m. to Amazon riv.
Napoleon (nə-pō′lē-ŭn) vil. × of Henry co. Ohio, pop. 4.
Napo-Pastaza (nä′pō-päs-tä′sä; 268) prov. E Ecuador, S. Amer. formerly part of Oriente prov.; pop. with Santiago-Zamora prov. 80.
Nappanee (năp′ə-nē) town, Elkhart co. Ind. pop. 3.
Nara (nä′rä) pref. W Honshu, Japan, 1,440 □ pop. 565. — city in pref. pop. 40.
Naranjito (nä′rän-hē′tō; 189) munic. N cen. Porto Rico, pop. 11.
Narayanganj (nä-rī′ŭn-gŭnj′) town, Dacca dist. Bengal, Br. India, pop. 25.
Narbada (nŭr-bŭd′ä) riv. India, 801 m. long, Satpura range, Central India, to Gulf of Cambay. — See NERBUDDA (*Gaz.*).
Narberth (när′bûrth) bor. Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Narbonne (när′bŏn′) *anc.* NAR′BO, comm. dept. Aude, France, pop. 29.
Nardò (när-dŏ′) mfg. comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 17.
Narenta (nä-rĕn′tä) *anc.* NA′RO, riv. Europe, 140 m. long, W Yugoslavia to Adriatic sea.
Narew (nä′rĕf) *Russ.* **Narev** (nä′rĕf) riv. 300 m. long, Warsaw & Bialystok provs. Poland to Bug river; battle 1915.
Nariño (nä-rēn′yō) dept. SW Colombia, S. Amer. 9,360 □ pop. 341, ✻ Pasto.
Narni (när′nē) *anc.* NAR′NIA, comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 13.
Naro (nä′rō) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, 12 m. E by S of Girgenti, pop. 14.
Narocz (nä′rŏch) *or* **Naroch,** lake, 8 m. long, NE Poland, 62 m. NE of Vilna; battle 1916.
Narón (nä-rōn′) comm. La Coruña prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Narova (nä-rō′vä) river, Europe, ab. 45 m. long from Lake Peipus to Gulf of Finland, bet. Russia & Esthonia, Europe.
Narragansett Bay (năr′ə-găn′sĕt) inlet of Atlantic ocean, Rhode Island, 28 m. long.
Narragansett Pier, post village, Washington co. R. I.; watering place.
Narrows, The, strait between Long Island & Staten Island, N. Y. minimum width 1½ m. — narrowest part of Dardanelles, ab. ⅔ m. wide & 10 m. from Ægean.
Narsinghgarh (nŭr′sĭng-gŭr′) native state, Bhopal, Cen. India Agency, 734 □, p. 101.
Narsinghpur (nŭr′sĭng-pōōr′) dist. of Nerbudda div. Central Provinces, Br. India, 1,976 □ pop. 315. — its ✻ pop. 11. — native state, Orissa, India, 199 □ pop. 33.
Narva (när′vä) town, Viru prov. NE Esthonia on Narova river, pop. 27; battle 1700.
Narvacan (när′vä-kän′) munic. Ilocos Sur prov. Phil. isls. pop. 23.
Narvik (när′vēk) spt. cml. town, Nordland co. Norway, pop. 6.
Naseby (nāz′bĭ) par. Northamptonshire, England, 12 m. E by N of Rugby; battle 1645.
Nash, co. NE North Carolina, 586 □ pop. 41, × Nashville.
Nashua (năsh′ŭ-ə) mfg. city, × of Hillsborough co. N. H. on Merrimack riv. pop. 28.
Nashville (năsh′vĭl) town, × of Howard co. Ark. pop. 2. — city, × of Berrien co. Ga. pop. 2. — city, × of Washington co. Ill. pop. 2. — cml. city, ✻ of Tenn. and × of Davidson co. pop. 118; battle 1864; Vanderbilt university; Fisk university.
Nashwauk (năsh′wôk) vil. Itasca co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
Nasielsk (nä′shĕlsk) comm. Warsaw prov. Poland; battle 1806.
Nasik (nä′sĭk) dist. of Central div. Bombay pres. British India, 5,877 □ pop. 833. — its ✻, on Godavari riv. 107 m. NE of Bombay, pop. 43.
Nasirabad (nə-sēr′ä-bäd′) town, Ajmer-Merwara, British India, pop. 20. — town, E. Khandesh dist. Bombay, pop. 12. — See MYMENSINGH (*Gaz.*).
Nasiriya (nä′sē-rē′yä) town on Euphrates riv. Basra vilayet, Mesopotamia; battle 1915.
Naso (nä′sō) comm. Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 12.
Nassau (năs′ô) co. NE Fla. 630 □ pop. 11, × Fernandina. — co. SE N. Y. 274 □ pop. 126, × Mineola. — city, ✻ of Bahama isls. pop. 13, on New Providence isl. — (*G.* nä′sou; *F.* nä′sō′) former duchy of Germany, now the govt. dist. of Wiesbaden, Hesse-Nassau.
Natal (nə-tăl′) prov. Union of South Africa incl. Zululand, 35,284 □ pop. 1,429, ✻ Pietermaritzburg. — spt. ✻ of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil, pop. munic. 31.
Natchez (năch′ĕz) city, × of Adams co. Mississippi, pop. 13; on Mississippi river.
Natchitoches (năk′ĭ-tŏsh′) par. NW cen. La. 1,289 □ p. 39. — its × p. 3.
Natick (nā′tĭk) town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 11.
National City, city, San Diego co. Calif. on San Diego bay, pop. 3.
Natrona (nə-trō′nə) co. cen. Wyo. 5,322 □ pop. 15, × Casper.
Natron, Lake (nā′trŏn), *or* **Magad** (mə-gäd′) lake, 50 m. long, N Tanganyika Ter. E Africa; soda deposits.
Natron Lakes of Egypt (nā′trŏn) 8 lakes in Libyan desert, 60 m. WNW of Cairo.
Natuna (nə-tōō′nä), *Du.* **Natoena** (-tōō′nä), **Islands,** isl. groups, W of Borneo, Riouw outpost prov. Du. E. Indies, 816 □ (South, 89 □; North, incl. Great Natuna, 727 □), p. 15.
Natural Bridge, vil. Rockbridge co. Va.; natural bridge over Cedar creek; 215 ft. high; 50–100 ft. wide; 90 ft. span.
Natural Bridges, national monument, S Utah, consisting of 3 natural bridges, the largest 222 ft. high with span of 261 ft.
Naucratis (nô′krə-tĭs) Greek city of anc. Egypt in Nile delta.
Nauen (nou′ĕn) comm. Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 9; wireless station.
Naugatuck (nô′gə-tŭk) mfg. bor. New Haven co. Connecticut, pop. 15 — riv. 65 m. long, W Conn. trib. of Housatonic riv.; water power.
Nauheim *or* **Bad-Nauheim** (bät′-nou′hīm) watering place, Oberhessen prov. Hesse, Germany, pop. 6. See NAUHEIM TREATMENT, in *Dict.*
Naumburg (noum′bōōrĸ) mfg. comm. Merseburg govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 29.
Naupactus (nô-păk′tŭs) anc. name of small town of **Lepanto** (lē-pän′tō) on Strait of Lepanto; peace 217 B. C.; naval battle 1571.
Nauplia (nô′plĭ-ə), *Gr.* **Nauplion** (näf′plyē-ŏn) ft. spt. ✻ of Argolis and Corinthia nome, Greece, pop. 5. —, *or* **Argos** (är′gŏs), **Gulf of,** E of the Morea, Greece.
Nauru (nä′ōō-rōō) *or* **Pleasant Island,** island, S Pacific, 33 m. S of equator in 167° E, 12 m. in circum. pop. 2; Brit. mandate; phosphate mines; wireless station.
Naushon (nô-shŏn′) isl. 7 m. long, Elizabeth isls. Dukes co. Massachusetts.
Nauvoo (nô-vōō′) city, Hancock co. Ill. p. 1; founded by Mormons. See ICARIA, *n.*
Navajo (năv′ə-hō) co. NE Ariz. 9,899 □ pop. 16, × Holbrook. — **Mountain,** solitary peak, San Juan co. S Utah, near Rainbow Bridge nat. mon. 10,416 ft. high. — **National Monument,** Navajo co. N Arizona, consisting of numerous ruins of cliff dwellings. — **Peak,** mt. Boulder & Grand cos. Colo. 13 m. S of Longs Peak, 13,406 ft. high.
Navanagar (nŭv′ä-nŭg′ər) native state, Kathiawar, India, on S shore of Gulf of Cutch, 3,791 □ pop. 345. — See JAMNAGAR (*Gaz.*).
Navarino (nä′vä-rē′nō) *or* **Pylos** (pī′lŏs; *as anc. name* pī′lôs) *or* **Neokastro** (nā′ō-käs′trō) ft. spt. town, Messenia nome, SW Morea, Greece; naval battle 1827.
Navarra (nä-vär′rä) prov. N Spain, 4,055 □ pop. 339, ✻ Pamplona.
Navarre (nə-vär′) anc. kingdom which comprised the prov. of Navarra, Spain, & part of dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France. See NAVARRESE, *a.*
Navarro (nə-vär′ō) co. NE cen. Texas, 1,060 □ pop. 51, × Corsicana.
Navas de Tolosa (nä′väs dā tō-lō′sä) vil. Jaën prov. Andalusia, Spain; battle 1212.
Navasota (năv′ə-sō′tə) town, Grimes co. Texas, pop. 5. — riv. Texas, 170 m. long, Limestone co. to Brazos river.
Navesink Hills (năv′ĕ-sĭnk; nā′vĕ-; *also, collog.* nĕv′ĕ-) N. J. See HIGHLANDS (*Gaz.*).
Navsari (nŭv-sä′rē) dist. Baroda state, India, 1,807 □ pop. 340. — town, its ✻ pop. 19.
Nawa (nä′wä) *or* **Naba** (nä′bä) *or* **Nafa** (nä′fä) city, chief port of Ryukyu isls. & ✻ of Okinawa pref. Japan, pop. 54.
Nawabganj (nä-wôb′gŭnj′) town, Malda dist. Bengal, Br. India, pop. 21.
Nawabshah (nä-wôb′shä′) dist. Sind div. Bombay, Br. India, 3,889 □ pop. 419.
Naxos (näk′sŏs) *or* **Naxia** (näk-sē′ə) isl. 19 m. long, Cyclades isls. Ægean sea, 163 (or 173) □ pop. 16. — town on W coast, pop. 2.
Nayagarh (nə′yä′gŭr′) native state, Orissa, India, 588 □ pop. 123. — its ✻ pop. 4.
Nayarit (nä′yä-rēt′) state, W cen. Mexico, 10,953 □ pop. 176, ✻ Tepic.
Nazareth (năz′ə-rĕth) bor. Northampton co. Pa. pop. 4. — subdist. Northern dist. Palestine, pop. 23. — chief town in same, pop. 7. See NAZARENE, *n.* — (*pron.* nä′zä-rĕt′) munic. (pop. 24) & town (pop. 10), Bahia state, E Brazil. — munic. Pernambuco state, Brazil, pop. 87.
Naze, The (nāz) Norway. See LINDESNÄS (*Gaz.*). — headland, E coast of Essex co. Eng.
Nazilli (nä′zĭ-lē′) town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 23.
Nazla, El (ĕl nŭz′lä) town, Faiyum prov. Upper Egypt, pop. 45.
Neagh, Lough (nā; *locally also* nä′ĕĸ) lake, 17 m. long, SW Antrim co. Ireland, 153 □.
Neamţu (nyämts) dept. W Moldavia, Roumania, 1,540 □ pop. 170, ✻ Piatra.
Neanderthal (nā-än′dĕr-täl′) valley near Düsseldorf, Prussia. See NEANDERTHAL, *a.*
Neath (nēth) min. & mfg. mun. bor. Glamorganshire, Wales, on Neath river, pop. 19.
Nebraska (nĕ-brăs′kə) state, cen. U. S. A. 77,520 □ pop. 1,296, ✻ Lincoln. Abbr. *Nebr.*
Nebraska City, city, × of Otoe co. Nebr. on W bank Missouri river, pop. 6.
Neches (nĕch′ĕz) riv. Texas, 350 m. long, Van Zandt co. to Sabine lake.
Neckar (nĕk′är) riv. Germany, 246 m. long, Black forest to Rhine riv. — circle, Württemberg, SW Germany, 1,286 □ pop. 930, ✻ Stuttgart.
Necochea (nā′kō-chā′ä) spt. town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, pop. 21.
Nederbrakel (nä′dĕr-brä′kĕl) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Nederweert (nä′dĕr-vārt′) comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Needham (nēd′ăm) town, Norfolk co. Mass. 12 m. SW of Boston, pop. 7.
Needles (nē′d'lz) city, San Bernardino co. Calif. pop. 3.
Needles, The, three pointed rocks, English channel, W of Isle of Wight.
Neenah (nē′nə) city, Winnebago co. Wis. on Lake Winnebago, pop. 7.
Neerwinden (nār′vĭn′dĕn) vil. Liége prov. Belgium; battles 1693 & 1793.
Nefud (nē-fōōd′) desert of red sand, N Arabia.
Negapatam (nĕg′ə-pə-tăm′) spt. town, Tanjore dist. SE Madras pres. India, pop. 54.
Negaunee (nē-gô′nē) min. & mfg. city, Marquette co. Michigan, pop. 7.
Negeb (nĕg′ĕb) steppe region, S of Judea, anc. Palestine.
Negombo (nē-gŏm′bō) coast town, W Ceylon, Indian ocean, pop. 21.
Negrais, Cape (nē-grīs′) headland, Bassein dist. Lower Burma.
Negri Sembilan (nā′grē sĕm′bē-län′) union of nine native states forming a state of the Federated Malay States, 2,572 □ pop. 179, ✻ Seremban.
Negro, Rio (*Sp.* **Río**) (rē′ō nā′grō) riv. Río Negro ter. Argentina, S. Amer. 630 m. Andes to Atlantic ocean. — riv. S. Amer. Colombia to Amazon riv. ab. 1,400 m.; called **Guainia** (gwī′nyä) in Colombia & Venezuela. — riv. Brazil & Uruguay, 290 m. to Uruguay river.
Negros (nā′grŏs) isl. one of Philippine isls. 4,904 □ pop. 612. —, **Occidental** (ŏk′sē-dĕn-täl′) prov. chiefly W Negros, 3,125 □ pop. 397, ✻ Bacolod. —, **Oriental** (ō′rē-ĕn-täl′) prov. E Negros & Siquijor isl. 1,902 □ pop. 273, ✻ Dumaguete.
Nehavend (nā′hä-vĕnd′) place in Persia S of Hamadan; battle 641 A. D.
Neheim (nā′hīm) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 11.
Neillsville (nēl′zvĭl) city, × of Clark co. Wis. on Black river, pop. 2.
Neisse (nīs′ĕ) riv. Germany, flows into Oder riv. — riv. Silesia prov. Prussia, flows into Oder riv. — mfg. comm. Oppeln govt. dist. Upper Silesia, Prussia, on Neisse riv. pop. 28.
Neiva (nā′vä) town, ✻ of Huila dept. Colombia, on Magdalena river, pop. munic. 22.
Nejd (nĕzhd; nād) *or* **Nedjed** (nēd′jĕd) div. of the emirate of Nejd and Hasa, Arabia.
Nejd and Hasa (hä′sə) emirate or principality, cen. Arabia, ✻ Riyadh It includes three divs. Nejd, p. 250, Kasim, p. 75, & Hasa, p. 75; former Wahabite empire. See WAHABI, *n.*
Nekoosa (nē-kōō′sə) vil. Wood co. Wisconsin, pop. 2.
Neligh (nē′lĭg) city, × of Antelope co. Nebraska, pop. 2.
Nellore (nĕl′lōr′) dist. E Madras, Br. India, 7,973 □ pop. 1,386. — its ✻ pop. 36.
Nelson (nĕl′sŭn) co. cen. Ky. 411 □ pop. 16, × Bardstown. — co. NE N. Dak. 981 □ pop. 10, × Lakota. — co. cen. Va. 473 □ pop. 17, × Lovingston. — min. city, on Kootenay riv. Brit. Columbia, Can. pop. 5. — mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 40. — provincial dist. N South Isl. New Zealand, 10,875 □ pop. 48. — its chief town, a spt. bor. in Waimea co. pop. 9, with suburbs, 11. — riv. Manitoba, Canada, from Lake Winnipeg to Hudson bay, 390 m.; incl. Bow & Saskatchewan rivs. 1,660 m.
Nelsonville (nĕl′sŭn-vĭl) min. city, Athens co. Ohio, pop. 6.
Nemaha (nē′mə-hô′; nĕm′ə-) riv. Nebr. 150 m. long, Lancaster co. to Missouri riv. — co. NE Kans. 716 □ pop. 18, × Seneca. — co. SE Nebr. 389 □ pop. 13, × Auburn.
Nemea (nē′mē-ə) valley, N of Argos, Argolis and Corinthia nome, Greece. See NEMEAN, *a.*
Nemours (nĕ-mōōr′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Marne, France, pop. 5; treaty 1585.
Nemuro (nä′mōō-rō) old prov. E Hokkaido, Japan, now part of Hokkaido pref.
Nenagh (nē′nə; nä′nä) town, Tipperary co. Irish Free State, near Nenagh river, p. 5.
Nenana (nə-nä′nə) dist. & town, cen. Alaska; pop. dist. 1.
Neodesha (nē′ō-dē-shä′) city, Wilson co. Kans. pop. 4.
Neosho (nē-ō′shō) co. SE Kans. 580 □ pop. 24, × Erie. — city, × of Newton co. Mo. pop. 4. — riv. Morris co. Kans. to Arkansas river in Oklahoma, 346 m. long.
Nepal (nē-pôl′) kingdom in N India, S of Tibet, 54,000 □ pop. 5,600, ✻ Katmandu; includes many of the highest Himalayas; British sphere of influence. See NEPALESE, *a.*
Nephi (nē′fī) city, × of Juab co. Utah, pop. 3.
Nephin (nĕf′ĭn) mt. Mayo co. Ireland, 2,646 ft. high.
Nephinbeg (nĕf′ĭn-bĕg′) *i. e.* "little Nephin," mt. Mayo co. Ireland, 2,065 ft. high.
Nera (nā′rä) *anc.* NAR, small riv. cen. Italy, trib. of the Tiber.
Nérac (nā′rák′) mfg. comm. dept. Lot-et-Garonne, France, pop. 6.
Nerbudda (nĕr-bŭd′ə) *or* **Narbada** (nŭr-bŭd′ä) W div. of Central Provs. Br. India, 18,382 □ pop. 2,013. — riv. See NARBADA (*Gaz.*).
Nerchinsk (nyĕr′chĭnsk) town, Transbaikalia prov. Far Eastern Region, Soviet Russia, Asia, pop. 5; treaty 1689.
Nero Deep (nē′rō) submarine depression, 12° 40′ N, 145° 40′ E, near Guam, Pacific ocean, about 31,614 ft. deep; discovered 1899.
Nerva (nĕr′vä) comm. Huelva prov. Spain, pop. 15.
Nescopeck (nĕs′kō-pĕk) bor. Luzerne co. Pa. on N branch of Susquehanna, pop. 2.
Neshoba (nē-shō′bə) co. E Miss. 561 □ pop. 19, × Philadelphia.
Nesle (nĕl) comm. dept. Somme, France, 7 m. WNW of Ham, pop. 2.
Ness (nĕs) co. W cen. Kans. 1,079 □ pop. 7, × Ness City.
Ness, Loch (nĕs) lake, Inverness co. Scotland, 23 m. long.
Neston and Parkgate (nĕs′tŭn, pärk′gāt) urban dist. Cheshire, Eng. pop. 5.
Netcong (nĕt′kŏng) bor. Morris co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Netherlands (nĕth′ĕr-ləndz) *Dutch* **Nederland** (nā′dĕr-länt′) *called also* **Holland** (hŏl′ənd) kingdom, W Europe, 12,582 □ pop. 6,831, ✻ The Hague. See GULDEN, *n.*, BARRIER TREATY, DUTCH, *a.* & *n.*, LOW COUNTRIES.
Néthou, Pic de (pēk dĕ nā′tōō′) highest peak of Pyrenees, in Maladetta range; 11,165 ft.
Netley (nĕt′lĭ) vil. Southampton co. England; abbey ruins & military hospital.
Netze (nĕt′sə) riv. 275 m. long, W Poland & E Brandenburg, Prussia, to Warta river.
Neubrandenburg (noi-brän′dĕn-bōōrĸ) comm. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, pop. 13.
Neuchâtel (nû′shä′tĕl′) *form.* **Neufchâtel,** *Ger.* **Neuenburg** (noi′ĕn-bōōrĸ) mfg. canton, NW Switzerland, 312 □ pop. 131. — its ✻, on NW shore Lake of Neuchâtel, pop. 23.
Neuchâtel, Lake of (nû′shä′tĕl′) W Switzerland, 84 □.
Neufahrwasser (noi′fär′väs′ĕr) port of Danzig on Baltic at W mouth of Vistula.
Neufchâtel (nû′shä′tĕl′) comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, pop. 4; famed for its cheese. — See NEUCHÂTEL (*Gaz.*).
Neugersdorf (noi′gĕrs-dôrf) comm. Bautzen circle, Saxony, Germany, pop. 10.
Neuhausen (noi′hou′zĕn) comm. Schaffhausen canton, Switzerland, pop. 6.
Neuilly-Plaisance (nû′yĕ′-plĕ′zĂNs′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 9.
Neuilly-sur-Marne (-sür′-märn′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 6.
Neuilly-sur-Seine (-sür′-sān′) mfg. comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 52; treaty 1919.
Neu-Isenburg (noi′-ē′zĕn-bōōrĸ) comm. Starkenburg prov. Hesse, Germany, pop. 11.
Neukölln (noi′kûln′) *form.* **Rixdorf** (rĭks′dôrf) S suburb of Berlin, Germany, pop. 262.
Neumünster (noi′mün′stĕr) comm. Schleswig-Holstein prov. Prussia, pop. 36.
Neunkirchen (noin′kĭrk′ĕn) min. comm. Saar region, Europe, pop. 35. — comm. Lower Austria prov. Austria, pop. 11.
Neuquén (nā′ōō-kān′) ter. SW Argentina, South America, 40,530 □ pop. 34.
Neuruppin (noi′rōō-pēn′) comm. Potsdam govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 17.
Neusalz (noi′zälts′) comm. Liegnitz govt. dist. Lower Silesia, Prussia, on Oder river, pop. 13.
Neuse (nūs) riv. N. C. 280 m. long, Person co. to Pamlico sound.
Neusiedler (noi′zēd′lĕr), *Hung.* **Fertö** (fĕr′tû), **Lake,** E Austria & (ab. one quarter) NW Hungary, 23 m. long, 7 m. broad; sometimes dry.
Neuss (nois) mfg. city, Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 40.
Neustadt (noi′shtät) comm. Oppeln govt. dist. Upper Silesia, Prussia, pop. 16. — comm. Palatinate dist. Bavaria, pop. 19. — See WIENER-NEUSTADT (*Gaz.*).
Neustettin (noi′shtĕ-tēn′) comm. Köslin govt. dist. Pomerania, Prussia, pop. 13.
Neustrelitz (noi-strä′lĭts) comm. ✻ of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, pop. 11.

Napoli. See NAPLES. [VASIA-
Napoli di Malvasia. See MAL-
Nar. See NERA.
Naraingani. = NARAYANGANJ.
Narbo. See NARBONNE.
Naro. See NARENTA.
Natoena Isls. See NATUNA ISLS.
Nau, Capo di. See COLONNE.
Naun. See NONNI. [ISLS.
Navigators Isls. See SAMOA.
Naxuana. See NAKHICHEVAN.
N. B. Abbr. NEW BRUNSWICK.
Neapolis. See NAPLES.
Nebo. See PISGAH, MOUNT.
Nedens. † AUST-AGDER.
Nederland. See NETHERLANDS.
Nedjed. See NEJD. [EUBGA.
Negroponte, *It.* **Negroponte.** See
Neilgherry. Var. of NILGIRI.
Nejef. See NAJAF.
Nemausus. See NÎMES.
Nemetocenna. See ARRAS.
Nemunas. See NIEMEN.
Neokastro. See NAVARINO.
Neris. = VILIYA.
Nesis. See NISIDA.
Netherlands India. = DUTCH EAST INDIES.
Neuenburg. See NEUCHÂTEL.
Neu—Hannover. See NEW HANOVER.
Neuhausel. See NOVÉ ZAMKY.
Neu—Langenburg. See TUKUYU.
Neu—Mecklenburg. See NEW IRELAND.
Neupest. See ÚJPEST.
Neu—Pommern. See NEW BRITAIN (isl.).
Neusandez. See NOWY SĄCZ.
Neusatz. See NOVISAD.
Neusohl. See BYSTRICA BAŇSKA.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Neustria (nūs′trĭ-ȧ) anc. kingdom of the western Franks. See NEUSTRIAN, *a.*
Neu-Ulm (noi′-o͝olm′) comm. Swabia govt. dist. Bavaria, Ger. on Danube river, pop. 12.
Neuve-Chapelle (nûv′-shȧ′pĕl′) comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 7 m. NE of Béthune; battle 1915.
Neuve-Église (ȧ′glēz′) vil. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, S of Ypres; battle 1918.
Neuville-Saint-Vaast (nû′vēl′-săN′-väst′) comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 4 m. N of Arras; battles 1915–16.
Neuwerk (noi′vĕrk) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 12.
Neuwied (noi′vēt) comm. Coblenz govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Rhine riv. pop. 19.
Neva (nē′vȧ; *Russ.* nyĕ-vä′) riv. Russia, Ladoga lake to Gulf of Finland.
Nevada (nē-vä′dȧ) state, U. S. A., W of Utah, 110,690 □ pop. 77, ✻ Carson City. Abbr. *Nev.* See SAGEBRUSH STATE, SILVER STATE. — co. SW Ark. 620 □ pop. 22, ✕ Prescott. — co. E Calif. 974 □ p. 11, ✕ Nevada City. — city, ✕ of Story co. Iowa, p. 3. — city, ✕ of Vernon co. Mo. p. 7.
Nevada City, city, ✕ of Nevada co. California, pop. 2.
Nevers (nĕ-vâr′) *anc.* NOVIODU′NUM, comm. ✻ of dept. Nièvre, Fr. p. 30; cathedral.
Nevis (nē′vĭs; nĕv′ĭs) isl. Saint Kitts-Nevis presidency, Leeward Isls. Br. W. Indies, 50 □ pop. 12; chief town Charlestown, p. 1.
Nevshehr (nĕv-shĕ′hr) town, Konia vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 15.
New Albany (ôl′bȧ-nĭ) city, ✕ of Floyd co. Ind. p. 23. — city, ✕ of Union co. Miss. p. 3.
New Amsterdam (ăm′stĕr-dăm) the Dutch city on Manhattan isl. which became New York. — isl. 23 □, Indian oc. 37° 48′ S, 77° 25′ E; belongs to France. — town, ✕ of Berbice co. British Guiana, pop. 8.
Newark (nū′ĕrk) town, New Castle co. Del. pop. 2; Delaware college. — city, ✕ of Essex co. N. J. pop. 415, on Passaic riv. — vil. Wayne co. N. Y. pop. 7. — city, ✕ of Licking co. Ohio, pop. 27. — mun. bor. Nottinghamshire, Eng. pop. 17.
Newark Bay, inlet, NE N. J. connects with Upper New York bay by Kill van Kull.
Newaygo (nē-wā′gō) co. W Mich. 851 □ pop. 17, ✕ White Cloud.
New Baden (nū bā′dĕn) vil. Clinton co. Illinois, pop. 2.
New Bedford (bĕd′fĕrd) mfg. spt. city, a ✕ of Bristol co. Massachusetts, pop. 121.
Newberg (nū′bûrg) city, Yamhill co. Oregon, pop. 3; college.
New Bern (nū′ bûrn′) city, ✕ of Craven co. N. C. pop. 12.
Newbern (nū′bûrn′) town, Dyer co. Tenn. pop. 2.
Newberry (nū′bĕr-ĭ) co. NW cen. S. C. 601 □ pop. 36, ✕ Newberry. — vil. ✕ of Luce co. Mich. pop. 2. — town, ✕ of Newberry co. S. C. pop. 6; college.
New Bethlehem (bĕth′lē-hĕm; -ĕm) bor. Clarion co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Newbiggen by the Sea (nū-bĭg″n) urban dist. Northumberland co. Eng. pop. 7.
New Boston (bŏs′tŭn; 205) vil. Scioto co. Ohio, pop. 5.
New Braunfels (broun′fĕlz) city, ✕ of Comal co. Texas, pop. 4.
New Bremen (brē′mĕn) vil. Auglaize co. Ohio, pop. 2.
New Brighton (brī′tŭn) mfg. bor. Beaver co. Pennsylvania, pop. 9.
New Britain (brĭt′n) mfg. city, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 59. — *form.* **Neu-Pommern** (noi′-pōm′ĕrn) largest isl. Bismarck archipelago, Pacif. ocean, 300 m. long by 50 m. broad, 10,000 □ pop. 85, chief town Rabaul.
New Brunswick (brŭnz′wĭk) city, ✕ of Middlesex co. N. J. on Raritan riv. pop. 33; Rutgers college. — prov. Canada, N. America, 27,985 □ pop. 388, ✻ Fredericton.
Newburgh (nū′bûrg) city, Orange co. N. Y. on Hudson river, pop. 30.
Newburgh Heights, vil. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, pop. 3.
Newburn (nū′bŭrn) urban dist. Northumberland co. Eng. near Newcastle, pop. 19.
Newbury (nū′bĕr-ĭ) town, Orange co. Vt. pop. 2. — mun. bor. Berkshire co. England, p. 12.
Newburyport (nū′bĕr-ĭ-pōrt′) city, a ✕ of Essex co. Massachusetts, pop. 16.
New Calabar (kăl′ȧ-bär′; kăl′ȧ-bär′) riv. one of the mouths of the Niger riv. S. Nigeria.
New Caledonia (kăl′ē-dō′nĭ-ȧ) isl. S Pacific ocean, with Loyalty isls. 7,050 □ pop. 51, ✻ Numea; a French penal colony.
New Canaan (kā′nȧn) bor. Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 2.
New Castile (kăs-tēl′) *Sp.* **Castilla Nueva** (käs-tēl′yä nwā′vä; 195) old prov. Spain, now provs. of Madrid, Toledo, Ciudad Real, Cuenca, and Guadalajara.
New Castle, co. N Del. 435 □ pop. 148, ✕ Wilmington. — city, New Castle co. Del. pop. 4. — town, ✕ of Henry co. Ind. pop. 14. — city, ✕ of Lawrence co. Pa. on Shenango river, pop. 45.
Newcastle (nū′kăs″l) town, ✕ of Northumberland co. New Brunswick, Can. pop. 4. — spt. town, New South Wales, Australia, on Hunter river, pop. munic. 15, with subs. 84. — town, NW Natal prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 4.
Newcastle under Lyme (līm) mfg. mun. bor. Staffordshire, England, pop. 20.
Newcastle upon Tyne (nū′kăs″l *or* nū-kăs″l ŭ-pŏn′ tīn′) *anc.* PONS ÆLII, city & county bor. ✕ of Northumberland co. England, pop. 275. See HOASTMAN, *n.*
Newchwang *or* **Port Newchwang** (nū′chwäng′) *or* **Yingkow** (yĭng′kō′) treaty port, Shengking prov. Manchuria, at mouth of Liao riv. pop. 61. — *or* **Niuchwang,** inland city, Shengking prov. Manchuria, 30 m. from mouth of Liao riv. pop. 52.
Newcomerstown (nū-kŭm′ĕrz-toun) vil. Tuscarawas co. Ohio, pop. 3.
New Cumberland (kŭm′bĕr-lȧnd) bor. Cumberland co. Pa. pop. 2. — town, ✕ of Hancock co. W. Va. pop. 2.
New Eagle, bor. Washington co. Pa. pop. 2.
New England, states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, & Connecticut, U. S. A. total area 66,424 □ pop. 7,401.
Newenham, Cape (nū′ĕn-hăm) SW Alaska, S of Kuskokwim bay.
New Forest, rural & woodland region, SW Southampton co. ENG. 145 □.
Newfoundland (nū′fŭn(d)-lănd′; nū′fŭnd-lănd′; nū′found′lănd′; *the local pronunciation differs among the educated, but the primary accent is never on the second syllable locally*) isl. colony, British N. Amer. 42,734 □ pop. 259, with Labrador, 263, ✻ St. John's. See NEWFOUNDLAND, *n.*, LABRADOR (*Gaz.*).
New Georgia Islands (jôr′jĭ-ȧ; -jȧ) group in Solomon isls.; British.
New Glasgow (glȧs′gō) town, Pictou co. Nova Scotia, Canada, pop. 9; coal mines.
New Granada (grȧ-nä′dȧ) *Sp.* **Nueva Granada** (nwā′vä grä-nä′thä; 146) earlier name for the country of Colombia, S. Amer.; Venezuela & Ecuador were once included.
New Guinea (gĭn′ĭ) *or* **Papua** (pä′pōō-ä; păp′ū-ȧ) large isl. Malay arch. N of Australia, second largest isl. in the world, 305,900 □ pop. ab. 950: divided into Dutch New Guinea, Ter. of New Guinea, & Ter. of Papua. See PAPUA, TERRITORY OF (*Gaz.*).
New Guinea, Dutch, the part of New Guinea isl. W of lon. 141° E, an outpost prov. of Du. E. Indies, area (incl. adj. isls.) 160,692 □ pop. 195, chief town Merauke. —, **Territory of,** NE part of New Guinea isl. formerly Kaiser-Wilhelmsland (70,000 □ pop. unknown, est. 110 to 350), with Bismarck arch., Bougainville, & other isls. total area 89,552 □ pop. est. 310 to 550, ✻ Rabaul; Australian mandate.
New Hampshire (hămp′shĭr) one of New Eng. states, U. S. A. 9,341 □ pop. 443, ✻ Concord. Abbr. *N. H.* See GRANITE STATE.
New Hampton (hămp′tŭn) city, ✕ of Chickasaw co. Iowa, pop. 3.
New Hanover (hăn′ō-vĕr) co. SE part of North Carolina, 216 □ pop. 41, ✕ Wilmington. — *form.* **Neu-Hannover** (noi′-hŭ-nō′vĕr) isl. Bismarck archipelago, 380 □, Ter. of New Guinea.
New Harmony (här′mō-nĭ) town, Posey co. Indiana, pop. 1; Owen's socialists 1825.
New Hartford (härt′fĕrd) town, Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 2. — vil. Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 2.
New Haven (hā′v'n) co. S Conn. 603 □ pop. 415, ✕ ✕ New Haven & Waterbury. — town & city, a ✕ of New Haven co. pop. 163; a spt. on New Haven bay; seat of Yale univ. See CITY OF ELMS.
Newhaven (nū-hā′v'n) urban dist. & spt. Sussex East, England, pop. 6.
New Hebrides (hĕb′rĭ-dēz) isls. in S Pacific oc. 17° S, 169° E, 5,500 □ pop. ab. 60; under joint French & British administration.
New Hunstanton (hŭn′stȧn-tŭn; *colloq.* hŭn′stŭn) urban dist. Norfolk co. England, on the Wash, pop. 3; watering place.
New Iberia (ī-bē′rĭ-ȧ) city, ✕ of Iberia par. Louisiana, pop. 6.
Newington (nū′ĭng-tŭn) town, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 2. — par. Southwark met. bor. London, Eng. pop. 115.
New Ireland, *form.* **Neu-Mecklenburg,** (noi′-mĕk′lĕn-bo͝orK) isl. Bismarck archipelago, 4,600 □, Ter. of New Guinea, chief town Kawieng.
New Jersey (jûr′zĭ) state, E U. S. A. 8,224 □ pop. 3,156, ✻ Trenton. Abbr. *N. J.*
New Kensington (kĕn′zĭng-tŭn) bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. on Allegheny river, pop. 12.
New Kent (kĕnt) co. E part of Virginia, 191 □ pop. 5, ✕ New Kent.
Newkirk (nū′kûrk) city, ✕ of Kay co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.
New Lexington (lĕk′sĭng-tŭn) vil. ✕ of Perry co. Ohio, pop. 3.
New London (lŭn′dŭn) co. SE Conn. 659 □ pop. 105, ✕ ✕ New London & Norwich. — town & city, on Thames riv. Conn. a ✕ of New London co. pop. 26; Connecticut college. — city, Outagamie & Waupaca cos. Wis. pop. 5.
New Madrid (măd′rĭd) co. SE Mo. 652 □ pop. 25. — city, its ✕ pop. 2.
Newmarket (nū′mär′kĕt) town, Rockingham co. N. H. pop. 3. — urban dist. Suffolk West, England, pop. 10; races.
New Martinsville (mär′tĭnz-vĭl) town, ✕ of Wetzel co. W. Va. on Ohio river, pop. 2.
New Mexico (mĕk′sĭ-kō) state, SW U. S. A. 122,634 □ pop. 360, ✻ Santa Fe. Abbr. *N. Mex.*
New Milford (mĭl′fĕrd) mfg. town, a ✕ of Litchfield co. Connecticut, pop. 5.
New Mills, urban dist. Derbyshire, England, pop. 8.
Newnan (nū′nȧn) city, ✕ of Coweta co. Georgia, pop. 7.
New Netherland (nĕth′ĕr-lȧnd) the name under the Dutch of the ter. now mainly comprised in the state of New York.
New Norfolk (nôr′fŏk) munic. S cen. Tasmania, 25 m. NW of Hobart, pop. 7.
New Orleans (ôr′lē-ănz) cml. city, ✕ of Orleans par. La. a riv. port on Mississippi riv. pop. 387; chief cotton market U. S. A.; battle 1815; Tulane university; Loyola university.
New Paltz (nū′ pôlts′) vil. Ulster co. New York, pop. 1; resort.
New Philadelphia (fĭl′ȧ-dĕl′fĭ-ȧ) city, ✕ of Tuscarawas co. Ohio, pop. 11. — bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 3.
New Plymouth (plĭm′ŭth) spt. bor. ✻ of Taranaki co. W North Island, New Zealand, pop. 11, with suburbs, 13.
Newport (nū′pōrt) co. SE R. I. 114 □ pop. 43, ✕ Newport. — town, ✕ of Jackson co. Ark. pop. 4. — city, ✕ of Campbell co. Ky. pop. 29. — town, Penobscot co. Maine, pop. 2. — town, ✕ of Sullivan co. N. H. pop. 4. — bor. Perry co. Pa. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Newport co. R. I. a spt. watering place, pop. 30. — town, ✕ of Cocke co. Tenn. pop. 3. — city, ✕ of Orleans co. Vt. pop. 5. — mun. bor. ✻ of Isle of Wight co. Eng. pop. 11. — county bor. Monmouthshire, England, pop. 92.
Newport News, point near mouth of James riv. Va. NW of Hampton Roads. — city, in Warwick co. Va. but polit. independent, pop. 36; watering place.
New Prague (prāg) city, Le Sueur and Scott cos. Minnesota, pop. 2.
New Providence (prŏv′ĭ-dĕns) isl. & dist. Bahama group, British West Indies, 58 □ pop. 13, ✻ Nassau.
Newquay (nū′kē′) urban dist. Cornwall co. England, pop. 7.
New Richmond (rĭch′mŭnd) vil. Clermont co. Ohio, pop. 2. — city, St. Croix co. Wis. p. 2.
New Rochelle (rō-shĕl′) city, Westchester co. New York, pop. 36.
New Rockford (rŏk′fĕrd) city, ✕ of Eddy co. N. Dak. pop. 2.
New Ross (rŏs; 205) urban dist. Wexford co. Irish Free State, on Barrow river, pop. 6.
Newry (nū′rĭ) town, Down & Armagh cos. Northern Ireland, pop. 12.
New Shoreham (shōr′ăm) town, Newport co. R. I. on Block Island, pop. 1; resort.
New Siberian Islands (sī-bē′rĭ-ȧn) isl. group, Arctic ocean, Yakutsk, Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia; chief isls. Kotelni, Fadyeevski, Novaya Sibir (New Siberia), & Lyakhov.
New Smyrna (smûr′nȧ) city, Volusia co. Florida, pop. 2.
New South Wales, state, SE Australia, 309,432 □ pop. 2,100, excluding full-blooded aboriginals, ✻ and chief city Sydney.
New Spain, name of former Sp. viceroyalty in N. Amer. incl. Mexico, Cen. Amer. N of Panama, Venezuela, West Indies, & also Philippines in Asia.
Newstead Abbey (nū′stĕd) Nottinghamshire, England; family residence of Byron.
New Straitsville (strāts′vĭl) vil. Perry co. Ohio, pop. 2.
New Sweden, Swedish col. on Delaware riv. near Wilmington, 1638–1655.
New Territories, dist. on Chinese mainland, part of Hongkong colony, pop. 83.
Newton (nū′tŭn) co. NW Ark. 846 □ pop. 11, ✕ Jasper. — co. N cen. Ga. 262 □ pop. 22, ✕ Covington. — co. NW Ind. 405 □ pop. 10, ✕ Kentland. — co. E Miss. 568 □ pop. 21, ✕ Decatur. — co. SW Mo. 622 □ pop. 25, ✕ Neosho. — co. E Texas, 889 □ pop. 12, ✕ Newton. — city, ✕ of Jasper co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Jasper co. Iowa, pop. 7. — city, ✕ of Harvey co. Kans. pop. 10. — mfg. city, Middlesex co. Mass. p. 46. — town, Newton co. Miss. p. 2. — town, ✕ of Sussex co. N. J. p. 4. — town, ✕ of Catawba co. N. C. p. 3.
Newton Abbot (nū′tŭn ăb′ŭt) urban dist. Devonshire, England, pop. 14.
Newton in Makerfield (măk′ĕr-fēld; măk′-) urban dist. Lancashire, Eng. pop. 19.
Newton, Mount (nū′tŭn) mt. E Spitsbergen, 5,676 ft.; highest point on the isl.
Newtown (nū′toun) town, Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 3. — bor. Bucks co. Pa. pop. 2. — munic. SW suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, pop. 28.
Newtown and Chilwell (chĭl′wĕl) bor. Victoria, Australia, sub. of Geelong, pop. 7.
Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn (lăn′lo͝o-chī′ärn) urban dist. Montgomeryshire, Wales, p. 6.
Newtownards (nū′t'n-ärdz′) town, Down co. Northern Ireland, 10 m. E of Belfast, p. 9.
Newtown Butler, vil. Fermanagh co. N. Ireland, 16 m. SE of Enniskillen; battle 1689.
New Ulm (ŭlm) city, ✕ of Brown co. Minnesota, pop. 7.
New Washington (wŏsh′ĭng-tŭn) munic. Capiz prov. Phil. isls. pop. 24.
New Waterford (wō′tĕr-fĕrd) town, Cape Breton co. Nova Scotia, Canada, pop. 6.
New Westminster (wĕst′mĭn-stĕr) city, former ✻ of Br. Columbia, Canada, pop. 14.
New Windsor (wĭn′zĕr) munic. bor. Berkshire co. Eng. on rt. bank of Thames, p. 20. See WINDSOR CASTLE (*Gaz.*).
New York, one of Middle Atl. states, U. S. A. 49,204 □ pop. 10,385, ✻ Albany, first cml. & mfg. & most populous state in the Union. See EMPIRE STATE, GOTHAM, *n.*, KNICKERBOCKER, *n.* — co. N. Y. part of N. Y. city, coextensive with Manhattan bor. 22 □ pop. 2,284. — spt. city, cml. center of the U. S. & largest city of W hemisphere, SE N. Y. at mouth of Hudson riv. 40° 42.7′ N, 74° 00.1′ W, pop. 5,620; comprises bors. of Manhattan (Manhattan isl.), Bronx (on mainland), Brooklyn (in W Long isl.), Queens (in W Long isl.), Richmond (Staten isl.). See BOWERY, *n.*, CASTLE GARDEN, EAST SIDE, EMPIRE CITY, EVACUATION DAY, KNICKERBOCKER, *n.*, TAMMANY, *n.*, TENDERLOIN, *n.*, WALL STREET.
New York Bay, inlet of the Atlantic at the mouth of the Hudson riv. consisting of the Upper bay (bay proper) & the Lower bay, connected by the Narrows.
New Zealand, Dominion of (zē′lȧnd) British self-governing colony, S Pacific ocean, comprising New Zealand proper (North, South, Stewart, & Chatham islands, 103,284 □ pop. 1,219), Cook, Kermadec, & other groups & isls. 103,861 □ pop. 1,232, with Maoris, 1,285, ✻ Wellington. See MAORI, *n.* & *a.*
Nez Perce (nā′ pĕr′sā′) co. NW Idaho, 851 □ pop. 15, ✕ Lewiston.
Ngami ('n-gä′mē) former lake, ab. 300 □, now marshy land, N Bechuanaland prot. S Africa, 20° 30′ S, 23° 30′ E.
Nhatrang (nyä′träng′) spt. S Annam, French Indo-China, pop. 5.
Niagara (nī-ăg′ȧ-rȧ) riv. bet. N. Y. & Ontario prov. Canada, 36 m. long, Lake Erie to Lake Ontario; Falls of Niagara, 158 ft. high on Can. side, 167 ft. on Amer. — co. W N. Y. 522 □ pop. 119, ✕ Lockport. — vil. Marinette co. Wis. pop. 2.
Niagara Falls, city, Niagara co. N. Y. pop. 51. — town, Welland co. Ontario, Canada, on Niagara riv. pop. 15.
Nias (nē′ăs′) isl. Du. E. Indies, W of Sumatra, crossed by 1° N lat. 1,842 □, pop. 161.
Nicæa (nī-sē′ȧ) *Anglicized* **Nice** (nīs) anc. city, a ✻ of Bithynia, Asia Minor, on site of modern ISNIK; 1st Ecumenical Council & Nicene Creed 325 A. D.; 7th E. Council 787. See NICENE, *a.* — empire of 13th century, with center at Nicæa. — See NICE (*Gaz.*).
Nicaragua (nĭk′ȧ-rä′gwȧ) republic, Central America, 51,660 □ pop. 638, ✻ Managua.
Nicaragua, Lake, W Nicaragua, Central America, 100 m. long, 2,972 □; largest lake in W Hemisphere bet. Lake Michigan, in N. Amer. & Lake Titicaca, in Bolivia, S. Amer.
Nicastro (nē-käs′trō) comm. Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. 17.
Nice (nēs) *It.* **Nizza** (nēt′sä) *anc.* NICÆ′A, spt. city, ✻ of dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, on Mediterranean sea, pop. 156; health resort. — See NICÆA (*Gaz.*).
Nicholas (nĭk′ō-lȧs) co. NE Ky. 208 □ pop. 10, ✕ Carlisle. — co. cen. W. Va. 680 □ pop. 21, ✕ Summersville.
Nicholas Channel, off N coast of Cuba, bet. 79° 30′ & 81° W.
Nicholas II. Land, archipelago, N of Taimyr peninsula, Siberia, in Arctic ocean.
Nicholasville (nĭk′ō-lȧs-vĭl) city, ✕ of Jessamine co. Kentucky, pop. 3.
Nicobar Islands (nĭk′ō-bär′) *or* **Nicobars,** group, Bay of Bengal, 635 □ pop. 9; British. See ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLS. (*Gaz.*), NICOBARESE, *n.*

Neu-Titschein. See NOVY JIČÍN.
Neutra. See NITRA.
Neuzen (Ter). = TERNEUZEN.
Nevada de Toluca. See TOLUCA, NEVADA DE.
Nevada, Sierra. See SIERRA NEVADA.
Nevado de Famatina. See FAMATINA, SIERRA.
Nevis, Mount. See BEN NEVIS.
New Caledonia. † BRITISH COLUMBIA.
New Corinth. See CORINTH.
New Dongola. See ORDE, EL.
New France. † CANADA.
New Goa. See PANJIM.
New Holland. † AUSTRALIA.
New Margheian. = NOVI MARGELAN (see SKOBELEV).
New Orange. † (1673–1674) NEW YORK (city).
New River. See KANAWHA.
New Sarum. See SALISBURY.
New Whatcom. See BELLINGHAM.
Nganhui, Nganhwei. Vars. of ANHWEI.
Nganking. See ANKING.
Ngauruhoe. See TONGARIRO MT.

Nicolet (nē'kō'lĕ') co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Bécancour.
Nicollet (nĭk'ō-lĕt) co. S Minn. 443 □ pop. 15, × St. Peter.
Nicopolis (nĭ-kŏp'ō-lĭs). See NIKOPOL. — city, anc. Epirus; ruins ab. 5 m. N of Preveza.
Nicosia (nē'kō-zē'ä) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 16. — *or* **Nikosia** (nē'kō-sē'ä) *or* **Levkosia** (lĕf'kō-sē'ä) town, ✻ of Cyprus, pop. 19.
Nicoya (nē-kō'yä) gulf, Pacific coast of Costa Rica, Central America. — pen. bet. gulf & Pacific ocean. — town, pop. 3, on peninsula; mother-of-pearl, murex, etc.
Nictheroy (nĭk'tĕ-roi') city, ✻ of Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, pop. 86.
Nieder-Hermsdorf (nē'dĕr-hĕrms'dôrf) comm. Breslau govt. dist. Lower Silesia, Prussia, pop. 10.
Niederplanitz (-plä'nĭts) comm. Zwickau circle, Saxony, Germany, pop. 11.
Niederschönhausen (-shûn'hou'zĕn) *officially* **Berlin-Niederschönhausen,** comm. Potsdam govt. dist. Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 19.
Nieder-Selters (-zĕl'tĕrs) comm. Hesse-Nassau prov. Prus. pop. 2; mineral waters.
Niel (nē-ĕl') comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 9.
Niemen (nē'mĕn; *Pol.* nyĕm'ĕn) *Lith.* **Nemunas** (nä'mōō-näs) *Russ.* **Nyeman** (nyĕ'män) riv. 500 m. long, White Russia through Poland & Lithuania to Kurisches Haff, E. Prussia; takes name **Memel** (mā'mĕl) in E. Prussia, & **Russ** (rōōs) 22 m. fr. mouth; battle 1914.
Nienburg (nēn'bŏŏrĸ) comm. Hanover prov. Prussia, on Weser river, pop. 11.
Nieuport (nē'ōō-pōrt) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, on Yser riv. pop. 4; battle 1914.
Nieuwe-Pekela (nē'vĕ-pā'kä-lä) comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. 5.
Nieuwer-Amstel (nē'vĕr-äm'stĕl) comm. N. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Nieuwveld (nē'ōō-vĕlt) mt. range, Cape prov. U. of South Africa, ab. 7,000 ft. high.
Nièvre (nyĕ'vr') dept. cen. France, 2,659 □ pop. 270, ✻ Nevers.
Nigde (nĭg'dĕ) town, E Konia vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 20.
Niger (nī'jĕr) riv. W Africa, 2,600 m. from ab. Sierra Leone frontier through French Guinea, French Sudan, bet. Upper Volta & Ter. of the Niger, and through Nigeria to Gulf of Guinea. —, **Territory of the,** part of French W. Africa, E of French Sudan & N of N. Nigeria, 347,400 □ pop. 1,084, ✻ Zinder.
Nigeria (nī-jē'rĭ-ä) Brit. colony & protectorate, N of Gulf of Guinea, on both sides of Niger river, divided into N. & S. Nigeria; 336,700 □ pop. 18,500, ✻ Lagos.
Niigata (nē'ē-gä'tä) pref. N Honshu isl. Japan, 4,863 □ pop. 1,776. — spt. its ✻ pop. 92.
Niihau (nē'ē-hä'ōō) one of the Hawaiian isls. Kauai co. 97 □.
Niitakayama (nē'tä-kä-yä'mä) *or* **Mount Morrison,** mt. (*yama*) cen. Formosa, 13,595 ft.; highest mt. in Jap. Empire.
Níjar (nē'här; 189) comm. Almería prov. Spain, pop. 11.
Nijkerk (nī'kĕrk) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 9.
Nijmegen (nĭ'mā'gĕn; 172) *or* **Nimwegen** (nĭm'wā'-) *or* **Nimeguen** (nĭm'ā'-) ft. comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, on Waal river, p. 67; famous treaty 1678.
Nikaria (nyĕ'kä-rē'ä) *Turk.* **Kariot** (kä'rē-ôt') *anc.* ICA'RIA, isl. Ægean sea, WSW of Samos, 103 □ pop. 10.
Nikko (nĭk'kō') town & tourist resort, Tochigi pref. cen. Honshu, Japan; famous shrines.
Nikolaev (nē'kō-lä'yĕf) prov. S Ukraine, Europe, 14,447 □ pop. 1,821. — city, its ✻, on Black sea, pop. 109.
Nikolaevsk (nē'kō-lä'yĕfsk) spt. town, Amur prov. Far Eastern Region, Siberia, at mouth of Amur riv. pop. 13. — town, Tsaritsyn prov. Soviet Russia, Eur. on Don riv. p. 21.
Nikolsburg (nē'kōls-bŏŏrĸ) *Czech* **Mikulov** (mĭ'kōō-lŏf) comm. Jihlava dept. Moravia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, SE of Brünn, pop. 8; treaty 1622, truce 1866.
Nikolsk-Ussuriisk (nē'kōlsk-ōōs'ōōr-rēsk) town, Amur prov. Far Eastern Region, Siberia, N of Vladivostok, pop. 37.
Nikopol (nē-kō'pōl) *anc.* NICOP'OLIS, town, Bulgaria, on Danube river, pop. 5; battle 1396.
Nile (nīl) *anc.* NI'LUS, riv. E Afr. 3,473 m. long, from Lake Victoria to Medit. sea; delta 120 m. wide bet. W mouth at Rosetta and E mouth at Damietta; rises end of June to October; mean rise at Cairo 27 ft. —, **Blue,** *Arab.* **Bahr el Azrak** (bä'h'r ĕl äz'räk) riv. Africa, rises in Abyssinia, unites with White Nile near Khartoum. —, **Victoria,** part of upper Nile riv. in cen. Uganda, L. Victoria to L. Albert, ab. 300 m. —, **White,** *Arab.* **Bahr el Abiad** (ä'bĕ-ăd) part of Nile riv. bet. Khartoum and the Bahr el Ghazal.
Niles (nīlz) city, Berrien co. Mich. pop. 7. — city, Trumbull co. Ohio, pop. 13.
Nilgiri (nēl'gē-rē) native state, Orissa, India, 278 □ pop. 65. — its ✻.
Nilgiris (nēl'gē-rēs) *i. e.* "Blue mts.", mts. Nilgiris dist. Madras, British India; highest point Mt. Dodabetta (dō'dä-bĕt'ä) 8,760 ft. — dist. of Madras, Br. India, 982 □ pop. 127, ✻ Ootacamund.
Nilvange (nēl'väNzh') comm. dept. Moselle, France, pop. 6.
Nimar (nē-mär') dist. of Nerbudda div. Central Provs. Br. India, 4,273 □ pop. 397.
Nimes *or* **Nismes** (nēm) *anc.* NEMAU'SUS, comm. ✻ of dept. Gard, France, pop. 83; rich in Roman remains; amphitheater 438 ft. by 333 ft., temple (*Maison-Carrée*), baths, & ruins of famous aqueduct (*Pont-du-Gard*) in vicinity.
Nineveh (nĭn'ĕ-vĕ) *L.* NI'NUS, anc. city, ✻ of Assyria; ruins on E bank of Tigris riv. opp. town of Mosul, Mosul vilayet, Mesopotamia.
Ningpo (nĭng'pō') city & treaty port, Chekiang prov. China, pop. 450.
Ninguta (nĭn-gōō'tä) town, Kirin prov. E Manchuria, 150 m. NW of Vladivostok, pop. 60.
Ningyuanfu (nĭng'yōō-än'fōō') city, SW Szechwan prov. China, pop. ab. 100.
Ninove (nē'nōv') comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 10.
Niobrara (nī'ō-brâr'ä) co. E Wyo. 2,604 □ pop. 6, × Lusk. — riv. 450 m. long, E Wyo. & N Nebr. to Missouri river, in Knox co. NE Nebr.
Niort (nyôr') comm. ✻ of dept. Deux-Sèvres, France, pop. 24.
Nipe Bay (nē'pā) N coast of Oriente prov. Cuba.
Nipigon (nĭp'ĭ-gŏn) lake, 1,730 □, Ontario prov. Canada, N of Lake Superior.
Nipissing (nĭp'ĭ-sĭng) dist. Ontario, Can. chief town North Bay; nickel & copper mines.
Nipissing, Lake, bet. Lake Huron & Ottawa riv. Ontario, Canada, 330 □.
Nippletop (nĭp''l-tŏp') peak, Adirondack mts. N. Y. 4,620 ft. high.
Nippon (nĭp'pŏn') *or* **Niphon** (nĭ'fŏn') *or* **Nihon** (nē'hŏn') properly, Japan; sometimes applied to Honshu. See HONSHU (*Gaz.*).
Nippur (nĭp-pōōr') anc. city, Babylonia, S of Babylon.
Niquero (nē-kā'rō) munic. Oriente prov. Cuba, pop. 14.
Niriz (nē-rēz') town, SE of Lake Niriz, Persia, pop. 9. —, *or* **Bakhetegan** (bäĸ'tĕ-gän'), **Lake,** N cen. Fars prov. Persia, 60 m. long by 8 m. wide.
Niscemi (nē-shĕ'mē) comm. Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 15.
Nish (nēsh) *Serb.* **Niš** (nēsh) dept. Serbia, Yugoslavia, 988 □ pop. 189. — *anc.* NAIS'SUS *or* NIS'SA, its ✻ a ft. city on Nishava riv. pop. 25; bp. of Constantine the Great.
Nishapur (nĭsh'ä-pōōr') town, Khurasan prov. Persia, about 40 m. W by S of Meshed; birthplace & burial place of Omar Khayyám.
Nishava (nē'shä-vä) *Serbian* **Nišava** (nē'shä-vä) riv. W Bulgaria & E Serbia, Yugoslavia, to Morava riv.
Nishnabotna (nĭsh'nä-bŏt'nä) riv. W Iowa & Mo. to Mo. river, formed of two branches, the E. and W. Nishnabotna, each 160 m. long; united river 60 m. long.
Nisibin (nē'sē-bēn) *anc.* NIS'IBIS, town, NE Syria, Asia, on Kurdistan boundary; Egyptian victory 1839.
Nisida (nē'zē-dä) *anc.* NE'SIS, isl. SE of Pozzuoli, Naples bay, Italy.
Nith (nĭth) riv. Scotland, Ayr co. to Solway firth, ab. 65 m. long.
Nitra (nē'trä) *Hung.* **Nyitra** (nyē'trŏ) *Ger.* **Neutra** (noi'trä) dept. Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, 2,268 □ pop. 445. — city, its ✻ pop. 19. — riv. Czechoslovakia, trib. of Danube.
Niue (nē-ōō'ä) *or* **Savage Island,** isl. Pacific ocean, 19° S, 170° W, 100 □ pop. 4; to N. Z.
Nivelles (nē'vĕl') comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 13.
Nivernais (nē'vĕr'nĕ') old prov. France, now dept. Nièvre and part of Cher. —, **Canal of,** 45 m. long, connects Loire river with Seine & Yonne rivers.
Nizhne Tagilski (nyĭzh'nyĕ tä'gĕl-y'-skē) city, Ekaterinburg prov. Soviet Russia, Eur. p. 38.
Nizhni, *or* **Nijni, Novgorod** (nyĭzh'nyĕ nôv'gŏ-rôt) prov. cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, 19,656 □ pop. 1,833. — city, its ✻ pop. 112; annual fairs.
Nizza Montferrato (nēt'sä mōn'fĕr-rä'tō) comm. Alessandria prov. Italy, pop. 10.
Noakhali (nō'äk-hä'lē) dist. Chittagong div. Bengal, Br. India, pop. 1,473, ✻ Sudharam.
Noatak-Kobuk (nō-ä'tăk-kō'bŏŏk) dist. W Alaska, pop. 2.
Noble (nō'b'l) co. NE Ind. 417 □ pop. 22, × Albion. — co. SE Ohio, 399 □ pop. 18, × Caldwell. — co. N Okla. 734 □ pop. 14, × Perry.
Nobles (nō'b'lz) co. SW Minnesota, 722 □ pop. 18, × Worthington.
Noblesville (nō'bl'z-vĭl) city, × of Hamilton co. Indiana, pop. 5.
Nocera Inferiore (nō-chā'rä ĕn'fä-rē-ō'rä) comm. Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 22.
Noci (nō'chē) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 13.
Nodaway (nōd'ä-wā) co. NW Missouri, 871 □ pop. 28, × Maryville. — riv. Iowa & Mo. 200 m. long, Cass co. Iowa, to Missouri river.
Nœux-les-Mines (nû'-lā-mēn') comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 11.
Nogales (nō-gä'lĕs) town, × of Santa Cruz co. Arizona, pop. 5. — cml. town & port of entry, N Sonora, Mex. pop. 6.
Nogent-le-Rotrou (nō'zhäN'-lĕ-rō'trōō') comm. dept. Eure-et-Loir, France, pop. 7.
Nogent-sur-Marne (-sür'-märn') comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 17.
Nogent-sur-Oise (-wäz') comm. dept. Oise, France, pop. 6.
Nogent-sur-Seine (-sür'-sān') comm. dept. Aube, France, p. 4; ruins of Paraclet.
Nógrád (nō'gräd) co. N Hungary, 920 □ pop. 177, × Balassagyarmat.
Noirmoutier (nwär'mōō'tyä') isl. dept. Vendée, France. — comm. on isl. pop. 3.
Noisy-le-Sec (nwä'zē'-lĕ-sĕk') comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 16.
Nokomis (nō-kō'mĭs) city, Montgomery co. Illinois, pop. 3.
Nola (nō'lä) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, 15 m. ENE of Naples, pop. 15.
Nolan (nō'lăn) co. NW Texas, 880 □ pop. 11, × Sweetwater.
No Mans Land, small isl. Dukes co. Mass. SW of Marthas Vineyard.
Nome (nōm) mining town, Seward pen. near Cape Nome, Alaska.
Nome, Cape, W Alaska, about 64° 30' N, 165° W.
Nomozaki (nō'mō-zä'kē) headland, S side of Nagasaki bay, Kyushu isl. Japan.
Nonni (nŏn'ē) *or* **Naun** (noun) riv. Manchuria, 660 m. Great Khingan mts. to Sungari riv.
Noordwijk (nōrd'vĭk) comm. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Nootka Sound (nōōt'kä) harbor, W coast Vancouver isl. British Columbia, Canada.
Nord (nôr) dept. N France, 2,229 □ pop. 1,788, ✻ Lille.
Norden (nôr'dĕn) comm. Aurich govt. dist. Hanover, Prussia, pop. 10.
Nordenskjöld Sea (nôr'dĕn-shûl') N of Siberia in Arctic ocean, W of Lyakhov isls.
Norderney (nôr'dĕr-nī') isl. Hanover prov. Prussia, in North sea, 4 □ pop. 4; sea bathing.
Nordhausen (nôrt'hou'zĕn) comm. Erfurt govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 33.
Nordkyn, Cape (nôr'kün') most N point of Europe (mainland) 45 m. E of North cape.
Nordland (nôr'lăn) co. Norway, 15,463 □ pop. 174, ✻ Bodö.
Nördlingen (nûrt'lĭng-ĕn) comm. Swabia govt. dist. Bavaria, Ger.; battle 1633.
Nord-Tröndelag (nôr'-trûn'dĕ-läg) co. Norway, 14,731 □ pop. 89, × Levanger.
Nore, The (nōr; 201) estuary, Thames riv. England, E of Sheerness. — river, 70 m. long, Ireland, N Tipperary co. through Queens & Kilkenny cos. to Barrow river.
Norfolk (nôr'fŏk) co. E Mass. 406 □ pop. 219, × Dedham. — co. SE Va. 415 □ rural pop. 57, × × Norfolk & Portsmouth. — city, Madison co. Nebr. pop. 9. — cml. spt. city, a × of Norfolk co. Va. but polit. independent, pop. 116. — co. England, 2,055 □ pop. 504 (admin. co. only, without co. bors. 323), × Norwich. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, × Simcoe.
Norfolk Island, Pacific ocean, 29° 4' S, 168° E, 930 m. from Sydney, 13 □; territory of Australia; Pitcairn Islanders' second home.
Noric Alps (nôr'ĭk) name sometimes given to the eastern Alps in region of ancient Noricum or to a part of them.
Noricum (nôr'ĭ-kŭm) anc. country & Roman prov. S of Danube; modern Styria, Salzburg, Lower Austria, & part of Carinthia.
Normal (nôr'măl) town, McLean co. Illinois, pop. 5.
Norman (nôr'măn) co. NW Minn. 860 □ pop. 15, × Ada. — city, × of Cleveland co. Okla. pop. 5; Univ. of Oklahoma.
Normandy (-dĭ) anc. prov. France, now divided into depts. Seine-Inférieure, Eure, Calvados, Manche, & Orne; its ✻ was Rouen. See NORMAN, *a.* & *n.*
Normanton (-tŭn) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 16.
Norrbotten (nôr-bŏt'tĕn) largest prov. Sweden, 40,730 □ pop. 183, ✻ Luleå.
Norridgewock (nôr'ĭj-wŏk) town, Somerset co. Maine, pop. 2.
Norristown (nôr'ĭs-toun) mfg. bor. × of Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, pop. 32.
Norrköping (nôr'chû'pĭng) mfg. city & spt. Östergötland prov. Sweden, pop. 58.
Norrland (nôr'länd') N div. Sweden; comprises Gävleborg, Västernorrland, Jämtland, Västerbotten, & Norrbotten, 100,482 □.
Norte, Cabo Raso do (kä'bōō rä'sōō dōō nôr'tĕ) cape at N mouth of Amazon riv. Brazil.
North Adams (nôrth ăd'ămz) city, Berkshire co. Massachusetts, pop. 22.
North Albanian Alps, mt. range bet. Montenegro & Albania, & in E Montenegro, Yugoslavia, Europe; highest ab. 7,300 ft.
Northallerton (nôrth-ăl'ĕr-tŭn) rural dist. × of N. Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. p. 5; battle 1138.
Northam (nôr'thăm) urban dist. Devonshire, England, pop. 6.
North America, continent, ab. 9,300,000 □ pop. 145,000, highest point Mt. McKinley, Alaska; lowest point Death Valley, Calif. See these terms in *Gaz.*
Northampton (nôr-thămp'tŭn) co. NE N. C. 504 □ pop. 23, × Jackson. — co. E Pa. 372 □ pop. 154, × Easton. — co. SE Va. 239 □ pop. 18, × Eastville. — city, × of Hampshire co. Mass. pop. 22; Smith college. — bor. Northampton co. Pa. pop. 9. — mfg. county bor. × of Northamptonshire, England, pop. 91. — See NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (*Gaz.*).
Northamptonshire (-shĭr) *or* **Northampton,** co. cen. Eng. 914 □ (anc. co. 1,003 □) p. 302 (admin. co. only, without co. bor. 212), × Northampton.
North Andover (ăn'dō-vĕr) town, Essex co. Massachusetts, pop. 6.
North Arlington (är'lĭng-tŭn) bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
North Attleboro (ăt''l-bûr-ō) town, Bristol co. Massachusetts, pop. 9.
North Augusta (ô-gŭs'tä) town, Aiken co. South Carolina, pop. 2.
North Baltimore (bôl'tĭ-môr) vil. Wood co. Ohio, pop. 2.
North Battleford (băt''l-fĕrd) city, Battleford co. Saskatchewan, Canada, pop. 4.
North Bay, town, × of Nipissing dist. on Lake Nipissing, Ontario, Canada, pop. 11.
North Bellevernon (bĕl-vûr'nŭn) bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
North Bend, city, Coos co. Oregon, pop. 3.
North Berwick (bûr'wĭk) town, York co. Maine, pop. 2.
Northboro (nôrth'bûr-ō) town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.
North Brabant (brä-bänt' *or* brä'bănt) *Du.* **Noordbrabant** (nōrd'brä-bärt') prov. Neth. 1,980 □ pop. 729, × 's Hertogenbosch.
North Braddock (brăd'ŭk) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 15.
Northbridge (nôrth'brĭj') town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 10.
North Bromsgrove (brŏmz'grōv') urban dist. Worcestershire, England, pop. 8.
North Brookfield (brōōk'fēld) town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 3.
North Canton (kăn'tŏn) vil. Stark co. Ohio, pop. 2.
North, Cape, NE end of Cape Breton isl. Canada.
North Cape, extreme N point of Europe, 71° 11' N lat. on Magerö isl. — N extremity of New Zealand.
North Carolina (kăr'ō-lī'nä) S Atlantic state, U. S. A. 52,426 □ pop. 2,559, ✻ Raleigh. Abbr. *N. C.* See CAROLINA, *n.*, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, TURPENTINE STATE.
North Catasauqua (kăt'ä-sô'kwä) bor. Northampton co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
North Central Province, prov. Ceylon, 4,009 □ pop. 97, ✻ Anuradhapura.
North Channel, strait of Atlantic ocean, bet. Scotland & Ireland; 14 m. at widest.
North Charleroi (shär'lĕ-roi'; shär'lĕ-roi') bor. Washington co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
North Chattanooga (chăt'ä-nōō'gä) town, Hamilton co. Tennessee, pop. 2.
North Chicago (shĭ-kô'gō) city, Lake co. Ill. on Lake Michigan, pop. 6.
North Chusei (chû'sā') prov. S cen. Korea, 2,864 □ pop. 781, ✻ Seishu.
Northcote (nôrth'kōt) city, Victoria, Australia, suburb of Melbourne, pop. 31.
North Dakota (dä-kō'tä) state, NW U. S. A. 70,837 □ p. 647, ✻ Bismarck. Abbr. *N. Dak.*
North Devon (dĕv'ŭn) isl. Arctic ocean, W of Greenland; to Canada.
North Downs, range of hills, S Eng. N of South Downs; highest point Leith Hill, 965 ft.
North East, bor. Erie co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
North East Land, isl. Spitsbergen group, Arctic ocean, 6,200 □.

Nicolaevsk. = NIKOLAEVSK.
Nicomedia. See IZMID.
Nidwalden. See UNTERWALDEN.
Niederwildungen. See WILDUNGEN, BAD-.
Nieuwe Maas. See MAAS.
Nihon. See NIPPON.
Nijni Novgorod. See NIZHNI NOVGOROD.
Nikolaevsk. See VAASA.
Nikolaistad. See VAASA.
Nikosia. See NICOSIA (Cyprus).
Nilus. See NILE.
Nimburg. See NYMBURK.
Nimeguen, Nimwegen. See NIJMEGEN.
Nio. See IOS.
Niphon. See NIPPON.
Niš. See NISH.
Nišava. See NISHAVA.
Nisibis. See NISIBIN.
Nismes. See NIMES.
Nissa. See NISH.
Nistru. Roum. name of DNIESTER.
Niuchwang. See NEWCHWANG.
Nizam's Dominions. See HYDERABAD.
Nizhnyaya Tunguska. See TUNGUSKA, NIZHNYAYA.
Nizza. See NICE.
Njommelsaska. See HARSPRÅNG.
Nogal. See ITALIAN SOMALILAND.
Noordbrabant, Noordholland. See NORTH BRABANT, NORTH HOLLAND.
Norba Cæsarea. See ALCANTARA.
Nordre Bergenhus. † SOGN OG FJORDANE.
Nordre Trondhjem. † NORDTRÖNDELAG.
Norge. See NORWAY.
Norman Isles. = CHANNEL ISLANDS, Eng.
Norte de Santander. = SANTANDER NORTE.
North Arcot, Clapham, etc. See under ARCOT, CLAPHAM, etc.
North Borneo. See BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.
North Dvina. See SEVERO-[DVINSK.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2=1,500 to 2,499; 3=2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Northern Circars (sĕr-kärz′) historic name of N portion of Madras pres. Br. India.
Northern District, dist. N Palestine, pop. 158, chief town Haifa.
Northern Division, div. Bombay pres. Br. India, 13,579 □ pop. 3,719.
Northern Ireland, div. of United Kingdom with local self-govt. for certain purposes, comprising Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, & Tyrone cos. of former Ulster prov. 5,451 □ pop. 1,250, ✻ Belfast. See IRELAND, IRISH FREE STATE, ULSTER, & UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, all in *Gaz.*
Northern Province, prov. N Ceylon, 3,429 □ pop. 375, ✕ Jaffna.
Northern Rhodesia (rō-dē′zhi-*ȧ* ; -zī-*ȧ*) Br. territory, S Africa, S of Belgian Congo, 296,000 □ pop. 941, ✻ Livingstone.
Northern Territories, protectorate, Gold Coast col. Br. W. Africa, N of Ashanti, 30,600 □ pop. 530, chief town Tamale.
Northern Territory, a ter. of the Commonwealth of Australia, N of 26° S & bet. 129° & 138° E, about 523,620 □ pop. 4, excluding full-blooded aboriginals, ✻ Darwin.
Northfield (nôrth′fēld′) town, Franklin co. Mass. pop. 2. — city, Rice co. Minn. pop. 4 ; coll. — town, Merrimack co. N. H. p. 2. — vil. Washington co. Vt. p. 2 ; Norwich univ.
Northfleet (nôrth′flēt′) urban dist. Kent co. England, on Thames river, pop. 16.
North Fond du Lac (fŏn′ dōō lăk′) vil. Fond du Lac co. Wisconsin, pop. 2.
North Haven, town, New Haven co. Connecticut, pop. 2.
North Heian (hā′ăn′) prov. NW Korea, 10,981 □ pop. 1,198, ✻ Gishu.
North Hilo (hē′lō) dist. Hawaii co. Hawaii, pop. 6.
North Holland, *Du.* **Noordholland** (nōrd′hŏl′ănt) prov. Netherlands, 1,069 □ pop. 1,288, ✻ Haarlem.
North Island, most N of the three principal isls. of New Zealand, 44,130 □ pop. 741.
North Kankyo (kän′kyō) prov. NE Korea, 7,855 □ pop. 519, ✻ Kyojo.
North Keisho (kā′shō′) prov. SE Korea, 7,331 □ pop. 2,103, ✻ Taikyu.
North Kingstown (kĭngz′toun) town, Washington co. Rhode Island, pop. 3.
North Kohala (kō-hä′lä) dist. Hawaii co. Hawaii, pop. 6.
North Kona (kō′nä) dist. Hawaii co. Hawaii, pop. 4.
North Little Rock, city, Pulaski co. Arkansas, pop. 14 ; formerly Argenta.
North Manchester (măn′chĕs-tĕr) town, Wabash co. Indiana, pop. 3.
North Mankato (măn-kā′tō) vil. Nicollet co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
North Milwaukee (mĭl-wô′kē) city, Milwaukee co. Wis. 6 m. NNW of Milwaukee, pop. 3.
North Park, elevated tract, Grand co. Colo. bet. Medicine Bow & Park ranges.
North Pelham (pĕl′ăm) vil. Westchester co. New York, pop. 2.
North Plainfield, bor. Somerset co. New Jersey, pop. 7.
North Platte (plăt) riv. 510 m. long, Colo. Wyo. & Nebr. ; with South Platte forms Platte riv. — city, ✕ of Lincoln co. Nebraska, pop.10.
North Point, cape, NW Prince Edward isl. Canada.
Northport (nôrth′pōrt) town, Tuscaloosa co. Ala. pop. 2. — vil. Suffolk co. New York, p. 2.
North Providence (prŏv′ĭ-dĕns) town, Providence co. Rhode Island, pop. 8.
North Riding, administrative co. N div. of ancient co. of Yorkshire, England, 2,128 □ pop. 456 (admin. co. only, without co. bor. 325), ✕ Northallerton.
North River, the estuary of the Hudson river, bet. New York & New Jersey.
North Saint Paul, vil. Ramsey co. Minn. 6 m. NE of St. Paul, pop. 2.
North Sea *or* **German Ocean,** arm of Atlantic ocean, between the European continent on S & E & Great Britain on W, 600 m. long, 350 m. broad.
North Smithfield (smĭth′fēld) town, Providence co. Rhode Island, pop. 3.
North Somerset (sŭm′ĕr-sĕt) isl. Arctic Amer. N of Boothia pen. E of Prince of Wales isl.
North Sydney (sĭd′nĭ) spt. Cape Breton co. Nova Scotia, Canada, pop. 7. — munic. suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, pop. 48.
North Tarrytown (tăr′ĭ-toun) vil. Westchester co. New York, pop. 6.
North Tonawanda (tŏn′*ȧ*-wŏn′dȧ) city, Niagara co. New York, pop. 15.
North Uist (wēst′) isl. Outer Hebrides, Inverness co. Scotland, pop. 3.
Northumberland (nôr-thŭm′bĕr-lănd) co. E cen. Pa. 454 □ pop. 122, ✕ Sunbury. — co. E Va. 205 □ pop. 12, ✕ Heathsville. — town, Coos co. N. H. pop. 3. — bor. Northumberland co. Pa. pop. 4. — co. N England, 2,018 □ pop. 746 (admin. co. only, without co. bors. 407), chief town Newcastle upon Tyne. See NORTHUMBRIAN, *a.* — co. New Brunswick prov. Canada, pop. 34, ✕ Newcastle.
Northumberland and Durham (dûr′ăm) co. Ontario prov. Canada, ✕ Cobourg.
Northumberland Strait, in Canada, between Prince Edward isl. & mainland.
Northumbria (nôr-thŭm′brĭ-*ȧ*) Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Britain, bet. the Humber & Firth of Forth. See NORTHUMBRIAN, *a.*, BERNICIA (*Gaz.*), DEIRA (*Gaz.*).
North Vancouver (văn-kōō′vĕr) city, suburb of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, p. 8.
North Vernon (vûr′nŭn) city, Jennings co. Indiana, pop. 3.
Northville (nôrth′vĭl) vil. Wayne co. Mich. pop. 2.
North Wales, bor. Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
North-Western Province, prov. NW Ceylon, 3,016 □ pop. 492, ✻ Kurunegala.
North-West Frontier Province, prov. NW Br. India, on Afghanistan frontier, 13,419 □ pop. 2,251, ✻ Peshawar ; agencies & tribal areas, 25,500 □ pop. 2,825.
Northwest Territories, part of Canada N of 60° N, and E of Yukon ter. 1,242,224 □ pop. 8, consisting of the provisional dists. of Keewatin, Franklin, & Mackenzie.
Northwich (nôrth′wĭch) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 18 ; salt works.
North Wilkesboro (wĭlks′bŭr-ō) town, Wilkes co. N. C. pop. 2.
Northwood (nôrth′wo͝od) town, ✕ of Worth co. Iowa, pop. 2.
North York, bor. York co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
North Zenra (zĕn′rä) prov. S Korea, 3,293 □ pop. 1,230, ✻ Zenshu.
Norton (nôr′tŭn) co. NW Kans. 876 □ pop. 11. — city, its ✕ pop. 2. — town, Bristol co. Mass. pop. 2 ; college. — town, Wise co. Va. pop. 3.
Norton Sound, inlet, 200 m. long, W Alaska, 63°–65° N, 161°–166° 30′ W.
Nort-sur-Erdre (nôr′-sûr′-ĕr′dr′) comm. dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, on Erdre riv. p. 5.
Norwalk (nôr′wôk) mfg. city, Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 28, including the former city of South Norwalk. — city, ✕ of Huron co. Ohio, pop. 7.
Norway (nôr′wā) mfg. vil. Oxford co. Maine, pop. 2. — city, Dickinson co. Mich. pop. 5. — *Nor.* **Norge** (nôr′gĕ) kingdom, NW Europe, 124,964 □ pop. 2,650, ✻ Christiania. See KRONE, *n.*, NORWEGIAN, *n.*
Norwegian Sea (nôr-wē′jăn ; -jĭ-ăn) part of Atlantic ocean, NW of Norway, ab. 400 m. wide.
Norwich (nôr′wĭch ; -ĭch) city, a ✕ of New London co. Conn. pop. 22. — city, ✕ of Chenango co. N. Y. pop. 8. — (*pron.* nôr′ĭj ; -ĭch) mfg. city & county bor. ✕ of Norfolk co. England, pop. 121 ; cathedral.
Norwood (nôr′wo͝od) town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 13. — vil. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. pop. 2. — city, Hamilton co. Ohio, pop. 25. — bor. Delaware co. Pa. p. 2. — See KENSINGTON (*Gaz.*).
Nossi-Bé *or* **Nosi Be** (nô′sē′ bā′) isl. off NW coast of Madagascar, 113 □. — comm. on island, pop. 11.
Noto (nô′tō) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, 17 m. SW of Syracuse, pop. 32. — old prov. N cen. Honshu, Japan, now part of Ishikawa pref.
Notre Dame (nō′tr′ dăm′) town, St. Joseph co. Ind. pop. 1 ; Notre Dame university.
Notre Dame Bay, on NE coast of Newfoundland, British America.
Notre-Dame-de-Lorette (dĕ lō′rĕt′) ridge near Lens, France ; battles 1915.
Nottaway (nŏt′*ȧ*-wā) riv. Quebec, Canada, 400 m. to Hudson bay.
Nottingham (nŏt′ĭng-hăm) mfg. city & county bor. ✕ of Nottinghamshire, Eng. pop. 263.
Nottinghamshire (-*ȧm*-shĭr ; -shēr) *or* **Nottingham** *or* **Notts** (nŏtz) co. cen. England, 844 □ pop. 641 (admin. co. only, without co. bor. 378), ✕ Nottingham.
Notting Hill (nŏt′ĭng) dist. W London, England, partly in Chelsea, chiefly in Kensington.
Nottoway (nŏt′ō-wā) co. S Virginia, 310 □ pop. 14, ✕ Nottoway. — riv. Nottoway co. Va. to Chowan riv. N. C.
Nouzonville (nōō′zôn′vēl′) comm. dept. Ardennes, France, on Meuse river, pop. 7.
Nova Friburgo (nō′vȧ frē-bo͝or′gō͝o) munic. Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, pop. 29.
Novara (nô-vä′rä) prov. Piedmont, Italy, 2,548 □ pop. 764. — *anc.* NOVA′RIA, its ✻ pop. 55 ; battles 1821 & 1849.
Nova Scotia (nō′vȧ skō′shyȧ ; -shȧ) *formerly* **Aca′dia,** prov. of Dominion of Canada, 21,428 □ pop. 525, ✻ Halifax. See BLUENOSE, *n.*, SCOTIA (*Gaz.*).
Nová Ves Spišská (nô′vä vĕs spĭsh′kä) *Hung.* **Igló** (ē′glō) *Ger.* **Iglau** (ē′glou) comm. Liptó Svatý Mikuláš dept. Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 11.
Nova Zembla (nō′vȧ zĕm′blȧ) *or Russ.* **Novaya Zemlya** (nô′vȧ-yȧ zĕm-lyȧ′) group of two large and many small isls. Arctic ocean Archangel prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, 36,000 □.
Novelda (nô-vĕl′dä) comm. Alicante prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Nové Zámky (nô′vā zäm′kē) *Hung.* **Érsekújvár** (ār′shĕk-ōō′y′-vär) *Ger.* **Neuhäusel** (noi′-hoi′zĕl) comm. Nitra dept. Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 19.
Novgorod (nôv′gô-rŏt) prov. NW Soviet Russia, Europe, 19,919 □ p. 906. — city, its ✻ p. 26.
Novi Ligure (nô′vē lē′gōō-rā) comm. Alessandria prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 20.
Novinger (nôv′ĭn-jĕr) city, Adair co. Missouri, pop. 2.
Novi Pazar *or* **Novibazar** (nô′vē-pä-zär′) comm. W Serbia, Yugoslavia, pop. 13.
Novisad (nō′vē-säd′) *Hung.* **Ujvidék** (ōō′y′-vē′dāk) *Ger.* **Neusatz** (noi′zäts′) city, Bačka subprov. N Yugoslavia, on the Danube, pop. 40.
Novoaleksandrovsk (nō′vô-ä-lyĕk-sän′drôfsk) *Lith.* **Ežerenai** (ĕzh′ĕ-rā′nī) town, NE Lithuania, pop. 15.
Novocherkask (nô′vô-chĕr-kȧsk′) city, Don region, Caucasus of the North and Don, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 61.
Novomoskovsk (-mŏs-kôfsk′) town, Ekaterinoslav prov. Ukraine, pop. 22.
Novonikolaevsk (-nē′kô-lä′yĕfsk) prov. S cen. Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, 55,585 □ pop. 1,346. — city, its ✻ pop. 68.
Novorossiysk (nô′vô-rô-sēsk′) spt. city, W Kuban & Black Sea prov. Caucasus of the North and Don, Soviet Russia, Eur. pop. 61 ; oil fields.
Novouzensk (nô′vô-ôô-zȧnsk′) town, Samara prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 18.
Novozybkov (-zĭp′kôf) town, Gomel prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 22.
Nový Jicín (nô′vē yē′chēn) *Ger.* **Neu-Titschein** (noi′-tĭt′shīn) comm. Moravská Ostrava dept. Moravia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 13.
Nowata (nô-wä′tȧ) co. NE Okla. 586 □ pop. 16, ✕ Nowata. — city, its ✕ pop. 4.
Nowawes (nō′vä-vĕs′) comm. Potsdam govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 26.
Nowgong (nou′gŏng′) dist. of Assam, Br. India, 3,699 □ pop. 398. — its ✻ pop. 7.
Nowogródek (nô′vô-grōō′dĕk) *Russ.* **Novogrudok** (nô′vô-grōō′dôk) prov. NE Poland, 14,361 □ pop. 1,300. — its ✻ pop. 13.
Nowshera (nou-shā′rȧ) town, Peshawar dist. North-West Frontier Prov. Br. India, pop. 28.
Nowy Sącz (nô′vē sôNch′) *Ger.* **Neusandez** (noi′zän′dĕts) comm. Kraków prov. Poland, pop. 26.
Noxubee (nŏks′ū-bē) co. E Mississippi, 682 □ pop. 24, ✕ Macon.
Noya (nō′yä) spt. La Coruña prov. Spain, pop. comm. 11.
Noyon (nwȧ′yôN′) mfg. comm. dept. Oise, France, pop. 5 ; battle 1918.
Nuba Mountains (nōō′bȧ) prov. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, bet. S Kordofan & Upper Nile, 32,200 □ pop. 258.
Nubia (nū′bĭ-*ȧ*) region, NE Africa, N of lat. of Khartoum ; now included in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan & Egypt. See NUBIAN, *n.*
Nubian Desert (nū′bĭ-*ȧn*) large desert, Upper Egypt, E of Nile riv. & S of Arabian desert.
Ñuble (nyōō′blā) prov. Chile, South America, 3,498 □ pop. 170, ✻ Chillán.
Nuckolls (nŭk′ŭlz) co. S Nebraska, 579 □ pop. 13, ✕ Nelson.
Nueces (nū-ā′sās) riv. S Texas, Edwards co. to Gulf of Mexico. — co. S Texas, 775 □ pop. 23, ✕ Corpus Christi.
Nueva Ecija (nwä′vä ā′sē-hä ; 138, 189) prov. N cen. Luzon, Philippine islands, 2,069 □ pop. 227, ✻ Cabanatuan.
Nueva Esparta (nwä′vä ĕs-pär′tä) state, isl. group in Caribbean sea, Venezuela, S. Amer. 490 □ pop. 56, ✻ Asunción. See MARGARITA (*Gaz.*).
Nueva Paz (päs ; 268) munic. Havana prov. Cuba, pop. 15.
Nueva San Salvador (sän säl′vä-thôr′ ; 146) town, Salvador, Cen. America, pop. 23.
Nueva Vizcaya (vēs-kä′yä ; 268) prov. N Luzon, Phil. isls. 3,530 □ p. 36, ✻ Bayombong.
Nueve de Julio (nwä′vā dā hōō′lyō ; 189) town, Buenos Aires prov. E Argentina, pop. 40.
Nuevitas (nwä-vē′täs) munic. (pop. 16) & spt. town (pop. 6) Camagüey prov. Cuba.
Nuevo Laredo (nwä′vō lä-rā′dō) town, Tamaulipas state, Mex. on Rio Grande opp. Laredo, Texas, pop. 8.
Nuevo León (nwä′vō lā-ōn′) state, Mexico, 25,034 □ pop. 373, ✻ Monterey.
Nugsuak Peninsula (nōōg′sōō-ăk) on W coast of Greenland, N of Disko island ; famous cretaceous plant remains.
Nukha (nōō′kä) town, Gandgins prov. Azerbaijan republic, Soviet Russia, Asia, pop. 42.
Nukuhiva (nōō′kōō-hē′vä) isl. Marquesas isls. S Pacific ocean, 186 □ pop. 1.
Nulato (nōō-lä′tō) dist. & town, W Alaska, E of Norton sound on Yukon riv.
Numantia (nū-măn′shĭ-*ȧ*) anc. city, Spain, on the Douro, near modern Soria ; war with Romans 143–133 B. C.
Numea (nōō-mā′ä) *Fr.* **Nouméa** (nōō′mā′ä′) town, ✻ of New Caledonia, pop. 8.
Numidia (nū-mĭd′ĭ-*ȧ*) anc. country, N Africa ; nearly the modern Algeria.
Nun (nōōn) *or* **Nun Entrance,** chief mouth of Niger riv. Southern Nigeria, W Africa.
Nun, Cape (nōōn) Ifni, SW Morocco, on Atlantic coast, 29° 10′ S, 10° 29′ W.
Nunda (nŭn′dȧ′) town & vil. Livingston co. New York, pop. town 2.
Nuneaton (nŭn′ē′tŭn ; nŭn-ē′-) mun. bor. Warwickshire, England, pop. 42.
Nunivak (nōō′nĭ-văk) isl. Bering sea, Alaska, crossed by 60° N, 167° W.
Nupe (nōō′pā) form. native kingdom, W Nigeria, now prov. in N. Nigeria, ✻ Bida.
Nuremberg (nū′rĕm-bûrg) *Ger.* **Nürnberg** (nürn′bĕrK) city, Middle Franconia govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 353 ; treaty 1532.
Nushagak (nōō′shȧ-găk) dist. & town, S Alaska, at head of Bristol bay, pop. dist. 1.
Nusle (nŏs′lyĕ) city, sub. of Prague, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 34.
Nutley (nŭt′lĭ) town, Essex co. New Jersey, pop. 9.
Nuwara Eliya (nū′wȧ-rȧ ā′lē-yȧ) town & sanatorium, S cen. Ceylon, alt. 6,240 ft. p. 6.
Nyack (nī′ăk) mfg. vil. Rockland co. New York, pop. 4.
Nyasa *or* **Nyassa** (nyä′sä ; nĭ-ăs′ȧ) lake, SE Africa, chiefly in Br. Nyasaland protectorate, 9,200 □ 360 m. long, average width 25 m. outlet into Zambezi river.
Nyasaland *or* **Nyassaland** (-lănd′) British protectorate, W & S of Lake Nyasa, 39,573 □ pop. 1,202, ✻ Zomba. See PORTUGUESE NYASALAND (*Gaz.*).
Nyborg (nü′bôr-y′) spt. Svendborg co. Denmark, on Fünen island, pop. comm. 10.
Nye (nī) co. S Nevada, 18,294 □ pop. 7, ✕ Tonopah.
Nyezhin (nyĕ′zhĕn) town, Chernigov prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 29.
Nyíregyháza (nyē′rĕd-y′-hä′zô) comm. ✕ of Szabolcs co. Hungary, p. 41.
Nyköbing (nü′kû′bĭng) *or* **Nykjöbing,** spt. Maribo co. Denmark, on W coast Falster isl. pop. comm. 13. — comm. Thisted co. on E coast of Mors isl. N Jutland, Denmark, pop. 8.
Nyköping (nü′chû′pĭng) spt. comm. E coast Sweden, ✻ of Södermanland prov. pop. 12.
Nyland (nü′länd) *Finnish* **Uudenmaan** (ōō′dĕn-măn) prov. S Finland, Eur. 4,704 □ pop. 429, ✻ Helsingfors.
Nymburk (nĕm′bôrk) *Ger.* **Nimburg** (nĭm′bôrK) comm. Mladá Boleslav dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 11.
Nymphenburg (nĭm′fĕn-bôrK) former vil. NW of Munich, Germany, now incorporated in it ; treaty 1741.
Nyon (nē′ôN′) *anc.* NOVIODU′NUM, comm. Vaud canton, Switzerland, pop. 5.
Nystad (nü′stȧth) spt. Åbo-Björneborg prov. Finland, Eur. ; treaty 1721.

O

Oahu (ō-ä′hōō) most imp. of Hawaiian isls. N Pacific oc. 600 □ pop. 123, ✻ Honolulu.
Oak Bluffs, town, Dukes co. Mass. on Marthas Vineyard, pop. 1 ; watering place.
Oakdale (ōk′dāl′) city, Stanislaus co. Calif. pop. 2. — town, Jefferson co. Ky. pop. 3. — town, Allen par. La. p. 4. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. p. 2. — town, Morgan co. Tenn. p. 2.
Oakengates (ōk′ĕn-gāts′) urban dist. Shropshire, England, pop. 11.
Oakes (ōks) city, Dickey co. North Dakota, pop. 2.
Oakham (ōk′ăm) urban dist. ✕ of Rutlandshire, Eng. pop. 3.
Oak Harbor, vil. Ottawa co. Ohio, 22 m. SE of Toledo, pop. 2.
Oakland (ōk′lănd) co. SE Mich. 886 □ pop. 90, ✕ Pontiac. — city, ✕ of Alameda co. Calif.

Northern Caucasia. = CISCAUCASIA.
Northern Caucasus and Don. = CAUCASUS OF THE NORTH AND DON REGION. [NORTHERN.
Northern Karoo. See KAROO.
Northern Nigeria. See NIGERIA.
Northern Shan States. See SHAN STATES. [RADES.
Northern Sporades. See SPO-
Northern Tirol. See TIROL.
North Lincoln. See ELLESMERE.
North Slesvig. = SOUTH JUTLAND.
North-Western Provinces. See AGRA.
Nosi Be. See NOSSI-BE.
Nöteborg. ✝ SCHLÜSSELBURG.
Notts. See NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
Nouméa. See NUMEA. [KA.
Novaya Praga. See PETRIKOV-
Novaya Sibir. See NEW SIBERIAN ISLANDS.
Novaya Zemlya. See NOVA ZEMBLA.
Novibazar. See NOVI PAZAR.
Novi Margelan. See SKOBELEV.
Noviodunum. See NEVERS; SOISSONS; NYON.
Noviomagus. See LISIEUX.
Novogeorgievsk. See MODLIN.
Novogrudok. See NOWOGRÓDEK.
Novominsk. See MIŃSK MAZOWIECKI.
Novoradomsk. See RADOMSK.
Nowanuggur. Var. of NAVANAGAR.
Ntukuyu. Var. of TUKUYU.
Nueva Granada. See NEW GRANADA.
Nukaheva. See NUKUHIVA.
Nukualofa. See TONGA ISLANDS.
Numedalslaagen. See LAAGEN.
Nürnberg. See NUREMBERG.
Nyeman. See NIEMEN.
Nyitra. See NITRA.

pop. 216. — city, Shawnee co. Kans. pop. 2. — town, Kennebec co. Maine, pop. 2. — town, × of Garrett co. Md. pop. 1; health resort.
Oakland City, town, Gibson co. Ind. pop. 2; college.
Oakleigh (ōk′lĭ) town, S cen. Victoria, Australia, pop. 6; sub. of Melbourne.
Oakmont (ōk′mŏnt) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.
Oak Park, vil. Cook co. Illinois, pop. 40.
Oakwood (ōk′wo͝od) vil. Wayne co. Mich. pop. 2.
Oamaru (ō-ä′mä-ro͞o; ōm′ä-ro͞o) bor. E coast South Isl. New Zealand, pop. 6; quarries.
Oas (ō-äs′) munic. Albay prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 16.
Oasis Sahariennes (ō′ä′zēs′ sȧ′hȧ′ryĕn′) *Eng.* **Saharan Oases** (sȧ-hȧ′rȧn ō-ā′sēz) ter. S Algeria, Afr. pop. 35.
Oaxaca (wä-hä′kä; 262) Pac. state, S Mexico, 35,689 □ pop. 1,060. — its ✻ pop. 40.
Ob (ŏp) riv. W Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, to Gulf of Ob, 3,200 m.
Ob, Gulf of, inlet of Arctic oc. Tyumen prov. NW Siberia, ab. 600 m. long, ab. 60 m. wide.
Oban (ō′bȧn) spt. burgh, Argyll co. W Scotland, pop. 6; tourist resort.
Obbia (ŏb′byä) sultanate, E cen. Italian Somaliland, Africa. — town, its ✻.
Obeid, El (ĕl ō-bād′) town, ✻ of Kordofan, Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, NE Africa, pop. 16.
Oberalp (ō′bĕr-älp′) pass (alt. 6,720 ft.) and small lake (elevation 6,654 ft.) Alps mts. SW Uri canton, Switzerland.
Oberalpstock (ō′bĕr-älp′stŏk′) mt. Uri & Grisons cantons, Switzerland, 10,925 ft. high.
Oberammergau (ō′bĕr-ăm′ĕr-gou′) vil. Upper Bavaria, Germany, 42 m. SW by S of Munich, pop. 2; passion play every tenth year, as 1900, 1910, 1920.
Ober-Gabelhorn (ō′bĕr-gä′bĕl-hôrn′) mt. Pennine Alps, Valais canton, Switz. 13,365 ft.
Oberhausen (ō′bĕr-hou′zĕn) comm. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 99.
Oberland (ō′bĕr-länt′) mt. region, Switzerland, including Berne canton S of Lake of Thun and parts of Unterwalden & Uri cantons.
Oberlin (-lĭn) city, × of Decatur co. Kans. p. 1. — vil. Lorain co. Ohio, p. 4; Oberlin coll.
Oberplanitz (ō′bĕr-plä′nĭts) coal-min. comm. Saxony, Germany, near Zwickau, p. 11.
Oberschöneweide (-shū′nĕ-vī′dĕ) *officially* **Berlin-Oberschöneweide,** comm. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 26; now part of Greater Berlin.
Obi (ō′bē) isl. group, Moluccas, bet. Halmahera & Ceram, 1,069 □ p. 1, chief isl. Ombirah, 951 □.
Obidos (ō-bē′dōȯzh) town, Pará state, Brazil, on Amazon, 581 m. W of Belem, pop. 27.
Obion (ō-bī′ŏn) co. NW Tenn. 552 □ pop. 28, × Union City.
Oblong (ŏb′lŏng; 205) vil. Crawford co. Ill. pop. 2.
Obok (ō′bŏk′) *Fr.* **Obock,** spt. town. head of Gulf of Aden, French Somali Coast, Africa.
O'Brien (ō-brī′ĕn) co. NW Iowa, 569 □ pop. 19, × Primghar.
Obsidian Cliff (ŏb-sĭd′ĭ-ȧn) cliff of black volcanic glass, Yellowstone Nat. Park, 7,350 ft.
Obuasi (ō-bwä′sē) town, S Ashanti, Gold Coast prot. W Africa, 50 m. S of Kumasi, pop. 4.
Ocala (ō-kä′lȧ) city, × of Marion co. Florida, pop. 5.
Ocaña (ō-kän′yä) munic. Santander Norte dept. Colombia, South America, pop. 17.
Ocean (ō′shȧn) co. SE part of New Jersey, 637 □ pop. 22, × Toms River.
Oceana (ō′shē-ăn′ȧ) co. W Mich. 543 □ pop. 16, × Hart.
Ocean City (ō′shȧn) city, Cape May co. N. J. on Atlantic ocean, pop. 3.
Ocean Grove, seaside resort, Monmouth co. N. J. pop. 3.
Oceania (ō′shē-ăn′ĭ-ȧ; -ā′nĭ-ȧ) *or* **Oceanica** (ō′shē-ăn′ĕ-kȧ) a collective name of vague application for the lands of the cen. Pacific ocean including Micronesia, Melanesia, & Polynesia, and, sometimes, Australia, New Zealand, & Malay archipelago.
Oceanside (ō′shȧn-sīd′) city, San Diego co. Calif. pop. 1; resort.
Ocean Springs, town, Jackson co. Miss. on Biloxi bay, an arm of the Gulf of Mex. pop. 2.
Ochakov (ō-chä′kŏf) ft. town & spt. Crimea, Eur. on Black sea, 41 m. E of Odessa, pop. 7.
Ochil Hills (ō′kĭl; ŏk′ĭl) range, Perth co. Scotland; highest peak Ben Cleuch, 2,363 ft.
Ochiltree (ŏk′ĭl-trē) co. NW Texas, 891 □ pop. 2, × Ochiltree.
Ocilla (ō-sĭl′ȧ) city, × of Irwin co. Georgia, pop. 2.
Ocmulgee River (ŏk-mŭl′gē) riv. ab. 280 m. long, N Georgia to Altamaha river.
Oconee (ō-kō′nē) riv. Georgia, ab. 250 m. long, to Altamaha river. — co. N Ga. 172 □ pop. 11, × Watkinsville. — co. NW S. C. 650 □ pop. 30, × Walhalla.
Oconomowoc (ō-kŏn′ō-mō-wŏk′) city, Waukesha co. Wisconsin, pop. 3; mineral springs.
Oconto (ō-kŏn′tō) co. NE Wis. 1,118 □ p. 27, × Oconto. — city, × of Oconto co. Wis. p. 5.
Oconto Falls, vil. Oconto co. Wisconsin, pop. 2.
Ocotepeque (ō-kō′tă-pā′kā) town, SW Honduras, Cen. Amer. pop. 8.
Ocracoke Inlet (ō′krȧ-kōk) passage into Pamlico sound, N. C. from Atlantic ocean.
Ocumare (ō′kōō-mā′rā) town, ✻ of Miranda state, Venezuela, S. America, pop. 10.
Odawara (ō′dȧ-wä′rȧ) town, on E coast Honshu isl. Japan, 50 m. SW of Tokyo, pop. 14.
Odenkirchen (ō′dĕn-kĭrĸ′ĕn) comm. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 19.
Odense (ō′thĕn-sȧ) co. N part of Fünen isl. Denmark, 699 □ pop. 184. — its ✻ a spt. pop. 49, with suburbs, 62.
Odenwald (ō′dĕn-vält′) mt. region, Hesse & Baden, Germany, bet. Neckar & Main rivers.
Oder (ō′dĕr) *Czech* **Odra** (ō′drȧ) *anc.* Vi′adus, riv. from Carpathian mts. in Moravia, Czechoslovakia, 552 mi. long through Germany to Baltic sea; internationalized from its confluence with the Oppa by Treaty of Versailles.
Oderzo (ō-dĕrt′sō) *anc.* Opiter′gium, comm. Treviso prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 9.
Odessa (ō-dĕs′ȧ) city, Lafayette co. Mo. pop. 2. — town, Lincoln co. Wash. pop. 1. — (*Russ.* ō-dyĕs′ä) prov. SW Ukraine, 12,100 □ pop. 1,885, ✻ Odessa. — spt. city, ✻ of Odessa prov. Ukraine, on Black sea, pop. 435; grain market; captured by Bolsheviki 1919.
Odoorn (ō′dōrn′) comm. Drenthe prov. Netherlands, pop. 12.
Odorhei (ō′dŏr-hă) *Hung.* **Udvarhely** (ōȯd′vŏr-hĕl-y′) dept. E Transylvania, Roumania, 1,134 □ pop. 124. — *Hung.* **Székelyudvarhely** (sā′kĕl-y′-ōȯd′vŏr-hĕl-y′) its ✻ pop. 10.
Oedelem (ōō′dĕ-lĕm) comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Oedenrode, Sint (sĭnt ōō′dĕn-rō′dĕ) comm. North Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 5.
Oegstgeest (ōōgst′gāst′) comm. South Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Oeiras (ō-ā′ē-răzh) munic. Piauhy state, Brazil, S. Amer. pop. 25.
Oelwein (ōl′wīn) city, Fayette co. Iowa, 14 m. N of Independence, pop. 7.
Oerlikon (ûr′lĭ-kŏn) comm. Zurich canton, Switzerland, pop. 7.
Oesel (û′sĕl) *Esth.* **Saaremaa** (sä′rĕ-mä) isl. in Baltic sea, 1,010 □, constituting with adjacent isls. a prov. of Esthonia, pop. 57, ✻ Kuresaare.
Œta (ē′tȧ) mt. chain, Phthiotis & Phocis nome, Greece; highest point 7,060 ft.
O'Fallon (ō-făl′ŭn) vil. St. Clair co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Ofanto (ō-fän′tō) *anc.* Au′fidus, riv. Italy, 103 m. long, Avellino prov. to Adriatic sea.
Offa's Dyke (ŏf′ȧz) remains of intrenchment, Wye to Dee rivs. England & Wales.
Offenbach (ŏf′ĕn-bäĸ) mfg. comm. Starkenburg prov. Hesse, Germany, pop. 75.
Offenburg (ŏf′ĕn-bo͝orĸ) comm. Baden, Germany, pop. 16.
Ogaki (ō′gä′kē) town, Honshu isl. Japan, 65 m. NE of Kyoto, pop. 28.
Ogden (ŏg′dĕn) city, × of Weber co. Utah, pop. 33.
Ogden Peak, mt. Wasatch range, Morgan & Weber cos. near Ogden, Utah, 10,102 ft. high.
Ogdensburg (ŏg′dĕnz-bûrg) city, St. Lawrence co. New York, pop. 15.
Ogeechee (ō-gē′chē) riv. Georgia, about 250 m. long, Greene co. to Atlantic ocean.
Ogemaw (ō′gē-mô) co. NE Mich. 580 □ pop. 8, × West Branch.
Ogle (ō′g'l) co. N Ill. 756 □ pop. 27, × Oregon.
Oglesby (ō′g'lz-bĭ) city, La Salle co. Ill. pop. 4.
Oglethorpe (ō′g'l-thôrp) co. NE Ga. 504 □ pop. 20, × Lexington.
Oglio (ōl′yō) *anc.* Ol′lius, riv. Italy, 175 m. long, Alps, Brescia prov. to Po river.
Ogmore and Garw (ŏg′mōr, gä′rōō′) min. urban dist. Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 30.
Ogowe (ō′gō-wä′) riv. 700 m. long, Gabon col. Fr. Equatorial Africa, to Atlantic ocean.
Ogulin (ō′gōō-lēn′) comm. ✻ of Modruš-Rijeka dept. Croatia, Yugoslavia, pop. 9.
O'Higgins (ō-ĕ′gĕns; ō-hĭg′ĭnz) prov. Chile, 34° S lat. 2,168 □ pop. 119, ✻ Rancagua.
Ohinemuri (ō-hē′nä-mōō′rē) co. N North Island, New Zealand, 478 □ pop. 8.
Ohio (ō-hī′ō) riv. Miss. basin, 963 m. long, from Pittsburgh, Pa. to Miss. riv. — NE cen. state of U. S. A. 41,040 □ pop. 5,759, ✻ Columbus. See Buckeye State. — co. SE Ind. 85 □ pop. 4, × Rising Sun. — co. W cen. Ky. 584 □ pop. 26, × Hartford. — co. N W. Va. 107 □ pop. 63, × Wheeling.
Ohlau (ō′lou) comm. Lower Silesia prov. Prussia, 18 m. SE of Breslau, pop. 10.
Ohligs (ō′lĭks) comm. Rhine Prov. Prussia, near Solingen, pop. 28.
Ohoopee (ō-hōō′pē) riv. Ga. 125 m. long, Washington co. to Altamaha river.
Ohra (ō′rȧ) comm. in Free City of Danzig ter. Europe, pop. 12.
Ohre (ōr′zhĕ) the Eger riv. in Czechoslovakia. See Eger (*Gaz.*).
Ohura (ō-hōō′rä) county, W North Island, New Zealand, pop. 3.
Oil City, city, Venango co. Pennsylvania, pop. 21.
Oil Creek, Crawford co. Pa. ab. 50 m. to Allegheny river; rich oil region.
Oilton (oil′tŭn) city, Creek co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Oise (wȧz) riv. France, 186 m. long, from Chimay (Belgium) & Rocroi (France) to Seine riv. — dept. France, 2,272 □ pop. 388, ✻ Beauvais; bats. World War, esp. Aug.–Nov. 1918.
Oissel (wȧ′sĕl′) comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, pop. 6.
Oita (ō′ē-tä) pref. NE Kyushu isl. Japan, 2,404 □ pop. 860 . — city, its ✻ pop. 43.
Oka (ō-kä′) riv. Soviet Russia, Europe, 950 m. long, Orel prov. to Volga riv. — riv. Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, 600 m. long, Sayan mts. to Angara river.
Okaloosa (ō′kȧ-lōō′sȧ) co. Fla. 956 □ pop. 9, × Crestview.
Okanogan (ō′kȧ-nŏg′ȧn) co. NE Wash. 5,221 □ pop. 17, × Okanogan. — lake, S Br. Columbia, Canada, 136 □. — riv. fr. Okanogan lake to Columbia riv. Washington.
Okayama (ō′kä-yä′mä) pref. W Honshu isl. Japan, 2,710 □ pop. 1,218. — spt. its ✻ p. 95.
Okazaki (ō′kä-zä′kē) town, Aichi pref. Honshu isl. Japan, 85 m. E of Kyoto, pop. 39.
Okeechobee (ō′kē-chō′bē) lake, S Florida, 40 m. long, 25 m. broad. — co. S Fla. 747 □ pop. 2, × Okeechobee.
Okefenokee Swamp (ō′kē-fē-nō′kē) in S Georgia & N Florida.
Okemah (ō-kē′mä) city, × of Okfuskee co. Okla. pop. 2.
Okfuskee (ŏk-fŭs′kē) co. cen. Okla. 623 □ pop. 25, × Okemah.
Okhamandal (ō′kä-mŭn′dȧl) dist. Baroda, India, W end of Kathiawar, 275 □ pop. 25.
Okhotsk, Sea of (ō-kŏtsk′; *Russ.* ō-kôtsk′) inlet of Pacific ocean, between Kamchatka & Eastern Siberia, 51°–62° N, 137°–163° E; area 582,000 □; greatest depth 10,554 ft.
Okhrida (ōĸ′rĭ-dä) *anc.* Lyche′nidus, dept. SW Serbia, Yugoslavia, pop. 97. — comm. its ✻, on N shore of Lake Okhrida, pop. 11. — *anc.* Lychni′tis La′cus, lake on border bet. SW Serbia. Yugoslavia, & E Albania, 25 m. long.
Oki (ō′kē) isl. group (131 □ pop. 38) off W coast Honshu, Japan, part of Shimane pref.
Okinawa (ō′kē-nä′wä) prefecture, Jap. Empire, consisting of the Ryukyu island, ✻ Nawa. See Ryukyu (*Gaz.*). — *or* **Great Ryukyu,** largest isl. in group, 857 □ pop. 572.
Oklahoma (ō′klä-hō′mä) state, U. S. A. 70,057 □ pop. 2,028, ✻ Oklahoma City. — co. cen. Okla. 717 □ pop. 116, × Oklahoma City.
Oklahoma City, city, ✻ of Okla. & × of Oklahoma co. on N fork of Canadian river, p. 91.
Oklawaha (ōk′lȧ-wô′hô) riv. Marion & Putnam cos. Florida, to St. Johns river.
Okmulgee (ŏk-mŭl′gē) co. cen. Okla. 697 □ pop. 55. — city, its × pop. 17.
Okolona (ō′kō-lō′nȧ) city, a × of Chickasaw co. Mississippi, pop. 4.
Oktibbeha (ŏk-tĭb′ē-hô) co. NE cen. Miss. 457 □ pop. 17, × Starkville.
Öland (û′länd′) isl. SE Sweden, 530 □ pop. 39, ✻ Borgholm; alum mined.
Olathe (ō-lā′thē) city, × of Johnson co. Kansas, pop. 3.
Olavarria (ō′lä-vär′rē-ä) town, E Argentina, 175 m. SW of Buenos Aires, pop. 28.
Old Albuquerque (ăl′bŭ-kûr′kē) vil. × of Bernalillo co. N. Mex. pop. 2; practically part of Albuquerque, but not incorporated with it.
Old Baldy (bôl′dĭ) mt. Sangre de Cristo range, Costilla co. Colo. 14,176 ft. high. — mt. Madison co. Montana, 9,572 ft. high.
Oldbury (ōld′bĕr-ĭ) urban dist. Worcestershire, England, near Birmingham, pop. 37.
Old Castile (kăs-tēl′) *Sp.* **Castilla la Vieja** (käs-tēl′yä lä vyä′hä; 189) old prov. cen. Spain, now provs. Burgos, Logroño, Santander, Ávila, Segovia, Soria, Palencia, & Valladolid.
Oldebroek (ōl′dĕ-brōōk′) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Oldenburg (ōl′dĕn-bo͝orĸ) state of Germany, 2,482 □ pop. 518. — division, Oldenburg, pop. 421. — mfg. & cml. city, its ✻ pop. 33.
Oldenzaal (ōl′dĕn-zäl′) comm. Overijssel, Netherlands, pop. 8.
Old Fletton (flĕt′ŭn) urban dist. Huntingdonshire, England, pop. 6.
Old Forge (fôrj; fôrj) min. bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. 5 m. SW of Scranton, pop. 12.
Oldham (ōld′ăm) co. N Ky. 180 □ pop. 8, × La Grange. — co. NW Texas, 1,513 □ pop. 1, × Vega. — mfg. county bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 145.
Old Kasaan National Monument (kä-sän′) east shore of Prince of Wales island, S Alaska; abandoned Indian vil. with totem poles.
Old Orchard, town, York co. Maine, pop. 1; summer resort.
Old Point Comfort, summer and winter resort, Elizabeth City co. Va. 6 m. N of Norfolk.
Old Sarum (sā′rŭm; 115) *anc. Rom.* Sor′biodu′num, extinct bor. & city, Wiltshire, Eng. 2 m. N of Salisbury; a few ruins remain.
Old Town, city, Penobscot co. Maine, pop. 7.
Olean (ō′lē-ăn′) city, Cattaraugus co. New York, pop. 21.
Oleggio (ō-lĕd′jō) comm. Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy, 11 m. N of Novara, pop. 9.
Olekma (ō-lyĕk-mä′) riv. SE Siberia, Asia, 700 m. long, Stanovoi mts. to Lena river.
Olenek (ō-lyĕ-nyôk′) riv. N Siberia, Asia, W of Lena riv. 1,325 m. long, to Arctic ocean.
Oléron (ō′lā′rôN′) *anc.* Ulia′rus, isl. dept. Charente-Inférieure, France, 20 m. long, p. 18.
Olifants (ōl′ĭ-fănts) riv. 350 m. long, trib. of Limpopo riv. Transvaal prov. U. of S. Africa. — riv. W Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, ab. 150 m. to Atl. ocean about 31° 38′ S. — riv. S Cape prov. Africa, 115 m. W to Gouritz river.
Olinda (ō-lēn′dä) coast town, Pernambuco state, E Brazil, pop. 10, munic. 52.
Oliva (ō-lē′vä) comm. Free City of Danzig ter. 5 m. NW of Danzig, pop. 11; treaty 1660.
Oliva de Jérez (dā hā′rāth) comm. Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. 10.
Olivenza (ō′lē-vĕn′thä) ft. comm. Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Oliver (ŏl′ĭ-vĕr) co. cen. N. Dak. 720 □ pop. 4, × Center.
Olives, Mount of, *or* **Olivet** (ŏl′ĭ-vĕt) ridge 2½ m. long running N & S on E side of Jerusalem, Palestine. — a part of same, three culminating points, highest 2,684 ft.
Olmsted (ōm′stĕd; ŭm′-) co. SE Minn. 666 □ pop. 28, × Rochester.
Olmütz (ōl′mütș) former name of Olomouc, Czechoslovakia; conference 1850.
Olney (ōl′nĭ) city, × of Richland co. Ill. pop. 4.
Olomouc (ō′lō-mōts) *Ger.* **Olmütz** (ōl′mütș) dept. cen. Moravia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, 2,626 □ pop. 803. — city, in this dept. pop. 24, with subs. 57.
Olonets (ō-lō′nyĕts) prov. NW Soviet Russia, Europe, 25,112 □ pop. 217. — town, Olonets prov. Russia, pop. 2; Peter the Great built his dock here.
Oloron-Sainte-Marie (ō′lō′rôN′-sĂNt′-mȧ′rē′) comm. dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France, pop. 9.
Olot (ō-lōt′) comm. Gerona prov. Spain, pop. 10.
Ölș (ûlz) comm. Lower Silesia prov. Prussia, 16 m. ENE of Breslau, pop. 14.
Ölsnitz (ûls′nĭts) comm. Saxony, Germany, 6 m. SE of Plauen, pop. 10. — comm. Saxony, Germany, 9 m. E of Zwickau, pop. 16.
Olst (ōlst) comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 5.
Olten (ōl′tĕn) comm. Solothurn canton, Switzerland, on Aar river, pop. 12.
Oltenia (ōl-tā′nĭ-ȧ) old name for the W part of Wallachia, Roumania.
Olteniţa (ōl-tā′nĭ-tsȧ) *or* **Oltenitza** (-nĭ-tsȧ) *anc.* Constanti′ola, comm. S Ilfov dept. Roumania, on Argeș riv. ab. 40 m. SE of Bucharest, pop. 7; battle 1853.
Olti *or* **Olty** (ōl′tē) town, W Kars pashalic, Turkish Armenia; battle 1915.
Oltu (ōlt) dept. W cen. Wallachia, Roumania, 1,090 □ pop. 171, ✻ Slatina. — *or* **Aluta** (ō′lōō-tȧ) *Ger.* **Alt** (ălt) riv. Transylvania & Wallachia, Roumania, 308 m. to Danube riv.
Olustee (ō-lŭs′tē) vil. Baker co. Fla. 45 m. SW of Jacksonville; battle 1864.
Olutanga (ō′lōō-täng′ä) isl. off S Zamboanga prov. Mindanao, Philippine isls. 91 □.
Olvera (ōl-vā′rä) comm. Cádiz prov. Spain, pop. 11.
Olympia (ō-lĭm′pĭ-ȧ) city, × of Thurston co. and ✻ of Washington, pop. 8. — plain & sanctuary, anc. Elis, Greece; worship of Zeus; Olympian games. See Olympian, *a.* & *n.*
Olympic Mountains (ō-lĭm′pĭk) part of Coast range, NW Washington, highest Mt. Olympus.
Olympus (ō-lĭm′pŭs) mt. range, Thessaly, NE Greece, highest 9,800 ft.; mythical home of the Greek gods. See Olympus, *n.* — See Mount Olympus (*Gaz.*).
Olynthus (ō-lĭn′thŭs) Greek town, anc. Macedonia; site on Chalcidice pen. bet. Kassandra and Longos pens. See Olynthiac, *a.* & *n.*
Olyphant (ōl′ĭ-fănt) bor. Lackawanna co. Pennsylvania, pop. 10.

Oases. = Eastern Desert and Oases.
Óbecse. See Szent Becaj.
Oberbayern. See Upper Bavaria.
Oberfranken. See Upper Franconia.
Oberhessen. See Upper Hesse.
Oberösterreich. See Upper Austria.
Oberpfalz. See Upper Palat-[inate.
Oberschlesien. See Upper Silesia.
Obock. See Obok.
Obringa. See Aar. [Peak.
Observation Peak. = Ogden
Óbuda. See Alt-Ofen.
Obwalden. See Unterwalden.
Occidental Negros. See Negros, Occidental.
Ocean Park. See Venice.
Ochrida. Var. of Okhrida.
Ocna, Târgu. = Targu Ocna.
Ocriculum. See Otricoli.
Ödenburg. See Sopron.
Oderfurt. See Přívos.
Odomari. Var. of Otomari.
Odra. See Oder.
Oea. See Tripoli.
Œdanes. See Brahmaputra.
Oels, Oelsnitz. = Öls, Ölsnitz.
Oestfriesland. Var. of Ostfries-land.
Oetzthal. See Ötztal.
Ofu. See Manua.
Ogasawarajima. See Bonin I.
Ohrida. Var. of Okhrida.
Oirat. Var. of Oyrat.
Okanizsa. See Szent Kanjiza.
Okavango. See Kubango.
Olcinium. See Dulcigno.
Olisipo. See Lisbon.
Ollius. See Oglio.
Olonos. See Erymanthos.
Olosinga. See Manua.
Olt. Var. of Oltu.
Oltis. See Lot.
Olyta. See Alytus.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Om (ôm) **riv.** 450 m. long, W Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, tributary of Irtish river.
Omagh (ō′mä) town, × of Tyrone co. Northern Ireland, pop. 5.
Omaha (ō′mȧ-hô′) city, × of Douglas co. Nebraska, p. 192 Univ. of Omaha; Creighton univ.
Oman (ō-män′) independ. state, SE Arabia, 82,000 □ pop. 500, ✻ Muscat. See TRUCIAL OMAN & PIRATE COAST (*Gaz.*). —, **Gulf of,** arm of Arabian sea, bet. Oman & SE Persia.
Omate (ō-mä′tä) *or* **Huaina-Putina** (wī′nä-pōō-tē′nä) vol. Andes mts. Peru, S. Amer. SE of Arequipa; many great eruptions, esp. from 1582 to 1783, the most terrible in 1667.
Ombay (ōm-bī′) *or* **Alor** (ä′lôr) isl. 65 m. long, N of Timor, Du. E. Indies, 906 □ pop. 194.
Omdurman (ōm′dōōr-män′) town, E Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on left bank White Nile, opp. Khartoum, pop. 59; capital of Mohammed Ahmed, 1855 (see MAHDI, *n.*); battle 1898.
Omei (ō′mā′) mt. sacred to Buddhists, S Szechwan prov. China, W of Kiatingfu, 10,158 ft.
Ometepec (ō-mā′tā-pĕk′) town, Guerrero state, Mexico, pop. 41.
Omi (ō′mē′) old prov. cen. Honshu, Japan, now Shiga prefecture.
Omo (ō′mō) riv. ab. 400 m. long, SW Abyssinia to N end Rudolf lake.
Omolon (ō′mō-lôn′) riv. 500 m. long, Yakutsk, E Siberia, Stanovoi mts. N to Kolyma riv.
Omsk (ômsk) prov. SW Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, 96,573 □ pop. 1,557. — its ✻, on Irtish & Om rivs. pop. 145.
Omuta (ō′mōō′tȧ) city, Fukuoka prefecture, Kyushu isl. Japan, pop. 64.
Onawa (ōn′ȧ-wȧ) town, × of Monona co. Iowa, 36 m. SE of Sioux City, pop. 2.
Onaway (ōn′ȧ-wā) city, Presque Isle co. Mich. 24 m. SSE of Cheboygan, pop. 3.
Onega (ō-nē′gȧ; *Russ.* ō-nyĕ′gä) riv. 250 m. long, NW Soviet Russia, Europe, Lacha lake N to Onega bay. — bay, SE end of Gulf of Onega. — gulf, S end of White sea, NW Soviet Russia, Eur. — lake, Olonets prov. & Karelia repub. NW Russia, Eur. 145 m. long, 3,763 □.
Oneglia (ō-nāl′yä) comm. Porto Maurizio prov. Italy, on Genoa gulf, pop. 10.
Onehunga (ō′nȧ-hōōn′gä) bor. Eden co. North Isl. New Zealand, suburb of Auckland, p. 7.
Oneida (ō-nī′dȧ) co. SE Ida. 1,209 □ pop. 7, × Malad. — co. cen. N. Y. 1,250 □ pop. 183, × Utica. — co. N Wis. 1,183 □ pop. 11, × Rhinelander. — city, Madison co. N. Y. p. 11. See ONEIDA COMMUNITY. — **Lake,** cen. N. Y. 10 m. NE of Syracuse, 20 m. long, 6 m. wide.
O'Neill (ō-nēl′) city, × of Holt co. Nebraska, pop. 2.
Oneonta (ō′nē-ŏn′tȧ) cml. city, Otsego co. New York, pop. 12.
Onnaing (ô′nȧNg′) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 6.
Onomichi (ō′nō-mē′chē) mfg. city, W Honshu isl. Japan, on Inland sea, pop. 26.
Onon (ō′nŏn) riv. over 500 m. long, Mongolia & E Siberia, Asia, to Shilka river.
Onondaga (ŏn′ŏn-dô′gȧ) co. cen. New York, 781 □ pop. 241, × Syracuse.
Onondaga Lake, Onondaga co. N. Y. 5 m. long, 1 m. wide; water saline.
Onslow (ŏnz′lō) co. SE North Carolina, 743 □ pop. 15, × Jacksonville.
Onslow Bay, coast of North Carolina bet. capes Fear & Lookout.
Onstwedde (ônst′vĕd′ē) comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. 17.
Ontake (ōn′tä′kē) mt. peak, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 10,450 ft.; second highest mt. in Japan.
Ontario (ŏn-tā′rĭ-ō) co. W N. Y. 649 □ pop. 53, × Canandaigua. — city, San Bernardino co. Calif. pop. 7. — town, Malheur co. Oregon, pop. 2. — prov. Canada, 407,262 □ pop. 2,934, ✻ Toronto. Abbr. *Ont.* — co. Ontario, Canada, × Whitby.
Ontario, Lake, between U. S. & Canada, 190 m. long, 55 m. wide, 7,243 □, one of the five Great Lakes of N. America.
Onteniente (ōn′tā-nyĕn′tā) comm. Valencia prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Ontonagon (ŏn′tō-năg′ŏn) co. NW Mich. 1,333 □ pop. 12, × Ontonagon.
O'okiep (ō-kēp′) vil. NW Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 2; copper mines.
Oostacker (ōst′äk′ĕr) comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Oostcamp (ōst′kămp′) comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, 3 m. S of Bruges, pop. 7.
Oostdongeradeel (ōst′dŏn′gĕ-rā-dāl′) comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 9.
Oosterhout (ōs′tĕr-hout′) comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 14.
Ooststellingwerf (ōst′stĕl′ĭng-vĕrf′) comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 13.
Ootacamund (ōō′tȧ-kȧ-mŭnd′) town, ✻ of Nilgiris dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 19.
Opava (ō′pä-vä) *Ger.* **Troppau** (trŏp′ou) mfg. comm. ✻ of Silesia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 36
Opelika (ŏp′ĕ-lī′kȧ) city, × of Lee co. Alabama, pop. 5.
Opelousas (ŏp′ĕ-lōō′sȧs) city, × of St. Landry par. Louisiana, pop. 4.
Ophir (ō′fĕr) anc. country of unknown location, perhaps in Arabia; rich in gold.
Ophir, Mount, mt. N Johore, Malay pen. 4,187 ft. high. — mt. W Sumatra, 9,840 ft.
Opladen (ōp′lä-dĕn) comm. Rhine Prov. Prussia, 15 m. SE of Düsseldorf, pop. 12.
Opland (ōp′län) co. cen. Norway, 9,749 □ pop. 129, Lillehammer.
Opobo (ō-pō′bō) spt. town, Southern Nigeria, 67 m. WSW of Calabar, pop. 10.
Opon (ō′pŏn) munic. Cebu prov. Philippine islands, pop. 21.
Oporto (ō-pōr′tō) *Port.* **Porto** (pōr′tōō) dist. Minho prov. Portugal, 893 □ pop. 680. — its ✻ pop. 203.
Opotiki (ō-pō′tĭ-kē) co. NE North Island, N. Z. 1,440 □ pop. 3.
Opp (ŏp) town, Covington co. Alabama, pop. 2.
Oppa (ŏp′ä) riv. 60 m. long, Silesia, Czechoslovakia, to Oder riv. See ODER (*Gaz.*).
Oppeln (ŏp′ĕln) govt. dist. Upper Silesia, Prussia, 5,108 □ pop. 2,284. — its ✻ pop. 35.
Oppy (ō′pē′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, 6 m. NE of Albert; fighting 1917–18.
Opsterland (ŏp′stĕr-länt′) comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 18.
Opwyck (ŏp′vĭk) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Oquirrh Mountains (ō′kwĕr) range, S of Great Salt lake, Utah.
Oradia Mare (ō-rä′dĭ-ä mä′rĕ) *Hung.* **Nagy-Várad** (nŏd′y′-vä′rŏd) *Ger.* **Grosswardein** (grōs′vär-dīn′) city, ✻ of Bihor dept. Crisana, NW Roumania, pop. 68.
Öræfa (ûr′rĕ-fä) highest mt. in Iceland, near SE coast, 6,429 ft.
Oran (ō-rän′; *F.* ō′rĂN′) dept. N Algeria, Africa, 25,436 □ p. 1,305. — spt. city, its ✻ p. 141.
Orange (ŏr′ĕnj; -ĭnj) co. S Calif. 795 □ pop. 61, × Santa Ana. — co. cen. Fla. 929 □ pop. 20, × Orlando. — co. S Ind. 407 □ pop. 17, × Paoli. — co. SE N. Y. 834 □ pop. 120, × Goshen. — co. N N. C. 390 □ pop. 18, × Hillsboro. — co. E Texas, 363 □ pop. 15, × Orange. — co. E Vt. 676 □ pop. 17, × Chelsea. — co. N cen. Va. 359 □ pop. 13, × Orange. — city, Orange co. Calif. pop. 5. — town, New Haven co. Conn. pop. 17. — town, Franklin co. Mass. pop. 5. — city, Essex co. N. J. pop. 33. — city, × of Orange co. Texas, pop. 9. — town, × of Orange co. Va. pop. 1. — (*Fr. pron.* ô′rônzh′) dist. SE France, now in dept. Vaucluse. — *anc.* ARAU′SIO, comm. dept. Vaucluse, S France, pop. 11; Roman antiquities; gave title to Dutch princes of Orange. — (*pron.* ŏr′ĕnj; -ĭnj) town, E New South Wales, Australia, pop. 8. — riv. S Africa, 1,100 m. long, rises in Basutoland, flows W on N boundary of Cape prov. to Atlantic ocean.
Orangeburg (-bûrg) co. S cen. S. C. 1,131 □ pop. 65. — city, its × pop. 7.
Orange City, town, × of Sioux co. Iowa, pop. 2.
Orange Free State, formerly a republic, then, as **Orange River Colony,** a Br. colony; since 1910 prov. of Union of S. Africa, 50,389 □ pop. 629, ✻ Bloemfontein. See GREAT TREK.
Oranienburg (ō-rä′nē-ĕn-bōōrk′) comm. Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 13.
Orava (ō′rä-vä) *Pol.* **Orawa** (ō-rä′vä) dist. form. co. in Hungary [*Hung.* **Árva** (är′vŏ)]; divided (1920) bet. Poland & Czechoslovakia; now mostly in Turček Svatý Martin dept. Slovakia. See SPIŠ (*Gaz.*).
Orbetello (ôr′bȧ-tĕl′lō) ft. comm. Grosseto prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 7.
Orchha (ôr′chä) state, Bundelkhand Agency, Cen. India, 2,080 □ pop. 285, ✻ Tikamgarh.
Orchomenus (ôr-kŏm′ē-nŭs) ruined city in Greece, 7 m. NE of Livadia.
Ord (ôrd) city, × of Valley co. Nebraska, pop. 2.
Orde, El (ĕl ôr′dē) *or* **New Dongola** (dŏn′gō-lȧ) town, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Africa, on Nile riv. 19° 11′ N lat. pop. 5.
Örebro (û′rĕ-brōō′) prov. Sweden, 3,526 □ pop. 219. — its ✻ pop. 36.
Oregon (ôr′ē-gŏn) Pacific state of U. S. A. 96,699 □ pop. 783, ✻ Salem. — co. S Mo. 778 □ pop. 13, × Alton. — city, × of Ogle co. Ill. pop. 2. — earlier name of COLUMBIA river.
Oregon Caves, national monument, SW Oregon; group of large limestone caves.
Oregon City, city, × of Clackamas co. Oregon, pop. 6.
Orel (ôr-yōl′) prov. SW Soviet Russia, Europe, 10,464 □ pop. 1,515. — its ✻ pop. 64.
Orenburg (ō′rĕn-bōōrk′) former govt. Russia, in Asia & Europe. — city, ✻ of Orenburg-Turgai region & of Kirghiz Republic, Soviet Russia, Asia, pop. 109.
Orenburg-Turgai (-tōōr-gī′) region, Kirghiz Republic, Soviet Russia, Asia, 243,165 □ pop. 1,626, ✻ Orenburg.
Orense (ō-rĕn′sä) prov. Spain, 2,694 □ pop. 412. — its ✻, on Miño riv. pop. comm. 18.
Orgãos, Serra dos (sĕr′rä dōzh ôr-gouNzh′) *Eng.* **Organ Mountains,** mts. Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil; highest over 7,000 ft.
Orheiu (ôr-hā′ōō) *Russ.* **Orgyeev** (ôr-gyā′yĕf) dept. cen. Bessarabia, Roumania. — comm. its ✻ pop. 7.
Oria (ôr′yä) comm. Lecce prov. Italy, pop. 9. — comm. Almería, Spain, pop. 6.
Oriente (ō′rĭ-ĕn′tā) *formerly* **Santiago de Cuba** (sän′tē-ä′gō dā kōō′bä) prov. E Cuba, 14,211 □ pop. 731, ✻ Santiago de Cuba. — former prov. E Ecuador, S. Amer. now in Napo-Pastaza & Santiago-Zamora.
Orihuela (ō′rē-wā′lä) city, Alicante prov. Spain, pop. 33.
Orillia (ō-rĭl′ĭ-ȧ) town, Simcoe co. Ontario, Canada, on Lake Simcoe, pop. 9.
Orinoco (ō′rĭ-nō′kō) riv. S. Amer. 1,550 m. long, mts. S Venezuela to Atlantic ocean.
Oriskany (ō-rĭs′kȧ-nĭ) vil. Oneida co. N. Y. on Mohawk riv. pop. 1; battle 1777.
Orissa (ō-rĭs′ȧ) subprovince of Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, 13,743 □ pop. 4,969, ✻ Cuttack; tributary native states, E India, 28,046 □ pop. 3,807. See ORIYA, *n.*
Oristano (ō′rēs-tä′nō) comm. Cagliari prov. Sardinia isl. Italy, pop. 8; cathedral.
Oristano, Gulf of, W Sardinia, lt. 10 m. long, 5 m. wide, receives Oristano riv. 80 m. long.
Orizaba (ō′rē-sä′bä; 133, 268) *or* **Citlaltepetl** (sēt′läl-tā′pĕt′l) volcanic peak, Vera Cruz state, Mexico, 18,314 ft. high. — mfg. town, Vera Cruz state, Mex. 25 m. SE of mt. p. 35.
Orkhon (ôr′kŏn′) riv. N Mongolia, Asia, 450 m. long, to Selenga river.
Orkney (ôrk′nĭ) isl. co. NE Scotland, 376 □ pop. 24, × Kirkwall.
Orkney Islands, *anc.* OR′CADES, arch. N of Scotland, constituting the co. of Orkney.
Orland (ôr′lănd) town, Glenn co. Calif. pop. 2.
Orlando (ôr-lăn′dō) city, × of Orange co. Florida, pop. 9; tourist resort.
Orléanais (ôr′lā′ȧ′nĕ′) old prov. France, with ✻ Orléans, now mainly in depts. of Loiret, Eure-et-Loir, & Loir-et-Cher.
Orleans (ôr′lē-ănz) par. SE La. 178 □ pop. 339, × New Orleans. — (*pron.* ôr-lēnz′) co. W N. Y. 396 □ pop. 29, × Albion. — (*pron.* ôr-lēnz′) co. N Vt. 688 □ pop. 24, × Newport.
Orléans (ôr′lā′äN′) city, ✻ of dept. Loiret, France, on Loire river, pop. 69. See MAID OF ORLÉANS. — island, in St. Lawrence riv. below Quebec, 21 m. long.
Orléansville (ôr′lā′äN′vĕl′) comm. Algiers dept. N Algeria, on Shelif riv. pop. 17.
Ormara (ôr-mä′rä) headland & town, S coast Baluchistan.
Ormoc (ôr-mōk′) munic. Leyte prov. Phil. isls. pop. 38.
Ormond (ôr′mŏnd) town, Volusia co. Fla. pop. 1; motor racing on beach near by.
Ormsby (ôrmz′bĭ) co. W Nev. 156 □ pop. 2, × Carson City.
Ormskirk (ôrmz′kĕrk) mfg. urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 7.
Ormuz (ôr′mŭz) small isl. Persian gulf, 27° 5′ N, 56° 29′ E; once had a rich seaport.
Ormuz, Strait of, bet. Persian gulf & Gulf of Oman.
Orne (ôrn) dept. NW France, 2,372 □ pop. 275, ✻ Alençon. — riv. Orne dept. 95 m.
Ornes (ôrn) vil. dept. Meuse, France, 8 m. NE of Verdun; battles 1916–17.
Oro de Hidalgo, El (ĕl ō′rō dā ē-thäl′gō; 146) town, Mexico state, Mexico, pop. 22.
Oro, El (ĕl ō′rō) prov. SW Ecuador, S. Amer. pop. 45, ✻ Machala.
Orono (ō′rō-nō) town, Penobscot co. Maine, pop. 3; Univ. of Maine.
Orontes (ō-rŏn′tēz) *Ar.* **Nahrel Asi** (nä′rĕl ä′sē) riv. N Syria, 246 m. long, Anti-Lebanon mts. to Medit. sea.
Oropus (ō-rō′pŭs) anc. town of Greece, in Bœotia.
Oroquieta (ō′rō-kyā′tä) munic. Misamis prov. Phil. isls. pop. 18.
Orosháza (ō′rōsh-hä′zō) comm. Békés co. Hungary, pop. 24.
Orotava, La (lä ō′rō-tä′vä) comm. Tenerife isl. Canary islands, pop. 13; health resort.
Oroua (ō-rō′ōō-ȧ) co. S North Island, New Zealand, 213 □ pop. 8.
Oroville (ō′rō-vĭl) city, × of Butte co. Calif. pop. 3.
Orrell (ôr′ĕl) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 7.
Orrville (ôr′vĭl) vil. Wayne co. Ohio, pop. 4.
Orsk (ôrsk) town, Orenburg-Turgai region, Kirghiz Republic, Asia, on Ural riv. p. 20.
Orsova (ôr′shō-vŏ) comm. Mehedinţi dept. S Wallachia, Roumania, ab. 5 m. above "Iron Gates," pop. 6.
Orta Nova (ôr′tä nō′vä) comm. Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 12.
Ortegal, Cape (ôr′tā-gäl′) headland, N La Coruña prov. NW Spain.
Orthez (ôr′tĕz′) comm. Basses-Pyrénées, France, pop. 6; battle 1814.
Ortigueira (ôr′tē-gā′ē-rä) spt. town, La Coruña prov. Spain, pop. comm. 19.
Ortler (ôrt′lĕr) range of Eastern Alps, bet. Venetia Tridentina & Lombardy, N Italy. — *or* **Ortlerspitze** (-shpĭt′sē) mt. highest in range, Venetia Tridentina, 12,802 ft.
Ortona (ôr-tō′nä) comm. Chieti prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, on Adriatic sea, pop. 16.
Ortonville (ôr′tŭn-vĭl) city, Big Stone & Lac qui Parle cos. Minn. × of the former, p. 2.
Oruro (ō-rōō′rō) dept. W Bolivia, S. Amer. 20,657 □ pop. 141. — its ✻ and formerly ✻ of Bolivia, pop. 31.
Orvieto (ôr-vyĕ′tō) comm. Perugia prov. N cen. Italy, pop. 19; cathedral.
Orwigsburg (ôr′wĭgz-bûrg) bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. 6 m. ESE of Pottsville, pop. 2.
Osage (ō′sāj; ō-sāj′; *usually* ō-sāj′ *when alone or when following word has accent on second syllable*) co. E Kans. 718 □ pop. 19, × Lyndon. — co. E cen. Mo. 593 □ pop. 14, × Linn. — co. N Okla. 2,277 □ pop. 37, × Pawhuska. — city, × of Mitchell co. Iowa, p. 3.
Osage City, city, Osage co. Kans. pop. 2.
Osage River, 500 m. long, Wabaunsee co. Kans. to Missouri river, Missouri.
Osaka (ō′zä′kä) pref. W Honshu, Japan, 688 □ pop. 2,588. — spt. city, ✻ of pref. p. 1,253.
Osakis (ō-sā′kĭs) vil. Douglas & Todd cos. Minn. on Osakis lake, pop. 1; summer resort.
Osawatomie (ōs′ȧ-wät′ō-mē) city, Miami co. Kansas, pop. 5.
Osborne (ōz′bûrn) co. N Kans. 894 □ pop. 12. — city, its × pop. 2.
Osceola (ōs′ē-ō′lȧ) co. S Fla. 1,356 □ pop. 7, × Kissimmee. — co. NW Iowa, 395 □ pop. 10, × Sibley. — co. NW cen. Mich. 577 □ pop. 15, × Hersey. — town, × of Mississippi co. Ark. pop. 2. — city, × of Clarke co. Iowa, pop. 3. — bor. Clearfield co. Pa. pop. 3.
Osceola, Mount, peak, Grafton co. New Hampshire, 4,352 ft. high.
Oschatz (ō′shäts) comm. Saxony, Germany, 31 m. SE of Leipzig, pop. 9.
Oschersleben (ōsh′ĕrs-lā′bĕn) comm. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 12.
Oscoda (ōs-kō′dȧ) co. NE Mich. 576 □ pop. 2, × Mio.
Osh (ōsh) town, Ferghana prov. Turkestan, Soviet Russia, Asia, pop. 48.
Oshawa (ōsh′ȧ-wȧ) city, Ontario co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 12.
Oshima (ō′shē-mä) old prov. SW Hokkaido, Japan, now part of Hokkaido pref. — volcanic isl. off Izu pen. SE Japan, 10 m. long by 6 m. wide; earthquake Sept. 1, 1923.
Oshkosh (ōsh′kōsh′) city, × of Winnebago co. Wisconsin, pop. 33; summer resort.
Osimo (ō′zē-mō) comm. Ancona prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 19.
Osjek (ō′syĕk) *Hung.* **Eszék** (ĕ′sāk) *anc.* MUR′SA *or* MUR′SIA, city, E Slavonia, Yugoslavia, Europe, ✻ of Virovitica dept. & of Slavonia, on Drava riv. pop. 34.
Oskaloosa (ōs′kȧ-lōō′sȧ) city, × of Mahaska co. Iowa, pop. 9; college.
Oskarshamn (ōs′kärs-hämn′) comm. Kalmar prov. Sweden, pop. 8.
Oskol (ōs-kōl′) riv. Europe, 210 m. long, Kursk prov. Russia, & Ukraine to Donetz riv.
Oslo (ōz′slōō) former ✻ of Norway, now part of Christiania.
Osmanjik (ōs′män-jĕk′) town, Angora, Turkey in Asia, on the Kizil Irmak, pop. 10.
Osnabrück (ōs′nä-brük′) govt. dist. Hanover prov. Prussia, 2,395 □ pop. 408. — mfg. city, its ✻ pop. 85.
Oso, Mount (ō′sō) mt. La Plata co. SW Colorado, 13,706 ft. high.
Osowiec (ō-sō′vyĕts) *Ger.* **Ossowetz** (ōs′ō-vĕts) town & fortress, Poland, 32 m. NW of Białystok.
Oss (ōs) comm. North Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 11.
Ossa (ōs′ȧ) mt. N Larissa nome, Greece, 6,409 ft. high. See ALOADÆ, *n.*
Ossetia (ō-sē′tĭ-ȧ; -shȧ) region of cen. Caucasus, Georgia, Asia. See OSSET, *n.*, OSSETIC, *n.*
Ossett (ŏs′ĕt) mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 15.
Ossining (ōs′ĭ-nĭng) *form.* SING SING, vil. Westchester co. N. Y. p. 11; State prison.
Ossipee (ōs′ĭ-pē) town, × of Carroll co. N. H. on Ossipee lake (8 m. long), pop. 1.
Ostashkov (ōs-täsh′kŏf) town, Tver prov. Russia in Europe, on Seliger lake, pop. 11.
Ostend (ŏst-ĕnd′) *Flemish* **Ostende** (ŏst-ĕn′dĕ) spt. & watering place, West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. comm. 46.
Osterfeld (ōs′tĕr-fĕlt) comm. Westphalia, Prussia, 6 m. NW of Essen, pop. 30.
Östergötland (û′stĕr-yût′länd) prov. SE Sweden, 4,265 □ pop. 306, ✻ Linköping.
Osternburg (ōs′tĕrn-bōōrk) comm. Oldenburg, Germany, near Oldenburg city, pop. 12.
Osterode (ōs′tē-rō′dē) comm. East Prussia prov. Germany, pop. 15.
Östersund (û′stĕr-sŏnd) city, ✻ of Jämtland prov. Sweden, pop. 14.
Östfold (ûst′fōld) county, SE Norway, 1,614 □ pop. 160, × Fredrikshald.

Ombirah. See OBI.
Omiš. See ALMISSA.
Omishan. = OMEI.
On. See HELIOPOLIS.
Ontong Java. See LORD HOWE ISLANDS.
Oodeypore. See UDAIPUR.
Oostenaula. See COOSA.
Opócska. See PECICA.
O Pico. = PICO ALTO.
Opitergium See ODERZO.
Oppidum Ubiorum. See COLOGNE.
Orange River Colony. See ORANGE FREE STATE.
Orcades. See ORKNEY ISLANDS.
Öre Sund. See SOUND, THE.
Orfa. See URFA.
Orfani, Gulf of. See RENDINA, GULF OF.
Organ Mountains. See ORGÃOS, SERRA DOS
Orgyeev. See ORHEIU.
Oriental Negros. See NEGROS, ORIENTAL.
Ortygia. See ARETHUSA.
Oruba. Var. of ARUBA.
Oryoku. See YALU.
Osca. See HUESCA.
Osel, Ösel. Vars. of OESEL.
Osetia. Var. of OSSETIA.
Osiek. Var. of OSJEK.
Osorhei See TARGU MURES.
Ossowetz. See OSOWIEC.
Ostende. Fr. form of OSTEND.
Österreich. See AUSTRIA.

Ostfriesland (ōst'frēs'länt) region, NW Germany, bet. Ems & Weser rivers on North sea; now in Aurich govt. dist. Hanover.
Ostia (ôs'tya) vil. mouth of Tiber riv. Italy; anc. port of Rome.
Ostrog (ôs-trôk') comm. Volhynia prov. SE Poland, pop. 13.
Ostrołenka (ôs'trô-lyĕŋ'ká) comm. Białystok prov. N cen. Poland, 62 m. NNE of Warsaw, pop. 9; battles 1831 & 1915.
Ostrów (ôs'trōōf) comm. Białystok prov. Poland, 50 m. NE of Warsaw, pop. 13; battle 1915. —*Ger.* **Ostrowo** (ôs-trō'vô) comm. Poznań prov. Poland, 13 m. WSW of Kalisz, pop. 16.
Ostrowiec (ôs-trô'vyĕts) comm. Kielce dept. Poland, pop. 20.
Ostrzeszów (ôs-tshä'shōōf) *Ger.* **Schildberg** (shĭlt'bĕrK) comm. Poznań prov. W Poland, pop. 5.
Ostuni (ôs-tōō'nē) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 23; cathedral.
Osumi (ô'sōō'mē) old prov. S Kyushu, Japan, now part of Kagoshima pref.
Osuna (ô-sōō'nä) comm. Seville prov. Spain, pop. 16.
Oswaldtwistle (ôz'wâld-twĭs''l) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 15.
Oswegatchie (ôs'wē-gäch'ĭ) riv. in N. Y. ab. 130 m. Herkimer co. to St. Lawrence riv.
Oswego (ôs-wē'gō) co. cen. N. Y. 966 □ pop. 71, × × Oswego & Pulaski. — city, × of Labette co. Kans. pop. 2. — mfg. & cml. city, a × of Oswego co. N. Y. pop. 24. — city, Clackamas co. Oregon, pop. 2.
Oswestry (ôz'ĕs-trĭ) mun. bor. Shropshire, England, pop. 10.
Oświęcim (ôsh-vyĕN'tsĭm) *Ger.* **Auschwitz** (ou'shvĭts) comm. Kraków prov. SW Poland, 33 m. W of Cracow, pop. 12.
Otago (ô-tä'gō) provincial dist. South Isl. New Zealand, 25,312 □ pop. 199, ✻ Dunedin. — div. of Otago provincial district, 13,957 □ pop. 137.
Otago Harbour, bay, on SE side of South Isl. New Zealand.
Otamatea (ô'tä-mä-tä'ä) co. N North Island, New Zealand, 364 □ pop. 4.
Otaru (ô'tä-rōō) city, Hokkaido prefecture, Japan, on the W coast, pop. 108.
Otavalo (ô'tä-vä'lô) town, Imbabura prov. Ecuador, S. Amer. pop. 16; earthquake 1868.
Otero (ô-tā'rō) co. SE Colo. 1,259 □ pop. 23, × La Junta. — co. S N. Mex. 6,689 □ pop. 8, × Alamogordo.
Othrys (ôth'rĭs) *or* **Hellovo** (hĕ-lō'vô) mt. range, N frontier of Phthiotis & Phocis nome, Greece; highest ab. 5,700 ft.
Otley (ôt'lĭ) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 10.
Otoe (ō'tō) co. SE Nebr. 606 □ pop. 19, × Nebraska City.
Otomari (ô'tô-mä'rē) chief town, Karafuto dependency, Sakhalin, Japanese Empire, p. 12.
Oton (ô-tōn') munic. Iloilo prov. Panay, Phil. isls. pop. 15.
Otranto (ô'trän-tō; *E.* ô-trän'tō) spt. town, Lecce prov. Italy, pop. comm. 3; ruined castle.
Otranto, Cape, on W side of Strait of Otranto, Italy.
Otranto, Strait of, 44 m. wide; joins Adriatic sea to Mediterranean sea.
Otricoli (ô-trē'kō-lē) vil. Perugia, Italy, pop. comm. 2; remains of anc. OCRIC'ULUM.
Otsego (ôt-sē'gō) lake, Otsego co. N. Y. 9 m. long, 1½ m. wide. — co. N Mich. 528 □ p. 6, × Gaylord. — co. cen. N. Y. 1,009 □ p. 46, × Cooperstown. — city, Allegan co. Mich. p. 3.
Otsu (ō'tsō) city, Shiga pref. W cen. Honshu isl. Japan, near Kyoto, pop. 31.
Ottajano (ôt'tä-yä'nō) comm. Naples prov. Italy, 12 m. E of Naples, pop. 13.
Ottawa (ôt'*ä*-wä) co. N Kans. 712 □ pop. 11, × Minneapolis. — co. W Mich. 565 □ pop. 48, × Grand Haven. — co. N Ohio, 270 □ pop. 22, × Port Clinton. — co. NE Okla. 477 □ pop. 41, × Miami. — city, × of La Salle co. Ill. pop. 11. — city, × of Franklin co. Kans. pop. 9; university. — vil. × of Putnam co. Ohio, pop. 2. — riv. Canada, 685 m. to St. Lawrence riv. — city, × of Carleton co. Ontario, & ✻ of Dominion of Canada, p. 108.
Otterburn (ôt'ĕr-bûrn) par. Northumberland, England; battle 1388 (called also battle of Chevy Chase). See CHEVY CHASE, in *Dict.*
Otter, Peaks of (ôt'ĕr) two summits, Blue Ridge, Bedford, & Botetourt cos. Va.; Southwest Peak 3,875 ft. & Flat Top 4,001 ft.
Otter Tail, co. W Minn. 2,039 □ pop. 51, × Fergus Falls.
Otter Tail Lake, lake, Otter Tail co. Minn. 12 m. long; outlet, Red river.
Ottery Saint Mary (ôt'ĕr-ĭ) town & par. Devonshire, England, on Otter river, pop. 4.
Ottumwa (ô-tŭm'wä) mfg. & industrial city, × of Wapello co. Iowa, pop. 23.
Otumba (ô-tŭm'bä) town, Mexico state, Mexico, pop. 10; battle 1520.
Ötztal *or* **Oetzthal** (ûts'tál') mt. range, Eastern Alps, in S Tirol, Austria & N Venetia Tridentina, Italy; highest Wildspitze, 12,382 ft.
Ouachita (wŏsh'ĭ-tô') co. S Ark. 733 □ p. 21, × Camden. — par. N La. 642 □ p. 30, × Monroe. — riv. 545 m. long, W Arkansas to Red river near its mouth. — **Mountains,** ranges in W Ark. & E Okla. S of Arkansas riv.
Ouagadougou (wä'gä-dōō'gōō) ✻ of Upper Volta col. Fr. West Africa, pop. 19.
Ouche (ōōsh) riv. 60 m. long, dept. Côte-d'Or, France, to Saône river.
Ouchy (ōō'shē') vil. SW Switzerland, on Lake of Geneva; port of Lausanne; treaty 1912.
Oudenarde (ou'dē-när'dē). See AUDENARDE. Battle 1708.
Oudenbosch (ou'dĕn-bŏs) comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Oude-Pekela (ou'dē-pā'kē-lä) comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Oudh (oud) part of United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 24,158 □ pop. 12,167.
Oudtshoorn (outs'hōrn) town, S Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 11.
Oued, El (ĕl wĕd') vil. & oasis, Tugurt ter. NE Algeria, pop. vil. 6.
Oued-Zenati (wĕd'-zē-nä'tē) comm. dept. Constantine, N Algeria, pop. 12.
Ougrée (ōō'grā') comm. Liége prov. Belgium, on Meuse river, pop. 17.
Ouillins (ōō'lăN') comm. dept. Rhône, S cen. France, pop. 14.
Ouray (ōō-rā') co. SW Colo. 519 □ pop. 3. — city, its × pop. 1.
Ouray Peak, S peak of Sawatch range, Colorado, 13,956 ft. high.
Ourcq (ōōrk) riv. dept. Aisne, France, 49 m. long; part of Paris water supply; bat. 1918.
Ourique (ô-rē'kĕ) comm. Beja dist. Alemtejo, S cen. Portugal, p. 4; defeat of Moors 1139.
Ouro Preto (ô'rōō prä'tōō) town, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, pop. 15, munic. 51.
Ourthe (ōōrt) riv. Belgium, 100 m. long, Luxembourg & Liége provs. to the Meuse.
Ouse (ōōz) riv. 30 m. long, Sussex co. Eng. — riv. Yorkshire, Eng. 57 m. long, to Humber riv. — *or* **Great Ouse,** riv. 160 m. long, Bedfordshire to the Wash.
Outagamie (ōō'tä-găm'ĭ) co. E Wis. 646 □ pop. 55, × Appleton.
Outreau (ōō'trō') comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 8.
Outremont City (ōō'tr'-môN') town, Jacques Cartier co. Quebec prov. Canada, pop. 13.
Ovada (ô-vä'dä) comm. Alessandria prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 10.
Ovalau (ô'vä-lä'ōō) isl. E of Viti Levu, Fiji isls. 43 □, chief town Levuka.
Ovamboland (ô-väm'bô-länd) region, N Southwest Africa & S Angola, pop. ab. 200.
Ovar (ô-vär') comm. Aveiro dist. Beira prov. Portugal, pop. 10.
Overbrook (ô'vĕr-brŏok) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 2.
Overijssel (ô'vĕr-ĭs'ĕl) prov. Netherlands, 1,295 □ pop. 435, ✻ Zwolle.
Overton (ō'vĕr-tŭn) co. N Tenn. 446 □ pop. 18, × Livingston.
Overyssche (ô'vĕr-ĕsh') comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Oviedo (ô-vyä'thô; 146) prov. NW Spain, 4,205 □ pop. 744. — city, its ✻ pop. comm. 69; cathedral; university.
Owari (ô'wä'rē) bay, E Honshu isl. Japan, 34° 30'–35° 6' N. — old prov. cen. Honshu, Japan, part of Aichi pref.
Owatonna (ô'wä-tŏn'ä) city, × of Steele co. Minnesota, pop. 7.
Owego (ô-wē'gō) vil. × of Tioga co. New York, pop. 4.
Owen (ō'ĕn) co. cen. Ind. 393 □ p. 13, × Spencer. — co. N Ky. 367 □ p. 13, × Owenton.
Owensboro (ō'ĕnz-bûr-ō) city, × of Daviess co. Kentucky, pop. 21.
Owens Lake, saline lake, Inyo co. Calif. 18 m. long; receives Owens river.
Owen Sound (ō'ĕn) town, × of Grey co. Ontario, Can. on arm of Georgian bay, pop. 12.
Owen-Stanley, mt. range, E Papua ter. New Guinea; highest Mt. Victoria, 13,121 ft.
Owosso (ô-wŏs'ō) mfg. city, Shiawassee co. Michigan, pop. 13.
Owsley (ouz'lĭ) co. E Ky. 216 □ pop. 8, × Booneville.
Owyhee (ō-wī'hē) co. SW Ida. 7,956 □ pop. 5, × Silver City. — riv. about 375 m. long, N Nev. to Snake river, Oregon.
Oxford (ŏks'fĕrd) co. W Maine, 1,980 □ pop. 38, × South Paris. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 4. — vil. Oakland co. Mich. pop. 2. — city, × of Lafayette co. Miss. pop. 2; Univ. of Miss. — vil. Chenango co. N. Y. pop. 2. — town, × of Granville co. N. C. pop. 4. — vil. Butler co. Ohio, pop. 2; Miami univ. — bor. Chester co. Pa. pop. 2. — See OXFORDSHIRE. — *L.* OXO'NIA, city & county bor. × of Oxfordshire, Eng. pop. 57; seat of Oxford university. See COLLEGE, *n.*, COMMEMORATION, *n.* b, ENCÆNIA, *n.*, OXONIAN, *a.* — co. S Ontario prov. Canada, × Woodstock. — co. cen. South Island, New Zealand, pop. 2.
Oxfordshire (-shĭr; -shĕr) *or* **Oxford** *or* **Oxon** (ŏk'sŏn) co. cen. England, 749 □ pop. 190, (admin. co. only, without co. bor. 133), × Oxford.
Oxnard (ŏks'närd) city, Ventura co. Calif. pop. 4.
Oxyrhynchus *or* **Oxyrynchus** (ŏk'sĭ-rĭŋ'kŭs) ruined anc. town, Egypt, 28° 38' N, 30° 49' E; modern BEHNESA; ancient papyri discovered here 1896–97 and 1905–6.
Oyahua (ô-yä'hwä) volcanic peak, SW Bolivia, S. Amer. 19,226 ft. high.
Oyapok (ô'yä-pôk') riv. S. Amer. ab. 300 m. long, Tumuc Humac mts. to Atlantic ocean; part of boundary bet. French Guiana & Brazil.
Oyonnax (ô'yô'näks') comm. dept. Ain, France, pop. 10.
Oyrat Area (oi'rät) autonomous region, S Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, in Altai prov.
Oyster Bay (ois'tĕr) vil. Nassau co. N. Y. on inlet of Long Island sound.
Oystermouth (-mŭth) watering place, Glamorganshire, Wales, part of Swansea since 1920.
Ozark (ô'zärk) co. S Mo. 746 □ pop. 11, × Gainesville. — vil. × of Dale co. Ala. pop. 3.
Ozark Mountains, popular name for the highlands (a dissected plateau) in Ark. Mo. & Okla. & bet. Ark. & Mo. rivers.
Ozaukee (ô-zô'kē) co. E Wis. 233 □ pop. 16, × Port Washington.
Ozieri (ô-zyâ'rē) comm. Sassari prov. Sardinia isl. Italy, pop. 9; cathedral.
Ozorków (ô-zôr'kōōf) *Russ.* **Ozorkov** (ô-zôr'kŏf) town, Łódź prov. Poland, pop. 13.

P

Paardeberg (pär'dē-bĕrg) battlefield (1900) W Orange Free State, U. of S. Africa.
Paarl (pärl) town, Cape prov. U. of S. Afr. ab. 35 m. NE of Cape Town, pop. 12.
Pabianice (pä'bya-nē'tsē) comm. Łódź prov. Poland, pop. 30.
Pabna (päb'nä) dist. of Rajshahi div. Bengal, Br. India, 1,839 □ pop. 1,389. — its ✻ pop. 19.
Pacaraima (pä'kä-rä-ē'mä) mt. chain, S. Amer. bet. Venezuela & Brazil; highest Roraima.
Pachacamac (pä'chä-kä-mäk') vil. dept. Lima, Peru; ruins of anc. temple.
Pachino (pä-kē'nō) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 13.
Pachitea (pä'chē-tā'ä) riv. Peru, S. America, 200 m. from Andes mts. to Ucayali river.
Pachuca (pä-chōō'kä) city, ✻ of Hidalgo state, Mexico, pop. 45; silver mines.
Pacific (pă-sĭf'ĭk) co. SW Wash. 895 □ p. 15, × South Bend.
Pacific Grove, city, Monterey co. California, pop. 3.
Pacific Ocean, extends from Arctic to Antarctic circle, & from W America to Australia, Malay arch. & E Asia, 70,000,000 □, greatest depth 32,089 ft. off Mindanao.
Pacijan (pä-sē'hän; 138, 189) isl. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. NE of Cebu, 38 □ pop. 11, chief town San Francisco.
Pactolus (păk-tō'lŭs) *mod.* **Baguli** (bä'gōō'lē') riv. Asia Minor; see PACTOLUS, *n.*
Padang (pä-dáng') spt. city, ✻ of Sumatra West Coast prov. Sumatra, Du. E. Indies, p. 38.
Paddington (păd'ĭng-tŭn) met. bor. England, part of London, pop. 144. — town, suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, pop. 26. — sub. of Brisbane, Queensland, pop. 5.
Paden City (pā'dĕn) town, Tyler & Wetzel cos. W. Va. pop. 2.
Paderborn (pä'dĕr-bôrn') mfg. & cml. city, Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 32.
Paderia (pä-dā'rĭ-ä) town, Nepal, India; see KAPILAVASTU (*Gaz.*).
Padiham (păd'ĭ-hăm) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 12.
Padre Island (pä'drā) narrow isl. 100 m. long, S Texas; a sand reef.
Padua (păd'ŭ-ä) *It.* **Padova** (pä'dô-vä) prov. Venetia, Italy, 826 □ pop. 594. — *anc.* PATA'VIUM, city, ✻ of Padua prov. pop. 109; university; bpl. of Livy. See PATAVINITY, *n.*
Paducah (pă-dū'kä) city, × of McCracken co. Ky. pop. 25.
Pagani (pä-gä'nē) comm. Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 15.
Page, co. Iowa, 531 □ pop. 24, × Clarinda. — co. N Va. 322 □ pop. 15, × Luray.
Pagi (pä'gē) *Dutch* **Pageh** (pä'gä) *or* **Pagai, North** & **South,** S isls. of Mentawei group, W of Sumatra, 741 □.
Pago (pä'gō) *Serbian* **Pag** (päg) isl. Dalmatia, Yugoslavia, in Adriatic, 111 □ p. 7. — its chief town, pop. 4.
Pagopago (päng'ō-päng'ō) *or* **Pangopango,** fine harbor, Tutuila, Samoa; ceded to U. S. 1872, and used as a naval & coaling station.
Pagosa Peak (pă-gō'sä) SW Colorado, 12,674 ft. high.
Pagsan (päg-sän') *or* **Sicapoo** (sē'kä-pō'ō) mt. N Luzon, Phil. isls. bet. Ilocos Norte & Mountain prov. 7,330 ft. high.
Pagsanjan (päg'sän-hän'; 189) town, Laguna prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 8.
Pahang (pä-häng') state, Federated Malay States, on E coast of Malay pen. Asia, 14,000 □ pop. 146, ✻ Kuala Lipis. — riv. in Pahang, 285 m. long, flows E to S. China sea.
Pahiatua (pä'hē-ä'tōō-ä; *colloq.* pä'hē-tōō'ä) co. S North Isl. New Zealand, 302 □ pop. 5.
Paignton (pān'tŭn) urban dist. Devonshire, England, pop. 14; watering place.
Päijänne (pä'ē-yän-nē) lake, 90 m. by 20 m. 608 □ Nyland prov. Finland.
Pailolo (pä'ē-lō'lō) channel, Hawaiian isls. bet. Maui & Molokai.
Painesville (pānz'vĭl) city, × of Lake co. Ohio, pop. 7; Lake Erie college.
Painted Post, vil. Steuben co. New York, pop. 2.
Paisley (pāz'lĭ) burgh, Renfrew co. S Scotland, pop. 85; see PAISLEY SHAWL.
Paita (pī'tä) spt. town, Piura dept. Peru, S. Amer. pop. 9; fine harbor. — (*pron.* pä-ē'tà) vil. New Caledonia, ab. 20 m. NW of Numea; railhead.
Pai-Tak Pass (pī'-täk') ab. 60 m. W of Kermanshah, Luristan prov. NW Persia.
Pak-ho (päk'-hō') *i. e.* "North river," *or* **Hungshui** (hōŋng'shō'ē') *or* **Hunshui** (hōŋn'-) 800 m. long, the N & chief trib. of Si riv. Yunnan & Kwangsi provs. China.
Pakhoi (päk-hoi') treaty port, Kwangtung prov. China, on Gulf of Tonkin, pop. 20.
Pakokku (pă-kŏk'ōō) dist. of Magwe div. Upper Burma, 6,210 □ p. 466. — its ✻ p. 20.
Pakokku Hill Tracts, specially administered dist. W cen. Upper Burma, India, pop. 29.
Paks (pŏksh) comm. Tolna co. Hungary, on Danube river, pop. 12.
Palacios, Los (lōs pä-lä'syōs; 138) munic. Pinar del Río prov. Cuba, pop. 14.
Palaia *or* **Palaja** (pä-lä'yä) commune, Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 11.
Palamau (pŭl'ä-mou') dist. Chota Nagpur div. Br. India, 4,914 □ pop. 733.
Palamcottah (pä'lŭm-kŏt'ä) town, Tinnevelly dist. S Madras, British India, pop. 46.
Palanpur (pä'lŭn-pōōr') native state, NE Bombay, India, 1,766 □ pop. 237. — its ✻ p. 18.
Palanpur Agency, Bombay native states, Bombay pres. India, 6,393 □ pop. 519.
Palapye (pä-läp'yĕ) *or* **Palachwe** (pä-läch'wĕ) town, Bechuanaland protectorate, S Africa, 27° 18' E, 22° 37' 30" S, pop. 15.
Palas de Rey (pä'läs dā rā'ē) comm. Lugo prov. Spain, pop. 11.
Palatinate, The (pă-lăt'ĭ-nāt) *Ger.* **Pfalz** (pfälts) govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, W of Rhine riv. 2,118 □ pop. 872, ✻ Speyer; incl. part in Saar region, 2,288 □ pop. 957. See PALATINATE, *n.* —, **Lower** & **Upper,** old divs. of Ger. now in Bavaria, Rhine Province, Baden, & Hesse. — See UPPER PALATINATE (*Gaz.*).
Palatka (pă-lăt'kä) city, × of Putnam co. Florida, pop. 5.
Palau (pä-lou') *or* **Pelew** (pē-lōō') group of 26 islands of the Caroline archipelago in W Micronesia, W Pacific ocean, 175 □ pop. 5; Japanese mandate.
Palawan (pä-lä'wän) isl. SW Phil. isls. 4,500 □. — prov. Phil. isls. incl. island, 5,619 □, pop. 69, ✻ Puerto Princesa.
Palazzolo Acreide (pä-lät'sô-lō ä-krĕ'ē-dā) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, pop. 15.
Palembang (pä'lĕm-bäng') outpost prov. S Sumatra isl. Du. E. Indies, 33,173 □ pop. 828. — its ✻ pop. 74.
Palencia (pä-lĕn'thyä) prov. N Spain, 3,256 □ pop. 192. — *anc.* PALLAN'TIA, its ✻ a city, 27 m. N by E of Valladolid, pop. 20.
Palenque (pä-lĕŋ'kä) vil. Chiapas state, Mexico; famous ruins near it. See PALENQUE, *n.*
Palermo (pä-lûr'mō; *It.* pä-lĕr'mō) prov. N Sicily, Italy, 1,927 □ pop. 908. — *anc.* PANORMUS *or* PANHORMUS, its ✻ a spt. city, pop. comm. 400; univ. — *or* **Porto Palermo,** harbor, SW Albania, Europe.
Palestine (păl'ĕs-tīn) vil. Crawford co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Anderson co. Texas, pop. 11. — *or* **Palestina** (-tī'nä) *Bib.* CANAAN, country, W Asia, length about 150 m. 9,000 □ pop. 757, ✻ Jerusalem; Br. mandate. See HOLY LAND, in *Dict.*
Palestrina (pä'lĕs-trē'nä) *anc.* PRÆNES'TE, comm. Italy, 20 m. ESE of Rome, pop. 7.

Ostrasia. See AUSTRASIA.
Ostrava Moravská. See MORAVSKÁ OSTRAVA.
Ostrava Slezská. = SLEZSKÁ OSTRAVA.
Ostrowo. See OSTRÓW.
Östvasgö. See VAAGÖ.
Otaheite. See TAHITI.
Otea. See GREAT BARRIER ISLAND.
Othonos, isl. See FANO.
Ottoman Empire. See TURKEY.
Ouargla. See WARGLA.
Oubangui-Chari. See UBANGI-SHARI.
Oude Maas. See MAAS.
Oud-en-Nieuw Gastel. See GASTEL, OUD-EN-NIEUW.
Oudjda. See UJDA.
Ouessant. See USHANT.
Ouezzane. See WAZZAN.
Ouidah. See WHYDAH.
Oulun. See ULEÅBORG.
Outer Hebrides. See HEBRIDES.
Outer Mongolia. See MONGOLIA.
Outer Rhodes. See APPENZELL.
Ovoca. See AVOCA.
Oxley Peak. See LIVERPOOL (Australia).
Oxon. See OXFORDSHIRE.
Oxonia. See OXFORD.
Oxus. See AMU DARYA.
Padova. See PADUA.
Padus. See PO.
Pæstum. See PESTO.
Pag. See PAGO.
Pagai. See PAGI.
Paide. See JÄRVA.
Palachwe. See PALAPYE.
Palatia. See MILETUS.
Palatine Hill. See PALATINE, *n.* 1, in *Dict.*

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations,* p. 2379.

Palghat (päl'gôt') town, Malabar dist. Madras pres. British India, pop. 45.
Palinuro (pä'lē-nōō'rō) *anc.* PALINU'RUS, point or cape, W Italy, ab. 40° 1½' N.
Palisades (pāl'ĭ-sādz') a line of high cliffs of trap rock, about 20 m. long, on W bank of Hudson riv. in New York & New Jersey. — **Park,** bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 3.
Palitana (pä'lē-tä'nȧ) native state, Kathiawar, India, 290 □ pop. 58. — town, its ✻ pop. 13; Jain temples.
Palk Strait (pŏk) bet. Ceylon isl. & India, 10° N, 80° E, minimum width 40 m.
Pallanza (päl-länt'sȧ) comm. Novara prov. Piedmont, It. on Lago Maggiore, pop. 6.
Pallas (päl'ȧs) hamlet, Longford co. Ireland; birthplace of Goldsmith.
Palma (pal'mȧ) isl. Canary group, Spain, 318 □ pop. 49, ✻ Santa Cruz de la Palma. — *or* **Palma de Mallorca** (pal'mä dä mäl-yôr'kȧ) ft. town, ✻ of Majorca isl. & of Baleares prov. Spain, pop. comm. 77.
Palma di Montechiaro (dē mōn'tä-kyä'rō) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, pop. 14.
Palmas, Cape (päl'mäs) headland, Liberia, W Africa.
Palmas, Gulf of (päl'mäs) on SW coast of Sardinia, Italy.
Palmas, Las (läs päl'mäs) spt. city, ✻ of Grand Canary, Canary islands, pop. 60.
Palma Soriano (päl'mȧ sō-rē-ä'nō) munic. (pop. 50) & town (p. 7) Oriente prov. E Cuba.
Palm Beach, co. S Fla. 2,538 □ pop. 19, ✕ West Palm Beach. — town and fashionable resort, Palm Beach co. Fla. pop. 1.
Palmer (päm'ẽr) town, Hampden co. Massachusetts, pop. 10.
Palmer Archipelago, group, Antarctic oc. 63° to 65° S, ab. 62° 30' W.
Palmerston, Cape (päm'ẽr-stŭn) headland, Queensland, Australia, 21° 33' S.
Palmerston Island, small isl. S Pacific oc. 22° S, 164° W, ab. 500 m. E of Niue; to N. Z.
Palmerston North, bor. Kairanga co. S North Island, N. Zealand, pop. 16.
Palmerton (päm'ẽr-tŭn) bor. Carbon co. Pa. pop. 7.
Palmetto (pāl-mĕt'ō) city, Manatee co. Fla. pop. 2.
Palmi (päl'mē) coast town, Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. comm. 14.
Palmira (pāl-mē'rȧ) munic. (pop. 9) & town (pop. 5) Santa Clara prov. Cuba. — town, Cauca dept. Colombia, S. Amer. near Cauca riv. pop. 25.
Palmyra (pāl-mī'rȧ) city, ✕ of Marion co. Mo. pop. 2. — vil. Wayne co. N. Y. pop. 2. — bor. Lebanon co. Pa. pop. 4. — *Bib.* TAD'MOR *or* TA'MAR, ruined city, 130 m. NE of Damascus. See PALMYRENE, *a.*
Palni (pŭl'nē) town, Madura dist. Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 18.
Palo (pä'lō) munic. Leyte prov. Phil. isls. pop. 21.
Palo Alto (pä'lō ăl'tō; pāl'ō ăl'tō) co. NW Iowa, 561 □ pop. 15, ✕ Emmetsburg. — city, Santa Clara co. Calif. pop. 6; Leland Stanford Junior univ. — (*pron.* pāl'ō ăl'tō) bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 2. — battlefield (1846), Cameron co. Texas.
Palo del Colle (pä'lō dĕl kôl'lā) comm. Bari prov. Italy, pop. 13.
Palompon (pä'lōm-pōn') munic. Leyte prov. Phil. isls. pop. 16.
Palo Pinto (pä'lō pĭn'tō; pāl'ō) co. N Texas, 958 □ pop. 23, ✕ Palo Pinto.
Palos (pä'lōs) *officially* **Palos de la Frontera** (dā lä frōn-tä'rä) spt. on Río Tinto, Huelva prov. Spain, p. 2; Columbus sailed from here August 3, 1492.
Palos, Cape, headland, coast of Murcia, Spain.
Palu (pä'lōō') town, Diarbekr vilayet, Turkey in Asia, on the Euphrates riv. pop. 8.
Palwal (pŭl'wŭl') town, Gurgaon dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 13.
Pamekasan (pä'mä-kä-sän') town, ✻ of Madura res. S Madura isl. Du. E. Indies, pop. 22.
Pamiers (pä'myā') comm. dept. Ariège, France, on Ariège river, pop. 12.
Pamir (pä-mēr') highland, Turkestan, cen. Asia, 11,000–25,000 ft. high; called by the natives, **Bam i Dunya** (*pron.* bäm ē dün'yä) *i. e.* "Roof of the World."
Pamlico (păm'lĭ-kō) co. E North Carolina, 350 □ pop. 9, ✕ Bayboro.
Pamlico Sound, 80 m. long, 8–30 m. wide, bet. N. C. mainland & coast islands.
Pampa, La (lä päm'pä) ter. S. cen. Argentina, S. Amer. 56,320 □ pop. 124, ✻ Santa Rosa.
Pampa Aullaguas (päm'pä oul-yä'gwas) lake, ab. 180 m. SE of Titicaca, Bolivia, 386 □.
Pampanga (päm-pän'gä) prov. N cen. Luzon, Phil. isls. 823 □ pop. 258, ✻ San Fernando. — *or* **Rio Grande de Pampanga** (rē'ō grän'dā dā) riv. 120 m. long, cen. Luzon, Phil. isls. SW to Manila bay.
Pampas del Sacramento (päm'pȧs dĕl sä'krä-mĕn'tō) plains, NE Peru, S. America.
Pamphylia (păm-fĭl'ĭ-ȧ) anc. dist. & Roman prov. S Asia Minor.
Pamplona (päm-plō'nä) *form.* **Pampeluna** (päm'pä-lōō'nä) *anc.* POM'PELON, ft. city, ✻ of Navarra prov. Spain, pop. comm. 33. — town, Santander Norte dept. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. 16.
Pamunkey (pȧ-mŭn'kĭ) riv. Virginia, 75 m. long, to York river. See PAMUNKEY, *n.*
Pana (pā'nȧ) city, Christian co. Illinois, pop. 6.
Panagyurishte (pä-nä-gyōō'rĭsh-tĕ) comm. Philippopolis dept. cen. Bulgaria, pop. 10.
Panama (păn'ȧ-mä') republic, Isthmus of Panama, 32,380 □ pop. 434. — spt. its ✻, on Bay of Panama, pop. 67. —, **Bay of,** on S of Panama isthmus, Pacific ocean.
Panama Canal, ship canal, with locks, SE across Isthmus from Colón to Balboa; length, 43.8 nautical m. incl. approaches, 35 m. from shore to shore; width, 100 ft. to 300 ft.; minimum depth, 41 ft.; highest elevation above sea level, 85 ft. See, in *Gaz.*, BALBOA, CANAL ZONE, GAILLARD CUT, GATUN.
Panama City, town, ✕ of Bay co. Fla. pop. 2.
Panama, Isthmus of, *form.* **Isthmus of Darien** (dä'rĭ-ĕn'; *Sp.* dä'rē-ĕn') narrowest part (sometimes called **Isthmus of San Blas** [*pron.* sän bläs']) ab. 30 m. wide, joins Cen. & S. Amer., and separates Atl. fr. Pac. ocean; Isthmus of Panama sometimes restricted to narrow part opp. town of Panama, & Isthmus of Darien to part (46 m. wide) nearest mainland of S. Amer. See PANAMA CANAL (*Gaz.*).
Panamint Mountains (păn'ȧ-mĭnt) in Inyo co. Calif.; highest Telescope Peak, 10,937 ft.
Panaon (pä'nä-ōn') isl. SE of Leyte, Philippine isls. 71 □ pop. 19.
Panaria (pä-nä'rē-ä) *anc.* EUON'YMUS, isl. Lipari group, Mediterranean sea.
Panaro (pä-nä'rō) *anc.* SCULTEN'NA, riv. Italy, 60 m. long, Cimone mt. to Po river.
Panay ('pä-nī') isl. Philippine isls. 4,448 □ pop. 921, ✻ Iloilo; includes provs. of Antique, Capiz, & Iloilo. — **Gulf,** S of Panay and W of Negros, Visayas, Phil. isls.
Pančevo (pän'chĕ-vō) *Hung.* **Pancsova** (pŏn'chŏ-vō) comm. Torontál dept. Banat, Yugoslavia, pop. 21.
Panch Mahals (pŭnch' mȧ-hälz') dist. of Northern div. Bombay, Br. India, 1,606 □ p. 375.
Pandan (pän-dän') munic. Antique prov. Panay, Phil. isls. pop. 16.
Pan de Azúcar (pän dā ä-sōō'kär; 268) a summit of the central Andes, in Venezuela, S. Amer. NE of Mérida, 15,078 ft. high.
Panderma (pän'dĕr-mȧ) *anc.* PANOR'MUS, town, NW Asia Minor, on Sea of Marmara, p. 10
Pandharpur (pŭn'dȧr-pōōr'; 147) town, Sholapur dist. Bombay, British India, pop. 25.
Pangani (päng-gä'nē) dist. E Tanganyika Ter. E Africa, pop. 70. — town, Pangani dist. Tanganyika, at mouth of Pangani riv. pop. 3.
Pangasinan (pän-gä'sē-nän') prov. W cen. Luzon, Phil. isls. 1,944 □ pop. 566, ✻ Lingayen.
Pangerango (päng'gē-räng'gō) extinct vol. Java, near Buitenzorg, 9,902 ft. high.
Panglao (päng-glä'ō) isl. SW of Bohol, Phil. isls. 31 □ pop. 19.
Pangong (päng'gŏng') lake, NW Tibet, Asia, elevation 14,000 ft. one of a chain of lakes nearly 100 m. long.
Pangutarang (päng'gōō-tä'räng) isl. group, NW Sulu arch. 104 □. — chief isl. 42 □.
Panié, Mount (pä'nyā') NE New Caledonia, S Pacific, 5,413 ft. high; highest in isl.
Panipat (pä'nē-pŭt') town, Karnal dist. Punjab, Br. India, 51 m. WNW of Meerut, pop. 28.
Paniqui (pä-nē'kē) munic. Tarlac prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 17.
Panj (pänj) riv. Asia, a head stream of the Amu Darya & part of boundary bet. Afghanistan & Russian Turkestan.
Panjim (pän'zhĕn') *or* **New Goa** (gō'ȧ) ✻ of Portuguese India, on W coast, pop. 24.
Pankow (päng'kō) *officially* **Berlin-Pankow,** city, Potsdam govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 58; part of Greater Berlin.
Panna (pŭn'ä) native state, Cen. India Agency, 2,596 □ p. 198. — its ✻ p. 10.
Pannanich (pän'ȧ-nĭk') vil. Aberdeen co. NE Scotland, near Ballater; resort.
Pannonia (pä-nō'nĭ-ȧ) Roman prov. mostly in modern Hungary. See PANNONIAN, *a.*
Panola (pȧ-nō'lȧ) co. NW Miss. 696 □ pop. 28, ✕ ✕ Sardis & Batesville. — co. NE Texas, 842 □ pop. 22, ✕ Carthage.
Panormos (pä-nôr'mŏs) small spt. on Mykonos isl. Cyclades; marble.
Pantar (pän'tär) isl. Alor isls. Malay Archipelago, 60 m. NW of Timor, pop. 2.
Panteg (pän'tĕg) urban dist. Monmouthshire, England, pop. 11.
Pantelleria (pän-tĕl'lȧ-rē'ä) *anc.* COSY'RA, isl. Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, 32 □ pop. 9.
Panticosa (pän'tē-kō'sä) vil. with medicinal baths & springs, Huesca prov. NE Spain.
Pantin (päN'tăN') city, dept. Seine, France, 3⅛ m. NE of Paris, pop. 39.
Pantón (pän-tōn') comm. Lugo prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Paoay (pä'ō-ī') munic. Ilocos Norte prov. Luzon, Phil. islands, pop. 17.
Pão de Açucar (poun' dā ä'sōō-kär') rock, 1,270 ft. high, Rio de Janeiro bay, Brazil.
Paola (pä-ō'lȧ) city, ✕ of Miami co. Kans. pop. 3. — (*pron.* pä'ō-la) comm. Cosenza prov. Calabria, Italy, 13 m. WNW of Cosenza, pop. 10.
Paoli (pā-ō'lī) town, ✕ of Orange co. Indiana, pop. 2; mineral springs.
Paoning (pou'nĭng') walled city, Szechwan prov. China, on Kialing riv. pop. 100.
Paotingfu (pou'tĭng'fōō') city, former ✻ of Chihli prov. China, pop. 100.
Pápa (pä'pŏ) comm. Veszprém co. NW Hungary pop. 19.
Papago Saguaro National Monument (pä'pä-gō sä-gwä'rō) Maricopa co. SW cen. Arizona, 2,050 acres; giant saguaros (see SAGUARO, *n.*).
Papandayan (pä'pän-dä'yän) vol. Preanger Regencies, W Java, 8,744 ft. high.
Paparua (pä'pä-rōō'ä) county, E South Island, New Zealand, pop. 5.
Papeete (pä'pā-ā'tā) chief town & ✻ of Tahiti, Society isls. S Pacific ocean, & of the French Establishments in Oceania, pop. 4.
Paphlagonia (păf'lȧ-gō'nĭ-ȧ) anc. country & Roman prov. N Asia Minor, on Black sea.
Paphos (pā'fŏs) town, anc. Cyprus, on SW coast. This was New Paphos; Old Paphos, chief seat of the worship of Aphrodite, was ab. 10 m. WSW and 2 m. inland. See PAPHIAN, *a.* Modern Paphos is a spt. town, pop. 4.
Paps of Jura (păps ŏv jōō'rȧ; 243) three mts. Jura isl. Hebrides, Scot.; highest 2,571 ft.
Papua (pä'pōō-ä; păp'ŭ-ȧ). See NEW GUINEA (*Gaz.*). —, **Territory of,** *or* **British New Guinea,** SE part of isl. of New Guinea, with D'Entrecasteaux, Trobriand, and Louisiade isls. and Woodlark isl. 90,540 □ pop. ab. 277, ✻ Port Moresby; British; under administration of Commonwealth of Australia. See PAPUAN, *n.*
Pará (pä-rä') estuary of the Tocantins river, Brazil, 40 m. wide at entrance. — state, Brazil, 443,789 □ pop. 984, ✻ Belem. — See BELEM (*Gaz.*).
Paracatú (pä'rä-kä-tōō') munic. Minas Geraes state, Brazil, pop. 50.
Paracel (pä'rä-sĕl') group of islets and reefs, South China sea, 150 m. E of Annam.
Paracin (pä'rä-chēn) comm. N Serbia, Yugoslavia, Europe, pop. 5.
Paraclet (pä'rä'klĕ') farm, Quincey & Saint-Aubin comms. Aube, Fr.; Héloïse's convent.
Paragould (păr'ȧ-gōōld) city, ✕ of Greene co. Arkansas, pop. 6.
Paragua (pä-rä'gwä) riv. 435 m. long, S. Venezuela; trib. of Caroni river.
Paraguaná (pä'rä-gwä-nä') pen. Venezuela, E of entrance of Maracaibo gulf.
Paraguarí (pä'rä-gwä-rē') town, Paraguay, 33 m. SE of Asunción, pop. 12.
Paraguassú (pä'rä-gwä-sōō') riv. 320 m. Bahia state, Brazil, to All Saints bay.
Paraguay (păr'ȧ-gwā; pä'rä-gwī') riv. S. Amer. 1,500–1,800 m. long, Matto Grosso state, Brazil, to Paraná riv. forming boundary bet. N Paraguay & El Chaco region & bet. S Paraguay & Argentina. — republic, S. Amer. bet. Paraná & Paraguay rivs. 97,722 □ p. 1,000, ✻ Asunción.
Parahyba (pä'rä-ē'bä) *or* **Parahiba,** town, ✻ of Parahyba do Norte, Brazil, p. 35, munic. 53.
Parahyba *or* **Parahyba do Sul** (dōō sōōl') riv. 540 m. long, W São Paulo state, Brazil, to Atlantic ocean at 21° 38' S.
Parahyba do Norte (dōō nôr'tĕ) state, NE Brazil, 28,846 □ pop. 961, ✻ Parahyba.
Parahyba do Sul, town, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, pop. 30, munic. 52.
Paramaribo (păr'ȧ-măr'ĭ-bō) ✻ of Dutch Guiana, S. Amer. on Surinam river, pop. 51.
Paramé (pä'rä'mā') comm. dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France, pop. 6; watering place.
Paraná (pä'rä-nä') riv. S. Amer. 2,040 m. from confluence of Paranahyba & Rio Grande, S Brazil, to Plata riv.; length with Rio Grande 2,720 m. — state, S Brazil, 97,249 □ pop. 686, ✻ Curityba. — city, ✻ of Entre Ríos prov. Argentina, on the Paraná riv. pop. 44.
Paranaguá (pä'rä-nä-gwä') spt. town, Paraná state, S Brazil, S. Amer. pop. munic. 19.
Paranahyba (pä'rä-nä-ē'bä) a head stream of Paraná riv. S. Amer. 530 m. long.
Paranapanema (-pä-nä'mä) riv. 470 m. S Brazil, to Paraná riv. bet. São Paulo & Paraná.
Parañaque (pä'rä-nyä'kä) munic. Rizal prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 22.
Paray-le-Monial (pä'rĕ'-lē-mō'nyäl') comm. dept. Saône-et-Loire, France, pop. 5.
Parchim (pär'kĭm) comm. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, pop. 11.
Pardo (pär'dōō) riv. 310 m. long, Minas Geraes & Bahia, Brazil, to Atl. ocean in 15° 40' S. — riv. 290 m. long, Minas Geraes & São Paulo, Brazil, to the Rio Grande.
Pardubice (pär'dōō-bĭt-sĕ) *or* **Pardubitz** (-bĭts) dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, 1,536 □ pop. 477. — mfg. town, Pardubice dept. Czechoslovakia, on Elbe river, pop. 25.
Pare Mountains (pä'rā) range, NE Tanganyika Ter. E Africa.
Parenzo (pä-rĕnt'sō) spt. W coast of Venetia Julia, NE Italy, pop. comm. 12.
Paria, Gulf of (pä'rē-ä) between Venezuela, S. America, and Trinidad island.
Parima, Sierra (syĕr'rä pä-rē'mä) mts. bet. Venez. & Brazil, S. Amer.; highest ab. 8,000 ft.
Parinacota (pä-rē'nä-kō'tä) mt. N Chile, South America, 20,918 ft. high.
Pariña, Point (pä-rēn'yä) extreme W point of S. America, Piura dept. Peru.
Paris (păr'ĭs) town, a ✕ of Logan co. Ark. p. 2. — city, ✕ of Bear Lake co. Idaho, pop. 1. — mfg. city, ✕ of Edgar co. Ill. p. 8. — city, ✕ of Bourbon co. Ky. p. 6. — town, ✕ of Oxford co. Maine, pop. 4. — city, ✕ of Monroe co. Mo. pop. 1. — city, ✕ of Henry co. Tenn. pop. 5. — city, ✕ of Lamar co. Texas, pop. 15. — town, Brant co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 4. — (păr'ĭs; *F.* pä'rē') *anc.* LUTE'TIA *or* LUTE'TIA PARISIO'RUM, *later* PARIS'II, ft. city, riv. port, & ✻ of France, on Seine riv. 107 m. from the sea, pop. 2,906; observatory in 48° 50' 12" N, 2° 20' 22½" E. See BASTILLE, *n.*, COMMUNE, *n.*, DECLARATION OF PARIS, JARDIN DES PLANTES, LOUVRE, *n.*, NOTRE DAME, SORBONNE, *n.*, TUILERIES, *n.*
Parium (pä'rĭ-ŭm; 115) *or* **Parion** (-ŏn) town, anc. Mysia, Asia Minor, on Sea of Marmara.
Park, co. cen. Colo. 2,242 □ pop. 2, ✕ Fairplay. — co. S Mont. 2,661 □ pop. 11, ✕ Livingston. — co. NW Wyo. 5,207 □ pop. 7, ✕ Cody.
Park City, town, Knox co. Tenn. now in Knoxville. — city, Summit co. Utah, pop. 3.
Parke (pärk) co. W Ind. 447 □ pop. 19, ✕ Rockville.
Parker (pär'kẽr) co. N Tex. 875 □ p. 23, ✕ Weatherford. — city, ✕ of Turner co. S. Dak. p. 1.
Parkersburg (pär'kẽrz-bûrg) city, ✕ of Wood co. West Virginia, pop 20; med. springs.
Parkesburg (pärks'bûrg) bor. Chester co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Park Falls, city, Price co. Wisconsin, pop. 3.
Park Range, part of Rocky mts. in N Colo.; highest Mt. Lincoln, 14,287 ft. high.
Park Rapids, vil. ✕ of Hubbard co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
Park Ridge, city, Cook co. Ill. 14 m. NW of Chicago, pop. 3.
Park View Mountain, peak of Rocky mts. Colorado, 12,433 ft. high.
Parma (pär'mä) duchy (1545 to 1860) N Italy, now provs. of Parma and Piacenza. — prov. Emilia, Italy, 1,258 □ p. 367. — city, its ✻, on Parma riv. p. comm. 57.
Parmer (pär'mẽr) co. NW Texas, 902 □ pop. 2, ✕ Farwell.
Parnahyba (pär'nä-ē'bä) riv. 900 m. long, bet. Maranhão & Piauhy states, Brazil, to Atlantic ocean. — town, Piauhy state, Brazil, near mouth of Parnahyba riv. pop. 10, munic. 24.
Parnassus (pär-năs'ŭs) bor. Westmoreland co. Pa. pop. 4. — *mod.* **Liakoura** (lyä'kōō-rä) mt. cen. Greece, N of Gulf of Corinth, 8,065 ft. high; the Castalian spring, anciently held sacred to Apollo and the Muses, & the Corycian cave, a stalactite grotto 350 ft. long & ab. 200 ft. wide, are here. See PARNASSUS, *n.*
Parnes (pär'nĕz) mt. Greece, 16 m. N of Athens, 4,631 ft. high.
Pärnu (pär'nōō) *Ger.* **Pernau** (pĕr'nou) *Russ.* **Pernov** (pĕr'nŏf) bay, NE Gulf of Riga, W Esthonia, Europe. — riv. 80 m. long, Järva & Pärnu provs. Esthonia, SW to Pärnu bay. — prov. SW Esthonia, pop. 94. — See PERNAU (*Gaz.*).
Paropamisus (păr'ŏ-pȧ-mī'sŭs; -păm'ĭ-sŭs) mts. NW Afghanistan, Asia, bet. Hindu Kush mts. on E & Elburz mts. on W.
Paros (pā'rŏs) isl. Cyclades, Ægean sea, 81 □ pop. 12; fine marble. See PARIAN, *a.*
Parowan (păr'ŏ-wăn; -wŏn) city, ✕ cf Iron co. Utah, pop. 2.
Parral (pär-räl') town, Linares prov. Chile, pop. 10. — town, Chihuahua, Mexico, p. 15.
Parramatta (păr'ȧ-măt'ȧ) riv. (so called) arm of Port Jackson, New S. Wales; 18 m. long. — town, New South Wales, Australia, 14 m. W by N of Sydney, pop. 15.
Parry Islands, group of isls. N of Melville & Bathurst isls. Arctic America.
Parry, Mount, mt. Front range, Clear Creek & Grand cos. N cen. Colo. 13,345 ft. high.
Parry Sound, dist. W Ontario, on Georgian bay, Canada, pop. 27. — its ✕ pop. 4.
Parsons (pär's'nz) city, Labette co. Kans. pop. 16. — bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 6. — city, ✕ of Tucker co. W. Va. pop. 2.

Pallantia. See PALENCIA.
Pallene. See KASSANDRA.
Palliser Islands. † TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO.
Palma de Mallorca. See PALMA.
Palmer Land. = GRAHAM LAND.
Palmerston. † DARWIN.
Palti. See YAMDOK.
Palus Labentis. See SCUTARI.
Palus Tattæus. See TUZ GÖL.
Pampeluna. See PAMPLONA.
Panama Canal Zone. See CANAL ZONE.
Pangkor Island. See DINDINGS.
Pango Pango. See PAGO PAGO.
Panhormus. See PALERMO.
Panjab. Var. of PUNJAB.
Panjnad. See SUTLEJ.
Panopolis. See AKHMIM.
Panormus. See PALERMO, PANDERMA.
Panticapæum. See KERCH.
Papas, Cape. See KALOGRIA, C.
Paragua. † PALAWAN.
Parganas, Twenty-four. See TWENTY-FOUR PARGANAS.
Parisii. See PARIS, France.

Panevézhys. See PONEVYEZH.

ãle, senãte, câre, ădm, ȧccount, ärm, ăsk, sofȧ; ēve, ĕvent, ẽnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menũ; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); boN; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

Parsonstown (pär's'nz-toun) *or* **Birr** (bûr) town, W King's co. Irish Free State, pop. 4.
Partabgarh (pŭr-täb'gŭr') *or* **Pratapgarh** (prä-täp'gŭr') dist. of Fyzabad div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, Br. India, 1,442 □ pop. 855. — its ✻, about 90 m. SE of Lucknow, pop. 5. — state, S Rajputana, India, 886 □ pop. 67. — its ✻ pop. 9.
Partanna (pär-tän'nä) comm. Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 14.
Parthenay (pär't'-nĕ') comm. dept. Deux-Sèvres, France, pop. 7.
Parthia (pär'thĭ-ȧ) anc. country, nearly mod. Khurasan, Persia. See PARTHIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Partick (pär'tĭk) former burgh, Lanark co. S cen. Scotland, now part of Glasgow.
Partinico (pär-tē'nē-kō) mfg. & cml. comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 22.
Parys (pä-rīs') town, N Orange Free State, U. of South Africa, pop. 4.
Pasadena (päs'ȧ-dē'nȧ) city, Los Angeles co. Calif. pop. 45; Throop college.
Pasargadæ (pȧ-sär'gȧ-dē) city, ✻ of anc. Persia, ab. 30 m. NE of the later Persepolis; site at mod. Murghab.
Pasay (pä'sī) munic. Rizal prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 19.
Pascagoula (päs'kȧ-gō'lȧ) riv. Miss. Greene co. to Gulf. — city, ✕ of Jackson co. Miss. p. 6.
Pasco (päs'kō) co. cen. Fla. 767 □ p. 9, ✕ Dade City. — town, ✕ of Franklin co. Wash. p. 3.
Pas-de-Calais (pä'-dē-ká'lĕ') dept. NE France, 2,606 □ pop. 990, ✻ Arras.
Pasewalk (pä'zĕ-välk') comm. Pomerania prov. Prussia, pop. 11.
Pashmakli (pŏsh'mŏk-lē) dept. S Bulgaria, Europe, ab. 1,300 □ pop. 64.
Pasig (pä'sĭg) short riv. Laguna de Bay to Manila bay, Luzon, Philippine isls. — munic. ✻ of Rizal prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 17.
Pasing (pä'zĭng) comm. Upper Bavaria, Germany, pop. 11.
Pašman (päsh'män) island, Adriatic sea, Dalmatia, Yugoslavia, Europe, ab. 34 □ pop. 4.
Paso Robles (pä'sō rō'blĕs) city, San Luis Obispo co. California, pop. 2; resort.
Pasquotank (päs'kwŏ-tăŋk) co. NE N. C. 223 □ pop. 18, ✕ Elizabeth City.
Passaconaway (päs'ȧ-kŏn'ȧ-wā) peak, White mts. Grafton co. N. H. 4,116 ft. high.
Passaic (pȧ-sā'ĭk) riv. N N. J. nearly 100 m. long, Morris co. to Newark bay. — co. N N. J. 196 □ pop. 259, ✕ Paterson. — mfg. city, Passaic co. N. J. pop. 64.
Passamaquoddy Bay (päs'ȧ-mȧ-kwŏd'ĭ) inlet, Bay of Fundy, bet. Maine & New Brunswick, at mouth of St. Croix river.
Passaro, Cape (päs'sä-rō) SE point of Sicily; battle off, 1718.
Passarowitz (päs'ȧ-rō-vĕts). See POŽAREVAC (*Gaz.*). Treaty 1718.
Passau (päs'ou) comm. Bavaria, on Inn & Danube rivs. pop. 21; treaty 1552.
Passchendaele (päs'kĕn-dā'lĕ) comm. Belgium, 7 m. NE of Ypres.
Pass Christian (päs krĭs'tĭ-ăn') city, Harrison co. Mississippi, pop. 2; resort.
Passi (päs'ē) munic. Iloilo prov. Panay, Phil. isls. pop. 23.
Pastaza (päs-tä'sä; 268) riv. Ecuador, S. America, 400 m. long, to Amazon river.
Pasto (päs'tō) city, ✻ Nariño dept. S W Colombia, S. Amer. pop. munic. 28. — vol. near same, 13,990 ft. high. — mt. knot near same.
Pasubio (pä-sōō'byō) mt. Venetia Tridentina, Italy, 9 m. SE of Rovereto, 7,323 ft. high.
Pasuruan (pä'sōō-rōō-ăn') *Du.* **Pasoeroean** (pä'sōō-rōō-ăn') residency, E Java, Dutch East Indies, 3,388 □ pop. 2,241. — its ✻ pop. 34.
Patagonia (păt'ȧ-gō'nĭ-ȧ) former name of a region at S end of South America, S of 38° 54' S; now divided bet. Chile & Argentina; still often applied to the S part of Argentina, consisting of Neuquén, Río Negro, Chubut, & Santa Cruz territories, 322,904 □ pop. 122. See PATAGONIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Patan (pä'tŭn) town, Kadi dist. Baroda state, Bombay, India, about 65 m. NNW of Ahmedabad, pop. 27 — town, Nepal, India, near Katmandu, pop. 30.
Patangata (pä-täŋ'gä-tä) co. SE North Island, N. Z. 747 □ pop. 2.
Patani (pä-tä'nē) admin. div. Siam, E coast Malay pen. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Patapsco (pȧ-tăps'kō) riv. 80 m. long, Md. Carroll co. to Chesapeake bay.
Patara (păt'ȧ-rȧ) spt. city, anc. Mysia, Asia Minor.
Patchogue (pȧ-chōg') vil. Suffolk co. New York, pop. 4; Blue Point oysters.
Patea (pä'tä-ä; *colloq.* pȧ-tē'ȧ) co. W North Island, N. Z. 691 □ pop. 5.
Paternò (pä'tĕr-nò') comm. Sicily, Italy, near Mt. Etna, pop. 29. See HYBLA MAJOR.
Paterson (păt'ĕr-sŭn) mfg. city, ✕ of Passaic co. New Jersey, pop. 136; silk mills.
Patia (pä'tyä) riv. S. Amer. 200 m. long, from near Popayán, SW Colombia to Pacific oc.
Patiala (pŭt'ē-ä'lȧ) native state, SE Punjab, India, 5,412 □ pop. 1,500. — its ✻ pop. 47.
Patillas (pä-tēl'yäs; 195) munic. (pop. 14) & town (p. 2) SE Guayama dept. Porto Rico.
Patmos (păt'mŏs) isl. Dodecanese, W of Asia Minor, 15 □ pop. 3; St. John's exile. — its ✻.
Patna (pŭt'nȧ) div. of Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, pop. 5,554. — dist. of div. 2,075 □ pop. 1,574. — cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of div. & dist. pop. 120. — native state, SW of Orissa, India, 2,399 □ pop. 494. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Patnongon (pät'nōng-ōn') munic. Antique prov. Panay, Phil. isls. pop. 16.
Patos, Lagoa dos (lä-gō'ä dōzh pä'tōzh) lake, 124 m. long, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.
Patos, Los (lōs pä'tōs) pass, Andes mts. S. Amer. near Aconcagua, alt. 11,700 ft.
Patras (pä-träs') *anc.* PA'TRÆ, ft. spt. town, ✻ of Achaia and Elis nome, Greece, pop. 52.
Patras, Gulf of, inlet of Ionian sea, Greece, NW of the Morea.
Patria, Lago di (lä'gō dē pä'trē-ä) lake, 13 m. NW of Naples, Italy.
Patricia (pȧ-trĭsh'ĭ-ȧ) unorganized dist. NW Ontario prov. Canada.
Patrick (păt'rĭk) co. S Virginia, 485 □ pop. 17, ✕ Stuart.
Patterson (păt'ĕr-sŭn) town, St. Mary par. Louisiana, pop. 3.
Patti (pät'tē) comm. Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, on N coast, pop. 11.
Patton (păt'n) bor. Cambria co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Patulul (pä'tōō-lōō') town, S Guatemala, Cen. Amer. pop. 10.
Pâturages (pä'tü'rȧzh') comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 12.
Pau (pō) city, ✻ of dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France, pop. comm. 36; famous winter resort; birthplace of Henry IV.
Paucartambo (pou'kär-tăm'bō) town, Cuzco dept. Peru, S. Amer. on Paucartambo riv. 60 m. ENE of Cuzco.
Pauillac (pō'yăk') comm. dept. Gironde, France, on Gironde river, pop. 5.
Paul (pôl) urban dist. Cornwall co. England, pop. 5.
Paulding (pôl'dĭng) co. NW Ga. 324 □ pop. 14, ✕ Dallas. — co. NW Ohio, 413 □ pop. 19. — its ✕ pop. 2.
Paulo Affonso (pou'lōō äf-fôN'sōō) series of three falls with total height ab. 275 ft. São Francisco river, Brazil, ab. 190 m. from its mouth.
Paulsboro (pôlz'bŭr-ō) bor. Gloucester co. New Jersey, pop. 4.
Pauls Valley, city, ✕ of Garvin co. Oklahoma, pop. 4.
Paungde (poung'dā') town, Lower Burma, 28 m. SSE of Prome, pop. 11.
Pavia (pä-vē'ä) prov. Lombardy, Italy, 1,288 □ pop. 510. — *anc.* TICI'NUM, its ✻ pop. comm. 41; univ.; battle 1525. See CITY OF A HUNDRED TOWERS.
Pavillons-sous-Bois (pä'vē'yôN'-sōō-bwä') comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 8.
Pavlograd (päv'lō-grät') town, Ekaterinoslav prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 41.
Pavullo nel Frignano (pä-vōōl'lō nĕl frē-nyä'nō) comm. Modena prov. Italy, pop. 12.
Pawhuska (pô-hŭs'kȧ) city, ✕ of Osage co. Oklahoma, pop. 6.
Pawnee (pô-nē') co. SW cen. Kans. 742 □ pop. 9, ✕ Larned. — co. SE Nebr. 431 □ pop. 10, ✕ Pawnee City. — co. N Okla. 584 □ pop. 19, ✕ Pawnee. — city, ✕ of Pawnee co. Okla. pop. 2.
Pawnee City, ✕ of Pawnee co. Nebr. pop. 2.
Paw Paw (pô'pô') vil. ✕ of Van Buren co. Mich. pop. 2.
Pawtucket (pô-tŭk'ĕt) mfg. city, Providence co. Rhode Island, pop. 64.
Paxo (päk'sō) *or* **Paxos** (päk'sŏs) one of Ionian isls. Greece, 7 □ pop. 5, ✻ Gaïo.
Paxton (päks'tŭn) city, ✕ of Ford co. Illinois, pop. 3.
Payerne (pē'yĕrn') *Ger.* **Peterlingen** (pā'tĕr-lĭng-ĕn) comm. Vaud, Switzerland, pop. 5.
Payette (pā-ĕt') co. SW Idaho, 414 □ p. 7, ✕ Payette. — city, ✕ of Payette co. Idaho, p. 2.
Payne (pān) co. N Okla. 678 □ pop. 30, ✕ Stillwater.
Paysandú (pī'sän-dōō') dept. W Uruguay, S. Amer. 5,117 □ pop. 76. — its ✻ pop. 26.
Payson (pā's'n) city, Utah co. Utah, pop. 3.
Peabody (pē'bŏd-ĭ) city, Marion co. Kans. pop. 2. — city, Essex co. Mass. pop. 20.
Peace, riv. Brit. Columbia & Alberta, Canada, about 1,050 m. to Great Slave river.
Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, enters Chattahoochee riv. near Atlanta; battle 1864.
Peak, The, table-land dist. Derbyshire, England.
Peale, Mount (pēl) peak, La Sal mts. San Juan co. E Utah, 13,089 ft. high.
Pea Ridge, hamlet, Benton co. Arkansas; battle 1862.
Pearl Harbor, inlet, 6 m. W of Honolulu, Hawaiian isls.; pearls; U. S. naval base.
Pearl Islands, Panama bay, Panama, Central America, 60 m. SE of Panama city, ab. 450 □; to Colombia.
Pearl Lagoon, inlet of Caribbean sea, Nicaragua, Central America.
Pearl River, Miss. 350 m. long, Winston co. to Gulf of Mexico. — channel connecting Pearl harbor, Hawaiian isls. with Pacific oc. — co. S Miss. 797 □ pop. 15, ✕ Poplarville.
Pearsall (pēr'sôl) town, ✕ of Frio co. Texas, pop. 2.
Peary Land (pē'rĭ) extreme northern part of Greenland.
Peć (pĕch) *or* **Pech** (pĕch) *Turk.* **Ipek** (ē-pĕk') comm. E Montenegro, Yugoslavia, pop. 15.
Pechora (pyȧ-chō'rȧ) riv. 980 m. long, NE Soviet Russia, Europe, Ural mts. to Pechora bay.
Pecica (pä'chē-kȧ) *or* **Pesca** (päs'kȧ) *Hung.* **Ópécska** (ō'päch'kŏ) comm. Arad dept. Roumania, on Mureş riv. pop. 10.
Pecos (pā'kōs) co. W Tex. 4,134 □ p. 4, ✕ Fort Stockton.
Pecos River (pā'kōs) *or* **Rio Pecos** (rē'ō pā'kōs) riv. 800 m. long from Rocky mts. San Miguel co. N. Mex. SSE to Rio Grande in Tex.
Pécs (pāch) *or* **Fünfkirchen** (fünf'kĭrk'ĕn) municipality, ✕ of Baranya co. Hungary, p. 48.
Pedro Betancourt (pā'drō bā'tăn-kōrt') munic. (p. 19) & town (p. 5) Matanzas prov. Cuba.
Pedro Miguel (mē-gäl') vil. & lock, Panama canal, ab. 6 m. NW of Panama.
Peebles (pē'b'lz) burgh, ✕ of Peebles co. Scotland, on Tweed riv. pop. 6. — *or* **Peeblesshire** (pē'b'lz-shĭr) *or* **Tweeddale** (twēd'dāl') co. Scotland, 348 □ pop. 15, ✕ Peebles.
Peedee (pē'dē'; pē'dē') riv. N. C. & S. C. 415 m. long, Blue Ridge mts. to Winyah bay, S. Carolina; called in N. C. the **Yadkin** (yăd'kĭn).
Peekskill (pēks'kĭl) vil. Westchester co. New York, pop. 16.
Peel (pēl) spt. town, Isle of Man, Irish sea, p. 2; resort, castle. — co. Ontario prov. Can. ✕ Brampton. — (*pron.* pāl) marsh, 60 □, N. Brabant & Limburg provs. Netherlands.
Peel Sound (pēl) bet. Prince of Wales & North Somerset isls. Arctic America.
Pegasus Bay (pĕg'ȧ-sŭs) E South Island, New Zealand.
Pegli (pāl'yē) spt. Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. comm. 11.
Pegu (pĕ-gōō') div. of Lower Burma, 13,084 □ pop. 2,309, ✻ Rangoon. See MON, *n.* — dist. in same, 2,276 □ pop. 446. — town, ✻ of Pegu dist. 47 m. NE of Rangoon, pop. 14.
Pehtang (pā'tăŋ') town, Chihli prov. China, on Gulf of Chihli 10 m. N of Taku; treaty 1859.
Pei (pē'ē) *or* **Pei-ho** (pē'ē-hō') *i. e.* "White river," a river (*ho*) Chihli prov. N China, beyond Great Wall to Gulf of Chihli.
Peine (pī'nĕ) comm. Hanover prov. Prussia, 17 m. NE of Hildesheim, pop. 16.
Peipus (pī'pŏŏs) *Russ.* **Chudskoye Ozero** (chōōt'skŏ-yĕ ō-zä'rō) lake in E Esthonia & Petrograd prov. NW Soviet Russia, Europe, 93 m. long, 1,357 □.
Peiwar Pass (pī-wär') into Afghanistan from India, SE of Kabul; battle 1878.
Pekalongan (pä'kä-lōŋ'gän) residency, Java, Dutch East Indies, 2,143 □ pop. 2,269. — spt. its ✻, on N coast, pop. 48.
Pekan (pā-kän') town, native ✻ of Pahang, Malay pen. near mouth of Pahang river.
Pekin (pē'kĭn) city, ✕ of Tazewell co. Illinois, pop. 12.
Peking (pē'kĭng') *or* **Pekin** (pē'kĭn'; -kĭng') *i. e.* "Northern Capital," city, Chihli prov. ✻ of China, observatory 39° 54' 31" N, 116° 28' 8" E, pop. 934, with subs. 1,300. See MING, *n.*, MANDARIN, *n.*
Pelago (pĕ'lä-gō) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 13.
Pelée, Mont (môN' pĕ-lā') volcano, N Martinique, French West Indies, 4,428 ft. high; its eruption in 1902 destroyed Saint-Pierre; 30,000 persons perished.
Pelee, Point (pē'lē) *or* **South Foreland,** headland, Essex co. Ontario, in Lake Erie.
Pelham (pĕl'ăm) town, Mitchell co. Georgia, pop. 3. — vil. Westchester co. N. Y. pop. 1.
Pelham Manor, vil. Westchester co. N. Y. pop. 2; many fine villas.
Peling (pā'lĭng) isl. Banggai arch. E coast Celebes isl. Du. E. Indies, 975 □.
Pelion (pē'lĭ-ŏn) mt. Larissa nome, Greece, near E coast; 5,305 ft. high. See ALOADÆ, *n.*
Pella (pĕl'ȧ) city, Marion co. Iowa, pop. 3; college. — ruins near Janica, & 24 m. WNW of Salonika; anc. ✻ of Macedonia & birthplace of Alexander the Great.
Pellestrina (pĕl'lĕs-trē'nä) isl. Venice, Italy, 9 m. long. — comm. on island, pop. 6.
Pellis (pĕl'ĭs) nome, Macedonia, Greece, pop. 100.
Pelly Bay (pĕl'ĭ) bay, N Keewatin dist. Northwest Ters. Canada.
Peloponnesus (pĕl'ō-pō-nē'sŭs) anc. name of the MOREA. See PELOPONNESIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Pelotas (pä-lō'tazh) spt. town, Rio Grande do Sul, S Brazil, pop. 30, munic. 82.
Pelusiac Branch (pē-lu'shĭ-ăk) anc. E arm of Nile riv.; now filled up.
Pelusium (pē-lū'shĭ-ŭm) ruined city, Egypt, on Pelusiac branch of Nile, E of Suez canal.
Pelvoux (pĕl'vōō') mt. group, Dauphiné Alpsin depts. Hautes-Alpes & Isère, France, highest Barre des Écrins, 13,462 ft. high. — peak in this group, about 12,970 ft. high.
Pelzer (pĕl'zĕr) town, Anderson co. S. C. pop. 6.
Pemalang (pĕm'ȧ-läŋ') town, Pekalongan residency, Java, pop. 25.
Pemba (pĕm'bȧ) isl. N of Zanzibar isl. 380 □ pop. 83; part of Zanzibar protectorate.
Pemba Bay (pĕm'bȧ) harbor, Mozambique, Port. E. Africa; outlet for Port. Nyasaland.
Pembina (pĕm'bĭ-nȧ; -nō) co. NE N. Dak. 1,117 □ pop. 15, ✕ Cavalier. — riv. Alberta, Canada, 210 m. long, NE to Athabaska riv.
Pembroke (pĕm'brōk) town, Merrimack co. N. H. pop. 3. — town, ✕ of Renfrew co. Ontario, Can. on Ottawa riv. pop. 8. — (*pron.* -brōōk *or* -brōk) spt. bor. ✕ of Pembrokeshire, Wales, p. 15. — See PEMBROKESHIRE (*Gaz.*). — (*pron.* -brōōk *or* -brōk) sub. of Dublin, Irish Free State, p. 29.
Pembrokeshire (pĕm'brōōk-shĭr; -brōk-shĭr; -shĕr) *or* **Pembroke,** co. SW Wales, 614 □ pop. 92, ✕ Pembroke.
Pemigewasset (pĕm'ĭ-jĕ-wŏs'ĕt) riv. N. H. with the Winnepesaukee forms the Merrimack.
Pemiscot (pĕm'ĭs-kŏt) co. SE Mo. 456 □ pop. 27, ✕ Caruthersville.
Penang (pē-năŋ') British isl. off W coast Malay pen. 108 □ pop. 162. — div. of Straits Settlements, incl. Penang isl., Province Wellesley, & the Dindings, 571 □ pop. 304, ✻ Georgetown. — See GEORGETOWN (*Gaz.*).
Pen Argyl (pĕn är'jĭl) bor. Northampton co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Penarth (pĕn-ärth') spt. urban dist. Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 17.
Peñas, Gulf of (pā'nyäs) on coast of S Chile, South America.
Penbrook (pĕn'brōōk) bor. Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Pender (pĕn'dĕr) co. SE part of N. C. 815 □ pop. 15, ✕ Burgaw.
Pendleton (pĕn'd'l-tŭn) co. N Ky. 279 □ pop. 12, ✕ Falmouth. — co. NE W. Va. 699 □ pop. 10, ✕ Franklin. — city, ✕ of Umatilla co. Oregon, pop. 7.
Pend Oreille (pĕnd ō-rĕl') co. NE Wash. 1,361 □ pop. 6, ✕ Newport. — lake, ab. 50 m. long, N Idaho. — riv. outlet of Pend Oreille lake, to Columbia river; it is a continuation of Clark Fork. See CLARK FORK (*Gaz.*).
Penedo (pĕ-nā'dō) town, Alagoas state, Brazil, S. Amer. on São Francisco river, pop. 16.
Penetanguishene (pĕn'ē-tăŋ'gĭ-shēn') town, Simcoe co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 4.
Penge (pĕnj) urban dist. Kent co. England, near London, pop. 26.
Peninsula (pĕn-ĭn'sŭ-lȧ) co. SE South Island, N. Z. 37 □ pop. 2. —, **The,** a district in the SE of Virginia bet. York & James rivs.; battles during the Civil War. See PENINSULA CAMPAIGN. — the Iberian peninsula, incl. Spain & Portugal. See PENINSULAR WAR.
Penmarch (päN'mârch') comm. dept. Finistère, France, pop. 7.
Penne (pĕn'nā) *anc.* PIN'NA, comm. Teramo prov. Italy, 23 m. SE of Teramo, pop. 10.
Penner (pĕn'ĕr) riv. India, 245 m. long, Mysore to Bay of Bengal.
Pennine Alps (pĕn'ĭn; -īn) div. Alps bet. the Swiss canton of Valais & the Italian provs. of Turin & Novara; highest Monte Rosa, 15,217 ft.; famous tourist resorts.
Pennine Chain, series of uplands, Northumberland & Cumberland cos. S to Derbyshire & Staffordshire, England; highest point Cross Fell, Cumberland co. 2,930 ft.
Pennington (pĕn'ĭng-tŭn) co. NW Minn. 607 □ pop. 12, ✕ Thief River Falls. — co. SW S. Dak. 2,792 □ pop. 13, ✕ Rapid City.
Pennsboro (pĕnz'bŭr-ō) town, Ritchie co. W. Va. pop. 2.
Pennsgrove (-grōv') bor. Salem co. N. J. on Delaware river, pop. 6.
Pennsylvania (pĕn'sĭl-vā'nĭ-ȧ) one of Middle Atlantic states, U. S. A. 45,126 □ pop. 8,720, ✻ Harrisburg; coal & iron mines & oil wells. Abbr. *Pa.* or *Penn.* See KEYSTONE STATE, MASON AND DIXON'S LINE, PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH, PENNSYLVANIAN, *n.* 2.
Penn Yan (pĕn' yăn') vil. ✕ of Yates co. New York, on Keuka lake, pop. 5.
Penobscot (pē-nŏb'skŏt) riv. 350 m. long, Somerset co. Maine to Penobscot bay. — co. E cen. Maine, 3,258 □ pop. 88, ✕ Bangor.
Penobscot Bay, Maine; inlet of Atlantic ocean, 30 m. long.
Penonomé (pā-nō'nō-mā') city, ✻ of Coclé prov. Panama, pop. 3.

Pascua. See EASTER ISLAND.
Pas de Calais. Fr. name of STRAIT OF DOVER.
Pasijan. Var. of PACIJAN.
Pasoeroean. See PASURUAN.
Patavium. See PADUA.
Paumotu Archipelago. See TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO.
Pax Augusta. See BADAJOZ.
Pays de Waes. See WAES.
Paz, La. See LA PAZ.
Pazardzhik, Pazarjik. See TATAR PAZARDŽIK.
Peak of Tenerife. See TEYDE.
Pechenga. See PETSAMO.
Pechili. See CHIHLI.
Pechory. Var. of PETSERI.
Pedee. Var. of PEEDEE. [ISL. P. E. I. Abbr. PRINCE EDWARD]
Peiraieus, Peiraieos. Gr. forms of PIRÆUS.
Pelew. See PALAU.
Pelješac. See SABBIONCELLO.
Pella. = PELLIS.
Pellew Islands. = SIR EDWARD PELLEW GROUP.
Peloris. See FARO, CAPE.
Peñalara, Pico de. See GUADARRAMA, SIERRA DE.
Peneus. See SALAMBRIA.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ✕, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Penrhyn Island (pĕn′rĭn) *or* **Tongareva** (tŏŋ′gă-rā′vä) isl. Cook isls. S Pacific oc. 9° S, 158° 25′ W; pearls; to N. Z.
Penrith (pĕn′rĭth) urban dist. Cumberland co. England, pop. 8.
Pensacola (pĕn′sȧ-kō′lȧ) spt. city, × of Escambia co. Florida, pop. 31.
Pensacola Bay, inlet, Gulf of Mexico, Santa Rosa co. Florida; naval aviation station.
Pentapolis (pĕn-tăp′ō-lĭs) one of several anc. groups of five cities: in Italy, Rimini, Ancona, Fano, Pesaro, & Senigallia; in Asia Minor, Cnidus, Kos, Lindos, Camiros, & Jalisos.
Pentelikon (pĕn-tĕl′ĭ-kŏn) *or* **Pentelicus** (pĕn-tĕl′ĭ-kŭs) mt. 10 m. NE of Athens, Greece, about 3,640 ft. high; fine marble.
Penticton (pĕn′tĭk-tŭn) town, S end of Okanogan lake, S Br. Columbia, pop. 4.
Pentland Firth (pĕnt′lȧnd) separates Orkney isls. from mainland of Scotland.
Pentland Hills, in Peebles, Lanark, & Midlothian cos. Scotland; bat. 1666.
Penuelas (pā′nyōō-ā′läs) munic. (pop. 14) & town (p. 1) S Ponce dept. S Porto Rico.
Pen y Fan (pĕn′ ĭ făn′) highest mt. in S Wales, Brecknockshire, 2,907 ft.
Penza (pĕn′zȧ) prov. S cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, 14,997 □ pop. 1,745. — its ⁕ pop. 85.
Penzance (pĕn-zănsʹ) spt. mun. bor. Cornwall co. 9 m. from Land's End, pop. 12.
Penzhina Bay (pĕn-zhē′nä) *or* **Penzhinsk, Gulf of** (pĕn-zhēnskʹ) on NE side Okhotsk sea, Siberia.
Peoria (pē-ō′rĭ-ȧ) co. cen. Ill. 636 □ pop. 112. — city, its ×, on Ill. riv. pop. 76.
Pepin (pē′pĭn) co. W Wis. 236 □ pop. 7, × Durand.
Pepin Lake, expansion of Miss. riv. in Wis. & Minn. 24 m. long, 2–4 m. wide.
Pepperell (pĕp′ĕr-ĕl) town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.
Pera (pā′rȧ) part of Constantinople, Turkey, N of Golden Horn; foreigners' quarter.
Perak (pā′räk; *native* pā′rȧ, *k silent*) a state of the Federated Malay States, W coast of Malay pen. Br. Malaya, 7,875 □ pop. 599, ⁕ Taiping.
Perche (pĕrsh) anc. div. of N France, now in depts. Orne, Eure-et-Loir, & Eure.
Perdido (pĕr-dī′dō) riv. bet. NW Fla. & E Baldwin co. Ala. S to Perdido bay, Gulf of Mex.
Perdu, Mont (mōN″ pĕr′dü′) *Sp.* **Monte Perdido** (mōn′tā pĕr-dē′thō; 146) peak, cen. Pyrenees mts. in Spain, 10,994 ft. high; one of the highest in the Pyrenees.
Perekop (pā′rȧ-kŏp′) town, Crimea republic, SW Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 2.
Père-Lachaise (pâr′-lȧ′shāz′) celebrated cemetery, E part of Paris.
Pereyaslavl (pā′rā-yäs′lävl) town, Kiev prov. Ukraine, Europe, near Dnieper riv. pop. 17; treaty 1654. — *or* **Pleshcheevo** (plyĕsh-chā′yĕ-vō) small lake, Vladimir prov. Soviet Russia, Europe; first vessels of Russian navy built on it 1691, by Peter the Great.
Pereyaslavl-Zalyeski (-zȧ-lyĕs′kē) town, Vladimir prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 10.
Perga (pûr′gȧ) city, anc. Pamphylia, Asia Minor; ruins at modern Murtana; here Paul and Barnabas began their first mission in Asia Minor (*Acts* xiii. 13).
Pergamino (pĕr′gä-mē′nō) city, Buenos Aires prov. E Argentina, pop. 25.
Pergamum (pûr′gȧ-mŭm) *Gr.* **Pergamon** (-mŏn), *or* **Pergamus** (-mŭs) *Gr.* **Pergamos** (-mŏs) important city, anc. Mysia, Asia Minor, ⁕ of the kingdom of the same name and of the Roman prov. of Asia; modern Bergama. — anc. Greek kingdom, NW Asia Minor.
Pergola (pĕr′gō-lä) comm. Pesaro e Urbino prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 9.
Peribonka (pĕr′ĭ-bŏŋ′kȧ) riv. S Quebec, Can. S to Lake St. John, 280 m.
Perico (pā-rē′kō) munic. (pop. 12) & town (pop. 4) Matanzas prov. W Cuba.
Périgord (pā′rē′gôr′) old div. Guienne prov. cen. France; its ⁕ was Périgueux.
Périgueux (pā′rē′gü′) *anc.* Vesun′na, city, ⁕ of dept. Dordogne, France, pop. 33.
Perim (pē-rēmʹ) isl. Bab el Mandeb strait, Red sea, 5 □; to Aden.
Perkasie (pûr′kȧ-sĭ) bor. Bucks co. Pa. 32 m. NNW of Philadelphia, pop. 3.
Perkins (pûr′kĭnz) co. SW Nebr. 880 □ pop. 4, × Grant. — co. NW S. Dak. 2,914 □ pop. 8, × Bison.
Perlis (pĕr′lĭs) native state, Unfed. Malay States, NW Brit. Malaya, 316 □ pop. 40, ⁕ Kangar.
Perm (pĕrm) prov. E Soviet Russia, Eur. 82,753 □ p. 1,779. — its ⁕, on Kama riv. p. 74.
Pernambuco (pĕr′năm-bōō′kō; *Eng.* pûr′năm-bū′kō) state, E Brazil, 49,560 □ pop. 2,155. — *officially* **Recife** (rā-sē′fā) ⁕ of Pernambuco, Brazil, pop. 239.
Pernau (pĕr′nou) *Esthonian* **Pärnu** (pär′nōō) *Russ.* **Pernov** (pĕr′nŏf) city, ⁕ of Pärnu prov. SW Esthonia, Europe, pop. 19. — See Pärnu.
Péronne (pā′rôn′) comm. dept. Somme, France, on Somme river, pop. 5; battles 1917–18.
Pérouse, La (lä pā′rōōzʹ) strait connecting Japan sea and Okhotsk sea bet. isls. of Sakhalin & Hokkaido.
Perpignan (pĕr′pēn′yäN′) city, ⁕ of dept. Pyrénées-Orientales, France, pop. comm. 54.
Perquimans (pĕr-kwĭm′ȧnz) co. NE N. C. 252 □ pop. 11, × Hertford.
Perrégaux (pĕ′rā′gō′) comm. dept. Oran, N Algeria, 40 m. ESE of Oran, pop. 14.
Perreux-sur-Marne, Le (lĕ pĕ-rû′-sür-märn′) comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 18.
Perry (pĕr′ĭ) co. W cen. Ala. 737 □ pop. 25, × Marion. — co. cen. Ark. 552 □ pop. 10, × Perryville. — co. S Ill. 451 □ pop. 23, × Pinckneyville. — co. S Ind. 384 □ pop. 17, × Cannelton. — co. SE Ky. 335 □ pop. 26, × Hazard. — co. SE Miss. 644 □ pop. 9, × New Augusta. — co. ESE Mo. 462 □ pop. 14, × Perryville. — co. SE cen. Ohio, 399 □ pop. 36, × New Lexington. — co. S cen. Pa. 564 □ pop. 23, × New Bloomfield. — co. cen. Tenn. 487 □ pop. 8, × Linden. — town, × of Taylor co. Fla. pop. 2. — city, Dallas co. Iowa, pop. 6. — vil. Wyoming co. N. Y. pop. 5. — city, × of Noble co. Okla. pop. 3.
Perrysburg (pĕr′ĭz-bûrg) vil. Wood co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Perryville (pĕr′ĭ-vĭl) town, × of Perry co. Ark. — town, Boyle co. Ky. 40 m. SW of Lexington; battle 1862. — city, × of Perry co. Missouri, p. 2.
Persepolis (pĕr-sĕp′ō-lĭs) anc. ⁕ of Persia; ruins about 30 m. NE of Shiraz.
Pershing (pûr′shĭng) county, Nev. 6,053 □ pop. 3, × Lovelock.
Persia (pûr′shȧ; pûr′zhȧ) *Persian* **Iran** (ē′rän′; *Eng.* ĭ-răn′) kingdom, SW Asia, ab. 628,000 □ pop. 10,000, ⁕ Teheran. See Persian, *n.*, 1 & 2, Zoroastrianism, *n.*
Persian Gulf, *anc.* Per′sicus Si′nus, arm of Arabian sea, bet. Arabia & Persia.
Person (pûr′sŭn; -s′n) co. N N. C. 391 □ pop. 19, × Roxboro.
Perth (pûrth) co. SW Ontario, Can. × Stratford. — town, × of Lanark co. Ontario prov. Can. p. 4. — burgh, × of Perth co. Scot. on Tay riv. pop. 33. — city, ⁕ of Western Australia, on Swan riv. near coast, pop. 64, with suburbs, incl. Fremantle, 155. — *or* **Perthshire** (-shĭr; -shēr) co. cen. Scotland, 2,493 □ pop. 126.
Perth Amboy (pûrth ăm′boi) city, Middlesex co. New Jersey, pop. 42.
Peru (pē-rōō′) city, Lasalle co. Ill. pop. 9. — city, × of Miami co. Ind. pop. 12. — (*Sp. pron.* pā-rōō′) republic, W coast of S. America, 722,461 □ (incl. disputed ter.) p. 5,550, ⁕ Lima. See Peruvian, *a.* & *n.*, Inca, *n.*
Perugia (pā-rōō′jä) prov. cen. Italy, coextensive with Umbria compartimento, 3,770 □ pop. 760. — *anc.* Peru′sia, its ⁕ pop. 72; cathedral; university.
Péruwelz (pā′rü′vĕlz′) mfg. comm. Hainaut, Belgium, 16 m. WNW of Mons, pop. 8.
Pesaro (pā′zä-rō) *anc.* Pisau′rum, spt. ⁕ of Pesaro e Urbino province, Italy, pop. 29.
Pesaro e Urbino (ā ōōr-bē′nō) prov. Marches, Italy, 1,117 □ pop. 291, ⁕ Pesaro.
Pescadores (pĕs′kȧ-dō′rĕs) *Jap.* **Hoko Gunto** (hō′kō gōōn′tō) *or* **Hoko To** (hō′kō tō) isl. group, between Formosa & China, 48 □ pop. 52; to Japan (ceded by China 1895).
Pescara (pās-kä′rä) *anc.* Ater′num, ft. spt. Chieti prov. Italy, pop. comm. 8.
Peschiera sul Lago di Garda (pā-skyä′rä sōōl lä′gō dē gär′dä) ft. town, Verona prov. Italy, on Lago di Garda, pop. comm. 3.
Pescia (pä′shä) comm. Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 18; cathedral.
Pescina (pā-shē′nä) comm. Aquila prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 9; cathedral.
Peshawar (pĕ-shä′wär) dist. of North-West Frontier Prov. Br. India, 2,607 □ pop. 907. — tribal area in dist. pop. 1,034. — ft. town, ⁕ of dist. & ⁕ of N.-W. Frontier Prov. p. 104.
Pessac (pĕ′sȧk′) comm. dept. Gironde, France, pop. 7.
Pesto (pĕs′tō) site of *anc.* Pæs′tum, on Salerno gulf, Italy; ruined Greek temples.
Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun (pĕsht′-pĭl′ĭsh-shōlt′-kĭsh′kōōn′) co. cen. Hungary, 4,646 □ pop. 1,152, × Budapest.
Pestszentlörincz (-sĕnt′lû′rĕnch) comm. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. 12.
Petaluma (pĕt′ȧ-lōō′mȧ) city, Sonoma co. California, pop. 6; poultry; silk mfg.
Petén (pā-tĕn′) *or* **Laguna de Flores** (lä-gōō′nä dā flō′rās) lake, ab. 27 m. long, Guatemala, Cen. Amer.
Peterboro (pē′tĕr-bŭr-ō) town, Hillsborough co. New Hampshire, pop. 3.
Peterborough (-bŭr-ō) city & mun. bor. in Soke of Peterborough, Eng. pop. 36; cathedral. See Cherry fair. — co. Ontario prov. Canada. — its × 66 m. NE of Toronto, pop. 21. —, **Soke of** (sōk) administrative co. in ancient co. of Northampton, Eng. 84 □ pop. 47.
Peterhead (pē′tĕr-hĕdʹ) spt. burgh, Aberdeen co. Scotland, pop. 13.
Peterhof (pā′tĕr-hōf′) *Russ.* **Petergof** (pā′tyĕr-gôf′) town and former imperial palace, Kronstadt bay, opp. Petrograd, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 11.
Petermann Peak (pā′tĕr-măn) E Greenland, prob. highest on isl. ab. 9,000 ft.
Petersburg (pē′tĕrz-bûrg) city, × of Menard co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, × of Pike co. Ind. pop. 2. — cml. & mfg. city, in Dinwiddie co. Va. but politically independent, pop. 31; battles 1864–5. — dist. & town, S Alaska, town 40 m. NW of Wrangell, pop. dist. 1.
Petersham (pē′tĕr-shȧm) town, suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, pop. 26.
Peter the Great Bay, inlet of Japan sea, at & near Vladivostok, Soviet Russia, Asia.
Peterwardein (pā′tĕr-vär-dīn′) *Serb.* **Petrovaradin** (pā′trō-vä′rä-dĭn) *Hung.* **Pétervárad** (pā′tĕr-vä-rŏd) ft. comm. E Slavonia, Yugoslavia, on S bank of Danube riv. opp. Novisad, pop. 6; Peter the Hermit here reviewed the first Crusade; battle 1716.
Petit-Bourg (pĕ-tē′-bōōr′) town, Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, pop. comm. 7.
Petit-Canal (pĕ-tē′-kȧ′nȧl′) town, Grande-Terre, Guadeloupe, pop. comm. 7.
Petite-Rosselle (pĕ-tēt′-rō′sĕl′) comm. dept. Moselle, France, pop. 9.
Petite-Synthe (pĕ-tēt′sănt′) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 6.
Petit-Quevilly, Le (lĕ pē-tē′-kĕ-vē′yĕ′) comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, pop. 17.
Petit-Saconnex (pĕ-tē′-sȧ′kō′nĕ′) suburb of Geneva, Switzerland, pop. comm. 15.
Petone (pĕ-tō′nē) borough, S North Island, New Zealand, pop. 8; suburb of Wellington.
Petoskey (pĕ-tŏs′kĭ) city, × of Emmet co. Michigan, pop. 5; summer resort.
Petra (pē′trȧ) ruined city, Transjordania, ab. 30° 15′ N, 35° 35′ E; mod. Wadi Musa (wä′dē mō′sȧ).
Petralia Soprana (pä-träl′yä sō-prä′nä) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 8.
Petralia Sottana (sōt-tä′nä) comm. 2 m. NW of Petralia Soprana, Italy, pop. 11.
Petrič *or* **Petrich** (pä′trĭch) dept. SW Bulgaria, ab. 1,000 □ pop. 156. — its ⁕ pop. 7.
Petrified Forest, national monument, Apache co. NE cen. Arizona, 25,625 acres; 3 petrified forests.
Petrikovka (pyĕ′trĭ-kôf′kä) *or* **Novaya Praga** (nō′vȧ-yȧ prä′gä) town, Kremenchug prov. cen. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 31.
Petrograd (pĕt′rō-grȧd; *Russ.* pyĕ′trō-grät′) prov. NW Soviet Russia, Europe, 16,917 □ pop. 1,600, ⁕ Petrograd. — *formerly* **St. Petersburg** (sānt pē′tĕrz-bûrg) city, ⁕ of Petrograd prov. Russia (formerly ⁕ of Russia) pop. 706.
Petropavlovsk (pyĕ′trō-päv′lŏfsk) town, Akmolinsk region, Kirghiz Republic, Soviet Russia, Asia, pop. 36. — spt. city, ⁕ of Kamchatka prov. Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, p. 42.
Petropolis (pē-trŏp′ō-lĭs; *Pg.* pā′trō-pō-lēzh′) town, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, pop. 30, munic. 68; summer resort & German colony.
Petrovsk (pyĕ-trŏfsk′) town, Saratov prov. Soviet Russia, Eur. p. 21. — See Dagestan.
Petrozavodsk (pyĕ′trō-zȧ-vôtsk′) town, ⁕ of Karelia, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 19.
Petsamo (pĕt′sȧ-mō) *Russ.* **Pechenga** (pĕ-chĕn′gä) territory, N Finland, bordering on Arctic ocean, ceded by Russia 1920, 3,860 □ pop. 1.
Petseri (pĕt′sĕ-rē) *Esth.* **Setumaa** (sĕ′tōō-mä) prov. SE Esthonia, pop. 61. — its ⁕.
Pettis (pĕt′ĭs) co. cen. Mo. 685 □ pop. 36, × Sedalia.
Petuna (pä-tōō′nä) *or* **Hsincheng** (sĭn′chĕng′) town, Kirin prov. Manchuria, pop. 50.
Petworth (pĕt′wûrth) *medieval* Peteorde, vil. Sussex West, Eng. pop. 2.
Pézenas (pāz′nȧs′) mfg. comm. dept. Hérault, France, pop. 7.
Pforzheim (pfôrts′hīm) mfg. city, Baden, Germany, 16 m. SE of Karlsruhe, pop. comm. 74.
Phaleron Bay (fȧ-lē′rŏn) a harbor of Athens, Attica, Greece, E of Piræus.
Phaltan (p′hŭl′tŭn) native state, Bombay, India, 397 □ pop. 43. — its ⁕ pop. 9.
Pharos (fā′rŏs; fā′rŏs) pen. Lower Egypt, once an isl. with anc. lighthouse; now site of Alexandria. See Pharos, *n.*
Pharpar (fär′pär) *or* **Pharphar** (-fär) a riv. of Damascus (2 *Kings* v. 12); identified by many with the Awaj, a river some distance to the S of the present city, flowing E to swamps.
Pharr (fär) town, Hidalgo co. Texas, pop. 2.
Pharsala (fär′sȧ-lȧ) *anc.* Pharsalus (fär-sā′lŭs) town, Larissa nome, Greece, pop. 2.
Pharsalia (fär-sā′lĭ-ȧ) dist. Larissa, Thessaly, Greece; Cæsar's defeat of Pompey 48 B. C.
Phaselis (fȧ-sē′lĭs) town, anc. Lycia, Asia Minor, on the coast.
Phelps (fĕlps) co. SE cen. Mo. 670 □ pop. 15, × Rolla. — co. S Nebr. 538 □ pop. 10, × Holdrege.
Phenix City (fē′nĭks) city, Lee co. Ala. pop. 5.
Pheræ (fē′rē) town, anc. Thessaly, Greece, near Thebes.
Phigalia (fē′gā-lē′yȧ) ruined city, Messenia nome, Morea, Greece. See Phigalian, *a.*
Philadelphia (fĭl′ȧ-dĕl′fĭ-ȧ) co. SE Pa. 133 □ p. 1,824. — town, × of Neshoba co. Miss. p. 2. — chief city of Pa. coextensive with co. pop. 1,824; Univ. of Pennsylvania. See City of Brotherly Love, constitution, *n.* 6, Continental Congress, Liberty Bell. — anc. name of Alasheir.
Philæ (fī′lē) isl. Nile riv. 24° N; many ancient temples & monuments; the island is now submerged except in July–October, when the sluices of the Aswan dam are open.
Philippeville (fē′lēp′vĕl′) spt. town, dept. Constantine, N Algeria, pop. comm. 33.
Philippi (fĭ-lĭp′ī) city, × of Barbour co. W. Va. pop. 2; battlefield 1861. — (*pron.* fĭ-lĭp′ī) ruined town, Drama nome, Macedonia, Greece, ab. 10 m. from Ægean sea; battle 42 B. C.; here Saint Paul first preached the gospel in Europe and founded a church.
Philippine Islands (fĭl′ĭ-pēn; -pīn; *or, esp. Brit.,* -pīn) group of 7,083 isls. (2,441 being important & 4,642 unnamed & unimportant) SE of Asia; 114,400 □ pop. 10,314, ⁕ Manila; belong to U. S. A.; the chief are Luzon, Mindanao, Samar, Panay, Palawan, Negros, Leyte, Mindoro, & Cebu. See Malayo-Polynesian, *a.*
Philippolis (fĭl-lĭp′ō-lĭs) dist. (1,461 □ pop. 4) & town (pop. 1) SW Orange Free State, Union of S. Africa; the oldest town in the province.
Philippopolis (fĭl′ĭp-ŏp′ō-lĭs) *Bulg.* **Plovdiv** (plôv′dĭf) dept. S Bulgaria, ab. 2,608 □ pop. 489. — city, its ⁕ pop. 63; battle 1878.
Philippsburg (fē′lĕps-bōōrk) comm. Karlsruhe dist. Baden, Germany, near Rhine, pop. 3.
Philipsburg (fĭl′ĭps-bûrg) city, × of Granite co. Mont. pop. 2. — bor. Center co. Pa. pop. 4.
Philistia (fĭ-lĭs′tĭ-ȧ) anc. country, SW Palestine, on coast. See Philistine, *n.*
Phillips (fĭl′ĭps) co. E Ark. 692 □ pop. 45, × Helena. — co. NE Colo. 688 □ pop. 5, × Holyoke. — co. N Kans. 887 □ pop. 13, × Phillipsburg. — co. N Mont. 5,178 □ pop. 9, × Malta. — city, × of Price co. Wis. pop. 2.
Phillipsburg (-bûrg) town, Warren co. N. J. pop. 17.
Philmont (fĭl′mŏnt) vil. Columbia co. New York, pop. 2.
Phlegræan Fields *or* **Plain** (flē-grē′ȧn) volcanic region, W of Naples, Italy.
Phocis (fō′sĭs) anc. ter. cen. Greece, now in Phthiotis & Phocis nome.
Phœbus (fē′bŭs) town, Elizabeth City co. Va. near Fort Monroe, pop. 3.
Phœnicia *or* **Phenicia** (fē-nĭsh′ĭ-ȧ) *or* **Phœnice** *or* **Phenice** (fē-nī′sē) anc. maritime country, W Syria, N of Mt. Carmel; contained Tyre & Sidon. See Phœnician, *a.* & *n.*
Phœnix (fē′nĭks) *or* **Phenice** (fē′nĭs) spt. Crete, mentioned in *Acts* xxvii. 12; prob. modern Loutro (Lutro) on S coast ab. 24° E.
Phoenix (fē′nĭks) city, × of Maricopa co. & ⁕ of Ariz. pop. 29; winter resort. — vil. Cook co. Ill. pop. 2. — vil. Oswego co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Phoenix Islands, group of 8 small Br. islands in S Pacific bet. 2° 30′ & 4° 30′ S and 171° & 174° 30′ W, 16 □.
Phoenixville (-vĭl) bor. Chester co. Pennsylvania, pop. 10; large ironworks.
Phrygia (frĭj′ĭ-ȧ) anc. country, Asia Minor. **Greater Phrygia** was in the cen. part, and **Lesser Phrygia** lay along the NW coast. See Phrygian, *a.* & *n.*
Phthiotis and Phocis (thī-ō′tĭs, fō′sĭs) nome, NE Greece, 2,367 □ pop. 187, ⁕ Lamia.
Phyle (fī′lē) ruins of anc. fortress, 11 m. NNW of Athens, Greece.
Piacenza (pyä-chĕnt′sä) prov. Emilia, Italy, 967 □ pop. 294. — anc. Placen′tia, ft. city, its ⁕, on Po river, pop. comm. 42.
Piako (pē-ä′kō) co. N cen. North Island, N. Z. 1,095 □ pop. 10.
Pianosa (pyä-nō′sä) *anc.* Plana′sia, isl. Mediterranean sea, near Elba island, 4 □ pop. 1.
Piatra (pyä′trȧ) comm. ⁕ of Neamţu dept. Moldavia, Roumania, pop. 19.
Piatt (pī′ȧt) co. E cen. Ill. 451 □ pop. 16, × Monticello.
Piauhy (pyou-ē′) state, NE Brazil, 116,494 □ pop. 609, ⁕ Therezina.
Piave (pyä′vä) riv. Italy, 137 m. long, Alps to Adriatic sea; battles 1917–18.
Piazza Armerina (pyät′sȧ är′mȧ-rē′nä) comm. Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, p. 32.
Picardy (pĭk′är-dĭ) old prov. of N France, on English channel; now divided among depts. Aisne, Somme, Oise, Pas-de-Calais, & Yonne.

Pequawket. See Kearsarge.
Perlepe. See Prilep.
Pernov. See Pärnu; Pernau.
Persicus Sinus. See Persian Gulf.
Persis. See Fars.
Perugia, Lake of. See Trasimeno, Lake of.
Perusia. See Perugia.
Peshawur. Var. of Peshawar.
Pest. See Budapest.
Petch. Var. of Peć.
Petchenga. Var. of Pechenga.
Petchora. Var. of Pechora.
Petchory. Var. of Petseri.
Peteorde. See Petworth.
Petergof. See Peterhof.
Peterlingen. See Payerne.
Pétervárad. See Peterwardein.
Petit Saint Bernard. See Saint Bernard.
Petrokov. See Piotrków.
Petrovaradin. See Peterwardein.
Petrozsény. See Petroşani.
Pfalz. See Palatinate, The.
Pharnacia. See Kerasun.
Pharus. See Lesina.
Phasis. See Rion.
Phazania. See Fezzan. [nix.
Phenice. See Phœnicia; Phœ-
Phenicia. See Phœnicia.
Phintias. See Licata.
Phocæa. See Focha, Eskije.
Phyongan, North. ✝ North Hëian. [Hëian.]
Phyongan, South. ✝ South
Phyongyang. Var. of Pingyang. (See Heijo.)
Piall. See Tegea.
Platigorsk. = Pyatigorsk.

Picayune (pĭk′ă-yōōn′) town, Pearl River co. Miss. pop. 2.
Pichalinqui (pē′chä-lĭŋ′kē) U. S. coaling station, S extremity Lower California, Mexico.
Picher (pĭch′ĕr) city, Ottawa co. Okla. pop. 10.
Pichincha (pē-chēn′chä) volcano, W of Quito, Ecuador, S. America, 15,918 ft. high; battle 1822. — prov. Ecuador, South America, 6,219 □ pop. 260, ✻ Quito.
Pickaway (pĭk′ă-wā) co. S cen. Ohio, 490 □ pop. 26, × Circleville.
Pickens (pĭk′ĕnz) co. W Ala. 875 □ pop. 25, × Carrollton. — co. N Ga. 231 □ pop. 8, × Jasper. — co. NW S. C. 529 □ pop. 28, × Pickens.
Pickett (pĭk′ĕt) co. N Tenn. 162 □ pop. 5, × Byrdstown.
Pico (pē′kō) isl. Azores group, N Atlantic ocean, 175 □ pop. 22, chief town Lajes do Pico.
Pico Alto (äl′tō) volcanic peak, Pico isl. Azores, 7,460 ft. high; highest point in Azores.
Pico Blanco (blăn′kō) mt. S Costa Rica on Panama boundary, 9,645 ft. high.
Pictou (pĭk-tōō′) co. Nova Scotia prov. Canada, 1,124 □ pop. 41. — its × pop. 3.
Pictured Rocks, cliffs eroded into curious forms, S shore Lake Superior, Alger co. Mich.
Pidurutalagala (pē′dōō-rōō-tä′lă-gä′lă) highest peak in Ceylon, 8,325 ft. high.
Piedmont (pēd′mŏnt) city, Calhoun co. Ala. pop. 3. — town, Alameda co. Calif. pop. 4. — town, Greenville co. S. C. pop. 4. — town, Mineral co. W. Va. pop. 3. — *It.* **Piemonte** (pyā-mōn′tā) compartimento, NW Italy, 11,331 □ pop. 3,535, incl. 4 provs. Alessandria, Cuneo, Novara, & Turin; chief city, Turin. See PIEDMONTESE, *a.*
Pielis (pyĕl′ĭs) lake, Kuopio prov. Finland, 56 m. long, 422 □.
Pierce (pērs) co. SE Ga. 517 □ pop. 12, × Blackshear. — co. NE Nebr. 577 □ pop. 11, × Pierce, pop. 1. — co. N N. Dak. 1,055 □ pop. 9, × Rugby. — co. W cen. Wash. 1,701 □ pop. 144, × Tacoma. — co. W Wis. 563 □ pop. 22, × Ellsworth.
Pieria (pī-ē′rĭ-ă) region, anc. Macedonia, W of Gulf of Salonika; seat of worship of the Muses. See PIERIAN, *a.* — dist. N coast of anc. Syria, on Gulf of Alexandretta.
Piermont (pēr′mŏnt) vil. Rockland co. New York, pop. 2.
Pierre (pēr) city, ✻ of S. Dakota & × of Hughes co. on Missouri river, pop. 3.
Pierrefitte-sur-Seine (pyĕr′fēt′-sür-sān′) comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 6.
Pierus (pī′ĕ-rŭs) mt. in anc. Pieria, Macedonia, N of Olympus. See PIERIAN, *a.*
Pietermaritzburg (pē′tĕr-mär′ĭts-bûrg) town, ✻ of Natal prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 36.
Pietersburg (pē′tĕrz-bûrg) town, N cen. Transvaal prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 6.
Pietraperzia (pyĕ′trä-pĕrt′sĭ-ä) comm. Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 12.
Pietrasanta (-săn′tä) comm. Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 20.
Pietroşani (pyĕ′trō-shä-nē) *Hung.* **Petrozsény** (pĕ′trō-zhān-y′) comm. Huniedoara dept. Transylvania, Roumania, pop. 12.
Pigeon Cove (pĭj′ŭn) vil. Essex co. Mass. 33 m. NNE of Boston, pop. 1; summer resort.
Piggott (pĭg′ŭt) town, a × of Clay co. Arkansas, pop. 2.
Pike (pīk) co. SE Ala. 671 □ pop. 32, × Troy. — co. SW Ark. 601 □ pop. 12, × Murfreesboro. — co. W Ga. 307 □ pop. 21, × Zebulon. — co. W Ill. 786 □ pop. 27, × Pittsfield. — co. SW Ind. 338 □ pop. 19, × Petersburg. — co. E Ky. 779 □ pop. 49, × Pikeville. — co. S Miss. 407 □ pop. 29, × Magnolia. — co. E Mo. 653 □ pop. 20, × Bowling Green. — co. S Ohio, 428 □ pop. 14, × Waverly. — co. NE Pa. 544 □ pop. 7, × Milford.
Pikes Peak, mt. in Rocky mts. El Paso co. Colo. 14,108 ft. high; mountain railroad.
Pikeville (pīk′vĭl) town, × of Pike co. Kentucky, pop. 2.
Pilate (pē′lät′) mt. Cévennes range, dept. Loire, France, 4,704 ft. high.
Pilatus (pē-lä′tōōs) mt. 6,995 ft. high, Switzerland, near Lucerne; railroad.
Pilcomayo (pēl′kō-mä′yō) riv. Bolivia, ab. 1,000 m. to Paraguay riv. nearly opp. Asunción.
Pilibhit (pē′lē-bĕt′) dist. of Rohilkhand div. United Provinces of Agra & Oudh, British India, 1,350 □ pop. 432. — cml. town, its ✻ pop. 34.
Pilica (pē-lēt′sä) *or* **Pilitsa,** riv. 200 m. long, SW Poland, NE to Vistula, above Warsaw.
Pillar, Cape, Desolation isl. Chile, at W entrance into Strait of Magellan. — SE headland of Tasmania.
Pillars of Hercules, the two promontories, Gibraltar (*anc.* CAL′PE) in Europe and Sierra Bullones [*Arab.* **Jebel Musa** (*pron.* jĕb′ĕl mōō′sä) *anc.* AB′YLA] at Ceuta in Africa, at E end of Strait of Gibraltar. See in *Dict.*
Pillau (pĭl′ou) town, at entrance of the Frisches Haff, E. Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 7.
Pillnitz (pĭl′nĭts) royal castle near Dresden, Saxony; conference 1791.
Pillsbury Sound (pĭlz′bĕr-ĭ) bet. St. John & St. Thomas isls. Virgin Islands of U. S.
Piloña (pē-lō′nyä) comm. Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. 18.
Pilot Knob, vil. Iron co. Mo.; hill of iron ore. — mt. SW Montana, 11,977 ft. high.
Pilot Peak, Sierra Nevada mts. Plumas co. Calif. 7,508 ft. high.
Pilsen (pĭl′zĕn) *Czech* **Plzeň** (pŭl′zĕn-y′) mfg. city, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, 52 m. WSW of Prague, pop. 88, with suburbs, 111. — dept. Czechoslovakia. See PLZEŇ (*Gaz.*).
Pima (pē′mä) co. S Ariz. 9,505 □ pop. 35, × Tucson.
Pimlico (pĭm′lĭ-kō) SW dist. of London, Eng. bet. Westminster & Chelsea.
Pinal (pē-näl′) co. S Ariz. 5,380 □ pop. 16, × Florence.
Pinaleno Mountains (pē′nä-lā′nō) range, SE Ariz.; Mt. Graham, 10,516 ft. high.
Pinamungajan (pē′nä-mōōng-ä′hän) munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 17.
Pinar del Río (pē-när′ dĕl rē′ō) prov. W Cuba, 5,206 □ p. 261. — its ✻ p. tn. 14, munic. 48.
Pinatubo (pē′na-tōō′bō) mt. W Pampanga prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. 5,842 ft. high.
Pinckneyville (pĭŋk′nĭ-vĭl) city, × of Perry co. Ill. p. 3.
Pindus (pĭn′dŭs) mt. chain, NW Greece; highest peak Veluchi, 7,600 ft.
Pine, co. E Minn. 1,413 □ pop. 21, × Pine City.
Pine Bluff, city, × of Jefferson co. Arkansas, pop. 19.
Pinega (pĭ-nyĕ′gä) riv. N Soviet Russia, Europe, 400 m. to Dvina riv.
Pine Grove, bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 2.
Pinehurst (pīn′hûrst) winter resort, Moore co. N. C. 80 m. SW of Raleigh.
Pinellas (pĭ-nĕl′ăs) co. Fla. 293 □ pop. 28, × Clearwater.
Pinerolo (pē′nä-rō′lō) mfg. comm. Turin prov. Italy, 22 m. SW of Turin, pop. 18.
Pineville (pīn′vĭl) town, × of Bell co. Kentucky, p. 3. — town, Rapides par. La. p. 2; coll.
Pinguente (pēn-gwĕn′tä) comm. Istria, Venetia Julia, Italy, pop. 17.
Pingyaohsien (pĭng′you′sĭ-ĕn′) market town, Shansi prov. China, pop. 60.
Pinkie (pĭŋk′ĭ) battlefield (1547) near Edinburgh, Scotland.
Pinnacles National Monument, W cen. Calif. 40 m. E of Monterey; rock formations.
Pinsk (pēnsk) city, Polesia prov. Poland, ab. 100 m. E of Brest Litovsk, pop. 23.
Pintada Peak (pĭn-tä′dä) one of San Juan mts. Colorado, 13,176 ft. high.
Piombino (pyōm-bē′nō) comm. Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 20.
Piotrków (pyō′t′r-kōōf) *Russ.* **Petrokov** (pyĕ′trō-kôf′) city, Łódź prov. Poland, 28 m. SSE of Łódź, pop. 41.
Piove di Sacco (pyō′vā dē säk′kō) comm. Padua prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 11.
Pipestone (pīp′stōn′) co. SW Minn. 469 □ pop. 12. — city, its × pop. 3; pipestone.
Piqua (pĭk′wä) mfg. city, Miami co. Ohio, on Miami river, pop. 15.
Piracicaba (pä-rä′sĕ-kä′bä) town, São Paulo, SE Brazil, 150 m. NW of São Paulo, pop. 16, munic. 68.
Piræus (pī-rē′ŭs) town, Greece, 5 m. SW of Athens, pop. 133; seaport of Athens.
Piranga (pē-răn′gä) munic. Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. 41.
Pirano (pē-rä′nō) spt. Istria, Venetia Julia, Italy, pop. comm. 15.
Pirate Coast (pī′rāt) name applied, esp. formerly, to a coast region of Oman along the Persian gulf SW from Str. of Ormuz, now incl. in TRUCIAL OMAN. See TRUCIAL OMAN (*Gaz.*) & TRUCIAL, *a.* (*Addenda*).
Pirmasens (pĭr′mä-zĕns′) mfg. comm. Palatinate govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 40.
Pirna (pĭr′nä) mfg. comm. Saxony, Germany, on Elbe river, pop. 19.
Pirot (pē′rōt) dept. E Serbia, Yugoslavia, 934 □ pop. 132. — comm. Pirot dept. Yugoslavia, pop. 11.
Pir Panjal (pēr′ pŭn-jäl′) mts. SW Kashmir, India. — pass in same, alt. 11,398 ft.
Pisa (pē′sä; pē′zä) prov. Tuscany, Italy, 1,185 □ pop. 360. — *anc.* PISÆ, its ✻ pop. comm. 66, on Arno riv.; famous leaning tower (begun 1174), university, cathedral, & baptistery; bp. of Galileo. See CAMPO SANTO, COUNCIL OF PISA, LEANING TOWER.
Pisagua (pē-sä′gwa) spt. Tarapacá prov. Chile, S. America, pop. 5.
Piscataqua (pĭs-kăt′ă-kwä) riv. fr. near Dover, N. H. to Portsmouth (N. H.) harbor.
Piscataquis (pĭs-kăt′ă-kwĭs) co. N cen. Maine, 3,770 □ pop. 21, × Dover.
Pisek (pē′sĕk) mfg. town, České Budějovice dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, about 55 m. S by W of Prague, pop. 16.
Pisgah, Mount (pĭz′gä) mt. ridge anc. Palestine, E of N end of Dead sea; now in Transjordania; Nebo was alternative name for it or name for its top. See PISGAH, *n.* — mt. Front range, Colo. 10,085 ft. high.
Pisidia (pĭ-sĭd′ĭ-ă) anc. country & Roman prov. S Asia Minor.
Pissevache (pēs′vàsh′) beautiful waterfall, 215 ft. high, Valais canton, Switzerland.
Pistícci (pēs-tēt′chē) comm. Potenza prov. Italy, pop. 9.
Pistoia *or* **Pistoja** (pēs-tō′yä) *anc.* PISTO′RIA, city, Florence prov. Italy, pop. comm. 68.
Pisuerga (pē-swĕr′gä) riv. Spain, 140 m. long, Cantabrian mts. to Douro river.
Pitcairn (pĭt′kârn) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 6.
Pitcairn Island (pĭt′kârn; pĭt-kârn′) S Pacific ocean, 2 □, about 130° W, 25° S; *Bounty* mutineers settled here in 1790; annexed by Gr. Brit. 1839.
Pitch Lake, deposit of natural asphalt, 114 acres, Trinidad isl. West Indies.
Pite (pē′tĕ) riv. N Sweden, 210 m. long, Pieske lake nr. Norway border to Bothnia gulf.
Piteşti *or* **Pitesci** (pĭ-tyĕsht′y′) city, ✻ of Argeş dept. Wallachia, Roumania, pop. 20.
Pithiviers (pē′tē′vyā′) mfg. comm. dept. Loiret, France, 25 m. NE of Orléans, pop. 6.
Pithom (pī′thŏm) anc. city, Egypt, about 12 m. W by S of Ismailia.
Pitkin (pĭt′kĭn) co. W Colo. 1,019 □ pop. 3, × Aspen.
Pitman (pĭt′măn) bor. Gloucester co. New Jersey, pop. 3.
Piton de la Rivière Noire (pē′tôn′ dĕ lä rē′vyär′ nwär′) highest mt. in Mauritius, 2,900 ft.
Piton des Neiges (dā nāzh′) peak, Réunion isl. 10,070 ft. high.
Pit River, Modoc co. Calif. to Sacramento riv. in Shasta co. See SACRAMENTO (*Gaz.*).
Pitt (pĭt) co. E part of N. C. 627 □ pop. 46, × Greenville.
Pitt Island, off coast of British Columbia, Pacific oc. 53°–54° N.
Pittsburg (pĭts′bûrg) co. E Okla. 1,370 □ pop. 53, × McAlester. — town, Contra Costa co. Calif. pop. 5. — min. city, Crawford co. Kans. p. 18. — town, × of Camp co. Texas, p. 3.
Pittsburgh, city, × of Allegheny co. Pa. p. 588; iron & steel works; univ. See IRON CITY.
Pittsburg Landing, hamlet, Hardin co. Tenn.; battle of Shiloh 1862. See SHILOH (*Gaz.*).
Pittsfield (pĭts′fēld) city, × of Pike co. Ill. pop. 2. — vil. Somerset co. Maine, pop. 2. — city, × of Berkshire co. Mass. pop. 42. — town, Merrimack co. N. H. pop. 2.
Pittsford (pĭts′fĕrd) town, Rutland co. Vt. pop. 2.
Pittston (pĭts′tŭn) city, Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 18; coal mining.
Pittsylvania (pĭt′sĭl-vā′nĭ-ä) co. S Va. 1,015 □ rural pop. 26, × Chatham. See DANVILLE.
Piura (pyōō′ra) dept. NW Peru, S. Amer. 16,825 □ pop. 214. — its ✻ pop. 11.
Piute (pī′ūt) co. S Utah, 763 □ pop. 3, × Junction.
Pizzo (pēt′sō) comm. Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy, on Tyrrhenian sea, pop. 7.
Placentia (plă-sĕn′shĭ-ä) spt. town, Placentia bay, SE Newfoundland, pop. 1; settled by French 1662. — **Bay,** inlet, 75 m. long, SE coast Newfoundland island.
Placer (plās′ĕr) co. E Calif. 1,411 □ pop. 19, × Auburn.
Placerville (-vĭl) city, × of Eldorado co. Calif. pop. 2; gold mining.
Placetas (plä-sā′täs) munic. (pop. 24) & town (pop. 9) Santa Clara prov. Cuba.
Placid, Lake (plās′ĭd) beautiful lake ab. 5 m. long, maximum width of 1½ m. Essex co. N. Y.
Plainfield (plān′fēld) town, Windham co. Conn. pop. 8. — mfg. city, Union co. N. J. p. 28.
Plainpalais (plăn′pá′lĕ′) comm. S suburb of Geneva, Switzerland, pop. 35.
Plains of Abraham, table-land, Quebec city, Canada; battlefield in 1759.
Plainview (plān′vū′) town, Hale co. Texas, pop. 4.
Plainville (plān′vĭl) mfg. town, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 4.
Plainwell (plān′wĕl) vil. Allegan co. Michigan, pop. 2.
Planches, Les (lā plänsh′) comm. Vaud canton, W Switzerland, pop. 5.
Planka, Cape (plăn′kä) W cen. coast Dalmatia prov. Yugoslavia.
Plano (plā′nō) town, Collin co. Texas, pop. 2.
Plant City, town, Hillsborough co. Florida, pop. 4.
Plaquemine (plăk′mēn′) town, × of Iberville par. Louisiana, pop. 5. — **Bayou,** Iberville par. La. at Plaquemine, connected by govt. lock with Miss. riv.
Plaquemines (plăk′mēn′) par. SE La. 1,011 □ pop. 10, × Pointe a la Hache.
Plasencia (plä-sĕn′thyä) comm. Cáceres prov. Spain, pop. 10.
Plassey (plās′ē) vil. & battlefield (Clive's victory 1757) Nadia dist. Bengal, British India, about 80 m. N of Calcutta.
Platæa (plă-tē′ä) ruined city, Bœotia, Gr.; Persian defeat 479 B. C. See ELEUTHERIA, *n.*
Plata, La (lä plä′tä) spt. city, ✻ of Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, pop. 152.
Plata, Río de la (rē′ō dā lä plä′tä) *or* **Plata River,** *Eng.* **River Plate** (plāt) estuary, 185 m. long, of Paraná & Uruguay rivs. bet. Uruguay & Argentina, S. Amer.
Platte (plăt) riv. 315 m. long, Nebr. from junction of North & South Platte to Missouri riv. — riv. S Iowa to Missouri riv. — co. WNW Mo. 415 □ pop. 14, × Platte City. — co. E Nebr. 673 □ pop. 19, × Columbus. — co. SE Wyo. 2,125 □ pop. 7, × Wheatland.
Platte Mountain, peak of Front range, Colorado, 9,342 ft. high.
Platteville (plăt′vĭl) city, Grant co. Wisconsin, pop. 4.
Platt National Park (plăt) Murray co. S Oklahoma, 1½ □; medicinal springs.
Plattsburg (plăts′bûrg) city, × of Clinton co. Mo. p. 2. — city, × of Clinton co. N. Y. p. 11.
Plattsmouth (plăts′mŭth) city, × of Cass co. Nebr. on Missouri river, pop. 4.
Plauen (**im Vogtland**) (plou′ĕn ĭm fōkt′länt′) mfg. town, Saxony, Germany, 22 m. SW of Zwickau, pop. 105.
Plava (pla′vä) comm. SE Montenegro prov. Yugoslavia, Europe, 24 m. SW of Peć.
Pleasant Grove, city, Utah co. Utah, pop. 2.
Pleasant Hill, town, Sabine par. La. 60 m. S of Shreveport; battle 1864. — town, Cass co. Missouri, pop. 2.
Pleasants (plĕz′ănts) co. NW W. Va. 132 □ pop. 7, × St. Marys.
Pleasantville (-ănt-vĭl) bor. Atlantic co. N. J. pop. 6. — vil. Westchester co. N. Y. pop. 4.
Plenty, Bay of, NE coast of North Island, New Zealand.
Plérin (plā′răn′) comm. dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France, pop. 5.
Plessé (plĕ′sā′) comm. dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, pop. 5.
Plevlje (plyĕv′lyĕ) *Turk.* **Tashliya** (täsh′lē-yä) dept. W Serbia, Yugoslavia, pop. 27.
Plevna (plĕv′nä) *Bulg.* **Pleven** (plĕ′vĕn) dept. N cen. Bulgaria, 2,957 □ pop. 397. — its ✻ pop. 28; famous siege 1877.
Pleyben (plā′băn′) comm. dept. Finistère, France, pop. 5.
Plinlimmon *or* **Pynlimmon** (plĭn-lĭm′ŭn) mt. in Wales, 2,469 ft. high.
Płock (płôtsk) *or* **Plotsk,** comm. Warsaw prov. Poland, on Vistula riv. pop. 26.
Ploegsteert (plōōg′stārt′) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Plœmeur (plĕ′mûr′) comm. dept. Morbihan, France, pop. 10.
Ploërmel (plō′ĕr′mĕl′) comm. dept. Morbihan, France, pop. 5.
Ploieşti *or* **Ploeşci** (plō-yĕsht′y′) comm. ✻ of Prahova dept. Wallachia, Roumania, p. 57.
Plombières-les-Bains (plôn′byâr′-lā-băn′) comm. dept. Vosges, Fr. p. 2; hot springs.
Plön *or* **Ploen** (plûn) comm. E cen. Schleswig-Holstein prov. Prussia, on Lake Plön, pop. 4.
Plonévez-du-Faou (plō′nā′vā′-dü-fâ′ōō′) comm. dept. Finistère, France, pop. 5.
Plonge, Lac la (läk lä plôNzh′) lake, W cen. Saskatchewan, Canada, 383 □.
Plougastel-Daoulas (plōō′gä′stĕl′-dä′ōō′läs′) comm. dept. Finistère, France, pop. 7.
Plouguerneau (plōō′gĕr′nō′) comm. dept. Finistère, France, pop. 6.
Plouhinec (plōō′ē′nĕk′) comm. dept. Finistère, France, pop. 7.
Plumas (plōō′măs) co. NE California, 2,593 □ pop. 6, × Quincy.
Plum Island, isl. 3 m. long, E end of Long Island sound, New York.
Plumstead (plŭm′stĕd) par. Woolwich bor. London, England, pop. 76.
Pluvigner (plü′vĕ′nyā′) comm. dept. Morbihan, France, pop. 5.
Plymouth (plĭm′ŭth) co. NW Iowa, 856 □ pop. 24, × Le Mars. — co. SE Mass. 675 □ pop. 157, × Plymouth. — town, Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 6. — mfg. city, × of Marshall co. Ind. pop. 4. — town, × of Plymouth co. Mass. pop. 13; oldest town in New England. See FOREFATHERS' DAY. — vil. Wayne co. Mich. pop. 3. — town, Grafton co. N. H. pop. 2. — town, × of Washington co. N. C. pop. 2. — bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 17. — city, Sheboygan co. Wis. pop. 3. — county bor. & naval station, Devonshire, Eng. on Plymouth sound, p. 210. — chief town of Montserrat, pop. 2.
Plymouth Sound, inlet, English channel, Devonshire & Cornwall co. England.
Plzeň (pŭl′zĕn-y′) *or* **Pilsen** (pĭl′zĕn) dept. W Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, 3,242 □ pop. 757, ✻ Pilsen — See PILSEN (*Gaz.*).
Pnompenh (p′nŏm′pĕn′y′) town, ✻ of Cambodia, French Indo-China, pop. 75.
Po (pō) *anc.* PA′DUS & *myth.* ERID′ANUS, riv. N Italy, 418 m. Monte Viso to Adriatic sea.

Pic de Finiels. See LOZÈRE.
Pic de Néthou. See MALADETTA.
Pico de Peñalara. See GUADARRAMA, SIERRA DE.
Pico de Tenerife. See TEYDE.
Pico Turquino. See SIERRA MAESTRA.
Pictavi. See POITIERS.
Piedras Negras. See CIUDAD PORFIRIO DÍAZ.
Piemonte. See PIEDMONT.
Pietas Julia. See POLA.
Pietola. See VIRGILIO.
Piltdown. See PILTDOWN RACE in *Dict.* (*Addenda*).
Pinaka. See POTIDÆA.
Pinciacum. See POISSY.
Pines, Isle of. See ISLE OF PINES.
Pingyang. See HEIJO.
Pinna. See PENNE.
Pintuaria. See TENERIFE.
Pisaurum. See PESARO.
Pistoja, Pistoria. See PISTOIA.
Pitt, Mount. † McLOUGHLIN, MOUNT.
Piz Rusein. See TÖDI.
Pizzo Antenna. See MADONIAN MOUNTAINS.
Pizzo Rotondo. See SAINT GOTTHARD.
Placentia. See PIACENZA.
Plaka. See MELOS.
Planasia. See PIANOSA.
Plate, River. See PLATA, RÍO DE LA.
Plattensee. See BALATON.
Pleasant Island. See NAURU.
Pleshcheevo. See PEREYASLAVL.
Pless. See PSZCZYNA.
Pleven. See PLEVNA.
Ploen. See PLÖN.
Ploeşci. See PLOIEŞTI.
Plotsk. See PŁOCK.
Plovdiv. See PHILIPPOPOLIS.
Plynlimmon. See PLINLIMMON.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Poas (pō′äs) vol. cen. Costa Rica, Cen. Amer. 8,895 ft. high.
Pocahontas (pō′kȧ-hŏn′tȧs) co. NW cen. Iowa, 576 □ pop. 16, × Pocahontas. — co. E cen. W. Va. 904 □ pop. 15, × Marlinton. — town, × of Randolph co. Ark. pop. 2. — town, × of Pocahontas co. Iowa, pop. 1. — town, Tazewell co. Va. pop. 3.
Pocatello (pō′kȧ-tĕl′ō) city, × of Bannock co. Idaho, pop. 15.
Pochow (pō′chō′) cml. city, NW part of Anhwei prov. China, pop. 100.
Pocomoke (pō′kō-mōk) town, Worcester co. Maryland, pop. 2.
Pocono Mountain *or* **Mountains** (-nō) ridge, Monroe & Carbon cos. Pa. ab. 2,000 ft. high.
Podgorica (pŏd′gō-rē-tsä) *or* **Podgoritsa**, town, S Montenegro, Yugoslavia, pop. 9.
Podgórze (pŏd-gōō′zhĕ) Kraków prov. S Poland, on Vistula riv. opp. Cracow, pop. 18.
Po di Primaro (pō′ dē prē-mä′rō) lower course of the Reno riv. Italy.
Podmokly (pŏd′mōk-lĭ) *Ger.* **Bodenbach** (bō′dĕn-bäk) comm. Česka Lípa dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 15.
Podolia (pō-dō′lĭ-ȧ) *Russ.* **Podolsk** (pō-dôl′y'sk) prov. W Ukraine, Europe, 13,225 □ pop. 2,959, ✻ Kamenets Podolsk.
Podor (pō′dôr) town, Senegal, Fr. W. Africa, on Senegal riv. 100 m. ENE of St. Louis.
Podrinje (pō′drē-nyā) dept. NW Serbia, Yugoslavia, Europe, 1,293 □ pop. 182.
Poelcapelle (pōōl′kȧ-pĕl′ĕ) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, 5 m. NNE of Ypres, pop. 2; battle 1917.
Poggibonsi (pŏd′jē-bôn′sē) comm. Siena prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 11.
Poincaré, Mount (pwăN′kȧ′rā′) peak, E Spitsbergen, 5,446 ft. high.
Poinsett (poin′sĕt) co. NE Arkansas, 721 □ pop. 21, × Harrisburg.
Pointe-à-Pitre (pwănt′-ä′-pē′tr′) spt. chief town of Guadeloupe, pop. 28.
Pointe Coupee (point kōō-pē′ ; pwănt kōō-pā′) par. SE La. 576 □ pop. 25, × New Roads.
Pointe-des-Galets (pwănt′-dā-gȧ′lā′) chief port of Réunion, on NW coast, near St.-Denis.
Point Grey, city, Brit. Columbia, sub. of Vancouver, pop. 14 ; wireless station.
Point Marion, bor. Fayette co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Point Pleasant, town, × of Mason co. West Virginia, pop. 3 ; battle 1774.
Point Pleasant Beach, bor. Ocean co. New Jersey, pop. 2 ; seaside resort.
Poissy (pwȧ′sē′) *anc.* PINCIA′CUM, comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 10.
Poitiers, *older spelling* **Poictiers** (pwȧ′tyā′) *anc.* LIMO′NUM, *later* PICTA′VI, city, ✻ of dept. Vienne, France, p. 38; battles 732 (Franks & Saracens) & 1356 (English & French).
Poitou (pwȧ′tōō′) former Fr. prov. mostly in Vienne, Deux-Sèvres, & Vendée, ✻ Poitiers.
Pokrovsk (pōk′rôfsk) town, Saratov prov. SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on Volga riv. opp. Saratov, pop. 30.
Pola (pō′lä) *anc.* PI′ETAS JU′LIA, spt. & naval base, ✻ of Istria, Venetia Julia, Italy, p. 46.
Poland (pō′lȧnd) town, Androscoggin co. Maine, pop. 1. — *Pol.* **Polska** (pôl′y'skȧ) republic, cen. Europe, Baltic sea to Carpathian mts. 146,821 □ pop. 27,092, ✻ Warsaw ; comprises Congress Poland, Galicia, former Prussian Poland (Poznań & Pomerania), Vilna (Lithuania), & parts of Upper Silesia & W Russia (Nowogródek, Polesia, & Volhynia). —, **Congress** (as estab. by Congress of Vienna 1815), former Russian Poland, now comprising 5 provs. of Warsaw, Łódź, Lublin, Kielce, & Bialystok, ab. 49,000 □ pop. 11,216. See POLE, *n.* 2, POLISH, *n.* 1.
Polangen (pō′läng-ĕn) spt. town on the Baltic, W Lithuania, 17 m. N of *Memel*, pop. 4.
Polar Regions, the regions about the N. & the S. Pole ; the arctic and antarctic regions ; North Pole first reached by Robert E. Peary April 6, 1909 ; South Pole, by Roald Amundsen December 14, 1911.
Polesia (pō-lyā′syȧ) prov. E Poland, 16,009 □ pop. 877, ✻ Brest Litovsk.
Polgár (pôl′gär) *or* **Tiszapolgár** (tĭ′sŏ-) comm. Szabolcs co. Hungary, pop. 11.
Polignano a Mare (pō′lēn-yä′nō ä mä′rā) comm. Bari prov. Italy, on Adriatic, pop. 9.
Polillo (pō-lēl′yō ; 195) isl. Tayabas prov. Luzon, Philippine isls. 333 □ pop. 4.
Polistena (pō′lē-stä′nä) comm. Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. 11.
Polk (pōk) co. W Ark. 846 □ pop. 16, × Mena. — co. S Fla. 1,007 □ pop. 39, × Bartow. — co. NW Ga. 317 □ pop. 20, × Cedartown. — co. S cen. Iowa, 582 □ pop. 154, × Des Moines. — co. NW Minn. 1,979 □ pop. 37, × Crookston. — co. SW cen. Mo. 641 □ pop. 20, × Bolivar. — co. E cen. Nebr. 430 □ pop. 11, × Osceola. — co. SW N. C. 251 □ pop. 9, × Columbus. — co. NW Oregon, 709 □ pop. 14, × Dallas. — co. SE Tenn. 432 □ pop. 14, × Benton. — co. E Texas, 1,217 □ pop. 17, × Livingston. — co. NW Wis. 935 □ pop. 27, × Balsam Lake. — bor. Venango co. Pa. pop. 3.
Pollenza (pōl-lĕnt′sä) *anc.* POLLEN′TIA, comm. Macerata prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 5.
Pollokshaws (pŏl′ŭk-shôz′) former mfg. burgh, Renfrew co. Scotland, now in Glasgow.
Polo (pō′lō) city, Ogle co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Polochic (pō′lō-chēk′) riv. Guatemala, Cen. Amer. 180 m. long, ESE to Lake Izabal.
Polotsk (pō′lŏtsk) town, Vitebsk prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, on Dvina riv. pop. 31.
Poltava (pŏl-tä′vä) prov. N Ukraine, Europe, 14,954 □ pop. 2,405. — its ✻, 80 m. WSW of Kharkov, pop. 72 ; battle 1709.
Polynesia (pŏl′ĭ-nē′shĭ-ȧ ; -shȧ) isls. of cen. Pacific ocean, bet. 30° N and 47° S ; a subdivision of Oceania ; *New Zealand* & *Hawaiian isls.* the largest ; mostly small islands. See POLYNESIAN, *n.* 1 & 2.
Polytechnic (pŏl′ĭ-tĕk′nĭk) town, Tarrant co. Texas, pop. 4.
Pomarance (pō′mä-rän′chā) comm. Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 8.
Pomarape (pō′mä-rä′pä) volcanic peak, Tacna prov. Chile, S. Amer. 20,505 ft. high.
Pomerania (pŏm′ĕ-rā′nĭ-ȧ) *Ger.* **Pommern** (pŏm′ĕrn) province, N Prussia, 11,661 □ pop. 1,787, ✻ Stettin. See POMERANIAN, *a.* & *n.* — *Pol.* **Pomorskie** (pō-mōr′skyĕ) prov. NW Poland, formerly part of Prussia, forming the "corridor" bet. Poland proper & the Baltic, 6,327 □ pop. 939, ✻ Toruń.
Pomeroy (pŏm′ĕr-oi) vil. of Meigs co. Ohio, p. 4. — city, × of Garfield co. Wash. p. 2.
Pomigliano d'Arco (pō′mēl-yä′nō där′kō) comm. Naples prov. Campania, Italy, p. 11.
Pomona (pō-mō′nȧ) city, Los Angeles co. Calif. pop. 14. — *or* **Mainland**, largest of Orkney isls. 190 □ pop. 14 ; chief towns Kirkwall & Stromness.
Pompeii (pŏm-pā′yē) anc. city, It. 15 m. SE of Naples ; buried 79 A. D. See POMPEIIAN, *a.*
Pompton Lakes (pŏmp′tŭn) bor. Passaic co. New Jersey, pop. 2 ; settled by Dutch 1682.
Ponape (pō′nä-pā′) *or* **Ascension**, one of Caroline isls. N Pacific ocean, 134 □ pop. 2.
Ponca City (pŏn′kȧ) city, Kay co. Okla. pop. 7.
Ponce (pōn′sā) old dept. S Porto Rico. — munic. (pop. 71) & town (p. 42) in same.
Poncha Pass (pŏn′chȧ) Rocky mts. Colorado, alt. 9,049 ft.
Pondera (pŏn′dĕr-ä′) co. NW Mont. 1,658 □ pop. 6, × Conrad.
Pondicherry (pŏn′dĭ-shĕr′ĭ ; -chĕr′ĭ) *Fr.* **Pondichéry** (pôN′dē′shā′rē′) principal French settlement in India, on Coromandel coast, 115 □ pop. 171. — spt. town, Pondicherry settlement, ✻ of French Establishments in India, 18 m. NNE of Cuddalore, pop. 47.
Pondoland (pŏn′dō-lănd) dist. E Cape prov. U. of S. Afr. 3,906 □ p. 265, ✻ Port St. Johns.
Ponevyezh (pō′nyĕ-vyĕzh′) *Lith.* **Panevežys** (pä′nĕ-vä′zhēs) town, N cen. Lithuania, Europe, pop. 25.
Ponferrada (pŏn′fĕr-rä′thä ; 146) comm. León prov. Spain, pop. 10.
Pongo de Manseriche (pŏŋ′gō dā män′sā-rē′chā) rapids, Marañón riv. N Peru.
Ponnani (pō-nä′nĕ) spt. town, Malabar dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 13.
Ponorogo (pō′nō-rō′gō) town, Madiun residency, Java, pop. 18.
Pont-à-Celles (pôN′-tä′-sĕl′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Ponta Delgada (pŏn′tä dĕl-gä′dä) dist. comprising São Miguel & Santa Maria isls. Azores isls. 342 □ pop. 124. — its ✻ largest town in the Azores, on São Miguel isl. pop. 18.
Ponta Grossa (pŏn′tä grōs′ä) munic. (pop. 20) & town (p. 13) Paraná state, S Brazil.
Pont-à-Mousson (pôN′-tä′-mōō′sôN′) comm. dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, pop. 9.
Pontarlier (pôN′tär′lyā′) mfg. comm. dept. Doubs, France, pop. 10
Pontassieve (pōn′täs-syā′vā) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 14.
Pont-Audemer (pôN′-tō′d'-mâr′) comm. dept. Eure, France, pop. 6.
Pontchartrain, Lake (pŏn′chär-trān′) 5 m. N of New Orleans, La. 40 m. long, 25 m. wide ; *connected with Lake Borgne & Gulf of Mexico* ; canal to Mississippi river.
Pontecorvo (pōn′tā-kôr′vō) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 13.
Pontedera (pōn′tā-dā′rä) comm. Pisa prov. Tuscany, Italy, on Arno river, pop. 12.
Pontefract (pŏn′tĕ-frăkt ; *colloq.* pŭm′frĕt) mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 17 ; ruined castle. See POMFRET CAKE in *Dict.*
Ponte Nova (pōn′tĕ nō′vä) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. munic. 63.
Pontevedra (pōn′tā-vā′drä) munic. Capiz prov. Panay, Phil. isls. pop. 15. — prov. NW Spain, 1,695 □ pop. 533. — its ✻ pop. comm. 25.
Ponthierville (pôN′tyā′vĭl′) town, NE cen. Belgian Congo, Africa, on Congo riv. 75 m. SSE of Stanleyville.
Pontiac (pŏn′tĭ-ăk) city, × of Livingston co. Ill. pop. 7. — mfg. city, × of Oakland co. Mich. p. 34; asylum; summer resort. — co. W Quebec prov. Canada, × Campbell's Bay.
Pontianak (pŏn′tē-ä′năk) town, ✻ of Borneo W. Coast prov. Dutch Borneo, pop. 29.
Ponticelli (pōn′tē-chĕl′lē) comm. Naples prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 11.
Pontine Marshes (pŏn′tĭn ; -tīn) S part of Roman Campagna, 30 m. long, from S of Velletri to Terracina ; fertile, but pestilential. See PONTINE, *a.*
Pontivy (pôN′tē′vē′) comm. dept. Morbihan, France, pop. 9.
Pont-l'Abbé (pôN′-lȧ′bā′) comm. dept. Finistère, France, pop. 7.
Pontoise (pôN′twȧz′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, on Oise river, pop. 10.
Pontotoc (pŏn′tō-tŏk′) co. N Miss. 494 □ pop. 20, × Pontotoc. — co. cen. Okla. 728 □ pop. 31, × Ada.
Pontremoli (pōn-trĕm′ō-lē) comm. Massa e Carrara prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 14.
Pont-Saint-Esprit (pôNt′-săN′-tĕs′prĕ′) comm. dept. Gard, France, pop. 6.
Pontus (pŏn′tŭs) anc. country, Asia Minor, S of Black sea. — See BLACK SEA (*Gaz.*).
Pontypool (pŏnt′ĕ-pōōl) town, Monmouthshire, England, pop. 7 ; coal & iron works.
Pontypridd (pŏnt′ĕ-prĭ′ŧĕth′) urban dist. Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 47.
Ponza (pōnt′sä) *anc.* PON′TIA, isl. & group, Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. comm. 4.
Poole (pōōl) spt. & mfg. mun. bor. Dorsetshire, England, pop. 44.
Poona (pōō′nȧ) dist. of Central div. Bombay, British India, 5,357 □ pop. 1,009. — city, its ✻ 75 m. SE of Bombay, pop. 215 ; headquarters of Bombay govt. during monsoon.
Poopó (pō′ō-pō′) *or* **Aullagas** (oul-yä′gäs) lake, W Bolivia, 80 m. long; alt. ab. 12,000 ft.
Pootoo (pōō′tōō′) isl. Chusan arch. China, ab. 4 m. long ; resort & Buddhist temples.
Popayán (pō′pä-yän′) city, ✻ of Cauca dept. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. munic. 20.
Pope (pōp) co. NW cen. Ark. 828 □ pop. 27, × Russellville. — co. S Ill. 385 □ pop. 10, × Golconda. — co. W cen. Minn. 693 □ pop. 14, × Glenwood.
Poperinghe (pō′pĕ-răng′) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, 7 m. W by N of Ypres, p. 13.
Poplar (pŏp′lär) met. bor. London, England, 3 m. E of St. Paul's, pop. 163.
Poplar Bluff, city, × of Butler co. Mo. pop. 8.
Popocatepetl (pō-pō′kä-tä′pĕt′l) volcano, 30 m. W of Puebla, Mexico, 17,876 ft. high.
Poppelsdorf (pŏp′ĕls-dôrf) former vil. Rhine Prov. Prussia, now part of Bonn.
Poppi (pôp′pē) comm. Arezzo prov. Tuscany, Italy, on Arno river, pop. 8.
Porbandar (pôr-bŭn′där) spt. & cml. town, W Kathiawar pen. India, pop. 29.
Porcuna (pôr-kōō′nä) comm. Jaén prov. Spain, 21 m. WNW of Jaén, pop. 13.
Porcupine (pôr′kŭ-pīn) riv. Yukon ter. Canada & Alaska, to Yukon river, 350 m. long.
Porcupine Mountains, Gogebic & Ontonagon cos. Mich.; their highest point, 2,023 ft. in Ontonagon co. is highest point in state.
Pordenone (pōr′dā-nō′nā) comm. Udine prov. Italy, 29 m. WSW of Udine, pop. 12.
Poro (pō′rō) island, Cebu prov. Philippine isls. NE of Cebu, 36 □ pop. 12.
Porongos, Lake (pō-rôŋ′gōs) lake & saline swamp region, NE Córdoba prov. Argentina; no outlet.
Poros (pō′rŏs) isl. Greece, 7 m. S of Ægina island, 8 □ pop. 6. — spt. on same.
Porrentruy (pō′răN′trüĕ′) *comm.* Berne canton, Switzerland, pop. 6 ; watch mfg.
Porsanger Fiord (pôr-sâng′ĕr) inlet, 249 m. long, Arctic oc. N Norway.
Port Adelaide (pōrt ăd′ĕ-lād ; 201) spt. town, South Australia, pop. 30.
Portadown (pōrt′ȧ-doun′; 201) town, Armagh co. N. Ireland, pop. 12.
Portage (pōr′tāj ; 201) co. NE Ohio, 521 □ pop. 36, × Ravenna. — co. cen. Wis. 812 □ pop. 34, × Stevens Point. — bor. Cambria co. Pa. p. 5. — city, × of Columbia co. Wis. p. 6.
Portage Falls, 110 ft. high, in Genesee riv. W N. Y. 45 m. SSW of Rochester.
Portage Lake, lake, Houghton co. Mich.; ship canal to Lake Superior.
Portage la Prairie (pōr′tāj lē prā′rĭ; 201) town, S Manitoba, Canada, pop. 7.
Portalegre (pōr′tä-lä′grĕ) dist. Alemtejo prov. Portugal, 2,405 □ pop. 141. — its ✻ 55 m. NNE of Évora, pop. 12.
Port Alfred (pōrt ăl′frĕd; 201) spt. town, SE Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 2.
Port Allegany (al′ĕ-gā′nĭ) bor. McKean co. Pa. on Allegheny river, pop. 2.
Port Angeles (ăn′jĕ-lēz) city, × of Clallam co. Wash. on Juan de Fuca strait, pop. 5.
Port Antonio (ăn-tō′nĭ-ō) spt. town, NE Jamaica, pop. 6.
Port Arthur, city, × of Thunder Bay dist. on Lake Superior, NW Ontario, Can. pop. 15. —city, Jefferson co. Texas, pop. 22. — *Jap.* **Ryojun-ko** (rē′yō-jōōn-kō′) *Chin.* **Lüshun-kow** (lü′shōōn-kō) health resort & naval station, Kwantung Leased Ter. S Manchuria, pop. 18; taken by Japanese 1894; leased to Russia; surrendered to Japan Jan. 1, 1905.
Port Augusta (ô-gŭs′tȧ) town, head of Spencer's gulf, S. Australia, pop. 2.
Port-au-Prince (pôr′-tō′-prăns′; pōrt′ō-prĭns′) chief spt. & ✻ of Haiti rep. pop. 120.
Port Baltic (pōrt bôl′tĭk; 201) *Esth.* **Baltiski** (bäl′tĭs-kĭ) spt. town, Harju prov. NW Esthonia, Europe, pop. 1; only ice-free port in Esthonia.
Port Blair (pōrt blâr′) penal settlement dist. Andaman isls. Bay of Bengal, 330 □ pop. 16. — spt. S Andaman isls. ✻ of Andaman & Nicobar isls.
Port Carbon (kär′bŏn) bor. Schuylkill co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Port Chester (pōrt′ chĕs′tĕr) vil. Westchester co. New York, pop. 17.
Port Clinton (klĭn′tŭn) vil. × of Ottawa co. Ohio, pop. 4.
Port Darwin (där′wĭn) inlet & harbor, Northern Ter. Australia, S of Melville island.
Port de Paix (pôr′ dĕ pā′) spt. N Haiti rep. Haiti isl. W. Indies, pop. 10.
Port Deposit (pōrt dē-pōz′ĭt) town, Cecil co. Maryland, pop. 1 ; Jacob Tome Institute.
Port Elizabeth (pōrt ē-lĭz′ȧ-bĕth) spt. town, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. wthi subs. 46.
Portel, Le (lĕ pôr′tĕl′) comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, Fr. 2 m. SW of Boulogne, pop. 8.
Porter (pōr′tĕr) co. NW Ind. 415 □ pop. 20, × Valparaiso.
Porterdale (-dāl′) town, Newton co. Georgia, pop. 3.
Porterville (pōr′tĕr-vĭl) city, Tulare co. Calif. pop. 4.
Port Essington (pōrt ĕs′ĭng-tŭn) bay, N side Coburg pen. Australia.
Port Gentil (jĕn′tĭl ; *Fr.* pôr′zhăN′tē′) spt. W Gabon col. Fr. Equatorial Africa, 100 m. SW of Libreville.
Port Germein (pōrt jĕr-mān′) town, South Australia, on Spencer's gulf, pop. 5.
Port Gibson (gĭb′sŭn) town, × of Claiborne co. Mississippi, pop. 2 ; battle 1863.
Port Glasgow (glăs′gō ; -kō) burgh, Renfrew co. Scotland, on Clyde river, pop. 21.
Port Hamilton, spt. Korean archipelago, 36 m. NE of Quelpart island.
Port Harcourt (här′kŭrt) spt. on Bonny riv. S. Nigeria, Africa.
Porthcawl (pōrth-kôl′) urban dist. Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 7 ; watering place.
Port Henry, vil. Essex co. New York, pop. 2.
Port Herald, town, S extremity Nyasaland, Africa, on Shire river.
Port Hope, town & port, Northumberland & Durham co. Ontario prov. Canada, pop. 4.
Port Hudson, vil. East Baton Rouge par. La. on Mississippi riv. ; battle 1863.
Port Huron (pōrt hū′rŏn) city, × of St. Clair co. Mich. on St. Clair river, pop. 26.
Portici (pôr′tē-chē) comm. Italy, on Naples bay, 5 m. SE of Naples, pop. 17.
Port Jackson, inlet, Cumberland co. New South Wales ; fine harbor ; on S side is Sydney.
Port Jervis (jûr′vĭs) city, Orange co. New York, pop. 10.
Port Kennedy (kĕn′ĕ-dĭ) harbor & town, Thursday isl. N Queensland, Australia.
Portland (pōrt′lănd) town, Middlesex co. Conn. pop. 4. — mfg. city, × of Jay co. Ind. pop. 6. — city, × of Cumberland co. Maine, pop. 69 ; a spt. on Casco bay. — vil. Ionia co. Mich. pop. 2. — city, riv. port & × of Multnomah co. Oregon, pop. 258 ; Reed college. — spt. Dorsetshire, Eng. on Isle of Portland, pop. urban dist. 17.
Portland Canal, narrow strait bet. Alaska & British America, 55° N, 130° W.
Portland, Isle of, pen. 4½ m. long, Dorsetshire, Eng. on English channel ; naval battle 1653.
Port Louis (pōrt lōō′ĭs ; lōō′ē) spt. ✻ of Mauritius isl. Indian oc. pop. with suburbs 39.
Port Macquarie (mȧ-kwŏr′ĭ) spt. NE New South Wales, Australia, pop. 2.
Port Maria (mȧ-rī′ȧ) spt. N coast, Jamaica isl. British West Indies, pop. 2.
Port Melbourne (mĕl′bŭrn) port, S suburb of Melbourne, Australia, pop. 13.
Port Moresby (mōrz′bĭ ; 201) spt. ✻ of Papua ter. New Guinea, on S coast, pop. 2.
Portneuf (pōrt′nûf′ ; *Fr. pron.* pôr′nûf′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Cap Santé.
Port Nicholson (nĭk′ĭl-sŭn) harbor, North Isl. New Zealand, on Cook strait.
Port Nolloth (nŏl′ŏth) spt. town, NW Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 2.
Porto Alegre (pôr′tōō ä-lä′grĕ) spt. city, ✻ of Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, pop. 179.
Porto Amelia (pôr′tōō ä-mā′lyä) *or* **Port Amelia** (pōrt ă-mē′lĭ-ȧ) spt. town, on Pemba bay, ✻ of Port. Nyasaland, NE Port. E. Africa.

Podkamennaya Tunguska. See TUNGUSKA, PODKAMENNAYA.
Podkarpatská Rus. See CARPATHIAN RUTHENIA.
Poerworedjo. See PURWOREJO.
Poictiers. See POITIERS.
Point de Galle. = GALLE.
Polish Silesia. See SILESIA.
Pollentia. See POLLENZA.
Polnisch-Ostrau. See SLEZSKÁ OSTRAVA.
Polska. See POLAND.
Pomerelia. = POMERANIA (Poland).
Pommern. See POMERANIA.
Pomorskie. See POMERANIA (Poland).
Pompelon. See PAMPLONA.
Pons Ælii. See NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.
Pontia. See PONZA.
Pontine Islands. = PONZA ISLANDS.
Pontus Euxinus. See BLACK SEA.
Popo, Grand. See GRAND POPO.
Pori. See BJÖRNEBORG.
Portæ Syriæ. See BEILAN.
Port Amelia. See PORTO AMELIA.
Port Apra. See APRA, PORT.
Port Castries. See CASTRIES.
Port Desire. See PUERTO DESEADO.
Port Florence. ✝ KISUMU.
Port Limón. = LIMÓN.
Port Madryn. = PUERTO MADRYN.
Port Mahon. See MAHÓN.
Port Natal. ✝ DURBAN.
Port Newchwang. See NEWCHWANG.
Porto. See OPORTO.

Porto Bello *or* **Portobello** (pōr′tō bĕl′ō; *Sp.* bĕl′yō) spt. vil. Panama, on Caribbean sea.
Portobello (pōr′tō-bĕl′ō) spt. Scotland, now part of Edinburgh.
Porto Empedocle (pōr′tō ĕm-pā′dō-klā) comm. Sicily, pop. 13; port of Girgenti.
Portoferraio *or* **Portoferrajo** (pōr′tō-fĕr-rä′yō) chief port of Elba isl. Italy, p. comm. 10.
Port of Spain, town, ✻ of Trinidad and Tobago col. British West Indies, pop. 62.
Porto Grande (pōr′tō grän′dā) spt. town, NW St. Vincent isl. Cape Verde isls.; fine harbor.
Portogruaro (pōr′tō-grōō-ä′rō) comm. Venice prov. Italy, pop. 12.
Portomaggiore (pōr′tō-mäd-jō′rā) comm. Ferrara prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 21.
Porto Maurizio (mou-rēt′syō) prov. Liguria compartimento, NW Italy, 456 □ pop. 155. — its ✻, a town on Mediterranean sea, pop. comm. 9.
Porto Novo (nō′vō) spt. S. Arcot dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 13; battle 1781. — town, ✻ of Dahomey, Slave Coast, Fr. W. Africa, pop. 30.
Porto Rico (pōr′tō rē′kō) *Sp.* **Puerto Rico** (pwĕr′tō) isl. West Indies, E of Haiti isl. 3,435 □ pop. 1,300, ✻ San Juan; to U. S. A. See PORTO RICAN, *n.*
Porto Santo (pōr′tōō sän′tōō) isl. 7 m. long, Madeira isls. Atlantic ocean, 17 □ pop. 2.
Porto Tolle (pōr′tō tōl′lä) comm. Rovigo prov. Venetia, Italy, on Po river, pop. 11.
Porto Torres (tōr′rĕs) spt. Sassari prov. Sardinia, Italy, pop. 5.
Porto Velho (pōr′tōō vāl′yōō) town, upper Madeira riv. Amazonas, Brazil, pop. 2, munic. 5.
Portoviejo (pōr′tō-vyā′hō; 189) town, ✻ of Manabí prov. Ecuador, South America, pop. 8.
Portpatrick (pōrt-păt′rĭk) decayed spt. Wigtown co. Scotland; nearest port to Ireland.
Port Phillip Bay (pōrt fĭl′ĭp) harbor of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, 31 m. long, 20 m. wide, 800 □. See GEELONG (*Gaz.*).
Port Pirie (pĭr′ĭ) spt. town, S. Australia, near head of Spencer's gulf, pop. 10.
Port Republic, vil. Rockingham co. Va. in Shenandoah valley; battle 1862.
Port Royal (roi′dl) town, Beaufort co. S. C.; Ribaut's colony 1562; taken by Federals 1861. — a former name of the town of ANNAPOLIS, Nova Scotia. See QUEEN ANNE'S WAR. — ft. town, SE coast of Jamaica, West Indies, pop. 1; Br. naval station.
Port Royal Island, Beaufort co. S. C.; contains Beaufort town.
Port Royal Sound, Beaufort co. S. C. between St. Helena & Hilton Head islands.
Port Said (pōrt sä-ēd′) spt. city, Lower Egypt, on Medit. at end of Suez canal, pop. 71.
Port St. Johns, spt. ✻ of Pondoland, E Cape prov. U. of S. Africa.
Portsea (pōrt′sē; 201) isl. (4 m. long by 3 m. wide) on which Portsmouth, Eng. stands. — ward (pop. 22) of Portsmouth, Eng.; Portsmouth dockyard.
Port Simpson (sĭmp′s'n; sĭm′-) spt. British Columbia, Canada, N of Prince Rupert.
Portslade by Sea (pōrts′lād; 201) urban dist. Sussex East, England, pop. 8.
Portsmouth (pōrts′mŭth; 201) spt. city, Rockingham co. N. H. pop. 14; Russo-Japanese treaty 1905. — city, ✕ of Scioto co. Ohio, pop. 33. — town, Newport co. R. I. pop. 3. — spt. city, a ✕ of Norfolk co. Va. but polit. independent, pop. 54; U. S. navy yard. — spt. bor. Southampton co. Eng. pop. 247; important harbor; chief naval station of England.
Port Stephens (pōrt stē′vĕnz) fine harbor, on E coast of N. S. W., Australia; lighthouse.
Port Sudan (sōō-dän′; sōō-dăn′) spt. town, Nubia, Egypt, on Red sea; R. R. terminus.
Port Swettenham (swĕt′ĕn-hăm) spt. town, Str. of Malacca, Selangor, Malay pen. p. 5.
Port Talbot (tôl′bŭt) spt. Glamorganshire, Wales, 5¾ m. S of Neath; port of Aberavon.
Port Townsend (tounz′ĕnd) city, ✕ of Jefferson co. Washington, pop. 3.
Portugal (pōr′tŭ-gal; *Port.* pōr′tōō-gäl′) *anc.* LUSITA′NIA, form. kingdom, since Oct. 1910 republic, W part of Iberian pen. 34,254 □ pop. 5,546, with Azores & Madeira isls. 35,490 □ pop. 6,041, ✻ Lisbon; with all possessions, 970,000 □ pop. 14,779. See PORTUGUESE, *n.*
Portuguesa (pōr′tōō-gā′sä) state, W Venezuela, S. Amer. 5,868 □ pop. 53, ✻ Guanare.
Portuguese East Africa, *or* **Mozambique** (mō′zăm-bēk′) dependency of Portugal in SE Africa, bet. Tanganyika Ter. & Natal, 426,712 □ p. 3,120, ✻ Lourenço Marques.
Portuguese Guinea, Portuguese ter. W Africa, 13,940 □ est. pop. 289; chief port Bissau.
Portuguese India, Port. possessions in India: Goa, Daman, & Diu, 1,470 □ pop. 548.
Portuguese Nyasaland (nyä′sä-länd′) dist. N Port. E. Afr. 73,292 □ pop. 531, ✻ Porto Amelia; E of Br. Nyasaland.
Port Vue (pōrt vū′; 201) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Port Washington, city, ✕ of Ozaukee co. Wis. pop. 3.
Posadas (pō-sä′ŧhäs; 146) town, ✻ of Misiones ter. Argentina, S. Amer. pop. 10.
Posen (pō′zĕn) *Pol.* **Poznań** (pôz′nän-y') ft. city on Warta riv. ✻ of Poznań prov. Poland, pop. 170; univ. — See POZNAŃ (*Gaz.*).
Posey (pō′zĭ) co. SW Ind. 402 □ pop. 19, ✕ Mount Vernon.
Posiet (pŏs′ĭ-ĕt′), *Russ.* **Poset** (pŏ-sĕt′), **Bay,** inlet, SE extremity of Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, just S of Peter the Great bay.
Posilipo (pō-zē′lē-pō) promontory, SW of Naples, Italy; pierced by the "Grotto," a tunnel 2,264 ft. long, from 20 to 32 ft. wide, & from 23 to 71 ft. high.
Pössneck (pŭs′nĕk) comm. Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, pop. 12.
Postumia (pŏs-tōō′myä) *Ger.* **Adelsberg** (ä′dĕls-bĕrĸ) comm. Venetia Julia, Italy, pop. 4; stalactite caves.
Potaro (pō-tä′rō) riv. Brit. Guiana, S. Amer. trib. of the Essequibo; Kaieteur falls; gold.
Potchefstroom (pŏch′ĕf-strōm′) town, S Transvaal prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 13.
Poteau (pō-tō′) city, ✕ of Le Flore co. Okla. pop. 3.
Potenza (pō-tĕnt′sä) prov. coext. with BASILICATA, Italy, 3,855 □ pop. 494. — its ✻ p. 18.
Poti (pō′tyĕ) spt. town, Kutais prov. Georgia, Asia, on Black sea, pop. 21.
Potidæa (pō-tĭ-dē′ä) anc. city of Macedonia, near modern PINAKA (pē-nä′kä) on isthmus joining Kassandra pen. to mainland.
Potomac (pō-tō′măk) riv. W. Va. Md. & Va. 450 m. Allegheny mts. to Chesapeake bay.
Potosí (pō′tō-sē′) dept. Bolivia, 45,031 □ pop. 531. — its ✻ pop. 30; altitude 13,022 ft.
Pototan (pō-tō′tän) munic. Iloilo prov. Panay, Phil. islands, pop. 26.
Potsdam (pōts′dăm) vil. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. pop. 4; college. — (*Ger.* pōts′däm) govt. dist. Brandenburg prov. Prus. 7,962 □ pop. 3,114. — its ✻, on Havel riv. 17 m. SW of Berlin, pop. 58; former royal palaces. See SANS SOUCI in *Dict.*
Pottawatomie (pŏt′ä-wŏt′ō-mĭ′) co. NE Kans. 829 □ pop. 16, ✕ Westmoreland. — co. cen. Okla. 793 □ pop. 46, ✕ Tecumseh.
Pottawattamie (pŏt′ä-wŏt′ä-mĭ) co. SW Iowa, 942 □ pop. 62, ✕ Council Bluffs.
Potter (pŏt′ĕr) co. N Pa. 1,071 □ pop. 21, ✕ Coudersport. — co. N cen. S. Dak. 898 □ pop. 4, ✕ Gettysburg. — co. NW Texas, 934 □ pop. 17, ✕ Amarillo.
Potteries, The (pŏt′ĕr-ĭz) dist. Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire, Eng.; china & earthenware.
Pottstown (pŏts′toun) bor. Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, pop. 17.
Pottsville (pŏts′vĭl) min. & mfg. bor. ✕ of Schuylkill co. Pennsylvania, pop. 22.
Poughkeepsie (pō-kĭp′sĭ) city, ✕ of Dutchess co. N. Y. pop. 35; seat of Vassar college.
Poultney (pōlt′nĭ) vil. Rutland co. Vermont, pop. 3; academy; summer resort.
Pourri, Mont (môn′ pōōr′rē′) mt. Graian Alps, SE France, 12,428 ft. high.
Pouso Alegre (pō′zōō ä-lä′grĕ) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. munic. 67.
Poverty Bay (pŏv′ĕr-tĭ) E coast N. Island, New Zealand.
Povoa de Varzim (pōō-vō′ä dā vär-zēn′) comm. Oporto dist. Portugal, pop. 12.
Powder River, riv. 400 m. long, Big Horn mts. Wyo. N to Yellowstone riv. in E Mont. — co. SE Mont. 3,337 □ pop. 3, ✕ Broadus.
Powell (pou′ĕl) co. E cen. Ky. 181 □ pop. 7, ✕ Stanton. — co. W Montana, 2,329 □ pop. 7, ✕ Deer Lodge. — town, Park co. Wyo. pop. 2.
Powell, Mount, peak, Park range, Colorado, 13,361 ft. high.
Power (pou′ĕr) co. SE Idaho, 1,391 □ pop. 5, ✕ American Falls.
Poweshiek (pou′ĕ-shĕk′) co. SE cen. Iowa, 580 □ pop. 20, ✕ Montezuma.
Powhatan (pou′ä-tăn′) co. cen. Va. 273 □ pop. 7, ✕ Powhatan.
Poyang (pō′yäng′) lake, N Kiangsi prov. China, 90 m. long, 20 m. wide.
Požarevac *or* **Pozharevac** (pō′zhä-rĕ-vàts) *form.* **Passarowitz** (päs′ä-rō-vĕts) dept. N Serbia, Yugoslavia, 1,605 □ pop. 219. — its ✻ pop. 11; treaty 1718.
Požega (pō′zhĕ-gä) *Hung.* **Pozsega** (-gō) dept. S Slavonia, Yugoslavia. — its ✻ pop. 6.
Poziéres (pō′zyär′) vil dept. Somme, France, NE of Albert, near Bapaume; capt. by Brit. 1916; here military "tanks" were used for the first time. See TANK, *n.* (*Addenda*).
Poznań (pôz′nän-y') prov. W Poland, 10,271 □ pop. 1,974, ✻ Posen. — See POSEN (*Gaz.*).
Pozoblanco (pō′thō-blän′kō) comm. Córdoba prov. Spain, pop.18.
Pozzuoli (pōt-swō′lē) *anc.* PUTE′OLI, comm. Italy, 7 m. W by S of Naples, pop. 28.
Praduro e Sasso (prä-dōō′rō ā säs′sō) comm. Bologna prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 11.
Præstö (prāst′ū′) co. SE part Zealand isl. Denmark, 654 □ pop. 115. — its ✕ pop. 1.
Praga (prä′gä) town, suburb of Warsaw, Poland, NE of the Vistula.
Prague (prāg) *Czech* **Praha** (prä′hä) *Ger.* **Prag** (präk) city, ✻ of Czechoslovakia, on Moldau riv. 160 m. NNW of Vienna, pop. 676; battle 1757; treaties 1635, 1686.
Praha (prä′hä). See PRAGUE. (*Gaz.*). — dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, 4,476 □ pop. 1,065, ✻ Prague.
Prahova (prä-hō′vä) dept. N Wallachia, Roumania, 1,800 □, ✻ Ploieşti.
Prahran (prä-răn′) suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, pop. 50.
Praia (prī′ä) town, ✻ of Cape Verde isls. on Santiago isl. pop. 4.
Prairie (prā′rĭ; prâr′ĭ) co. E cen. Ark. 662 □ pop. 17, ✕✕ Des Arc & De Valls Bluff. — co. E Mont. 1,742 □ pop. 4, ✕ Terry.
Prairie du Chien (dōō shēn′) city, ✕ of Crawford co. Wis. on Miss. river, pop. 4; college.
Prairie Grove, town, Washington co. Ark.; battle 1862.
Prairie Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, & Alberta, in Canada; — popularly so called.
Pranhita (prän′hē-tä) riv. Central Provs. Br. India, to Godavari riv.; formed by confluence of Wardha & Wainganga.
Praslin (präs′lēn′) isl. Indian ocean, one of the Seychelles, ab. 27 □ pop. 2.
Pratas (prä′täs) cluster of reefs & islets, China sea, bet. Hongkong & Luzon; to China.
Prato in Toscana (prä′tō ēn tōs-kä′nä) comm. Florence prov. Italy, p. 51; cathedral.
Pratt (prăt) co. S Kansas, 726 □ pop. 13. — city, its ✕ pop. 5.
Prattville (prăt′vĭl) town, ✕ of Autauga co. Ala. 12 m. NW of Montgomery, pop. 2.
Preanger (prā-äng′gĕr; 172) *in full* **Preanger Regencies,** Dutch residency, SW Java, Du. E. Indies, 7,886 □ pop. 3,811, ✻ Bandung.
Preble (prĕb′l) co. SW Ohio, 416 □ pop. 23, ✕ Eaton.
Prêcheur (prā′shûr′) coast town, Martinique isl. French W. Indies, pop. 5.
Predazzo (prā-dät′sō) comm. E cen. Venetia Tridentina, Italy, pop. 3; tourist resort.
Pregel (prā′gĕl) navigable riv. 80 m. long, East Prussia prov. Prussia, to Frisches Haff.
Prentiss (prĕn′tĭs) co. NE Miss. 409 □ pop. 18, ✕ Booneville.
Prenzlau (prĕnts′lou) comm. Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 20.
Preparis Isles (prĕp′a-rĭs) group, Br. India in Bay of Bengal, NE of Andaman islands.
Přerov (przhĕ′rôf) *Ger.* **Prerau** (prā′rou) comm. Olomouc dept. Moravia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 21, with subs. 24.
Pré-Saint-Gervais, Le (lĕ prā′-săn′-zhĕr′vĕ′) comm. dept. Seine, France, near Paris, p. 15.
Prescot (prĕs′kŭt) mfg. urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 9.
Prescott (prĕs′kŭt) city, ✕ of Yavapai co. Ariz. p. 5. — town, ✕ of Nevada co. Ark. p. 3.
Prescott and Russell (rŭs′ĕl) co. E Ontario, Canada, ✕ L'Orignal.
Presidency Division, div. Bengal prov. Br. India, pop. 9,461.
Presidential Range (prĕz′ĭ-dĕn′shăl) E group of White Mts. N. H.; highest Mt. Washington.
Presidio (prā-sē′dē-ō) co. W Texas, 3,812 □ pop. 12, ✕ Marfa.
Prešov (prĕ′shôf) *Hung.* **Eperjes** (ĕ′pĕr-yĕsh) comm. Košice dept. Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 18.
Prespa, Lake (prĕs′pä) lake, 14 m. long & 8 m. wide, in SW Serbia, Yugoslavia, & NW Macedonia, 15 m. SW of Monastir; drains into Lake Okhrida by a subterranean channel. Near it is the smaller **Lake Mala Prespa** (mä′lä).
Presque Isle (prĕsk′ ēl′) co. NE Mich. 678 □ p. 12, ✕ Rogers. — (*pron.* prĕsk′ ĭl′) vil. Aroostook co. Maine, p. 3.
Pressburg (prĕs′bōōrĸ) city, ✻ of Slovakia. Treaty 1805. See BRATISLAVA (*Gaz.*).
Preston (prĕs′tŭn) co. N W. Va. 650 □ pop. 28, ✕ Kingwood. — town, New London co. Conn. pop. 3. — city, ✕ of Franklin co. Idaho, pop. 3. — city, Waterloo co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 5. — county bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 117; a riv. port.
Prestonpans (-păn′z) burgh, East Lothian co. Scot. on Firth of Forth, p. 2; bat. 1745.
Prestonsburg (-tŭnz-bûrg) town, ✕ of Floyd co. Kentucky, pop. 2.
Prestwich (prĕst′wĭch) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 19.
Prestwick (prĕst′wĭk) burgh, Ayr co. Scotland, ab. 3 m. N of Ayr, pop. 9; resort.
Pretoria (prē-tō′rĭ-ä) town, S cen. Transvaal, ✻ of Transvaal & of U. of S. Africa, pop. with suburbs, 74; Transvaal Univ. college.
Preveza (prĕ′vä-zä, prē-vä′zä) nome, Epirus, Greece, 616 □ pop. 44. — spt. its ✻, at entrance to Gulf of Arta, pop. 7.
Priamur (prē′ä-mōōr′) former prov. E Far Eastern Region, Siberia, Asia, now NE part of Amur. prov. chief town Khabarovsk.
Pribaikal (prē′bī-kal′) former prov. W Far Eastern Region, Siberia, Asia, now W part of Transbaikalia prov. ✻ Verkhne-Udinsk. Cf. ZABAIKAL (*Gaz.*).
Pribilof Islands (prē′bĕ-lŏf′) group, Bering sea, Alaska; fur-seal grounds.
Příbram (przhĭ′brăm) comm. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 12; silver mines.
Price (prīs) co. N Wis. 1,279 □ p. 19, ✕ Phillips. — city, ✕ of Carbon co. Utah, p. 2.
Priego de Córdoba (prē-ä′gō dā kōr′dō-vä; 133) comm. Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. 19.
Priene (prī-ē′nē) anc. Greek city, W Asia Minor, near mouth of Mæander riv. (mod. Menderez); its ruins have been exhumed.
Prilep (prĭ′lĕp) *Turk.* **Perlepe** (pĕr′lĕ-pĕ) town, S Serbia, Yugoslavia, pop. 19; taken by Allies 1918.
Priluki (prē-lōō′kē) town, Poltava prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 24.
Prince (prĭns) co. W Prince Edward Isl. Canada, 778 □ pop. 32, ✕ Summerside.
Prince Albert (ăl′bĕrt) city, S cen. Saskatchewan, Canada, pop. 8.
Prince Albert Land, N part of Victoria isl. Arctic oc. Canada.
Prince Albert Sound, large inlet, W Victoria isl. Arctic oc. Canada.
Prince Charles Foreland (fōr′lănd) isl. with lofty peaks, Spitsbergen, W of W. Spitsbergen, fr. which it is separated by a narrow strait.
Prince Edward (ĕd′wĕrd) co. S Va. 356 □ pop. 15, ✕ Farmville. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, ✕ Picton.
Prince Edward Island, isl. in St. Lawrence gulf, constituting a prov. of the Dominion of Canada, 2,184 □ pop. 89, ✻ Charlottetown.
Prince Frederick (frĕd′ĕr-ĭk) town, S Md. on Chesapeake bay, ✕ of Calvert co. pop. 3.
Prince George, co. SE Va. 294 □ rural pop. 13, ✕ Prince George.
Prince Georges (jôr′jĕz; 151) co. S cen. Md. 482 □ pop. 43, ✕ Upper Marlboro.
Princenhage (prĭn′sĕn-hä′gĕ; 172) comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 13.
Prince of Wales, Cape, W point of N. Amer. on Bering strait.
Prince of Wales Island, isl. in Alexander archipelago, SE Alaska, 15,000 □; marble quarries. — isl. Franklin dist. Northwest Territories, Canada, NW of Boothia peninsula.
Prince of Wales Strait, Arctic ocean, bet. NE Banks isl. & NW Victoria isl. Canada.
Prince Patrick Island, isl. Arctic ocean, N of Banks isl. Northwest Ters. Canada.
Prince Regent Inlet, Canada, joins Gulf of Boothia on N.
Prince Rupert, seaport, Brit. Columbia, Can. p. 6; W terminus of Grand Trunk Pacific ry.
Princes Islands (prĭn′sĕz) *Turk.* **Kizil Adalar** (kĕ-zēl′ ä′dä-lär′) *anc.* DEMONE′SI IN′SULÆ, nine isls. E part of Sea of Marmara, near Asia Minor.
Princess Anne (prĭn′sĕs ăn′) co. SE Va. 279 □ p. 14, ✕ Princess Anne.
Princess Charlotte Bay (shär′lŏt) Cape York pen. Queensland, NE Australia.
Princess Royal Harbour, arm of King George sound, W. Australia; harbor of Albany.
Princess Royal Island, in Pac. oc. near mainland of British Columbia in 53° N.
Princeton (prĭns′tŭn) city, ✕ of Bureau co. Ill. pop. 4. — city, ✕ of Gibson co. Ind. pop. 7. — town, ✕ of Caldwell co. Ky. pop. 4. — vil. ✕ of Mille Lacs co. Minn. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Mercer co. Mo. pop. 2. — bor. Mercer co. N. J. pop. 6; Princeton univ. (Ind. 1746); battle 1777. — city, ✕ of Mercer co. W. Va. p. 6.
Princeton, Mount, peak, Sawatch range, Colo. 14,177 ft. high.
Prince William (wĭl′yăm) co. NE Va. 345 □ pop. 14, ✕ Manassas.
Prince William Sound, inlet from Gulf of Alaska, S coast of Alaska.
Principe Island (prēn′sē-pē) isl. Gulf of Guinea, Africa, 58 □ pop. 5; Portuguese.
Pringle (prĭŋ′g'l) bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 2.
Pringles (prēŋ′glās) town, Buenos Aires prov. E Argentina, 75 m. NE of Bahía Blanca, p. 21.
Prinkipo (prĭŋ′kĭ-pō) small island, E part Sea of Marmara, one of the Princes isls.
Prinzapolca (prēn′sä-pōl′kä; 268) riv. E Nicaragua to Caribbean sea in 13° 18′ N; gold.
Pripyat (prĭ′pyät-y') *or* **Pripet** (prĭ′pĕt-y') riv. 500 m. long, E Poland, to Dnieper river in W Ukraine, Europe; vast marshes around its sources & along its banks.
Priština (prēsh′tĭ-nä) *or* **Prishtina** (prēsh′tĭ-nä) comm. S Serbia, Yugoslavia, 30 m. NE of Prizren, pop. 18.
Privas (prē′väs′) comm. ✻ of dept. Ardèche, France, pop. 6.
Přívos (przhē′vōs) *Ger.* **Oderfurt** (ō′dĕr-fōōrt) comm. sub. of Moravská Ostrava, Moravia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 17.
Prizren (prē′zrĕn) *or* **Prizrend** (-zrĕnt) dept. SW Serbia, Yugoslavia, pop. 115. — comm. Prizren dept. Serbia, Yugoslavia, pop. 21.

Porto Palermo. See PALERMO.
Porto Rico Trench. See ATLANTIC OCEAN.
Port Stanley. See STANLEY (Falkland Islands). [ANGOLA.]
Portuguese West Africa. See
Portus Magnus. See ALMERÍA.
Posnania. = POZNAŃ.
Pozsony. See BRATISLAVA.
Præneste. See PALESTRINA.
Pratapgarh. See PARTABGARH.
Preussen. See PRUSSIA.
Preussisch—Eylau. See EYLAU.
Preussisch—Stargard. See STARGARD.
Prijepolje Var. of PRYEPOLYE.
Primorskaya. See MARITIME PROVINCE.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ✕, co. seat; ✝, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Prizzi (prēt′sē) comm. Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 10.
Probolinggo (prō′bō-lĭng′gō) town, Pasuruan residency, N coast of Java, pop. 27.
Procida (prō′chē-dä) *anc.* PROCHYTA, isl. in Bay of Naples, Campania, Italy, pop. 10.
Proctor (prŏk′tẽr) vil. Rutland co. Vt. pop. 3; marble.
Proctorknott (prŏk′tẽr-nŏt′) vil. St. Louis co. Minnesota, pop. 12.
Progreso (prō-grā′sō) spt. town, Yucatan, Mexico, pop. 6; port of Mérida.
Prokuplje (prō-kōōp′lyĕ) comm. ✻ of Toplica dept. Serbia, Yugoslavia, 17 m. W of Nish, pop. 5.
Prome (prōm) dist. Pegu div. Lower Burma, India, 2,915 □ pop. 372. — its ✻ pop. 30.
Promontore (prō′mŏn-tō′rā) cape, S point of Istria, Venetia Julia, Italy.
Proskurov (prŏ′skōō-rôf′) town, Podolia prov. Ukraine, Europe, on Bug river, pop. 41.
Prosna (prôs′nä) riv. ab. 100 m. long, bet. Łódź & Poznań provs. Poland, to Warta river.
Prospect and Sherwood (shûr′wo͝od) town, N. S. W., Australia, 26 m. W of Sydney, p. 9.
Prospect Park, bor. Passaic co. N. J. pop. 4. — bor. Delaware co. Pa. pop. 3.
Prosser (prŏs′ẽr) town, ✕ of Benton co. Washington, pop. 2.
Prostějov (prŏs′tyĕ-yŏf) *Ger.* **Prossnitz** (prôs′nĭts) city, Olomouc dept. Moravia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 31.
Provence (prō′vänsʹ) old prov. in SE France, now forms depts. Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, Basses-Alpes, & the E part of Vaucluse. See PROVENÇAL, *a.* & *n.*; TROUBADOUR, *n.*
Providence (prŏv′ĭ-dĕns) co. N R. I. 430 □ pop. 475. — city, its ✕ and the ✻ of R. I. pop. 238, a spt. on Narragansett bay; Brown univ.; Providence coll. — town, Webster co. Ky. pop. 4. — isl. Seychelles group, in Indian oc. 9° 10′ S, 51° 5′ E.
Provincetown (prŏv′ĭns-toun′) town, Barnstable co. Mass. pop. 4; end of Cape Cod.
Province Wellesley (wĕlz′lĭ) part of Penang settlement, mainland, Malay pen. area, 280 □ pop. 130.
Provins (prō′vănʹ) comm. dept. Seine-et-Marne, France, pop. 8.
Provo (prō′vō) city, ✕ of Utah co. Utah, pop. 10; Provo canyon, summer resort.
Prowers (prō′ẽrz) co. SE Colorado, 1,630 □ pop. 14, ✕ Lamar.
Proyart (prwä′yärʹ) vil. dept. Somme, France, 12 m. SW of Péronne; battle 1918.
Prudhoe (prōōd′hō) urban dist. Northumberland, England, pop. 9.
Prussia (prŭsh′ä) *Ger.* **Preussen** (proi′sĕn) state, Germany, 113,746 □ pop. (including Saar region) 36,096, ✻ Berlin. See HOHENZOLLERN, *n.*, PRUSSIAN, *n.* —, **East & West.** See EAST PRUSSIA, WEST PRUSSIA (*Gaz.*).
Pruszków (prōōsh′kōōf) comm. Warsaw prov. Poland, just S of Warsaw, pop. 15.
Prut, *Ger.* **Pruth** (prōōt) riv. 500 m. long, S Europe, Carpathian mts. to Danube.
Pryepolye (prĕ′pōl-yĕ) dept. W Serbia, Yugoslavia, pop. 4. — comm. its ✻ pop. 4.
Pryor (prī′ẽr) city, ✕ of Mayes co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Przasnysz (pshäs′nĕsh) comm. Warsaw prov. Poland, 54 m. N of Warsaw; battle 1915.
Przemyśl (pshĕ′mĭsh-lĭ′nĭ) comm. Lwów prov. Poland, on San riv. 55 m. W of Lemberg, pop. 48; battles 1915.
Przemyślany (pshĕ′mĭsh-lä′nĭ) comm. Tarnopol prov. SE Poland, 25 m. SE of Lemberg; battle 1914.
Psara (psä′rä) *or* **Ipsara** (ĭp-sä′rä) *anc.* PSY′RA, Ægean isl. W of Chios, 35 □ pop. 4.
Psiloriti, Mount (psē′lō-rē′tē) *anc.* I′DA, highest mt. of Crete isl. 8,193 ft.
Pskov (pskôf) prov. NW Soviet Russia, Europe, 16,390 □ pop. 1,250. — its ✻ pop. 29, near Lake Pskov. — lake, NW Soviet Russia & E Esthonia, Europe, S arm of Lake Peipus, 400 □.
Pszczyna (psh′chē′nä) *Ger.* **Pless** (plĕs) comm. Polish Silesia, pop. 5.
Ptarmigan Peak (tär′mĭ-găn) mt. Park & Lake cos. N cen. Colorado, 13,736 ft. high.
Pteria (tē′rĭ-ä; p′tē′-) place in anc. Cappadocia, Asia Minor. See BOGHAZKEUI (*Gaz.*).
Pudsey (pŭd′zĭ) mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 14.
Pudukkottai (pōō′dōōk-kŏt′ī) native state, E Madras pres. India, 1,179 □ pop. 427. — its ✻ pop. 26, about 33 m. SW of Tanjore.
Puebla (pwā′blä) state, S cen. Mexico, N. Amer. 12,993 □ pop. 1,118. — its ✻ pop. 110.
Pueblo (pwĕb′lō) co. SE cen. Colo. 2,433 □ pop. 58. — city, its ✕ p. 43. See PUEBLO, *n.*
Pueblo Nuevo del Mar (pwā′blō nwā′vō dĕl mär′) former comm. Valencia, Spain, now part of Valencia city; seaside resort.
Pueblonuevo del Terrible (tĕr-rē′blä) comm. Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. 17.
Pueblo Nuevo Viñas (nwā′vō vēn′yäs) city, S Guatemala, Cen. Amer. pop. 7.
Puenteareas (pwĕn′tā-ä-rā′äs) comm. Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. 14.
Puente del Inca (pwĕn′tā dĕl ĭŋ′kä) town, Mendoza prov. W Argentina; natural bridge.
Puente-Genil (pwĕn′tā-hā-nēl′; 189) comm. Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. 18.
Puerto Barrios (pwĕr′tō bär′rē-ōs) Atlantic spt. N Guatemala, on Amatique gulf, pop. 2.
Puerto Cabello (pwĕr′tō kä-bĕl′yō) spt. town, Carabobo state, Venezuela, S. Amer. p. 14.
Puerto Cortés (kōr-tās′) spt. NW Honduras, Cen. Amer. on Gulf of Honduras, pop. 4.
Puerto de Santa María (dā sän′tä mä-rē′ä) comm. Spain, on Bay of Cádiz, pop. 19.
Puerto Deseado (dā′sā-ä′thō; 146) *formerly* **Port Desire,** bay, Santa Cruz ter. Argentina, South America, at mouth of Deseado river.
Puerto Gallegos (pwĕr′tō gäl-yä′gōs) spt. town, ✻ of Santa Cruz ter. Argentina, pop. 2.
Puertollano (pwĕr′tōl-yä′nō) comm. Ciudad Real prov. Spain, pop. 20.
Puerto Madryn (pwĕr′tō mä-drēn′) spt. Chubut ter. SE Argentina, on Bahía Nueva.
Puerto Montt (mŏnt′) spt. town, ✻ of Llanquihue prov. Chile, S. Amer. p. 10.
Puerto Orotava (ō′rō-tä′vä) comm. Tenerife isl. Canary isls. Spain, pop. 7.
Puerto Padre (pä′drā) munic. (pop. 40) & town (pop. 4) Oriente prov. Cuba.
Puertq Plata (plä′tä) spt. N Dominican Republic, Haiti isl. W. Indies, pop. 26.
Puerto Princesa (prĕn-sā′sä; 138) munic. ✻ of Palawan prov. Phil. isls. pop. 6.
Puerto Suárez (swä′rās; 268) river port, SE Bolivia, S. Amer. on Paraguay riv.
Puget Sound (pū′jĕt) arm of the Pacific ocean, NW part state of Washington.
Puigcerdá (pwēg′thĕr-dä′) ft. frontier comm. NE Spain, 80 m. NNW of Barcelona, pop. 3.
Pujili (pōō-hē′lē; 189) town, León prov. NW Ecuador, S. Amer. pop. 10.
Pulaski (pŭ-lăs′kī) co. cen. Ark. 779 □ pop. 109, ✕ Little Rock. — co. S cen. Ga. 258 □ pop. 12, ✕ Hawkinsville. — co. S Ill. 190 □ pop. 15, ✕ Mound City. — co. NW Ind. 432 □ pop. 12, ✕ Winamac. — co. SE cen. Ky. 628 □ pop. 34, ✕ Somerset. — co. S cen. Mo. 542 □ pop. 10, ✕ Waynesville. — co. SW part of Va. 333 □ pop. 17. — its ✕ pop. 5. — vil. a ✕ of Oswego co. N. Y. pop. 2. — town, ✕ of Giles co. Tenn. pop. 3.
Pulicat (pōō′lĭ-kăt) town, Chingleput dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 4; on **Pulicat lagoon** (Nellore dist.); formerly Dutch.
Pulkovo (pōōl′kō-vō) vil. Petrograd prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, 10 m. S of Petrograd; seat of national observatory, 30° 19′ 40″ E, 59° 46′ 19″ N.
Pullman (pōōl′măn) mfg. suburb of Chicago, Ill. — city, Whitman co. Wash. pop. 2.
Pulteneytown (pŭlt′nĭ-toun) former burgh, now part of Wick, Caithness, Scotland.
Pultusk (pōōl′tōōsk) comm. Warsaw prov. Poland, 32 m. N of Warsaw, pop. 14; battles 1703, 1806.
Puná (pōō-nä′) isl. 29 m. long, in Gulf of Guayaquil, Ecuador, S. America.
Puna (pōō′nä) dist. Hawaii co. SE Hawaii isl. N Pacific oc. pop. 7.
Punaka (pōō-nŭk′ä) town, winter ✻ of Bhutan, India, 96 m. ENE of Darjeeling, pop. 5.
Pungwe (pōōn′gwĕ) riv. Portuguese East Africa, to Indian oc. in ab. 19° 50′ S.
Punjab (pŭn-jäb′) prov. NW British India, 99,222 □ pop. 20,685, ✻ Lahore; native states, 36,551 □ pop. 4,416.
Puno (pōō′nō) dept. S Peru, South America, 41,198 □ pop. 537; silver mines. — its ✻ pop. 11, on W shore of Lake Titicaca.
Punta Arenas (pōōn′tä ä-rā′näs) *Eng.* **Sandy Point,** town & port, ✻ of Magallanes ter. Chile, on Magellan strait, pop. 20.
Puntarenas (pōōn′tä-rā′näs) spt. town, W Costa Rica, Cen. Amer. pop. 5.
Punta Gorda (pŭn′tą gôr′dą) town, De Soto co. Florida, pop. 1; yachting.
Punxsutawney (pŭŋk′sŭ-tô′nĭ) bor. Jefferson co. Pa. pop. 10.
Puracé (pōō′rä-sā′; 138) volcanic mt. near Popayán, Cauca dept. Colombia, South America, 15,416 ft. high. — vil. destroyed by the volcano 1827.
Purbeck, Isle of (pûr′bĕk) pen. dist. 12 m. long, Dorsetshire, Eng. See PURBECKIAN, *a.*
Purcell (pûr-sĕl′) city, ✕ of McClain co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.
Purgatoire (pûr′gą-twär′), *or* **Purgatory** (pûr′gą-tō-rĭ), **River,** Colo. rises in Rocky mts. 190 m. to Arkansas river.
Purgatory Peak, mt. Sangre de Cristo range, Colorado, 13,719 ft. high.
Puri (pōō′rē) dist. of Orissa, Br. India, 2,499 □ pop. 952. — *or* **Jagannath** (jŭg′ą-năt; -nôt) *or* **Juggernaut** (jŭg′ẽr-nôt) spt. town, its ✻, on Bay of Bengal, pop. 49; famous place of pilgrimage; temple, image, and car of Jagannath. See JAGANNATH, *n.*
Purmerend (pûr′mĕ-rĕnd′) comm. North Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Purnea (pûr′nĕ-ä) dist. of N Bihar & Orissa prov. Br. India, 4,994 □ p. 2,025. — its ✻ p. 15.
Purulia (pōō-rōō′lē-ä) town, ✻ of Manbhum dist. Chota Nagpur, Brit. India, pop. 17.
Purús (pōō-rōōs′) nav. riv. ab. 2,000 m. long, S. Amer. Peru, NE to Amazon river in Brazil, 4° S, 61° 20′ W.
Purworejo, *Du.* **Poerworedjo** (pōōr′wō-rā′jō) town, Kedu residency, Java, pop. 18.
Pushmataha (pŏŏsh′mą-tä′hä; -tô′hō) co. SE Okla. 1,430 □ pop. 18, ✕ Antlers.
Pusht-i-Kuh (pōōsht′-ē-kōō′) mt. range, SW Luristan prov. Persia.
Püspökladány (püsh′pûk-lŏ′dän-y′) comm. Hajdu co. Hungary, pop. 13.
Pusterthal (pōōs′tẽr-täl′) *or* **Val Pusteria** (väl pōōs-tā′rē-ä) valley, N of Carnic Alps, NE Venetia Tridentina, Italy, & W Carinthia, Austria.
Puteaux (pü′tō′) comm. dept. Seine, France, on Seine river, pop. 34; sub. of Paris.
Putignano (pōō′tē-nyä′nō) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 14.
Put in Bay, bay in South Bass island, Lake Erie, Ottawa co. Ohio; Perry's victory 1813. — vil. Ottawa co. Ohio, on bay; vineyards; summer resort.
Putna (pōōt′nä) dept. SW Moldavia, Roumania, 1,250 □ pop. 181, ✻ Focşani. — riv. Moldavia, Roumania, 81 m. long, SE to Siret riv.
Putnam (pŭt′năm) co. NE Fla. 752 □ pop. 15, ✕ Palatka. — co. N cen. Ga. 361 □ pop. 15, ✕ Eatonton. — co. N cen. Ill. 173 □ pop. 8, ✕ Hennepin. — co. W cen. Ind. 483 □ pop. 20, ✕ Greencastle. — co. N Mo. 517 □ pop. 13, ✕ Unionville. — co. SE N. Y. 233 □ pop. 11, ✕ Carmel. — co. NW Ohio, 482 □ pop. 28, ✕ Ottawa. — co. cen. Tenn. 404 □ p. 22, ✕ Cookeville. — co. W W. Va. 336 □ p. 18, ✕ Winfield. — mfg. city, a ✕ of Windham co. Conn. p. 8.
Putney (pŭt′nĭ) ward of Wandsworth met. bor. London, England, pop. 29.
Putnok (pōōt′nōk) comm. ✕ of Gömör és Kis-Hont co. Hungary, pop. 4.
Puttalam (pŭt′ä-lŭm) vil. W coast of Ceylon, pop. 5.
Putte (pŭt′ē) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Putten (pŭt′ĕn) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Putumayo (pōō′tōō-mä′yō) commissary, S Colombia, S. Amer. pop. 41, ✻ Mocoa. — region through which the Putumayo riv. and some of its tribs. pass, esp. in NE Peru; rubber. — *or* **Iça** (ē′sä) riv. S Colombia, NE Peru, & NW Brazil to Amazon riv.
Puyallup (pū-ăl′ŭp) city, Pierce co. Washington, pop. 6. — small riv. Pierce co. Wash.
Puy-de-Dôme (püē′-dē-dōm′) dept. SE cen. France, 3,090 □ pop. 491, ✻ Clermont-Ferrand. — mt. in same, 4,805 ft. high.
Puy, Le (lĕ püē′) mfg. comm. ✻ of dept. Haute-Loire, France, pop. 18.
Pyapon (pyä-pōn′) dist. of Irrawaddy div. Lower Burma, 2,137 □ pop. 289. — its ✻ pop. 6.
Pyasina (pyä-sē′nä) riv. 350 m. long, Yeniseisk prov. Siberia, to Arctic ocean.
Pyatigorsk (pyä′tyĕ-gôrsk′) town, SW Terek prov. Caucasus of the North & Don, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 40.
Pydna (pĭd′nä) anc. town, Macedonia, near Gulf of Salonika; battle 168 B. C.
Pylos (pī′lŏs) *or* **Pylus** (-lŭs) anc. name of NAVARINO. — town, N cen. anc. Elis, Greece. — town, S anc. Elis, Greece, in Triphylia.
Pyramid Lake, lake, Washoe co. Nev. 30 m. long, 4–13 m. wide, altitude 3,869 ft.
Pyramid Peak, peak, Elk mts. S part of Pitkin co. Colo. 13,885 ft. high.
Pyramids, anc. monuments near Cairo, Egypt, W of the Nile. See PYRAMID OF CHEOPS.
Pyrenees (pĭr′ē-nēz) mt. chain, bet. Spain & France; highest Pic de Néthou, 11,165 ft.
Pyrénées-Orientales (pē′rā′nā′-zō′rē-äN′täl′) maritime & frontier dept. S France, 1,599 □ pop. 218, ✻ Perpignan.
Pyrgos (pĭr′gŏs) town, ✻ of Achaia and Elis nome, Greece, pop. 13.
Pyroxene Peak (pī′rŏk-sēn; pĭr′ŏk-) peak, Madison co. Montana, 9,000 ft. high.
Pytho (pī′thō) earlier name of DELPHI, anc. Greece. See PYTHIAN, *a.*

Q

Quakertown (kwā′kẽr-toun′) bor. Bucks co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Quanah (kwā′nä) city, ✕ of Hardeman co. Texas, pop. 4.
Quandary Peak (kwŏn′dą-rĭ) mt. Park range, Summit co. Colorado, 14,256 ft. high.
Quangtri *or* **Kwangtri** (kwäng′trē) town, Annam, Fr. Indo-China, 34 m. NW of Huế.
Qu' Appelle (kä′pĕl′) riv. 270 m. long, Canada, S Saskatchewan prov. E to Assiniboine riv. SW Manitoba.
Quaregnon (kä′rĕn′yôn′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 17.
Quarnero, Gulf of (kwär-nā′rō) inlet, Adriatic sea, bet. Istria, It., & Croatia, Yugoslavia.
Quarnerolo (kwär′nä-rō′lō) gulf or chan. NE Adriatic, bet. Cherso isl. It. & Croatia.
Quarry Bank (kwŏr′ĭ) urban dist. Staffordshire, England, near Dudley, pop. 8.
Quatre Bras (kä′tr′ brä′) vil. (in Baisy-Thy comm. p. 3) Brabant prov. Belgium; bat. 1815.
Quay (kwā) co. E New Mex. 2,905 □ pop. 10, ✕ Tucumcari.
Quéant (kā′ăN′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, N France, 11 m. W of Cambrai.
Quebec (kwē-bĕk′) prov. Canada, 690,865 □ p. 2,361. — its ✻ a ft. city & port on St. Lawrence riv. p. 95; taken by English 1759. — co. SW Quebec prov. Can. ✕ Loretteville.
Quebradillas (kä′brä-thē̤l′yäs; 146) munic. (pop. 9) & town (p. 1) NW Porto Rico.
Quedlinburg (kvād′lēn-bo͝ork) comm. Magdeburg govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prus. p. 26.
Queen Adelaide Archipelago (ăd′ē-lād) S Chile, N of W end of Strait of Magellan.
Queen Alexandra Range (ăl′ĕg-zăn′drą) mts. NW Victoria quadrant, Antarctic continent.
Queen Annes (ănz) co. E Md. 365 □ pop. 16, ✕ Centerville.
Queen Charlotte Islands (shär′lŏt) group, Br. Columbia, Can. Pacific oc. N of Vancouver isl. — See SANTA CRUZ (*Gaz.*).
Queen Charlotte Sound, Br. Columbia, Canada, bet. mainland & Vancouver island.
Queen Mary Land, region, Victoria quadrant, Antarctic continent, 67° 15′ S, 96° 30′ E.
Queens (kwēnz) co. SE part of N. Y. 108 □ pop. 469, ✕ Jamaica. — bor. coextensive with Queens co. N. Y.; part of New York city, E of Brooklyn bor. on Long Island. — co. S cen. New Brunswick, Canada, 1,441 □ pop. 12, ✕ Gagetown. — co. SW Nova Scotia, Canada, 1,019 □ pop. 10, ✕ Liverpool. — co. cen. Prince Edward Island, Canada, 765 □ pop. 37, ✕ Charlottetown.
Queen's, co. Leinster, Irish Free State, 664 □ pop. 55, ✕ Maryborough.
Queensbury (kwēnz′bĕr-ĭ) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 6.
Queensland (-lănd) state, NE Australia, 670,500 □ pop. 758, ✻ Brisbane.
Queenston (-tŭn) vil. Lincoln co. Ontario, Can. on Niagara riv.; battle 1812.
Queenstown (-toun; -tŭn) *Gael.* **Cobh** (kŏv) spt. town, Irish Free State, on Great isl. in estuary of Lee riv. 18 m. SE of Cork, pop. 9. — town, E Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 13. — min. munic. W Tasmania, pop. 3.
Quelimane (kĕl′ē-mä′nĕ) *or* **Quilimane** (kē′lē-) spt. town, Port. E. Afr. on Quelimane riv. 17° 32′ S, pop. 4.
Quelpart (kwĕl′pärt′) *Jap.* **Saishuto** (sī′shōō′tō) isl. Korea, 44 m. long, 21 m. wide, at entrance to Yellow sea, 60 m. S of Korean mainland, 70 □ pop. 134, chief town Saishu, p. 50.
Queluz (kā-lōōzh′) town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. munic. 55.
Quemado de Güines (kā-mä′thō dā gwē′nās; 146) munic. Santa Clara, Cuba, pop. 16.
Querétaro (kā-rā′tä-rō) min. mfg. & agr. state, Mexico, 4,493 □ pop. 247. — its ✻ a mfg. town, 110 m. NW of Mexico City, pop. 38; Maximilian shot here June 19, 1867.
Quesnoy, Le (lĕ kĕ′nwä′) comm. dept. Nord, France, 9 m. SE of Valenciennes, pop. 3; battles 1914, 1918. — hamlet, dept. Somme, France; battle 1918.
Quetta (kwĕt′ä) town, ✻ of Quetta Pishin dist. & of Brit. Baluchistan, pop. 49.
Quetta Pishin (pĕ-shēn′) dist. of Brit. Baluchistan, 5,127 □ pop. 137, ✻ Quetta.
Quezaltenango (kā-sāl′tä-năn′gō) cml. city, SW Guatemala, Cen. Amer. pop. 30.
Quibdó (kĕb-dō′) town, ✻ of Chocó intendancy, Colombia, S. America, pop. munic. 16.
Quiberon (kē′b′-rôN′) pen. 6 m. long, dept. Morbihan, Brittany, France.
Quiberon Bay, SE of Quiberon pen.; naval battle 1759.
Quiévrain (kyāv′rănʹ) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 5.

Prochyta. See PROCIDA.
Proconnesus. See MARMARA.
Prokletia. = NORTH ALBANIAN ALPS.
Propontis. See MARMARA, SEA OF.
Prossnitz. See PROSTĚJOV.
Province Orientale. See EASTERN PROVINCE.
Prusa. See BRUSA.
Psyra. See PSARA.
Ptolemais. See ACRE.
Puerto de la Cruz. † PUERTO OROTAVA.
Puerto México. See COATZACOALCOS.
Puerto Príncipe. † CAMAGÜEY.
Puerto Rico. See PORTO RICO.
Puertoviejo. = PORTOVIEJO.
Puglie, le. See APULIA.
Puket. See SALANG.
Pulangui. See RIO GRANDE DE MINDANAO.
Pulicat. Var. of PALGHAT.
Pulo Weh. See SABANG.
Pultava, Pultowa. Vars. of POLTAVA.
Punakha. Var. of PUNAKA.
Punta Argentera. See ARGENTERA, PUNTA.
Puntarenas. = PUNTA ARENA.
Puri. Var. of PORI (see BJÖRNEBORG).
Pusteria, Val. See PUSTERTHAL.
Puteoli. See POZZUOLI.
Putrid Sea. See SIVASH.
Puy de Sancy. See AUVERGNE MOUNTAINS.
Pyengyang. See HEIJO.
Pyramus. See JIHUN.
Qa-, Qe-, Qi-, Qo-. For names beginning thus in Arabic, see the forms KA-, KE-, KI-, etc., the usual spelling in English.
Qabes. Var. of GABES.
Qnitra. Var. of KENITRA.
Queniult. See QUINAULT.

Quillota (kēl-yō′tä ; 195) town, Valparaiso prov. Chile, South America, pop. 14.
Quilmes (kēl′mās) city, Buenos Aires prov. E Argentina, 8 m. SE of Buenos Aires, pop. 23.
Quilon (kwē-lōn′) spt. town, Travancore state, Madras pres. India, pop. 16.
Quimper (kăn′pâr′) mfg. & cml. comm. ✻ of dept. Finistère, France, pop. 18.
Quimperlé (kăn′pĕr′lā′) cml. comm. dept. Finistère, France, pop. 9.
Quinault (kwē′nŭlt′), *or* **Queniult, Lake** (kwē′nĭ-ŭlt′) Grays Harbor co. Washington, 6 m. long. — riv. Wash. from Jefferson co. through Quinault lake SW to Pacific oc.
Quincy (kwĭn′sĭ) city, ✕ of Gadsden co. Fla. pop. 3. — mfg. city, ✕ of Adams co. Ill. pop. 36. — (*pron.* kwĭn′zĭ) city, Norfolk co. Mass. p. 48 ; granite.
Quindío Pass (kēn-dē′ō) alt. 11,435 ft. cen. Andes, Colombia, 4° 36′ N.
Quinebaug River (kwĭn′ē-bôg′) riv. ab. 100 m. long, S Mass. to Shetucket riv. Conn.
Quinhon (kwĭ′nyŏn′) *or* **Kwinhon** (kwĭ′nyŏn′) town, open port, S coast of Annam, Fr. Indo-China.
Quintana Roo (kēn-tä′nä rō′ō) ter. E Yucatan pen. SE Mexico, 19,274 □ pop. 11, ✻ Santa Cruz de Bravo (pop. 2) (*pron.* sän′tä krōos dā brä′vō).
Quinte, Bay of (kwĭn′tē) inlet of Lake Ontario, Ontario, Canada.
Quinton (kwĭn′tŭn) town, Pittsburg co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Quiraing (kwĭ-răng′) mt. N Skye isl. Scotland, 1,779 ft. high; wonderful rock formations.
Quistello (kwēs-tĕl′lō) comm. Mantua prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 13.
Quitman (kwĭt′măn) co. SW Ga. 144 □ pop. 3, ✕ Georgetown. — co. NW Miss. 395 □ pop. 20, ✕ Marks. — city, ✕ of Brooks co. Ga. pop. 4.
Quito (kē′tō) city, ✻ of Pichincha prov. & of Ecuador, South America, 9,348 ft. above sea, 0° 14′ S, 78° 45′ W, pop. 70. See EARTHQUAKE, *n.* — a former name of ECUADOR.
Quoddy Head (kwŏd′ĭ) Washington co. Maine ; most easterly point of the United States.

R

Raab (räp) *Hung.* **Rába** (rä′bō) riv. 160 m. Styria, Austria to Danube in Hungary near Györ. — See GYÖR (*Gaz.*).
Raalte (rāl′tē) comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Raamsdonk (räms′dŏŋk) comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Raasay (rä′sä) isl. 12 m. long, Inner Hebrides, Inverness co. Scotland, NE of Skye.
Rabat (rä-bät′) ft. spt. & cml. town, chief ✻ of Morocco, Africa, on W coast, pop. 31.
Rabaul (rä′boul) town, New Britain isl. Bismarck archipelago, pop. 2; ✻ of New Guinea ter.
Rabun (rā′bŭn) co. NE Georgia, 377 □ pop. 6, ✕ Clayton.
Racalmuto (rä′käl-mōō′tō) cml. comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 14.
Raccoon River (rä-kōōn′) riv. Iowa, 170 m. long, Buena Vista co. to Des Moines river.
Race, Cape, SE point of Newfoundland.
Race of Alderney (ôl′dĕr-nĭ) dangerous strait, bet. Alderney isl. and France.
Racine (rä-sēn′) co. SE Wis. 324 □ pop. 79. — cml. & mfg. city, its ✕ pop. 59.
Radak (rä′däk) · **Ratak** (rä′täk) isl. group, Marshall isls. Pacific ocean.
Rădăuţi *or* **Radautsi** (rä-dou′tsē) *Ger.* **Radautz** (rä′douts) dept. cen. Bukovina, Roumania. — comm. its ✻ pop. 16.
Radcliffe (răd′klĭf) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 25.
Radeberg (rä′dē-bĕrĸ) comm. Dresden circle, Saxony, Germany, pop. 13.
Radebeul (rä′dē-boil) comm. Dresden circle, Saxony, Germany, pop. 11.
Radevormwald (rä′dē-fôrm-vält′) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 11.
Radford (răd′fĕrd) mfg. city, in Montgomery co. Va. but politically independent, pop. 5.
Radhanpur (räd′hŭn-pōōr′) native state, Palanpur Agency, Gujarat, Bombay, India, 1,150 □ pop. 68. — its ✻ about 85 m. NW of Ahmedabad, pop. 10.
Radnorshire (răd′nĕr-shĭr ; -shēr) *or* **Radnor,** co. E Wales, Gr. Br. 471 □ pop. 24, ✕ Presteigne.
Radom (rä′dŏm) city, Kielce prov. Poland, pop. 62.
Radomsk (rä′dŏmsk) *Russ.* **Novoradomsk** (nō′vō-) comm. Łódź prov. Poland, pop. 19.
Radomysl (rä′dō-mĭs′ly′) town, Kiev prov. Ukraine, Europe, ab. 60 m. W of Kiev, pop. 18.
Radzionkau (rä′tsē-ōn′kou) comm. Polish Silesia, pop. 11.
Radzivilov (räd′zē-vē′lôf) comm. S Volhynia prov. Poland, pop. 8.
Rae Bareli (rā′ē bä-rā′lē) dist. of Lucknow div. Oudh, United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, British India, 1,748 □ pop. 936. — its ✻ pop. 19.
Rafah *or* **Rafa** (rä′fä) vil. Southern dist. Palestine, on Medit. coast at Egyptian frontier; battle 720 & 217 B. C. & Turkish defeat 1917.
Raffadali (räf-fä′dä-lē) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 12.
Ragay Gulf (rä-gī′) S coast of Luzon, Phil. isls. bet. Camarines Sur & Tayabas provs.
Ragaz (rä′gäts) *or* **Ragatz,** town, St. Gallen, Switz. p. 2 ; tourist resort ; bat. 1446.
Rages (rä′jēz) *or* **Rhagæ** (-jē) town, anc. Media ; ruins ab. 5 m. SE of Teheran, Persia.
Raghib Pasha (rä′gĕb pä-shä′) town, Alexandria dist. Lower Egypt, pop. 16.
Raglan (răg′lăn) co. W North Island, N. Zealand, 824 □ pop. 5.
Ragusa (rä-gōō′zä) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 38. — *Serbian* **Dubrovnik** (dōō′brŏv-nĕk) spt. Dalmatia, Yugoslavia, on Adriatic sea, pop. 8.
Rahad (rä-häd′) riv. Abyssinia & E Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, Afr. to Blue Nile river, 250 m.
Rahway (rō′wā) mfg. city, Union co. New Jersey, pop. 11.
Raiatea (rä′yä-tä′ā) isl. Society isls. S Pacific ocean, 75 □ pop. (with Tahaa) 3.
Raibl (rī′b'l) vil. N Venetia Julia, Italy, S of Tarvis valley ; lead mines ; resort.
Raichur (rī′chōōr′) town, S Hyderabad state, India, pop. 23.
Raigarh (rī′gŭr′) native state, Central Provinces, India, 1,486 □ pop. 242. — its ✻ pop. 7.
Rain (rīn) vil. Swabia, Bavaria, 22 m. N of Augsburg ; battle 1632.
Rainbow Bridge, nat. monument, San Juan co. Utah, at foot of Navajo mt. ; natural bridge, height 309 ft. above creek, 235 ft. above top of inner canyon, span 278 ft.
Raincy, Le (lĕ răN′sē′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 11.
Rainier, Mount (rā-nēr′) peak, W of Cascade range, Pierce co. Wash. 14,408 feet ; locally called also **Tacoma** (tă-kō′mä) the Indian name. See MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.
Rains (rānz) co. NE Texas, 267 □ pop. 8, ✕ Emory.
Rainy Lake, between Minn. & Ontario, Canada, about 50 m. long, 324 □.
Rainy River, riv. N. Amer. from Rainy lake to Lake of the Woods, forming internat. boundary bet. U. S. & Canada. — dist. W Ontario, Can. ✕ Fort Frances.
Raipur (rī′pōōr′) dist. of Chhattisgarh, Cen. Provs. Br. India, 9,831 □ p. 1,407. — its ✻ p. 32.
Rairakhol (rī′rä-kōl) Orissa feudatory state, Bihar & Orissa states, India, pop. 31.
Raisin River (rā′z'n) riv. Mich. 130 m. long, Hillsdale co. to Lake Erie ; battle 1813.
Raismes (rām) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 8.
Rajamundry (rä′jä-mŭn′drĭ) town, Godavari dist. Madras, British India, pop. 54.
Rajapalaiyam (rä′jä-pä-lī′yăm) town, Ramnad dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 33.
Rajgarh (räj′gŭr′) state, Bhopal, Cen. India Agency, 962 □ pop. 115. — town, its ✻ p. 6.
Rajkot (räj′kōt) state, Gujarat, Bombay, India, 282 □ pop. 61. — its ✻ pop. 36.
Rajmahal Hills (räj′mä-häl′) low range, Bengal, India, S & W of Ganges river.
Rajpipla (räj-pē′plä) native state, Rewa Kantha Agency, Bombay, India, 1,517 □ pop. 168.
Rajputana (räj′pōō-tä′nä) *or* **Rajasthan** (räj′ŭs-tän′) "the country of the Rajputs," region, NW India, bet. 23° 3′ & 30° 12′ N and 69° 30′ & 78° 17′ E. See RAJPUT, *n.* — *officially* **Rajputana Agency,** collection of native states, incl. Alwar, Bikaner, Jaipur, Marwar, Mewar, etc., in charge of British political agent, 128,987 □ pop. 9,844.
Rajshahi (räj-shä′hē) div. of Bengal, British India, 18,091 □ pop. 10,346. — dist. in same, 2,593 □ pop. 1,490, ✻ Rampur Boalia.
Rakapushi (rä′kä-pōō′shē) peak of the Karakoram, NW Kashmir, India, 25,550 ft. high.
Rakka (räk′kä) town, E Aleppo govt. Syria, Asia, on Euphrates river, pop. 8.
Rákospalota (rä′kōs-pŏ′lō-tŏ) city, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. 36 ; sub. of Budapest.
Raków (rä′kōōf) comm. Kielce prov. Poland, pop. 3. See RACOVIAN CATECHISM.
Rakvere (räk′vā-rā) *Ger.* **Wesenberg** (vā′zĕn-bĕrĸ) comm. ✻ of Viru prov. Esthonia, pop. 8.
Raleigh (rô′lĭ) co. S W. Va. 597 □ pop. 42, ✕ Beckley. — city, ✻ of N. C. & ✕ of Wake co. pop. 24 ; college.
Ralik (rä′lĭk) isl. group, Marshall isls. Pacific ocean.
Ralls (rôlz) co. NE Missouri, 481 □ pop. 10, ✕ New London.
Ramadi (rä-mä′dē) *or* **Ramadie** (rä-mä′dē′yē) town on Euphrates, Bagdad vilayet, Mesopotamia ; Turkish defeat 1917.
Ramallah (rä-mäl′ä) subdist. Jerusalem-Jaffa dist. Palestine, pop. 30. — town in same, 9 m. N by W of Jerusalem, pop. 3.
Ramapo River (răm′ä-pō) stream, Orange & Rockland cos. N. Y. & Bergen co. N. J.
Rambervillers (răN′bĕr′vē′yā′) comm. dept. Vosges, France, pop. 6.
Rambouillet (răN′bōō′yĕ′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 6.
Rame Head (răm) headland, Cornwall co. England, W side of Plymouth sound.
Rameswaram (rä-mĕs′wä-rŭm′) isl. & town (p. 8), bet. Gulf of Manar & Palk str. S India.
Ramganga (răm-gŭŋ′gä) riv. United Provs. India, 370 m. long, to Ganges river.
Ram Head (răm) headland, Victoria, Australia, SW of Cape Howe.
Ramillies (rä′mē′yē′) vil. Brabant prov. Belgium ; battle 1706.
Ramleh (räm′lĕ) subdist. Jerusalem-Jaffa dist. Palestine, p. 49. — town, SE of Jaffa, p. 7.
Rammacca (räm-mäk′kä) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 11.
Ramnad (räm-näd′) dist. Madras prov. Br. India, 4,838 □ pop. 1,722. — town, its ✻ p. 15.
Ramnagar (răm-nŭg′ăr) town, United Provs. Br. India, on Ganges riv. opp. Benares, pop. 11. — town, Gujranwala dist. Punjab, Br. India, pop. 7 ; battle 1848.
Râmnicu-Sărat (rŭ′ĕm-nĕ-kŏō-sə-rät′) dept. NE Wallachia, Roumania, 1,266 □ pop. 164. — its ✻ pop. 15.
Râmnicu-Vâlcea (-vŭl′chä) comm. ✻ of Vâlcea dept. Wallachia, Roumania, pop. 10.
Rampur (räm′pōōr′) native state, United Provs. India, 899 □ pop. 454. — its ✻ pop. 74.
Rampur Boalia (bō-ä′lĕ-ä) town, ✻ of Rajshahi dist. Bengal, Br. India, pop. 22.
Ramree (rŭm′rē′) isl. 50 m. long, off coast of Arakan, Lower Burma.
Ramsbottom (rămz′bŏt′ŭm) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 15.
Ramsey (răm′zĭ) co. SE Minn. 161 □ p. 245, ✕ St. Paul. — co. NE N. Dak. 1,205 □ p. 15, ✕ Devils Lake. — bor. Bergen co. N. J. p. 2. — spt. E Isle of Man, p. 5 ; summer resort. — urban dist. Huntingdonshire, England, pop. 5.
Ramsgate (rămz′gāt) mun. bor. Kent co. England, pop. 37 ; spt. & watering place.
Ramtek (räm′tĕk) town, Nagpur dist. Cen. Provs. Br. India, 24 m. NE of Nagpur, pop. 9.
Rancagua (răŋ-kä′gwä) town, ✻ of O'Higgins prov. Chile, S. Amer. pop. 17 ; battle 1814.
Rance (răNs) riv. France, 62 m. long, to English channel at Saint-Malo.
Ranchi (răn′chē) dist. of Chota Nagpur, Br. India, 7,128 □ pop. 1,334. — its ✻ pop. 26.
Rancho Veloz (răn′chō vā-lōs′ ; 268) munic. Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. 8.
Ranchuelo (răn-chwā′lō) munic. Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. 7.
Randall (răn′dăl) co. NW Texas, 937 □ pop. 4, ✕ Canyon.
Randazzo (răn-dät′sō) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 14.
Randers (răn′ĕrs) co. E Jutland, Denmark, 952 □ pop. 142. — city, its ✻ pop. 26, with subs. 31.
Randleman (răn′d'l-măn) town, Randolph co. N. Carolina, pop. 2.
Randolph (răn′dŏlf) co. E Ala. 590 □ pop. 27, ✕ Wedowee. — co. NE Ark. 654 □ pop. 17, ✕ Pocahontas. — co. SW Ga. 412 □ pop. 17, ✕ Cuthbert. — co. SW Ill. 587 □ pop. 29, ✕ Chester. — co. E Ind. 447 □ pop. 26, ✕ Winchester. — co. N cen. Mo. 491 □ pop. 28, ✕ Huntsville. — co. cen. N. C. 803 □ pop. 30, ✕ Asheboro. — co. E W. Va. 1,036 □ pop. 27, ✕ Elkins. — town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 5. — vil. Orange co. Vt. p. 2.
Randwick (răn′dwĭk) town, suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, pop. 51.
Ranenburg (rä′nyĕn-bŏōrĸ′) town, Ryazan prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 16.
Rangeley (rānj′lĭ) vil. Franklin co. Maine, pop. 1, on Rangeley lake.
Rangeley Lakes (rānj′lĭ) chain of lakes, NW Maine ; the chief is Rangeley, 7 m. long.
Ranger (rān′jĕr) city, Eastland co. Texas, pop. 16.
Rangiora (răŋ′gē-ō′rä) co. E South Isl. N. Zealand, pop. 5.
Rangitikei (răŋ′gē-tē′kā-ē ; *colloq.* răŋ′gē-tĭk′ē) co. North Island, New Zealand, 852 □ pop. 14. — riv. 115 m. long, North Isl. N. Zealand, flowing into Cook strait.
Rangoon (răŋ-gōōn′) city & dist. ✻ of Burma, Pegu div. Burma, pop. 342.
Rangpur (rŭng′pōōr′) dist. Rajshahi div. Bengal, Br. India, 3,493 □ p. 2,508. — its ✻ p. 16.
Raniganj (rä′nē-gŭnj′) min. town, Burdwan dist. Bengal, British India, pop. 16.
Ranikhet (rä′nē-kĕt′) mil. sanatorium, Almora dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 10.
Rankin (răŋ′kĭn) co. S cen. Miss. 791 □ p. 20, ✕ Brandon. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. p. 7.
Rannoch, Loch (răn′ŭĸ) lake, 9 m. long, Perth co. Scotland.
Ranpur (răn′pōōr′) Orissa feudatory state, Bihar & Orissa states, India, 203 □ pop. 41.
Ransart (răN′sär′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 9.
Ransom (răn′sŭm) co. SE North Dakota, 860 □ pop. 12, ✕ Lisbon.
Rantoul (răn-tōōl′) vil. Champaign co. Ill. pop. 2.
Raoul (rou′ŭl) *or* **Sunday** (sŭn′dä) largest isl. in the Kermadec group, 11 □, Pacific ocean.
Rapa (rä′pä) isl. Pacific oc. S of Tuamotu arch. 16 □ ; to France.
Rapallo (rä-päl′lō) cml. spt. Genoa prov. Italy, pop. 12 ; treaty 1920.
Rapidan (răp′ĭ-dăn′) riv. Va. Blue Ridge to Rappahannock river.
Rapid City (răp′ĭd) city, ✕ of Pennington co. South Dakota, pop. 6.
Rapides (rä-pēd′) par. cen. Louisiana, 1,370 □ pop. 59, ✕ Alexandria.
Rappahannock (răp′ä-hăn′ŭk) riv. Va. 155 m. long, Blue Ridge to Chesapeake bay ; battle 1863. — co. N Va. 274 □ pop. 8, ✕ Washington.
Rapti (räp′tē) riv. India, ab. 400 m. long, Nepal to Gogra riv. United Provs. Br. India.
Rapurapu (rä′pōō-rä′pōō) isl. Albay prov. off SE coast, Luzon, Phil. islands, 25 □ pop. 2.
Raquette (răk′ĕt) riv. N. Y. 140 m. long, Hamilton co. to St. Lawrence riv. — **Lake,** about 10 □, Hamilton co. N. Y. in Adirondack mountains.
Raritan (răr′ĭ-tăn) mfg. town, Somerset co. N. J. pop. 4. — small riv. New Jersey.
Raritan Bay, sea inlet, New Jersey, S of Staten Island.
Rarotonga (rä′rō-tŏŋ′gä) isl. Cook isls. S Pac. ocean, 26 □ pop. 4 ; to N. Z.
Ras Benas (räs bā-näs′) headland (*ras*), W coast of Red sea, 24° N lat.
Ras Dashan (räs dä-shän′) mt. N Abyssinia, Africa, 15,150 ft. high.
Ras el Hadd (ĕl häd′) cape (*ras*), the easternmost point of Arabia.
Raška (räsh′kä) *or* **Rashka,** dept. W cen. Serbia, Yugoslavia, pop. 73.
Rastatt *or* **Rastadt** (rä′shtät) comm. Karlsruhe govt. dist. Baden, Ger. pop. 12; treaty 1714.
Rastenburg (räs′tĕn-bŏōrĸ′) comm. Königsberg govt. dist. E. Prussia, Ger. p. 13.
Rathenow (rä′tē-nō) comm. Potsdam govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prus. p. 25.
Rathlin (räth′lĭn) isl. off N coast Ireland, Antrim co. in the North channel.
Rathmines and Rathgar (räth′mĭnz′ ; räth′gär′ ; *colloq.* rä-mĭnz′) a S suburb of Dublin, Irish Free State, pop. 38 ; limestone quarries.
Ratibor (rä′tē-bôr) comm. Oppeln govt. dist. Upper Silesia, Prussia, pop. 37.
Ratingen (rät′ĭng-ĕn) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 15.
Ratisbon (răt′ĭs-bŏn) former name of REGENSBURG ; truce 1684 ; battle 1809.
Rat Islands, group, part of Aleutian isls. Alaska, N Pacific ocean.
Ratlam (rŭt-lăm′) state, Malwa, Cen. India Agency, India, 693 □ p. 85. — town, its ✻ p. 30.
Ratnagiri (rŭt′nä-gē′rē) dist. of Southern div. Bombay pres. British India, 3,989 □ pop. 1,154. — its ✻, on Malabar coast, 136 m. S of Bombay, pop. 19.
Raton (rä-tōn′) city, ✕ of Colfax co. New Mexico, pop. 6.
Raton Mountains, S Colo. & NE N. Mex. ; highest Fisher peak, 9,586 ft.
Rattray Head (rät′rā) headland, E Aberdeen co. Scotland.
Rauch (rouch) town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, pop. 15.
Ravalli (rä-väl′lĭ) co. W Mont. 2,391 □ pop. 10, ✕ Hamilton.
Ravanusa (rä′vä-nōō′zä) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 15.
Ravena (rä-vē′nä) vil. Albany co. N. Y. pop. 42.
Ravenna (rä-vĕn′ä) vil. Buffalo co. Nebr. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Portage co. Ohio, pop. 7. — (rä-vĕn′ä ; *It. pron.* rä-vĕn′nä) prov. E Emilia, It. 715 □ p. 254. — its ✻ p. 71 ; bat. 1512.
Ravensburg (rä′vĕns-bŏōrĸ) mfg. comm. Danube circle, Württemberg, Ger. p. 17.
Ravi (rä′vē) *anc.* HYDRAOTES, riv. Punjab, India, 450 m. to Chenab river.
Rawalpindi (rä′wŭl-pĭn′dē) div. Punjab, Br. India, 15,736 □ pop. 3,461. — dist. in div. 2,010 □ pop. 569. — town, ✻ of div. & dist. pop. 101.
Rawa Ruska (rä′vä rŏōs′kä) comm. Lwów prov. Poland, 30 m. NNW of Lemberg ; battle 1914.
Rawicz (rä′vĭch) *Ger.* **Rawitsch** (rä′vĭch) comm. Poznań prov. Poland, pop. 12.
Rawka (räf′kä) riv. W Poland, ab. 50 m. long, trib. of Bzura riv. ; Russian defense line 1914.
Rawlins (rô′lĭnz) co. NW Kans. 1,064 □ p. 7, ✕ Atwood. — city, ✕ of Carbon co. Wyo. p. 4.
Rawmarsh (rô′märsh′) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 18.
Rawson (rô′sŭn) spt. ✻ of Chubut ter. Argentina, S. Amer. pop. 5.
Rawtenstall (rô′tĕn-stôl′) mfg. & min. mun. bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 28.
Ray, co. NW Missouri, 565 □ pop. 21, ✕ Richmond.
Ray, Cape, SW point of Newfoundland.
Raymond (rā′mŭnd) city, Pacific oc. Wash. pop. 4. — vil. ✕ of Hinds co. Miss. 27 m. SE of Vicksburg ; battle 1863.
Rayne (rān) town, Acadia par. Louisiana, pop. 3.
Raynham (rān′dăm) town, Bristol co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.

Quilimane. See QUELIMANE.
Quittah. Var. of KETA.
Rába. See RAAB.
Rabbat. Var. of RABAT.
Ráczkeve. See CSEPEL.
Raidestos. Var. of RODOSTO.
Rajasthan. See RAJPUTANA.
Rand, The. See WITWATERSRAND.
Rann of Cutch. See CUTCH.
Raphia. = RAFAH. [VILLÉ.
Rappoltsweiler. = RIBEAU-
Ras Addar. See BON, CAPE.
Raseiniai. See ROSSIENY.
Rashid. Ar. form of ROSETTA.
Rasht. Var. of RESHT.
Ratak. See RADAK.
Raucoux. See ROCOURT.

□ means square miles ; ✻, capital ; ✕, co. seat ; †, former name of ; agr., agricultural ; cml., commercial ; mfg., manufacturing ; min., mining ; spt., seaport ; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands : 2 = 1,500 to 2,499 ; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc. ; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Razgrad (räz′grät) comm. Ruschuk dept. NE Bulgaria, pop. 14.
Razskazovo (räs′ka-zô′vô) town, Tambov prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 21.
Ré (rā) isl. 16 m. long, off coast of dept. Charente-Inférieure, France, pop. 11.
Reading (rĕd′ĭng) mfg. town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 7. — vil. Hamilton co. Ohio, pop. 5. — mfg. city, ✕ of Berks co. Pa. pop. 108. — mfg. ✕ cml. county bor. ✕ of Berkshire, England, on Kennet riv. pop. 92.
Reagan (rā′gĕn) co. W Texas, 1,071 □, ✕ Stiles.
Real (rē-ôl′) co. S cen. Texas, 619 □ pop. 1,461, ✕ Leakey.
Real de Monte (rā-äl′ dā mōn′tā) min. town, Hidalgo state, Mexico, pop. 10.
Recanati (rā′kä-nä′tē) comm. Macerata prov. Marches, Italy, p. 15; Gothic cathedral.
Recherche Archipelago (rĕ-shârsh′) off S coast of Western Australia.
Reciţa Montana (rā′chĭ-tsä mōn-tä′nä) *Hung.* **Resiczabánya** (rĕ′shĭch-ŏ-bän′yŏ) comm. Caraş Severin prov. Roumania, pop. 17.
Recklinghausen (rĕk′lĭng-hou′zĕn) min. city, Münster govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 61. — comm. same dist. pop. 49.
Recoaro (rā′kŏ-ä′rō) comm. Vicenza prov. Italy, 19 m. fr. Vicenza, pop. 7; mineral springs.
Rector (rĕk′tẽr) city, Clay co. Arkansas, pop. 2.
Reculet (rē-kü′lĕ′) peak of Jura mts. in dept. Ain, France, 5,642 ft. high.
Red Bank, vil. Gloucester co. N. J.; battle 1777. — bor. Monmouth co. N. J. pop. 9.
Red Bluff, city, ✕ of Tehama co. California, pop. 3.
Redcar (rĕd′kär′) urban dist. North Riding, Yorkshire, England, p. 16; watering place.
Red Cedar River, riv. Wis. 125 m. long, flows into Chippewa river.
Red Cloud, city, ✕ of Webster co. Nebraska, pop. 2.
Red Deer, riv. E Saskatchewan, Can. ab. 140 m. to Lake Winnepegosis. — *or* **La Biche** (lä bĕsh′) riv. SE Alberta, Can. 385 m. to South Saskatchewan river.
Reddersburg (rĕd′ẽrz-bûrg) town, S cen. Orange Free State, U. of S. Afr. pop. 1; bat. 1900.
Redding (rĕd′ĭng) city, ✕ of Shasta co. Calif. pop. 3.
Redditch (rĕd′ĭch) mfg. urban dist. Worcestershire, Eng. near Birmingham, pop. 16.
Redfern (rĕd′fûrn′) mun. suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, pop. 24.
Redfield (rĕd′fēld′) city, ✕ of Spink co. S. Dakota, pop. 3.
Redfield Mountain, peak, Adirondack mts. Essex co. N. Y. 4,606 ft. high.
Red Indian Lake, cen. Newfoundland, 37 m. long, 64 □.
Red Jacket, vil. Houghton co. Michigan, pop. 2.
Red Lake, lake, 38 m. long, N Beltrami co. Minn. divided into Upper & Lower Red Lake. — co. NW Minn. 432 □ pop. 7, ✕ Red Lake Falls.
Red Lake Falls, city, ✕ of Red Lake co. Minn. on Red Lake river, pop. 2.
Red Lake River, riv. Minn. through Red lake, 135 m. to Red river.
Redlands (rĕd′lăndz) city, San Bernardino co. California, pop. 10; university.
Red Lion, bor. York co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Red Lodge, city, ✕ of Carbon co. Montana, pop. 5.
Red Mountain, mt. Park range, Colorado, 13,333 ft. high.
Red Oak, city, ✕ of Montgomery co. Iowa, pop. 6.
Redon (rē-dôn′) comm. dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France, pop. 7.
Redonda (rē-dŏn′dä) small isl. Leeward isls. Brit. W. Indies; dependency of Antigua.
Redondela (rā′thôn-dā′lä; 146) comm. Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. 14.
Redondo Beach (rē-dŏn′dō) city, Los Angeles co. California, pop. 5.
Red River, riv. 1,200 m. long, SW U. S. A., Llano Estacado, Texas, to Miss. riv. La. — *or* **Red River of the North,** riv. Lake Traverse, Minn. 355 m. to Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba. — See SONGKA. — par. NW La. 400 □ pop. 15, ✕ Coushatta. — co. NE Texas, 1,039 □ pop. 36, ✕ Clarksville.
Redruth (rĕd′rōōth; rĕd-rōōth′) urban dist. Cornwall co. England, pop. 10; tin mines.
Red Sea, inland sea, 1,450 m. long, between Arabia & Africa, connects with Arabian sea by Bab el Mandeb strait. — prov. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, comprising the coastal mts. & plain, 27,200 [.] pop. 34.
Red Springs, town, Robeson co. North Carolina, pop. 1; college.
Redwillow (rĕd′wĭl′ō) co. S Nebr. 720 □ pop. 11, ✕ McCook.
Red Wing, mfg. & cml. city, ✕ of Goodhue co. Minn. on Mississippi river, pop. 9.
Redwood (rĕd′wo͝od′) co. SW Minn. 881 □ pop. 21, ✕ Redwood Falls. — city, ✕ of San Mateo co. Calif. pop. 4.
Redwood Falls, city, ✕ of Redwood co. Minn. on Redwood river, pop. 2.
Redwood River, Minn. 90 m. long, enters Minnesota riv. 3 m. above Redwood Falls.
Reed City, vil. Osceola co. Michigan, pop. 2.
Reedley (rēd′lĭ) city, Fresno co. California, pop. 2.
Reedsburg (rēdz′bûrg) city, Sauk co. Wisconsin, pop. 3.
Reelfoot Lake (rēl′fo͝ot) lake, about 25 m. long, Obion & Lake cos. NW Tenn. & Fulton co. SW Ky.; formed during earthquake of 1811.
Reeves (rēvz) co. W Texas, 2,781 [.] pop. 4, ✕ Pecos.
Refugio (rā-fo͞o′hĭ-ō) co. S Texas, 740 [.] pop. 4, ✕ Refugio.
Regalbuto (rä′gäl-bo͞o′tō) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 13.
Regello (rā-jĕl′lō) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 14.
Regen (rā′gĕn) riv. Bavaria, Ger. 68 m. long, Böhmerwald mts. to Danube river.
Regensburg (rā′gĕns-bo͝orĸ) *or* **Ratisbon** (răt′ĭs-bŏn) *anc.* REGI′NUM *or* CAS′TRA REGI′NA, city, ✱ of Upper Palatinate govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 53. See RATISBON (*Gaz.*).
Reggio di Calabria (rĕd′jō dē kä-lä′brē-ä) prov. Calabria, S Italy, 1,219 □ pop. 526. — *anc.* RHE′GIUM, its ✱ a mfg. spt. city, pop. 61; destroyed by earthquake 1908.
Reggio nell' Emilia (nĕl′lä-mēl′yä) prov. Emilia, Italy, 884 □ pop. 353. — *anc.* RE′GIUM LEP′IDI, its ✱ a mfg. cml. ft. city, pop. 82.
Regillus, Lake (rē-jĭl′ŭs) anc. name of a small unidentified lake near Rome; bat. 496? B. C.
Regina (rē-jī′nä) city, ✱ of Saskatchewan prov. Canada, 335 m. W by N of Winnipeg, p. 34.
Regla (rā′glä) munic. & town, Havana prov. Cuba, pop. 14.
Regnitz (rāg′nĭts) riv. cen. Bavaria, ab. 50 m. long, S trib. of Main river.
Rehoboth (rē-hō′bŏth) town, Bristol co. Mass. pop. 2. — town, cen. S. W. Africa, pop. 10.
Reichenau (rī′ĸĕn-ou′) isl. 4¼ m. long, Baden, Germany, Lake of Constance. — vil. Lower Austria, ab. 20 m. SW of Wiener-Neustadt, pop. comm. 5.
Reichenbach (rī′ĸĕn-bäĸ′) riv. Berne canton, Switzerland, to Aar riv. — comm. Breslau govt. dist. Lower Silesia prov. Prussia, p. 15. — comm. Zwickau circle, Saxony, Ger. p. 27.
Reichenhall (rī′ĸĕn-häl′) *or* **Bad-Reichenhall** (bät′-) comm. Upper Bavaria, Ger. ab. 8 m. SW of Salzburg, pop. 6; salt mines; baths.
Reidsville (rēdz′vĭl) mfg. town, Rockingham co. North Carolina, pop. 5.
Reigate (rī′gāt) mun. bor. Surrey co. England, 19 m. SSW of London, pop. 29.
Reims *or* **Rheims** (rēmz; *F.* rĕns) *anc.* DUROCORTO′RUM, *later* RE′MI, mfg. & cml. city, dept. Marne, France, pop. 77; famous for wines and a magnificent cathedral, partly destroyed in World War.
Reindeer Lake, lake, 2,436 □ NE Saskatchewan prov. (mostly) & NW Manitoba, Canada.
Reinickendorf (rī′nĭ-kĕn-dôrf′) *officially* **Berlin-Reinickendorf,** comm. Potsdam govt. dist. Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 41; in Greater Berlin.
Relizane (rē-lē′zän′) comm. dept. Oran, Algeria, pop. 13.
Rembang (rĕm′bäng′) residency, N Java, Du. E. Indies, 2,873 □ pop. 1,664. — its ✱ p. 22.
Remedios (rā-mā′thyōs; 146) town, San Juan de los Remedios munic. Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. 9.
Remiremont (rē-mēr′môN′) comm. dept. Vosges, France, pop. 10.
Remouchamps (rē-mo͞o′shäN′) vil. Liége prov. Belgium; remarkable double cavern.
Rems (rĕms) riv. Württemberg, Germany, ab. 40 m. long, flows into Neckar river.
Remscheid (rĕm′shīt) mfg. comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 73.
Renaix (rē-nĕ′) mfg. & cml. comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 22.
Rendina (rĕn′dē-nä), *or* **Orfani** (ôr′fä-nē), **Gulf of,** *or* **Strymonic Gulf** (strĭ-mŏn′ĭk) inlet of Ægean sea, NE of Chalcidice, Salonika, Macedonia.
Rendsburg (rĕnts′bo͝orĸ) comm. Schleswig govt. dist. Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, p. 16.
Renfrew (rĕn′fro͞o) burgh, ✕ of Renfrew co. Scotland, pop. 14; small part in Lanark co. — *or* **Renfrewshire** (-shĭr; -shẽr) co. SW Scotland, 240 □ pop. 299. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, ✕ Pembroke. — town, Renfrew co. Ontario, pop. 5.
Renkum (rĕŋ′kŭm) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 12.
Rennes (rĕn) *anc.* CONDA′TE, city, ✱ of dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France, pop. 82.
Reno (rē′nō) co. S Kans. 1,242 □ pop. 44, ✕ Hutchinson. — *city,* ✕ of Washoe co. Nev. p. 12; Univ. of Nev. — (*It. pron.* rā′nō) riv. Italy, 137 m. long, Apennines to Adriatic.
Renovo (rē-nō′vō) bor. Clinton co. Pennsylvania, pop. 6; summer resort.
Rensselaer (rĕn′sĕ-lẽr) co. E N. Y. 663 □ pop. 113, ✕ Troy. — city, ✕ of Jasper co. Ind. pop. 3. — city, Rensselaer co. N. Y. pop. 11.
Renton (rĕn′tŭn) city, King co. Washington, pop. 3.
Renville (rĕn′vĭl) co. SW cen. Minn. 978 □ pop. 24, ✕ Olivia. — co. N N. Dak. 899 □ pop. 8, ✕ Mohall.
Repelen-Baerl (rā′pĕ-lĕn-bĕrl′) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 13.
Republic, co. N Kansas, 704 □ pop. 16, ✕ Belleville.
Republican River, Colo. Kans. & Nebr. about 500 m. long, E Colo. to Kansas river.
Repulse Bay, N Canada, SW of Melville pen. — bay, E Queensland, Australia.
Requena (rā-kā′nä) comm. Valencia prov. Spain, pop. 19.
Resaca (rē-sä′kä) town, Gordon co. Ga.; battle 1863.
Resaca de la Palma (rā-sä′kä dā lä päl′mä) battlefield (1846), Cameron co. Texas.
Resht (rĕsht) cml. town, ✱ of Gilan prov. Persia, Asia, near Caspian sea, pop. 41.
Resina (rā-sē′nä) comm. Naples prov. It. pop. 21; built over ruins of Herculaneum.
Resistencia (rā′sēs-tĕn′syä; 138) town, ✱ of Chaco territory, Argentina, S. Amer. pop. 8.
Resolution Island, isl. 975 □ Hudson strait, Can. — isl. off SW coast of South Isl. N. Z.
Restigouche (rĕs′tĭ-gō͞osh′) riv. New Brunswick prov. Canada, 125 m. long to Chaleur bay. — co. N New Brunswick prov. Canada, ✕ Dalhousie.
Resurrection Bay (rĕz′ŭ-rĕk′shŭn) inlet of Gulf of Alaska in Kenai pen. S Alaska.
Rethel (rē-tĕl′) comm. dept. Ardennes, France, pop. 5.
Rethondes (rē-tôNd′) vil. near Compiègne, France, in Forêt de Laigue; armistice signed here Nov. 11, 1918.
Retimo (rā′tē-mō) *or* **Rethymno** (rā′thēm-nō) nome, cen. Crete, 725 □ pop. 70. — spt. in same, on N coast, pop. 8.
Réunion (rē-ün′yŭn; *F.* rā′ü′nyôN′) *or* **Bourbon** (bo͝or′bŭn) isl. Mascarene group, Indian ocean, 400 m. E of Madagascar, 970 □ pop. 174, ✱ Saint-Denis; a French colony.
Reus (rā′o͞os) mfg. comm. Tarragona prov. Spain, pop. 30.
Reuss (rois) riv. Switzerland, Uri canton, 100 m. through Lake of Lucerne to Aar river.
Reuss (rois) *or* **Gera-Greiz** (gā′rā-grīts′) dist. Thuringia, Germany, 441 □ p. 212, ✱ Gera.
Reutlingen (roit′lĭng-ĕn) comm. Black Forest circle, Württemberg, Ger. pop. 29.
Revel (rē-vĕl′) comm. dept. Haute-Garonne, France, pop. 5. — (rĕv′ĕl; *Russ.* rĕ′vĕl-y′) *Esth.* **Tallinn** (tăl′lĭn) *Ger.* **Reval** (rā′väl) cml. ft. spt. town, ✱ of Harju dist. & of Esthonia, Europe, pop. 124.
Revere (rē-vēr′) city, Suffolk co. Mass. on Mass. bay, p. 29; beach a popular resort.
Revillagigedo (rā-vēl′yä-hē-hā′thō; 146, 172) isl. 50 m. long, S Alaska.
Revin (rē-văN′) comm. dept. Ardennes, France, pop. 6.
Revúca (rĕ′vo͞o-kä) *Hung.* **Nagyrocze** (nŏd′y′rōt′sĕ) comm. Liptó Svatý Mikuláš dept. Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 13.
Rewa (rā′wä) state, Cen. India Agency, India, 13,000 □ p. 1,402. — its ✱ p. 21.
Rewa Kantha (rā′wa kän′tà) agency incl. 61 native states, Bombay, Ind. 4,956 □ p. 753.
Rewari *or* **Riwari** (rē-wä′rē) *mfg.* & cml. town, Gurgaon dist. Punjab, Br. India, pop. 28.
Rexburg (rĕks′bûrg) city, ✕ of Madison co. Idaho, pop. 4.
Reykjavik (rā′kyä-vēk′) town, ✱ of Iceland, on SW coast, pop. 18.
Reynolds (rĕn′ŭldz) co. SE Missouri, 828 □ pop. 10, ✕ Centerville.
Reynoldsville (-vĭl) bor. Jefferson co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Rezé (rē-zā′) comm. dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, on Loire river, pop. 10.
Rezekne (rĕ′zĕk-nĕ) *Russ.* **Ryezhitsa** (ryĕ′zhĭ-tsä) *Ger.* **Rositten** (rō-zĭt′ĕn) comm. cen. Latgalia prov. Latvia, Eur. pop. 12.
Rezende (rā-zĕn′dĕ) munic. (pop. 28) & town (pop. 14) Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, S. Amer.
Rhætia (rē′shĭ-ä) anc. Roman prov. S of Danube riv.; corresponds to most of Tirol (Austria) and Grisons canton (Switzerland). See RHÆTIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Rhætian Alps (rē′shăn) subdivision of Alps, E Switzerland & Tirol and Vorarlberg, Austria; highest Bernina (in Switzerland), 13,295 ft.
Rhea (rā) co. E Tennessee, 365 □ pop. 14, ✕ Dayton.
Rheden (rā′dĕn) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 21.
Rheine (rī′nĕ) comm. Münster govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 16.
Rheinfelden (rīn′fĕl′dĕn) comm. Aargau canton, Switz. on Rhine riv. pop. 4; battle 1638.
Rheingau (rīn′gou) dist. SW Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia; vineyards.
Rheinhessen (rīn′hĕs′ĕn) prov. W Hesse, Germany, 530 □ pop. 371, ✱ Mainz.
Rhenen (rā′nĕn) comm. Utrecht prov. Neth. on Lower Rhine river, pop. 6.
Rheydt (rīt) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 43.
Rhine (rīn) *Ger.* **Rhein** (rīn) *anc.* RHE′NUS, riv. Europe, 810 m. Switzerland to North sea.
Rhinebeck (rīn′bĕk) vil. Dutchess co. New York, pop. 1, town, pop. 3.
Rhineland (rīn′lănd) Eng. form of Ger. **Rheinland** (rīn′länt) officially same as RHINE PROVINCE; — recently & popularly, the part of W Germany W of the Rhine (Left Bank of the Rhine), ab. 9,000 □ pop. ab. 5,440, chief city Cologne.
Rhinelander (rīn′lăn-dẽr) city, ✕ of Oncida co. Wisconsin, pop. 7.
Rhine Province *or* **Rhenish Prussia,** *Ger.* **Rheinland** (rīn′länt′) prov. W part of Prussia, exclusive of the Saar region, 9,453 □ pop. 6,769, ✱ Coblenz.
Rhode Island (rōd ī′lănd) a New England state, U. S. A. 1,248 □ pop. 604, ✱ Providence; smallest state in the Union; one of orig. thirteen. Abbr. *R. I.* See CHARTER COLONY, LITTLE RHODY. — *form.* **Aquidneck** (ă-kwĭd′nĕk) isl. 15 m. long, Narragansett bay, R. I.
Rhodes (rōdz) *anc.* RHO′DUS *or* RHO′DOS, isl. Medit. sea, off SW coast of Asia Minor, 565 □ pop. 37; Ital. dependency. — spt. its ✱ pop. 14. See COLOSSUS, *n.* 2.
Rhode-Saint-Genèse (rōd′-săN′-zhĕ-nĕz′) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Rhodesia (rō-dē′zhĭ-ä; -zĭ-ä) region comprising Brit. territories in S Africa N of the Transvaal & S of Belgian Congo & Tanganyika Ter. 444,575 □ pop. 1,812. See NORTHERN RHODESIA (*Gaz.*), SOUTHERN RHODESIA (*Gaz.*).
Rhodope (rŏd′ō-pē) *Turk.* **Despad Dagh** (dŏs′pàd′ dăĸ′) *Bulg.* **Despoto Planina** (dĕs′-pō-tō plà-nē′nà) mt. chain (*dagh, planina*), SW Bulgaria; highest Mus Allah, 9,610 ft.
Rhondda (hrŏn′thà) *or* **Ystradyfodwg** (ŭs′trâd-ĕ-vŏd′ŏg) min. urban dist. Glamorganshire, S Wales, pop. 163.
Rhone (rōn) *Fr.* **Rhône** (rōn) *anc.* RHOD′ANUS, riv. Switzerland & France, 504 m. long, rises in Alps, flows into Gulf of Lions.
Rhône (rōn) dept. SE France, 1,104 □ pop. 957, ✱ Lyon.
Rhyl (hrĭl) spt. & urban dist. Flintshire, Wales, pop. 13; watering place.
Rhymney (rŭm′nĭ; hrŭm′nĭ) urban dist. Monmouthshire, England, pop. 12.
Rhyolite Peak (rī′ō-līt) mt. Front range, Teller co. Colorado, 10,771 ft. high.
Ribble (rĭb′l) riv. Eng. W. Riding, Yorkshire, & Lancashire to Irish sea, at Preston.
Ribbon Falls (rĭb′ŭn) in Yosemite Nat. Park, Calif.; height of fall 1,612 ft.
Ribe (rē′bĕ) co. SW Jutland, Denmark, 1,182 □ pop. 129. — its ✱ pop. 6.
Ribeauvillé (rē′bō′vē′lā′) comm. dept. Haut-Rhin, France, pop. 5.
Ribeira (rē-bā′rä) riv. Paraná & São Paulo states, Brazil, 200 m. to Atlantic ocean. — comm. La Coruña prov. Spain, pop. 17.
Ribeirão Preto (rē′bā-rouN′ prā′tō͞o) munic. (pop. 69) & town (pop. 28) São Paulo, Brazil.
Ribera (rē-bā′rä) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 11.
Riberalta (rē′bā-räl′tä) town, El Beni dept. on Beni riv. N Bolivia, pop. 3.
Ricamarie, La (lä rē′kà′mà′rē′) comm. dept. Loire, France, pop. 10; coal mines.
Rice, co. cen. Kans. 707 □ pop. 15, ✕ Lyons. — co. SE Minn. 495 □ pop. 28, ✕ Faribault.
Rice Lake, city, Barron co. Wis. pop. 4. — lake, 27 □, SE Ontario, Canada.
Rich, co. N Utah, 1,031 □ pop. 2, ✕ Randolph.
Richardson (rĭch′ärd-sŭn) co. SE Nebr. 545 □ pop. 20, ✕ Falls City.
Richelieu (rē′shē-lyŭ′; -lo͞o′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, ✕ Ste. Victoire. — riv. Quebec prov. Canada, 210 m. Lake Champlain to St. Lawrence river.
Richfield (rĭch′fēld) vil. Hennepin co. Minn. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Sevier co. Utah, pop. 3.
Richfield Springs, vil. & summer resort, Otsego co. N. Y. pop. 1; medicinal springs.
Richford (rĭch′fẽrd) vil. Franklin co. Vermont, pop. 2.
Rich Hill, city, Bates co. Missouri, pop. 2.
Richland (rĭch′lănd) co. SE Ill. 357 □ pop. 14, ✕ Olney. — par. NE La. 565 □ pop. 21, ✕ Rayville. — co. E Mont. 2,103 □ pop. 9, ✕ Sidney. — co. SE N. Dak. 1,437 □ pop. 21,

Reate. See RIETI.
Recife. See PERNAMBUCO.
Redrift. See ROTHERHITHE.
Reginum. See REGENSBURG.
Regium Lepidi. See REGGIO NELL' EMILIA.
Reichenberg. See LIBEREC.
Reikjavik. Var. of REYKJAVIK.
Remi. See REIMS.
Resiczabánya. See RECIŢA MONTANA.
Rethymno, Rethymnon. Vars. of RETIMO.
Reval. See REVEL.
Rey, Isla del. See SAN MIGUEL.
Rha. See VOLGA.
Rhadames. Var. of GHADAMES.
Rhagæ. See RAGES.
Rhaidestos. Var. of RODOSTO.
Rhat. Var. of GHAT.
Rhegium. See REGGIO DI CALABRIA.
Rheinland. See RHINE PROVINCE.
Rheinpfalz. = RHINE PALATINATE. See PALATINATE, THE.
Rhenish Prussia. See RHINE PROVINCE.
Rhenus. See RHINE. [ALPS.
Rhetian Alps. Var. of RHÆTIAN
Rhin, Bas-. See BAS-RHIN.
Rhine Palatinate. = PALATINATE, THE.
Rhin, Haut-. See HAUT-RHIN.
Rhinns. See RINNS.
Rhinocolura. See ARISH, EL.
Rhio. See RIOUW.
Rhoda. See RODA.
Rhodanus. See RHONE.
Rhodes, Outer & Inner. See APPENZELL.
Rhyndacus. See ADRANOS.
Riad. See RIYADH.
Riazan. Var. of RYAZAN.
Ribeira Grande. See SANTO ANTÃO.

× Wahpeton. — co. N cen. Ohio, 503 □ pop. 55, × Mansfield. — co. cen. S. C. 751 □ pop. 78, × Columbia. — co. SW Wis. 590 □ pop. 20, × Richland Center. — town, Stewart co. Ga. pop. 2.

Richland Center, city, × of Richland co. Wis. pop. 3.

Richmond (rĭch′mŭnd) co. E Ga. 319 □ pop. 64, × Augusta. — co. Staten island, SE N. Y. 57 □ pop. 117, × New Brighton. — co. S N. C. 521 □ pop. 26, × Rockingham. — co. E Va. 204 □ pop. 7, × Warsaw. — city, Contra Costa co. Calif. pop. 17. — mfg. city, × of Wayne co. Ind. pop. 27. — city, × of Madison co. Ky. pop. 6. — town, Sagadahoc co. Maine, pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Ray co. Mo. pop. 4. — bor. part of New York city, coextensive with Richmond co. — town, × of Fort Bend co. Texas, pop. 1. — mfg. & cml. city, port of entry, ✻ of Va. & × of Henrico co. but politically independent, pop. 172. — mun. bor. Surrey co. England, pop. 36. — co. Cape Breton isl. Nova Scotia prov. Canada, 489 □ pop. 13, × Arichat. — co. S Quebec prov. Canada, × Richmond. — town, cen. Cape prov. U. of S. Afr. p. 3. — city, Victoria, Australia, sub. of Melbourne, p. 43.

Richmond Heights, city, St. Louis co. Missouri, pop. 2.

Richrath-Reusrath (rĭk′rät-rois′rät) comm. Düsseldorf dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 13.

Richwood (rĭch′wo͝od) mfg. vil. Union co. Ohio, pop. 2. — town, Nicholas co. W. Va. pop. 4.

Rickmansworth (rĭk′mănz-wûrth) mfg. urban dist. Hertfordshire, England, pop. 8.

Ridderkerk (rĭd′ĕr-kĕrk′) comm. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 12.

Rideau (rē′dō′) lake, S of Lanark co. Ontario prov. Canada, about 126 □.

Ridgefield (rĭj′fēld) bor. Fairfield co. Connecticut, pop. 1. — bor. Bergen co. N. J. pop. 2.

Ridgefield Park, bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 9.

Ridgeley (rĭj′lĭ) town, Mineral co. West Virginia, pop. 2.

Ridgewood (rĭj′wo͝od) vil. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 8.

Ridgway (rĭj′wā) bor. × of Elk co. Pa. pop. 6.

Ridley Park (rĭd′lĭ) bor. Delaware co. Pa. 11 m. WSW of Philadelphia, pop. 2.

Riedisheim (rē′dĭs-hīm) comm. dept. Haut-Rhin, France, pop. 6.

Riesa (rē′zä) comm. Dresden circle, Saxony, Germany, on Elbe river, p. 15.

Riesen-Gebirge (rē′zĕn-gĕ-bĭr′gĕ) mt. range, bet. Bohemia (Czechoslovakia) & Silesia (Prussia); highest Schneekoppe (*pron.* shnā′kŏp′ĕ) 5,258 ft.

Riesi (rē-ā′sē) comm. Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, It. 14 m. S of Caltanissetta, pop. 17.

Rieti (rē-ā′tē) *anc.* Rea′te, comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 18.

Rif *or* **Riff, Er** (ĕr rĭf′) hilly coast region, N Morocco, crossed by 4° W.

Riga (rē′gä) mfg. city & cml. port, ✻ of Livonia prov. & of Latvia, Europe, on Gulf of Riga, pop. 300; Univ. of Latvia. —, **Gulf of,** inlet, Baltic sea, bet. Esthonia & Latvia.

Rigby (rĭg′bĭ) vil. × of Jefferson co. Idaho, pop. 2.

Rigi (rē′gē) mt. between lakes of Lucerne & Zug, Switzerland; highest points, the Kulm (5,905 ft.) in NW & Scheidegg (5,462 ft.) in SE.

Rijssen (rīs′ĕn) comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.

Rijswijk (rīs′wĭk) *Eng.* **Ryswick** (rīz′wĭk) comm. South Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 9; Peace of Ryswick concluded here 1697.

Rikuchu (rē′ko͞o′cho͞o) old prov. N Honshu, Japan, now Iwate pref.

Rikuzen (rē′ko͞o′zĕn) old prov. N Honshu, Japan, now part of Miyagi pref.

Riley (rī′lĭ) co. NE Kansas, 604 □ pop. 21, × Manhattan.

Rimac (rē-mäk′) riv. Peru, South America, flows into Pacific ocean; Lima situated on it.

Rimini (rē′mē-nē) *anc.* Arim′inum, spt. Forlì prov. Emilia, Italy, on Adriatic, pop. 51.

Rimouski (rē-mo͞os′kē) co. Quebec prov. Canada. — its ✻ pop. 4.

Rimpfischhorn (rĭmp′fĭsh-hôrn′) mt. Pennine Alps, Switz. N of Monte Rosa, 13,790 ft. high.

Rincon (rĕn-kōn′) munic. W Porto Rico, pop. 8.

Ringgold (rĭng′gōld) co. S Iowa, 540 □ pop. 13, × Mount Ayr.

Ringkŏbing (rĭng′kû′bing) co. W Jutland, Denmark, 1,800 □ pop. 146. — its × pop. 4.

Ringkŏbing Fiord, lagoon, W Jutland, Denmark.

Ringnes Islands (rĭng′nĕs) isl. group, Arctic oc. N Canada, N of Bathurst isl.

Ringvadsö (rĭng′väts-û′) isl. Troms co. N Norway, 260 □.

Rinjani (rĭn-jä′nē) volcano, 12,382 ft. high, Lombok island, Du. E. Indies.

Rinns *or* **Rhinns** (rĭnz) pen. 28 m. long, Wigtown co. SW Scotland.

Rio. For most names of rivers with Rio (Sp. & Pg. for *river*) see the specific names; as, *Rio Negros,* see Negros. — See Rio de Janeiro (*Gaz.*).

Rio Arriba (rē′ō är-rē′bä) co. NW N. Mex. 5,871 □ pop. 20, × Tierra Amarilla.

Riobamba (rē′ō-bäm′bä) town, ✻ of Chimborazo prov. Ecuador, S. America, pop. 15.

Rio Blanco (rē′ō blän′kō) co. NW Colorado, 3,223 □ pop. 2, × Meeker.

Rio Bonito (rē′ō̊ bō-nē′to͞o) city, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, pop. munic. 25.

Rio Branco (rē′o̊ brän′ko͞o) town, ✻ of Acre ter. on Acre riv. SW Brazil, pop. munic. 20.

Río Cuarto (rē′ō kwär′to͞) town, Córdoba prov. Argentina, pop. 20.

Rio de Janeiro (rē′ō dā zhä-nā′rō; *Pg.* rē′o̊ dā zhä-nē′ĕ-ro͞o) state, SE Brazil, S. Amer. 26,634 □ pop. 1,559, ✻ Nictheroy. — *or* **Rio Janeiro** *or* **Rio,** a cml. spt. city, ✻ of Brazil, on Rio de Janeiro bay, total pop. 1,158.

Rio de Janeiro Bay, inlet of Atlantic co. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 16½ m. long by 11 m. wide.

Rio del Rey (dĕl rā′) spt. & estuary, Br. Cameroons mandate, Africa, E of Cross river.

Río de Oro (rē′ō dā ō′rō) Spanish col. W coast of Afr. bet. Morocco & Mauritania, 109,200 □, ✻ Villa Cisneros; incl. 3 parts: colony, 65,500 □; prot. 34,700 □; & occupied ter. 9,000 □.

Rio Grande (grän′dā) riv. 1,800 m. long, SW Colo. to Gulf of Mexico; from El Paso, Texas, forms boundary bet. U. S. & Mexico. — co. S Colo. 898 □ pop. 8, × Del Norte. — munic. NE Porto Rico, pop. 13. — (*pron.* rē′o̊ grän′dĕ) river, 680 m. long, SE Brazil, Minas Geraes & São Paulo states; unites with Paranahyba to form Paraná.

Rio Grande de Mindanao (dā mēn′dä-nä′ō) *or, esp. in its upper course,* **Pulangi** *or* **Pulangui** (po͞o-läng′gē) riv. cen. Mindanao, Philippine islands, ab. 200 m. to Illana bay.

Rio Grande do Norte (rē′o̊ grän′dĕ do̊ nôr′tĕ) state, NE Brazil, South America, 22,189 □ pop. 537, ✻ Natal.

Rio Grande do Sul (do̊ so͞ol′) state, S Brazil, S. Amer. 91,309 □ pop. 2,183, ✻ Porto Alegre. — spt. town, former ✻ of Rio Grande do Sul state, pop. munic. 54.

Rio Grande Pyramid (rē′ō grän′dā pĭr′ă-mĭd) mt. San Juan range, Colo. 13,830 ft. high.

Rioja, La (lä rē-ō′hä; 189) prov. NW Argentina, S. Amer. 37,839 □ pop. 85. — its ✻ pop. 8. — region of Spain, chiefly in Logroño prov. ab. 1,690 □.

Riom (ryôn) *anc.* Ricom′agus, comm. dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France, pop. 10.

Río Muni (rē′ō mo͞o′nē) the continental portion of Spanish Guinea, W Africa, 9,470 □ pop. 68, chief town Bata.

Rion (rē-ôn′) *anc.* Pha′sis, river, 100 m. long, Georgia, Asia, flows W to Black sea.

Río Negro (rē′ō nā′grō) ter. cen. Argentina, S. Amer. crossed by 40° S, 79,805 □ pop. 48. — dept. W Uruguay, S. Amer. 3,271 □ pop. 39, ✻ Fray Bentos.

Río negro (rē′ō-nā′grō) town, Antioquia dept. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. munic. 11. — town, Santander Sur dept. Colombia, pop. 18.

Rionero in Vulture (rē′ō-nē′rō ēn vo͞ol-to͞o′rā) comm. Potenza prov. Italy, near Melfi, p. 11.

Rio Pardo (rē′o̊ pär′do̊) town, Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, pop. munic. 35.

Rio Piedras (rē′ō pyä′drās) munic. (pop. 23) & town (pop. 6) N Porto Rico.

Ríos, Los (lōs rē′ōs) prov. Ecuador, South America, 2,296 □ pop. 38, ✻ Babahoyo.

Riosucio (rē′ō-so͞o′syō; 138) town, Caldas dept. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. munic. 17.

Riouw (rē′ou) *or* **Rhio** (rē′ō) group of isls. Du. E. Indies, SE of Malay pen. — outpost prov. Du. E. Indies, comprising Riouw, Lingga, other islands, & Indragiri in Sumatra, 12,506 □ pop. 223, ✻ Tanjong Pinang, on Bintang isl. — another name for Bintang.

Ripley (rĭp′lĭ) co. SE Ind. 448 □ pop. 19, × Versailles. — co. SE Mo. 627 □ pop. 12, × Doniphan. — vil. Brown co. Ohio, pop. 2. — town, × of Lauderdale co. Tenn. pop. 2. — mfg. & min. urban dist. Derbyshire, England, pop. 13.

Ripon (rĭp′ŏn) city, Fond du Lac co. Wis. pop. 4; college. — mfg. city & mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 8.

Ripon Falls, 13 ft. high, 1,310 ft. across, in Victoria Nile near its exit from L. Victoria.

Rippoldsau (rĭp′ŏlts-ou′) vil. Baden, Germany, in Black Forest; watering place.

Risca (rĭs′kä) urban dist. Monmouthshire, England, pop. 17.

Rishton (rĭsh′tŭn) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 7.

Ritchie (rĭch′ĭ) co. NW W. Va. 453 □ pop. 17, × Harrisville.

Rito Alto, Mount (rē′tō äl′tō) mt. Sangre de Cristo mts. Colorado, 12,989 ft. high.

Ritter Mount (rĭt′ĕr) mt. Yosemite National Park, Calif. 13,155 ft. high.

Rittman (rĭt′măn) vil. Wayne co. Ohio, pop. 2.

Ritzville (rĭts′vĭl) city, × of Adams co. Washington, pop. 2.

Riva (rē′vä) comm. Venetia Tridentina, Italy, at N end of Lago di Garda, pop. 9.

Rivarolo Ligure (rē′va-rō′lō lē′gōō-rā) comm. Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. 23.

Rivas (rē′vas) town, SW Nicaragua, Cen. Amer. pop. with subs. 9.

Rive-de-Gier (rēv′-dĕ-zhyā′) comm. dept. Loire, France, pop. 15.

Rivera (rē-vā′rä) dept. N Uruguay, South America, 3,795 □ pop. 48. — its ✻ pop. 10.

River Falls, city, Pierce & St. Croix cos. Wisconsin, pop. 2.

River Forest, vil. Cook co. Ill. 11 m. W of Chicago, pop. 4.

Riverhead (rĭv′ĕr-hĕd′) town, × of Suffolk co. N. Y. at E end of Long isl. pop. 3.

River Rouge (rōōzh′) vil. Wayne co. Mich. 6 m. SW of Detroit, pop. 10.

Riversdale (rĭv′ĕrz-dāl) town, S Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 3.

Riverside, co. SE Calif. 7,223 □ pop. 50. — city, its × pop. 19. — vil. Cook co. Ill. pop. 3.

Riverton (rĭv′ĕr-tŭn) vil. Sangamon co. Ill. pop. 2. — bor. Burlington co. N. J. pop. 2. — town, Fremont co. Wyo. pop. 2.

Rivesaltes (rēv′zält′) comm. dept. Pyrénées-Orientales, France, pop. 5.

Riviera (rē-vyā′rä) beautiful region along Medit. sea, dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, & provs. Porto Maurizio & Genoa, Italy; divided into **Riviera di Ponente** (dē pō-nĕn′tä) (Western R.) and **Riviera di Levante** (dē lā-vän′tä) (Eastern R.); many winter resorts.

Rivière du Loup (rē′vyâr′ dü lo͞o′) city, Temiscouata co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 8.

Rivoli (rē′vō-lē) comm. Turin prov. Piedmont, Italy, 8 m. W of Turin, pop. 8.

Rivoli Veronese (vä′rō-nā′sā) vil. Verona prov. Venetia, Italy, p. 2; battle 1797.

Riyadh (rē-yäd′) *or* **Riad** (rē-äd′) city, ✻ of emirate of Nejd and Hasa, Arabia, pop. 35.

Rizal (rē-säl′; 268) prov. cen. Luzon, Phil. isls. near Manila, 899 □ pop. 230, ✻ Pasig.

Rjukan (ryōō′kän) waterfall, 780 ft. high, Telemark co. Norway.

Roane (rōn) co. E Tenn. 380 □ pop. 25, × Kingston. — co. W W. Va. 522 □ pop. 20, × Spencer.

Roan High Bluff (rōn) mt. Mitchell co. N. C. 6,287 ft. high.

Roan High Knob, mt. Mitchell co. N. C. on Tenn. boundary, 6,313 ft. high.

Roanne (rō′ăn′) *anc.* Rodum′na, mfg. comm. dept. Loire, France, on Loire riv. pop. 38.

Roanoke (rō′ă-nōk′) co. SW part of Va. 305 □ rural pop. 22, × Salem. — city, Randolph co. Ala. p. 4. — cml. city, in Roanoke co. Va. but polit. independent, pop. 51.

Roanoke Island, Dare co. N. C. bet. Albemarle & Pamlico sounds; Raleigh's attempted settlements 1585 & 1587; battle 1862.

Roanoke Rapids, town, Halifax co. North Carolina, pop. 3.

Roanoke River, E Va. & N. C. 240 m. long, incl. Staunton riv. 400 m.; to Albemarle sound.

Roanoke Sound, inlet of Atlantic bet. Roanoke & Bodie isls. N. C.

Roaring Spring, bor. Blair co. Pa. 11 m. S of Altoona, pop. 2.

Roatán (rō′a-tän′) isl. 30 m. long, Bay isls. Honduras. — chief town of Bay isls. pop. 2.

Roberts (rŏb′ĕrts) co. NE S. Dak. 1,111 □ p. 17, × Sisseton. — co. NW Texas, 882 □ p. 1, × Miami.

Robertson (rŏb′ĕrt-sŭn) co. NE Ky. 109 □ p. 4, × Mount Olivet. — co. N Tenn. 455 □ p. 26, × Springfield. — co. E cen. Tex. 872 □ p. 28, × Franklin. — town, S Cape prov. U. of S. Afr. p. 4.

Robeson (rŏb′ĕ-sŭn) co. S North Carolina, 990 □ pop. 55, × Lumberton.

Robinson (rŏb′ĭn-sŭn) city, × of Crawford co. Ill. pop. 3.

Robson, Mt. (rŏb′sŭn) in E British Columbia, 13,068 ft. high.

Roca, Cape (rō′kä) Portugal, 9° 31′ W; W extremity of continental Europe.

Rocha (rō′chä) dept. Uruguay, South America, 4,281 □ pop. 50. — its ✻ pop. 12.

Rochdale (rŏch′dāl) mfg. county bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 91.

Rochefort (rōsh′fôr′) ft. city, dept. Charente-Inférieure, France, pop. 29.

Roche-la-Molière (rōsh′-lä-mō′lyâr′) comm. dept. Loire, France, pop. 7; coal mines.

Rochelle (rō-shĕl′) city, Ogle co. Ill. pop. 3.

Rochelle, La (lä rō′shĕl′) spt. city, ✻ of Charente-Inférieure, France, p. 40; siege 1627–28.

Rochester (rŏch′ĕs-tĕr) city, × of Fulton co. Ind. pop. 4. — vil. Oakland co. Mich. pop. 3. — mfg. city, × of Olmsted co. Minn. pop. 14. — mfg. city, Strafford co. N. H. pop. 10. — mfg. city, × of Monroe co. N. Y. pop. 296; a port of entry; university. — bor. Beaver co. Pa. pop. 7. — *anc.* Durobri′væ, city & mun. bor. Kent co. England, pop. 31; cathedral.

Roche-sur-Yon, La (lä rôsh′-sür′-yôN′) comm. ✻ of dept. Vendée, France, pop. 14.

Rock, co. SW Minn. 492 □ pop. 11, × Luverne. — co. N Nebr. 1,004 □ pop. 4, × Bassett. — co. S Wis. 716 □ pop. 66, × Janesville.

Rockaway (rŏk′ă-wā′) bor. Morris co. New Jersey, pop. 3.

Rockaway Beach, in Queens bor. New York city, on Atlantic shore; watering place.

Rockbridge (-brĭj′) co. W cen. Virginia, 616 □ pop. 21, × Lexington. See Buena Vista (*Gaz.*)

Rockcastle (-kăs′l) co. SE cen. Kentucky, 310 □ pop. 15, × Mount Vernon.

Rockdale (rŏk′dāl′) co. N cen. Ga. 119 □ pop. 10, × Conyers. — city, Milam co. Texas, pop. 2. — munic. N. S. W., Australia, suburb of Sydney, pop. 25.

Rock Falls, city, Whiteside co. Illinois, pop. 3.

Rockford (-fĕrd) mfg. city, × of Winnebago co. Ill. pop. 66; coll.

Rockhampton (rŏk-hămp′tŭn) city, Queensland, Australia, pop. 24.

Rock Hill, city, York co. South Carolina, pop. 9.

Rockingham (rŏk′ĭng-hăm) co. SE N. H. 691 □ pop. 52, × Exeter. — co. N N. C. 579 □ pop. 44, × Wentworth. — co. N Va. 876 □ rural pop. 30, × Harrisonburg. — town, × of Richmond co. N. C. pop. 3. — town, Windham co. Vt. pop. 6.

Rock Island, co. NW Ill. 424 □ pop. 92. — cml. & mfg. city, its × pop. 35; college.

Rockland (rŏk′lănd) co. SE part of N. Y. 183 □ pop. 46, × New City. — cml. city, × of Knox co. Maine, pop. 8. — mfg. town, Plymouth co. Mass. pop. 8.

Rockport (-pōrt) town, × of Spencer co. Ind. pop. 3. — town, Knox co. Maine, pop. 2. — town, Essex co. Mass. pop. 4. — city, × of Aransas co. Texas, pop. 2.

Rock Rapids, town, × of Lyon co. Iowa, on Rock river, pop. 2.

Rock River, riv. 350 m. long, Fond du Lac co. Wis. to Mississippi riv. Illinois.

Rock Springs, city, Sweetwater co. Wyoming, pop. 6; coal mines.

Rockville (rŏk′vĭl) mfg. city, Tolland co. Conn. pop. 8. — town, × of Parke co. Ind. pop. 2.

Rockville Center, vil. Nassau co. New York, pop. 6.

Rockwall (-wôl) co. NE Texas, 149 □ pop. 9. — city, its × pop. 1.

Rockwell City (rŏk′wĕl) town, × of Calhoun co. Iowa, pop. 2.

Rockwood (rŏk′wo͝od) town, Roane co. Tenn. pop. 5.

Rocky Ford, city, Otero co. Colorado, pop. 4.

Rocky Hill, town, Hartford co. Conn. on Conn. river, pop. 2.

Rocky Mount, town, Edgecombe & Nash cos. N. C. pop. 13.

Rocky Mountain National Park, N cen. Colorado, 367 □; includes many high peaks.

Rocky Mountain Park, S Alberta, Canada, 2,751 □; second largest Canadian national park.

Rocky Mountains, the most extensive mt. system of N. Amer. from the Mexican frontier to the Arctic regions, extending in the U. S. through Ariz. N. Mex. Colo. Utah, Nev. Wyo. Idaho, & Mont.; the highest in U. S. is Elbert Peak, Colo. 14,420 ft.

Rocky River, vil. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, pop. 2.

Rocourt (rō′ko͞or′) *or* **Raucoux** (rō′ko͞o′) comm. Liége prov. Belgium, p. 2; battle 1746.

Rocroi *or* **Rocroy** (rō′krwä′) comm. Ardennes dept. France, pop. 2; battle 1643.

Roda *or* **Rhoda** (rō′dä) isl. in Nile, near Cairo; has ancient nilometer.

Rodas (rō′thäs; 146) munic. (pop. 23) & town (pop. 4) Santa Clara prov. Cuba.

Rodez (rō′dĕz′; rōō′-) mfg. & cml. comm. ✻ of dept. Aveyron, France, pop. 14.

Rodgers Peak (rŏj′ĕrz) mt. Yosemite National Park, Calif. 13,155 ft. high.

Rodney (rŏd′nĭ) co. N North Isl. New Zealand, 566 □ pop. 4.

Rodopi (rō′dō-pē) nome, W. Thrace, Greece, pop. 111, ✻ Gümüljina.

Rodosto (rō-dŏs′tō) *Turk.* **Tekfur Dagh** (tĕk′fo͞or′ däk′) *anc.* Bisan′the, cml. spt. town, Turkey in Europe, on Sea of Marmara, pop. 19.

Rodriguez (rō-drē′gĕs) isl. Indian ocean, 370 m. E & depend. of Mauritius, 42 □ pop. 7.

Roermond (rōōr′mŏnt) comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, on Meuse river, pop. 16.

Rogaland (rō′gä-län) co. SW Norway, 3,710 □ pop. 166, × Stavanger.

Roger Mills, co. W Okla. 1,135 □ pop. 11, × Cheyenne.

Rogers (rŏj′ĕrz) co. NE Okla. 710 □ pop. 18, × Claremore. — town, Benton co. Ark. pop. 3. — vil. × of Presque Isle co. Mich. pop. 2.

Rogers, Mount, Grayson co. Virginia, 5,719 ft.; highest point in state.

Rogue River (rōg) river, Oregon, about 220 m. long, Cascade range to Pacific ocean.

Rohatyn (rō-hä′tĭn) comm. Stanisławów prov. Poland, pop. 8; mineral springs.

Rohilkhand (rō′hĭl-kŭnd′) *or* **Bareilly** (bä-rā′lē) div. of Agra, United Provs. of Agra and Oudh, Br. India, 10,720 □ pop. 5,199.

Richmond Bay. See Malpeque Bay.
Ricomagus. See Riom.
Riding, East, North, & West. See East, North, & West Riding. See Riding, *n.* in *Dict.*
Ridúna. See Alderney.
Rieka. See Fiume.
Riezhitsa. Var. of Ryezhitsa. See Rezekne.
Righi. Var. of Rigi.
Rindil. See Bolan Pass.
Río de la Plata. See Plata, Río de la.
Río del Juramento. See Sala-do, Río.
Río Grande. See Guapay.
Río Grande de Cagayan. See Cagayan.
Río Grande de Pampanga. See Pampanga.
Río Grande de Santiago. See Lerma.
Río Janeiro. See Rio de Janeiro.
Río Pecos. See Pecos River.
Ríotinto, Minas de. See Minas de Ríotinto.
Riukiu. See Ryukyu.
Rivières du Sud. † French Guinea.
Riwari. See Rewari.
Rixdorf. See Neu′kölln.
Rjeka. Var. of Rieka. See Fiume.
Road Town. See Virgin Islands.
Rodumna. See Roanne.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.

Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations,* p. 2379.

Röhlinghausen (rö'ling hou'zĕn) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prus. p. 13.
Rohtak (rō'tŭk') dist. of Ambala div. Punjab, Br. India, pop. 772. — its ✻ pop. 20.
Rojas (rō'häs; 189) town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, pop. 17.
Rojo (rō'hō; 189) cape, SW end of Porto Rico.
Rokelle (rō'kĕl') *or* **Seli** (sā'lē) riv. Sierra Leone, Africa, ab. 300 m. long, to Atlantic ocean.
Rokiskis (rō-kĭs'kĭs) comm. E Kovno prov. Lithuania, Europe, pop. 20.
Rolette (rō-lĕt') co. N N. Dak. 918 □ pop. 10, × Rolla.
Rolla (rŏl'ä) city, × of Phelps co. Missouri, pop. 2.
Rollinsford (rŏl'ĭnz-fērd) town, Strafford co. New Hampshire, pop. 2.
Romagna (rō-män'yä) former prov. of the Papal States, NE Italy, now contained in the provs. of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, & Forlì.
Romagne-sous-Montfaucon (rō'män'y'-sōō-mōN'fō'kôN') vil. dept. Meuse, France, near Montfaucon; largest American cemetery in France.
Romain, Cape (rō-mān') low point of land on isl. in Charleston co. S. C.
Romainville (rō'măn'vĕl') comm. dept. Seine, France, sub. of Paris, pop. 8.
Roman (rō'mān) dept. cen. Moldavia, Roumania, 810 □ pop. 128. — comm. its ✻ pop. 18.
Romanaţi (rō'mä-nätş') dept. SE Wallachia, Roumania, 1,770 □ pop. 204, ✻ Caracal.
Romani (rō-mä'nē) vil. near Katia, E of Suez canal, Egypt; battle Aug. 4–5, 1916.
Romania, Cape (rō'mā-nē'ä) SE point of Malay peninsula, in Johore state.
Romanovsk (rō-mä'nŏfsk) city, Kuban & Black Sea prov. Caucasus of the North and Don, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 32.
Romanshorn (rō'mâns-hôrn') comm. Thurgau, Switz. on S shore Lake of Constance, p. 6.
Romans-sur-Isère (rō'mäN'-sür-ē'zâr') comm. dept. Drôme, France, on Isère riv. p. 17.
Romanzof, Cape (rō-măn'tsŏf) W coast Alaska, Bering sea, 61° 35'N, 166° W.
Rombas (rôN'bä') comm. dept. Moselle, France, pop. 6.
Romblon (rōm-blōn') prov. isl. group SE of Mindoro, Phil. isls. comprising Tablas, Sibuyan, Romblon, & small isls. 497 □ pop. 65. — isl. (37 □) & munic. ✻ of prov. pop. 10.
Rome (rōm) city, × of Floyd co. Ga. pop. 13; college. — mfg. city, Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 26. — *It.* **Roma** (rō'mä) prov. W cen. Italy, coextensive with the old dept. of Latium, 4,664 □ pop. 1,480. — city, its ✻ & ✻ of Italy, on Tiber riv. pop. 637. See CAMPUS MARTIUS, CATACOMB, *n.*, CITY OF THE HILLS, COLOSSEUM, *n.*, CORSO, *n.*, ETRUSCAN, *a.*, HOLY CITY, LATERAN, *n.*, LATIN, *a.* & *n.*, PAPAL STATES, QUIRINUS, *n.*, ROMULUS, *n.*, SEVEN HILLS, VATICAN, *n.*
Romeo (rō'mē-ō) mfg. vil. Macomb co. Michigan, pop. 2.
Romford (rŭm'fērd) urban dist. Essex co. England, pop. 19.
Romilly-sur-Seine (rō'mē'yē'-sür'-sān') comm. dept. Aube, France, pop. 13.
Romney (rŭm'nĭ; rŏm'nĭ) spt. town, Kent co. Eng.; one of the Cinque Ports; now **New Romney**, mun. bor. in Romney Marsh dist. pop. 2. See CINQUE PORTS, in *Dict.*
Romney Marsh (rŭm'nĭ; rŏm'-) coast pasture tract, 39 □, Kent co. Eng. NE of Rye.
Romny (rôm'nĭ) mfg. & cml. town, Poltava prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 24.
Römö (rûm'ō') *or* **Röm** (rûm) one of group of isls. off W coast S. Jutland, Denmark, 31 □.
Romorantin (rō'mō'răN'tăN') mfg. comm. dept. Loir-et-Cher, France, pop. 8.
Ronaldsay (rŏn'ŭld-sā), *or* **Ronaldshay** (-shā), **South,** one of the Orkney isls. pop. 2.
Roncesvalles (rôn'thĕs-väl'yäs) *Fr.* **Roncevaux** (rôNs'vō') hamlet & comm. Navarra prov. Spain, in Pyrenees mts.; battle 778.
Ronceverte (rŏn'sē-vûrt') city, Greenbrier co. West Virginia, pop. 2.
Ronchin (rôN'shăN') comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 6.
Roncq (rôNk) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 6.
Ronda (rŏn'dä) munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 11. — comm. Málaga prov. Spain, p. 31.
Rondebosch (rŏn'dĕ-bŏs; *E.* -bŏŏsh) town, sub. of Cape Town, Cape prov. U. of S. Afr. p. 6.
Rondorf (rŏn'dŏrf) comm. Cologne govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 11.
Rondout (rŏn'dout) former vil. Ulster co. N. Y. on Hudson riv.; now part of Kingston.
Rongbuk (rŏng'bŏŏk) valley, S Tibet, & 3 glaciers on N slope of Mt. Everest.
Rönne (rûn'ĕ) town, × of Bornholm co. W coast of Bornholm isl. Denmark, pop. 10.
Ronsdorf (rŏns'dŏrf) mfg. comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prus. p. 14.
Roodepoort (rō'dĕ-pōrt') town, S Transvaal, U. of S. Africa, pop. 24.
Roodhouse (rōōd'hous') city, Greene co. Illinois, pop. 3.
Rooks (rŏŏks) co. N Kans. 890 □ pop. 10, × Stockton.
Roorkee *or* **Rurki** (rōōr'kē') town, Saharanpur dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 17.
Roosebeke (rō'zĕ-bā'kĕ) vil. East Flanders, Belgium; battle 1382.
Roosendaal (rō'zĕn-dāl') comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 20.
Roosevelt (rōz'vĕ-vĕlt; rōz'vĕlt) co. NE Mont. 2,353 □ pop. 10, × Mondak. — co. E New Mexico, 2,487 □ pop. 7, × Portales. — bor. Middlesex co. N. J. pop. 11. — town, Gila co. Ariz.; Roosevelt Dam in Salt riv. 284 ft. high, holds water for irrigating purposes.
Roquebrune-Cap-Martin (rōk'brün'-käp'-mär'tăN') comm. dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, pop. 5.
Roquefort (rōk'fôr') comm. dept. Aveyron, France. See ROQUEFORT CHEESE.
Roraima (rō-rī'mä) peak, Pacaraima mts. W British Guiana, 8,635 ft. high.
Röros (rû'rŏs) commune, Sör-Tröndelag prov. Norway, pop. 5; copper mines.
Rorschach (rōr'shäK) comm. St. Gallen canton, Switz. on Lake of Constance, p. 12.
Rosa, Monte (mōn'tā rō'zä) mt. highest of Pennine Alps, Switz. & Italy, 15,217 ft. high.
Rosalie, Mount (rōz'ä-lĭ) mt. Front range, Park co. Colorado, 13,575 ft. high.
Rosario (rō-sä'rē-ō) munic. Batangas prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 22. — cml. river port & town, Santa Fé prov. Argentina, S. Amer. pop. 260.
Roscoff (rōs'kŏf') spt. town, dept. Finistère, France, pop. comm. 4.
Roscommon (rōs-kŏm'ŭn) co. N Mich. 538 □ pop. 2, × Roscommon. — co. Connaught prov. Irish Free State, 981 □ pop. 94. — its × pop. 2.
Rosdzin (rŏs-dzēn') comm. Polish Silesia, E of Katowice, pop. 11.
Roseau (rō'zō') co. NW Minn. 1,670 □ pop. 13. — vil. its × pop. 1. — spt. chief town, ✻ of Dominica, Leeward isls. pop. 7.
Rosebank (rōz'bănk') town, sub. of Cape Town, U. of S. Africa, pop. 9.
Rosebud (rōz'bŭd') co. SE Mont. 4,093 □ pop. 8, × Forsyth. — city, Falls co. Texas, pop. 2.
Roseburg (-bûrg) city, × of Douglas co. Oregon, pop. 4.
Rosedale (-dāl) city, Wyandotte co. Kans. pop. 8. — town, a × of Bolivar co. Miss. pop. 2.
Roseg, Piz (pĕts rō-zĕg') mt. Rhætian Alps, Switzerland, W of Bernina, 12,936 ft. high.
Roselle (rō-zĕl') bor. Union co. N. J. 3 m. WSW of Elizabeth, pop. 6.
Roselle Park, bor. Union co. New Jersey, pop. 5.
Rosendael (rō'zĭn'dāl') comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 14.
Rosenheim (rō'zĕn-hīm) comm. Upper Bavaria govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 17.
Roseto (rō-zĕ'tō) bor. Northampton co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Rosetta (rō-zĕt'ä) town, Beheira prov. Lower Egypt, on left bank of Rosetta mouth of Nile riv. pop. 22; famous "Rosetta stone" found near here (see in *Dict.*).
Roseville (rōz'vĭl) town, Placer co. Calif. pop. 4.
Rosiclare (rō'zĭ-klâr') vil. Hardin co. Ill. pop. 2.
Rosignano Marittimo (rō'zē-nyä'nō mä-rēt'tē-mō) comm. Pisa prov. Italy, pop. 10,
Rosiori-de-Vede (rō-shyō'rĕ-dā-vĕ'dĕ) comm. Teleorman dept. Roumania, pop. 11,
Roskilde (rŏs'kĭl-ĕ) comm. cen. Zealand prov. Denmark, pop. 13; peace 1658.
Roslavl (rŏs-läv'ly') town, Smolensk prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 24.
Roslyn (rŏz'lĭn) city, Kittitas co. Wash. p. 3. — sub. of Dunedin, New Zealand.
Rosny-sous-Bois (rō'nē'-sōō-bwä') comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 8.
Rosolini (rō'zō-lē'nē) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 10.
Ross (rŏs; 205) co. S Ohio, 608 □ pop. 42, × Chillicothe. — See NEW ROSS (*Gaz.*).
Ross and Cromarty (krŏm'ăr-tĭ) co. N Scotland, 3,089 □ pop. 71, × Dingwall.
Rossano (rŏs-sä'nō) comm. Cosenza prov. Calabria, Italy, near Taranto gulf, pop. 13.
Rossbach (rŏs'bäK) vil. Saxony prov. Prussia, near Merseburg; battle 1757.
Rossberg (rŏs'bĕrK) comm. Oppeln govt. dist. Upper Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 22.
Ross Dependency, S. Victoria Land & other regions around Ross sea bet. 160° E & 150° W, Antarctic cont.; depend. estab. as Br. ter. July 30, 1923, & attached to N. Z.
Rossieny (rŏs'sē-yē'nĭ) *Lith.* **Raseiniai** (rä'sā-nē'ĭ) town, Kovno prov. Lithuania, pop. 18.
Ross Island (rŏs ; 205) isl. E of Louis Philippe Land in Antarctic ocean.
Rosslau (rŏs'lou) mfg. comm. Anhalt, Germany, near Elbe river, pop. 12.
Ross Quadrant, Antarctic regions, S of Antarctic circle bet. 90° & 180° W; includes King Edward VII. Land & part of Ross sea.
Ross Sea, sea E of S. Victoria Land, Ross quadrant, Antarctic regions.
Rossville (rŏs'vĭl) vil. Vermilion co. Ill. pop. 2.
Rostock (rŏs'tŏk) mfg. & cml. spt. city, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, pop. comm. 69.
Rostov-on-Don (rŏs-tôf'-ŏn-dŏn') cml. city, ✻ of Don Region, Caucasus of the North and Don, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 177; battle 1918.
Roswell (rŏz'wĕl) city, × of Chaves co. N. Mex. pop. 7.
Roten, *or* **Roter, Turm** (rō'tĕn, rō'tĕr, tôrm') *Roum.* **Turnu Rosu** (tôr'nŏŏ rō'sŏŏ) pass, Transylvanian Alps, Roumania, in valley of Oltu riv. 18 m. S of Sibiu; battle 1916.
Rothenburg an (*or* **ob**) **der Tauber** (rō'tĕn-bŏŏrK än (*or* ŏp) dĕr tou'bĕr) comm. Bavaria, Ger. on Tauber river (75 m. long, trib. of Main), 31 m. SSE of Würzburg, pop. 9.
Rotherham (rŏth'ĕr-ăm) mfg. & cml. county bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 68.
Rotherhithe (-hĭth; *colloq.* rŏd'rĭth, rĕd'rĭf) *or* **Redriff,** par. Bermondsey bor. London, England, pop. 35.
Rothesay (rŏth'sā; *colloq.* rŏt'sĭ) mfg. burgh, × of Bute co. Scotland, on isl. of Bute, pop. 15; watering place.
Rothwell (rŏth'wĕl; *colloq.* rou'ĕl) urban dist. W. Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 15.
Rotoava (rō'tō-a'vä) vil. on Fakarava isl. 16° 10' S, 146° 30' W, ✻ of Tuamotu arch.
Rotondo, Monte (mōn'tā rō-tōn'dō) mt. Corsica isl. 8,610 ft. high.
Rotorua (rō'tō-rōō'a) co. N cen. North Isl. New Zealand, 984 □ pop. 6. — lake, Rotorua co. center of hot springs district; health resort.
Rottenburg (rŏt'ĕn-bŏŏrK) cml. comm. Württemberg, Ger. on Neckar river, pop. 8.
Rotterdam (rŏt'ĕr-dăm'; *Du. pron.* rŏt'ĕr-dăm') mfg. & cml. city & spt. South Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 506.
Rotthausen (rŏt'hou'zĕn) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 29.
Rotti (rŏt'ĕ) *or* **Roti** (rō'tē) isl. Dutch East Indies, SW of Timor, 653 □ pop. 47.
Rottweil (rŏt'vĭl) comm. Black Forest circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 10.
Rotuma (rō'tōō-mä') isl. 16 m. long, 14 □, Fiji isls. 12° 30' S, 177° 40' E, pop. 2.
Roubaix (rōō'bĕ') mfg. & cml. city, dept. Nord, France, pop. comm. 113.
Rouen (rwăN) *anc.* ROTOM'AGUS, cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, on Seine riv. pop. comm. 124; Joan of Arc burned here 1431; famous cathedral.
Roulers (rōō'lâr') comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 25; battles 1914, 1918.
Roumania *or* **Rumania** (rōō-mā'nĭ-ä) *Roum.* **România** (rō-mŭ'ĭ-nĭ-ä) kingdom, E Europe, 122,282 □ pop. 17,393, ✻ Bucharest; includes 9 divisions; Wallachia, Moldavia, Dobruja; Bessarabia (from Russia); Bukovina (from Austria); Transylvania, Maramureş, Crisana, & Banat (from Hungary). See ROUMANIAN, *a.*
Roumelia *or* **Rumelia** (rōō-mē'lĭ-ä; -mēl'yä) former region of Turkey in Europe; E part is now part of Bulgaria. See EASTERN ROUMELIA (*Gaz.*).
Roundup (round'ŭp') city, × of Musselshell co. Mont. pop. 2.
Rouphia (rōō-fē'ä) *anc.* ALPHE'US, riv. W Morea, Greece, 75 m. long, to Ionian sea.
Rousay (rōō'sā) isl. 4 m. by 3 m. one of Orkney islands, Scotland.
Rouses Point (rous'ĭz) vil. Clinton co. New York, pop. 2.
Roussillon (rōō'sē'yôN') anc. govt. France, now mostly in dept. Pyrénées-Orientales.
Routt (rout) co. NW Colorado, 2,309 □ pop. 9, × Steamboat Springs.
Rouville (rōō'vĕl') co. Quebec, Canada, × Marieville.
Roux (rōō) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 10.
Rove, Le (lĕ rōv') coast vil. dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, 5 m. NW of Marseille; S entrance to **Rove Tunnel** (4½ m. long, 59 ft. wide, & 50 ft. high) of Marseille-Rhone canal (connecting Marseille harbor & Rhone riv.); greatest tunnel in the world, but not longest.
Rovereto (rō'vä-rā'tō) comm. Venetia Tridentina, Italy, p. 16; bat. 1796.
Rovigno (rō-vēn'yō) mfg. spt. town, W Istria, Venetia Julia, Italy, pop. comm. 10.
Rovigo (rō-vē'gō) prov. Venetia, Italy, 684 □ pop. 288. — its ✻ pop. 14. — comm. dept. Algiers, N Algeria, Africa, pop. 10.
Rowan (rō-ăn') co. NE Ky. 272 □ pop. 9, × Morehead. — co. W cen. N. C. 489 □ pop. 44, × Salisbury.
Rowley Regis (rou'lĭ rē'jĭs) min. urban dist. Staffordshire, Eng. near Birmingham, pop. 40.
Równe (rōōv'nō) *Russ.* **Rovno** (rōv'nō) city, Volhynia prov. Poland, pop. 30; battle 1915.
Roxboro (rŏks'bŭr-ō) town, × of Person co. North Carolina, pop. 2.
Roxburgh (rŏks'bŭr-ō) *or* **Roxburghshire** (-shĭr) co. SE Scot. 660 □ pop. 45, × Jedburgh.
Roxbury (rŏks'bĕr-ĭ) a S section of Boston, Mass.
Royal Gorge (gôrj) scenic gorge of Arkansas riv. near Canon City, Colo.
Royal, Mount, mt. 763 ft. high, & city park of Montreal, Canada.
Royal Oak, vil. Oakland co. Michigan, pop. 6.
Royalton (roi'ăl-tŭn) vil. Franklin co. Ill. pop. 2.
Royan (rwä'yäN') mfg. & fishing comm. dept. Charente-Inférieure, France, pop. 10.
Roye (rwä'yĕ) comm. dept. Somme, France, pop. 4; battles 1917, 1918.
Royersford (roi'ĕrz-fērd) bor. Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Royston (roi'stŭn) city, Franklin, Hart, & Madison cos. Georgia, pop. 2. — urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 6.
Royton (roi'tŭn) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 17.
Ruanda (rōō-än'dä) dist. NW part of former German E. Africa, in 1919 added to Belgian Congo as a mandate; (with Urundi) 18,000 □ pop. 3,500.
Ruapehu (rōō'ä-pā'hōō) volcano, Waimarino co. S North Isl. New Zealand, 9,175 ft. high.
Rubicon (rōō'bĭ-kŏn) *mod.* **Fiumicino** (fyōō'mē-chē'nō) small riv. Italy, Tuscany to Adriatic sea in 44° 10' N. See RUBICON, *n.*
Ruby Mines, dist. of Mandalay div. Upper Burma, 5,476 □ pop. 101.
Rucphen (rük'fĕn) comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Ruda (rōō'dä) min. comm. Polish Silesia, nr. border NE of Zaborze, p. 20. — Former name of RODA.
Ruddervoorde (rŭd'ĕr-vōr'dĕ) comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Rüdesheim (rü'dĕs-hīm) comm. Hesse-Nassau prov. Prus. on Rhine riv. pop. 5; vineyards.
Rudnik (rōōd'nĕk) dept. N Serbia, Yugoslavia, 606 □ pop. 76. — **Mountains,** low mt. range, Rudnik dept.; Serbians defeat Austrians, Dec. 1914, in "Battle of the Ridges."
Rudolf (rōō'dŏlf) prov. Uganda protectorate, E Africa, 14,138 □ pop. 150.
Rudolf, Lake, Br. E. Africa, 170 m. long, 10–30 m. wide, ab. 3,475 □, lying bet. Uganda prot. & NW Kenya colony & touching Abyssinia on the N.
Rudolstadt (rōō'dŏl-shtät) mfg. comm. ✻ of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt dist. Thuringia, Germany, pop. 12.
Rueil (rü'ĕ'y') comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 16; peace 1649.
Rufiji (rōō-fē'jē) navigable river, Tanganyika Ter. Africa, about 250 m. long. — dist. E Tanganyika Ter. pop. 84.
Rufisque (rü'fĕsk') comm. Senegal, Fr. West Africa, 10 m. E of Cape Verde, pop. 11.
Rugby (rŭg'bĭ) urban dist. Warwickshire, England, near Avon riv. pop. 25; famous school.
Rugeley (rŭj'lĭ) town, Staffordshire, Eng. 9 m. SE of Stafford, pop. urban dist. 5.
Rügen (rü'gĕn) isl. Pomerania, Prussia, Baltic sea, 373 □ pop. 51, ✻ Bergen.
Ruhla (rōō'lä) comm. part (pop. 4) in Saxe-Gotha & part (pop. 4) in Saxe-Weimar, Thuringia, Germany, pop. 8; summer resort.
Ruhr (rōōr) riv. Rhine Prov. & Westphalia prov. Prus. 144 m. to Rhine river; mining region, valley of riv. contains important cities of Essen, Bochum, Duisburg, & Dortmund.
Ruhrort (rōōr'ŏrt') former town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, now part of Duisburg.
Ruico, Pico (pē'kō rōō-ē'kō) mt. highest in Madeira isl. Atlantic oc. 6,059 ft.
Ruislip Northwood (rīs'lĭp nôrth'wŏŏd') urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 9.
Ruiz (rōō-ēs'; 268) peak of Andes mts. Caldas dept. Colombia, S. Amer. 17,390 ft. high.
Rukwa, Lake (rŭ-kwä') shallow lake, 50 m. long, SW Tanganyika Ter. E Africa.
Ruma (*Hung.* rōō'mŏ; *Serbian* rōō'mä) comm. E Slavonia, Yugoslavia, pop. 12.
Rumbeke (rŭm'bā'kĕ) mfg. comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Rumford (rŭm'fērd) town, Oxford co. Me. on Androscoggin river, pop. 9; paper.
Rumson (rŭm'sŭn) bor. Monmouth co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Runcorn (rŭŋ'kôrn) cml. urban dist. Cheshire, England, on Mersey river, pop. 18.
Rungwe (rŏŏng'wĕ) dist. SW Tanganyika Ter. E Africa, pop. 237.
Runnels (rŭn'ĕlz) co. cen. Texas, 1,083 □ pop. 17, × Ballinger.
Runnymede (rŭn'ĭ-mēd) meadow, S bank Thames riv. Surrey co. England, W of Staines; Magna Charta granted here 1215 A. D. (see MAGNA CHARTA); now a race course.
Rupert (rōō'pĕrt) city, × of Minidoka co. Idaho, pop. 2.
Rupert River, Canada, 380 m. long from Lake Mistassini to James bay.
Rupununi (rŭp'ŏŏ-nŏŏ'nē) riv. British Guiana, S. Amer. 250 m. long to Essequibo river.
Ruschuk *or* **Rusčuk** (rŏŏs'chŏŏk) *Bulg.* **Ruse** (rōō'sĕ) dept. NE Bulgaria, 2,930 □ pop. 305. — cml. & mfg. city, its ✻, on Danube river, pop. 42.
Rush, co. cen. Ind. 409 □ pop. 19, × Rushville. — co. cen. Kans. 719 □ p. 8, × La Crosse.
Rushden (rŭsh'dĕn) urban dist. Northamptonshire, England, pop. 14.

Röm. See RÖMÖ.
Roma. See ROME.
Romănia. See ROUMANIA.
Romsdla. + MÖRE.
Rosenberg. See RUŽOMBEROK.
Rositten. See REZEKNE.
Rossbodenhorn. See FLETSCHHORN.
Rossiya. See RUSSIA. [OF.]
Ross of Mull. See MULL, ROSS
Roti. See ROTTI.
Rotomagus. See ROUEN.
Rouad. Fr. form of RUAD.
Rovuma. See RUVUMA.
Royale. See SAFETY ISLANDS.
Royal Leamington Spa. See LEAMINGTON.
Rózsahegy. See RUŽOMBEROK.
Ruad. See ARADUS.
Rug Islands. =TRUK ISLANDS.
Rumania. See ROUMANIA.
Rumelia. See ROUMELIA.
Rupel. See SENNE.
Rurki. See ROORKEE.

Rushville (rŭsh'vĭl) city, × of Schuyler co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Rush co Ind. pop. 5.
Rusk (rŭsk) co. NE Texas, 983 □ pop. 32, × Henderson. — co. NW Wis. 925 □ pop. 16, × Ladysmith; formerly GATES co. — town, Cherokee co. Texas, pop. 2.
Russell (rŭs'ĕl) co. E Ala. 655 □ pop. 27, × Seale. — co. cen. Kans. 895 □ pop. 11, × Russell. — co. S Ky. 329 □ pop. 12, × Jamestown. — co. SW part of Va. 496 □ pop. 27, × Lebanon. — city, × of Russell co. Kans. pop. 2. — town, Greenup co. Ky. pop. 2. — See PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL (*Gaz.*).
Russellville (rŭs'ĕl-vĭl) city, × of Franklin co. Ala. pop. 2. — city, × of Pope co. Ark. pop 5. — city, × of Logan co. Ky. pop. 3.
Russia (rŭsh'ă) *Russ.* **Rossiya** (rŏs-sē'yà) Union of Socialist Soviet Republics,'E Europe & N & W Asia, 8,166,130 □ pop. 131,546, ✻ Moscow; four constituent parts: Soviet Russia, Ukraine, White Russia, & Transcaucasian Federation; with Khiva & Bokhara (Allied, not Socialist, Soviet republics) 8,269,880 □ pop. 135,065. See BOKHARA, CAUCASIA, KHIVA, MONGOLIA, TRANSCAUCASIAN FEDERATION, UKRAINE, & WHITE RUSSIA, in *Gaz.* —, **Soviet,** *offic.* **Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic,** federal republic, E Europe & N & W Asia, 7,893,360 □ pop. 98,226, ✻ Moscow; comprises Soviet Russia in Europe (43 provs.)1,290,440 □ pop. 65,752, minor areas (labor communes & autonomous areas & republics, mostly in E Europe & W Asia) 3,196,830 □ pop. 21,706, & Soviet Russia in Asia, or Siberia (incl. Far Eastern Region), 3,406,090 □ pop. 10,769. See BASHKIR REPUBLIC, CHUVASH, CRIMEA, DAGESTAN, FAR EASTERN REGION, GERMAN VOLGA COMMUNE, KARELIA, KIRGHIZ REPUBLIC, MOUNTAIN REPUBLIC, SIBERIA, TATAR REPUBLIC, TURKESTAN, VOTIAK, & YAKUTSK, all in *Gaz.*
Russian Island, *Russ.* **Ruski** (rōōs'kē) isl. bet. Amur bay & Ussuri bay, S of Vladivostok, Siberia, Asia.
Russian River (rŭsh'ăn) in Sonoma & Mendocino cos. Calif. ab. 100 m. to Pacific.
Ruston (rŭs'tŭn) town, × of Lincoln par. Louisiana, pop. 3.
Rüstringen (rüs'trĭng-ĕn) comm. Oldenburg, Germany, pop. 53.
Rute (rōō'tà) comm. Córdoba prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Ruthenia (rōō-thē'nĭ-ȧ) autonomous region, Czechoslovakia. See CARPATHIAN RUTHENIA.
Rutherford (rŭth'ĕr-fĕrd) co. W N. C. 544 □ pop. 31, × Rutherfordton. — co. cen. Tenn. 614 □ pop. 33, × Murfreesboro. — (*pron.* rŭth'ĕr-fĕrd; rŭth'-) bor. Bergen co. N. J. p. 9.
Rutherfordton (rŭth'ĕr-fĕrd-tŭn) town, × of Rutherford co. North Carolina, pop. 2.
Rutherglen (rŭth'ĕr-glĕn; *colloq.* rŭg'lĕn) burgh, Lanark co. Scotland, pop. 25.
Rüti (rü'tē) comm. Zurich canton, Switzerland, pop. 5.
Rutland (rŭt'lănd) co. W Vt. 911 □ pop. 46. — city, its × pop. 15; marble quarries. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 2. — See RUTLANDSHIRE (*Gaz.*).
Rutlandshire (-shĭr; shĕr) *or* **Rutland,** co. E England, 152 □ pop. 18, × Oakham.
Ruvo di Puglia (rōō'vō dē pōōl'ya) comm. Bari prov. Italy, 20 m. W of Bari, pop. 26.
Ruvuma (rōō-vōō'mä) *or* **Rovuma** (rō-vōō'mä) river ab. 350 m. long, bet. Portuguese E. Africa & Tanganyika Ter.
Ruwandiz (rōō-wän'dĭz) town, S Kurdistan, 80 m. E by N of Mosul, pop. 9.
Ruwenzori (rōō'wĕn-zō'rē) mt. group, bet. Lake Albert and Lake Edward, and on boundary bet. Uganda protectorate and Belgian Congo; central peak Mt. Stanley with two summits, Mt. Margherita 16,815 ft. high, Mt. Alexandra 16,750 ft.; discovered by Stanley 1889; perhaps Ptolemy's "Mountains of the Moon."
Ruysbroek (rīs'brōōk) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Ruysselede (rīs'ĕ-lā-dĕ) mfg. comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Ružomberok (rōō'zhōm-bĕ-rōk) *Hung.* **Rózsahegy** (rō'zhō-hĕd-y') *Ger.* **Rosenberg** (rō'zĕn-bĕrk) comm. Liptó Svatý Mikuláš dept. Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 14.
Ryan, Loch (rī'ăn) inlet, 9 m. long, Wigtown co. SW Scotland; fine harbor.
Ryazan (ryà-zän'y') prov. S cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, 16,297 □ pop. 2,158. — city, its ✻ pop. 41.
Rybinsk (rĭ'bĕnsk) prov. NW Soviet Russia, 11,275 □ pop. 771. — city, its ✻ pop. 39.
Rybnik (rĭp'nĕk) min. town, Polish Silesia, 23 m. SW of Królewska Huta, pop. 11.
Ryde (rīd) mun. bor. N coast Isle of Wight, Eng. pop. 11; a watering place. — munic. sub. of Sydney, N. S. Wales, Australia, pop. 15.
Rye (rī) vil. Westchester co. N. Y. pop. 5. — mun. bor. Sussex East, Eng. pop. 4; one of the Cinque Ports.
Rye Beach, vil. in town of Rye, Rockingham co. N. H.; a summer resort.
Rylsk (rĭl'y'sk) town, Kursk prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, on Seym river, pop. 15.
Ryton (rī'tŭn) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 14.
Ryukyu *or* **Riukiu** (r'yōō'kyōō') *or* **Loochoo** (lōō'chōō') isl. group, SW of Kyushu, Japan, consisting of 55 isls. extending nearly to Formosa, 1,876 □ pop. 572. — former prov. Japan, consisting of this group; now Okinawa pref.
Rzeszów (zhĕ'shōōf) mfg. comm. Lwów prov. Poland, pop. 25; battles 1915.
Rzhev (rzhĕf) town, Tver prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 25.

S

Saale (zä'lĕ) riv. Germany, 226 m. long, Fichtel mts. NE Bavaria, to Elbe riv. Saxony prov. Prussia. —, **Fränkische** (frĕngk'ĭsh-ĕ) riv. NW Bavaria, Germany, to Main river.
Saalfeld (zäl'fĕlt) mfg. comm. Saxe-Meiningen dist. Thuringia, Ger. pop. 15.
Saane (zä'nĕ) *Fr.* **Sarine** (sȧ'rēn') riv. Switzerland, 78 m. long, flows into Aar river.
Saar (zär) *Fr.* **Sarre** (sȧr) riv. dept. Moselle, France, Saar region, & Rhine Prov. Prussia, 84 m. to Moselle riv. — **Region,** com. called **the Saar,** in valley of Saar riv. bet France & Ger. 743 □ pop. 653. formerly part in Rhine Prov. Prussia, 573 □, & part in The Palatinate, Bavaria, 170 □; now under admin. of League of Nations; coal & iron mines.
Saarbrücken (zär'brük'ĕn) mfg. city, Saar region, Europe, pop. comm. 105
Saare (sä'rĕ) prov. W Esthonia, Europe, consisting of Oesel, Dagö, & Moon isls. pop. 57, ✻ Kuressaare.
Saarlouis (zär'lōō'ē) ft. mfg. comm. Saar region, Europe, pop. 15.
Saba (sä'bä) isl. Curaçao col. Du. W. Indies, ab. 16 m. NW of St. Eustatius, 5 □ pop. 2
Šabac (shà'bàts) *or* **Shabats,** comm. NW Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Sava riv. pop. 12.
Sabadell (sä'bä-thĕl'; 133, 146) mfg. comm. Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. 37.
Sabaki (sȧ-bä'kē) riv. SE Kenya col. ab. 120 m. from junction of Athi & Tsavo rivs.
Sabana Grande (sä-bä'nä grän'dä) munic. (pop. 12) & town (pop. 3) SW Porto Rico.
Sabang (sä'bäng) spt. Pulo Weh (isl.), off N point of Sumatra, Achin prov. Du. E. Indies, pop. 5.
Sabanilla del Encomendador (sä'bä-nēl'yä dĕl ĕn-kō'mĕn-dȧ-thōr'; 146) munic. Matanzas prov. Cuba, pop. 8.
Sabaragamuwa (sȧ-bä'rä-gȧ-mōō'wä) prov. S cen. Ceylon, 1,892 □ p. 472. ✻ Ratnapura.
Sabarmati (sä'bär-mä'tē) riv. India, about 200 m. long, Rajputana to Cambay gulf.
Sabbioncello (säb'byōn-chĕl'lō) *Serbian* **Pelješac** (pĕl'yä-shàts) pen. 43 m. long, Dalmatia, Yugoslavia, Europe.
Sabetha (sȧ-bĕth'ȧ) city, Nemaha co. Kansas, pop. 2.
Sabina (sȧ-bī'nȧ) vil. Clinton co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Sabine (sȧ-bēn') par. W La. 1,020 □ pop. 21, × Many. — co. E Tex. 589 □ pop. 12, × Hemphill.
Sabine Crossroads (sȧ-bēn') hamlet, Sabine par. La.; battle 1864.
Sabine Lake, about 18 m. long, between La. & Texas, 5 m. from Gulf of Mexico.
Sabine, Mount, mt. S. Victoria Land, Antarctic cont. 10,000 ft. high, 72° 5' S, 169° 10' E.
Sabine River, La. & Texas, 500 m. long, flows into Gulf of Mexico.
Sabiyah (sȧ-bē'yȧ) city, ✻ of principate of Asir, Arabia.
Sablé (sȧ'blā') *or* **Sablé-sur-Sarthe** (-sür'-sȧrt') comm. dept. Sarthe, France, pop. 5.
Sable, Cape (sā'b'l) S point Cape Sable isl. N. S.; lighthouse. — S point mainland of Fla.
Sable Island, Nova Scotia, Canada, N Atlantic oc. 95 m. SE of Cape Canso.
Sables-d'Olonne, Les (lā sȧ'bl'-dō'lŏn') comm. dept. Vendée, France, pop. 13.
Sabzawar (säb-zȧ'wär) town, Khurasan prov. Persia, 110 m. W of Meshed, pop. 15.
Sac (sŏk) co. NW cen. Iowa, 574 □ pop. 18, × Sac City.
Sac City, city, × of Sac co. Iowa, pop. 3.
Sacketts Harbor (săk'ĕts) vil. & summer resort, Jefferson co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario.
Saco (sō'kō) mfg. city & port of entry, York co. Maine, on left bank Saco river, pop. 7.
Saco River, riv. N. H. & Maine, 104 m. long, White mts. to Atlantic ocean.
Sacramento (săk'rȧ-mĕn'tō) riv. California, 400 m. long, with Pit riv. 680 m. from near Mt. Shasta to Suisun bay (E inlet of San Francisco bay). — co. N cen. Calif. 983 □ pop. 91. — mfg. & cml. city & port of entry, its × & ✻ of California, pop. 66.
Sadani *or* **Saadani** (sä-dä'nē) spt. Bagamoyo dist. Tanganyika Ter. Africa, pop. 10.
Saddleback Mountain, peak, Franklin co. Maine, 4,000 ft. high.
Saddle Mountain, peak, Adirondack mts. Essex co. N. Y. 4,530 ft. high.
Saddleworth (săd'l-wûrth) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 13.
Sadiya Frontier Tract (sȧ-dē'ya) dist. NE Assam prov. British India, 389 □ pop. 40.
Sado (sȧ'dō) isl. Japan, off NW coast of Honshu isl. 338 □ pop. 107; gold mines. — old prov. coextensive with Sado isl. Japan, now part of Niigata pref.
Sadowa (sä'dō-vȧ) vil. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia; battle (called also Königgrätz) 1866.
Safed (sä'fĕd) *or* **Safad** (sä'fŭd) subdist. Northern dist. Palestine, pop. 23. — town in same, pop. 9.
Safed Koh (sȧ-fād' kō') mt. (*koh*) range, NW Afghanistan. — mt. range, E Afghanistan, SE of Kabul, highest point Mt. Sikaram, 15,620 ft.
Safety Islands, *Fr.* **Îles du Salut** (ēl' dü sȧ'lü') group of 3 isls. (Royale, Joseph, & Diable) 7 m. off coast of French Guiana; penal settlement; Captain Alfred Dreyfus confined on Diable 1895–99.
Saffron Walden (săf'rŭn wôl'dĕn) mun. bor. Essex co. England, pop. 6.
Safi (sȧ'fē) *or* **Saffi,** ft. spt. town, Morocco, on Atlantic ocean, pop. 26.
Safid Rud (sȧ-fēd' rōōd') riv. (*rud*) 450 m. long, Gilan prov. NW Persia to Caspian sea; upper course is called **Kizil Uzen** (kē-zēl' ōō-zĕn').
Saga (sä'gä) pref. NW Kyushu, Japan, 944 □ pop. 674. — city in pref. pop. 34.
Sagadahoc (săg'ȧ-dȧ-hŏk') co. S Me. 250 □ p. 23, × Bath. — early name for Kennebec riv.
Sagaing (sä'gä-ĕng') NW div. of Upper Burma prov. Br. India, 29,566 □ pop. 1,358. — dist. in div. 1,862 □ pop. 327. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Sagami (sä'gä'mē) old prov. cen. Honshu, Japan, now part of Kanagawa pref.
Sagan (zä'gän) comm. Liegnitz govt. dist. Lower Silesia, Prussia, pop. 15.
Sagar (sa'gŭr) isl. at mouth of Hooghly riv. Bengal, Br. India. — See SAUGOR (*Gaz.*).
Sagay (sä-gī') munic. Occidental Negros prov. Phil. isls. pop. 18.
Sag Harbor, vil. & port of entry, E end Long isl. N. Y. on Gardiners bay, p. 3; bat. 1777.
Saginaw (săg'ĭ-nô) riv. E Mich. into Saginaw bay. — co. E cen. lower pen. Mich. 828 □ p. 100. — cml. & mfg. city, p. 62; the portion on W bank Saginaw riv. (Saginaw West Side) is × of Saginaw co.
Saginaw Bay, bay, 60 m. long, on Lake Huron, lower pen. Michigan.
Saguache (sȧ-wăch') co. S Colo. 3,133 □ p. 5. — its ×. — mt. range. See SAWATCH (*Gaz.*).
Sagua de Tánamo (sä'gwä dā tȧ'nä-mō) munic. Oriente prov. Cuba, pop. 15.
Sagua la Grande (lä gran'dā) riv. N Santa Clara prov. Cuba. — munic. (pop. 31) & town (pop. 17) Santa Clara prov. Cuba.
Saguenay (säg'ĕ-nā') riv. Quebec prov. Canada, from Lake St. John to St. Lawrence riv. 125 m.; to head of Peribonka, 405 m. long. — co. NE Quebec, Canada, × Tadoussac.
Sagunto (sä-gōōn'tō) *formerly* **Murviedro** (mōōr-vyā'drō) *anc.* **Saguntum,** ft. town, Valencia prov. Spain, pop. comm. 10.
Sahagún (sä'ä-gōōn') comm. León prov. Spain, pop. 3; former Benedictine monastery.
Sahama (sä-hä'mä) mt. Andes mts. Bolivia, South America, 22,339 ft. high.
Sahand (sȧ-hŭnd') peak, Azerbaijan prov. Persia, E of Lake Urmia, ab. 12,000 ft. high.
Sahara (sȧ-hä'rȧ; sȧ'hȧ-rä) *Arabic* **Sahra** (sȧ'h'rȧ) region of oases & deserts. N Africa, of varied surface and irregular relief, ranging from 100 ft. below sea level to 8,000 ft. above, 3,500,000 □; ab. three-fifths to France, remainder to Spain, Italy, & Gr. Britain.
Saharanpur *or* **Saharunpur** (sȧ-hä'rŭn-pōōr') dist. Meerut div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, British India, 2,228 □ pop. 937. — its ✻ pop. 63.
Saïda (sä'ē-dä') comm. dept. Oran, N Algeria, Africa, pop. 14.
Saidapet (sī-dä'pĕt) town, Chingleput dist. Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 27.
Saigon (sī-gŏn'; *Fr.* sȧ'ē-gôN') cml. city, ✻ of Cochin China, pop. 82.
Saikaido (sī'kī'dō) old division, Kyushu, Japan, comprising 12 provinces.
Sailana (sī-lä'nȧ) native state, Malwa, Cen. India Agency, 279 □ pop. 27.
Sailly-Saillisel (sä'yē'-sä'yē'zĕl') comm. dept. Somme, Fr. 6 m. N of Péronne; battles 1916–18.
Saima (sī'mä) lake, 680 □, Viborg & St. Michael provs. Finland, Europe.
Saint-Affrique (săN'-tȧf'rēk') mfg. comm. dept. Aveyron, France, pop. 6.
Saint Agatha (sānt ăg'ȧ-thȧ) town, Aroostook co. Maine, pop. 2.
Saint Albans (sānt ôl'bănz) city, × of Franklin co. Vt. pop. 8. — town, Kanawha co. W. Va. pop. 3. — *anc.* VERULA'MIUM, city, & mun. bor. Hertfordshire, England, pop. 26; famous abbey church (now cathedral); battles 1455 & 1461.
Saint Alban's Head, headland, coast of Dorsetshire, England.
Saint-Amand (săN'-tȧ'măN') mfg. comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 13.
Saint-Amand-Mont-Rond (-môN'-rôN') comm. dept. Cher, France, pop. 8.
Saint-André (săN'-tăN'drā') comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 8. — comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 5.
Saint Andrews (sānt ăn'drōōz) spt. burgh, Fife co. Scotland, on St. Andrews bay, pop. 9; seat of St. Andrews univ.; golf links. — spt. town, × of Charlotte co. N. B. Can. pop. 1.
Saint Anne's on the Sea, urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 15.
Saint Ann's Bay, inlet, NE coast Cape Breton isl. Canada. — bay, N coast of Jamaica.
Saint Anthony (ăn'thŏ-nĭ) city, × of Fremont co. Idaho, pop. 3.
Saint Anthony, Falls of, in Mississippi riv. at Minneapolis, Minnesota; 18 ft. high.
Saint Augustine (ô'gŭs-tēn') city, port of entry, × of St. John co. Fla. pop. 6; oldest town in U. S. A.; founded by Spanish 1565.
Saint-Barthélemy (săN'-bȧr'tȧl'mē') isl. Guadeloupe col. Fr. W. Indies, 9 □ pop. 3.
Saint-Benoît (săN'-bē-nwȧ') town, E coast Réunion isl. Indian ocean, pop. 13.
Saint Bernard (sānt bûr'nȧrd) par. SE La. 621 □ pop. 5. — its ×. — city, Hamilton co. O. pop. 6. — (*Fr.* săN'bĕr'nȧr'; *Angl.* sānt bĕr-nȧrd'), **Great,** *Fr.* **Grand** (grăN) mt. pass, alt. 8,108 ft. Pennine Alps, bet. Turin prov. Italy, & Valais canton, Switz.; famous hospice. —, **Little,** *Fr.* **Petit** (pĕ-tē') mt. pass. alt. 7,177 ft. Alps, S of Mont Blanc; hospice.
Saint Boniface (bŏn'ĭ-fās) city, Manitoba, Canada, on Red riv. opp. Winnipeg, pop. 13.
Saint-Brieuc (săN'-brĕ-ü') comm. ✻ of dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France, pop. 25.
Saint Catharine's (sānt kăth'ȧ-rĭnz) cml. city, × of Lincoln co. Ontario, Canada, p. 20.
Saint-Chamond (săN'-shȧ'môN') mfg. comm. dept. Loire, France, pop. 16.
Saint Charles (sānt chärlz') par. SE La. 295 □ pop. 9, × Hahnville. — co. E Mo. 535 □ pop. 23, × St. Charles. — city, Kane co. Ill. pop. 4. — city, × of St. Charles co. Mo p. 9.
Saint Clair (klâr') riv. between Mich. & Ontario prov. Can. 41 m. long, Lake Huron to Lake St. Clair. — co. NE cen. Ala. 648 □ pop. 23, × × Ashville and Pell City. — co. SW Ill. 663 □ pop. 137, × Belleville. — co. E Mich. 710 □ pop. 58, × Port Huron. — co. W Mo. 706 □ pop. 15, × Osceola. — city, St. Clair co. Mich pop. 3. — bor. (Pittsburgh P. O.) Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 7. — min. bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 6.
Saint Clair, Lake, bet. Mich. & Ontario prov. Canada, 30 m. long, 445 □.
Saint Clairsville (klârz'vĭl) vil. × of Belmont co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Saint-Claude (săN'-klōd') mfg. comm. dept. Jura, France, pop. 13.
Saint Cloud (sānt kloud') city, Osceola co. Fla. pop. 2. — mfg. city, Benton, Sherburne, & Stearns cos. Minn. pop. 16; × of Stearns co.; granite.
Saint-Cloud (săN'-klōō') comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 12; once residence of French monarchs.
Saint Croix (sānt kroi') riv. bet. Maine & New Brunswick, 75 m. to Passamaquoddy bay. — riv. Wis. Douglas co. 200 m. to Mississippi riv. — co. NW Wis. 735 □ pop. 26, × Hudson. — *or* **Santa Cruz** (sȧn'tȧ krōōz') one of the Virgin Isls. of the U. S. 84 □ pop. 15.
Saint-Cyr-l'École (săN'-sēr'-lā'kōl') comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, Fr. pop. 6; mil. school.
Saint David's (sānt dā'vĭdz) par. Pembrokeshire, Wales, pop. 2; cathedral.
Saint-Denis (săN'-dē-nē') mfg. city, dept. Seine, France, pop. 76; burial place of French kings. — cml. town, ✻ of Réunion isl. Indian ocean, pop. 22.
Saint-Denis-du-Sig (-dü-sēg') comm. dept. Oran, N Algeria, Africa, pop. 10.
Saint-Didier-la-Séauve (-dē'dyā'-lȧ-sā'ōv') comm. dept. Haute-Loire, France, pop. 5.
Saint-Dié (-dyā') mfg. comm. dept. Vosges, France, on Meurthe river, pop. 20.
Saint-Dizier (-dē'zyā') mfg. comm. dept. Haute-Marne, Fr. on Marne riv. pop. 18.
Sainte Anne (sānt ăn'; *F.* săNt'tȧn') riv. Quebec prov. Canada, to St. Lawrence river.
Sainte-Anne, vil. S Grande-Terre isl. Guadeloupe colony, Fr. W. Indies, pop. comm. 11.
Sainte Anne de Beaupré (dē bō'prā') vil. Montmorency co. Quebec, Can. on St. Lawrence riv. 21 m. NE of Quebec; famous shrine.

Ruski. See RUSSIAN ISLAND.
Ruspina. See MONASTIR.
Russ. See NIEMEN. [KEN-TAN.
Russian Turkestan. See TUR-
Russinia. Var. of RUTHENIA.
Rustchuk. Var. of RUSCHUK.
Rütli. = GRÜTLI.
Ryezhitsa. See REZEKNE.
Ryojun-ko. See PORT ARTHUR.
Ryswick. See RIJSWIJK.
Saadani. See SADANI.
Saarburg. Var. of SARREBOURG.
Saaremaa. See OESEL. [MINES.
Saargemünd. ✝ SARREGUE-
Saaz. See ŽATEC.
Saba. See SHEBA.
Sabaria. See SZOMBATHELY.
Sabrina. See SEVERN.
Sachsen. See SAXONY.
Sachsen-Altenburg, -Coburg, -Gotha, etc. See SAXE-ALTENBURG, -COBURG, -GOTHA, etc.
Sachsenland. See SAXONLAND.
Sætabicula. See ALCIRA.
Saffi. See SAFI.
Saghalien. See SAKHALIN.
Sahra. See SAHARA.
Saida. See SIDON.
Saint Christopher. See SAINT KITTS.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; ✝, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village. Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations,* p. 2379.

Sainte-Baume (sănt′-bōm′) mt. chain, dept. Var, SE France, 3,785 ft. high.
Sainte-Croix (-krwȧ′) comm. Vaud canton, Switzerland, pop. 5.
Sainte Genevieve (sănt jĕn′ē-vēv′) co. E Mo. 481 □ pop. 10. — city, its × pop. 2.
Saint Elias, Mount (sănt ē-lī′ȧs) mt. range, ab. 250 m. long, SW Yukon ter. Canada & E Alaska, near Pacific; highest Mt. Logan, 19,850 ft. — peak in St. Elias range, on inter. boundary bet. SW Yukon & E Alaska, 18,000 ft. — See HAGIOS ILIAS, MOUNT (*Gaz.*).
Saint Elmo (sănt ĕl′mō) town, Hamilton co. Tenn. pop. 4.
Saint-Eloi (săn′-tā′lwȧ′) vil. 3 m. S of Ypres, Belgium; battle March 15, 1915.
Saint-Éloy-les-Mines (săn′-tā′lwȧ′-lā′-mēn′) min. comm. dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France, p. 6.
Sainte-Marie (sănt′-mȧ′rē′) French isl. E coast Madagascar isl. Indian oc. 64 □ pop. 6. — its ✻. — town, NE Martinique, Fr. W. Indies, p. 9. —, **Cape,** S point of Madagascar.
Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines (-ō′-mēn′) *Ger.* **Markirch** (mȧr′kĭrĸ) comm. dept. Haut-Rhin, France, pop. 10.
Sainte-Menehould (-mĕ-nōō′) comm. dept. Marne, France, pop. 4.
Sainte-Rose (-rōz′) comm. N coast of Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, Fr. W. Indies, pop. 5.
Saintes (sănt) *anc.* MEDIOLA′NUM, mfg. comm. dept. Charente-Inférieure, France, pop. 19.
Sainte-Savine (sănt′-sȧ′vēn′) comm. dept. Aube, France, sub. of Troyes, pop. 7.
Saintes, Les (lā sănt′) group of isls. Guadeloupe col. Fr. W. Indies, 5½ □ pop. 2.
Saint-Étienne (săn′-tā′tyĕn′) city, ✻ of dep't. Loire, France, pop. 168.
Saint-Étienne-du-Rouvray (-du-rōō′vrĕ′) comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, Fr. pop. 8.
Saint Eustatius (sănt ū-stā′shĭ-ŭs) West Indian isl. Curaçao col. 7 □ pop. 1; Dutch.
Saint-Flour (săn′-flōōr′) mfg. comm. dept. Cantal, France, pop. 5.
Saint-Fons (săn′-fōn′) comm. dept. Rhône, France, pop. 7.
Saint Francis (sănt frăn′sĭs) co. E Ark. 628 □ pop. 28, × Forrest City. — headland, Cape prov. S Africa, about 25° E lon. —, **Lake,** 83 □, Quebec & Ontario, Canada, an expansion of St. Lawrence riv. 35 m. SW of Montreal.
Saint Francis River, 450 m. long, St. Francois co. Mo. to Mississippi river. — riv. Quebec prov. Canada, 165 m. long, Frontenac co. to St. Lawrence riv.
Saint Francois (sănt frăn′sĭs) co. E Mo. 458 □ pop. 31, × Farmington.
Saint-François (săn′-frăn′swȧ′) comm. SE Grande-Terre, Guadeloupe, Fr. W. Indies, p. 7.
Saint Gallen (sănt gäl′ĕn) *Fr.* **Saint-Gall** (săn′-gäl′) *Ger.* **Sankt Gallen** (zȧnkt′ gäl′ĕn) canton, NE Switz. 779 □ p. 296. — town, its ✻ 7 m. SW of Lake Constance, p. 70; alt. 2,200 ft. See NOTKERIAN, *a.*
Saint-Gaudens (săn′-gō′dănS′) comm. dept. Haute-Garonne, France, pop. 6.
Saint George (sănt jôrj′) town, Knox co. Maine, pop. 2. — town, × of Dorchester co. S. C. pop. 1. — city, × of Washington co. Utah, pop. 2. — Eng. form of SÃO JORGE. — isl. & town, Bermuda isls. pop. town. 1. — *or* **Saint George's,** town, ✻ of Grenada & admin. ✻ of Windward isls. Br. West Indies, pop. 5; fine harbor.
Saint George, Cape, S point of Flag isl. S of Franklin co. Fla. — on SE coast of Australia. — on W coast of Newfoundland. — S point of New Ireland isl.
Saint George Island, off coast of Franklin co. Fla. in Gulf of Mexico.
Saint-Georges (săn′-zhôrzh′) comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Saint George's Bay (sănt jôr′jĭz) on W coast of Newfoundland.
Saint George's Channel, part of Atlantic ocean bet. Wales & Ireland.
Saint-Germain-en-Laye (săn′-zhĕr′măn′-ăn-lā′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 20; treaties 1570, 1632, 1679, 1919.
Saint-Gilles (săn′-zhĭl′) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, suburb of Brussels, pop. 70. — comm. dept. Gard, France, pop. 6.
Saint-Gilles-lez-Termonde (-lā′-tĕr′môNd′) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Saint-Gilles-Waes (-vȧs′) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Saint-Girons (-zhĕ′rôN′) cml. comm. dept. Ariège, France, pop. 6.
Saint-Gobain (săn′-gō′băN′) comm. dept. Aisne, France, pop. 2; in the **Forêt de Saint-Gobain;** battle 1918.
Saint Gotthard *or* **Gothard** (sănt gŏth′ärd; *F.* săn′gō′tär′) mt. range, Alps, mostly bet. Uri & Ticino cantons, Switzerland, highest Pizzo Rotondo, 10,490 ft. — pass over this range, alt. 6,935 ft.; railway tunnel 9 m. long under pass. — See SZENT GOTTHARD (*Gaz.*).
Saint Helena (sănt hĕ-lē′nȧ) par. E La. 420 □ pop. 8, × Greensburg. — town, Napa co. Calif. pop. 1; college. — Brit. isl. & colony, S Atlantic ocean, 47 □ pop. 4, ✻ Jamestown; Napoleon's place of exile 1815–1821.
Saint Helena Island, in Beaufort co. South Carolina, about 13 m. long.
Saint Helena Sound, inlet, N of St. Helena island, South Carolina.
Saint Helens (sănt hĕl′ĕnz) city, × of Columbia co. Oregon, pop. 2. — min. & mfg. county bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 103. — urban dist. Isle of Wight co. England, pop. 6.
Saint Helens, Mount, volcanic peak, Cascade range, Wash. 9,671 ft. high.
Saint Helier (sănt hĕl′yĕr) cml. town, ✻ of Jersey isl. English channel, pop. 30.
Saint Hyacinthe (sănt hī′ȧ-sĭnth; *F. pron.* săn′-tē′ä′sănt′) co. S Quebec prov. Canada. — its × a mfg. city, pop. 11.
Saint Ignace (sănt ĭg′năs) city, × of Mackinac co. Michigan, pop. 2.
Saint-Imier (săn′-tē′myā′) mfg. comm. Berne canton, Switzerland, pop. 7.
Saint Ives (sănt īvz′) cml. mun. bor. N coast Cornwall co. England, pop. 7.
Saint James, par. SE La. 254 □ p. 21, × Convent. — city, × of Watonwan co. Minn. p. 3.
Saint-Jean-d'Angély (săn′-zhăn′-dăN′zhä′lē′) comm. dept. Charente-Inférieure, Fr. p. 7.
Saint-Jean-de-Luz (-dē-lüz′) coast comm. dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France, pop. 6.
Saint Jérôme (zhä′rōm′) town, Terrebonne co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 5.
Saint John (sănt jŏn′) city, × of Stafford co. Kans. pop. 2. — isl. Virgin Islands of the U. S. E of St. Thomas, 21 □ pop. 1. — cml. maritime co. New Brunswick prov. Can. (incl. city) 616 □ pop. 60. — its × a mfg. & cml. spt. city, at mouth of St. John riv. pop. 47. — city, ✻ of Antigua isl. Leeward isls. & of Leeward isls. col. pop. 8. — *Chin.* **Changchuen** (chäng′-chōō-ĕn′) isl. Kwangtung prov. S coast of China.
Saint John, Cape, E Newfoundland, 50° 1′ N, 55° 29′ W.
Saint John, Lake, 350 □, Lake St. John co. Quebec prov. Can. drained by Saguenay riv.
Saint John River, Maine & New Brunswick, Canada, 390 m. N Me. to Bay of Fundy.
Saint John's, cml. spt. city, ✻ of Newfoundland, North America, pop. 37.
Saint Johns, co. N Fla. 608 □ pop. 13, × St. Augustine. — city, × of Clinton co. Mich. pop. 4. — *Fr.* **Saint Jean** (săn′ zhaN′) co. SW Quebec prov. Canada. — city, its × pop. 8.
Saint Johnsbury (sănt jŏnz′bĕr-ĭ) mfg. vil. × of Caledonia co. Vt. pop. 7.
Saint Johns River, riv. Fla. 350 m. long, Brevard co. to Atlantic ocean.
Saint Johnsville (jŏnz′vĭl) vil. Montgomery co. New York, pop. 2.
Saint John the Baptist, par. SE La. 231 □ pop. 12, × Edgard.
Saint Joseph (jō′zĕf) co. N Ind. 460 □ pop. 102, × South Bend. — co. SW Mich. 503 □ pop. 27, × Centreville. — cml. & mfg. city, × of Berrien co. Mich. pop. 7. — mfg. & cml. city, × of Buchanan co. Mo. pop. 78. — isl. Lake Huron, Ontario, Canada, about 19 m. long. —, **Lake,** cen. Ontario, Can. 245 □, discharges through Albany river to James bay.
Saint Joseph River, riv. about 110 m. long, Mich. & Ohio to St. Marys riv. Ind. — riv. 250 m. long, Mich. & Ind. to Lake Michigan.
Saint Josephs Bay, arm, 20 m. long, of Gulf of Mexico, Calhoun co. Florida.
Saint-Josse-ten-Noode (săn′-zhŏs′-tăN′-nōd′) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, p. 32.
Saint-Junien (săn′-zhü′nyăN′) comm. dept. Haute-Vienne, France, pop. 10.
Saint Just (sănt jŭst′) urban dist. Cornwall co. England, pop. 5.
Saint Kilda (sănt kĭl′dȧ) one of Outer Hebrides isls. Scotland. — S suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, pop. 39. — bor. of Dunedin, New Zealand, pop. 6.
Saint Kitts (kĭts′) *or* **Saint Christopher** (krĭs′tō-fĕr) isl. Saint Kitts-Nevis presidency, Leeward isls. Br. W. Indies, 68 □ pop. 22, ✻ Basseterre.
Saint Kitts-Nevis (-nē′vĭs) presidency, Leeward isls. Br. W. Indies, consisting of the isls. of St. Kitts, Nevis, & Anguilla.
Saint Landry (lăn′drĭ) par. S La. 681 □ pop. 52, × Opelousas.
Saint Lawrence (sănt lô′rĕns) co. N N. Y. 2,701 □ pop. 88, × Canton. — isl. 95 m. long, & dist. Bering sea, Alaska. — riv. N. America, 760 m. long, Lake Ontario to Gulf of St. Lawrence; incl. chain of the Great Lakes, ab. 2,100 m.
Saint Lawrence, Cape, N coast of Cape Breton isl. Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Saint Lawrence, Gulf of, gulf, Atlantic ocean, E part of Canada.
Saint-Léonard-de-Noblat (săn′-lā′ō′när′-dē-nō′blȧ′) comm. Haute-Vienne, France, pop. 6.
Saint Leonard's Forest (sănt lĕn′ärdz) dist. Sussex co. England, E of Horsham.
Saint-Lô (săn′-lō′) comm. ✻ of dept. Manche, France, pop. 11.
Saint Louis (sănt lōō′ĭs; lōō′ĭ) co. NE Minn. 6,503 □ pop. 205, × Duluth. — co. E Mo. 487 □ pop. 101, × Clayton. — cml. & mfg. city, on Mississippi river, in St. Louis co. Mo. but politically independent, 61 □ p. 773; universities. — city, Gratiot co. Mich. p. 3.
Saint-Louis (săn′-lōō′ē′) comm. dept. Haut-Rhin, France, pop. 5.
Saint-Louis (săn′-lōō′ē′) *or* **Saint Louis** (sănt lōō′ĭs; lōō′ĭ) *French isl.* W Africa, *near* mouth of Senegal riv. — town on Saint-Louis isl. ✻ of Senegal colony, Fr. W. Africa, p. 23. — town, Réunion isl. pop. 15.
Saint Louis Park, vil. Hennepin co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
Saint Louis River, riv. Minn. about 220 m. long to Lake Superior.
Saint Lucia (lū′shĭ-ȧ; lōō-sē′ȧ) isl. Windward isls. West Indies, 233 □ pop. 52, ✻ Castries; British colony.
Saint Lucie (lū′sĭ) co. S Fla. 1,077 □ pop. 8, × Fort Pierce.
Saint-Maixent (săn′-mĕk′săn′) comm. dept. Deux-Sèvres, France, pop. 5.
Saint-Malo (săn′-mȧ′lō′) cml. ft. spt. town, dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France, pop. comm. 12.
Saint-Mandé (-măN′dā′) comm. dept. Seine, France, near Paris, pop. 20.
Saint-Marc (-märk′) town, W Haiti, 44 m. NW of Port-au-Prince, pop. 3.
Saint Maries (sănt mā′rĭz) city, × of Benewah co. Idaho, pop. 2.
Saint Martin (sănt mär′tĭn; *F.* săn′ mär′tăN′) par. S La. 525 □ pop. 22, × St. Martinsville. — isl. W. Indies, N part belongs to Fr. col. of Guadeloupe, 20 □ pop. 4, S part to Du. col. of Curaçao, 17 □ pop. 3.
Saint-Martin-Boulogne (săn′-mär′tăN′-bōō′lōn′y′) comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, near Boulogne, pop. 6.
Saint Martinsville (sănt mär′tĭnz-vĭl) vil. × of St. Martin par. Louisiana, pop. 2.
Saint Mary, par. S. Louisiana, 632 □ pop 31, × Franklin.
Saint Mary, Cape, on SW coast Nova Scotia.
Saint Mary, Island of, *or* **Saint Mary's Island,** isl. Gambia colony, W Africa. See BATHURST (*Gaz.*).
Saint Marylebone (mär′ĭ-lĕ-bōn′; *colloq.* mär′ĭ-bŭn *or* mär′ĭl-bŏn) met. borough, part of London, England, pop. 104.
Saint Marys (mā′rĭz; mär′ĭz; 115) co. S Md. 371 □ pop. 16, × Leonardtown. — city, Pottawatomie co. Kans. pop. 1. — city, Auglaize co. Ohio, pop. 6. — bor. Elk co. Pa. pop. 7. — city, × of Pleasants co. W. Va. pop. 2. — **City,** vil. Saint Marys co. Md.; form. St. Marys, first settlement in Md.
Saint Mary's Loch (lŏĸ′) lake, 3 m. long, Selkirk co. Scotland.
Saint Marys River, riv. Fla. & Ga. 175 m. long, from Okefenokee swamp to Cumberland sound. — riv. Ohio & Ind. 110 m. long to Maumee river. — riv. 40 m. long, connecting lakes Superior & Huron forming international boundary; canals around rapids.
Saint-Mathieu, Pointe (pwăNt′ săn′-mȧ′tyū′) cape, dept. Finistère, NW France, near Brest.
Saint Matthew (măth′ū) isl. 18 m. long, off S Tenasserim div. Lower Burma. — isl. Bering sea, Alaska.
Saint Matthews (măth′ūz) town, × of Calhoun co. South Carolina, pop. 2.
Saint-Maur-des-Fossés (săn′-mōr′-dā-fō′sā′) comm. dept. Seine, Fr. on Marne riv. p. 40.
Saint Maurice (mō′rĕs′; *Eng.* sănt mô′rĭs) riv. Quebec prov. Canada, 325 m. long, to St. Lawrence riv. — co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Yamachiche.
Saint-Maurice (săn′-mō′rēs′) comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 10.
Saint-Médard-en-Jalles (săn′-mā′dȧr′-ăn-zhȧl′) comm. dept. Gironde, France, pop. 5.
Saint Michael (sănt mī′kĕl) dist. & spt. W Alaska, pop. 2. — Eng. form of SÃO MIGUEL. — *Finnish* **Mikkeli** (mĭk′kĕ-lē) prov. S Finland, Europe, 9,099 □ pop 202. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Saint Michael Bay, bay, E coast of Labrador, North America, 52° 44′ N.
Saint Michael's Mount, lofty rock, Mounts bay, Cornwall co. England; ancient castle.
Saint-Mihiel (săn′-mē′yĕl′) comm. dept. Meuse, France, pop. 5; battle Sept. 12–14, 1918.
Saint Moritz (sănt mō′rĭts) *Ger.* **Sankt Moritz** (zȧnkt mō′rĭts) comm. Grisons canton, Switzerland, pop. 3; baths; tourist resort; alt. 6,037 ft. highest village in Engadine valley.
Saint-Nazaire (săn′-nȧ′zâr′) spt. mfg. comm. dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, pop. 42.
Saint-Nectaire (-nĕk′târ′) vil. dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France, pop. 1; mineral springs.
Saint Neots (sănt nēts′) urban dist. Huntingdonshire, Eng. pop. 4.
Saint Nicholas Point (sănt nĭk′ō-lȧs) NW end Java isl. on Sunda strait.
Saint-Nicolas (săn′-nē′kō′lä′) cml. & mfg. comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 34. — comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 9. — comm. dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, pop. 6.
Saint-Omer (săn′-tō′mâr′) ft. comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 19.
Saint-Ouen (săn′-twăN′) mfg. & cml. comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 50.
Saint Pancras (sănt păn′krȧs) met. bor. part of London, England, pop. 211.
Saint Paul (sănt pôl′) cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of Minn. and × of Ramsey co. pop. 235, a port on Mississippi riv.; universities. — city, × of Howard co. Nebr. pop. 2. — riv. Liberia, Africa, about 280 m. long, flows into Atlantic ocean. — islet, S part Indian ocean; French.
Saint-Paul (săn′-pôl′) town, Réunion isl. Indian ocean, pop. 19.
Saint Peter, city, × of Nicollet co. Minn. pop. 4; college. —, **Lake,** Quebec prov. Canada, 35 m. long, 130 □, expansion of St. Lawrence riv.
Saint Peterport (pē′tĕr-pōrt) town, ✻ of Guernsey isl. English channel, pop. 1.
Saint Peter's, town, South Australia, Australia, suburb of Adelaide, pop. 11. — munic. suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, p. 13. — See BROADSTAIRS AND ST. PETER'S (*Gaz.*).
Saint Petersburg (sănt pē′tĕrz-bûrg) city, Pinellas co. Fla. pop. 14; winter resort. — See PETROGRAD (*Gaz.*).
Saint Pierre (pyâr′) *Fr.* **Saint-Pierre** (săn′-pyâr′) isl. off S coast of Newfoundland, part of French colony of Saint Pierre and Miquelon, 10 □. — town on isl.
Saint Pierre, town, Martinique isl. French W. Indies, former pop. 26; destroyed by volcanic eruption 1902. — isl. Indian ocean, 240 m. NE of Madagascar isl. — town, Réunion isl. Indian oc. on SW coast, p. 28.
Saint Pierre and Miquelon (mĭk′kĕ-lŏn′) *Fr.* **Saint-Pierre et Miquelon** (săn′-pyâr′ ā mē′kĕ-lôN′) French col. consisting of the Saint Pierre & Miquelon isls. off S coast of Newfoundland, 93 □ pop. 4.
Saint-Pierre-des-Corps (săn′-pyâr′-dā-kôr′) comm. dept. Indre-et-Loire, France, pop. 5.
Saint-Pierre-Quilbignon (săn′-pyâr′-kēl′bē′nyôN′) comm. dept. Finistère, Fr. p. 12.
Saint-Pol-de-Léon (săn′-pôl′-dĕ-lā′ôN′) comm. dept. Finistère, France, pop. 7.
Saint-Pol-sur-Mer (-sür′-mâr′) comm. dept. Nord, Fr. p. 10; sub. of Dunkirk.
Saint-Quay (săn′-kā′) vil. dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France, pop. 3; sea bathing.
Saint-Quentin (săn′-kăn′tăN′) city, dept. Aisne, France, pop. 37; battles 1557, 1918.
Saint-Raphaël (-rä′fä′ĕl′) comm. dept. Var, France, pop. 6.
Saint-Remy (săn′-rē-mē′) comm. dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, pop. 6.
St. Romuald d'Etchemin (săn′ rō′müäl′ dĕch′măN′) dist. & vil. × of Levis co. Quebec, Can. pop. dist. 4.
Saint Roque, Cape (sănt rōk; rō′kā) promontory on NE coast of Brazil.
Saint-Servais (săn′-sĕr′vĕ′) comm. Namur prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Saint-Servan-sur-Mer (-sĕr′văN′-sür-mĕr′) spt. dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France, p. comm. 13.
Saint Tammany (sănt tăm′ȧ-nĭ) par. SE La. 906 □ pop. 21, × Covington.
Saint Thomas (tŏm′ȧs) mfg. city, × of Elgin co. Ontario, Can. pop. 16. — isl. Virgin Isls. of the U. S., W. Indies, 33 □ pop. 10. — spt. its ✻ (formerly Charlotte Amalie) pop. 8. — *Port.* **São Thomé** (soun′ tō-mā′) Port. isl. Gulf of Guinea, W Afr. 319 □ pop. 59. — its chief town.
Saint Thomas' Mount, town, Chingleput dist. Madras pres. Br. India, p. 15; cantonment.
Saint-Trond (săn′-trōn′) mfg. comm. Limburg prov. Belgium, pop. 16.
Saint-Vallier (-vȧ′lyā′) comm. dept. Saône-et-Loire, France, pop. 6.
Saint Vincent (sănt vĭn′sĕnt) one of the Windward islands, with part of the Grenadines a Brit. col. 150 □ pop. 44, ✻ Kingstown. — *Port.* **São Vicente** (soun′ vē-sĕn′tē) isl. Cape Verde isls. Atlantic ocean, 85 □ pop. 6.
Saint Vincent, Cape, *Port.* **Cabo de São Vicente** (kä′bōō dā soun′ vē-sĕn′tē) SW point of Portugal; battle 1797. — on W Madagascar.
Saint Vincent, Gulf of, gulf, South Australia, E of Yorke's pen. in 138° E lon.
Saint-Vith (săn′-vēt′) vil. formerly in Rhine Prov. Prussia, near Malmédy, now in Belgium, pop. 2.
Saint-Yrieix-la-Perche (săn′-tē′rē′ĕ′-lȧ-pĕrsh′) comm. dept. Haute-Vienne, France, pop. 7.
Saipan *or* **Seypan** (sī-pän′) one of the Marianas, Pacific ocean, 50 □.
Sairam Nor (sī′rȧm nôr′) *or* **Zairam Nor** (zī′-) lake (*nor*) 290 □, NW Sinkiang, China.
Saïs (sā′ĭs) important city, anc. Egypt, anc. ✻ of Lower Egypt, in Nile delta on Canopic branch, 30° 57′ N, 30° 48′ E. See SAITE, *a.*
Saitama (sī′tä′mä) pref. cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 1,469 □ pop. 1,320, ✻ Ugawa.
Sakai (sä′kä-ī) spt. city, Osaka pref. S Honshu, Japan, pop. 85.
Sakaria (sȧ′kȧ-rē′yȧ) *anc.* SANGA′RIUS, riv. NW Asia Minor, ab. 300 m. to Black sea.
Sakata (sä′kä′tä) spt. city, Yamagata pref. NW Honshu, Japan, pop. 24.

Saint Jean. See SAINT JOHNS; † PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
Saint Nicholas. See SÃO NICOLÃO.
Saint Paul de Loanda. = LOANDA.
Saint Paul's Bay. = BAIE-ST. PAUL.
Sairt. See SERT.
Saishu, Saishuto. See QUELPART.
Sajama. Var. of SAHAMA.

Sakhalin (sä′kȧ-lēn′) *or* **Saghalien** (sä′gä-lyĕn′) isl. Sea of Okhotsk, Siberia; the N part (14,668 □ pop. 34) in Amur prov. of Far Eastern Region, Soviet Russia, Asia, ✻ Alek-sandrovsk; S part belongs to Japan. See KARAFUTO (*Gaz.*). —, **Gulf of,** bet. N end of Sakhalin isl. & mainland, E Siberia.

Sakmara (sȧk-mä′rȧ) riv. Russia, 300 m. long, Ural mts. to Ural river.

Sakurajima (sä′kōō-rȧ-jē′mȧ) vol. on isl. in Kagoshima bay, S Kyushu, Japan, ab. 3,700 ft. high; eruption 1914.

Sal (säl) one of Cape Verde isls. N of Boavista, 87 □.

Saladillo (sä′lä-dēl′yō; 195) town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, pop. 27.

Salado Bay (sä-lä′thō; 146) bay, Atacama prov. Chile, S. America.

Salado, Rio (rē′ō sȧ-lä′thō; 146) riv. Argentina, Andes mts. ab. 1,120 m. to Paraná riv. called **Rio del Juramento** (rē′ō dĕl hōō′rȧ-mĕn′tō; 189) in its upper course. — riv. Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, 415 m. to Plata estuary. — riv. bet. Mendoza & San Luis provs. Argentina, 300 m. to Pampa ter.; called **Desaguadero** (dä-sȧ′gwä-thä′rō; 146) in its upper course. — small riv. Cádiz prov. Spain, near Tarifa; bat. (1340) on its bank.

Salaga (sȧ-lä′gä) cml. town, SE Northern Ters. Gold Coast colony, W Africa, pop. 6.

Salagiu (sä-lä′jōō) dept. NE Crisana, Roumania, 1,473 □ pop. 230, ✻ Zalau.

Salamá (sä′lä-mä′) town, cen. Guatemala, Cen. America, pop. 14.

Salamanca (sȧl′ȧ-mäŋ′kȧ) city, Cattaraugus co. N.Y. pop. 9. — (*Sp. pron.* sä′lä-mäŋ′kä) prov. W Spain, 4,757 □ pop. 342. — *anc.* SALMAN′TICA *or* HELMAN′TICA, its ✻ a mfg. comm. on Tormes riv. pop. 32; two cathedrals & celebrated university; battle 1812. — mfg. city, Guanajuato state, Mexico, pop. 14.

Salambria (sä′lăm-brē′ä; *mod. Gr.* sä′lăm-vrē-yä′) *anc.* PENE′US, riv. Thessaly, Greece, 125 m. long, to Gulf of Salonika.

Salamina (sä′lä-mē′nä) munic. Caldas dept. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. 18.

Salamis (sȧl′ȧ-mĭs) anc. ruined city, E coast of Cyprus; bat. 449 B. C. — *or* **Kouloure** (kōō′lōō-rē) isl. Ægina gulf, Greece, 36 □; naval bat. 480 B. C. — town on isl. pop. 5.

Salamonie (sȧl′ȧ-mō′nĭ) riv. about 100 m. long, Jay co. Indiana, to Wabash river.

Salang (sȧ-läng′), *or* **Junkseylon** (jŭŋk′sē-lŏn′), **Island,** isl. Siam, W coast Malay peninsula, 294 □ pop. 12, chief town Puket; tin mining.

Salas (sä′läs) comm. Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. 16.

Salatiga (sä′lä-tē′gä) town, Semarang residency, Java, pop. 19.

Salawati (sä′lä-wä′tē) isl. 35 m. long, Malay arch. off NW end New Guinea.

Salayar, *Du.* **Saleier Island,** (sä-lī′ĕr), isl. S of Celebes, Dutch East Indies, 47 m. long, 256 □ pop. 63. —, **Strait of,** bet. Salayar & Celebes isls. Malay archipelago.

Salcombe (sȧl′kŭm) coast town, Devonshire, Eng. on English channel, pop. 2; resort.

Saldanha Bay (säl-dän′yä; -dä′nä) bay, W coast of Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, ab. 33° S.

Sale (sāl) urban dist. Cheshire, England, near Manchester, pop. 16.

Salem (sā′lĕm) co. SW N. J. 343 □ pop. 37. — city, its ✕ pop. 7. — city, ✕ of Marion co. Ill. pop. 3. — town, ✕ of Washington co. Ind. pop. 3. — cml. & mfg. city, port of entry, a ✕ of Essex co. Mass. pop. 43. — city, ✕ of Dent co. Mo. pop. 2. — town, Rockingham co. N. H. pop. 2. — former city, Forsyth co. N. C. now part of WINSTON-SALEM. — city, Columbiana co. Ohio, pop. 10. — mfg. city, ✻ of Oregon & ✕ of Marion co. pop. 18; Willamette university. — city, ✕ of McCook co. S. Dak. p. 1. — town, ✕ of Roanoke co. Va. p. 4; colleges. — city, Harrison co. W. Va. pop. 3. — dist. S Madras, Br. India, 6,912 □ pop. 2,112. — its ✻ pop. 52. — anc. name of JERUSALEM.

Salemi (sä-lē′mē) comm. Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 19.

Salerno (sä-lĕr′nō) prov. Campania, Italy, 1,908 □ pop. 621. — anc. SALER′NUM, its ✻ p. 54.

Salerno, Gulf of, on W coast of Italy, S of Bay of Naples.

Salford (sôl′fĕrd; sô′-; säl′-) mfg. county bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 234.

Salgótarján (sôl′gō-tōr-yän) comm. Nógrád co. Hungary, pop. 15.

Sali *or* **Saleh** (sä′lē; sä′lē) *Fr.* **Salé** (sȧ′lā′) spt. W Morocco, on Atlantic ocean, pop. 24.

Salida (sȧ-lī′dȧ; sȧ-lē′dȧ) city, Chaffee co. Colorado, pop. 5; mines & quarries.

Salies (sȧ′lēs′) comm. dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France, pop. 5; mineral springs.

Salina (sȧ-lī′nȧ) city, ✕ of Saline co. Kans. pop. 15; Kansas Wesleyan university. — (*pron.* sä-lē′nä) isl. 5 m. long, Lipari isls. Mediterranean sea.

Salina Cruz (sä-lē′nà krōōs′; 268) spt. Oaxaca, Mexico, on Gulf of Tehuantepec, pop. 6.

Salinas (sȧ-lē′nȧs) city, ✕ of Monterey co. Calif. pop. 4. — (*pron.* sä-lē′näs) munic. (pop. 13) & town (pop. 1) S Porto Rico.

Saline (sȧ-lēn′) co. cen. Ark. 743 □ pop. 17, ✕ Benton. — co. S Ill. 399 □ pop. 38, ✕ Harrisburg. — co. cen. Kans 720 □ pop. 25, ✕ Salina. — co. cen. Mo. 754 □ pop. 29, ✕ Marshall. — co. SE Nebr. 573 □ pop. 17, ✕ Wilber.

Saline River, riv. Ark. 175 m. Saline co. to Ouachita riv. — riv. W Kans. about 200 m. long to Smoky Hill riv.

Salineville (sȧ-lēn′vĭl) vil. Columbiana co. Ohio, pop. 3.

Salins (sȧ′lăn′) ft. town, dept. Jura, France, pop. 4; watering place.

Salisbury (sôlz′bĕr-ĭ) town, Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 2. — town, ✕ of Wicomico co. Md. pop. 8. — mfg. town, Essex co. Mass. pop. 2. — city, Chariton co. Mo. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Rowan co. N. C. pop. 14. — *or* **New Sa′rum,** city & mun. bor. ✕ of Wiltshire, England, on Avon riv. pop. 23; cathedral. — town, ✻ of Southern Rhodesia, Africa, p. 6.

Salisbury Beach, vil. & summer resort, Essex co. Mass. on Atlantic ocean.

Salisbury Plain, extensive tract in Wiltshire, England. See STONEHENGE, *n.*

Sallisaw (săl′ĭ-sô) town, ✕ of Sequoyah co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.

Salmon River (săm′ŭn) riv. Idaho, 425 m. long, Rocky mts. to Snake river.

Salon-de-Provence (sȧ′lôn′-dē-prō′vänś′) comm. dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, pop. 13.

Salonika (sȧ-lō-nē′kȧ) *or* **Saloniki** (sȧ′lō-nē′kē; *mod. Gr.* sä′lō-nyē′kē) *Turk.* **Selanik** (sē′lä-nēk′) nome, NE Greece, on Gulf of Salonika, 5,799 □ (with Pellis) pop. 384. — *anc.* THER′MA, *later* THES′SALONI′CA, spt. its ✻ pop. 170.

Salonika, Gulf of, *anc.* THERMA′ICUS SI′NUS, arm of Ægean sea, E of Thessaly, Greece.

Salonta (sä′lŏn-tä′) *Hung.* **Nagyszalonta** (nŏd′y′-sō′lŏn-tō) comm. Bihar co. W Transylvania, Roumania, pop. 16.

Salpi, Lago di (lä′gō dē säl′pē) lake, 8½ m. long, Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy.

Salsette (sôl-sĕt′) isl. 18 m. long, N of Bombay isl. Brit. India, 250 □ pop. 210.

Salso (säl′sō) riv. Sicily, Italy, 89 m. long, Madonian mts. to Mediterranean sea.

Salsomaggiore (-mäd-jō′rā) comm. Parma prov. Italy, 17 m. W of Parma, pop. 12.

Salta (säl′tä) prov. N Argentina, S. Amer. 48,302 □ pop. 147. — its ✻ pop. 31.

Saltcoats (sôlt′kōts′) spt. burgh, Ayr. co. Scotland, on Firth of Clyde, pop. 13.

Saltholm (sält-hōlm′) isl. 4½ m. long, 6 □, Denmark. See AMAGER (*Gaz.*).

Saltillo (säl-tēl′yō; 195) city, ✻ of Coahuila state, Mexico, pop. 35; battle 1855.

Salt Lake, co. N Utah, 756 □ pop. 159, ✕ Salt Lake City. — **City,** city, ✻ of Utah & ✕ of Salt Lake co. near Great Salt lake, pop. 118; Univ. of Utah. See MORMON, *n.*

Salto (säl′tō) dept. N Uruguay, S. America, 4,866 □ pop. 81. — its ✻ pop. 30.

Salton Sink (sôl′tŭn) depression, 280 ft. below sea level, extreme S California; became, 1891, a lake, which soon dried up; lake began to form again in 1893; in 1905 through diversion into it of Colorado riv. became "Salton Sea"; break in riv. closed July, 1907.

Salt Range, mts. bet. Indus & Jhelum rivs. India, highest 5,000 ft.; salt beds.

Salt River, riv. NE Missouri, 200 m. long to Mississippi river. — riv. 200 m. long, cen. Arizona, trib. of Gila riv. See ROOSEVELT (*Gaz.*).

Saltville (sôlt′vĭl) town, Smyth & Washington cos. Virginia, pop. 2.

Saluafata (säl′wä-fä′tä) U. S. naval station & harbor, Upolu isl. Samoa.

Saluda (sȧ-lōō′dȧ) co. W South Carolina, 435 □ pop. 22. — town, its ✕ pop. 1. — riv. South Carolina, 200 m. long, Blue Ridge to Broad river.

Salud, La (lä sä-lōō′thȧ′) munic. Havana prov. Cuba, pop. 6.

Saluzzo (sä-lōōt′sō) comm. Cuneo prov. Piedmont, It. 18 m. N by W of Cuneo, pop. 16.

Salvador (säl′vä-dōr′; *Eng.* säl′vȧ-dôr) republic, Cen. Amer. 13,176 □ pop. 1,526, ✻ San Salvador.

Salvatierra (säl′vȧ-tyĕr′rä) town, Guanajuato state, Mexico, pop. 10.

Salween *or* **Salwin** (säl′wēn′) second most important riv. of Burma, about 1,750 m. fr. Tibet to Martaban gulf. — dist. Tenasserim div. Lower Burma prov. India, 2,666 □ p. 50.

Salyany (säl-yä′nĭ) town, Baku prov. Azerbaijan republic, Asia, on Kura river, pop. 21.

Salzburg (zälts′bōōrk) province, Austria, 2,762 □ pop. 214. — *anc.* JUVA′VUM, mfg. city, its ✻ pop. 37.

Salzkammergut (zälts′käm′ĕr-gōōt′) dist. Styria & Upper Austria; great salt deposits.

Salzwedel (zälts′vā′dĕl) comm. Magdeburg govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 15.

Sama (sä′mä) riv. 250 m. long, boundary bet. Peru & Chile, S. Amer., to Pacific ocean.

Samal (sä′mäl) isl. in Davao gulf, Davao prov. Mindanao, Phil. isls. 147 □ pop. 2.

Samana (sa′mä-nä′), *or* **Atwood, Cay,** small isl. Bahama isls. W. Indies, 23° 9′ N, 73° 54′ W; regarded by some as first landing place of Columbus; cf. SAN SALVADOR (*Gaz.*).

Samaná (sä′mä-nä′) pen. 35 m. long, NE coast of Dominican Republic. — *or* **Santa Barbara de Samaná** (sän′tä bär′bä-ra dā) spt. town in pen. on Bay of Samaná, p. 9.

Samaná, Bay of, 40 m. long, NE Dominican Republic, Haiti isl. W. Indies.

Samar (sȧ′mär) isl. E Phil. isls. 5,124 □. — prov. consisting of Samar & adjacent small isls. 5,234 □ pop. 380, ✻ Catbalogan.

Samara (sȧ-mä′rȧ) riv. Russia in Europe, 340 m. long, flows into Volga riv. — prov. SE Soviet Russia, Europe, 40,073 □ pop. 2,820. — city, its ✻ pop. 171.

Samaria (sȧ-mā′rĭ-ȧ; 115) anc. kingdom or prov. Palestine, between Jordan riv. & Medit. sea. — its ✻ the holy city of the Samaritans. See SEBUSTIEH (*Gaz.*), SAMARITAN, *a.* & *n.* — mod. dist. N cen. Palestine, pop. 136.

Samarkand (sȧm′ȧr-kȧnt′) region, S Turkestan republic, Soviet Russia, Asia, 26,627 □ pop. 1,160. — *anc.* MARACAN′DA, city, its ✻ pop. 98.

Samarra (sä-mär′rä) town, Bagdad vilayet, Mesopotamia, Asia, on Tigris riv. pop. 2.

Sambalpur (sŭm′bŭl-pōōr′) dist. Orissa, Br. India, 3,773 □ pop. 789. — its ✻ pop. 13.

Sambas (sam′bäs′) riv. W Borneo isl. 90 m. long, to China sea. — state, NW West Borneo outpost prov. — town, Borneo isl. on Sambas riv.

Sambiase (säm-byä′zā) comm. Catanzaro prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. 11.

Sambor (säm′bŏr) mfg. comm. Lwów prov. Poland, pop. 19.

Sambre (sȧN′br′) riv. Fr. & Belgium, dept. Aisne, 100 m. to Meuse river; battle 1918.

Sambuca Zabut (säm-bōō′kä dzä′bōōt) comm. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 10.

Samnan (sȧm-nän′) town, NW Khurasan, Persia, S of Elburz mts. pop. 16. — **and Damghan** (dȧm-gän′) old prov. N cen. Persia, now NW part of Khurasan.

Samnium (săm′nĭ-ŭm) country, cen. anc. Italy; mod. Abruzzi e Molise & part of Campania. See SAMNITES, *n.*

Samoa Islands, *collectively* **Samoa** (sä-mō′ȧ; *native* sä′mō-ä) *form.* **Navigators Islands,** Polynesian group, Pacific ocean, ab. 14° S, ab. 1,290 □ pop. 46; isls. W of 171 W° lon. formerly German, now Ter. of Western Samoa, under New Zealand mandate, (chief isls. Savaii & Upolu) ab. 1,210 □ pop. 38; isls. E of 171° W lon. belong to U. S. A. (chief isls. Tutuila & Manua) 77 □ pop. 8; called collectively **American Samoa.** See SAMOAN, *n.*

Samogitia (săm′ō-jĭsh′ĭ-ȧ) medieval name of region now corresponding to Kovno prov. Lithuania.

Samokov (sä′mō-kôf) *or* **Samakov** (sä′mä-kôf) comm. Sofia dept. SE Bulgaria, pop. 10.

Samos (sā′mŏs) *Turk.* **Susam-Adasi** (sōō′sȧm ȧ-dȧs′sē) isl. off W coast of Asia Minor, a nome of Greece, 189 □ pop. 67, ✻ Vathy.

Samosata (sȧ-mŏs′ȧ-tȧ) ruined city of anc. Syria, on Euphrates riv.; 37° 29′ N, 38° 38′ E.

Samothrace (săm′ō-thrās) *Gr.* **Samothraki** (sä′mō-thra′kē) *anc.* SAMOTHRA′CE *or* SAMOTHRA′CIA, isl. 14 m. NNW of Imbros, Ægean sea, 68 □ p. 5. See NIKE OF SAMOTHRACE.

Sampang (sam′päng) spt. town, S coast Madura isl. & res. Du. E. Indies, pop. 38.

Sampanmangio, Cape (sām′pän-man′jō) N point of isl. of Borneo.

Sampson (sămp′s′n) co. SE cen. N. C. 886 □ pop. 36, ✕ Clinton.

Samshui (sām′shōō′ē) treaty port on the Si riv. Kwangtung prov. China, pop. 6.

Samsö (sȧms′ö′) Danish isl. bet. Jutland & Zealand, 13 m. long, 44 □ pop. 7.

Samson (săm′sŭn) town, Geneva co. Alabama, pop. 2.

Samsun (sȧm-sōōn′) comm. Trebizond vilayet, Turkey in Asia, on Black sea, pop. 25.

Samthar (sŭm′tŭr′) state, Bundelkhand, Cen. India Agency, India, 180 □ pop. 33.

San (sän) riv. Galicia, Poland, about 280 m. long, Carpathian mts. to Vistula riv.; formed battle line in several battles 1915.

Sana *or* **Sanaa** (sä-nä′) ft. & cml. city, ✻ of Yemen, Arabia, pop. 25.

San Agustin, Cape (sän ä′gōōs-tēn′) SE end of Mindanao isl. Phil. islands.

San Andrés (sän ȧn-drās′) town, Santander Sur dept. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. munic. 16.

San Angelo (sän ăn′jē-lō) city, ✕ of Tom Green co. Texas, pop. 10.

San Anselmo (sän ăn-sĕl′mō) town, Marin co. California, pop. 2.

San Antonio (sän ăn-tō′nĭ-ō) city, ✕ of Bexar co. Tex. p. 161, on San Antonio riv.; U. S. military center; college. — town, ✻ of La Goajira commissary, Colombia, S. Am. — *or* **Mount Baldy,** mt. Los Angeles co. Calif. 10,080 ft. high.

San Antonio Bay, S Texas, Calhoun, Refugio & Aransas cos. in Gulf of Mexico.

San Antonio, Cape, on coast of Alicante prov. Spain. — W point of Cuba. — promontory, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina.

San Antonio de Cabezas (sän än-tō′nyō dā kä-bā′säs; 133,268) munic. (pop. 9) & town (pop. 3) Matanzas prov. Cuba.

San Antonio de las Vueltas (läs vwĕl′täs) munic. Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. 24.

San Antonio de los Baños (dā lōs bän′yōs) munic. (pop. 23) & town (pop. 11) Havana prov. Cuba.

San Antonio River (sän ăn-tō′nĭ-ō) riv. Texas, about 200 m. long, to San Antonio bay.

San Antonio Such (sän än-tō′nyō sōōch′) city, SW Guatemala, Cen. Amer. pop. 14.

San Augustine (sän ô′gŭs-tēn′) co. E Texas, 622 □ pop. 14. — town, its ✕ pop. 1.

San Benedetto del Tronto (sän bā′nä-dĕt′tō dĕl trôn′tō) spt. Ascoli Piceno prov. Marches, Italy, pop. comm. 10.

San Benedetto Po (pō) comm. Mantua prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 11.

San Benito (sän bĕ-nē′tō) co. W Calif. 1,392 □ pop. 9, ✕ Hollister. — city, Cameron co. Texas, pop. 5.

San Bernardino (bûr′när-dē′nō) mt. San Bernardino range, S Calif. 10,630 ft. high. — co. SE Calif. 20,157 □ pop. 73. — city, its ✕ pop. 19; resort.

San Bernardino Range (săn bûr′när-dē′nō) mts. San Bernardino & Riverside cos. S California; highest San Gorgonio, 11,485 ft.

San Bernardino Strait (bĕr′när-dē′nō) bet. Samar & Luzon, Philippine islands.

San Blas (bläs′) spt. Nayarit state, Mexico, on Pacific coast, pop. 3.

San Blas, Cape (sän blás′) low point of land extending from S coast of Fla.

Sanborn (sän′bûrn) co. S. Dak. 576 □ p. 8, ✕ Woonsocket.

San Bruno (sän brōō′nō) city, San Mateo co. California, pop. 2.

San Carlos (sän kär′lōs) munic. Pangasinan prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 36. — munic. Occidental Negros prov. Phil. isls. pop. 42. — town, ✻ of Cojedes state, Venezuela, p. 11.

San Casciano in Val di Pesa (kä-shä′nō ēn väl dē pā′zä) comm. Florence prov. It. p. 15.

San Cataldo (kä-täl′dō) comm. Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 19.

San Cristóbal (krĕs-tō′bäl; 133) munic. Pinar del Río prov. Cuba, pop. 13. — city, Chiapas state, Mex. pop. 14. — city, ✻ of Táchira state, Venezuela, S. Amer. pop. 21.

Sancti-Spíritus (säŋk′tē-spē′rē-tōōs) munic. (p. 79) & city (p. 24), Santa Clara prov. Cuba.

Sandakan (sän-dä′kän; sän-dä′-) spt. ✻ of British North Borneo, pop. with suburbs 8.

Sanday (sän′dä) isl. 12 m. long, Orkney isls. Scotland.

Sandbach (sănd′băch) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 6.

Sanders (sän′dĕrz) co. NW Mont. 2,861 □ pop. 5, ✕ Thompson Falls.

Sandersville (sän′dĕrz-vĭl) city, ✕ of Washington co. Georgia, pop. 3.

Sandgate (sănd′gāt) spt. town, SE Queensland, Australia, near Brisbane, pop. 6.

Sandhurst (sănd′hûrst) vil. & par. (pop. 3) Berkshire, Eng.; royal military & staff colls.

San Diego (sän dē-ā′gō) co. S Calif. 4,221 □ pop. 112. — spt. city, its ✕ pop. 75; resort. — town, ✕ of Duval co. Texas, pop. 4.

San Diego del Valle (sän dyā′gō dĕl väl′yä) munic. Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. 12.

Sandomierz (sän-dô′myĕzh) *Russ.* **Sandomir** (-mĕr) comm. Kielce prov. Poland, pop. 7.

San Donà di Piave (sän dô-nä′ dē pyä′vā) comm. Venice prov. Italy, on Piave riv. p. 13.

Sandoval (sănd′ō′vȧl) co. cen. N. Mex. 3,871 □ p. 9, ✕ Bernalillo. — vil. Marion co. Ill. p. 2.

Sandoway (sän′dō-wī′) dist. of Arakan div. Lower Burma, 3,784 □ pop. 112. — its ✻ pop. 3.

Sandown (sän′doun) urban dist. Isle of Wight co. England, pop. 8.

Sandown Park, fashionable race course, near Esher, Surrey co. England.

Sandpoint (sănd′point′) city, ✕ of Bonner co. Idaho, pop. 3.

Sandringham (sän′drĭng-ȧm) vil. Norfolk co. Eng. near E shore of the Wash; royal residence. — town, Victoria, Australia, sub. of Melbourne; pop. 11.

Sand Springs, town, Tulsa co. Oklahoma, pop. 4.

Sandur (sŭn-dōōr′) native state, near Bellary, Madras, India, 158 □ pop. 12.

Sandusky (sän-dŭs′kĭ) co. N Ohio, 413 □ pop. 37, ✕ Fremont. — city, ✕ of Sanilac co. Mich. pop. 1. — cml. city, port of entry, and ✕ of Erie co. Ohio, pop. 23.

Sandusky Bay, in Lake Erie, 15 m. long, N of Erie & Sandusky cos. Ohio.

Sandusky River, riv. Ohio, about 150 m. long, Richland co. to Sandusky bay.

Sakhar. See SUKKUR.
Sakis-Adasi. See CHIOS.
Salaberry de Valleyfield. See VALLEYFIELD, SALABERRY DE.
Saldæ. See BOUGIE.
Salé, Saleh. See SALI.
Saleier. See SALAYAR.
Sallee. Var. of SALI.
Salmantica. See SALAMANCA.
Salona, town, Greece. See AMPHISSA. — spt. Dalmatia. See SPALATO.
Salonica. Var. of SALONIKA.
Salop, co. See SHROPSHIRE.
Samakov. See SAMOKOV.
Samana. See SULA ISLANDS.
Samarang. See SEMARANG.
Samarobriva. See AMIENS.
Samarqand. Var. of SAMARKAND.
Sam's Point. See SHAWANGUNK MTS.
San Blas, Isthmus of. See PANAMA, ISTHMUS OF.
Sandalwood. See SUMBA.
San Domingo. = SANTO DOMINGO.
Sandhurst. † BENDIGO.
Sandoz Knob. One of BLACK BROTHERS peaks.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ✕, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.

Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given, See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Sandwich (sănd′wĭch) city, Dekalb co. Ill. pop. 2. — town, × of Essex co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 4. — mun. bor. Kent co. Eng. pop. 3; one of the Cinque Ports; famous golf links.
Sandwich Islands. See HAWAII (*Gaz.*). — group of isls. Antarctic oc. near Weddell sea.
Sandwich Mountain, peak, Carroll & Grafton cos. New Hampshire, 4,071 ft. high.
Sandwip (sŭn-dwēp′) isl. at E mouth of Ganges riv. British India, pop. 115.
Sandy Hook, pen. 6 m. long, Monmouth co. N. J. ab. 15 m. S of N. Y. city; incloses **Sandy Hook Bay** on W; lighthouse.
San Eugenio (sän ā′ōō-hā′nyō; 172) town, ✻ of Artigas dept. Uruguay, S. Amer. pop. 9.
San Fabian (sän fä-byän′) munic. Pangasinan prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 16.
San Felice sul Panaro (sän fä-lē′chā sōōl pä-nà′rō) comm. Modena prov. Emilia, Italy, p 10.
San Felipe (fä-lē′pā) town, ✻ of Aconcagua prov. Chile, S. Amer. pop. 12. — town, ✻ of Yaracuy state, Venezuela, pop. 15.
San Feliu de Guixols (fä-lē′ōō dā gē-hōls′; 262) spt. Gerona prov. Spain, pop. comm. 10.
San Fernando (fĕr-nän′dō) city, Los Angeles co. Calif. pop. 3. — munic. ✻ of La Union prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 20. — munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 20. — munic. ✻ of Pampanga prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 21. — town, ✻ of Colchagua prov. Chile, S. Amer. pop. 11. — town, Trinidad isl. Br. W. Indies, pop. 11. — spt. Cádiz prov. Spain, E Isla de León, pop. comm. 27.
San Fernando de Apure (dā ä-pōō′rā) town, ✻ of Apure state, Venezuela, pop. 7.
San Fernando de Atabapo (dā ä′tä-bä′pō) town, ✻ of Amazonas ter. Venezuela, pop. 6.
San Fernando de Camarones (kä′mä-rō′nās) munic. Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. 10.
Sanford (sănf′fĕrd) city, × of Seminole co. Fla. pop. 6. — town, York co. Maine, pop. 11. — town, × of Lee co. N. C. pop. 3.
Sanford, Mount, Wrangell mts. S Alaska, 16,210 ft. high.
San Francisco (sän frän-sĭs′kō) coextensive cml. city & co. 43 □, on W shore of San Francisco bay, Calif. pop. 507; fine harbor; severe earthquake followed by destructive fire 1906. See EARTHQUAKE, *n.* — (*pron.* sän frän-sēs′kō) riv. Argentina. See GRANDE, Río (*Gaz.*). — (sän frän-sēs′kō) munic. Caldas dept. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. 10.
San Francisco Bay (sän frän-sĭs′kō) bay, 40 m. long, 3 to 12 m. wide, coast of California, at San Francisco; entrance to Pacific is by the Golden Gate (which see, in *Gaz.*).
San Francisco del Rincón (sän frän-sēs′kō dĕl rēn-kōn′; 138) city, Guanajuato, Mexico, 40 m. W of Guanajuato, pop. 11.
San Francisco de Macorís (dā mä′kō-rēs′) town, N Dominican Republic, pop. 5.
San Francisco Mountain (sän frän-sĭs′kō) in Coconino co. Ariz. 12,611 ft. high; highest of a group of extinct vol. cones, and highest point in Arizona.
San Fratello (sän frä-tĕl′lō) comm. Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 10.
San Fructuoso (frōōk′tōō-ō′sō) town, ✻ of Tacuarembó dept. Uruguay, S. Amer. pop. 9.
Sanga (säŋ′gä) riv. Middle Congo, Fr. Equat. Africa, 400 m. long, trib. of Congo riv.
San Gabriel (sän gä′brĭ-ĕl′) city, Los Angeles co. Calif. pop. 3.
San Gabriele, Monte (mōn′tā sän gä′brĕ-ē′lā) mt. NE of Gorizia, Venetia Julia, Italy, 2,119 ft. high.
San Gabriel Range (sän gä′brĕ-ĕl′) mts. Coast range, S Calif. just NE of Los Angeles.
Sangamon (săŋ′gȧ-mŏn) co. cen. Ill. 876 □ pop. 100, × Springfield. — riv. Ill. about 225 m. long, McLean co. to Illinois river.
Sangay (sän-gī′) volcanic mt. in Andes of Ecuador, S. America, 17,459 ft. high.
Sanger (săng′ĕr) city, Fresno co. Calif. pop. 3.
Sangerhausen (zäng′ĕr-hou′zĕn) comm. Merseburg govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, p. 11.
San German (sän hĕr-män′; 172) munic. (pop. 24) & town (pop. 5) SW Porto Rico.
Sangi Islands (säng′ē) group, Du. E. Indies, bet. Celebes & Mindanoa, 408 □ pop. 115; largest, **Great Sangi** (308 □); eruptions of Gunong Abu occurred in 1856 & 1892.
San Gimignano (sän jē′mēn-yä′nō) comm. Siena prov. Italy, near Siena, pop. 10.
San Giovanni a Teduccio (jō-vän′nē ä tä-dōōt′chō) comm. Naples prov. It. pop. 23.
San Giovanni in Fiore (ēn fyō′rā) comm. Cosenza prov. Calabria, Italy, pop. 13.
San Giovanni in Persiceto (pĕr′sē-chā′tō) comm. Bologna prov. Italy, pop. 17.
San Giovanni Rotondo (rō-tōn′dō) comm. Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 10.
San Giuseppe Vesuviano (jōō-sēp′pā vā-sōō-vyē′nō) comm. Naples prov. Italy, pop. 11.
Sangli (säŋ′glē) native state, Southern Mahratta states, Bombay, India, 1,111 □ pop. 221. — town, its ✻ pop. 21.
San Gorgonio (sän gôr-gō′nĭ-ō) highest mt. in San Bernardino range, S Calif. 11,485 ft.
Sangre de Cristo (säŋ′grā dā krēs′tō) mt. range, Rocky mts. S Colo.; highest point Blanca peak, 14,390 ft.
Sanhur (sän-hōōr′) town, Faiyum prov. Upper Egypt, pop. 18.
Sanilac (săn′ĭ-lăk) co. E Mich. 976 □ pop. 31, × Sandusky.
San Ildefonso (sän ēl′dā-fōn′sō) cape, E Luzon, Phil. isls. — *or* **La Granja** (lä grän′hä; 189) comm. Segovia prov. Spain, pop. 4; royal palace; treaties 1796, 1800.
Sanindo (sä′nĭn-dō) old div. or circuit, W Honshu, Japan, comprising 8 provs.
San Isidro (sän ē-sē′drō; 146) munic. Nueva Ecija prov. Philippine isls. pop. 10.
San Jacinto (sän jȧ-sĭn′tō) mt. San Bernardino range, S Calif. 10,805 ft. high. — co. E Texas, 602 □ pop. 10, × Coldspring. — river, Texas, Walker co. to Galveston bay; battle near mouth 1836.
San Joaquin (sän wä-kēn′) riv. Calif. about 350 m. long, Sierra Nevada mts. to Sacramento riv. — co. cen. Calif. 1,448 □ pop. 80, × Stockton. — (*pron.* sän hō′ä-kēn′; 189) munic. Iloilo prov. Panay, Phil. isls. pop. 18.
San Jorge (sän hôr′hā; 172, 189) riv. Colombia, about 250 m. long, to Cauca riv. —, **Golfo de** (gōl′fō dā) gulf, coast of Chubut and Santa Cruz ters. Argentina.
San José (sän hō-sā′) cml. & mfg. city, × of Santa Clara co. Calif. pop. 40; college. — munic. Nueva Ecija prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 16.
San José (sän) one of Pearl isls. Gulf of Panama, about 25 □. — isl. 20 m. long, Gulf of California. — city, ✻ of Costa Rica, Cen. Amer. pop. 39, with subs. 51. — dept. Uruguay, S. Amer. 2,688 □ pop. 64. — its ✻ pop. 13.
San Jose de Buenavista (sän hō-sā′ dā bwā′nä-vēs′tä) munic. ✻ of Antique prov. Panay, Phil. isls. pop. 21.
San José de las Lajas (läs lä′häs) munic. (pop. 16) & town (pop. 4) Havana prov. Cuba.
San José de los Ramos (lōs rä′mōs) munic. Matanzas prov. Cuba, pop. 8.
Sanju (sän′jōō′) town, SW Sinkiang, China, in 37° 13′ N, 78° 27′ E, pop. 35.
San Juan (sän hwän′; *Sp.* sän) riv. Colo. N. Mex. & Utah, 350 m. long. — co. SW Colo. 453 □ pop. 2, × Silverton. — co. NW N. Mex. 5,476 □ pop. 8, × Aztec. — co. SE Utah, 7,761 □ pop. 3, × Monticello. — co. NW Wash. 178 □ pop. 4, × Friday Harbor. — munic. & spt. city, ✻ of Porto Rico, pop. 71. — riv. S Bolivia, S. Amer. flows into Pilcomayo riv. — riv. Mexico, Nuevo León state to Rio Grande. — riv. Nicaragua, Cen. Amer. 100 m. long, Lake Nicaragua to Caribbean sea. — riv. Colombia, S. Amer. 190 m. to Pacific ocean. — prov. Argentina, S. Amer. 37,865 □ pop. 131. — its ✻ pop. 17. — munic. Bolívar dept. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. 13.
San Juan Bautista (sän hwän′ bou-tēs′tä) city, ✻ of Tabasco state, Mexico, pop. 14.
San Juan del Norte (nōr′tā; 189) *or* **Greytown** (grā′toun) cml. spt. SE Nicaragua, pop. 3.
San Juan de los Remedios (dā lōs rā-mā′dyōs′) munic. Santa Clara prov. Cuba, pop. 25.
San Juan de los Yeras (yā′räs) munic. (pop. 11) & town (pop. 2) Santa Clara prov. Cuba.
San Juan Head (sän hwän′; *Sp.* sän) NE end of Porto Rico.
San Juan Hill, elevation near Santiago, Cuba; battle 1898.
San Juan Islands, Puget sound, constituting San Juan co. Washington.
San Juan Mountains (sän hwän′) range of Rocky mts. SW Colo.; highest peak Mt. Sneffels, 14,158 ft.
San Juan y Martínez (sän hwän′ ē mär-tē′nās; 268) munic. (pop. 17) & town (pop. 2) Pinar del Río prov. Cuba.
Sankt Beatenberg (zăŋkt bā-ä′tĕn-bĕrg) vil. Berne canton, Switz. pop. comm. 1; resort.
Sankt Goar (gō-är′) comm. Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Rhine riv. p. 2.
Sankt Ingbert (ĭng′bĕrt) comm. Palatinate govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 18.
Sankt Pölten (zăŋkt pûl′tĕn) comm. Lower Austria prov. Austria, pop. 23.
San Lazzaro (sän läd′zä-rō) islet, in lagoons of Venice, Italy; Armenian monastery.
San Lazzaro Parmense (pär-mĕn′sā) comm. Parma prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 10.
San Leandro (sän lē-ăn′drō) city, Alameda co. California, pop. 6.
San Lorenzo (sän lō-rĕn′sō; 268) munic. (pop. 18) & town (pop. 4) E Porto Rico. — town, Paraguay, S. Amer. pop. 18. — (lō-rĕn′thō) comm. Grand Canary, Canary isls. pop. 8.
Sanlúcar de Barrameda (sän-lōō′kär dā bär′rä-mā′thä; 146) spt. Cádiz prov. Spain, on Guadalquivir river, pop. comm. 27.
San Lucas, Cape (sän lōō′kȧs) S point of Lower California.
San Luis (sän lōō-ēs′) munic. (pop. 20) & town (pop. 6) Oriente prov. Cuba. — munic. Pinar del Río prov. Cuba, pop. 11. — prov. cen. Argentina, S. Amer. 29,035 □ pop. 130. — its ✻ pop. 14.
San Luis de la Paz (dā lä päs′; 268) town, Guanajuato state, Mexico, pop. 10.
San Luis Obispo (sän lōō′ĭs ō-bĭs′pō) co. SW Calif. 3,334 □ p. 22. — city, its × p. 6.
San Luis Park (sän lōō′ĭs; sän lōō-ēs′) vast region bet. ranges of Rocky mts. in S cen. Colo. & Taos co. New Mexico.
San Luis Potosí (sän lōō-ēs′ pō′tō-sē′) state, N cen. Mexico, 24,007 □ pop. 639. — cml. city, its ✻ pop. 90.
San Marco in Lamis (mär′kō ēn lä′mēs) comm. Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 17.
San Marcos (sän mär′kōs) town, × of Hays co. Texas, pop. 5. — (*pron.* sän) town, Guatemala, Cen. Amer. pop. 6.
San Marino (sän mä-rē′nō) repub. & city, 9 m. SW of Rimini, Italy, repub. 38 □ pop. 12.
San Martín del Rey Aurelio (dĕl rē′ou-rāl′yō) comm. Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. 15.
San Martin, Lake (mär-tēn′) Santa Cruz ter. SW Argentina, and Magallanes ter. SE Chile, at E base of Andes.
San Mateo (sän mä-tā′ō) co. W Calif. 447 □ p. 37, × Redwood. — city in co. pop. 6.
San Michele, Monte (mōn′tā sän mē-kĕ′lā) mt. bet. Gradisca and Gorizia, NE Italy, dominating Gorizia to the NE and the Carso to the SE.
Sanmiclausul Mare (sän-mē′klous-ōōl mä′rē) *Hung.* **Nagyszentmiklós** (nŏd′y′-sĕnt-mĕk′lōsh) comm. ✻ of Torontál dept. Banat, Roumania, pop. 11.
San Miguel (sän mē-gĕl′; *in Colo.* săn) co. SW Colo. 1,288 □ pop. 5, × Telluride. — co. NE N. Mex. 4,894 □ pop. 23, × Las Vegas. — munic. Bulacan prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 18. — gulf, Panama, on E side of Panama bay. — *form.* **Isla del Rey** (ēs′lä dĕl rē′ē) largest of Pearl isls. Panama gulf, about 15 m. long. — town, Salvador, Cen Amer. pop. 34. — volcano, 7,120 ft. high, 10 m. SW of San Miguel town, Salvador, Cen. Amer. — isl. Albay prov. off SE Luzon, Phil. isls. 8 □.
San Miguel Bay, bet. provs. Camarines Norte & Camarines Sur, SE Luzon, Phil. isls.
San Miguel de Allende (sän mē-gĕl′ dā äl-yĕn′dā) city, Guanajuato state, Mexico, pop. 11.
San Miniato (mē-nyä′tō) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 21.
Sannicandro (sän′nē-kän′drō), *or* **San Nicandro, Garganico** (gär-gä′nē-kō) comm. Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, on Monte Gargano, pop. 11.
San Nicolás (sän nē′kō-läs′) munic. (pop. 16) & town (pop. 3) Havana prov. Cuba.
San Nicolás de los Arroyos (dā lōs är-rō′yōs) city, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, pop. 23.
Sannois (sȧ′nwȧ′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 8.
Sanok (sä′nōk) comm. Lwów prov. Poland, on San riv. pop. 6; battle 1915.
San Pablo (sän pä′blō) munic. Laguna prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 31. — munic. Nariño dept. Colombia, pop. 10.
San Pablo Bay (sän pä′blō) N portion of San Francisco bay, California.
San Patricio (sän pȧ-trē′sē-ō) co. S Texas, 676 □ pop. 11, × Sinton.
San Pedro (sän pē′drō; pā′drō) bay, Los Angeles co. Calif. — (*pron.* sän pā′drō) town, Paraguay, pop. 12. — town & port on Paraná riv. Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, pop. 25.
San Pedro de las Colonias (sän pā′drō dā läs kō-lō′nyäs) town, Coahuila, Mexico, p. 13.
San Pedro de Lloc (dā lyōk′) town, dept. of Libertad, Peru, S. Amer. pop. 15.
San Pedro Sac (säk′) town, W Guatemala, Cen. America, pop. 13.
San Pedro Sula (sän pā′drō sōō′lä) town, NW Honduras, Cen. Amer. pop. 8.
San Pedro y Pablo (ē pä′blō) peak, Andes mts. Bolivia, 19,423 ft. high.
Sanpete (săn-pēt′) co. cen. Utah, 1,616 □ pop. 18, × Manti.
San Pier d'Arena (sän pyär′ dä-rā′nä) mfg. comm. Genoa prov. Italy, pop. 42.
San Pietro (pyā′trō) isl. 7 m. long, off SW coast Sardinia isl. Medit. sea.
Sanquhar (săn′kȧr; -kwȧr) burgh, Dumfries co. Scotland, pop. 2; birthplace of Crichton.
San Rafael (sän rä-fĕl′) city, × of Marin co. Calif. pop. 6.
San Ramón (sän rä-mōn′) town, Nicaragua, Cen. Amer. pop. with subs. 12.
San Remigio (rä-mē′hyō) munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 17.
San Remo (sän rä′mō) comm. Porto Maurizio prov. Liguria, It. on Medit. sea, pop. 23.
San Roque (rō′kā) comm. Cádiz prov. Spain, pop. 11.
San Saba (sän sä′bä) riv. Texas, about 150 m. long, Schleicher co. to Colorado river. — co. cen. Texas, 1,116 □ pop. 10. — town, its × pop. 2.
San Salvador (sän säl′vä-dōr′; 146) name given by Columbus to one of Bahama isls.; first land seen by him in New World; variously identified, but usually with Watling island. — isl. & dist. Bahama isls. 160 □ pop. 4. — city, ✻ of Salvador, Cen. Amer. pop. 81.
San Sebastian (sä-bäs′tyän′; 133) munic. (pop. 22) & town (pop. 3) NW Porto Rico.
San Sebastián, cml. ft. town, ✻ of Guipúzcoa prov. Spain, pop. comm. 63; watering place; summer residence of the court. — town, Aragua state, Venezuela, S. Amer. pop. 8.
Sansego (sĭn-sā′gō) isl. S of Quarnero gulf & SW of Lussin isl. in Adriatic; to Italy.
Sansepolcro (sän′sā-pōl′krō) comm. Arezzo prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 10.
San Severino Marche (sā′vā-rē′nō mär′kā) comm. Macerata prov. Italy, pop. 14.
San Severo (sā-vā′rō) comm. Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 32.
Sansing (sän′sĭng′) treaty port, Kirin prov. Manchuria, on Sungari river, pop. 23.
San, *or* Santo, Stefano (sän, *or* sän′tō, stä′fä-nō) vil. Turkey in Europe, on Sea of Marmara, ab. 7 m. W of Constantinople, pop. 2; treaty 1878.
Santa (sän′tä) riv. Andes mts. Peru, S. Amer. 185 m. to Pacif. ocean.
Santa Ana (sän′tȧ ăn′ȧ; *Sp.* sän′tä ä′nä) cml. city, × of Orange co. Calif. pop. 15. — munic. Matanzas prov. Cuba, pop. 6. — town, NW Salvador, Cen. America, pop. 70. — volcano, Salvador, 8,300 ft. high. — town, Cuzco dept., Peru, S. Amer. pop. 20.
Santa Barbara (sän′tȧ bär′bȧ-rȧ) co. SW Calif. 2,740 □ pop. 41. — city, its × pop. 19. — channel, Pacific ocean, bet. Calif. & N part of Santa Barbara isls. — (*pron.* sän′tä bär′bä-rä) munic. Iloilo prov. Panay, Phil. isls. pop. 28. — town, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, pop. munic. 29.
Santa Barbara Islands (sän′tȧ bär′bȧ-rȧ) chain off S coast of California, 160 m. long.
Santa Catalina (kăt′ȧ-lē′nȧ) isl. ab. 20 m. long, off S coast of Calif.; tourist resort.
Santa Catharina (sän′tä kä′tä-rē′nä) isl. 30 m. long, Santa Catharina state, Brazil, S. Amer. — state, S Brazil, S. America, 16,805 □ pop. 669, ✻ Florianopolis.
Santa Clara (sän′tȧ klâr′ȧ) co. W Calif. 1,328 □ pop. 101, × San Jose. — town, Santa Clara co. Calif. pop. 5; university. — (*pron.* sän′tä klä′rä) prov. W cen. Cuba, 8,257 □ pop. 658. — city, its ✻ pop. 22, munic. 63.
Santa Cruz (sän′tȧ krōōz′) co. S Ariz. 1,229 □ pop. 13, × Nogales. — co. W Calif. 435 □ pop. 26. — city, its × pop. 11. — (*pron.* sän′tä krōōs′; 268) munic. ✻ of Laguna prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 14. — munic. Marinduque prov. Phil. isls. pop. 17. — ter. S Argentina, S. Amer. 109,142 □ pop. 12, ✻ Puerto Gallegos. — riv. 250 m. long, Santa Cruz ter. Argentina, Argentino lake to Atlantic oc. — dept. E Bolivia, S. Amer. 144,941 □ pop. 342. — its ✻ pop. 21. — (sän′tȧ krōōz′) isl. W. Indies. See SAINT CROIX (*Gaz.*). — (sän′tä krōōth′), *or* **Queen Charlotte, Islands,** group Melanesia (Pac. oc.) about 10° S, 170° E, 380 □ pop. 5; British Solomon Isls. protectorate.
Santa Cruz de Bravo (sän′tä krōōs′ dā brä′vō; 268) town, ✻ of Quintana Roo ter. Mex.
Santa Cruz de la Palma (sän′tä krōōth′ dā lä päl′mä) comm. Palma, Canary isls. p. 8.
Santa Cruz del Quiché (krōōs′ dĕl kē-chā′; 268) town, W cen. Guatemala, pop. 17.
Santa Cruz del Sur (sōōr′; 268) munic. Camagüey prov. Cuba, pop. 16.
Santa Cruz de Tenerife (krōōth′ dā tā′nā-rē′fā) cml. & spt. comm. ✻ of Canary isls. Spain, on NE coast Tenerife isl. Atlantic ocean, pop. 53.
Santa Elena (sän′tä ā-lā′nä) town, Guayas prov. Ecuador, S. Amer.; oil fields.
Santa Fe (sän′tȧ fā′) co. N cen. N. Mex. 1,973 □ pop. 15. — city, its × and ✻ of N. Mex. pop. 7; founded ab. 1605.
Santa Fé (sän′tä fā′) prov. E cen. Argentina, 50,713 □ pop. 1,008. — its ✻ pop. 60.
Santa Isabel (sän′tä ē′sä-bĕl′) munic. (pop. 7) & town (pop. 1) W cen. Porto Rico.
Santa Isabel de las Lajas (dā läs lä′häs; 189) munic. (pop. 14) & town (pop. 5) Santa Clara prov. Cuba.
Santal Parganas (sŭn-tăl′ pŭr-gŭn′ȧz) dist. Bhagalpur div. Bihar & Orissa prov. Br. India, 5,470 □ p. 1,799, ✻ Dumka.
Santa Lucía (sän′tä lōō-sē′ä; 138) riv. Uruguay, S. Amer. to Plata riv. — town, Uruguay, on Santa Lucía river, pop. 7; watering place.
Santa Lucía Cotzumalguapa (kōt′sōō-mäl-gwä′pä; 268) city, S Guatemala, Cen. Am. p. 14.
Santa Margarita (sän′tȧ mär′gȧ-rē′tȧ) isl. 25 m. long, off W coast of S Lower Calif.
Santa Maria (sän′tȧ mȧ-rē′ȧ) city, Santa Barbara co. Calif. pop. 4. — (*pron.* sän′tä mä-rē′ä) isl. of Azores, Ponta Delgada dist. Portugal, 42 □ pop. 6. — volcano, Guatemala, 12,467 ft. high.

Sandy. See BIG SANDY RIVER.
Sandy Hill. + HUDSON FALLS.
Sandy Point. See PUNTA ARENAS.
Sangarius. See SAKARIA.
San Germano. + CASSINO.
Sangir. Var. of SANGI.
Sang-koi. = SONGKA.
San José de Cúcuta. See CÚCUTA. [TEN.
Sankt Gallen. See SAINT GALL-
Sankt Gotthard. Ger. for SAINT GOTTHARD. [ITZ.
Sankt Moritz. See SAINT MORITZ.
San Luis d'Apra. See APRA, PORT.
San Miguel de Ibarra. = IBARRA. [LA.
San Pedro Cholula. See CHOLULA.
San Pedro de Macorís. See MACORÍS.
Santa Barbara de Samaná. See SAMANA. [PO.
Santa Isabel. See FERNANDO

Santa Maria *or* **Santa Maria da Bocca do Monte** (sän'tä mä-rē'ä dä bŏk'kä dŏŏ mŏn'tā) munic. & town, Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, pop. munic. 57, town 12.
Santa Maria, Cape (mä-rē'ä) coast of Angola, W Africa. — on isl. Algarve prov. S Portugal.
Santa Maria, Cape, on E coast Uruguay, S. America.
Santa Maria Capua Vetere (kä'pwä vā-tâ'rā) ft. town, Caserta prov. Italy, p. comm. 22.
Santa Maria del Rosario (dĕl rō-sä'rĭ-ō) munic. Havana prov. Cuba, pop. 5.
Santa Maria di Leuca, Cape (dē lē'ōō-kä) at SE extremity of Taranto gulf, Italy.
Santa Marta (mär'ta) spt. ✻ of Magdalena dept. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. munic. 8.
Santa Monica (sän'tä mŏn'ĭ-kà) city, Los Angeles co. California, pop. 15.
Santander (sän'tän-dâr') prov. N Spain, 2,108 □ pop. 343. — its ✻ pop. 73.
Santander Norte (nôr'tā) dept. NE Colombia, S. Amer. 6,255 □ pop. 239, ✻ Cúcuta.
Santander Sur (sōōr') dept. NE Colombia, 17,865 □ pop. 439, ✻ Bucaramanga.
Santanoni Mountain (sän'tà-nō'nī) peak, Adirondack mts. Essex co. N. Y. 4,621 ft. high.
Sant' Antimo (sän-tän-tē'mō) comm. Naples prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 10.
Sant' Antioco (sän-tän-tē'ô-kō) isl. off SW coast of Sardinia, ab. 11 m. long, pop. 4.
Santa Paula (sän'tà pô'lá) city, Ventura co. Calif. pop. 4.
Sant' Arcangelo di Romagna (sän-tär-kän'jĕ-lō dē rō-màn'yä) comm. Forlì prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 10.
Santarem (sän'tä-rĕn') dist. Estremadura prov. Portugal, 2,556 □ pop. 326. — its ✻ pop. 10. — cml. town, Pará state, Brazil, South America, pop. munic. 42, town 6.
Santa Rosa (sän'tà rō'zà) co. NW Fla. 1,025 □ pop. 14, ✕ Milton. — city, ✕ of Sonoma co. Calif. pop. 9. — (*pron.* sän'tä rō'sä) town, ✻ of La Pampa ter. Argentina, pop. 7. — town, Antioquia, Colombia, S. Amer. pop. munic. 16. — town, W Honduras, Cen. Amer. pop. 10.
Santa Rosa de Cabal (sän'tä rō'sä dā kä-bäl' ; 133) munic. Caldas dept. Colombia, p. 17.
Santee (sän'tē') riv. S. C. 208 m. fr. junction of Wateree & Congaree rivs. to Atlantic.
Sant' Elpidio a Mare (sän-tĕl-pē'dyō ä ma'rā) comm. Ascoli Piceno prov. Italy, pop. 12.
Santeramo in Colle (sän'tä-rà'mō ēn kôl'lā) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 15.
Santiago (sän'tē-ä'gō) prov. Chile, S. Amer. 5,890 □ pop. 685. — its ✻ & ✻ of Chile, pop. 507. — town, ✻ of Veraguas prov. Panama, pop. 5. — mt. Panama, Cen. Amer. W of Canal Zone, 9,275 ft. high. — *or* **Santiago de Compostela** (dā kŏm'pō-stā'la) comm. La Coruña prov. Spain, pop. 27 ; cathedral ; place of pilgrimage. — See SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS (*Gaz.*). — *Port.* **São Thiago** (soun' tē-ä'gŏŏ) isl. Cape Verde isls. Atlantic ocean, 359 □ pop. 59, chief town Praia.
Santiago de Cuba (dā kōō'bä ; 133). See ORIENTE (*Gaz.*). — munic. (pop. 70) & spt. city on S coast (pop. 62) ✻ of Oriente prov. Cuba ; battles 1898.
Santiago de las Vegas (läs vā'gäs) munic. (pop. 14) & town (pop. 6) Havana prov. Cuba.
Santiago del Estero (dĕl ĕs-tā'rō) prov. N Argentina, 55,385 □ pop. 298. — its ✻ pop. 23.
Santiago de los Caballeros (dā lōs kä'bä-lyā'rōs ; 133, 195) *or* **Santiago,** town, Dominican Republic, pop. 17.
Santiago-Zamora (-sä-mō'rä ; 268) prov. E Ecuador, S. Amer. formerly part of Oriente prov. (see NAPO-PASTAZA in *Gaz.*).
Santipur (sän'tē-pōōr') town, Nadia dist. Bengal, Br. India, 45 m. N of Calcutta, pop. 30.
Säntis *or* **Sentis** (zĕn'tĭs) mt. St. Gallen & Appenzell, Switzerland, 8,215 ft. high.
Santo Amaro (sän'tōō ä-mä'rōō) munic. Bahia state, Brazil, pop. 85.
Santo Antão (än'toun') NW isl. of Cape Verde isls. 266 □ p. 34, ✻ Ribeira Grande, pop. 5.
Santo Domingo (sän'tō dō-mĭŋ'gō) munic. (pop. 25) & town (pop. 3) Santa Clara prov. Cuba. — See DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (*Gaz.*). — town, ✻ of Dominican Republic, on S coast, pop. 31.
Santo, Monte (mŏn'tā sän'tō) mt. S end of Bainsizza plateau, Venetia Julia, Italy.
Santorin (sän' tō-rēn') *or* **Santorini** (-rē'nē), *mod. Gr.* **Thira** (thē'rá) *anc.* THE'RA, isl. one of the Cyclades, Greece, 30 □ pop. 12, ✻ Thira.
Santos (sän'tōzh) munic. (pop. 103) & spt. town, São Paulo state, Brazil, South America.
Santos, Los (lōs sän'tōs) prov. Panama, Cen. Amer. pop. 35, ✻ Las Tablas.
Santo Tomas (sän'tō tō-mäs') mt. Benguet subprov. Luzon, Phil. islands, 7,406 ft. high.
Santo Tomas de Chumbivilicas (dā chōōm'bē-vē-lē'kās) town, Cuzco dept. Peru p. 34.
Santuao (sän'tōō-ou') treaty port, Fukien prov. SE coast of China, pop. 8.
Sanuki (sá'nōō'kē) old prov. N Shikoku, Japan, now Kagawa pref.
Sanvic (sän'vĕk') comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, pop. 11.
San Vicente (sän vē-sĕn'tā ; 138) town, cen. Salvador, Cen. Amer. pop. 30.
San Vicente de Alcántara (vē-thĕn'tā dā äl-kän'tä-rá) comm. Badajoz, Spain, p. 11.
San Vicente de Canete (kä-nā'tā) town, Lima dept. Peru, pop. 14.
San Vicente de Sarriá (sär'ryä') comm. Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. 10.
San Vito al Tagliamento (vē'tō äl tál'yä-mĕn'tō) comm. Udine prov. Italy, pop. 11.
San Vito dei Normanni (dā'ē nôr-män'nē) comm. Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 13.
Sanyodo (sän'yō'dō) old circuit or div. W Honshu, Japan, comprising 8 provs.
São Carlos de Pinkal (soun' kär'lōzh dā pēn-kál') munic. (pop. 54) & city (pop. 15) São Paulo state, Brazil.
São Fidelis (fē-dā'lĕzh) munic. (pop. 41) & town (pop. 5) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
São Francisco (frän-sēsh'kōō) riv. Brazil, 1,800 m. long, Minas Geraes to Atl. oc. — isl. 20 m. long, Santa Catharina, Brazil. — munic. & spt. town, São Francisco island, Brazil, pop. munic. 14.
São João d'el Rey (zhô-oun' dĕl rē'ē) munic. (p. 42) & town (p. 20) Minas Geraes, Brazil.
São Jorge (zhôr'zhā) *Eng.* **Saint George,** one of the Azores isls. Angra do Heroismo dist. Portugal, 40 □ p. 13.
São José (zhô-zā') town, Santa Catharina state, Brazil, pop. munic. 19.
São Leopoldo (lā'ô-pōl'dōō) munic. (pop. 48) & town (pop. 8) Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.
São Luiz (lōō-ēzh') *or* **São Luiz de Maranhão** (dā mä'rän-youn') isl. NE coast of Brazil, Maranhão state, 28 m. long. — spt. on island, ✻ of Maranhão, Brazil, pop. munic. 53.
São Miguel (mē-gĕl')) *Eng.* **Saint Michael** (mī'kĕl) isl. largest of the Azores, Atlantic oc. 297 □ pop. 117 ; in Ponta Delgada dist. Portugal.
Saona (sá-ō'nä) isl. Dominican Republic, 13 m. long, S of the E end of Haiti isl.
Saône (sōn) *anc.* A'RAR, river, France, 300 m. long, dept. Vosges to Rhone river at Lyon.
Saône-et-Loire (sōn'-ā-lwâr') dept. E France, 3,331 □ pop. 555, ✻ Mâcon.
São Nicolão (soun' nē'kô-loun') *Eng.* **Saint Nicholas** (sānt nĭk'ô-lás) isl. Cape Verde islands, 30 m. long, 135 □ pop. 12.
São Paulo (soun' pou'lōō) state, Brazil, 112,278 □ pop. 4,592. — its ✻ 220 m. WSW of Rio de Janeiro, pop. 579.
São Salvador (säl'vä-dōr') town, N Angola, Africa, pop. 2. — See BAHIA (*Gaz.*).
Sapele (sä-pā'lā) port, on an outlet of Niger riv. S. Nigeria, Africa.
Sapelo Island (sá-pē'lō) isl. part of McIntosh co. Georgia, 12 m. long.
Sappemeer (säp'ĕ-mār') comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Sapporo (säp'pō-rō) city, Hokkaido pref. Japan, pop. 103 ; imperial university.
Sapulpa (sá-pŭl'pá) city, ✕ of Creek co. Oklahoma, pop. 12.
Sara (sä'rä) munic. Iloilo prov. Panay, Phil. isls. pop. 27.
Saragossa (sä'rà-gŏs'á) *Sp.* **Zaragoza** (thà'rä-gō'tha) prov. NE Spain, 6,728 □ pop. 499. — *anc.* CÆSARAUGUS'TA, its ✻, on Ebro riv. pop. 140 ; 2 cathedrals ; famous sieges 1808–9.
Saraikela (sá-rī'kĕ-lä) state, Chota Nagpur, Bihar & Orissa, India, pop. 115.
Sarajevo (sá-rä'yá-vō) *or* **Serajevo** (sĕ-ra'-) city, ✻ of Bosnia & Herzegovina, cen. Yugoslavia, pop. 50 ; murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand June 28, 1914.
Sarakhs (sá-räks') ft. town, Khurasan prov. NE Persia, pop. 10.
Saran (sä-rŭn') dist. Tirhut div. Bihar & Orissa, Br. India, 2,674 □ pop. 2,340, ✻ Chapra.
Saranac (sär'á-nāk) name of three lakes, Adirondack mts. Franklin co. N. Y.: **Upper** (8 m. long), **Middle** (2¾ m. across), and **Lower** (5 m. long), **Saranac Lakes.**
Saranac Lake, vil. Essex & Franklin cos. New York, p. 5 ; health resort ; elevation 1,540 ft.
Saranac River, river, N. Y. 100 m. long, Franklin co. to Lake Champlain.
Sarangani (sä'rän-gä'nē) group of isls. Davao prov. off S coast Mindanao, Phil. isls. 62 □. — isl. in same, 22 □. — **Bay,** Cotabato prov. S coast of Mindanao. — **Strait,** bet. the group & mainland.
Sarangarh (sä'rŭn-gŭr') native state, Cen. Provs. India, 540 □ pop. 117. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Saransk (sá-ránsk') cml. town, Penza prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 14.
Sarapul (sá-rä'pōōl-y') city, Perm prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 25.
Sarasara (sä'rä-sä'rä) peak, Andes mts. Peru, 19,500 ft. high.
Sarasota (sär'á-sō'tà) co. W Fla. 556 □ pop. 5. — coast town, its ✕ pop. 2.
Saratoga (-tō'gá) co. E N. Y. 823 □ p 60, ✕ Ballston Spa. — See SCHUYLERVILLE (*Gaz.*).
Saratoga Lake, Saratoga co. N. Y. 7 m. by 2 m.; drains into Hudson river.
Saratoga Springs, city, Saratoga co. N. Y. pop. 13 ; mineral springs ; summer resort.
Saratov (sá-rá'tŏf) prov. SE Soviet Russia, Europe, 37,244 □ p. 3,063. — city, its ✻ p. 188.
Sarawak (sà-rä'wák ; *native* sá-rä'wá, *k silent*) state under Br. protection, NW Borneo, 42,000 □ p. 600, ✻ Kuching.
Sarda (sär'dä) river, ab. 220 m. long, Nepal & United Provs. India, to Gogra river.
Sardinia (sär-dĭn'ĭ-á) *It.* **Sardegna** (sär-dā'nyá) isl. Mediterranean sea, 164 m. long, 61 m. wide. See CATALAN, *n.*, SARDINIAN, *a.* — compartimento (Sardinia isl. & smaller isls.) of Italy, 9,299 □ pop. 890, comprising Cagliari & Sassari provinces.
Sardis (sär'dĭs) town, a ✕ of Panola co. Miss. pop. 1. — anc. city, Asia Minor, 50 m. NE of Smyrna ; chief city & ✻ of anc. Lydia ; ruins of temple.
Sargent (sär'jĕnt) co. SE N. Dak. 855 □ pop. 10, ✕ Forman.
Sari (sä-rē') town, Mazanderan prov. Persia, 17 m. E of Barfrush, pop. 10.
Sari Bair (bīr') rugged hills, cen. Gallipoli pen. Turkey in Europe ; battle 1915.
Sarikamish (sá'rē-ká'mĭsh) town, Erivan prov. Russ. Armenia, E of Erzerum; battle 1914.
Saripul (sür'ē-pōōl') town, Afghanistan, 70 m. SW of Balkh, pop. 18. — (*pron.* sär'ē-pōōl') *anc.* HOL'WAN', city, W Persia, W of mod. Kermanshah ; the CA'LAH of Genesis.
Sark (särk) *Fr.* **Sercq** (sĕrk) Brit. isl. English channel, dependency of Guernsey, 2 □.
Sarkad (shŏr'kŏd) comm. Bihar co. Hungary, pop. 11.
Sarlat (sár'lá') min. & cml. comm. dept Dordogne, France, pop. 6.
Sarmatia (sär-mā'shĭ-á) anc. name of Poland & Russia, W of Volga river. See SARMATIAN, *a.*
Sarmiento (sär-myĕn'tō) mt. in Tierra del Fuego, S. America, about 7,200 ft. high.
Sarnath (sär'nát') ancient remains, 3¼ m. N of Benares, United Provs. Br. India ; reputed site of famous "deer park" in which Buddha first taught.
Sarnen (zär'nĕn) comm. ✻ of Obwalden demicanton, Switzerland, pop. 5.
Sarnia (sar'nĭ-á) city, ✕ of Lambton co. Ontario, Can. on St. Clair river, pop. 15.
Sarno (sär'nō) mfg. & cml. comm. Salerno prov. It. 11 m. NW of Salerno, pop. 18.
Saronno (sá-rôn'nō) mfg. comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 12.
Saros, Gulf of (sá'rŏs) inlet of Ægean sea, N of Gallipoli pen. Turkey in Europe.
Sárospatak (shá'rôsh-pŏ'tŏk) comm. Zemplén co. Hungary, pop. 10.
Sarpsborg (särps-bŏr'y') town, Østfold co. Norway, pop. 11.
Sarpy (sär'pī) co. E Nebr. 240 □ pop. 9, ✕ Papillion.
Sarrebourg (sár'bōōr') comm. dept. Moselle, France, pop. 8.
Sarreguemines (sär'gĕ-mēn') comm. dept. Moselle, France, pop. 14.
Sarria (sär'ryá) comm. Lugo prov. Spain, pop. 15.
Sars, Le (lĕ sár') vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, near Bapaume ; battle 1916.
Sartène (sár'tĕn') comm. Corsica isl. France, 23 m. SSE of Ajaccio, pop. 6.
Sarthe (sárt) riv. France, 175 m. long, dept. Orne to Maine riv. — dept. France, 2,411 □ pop. 389, ✻ Le Mans.
Sartrouville (sár'trōō'vĕl') comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 6.
Sarysu (sá'rĭ-sōō') riv. 500 m. Russ. Cen. Asia, lost in desert bet. Aral sea & Lake Balkhash.
Sarzana (sár-dzá'nä) comm. Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. 13.
Sasaram (sŭs'ár-ám') town, Shahabad dist. Bihar, British India, pop. 24.
Sasebo (sá'sĕ-bō) spt. city, Nagasaki pref. W Kyushu, Japan, pop. 87 ; naval base.
Saseno (sá-sā'nō) *or* **Sasseno** (sás-sā'nō) isl. ab. 4 m. long, at entrance to harbor of Valona, Albania, Europe ; belongs to Italy.
Saskatchewan (sás-kách'ĕ-wŏn) riv. Canada, Rocky mts. to Lake Winnipeg; upper part consists of two branches, **North Saskatchewan** (760 m.) & **South Saskatchewan** (865 m.) ; united riv. 300 m. — prov. W Canada, 251,700 □ pop. 758, ✻ Regina.
Saskatoon (sás'ká-tōōn') city, S cen. Saskatchewan, Canada, pop. 26.
Sassafras Mountain (sás'á-frás) peak, N South Carolina 3,548 ft. ; highest point in state.
Sassandra (sás-san'drà) cml. spt. Ivory Coast, Fr. W. Africa.
Sassari (sás'sä-rē) prov. Sardinia dept. Italy, 4,121 □ pop. 347. — its ✻ pop. comm. 45.
Sassoferrato (sás'sō-fĕr-rá'tō) comm. Ancona prov. Marches, Italy, pop. 11.
Satara (sä-ta'rá) dist. of Central div. Bombay pres. British India, 4,910 □ pop. 1,026. — its ✻ 58 m. SSE of Poona, pop. 22 ; hill fortress.
Satilla (sá-tĭl'à) riv. Ga. 200 m. long, Irwin co. to Atlantic ocean.
Sătmar (sŭt'mär) *or* **Satul Mare** (sát'tŏl má'rĕ) *Hung.* **Szatmár-Németi** (sŏt'mär-nā'mĕ-tē) dept. W Maramureş, Roumania. — city, its ✻ pop. 35.
Sátoraljaújhely (shá'tō-rō-lyŏ-ōō'y'-hĕl-y') comm. ✕ of Zemplén co. Hungary, pop. 21.
Satpura (sat'pōō-rá) range of hills, cen. India, 21° 30' N, 74°–78° E.
Satsuma (sät'sōō-mä) old prov. S Kyushu, Japan, now in Kagoshima pref. ; earthenware.
Saugerties (sô'gĕr-tēz) vil. Ulster co. New York, pop. 4.
Saugor (sô-gōr') *or* **Sagar** (sá-gŭr') dist. of Jubbulpore div. Central Provs. Br. India, 3,962 □ pop. 528. — its ✻ pop. 42.
Saugus (sô'gŭs) town, Essex co. Massachusetts, pop. 11.
Saujbulagh (souj'bōō-läk') *or* **Sujbulak** (sōōj'bōō-läk') town, Kurdistan prov. Persia, S of Lake Urmia, pop. 7.
Sauk (sôk) co. S cen. Wisconsin, 842 □ pop. 33, ✕ Baraboo.
Sauk Center, city, Stearns co. Minnesota, pop. 3.
Sauk Rapids, vil. Benton co. Minnesota, on Mississippi river, pop. 2.
Sauk River, riv. Minn. 120 m. long, Osakis lake to Mississippi river.
Sault Sainte Marie (sōō' sânt mā'rĭ) mfg. city, ✕ of Chippewa co. Mich. pop. 12; large locks in ship canal. — chief town, Algoma dist. Ontario, Can. on St. Mary riv. pop. 21.
Saumur (sō'mür') mfg. comm. dept. Maine-et-Loire, France, on Loire river, pop. 16.
Saumurois (sō'mü'rwá') old dist. France, now in dept. Maine-et-Loire ; chief town Saumur.
Saunders (sän'dĕrz) co. E Nebraska, 756 □ pop. 21, ✕ Wahoo.
Sausalito (sô'sá-lē'tō) town, Marin co. California, pop. 3.
Sava (sä'vä) *or* **Save** (säv) *Ger.* **Sau** (zou) *Hung.* **Szava** (sá'vä) riv. Carniola, Croatia & Slavonia, Yugoslavia, 450 m. ; enters the Danube at Belgrade.
Savage's Station (săv'á-jĭz) battlefield (1862) near Richmond, Virginia.
Savaii (sä-vī'ē) largest of Samoa isls. Pacific ocean, 660 □ pop. 14 ; New Zealand mandate.
Savalan (sá'vá-lán') mt. Azerbaijan prov. Persia, 15,792 ft. high.
Savanna (sá-văn'á) city, Carroll co. Illinois, pop. 5.
Savannah (-á) riv. 450 m. long, from S line of N. C. to Atlantic oc. — city on same, ✕ of Chatham co. Ga. & 2d cotton port of U. S. A. p. 83. — city, ✕ of Andrew co. Mo. p. 2.
Savanna-la-Mar (sá-văn'á-lá-mär') spt. town, W Jamaica, Br. W. Indies, pop. 3 ; destroyed by earthquake 1740.
Savantvadi (sä'vánt-vä'dē) native state, S Bombay, India, 926 □ pop. 206.
Save (sáv) riv. S France, 90 m. long, NE to Garonne river. — (*pron.* säv). See SAVA (*Gaz.*).
Saventhem (sä'vĕnt-ĕm) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Saverne (sá'vĕrn') *Ger.* **Zabern** (tsä'bĕrn) comm. dept. Bas-Rhin, France, pop. 7.
Savigliano (sá'vēl-yä'nō) comm. Cuneo prov. Piedmont, It. 9 m. E of Saluzzo, pop. 18.
Saviñao (sä'vēn-yá'ō) comm. Lugo prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Savoie (sá'vwá') *Eng.* **Savoy** (sá-voi') dept. SE France, 2,389 □ pop. 225, ✻ Chambéry.
Savona (sä-vō'nä) spt. city, Genoa prov. Italy, 23 m. W by S of Genoa, pop. comm. 50.
Savoy, Duchy of (sá-voi') formerly a div. of Sardinian kingdom ; ceded to France in 1860, it now constitutes the depts. of Haute-Savoie & Savoie.
Savu, *Du.* **Savoe** (sá'vōō) isl. SW of Timor, Dutch E. Indies, 208 □, group 231 □ pop. 27.
Sawatch *or* **Saguache** (sá-wăch') mt. range, Rocky mts. Colorado ; highest point Elbert mountain, 14,420 ft.
Sawtelle Peak (sô-tĕl') Rocky mts. Idaho, 10,013 ft. high.
Sawyer (sô'yĕr) co. NW Wisconsin, 1,320 □ pop. 8, ✕ Hayward.
Saxe-Altenburg (säks-ál'tĕn-bûrg) *Ger.* **Sachsen-Altenburg** (zäk'sĕn-äl'tĕn-bŏŏrk) dist. Thuringia, Germany, 511 □ pop. 211, ✻ Altenburg.
Saxe-Coburg (säks-kō'bûrg) *Ger.* **Sachsen-Coburg** (zäk'sĕn-kō'bŏŏrk) govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, 216 □ pop. 74, ✻ Coburg.
Saxe-Gotha (-gō'tá) *Ger.* **Sachsen-Gotha** (zäk'sĕn-gō'tà) dist. Thuringia, Germany, 548 □ pop. 189, ✻ Gotha.
Saxe-Meiningen (säks-mī'nĭng-ĕn) *Ger.* **Sachsen-Meiningen** (zäk'sĕn-mī'nĭng-ĕn) dist. Thuringia, Germany, 953 □ pop. 270, ✻ Meiningen.
Saxe-Weimar (-vī'mär) *Ger.* **Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach** (-vī'mär-ī'zĕn-äk) dist. Thuringia, Germany, 1,397 □ pop. 433, ✻ Weimar.

Santa Marta, Sierra Nevada de. See SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA.
Santa Maura. See LEVKAS.
Sant' Anna do Livramento. = LIVRAMENTO.
Santiago de Tolú. See TOLÚ.
Santiago, Río Grande de. See LERMA. [NO.]
Santo Stefano. See SAN STEFA-
Saône, Haute-. See HAUTE-SAÔNE.
São Paulo de Loanda. See LOANDA.
Saorstat Eireann. See IRISH FREE STATE.
São Thiago. See SANTIAGO.
São Thomé. See SAINT THOMAS.
São Vicente, Cabo de. See SAINT VINCENT, CAPE.
Sarabat. See GEDIZ.
Sardegna. See SARDINIA.
Sardica. See SOFIA.
Sargasso Sea. See m *Dict.*
Sarine. See SAANE.
Saronicus Sinus. See ÆGINA, GULF OF.
Sarre. See SAAR.
Sarrebruck. Fr. form of SAARBRUCKEN.
Sarum, Old. See OLD SARUM.
Sarum, New. See SALISBURY.
Sarus. See SEIHUN.
Sask. Abbr. SASKATCHEWAN.
Sasseno. See SASENO.
Satul Mare. See SĂTMAR.
Sau. See SAVA.
Savage Island. See NIUE.
Savaria. See SZOMBATHELY.
Savoe. See SAVU.
Savoie, Haute-. See HAUTE-SAVOIE.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ✕, co. seat; +, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Saxonland (säk'sŭn-länd') *Ger.* **Sachsenland** (zäk'sĕn-länt') region, S part of Transylvania, Roumania; chief town Braşov.
Saxon Switzerland, mt. region, SE of Dresden, Saxony, Germany.
Saxony (säk'sŭn-ĭ) *Ger.* **Sachsen** (zak'sĕn) old div. of N Germany, between Baltic & North seas on the N, & Bohemia & Bavaria on the S. — state of Germany, 5,789 □ pop. 4,663, ✻ Dresden. — prov. Prussia, 9,757 □ pop. 3,129, ✻ Magdeburg.
Say (sā) town on Niger riv. Upper Volta colony, Fr. West Africa, p. 8.
Sayan Mountains (sä-yän') *Russ.* **Sayanki** (sa-yän'kē) system bet. E Siberia & NW Mongolia; highest peak Munku Sardyk, 11,447 ft.
Saybrook (sā'brŏŏk') town, Middlesex co. Conn. at mouth of Conn. river, pop. 2; orig. location of Yale college. See SAYBROOK PLATFORM.
Sayre (sā'ĕr; sâr) city, X of Beckham co. Okla. pop. 2. — bor. Bradford co. Pa. pop. 8.
Sayville (sā'vĭl) vil. Suffolk co. N. Y. on S shore Long isl. pop. 4; resort; wireless sta.
Scaër (skä'ăr') comm. dept. Finistère, France, pop. 7.
Scafati (skä-fä'tē) mfg. comm. Salerno prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 14.
Scafell (skō'fĕl') mt. Cumberland co. England, 3,162 ft. high. — **Pike,** mt. peak (*pike*) Cumberland co. Eng. 3,210 ft.; highest in England.
Scala Nuova (skä'lä nō'vä) ft. name of KUSH ADASI. —, **Gulf of,** Ægean sea, N of Samos.
Scale Force (skāl' fôrs'; 201) waterfall, about 120 ft. Cumberland co. Eng. near Keswick.
Scalp Level, bor. Cambria co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Scammon (skăm'ŭn) city, Cherokee co. Kansas, pop. 2.
Scandiano (skän-dyä'nō) comm. Reggio nell' Emilia prov. Emilia, Italy, pop. 11.
Scandinavia (skăn'dĭ-nā'vĭ-ă) anc. name of the country of the Norsemen, — Sweden, Norway, Denmark, & Iceland. — in a restricted sense, the pen. of Norway & Sweden. See SCANDIAN, *a.*, SCANDINAVIA, *n.*, SCANDINAVIAN, *n.*
Scapa Flow (skä'pä) sea basin, Orkney isls. Scot. 15 m. long, 8 m. wide; chief Br. naval base in World War; Germans scuttle their fleet, June 21, 1919.
Scarba (skär'bä) isl. N of Jura, Hebrides group, Scotland, 9 □ 1,470 ft. high.
Scarboro (skär'bŭr-ō) town, Cumberland co. Maine, pop. 2.
Scarborough (skär'bŭr-ō; skär'brō) spt. mun. bor. N. Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. pop. 46; one of the principal watering places of England; bombarded 1914.
Scardona (skär-dō'nä) *Serbian* **Skradin** (skrä'dēn) comm. Dalmatia, Yugoslavia, pop. 12.
Scarpanto (skär'pän-tō) *anc.* CARPATHUS, isl. Medit. sea, 30 m. SW of Rhodes, 128 □ pop. 8; one of the Dodecanese.
Scarpe (skärp) riv. France, 62 m. long, dept. Pas-de-Calais to Scheldt river.
Scarperia (skär'pā-rē'ä) comm. Florence prov. Italy, 16 m. NE of Florence, pop. 7.
Scarsdale (skärz'dāl) vil. Westchester co. New York, pop. 4.
Sceaux (sō) comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 6.
Schaerbeek (skär'bāk) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, suburb of Brussels, pop. 109.
Schaesberg (skäs'bĕrk) comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Schaffhausen (shäf'hou'zĕn) *Fr.* **Schaffhouse** (shäf'ōōz') canton, N Switzerland, 114 □ p. 50. — comm. its ✻, on Rhine riv. pop. 20. —, **Falls of,** falls near the town, 62 ft. high.
Scharley (shär'lĭ) min. comm. Polish Silesia, pop. 11.
Schaumburg-Lippe (shoum'bŏŏrk-lĭp'ĕ) state of Germany, 130 □ pop. 46, ✻ Bückeburg.
Scheemda (skām'dä) comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Scheidegg, Great (shī'dĕg) pass, Berne canton, Switzerland, altitude 6,434 ft.
Scheidegg, Little, pass, SW of Great Scheidegg, altitude 6,770 ft.
Scheldt (skĕlt) *or* **Schelde** (skĕl'dĕ) *Fr.* **Escaut** (ĕs'kō') *anc.* SCALDIS, riv. France, Belgium, & Netherlands; from dept. Aisne, France, 270 m. to North sea.
Schenectady (skĕ-nĕk'tă-dĭ) co. E N. Y. 206 □ p. 109. — city, its X pop. 80; Union univ.
Scheveningen (skā'vĕn-ĭng'ĕn; 172) seaside resort, South Holland prov. Netherlands, part of The Hague commune; battle 1653.
Schiedam (skē'dăm') comm. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 39.
Schiehallion (shē-hăl'yăn) mt. Perth co. Scotland, 3,547 ft. high.
Schijndel (skĭn'dĕl) comm. North Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Schiltigheim (shĭl'tĭk-hīm) comm. dept. Bas-Rhin, France, pop. 18.
Schio (skē'ō) mfg. comm. Vicenza prov. Venetia, It. 15 m. NW of Vicenza, pop. 15.
Schlei (shlī) *Dan.* **Slі** (slē) inlet of Baltic sea, E coast of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia.
Schleicher (shlī'kĕr) co. W Texas, 1,387 □ pop. 2, X Eldorado.
Schleswig (shlās'vĭk) *Eng.* **Sleswick** (slĕs'wĭk) region, formerly N part of Schleswig-Holstein prov. Germany. — govt. dist. Germany, coextensive with Schleswig-Holstein prov. — spt. ✻ of Schleswig-Holstein prov. Prussia, on the Schlei inlet, pop. comm. 17. — See SOUTH JUTLAND (*Gaz.*).
Schleswig-Holstein (-hōl'shtīn) *Eng.* **Sleswick-Holstein** (slĕs'wĭk-hōl'stĭn) prov. Prussia, 5,802 □ pop. 1,462, ✻ Schleswig. See ANGLES, *n.*
Schley (shlī) co. WSW Georgia, 154 □ pop. 5, X Ellaville.
Schlisselburg (shlĭs'ĕl-bŏŏrk) ft. & town, Petrograd prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 4.
Schmalkalden (shmäl'käl'dĕn) *Eng.* **Smalkald** *or* **Smalcald** (smäl'kôld) mfg. town, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, pop. 10; Protestant League formed 1531. See 2d LEAGUE, *n.*
Schmargendorf (shmär'gĕn-dōrf) *officially* **Berlin-Schmargendorf,** sub. of Berlin, Prussia, pop. 12.
Schmölln (shmŭln) comm. Saxe-Altenburg dist. Thuringia, Germany, pop. 11.
Schneidemühl (shnī'dĕ mül') comm. ✻ of West Prussia-Posen admin. dist. Prussia, 33.
Schoharie (skō-här'ĭ) co. E N. Y. 642 □ pop. 21, X Schoharie.
Schönbrunn (shŭn-brŏŏn') imperial palace, Vienna, Austria; peace Oct. 14, 1809.
Schönebeck (shŭ'nĕ-bĕk') comm. Magdeburg govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, p. 18.
Schöneberg (-bĕrk) *officially* **Berlin-Schöneberg,** SW sub. of Berlin, Prussia, pop. 175.
Schönhausen (shŭn'hou'zĕn) vil. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 2; Bismarck's birthplace.
Schoolcraft (skōōl'kräft) co. N Mich. 1,207 □ pop. 10, X Manistique.
Schooten (skō'tĕn) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Schoten (skō'tĕn) comm. N. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 13.
Schoterland (skō'tĕr-länt) comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 17.
Schramberg (shräm'bĕrk) comm. Black Forest circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 11.
Schreckhorn, Gross (grōs' shrĕk'hôrn') mt. Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, 13,386 ft.
Schroon Lake (skrōōn) lake, Essex & Warren cos. New York, 8 m. long.
Schroon Mountain (skrōōn) mt. Essex co. New York, 3,200 ft. high.
Schütt, Great (shŭt) *Hung.* **Csallóköz** (chŏl'ō-kŭz') isl. ab. 50 m. long, formed by arms of the Danube, Bratislava dept. Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, Europe.
Schütt, Little, *Hung.* **Szigetköz** (sī'gĕt-kŭz') isl. 28 m. long, Danube riv. Györ co. Hung.
Schuyler (skī'lĕr) co. W Ill. 432 □ pop. 13, X Rushville. — co. N Mo. 309 □ pop. 8, X Lancaster. — co. W N. Y. 336 □ pop. 13, X Watkins. — city, X of Colfax co. Nebr. pop. 3.
Schuylerville (-vĭl) vil. on Hudson riv. Saratoga co. New York, pop. 2; formerly **Saratoga,** scene of Burgoyne's surrender, after battles near Stillwater 1777.
Schuylkill (skōōl'kĭl) riv. Pa. 120 m. long, Schuylkill co. to Delaware river. — co. E cen. Pa. 777 □ pop. 218, X Pottsville.
Schuylkill Haven, bor. Schuylkill co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.
Schwabach (shvä'bäk) comm. Middle Franconia govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 11.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt (shvärts'bŏŏrk-rōō'dōl-shtät') dist. Thuringia, Germany, 363 □ pop. 99, ✻ Rudolstadt.
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen (-zōn'dĕrs-hou'zĕn) dist. Thuringia, Germany, 333 □ pop. 93, ✻ Sondershausen.
Schweidnitz (shvīt'nĭts) comm. Breslau govt. dist. Lower Silesia, Prussia, pop. 27.
Schweinfurt (shvīn'fŏŏrt) comm. Lower Franconia govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, p. 28.
Schwelm (shvĕlm) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 20.
Schwenningen (shvĕn'ĭng-ĕn) comm. Black Forest circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 17.
Schwerin (shvā-rēn') city, ✻ of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, pop. 45.
Schwerte (shvĕr'tē) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 14.
Schwyz (shvēts) forest canton, Switzerland, 351 □ pop. 60. — its ✻ pop. comm. 8.
Sciacca (shäk'kä) spt. Girgenti prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 21.
Scicli (shē'klē) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 20.
Scilla (shē'lä) *anc.* SCYLLA, headland, Messina strait, Reggio di Calabria, Italy. See CHARYBDIS, *n.*, SCYLLA, *n.*
Scilly Islands (sĭl'ĭ) 140 isls. Cornwall co. Eng. 5½ □ pop. 2, ✻ Hugh Town.
Scioto (sī-ō'tō) riv. Ohio, 250 m. Auglaize co. to Ohio riv. — co. S Ohio, 623 □ p. 63, X Portsmouth.
Sciotoville (sī-ō'tō-vĭl) vil. Scioto co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Scituate (sĭt'ū-āt) town, Plymouth co. Mass. pop. 3. — town, Providence co. R. I. pop. 3.
Scone (skōōn; skŏn) par. Perth co. Scotland, pop. 2. See CORONATION STONE.
Scordia (skōr-dē'a) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, 19 m. SW of Catania, pop. 10.
Scoresby Sound (skōrz'bĭ) in Scoresby Land, E coast Greenland; main outlet ab. 70° 30′ N.
Scotia (skō'shä) vil. Schenectady co. New York, pop. 4. — Scotland; — the medieval Latin name, still sometimes used poetically and in the compound *Nova Scotia.*
Scotland (skŏt'lănd) co. NE Mo. 439 □ pop. 11, X Memphis. — co. S N. C. 349 □ p. 16, X Laurinburg. — N div. of Great Britain, 30,405 □ p. 4,882, ✻ Edinburgh. See CALEDONIA, *n.*, LAND O' CAKES, LAND OF THE THISTLE, SCOTCH, *n.*
Scotland Neck, town, Halifax co. North Carolina, pop. 2.
Scott (skŏt) co. W Ark. 970 □ pop. 13, X Waldron. — co. W Ill. 249 □ pop. 9, X Winchester. — co. S Ind. 190 □ pop. 7, X Scottsburg. — co. E Iowa, 449 □ pop. 74, X Davenport. — co. W Kans. 714 □ pop. 3, X Scott City. — co. N Ky. 289 □ pop. 15, X Georgetown. — co. SE cen. Minn. 366 □ pop. 14, X Shakopee. — co. cen. Miss. 597 □ pop. 16, X Forest. — co. SE Mo. 419 □ pop. 23, X Benton. — co. NE Tenn. 550 □ pop. 13, X Huntsville. — co. SW part of Va. 543 □ pop. 25, X Gate City.
Scottdale (skŏt'dāl) bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 6.
Scottsbluff (skŏts'blŭf') city, Scotts Bluff co. Nebraska, pop. 7.
Scotts Bluff, co. W Nebr. 723 □ pop. 21, X Gering.
Scotts Bluff National Monument, Scotts Bluff co. Nebr. 3 □, on North Platte riv.; pioneer trails.
Scottsburg (skŏts'bûrg) town, X of Scott co. Indiana, pop. 2.
Scottsville (-vĭl) town, X of Allen co. Kentucky, pop. 2.
Scranton (skrăn'tŭn) city, X of Lackawanna co. Pa. pop. 138; large coal mines; silk mfg.
Scratchley, Mount (skrăch'lĭ) peak, Owen-Stanley range, Ter. of Papua, New Guinea, 12,550 ft. high.
Screven (skrĭv'ĕn) co. E Georgia, 794 □ pop. 24, X Sylvania.
Scunthorpe and Frodingham (skŭn'thôrp, frō'dĭng-ăm) urban dist. Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, England, pop. 27.
Scurry (skŭr'ĭ) co. NW Texas, 887 □ pop. 9, X Snyder.
Scutari (skōō'tä-rē) *anc.* CHRYSOP'OLIS, town, Turkey in Asia, opposite to & suburb of, Constantinople, pop. 100. — *Alb.* **Shkodra** (shkō'drä) *anc.* SCO'DRA, ft. town, former ✻ of Albania, bet. Drin riv. & Scutari lake, pop. 32; siege 1912–13. — *anc.* PA'LUS LABEA'TIS, lake, S Montenegro prov. Yugoslavia & NW Albania, Europe, ab. 130 □.
Scythia (sĭth'ĭ-ă) anc. name of parts of Europe & Asia now in Russia. See SCYTHIAN, *n.*
Seabright (sē'brīt) bor. Monmouth co. N. J. on Atlantic ocean; summer resort.
Seabrook (sē'brŏŏk) town, Rockingham co. New Hampshire, pop. 2.
Sea Cliff, vil. Nassau co. N. Y. on Long Island sound, pop. 2.
Seaford (sē'fĕrd) town, Sussex co. Delaware, pop. 2. — urban dist. Sussex East co. Eng. p. 7.
Seaham Harbour (sē'ăm) coast urban dist. Durham co. Eng. pop. 17.
Searcy (sûr'sĭ) co. N Ark. 673 □ pop. 15, X Marshall. — town, X of White co. Ark. pop. 3.
Seaside (sē'sīd') city, Clatsop co. Oregon, pop. 2.
Seaton Delaval (sē'tŭn dĕl'ă-văl') urban dist. Northumberland co. England, pop. 8.
Seattle (sē-ăt'l) cml. spt. city, X of King co. Washington, pop. 315; Univ. of Wash.
Sebago Lake (sē-bā'gō) lake, Cumberland co. Maine, about 130 □.
Sebastian (sē-băs'chăn) co. W Ark. 531 □ pop. 57, XX Greenwood & Fort Smith.
Sebenico (sā-bā'nē-kō) *Serbian* **Šibenik** (shē'bĕ-nĕk) spt. Dalmatia, Yugoslavia, Europe, on Adriatic sea, pop. comm. 13.
Sebnitz (zēb'nĭts) comm. Dresden circle, Saxony, Germany, pop. 10.
Sebring (sē'brĭng) vil. Mahoning co. Ohio, pop. 4.
Sebustieh (sē'bŭs-tē'yĕ) *anc.* SAMA'RIA *or* SEBAS'TE, vil. Palestine, 6 m. NW of Nablus.
Secaucus (sē-kô'kŭs) town, Hudson co. N. J. 4 m. NNW of Jersey City, pop. 5.
Secchia (säk'kyä) riv. Italy, 98 m. long, Apennine mts. to Po river.
Seclin (sĕ-klăn') mfg. comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 7.
Secondigliano (sā-kōn'dēl-yä'nō) comm. Naples prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 15.
Secunderabad *or* **Sikandarabad** (sē-kŭn'dĕr-ä-bäd') town & British cantonment, 6 m. NE of Hyderabad city, Hyderabad state, India, pop. 84.
Sedalia (sē-dā'lĭ-ă) city, X of Pettis co. Missouri, pop. 21.
Sedan (sē-dăn') city, X of Chautauqua co. Kans. pop. 2. — (*F. pron.* sē-dän') mfg. city dept. Ardennes, France, on Meuse riv. pop. 18; battle 1870.
Sedd-el-Bahr (sĕd'-ĕl-bär') vil. with adjacent forts, at S end of Gallipoli pen.
Sedgemoor (sĕj'mōr') tract, Somersetshire, Eng.; Monmouth's defeat 1685.
Sedgley (sĕj'lĭ) urban dist. Staffordshire, England, near Wolverhampton, pop. 17.
Sedgwick (sĕj'wĭk) co. Colo. 531 □ p. 4, X Julesburg. — co. Kans. 994 □ p. 92, X Wichita.
Sedlitz (zĕd'lĭts) *or* **Seidlitz** (zīd'lĭts) *Czech* **Sedlčany** (sĕd'ŭl-chä-nĕ) vil. Praha dept. cen. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 3. See SEIDLITZ, *n.*
Sedro Woolley (sē'drō-wōōl'ĭ) city, Skagit co. Washington, pop. 3.
Seekonk (sē'kŏnk) town, Bristol co. Massachusetts, pop. 3.
Seelisberg (zā'lĭs-bĕrk) vil. & resort, Uri canton, Switzerland, on Bay of Uri.
Sefton (sĕf'tăn) mts. Mackenzie co. W cen. South Island, N. Zealand, height 10,390 ft.
Segauli (sĕ-gou'lē) *or* **Sagauli** (sä-) town, Champaran dist. Bihar & Orissa prov. Br. India; mil. station; treaty 1816.
Segeste (sē-jĕs'tē) *or* **Segesta** (-tä) city, NW anc. Sicily; ruins near Alcamo.
Segovia (sā-gō'vyä) prov. Spain, 2,681 □ p. 174. — its ✻, pop. 16. — See Coco (*Gaz.*).
Segozero (syĕ-gō'zyĕ-rō) lake, Karelia, NW Soviet Russia, Europe, about 480 □.
Segre (sā'grā) riv. chiefly in Spain, 160 m. long, Pyrenees mts. to Ebro river.
Segu (sā'gōō) *Fr.* **Ségou** (sā'gōō') town, French Sudan colony, Fr. W. Africa, pop. 8.
Seguin (sē-gēn') town, X of Guadalupe co. Texas, pop. 4.
Segura (sā-gōō'rä) riv. Spain, 155 m. long, Segura mts. to Mediterranean sea. — mt. range, provs. Jaén & Albacete, Spain; highest point Yelmo, 5,927 ft.
Sehneh (sē'nĕ) *or* **Sinneh** (sĭn'nĕ) town, ✻ of Kurdistan prov. Persia, pop. 25.
Seicheprey (sāsh'prē') vil. dept. Meuse, France, E of St.-Mihiel; battle 1918.
Seihun *or* **Sihun** (sē-hōōn'; sē'hŭn) *anc.* SA'RUS, riv. 280 m. long, SE Asia Minor.
Seiland (sē'l-län) isl. off N coast of Norway, Finmark co. 229 □.
Seine (sān) *anc.* SEQUA'NA, riv. France, 480 m. long, dept. Côte-d'Or, to English channel. — dept. France, 185 □ pop. 4,412, ✻ Paris.
Seine-et-Marne (-ā-märn') dept. N France, 2,273 □ pop. 349, ✻ Melun.
Seine-et-Oise (-ā-wäz') dept. N France, 2,185 □ pop. 922, ✻ Versailles.
Seine-Inférieure (-ăN'fā'rē-ûr') dept. N France, 2,448 □ pop. 881, ✻ Rouen.
Seir (sē'ĭr) mountainous region, S of Dead sea, E of Araba valley, Kerak. — plateau, W of the Araba; equiv. to Idumæa or Edom.
Seishin (sā'shĭn') *or* **Chung-jin** (chōōng'-jĭn') port, N. Kankyo prov. NE coast of Korea.
Seistan (sēs'tän) region, SW Afghanistan & E Persia.
Sekondi (sē'kŏn-dē') *or* **Seccondee,** spt. town, Gold Coast, Br. W Africa, pop. 10.
Selangor (sā-läng'gōr) native state, Federated Malay States, British Malaya, W Malay pen. 3,195 □ pop. 401, ✻ Kuala Lumpur.
Selb (zĕlp) comm. Upper Franconia govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 12.
Selby (sĕl'bĭ) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, on Ouse river, pop. 10.
Selenga (sā-lĕn'gä; sā'lĕn-gä') riv. cen. Asia, 750 m. long, N Mongolia to Lake Baikal.
Sélestat (sā'lĕ-stä') comm. dept. Bas-Rhin, France, pop. 10.
Seleucia (sē-lū'shĭ-ă) anc. city, Syria, on coast N of mouth of Orontes; founded 300 B. C. — anc. city, Babylonia; its site is S of Bagdad.
Seliger (sē'lyĕ-gĕr) lake, 57 m. long, 100 □ Tver & Novgorod provs. Soviet Russia, Europe; discharges into headwaters of Volga river.
Selinsgrove (sē'lĭnz-grōv') bor. Snyder co. Pa. on Susquehanna river, pop. 2.
Selinus (sē-lī'nŭs) Greek city, SW. anc. Sicily; ruins near Castelvetrano.
Selkirk (sĕl'kûrk) burgh, on Ettrick riv. X of Selkirk co. Scotland, pop. 6. — *or* **Selkirkshire** (shĭr; -shĕr) co. S Scotland, 267 □ pop. 23.

Scaldis. See SCHELDT.
Scamander. See MENDEREZ.
Scania. See SKÅNE.
Scarborough. See TOBAGO.
Schassburg. See SIGHIŞOARA.
Schaulen. See ŠIAVLI.
Scheldegg. See RIGI.
Schemnitz. See ŠTIAVNICA
BAŇSKA A BELA.
Schildberg. See OSTRZESZÓW.
Schlesien. See SILESIA.
Schneeberg. See FICHTEL MOUNTAINS. [BIRGE.
Schneekoppe. See RIESEN-GE-
Schwaben. See SWABIA.
Schwarzwald. See BLACK FOREST.
Schweiz. See SWITZERLAND.
Schwientochlowitz. See SWIĘTOCHŁOWICE.
Schwiz. Var. of SCHWYZ.
Schyl. See JIU.
Scio. = CHIOS.
Scodra. See SCUTARI.
Sconset. See SIASCONSET.
Scultenna. See PANARO.
Scupi. See SKOPLJE.
Scylla. See SCILLA.
Scyros. See SKYROS.
Scythopolis. See BETH-SHEAN.
Seafd Rud. Var. of SAFID RUD.
Sebaste. See SEBUSTIEH; SIVAS.
Sebastia. See SIVAS.
Sebastopol. See SEVASTOPOL.
Sebsewar, Sebzewar. SABZAWAR.
Seccondee. See SEKONDI.
Sedlčany. See SEDLITZ.
Sedunum. See SION.
Seeland. Var. of ZEALAND.
Sefid Rud. Var. of SAFID RUD.
Segesvár. See SIGIŞOARA.
Ségou. See SEGU.
Seidlitz. See SEDLITZ.
Seikan. See ASAN.
Seishu. See NORTH CHUSEI.
Selanik. See SALONIKA.
Seli. See ROKELLE.

Selkirk Mountains, in SE Br. Columbia, within the big bend of the Columbia riv. highest Sir Donald, 10,808 ft.
Sellasia (sĕ-lā'shĭ-*ä*; -shä) town, anc. Laconia, Greece; battle 221 B. C.
Selle (sĕl) small riv. dept. Nord, France, trib. of the Scheldt; fighting 1918.
Sellersville (sĕl'ẽrz-vĭl) bor. Bucks co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Selma (sĕl'mȧ) mfg. city, × of Dallas co. Ala. pop. 16. — city, Fresno co. Calif. pop. 3. — town, Johnston co. N. C. pop. 2.
Selwyn (sĕl'wĭn) co. cen. South Island, New Zealand, 2,597 □ pop. 2.
Selzaete (sĕl-zä'tĕ) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 8.
Semarang (sĕ-mä'rȧng) *or* **Samarang** (sȧ-) residency, Java, Du. E. Indies, 3,162 □ pop. 2,737. — spt. city, its ✻ pop. 158.
Sembiem (sĕm'bĭ-ĕm) town, Chingleput dist. Madras pres. Br. India, sub. of Madras, p. 24.
Semendria (sĕ-mĕn'drĭ-*ȧ*) *Serb* **Smederevo** (smĕ'dĕ-rĕ-vô) dept. N Serbia, Yugoslavia, Europe, 493 □ pop. 128. — comm. its ✻, at junction of Danube & Morava rivs. pop. 6.
Semeru (sĕm'ẽr-ōō) *Du.* **Semeroe** (-ōō) active volcano, E Java isl. 12,057 ft. high.
Semidi Islands (sĕm'ĭ-dē) *or* **Seven Islands,** group, S Alaska coast, 56° 10′ N.
Seminole (sĕm'ĭ-nōl) co. cen. Fla. 321 □ pop. 11, × Sanford. — co. SW Ga. × Donalsonville. — co. cen. Oklahoma, 633 □ pop. 24, × Wewoka.
Semipalatinsk (sā'mĕ-pä-lä-tyĕnsk′) prov. Kirghiz republic, Soviet Russia, Asia, 178,317 □ pop. 1,225. — city, its ✻ pop. 44.
Semirara Islands (sā'mĕ-rä'rä) group NW of Panay, Phil. isls. in Antique prov. 47 □ p. 3.
Semiryechensk (sā'mĕ-ryĕ'chĕnsk) region, E Turkestan republic, Soviet Russia, Asia, 144,548 □ pop. 1,334, ✻ Vyerny.
Semliki (sĕm'lĕ-kē) riv. cen. Afr. over 100 m. long, connects Lakes Edward & Albert.
Semlin (zĕm-lēn′) *Serb* **Zemun** (zā'mōōn) *Hung.* **Zimony** (zē'mŏn-y') comm. E Syrmia, Yugoslavia, Europe, on Danube riv. pop. 19.
Semmering Pass (zĕm'ẽr-ĭng) in E Alps, Austria, 23 m. SW of Wiener-Neustadt, bet. Lower Austria & Styria, alt. 3,215 ft.; railway tunnel.
Semois (sĕ-mwä′) riv. Belgium & France, 120 m. long, to Meuse river.
Sempach (zĕm'pȧK) comm. Lucerne canton, Switzerland, pop. 1; battle 1386; traditional scene of Arnold von Winkelried's heroic death.
Sendai (sĕn'dī') city, Miyagi pref. NE Honshu, Japan, pop. 119; university.
Seneca (sĕn'ĕ-kȧ) co. cen. N. Y. 336 □ pop. 25, × × Ovid & Waterloo. — co. N Ohio, 550 □ pop. 43, × Tiffin. — city, × of Menaha co. Kans. pop. 2.
Seneca Falls, mfg. vil. Seneca co. New York, pop. 6.
Seneca Lake, mostly in Yates & Seneca cos. N. Y. 35 m. long, 1–3 m. wide.
Senegal (sĕn'ĕ-gôl′) *Fr.* **Sénégal** (sā'nā'gȧl′) riv. 890 m. long, from Futa Jallon dist. Fr. Guinea, to Atlantic ocean. — col. French W. Africa, 74,112 □ p. 1,226, ✻ Saint-Louis.
Senegambia (-gȧm'bĭ-*ȧ*) region, W Africa, bet. Senegal & Gambia rivs. mostly in Senegal.
Senigallia (sā'nĕ-gäl'lyä) spt. Ancona prov. Marches, Italy, pop. comm. 24.
Senj (sĕn'y') *Hung.* **Zengg** (zĕng) spt. on Adriatic, Modrus-Rijeka dept. Croatia, Yugoslavia, pop. 3; coal mines.
Senjen (sän'yĕn) isl. off NW coast of Norway, Troms co. 612 □ pop. 5.
Senlac (sĕn'lăk) hill, Sussex, England, near Hastings; battle 1066 (generally called the "battle of Hastings"). See HASTINGS (*Gaz.*).
Senlis (sänˈlēs′) comm. dept. Oise, France, pop. 6; treaty 1493.
Sennar *or* **Sennaar** (sĕn'när′) region & anc. kingdom, E Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, chiefly bet. White Nile & Blue Nile rivs. — prov. in Sennar region bet. 9° & 16° N lat. 38,700 □ pop. 150. — its ✻, on Blue Nile, pop. 8.
Senne (sĕn) riv. Belgium, 64 m. long, from Hainaut prov. N to Rupel, trib. of Scheldt.
Senov Kamenický (sā'nŏv kä'mĕ-nĭts-kē) *Ger.* **Steinschönau** (shtīn'shû'nou) comm. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 5; crystal glass *mfg.*
Sens (sänS) *anc.* AGEN'DICUM, *later* SEN'ONES, comm. dept. Yonne, France, pop. 15.
Sensuntepeque (sĕn-sōōn'tä-pā'kä) town, N Salvador, Cen. America, pop. 17.
Senta (sĕn'tä) *Hung.* **Zenta** (zĕn'tŏ) city, Bačka and Baranya prov. N Yugoslavia, Europe, pop. 31; battle 1697.
Sentinum (sĕn-tī'nŭm) town, anc. Umbria, Italy, near mod. Sassoferrato; battle 295 B. C.
Senyavin, *or* **Seniavin, Islands** (syĕn-yä'vĭn) group in Caroline archipelago, Pacif. ocean.
Seo de Urgel (sā'ō dā ōōr-hĕl′; 172) comm. Lérida prov. Spain, pop. 3.
Seoni (sā-ō'nē) dist. Jubbulpore div. Cen. Provs. Br. India, 3,206 □ p. 349. — its ✻ p. 12.
Seoul (sē-ōōl′) *Jap.* **Keijo** (kā'jō′) city, ✻ of Korea, Jap. Empire, in Keiki prov. pop. 247.
Sepsi San Georgi (sĕp'sĕ sän jôr'jĕ) *Hung.* **Sepsiszentgyörgy** (shĕp'shĕ-sĕnt-dyûr'dy') comm. ✻ of Treiscaune dept. Transylvania, Roumania, pop. 9.
Sept-Îles (sĕt'-ēl′) group of isls. dept. Côtes-du-Nord, Brittany, France.
Septimania (sĕp'tĭ-mā'nĭ-*ȧ*) anc. ter. S France, mouth of the Rhone to Pyrenees on S, northwestward to the Cévennes mountains.
Septimer Pass (zĕp'tĭ-mẽr) Rhætian Alps, SE Switz., above upper Engadine, alt. 7,582 ft.
Sequatchie (sē-kwăch'ē) co. SE Tennessee, 264 □ pop. 4, × Dunlap.
Sequoia National Park (sē-kwoi'*ȧ*) Tulare co. Calif. 252 □; "big trees." See SEQUOIA, *n.*
Sequoyah (sē-kwoi'*ȧ*) co. E Oklahoma, 693 □ pop. 27, × Sallisaw.
Seraing (sē-răn′) min. & mfg. comm. Liége prov. Belgium, on Meuse river, pop. 37.
Serampore (sĕr'ŭm-pōr′) town, Hooghly dist. Bengal, Br. India, 13 m. N of Calcutta, p. 45.
Serang (sä-räng′) town, ✻ of Bantam res. W Java, pop. 22.
Serantes (sä-rän'tās) comm. La Coruña prov. Spain, pop. 11.
Seravezza (sā'rä-vĕt'sä) comm. Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 11.
Serb-Croat-Slovene State (sûrb'-krō'ăt-slō-vēn′). See YUGOSLAVIA (*Gaz.*).
Serbia (sûr'bĭ-*ȧ*) *or* **Servia** (-vĭ-*ȧ*) *Serb* **Srbija** (s'r'bĕ-yȧ) former Balkan kingdom, now div. E Yugoslavia, 36,937 □ pop. 4,130, ✻ Belgrade; divided into 2 provs., **North Serbia,** 19,286 □ pop. 2,655, & **South Serbia,** 17,651 □ pop. 1,475.
Serdobsk (sĕr-dŏpsk′) town, Saratov prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 13.
Sereda Cicului (sä'rĕ-dä' chĕ'kōō-lōō'ĭ) *Hung.* **Csikszereda** (chĭk'sĕ-rĕ-dȧ) comm. ✻ of Cic dept. Transylvania, Roumania, pop. 4.
Seregno (sä-rā'nyō) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, 13 m. N of Milan, pop. 15.
Seremban (sĕr'ĕm-băn′) town, ✻ of Negri Sembilan, Fed. Malay States, Br. Malaya, pop. 17.
Serena (sä-rā'nä) *or* **La Serena,** town, ✻ of Coquimbo prov. Chile, pop. 15.
Seres (sĕr'ĕs) nome, Macedonia, Greece, E of Salonika, 1,487 □ pop. 119. — city, its ✻ p. 17.
Seret (sĕr'ĕt) riv. SE Galicia, Poland, ab. 150 m. to Dniester riv. — *or* **Sereth** (sä-rĕt′). See SIRET (*Gaz.*).
Sergievski Posad (syĕr-gĕ'yĕf-skĕ pŏ-sät′) town, Moscow prov. Soviet Russia, Eur. p. 35.
Sergipe (sĕr-zhē'pĕ) state, Brazil, S. America, 15,089 □ pop. 477, ✻ Aracajú.
Sergy (sĕr'zhē′) vil. dept. Aisne, France, 3 m. SE of Fère-en-Tardenois; fighting 1918.
Seringapatam (sē-rĭŋ'gȧ-pȧ-tăm′) town, Mysore state, S India, pop. 7; battle 1799.
Seringes-et-Nesles (sē-răN'-gā-nĕl′) vil. E of Fère-en-Tardenois, dept. Aisne, France; Amer. mil. cemetery.
Seriphos (sĕ-rē'fŏs) isl. S Cyclades, Greece, in Ægean sea, ab. 25 □ pop. 4.
Sermione (sĕr-myō'nā) *anc.* SIR'MIO, pen. & vil. Brescia, Italy, S Lago di Garda.
Serowe (sĕ-rō'wĕ) native town, E Bechuanaland prot. S Afr. pop. 17.
Serpa (sĕr'pä) comm. Alemtejo prov. Portugal, near Guadiana river, pop. 7.
Serpukhov (syĕr'pōō-kŏf) *mfg.* city, Moscow prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 42.
Serradifalco (sĕr'rä-dē-fäl'kō) comm. Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 10.
Serre (sĕr) vil. 7 m. N of Albert, dept. Somme, France; battles 1916–18.
Serro (sĕr'rŏō) munic. Minas Geraes, Brazil, pop. 66.
Sert (sȧrt) *or* **Sairt** (sȧrt) *anc.* TIGRA'NOCER'TA, town, Bitlis, Turkey, pop. 15.
Sesia (sē'zyä) riv. N Italy, 86 m. long, Monte Rosa to Po river.
Sessa Aurunca (sĕs'sä ou-rōōŋ'kä) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 21.
Sesser (sĕs'ẽr) city, Franklin co. Illinois, pop. 3.
Sestao (sĕs-tä'ō) comm. Vizcaya prov. Spain, pop. 16.
Sesto Fiorentino (sĕs'tō fyō'rĕn-tē'nō) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 21.
Sestos (sĕs'tŏs) ruined town, Turkey in Europe, on Dardanelles (Hellespont).
Sesto San Giovanni (sĕs'tō sän jō-vän'nē) comm. Milan prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 14.
Sestri Levante (sĕs'trē lā-vän'tä) comm. Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. 13.
Sestri Ponente (sĕs'trē pō-nĕn'tä) comm. Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. 21.
Sete Lagoas (sā'tĕ lä-gō'ȧzh) munic. (pop. 32) & town (pop. 6) Minas Geraes state, Brazil.
Sétif (sä-tēf′) comm. dept. Constantine, N Algeria, Africa, pop. 31.
Sette Comuni, Altipiano dei (äl'tē-pyä'nō dē'ĕ sĕt'tä kō-mōō'nē) that is, "plateau of the seven communes," highland region, N Vicenza prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. ab. 30; chief town Asiago; battles 1916–18.
Settsu (sĕt'sōō) old prov. W cen. Honshu, Japan, now parts of Osaka & Hyogo prefs.
Setúbal (sä-tōō'bäl) spt. Lisbon dist. Portugal, pop. 30.
Seul, Lake (sûl) W Ontario, Canada, 392 □.
Sevastopol (sĕ-vȧs'tō-pōl; *Russ.* syĕ'vȧs-tô'pôl-y') *or* (*formerly usually*) **Sebastopol** (sĕ-bȧs'tō-pōl) spt. city, Crimea repub. Soviet Russia, Eur. pop. 62; siege in 1854–55.
Sevenoaks (sĕv'n-ōks'; *colloq.* sĕn'-) urban dist. Kent co. Eng. 20 m. SE of London, p. 9.
Seven Pines, another name for battlefield of Fair Oaks.
Severn (sĕv'ẽrn) *anc.* SABRI'NA, riv. England, 210 m. long, N Wales to Bristol channel. See SABRINA, *n.* — riv. N Ontario, Canada, 420 m. to Hudson bay.
Severodvinsk (sä'vĕ-rō-dvĕnsk′) *or* **North Dvina** (dvĕ-nä′) prov. N Soviet Russia, Europe, 39,370 □ pop. 632.
Sevier (sē-vẽr′) co. SW Ark. 572 □ pop. 18, × De Queen. — co. E Tenn. 587 □ pop. 22, × Sevierville. — co. cen. Utah, 1,978 □ pop. 11, × Richfield.
Sevier Lake, salt lake, Millard co. Utah, 25 m. long; has no outlet.
Sevier River, Utah, 279 m. long, Garfield co. to Sevier lake.
Seville (sĕv'ĭl; sē-vĭl′) *Sp.* **Sevilla** (sä-vēl'yȧ) prov. S Spain, 5,430 □ pop. 704. — *anc.* HIS'PALIS, city, its ✻ pop. 206, on Guadalquivir river.
Sevlijevo (sĕv-lē'yĕ-vô) *Bulg.* **Sevlievo,** comm. Trnovo dist. N cen. Bulgaria, p. 10.
Sèvres (sä'vr′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 11; porcelain; treaty 1920.
Sewanee (sē-wô'nē) vil. Franklin co. Tenn.; Univ. of the South.
Seward (sū'ärd) co. SW Kans. 643 □ pop. 6, × Liberal. — co. SE Nebr. 574 □ pop. 16. — city, its × pop. 2. — town, Kenai pen. S Alaska, near Resurrection bay.
Seward, Mount, peak, Adirondack mts. Franklin co. N. Y. 4,404 feet high.
Seward Peninsula, in NW Alaska, bet. Kotzebue & Norton sounds.
Sewickley (sē-wĭk'lĭ) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.
Seychelles (sā'shĕl′; -shĕlz′) isls. NE of Madagascar, 156 □ pop. 25, ✻ Victoria; Br. col.
Seyidie (sä'yĕ-dē'yĕ) prov. S Kenya colony, Africa, ✻ Mombasa.
Seym (sām) *or* **Sem** (sĕm) riv. 400 m. long, Kursk & Chernigov provs. Russia, to Desna riv.
Seymour (sē'mōr; 201) town, New Haven co. Conn. p. 7. — city, Jackson co. Ind. p. 7. — town, Wayne co. Iowa, p. 2. — town, Baylor co. Texas, p. 2.
Seyne-sur-Mer, La (lä sân'-sür'-mâr′) spt. dept. Var, France, pop. comm. 23.
Sezze (sĕt'sä) comm. Rome prov. Italy, 20 m. SE of Velletri, pop. 13.
Sfax (sfaks) spt. city, Tunis, N Africa, on Gabes gulf, pop. ab. 90.
Shackelford (shăk'ĕl-fẽrd) co. N cen. Texas, 947 □ pop. 5, × Albany.
Shadrinsk (shä-drĕnsk′) town, Ekaterinburg prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 17.
Shadyside (shā'dĭ-sīd′) vil. Belmont co. Ohio, pop. 3.
Shaftsbury (shâfts'bĕr-ĭ) town, Bennington co. Vermont, pop. 2.
Shahabad (shä'hä-bäd′) dist. Bihar, Br. India, 4,373 □ pop. 1,817. — town, 16 m. S of Ambala, Punjab, Br. India, pop. 12. — town, Hardoi dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 20.
Shahjahanpur (shä'jä-hän'pōōr') dist. Rohilkhand div. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, British India, 1,727 □ pop. 839. — its ✻ pop. 72.
Shah-kuh (shä'-kōō′) Elburz mts. N Persia, S of Asterabad, 13,000 ft. high.
Shaho (shä'hō) small riv. a trib. of the Liao, & town, 15 m. S of Mukden, Manchuria; battle Oct. 1904.
Shahpur (shä'pōōr') dist. of Rawalpindi div. Punjab, Br. India, 4,840 □ pop. 720. — its ✻, near Jhelum river, pop. 9. — anc. city, Fars prov. Persia, W of Shiraz; famous ruins.
Shahpura (shä-pōō'rȧ) chiefship, Rajputana, India, 405 □ pop. 48. — its ✻ pop. 8.
Shaker Heights, vil. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Shakopee (shăk'ō-pē) city, × of Scott co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
Shamiya Desert (shä-mē'yä) in Arabia and Mesopotamia, SW of the Euphrates.
Shamo (shä'mō′) *i. e.* "sandy waste," Chin. name of Gobi desert & sometimes MONGOLIA.
Shamokin (shȧ-mō'kĭn) bor. Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 21.
Shanghai (shăng'hä'ĭ) cml. city & treaty port, Kiangsu prov. China, p. 953, with subs. 2,000.
Shanhaikwan (shän'hī-kwän′) town, Chihli prov. China, on Gulf of Liaotung, pop. 80.
Shanklin (shăŋk'lĭn) urban dist. Isle of Wight co. England, pop. 7.
Shannon (shăn'ŭn) co. S Mo. 992 □ pop. 12, × Eminence. — co. SW S. Dak. 964 □ pop. 2. — riv. Ireland, 225 m. long, NW Cavan co. to Atlantic oc.; beautiful scenery.
Shansi (shän'sē′) prov. N China, 81,853 □ pop. 10,000, ✻ Taiyuanfu.
Shan States (shän; shăn) two groups of native states: **Northern,** in E Upper Burma, ab. 21,000 □ pop. 586, **Southern,** in E Burma, ab. 36,000 □ pop. 848. See SHAN, *n.*
Shantung (shän'tŏŋg′) prov. NE China, 55,985 □ pop. 30,000, ✻ Tsinan. — peninsula, E part of Shantung prov. between the Gulf of Chihli and the Yellow sea.
Shaohingfu (shou'hĭng-fōō′) city, Chekiang prov. China, pop. 200.
Shari (shä'rē) riv. affluent of Lake Chad, Chad col. Fr. Equat. Africa, bounding Cameroons in its lower course, about 1,400 m. long.
Shark, *or* Sharks, Bay, large bay, W Western Australia, in 25° S; pearl fishing.
Sharkey (shär'kĭ) co. W Miss. 422 □ pop. 14, × Rolling Fork.
Sharkiya (shär-kē'yȧ) *or* **Charkieh** (shär-kē'yĕ) prov. Lower Egypt, 1,934 □ pop. 955, ✻ Zagazig.
Sharon (shär'ŏn) town, Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 2. — town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 2. — min. & mfg. city, Mercer co. Pa. pop. 22. — coast plain, Samaria, W anc. Palestine.
Sharon Hill, bor. Delaware co. Pa. 8 m. SW of Philadelphia, pop. 2.
Sharon Springs, vil. & summer resort, Schoharie co. N. Y.; mineral springs.
Sharp (shärp) co. N Ark. 609 □ pop. 11, × × Evening Shade & Hardy.
Sharpsburg (shärps'bûrg) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 9. — vil. Washington co. Md.; site of battle of Antietam 1862.
Sharpsville (shärps'vĭl) bor. Mercer co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.
Shasi (shä'sē′) treaty port, Hupeh prov. China, on Yangtze river, pop. 80.
Shasta (shăs'tȧ) co. N California, 3,858 □ pop. 13, × Redding.
Shasta, Mount, volcanic peak, Siskiyou co. N Calif. 14,380 ft. high.
Shasta Springs, vil. & summer resort, Siskiyou co. Calif. near Mt. Shasta.
Shat (*or* **Shott**) **el Jerid** (shät ĕl jĕ-rēd′) salt lake, 120 m. long, Tunis, Africa.
Shatt al Arab (shät ăl ä-räb′) river, Euphrates & Tigris united, 120 m. to Persian gulf.
Shavano, Mount (shȧ-vä'nō) peak, Sawatch range, Colorado, 14,179 ft. high.
Shavli (shäv'lyĕ) *Lith.* **Šiauliai** (shou'lĭ-ĭ) *Ger.* **Schaulen** (shou'lĕn) city, Kovno prov. N Lithuania, pop. 31.
Shawangunk Mountains (shŏŋ'gŭm) range in Orange, Sullivan, & Ulster cos. N. Y.; highest peak Sam's Point, Ulster co. 2,255 ft.
Shawano (shȧ-wŏ'nō) co. NE Wisconsin, 1,158 □ pop. 34. — city, its × pop. 4.
Shawinigan Falls (shŏ'ĭn-ĭ-gȧn) city, St. Maurice co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 11.
Shawnee (shō-nē′) co. NE Kans. 544 □ pop. 69, × Topeka. — vil. Perry co. Ohio, pop. 2. — city, Pottawatomie co. Okla. pop. 15.
Sheba (shē'bȧ) *more correctly* **Saba** (sā'bȧ) anc. country, S Arabia. See SABÆAN, *a.*
Sheboygan (shĕ-boi'gȧn) co. E Wis. 521 □ pop. 60. — city, its × pop. 31; min. springs.
Sheboygan Falls, city, Sheboygan co. Wis. pop. 2.
Sheerness (shēr'nĕs′) spt. urban dist. & govt. dockyard, Kent co. England, pop. 19.
Sheffield (shĕf'ēld) city, Colbert co. Ala. pop. 7. — mfg. city, & county bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 491; cutlery.
Shefford (shĕf'ẽrd) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Waterloo.
Sheikhupura (shā'kōō-pōō'rȧ) dist. Lahore div. Punjab, Br. India, pop. 523.
Sheklung (shĕk'lôŏng′) city, Kwangtung prov. China, on the Tung river, pop. 100.
Sheksna (shĕks'nä) riv. Russia, 280 m. long, Byelozero lake to Volga river.
Shelbina (shĕl-bī'nȧ) city, Shelby co. Missouri, pop. 2.
Shelburn (shĕl'bûrn) town, Sullivan co. Indiana, pop. 2.
Shelburne (shĕl'bûrn) co. SW Nova Scotia, Canada, 1,009 □ pop. 13, × Shelburne.

Selmeczbánya, Selmecz-es-Belabánya. See ŠTIAVNICA BAŇSKA A BELÁ.
Sem. See SEYM.
Semenov. See ALEXANDER.
Semgallen. See ZEMGALIA.
Semien Mountains. See SIMEN MOUNTAINS.
Semnan. Var. of SAMNAN.
Senglea. See COTTONERA.
Sengora. See SINGORA.
Seniavin Isl. See SENYAVIN ISLS.
Senones. See SENS.
Sentis. See SÄNTIS.
Sequana. See SEINE.
Serajevo. See SARAJEVO.
Serang. = CERAM.
Sercq. See SARK.
Serdica. See SOFIA.
Serinagar. Var. of SRINAGAR.
Serres. Var. of SERES.
Servia. See SERBIA.
Sete Quedas, falls. See GUAYRA.
Seto Naikai, Seto no Uchi. See INLAND SEA
Setumaa. See PETSERI.
Seul. Var. of SEOUL.
Sevang, Sevanga. See GÖKCHA.
Seven Islands. See SEMIDI ISLS.
Sevilla. See SEVILLE.
Sèvres, Deux—. See DEUX-SÈVRES.
Sexi. See ALMUÑECAR.
Seypan. See SAIPAN.
Sfint Miclaus Mare. Var. of SANMICLĂUȘUL MARE.
's Gravenhage. See HAGUE, THE.
Shabats. See ŠABAC.
Shah Fuladi. See KOH-I-BABA.
Shahjehanpur. Var. of SHAHJAHANPUR.
Shammar, Jebel. See JEBEL SHAMMAR.
Shaochu. Var. of SHUICHOW.
Sharqiya. Var. of SHARKIYA.
Shat el Arab. Var. of SHATT AL ARAB.
Shat Melrir. See MELRIR, SHAT.
Shebin Karahisar. See KARAHISAR.
Shechem. See NABLUS.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations,* p. 2379.

Shelby (shĕl'bĭ) co. N cen. Ala. 819 □ pop. 27, × Columbiana. — co. S cen. Ill. 772 □ pop. 30, × Shelbyville. — co. SE cen. Ind. 407 □ pop. 26, × Shelbyville. — co. W Iowa, 589 □ pop. 16, × Harlan. — co. N Ky. 427 □ pop. 19, × Shelbyville. — co. NE Mo. 509 □ pop. 14, × Shelbyville. — co. W Ohio, 413 □ pop. 26, × Sidney. — co. SW Tenn. 801 □ pop. 223, × Memphis. — co. E Texas, 833 □ pop. 27, × Center. — town, × of Cleveland co. N. C. pop. 4. — vil. Richland co. Ohio, pop. 6.

Shelbyville (-vil) city, × of Shelby co. Ill. pop. 4. — city, × of Shelby co. Ind. pop. 10. — city, × of Shelby co. Ky. pop. 4. — town, × of Bedford co. Tenn. pop. 3.

Sheldon (shĕl'dŭn) city, O'Brien co. Iowa, pop. 3.

Sheliff, *Fr.* **Cheliff** (shĕl'lĭf ; shĕ'lĭf') riv. Algeria, 430 m. long, Atlas mts. to Mediterranean.

Shelikof Strait *or* **Alaska Sound** (shă'lĭ-kŏf) strait, bet. Kodiak isl. & mainland, Alaska.

Shelter Island, isl. (6 m. long) & town, Gardiners bay, E end of Long isl. N. Y.; resort.

Shelton (shĕl'tŭn) city, Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 9.

Shemakha (shĕ'mă-kä') mfg. town, Baku prov. Azerbaijan, Asia, pop. 20.

Shenandoah (shĕn'ăn-dō'ä) riv. Va. & W. Va. 200 m. long, Augusta co. Va. to Potomac riv. at Harpers Ferry. — co. N Va. 510 □ pop. 21, × Woodstock. — city, Page co. Iowa, pop. 5. — bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 25. — town, Page co. Va. pop. 2.

Shenango (shĕ-năn'gō) riv. Pa. ab. 100 m. long, Lawrence & Mercer cos. to Mahoning riv. with which it unites to form the Beaver riv.

Shendi (shĕn'dē) town, Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, on Nile riv. 90 m. NNE of Khartoum, p. 10.

Shengking (shĕng'kĭng') *or* **Fengtien** (fĕng'tyĕn') prov. S Manchuria, 50,000 □ pop. 10,312, ✻ Mukden.

Shensi (shĕn'sē') prov. N China, 75,290 □ pop. 8,000, ✻ Sianfu.

Shepherdstown (shĕp'ĕrdz-toun) town, Jefferson co. West Virginia, pop. 1; college.

Shepshed (shĕp'shĕd) urban dist. Leicestershire, England, pop. 6.

Sherborn (shûr'bŏrn) town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.

Sherborne (shûr'bŭrn) *mun.* bor. Dorsetshire, England, pop. 6.

Sherbro (shûr'brō) isl. off coast Sierra Leone, Afr. 30 m. long, 250 □.

Sherbrooke (shûr'brŏŏk) co. S Quebec, Canada. — cml. city, its × pop. 24.

Sherburne (shûr'bŭrn) co. E cen. Minn. 448 □ pop. 10, × Elk River.

Sheridan (shĕr'ĭ-dăn) co. NW Kans. 896 □ pop. 5, × Hoxie. — co. NE Mont. 1,759 □ pop. 9, × Plentywood. — co. NW Nebr. 2,469 □ pop. 10, × Rushville. — co. cen. N. Dak. 996 □ pop. 8, × McClusky. — co. N Wyo. 2,575 □ pop. 18, × Sheridan. — town, Hamilton co. Ind. pop. 2. — city, × of Sheridan co. Wyo. pop. 9.

Sheridan, Mount, peak, Rocky mts. Park range, Colo. E of Leadville, 13,700 ft. high. — peak, Rocky mts. in Yellowstone National Park, 10,385 ft. high.

Sherman (shûr'măn) co. NW Kans. 1,049 □ pop. 6, × Goodland. — co. cen. Nebr. 573 □ pop. 9, × Loup City. — co. N Ore. 836 □ pop. 4, × Moro. — co. NW Texas, 935 □ pop. 1, × Stratford. — city, × of Grayson co. Texas, pop. 15; college.

Sherrill (shĕr'ĭl) city, Oneida co. New York, pop. 2.

Sherwood Forest (shûr'wo͝od) anc. royal forest, chiefly in Nottinghamshire, Eng.; remains near Mansfield, Rotherham, & vicinity. See ROBIN HOOD.

Shetland (shĕt'lănd) isl. co. Scotland, 551 □ pop. 26, × Lerwick.

Shetland Islands, arch. N of Scot. constituting co. of Shetland; chief isl. Mainland.

Shetucket (shĕ-tŭk'ĕt) riv. E Conn. ab. 20 m. long; unites with Quinnebaug to form Thames.

Sheyenne (shī'ĕn') riv. N. Dakota, 325 m. long, to Red river.

Shiawassee (shī'ă-wŏs'ē) riv. Mich. about 100 m. long, Oakland co. to Saginaw riv. — co. E cen. Mich. 537 □ pop. 36, × Corunna.

Shibin el Kom (shĭ-bēn' ĕl kōm') town, Minufiya prov. Lower Egypt, pop. 24.

Shickshinny (shĭk'shĭn-ĭ) bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 2.

Shickshock Mountains (shĭk'shŏk) Gaspé pen. Quebec prov. Canada; highest 4,000 ft.

Shiel, Loch (lŏk' shēl') lake, 17 m. long, Argyll & Inverness cos. Scot. near W coast.

Shifnal (shĭf'năl) town, Shropshire co. Eng. 17 m. E of Shrewsbury, pop. 3.

Shiga (shē'gä) pref. cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 1,556 □ pop. 651, ✻ Otsu.

Shigatse (shē gät'sē) town, S Tibet, 145 m. W by S of Lhasa, pop. 12; residence of one of the Grand Lamas.

Shikarpur (shē-kar'po͝or') mfg. town, Sukkur dist. Sind, Bombay, Br. India, pop. 56. — town, Bulandshahr dist. United Provs. British India, pop. 13.

Shikoku (shē'kō'ko͞o) isl. Japan, E of Kyushu, 7,246 □ pop. 3,066.

Shildon (shĭl'dŭn) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 14.

Shilka (shĕl'kä) riv. 300 m. long, Transbaikalia prov. Far Eastern Region, Soviet Russia, Asia; unites with Argun to form Amur riv.

Shillelagh (shĭ-lā'lä ; -lăk), town, SW Wicklow co. Irish Free State. See SHILLALAH, *n.*

Shillington (shĭl'ĭng-tŭn) bor. Berks co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.

Shillong (shĭl-lŏng') town, ✻ of Assam prov. India, in Khasi hills, pop. 17.

Shiloh (shī'lō) national military park, SW Tenn. 5½ □; includes battlefield of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing (1862). — vil. cen. anc. Palestine, 15 m. W of Jordan. See in *Dict.*

Shima (shē'mä) old prov. cen. Honshu, Japan, now part of Miye pref.

Shimane (shē'mä-nē) pref. W Honshu isl. Japan, 2,555 □ pop. 715, ✻ Matsuye.

Shimoda (shē'mō-dä) port, Shizuoka pref. SE Honshu isl. Japan; visited by Commodore Perry and opened to American commerce in 1854.

Shimoga (shē-mō'gä) dist. NW Mysore, S India, 4,030 □ pop. 493. — its ✻ pop. 5.

Shimonoseki (shē'mō-nō-sā'kē) spt. city, Yamaguchi pref. SW Honshu, Japan, pop. 72; treaty 1895.

Shimosa (shē'mō'sä) old prov. cen. Honshu, Japan, now parts of Chiba & Ibaraki prefs.

Shimotsuke (shē'mō-tso͞o'kĕ) old prov. cen. Honshu, Japan, now Tochigi pref.

Shin, Loch (lŏk' shĭn') lake, 17 m. long, Sutherland co. Scotland.

Shinano (shē'nä-nō) riv. 180 m. long, Honshu, Japan, to Japan sea at Niigata. — old prov. cen. Honshu, Japan, now Nagano pref.

Shinchiku (shĭn-chē'ko͞o) *or* **Hsinchu** (sĭn'chō͞o') town, NW coast of Formosa, pop. 32.

Shingishu (shĭn-gē'shō͞o) *i. e.* "New Gishu," town, ✻ of North Heian prov. Korea; treaty port, near mouth of Yalu river.

Shinnston (shĭnz'tŭn) town, Harrison co. West Virginia, pop. 2.

Shinshu (shĭn'shō͞o') *or* **Chinju** (chĭn'jo͞o') town, ✻ of S. Keisho prov. S Korea, pop. 11.

Shipka Pass, *Bulg.* **Sipka** (shĭp'kä) pass in Balkan mts. cen. Bulgaria, 4,376 ft. above sea; battles 1877.

Shipley (shĭp'lĭ) urban dist. W. Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 28.

Shippensburg (shĭp'ĕnz-bûrg) bor. Cumberland & Franklin cos. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.

Shiraz (shē-räz' ; shē'räz) mfg. & cml. city, ✻ of Fars prov. Persia, pop. 50.

Shire (shē'rā) riv. Africa, about 370 m. long, from S end of Nyasa lake to Zambezi river.

Shiribeshi (shē'rē-bä'shē) old prov. SW Hokkaido, Japan.

Shiring-Wendel (shē'rĭn'-vĭn'dĕl') comm. dept. Moselle, France, pop. 6.

Shirley (shûr'lĭ) town, Hancock & Henry cos. Ind. p. 1. — town, Middlesex co. Mass. p. 2.

Shirvan (shĕr-vän'y') former khanate, Asia, now in Baku prov. Azerbaijan.

Shiuchow (shū'chō') city, Kwangtung prov. China, 125 m. N of Canton, pop. 40; coal.

Shizuoka (shē'zo͞o-ō'kä) pref. cen. Honshu, Japan, 3,007 □ pop. 1,550. — *city,* its ✻ pop. 74.

Shkara (shkä'rä) peak, Caucausus mts. E of Elbrus, 17,040 ft. high.

Shkumbi (shko͞om'bē) *or* **Shkumb** (shko͞omb) riv. Albania to Adriatic sea, ab. 50 m.

Shoa (shō'ä) kingdom forming part of Abyssinia, Africa, pop. ab. 1,500, ✻ Addis Ababa.

Shoeburyness (shō͞o'bĕr-ĭ-nĕs') cape, Essex co. England. — urban dist. Essex co. England, pop. 6; artillery range.

Sholapur (shō'lä-po͞or') dist. of Central div. Bombay pres. British India, 4,556 □ pop. 742. — ft. town, its ✻ pop. 120.

Shoreditch (shōr'dĭch') met. bor. N part of London, pop. 104.

Shoreham by Sea, (shōr'ăm) urban dist. Sussex West, England, pop. 7.

Shorewood (shōr'wo͝od) vil. Milwaukee co. Wisconsin, pop. 3.

Shoshone (shō-shō'nē) co. N Ida. 2,579 □ p. 14, × Wallace.

Shoshone Cavern, nat. monument, Park co. Wyo. near Cody; limestone cavern.

Shoshone Falls, falls in Snake riv. Jerome & Twin Falls cos. Idaho, 190 ft. high.

Shottery (shŏt'ĕr-ĭ) vil. 1 m. W of Stratford, England; bp. of Anne Hathaway.

Shreveport (shrĕv'pōrt ; 201) cml. city, × of Caddo par. Louisiana, pop. 44.

Shrewsbury (shro͞oz'bĕr-ĭ) town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 4. — (shro͞oz'bĕr-ĭ; shrōz'bĕr-ĭ) mun. bor. × of Shropshire, England, on Severn riv. pop. 31; battle 1403.

Shropshire (shrŏp'shĕr) *or* **Salop** (săl'ŭp) inland co. Eng. 1,347 □ pop. 243, × Shrewsbury.

Shumagin (shō͞o'mä-gĕn) isl. group, N Pacif. ocean, S of Alaska peninsula; U. S.

Shumen (shō͞o'mĕn) *or* **Shumla** (shō͞om'lä) dept. NE Bulgaria, 2,316 □ pop. 323. — ft. city, its ✻ pop. 24.

Shuri (shō͞o'rē) city, Okinawa isl. and pref. Japan, pop. 25; former ✻.

Shusha (shō͞o-shä') *or* **Shusa,** city, Gandgins prov. Azerbaijan, Asia, pop. 43.

Shushtar (shō͞osh'tär) *or* **Shustar** (shō͞os'-) town, Arabistan prov. Persia, on Karun river, pop. 15.

Shutar Gardan (shō͞o'tär gŭr-dŭn') pass, W end of Safed Koh, E Afghanistan, alt. 11,838 ft.

Shutut Dumyat (shō͞o-to͞ot' do͞om-yat') town, Dakahliya prov. Lower Egypt, pop. 25.

Shuya (shō͞o'yä) mfg. town, Vladimir prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 20.

Shwebo (shwā'bō') dist. of Sagaing div. Upper Burma, 5,634 □ pop. 391. — its ✻ pop. 10.

Shwedaung (shwā'doung') town, Prome dist. Lower Burma, on Irrawaddy river, pop. 12.

Si (sē) *or* **Si-kiang** (sē'-kyäng') *i. e.* "West river," large nav. river (*kiang*), more than 1,000 m. long, S China to China sea; Canton is in its delta.

Sialkot (sē-äl'kōt') dist. of Lahore div. Punjab, Br. India, 1,991 □ pop. 938. — its ✻ pop. 58.

Siam (sī-ăm' ; sī'ăm) *Siamese* **Thai** (ta'ē) *or* **Muang-Thai** (mwäng'-tä'ē) kingdom, SE Asia, 194,580 □ pop. 9,221, ✻ Bangkok. See INDO-CHINESE, *a.*, SIAMESE, *n.*

Siam, Gulf of, inlet, S. China sea, S of Siam.

Sianfu (sē'an-fo͞o') *or* **Singan** (sē'n'gän') city, ✻ of Shensi prov. China, pop. 1,000.

Siang (sē-äng') *or* **Hsiang** (sē-äng') riv. Hunan prov. China, to Lake Tungting.

Siangtan (sē-äng'tän') city, Hunan prov. China, on Siang river, pop. 300.

Siangyangfu (sē-äng'yäng'fo͞o') town, Hupeh prov. China, pop. 40.

Siargao (sē-är-gä'ō) isl. Surigao prov. off NE coast Mindanao, Phil. isls. 151 □ pop. 13.

Siasconset (sī'ă-skŏn'sĕt) *locally* **Sconset** (skŏn'sĕc) summer resort (orig. a fishing hamlet) Nantucket isl. Mass.; wireless station.

Siasi *or* **Siassi** (sē-äs'ē) isl. Sulu archipelago, Philippine islands, 30 □ pop. 5.

Sibalom (sē'bä-lōm') munic. Antique prov. Panay, Phil. isls. pop. 18.

Siberia (sī-bē'rĭ-ä) *Russ.* **Sibir** (sē-bēr') Soviet Russia in Asia, a political div. of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, bet. Ural mts. and Pacific ocean, 3,406,090 □ pop. 10,769; comprises 9 provs. (incl. Far Eastern & Oyrat regions, & Buryat-Mongol republ. but excl. autonomous republics of Kirghiz, Turkestan, & Yakutsk). See RUSSIA (*Gaz.*). — popularly the whole of N Asia.

Sibi (sē'bē) dist. Baluchistan prov. India, pop. 119. — its chief town.

Sibiu (sē-byo͞o') *Hung.* **Nagyszeben** (nŏd'y'-sē'bĕn) *Ger.* **Hermannstadt** (hĕr'män-shtät') dept. S Transylvania, Roumania, 1,397 □ pop. 177. — city, its ✻ pop. 33.

Sibley (sĭb'lĭ) co. cen. Minn. 585 □ p. 16, × Gaylord. — town, × of Osceola co. Iowa, p. 2.

Sibonga (sē-bŏng'ä) munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 27.

Sibsagar (sĭb-sä'gär) dist. NE Assam, Br. India, 5,097 □ pop. 823. — its ✻ pop. 5.

Sibuguey Bay (sē'bo͞o-gā') inlet, Zamboanga prov. W coast Mindanao, Phil. isls.

Sibutu (sē-bo͞o'to͞o) isl. SW of Sulu arch. 34 □; sold to U. S. by Spain in 1901.

Sibuyan (sē'bo͞o-yän') isl. Romblon prov. S of Luzon, Phil. isls. 171 □ pop. 14. — sea bet. Romblon group of isls. & Luzon.

Sicilies, The Two (sĭs'ĭ-lĭz) former kingdom consisting of S Italy and isl. of Sicily.

Sicily (sĭs'ĭ-lĭ) *It.* **Sicilia** (sē-chēl'yä) *anc.* TRINA'CRIA, largest isl. Mediterranean sea, ✻ Palermo; with small isls. a compartimento of Italy, 9,935 □ pop. 4,304; divided into seven provs.; massacre, known as the Sicilian Vespers, 1282. See DORIAN, *n.*, EARTHQUAKE, *n.*, SICILIAN, *a. & n.*

Sicyon (sĭs'ĭ-ŏn) *Gr.* **Sikyon** (sĭk'ĭ-ŏn') anc. city, Morea, Greece, near Corinth.

Sidcup (sĭd'kŭp) urban dist. Kent co. England, pop. 9.

Siderno Marina (sē-dĕr'nō mä-rē'nä) comm. Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy, pop. 11.

Sidhpur (sĭd'po͝or') town, Baroda state, Bombay, India, pop. 16; place of pilgrimage.

Sidi-bel-Abbès (sē'dē'-bĕl-ä'bĕs') comm. dept. Oran, N Algeria, pop. 38.

Sidmouth (sĭd'mŭth) urban dist. S Devonshire, England, pop. 6; watering place.

Sidney (sĭd'nĭ) city, × of Cheyenne co. Nebr. pop. 3. — vil. Delaware co. N.Y. pop. 3. — city, × of Shelby co. Ohio, pop. 9.

Sidoarjo, *Du.* **Sidoardjo** (sē'dō-är'jō) town, Surabaya res. Java, pop. 21.

Sidon (sī'dŏn) *Arabic* **Saida** (sä'ē-dä) spt. SW Syria, Asia, p. 15; ✻ of anc. Phœnicia.

Sidra, Gulf of (sĭd'rä) *anc.* SYR'TIS MAJOR, inlet, coast of Tripolitania & Cyrenaica, N Afr.

Siebengebirge (zē'bĕn-gĕ-bĭr'gĕ) hills, Rhine Prov. Prussia, of which the Drachenfels is one; Löwenberg, the highest, is 1,506 ft. above sea level.

Siedlce (shĕd'l-tsĕ) *Russ.* **Syedlets** (syĕd'lyĕts) city, Lublin prov. Poland, pop. 31.

Siegburg (zēk'bo͝orK) comm. Cologne govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 18.

Siegen (zē'gĕn) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 29.

Siemianowitz (zē'mĕ-ä'nō-vĭts) town, Polish Silesia, N of Katowice, pop. 18.

Siena (syĕ'nä) prov. Tuscany, Italy, 1,471 □ pop. 251. — its ✻ pop. 43; cathedral; univ. See PALIO, *n.*, SIENNA, *n.*

Sieradz (syä'rädz) comm. Łódź prov. Poland, pop. 8.

Siero (syä'rō) comm. Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. 28.

Sierra (sĭ-ĕr'ä) co. NE Calif. 923 □ pop. 2, × Downieville. — co. SW N. Mex. 3,118 □ pop. 5, × Hillsboro.

Sierra Blanca (blăn'kä) range connected with the Sangre de Cristo mts. Colo.; highest Blanca Peak, 14,390 feet. — *or* **White Mountain,** peak, Otero co. S New Mex. 12,003 ft.

Sierra de los Órganos (syĕr'rä dā lōs ôr-gä'nōs) low mt. range, Pinar del Río prov. Cuba; highest Pan de Guajaibón, 2,493 feet.

Sierra Leone (sĭ-ĕr'ä lē-ō'nē) British colony, W Africa (4,000 □ pop. 85, ✻ Freetown) & protectorate (27,000 □ pop. 1,456).

Sierra Madre (sĭ-ĕr'ä mä'drā) city, Los Angeles co. Calif. pop. 2. —, **Eastern & Western,** mt. chains on E & on W border of cen. plateau, Mexico.

Sierra Maestra (syĕr'rä mä-ĕs'trä) mt. range, S Cuba; highest Pico Turquino, ab. 7,870 ft.

Sierra Morena (mō-rā'nä) mt. range, SW Spain, bet. Guadiana & Guadalquivir rivs. highest ab. 8,000 ft.

Sierra Nevada (sĭ-ĕr'ä nē-vä'dä) mt. ranges, E Calif.; highest peak Mt. Whitney, 14,502 ft. — (*Sp. pron.* syĕr'rä nä-vä'thä; 146) mts. S Spain; highest Mulhacén, 11,421 ft.

Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (syĕr'rä nä-vä'thä dā sän'tä mär'tä) mt. range, N Colombia, S. Amer. on Caribbean coast; highest peak 17,380 ft.

Sighetul Marmaţiei (sē'gā-tōōl mär'mä-tsĭ'ä) *Hung.* **Máramarossziget** (mä'rō-mŏrōsh-sē'gĕt) comm. ✻ of Maramureş depart. Maramureş, Roumania, pop. 24.

Sighişoara (sē'gē-shä'rä) *Hung.* **Segesvár** (shē'gĕsh-vär) *Ger.* **Schässburg** (shĕs'bo͝orK) comm. ✻ of Tarnava Mare dept. Transylvania, Roumania, pop. 12; battle 1849.

Sigmaringen (zēg'mä-rĭng'ĕn) Prussian dist. coextensive with Hohenzollern. — its ✻ pop. 5.

Signakh (sēg-näK') town, Georgia, Asia, 68 m. SE of Tiflis, pop. 10.

Sigourney (sĭg'ûr-nĭ) city, × of Keokuk co. Iowa, pop. 2.

Sikandarabad (sē-kŭn'där-ä-bäd') town, Bulandshahr dist. United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, British India, pop. 18. — See SECUNDERABAD (*Gaz.*).

Sikar (sē'kär) town, Jaipur state, Rajputana, India, pop. 21.

Sikasso (sē-käs'sō) town, S French Sudan, French W. Africa, pop. 8.

Sikeston (sĭks'tŭn) city, Scott co. Missouri, pop. 4.

Sikhota-alin (sē-kō'tä-ä-lēn') mt. region, Amur prov. E Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia.

Sikkim (sĭk'ĭm) native state, NE India, bet. Nepal & Bhutan, 2,818 □ p. 82, ✻ Gangtok.

Silao (sē-lä'ō) town, Guanajuato state, Mexico, pop. 15.

Silay (sē-lī') munic. Occidental Negros prov. Phil. isls. pop. 23.

Silchester (sĭl'chĕs-tĕr) vil. Southampton, Eng.; remains of anc. CAL'LEVA ATREBA'TUM.

Silesia (sĭ-lē'shĭ-ä ; -shä) *Czech* **Slezsko** (slĕsh'kō) former crownland, Austria, now a dist. of Czechoslovakia, adjoining German Silesia, 1,707 □ pop. 671, ✻ Opava. — *Ger.* **Schlesien** (shlā'zē-ĕn) former prov. SE Prussia, Germany; part now belongs to Poland (Polish Silesia, *Pol.* **Sziąsk** (shlōnsk) 1,634 □ pop. 1,126, chief town Katowice), the remainder consists of two provs. See UPPER SILESIA & LOWER SILESIA (*Gaz.*).

Silhouette (sĭl'ŏŏ-ĕt') isl. Seychelles group, Indian ocean, 8 □.

Silistra (sĭ-lĭs'trä) *or* **Silistria** (-trĭ-ä) *anc.* DUROS'TORUM, mfg. town, ✻ of Durostor dept. Dobruja, Roumania, on Danube riv. pop. 13; sieges 1829, 1854. — former region, E Bulgaria, S of Danube; ceded to Roumania in 1913.

Silivri (sē-lĭv'rē) port on the Sea of Marmara, ab. 35 m. W of Constantinople, pop. 6.

Shershel. See CHERCHEL.

Shibenik. Var. of SIBENIK. See SEBENICO.

Shinar. Biblical name of BABYLONIA.

Shinwiu. + SHINGISHU.

Shirpurla. See LAGASH.

Shirwa. = CHILWA.

Shkipenia, Shkiperia. See ALBANIA.

Shkodra. See SCUTARI.

Shott el Jerid. See SHAT EL JERID.

Shott Melghir, Shott Melrir. Vars. of SHAT MELRIR.

S. H. S. Abbr. Kraljevina (kingdom) SRBA HRVATA I SLOVENACA. Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats & Slovenes. See YUGOSLAVIA.

Shtip. See STIP.

Shumsen. See KOGEN.

Shushan. See SUSA.

Šiauliai. See SHAVLI.

Šibenik. See SEBENICO.

Sibir. See SIBERIA.

Sicapoo. See PAGSAN.

Sicca Veneria. See KEF, EL.

Siculum Fretum. See MESSINA, STRAIT OF.

Siebenbürgen. Ger. name of TRANSYLVANIA.

Sierra de Guadalupe. See GUADALUPE.

Sierra de los Valles. See BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Sierra de Mérida. See MERIDA, CORDILLERA DE.

Sierra Nevada de Cocuy. See COCUY, SIERRA NEVADA DE.

Sihun. See SEIHUN.

Sikaram, Mount. See SAFED-KOH.

Si-kiang. See Si.

Sikyon. See SICYON.

Silchar. See CACHAR.

Siljan (sēl′yän) lake, cen. Kopparberg prov. Sweden, 123 □; outlet, the Dalelf.
Silkeborg (sĭl′kĕ-bôrk) comm. Aarhus co. cen. Jutland, Denmark, pop. 11.
Silliman, Mount (sĭl′ĭ-măn) peak, Sierra Nevada, Calif. 11,188 ft. high.
Siloam Springs (sī-lōm′) town, Benton co. Arkansas, pop. 3.
Silver Bow (sĭl′vẽr bō′) co. SW Mont. 726 □ pop. 60, × Butte.
Silver City, city, × of Grant co. New Mexico, pop. 3.
Silver Creek, vil. Chautauqua co. New York, pop. 3.
Silverton (sĭl′vẽr-tŭn) town, × of San Juan co. Colo. p. 1. — city, Marion co. Ore. pop. 2.
Silvis (sĭl′vĭs) vil. Rock Island co. Illinois, pop. 3.
Simalur (sē-mä′lōor) *Du.* **Simaloer** (-lōor) *or* **Babi** (bä′bē) isl. off NW Sumatra, 683 □ pop. 18.
Simancas (sē-mäŋ′käs) comm. Valladolid, Spain, pop. 1; national archives.
Simbirsk (sĕm-bĕrsk′) prov. S cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, 16,372 □ pop. 1,657. — city, its ✻ pop. with subs. 77.
Simcoe (sĭm′kō) co. Ontario prov. Canada, × Barrie. — town, × of Norfolk co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 3. —, **Lake,** Ontario prov. Canada, 271 □, drains into Georgian bay.
Simen, *or* **Semien, Mountains** (sē-mĕn′, sâ-myĕn′) N Abyssinia, Africa, highest 15,154 ft.
Simferopol (sĕm′fĕ-rō′pôl-y′) city, ✻ of Crimea republic, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 84.
Simla (sĭm′lä) dist. of Ambala div. Punjab, British India, 101 □ pop. 45. — town & hill station, its ✻ pop. (incl. Jutogh cantonment) 38; summer ✻ of Government of India.
Simla Hill States, 28 small native states, Punjab, India, around Simla, pop. 307.
Simoïs (sĭm′ō-ĭs) *mod.* DOMBREK (dŏm′brĕk) small riv. near anc. Troy, Asia Minor; tributary of Scamander, the modern MENDEREZ.
Simon's Town *or* **Simonstown** (sī′mŭnz-toun) town & naval arsenal, False bay, Cape prov. U. of S. Afr. p. 5.
Simplon (sĭm′plŏn; *F.* săn′plôn′) vil. & pass, alt. 6,582 ft. Switzerland; Napoleon's famous road (built 1800–06); tunnel, NE of pass & Monte Leone, 12¼ m. long (1898–1906).
Simpson (sĭmp′s'n) co. S Ky. 216 □ pop. 11, × Franklin. — co. S cen. Miss. 575 □ pop. 18, × Mendenhall.
Simsbury (sĭmz′bĕr-ĭ) town, Hartford co. Connecticut, pop. 3.
Sinai (sī′nĭ; sī′nā-ī) pen. bet. Suez & Akabah gulfs, N end of Red sea, ab. 140 m. long; to Egypt. — prov. Egypt, in Sinai pen. 24 □ pop. 5.
Sinai, Mount, prob. one of Jebel Musa group in S part Sinai pen. but not identified; supposed to be the same as Biblical Mt. Horeb.
Sinaloa (sē′nä-lō′ä) state, W Mexico, 27,560 □ p. 329, ✻ Culiacán.
Sinay (sē′nā′) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Sincé (sĕn′sā; 138) munic. Corozal prov. Bolívar dept. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. 16.
Sind (sĭnd) river, ab. 240 m. long, Tonk state through Cen. India Agency NE to Jumna river. — div. NW Bombay pres. British India, 46,506 □ pop. 3,275, ✻ Hyderabad.
Singa (sĭŋ′gä) town on Blue Nile, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Afr.
Singapore (sĭŋ′gȧ-pōr′; 201) British isl. S of Malay pen. 217 □. — settlement, a part of Straits Settlements incl. isl. & dependencies of Christmas, Cocos, & Labuan isls. 308 □ pop. 426. — its ✻ & ✻ of Straits Settlements & Br. Malaya, pop. munic. 350.
Singaraja, *Du.* **Singaradja** (sĭŋ′gȧ-rä′jȧ) town, N Bali isl. ✻ of Bali and Lombok prov. Du. E. Indies, pop. 10.
Singen (zĭng′ĕn) comm. Konstanz dist. Baden, Germany, pop. 11.
Singhbhum (sĭng′bōom′) dist. Chota Nagpur, Br. India, 3,891 □ pop. 759, ✻ Chaibasa.
Singkep (sĭng′kĕp′) isl. off E coast of Sumatra, S of Lingga isl. Du. E. Indies, 320 □ p. 7.
Singora (sĭn-gō′rä) *or* **Sengora** (sĕn-gō′rä) town, Siam, E coast Malay pen.
Siningfu (sē′nĭng′fōō′) cml. city, W part of Kansu prov. China, pop. 60.
Sinkiang (sĭn′kyäng′) Chinese prov. or outer ter. comprising all Chinese cen. Asia between Mongolia & Tibet, 550,579 □ pop. 2,500, ✻ Kuldja.
Sin-le-Noble (săn′-lĕ-nō′bl′) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 9.
Sinminfu (sĭn′mĭn′fōō′) town & treaty port, Shengking prov. S Manchuria, pop. 20.
Sinnuris (sĭn-nōō′rĭs) town, Faiyum prov. Upper Egypt, pop. 19.
Sinob (sē-nōb′) *or* **Kastamuni** (käs′tä-mōō′nē) vilayet, N Turkey in Asia, 19,570 □ pop. 961, ✻ Kastamuni. — See SINOPE (*Gaz.*).
Sinope (sĭ-nō′pē) *Turk.* **Sinob** (sē-nōb′) spt. Turkey in Asia, on Black sea, pop. 10.
Sion (sē′ŏn′) *Ger.* **Sitten** (zĭt′ĕn) *anc.* SEDU′NUM, comm. ✻ of Valais canton, Switz. p. 7.
Sioux (sōō) co. NW Iowa, 760 □ p. 26, × Orange City. — co. NW Nebr. 2,055 □ pop. 5, × Harrison. — co. S N. Dak. 1,114 □ pop. 3, × Fort Yates.
Sioux City, cml. & mfg. city, × of Woodbury co. Iowa, pop. 71; college.
Sioux Falls, city, × of Minnehaha co. South Dakota, pop. 25; college.
Sippar (sĭp-pär′) *or* **Sippara** (-pä′rä) *or* **Sipar** (sĭ-pär′) city, anc. Babylonia; site on Euphrates riv. ab. 16 m. SE of Bagdad.
Siquijor (sē′kē-hōr′) isl. in Visayas, SE of Negros, Phil. isls. constituting a subprov. of Oriental Negros prov. 123 □ pop. 57. — munic. its ✻ pop. 15.
Sir Darya *or* **Syr Darya** (sēr där′yä) *form.* **Jaxartes** (jăks-är′tēz) riv. (*darya*) Turkestan repub. Soviet Russia, Asia, 1,300 m. long, to Aral sea.
Sir-Darya *or* **Syr-Darya** (sēr-där′yä) prov. S Turkestan repub. Soviet Russia, Asia, 151,478 □ pop. 1,840, ✻ Tashkent.
Sir Edward Pellew Group (pĕl′ū) isls. Carpentaria gulf, Australia, NE of N. Ter.
Siret (sĭ-rĕt′) *Roum.* **Siretu** (sĭ-rĕt′; *u silent*) riv. Roumania, Carpathian mts. 270 m. to Danube riv. near Galatz. — dept. E Bukovina, Roumania, ✻ Siret.
Sirguja (sĕr-gōō′jȧ) native state, Central Provs. India, pop. 378.
Sirmium (sûr′mĭ-ŭm) important city, anc. Pannonia; site near mod. Mitrovica Sremska.
Sirmur (sĕr′mōōr′) *or* **Nahan** (nä′hŭn′) hill state, Punjab, India, 1,198 □ p. 140, ✻ Nahan.
Sirnach (zĕr′năK) comm. Thurgau canton, Switzerland, pop. 7.
Sirohi (sē-rō′hē) native state, Rajputana, India, 1,958 □ pop. 187. See ABU (*Gaz.*).
Sironj (sē-rŏnj′) town, Tonk state, Rajputana, India, pop. 12.
Sirsa (sĭr′sȧ) town, Hissar dist. Punjab, British India, pop. 16.
Sirs-el Laiyana (sĕrs′ ĕl lī-yä′nä) town, Minufiya prov. Lower Egypt, pop. 17.
Sisal (sē-säl′) spt. Yucatan state, Mexico; formerly chief place of export for sisal hemp.
Sisek (sĭs′ĕk) *or* **Sisak** (sĭs′ȧk) *Hung.* **Sziszek** (sĭs′ĕk) *anc.* SIS′CIA, comm. Croatia prov. NW Yugoslavia, on Sava riv. pop. 9.
Siskiyou (sĭs′kĭ-yōō) co. N California, 6,256 □ pop. 19, × Yreka.
Sistersville (sĭs′tẽrz-vĭl) city, Tyler co. West Virginia, on Ohio river, pop. 3.
Sistova (sĭs′tō-vä) *Bulg.* **Svištov** (svĭsh′tôf) ft. cml. port, Bulgaria, on Danube, pop. 12.
Sitamau (sē-tä′mou′) state, Malwa, Cen. India Agency, India, 202 □ pop. 27.
Sitapur (sē′tä-pōōr′) dist. Lucknow div. United Provs. Br. India, 2,250 □ p. 1,089. — town, its ✻ p. 23.
Sitka (sĭt′kȧ) dist. Alaska, W coast of Baranof island, p. 2. — town in dist. p. 1.
Sitka National Monument, park, Baranof isl. Alaska, commemorating historical events; contains remarkable totem poles.
Sittang (sĕt-tŭng′) riv. 350 m. long, Burma to Gulf of Martaban.
Sittard (sĭt′ärt) comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 11.
Sittingbourne (sĭt′ĭng-bûrn; -bŏrn) urban dist. Kent co. England, pop. 9.
Siulam (sē-ōō′läm) city on isl. in Si river delta, Kwangtung prov. China, pop. over 100.
Sivakasi (sē′vȧ-kä′sē; shē′vȧ-) town, Ramnad dist. Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 15.
Sivas (sē′väs′) vilayet, NE Asia Minor, 23,970 □ pop. 1,058. — *anc.* SEBAS′TE *or* SEBAS′TIA *or* CABI′RA, its ✻ pop. 65.
Sivash (sē′väsh′) *or* **Putrid Sea,** salt lagoons & marshes, N & NE Crimea pen. Russia.
Sivrihissar (sĕv′rē-hĭs-sär′) town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 15.
Siwa *or* **Siwah** (sē′wä′) *anc.* AMMO′NIUM, oasis, NW Egypt, N of Libyan desert, pop. 5; ancient seat of the oracle of Jupiter Ammon.
Siwalik Hills (sē-wä′lĭk) range, Punjab & United Provs. of Agra & Oudh, India.
Siwan (sē-wän′) *or* **Aliganj Sewan** (ä′lē-gŭnj′ sē-wän′) town, Bihar, Br. India, pop. 16.
Skagerrak *or* **Skager-Rak** (skäg′ĕr-räk; *often* skäg′ĕr-räk′) arm of North sea, S of Norway; battle May 31, 1916, usually called battle of Jutland.
Skagit (skăg′ĭt) co. N Wash. 1,774 □ pop. 33, × Mount Vernon. — riv. about 200 m. long, Cascade mts. B. C., to Puget Sound, Washington.
Skagway (skăg′wā) dist. & town, SE Alaska, pop. dist. 1.
Skamania (skȧ-mā′nĭ-ȧ) co. S Washington, 1,685 □ pop. 2, × Stevenson.
Skåne (skō′nē) *or* **Scania** (skā′nĭ-ȧ) Southern part of Sweden: Kristianstad & Malmöhus provinces.
Skaneateles (skăn′ē-ăt′lĕs) vil. Onondaga co. N. Y. pop. 2. — **Lake,** Onondaga & Cayuga cos. N. Y. 16 miles long.
Skaptar Jökull (skäp′tär yû′kŏod′l) vol. 2,790 ft. SE Iceland, on edge of Vatna Jökull.
Skaraborg (skä′rȧ-bŏr′y′) prov. S Sweden, 3,274 □ pop. 244, ✻ Mariestad.
Skardo (skär′dō′) *or* **Skardu** (-dōō′) *or* **Iskardo** (ĭs-kär-dō′) ft. town, Baltistan div. Kashmir, 92 m. NNE of Srinagar.
Skaw, The (skô) *or* **Cape Skagen** (skä′gĕn) N point of Jutland, Denmark.
Skeena (skē′nȧ) river, W Brit. Columbia, 350 m. long, flows SW to Hecate strait.
Skegness (skĕg′nĕs′) urban dist., Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, England, p. 9.
Skellefteå-Elf (shĕl′ĕf-tĕ-ō-ĕlv′) riv. 324 m. long, Västerbotten & Norrbotten provs. N Sweden, to Gulf of Bothnia.
Skelligs (skĕl′ĭgz) 3 islets, Great Skellig, Little Skellig, & Lemon Rock, SW Kerry co. Ireland. Gr. Skellig has 2 lighthouses & ruins of monastery. See SKELLIG LIST.
Skelmersdale (skĕl′mẽrz-dāl) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 7.
Skelton and Brotton (skĕl′t'n, brŏt′'n) urban dist. N. Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 16.
Skiathos (skē′ȧ-thŏs) isl. N. Sporades, Greece, NE of Eubœa, 16 □ pop. 3.
Skiatook (skĭ′ȧ-tōōk′) town, Osage & Tulsa cos. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Skiddaw (skĭd′ô) mt. Cumberland co. England, 3,054 ft. high.
Skien (shēn) town & port, × of Telemark co. Norway, pop. 17.
Skierniewice (skyĕr′nyĕ-vē′tsē) comm. Warsaw prov. Poland, pop. 15.
Skipton (skĭp′tŭn) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 12.
Skobelev (skô′bĕ-lyĕf) *form.* **Novi Margelan** (mär′gĕ-län′) town, Ferghana prov. Turkestan, Soviet Russia, Asia, pop. 14.
Skopelos (skô′pĕ-lŏs) one of the N. Sporades isls. Eubœa nome, Greece, about 35 □ pop. 7.
Skoplje (skôp′lyĕ) *Turk.* **Üsküb** (üs′küp′) *anc.* SCU′PI, dept. S Serbia, Yugoslavia, pop. 146. — city, its ✻ pop. 47.
Skövde (shûv′dĕ) town, Skaraborg prov. Sweden, pop. 10.
Skowhegan (skou-hē′găn) town, × of Somerset co. Maine, pop. 6.
Skunk River, riv. Iowa, 250 m. long, Hamilton co. to Mississippi river.
Skye (skī) isl. Inner Hebrides, Inverness co. Scotland, 48¼ miles long, pop. 12.
Skylight Mountain (skī′lĭt′) peak, Adirondack mts. Essex co. N. Y. 4,920 ft. high.
Skyros (skē′rōs) *anc.* SCY′ROS, isl. Eubœa nome, N. Sporades, Gr. 79 □ p. 4. — town on it.
Slagelse (slä′gĕl-sĕ) comm. Sorö co. W Zealand, Denmark, pop. 13, with subs. 14.
Slaithwaite (slăth′wāt) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 5.
Slankamen (slän′kȧ-mĕn) *Hung.* **Szalankamen** (sŏ′lŏn-kŏ-mĕn) comm. Syrmia, Yugoslavia, on the Danube; battle 1691.
Slater (slā′tẽr) city, Saline co. Missouri, pop. 4.
Slatina (slä-tē′nä) comm. ✻ of Oltu dept. Wallachia, Roumania, pop. 10.
Slatington (slā′tĭng-tŭn) bor. Lehigh co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
Slaton (slā′tŭn) town, Lubbock co. Texas, pop. 2.
Slave Coast, coast of Guinea, W Africa, bet. Benin & Volta rivers. See YORUBA, *n.*
Slave River *or* **Great Slave River,** 265 m. long, from Athabaska lake to Great Slave lake, NW Canada.
Slavenia (slȧ-vō′nĭ-ȧ) the E part of former Hung. crownland, now part of Croatia, Yugoslavia, comprising depts. of Požega, Syrmia, & Virovitica. See CROATIA (*Gaz.*).
Slavyansk (slȧv′yänsk′) town, Kharkov prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 16.
Sleaford (slē′fẽrd) urban dist. × of Parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire, England, pop. 7.
Sleen (slān) comm. Drenthe prov. Netherlands, pop. 5.
Sleepy Eye, city, Brown co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
Sleepy Hollow, valley near Tarrytown, N. Y.; Washington Irving buried here.
Slesvig (slĕs′vĭK) Danish name for Schleswig, now South Jutland prov. Denmark. See SOUTH JUTLAND (*Gaz.*).
Sleydinge (slī′dĭng-ĕ) mfg. comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Slezská Ostrava (slĕsh′kä ôs′trȧ-vä) *Ger.* **Polnisch-Ostrau** (pōl′nĭsh-ôs′trou) city, ✻ of Teschen dept. Silesia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 23.
Slidell (slī-dĕl′) town, St. Tammany par. Louisiana, pop. 3.
Slide Mountain, highest of Catskill mts. Ulster co. N. Y. 4,204 ft.
Sliedrecht (slē′drĕKt) comm. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 13.
Sliema (slē′mä) town, Malta isl. Medit. sea, pop. 14.
Sligo (slī′gō) co. NW Irish Free State, 770 □ pop. 79. — spt. its ×, on Sligo bay, pop. 11.
Sliven (slē′vĕn) *or* **Slivno** (slēv′nō) comm. Burgas dept. E Bulgaria, pop. 29.
Slivnica (slēv′nĭt-sȧ) comm. Sofia dept. Bulgaria; battle 1885.
Sloan (slōn) vil. Erie co. New York, pop. 2.
Slochteren (slŏK′tĕr-ĕn) comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. 13.
Slonim (slô′nyĕm) comm. Nowogródek prov. Poland, pop. 13.
Slope (slōp) co. W N. Dak. 1,223 □ pop. 4,940, × Amidon.
Sloten (slō′tĕn) comm. N. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 15.
Slough (slou) urban dist. Buckinghamshire, England, pop. 16.
Slovakia (slô-vä′kĭ-ȧ) *Czech* **Slovenská** (-vĕn′skä) prov. E cen. Czechoslovakia, 18,924 □ pop. 2,993, ✻ Bratislava; formerly part of Hungary.
Slovenia (slô-vē′nĭ-ȧ) prov. NW Yugoslavia, Europe, consisting of parts of the former Austrian provs. of Carniola, Carinthia, & Styria, 6,253 □ pop. 1,056, ✻ Ljubljana.
Sluis (slois) comm. Zeeland prov. Netherlands, pop. 3; naval battle 1340.
Slutsk (slōōtsk) town, White Russia, Europe, 60 m. S of Minsk, pop. 18.
Smallingerland (smäl′ĭng-ĕr-länt′) comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 14.
Smallthorne (smôl′thôrn′) urban dist. Staffordshire, England, pop. 14.
Smethport (smĕth′pōrt) bor. × of McKean co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Smethwick (smĕth′ĭk) co. bor. Staffordshire, England, near Birmingham, pop. 76.
Smichow (smĕ′kôf) city, sub. of Prague, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 56.
Smilde (smĭl′dĕ) comm. Drenthe prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Smith, co. N Kans. 888 □ pop. 15, × Smith Center. — co. S cen. Miss. 626 □ pop. 16, × Raleigh. — co. N Tenn. 296 □ p. 17, × Carthage. — co. NE Tex. 920 □ p. 47, × Tyler.
Smith Center, city, × of Smith co. Kansas, pop. 2.
Smithfield (smĭth′fēld) town, × of Johnston co. N. C. pop. 2. — town, Providence co. R. I. pop. 3. — city, Cache co. Utah, pop. 2. — region in London, England, orig. a scene of tournaments, later a trading mart & place of executions.
Smithfield and Fairfield, towns, N. S. Wales, Australia, forming munic. pop. 5.
Smiths Falls (smĭths) town, Lanark co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 7.
Smith Sound, N extremity of Baffin bay, between Greenland & Ellesmere Land.
Smithville (smĭth′vĭl) city, Bastrop co. Texas, pop. 3.
Smoky Hill River, ab. 400 m. long, E Colorado through Kansas; unites with Republican riv. in Geary co. to form Kansas river.
Smoky River, tributary of Peace riv. Alberta, Canada, 245 m. long.
Smolensk (smô-lyĕnsk′) prov. W Soviet Russia, Eur. 22,442 □ pop. 2,026. — its ✻ p. 57; bat. 1812.
Smorgon (smôr′gŏn) comm. NE Poland, 45 m. ESE of Vilna, pop. 10.
Smyrna (smûr′nȧ) town, Kent co. Del. pop. 2. — *or* **Aidin** (ī′dĕn′) *Turk.* **Izmir** (ĭz-mēr′) vilayet, W Turkey in Asia, on the Ægean sea, 25,801 □ pop. 2,500. — spt. its ✻ pop. 300.
Smyrna, Gulf of, *anc.* SMYRNÆ′US SI′NUS, inlet of Ægean sea, Turkey in Asia.
Smyth (smĭth) co. SW part of Virginia, 435 □ pop. 22, × Marion.
Snake River, 939 m. long, Yellowstone Nat. Park to Columbia riv. Wash.; great water power. See SHOSHONE FALLS (*Gaz.*). — riv. Minn. 135 m. long, Aitkin co. to St. Croix riv.
Sneek (snāk) comm. W Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 14.
Sneffels, Mount (snĕf′ĕlz) peak, Ouray co. Colorado, in San Juan range, 14,158 ft. high.
Sniatyn (shnyä′tĭn) comm. Stanisławów prov. Poland, on Prut riv. pop. 10.
Snohomish (snō-hō′mĭsh) co. NW Wash. 2,064 □ pop. 68, × Everett. — city, Snohomish co. Wash. pop. 3. — riv. King co. Wash. 65 m. to Admiralty inlet.
Snoqualmie (snō-kwŏl′mĭ) riv. King co. Wash. 70 m. long, trib. of Snohomish riv. — **Falls,** 270 ft. high, in Snoqualmie riv. ab. 35 m. from its mouth.

Sillein. See ŽILINA.
Simnitza. Var. of ZIMNICEA.
Sinder. See ZINDER
Singan. See SIANFU.
Singidunum. See BELGRADE.
Sing Sing. See OSSINING.
Sinneh. See SEHNEH.
Sint Oedenrode. See OEDENRODE, SINT.
Sinus Ælaniticus. See AKABAH, GULF OF. [BAY OF.
Sinus Cantabricus. See BISCAY,
Sinus Gallicus. See LIONS, GULF OF. [GULF OF.
Sinus Pegasæus. See VOLOS,
Sion. See ZION.
Šipka. See SHIPKA.
Siracusa. See SYRACUSE.
Sir Donald. See SELKIRK MOUNTAINS.
Sirmio. See SERMIONE.
Sisak. See SISEK.
Sissek. Ger. form of SISEK.
Sithonia. See LONGOS.
Sitsang. Chinese name of TIBET.
Sitten. See SION.
Siut. Var. of ASYUT.
Sjælland. See ZEALAND.
Skagen, Cape. See SKAW, THE.
Skradin. See SCARDONA.
Skumb. Var. of SHKUMB.
Skutari. Var. of SCUTARI.
Slade. See EASTMAIN.
Slavkov. See AUSTERLITZ.
Sleswick. See SCHLESWIG.
Slezsko. See SILESIA.
Sli. See SCHLEI.
Slivno. See SLIVEN.
Slovenská. See SLOVAKIA.
Smaalenenes. ✝ Ö-TFOLD.
Smalcald, Smalkald. See SCHMALKALDEN.
Smederevo. See SEMENDRIA.
Smeroe. Var. of SEMERU.
Smokies, Smoky Mountains. = GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS.
Smyrnæus Sinus. See SMYRNA, GULF OF.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; ✝, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Snowdon (snō′dŭn) highest mt. Wales, Carnarvonshire, 3,560 ft. high.
Snow Hill, town, × of Worcester co. Maryland, pop. 2.
Snowmass Mountain, Elk range, Colorado, 13,970 ft. high.
Snyder (snī′dĕr) co. E cen. Pa. 311 □ pop. 17, × Middleburg. — town, × of Scurry co. Texas, pop. 2.
Sobat-Pibor (sō′bät-pē′bôr) mil. dist. S Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, Afr. bet. Bahr el Jebel & the Abyssinian frontier, 24,400 □.
Sobral (sō-brăl′) munic. Ceará state, Brazil, pop. 39.
Sobraon (sō-broun′) vil. Lahore dist. Punjab, India, on Sutlej riv.; battle (1846) opposite.
Social Circle, city, Walton co. Georgia, pop. 2.
Society Islands, S Pacific oc. 637 □ p. 15, chief isls. Tahiti and Moorea; French.
Socorro (sō-kōr′rō) co. W N. Mex. 15,070 □ p. 14. — city, its ×, on the Rio Grande, p. 1.
Söderhamn (sû′dĕr-hàm′) spt. Gäfleborg prov. Sweden, pop. comm. 11.
Södermanland (sû′dĕr-màn-länd′) prov. SE Sweden, 2,630 □ p. 190, ✻ Nyköping.
Södertälje (sû′dĕr-tĕl′yĕ) comm. Stockholm prov. Sweden, pop. 16.
Soest (sōōst) comm. Utrecht prov. Netherlands, pop. 7. — (*pron.* zōst) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 20.
Sofala (sō-fä′lä) spt. near Beira, Portuguese E. Africa; early Port. settlement.
Sofia (sō′fē-yä; *in English commonly* sō-fē′à) *Bulg.* **Sredec** (srĕ′dĕts) dept. Bulgaria, 3,735 □ pop. 533. — *anc.* SAR′DICA *or* SER′DICA, city, its ✻ & ✻ of Bulgaria, pop. 154.
Sogdiana (sŏg′dĭ-ā′nà) anc. region, Asia, N of Oxus riv.; mod. BOKHARA.
Sogne Fiord (sōg′nĕ fyôrd) large inlet, W Norway in 61° N, extends E 115 miles.
Sogn og Fjordane (sō′g'n ŏg fyôr-dä′nĕ) co. S cen. Norway, 7,133 □ pop. 90.
Sogod (sō′gōd) munic. Leyte prov. Phil. isls. pop. 18. — **Bay,** S of Leyte isl. Phil. isls.
Sohag (sō-häg′) chief town, Girga prov. Upper Egypt, pop. 21.
Sohan (sō-hän′) riv. ab. 130 m. long, Punjab, India, Himalaya mts. to Indus river.
Sohar (sō′här′) spt. town, Oman, SE Arabia, 140 m. NW of Muscat, pop. 8.
Soignies (swà′nyē′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 10.
Soissons (swà′sôn′) *anc.* NOVIODU′NUM, *later* AUGUS′TA SUESSO′NUM, comm. dept. Aisne, France, on Aisne river, pop. 14; battles 486, 1918.
Sokal (sō′kăl-y′) comm. Lwów prov. Poland, on Bug riv.; battle 1915.
Sokhondo (sō-kŏn′dō) mt. highest of Yablonoi mts. E Siberia, near Mongolia, 8,036 ft.
Sokoto (sō′kō-tō; sŏk′ō-) sultanate & prov. N. Nigeria; sultanate with dependencies is Fulah empire, pop. 8,000. See FULAH, *n.*, HAUSA, *n.* — town in NW part of same, pop. 20.
Sokotra *or* **Socotra** (sō-kō′trà; sŏk′ō-) isl. Indian ocean, S of Arabia, 1,382 □ pop. 12, ✻ Tamarida; dependency of Aden; British. See SOKOTRAN, *a.*
Solana, La (lä sō-lä′nä) comm. Ciudad Real prov. Spain, pop. 11.
Solano (sō-lä′nō) co. cen. California, 822 □ pop. 41, × Fairfield.
Solent, The (sō′lĕnt) channel, bet. Isle of Wight & mainland of Eng. 2 to 5 *m.* wide.
Solesmes (sō′lăm′) comm. dept. Nord, France, on Selle river, pop. 5.
Solferino (sōl′fē-rē′nō) vil. Mantua prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 2; battle 1859.
Solimões (sō′lē-mônzh′) middle course of Amazon, from Yavari river to Rio Negro.
Solingen (zō′lĭng-ĕn) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Germany, pop. 49; cutlery.
Solnhofen (zōln′hō′fĕn) *or* **Solenhofen** (zō′lĕn-) vil. Middle Franconia dist. Bavaria; remains of archæopteryx discovered here 1739. See ARCHÆOPTERYX, *n.*, SOLENHOFEN STONE.
Solnoc Dobăca (sōl′nŏts dō′bŭ-kä′) dept. N Transylvania, Roumania, 1,848 □, ✻ Dej.
Solo (sō′lō) largest river Java isl. 335 m. E to Java sea.
Sologne (sō′lôn′y′) plateau region, cen. France, in depts. Cher, Loir-et-Cher, & Loiret.
Sololá (sō′lō-lä′) town, cen. Guatemala, Cen. Amer. pop. 8.
Solomon (sŏl′ō-mŭn) riv. 300 m. long, N Kans. to Smoky Hill riv. in Dickinson co.
Solomon Islands, group, E of New Guinea, S Pacific oc.; the main part of arch. (11,000 □ pop. 150) is a Brit. protectorate; the NW portion is included in the Ter. of New Guinea (4,300 □ pop. 40), an Australian mandate.
Solor (sō-lōr′) isl. E of Flores, Dutch East Indies, 114 □.
Solothurn (zō′lō-tōōrn′) *Fr.* **Soleure** (sō′lûr′) canton, Switzerland, 306 □ pop. 131. — its ✻, on Aar river, pop. 13.
Solotwina (sō′lōt-vē′nà) vil. Stanisławów prov. Poland, 20 m. SW of Stanisławów, pop. 4.
Solta (sōl′tà) isl. Dalmatia, Yugoslavia, opp. Spalato, 14 m. long by 2½ wide.
Solvay (sŏl′vā) vil. Onondaga co. New York, 5 m. W of Syracuse, pop. 7.
Solway Firth (sŏl′wā) inlet, Irish sea, between England & Scotland, 38 m. long.
Solway Moss, dist. NW of Esk riv. near Scot. border, Cumberland co. Eng.; battle 1542.
Somain (sō′măn′) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 9; coal mines.
Somaliland (sō-mä′lē-länd′) ter. between equator & Gulf of Aden, E Africa. See BRITISH SOMALILAND, FRENCH SOMALI COAST, & ITALIAN SOMALILAND in *Gaz.*, SOMALI, *n.*
Sombor (sôm′bôr) *Hung.* **Zombor** (zôm′bôr) comm. Bačka & Baranya prov. N Yugoslavia, pop. 31.
Sombrerete (sōm′brā-rā′tā) min. town, Zacatecas state, Mexico, pop. 12.
Somergem (sōm′ĕr-gĕm′; 172) comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Somers (sŭm′ĕrz) town, Tolland co. Connecticut, pop. 2.
Somersby (-bĭ) par. Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, Eng. near Louth; bp. of Tennyson.
Somerset (sŭm′ĕr-sĕt) co. NW Maine, 3,633 □ pop. 37, × Skowhegan. — co. SE Md. 331 □ pop. 25, × Princess Anne. — co. N cen. N. J. 305 □ pop. 48, × Somerville. — co. SW Pa. 1,034 □ p. 82, × Somerset. — city, × of Pulaski co. Ky. p. 5. — town, Bristol co. Mass. p. 4. — bor. × of Somerset co. Pa. p. 3. — See SOMERSETSHIRE (*Gaz.*).
Somerset East, town, E Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 5.
Somersetshire (-shĭr; -shēr) *or* **Somerset,** co. SW England, 1,621 □ pop. 466 (admin. co. only, without co. bor. 307), × Taunton.
Somerset Strand, town, S Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 3.
Somerset West, town, S Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 3.
Somers Islands (sŭm′ĕrz) a former name for the Bermuda islands.
Somersworth (sŭm′ĕrz-wûrth) city, Strafford co. New Hampshire, pop. 7.
Somervell (sŭm′ĕr-vĕl) co. N Texas, 184 □ pop. 4, × Glen Rose.
Somerville (sŭm′ĕr-vĭl) city, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 93; suburb of Boston. — bor. × of Somerset co. N. J. pop. 7. — town, Burleson co. Texas, pop. 2.
Somma Vesuviana (sôm′mà vā′zōō-vyā′nà) comm. Naples prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 10.
Somme (sôm) riv. France, 147 m. long, Saint-Quentin to English channel. — dept. NE France, 2,443 □ pop. 433, ✻ Amiens; battlefields in World War.
Sommerfeld (zŏm′ĕr-fĕlt) comm. Frankfort govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 11.
Somogy (shō′mōd-y′) *Ger.* **Sümeg** (zü′mĕk) co. SW Hung. 2,577 □ pop. 368, × Kaposvár.
Son (sŏn) riv. 487 m. long, N India to Ganges riv. near Dinapore.
Sonderborg (sŏn′dĕr-bôrk) co. S. Jutland prov. Denmark, 171 □ p. 37. — comm. its × p. 9.
Sondershausen (zŏn′dĕrs-hou′zĕn) *comm.* ✻ of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Ger. pop. 8.
Sondrio (sôn′drē-ō) prov. Lombardy, Italy, 1,233 □ pop. 143. — comm. its ✻ pop. 9.
Songchin (sŏng′chĭn′) *or* **Chongjin** (chŏng′jĭn′) treaty port, NE coast of Korea, Asia.
Songea (sôn-gā′à) dist. S Tanganyika Ter. E Africa, pop. 148, × Songea.
Songka (sŏng′kà′) *or* **Sungkoi** (sōōng′koi′) *or* **Red River,** river (*song*) SW China & Tonkin, 500 m. to Gulf of Tonkin.
Songwe (sŏng′wĕ) riv. Tanganyika Ter. E Afr. ab. 200 m. to Lake Nyasa; in southern part of its course forms boundary bet. Nyasaland.
Sonnblick (zŏn′blĭk′) mt. Salzburg, Austria, 10,188 ft. high.
Sonneberg (zŏn′ĕ-bĕrk) comm. Saxe-Meiningen dist. Thuringia, Germany, pop. 15.
Sonoma (sō-nō′mà) co. W Calif. 1,582 □ pop. 52, × Santa Rosa.
Sonora (sō-nō′rà) city, × of Tuolumne co. Calif. pop. 2. — state, NW Mexico, 76,039 □ pop. 275, ✻ Hermosillo.
Sonora Pass, Sierra Nevada, Mono, Alpine, & Tuolumne cos. California, alt. 9,623 ft.
Sonpur (sŏn′pōōr′) native state, SW Orissa, India, 906 □ pop. 227. — its ✻ pop. 9.
Sonsón (sôn-sōn′) town, Antioquia dept. Colombia, pop. 30.
Sonsonate (sôn′sō-nä′tā) town, SW Salvador, Central America, pop. 16.
Soochow (sōō′chō′) city & treaty port, NW Kiangsu, China, pop. 280; silk industries.
Sopron (shōp′rŏn) *Ger.* **Ödenburg** (ū′dĕn-bōōrk) co. W Hungary, 688 □ p. 138. — city, its × pop. comm. 35.
Sora (sō′rä) comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 16.
Soracte (sō-răk′tē) *It.* **Soratte** (sō-rät′tà) mt. in Etruria, near Tiber riv. 24 m. NE of Rome.
Sorapis (sō-rä′pĭs) mt. Dolomites, NE Italy, bet. Venetia & Venetia Tridentina, 10,795 ft.
Sorata (sō-rä′tà) mountain, E of Lake Titicaca, Bolivia, consists of the peaks ANCOHUMA & ILLAMPU. — vil. La Paz dept. Bolivia, E of Lake Titicaca; health resort.
Sorau (zō′rou) comm. Frankfort govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 16.
Sordwana Bay *or* **Roads** (sôr-dwä′nä) harbor, ab. 90 □, Zululand, NE Natal, S Afr. 27° 30′ S.
Sorel (sō-rĕl′) city, Richelieu co. Quebec prov. Canada, pop. 8.
Soresina (sō′rā-zē′nà) comm. Cremona prov. Italy, 14 m. NW of Cremona, pop. 11.
Soria (sō′rē-ä) prov. Spain, 3,983 □ pop. 159. — its ✻, on Douro riv. pop. 8.
Soriano (sō′rē-ä′nō) dept. SW Uruguay, S. America, 3,561 □ pop. 59, ✻ Mercedes. — town, Soriano dept. Uruguay, at mouth of Río Negro; oldest settlement in Uruguay 1624.
Sorö (sōr′ö′) co. SW Zealand, Denmark, 572 □ pop. 110. — its ✻ pop. 3.
Soroca (sō-rō′kà) *Russ.* **Soroki** (-kĭ) dept. NE Bessarabia, Roumania. — its ✻, on Dniester riv. pop. 15.
Sorocaba (sō′rō-kä′bä; 133) munic. (pop. 43) & town (pop. 20) São Paulo state, Brazil.
Soroksár (sō′rōk-shär) comm. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. 16.
Soron (sō′rōn′) town, Etah dist. United Provs. British India, pop. 12; pilgrimages.
Sorrento (sôr-rĕn′tō) *anc.* SURREN′TUM, spt. Italy, S side of Naples bay, pop. 10; cath.
Sorsogon (sôr′sō-gōn′) prov. SE Luzon, Phil. isls. 729 □ pop. 178. — munic. its ✻ pop. 17.
Sortino (sôr-tē′nō) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 11.
Sör-Tröndelag (sûr′-trûn′dĕ-läg) co. N cen. Norway, 7,217 □ pop. 167, ✻ Trondhjem.
Sosnowiec (sôs-nō′vyĕts) mfg. city, Kielce prov. Poland, pop. 87.
Sotchi (sō′chē) dist. NW Georgia, Transcaucasia, Asia, 1,451 □ pop. 50. — its ✻ pop. 8.
Sotteville-lès-Rouen (sōt′vēl′-lā-rōō′ĕN′) comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, p. 23.
Souchez (sōō′shā′) vil. near Lens, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France; battle 1915.
Souderton (sou′dĕr-tŭn) bor. Montgomery co. Pa. 26 m. NNW of Philadelphia, pop. 3.
Soufrière (sōō′frĕ-âr′) vol. St. Vincent, W. Indies, 4,000 ft. high; eruption 1902. — town, St. Lucia, Br. W. Indies, pop. 2. —, **Grande** (grănd; *Angl.* grānd) vol. S Guadeloupe, W. Indies, 4,868 ft. high.
Souk-Ahras (sōōk′-ä′räs′) *anc.* TAGAS′TE, comm. dept. Constantine, N Algeria, p. 12.
Soulanges (sōō′länzh′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Coteau Landing.
Sounds (soundz) co. N South Isl. New Zealand, 573 □ pop. 1.
Sound, The, *Swed.* & *Dan.* **Öre Sund** (ū′rĕ sōōnd′) strait bet. Zealand & Sweden, least width 3½ m.
Souris (sōō′rĭs) riv. Saskatchewan, N. Dak. & Manitoba, 500 m. to Assiniboine riv.; the portion in N. Dak. is called Mouse riv. (the Fr. word *souris* [sōō′rē′] meaning *mouse*).
Sour Lake, city, Hardin co. Texas, pop. 3.
South Africa, Union of, Brit. self-governing colony, estab. May 31, 1910, comprising the provinces of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State, 473,089 □ white pop. 1,519, total pop. 6,929, ✻ Pretoria; seat of legislature Cape Town. See SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (*Gaz.*), AFRIKANDER BOND, GREAT TREK, HOTTENTOT, *n.*, KAFIR, *n.*
South African Republic, a former name of Transvaal province, U. of S. Africa.
Southall Norwood (south′ôl, *or* -′l, nôr′wŏōd) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 30.
South Amboy (ăm′boi) city, Middlesex co. New Jersey, pop. 8.
South America, continent, ab. 7,500,000 □ pop. 62,700; highest point Aconcagua.
Southampton (south-ămp′tŭn) isl. N part of Hudson bay, Canada, 17,800 □. — co. SE Va. 604 □ pop. 28, × Courtland. — vil. Suffolk co. N. Y. pop. 3. — co. England, part of ancient county of Hampshire, 1,498 □ pop. 910 (admin. co. only, without co. bors. 410) × Winchester. — spt. county bor. Southampton co. England, pop. 161.
South Australia, state, Australia, 380,070 □ pop. 495, with civilized full-blooded aboriginals, 497, ✻ Adelaide.
South Bend, city, × of St. Joseph co. Ind. pop. 71. — city, × of Pacific co. Wash. pop. 2.
South Berwick (bûr′wĭk) town, York co. Maine, pop. 3.
Southboro (south′bŭr-ō) town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.
Southborough (south′bŭr-ō) urban dist. Kent co. England, pop. 7.
South Boston (bŏs′tŭn; 205) town, Halifax co. Va. on Dan river, pop. 4.
Southbridge (south′brĭj) mfg. town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 14.
South Brisbane (brĭz′bān; *colloq.* brĭz′bən) municipality, Queensland, Australia, suburb of Brisbane, pop. 37.
South Brownsville (brounz′vĭl) bor. Fayette co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.
South Carolina (kăr′ō-lī′nà) state, SE U. S. A., on Atlantic oc. 30,989 □ p. 1,684, ✻ Columbia. Abbr. *S. C.* See CAROLINA, *n.*, CAROLINIAN, *n.*, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, PALMETTO STATE.
South Charleston (chärlz′tŭn) town, Kanawha co. W. Va. pop. 4.
South China Sea, S part of China sea bounded by China, Indo-china, Malay pen. Borneo, Phil. isls. & Formosa. See EAST CHINA SEA (*Gaz.*).
South Chusei (chōō′sā′) prov. S cen. Korea, Jap. empire, 3,132 □ pop. 1,142, ✻ Koshu.
South Connellsville (kŏn′ĕlz-vĭl) bor. Fayette co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
South Dakota (dà-kō′tà) state, NW U. S. A. 77,615 □ pop. 637, ✻ Pierre. Abbr. *S. Dak.*
South Downs, hills, S Eng. W Dorsetshire to Sussex East; highest Buster hill, 889 ft.
Southend on Sea (south′ĕnd′) co. bor. Essex co. Eng. at mouth of Thames, pop. 106.
Southern Alps, mt. range, W cen. South Island, N. Z. extending almost entire length of isl.; highest Mt. Cook, 12,349 ft.
Southern District, S Palestine, pop. 201; incl. Gaza, Hebron, & Beersheba subdists.
Southern Division, div. Bombay, Br. India, 25,028 □ pop. 4,906.
Southern Maratha (mà-rä′tà), *or* **Mahratta** (-răt′à), **States,** native states, Bombay, India, 3,036 □ pop. 608.
Southern Province, prov. Ceylon, India, 2,146 □ pop. 671, chief town Galle.
Southern Rhodesia, Br. ter. S Africa, comprising that portion of Rhodesia S of the Zambezi riv. 148,575 □ pop. 807, ✻ Salisbury.
Southern States, *form.* **Bhopawar** (bō-pä′wâr) group of native states, Cen. India Agency, India, 5,446 □ pop. 601.
South Euclid (ū′klĭd) vil. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, pop. 2.
South Fork, bor. Cambria co. Pa. 8 m. NE of Johnstown, pop. 4.
South Fulton (fōōl′tŭn) city, Obion co. Tennessee, pop. 2.
Southgate (south′gāt) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 39.
South Georgia (jôr′jĭ-à; -jà) isl. S Atlantic oc. E of Tierra del Fuego, 1,000 □ p. 1; Br.
South Glens Falls, vil. Saratoga co. N. Y. on Hudson river, opp. Glens Falls, pop. 2.
South Greensburg (grēnz′bûrg) bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
South Hadley, town, Hampshire co. Mass. pop. 6; Mt. Holyoke college.
South Haven, city, Van Buren co. Michigan, pop. 4.
South Heian (hā′ăn′) prov. NW Korea, Jap. empire, 5,765 □ pop. 1,065, ✻ Heijo.
South Hilo (hē′lō) dist. (including Hilo city) Hawaii co. Hawaii, pop. 24.
South Holland, *Du.* **Zuidholland** (zoid′hŏl′ănt) prov. Netherlands, 1,167 □ pop. 1,664, ✻ The Hague.
South Indian Lake, lake, 1,531 □, W of Hudson bay, NW Manitoba, Canada.
Southington (sŭth′ĭng-tŭn) town & bor. Hartford co. Conn. pop. town 8, bor. 5.
South Island, cen. & largest isl. of New Zealand, 525 m. long, 58,120 □ pop. 478 (exclusive of Maoris), chief towns Dunedin & Christchurch.
South Jacksonville, city, Duval co. Florida, pop. 3.
South Jutland (jŭt′lănd) *Dan.* **Sydlige Jylland** (süd′lĭ-gĕ yül′ăn) prov. S Denmark, 1,538 □ pop. 164, ✻ Haderslev; form. N part of Slesvig (*Ger.* Schleswig) in Schleswig-Holstein prov. Prussia.
South Kankyo (kän′kyō′) prov. NE Korea, Jap. emp. 12,345 □ pop. 1,227, ✻ Kanko.
South Keisho (kā′shō′) prov. S Korea, Jap. emp. 4,752 □ pop. 1,799, ✻ Shinshu.
South Kingstown (kĭngz′toun) town, Washington co. Rhode Island, pop. 5.
South Kohala (kō-hä′lä) dist. Hawaii co. Hawaii, pop. 1.
South Kona (kō′nä) dist. Hawaii co. Hawaii, pop. 4.
Southland (south′lănd) co. S South Island, New Zealand, 3,852 □ pop. 50. — div. of Otago provincial dist. S South Island, N. Z. 11,355 □ pop. 62, chief town Invercargill.
South Manchester, bor. Hartford co. Conn. pop. 8; included in Manchester town.
South Melbourne, town, Victoria, Australia, sub. of Melbourne, pop. 47.

Socotra, See SOKOTRA.
Soekaboemi. See SUKABUMI.
Soemba. See SUMBA.
Soembawa. See SUMBAWA.
Soembing. See SUMBING.
Soemenep. See SUMENEP.
Soerabaja. See SURABAYA.
Soerakarta. See SURAKARTA.
Sole Bay *or* **Solebay.** See SOUTHWOLD BAY.
Solenhofen. See SOLNHOFEN.
Soleure. See SOLOTHURN.
Söndre Bergenhus. + HORDALAND. [TRÖNDELAG.
Söndre Trondhjem. + SÖR-
Sonjin. Var. of SONGCHIN.
Sontius. See ISONZO.
Soo. Var. of SAULT (SAINTE MARIE).
Sophia. Var. of SOFIA.
Sorbiodunum. See OLD SARUM.
Soroki. See SOROCA.
Sört. Var. of SERT.
Soudan. See SUDAN.
Söul. Var. of SEOUL.
Sousse. See SUSA.
South and East Borneo. See BORNEO, SOUTH AND EAST.
South Arcot. See ARCOT, SOUTH.
South Bass Island. See PUT IN BAY.
South Bethlehem. See BETHLEHEM.
South Clapham. See CLAPHAM.
Southern Bulgaria. See EASTERN ROUMELIA.
Southern Ireland. See IRISH FREE STATE.
Southern Karoo. See KAROO.
Southern Nigeria. See NIGERIA.
Southern Shan States. See SHAN STATES.
Southern Sporades. See SPORADES.
South Foreland. See PELEE, POINT.
South Kensington. See KENSINGTON.

South Milwaukee, city, Milwaukee co. Wis. 9 m. S of Milwaukee, pop. 8.
South Mountain, ridge, S Pa. & W Md.; battle near Boonsboro, Md. 1862.
South Norfolk (nôr'fŏk) town, Norfolk co. Virginia, pop. 8.
South Nyack (nī'ăk) vil. Rockland co. New York, pop. 2.
South Orange, vil. Essex co. New Jersey, pop. 7.
South Orkney Islands (ôrk'nĭ) isl. group, S Atlantic ocean, SE of Cape Horn; British.
South Paris (păr'ĭs) vil. × of Oxford co. Maine, pop. 2.
South Park, table-land, S of Middle park, Colorado.
South Pasadena (păs'ă-dē'nà) city, Los Angeles co. Calif. near Los Angeles, pop. 8.
South Pittsburg (pĭts'bûrg) town, Marion co. Tenn. on Tennessee river, pop. 2.
South Platte, S fork of Platte riv. Rocky mts. cen. Colo. to Platte riv. Nebraska.
Southport (south'pōrt; 201) city, × of Brunswick co. N. C. pop. 2. — county borough, Lancashire, England, on Irish sea, pop. 77; watering place.
South Portland (pōrt'lănd; 201) city, Cumberland co. Me. 2 m. S of Portland, pop. 9.
South River, bor. Middlesex co. N. J. 5 m. SE of New Brunswick, pop. 7.
South Saint Paul, city, Dakota co. Minnesota, pop. 7.
South San Francisco, city, San Mateo co. California, pop. 4.
South Sea. See in *Dict.* — **Islands,** isls. of the S Pacific ocean.
South Serbia, prov. of Serbia, Yugoslavia, Europe, 17,651 □ pop. 1,475.
South Shetlands, archipelago, Antarctic ocean, N of Graham Land; chief isl. Livingstone.
South Shields, co. bor. Durham co. England, pop. 117.
South Sioux City, city, Dakota co. Nebraska, pop. 2.
South Stillwater, vil. Washington co. Minnesota. pop. 2.
South Uist (wĭst') isl. Outer Hebrides isls. Inverness co. Scotland, pop. 5.
South Vancouver, munic. sub. of Vancouver, Br. Col. Canada, pop. 32.
South Victoria Land *or* **Victoria Land,** the part of Antarctic continent on Ross sea, Ross dependency, Victoria quadrant.
Southwark (sŭth'ẽrk) met. bor. London, England, S side of Thames river, pop. 184.
Southwell (south'wĕl; *colloq.* sŭth'l) par. Nottinghamshire, England, pop. 3; cathedral; Charles I. surrendered to the Scotch near here 1646.
Southwest Africa, ter. SW part of Africa, bet. Angola & Cape prov. 322,400 □ pop. 227, ✻ Windhuk; form. German Southwest Africa, now Br. mandate under Union of S. Afr.
Southwest Greensburg (grēnz'bûrg) bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Southwick on Wear (south'wĭk, *or* sŭth'ĭk, ŏn wēr') urb. dist. Durham co. Eng. pop. 15.
South Williamsport (wĭl'yămz-pōrt; 201) bor. Lycoming co. Pennsylvania, pop. 4.
South Windsor (wĭn'zẽr) town, Hartford co. Conn. on Conn. river, pop. 2.
Southwold (south'ōld; sŭth'-), *or* **Sole** (sōl), **Bay,** Suffolk co. Eng.; naval battle 1672.
South Zenra (zĕn'rà) prov. S Korea, Japanese Empire, 5,360 □ pop. 1,958, ✻ Koshu.
Soviet Russia. See RUSSIA, SOVIET (*Gaz.*).
Sowerby Bridge (sou'ẽr-bĭ) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 11.
Spa (spä; spô) comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 8; watering place. See SPA, *n.*
Spaccaforno (späk'kä-fôr'nō) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 11.
Spain (spān) *Sp.* **España** (ĕs-pän'yà) *anc.* HISPA'NIA, kingdom, SW Europe, 194,800 □ pop. 21,959 (incl. Canaries & Baleares, 4,742 □ pop. 839), ✻ Madrid. See SPANIARD, *n.*, SPANISH, *a.* & *n.*
Spalato (spä'lä-tō) *Serb.* **Spljet** (splyĕt), **Split** (splĭt) *anc.* SPALA'TUM & SALO'NA, spt. city, ✻ of Dalmatia, SW Yugoslavia, pop. 25; Diocletian died here 313 A. D.
Spalding (spôl'dĭng) co. W Ga. 209 □ pop. 22, × Griffin. — urban dist., Parts of Holland, Lincolnshire, England, pop. 11.
Spandau (shpän'dou) comm. Potsdam govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 95.
Spangler (spăng'lẽr) bor. Cambria co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Spanish Africa, Spanish possessions on the N & W coast of Africa, incl. Río de Oro, Ifni, & Spanish Guinea.
Spanish America, those portions of America settled by Spaniards and now governed or occupied for the most part by their descendants; includes all of South America (except Brazil & the Guianas), Central America, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Dominican Republic, and some small isls. of the West Indies. Cf. LATIN AMERICA (*Gaz.*).
Spanish Fork (spăn'ĭsh) city, Utah co. Utah, pop. 4.
Spanish Guinea (gĭn'ĭ) *Sp.* **Guinea española** (gĕ-nā'ä ĕs'pä-nyō'lä), Spanish col. on W coast of Africa, Gulf of Guinea, pop. 112, consisting of continental Guinea (Río Muni), 9,470 □, and isls. of Fernando Po, Annobón, the Elobeys, and Corisco, 823 □.
Spanish Peaks, two mts. S Colorado; E peak 12,708 ft. high, W peak 13,623 ft. high.
Spanish Town, town, Jamaica isl. Br. West Indies, pop. 9.
Sparks (spärks) city, Washoe co. Nevada, pop. 3; Nevada State university.
Sparrows Point, unincorporated mfg. town, Baltimore co. Md. pop. 7.
Sparta (spär'tà) city, × of Hancock co. Ga. pop. 2. — city, Randolph co. Ill. pop. 3. — vil. Kent co. Mich. pop. 2. — town, × of White co. Tenn. pop. 2. — city, × of Monroe co. Wis. pop. 4. — *Gr.* **Sparte** (*mod. Gr.* spär'tē) town, ✻ of Laconia nome, Greece, pop. 4; to the N are the remains of famous anc. city of **Sparta** *or* **Lacedæ'mon,** ✻ of anc. Laconia & chief city of the Peloponnesus. See DORIAN, *n.*, HELOT, *n.*, SPARTAN, *a.* & *n.*
Spartanburg (spär'tăn-bûrg) co. NW S. C. 765 □ p. 94. — mfg. city, its × p. 23; colleges.
Spartel, Cape (spär-tĕl') on NW coast, Morocco, Africa, at Strait of Gibraltar.
Spartivento, Cape (spär'tē-vĕn'tō) SE point of Reggio di Calabria prov. Italy. — on S coast of Sardinia, Italy.
Spearfish (spēr'fĭsh') city, Lawrence co. S. Dak. pop. 1; State normal school.
Spenborough (spĕn'bŭr-ō) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 31.
Spencer (spĕn'sẽr) co. SW Ind. 403 □ pop. 18, × Rockport. — co. N Ky. 186 □ p. 8, × Taylorsville. — town, × of Owen co. Ind. p. 2. — city, × of Clay co. Iowa, p. 5. — town, Worcester co. Mass. p. 6. — city, Rowan co. N. C. p. 3. — town, × of Roane co. W. Va. p. 2.
Spencer's Gulf, large inlet, South Australia, bet. Yorke's & Eyre's peninsulas.
Spencerville (spĕn'sẽr-vĭl) vil. Allen co. Ohio, 14 m. WSW of Lima, pop. 2.
Spennymoor (spĕn'ĭ-mōor') urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 18.
Spetzai (spĕt'sĕ) *Ital.* **Spezzia** (spĕt'syä) isl. Argolis & Corinthia nome, Greece, in Nauplia gulf, 7 □ pop. 5. — town on NE shore of island, a seaport.
Spey (spā) riv. 110 m. Inverness, Banff, & Elgin cos. Scotland, to Moray firth.
Speyer (spī'ẽr; *G.* shpī'ẽr) *often, in English,* **Spires** (spīrz) comm. ✻ of Palatinate govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 23. See DIET OF SPIRES.
Spezia (spĕt'syä) ft. spt. & naval arsenal, Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. comm. 74.
Spezia, Gulf of, SE Genoa prov. Italy.
Spichern (shpĭK'ẽrn) *or* **Spicheren** (shpĭK'ẽr-ĕn) vil. & heights, Saar region, Europe, near Saarbrücken; battle Aug. 6, 1870.
Spinazzola (spē-nät'sō-là) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 12.
Spink (spĭnk) co. cen. South Dakota, 1,511 □ pop. 15, × Redfield.
Spion Kop (spē-ŏn' kŏp') hill (*kop*) Natal, U. of S. Africa, near Ladysmith; battle 1900.
Spirit Lake, town, × of Dickinson co. Iowa, pop. 2.
Spiš (spĭsh) *Pol.* **Śpiż** (spĭsh) dist., form. co. in Hungary (see SZEPES in *Gaz.*); divided (1920) bet. Poland & Czechoslovakia; now mostly in Liptó Svatý Mikuláš dept. Slovakia. See ORAVA (*Gaz.*).
Spitalfields (spĭt'ăl-fēldz') par. Stepney bor. E London, Eng. pop. 17; former center of silk weaving.
Spithead (spĭt'hĕd') roadstead, S of Eng. bet. Portsea isl. & Isle of Wight.
Spitsbergen *or* **Spitzbergen** (spĭts'bûr'gĕn; spĭts-bẽr'gĕn) archipelago, Arctic ocean, N of Norway, ab. 25,000 □, belonging to Norway; incl. West Spitsbergen, Edge, & Northeast isls., Prince Charles Foreland, & Barents isl. besides many smaller isls.; coal fields.
Splügen Pass (shplü'gĕn) Lepontine Alps, bet. Switzerland & Italy, alt. 6,945 ft.
Spokane (spō'kăn') co. E Wash. 1,756 □ pop. 141. — cml. city, its × pop. 104; university.
Spoleto (spō-lā'tō) *anc.* SPOLE'TIUM, city, Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 26.
Spooner (spōōn'ẽr) city, Washburn co. Wisconsin, pop. 2.
Sporades (spŏr'ă-dēz) two groups of isls. in Ægean sea: NORTHERN SPORADES (Skyros, Skopelos, etc.) belonging to Eubœa nome, Greece, and SOUTHERN SPORADES (Rhodes & Dodecanese), SW of Asia Minor; some also incl. Samos, Nikaria, Chios, Mytilene, etc.
Spotsylvania (spŏt'sĭl-vā'nĭ-à) co. NE Va. 413 □ rural pop. 11, × Spotsylvania (often called Spotsylvania Court House) (battles May 8–24, 1864).
Sprague (sprāg) town, New London co. Conn. pop. 3.
Spree (shprā) riv. Germany, 220 m. long, Saxony state to Havel river.
Spreewald (shprā'vält') wooded & marshy dist. in Spree valley, Brandenburg, Prussia.
Spremberg (shprĕm'bĕrK) comm. Frankfort govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 11.
Spring City. bor. Chester co. Pa. pop. 3.
Springdale, town, Washington co. Arkansas, pop. 2. — bor. Allegheny co Pa. pop. 3.
Springfield (spring'fēld) mfg. city, × of Sangamon co. & ✻ of Ill. pop. 59. — town, × of Washington co. Ky. pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Hampden co Mass. on Conn. riv. pop. 130; U. S. armory. — vil. Brown co. Minn. pop. 2. — city, × of Greene co. Mo. pop. 40. — city, × of Clark co. Ohio, pop. 61. — city, Lane co. Oregon, pop. 2. — town, × of Robertson co. Tenn. pop. 4. — vil. Windsor co. Vt. pop. 5.
Spring Hill, town, Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, Canada, pop. 5.
Spring Lake, bor. Monmouth co. New Jersey, pop. 1; watering place.
Springs, co. E South Island, New Zealand, pop. 2. — town, S Transvaal, U. of S. Afr. pop. 19.
Spring Valley, city, Bureau co. Ill. pop. 6. — vil. Fillmore co. Minn. pop. 2. — vil. Rockland co. N. Y. pop. 4.
Springville (spring'vĭl) vil. Erie co. N. Y. pop. 2. — city, Utah co. Utah, pop. 3.
Spruce Knob, mt. Pendleton co. West Virginia, 4,860 ft.; highest point in state.
Spuyten Duyvil Creek (spī'tĕn dī'v'l) narrow channel, New York city, separating Manhattan isl. from mainland and connecting Hudson & Harlem rivers.
Squam Lake (skwŏm) 6 m. long, 3–4 m. wide, Grafton, Carroll, & Belknap cos. N. H.
Squillace, Gulf of (skwĕl-lä'chä) inlet, Ionian sea, S Italy.
Srinagar (srē'nă-gûr') city, ✻ of Kashmir state, India, pop. 142; on the Jhelum river.
Srirangam (srē-rûn'gŭm) town, Trichinopoly, Madras, Br. India, pop. 23; temple to Vishnu.
Srivilliputtur (srē-vĭl'ĭ-pōō-tōor') town, Ramnad dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 31.
Stade (shtä'dĕ) govt. dist. Hanover prov. Prussia, 2,620 □ pop. 432. — comm. its ✻ p. 11.
Staffa (stăf'à) isl. Hebrides, Scotland; **Fingal's Cave** (fĭng'gălz) 288 ft. long, 117 ft. high.
Stafford (stăf'ẽrd) co. S cen. Kans. 796 □ pop. 12, × St. John. — co. NE Va. 274 □ pop. 8, × Stafford. — town, Tolland co. Conn. pop. 5. — city, Stafford co. Kans. pop. 2. — See STAFFORDSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — mfg. mun. bor. × of Staffordshire, England, pop. 29.
Staffordshire (-shĭr) *or* **Stafford,** co. cen. England, 1,158 □ pop. 1,349 (admin. co. only, without co. bors. 711), × Stafford.
Stafford Springs, bor. Tolland co. Connecticut, pop. 3.
Stagira (stă-jī'rà) town, anc. Macedonia, on Chalcidice peninsula & Strymonic gulf (mod. Gulf of Rendina); birthplace of Aristotle.
Staines (stānz) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, on Thames river, pop. 7.
Stains (stān) comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 6.
Stájerlakanina (stä'yĕr-lŏ-kŏ-nĕ-nŏ) *or* **Stájerlak** (stä'yĕr-lŏk) *Ger.* **Steierdorf** (shtī'ẽr-dôrf) comm. Caras Severin dept. W Roumania, pop. 12; coal & iron mining.
Stallupönen (shtäl'lōō-pû'nĕn) comm. East Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 6; battle 1914.
Stalybridge (stă'lĭ-brĭj) mun. bor. Cheshire, England, pop. 25; cotton manufacturing.
Stambaugh (stăm'bô) vil. Iron co. Michigan, pop. 2.
Stambul, *Fr.* **Stamboul** (stăm-bōōl') *Turk.* **Istanbul** (ē'stän-bōōl') Constantinople, esp. the part S of the Golden Horn, on site of anc. Byzantium.
Stamford (stăm'fẽrd) mfg. city, Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 35. — city, Jones co. Texas, pop. 4. — mun. bor., Parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire, England, pop. 10.
Stamford Bridge, vil. E. Riding, Yorkshire, England, 8 m. ENE of York; battle 1066.
Stamps (stămps) town, Lafayette co. Arkansas, pop. 3.
Stanberry (stăn'bĕr-ĭ) city, Gentry co. Missouri, pop. 2.
Standerton (stăn'dẽr-tăn) town, S Transvaal prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 3.
Standish (stăn'dĭsh) town, Cumberland co. Maine, pop. 2.
Standish with Langtree (lăng'trē) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 7.
Stanimaka (stä'nē-mä'kà) comm. Philippopolis dept. S cen. Bulgaria, pop. 14.
Stanislaus (stăn'ĭs-lou') co. cen. Calif. 1,450 □ pop. 44, × Modesto.
Stanisławów (stä'nyĕ-slä'vōōf) *Ger.* **Stanislau** (shtän'ĭs-lou) prov. Galicia, SE Poland, with 16 dists. 7,092 □ pop. 1,348. — city, its ✻ pop. 28.
Stanley (stăn'lĭ) co. cen. S. Dak. 1,521 □ pop. 3, × Fort Pierre. — city, Chippewa co. Wis. pop. 3. — urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 25. — urban dist. W. Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 15. — *or* **Port Stanley,** spt. town, ✻ of Falkland isls. S Atlantic ocean.
Stanley Falls, seven cataracts of the upper Congo riv. on the equator, extending ab. 60 m.
Stanley Pool, expansion of Congo riv. just S of 4° S lat.; includes Bamu isl. (French).
Stanleyville (-vĭl) town, ✻ of Eastern Prov. N Belgian Congo, Afr. on Congo riv.
Stanly (stăn'lĭ) co. cen. North Carolina, 416 □ pop. 27, × Albemarle.
Stanovoi (stä'nŏ-voi') *Russ.* **Stanovy** (stä-nô'vĭ) mts. E Siberia, highest about 7,000 ft.; the range a divide between Arctic & Pacific streams.
Stans (stāns) comm. ✻ of Nidwalden canton, Switzerland, pop. 3.
Stanstead (stăn'stĕd) co. SE Quebec prov. Canada, × Ayer's Cliff.
Stanton (stăn'tăn) co. SW Kans. 685 □ pop. 1, × Johnson. — co. NE Nebr. 431 □ pop. 8, × Stanton.
Staphorst (stâp'hŏrst) comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Staples (stā'p'lz) city, Todd co. Minnesota, pop. 3.
Staraya Russa (stä'rà-yà rōōs'sà) town, SW Novgorod prov. Soviet Russia, pop. 17.
Stara Zagora (stä'rà zä'gŏ-rà) dept. cen. Bulgaria, ab. 3,397 □ pop. 551. — city, its ✻ p. 25.
Stargard (shtär'gärt) comm. Stettin govt. dist. Pomerania, Prussia, pop. 29.
Stark (stärk) co. NW Ill. 290 □ pop. 10, × Toulon. — co. SW N. Dak. 1,356 □ pop. 14, × Dickinson. — co. NE Ohio, 566 □ pop. 177, × Canton.
Starke (stärk) co. NW Ind. 305 □ pop. 10, × Knox. — town, × of Bradford co. Fla. pop. 1.
Starkenburg (shtär'kĕn-bôorK) prov. Hesse state, Ger., 1,169 □ p. 595, ✻ Darmstadt.
Starkville (stärk'vĭl) city, × of Oktibbeha co. Mississippi, pop. 3.
Starodub (stä'rŏ-dōōp') town, Gomel prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 25.
Starogard (stä-rō'gärd) *Ger.* **Preussisch-Stargard** (proi'sĭsh-shtär'gärt) comm. Pomerania prov. Poland, pop. 10.
Starokonstantinov (stä'rŏ-kŏn'stän-tyĕ'nŏf) town, Volhynia prov. Ukraine, Eur. p. 22.
Starr (stär) co. S Texas, 1,348 □ pop. 11, × Riogrande.
Stary Oskol (stä'rĭ ŏs-kŏl') town, Kursk prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 17.
Stassfurt (shtäs'fōōrt) comm. Magdeburg govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 16; salt.
State College, bor. Center co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2; Penn. State college.
Staten Island (stăt'ĕn) isl. in New York bay, coextensive with Richmond bor. N. Y. city, 57 □ pop. 117. — isl. 45 m. long, one of Tierra del Fuego group, E of the main island.
Statesboro (stāts'bŭr-ō) town, × of Bulloch co. Ga. pop. 4.
Statesville (stāts'vĭl) city, × of Iredell co. North Carolina, pop. 8.
Staunton (stôn'tăn) riv. 200 m. long, rises in Montgomery co. Va. & unites with Dan to form Roanoke. — city, Macoupin co. Ill. pop. 6. — (*pron.* stăn'-) city, × of Augusta co. Va. but politically independent, pop. 11.
Stavanger (stä'väng-ẽr) spt. ✻ of Rogaland co. Norway, pop. comm. 44.
Stavelot (stä'vlō') *Flemish* **Stablo** (stä'blō) comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Stavropol (stäv'rō-pôl-y') prov. Caucasus of the North and Don, Soviet Russia, Europe, 19,748 □ pop. 1,175. — city, its ✻ pop. 64.
Stearns (stûrnz) co. cen. Minn. 1,362 □ pop. 56, × St. Cloud.
Steele (stēl) co. SE Minn. 431 □ pop. 18, × Owatonna. — co. E N. Dak. 717 □ pop. 7, × Finley. — (*pron.* shtä'lĕ) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 16.
Steelton (stēl'tăn) bor. Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, pop. 13.
Steenbergen (stān'bẽr'gĕn; 172) comm. N. Brabant prov. Neth. pop. 9.
Steenkerke (stān'kẽr'kĕ) *or* **Steenkerque** (stān'kẽrk') vil. Hainaut, Belgium; bat. 1692.
Steenwijk (stān'vĭk) comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Steenwijkerwold (-ẽr-vôlt') comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Steep Point, extreme W point of mainland of Australia, in 113° 10' E.
Stefanie, Lake (stĕf'ä-nē') 37 m. long E of N end of Lake Rudolf, in Abyssinian territory.
Steffisburg (stĕf'ĭs-bôorK) comm. Berne canton, Switzerland, pop. 7.
Steger (stē'gẽr) vil. Cook & Will cos. Illinois, pop. 2.
Steglitz (shtā'glĭts) *officially* **Berlin-Steglitz,** comm. Potsdam govt. dist. Brandenburg prov. Prussia, pop. 83; sub. of Berlin.
Stekene (stā'kĕ-nĕ) mfg. comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 8.

South Norwalk. See NORWALK.
South Saskatchewan. See SASKATCHEWAN.
Southwest Peak. See OTTER, PEAKS OF.
Spanish Morocco. See MOROCCO.
Sparte. See SPARTA.
Speichern. Var. of SPICHERN.
Spezzia. See SPETZAI.
Spice Islands. See MOLUCCAS.
Spires. See SPEYER.
Spisz, Spitz, Śpiż. Vars. of SPIŠ.
Split. Spljet. See SPALATO.
Srbija. See SERBIA.
Sredec. See SOFIA.
Sremska Mitrovica. See MITROVICA SREMSKA.
Sremski Karlovci. See KARLOVCI.
Srem, Srjem. Vars. of SRIJEM.
Srijem. See SYRMIA.
Stabiæ. See CASTELLAMARE DI STABIA.
Stablo. See STAVELOT.
Staffs. Abbr. STAFFORDSHIRE.
Staked Plain. See LLANO ESTACADO.
Stampalia. See ASTROPALIA.
Stanislau. See STANISŁAWÓW.
Stanley, Mount. See RUWENZORI.
Stanley Range. See BARRIER RANGE.
Staples, The. See FARNE ISLS.
Starav, Mount. See BEN STARAV.
Stavanger. † ROGALAND.
Stege. See MÖEN.
Steierdorf. See STÁJERLAKANINA.
Steiermark. See STYRIA.
Steinamanger. See SZOMBATHELY.
Steinschönau. See SENOV KAMENICKÝ.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations,* p. 2379.

Stellaland (stĕl′ȧ-lănd) form. dist. of Br. Bechuanaland, S Afr. ab. 5,000 □ ; a Boer republic, 1882–85, ✻ Vryburg.
Stellarton (stĕl′ȧr-tŭn) town, Pictou co. Nova Scotia, pop. 5.
Stellenbosch (stĕl′ĕn-bŏs′ ; *E.* -bŏŏsh) town, S Cape prov. U. of S. Africa. pop. 7 ; univ.
Stelvio Pass (stĕl′vē-ō) in Ortler Alps, bet. Italy & Switz., alt. 9,049 ft.
Stendal (shtĕn′dal) mfg. comm. Magdeburg govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 29.
Stephens (stē′vĕnz) co. NE Ga. 166 □ pop. 11, ✕ Toccoa. — co. S Okla. 897 □ pop. 25, ✕ Duncan. — co. N Texas, 925 □ pop. 15, ✕ Breckenridge.
Stephenson (stē′vĕn-sŭn) co. NW Ill. 559 □ pop. 38, ✕ Freeport.
Stephenville (-vĭl) city, ✕ of Erath co. Texas, pop. 4.
Stepney (stĕp′nĭ) met. bor. part of London, England, pop. 250.
Steppes, The (stēps) *or* **Kirghiz Steppe.** See KIRGHIZ REPUBLIC (*Gaz.*).
Sterkrade (shtĕrk′rä′dĕ) mfg. comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 46.
Sterling (stûr′lĭng) co. W cen. Texas, 948 □ pop. 1, ✕ Sterling City. — city, ✕ of Logan co. Colo. pop. 6. — cml. city, Whiteside co. Ill. pop. 8. — city, Rice co. Kans. pop. 2 ; college.
Sterlitamak (styĕr′lyĕ-tȧ-mȧk′) town, Bashkir republic, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 27.
Sternberk (shtĕrn′bĕrk) *Ger.* **Sternberg** (shtĕrn′bĕrk) comm. Olomouc dept. Moravia, Czechoslovakia, Eur. pop. 13.
Stettin (shtĕ-tēn′) govt. dist. Pomerania prov. Prussia, 4,665 □ pop. 890. — spt. & mfg. city, ✻ of Pomerania prov. Prussia, pop. 233.
Stettiner Haff (shtĕ-tē′nĕr häf′) coast lake, Pomerania, Prussia, at mouth of Oder river.
Steuben (stū-bĕn′) co. NE Ind. 305 □ pop. 13, ✕ Angola. — co. SW N. Y. 1,398 □ pop. 81, ✕ Bath.
Steubenville (stū′bĕn-vĭl) mfg. city, ✕ of Jefferson co. Ohio, pop. 29.
Stevenage (stē′vĕn-ăj) urban dist. Hertfordshire, England, pop. 5.
Stevens (stē′vĕnz) co. SW Kans. 729 □ pop. 4, ✕ Hugoton. — co. W Minn. 564 □ pop. 10, ✕ Morris. — co. NE Wash. 2,505 □ pop. 22, ✕ Colville.
Stevens Point, city, ✕ of Portage co. Wisconsin, pop. 11.
Stewart (stū′ȧrt) co. SW Ga. 411 □ pop. 12, ✕ Lumpkin. — co. NW Tenn. 449 □ pop. 15, ✕ Dover. — riv. Yukon ter. Canada, 320 m. long, trib. of Yukon.
Stewart Island, isl. S of South Island, New Zealand, 651 □, forming a co. of N. Zealand.
Steyr (shtīr) mfg. comm. Upper Austria prov. Austria, pop. 20.
Štiavnica Baňská a Belá (shtyäv′nĭ-tsä bän′skä ä bĕ′lä) *Hung.* **Selmecz-és-Bélabánya** (shĕl′mĕts-ăsh-bā′lō-bä′nyŏ) *or* **Selmeczbánya** (shĕl′mĕts-bän′yŏ) *Ger.* **Schemnitz** (shĕm′nĭts) comm. Zvolen dept. Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, Eur. pop. 13.
Stigler (stĭg′lĕr) city, ✕ of Haskell co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Stikine (stĭ-kēn′) riv. 335 m. long, Brit. Columbia & Alaska, to Pac. oc. in 56° 35′ N.
Stillwater (stĭl′wŏ′tĕr) co. S Mont. 1,777 □ pop. 8, ✕ Columbus. — city, ✕ of Washington co. Minn. pop. 8. — vil. Saratoga co. N. Y. pop. 1 ; battles Sept. 19 & Oct. 7, 1777. — city, ✕ of Payne co. Okla. pop. 5.
Stilton (stĭl′tŭn) par. Huntingdonshire, England ; gives name to cheese originally and still made in Leicestershire. See STILTON CHEESE.
Štip *or* **Shtip** (shtĭp) *Turk.* **Ishtib** (ĭsh′tĭb) comm. SE Serbia, Yugoslavia, Eur. pop. 11.
Stirling (stûr′lĭng) burgh, ✕ of Stirling co. Scotland, on Forth riv. pop. 21 ; battle 1297. — *or* **Stirlingshire** (-shĭr ; -shĕr), co. S Scotland, 451 □ pop. 162.
Stockach (shtŏk′ȧĸ) comm. SE Baden, Ger. NW of Konstanz, p. 3 ; battles 1799, 1800.
Stockbridge (stŏk′brĭj) town, Berkshire co. Massachusetts, pop. 2 ; summer resort.
Stockerau (shtŏk′ĕr-ou′) comm. Lower Austria prov. Austria, on arm of Danube riv. p. 10.
Stockholm (stŏk′hōlm ; *Sw.* stŏk′hŏlm) prov. SE Sweden, 2,987 □ pop. 243. — spt. city & comm. ✻ of Sweden, geographically in Stockholm prov. 53 □ pop. 422.
Stockport (stŏk′pōrt ; 201) mfg. co. bor. Cheshire, England, pop. 123.
Stockton (stŏk′tŭn) city, ✕ of San Joaquin co. Calif. pop. 40.
Stockton on Tees (tēz) spt. mun. bor. Durham co. Eng. on Tees river, pop. 64.
Stoddard (stŏd′ȧrd) co. SE Mo. 815 □ pop. 30, ✕ Bloomfield.
Stoke, East (stōk) vil. Nottinghamshire, England, near Neward ; battle 1487.
Stoke Newington (stōk nū′ĭng-tŭn) met. bor. part of London, England, pop. 52.
Stoke on Trent, mfg. county bor. Staffordshire, England, pop. 240 ; pottery.
Stoke Poges (pōgz ; pōg′ĭz) par. Eton rural dist. Buckinghamshire, England, pop. 1 ; generally considered the scene of Gray's "Elegy."
Stokes (stōks) co. N part of North Carolina, 480 □ pop. 21, ✕ Danbury.
Stokhod (stō′kŏt) riv. ab. 90 m. long, S trib. of Pripyat riv., Volhynia & Polesia provs. Poland ; battles 1916.
Stolberg (shtōl′bĕrk) comm. Aachen govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 16.
Stolbova (stŏl-bō′vä) vil. Petrograd prov. Soviet Russia, S end Lake Ladoga ; treaty 1617.
Stolp (shtōlp) comm. Köslin govt. dist. Pomerania, Prussia, on Stolpe river, p. 38.
Stolpe (shtōl′pĕ) riv. ab. 90 m. long, Poland & Pomerania, Prussia, to Baltic sea.
Stone, co. N Ark. 611 □ pop. 9, ✕ Mountainview. — co. S Miss. 443 □ pop. 7, ✕ Wiggins. — co. SW Mo. 510 □ pop. 12, ✕ Galena. — urban dist. Staffordshire, England, pop. 6.
Stoneham (stōn′ăm) town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 8.
Stonehaven (stōn′hā′v'n) spt. burgh, ✕ of Kincardine co. Scot. pop. 5 ; summer resort.
Stone Mountain, granite bowlder, De Kalb co. Ga. 1,686 ft. high, artificially sculptured.
Stone River, small riv. cen. Tenn. flows N to Cumberland ; bat. near Murfreesboro 1862–63.
Stonewall (stōn′wôl) co. NW Texas, 852 □ pop. 4, ✕ Aspermont.
Stonington (stōn′ĭng-tŭn) spt. bor. & town, New London co. Conn. pop. bor. 2, town 10. — town, Hancock co. Maine, pop. 2.
Stony Creek, vil. Wentworth co. Ontario, Can. ; battle 1813.
Stony Point, vil. Rockland co. N. Y. ; fort taken by Gen. Anthony Wayne in 1779.
Stoppenberg (shtŏp′ĕn-bĕrk) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 12.
Stordö (stōr′dö′) isl. 92 □, ab. 30 m. S of Bergen, Norway.
Storey (stō′rĭ ; 201) co. W Nev. 251 □ pop. 1, ✕ Virginia City.
Stor Fiord (stōōr′ fyōrd′) separates main isl. of Spitsbergen from Barents & Edge isls.
Stormberg (stōrm′bûrg) vil. N Cape prov. U. of S. Africa ; battle 1899.
Storm Lake, city, ✕ of Buena Vista co. Iowa, on lake of same name, pop. 4 ; college.
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry (stōr′mŏnt, dŭn-dăs′, glĕn-găr′ĭ) co. Ontario prov. Canada, ✕ Cornwall.
Stornoway (stōr′nō-wā) spt. burgh, Ross & Cromarty co. Scotland, on Lewis isl. p. 4.
Storojinet (stō-rō-jĭ′nĕts) *Hung.* **Storožynetz** (stō-rō-zhĭ′nĕts) *Ruthenian* **Storožyniec** (-nyĕts) dept. cen. Bukovina, Roumania. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Storrs (stōrz) vil. Tolland co. Conn. ; State Agricultural college.
Story (stō′rĭ ; 201) co. cen. Io. 567 □ p. 26, ✕ Nevada. — **City,** town, Story co. Iowa, p. 2.
Stoughton (stō′tŭn) mfg. town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 7. — city, Dane co. Wis. pop. 5.
Stourbridge (stour′brĭj′ ; stûr′-; stōōr′-) mun. bor. Worcestershire, England, pop. 18.
Stowe (stō) town, Lamoille co. Vt. pop. 2 ; summer resort.
Strabane (strȧ-bān′) urb. dist. N Tyrone co. Northern Ireland, pop. 5.
Strafford (străf′ĕrd) co. SE New Hampshire, 379 □ pop. 39, ✕ Dover.
Strahlhorn (shträl′hōrn′) mt. Pennine Alps, Switzerland, N of Monte Rosa, 13,750 ft. high.
Straits Settlements, Br. col. S Malay pen. & adjacent isls. : Singapore, Penang, & Malacca, with dependencies (Christmas, Cocos, & Labuan isls.) 1,600 □ pop. 884, ✻ Singapore.
Stralsund (shträl′zŏŏnt) govt. dist. Pomerania prov. Prussia, 1,550 □ pop. 244. — ft. spt. comm. in same, pop. 36 ; famous siege 1628.
Strangford, Lough (lŏĸ sträng′fĕrd) sea inlet, about 19 m. long, Down co. Ireland.
Stranraer (străn-rär′) cml. spt. burgh, Wigtown co. Scotland, pop. 6.
Strasbourg (strȧs′bōōr′ ; *Eng.* strȧs′bûrg) *Ger.* **Strassburg** (shträs′bŏŏrĸ) *anc.* ARGENTORA′TUM, mfg. cml. ft. city, ✻ of dept. Bas-Rhin, France, pop. 167 ; famous cathedral.
Stratford (străt′fĕrd) town, Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 12. — city & port of entry, ✕ of Perth co. Ontario prov. Canada, on Avon riv. pop. 16. — suburb of London in West Ham co. bor. Essex co. Eng. — co. W N. Isl. New Zealand, 768 □ pop. 8.
Stratford on Avon (ā′vŏn) mun. bor. Warwickshire, Eng. on rt. bank Avon river, pop. 9 ; Shakespeare was born & is buried here.
Strathcona (străth-kō′nȧ) city, cen. Alberta prov. Canada, pop. 6.
Strathfield (străth′fēld) munic. sub. of Sydney, N. S. Wales, Australia, pop. 8.
Strathmore (străth′mōr′) lowland dist. Scotland, S of the Grampians.
Strath Spey (străth′ spā′) dist. & valley, Inverness, Elgin, & Banff cos. Scotland.
Stratton (străt′ŭn) ward of Stratton & Bude urban dist. (p. 4) Cornwall, Eng. ; bat. 1643.
Stratum (strā′tŭm) comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Straubing (shtrou′bĭng) mfg. comm. Lower Bavaria govt. dist. Bavaria, Ger. p. 22.
Strawn (strôn) town, Palo Pinto co. Texas, pop. 2.
Streator (strē′tĕr) mfg. city, Lasalle co. Ill. pop. 15.
Strépy-Bracquegnies (strā′pē′-brȧk′nyē′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 8.
Stretford (strĕt′fĕrd) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 47.
Striegau (shtrē′gou) comm. Breslau govt. dist. Lower Silesia, Prussia, pop. 14.
Strijp (strĭp) comm. N. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Stromboli (strŏm′bō-lē) isl. with active vol. Lipari isls. Medit. sea ; height of volcano 3,040 ft.
Strömö (strûm′û′) largest of the Faroe island, 28 m. long.
Stronsay (strŏn′sā) isl. 7½ m. long, Orkney isls. Scotland, pop. 1.
Stroud (stroud) urban dist. Gloucestershire, England, p. 9.
Stroudsburg (stroudz′bûrg) bor. ✕ of Monroe co. Pa. pop. 5.
Struma (strōō′mä) *anc.* STRY′MON, river, SW Bulgaria and Greece ab. 225 miles to Gulf of Rendina in the Ægean sea.
Strumica (strōō′mĭ-tsä) *or* **Strumitsa** (-mĭ-tsä) riv. SE Yugoslavia, trib. of the Struma riv. — dist. SE Serbia, 358 □, former vilayet in Turk. Macedonia, from 1913 to 1919 dist. in SW Bulgaria. — its ✻, on Strumica riv. pop. 6 ; battles 1915, 1918.
Struthers (strŭth′ẽrz) vil. Mahoning co. Ohio, pop. 6.
Stryj (strē) riv. S Poland, 110 m. long, Carpathian mts. to Dniester river. — city, Stanisławów prov. Poland, on Stryj riv. pop. 27 ; battle 1915.
Strypa (strē′pä) river, SE Poland, trib. to Dniester river, ab. 60 m. long ; battle 1917.
Stuart (stū′ĕrt) city, Adair & Guthrie cos. Iowa, p. 2. — lake, 221 □, British Columbia, Canada, crossed by 54° 30′ N. — riv. Brit. Columbia, Canada, 220 m. long, trib. of Fraser riv.
Stura (stōō′rä) riv. Cuneo prov. Piedmont, NW Italy, 44 m. long, to Tanaro river.
Sturbridge (stûr′brĭj) mfg. town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.
Sturgeon Bay (stûr′jŭn) city, ✕ of Door co. Wisconsin, pop. 5.
Sturgeon Falls, town, Nipissing co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 4.
Sturgis (stûr′jĭs) town, Union co. Ky. pop. 2. — mfg. city, St. Joseph co. Mich. pop. 6.
Stutsman (stŭts′mȧn) co. SE cen. N. Dak. 2,282 □ pop. 25, ✕ Jamestown.
Stuttgart (stŭt′gärt) city, a ✕ of Arkansas co. Ark. pop. 5. — (*pron.* shtōōt′gärt) mfg. city, ✻ of Neckar circle, Württemberg, Germany, & ✻ of Württemberg, pop. 309.
Stymphalis (stĭm-fā′lĭs ; *mod.* stum′fä-lēs′) *or* **Zaraka** (zä′rȧ-kä′) *anc.* STYMPHA′LUS, lake, NE anc. Arcadia (in mod. Argolis and Corinthia nome), Greece.
Styr (stīr) riv. E Poland, 300 m. long, to Pripyat river ; battle line in World War.
Styria (stĭr′ĭ-ȧ) *Ger.* **Steiermark** (shtī′ĕr-märk) prov. Austria, 6,327 □ pop. 954, ✻ Graz.
Suakin (swä′kĕn) spt. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on Red sea, 19° 7′ N, pop. 12.
Suara (swä′rȧ) *or* **Zuara** (zwä′rȧ) spt. town, Tripolitania, Libya, 66 m. W of Tripoli.
Subiaco (sōō′bĭ-ä′kō) munic. Western Australia, sub. of Perth, pop. 14.
Subic (sōō′bĭk) munic. Zambales prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 14, on bay of same name.
Subotica (sōō′bō-tĭ-tsä) *or* **Subotitsa** (-tĭ-tsä) *Hung.* **Szabadka** (sŏ′bŏd-kŏ) *Ger.* **Maria-Theresiopel** (mä-rē′ä-tĕ-rä′zĭ-ō′pĕl) city, ✻ of Bačka & Baranya prov. N Yugoslavia, p. 102.
Suceava (sōō-chä′vä) *or* **Suczawa** (sōō-chä′vä) dept. SE Bukovina, Roumania, ✻ Fălticeni. — comm. Suceava dept. p. 10. — riv. Bukovina, Roum. 100 m. long, trib. of Siret riv.
Sucre (sōō′krä) state, NE Venezuela, S. Amer. 4,560 □ pop. 150, ✻ Cumaná. — *form.* **Chuquisaca** (chōō′kē-sä′kä) city, ✻ of Chuquisaca dept., constitutional ✻ of Bolivia, p. 30.
Sudan (sōō-dän′ ; sōō-dăn′) *Fr.* **Soudan** (sōō′dăn′) region, Africa, S of Sahara & Libyan deserts. —, **Anglo-Egyptian,** under joint Br. & Egyptian rule, W of Red sea, Eritrea, & Abyssinia to Wadai, & S of 22° N to Uganda & Belg. Congo, ab. 1,014,000 □ p. ab. 5,850, ✻ Khartoum. —, **French,** colony of French W. Africa, region of the upper Senegal & Niger rivs. 617,600 □ pop. 2,475, ✻ Bamako ; formerly Upper Senegal-Niger Colony.
Sudbury (sŭd′bĕr-ĭ) mfg. mun. bor. Suffolk West, England, pop. 7. — dist. W Ontario, Canada, E of Lake Superior ; nickel mines. — chief town of dist. pop. 9.
Sudetes (sōō-dē′tēz) *or* **Sudetic Mountains** (sū-dĕt′ĭk) mt. region, Europe, bet. Silesia, Prussia, and Czechoslovakia.
Sueca (swā′kä) comm. Valencia prov. Spain, pop. 18.
Suez (sōō-ĕz′ ; sōō′ĕz) dist. Lower Egypt, at N end of Red sea, 4 □ pop. 31. — spt. its ✻, at S end of canal, pop. 28. — **Canal.** See SUEZ, ISTHMUS OF.
Suez, Gulf of, NW arm of Red sea ; connected with Medit. sea by Suez canal.
Suez, Isthmus of, 72 m. broad, joins Africa to Asia ; crossed by ship canal (**Suez Canal**) 100 m. long, cut (1859–1869) by Ferdinand de Lesseps (1805–1894).
Suffern (sŭf′ĕrn) vil. Rockland co. New York, pop. 3 ; resort.
Suffield (sŭf′ēld) town, Hartford co. Connecticut, pop. 4.
Suffolk (sŭf′ŭk) co. E Mass. 55 □ pop. 836, ✕ Boston. — co. E Long Island, N. Y. 920 □ pop. 110, ✕ Riverhead. — city, ✕ of Nansemond co. Va. but polit. independent, pop. 9. — former co. Eng. now divided into cos. of **Suffolk East,** 871 □ p. 291 (admin. co. only, without co. bor. 212), ✕ Ipswich, and **Suffolk West,** 611 □ p. 109, ✕ Bury St. Edmunds.
Sufli (sū′flē′) town, W. Thrace, Greece, on Maritsa riv. 37 m. SSW of Adrianople, pop. 12.
Sugana, Val (väl sōō-gä′nä) valley in Venetia Tridentina, Italy, NE of Rovereto.
Sugar Notch, min. bor. Luzerne co. Pa. 4 m. SW of Wilkes-Barre, pop. 3.
Suhl (zōōl) mfg. comm. Erfurt govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 15.
Suifu (sō͞o′fōō′) cml. city at junction of Yangtze & Min rivers, Szechwan, China, pop. 45.
Suir (shōōr) riv. Ireland, 100 m. long, N Tipperary co. to Waterford harbor.
Suisun Bay (sōō′ĕ-sōōn′) 12 m. long, Contra Costa & Solano cos. California.
Suiyuan (sō͞o′ī-yō͞o-ăn′) town, N Shansi prov. China, on Mongolian frontier near Kweihwating. — dist. See MONGOLIA, INNER (*Gaz.*).
Sukabumi, *Du.* **Soekaboemi** (sōō′kä-bōō′mē) town, Preanger regency, Java, pop. 24.
Suk ash Shuyukh (sōōk′ ăsh shō͞o-yō͞oĸ′) *or* **Suk esh Sheyukh** (sōōk′ ĕsh shĕ-yō͞ok′) town, Basra vilayet, Mesopotamia, pop. 12.
Suket (sōō-kät′) native hill state, Punjab, India, 420 □ pop. 54.
Sukhona (sōō-kō′nȧ) riv. Europe. 350 m. long, N cen. Russia to Dvina river.
Sukhum (sōō-kōōm′) region on Black sea, NW Georgia republic, Asia, 2,545 □ pop. 175. — town, its ✻ pop. 62.
Sukkertoppen (sōōk′ĕr-tŏp′ĕn) headland & vil. W coast of Greenland, 65° 22′ N.
Sukkur *or* **Sakhar** (sŭk′ȧr) dist. of Sind, Bombay pres. Br. India, 5,612 □ pop. 510. — its ✻, on Indus riv. pop. 43.
Sula (sōō′lä), *or* **Xulla** (shōōl′ä), **Islands,** group, E of Celebes, Ternate outpost prov. Du. E. Indies, 2,135 □ pop. 16, chief town Samana, on Sula Besi.
Sula Besi *or* **Besi** (bā′sĕ) isl. 30 m. long, most important of Sula group, Du. E. Indies, p. 14.
Sulaimaniya *or* **Suleimanieh** (sōō′lä-mä-nē′yĕ) town, Mosul vilayet, Mesopotamia, p. 15.
Sulaiman Mountains (sōō-lä′ĕ-män′) mt. range, bet. Baluchistan & Punjab, NW India ; highest peaks, Kaisargarh 11,316 ft., Takht-i-Sulaiman ("throne of Solomon") 11,070 ft.
Sulí (sōō′lē) mountain stronghold form. in S Albania, now in Epirus, Greece. See SULIOTE, *n.*
Sullivan (sŭl′ĭ-vȧn) co. SW Ind. 460 □ pop. 32, ✕ Sullivan. — co. N Mo. 649 □ pop. 18, ✕ Milan. — co. SW N. H. 527 □ pop. 21, ✕ Newport. — co. SE N. Y. 1,002 □ pop. 33, ✕ Monticello. — co. N Pa. 458 □ pop. 10, ✕ Laporte. — co. NE Tenn. 436 □ pop. 36, ✕ Blountville. — city, ✕ of Moultrie co. Ill. pop. 3. — city, ✕ of Sullivan co. Ind. pop. 4.
Sully (sŭl′ĭ) co. cen. South Dakota, 1,058 □ pop. 3, ✕ Onida.
Sullys Hill ((sŭl′ĭz) nat. park, NE North Dakota, 1½ □ ; wild animal preserve.
Sulmona (sōōl-mō′nä) *anc.* SUL′MO, comm. Aquila prov. Abruzzi e Molise, It. pop. 19.
Sulphur (sŭl′fûr) town, Calcasieu par. La. pop. 2. — city, ✕ of Murray co. Okla. pop. 4.
Sulphur Fork of Red River, NE Texas, 200 m. long, flows into Red river.
Sulphur Springs, city, ✕ of Hopkins co. Texas, pop. 6.
Sultan Mountain, peak of San Juan mts. San Juan co. SW Colorado, 13,336 ft. high.
Sultanpur (sōōl-tän′pōōr′) dist. of Fyzabad div. United Provs. Br. India, 1,713 □ pop. 1,003. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Sulu (sōō′lōō) prov. SW Phil. isls. 1,082 □ pop. 173, ✻ Jolo. — **Archipelago,** isl. group forming this prov. See MORO. — **Sea,** bet. Phil. isls. and Borneo, & N of Sulu archipelago.
Sulzbach (zōōlts′bäĸ) comm. Saar region, Europe, pop. 23.
Sumatra (sōō-mä′trȧ) isl. Dutch E. Indies, 167,446 □ pop. ab. 5,700, with adjacent isls. (but not incl. Banka) 176,967 □ pop. 6,075. — **East Coast,** prov. NE Sumatra, 36,100 □ p. 1,198, ✻ Medan. — **West Coast,** prov. W Sumatra, 18,029 □ p. 1,522, ✻ Padang.
Sumba (sōōm′bä) *Du.* **Soemba** (sōōm′bä) *Eng.* **Sandalwood Island** (săn′dăl-wōōd′) isl. Sunda isls. Du. E. Indies, in Timor outpost prov. 120 m. long, 4,272 □ pop. 124.
Sumbawa (sōōm-bä′wä) *Du.* **Soembawa** (sōōm-) isl. Sunda isls. Du. East Indies, Timor outpost prov. 5,129 □ pop. 246 ; great eruption of Tambora 1815.

Stonehenge. See in *Dict.*
Stony Tunguska. See TUNGUSKA, PODKAMENNAYA.
Storožynetz. See STOROJINET.
Storožyniec. See STOROJINET.
Straits, Zone of the. See ZONE OF THE STRAITS.
Strasburg. See BRODNICA.
Strassburg. See STRASBOURG; AIUD.
Stratford le Bow. See BOW.
Strumnitza. = STRUMICA.
Strymon. See STRUMA.
Strymonic Gulf. See RENDINA, GULF OF.
Stuhlweissenburg. See FEJER & SZEKESFEHERVAR.
Suakim. Var. of SUAKIN.
Suchau, Suchow. Vars. of SOOCHOW.
Suczawa. See SUCEAVA.
Sudharam. See NOAKHALI.
Suisse. See SWITZERLAND.
Sujbulak. See SAUJBULAGH.
Suk-Ahras. = SOUK-AHRAS.
Sukhum. See ABKHASIA.
Sulet. Serbian for SOLTA.
Sulmo. See SULMONA.
Sulzer Belchen. See VOSGES.
Sumava. See BÖHMERWALD.

Sumbing (sōōm'bĭng) *Du.* **Soembing,** mt. Kedu res. cen. Java, 11,057 ft. high.
Sumenep (sōō'mĕ-nĕp) *Du.* **Soemenep** (sōō'-) town, E Madura isl. Du. E. Indies, p. 20.
Sumer (sū'mĕr) N or (according to some) S div. of anc. Babylonia. See SUMERIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Sumida (sōō'mē-dä) riv. 180 m. long, Japan, to Tokyo bay.
Sumiswald (zōō'mĭs-vält') comm. Berne canton, Switzerland, pop. 6.
Summers (sŭm'ẽrz) co. S West Virginia, 369 □ pop. 19, × Hinton.
Summerside (-ẽr-sīd) town, × of Prince co. Prince Edward isl. Canada, pop. 3.
Summerville (sŭm'ẽr-vĭl) town, Dorchester co. S. C. pop. 3.
Summit (sŭm'ĭt) co. cen. Colo. 649 □ pop. 2, × Breckenridge. — co. NE Ohio, 408 □ pop. 286, × Akron. — co. N Utah, 1,870 □ pop. 8, × Coalville. — vil. Cook co. Ill. pop. 4. — city, Union co. N. J. pop. 10.
Summit Hill, bor. Carbon co. Pennsylvania, pop. 5.
Summit Peak, in San Juan mts. Archuleta co. Colo. 13,272 ft. high.
Sumner (sŭm'nẽr) co. S Kans. 1,179 □ pop. 29, × Wellington. — co. N Tenn. 558 □ pop. 28, × Gallatin. — town, Bremer co. Iowa, pop. 2.
Šumperk (shōōm'pĕrk) *Ger.* **Mährisch-Schönberg** (mâ'rĭsh-shûn'bĕrĸ) comm. Olomouc dept. Moravia, Czechoslovakia, Eur. pop. 13.
Sumter (sŭm'tẽr) co. W Ala. 908 □ pop. 26, × Livingston. — co. cen. Fla. 583 □ pop. 8, × Bushnell. — co. SW Ga. 456 □ pop. 30, × Americus. — co. E cen. S.C. 574 □ pop. 43. — city, its × pop. 10.
Sumy (sōō'mē) town, Kharkov prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. with subs. 37.
Sunapee (sŭn'ä-pē) town, Sullivan co. N. H. on Lake Sunapee (ab. 9 m. long); resort.
Sunart, Loch (lŏĸ sōōn'ärt) sea inlet, about 19 m. long, Argyll co. Scotland.
Sunbury (sŭn'bĕr-ĭ) bor. × of Northumberland co. Pa. pop. 16. — co. S cen. New Brunswick, Canada, pop. 6, × Oromocto.
Sunbury on Thames, urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 5.
Sunda Isles (sŭn'dä) chain in Malay arch. incl. Sumatra, Java, & Lesser Sunda isls.; separate Java sea from Indian ocean; formerly incl. Borneo & Celebes. **—, Lesser,** isls. of Sunda chain bet. Java & Timor, 700 m. ab. 25,000 □ pop. 2,531.
Sundarbans (sŏŏn'dẽr-bŭnz') tract, Br. India, in delta of Ganges & Brahmaputra, 6,526 □.
Sunda Strait (sŭn'dä) 16 m. wide at narrowest part, bet. Java & Sumatra.
Sunday Island, one of the Kermadec isls. annexed to N. Zealand, 11 □.
Sunday River, riv. Cape prov. S Africa, 200 m. long, to Algoa bay.
Sunderland (sŭn'dẽr-lănd) cml. spt. county bor. Durham co. England, pop. 159.
Sundgau (zŏŏnt'gou) region in S Alsace, now chiefly in dept. Haut-Rhin, France.
Sundsvall (sŏŏns'väl) spt. town, Västernorrland prov. Sweden, pop. comm. 17.
Sunflower (sŭn'flou'ẽr) co. NW Mississippi, 674 □ pop. 46, × Indianola.
Sunflower River, riv. Miss. 200 m. long, Coahoma co. to Yazoo river.
Sungari (sōōŋ'gä-rē') riv. Manchuria, about 800 m. long, chief tributary of Amur.
Sungei Ujong (sōōŋ'gā ōō-jŏng') former native state, now part of Negri Sembilan, W Malay peninsula.
Sungkiangfu (sōōng'kyäng'fōō') town, S Kiangsu prov. China, SW of Shanghai, pop. 50.
Sunk Island, parish, 7,332 acres, estuary Humber riv. Eng.; formerly an islet.
Sunnyside (sŭn'ĭ-sīd') town, Carbon co. Utah, p. 2. — city, Yakima co. Washington, p. 2.
Sunnyvale (-väl') town, Santa Clara co. California, pop. 2.
Superior, city, Nuckolls co. Nebr. pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Douglas co. Wis. pop. 40.
Superior, Lake, U. S. A. & Canada, the most elevated of the 5 Great Lakes (602 ft. above sea); largest body of fresh water in world, 400 m. long, 31,800 □; maximum depth 1,008 ft.
Sura (sōō-rä') riv. ab. 500 m. long, S cen. Russia, flows N to Volga.
Surabaya, *Du.* **Soerabaja** (sōō'rä-bä'yä) residency, NE Java, Du. E. Indies, 2,297 □ pop. 2,460. — its ✻ a spt. on Madura strait, pop. 192.
Surakarta, *Du.* **Soerakarta** (sōō'rä-kär'tä) residency, cen. Java, Du. E. Indies, 2,398 □ pop. 2,050. — its ✻, on Solo river, pop. 134.
Surat (sōō-rät'; *native* sōō'rŭt, sōō'rŭt) dist. of Northern div. Bombay, British India, 1,653 □ pop. 674. — city, its ✻ pop. 117. — agency, Bombay, India, 1,957 □ pop. 180.
Surbiton (sûr'bĭ-tŭn) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 20
Suresnes (sü'rän') mfg. comm. dept. Seine, France, W of Paris, p. 19; Amer. mil. cem.
Surigao (sōō'rē-gä'ō) prov. NE Mindanao, Philippine islands, 2,889 □ pop. 122. — spt. munic. its ✻ pop. 16. — **Strait,** bet. Leyte and Dinagat isls. Philippine isls.
Surinam (sōō'rĭ-näm') riv. Dutch Guiana, 400 m. to Atl. oc. — See DUTCH GUIANA (*Gaz.*).
Surkhab (sōōr-käp') riv. 400 m. long, Ferghana & Bokhara, cen. Asia to the Amu Darya.
Surma (sōōr'mä) riv. 560 m. long, Assam, Br. India, main branch of Barak river.
Surma Valley and Hill Division, div. of Assam, Br. India, 25,317 □ pop. 3,571.
Surrey (sŭr'ĭ) co. S England, admin. co. 722 □ (anc. co. 758 □) pop. 930 (admin. co. only, without co. bor. 740), × Guildford.
Surry (sŭr'ĭ) co. N. C. 520 □ pop. 32, × Dobson. — co. SE Va. 278 □ pop. 9. — its ×.
Suruga (sōō'rōō-gä) old prov. cen. Honshu, Japan, now part of Shizuoka pref.
Susa (sōō'sä) *Fr.* **Sousse** (sōōs) *anc.* HADRUME'TUM, spt. NE Tunis, pop. ab. 25. — anc. city, ✻ of Elam; the SHUSHAN of the Bible; ruins S of Dizful, Persia.
Sušak (sōō'shäk) comm. Croatia, Yugoslavia, Eur. pop. 13; formerly part of Fiume.
Susquehanna (sŭs'kwĕ-hăn'ä) co. NE Pa. 824 □ pop. 35, × Montrose. — bor. Susquehanna co. Pa. pop. 4. — riv. N. Y., Pa., & Md., Otsego co. 420 m. to Chesapeake bay.
Sussex (sŭs'ĕks) co. S Del. 913 □ pop. 44, × Georgetown. — co. N N. J. 529 □ pop. 25, × Newton. — co. SE Va. 515 □ pop. 13, × Sussex. — Anglo-Saxon kingdom, S Eng.; became part of Wessex in 825. — former co. S England, on English channel, now divided into cos. of **Sussex East,** 829 □ pop. 532 (admin. co. only, without co. bors. 261), × Lewes, and **Sussex West,** 628 □ pop. 196, × Horsham.
Sutherland (sŭth'ẽr-lănd) *or* **Sutherlandshire** (-shĭr; -shẽr) co. N Scotland, 2,028 □ pop. 18, × Dornoch.
Sutherland Falls, 1,904 ft. high, Lake co. South Island, New Zealand.
Sutlej (sŭt'lĕj) river, Asia, 900 m. long, Tibet to Indus riv. Punjab, India; called **Panjnad** (pŭnj-näd') in its lower course after being joined by four other rivers.
Sutter (sŭt'ẽr) co. N cen. Calif. 608 □ pop. 10, × Yuba City.
Sutton (sŭt'n) co. W Texas, 1,521 □ pop. 2, × Sonora. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 3. — city, Clay co. Nebr. pop. 2. — urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 21.
Sutton Coldfield, mun. bor. Warwickshire, England, pop. 23.
Sutton in Ashfield (ăsh'fēld') urban dist. Nottinghamshire, England, pop. 24.
Suva (sōō'vä) spt. town, ✻ of Fiji isls. on S coast of Viti Levu island, p. 6, with subs. 13.
Suvalki (sōō-väl'kē) form. govt. Russ. Poland, 4,756 □; divided bet. Lithuania & Poland. — See SUWAŁKI (*Gaz.*).
Suvla Bay (sōō'vlä) small bay, W coast Gallipoli peninsula, Turkey in Europe.
Suwałki (sōō-väl'kē) *or* **Suvalki,** *Lith.* **Suvalkai** (-kī) comm. Białystok prov. Poland, pop. 17.
Suwannee (sōō-wŏ'nē) co. N Florida, 692 □ pop. 20, × Live Oak. — riv. Ga. & Fla. Okefenokee swamp to Gulf of Mexico, ab. 200 m. long.
Suwarrow *or* **Suwaroff** (sōō-vä'rŏf) isl. Pacific oc. ab. 500 m. E of Apia, Samoa; to N. Z.
Suwo (sōō'wō) old prov. W Honshu, Japan, now part of Yamaguchi pref.
Suzzara (sōōt-sä'rä) comm. Mantua prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 13.
Sveaborg (svä'ä-bŏr'y') fortress, Finland, Europe, in Helsingfors harbor; "the Gibraltar of the North"; bombardment 1855.
Svealand (svä'ä-lănd) middle div. of Sweden, 33,294 □ pop. 1,879.
Svendborg (svĕn'bŏrĸ) co. SE Fünen isl. Denmark, 643 □ p. 143. — spt. its ✻ p. 14, with subs. 17.
Svir (svēr) riv. Karelia, Soviet Russia, 135 m. long, Lake Onega to Lake Ladoga.
Sviyaga (svē-yä'gä) riv. Russia in Europe, 250 m. long, flows into Volga riv. near Kazan.
Swabia (swā'bĭ-ä) *Ger.* **Schwaben** (shvä'bĕn) originally a duchy of medieval Germany, coextensive with mod. Württemberg, Hesse, & W Bavaria; now govt. dist. SW Bavaria, Ger. 3,797 □ pop. 836, ✻ Augsburg. See SWABIAN, *n.*
Swadlincote (swŏd'lĭn-kōt) urban dist. Derbyshire, England, pop. 20.
Swain (swān) co. W part of N. C. 553 □ pop. 13, × Bryson.
Swainsboro (swānz'bŭr-ō) city, × of Emanuel co. Georgia, pop. 2.
Swakop (swä'kŏp) riv. Southwest Africa ter. to Atlantic oc. N of Walvis bay.
Swakopmund (swä'kŏp-mōōnd') spt. W cen. Southwest Africa, pop. 4; resort.
Swale (swāl) riv. Yorkshire, Eng. near Westmoreland co. to Ure river, ab. 75 m.
Swampscott (swŏmp'skŏt) town, Essex co. Mass. pop. 8; a watering place.
Swanage (swŏn'ăj) urban dist. Dorsetshire, England, pop. 7.
Swan River (swŏn) riv. W. Australia, to Indian oc. ab. 150 m. called Avon in upper course.
Swansea (swŏn'sē) town, Bristol co. Mass. pop. 2. — spt. county bor. Glamorganshire, Wales, pop. 158; smelting; tin-plate industry.
Swanzey (swŏn'zĭ) town, Cheshire co. New Hampshire, pop. 2.
Swarthmore (swôrth'mōr; 201) bor. Delaware co. Penn. pop. 2; Swarthmore college.
Swat (swät) riv. in North-West Frontier Prov. ters. India, ab. 400 m. to Kabul riv. in the province, Br. India. — dist. North-West Frontier Province ter. in valley of Swat river, India, part of Malakand Agency.
Swatow (swä'tō') cml. town, treaty port, Kwangtung prov. China, pop. 60.
Swaziland (swä'zē-lănd') British protectorate, E of S Transvaal prov. Union of S. Africa, 6,678 □ pop. 134, ✻ Mbabane. See SWAZI, *n.*
Sweden (swē'dĕn) *Swed.* **Sverige** (svä'rē-yĕ) kingdom, N Europe, 173,035 □ (of which 158,450 □ land) pop. 5,904, ✻ Stockholm. See SWEDE, *n.*, SWEDISH, *a.* & *n.*
Swedesboro (swēdz'bŭr-ō) bor. Gloucester co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Sweet Grass, co. S Montana, 1,932 □ pop. 4, × Big Timber.
Sweetwater (swēt'wô'tẽr) co. SW Wyo. 10,495 □ pop. 14, × Green River. — town, Monroe co. Tenn. pop. 2. — town, × of Nolan co. Texas, pop. 4. — riv. Wyo. Wind River mts. 175 m. to North Platte river.
Swellendam (swĕl'ĕn-dăm; swĕl'ĕn-däm') town, S Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 2.
Sweveghem (swā'vĕ-gĕm) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Swevezeele (swā'vĕ-zā'lē) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Świętochlowice (shvyăn-tôk'lō-vē'tsĕ) *Ger.* **Schwientochlowitz** (shvēn-tôĸ'lō-vĭts) comm. Polish Silesia, SW of Królewska Huta, pop. 23.
Swift, co. W Minnesota, 741 □ pop. 15, × Benson.
Swilly, Lough (lŏĸ swĭl'ĭ) inlet of Atlantic oc. 24 m. long, Donegal co. Ireland.
Swindon (swĭn'dŭn) mun. bor. Wiltshire, England, pop. 55.
Swinemünde (svē'nĕ-mun'dĕ) comm. Stettin govt. dist. Pomerania, Prussia, pop. 16.
Swinton (swĭn'tŭn) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 14.
Swinton and Pendlebury (pĕn'd'l-bĕr-ĭ) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 31.
Swisher (swĭsh'ẽr) co. NW Texas, 898 □ pop. 4, × Tulia.
Swissvale (swĭs'väl') bor. Alleghenу co. Pa. 6 m. ESE of Pittsburgh, pop. 11.
Switzerland (swĭt'zẽr-lănd) co. SE Ind. 222 □ pop. 9, × Vevay. — *Fr.* **Suisse** (süēs) *Ger.* **Schweiz** (shvīts) *L.* HELVE'TIA (see in *Dict.*) federal republic, cen. Europe, 15,941 □ pop. 3,880, ✻ Berne. See LATIN MONETARY UNION, SWISS, *n.*
Swoyersville (swoi'ẽrz-vĭl) bor. Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 7.
Sybaris (sĭb'ä-rĭs) anc. city, S Italy, destroyed 510 B. C.; noted for luxury (cf. SYBARITE, *n.*); **Terranova di Sibari** (*pron.* tĕr'ra-nō'vä dē sē'bä-rē) Cosenza prov., is near its site.
Sycamore (sĭk'ä-mōr) mfg. city, × of De Kalb co. Ill. pop. 4.
Sydenham (sĭd'ĕn-dm; sĭd'nĕm) ward of Lewisham met. bor. London, pop. 32. — former bor. South Isl. New Zealand, now part of Christchurch.
Sydney (sĭd'nĭ) spt. city, × of Cape Breton co. Nova Scotia, Canada, pop. 23. — cml. spt. city, ✻ of New South Wales, Australia, pop. munic. 104, with subs. 899.
Sydney Mines, spt. town, Cape Breton isl. Nova Scotia, pop. 8.
Sykesville (sīks'vĭl) bor. Jefferson co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Sylacauga (sĭl'ä-kô'gä) city, Talladega co. Alabama, pop. 2.
Sylhet (sĭl-hĕt') dist. SW Assam, Br. India, 5,388 □ pop. 2,541. — its ✻ pop. 17.
Sylt (sĭlt) isl. 22 m. long, off W coast Schleswig-Holstein prov. Prussia, Germany.
Sylvester (sĭl-vĕs'tẽr) city, × of Worth co. Georgia, pop. 2.
Symi (sē'mē) anc. SY'ME (sĭ'mē) isl. off SW coast Asia Minor, Turkey in Asia, at entrance of Gulf of same name, 27 □ pop. 9; one of Dodecanese. — its ✻, on NE coast.
Syra (sē'rä) *or* **Syros** (sĭ'rŏs) isl. Cyclades, Grecian arch. 31 □ pop. 32. — town. See HERMOUPOLIS (*Gaz.*).
Syracuse (sĭr'ä-kūs'; -kŭs') city, × of Onondaga co. N. Y. p. 172; Univ. of Syracuse. — *It.* **Siracusa** (sē'ra-kōō'zä) prov. Sicily, It. 1,433 □ p. 581. — its ✻ p. 65; battle 413 B. C.
Syria (sĭr'ĭ-ä) anc. country in Asia at E end of Mediterranean sea, covering modern Syria & Palestine and, acc. to some, N Arabia. — independent state under Fr. mandate, E of Mediterranean sea, SE of Turkey, W of Mesopotamia, & N of Arabia, Transjordania, & Palestine, ab. 60,000 □ pop. 3,000, ✻ Damascus; former prov. Turkey in Asia.
Syrmia (sûr'mĭ-ä) *Serb* **Srijem** (srē'yĕm) *Hung.* **Szerém** (sē'rām) dept. E Slavonia, Yugoslavia, bet. Danube & Sava rivs. ✻ Vukovár.
Syzran (sĭz-rän'y') city, Simbirsk prov. Soviet Russia, Eur. on Volga riv. pop. 52.
Szabolcs (sō'bôlch) co. NE Hungary, 1,778 □ pop. 330, × Nyíregyháza.
Szamos (sō'mōsh) riv. NE Hungary & N Roumania, 200 m. long, to Tisa river.
Szarvas (sōr'vōsh) comm. Békés co. Hungary, pop. 25.
Szatmár (sōt'mär) co. NE Hungary, 651 □ pop. 108, × Mátészalka.
Szechwan (sā'chwän') prov. W China, 218,533 □ pop. 45,000, ✻ Chengtu.
Szeged (sē'gĕd) munic. Csongrád co. Hungary, pop. 119.
Székesfehérvár (sā'kĕsh-fē'hār-vär) *Ger.* **Stuhlweissenburg** (shtōōl'vī'sĕn bōrĸ) munic. × of Fejér co. Hungary, pop. 39; ancient Hungarian monarchs crowned here.
Szekszárd (sĕk'särd) comm. × of Tolna co. Hungary, pop. 14.
Szemao (sû'mou') treaty port, Yunnan prov. China, pop. 15.
Szent Becaj (sĕnt bĕ'koi) *or* **Óbecse** (ō'bĕ'chĕ) comm. Bačka and Baranya prov. N Yugoslavia, Eur. pop. 20.
Szentes (sĕn'tĕsh) comm. × of Csongrád co. Hungary, pop. 32.
Szent Gotthard (sĕnt gōt'hart) *Eng.* **Saint Gotthard** (sānt gŏt'härd) comm. Vas co. W Hungary, on Raab riv. pop. 2; battle 1664.
Szent Kanjiza (sĕnt kän'yē-zä) *Hung.* **Ókanizsa** (ō'kō'nē-zhō) *or* **Magyarkanizsa** (mŏd'yŏr-kō'nē-zhō) comm. Bačka and Baranya prov. N Yugoslavia, Eur. pop. 18.
Szent Tamás (tō'mäs) comm. Bačka and Baranya prov. N Yugoslavia, pop. 15.
Szepes (sē'pĕsh) *Ger.* **Zips** (tsĭps) former co. N Hungary, now part of Liptó Svatý Mikuláš dept. Czechoslovakia, except a small portion assigned to Poland. See SPIŠ (*Gaz.*).
Szigetvár (sĭ'gĕt-vär) comm. Somogy co. Hungary, pop. 5; battle 1566.
Szikszó (sĭk'sō) comm. × of Abauj-Torna co. Hungary, pop. 5.
Szolnok (sōl'nōk) comm. × of Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok co. Hungary, pop. 33.
Szombathely (sōm'bŏt-hĕl-y') *Ger.* **Steinamanger** (shtī'nä-mäng-ẽr) *anc.* SABA'RIA *or* SAVA'RIA, comm. × of Vas co. Hungary, pop. 35; cathedral.

T

Taal (tä-äl') lake, Batangas prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. 17½ by 12 m. — active volcano (1,050 ft. high) on isl. in lake; eruption 1749. — munic. Batangas prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. p. 21.
Taasinge (tô'sĭng'ĕ) isl. in Fünen group, S of Fünen, Denmark, 27 □ pop. 4.
Tab (täb) riv. bet. Arabistan & Fars, W Persia, 150 m. long, to Persian gulf.
Tabaco (tä-bä'kō) munic. Albay prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 25.
Tabasco (tä-bäs'kō; 133) state, Mexico, 10,375 □ pop. 194, ✻ San Juan Bautista.
Tabatinga (tä'bä-tĕN'gä) town, Amazonas state, Brazil, on Amazon, at Peruvian frontier.
Tablas (tä'blăs) isl. SE of Mindoro, Romblon group & prov. Phil. isls. 324 □ pop. 33. — strait, 40 m. wide, bet. Tablas, & Mindoro isls. **—, Las** (läs) S Panama, Cen. Amer. pop. 3.
Table Bay, 6 m. broad, Cape prov. SW coast of Africa, inlet of Atlantic ocean.
Table Cape, munic. NW Tasmania, Australia, pop. 6.
Table Mountain, mt. Cape prov. S Africa, S of Cape Town, 3,550 ft. high.
Taboga (tä-bō'gä) islet, Panama, Gulf of Panama, 10 m. S of Panama.
Tabogon (tä'bō-gōn') munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 18.
Tabor (tā'bẽr) town, Fremont & Mills cos. Iowa, pop. 1; Tabor coll. — (tä'bōr) mfg. comm. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 13.
Tabor, Mount (tā'bẽr) mt. 6 m. E by S of Nazareth, Palestine, 1,843 ft. high.
Tabora (tä-bō'rä) dist. W cen. Tanganyika Ter. SE Africa, pop. 503. — town in dist. pop. ab. 37; battle 1916.
Tabriz (tä-brēz') *sometimes* **Tauris** (tou-rēs') *anc.* GAZ'ACA, cml. city, ✻ of Azerbaijan prov. NW Persia, Asia, pop. 200.

Sümeg. See SOMOGY.
Sunday. See RAOUL.
Sunderbunds. = SUNDARBANS.
Sungaria. Var. of DZUNGARIA.
Sungkoi. See SONGKA.
Sunium Promontorium. See COLONNA, CAPE.
Suomen Tasavalta. See FINLAND.
Sur. See TYRE.
Surrentum. See SORRENTO.
Sušac. See CAZZA.
Susam-Adasi. See SAMOS.
Susiana. See ARABISTAN
Suvalkai. See SUWAŁKI
Svatý Mikuláš, Liptó. = LIPTÓ SVATÝ MIKULÁŠ.
Sverige. See SWEDEN.
Svištov. See SISTOVA.
Sycaminum. See HAIFA.
Sydlige Jylland. See SOUTH JUTLAND.
Syedlats. See SIEDLCE.
Syene. See ASWAN.
Syr Darya. See SIR DARYA.
Syrian Gates. See BEILAN.
Syros. See SYRA. [OF.
Syrtis Major. See SIDRA, GULF
Syrtis Minor. See GABES, GULF OF.
Szabadka. See SUBOTICA.
Szalankamen. See SLANKAMEN.
Szatmár-Németi. See SATMAR.
Szava. See SAVA. [SZECHWAN.
Szechuan, Szechuen. Vars. of
Szegszárd. Var. of SZEKSZARD.
Székelyudvarhely. See ODORHEI.
Szerém. See SYRMIA.
Szigetköz. See SCHÜTT, LITTLE.
Szigsek. See SISEK.
Szlązk. See SILESIA.
Tabariah. See TIBERIAS.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than, 1000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Tabu *or* **Tabou** (tä′bo͞o′) spt. SW Ivory Coast, Fr. W. Africa.
Tacana (tä-kä′nä) vol. W Guatemala, Cen. Amer. nr. Mexican border, 13,300 ft. high.
Táchira (tä′chē-rä) state, W Venezuela, S. Amer. 4,286 □ pop. 147, ✻ San Cristóbal.
Tacloban (tä-klō′bän) munic. ✻ of Leyte prov. Phil. isls. pop. 16.
Tacna (tak′nä) N prov. of Chile, incl. Tacna & Arica depts. 8,996 □ p. 39. — its ✻ p. 14.
Tacoma (tə-kō′mə) city, ✕ of Pierce co. Wash. pop. 97; univ. — See RAINIER, MOUNT.
Taconic (tə-kŏn′ĭk) mt. ridge, Mass. & Vt.; highest point Equinox mt. 3,816 ft. high.
Tacora (tä-kō′rä) vol. mt. Andes mts. Tacna dept. Chile, S. Amer. 19,736 ft. high.
Tacuarembó (tä-kwä′rĕm-bō′) dept. Uruguay, S. Amer. 8,112 □ p. 64, ✻ San Fructuoso.
Tacuba (tä-ko͞o′bä; 133) town, Federal Dist. Mexico, sub. of Mexico city, pop. 30.
Tacubaya (tä′ko͞o-bä′yä) city, Federal Dist. Mexico, pop. 36; national observatory.
Tadoussac (tä′do͞o′săk′) vil. ✕ of Saguenay co. Quebec, Canada; summer resort.
Taenga (tä-ĕng′ä) *or* **Holt** (hōlt) isl. in E of Tuamotu arch. Pacific oc. See TUAMOTU (*Gaz.*).
Tafilelt (tä-fē′lĕlt) *or* **Tafilet** (-lĕt) dist. with oases, S Morocco, ab. 533 □ pop. ab. 100; chief town Abuam.
Taft (tăft) city, Kern co. Calif. p. 3. — town, Yezd prov. Persia, 15 m. SW of Yezd, p. 5.
Taganrog (tä′gän-rŏk′) cml. spt. on Gulf of Taganrog, Caucasus of the North and Don Region, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 70.
Tagbilaran (täg′bē-lä′rän) munic. ✻ of Bohol prov. Philippine isls. pop. 12.
Tagharat (täg′ä-rät) mt. SW Morocco, 60 m. SE of Marrakesh, 15,000 ft. high. See ATLAS.
Tagliacozzo (täl′yä-kŏt′sō) comm. Aquila prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 9.
Tagliamento (täl′yä-mĕn′tō) riv. Italy, 106 m. long, Alps to Adriatic sea.
Tagus (tā′gŭs) *Sp.* **Tajo** (tä′hō; 189) *Pg.* **Tejo** (tä′zhō͝o) riv. Spain & Portugal, 566 m. long, flows into Atlantic ocean.
Tahaa (tä-hä′ä) isl. Society isls. S Pacific ocean, pop. with Raiatea, 3. See RAIATEA (*Gaz.*).
Tahan, Gunong (gō͞o-nŏng′ tä′hän) mt. (*gunong*) N Pahang, Malay pen. 7,183 ft. high.
Tahiti (tä′hē-tē; tä-hē′tē) *formerly* **Otaheite** (ō′tä-hē′tē) isl. Society isls. S Pacific ocean, 402 □ pop. 11, ✻ Papeete. See TAHITIAN, *n.*
Tahlequah (tä′lē-kwä′) city, ✕ of Cherokee co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Tahoe (tä′hō; tä′hō) lake, 20 m. long, Calif. & Nev. E base of Sierra Nevada; resort.
Tahta (tä′tä) town, Girga prov. Upper Egypt, pop. 21.
Tahure (tä′ür′) vil. & hill, dept. Marne, France, 30 m. ESE of Reims; battles 1915, 1918.
Taichu (tī′chō͞o′) *or* **Daichu** (dī′chō͞o′) *form.* **Taiwan** (tī′wän′) town, cen. Formosa, pop. 32.
Taieri (tä′ē-ā′rē) co. SE South Island, New Zealand, 930 □ pop. 74. — riv. S. Isl. N. Z. 125 m. to Pacific oc.
Taif (tif) town, Hejaz, Arabia, 75 m. SE of Mecca, pop. 8; summer residence of the king.
Taihoku (tī-hō′ko͞o) *or* **Daihoku** (dī-hō′ko͞o) *form.* **Taipeh** (tī′pā′) city, ✻ of Formosa, Japanese Empire, in the N part, pop. 163.
Tai-hu (tī′-hō͞o′) *i. e.* "Great lake," lake, 44 m. long, Kiangsu & Chekiang provs. E China.
Taikyu (tī′kyo͞o′) walled city, 60 m. N of Fuzan, ✻ of N. Keisho prov. Korea, p. 40.
Taimyr *or* **Taimir** (tī-mĭr′) pen. (most N of Asia), bay, riv., isl., & lake, N Siberia, Asia.
Tainan (tī′nän′) *or* **Dainan** (dī′nän′) treaty port, SW Formosa, p. 77; Ampin is its port.
Taiohae (tä′ē-ō-hä′ä) vil. Nukuhiva isl. Marquesas isls.; seat of govt.
Taiping (tī′pĭng′) city, ✻ of Perak, Fed. Malay States, Asia, pop. 21.
Taishan (tī′shän′) a sacred mt. of China, 45 m. S of Tsinan, Shantung prov. 5,100 ft. high.
Taiyüanfu (tī′yü-än′fo͞o′) walled city, ✻ of Shansi prov. China, pop. 90.
Tajima (tä′jē′mä) old prov. W Honshu, Japan, now part of Hyogo pref.
Tajumulco (tä′hō͞o-mo͞ol′kō) *or* **Tajamulco** (tä′hä-) mt. W Guatemala, 13,800 ft. high.
Tajura, town on N coast of Gulf of Tajura, pop. 2. **—, Gulf of,** (tə-jo͞o′ra) inlet fr. Gulf of Aden, French Somali Coast. E Africa, 28 m. wide at entrance.
Takamatsu (tä′kä-mät′sō͞o) city, ✻ of Kagawa pref. NE Shikoku isl. Japan, pop. 47.
Takao *or* **Takow** (tä′kou′) city & treaty port, SW Formosa, pop. 12.
Takaoka (tä′kä-ō′kä) city, Toyama prefecture, N cen. Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 37.
Takasaki (tä′kä-sä′kē) mfg. city, Gumma prefecture, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 37.
Takata (tä′kä-tä) city, Niigata prefecture, N cen. Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 28.
Takla-makan (tä′klä-mä-kän′) desert, cen. Sinkiang, China, ab. 38° to 41° N, 78° to 88° E.
Takoma Park (tə-kō′mə) town, Montgomery & Prince Georges cos. Md. pop. 3.
Taku (tä′ko͞o′) town, Chihli prov. China, mouth of Pei riv.; forts taken 1860; attacked 1900.
Takutú *or* **Tacutú** (tä′ko͞o-to͞o′) riv. S. Amer. trib. of Rio Branco, forms part of boundary bet. Br. Guiana & Amazonas state, Brazil.
Talaut *or* **Talaur** (tä-lout′; -lour′) isl. group NE of Celebes, Menado outpost prov. Du. E. Indies, 877 □ pop. 21.
Talavera de la Reina (tä′lä-vä′rä dä lä rē′ē-nä) comm. Toledo prov. Spain, on Tagus riv. pop. 13; battle 1809.
Talbot (tôl′bŭt) co. W Ga. 312 □ p. 11, ✕ Talbotton. — co. E Md. 268 □ p. 18, ✕ Easton.
Talca (täl′kä) prov. cen. Chile, South America, 3,864 □ pop. 134. — its ✻ pop. 36.
Talcahuano (täl′kä-wä′nō) ft. spt. Concepción prov. Chile, S. Amer. pop. 22.
Talcher (täl′chĕr′) native state, Orissa, India, 399 □ pop. 51. — its ✻.
Talence (tä′läns′) comm. dept. Gironde, France, pop. 16.
Taliabu *or* **Taliabo** (täl-yä′bō͞o; -bō) isl. 68 m. long, Sula isls. Du. E. Indies, pop. 3.
Taliaferro (tŏl′ĭ-vĕr) co. NE cen. Ga. 212 □ pop. 9, ✕ Crawfordville.
Talifu (tä′lē′fo͞o′) cml. town, Yunnan prov. China, pop. 25.
Talisay (tä-lē′sī) munic. Cebu prov. Phil. isls. pop. 15.
Talladega (tăl′ə-dē′gə) co. NE cen. Ala. 755 □ pop. 41. — city, its ✕ pop. 7; college.
Tallahassee (tăl′ə-hăs′ē) city, ✻ of Fla. and ✕ of Leon county, pop. 6; State college.
Tallahatchie (tăl′ə-hăch′ē) co. NW Mississippi 629 □ p. 36, ✕ ✕ Charleston & Sumner.
Tallahatchie River, riv. Miss. 250 m. long, flows into Yazoo river.
Tallapoosa (tăl′ə-po͞o′sə) co. Ala. 763 □ p. 30, ✕ Dadeville. — city, Haralson co. Ga. p. 3.
Tallapoosa River, riv. 250 m. long, rises W Ga. flows SW into Ala. & joins Coosa riv. ab. 10 m. NNE of Montgomery, forming with it Alabama riv.
Tallassee (tăl′ə-sē) city, Elmore co. Alabama, pop. 2.
Taltal (tăl-tăl′) spt. city, Antofagasta prov. Chile, S. America, pop. 16.
Tama (tä′mä) co. E cen. Iowa, 720 □ pop. 22, ✕ Toledo. — city, Tama co. Iowa, pop. 3. — (*pron.* tä′mä) mt. N Colombia, S. Amer. 20 m. ESE of Cúcuta, 13,126 ft. high.
Tamale (tä-mä′lā) town, ✻ of Northern Ters. Gold Coast, Br. W. Africa, pop. 4.
Tamalpais (tăm′əl-pīs′) mt. Marin co. Calif. NW of San Francisco, 2,604 ft.; scenic resort.
Taman (tä-män′y′) pen. & cape, E side of strait of Kerch, S Soviet Russia, Eur.; petroleum.
Tamaqua (tə-mŏ′kwə) bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 12.
Tamar (tā′mär) riv. 60 m. long, SW Eng. flows S bet. Cornwall & Devonshire.
Tamarida (tä′mä-rē′dä) *or* **Hadibu** (hä′dē-bo͞o) town, ✻ of Sokotra isl.
Tamashima (tä′mä-shē′mä) town, S part of Honshu, Japan, 90 m. W of Kobe, pop. 21.
Tamatave (tä′mä-täv′) chief port of Madagascar isl. Africa, on E coast, pop. 15.
Tamaulipas (tä-mä′o͞o-lē′päs) state, NE Mexico, 30,831 □ pop. 288, ✻ Ciudad Victoria.
Tamba (täm′bä) old prov. W Honshu, Japan, now parts of Kyoto & Hyogo prefs.
Tambora (täm′bō-rä) vol. Sumbawa isl. Malay arch. 9,627 ft. high; great eruption 1815.
Tambov (täm-bŏf′) prov. S cen. Russia, 25,710 □ pop. 3,395. — its ✻ pop. 67.
Tamiahua, Lake of (tä′mē-ä′wä) Vera Cruz state, Mexico, about 60 m. long.
Tamines (tä′mēn′) comm. Namur prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Tamise (tä′mēz′) mfg. comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, on Scheldt river, pop. 13.
Tamluk (tŭm-lo͞ok′) anc. town, Bengal, British India, 33 m. SW of Calcutta, pop. 8.
Tammerfors (tăm′ĕr-fôrs′) *or* **Tampere** (täm′pĕ-rā) town, ✻ of Tavastehus prov. SW Finland, Europe, pop. 46.
Tampa (täm′pä) city, ✕ of Hillsborough co. Florida, pop. 52; cigar mfg.
Tampico (täm-pē′kō) spt. city, SE Tamaulipas state, Mexico, on Gulf of Mexico, pop. 20.
Tampico, Lake of, Vera Cruz state, Mexico, about 200 □.
Tamworth (täm′wûrth) mfg. mun. bor. Staffordshire, England, pop. 8. — town, NE New South Wales, Australia, pop. 7.
Tana (tä′nä) riv. SE Kenya colony, Africa, ab. 500 m. to Indian ocean. — *or* **Tana-Elv** (-ĕlv) riv. (*elv*) N Norway (in part on Finnish border) 200 m. to **Tana fiord,** Arctic oc.
Tanagra (tăn′ə-grə) anc. town, Bœotia, Greece; battle 457 B. C.; figurines.
Tanaland (tä′nə-länd) prov. SE Kenya colony, Africa, pop. 41.
Tanana (tä′nä-nä′) riv. E & cen. Alaska flows into Yukon river. — dist. cen. Alaska.
Tanaro (tä′nä-rō) *anc.* TAN′ARUS, riv. N Italy, 171 m. long, Alps to Po river.
Tanauan (tä-nä′wän) munic. Batangas prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 22.
Tanda (tän′dä) town, Fyzabad dist. United Provs. Br. India, pop. 20.
Tandag (tän′däg) munic. Surigao prov. Mindanao, Phil. isls. pop. 15.
Tandil (tän-dēl′) town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, South America, pop. 16.
Tanega (tä′nä-gä) isl. 25 m. long, Japan, S of Kyushu island.
Taney (tô′nĭ) co. S Mo. 655 □ pop. 8, ✕ Forsyth.
Tanfield (tăn′fēld) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 10.
Tanga (tăn′gä) dist. NE Tanganyika Ter. E Africa, pop. 89. — spt. in dist. pop. 16.
Tanganyika, Lake (tăn′gən-yē′kä) lake, cen. Africa, bet. Tanganyika Ter. & Belgian Congo, 12,700 □, 400–450 m. long, 30–45 m. wide, greatest depth 2,100 ft.
Tanganyika Territory, ter. E Africa, former Ger. E. Africa (exc. Ruanda & Urundi dists. assigned to Belgian Congo) 365,000 □ pop. 4,123, ✻ Dar es Salaam; Brit. mandate.
Tangermünde (täng′ĕr-mün′dĕ) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Elbe river, pop. 13.
Tangier (tăn-jēr′) *anc.* TIN′GIS, spt. town (pop. 62) and surrounding ter. (140 □) NW Morocco, Africa, on Atlantic oc.; under international control.
Tangipahoa (tăn′jĭ-pə-hō′; *colloq.* tănch′pə-hō′) par. SE La. 790 □ pop. 31, ✕ Amite.
Tang-la (täng′-lä′) mt. pass, Himalayas, N of Chumbi val. & E of Sikkim, alt. 15,200 ft.
Tango (täŋ′gō) old prov. W Honshu, Japan, now part of Kyoto prefecture.
Tanis (tā′nĭs) *Bib.* ZOAN (zō′ăn) ruined city, Lower Egypt, in Nile delta, near **Tanis Lake** (now MENZALEH) & modern village of San. See TANITIC, *a.*
Tanjong Priok (tän′jŏng prē′ŏk) port of Batavia, Java, ab. 6 m. E of city, pop. 8.
Tanjore (tăn-jōr′) dist. of Madras, Br. India, 3,727 □ pop. 2,326. — its ✻ pop. 60.
Tanna (tä′nä) isl. 18 m. long, S New Hebrides isls. S Pacific ocean.
Tannenberg (tän′ən-bĕrK) vil. East Prussia, 15 m. SE of Osterode; battles 1410, 1914.
Tañon Strait (tän-yōn′) bet. Negros & Cebu isls. Phil. isls.
Tansui (tän′so͞o′ē) *form.* **Tamshui** (täm′shō͞o′ī) treaty port, N Formosa, Jap. Empire, p. 20.
Tanta (tän′tä) chief town of Gharbiya prov. Lower Egypt, pop. 74.
Taormina (tä′ôr-mē′na) *anc.* TAUROME′NIUM, comm. Messina prov. E coast Sicily, pop. 5.
Taos (tä′ŏs) co. N part of N. Mex. 2,252 □ pop. 13. — vil. its ✻ pop. 2.
Tapajos (ta-pä′yōzh) riv. Brazil, S. Amer. 1,100 m. long, fr. 14° 25′ S near Diamantina to Amazon riv. 500 m. above Pará.
Tapanuli, *Du.* **Tapanoeli** (tä′pä-nōō′lē) outpost prov. Du. E. Indies, on NW coast of Sumatra, 14,760 □ pop. 844, ✻ Sibolga.
Tappan (tăp′ən) vil. Rockland co. N. Y.; Major André executed here 1780.
Tappan Bay *or* **Tappan Sea** (tăp′ən) *Dutch* **Tappaan Zee** (täp′ən zā′) 12 m. long, expansion of Hudson riv. bet. Westchester & Rockland cos. New York.
Tapti (täp′tē) riv. 436 m. W India, Cen. Provs. to Gulf of Cambay.
Tapuaenuku (tä′pōō-ä-ä-nōō′kōō) mt. Marlborough prov. S. Island, N. Z. 9,467 ft. high.
Tapul (tä-pōōl′) isl. group, cen. Sulu arch. Phil. isls. 90 □. — isl. in this group, 13 □.
Taquary (tä′kwä-rē′) riv. S Matto Grosso, Brazil, 450 m. long, to Paraguay river. — town (pop. 2) & munic. (pop. 24) Rio Grande do Sul, S Brazil.
Tara (tä′rə; tăr′ə) par. Meath co. Irish Free State; anc. seat (Hill of Tara) of Irish monarchs.
Tarai (tə-rī′) S part of Naini Tal dist. United Provs. Br. India, 776 □ pop. 211.
Tarakan (tä′rä-kän′) isl. off E coast of N Dutch Borneo, 117 □.
Taranaki (tä′rä-nä′kē) provincial dist. W North Island, New Zealand, 3,732 □ pop. 62, ✻ New Plymouth. — co. in same, 583 □ pop. 18. — See EGMONT, MOUNT (*Gaz.*).
Taranto (tä′rän-tō) *anc.* TAREN′TUM, ft. spt. city, Lecce prov. Apulia, Italy, p. comm. 69.
Taranto, Gulf of, inlet, 70 m. *long,* Medit. sea, SE coast of *Italy.*
Tarapacá (ta′rä-pä-kä′) prov. N Chile, S. America, 16,683 □ pop. 101, ✻ Iquique.
Tarare (tä′rär′) mfg. comm. dept. Rhône, France, pop. 12.
Tarascon (tä′räs′kŏn′) comm. dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France, pop. 8.
Tarasp (tä-räsp′) vil. Grisons canton, Switzerland; mineral baths.
Tarawera (tä′rä-wä′ra) riv., lake, & vol. mt. N. Island, N. Z., S of Bay of Plenty.
Tarbes (tärb) comm. ✻ of dept. Hautes-Pyrénées, France, on Adour riv. pop. 27.
Tarboro (tär′bŭr-ō) town, ✕ of Edgecombe co. N. C. pop. 5.
Tarentum (tə-rĕn′tŭm) bor. Allegheny co. Pa. on Allegheny riv. p. 9. — See TARANTO.
Târgoviște (tĭr-gō′vĭsh-tyĕ) comm. ✻ of Dâmbovița dept. Roum. on Ialomița riv. pop. 13.
Târgu Jiu (tĭr′go͞o zhĭ′o͞o) comm. ✻ of Gorj dept. W Wallachia, Roumania, pop. 10.
Târgu Mureș (mo͞o′rĕsh) *or* **Oșorhei** (ō′shôr-hā) *Hung.* **Maros-Vásárhely** (mŏ′-rōsh-vä′-sär-hĕl-y′) city, ✻ of Mureș Turda dept. Transylvania, Roumania, pop. 31.
Târgu Ocna (ōk′nä) comm. Bacău dept. Moldavia, Roumania, pop. 8.
Tarifa (tä-rē′fä) *anc.* JU′LIA JO′ZA, spt. Cádiz prov. S Spain, pop. comm. 12.
Tarija (tä-rē′hä; 189) dept. S Bolivia, S. Amer. 31,567 □ pop. 165. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Tarim (tä-rēm′) principal river of Sinkiang prov. China, 1,250 m. long, to small lakes in the desert; upper course called the Yarkand. See LOB NOR (*Gaz.*).
Tarkastad (tär′kä-stät) town, SE Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 2; health resort.
Tarkhan, Cape (tär-kän′) extreme W point of the Crimea, Russia, in Black sea.
Tarkio (tär′kĭ-ō) city, Atchison co. Mo. pop. 2; college. — riv. Montgomery co. Iowa, 125 m. to Missouri riv. Missouri.
Tarlac (tär′läk) prov. N cen. Luzon, Phil. isls. 1,178 □ pop. 172. — munic. its ✻ pop. 24.
Tarma (tär′mä) town, Junín dept. Peru, South America, pop. 11.
Tarn (tärn) riv. France, 233 m. long, Mt. Lozère to Garonne riv. — min. mfg. agr. & past. dept. S France, 2,232 □ pop. 296, ✻ Albi.
Tarnava Mare (tär′nŏ-vŏ mä′rĕ) *Hung.* **Nagy-Küküllö** (nŏd′y′-kü′kül-lû) *Ger.* **Gross-Kokelburg** (grōs′-kō′kĕl-bo͝orK) dept. S cen. Transylvania, Roumania, ✻ Sighișoara.
Tarnava Mica (mē′kŏ) *Hung.* **Kis-Küküllö** (kĭsh′-kü′kül-lû) *Ger.* **Klein-Kokelburg** (klīn′-kō′kĕl-bo͝orK) dept. S cen. Transylvania, Roumania, ✻ Dicio San Martin.
Tarn-et-Garonne (tärn′-ā-gä′rŏn′) dept. S France, 1,440 □ pop. 160, ✻ *Montauban.*
Tarnopol (tär-nō′pŏl-y′) prov. E Galicia, Poland, 6,270 □ p. 1,419. — town, ✻ of prov. p. 31.
Tarnów (tär′nŏof) mfg. town, Kraków prov. S Poland, pop. 36.
Tarnowice (tär′nŏ-vē′tsĕ) *or* **Tarnowskie Góry** (tär-nôf′skyĕ gō′rē) *Ger.* **Tarnowitz** (tär′-nō-vĭts) town, Polish Silesia, pop. 14; formerly in Ger. Upper Silesia.
Tarpon Springs (tär′pŏn) town, Pinellas co. Florida, pop. 2; resort; sponges.
Tarragona (tär′rä-gō′nä) prov. NE Spain, 2,506 □ p. 359. — *anc.* TAR′RACO, its ✻ p. 28.
Tarrant (tăr′ənt) co. N Texas, 903 □ pop. 153, ✕ Fort Worth.
Tarrasa (tär-rä′sä) mfg. comm. Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. 29.
Tar River, riv. N. C. 220 m. long, Person co. to Pamlico sound.
Tarryall Peak (tăr′ĭ-ôl) Rocky mts. Park co. Colo. 11,300 ft. high.
Tarrytown (tăr′ĭ-toun) vil. Westchester co. N. Y. on Hudson river, pop. 6.
Tarshish (tär′shĭsh) anc. maritime country mentioned in the Old Testament, variously identified, as with Spain or Italy.
Tarsus (tär′sŭs) town, Adana vilayet, Asia Minor, 18 m. WSW of Adana, pop. 26.
Tartu (tär′tōō) *Ger.* **Dorpat** (dôr′pät) prov. E Esthonia, pop. 176, ✻ Dorpat. — See DORPAT (*Gaz.*).
Tarudant (tä′rōō-dänt′) town, Morocco, 125 m. SW of Marrakesh, pop. 9, dist. 30.
Tarvis (tär′vĭs) valley in Julian Alps, N Venetia Julia, Italy, form. in Austrian Carinthia.
Täschhorn (tĕsh′hôrn′) mt. in Pennine Alps, Switzerland, 14,758 ft. high.
Tashkent *or* **Tashkend** (täsh′kĕnt′) city, ✻ of Sir-Darya prov. & of Turkestan repub. Soviet Russia, Asia, pop. 201.
Tashkurgan (täsh′kōōr-gän′) town, Afghan Turkestan, E of Balkh, p. 10. See KHULM (*Gaz.*).
Tasiusak (tä′sē-ōō′săk) town, W coast Greenland, 73° 22′ N; most N civilized settlement.
Tasman Bay (tăz′mən) inlet, N coast, S. Isl. New Zealand.
Tasmania (tăz-mā′nĭ-ə) *form.* **Van Diemen's Land** (văn dē′mənz) isl. S Pacific oc. S of Australia, 26,214 □ pop. 214, ✻ Hobart; a state of the Commonwealth of Australia.
Tasman, Mount, mt. S. Alps range, W cen. S. Island, Mackenzie co. N. Z. 11,467 ft. high.
Tasman Peninsula (tăz′mən) in SE Tasmania.
Tasman Sea, Pacific oc. bet. SE Australia & N. Z.
Tassin-la-Demi-Lune (tä′săN′-lä-dē-mē′-lün′) comm. dept. Rhône, France, pop. 5.
Tatar Pazardžik *or* **Pazardjik** (tä-tär′ pä-zär-jĕk′) comm. Philippopolis dept. S Bulgaria, pop. 19.
Tatar Republic (tä′tər) *or* **Tatary** (tä′tə-rĭ) autonomous repub. cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, nearly coextensive with former Kazan govt. 25,960 □ pop. 2,852, ✻ Kazan.

Tacarigua. See VALENCIA.
Tacutú. See TAKUTÚ.
Tadmor. See PALMYRA.
Tagarma. See MUS-TAGH-ATA
Tagaste. See SOUK-AHRAS.
Taheiho. = AIGUN.
Taidong. = DAIDO.
Taima. See TEMA.
Taipeh. See TAIHOKU.
Taiwan. See FORMOSA; TAICHU.
Tajamulco. See TAJUMULCO.
Tajo. See TAGUS.
Takht-i-Sulaiman. See SULAIMAN MOUNTAINS.
Takow. See TAKAO.
Talanti. See ATALANTI.
Talien, Talienwan. See DAIREN.
Tallinn. See REVEL.
Tamar. See PALMYRA.
Tambo. = APURÍMAC (river).
Tamesis. See THAMES, Eng.
Tampere. See TAMMERFORS.
Tamshui. See TANSUI.
Tanais, town. See AZOV. — riv. See DON.
Tananarive, Tananarivo. See ANTANANARIVO.
Tanimbar. See TIMORLAUT.
Tanjong Pandan. See BILLITON.
Tanjong Pinang. See RIOUW.
Tarabulus. See TRIPOLI.
Tarnowskie Góry. See TARNOWICE.
Taroudant. Var. of TARUDANT.
Tarpa. See BEREG.
Tarquino. Var. of TURQUINO.
Tarraco. See TARRAGONA.
Tartar Republic. See TATAR REPUBLIC.
Tartary. See TATARY.
Tarvisium. See TREVISO.
Tashliya. See PLEVLJE.

Tatary (tā′tȧ-rĭ) *or* **Tartary** (tär′tȧ-rĭ) historically, an indefinite region, Asia & Europe, Sea of Japan to Dnieper river. See TATAR REPUBLIC (*Gaz.*), TARTAR, *n.*, TATAR, *n.*

Tate (tāt) co. NW Miss. 400 □ pop. 20, × Senatobia.

Tateyama (tä′tä-yä′mä) mt. Toyama pref. cen. Honshu, Japan, 9,184 ft. high.

Tati (tä′tē) dist. in E Bechuanaland protectorate, form. part of Matabeleland, ab. 2,069 □.

Tatra Mountains *or* **High Tatra** (tä′trȧ) chief mt. group of the central Carpathian mts. N Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, Europe; highest peak Gerlsdorfer Spitze 8,737 ft.; numerous small lakes. See CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS (*Gaz.*).

Tatsienlu (tä′tsĭ-ĕn′lōō′) cml. city, W part of Szechwan prov. China, pop. 20.

Tattnall (tăt′năl) co. SE Ga. 466 □ pop. 15, × Reidsville.

Tatungkow (tä′tōōng′kō′) treaty port, Shengking prov. S Manchuria, pop. 4.

Taubaté (tou′bä-tä′) munic. (pop. 45) & town (pop. 18) São Paulo state, Brazil, S. America.

Taughannock Falls (tô-găn′ŭk) cascade 215 ft. high in a small stream, Tomkins co. N. Y. 1 m. from Cayuga lake & 10 m. NW of Ithaca.

Taunton (tän′tŭn; tôn′tŭn) mfg. city, a × of Bristol co. Mass. pop. 37. — mfg. mun. bor. Somerset, Eng. pop. 23; the "Bloody Assizes" 1685.

Taunus (tou′nōōs) mt. range, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia; highest Gross Feldberg, 2,886 ft.

Taupo, Lake (tä′ōō-pō; *colloq.* tou′pō) lake, cen. North Isl. New Zealand, 238 □.

Tauranga (tou-räng′ȧ) co. N cen. North Island, N. Z. 577 □ pop. 8. — spt. SW side of Bay of Plenty, N. Isl. N. Z.

Taurida (tô′rē-dȧ) *Russ.* **Tavrida** (täv-rē′dȧ) govt. in former Russian empire, now Crimea repub. & parts of Nikolaev & Zaparozh provs. Ukraine.

Taurus (tô′rŭs) mt. chain, SE Asia Minor; highest point 10,500 ft.

Tavastehus (tä-väs′tä-hüs) *Finnish* **Hämeen** (hä′mān) prov. SW Finland, 20,983 □ pop. 363, ✻ Tammerfors.

Tavda (täv-dä′) riv. 650 m. long, W Siberia, Ural mts. to Tobol river.

Taveuni (tä′vä-ōō′nē) isl. Fiji isls. S Pacific ocean, 217 □ pop. ab. 4.

Tavira (tä-vē′rä) cml. city, Algarve prov. Portugal, on Atlantic ocean, pop. 12.

Tavistock (tăv′ĭs-tŏk) urban dist. Devonshire, England, pop. 4.

Tavoy (tä′voi′) dist. of Tenasserim div. Lower Burma, 5,308 □ pop. 156. — its ✻ pop. 22.

Taw (tô) riv. 50 m. long, Devonshire, Eng. flows NW to Bristol channel.

Tawitawi (tä′wē-tä′wē) isl. group, S Sulu arch. P. I. 359 □. — chief isl. of same, 232 □.

Tay (tā) riv. largest in Scotland, 120 m. long, flows into **Firth of Tay** (25 m. long).

Tay, Loch, lake, 15 m. long, in Breadalbane, Perth co. Scotland.

Tayabas (tä-yä′bäs) prov. S cen. Luzon, Philippine islands, 3,839 □ pop. 212, ✻ Lucena. — munic. Tayabas prov. Phil. isls. pop. 15.

Tayeh (tä′yĕ) town, Hupeh prov. China, 60 m. SE of Hanyang; iron mines.

Taylor (tā′lẽr) co. N Fla. 1,045 □ pop. 11, × Perry. — co. W cen. Ga. 340 □ pop. 11, × Butler. — co. SW Iowa, 534 □ pop. 16, × Bedford. — co. cen. Ky. 279 □ pop. 12, × Campbellsville. — co. NW cen. Texas, 908 □ pop. 24, × Abilene. — co. N W. Va. 175 □ pop. 19, × Grafton. — co. N Wis. 991 □ pop. 18, × Medford. — bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. pop. 10. — city, Williamson co. Texas, pop. 6.

Taylor Springs, vil. Montgomery co. Ill. pop. 2.

Taylorville (tā′lẽr-vĭl) city, × of Christian co. Illinois, pop. 6; coal mining.

Tayuling (tä′yōō′lĭng′) mt. range (*ling*) SE China, 6,500 to 9,800 ft. high.

Taz (täz) riv. ab. 300 m. long, NW Siberia, Asia, NNW to Taz bay (E arm of Gulf of Ob).

Tazewell (täz′wĕl) co. N cen. Ill. 647 □ pop. 39, × Pekin. — co. SW part of Va. 531 □ pop. 28. — town, its × pop. 1.

Tczew (chĕf) *Ger.* **Dirschau** (dēr′shou) town, Pomerania prov. Poland, on Vistula riv. 18 m. S of Danzig, pop. 16.

Teague (tēg) city, Freestone co. Texas, pop. 3.

Teano (tā-ä′nō) *anc.* TEA′NUM SIDICI′NUM, comm. Caserta prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 12.

Tebessa (tĕ-bĕs′sȧ) *anc.* THEVES′TE, comm. dept. Constantine, N Algeria, Afr. pop. 5; extensive anc. Roman remains.

Teche, Bayou (bī′ōō tĕsh′) nav. stream, La. 175 m. to Atchafalaya bayou.

Tecuci (tĕ-kōōch′) dept. Moldavia, Roumania, 980 □ pop. 130. — its ✻ pop. 15.

Tecumseh (tĕ-kŭm′sĕ) vil. Lenawee co. Mich. pop. 2. — city, × of Johnson co. Nebr. p. 2.

Teddington (tĕd′ĭng-tŭn) urban dist. Middlesex co. Eng. on Thames river, pop. 21.

Tees (tēz) riv. bet. Durham & York cos. England, 70 m. long, to North sea.

Teffé (tĕf′ā′) riv. ab. 500 m. long, Amazonas state, NW Brazil, flows into Solimões river.

Tegal (tä-gäl′) form. residency, now in Pekalongan res. Java. — spt. Pekalongan res. p. 35.

Tegea (tē′jē-ȧ) city, anc. Arcadia, Greece; modern PIALI, Arcadia nome.

Tegel (tā′gĕl) *officially* **Berlin-Tegel,** comm. Brandenburg, Prussia, sub. of Berlin, pop. 21.

Tegelen (tĕK′ĕ-lĕn) comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.

Tegernsee (tā′gẽrn-zā′) lake (*see*) 4 m. long, S Upper Bavaria, Germany, 34 m. S of Munich. — vil. on lake, 37 m. SSE of Munich, pop. 2; tourist resort.

Tegucigalpa (tā-gōō′sē-gäl′pä) town, ✻ of Honduras, Central America, pop. 39.

Tehama (tē-hä′mȧ) co. N Calif. 2,925 □ pop. 13, × Red Bluff. — *or* **Tihama** (tē-hä′mȧ) low coastal region on Red sea, W Arabia, from S Hejaz to Strait of Bab el Mandeb.

Teheran (tē-h′rän′) *or* **Tehran,** prov. N Persia, 17,000 □. — city, its ✻ & ✻ of Persia, about 70 m. S of Caspian sea, pop. 220.

Tehri (tā′rē) *or* **Tehri-Garhwal** (-gŭr′wäl′) native state, United Provs. India, 4,180 □ pop. 318. — its ✻ pop. 3. — See TIKAMGARH (*Gaz.*).

Tehuacana (tā-wä′kȧ-nä) town, Limestone co. Texas, 5 m. from Mexia; college.

Tehuantepec (tā-wän′tā-pĕk′) city, Oaxaca state, Mexico, pop. 16.

Tehuantepec, Gulf of, bay, Pacific ocean, on coast of Mexico.

Tehuantepec, Isthmus of, S Mexico, 130 m. wide, bet. Gulf of Mexico & Pacific ocean.

Teifi (tī′vē) riv. N Wales, 60 m. long, Cardiganshire to Cardigan bay.

Teignmouth (tān′mŭth; tĭn′mŭth) urban dist. Devonshire, Eng. pop. 11; resort.

Teil, Le (lē tē′y′) cml. comm. dept. Ardèche, France, pop. 7; limestone quarries.

Tekamah (tē-kā′mȧ) city, × of Burt co. Nebraska, pop. 2.

Tekari *or* **Tikari** (tē-kä′rē) native state, Gaya dist. Bihar, India, 832 □. — its ✻ pop. 7.

Tekoa (tē-kō′ȧ) town, Whitman co. Washington, pop. 2.

Telav (tyĕ-läf′) town, Georgia, Asia, 40 m. NE of Tiflis, pop. 12.

Telde (tĕl′dā) comm. Grand Canary, Canary isls. pop. 15.

Tel (*or* **Tell**) **el Amarna** (tĕl′ ĕl ȧ-mär′nȧ) mound, cen. Egypt. See TEL EL AMARNA, *Dict.*

Tel (*or* **Tell**) **el Kebir** (tĕl′ ĕl kĕ-bēr′) vil. Sharkiya prov. Egypt, near Zagazig; battle 1882.

Telemark (tĕl′ĕ-märk) county, S Norway, 6,265 □ pop. 125, × Skien.

Teleorman (-yōr-män′) dept. S Wallachia, Roumania, 1,810 □ p. 297, ✻ Turnu-Măgurele.

Telescope Peak, mt. Calif. near W edge of Death valley, 10,937 ft. high.

Telfair (tĕl′fâr) co. S cen. Ga. 373 □ pop. 15, × McRae.

Tell (tĕl) hilly maritime region, NE Algeria & N Tunis, Africa, 50 to 100 m. wide.

Tell City, city, Perry co. Indiana, on Ohio river, pop. 4.

Teller (tĕl′ẽr) co. cen. Colo. 547 □ pop. 7, × Cripple Creek.

Tellicherry (tĕl′ĭ-chĕr′ĭ) cml. spt. town, Malabar dist. Madras, British India, pop. 28.

Telluride (tĕl′ŭ-rīd) town, × of San Miguel co. Colorado, pop. 2.

Telok Anson (tē-lŏk′ ăn′sŏn) town, Perak, Fed. Malay States, pop. 11.

Telok Betong (tē-lŏk′ bā′tŏng′) spt. town, ✻ of Lampong Districts, S Sumatra, pop. 15.

Telshi (tyĕl′shē) *Lith.* **Telšiai** (tāl′shĕ-ī) town, Kovno prov. NW Lithuania, Europe, pop. 15.

Tema, Teima, *or* **Taima** (tā′mȧ) *Bib.* **Tema** (tē′mȧ) oasis & anc. cml. town, NW Arabia.

Tembuland (tĕm′bōō-lând) ter. E Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, part of Transkeian ters. 3,339 □ pop. 235, ✻ Umtata; includes Bomvanaland on the coast.

Temes (tĕm′ĕsh) riv. SE Hungary, Carpathian mts. 270 m. to Danube riv. — See TIMIŞ.

Temir-Khan-Shura (tyĕ′mĕr-kän-shōō′rȧ) town, Dagestan, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 33.

Temiscouata (tĕm′ĭs-kōō-ä′tȧ; tĕm′ĭs-kwä′tȧ) lake, 29 □, 24 m. long, Quebec prov. Canada. — co. E Quebec prov. Canada, × Isle Verte.

Temişoara (tĕm′ĭ-shä′rȧ) *Hung.* **Temesvár** (tĕm′ĕsh-vär) city, ✻ of Timiş dept. & ✻ of Banat, Roumania, pop. 83.

Temnos (tĕm′nŏs) an anc. Æolian city, Lydia, Asia Minor.

Tempe (tĕm′pē) town, Maricopa co. Ariz. pop. 2. —, **Vale of,** beautiful valley, ab. 5 m. long, Thessaly, Greece; Salambria (anc. Peneus) riv. flows through it. See TEMPEAN, *a.*

Tempelhof (tĕm′pĕl-hŏf′) *officially* **Berlin-Tempelhof,** city, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, part of Greater Berlin, pop. 34.

Tempio Pausania (tĕm′pyō pou-zä′nyä) comm. Sassari prov. Sardinia, Italy, pop. 17.

Temple (tĕm′p′l) city, Bell co. Texas, pop. 11.

Templeton (tĕm′p′l-tŭn) mfg. town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 4.

Temryuk (tyĕm-ryōōk′) spt. town, Kuban and Black Sea prov. Caucasus of the North, Soviet Russia, on Azov sea, pop. 15.

Temuco (tā-mōō′kō) town, ✻ of Cautín prov. Chile, S. Amer. pop. 29.

Tenafly (tĕn′ȧ-flī) bor. Bergen co. N. J. 2 m. W of Hudson river, pop. 6.

Tenakee Inlet (tĕn′ȧ-kē′) NE coast Chichagof isl. Alaska. — vil. N shore of inlet.

Tenali (tä-nä′lē) town, Guntur dist. Madras pres. Br. India, pop. 23.

Tenancingo (tā′năn-sēŋ′gō) city, Mexico state, Mexico, pop. 10.

Tenasserim (tĕn-ăs′ẽr-ĭm) riv. Tenasserim div. Lower Burma, 250 m. long, to Indian ocean. — S div. of Lower Burma, 36,076 □ pop. 1,614, ✻ Moulmein.

Ten Boer (tĕn bōōr′) comm. Groningen prov. Neth. pop. 5.

Tenby (tĕn′bĭ) spt. mun. bor. Pembrokeshire, Wales, on Carmarthen bay, pop. 5; resort.

Tendra (tĕn′drä) isl. 33 m. long, Black sea, 40 m. E of Odessa, Ukraine, Europe.

Tenedos (tĕn′ē-dŏs; *mod. Gr.* -thŏs) isl. 5 m. long, off W coast of Asia Minor; Turkish.

Tenerife (tĕn′ẽr-īf′; *Sp.* tā′nā-rē′fā) *or* **Teneriffe** (tĕn′ẽr-ĭf′) *anc.* PINTUA′RIA, largest of Canary isls. 919 □ pop. 190, ✻ Santa Cruz de Tenerife; earthquake 1704. —, **Peak of.** See TEYDE (*Gaz.*).

Tengchowfu (tĕng′chō′fōō′) town, Shantung prov. China, on Strait of Chihli, pop. 40.

Tengri Khan (tĕŋ′grē kän′) highest peak of Tien Shan mts. cen. Asia, 23,950 ft.

Tengri Nor (tĕŋ′grē nōr′) salt lake (*nor*) 50 m. long, greatest breadth 25 m. ab. 700 □, Tibet, Asia, 30° 40′ N, 90° 30′ E, 15,186 ft. above sea level; hot springs near it to NW.

Tengyueh (tŭng′yū′ĕ) *or* **Momein** (mō′mān′) walled town & treaty port, W Yunnan prov. China, pop. 10.

Tenkasi (tĕn-kȧ′sē) town, Madras, British India, 80 m. NW of Tinnevelly, pop. 22.

Tennessee (tĕn′ē-sē′) riv. U. S. A. ab. 800 m. long, formed by junction in Tenn. of French Broad & Holston rivs. flows into Ohio river. — state, SE cen. U. S. A. 42,022 □ pop. 2,338,✻ Nashville. Abbr. *Tenn.* See CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Tennessee Pass, in Colo. N of Leadville, alt. 10,240 ft.; over chief range Rocky mts.

Tennille (tĕn′ĭl) town, Washington co. Georgia, pop. 2.

Tenos *or* **Tinos** (tē′nŏs) isl. Cyclades isls. *Ægean* sea, 79 □ pop. 12.

Tenryu (tĕn′rē-ōō′) riv. Honshu isl. Japan, 160 m. long, flows into Pacific ocean.

Tensas (tĕn′sŏ) par. NE La. 632 □ pop. 12, × St. Joseph. — riv. Louisiana, 250 m. long, flows into Ouachita river.

Tensift (tĕn′sĭft′) riv. Morocco, Africa, 124 m. long, flows into Atlantic ocean.

Teocalli Mountain (tē′ō-käl′ē) peak, Elk range, Gunnison co. Colo. 13,220 ft. high.

Teos (tē′ŏs) anc. Ionian city, on coast of Asia Minor; birthplace of Anacreon.

Tepic (tä-pēk′) town, ✻ of Nayarit state, Mex. pop. 18.

Teplice-Šanov (tĕp′lĭt-sĕ shä′nŏf) *Ger.* **Teplitz-Schönau** (tĕp′lĭts-shū′nou) city, Louny dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Eur. pop. 29, with subs. 47; watering place; treaty 1813.

Tequendama (tä′kän-dä′mä) vil. & falls (475 ft. high), Funza riv. (branch of Magdalena) Colombia, S. Amer. 10 m. S of Bogotá.

Teramo (tä′rä-mō) prov. E cen. Italy, 1,060 □ pop. 341. — its ✻ pop. comm. 26.

Terceira (tĕr-sā′rä) isl. 223 □, Azores isls. Atlantic oc. pop. 48, ✻ Angra do Heroismo.

Terek (tyā′rĕk) prov. SE Caucasus of the North & Don, Soviet Russia, Europe, 13,460 □ p. 393. — riv. separating it from Mountain repub. & Dagestan, 380 m. long, to Caspian sea.

Terlizzi (tĕr-lēt′sē) comm. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, 19 m. SE of Barletta, pop. 25.

Termini Imerese (tĕr′mē-nē ē′mā-rā′sā) spt. Palermo prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. comm. 18.

Termonde (tĕr′mŏNd′) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 9.

Ternate (tĕr-nä′tā) isl. Du. E. Indies, E of Celebes isl. 53 □ pop. 18. — outpost province, Dutch East Indies, comprising part of the Moluccas (Ternate, Halmahera, Bachan, & Sula isls.) 12,796 □ pop. 149. — its ✻, on E coast of Ternate isl. pop. 7.

Terneuzen (tĕr-nû′zĕn) town & comm. Zeeland, Neth. on W Scheldt river, pop. comm. 10.

Terni (tĕr′nē) *anc.* INTERAM′NA, mfg. comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 33.

Terracina (tĕr′rä-chē′nä) *anc.* AN′XUR, spt. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 11.

Terranova Bracciolini (tĕr′rä-nō′vä brät′chō-lē′nē) comm. Arezzo prov. Italy, pop. 10.

Terranova di Sicilia (dē sē-chē′lyä) spt. Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 23.

Terrebonne (tĕr′bŏn′) par. SE La. 1,760 □ pop. 27, × Houma. — co. SW Quebec prov. Canada, × St. Jérôme.

Terre Haute (tĕr′ē hōt′) cml. & mfg. city, × of Vigo co. Ind. on Wabash river, pop. 66.

Terrell (tĕr′ĕl) co. SW Ga. 322 □ pop. 20, × Dawson. — co. W Texas, 2,635 □ pop. 2, × Sanderson. — cml. city, Kaufman co. Texas, 32 m. E of Dallas, pop. 8.

Terre-Noire (tĕr′-nwär′) comm. dept. Loire, France, pop. 6.

Terror, Mount, volcano, Ross isl. E of S. Victoria Land, Antarctic cont. 10,750 ft. high.

Terry (tĕr′ĭ) co. NW Texas, 870 □ pop. 2, × Brownfield. — city, × of Prairie co. Mont.

Terschelling (tĕr-skĕl′ĭng) isl. 16 m. long, North sea, N. Holland prov. Neth. pop. 4.

Tertry (tĕr′trē′) *formerly* **Testry** (tĕs′trē′) small vil. dept. Somme, France; battle 687.

Teruel (tā′rōō-ĕl′) prov. E Spain, 5,721 □ pop. 264. — its ✻ pop. comm. 12.

Teschen (tĕsh′ĕn) *Czech* **Těšín** (tyā′shĕn) dept. Silesia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, 490 □ pop. 310, ✻ Slezská Ostrava. — *Pol.* **Cieszyn** (chĕ′shĭn) dist. Polish Silesia, 494 □ pop. 145, ✻ Bielsko. — town in this dist. pop. 15.

Teshio (tĕsh′ĕ-ō) old prov. now part of Hokkaido pref. Japan.

Teslin (tĕs′lĭn) lake, Brit. Columbia & Yukon ter. Can. 245 □; a source of Yukon river.

Tessenderloo (tĕs′ĕn-dĕr-lō′) comm. Limburg prov. Belgium, pop. 5.

Teste, La (lȧ tĕst′) *anc.* TES′TA, comm. Gironde dept. France, pop. 6.

Tete (tā′tē) dist. SW Portuguese E. Africa, partly bet. Nyasaland & Southern Rhodesia, 13,600 □ pop. 160. — town, its ✻, on Zambezi riv. pop. 5.

Teteringen (tā′tĕr-ĭng-ĕn) comm. N. Brabant, Netherlands, pop. 7.

Tetnuld (tĕt′nōōlt) mt. Caucasus range, bet. Russia & Georgia, 15,920 ft. high.

Teton (tē′tŏn) co. Idaho, 463 □ pop. 4, × Driggs. — co. N Mont. 2,044 □ pop. 6, × Chouteau. — riv. ab. 160 m. long, Mont. Rocky mts. Teton co. to Missouri river.

Tetovo (tā′tō-vō) *Turk.* **Kalkandele** (käl′kän-dā′lē) dist. SW Serbia, Yugoslavia, pop. 117. — city, its ✻, on Vardar riv. pop. 15.

Tettenhall (tĕt′ĕn-hôl; -ōl) urban dist. Staffordshire, England, pop. 5.

Tetuán (tĕ-twän′) ft. cml. spt. ✻ of Spanish Morocco, Afr. on Medit. sea, pop. 31.

Teutoburger Wald (toi′tō-bōōr′gẽr vält) range of hills, NE Westphalia, Prussia; battle 9 A.D.

Teverone (tā′vā-rō′nā) *anc.* A′NIO, riv. cen. Italy, 73 m. long, to Tiber river.

Teviot (tē′vĭ-ŭt; tĭv′ĭ-ŭt) river, Scotland, 40 m. long, flows into Tweed river.

Teviotdale (-dāl) the valley of the Teviot, Roxburgh co. Scotland.

Tewkesbury (tūks′bẽr-ĭ) mfg. mun. bor. Gloucestershire, Eng. pop. 5; battle 1471.

Tewksbury (tūks′bĕr-ĭ) town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 4.

Texarkana (tĕk′sär-kăn′ȧ) city, × of Miller co. Ark. & city, Bowie co. Texas, legally separate but practically one, joint pop. 20, pop. Ark. part 8.

Texas (tĕk′sȧs) agr. & past. state, SW U. S. A. 265,896 □ pop. 4,663, ✻ Austin. Abbr. *Tex.* See CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, LONE-STAR STATE. — co. S Mo. 1,159 □ pop. 21, × Houston. — co. NW Okla. 2,065 □ pop. 14, × Guymon.

Texas City, city, Galveston co. Texas, pop. 3.

Texel (tĕk′sĕl) isl. 13 m. long, Netherlands, in North sea. — comm. North Holland prov. Netherlands, on Texel isl. pop. 7.

Teyde, *or* **Teide,** *or* **Tenerife, Pico de** (pē′kō dā tā′dā *or* tā′nā-rē′fā) *Eng.* **Peak of Tenerife** (tĕn′ẽr-ĭf′) volcanic mt. Tenerife isl. Canary isls. 12,190 ft. high.

Tezcuco (tās-kōō′kō) *or* **Texcoco** (tās-kō′kō) lake, 12 m. long, Mexico state, Mexico. — city, E of lake, pop. 6.

Teziutlán (tā′sē-ōōt-län′) city, Puebla, Mexico, pop. 12.

Thaba 'Nchu (tä′bȧ n′chōō′) dist. (1,312 □ p. 28) & town, cen. Orange Free State, S. Afr.

Thale (tä′lē) mfg. comm. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 12.

Thalwil (täl′vēl) comm. Zurich canton, Switzerland, on Lake of Zurich, pop. 8.

Thames (tĕmz; *locally also* thāmz, tāmz) riv. E Conn. flows into Long Island sound. — (*pron.* tēmz) *anc.* TAM′ESIS, riv. Eng. 210 m. long, to North sea. — (*pron.* tēmz) river, Ontario, Canada, 135 m. to Lake St. Clair. — (*pron.* tēmz) co. Auckland provincial dist. N North Isl. New Zealand, 494 □ p. 7. — (*pron.* tēmz) bor. Thames co. New Zealand, p. 5.

Thana (tä′nȧ; 239) dist. of Northern div. Bombay, Br. India, 3,434 □ p. 758. — its ✻ p. 23.

Tau. See MANUA.
Tauber. See ROTHENBURG.
Taung-ngu. Var. of TOUNGOO.
Taurasia. See TURIN.
Tauris. See TABRIZ.
Tauromenium. See TAORMINA.
Tavrida. See TAURIDA.
Taygetus. See HAGIOS ILIAS,
Mt.
Taymyr. Var. of TAIMYR.
Tch–. For names beginning thus, see CH–.
Teate. See CHIETI.
Tehran. See TEHERAN.
Teide. See TEYDE.
Teima. See TEMA.
Tejend. See HARI RUD.
Tejo. See TAGUS.
Tekfur Dagh. See RODOSTO.
Tekrit. See TIKRIT.
Telanjang. = ENGANO.
Telo Martius. See TOULON.
Temagami. See TIMAGAMI.
Temesh. See TIMŞI.
Temesvár. See TEMIŞOARA.
Témiscamingue, Temiskaming. See TIMISKAMING.
Tenerife. See TENERIFE.
Tenimber. Var. of TANIMBAR.
Ten Thousand Smokes, Valley of. See KATMAI.
Teodoro. Var. of THEODORO
(river).
Tergeste. See TRIESTE.
Terglou. See TRIGLAV.
Târgu Ocnei. = TÂRGU OCNA.
Terranova di Sibari. See SYBARIS.
Terres Mauvaises. See BAD LANDS.
Têtin. See TESCHEN.
Tessin. See TICINO.
Testa. See TESTE, LA.
Testry. See TERTRY.
Tetschen. See DĚČÍN.
Tevere. See TIBER.
Texcoco. See TEZCUCO.
Thaddæus. See FADYEEVSKI.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Thanet, Isle of (thăn′ĕt) isl. NE end of Kent co. England, 42 □.
Thann (tän) comm. dept. Haut-Rhin, France, pop. 6.
Thaon-les-Vosges (tōn′-lā′-vōzh′) comm. dept. Vosges, France, pop. 8.
Thapsacus (thăp′sā-kŭs) anc. city, on S bank of Upper Euphrates, Syria; famous ford.
Thapsus (thăp′sŭs) anc. town, N Africa; site on E coast of Tunis; battle 46 B. C.
Thar and Parkar (tŭr, pär′kär; 239) dist. E Sind, Bombay, British India, 13,636 □ pop. 396, ✻ Umarkot.
Tharrawaddy (thăr′ä-wŏd′ĭ) dist. Pegu div. Lower Burma, Asia, 2,851 □ pop. 492.
Thasos (thā′sŏs) isl. in N Ægean sea, 40° 45′ N, 24° 40′ E, 152 □ pop. 12; to Greece.
Thaton (thä′tōn′) coast dist. Tenasserim div. Lower Burma, 5,079 □ p. 471. — its ✻ p. 15.
Thayer (thâr) co. S Nebr. 578 □ pop. 14, × Hebron. — city, Oregon co. Mo. pop. 2.
Thayetmyo (tä′yĕt-myō′; 239) dist. of Magwe div. Lower Burma, 4,750 □ pop. 255. — its ✻, on Irrawaddy riv. pop. 16.
Thebarton (thĕb′ăr-tŭn) town, South Australia, suburb of Adelaide, pop. 14.
Thebes (thēbz) *classical* THE′BÆ, anc. ruined city, Upper Egypt on Nile riv.; remains of Karnak & Luxor temples. See THEBAN, *a.* — anc. chief city of Bœotia, Greece.
The Dalles (thĕ dălz′) city, × of Wasco co. Oregon, pop. 6. See DALLES, *n. pl.*
Theodosia (thē′ō-dō′shĭ-ȧ) *Russ.* **Feodosiya** (fē′ō-dō-sē′yȧ) spt. on Black sea, Crimea republic, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 43.
Theophilo Ottoni (tä′ōō-fē′lōō ŏt-tō′nē) munic. Minas Geraes state, Brazil, pop. 163.
Therezina (tä′rē-zē′nä) city, ✻ of Piauhy state, Brazil, pop. 58.
Thermopolis (thĕr-mŏp′ō-lĭs) town, × of Hot Springs co. Wyo. pop. 2; hot springs.
Thermopylæ (thĕr-mŏp′ĭ-lē) famous pass, Greece, 9 m. SSE of Lamia; battle 480 B. C.
Thérouanne (tā′rōō′ăn′) vil. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France, pop. 1; formerly a fortress; taken by Eng. in 1380 & 1513, & by the Emp. Chas. V. in 1553.
Thespiæ (thĕs′pĭ-ē) town, anc. Bœotia, Greece, E of Mt. Helicon.
Thessaly (thĕs′ȧ-lĭ) *anc.* THESSA′LIA, region (anc. div.) NE Greece, comprising nomes of Larissa & Trikkala, 5,304 □ pop. 431, chief town Larissa.
Thetford Mines (thĕt′fĕrd) town, Megantic co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 8; asbestos mines.
Theux (tû) comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Thiaucourt (tyō′kōōr′) vil. dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, pop. 1, ab. 16 m. ENE of St.-Mihiel; taken by Americans Sept. 12, 1918; Amer. mil. cemetery.
Thibodaux (tĭb′ō-dō′) town, × of Lafourche par. La. on Bayou Lafourche, pop. 4.
Thief River Falls, city, × of Pennington co. Minn. on Thief river, pop. 5.
Thielt (tēlt) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belg. 15 m. SE of Bruges, pop. 12.
Thiene (tyē′nä) mfg. comm. Vicenza prov. Italy, 12 m. NNW of Vicenza, pop. 9.
Thiepval (tyĕp′vȧl′) vil. dept. Somme, France, near Albert; taken by Brit. 1916 & 1918.
Thiers (tyâr) mfg. comm. dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France, pop. 16.
Thiès (tē-ĕs′) town, Senegal, Fr. W. Afr. 40 m. E of Cape Verde, pop. 3.
Thionville (tyŏN′vĕl′) *Ger.* **Diedenhofen** (dē′dĕn-hō′fĕn) comm. dept. Moselle, France, pop. 13.
Thirlmere (thûrl′mēr) lake, Cumberland, Eng. near Helvellyn; water for Manchester.
Thisted (tĭs′tĕth) co. NW Jutland, Denmark, 687 □ pop. 81. — its ✻ pop. 7, with subs. 8.
Thivai (thē′vē) comm. ✻ of Bœotia nome, Greece, pop. 4; on site of anc. THEBES.
Thok Jalung (tŏk′ yȧ-lōōng′) gold field (*Ihok*) W Tibet, Asia; 12,325 ft. above sea level.
Thomas (tŏm′ȧs) co. SW Ga. 530 □ pop. 33, × Thomasville. — co. NW Kans. 1,065 □ p. 6, × Colby. — co. NW Nebr. 716 □ p. 2, × Thedford. — town, Tucker co. W. Va. p. 2.
Thomaston (tŏm′ȧs-tŭn) mfg. town, Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 4. — town, × of Upson co. Ga. pop. 3. — town, Knox co. Maine, pop. 2.
Thomasville (tŏm′ȧs-vĭl) town, × of Thomas co. Ga. pop. 8; winter health resort. — town Davidson co. N. C. pop. 6.
Thompson (tŏmp′sŭn) mfg. town, Windham co. Connecticut, pop. 5. — riv. 455 m. long, main trib. of Fraser riv. Br. Columbia, Canada.
Thompsonville (-vĭl) vil. in Enfield tn. Hartford co. Conn. on Conn. riv. pop. 6.
Thomson (tŏm′sŭn) town, × of McDuffie co. Ga. 29 m. W of Augusta, pop. 2.
Thonon-les-Bains (tō′nŏN′-lā-bĂN′) comm. dept. Haute-Savoie, France, on Lake of Geneva, pop. 8; mineral baths.
Thornaby on Tees (thôr′nȧ-bĭ ŏn tēz′) mun. bor. N. Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 20.
Thornapple River (thôrn′ăp′l) Mich. 100 m. Eaton co. to Grand river.
Thornton (thôrn′tŭn) urban dist. Lancashire, Eng. pop. 6.
Thorold (thō′rōld) town, Welland co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 5.
Thorshavn (tôrs′houn′) chief town of the Faroe islands, Denmark, pop. 2.
Thouars (tōō′ăr′) comm. dept. Deux-Sèvres, France, pop. 8; mineral springs.
Thourout (tōō′rōō′) mfg. comm. W. Flanders prov. Belg. 11 m. SSW of Bruges, pop. 11.
Thousand Islands, group of about 1,500 islands in upper St. Lawrence riv. bet. N. Y. state & Ontario prov. Canada; summer resort; villas.
Thrace (thrās) *or* **Thracia** (thrā′shĭ-ȧ) region, E part of Balkan pen.; anc. country included modern Bulgaria & part of E Macedonia; as a Roman prov. included cen. & S Bulgaria, Turkey in Europe, & mod. W. Thrace; modern Thrace (Greek ter. 1920–1923) divided by Maritsa riv. into **Western Thrace** (Évros & Rodopi nomes, Greece) & **Eastern Thrace** (Adrianople vilayet) ab. 8,600 □ p. ab. 500, ✻ Adrianople. See THRACIAN, *a.* & *n.*
Three Oaks, mfg. vil. Berrien co. Michigan, pop. 1; featherbone.
Three Rivers, mfg. city, St. Joseph co. Mich. pop. 5. — *Fr.* **Trois Rivières,** city, St. Maurice co. Quebec, Canada, pop. 22. — See TROIS-RIVIÈRES (*Gaz.*).
Throckmorton (thrŏk′môr-tŭn) co. N Texas, 879 □ pop. 4, × Throckmorton.
Throgs Neck (thrŏgz) cape, Westchester co. N. Y. in Long Island sound.
Throop (thrōōp) bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. 3 m. NE of Scranton, pop. 7.
Thuin (tü′ĂN′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Thun (tōōn) comm. Berne canton, Switzerland, on Aar riv. near Lake of Thun, pop. 14. —, **Lake of,** *Ger.* **Thunersee** (tōō′nĕr-zā′) in Switzerland, 10 m. long, part of Aar riv.
Thunder Bay, 12 m. long, Mich. extends into Alpena co. from Lake Huron. — bay, NW Lake Superior, Ontario, Canada. — dist. W Ontario, Can., on Lake Superior, × Port Arthur.
Thunder Cape, bold headland, SE of Thunder bay, Lake Superior, Canada.
Thurgau (tōōr′gou) canton, NE Switzerland, 388 □ pop. 136, ✻ Frauenfeld.
Thuringia (thŭ-rĭn′jĭ-ȧ) federated state, cen. Germany, composed of the united states (now districts) of Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Gotha, Reuss, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, & Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 4,542 □ pop. 1,508, ✻ Weimar; in it is the **Thuringian Forest** (thŭ-rĭn′jĭ-ăn) *Ger.* **Thüringer Wald** (tü′rĭng-ĕr vält′) wooded mt. range. See THURINGIAN, *n.*
Thurles (thûrlz) town, Tipperary co. Irish Free State, pop. 5.
Thursday Island, in Torres strait, nr. Cape York, Queensland, Australia, p. 1; good harbor.
Thurston (thûr′stŭn) co. NE Nebr. 387 □ pop. 10, × Pender. — co. W Wash. 709 □ pop. 22, × Olympia.
Thusis (tōō′zĭs) vil. Grisons canton, Switzerland, pop. 1; resort.
Tiahuanaco (tyä′wä-nä′kō) site of megaliths & ruins, S of Lake Titicaca, Bolivia, S. Amer.
Tia Juana (tē′ä hwä′nä; 189) town, Lower California, Mex. 15 m. S of San Diego, Calif.; race track; tourist resort.
Tiaret (tyȧ′rĕ′) comm. dept. Oran, Algeria, pop. 15.
Tiber (tī′bĕr) *It.* **Tevere** (tā′vȧ-rā) *anc.* TI′BERIS, riv. cen. Italy, 244 m. long, Tuscan Apennines to Mediterranean sea.
Tiberias (tī-bē′rĭ-ȧs) subdist. Northern dist. Palestine, pop. 21. — *mod.* **Tabariah** (tä′bä-rē′ä) anc. town on W shore of Sea of Galilee, N Palestine, pop. 7. —, **Sea of.** See GALILEE, SEA OF (*Gaz.*).
Tibesti (tĭ-bĕs′tē) stony, mountainous region of Sahara, Fr. W. Africa, S of Fezzan.
Tibet (tĭ-bĕt′; tĭb′ĕt) *Chin.* **Sitsang** (sĭt′säng′) country, Chinese dependency, S of Sinkiang prov. 465,000 □ pop. 3,500, ✻ Lhasa. See LAMAISM, *n.*, TIBETAN, *a.* & *n.*
Tiburón (tē′bōō-rōn′) isl. 34 m. long, Gulf of California; to Sonora state, Mexico.
Ticao (tē-kä′ō) isl. S of Luzon, Phil. isls. Sorsogon prov. 121 □ pop. 16. — **Pass,** strait bet. Ticao isl. & Luzon.
Ticino (tē-chē′nō) riv. Switzerland, & Piedmont (Italy) 154 m. long, to Po riv. — *or* **Tessin** (tĕ-sĕn′; *F.* tĕ′sĂN′) canton, S Switzerland, 1,086 □ pop. 152, ✻ Bellinzona.
Ticinus (tĭ-sī′nŭs) Latin name of riv. TICINO; battle 218 B. C.
Ticonderoga (tī-kŏn′dĕr-ō′gȧ) vil. Essex co. New York, pop. 2; old fort at head of Lake Champlain, built by French in 1755 (Fort Carillon), taken by Gen. Amherst in 1759; taken from English by Ethan Allen in 1775; retaken by Burgoyne in 1777.
Tidore (tē-dōr′) isl. Ternate prov. Du. E. Indies, W of Halmahera island, 42 □ pop. 17.
Tiehling (tĭ-ĕ′lĭng′) treaty mart, Shengking prov. Manchuria, pop. 33; 40 m. N of Mukden.
Tiel (tēl) cml. comm. Gelderland prov. Neth. on Waal river, pop. 12.
Tien Shan (tĭ-ĕn′ shän′) *or* **Tian Shan** *or* **Thian Shan** (tĭ-ăn′) lofty mt. chain (*shan*) Russian Turkestan & Sinkiang prov. China, cen. Asia; highest Tengri Khan, 23,950 ft.
Tientsin (tĭ-ĕn′tsĕn′) cml. city & treaty port, ✻ of Chihli prov. China, pop. 800.
Tierra del Fuego (tyĕr′rä dĕl fwä′gō) group of isls. S end S. Amer.; belongs partly to Chile, & partly to Argentina. — ter. Argentina, E part of this group, 8,299 □ pop. 3, ✻ Ushuaia.
Tieté (tyä-tā′) riv. São Paulo state, Brazil, 745 m. long, flows into Paraná river.
Tietjerksteradeel (tēt′yĕrk′stĕ-rȧ-dāl′) comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 16.
Tiffin (tĭf′ĭn) mfg. city, × of Seneca co. Ohio, pop. 14; Heidelberg univ.
Tiflis (tyĕ-flyĕs′) *Georgian* **Tpilisi** (t′pĕ′lĕ-sĕ) prov. N Georgia, Asia, 11,041 □ pop. 1,089. — city, its ✻ & ✻ of Georgia on Kura riv. pop. 347; university.
Tift (tĭft) co. S Georgia, 243 □ pop. 14, × Tifton.
Tifton (tĭf′tŭn) city, × of Tift co. Georgia, pop. 3.
Tiger River, riv. S. C. 100 m. long, Greenville co. to Broad river.
Tigré (tē′grā′) prov. N Abyssinia, NE Africa, ✻ Adowa.
Tigre (tē′grā) riv. Ecuador, S. America, 350 m. long, flows into Amazon river.
Tigre Island, isl. in Gulf of Fonseca, Honduras, Cen. America; chief town Amapala.
Tigris (tī′grĭs) riv. Turkey in Asia & Mesopotamia, 1,150 m. long, unites with Euphrates.
Tikamgarh (tē′kŭm-gŭr′) *or* **Tehri** (tā′rē) town, ✻ of Orchha state, Central India, pop. 14.
Tikrit (tē-krēt′) *or* **Tekrit,** town on Tigris, Mesopotamia, ab. 100 m. NNW of Bagd pop. 5; bp. of Saladin; battle 1917.
Tikveš (tĭk′vĕsh) dept. S. Serbia, Yugoslavia, Europe, pop. 73.
Tilburg (tĭl′bûrg) mfg. comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 62.
Tilbury (tĭl′bĕr-ĭ) urban dist. Essex co. Eng. pop. 10.
Tillamook (tĭl′ȧ-mōōk) co. NW Oregon, 1,125 □ pop. 9.— city, its × pop. 2.
Tilleur (tē′yûr′) comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Tillman (tĭl′mȧn) co. SW Oklahoma, 850 □ pop. 22, × Frederick.
Tilsit (tĭl′zĭt) mfg. & cml. city, E. Prussia, on Memel riv. pop. 44; treaty signed 1807.
Tilton (tĭl′tŭn) town, Belknap co. New Hampshire, pop. 2.
Timagami *or* **Temagami, Lake** (tĕ-mä′gä-mĭ) lake (90 □) & summer resort region, Ontario, Canada, N of Lake Nipissing & SW of Lake Timiskaming.
Timaru (tē′mä-rōō; *colloq.* tĭm′ȧ-rōō′) cml. spt. bor. Levels co. South Isl. N. Z. pop. 16.
Timbo (tĕm′bō; *F.* tăn′bō′) town, ✻ of Futa Jallon, French Guinea, Fr. W. Africa.
Timbuktu (tĭm-bŭk′tōō) *Fr.* **Tombouctou** (tôN′bōōk′tōō′) town, French Sudan, Fr. W. Africa, near Niger riv. pop. 4; mosque.
Timiş (tē′mĭsh) *or* **Temesh** (tĕm′ĕsh) dept. W Banat, Roumania, ✻ Temişoara.
Timiskaming *or* **Temiskaming, Lake** (tē-mĭs′kȧ-mĭng) lake, 117 □, Ontario & Quebec provs. Canada, drains into Ottawa river. — dist. E Ontario, Can. × Haileybury. — *or* **Témiscamingue** (tā′mēs′kȧ′măNg′) co. W Quebec, Can × × Ville-Marie & Amos.
Timmonsville (tĭm′ŭnz-vĭl) town, Florence co. South Carolina, pop. 2.
Timok (tē′mŏk) dept. NE Serbia, Yugoslavia, Europe, 1,234 □ pop. 135.
Timor (tē-mōr′) isl. 340 m. long, Malay arch.; E part (7,275 □ pop. 378, ✻ Dilli) Port. & W part (6,373 □ pop. 343, ✻ Kupang) Dutch. — outpost province (Timor, Sumba, Flores, Sumbawa, & adj. smaller isls.) Du. E. Indies, 26,410 □ pop. 1,147.
Timorlaut (-lout) *or* **Tanimbar** (tä′nĭm-bär′) isl. group, Amboina outpost prov. Du. E. Indies, E by N of Timor isl. 2,096 □ pop. ab. 18.
Timor Sea, part of Indian ocean bet. Timor isl. & N Australia.
Timpanogos Cave (tĭm′pȧ-nō′gŏs) nat. monument, cen. Utah; limestone cavern.
Timpanogos Peak, N cen. Utah, 11,957 ft.; highest of Wasatch mountains.
Timpson (tĭmp′sŭn) city, Shelby co. Texas, pop. 2.
Tinchebrai (tănsh′brā′) comm. dept. Orne, France, pop. 3; battle 1106.
Tineo (tē-nā′ō) comm. Oviedo prov. NW Spain, pop. 24.
Tinghai (tĭng′hī′) cml. spt. ✻ of Chusan arch. Chekiang prov. China, pop. 30.
Tinian (tē′nĭ-än′) isl. Marianas isls. Pacific ocean; ruins of colossal columned tombs.
Tinnevelly (tĭn′ē-vĕl′ĭ) maritime dist. Madras, Br. India, 4,325 □ p. 1,901. — its ✻ p. 54.
Tintagel Head (tĭn-tăj′ĕl) cape, W coast of Cornwall co. Eng.; ruins of Tintagel castle, reputed birthplace of King Arthur.
Tintern Abbey (tĭn′tĕrn) famous ruins, Monmouthshire, England, 4½m. N of Chepstow.
Tinto, Río (rē′ō tēn′tō) riv. Huelva prov. Spain, 70 m. long, to Huelva harbor.
Tioga (tī-ō′gȧ) co. S N. Y. 520 □ p. 24, × Owego. — co. N Pa. 1,142 □ p. 37, × Wellsboro.
Tippah (tĭp′ȧ) co. N Mississippi, 446 □ pop. 15, × Ripley.
Tippecanoe (tĭp′ē-kȧ-nōō′) co. WNW Indiana, 503 □ pop. 43, × Lafayette. — riv. Ind. 200 m. long, Tippecanoe lake, Kosciusko co. to Wabash river; Harrison's victory, 1811.
Tippecanoe City, vil. Miami co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Tippera (tĭp′ĕ-rä) dist. SE Bengal, Br. India, 2,499 □ pop. 2,743, ✻ Comilla.
Tipperary (tĭp′ĕr-ā′rĭ; 115) min. agr. & past. co. Munster prov. Irish Free State, 1,659 □ p. 152, × Clonmel. — urban dist. and town, Tipperary co. 24 m. SE of Limerick, p. 6.
Tippermuir (tĭp′ĕr-mūr′; *Scot.* -mür′) battlefield (1644) near Perth, Scotland.
Tipton (tĭp′tŭn) co. N cen. Ind. 260 □ pop. 16, × Tipton. — co. W Tenn. 442 □ pop. 30, × Covington. — city, × of Tipton co. Ind. pop. 5. — city, × of Cedar co. Iowa, pop. 2. — urban dist. Staffordshire, England, pop. 34.
Tirach Mir (tē′rŭch mēr) mt. (*mir*) highest of Hindu Kush, Chitral, NW India, 25,420 ft.
Tirah (tē-rä′) mountainous ter. North-West Frontier Province, India, in Khyber Agency.
Tirana (tē-rä′nä) town, provisional ✻ of Albania, 18 m. E of Durazzo, pop. 12.
Tirano (tē-rä′nō) comm. Sondrio prov. N Italy, pop. 7; resort of pilgrims.
Tiraspol (tyĕ′rȧs-pôl′y′) town, Odessa prov. Ukraine, Europe, on Dniester riv. pop. 23.
Tireh (tē′rē) *anc.* TYR′RHA, town, Smyrna vilayet, Turkey in Asia, pop. 15.
Tirhut (tēr′hōōt′) div. of Bihar & Orissa, British India, 12,588 □ pop. 9,949.
Tirlemont (tēr′l′-mŏN′) cml. & mfg. comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 19.
Tirol *or* **Tyrol** (tĭr′ōl; *G.* tē-rōl′) Alpine prov. W Austria, 4,790 □ p. 306, ✻ Innsbruck; divided into N. Tirol & Lienz; former S Tirol is now part of Venetia Tridentina prov. Italy.
Tiruvallur (tē-rōō′vȧ-lōōr′) town, Tanjore dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 24.
Tiruvannamalai (tē-rōō′vä-nä′mȧ-lī′) town, N. Arcot dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 22.
Tiryns (tĭ′rĭnz) prehistoric citadel N of Nauplia, Greece.
Tisa *or* **Tisza** (tē′sō) *Ger.* **Theiss** (tīs) *anc.* TI′SIUS *or* TI′SIA, riv. Hungary & Yugoslavia, from Carpathian mts. ab. 800 m. to the Danube, ab. 28 m. N of Belgrade.
Tisbury (tĭz′bĕr-ĭ) town, Dukes co. Mass. on Marthas Vineyard, pop. 1; resort.
Tishomingo (tĭsh′ō-mĭŋ′gō) co. NE Miss. 428 □ pop. 15, × Iuka. — city, × of Johnston co. Okla. pop. 2.
Titicaca, Lake (tē′tē-kä′kä; tĭt′ĕ-) bet. S Peru & Bolivia, S. Amer. 138 m. long, 69 m. wide, ab. 3,500 □, alt. 12,644 ft.; highest navigable lake in the world.
Titus (tī′tŭs) co. NE Texas, 398 □ pop. 18, × Mount Pleasant.
Titusville (tī′tŭs-vĭl) mfg. city, Crawford co. Pa. on Oil Creek, pop. 8; oil & steel center.
Tiverton (tĭv′ĕr-tŭn) town, Newport co. R. I. p. 4. — mun. bor. Devonshire, Eng. p. 10.
Tivoli (tē′vō-lē) *anc.* TI′BUR, comm. Rome prov. Italy, 18 m. ENE of Rome, pop. 15.
Tiziuzu (tē-zē′ōō-zōō′) *Fr.* **Tizi-Ouzou** (tē′zē′-ōō′zōō′) comm. Algiers, Algeria, pop. 35.
Tizzana (tē-tsä′nä) cml. comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 13.
Tlaxcala (tläs-kä′lä) state, Mexico, 1,534 □ pop. 187. — its ✻ pop. 3.
Tlemsen *or* **Tlemcen** (tlĕm-sĕn′) cml. comm. dept. Oran, Algeria, Africa, pop. 43.
Tmolus, Mount (t′mō′lŭs; mō′lŭs) *classical name of* **Boz Dagh** (bŏz dăg′; 172) mt. range (*dagh*) Turkey in Asia, 20 m. E of Smyrna, ab. 6,500 ft. high.
Toa Alta (tō′ä äl′tä) munic. San Juan dept. Porto Rico, pop. 11.
Toa Baja (tō′ä bä′hä; 189) munic. San Juan dept. Porto Rico, pop. 7.
Toba, Lake (tō′bä) 60 m. long, 502 □, in mts. of N Sumatra; prob. crater of extinct vol.
Tobago (tō-bā′gō) isl. attached to Trinidad, Br. W. Indies, 114 □ pop. 23, ✻ Scarborough.
Tobarra (tō-bär′rä; 133) comm. Albacete prov. Spain, pop. 11; watering place.
Tobol (tō-bôl′y′) riv. Siberia, 800 m. long, Ural mts. to Irtish river.

Thebæ. See THEBES.
Theiss. See TISA.
Theodoro. = DUVIDA, RIO DA.
Théodule Pass. See MATTERJOCH.
Thera. See SANTORIN.
Therma. See SALONIKA.
Thermaicus Sinus. See SALONIKA, GULF OF.
Thermia. See KYTHNOS.
Thessalonica. See SALONIKA.
Theveste. See TEBESSA.
Thian Shan. See TIEN SHAN.
Thibet. Var. of TIBET.
Thira. See SANTORIN.
Thorn. See TORUŃ.
Thospitis. ✣ VAN (lake).
Thunersee. See THUN, LAKE OF.
Thüringer Wald. See THURINGIA.
Thyatira. See AKHISSAR.
Tian Shan. See TIEN SHAN.
Tibet, Little. See BALTISTAN.
Tibur. See TIVOLI.
Ticinum. See PAVIA.
Tigranocerta. See SERT.
Tihama. See TEHAMA.
Tihwafu. See URUMTSI.
Tikari. See TEKARI.
Timbuctoo. Var. of TIMBUKTU.
Timişoara. Var. of TEMIŞOARA.
Tingis. See TANGIER.
Tinos. See TENOS.
Tira. Var. of TIREH.
Tirgovişte. Var. of TÂRGOVIŞTE.
Tîrgu-Jiu. Var. of TÂRGU JIU.
Tirnovo. See TRNOVO.
Tisia *or* **Tissus.** See TISA.
Tisza. See TISA.
Tiszapolgár. See POLGAR.
Tizi-Ouzou. See TIZIUZU.
Tjilatjap. See CHILACHAP.

Tobolsk (tō-bŏlsk′; *Russ.* tŏ-bôl′y′sk) former Russian govt. NW Siberia, now Tyumen & Omsk provs. Soviet Russia, Asia. — town, Tyumen prov. Soviet Russia, pop. 25.
Tocantins (tō′kän-tēns′) riv. Brazil, 1,700 m. long, to Pará river.
Toccoa (tŏk′ō-ȧ) town, × of Stephens co. Georgia, pop. 4.
Tochi (tō′chē) agency, N.-W. Frontier Prov. Br. India, p. 139 ; coexten. with N Waziristan.
Tochigi (tō′chē-gē) pref. cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 2,490 □ p.1,046. — city in this dist. p. 26.
Tocopilla (tō′kō-pēl′yä ; 195) spt. city, Antofagasta prov. Chile, S. America, pop. 5.
Tocora (tō-kō′rä) peak, Andes mts. Peru, near Bolivian border, 19,741 ft. high.
Tocuyo (tō-kōō′yō) riv. Venezuela, S. Amer. 200 m. long, E of Trujillo to Caribbean sea.
Todd (tŏd) co. SW Ky. 367 □ pop. 16, × Elkton. — co. cen. Minn. 957 □ pop. 26, × Long Prairie. — co. S S. Dak. 1,397 □ pop. 3.
Todi (tō′dē) *anc.* Tu′der, comm. Perugia prov. Italy, p.17; Rom. remains ; cath. ; battle 552.
Tödi (tû′dē) *or* **Piz Rusein** (pēts rōō-sān′) highest of N Swiss Alps, Glarus canton, 11,887 ft.
Todmorden (tŏd′mŏr-dĕn ; *colloq.* tŏ′mŏr-) mun. bor. West Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. p. 24.
Toggenburg (tŏg′ĕn-bŏŏrĸ) dist. St. Gallen canton, Switz. in upper valley of the Thur.
Togo (tō′gō) *or* **Togoland** (-lănd′) former Ger. prot. W Africa, bet. Gold Coast colony & French Dahomey, now French & British mandates ; French Togo (incl. coast) 21,893 □ pop. 673, ✻ Lome ; Brit. Togo, 13,040 □ pop. 188, attached to Gold Coast colony.
Tohopekaliga, Lake (tō′hō-pē′kȧ-lī′gȧ ; -lē′gȧ) Brevard co. Fla. ab. 12 m. long.
Tokachi (tō′kä′chē) peak, N cen. Hokkaido, Japan, 8,200 ft. high. — old prov. now part of Hokkaido pref.
Tokaido (tō′kī′dō) old circuit or div. of Japan, cen. Honshu, comprising 5 provs.
Tokat (tō-kät′) mfg. city, Sivas vilayet, Asia Minor, 48 m. NNW of Sivas, pop. 30.
Tokay (tō-kā′) *Hung.* **Tokaj** (tō′koi) comm. Zemplén co. Hungary, pop. 5 ; wines.
Tokushima (tō′kōō-shē′mȧ) prefecture, NE Shikoku isl. Japan, 1,597 □ pop. 670. — spt. city in this prefecture, on NE coast, pop. 68.
Tokyo *or* **Tokio** (tō′kē-ō) prefecture, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 823 □, pop. 3,699. — *formerly* **Yeddo** *or* **Yedo** (yĕd′ō) city, in same, ✻ of Japanese Empire, on E coast, pop. (1920) 2,173 ; univ. ; earthquake & fire, Sept. 1, 1923.
Tokyo, *or* **Tokio, Bay,** bay, E coast of Honshu isl. Japan, lat. 35° 30′ N, 50 m. long.
Toledo (tō-lē′dō) city, × of Tama co. Iowa, pop. 2. — mfg. cml. city, port of entry, × of Lucas co. Ohio, pop. 243. — (tō-lē′dō ; *Sp. pron.* tō-lä′ŧhō ; 146) prov. cen. Spain, 5,920 □ pop. 451. — *anc.* Tole′tum, its ✻, on Tagus riv. pop. 26 ; fine cathedral, the metropolitan church of Spain ; Toledo blades. — munic. W coast of Cebu, Phil. isls. pop. 25.
Tolentino (tō′lĕn-tē′nō) *anc.* Tolenti′num, comm. Macerata prov. It. pop. 12 ; bat. 1815.
Tolima (tō-lē′mä) volcano, Colombia, South America, 18,432 ft. high. — dept. Colombia, South America, 10,080 □ pop. 329, ✻ Ibagué.
Tolland (tŏl′ȧnd) co. NNE Connecticut, 404 □ pop. 27. — its × pop. 1.
Tolmino (tôl-mē′nō) vil. Venetia Julia, Italy, 18 m. NE of Gorizia, on Isonzo riv. p. 2.
Tolna (tôl′nō) co. S Hung. 1,365 □ p. 262, × Szekszárd. — comm. Tolna co. on Danube, p. 9.
Tolosa (tō-lō′sä) mfg. comm. Guipúzcoa prov. Spain, pop. 11.
Tolú (tō-lōō′) *or* **Santiago de Tolú** (sän′tē-ä′gō dā) spt. town, Bolívar dept. Colombia, p. 6.
Toluca (tō-lōō′kȧ) city, Marshall co. Ill. pop. 3. — *or* **Toluca de Lerdo** (tō-lōō′kȧ dā lĕr′dō) city, ✻ of Mexico state, Mexico, pop. 38. —, **Nevada de** (nä-va′ŧha dā tō-lōō′kȧ ; 146) vol. peak, over 15,000 ft. high, Mexico state, Mexico, near Toluca.
Tom (tôm) riv. Siberia, Asia, 525 m. long, flows into Ob river.
Tom, Mount (tŏm) mt. Hampden & Hampshire cos. Mass. 1,214 ft. high.
Tomah (tō′mȧ) town & city, Monroe co. Wisconsin, pop. city 3.
Tomahawk (tŏm′ȧ-hôk′) city, Lincoln co. Wisconsin, pop. 3.
Tomaszów (tō-mä′sŏôf) comm. Łódź prov. Poland, 27 m. SE of Łódź, pop. 28.
Tombigbee (tŏm-bĭg′bē) riv. 450 m. long, NE Miss. to Alabama river.
Tombo Island (tŏm′bō) isl. off coast of French Guinea, Fr. W. Africa. See Konakri (*Gaz.*).
Tombstone (tōōm′stōn″) city, × of Cochise co. Arizona, pop. 1 ; mining center.
Tomelloso (tō′mĕl-yō′sō) comm. Ciudad Real prov. Spain, pop. 21.
Tom Green, co. W Texas, 1,454 □ pop. 15, × San Angelo.
Tömös Pass (tû′mûs) Transylvanian Alps, Roumania, 10 m. S of Braşov, alt. 3,445 ft.
Tompkins (tŏmp′kĭnz) co. SW N. Y. 476 □ pop. 35, × Ithaca.
Tom Sauk (tŏm sôk′) mt. Iron co. Mo. 1,800 ft. ; highest point in Missouri.
Tomsk (tômsk) prov. W cen. Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, 158,673 □ pop. 1,086. — city, its ✻, on Tom riv. pop. 90.
Toms River, (tŏmz) town, × of Ocean co. N. J. on Toms river, pop. 2 ; resort.
Tonale Pass (tō-nä′lä) Lombard Alps, NW of Trent, bet. Lombardy & Venetia Tridentina, Italy, alt. 6,182 ft.
Tonawanda (tŏn′ȧ-wŏn′dȧ) city, Erie co. New York, pop. 10.
Tonbridge (tŭn′brĭj) urban dist. SW Kent co. England, p. 16 ; 6 m. N of Tunbridge Wells.
Tönder (tûn′dĕr) co. SW South Jutland, Denmark, pop. 36. — its ✻ pop. 5.
Tonga (tŏn′gȧ ; *Fiji* tō′ngä), *or* **Friendly, Islands,** arch. S Pacific ocean: 3 main groups of isls. Tongatabu, Vavau, & Hapai, 385 □ pop. 25, ✻ Nukualofa ; Brit. protectorate.
Tongaland (tŏn′gȧ-lănd) *or* **Amatongaland** (ăm′ȧ-) region N of Zululand, Natal, U. of S. Afr. 600 □ pop. 14, included in Ingwavuma dist.
Tongatabu (tŏn′gä-tä′bōō ; tŏng′ä-tä-bōō′) isl. group, Tonga isls. S Pacific oc. 166 □ p. 10.
Tongres (tôN′gr′) mfg. & cml. comm. Limburg prov. Belgium, pop. 11.
Tongue River (tŭng) riv. 200 m. long, N Wyo. to Yellowstone river, Montana.
Tonk (tŏnk) native state, Rajputana, India, 2,553 □ pop. 288. — its ✻ pop. 30.
Tonkin (tŏn′kĭn′) *or* **Tongking** (tŏng′kĭng′) *or* **Tonking** (tŏn′kĭng′) French protectorate, French Indo-China, 40,530 □ pop. 6,850, ✻ Hanoi.
Tonkin, Gulf of, inlet of China sea, E of Indo-China, ab. 300 m. long, 150 m. wide.
Tonle Sap (tŏn′lȧ săp′) *Fr.* **Grand-Lac** (grän′-lȧk′) lake, 100 to 770 □ according to season, Cambodia, Fr. Indo-China.
Tonneins (tô′nĂN′) comm. dept. Lot-et-Garonne, France, on Garonne river, pop. 7.
Tonopah (tō′nō-pä′) city, × of Nye co. Nevada, pop. 4 ; gold mines.
Tönsberg (tûns′bĕr′y′) spt. Vestfold co. Norway, on Christiania fiord, p. 13.
Tonto National Monument (tŏn′tō) 80 m. E of Phoenix, Ariz. ; anc. cliff dwellings.
Tooele (tōō-ēl′ē) co. W Utah, 6,849 □ pop. 8. — city, its × pop. 4.
Toole (tōōl) co. N Mont. 1,958 □ pop. 4, × Shelby.
Toombs (tōōmz) co. SE Georgia, 393 □ pop. 14, × Lyons.
Toowong (tōō-wŏng′) town, Queensland, Australia, sub. of Brisbane, pop. 10.
Toowoomba (tōō-wōōm′bȧ) munic. SE Queensland, Australia, pop. 21.
Topeka (tō-pē′kȧ) city, ✻ of Kans. & × of Shawnee county, pop. 50 ; colleges.
Toplica (tŏp′lē-tsä) *or* **Toplitsa,** dept. cen. Serbia, Yugoslavia, 996 □ p. 108, ✻ Prokuplje.
Topolya (tŏ′pō-lyŏ) *or* **Bačka, *or* Bachka, Topolya** (bäch′kŏ) comm. Bačka & Baranya prov. N Yugoslavia, Europe, pop. 14.
Toppenish (tŏp′ĕn-ĭsh) city, Yakima co. Washington, pop. 3.
Topsham (tŏps′ăm) town, Sagadahoc co. Maine, pop. 2.
Torbay (tôr′bā′) *or* **Tor Bay,** inlet, English channel, Devonshire, near Torquay.
Torcello (tôr-chĕl′lō) isl. Burano comm. near Venice, Italy ; ruins of cathedral.
Tordesillas (tôr′dä-sēl′yäs) vil. Valladolid prov. Spain, pop. 4 ; treaty 1494.
Torgau (tôr′gou) mfg. comm. Saxony prov. Prussia, on Elbe river, pop. 13 ; battle 1760.
Tormes (tôr′mās) riv. Spain, 176 m. long, flows into Douro river.
Torneå (tôr′nĕ-ō ; -ô) *Finnish* **Tornio** (tôr′nĕ-ō) riv. bet. Sweden & Finland, 275 m. long, to Gulf of Bothnia.
Törökszentmiklós (tû′rûk-sĕnt-mē′klōsh) city, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok co. Hung. p. 26.
Torontál (tō′rŏn-täl) co. SE Hungary, 89 □ pop. 16, × Kiszombor. — dept. NW Banat, Roumania, ✻ Sanmiclausul Mare.
Toronto (tō-rŏn′tō) vil. Jefferson co. Ohio, pop. 5. — mfg. & cml. city, × of York co. Ont. & ✻ of Ontario prov. Canada, on Lake Ontario, pop. 522 ; university and colleges.
Torquay (tôr-kē′) mun. bor. Devonshire, Eng. 18½ m. S of Exeter, pop. 39 ; watering place.
Torrance (tôr′ăns) co. cen. N. Mex. 3,369 □ pop. 10, × Estancia.
Torre Annunziata (tôr′rā án-nōōn′tsē-ä′tä) mfg. comm. Naples prov. Italy, pop. 31.
Torre del Greco (dĕl grā′kō) comm. Naples prov. It. at foot of Mt. Vesuvius, pop. 37.
Torredonjimeno (tôr′rā-dôn-hē-mā′nō ; 189) comm. Jaén prov. Spain, pop. 14.
Torrelavega (-lä-vā′gä) comm. Santander prov. Spain, pop. 13.
Torre Maggiore (tôr′rā mäd-jō′rā) comm. Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 13.
Torrens (tŏr′ĕnz) river, 50 m. long, S. Australia, to Gulf of St. Vincent ; Adelaide on it.
Torrens, Lake (tŏr′ĕnz) shallow, salt lake, 130 m. long, S. Australia, 25 ft. below sea level.
Torrente (tôr-rĕn′tā) comm. Valencia prov. Spain, 8 m. NW of Valencia, pop. 10.
Torreón (tôr′rā-ôn′) city, Coahuila, Mexico, pop. 40.
Torres Strait (tôr′ĕz) strait between New Guinea & Australia ; 80 m. wide.
Torres Vedras (tôr′rĕzh vä′drȧzh) comm. Estremadura prov. Portugal, pop. 5.
Torrington (tŏr′ĭng-tŭn) mfg. bor. Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 21.
Tortola (tôr-tō′lȧ) largest of Virgin isls. British West Indies, 24 □.
Tortona (tôr-tō′nä) mfg. comm. Alessandria prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 20.
Tortorici (tôr′tō-rē′chē) comm. Messina prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 11.
Tortosa (tôr-tō′sä) *anc.* Derto′sa, city, Tarragona prov. Spain, on Ebro river, pop. 32.
Tortuga (tôr-tōō′gä) isl. 25 m. long, N of Haiti ; belongs to Haiti ; form. resort of pirates.
Toruń (tō′rōōn-y′) *Ger.* **Thorn** (tōrn) city, ✻ of Pomerania prov. Poland, pop. 39.
Törzburg Pass (tûrts′bŏŏrĸ) Transylvanian Alps, Roum. 25 m. SW of Braşov, 4,065 ft.
Tosa (tō′sä) old prov. S Shikoku, Japan, now Kochi prefecture.
Tosando (tō′sän′dō) old circuit or div. of Japan, N Honshu, comprising 13 provs.
Töss (tûs) comm. Zurich canton, Switzerland, on Töss riv. pop. 6.
Tossun, *or* **Toso, Nor** (tōs′sōōn, tō′sō) lake (*nor*) 40 m. long, Tibet, in 35° 20′ N, 98° 30′ E.
Totana (tō-tä′nä) mfg. comm. Murcia, Spain, 13 m. NE of Lorca, pop. 14.
Tótkomlós (tōt′kōm′lōsh) comm. Békés co. Hungary, pop. 10.
Totomi (tō′tō-mē) old prov. cen. Honshu, Japan, now part of Shizuoka pref.
Totonicapán (tō-tō′nē-kä-pän′) mfg. town, SW Guatemala, Cen. Amer. pop. 28.
Totowa (tōt′ō-wȧ) bor. Passaic co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Tottenham (tŏt′ĕn-ăm) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 147.
Tottington (tŏt′ĭng-tŭn) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 7.
Tottori (tŏt′tō-rē) pref. W Honshu isl. Japan, 1,352 □ pop. 455. — spt. town in pref. pop. 29.
Toul (tōōl) *anc.* Tul′lum, comm. dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, pop. 12 ; siege 1870.
Toulon (tōō′lôN″) *anc.* Te′lo Mar′tius, ft. spt. city, dept. Var, France, pop. comm. 106.
Toulouse (tōō′lōōz′) *anc.* Tolo′sa, city, ✻ of dept. Haute-Garonne, France, p. comm. 175.
Toungoo (toun′gōō′) dist. Tenasserim div. Lower Burma, 6,172 □ pop. 382. — its ✻ pop. 16.
Touraine (tōō′rān′) anc. prov. France, chief city Tours, now mostly in Indre-et-Loire.
Tourane (tōō′rän′) town & open port, Annam, Fr. Indo-China, in 16° 4′ N lat. pop. 9.
Tourcoing (tōōr′kwĂN′) mfg. city, dept. Nord, France, pop. comm. 79.
Tourlaville (tōōr′lȧ′vēl′) comm. dept. Manche, France, pop. 7.
Tournay *or* **Tournai** (tōōr′nĕ′) cml. & mfg. comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 36.
Tourneppe (tōōr′nĕp′) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Tournon (tōōr′nôN′) comm. dept. Ardèche, France, on Rhone river, pop. 5.
Tours (tōōr) *anc.* Cæsarodu′num, *later* Tu′roni, mfg. & cml. city, ✻ of dept. Indre-et-Loire, France, pop. comm. 75 ; battle 732.
Towanda (tō-wŏn′dȧ) bor. × of Bradford co. Pa. on Susquehanna river, pop. 4.
Towcester (tou′stĕr) town, Northamptonshire, Eng. pop. 2.
Tower City (tou′ĕr) bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. 21 m. WSW of Pottsville, pop. 2.
Tower Hamlets, parl. bor. E London, Eng. ; Tower of London at SW end.
Towner (tou′nĕr) co. N N. Dak. 1,037 □ pop. 8, × Cando.
Townley (toun′lĭ) town, Walker co. Ala. pop. 2.
Towns (tounz) co. N Ga. 181 □ pop. 4, × Hiwassee.
Townsend (toun′zĕnd) mfg. town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.
Townsville (tounz′vĭl) spt. munic. NE Queensland, Australia, pop. 21.
Towson (tou′sŭn) town, × of Baltimore co. Md. pop. 4 ; State normal school.
Towton (tou′tŭn) par. West Riding, Yorkshire, England ; battle 1461.
Toyama (tō′yä′mä) pref. cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 1,644 □ pop. 724. — city in pref. pop. 62.
Toyohashi (tō′yō-hä′shē) city, S cen. Honshu isl. Japan, 35 m. SE of Nagoya, pop. 65.
Tracy (trā′sī) city, San Joaquin co. Calif. pop. 2. — city, Lyon co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
Tracy City, town, Grundy co. Tenn. pop. 3.
Trafalgar, Cape (trăf′ȧl-gär′ ; *often, as in England,* trȧ-făl′gȧr) SW coast of Cádiz, Spain ; naval battle, Nelson's victory & death 1805.
Trafford (trăf′ĕrd) bor. Allegheny & Westmoreland cos. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.
Traill (trāl) co. E North Dakota, 865 □ pop. 12, × Hillsboro.
Tralee (trȧ-lē′) cml. spt. town, × of Kerry co. Irish Free State, pop. 9.
Trälleborg (träl′lĕ-bôr′y′) town, Malmöhus prov. Sweden, pop. 12.
Trani (trä′nē) cml. spt. Bari prov. Apulia, Italy, on Adriatic sea, pop. comm. 31.
Tranquebar (trăn′kwĕ-bär′) spt. town, Tanjore dist. Madras, Brit. India, pop. 12.
Trans Alai (trȧns ä-lī′) mt. range, NW Pamir, Asia ; highest Kaufmann peak, 23,000 ft.
Transbaikalia (trănz′bī-kȧ′lī-ȧ) *or* **Transbaikal** (trănz′bī-kăl′) prov. Far Eastern Region, Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, 238,308 □ pop. 972, ✻ Chita.
Transcaspian Region (trănz-kăs′pĭ-ăn) *or* **Transcaspia** (trănz-kăs′pĭ-ȧ) region, SW Turkestan republic, Soviet Russia, Asia, 150,055□ pop. 449.
Transcaucasian Federation (trănz′kô-kā′shăn ; -kăsh′ăn) *or* **Transcaucasia** (-kā′shĭ-ȧ ; -shȧ) fed. repub. W Asia, S of Caucasus mts. bet. Black & Caspian seas, 74,970 □ ; pop. 5,681, ✻ Tiflis ; comprises Georgia, Azerbaijan, & Armenia. See Caucasia, & Russia, in *Gaz.*
Transcona (trănz-kō′nȧ) town, Manitoba, Canada, 8 m. E of Winnipeg, pop. 4.
Transjordania (trănz′jôr-dā′nĭ-ȧ) *or* **Kerak** (kē-rȧk′) emirate, NW Arabia, E of Palestine & the Jordan riv. with undetermined boundaries, pop. 300 to 500, ✻ Amman ; separate from Palestine but part of Brit. mandate.
Transkei (trănz-kī′) ter. E coast, S Afr. part of Cape prov. 2,504 □ p. 198, ✻ Butterworth.
Transkeian Territories (-kī′ăn) div. of Cape prov. U. of S. Afr. bet. Great Kei riv. & Natal, 16,351 □ p. 963, ✻ Umtata ; incl. Transkei, Tembuland, Griqualand East, & Pondoland.
Transleithania (-lī-thā′nĭ-ȧ ; -tä′nē-ä) Hungary ; the part of former Austria-Hungary, E of Leitha river. Cf. Cisleithania (*Gaz.*).
Transvaal (-väl′) *formerly,* as South African Republic, an independent state, then a Br. col. & since 1910 a prov. of U. of S. Afr. 110,450 □ p. 2,088, ✻ Pretoria. See Great Trek.
Transylvania (trăn′sĭl-vā′nĭ-ȧ) co. SW N. C. 379 □ pop. 9, × Brevard. — former E part of Hungary, now a div. cen. Roumania, 22,312 □ pop. 2,678 ; comprises 15 depts.
Transylvanian Alps (-ăn) mt. range bet. S Transylvania & N Wallachia, Roumania, ab. 230 m. long, highest 7,200 ft.
Trapani (trä′pä-nē) prov. Sicily, Italy, 968 □ pop. 430. — *anc.* Drep′anum, its ✻ pop. 71.
Trasimeno (trä′zē-mā′nō), *or* **Perugia** (pā-rōō′jä), **Lake of,** *anc.* Trasime′nus, in Italy, 10 m. W of Perugia ; Romans defeated here by Hannibal 217 B. C.
Trás-os-Montes (träzh′-ōzh′-môn′tăzh) prov. Portugal, comprising Bragança & Villa Rial dists. 4,163 □ pop. 438, ✻ Bragança.
Trasparga (trä-spär′gȧ) comm. Lugo prov. Spain, pop. 12.
Traù (trou) *Serbian* **Trogir** (trō′gĕr) *anc.* Tragu′rium, spt. Dalmatia, Yugoslavia, pop. 4.
Traun (troun) riv. Austria, ab. 100 m. NW Styria to the Danube, 4 m. below Linz. — **Lake,** *Ger.* **Traunsee** (troun′zā′) in Upper Austria, ab. 7 m. long, formed by Traun riv.
Traunstein (troun′shtīn) comm. Upper Bavaria, Germany, pop. 8 ; salt springs & baths.
Travancore (trăv′ăn-kōr′) native state, Madras, India, 7,594 □ pop. 4,006, ✻ Trivandrum.
Travendal (trä′vĕn-däl) *Ger.* **Traventhal** (-täl) vil. Holstein, Schleswig-Holstein prov. Prussia, 15 m. W of Lübeck ; treaty 1700.
Traverse (trăv′ĕrs) co. W Minn. 568 □ pop. 8, × Wheaton.
Traverse City, city, × of Grand Traverse co. Michigan, pop. 11.
Travis (trăv′ĭs) co. cen. Texas, 1,004 □ pop. 58, × Austin.
Travnik (trăv′nĕk) comm. Bosnia, Yugoslavia, 45 m. NW of Sarajevo, pop. 6.
Trazegnies (trä′zē-nyē′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Treadwell (trĕd′wĕl) vil. Juneau dist. Alaska.
Treasure (trĕzh′ûr) co. SE Mont. 960 □ pop. 2, × Hysham.
Treasury Mountain (-ûr-ĭ) mt. Elk range, Colorado, 13,200 ft. high.
Trebbia *or* **Trebia** (trĕb′byä) riv. 71 m. long, Italy, Genoa prov. to Po riv ; battle 218 B. C.
Třebíč (trzhĕ′bĕch) *Ger.* **Trebitsch** (trā′bĭch) comm. Jihlava dept. Czechoslovakia, p. 12.
Trebizond (trĕb′ĭ-zŏnd′) vilayet, NE Asia Minor, 16,671 □ pop. 1,122. — *anc.* Trape′zus, its ✻, on Black sea, pop. 55.
Tréboul (trā′bōōl′) comm. dept. Finistère, France, pop. 5.
Trecate (trā-kä′tā) comm. Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy, pop. 10.
Tredegar (trē-dē′gȧr ; trĕd′ē-gär) urban dist. Monmouthshire, England, pop. 25.
Trego (trē′gō) co. W cen. Kansas, 899 □ pop. 6, × Wakeeney.
Treinta y Tres (trē′ēn-tä ē träs′) dept. Uruguay, S. Am. 3,088 □ pop. 43. — its ✻ p. 8.
Treiscaune (trā-skou′nĕ) dept. SE Transylvania, Roumania, 1,502 □, ✻ Sepsi San Georgi.
Trélatête, Aiguille de (ä′gwē′yĕ dē trā′lȧ′tât′) peak, Alps, SW of Mont Blanc, 12,832 ft.

Todos os Santos, Bahia de. See All Saints Bay.
Toeban. See Tuban. [gung.
Toeloengagoeng. See Tulunga-
Tokelau. See Union, isl. group.
Tokio. See Tokyo.
Toletum. See Toledo, Spain.
Tolosa. See Toulouse.
Tombouctou. See Timbuktu.
Tongareva. See Penrhyn.
Tongking. See Tonkin.
Tonquin. Var. of Tonkin.
Torda. See Turda. [aries.
Torda-Aranyos. See Turda
Torino. See Turin.
Tortoise Islands. = Galapagos Islands.
Toscana. See Tuscany.
Touggourt. See Tugurt.
Tpilisi. See Tiflis.
Tragurium. See Trau. [chia.
Trajani Portus. See Civitavec-
Trakai. See Troki.
Tralles. See Aidin.
Transcaucasia. See Transcaucasian Federation.
Trans-Jordania. Vars. of Transjordania.
Trapezus. See Trebizond.
Trautenau. See Trutnov.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Trélazé (trā'lā'zā') comm. dept. Maine-et-Loire, France, pop. 6.
Tremont (trē-mŏnt') bor. Schuylkill co. Pa. pop. 2.
Trempealeau (trĕm'pā-lō) co. W Wisconsin, 748 □ pop. 25, × Whitehall.
Trenčín (trĕn'chēn) *Hung.* **Trencsén** (trĕn'chān) *Ger.* **Trentschin** (trĕn-chēn') comm. Turček Svatý Martin dept. Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 10.
Trengganu (trĕng-gā'nōō) state, Unfederated Malay States, E Br. Malaya, 6,000 □ pop. 154. — spt. its ⁕ pop. 12.
Trent (trĕnt) riv. England, 170 m. long, Staffordshire to Ouse riv. — riv. Ontario prov. Canada, 150 m. long, Rice lake to Bay of Quinte. — *It.* **Trento** (trĕn'tō) *Ger.* **Trient** (trē-ĕnt') *anc.* TRIDEN'TUM, city, ⁕ of Venetia Tridentina, Italy, pop. 31; council 1545–63.
Trentino (trĕn-tē'nō) region, N Italy, form. in Austrian Tirol. See VENETIA TRIDENTINA.
Trentlen (trĕnt'lĕn) co. E cen. Georgia, 137 □ pop. 8, × Soperton.
Trenton (trĕn'tŭn) vil. Wayne co. Mich. pop. 2. — city, × of Grundy co. Mo. pop. 7. — mfg. city, ⁕ of N. J. & × of Mercer co. pop. 119; bat. 1776. — city, × of Gibson co. Tenn. p. 3. — town, Hastings co. Ontario, Can. on Trent riv. p. 6.
Tréport, Le (lē trā'pŏr') comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, pop. 6.
Treptow (trăp'tō) *officially* **Berlin-Treptow,** commune, Brandenburg, Prussia, part of Greater Berlin, pop. 31.
Tre Venezie (trā vā-nĕt'syā) Ital. name of group of 3 compartimentos of NE Italy. See VENETIA (*Gaz.*).
Treves (trēvz) city, Rhine Prov. Prussia. See TRIER (*Gaz.*).
Treviglio (trā-vēl'yō) comm. Bergamo prov. Lombardy, N Italy, pop. 18.
Treviso (-vē'zō) prov. Venetia, Italy, 956 □ pop. 550. — *anc.* TARVIS'IUM, its ⁕ pop. 47.
Trichinopoly (trĭch'ĭ-nŏp'ō-lĭ) dist. S Madras pres. British India, 4,319 □ pop. 1,903. — cml. & mfg. town, its ⁕, on Cauvery riv. pop. 120.
Trier (trēr) *or* **Treves** (trēvz) *Fr.* **Trèves** (trâv) govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 451. — *anc.* AUGUS'TA TREVIRO'RUM, city, its ⁕, on Moselle riv. pop. 53; cathedral with reputed coat of Christ; important Roman remains.
Trieste (trē-ĕst'; *Ital.* trē-ĕs'tā) *Ger.* **Triest** (trē-ĕst') *anc.* TERGES'TE, cml. spt. city & dist. 37 □ pop. 240, ⁕ of Venetia Julia, Italy, on Gulf of Trieste.
Trieste, Gulf of, head of Adriatic sea, Italy, NW of Istria.
Trigg (trĭg) co. SW Ky. 428 □ pop.14, × Cadiz.
Triggiano (trē-jä'nō) comm. Bari prov. Italy, near Adriatic sea, pop. 10.
Triglav (trē'glăv) *or* **Terglou** (târ'glou) highest mt. of Julian Alps, NW Slovenia, 9,400 ft.
Trignac (trē'nyăk') comm. dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, pop. 6.
Trikkala (trĕk'kä-lä) nome, Thessaly, Greece, 2,248 □ p. 199. — *anc.* TRIC'CA, its ⁕ p. 19.
Trim (trĭm) town & urb. dist. × of Meath co. Irish Free State, pop. urb. dist. 20.
Trimble (trĭm'b'l) co. N Kentucky, 154 □ pop. 6, × Bedford.
Trinchera Peak (trĭn-chā'rä) mt. Sangre de Cristo range, S Colo. 13,546 ft. high.
Trincomalee (trĭn'kō-mä-lē') spt. ⁕ of Eastern prov. Ceylon, p. 11; ruins of temple.
Trinidad (trĭn'ĭ-dăd') cml. city, × of Las Animas co. Colo. pop. 11. — (*Sp. pron.* trē'nē-thäth'; 146) munic. (pop. 41) & town (pop. 13) Santa Clara prov. Cuba. — West Indian isl. off Venezuela, 1,862 □ pop. 339, chief part of Trinidad and Tobago col. — small rocky vol. isl. S Atlantic oc. 20° 30′ 32″ S, 29° 50′ W; to Brazil. — town, ⁕ of El Beni dept. Bolivia, South America, pop. 5. — town, ⁕ of Flores dept. Uruguay, S. Amer. pop. 9.
Trinidad and Tobago (tō-bā'gō) British colony, isls. of Trinidad & Tobago, Br. W. Indies, 1,976 □ pop. 363, ⁕ Port of Spain on Trinidad isl.
Trinitapoli (trē'nē-tä'pō-lē) comm. Foggia prov. Apulia, Italy, pop. 12.
Trinité, La (lä trē'nē'tā') comm. Martinique isl. French W. Indies, pop. 6.
Trinity (trĭn'ĭ-tĭ) co. NW Calif. 3,096 □ pop. 3, × Weaverville. — co. E Texas, 716 □ pop. 14, × Groveton.
Trinity Bay, E Newfoundland; terminal of first telegraph cable from Ireland 1866.
Trinity, Cape, cliff, N bank Saguenay riv. Quebec, ab. 39 m. from its mouth; 1,700 ft.
Trinity River, riv. Texas, 550 m. long, flows into Galveston bay.
Trino (trē'nō) comm. Novara prov. Piedmont, Italy, near Po river, pop. 12.
Trion (trī'ŏn) town, Chattooga co. Georgia, pop. 2.
Triphylia (trē-fē'lyä; trē'fēl-yä') S dist. of anc. Elis, Greece.
Tripoli (trĭp'ō-lĭ) *anc.* **Tripolis,** former Turkish vilayet, N Africa. — *anc.* Œ'A, city, ⁕ of Tripolitania, pop. 30; anc. ruins. See TRIPOLITAN, *n.* — *Turk.* **Tarabulus** (tä-rä'bŏŏ-lŏŏs) cml. town, Greater Lebanon, N of Beirut, Syria, Asia, near Mediterranean sea, p. 30.
Tripolis (trĭp'ō-lĭs; *mod. Gr.* trē'pō-lyĕs) *or* **Tripolitsa** (trē'pō-lyē'tsä; trē'pō-lyē-tsä') comm. ⁕ of Arcadia nome, Morea, Greece, pop. 11.
Tripolitania (trē'pō-lē-tä'nyĭä) dist. W Libya, N Africa, ⁕ Tripoli; Italian.
Tripp (trĭp) co. S S. Dak. 1,629 □ pop. 12, × Winner.
Tripura (trē-pōō'rä) native state, Bengal, India, 4,086 □ pop. 304; formerly Hill Tippera.
Tristan da Cunha (trĭs-tăn' dä kōōn'yä) small isl. group, Atlantic ocean, 37° 5′ S, 12° 10′ W, 45 □; British.
Triste, Golfo (gōl'fō trĕs'tä) bay, on N coast of Venezuela, South America.
Trisul (trē'sōōl) mt. Himalayas, in Garhwal dist. United Provs. Br. India, 23,382 ft. high.
Trivandrum (trē-vŭn'drōōm) spt. ⁕ of Travancore state, S Madras, India, pop. 73.
Trnava (tŭr'nä-vä) *Hung.* **Nagyszombat** (nŏd'y'-sōm'bŏt) *Ger.* **Tyrnau** (tîr'nou) comm. Bratislava dept. Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 18.
Trnovany (tŭr'nō-vä-ny') *Ger.* **Turn** (tōŏrn) comm. Louny dept. Czechoslovakia, pop. 16.
Trnovo (tŭr'nō-vō) *or* **Tirnovo** (tîr'nō-vō) dept. cen. Bulgaria, 2,990 □ pop. 471. — comm. its ⁕ pop. 13.
Troas (trō'ăs) *or* **The Troad** (trō'ăd) ter. of anc. Troy, NW Mysia, Asia Minor.
Trobriand (trō'brē-ănd'), *or* **Kiriwina** (kē'rē-wē'nä), **Islands,** group of low coral isls. SE of New Guinea, 170 □, chief town Losuia; to Papua ter.
Trogen (trō'gĕn) comm. ⁕ of Appenzell Outer Rhodes canton, Switzerland, pop. 2.
Troina (trō-ē'nä) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 11.
Trois-Rivières (trwä'-rē'vyâr') maritime vil. S Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, pop. 8.
Troitsk (trō'ĭtsk) city, Chelyabinsk prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 36.
Troki (trō'kē) *Lith.* **Trakai** (trä'kĭ) town, Vilna prov. Poland, pop. 10.
Trollhättan (trōl'hĕt'ăn) town, Älvsborg prov. Sweden, pop. 15.
Trombetas (trŏn-bā'tăzh) river, Pará, Brazil, 350 m. to the Amazon.
Troms (trōms) co. Norway, 10,418 □ pop. 91, × Tromsö.
Tromsö (trōms'ū') comm. × of Troms co. Norway, on Tromsö isl. pop. 10.
Tronchiennes (trŏn'shyĕn') comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 5.
Trondhjem (trŏn'yĕm) ft. spt. city, × of Sör-Tröndelag county, Norway, pop. 55.
Trondhjem Fiord, W Norway, extends inland 80 m. from Atlantic ocean.
Troon (trōōn) burgh, Ayr co. Scotland, pop. 9; watering place.
Trossachs (trŏs'ăks) picturesque wooded valley, Perth co. Scotland, between Loch Katrine & Loch Achray; immortalized by Scott's *Lady of the Lake* and *Rob Roy.*
Troup (trōōp) co. W Georgia, 435 □ pop. 36, × La Grange.
Trousdale (trouz'dāl) co. N Tennessee, 106 □ pop. 6, × Hartsville.
Trouville (trōō'vēl') spt. dept. Calvados, France, pop. comm. 6; watering place.
Trowbridge (trō'brĭj) mfg. town, Wiltshire, England, pop. 12.
Troy (troi) cml. city, × of Pike co. Ala. pop. 6. — mfg. & cml. city, × of Rensselaer co. N. Y. pop. 72; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. — cml. city, × of Miami co. Ohio, pop. 7. — town, Orleans co. Vt. pop. 2.
Troy *or* **Ilium** (ĭl'ĭ-ŭm) *anc.* TROI'A *or* TRO'JA, IL'ION, anc. ruined city, Troas, NW Asia Minor, S of the Dardanelles. See ACHILLES, *n.*, HELEN OF TROY, ILIAD, *n.*, TROJAN, *a.*
Troyes (trwä) city, ⁕ of dept. Aube, France, on Seine river, pop. comm. 55; treaty 1420.
Truchas Peak (trōō'chäs) Rocky mts. N. Mex. 25 m. NE of Santa Fe, 13,156 ft. high.
Trucial Oman (trōō'shăl ō-män') *or* **Trucial Coast,** *form.* **Pirate Coast,** coast region, N Oman, Arabia, ab. 300 m. on S shore of Persian gulf; group of Arab states in treaty with Gr. Britain. See TRUCIAL, *a.* in *Dict. (Addenda).*
Truckee (trŭk'ē) riv. 120 m. long, Placer co. Calif. to Pyramid lake, Nevada.
Trujillo (trōō-hēl'yō; 189, 195) comm. Cáceres prov. Spain, pop. 12. — spt. town, Honduras, Cen. Amer. 58 m. NE of Tegucigalpa, pop. 4. — spt. town, ⁕ of Libertad dept. N Peru, S. Amer. pop. 22. — state, W Venezuela, S. Amer. 2,857 □ pop. 179. — its ⁕ p. 12.
Trujillo Alto (äl'tō) munic. NE Porto Rico, pop. 7.
Truk Islands (trōōk) group, Caroline isls. N Pacific oc. 50 □ pop. 12; Japanese mandate.
Truman (trōō'măn) town, Poinsett co. Ark. pop. 3.
Trumbull (trŭm'bŭl) co. NE O. 633 □ p. 84, × Warren. — town, Fairfield co. Conn. p. 3.
Truro (trōō'rō) spt. town, × of Colchester co. Nova Scotia, Canada, pop. 8. — cml. spt. city & mun. bor. Cornwall co. England, pop. bor. 11; cathedral.
Trutnov (trŏŏt'nôf) *Ger.* **Trautenau** (trou'tĕ-nou) comm. Hradec Králové dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 15.
Tryon (trī'ŏn) town, Polk co. N. C. pop. 1; resort.
Tsaidam (tsī'dăm) *or* **Zaidam,** sandy marsh region with salt lakes, Koko Nor, NE Tibet.
Tsana, Lake (tsä'nä) 50 m. long, Amhara, Abyssinia; source of Blue Nile.
Tsangpo (tsäng'pō') *or* **Tsanpo** (tsän'pō') name of the upper Brahmaputra, in Tibet.
Tsaribrod (tsä'rē-brôt) *Serb.* **Caribrod** (tsä'rē-brŏd) town & dist. Pirot dept. E Serbia, Yugoslavia; ceded by Bulgaria after World War, 218 □.
Tsaritsyn (tsä-rē'tsĭn) prov. S Soviet Russia, Europe, 39,098 □ pop. 1,201. — cml. city, its ⁕, on Volga river, pop. 81.
Tsarskoe Selo (tsär'skŏ-yĕ syĕ-lô') town, sub. of Petrograd, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 14; former imperial palace.
Tsavo (tsa'vō) riv. 80 m. long, SE Kenya col. Mt. Kilimanjaro to Sabaki riv.
Tsientang (tsī-ĕn'täng') nav. riv. ab. 140 m. Chekiang prov. China, to Hangchow bay.
Tsinan (tsī-nän') cml. town & treaty port, ⁕ of Shantung prov. China, pop. 377.
Tsinchow (tsĭn'chō') market city, SE Kansu prov. China, pop. 150.
Tsingtao *or* **Tsingtau** (tsĭng'tou') treaty port on Kiaochow bay, Shantung prov. China, pop. 61; held by Germany 1898–1914 & by Japan 1914–1922.
Tsining (tsē'nĭng') mfg. city, Shantung prov. China, pop. 75; on the Grand Canal.
Tsinling Shan (tsĭn'lĭng' shän') mountain range, NW China; highest peak 13,000 ft.
Tsitsihar (tsĕt'sē-har') city, ⁕ of Heilungkiang prov. Manchuria, pop. 80; treaty port.
Tsu (tsōō) city, spt. on Owari bay, Miye pref. S cen. Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 48.
Tsugaru Strait (tsōō'gä'rōō) bet. Hokkaido & Honshu isls. Japan.
Tsuruga (tsōō'rōō-gä) spt. Fukui pref. W coast Honshu isl. Japan, pop. 18.
Tsurugaoka (tsōō'rōō-gä'ō-kä) *or* **Tsuruoka** (tsōō'rōō-ō'kä) city, N Honshu, Japan, p. 21.
Tsushima (tsōō'shē'mä) isl. former prov. Japanese Empire, in Korea strait, 263 □ pop. 57; now part of Nagasaki prefecture; naval battle 1905. — **Strait,** Jap. name of Korea strait.
Tuamotu (tōō'ä-mō'tōō), **Paumotu** (pä'ōō-mō'tōō), *or* **Low** (lō), **Archipelago,** extensive group of small islands, S Pacific ocean, 270 □ pop. 4; French.
Tuapeka (tōō'ä-pā'kä) co. S South Island, New Zealand, 1,365 □ pop. 6.
Tuban, *Du.* **Toeban** (tōō'bän) spt. town, Rembang res. N Java, pop. 25.
Tubarão (tōō'bä-rouN') munic. Santa Catharina state, Brazil, pop. 37.
Tubbergen (tŭ-bĕr'gĕn; 172) comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Tubigon (tōō-bē'gŏn) munic. Bohol prov. Phil. isls. pop. 21.
Tübingen (tü'bĭng-ĕn) mfg. comm. Württemberg, Ger. pop. 20; univ. See TÜBINGEN, *a.*
Tubize (tü'bēz') comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Tubuai (tōō'bōō-ä'ē) group of isls. S Pacific oc. SE of Cook isls. 115 □ pop. 3; French.
Tuburan (tōō-bōō'rän) munic. NW coast of Cebu, Philippine islands, pop. 31.
Tuckahoe (tŭk'ä-hō') vil. Westchester co. New York, pop. 4.
Tucker (tŭk'ĕr) co. NE W. Va. 405 □ pop. 17, × Parsons.
Tuckerton (tŭk'ĕr-tŭn) bor. Ocean co. New Jersey, pop. 1; wireless station.
Tucson (tōō-sŏn') cml. city, × of Pima co. Arizona, pop. 20; Univ. of Arizona.
Tucumán (tōō'kōō-män') prov. Argentina, 10,422 □ pop. 351. — its ⁕ pop. 91.
Tucumcari (tōō'kŭm-kâr-ĭ) city, × of Quay co. New Mexico, pop. 3.
Tudela (tōō-thä'lä; 146) comm. Navarra prov. Spain, on Ebro river, pop. 11.
Tugela (tū-gē'lä; tōō-) riv. Natal, S Africa, about 300 m. long; battles 1899–1900.
Tuguegarao (tōō-gā'gä-rä'ō) munic. ⁕ of Cagayan prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 19.
Tugurt (tōō-gōōrt') *Fr.* **Touggourt** (tōō'gōōr') ter. Algerian, Sahara, Africa, 44,375 □ pop. 203. — town in Tugurt ter. 106 m. S of Biskra, pop. 3.
Tukuyu (tōō-kōō'yōō) *form.* **Neu-Langenburg** (noi'-läng'ĕn-bōōrk) town, SW Tanganyika Ter. Africa, near head of Lake Nyasa.
Tula (tōō'lä) town, SW Hidalgo state, Mexico, pop. 2; supposed anc. ⁕ of the Toltecs. — prov. S cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, 11,953 □ pop. 1,725. — mfg. city, its ⁕ pop. 129.
Tulare (tōō-lâr'ā) co. S cen. Calif. 4,856 □ pop. 59, × Visalia. — city, Tulare co. Calif. pop. 4. — lake, Tulare co. Calif. 220 □; no visible outlet.
Tulcán (tōōl-kän') town, ⁕ of Carchi prov. Ecuador, S. America, pop. 8.
Tulcea (tōōl'chä) dept. N Dobruja, Roumania, 3,330 □ p. 173. — comm. its ⁕ p. 22.
Tuléar (tu'lā'ăr') *or* **Tullear,** spt. SW Madagascar, pop. 2.
Tulkarem (tŏŏl'kä-rĕm) subdist. Samaria dist. Palestine, pop. 35. — town in same, pop. 3.
Tullahoma (tŭl'ä-hō'mä) town, Coffee co. Tenn. pop. 3; summer resort.
Tullamore (tŭl'ä-mōr'; 201) town, × of King's co. Irish Free State, pop. 5.
Tulle (tül) city, ⁕ of dept. Corrèze, France, pop. 14.
Tulsa (tŭl'sä) co. NE Okla. 585 □ pop. 109. — city, its × pop. 72; oil center; college.
Tulungagung, *Du.* **Toeloengagoeng** (tōō-lōōŋ'gä-gōōŋg') city, Kediri rcs. Java, pop. 31.
Tumacacori National Monument (tōō'mä-kä'kŏ-rē) S Ariz. 57 m. S of Tucson; ruin of early Spanish mission church.
Tumaco (tōō-mä'kō) spt. Nariño dept. SW Colombia, S. Amer. pop. 12.
Tumbes (tōōm'bās) prov. Peru, S. Amer. 1,980 □ pop. 9. — town, its ⁕ pop. 3.
Tumen (tōō-mĕn') riv. NE boundary of Korea to Japan sea, ab. 220 m.
Tumkur (tōōm-kōōr') dist. cen. & NE Mysore state, S India, 4,061 □ p. 773. — its ⁕ p. 14.
Tumuc Humac (tōō-mōōk' ōō-mäk') mts. bet. French & Dutch Guiana and Brazil.
Tumwater (tŭm'wŏ'tĕr) town, Thurston co. Wash.; first settlement in state.
Tunapuna (tōō'nä-pōō'nä) town, Trinidad isl. Trinidad & Tobago col. Br. W. Indies, pop. 9.
Tunas (tōō'näs) munic. (pop. 34) & town (pop. 4) Oriente prov. Cuba.
Tunbridge Wells, Royal (tŭn'brĭj) mun. bor. Kent co. Eng. pop. 36; mineral springs.
Tung (tōōŋ) riv. Kwangtung prov. China, 280 m. long, to Canton river.
Tungabhadra (tōōŋ'gä-bŭd'rä) riv. S India, 400 m. long, chief trib. of Kistna river.
Tungchow (tōōŋg'chō') city, Shensi prov. China, near Sianfu, pop. 100.
Tungchwan (tōōŋg'chwän') city, NE Yunnan prov. China, pop. ab. 20.
Tungkwan (tōōŋg'kwän') ft. town, Shensi prov. China, on Hwang river, pop. 80.
Tungting (tōōng'tĭng') shallow lake, NE Hunan prov. China, 1,930 □.
Tunguragua (tōōŋ'gōō-rä'gwä) *or* **Tungurahua** (-rä'wä) volcano, Ecuador, S. America, 16,684 ft. high. — prov. Ecuador, S. America, 1,686 □ pop. 127, ⁕ Ambato.
Tunguska, Nizhnyaya (*or* **Lower**) (nyĭzh'nyä-yä tōōn-gōōs'kä) riv. 1,680 m. Yakutsk repub. & Yeniseisk prov. Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, to Yenisei river.
Tunguska, Podkamennaya (*or* **Stony**) (pŏt-kä'myĕn-nä-yä) riv. 820 m. Yakutsk & Yeniseisk prov. Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, to Yenisei river.
Tunguska, Verkhnyaya (*or* **Upper**) (vyĕrk'nyä-yä) lower course of Angara river.
Tunica (tū'nĭ-kä) co. NW Miss. 418 □ pop. 20, × Tunica.
Tunis (tū'nĭs) *anc.* TU'NES, town, ⁕ of Tunis, on Lagoon of Tunis, pop. 172.
Tunis (tū'nĭs) *or* **Tunisia** (tū-nĭsh'ĭ-ä; -nĭsh'ä) *Fr.* **Tunisie** (tü'nē'zē') country, N Africa, E of Algeria, 49,030 □ pop. 2,095, ⁕ Tunis; French protectorate. See TUNISIAN, *n.*
Tunis, Lagoon of, inlet of Mediterranean sea, N Africa.
Tunja (tōōn'hä; 189) town, ⁕ of Boyacá dept. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. 10.
Tunkhannock (tŭnk-hăn'ŭk) bor. × of Wyoming co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2; viaduct.
Tuolumne (twōl'ŭm-nē) co. cen. Calif. 2,190 □ pop. 8, × Sonora. — riv. Calif. 155 m. long, from Sierra Nevada to San Joaquin river.
Tupelo (tū'pē-lō) city, × of Lee co. Miss. pop. 5.
Tupper Lake (tŭp'ĕr) vil. Franklin co. New York, near Big Tupper lake, pop. 3; resort; alt. 1,550 ft.
Tupungato (tōō'pōōŋ-gä'tō) peak, Andes mts. bet. Chile & Argentina, 22,329 ft. high.
Turček Svatý Martin (tōōr'chĕk svä'tē mär'tĭn) dept. Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, 2,625 □ pop. 418.
Turckheim (tōōrk'hīm) *Ger.* **Türkheim** (türk'-) vil. dept. Haut-Rhin, France, near Colmar; battle 1675.
Turda (tōōr'dä) *Hung.* **Torda** (tŏr'dŏ) comm. ⁕ of Turda Aries dept. Transylvania, Roumania, pop. 13; salt mines.
Turda Aries (tōōr'dä ä'rĭ-ĕs) *Hung.* **Torda-Aranyos** (tŏr'dŏ-ŏ'rŏ-nyŏsh) dept. W Transylvania, Roumania, 1,357 □ pop. 174, ⁕ Turda.
Turfan (tōōr'fän') town, NE Sinkiang prov. China, pop. 20.
Turin (tū'rĭn; tū-rĭn') *It.* **Torino** (tō-rē'nō) prov. Piedmont, NW Italy, 3,953 □ pop.

Trelleborg. Var. of TRÄLLEBORG.
Trentschin. See TRENČÍN.
Trianon, Grand. See VERSAILLES.
Tricca. See TRIKKALA.
Tridentum. See TRENT, city.
Trient. See TRENT, city.
Trinacria See SICILY.
Trinkomali. = TRINCOMALEE.
Tripolitsa. See TRIPOLIS.
Troad, The. See TROAS.
Trogir. See TRAU.
Trois Rivières. See THREE RIVERS.
Troja. See TROY.
Tromsö. † TROMS.
Troppau. See OPAVA.
Truxillo. Var. of TRUJILLO.
Tsanpu. See TSANGPO.
Tschellads. See CZELADZ.
Tsi. Var. of TZE.
Tsungngan. Var. of CHUNGANGSIEN.
Tuchkov. See ISMAIL.
Tudmur. = TADMOR.
Tug Fork. See BIG SANDY.
Tuggurt. Var. of TUGURT.
Tulchs. Var. of TULCEA.
Tul–Keram. Var. of TULKAREM.
Tullum. See TOUL.
Tullear. See TULÉAR.
Tumluk. Var. of TAMLUK.
Tunes. See TUNIS.
Turgai. See ORENBURG-TURGAI.
Turgu–Jiu. = TARGU JIU.

1,294. — *anc.* TAURA'SIA, *later* AUGUS'TA TAURINO'RUM, its ✻ & ✻ of Piedmont, a cml. & mfg. city, pop. 500; battle 1706; university; castle; royal palace; cathedral.

Turka (tōōr'kä) comm. Stanislawów prov. Poland, pop. 10.

Turkestan (tōōr'kĕ-stän') *or* **Turkistan,** region, cen. Asia, divided bet. Russia, China, Bokhara, Khiva, & Afghanistan. —, **Eastern,** *or* **East,** *or* **Chinese,** region, W & S part of Sinkiang prov. China, chief town Kashgar. —, **Russian,** autonomous republic, Soviet Russia, Asia, 577,400 □ pop. 7,202, ✻ Tashkent, comprising Ferghana, Amu-Darya, & Sir-Darya provs. & Transcaspian, Samarkand, & Semiryechensk regions. — town, Sir-Darya prov. Russian Turkestan, Soviet Russia, Asia, pop. 5.

Túrkeve (tōōr'kĕ-vĕ) comm. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok co. Hungary, pop. 13.

Turkey (tûr'kĭ) *form.* **Ottoman Empire** (ŏt't'ō-măn) republic, Europe and Asia, 296,420 □ est. pop. 15,008, ✻ Angora; Constantinople is seat of official religion; Turkey in Europe, 10,882 □ pop. 1,579; Turkey in Asia, 285,538 □ pop. 13,429. See CALIPH, *n.*, JANIZARY, *n.*, OTTOMAN, *a.*, SICK MAN OF THE EAST, TURKI, *a.*, TURKISH, *a.*, in *Dict.* & ANATOLIA, ASIA MINOR, THRACE, in *Gaz.*

Turkmanchai (tōōrk'măn-chī') town, Azerbaijan, Persia, 70 m. SE of Tabriz; treaty 1828.

Turks and Caicos Islands (tûrks, kĭ'kōs) S group of the Bahama isls. 165 □ pop. 6, ✻ Grand Turk; dependency of Jamaica.

Turlock (tûr'lŏk) city, Stanislaus co. Calif. pop. 3.

Turner (-nĕr) co. S Ga. 231 □ p. 12, × Ashburn. — co. SE S. Dak. 617 □ p. 15, × Parker.

Turners Falls, mfg. vil. Franklin co. Mass. on Connecticut riv.; in Montague town.

Turnhout (tûrn'hout'; *F. pron.* tür'nōōt') mfg. comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 25.

Turnov (tōōr'nŏf) *Ger.* **Turnau** (tōōr'nou) comm. Mladá Boleslav dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 7; semiprecious stones.

Turnu-Măgurele (tōōr'nōō-mŭ-gōō'rĕ-lyĕ) comm. ✻ of Teleorman dept. S Wallachia, Roumania, pop. 9.

Turnu-Severin (tōōr'nōō-syĕ-vyĕ-rēn') comm. ✻ of Mehedinţi dept. Wallachia, Roumania, on Danube near Iron Gates, pop. 24.

Turquino, Pico, *or* **Pico de** (pē'kō dā tōōr-kē'nō) highest mt. Cuba, nr. SE coast, 7,870 ft.

Turrialba (tōōr'rē-äl'bä) volcano, cen. Costa Rica, Cen. Amer. ab. 10,900 ft. high.

Turtle Creek, bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 8.

Turton (tûr'tŭn) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 12.

Turtucaia (tōōr'tōō-kä'yä) *Bulg.* **Tutrakan** (tōō'trä-kän') comm. Durostor dept. Dobruja, Roumania, on Danube riv. pop. 10.

Tuscaloosa (tŭs'kä-lōō'sä) co. NW cen. Ala. 1,346 □ pop. 54. — cml. city, × of Tuscaloosa co. on Black Warrior riv. pop. 12; Univ. of Alabama.

Tuscany (tŭs'kä-nĭ) *It.* **Toscana** (tôs-kä'nä) region, W cen. Italy, nearly coextensive with anc. Etruria; duchy, 11th to 19th c.; now compart. — compartimento, Italy, 9,302 □ pop. 2,884; provs. Arezzo, Florence, Grosseto, Leghorn, Lucca, Massa e Carrara, Pisa, & Siena.

Tuscarawas (tŭs'kä-rô'wäs) co. E Ohio, 555 □ pop. 64, × New Philadelphia. — riv. Ohio, 125 m. long, with Mohican riv. forms Muskingum river.

Tuscola (tŭs-kō'lä) co. E Mich. 827 □ pop. 33, × Caro. — city, × of Douglas co. Ill. pop. 3.

Tusculum (tŭs'kŭ-lŭm) anc. town of Latium, ab. 12 m. SE of Rome.

Tuscumbia (tŭs-kŭm'bĭ-ä) city, × of Colbert co. Alabama, pop. 4.

Tuskegee (-kē'gē) town, × of Macon co. Ala. 38 m. E of Montgomery, p. 2; Tuskegee inst.

Tussum (tōōs-sōōm') vil. W bank of Suez Canal, Egypt, near Ismailia; Turks defeated 1915.

Tustanowice (tōō-stä-nô-vē'tsĕ) comm. Lwów prov. Poland, pop. 13.

Tuticorin (tōō'tĕ-kŏr-ĭn') spt. town, Tinnevelly dist. S Madras, British India, pop. 45.

Tutova (tōō-tō'vä) dept. SE Moldavia, Roumania, 923 □ pop. 130, ✻ Bârlad.

Tuttlingen (tōōt'lĭng-ĕn) mfg. comm. Württemberg, Germany, on Danube river, pop. 16.

Tutuila (tōō'tōō-ē'lä) isl. Samoa, 40 □, fine harbor at Pagopago, pop. 6; U. S. A.

Tutupaca (tōō'tōō-pä'kä) volcano, Andes, S Peru, 18,960 ft. high.

Tuxedo (tŭk-sē'dō) town, Orange co. N. Y. pop. 2; resort.

Tuxpan (tōōs'pän) spt. town, Vera Cruz state, Mexico, 140 m. NW of Vera Cruz, pop. 6.

Tuxtla Gutiérrez (tōōs'tlä gōō-tyär'räs) city, ✻ of Chiapas state, Mexico, pop. 22.

Túy (tōō'ē) comm. Pontevedra prov. Spain, pop. 13.

Tuz Göl (tōōz gûl) *anc.* PA'LUS TATTE'US, salt lake (*göl*) 45 m. long, Konia vilayet, Asia Minor; altitude 3,100 ft.; at times dried up.

Tuzla (tōōz'lä) *or* **Dolnja Tuzla** (dōl'nyä tōōz'lä) comm. NE Bosnia, Yugoslavia, pop. 14.

Tver (tvyär) prov. W Soviet Russia, Europe, 21,182 □ pop. 1,813. — city, its ✻ pop. 65.

Tweed, riv. England & Scotland, 96 m. long, Peebles co. Scotland, to North sea.

Twenty-four Parganas (pŭr-gŭn'äz) dist. of Presidency div. Bengal, British India, 4,844 □ pop. 2,628, ✻ Calcutta.

Twickenham (twĭk''n-ăm) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, on Thames river, pop. 35.

Twiggs (twĭgz) co. cen. Ga. 314 □ pop. 10, × Jeffersonville.

Twillingate (twĭl'ĭn-gāt) spt. town, on two isls. off NE Newfoundland, pop. 3.

Twin Falls, co. S Idaho, 1,957 □ pop. 28. — city, its × pop. 8; waterfall 180 ft. high.

Two Harbors, city, × of Lake co. Minn. on Lake Superior, pop. 5.

Two Mountains, *Fr.* **Deux-Montagnes** (dú'-môn'tän'y') co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Ste. Scholastique.

Two Rivers, mfg. city, Manitowoc co. Wis. on Lake Michigan, pop. 7.

Tybee Island (tī'bē) 6 m. long, Chatham co. Ga. in mouth of Savannah river.

Tygart (tī'gärt) riv. 135 m. long, N part of W. Virginia.

Tyldesley with Shakerley (tĭldz'lĭ, shā'kĕr-lĭ) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 16.

Tyler (tī'lĕr) co. E Texas, 908 □ pop. 10, × Woodville. — co. NW W. Va. 260 □ pop. 14, × Middlebourne. — city, × of Smith co. Texas, pop. 12.

Tyndall, Mount (tĭn'dăl) peak, Sierra Nevada, Tulare co. California, 14,386 ft. high.

Tyne (tīn) riv. 35 m. (including N. Tyne 80 m.) long, Northumberland co. England.

Tynemouth (tīn'mŭth; tĭn'-) county bor. Northumberland co. Eng. on Tyne riv. pop. 64.

Tyre (tīr) *anc.* TY'RUS, a famous maritime city of antiquity, ✻ of Phœnicia; mod. town (*Ar.* **Sur** [sōōr]) a spt. Syria, 28 m. NNE of Acre, is on its site. See TYRIAN, *a.*

Tyrone (tĭ-rōn') mfg. bor. Blair co. Pa. pop. 9. — mfg. & min. co. Northern Ireland, 1,260 □ pop. 142, × Omagh.

Tyrrell (tĭr'ĕl) co. E part of N. C. 390 □ pop. 5, × Columbia.

Tyrrhenian Sea (tĭ-rē'nĭ-ăn) part of Mediterranean sea, SW of Italy.

Tyumen (tyōō-mĕn'y') prov. W Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, 471,194 □ pop. 1,177. — cml. & mfg. city, on Tura riv. its ✻ pop. 44.

Tze (tsē) *or* **Tze-kiang** (-kyäng') riv. Hunan prov. China to Siang riv. near Tungting lake.

Tzeliuching (tsē'lē-ōō'chĭng') city, Szechwan prov. China, pop. 100.

U

Uaupés *or* **Waupes** (wä'ōō-pās') river, 700 m. long, SE Colombia & NW Brazil, trib. of Rio Negro. — commissary, SE Colombia, S. Amer. pop. 6, ✻ Calamar.

Ubangi (ōō-bäŋ'gē) large riv. cen. Africa, formed by union of Mbomu & Welle rivs. 700 m. to Congo riv. in 0° 39' S; part of boundary bet. Fr. Equatorial Africa & Belgian Congo; sometimes called **Mobangi** (mō-bäŋ'gē) in lower course and **Makua** (mä'kōō-ä) in upper.

Ubangi-Shari (-shä'rē) *Fr.* **Oubangui-Chari** (ōō'bäN'gē'-shà'rē') col. Fr. Equatorial Africa; N of Ubangi riv. & bet. Cameroons & Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 208,219 □ p. 605, ✻ Bangui.

Ubbergen (ŭb'ĕr-gĕn) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 5.

Úbeda (ōō'bä-thä; 133, 146) cml. comm. Jaén prov. Spain, pop. 23.

Uberaba (ōō'bä-rä'bä; 133) munic. (pop. 60) & town (pop. 15) Minas Geraes state, Brazil.

Ubsa Nor (ōōb'sä nōr') lake (*nor*) NW Mongolia, 1,500 □.

Ucayali (ōō'kä-yä'lē) riv. Peru, S. Amer. one of chief head streams of the Amazon, formed by union of Apurímac (or Tambo) & Urubamba rivs.; length over 1,200 m. nav. 600 m.

Uccle (ü'klˈ) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, 3 m. S of Brussels, pop. 33.

Udaipur (ōō-dĭ'pōōr') *or* **Oodeypore** (-pōr') native state, NE Cen. Provs. India, 1,052 □ p. 71, ✻ Dharmjaygarh. — See MEWAR (*Gaz.*). — ✻ of Mewar, Rajputana, India, p. 35.

Uddevalla (ŭd'dĕ-väl'lä) mfg. comm. Göteborg & Bohus prov. SW Sweden, pop. 14.

Uden (ü'dĕn) comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.

Udine (ōō'dē-nā) prov. Venetia compartimento, Italy, 2,536 □ pop. 784. — its ✻ pop. 53.

Uea (ōō-ā'ä) *or* **Uvea** (ōō-vā'ä) one of Loyalty isls. S Pac. oc. 23 □. — See WALLIS ISLS.

Ufa (ōō'fä) riv. Soviet Russia, Europe, 430 m. long, Ural mts. to Byelaya riv. — prov. SE Soviet Russia, 27,230 □ pop. 2,009. — city, its ✻ & ✻ of Bashkir repub. pop. 93.

Ufipa (ōō-fē'pä) *form.* **Bismarckburg** (bĭs'märk-bōōrk) dist. SW Tanganyika Ter. E Africa, pop. 94, ✻ Kasanga.

Uganda (ōō-gän'dä; ŭ-gän'dä) country, a Brit. protectorate, cen. Africa, N of Lake Victoria, 110,300 □ pop. 3,066, ✻ Entebbe, native ✻ Kampala.

Ugljano (ōōl-yä'nō) *Serb* **Ugljan** (ōōg'lyän) isl. Dalmatia, Yugoslavia, Europe, ab. 34 □ pop. 7, nearly opp. Zara.

Ugo (ōō'gō) old prov. N Honshu, Japan, now Akita pref. & part of Yamagata pref.

Ugociu (ōō'gō-chyōō) *Hung.* **Ugocsa** (-chŏ) dept. NW Maramureş, Roumania, ✻ Halmi.

Uherské Hradiště (ōō'hĕr-skā hrà'dĭsh-tyĕ) dept. Moravia, Czechoslovakia, 1,326 □ p. 379.

Uhrichsville (ū'rĭks-vĭl) city, Tuscarawas co. Ohio, pop. 6.

Uinta (ū-ĭn'tà) co. W Wyoming, 2,094 □ pop. 7, × Evanston.

Uintah (ū-ĭn'tà) co. E Utah, 4,294 □ pop. 8, × Vernal.

Uinta Mountains, range, NE Utah; highest Gilbert peak, 13,422 feet.

Uitenhage (ū'tĕn-hāg; *Du.* oi'tĕn-hä'gĕ) town, S Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 14.

Ujda (ōōj'dä) *Fr.* **Oudjda** (ōōj'dà') cml. town, NE Morocco, near Algerian frontier, pop. 18.

Újfehértó (ōō'y'-fĕ'hār-tō) comm. Szabolcs co. Hungary, pop. 12.

Ujiji (ōō-jē'jē) dist. W Tanganyika Ter. E Afr. p. 140. — its ✻, on L. Tanganyika, p. 25.

Uji-Yamada (ōō'jē-yä'mà-dä) city, cen. Honshu, Japan, near SE coast, p. 39.

Ujjain (ōō'jin') city, Gwalior state, Central India, pop. 44.

Újpest (ōō'y'-pĕsht') *Ger.* **Neupest** (noi'pĕsht') city, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, on Danube N of Budapest, pop. 56.

Ukiah (ū-kī'ä) city, × of Mendocino co. California, pop. 2.

Ukraine (ū'krān) republic, SW Russia, Europe, allied with Soviet Russia, White Russia, & Transcaucasian Federation, 174,510 □ pop. 26,002, ✻ Kharkov. See RUSSIA (*Gaz.*).

Uleåborg (ü'lĕ-ō-bôr'y') *or* **Oulun** (ō'lōn) prov. N Finland, Europe, 64,857 □ pop. 365. — spt. its ✻, on Gulf of Bothnia, pop. 22.

Uliassutai (ōōl'yä-sōō-tī') town, cen. W Mongolia, China, ab. 48° N, 97° E.

Ullswater (ŭlz'wô'tĕr) lake, 7½ m. long, Cumberland & Westmorland cos. England.

Ulm (ōōlm) ft. mfg. & cml. city, ✻ of Danube circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 56.

Ulster (ŭl'stĕr) co. SE N. Y. 1,137 □ pop. 75, × Kingston. — former prov. N Ire. 8,567 □ pop. 1,579; now divided bet. Northern Ireland & Irish Free State (which see in *Gaz.*). — prov. Irish Free State, comprising cos. of Cavan, Donegal, & Monaghan, 3,116 □ p. 331.

Ulundi (ōō-lōōn'dē) former ✻ of Zululand, Natal, U. of S. Africa; battle 1879.

Ulverston (ŭl'vĕr-stŭn; *colloq.* ŏs'tŭn) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 10.

Ülzen (ül'tsĕn) comm. Lüneburg govt. dist. Hanover, Prussia, pop. 12.

Uman (ōō-män'y') city, Kiev prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 44.

Umanskaya (ōō'măn-skä'yà) town, Kuban & Black Sea prov. Soviet Russia, Eur. pop. 20.

Umatilla (ū'mà-tĭl'à) co. NE Oregon, 3,203 □ pop. 26, × Pendleton.

Umbertide (ōōm-bĕr'tē-dā) comm. Perugia prov. Italy, pop. 13.

Umbria (ŭm'brĭ-ä; *It.* ōōm'brē-ä) a compartimento, Italy, coextensive with Perugia prov. See PERUGIA (*Gaz.*). See UMBRIAN, *a.* & *n.*

Umeå (ōō'mĕ-ō; -ô) riv. Sweden, 250 m. long, flows into Gulf of Bothnia. — town, ✻ of Västerbotten prov. NE Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, pop. 7.

Umpqua (ŭmp'kwà) riv. 200 m. long, W Oregon, Cascade range to Pacific ocean.

Umtali (ōōm-tä'lē) town, E Southern Rhodesia, S Africa, pop. 2.

Umtata (ōōm-tä'tä) town, ✻ of Tembuland, E Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 2.

Una (ōō'nà) riv. 110 m. long, Bosnia & Croatia, Yugoslavia, Europe, trib. of Sava riv.

Unalaska (ōō'nà-läs'kà) isl. Aleutian isls. Alaska, 75 m. long. — town on this island, **Unao** (ōō'nŏ-ō) dist. of Lucknow div. United Provs. Br. Ind. 1,792 □ p. 819. — its ✻ p. 13.

Uncompahgre Peak (ŭn'kŏm-pä'grĕ) Rocky mts. SW Colorado, 14,419 ft. high.

Ung (ōōng) co. NE Hungary, 6 □ pop. 1, × Záhony.

Unga (ŏŋ'gà) dist. Alaska pen. S Alaska, pop. 1.

Ungava (ŭn-gā'và; ŭn-gä'và) former dist. Canada, E of Hudson bay; became part of Northwest Territories, and in 1912 was included in Quebec prov.

Ungava Bay, in N Quebec prov. Canada, large inlet of Hudson strait.

Unicoi (ū'nĭ-koi) co. NE Tennessee, 201 □ pop. 10, × Erwin.

Unieux (ü'nyŭ') comm. dept. Loire, France, pop. 6.

Unimak Island (ōō'nĭ-mäk') isl. Fox group, Alaska, 2 volcanoes, highest 9,387 feet.

Union (ūn'yŭn) co. S Ark. 1,048 □ pop. 30, × El Dorado. — co. N Florida, 223 □ pop. 5, × Lake Butler. — co. N Ga. 324 □ pop. 6, × Blairsville. — co. S Ill. 403 □ pop. 20, × Jonesboro. — co. E Ind. 162 □ pop. 6, × Liberty. — co. S Iowa, 427 □ pop. 17, × Creston. — co. W Ky. 325 □ pop. 18, × Morganfield. — par. N La. 918 □ pop. 20, × Farmerville. — co. N Miss. 412 □ pop. 20, × New Albany. — co. NE N. J. 103 □ pop. 200, × Elizabeth. — co. NE N. Mex. 3,870 □ pop. 15, × Clayton. — co. S N. C. 565 □ pop. 36, × Monroe. — co. W cen. Ohio, 446 □ pop. 21, × Marysville. — co. NE Oregon, 2,007 □ pop. 17, × La Grande. — co. E cen. Pa. 305 □ pop. 16, × Lewisburg. — co. NW S. C. 492 □ pop. 30, × Union. — co. SE S. Dak. 452 □ pop. 11, × Elk Point. — co. NE Tenn. 235 □ pop. 12, × Maynardville. — See UNION CITY. — city, × of Franklin co. Mo. pop. 2. — town, Hudson co. N. J. pop. 21. — vil. Broome co. N. Y. pop. 3. — town, × of Union co. S. C. pop. 6.

Union *or* **Tokelau** (tō'kĕ-lä'ōō) group of isls. S Pacific, ab. 9° S, 172° W, 7 □ pop. 1; Brit.

Union City (ūn'yŭn) city, Randolph co. Ind. pop. 3. — vil. Darke co. Ohio, pop. 2. — bor. Erie co. Pa. pop. 4. — town, × of Oblon co. Tenn. pop. 4.

Unión, La (lä ōō-nyōn') spt. SE Salvador, Cen. Am. on Gulf of Fonseca, pop. 6. — comm. Murcia prov. Spain, pop. 30.

Union, La, prov. NW Luzon, Philippine islands, 350 □ pop. 161, ✻ San Fernando.

Union Springs (ūn'yŭn) city, × of Bullock co. Alabama, pop. 4.

Uniontown (-toun') cml. city, × of Fayette co. Pa. pop. 16.

Unionville (-vĭl) city, × of Putnam co. Missouri, pop. 2.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (officially so called since 1922; formerly, from Jan. 1, 1801, officially the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; popularly commonly called the **United Kingdom** — abbr. U. K.), isl. kingdom of NW Europe composed of Great Britain (England, Wales, Scotland) & Northern Ireland, 94,498 □ pop. 44,168, ✻ London. See CITY, *n.* 2, COUNTY, *n.* 23 **a,** BRITANNIA, *n.*, BRITON, *n.*, HOUSE OF LORDS, HOUSE OF COMMONS, UNITED KINGDOM, in *Vocab.*, & GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, IRISH FREE STATE, & NORTHERN IRELAND, in *Gaz.*

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (ä'grä; oud) prov. N British India, including Agra & Oudh divisions, 107,267 □ pop. 45,376, ✻ Allahabad; native states, 5,079 □ pop. 1,135.

United States of America, The, *commonly called* **The United States** *or, often,* **America,** federal republic of 48 states and District of Columbia, 3,026,789 □ pop. 105,828, ✻ Washington; with 2 territories (Alaska & Hawaii) 3,624,122 □ pop. 106,139; with all outlying poss. (Porto Rico, Philippine islands, Guam, Samoa, etc.) 3,742,903 □ pop. 117,823. See CITY, *n.* 4, COUNTY, *n.* 3, TOWN, *n.* 5, CONGRESS, *n.* 4, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SENATE, *n.* 1 **b,** PRESIDENT, *n.* 1 **c,** DEMOCRATIC PARTY, REPUBLICAN P., TARIFF, *n.*, COLUMBIA, *n.*

Universal (ū'nĭ-vûr'săl) town, Vermilion co. Indiana, pop. 2.

University (ū'nĭ-vûr'sĭ-tĭ) city, St. Louis co. Missouri, pop. 7.

University Place (ū'nĭ-vûr'sĭ-tĭ) city, Lancaster co. Nebr. near Lincoln, pop. 4.

Unley (ŭn'lĭ) corporation, suburb of Adelaide, South Australia, pop. 34.

Unna (ŭn'ä) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia prov. Prussia, pop. 17.

Unterwalden (ōōn'tĕr-väl'dĕn) canton, cen. Switzerland, 296 □ pop. 32; divided into two demicantons, **Nidwalden** (nĕt'väl'dĕn) *or* **Unterwalden-le-Bas** (-lē-bä') (that is, Lower Unterwalden) 106 □ pop. 14, ✻ Stans, & **Obwalden** (ōp'väl'dĕn) *or* **Unterwalden-le-Haut** (-lē-ō') (that is, Upper Unterwalden) 190 □ pop. 18, ✻ Sarnen.

Unyamwezi (ōō'nyäm-wā'zĭ) plateau region, Tabora dist. Tanganyika Ter. E Africa.

Upernivik (ōō'pĕr-nē-vēk') northernmost Danish settlement in Greenland, W coast.

Upholland (ŭp'hŏl'ănd) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 6.

Upington (ŭp'ĭng-tŭn) town, SW Bechuanaland, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 3.

Upland (ŭp'lănd) city, San Bernardino co. Calif. pop. 3. — town, Grant co. Ind. pop. 1; university. — bor. Delaware co. Pa. pop. 2.

Türkheim. See TURCKHEIM.
Turkish Armenia. See ARMENIA.
Turkistan. See TURKESTAN.
Turku. See Åbo.
Turku-Pori. = TURUN-PORIN. See ÅBO-BJÖRNEBORG.
Turn. See TRNOVANY.
Turnau. See TURNOV.
Turnu Rosu. See ROTEN TURM.
Turoni. See TOURS.
Turun-Porin. See ÅBO-BJÖRNEBORG.
Tutrakan. See TURTUCAIA.
Tweeddale. See PEEBLES.
Twelve Pins, *or* **Bens, of Bunnabeola.** See BUNNABEOLA.
Two Sicilies, The. See SICILIES
Tylos. See BAHREIN ISLANDS.
Tyras. See AKKERMAN; DNIESTER.
Tyrnau. See TRNAVA.
Tyrol. See TIROL.
Tyros. See BAHREIN ISLANDS.
Tyrrha. See TIREH.
Tyrus. See TYRE.
Uele. See WELLE.
Ugawa. See SAITAMA. [UIST.
Uist. See NORTH UIST; SOUTH
Ujain. Var. of UJJAIN.
Ujitze. Var. of UŽICE.
Újváros. See KOMÁROM.
Újvidék. See NOVISAD.
Ukmergé. = VILKOMIR.
Ulcinj. See DULCIGNO.
Uliarus. See OLERON. [KAR.
Umarkot. See THAR AND PAR-
Umballa. Var. of AMBALA.
Umm al Hanna. See HANNA, UMM AL.
Unaka Mountains. = GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS.
Unfederated Malay States. See MALAY STATES, UNFEDERATED.
Ungarn. See HUNGARY.
Ungvár. See UŽHOROD.
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. See RUSSIA. [DE JOS
Unterweissenburg. See ALBA

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.

Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than, 1000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Upolu (o͞o-pō-lo͞o ; o͞o-pō′-) one of the Samoa isls. S Pacific ocean, 345 □ pop. 18 ; to N. Z.
Upper Austria, *Ger.* **Oberösterreich** (o͞o′bĕr-ûs′tĕr-rĭk) prov. N Austria, 4,628 □ pop. 859, ✻ Linz.
Upper Bavaria, *Ger.* **Oberbayern** (o͞o′bĕr-bī′ĕrn) govt. dist. SE Bavaria, 6,686 □ pop. 1,583, ✻ Munich.
Upper Franconia (frăn-kō′nĭ-ȧ) *Ger.* **Oberfranken** (o͞o′bĕr-frän′kĕn) govt. dist. NE Bavaria, 2,798 □ pop. 656, ✻ Bayreuth.
Upper Hesse (hĕs) *Ger.* **Oberhessen** (o͞o′bĕr-hĕs′ĕn) NE prov. Hesse, Germany, 1,269 □ pop. 322, ✻ Giessen.
Upper Nile, prov. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, river zone bet. 8° & 12° N, 36,200 □ pop. 300.
Upper Palatinate (pȧ-lăt′ĭ-nāt) *Ger.* **Oberpfalz** (o͞o′bĕr-pfälts′) govt. dist. NE Bavaria, 3,862 □ pop. 612, ✻ Regensburg.
Upper Sandusky (săn-dŭs′kĭ) vil. ✕ of Wyandot co. Ohio, on Sandusky river, pop. 4.
Upper Silesia (sĭ-lē′shĭ-ȧ ; -shȧ) *Ger.* **Oberschlesien** (o͞o′bĕr-shlā′zĭ-ĕn) prov. SE Prussia, Germany, 3,759 □ pop. 1,304. See SILESIA (*Gaz.*).
Upper Sind Frontier, dist. of Sind, Bombay, Br. India, 2,664 □ pop. 241, ✻ Jacobabad.
Upper Volta (vōl′tȧ) *French* **Haute-Volta** (ōt′-vōl′tȧ′) colony, French West Africa, W of Niger riv. S of French Sudan, 154,400 □ pop. 2,974, ✻ Ouagadougou.
Uppsala *or* **Upsala** (ŭp′sȧ-lȧ ; ŭp-sȧ′lȧ) prov. E Svealand div. Sweden, 2,051 □ pop. 137. — its ✻ pop. 29 ; university.
Upshur (ŭp′shûr) co. NE Texas, 600 □ pop. 22, ✕ Gilmer. — co. NE cen. W. Va. 351 □ pop. 18, ✕ Buckhannon.
Upson (ŭp′sŭn) co. W cen. Ga. 317 □ pop. 15, ✕ Thomaston.
Upton (ŭp′tŭn) co. W Texas, 1,195 □, ✕ Rankin. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 2.
Ur (ûr) city and dist. anc. Babylonia, usually identified with Uru, the modern MUKAYYAR (mo͞o-kī′yȧr) about 135 m. SE of Babylon, on Euphrates river.
Urabá (o͞o′rä-bä′ ; 133) commissary, NW Colombia, S. Amer. pop. 6, ✻ Acandí.
Ural (ū′rȧl ; *Russ.* o͞o-räl′y′) riv. Kirghiz repub. Soviet Russ. Asia, 1,400 m. to Caspian sea.
Ural Mountains, E Russia, fr. Arctic oc. to Orenburg ; chiefly in Europe, highest 5,535 ft.
Uralsk (o͞o-rälsk′) region, W Kirghiz republic, Soviet Russia, Asia, 81,956 □ pop. 629. — city, its ✻ pop. 33.
Ura-tyube (o͞o′rȧ-tyo͞o′bĕ) town, Samarkand region, Turkestan, Soviet Russia, Asia, pop. 22.
Urbana (ûr-băn′ȧ) city, ✕ of Champaign co. Ill. pop. 10 ; Univ. of Illinois. — city, ✕ of Champaign co. Ohio, pop. 8 ; Urbana univ.
Urbino (o͞o͝r-bē′nō) *anc.* URBI'NUM HORTEN'SE, comm. Pesaro e Urbino prov. Italy, pop. 18.
Urcos (o͞o͝r′kōs) town, Cuzco dept., Peru, S. Amer. pop. 38.
Urdaneta (o͞o͝r′dä-nā′tä) munic. Pangasinan prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 25.
Ürdingen (ür′dĭng-ĕn) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 11.
Ure (ūr) river, ab. 50 m. long, N. Riding, Yorkshire ; unites with Swale to form Ouse.
Urfa (o͞o͝r-fä′) *or* **Orfa** (o͞r-fä′) *anc.* EDES'SA, ft. town, Aleppo vilayet, Turkey in Asia, p. 50.
Urga (o͞o͝r′gä) *Chin.* **Kulun** (kō͞o′lo͞on′) cml. & sacred town, ✻ of Mongolia, pop. 38.
Uri (o͞o′rē) canton, E Switzerland, 415 □ pop. 24, ✻ Altdorf.
Urianhai (o͞o′rĭ-än′hī′) region, NW Outer Mongolia, China, S of Sayan mts.
Uri, Bay, *or* **Lake, of,** SE part of Lake of Lucerne, Switzerland.
Urmia (o͞o͝r′mē-ȧ) *or* **Urumiah** (o͞o′rō͞o-mē′ȧ) lake & town (p. 10) Azerbaijan prov. Persia.
Urmston (ûrm′stŭn) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 8.
Urre Lauquén *or* **Lafquén** (o͞o͝r′rā lou-kān′, läf-kān′) salt lake, Pampa ter. Argentina.
Uruapan (o͞o′rō͞o ä′pän) city, Michoacán state, Mexico, pop. 16.
Urubamba (o͞o′rō͞o-bäm′bä) town, Cuzco dept. Peru, S. Amer. p. 26. — riv. See UCAYALI.
Uruguay (ū′rō͞o-gwī ; o͞o′rō͞o-gwī′) riv. S. Amer. 931 m. long, Brazil to Plata riv. forming part boundary bet. Brazil & Argentina, & bet. Uruguay & Argentina. — republic, S. Amer. S of Brazil, 72,153 □ pop. 1,495, ✻ Montevideo.
Uruguayana (-gwä-yä′nä) munic. (pop. 33) & town (pop. 14) Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.
Urumtsi (o͞o-rō͞om′tsē) *or* **Urumchi** (-chē) *or* **Tihwafu** (tē′hwä-fō͞o′) walled city, N Sinkiang prov. China, pop. 60 ; former ✻.
Urundi (o͞o-rō͞on′dē) dist. NW part of former German E. Africa. See RUANDA (*Gaz.*).
Usambara (o͞o-sämm-bä′rȧ) *form.* **Wilhelmstal** (vĭl′hĕlms-täl) dist. NE Tangyanika Ter. E Africa, pop. 108, ✻ Lushoto.
Usedom (o͞o′zē-dŏm) isl. 30 m. long, Pomerania, Prussia, bet. Stettiner Haff & Baltic sea.
Ushak (o͞o-shäk′) mfg. town, Turkey in Asia, about 125 m. E by N of Smyrna, pop. 15.
Ushant (ŭsh′ănt) *Fr.* **Ouessant** (wĕ′sän′) *anc.* UXAN'TIS, island, 4½ m. long, off coast of dept. Finistère, France.
Usk (ŭsk) riv. Wales & England, 60 m. long, flows into estuary of Severn river.
Uspallata Pass (o͞os′päl-yä′tä ; 195) *or* **La Cumbre** (lä kō͞om′brā) pass in Andes, S. Amer. bet. Santiago, Chile, & Mendoza, Argentina, alt. 12,870 ft.
Ussel (ü′sĕl′) comm. dept. Corrèze, France, pop. 6.
Ussuri (o͞o-so͞o′rē) *or* **Usuri,** riv. 400 m. long, bet. NE Manchuria & Siberia, trib. of Amur.
Uster (o͞os′tĕr) mfg. comm. Zurich canton, Switzerland, 8 m. ESE of Zurich, pop. 9.
Ústí nad Labem (o͞os′tē nȧd lä′bĕm) *Ger.* **Aussig** (ou′sĭk) city, Česká Lípa dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 40, with subs. 65.
Ust-Urt (o͞os′y′-o͞ort′) plateau, 92,000 □, Russia in Asia, bet. Caspian & Aral seas.
Usuki (o͞o′sȯo͞o-kē) town, Oita pref. NE Kyushu isl. Japan, pop. 21.
Usulután (o͞o′so͞o-lo͞o-tan′) town, SE Salvador, Cen. America, pop. 15.
Usumacinta (o͞o′so͞o-mä-sēn′tȧ) riv. Guatemala & Mexico, 330 m. long, to Grijalva river.
Utah (ū′tô ; ū′tä) state, W U. S. A. 84,990 □ pop. 449, ✻ Salt Lake City. — co. N cen. Utah, 2,034 □ pop. 41, ✕ Provo.
Utah Lake, lake, Utah co. Utah, 30 m. long, 150 □.
Ute Peak (ūt) mt. S of Middle Park, Colo. 11,968 ft. — mt. Taos co. N. Mex. 10,151 ft.
Utica (ū′tĭ-kȧ) mfg. city, ✕ of Oneida co. N. Y. on Mohawk river, pop. 94. — vil. Licking co. Ohio, pop. 2. — large anc. coast city, N Africa, NW of anc. Carthage (& mod. Tunis).
Utiel (o͞o tyĕl′) mfg. comm. Valencia prov. Spain, 45 m. W by N of Valencia, pop. 13.
Utingeradeel (ū-tĭng′ĕr-ȧ-dāl′) comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Utrecht (ū′trĕkt ; *Dutch* ü′trĕkt) prov. Netherlands, 534 □ pop. 335. — city, its ✻ pop. 138 ; treaty 1713. — vil. NW Natal, U. of South Africa, pop. 2.
Utrera (o͞o-trā′rä) comm. Seville prov. Spain, 19 m. SSE of Seville, pop. 21.
Utsunomiya (o͞ot′sȯo͞o-nō-mē′yȧ) city, Tochigi pref. cen. Honshu, Japan, pop. 64.
Uttoxeter (ŭ-tŏk′sē-tĕr ; *colloq.* ŭk′sē-tĕr, ŭk′stĕr) urban dist. Staffordshire, England, p. 5.
Utuado (o͞o-twä′thō ; 146) munic. (pop. 35) & town (pop. 4) W cen. Porto Rico.
Uva (o͞o′vä) prov. Ceylon, 3,271 □ pop. 234, ✻ Badulla.
Uvalde (ū-văl′dē) co. S Texas, 1,580 □ pop. 11. — town, its ✕ pop. 4.
Uxbridge (ŭks′brĭj) mfg. town, Worcester co. Mass. on Blackstone riv. pop. 5. — urban dist. Middlesex co. England, 16 m. W by N of London, pop. 10.
Uxmal (o͞oz-mäl′) site of Mayan ruins, Yucatan, Mexico. See MAYAN, *a.*
Uyeda (o͞o′yĕ-dä) city, Nagano pref. cen. Honshu, Japan, pop. 26.
Uzen (o͞o′zĕn′) old prov. N Honshu, Japan, now included in Yamagata pref.
Uzès (ü′zĕs′) mfg. comm. dept. Gard, France, pop. 4.
Užhorod (o͞ozh′hō-rŏt) *Hung.* **Ungvár** (o͞ong′vär) comm. ✻ of Carpathian Ruthenia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 20.
Užice (o͞o′zhĭ-tsē) dept. W Serbia, Yugoslavia, Eur. 1,249 □ pop. 119. — comm. its ✻ pop. 7.
Uzsok (o͞o′zhŏk) vil. & pass, Carpathian mts. Czechoslovakia, 36 m. NE of Užhorod.

V

Vaagö (vôg′ū′) two isls. **Östvaagö** (ûst′-) (East Vaago) & **Vestvaagö** (vĕst′-) (West V.) each 30 m. long, Lofoten isls. off NW coast of Norway, pop. 4.
Vaal (väl) riv. U. of S. Africa, SE Transvaal prov. 700 m. to Orange river.
Vaals (väls) comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 9.
Vaasa (vä′sä) *formerly* **Nikolainkaupunki** (nĭk′ō-lī-in-kou′po͝on-kē) *Swed.* **Vasa,** *form.* **Nikolaistad** (nĭk′ō-lī-städ′) city, ✻ of Vaasan prov. Finland, on Gulf of Bothnia, pop. 25.
Vaasan (vä′sän) prov. W Finland, Europe, 15,863 □ pop. 543, ✻ Vaasa.
Vács (väts) *Ger.* **Waitzen** (vīt′sĕn) comm. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun co. Hungary, pop. 19.
Vaduz (vä-do͞ots) comm. ✻ of principality of Liechtenstein, Europe, pop. 1.
Váh (väk) *Hung.* **Vág** (väg) *Ger.* **Waag** (väk) riv. W Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, ab. 210 m. long, flows S to Danube at Komárno.
Vaigach *or* **Vaygach** (vī′gȧch′) isl. 68 m. long, Russia, off NE coast, Archangel prov.
Vailima (vī-lē′ma) estate of Robert Louis Stevenson (1850–94) Upolu isl. Samoa isls.
Vakh (väk) riv. W Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, 600 m. long, flows into Ob river.
Valais (vȧ′lĕ′) canton, SW Switzerland, 2,021 □ pop. 128, ✻ Sion.
Valburg (väl′bûrg) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Vâlcea (vûl′chȧ) dept. N Wallachia, Roumania, 1,640 □ pop. 232, ✻ Râmnicu-Vâlcea.
Valcour Island (văl-kōōr′) isl. Lake Champlain, 5 m. SE of Plattsburg ; to N. Y. ; bat. 1776.
Valdagno (väl-dan′yō) comm. Vicenza prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 11.
Valdai, *or* **Valday, Hills** (vȧl-dī′) hills & plateau, mostly in Tver & Novgorod provs. Soviet Russia, Europe ; most elevated region in interior of Russia, highest ab. 1,000 ft.
Val d'Ajol, Le (lĕ văl′ dȧ′zhōl′) comm. dept. Vosges, France, pop. 7.
Valdepeñas (val′dä-pän′yȧs) comm. Ciudad Real prov. Spain, pop. 26.
Valdez (văl′dēz ; -dēs) dist. & spt. town, S Alaska, on Prince William sound, pop. dist. 1.
Valdivia (văl-dē′vyä) prov. S Chile, South America, 8,988 □ pop. 175. — its ✻ pop. 27.
Valdosta (văl-dŏs′tȧ) city, ✕ of Lowndes co. Georgia, pop. 11.
Valença (vä-lĕn′sä) munic. (pop. 41) & town (pop. 4) Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil.
Valence (vȧ′lĭäns) mfg. city, ✻ of dept. Drôme, France, on Rhone river, p. 29.
Valencia (vȧ-lĕn′shĭ-ȧ ; -shȧ) co. W N. Mex. 5,659 □ pop. 14, ✕ Los Lunas. — (*Sp. pron.* vä-lĕn′thyä) old kingdom, E Spain, now provs. Valencia, Alicante, and Castellón de la Plana. — prov. Spain, 4,153 □ pop. 934. — *anc.* VALEN'TIA, its ✻ pop. 247. — (*pron.* vä-lĕn′syä ; 138) cml. city, ✻ of Carabobo state, Venezuela, S. Amer. pop. 29. — *or* **Tacarigua** (tä′kä-rē′gwä) lake, 216 □, N Venezuela near Valencia city. — *or* **Valentia** (-shĭ-ȧ ; -shȧ) isl. 7 m. long, off coast of Kerry co. Irish Free State. — town, SE Valencia isl. ; the extreme W port of Europe.
Valencia de Alcántara (vȧ-lĕn′thyä dā äl-kän′tä-rä) ft. comm. Cáceres, Spain, p. 12.
Valenciennes (vȧ′lăn′syĕn′) comm. dept. Nord, France, p. 34. See VALENCIENNES LACE.
Valentigney (vȧ′lăn′tē′nyĕ′) comm. dept. Doubs, France, pop. 5.
Valentine (văl′ĕn-tīn) city, ✕ of Cherry co. Nebraska, pop. 2.
Valenza (vä-lĕnt′sä) *mfg. comm.* Alessandria prov. Piedmont, It. on Po riv. pop. 11.
Valga (văl′gä) *or* **Valka** (-kä) *Russ.* **Valk** (valk) *Ger.* **Walk** (välk) prov. S Esthonia, pop. 40. — city, its ✻ pop. 11.
Valguarnera Caropepe (väl′gwär-nä′rä kä′rō-pā′pā) comm. Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, p. 13.
Valjevo (väl′yä-vō) dept. NW Serbia, Yugoslavia, Eur. 949 □ p. 134. — comm. its ✻ p. 10.
Valkenswaard (väl′kĕns-värt′) comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 5.
Valladolid (väl′yä-thō-lēth′ ; 146) prov. N Spain, 3,154 □ pop. 294. — its ✻ pop. 76.
Vallauris (vȧ′lō′rēs′) comm. dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, pop. 6 ; winter resort.
Valle (väl′yā) dept. W Colombia, S. Amer. 3,897 □ pop. 272, ✻ Cali.
Vallecas (väl-yā′käs) comm. SE sub. of Madrid, Spain, pop. 29.
Valle de Santiago (väl′yā dā sän′tē-ä′gō ; 195) town, S Guanajuato, Mexico, pop. 13.
Vallejo (vä-lā′hō ; -lā′ō) cml. city, Solano co. California, pop. 21.
Valletta (vä-lĕt′tä) spt. city, ✻ of Malta, on NE coast, Mediterranean sea, pop. 22.
Valley, co. N cen. Idaho, 3,779 □ pop. 3, ✕ Cascade. — co. NE Mont. 5,064 □ pop. 11, ✕ Glasgow. — co. cen. Nebr. 570 □ pop. 10, ✕ Ord.
Valley City, city, ✕ of Barnes co. North Dakota, pop. 5.
Valleyfield, Salaberry de (săl′ȧ-bĕr′ĭ dē văl′ĭ-fēld) city, Beauharnois co. Quebec, Can. p. 9.
Valley Forge, vil. Chester co. Pa. ; winter quarters of Washington's army 1777–78.
Valley Junction, city, Polk co. Iowa, 5 m. W of Des Moines, pop. 4.
Vallombrosa (väl′lôm-brō′sȧ) *i. e.* " Shady valley," resort, Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, 16 m. ESE of Florence ; celebrated abbey, now a forestry school. See VALLOMBROSAN, *n.*
Valls (väls) mfg. comm. Tarragona prov. Spain, pop. 11.
Valmy (vȧl′mē′) vil. dept. Marne, France ; battle 1792.
Valognes (vȧ′lō′ny′) cml. comm. dept. Manche, France, pop. 5.
Valona (vȧ-lō′nä) *or* **Avlona** (ȧv-lō′nä) *anc.* AU'LON, spt. town, Albania, Eur. on bay of same name, pop. 7.
Valparaiso (văl′pȧ-rā′zō) mfg. city, ✕ of Porter co. Ind. pop. 7 ; university. — (*pron.* vȧl′pȧ-rī′sō ; -rī′zō) *Span.* **Valparaiso** (väl′pä-rä-ē′sō) prov. Chile, South America, 1,775 □ pop. 320. — spt. city, its ✻ pop. 182. See EARTHQUAKE, *n.*
Val Verde (văl vûr′dē) co. SW Texas, 3,083 □ pop. 13, ✕ Del Rio.
Van (văn) vilayet, Turkish Armenia, Asia, 15,170 □ p. 380. — its ✻, near Lake Van, p. 30.
Van, Lake (văn) salt lake, Van vilayet, Turkish Armenia, 38° 30′ N, 43° E, 1,425 □.
Van Alstyne (văn ôl′stĭn) town, Grayson co. Texas, pop. 2.
Van Buren (văn bū′rĕn) co. N cen. Ark. 730 □ pop. 14, ✕ Clinton. — co. SE Iowa, 477 □ pop. 14, ✕ Keosauqua. — co. SW Mich. 617 □ pop. 31, ✕ Paw Paw. — co. cen. Tenn. 293 □ pop. 3, ✕ Spencer. — city, ✕ of Crawford co. Ark. pop. 5. — town, Aroostook co. Maine, pop. 5.
Vance (vȧns) co. N North Carolina, 279 □ pop. 23, ✕ Henderson.
Vancouver (văn-kōō′vĕr) city, ✕ of Clarke co. Wash. pop. 13. — British isl. off W coast of British Columbia, Canada, 16,400 □. — city, Vancouver co. British Columbia, pop. 117.
Vandalia (văn-dā′lĭ-ȧ) city, ✕ of Fayette co. Ill. pop. 3. — city, Audrain co. Mo. pop. 2.
Vanderburg (văn′dĕr-bûrg) co. SW Indiana, 233 □ pop. 92, ✕ Evansville.
Vandergrift (-grĭft) bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 10.
Van Diemen Gulf (văn dē′mĕn) 100 m. long, N coast of Northern Ter. Australia.
Väner (vē′nĕr) *in Eng. usu.* **Vener** (vē′nĕr) *or* **Wenner** (vĕn′ĕr) lake, SW Sweden, 2,150 □.
Vänersborg (vē′nĕrs-bôr′y′) comm. ✻ of Älvsborg prov. Sweden, p. 8, at S end of L. Väner.
Van Lear (văn lĕr′) town, Johnson co. Kentucky, pop. 2.
Vannes (văn) mfg. & cml. spt. comm. ✻ of dept. Morbihan, France, pop. 21.
Vanua Levu (vä′nō͞o-ä lä′vō͞o) isl. Fiji isls. Pacific oc. 2,432 □ pop. 29.
Vanves (văNv) comm. dept. Seine, France, 1 m. S of fortifications of Paris, pop. 17.
Van Wert (văn wûrt′) co. NW Ohio, 406 □ pop. 28. — city, its ✕ pop. 8.
Van Zandt (văn zănt′) co. NE Texas, 831 □ pop. 31, ✕ Canton.
Var (vär) dept. SE France, 2,333 □ pop. 323, ✻ Draguignan. — *It.* **Varo** (vä′rō) *anc.* VA'RUS, riv. France, 70 m. long, Alps to Mediterranean sea, 4 m. SW of Nice.
Varanger Fiord (vä-räng′ĕr) inlet, Arctic ocean bet. Russia & Norway.
Varaždin (vä′rä-zhdēn) *Hung.* **Varasd** (vŏ′rōsht) *Ger.* **Warasdin** (vä′räs-dēn′) dept. N Croatia, Yugoslavia, Europe, 942 □. — comm. its ✻ pop. 14.
Varazze (vä-rät′sä) comm. Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. 10.
Vardar (vär′där′) *anc.* AX'IUS, riv. 200 m. long, S Serbia, Yugoslavia, Eur. to Salonika gulf.
Varennes-en-Argonne (vä′rĕn′-ĂN-när′gŏN′) comm. dept. Meuse, France ; battle 1918.
Varese (vä-rā′sā) comm. Como prov. Lombardy, N Italy, pop. 22.
Värmland (vĕrm′länd) prov. SW Sweden, 7,461 □ pop. 269, ✻ Karlstad.
Varna (vär′nȧ) dept. Bulgaria, 3,486 □ p. 204. — ft. spt. town, its ✻, on Black sea, p. 51.
Varnsdorf (värns′dôrf) *Ger.* **Warnsdorf** (värns′dôrf) comm. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, p. 20.
Vas (vŏsh) *Ger.* **Eisenburg** (ī′zĕn-bo͝orĸ) co. Hungary, 1,237 □ p. 263, ✕ Szombathely.
Vasilkov (vä′sēl-y′kôf′) town, Kiev prov. Ukraine, Europe, 19 m. SSW of Kiev, p. 18.
Vaslui (vȧs-lōō′ī) dept. E cen. Moldavia, Roumania, 840 □ p. 128. — comm. its ✻ p. 10.
Vasquez Peak (văs′kĕz) mt. Grand co. N Colorado, 12,700 ft. high.
Vassalboro (văs′ȧl-bŭr-ō) town, Kennebec co. Maine, pop. 2.
Vassouras (vä-sō′räzh) munic. (pop. 60) & town (pop. 12) Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil.
Västerås (vĕs′tĕr-ōs′) comm. ✻ of Västmanland prov. Sweden, pop. 31.
Västerbotten (vĕs′tĕr-bŏt′tĕn) prov. N Sweden, 22,848 □ pop. 182, ✻ Umeå.
Västernorrland (-nôr′länd) prov. E cen. Sweden, 9,856 □ pop. 265, ✻ Härnösand.
Västervik (-vĕk′) spt. comm. Kalmar prov. Sweden, pop. 12.
Västmanland (vĕst′män-länd′) prov. Sweden, 2,607 □ pop. 169, ✻ Västerås.
Vasto (väs′tō) *anc.* HISTO'NIUM, comm. Chieti prov. Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, pop. 15.
Vasvár (vŏsh′vär) *Ger.* **Eisenburg** (ī′zĕn-bo͝orĸ) comm. Vas co. Hung. p. 4 ; treaty 1664.
Vathy (vä′thē) spt. ✻ of Samos isl. p. 6. — popular name of ITHACA, tn. Ithaca isl. Greece.
Vatna, *or* **Klofa, Jökull** (vät′nä, klō′fä, yû′kŏd′l) elevated snow field, SE Iceland.
Vätter (vĕt′tĕr) *in English usually* **Vetter** (vĕt′ĕr) *or* **Wetter** (vĕt′ĕr) lake, 733 □, S Sweden.
Vauclin (vō-klăN′) commune, Martinique, French West Indies, pop. 6.
Vaucluse (vō-klüz′) dept. SE France, 1,381 □ pop. 220, ✻ Avignon.
Vaud (vō) *Ger.* **Waadt** (vät) canton, W Switz. 1,240 □ p. 320, ✻ Lausanne.

Upper Burma, Chindwin, etc. See at BURMA, CHINDWIN, etc.
Upper Canada. † ONTARIO.
Upper Senegal and Niger. † FRENCH SUDAN.
Upsala. See UPPSALA.
Urgel. See SEO DE URGEL.
Uruk. See ERECH.
Urumiah. See URMIA.
Ushitse. = UŽICE. [GO.
Ushuaia. See TIERRA DEL FUE-
Usküb, Üsküp. = SKOPLJE.
U.S.S.R. Abbr. UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS.
Üstdvinsk. See DÜNAMÜNDE.
Ust-Sysolsk. See KOMI AREA.
Usuri. See USSURI.
Utakamand. = OOTACAMUND.
Utdenmaan. See NYLAND.
Uvea. See UEA.
Uxantis. See USHANT.
Uzhitse. Var. of UŽICE.
Vacca. See BÊJA.
Vagh. Var. of VAKH.
Vahalis. See WAAL.
Valentia. See VALENCIA.
Valetta. Var. of VALLETTA.
Valk, Valka. See VALGA.
Vallona. Var. of VALONA.
Valmeera. See WOLMAR.
Val Pusteria. See PUSTERTHAL.
Val Sugana. See SUGANA, VAL.
Valverde. See FERRO.
Valyevo. = VALIEVO. [MANIA.
Van Diemen's Land. = TAS-
Varo. See VAR.
Varshava. Var. of WARSAW.
Varus. See VAR. [VARY.
Vary Karlovy. See KARLOVY.
Vasa. See VAASA.
Vaté. See EFATE.
Vatiu. Var. of ATIU.

Vaudreuil (vō-drōōl′; *Fr.* vō′drû′y′) co. SW Quebec prov. Canada, × Vaudreuil.
Vaux (vō) vil. dept. Meuse, France, 3 m. NE of Verdun; Fort de Vaux in vicinity; battles 1916. — vil. dept. Aisne, France, 4 m. W of Château-Thierry; battle 1918.
Vavau (vä-vä′ōō) isl. 10 m. long, & group, Tonga isls. S Pacific ocean.
Växjö (vĕk′kû) town, ✻ of Kronoberg prov. Sweden, pop. 9.
Veedersburg (vē′dĕrz-bûrg) town, Fountain co. Indiana, pop. 2.
Veendam (vān′dăm′) comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. 13.
Veenendaal (vā′nĕn-däl′) comm. Utrecht prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Vega Alta (vā′gä äl′tä) munic. (pop. 10) & town (pop. 2) N Porto Rico.
Vega Baja (bä′hä; 189) munic. (pop. 16) & town (pop. 4) N Porto Rico.
Vega, La (lä vā′gä) city, Dominican Republic, Haiti isl. pop. 7.
Veghel (vā′gĕl) comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Veglia (vĕl′yä) *Serbian* **Krk** (kûrk) isl. in Gulf of Quarnero, Adriatic sea, Yugoslavia, 145 □ pop. 21. — spt. its ✻ pop. 2.
Veii (vē′yī) anc. city of Etruria, N of Rome, Italy; wars with Rome.
Veinticinco de Mayo (vān′tē-sēn′kō dā mä′yō) town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, p. 32.
Vejer de la Frontera (vä-hĕr′ dā lä frōn-tä′rä; 189) comm. Cádiz prov. Spain, pop. 15.
Vejle (vī′lĕ) co. SE Jutland, Denmark, 907 □ pop. 158. — comm. its ✻, on Vejle fiord, pop. 22, with subs. 24. — **Fiord,** inlet, 15 m. long, E coast of S Jutland, Denmark.
Vélan, Mont (môn′ vā′län′) mt. Pennine Alps, Switzerland & Italy, 12,353 ft. high.
Velbert (fĕl′bĕrt) mfg. comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 24.
Veles (vā′lĕs) *Turk.* **Köprili** (kû-prē′lē) comm. S Serbia, Yugoslavia, Eur. pop. 14.
Vélez Málaga (vā′läth mä′lä-gä) comm. Málaga prov. Spain, pop. 25.
Vélez Rubio (vā′läth rōō′byō) comm. Almería prov. Spain, pop. 10.
Velika Kikinda (vä-lē′kä kē-kēn′dä) *Hung.* **Nagykikinda** (nŏd′y′-kē′kĕn-dŏ) comm. Banat, N Yugoslavia, Europe, pop. 26.
Velikaya (vĕ-lyē′ká-yá) riv. 230 m. long, NW Soviet Russia, Europe, to Lake Pskov.
Veliki Bečkerek *or* **Veliki Bechkerek** (vä-lē′kē bĕch′kĕ-rĕk) *Hung.* **Nagybecskerek** (nŏd′y′-bĕch′kĕ-rĕk) comm. ✻ of Banat, N Yugoslavia, Eur. pop. 28.
Velino (vä-lē′nō) riv. cen. Italy, 54 m. long, Apennines to Nera riv.; noted falls, Cascata delle Marmore, in three separate cascades.
Velizh (vä-lyēsh′) cml. town, Vitebsk prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, on Dvina riv. pop. 18.
Velletri (vĕl-lā′trē) comm. Rome prov. Italy, 21 m. SE of Rome, pop. 22.
Vellore (vĕl′lōr′) town, N. Arcot dist. Madras, Br. India, 87 m. W of Madras, pop. 50.
Velsen (vĕl′sĕn) comm. North Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 28.
Veltheim (fĕlt′hĭm) comm. Zurich canton, Switzerland, pop. 6.
Venaissin (vē-nĕ′săn′) *Fr.* **Comtat** *or* **Comtat Venaissin** (kôn′tà′) anc. prov. around Avignon, S France, 695 □, now in dept. Vaucluse; belonged to Papacy 1274 to 1791.
Venango (vē-năn′gō) co. NW Pennsylvania, 661 □ pop. 59, × Franklin.
Vendée (vän′dā′) dept. W France, 2,692 □ pop. 397, ✻ La Roche-sur-Yon.
Vendôme (vän′dōm′) mfg. comm. dept. Loir-et-Cher, France, pop. 9.
Venetia (vē-nē′shĭ-ä; -shä) *or* **Venetia Euganea** (û-gā′nē-ä) *It.* **Veneto** (vĕ′nā-tō) compartimento, Italy, 9,463 □ p. 4,080, ✻ Venice; provs. Belluno, Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, Venice, Verona, & Vicenza. — **Julia** (jōō′lyä) *It.* **Venezia Giulia** (vā-nēt′syä jōō′lyä) compartimento, NE Italy, comprising new dists. of Carinzia, Carniola, Gorizia and Gradisca, & Istria, 3,210 □ pop. 931, ✻ Trieste. — **Tridentina** (trī′dĕn-tī′nä) *It.* **Venezia Tridentina** (vā-nēt′syä trē′dĕn-tē′nä) *or* **Trentino** (trĕn-tē′nō) compartimento, N Italy, comprising new dists. of Trentino & Alto Adige, 4,027 □ pop. 669, ✻ Trent.
Venezuela (vĕn′ē-zwē′lä; *Am. Sp.* vä′nā-swä′lä; 268) republic, South America, 393,874 □ pop. 2,412, ✻ Caracas.
Venguria (vĕn-gōōr′lä) spt. town, Bombay, Br. India, 33 m. NNW of Goa, pop. 19.
Venice (vĕn′ĭs) city, Los Angeles co. Calif. pop. 10 (form. Ocean Park). — city, Madison co. Ill. pop. 4. — *It.* **Venezia** (vā-nēt′syä) prov. Venetia, Italy, 944 □ pop. 512. — its ✻ & ✻ of Venetia, ft. city, on Adriatic coast, p. 165. — See BRIDGE OF SIGHS, COUNCIL OF TEN, DOGE, *n.*, GRAND CANAL, MARRIAGE OF ADRIATIC, QUEEN OF THE ADRIATIC, RIALTO, *n.*
Venice, Gulf of, the N part of the Adriatic sea; sometimes, the whole sea.
Venissieux (vē-nē′syû′) comm. dept. Rhône, France, pop. 8.
Venlo *or* **Venloo** (vĕn-lō′) comm. Limburg prov. Neth. on Meuse river, pop. 21.
Venosa (vā-nō′sä) *anc.* VENU′SIA, comm. Potenza prov. Italy, pop. 9.
Venray (vĕn′rī′) comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 10.
Ventimiglia (vĕn′tē-mēl′yä) comm. Porto Maurizio prov. Liguria, Italy, pop. 14.
Ventnor (vĕnt′nĕr) city, Atlantic co. N. J. p. 2. — urban dist. S Isle of Wight co. Eng. p. 6.
Ventuari (vĕn-twä′rē) riv. 350 m. long, Venezuela, tributary of upper Orinoco.
Ventura (vĕn-tōō′rä) co. S Calif. 1,858 □ pop. 29. — city, its × pop. 4.
Vera Cruz (vā′rä krōōs′; vĕr′ä krōōz′; 268) *officially* **Veracruz,** state, Mexico, 27,883 □ pop. 1,161, ✻ Jalapa. — spt. town in same, its former ✻ pop. 40.
Veraguas (vä-rä′gwäs) prov. Panama, Cen. Amer. pop. 60, ✻ Santiago.
Vercelli (vĕr-chĕl′lē) *anc.* VERCEL′LÆ, comm. Novara prov. Italy, pop. 32; bat. 101 B. C.
Verchères (vĕr′shâr′) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × Verchères.
Verde, Cape (vûrd) extreme W cape of Africa, bet. Senegal & Gambia rivers.
Verden (fär′dĕn) comm. Hanover prov. Prussia, on Aller riv. pop. 10.
Verdun (vĕr′dŭn′) city, suburb of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, pop. 25. — *or* **Verdun-sur-Meuse** (-sür-mûz′) *anc.* VERODU′NUM, ft. mfg. comm. dept. Meuse, France, on Meuse river, pop. 13; fortress; battles 1916.
Vereeniging (vē-rā′nĭ-gĭng; vē-rē′-) town, S Transvaal prov. U. of S. Africa; treaty 1902.
Verendrye National Monument (vē-rän′drē′) Mountrail co. N. Dak.; includes mt. from which the explorer Verendrye first beheld territory beyond the Missouri riv. 1743.
Vergara (vĕr-gä′rä) comm. Guipúzcoa prov. Spain, pop. 7; treaty 1839.
Vergennes (vĕr-jĕnz′) city, Addison co. Vermont, pop. 2.
Verkhne-Issete (vyĕrk′nyĕ-ēs-syä′tyĕ) town, Ekaterinburg prov. Soviet Russia, Eur. p. 20.
Verkhne-Udinsk (vyĕrk′nyĕ-ōō-dēnsk′) town on Selenga riv. W Transbaikalia, Siberia.
Vermandois (vĕr′măn′dwä′) anc. dist. of France, now incl. in depts. Aisne, Somme, & Oise.
Vermilion (vĕr-mĭl′yŭn) co. E Ill. 921 □ pop. 86, × Danville. — co. W Ind. 254 □ pop. 28, × Newport. — par. S La. 1,213 □ pop. 26, × Abbeville. — city, × of Clay co. S. Dak. pop. 3; Univ. of South Dakota.
Vermont (vĕr-mŏnt′) state, NE U. S. A. 9,564 □ pop. 352, ✻ Montpelier. Abbr. *Vt.* See GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE.
Vernal Falls (vûr′năl) in Yosemite National Park, Calif. 320 ft. high.
Vernon (vûr′nŭn) par. W La. 1,367 □ pop. 20, × Leesville. — co. W Mo. 839 □ pop. 26, × Nevada. — co. SW Wis. 821 □ pop. 29, × Viroqua. — town, Tolland co. Conn. p. 9. — town, × of Wilbarger co. Tex. p. 5. — (*Fr. pron.* vĕr′nôn′) comm. dept. Eure, France, p. 9.
Veroli (vä′rō-lē) comm. Rome prov. Italy, pop. 14.
Verona (vē-rō′nä) bor. Essex co. N. J. pop. 3. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 4. — (*It. pron.* vā-rō′nä) prov. Venetia, Italy, 1,185 □ pop. 535. — its ✻ a ft. city, pop. 95.
Verria (vĕr-rē′ä) *Turk.* **Karaferieh** (kä′rä-fĕ-rē′ĕ) *anc.* BERŒ′A, town, Salonika nome, Greece, pop. 13.
Versailles (vĕr-sälz′) city, × of Woodford co. Ky. pop. 2. — city, × of Morgan co. Mo. pop. 2. — vil. Darke co. Ohio, pop. 2. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. pop. 2. — (vĕr′sä′y′; *Angl.* vĕr-sälz′) city, 12 m. WSW of Paris, ✻ of dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, pop. 65; palace of Louis XIV. (now museum), gardens, fountains, villa of Grand Trianon (treaty with Hungary, July, 1920), etc.; treaty with Germany, June, 1919.
Vershetz (vĕr′shĕts) *Hung.* **Versecz** (vĕr′shĕts) comm. Banat, N Yugoslavia, p. 27.
Verte, Aiguille (ā′gwē′y′ vĕrt′) mt. Pennine Alps, S Switz. NE of Mont Blanc, 13,520 ft.
Vertou (vĕr′tōō′) comm. dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, pop. 6.
Verulam (vĕr′ōō-lăm) vil. E Natal, U. of South Africa, pop. 1; founded 1850.
Verviers (vĕr′vyā′) mfg. comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 44.
Vervins (vĕr′vĂN′) comm. dept. Aisne, France, pop. 3; treaty 1598.
Vésinet, Le (lĕ vā′zē′nĕ′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, France, near Seine riv. pop. 8.
Vesle (vĕl) riv. France, 90 m. long, from NE of Châlons-sur-Marne past Reims to Aisne.
Vesoul (vĕ-zōōl′) comm. ✻ of dept. Haute-Saône, France, pop. 10.
Vest-Agder (vĕst′-ägʹdĕr) co. S Norway, 2,949 □ pop. 83, × Kristiansand.
Vestal Peak (vĕs′tăl) mt. San Juan co. Colorado, 13,846 ft. high.
Vesteraalen (vĕs′tĕr-ô′lĕn) NW group of Lofoten isls. Norway.
Vestfiord (vĕst′fyôrd′) bay, 95 m. long, bet. Lofoten isls. and coast of Norway.
Vestfold (vĕst′fōl) co. SE Norway, 938 □ pop. 124, × Larvik.
Vesuvius (vĕ-sū′vĭ-ŭs) *It.* **Vesuvio** (vä-zōō′vyō) volcano, E of Naples bay, S Italy, 4,267 ft. high; numerous destructive eruptions, esp. in A. D. 79 & 1906.
Veszprém (vĕs′prām) co. W Hungary, 1,526 □ pop. 230. — comm. its × pop. 16.
Vetluga (vĕt-lōō′gä) riv. cen. Russia, N trib. of Volga, 465 m. long.
Vetulonia (vĕt′û-lō′nĭ-ä) anc. city of Etruria, one of 12 in Etruscan confederation.
Vevey (vĕ-vā′) *Ger.* **Vivis** (vē′vĕs) comm. Vaud canton, Switz. on Lake of Geneva, p. 13.
Vézère (vā′zâr′) riv. France, 120 m. long, dept. Corrèze to Dordogne river.
Viadana (vyä-dä′nä) comm. Mantua prov. Lombardy, Italy, on Po river, pop. 17.
Vianna do Castello (vē-än′ä dōō käs-tĕl′ōō) dist. Minho prov. Portugal, 858 □ pop. 227. — cml. spt. its ✻ pop. 10.
Viareggio (vyä-rĕd′jō) spt. Lucca prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 21.
Viborg (vē′bŏrg) co. cen. Jutland, Denmark, 1,181 □ p. 133. — its ✻ p. 14. — (vē′bŏr-y′) *Finnish* **Viipuri** (vē′pōō-rē) prov. S Finland, 16,706 □ pop. 572. — city, its ✻ pop. 30.
Vicchio (vĕk′kyō) comm. Florence prov. Tuscany, Italy, pop. 12.
Vicenza (vē-chĕnt′sä) prov. Venetia, Italy, 1,056 □ pop. 563. — *anc.* VICEN′TIA, its ✻ p. 60.
Vich (vēch) *anc.* AU′SA, comm. Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. 13.
Vichy (vē′shē′; *Angl.* vĭsh′ĭ) comm. dept. Allier, France, pop. 18; mineral springs.
Vicksburg (vĭks′bûrg) vil. Kalamazoo co. Mich. pop. 2. — cml. city, × of Warren co. Miss. on Mississippi river, pop. 18; siege & capture 1863; nat. military park, 511 □.
Vico Equense (vē′kō ā-kwĕn′sā) comm. Naples prov. Campania, Italy, pop. 11.
Viçosa (vē-sō′zä) munic. Minas Geraes state, Brazil, pop. 56.
Victor (vĭk′tĕr) city, Teller co. Colorado, pop. 2.
Victoria (vĭk-tō′rĭ-ä) co. S Texas, 890 □ pop. 18. — city, its × pop. 6. — town, Lunenburg co. Va. pop. 1. — state, SE Australia, 87,884 □ pop. 1,532 (excluding full-blooded aboriginals), ✻ Melbourne. — co. New Brunswick, Canada, 2,093 □ pop. 13. — co. Cape Breton isl. Nova Scotia, Canada, 1,105 □ pop. 9, × Baddeck. — co. cen. Ontario prov. Canada, × Lindsay. — spt. city & co. ✻ of Brit. Columbia, Canada, pop. 39. — spt. city, ✻ of Hongkong colony, China, pop. 323. — spt. chief tn. of Mahé & ✻ of Seychelles isls. pop. 5. — spt. town, Brit. Cameroons, W Africa. — town, Southern Rhodesia, Africa; gold fields; famous ruins. — (*Span. pron.* vĕk-tō′rĕ-ä) spt. town, ✻ of Espirito Santo state, Brazil, pop. munic. 22. — munic. Pernambuco state, Brazil, pop. 60. — munic. Tarlac prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 16. — See CIUDAD VICTORIA (*Gaz.*).
Victoria Falls (vĭk-tō′rĭ-ä) falls in Zambezi riv. Southern Rhodesia, S. Africa, just W of 26° E, about 350 ft. high. — falls in Iguassú riv. (bet. Paraná state, Brazil, & Misiones ter. Argentina) ab. 6 m. above its confluence with Paraná riv.; double drop, ab. 2 m. wide at high water & 176 to 210 ft. high.
Victoria Island, isl. Northwest Ters. Can. in Arctic oc. bet. 69°–73° N, 101°–118° W.
Victoria, Lake, *or* **Victoria Nyanza** (nyän′zä) lake (*nyanza*) E Africa, between Kenya colony, Uganda protectorate, & Tanganyika Ter. 26,828 □; a source of Nile river.
Victoria Land, SE part of Victoria island, Canada. — See SOUTH VICTORIA LAND (*Gaz.*).
Victoria, Mount, highest peak Owen-Stanley range, Ter. of Papua, New Guinea, 13,120 ft.
Victoria Quadrant, Antarctic regions, S of Ant. circle & bet. 180° and 90° E; incl. part of Ross sea, S. Victoria Land, Adélie Land, & Queen Mary Land. See Ross DEPENDENCY.
Victoria West, town, cen. Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 2.
Vidalia (vĭ-dāl′yä) town, Toombs co. Ga. p. 3. — town, × of Concordia par. La. p. 1.
Vidin (vĭ′dĕn) dept. Bulgaria, 1,700 □ pop. 279. — ft. comm. its ✻, on Danube riv. pop. 18.
Viedma (vyäd′mä) lake, 53 m. long, Santa Cruz ter. S Argentina, S of Lake San Martín.
Vienna (vĭ-ĕn′ä) city, × of Dooly co. Ga. pop. 2. — (*pron.* vē-ĕn′ä) *Ger.* **Wien** (vēn) *anc.* VINDOBO′NA, mfg. & cml. city, ✻ of Austria, on Danube river, geographically in Lower Austria prov. but politically independent, pop. 1,841.
Vienne (vyĕn) riv. France, 217 m. long, dept. Corrèze to Loire riv. — dept. W cen. France, 2,712 □ pop. 306, ✻ Poitiers. — *anc.* VIEN′NA, comm. dept. Isère, France, pop. 24. See COUNCIL OF VIENNE, in table under COUNCIL, *n.*
Viennois (vyĕ′nwä′) anc. dist. France, now included in depts. Drôme & Isère.
Vientiane (vyĕN′tyän′) town, French ✻ of Laos ter. Fr. Indo-China, on the Mekong, p. 27.
Vieques (vyä′kās) *or* **Crab Island,** isl. off E coast of Porto Rico. — munic. (pop. 12) & town (pop. 3) on Vieques isl. Porto Rico.
Viernheim (fērn′hīm) comm. Starkenburg prov. Hesse, Germany, pop. 10.
Viersen (fēr′zĕn) mfg. comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 30.
Vierzon-Villages (vyĕr′zôN′-vē′lázh′) comm. dept. Cher, France, pop. 7.
Vierzon-Ville (vyĕr′zôN′-vēl′) mfg. comm. dept. Cher, France, pop. 11.
Vieux-Condé (vyû′-kôN′dā′) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 7.
Vigan (vē′gän) munic. ✻ of Ilocos Sur prov. Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 18.
Vigevano (vē-jĕ′vä-nō) mfg. comm. Pavia prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 28.
Vignemale, Pic de (pēk dĕ vē′ny′-mäl′) mt. France; highest of Fr. Pyrenees, 10,820 ft.
Vigo (vē′gō; vĭ′gō) co. W Ind. 409 □ pop. 100, × Terre Haute. — (*pron.* vē′gō) spt. Pontevedra prov. Spain, p. 54; battle 1702. —, **Bay of,** inlet of Atlantic oc. Pontevedra, Spain.
Vijayanagar (vē′jä-yä-nûg′är) anc. Hindu kingdom, S India. — anc. city, its ✻ destroyed 1565 by Mohammedans; ruins 36 m. NW of Bellary, Madras prov.
Vilaine (vē′lĕn′) riv. France, 140 m. long, dept. Mayenne to Atlantic ocean.
Vila Rial (vē′lä rē-äl′) dist. Trás-os-Montes prov. Portugal, 1,650 □ p. 246. — its ✻ p. 7.
Vilas (vī′lăs) co. N Wis. 934 □ pop. 6, × Eagle River.
Vilich (fē′lĭk) comm. Cologne govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 17.
Vilija *or* **Viliya** (vē-lē′yä) riv. ab. 200 m. long, from NE Poland to Niemen riv. at Kovno.
Viljandi (vēl′yän-dē) *Ger.* **Fellin** (fĕ-lēn′) prov. S cen. Esthonia, p. 77. — its ✻ pop. 9.
Vilkaviškis (vēl′kä-vĕsh′kĕs) comm. Kovno prov. Lithuania, Europe, pop. 13.
Villacarrillo (vēl′yä-kär-rēl′yō) comm. Jaén prov. Spain, 43 m. NE of Jaén, pop. 18.
Villach (fil′äk) *Slovenian* **Beljak** (bĕl′yäk) comm. Carinthia, Austria, pop. 22.
Villa de la Unión (vēl′yä dā lä ōō′nyōn′) town, Chimborazo prov. Ecuador, S. Amer. pop. 19.
Villafranca de los Barros (vēl′yä-frän′kä dā lōs bär′rōs) comm. Badajoz, Spain, pop. 13.
Villafranca di Verona (vēl′lä-frän′kä dē vā-rō′nä) comm. Verona prov. Venetia, Italy, pop. 11; treaty between France and Austria 1859.
Villagarcia de Arosa (vēl′yä-gär-thē′ä dā ä-rō′sä) spt. Pontevedra prov. Spain, p. comm. 16.
Villa Grove (vĭl′ä) vil. Douglas co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Villajoyosa (vēl′yä-hō-yō′sä; 189) spt. town, Alicante prov. Spain, pop. comm. 10.
Villalba (vēl-yäl′bä) comm. Lugo prov. Spain pop. 16. — munic. S cen. Porto Rico, pop. 13.
Villa Mercedes (vēl′yä mĕr-sā′dās; 138) city, San Luis prov. Argentina, S. Amer. pop. 20.
Villanueva de Córdoba (-nwä′vä dā kôr′dō-vä; 133) comm. Córdoba prov. Spain, p. 11.
Villanueva del Arzobispo (dĕl är′thō-bĕs′pō) comm. Jaén prov. Spain, pop. 11.
Villanueva de la Serena (lä sā-rā′nä) comm. Badajoz prov. Spain, pop. 15.
Villanueva y Geltrú (vēl′yä-nwä′vä ē hĕl-trōō′; 172) comm. Barcelona prov. Spain, pop. 14.
Villard-Bonnot (vē′lär′-bô′nō′) comm. dept. Isère, France, pop. 5.
Villa Real (vēl′yä rā-äl′) dist. Trás-os-Montes prov. Portugal, 1,650 □ p. 246. — its ✻ p. 7.
Villa Rica (vēl′yä rē′kä; 195) town, S cen. Paraguay, S. Amer. pop. 26.
Villarosa (vēl′lä-rō′zä) comm. Caltanissetta prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 11.
Villarreal (vēl′yär-rā-äl′) comm. Castellón de la Plana prov. Spain, pop. 18.
Villarrobledo (vēl′yär-rō-blä′thō; 146) comm. Albacete prov. Spain, pop. 14.
Villaviciosa (vēl′yä-vē-thyō′sä) comm. Oviedo prov. Spain, pop. 22.
Villefranche (vēl′frănsh′) ft. spt. dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, p. comm. 3; resort. — comm. dept. Rhône, France, p. 17.
Villefranche-de-Rouergue (-dĕ-rōō′ĕrg′) comm. dept. Aveyron, France, pop. 7.
Villegas (vēl-yä′gäs) town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, S. Amer. pop. 17.
Villejuif (vēl′zhwēf′) comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 12; suburb of Paris.
Villemonble (-môn′bl′) comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 11.
Villena (vēl-yä′nä) comm. Alicante prov. Spain, pop. 17.
Villeneuve-Saint-Georges (vēl′nûv′-săN′-zhôrzh′) comm. dept. Seine-et-Oise, Fr. p. 14.
Villeneuve-sur-Lot (-sür′-lō′) comm. dept. Lot-et-Garonne, France, pop. 11.
Villers-Cotterets (vē′lâr′-kō′tĕ-rĕ′) comm. dept. Aisne, Fr. p. 4; bp. of Alexandre Dumas (*père*); forest in vicinity was a battlefield in World War.

Vaupés. Var. of UAUPÉS.
Vaygach. See VAIGACH.
Veluchi. See PINDUS.
Venden. Var. of WENDEN.
Vener. See VÄNER.
Veneto. See VENETIA.
Venezia. See VENICE.
Venezia Giulia, Tridentina. See VENETIA.
Venta Belgarum. See WINCHESTER, *Eng.*
Ventspils. See WINDAU.
Venue, Mount. See BEN VENUE.
Verbanus Lacus. See MAGGIORE, LAGO.
Verde Islands, Cape. See CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.
Veria. Var. of VERRIA.
Verkhnyaya Tunguska. See *TUNGUSKA, VERKHNYAYA.*
Vermejo. Var. of BERMEJO.
Verőcze. See VIROVITICA.
Verodunum. See VERDUN.
Verro. Var. of VORU.
Verulamium. See SAINT ALBANS.
Vesontio. See BESANÇON.
Ves Spišská Nová. = NOVÁ VES SPIŠSKÁ.
Vest-. Var. spelling of Norwegian names beginning VÄST-.
Vestvaagö. See VAAGÖ.
Vesunna. See PÉRIGUEUX.
Vetter. See VÄTTER.
Vezenberg. = RAKVERE.
Viadus. See ODER.
Viatka. Var. of VYATKA.
Vicentia. See VICENZA.
Victoria de las Tunas. = TUNAS.
Victoria, La. See ARAGUA.
Victoria Nile. See NILE.
Victoria Nyanza. See VICTORIA, LAKE.
Vicus Julii. See GERMERSHEIM.
Vicus Julius. See AIRE.
Vidzeme. See LIVONIA.
Vienne, Haute-. See HAUTE-VIENNE. [LÈNE, LAKE OF.]
Vierwaldstätter Sea. See LU-
Viipuri. See VIBORG.
Villa Bella. See MATTO GROSSO.
Villa Cisneros. See RÍO DE ORO.
Villa de Cura. See CURA.
Villa Montes. See CHACO, EL.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations,* p. 2379.

Villerupt (vēl'rüp') comm. dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, pop. 6.
Villeurbanne (vēl'ür'bän') mfg. city, dept. Rhône, France, pop. 56.
Villingen (fil'ĭng-ĕn) mfg. comm. Konstanz dist. Baden, Germany, pop. 12.
Villisca (vĭ-lĭs'kȧ) city, Montgomery co. Iowa, pop. 2.
Vilna (vēl'nȧ) *or* **Vilno** (-nō) *Pol.* **Wilno** (vēl'nō) prov. NE Poland, Europe, 5,208 □ pop. 499. — city, its ✻ pop. 170; taken 1915; former ✻ of Lithuania.
Vilvorde (vēl'vôrd') mfg. comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, on Senne river, pop. 18.
Vilyuy (vē-lyōō'y') riv. 1,300 m. long, E Siberia, tributary of Lena river.
Vimeiro (vē-mā'rōō) vil. Lisbon dist. Portugal, near coast; battle 1808.
Vimy (vē'mē') comm. dept. Pas-de-Calais, France; ridge captured by Canadians 1917.
Viña del Mar (vē'nyȧ dĕl mär') city, Chile, suburb of Valparaiso, pop. 35.
Viñales (vēn-yä'lās) munic. Pinar del Río prov. Cuba, pop. 13.
Vinalhaven (vī'nȧl-hā'v'n) town, Knox co. Maine, pop. 2.
Vincennes (vĭn-sĕnz') city, ✕ of Knox co. Ind. pop. 17; university; first settlement in State. — (*Fr. pron.* văn'sĕn') mfg. comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 42; castle & forest.
Vincent (vĭn'sĕnt) co. S South Island, New Zealand, 2,684 □ pop. 5.
Vindelicia (vĭn'dĕ-lĭsh'ĭ-ȧ) anc. Roman prov. corresponding to mod. NE Switzerland & S Württemberg & Baden.
Vindhya Hills (vĭnd'yä) *range*, cen. India, dividing Ganges basin from the Deccan.
Vineland (vīn'lȧnd) bor. Cumberland co. New Jersey, pop. 7; health resort.
Vinh (vĭn'y') spt. town, Annam, 190 m. NW by N of Hué, pop. 12.
Vinita (vĭ-nē'tȧ) city, ✕ of Craig co. Oklahoma, pop. 5.
Vinnitsa (vĕn'nyĕ-tsȧ) city, Podolia prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 48.
Vinohrady Královské (vē'nô-hrä'dĭ krä'lôf-skā) *Ger.* **Königliche Weinberge** (kû'nĭk-lĭ-kĕ vīn'bĕr'gĕ) city, sub. of Prague, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Eur. pop. 83.
Vinton (vĭn'tŭn) co. S Ohio, 412 □ pop. 12, ✕ McArthur. — city, ✕ of Benton co. Iowa, pop. 3. — town, Roanoke co. Va. pop. 3.
Vintondale (-dāl) bor. Cambria co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Vionville (vyôn'vēl') vil. dept. Moselle, France, near Metz; battle near here 1870.
Virac (vē-räk') munic. ✻ of Catanduanes isl. & subprov. Albay, Phil. isls. pop. 13.
Viramgam (vē'rŭm-gäm') town, Ahmedabad dist. Bombay prov. Br. India, pop. 26.
Virden (vûr'dĕn) city, Macoupin co. Illinois, pop. 5.
Vire (vēr) min. & mfg. comm. dept. Calvados, France, pop. 6.
Virgilio (vĕr-jēl'yō) *formerly* **Pietola** (pyā'tō-lä) vil. Lombardy, Italy, about 3 m. S of Mantua, pop. 3; on site of anc. ANDES, birthplace of Vergil.
Virgin, Cape, headland, Argentina, S. Am. N side of E entrance to Strait of Magellan.
Virginia (vĕr-jĭn'ĭ-ȧ) state, E U. S. A. 42,627 □ pop. 2,309, ✻ Richmond. Abbr. *Va.* See CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, MOTHER OF PRESIDENTS, MOTHER OF STATES, OLD DOMINION. — city, ✕ of Cass co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, St. Louis co. Minn. pop. 14.
Virgin Islands, *group, Brit.* W. Indies, a presidency of the Leeward Isls. col. (Brit.) 58 □ pop. 5, ✻ Road Town. — **of the United States** *or* **American Virgin Islands,** group (formerly **Danish West Indies**), consisting of the isls. St. Thomas, St. Croix, & St. John, with some small islets, 132 □ p. 26, ✻ St. Thomas; purchased 1916 from Denmark.
Virgin River, 200 m. long, SW Utah to Colorado river in SE Nevada.
Viroqua (vĭ-rō'kwȧ) city, ✕ of Vernon co. Wisconsin, pop. 3.
Virovitica (vē'rō-vē'tĕ-tsȧ) *Hung.* **Veröcze** (vĕr'ĕ-tsĕ) dept. Slavonia, Yugoslavia, Eur. 1,857 □ pop. 241, ✻ Osjek. — comm. in same, pop. 7.
Viru (vē'rōō) *Esth.* **Wirumaa** (vē'rōō-mä) prov. NE Esthonia, Eur. p. 149, ✻ Rakvere.
Virudupatti (vē'rōō-dōō-pŭt'tĕ) town, Ramnad dist. Madras, Br. India, pop. 22.
Visalia (vĭ-sā'lĭ-ȧ) city, ✕ of Tulare co. California, pop. 6.
Visayan Islands (vē-sä'yän) *or* **Bisayas** (bē-sä'yäs; 133) group, cen. Phil. isls.; chief isls. Panay, Samar, Leyte, Cebu, Negros, Bohol, & Masbate.
Visby (vēs'bü) *or* **Wisby** (wĭz'bĭ) spt. ✻ of Gottland prov. Sweden, pop. 10.
Visnița (vēs-nē'tsȧ) dept. NW Bukovina, Roumania. — comm. its ✻.
Viso, Monte (mōn'tā vē'zō) mt. Cottian Alps, 40 m. SW of Turin, 12,605 ft. high.
Vistritsa (vēs-trē'tsȧ) *anc.* HALIAC'MON, riv. Macedonia, Greece, 125 m. to Gulf of Salonika.
Vistula (vĭs'tŭ-lȧ) *Ger.* **Weichsel** (vīk'sĕl) riv. Carpathian mts. 652 m. to Baltic sea.
Vitebsk (vē'tyĕpsk) prov. W Soviet Russia, Europe, 15,567 □ pop. 1,353. — city, its ✻ pop. 80. — See LATGALIA (*Gaz.*).
Viterbo (vē-tĕr'bō) comm. Rome prov. cen. Italy, 40 m. NNW of Rome, pop. 23.
Viti Levu (vē'tĕ lā'vōō) largest of the Fiji isls. 4,112 □ pop. 111, ✻ Suva.
Vitim (vē'tyĭm) riv. 1,100 m. long, E Siberia, flows N to Lena river.
Vitkovice (vĭt'kō-vĭt-sĕ) sub. of Moravská Ostrava, Moravia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 27.
Vitoria (vē-tō'rē-ä) city, ✻ of Álava prov. Spain, pop. 36; battle 1813.
Vitré (vē'trā') mfg. & cml. comm. dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France, pop. 8.
Vitry-le-François (vē'trē'-lē-frĭN'swä') comm. dept. Marne, France, pop. 9.
Vitry-sur-Seine (-sür'-sān') comm. dept. Seine, France, pop. 21; sub. of Paris.
Vittoria (vēt-tō'rē-ä) comm. Syracuse prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 31.
Vittorio (-rē-ō) comm. Treviso prov. Italy, pop. 31; battle 1918 (battle of Vittorio Veneto).
Vitznau (fĭts'nou) vil. near Rigi mt. Lucerne canton, Switz. on Lake of Lucerne; resort.
Vivarais (vē'vä'rĕ') anc. dist. of France, now mostly in dept. Ardèche.
Vivero (vē-vā'rō) coast comm. Lugo prov. Spain, pop. 13.
Vivian (vīv'ĭ-ăn) vil. Caddo par. Louisiana, pop. 2.
Vizagapatam (vē-zŭg'ȧ-pȧ-tăm') dist. NE Madras pres. British India, 4,568 □ pop. 2,232. — spt. its ✻ pop. 45.
Vizcaya (vēth-kä'yä; 208) *or* **Biscaya** (bĕs-kä'yä; 133) one of the three Basque provs. N Spain, 836 □ pop. 421, ✻ Bilbao.
Vizeu (vē-zā'ōō) *or* **Viseu,** dist. Beira prov. Portugal, 1,938 □ pop. 417. — its ✻ pop. 8.
Vizianagram (vē'zē-ăn'ȧ-grŭm') town, Vizagapatam dist. Madras pres. Br. India, p. 39.
Vizzini (vēt-sē'nē) comm. Catania prov. Sicily, Italy, pop. 21.
Vlaardingen (vlär'dĭng-ĕn) comm. S. Holland, Netherlands, pop. 25.
Vladikavkaz (vlä'dĭ-käf-käs') city, ✻ of Mountain Republic, Soviet Russia, Eur. p. 61.
Vladimir (vlä-dē'mĕr) prov. cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, 15,030 □ pop. 1,288. — its ✻ p. 23.
Vladivostok (vlä'dĭ-vôs-tôk') ft. naval spt. ✻ of Amur prov. Far Eastern Region, Soviet Russia, Asia, pop. 95.
Vlagtwedde (vläkt'vĕd'ĕ) comm. SE Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. 11.
Vlașca (vläsh'kȧ) dept. S Wallachia, Roumania, 1,730 □ pop. 250, ✻ Giurgiu.
Vodena (vō-dē'nȧ) *anc.* EDES'SA, comm. Salonika nome, Macedonia, Greece, pop. 10.
Voghera (vō-gā'rä) comm. Pavia prov. Lombardy, Italy, pop. 23.
Vogtland (fōkt'länt') old dist. of Germany; SW Saxony state and vicinity.
Vohwinkel (fō'vĭŋ'kĕl) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 15.
Voiron (vwä'rôN') mfg. comm. dept. Isère, France, pop. 12.
Voivodina (voi'vō-dē'nȧ) region, NE Yugoslavia, Europe, 7,607 □ pop. 1,350.
Volcano Bay, SE coast of Hokkaido isl. Japan, 42° 20' N.
Volga (vōl'gȧ) *anc.* RHA, riv. Russia in Europe, 2,300 m. long, Tver prov. to Caspian sea; largest river of Europe.
Volhynia (vō-lĭn'ĭ-ȧ) *Russ.* **Volyn** (vō-lĭn'y') *Pol.* **Wołyń** (vō-lĭn'y') former govt. Russian empire. — prov. NW Ukraine, Europe, 12,001 □ pop. 1,405, ✻ Jitomir. — prov. E Poland, 11,561 □ pop. 1,434, ✻ Łuck.
Völklingen (fûlk'lĭng-ĕn) comm. Saar region, Europe, pop. 19.
Volksrust (vōlks'rŭst) town, SE Transvaal, U. of S. Africa, pop. 2.
Vologda (vō'lŏg-dȧ) prov. NE Soviet Russia, Europe, 40,214 □ p. 913. — city, its ✻ p. 47.
Volos (vō'lŏs) *anc.* IOL'CUS, *city, Larissa nome, Thessaly, Greece, on G. of Volos, p. 30.*
Volos, Gulf of, *anc.* SI'NUS PEGASÆ'US, inlet, Ægean sea, Larissa nome, Greece.
Volsk (vōl'y'sk) town, Saratov prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, on Volga river, pop. 34.
Volta (vōl'tȧ) riv. 670 m. long, Gold Coast, W Africa; in part forms Fr. Togo boundary.
Volterra (vōl-tĕr'rä) *anc.* VOLATER'RÆ, comm. Pisa prov. It. 32 m. SE of Pisa, pop. 16.
Voltri (vōl'trē) comm. Genoa prov. Liguria, Italy, on Genoa gulf, pop. 16.
Volusia (vō-lū'shä) co. E Florida, 1,123 □ pop. 23, ✕ De Land.
Voorburg (vōr'bûrg) comm. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Voorst (vōrst) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 12.
Vorarlberg (fōr'ärl'bĕrk) prov. W Austria, 1,005 □ pop. 133, ✻ Bregenz.
Vordingborg (vôr'dĭng-bôrk) comm. S Zealand prov. Denmark, pop. 5, with subs. 7.
Voringfos (vō'rĭng-fôs) waterfall, Hordaland co. Norway, 600 ft. high.
Voronezh (vō-rô'nyĕsh) prov. S Soviet Russia, Eur. 25,442 □ p. 3,063. — city, its ✻ p. 93.
Võru (vû'rōō) *Ger.* **Werro** (vĕr'ō) prov. SE Esthonia, Europe, pop. 83. — comm. its ✻ pop. 5.
Vosges (vōzh) *anc.* VOS'EGUS, VOC'ESUS, mts. bet. depts. Vosges & Haut-Rhin, France; highest Sulzer Belchen, 4,667 ft. — dept. France, 2,305 □ pop. 384, ✻ Épinal.
Votiak (vō-tyäk') autonomous area, E cen. Soviet Russia, Eur. bet. Vyatka & Perm provs. 11,300 □ pop. 686, ✻ Izhevsk.
Votkinski Zavod (vôt'kĕn-skĕ zä-vôt') *or* **Kamskovotkinski** (käm'skô-vôt'kĕn-skĕ) mfg. city, Perm prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 24.
Vouziers (vōō'zyā') comm. dept. Ardennes, France, on Aisne riv. pop. 3; battle 1918.
Vranje (vrän'yĕ), **Vranja** (-yä), *or* **Vranya,** dept. cen. Serbia, Yugoslavia, Eur. 1,676 □ pop. 254. — comm. its ✻ pop. 8.
Vrattsa (vrät'sȧ) *or* **Vraca** (vrät'sȧ) dept. Bulgaria, 2,670 □ pop. 377. — its ✻ pop. 16.
Vriezenveen (vrē'zĕn-vān') comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Vršovice (vûr'shô-vĭt-sĕ) *Ger.* **Wrschowitz** (vûr'shô-vĭts) sub. of Prague, Bohemia, p. 33.
Vryburg (vrī'bûrg) town, E Bechuanaland, Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 1.
Vryheid (vrī'hīt) vil. NW Natal, U. of South Africa, pop. 2.
Vuelta Abajo (vwĕl'tȧ ä-bä'hō; 133, 189) that is, "lower turn,"—popular name of the section of Cuba W of the meridian of Havana, mostly Pinar del Río prov.; famous for tobacco.
Vught (vŭkt) comm. North Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Vukovár (vōō-kô'vär) comm. ✻ of Syrmia dept. Slavonia, Yugoslavia, pop. 10.
Vulcano (vōōl-kä'nō) *anc.* HI'ERA, the most S of the Lipari isls. Mediterranean sea.
Vulcan Pass (vōōl-kän') pass in W Transylvanian Alps, Roumania, alt. 5,325 ft.
Vyatka (vyät'kȧ) river, ab. 600 m. long, N trib. of Kama riv. chiefly in Vyatka prov. — prov. E cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, 40,701 □ p. 2,052. — city, its ✻ p. 41.
Vyazma (vyäz'mȧ) town, Smolensk prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 31.
Vychegda (vĭ'chĕg-dȧ) river, 640 m. long, N Russia, Europe, flows WSW to Dvina river.
Vyernyi (vyĕr'nyĭ) *or* **Vyerni** (vyĕr'nĭ) town, ✻ of Semiryechensk region, Turkestan, Soviet Russia, Asia, pop. 42.
Vysoké Myto (vē'sô-kā mē'tô) *Ger.* **Hohenmauth** (hō'ĕn-mout) comm. Pardubice dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 16.

W

Waal (wäl) *anc.* VA'HALIS, riv. Netherlands, the left arm of the lower Rhine riv.; unites with estuaries of the Meuse river.
Waalwijk (wäl'vĭk) comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 5.
Wabash (wô'bȧsh) riv. 517 m. long, W Ohio, Ind. & bet. Ind. & Ill. to Ohio river. — co. SE Ill. 220 □ p. 14, ✕ Mount Carmel. — co. NE cen. Ind. 425 □ pop. 27. — city, its ✕ p. 10.
Wabasha (wä'bȧ-shô') co. SE Minnesota, 541 □ pop. 18. — city, its ✕ pop. 2.
Wabaunsee (wŏ-bôn'sē) co. NE Kansas, 795 □ pop. 11, ✕ Alma.
Waccamaw (wăk'ȧ-mô) riv. N. & S. Carolina, 550 m. long, trib. of Peedee riv.
Wachtebeke (väk'tĕ-bā'kĕ) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Wachusett Mountain (wô-chōō'sĕt) Worcester co. Mass. 2,108 ft. high.
Waco (wā'kō) cml. city, ✕ of McLennan co. Texas, pop. 39; Baylor university.
Wadai (wä-dī') region, N Chad colony, Fr. Equatorial Afr. 170,000 □ pop. 1,000, ✻ Abeshr.
Waddinxveen (wäd'ĭŋks-vān') comm. S. Holland, Netherlands, pop. 6.
Wadelai (wä'dĕ-lī') town, on Nile riv. N of Lake Albert, W Uganda protectorate.
Wadena (wŏ-dē'nȧ) co. N cen. Minnesota, 538 □ pop. 11. — vil. its ✕ pop. 2.
Wädenswil (vä'dĕns-vēl') comm. Zurich canton, Switzerland, pop. 9.
Wadesboro (wädz'bŭr-ō) town, ✕ of Anson co. North Carolina, pop. 3.
Wadhwan (wŭd-wän') native state, Kathiawar, Bombay, Ind. 236 □ p. 38. — its ✻ p. 16.
Wad Medani (wäd mä'dä-nē) tn. on Blue Nile, S of Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, p. 20.
Wadsworth (wŏdz'wŭrth) vil. Medina co. Ohio, pop. 5.
Waereghem (vä'rĕ-gĕm; 172) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belg. p. 9; Amer. mil. cemetery.
Waerschoot (vär'skōt') comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Waes (väs) *or* **Pays de Waes** (pā'ĕ' dĕ väs') anc. dist. comprising part of E. Flanders, Belgium, & Zeeland, Holland.
Waesmunster (väs'mün'stĕr) comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Wageningen (vä'gĕn-ĭng-ĕn; 172) comm. Gelderland prov. Neth. pop. 11.
Wagga Wagga (wŏg'ȧ wŏg'ȧ) munic. N. S. Wales, Australia, on Murrumbidgee riv. p. 8.
Wagoner (wăg'ŭn-ĕr) co. NE Okla. 545 □ pop. 21. — city, its ✕ pop. 3.
Wagram (vä'grăm) vil. Lower Austria, 11 m. NE of Vienna; battle 1809.
Wahiawa (wä'hē-ä'wä) dist. Honolulu co. Oahu isl. Hawaii, pop. 4.
Wahkiakum (wä'kē-ăk'ŭm; wä-kī'ȧ-kŭm) co. SW Wash. 267 □ pop. 3, ✕ Cathlamet.
Wahlern (väl'ĕrn) comm. Berne canton, Switzerland, pop. 5.
Wahlstatt (väl'shtät') vil. Liegnitz govt. dist. Lower Silesia prov. Prussia; battle 1241.
Wahoo (wä-hōō') city, ✕ of Saunders co. Nebraska, pop. 2.
Wahpeton (wô'pē-tŭn) city, ✕ of Richland co. North Dakota, pop. 3.
Waialua (wī'ä-lōō'ä) dist. Honolulu co. Oahu isl. Hawaii territory, pop. 8.
Waianae (wī'ä-nä'ä) dist. Honolulu co. Oahu isl. Hawaii territory, pop. 2.
Waichow (wī'chō') city, Kwangtung prov. China, on Tung river, pop. 400.
Waigeu (wī-gā'ōō) isl. off W end of Du. New Guinea, 80 m. long, 28 m. wide.
Waikato (wä'ē-kä'tō; *colloq.* wī'kä-tō) riv. North Island, New Zealand, 220 m. long to Tasman sea. — co. W North Island, New Zealand, 591 □ pop. 23.
Waikiki (wä'ē-kē'kē) noted pleasure resort, Honolulu harbor, Hawaii; bathing & boating.
Waikouaiti (wä'ē-kō-ōō-ä'ē-tē; *colloq.* wī'kŏ-wīt) co. SE South Island, N. Z. 318 □ p. 9.
Wailuku (wä'ē-lōō'kōō) dist. & town, Maui co. Hawaii ter. pop. dist. 15; sugar culture.
Waimairi (wä'ē-mä'ē-rē) co. E South Island, New Zealand, pop. 17.
Waimarino (wä'ē-mä'rē-nō) co. cen. North Island, New Zealand, pop. 6.
Waimate (wä'ē-mä'tä) co. SE South Island, New Zealand, 1,343 □ pop. 9.
Waimea (-mā'ä) dist. Kauai co. Hawaii, p. 9. — co. South Isl. New Zealand, 1,662 □ p. 22.
Wainganga (wīn'gŭn'gä) *or* **Wain River** (wīn) riv. (*ganga*) Central Provs. British India, 360 m. long to Pranhita river.
Wainwright Buffalo Park (wān'rīt) near Wainwright (pop. 1), E Alberta, Can. 159 □.
Waipa (wä'ē-pä') co. W North Island, New Zealand, 282 □ pop. 10.
Waipawa (wä'ē-pä'wä) co. SE North Island, New Zealand, 1,154 □ pop. 4.
Wairarapa South (wä'ē-rä-rä'pä) co. North Isl. New Zealand, 1,281 □ pop. 5.
Wairoa (wä'ē-rō'ȧ) co. E North Island, New Zealand, 1,887 □ pop. 4.
Waitaki (wä'ē-tä'kē) co. SE South Island, New Zealand, 2,333 □ pop. 16. — riv. South Isl. New Zealand, 135 m. long, flows E into Pacific ocean.
Waitemata (wä'ē-tä-mä'tä) co. N North Island, New Zealand, 613 □ pop. 29.
Waitomo (wä'ē-tō'mō) co. W North Island, New Zealand, pop. 9.
Waitotara (wä'ē-tō'tä-rä) co. SW North Island, New Zealand, 343 □ pop. 24.
Wakamatsu (wä'kä-mät'sōō) city, Fukushima pref. N cen. Honshu, Japan pop. 38. — city, Fukuoka pref. N Kyushu, Japan, pop. 49.
Wakatipu (wä'kä-tē'pōō; *colloq.* wŏk'ȧ-tĭp) lake, 54 m. long, 112 □, S South Isl. N. Z.
Wakayama (wä'kä-yä'mä) pref. W Honshu, Japan, 1,827 □ p. 750. — spt. in pref. p. 48.
Wake (wāk) co. cen. North Carolina, 824 □ pop. 75, ✕ Raleigh.
Wakefield (wāk'fēld) town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 13. — city, Gogebic co. Mich. pop. 4. — mfg. & cml. city & co. bor. ✕ of West Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. p. 53; battle 1460.
Wake Forest, town, Wake co. North Carolina, pop. 1; college.
Wake Island, small isl. N Pacific ocean ab. 166° E, 20° N; to U. S. A.
Wakulla (wŏ-kŭl'ȧ) co. NW Florida, 602 □ pop. 5, ✕ Crawfordville.
Walcheren (väl'kĕr-ĕn) isl. Zeeland prov. Neth. 11 m. in diam. chief town Flushing.
Wald (vält) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 26. — comm. Zurich canton, Switzerland, pop. 8.
Waldeck (väl'dĕk) state, Germany, 433 □ pop. 66, ✻ Arolsen.
Walden (wôl'dĕn) vil. Orange co. N. Y. pop. 5. — **Pond,** small lake, Concord, Mass.
Waldenburg (väl'dĕn-bôrk) comm. Breslau govt. dist. Lower Silesia, Prussia, pop. 37.
Waldheim (vält'hīm) comm. Leipzig circle, Saxony, Germany, pop. 11.
Waldo (wôl'dō) co. S Maine, 724 □ pop. 21, ✕ Belfast.

Ville-sous-la-Ferté. See CLAIRVAUX.
Vilnius, Vilno. Vars. of VILNA.
Vindau, Vindava. = WINDAU.
Vindobona. See VIENNA.
Vinland. See in *Dict.*
Viotia. See BOEOTIA.
Virland. Ger. form of VIRU.
Vis. Croatian form for LISSA.
Viseu. See VIZEU.
Visurgis. See WESER.
Vittoriosa. See COTTONERA.
Vivis. See VEVEY.
Vladimir in Volhynia. See LODOMERIA.
Vladimir–Volynski. = WŁODZIMIERZ.
Vlissingen. See FLUSHING.
Vlodava. See WŁODAWA.
Vlotslavsk. See WŁOCŁAWEK.
Vltava. See MOLDAU.
Vogesus. See VOSGES.
Volaterræ. See VOLTERRA.
Volga Commune, German. See GERMAN VOLGA COMMUNE.
Volsinii. See BOLSENA.
Volta, Upper. = UPPER VOLTA.
Volyn. See VOLHYNIA.
Vorlich, Mt. = BEN VORLICH.
Vosegus. See VOSGES.
Voyvodina. Var. of VOIVODINA.
Vraca. See VRATTSA.
Vrakhori. See AGRINION.
Vranja, Vranya. See VRANJE.
Vratsa, Vratza. = VRATTSA.
Vries Island. = OSHIMA.
Friesland. Var. of FRIESLAND.
Waadt. See VAUD.
Waag. See VAH.
Wad Draa. See DRAA, WAD.
Wad, El. Var. of OUED, EL.
Wadi Halfa. See HALFA.
Wadi Musa. See PETRA.
Wagadugu. = OUAGADOUGOU.
Wahsatch. Var. of WASATCH.
Waihu. See EASTER ISLAND.
Waitzen. See VACS.
Walachia. See WALLACHIA.

Waldoboro (wôl′dō-bŭr-ō) town, Lincoln co. Maine, pop. 2.
Waldstätter, Die Vier (dē fēr vält′shtĕt′ĕr) *Eng.* **The Four Forest Cantons,** Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, & Lucerne cantons, Switzerland.
Walensee (vä′lĕn-zā′) lake (*see*) St. Gallen canton, Switzerland, 9 □; fine scenery.
Wales (wālz) principality, SW part of Great Britain, W of England, 7,466 □ pop. 2,207.
Walhalla (wôl-hăl′ä) town, × of Oconee co. South Carolina, pop. 2.
Walker (wôk′ĕr) co. NW Ala. 792 □ pop. 51, × Jasper. — co. NW Ga. 432 □ pop. 23, × Lafayette. — co. E Texas, 791 □ pop. 19, × Huntsville.
Walkerville (-vil) city, Silverbow co. Mont. p. 2. — town, Essex co. Ontario, Can. p. 7.
Wall (wôl) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Wallace (wŏl′ăs) co. W Kans. 921 □ pop. 2, × Sharon Springs. — city, × of Shoshone co. Idaho, pop. 3. — co. S South Isl. New Zealand, 3,404 □ pop. 11.
Wallaceburg (wŏl′ăs-bûrg) town, Kent co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 4.
Wallachia (wŏ-lā′kĭ-ä) *or* **Walachia,** former principality, S Europe, now part of Roumania, lying chiefly bet. the Danube & the Transylvanian Alps, 29,810 □ pop. 7,904; the larger portion E of the Oltu riv. was formerly distinguished as **Great Wallachia** *or* **Muntenia,** that W of the Oltu as **Little Wallachia** *or* **Oltenia.**
Wallaroo (wŏl′ä-rōō′) spt. S. Australia, E shore of Spencer's gulf, pop. 3; mining center.
Wallasey (wŏl′ä-sĭ) co. bor. Cheshire, England, pop. 91.
Walla Walla (wŏl′ä wŏl′ä) co. SE Wash. 1,265 □ p. 28. — city, its × p. 16; college.
Waller (wŏl′ĕr) co. SE Texas, 519 □ pop. 10, × Hempstead.
Wallingford (wŏl′ĭng-fĕrd) bor. New Haven co. Conn. pop. 10; metal-ware mfg. — town, Rutland co. Vt. pop. 2. — mun. bor. Berkshire, England, pop. 3; treaty 1153.
Wallington (-tŭn) bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 6.
Wallis Islands (wŏl′ĭs) group, NE of Fiji isls. S Pacific, 37 □ pop. 5; Fr.; chief island Uea.
Wallowa (wŏl′ō-wä) co. NE Oregon, 3,169 □ pop. 10, × Enterprise.
Wallsend (wôlz′ĕnd′) mun. bor. Northumberland co. England, on Tyne river, pop. 43.
Walmer (wôl′mĕr) urban dist. Kent co. England, pop. 5; castle.
Walnut Canyon, nat. monument (371 □) near Flagstaff, Ariz.; cliff dwellings in canyon.
Walnut Ridge, town, a × of Lawrence co. Arkansas, pop. 2.
Walpole (wôl′pōl) town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 5. — town, Cheshire co. N. H. p. 3.
Walsall (wôl′sôl) mfg. county bor. Staffordshire, England, pop. 97.
Walsenburg (wôl′sĕn-bûrg) town, × of Huerfano co. Colorado, pop. 4.
Walsh (wôlsh) co. NE North Dakota, 1,282 □ pop. 19, × Grafton.
Walsum (väl′zŏŏm) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 15.
Walterboro (wôl′tĕr-bŭr-ō) town, × of Colleton co. South Carolina, pop. 2.
Walters (wôl′tĕrz) city, × of Cotton co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.
Walthall (wôlt′hôl) co. S Miss. 389 □ pop. 13, × Tylertown.
Waltham (wôl′thăm) mfg. city, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 31; watches.
Waltham Holy Cross (wôl′tăm; -thăm) urban dist. Essex, Eng. p. 7. See ELEANOR CROSS.
Walthamstow (-stō′) urban dist. Essex co. England, pop. 127.
Walton (wôl′tŭn) co. NW Fla. 1,095 □ pop. 12, × De Funiak Springs. — co. N cen. Ga. 331 □ pop. 24, × Monroe. — vil. Delaware co. N. Y. pop. 4.
Walton le Dale (lē dāl′) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 12; cotton mfg.
Walton upon Thames (tĕmz) urban dist. Surrey, England, 17 m. WSW of London, p. 15.
Waltrop (väl′trōp) comm. Münster govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 10.
Walvis (wôl′vĭs), *or* **Walfish** (wôl′fĭsh), **Bay,** bay on coast of Southwest Africa, 22° 56′ S. — enclave of Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, around Walvis bay, 430 □ pop. 1. — spt. in ter. on bay; fine harbor.
Walworth (wôl′wŭrth) co. N S. Dak. 742 □ pop. 8, × Selby. — co. SE Wis. 560 □ pop. 29, × Elkhorn.
Wamego (wŏ-mē′gō) city, Pottawatomie co. Kansas, pop. 2.
Wana (wä′nä) agency, coextensive with S Waziristan, N.-W. Frontier Prov. India, pop. 151.
Wanaque (wä′nä-kē) bor. Passaic co. New Jersey, pop. 3.
Wandre (vän′dr′) comm. Liége prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Wandsbek (vänts′bĕk) comm. Schleswig govt. dist. Schleswig-Holstein prov. Prussia, pop. 35.
Wandsworth (wŏnz′wŭrth) met. bor. SW London, England, pop. 328.
Wanfercée-Baulet (vän′fĕr′sā′-bō′lā′) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, pop. 6.
Wanganui (wŏn′gä-nōō-ē) co. SW North Island, New Zealand, 1,972 □ pop. 3. — bor. Waitotara co. New Zealand, p. 16, with subs. 24. — river, S North Island, New Zealand.
Wanhsien (wän′sĭ-ĕn′) cml. city, on the Yangtze riv. Szechwan prov. China, pop. 150.
Wanne (vän′ĕ) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 40.
Wanstead (wŏn′stĕd) urban dist. Essex co. England, pop. 15.
Wantage (wŏn′tāj) town, Berkshire, Eng. p. 4; bp. of Alfred the Great. See WHITE HORSE.
Wapakoneta (wä′pä-kō-nĕt′ä; -kō-nē′tä) city, × of Auglaize co. Ohio, pop. 5.
Wapello (wŏ-pĕl′ō) co. SE Io. 428 □ pop. 38, ×Ottumwa. — city, × of Louisa co. Io. p. 1.
Wapping (wŏp′ĭng) par. the Tower ward, Stepney met. bor. London, England, pop. 2.
Wappingers Falls (wŏp′ĭn-jĕrz) vil. Dutchess co. New York, pop. 3.
Waratah (wŏr′ä-tä′) munic. sub. of Newcastle, N. S. Wales, Australia, pop. 12.
Warburg (vär′bŏŏrk) comm. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 6; battle 1760.
Ward co. N N. Dak. 2,054 □ pop. 29, × Minot. — co. W Texas, 827 □ pop. 3, × Barstow.
Wardha (wŭr′dä; 147) riv. Cen. Provs. Br. India, 290 m. long, to Pranhita riv. — dist. of Nagpur div. Cen. Provs. Br. India, 2,428 □ pop. 464. — its ✻ pop. 10.
Ware (wâr) co. S Ga. 771 □ pop. 28, × Waycross. — mfg. town, Hampshire co. Mass. pop. 9. — urban dist. Hertfordshire, England, pop. 6.
Wareham (wâr′ĕm) town, Plymouth co. Massachusetts, pop. 4.
Wargla *or* **Ouargla** (wär′glä) comm. (pop. 17) & oasis, Algerian Sahara, 175 m. S of Biskra.
Warmbad (wŏrm′bät) town, SE Southwest Africa ter. pop. 3.
Warminster (wôr′mĭn-stĕr) urban dist. Wiltshire, England, pop. 5.
Warneton (vär′n′-tŏn′) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, on Lys riv. near Ypres, pop. 4.
Warren (wŏr′ĕn) co. E Ga. 404 □ pop. 12, × Warrenton. — co. W Ill. 546 □ pop. 21, × Monmouth. — co. W Ind. 368 □ pop. 10, × Williamsport. — co. S cen. Iowa, 570 □ pop. 18, × Indianola. — co. S Ky. 530 □ pop. 31, × Bowling Green. — co. W Miss. 572 □ pop. 33, × Vicksburg. — co. E Mo. 410 □ pop. 8, × Warrenton. — co. NW N. J. 362 □ pop. 45, × Belvidere. — co. NE N. Y. 876 □ pop. 32, × Lake George. — co. N N. C. 425 □ pop. 22, × Warrenton. — co. SW Ohio, 413 □ pop. 26, × Lebanon. — co. NW Pa. 902 □ pop. 40, × Warren. — co. cen. Tenn. 423 □ pop. 17, × McMinnville. — co. N Va. 216 □ pop. 9, × Front Royal. — town, × of Bradley co. Ark. pop. 2. — town, Huntington co. Ind. pop. 2. — town, Knox co. Maine, pop. 2. — town, Worcester co. Mass. pop. 3. — city, × of Marshall co. Minn. pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Trumbull co. Ohio, pop. 27. — bor. × of Warren co. Pa. pop. 14. — town, Bristol co. R. I. pop. 8.
Warrensburg (wŏr′ĕnz-bûrg) city, × of Johnson co. Mo. pop. 5.
Warrenton (wŏr′ĕn-tŭn) city, × of Warren co. Ga. p. 1. — town, × of Fauquier co. Va. p. 2.
Warrick (wŏr′ĭk) co. SW Indiana, 392 □ pop. 20, × Boonville.
Warrington (wŏr′ĭng-tŭn) mfg. county bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 77.
Warrnambool (wŏr′năm-bōōl) spt. town, SW Victoria, Australia, pop. 8.
Warsaw (wŏr′sô) city, Hancock co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Kosciusko co. Ind. pop. 5. — vil. × of Wyoming co. N. Y. pop. 4. — *Polish* **Warszawa** (vär-shä′vä) prov. N cen. Poland, 9,000 □ pop. 2,112. — mfg. & cml. city, its ✻ & ✻ of Poland, on Vistula riv. pop. 931; taken 1915; university.
Warsop (wôr′sŭp) urban dist. Nottinghamshire, England, pop. 7.
Warta (vär′tä) *Ger.* **Warthe** (vär′tĕ) riv. W Poland & E Prussia, 445 m. to Oder riv.
Wartburg (värt′bŏŏrk) castle of the landgraves of Thuringia, in the Thuringian Forest near Eisenach, Germany; here Luther translated the Bible 1521–22.
Warwick (wŏr′ĭk) co. SE Va. 69 □ rural pop. 11, × Denbigh. See NEWPORT NEWS (*Gaz.*). — (*pron.* wŏr′ĭk, -wĭk) vil. Orange co. N. Y. pop. 2. — town, Kent co. R. I. pop. 13. — (*pron.* wŏr′ĭk). See WARWICKSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — mun. bor. × of Warwickshire, Eng. on Avon riv. pop. 13; feudal castle. — town, Queensland, Australia, pop. 6.
Warwickshire (wŏr′ĭk-shĭr; -shĕr) *or* **Warwick,** co. cen. England, 946 □ p. 1,390 (admin. co. only, without co. bors. 342), × Warwick.
Wasatch (wô′săch; wô-săch′) co. NE Utah, 1,167 □ pop. 5, × Heber.
Wasatch Range, mts. Utah, E of Great Basin; highest Timpanogos, 11,957 ft.
Wasco (wăs′kō) co. N Oregon, 2,343 □ pop. 14, × The Dalles.
Waseca (wō-sē′kä) co. S Minnesota, 431 □ pop. 14. — city, its × pop. 4.
Wash, The (wŏsh) estuary, 22 m. long, 15 m. wide, Lincolnshire & Norfolk cos. England.
Washabaugh (wŏsh′ä-bô) co. SW South Dakota, 1,071 □ pop. 1.
Washakie (wŏsh′ä-kē) co. Wyoming, 2,241 □ pop. 3, × Worland.
Washburn (wŏsh′bŭrn) co. NW Wis. 835 □ pop. 11, × Shell Lake. — town, Aroostook co. Maine, pop. 2. — city, × of Bayfield co. Wis. pop. 4.
Washington (wŏsh′ĭng-tŭn) Pac. coast state, U. S. A. 69,127 □ pop. 1,357, ✻ Olympia. Abbr. *Wash.* — co. SW Ala. 1,087 □ pop. 14, × Chatom. — co. NW Ark. 935 □ pop. 35, × Fayetteville. — co. NE Colo. 2,521 □ pop. 11, × Akron. — co. NW Fla. 620 □ pop. 12, × Vernon. — co. E cen. Ga. 669 □ pop. 28, × Sandersville. — co. W Idaho, 2,871 □ pop. 9, × Weiser. — co. S Ill. 561 □ pop. 18, × Nashville. — co. S Ind. 519 □ pop. 17, × Salem. — co. SE Iowa, 559 □ pop. 20, × Washington. — co. N Kans. 902 □ pop. 18, × Washington. — co. cen. Ky. 299 □ pop. 15, × Springfield. — par. E La. 655 □ pop. 24, × Franklinton. — co. E Maine, 2,528 □ pop. 42, × Machias. — co. N Md. 459 □ pop. 60, × Hagerstown. — co. E Minn. 397 □ pop. 24, × Stillwater. — co. W Miss. 723 □ pop. 51, × Greenville. — co. ESE Mo. 741 □ pop. 14, × Potosi. — co. E Nebr. 380 □ pop. 12, × Blair. — co. E N. Y. 837 □ pop. 45, × Hudson Falls. — co. NE N. C. 327 □ p. 11, × Plymouth. — co. SE Ohio, 630 □ p. 43, × Marietta. — co. NE Okla. 425 □ p. 27, × Bartlesville. — co. NW Oregon, 731 □ pop. 26, × Hillsboro. — co. SW Pa. 862 □ pop. 189, × Washington. — co. S R. I. 325 □ pop. 25, × Kingston. — co. SW S. Dak. 1,157 □ pop. 2. — co. NE Tenn. 325 □ pop. 34, × Jonesboro. — co. SE cen. Texas, 628 □ pop. 27, × Brenham. — co. SW Utah, 2,465 □ pop. 7, × St. George. — co. N cen. Vt. 719 □ pop. 39, × Montpelier. — co. SW Va. 604 □ rural pop. 32, × Abingdon. See BRISTOL (*Gaz.*). — co. SE Wis. 431 □ pop. 26, × West Bend. — city, D. C. ✻ of U. S. A. pop. 438; colleges & universities. See CITY OF MAGNIFICENT DISTANCES, FEDERAL CITY. — town, Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 2. — city, × of Wilkes co. Ga. pop. 4. — city, Tazewell co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Daviess co. Ind. pop. 9. — city, × of Washington co. Iowa, p. 5. — city, Franklin co. Mo. p. 3. — bor. Warren co. N. J. p. 3. — city, × of Beaufort co. N. C. p. 6. — bor. × of Washington co. Pa. p. 21; Washington and Jefferson coll.
Washington Court House, city, × of Fayette co. Ohio, pop. 8.
Washington, Lake, King co. Washington, E of Seattle, 20 m. long.
Washington, Mount, highest of White mts. N. H. in Coos co. 6,293 ft.; cog railway.
Washington Park, vil. St. Clair co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Washita (wŏsh′ĭ-tô) co. SW Oklahoma, 1,006 □ pop. 22, × Cordell. — riv. = OUACHITA.
Washoe (wŏsh′ō) co. W Nevada, 6,251 □ pop. 19, × Reno.
Washtenaw (wŏsh′tĕ-nô) co. SE Michigan, 704 □ pop. 50, × Ann Arbor.
Wasmes (väm) comm. Hainaut prov. Belgium, 6 m. SW of Mons, pop. 16.
Wasquehal (väs′kàl′) mfg. comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 7.
Wassenaar (väs′ĕn-är′) comm. South Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Wast Water (wăst) lake, Cumberland co. England, 14 m. SW of Keswick, 3 m. long.
Watauga (wŏ-tô′gä) co. NW North Carolina, 303 □ pop. 13, × Boone. — vil. on Watauga riv. Carter co. E Tenn.; first settlement in Tenn.
Waterbury (wô′tĕr-bĕr-ĭ) mfg. city, a × of New Haven co. Conn. pop. 92. — vil. Washington co. Vt. pop. 2.
Waterford (wô′tĕr-fĕrd) town, New London co. Conn. pop. 4. — vil. Saratoga co. N. Y. p. 3. — co. Munster, Irish Free State, 721 □ p. 84. — its × a spt. city, on Suir riv. p. 27.
Watergraafsmeer (vä′tĕr-gräfs′mār′) comm. N. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 11.
Waterloo (wô′tĕr-lōō′; wô′tĕr-lōō′) city, × of Monroe co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Black Hawk co. Iowa, pop. 36. — vil. a × of Seneca co. N. Y. p. 4. — (*pron.* wô′tĕr-lōō′; *Flemish* vä′tĕr-lô′) vil. Brabant prov. Belgium; bat. June 18, 1815. See HOUGOUMONT (*Gaz.*). — co. Ontario, Canada, × Kitchener. — town, Waterloo co. Ontario, Can. p. 6. — munic. sub. of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, pop. 11.
Waterloo with Seaforth (sē′fôrth) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 30.
Watermael-Boitsfort (vä′tĕr-mäl-boits′fôrt) comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 10.
Waterton Lakes Park (wô′tĕr-tŭn) national park, SW Alberta, Canada, 423 □.
Watertown (wô′tĕr-toun) town, Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 6. — town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 21. — city, × of Jefferson co. N. Y. pop. 31. — city, × of Codington co. S. Dak. pop. 9. — city, Dodge & Jefferson cos. Wis. pop. 9; college.
Water Valley, city, a × of Yalobusha co. Mississippi, pop. 4.
Waterville (wô′tĕr-vĭl) city, Kennebec co. Maine, pop. 13; Colby college.
Watervliet (wô′tĕr-vlēt′) city, Albany co. N. Y. pop. 16; U. S. arsenal & gun factory.
Watford (wŏt′fĕrd) urban dist. Hertfordshire, England, pop. 46.
Wath upon Dearne (wŏth, dûrn) urban dist. W. Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 13.
Watkins (wŏt′kĭnz) vil. × of Schuyler co. N. Y. pop. 3; famous glen.
Watling Island (wŏt′lĭng) isl. & dist. Bahamas, 60 □. See SAN SALVADOR (*Gaz.*).
Watonga (wŏ-tŏn′gä) town, × of Blaine co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Watonwan (wä′tŭn-wŏn′; wô′-) co. S Minnesota, 434 □ pop. 12, × St. James.
Watseka (wŏt-sē′kä) city, × of Iroquois co. Illinois, pop. 3.
Watsontown (wŏt′sŭn-toun) bor. Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Watsonville (-vĭl) city, Santa Cruz co. California, pop. 5.
Wattenscheid (vät′ĕn-shĭt) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 28.
Wattignies (-la-Victoire) (vä′tē′nyē′-lä-vēk-twär′) vil. dept. Nord, France; battle 1793.
Wattrelos (vä′tr′-lō′) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 28.
Watts (wŏts) city, Los Angeles co. California, pop. 5.
Wattwil (vät′vēl) comm. St. Gallen canton, Switzerland, pop. 6.
Wauchula (wô-chōō′lä) city, × of Hardee co. Florida, pop. 2.
Waukegan (wô-kē′găn) city, × of Lake co. Illinois, pop. 19.
Waukesha (wô′kē-shô) co. SE Wis. 549 □ pop. 43. — city, × of Waukesha co. Wis. pop. 13.
Waukon (wô-kŏn′) town, × of Allamakee co. Iowa, pop. 2.
Waupaca (wô-păk′ä) co. E cen. Wisconsin, 759 □ pop. 34. — city, its × pop. 3.
Waupun (wô-pŭn′) city, Dodge & Fond du Lac cos. Wisconsin, pop. 4.
Waurika (wô-rē′kä) city, × of Jefferson co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.
Wausau (wô′sô) city, × of Marathon co. Wisconsin, pop. 19.
Wauseon (wô′sē-ŏn) vil. × of Fulton co. Ohio, pop. 3.
Waushara (wô-shä′rä) co. cen. Wisconsin, 640 □ pop. 17, × Wautoma.
Wauwatosa (wô′wä-tō′sä) city, Milwaukee co. Wisconsin, pop. 6.
Waverley (wā′vĕr-lĭ) munic. suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, pop. 37.
Waverly (-lĭ) city, Morgan co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Bremer co. Iowa, pop. 3. — vil. Tioga co. N. Y. pop. 5. — vil. × of Pike co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Wavre (vä′vr′) mfg. comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, 14 m. SE of Brussels, pop. 8.
Wavre-Sainte-Catherine (vä′vr′-săNt′-kä′trĕn′) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Waxahachie (wăk′sə-hăch′ē) town, × of Ellis co. Texas, pop. 8; university.
Waycross (wā′krŏs′; 205) city, × of Ware co. Georgia, pop. 18; college.
Wayland (wā′lănd) town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 2. — vil. Steuben co. N. Y. pop. 2.
Wayne (wān) co. SE Ga. 788 □ pop. 14, × Jesup. — co. S Ill. 733 □ pop. 23, × Fairfield. — co. E Ind. 411 □ pop. 48, × Richmond. — co. S Iowa, 524 □ pop. 15, × Corydon. — co. S Ky. 478 □ pop. 16, × Monticello. — co. SE Mich. 620 □ pop. 1,178, × Detroit. — co. ESE Miss. 812 □ pop. 15, × Waynesboro. — co. SE Mo. 775 □ pop. 13, × Greenville. — co. NE Nebr. 450 □ pop. 10, × Wayne. — co. W N. Y. 599 □ pop. 49, × Lyons. — co. E N. C. 571 □ pop. 44, × Goldsboro. — co. NE cen. Ohio, 557 □ pop. 41, × Wooster. — co. NE Pa. 739 □ pop. 27, × Honesdale. — co. S Tenn. 749 □ pop. 13, × Waynesboro. — co. S Utah, 2,475 □ pop. 2, × Loa. — co. SW W. Va. 517 □ pop. 20, × Wayne. — vil. Wayne co. Mich. pop. 2. — city, × of Wayne co. Nebr. pop. 2.
Waynesboro (wānz′bŭr-ō) town, × of Burke co. Ga. pop. 3. — bor. Franklin co. Pa. pop. 10. — town, Augusta co. Va. pop. 2.
Waynesburg (wānz′bûrg) bor. × of Greene co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3; college.
Waynesville (wānz′vĭl) town, × of Haywood co. North Carolina, pop. 2.
Waynoka (wā-nō′kä) city, Woods co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Waziers (vä′zyär′) comm. dept. Nord, France, pop. 6.
Waziristan (wä-zēr′ē-stän′) mountain tract, SW North-West Frontier Prov. India; northern div. 2,310 □ pop. 139 (Tochi Agency), southern 2,734 □ pop. 151 (Wana Agency).
Wazzan (wä-zän′) *Fr.* **Ouezzane** (wĕ′zän′) sacred town, Fr. Morocco, 60 m. N of Fez, p. 20.
Weakley (wēk′lĭ) co. NW Tenn. 580 □ pop. 31, × Dresden.
Weald, The (wēld) a wooded dist. of Kent, Surrey, & Sussex cos. England.
Wealdstone (wēld′stŭn) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 13.
Wear (wēr) riv. England, 67 m. long, W Durham co. to North sea.
Weatherford (wĕth′ĕr-fĕrd) city, Custer co. Okla. p. 2. — city, × of Parker co. Tex. p. 6.
Weatherly (wĕth′ĕr-lĭ) bor. Carbon co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Webb (wĕb) co. S Tex. 3,219 □ pop. 29, × Laredo. — **City,** city, Jasper co. Missouri, pop. 8.
Weber (wē′bĕr) co. N Utah, 541 □ pop. 43, × Ogden. — co. SE N. Island, New Zealand.
Webster (wĕb′stĕr) co. SW Ga. 302 □ pop. 5, × Preston. — co. NW cen. Iowa, 174 □ pop.

Walfish Bay. See WALVIS BAY
Walk. See VALGA.
Wallis. Ger. for VALAIS.
Wanks. See COCO.
Wapta. See KICKING HORSE.
Warasdin. See VARAŽDIN.
Warnsdorf. See VARNSDORF.
Warschau. Ger. var. of WARSAW.
Warszawa. See WARSAW.
Warthe. See WARTA.
Wasa. Var. of VAASA.
Wateree. See CATAWBA.
Waters of Merom. See BARE LL. HULE.
Waupes. See UAUPÉS.
Waveney. See BROADS.
Wazan Var. of WAZZAN.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

38, × Fort Dodge. — co. W Ky. 344 □ pop. 21, × Dixon. — par. NW La. 609 □ pop. 25, × Minden. — co. cen. Miss. 416 □ pop. 13, × Walthall. — co. S Mo. 585 □ pop. 17, × Marshfield. — co. S Nebr. 578 □ p. 11, × Red Cloud. — co. E cen. W. Va. 583 □ p. 12, × Webster Springs. — town, Worcester co. Mass. p. 13. — city, × of Day co. S. Dak. p. 2.

Webster City, city, × of Hamilton co. Iowa, pop. 6.

Webster Groves, city, St. Louis co. Missouri, pop. 9.

Weddell Quadrant (wĕd'ĕl) Antarctic region, S of Ant. circle & bet. Greenwich meridian and 90° W ; incl. Coats Land, Weddell sea, & S Graham Land.

Wednesbury (wĕd''nz-bŭr-ĭ; *colloq.* wĕnz'bĕr-ĭ) mun. bor. Staffordshire, England, p. 30.

Wednesfield (-fēld) urban dist. Staffordshire, England, pop. 7.

Weehawken (wē-hô'kĕn) town, Hudson co. N. J. opp. New York city, pop. 14.

Weerselo (vār'sĕ-lō') comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 5.

Weert (wārt) comm. Limburg prov. Netherlands, pop. 13.

Weesp (vāsp) comm. North Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.

Weetslade (wēts'lād) urban dist. Northumberland co. England, pop. 7.

Wehlau (vā'lou) comm. East Prussia prov. Prussia, pop. 5 ; treaty 1657.

Wei (wĕ'ĕ) riv. Kansu & Shensi provs. China to Hwang riv. — See WEIHSIEN (*Gaz.*).

Weiden (vī'dĕn) mfg. comm. Upper Palatinate govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 18.

Weidenau (vī'dĕ-nou) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 10.

Weihaiwei (wā'hī'wā') spt. town, N Shantung, China, dist. 285 □ pop. 154 ; British.

Weihsien (wā'sī-ĕn') treaty mart, Shantung, China, on ry. bet. Tsingtao & Tsinan, p. 80.

Weimar (vī'mar) city, ✻ of Thuringia, Germany, in Saxe-Weimar dist. p. 37.

Weinheim (vīn'hīm) comm. *Mannheim* dist. Baden, Germany, pop. 15.

Weir (wĕr) city, Cherokee co. Kansas, pop. 2.

Weiser (wē'zĕr) city, × of Washington co. Idaho, pop. 3.

Weissenburg (vī'sĕn-bōōrk) ft. comm. Middle Franconia, Bavaria, Germany, pop. 7. — See WISSEMBOURG (*Gaz.*).

Weissenfels (vī'sĕn-fĕls) mfg. comm. Merseburg govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 34.

Weissensee (vī'sĕn-zā') *officially* **Berlin-Weissensee,** comm. suburb of Berlin, Ger. p. 46.

Weisshorn (vīs'hôrn) peak, Valais canton, Switzerland, 14,804 ft. high.

Weisskugel (vīs'kōō'gĕl) mt. Ortler range, Alps, bet. Austrian Tirol & Italy, 12,291 ft. high.

Weissmies (vīs'mēs) mt. Pennine Alps, S Switzerland, 13,226 ft. high.

Weiss-stein (vīs'-shtīn') comm. Breslau govt. dist. Lower Silesia, Prussia, pop. 11.

Weisswasser (-vās'ĕr) comm. Liegnitz govt. dist. Lower Silesia, Prussia, pop. 11.

Weitmar (vīt'mār) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 23.

Welch (wĕlch) town, × of McDowell co. West Virginia, pop. 3.

Weld (wĕld) co. NE Colorado, 4,022 □ pop. 54, × Greeley.

Weldon (wĕl'dŭn) town, Halifax co. North Carolina, pop. 2.

Weleetka (wē-lēt'kā) city, Okfuskee co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.

Welland (wĕl'ănd) riv. England, 70 m. Northamptonshire to the Wash. — co. Ontario, Can. — city, its × p. 9. — **Canal,** in Ontario, Canada, 26¾ m. long, bet. lakes Erie & Ontario.

Welle (wĕl'ĕ) *or* **Uele** (wā'lĕ) riv. 700 m. long, NE Belgian Congo ; unites with the Mbomu to form the Ubangi.

Wellesley (wĕlz'lĭ) town, Norfolk co. Mass. pop. 6; seat of Wellesley college.

Wellesley Islands, group, Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland, Australia.

Wellingborough (wĕl'ĭng-bŭr-ō) urban dist. Northamptonshire, England, pop. 20.

Wellington (wĕl'ĭng-tŭn) city, × of Sumner co. Kans. pop. 7. — vil. Lorain co. Ohio, pop. 2. — town, × of Collingsworth co. Texas, pop. 2. — urban dist. Shropshire, England, pop. 8. — urban dist. Somersetshire, England, pop. 7. — co. Ontario prov. Canada, × Guelph. — provincial dist. S North Isl. New Zealand, 10,807 □ pop. 249. — spt. city, Makara co. ✻ of N. Z. pop 89, with suburbs, 107; colleges. See EMPIRE CITY. — town, SW Cape prov. S. Afr. pop. 5 ; college. — isl. off coast of Chile, lat. 49° S, 110 m. long, 40 m. wide.

Wells (wĕlz) co. NE Ind. 365 □ pop. 21, × Bluffton. — co. cen. N. Dak. 1,293 □ pop. 13, × Fessenden. — town, York co. Maine, pop. 2. — vil. Faribault co. Minn. pop. 2. — city & mun. bor. Somersetshire, England, pop. 4 ; cathedral.

Wellsboro (wĕlz'bŭr-ō) bor. × of Tioga co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.

Wellsburg (wĕlz'bûrg) city, × of Brooke co. West Virginia, pop. 5.

Wellston (wĕlz'tŭn) city, Jackson co. Ohio, pop. 7.

Wellsville (wĕlz'vĭl) city, Montgomery co. Mo. pop. 2. — vil. Allegany co. N. Y. pop. 5. — city, Columbiana co. Ohio, pop. 9.

Wels (vĕls) mfg. & cml. comm. Upper Austria prov. Austria, pop. 15.

Welshpool (wĕlsh'pōōl') mun. bor. Montgomeryshire, Wales, pop. 6 ; Powis castle.

Wembly (wĕm'blĭ) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 16.

Wemyss (wĕmz) civil par. Fife co. Scotland, pop. 25 ; Wemyss castle.

Wenatchee (wē-năch'ē) city, × of Chelan co. Washington, pop. 6.

Wenchow (wŭn'chō') city & treaty port, Chekiang prov. China, pop. 100.

Wenlock (wĕn'lŏk) mun. bor. Shropshire, England, pop. 14.

Wentworth (wĕnt'wŭrth) co. Ontario prov. Canada, × Hamilton.

Wepener (wā'pĕn-ĕr) dist. (pop. 8) & cml. town (pop. 1) S Orange Free State, U. of S. Af.

Werdau (vār'dou) mfg. comm. Zwickau circle, Saxony, Germany, pop. 20.

Werden (vār'dĕn) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prus. on Ruhr riv. p. 13.

Werdohl (vĕr'dōl') comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 11.

Wermelskirchen (-mĕls-kĭrk'ĕn) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 15.

Werne (vĕr'nĕ) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 18.

Wernigerode (vĕr'nē-gĕ-rō'dĕ) comm. Magdeburg govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 18.

Werra (vĕr'ä) riv. Ger. 170 m. long, joins the Fulda at Münden to form the Weser.

Wervicq (vĕr'vĕk') comm. S West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 10.

Wesel (vā'zĕl) anc. ft. & mfg. comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 22.

Weser (vā'zĕr) *anc.* VISUR'GIS, riv. Germany, 280 m. long, Münden to North sea.

Wessel Islands (wĕs'ĕl) group, NW of Gulf of Carpentaria, Northern Ter. Australia.

Wessex (wĕs'ĕks) anc. Anglo-Saxon kingdom, S Britain. The name is now also applied to the corresponding section of mod. England, esp. with ref. to the novels of Thomas Hardy.

Wessington Springs (wĕs'ĭng-tŭn) city, × of Jerauld co. South Dakota, pop. 2.

Wesson (wĕs'n) city, Copiah co. Mississippi, pop. 2.

West, city, McLennan co. Texas, pop. 2.

West Allis (ăl'ĭs) city, Milwaukee co. Wisconsin, pop. 14.

West Baden (bā'dĕn) vil. Orange co. Ind. ; mineral springs ; resort.

West Baton Rouge (băt'ŭn rōōzh') par. S La. 214 □ pop. 11, × Port Allen.

West Bend, city, × of Washington co. Wisconsin, pop. 3.

Westboro (wĕst'bŭr-ō) town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 6.

West Boylston (boilz'tŭn) town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 2.

West Bridgewater (brĭj'wô'tĕr) town, Plymouth co. Massachusetts, pop. 3.

West Bridgford (brĭj'fĕrd) urban dist. Nottinghamshire, England, pop. 13.

West Bromwich (brŭm'ĭch ; -ĭj ; brŏm'-) min. & mfg. co. bor. Staffordshire, Eng. p. 74.

Westbrook (wĕst'brŏŏk) mfg. city, Cumberland co. Maine, pop. 9.

West Brownsville (brounz'vĭl) bor. Washington co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.

West Carroll (kăr'ŭl) par. NE Louisiana, 366 □ pop. 9, × Oak Grove.

West Carthage (kär'thāj) vil. Jefferson co. New York, pop. 2.

West Chester, bor. × of Chester co. Pennsylvania, pop. 12.

Westchester (wĕst'chĕs-tĕr) co. SE N. Y. 448 □ pop. 334, × White Plains.

West Chicago (shĭ-kô'gō) city, Du Page co. Ill. 31 m. W of Chicago, pop. 3.

West Conshohocken (kŏn'shō-hŏk'ĕn) bor. Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.

Westdongeradeel (wĕst'dŏng'gĕr-ä-dāl' ; 172) comm. Friesland prov. Neth. pop. 8.

West Dundee (dŭn-dē') vil. Kane co. Illinois, pop. 2.

Westerly (wĕs'tĕr-lĭ) mfg. & cml. town, Washington co. Rhode Island, pop. 10.

Western Australia, state, Australia, W of 129° E lon. 1,490 m. long, 850 m. broad, 975,920 □ pop. 332 (excluding full-blooded aboriginals), ✻ Perth.

Westernport (wĕs'tĕrn-pōrt) town, Allegany co. Maryland, pop. 4.

Western Province, prov. Uganda protectorate, Africa, 13,766 □ pop. 575. — prov. W Ceylon, 1,432 □ pop. 1,252, ✻ Colombo.

Westerville (wĕs'tĕr-vĭl) vil. Franklin co. Ohio, pop. 2 ; college.

West Fairview (fâr'vū') bor. Cumberland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.

West Feliciana (wĕst fē-lĭs'ĕ-ăn'ä) par. E La. 352 □ pop. 12, × St. Francisville.

Westfield (wĕst'fēld) city, Hampden co. Mass. pop. 19. — town, Union co. N. J. pop. 9. — vil. Chautauqua co. N. Y. pop. 3.

West Flanders (flăn'dĕrz) prov. Belgium, 1,249 □ pop. 880, ✻ Bruges.

Westford (wĕst'fĕrd) town, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 3.

West Frankfort (frăŋk'fûrt) city, Franklin co. Illinois, pop. 8.

West Ham, county bor. Essex co. England, pop. 301 ; suburb of London.

West Hammond (hăm'ŭnd) city, Cook co. Illinois, pop. 7.

West Hartford (härt'fĕrd) town, Hartford co. Connecticut, pop. 9.

West Hartlepool (här't'l-pōōl') county bor. Durham co. England, pop. 69.

West Haven, sub. of New Haven, Conn. ; politically part of town of Orange.

West Haverstraw (hăv'ĕr-strô) vil. Rockland co. New York, pop. 2.

West Hazelton (hā'z'l-tŭn) bor. Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 6.

West Helena (hĕl'ĕ-nä) town, Phillips co. Arkansas, pop. 6.

West Hoboken (hō'bō-kĕn) town, Hudson co. New Jersey, pop. 40.

West Homestead (hōm'stĕd) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.

Westhoughton (wĕst'hô'tŭn ; -hou'tŭn) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 16.

West Indies (ĭn'dĭz) isls. in Atlantic ocean, bet. Cape Florida & Paria gulf, S. Amer. ; three divs.: **Greater Antilles,** Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, & Porto Rico ; **Lesser Antilles** *or* **Caribbees,** including the Windward & the Leeward isls. ; **Bahamas.**

West Lafayette (lă'fā-yĕt') town, Tippecanoe co. Indiana, pop. 4.

Westland (wĕst'lănd) provincial dist. W South Island, New Zealand, 4,881 □ pop. 14, ✻ Hokitika. — co. Westland prov. dist. N. Z. 4,420 □ pop. 7.

West Liberty, town, Muscatine co. Iowa, pop. 2.

West Linn (lĭn) town, Clackamas co. Oregon, pop. 2.

West Lothian (lō'thĭ-ăn) *form.* **Linlithgow,** co. S Scotland, 120 □ p. 84, × Linlithgow.

Westmeath (wĕst'mēth') co. Leinster, Irish Free State, 710 □ pop. 62, × Mullingar.

West Milwaukee (mĭl-wô'kē) vil. Milwaukee co. Wis. pop. 2.

West Minneapolis (mĭn'ē-ăp'ô-lĭs) vil. Hennepin co. Minnesota, pop. 3.

Westminster (wĕst'mĭn'stĕr) city, × of Carroll co. Md. pop. 4 ; college. — town, Oconee co. S. C. pop. 2. — city & met. bor. in London, Eng. p. 142. See WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

West Monroe (mŭn-rō') town, Ouachita par. Louisiana, pop. 2.

Westmont (wĕst'mŏnt) bor. Cambria co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.

Westmoreland (wĕst-mōr'lănd) co. SW Pa. 1,039 □ pop. 274, × Greensburg. — (*pron.* wĕst'mŏr-lănd) co. E Va. 252 □ pop. 10, × Montross.

Westmorland (wĕst'mŏr-lănd) co. NW England, 790 □ pop. 66, × Appleby. See LAKE POETS. — co. SE New Brunswick, Canada, × Dorchester.

Westmount (wĕst'mount') city, Quebec, Canada, pop. 18 ; a suburb of Montreal.

West Newton, bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.

West New York, town, Hudson co. New Jersey, pop. 30.

Weston (wĕs'tŭn) co. NE Wyo. 2,403 □ pop. 5, × Newcastle. — town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 2. — town, × of Lewis co. W. Va. pop. 6.

Weston super Mare (sū'pĕr mā'rĕ ; 115) urban dist. Somersetshire, Eng. pop. 32.

West Orange (ôr'ĕnj ; -ĭnj) town, Essex co. New Jersey, pop. 16.

West Palm Beach, city, × of Palm Beach co. Florida, pop. 9 ; winter resort.

West Park, vil. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, pop. 9.

West Paterson (păt'ĕr-sŭn) bor. Passaic co. New Jersey, pop. 2.

Westphalia (wĕst-fā'lĭ-ä) *Ger.* **Westfalen** (vĕst-fä'lĕn) prov. Prussia, 7,809 □ pop. 4,488, ✻Münster ; treaty ending the Thirty Years' War 1648.

West Pittston (pĭts'tŭn) bor. Luzerne co. Pa. 10 m. SW of Scranton, pop. 7.

West Plains (plānz) city, × of Howell co. Missouri, pop. 3.

West Point, city, Troup co. Ga. pop. 2. — city, × of Clay co. Miss. pop. 4. — city, × of Cuming co. Nebr. pop. 2. — vil. Orange co. N. Y. on W bank of Hudson riv. ; seat of U. S. Military Academy. — town, King William co. Va. pop. 2.

Westport (wĕst'pōrt ; 205) mfg. town, Fairfield co. Conn. pop. 5. — mfg. town, Bristol co. Mass. pop. 3. — town, W Mo. on Missouri riv., now part of Kansas City, Mo. ; battle 1864. — spt. Mayo co. Irish Free State, pop. urban dist. 4.

West Prussia-Posen (prŭsh'ä-pō'zĕn) admin. dist. & prov. NE Prussia, 2,982 □ pop. 327, ✻ Schneidemühl.

Westray (wĕs'trā) isl. 10 m. long, Orkney isls. Scotland.

West Reading (rĕd'ĭng) bor. Berks co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.

West Riding (rīd'ĭng) administrative co. part of ancient co. of Yorkshire, England, 2,582 □ pop. 3,181 (admin. co. only, without co. bors. 1,509), × Wakefield.

West Rutland, town, Rutland co. Vermont, pop. 3.

West Saint Paul, city, Dakota co. Minnesota, pop. 3.

West Spitsbergen *or* **Spitzbergen** (spĭts'bûr'gĕn) chief isl. Spitsbergen, Norway, 15,200 □.

West Springfield, town, Hampden co. Massachusetts, pop. 13.

Weststellingwerf (wĕst'stĕl'ĭng-vĕrf) comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 19.

West Tampa (tăm'pä) city, Hillsborough co. Florida, pop. 8.

West Taupo (tä'ōō-pō ; tou'pō) co. cen. N. Island, New Zealand, 1,594 □ pop. 5.

West Terre Haute (tĕr'ĕ hōt') town, Vigo co. Indiana, pop. 4.

West Union (ūn'yŭn) city, × of Fayette co. Iowa, pop. 2.

Westview (wĕst'vū') bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.

Westville (wĕst'vĭl) vil. Vermilion co. Ill. pop. 4. — bor. Gloucester co. N. J. pop. 2. — town, Pictou co. Nova Scotia, Canada, pop. 5.

West Virginia (vĕr-jĭn'ĭ-ä) state, E cen. U. S. A. 24,170 □ pop. 1,464, ✻ Charleston ; until 1862 a part of the state of Virginia. Abbr. *W. Va.* See PANHANDLE, *n.*

West Warwick (wŏr'ĭk ; -wĭk) town, Kent co. Rhode Island, pop. 15.

Westwood (wĕst'wŏŏd) bor. Bergen co. N. J. pop. 3.

West Wyoming (wī-ō'mĭng ; wĭ'ō-mĭng) bor. Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.

West York, bor. York co. Pennsylvania, pop. 3.

Wetar (wĕt'ăr) isl. Du. E. Indies, 30 m. N of Portuguese Timor, 78 m. long, 1,501 □.

Wethersfield (wĕth'ĕrz-fēld) town, Hartford co. Conn. p. 4. — vil. Henry co. Ill. p. 2.

Wetteren (vĕt'ĕr-ĕn) mfg. comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, on Scheldt river, pop. 16.

Wetterhorn (vĕt'ĕr-hôrn') peak of Bernese Alps, Switzerland, 12,149 ft. high.

Wettingen (vĕt'ĭng-ĕn) comm. Aargau canton, Switzerland, pop. 6.

Wetumpka (wē-tŭmp'kä) town, Elmore co. Ala. pop. 2.

Wetzel (wĕt'sĕl) co. N W. Va. 357 □ pop. 23, × New Martinsville.

Wetzikon (vĕts'ĭ-kŏn) comm. Zurich canton, Switzerland, pop. 7.

Wetzlar (vĕts'lär) comm. Coblenz govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 18.

Wevelghem (vā'vĕl-gĕm) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 9.

Wewoka (wē-wō'kä) town, × of Seminole co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.

Wexford (wĕks'fĕrd) agr. co. NW lower pen. Mich. 577 □ pop. 18, × Cadillac. — maritime co. S Leinster prov. Irish Free State, 901 □ pop. 102. — its × p. 11.

Wey (wā) riv. Southampton & Surrey, Eng. 35 m. long, entering Thames at Weybridge.

Weybridge (wā'brĭj) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 7.

Weymouth (wā'mŭth) mfg. town, Norfolk co. Mass. 12 m. SSE of Boston, pop. 15.

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (mĕl'kŭm rē'jĭs) spt. mun. bor. Dorsetshire, Eng. p. 25.

Whakatane (hwä'kä-tä'nä) co. N cen. North Island, New Zealand, 1,716 □ pop. 5.

Whampoa (hwäm'pō'ä) spt. town, Kwangtung, China, in delta of Si riv. ; outport of Canton.

Whangarei (hwäŋ'gä-rā'ĕ) co. N North Island, New Zealand, 928 □ pop. 14.

Whangpoo *or* **Hwangpoo** (hwäng'pōō') river, S Kiangsu prov. China, on which is Shanghai.

Wharton (hwôr'tŭn) co. SE Tex. 1,112 □ p. 24. — its × p. 2. — bor. Morris co. N. J. p. 3.

What Cheer (hwŏt' chĕr') city, Keokuk co. Iowa, pop. 2.

Whatcom (hwŏt'kŭm) co. NW Wash. 2,082 □ pop. 51, × Bellingham.

Wheatland (hwēt'lănd) co. S Mont. 1,411 □ p. 6, × Harlowton. — bor. Mercer co. Pa. p. 2.

Wheaton (hwēt'ŭn) city, × of Du Page co. Ill. p. 4.

Wheeler (hwēl'ĕr) co. E cen. Ga. 264 □ pop. 10, × Alamo. — co. N Nebr. 578 □ pop. 3, × Bartlett. — co. N Oregon, 1,704 □ pop. 3, × Fossil. — co. NW Texas, 895 □ pop. 7, × Wheeler. — **National Monument,** SW Colo. ; valley in eroded volcanic rock.

Wheeler Peak, E Nevada near 39° N, 13,058 ft. high.

Wheeling (hwēl'ĭng) mfg. & cml. city & port of entry, × of Ohio co. W. Virginia, pop. 56.

Whickham (hwĭk'dăm) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 19.

Whidbey Island (hwĭd'bĭ) isl. 40 m. long, Wash. N part of Puget sound.

Whitaker (hwĭt'ä-kĕr) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.

Whitby (hwĭt'bĭ ; wĭt'-) urban dist. North Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 13. — town, × of Ontario co. Ontario prov. Canada, pop. 3.

Whitchurch (hwĭt'chûrch' ; wĭt'-) urban dist. Shropshire, England, pop. 6.

Wed, El. Var. of OUED, EL.
Wednesfield Heath. See HEATHTOWN.
Weichsel. See VISTULA.
Weisser Berg. See WHITE MT.
Weisskirchen. See BELA CRKVA.
Wellesley, Province. See PROVINCE WELLESLEY.
Wenner. See VÄNER.
Wensuh. See AKSU.
Werro. See VÕRU.
Werschetz. = VERSHETZ.
Wesenberg. See RAKVERE.
West Beskids, Bethlehem, etc. See under BESKIDS, BETHLEHEM, etc.
Western Ghats. See GHATS.
Western Islands. = HEBRIDES.
Western Samoa, Ter. of. See SAMOA ISLANDS.
Western Sierra Madre. See SIERRA MADRE.
Western Thrace. See THRACE.
Westfalen. See WESTPHALIA.
West River. See SI.
West Suffolk, West Sussex. See SUFFOLK WEST, SUSSEX WEST.
Wetta, Wetter. Vars. of WETAR.
Wetter. See VÄTTER
Whale Islands. See HVALÖER.

White, co. NE cen. Ark. 1,037 □ pop. 35, × Searcy. — co. N Ga. 245 □ pop. 6, × Cleveland. — co. SE Ill. 507 □ pop. 20, × Carmi. — co. NW Ind. 507 □ pop. 17, × Monticello. — co. cen. Tenn. 363 □ pop. 16, × Sparta.
White Bay, inlet of Atlantic ocean, 60 m. long, on NE coast of Newfoundland.
White Bear Lake, lake & vil. Ramsey co. Minnesota, pop. vil. 2; summer resort.
White Castle, town, Iberville par. Louisiana, pop. 2.
Whitechapel (hwīt'chăp-ĕl; wīt'-) par. Stepney met. bor. E London, England, pop. 54.
Whitefield (hwīt'fēld) town, Coos co. N. H. pop. 2. — (*pron.* hwīt'fēld; wīt'-) urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 7.
Whitefish (hwīt'fĭsh') city, Flathead co. Montana, pop. 3.
Whitehall (hwīt'hôl) vil. Washington co. N. Y. pop. 5.
White Hall, city, Greene co. Ill. pop. 3.
Whitehaven (hwīt'hā'v'n) mfg cml. spt. mun. bor. Cumberland co. England, pop. 20.
Whitehorse Rapids (hwīt'hôrs') rapids in Lewes riv. W Yukon territory, Canada.
White Mountain *or* **White Hill,** *Ger.* **Weisser Berg** (vīs'ĕr bĕrk') hill, W of Prague, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia; battle 1620.
White Mountains, N N. H.; highest peak Mount Washington, 6,293 ft. — mts. SW Nevada; East, or Boundary, Peak, 13,145 ft. highest peak in the state.
White Nile. See NILE (*Gaz.*). — prov. Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, bet. 12° & 15° 30′ N lat. 13,300 □.
White Pass, near Skagway, Alaska, alt. 2,800 ft.
White Pine, co. E Nevada, 8,795 □ pop. 9, × Ely.
White Plains, city, × of Westchester co. N. Y. pop. 21; battle 1776.
White River, riv. Ark. 900 m. long, flows into Mississippi riv. — riv. Ind. 50 m. long, formed by junc. of East Fork, 250 m. long, & West Fork, 300 m. long, flows into Wabash riv. — riv. Nebr. & S. Dakota. 325 m. long, W Nebr. to Missouri river.
White River Junction, vil. in Hartford town, Windsor co. Vt. on Conn. riv. pop. 3.
White Rock Mountain, peak, Elk mts. Colorado, 13,532 ft. high.
White Russia, popular name for W portion of former Russian empire inhabited by so-called White Russians. — independent republic in Soviet Union, W Russia, Europe, incl. parts of former govts. of Vilna & Minsk, 23,290 □ pop. 1,634, ✻ Minsk. See RUSSIA (*Gaz.*).
Whitesboro (hwīts'bŭr-ō) vil. Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 3. — town, Grayson co. Texas, pop. 2
White Sea, gulf, bet. Archangel & Murmansk provs. Soviet Russia, Europe, 36,000 □.
Whiteside (hwīt'sīd') co. NW Illinois, 679 □ pop. 36, × Morrison.
White Sulphur Springs, town, Greenbrier co. W. Va.; mineral springs; summer resort.
Whiteville (hwīt'vĭl) town, × of Columbus co. North Carolina, pop. 2.
Whitewater (hwīt'wô'tĕr) riv. Ind. & Ohio, 100 m. long, flows into Miami river. — mfg. city, Walworth co. Wis. pop. 3. — **Creek,** riv. Kans. 120 m. long, to Arkansas river.
Whitewright (hwīt'rīt) town, Grayson co. Texas, pop. 2.
Whitfield (hwīt'fēld) co. NW Georgia, 283 □ pop. 17, × Dalton.
Whiting (hwīt'ĭng) city, Lake co. Indiana, pop. 10.
Whitley (hwīt'lĭ) co. NE Ind. 338 □ pop. 16, × Columbia City. — co. SE Ky. 442 □ pop. 28, × Williamsburg.
Whitley and Monkseaton (mŭnks'ē-tăn) min. urban dist. Northumberland co. Eng. p. 22.
Whitman (-măn) co. SE Wash. 2,108 □ p. 31, × Colfax. — town, Plymouth co. Mass. p. 7.
Whitmire (hwīt'mīr) town, Newberry co. South Carolina, pop. 2.
Whitney, Mount (hwīt'nĭ) mt. Sierra Nevada mts. Calif. 14,502 ft.; highest mt. in U. S.
Whitstable (hwīt'stă-b'l) maritime urban dist. Kent co. England, pop. 10; oyster beds.
Whittier (hwīt'ĭ-ĕr) city, Los Angeles co. California, pop. 8; college.
Whitwood (hwīt'wo͝od) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 6.
Whitworth (hwīt'wŭrth) min. town, Lancashire, England, pop. urban dist. 9.
Whydah (hwīd'ă; wīd'ă) *or* **Wida** (wē'dä) *Fr.* **Ouidah** (wē'dà') *Port.* **Ajuda** (ä-zho͞o'dä) spt. town, S Dahomey, French West Africa, pop. 12.
Wibaux (wē'bō) co. E Montana, 883 □ pop. 3, × Wibaux.
Wichita (wĭch'ĭ-tô) riv. Texas, 230 m. long, flows into Red river. — co. W Kans. 721 □ pop. 2, × Leoti. — co. N Texas, 604 □ p. 73, × Wichita Falls. — city, × of Sedgwick co. Kans. p. 72; college. — **Falls,** city, × of Wichita co. Texas, pop. 40; health resort.
Wick (wĭk) burgh, × of Caithness co. Scotland, pop. 8.
Wickham (wĭk'ăm) munic. suburb of Newcastle, N. S. W., Australia, pop. 12.
Wickliffe (wĭk'lĭf) vil. Lake co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Wicklow (wĭk'lō) co. Leinster, Irish Free State, 782 □ pop. 61. — its × pop. 3.
Wicomico (wĭ-kŏm'ĭ-kō) co. SE Maryland, 371 □ pop. 28, × Salisbury.
Widnes (wĭd'nĕs) mfg. mun. bor. Lancashire, England, on Mersey river, pop. 39.
Wieliczka (vyĕ-lyĕch'kà) comm. Kraków prov. Poland, pop. 6; celebrated rock-salt mines.
Wielún (vyā'lo͞on) comm. Łódź prov. Poland, pop. 11.
Wiener-Neustadt (vē'nĕr-noi'shtät) mfg. city, ✻ of Lower Austria prov. Austria, p. 35.
Wieprz (vyĕpsh) riv. Poland, Europe, 150 m. long, tributary of Vistula river.
Wierden (vēr'dĕn) comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 9.
Wieringen (vē'rĭng-ĕn) isl. in Zuider Zee, Neth. pop. 3.
Wiesbaden (vēs'bà'dĕn; *colloq.* vīs'-) govt. dist. Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, 2,169 □ pop. 1,230. — city, its ✻ pop. 98; watering place; hot saline springs.
Wiesdorf (vēs'dôrf) comm. Düsseldorf govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 22.
Wigan (wĭg'ăn) mfg. county bor. Lancashire, England, pop. 89.
Wight, Isle of (wīt) isl. English channel, off S coast England, an administrative county, part of ancient county of Hampshire, 147 □ pop. 95, × Newport.
Wigston Magna (wĭgs'tŭn măg'nà) urban dist. Leicestershire, England, pop. 9.
Wigtown (wĭg'tŭn; -toun) burgh, × of Wigtown co. Scotland, on Wigtown bay (15 m. long), pop. 1. — *or* **Wigtownshire** (-shĭr; -shĕr) co. SW Scotland, 487 □ pop. 31.
Wijmbritseradeel (vīm'brĭt'sĕr-ā-dāl') comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 12.
Wil (vĕl) comm. St. Gallen canton, Switzerland, pop. 7.
Wilbarger (wĭl'bär'gĕr) co. N Texas, 928 □ pop. 15, × Vernon.
Wilbraham (wĭl'brā-hăm) town, Hampden co. Massachusetts, pop. 3; academy.
Wilburton (wĭl'bŭr-tŭn) city, × of Latimer co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Wilcox (wĭl'kŏks) co. SW cen. Ala. 896 □ pop. 31, × Camden. — co. S cen. Ga. 403 □ pop. 16, × Abbeville.
Wilderness, region, Orange co. Virginia, S of Rapidan riv.; battles 1864.
Wildervank (vĭl'dĕr-vängk) comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. 10.
Wildspitze (vĭlt'shpĭt'sĕ) mt. in S Tirol, Ötztal range, E Alps, 12,382 ft. high.
Wildungen, Bad- (bät'vĭl'dŏŏng-ĕn) comm. S Waldeck, Ger. p. 4; min. springs.
Wildwood (wīld'wo͝od) city, Cape May co. New Jersey, pop. 3; seaside resor'.
Wilhelmsburg (vĭl'hĕlms-bo͝orK) isl. in the Elbe river, opp. Hamburg, Prussia. — comm. Wilhelmsburg isl. Lüneburg govt. dist. Hanover, Prussia, pop. 28.
Wilhelmshaven (-hä'fĕn) ft. spt. Aurich govt. dist. Hanover, Prussia, on Jade bay, pop. 29.
Wilkes (wĭlks) co. NE Ga. 458 □ pop. 24, × Washington. — co. NW N. C. 735 □ pop. 33, × Wilkesboro.
Wilkes-Barre (wĭlks'-băr'ĭ) min. & mfg. city, × of Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, pop. 74.
Wilkes Land, region, Victoria quadrant, Antarctic cont. esp. part bet. 130° & 135° E.
Wilkin (wĭl'kĭn) co. W Minn. 745 □ pop. 10, × Breckenridge.
Wilkinsburg (wĭl'kĭnz-bûrg) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 24.
Wilkinson (wĭl'kĭn-sŭn) co. cen. Ga. 472 □ pop. 11, × Irwinton. — co. SW Miss. 667 □ pop. 15, × Woodville.
Will, co. NE Illinois, 844 □ pop. 93, × Joliet.
Willacy (wĭl'ă-sĭ) co. S Texas, 600 □ pop. 2, × Raymondville.
Willamette (wĭ-lăm'ĕt) riv. Oregon, 250 m. long, flows N into Columbia river.
Willard (wĭl'ărd) vil. Huron co. Ohio, pop. 4.
Willebroeck (vĭl'ĕ-brōōk) mfg. comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 12.
Willemstad (vĭl'ĕm-stät') town, ✻ of Curaçao col. on Curaçao isl. Du. W. I., pop. 15.
Willenhall (wĭl'ĕn-hôl') urban dist. Staffordshire, Eng. near Wolverhampton, pop. 20.
Willesden (wĭlz'dĕn) urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 166.
Williams (wĭl'yămz) riv. Ariz. 50 m. long, flows into Colorado riv. — co. NW N. Dak. 2,138 □ pop. 18, × Williston. — co. NW Ohio, 411 □ pop. 25, × Bryan.
Williams Bay, vil. Walworth co. Wisconsin; Yerkes Observatory.
Williamsburg (-bûrg) co. E S. C. 927 □ pop. 39, × Kingstree. — city, × of Whitley co. Ky. pop. 2. — town, Hampshire co. Mass. pop. 2. — bor. Blair co. Pa. pop. 2. — city, geographically in & × of James City co. Va. pop. 2; William and Mary college; battle 1862.
Williamson (-yăm-sŭn) co. S Ill. 449 □ p. 61, × Marion. — co. cen. Tenn. 586 □ p. 23, × Franklin. — co. cen. Tex. 1,129 □ p. 43, × Georgetown. — city, × of Mingo co. W. Va. p. 7.
Williamson, Mount, peak, Sierra Nevada mts. near Mt. Whitney, 14,500 ft. high.
Williamsport (wĭl'yămz-pōrt) town, × of Warren co. Ind. pop. 1. — town, Washington co. Md. pop. 2. — city, × of Lycoming co. Pa. on Susquehanna riv. pop. 36.
Williamston (-tŭn) town, × of Martin co. N. C. p. 2. — town, McCormick co. S. C. p. 2.
Williamstown (-toun) town, Berkshire co. Mass. pop. 4; seat of Williams college. — min. bor. Dauphin co. Pa. pop. 3. — town, Orange co. Vt. pop. 2. — town, Wood co. W. Va. pop. 2. — spt. town, Victoria, Australia, sub. of Melbourne, pop. 19.
Williamsville (-vĭl) vil. Erie co. New York, pop. 2.
Willimantic (wĭl'ĭ-măn'tĭk) mfg. city, a × of Windham co. Connecticut, pop. 12.
Willington (wĭl'ĭng-tŭn) urban dist. Durham co. England, pop. 9.
Williston (wĭl'ĭs-tŭn) city, × of Williams co. N. Dak. pop 4.
Willmar (wĭl'mar) city, × of Kandiyohi co. Minnesota, pop. 6.
Willoughby (wĭl'ō-bĭ) vil. Lake co. Ohio, pop. 3. — munic. sub. of Sydney, N. S. W. p. 28.
Willowmore (wĭl'ō-mōr; 201) town, S Cape prov. U. of South Africa, pop. 2.
Willows (wĭl'ōz) town, Glenn co. California, pop. 2.
Wills Point (wĭlz) city, Van Zandt co. Texas, pop. 2.
Wilmerding (wĭl'mĕr-dĭng) bor. Allegheny co. Pennsylvania, pop. 6.
Wilmette (wĭl-mĕt') vil. Cook co. Illinois, pop. 8.
Wilmington (wĭl'mĭng-tŭn) cml. mfg. city & port of entry, × of New Castle co. Del. pop. 110. — town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 3. — city, port of entry & × of New Hanover co. N. C. pop. 33. — vil. × of Clinton co. Ohio, pop. 5; college.
Wilmslow (wĭlmz'lō; wĭmz'lō) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 8.
Wilryck (vĭl'rĭk) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, pop. 9.
Wilson (wĭl'sŭn) co. SE Kans. 581 □ pop. 21, × Fredonia. — co. E cen. N. C. 373 □ pop. 37, × Wilson. — co. N Tenn. 613 □ pop. 26, × Lebanon. — co. S cen. Texas, 813 □ p. 17, × Floresville. — town, × of Wilson co. N. C. p. 11. — city, Carter co. Okla. pop. 2. — bor. Allegheny co. Pa. p. 3.
Wilson, Mount, peak, SW Colorado, 14,026 ft. high.
Wilson's Creek (wĭl'sŭnz) small riv. near Springfield, Mo.; battle 1861.
Wilson's Promontory, in Victoria, most S point of Australia.
Wilton (wĭl'tŭn) town, Franklin co. Me. pop. 3. — town, Hillsborough co. N. H. pop. 2. — mfg. mun. bor. Wiltshire, England, p. 2; see WILTON, *n.*, in *Dict.*
Wiltshire (wĭlt'shĭr; -shĕr)) *or* **Wilts,** co. S England, 1,350 □ pop. 292, × Salisbury.
Wimbledon (wĭm'b'l-dŭn) mun. bor. Surrey co. England, pop. 61.
Wimmera (wĭm'ĕr-ä) dist. W cen. Victoria, Australia, S of Murray riv. pop. 60. — riv. W Wimmera dist. 228 m. long, flows into Lake Hindmarsh.
Winamac (wĭn'ă-măk) town, × of Pulaski co. Indiana, pop. 2.
Winchell, Mount (wĭn'chĕl) peak, Sierra Nevada mts. California, 13,749 ft. high.
Winchendon (wĭn'chĕn-dŭn) mfg. town, Worcester co. Massachusetts, pop. 6; toys.
Winchester (wĭn'chĕs-tĕr) town, Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 9. — city, × of Scott co. Ill. pop. 2. — city, × of Randolph co. Ind. pop. 4. — city, × of Clark co. Ky. pop. 8. — mfg. town, Middlesex co. Mass. pop. 10. — town, Cheshire co. N. H. pop. 2. — mfg. town, × of Franklin co. Tenn. pop. 2. — mfg. city, × of Frederick co. Va. but politically independent, pop. 7; battles 1862, 1864. — *anc.* VEN'TA BELGA'RUM, city & mun. bor. Southampton co. England, pop. 24; cathedral. See WYKEHAMIST, *n.*
Windau (vĭn'dou) *Lett.* **Ventspils** (vĕnt'spĭls) city, Baltic coast, Kurland prov. Latvia, Europe, pop. 15. — riv. 140 m. long, Lithuania & Latvia, Europe, NW to Baltic sea.
Windber (wĭnd'bĕr) bor. Somerset co. Pennsylvania, pop. 9.
Wind Cave National Park, Custer co. S. Dak. 17 □; cave with intermittent air current.
Winder (wĭn'dĕr) city, × of Barrow co. Georgia, pop. 3.
Windermere (wĭn'dĕr-mĕr) urban dist. Westmorland co. Eng. pop. 6. — lake (largest in Eng.) 10½ m. long, between Westmorland co. & Lancashire, England.
Windham (wĭnd'ăm) co. NE Conn. 500 □ pop. 53, × × Putnam & Willimantic. — co. SE Vt. 795 □ pop. 26, × Newfane. — town, Windham co. Conn. pop. 14. — mfg. town, Cumberland co. Maine, pop. 2.
Windhuk *or* **Windhoek** (vĭnt'hōōk') town, ✻ of Southwest Africa, pop. with suburbs, 17.
Windom (wĭn'dŭm) vil. × of Cottonwood co. Minn. on Des Moines river, pop. 2.
Wind River Mountains (wĭnd) range, Rocky mts. Wyo; highest Gannett pk. 13,785 ft.
Windsor (wĭn'zĕr) co. E Vt. 948 □ pop. 37, × Woodstock. — mfg. town, Hartford co. Conn. pop. 6. — city, Henry co. Mo. pop. 2. — mfg. vil. Windsor co. Vt. pop. 3. — town, × of Hants co. Nova Scotia, Can. p. 3. — city, Essex co. Ontario, Can. on Detroit riv. p. 39. — See NEW WINDSOR (*Gaz.*). — town, Queensland, Australia, sub. of Brisbane, p. 18.
Windsor Castle, Berkshire, Eng. E of New Windsor; chief residence of British sovereigns; orig. built by William I.; covers 12 acres; has park of 1,500 acres.
Windsor Locks, mfg. town, Hartford co. Conn. on Connecticut river, pop. 4.
Windward Islands (wĭnd'wĕrd) S portion Lesser Antilles, bet. (& including) St. Lucia isl. & Trinidad isl. (Trinidad and Tobago sometimes excluded). — Br. possession consisting of the cols. of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, & Grenada, with the Grenadines, 516 □ pop. 103; administrative ✻ St. George, Grenada.
Windward Passage, 50 m. wide, bet. Cuba & Haiti, W. Indies.
Winfield (wĭn'fēld) city, × of Cowley co. Kansas, pop. 8; college.
Winkler (wĭnk'lĕr) co. W Texas, 844 □. × Kermit.
Winn (wĭn) par. NW cen. Louisiana, 969 □ pop. 16, × Winnfield.
Winnebago (wĭn'ĕ-bā'gō) co. N Ill. 529 □ pop. 91, × Rockford. — co. N Iowa, 399 □ pop. 13, × Forest City. — co. E Wis. 459 □ pop. 64, × Oshkosh.
Winnebago City, vil. Faribault co. Minnesota, pop. 2.
Winnebago, Lake, lake, 30 m. long, Wisconsin, bet. Winnebago & Calumet cos.
Winnemucca (-mŭk'ă) lake, 26 m. long, Nev. — city, × of Humboldt co. Nev. pop. 2.
Winnepesaukee (wĭn'ĕ-pĕ-sô'kē) short riv. outlet of L. Winnepesaukee. See PEMIGEWASSET (*Gaz.*). —, **Lake,** 25 m. long, Belknap & Carroll cos. N. H.
Winner (wĭn'ĕr) city, × of Tripp co. South Dakota, pop. 2.
Winneshiek (wĭn'ĕ-shēk) co. NE Iowa, 686 □ pop. 22, × Decorah.
Winnetka (wĭ-nĕt'kà) vil. Cook co. Illinois, pop. 7.
Winnfield (wĭn'fēld) town, × of Winn par. Louisiana, pop. 3.
Winnipeg (wĭn'ĭ-pĕg) riv. 475 m. long, Canada, flows into Lake Winnipeg. — city, ✻ of Manitoba prov. Canada, pop. 179. —, **Lake,** 275 m. long, 9,459 □, Manitoba, Canada.
Winnipegosis, Lake (wĭn'ĭ-pĕ-gō'sĭs) lake, 2,086 □, W Manitoba, Canada.
Winnsboro (wĭnz'bŭr-ō) city, × of Fairfield co. S. C. p. 2. — town, Franklin & Wood cos. Texas, pop. 2.
Winona (wĭ-nō'nà) co. SE Minn. 637 □ pop. 34. — city, its × pop. 19; college. — city, × of Montgomery co. Miss. pop. 3.
Winooski (wĭ-nōōs'kĭ) riv. Vt. 100 m. long, Caledonia co. to Lake Champlain. — vil. Chittenden co. Vt. on Winooski river, pop. 5; college.
Winschoten (vĭn'sKō'tĕn) comm. Groningen prov. Netherlands, pop. 13.
Winsford (wĭnz'fĕrd) urban dist. Cheshire, England, pop. 11.
Winslow (wĭnz'lō) town, Navajo co. Ariz. pop. 4. — town, Kennebec co. Maine, pop. 3.
Winsted (wĭn'stĕd) mfg. city, a × of Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 8.
Winston (wĭn'stŭn) co. N Ala. 630 □ pop. 14, × Double Springs. — co. E cen. Miss. 597 □ pop. 18, × Louisville. — former city, Forsyth co. N. C., since 1913 part of Winston-Salem.
Winston-Salem (-să'lĕm) city, × of Forsyth co. N. C. pop. 48; college.
Winter Haven, town, Polk co. Florida, pop. 2.
Winter Park, town, Orange co. Florida, pop. 1; Rollins college; resort.
Winters (wĭn'tĕrz) town, Runnels co. Texas, pop. 2.
Winterset (wĭn'tĕr-sĕt) city, × of Madison co. Iowa, pop. 3.
Winterswijk (vĭn'tĕrs-vĭk') comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 16.
Winterthur (vĭn'tĕr-to͞or') mfg. comm. Zurich canton, Switzerland, pop. 27.
Winthrop (wĭn'thrŭp) town, Kennebec co. Maine, p. 2. — town, Suffolk co. Mass. p. 15.
Winton (-tŭn) bor. Lackawanna co. Pa. pop. 8.
Winyah Bay (wĭn'yô) estuary of Peedee, Little Peedee, Black, & Waccamaw rivs. S. C.
Wirt (wûrt) co. W W. Va. 218 □ pop. 8, × Elizabeth.
Wisbech (wĭz'bĕch) mun. bor. & riv. port, Isle of Ely co. Eng. p. 11.
Wisch (vĭs) comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 10.
Wisconsin (wĭs-kŏn'sĭn) state, N U. S. A. 56,066 □ pop. 2,632. ✻ Madison. Abbr. *Wis* See BADGER STATE. — riv. Wis. 600 m. long, flows into Mississippi river.
Wisconsin Rapids, city, × of Wood co. Wisconsin, pop. 7.
Wise (wīz) co. N Texas, 863 □ pop. 23, × Decatur. — co. SW Va. 420 □ p. 47, × Wise.
Wismar (vĭs'mär) mfg. spt. comm. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, N Germany, pop. 25.
Wissembourg (vē'sàN'bo͞or') comm. dept. Bas-Rhin, France, pop. 5.

White Mountain. See SIERRA BLANCA.
Wiak. Var. of BIAK.
Wida. See WHYDAH.
Wien. See VIENNA.
Wieselburg. See MOSON.
Wilpuri. Var. of VIIPURI.
Wiju. See GISHU.
Wilhelmstal. See USAMBARA.
Wiljandi. Var. of VILJANDI.
Wilkowiszki. = VILKAVIŠKIS.
William, Mt. See GRAMPIANS.
Wilna. Var. of VILNA.
Wilno. See VILNA.
Wilson Islands. See DUFF ISLS.
Windhoek. See WINDHUK.
Wirumaa. See VIRU.
Wisby. See VISBY.

□ means square miles; ✻, capital; ×, co. seat; †, former name of; agr., agricultural; cml., commercial; mfg., manufacturing; min., mining; spt., seaport; vil., village.
Population is given in nearest thousands: 2 = 1,500 to 2,499; 3 = 2,500 to 3,499, etc.; less than 1,000 not given. See *Abbreviations*, p. 2379.

Witbank (wĭt'bănk) town, cen. Transvaal, U. of S. Africa, pop. 10.
Witham (wĭth'ăm) riv. Rutlandshire & Lincolnshire, Eng. 80 m. to the Wash.
Witt (wĭt) city, Montgomery co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Witten (vĭt'ĕn) comm. Arnsberg govt. dist. Westphalia, Prussia, pop. 37.
Wittenau (vĭt'ĕ-nou) *formerly* **Dalldorf** (däl'dôrf) *officially* **Berlin-Wittenau,** comm. Potsdam govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 10; part of Greater Berlin.
Wittenberg (vĭt'ĕn-bĕrĸ; *Angl.* wĭt'ĕn-bûrg) comm. Merseburg govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 22; university; here the Reformation began in 1517.
Wittenberge (vĭt'ĕn-bĕr'gĕ) comm. Potsdam govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 24.
Witu (wĕ'tōō) town, Tanaland prov. Kenya colony, E Afr.; center of small prot. of same name.
Witwatersrand (wĭt-wä'tĕrs-rănt; -rănd) *or* **The Rand** (rănd) rocky ridge at Johannesburg, Transvaal prov. U. of S. Africa; gold fields.
Włocławek (vlôts-lä'vĕk) *Russ.* **Vlotslavsk** (vlôts-läfsk') city, Warsaw prov. Poland, p. 40.
Włodawa, *Russ.* **Vlodava** (vlô-dä'vȧ) comm. Lublin prov. Poland, Eur. pop. 9; battle 1915.
Włodzimierz (vlô-jĕ'myĕzh) comm. Volhynia prov. Poland, pop. 12.
Woburn (wōō'bŭrn) city, Middlesex co. Massachusetts, pop. 17. — (pron. wō'bŭrn) town, Bedfordshire, Eng.; estate of Duke of Bedford.
Woensel (vōōn'sĕl) comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 16.
Woerden (vōōr'dĕn) comm. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Woëvre (vô'ĕv'r') plateau, about 15 m. N of Verdun, France; battles in World War.
Woking (wō'kĭng) urban dist. Surrey co. England, pop. 26.
Wolfe (wōolf) co. E Ky. 230 □ p. 9, × Campton. — co. SW Quebec, Can. × Ham South.
Wolfeboro (wōolf'bŭr-ō) town & summer resort, Carroll co. N. H. on L. Winnepesaukee, p. 2.
Wolfe City, town, Hunt co. Texas, pop. 2.
Wolfe Island, 18 m. long, at entrance to St. Lawrence riv. NE end Lake Ontario, Can.
Wolfenbüttel (vōl'fĕn-büt'ĕl) mfg. comm. Brunswick, Germany, pop. 18.
Wolf Point, town, Roosevelt co. Montana, pop. 2.
Wolf River (wōolf) riv. 100 m. long, Benton co. Miss. to Mississippi riv. Tenn. — riv. Wis. 200 m. long, Oconto co. to Fox river.
Wolfsberg (vôlfs'bĕrĸ) mfg. comm. Carinthia prov. Austria, pop. 6.
Wołkowysk (vôl-kô'vĕsk) comm. Bialystok prov. Poland, Europe, pop. 11.
Wollaston (wōol'ăs-tŭn) lake, NE Saskatchewan prov. Canada, 906 □.
Wollaston Land, SW part of Victoria island, N. W. Ters. Canada.
Wollongong (wōol'ŭn-gŏng) munic. New South Wales, Australia, pop. 7.
Wolmar (vôl'mär) *Lett.* **Valmeera** (väl'mā-rä) comm. Livonia prov. Latvia, Europe, p. 8.
Wolstanton United (wōol-stăn'tŭn) urban dist. Staffordshire, England, pop. 29.
Woluwe-Saint-Lambert (vô'lü-vĕ-săN'-laN'bĕr') comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, p. 11.
Woluwe-Saint-Pierre (-pyăr') comm. Brabant prov. Belgium, pop. 8.
Wolverhampton (wōol'vĕr-hămp'tŭn) mfg. county bor. Staffordshire, England, pop. 102.
Wolverton (wōol'vĕr-tŭn) urban dist. Buckinghamshire, England, pop. 14.
Wombwell (wŏŏm'wĕl; *locally also* wōōm'bĕl) urb. dist. W. Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. p. 19.
Wonseradeel (vôn'sĕr-ä-däl') comm. Friesland prov. Netherlands, pop. 13.
Wood (wŏŏd) co. NW Ohio, 612 □ pop. 45, × Bowling Green. — co. NE Texas, 657 □ pop. 28, × Quitman. — co. W W. Va. 364 □ pop. 42, × Parkersburg. — co. cen. Wis. 809 □ pop. 35, × Wisconsin Rapids.
Woodburn (wŏŏd'bûrn) city, Marion co. Oregon, pop. 2.
Woodbury (wŏŏd'bĕr-ĭ) co. W Iowa, 864 □ pop. 92, × Sioux City. — mfg. town, Litchfield co. Conn. pop. 2. — city, × of Gloucester co. N. J. pop. 6.
Woodford (wŏŏd'fĕrd) co. N cen. Ill. 528 □ pop. 19, × Eureka. — co. NE cen. Ky. 195 □ pop. 12, × Versailles. — urban dist. Essex co. England, pop. 21.
Wood Green, urban dist. Middlesex co. England, pop. 51.
Woodland (wŏŏd'lănd) city, × of Yolo co. Calif. pop. 4.
Woodlark (-lärk') isl. S Pacif. ocean, 10½ m. long, SE of New Guinea; Brit.
Woodlawn (-lôn') bor. Beaver co. Pennsylvania, pop. 12.
Woodlynne (-lĭn) bor. Camden co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Wood Ridge, bor. Bergen co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Wood River, vil. Madison co. Illinois, pop. 3.
Woodruff (wŏŏd'rŭf) co. NE cen. Ark. 577 □ pop. 21, × Augusta. — town, Spartanburg co. S. C. pop. 2.
Woods (wŏŏdz) co. NW Okla. 1,255 □ pop. 16, × Alva.
Woods, Lake of the, in Minn. and Ontario & Manitoba provs. Can. 90 m. long, 10 to 60 m. wide, 1,851 □, of which 466 □ is in American territory.
Woodsfield (wŏŏdz'fēld) vil. × of Monroe co. Ohio, pop. 2.
Woodson (wŏŏd'sŭn) co. SE Kansas, 503 □ pop. 9, × Yates Center.
Woodstock (wŏŏd'stŏk) town, Windham co. Conn. pop. 2. — city, × of McHenry co. Ill. pop. 6. — town, × of Shenandoah co. Va. pop. 2. — mun. bor. Oxfordshire, Eng. 8 m. NW of Oxford, pop. 2. — city & port of entry, × of Oxford co. Ontario, Canada, pop. 10. — town, × of Carleton co. New Brunswick prov. Canada, pop. 4. — town, suburb of Cape Town, U. of S. Africa, pop. 29.
Woodstown (wŏŏdz'toun) bor. Salem co. New Jersey, pop. 2.
Woodsville (wŏŏdz'vĭl) town, × of Grafton co. New Hampshire, pop. 2.
Woodward (wŏŏd'wĕrd) co. NW Okla. 1,233 □ pop. 15, × Woodward. — city, its × p. 4.
Woollahra (wŏŏ-lä'rȧ) munic. suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, pop. 25.
Woolwich (wŏŏl'ĭj; -ĭch) met. bor. E London, Eng. on Thames river, pop. 140; arsenal.
Woonsocket (wŏŏn'sŏk'ĕt) mfg. city, Providence co. R. I. on Blackstone river, pop. 43.
Wooster (wŏŏs'tĕr) mfg. city, × of Wayne co. Ohio, pop. 8; college.
Woosung (wōō'sōōng') treaty port, 12 m. N of Shanghai, China, at mouth of Yangtze.
Worcester (wŏŏs'tĕr) co. SE Md. 495 □ p. 22, × Snow Hill. — co. cen. Mass. 1,556 □ p. 455, × × Worcester & Fitchburg. — city, a × of Worcester co. Mass. p. 180; Clark univ.; Polytechnic inst.; Holy Cross coll. — See WORCESTERSHIRE. — city & co. bor. × of Worcestershire, Eng. p. 49; cath.; bat. 1651. — town, S Cape prov. U. of S. Afr. p. 9.
Worcestershire (-shĭr) *or* **Worcester,** co. SW cen. Eng. 716 □ pop. 406 (admin. co. only, without co. bors. 301), × Worcester.
Workington (wûr'kĭng-tŭn) spt. mun. bor. Cumberland co. England, pop. 26.
Worksop (wûrk'sŭp; *colloq.* wûr'sŭp) urban dist. Nottinghamshire, England, pop. 23.
World's View, height 23 m. SW of Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia, Afr.; burial place of Cecil Rhodes.
Wormerveer (vôr'mĕr-vär') comm. N. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Worms (vôrms; *Angl.* wûrmz) *anc.* BORBETOM'AGUS, *later* WORMA'TIA, city, Rheinhessen prov. Hesse, Germany, on Rhine, pop. 44. See CONCORDAT OF WORMS, DIET OF WORMS.
Worsborough (wûrz'bŭr-ō) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 14.
Worsley (wûrz'lĭ) min. urban dist. Lancashire, England, pop. 14.
Worth (wûrth) co. SW Ga. 651 □ pop. 24, × Sylvester. — co. N Iowa, 399 □ pop. 12, × Northwood. — co. NW Mo. 265 □ pop. 8, × Grant City.
Wörth (vûrt) comm. dept. Bas-Rhin, France, pop. 1; battle 1870.
Worthing (wûr'thĭng) spt. mun. bor. Sussex West, Eng. on English channel, pop. 35.
Worthington (wûr'thĭng-tŭn) town, Greene co. Ind. p. 2. — city, × of Nobles co. Minn. p. 3.
Wrangell (răn'gĕl) dist., town, & mil. post, N Wrangell isl. S Alaska, pop. dist. 1.
Wrangell Island, S Alaska, NE of Prince of Wales isl. — in Arctic oc. off NE Siberia.
Wrangell, Mount, in W part of Wrangell mts., 14,000 ft. high.
Wrangell Mountains, range, S Alaska, near Yukon ter.; highest Mt. Bona, 16,420 ft.
Wrath, Cape (răth; rŏth) most NW point of Scotland.
Wray (rā) town, × of Yuma co. Colorado, pop. 2.
Wrekin, The (rĕk'ĭn) sugar-loaf hill, extinct vol. Shropshire, England, 1,335 ft. high.
Wrentham (rĕn'thăm) town, Norfolk co. Massachusetts, pop. 3.
Wrexham (rĕk'sȧm) mfg. & cml. mun. bor. Denbighshire, N Wales, pop. 19.
Wright (rīt) co. N cen. Iowa, 575 □ pop. 20, × Clarion. — co. cen. Minn. 691 □ pop. 29, × Buffalo. — co. S Mo. 677 □ pop. 18, × Hartville.
Wrightstown (rīts'toun) bor. Burlington co. N. J. pop. 5.
Wrightsville (rīts'vĭl) city, × of Johnson co. Ga. pop. 1. — bor. York co. Pa. pop. 2.
Wu (wōō) riv. ab. 500 m. long, Kweichow & Szechwan provs. China, to Yangtze river.
Wuchang (wōō'chăng') city, ✻ of Hupeh prov. China, on Yangtze riv. p. 400. See WUHAN.
Wuchow (wōō'chō') treaty port, Kwangsi prov. China, on Si river, pop. 75.
Wuhan (wōō'hän') group of 3 cities — Hankow, Hanyang, and Wuchang — at junction of Han with Yangtze river, Hupeh prov. China, pop. ab. 1,300.
Wuhu (wōō'hōō') city, treaty port, Anhwei prov. China, on Yangtze riv. pop. 130.
Würselen (vür'zĕ-lĕn) comm. Aachen govt. dist. Rhine Prov. Prussia, pop. 13.
Württemberg (vür'tĕm-bĕrĸ) state, S Germany, 7,532 □ p. 2,519, ✻ Stuttgart.
Würzburg (vürts'bôôrĸ) city, ✻ of Lower Franconia govt. dist. Bavaria, Ger. pop. 87 univ.
Wurzen (vôôrts'ĕn) comm. Leipzig circle, Saxony, Germany, pop. 17.
Wusih (wōō'sē') cml. city, S Kiangsu prov. China, pop. 200.
Wyandot (wī'ăn-dŏt) co. N Ohio, 406 □ pop. 19, × Upper Sandusky.
Wyandotte (-dŏt) co. Kans. 143 □ p. 122, × Kansas City. — city, Wayne co. Mich. p. 14.
Wye (wī) riv. Eng. & Wales, 130 m. long, Plinlimmon mt. to Severn estuary.
Wymore (wī'mōr; 201) city, Gage co. Nebraska, pop. 3.
Wynberg (wĭn'bĕrg) town, suburb of Cape Town, Cape prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 67.
Wynghene (vĭn'gă-nē) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 8.
Wynne (wĭn) city, × of Cross co. Arkansas, pop. 3.
Wynnewood (wĭn'wŏŏd) city, Garvin co. Oklahoma, pop. 2.
Wynona (wī-nō'nȧ) town, Osage co. Oklahoma, pop. 3.
Wyoming (wī-ō'mĭng; wī'ō-mĭng) state, W U. S. A. 97,914 □ pop. 194, ✻ Cheyenne. Abbr. *Wyo.* — co. W N. Y. 601 □ pop. 30, × Warsaw. — co. NE Pa. 397 □ pop. 14, × Tunkhannock. — co. S W. Va. 502 □ pop. 15, × Pineville. — vil. Hamilton co. Ohio, pop. 2. — min. bor. Luzerne co. Pa. pop. 4.
Wyoming Valley, Luzerne co. Pa. about 20 m. long & 3 m. wide, along N branch of Susquehanna river; fine scenery; massacre 1778.
Wyomissing (wī'ō-mĭs'ĭng) bor. Berks co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Wythe (wĭth) co. SW part of Va. 479 □ pop. 20, × Wytheville.
Wytheville (wĭth'vĭl) mfg. town, × of Wythe co. Virginia, pop. 3.
Wytschaete (vīt'sĸä'tĕ) vil. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, near Ypres; battles 1914–18.

XYZ

Xanthe (ksän'thē) *Turk.* **Eskije** (ĕs'kē-jē) comm. W. Thrace, Greece, pop. 17.
Xanthus (zăn'thŭs) anc. city, ruins S Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor. See XANTHIAN. *a.*
Xenia (zē'nĭ-ȧ) mfg. city, × of Greene co. Ohio, pop. 9.
Xingú (shĕN-gōō') riv. Brazil, 1,300 m. long, cen. Matto Grosso through Pará to Amazon.
Xochimilco (hō'chē-mēl'kō; 262) city, Federal District, Mexico, pop. 11.
Xuandai (swän'dī') important bay, open port, SE coast of Annam, Fr. Indo-China.
Yablonoi (yä'blô-noi'), *or* **Yablonovoi** (-nô-voi'), **Mountains,** in Mongolia & S Siberia.
Yabucoa (yä'bōō-kō'ä; 133) munic. (pop. 20) & town (pop. 3) SE Porto Rico.
Yachowfu (yä'chō'fōō') mfg. & cml. town, Szechwan prov. China, pop. 25–100.
Yadkin (yăd'kĭn) co. NW North Carolina, 324 □ pop. 16, × Yadkinville. — riv. N. C. Blue Ridge to South Carolina, where it is called PEEDEE.
Yaguajay (yä'gwä-hī'; 189) munic. (pop. 21) & town (pop. 3) Santa Clara prov. Cuba.
Yakima (yăk'ĭ-mȧ) co. S Wash. 5,059 □ pop. 64, × Yakima. — city, × of Yakima co. Washington, pop. 19. — riv. Wash. 200 m. long, Cascade range to Columbia river.
Yakutat Bay (yăk'ōō-tăt) on southeastern coast of Alaska, 60° N, 140° W.
Yakutsk (yä-kōōtsk') autonomous repub. E Siberia, Russia, Asia, 1,457,070 □ pop. 301; politically not in Siberia. See RUSSIA, SIBERIA, in *Gaz.* — town, its ✻, on Lena riv. p. 7.
Yale (yāl) city, Payne co. Okla. pop. 3.
Yale, Mount, in Rocky mts. Chaffee co. Colorado, 14,172 ft. high.
Yalobusha (yăl'ō-bōōsh'ȧ) co N Miss. 490 □ p. 19, × × Coffeeville & Water Valley.
Yalta (yal'tä) spt. Crimea republic, Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 31; resort.
Yalu (yä'lōō') *or* **Amnok** (ăm'nŏk) *Jap.* **Oryoku** (ōr'yō'kōō) riv. bet. Manchuria & Korea, 300 m. to Yellow sea; navig. in lower course; naval bat. Japan & China 1894, near mouth.
Yalung (yä'lōōng') riv. ab. 725 m. long, trib. of Yangtze, E Tibet & Szechwan prov. China.
Yamagata (yä'mä-gä'tä) pref. N Honshu isl. Japan, 3,593 □ p. 969. — city, ✻ of pref. p. 48.
Yamaguchi (-gōō'chē) pref. W Honshu, Japan, 2,350 □ p. 1,041. — city, its ✻ p. 21.
Yamal (yä-mal') *or* **Yalmal** (yäl-mäl') pen. NW Siberia, bet. Kara sea and Gulf of Ob ab. 380 m. by 150 m.
Yamanashi (yä'mä-nä'shē) pref. cen. Honshu, Japan, 1,720 □ pop. 583, ✻ Kofu.
Yamashiro (yä'mä-shē'rō) old prov. W cen. Honshu, Japan; now Kyoto pref.
Yamaska (yä-mäs'kȧ) co. Quebec prov. Canada, × St. François du Lac.
Yamato (yä'mä'tō) old prov. W cen. Honshu, Japan; now Nara pref.
Yambol *or* **Jambol** (yäm'bōl) *Turk.* **Yamboli** (-bō-lē) comm. Burgas dept. Bulgaria, p. 20.
Yamdena (yäm-dā'nä) largest of Timorlaut isls. Du. E. Indies, 1,151 □.
Yamdok (yäm-dŏk') *or* **Palti** (päl'tē) lake, Tibet, 45 m. fr. Lhasa; alt. 13,809 ft.
Yamethin (yä-mē'thĕn) dist. of Meiktila div. Upper Burma, 4,258 □ p. 323. — its ✻ p. 9.
Yamhill (yăm'hĭl) co. NW Oregon, 714 □ pop. 21, × McMinnville.
Yampa (yăm'pȧ) riv. Colorado, 200 m. long, Rocky mts. to Green river.
Yana (yä'nȧ) riv. Yakutsk, Soviet Russia, Asia, 750 m. to Arctic oc.; large bay at mouth.
Yanam (yä-näm') *or* **Yanaon** (yä'nä'ôN') Fr. settlement, India, near N entrance of Godavari riv. into Bay of Bengal, 3½ □ pop. 5.
Yancey (yăn'sĭ) co. W North Carolina, 298 □ pop. 15, × Burnsville.
Yandabu (yän'dä-bōō') tn. on Irrawaddy, Upper Burma, 40 m. W of Mandalay; treaty 1826.
Yangchow (yäng'chō') mfg. town, S Kiangsu, China, 15 m. N of Yangtze, pop. 100.
Yangtze (yäng'tsĕ') *or* **Yangtze-kiang** (-kyäng') *i. e.* "Yang kingdom river," the principal river (*kiang*) in China, 3,200 m.; rises in Tibet, flows through cen. China to E. China sea. — **Gorges,** series of remarkable gorges in Yangtze riv. bet. Chungking & Ichang.
Yankton (yăngk'tŭn) co. SE S. Dakota, 523 □ pop. 15. — city, its × pop. 5; college.
Yannina *or* **Janina** (yä'nē-nä) *Serb* **Janina** (yä'nē-nä) nome, Epirus, NW Greece, 2,599 □ pop. 177. — city, its ✻ pop. 19.
Yap (yăp) isl. W Caroline isls. ab. 9° 25′ N, 138° E, 79 □ p. 7; cable station; Jap. mandate.
Yapurá *or* **Japurá** (yä'pōō-rä') riv. 1,750 m. long, SE Colombia & Brazil, to Amazon river.
Yaqui (yä'kē) riv. Mexico, 420 m. long, flows into Gulf of California. See YAQUI, *n.*
Yaracuy (yä'rä-kwē') state, NW Venezuela, S. Amer. 2,741 □ pop. 108, ✻ San Felipe.
Yarkand (yär'kănd') cml. city & oasis, W Sinkiang, China, p. 50. — riv. See TARIM (*Gaz.*).
Yarmouth (yär'mŭth) town, Cumberland co. Maine, pop. 2. — co. SW Nova Scotia, 859 □ p. 22. — spt. town, its × pop. 7. —, **Great,** spt. co. bor. Norfolk co. Eng. p. 61.
Yaroslavl (yä'rō-slä'vl') prov. NW Soviet Russia, Europe, 6,147 □ p. 65. — city, its ✻ p. 73.
Yarra Yarra (yär'ȧ yär'ȧ) river, Victoria, Australia, 150 m. long, to Port Phillip bay.
Yarrow Water (yăr'ō) small riv. Selkirk co. Scot.; celebrated by Wordsworth.
Yarumal (yä'rōō-mäl') town, Antioquia dept. Colombia, S. Amer. pop. 21.
Yass-Canberra (yăs'-kăn'bĕr-ȧ) dist. SE New South Wales in which is the territory (ab. 912 □ pop. 2) acquired in 1910 by Commonwealth of Australia for site of a federal capital, exclusive of federal ter. at Jervis bay. See CANBERRA, FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY (*Gaz.*).
Yates (yāts) co. W New York, 343 □ pop. 17, × Penn Yan.
Yates Center, city, × of Woodson co. Kansas, pop. 2.
Yathkyed (yăth'kĭ-ăd') lake, 858 □, cen. Keewatin dist. Northwest Territories, Canada.
Yauco (yä'ōō-kō) munic. (pop. 26) & town (pop. 7) SW Porto Rico.
Yaunde (youn'dĕ) *Fr.* **Yaoundé** (yä'ōōn'dä') town, ✻ of French Cameroons, W Afr. pop. 30.
Yavapai (yä'vȧ-pī) co. Arizona, 8,150 □ pop. 24, × Prescott.
Yavari *or* **Javary** (yä'vä-rē') riv. 600 m. long, bet. Brazil & Peru, to Marañón river.
Yazoo (yăz'ōō) co. W cen. Miss. 905 □ pop. 37, × Yazoo City. — river, Miss. 290 m. to Mississippi river. — **City,** city, × of Yazoo co. Miss. on E bank of Yazoo riv. p. 5.
Yeadon (yĕ'dŭn) urban dist. West Riding, Yorkshire, England, pop. 8.
Yecla (yā'klä) comm. Murcia prov. Spain, pop 25.
Yell, co. W Ark. 955 □ p. 26, ×× Danville & Dardanelle. — isl. 55 □, Shetland isls. p. 2.
Yellow Medicine, co. SW Minnesota, 749 □ pop. 17, × Granite Falls.
Yellow Sea, *Chin.* **Hwang-hai** (hwäng'-hī') inlet, Pacific oc. bet. China & Korea.
Yellow Springs, vil. Greene co. Ohio, pop. 1; Antioch college.
Yellowstone (yĕl'ō-stōn') co. S Montana, 2,611 □ pop. 30, × Billings. — lake, 20 m. long, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming. — riv. Wyo. & Mont. 600 m. long, Wyo. to Missouri river; grand cañon & falls (upper 110 ft. & lower 310 ft.).
Yellowstone National Park, Idaho, Mont., & (mostly) Wyo. tract of land, 3,348 □, 44° 8′ to 45° 2′ N, 110° to 111° 6′ W; by act of Congress, 1872, set apart as a public park; geysers, hot springs, etc. The part in Wyoming (2,948 □) is Yellowstone National Park co.
Yemen (yĕm'ĕn) *anc.* ARA'BIA FE'LIX, country, SW Arabia, 75,000 □ pop. 1,000, ✻ Sana.
Yenisei (yĕ'nĕ-sē'ĕ) riv. Mongolia & Siberia, Asia, ab. 3,000 m. long, to Arctic ocean.

Witkowitz. = VITKOVICE.
Wokyá. See VOLHYNIA.
Wönsan. See GENSAN.
Wormatia. See WORMS.
Wŏru. Var. of VŎRU.
Wrschowitz. See VRŠOVICE.
Wyvis, Mount. See BEN WYVIS.
Xalapa. Var. of JALAPA.
Xeres. Old form of JEREZ.
Xulla Islands. See SULA ISLS.
Yafa, Yafe. Vars. of JAFFA.
Yakobshtat. = JAKOBSTADT.
Yalmal. See YAMAL.
Yalpukh. See IALPUG.
Yaoundé. See YAUNDE.
Yare. See BROADS, THE.
Yaroslav. Var. of JAROSŁAW.
Yassy. Var. of JASSY.
Yeddo *or* **Yedo.** See TOKYO.
Yeisk. See EYSK.
Yellow River. See HWANG.
Yelmo. See SEGURA.
Yenije Focha. See FOCHA.
Yenije-i-Vardar. See JANICA.

Yeniseisk (yĕ'nĕ-sā'ĭsk) prov. N cen. Siberia, Asia, 987,125 □ pop. 1,193.— its ✻ p. 8.
Yenishehr (yĕ'nĭ-shĕ'h'r) town, Brusa vilayet, Turkey in Asia, 25 m. E by N of Brusa. p. 24.
Yeotmal (yĕ-ōt-mäl') dist. of Berar, Central Provs. Br. India, pop. 748. — its ✻ pop. 11.
Yeovil (yō'vĭl) mfg. mun. bor. Somersetshire, England, pop. 15.
Yeshil Irmak (yĕ-shĭl' ĭr-mäk') *anc.* I'RIS, riv. (*irmak*) Sivas vilayet, to Black sea.
Yezd (yĕzd) prov. cen. Persia, Asia, 18,000 □. — mfg. city, its ✻ pop. 45.
Yezo (yĕz'ō) isl. Japan. See HOKKAIDO (*Gaz.*).
Yoakum (yō'kŭm) co. NW Tex. 879 □, × Plains. — city, De Witt & Lavaca cos. Tex. pop. 6.
Yochow (yō'chō') treaty port, Hunan prov. China, on outlet of Tungting lake, pop. 20.
Yoho Park (yō'hō') nat. park, Rocky mts. E Br. Columbia, 560 □ ; W of Rocky Mt. Park.
Yokkaichi (yōk'kĭ'chē) city, Miye pref. S cen. Honshu, Japan, pop. 35.
Yokohama (yō'kō-hä'mä) cml. spt. city, ✻ of Kanagawa pref. E cen. Honshu, Japan, pop. (1920) 423 ; earthquake & fire, Sept. 1, 1923.
Yokosuka (yō'kō-sōō'kä) city, Kanagawa pref. E cen. Honshu, Japan, pop. 90.
Yola (yō'lä) town, Northern prov. Nigeria, Afr. near Cameroons border, pop. 12.
Yolo (yō'lō) co. N cen. California, 1,014 □ pop. 17, × Woodland.
Yonezawa (yō'nĕ-zä'wä) city, Yamagata pref. N Honshu, Japan, pop. 43.
Yonkers (yŏn'kĕrz) city, Westchester co. N. Y. on Hudson river, pop. 100.
Yonne (yŏn) riv. France, 120 m. long, E dept. Nièvre to Seine riv. — dept. NE cen. France, 2,894 □ pop. 273, ✻ Auxerre.
York (yōrk) co. SW Maine, 989 □ pop. 71, × Alfred. — co. SE cen. Nebr. 575 □ pop. 17, × York. — co. S Pa. 903 □ pop. 144, × York. — co. N S. C. 651 □ pop. 51, × York. — co. SE Va. 136 □ pop. 8, × Yorktown. — town, Sumter co. Ala. pop. 2. — town, York co. Maine, pop. 3. — city, × of York co. Nebr. p. 5 ; college. — mfg. city, × of York co. Pa. p. 48. — town, × of York co. S. C. p. 3. — See YORKSHIRE (*Gaz.*). — *anc.* EBORA'CUM, city & co. bor. × of Yorkshire, Eng. p. 84; cathedral. See COUNCIL OF THE NORTH. — co. SW New Brunswick, Can. p. 32. — co. Ontario, Canada, × Toronto.
York, Cape, N Australia, on E of Gulf of Carpentaria. — W Greenland, on Baffin bay.
Yorke's Peninsula (yōrks) 100 m. long, South Australia, Spencer's gulf.
York River, estuary of Mattaponi & Pamunkey rivs. Va. 40 m. long ; to Chesapeake bay.
Yorkshire (yōrk'shĭr ; -shĕr) *or* **York,** co. N Eng. 6,071 □ pop. 4,099, × York ; incl. three admin. cos. North Riding, East Riding, and West Riding. See RIDING, *n.* 1.
Yorkton (yōrk'tŭn) town, SE Saskatchewan, Canada, pop. 5.
Yorktown (-toun) town, De Witt co. Texas, pop. 2. — town, × of York co. Va. ; surrender of Cornwallis 1781.
Yorkville (-vĭl) vil. Oneida co. N. Y. pop. 2. — vil. Belmont & Jefferson cos. Ohio, pop. 2.
Yorubaland (yō'rōō-bä-länd') the country of the Yorubas, former kingdom, now mostly in Lagos hinterland, W S. Nigeria, W Afr. ab. 20,000 □. See YORUBA, *n.*
Yosemite Falls (yō-sĕm'ĭ-tē) series of falls, Yosemite Nat. Park, Calif.: upper fall, a drop of 1,430 ft. ; intermediate cascades & rapids ; lower fall, a drop of 320 ft. ; total ht. 2,526 ft.
Yosemite National Park, E Calif. 1,125 □ ; wonderful scenery ; includes Yosemite valley, 6 m. long, & Yosemite peak, 6,935 ft. above sea level.
Youghal (yôl ; yōō'ôl) cml. spt. bor. Cork co. Munster prov. Irish Free State, pop. 5.
Youghiogheny River (yōk'ō-gā'nĭ) riv. W. Va., Md. & Pa. to Monongahela riv. ab. 150 m.
Young (yŭng) co. N Texas, 875 □ pop. 13, × Graham.
Youngstown (yŭngz'toun) city, × of Mahoning co. Ohio, pop. 132 ; iron & steel works.
Youngsville (yŭngz'vĭl) bor. Warren co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Youngwood (yŭng'wŏŏd) bor. Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Ypres (ē'pr') comm. West Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 17 ; scene of many battles 1914–18.
Ypsilanti (ĭp'sĭ-lăn'tĭ) mfg. city, Washtenaw co. Mich. on Huron river, pop. 7 ; college.
Yser (ē'zär') riv. dept. Nord, France, & Belgium to North sea, 55 m. ; battles 1914–18.
Yssingeaux (ē'săN'zhō') comm. dept. Haute-Loire, France, pop. 7.
Ystad (ü'städ) cml. spt. Malmöhus prov. S Sweden, on Baltic sea, pop. comm. 12.
Yuba (yōō'bä) co. N cen. Calif. 632 □ p. 10, × Marysville. — **City,** × of Sutter co. Calif. p. 2.
Yucatan (yōō'kä-tän') pen. incl. Campeche & Yucatan states & Quintana Roo ter. (in SE Mexico) and British Honduras & N Guatemala (in Cen. America). — state, N Yucatan pen. Mexico, 15,941 □ pop. 348, ✻ *Mérida.*
Yucca House (yŭk'ä) nat. monument, Montezuma co. SW Colo.; prehistoric ruins.
Yuen (yōō'ĕn') *or* **Yuen-kiang** (-kyäng') riv. cen. China, about 1,000 m. to Tungting lake
Yug (yōōk) riv. 330 m. long, Soviet Russia, Eur. unites with Sukhona to form Dvina riv.
Yugoslavia, Jugoslavia, *or* **Jugo-Slavia** (yōō'gō-slä'vĭ-ä) *officially* **Serb-Croat-Slovene State,** kingdom, SE Europe, including former kingdoms of Serbia & Montenegro, and former Austro-Hungarian provs. of Bosnia & Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Croatia & Slavonia, & parts of Styria, Carniola, & Banat, 96,134 □ pop. 12,017, ✻ Belgrade.
Yukon (yōō'kŏn) riv. Yukon ter. Canada & Alaska to Bering sea, ab. 2,300 m. long from headwaters of Lewes riv. — ter. NW Canada, 207,076 □ pop. 4, ✻ Dawson.
Yuma (yōō'mä) co. SW Ariz. 9,987 □ pop. 15, × Yuma. — co. NE Colo. 2,367 □ pop. 14, × Wray. — city, × of Yuma co. Ariz. pop. 4.
Yungpingfu (yōōng'pĭng'fōō') town, Chihli prov. China, 110 m. NE of Tientsin, pop. 200.
Yunnan (yōōn'nan') prov. SW China, 146,714 □ pop. 9,000, ✻ Yunnanfu.
Yunnanfu (yōōn'nän'fōō') city, ✻ of Yunnan prov. China, pop. 90.
Yunque, El, (ĕl yōōn'kä) highest peak of Porto Rico, in the NE, 3,750 ft.
Yuzovka (yōō-sôf'kä) city, Donetz prov. Ukraine, Europe, pop. 49.
Yverdon (ē'vĕr'dôN') *or* **Yverdun** (ē'vĕr'dŭN') comm. Vaud canton, Switzerland, pop. 9.
Yvetot (ēv'tō') comm. dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, 20 m. NW of Rouen, pop. 7.
Yzeure (ē'zûr') comm. dept. Allier, France, pop. 6.
Zaandam (zän'däm') comm. N. Holland prov. Neth. on Zaan river, pop. 28.
Zabaikal (zä-bä'ĕ-käl') former prov. E Far Eastern Region, Siberia, Asia, now E part of Transbaikalia prov. ✻ Chita. Cf. PRIBAIKAL (*Gaz.*).
Zab, Great, *Ar.* **Zab Ala** (zäb ä'lä') riv. SE Kurdistan & NE Mesopotamia, A ia, 260 m. long, to Tigris river below Mosul. **—, Little,** *Ar.* **Zab al Asfal** (äl äs'fäl) riv. Kurdistan, Persia & NE Mesopotamia, ab. 230 m. long, to Tigris river.
Zaborze (zä-bô'zhĕ) comm. Oppeln govt. dist. Upper Silesia prov. Prussia, pop. 25.
Zacapa (sä-kä'pä ; 268) town, E Guatemala, Cen. America, pop. 18.
Zacapoaxtla (sa-ka'pō-äs'tlō) town, Puebla state, Mexico, pop. 12.
Zacatecas (sä'ka-tā'käs ; 268) state, cen. Mexico, 24,473 □ pop. 480. — its ✻ pop. 33.
Zacatecoluca (sä-kä'tā-kō-lōō'kä ; 268) town, Salvador, Cen. America, pop. 27.
Zacatlán (sä'kä-tlän' ; 268) city, Puebla state, Mexico, pop. 11.
Zagazig (za'gä-zĕg') cml. town, ✻ of Sharkiya prov. Lower Egypt, pop 42.
Zagreb (zä'grĕb) *Hung.* **Zágráb** (zä'gräb) *Ger.* **Agram** (ä'grăm ; ŏg'rŏm) *anc.* ZAGRA'BIA, dept. cen. Croatia, NW Yugoslavia, Eur. — city, its ✻ & ✻ of Croatia, pop. 80.
Zagros Mountains (zä'grōs) name for ranges of W Persia on boundary of S Mesopotamia.
Zakataly (zä'kä-tä'lĭ) dist. E Georgia, Asia, 1,537 □ pop. 93. — town, its ✻.
Zala (zô'lô) co. W Hungary, 1,884 □ pop. 347, × Zalaegerszeg.
Zalaegerszeg (zô'lô-ĕ'gĕr-sĕg) comm. × of Zala co. Hungary, pop. 13.
Zalamea la Real (thä'lä-mā'ä lä rä-äl') comm. Huelva prov. Spain, pop. 10.
Zalau (zä'lou) *Hung.* **Zilah** (zĭ'lô) comm. ✻ of Salagiu dept. Crisana, Roumania, pop. 8.
Zalenze (tsä-lĕn'tsĕ) comm. Polish Silesia, pop. 16.
Zaleszczyki (zä'lyĕsh-chĭ'kē) comm. Tarnopol prov. Poland, pop. 6 ; battles 1914–16.
Zama (zā'mä) anc. town, N Africa, SW of Carthage ; battle 202 B. C.
Zambales (säm-bä'läs ; 268) prov. W Luzon, Phil. isls. 1,421 □ pop. 84, ✻ Iba.
Zambezi (zäm-bē'zĭ ; zäm-bä'zē) riv. E Angola, Rhodesia, & Port. East Africa about 1,600 m. to Indian ocean; forms boundary bet. Northern & Southern Rhodesia.
Zamboanga (säm'bō-äŋ'gä ; 268) prov. NW Mindanao & Basilan island, Phil. isls. 6,383 □ pop. 147. — spt. munic. its ✻ pop. 31.
Zamora (thä-mō'rä) prov. NW Spain, 4,098 □ p. 291. — city, its ✻ p. 18. — state, W Venezuela, 13,591 □ p. 55, ✻ Barinas. — (sä-mō'rä ; 268) city, Michoacán state, Mexico, p. 15
Zamość (zä'mŏshch) *Russ.* **Zamoste** (zä-môs'tyĕ) ft. comm. Lublin prov. Poland, p. 19.
Zandvoort (zänt'vōrt) comm. North Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Zanesville (zānz'vĭl) mfg. city, × of Muskingum co. Ohio, pop. 30.
Zante (zän'tē) *Greek* **Zakynthos** (*mod. Gr.* za'kĭn-thŏs) isl. Ionian isls. a nome of Greece, 158 □ pop. 42. — its ✻ pop. 11.
Zanzibar (zăn'zĭ-bär' ; zăn'zĭ-bär') sultanate, E African coast, a Br. prot. consisting of isls. of Zanzibar & Pemba, with strip of adj. mainland. See KENYA (*Gaz.*). — isl. of sultanate, 640 □ p. 114. See SWAHILI, *n.* — spt. town, ✻ of sultanate, on Zanzibar isl. p. 35.
Zapata (sä-pä'tä) co. S Tex. 1,040 □ p. 3, × Zapata. — swamp, SW Santa Clara prov. Cuba.
Zaporozh (zä'pô-rôzh') *or* **Aleksandrovsk,** prov. S Ukraine, Eur. 12,291 □ pop. 1,543.
Zara (zä'rä ; *It.* dzä'rä) *Serbian* **Zadar** (zä'där) spt. city, on Dalmatian coast, Adriatic sea, pop. 16 ; belongs to Italy.
Zarate (sä-rä'tä ; 268) town, on Paraná riv. Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, pop. 17.
Zaria (zä'rĕ-ä) town, cen. N. Nigeria, Africa, pop. 40.
Zastron (zäs'trŏn) town, SE Orange Free State, U. of S. Afr. pop. 3.
Žatec (zhä'tyĕts) *or* **Saaz** (zäts) comm. Louny dept. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, p. 16.
Zavalla (să-văl'ya) co. S Texas, 1,348 □ pop. 3, × Batesville.
Zawierce (zä-vyĕr'tsĕ) comm. Kielce prov. Poland, pop. 29.
Zbaraž (zbä'räsh) town, Tarnopol prov. Poland, pop. 8; famous in Polish wars of 17th cent.
Zduńska Wola (z'dōōn'y'-skä vō'lä) comm. Łódź prov. Poland, pop. 19.
Zealand (zē'lənd) *Dan.* **Sjælland** (shĕl'län) group of isls. E Denmark, 2,900 □ pop. 1,270. — largest island in this group, 2,719 □ pop. 1,145.
Zebedani, Bz (ĕz zĕ'bĕ-dä'nĕ) town, Syria, Asia, 20 m. NW of Damascus, pop. 35.
Zeebrugge (zā'brōōg'ĕ) spt. of Bruges, W. Flanders prov. Belgium, on the North sea at entrance to Bruges ship canal ; German submarine base in World War.
Zeeland (zē'lənd) city, Ottawa co. Mich. pop. 2. — (*Dutch pron.* zā'länt) prov. S Netherlands, 689 □ pop. 247, ✻ Middelburg.
Zeerust (zā'rŭst) town, W Transvaal prov. U. of S. Africa, pop. 2.
Zehlendorf (tsā'lĕn-dôrf) comm. Potsdam govt. dist. Brandenburg, Prussia, pop. 21.
Zeigler (zē'glĕr) city, Franklin co. Illinois, pop. 2.
Zeila (zā'lä) spt. town, British Somaliland, E Africa, on Gulf of Aden, pop. 7.
Zeist (zīst) comm. Utrecht prov. Netherlands, pop. 17.
Zeitz (tsīts) mfg. comm. Merseburg govt. dist. Saxony prov. Prussia, pop. 32.
Zele (zā'lĕ) comm. East Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 15.
Zelienople (zĕ'lĭ-ĕn-ō'p'l) bor. Butler co. Pennsylvania, pop. 2.
Zella-Mehlis (tsĕl'lä-mā'lĭs) comm. Saxe-Gotha dist. Thuringia, Germany, pop. 13.
Zemgalia (zĕm-gä'lĭ-ä) *Lett.* **Zemgale** (zĕm-gä'lĕ) *Ger.* **Semgallen** (zĕm-gäl'ĕn) region, part of Kurland prov. S Latvia, Europe.
Zemplén (zĕm'plān) co. NE Hungary, 685 □ pop. 136, × Sátoraljaújhely.
Zenjan (zĕn-jän') *or* **Zinjan,** prov. NW Persia, Asia, 14,000 □. — town, its ✻ pop. 25.
Zenshu (zŭn'shōō') *or* **Chunju** (chŭn'jōō') town, ✻ of North Zenra prov. Korea, Jap. p. 18.
Zerbst (tsĕrpst) comm. Anhalt, Germany, pop. 19.
Zermatt (tsĕr'mat') vil. & resort, Valais canton, Switzerland, pop. 2 ; elevation 5,315 ft.
Zeulenroda (tsoi'lĕn-rō'dä) comm. Reuss dist. Thuringia, Germany, pop. 12.
Zevenaar (zā'vĕn-är') comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Zevenbergen (zā'vĕn-bĕr'gĕn; 172) comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 8.
Zeya (zĕ'yà) riv. 720 m. long, Amur prov. E Siberia, to Amur river.
Zgierz (zgyĕzh) *Russ.* **Zgerzh** (zgyĕrzh) comm. Łódź prov. Poland, pop. 21.
Zhob (zōb) dist. NE Brit. Baluchistan, 3,626 □ pop. 57, chief town Fort Sandeman.
Židenice (zhĭ'dĕ-nĭt-sĕ) comm. sub. of Brünn, Moravia, Czechoslovakia, pop. 14.
Ziebach (zē'bä) co. N South Dakota, 2,504 □ pop. 4, × Dupree.
Zierikzee (zē'rĭk-zā') ft. comm. Zeeland prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Zile (zē-lĕ') *anc.* ZE'LA, town, Sivas vilayet, Asia Minor, pop. 27 ; battle 47 B. C.
Žilina (zhĭ'lĭ-nà) *Hung.* **Zsolna** (zhōl'nō) *Ger.* **Sillein** (zĭl'ĭn) comm. Turček Svatý Martin. dept. Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, Eur. pop. 12.
Zillebeke (zĭl'ĕ-bā'kĕ) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, near Ypres, pop. 2.
Zimbabwe (zĭm-bä'bwä) site of ruins, near Victoria, Mashonaland, S. Rhodesia ; disting. as Great Zimbabwe fr. a smaller & more recent group 8 m. distant (Little Zimbabwe).
Zinal Rothorn (tsē-näl' rōt'hôrn') mt. Pennine Alps, Switzerland, near Zermatt, 13,855 ft.
Zinder (zĭn'dĕr) *or* **Sinder** (sĭn'dĕr) cml. town, ✻ of Ter. of Niger, Fr. W. Africa, pop. 16.
Zion (zī'ŏn) city, Lake co. Ill. pop. 6. See CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. — *or* **Sion** (sī'ŏn) mt. Palestine, Asia, site of Jerusalem.
Zion National Park, Washington co. SW Utah, 120 □; scenic cañon, 800 to 2,000 ft. deep.
Ziria (zē'rĭ-ä) *anc.* & *mod.* CYLLE'NE *or* KYLLE'NE, mt. cen. Greece, highest in Morea, 7,789 ft
Zittau (tsĭt'ou) mfg. comm. Bautzen circle, Saxony, Germany, pop. 34.
Žižkov (zhĭsh'kŏf) city, sub. of Prague, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Europe, pop. 72.
Zlatoust (zlä'tô-ōōst') city, Ufa prov. Soviet Russia, Europe, pop. 42.
Złoczów (zlô'chŏŏf) comm. Tarnopol prov. Poland, pop. 11 ; battles 1914.
Złota Lipa (zlō'tä lē'pä) riv. SE Poland, 65 m. long, flows S to Dniester riv.; battle line 1914.
Znojmo (z'noi'mō) *or* **Znaim** (z'nīm) comm. Jihlava dept. Moravia, Czechoslovakia, p. 21.
Zofingen (zō'fĭng-ĕn) comm. Aargau canton, Switzerland, pop. 5.
Zomba (zŏm'bä) town, ✻ of Nyasaland prot. E Africa, 70 m. S of Lake Nyasa.
Zone of the Straits, demilitarized zone, a coastal strip of ter. N & S of Bosporus & Dardanelles, incl. Constantinople, Izmid (but not Brusa), & Ægean isls. of Samothrace, Lemnos, & Mytilene ; admin. 1920–22 by League of Nations, now all in Turkey exc. the Ægean isls.
Zonnebeke (zŏn'ĕ-bā'kĕ) comm. W. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 4 ; battles 1915, 1917.
Zoppot (tsōp'ōt) comm. Free City of Danzig ter. Europe, pop. 18 ; watering place.
Zor (zôr) region, NE Syria, Asia, on both sides Euphrates, 30,110 □ pop. 100, ✻ Deir.
Zorndorf (tsôrn'dôrf) vil. Brandenburg, Prussia, near Küstrin ; battle August 25, 1758.
Zoutpansberg (zout'pâns'bĕrk' ; 172) that is, "salt-pan mountain," mts. (highest about 4,500 ft.) SE Africa, continuation of the Drakensberg (which see in *Gaz.*).
Zuffenhausen (tsōō'fĕn-hou'zĕn) comm. Neckar circle, Württemberg, Germany, pop. 14.
Zug (tsōōk) canton, cen. Switzerland, 92 □ p. 32 ; smallest canton. — comm. its ✻ pop 10.
Zug, Lake of, *Ger.* **Zugersee** (tsōō'gĕr-zā') *or* **Zuger See,** lake (*see*) in Aargau canton & touching Schwyz & Lucerne, Switzerland, 15 □ ; elevation 1,368 ft. ; depth 650 ft.
Zuider Zee (zī'dĕr zā') that is, "southern sea," *anc.* FLE'VO LA'CUS, landlocked inlet, Netherlands, 85 m. long ; formerly a lake, it was united to the North sea by inundations.
Zújar (thōō'här ; 189) riv. Estremadura, Spain, 100 m. long to Guadiana river.
Zula (zōō'lä) spt. town on Red sea, Eritrea, Africa.
Zulia (sōōl'yä ; 268) state, NW Venezuela, S. Amer. 25,283 □ pop. 119, ✻ Maracaibo. — *or* **El Zulia** (ĕl) lake, 290 □, near Maracaibo, Venezuela.
Zululand (zōō'lōō-länd') region, NE Natal, Union of S. Afr. 10,424 □ p. 220, ✻ Eshowe.
Zundert (zŭn'dĕrt) comm. N. Brabant prov. Netherlands, pop. 6.
Zupo, Piz (pēts tsōō'pō) mt. Rhætian Alps, Switzerland & Italy, 13,120 ft. high.
Zurich (zōō'rĭk) *Ger.* **Zürich** (tsü'rĭk) canton, N Switzerland, 666 □ pop. 539. — mfg. city, its ✻, at N end of Lake of Zurich, p. 207; univ. See ATHENS OF SWITZERLAND.
Zurich, Lake of, *Ger.* **Zürichsee** (tsü'rĭk-zā') *or* **Züricher See** (tsü'rĭk-ĕr zā') lake (*see*) mostly in Zurich canton, Switzerland, 25 m. long, 34 □.
Zutphen (zŭt'fĕn) mfg. comm. Gelderland prov. Netherlands, pop. 19.
Zvečani (zvā-chä'nĭ) dept. S Serbia, Yugoslavia, Europe, pop. 70.
Zvolen (zvō'lĕn) *Hung.* **Zólyom** (zō'lyŏm) *Ger.* **Sohl** (zōl) dept. Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, 3,611 □ pop. 492, ✻ Bystrica Baňská. — *Ger.* **Altsohl** (ält'zōl') comm. in dept. pop. 9.
Zweibrücken (tsvī'brük'ĕn) mfg. comm. Palatinate govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, pop. 15.
Zwickau (tsvĭk'ou) circle, Saxony, Germany, 973 □ pop. 795. — mfg. city, its ✻ pop. 70.
Zwijndrecht (zvīn'drĕkt) comm. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, pop. 10.
Zwolle (zvôl'lĕ) comm. ✻ of Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 35 ; foundries ; shipyards.
Zwollerkerspel (zvôl'ĕr-kĕr'spĕl) comm. Overijssel prov. Netherlands, pop. 7.
Zwyndrecht (zvīn'drĕkt) comm. E. Flanders prov. Belgium, pop. 7.
Żyrardów (zhĭ-rär'dôôf) comm. Warsaw prov. Poland, pop, 21.

Yetorofu. See ITURUP.
Yingkow. See NEWCHWANG.
Yorks. Abbr. YORKSHIRE.
Yssel. See IJSSEL.
Ystradyfodwg. See RHONDDA.
Yuan. Var. of YUEN.
Yurev. See DORPAT.
Yütten. See KERIYA.
Zabern. See SAVERNE.
Zabrze. See HINDENBURG.
Zadar. See ZARA.
Zafarin Isls. See CHAFARINA.
Zaidam. See TSAIDAM.
Zairam Nor. See SAIRAM NOR.
Zakynthos. See ZANTE.
Zancle. See MESSINA.
Zaragoza. See SARAGOSSA.
Zaraka. See STYMPHALIS.
Zea. See KEOS.
Zela. See ZILE.
Zelaya. See MOSQUITO COAST.
Zemun. See SEMLIN.
Zengg. See SENJ.
Zenra. See NORTH ZENRA; SOUTH ZENRA.
Zenta. See SENTA.
Zhitomir. See JITOMIR.
Zilah. See ZALAU.
Zimony. See SEMLIN.
Zinjan. See ZENJAN.
Zips. See SZEPES. [AREA.]
Ziranian Region. = ZYRIAN
Znaim. See ZNOJMO.
Zoan. See TANIS.
Zoara. Var. of SUARA.
Zólyom. See ZVOLEN.
Zombor. See SOMBOR.
Zoug. Var. of ZUG.
Zsolna. See ŽILINA.
Zsombolya. See HATZFELD.
Zuara. See SUARA.
Zuidholland. See SOUTH HOLLAND.
Zungaria. See DZUNGARIA.
Zuyder Zee. = ZUIDER ZEE.
Zwellendam. = SWELLENDAM.
Zyria. Var. of ZIBIA.
Zyrian Area. See KOMI AREA.

A
PRONOUNCING BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

CONTAINING MORE THAN

TWELVE THOUSAND NAMES OF NOTEWORTHY PERSONS

WITH

THEIR NATIONALITY, THEIR STATION, THEIR PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION, AND THE DATES OF THEIR BIRTH AND DEATH

THE design of this work of biographical reference is to furnish short answers to the questions most frequently asked concerning any one of the distinguished or notable persons herein mentioned; namely: What is the correct spelling and pronunciation of his name? What was he? What was his nationality? When did he live?

Where two or more members of a family are mentioned, the relationship is stated in italics immediately after the Christian name (as *Son*, *Father*, etc., as the case may be). An assumed name, a sobriquet, or an original name not so well known, is generally printed in italics. The italic words in brackets indicate something noteworthy with which the person has had to do, as a book, a painting, an invention, a discovery, a doctrine, or the like. In many instances what is thus inclosed serves to identify the person clearly.

The mark of interrogation indicates an approximate or a doubtful date.

fl. means flourished *or* lived.

Where two or more persons having the same name are mentioned, the pronunciation is given with the name of the first individual only, if it is the same for each.

The figures sometimes given with the respelling for pronunciation refer to sections in the Guide to Pronunciation.

For special treatment of various sounds in foreign languages, see pp. 2376–2378.

The dates before the Christian Era are denoted by B. C.

A

Aagesen (ô′gē-sĕn), Svend. Earliest Danish historian. Born. Died. 1130— ?

Aali Pasha (ä′lē pä-shä′). Turkish statesman. 1815—1871.

Aarestrup (ô′rē-strōp), Carl Ludvig Emil. Danish poet. 1800—1856.

Aarssens, van (vän är′sĕns), Frans. Dutch diplomatist. 1572—1641.

Aasen (ô′sĕn), Ivar Andreas. Norwegian philologist. 1813—1896.

Abad (ä-bäd′) **I.**, Abu Amru Ibn Habed. First Moorish king of Seville, and founder of the Abadite dynasty. ? —1042.

Abamonti (ä′bä-mōn′tē), Giuseppe. Neapolitan statesman. 1759—1818.

Abancourt, d' (dä′bäN′kōōr′), Charles Xavier Joseph Franqueville. Minister of war of Louis XVI. of France. 1758—1792.

Abano, d' (dä-bä′nō), Pietro. Italian astrologer and physician. 1250—1316.

Abarca (ä-bär′kä), Joaquin. Spanish prelate and Carlist. 1780—1844.

Abascal (ä′bäs-käl′; 133), José Fernando. Spanish viceroy of Peru. 1743—1821.

Abauzit (ä′bō′zēt′), Firmin. French philosopher and writer. 1679—1767.

Abbad (ăb′băd′). See ABAD.

Abbadie (ä′bä′dē′), Jacques. French Protestant theologian. 1654?–1727.

Abbadie, d' (dä′bä′dē′), Antoine Thomson. French voyager. 1810—1897.

Abbadie, d', Arnaud Michel. *Brother of preceding.* French voyager. 1815—1893.

Abbas (ăb′bäs′; äb′bäs) **I.** *The Great.* Shah (king) of Persia (1582–1628). 1557—1628.

Abbas Hilmi (äb′bäs hĭl′mē). Khedive of Egypt (1892–1914). 1874—1923.

Abbas Mirza (mĭr′za). Persian prince and military leader. 1785 ?–1833.

Abbassides. See ABBASSIDE, *a.*, in *Vocab.*

Abbate, dell' (dĕl′läb-bä′tā), Niccolo. Italian fresco painter. 1512—1571.

Abbatucci (ä′bä′tü′chē′; *It. pron.* äb′bä-tōōt′chē), Jacques Pierre Charles. French diplomatist. 1791—1857.

Abbe (ăb′ē), Cleveland. American meteorologist. 1838—1916.

Abbeville, d' (dä′bᵛēl′), Claude. Capuchin historian. ? —1632.

Abbey (ăb′ĭ), Edwin Austin. American artist. 1852—1911.

Abbon of Fleury (ä′bôN′). Abbot of Fleury. French monk and savant. 945—1004.

Abbot (ăb′ŭt), Benjamin. American teacher. 1762—1849.

Abbot, Ezra. American biblical scholar. 1819—1884.

Abbot, Samuel. Founder of the theological seminary at Andover, Mass. 1732—1812.

Abbott (ăb′ŭt), Benjamin Vaughan. *Son of Jacob.* American law writer. 1830—1890.

Abbott, Charles Conrad. American naturalist. 1843 ——.

Abbott, Edwin Abbott. English theologian and author. 1838 ——.

Abbott, Evelyn. English classical scholar. 1843—1901.

Abbott, Jacob. American author and clergyman. [*Rollo Books.*] 1803—1879.

Abbott, John Stevens Cabot. *Brother of Jacob.* American historian. 1805—1877.

Abbott, Lyman. *Son of Jacob.* American clergyman, author, and editor. 1835—1922.

Abbt (äpt), Thomas. German writer and professor of mathematics. 1738—1766.

Abd (äbd) (Arabic, *servant*), an initial word in Semitic proper names.

Abdallah-Ibn-Yasim (äb′dăl′lä-′b′n-yä-sēm′). *Fakih.* Founder of the empire of the Almoravides. ? —1058.

Abd-el-Aziz (äb′dĕl-ä′zĕz′; *mod. Sp. pron.* -ä-thēth′; 268). **II.** *Written also* **Abdelaziz** *and* **Abdul-Aziz** (äb′dōōl-). Moorish viceroy of Spain. ? —716?

Abd-el-Kadir (äb′dĕl-kä′dĕr), *or* **Abdul-Kadir** (äb′dōōl-). Emir of Mascara. 1807—1883.

Abd-er-Rahman Khan (äb′dĕr-rä′măn kän). Ameer of Afghanistan. 1830—1901.

Abdul-Aziz (äb′dōōl-ä′zēz′). Sultan of Turkey (1861–76). 1830—1876.

Abdul-Aziz. Sultan of Morocco (1894–deposed 1908). 1878 ——.

Abdul-Hamid (äb′dōōl-hä-mēd′) **II.** Sultan of Turkey (1876–deposed 1909) 1842—1918.

Abdul-Kadir (äb′dōōl-kä′dĕr). See ABD-EL-KADIR.

Abdullah. See ABDALLAH.

Abdul-Mejid (äb′dōōl mĕ-jēd′). Sultan of Turkey (1839–61). 1823—1861.

A Becket. See BECKET, Thomas à.

A Beckett (ā bĕk′ĕt), Gilbert Abbot. English comic writer. 1811—1856.

Abel (ä′bĕl), Carl. German philologist. 1837—1906.

Abel (ā′bĕl), Frederic Augustus, Sir. English chemist. 1827—1902.

Abel (ä′bĕl), Niels Henrik. Norwegian mathematician. 1802—1829.

Abélard, *or* **Abailard** (äb′ĕ-lärd; *Fr. pron.* ä′bā′lär′). French scholastic philosopher and logician. 1079—1142.

Abel de Pujol (ä′bĕl′ dē pü′zhōl′), Alexandre Denis. French painter. 1787—1861.

Abencerrages. See in *Vocab.*

Aben-Ezra (ä′bĕn-ĕz′rä), Abraham. *The Wise.* Jewish commentator. 1092?–1167.

Abercrombie (ăb′ĕr-krŭm′bĭ), James. British general in America. 1706—1781.

Aberdeen (ăb′ĕr-dēn′), George Hamilton Gordon, fourth Earl of. British statesman. 1784—1860.

Aberdeen, John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, seventh Earl of. *Grandson of preceding.* British statesman. 1847 ——.

Abernethy (ăb′ĕr-nē-thĭ), John. English surgeon. 1764—1831.

Abert (ä′bĕrt), John James, Colonel. American military engineer. 1788—1863.

Abich (ä′bĭx), Wilhelm Hermann. German-Russian naturalist. 1806—1886.

Abildgaard (ä-bĭl′gôr), Peter Christian. Danish naturalist and physician. Born. Died. 1744—1809.

Abinger (ăb′ĭn-jēr), Baron. See SCARLETT, James.

Abington (ăb′ĭng-tŭn), Frances, Mrs. *Fanny Barton.* English actress. 1737—1815.

Aboo, *or* **Abou** (Arabic, *father*). For names beginning thus, see ABU.

About (ä′bōō′), Edmond François Valentin. French writer. 1828—1885.

Abrabanel (ä-brä′bä-nĕl′), Isaac. Portuguese Jewish author. 1437—1508.

Abraham a Sancta-Clara (ä′brä-hăm ä säŋk′tä-klä′rä *or* ä′brä-hăm). *Ulrich von Megerle.* Roman Catholic preacher of Vienna. 1644—1709.

Abrantès, d' (dä′bräN′tĕs′), Andoche Junot, Duc. See JUNOT.

Abruzzi (ä-brōōt′sē), Duke of the. *Prince Luigi Amedeo Giuseppe Maria Ferdinando Francesco.* Italian naval officer, mountain climber, and arctic explorer. [*Lat. 86° 33′.*] 1873 ——.

Absalon (äb′sä-lōn), *or* **Axel** (äk′sĕl). Icelandic archbishop of Lund. 1128—1201.

Abt (äpt), Franz. German musical composer. 1819—1885.

Abu-Abdillah-Mohammed (ä′bōō-ăb-dĭl′ä-mō-hăm′ĕd). Founder of the sect and dynasty of the Almohades. 1087?–1130.

Abu-Bekr, Abou-Bekr, *or* **Abubekr** (ä′bōō-bĕk″r). First caliph of Mecca. Successor of Mohammed. 573— 634.

Abu-Hayyan (ä′bōō-hī-yän′). *Athir-ed-Din.* Arabian author. 1256—1344.

Abu-l-Abbas-Abdallah (ä′bōōl-ăb-bäs′-äb-dä′lä). *As-Seffah.* First caliph of the Abbassides. 720?– 754.

Abulfaraj (ä′bōōl-fä′räj; -fä-räj′), *or* **Abulfaragius** (äb′ŭl-fā-rā′jĭ-ŭs), Mar Gregorius. *Bar-Hebræus.* Armenian bishop and historian. 1226—1286.

Abulfazl, *or* **Aboulfazl** (ä′bōōl-fä′zᵘl; ŭb′ōōl-fŭz′l). Vizier of the emperor Akbar and historian. ? —1602.

Abulfeda, *or* **Aboulfeda** (-fĕd′ä), Ismaïl-Ibn-Ali. Arabian warrior and author. 1273?–1331.

Abul Kasim (ä′bōōl-kä-sēm′; -kä′sĕm). *Lat.* **Albuca'sis.** Arabian surgical writer of Córdoba. [*Al-Tasrîf.*] ? —1110?

Accolti (äk-kōl′tē), Benedetto. Florentine lawyer and historian. 1415—1466.

Accum (äk′kŭm), Friedrich Christian. German chemist. 1769—1838.

Acerbi (ä-chär′bē), Giuseppe. Italian writer. 1773—1846.

Achard (äĸ′härt), Franz Karl. German chemist. 1753—1821.

Achard (ä′shär′), Louis Amédée Eugène. French journalist. 1814—1874.

Ache, d' (dä′sh), Caran. Pseudonym of EMMANUEL POIRÉ.

Achenbach (ä′kĕn-bäĸ), Andreas. German landscape and marine painter. 1815—1910.

Achillini (ä′kēl-lē′nē), Alessandro. Italian philosopher and physician. 1463—1512.

Achmet (äĸ′mĕt). See AHMED.

Ackermann (äk′ĕr-män), Johann Christian Gottlieb. German medical writer and classical scholar. 1756—1801.

Ackermann, Louise Victorine, born Choquêt (shō′kā′). French poetess. 1813—1891.

Acland (ăk′lănd), John Dyke. British commander of the grenadiers at the battle of Stillwater. —— 1778.

Aconzio (ä-kōn′zyō), Giacomo. (*Lat.* **Jaco'bus Acon'tius.**) Italian writer. [*Stratagems of Satan.*] 1500?–1566?

Acosta, de (dā ä-kōs′tä), José. Spanish missionary and author. 1539?–1600.

Acqua, dell' (dĕl-läk′kwä), Cesare. Italian painter. 1821—1905.

Acrelius (ä-krā′lĭ-ŭs; *Sw.* ä-krā′lĭ-ōōs), Israel. Historian of Swedish colonies in America. 1714—1800.

Acton (ăk′tŭn), John Emerich Edward Dalberg-Acton, first Baron. English historical scholar. 1834—1902.

Acuña, de (dā ä-kōōn′yä), Cristóbal. Spanish Jesuit and missionary. 1597—1676.

Adair (ä-dâr′), John. American general and politician. 1759—1840.

Adam (ä′dăm), Albrecht. German painter. 1786—1862.

Adam (ä′dăN′), Edmond, Mme. *Juliette Lamber.* French writer. Editor of the "Nouvelle Revue". 1836 ——.

Adam (ä′dăm), Eugen. German military painter. 1817—1880.

Adams (ăd′ămz), Abigail. American writer, wife of Pres. John Adams. 1744—1818.

Adams, Charles Baker. American naturalist. 1814—1853.

Adams, Charles Francis. *Son of J. Q.* American lawyer and diplomat. 1807—1886.

Adams, Charles Francis. *Son of preceding.* Am. lawyer and hist. writer. 1835—1915.

Adams, Charles Kendall. Am. educator and author. Pres. Univ. of Wis. 1835—1902.

Adams, Hannah. American authoress. 1755—1832.

Adams, John. Lawyer, and second president of U. S. A. (1797–1801). 1735—1826.

Adams, John Couch. English astronomer. 1819—1892.

Adams, John Quincy. *Son of John.* Sixth president of U. S. A. (1825–29). 1767—1848.

Adams, Maude, Miss. Real name *Maude Kiskadden.* American actress. 1872 ——.

Adams, Samuel. American Revolutionary patriot and statesman. 1722—1803.

Adams, William Henry Davenport. English book compiler. 1828—1891.

Adams, William Taylor. *Oliver Optic.* American story writer. 1822—1897.

Adamson (ăd′ăm-sŭn), Patrick. Archbishop of St. Andrews, Scotland. 1537—1592.

Adanson (ä′dăN′sôN′), Michel. French naturalist. 1727—1806.

Addams (ăd′ămz), Jane. American social settlement worker. 1860 ——.

Addison (ăd′ĭ-sŭn), Joseph. English poet and essayist. [*Spectator.*] 1672—1719.

Born. Died.

Ade (ād), George. American humorist and playwright.....1866 ——.
Adelaar (ä′dĕ-lōr). Real name *Cort Sivertsen.* Danish high admiral.....1622—1675.
Adelaide (ăd′ĕ-lād). Queen of England Consort of William IV.....1792—1849.
Adelbert (ăd′ĕl-bĕrt), *or* **Adalbert** (ăd′ăl-), Saint. Apostle of the Prussians. Bishop of Prague, and martyr.....955— 997.
Adelon (ăd′lôn′), Nicolas Philibert. French physician and writer.....1782—1862.
Adelung (ä′dĕ-lo͝ong), Johann Christoph. German philologist.....1732—1806.
Adet (ä′dĕ′), Pierre Auguste. French envoy and chemist.....1763—1832.
Adler (ăd′lẽr), Cyrus. American Jewish archæologist and author.....1863 ——.
Adler, Felix. Ethical reformer. [*N. Y. Society of Ethical Culture.*].....1851 ——.
Adler, Georg J. Amer. prof. and author of German and English Dict.....1821—1868.
Adler, Hermann. English Jewish author and chief rabbi.....1839—1911.
Adlerbeth (äd′lẽr-bēt), Gudmund Göran. Swedish poet.....1751—1818.
Adolphus of Nassau (*a*-dŏl′fŭs). German emperor (1292–98).....1252—1298.
Adrain (*a*-drān′), Robert. Irish professor of mathematics in America.....1775—1843.
Adrets, des (dā′-zä′drĕ′), Francis de Beaumont, Baron. Huguenot leader..1512?–1585.
Adrian (ā′drĭ-ăn). Emperor of Rome. See HADRIAN.
Adrian I. Pope (772–795).....? — 795.
Adrian IV. Nicholas Breakspeare. Pope (1154–59).....1100?–1159.
Adrian VI. Pope (1522–23).....1459—1523.
Adriani (ä′drē-ä′nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian historian.....1513—1579.
Aduarte (ä-dwär′tä), Diego. Spanish historian.....1570?–1637.
Aegidi (ä-gē′dē), Ludwig Karl. German statesman and jurist.....1825—1901.
Aehrenthal, von (fŏn ā′rĕn-täl), Aloys, Count Lexa. Austro-Hungarian statesman.....1854—1912.
Æmilius (ē-mĭl′I-ŭs). See EMILIO, PAOLO.
Aepinus (ē-pī′nŭs ; *Ger.* ä-pē′nōos), Franz Maria Ulrich Theodor Hoch. German electrician.....1724—1802.
Aertszen (ärt′sĕn), Pieter. *Pietro-Longo.* Dutch painter.....1520?–1573?
Æschines (ĕs′kĭ-nēz *or, esp. in British use,* ēs′-). Athenian orator.....B. C. 389— 314.
Æschylus (ĕs′kĭ-lŭs *or, esp. in British use,* ēs′-). Greek tragic poet.....B. C. 525— 456.
Æsop (ē′sŏp). Greek fabulist.....fl. B. C. 560.
Æsopus (ē-sō′pŭs), Clodius. Roman tragedian.....fl. B. C. 1st c.
Æthelstan. Var. of ATHELSTAN.
Aëtius (ā-ē′shĭ-ŭs). Roman general.....396?– 454.
Affre (äf′r′), Denis Auguste. Archbishop of Paris.....1793—1848.
Africanus (ăf′rĭ-kā′nŭs), Sextus Julius. Christian historian.....? — 232.
Afzelius (äf-zē′lĭ-ŭs ; *Sw. pron.* äf-sā′lĭ-ōos), Adam. Swedish botanist.....1750—1837.
Agardh (ä′gärd), Karl Adolf. Swedish botanist and author.....1785—1859.
Agassiz (ăg′ä-sē ; *F. pron.* à/gà/sē′), Alexander. *Son of L. J. R. A.* Naturalist in America.....1835—1910.
Agassiz, Louis John Rudolph. Swiss naturalist and teacher in America.....1807—1873.
Agathocles (*a*-găth′ŏ-klēz). Tyrant of Syracuse.....B. C. 361?– 289.
Agesilaus (*a*-jĕs′I-lā′ŭs) **II.** King of Sparta (397–360).....B. C. 444?– 360.
Agnello (än-yĕl′lō), Andrea. Abbot and historian of Ravenna.....fl. 9th c.
Agnesi (än-yā′zē), Maria Gaetana. Italian mathematician.....1718—1799.
Agnew (ăg′nū), Cornelius Rea. American surgeon, oculist, and aurist.....1830—1888.
Agnolo, d' (dän′yō-lō), Baccio. Florentine engineer and architect.....1460—1543.
Agoult, d' (dà/go͞o′), Marie Catherine Sophie de Flavigny, Countess. *Daniel Stern.* French authoress.....1805—1876.
Agramonte (ä′grä-mōn′tā), Ignacio. Cuban revolutionist.....1841—1873.
Agresti (ä-grĕs′tē), Alberto. Italian author.....1844 ——
Agricola (*a*-grĭk′ō-lä), Cnæus Julius. Roman general.....37— 93.
Agricola, Johann. *Schnitter.* Antinomian divine of Saxony.....1492—1566.
Agricola, Rudolfus. *Roelof Huysman.* Dutch scholar.....1443—1485.
Agrippa (*a*-grĭp′*a*), Heinrich Cornelius. German physician, theologian, and writer.....1486?–1535.
Agrippa, Marcus Vipsanius. Roman statesman.....B. C. 63— 12.
Agrippina (ăg′rĭ-pī′nä) **II.** Mother of the emperor Nero.....15?– 60.
Aguesseau, d' (dà/gĕ′sō′), Henri François. Chancellor of France.....1668—1751.
Aguilar (ä′gē-lär′), Grace. English Jewish authoress.....1816—1847.
Aguilera (ä′gē-lā′rä), Ventura Ruiz. Spanish poet.....1820—1881.
Aguinaldo (ä′gē-näl′dō), Emilio. Filipino leader.....1870 ——.
Ahlefeld, von (fŏn ä′lĕ-fĕlt), Frau. Charlotte Elisabeth Sophie Luise Wilhelmine von Seebach. German novelist.....1781—1849.
Ahlquist (äl′kvĭst), August Engelbert. Finnish philologist.....1826—1889.
Ahlwardt (äl′värt), Wilhelm. German Orientalist.....1828—1909.
Ahmed. (ä′mĕd), *or* **Achmet** (äk′mĕt), **III.** Ottoman emperor (1703–1730)...1673—1736.
Ahmed. *Son of Mohammed Ali.* Shah of Persia (1909, deposed 1925).....1898 ——.
Ahn (än), Johann Franz. German grammarian.....1796—1865.
Ahrens (ä′rĕns), Felix B. German chemist.....1863 ——.
Ahrens, Heinrich. German jurist and author.....1808—1874.
Aicard (ā′kär′), Jean. French poet.....1848—1921.
Aidé (ā′ĕ′dā′), Charles Hamilton. English poet and novelist.....1826—1906.
Aignan (ĕn′yän′), Étienne. French republican and writer.....1773—1824.
Aiguebère (ĕg′bâr′), Jean Dumas. French dramatist.....1692—1755.
Aiguillon, d' (dē′gwē′yôn′), Armand Vignerot Duplessis Richelieu, Duc. Prime minister of France.....1720—1782.
Aikin (ā′kĭn), John. English biographer and miscellaneous writer.....1747—1822.
Ailly, d' (dà/yē′), Pierre. French cardinal.....1350—1420.
Aimard (ā′mär′), Gustave. French novelist.....1818—1883
Ainmiller (īn′mĭl-ĕr), Maximilian Emanuel. German painter.....1807—1870.
Ainslie (ānz′lĭ), Hew. Scottish poet in America.....1792—1878.
Ainsworth (ānz′wŭrth), Robert. English author of Latin dictionary.....1660—1743.
Ainsworth, William Harrison. English novelist.....1805—1882.
Airy (âr′I), George Biddell, Sir. English astronomer.....1801—1892
Aisha (ä′ē-shä). Favorite wife of Mohammed.....611— 678.
Aiton (ā′tŭn), William. Scottish botanist.....1731—1793.
Akbar (äk′bär ; *Hindu pron.* ŭk′bär ; *sometimes, but erroneously, accented on the last syllable*). Emperor of Hindustan (1556–1605).....1542—1605.
Akenside (ā′kĕn-sīd), Mark. English poet.....1721—1770.
Akerblad (ä′kĕr-blăd), Johan David. Swedish Orientalist and antiquary.....1760—1819.
Akers (ā′kẽrz), Benjamin Paul. American sculptor.....1825—1861.
Alacoque (ä′lä′kōk′), Marguerite Marie. French nun and visionary.....1647—1690.
Aladdin (*a*-lăd′ĭn). (*Arab.* **Ala-ed-Din,** ä-lä′-ĕd-dēn′.) Son of Osman I. Organizer of the Janizaries.....fl. 1370.
Alain de Lille (ä′lăN′ dĕ lēl′). *The Universal Doctor.* French theologian...1114—1203?
Alamanni (ä′lä-män′nē), *or* **Alemanni** (ä′lā-män′nē), Luigi. Italian poet...1495—1556.
Alamgir I. (äl′ăm-gēr). See AURANGZEB.
Alarcón, de (dā ä′lär-kōn′), Hernando. Sp. explorer of Californian coast...fl. 1540.
Alarcón, de, Pedro Antonio. Spanish author.....1833—1891.
Alarcón y Mendoza, de (dā ä′lär-kōn′ ē mĕn-dō′sä ; 268), Juan Ruiz. Spanish Mexican poet.....1588?–1639.
Alaric (ăl′*a*-rĭk). (*Lat.* **Alari′cus.**) Conq. of Rome. King of the Visigoths. 376?– 410.
Alasco, or á Lasco (ä-läs′kō), John. *Jan Laski.* Polish Prot. reformer....1499—1560.
Alava, de (dā ä′lä-vä), Miguel Ricardo. Spanish general and statesman.....1771—1843.
Alba. See ALVA.
Alban, Saint (sānt ôl′băn ; ăl-). First Christian martyr of Great Britain...d. 303 *or* 304.
Albani (äl-bä′nē), Francesco. Italian painter.....1578—1660.
Albani, Mme. *Mme. Ernest Gye.* Marie Louise Emma Cécile, born Lajeunesse. Canadian operatic soprano.....1852 ——.
Albans, Saint (sānt ôl′bănz ; ăl′-), John of. English physician, theologian, and philosopher.....? —1253.
Albany (ôl′bä-nĭ), Louisa von Stolberg, Countess of. Wife of Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, and mistress of Vittorio Alfieri.....1753—1824.
Albemarle (ăl′bĕ-märl), Arnold van Keppel, Earl of. Dutch courtier.....1669—1718.
Alber (äl′bĕr), Erasmus. German Protestant preacher and poet.....? —1553?
Alberoni (äl′bä-rō′nē), Giulio. Prime minister of Spain.....1664—1752.
Albers (äl′bẽrs), Johann Friedrich Hermann. German physician.....1805—1867.

Born. Died.

Albert (ăl′bẽrt) Francis Charles Augustus Emmanuel, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Consort of Queen Victoria.....1819—1861.
Albert. Archbishop of Magdeburg.....1489—1545.
Albert. Archduke of Austria, and governor of the Netherlands.....1559—1621.
Albert. First duke of Prussia.....1490—1568.
Albert. King of Saxony (1873–1902).....1828—1902.
Albert, d' (dà/bâr′), Charles, Duc de Luynes. Constable of France.....1578—1621.
Albert, d', Eugen. Scottish pianist and composer.....1864 ——.
Albert I. (ăl′bẽrt). *The Bear.* Margrave of Brandenburg. Founder of the house of Brandenburg.....1106?–1170.
Albert III. *The Achilles* and *The Ulysses.* Margrave of Brandenburg.....1414—1486.
Alberti (äl-bâr′tē), Jean. Dutch theologian and scholar.....1698—1762.
Alberti, Leon Battista. Italian architect, and writer on art.....1404—1472.
Alberti, Salomon. German physician and anatomist.....1540—1600.
Albertinelli (äl-bâr′tē-nĕl′lē), Mariotto. Italian painter.....1474—1515.
Albertini, von (fŏn äl′bĕr-tē′nē), Johann Baptist. German Moravian bishop.1769—1831.
Alber'tus Mag'nus. *Albert von Bollstädt.* Bav. philos. and schoolman.....1193?–1280.
Albicus (ăl-bī′kŭs), Sigismund. Physician, and archbishop of Prague.....1347—1427.
Albini (äl-bē′nē), Franz Joseph. German diplomatist.....1748—1816.
Albinus (äl-bē′nōos), Bernhard Siegfried. German anat. and physician.....1697?–1770.
Albitte (äl′bēt′), Antoine Louis. French Jacobin.....? —1812.
Albizzi (äl-bēt′sē), Bartolommeo. Tuscan writer.....? —1401.
Alboin (ăl′boin). King of the Lombards (561–73).....? — 573.
Alboni (äl-bō′nē), Marietta. *Countess Pepoli.* Itallan contralto.....1823—1894.
Albornoz, de (dā äl′bôr-nōth′ ; 268), Gil Álvarez Carillo. Archbishop of Toledo. Cardinal and statesman.....1300—1367.
Albrecht (äl′brĕkt), Friedrich Rudolph. Austrian archduke and general....1817—1895.
Albrecht, Wilhelm. German agriculturist.....1786—1848.
Albret, d' (dàl′brĕ′), Jeanne. Queen of Navarre (1555–72).....1528—1572.
Albrici (äl-brē′chē), Vincenzo. Italian composer and organist.....fl. 1670.
Albrizzi (äl-brēt′sē), Isabella Teotochi, Countess of. Italian authoress.....1770—1836.
Albucasis (ăl′bū-kā′sĭs). See ABUL KASIM.
Albumazar (ăl′bōō-mä′zẽr). Arabian astronomer.....805?– 885.
Albuquerque, de (dē ăl′bū-kẽrk), Alfonso. (*Portuguese* **Affonso de Albuquerque,** dā äl′bōō-kẽr′kĕ.) Portuguese conqueror in India.....1453—1515.
Alcæus (ăl-sē′ŭs). Greek lyric poet.....B. C. 620— 580.
Alcaforados (äl′kä-fō-rädz′), Marianna. Portuguese nun. [*Letters to De Chamilly.*].....fl. 1662?
Alciati (äl-chä′tē), Andrea. Italian jurist and scholar.....1492—1550.
Alcibiades (ăl′sĭ-bī′*a*-dēz). Athenian politician and general.....B. C. 450— 404.
Alcman (ălk′măn). Lyric poet of Sparta.....fl. B. C. 670?
Alcock (ôl′kŏk), Rutherford, Sir. English diplomatist.....1809—1897.
Alcofribas Nasier (ăl′kō′frē′bä′ nä′syā′). Anagram and pseudonym of FRANÇOIS RABELAIS.
Alcorta (äl-kôr′tä), José Figueroa. President of Argentina (1906–10).....1859 ——.
Alcott (ôl′kŏt), Amos Bronson. American teacher and philosopher.....1799—1888.
Alcott, Louisa May. *Daughter of A. B.* American authoress.....1833—1888.
Alcott, William Andrews. American physician and educationist.....1798—1859
Alcuin (ăl′kwĭn ; ăl′kŭ-ĭn ; ăl′-). *AS.* **Ealhwine.** (*Lat.* **Alcui'nus,** *Flaccus Albinus.*) English theologian.....735— 804.
Aldegrever (äl′dĕ-grā′vẽr), *or* **Aldegraef** (äl′dĕ-grēf′), Heinrich. German painter and engraver.....1502—1562.
Alden (ôl′dĕn), Henry Mills. American editor and author.....1836—1919.
Alden, John. One of the Pilgrims who settled Plymouth, Mass.....1599—1687.
Alden, Joseph. American educationist.....1807—1885.
Alderete, de (dā äl′dā-rā′tā), Bernardo José. Spanish linguist and author...1560?–1616.
Aldini (äl-dē′nē), Giovanni. Italian natural philosopher.....1762—1834.
Aldobrandini (äl′dō-brün-dē′nē), Silvestro. Italian jurist.....1499—1558.
Aldrich (ôl′drĭch), Henry. English theologian and logician.....1647—1710.
Aldrich, Thomas Bailey. American poet and miscellaneous writer.....1836—1907.
Aldridge (ôl′drĭj), Ira. American mulatto actor.....1810?–1867.
Aldringer, *or* **Altringer** (ält′rĭng-ẽr), Johann. Austrian field marshal.....1588—1634.
Aldrovandi (äl′drō-vän′dē), Ulisse, *or* **Aldrovandus** (ăl′drō-văn′dŭs), Ulysses. Italian naturalist.....1522—1607.
Aldrovandini (äl′drō-vän-dē′nē), Pompeo Agostino. Italian painter.....1677—1736.
Aldus Manutius (ăl′dŭs mȧ-nū′shĭ-ŭs). See MANUTIUS.
Aleandro (ä′lā-än′drō), Girolamo. Italian scholar and professor.....1480—1542.
Aleandro, Girolamo. *The Younger.* Italian poet and antiquary.....1574—1629.
Aleardi (ä′lā-är′dē), Aleardo, properly Gaëtano. Italian poet and patriot....1812—1878.
Alecsandri (ä′lĕk-sän′drē), Vasili *or* Basil. Roumanian poet.....1821—1890.
Aleksyeev (ä′lĕk-ksā′yĕf), Evgeni Ivanovich. Russian admiral and viceroy..1845—
Aleman (ăl′ĕ-măn ; *F.* ȧl′măN′), Louis. French cardinal and statesman.....1390—1452.
Alemán (ä′lā-män′), Mateo. Spanish writer.....fl. 16th c.
Alemanni. See ALAMANNI.
Alembert, d' (dà/lăN′bâr′), Jean le Rond. French mathematician.....1717—1783.
Alençon (ä′lăN′sôN′ ; *Anglicized ȧ-lĕn′sŏn,* ăl′ĕn-sŏn), François, Duke of Berri and Anjou. Suitor of Queen Elizabeth of England.....1554—1584.
Alesius (*a*-lē′shĭ-ŭs), *or* **Aless** (ä-lĕs′), Alexander. Scottish Lutheran divine.1500—1565.
Alessi (ä-lĕs′sē), Galeazzo. Italian architect.....1500—1572.
Alexander (ăl′ĕg-zăn′dẽr) **I.** (*Russ.* **Aleksandr** (ä′lĕ-ksän′dr′) Pavlovich.). Emperor of Russia (1801–25).....1777—1825.
Alexander II., Nikolaevich. Emperor of Russia (1855–81).....1818—1881.
Alexander III. *Son of Alexander II.* Emperor of Russia (1881–94).....1845—1894.
Alexander VI., Rodrigo Lenzuoli Borgia. Pope (1492–1503).....1431—1503.
Alexander I., Obrenovich. *Son of Milan I.* King of Servia (1889–1903)....1876—1903.
Alexander, Archibald. American divine and author.....1772—1851.
Alexander, James Waddell. *Son of Archibald.* Amer. divine and author...1804—1859.
Alexander, John Henry. American scientist.....1812—1867.
Alexander, Joseph Addison. *Son of Archibald.* American theologian and Orientalist.....1809—1860.
Alexander, Mrs. Real name, *Mrs. Annie French Hector.* Irish novelist....1825—1902.
Alexander, Stephen. American astronomer.....1806—1883.
Alexander, William, Sir, Earl of Stirling. Scottish poet.....1567?–1640.
Alexander, William. *Lord Stirling.* Maj. gen. in Am. Revol. army.....1726—1783.
Alexander, William. Anglican archbp. of Armagh, and primate of all Ireland.1824—1911.
Alexander Seve'rus. Roman emperor (222–235).....208?– 235.
Alexander the Great. King of Macedon (B. C. 336–323).....B. C. 356— 323.
Alexander Trallianus (trăl′ĭ-ā′nŭs). Greek medical writer.....fl. 6th c.
Alexandra (ăl′ĕg-zăn′drȧ). Queen Dowager of England. *Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louisa Julia.* Consort of Edward VII.....1844—1925.
Alexeiev, Eugene Ivanovich. See ALEKSYEEV, Evgeni Ivanovich.
Alexis (*a*-lĕk′sĭs), Mikhaylovich. Czar of Russia. Father of Peter the Great.1629—1676.
Alexis, Petrovich. Prince of Russia. Son of Peter the Great.....1690—1718.
Alexis, Wilibald. See HÄRING, Georg Wilhelm Heinrich.
Alexius (*a*-lĕk′sĭ-ŭs) **I.** *Comne'nus.* Emperor of the East (1081–1118).....1048?–1118.
Aleyn (ăl′ĕn ; -ĭn), Charles. English historical poet.....? —1640.
Alfani (äl-fä′nē), Orazio di Paris. Italian painter.....1510?–1583.
Alfarabius (ăl′fȧ-rā′bĭ-ŭs). Latin name of Abu Nasr Mohammed ibn Tarkhan Al-Farabi, an Arabian philosopher.....? — 950.
Alfieri (äl-fyā′rē), Vittorio, Count. Italian dramatist.....1749—1803.
Alfonso (äl-fôn′sō) **I.** Founder of the Portuguese monarchy (1140–85).....1110?–1185.
Alfonso I. of Castile (1072–1109). *The Brave.*.....1030—1109.
Alfonso IX. *or* **VIII.** *or* **III.** of Castile (1158–1214). *The Noble.*.....1155—1214.
Alfonso X. *The Wise.* King of León and Castile (1252–84).....1221—1284.
Alfonso XIII. King of Spain (1902–).....1886 ——.
Alford (ôl′fẽrd), Henry. *Dean Alford.* English divine and writer.....1810—1871.
Alfred the Great (ăl′frĕd). King of the West Saxons (871–901).....849— 901.
Algardi (äl-gär′dē), Alessandro. Italian sculptor and architect.....1602—1654.
Algarotti (äl′gä-rŏt′tē), Francesco, Count. Ital. critic and philosopher.....1712—1764.

Alger (ăl′jĕr ; ôl′jĕr), William Rounseville. American clergyman and author. Born. Died. 1822—1905.
Al-Hakim (ăl-hä′kĭm) **II.** Sultan and caliph of Córdoba. 913— 976.
Al-Hakim. *Al-Mokanna.* Arabian impostor. ? — 780?
Al-Hassan ibn Mohammed. See LEO AFRICANUS.
Alhazen (ăl-hä′zĕn), *or* **Alhasan.** Arabian philosopher and mathematician. ? —1038.
Alibert (ä′lē′bâr′), Jean Louis. French physician. 1766—1837.
Ali Bey, *or* **Ali Beg** (ä′lē bā′). Mameluke chief. 1728—1773.
Alibrandi (ä′lē-brän′dē), Girolamo. Sicilian painter. 1470—1524.
Alighieri (ä′lē-gyā′rē). See DANTE.
Ali-Ibn-Abu-Talib (ä′lē-ĭb′n-ä′bōō-tä′lēb). *The Lion of God.* Son-in-law of Mohammed. Fourth Arabian caliph. 602?- 661.
Ali Pasha (ä′lē pä-shä′). *The Lion of Janina.* Pasha of Janina. 1741—1822.
Alison (ăl′ĭ-sŭn), Archibald, Sir. *Son of A.* Scottish historian and essayist. 1792—1867.
Alison, Archibald. Scottish divine and author. 1757—1839.
Alison, William Pulteney. *Brother of Sir A.* Scottish physiologist. 1790—1859.
Al Kader Billah (ăl kä′dĕr bĭl′lä). Caliph of Bagdad. 947′-1031′
Alkmaar, van (fän älk-mär′), Heinrik. German poet. [*Reynard the Fox.*] fl. 1498.
Allacci (äl-lät′chē), *or* **Allatius** (ă-lā′shĭ-ŭs), Leone. Lib. of Vatican. 1586—1669.
Allainval, d' (dà′lăN′vàl′), Léonor Jea nChristine Soulas. French poet. 1700 ?-1753.
Allamand (à′là′mäN′), Jean Nicolas Sébastien. French naturalist. 1713—1787.
Allan (ăl′ăn), David. Scottish historical painter. 1744—1796.
Allan, William, Sir. Scottish historical painter. 1782—1850.
Allegri (äl-lā′grē), Gregorio. Italian musician and composer. 1580 ?-1652.
Allegri. See CORREGGIO, DA.
Alleine (ăl′ĭn), Joseph. English divine. [*Alarm to the Unconverted.*] 1634—1668.
Allen (ăl′ĕn), Alexander Viets Griswold. American clergyman and author. 1841—1908.
Allen, Charles Grant Blairfindie. *Grant Allen.* English naturalist. 1848—1899.
Allen, Charles Herbert. First U. S. governor of Porto Rico. 1848 ——.
Allen, Ethan. American officer in the Revolutionary war. 1737—1789.
Allen, Frederic Sturges. American lexicographer and law writer. 1861—1920.
Allen, Ira. *Brother of Ethan.* One of the founders of Vermont. 1751—1814.
Allen, James Lane. American novelist. 1848—1925.
Allen, Viola. *Mrs. Peter Duryea.* American actress. 1869 ——.
Allen, William. American biographer and miscellaneous writer. 1784—1868.
Allen, William Henry. American naval officer. 1784—1813.
Allen, Alan, *or* **Alleyn** (ăl′ĭn), William. English cardinal. 1532—1594.
Allerton (ăl′ẽr-tŭn), Isaac. Plymouth pilgrim. 1583?-1659.
Alleyn (ăl′ĭn), Edward. English actor and philanthropist. 1566—1626.
Allibone (ăl′ĭ-bōn), Samuel Austin. American writer. [*Critical Dictionary of English Literature.*] 1816—1889.
Allingham (ăl′ĭng-ăm), William. Irish poet. 1824—1889.
Allioni (äl′lē-ō′nē), Carlo. Italian physician and botanist. 1725—1804.
Allison (ăl′ĭ-sŭn), William Boyd. U. S. senator. 1829—1908.
Allix (ä′lēks′), Pierre. French Protestant theologian. 1641—1717.
Alori (äl-lō′rē), Alessandro. Italian painter. 1535—1607.
Allouez (ä′loo′ă′), Claude Jean. French Jesuit missionary in America. 1620—1690.
Allston (ôl′stŭn), Washington. American painter. 1779—1843.
Almagro, de (dā äl-mä′grō), Diego. Companion of Pizarro in Peru. 1475—1538.
Al-Mamun, *or* **Al-Mamoun** (ăl-mă-mōōn′), Aben Abbas Abdallah. Caliph of Bagdad. Philosopher and astronomer. 786— 833.
Al-Mansur, *or* **Al-Mansour** (ăl-măn-sōōr′), *or* **Abu-Amir-Mohammed** (ä′bōō-ä′mēr-mŭ-hăm′ĕd). Regent of Córdoba. 939—1002.
Al-Mansur, *or* **Al-Mansour,** Abújáfar Abdallah. Arabian caliph. Founder of Bagdad. 712?- 775
Alma-Tadema (ăl′mä-tä͟d′ä-mä), Lourens (*Eng.* Lawrence), Sir. Belgian painter in England. 1836—1912.
Almeida, de (dā äl-mā′ē-dä), Brites. Portuguese Joan of Arc. fl. 1386.
Almeida, de, Nicolão Tolentino. Portuguese satirical poet. 1745—1811.
Almeida-Garrett, de (äl-mā′ē-dä-gär-rĕt′), João Baptista. Portuguese poet. 1799—1854.
Almodóvar (äl′mō-thō′vär ; 146), Ildefonso Díaz de Ribera, Count of. Spanish diplomatist and writer. 1777—1846.
Almohades (ăl′mō-hădz ; -hädz). See in *Vocab.*
Almonde, van (vän äl-mŏn′dĕ), Philippus. Dutch admiral. 1646—1711.
Almonte (äl-mōn′tā), Juan Nepomuceno. Mexican general and statesman. 1812—1869.
Almoravides (ăl-mŏ′rȧ-vĭdz). See in *Vocab.*
Almqvist (älm′kvĭst), Karl Jonas Ludvig. Swedish poet and novelist. 1793—1866.
Alnwick (ăn′ĭk), William of, Bishop of Norwich and of Lincoln. ? —1449.
Alofsen (ä′lôf-sĕn), Solomon. Dutch writer in America. 1808—1876.
Alompra (ä-lŏm′prä). Founder of a Burman dynasty. 1711?—1760.
Alp-Arslan (ălp′-är-slän′). Seljukian sultan of Persia. 1029—1072.
Alphand (ăl′fĭN′), Jean Charles Adolphe. French engineer. 1817—1891.
Alphonso. See ALFONSO.
Alpini (äl-pē′nē), Prospero. (*Lat.* **Alpi′nus.**) It. botanist and physician. 1553—1617.
Alquier (ăl′kyā′), Charles Jean Marie. French diplomatist. 1752—1826.
Alsop (ôl′sŭp). Richard. American poet and journalist. 1761—1815.
Alströmer, *or* **Alstroemer** (äl′strûm′ẽr), Jonas. Swedish benefactor. 1685—1761.
Altaroche (ăl′tȧ′rōsh′), Marie Michel. French writer. 1811—1884.
Altdorfer (ält′dôr-fẽr), Albrecht. German painter and engraver. 1480—1538.
Alten, von (fŏn äl′tĕn, Karl August, Count. Hanoverian general. 1764—1840.
Altenstein, von (fŏn äl′tĕn-shtīn), Karl Stein, Baron. Prussian statesman. 1770—1840.
Althammer (ält′hăm′ẽr), Andreas. German divine. 1498—1564.
Althen (ăl′tĕn′), Ehan *or* Jean. Persian introducer of the madder plant into France. ? —1774.
Althorp (ôl′thôrp ; -trŏp), John Charles Spencer, Viscount. Third Earl Spencer. English statesman. 1782—1845.
Alting (ăl′tĭng), Jacob. German theologian and Hebraist. 1618—1676.
Altissimo (äl-tēs′sē-mō). Italian poet and improvvisatore. fl. 1514.
Alva (äl′vä ; ăl′vȧ), *or* **Alba** (äl′bä ; ăl′bȧ ; 133), Fernando Álvarez de Toledo, Duke of. Spanish general in the Netherlands. 1508—1582.
Alvarado, de (dā äl′vä-rä′thō ; 146), Alonso. Span. conqueror in Mexico. ? —1553.
Alvarado, de, Pedro. Spanish officer, companion of Cortes. 1495?-1541.
Alvarez (äl-vä′rĕth) (real name, **Gourron** (gōō′rŏN′)), Albert Raymond. French operatic tenor. 1861 ——.
Alvarez (äl′vä-rĕsh), Francisco. Port. priest, and writer on Abyssinia. after 1540.
Álvarez (äl′vä-rĕth ; -rās ; 268), Juan. Mexican general and president. 1780—1870.
Alverstone (ăl′vẽr-stŭn), Richard Everard Webster, first Baron. Lord chief justice of England. 1842—1915.
Alves (äl′vĕsh), Francisco do Paula Rodriguez. Brazilian statesman, and president (1902–06). 1848—1919.
Alviano (äl-vyä′nō), Bartolommeo. Venetian general. 1455—1515.
Alvinczy, *or* **Alvinzi, von** (fŏn äl-vēn′tsē), Joseph, Baron. Austrian general. 1735—1810.
Alvisi (äl-vē′zē), Giuseppe. Italian statesman. 1825 ——.
Alxinger, von (fŏn älk′sĭng-ẽr), Johann Baptist. German poet. 1755—1797.
Alzog (äl′tsōĸ), Johannes Baptist. German Catholic church historian. 1808—1878.
Amadeo (ä′mä-dā′ō), Giovanni Antonio. (*Lat.* **Amade′us.**) It. sculptor. 1447?-1522.
Amadeus (ăm′ȧ-dē′ŭs), *Ital.* **Amadeo** (ä′mä-dā′ō), Ferdinando Maria, Duke of Aosta. King of Spain (1870–73). 1845—1890.
Amador Guerrero (ä′mä-dōr′ gär-rä′rō), Manuel. First president of Panama (1904–08). 1833—1909.
Amalie (ä-mä′lē-ĕ ; -yĕ), *or* **Amalia,** Anna. Duchess of Saxe-Weimar. 1739—1807.
Amalteo (ä′mäl-tā′ō), Girolamo. Italian physician and poet. 1506—1574.
Amar (ä′mär′), Jean Pierre André. French demagogue. 1750—1816.
Amari (ä-mä′rē), Michele. Italian historian and politician. 1806—1889.
Amasis (ă-mā′sĭs), *or* **Aahmes** (ä′mĕs). King of Egypt. fl. B. C. 525?
Amati (ä-mä′tē), Girolamo. Italian antiquary. 1768—1834.
Amati, Nicolò *or* **Nicola.** Italian violin maker, of Cremona. 1596—1684.
Amato (ä-mä′tō), **João Rodriguez.** *Amatus Lusitanus.* Portuguese physician and anatomist. 1511—1568.
Amato, d' (dä-mä′tō), Giovanni Antonio. *Il Vecchio.* Neapolitan painter. 1475—1555.
Amaury (ä′mō′rē′; ä-mô′rĭ), *or* **Amal′ric, I.** King of Jerusalem. Born. Died. 1136?-1173.
Amaury-Duval (ä′mō′rē′-dü′vàl′), Eugène Emmanuel. *Amaury* Pineau *Duval.* French painter. 1808—1885.
Amboise, d' (dăN′bwäz′), Georges. French cardinal and prime minister. 1460—1510.
Ambrogio da Fossano (äm-brō′jō dä fŏs-sä′nō). See BORGOGNONE.
Ambrose (ăm′brōz), Saint. Bishop of Milan. Latin father. 340?- 397.
Ameilhon (à′mĕ′yôN′), Hubert Pascal. French antiquary. 1730—1811.
Amelot de la Houssaye (ăm′lō′ dĕ lȧ ōō′sā′), Abraham Nicolas. French writer. 1634—1706.
Amelunghi (ä′mā-lōōn′gē), Girolamo. Italian burlesque poet. 1547 ?- ?
Amenophis, *or* **Amenhotep, III.** (ăm′ĕ-nō′fĭs, ăm′ĕn-hō′tĕp). King of Egypt for 36 years from ab. B. C. 1410. [*The vocal Memnon.*]
Amerbach (ä′mẽr-bäĸ), Bonifacius. German scholar. 1495—1562.
Amerigo (ä′mä-rē′gō). See VESPUCCI.
Amerling (ä′mẽr-lĭng), Friedrich. Austrian painter. 1803—1887.
Amersfoordt (ä′mẽrs-fōrt), Jacob. Dutch Orientalist. 1786—1825.
Ames (āmz), Fisher. American orator and statesman. 1758—1808.
Ames, Mary Clemmer. *Mrs. Hudson.* American author. 1839—1884.
Amherst (ăm′ẽrst), Jeffrey, Baron. British field marshal. 1717—1797.
Amici (a-mē′chē), Giovanni Battista. Italian optician and astronomer. 1784—1863.
Amicis, de (dā a-mē′chēs), Edmondo. Italian traveler and writer. 1846—1908.
Amidas (ăm′ĭ-dăs), Philip. English navigator. 1550—1618.
Amiel (à′myĕl′), Henri Frédéric. Swiss poet and philos. [*Journal intime.*] 1821—1881.
Amigoni (ä′mē-gō′nē), Jacopo. Venetian historical painter. 1675—1752.
Amiot, *or* **Amyot** (à′myō′), Joseph. French Jesuit missionary. 1718—1794.
Amling (ăm′lĭng), Karl Gustav. German designer and engraver. 1651—1703.
Amman (ăm′ăn), Jost, of Zurich. Swiss engraver and painter. 1539—1591.
Ammanati (äm′mä-nä′tē), Bartolommeo. Florentine arch. and sculp. 1511—1592.
Ammen (ăm′ĕn), Daniel. American rear admiral. 1820—1898.
Ammia′nus, Marcellinus. Roman historian. 330?— 395?
Ammirato (äm′mē-rä′tō), Scipione. Italian historian. 1531—1601.
Ammon, von (fŏn äm′ŏn), Christoph Friedrich. German Prot. theolog. 1766—1850.
Ammonius (ă-mō′nĭ-ŭs). *Lithotomus.* Alexandrian surgeon. fl. B.C. 3d c.
Amontons (à′môN′tôN′), Guillaume. Fr. mathematician and inventor. 1663—1705.
Amoretti (ä′mō-rĕt′tē), Carlo. Italian naturalist and geographer. 1741—1816.
Ampère (äN′pâr′), André Marie. French electrician and scientific writer. 1775—1836.
Ampère, Jean Jacques. *Son of preceding.* French literary critic. 1800—1864.
Ampthill (ămt′hĭl), Odo William Leopold Russell, Baron. English diplomatist. 1829—1884.
Ampudia, de (ăm-pōō′thĕ-ä ; 146), Pedro. Mexican general. fl. 1840.
Amsdorf, von (fŏn äms′dôrf), Nikolaus. German Lutheran reformer. 1483—1565.
Amundsen (ä′mŭn-sĕn), Roald. Norwegian polar explorer. Discovered the South Pole, December, 1911. Flew over North Pole, May, 1926. 1872 ——.
Amurath (ä′mōō-răt′), *or* **Murad** (mōō-răt′), **IV.** Ottoman sultan. 1611—1640.
Amyot (à′mē′ō′), Jacques. French savant, and bishop of Auxerre. 1513—1593.
Amyraut (à′mē′rō′), Moses. French Protestant theologian. 1596—1664.
Anacreon (ă-năk′rē-ŏn). Greek lyric poet. B. C. 563?- 478.
Añasco, de (dā än-yäs′kō), Juan. Companion of De Soto in Florida. fl. 1540.
Anaxagoras (ăn′ăk-săg′ō-rȧs). Greek philosopher. B. C. 500— 428.
Anaximander (ăn-ăk′sĭ-măn′dẽr). Greek philosopher. B. C. 611— 547.
Ancelot (äNs′lō′), Jacques Arsène François Polycarpe. French dramatist. 1794—1854.
Ancillon (äN′sē′yôN′), Johann Peter Friedrich. Prussian historian. 1767—1837.
Ancona, d' (dän-kō′nä), Alessandro. Italian author. 1835—1914.
Ancre, d' (dăN′kr'), Concino Concini, Marquis. Marshal of France. ? —1617.
Andersen (ăn′dẽr-sĕn), Hans Christian. Danish novelist and story-writer. 1805—1875.
Anderson (ăn′dẽr-sŭn), Alexander. First wood engraver in America. 1775—1870.
Anderson (ăn′dẽr-sŭn), Johann. German publicist. 1674—1743.
Anderson (ăn′dẽr-sŭn), Mary Antoinette. *Mme. Antonio de Navarro.* American actress. 1859 ——.
Anderson, Robert. American general. Defender of Fort Sumter. 1805—1871.
Andersson (än′dẽrs-sŏn), Karl Johan. Swedish explorer. 1827—1867.
Andrada, de (dā än-drä′dä), Antonio. Portuguese Jesuit missionary. 1580—1634.
Andrada e Silva, de (dän-drä′thä ā sēl′vä ; 146), José Bonifacio. Statesman of Brazil. 1765—1838.
Andræ (ăn′drā), Carl Christopher Georg. Dan. statesman and mathematician. 1812—1893.
Andral (äN′drál′), Gabriel. French physician and writer. 1797—1853.
Andrássy (ŏn′drä-shĭ′), Gyula (Julius), Count. Hungarian statesman. 1823—1890.
Andrássy von Csik–Szent–Király und Kraszna–Horka (ŏn′drä-shĭ′ fŏn chĭk-sĕnt-kĭ′räl-y′, krŏs′nŏ-hôr′kŏ), Gyula (Julius), Baron. *Son of preceding.* Hungarian statesman. 1860 ——.
André (äN′drā ; ăn′drĭ), John, Major. English spy. 1751—1780.
Andreä (än-drā′ĕ), Johann Valentin. German theologian and satirist. 1586—1654.
Andreä, Jacob. German Lutheran theologian. 1528—1590.
Andreani (än′drā-ä′nē), Andrea. *Il Mantuano.* Italian engraver. 1540—1623.
Andrée (ăn′drā), Salomon August. Swedish aëronaut and arctic explorer. 1854—1897?
Andreini (än′drā-ē′nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian poet and dramatist. 1578?-1650.
Andréossi, d' (dăN′drā′ō′sē′), Antoine François, Count. French military officer and diplomatist. 1761—1828.
Andrés (än-drās′), Juan. Spanish Jesuit writer. 1740—1817.
Andrew (ăn′drōō), John Albion. Amer. statesman. Gov. of Massachusetts. 1818—1867.
Andrews (ăn′drōōz), Elisha Benjamin. American educator. 1844—1917.
Andrews, Ethan Allen. American philologist. [*Latin-English Lexicon.*] 1787—1858.
Andrews, Stephen Pearl. American author and antislavery leader. 1812—1886.
Andrieux (äN′drē′ŭ′), François Guillaume Jean Stanislas. French author. 1759—1833.
Andrieux, Louis. French lawyer and statesman. 1840 ——.
Andronicus (ăn′drŏ-nī′kŭs) **I.** *Comnenus.* Emp. of the East (1183–85). 1110?-1185.
Andros (ăn′drŏs), Edmund, Sir. English colonial governor in America. 1637—1714.
Androuet du Cerceau (äN′drōō′ dü sẽr′sō′), Jacques. French architect. 1515—1584.
Anel (à′nĕl′), Dominique. French oculist and surgeon. 1679—1730.
Angeli (äN′jä-lē), Filippo. Italian landscape painter. 1600—1646?
Angeli, von (fŏn äN′gĕ-lē), Heinrich. Austrian genre and portrait painter. 1840 ——.
Angelico (än-jĕl′ĕ-kō), Fra. See FIESOLE, DA.
Angelina (ăn′jĕ-lī′nȧ). Pseudonym of HARRIET MARTINEAU.
Angell (ān′jĕl), George Thorndike. American editor and humanitarian. [*Our Dumb Animals.*] 1823—1909.
Angell, James Burrill. American educator and diplomatist. 1829—1916.
Angell, Joseph Kinnicut. American legist. 1794—1857.
Angelucci (än′jä-lōōt′chē), Angelo. Italian author. 1820 ——.
Angely (äN′zhĕ-lē′), Louis. German dramatist. 1788?-1835.
Angers, d' (dăN′zhā′), David. See DAVID, Pierre Jean.
Anghiera, d' (dän-gyā′rä), Pietro Martin. *Peter Martyr.* Italian statesman and historian. 1455—1526.
Anglesey (ăn′g'l-sē), Henry William Paget, Marquis of. British field marshal. 1768—1854.
Anglin (ăn′glĭn), Margaret Mary. *Dau. of Timothy Warren.* Actress. 1876 ——.
Anglin, Timothy Warren. Canadian statesman. 1822—1896.
Angoulême, d' (dăN′gōō-lĕm′), Marie Thérèse Charlotte, Duchesse. Daughter of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. 1778—1851.
Angström (ông′strûm ; ông′-), Anders Jöns. Swedish physicist. 1814—1874.
Anhalt–Bernburg (än′hält-bĕrn′bōōrĸ), Christian I., Prince of. German statesman and warrior. 1568—1630.
Anicet–Bourgeois (à′nē′sē′-bōōr′zhwà′), Auguste. Fr. dramatic author. 1806—1871
Aniello (ä-nyĕl′lō), Tommaso. See MASANIELLO.
Anjou (äN′jōō ; *F.* äN′zhōō′), Dukes or Counts of. Famous noble house of France.
Anklitzen (äŋ′klĭt-sĕn), Konstantin. See SCHWARZ, Berthold.
Anna Comnena (ăn′ȧ kŏm-nē′nȧ), daughter of Alexius I., emperor of Constantinople. Princess and Byzantine historian. 1083—1148.
Anne (ăn). Queen of England (1702–14). 1665—1714.
Anne Boleyn. See BOLEYN, Anne.
Annesley (ăn′zlĭ), Arthur, Earl of Anglesey. English statesman. 1614—1686.

Born. Died.

Annunzio, d' (dan-nōōn'dzē-ō), Gabriele. Prince of Montenevoso (cr. 1924). Real name *Gaetano Rapagnetta.* Italian novelist, dramatist, and poet. 1864 ——.

Anquetil-Duperron (äNk'tēl'-dü'pĕr'rôN'), Abraham Hyacinthe. French Orientalist ..... 1731—1805.

Anselm (ăn'sĕlm), Saint. Archbishop of Canterbury ..... 1033—1109.

Anselme (aN'sĕlm'), Antoine. French preacher and poet ..... 1652—1737.

Anselme, *or* **Ansel** (äN'sĕl'), of Laon. Theologian and teacher ..... ? —1117.

Anselmo (än-sĕl'mō), Saint. Bishop of Lucca ..... 1036?-1086.

Ansgar (ăns'gär), *or* **Anscharius** (ăns-kā'rĭ-ŭs). *The Apostle of the North.* Missionary to Scandinavia ..... 801— 865.

Anson (ăn'sŭn), George, Baron. English navigator ..... 1697—1762.

Ansted (ăn'stĕd), David Thomas. English geologist ..... 1814—1880.

Anster (ăn'stẽr), John. Irish poet ..... 1793—1867.

Anstey (ăn'stĭ), F. Pseudonym of THOMAS ANSTEY GUTHRIE.

Anstruther (ăn'strŭth-ẽr; ăn'stẽr), John, Sir. Chief justice of Bengal ..... 1753—1811.

Antar (än-tär'), *or* **Antara** (än-tä'rä). Arabian chief and poet ..... fl. 500?

Anthon (ăn'thŏn), Charles. American classical scholar ..... 1797—1867.

Anthony (ăn'tō-nĭ), Saint. Egyptian founder of monachism ..... 251— 356?

Anthony, Saint, of Padua. Franciscan monk ..... 1195—1231.

Anthony (ăn'thō-nĭ), Susan Brownell. Woman's-suffrage advocate ..... 1820—1906.

Antigonus (ăn-tĭg'ō-nŭs). *Cyclops.* General of Alexander the Great ..... B. C. 382— 301.

Antiochus (ăn-tī'ō-kŭs). *The Great.* King of Syria (B. C. 224–187) ..... B. C. ? — 187.

Antiochus. *Epiphanes.* King of Syria (B. C. 175–164) ..... B. C. 200?— 164?

Antipater (ăn-tĭp'ă-tẽr). Regent of Macedonia ..... B. C. ? — 319.

Antiphon (ăn'tĭ-fŏn). Athenian orator ..... B. C. 480— 411.

Antisthenes (ăn-tĭs'thĕ-nēz). Greek Cynic philosopher ..... born ab. 444 B. C.

Antona-Traversi (än-tō'nä-trä-vâr'sē), Camillo. Italian author ..... 1857 ——.

Antonelli (ăn'tō-nĕl'lē), Giacomo. Italian cardinal ..... 1806—1876.

Antonello da Messina (ăn'tō-nĕl'lō dä mĕs-sē'nä), Antonio. Italian painter. 1444?-1493?

Antoninus (ăn'tō-nī'nŭs), Marcus Aurelius. *Adopted son of following.* Roman emperor (161–180) and philosopher ..... 121— 180.

Antoninus Pius (pī'ŭs). Roman emperor (138–161) ..... 86— 161.

Antonio de Sedilla (än-tō'nyō dā sā-dēl'yä). Called *Père Antoine.* Spanish priest in New Orleans ..... 1730?-1829.

Antonio (ăn-tō'nyō), Nicolás. Spanish bibliographer and critic ..... 1617—1684.

Antonius (ăn-tō'nĭ-ŭs), Marcus. *Mark Antony.* Roman general ..... B. C. 83— 30.

Anville, d' (dăN'vēl'), Jean Baptiste Bourguignon. French geographer ..... 1697—1782.

Anwari (än-wä'rē). Persian lyric poet ..... ? —1200?

Anzengruber (änt'sĕn-grōō'bẽr), Ludwig. Austrian dramatist ..... 1839—1889.

Aoki (ä'ō-kē). Viscount Aoki Shuzo. Japanese diplomatist ..... 1844—1914.

Apelles (ă-pĕl'ēz). Famous Greek painter ..... fl. B. C. 330.

Apian (ä'pĕ-ăn), Peter. German mathematician and astronomer ..... 1495—1552.

Apicius (ă-pĭsh'ĭ-ŭs), Marcus Gabius. Roman epicure ..... fl. A. D. 14— 37.

Apollinaris (ă-pŏl'ĭ-nā'rĭs). *The Younger.* Bishop of Laodicea ..... fl. 362.

Apollinaris Sidonius (sī-dō'nĭ-ŭs), Caius Sollius, Saint. Roman patrician, bishop, and poet ..... 430?- 482?

Apollodorus (ă-pŏl'ō-dō'rŭs). *The Shadower.* Athenian painter ..... B. C. 440.

Apollonius Tyanæus (ăp'ŏ-lō'nĭ-ŭs tĭ'ă-nē'ŭs). Pythagorean philosopher .. fl. 1st c.

Appiani (ăp-pyä'nē), Andrea. Italian painter ..... 1754—1817.

Applegath (ăp''l-găth), Augustus. English inventor of vertical printing press. 1788—1871?

Appleton (ăp'l-tŭn), Charles Edward Cutts Birchall. English journalist ..... 1841—1879.

Appleton, Daniel. Founder of publishing house of D. Appleton & Co ..... 1785—1849.

Appleton, Samuel. American merchant and philanthropist ..... 1766—1853.

Appleton, Thomas Gold. American author and amateur of fine arts ..... 1812—1884.

Apponyi (ŏp'pŏ-nyē), Albert Georg, Count. Hungarian politician ..... 1846 ——.

Aprosio (ä-prō'zyō), Angelico. Italian writer and monk ..... 1607—1681.

Apuleius (ăp'ū-lē'yŭs). Roman satirist and philosopher ..... fl. 130?

Aquila (ăk'wĭ-lä). *Ponticus.* Greek-Jewish proselyte. Translator of the Old Testament ..... fl. 117— 138?

Aquila (ăk'wĕ-lä), Caspar. *Adler.* German Protestant theologian ..... 1488—1560.

Aquinas (ă-kwī'năs), Thomas, Saint. *The Angelic Doctor.* Italian scholastic teacher ..... 1225?-1274?

Arabi, *or* **Araby, Pasha** (ä-rä'bē pä-shä'). *Ahmed-El-Arabi.* Egyptian revolutionary leader ..... 1841—1911.

Arago (ăr'ă-gō; *Fr.* ä'rä'gō'), Dominique François. French astronomer and physicist ..... 1786—1853.

Aram (ā'răm), Eugene. English scholar. Executed for murder ..... 1704—1759.

Aranda (ä-rän'dä), Pedro Pablo Abarca y Bolea, Count of. Spanish diplomatist and statesman ..... 1718—1799.

Arany (ŏr'ŏn-y'), János. Hungarian poet ..... 1817—1882.

Araujo de Azevedo (ä-rou'zhō dā ä'zĕ-vā'dō), Antonio. Portuguese statesman. 1754—1871.

Arblay, d' (dăr'blā; dăr'blā'), Madame. *Frances Burney.* Eng. novelist ..... 1752—1840.

Arbogast (ăr'bō'găst'), Louis François Antoine. French mathematician ..... 1759—1803.

Arbogast (ăr'bō-găst'), *or* **Arbogastes** (ăr'bō-găs'tēz). Roman general ..... ? —394.

Arbois, d', de Jubainville (dăr'bwä' dē zhü'bĂN'vēl'), Marie Henri. French archæologist ..... 1827—1910.

Arbuthnot (ăr-bŭth'nŏt; ăr'bŭth-nŏt), John. Brit. author and physician ..... 1667—1735.

Arc, d', Jeanne (zhăn därk'). See JOAN OF ARC.

Archdale (ärch'dāl), John. Governor of North Carolina ..... fl. 1664—1707.

Archenholz (är'kĕn-hŏlts), Johann Wilhelm. German writer ..... 1743—1812.

Archer (är'chẽr), Wilham. Scottish critic, and translator of Ibsen ..... 1856—1924.

Archilochus (är-kĭl'ō-kŭs). Greek lyric poet of Paros ..... B. C. 714?- 676.

Archimedes (är'kĭ-mē'dēz). Greek mathematician ..... B. C. 287?- 212.

Arco, del (dĕl är'kō), Alonso. Spanish painter ..... 1625—1700.

Arçon, d' (dăr'sŏN'), Jean Claude Éléonore le Michaud. French engineer .. 1733—1800.

Arditi (är-dē'tē), Luigi. Italian musical composer ..... 1822—1903.

Ardshir Babegan (ärd-shẽr' bä'bĕ-gän'). King of Persia (212–241?) ..... ? — 260?

Areson (ä'rĕ-sŏn), Jon. Icelandic poet and Roman Catholic bishop ..... 1484—1550.

Aretin, von (fŏn ä'rĕ-tēn'), Johann Christoph Anton Maria, Baron. German writer ..... 1773—1824.

Aretino (ä'rĕ-tē'nō), Pietro. Italian satirist ..... 1492—1557.

Arezzo (ä-rĕt'sō), Tommaso. Italian cardinal and statesman ..... 1756—1835.

Argall (är'gôl), Samuel, Sir. Deputy governor of Virginia ..... 1572—1626.

Argand (är'gănd'; *Eng.* är'gănd), Aimé. Swiss physician and chemist. Inventor of the Argand lamp ..... 1755—1803.

Argelander (är'gĕ-län'dẽr), Friedrich Wilhelm August. Prus. astronomer .. 1799—1875.

Argens, d' (dăr'zhäNs'), Jean Baptiste de Boyer, Marquis. French philosophical and critical writer ..... 1704—1771.

Argensola, de (dā är'hĕn-sō'lä; 172), Lupercio Leonardo. Spanish poet .... 1565?-1613.

Argenson, d' (dăr'zhäN'sôN'), Marc Antoine. *René de Paulmy.* Fr. author 1722—1787.

Argout, d' (dăr'gōō'), Antoine M. A., Count. French financier ..... 1782—1858.

Argüelles (är-gwā'lyās), Augustín. Spanish minister of state ..... 1775—1844.

Argüello (är-gwā'lyō), Luis Antonio. Governor of California ..... 1784—1830.

Argyll, *or* **Argyle** (är-gīl'), Archibald Campbell, eighth Earl and first Marquis of. Partisan of Cromwell. Beheaded ..... 1598—1661.

Argyll, *or* **Argyle,** Archibald Campbell, ninth Earl of. Confederate of Monmouth. Beheaded ..... 1620?- 1685.

Argyll, *or* **Argyle,** George John Douglas Campbell, eighth Duke of. British statesman and author ..... 1823—1900.

Argyll, *or* **Argyle,** John Douglas Southerland Campbell, ninth Duke of. *Son of the eighth duke.* British statesman and author. Governor-General of Canada, 1878–83 ..... 1845—1914.

Ariosto (ä'rĕ-ôs'tō), Ludovico, *or* Lodovico. Famous Italian poet ..... 1474—1533.

Arista (ä-rēs'tä), Mariano. Mexican general, and president (1850–53) ..... 1802— 1855.

Aristarchus (ăr'ĭs-tär'kŭs), of Samothrace. Greek gram. and critic ..... died B. C. 150?

Aristides (ăr'ĭs-tī'dēz). *The Just.* Athenian statesman and general .... B. C. ? — 468?

Aristippus (ăr'ĭs-tĭp'ŭs). Greek philosopher ..... B. C. 435?- 356?

Aristophanes (ăr'ĭs-tŏf'ă-nēz). Comic poet of Greece ..... B. C. 448?- 380?

Aristotle (ăr'ĭs-tŏt''l). Greek philosopher ..... B. C. 384— 322.

Born. Died.

Arisugawa (ä'rē-sōō-gä'wä). Prince Arisugawa Takehito. Japanese admiral. 1862 ——.

Arius (*ā-rĭ'ŭs*; ā'rĭ-ŭs; ăr'ĭ-). Greek patriarch of Alexandria, and founder of Arianism ..... 280?- 336.

Arkwright (ärk'rīt), Richard, Sir. Inventor of the spinning jenny ..... 1732—1792.

Arlotto (är-lŏt'tō), Mainardi. *Il Piovano.* Italian burlesque poet ..... 1395—1483.

Armagnac, d' (dăr'män'yäk'), Bernard, Count. Constable of France ..... ? —1418.

Armand (är'mäN'), Charles, Count. Assumed name of *Armand Taffin,* Marquis de la Rouarie. French soldier in the American Revolution ..... 1756—1793.

Armengaud (är'mäN'gō'), Jacques Eugène. French engineer ..... 1810—1891.

Armfelt (ärm'fĕlt), Gustaf Mauritz. Swedish lieut. gen. and courtier ..... 1757—1814.

Arminius (är-mĭn'ĭ-ŭs), *Ger.* **Hermann.** German hero ..... B. C. 18—A. D. 21.

Arminius, Jacobus. *Jacob Harmen.* Dutch theologian ..... 1560—1609.

Armitage (är'mĭ-tāj), Edward. English painter ..... 1817—1896.

Armstead (ärm'stĕd), Henry Hugh. English sculptor ..... 1828—1905.

Armstrong (ärm'strŏng), John. British poet and physician ..... 1709—1779.

Armstrong, John. Amer. soldier and statesman. [*Newburg Letters.*] ..... 1758—1843.

Armstrong, Samuel Chapman. American soldier and educator. Founded Hampton Institute ..... 1839—1893.

Armstrong, William George, Baron. English inventor. [*Armstrong gun.*] .. 1810—1900.

Arnaldus Villanovanus (är-näl'dŭs vĭl'ă-nō-vā'nŭs). French physician, theologian, astrologer, and alchemist ..... 1240?-1311?

Arnason (är'nä-sŏn), Jon. Icelandic author. [*Legends and Tales.*] ..... 1819—1888.

Arnaud (är'nō'), Arsène. See CLARETIE, Jules.

Arnaud (är'nō'), Henri. Pastor and leader of the Waldenses ..... 1641—1721.

Arnauld (är'nō'), Angélique. French nun and writer ..... 1624—1684.

Arnauld, Antoine. *The Great.* French philosopher ..... 1612—1694.

Arnault (är'nō'), Antoine Vincent. French author ..... 1766— 1834.

Arnd (ärnt), Johann. German Lutheran theologian and writer ..... 1555—1621.

Arndt (ärnt). See HANKE, Henriette Wilhelmine.

Arndt, Ernst Moritz. German poet ..... 1769—1860.

Arne (ärn), Thomas Augustine. English musician and composer ..... 1710—1778.

Arngrimsson (ärn'grĭms-sŏn), Eystein. Icelandic poet. [*Lily.*] ..... ? —1361?

Arnim, von (fŏn är'nĭm), Elisabeth, *or* Bettina. German authoress ..... 1785—1859.

Arnim, von, Harry Karl Kurt Eduard, Count. Prussian diplomatist ..... 1824—1881.

Arnim, *or* **Arnheim** (ärn'hīm), **von,** Hans Georg. German diplomatist and general, born at Boitzenburg ..... 1581—1641.

Arnim, von, Ludwig Joachim (*or* Achim). German poet ..... 1781—1831.

Arnobius (är-nō'bĭ-ŭs). *Arnobius Afer.* Rhetorician of Numidia ..... fl. 290?

Arnold (är'nŭld) of Brescia, *or* **Arnaldo** (är-näl'dō). Italian reformer ..... 1100?-1155.

Arnold, Arthur, Sir. English social reformer ..... 1833—1902.

Arnold, Benedict. American general in the Revolution, and traitor ..... 1741—1801.

Arnold, Edwin, Sir. English poet. [*Light of Asia.*] ..... 1832—1904.

Arnold, John. English horologer and inventor ..... 1736?-1799.

Arnold, Matthew. *Son of Thomas* (*of Rugby*). English poet and essayist .. 1822—1888.

Arnold, Samuel Greene. Rhode Island historian ..... 1821—1881.

Arnold, Thomas (of Rugby). English teacher and historian ..... 1795—1842.

Arnold, Thomas Kerchever. English editor of school classics ..... 1800—1853.

Arnold of Villanova. See ARNALDUS VILLANOVANUS.

Arnold von Winkelried (*Ger.* är'nŏlt fŏn vĭŋ'kĕl-rēt). Swiss patriot ..... ? —1386?

Arnott (är'nŏt), Neil. Scottish physician and natural philosopher ..... 1788?- 1874.

Arnoul (är'nōō'). Bishop of Lisieux and writer ..... ? —1182.

Arnould (är'nōō'), Ambrose Marie. French political economist and author .. 1750—1812.

Aromatari, degli (dāl'yē ä-rō'mä-tä'rē), Giuseppe. Italian physician and naturalist ..... 1586?- 1660.

Arouet (ä'rōō-ĕ'). See VOLTAIRE.

Arpád (är'päd). Founder of the Hungarian monarchy ..... ? — 907.

Arreboe (ar'rĕ-bō'ĕ), Anders Christensen. Danish poet ..... 1587—1637.

Arrhenius (är-rā'nĭ-ŏōs), Svante August. Swedish physicist and chemist. [*Nobel prize in chemistry, 1903.*] ..... 1859 ——.

Arrian (ăr'ĭ-ăn), Flavius. Greek historian ..... 100?- 170?

Arriaza (är'rē-ä'thä), Juan Bautista. Spanish poet ..... 1770—1837.

Arrivabene (är-rē'vä-bĕ'nā), Giovanni, Count. Italian patriot and exile ..... 1787—1881.

Arrom, de (dā är-rōm'), Cecilia Francisca Josefa, born Boehl von Faber (bēl fŏn fä'bĕr). *Fernán Caballero.* Spanish novelist ..... 1797—1877.

Arrowsmith (ăr'ō-smĭth), Aaron. English geographer ..... 1750—1823.

Arrowsmith, John. English Puritan divine ..... 1602—1659.

Arsaces (är'sā-sēz). Founder of the kingdom of Parthia ..... d. B. C. 250?

Arsinoë (är-sĭn'ō-ē). Daughter of Ptolemy I., king of Egypt ..... B. C. 316?

Artaud (är'tō'), Nicolas Louis. French writer and Greek scholar ..... 1794—1861.

Artaxerxes (är'tăk-sûrk'sēz) **I.** *Longimanus.* King of Persia (B. C. 465–25) B. C. 425.

Artaxerxes II. *Mnemon.* King of Persia (B. C. 405–361) ..... B. C. 361.

Artedi (är-tē'dē), Peter. Swedish naturalist ..... 1705—1735.

Artemisia (är'tĕ-mĭsh'ĭ-ă). Queen of Halicarnassus ..... fl. B. C. 480.

Artemisia. Consort of Mausolus, Prince of Caria ..... fl. B. C. 350?

Arteveld, van (vän är'tĕ-vĕlt), *or* **Artevelde** (är'tĕ-vĕl'dĕ), Jacob. *Brewer of Ghent.* Popular leader of Ghent ..... 1287?-1345.

Arteveld, van, Philip. *Son of preceding.* Chief of the insurrection in Flanders ..... 1340—1382.

Arthur (är'thŭr). British king, and hero of the Round Table ..... fl. 5th or 6th c.

Arthur, Chester Alan. Twenty-first president of U. S. A. (1881-85) ..... 1830—1886.

Arthur, Timothy Shay. American story-writer ..... 1809—1885.

Artigas (är-tē'gäs), José. Dictator of Uruguay ..... 1755—1851.

Arundel (ăr'ŭn-dĕl), Thomas. Archbishop of Canterbury ..... 1353—1414.

Arusmont, D' (dä'rüs'môN'), Mme. See WRIGHT, Frances.

Arvieux, d' (dăr'vyû'), Laurent, Chevalier. French Orientalist ..... 1635—1702.

Aryabhatta (är'yă-bŭt'ă; 134), *or* **Aryabahr** (är'yă-bä'h'r). Hindu mathematician and astronomer. Earliest known algebraist ..... fl. 5th c.

Asbjörnsen (äs-byûrn'sĕn), Peter Christian. Norwegian author ..... 1812—1885.

Asbury (ăz'bĕr-ĭ), Francis. First Methodist bishop in America ..... 1745—1816.

Ascham (ăs'kăm), Roger. English scholar and author. Instructor of Queen Elizabeth ..... 1515—1568.

Asclepiades (ăs'klē-pī'ă-dēz), Bithy'nus. Greek physician ..... fl. B. C. 100.

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Ashe, Thomas. English poet ..... 1836—1889.

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Ashmole (ăsh'mōl), Elias. English antiquary ..... 1617—1692.

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Asquini (äs-kwē'nē), Fabiano, Count. Italian rural economist ..... 1726—1818.

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Assas, d' (dä'säs'), Nicolas, Chevalier. Fr. captain of regt. of Auvergne ..... ? —1760?

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Asser (ăs'ẽr), John. English bishop. Biographer of Alfred the Great ..... ? — 909.

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Ast (ast), Georg Anton Friedrich. German scholar and teacher.....1778—1841.
Astell (ăs′tĕl), Mary. English authoress.....1668—1731.
Astle (ăs′′l), Thomas. English antiquary.....1735—1803.
Astley (ăst′lĭ), Jacob, Sir, Baron Astley. English Royalist general.....1579—1652.
Astor (ăs′tẽr), John Jacob. American capitalist. Founder of the Astor Library in New York.....1763—1848.
Astor, William Backhouse. *Son of John Jacob.* American capitalist.....1792—1875.
Astor, William Waldorf. *Grandson of John Jacob.* American capitalist in England. [*Pall Mall Gazette.*]. Viscount Astor of Hever Castle.....1848—1919.
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Atkinson, Fred Washington. American educator.....1865 ——.
Atkinson, Joseph Beavington. English art critic.....1822—1886.
Atkinson, Thomas Witlam. English landscape painter and traveler.....1799—1861.
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Attar (ät-tär′). Real name *Mohammed ibn Ibrahim. Ferid Eddin.* Persian poet.....1119—1202?
Atterbom (ät′tẽr-bōm; -bo͞om), Per Daniel Amadeus. Swedish poet.....1790—1855.
Atterbury (ăt′ẽr-bẽr-ĭ), Francis. Bishop of Rochester.....1662—1732.
Atticus (ăt′ĭ-kŭs), Titus Pomponius. Roman philosopher.....B. C. 109— 32.
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Atwater (ăt′wō′tẽr), Wilbur Olin. American chemist and educator.....1844—1907.
Atwood (ăt′wo͝od), George. English mathematician.....1746—1807.
Auber (ō′bẽr′), Daniel François Esprit. French musician and composer.....1782—1871.
Aubert (ō′bẽr′), Jean Louis, Abbé. French poet, critic, and fabulist.....1731—1814.
Aubert du Bayet (ō′bẽr′ dü bȧ′yĕ′), Jean Baptiste Annibal. French general.1759—1797.
Aubertin (ō′bĕr′tăn′), Charles. French professor and author.....1825—1908.
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Aublet (ō′blĕ′), Jean Baptiste Christophe Fusée. French botanist.....1720—1778.
Aubrey (ô′brĭ), John. English topographer and antiquary.....1626—1697.
Aubry (ō′brē′), Claude Charles, Count de la Bouchardérie. French general..1773—1813.
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Auchmuty (ȯk′mŭ-tĭ; ä′mo͝o-), Samuel. American divine and Loyalist.....1722—1777.
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Auckland (ȯk′lănd), George Eden, Earl of. Governor-general of India.....1784—1849.
Audebert (ō′dē-bẽr′), Jean Baptiste. French naturalist and engraver.....1759—1800.
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Audiffret-Pasquier, d' (dō′dē′frē′-pas′kyā′), Edme Armand Gaston, Duke. French politician.....1823—1905.
Audiguier, d' (dō′dē′gyā′), Vital, Sieur de la Ménor. French poet.....1569?-1624.
Audley (ȯd′lĭ), Thomas, Baron. Lord chancellor of England.....1488—1544.
Audouin (ō′do͞o′ăn′), Jean Victor. French entomologist.....1797—1841.
Audran (ō′drăn′), Gérard. French historical engraver.....1640—1703.
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Audubon (ô′do͞o-bŏn), John James. American ornithologist.....1780—1851.
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Auerbach (ou′ẽr-bäk), Berthold. German Jewish novelist.....1812—1882.
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Auersperg, von (fŏn), Anton Alexander, Count. *Anastasius Grün.* German poet.....1806—1876.
Auffenberg, von (fŏn ouf′ĕn-bĕrg), Joseph, Baron. German dramatist.....1798—1857.
Aufrecht (ouf′rĕkt), Theodor. German Orientalist.....1821—1907.
Auger (ō′zhā′), Athanase, Abbé. French political and classical writer.....1734—1792.
Auger, Hippolyte Nicolas Just. French novelist.....1797—1881.
Augereau (ō′zhi′-rō′), Pierre François Charles, Duke of Castiglione. Marshal of France.....1757—1816.
Augier (ō′zhyā′), Guillaume Victor Émile. French dramatist and poet.....1820—1889.
Auguis (ō′gēs′), Pierre Jean Baptiste. French revolutionist.....1742—1810.
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Augustin (ō′gŭs′tăn′), Jean Baptiste Jacques. French miniature painter....1759—1832.
Augustine, Saint (sānt ô-gŭs′tĭn; ō′gŭs-tēn). Apostle of the English..... ? — 604.
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Austin (ôs′tĭn), Alfred. English poet laureate and critic.....1835—1913.
Austin, John. English jurist.....1790—1859.
Austin, John. English jurist.....1793—1867.
Austin, Sarah, born Taylor. English writer and translator.....1793—1836.
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Autenrieth, von (fŏn ou′tĕn-rēt), Johann Hermann Ferdinand. German physician and medical writer.....1772—1835.
Autran (ō′trăn′), Joseph. French poet.....1813—1877.
Auzout (ō′zo͞o′), Adrien. French mathematician.....1630—1691.
Auzoux (ō′zo͞o′), Thomas Louis Jérome. French physician and inventor....1797—1880.
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Aylmer (āl′mẽr), John. Bishop of London, and tutor to Lady Jane Grey....1521—1594.
Aymar (ā′mär′), Jacques. French impostor.....1662—1715?
Ayrault (ā′rō′), Pierre. French jurist.....1536—1604.
Ayrer (ī′rẽr), Jacob. German dramatic poet..... ? —1605.
Ayrton (âr′tŭn), William Edward. English electrical engineer and inventor. 1847—1908.
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Ayub Khan (ī′yo͞ob′ kän′). Governor of Herat.....1855—1914.
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Babington (băb′ĭng-tŭn), William. British chemist and naturalist.....1756—1833.
Babo, von (fŏn bä′bō), Josef (*or* Franz) Marius. German dramatist.....1756—1822
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Bach (bäx), Johann Christoph. German composer and organist.....1643—1703.
Bach, Johann Christoph Friedrich. *Son of J. S.* Ger. musical composer...1732—1795.
Bach, Johann Sebastian. Famous German composer and musician.....1685—1750.
Bach, Karl Philipp Emanuel. *Son of J. S.* German musical composer.....1714—1788.
Bach, Wilhelm Friedemann. *Son of J. S.* German organist.....1710—1784.
Bach, von (fŏn bäx′), Alexander. Austrian ultramontane statesman.....1813—1893.
Bache (bāch), Alexander Dallas. American philosopher.....1806—1867.
Bacheller (băch′ĕl-ẽr), Irving. American journalist and novelist.....1859 ——.
Bachman (bäk′măn), John. American naturalist.....1790—1874.
Baciccio, Il (ēl bät-chē′chō). Real name *Giovanni Battista Gaulli.* Genoese painter.....1639—1709.
Back (bȧk), George, Sir. English arctic navigator.....1796—1878.
Backer, van (vän bäk′ẽr), Jakob. *Jacob of Palermo.* Dutch painter.....1530—1591?
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Bacon, Francis, Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans. English philosopher and statesman.....1561—1626.
Bacon, Leonard. American Congregational divine and historian.....1802—1881.
Bacon, Nathaniel. Virginian patriot.....1642?-1676.
Bacon, Nicholas, Sir. *Father of Francis.* English statesman and lord keeper.1509—1579.
Bacon, Roger, Friar. *The Admirable Doctor.* English philosopher.....1214?-1294.
Baconthorpe (bā′k'n-thôrp), John. *The Resolute Doctor.* English monk.... ? —1346.
Badalocchio (bä′dä-lō′kē-yō). *Sisto Rosa.* Italian painter.....1581—1647.
Baden (bä′dĕn), Jakob. Danish philologist.....1735—1804.
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Badius (bā′dē-ŭs), Jodocus *or* Josse. Flemish printer and poet.....1462—1535.
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Baer (bâr), George F. American lawyer and railway official.....1842—1914.
Baer, von (fŏn bâr′), Karl Ernst. Russian naturalist and embryologist.....1792—1876.
Baerle, van (vän bär′lē), *or* **Barlaeus** (bär-lē′ŭs), Gaspard. Dutch theologian and Latin poet.....1584—1648.
Baert, de (dē bȧ′ẽr′; bärt′), Alexandre Balthazar François de Paule, Baron. French senator and author.....1750—1825.
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Baggesen (bäg′ē-sĕn), Jens Emmanuel. Danish poet.....1764—1826.
Baglivi (bäl-yē′vē), Giorgio. Italian physician and medical writer.....1669—1707.
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Bagshaw (băg′shō), Edward. English lawyer and political writer..... ? —1662.
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Bähr, *or* **Baehr** (bâr), Johann Christian Felix. German scholar.....1798—1872.
Bahrdt (bärt), Karl Friedrich. German rationalistic theologian.....1741—1792.
Baïf, de (dē bȧ′ēf′), Jean Antoine. French poet.....1532—1589.
Bailey (bā′lĭ), Gamaliel. American journalist.....1807—1859.
Bailey, Jacob Whitman. American microscopist.....1811—1857.
Bailey, Liberty Hyde. American horticulturist and botanist. 1858—
Bailey, Nathan *or* Nathaniel. English schoolmaster and lexicographer..... ? —1742.
Bailey, Philip James. English poet and lawyer. [*Festus.*].....1816—1902.
Bailey, Theodorus. American rear admiral.....1805—1877.
Baillie (bā′lĭ), Joanna. Scottish poet.....1762—1851.
Baillie, Matthew. *Brother of Joanna.* Scottish physician and anatomist....1761—1823.
Baillon (bä′yôn′), Ernest Henri. French naturalist.....1827—1895.
Baillot (bä′yō′), Pierre Marie François de Sales. French violinist.....1771—1842.
Baillou, de (dē bä′yo͞o′), Guillaume. French medical writer.....1538—1616.

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Bailly (bä/yē′), Antoine Nicolas. French architect ..... 1810—1892.
Bailly, Jean Sylvain. French astronomer ..... 1736—1793.
Baily (bā′lĭ), Edward Hodges. English sculptor ..... 1788—1867.
Bain (bān), Alexander. Scottish metaphysician and author ..... 1818—1903.
Bainbridge (bān′brĭj), William. American commodore ..... 1774—1833.
Baini (bä-ē′nē), Giuseppe. Italian musician ..... 1775—1844.
Baird (bārd), David, Sir. Scottish general ..... 1757—1829.
Baird, Spencer Fullerton. Am. naturalist. Sec. of the Smithsonian Institution. 1823—1887.
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Bajazet (bă̈j′ä-zĕt′), *or* **Bayazid, I.** *Ilderim.* Ottoman sultan (1389–1403) .... 1347—1403.
Baker (bāk′ĕr), Edward Dickinson. American soldier and senator ..... 1811—1861.
Baker, Samuel White, Sir. English explorer in Africa ..... 1821—1893.
Bakhuisen, *or* **Backhuysen** (bäk′hoi′zĕn), Ludolf. Dutch painter ..... 1633—1709.
Bakunin (bä-kōō′nyĭn), Mikhail Aleksandrovich. Russian polit. agitator and writer ..... 1814—1876.
Balakirev (bä′lä-kē′rĕf; *Russ.* -kē′r′yĕf), Mili Aleksyeevich. Russ. composer . 1837—1910.
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Balban–Ghayás–uddin (bäl-bän′-gī′as′ŭd-dēn′). King of Delhi ..... 1206?–1286.
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Balbo (bäl′bō), Cesare. Italian writer and statesman ..... 1789—1853.
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Balbuena, de (dā bäl-bwā′nä), Bernardo. Spanish poet ..... 1568—1627.
Balchen (bôl′chĕn), John, Sir. English admiral ..... 1670—1744.
Baldaya (bäl-dä′yä), Alfonso Gonçales. Portuguese explorer ..... fl. 1434.
Baldi (bäl′dē), Bernardino. Italian mathematician and philologist ..... 1553—1617.
Baldini (bäl-dē′nē), Baccio. Italian engraver ..... fl. 1460—1485.
Baldinucci (bäl′dē-nōōt′chē), Filippo. Florentine artist and writer ..... 1624—1696.
Baldovini (bäl/dō-vē′nē), Francesco. Italian poet ..... 1635—1716.
Balducci (bäl-dōōt′chē), Francesco. Sicilian poet ..... 1596?–1643.
Baldung (bäl/dōōng), Hans. *Grün.* German painter and engraver ..... 1476?–1545.
Baldwin (bôld′wĭn) **I.** King of Jerusalem, and brother of Godefroy de Bouillon ..... 1058—1118.
Baldwin, James Mark. American psychologist ..... 1861 ——.
Bale (bāl), John. Bishop of Ossory. British author ..... 1495—1563.
Baléchou (bä/lā-shōō′), Jean Joseph Nicolas. French engraver ..... 1715—1765.
Balen, van (vän bä′lĕn), Hendrik. Flemish painter ..... 1575—1632.
Bales (bālz), Peter. English calligrapher ..... 1547—1610?
Balestra (bä-lĕs′trä), Antonio. Veronese painter ..... 1666—1740.
Balfe (bălf), Michael William. Irish musician and composer ..... 1808—1870.
Balfour (băl′fōōr), Alexander. Scottish author ..... 1767—1829.
Balfour, Arthur James. Earl of Balfour. British statesman and essayist. 1848 ——.
Balfour, Clara Lucas, born Liddell. English authoress ..... 1808—1878.
Balfour, James, Sir. Scottish judge ..... ? —1583.
Balfour, John Hutton. British botanist and physician ..... 1808—1884.
Baliol, de (dē bāl′yŭl; bāl′yŭl), *or* **de Balliol** (dē bāl′l-ŭl), Edward. *Son of John.* Claimant to Scottish throne ..... ? —1363.
Baliol, de, John. King of Scotland (1292–1296) ..... 1249—1315.
Ball (bôl), Robert Stawell, Sir. English scientific author ..... 1840—1913.
Ball, Thomas. American sculptor ..... 1819—1911.
Ballanche (bä/länsh′), Pierre Simon. French philosopher and writer ..... 1776—1847.
Ballantine (băl′ăn-tīn), William. English lawyer ..... 1812—1887.
Ballantyne (băl′ăn-tīn), James. Scottish printer and journalist ..... 1772—1833.
Ballou (bă-lōō′), Hosea. American Universalist preacher and author ..... 1771—1852.
Ballou, Hosea. *Grandnephew of preceding.* American Universalist clergyman. First president of Tufts College, Massachusetts ..... 1796—1861.
Balmaceda (bäl′mä-sā′thä; 146), José Manuel. Chilean statesman ..... 1838—1891.
Balmes (bäl′mās), Jaime Luciano. Spanish polit., theol., and philosopher . 1810—1848.
Balsamo (bäl/sä-mō), Giuseppe. See CAGLIOSTRO.
Balsamo, Paolo. Italian agriculturist and writer ..... 1763—1818.
Baltard (bäl/tär′), Louis Pierre. French architect and engraver ..... 1765—1846.
Balthasar (bäl′tä-zär), Theodor. German. Reputed inventor of the solar microscope ..... fl. 1710.
Balue, de la (dē lä bä/lü′), Jean. French cardinal and intriguer ..... 1421—1491.
Baluze (bä/lüz′), Étienne. French historian ..... 1630—1718.
Balzac, de (dē bäl/zäk′; *Anglicized* bäl′zăk), Honoré. French novelist ..... 1799—1850.
Bamberger (bäm′bĕr-gĕr), Ludwig. German writer ..... 1823—1899.
Bamboccio (bäm-bōt′chō), II. See LAAR, VAN, Pieter.
Bancroft (băn′krŏft), George. American historian ..... 1800—1891.
Bancroft, Hubert Howe. American historian ..... 1832—1918.
Bandel, von (fŏn bän′dĕl), Joseph Ernst. German sculptor ..... 1800—1876.
Bandello (bän-dĕl′lō), Matteo. Italian novelist ..... 1480—1562.
Bandinelli (bän/dē-nĕl′lē), Baccio. Italian sculptor ..... 1493—1560.
Bandini (bän-dē′nē), Angelo Maria. Italian antiq. and bibliographer ..... 1726—1800.
Bandtke (bänt′kä), *or* **Bandtkie** (bänt′kyä), George Samuel. Polish historian. 1768—1835.
Banér (bä/nār′), Johan. Swedish field marshal ..... 1595—1641.
Bánffy (bän′fē), Desiderius, Baron. Hungarian liberal statesman ..... 1843—1911.
Bangs (băngz), John Kendrick. American humorist and editor ..... 1862 ——.
Banim (bā′nĭm), John. Irish novelist ..... 1798—1842.
Banks (băngks), Joseph, Sir. English naturalist ..... 1743—1820.
Banks, Nathaniel Prentiss. American general and representative in Congress. Governor of Massachusetts (1858–60) ..... 1816—1894.
Banneker (băn′ĕ-kĕr), Benjamin. American negro mathematician ..... 1731—1806.
Banting (băn′tĭng), William. English writer on corpulence ..... 1797—1878.
Banville, de (dē băn′vēl′), Théodore Faullain. French poet and writer ..... 1823—1891.
Baraguay d'Hilliers (bä/rä/gā′ dēl′yā′), Achille. Marshal of France ..... 1795—1878.
Baranov (bä-rä′nŏf), Aleksandr Andreevich. First gov. Russ. America .... 1746—1819.
Barante, de (dē bä/rănt′), Aimable Guillaume Prosper Brugière, Baron. French statesman ..... 1782—1866.
Baratier (bä/rä/tyā′; bä/rä-tēr′), Johann Philipp. French-German precocious youth ..... 1721—1740.
Baratynski (bä′rä-tĕn′skĕ), Evgeni (Eugene) Abramovich. Russian poet .... 1800—1844.
Barbacena (bär′bä-sā′nä; 138), Feisberto Caldeira Brant, Marquis of. Brazilian soldier and statesman ..... 1772—1841.
Barbarelli (bär′bä-rĕl′lē), Giorgio. See GIORGIONE DA CASTELFRANCO.
Barbarossa (bär′bä-rŏs′ä). See FREDERICK I. of Germany.
Barbarossa, Khair-ed Din. Corsair king of Algiers ..... 1466?–1546.
Barbarossa, Horuk. *Brother of preceding.* Corsair king of Algiers ..... 1473?–1518.
Barbaroux (bär/bä/rōō′), Charles Jean Marie. French representative ..... 1767—1794.
Barbatelli (bär′bä-tĕl′lē), Bernardino. See POCCETTI.
Barbauld (bär′bôld), Anna Letitia, born Aikin. English writer ..... 1743—1825.
Barbazan, de (dē bär/bä/zän′), Arnaud Guillaume, Sire. French general .... 1360—1431.
Barbé–Marbois, de (dē bär/bā′-mär′bwä′), François, Marquis. Fr. statesman. 1745—1837.
Barber (bär′bĕr), Francis. American officer in the Revolutionary war ..... 1751—1783.
Barber, John Warner. American historian ..... 1798—1885.
Barberini (bär/bä-rē′nē), Francesco. Italian poet ..... 1264—1348.
Barberini, Francesco. Italian cardinal. Founder of Barberini library .... 1597—1679.
Barbeu–Dubourg (bär′bŭ′-dü′bōōr′), Jacques. French naturalist ..... 1709—1779.
Barbey d'Aurevilly (bär/bā′ dō′rē-vē′yē′), Jules. French littérateur ..... 1808—1889.
Barbeyrac (bär/bā/răk′), Jean. French historian and jurist ..... 1674—1744.
Barbiano (bär-byä/nō), Alberico, Count. Italian commander ..... ? —1409.
Barbier (bär/byā′), Antoine Alexandre. French bibliographer ..... 1765—1825.
Barbier, Paul Jules. French dramatist ..... 1825—1901.
Barbier du Meynard (dē mĕ/när′), Charles Adrien Casimir. Fr. Orientalist .... 1826—1908.
Barbon (bär/bŏn), **Barebone** (bär/bōn′), *or* **Barebones** (-bōnz′), Praise-God. English fanatic and leather dealer. See BAREBONE'S PARLIAMENT, in *Vocab.* 1596?–1679.
Barbosa (bär-bō′zä), Ayres *or* Arius. Portuguese philologist and poet ..... 1460—1530.
Barbosa Machado (bär-bō′zä mä-shä′dō), Diego. Portuguese historian .... 1682—1770.
Barbour (bär′bĕr), James. American statesman ..... 1775—1842.
Barbour, John. Scottish poet and historian ..... 1316?–1395.

Born. Died.

Barbour, Philip Pendleton. American lawyer and judge ..... 1783—1841.
Barclay (bär′klā), Alexander. British author. Transl. of "Ship of Fools." 1475?–1552.
Barclay, John. Scottish poet. [*Argenis.*] ..... 1582—1621.
Barclay, Robert. Scottish Quaker writer ..... 1648—1690.
Barclay de Tolly (bär′klā′ dē tō′lē′), Mikhail, Prince. Russian field marshal. 1761—1818.
Bard (bärd), Samuel. American physician and writer ..... 1742—1821.
Bardesanes (bär′dē-sā′nēz). Syrian Gnostic ..... 155?– 224.
Bardi (bär′dē), Girolamo. Italian physician and philosopher ..... 1603—1670.
Bardoux (bär′dōō′), Agénor. French author ..... 1829—1897.
Barebone, *or* **Barebones.** See BARBON.
Barentz (bä′rĕnts), Willem. Dutch navigator ..... ? —1597.
Barère de Vieuzac (bä/rär′ dē vyü/zäk′), Bertrand. French revolutionist .. 1755—1841.
Baretti (bä-rĕt′tē), Giuseppe Marc' Antonio. Italian writer in London ... 1719—1789.
Barham (bär′ăm; bär′hăm), Richard Harris. *Thomas Ingoldsby.* English divine and humorist. [*Ingoldsby Legends.*] ..... 1788—1845.
Bar–Hebræus (bär′-hē-brē′ŭs). See ABULFARAJ.
Baring (bâr′ĭng), Alexander, Baron Ashburton. *Son of Sir Francis.* English financier and diplomat ..... 1774—1848.
Baring, Francis, Sir. English capitalist and banker ..... 1740—1810.
Baring–Gould (-gōōld′), Sabine. English author ..... 1834—1924.
Barker (bar′kĕr), Lady. See BROOME, Mary Ann, Lady.
Barlow (bär′lō), Joel. American poet and patriot ..... 1754—1812.
Barlow, Peter. English mathematician ..... 1776—1862.
Barlow, Thomas Oldham. English engraver ..... 1824—1889.
Barmecides (bär′mĕ-sīdz). *Singular,* **Barmecide** (bär′mĕ-sīd). Famous Persian family noted for its tragic fate about 802.
Barnard (bär/närd′), Anne, Lady. Scottish poet. [*Auld Robin Gray.*] .... 1750—1825.
Barnard, Frederick Augustus Porter. American educationist ..... 1809—1889.
Barnard, Henry. American educationist ..... 1811—1900.
Barnard, John Gross. American soldier ..... 1815—1882.
Barnave (bär/näv′), Antoine Pierre Joseph Marie. French revolutionist .... 1761—1793.
Barnay (bär/nī), Ludwig. German actor and theater manager ..... 1842 ——.
Barnes (bärnz), Albert. Amer. divine. [*Notes on the New Testament.*] ..... 1798—1870.
Barneveldt (bar′nĕ-vĕlt), Jan van Olden. Dutch statesman ..... 1547—1619.
Barney (bär′nĭ), Joshua. American commodore ..... 1759—1818.
Barnum (bär′nŭm), Phineas Taylor. American showman ..... 1810—1891.
Barocci (bä-rōt′chē), *or* **Baroccio** (bä-rōt′chō), Federigo. Italian painter ... 1528—1612.
Barocchio (bä-rŏk′kyō), *or* **Barozzio** (bä-rōt′syō). See VIGNOLA, DA.
Baroche (bä/rōsh′), Pierre Jules. French statesman ..... 1802—1870.
Baron (bä/rŏN′), Michel. Real name *Boyron.* Fr. actor and dramatic writer. 1653—1729.
Baronius (bä-rō′nĭ-ŭs), *or* **Baronio** (bä-rō′nyō), Cesare. Italian cardinal and ecclesiastical historian ..... 1538—1607.
Barr (bär), Amelia Edith, born Huddleston. English novelist in America ... 1831—1919.
Barr, Robert. Canadian editor and novelist in England ..... 1850—1912.
Barragan (bär′rä-gän′), Miguel. Mexican general and president ..... 1789—1835.
Barras, de (dē bä/rä′), Paul François Jean Nicolas, Count. French revolutionist ..... 1755—1829.
Barré (bä/rā′), Isaac. British officer (col.) and politician. Opposed Stamp Act. 1726—1802.
Barrelier (bä/rē-lyā′), Jacques. French botanist ..... 1606—1673.
Barrès (bä/rĕs′), Maurice. French novelist ..... 1862—1923.
Barreto (bär-rā′tōō), Francisco. Portuguese soldier ..... 1600?–1663.
Barrett (bär′ĕt), John. Irish classical scholar ..... 1753—1821.
Barrett, Lawrence. American actor ..... 1838—1891.
Barrett, Wilson. English actor ..... 1846—1904.
Barrie (bär′ĭ), James Matthew, Sir. Scottish novelist and dramatist ..... 1860 ——.
Barrili (bär-rē′lē), Antonio Giulio. Italian writer ..... 1836—1909.
Barrington (bär′ĭng-tŭn), Jonah, Sir. Irish lawyer and author ..... 1760—1834.
Barrios (bär′rē-ōs), Justo Rufino. Central American statesman ..... 1834—1886.
Barron (bär′ŭn), James. American commodore ..... 1769—1851.
Barros, de (dā bär′rōsh), João. *The Portuguese Livy.* Port. historian .... 1496—1570.
Barrot (bä/rō′), Camille Hyacinthe Odilon. French statesman ..... 1791—1873.
Barrow (bär′ō), Isaac. English theologian and mathematician ..... 1630—1677.
Barrow, John, Sir. English traveler and geographer ..... 1764—1848.
Barrundia (bär-rōōn′dyä), José Francisco. Statesman of Honduras ..... 1779—1854.
Barry (bär′ĭ), Charles, Sir. English architect ..... 1795—1860.
Barry, David, Sir. Irish physician and physiologist ..... 1780—1835.
Barry, James. Irish historical painter ..... 1741—1806.
Barry, John. Irish-American naval officer ..... 1745—1803.
Barry, John Wolfe Wolfe-, Sir. English civil engineer ..... 1836—1918.
Barry, du (dü bä/rē′), Jeanne Bécu, Countess. Mistress of Louis XV. ..... 1746—1793.
Bartas, du (dü bär′tä′), Guillaume de Salluste. French poet ..... 1544—1590.
Bartet (bär′tĕ′), Jeanne Julia. Real name *Regnault* (rē′nyō′). French actress. 1854 ——.
Barth (bärt), Heinrich. German explorer ..... 1821—1865.
Barthélemy (bär′tāl′mē′), Auguste Marseille. French satiric poet ..... 1796—1867.
Barthélemy Saint–Hilaire (săN′tē′lār′), Jules. French savant ..... 1805—1895.
Barthez, *or* **Barthès** (bär′tā′), Paul Joseph. French medical writer ..... 1734—1806.
Bartholdi (bär′tō-lē′dē′), Frédéric Auguste. French sculptor ..... 1834—1904.
Bartholin (bär′tō-lĭn), Thomas. Danish medical writer ..... 1616—1680.
Bartholomae (bär-tō′lō-mā), Christian. German Sanskrit and Iranian scholar.. 1855 ——.
Bartlett (bärt′lĕt), John Russell. Am. writer. [*Dict. of Americanisms.*] ... 1805—1886.
Bartlett, Josiah. American physician, judge, governor of N. H., and signer of the Declaration of Independence ..... 1729—1795.
Bartlett, Paul Wayland. Am. sculptor. [*Equestrian statue of Lafayette, Paris.*] 1865—1925.
Bartlett, Samuel Colcord. American educator. Pres. Dartmouth College.. 1817—1898.
Bartlett, William Henry. English artist, traveler, and writer ..... 1809—1854.
Bartlett, William Holms Chambers. American scientific writer ..... 1804—1893.
Bartoli (bär′tō-lē), Adolfo. Italian author ..... 1833—1894.
Bartoli, Daniello. Italian Jesuit and writer ..... 1608—1685.
Bartoli. Pseud. of *Pietro Santi. Perugino.* Italian engraver and painter .. 1635—1700.
Bartolini (bär′tō-lē′nē), Lorenzo. Italian sculptor ..... 1777?–1850.
Bartolommeo (bär′tō-lōm-mē′ō), Fra. See BACCIO DELLA PORTA.
Bartolozzi (bär′tō-lōt′sē), Francesco. Italian engraver ..... 1728—1813.
Barton (bär′tŭn), Benjamin Smith. American naturalist ..... 1766—1815.
Barton, Bernard. *The Quaker Poet.* English poet ..... 1784—1849.
Barton, Clara. American philanthropist. [*Red Cross Society.*] ..... 1821—1912.
Barton, Edmund, Sir. Australian statesman. First premier of commonwealth. 1849 –1920.
Barton, Elizabeth. *Holy Maid of Kent.* English religious impostor ..... 1506?–1534.
Barton, Fanny. See ABINGTON, Frances, Mrs.
Bartram (bär′trăm), John. American botanist ..... 1699—1777.
Bartsch, von (fŏn bärtsh′), Johann Adam Bernhard. Austrian engraver. [*Le Peintre-graveur.*] ..... 1757—1821.
Barye (bä/rē′), Antoine Louis. French sculptor ..... 1795—1875.
Basedow (bä′zē-dō), Johann Bernhard. Orig., *Johann Berend Bassedau.* German educationist ..... 1723—1790.
Bashkirtsev (bäsh-kēr′tsĕf), Marie (*Russ.* Marya). Russian painter and diarist ..... 1860—1884.
Basil (bă′zĭl; bā′zĭl), *or* **Basil'ius.** St. *The Great.* Bishop of Cæsarea ..... 329— 379.
Basiliscus (bă′zĭ-lĭs′kŭs; bās′-). Emperor of the East (475–477) ..... ? — 477.
Baskerville (bās′kĕr-vĭl), John. English letter founder and printer ..... 1706—1775.
Basnage de Beauval (bä/näzh′ dē bō′vàl′), Jacques. French ecclesiastical writer and historian ..... 1653—1723
Bass (bās), George. English navigator ..... ? —1812.
Bassano, da (dä bäs-sä′nō), Jacopo. Real name *da Ponte.* Italian painter.. 1510—1592.
Basselin (bäs/lăN′), Olivier. French poet. [*Vaux de Vire.*] ..... fl. 15th c.
Bassi (bäs′sē), Laura Maria Caterina. Italian authoress, and professor of philosophy ..... 1711—1778.
Bassi, di (dē bäs′sē), Matteo. Italian monk. Founder of Capuchin order .. 1500?–1552.
Bassompierre, de (dē bä/sôN′pyâr′), François, Baron. Marshal of France, courtier, and writer of memoirs ..... 1579—1646.

Bast (bäst), Friedrich Jakob. German scholar and diplomatist.....1772—1811.
Bastian (bäst′yăn), Henry Charlton. English physiologist.....1837—1915.
Bastian (bäs′tē-än), Adolf. German ethnologist and traveler.....1826—1905.
Bastiat (bäs′tyä′), Frédéric. French political economist.....1801—1850.
Bastien–Lepage (bäs′tyăx′-lē-pazh′), Jules. French painter.....1848—1884.
Bateman (bāt′măn), Kate Josephine. *Mrs. George Crouse.* American actress.1842—1917.
Bates (bāts), Arlo. American writer and educator.....1850—1918.
Bates, Blanche. *Mrs. Milton F. Davis.* American actress.....1873 ——.
Bates, Edward. American statesman.....1793—1869.
Bates, Henry Walter. English naturalist.....1825—1892.
Bates, Joshua. American financier in London and philanthropist.....1788—1864.
Bateson (bāt′sŭn), William. English surgeon and biologist.....1861—1926.
Báthori (bä′tō-rē), Stephen. King of Poland (1575–86).....? —1586.
Bathurst (bäth′ûrst), Allen, first Earl. English statesman.....1684—1775.
Batoni (bä-tō′nē), *or* **Battoni,** Pompeo Girolamo. Italian painter.....1708—1787.
Batteux (bä′tû′), Charles. French critic.....1713—1780.
Batthyányi (bŏt′yän-yē), Lájos, Count. Hungarian statesman.....1809—1849.
Baudelaire (bō′d′-lâr′), Charles. French poet. [*Flowers of Evil.*].....1821—1867.
Baudelocque (bōd′lŏk′), Jean Louis. French surgeon.....1746—1810.
Baudin (bō′dăN′), Charles. French vice admiral.....1784—1854.
Baudrillart (bō′drē′yär′), Henri Joseph Léon. French economist.....1821—1892.
Baudry (bō′drē′), Paul Jacques Aimé. French painter.....1828—1886.
Bauer (bou′ĕr), Bruno. German theologian and Biblical critic.....1809—1882.
Bauer, Georg Lorenz. German Orientalist and theologian.....1755—1806.
Bauhin (bō′făN′), Gaspard. Swiss anatomist and naturalist.....1560—1624.
Bauhin, Jean. Swiss botanist and physician.....1541—1613.
Baumé (bō′mā′), Antoine. French chemist.....1728—1804.
Baumgarten (boum′gär-tĕn), Hermann. German historian.....1825—1893.
Baumgärtner (boum′gĕrt-nĕr), Karl Heinrich. German physiologist.....1798—1886.
Baur (bour), Ferdinand Christian. German Protestant theologian. Professor at Tübingen. Founder of the Tübingen school of theology.....1792—1860.
Bausset, de (dē bō′sĕ′), Louis François. French cardinal and writer.....1748—1824.
Bautain (bō′tăN′), Louis Eugène Marie. French theologian and philosopher.....1796—1867.
Baxter (băks′tĕr), Richard. English nonconformist divine.....1615—1691.
Bayard (bī′ĕrd), James Asheton. American statesman.....1767—1815.
Bayard, Thomas Francis. American statesman and diplomatist.....1828—1898.
Bayard, de (dē bä′yär′), Pierre Terrail, Seigneur. Called the *Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche.* French warrior.....1473?–1524.
Bayazid (bä′yä-zēd′). See BAJAZET.
Bayer (bī′ĕr), Gottlieb Siegfried. German Orientalist.....1694—1738.
Bayer, Karl Robert Emmerich. *Robert Byr.* Austrian novelist.....1835—1902.
Bayle (bāl), Gaspard Laurent. French physician.....1774—1816.
Bayle, Pierre. French philosopher and critic.....1647—1706.
Bayley (bā′lĭ), John, Sir. English judge. [*Laws of Bills of Exchange.*].....1763—1841.
Bayly (bā′lĭ), Ada Ellen. *Edna Lyall.* English novelist.....1857—1903.
Bayly, Thomas Haynes. English poet.....1797—1839.
Bayne (bān), Peter. Scottish journalist and author.....1830—1896.
Baynes (bānz), Thomas Spencer. English author, editor, and educator.....1823—1887.
Bazaine (bä′zĕn′), François Achille. French general. [*Metz.*].....1811—1888.
Bazard (bä′zär′), Saint-Amand. French socialist. [*Carbonarism in France.*].....1791—1832.
Bazin (bä′zăN′), Antoine Pierre Louis. French philologist.....1799—1863.
Bazin, René. French novelist.....1853 ——.
Bazzini (bät-sē′nē), Antonio. Italian violinist and composer.....1818—1897.
Beaconsfield (bē′kŭnz-fēld ; bĕk′ŭnz-), Earl of. See DISRAELI, Benjamin.....1804—1881.
Beale (bēl), Dorothea. Principal of Ladies' College, Cheltenham, England.....1831—1906.
Beale, Lionel Smith. English medical writer.....1828—1906.
Beardsley (bērdz′lĭ), Aubrey. English illustrator, designer, and author.....1872—1898.
Beaton (bē′tŭn), *or* **Bethune** (bē′tŭn ; bē-thōōn′), David. Cardinal and primate of Scotland.....1494—1546.
Beatrice Portinari (bā′ä-trē′chā, pōr′tē-nä′rē). Florentine lady immortalized by Dante.....1266—1290.
Beattie (bē′tĭ ; ba′tĭ), James. Scottish poet and philosophical writer.....1735—1803.
Beatty (bē′tĭ), David, first Earl of North Sea and of Brooksby. Eng. adm.1871 ——.
Beauchamp, de (dē bē′chăm), Richard, Earl of Warwick. English general.1382—1439.
Beauclerc (bō′klâr ; -klēr, -klûrk). See HENRY I.
Beaufort (bū′fĕrt ; bō′-), Henry. English cardinal. Bishop of Winchester.. ? —1447.
Beauharnais, de (dē bō′ăr′nĕ′), Alexandre, Vicomte. First husband of Josephine, who married Napoleon Bonaparte.....1760—1794.
Beauharnais, de, Eugène. *Son of Alex. and Josephine.* Viceroy of Italy..1781—1824.
Beauharnais, de, Hortense Eugénie. See HORTENSE.
Beaumanoir, de (dē bō′mä′nwär′), Philippe. French jurist.....1250?–1296.
Beaumarchais, de (dē bō′mär′shĕ′). Assumed name of *Pierre Augustin Caron.* French dramatist.....1732—1799.
Beaumelle, de la (dē lä bō′mĕl′), Laurent Angliviel. French writer.....1726—1773.
Beaumont (bō′mŏnt ; *formerly* bū′mŏnt), Basil. English rear admiral.....1669—1703.
Beaumont, Francis. English dramatic poet. Colleague of Fletcher.....1584—1616.
Beaumont de la Bonninière, de (dē bō′mōN′ dē lä bō′nē′nyâr′), Gustave Auguste. French publicist.....1802—1866.
Beauregard (bō′rē-gärd ; *Fr. pron.* bō′rē-gär′), Pierre Gustave Toutant. American Confederate general.....1818—1893.
Beausobre, de (dē bō′sō′br′), Isaac. French Protestant theologian.....1659—1738.
Beautemps–Beaupré (bō′tăN′-bō′prā′), Charles François. Fr.hydrographer..1766—1854.
Beauvais (bō′vā′), Charles Théodore. French general and writer.....1772—1830.
Beauvau, de (dē bō′vō′), Charles Juste. Marshal of France.....1720—1793.
Beaux (bō), Cecilia, Miss. American figure and portrait painter.....? ——.
Bebel (bā′bĕl), Ferdinand August. German socialist leader and writer.....1840—1913.
Beccafumi (bĕk′ka-fōō′mē), Domenico di Pace. *Il Mecherino.* Italian painter and sculptor.....1486—1551.
Beccari (bĕk-kä′rē), Odoardo. Italian naturalist.....1843—1920.
Beccaria, di (dē bĕk′kä-rē′ä), Cesare Bonesana, Marquis. Italian economist and jurist.....1735—1794.
Becher (bĕk′ĕr), Johann Joachim. German chemist.....1635—1682.
Bechstein (bĕk′shtīn), Johann Matthäus. German ornithologist.....1757—1822.
Beck (bĕk), Christian Daniel. German philologist and writer.....1757—1832.
Beck, John Brodhead. *Brother of T. R.* American physician.....1794—1851.
Beck, Theodoric Romeyn. American physician and author.....1791—1855.
Becker (bĕk′ĕr), Rudolf Zacharias. German tale writer.....1752—1822
Becker, Wilhelm Adolf. German archæologist. [*Gallus ; Charikles.*].....1796—1846.
Becket (bĕk′ĕt) **à,** Thomas. Archbishop of Canterbury.....1118?–1170.
Beckford (bĕk′fĕrd), William. English author. [*Vathek.*].....1759—1844.
Becquerel (bĕk′rĕl′), Alexandre Edmond. French physicist.....1820—1891.
Becquerel, Antoine César. *Father of Alexandre.* French electrician.....1788—1878.
Becquerel, Antoine Henri. *Son of Alex.* Fr. electrician. [*Becquerel rays.*]. 1852—1908.
Beddoes (bĕd′ōz), Thomas. English physician and chemist.....1760—1808.
Bede (bēd), *or* **Beda** (bē′dä). *The Venerable.* English monk and ecclesiastical historian..... 673— 735.
Bede, Cuthbert (kŭth′bĕrt bēd′). Pseudonym of EDWARD BRADLEY.
Bedell (bē-dĕl′), Gregory Townsend. American divine.....1793—1834.
Bedford (bĕd′fĕrd). Frederick George Denham, Sir. English admiral, and governor of Western Australia (1903–1909).....1838—1913.
Bedford, John Plantagenet, Duke of. Regent of France.....1389—1435.
Bédier (bā′dyā′), Joseph. French author and scholar in medieval literature. [*Le Roman de Tristan et Iseut.*].....1864 ——.
Beecher (bē′chĕr), Catherine Esther. *Sister of H. W.* American author.....1800—1878.
Beecher, Henry Ward. American pulpit orator and lecturer.....1813—1887.
Beecher, Lyman. *Father of H. W.* American preacher and theologian.....1775—1863.
Beechey (bēch′ĭ), **Frederick William.** English navigator and naturalist.....1796—1856.
Beers (bērz), Henry Augustin. Am. prof. of literature and story-writer.....1847 ——.

Beethoven, van (văn bā′tō-vĕn ; bāt′hō-), Ludwig. Prussian musical composer.....1770—1827.
Beets (bāts), Nikolaas. Dutch poet and humorist.....1814—1903.
Begas (bā′gäs), Karl. German sculptor.....1845—1916.
Begas, Reinhold. *Brother of Karl.* Sculptor.....1831—1911.
Bégon (bā′gôN′), Michel. French antiquary.....1638—1710.
Behaim (bā′hīm), *or* **Behem** (bā′hĕm), Martin. German navigator, astronomer, and geographer.....1459?–1506.
Beham (bā′hăm), Hans Sebald. German painter and engraver.....1500—1550.
Behn (bān ; bĕn), Afra, born Johnson. English dramatist and novelist.....1640—1689.
Behr (bār), Wilhelm Joseph. German publicist.....1775—1851.
Behrens (bā′rĕns), Bertha. Pseud., *W. Heimburg.* German novelist.....1850—1912.
Behring, von (fŏn bā′rĭng), Emil. German physician. [*Diphtheria antitoxin.*].1854—1917.
Beke (bēk), Charles Tilstone. English traveler and author.....1800—1874.
Bekker (bĕk′ĕr), Elizabeth. Dutch novelist and poetess.....1738—1804.
Bekker, Immanuel. German philologist and author.....1785—1871.
Belasco (bĕ-lăs′kō), David. American dramatic manager and author.....1859 ——.
Belcher (bĕl′chĕr), Edward, Sir. English naval officer and explorer.....1799—1877.
Belcher, Jonathan. American colonial governor.....1681—1757.
Belgiojoso (bĕl′jŏ-yō′sō), Cristina Trivulzio, Princess of. It. patriot and writer.1808—1871.
Bélidor, de (dē bā′lē′dôr′), Bernard Forest. French engineer and writer....1698?–1761.
Belisarius (bĕl′ĭ-sā′rĭ-ŭs). Roman general of the Eastern Empire..... ... 505?– 565.
Beljame (bĕl′zhăm′), Alexandre. French writer.....1842—1906.
Belknap (bĕl′năp), Jeremy. American historian and clergyman.....1744—1798.
Bell, Acton (ăk′tŭn bĕl′). Pseudonym of ANNE BRONTË.
Bell, Alexander Graham. *Son of Alexander Melville.* Scottish-American inventor. [*Telephone.*].....1847—1922.
Bell, Alexander Melville. Scot.-American phonologist. [*Visible speech.*]....1819—1905.
Bell, Andrew. Scottish educationist.....1753—1832.
Bell, Charles, Sir. Scottish anatomist and physiologist.....1774—1842.
Bell, Currer (kûr′ĕr). Pseudonym of CHARLOTTE BRONTË.
Bell, Ellis (ĕl′ĭs). Pseudonym of EMILY BRONTË.
Bell, Henry Thomas Mackenzie. Scottish critic and poet.....1856 ——.
Bell, John. American statesman.....1797—1869.
Bell, John, of Edinburgh. *Brother of Sir Charles.* Surgical writer.....1763—1820.
Bell, Robert. Irish journalist and miscellaneous writer.....1800—1867.
Bell, Thomas. English naturalist.....1792—1880.
Bella, della (dĕl′lä bĕl′lä), Stefano. Italian etcher in copper.....1610—1664.
Bellamont (bĕl′ä-mŏnt), Richard Coote, Earl of. English governor of New York and Massachusetts.....1636—1701.
Bellamy (bĕl′ä-mĭ), Edward. American author. [*Looking Backward.*].....1850—1898.
Bellamy, George Anne. English actress and writer.....1731?–1788.
Bellamy, Jacobus. Dutch poet.....1757—1786.
Bellamy, Joseph. American divine and writer.....1719—1790.
Bellarmino (bĕl′lär-mē′nō), *Eng.* **Bellarmine** (bĕl′är-mĭn ; -mēn), Roberto. Italian cardinal and controversialist.....1542—1621.
Bellay, du (dü bĕ′lā′), Joachim. *The French Ovid.* French poet.....1524—1560.
Bellenden (bĕl′ĕn-dĕn), William. Scottish Ciceronian scholar.....? —1633?
Belliard (bĕl′yär′), Augustin Daniel, Count. Fr. general and diplomat.....1769—1832.
Bellingham (bĕl′ĭn-jăm), Richard. Colonial governor of Mass.....1592—1672.
Bellini (bĕl-lē′nē), Gentile. *Brother of Giovanni.* Venetian painter.....1427?–1507.
Bellini, Giovanni. Venetian painter.....1426?–1516.
Bellini, Vincenzo. Sicilian musical composer.....1802—1835.
Bellman (bĕl′măn), Karl Michael. Swedish poet.....1740—1795.
Bellot (bĕ′lō′), Joseph René. French arctic navigator.....1826—1853.
Bellows (bĕl′ōz), Henry Whitney. American Unitarian divine.....1814—1882.
Belmont (bĕl′mŏnt), August. American banker.....1853—1924.
Belon (bĕ-lôN′), Pierre. French naturalist and traveler.....1517?–1564.
Belot (bĕ-lō′), Adolphe. French dramatist and novelist.....1829—1890.
Belsham (bĕl′shŭm), Thomas. English Unitarian divine and writer.....1750—1829.
Beltrami (bĕl-trä′mē), Eugenio. Italian mathematician.....1835—1900.
Belzoni (bĕl-tsō′nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian traveler and explorer.....1778—1823.
Bem (bĕm), Józef. Polish general and Turkish pasha.....1795—1850.
Bembo (bĕm′bō), Pietro. Italian cardinal and writer.....1470—1547.
Benbow (bĕn′bō), John. English admiral.....1653—1702.
Bendemann (bĕn′dĕ-män), Eduard. Prussian Jewish painter.....1811—1889.
Benedek, von (fŏn bā′nĕ-dĕk), Ludwig. Austrian general.....1804—1881.
Benedetti (bĕn′ĕ-dĕt′tē), Vincent, Count. French diplomatist. [*Ems.*].....1817—1900.
Benedict, Julius, Sir. German composer in England.....1804—1885.
Benedict, Saint. Italian founder of the Benedictine order.....480— 543.
Benedict (bĕn′ĕ-dĭkt) **XIV.** Card. Prospero Lambertini. Pope (1740-58)...1675—1758.
Beneke (bā′nē-kĕ), Friedrich Eduard. German philosopher.....1798—1854.
Benezet (bĕn′ĕ-zĕt′), Anthony. French-American philanthropist.....1713—1784.
Benfey (bĕn′fī), Theodor. German linguist and Orientalist.....1809—1881.
Benger (bĕn′gĕr), Elizabeth Ogilvy, Miss. English author.....1778—1827.
Benjamin (bĕn′jä-mĭn), Judah Philip. Jewish American lawyer, Confederate statesman, and jurist.....1811—1884.
Benjamin, Park. American poet and journalist.....1809—1864.
Bennett (bĕn′ĕt), James Gordon. Founder of the "New York Herald".....1795—1872.
Bennett, William Sterndale, Sir. English pianist and composer.....1816—1875.
Bennigsen (bĕn′ĭg-sĕn), Levin August Theophil, Count. Russian general....1745—1826.
Benoit (bē-nwä′), Pierre. Belgian musical composer.....1834—1901.
Benoit, René. French theologian.....1521—1608.
Benserade, de (dē bĕNs′räd′), Isaac. French court poet.....1612—1691.
Benson (bĕn′sŭn), Arthur Christopher. English essayist and educator.....1862—1925.
Benson, Carl. Pseudonym of CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED.
Benson, Joseph. English Methodist divine and author.....1749—1821.
Bentham (bĕn′tĕm ; bĕn′thăm), Jeremy. English philosopher and jurist....1748—1832.
Bentinck (bĕn′tĭngk), William. Dutch statesman. First Earl of Portland...1649—1709.
Bentinck, William George Frederick Cavendish, Lord. Eng. statesman.....1802—1848.
Bentivoglio (bĕn′tē-vōl′yō), Cornelio. Italian cardinal and art patron.....1668—1732.
Bentley (bĕnt′lĭ), Richard. English critic and classical scholar.....1662—1742.
Benton (bĕn′tŭn), Thomas Hart. American statesman.....1782—1858.
Benyowski (bĕn′yŏf-skē), Maurice August, Count. Hungarian adventurer...1741—1786.
Benzoni (bĕn-tzō′nē), Geronimo. Italian voyager.....1519?–after 1566.
Béranger, de (dē bā′răN′zhā′), Pierre Jean. French lyric poet.....1780—1857.
Bérard (bā-rär′), Auguste Simon Louis. French statesman.....1783—1859.
Bérard, Pierre Honoré. French surgeon.....1797—1858.
Béraud (bā′rō′), Jean. French painter of sensational pictures.....1849 ——.
Berchem, *or* **Berghem** (bĕr′kĕm), Nicolaes Pietersz. *Van Harlaem.* Dutch landscape painter.....1620—1683.
Bérenger de Tours (bā′răN′zhā′ dē tōōr′). French ecclesiastic.....998—1088.
Berenice (bĕr′ĕ-nī′sē), *or* **Bernice** (bĕr-nī′sē). Jewish queen.....28?–aft. 70.
Beresford (bĕr′ĕs-fĕrd), William Carr, Viscount. British general.....1768—1854.
Beresford, Charles William de la Poer, Lord. English admiral.....1846—1919.
Bergamasco (bĕr′gä-mäs′kō), Il. See CASTELLO, Giovanni Battista
Berger (bĕr′zhā′) Philippe. French Semitist.....1846—1912.
Bergerac, de (dē bĕr′zhĕ-rák′), Savinien Cyrano. French dramatist and novelist, and notorious duelist.....1619—1655.
Bergerat (bĕr′zhĕ-rä′), Auguste Émile. French littérateur.....1845 ——.
Bergh (bûrg), Henry. American philanthropist. Founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.....1823—1888.
Berghaus (bĕrg′hous), Heinrich. German geographer.....1797—1884.
Berghem. See BERCHEM.
Bergman (bĕrk′măn), Torbern Olof. Swedish chemist and naturalist.....1735—1784.
Bergsöe (bĕrk′sû), Jörgen Wilhelm. Danish naturalist and novelist.....1835—1911.
Bergson (bĕrg′sôN′), Henri. French philosopher.....1859 ——.
Bering, *or* **Behring** (bā′rĭng ; *Danish* bā′rĭng), Vitus. Danish navigator...1680—1741.
Bériot, de (dē bā′rē-ō′), Charles Auguste. Belgian violinist.....1802—1870.

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Berkeley (bûrk'lĭ; bärk'lĭ), George. Bp. of Cloyne. Irish metaphysician.1685—1753.
Berkeley, William, Sir. Royal governor of Virginia.....1610?-1677.
Berlichingen, von (fŏn bĕr'lĭĸ-ĭng-ĕn), Gotz *or* Gottfried. *The Iron Hand.* German warrior.....1480—1562.
Berliner (bûr'lĭn-ẽr), Emile. German inventor in America. [*Telephone transmitter.*].....1851 ——.
Berlioz (bĕr'lē-ōz'), Hector. French musical composer.....1803—1869.
Bernadotte (bûr'nȧ-dŏt'; bûr'nȧ-dŏt; *F.* bĕr'nȧ'dŏt'), Jean Baptiste Jules. Marshal of France. Charles XIV. John, King of Sweden and Norway (1818–44).....1764—1844.
Bernard (bĕr'nȧr'), Claude. French physiologist.....1813—1878.
Bernard (bûr'nȧrd), Francis, Sir. Governor of Massachusetts.....1711?-1779.
Bernard, Saint (sānt bûr'nȧrd; bĕr-nȧrd'; *F. pron.* săn bĕr'nȧr'). *Bernard de Clairvaux.* French ecclesiastic.....1091—1153.
Bernard de Menthon (bĕr'nȧr' dē măn'tôn'), Saint. Founder of the hospices, Great and Little Saint Bernard.....923—1008.
Bernardes (bĕr-nȧr'dĕsh), Diego. Portuguese poet.....1540?-1596.
Bernhard (bĕrn'härt). Duke of Saxe-Weimar. Protestant general.....1604—1639.
Bernhard (bĕrn'härt), Karl. Pseud. of *St.-Aubain.* Danish novelist.....1798—1865.
Bernhardi, von (fŏn bĕrn-här'dē), Friedrich A. J. German gen. and author.1849 ——.
Bernhardt (bĕrn'härt; *F.* bĕr'nȧr'; *Eng.* bûrn'härt). Rosine Bernard, called *Sarah Bernhardt. Madame Damala.* French actress.....1844—1923.
Berni (bĕr'nē), *or* **Bernia** (bĕr'nyä), Francesco. Italian burlesque poet.....1497—1536.
Bernier (bĕr'nyā'), François. French traveler and physician.....1625?-1688.
Bernini (bĕr-nē'nē), Giovanni Lorenzo. *The Cavalier Bernini.* Italian painter, sculptor, and architect.....1598—1680.
Bernoulli (bĕr'nōō'lyē'), *or* **Bernouilli**, Daniel. *Son of Johann.* Swiss mathematician and physicist.....1700—1782.
Bernoulli, Jacob. Swiss mathematician.....1654—1705.
Bernoulli, Johann. *Brother of Jacob.* Swiss mathematician.....1667—1748.
Bernstein (bĕrn'shtīn), Eduard. German Social-Democratic leader and author.1850 ——.
Bernstorff, von (fŏn bĕrn'stôrf), Johann Hartwig Ernst, Count German statesman in Denmark.....1712—1772.
Beroaldo (bā'rō-al'dō), Filippo. *The Elder.* Italian scholar and writer.....1453—1505.
Berquin (bĕr'kăn'), Arnaud. *L'Ami des Enfants.* French writer.....1749—1791.
Berrettini (bĕr'rĕt-tē'nē), Pietro. See CORTONA, DA.
Berrien (bĕr'ĭ-ĕn), John McPherson. American lawyer and statesman.....1781—1856.
Berruguete (bĕr'roō-gā'tā), Alonso. Spanish painter, sculptor, and architect 1480—1561.
Berry, *or* Berri, de (dē bĕr'ĭ; *Fr. pron.* bĕ'rē'), Caroline Ferdinande Louise, Duchess. Daughter of Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies.....1798—1870.
Berryer (bĕr'ē-ā'), Pierre Antoine. French political orator and leader.....1790—1868.
Bert (bâr), Paul. French physiologist.....1833—1886.
Bertaut (bĕr'tō'), Jean. French bishop of Sées, and poet.....1552—1611.
Berthelot (bĕr't'-lō'), Pierre Eugène Marcellin. French chemist.....1827—1907.
Berthier (bĕr'tyā'), Louis Alexandre. Prince of Wagram and Neufchâtel. Marshal of France.....1753—1815.
Berthollet, de (dē bĕr'tō'lĕ'), Claude Louis, Count. French chemist.....1748—1822.
Berthoud (bĕr'tōō'), Ferdinand. Swiss inventor of marine clocks.....1727—1807.
Bertillon (bĕr'tē'yôn'), Alphonse. French anthropologist. [*Bertillon system.*] 1853—1914.
Bertin (bĕr'tăn'), Louis François. French journalist.....1766—1841.
Bertini (bĕr'tē'nē'; bĕr-tē'nē), Henri. English and French composer and pianist.....1798—1876.
Bertrand (bĕr'trăn'), Henri Gratien, Count. French general.....1773—1844.
Berwick (bĕr'ĭk), James Fitz-James, Duke of. Marshal of France.....1670—1734.
Berzelius (bĕr-zē'lĭ-ŭs; *Sw. pron.* bĕr-sā'lē-ōōs), Jöns Jakob, Baron. Swedish chemist.....1779—1848.
Besant (bĕs'ănt; bĕz'-), Annie, born Wood. English freethinker and theosophist.....1847 ——.
Besant (bē-sănt'; bē-zănt'), Walter, Sir. English novelist (chiefly in collaboration with James Rice) and misc. writer.....1836—1901.
Bescherelle (bĕsh'rĕl'), Louis Nicolas. Fr. grammarian and lexicographer..1802—1884.
Beskow, von (fŏn bĕs'kōv), Bernhard, Baron. Swedish dramatist and historian.....1796—1868.
Bessarion (bē-sā'rĭ-ŭn), Johannes, *or* Basil. Greek cardinal, and patriarch of Constantinople.....1395?-1472.
Bessel (bĕs'ĕl), Friedrich Wilhelm. Prussian astronomer.....1784—1846.
Bessemer (bĕs'ĕ-mẽr), Henry, Sir. English engineer and inventor. [*Bessemer steel.*].....1813—1898.
Bessières (bĕ'syâr'), Jean Baptiste. Duke of Istria. French marshal.....1768—1813.
Bestuzhev (bĕs-tōō'zhĕf), Aleksandr Aleksandrovich. Russian novelist.....1797—1837.
Bestuzhev-Ryumin (bĕs-tōō'zhĕf-ryōō'mĭn), Aleksyey Petrovich, Count. Russian diplomatist.....1693—1763.
Betham (bĕth'ăm), William, Sir. English antiquary and genealogist.....1779—1853.
Béthencourt, de (dē bā'tăn'kōōr'), Jean, Seigneur. French conqueror of the Canary Isles.....? —1425.
Bethmann-Hollweg, von (fŏn bāt'män-hōl'vĕĸ), Theobald. German statesman, and imperial chancellor (1909–17).....1856—1921.
Bethune (bē-thōōn'), George Washington. Amer. clergyman and poet.....1805—1862.
Betterton (bĕt'ẽr-tŭn), Thomas. English actor.....1635?-1710.
Beuckelszoon (boik'ĕls-zōn'), *or* **Beuckels** (boik'ĕls), Jan. See JOHN OF LEYDEN.
Beudant (bû'dăn'), François Sulpice. French physicist.....1787—1850.
Beurnonville, de (dē bûr'nôn'vēl'), Pierre Riel, Marquis. French marshal and statesman.....1752—1821.
Beust, von (fŏn boist'), Friedrich Ferdinand, Count. Austrian statesman..1809—1886.
Beveridge (bĕv'ẽr-ĭj), Albert Jeremiah. Amer. lawyer, and senator (1899–)1862 ——.
Beveridge, William. English prelate and Orientalist.....1637—1708.
Bewick (bū'ĭk), Thomas. English artist and wood engraver.....1753—1828.
Beyle (bĕl), Marie Henri. *Stendhal.* French novelist.....1783—1842.
Beza (bē'zȧ), Théodore. (*F.* **de Bèze**, dē bĕz'). French reformer and Calvinistic theologian.....1519—1605.
Bhandarkar (bŭn'dȧr-kär; 134), Ramkrishna Gopal. Hindu educator, social and religious reformer.....1837—1925.
Bezold (bā'tsōlt), Karl. German Orientalist.....1859 ——.
Bianchi (byän'kē), Giovanni Battista. Italian anatomist and writer.....1681—1761.
Bianchini (byän-kē'nē), Francesco. Italian antiquarian and mathematician. 1662—1729.
Bianconi (byän-kō'nē), Charles. Italian inventor of the Irish car system....1786—1875.
Biard (b'yär), François Auguste. French painter.....1798—1882.
Bibbiena (bēb-byā'nä). Real name *Bernardo Dovizio.* It. cardinal and author 1470—1520.
Bibliophile (bē'blē'ō'fēl'), P. L. Jacob. Pseudonym of PAUL LACROIX.
Bichat (bē'shä'), Marie François Xavier. French physiol. and anatomist...1771—1802.
Bickersteth (bĭk'ẽr-stĕth), Edward. English theological writer.....1786—1850.
Biddle (bĭd'l), John. *The Father of English Unitarians.* Eng. theologian..1615—1662.
Biddle, Nicholas. *Uncle of following.* American naval commander.....1750—1778.
Biddle, Nicholas. American financier. President of the U. S. bank.....1786—1844.
Bidpai *or* **Pilpai**. See in *Vocab.*
Biedermann (bē'dẽr-măn), Friedrich Karl. Ger. historian and statesman...1812—1901.
Biela, von (fŏn bē'lä), Wilhelm, Baron. German astronomer [*Biela's comet*] 1782—1856.
Bielski (byĕl'skē), Martin. Polish historian.....1495—1575.
Bienville, de (dē byăn'vēl'), Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur. Colonial governor of Louisiana, and founder of New Orleans.....1680—1768.
Bierstadt (bēr'stät), Albert. German-American landscape painter.....1830—1902.
Bigelow (bĭg'ē-lō; bĭg'lō), Erastus Brigham. American inventor.....1814—1879.
Bigelow, Jacob. American physician, botanist, and writer.....1787—1879.
Bigelow, John. American editor, author, and diplomatist.....1817—1911.
Bigelow, Poultney. American author and journalist.....1855 ——.
Bignon (bē'nyôn'), Louis Pierre Édouard. French historian and statesman..1771—1841.
Bigordi (bē-gôr'dē), Domenico. See GHIRLANDAIO.
Biheron (bē'ē-rôn'), Marie Catherine. French anatomist.....1719—1786.

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Bilderdijk (bĭl'dẽr-dĭk), Willem. Dutch poet.....1756—1831.
Bilfinger (bĭl'fĭng-ẽr), *or* **Bülffinger** (bül'fĭng-ẽr), Georg Bernhard. German philosopher and mathematician.....1693—1750.
Billaud-Varenne (bē'yō'-vȧ'rĕn'), Jean Nicolas. French Jacobin.....1756—1819.
Bille (bĭl'ĕ), Steen Andersen. Danish rear admiral.....1797—1882.
Billings (bĭl'ĭngz), John Shaw. American surgeon and librarian.....1839—1913.
Billings, Josh. Pseudonym of HENRY WHEELER SHAW.
Binet (bē'nĕ'), Jacques Philippe Marie. French math. and astronomer.....1786—1856.
Binney (bĭn'ĭ), Amos. American naturalist.....1803—1847.
Binney, Horace. American lawyer and statesman.....1780—1875.
Biörn, *or* Björn, Jonsson (bē-ûrn', *or* b'yûrn, yŏns'sŏn). Icel. historian....1574—1656.
Biot (b'yō'), Jean Baptiste. French mathematician and philosopher.....1774—1862.
Birch (bûrch), Samuel. English Egyptologist.....1813—1885.
Birch, Thomas. English historian and biographer.....1705—1766.
Bird (bûrd), Golding. English physician and physicist.....1814—1854.
Birdwood (bûrd'wŏŏd), George Christopher Molesworth, Sir. English writer on India.....1832—1917.
Birkbeck (bûrk'bĕk), George. English physician and philanthropist.....1776—1841.
Birney (bûr'nĭ), James Gillespie. American antislavery politician.....1792—1857.
Biron, de (dē bē'rôn'), Armand Louis de Gontaut, Duc de Lauzun. French military commander.....1747—1793.
Birrell (bûr'ĕl), Augustine. British lawyer, politician, and critic.....1850 ——.
Bischoff (bĭsh'ŏf), Theodor Ludwig Wilhelm. German anat. and physiol....1807—1882.
Bishop (bĭsh'ŭp), Henry Rowley, Sir. English musical composer.....1786—1855.
Bismarck-Schönhausen, von (fŏn bĭs'märk-shûn'hou'zĕn), Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince. German statesman.....1815—1898.
Bispham (bĭs'tĭăm; -păm), David S. American barytone singer.....1857—1921.
Bisschop. See EPISCOPIUS, Simon.
Bizet (bē'zĕ'), Alexandre César Léopold, called Georges. French composer..1838—1875.
Björnson (byûrn'sŭn), Björnstjerne. Norwegian poet, dramatist, and novelist.1832—1910.
Black (blăk), Hugh. Scottish theologian and author in America.....1869 ——.
Black, Jeremiah Sullivan. American jurist.....1810—1883.
Black, Joseph. Scottish chemist and anatomist.....1728—1799.
Black, William. English novelist.....1841—1898.
Black Hawk. *Ma-ka-tae-mish-kia-kiak.* American Indian (Sac) chief.....1767—1838.
Blackie (blăk'ĭ), John Stuart. Scottish author and translator.....1809—1895.
Blackmore (blăk'mōr), Richard, Sir. English physician and poet.....1650?-1729.
Blackmore, Richard Doddridge. English novelist. [*Lorna Doone.*].....1825—1900.
Blackstone (blăk'stōn), William, Sir. English jurist. [*Commentaries.*]....1723—1780.
Blackwell, Elizabeth. First woman in the United States who received the degree of M. D., born in England.....1821—1910.
Blackwell (blăk'wĕl), Mrs. See STONE, Lucy.
Blackwood (blăk'wŏŏd), William. Scottish publisher. [*Blackwood's Mag.*].1776—1834.
Blaine (blān), James Gillespie. American statesman.....1830—1893.
Blainville, de (dē blăn'vēl'), Henri Marie Ducrotay. French zoölogist and physician.....1777—1850.
Blair (blâr), Hugh. Scottish divine and professor of rhetoric.....1718—1800.
Blake (blāk), Robert. British admiral.....1599—1657.
Blake, William. English artist and poet.....1757—1827.
Blakey (blā'kĭ), Robert. English philosophical and misc. writer.....1795—1878.
Blanc (blăn), Auguste Alexandre Philippe Charles. *Brother of Jean Joseph Charles Louis.* French art critic.....1813—1882.
Blanc, Jean Joseph Charles Louis. French author and politician.....1811—1882.
Blanchard (blăn'shär'), François. French aëronaut.....1753—1809.
Blanchard (blăn'chẽrd), Samuel Laman. English journalist and writer.....1804—1845.
Blanchard, Thomas. American inventor.....1788- 1864.
Blanche (blänch; 140), of Castile. Daughter of Alfonso IX., of Castile, and wife of Louis VIII., of France.....1187—1252.
Bland (blănd), Dorothy. See JORDAN, Dorothea.
Blanqui (blăn'kē'), Jérôme Adolphe. French political economist.....1798—1854.
Blanqui, Louis Auguste. *Bro. of preceding.* Fr. socialistic revolutionist...1805—1881.
Blauvelt (blô'vĕlt'), Lillian Evans. *Mrs. William F. Pendleton.* American operatic and concert soprano.....1873 ——.
Blavatsky (blä-väts'kĭ), Elena Petrovna, born Hahn. Russian traveler and theosophist.....1881—1891.
Blennerhassett (blĕn'ẽr-hăs'ĕt), Harman. Associate of Aaron Burr.....1764?-1831.
Blessington (blĕs'ĭng-tŭn), Marguerite, Countess of, born Power. Irish woman of letters.....1789—1849.
Blicher (blĭĸ'ẽr), Steen Steensen. Danish poet.....1782—1848.
Bligh (blī), William. English navigator.....1753—1817.
Blind (blĭnt), Karl. German political agitator.....1826—1907.
Bliss (blĭs), Cornelius Newton. American merchant, and secretary of interior (1897–99).....1833—1911.
Bloch (blŏĸ), Jean. *Ivan Stanislavovich Bliokh.* Polish Jewish financier, economist, and military critic.....1836- 1902.
Block (blŏk), Maurice (orig. Moritz). German-French economist.....1816 -1901.
Bloemaert (blōōm'ärt), Abraham. Dutch painter.....1564 - 1651.
Bloemen, van (văn blōōm'ĕn), Jan Frans. [*Orizonte.*] Belgian painter....1662 - 1748.
Blom (blŏm), Karl Magnus. Swedish naturalist and physician.....1737—1815.
Blomfield (blŭm'fēld; blōōm'fēld), Charles James. Bishop of London.....1786—1857.
Blondel (blôn'dĕl'); François. French architect and military engineer.....1617—1686.
Blondin (blôn'dăn'), Charles. Real name *Jean François Gravelet.* French acrobat and tight-rope walker. Crossed Niagara on tight rope, 1855, 1859, 1860 1824—1897.
Bloomfield (blōōm'fēld), Robert. English poet.....1766—1823.
Blouet (blōō'ĕ'), Paul. *Max O'Rell.* French writer.....1848—1903.
Blount (blŭnt), Thomas. English miscellaneous writer and lexicographer....1618—1679.
Blücher, von (fŏn blü'ĸẽr; *Eng.* blōō'chẽr *or* blōō'kẽr), Gebhard Leberecht. Prussian field marshal.....1742—1819.
Bluhme, *or* Blume (blōō'mĕ), Friedrich. German jurist.....1797—1874.
Blum (blōōm), Hans G. M. *Son of Robert.* German publicist and author....1841—1910.
Blum, Robert. German journalist and agitator.....1807—1848.
Blumenbach (blōō'mĕn-bäk), Johann Friedrich. German naturalist and physiologist.....1752—1840.
Blumenthal, von (fŏn blōō'mĕn-täl), Leonhard. Prussian army officer.....1810—1900.
Blunt (blŭnt), Edmund March. American nautical writer.....1770—1862.
Bluntschli (blōōntsh'lĭ), Johann Kaspar. German jurist.....1808—1881.
Boabdil (bō'ȧb-dēl'). *Abu Abdallah. El Chico.* Last Moorish king of Granada. fl. 1481.
Boaden (bō'dĕn), James. English journalist and author.....1762—1839.
Boadicea (bō'ȧ-dĭ-sē'ȧ). British queen.....? — 62.
Boardman (bōrd'mȧn), George Dana. American missionary.....1801—1831.
Boardman, George Dana. *Son of preceding.* American baptist clergyman..1828—1903.
Boas (bō'ăs), Franz. German anthropologist in America.....1858 ——.
Bobadilla, de (dā bō'vä-thĕl'yä; 133, 195), Francisco. Spanish political administrator. Sent Columbus in chains to Spain.....? —1502.
Boborykin (bō'bŏ-rĭ'kĭn), Petr Dmitrievich. Russian novelist.....1836- 1921.
Boccaccio (bŏk-kä'chō), Giovanni; *in French and old English,* **Boccace** (bŏ-käs'). Italian author, esp. of novelle.....1313—1375.
Bochart (bō'shär'), Samuel. French scholar and Protestant theologian.....1599—1667.
Böckh (bŭĸ), Philipp August. German philologist and antiquary.....1785—1867.
Böcklin (bŭk'lĭn), Arnold. Swiss landscape painter.....1827—1901.
Bode (bō'dĕ), Johann Elert. German astronomer.....1747—1826.
Bode, Wilhelm. German art critic.....1845 ——.
Bodenhausen, von (fŏn bō'dĕn-hou'zĕn), Cuno. German painter.....1852 ——.
Bodenstedt, von (fŏn bō'dĕn-shtĕt), Friedrich Martin. German author.....1819—1892.
Bodin (bō'dăn'), Jean. French political writer.....1530—1596.
Bodley (bŏd'lĭ), Thomas, Sir. Founder of the Bodleian library at Oxford....1545—1613.
Bodmer (bŏd'mẽr), Johann Jakob. Swiss critic and poet.....1698—1783.
Bodoni (bŏ-dō'nē), Giambattista. Italian printer and scholar.....1740—1813.
Boece (bois; bō-ēs'), *or* **Boethius** (bō-ē'thĭ-ŭs), Hector. Scottish historian 1465?-1536.

Boehm (bûm), Joseph Edgar, Sir. English sculptor.....1834—1890.
Boerhaave (bōōr′hä-vĕ ; *Angl.* bōr′hav), Hermann. Dutch physician and philosopher.....1668—1738.
Boethius (bō-ē′thĭ-ŭs), *or* **Boetius** (-shĭ-ŭs), *or* **Boece** (bō-ēs′), Anicius Manlius (Torquatus ?) Severinus. Roman philosopher and statesman.....475?– 525?
Boétie, de la (dĕ lä bō′ä/sē′), Étienne. French writer.....1530—1563.
Boetius. Perhaps the better, but less usual, form of BOETHIUS.
Boex (bō′ĕks′), Joseph Henri. French novelist. See ROSNY, J. H.....1856 ——.
Boex, Justin. *Brother of Joseph Henri.* Novelist. See ROSNY, J. H.....1859 ——.
Bogardus (bō-gär′dŭs), James. American inventor.....1800—1874
Bogdanovich (bág′dä-nō′vĭch), Ippolit Feodorovich. Russian lyric poet....1743—1803.
Bohemond (bō′hĕ-mŏnd) **I.,** Marc. (*Lat.* **Bohemun′dus.**) Prince of Tarentum and Antioch. Norman crusader.....1056?–1111.
Bohlen, von (fŏn bō′lĕn), Peter. German Orientalist.....1796—1840.
Böhm (bûm), Theobald. Bavarian flutist.....1794—1881.
Böhm-Bawerk, von (fŏn bûm′-bä′vĕrk), Eugen. Austrian political economist. [*Positive theory of capital.*].....1851—1914.
Böhme (bû′mĕ), *or* **Böhm** (bûm), Jakob. German mystic and visionary.....1575—1624.
Bohn (bōn), Henry George. London publisher. [*Bohn's libraries.*].....1796—1884.
Böhtlingk (bût′lĭŋk), Otto. German-Russian Orientalist. [*Skr.-Ger.Dict.*].1815—1904.
Boiardo, *or* **Bojardo** (bō-yär′dō), Matteo Maria. Count of Scandiano. It. poet.1434?–1494.
Boïeldieu (bō′yĕl′dyŭ′), François Adrien. French composer.....1775—1834.
Boileau-Despréaux (bwä′lō′-dā/prā′ō′), Nicolas. Fr. poet, satirist, and critic.1636—1711.
Boisserée (bwä′sy′rā), Sulpice. Prussian architect and antiquary.....1783—1854.
Boissier (bwä′syā′), Marie Louis Gaston. Fr. historian, critic, and archæol.1823—1908.
Boissieu, de (dĕ bwa′syŭ′), Jean Jacques. French engraver.....1736—1810.
Boissonade (bwä′sō′nād′), Jean François. French philologist.....1774—1857.
Bolto (bō′tō-tō), Arrigo. Italian composer of music. [*Mefistofele.*].....1842—1918.
Boivin (bwä′văN′), Marie Anne Victoire Gillain. Fr. physician and author....1773—1841.
Boker (bō′kĕr), George Henry. American poet, dramatist, and diplomat....1823—1890.
Boldrewood (bōl′d′r-wōōd), Rolf. Pseudonym of THOMAS ALEXANDER BROWNE.
Boleyn (bōōl′ĭn), Anne. Wife of Henry VIII. of England. Beheaded.....1507?–1536.
Bolingbroke (bŏl′ĭn-brōōk ; bō′lĭng-; *formerly* bōl′ĭng-brōōk), Henry Saint-John, Viscount. English statesman and political writer.....1678—1751.
Bolivar (bŏl′ĭ-vär ; *Sp pron.* bō-lē′vär), Simon. So. American liberator....1783—1830.
Bonaparte, Charles Lucien Jules Laurent. *Son of Lucien* Prince of Canino and Musignano. American ornithologist.....1803—1857.
Bonaparte, Jérôme. *Brother of Napoleon I.* King of Westphalia.....1784—1860.
Bonaparte, Joseph. *Brother of Napoleon I.* King of Naples and Spain.....1768—1844.
Bonaparte, Louis. *Brother of Napoleon I.* King of Holland.....1778—1846.
Bonaparte, Lucien. *Brother of Napoleon I.* Prince of Canino.....1775—1840.
Bonaparte, *or* **Buonaparte** (bō′nä-pärt ; *It. pron.* bō′nä-pär′tä, bwō′nä-pär′-tä), Napoleon. Napoleon I. Emperor of the French (1804–15).....1769—1821.
Bonaparte, Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul. *Prince Napoleon. Son of Jérôme.*1822—1891.
Bonaparte, Napoleon II., *or* Napoléon François Charles Joseph. *Son of Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa*.....1811—1832.
Bonaparte, Napoleon III., *or* Charles Louis Napoléon, *known as* **Louis Napoleon.** *Son of Louis.* Emperor of the French (1852–70).....1808—1873.
Bonaventura (bō′nä-vĕn-tōō′rä), Father. Pseudonym of CHARLES EDWARD STUART in 1753.
Bonaventura (bō′nä-vĕn-tōō′rä), Saint. *The Seraphic Doctor.* Italian scholastic theologian.....1221—1274.
Bonchamp, de (dĕ bôN′shaN′), Charles Melchior Artus, Marquis. Fr. gen...1760—1793.
Bond (bŏnd), Edward Augustus, Sir. English librarian at British Museum....1815—1898.
Bond, George Phillips. *Son of William Cranch.* American astronomer....1825—1865.
Bond, Robert, Sir. Newfoundland politician and premier.....1857 ——.
Bond, William Cranch. American astronomer.....1789—1859.
Bon de Saint-Hilaire (bôN dĕ săN′tē′lâr′), François Xavier. French scholar and writer.....1678—1761.
Bondi (bōn′dē), Clemente. Italian poet.....1742—1821.
Bonghi (bōŋ′gē), Ruggiero *or* Ruggero. It. educator, politician, and writer.1828—1895.
Bonheur (bō′nûr′), Marie Rosalie. Called *Rosa.* Fr. painter of animals....1822—1899.
Bonhomme (bō′nôm′), Jacques. Pseudonym of GUILLAUME CAILLET.
Boniface (bŏn′ĭ-fās′), Joseph Xavier. See SAINTINE.
Boniface (bŏn′ĭ-fās), Saint. Orig. *Winfried. The Apostle of Germany.* Ecclesiastic and missionary in Germany, born in England.....680?– 755.
Boniface (bŏn′ĭ-fās ; -făs ; *F.* bō′nē′fās′) **I.** Pope (418–422).....? — 422.
Boniface VIII. Cardinal Benedetto Gaetani. Pope (1294–1303).....1228—1303.
Bonivard, de (dĕ bō′nē′vär′), François. *Prisoner of Chillon.* Swiss patriot.1493—1570.
Bonnat (bō′nä′), Leon Joseph Florentin. French painter, esp. of portraits..1833—1922.
Bonner (bŏn′ûr), *or* **Boner,** Edmund. Bishop of London. Persecutor.....1500?–1569.
Bonnet (bō′nĕ′), Charles. Swiss naturalist and philosopher.....1720—1793.
Bonneval, de (dĕ bŏn′văl′), Claude Alexandre, Count. French adventurer.1675—1747.
Bonneville (bŏn′vĭl), Benjamin L. E. American soldier and traveler.....1795?–1878.
Bonnycastle (bŏn′ĭ-kăs′′l), John. English mathematician.....1750?–1821.
Bononcini (bō′nŏn-chē′nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian composer.....1672?–aft. 1752.
Bonpland (bôN′plăN′), Aimé. French botanist and traveler.....1773—1858.
Bonstetten, de (dĕ bôn′stĕt-ĕn), Charles Victor. Swiss author.....1745—1832.
Bonvalot (bôN′vä′lō′), Pierre Gabriel Édouard. French explorer and author.1853 ——.
Bonwick (bŏn′wĭk), James. Australian author.....1817—1906.
Boole (bōōl), George. English mathematician and logician.....1815—1864.
Boone (bōōn), Daniel. American explorer and colonizer.....1735—1820.
Booth (bōōth), Ballington. *Son of William Booth.* Founder of the Volunteers of America.....1859 ——.
Booth, Edwin Thomas. *Son of Junius Brutus.* American actor.....1833—1893.
Booth, John Wilkes. *Son of Junius Brutus.* Actor. Assassin.....1839—1865.
Booth, Junius Brutus. English tragedian.....1796—1852.
Booth, Maud Ballington (born Charlesworth). *Wife of Ballington Booth.* English philanthropist in America.....1865 ——.
Booth, William. *General Booth.* English clergyman. [*Salvation Army.*]..1829—1912.
Boothby (bōōth′bĭ), Guy Newell. Australian novelist.....1867—1905.
Bopp (bŏp), Franz. German philologist. [*Vergleichende Grammatik.*].....1791—1867.
Borchgrevink (bôrk′grĕ-vĭŋk), Carsten Egeberg. Danish antarctic explorer.1864 ——.
Borda (bôr′dä′), Jean Charles. French mathematician and astronomer.....1733—1799.
Borden (bôr′dĕn), Simeon. American civil engineer.....1798—1856.
Bordone (bôr-dō′nā), Paris. Italian painter.....1500—1571.
Borelli (bō-rĕl′lē), Giovanni Alfonso. Italian philos. and mathematician....1608—1679.
Borghese (bôr-gā′sā), Maria Pauline Bonaparte, Princess.....1780—1825.
Borghesi (bôr-gā′sē), Bartolommeo, Count. Italian numismatist.....1781—1860.
Borgi (bôr′jē), Giovanni. Italian founder of "ragged schools".....1732—1802.
Borgia (bôr′jä), Cesare. Italian cardinal and military leader.....1476—1507.
Borgia, Lucrezia. *Sister of Cesare.* Duchess of Ferrara.....1480—1519.
Borgo (bôr′gō), **di,** Luca. See PACIOLI, Luca.
Borgognone (bôr′gō-nyō′nā). See COURTOIS, Jacques.
Borgognone. Called *Ambrogio da Fossano.* It. painter.....?—ab.1523.
Born, de (dĕ bôrn′), Bertrand. Count of Hautefort. Fr. troubadour..fl. 12th and 13th c.
Born, von (fŏn bôrn′), Ignaz. German-Hungarian mineralogist.....1742—1791.
Börne (bûr′nĕ), Ludwig. German political writer.....1786—1837.
Bornier (bôr′nyā′), Henri de, Vicomte. French poet and dramatist.....1825—1901.
Borodin (bä′rä-dĭn′), Aleksandr Porfirevich. Russian composer and chemist.1834—1887.
Borromeo (bôr′rō-mĕ′ō), Carlo, Saint. Italian cardinal.....1538—1584.
Borromini (bôr′rō-mē′nē), Francesco. Italian architect of S. Agnese and other buildings of the Decadenza.....1599—1667.
Borrow (bŏr′ō ; bŭr′ō), George. English writer and traveler.....1803—1881.
Boru (bō-rōō′). See BRIAN BOROIHME.
Bory de Saint Vincent (bō′rē′ dĕ săN văN′săN′), Jean Baptiste Georges Marie. French naturalist and geographer.....1780—1846.
Bosanquet (bō′săn-kĕt ; bō′săn-kā′), Bernard. English philosopher.....1848—1923.
Bosc (bŏsk), Louis Augustin Guillaume. French naturalist.....1759—1828.

Born. Died.
Boscán Almogaver (bōs-kän′ äl-mō′gä-vâr′), Juan. Reformer of Spanish poetry.....1495?–1542.
Boscawen (bŏs′kä-wĕn ; -kwĕn), Edward. *Old Dreadnought.* English admiral.1711—1761.
Bosch (bŏsk), *or* **Bos** (bŏs). Real name *Hieronymus van Aeken.* Dutch painter.1462?–1516?
Boscovich (bŏs′kō-vĭch), Ruggiero Giuseppe. Italian physicist.....1711—1787.
Bosio (bō′zyō), François Joseph, Baron. Italian sculptor.....1769—1845.
Bosquet (bōs′kĕ′), Pierre Joseph François. Marshal of France.....1810—1861.
Bossi (bō′sē), Giuseppe. Italian painter and poet.....1777—1815.
Bossuet (bō′sü′ĕ′, *almost* bō′swĕ′), Jacques Bénigne. French bishop of Meaux, and pulpit orator.....1627—1704.
Bossut (bō′sü′), Charles. French mathematician.....1730—1814.
Boswell (bŏz′wĕl), James. Scottish biographer of Samuel Johnson.....1740—1795.
Bosworth (bŏz′wûrth), Joseph. English philologist and clergyman.....1789—1876.
Botha (bō′tä), Louis. Transvaal commandant-general and politician.....1863—1919.
Bothwell (bŏth′wĕl ; bŏth′wĕl), James Hepburn, Earl of. Husband of Mary, Queen of Scots.....1536?–1578.
Botta (bōt′tä), Carlo Giuseppe Guglielmo. Italian historian.....1766—1837.
Botta (bō′tä′), Paul Émile. French archæologist.....1802—1870.
Botta, Vincenzo. Italian author in America.....1818—1894.
Bottari (bōt-tä′rē), Giovanni Gaetano. Florentine scholar.....1689—1775.
Böttger (bût′gĕr), Johann Friedrich. German inventor of Dresden china....1682—1719.
Botticelli (bōt′tē-chĕl′lē), Sandro. *Alessandro Filipepi.* Italian painter....1447?–1510.
Böttiger (bût′ĕ-gĕr), Karl August. German archæologist.....1760—1835.
Böttiger, Karl Wilhelm. Swedish poet and translator.....1807—1878.
Botts (bŏts), John Minor. American politician.....1802—1869.
Bouchardon (bōō′shär′dôN′), Edme. French sculptor.....1698—1762.
Bouché-Leclercq (bōō′shā′-lĕ-klâr′), Louis Auguste Thomas. French writer of history (esp. ancient).....1842—1923.
Boucher (bōō′shā′), Alfred. French sculptor.....1850 ——.
Boucher, François. French painter.....1703—1770
Boucher (bou′chĕr), Jonathan. English political writer and philologist.....1738—1804.
Boucher de Crèvecœur de Perthes (bōō′shā′ dĕ krĕv′kûr′ dĕ pĕrt′), Jacques. French archæologist.....1788—1868.
Boucicault (bōō′sē′kō′ ; bōō′sē-kō′), Dion. Irish dramatist and actor.....1820?–1890.
Boudinot (bōō′dē-nŏt), Elias. American patriot and philanthropist.....1740—1821
Boufflers, de (dĕ bōō′flâr′), Louis François, Duke. Marshal of France.....1644—1711.
Bougainville, de (dĕ bōō′găN′vēl′), Louis Antoine. French navigator and geographical discoverer.....1729—1811.
Bouguer (bōō′gâr′), Pierre. French mathematician.....1698—1758.
Bouguereau (bōō′gĕ-rō′), Adolphe William. French painter.....1825—1905.
Bouillé, de (dĕ bōō′yā′), François Claude Amour, Marquis. French general and writer.....1739—1800.
Bouillon. See GODEFROY DE BOUILLON.
Bouillon, de (dĕ bōō′yôN′), Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Duke. French marshal.....1555—1623.
Boulanger (bōō′lăN′zhā′), Georges Ernest Jean Marie. *The Man on Horseback.* French general.....1837—1891.
Boulton (bōl′tŭn), Matthew. English engineer.....1728—1809.
Bouquet de la Grye (bōō′kĕ′ dĕ lä grē′), Jean Jacques Anatole. French hydrographic engineer.....1827—1909.
Bourbaki (bōōr′bä′kē′), Charles Denis Sauter. French general.....1816—1897.
Bourbon (bōōr′bŭn ; *F. pron.* bōōr′bôN′). French ducal and royal family.
Bourbon, de (dĕ bōōr′bôN′), Charles, Duke. *Constable Bourbon.* French general.....1490—1527.
Bourdaloue (bōōr′dä′lōō′), Louis. French preacher.....1632—1704.
Bourdon (bōōr′dôN′), Sébastien. French painter.....1616—1671.
Bourgeois (bōōr′zhwä′), Léon Victor Auguste. French statesman and author.1851—1925.
Bourgeois (bûr-jois′), Peter Francis, Sir. English painter.....1756—1811.
Bourget (bōōr′zhĕ′), Paul. French poet, critic, and novelist.....1852 ——.
Bourignon (bōō′rēn′yôN′), Antoinette. Flemish religious fanatic.....1616—1680.
Bourinot (bōō′rĭ-nō′), John George, Sir. Canadian publicist and historian...1837—1902.
Bourmont, de (dĕ bōōr′môN′), Louis Auguste Victor. Comte de Ghaisnes. Marshal of France.....1773—1846.
Bourne (bōōrn ; bûrn), Hugh. Eng. founder of Primitive Methodists.....1772—1852.
Bourrienne, de (dĕ bōō′rē-ĕn′), Louis Antoine Fauvelet. French diplomatist and biographer.....1769—1834.
Boussingault (bōō-săN′gō′), Jean Baptiste Joseph Dieudonné. French chemist. [*Agronomie, Chimie agricole, Physiologie.*].....1802—1887.
Bouterwek (bōō′tĕr-vĕk), Friedrich. German philosopher and critic.....1766—1828.
Boutroux (bōō′trōō′), Étienne Émile Marie. French philosopher.....1845—1921.
Boutwell (bout′wĕl), George Sewall. American politician.....1818—1905.
Bouvard (bōō′vär′), Joseph Antoine. French architect.....1840 ——.
Bouvart (bōō′vär′), Alexis. French astronomer.....1767—1843.
Bouvier (bōō-vēr′ ; bōō′vyā′), John. American jurist.....1787—1851.
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Bowdich (bou′dĭch), Thomas Edward. English traveler in Africa.....1791—1824.
Bowditch (bou′dĭch), Henry Pickering. Am. physiologist and educator.....1840—1911.
Bowditch, Nathaniel. American mathematician.....1773—1838.
Bowdoin (bō′dn), James. American statesman.....1727—1790.
Bowen (bō′ĕn), Francis. American professor and author.....1811—1890.
Bowles (bōlz), Samuel. American journalist.....1826—1878.
Bowles, William Lisle. English clergyman, poet, and antiquary.....1762—1850.
Bowring (bou′rĭng), John, Sir. English statesman and linguist.....1792—1872.
Bowyer (bō′yĕr), William. English printer and scholar.....1699—1777.
Boyce (bois), William. English composer and organist.....1710—1779.
Boydell (boi′dĕl), John. Lord mayor of London. Art publisher.....1719—1804.
Boyer (bwä′yā′), Jean Pierre. Mulatto general, and president of Haiti.....1776—1850.
Boyer, de (dĕ), Alexis, Baron. French surgeon.....1757?–1833.
Boyesen (boi′ĕ-sĕn), Hjalmar Hjorth. Norwegian author in America.....1848—1895.
Boyle (boil), Robert. Irish chemist and philosopher.....1627—1691.
Boyron (bwä′rōn′). See BARON, Michel.
Bozzaris, *or* **Botzaris** (bōt′sä-rēs ; *often Anglicized,* bō-zär′ĭs), Markos. Greek patriot.....1788—1823.
Brabourne (brā′bûrn), Edward Hugessen Knatchbull-Hugessen, Baron. English writer and politician.....1829—1893.
Bracciolini (brät′chō-lē′nē), Francesco. *Dell' Api.* Italian poet.....1566—1646.
Bracegirdle (brās′gûr′d'l), Anne. English actress.....1663?–1748.
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Braddock (brăd′ŭk), Edward. British general in America.....1695—1755.
Braddon (brăd′ŭn), Mary Elizabeth. *Mrs. John Maxwell.* Eng. novelist 1837—1915.
Bradford (brăd′fĕrd), Amory Howe. American Cong. clergyman and author.1846—1911.
Bradford, William. Second governor of Plymouth colony.....1590—1657.
Bradford, William. First printer in Pennsylvania.....1663—1752.
Bradlaugh (brăd′lô), Charles. English agitator.....1833—1891.
Bradley (brăd′lĭ), Andrew Cecil. British educator and critic.....1851 ——.
Bradley, Edward. *Cuthbert Bede.* English author.....1827—1889.
Bradley, Henry. English lexicographer and philologist.....1845–1923.
Bradley, James. English astronomer.....1693—1762.
Bradshaw (brăd′shô), John. English judge. One of the regicides.....1602—1659.
Bradstreet (brăd′strēt), Anne, born Dudley. *Wife of Simon.* Am. poet.....1612—1672.
Bradstreet, John. American major general.....1711—1774.
Bradstreet, Simon. Colonial governor of Massachusetts.....1603—1697.
Bradwardine (brăd′wär-dĭn), Thomas. *The Profound Doctor.* Archbishop of Canterbury.....1290?–1349.
Brady (brā′dĭ), Cyrus Townsend. American clergyman and story-writer....1861—1920.
Braga (brä′gä), Theophilo. Port. philologist and poet. President (1910–1911).1843—1924.
Bragg (brăg), Braxton. American Confederate general.....1817—1876.
Brahe (brä ; *Danish pron.* brä′ĕ), Tycho. Danish astronomer.....1546—1601.
Brahms (brāms), Johannes. German musical composer.....1833—1897.

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Brainerd (brā′nĕrd), David. American missionary to the Indians.....1718—1747.
Bramah (*properly* brăm′ä ; *often* brā′mä *or* brä′mä), Joseph. English inventor of the Bramah press.....1748—1814.
Bramante (brä-män′tā), Donato d' Agnolo. Incorrectly called *Lazzari.* Italian architect and painter.....1444—1514.
Brande (brănd), William Thomas. English chemist.....1788—1866.
Brandes (brän′dĕs), Georg Morris Cohen. Danish Jewish critic of literature.1842 ——.
Brandis (brän′dĕs), Christian August. Ger. historian of Greek philosophy..1790—1867.
Branly (brăn′lĭ), Édouard. French scientist. [*Wireless telegraph coherer.*].1846 ——.
Brant (brănt), Joseph. *Thayendanegea.* Mohawk chief.....1742?-1807.
Brantôme, de (dĕ brăn′tōm′), Pierre de Bourdeilles. Fr. historian.....1535?-1614.
Brascassat (brä′kä′sä′), Jacques Raymond. French painter.....1805—1867.
Brasseur de Bourbourg (brä′sûr′ dĕ bōōr′bōōr′), Charles Étienne. French-American archæologist.....1814—1874.
Brassey (brăs′ĭ), Thomas. English civil engineer.....1805—1870.
Brassey, Thomas, first Earl. *Son of Thomas.* English statesman and author.1836—1918.
Braun (broun), August Emil. German archæologist and writer.....1809—1856
Brauwer (brou′wĕr), Adriaen. See Brouwer.
Bravo (brä′vō), Nicolás. Mexican general.....1790—1854
Bravo-Murillo (brä′vō-mōō-rēl′yō), Juan, Don. Spanish statesman.....1803—1873.
Bray (brā), Thomas. English clergyman and philanthropist.....1656—1730
Brazza, de (dā brät′sä), Pierre Paul François Camille Savorgnan. Real name *Brazza Savorgnani.* Italian-French explorer.....1852—1905.
Bréal (brā′äl′), Michel Jules Alfred. French philologist.....1832—1915.
Breasted (brĕs′tĕd), James Henry. Am. Egyptologist and Semitic scholar..1865 ——.
Breckinridge (brĕk′ĭn-rĭj), John Cabell. American politician.....1821—1875.
Bredow (brā′dō), Gottfried Gabriel. German historian.....1773—1814.
Breislak (brĭs′läk), Scipione. Italian geologist.....1748—1826.
Breitinger (brī′tĭng-ĕr), Johann Jakob. Swiss Prot. theologian and writer..1701—1774.
Breitmann, Hans (häns brīt′män). Pseudonym of Charles Godfrey Leland.
Bremer (brē′mĕr; *Sw. pron.* brĕm′ĕr), Fredrika. Swedish novelist.....1801—1865.
Brenner (brĕn′ĕr), Ernst. President of Switzerland.....1856—1912.
Brentano (brĕn-tä′nō), Clemen. German novelist and dramatist.....1778—1842.
Breton (brĕ-tōn′), Jules Adolphe. French painter.....1827—1906.
Bretón de los Herreros (brä-tōn′ dā lōs ĕr-rā′rōs), Manuel Spanish poet and dramatist.....1796—1873.
Bretschneider (brĕt′shnī-dĕr), Karl Gottlieb. German theologian.....1776—1848.
Breughel (brū′kĕl), Jan. *Velvet Breughel.* Flemish painter.....1568—1625.
Brewer (brōō′ĕr), David Josiah. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court.....1837—1910.
Brewster (brōō′stĕr), David, Sir. Scottish physicist.....1781—1868.
Brewster, William. Plymouth Pilgrim Father.....1560?-1644.
Brialmont (brē′äl′mōn′), Henri Alexis. Belg. gen. and mil. eng. and writer.1821—1903.
Brian Boroihme, or **Brian Boru** (bō-rōō′). King of Ireland (1002-14)..... 926—1014.
Briand (brē-aN′), Aristide. French statesman and premier.....1862 ——.
Bridge (brĭj), Frederick, Sir. English organist (at Westminster Abbey, from 1875).....1844—1924.
Bridges (brĭj′ĭz), Robert. *Droch.* American editor and critic.....1858 ——.
Bridges, Robert. English physician, dramatist, Poet Laureate.....1844 ——.
Bridget, *or* **Brigit** (brĭj′ĭt), Saint. Patroness of Ireland..... 453— 523.
Bridgewater (brĭj′wô-tĕr), Francis Henry Egerton, eighth Earl of. English clergyman. [*Bridgewater Treatises.*].....1756—1829.
Bridgman (brĭj′măn), Laura Dewey. American blind deaf-mute.....1829—1889.
Briggs (brĭgz), Charles Augustus. Am. clergyman and Bible scholar.....1841—1913.
Briggs, Henry. English mathematician. [*Logarithmic tables.*].....1561—1630.
Bright (brīt), John. English orator and statesman.....1811—1889.
Bright, Richard. English physician. [*Bright's disease of the kidneys.*].....1789—1858.
Bril (brĭl), Paul. Flemish landscape painter.....1554—1626.
Brindley (brĭnd′lĭ; brĭn′lĭ), James. English canal engineer.....1716—1772.
Brinton (brĭn′tŭn), Daniel Garrison. American surgeon and ethnologist.....1837—1899.
Brinvilliers, de (dĕ brăN′vēl′yā′), Marie Madeleine d'Aubray, Marchioness. French poisoner. Executed.....1630?-1676.
Brisbane (brĭz′bān), Arthur. American newspaper editorial writer.....1864 ——.
Brisbane, Thomas Makdougall-, Sir. Scottish general and colonial governor..1773—1860.
Brisson (brē′sôN′), Eugène Henri. French politician.....1835—1912.
Brisson, Mathurin Jacques. French naturalist.....1723—1806.
Brissot de Warville (brē′sō′ dĕ vär′vēl′), Jean Pierre. French revolutionist; originator of the Girondists.....1754—1793.
Bristed (brĭs′tĕd), Charles Astor. *Carl Benson.* American author.....1820—1874.
Britton (brĭt′ŭn), John. English antiquary.....1771—1857.
Brocchi (brōk′kē), Giovanni Battista. Italian naturalist.....1772—1826.
Brock (brŏk), Isaac, Sir. *Hero of Upper Canada.* British major general...1769—1812.
Brockhaus (brŏk′hous), Friedrich Arnold. German publisher.....1772—1823.
Brocklesby (brŏk′lz-bĭ), Richard. English physician and writer.....1722—1797.
Broderick (brŏd′ĕr-ĭk), David Colbreth. American senator.....1820—1859.
Brodhead (brŏd′hĕd), John Romeyn. American historian.....1814—1873.
Brodie (brō′dĭ), Benjamin Collins, Sir. English surgeon.....1783—1862.
Brodrick (brŏd′rĭk), George Charles. English writer and barrister.....1831—1903.
Brodrick, William St. John Freemantle, Earl of Midleton (cr. 1920). English statesman.....1856 ——.
Brofferio (brŏf-fā′rē-ō), Angelo. Italian politician, advocate, and poet.....1802—1866.
Broglie, de (dĕ brō′y'), Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duke. Fr. statesman 1785—1870.
Broglie, de, Jacques Victor Albert. *Son of the preceding.* French political leader and writer.....1821—1901.
Brogny (brōn′yē), Giovanni Allarmet. Italian cardinal.....1342—1426.
Brönndsted (brŭn′stĕd), Peter Oluf. Danish archæologist.....1780—1842.
Brongniart (brōN′nyär′), Adolphe Théodore. *Son of Alexandre.* French botanist and scientific writer.....1801—1876.
Brongniart, Alexandre. French chemist and mineralogist.....1770—1847.
Brontë (brŏn′tĕ), Anne. *Sister of Charlotte. Acton Bell.* English author...1820—1849.
Brontë, Charlotte. *Mrs. A. B. Nicholls. Currer Bell.* English novelist...1816—1855.
Brontë, Emily Jane. *Sister of Charlotte. Ellis Bell.* English novelist..1818—1848.
Brooke (brōōk), John Rutter. American general. Mil. gov. of Cuba (1898-99)..1838 ——
Brooke, Stopford Augustus. English clergyman and author.....1832—1916.
Brooks (brōōks), Charles Timothy. Am. clergyman, translator, and author.1813—1883.
Brooks, Elbridge Streeter. American author and editor.....1846—1902.
Brooks, James. American journalist. Estab. the "New York Express"...1810—1873.
Brooks, Phillips. American clergyman. P. E. bishop of Mass.....1835—1893.
Broome (brōōm), Mary Ann, born Stewart, Lady. Formerly *Lady Barker.* English writer of stories and travels..... ? —1911.
Broschi (brŏs′kē), Carlo. See Farinelli, Carlo.
Brougham (brōō′ăm; brōōm; *local, northern Eng., pron.* brŏō′ŭm, brŏō′ŭm, brōō′hăm), Henry (Peter), Baron Brougham and Vaux (vōks). British statesman, scholar, and author.....1778—1868.
Brougham, John. Irish-American actor and playwright.....1814—1880.
Broughton (brô′tŭn), William Robert. English navigator.....1762—1821.
Broussais (brōō-sĕ′), François Joseph Victor. French physician.....1772—1838.
Broussonnet (brōō-sō′nĕ′), Pierre Marie Auguste. French naturalist.....1761—1807.
Brouwer (brou′wĕr), Adriaen. Dutch painter.....ab. 1605—1638.
Brown (broun), Charles Brockden. American novelist.....1771—1810.
Brown, Ford Madox. English painter.....1821—1893.
Brown, Goold. American grammarian.....1791—1857.
Brown, Henry Billings. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court (1891-1906)....1836—1913.
Brown, Jacob. American major general.....1775—1828.
Brown, John, of Osawatomie. American radical abolitionist leader. [*Raid on Harper's Ferry.*].....1800—1859.
Brown, Oliver Madox. English author and painter.....1855—1874.
Browne (broun), Charles Farrar. *Artemus Ward.* American humorist.....1834—1867.
Browne, Hablot Knight. *Phiz.* English artist.....1815—1882.
Browne, Robert. English Puritan theologian. Founder of Brownists.....1550?-1633?

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Browne, Thomas, Sir. English physician and author. [*Religio Medici.*]...1605—1682.
Browne, Thomas Alexander. *Rolf Boldrewood.* Australian novelist.....1826—1915.
Browne, William Hand. American educator.....1828—1912.
Brownell (broun′ĕl′), Thomas Church. American bishop, and first president of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.....1779—1865.
Browning (broun′ĭng), Elizabeth Barrett. *Wife of Robert.* English poet.1806—1861.
Browning, Robert. English poet.....1812—1889.
Brownlow (broun′lō), William Gannaway. *The Fighting Parson.* American politician.....1805—1877.
Brown-Séquard (-sā′kar′; -sā′kwär′), Charles Édouard. French-American physiologist.....1817—1894.
Brownson (broun′sŭn), Orestes Augustus. American writer and theologian.1803—1876.
Bruce (brōōs), Blanche K. American colored politician and senator.....1841—1898.
Bruce, James. Scottish African traveler.....1730—1794.
Bruce, de (dĕ brōōs′), Robert. *Robert Bruce. Robert I.* Liberator, and king (1306-29), of Scotland. [*Bannockburn, 1314.*].....1274—1329.
Bruch (brōōk) Max. German composer and conductor.....1838—1920.
Brucker (brŏŏk′ĕr), Johann Jakob. German historian and divine.....1696—1770.
Brugge, van (văn brŭg′ĕ), Jan. See Eyck, van, Jan.
Brugmann (brŏŏg′măn), Karl. German comparative philologist.....1849—1919.
Brugsch (brŏŏksh), Heinrich Karl. *Brugsch Bey.* German Egyptologist....1827—1894.
Brummell (brŭm′ĕl), George Bryan. *Beau Brummel.* English society leader..1778—1840.
Brumoy (brü′mwä′), Pierre. French writer.....1688—1742.
Brun (brŏŏn), Friederike Sophie Christiane. German authoress.....1765—1835.
Brunck (brŭnk; brŏŏnk), Richard François Philippe. French classical philologist and critic.....1729—1803.
Brune (brün), Guillaume Marie Anne. French general.....1763—1815.
Brunehaut (brün′hō′), *or* **Brunhilde** (brün′hēld′). Consort of Sigebert of Austrasia..... 534?—613.
Brunel (brü-nĕl′), Isambard Kingdom. *Son of Sir Marc.* English engineer.1806—1859.
Brunel, Marc Isambard, Sir. Engineer of the Thames tunnel.....1769—1849.
Brunelleschi (brōō-nĕl-lĕs′kē), Filippo. Florentine architect.....1377—1446.
Brunet (brü′nĕ′), Jacques Charles. French bibliographer.....1780—1867.
Brunetière (brün′tyĕr′), Ferdinand. French critic of literature..... ...1849—1906.
Brunner (brŏŏn′ĕr), Heinrich. Austrian law historian.....1840—1915.
Brunnov (brŏŏn′ŏf), Philipp Ivanovich, Count. *Ernest Philipp Brunnow.* Russian diplomatist.....1797—1875.
Bruno (brōō′nō), Saint. Founder of the order of Carthusians.....1040?-1101.
Bruno, Giordano. Italian philosopher. Burned at the stake.....1548—1600.
Brunswick-Lüneburg (brŭnz′wĭk-lü′nĕ-bŏŏrk), Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand, Duke of. German general against the French Republicans..... .....1735—1806.
Brunton (brŭn′tŭn), Mary, born Balfour. British novelist.....1778—1818.
Brusasorci (brōō′zä-sōr′chē). Sobriquet of Domenico del Riccio.
Brush (brŭsh), Charles Francis. American electrician. [*Arc lamp.*].....1849 ——.
Brutus (brōō′tŭs), Lucius Junius. Roman patriot.....fl. B. C. 501.
Brutus, Marcus Junius. Rom. politician. One of Cæsar's assassins..B. C. 85—B. C. 42.
Bruyère, de la (dĕ lä brü′yĕr′). See La Bruyère.
Bruyn (broin), Bartholomäus. Dutch painter.....1493—1556?
Bruyn, de (dĕ broin′), Kornelis. Dutch traveler and painter.....1652—1726?
Bruys, de (dĕ brü′ē′), Pierre. French fanatic. Burned at the stake..... ? —1126.
Bryan (brī′ăn), William Jennings. American politician.....1860—1925.
Bryant (brī′ănt), William Cullen. American poet and journalist.....1794—1878.
Bryce (brīs), James, Viscount. English historian, publicist, and diplomat...1838—1922.
Brydges (brĭj′ĭz), Samuel Egerton, Sir. English writer.....1762—1837.
Buache (bü′äsh′), Philippe. French geographer.....1700 1773.
Bubna und Littiz (bōōb′nä ōōnt lĭt′ĭts), Ferdinand, Count of. Austrian gen..1768?-1825.
Bucer (bōōt′sĕr ; *Eng.* bū′sĕr), *or* **Butzer** (bōōt′sĕr), Martin. *Kuhhorn.* German Protestant reformer.....1491—1551.
Buch, von (fŏn bōōk), Christian Leopold. Prussian geologist.....1774—1853.
Buchanan (bŭ-kăn′ăn; bū-kăn′ăn), George. Scottish historian and poet.....1506—1582.
Buchanan, James. Fifteenth president of the United States (1857-61).....1791—1868.
Buchanan, Robert. English poet, dramatist, novelist, and critic.....1841—1901.
Buchez (bü′shā′), Philippe Joseph Benjamin. French philosophical writer..1796—1865.
Büchlein (bük′lĭn). See Fagius, Paul.
Buchner (bōōk′nĕr), Eduard. German chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1907.*].....1860—1917.
Büchner (bük′nĕr), Friedrich Karl Christian Ludwig. Ger. philosopher....1824—1899.
Buck (bŭk), Dudley. American musical composer and organist.....1839—1909.
Buckingham (bŭk′ĭng-ăm), George Villiers, first Duke of. Lord high admiral of England.....1592—1628.
Buckingham, George Villiers, second Duke of. *Son of the preceding.* English courtier.....1628—1687.
Buckingham, James Silk. English traveler and author.....1786—1855.
Buckland (bŭk′lănd), William. Dean of Westminster. English geologist..1784—1856.
Buckle (bŭk′l), George Earle. English editor. [*The Times.*].....1854 ——.
Buckle, Henry Thomas. Eng. historian. [*History of Civilization in England.*]1821—1862.
Buckley (bŭk′lĭ), James Monroe. Am. Methodist clergyman and author....1836—1920.
Buckminster (bŭk′mĭn-stĕr), Joseph Stevens. American Unitarian preacher and scholar.....1784—1812.
Buddha (bōōd′ä; 147). See Gautama.
Budé (bü′dā′), Guillaume. (*Lat.* **Budæ′us.**) French scholar.....1467—1540.
Buell (bū′ĕl), Don Carlos. American general.....1818—1898.
Buffalo Bill (bŭf′ä-lō bĭl′). Sobriquet of William Frederick Cody.
Buffier (bü′fyā′), Claude. French theologian and author.....1661—1737.
Buffon, de (dĕ bŭf′ŏn ; *Fr. pron.* dĕ bü′fôN′), Georges Louis Leclerc, Comte. French naturalist.....1707—1788.
Bugeaud de la Piconnerie (bü′zhō′ dĕ lä pē′kŏn′rē′), Thomas Robert, Duc d'Isly. French marshal.....1784—1849.
Bugenhagen (bōō′gĕn-hä′gĕn), Johann. *Pomeranus.* German reformer....1485—1558.
Bugge (bŏŏg′ĕ), Thomas. Danish astronomer.....1740—1815.
Buhle (bōō′lĕ), Johann Gottlieb. German philosopher.....1763—1821.
Bulgarin (bŏŏl-gä′rĭn), Faddey Venediktovich. Russian novelist and essayist.1789—1859.
Bull (ōōlĕ bŏŏl), Ole Bornemann. Norwegian violinist.....1810—1880.
Bullant (bü′lăN′), Jean. French architect.....1515?-1578.
Bullen (bŏŏl′ĕn), Frank Thomas. English seaman and novelist.....1857—1915.
Bullinger (bŏŏl′ĭng-ĕr), Heinrich. Swiss reformer.....1504—1575.
Bülow, von (fŏn bü′lō), Bernhard, Prince. German diplomat, statesman, and imperial chancellor (1900-09)..... 1849 ——.
Bülow, von, Friedrich Wilhelm. Count of Dennewitz. Prussian general...1755—1816.
Bülow, von, Hans Guido. German pianist and conductor.....1830—1894.
Bulwer (bŏŏl′wĕr), William Henry Lytton Earle, Baron Dalling and Bulwer. *Sir Henry Bulwer.* English author and diplomatist.....1801—1872.
Bulwer-Lytton (-lĭt′ŭn), Edward George Earle Lytton, first Baron Lytton *Brother of Sir Henry Bulwer.* English novelist and dramatist.....1803—1873.
Bulwer-Lytton, Edward Robert, first Earl of Lytton. *Owen Meredith. Son of first Baron Lytton.* English statesman and poet.....1831—1891.
Bumpus (bŭm′pŭs), Hermon Carey. American zoölogist and educator.....1862 ——.
Bunau-Varilla (bü′nō′-vä′rē′yä′), Philippe Jean. Fr. civil engin. [*Panama.*]1859 ——.
Bunner (bŭn′ĕr), Henry Cuyler. American journalist and story-writer.....1855—1896.
Bunsen (bŏŏn′sĕn), Robert Wilhelm. *Cousin of following.* Ger. chemist...1811—1899.
Bunsen, von (fŏn bŏŏn′sĕn), Christian Karl Josias, Baron. *Chevalier.* Prussian scholar and ambassador.....1791—1860.
Buntline, Ned (bŭnt′lĭn ; -līn). Pseudonym of Edward Z. C. Judson.
Bunyan (bŭn′yăn), John. English preacher. [*Pilgrim's Progress.*].....1628—1688.
Buonafede (bwō′nä-fā′dā), Appiano. Italian writer.....1716—1793.
Buonamici (bwō′nä-mē′chē), Castruccio. Italian writer.....1710—1761.
Buranello (bōō-rä-nĕl′lō). See Galuppi, Baldassare.
Burbage (bûr′bāj), Richard. English actor.....1567?-1619.
Burbank (-băngk), Luther. American naturalist. [*New fruits and flowers.*]....1849—1926.
Burchell (-chĕl), William John. English explorer and naturalist.....1782?-1863.

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Burckhardt (bo͝ork′härt; *Eng.* bûrk′härt), John Lewis. Swiss-English traveler in the East.....1784—1817.
Burden (bûr′dĕn), Henry. Scottish mechanician in America.....1791—1871.
Burdett (bûr-dĕt′, bûr′dĕt), Francis, Sir. English politician.....1770—1844.
Burdett-Coutts (-ko͞ots′), Angela Georgina, Baroness. *Daughter of Sir Francis Burdett.* English philanthropist.....1814—1906.
Burdette (bûr-dĕt′), Robert Jones. American humorist and minister.....1844—1914.
Bürger (bür′gĕr), Gottfried August. German poet. [*Lenore.*].....1747-8—1794.
Burges (bûr′jĕs), Tristam. American orator and jurist.....1770—1853.
Burgess (bûr′jĕs), James. English mathematician and archæologist.....1832—1916.
Burgess, John William. American educator, and writer on political science, history, and constitutional law.....1844 ——.
Burgh, de (dē bûrg′), Hubert. English statesman and chief justiciar.....? —1243.
Burghley, *or* **Burleigh** (bûr′lĭ), William Cecil, first Baron. Eng. statesman 1520—1598.
Burgkmair (bo͝ork′mïr), Hans. German painter and engraver.....1473—1531.
Burgoyne (bûr-goin′), John. English general and dramatic writer.....1722—1792.
Burgundy (bûr′gŭn-dĭ), Louis, Duke of. Father of Louis XV. of France....1682—1712.
Buridan (*mod.F. pron.* bü′rē′dăN′; *Angl.* bū′rĭ-dăn), Jean. French schoolman. d. after 1358.
Burke (bûrk), Edmund. English statesman and orator.....1729—1797.
Burke, John Bernard, Sir. English genealogist.....1814—1892.
Burke, Robert O'Hara. Irish explorer of Australia.....1820—1861.
Burlamaqui (bür′lä′mä′kē′), Jean Jacques. Swiss jurist.....1694—1748.
Burlingame (bûr′lĭŋ-gām), Anson. American diplomatist.....1820—1870.
Burmann (bûr′män), Pieter. Dutch philologist.....1668—1741.
Burmeister (bo͝or′mīs-tēr), Hermann. German naturalist.....1807—1892.
Burnaby (bûr′nā-bĭ), Frederick Gustavus. English traveler.....1842—1885.
Burnand (bûr′nănd), Francis Cowley, Sir. English playwright. Editor of London "Punch" (1880-1906).....1836—1917.
Burne-Jones (bûrn-jōnz), Edward, Sir. English painter.....1833—1898.
Burnes (bûrnz), Alexander, Sir. British traveler in India.....1805—1841.
Burnet (bûr′nĕt), Gilbert. Bishop of Salisbury.....1643—1715.
Burnett (bûr′nĕt), Frances Eliza, born Hodgson. Afterwards *Mrs. Stephen Townsend.* English-American author.....1849—1924.
Burnouf (bür′no͞o′f′), Eugène. French Orientalist.....1801—1852.
Burns (bûrnz), John. English political leader and cabinet minister.....1858 ——.
Burns, Robert. Scottish poet.....1759—1796.
Burnside (bûrn′sĭd), Ambrose Everett. American general.....1824—1881.
Burr (bûr), Aaron. Third vice president of the United States (1801-05).....1756—1836.
Burritt (bŭr′ĭt), Elihu. *The Learned Blacksmith.* American reformer and linguist.....1810—1879.
Burroughs (bŭr′ōz), John. American naturalist and author.....1837—1921.
Burton (bûr′tŭn), Richard Francis, Sir. English traveler and author.....1821—1890.
Burton, Robert. English philosopher and author. [*Anat. of Melancholy.*]..1577—1640.
Burton, William Evans. English actor.....1802—1860.
Bury (bĕr′ĭ), John B. Irish classical scholar and historian in England.....1861 ——.
Busbecq, de (dē bŭs′bĕk′), Augier Ghislein. Flemish traveler and antiquary.1522—1592.
Busby (bŭz′bĭ), Richard. Master of Westminster school.....1606—1695.
Busch (bo͝osh), Moritz. German author. [*Bismarck.*].....1821—1899.
Büsching (büsh′ĭng), Anton Friedrich. Ger. geographer and theologian....1724—1793.
Buschmann (bo͝osh′man), Johann Karl Eduard. German philologist.....1805—1880.
Busenbaum (bo͝o′zĕn-boum′), Hermann. German Jesuit author.....1600—1668.
Bush (bo͝osh), George. American Swedenborgian divine and author.....1796—1859.
Bushnell (bo͝osh′nĕl), Horace. American Cong. divine and author.....1802—1876.
Bustamante (bo͝os′tä-män′tä), Anastasio. Mexican gen. and pres.....1780—1853.
Butcher (bo͝och′ĕr), Samuel Henry. Irish classicist and educator.....1850—1910.
Bute (būt), John Stuart, third Earl of. English statesman.....1713—1792.
Butler (bŭt′lĕr), Benjamin Franklin. Am. lawyer, general, and politician...1818—1893.
Butler, John. Tory leader in the Revolutionary war.....? —1794.
Butler, Joseph. English theologian and prelate. [*Analogy of Religion.*]....1692—1752.
Butler, Nicholas Murray. President of Columbia Univ., New York.....1862 ——.
Butler, Samuel. English poet. [*Hudibras.*].....1612—1680.
Butler, William Allen. American lawyer and poet. [*Nothing to Wear.*]....1825—1902.
Bütschli (büch′lĭ), Otto. German zoölogist.....1848—1920.
Butterworth (bŭt′ĕr-wûrth), Hezekiah. American story-writer.....1839—1905.
Buttmann (bo͝ot′män), Philipp Karl. German philologist.....1764—1829.
Büttner (büt′nĕr), Christian Wilhelm. German naturalist and philologist....1716—1801.
Button (bŭt′n), Thomas, Sir. English navigator.....? —1634.
Buturlin (bo͝o′to͝or-lēn′), Dmitri Petrovich. Russian historian.....1790—1849.
Butzer, Martin. See Bucer, Martin.
Buxton (bŭks′tŭn), Thomas Fowell, Sir. British philanthropist.....1786—1845.
Buxtorf (bo͝oks′tôrf), Johann. *Baptist I.* German Hebraist. Prof. at Basel.1564—1629.
Buxtorf, Johann. *Baptist II. Son of Johann.* German Heb. Prof. at Basel.1599—1664.
Byelinski (byĕ-lyĕn′skĭ), Vissarion Grigorevich. Russian critic.....1810—1848.
Byles (bīlz), Mather. American clergyman and wit.....1706—1788.
Byng (bĭng), John. English admiral.....1704—1757.
Byr, Robert. See Bayer, Karl Robert Emmerich.
Byrgius (bûr′jĭ-ŭs), Justus, *or* **Bürgi** (bür′gĭ), Joost. Swiss mathematician.1552—1632.
Byron (bī′rŭn), George Gordon, sixth Baron. English poet.....1788—1824.
Byron, Henry James. English dramatist.....1834—1884.
Bzowski (bzō̆f′skĭ; bzō̆s′kĭ), *or* **Bzo'vius**, Abraham. Polish theologian....1567—1637.

C

Caballero (kä′bäl-yā′rō; 133, 195), Fernán. See Arrom.
Cabanel (ká/bá/nĕl′), Alexandre. French painter.....1823—1889.
Cabanis (ká/bá/nēs′), Pierre Jean George. French physician, philosopher, and politician.....1757—1808.
Cabarrus (kä′bä′rŭs′), François, Count. French financier in Spain.....1752—1810.
Cabet (ká/bĕ′), Etienne. French communist.....1788—1856.
Cabeza de Vaca (kä-bā′thä dā vä′kä; 133, 268), Alvar Núñez. Sp. explorer. ab.1490—1559?
Cable (kā′b'l), George Washington. American novelist.....1844—1925.
Cabot (kăb′ŭt), *George.* President of the Hartford Convention.....1751—1823.
Cabot, John. (*It.* **Giovanni Caboto**, jō-vä′nē kä-bō′tō). Venetian in England. Discoverer of North American continent in 1497.....ab. 1451–aft. 1498.
Cabot, Sebastian. *Son of John.* English navigator.....1472?-1557.
Cabral, de (dā kä-brăl′), Pedro Alvarez. Portuguese navigator.....1460?-1526?
Cabrera (kä-brā′rä), Manuel Estrada. President of Guatemala (1899–1920) ..1857—1924.
Cabrera, Ramón, Don. Count of Morella. Spanish general.....1810—1877.
Cadalso, de (dā kä-thäl′sō; 146), José. Spanish poet and satirist.....1741—1782.
Cada Mosto, da (dä kä/dä mōs′tō), Alvise *or* Luigi. Italian navigator.....1432?-1480?
Cade (kād), John. *Jack Cade.* British rebel.....? —1450.
Cadillac (ká/dē/yák′), Antoine de la Mothe. French explorer, and founder of Detroit in America.....1657?-1730.
Cadogan (kă-dŭg′ăn), William, first Earl. English general.....1675?-1726.
Cadorna (kä-dō̆r′nä), Luigi, Count. Italian general.....1850 ——.
Cadoudal (ká/dōō/dál′), Georges. French Royalist.....1771—1804.
Cadwalador (kăd-wŏl′ä-dēr), John. American Revolutionary general.....1742—1786.
Cædmon (kăd′mŭn; kād′-). *Father of English song.* Anglo-Saxon poet.....fl. 670.
Cælius Aurelianus (sē′lĭ-ŭs ô-rē′lĭ-ā′nŭs). Greek physician.....fl. 5th c.
Cæsar (sē′zär), Caius Julius. Roman general, statesman, and writer....B. C. 100— 44.
Caffarelli (käf′fä-rĕl′lē). Called *Gaetano Majorano.* Italian soprano singer.1703—1783.
Caffarelli du Falga (dü fál/gá′), Louis Marie Joseph Maximilien. Fr. gen...1756—1799.
Caffyn (kăf′ĭn), Kathleen Mannington, born Hunt. *Iota.* Irish novelist....1860? ——.
Cagliari (käl′yä-rē), Paolo. *Paul Veronese.* Italian painter.....1528—1588.
Cagliostro, di (dē käl-yōs′trō), Alessandro, Count. Assumed name of *Giuseppe Balsamo.* Sicilian impostor.....1743—1795.
Cagnola (kän-yō′lä), Luigi, Marquis. Italian architect.....1762—1833.

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Cagnoli (kän-yō′lē), Antonio. Italian astronomer and philosopher.....1743—1816.
Cahours (ka/o͞o′r/), Auguste André Thomas. French chemist.....1813—1891.
Caillet (kä′yĕ′), Guillaume. *Jacques Bonhomme.* French insurgent leader. ? —1359.
Caillaux (ká′yō′), Joseph. French politician.....1863 ——.
Cailliaud (kä′yō′), Fréderic. French traveler.....1787—1869.
Caine (kān), Thomas Henry Hall. *Hall Caine.* English novelist and poet...1853 ——.
Caird (kārd), Edward. Scottish metaphysician.....1835—1908.
Caird, James, Sir. Scottish agriculturist and politician.....1816—1892.
Cairnes (kârnz), John Elliot. English political economist.....1823—1875.
Cairns (kârnz), Hugh McCalmont, first Earl Cairns. Irish lawyer and orator.1819—1885.
Cairoli (kī-rō′lē), Benedetto. Italian statesman.....1826—1889.
Caius (kēz), John. English physician and author. Refounded Gonville Hall, as Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.....1510—1573.
Cajetan (kăj′ē-tăn), *or* **Cajetanus** (kăj′ē-tā′nŭs), Tommaso de Vio Italian cardinal and theologian.....1469—1534.
Calabrese (kä′lä-brā′sā), Il. See Preti, Mattia.
Calamy (kăl′ă-mĭ), Edmund. English Puritan divine.....1600—1666.
Caldara (käl-dä′rä), Polidoro. Called *Caravaggio.* Italian painter.....1495—1543.
Caldecott (kôl′dē-kŭt), Randolph. English artist and humorist.....1846—1886.
Calderon (kôl′dĕr-ŏn; *F.* kăl/dā′rôN′), Philip Hermogenes. English artist...1833—1898.
Calderón de la Barca (käl′dā-rōn′ dā lä bär′kä; *Eng.* kôl′dĕr-ŏn), Pedro. Spanish dramatic poet.....1600—1681.
Caldwell (kôld′wĕl), Joseph. American scholar. President of the University of North Carolina (1804–35).....1773—1835.
Calepino (kä′lā-pē′nō), Ambrogio. Italian lexicographer.....1435—1511.
Calhoun (kăl-hōōn′; *kä*-hōōn′), John Caldwell. American statesman.....1782—1850.
Caligula (kă-lĭg′ū-lă), Caius Cæsar. Roman emperor (37–41).....12— 41.
Calixtus (kä-lĭks′to͝os), Georgius. German Lutheran divine.....1586—1656.
Callcott (kôl′kŭt), Augustus Wall, Sir. English landscape painter.....1779—1844.
Callcott, John Wall. *Brother of Sir Augustus.* Eng. musical composer. ....1766—1821.
Calleja (käl-yā′hä; 189), Félix del Rey, Don. Spanish general.....1750—1820.
Callet (ká/lĕ′), Jean François. French mathematician.....1744—1798.
Callimachus (kă-lĭm′ă-kŭs). Greek poet and grammarian.....B. C. 320?-240?
Callot (ká/lō′), Jacques. French designer and engraver.....1592—1635.
Calmet (kál/mĕ′), Augustin, Dom. French monk. [*Historical and Critical Dictionary of the Bible.*].....1672—1757.
Calomarde (kä′lō-mär′dā), Francisco Tadeo. Spanish statesman.....1775?-1842.
Calonne, de (dē ká/lŏn′), Charles Alexandre. French statesman.....1734—1802.
Calvaert, *or* **Calvart** (kál/värt; *F. pron.* kál/vär′), Denis. *Il Fiammingo.* Flemish painter.....1540—1619.
Calvé (kál/vā′), Emma. Real name *Emma de Roquer.* French operatic soprano.....1866 ——.
Calverley (kăl′vĕr-lĭ), Charles Stuart. English poet and humorist.....1831—1884.
Calvert (kăl′vĕrt), George, Sir. First Baron Baltimore. English statesman. Founder of Maryland.....1580?-1632.
Calvert, Leonard. *Son of preceding.* First governor of Maryland.....1606?-1647.
Calvin (kăl′vĭn), John. French Protestant reformer at Geneva.....1509—1564.
Calvo (käl′vō), Carlos. Argentine publicist. [*International Law.*].....1824—1893.
Camargo (kä′mär′gō′), Marie Anne de Cupis de. Dancer of Brussels.....1710—1770.
Cambacérès, de (dē kän′bá′sā′rĕs′), Jean Jacques Régis. Fr. statesman.....1753—1824.
Cambiaso (käm-byä′zō), Luca. Italian fresco painter.....1527—1585.
Cambini (käm-bē′nē), Giuseppe. Italian composer.....1745—1825.
Cambon (käN′bôN′), Joseph. French revolutionist.....1754?-1820.
Cambon, Jules Martin. *Brother of following.* French diplomat.....1845 ——.
Cambon, Pierre Paul. French diplomat.....1843—1924.
Cambridge (kām′brĭj), Ada. Pseudonym of Mrs. George Frederick Cross.
Cambronne, de (dē kaN′brôn′). Pierre Jacques Étienne, Count. Fr. gen...1770—1842.
Cambyses (kăm-bī′sēz). King of the Medes and Persians. Son of Cyrus....?-B. C. 522.
Camden (kăm′dĕn), Charles Pratt, first Earl of. Lord chancellor of England.1713—1793.
Camden, William. English antiquary and historian.....1551—1623.
Camerarius (kä′mä-rä′rē-ŏ̄s), Joachim. *Joachim Liebhard.* German philologist.....1500—1574.
Cameron (kăm′ĕr-ŭn), Donald. *The Gentle Lochiel.* Scottish chieftain.....1695?-1748.
Cameron, Simon. American politician.....1799—1889.
Cameron, Verney Lovett. English traveler, and explorer in Africa.....1844—1894.
Camillus (kä-mĭl′ŭs), Marcus Furius. Roman patrician military leader....?—B. C. 365.
Caminha, de (dā kä-mēn′yä), Pedro Vaz. Portuguese explorer.....fl. 1500.
Camoëns, de (kăm′ō-ĕns), Luiz. (*Port.* **de Camões**, dā kä-moĭnsh′) Portuguese poet. [*Lusiad.*].....1524—1580.
Campan (käN′päN′), Jeanne Louise Henriette, born Genest. Fr. educationist.1752—1822.
Campanella (käm′pä-nĕl′lä), Tommaso. Italian philosopher.....1568—1639.
Campanini (käm′pä-nē′nē), Italo. Italian operatic tenor.....1846—1896.
Campbell (kăm′bĕl; kăm′el), Alexander. Minister, born in Ireland. Founded Disciples of Christ, in U. S.....1788—1866.
Campbell, Archibald, Marquis of Argyll. See Argyll.
Campbell, Beatrice Stella, born Tanner. *Mrs. Patrick Campbell.* English actress.....1867 ——.
Campbell, Colin, Baron Clyde. British field marshal.....1792—1863.
Campbell, John, first Baron. British jurist and lord chancellor.....1779—1861.
Campbell, Thomas. British poet.....1777—1844.
Campbell-Bannerman (kăm′ĕr-măn), Henry, Sir. British statesman. Prime minister (1905–08).....1836—1908.
Campe (kăm′pĕ), Joachim Heinrich. German writer and philanthropist.....1746—1818.
Campeggio (kăm-pĕd′jō), Lorenzo. Italian cardinal.....1474—1539.
Camper (kăm′pĕr), Pieter. Dutch anatomist and naturalist.....1722—1789.
Camphausen (kămp′hou/zĕn), Ludolf. Prussian statesman.....1803—1890.
Camphausen, Wilhelm. German painter.....1818—1885.
Camphuysen (kămp′hoi′zĕn), Dirk Rafelsz. Dutch landscape painter.....1586—1627.
Campi (kăm′pē), Giulio. Italian historical painter.....1500?-1572.
Campistron, de (dē käN′pēs′trôN′), Jean Galbert. French dramatic poet....1656—1723.
Campoamor y Campoosorio, de (dā kăm′pō-ä-mōr′ ē kăm′pō-ō-sō′rē-ō), Ramón. Spanish poet.....1817—1901.
Campomanes, de (dā kăm′pō-mä′nās), Pedro Rodríguez, Count. Spanish statesman and political economist.....1723—1802.
Camus (ká/mü′), Armand Gaston. French politician.....1740—1804.
Canaletto (kä′nä-lĕt′tō), *or* **Canal** (kä-näl′), Antonio. Italian painter.....1697—1768.
Canby (kăn′bĭ), Edward Richard Sprigg. American general.....1819—1873.
Cancrin (kän-krēn′) Georg, Count. Russian statesman.....1774—1845.
Candlish (kănd′lĭsh), Robert Smith. Scottish Free Church preacher.....1806—1873.
Candolle, de (dē kăN′dōl′), Alphonse Louis Pierre Pyramus. Swiss botanist.1806—1893.
Candolle, de, Augustin Pyramus. *Father of Alphonse.* Swiss botanist.....1778—1841.
Canfield (kăn′fēld), James Hulme. American educator and librarian.....1847—1909.
Canga-Argüelles (kän′gä-är-gwāl′yās), José. Spanish statesman.....1770—1843.
Canisius (kä-nē′sē-ŭs), Petrus. *De Hondt.* Dutch Jesuit and theologian..1524—1597.
Canmore (kăn′mōr; 201). See Malcolm III.
Canning (kăn′ĭng), Charles John, Earl. Eng. statesman. Governor-general of India.....1812—1862.
Canning, George. *Father of the preceding.* English statesman.....1770—1827.
Canning, Stratford, Sir. See Stratford de Redcliffe.
Cannon (kăn′ŭn), Joseph G. American lawyer and politician. Speaker of the House of Representatives (1903–11).....1836 ——.
Cano (kä′nō), Alonso. *El Racionero.* Spanish painter.....1601—1667.
Cano, del (dĕl kä′nō), Juan Sebastián. Spanish navigator. First circumnavigator of the world. Commanded one of Magellan's ships.....1460?-1526.
Canonicus (kă-nŏn′ĭ-kŭs). Narragansett chief.....1565?-1647.
Canova (kä-nō′vä), Antonio. Italian sculptor.....1757—1822.
Cánovas del Castillo (kä′nō-väs dĕl käs-tēl′yō), Antonio. Spanish statesman and author.....1828—1897.
Canrobert (käN′rō′bâr′), François Certain. French marshal.....1809—1895.

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Cantacuzenus (kăn′tə-kū-zē′nŭs), John. Emperor of Constantinople (1341–1354) and historian ..... ? —1383?
Cantarini (fôn kan′tä-rē′nē), Simone. Called *il Pesarese* or *Simone da Pesaro*. Italian painter ..... 1612—1648.
Cantemir, *or* Kantemir (kăn′tyĕ-mēr′), Antiokh, Prince. *Son of Demetrius.* Russian ambassador and satirical poet ..... 1708—1744.
Cantemir, Demetrius. Roumanian historian and Orientalist ..... 1673—1723.
Canterzani (kän′tĕr-dzä′nē), Sebastiano. Italian mathematician ..... 1734—1819.
Cantù (kän-tōō′), Cesare. Italian historian ..... 1807—1895.
Canute (kə-nūt′), **Cnut** (k′nōōt), *or* **Knut** (k′nōōt). King of England (1017–35) and Denmark ..... 994?–1035.
Capefigue (käp′fēg′), Jean Baptiste Honoré Raymond. French historian ..... 1802—1872.
Capel (kăp′ĕl), Arthur. Earl of Essex. Lord lieutenant of Ireland ..... 1631—1683.
Capel, Thomas John, Monsignor. English Catholic prelate ..... 1836—1911.
Capell (kă′pĕl; kăp′ĕl), Edward. English commentator on Shakespeare ..... 1713—1781.
Capello (kä-pĕl′lō), *or* **Cappello,** Bianca. Grand duchess of Tuscany, and wife of Francesco de' Medici ..... 1548?–1587.
Capet (kā′pĕt; kăp′ĕt; *Fr. pron.* ka′pĕ′), Hugh. King of France (987–996). 940? - 996.
Capistrano, di (dē kä′pēs-tra′nō), Giovanni. It. monk, preacher, and writer ..... 1386—1456.
Capito (kă′pē-tō), Wolfgang Fabricius. German reformer and scholar ..... 1478—1541.
Capmany y Monpalau, de (dā käp-mä′nē ē mōn′pa-lä′ōō), Antonio. Spanish philologist and historian ..... 1742—1813.
Capo d' Istria (kä′pō dēs′trē-ä), *or* **Capodistrias** (kä′pō-dēs′trē-äs), Giovanni (Joannes, or John) Anton, Count. President of Greece (1828–31) ..... 1776—1831.
Cappello (käp-pĕl′lō), Bernardo. Italian poet ..... 1510?–1565.
Capperonnier (käp′rō′nyā′), Claude. French linguist and critic ..... 1671—1744.
Capponi (käp-pō′nē), Gino, Marquis. Italian historian and politician ..... 1792—1876.
Capranica (kä-prä′nē-kä) Luigi, Marquis. Italian poet and romancer ..... 1821—1891.
Caprara (kä-prä′rä), Giovanni Battista. Italian cardinal ..... 1733—1810.
Caprivi de Caprara de Montecuculi, von (fôn kä-prē′vē dā kä-prä′rä dā mōn′tä-kōō′kōō-lē), Georg Leo, Count. German soldier, and imperial chancellor (1890–94) ..... 1831—1899.
Capus (ka′püs′), Alfred. French journalist and dramatist ..... 1858—1922.
Caracalla (kăr′ə-kăl′ə). *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. Bassianus.* Emperor of Rome (211–217) ..... 188— 217.
Caraccioli (kä-rät′chō-lē), Francesco, Prince. Neapolitan admiral ..... 1748?–1799.
Caractacus (kə-răk′tə-kŭs). (*Celtic* **Caradoc** (kăr′ə-dŏk).) Ancient British king ..... fl. 50.
Carafa (kä-rä′fä), Michele. Neapolitan composer ..... 1785—1872.
Caraglio (kä-räl′yō), Giovanni Jacopo. Italian engraver ..... ab. 1500–ab. 1570.
Caravaggio (kä′rä-vä′jō). See CALDARA, Polidoro.
Caravaggio, da (dä), Michelangelo Amerighi. Italian painter ..... 1569—1609.
Cardano (kär-dä′nō), Geronimo *or* Girolamo. (*Eng.* **Jerome Cardan** (kär′dăn).) Italian physician and mathematician ..... 1501—1576.
Cardigan (kär′dĭ-găn), James Thomas Brudenel, seventh Earl of. Brit. gen. 1797—1868.
Carducci (kär-dōō′chē), *or* **Carducho** (kär-dōō′chō), Bartolommeo. Florentine painter in Spain ..... 1560—1608.
Carducci, Giosuè. Italian poet and man of letters ..... 1836—1907.
Carducci, Vincenzo. *Brother of Bartolommeo.* Italian painter in Spain ..... 1568—1638.
Cardwell (kärd′wĕl), Edward, Viscount. English hist. and antiquarian ..... 1813—1886.
Carême (kä′rĕm′), Marie Antoine. French cook ..... 1784—1833.
Carew (kă-rōō′; kă′rĭ), Thomas. English poet and courtier ..... 1598?–1639?
Carey (kā′rĭ; 115), Henry Charles. American political economist ..... 1793—1879.
Carey, Matthew. *Father of Henry C.* American publisher and author ..... 1760—1839.
Carey, Rosa Nouchette. English novelist ..... 1840—1909.
Carlén (kär-lān′), Emilia (born Smith) Flygare. Swedish novelist ..... 1807—1892.
Carleton (kärl′tŭn). See COFFIN, Charles Carleton.
Carleton, Guy, first Baron Dorchester. British general ..... 1724—1808.
Carleton, Will. American verse writer ..... 1845—1912.
Carleton, William. Irish novelist ..... 1794—1869.
Carli, *or* **Carli-Rubbi** (kär′lē-rōōb′bē), Giovanni Rinaldo, Count. Italian antiquary and author ..... 1720—1795.
Carlisle (kär-līl′), seventh Earl of. See HOWARD, George William Frederick.
Carlisle, John Griffin. American lawyer, member of Congress (speaker, 1883–89), senator (1890–93), sec. of treas. (1893–97) ..... 1835—1910.
Carlos (kär′lŏs) **I.** King of Portugal (1889–1908). Assassinated ..... 1863—1908.
Carlos, Don. (Carlos María José Isidoro de Bourbon.) Infante of Spain, and pretender to the crown ..... 1788—1855.
Carlos, Don, Duke of Madrid. (Carlos María de los Dolores Juan Isidoro Josef Francisco Quirino Antonio Miguel Gabriel Rafael.) Claimant of the Spanish throne ..... 1848—1909.
Carlotta (kär-lŏt′ə). See CHARLOTTE, ex-Empress of Mexico.
Carlstadt (kärl′shtät), Andreas Rudolph. German reformer ..... 1480—1541.
Carlyle (kär-līl′), Thomas. Scottish essayist and historian ..... 1795—1881.
Carmagnola, di (dē kär′män-yō′lä), Francesco Bussone, Count. It. general. 1390?–1432.
Carman (kär′măn), (William) Bliss. Canadian poet ..... 1861 ——.
Carmen Sylva (kär′mĕn sĭl′və). Pseud. of ELIZABETH, Queen of Roumania.
Carmontelle (kär′mōn′tĕl′), Louis Carrogis. French dramatic writer ..... 1717—1806.
Carnarvon (kär-när′vŭn), Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, fourth Earl of. English statesman ..... 1831—1890.
Carneades (kär-nē′ə-dēz). Greek orator and philosopher ..... B. C. 213— 129.
Carnegie (kär-nĕg′ĭ), Andrew. Scottish-Am. steel mfr. and philanthropist ..... 1837—1919.
Carnochan (kär′nŏk-ăn), John Murray. American surgeon ..... 1817—1887.
Carnot (kär′nō′), Lazare Hippolyte. *Son of L. N. M.* Fr. politician and writer. 1801—1888.
Carnot, Lazare Nicolas Marguerite. *Le Grand Carnot.* French general and statesman ..... 1753—1823.
Carnot, Marie François Sadi. *Son of L. H.* President of France (1887–94) .. 1837—1894.
Carnot, Nicolas Léonard Sadi. *Son of Lazare Nicolas Marguerite.* French physicist. [*Thermodynamics.*] ..... 1796—1832.
Caro (kä′rō′), Elme Marie. French philosopher ..... 1826—1887.
Caro (kä′rō), Miguel Antonio. Colombian author ..... 1843—1909.
Carol (kă′rŏl) **I.** See CHARLES I., of Roumania.
Caroline Amelia Elizabeth. Queen of England. Wife of George IV. ..... 1768—1821.
Carolus Duran. See DURAN, Carolus.
Caron, *or* **Carron** (kä′rôn′), François French director-general in India ..... ? —1674.
Caron, René Édouard. Canadian statesman ..... 1800—1876.
Carpaccio (kär-pät′chō), Vittore. Italian painter ..... ab. 1450–ab. 1522.
Carpani (kär-pä′nē), Giuseppe. Italian dramatic poet ..... 1752—1825.
Carpeaux (kär′pō′), Jean Baptiste. French sculptor ..... 1827—1875.
Carpenter (kär′pĕn-tẽr), Lant. Eng. Unit. divine, educator, and writer ..... 1780—1840.
Carpenter, William Benjamin. *Son of preceding.* English physiologist ..... 1813—1885.
Carpenter, William Boyd. Bishop of Ripon (1884–1911). English author ..... 1841—1918.
Carpenter, William Henry. American Germanic philologist ..... 1853 ——.
Carpi, da (dä kär′pē), Ugo. Italian engraver ..... ab. 1455—1523.
Carpini (kär-pē′nē), Giovanni Piano. Italian traveler in Tatary ..... fl. 1245.
Carpzov (kärp′tsŏf), Benedict. German jurist and author ..... 1595—1666.
Carracci (kär-rät′chē), Agostino. Bolognese painter ..... 1557—1602.
Carracci, Annibale. *Brother of Agostino.* Bolognese painter ..... 1560—1609.
Carracci, Lodovico. Founder of the Bolognese school of painting ..... 1555—1619.
Carranza y Miranda, de (dā kär-rän′thä ē mē-rän′dä), Bartolomé. Archbishop of Toledo, and writer ..... 1503—1576.
Carrara, da (dä kär-rä′rä), Jacopo. Lord of Padua ..... ? —1324.
Carré (kă′rā′), Michel. French playwright ..... 1819—1872.
Carrel (kă′rĕl′), Nicolas Armand. French political writer ..... 1800—1836.
Carreño (kär-rän′yō), Teresa. Venezuelan pianist ..... 1853—1917.
Carreño de Miranda (dā mē-rän′dä), Juan, Don. Spanish historical painter. 1614—1685.
Carrera (kär-rā′rä), Rafael. President of Guatemala (1844–48, '54–65) ..... 1814—1865.
Carrier (kăr′yā′), Jean Baptiste. French demagogue ..... 1756—1794.
Carrière (kăr′yĕr′), Eugène Anatole. French painter ..... 1849—1906.

Born. Died.

Carriere (kär′yĕr), Moritz. German philosophical writer ..... 1817—1895.
Carroll (kăr′ŭl), Charles, of Carrollton. American patriot. Last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence ..... 1737—1832.
Carroll, Lewis. Pseudonym of CHARLES LUTWIDGE DODGSON.
Carron (kă′rôn′), Gui Toussaint Julien. French priest and writer ..... 1760—1821.
Carrucci (kä-rōō′chē), Jacopo. See PONTORMO, DA.
Carruthers (kă-rŭth′ẽrz), Joseph Hector McNeil, Sir. Australian statesman ..... 1857 ——.
Carson (kär′sŭn), Christopher. *Kit Carson.* American frontiersman ..... 1809—1868.
Carstares, *or* **Carstairs** (kar′stârz), William. Scottish statesman and divine. 1649—1715.
Carstens (kär′stĕns), Asmus Jakob. Danish historical painter ..... 1754—1798.
Carter (kär′tẽr), Elizabeth, Miss. English poet and translator ..... 1717—1806.
Carter, Henry. See LESLIE, Frank.
Carteret (kär′tẽr-ĕt), John, Earl Granville. English statesman ..... 1690—1763.
Cartier (kär′tyā′), George Étienne, Sir. Canadian statesman ..... 1814—1873.
Cartier, Jacques. French navigator and explorer ..... 1494—aft. 1552.
Cartouche (kar′tōōsh′), Louis Dominique. French bandit ..... 1693—1721.
Cartwright (kärt′rīt), Edmund. English inventor and writer ..... 1743—1823.
Cartwright, John. *Brother of Edmund.* English political reformer ..... 1740—1824.
Cartwright, Peter. American Methodist preacher ..... 1785—1872.
Cartwright, Thomas. English Puritan leader ..... 1535—1603.
Carus (kā′rŏs), Julius Victor. German zoölogist ..... 1823—1903.
Carus, Paul. German philosophic author and editor in America ..... 1852—1919.
Caruso (kä-rōō′zō), Enrico. Italian operatic tenor ..... 1873—1921.
Carvajal, de (dā kär′vä-häl′; 230), Francisco. Spanish soldier in Peru ..... 1464?–1548.
Carver (kär′vẽr), John. First governor of Plymouth colony ..... 1575?–1621.
Carver, Jonathan. American traveler ..... 1732—1780.
Cary (kā′rĭ), Alice. American poet ..... 1820—1871.
Cary, Henry Francis. Eng. clergyman, and translator (esp. of Dante) ..... 1772—1844.
Cary, Phœbe. *Sister of Alice.* American poet ..... 1824—1871.
Casa, della (dĕl′lä kä′sä), Giovanni. Italian prelate and poet ..... 1503—1556.
Casabianca (kä′zä-byäŋ′kä), Louis. French naval officer ..... 1755?–1798.
Casanova de Seingalt (kä′sä-nō′vä dā sĭn′gält), Giovanni Jacopo. Italian adventurer ..... 1725—1798.
Casas, de las (dā′läs kä′säs), Bartolomé. Spanish missionary ..... 1474—1566.
Casaubon (kə-sô′bŏn; *F. pron.* kä′zō′bôn′), Isaac. (*Lat* **Casaubo'nus.**) French critic and commentator ..... 1559—1614.
Case (kās), Thomas. Eng. educator and historical and philosophical writer. 1844—1926.
Cases (käz). See LAS CASES, DE.
Casgrain (käs′grăn′), Henri Raymond, Abbé. French-Canadian author ..... 1831—1904.
Casimir (kăz′ĭ-mẽr) **I.** *The Pacific.* King of Poland (1040–58) ..... ? —1058.
Casimir III. *The Great.* King of Poland (1333–70) ..... 1309—1370.
Casimir-Perier (kä′zē′mēr′-pā′ryā′), Auguste Casimir Victor Laurent. *Son of Casimir Perier.* French statesman ..... 1811—1876.
Casimir-Perier, Jean Paul Pierre. *Son of preceding.* French statesman, and president (1894–95) ..... 1847—1907.
Caspari (käs-pä′rē), Karl Paul. German theologian ..... 1814—1892.
Cass (kăs), Lewis. American statesman ..... 1782—1866.
Cassagnac, de (dē kä′sä′nyăk′), Bernard Adolphe Granier. French publicist and journalist ..... 1808—1880.
Cassagnac, de, Paul Granier. *Son of the preceding.* French journalist ..... 1843—1904.
Cassatt (kă-săt′), Mary. American painter ..... 1845? —.
Cassin (kăs′ĭn), John. American ornithologist ..... 1813—1869.
Cassini (käs-sē′nē; *F. pron.* ka′sē′nē′), César François. Called *Cassini de Thury. Son of Jacques.* French astronomer and topographer ..... 1714—1784.
Cassini, Giovanni Domenico. Italian astronomer at observatory of Paris ..... 1625—1712.
Cassini, Jacques. *Son of Giovanni Domenico.* French astronomer ..... 1677—1756.
Cassius (kăs′ē-ŭs), Andreas. German chemist. [*Purple of Cassius.*] ..... ? —1673.
Cassius Longinus (kăsh′ĭ-ŭs lŏn-jī′nŭs), Caius. Roman politician ..... B. C. 42.
Castagno, del (dĕl käs-tän′yō), Andrea. Florentine historical painter ..... 1390—1457.
Castalion (käs′tä′lē-ôn′), *properly* **Chatillon** (shä′tē′yôn′), Sebastien. French Protestant theologian ..... 1515—1563.
Castaños y Aragoni, de (dā käs-tän′yōs ē ä′ra-gō′nē), Francisco Xavier, Duke of Bailén. Spanish general ..... 1756—1852.
Castelar (käs′tā-lär′), Emilio. Spanish statesman and man of letters ..... 1832—1899.
Castell (käs′tĕl; kăs-tĕl′), Edmund. English Orientalist ..... 1606—1685.
Castellane, de (dē käs-tĕ′län′), Esprit Victor Elisabeth Boniface, Count. Marshal of France ..... 1788—1862.
Castelli (käs-tĕl′lē), Ignaz Franz. Austrian dramatist and poet ..... 1781—1862.
Castello (käs-tĕl′lō), Giovanni Battista. *Il Bergamasco.* Italian painter ..... 1500?–1569.
Castelnau (käs′tĕl′nō′), Michel de, Sieur de Mauvissière. Fr. diplomatist ..... 1520?–1592.
Castelnuovo (käs′tĕl-nwō′vō), Enrico. Italian romancer ..... 1839 ——.
Casti (käs′tē), Giovanni Battista. Italian poet ..... 1721—1803.
Castiglione (kas′tēl-yō′nā), Baldassare, Count. Italian statesman and author. [*Libro del Cortegiano.*] ..... 1478–1529.
Castiglione, Carlo Ottavio, Count. Italian linguist and antiquary ..... 1784—1849.
Castiglione, Giovanni Benedetto. *Il Grechetto.* Italian painter and etcher ..... 1616–1670.
Castilho, de (dā käs-tēl′yō), Antonio Feliciano. Portuguese poet ..... 1800—1875.
Castilla (käs-tēl′yä), Ramón, Don. President of Peru (1845–51) ..... 1797—1867.
Castille (käs′tē′y'), Charles Hippolyte. French writer ..... 1820—1886.
Castle (käs′l), Egerton. English novelist (often with his sister, Agnes) ..... 1858—1920.
Castlereagh (käs′l-rā′; käs′l-rū), Robert Stewart, Viscount. Second Marquis of Londonderry. British statesman ..... 1769—1822.
Castrén (käs-trān′), Matthias Alexander. Finnish philologist ..... 1813—1852.
Castro (käs′trō), Cipriano. Venezuelan soldier, and president (1900—deposed 1909) ..... 1860—1924.
Castro, de, Inés. Spanish wife of the crown prince Dom Pedro of Portugal. Assassinated ..... 1320?–1355.
Castro, de, João. Portuguese general and navigator ..... 1500—1548.
Castro, de, Vaca. Spanish magistrate, and governor of Peru ..... ? —1558.
Castro y Bellvis, de (dā käs′trō ē bĕl′vēs), Guillén. Spanish dramatist ..... 1569—1631.
Castruccio-Castracani degli Antelminelli (käs-trōōt′chō-käs′trä-kä′nē dāl′yē än-tĕl′mē-nĕl′lē). Italian soldier and Ghibelline leader ..... 1281–1328.
Catalani (kä′tä-lä′nē), Angelica. Italian operatic soprano ..... 1779—1849.
Catesby (kāts′bĭ), Mark. English naturalist ..... 1679?–1749.
Catharine. See CATHERINE.
Cathcart (kăth′kärt), George, Sir. *Son of Wm. Schaw.* English general ..... 1794—1854.
Cathcart, William Schaw, first Earl. English diplomatist ..... 1755—1843.
Cathelineau (kät′lē′nō′), Jacques. Vendean general ..... 1759—1793.
Catherine (kăth′ẽr-ĭn), Saint, of Alexandria ..... ? — 307.
Catherine, Saint, of Siena. It. mystic and ascetic of the Dominican Order . 1347—1380.
Catherine of Aragon. Queen of England. First wife of Henry VIII ..... 1485—1536.
Catherine I. Empress of Russia. Wife of Peter the Great ..... ? —1727.
Catherine II. *The Great.* Empress of Russia. Wife of Peter III ..... 1729—1796.
Catherine de' Medici (dā mā′dē-chē). Queen of Henry II. of France ..... 1519—1589.
Catherwood (kăth′ẽr-wōōd), Mary Hartwell. American novelist ..... 1847—1902.
Catiline (kăt′ĭ-lĭn). *Lucius Sergius Catilina.* Roman conspirator ..... B. C. 108?– 62.
Catinat de la Fauconnerie, de (dē kä′tē′nä′ dē lä fō′kŏn′rē′), Nicolas. French general ..... 1637—1712.
Catlin (kăt′lĭn), George. American artist and traveler. [*Indians.*] ..... 1796—1872.
Cato (kā′tō), Marcus Porcius. *The Elder.* Roman patriot ..... B. C. 234— 149.
Cato, Marcus Porcius. *The Younger.* Roman philosopher and patriot .. B. C. 95— 46.
Cats (käts), Jakob. Dutch statesman and poet ..... 1577—1660.
Cattell (kă-tĕl′), James McKeen. American psychologist ..... 1860 ——.
Cattermole (kăt′ẽr-mōl), George. English painter ..... 1800—1868.
Catullus (kə-tŭl′ŭs), Caius Valerius. Roman poet ..... B. C. 87— 54.
Catulus (kăt′ū-lŭs), Quintus Lutatius. Roman general and scholar ..... B. C. 152— 87.
Cauchon (kō′shôn′), Pierre. Bishop of Beauvais. Judge of Jeanne d'Arc. ? —1443.
Cauchy (kō′shē′), Augustin Louis. French mathematician ..... 1789—1857.

Born. Died.

Caulaincourt, de (dĕ kō′lăN′kōōr′), Armand Augustin Louis. French officer and diplomatist ..... 1772—1827.

Caumont, de (dĕ kō′mōN′), Arcisse. French antiquary ..... 1802—1873.

Caus, de (dĕ kō′), Salomon. French engineer ..... 1576—1626.

Caussin de Perceval (kō′săN′ dĕ pĕr′s′-vȧl′), Armand Pierre. French Orientalist ..... 1795—1871.

Cavaignac (kȧ′vĕn′yȧk′), Éléonore Louis Godefroy. French journalist ..... 1801—1845.

Cavaignac, Jean Baptiste. *Father of É. L. G.* French revolutionist ..... 1762—1829.

Cavaignac, Louis Eugène. *Brother of É. L. G.* French general ..... 1802—1857.

Cavalcanti (kä′vȧl-kän′tē), Guido. Italian poet. Friend of Dante ..... ? —1300.

Cavalcaselle (kä′vȧl-kä-sĕl′lä), Giovanni Battista. Italian art historian ..... 1820—1897.

Cavalier (kȧ′vȧ′lyā′), Jean. Leader of the Camisards ..... 1679? -1740.

Cavalieri (kä′vä-lyâ′rē), Francesco Bonaventura. Ital. mathematician ..... 1598? -1647.

Cavalli (kä-väl′lē), Pietro Francesco. Italian composer ..... 1599? -1676.

Cavallo (kä-väl′lō), Tiberio. Italian natural philosopher in London ..... 1749—1809.

Cavallotti (kä′väl-lōt′tē), Felice Carlo Emanuele. Italian poet, dramatist, and politician ..... 1842—1898.

Cave (kāv), Edward. Eng. printer. Founded "The Gentleman's Magazine". 1691—1754.

Cavelier (kȧ′vĕ-lyā′), Pierre Jules. French sculptor ..... 1814—1894.

Cavendish (kăv′ĕn-dĭsh), Henry. Eng. chemist and natural philosopher ..... 1731—1810.

Cavendish, *or* **Can'dish**, Thomas. English navigator ..... 1555?-1592.

Cavendish. Pseudonym of Henry Jones.

Caventou (kȧ′vän′tōō′), Joseph Bienaimé. French chemist ..... 1795—1877.

Cavour, di (dē kȧ′vōōr′), Camillo Benso, Count. Italian statesman ..... 1810—1861.

Cawein (kä-wīn′), Madison Julius. American poet ..... 1865—1914.

Caxton (kăks′tŭn), William. Earliest English printer ..... 1422?-1491.

Cayley (kā′lĭ), Arthur. English mathematician ..... 1821—1895.

Cayley, George, Sir. English philosopher ..... 1773—1857.

Caylus, de (dĕ kā′lüs′), Anne Claude Philippe de Tubières, Count. French antiquary and writer ..... 1692—1765.

Caylus, de, Marthe Marguerite de Vilette de Murçay, Marquise. *Mother of preceding.* French woman of fashion ..... 1673—1729.

Cazalès, de (dĕ kä′zȧ′lĕs′), Jacques Antoine Marie. French politician ..... 1758—1805.

Ceán-Bermúdez (thā-än′-bĕr-mōō′thĕth ; 146, 268), Juan Agustín. Spanish writer on art ..... 1749—1829.

Cecchetti (chĕk-kĕt′tē), Bartolommeo. Italian historian ..... 1838—1889.

Cecchi (chĕk′kē), Giovanni Maria. Italian comic poet and lawyer ..... 1517—1587.

Cecco d' Ascoli (chĕk′kō dä′s′kō-lē). *Francesco Stabili.* Italian physician, astrologer, mechanician, and poet ..... 1257—1327.

Cecconi (chĕk-kō′nē), Giovanni. Italian military writer ..... 1833 ——.

Čech (chĕk), Svatopluk. Bohemian author and poet ..... 1846—1908.

Cecil (sē′sĭl ; sĭs′ĭl), William. See Burghley, William Cecil, Baron.

Cecil, Robert, Earl of Salisbury. English statesman ..... 1563?-1612.

Cecilia (sē-sĭl′ĭ-ȧ), Saint. Roman martyr, and patroness of music. [*St. Cecilia's Day, Nov. 22.*] ..... ? —ab. 180.

Ceillier (sĕl′yā′), Rémi. French theologian ..... 1688—1761.

Čelakovský (chĕ′lä-kŏf-skē), František Ladislav. Bohemian poet ..... 1799—1852.

Celesia (chā-lĕz′yä), Emmanuele. Italian historian ..... 1821—1889.

Céleste, *or* **Céleste-Elliott** (sā′lĕst′ ĕl′ĭ-ŭt), Marie. English-French dancer and actress ..... 1814?-1882.

Celestine (sĕl′ĕs-tĭn) **I.** Pope (423-432). Successor to Boniface I. ..... ? — 432.

Celestine V., Saint. *Pietro di Murrone* or *Morone.* Pope (1294) ..... 1215—1296.

Cellini (chĕl-lē′nē), Benvenuto. Italian artist in metal and author ..... 1500—1571.

Celsius (sĕl′sĭ-ŭs), Anders. Swedish astronomer ..... 1701—1744.

Celsius, Olaf. Swedish botanist and Orientalist ..... 1670—1756.

Celsus (sĕl′sŭs). Roman philosopher. Antichristian writer ..... fl. 2d c.

Celsus, Aurelius Cornelius. Roman medical writer ..... fl. 1st c.

Celtes (tsĕl′tĕs). True name *Konrad Pickel.* German poet ..... 1459—1508.

Cenci (chĕn′chē), Beatrice (bā′ä-trō′chä). *La belle Parricide.* Roman girl, famous for her beauty and tragic fate ..... 1577—1599.

Centlivre (sĕnt-lĭv′ẽr ; -lē′vẽr), Susannah, Mrs. Eng. playwright and actress ..... 1667?-1723.

Cerda, de la (dä lä thĕr′dä), Juan Luis. Spanish Jesuit and critic ..... 1562?-1643.

Cerinthus (sẽ-rĭn′thŭs). Syrian heresiarch. Founder of Cerinthians ..... fl. 1st c.

Cervantes Saavedra, de (thĕr-vän′tās sä′ä-vā′drä ; *Eng.* sẽr-văn′tēz), Miguel. Spanish novelist. [*Don Quixote.*] ..... 1547—1616.

Cervera y Topete (thĕr-vā′ra ē tō-pā′tā), Pascual. Count of Jerez. Marquis of Santa Ana. Spanish admiral ..... 1839—1909.

Cervolle, *or* **Cervole, de** (dĕ sẽr′vōl′), Arnaud. *The Archpriest.* French freebooter ..... 1300?-1366.

Cesalpino (chā′zäl-pē′nō), Andrea. (*Lat.* **Cæsalpi'nus.**) Italian physician, physiologist, and botanist ..... 1519—1603.

Cesari (chā′zä-rē), Giuseppe. *Il Cavaliere d' Arpino.* Ital. hist. painter ..... 1570?-1640.

Cesarotti (chā′za-rōt′tē), Melchiore. Italian poet ..... 1730—1808.

Cesnola, di (dē chĕz′nō-la), Luigi Palma, Count. Italian-American archæologist ..... 1832—1904.

Céspedes, de (dā sās′pā-thās ; 146), Carlos Manuel. President of the revolutionary republic of Cuba (1869-74) ..... 1819—1874.

Cetewayo, Cetywayo (sĕt′ĭ-wī′yō), *or* **Ketchwayo** (kĕch-wī′yō ; *the first element of this name in the native pron. is said to be a click (see 4th* CLICK, 3, *in the Vocab.), the second part being* hwī′yō). Zulu king ..... ? —1884.

Chabannes, de (dĕ shȧ′bȧn′), Antoine, Comte de Dammartin. Fr. general ..... 1411—1488.

Chabas (shȧ′bȧs′), François Joseph. French Egyptologist ..... 1817—1882.

Chabert, de (dĕ shȧ′bâr′), Joseph Bernard, Marquis. French navigator, astronomer, and geographer ..... 1723—1805.

Chabot (shȧ′bō′), François. French revolutionist ..... 1759—1794.

Chabot, de (dĕ shȧ′bō′), Philippe, Comte de Charny. Admiral of France ..... 1480?-1543.

Chabrillan, de (dĕ shȧ′brē′yăN′), Céleste Vénard, Countess. *Mogador.* French dancer, circus rider, and authoress ..... 1824—1900.

Chabrol de Volvic (shȧ′brōl′ dĕ vōl′vēk′), Gilbert Joseph Gaspard, Count. French civil officer, politician, and writer ..... 1773—1843.

Chadbourne (chăd′bûrn), Paul Ansel. American educationist ..... 1823—1883.

Chadwick (chăd′wĭk), Edwin, Sir. English social economist ..... 1800—1890.

Chadwick, George Whitefield. American composer ..... 1854 ——.

Chaffee (chăf′ē), Adna Romanza. American general [*Span.-Am. war.*] ..... 1842—1914.

Chaillé-Long (shä′yā′-lông′), Charles. American explorer and writer ..... 1842—1917.

Challemel-Lacour (shȧl′mĕl′-lä-kōōr′), Paul Armand. Fr. statesman ..... 1827—1896.

Challoner (chăl′ŏn-ẽr), Richard. English Rom. Cath. divine and author ..... 1691—1781.

Chalmers (chä′mẽrz ; chô′mẽrz), Alexander. British editor and misc. writer. [*General Biographical Dictionary.*] ..... 1759—1834.

Chalmers, George. Scottish antiquary and biographer ..... 1742—1825.

Chalmers, Thomas. Scottish divine and author ..... 1780—1847.

Chamberlain (chām′bẽr-lĭn), Basil Hall. Eng. educator and author in Japan ..... 1850 ——.

Chamberlain, J. Austen, Sir. *Son of Joseph.* English politician ..... 1863 ——.

Chamberlain, Joseph. English statesman ..... 1836—1914.

Chamberlin (chām′bẽr-lĭn), Thomas Chrowder. American geologist ..... 1843 ——.

Chambers (chām′bẽrz), Charles Haddon. Australian and English dramatist. 1860—1921.

Chambers, Robert. Scottish writer and publisher ..... 1802—1871.

Chambers, Robert William. American author and artist ..... 1865 ——.

Chambers, William. *Brother of Robert.* Scottish editor and publisher ..... 1800—1883.

Chambord, de (dĕ shăN′bôr′), Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonné, d'Artois, Comte, Duc de Bordeaux. Head of the elder branch of the Bourbon dynasty ..... 1820—1883.

Chamfort, or Champfort (shăN′fôr′), Sébastien Roch Nicolas. French epigrammatist and littérateur. [*Pensées, Maximes, et Anecdotes.*] ..... 1741—1794.

Chamillard (shȧ′mē′yȧr′), Michel. Marquis de Cany-Courcelles. French minister of state ..... 1651—1721.

Chaminade-Carbonel (shȧ′mē′nȧd′-kär′bō′nĕl′), Cécile Louise Stéphanie. French composer and pianist ..... 1861 ——.

Chamisso, von (fŏn shä′mĭ′sō ; *commonly* shä-mĭs′ō), Adelbert. Ger. poet. 1781—1838.

Born. Died.

Chamousset, de (dĕ shä′mōō′sĕ′), Claude Humbert Piarron, Chevalier. French philanthropist ..... 1717—1773.

Champagny, de (dĕ shăN′pä′nyĕ′), Jean Baptiste Nompere, Duc de Cadore. French statesman and author ..... 1756—1834.

Champaigne, de (dĕ shăN′pân′y′), Philippe. Flemish painter in Paris ..... 1602—1674.

Champe (chămp), John. American Revolutionary soldier ..... 1752?-1798?

Champeaux, de (dĕ shăN′pō′), Guillaume. Bishop of Châlons ..... ? —1121.

Champfleury (shăN′flŭ′rē′). Real name *Jules Fleury-Husson.* French novelist and miscellaneous writer ..... 1821—1889.

Championnet (shăN′pyō′nĕ′), Jean Étienne. French general ..... 1762—1800.

Champlain, de (shăm′plăn′ ; *F. pron.* dĕ shăN′plăN′), Samuel. French explorer, and founder and governor of Canada ..... 1567—1635.

Champmeslé (shăN′mā′lā′), Marie, born Desmares. French actress ..... 1642?-1698.

Champollion (shăN′pōl′yôN′), Jean François. *Brother of Jean Jacques Champollion-Figeac.* French Egyptologist ..... 1790—1832.

Champollion-Figeac (-fē′zhȧk′), Jean Jacques. French archæologist ..... 1778—1867.

Chandos (chăn′dŏs), John, Sir. English military commander ..... ? —1370.

Changarnier (shăN′gär′nyā′), Nicolas Anne Théodule. French general ..... 1793—1877.

Channing (chăn′ĭng), William Ellery. American Unit. divine and writer ..... 1780—1842.

Channing, William Ellery. *Nephew of preceding.* Am. poet and misc. writer. 1818—1901.

Chantal, de (dĕ shăN′tȧl′), Jeanne Françoise Frémiot, Baroness. French devotee. [*Order of the Visitation.*] ..... 1572—1641.

Chantrey (chăn′trĭ), Francis Legatt, Sir. English sculptor ..... 1781—1841.

Chanzy (shăN′zē′), Antoine Eugène Alfred. French general ..... 1823—1883.

Chapelain (shä′plăN′), Jean. French poet and critic ..... 1595—1674.

Chapin (chă′pĭn), Edwin Hubbell. Amer. Universalist divine and orator ..... 1814—1880.

Chapman (chăp′măn), George. Eng. dramatic poet and trans. of Homer ..... 1559?-1634.

Chapone (shȧ-pōn′), Hester, born Mulso. English essayist ..... 1727—1801.

Chappe (shăp), Claude. French inventor of an ocular telegraph ..... 1763—1805.

Chaptal (shăp′tȧl′), Jean Antoine, Comte de Chanteloupe. French chemist and statesman ..... 1756—1832.

Charcot (shȧr′kō′), Jean Martin. French neurologist ..... 1825—1893.

Chardin (shȧr′dăN′), Jean (Sir John). French merchant and traveler ..... 1643—1713.

Chardon de la Rochette (shȧr′dôN′ dĕ lä rō′shĕt′), Simon. French philologist and Hellenist ..... 1753—1814.

Charette de la Contrie (shä′rĕt′ dĕ lä kôn′trē′), François Athanase. Vendean royalist ..... 1763—1796.

Charlemagne (shär′lē-mān ; *F. pron.* shȧr′lē-mān′y′), **Charles the Great**, *or* **Charles I.** *Son of Pepin the Short.* Emperor of the West (800-814), and king of the Franks (768-814) ..... 742— 814.

Charles I. *Charles Stuart.* King of England (1625-49). Executed ..... 1600—1649.

Charles II. *Son of Charles I.* King of England (1660-85) ..... 1630—1685.

Charles I. King of the Franks. See Charlemagne.

Charles I. *or* **II.** *The Bald.* King of France, as Charles I. (840-877). Emperor, as Charles II. (875-877) ..... 823— 877.

Charles IV. *The Fair.* King of France (1322-28) ..... 1294—1328.

Charles V. *The Wise.* King of France (1364-80) ..... 1337—1380.

Charles VI. *The Mad* or *the Beloved.* King of France (1380-1422) ..... 1368—1422.

Charles VII. *The Victorious.* King of France (1422-61) ..... 1403—1461.

Charles IX. King of France (1560-74) ..... 1550—1574.

Charles X. King of France (1824-30) ..... 1757—1836.

Charles I. *or* **Charlemagne.** See Charlemagne.

Charles II. *or* **III.** *The Fat.* King of France, as Charles II. (885-88). Emperor, as Charles III. (881-88) ..... 839— 888.

Charles IV. Holy Roman emperor, and king of Bohemia (1347-78) ..... 1316—1378.

Charles V. Holy Roman emperor (1519-56), and king of Spain as Charles I. (1516-56) ..... 1500—1558.

Charles VI. Holy Roman emperor (1711-40) ..... 1685—1740.

Charles VII. *Karl Albrecht.* Holy Roman emperor (1742-45) ..... 1697—1745.

Charles of Anjou. King of Naples and Sicily (1266-82) ..... 1220?-1285.

Charles I. Karl Eitel Friedrich, Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. King of Roumania (1881-1914) ..... 1839—1914.

Charles Albert. Carlo Alberto Amadeo. King of Sardinia ..... 1798—1849.

Charles I. King of Spain. See Charles V., emperor.

Charles II. King of Spain (1665-1700) ..... 1661—1700.

Charles III. King of Spain (1759-88) ..... 1716—1788.

Charles IV. King of Spain (1788-1808) ..... 1748—1819.

Charles Emmanuel I. *The Great.* Duke of Savoy ..... 1562—1630.

Charles IX. King of Sweden (1604-11) ..... 1550—1611.

Charles X. *Gustavus.* King of Sweden (1654-60) ..... 1622—1660.

Charles XII. King of Sweden (1697-1718) ..... 1682—1718.

Charles XIII. King of Sweden (1809-18) ..... 1748—1818.

Charles XIV. John. See Bernadotte.

Charles XV. *Karl Ludwig Eugen.* King of Sweden and Norway (1859-72). 1826—1872.

Charles, *or* **Karl,** Ludwig Johann Joseph. Archduke of Austria. Famous commander ..... 1771—1847.

Charles the Bold. Duke of Burgundy ..... 1433—1477.

Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir **Stuart.** *The Young Pretender.* English prince ..... 1720—1788.

Charles (chärlz), Elizabeth, born Rundle. English author ..... 1828—1896.

Charles (shȧrl), Jacques Alexandre César. French electrician ..... 1746—1823.

Charles Martel (*F. pron.* shȧrl mär′tĕl′). Frankish ruler. Grandfather of Charlemagne. Overthrew Saracens at Tours ..... 690?- 741.

Charlet (shȧr′lĕ′). Nicolas Toussaint. French painter and engraver ..... 1792—1845.

Charlevoix, de (dĕ shȧr′lē-vwȧ′), Pierre François Xavier. Jesuit missionary in America ..... 1682—1761.

Charlotte (shär′lŏt). Marie Charlotte Amélie Auguste Victoire Clémentine Léopoldine. Ex-Empress of Mexico. Wife of Maximilian ..... 1840 ——.

Charmes (shȧrm), Francis. French journalist, author, and politician ..... 1848—1916.

Charnay (shȧr′nĕ′), Claude Joseph Désiré. French traveler and author ..... 1828—1925.

Charnock (chär′nŏk), Stephen. English Puritan divine and author ..... 1628—1680.

Charost, de (dĕ shȧ′rō′), Armand Joseph de Béthune, Duke. French philanthropist ..... 1728—1800.

Charpentier (shȧr′păN′tyā′), Alexandre Louis Marie. French sculptor ..... 1856—1909.

Charpentier, Gustave. French composer. [*Louise.*] ..... 1860 ——.

Charras (shȧ′räs′), Jean Baptiste Adolphe. French military writer ..... 1810—1865.

Charrière, de (dĕ shȧ′ryêr′), Agnès Isabelle Emilie. *Abbé de Latour.* Swiss author ..... 1740—1805.

Charron (shȧ′rôN′), Pierre. French theologian and philosopher ..... 1541—1603.

Chartier (shȧr′tyā′), Alain. French poet and diplomatist ..... 1390?-1430?

Charton (shȧr′tôN′), Edouard Thomas. French journalist ..... 1807—1890.

Chartres, de (dĕ shȧr′tr′), Robert Philippe Louis Eugène Ferdinand d'Orléans, Duke. French prince. Grandson of Louis Philippe ..... 1840—1910.

Chase (chās), Salmon Portland. American statesman ..... 1808—1873.

Chase, Samuel. American jurist and signer of Declaration of Independence. 1741—1811.

Chasles (shäl), Michel. French geometer ..... 1793—1880.

Chasles, Victor Euphémion Philarète. French journalist ..... 1798—1873.

Chassepot (shȧs′pō′), Antoine Alphonse. French inventor ..... 1833—1905.

Chasteler, du (dü shä′t′-lā′), Jean Gabriel Joseph Albert, Marquis. Aust. gen. 1763—1825.

Chastelet, du. See Du Chastelet.

Chastellux, de (dĕ shä′t′-lü′), François Jean, Marquis. French officer and writer, esp. of travels ..... 1734—1788.

Chateaubriand, de (dĕ shȧ′tō′-brē′ăN′), François René, Viscount. French author ..... 1768—1848.

Châtel, *or* **Chastel** (shä′tĕl′), Jean. French fanatic ..... 1575—1594.

Chatham (chăt′ŭm), William Pitt, first Earl of. See Pitt, William.

Chatillon, de (shä′tē′yôN′), Auguste. French painter and sculptor ..... 1813—1881.

Chatillon, Sébastien. See Castalion.

Chatterton (chăt′ẽr-tŭn), Thomas. English boy poet ..... 1752—1770.

Born. Died.

Chaucer (chô′sẽr), Geoffrey. Father of English poetry.....1340?–1400.
Chaudet (shō′dĕ′), Antoine Denis. French sculptor and painter.....1763—1810.
Chaulieu, de (dẽ shō′lyû′), Guillaume Amfrye. French lyric poet.....1639—1720.
Chaumette (shō′mĕt′), Pierre Gaspard. French revolutionist.....1763—1794.
Chaumonot (shō′mō′nō′), Pierre Marie Joseph. French Jesuit and missionary in Canada.....1611—1693.
Chauncey (chän′sĭ; chôn′sĭ), Isaac. American naval officer.....1772—1840.
Chaussard (shō′sȧr′), Pierre Jean Baptiste. French historical writer.....1766—1823.
Chaussée, de la (dẽ lȧ shō′sȧ′), Pierre Claude Nivelle. French dramatist.....1692—1754.
Chauveau (shō′vō′), Pierre Joseph Olivier. Canadian statesman.....1820—1890.
Chauveau-Lagarde (shō′vō′-lȧ′gȧrd′), Claude François. French advocate.....1756—1841.
Chauvenet (shō′vẽ-nā′), William. American mathematician.....1820—1870.
Chauvin (shō′vȧN′), Étienne. French Protestant refugee.....1640?–1725.
Chaykovski(chī-kŏf′skĕ). Var. of TSCHAIKOWSKY.
Chazelles, de (dẽ shȧ′zĕl′), Jean Mathieu. French hydrographer.....1657—1710.
Cheever (chē′vẽr), Ezekiel. American teacher.....1615—1708.
Cheever, George Barrell. American clergyman.....1807—1890.
Cheke (chēk), John, Sir. English statesman and scholar.....1514—1557.
Chekhov (chĕ′kŏf), Anton Pavlovich. Russian story-writer and dramatist.....1860—1904.
Chelmsford (chĕmz′fẽrd), Frederick Thesiger, Baron. Lord chancellor of Eng.1794—1878.
Chemnitz (kĕm′nĭts), Martin. German Protestant divine.....1522—1586.
Chênedollé, de (dẽ shȧn′dō′lā′), Charles Julien Pioult. French poet.....1769—1833.
Chenevix (chĕn′ẽ-vĭks), Richard. Irish chem., mineralogist, and playwright.1774—1830.
Chénier, de (dẽ shā′nyā′), André Marie. *Son of Louis.* French poet.....1762—1794.
Chénier, de, Louis. French historian.....1723—1796.
Chénier, de, Marie Joseph. *Son of Louis.* French poet and dramatist.....1764—1811.
Cheops (kē′ŏps). *Khufu.* Egyptian king. Builder of the greatest pyramid, near Gizeh.....fl. ab. B. C. 3700.
Cherbuliez (shȧr′bü′lyā′), Victor. French novelist and essayist.....1829—1899.
Chéret (shā′rĕ′), Jules. French painter and designer. [*Posters.*].....1836 ——.
Chéri (shā′rē′), Rose Marie Cizos. French actress.....1824—1861.
Cherif Pasha (shā′rēf′ pȧ-shȧ′). Egyptian statesman.....1819—1887.
Chéron (shā′rôN′), Elisabeth Sophie. French poetess, writer, and painter.....1648—1711.
Cherubini (kā′rōō-bē′nē), Maria Luigi Carlo Zenobio Salvatore. It. composer.1760—1842.
Chervin (shĕr′vȧN′), Nicolas. French physician.....1783—1843.
Chéry (shā′rē′), Philippe. French historical painter.....1759—1838.
Chesebro' (chēz′brŏ), Caroline. American author.....1825—1873.
Cheselden (chĕs′ĕl-dĕn), William. English surgeon and writer.....1688—1752.
Chesney (chĕs′nĭ), Charles Cornwallis. English military critic.....1826—1876.
Chesney, Francis Rawdon. British explorer in the East.....1789—1872.
Chesterfield (chĕs′tẽr-fēld), Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth Earl of. [*Letters.*].1694—1773.
Chesterton (chĕs′tẽr-tŭn), Gilbert Keith. English essayist and critic.....1874 ——.
Chevalier (shĕ-vȧ′lyā′), Albert. English comedian and entertainer.....1861—1923.
Chevalier, Michel. French economist.....1806—1879.
Chevalier, Sulpice Guillaume. See GAVARNI.
Cheverus, de (dẽ shĕ-v′-rüs′), Jean Louis Anne Madeleine Lefebvre. French cardinal and philanthropist.....1768—1836.
Cheves (chēvz), Langdon. American statesman.....1776—1857.
Chevreul (shĕ-vrûl′), Michel Eugène. French chemist.....1786—1889.
Chevreuse, de (dẽ shĕ-vrûz′), Marie de Rohan Montbazon, Duchess. French beauty and intriguer.....1600—1679.
Cheyne (chān; chīn), George. Scottish physician and mathematician.....1671—1743.
Cheyne (chā′nĕ), Thomas Kelly. English clergyman and Biblical critic.....1841—1915.
Chézy, de (dẽ shā′zē′), Antoine Léonard. French Orientalist.....1773—1832.
Chézy, de, Wilhelmine C., born von Kleuke. *Wife of Antoine Léonard.* German authoress.....1783—1856.
Chiabrera (kyä-brä′rä), Gabriello. Italian lyric poet.....1552—1637.
Chiari (kyä′rē), Giuseppe. Italian painter.....1654—1727.
Chichele (chĭch′ē-lē), Henry. Eng. prelate. Archbishop of Canterbury.....1362?–1443.
Chickering (chĭk′ẽr-ĭng), Jonas. American pianoforte manufacturer.....1797—1853.
Child (child), Francis James. Am. scholar in Chaucer and English ballads.....1825—1896.
Child, Lydia Maria, born Francis. American philanthropist and authoress.....1802—1880
Childebert (chĭl′dē-bẽrt; *F. pron.* shēl′dē-bâr′) **I.** King of the Franks (511–558).....495?– 558.
Childeric (chĭl′dẽr-ĭk) **I.** (*F.* **Childéric**, shēl′dā′rēk′.) King of the Franks (458–481).....436?– 481.
Children (chĭl′drĕn), John George. English chemist and electrician.....1777—1852.
Chillingworth (chĭl′ĭng-wûrth), William. English theologian.....1602—1644.
Chilperich (chĭl′pẽr-ĭk) **I.** (*F.* **Chilpéric**, shēl′pā′rēk′.) King of the Franks (561–584).....539— 584.
Chimay, de (dẽ shē′mĕ′), Jeanne Marie Ignace Thérèse, born Cabarrus, Princess. Wife of Tallien. French beauty and leader of fashion.....1773—1835.
Chinchón, de (dā chĕn-chōn′), Ana, Countess. Wife of the Spanish viceroy of Peru. Introduced Peruvian bark into Spain.....1576—1639.
Chipman (chĭp′mȧn), Nathaniel. American jurist and soldier.....1752—1843.
Chippendale (chĭp′ĕn-dāl), Thomas. English cabinetmaker.....fl.1760.
Chisholm (chĭz′ŭm), Caroline, born Jones. English philanthropist.....1808—1877.
Chittenden (chĭt′ĕn-dĕn), Russell Henry. Am. physiologist and chemist.....1856 ——.
Chitty (chĭt′ĭ), Joseph. English jurist.....1776—1841.
Chladni (klȧd′nē), Ernst Florens Friedrich. German physicist.....1756—1827.
Chlopicki (klŏ-pĭts′kĕ), Józef. Polish general and dictator.....1771—1854.
Chmielnicki (kmyĕl-nĭts′kĕ), Bogdan. Cossack chief.....1593—1657.
Choate (chōt), Joseph Hodges. American lawyer and diplomat.....1832—1917.
Choate, Rufus. American advocate and jurist.....1799—1859.
Cho Densu (chō dĕn′sōō), Japanese painter.....1352—1431.
Chodowiecki (kō′dō-vyĕts′kĕ), Daniel Nikolaus. German artist.....1726—1801.
Chodzko (kŏ′ty′-kŏ), Leonard Jacob. Polish historian.....1800—1871.
Choiseul, de (dẽ shwä′zûl′), César, Duke. Comte du Plessis. Fr. marshal..1598—1675.
Choiseul, de, Étienne François, Duke. French statesman.....1719—1785.
Choiseul-Gouffier, de (-gōō/fyā′), Marie Gabriel Florent Auguste, Count. French archæologist and diplomatist.....1752—1817.
Choisy, de (dẽ shwä′zē′), François Timoléon, Abbé. French author.....1644—1724.
Chopin (shō′păN′), Frédéric François. French-Polish pianist and composer..1809—1849.
Choris (kō′rĭs), Ludwig. Russian painter.....1795—1828.
Chorley (chôr′lĭ), Henry Fothergill. English author and music critic.....1808—1872.
Choron (shŏ′rôN′), Alexandre Étienne. French writer on music.....1772—1834.
Chosroes. See KHOSRU.
Chouan (shōō′ăN′), Jean. Real name *Cottereau.* Chief of the French Royalist insurgents.....1757—1794.
Chouteau (shōō′tō′), Auguste (born 1739, died 1829), *and* Pierre (born 1749, died 1849), *brothers.* Founders of the city of St. Louis, Missouri.
Chrestien, *or* Chrétien (krā′tyăN′), Florent. French poet and writer.....1541—1596.
Chrestien, *or* Chrétien, de Troyes (dẽ trwä′). French poet.....1140?–1191?
Christ (krĭst), Wilhelm von. German philologist.....1831—1906.
Christian (krĭs′chăn), *or* **Christiern** (krĭs′tẽ-ẽrn), **I.** King of Denmark (1448–81).....1426—1481.
Christian, *or* Christiern, II. King of Denmark (1513–23). *Nero of the North.*1481—1559.
Christian, *or* Christiern, IV. King of Denmark (1588–1648).....1577—1648.
Christian, *or* Christiern, VII. King of Denmark (1766–1808).....1749—1808.
Christian, *or* Christiern, VIII. King of Denmark (1839–1848).....1786—1848.
Christian, *or* Christiern, IX. King of Denmark (1863–1906).....1818—1906.
Christian, *or* Christiern, X. King of Denmark (1912–).....1870 ——.
Christians (krĭs′tyȧns), Rudolf. German actor.....1869—1921
Christina (krĭs-tē′nä). Queen of Sweden. Daughter of Gustavus Adolphus.1626—1689.
Christine de Pisan (krēs′tēn′ dẽ pē′zäN′). Italian poet in France.....1363?–1431.
Christison (krĭs′tĭ-sŭn), Robert, Sir. Scottish physician.....1797—1882.
Christmas (krĭs′mȧs), *afterwards* **Noel-Fearn** (nō′ĕl-fûrn′), Henry. English clergyman and writer.....1811—1868.
Christophe (krēs′tōf′), Henri. Negro king of Haiti (1811–20).....1767—1820.

Born. Died.

Christy (krĭs′tĭ), Howard Chandler. American illustrator.....1873 ——.
Chrysoloras (krĭs′ŏ-lō′rȧs), Manuel. Reviver of Greek in Italy.....1355?–1415.
Chrysostom (krĭs′ŏs-tŭm; krĭs-ŏs′tŭm), John, Saint. Greek father of the church. Born at Antioch in Syria.....347?– 407.
Chubb (chŭb), Thomas. English theological writer.....1679—1747.
Chulalongkorn (chōō′lä-lŏng′kŏrn),Paramindr Maha. King, Siam (1868–1910) 1853—1910.
Church (chûrch), Alfred John. English clergyman and author.....1829—1912.
Church, Benjamin. American officer in King Philip's war.....1639—1718.
Church, Frederic Edwin. American landscape painter.....1826—1900.
Churchill (chûrch′ĭl), Charles. English poet and satirist.....1731—1764.
Churchill, John. See MARLBOROUGH, Duke of.
Churchill, Randolph Henry Spencer, Lord. *Lord Randolph Churchill.* English politician.....1849—1895.
Churchill, Winston. American editor and novelist. [*Richard Carvel.*].....1871 ——.
Churchill, Winston Leonard Spencer. *Son of Lord Randolph Churchill.* English writer and politician.....1874 ——.
Cialdini (chäl-dē′nē), Enrico. Duke of Gaeta. Italian general.....1811—1892.
Cibber (sĭb′ẽr), Colley. English dramatic author and actor.....1671—1757.
Cibrario (chē-brä′rē-ō), Giovanni Antonio Luigi, Count. Italian historian and statesman.....1802—1870.
Cicero (sĭs′ẽr-ō), Marcus Tullius. Roman orator, statesman, man of letters.B. C. 106— 43.
Cicogna (chē-kōn′ya), Emmanuele Antonio. Italian writer.....1789—1868.
Cicognara (chē′kōn-yä′rä), Leopoldo, Count. Italian writer on art. [*History of Modern Sculpture.*].....1767—1834.
Cid (sĭd; *Sp. pron.* thēth; 146), *or* **Cid Campeador** (thēth käm′pā-ä-thōr′; 146), i. e., *Lord Champion.* Real name *Ruy* or *Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar.* Famous Castilian hero.....1040—1099.
Cienfuegos, de (dā thē′ăn-fwā′gōs), Nicasio Álvarez. Spanish poet.....1764—1809.
Cieza de León (thē-ā′thä dā lā-ōn′), Pedro. Spanish soldier and historian....1518—1560.
Cignani (chēn-yä′nē), Carlo, Count. Italian painter.....1628—1719.
Cignaroli (chēn′yä-rō′lē), Giovanni Bettino. Italian painter.....1706—1770.
Cigoli, da (dä chē′gō-lē), *or* **Civoli** (chē′vō-lē), Lodovico Cardi. Italian painter and architect.....1559—1613.
Cimabue (chē′mä-bōō′ā), Giovanni. Early Florentine painter.....1240?–1302?
Cimarosa (chē′mä-rō′zä), Domenico. Neapolitan musical composer.....1749—1801.
Cimon (sī′mŏn). Athenian commander.....B. C. 510— 449.
Cincinnato (chēn′chēn-nä′tō), Romolo. Florentine painter.....1502—1600.
Cincinnatus (sĭn′sĭ-nā′tŭs), Lucius Quintius Roman dictator.....B. C. 519?– 439?
Cino da Pistoja (chē′nō dä pēs-tō′yä). *Guittoncino de' Sinibuldi.* Italian jurist and poet.....1270—1336.
Cinq Mars, de (dẽ săN′mȧr′), Henri Coiffier de Ruzé, Marquis. French conspirator. Favorite of Louis XIII.....1620—1642.
Cione, di (dē chō′nä), Andrea. See ORCAGNA.
Cipriani (chē′prē-ä′nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian painter.....1727?–1785.
Cirillo (chē-rēl′lō), Domenico. Italian botanist and physician.....1734—1799.
Cissey, de (dẽ sē′sē′), Ernest Louis Octave Courtot. French soldier and politician; minister of war.....1810—1882.
Civiale (sē′vyȧl′), Jean. French physician and writer.....1792—1867.
Civilis (sĭ′vĭ-lĭs), Claudius. Leader of the Batavi.....fl. 70.
Civitali (chē′vē-tä′lē), Matteo. Italian sculptor and architect.....1435—1501?
Claiborne, *or* **Clayborne** (klā′bôrn), William. Early Virginia colonist.....1589?–1676?
Clairaut (klē′rō′), Alexis Claude. French mathematician.....1713—1765.
Clairon (klē′rôN′), Mlle. Real name *Claire Josèphe Hippolyte Léris de la Tude.* French actress.....1723—1803.
Clapisson (klȧ′pē′sôN′), Antonin Louis. French composer.....1808—1866.
Clapp (klăp), Henry Austin. American dramatic critic.....1841—1904.
Clapperton (klăp′ẽr-tŭn), Hugh, Captain. Scottish traveler in Africa.....1788—1827.
Clarac, de (dẽ klȧ′rȧk′), Charles Othon Frédéric Jean Baptiste, Count. French archæologist.....1777—1847.
Clare (klār), John. Northamptonshire peasant and poet.....1793—1864.
Clare, de, Richard, *or* Richard Strongbow, second Earl of Pembroke and Strigul. English warrior in Ireland.....? —1176.
Clarendon (klăr′ĕn-dŭn), Edward Hyde, first Earl of. Lord chancellor of England, and historian. [*History of the Rebellion.*].....1609—1674.
Clarendon, George William Frederick Villiers, fourth Earl of. English diplomatist and statesman.....1800—1870.
Clarendon, Henry Hyde, second Earl of. Lord lieutenant of Ireland.....1638—1700.
Claretie (klȧr′tē′), Jules. Real name *Arsène Arnaud.* French author.....1840—1913.
Claretie, Léo Eugène Hector. French critic and literary historian.....1862—1924.
Clarisse (klā-rēs′ē), Jan. Dutch theologian.....1770—1846.
Clark (klȧrk), Alvan. American optician.....1808—1887.
Clark, Francis Edward. Am. Cong. clergyman. [*Christian Endeavor Soc.*].1851 ——.
Clark, George Rogers. American soldier and frontiersman.....1752—1818.
Clark, James, Sir. Scottish physician.....1788—1870.
Clark, John Bates. American political economist.....1847 ——.
Clark, Lewis Gaylord. Am. writer. Editor of the "Knickerbocker".....1810—1873.
Clark, William. General, explorer, and governor of Louisiana Territory.....1770—1838.
Clark, Willis Gaylord. *Twin brother of Lewis Gaylord.* Am. journalist.....1810—1841.
Clarke (klȧrk), Adam. British Methodist clergyman and commentator.....1762?–1832.
Clarke, Andrew, Sir. English colonial administrator and engineer.....1824—1902.
Clarke, Caspar Purdon, Sir. English art scholar, and director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (1905–10).....1846—1911.
Clarke, Edward Daniel. English traveler and mineralogist.....1769—1822.
Clarke, Henri Jacques Guillaume. Comte d'Hunebourg, Duc de Feltre. Marshal of France.....1765—1818.
Clarke, Hyde. English philologist and engineer. [*Dictionary.*].....1815—1895.
Clarke, James Freeman. American writer, and Unitarian minister.....1810—1888.
Clarke, John. One of the founders of Rhode Island.....1609—1676.
Clarke, Mary Victoria (born Novello) Cowden-. English author.....1809—1898.
Clarkson (klȧrk′sŭn), Thomas. English slavery abolitionist.....1760—1846.
Claude (klōd; *F. pron.* klōd), Jean. Fr. Prot. preacher and controversialist..1619—1687.
Claude Lorrain (klōd′ lŏ-răn′; *F. pron.* klōd′ lŏ′rĂN′). Real name *Claude Gelée.* French painter in Italy.....1600—1682.
Claudian (klô′dĭ-ăn). *Claudius Claudianus.* Last of the Latin classic poets. 365?– 408?
Claudius (klô′dĭ-ŭs) **I.** *Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus.* Emperor of Rome (41–54).....B. C. 10—A. D 54.
Claudius II., Marcus Aurelius. *Gothicus.* Emperor of Rome (268–270)..... 214— 270.
Claudius (klou′dĕ-ōōs), Matthias. German poet. [*Rhine-wine Song.*].....1740—1815.
Clausel (klō′zĕl′), Bertrand, Count. French general.....1772—1842.
Clausen (klou′zĕn), Henrik Nicolai. Danish divine and statesman.....1793—1877.
Clausewitz, von (fŏn klou′zĕ-vĭts), Karl. Prussian gen. and mil. writer...1780—1831.
Claverhouse (klāv′ẽr-ŭs; klāv′ẽrs; klā′vẽrs), Lord. See GRAHAM, John.
Clavière (klȧ′vyĕr′), Étienne. Swiss statesman, and financier in France.....1735—1793.
Clavijero (klä′vē-hä′rō; 189), Francisco Javier. Mexican historian.....1731—1787.
Clavijo y Fajardo (klä-vē′hō ē fä-här′dō; 189), José. Spanish writer.....1730?–1806.
Clay (klā), Cassius Marcellus. American abolitionist and politician.....1810—1903.
Clay, Henry. American orator and statesman.....1777—1852.
Clayton (klā′tŭn), John Middleton. American statesman.....1796—1856.
Cleanthes (klē-ăn′thēz). Greek stoic philosopher.....B. C. 300?– 220?
Clearchus (klē-är′kŭs). Lacedæmonian general.....B. C. 401?
Cleaveland (klēv′lănd), Parker. American mineralogist.....1780—1858.
Clebsch (klāpsh), Rudolf Friedrich Alfred. German mathematician.....1833—1872.
Cleef, van (văn klāf′), Jan. Flemish painter.....1646—1716.
Cleef, *or* **Cleve, van** (klāf; klā′vẽ), Josse. *The Fool.* Flemish painter....1491?–1540?
Clemenceau (klā′măN′sō′), Georges Eugène Benjamin. French physician, editor, politician, and premier (1906–09).....1841 ——.
Clemens (klĕm′ẽnz), Samuel Langhorne. *Mark Twain.* Am. humorist.....1835—1910.
Clement (klĕm′ẽnt) **I.**, *or* **Cle'mens Roma'nus.** Bishop of Rome.....30?– 100?
Clement IV. Guido Fulcodi. Pope (1265–68).....? —1268.

Born. Died.

Clement V. Bertrand Garcias de Goth. Pope (1305-14).....1264?-1314.
Clement VII. Giulio de' Medici. Pope (1523-34).....1480?-1534.
Clement VIII. Ippolito Aldobrandini. Pope (1591-1605).....1536—1605.
Clement XI. Giovanni Francesco Albani. Pope (1700-21).....1649—1721.
Clement XIV. Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli. Pope (1769-74).....1705—1774.
Clément (klā′maN′), François. French Benedictine author.....1714—1793.
Clement (klĕm′ĕnt) of Alexandria. Titus Flavius Clemens. Christian father and writer.....150?- 220?
Clementi (klā-mĕn′tē), Muzio. Italian musical composer.....1752—1832.
Cleobulus (klē′ō-bū′lŭs). One of the seven sages of Greece.....fl. 6th c. B. C.
Cleomedes (klē′ō-mē′dēz).Greek astronomer.....fl. 2d (?) c. A. D.
Cleomenes (klē-ŏm′ē-nēz) **III.** Spartan king (B. C. 236-220), and reformer...?-B. C. 220.
Cleopatra (klē′ō-pā′trȧ). Queen of Egypt, of the family of the Ptolomies...B. C. 69— 30.
Clerfayt, *or* **Clairfait, de** (dē klâr′fā′), François Sébastien Charles Joseph de Croix, Count. Austrian general.....1733—1798.
Clerk (klerk), Dugald, Sir. Scottish engineer and inventor.....1854 ——.
Clésinger (klā zaN′zhăN′), Jean Baptiste Auguste. *Stello.* French sculptor.1814—1883.
Cleveland (klēv′lȧnd), Charles Dexter. American author and scholar.....1802—1869.
Cleveland, John. English cavalier poet.....1613—1658.
Cleveland, (Stephen) Grover. 22d and 24th pres. of U. S. (1885-89, '93-97). 1837—1908.
Clifford (klĭf′ẽrd), William Kingdon. English math. and philos. writer.....1845—1879.
Clifford, William Kingdon, Mrs., born Lane. English fiction writer..... ? ——.
Clinton (klĭn′tŭn), De Witt. American statesman.....1769—1828.
Clinton, George. *Bro. of James.* Am. statesman, and vice pres. U. S.(1805-12).1739—1812.
Clinton, Henry, Sir. English general in America.....1738?-1795.
Clinton, Henry Fynes. English writer. [*Chronology of Rome.*].....1781—1852.
Clinton, James. *Father of De Witt.* American brigadier general.....1736—1812.
Clive (klīv), Robert. Baron Clive of Plassey. Brit. gen. and statesman.....1725—1774.
Clodd (klŏd), Edward. English historical and miscellaneous writer.....1840 ——.
Clootz, de (dē klōts), Jean Baptiste du Val-du-Grâce, Baron. *Anacharsis Cloots* (which see in *Vocab.*). Prussian-French revolutionist.....1755—1794.
Clotaire (klȯ′târ′) **I.** *Son of Clovis.* King of the Franks (558-561)..... 497?—561.
Clotilda (klō-tĭl′dȧ), *or* **Clotilde** (klō′tēld′), Saint. *Wife of Clovis*..... 475?- 545.
Cloud, Saint (*F. pron.* săN klōō′), *or* **Clo'doald.** *Grandson of Clovis*..... 520?- 560.
Clough (klŭf), Arthur Hugh. English poet.....1819—1861.
Clovis (klō′vĭs) **I.** (*Ger.* **Chlodwig,** klōd′vĭK.) Founder of the Frankish monarchy (481-511)..... 465?- 511.
Clugny de Nuis (klü′nyē′ dē nwē′), Jean Étienne Bernard. French comptroller general of finances.....1729—1776.
Cluseret (klü′zā-rē′), Gustave Paul. French brigadier general in America, and revolutionist in France and Switzerland.....1823—1900.
Cluver (klōō′vẽr), Philipp. (*Lat.* **Cluve'rius.**) *Klüwer.* Ger. geographer.....1580—1622.
Clymer (klī′mẽr), George. American patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence.....1739—1813.
Cobb (kŏb), Howell. American politician.....1815—1868.
Cobbe (kŏb), Frances Power. English author and antivivisectionist.....1822—1904.
Cobbett (kŏb′ĕt), William. English political writer.....1762—1835.
Cobden (kŏb′dĕn), Richard. English statesman and economist.....1804—1865.
Cobham (kŏb′ăm), John Oldcastle, Lord. Eng. martyr. Chief of the Lollards ? —1417.
Coccejus (kŏk-tsē′yŭs), Johannes. *Koch.* Dutch Hebraist and theologian..1603—1669.
Coccia (kŏ′chē̆ȧ), Carlo. Italian musical composer.....1782—1873.
Cochet (kȯ′shĕ′), Joan Benoît Désiré, Abbé. French archæologist.....1812—1875.
Cochin (kȯ′shăN′), Charles Nicolas. French engraver and writer.....1715—1790.
Cochrane (kŏk′rān). See DUNDONALD.
Cockburn (kō′bẽrn), Alexander James Edmund, Sir. English jurist. Lord chief justice of England.....1802—1880.
Cockburn, Henry Thomas, Lord. Scottish jurist.....1779—1854.
Cockburn, John Alexander, Sir. English - South Australian statesman.....1850 ——.
Cocker (kŏk′ẽr), Edward. English arithmetician.....1631—1675.
Cockerell (kŏk′ẽr-ĕl), Charles Robert. English architect.....1788—1863.
Codazzi (kō-dät′sē), Agostino. Italian geographer in Venezuela.....1792—1859.
Coddington (kŏd′ĭng-tŭn), William. One of founders of Rhode Island.....1601—1678.
Codrington (kŏd′rĭng-tŭn), Edward, Sir. English vice admiral.....1770—1851.
Cody (kō′dĭ), William Frederick. Am. scout, Indian fighter, and showman.....1846—1917.
Coehoorn, van (vän kōō′hōrn), Menno, Baron. Dutch engineer.....1641—1704.
Coello (kō ā̆l′yō), Claudio. Spanish painter.....1621—1693.
Cœur de Lion (*Fr.* kûr′ dē lē′ŏN′; *Eng.* kûr′ dē lī′ŭn). See RICHARD I.
Coffin (kŏ′fĭN′), Charles. French poet.....1673—1749.
Coffin (kŏf′ĭn; 205), Charles Carleton. *Carleton.* Am. journalist and author.1823—1896.
Coffin, Isaac, Sir. English admiral.....1759—1839.
Coghetti (kō-gĕt′tē), Francesco. Italian painter.....1804—1875.
Coghlan (kŏg′lăn), Timothy Augustine, Sir. Australian statistician and author in England.....1856 ——.
Cogniard (kō′nyȧr′), Théodore. French playwright.....1806—1872.
Cogswell (kŏgz′wĕl), Joseph Green. American bibliographer and teacher...1786—1871.
Cohen (kō′hĕn), Hermann. German Neo-Kantian philosopher.....1842 ——.
Coigny, de (dē kwȧ′nyē′), Antoine François de Franquetot, Duke. French marshal.....1670—1759.
Coke (kōōk ; kōk), Edward, Sir. Lord chief justice of England.....1552—1634.
Coke, Thomas. First bishop of the M. E. Church.....1747—1814.
Colbaith (kŏl′bāth), Jeremiah *Jones.* See WILSON, Henry.
Colbert (kŏl′bâr′), Jean Baptiste, Marquis de Seignelay. French financier...1619—1683.
Colburn (kŏl′bẽrn), Warren. American arithmetician.....1793—1833.
Colburn, Zerah. American mathematical prodigy.....1804—1840.
Colby (kŏl′bĭ), Thomas Frederick. English engineer and ordnance surveyor.1784—1852.
Colden (kŏl′dĕn), Cadwallader. Am. physician, politician, and botanist.....1688—1776.
Cole (kōl), Thomas. English-American painter.....1801—1848.
Cole, Timothy. English-American wood engraver.....1852 ——.
Colebrooke (kŏl′brōōk ; kōōl′-), Henry Thomas. English Orientalist.....1765—1837.
Colenso (kō-lĕn′sō), John William. English bishop of Natal, and writer.....1814—1883.
Colepeper (kŏl′pĕp-ẽr ; kŭl′-), Thomas. See CULPEPER.
Coleridge (kōl′rĭj), Hartley. *Son of S. T.* English writer and poet.....1796—1849.
Coleridge, Samuel Taylor. English metaphysician and poet.....1772—1834.
Coleridge-Taylor, Samuel. English composer, of half-African blood.....1875—1912.
Coles (kōlz), Elisha. English lexicographer and writer.....1640?-1680.
Colet (kŏl′ĕt), John. English clergyman, and dean of St. Paul's.....1467?-1519.
Colet (kȧ′lā′), Louise, born Révoil. French poet and novelist.....1810—1876.
Collax (kŏl′ăks), Schuyler. Am. journalist, vice pres. U. S. (1869-73).....1823—1885.
Coligny, de, *or* **Colignì, de** (dē kō′lēn′yē′), Gaspard. French admiral. Leader of the Huguenots.....1519—1572.
Colins, *or* **Colyns** (kō′lĭN′), Alexander. Belgian sculptor.....1526—1612.
Collé (kȯ′lā′), Charles. French poet and song writer.....1709—1783.
Colle, dal (dä̆l kŏl′lā), Rafaello. Italian painter.....1490?-1540?
Collett (kŏl′ĕt), Jacobine Camilla, born Wergeland. *Sister of Henrik Arnold Wergeland.* Norwegian novelist.....1813—1895.
Collier (kŏl′yẽr), George, Sir. British admiral.....1738—1795.
Collier, Jeremy. English theologian and writer.....1650—1726.
Collier, John Payne. English antiquarian, author, and Shakspearean critic..1789—1883.
Collingwood (kŏl′ĭng-wŏd), Cuthbert, first Baron. English admiral.....1750—1810.
Collins (kŏl′ĭnz), Anthony. English author and freethinker.....1676—1729.
Collins, William. English poet.....1721—1759.
Collins, William Wilkie. English novelist.....1824—1889.
Collinson (kŏl′ĭn-sŭn), Peter. English botanist.....1694—1768.
Collombet (kȯ′lôN′bĕ′), François Zénon. French author.....1808—1853.
Collot d'Herbois (kȯ′lō′ dĕr′bwä′), Jean Marie. French revolutionist.....1750—1796.
Collyer (kŏl′yẽr), Robert. English clergyman and author in America.....1823—1912.
Colman (kōl′mȧn), George. *The Elder.* English comic dramatist.....1732—1794.
Colman, George. *The Younger. Son of preceding.* English dramatist.....1762—1836.
Colombo (kō-lōm′bō), Realdo. Italian anatomist..... ? —1560?

Born. Died.

Colombo, *Span.* **Colón.** See COLUMBUS.
Colonna, Fabeo. See COLUMNA, Fabius.
Colonna (kō-lōn′nä), Vittoria, Marchioness of Pescara. Italian poet.....1490—1547.
Colonne (kō′lŏn′), Édouard. French violinist and conductor.....1838—1910.
Colquhoun (kō-hōōn′), Archibald Ross. British explorer and author.....1848—1914.
Colquhoun, Patrick. Scottish writer on social science.....1745—1820.
Colt (kōlt), Samuel. American inventor. [*Revolver.*].....1814—1862.
Colton (kōl′tŭn), Walter. American clergyman and writer.....1797—1851.
Columba (kō-lŭm′bȧ), Saint. *Columbkille. The Apostle of Caledonia.* Born in Ireland. Christianized Scotland..... 521—597.
Columbanus (kŏl′ŭm-bā′nŭs), Saint. Irish monk..... 543—615.
Columbus (kō-lŭm′bŭs), Christopher. *Ital.* **Cristoforo Colombo** (krēs-tô′fō-rō kō-lōm′bō) ; *Span.* **Cristóbal Colón** (krēs-tō′bal kō-lōn′). Genoese discoverer of America..1436? (*or* '46?)-1506.
Columel'la, Lucius Junius Moderatus. Roman agricultural writer.....fl. 1st c.
Columna (kō-lŭm′nȧ), Fabius. *Ital.* **Fabeo Colonna** (fä′bā-ō kō-lōn′nä.) Italian botanist.....1567—1650.
Colvin (kŏl′vĭn), Sidney, Sir. English man of letters.....1845 ——.
Combe (kōm ; kōōm), Andrew. Scottish physiologist.....1797—1847.
Combe, George. *Brother of Andrew.* Scottish phrenologist.....1788—1858.
Combe, William. English miscellaneous and verse writer. [*Doctor Syntax.*]1741—1823.
Combes (kôNb), Justin Louis Émile. French politician, physician, author...1835 ——.
Comenius (kō-mē′nē-ŭs ; kō-mē′nĭ-ŭs), Johann Amos. *Komensky.* Moravian bishop and educationist. Wrote the first pictorial schoolbook.....1592—1670.
Comines, de (dē kō′mēn′), Philippe. French historian.....1445—1509.
Commandino (kōm′mȧn-dē′nō), Federigo. Italian mathematician.....1509—1575.
Commerson (kō′mẽr′sôN′), Philibert. French botanist.....1727—1773.
Commodus (kŏm′ō-dŭs), Lucius Aëlius Aurelius. Roman emperor (180-192). 161— 192.
Comnenus (kŏm-nē′nŭs). Famous Byzantine dynasty (1050?-1460?).
Comonfort (kō′mŏn-fōrt′), Ignacio. President of Mexico (1857-58).....1812—1863.
Comparetti (kŏm′pä-rĕt′tē), Domenico. Italian philologist.....1835 ——.
Compayré (kôN′pĕ′rā′), Jules Gabriel. French educator and author.....1843—1913.
Comstock (kŭm′stŏk), John Lee. American author of schoolbooks.....1789—1858
Comte (kônt), Isidore Auguste Marie François Xavier. French philosopher. [*Positivism.*].....1798—1857.
Conant (kō′nȧnt), Roger. Early settler in Massachusetts.....1593—1679.
Conant, Thomas Jefferson. American Biblical scholar.....1802—1891.
Conaty (kŏn′ā-tĭ),Thomas James. Irish R.C. prelate and educator in America.1847—1915.
Concha, de la (dā lä kōn′chä), José Gutiérrez, Marquis of Havana. Spanish general and statesman.....1809—1895.
Concha, de la, Manuel Gutiérrez, Marquis of Duero. *Brother of preceding.* Spanish general.....1808—1874.
Concini (kŏn-chē′nē), Concino. See ANCRE, D', Marquis
Conde (kōn′dā), José Antonio. Spanish Orientalist.....1765?-1820.
Condé, de (dē kôn′dā′), Henri I. de Bourbon, Prince. Fr. Prot. leader.....1552—1588.
Condé, de, Louis I. de Bourbon, Prince. French general.....1530—1569.
Condé, de, Louis II. de Bourbon, Prince, Duc d'Enghien. *The Great Condé.* French general.....1621—1686.
Condillac, de (dē kôn′dē′yȧk′), Étienne Bonnot. French metaphysician....1715—1780.
Condorcet, de (dē kôn′dôr′sĕ′), Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat, Marquis. French metaphysician.....1743—1794.
Confucius (kŏn-fū′shĭ-ŭs). *Chinese* **Kung-fu-tse** (kōōng′-fōō′-tsē′) ; i. e. Reverend Master Kung. Chinese philosopher.....B. C. 551— 478.
Congleton (kŏn′g'l-tŭn), Henry Brooke Parnell, first Baron. Brit. politician. 1776—1842.
Congreve (kŏn′grēv), William. English dramatist.....1670—1729.
Congreve, William, Sir. English engineer. [*Congreve rocket.*].....1772—1828.
Conkling (kŏnk′lĭng), Roscoe. American lawyer and senator.....1829—1888.
Conneau (kō′nō′), Henri. French physician.....1803—1877.
Connor (kŏn′ẽr), Ralph. Pseudonym of CHARLES WILLIAM GORDON.
Conolly (kŏn′ō-lĭ), John. English physician.....1794—1866.
Conrad, *or* **Konrad** (kŏn′rȧd ; *G. pron.* kōn′rät), **I.** Duke of Franconia, and king of the Germans (911-918)..... ? — 918.
Conrad II. King of the Germans, and emperor of the Romans (1024-39)..... ? —1039.
Conrad III. King of the Germans (1138-52).....1093—1152.
Conrad (kōn′rät), Johannes. German political economist.....1839 ——.
Conrad, Joseph. Polish-English fiction writer and shipmaster.....1857—1924.
Conring (kōn′rĭng), Hermann. German jurist, antiquary, and philosopher..1606—1681.
Consalvi (kōn-sä̆l′vē), Ercole, Cardinal. Roman statesman.....1757—1824.
Conscience (kôn′syăns′), Hendrik. Flemish novelist.....1812—1883.
Considérant (kôn′sē′dā′rȧN′), Prosper Victor. French socialist.....1808—1893.
Constable (kŭn′stȧ-b'l), Archibald. Scottish publisher.....1774—1827.
Constable, John. English landscape painter.....1776—1837.
Constans (kôn′stȧN′), Jean Antoine Ernest. French politician.....1833—1913.
Constans (kôn′stȧnz) **I.,** Flavius Julius. Emperor of Rome (337-350).....320?- 350.
Constant (kôn′stȧN′), Jean Joseph Benjamin. French painter.....1845—1902.
Constant de Rebecque (kôn′stȧN′ dē rē-bĕk′), Henri Benjamin. *Benjamin Constant.* French orator, statesman, and writer.....1767—1830.
Constantine (kŏn′stŭn-tīn) **I.** *The Great.* Emperor of Rome (323-337)..... 272— 337.
Contarini (kōn′tä-rē′nē), Andrea. Doge of Venice (1367-82).....1300?-1382.
Conti (kōn′tē), Antonio Schinella, Abbé. Italian poet and philosopher.....1677—1749.
Contreras, de (dā kōn-trā′rȧs), Hierónimo. Spanish poet and historian .....fl. 1600?
Contucci (kōn-tōōt′chē), Andrea. *Sansovino.* Italian sculptor.....1460—1529.
Conway (kŏn′wā), Moncure Daniel. American author.....1832—1907.
Conway, William Martin, Sir. Eng. explorer, art historian, and writer.....1856 ——.
Conway, de, Thomas, Count. Irish soldier in the French army and in the American Revolutionary army. [*Conway cabal.*].....1733—1800?
Conybeare (kŭn′ĭ-bâr ; kŏn′-), William Daniel. Dean of Llandaff. Eng. geol.1787—1857.
Conybeare, William John. *Son of the preceding.* English clergyman and author. [*Life of St. Paul.*].....1815—1857.
Cook (kōōk), Albert Stanburrough. American educator and philologist.....1853 ——.
Cook, Eliza. English poet.....1818?-1889.
Cook, James, Captain. English navigator.....1728—1779.
Cook, Joseph. American clergyman and lecturer.....1838—1901.
Cooke (kōōk), George Frederick. English actor.....1766—1811.
Cooke, John Esten. American novelist.....1830—1886.
Cooke, Josiah Parsons. American chemist and educator.....1827—1894.
Cooke, Mordecai Cubitt. English botanist.....1825—1914.
Cooley (kōōl′ĭ), Thomas McIntyre. Am. jurist. [*Torts. Constitutional Law.*]1824—1898.
Coolidge (kōōl′ĭj), Calvin. American lawyer. Gov. of Mass. (1918-21), v.-pres. of U. S. (1921-23), thirtieth president of the U. S. (1923-)...1872 ——.
Coolidge, Susan. Pseudonym of SARAH CHAUNCEY WOOLSEY.
Cooper (kōō′pẽr ; kōōp′er), Anthony Ashley. See SHAFTESBURY.
Cooper, Astley Paston, Sir. English surgeon.....1768—1841.
Cooper, James Fenimore. American novelist.....1789—1851.
Cooper, Peter. Am. philanthropist. Founder of Cooper Institute, N.Y.1791—1883.
Cooper, Thomas Sidney. English animal painter.....1803—1902.
Coornhert, *or* **Cornhert** (kōrn′hĕrt), Dirck Volckertsen. Dutch author..1522—1590.
Coote (kōōt), Eyre, Sir. British general. Commander in India..... .1726—1783.
Cope (kōp), Charles West. English historical painter.....1811—1890.
Cope, Edward Drinker. American naturalist and anatomist.....1840—1897.
Copeland (kōp′lȧnd), Ralph. Anglo-German astronomer and explorer....1837—1905.
Copernicus (kō-pûr′nĭ-kŭs) (*Ger.* **Koppernigk;** *Pol.* **Kopernicki**), Nikolaus. Polish or Prussian astronomer.....1473—1543.
Copland (kōp′lȧnd), James. English physician.....1791—1870.
Copley (kŏp′lĭ), John Singleton. American historical painter.....1737—1815.
Coppée (kō′pā′), François Édouard Joachim. Fr. poet, dramatist & novelist.1842—1908.
Coquelin (kō′klăN′), Benoît Constant. *Coquelin aîné.* French actor.....1841—1909.
Coquelin, Ernest Alexandre Honoré. *Coquelin cadet; brother of Benoît Constant.* French actor.....1848—1909.

Born. Died.

Coquerel (kōk/rĕl′), Athanase Laurent Charles. French Protestant divine...1795—1868.
Coques, *or* **Cocx** (kōks ; kŏk), Gonzales. Dutch painter.....1618—1684.
Coray (kŏ/rā′), Adamantios. Greek author and patriot.....1748—1833.
Corbet (kôr/bĕt), Richard. English poet.....1582—1635.
Corbould (kôr/bōld), Edward Henry. *Son of Henry.* Eng. water-color painter..1815—1905.
Corbould, Henry. English painter, draftsman, and illustrator .....1787—1844.
Corday d'Armont (*or* **Armans**), **de** (dē kôr/dē′ dȧr/môN′, *or* -mäN′), Marie Anne Charlotte. French heroine ; assassin of Marat.....1768—1793.
Córdoba, de (dā kôr/dō-vä ; 133) Fernando Fernández. Spanish captain-general of Cuba.....1792—1883.
Córdoba, de, Francisco Fernández. Spanish discoverer of Yucatan..... ? —1518?
Córdoba, de, Hernández Gonsalvo. See GONSALVO DE CÓRDOBA.
Corelli (kō-rĕl/lē), Arcangelo. Italian violinist.....1653—1713.
Corelli (kō-rĕl/ĭ), Marie. English novelist.....1864—1924.
Corenzio (kō-rĕn/zē-ō), Belisario. Greek painter at Naples.....1588?-1643.
Coriolanus (kō/rĭ-ō-lā/nŭs), Caius (*or* Cneius) Marcius. Roman hero.....aft. B. C. 489.
Corliss (kôr/lĭs), George Henry. American inventor. [*Corliss engine.*].....1817—1888.
Cormenin, de (dē kôr/mē-năN′), Louis Marie de la Haye, Viscount. French jurist and writer.....1788—1868.
Cornaro (kôr-nä/rō), Luigi. Venetian medical writer.....1467?-1566?
Cornbury (kôrn/bĕr-ĭ), Edward Hyde, Lord. Third Earl of Clarendon. Colonial governor of New York and New Jersey .....1661—1723.
Corneille (kôr/nā/y′ ; *Angl.* kôr/nāl′), Pierre. French dramatic poet.....1606—1684.
Corneille, Thomas. *Brother of Pierre.* French dramatist.....1625—1709.
Cornelia (kôr-nē/lĭ-ȧ ; -nēl/yȧ). Roman matron. Wife of Gracchus.....fl. 2d c. B. C.
Cornelius (kôr-nā/lē-ŏos), Karl Adolf. German historian.....1819—1903.
Cornelius Nepos (kôr-nē/lĭ-ŭs, *or* -nēl/yŭs, nē/pŏs). See NEPOS.
Cornelius, von (fŏn kôr-nā/lē-ŏos), Peter. German painter.....1783—1867.
Cornell (kôr-nĕl′), Ezra. American capitalist and philanthropist. Founded Cornell University .....1807—1874.
Corniani (kôr-nyä/nē), Giambattista, Count. It. historian of literature.....1742—1813.
Cornu (kôr/nü′), Sébastien Melchior. French painter.....1804—1870.
Cornwall, Barry (bȧr/ĭ kôrn/wôl). Pseud., imperfectly anagrammatic, of BRYAN WALLER PROCTER.
Cornwallis (kôrn-wŏl/ĭs), Charles, first Marquis and second Earl. *Lord Cornwallis.* British general and statesman. [*Yorktown.*].....1738—1805.
Coronado, de (dā kō/rō-nä/thō ; 146), Francisco Vásquez. Spanish explorer of New Mexico .....ab. 1500—1549?
Coronelli (kō/rō-nĕl/lē), Marco Vincenzo. Italian geographer.....1650—1718.
Corot (kŏ/rō′), Jean Baptiste Camille. French landscape painter.....1796—1875.
Correa da Serra (kôr-rā/ä dä sĕr/rä), José Francisco. Portuguese botanist and diplomat.....1750—1823.
Correa Garção (gär-soux′), Pedro Antonio Joaquino. Portuguese lyric poet.1724—1772.
Correggio, da (dä kôr-rĕd/jō), Antonio Allegri. Italian painter.....ab. 1494—1534.
Corrigan (kŏr/ĭ-găn), Michael Augustine. American Roman Catholic prelate. Metropolitan of the diocese of New York.....1839—1902.
Cortereal (kôr-tā/rā-ȧl′), Gaspar. Portuguese navigator.....1450?-1501.
Cortes, *or* **Cortez** (kôr/tĕz), *Span.* **Cortés** (kôr-tās′), Hernando *or* Hernán. Spanish conqueror of Mexico.....1485—1547.
Cortona, da (dä kôr-tō/nä), Pietro. Real name *Pietro Berrettini.* Italian painter .....1596—1669.
Corvinus (kôr-vī/nŭs). See HUNYADI.
Corvisart-Desmarets (kôr/vē/zär/-dā/mä/rē′), Jean Nicolas. French medical writer .....1755—1821.
Corwin (kôr/wĭn), Thomas. American orator and statesman.....1794—1865.
Coryate (kŏr/ĭ-ăt), Thomas. English traveler and writer.....1577?-1617.
Cossa (kŏs/sä), Francesco. Italian painter.....ab. 1438—ab. 1480.
Cossa, Luigi. Italian economist.....1831—1896.
Cossa, Pietro. Italian dramatist.....1834—1881.
Cossé, de (dē kŏ/sā′), Charles, Comte de Brissac. French marshal.....1505—1563.
Costa (kŏs/tä), Lorenzo. Italian painter.....1460?-1535.
Costa, Michael (*Ital.* Michele), Sir. Italian conductor and composer in Eng...1810—1884.
Costa Cabral, da (dä kŏs/tä kä-brȧl′), Antonio Bernardo, Count of Thomar. Portuguese statesman.....1803—1889.
Costa de Beauregard, de (kŏs/tȧ/ dē bō/rē-gȧr′), Charles Albert, Marquis. French historian.....1835—1909.
Costanzo, di (dē kŏs-tän/tsō), Angelo. Neapolitan poet and historian.....1507—1591.
Coste (kŏst), Jean Jacques Marie Cyprien Victor. French naturalist.....1807—1873.
Costé (kŏs/tā′), Jean François. French physician and medical writer.....1741—1819.
Coster, *or* **Koster** (kŏs/tẽr), Lourens Janszoon. Dutch mechanic, for whom has been claimed priority in use of movable types.....1370?—1440?
Coster, Samuel. Dutch dramatist.....1579—1662?
Cotelier (kŏ/t′-lyā′), Jean Baptiste. French professor of Greek.....1629—1686.
Cotes (kōts), Roger. English mathematician and astronomer.....1682—1716.
Cotgrave (kŏt/grāv), Randle. English lexicographer..... ? —1634?
Cotta (kŏt/tä), Johann Friedrich, Baron von Cottendorf. Ger. publisher....1764—1832.
Cotta, von (fŏn kŏt/tä), Bernhard. German geologist.....1808—1879.
Cottereau (kŏ/t′-rō′). See CHOUAN, Jean.
Cottin (kŏ/tăN′), Marie, called Sophie, born Risteau. French novelist.....1770—1807.
Cotton (kŏt/′n), John. Puritan minister in Boston.....1584—1652.
Coucy, de (dē kōō/sē′), Robert. French architect..... ? —1311.
Couder (kōō/dā′), Louis Charles Auguste. French historical painter.....1790—1873.
Coues (kouz), Elliott. American naturalist ; esp. ornithologist.....1842—1899.
Coulanges, de (dē kōō/lăNzh′), Philippe Emanuel, Marquis. French song writer .....1632—1716.
Coulomb, de (dē kōō/lôn′), Charles Augustin. French physicist.....1736—1806.
Coulter (kōl/tẽr), John Merle. American botanist.....1851 ——.
Courbet (kōōr/bĕ′), Gustave. French painter.....1819—1877.
Courier de Méré (kōō/ryā′ dē mā/rā′), Paul Louis. French polit. writer...1772—1825.
Cournot (kōōr/nō′), Antoine Augustin. French mathematician.....1801—1877.
Court de Gébelin (kōōr′ dē zhā/blăN′), Antoine. French author.....1725—1784.
Courthope (kōrt/ŏp ; 201), William John. Eng. critic and literary historian.1842—1917.
Courtois (kōōr/twȧ′), Jacques. *Il Borgognone.* French painter in Italy....1621—1676.
Cousin (kōō/zăN′), Jean. French painter.....1501?-1589.
Cousin, Victor. French metaphysician and philosopher.....1792—1867.
Cousin-Montauban (-môN/tō/băN′). See PALIKAO, DE, Count.
Coustou (kōōs/tōō′), Guillaume. French sculptor.....1677—1746.
Coustou, Nicolas. *Brother of Guillaume.* French sculptor.....1658—1733.
Couthon (kōō/tôN′), Georges. French revolutionary figure.....1750—1794.
Coutts (kōōts). See BURDETT-COUTTS.
Couture (kōō/tür′), Thomas. French painter.....1815—1879.
Coverdale (kŭv/ẽr-dāl), Miles. English divine. Translator of the Bible....1488—1568.
Covilhão (dä kō/vēl-youN′), *or* **Covilham** (-yăN′), **da,** João Peres. Port. expl.1450?-1545?
Cowley (kou/lĭ ; *former pron.*, kōō/lĭ), Abraham. English poet.....1618—1667.
Cowper (kōō/pẽr ; kou/pẽr), William. *Grandnephew of Lord Chancellor Cowper.* English poet.....1731—1800.
Cowper, William. English anatomist. [*Cowper's glands.*].....1666—1709.
Cowper, William, Earl. Lord high chancellor of England.....ab. 1664—1723.
Cox (kŏks), Kenyon. American painter and art writer.....1856—1919.
Cox, Palmer. American author and illustrator. [*Brownie Stories.*].....1840 ——.
Cox, Samuel Hanson. American divine.....1793—1881.
Cox, Samuel Sullivan. *Sunset Cox.* American politician.....1824—1889.
Coxe (kŏks), Arthur Cleveland. American P. E. bishop and poet.....1818—1896.
Coxe, William. English historian and writer of travels.....1747—1828.
Coxie, *or* **Coxcie, van** (văn kŏks/yē ; kŏk/sĭ), Michiel. Flemish painter....1497—1592.
Coypel (kwä/pĕl′), Antoine. French painter.....1661—1722.
Coypel, Noël. *Father of Antoine.* French painter.....1628—1707.
Coysevox (kwäz/vŏks′), Antoine. French sculptor.....1640—1720.
Cozzens (kŭz/ĕnz), Frederick Swartwout. American humorist.....1818—1869.

Born. Died.

Crabb (krăb), George. English philologist. [*English Synonyms.*].....1778—1851.
Crabbe (krăb), George. English poet.....1754—1832.
Crabtree (krăb/trē′), Charlotte, Miss. *Lotta.* American comédienne.....1847 ——.
Craddock (krăd/ŏk), Charles Egbert. Pseudonym of MARY NOAILLES MURFREE.
Craig (krāg), John. Scottish divine of the Reformation.....1512?-1600.
Craig, Thomas, Sir. Scottish jurist and Latin author.....1538—1608.
Craigie (krāg/ĭ), Pearl Mary Teresa, born Richards. *John Oliver Hobbes.* American novelist and playwright in England.....1867—1906.
Craigie, William A. Scottish lexicographer and author.....1867 ——.
Craik (krāk), Dinah Maria, born Mulock. English novelist.....1826—1887.
Craik, George Lillie. Scottish-English professor and author.....1798—1866.
Cramer (kra/mẽr), Johann Andreas. German theologian and poet.....1723—1788.
Cramp (krămp), Charles Henry. *Son of following.* American shipbuilder...1828—1913.
Cramp, William. Founder of Cramp shipyard..... ? —1879.
Cranach (krä/năK), Lucas. Real name *Lucas Müller.* German painter and engraver .....1472—1553.
Cranch (krănch), Christopher Pearse. American artist and poet.....1813—1892.
Cranch, William. *Father of Christopher P.* American judge.....1769—1855.
Crane (krān), Stephen. American story-writer.....1870—1900.
Crane, Walter. English painter.....1845—1915.
Crane, William H. American actor.....1845 ——.
Cranmer (krăn/mẽr), Thomas. Eng. reformer. Archbishop of Canterbury .1489—1556.
Crashaw (krăsh/ô), Richard. English poet.....1613?-1649.
Crawford (krô/fẽrd), Francis Marion. *Son of Thomas.* American novelist....1854—1909.
Crawford, Thomas. American sculptor.....1814—1857.
Crawford, William Harris. American political leader.....1772—1834.
Crayer, de (dē krā/yẽr′), Gaspard. Flemish painter.....1584—1669.
Crayon (jĕf/rĭ krā/ŏn), Geoffrey, Gent. Pseud. of WASHINGTON IRVING.
Creasy (krē/sĭ), Edward Shepherd, Sir. English historian.....1812—1878.
Crébillon, de (dē krā/bē/yôN′), Prosper Jolyot. French dramatist.....1674—1762.
Credi, di (dē krā/dē), Lorenzo. Italian painter.....1459—1537.
Credner (krād/nẽr), Hermann. German geologist.....1841—1913.
Creighton (krī/tŭn ; krā/tŭn), Mandell. English bishop and historian.....1843—1901.
Crelle (krĕl/ē), August Leopold. German mathematician and architect.....1780—1855.
Cremer (krē/mẽr), William Randal, Sir. English politician, editor, and philanthropist. [*Nobel peace prize, 1903.*].....1838—1908.
Crémieux (krā/myû′), Isaac Moïse, *called* Adolphe. Jewish French politician and advocate.....1796—1880.
Crescentini (krā/shĕn-tē/nē), Girolamo. Italian soprano singer.....1766—1846.
Crescimbeni (krā/shĭm-bā/nē), Giovanni Maria. Italian poet and critic.....1663—1728.
Crespi (krās/pē), Giuseppe Maria. *Lo Spagnuolo.* Bolognese painter.....1665—1747.
Creuzer (kroi/tsẽr), Georg Friedrich. German antiquary and philologist.....1771—1858.
Crèvecœur, de (dē krĕv/kûr′), Hector Saint-John. French agricultural experimenter and writer, 27 years in America.....1731—1813.
Creyton (krā/tŭn), Paul. Pseudonym of JOHN TOWNSEND TROWBRIDGE.
Crichton (krī/tŭn), James. *The Admirable Crichton.* A Scottish prodigy of learning and accomplishments.....1560—1585?
Crillon, de (dē krē/yôN′), Louis des Balbes de Berton. French general....1541—1615.
Crispi (krēs/pē), Francesco. Italian statesman.....1819—1901.
Crittenden (krĭt/′n-dĕn), John Jordan. American statesman.....1787—1863.
Crockett (krŏk/ĕt), David. American pioneer and politician.....1786—1836.
Crockett, Samuel Rutherford. Scottish clergyman and novelist.....1860—1914.
Crœsus (krē/sŭs). King of Lydia.....fl. B. C. 560.
Croghan (krō/găn), George. American soldier and inspector-general.....1791—1849.
Croiset (krwä/zĕ′), Alfred. French classical scholar and author.....1845 ——.
Croiset, Maurice. *Brother of Alfred.* Classical scholar and author.....1846 ——.
Croker (krō/kẽr), John Wilson. British politician and author.....1780—1857.
Croker, Thomas Crofton. Irish author and antiquary.....1798—1854.
Croly (krō/lĭ), George. Irish clergyman and author. [*Salathiel.*].....1780—1860.
Croly, Jane, born Cunningham. *Jenny June.* American author and editor..1829—1901.
Crome (krōm), John. English landscape painter.....1768—1821.
Cromer (krō/mẽr), Evelyn Baring, first Earl (1901). English colonial administrator and reorganizer of Egypt.....1841—1917.
Cromwell (krŏm/wĕl ; krŭm/wĕl), Oliver. English general and statesman. Lord Protector of the Commonwealth (1653-58).....1599—1658.
Cromwell, Thomas, Earl of Essex. English statesman.....1485?-1540.
Cromwell, Richard. *Son of Oliver Cromwell.* Lord Protector (1658-59).1626—1712.
Cronje (krŏn/yĕ), Piet Arnoldus. Boer general.....1835?-1911.
Crook (krōōk), George. American major general.....1828—1890.
Crookes (krōōks), William, Sir. English physicist and chemist.....1832—1919.
Cropsey (krŏp/sĭ), Jasper Francis. American painter.....1823—1900.
Crosby (krŏz/bĭ), Alpheus. American educationist. [*Greek Grammar.*]....1810—1874.
Crosby, Fanny. *Mrs. Frances Jane Van Alstyne.* Blind Am. hymn writer.1820—1915.
Crosby, Howard. American clergyman, Greek scholar, and civic reformer..1826—1891.
Crosman (krŏz/măn), Henrietta. *Mrs. Maurice Campbell.* American actress.1870 ——.
Cross (krŏs ; 205), Mrs. George Frederick. *Ada Cambridge.* English-Australian novelist.....1844 ——.
Cross, Wilbur Lucius, American educator, and writer on literary topics.....1862 ——.
Crosse (krŏs ; 205), Andrew. English electrician.....1784—1855.
Crothers (krŭth/ẽrz), Samuel McChord. Am. Unit. clergyman and essayist..1857 ——.
Crowquill (krō/kwĭl′), Alfred. Pseudonym of ALFRED HENRY, and CHARLES ROBERT, FORRESTER.
Cruden (krōō/dĕn), Alexander. Scottish author of Bible Concordance.....1701—1770.
Cruikshank (krōōk/shăŋk′), George. English caricaturist.....1792—1878.
Crusenstolpe (krōō/sĕn-stōl′pĕ), Magnus Jakob. Swedish author.....1795—1865.
Crusius (krōō/zē-ŏos), Christian August. German theologian.....1715—1775.
Cruz, da (dä krōōsh′), Agostinho. Portuguese poet and monk.....1540—1619.
Cruz, de la (dā lä krōōth′), San Juan. Spanish Carmelite friar and writer...1542—1591.
Cruz, de la (dā lä krōōs′ ; 268), Juana Inés. Mexican poet.....1651—1695.
Csokonai (chŏ/kŏ-noi), Vitéz Mihály. Hungarian poet.....1773—1805.
Csoma (chŏ/mŏ), Alexander (*Hung.* Sándor). Hung. scholar and traveler....1798—1842.
Cubitt (kū/bĭt), William, Sir. English civil engineer.....1785—1861.
Cudworth (kŭd/wŭrth), Ralph. English Arminian divine and philosopher...1617—1688.
Cui (kü-ē′),César Antonovich. Russ. military engineer and composer of music.1835—1918.
Cujas (kü/zhäs′), Jacques. (*Lat.* **Cujacius,** kū-jā/shĭ-ŭs.) French jurist....1522—1590.
Cullen (kŭl/ĕn), Paul. Irish cardinal. Archbishop of Dublin.....1803—1878.
Culpeper (kŭl/pĕp-ẽr), *or* **Colepeper,** Thomas. Colonial gov. of Virginia..... ? —1719.
Cumberland (kŭm/bẽr-lănd), Richard. Eng. prelate and moral philosopher.1631—1718.
Cumberland, Richard. *Great-grandson of preceding.* Eng. dramatist.....1732—1811.
Cumming (kŭm/ĭng), Roualeyn George Gordon-. *Lion hunter.* Scottish trav-eler in Africa and big game hunter.....1820—1866.
Cummins (kŭm/ĭnz), Maria Susanna. American novelist. [*The Lamplighter.*].1827—1866.
Cunard (kū-närd′), Samuel, Sir. Founder Cunard line of steamers.....1787—1865
Cunningham (kŭn/ĭng-hăm; -ăm), Allan. Scottish author and critic.....1784—1842.
Curci (kōōr/chē), Carlo Maria. Italian ecclesiastic and author.....1819—1891.
Curie (kü/rē′), Marie (born Sklodowska). *Widow of Pierre.* Polish physical chemist in France. [*Radioactive substances.*].....1867 ——.
Curie, Pierre. French chemist and physicist. [*Radium.*].....1859—1906.
Curlewis (kûr-lōō/ĭs), Ethel Turner. *Ethel Turner.* Eng.-Austral. novelist.1872 ——.
Curran (kŭr/ăn), John Philpot. Irish orator and statesman.....1750—1817.
Currie (kŭr/ĭ), James. Scottish physician and scholar.....1756—1805.
Curtin (kûr/tĭn), Jeremiah. American linguist, folklorist, and translator from the Polish and the Russian.....1840—1906.
Curtis (kûr/tĭs), Benjamin Robbins. American jurist.....1809—1874.
Curtis, George William. American critic, essayist, and publicist.....1824—1892.
Curtius (kōōr/tsē-ŏos), Ernst. German archæologist and historian.....1814—1896.
Curtius, Georg. *Brother of Ernst.* German philologist.....1820—1885.
Curtius (kûr/shĭ-ŭs), Marcus. Legendary Roman hero.

Born. Died.

Curtius (kûr′shĭ-ŭs). *Quintus Curtius Rufus.* Roman historian.....fl. 1st c.

Curzon of Kedleston (kûr′zŏn ŏv kĕd′l-stŭn, *or* kĕl′sŭn), George Nathaniel Curzon, first Marquess. English statesman, geographer, and author. Viceroy of India (1899–1905).....1859—1925.

Cushing (kŏŏsh′ĭng), Caleb. American politician, orator, and jurist.....1800—1879.

Cushman (kŏŏsh′măn), Charlotte Saunders. American actress.....1816—1876.

Cushman, Robert. One of the founders of Plymouth colony.....1580?—1625.

Custer (kŭs′tẽr), George Armstrong. American general. [*Little Big Horn.*].1839—1876.

Custine, de (dẽ kus′tēn′), Adam Philippe, Count. French general.....1740—1793.

Cuthbert (kŭth′bẽrt), Saint. English monk. Bishop of Lindisfarne..... ? — 687.

Cuvier (kü′vyā′), Frédéric. *Brother of following.* French naturalist.....1773—1838.

Cuvier, Georges Léopold Chrétien Frédéric Dagobert, Baron. French naturalist. Called the founder of the science of comparative anatomy.....1769—1832.

Cuyler (kī′lẽr), Theodore Ledyard. Am. Presbyterian clergyman and writer.1822—1909.

Cuyp, *or* **Kuyp** (koip), Aalbert. Dutch painter.....1620—1691.

Cynewulf (kĭn′ĕ-wo͝olf). Anglo-Saxon religious poet.....fl. 870—90.

Cyprian (sĭ′prĭ-ăn), Saint. *Thascius Cœcilius Cyprianus.* Latin father; bishop of Carthage..... 200?– 258.

Cyril (sĭr′ĭl), Saint. Bishop of Jerusalem..... 315?– 386.

Cyril, Saint. Bishop of Alexandria..... 376?– 444.

Cyrus (sī′rŭs). *The Elder* or *The Great.* King of Persia..... B. C. 529.

Cyrus. *The Younger.* Led the 10,000 Greeks against his brother Artaxerxes II. B. C. 401.

Czajkowski (chĭ-kôf′skĕ ; chĭ-kôs′kĕ), Michal. Polish novelist.....1808—1886.

Czartoryski (chär′tô-rŭs′kĕ), Adam Jerzy, Prince. Polish statesman.....1770—1861.

Czermak, *Boh.* **Čermák** (chĕr′mäk), Jan Nepomuk Bohemian physiologist.1828—1873.

Czerny (chĕr′nĕ), Karl. Austrian composer.....1791—1857.

Czerny Djordje (chĕr′nĕ dyôr′dyĕ) Petrović. *Czerny George. Karadjordje. Kara Georg. Black George.* Servian leader.....1766—1817.

Czuczor (tsŏŏ′tsôr), Gergely. Hungarian poet and linguist.....1800—1866.

D

☞ **D', De, Du,** etc. For many names beginning with these elements, see the specific family names.

Dacier (dȧ′syā′), André. French classical scholar.....1651—1722.

Dacier, Anne, born Tanneguy-Lefèvre. *Mme. Dacier. Wife of André.* French classical scholar.....1654—1720.

Da Costa (dŭ kŏs′tȧ), Izaak. Dutch poet and Protestant theologian, of Portuguese Jewish extraction.....1798—1860.

Daendels (dän′dĕls), Herman Willem. Dutch general.....1762—1818.

D'Agincourt (dȧ′zhăN′kōōr′), Jean Baptiste Louis George Seroux. French archæologist.....1730—1814.

Dagnan-Bouveret (dȧn′yăN′-bōō′vrĕ′), Pascal Adolphe Jean. French painter.1852 ——.

Dagobert (dăg′ă-bẽrt ; *F.* dȧ′gô′bâr′) **I.** King of the Franks (628–638)..... 600?– 638.

Daguerre (dȧ′gâr′), Louis Jacques Mandé. French painter and inventor. [*Daguerreotype.*].....1789—1851.

Dahl (dȧl), Johann Kristen Clausen. Norwegian landscape painter.....1788—1857.

Dahl (dȧl), *Russ.* **Dal** (dȧl′y′), Vladimir Ivanovich. Russ. lexicographer....1801—1872.

Dahlberg (dȧl′bẽr-y′), Eric Jönsson. Swedish engineer and general.....1625—1703.

Dahlbom (dȧl′bŭm), Anders Gustaf. Swedish entomologist.....1806—1859.

Dahlgren (dȧl′grăn), Karl Fredrik. Swedish poet and novelist.....1791—1844.

Dahlgren (dȧl′grĕn), John Adolph. American rear admiral and inventor of the Dahlgren cannon.....1809—1870.

Dahlmann (dȧl′män), Friedrich Christoph. German historian.....1785—1860.

Dahn (dän), Julius Sophus Felix. Ger. hist., jurist, dramatist, and novelist..1834—1912.

Dal, Vladimir Ivanovich. See DAHL.

Dalayrac (dȧ′lĕ′rȧk′), Nicolas. French musical composer.....1753—1809.

Dalberg, von (fŏn dȧl′bẽrk), Karl Theodor Anton Maria. Arch-chancellor of the German empire, and author.....1744—1817.

D'Albert, Eugen. See ALBERT, D', Eugen.

Dale (dāl), Richard. American naval officer.....1756—1826.

Dale, Robert William. English Congregational minister and author.....1829—1895.

Dale, Thomas, Sir. *English colonial governor of Virginia.*..... ? —1619.

Dalechamps (dȧl′shaN′), Jacques. French physician and botanist.....1513—1588.

Dalgarno (dăl-gär′nō), *George,* of Aberdeen. British pasigraphist.....1626?–1687.

Dalhousie (dăl-hōō′zĭ; -hou′zĭ), James Andrew Broun Ramsay, tenth Earl and first Marquis of. British statesman ; governor-general of India.....1812—1860.

Dalin (dä-lēn′), Olof von. Swedish historian and poet.....1708—1763.

Dall (dăl), Caroline Wells, born Healey. Am. writer (esp. on woman's rights).1822—1912.

Dallas (dăl′ăs), Alexander James. American statesman.....1759—1817.

Dallas, George Mifflin. *Son of preceding.* American statesman and diplomat. Vice president of the U. S. (1845–49).....1792—1864.

Dall' Ongaro (dăl-lôn′gä-rō), Francesco. Italian poet.....1808—1873.

Dalou (dȧ′lōō′), Jules. French sculptor.....1838—1902.

Dalrymple (dăl′rĭm-p'l ; dăl-rĭm′p'l), David, Sir. Lord Hailes. *Great-grandson of first Viscount Stair.* Scottish judge and historian.....1726—1792.

Dalrymple, James, Sir. First Viscount Stair. Scottish jurist.....1619—1695.

Dalton (dôl′tŭn), John. English chemist and natural philosopher. [*Daltonism. Atomic theory.*].....1766—1844.

Dalton, John Call. American physiologist.....1825—1889.

Daly (dā′lĭ), (John) Augustin. American dramatist and theatrical manager..1838—1899.

Damascenus (dăm′ă-sē′nŭs), Johannes. *John of Damascus. Chrysorrhoas* (gold-pouring). Christian saint. Governor of Damascus..... 700?– 759?

Damiani (dä-myä′nē), Pietro. Italian cardinal and writer.....1007—1072.

Damien de Veuster (dȧ′myăN′ dẽ vŭ′stẽr′), Joseph. *Father Damien.* Belgian R. C. missionary to lepers in Molokai.....1840—1889.

Damiens (dȧ′myăN′), Robert François. French fanatic who tried to kill Louis XV. and was executed after infamous torture.....1715—1757.

Damiron (dȧ′mē′rôN′), Jean Philibert. French eclectic philosopher.....1794—1862.

Dampier (dăm′pẽr), William. English navigator.....1652—1715.

Dampierre, de (dẽ dăN′pyâr′), Auguste Henri Marie Picot, Marquis. Fr. gen.1756—1793.

Damrosch (dăm′rŏsh), Leopold. German-American musician.....1832—1885.

Damrosch, Walter Johannes. *Son of preceding.* Ger.-Am. musician.....1862 ——.

Dana (dā′nȧ), Charles Anderson. American journalist and author.....1819—1897.

Dana, Francis. American jurist.....1743—1811.

Dana, James Dwight. American geologist and mineralogist.....1813—1895.

Dana, Richard Henry. American poet and essayist.....1787—1879.

Dana, Richard Henry. *Son of preceding.* American lawyer and author....1815—1882.

Danby (dăn′bĭ), Francis. British landscape painter.....1793—1861.

Dancourt (dăN′kōōr′), Florent Carton. French dramatic poet.....1661—1725.

Dandolo (dän′dô-lō), Enrico. Blind doge of Venice (1192–1205).....1108?–1205.

Dane (dān), Nathan. American lawyer and statesman.....1752—1835.

Danenhower (dăn′ĕn-hou′ẽr), John Wilson. American arctic explorer.....1849—1887.

Danican (dȧ′nē′kăN′), François André. *Philidor.* French composer and chess player.....1726—1795.

Daniel (dȧ′nyĕl′), Gabriel. French Jesuit and author.....1649—1728.

Daniel (dā′nĕ-ĕl), Hermann Adalbert. Ger. theologian and geographer.....1812—1871.

Daniel (dăn′yĕl), Samuel. English poet.....1562—1619.

Dannecker, von (fŏn dăn′ĕk-ẽr), Johann Heinrich. German sculptor.....1758—1841.

Dansse, *or* **D'Ansse** (dăNs). See VILLOISON, DE.

Dantan (dăN′tăN′), Jean Pierre. French sculptor.....1800—1869.

Dante (*contracted from* **Durante,** dōō-răn′tā) **Alighieri** (dän′tē ; *It. pron.* dän′tā ä′lē-gyā′rē). Italian poet. [*Divina Commedia.*].....1265—1321.

Danton (dăN′tôN′), Georges Jacques. A leader of the French Revolution....1759—1794.

Darboux (dâr′bōō′), Jean Gaston. French mathematician.....1842—1917.

Darboy (dâr′bwä′), Georges. Archbishop of Paris.....1813—1871.

Born. Died.

Darc, *or* **D'Arc.** See JOAN OF ARC.

Darcet (dâr′sĕ′), Jean. French physician and chemist.....1725—1801.

Darius (Hystaspis) (dȧ-rī′ŭs hĭs-tăs′pĭs) **I.** Persian king (B. C. 521–486?). B. C. 558?– 486?

Darley (dâr′lĭ), Felix Octavius Carr. American painter and illustrator.....1822—1888.

Darling (dâr′lĭng), Grace Horsley, of Farne Islands. English heroine.....1815—1842.

Darmesteter (dâr′mĕ-stĕ-târ′), Arsène. French philologist and lexicographer.1846—1888.

Darmesteter, James. *Brother of preceding.* French Orientalist.....1849—1894.

Darnley (dârn′lĭ), Henry Stewart, Lord. Husband of Mary, Q. of Scots.....1545—1567.

Daru (dȧ′ru′), Pierre Antoine Noël Mathieu Bruno, Count. French statesman and historian.....1767—1829.

Darwin (dâr′wĭn), Charles Robert. *Grandson of E.* English naturalist....1809—1882.

Darwin, Erasmus. English physiologist and poet.....1731—1802.

Darwin, George Howard, Sir. *Son of Charles Robert.* Eng. mathematician.1845—1912.

Daryl (dȧ′rĕl′), Philippe. Pseudonym of PASCHAL GROUSSET.

Daryl (dăr′ĭl), Sidney. Pseudonym of Sir DOUGLAS STRAIGHT.

Dasent (dā′sĕnt), George Webbe, Sir. Eng., Norse, Icel. scholar in England.1817—1896.

Dashkov (däsh′kôf), Ekaterina Romanovna. Russian princess.....1743—1810.

Dati (dä′tē), Carlo Roberto. Italian philologist.....1619—1675.

Daub (doup), Karl. German theologian and professor.....1765—1836.

Daubeny (dô′bē-nĭ ; dō′bĭ-nĭ), Charles Giles Bridle. English physicist, chemist, and writer.....1795—1867.

Daubigny (dō′bēn′yē′), Charles François. French painter.....1817—1878.

Daudet (dō′dĕ′), Alphonse. French author and journalist.....1840—1897.

Daudet, Louis Marie Ernest. *Brother of Alphonse.* French novelist and hist.1837—1921.

Daudin (dō′dăN′), François Marie. French naturalist.....1774—1804.

Daumer (dou′mẽr), Georg Friedrich. German speculative philosopher.....1800—1875.

Daun, von (fŏn doun′), Leopold Joseph, Count. Austrian field marshal.....1705—1766.

D'Avenant, *or* **Davenant** (dăv′ĕn-ănt), William, Sir. English dramatist....1606—1668.

Davenport (dăv′ĕn-pōrt), Edward Loomis. American actor.....1814—1877.

Davenport, Fanny Lily Gypsy. *Dau. of E. L. Davenport. Mrs. E. H. Price. Mrs. Melbourne Macdowell.* American actress.....1850—1898.

Davenport, John. Puritan divine at New Haven, Conn.....1597—1670.

David I. (dā′vĭd). King of Scotland (1124–53).....1084—1153.

David (dȧ′vĕd′), Félicien César. French musical composer.....1810—1876.

David (dä′vĕt), Ferdinand. German violinist.....1810—1873.

David (dȧ′vĕd′), Gheerardt. Flemish painter.....1450?–1523.

David, Jacques Louis. French painter.....1748—1825.

David, Pierre Jean. *David d'Angers.* French sculptor.....1788—1856.

David (dā′vĭd), *or* **Dewi** (dă′wē), Saint. Patron of Wales..... ? — 601?

Davids (dā′vĭdz), Thomas William Rhys English Orientalist.....1843—1922.

Davidson (dā′vĭd-sŭn), George. English-American astronomer.....1825—1911.

Davidson, Lucretia Maria. American verse writer.....1808—1825.

Davidson, Margaret Miller. *Sister of preceding.* Verse writer.....1823—1838.

Davidson, Randall Thomas. Eng. prelate. Archbp. of Canterbury (1903—).1848 ——.

Daviel (dȧ′vyĕl′), Jacques. French oculist.....1696—1762.

Davies (dā′vēz), Charles. American mathematician.....1798—1876.

Davila (dä′vē-lä), Enrico Caterino. Italian historian.....1576—1631.

Davis (dā′vĭs), David. American jurist.....1815—1886.

Davis, Jefferson. President Confederate States of America (1861–65).....1808—1889.

Davis, *properly* **Davys,** John. English navigator. [*Davis Strait.*].....1550?–1605.

Davis, John Chandler Bancroft. American diplomatist.....1822—1907.

Davis, Noah. American lawyer and judge.....1818—1902.

Davis, Richard Harding. American journalist, novelist, and playwright.....1864—1916.

Davis, William Morris. American geologist and educator.....1850 ——.

Davitt (dăv′ĭt), Michael. Irish political leader.....1846—1906.

Davout (dȧ′vōō′), Louis Nicolas, Duke of Auerstädt and Prince of Eckmühl. Marshal of France.....1770—1823.

Davy (dā′vĭ), Humphry, Sir. English chemist.....1778—1829.

Dawes (dôz), Henry Laurens. American statesman.....1816—1903.

Dawkins (dô′kĭnz), William Boyd. Welsh geologist.....1838 ——.

Dawson (dô′sŭn), George Mercer. *Son of J. W.* Nova Scotian geologist....1849—1901.

Dawson, John William, Sir. Canadian geologist and naturalist.....1820—1899.

Day (dā), Jeremiah. Amer. mathematician. President of Yale College.....1773—1867.

Day, *or* **Daye,** Stephen. First printer in New England.....1610?–1668.

Day, Thomas. English philan. and author. [*Sandford and Merton.*].....1748—1789.

Day, William Rufus. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court (1903—).....1849—1923.

Dayton (dā′tŭn), William Lewis. American politician.....1807—1864.

Daza (dä′sä ; 268), Hilarion. Bolivian political leader.....1840—1894.

Deák (dā′äk), Ferencz (Francis). Hungarian statesman and orator.....1803—1876.

Deakin (dē′kĭn), Alfred. Australian statesman.....1856—1919.

Deane (dēn), Silas. American diplomatist.....1737—1789.

Dearborn (dēr′bẽrn), Henry. American general.....1751—1829.

De Bow (dē bō′), James Dunwoody Brownson. American statistician.....1820—1867.

De Brosses (dē brŏs′), Charles. French antiquary and writer.....1709—1777.

Debs (dĕbz), Eugene Victor. American socialist and politician. [*Labor and Socialist organizations.*].....1855 ——.

Debussy (dē-bŭ′sē′), Claude. French composer. [*Pelléas et Mélisande.*]...1862—1918.

Decamps (dē-kăN′), Alexandre Gabriel. French painter.....1803—1860.

Decatur (dē-kā′tŭr), Stephen. *Father of following.* American naval officer.1751—1808.

Decatur, Stephen. American naval officer.....1779—1820.

Decazes (dē-käz′), Élie, Duke. French statesman.....1780—1860.

De Coster (dē kŏs′tā′), Charles Théodore Henri. Belgian author.....1827—1879.

Dee (dē), John. English astrologer.....1527—1608.

Deffand, du (dü dē′făN′), Marie de Vichy-Chamrond, Marquise. French social figure and wit.....1697—1780.

Defoe, *or* **De Foe** (dē-fō′), Daniel. English author. [*Robinson Crusoe.*]....1661?–1731.

Degas (dē-gȧs′ ; dē-gä′), Hilaire Germain Edgar. French painter.....1834—1917.

De Grey and Ripon (dē grā′, rĭp′ŏn), George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Earl. Marquis of Ripon. See RIPON.

De Groot. See GROTIUS, Hugo.

De Gubernatis (dā gōō-bẽr-nä′tēs), Angelo, Count. Italian editor.....1840—1913.

De Haas (dē hȧs′), Maurice Frederick Hendrick. Dutch painter in America..1832—1895.

Déjazet (dā′zhä′zĕ′), Pauline Virginie. French actress.....1797—1875.

Dejoux (dē-zhōō′), Claude. French sculptor.....1732—1816.

De Kalb (dē kălb′), Johann, Baron. *Baron von Kalb.* Ger. gen. in America..1721—1780.

De Kay (dē kā′), James Ellsworth. American naturalist.....1792—1851.

Deken (dā′kĕn), Agatha. Dutch poet and novelist.....1741—1804.

Dekker, *or* **Decker, de** (dē dĕk′ẽr), Jeremias. Dutch poet.....1609—1666.

Dekker (dĕk′ẽr), Thomas. English dramatist.....1570?–1641?

De Koven (dē kō′vĕn), Henry Louis Reginald. American composer, chiefly of light opera.....1861—1920.

De la Beche (dē lä bäsh′), Henry Thomas, Sir. English geologist.....1796—1855.

Delacroix (dē-lä′krwä′), Ferdinand Victor Eugène. French painter.....1799—1863.

Delafield (dĕl′ä-fēld), Francis. American physician.....1841—1915.

Delalande (dē-lä′länd′), Pierre Antoine. French naturalist and traveler.....1787—1823.

Delambre (dē-läN′br'), Jean Baptiste Joseph. French astronomer.....1749—1822.

Deland (dē-länd′), Margaretta Wade, born Campbell. American novelist....1857 ——.

Delano (dĕl′ä-nō), Amasa, Captain. American traveler.....1763—1823.

Delaroche (dē-lä′rŏsh′), Hippolyte Paul. French historical painter.....1797—1856.

Delarey (dĕl′ä-rā′), Jacob Hendrick. Boer general.....1848—1914.

Delattre (dē-lä′tr'), Alfred Louis. French archæologist.....1850 ——.

Delaunay (dē-lō′nē′), Charles Eugène. French astronomer.....1816—1872.

Delavigne (dē-lä′vēn′y'), Jean François Casimir. French poet.....1793—1843.

De La Warr, *or* **Delaware** (dĕl′ä-wâr), Thomas West, Baron. Colonial governor of Virginia.....1577—1618.

Delbrück (dĕl′brük), Berthold. *Son of Martin F. R.* Ger. comparative philol.1846—1922.

Delbrück, Hans. German historian.....1848 ——.

Delbrück, Martin Friedrich Rudolf. German statesman.....1817—1903.

Delcassé (dĕl′kä′sā′), Théophile. French statesman.....1852—1923.

Born. Died.

Delescluze (dĕ-lā-klüz′), Louis Charles. French political agitator.....1809—1871.
Delfico (dĕl′fē-kō), Melchior. Neapolitan political economist.....1744—1835.
Delille (dĕ-lēl′), Jacques. French poet and translator.....1738—1813.
Delisle (dĕ-lēl′), Guillaume. French geographer.....1675—1726.
Delisle, Joseph Nicolas. French astronomer.....1688—1768.
Delisle, Léopold. French author and paleographist.....1826—1910.
Delitzsch (dā′lĭch), Franz. German theologian.....1813—1890.
Delitzsch, Friedrich. *Son of Franz.* German Assyriologist.....1850 ——.
Delombre (dĕ-lôn′br′), Paul. French journalist, political economist, and statesman.....1848 ——.
De Long (dē lŏng′; 205), George Washington. American arctic explorer.....1844—1881.
Delorme (dĕ-lôrm′), Louis René. Pseudonym *Saint-Juvrs.* French author..1848—1890.
Delorme, Philibert. French architect.....1515—1570.
Delpech (dĕl′pĕsh′), Jacques Mathieu. French surgeon and writer.....1777—1832.
Deluc (dĕ-lük′), Jean André. Genevese physicist.....1727—1817.
Delvincourt (dĕl′văn′kōōr′), Claude Étienne. French jurist.....1762—1831.
Delyannis (dĕl-yän′ĭs), Theodoros. Greek statesman.....1826—1905.
Dembiński (dĕm-bĕn′y′-skē), Henryk. Polish general.....1791—1864.
Demetrius Phalereus (dē-mē′trĭ-ŭs fā-lē′rŭs; *fā-lē′rē-ŭs*). Attic orator. B. C. 345?– 283?
Demetrius Poliorcetes (pŏl′ĭ-ôr-sē′tēz). King of Macedonia (B. C. 295–287). B. C. 337–283.
Demetz (dĕ-mās′), Frédéric Auguste. French philanthropist.....1796—1873.
Demidov (dyĕ-mē′dŏf), Nikolay Nikitich, Count. Russian counselor and scholar.....1773—1828.
De Mille (dē mĭl′), James. Canadian author.....1837—1880.
Demme (dĕm′ē), Hermann Christ. Gottfried. *Karl Stille.* Ger. novelist..1760—1822.
Democ′ritus. *The Laughing Philosopher.* Greek philosopher.....B. C. 460?– 362?
De Morgan (dē môr′găn), Augustus. English mathematician.....1806—1871.
De Morgan, William Frend. English artist (glass staining, ceramics) and novelist.....1839—1917.
Demosthenes (dē-mŏs′thē-nēz). Athenian orator.....B. C. 384?– 322.
Denham (dĕn′ăm), John, Sir. English poet.....1615—1669.
Deniker (dē-nē′kĕr′; *Angl.* dĕn′ĭ-kĕr), Joseph. French anthropologist.....1852—1918.
Denina (dā-nē′nä), Giacomo Maria Carlo. Italian historian.....1731—1813.
Denis, *or* **Denys** (dē-nē′; *Angl.* dĕn′ĭs), Saint. First bishop of Paris. Patron saint of the French.....fl. 3d c. ?
Denman (dĕn′măn), Thomas, first Baron. Lord chief justice of England.....1779—1854.
Dennery, *or* **d′Ennery** (dĕn′ē-rē′), Adolphe Phillippe. French playwright..1811—1899
Dennis (dĕn′ĭs), John. English writer.....1657—1734.
Denon (dē-nôn′), Dominique Vivant, Baron. French archæologist.....1747—1825.
Denonville (dē-nôn′vēl′), Jacques René de Brésay, Marquis de. French governor of Canada.....? —1710.
Déparcieux (dā′pär′syû′), Antoine. French mathematician.....1703—1768.
Depew (dē-pū′), Chauncey Mitchell. Am. lawyer, orator, and politician.....1834 ——.
Deprez (dē-prā′), Marcel. French electrician.....1843 ——.
Depretis (dā-prā′tēs), Agostino. Italian statesman.....1813—1887.
De Quincey (dē kwĭn′sĭ), Thomas. English author.....1785—1859.
Derby (där′bĭ; dûr′bĭ; *cf.* DERBY, *in Vocab.*), Edward George Geoffrey Smith Stanley, fourteenth Earl of. Prime minister of England.....1799—1869.
Derham (dûr′ăm), William. English philosopher and divine.....1657—1735.
Dermody (dûr′mō-dĭ), Thomas. Irish poet.....1775—1802.
Déroulède (dā′rōō-lĕd′), Paul. French poet and politician.....1846—1914.
Dervish Pasha (dĕr-vĕsh′ pä-shä′). Turkish general and diplomatist.....1817—1896.
Derzhavin (dyĕr-zhä′vĕn), Gavriil Romanovich. Russ. poet and statesman...1743—1816.
Desaix de Veygoux (dā-zā′ dē vē′gōō′), Louis Charles Antoine. Called *Desaix.* French general.....1768—1800.
Désaugiers (dā′zō′zhyā′), Marc Antoine Madeleine. French song writer....1772—1827.
Desault (dā-zō′), Pierre Joseph. French writer on surgery.....1744—1795.
Desbarres (bä′bär′), Joseph Frederick Walsh (*or* Wallet). English hydrographer.....1722—1824.
Desbrosses (dā′brŏs′), Jean Alfred. French painter.....1835—1906.
Descamps (dā′kăN′), Edouard, Baron. Belgian jurist and politician.....1847 ——.
Descartes (dā′kärt′), René. French philosopher.....1596—1650.
Deschamps (dā′shăN′), Louis Henri. French painter.....1846—1902.
Deschanel (dā′shä′nĕl′), Émile Auguste Étienne Martin. Fr. littérateur...1819—1904.
Deschanel, Paul Eugène Louis. French journalist and politician.....1856—1922.
Desfontaines (dā′fôN′tĕn′), René Louiche. French botanist and traveler...1750—1833.
Deshoulières (dā′zōō′lyā′), Antoinette, born du Ligier de La Garde. French poetess.....1638—1694.
Desjardins (dā′zhär′dăN′), Ernest Émile Antoine. French historian.....1823—1886.
Desjardins, Marie Catherine Hortense. *Madame (de) Villedieu.* Fr. novelist.1640?–1683.
De Smet (dē smĕt′), Peter John. Am. Jesuit missionary to the Indians.....1801—1872.
Desmoulins (dā′mōō′lăN′), Lucie Simplice Camille Benoît. French revolutionary leader and publicist.....1760—1794.
Desnoiresterres (dā′nwär′tār′), Gustave Le Brisoys. French author.....1817—1892.
Desnoyers (dā′nwä′yā′), Auguste Gaspard Louis Boucher, Baron. French engraver.....1779—1857.
Desor (dā-zôr′), Édouard. Swiss geologist and archæologist.....1811—1882.
De Soto (dē sō′tō; dā), Hernando *or* Fernando. Spanish explorer. Reached the Mississippi River in 1541.....1499?–1542.
Dessaix (dĕ′sā′), Joseph Marie, Count. *L′Intrépide.* French soldier.....1764—1834.
Dessalines (dā′sä′lēn′), Jean Jacques. Negro emperor of Haiti (1804–06)....1758—1806.
Dessolle (dĕ′sōl′), Jean Joseph Paul Augustin, Marquis. French general...1767—1828.
Destinn (dĕs′tĭn), Emmy. Bohemian operatic soprano.....1878 ——.
Destouches (dā′tōōsh′), Philippe Néricault. French dramatist.....1680—1754.
Destutt de Tracy (dĕs′tüt′ dē trä′sē′), Antoine Louis Claude. Count of Tracy. French philosopher.....1754—1836.
Detaille (dā-tä′y′), Jean Baptiste Édouard. French military painter.....1848—1912.
Deubler (doi′blĕr), Konrad. *The peasant philosopher.* Austrian philos.....1814—1884.
Deutsch (doich), Emmanuel Oscar. Jewish Hebraist in Germany.....1829—1873.
Devens (dĕv′ĕnz), Charles. American lawyer, orator, and soldier.....1820—1891.
De Vere (dē-vēr′), Aubrey, Sir. Irish poet.....1788—1846.
De Vere (dē vēr′), Aubrey Thomas. *Son of Sir A.* Irish poet and miscellaneous writer.....1814—1902.
Devereux (dĕv′ēr-ōō′; -ōōks′). See ESSEX, Earls of.
Devéria (dē-vā′rē-ä′), Eugène François Marie Joseph. French painter.....1805—1865.
Devéria, Jacques Jean Marie Achille. *Brother of preceding.* French designer and lithographer.....1800—1857.
Deville (dē-vēl′). See SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE.
De Vinne (dē vĭn′ē), Theodore Low. American printer.....1828—1914.
Devonshire (dĕv′ŭn-shēr), Georgiana Cavendish, Duchess of. Eng. beauty..1757—1806.
Devonshire, Spencer Compton Cavendish, eighth Duke of. English statesman.1833—1908.
Devrient (dĕv′ryänt′), Gustav Emil. German actor.....1803—1872.
Devrient, Ludwig. *Uncle of G. E.* German actor.....1784—1832.
Dewar (dū′ĕr), James, Sir. Scottish chemist. [*Liquid hydrogen.*].....1842—1923.
De Wet (dē vĕt′), Christian R. Boer general.....1854—1922.
De Wette (dē vĕt′ē), Wilhelm Martin Leberecht. German theologian.....1780—1849.
Dewey (dū′ĭ), Chester. American naturalist.....1784—1867.
Dewey, George. American admiral. [*Battle of Manila, May 1, 1898.*].....1837—1917.
Dewey, John. American philosopher and educator.....1859 ——.
Dewey, Melvil. American librarian. [*Dewey system.*].....1851 ——.
Dewey, Orville. American clergyman.....1794—1882.
De Witt (dē vĭt′), Jan. Dutch statesman.....1625—1672.
Dexter (dĕks′tĕr), Samuel. American statesman.....1761—1816.
Dhulip Singh (dŭ-lēp′ sĭng′; 147). Sikh maharajah, son of Runjit Singh....1838—1893.
Dias (dē′ăsh), Antonio Gonçalves (gôn-säl′vĕsh). Brazilian poet.....1823—1864.
Dias, Bartholomeu. Portuguese navigator. Disc. Cape of Good Hope.....1450?–1500.
Diaz (dē′ăs; dē′äth; 268), Porfirio. Pres. of Mexico (1877–80, '84–1911).....1830—1915.
Diaz de la Peña (dē′äth dā lä pān′yä; *F.* dē′äz′ dē lä pĕn′yä′), Narcisse Virgile. French-Spanish painter.....1807—1876.

Born. Died.

Díaz del Castillo (dē′äth dĕl käs-tēl′yō; 195, 268), Bernal. Spanish officer with Cortes in Mexico, and historian of New Spain.....ab. 1498—1560?
Dibdin (dĭb′dĭn), Charles. English naval song writer.....1745—1814.
Dibdin, Thomas Frognall. *Nephew of Charles.* English bibliographer.....1776—1847.
Dicey (dī′sĭ), Albert Venn. English educator and writer on law.....1835 ——.
Dick (dĭk), Thomas. Scottish author. [*Christian Philosopher.*].....1774—1857.
Dickens (dĭk′ĕnz; -ĭnz), Charles. English novelist.....1812—1870.
Dickinson (dĭk′ĭn-sŭn), Anna Elizabeth. American lecturer.....1842 ——.
Dickinson, Daniel Stevens. American lawyer and statesman.....1800—1866.
Dickinson, John. American political writer and leader.....1732—1808.
Dicquemare (dēk′mär′), Jacques François, Abbé. French naturalist.....1733—1789.
Diderot (dēd′rō′), Denis. French philosopher and writer.....1713—1784.
Didot (dē′dō′), Ambroise Firmin. French printer and publisher.....1790—1876.
Didot, Firmin. French publisher and typographer.....1764—1836.
Didron (dē′drôN′), Adolph Napoléon. French archæologist.....1806—1867.
Diebitsch, von (fŏn dē′bĭch), Hans Karl Friedrich Anton, Count. *Russ. Dibich-Zabalkanski* (dyĭ-bĕch′-zä-bäl-kän′skĕ), Ivan Ivanovich. Russian field marshal.....1785—1831.
Diefenbach (dē′fĕn-bäĸ), Lorenz. German philologist and author.....1806—1883.
Dielman (dēl′măn), Frederick. German-American painter and illustrator...1847 ——.
Diemen, van (vän dē′mĕn), Anton. Dutch gov. in the East Indies. He sent out an expedition under Tasman, who disc. Van Diemen's Land.....1593—1645.
Dieskau (dēs′kou), Ludwig August. German-French general in America....1701—1767.
Diesterweg (dēs′tĕr-vāĸ), Friedrich Adolf Wilhelm. German educator.....1790—1866.
Dieterici (dē′tē-rē′tsē), Karl Friedrich Wilhelm. German statistician.....1790—1859.
Dietrich (dē′trĭĸ), Christian Wilhelm Ernst. German painter.....1712—1774.
Dietrichson (dē′trĭk-sŏn), Lorentz Henrik Segelcke. Norwegian littérateur and poet.....1834 ——.
Diez (dēts), Friedrich Christian. German philologist. [*Romance Lang.*]...1794—1876.
Digby (dĭg′bĭ), Kenelm, Sir. English philosopher.....1603—1665.
Digges (dĭgz), Thomas. English astronomer and mathematician.....? —1595.
Dilke (dĭlk), Charles Wentworth, Sir. Eng. polit. leader, editor, and author.1843—1911.
Dillenius (dĭ-lē′nē-ŭs), *or* **Dillen** (dĭl′ĕn), Johann Jakob. German botanist.1687—1747.
Dillman (dĭl′măn), Christian Friedrich August. German Orientalist.....1823—1894.
Dillon (dĭl′ŭn), John. Irish political leader.....1851 ——.
Dindorf (dĭn′dôrf), Wilhelm. German philologist.....1802—1883.
Dingelstedt, von (fŏn dĭng′ĕl-shtĕt), Franz. German poet and dramatist...1814—1881.
Diniz (dē-nēsh′), *or* **Denis** (dē-nēsh′). King of Portugal (1279–1325).....1261—1325.
Diniz da Cruz e Silva (dē-nēsh′ dä krōōsh′ ä sĕl′vä), Antonio. Portuguese poet.1731—1799.
Dinter (dĭn′tĕr), Christian Friedrich. German educationist.....1760—1831.
Dinwiddie (dĭn-wĭd′ĭ; dĭn′wĭd-ĭ), Robert. Lieut. gov. of Virginia.....1690—1770.
Diocletian (dī′ō-klē′shăn). *Caius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus,* surnamed *Jovius.* Roman emperor (284–305).....245— 313.
Diodati (dē′ō-dä′tē), Giovanni. Swiss theologian.....1576—1649.
Diodorus, *or* **Diodorus Siculus** (dī′ō-dō′rŭs sĭk′ū-lŭs; 201). Roman hist...fl. 1st c. B. C.
Diogenes (dī-ŏj′ē-nēz). Greek Cynic philosopher.....B. C. 412?– 323?
Dion (dī′ŏn) of Syracuse. Revolutionary leader.....B. C. 408?– 353.
Dion Cassius Coccelanus (dī′ŏn kăsh′ĭ-ŭs kŏk′sē-yā′nŭs). Bithynian historian of Rome.....155— 240?
Dionis du Séjour (dyō′nēs′ dü sā′zhōōr′), Achille Pierre. French astronomer.1734—1794.
Dionysius (dī′ŏ-nĭsh′ĭ-ŭs). *The Elder.* Tyrant of Syracuse.....B. C. 430— 367.
Dionysius of Halicarnassus. Greek historian.....B. C. 54?– 7?
Dionysius Exiguus (ĕks-ĭg′ū-ŭs). An abbot at Rome. Reputed founder of the Christian era as now established.....? — 540?
Diophantus (dī′ō-făn′tŭs) of Alexandria. Greek algebraist.....fl. 3d c.
Dioscorides Pedanius (dī′ŏs-kōr′ĭ-dēz pē-dā′nĭ-ŭs). Greek medical writer..fl. 1st c. ?
Dippel (dĭp′ĕl), Johann Konrad. German rationalist.....1673—1734.
Dirck (dûrk). Sobriquet of THEODORIC ROMEYN.
Disraeli (dĭz-rā′lĭ; *formerly also* dĭz-rē′lĭ *or* dĭz′rā-ē′lĭ), Benjamin, Earl of Beaconsfield. Prime minister of England, and author.....1804—1881.
D'Israeli, Isaac. *Father of Benjamin.* English miscellaneous writer.....1766—1848.
Ditters von Dittersdorf (dĭt′ĕrs fŏn dĭt′ĕrs-dôrf), Karl. German composer.1739—1799.
Ditton (dĭt′ŭn), Humphrey. English mathematician.....1675—1715.
Dix (dĭks), Dorothea Lynde. American philanthropist.....1802—1887.
Dix, John Adams. American general and politician.....1798—1879.
Dix, Morgan. *Son of J. A.* American clergyman.....1827—1908.
Dixon (dĭk′sŭn), William Hepworth. English author.....1821—1879.
Dmitriev (d′mē′trē-yĕf), Ivan Ivanovich. Russian poet.....1760—1837.
Doane (dōn), George Washington. American Protestant Episcopal bishop...1799—1859.
Doane, William Croswell. *Son of preceding.* American P. E. bishop.....1832—1913.
Dobell (dō-bĕl′), Sydney Thompson. *Sydney Yendys.* English poet.....1824—1874.
Döbereiner (dû′bē-rī′nĕr), Johann Wolfgang. German chemist.....1780—1849.
Döbrentei (dû′brĕn-tā-ē), Gábor. Hungarian author.....1786—1851.
Dobrizhoffer (dō′brĭts-hŏf′ĕr), Martin. Jesuit missionary in S. America....1717—1791.
Dobrowsky, *or* **Dobrovský** (dō′brŏf-skē), Joseph. Bohem. Slavic philologist.1753—1829.
Dobson (dŏb′sŭn), (Henry) Austin. English poet and critic.....1840—1921.
Doddridge (dŏd′rĭj), Philip. English dissenting divine.....1702—1751.
Döderlein (dû′dĕr-lin), Ludwig. German classical philologist.....1791—1863.
Dodge (dŏj), Mary Abigail. *Gail Hamilton.* American writer.....1830?–1896.
Dodge, Mary Elizabeth, born Mapes. American authoress.....1838—1905.
Dodgson (dŏj′sŭn), Charles Lutwidge. *Lewis Carroll.* English mathematician and story-writer. [*Alice in Wonderland.*].....1832—1898.
Dodington (dŏd′ĭng-tŭn), George Bubb, Baron Melcombe. Eng. politician..1691—1762.
Dodsley (dŏdz′lĭ), Robert. English poet, playwright, and bookseller.....1703—1764.
Doesticks (dō′stĭks′), P. B., Q. K. Philander. Pseudonym of MORTIMER THOMSON.
Dohrn (dōrn), Anton. German naturalist.....1840—1909.
Dolbear (dōl′bĕr), Amos Emerson. American educator and physicist.....1837—1910.
Dolci (dōl′chē), *or* **Dolce** (-chā), Carlo *or* Carlino. Tuscan painter.....1616—1686.
Dole (dōl), Nathan Haskell. American translator, author, and editor.....1852 ——.
Dolet (dō′lĕ′), Étienne. French scholar.....1509—1546.
Dolgoruki (dál′gá-rōō-kē), *or* **Dolgorukova** (-rōō-ká′vŏ), Ekaterina Mikhaylovna. Russian princess and author, morganatic wife of Alexander II....1846 ——.
Dolgoruki, Vasili Vladimirovich. Russian field marshal.....1667—1746.
Döllinger (dûl′ĭng-ĕr), Johann Joseph Ignaz. Ger. Old Catholic theologian.1799—1890.
Dollond (dŏl′ŭnd), John. Eng. optician. Inventor of achromatic telescope..1706—1761.
Dolomieu, de (dē dō′lō′myû′), Déodat Guy Sylvain Tancrède Gratet. French geologist and mineralogist.....1750—1801.
Domat, *or* **Daumat** (dō′mä′), Jean. French jurist.....1625—1696.
Dombrowski, *more correctly* **Dąbrowski** (dōm-brŏf′skē; dōm-brôs′kē), Jan Henryk. Polish general.....1755—1818.
Domeneoh (dŏ′mē-nĕk′), Emmanuel Henri Dieudonné. French author.....1825—1903.
Domenichi (dō-mā′nē-kē), Luigi. Italian writer and translator.....1515—1564.
Domenichino (-kē′nō). Real name *Domenico Zampieri.* Bolognese painter.1581—1641.
Domenico (dō-mā′nē-kō), Alexis. *Il Greco.* See THEOTOCOPULI.
Domett (dŏm′ĕt), Alfred. English author and politician.....1811—1887.
Dominic (dŏm′ĭ-nĭk), Saint, *or* **Domingo de Guzmán** (dō-mēn′gō dā gōōth-män′). Spanish founder of the order of Dominicans.....1170—1221.
Domitian (dō-mĭsh′ĭ-ăn; dō-mĭsh′ăn). *Titus Flavius Domitianus Augustus.* Roman emperor (81–96).....51— 96.
Donaldson (dŏn′ăld-sŭn), John William. English classical philologist.....1811—1861.
Donatello (dŏn′ä-tĕl′lō), *or* **Donato** (dō-nä′tō). Italian sculptor.....1386—1466.
Donati (dō-nä′tē), Giovanni Battista. Italian astronomer.....1826—1873.
Donatus (dō-nā′tŭs), Bishop of Casæ Nigræ. Founder of the Donatists.....fl. 305.
Donders (dŏn′dĕrs), Frans Cornelis. Dutch oculist.....1818—1889.
Donizetti (dō′nē-dzĕt′tē), Gaetano. Italian musical composer.....1797—1848
Donne (dŏn; dŭn), John. English divine and poet.....1573—1631.
Donnelly (dŏn′ĕl-ĭ), Ignatius. American author. [*The Great Cryptogram.*].1831—1901.
Dono, di (dē dō′nō), Paolo. See UCCELLO, Paolo.

Born. Died.

Donoso Cortés (dō-nō'sō kôr-tās'), Juan Francisco María de la Salud, Marquis de Valdegamas. Spanish statesman.....1809—1853.
Donovan (dŏn'ō-văn), Edward. English naturalist.....1768—1837.
Doo (dōō), George Thomas. English engraver.....1800—1886.
Dora d'Istria (dō'rä dēs'trē-ä). Pseudonym of the Princess *Elena Ghica* (Princess Koltsof-Masalski). Roumanian author.....1828—1888.
Dorat (dō'rä'), Claude Joseph. French poet.....1734—1780.
Doré (dō'rā'), Paul Gustave. French illustrator, painter, and sculptor.....1833—1883.
Doria (dō'rē-ä), Andrea. Genoese admiral and statesman.....1468—1560.
Dorigny (dō'rēn'yē'), Nicolas, Sir. French engraver.....1657—1746.
Dorner (dôr'nĕr), Isaak August. German theologian.....1809—1884.
Dörpfeld (dûrp'fĕlt), Wilhelm. German archæologist.....1853 ——.
Dorr (dôr), Thomas Wilson. American politician. [*Dorr's rebellion.*].....1805—1854.
Dorset (dôr'sĕt), Charles Sackville, sixth Earl of. English wit and poet.....1638—1706.
Dorset, Thomas Sackville, first Earl of. English statesman and author.....1536—1608.
Dorsey (dôr'sĭ), James Owen. American ethnologist.....1848—1895.
Dorsey, John Syng. American surgeon and physician.....1783—1818.
Dosso Dossi (dŏs'sō dŏs'sē). *Giovanni di Niccolò Lutero.* Ital. painter....1479?-1542.
Dost Mohammed Khan (dŏst mō-hăm'mĕd kän'). Ameer of Afghanistan (1826–63), and founder of the reigning dynasty.....1793—1863.
Dostoevski (dŏs'tä-yĕf'skē), Feodor Mikhaylovich. Russian novelist.....1821—1881.
Dou, *or* **Dow** (dou), Gerard. Dutch painter.....1613—1675.
Douay (dōō'ā'), Félix Charles. French general.....1816—1879.
Douce (dous; dōōs), Francis. English antiquary.....1757—1834.
Doucet (dōō'sĕ'), Henri Lucien. French painter.....1856—1896.
Douglas (dŭg'lăs), Archibald, fifth Earl of Angus. *The Great Earl. Bell-the-Cat.* Scottish nobleman.....1449?-1514.
Douglas, Gawin *or* Gavin. *Son of Archibald Bell-the-Cat.* Scottish poet...1474?-1522.
Douglas, Stephen Arnold. American political leader.....1813—1861.
Douglass, Frederick. Amer. antislavery orator and journalist; orig. a slave.1817—1895.
Doumer (dōō'mûr'; -mā'), Paul. French politician and colonial administrator.....1857 ——.
Doumic (dōō'mēk'), René. French literary and dramatic critic.....1860 ——.
Dousa (dou'sä), Janus. *Jan van der Does.* Du. statesman, hist., and poet..1545—1604.
Dove (dō'vē), Heinrich Wilhelm. German physicist.....1803—1879.
Dovizio (dō-vēt'syō), Bernardo. See BIBBIENA.
Dow (dou), Lorenzo. American preacher.....1777—1834.
Dow, Neal. American total abstinence advocate. [*Maine prohibition law.*]..1804—1897.
Dowden (dou'dĕn), Edward. Irish critic (Goethe, Shakespeare, etc.).....1843—1913.
Dowie (dou'ĭ), John Alexander. Scottish religious organizer and charlatan in America.....1848—1907.
Downing (doun'ĭng), Andrew Jackson. American landscape architect.....1815—1852.
Downing, Jack, Major. Pseudonym of SEBA SMITH.
Dowson (dou'sŭn), Ernest Christopher. English poet.....1867—1900.
Doyen (dwä'yăN'), Gabriel François. French historical painter.....1726—1806.
Doyle (doil), Arthur Conan, Sir. British story-writer. [*Sherlock Holmes.*]..1859 ——.
Doyle, Richard. English artist.....1824—1883.
Dozy (dō'zē; dō'zē'), Reinhart. Dutch Orientalist.....1820—1883.
Drake (drāk), Francis, Sir. English navigator and admiral.....1540?-1596.
Drake (drä'kĕ), Friedrich. German sculptor.....1805—1882.
Drake (drāk), Joseph Rodman. American poet. [*The Culprit Fay.*].....1795—1820.
Drake, Samuel Gardner. American antiquarian and historian.....1798—1875.
Draper (drā'pĕr), Andrew Sloan. Am. educator. N. Y. comm'r of education.1848 ——.
Draper, Henry. American physiologist and chemist.....1837—1882.
Draper, John Christopher. *Brother of Henry.* Am. physiol. and chemist...1835—1885.
Draper, John William. *Father of Henry and John C.* American chemist and physiologist.....1811—1882.
Drapeyron (drä'pā'rôN'), Ludovic. French historian and geographer.....1839—1901.
Drapier, M. B. (drā'pĭ-ēr). A pseudonym of JONATHAN SWIFT.
Drayton (drā'tŭn), Michael. English poet.....1563—1631.
Drayton, William Henry. American revolutionary leader.....1742—1779.
Drelincourt (drē-lăN'kōōr'), Charles. French Protestant minister.....1595—1669.
Drevet (drē-vĕ'), Pierre. French engraver.....1664—1738.
Drew (drōō), John. American actor.....1853 ——.
Dreyfus (drā'fŭs'), Alfred. French artillery officer. Convicted of treason on forged papers, and imprisoned on Île du Diable. Conviction finally set aside and Dreyfus declared innocent and restored to rank.....1859 ——.
Dreyschock (drī'shŏk), Alexander. Bohemian composer.....1818—1869.
Dreyse, von (fŏn drī'zĕ), Johann Nikolaus. German mechanician. Inventor of the needle gun.....1787—1867.
Driver (drī'vĕr), Samuel Rolles. English clergyman and Biblical scholar....1846—1914.
Drosinis (drō-sē'nĭs), George. Greek poet.....1859 ——.
Drouais (drōō'ā'), Jean Germain. French painter.....1763—1788.
Drouot (drōō'ō'), Antoine, Count. French general of artillery.....1774—1847.
Drouyn de Lhuys (drōō'ăN' dē lü-ēs'), Édouard. French diplomatist.....1805—1881.
Droysen (droi'zĕn), Johann Gustav. German historian.....1808—1884.
Droz (drōz), Antoine Gustave. French author.....1832—1895.
Drummond (drŭm'ŭnd), Henry. Scottish clergyman and author.....1851—1897.
Drummond, Thomas. Scottish engineer, and administrator in Ireland. [*Drummond light.*].....1797—1840.
Drummond, William, of Hawthornden. Scottish poet.....1585—1649.
Drummond, William Henry. Irish-Canadian physician and poet.....1854—1907.
Drusus (drōō'sŭs), Nero Claudius. *Germanicus.* Roman general.....B. C. 38— 9.
Dryander (drü-än'dĕr), Jonas. Swedish naturalist.....1748—1810.
Dryden (drī'dĕn), John. English poet and dramatist.....1631—1700.
Drygalski, von (fŏn drĭ-gäl'skĭ), Erich. Ger. geographer and polar explorer.1865 ——.
Duane (dū-ān'), William. American editor and politician.....1760—1835.
Duane, William John. *Son of William.* Lawyer. Sec. U. S. treasury.....1780—1865.
Dubarry (dü'bà'rē'), Armand. French journalist.....1836 ——.
Du Barry, Madame. See BARRY, DU.
Dübner (düp'nĕr), Johann Friedrich. German philologist.....1802—1867.
Dubois (dü'bwä'), Clément François Théodore. French composer and organist.....1837 ——.
Dubois, Guillaume, Cardinal. French statesman.....1656—1723.
Dubois, Paul. French sculptor and painter.....1829—1905.
Du Boisgobey (dü bwä'gō'bā'), Fortuné Hippolyte Auguste. Fr. writer.....1821—1891.
Du Bois-Reymond (dü bwä'-rā'môN'), Emil. German physiologist.....1818—1896.
Dubos (dü'bŏs'), Jean Baptiste. French historian and writer on art.....1670—1742.
Dubs (dōōps), Jakob. Swiss statesman.....1822—1879.
Dubufe (dü'büf'), Claude Marie. French painter.....1790—1864.
Dubufe, Édouard Marie Guillaume. French painter.....1853—1909.
Dubufe, Louis Édouard. *Father of É. M. Guillaume.* French painter.....1820—1883.
Du Camp (dü käN'), Maxime. French author.....1822—1894.
Du Cange (dü käNzh'), Charles du Fresne. Fr. historian and philologist....1610—1688.
Ducarel (dü'ka'rĕl'), André Coltée. French antiquary in England.....1713—1785.
Duccio di Buoninsegna (dōōt'chō dē bwō'nēn-sā'nyä). Italian painter.....1260?-1339?
Du Chaillu (dü shä'yü'), Paul Belloni. Franco-Am. traveler and author....1835—1903.
Du Chastelet, *or* **Du Châtelet** (dü shä't'-lĕ'), Gabrielle Émilie, born le Tonnelier de Breteuil, Marquise. French authoress.....1706—1749.
Duché (dü-shā'), Jacob. Chaplain of the first Continental Congress.....1737—1798.
Duchesne (dü'shĕn'), André. French geographer and historiographer.....1584—1640.
Duchesne, Père. Sobriquet of JACQUES RENÉ HÉBERT.
Ducis (dü'sēs'), Jean François. French dramatic poet.....1733—1816.
Duckworth (dŭk'wûrth), John Thomas, Sir. British admiral.....1748—1817.
Duclos (dü'klō'), Charles Pinot. French wit and writer.....1704—1772.
Ducommun (dü'kō'mŭN'), Élie. Swiss philanthropist. [*Nobel peace prize, 1902.*].....1833—1906.
Ducornet (dü'kôr'nĕ'), Louis César Joseph. French painter.....1806—1856.
Ducos (dü'kō'), Pierre Roger. French politician and lawyer.....1754—1816.

Born. Died.

Ducrot (dü'krō'), Auguste Alexandre. French general.....1817—1882.
Dudeney (dūd'nĭ), Henry, Mrs., born Whiffen. English novelist.....1866 ——.
Dudevant (düd'vän'), Amantine Lucile Aurore, Madame, born Dupin. *George Sand.* French novelist.....1804—1876.
Dudley (dŭd'lĭ), Benjamin Winslow. American surgeon.....1785—1870.
Dudley, Joseph. Governor of Massachusetts.....1647—1720.
Dudley, Robert, Earl of Leicester. Favorite of Queen Elizabeth of England.1532?-1588.
Duer (dū'ĕr), John. American jurist. [*Marine Insurance.*].....1782—1858.
Duer, William Alexander. *Brother of John.* American jurist and educator.1780—1858.
Duez (dü'ĕz'), Ernest Ange. French painter.....1843—1896.
Dufaure (dü'fōr'), Jules Armand Stanislas. French statesman.....1798—1881.
Du Fay (dü fā'), Charles François de Cisternay. French chemist.....1698—1739.
Duff (dŭf), Alexander. Scottish missionary in India.....1806—1878.
Duff, Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant, Sir. Scot. politician and misc. writer..1829—1906.
Dufferin and Ava (dŭf'ĕr-ĭn, ā'vä), Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, Marquis of. Eng. statesman. Governor-general of Canada (1872–79)....1826—1902.
Duffy (dŭf'ĭ), Charles Gavan, Sir. Irish and Australian statesman and author.1816—1903.
Dufour (dü'fōōr'), Guillaume Henri. Swiss general.....1787—1875.
Dufrénoy (dü'frā'nwä'), Adelaïde, born Gillette-Billet. French writer.....1765—1825.
Dufresny (dü'frĕ'nē'), Charles Rivière. French dramatist.....1648—1724.
Dugdale (dŭg'dāl), William, Sir. English antiquary.....1605—1686.
Dughet (dü'gĕ'), Gaspard. *Le Guaspre.* French painter at Rome.....1613—1675.
Duguay-Trouin (dü'gĕ'-trōō'ăN'), René. French admiral.....1673—1736.
Du Guesclin (dü gĕ'klăN'), Bertrand. Constable of France.....1320?-1380.
Duhamel (dü'à'mĕl'), Jean Baptiste. French natural philosopher.....1624—1706.
Dühring (dü'rĭng), Eugen Carl. German philosopher.....1833—1901.
Dujardin (dü'zhàr'dăN'), Félix. French zoölogist.....1801—1860.
Du Jardin (dü zhàr'dăN'), Karel. Dutch painter.....1622?-1678.
Dulaure (dü'lōr'), Jacques Antoine. French historian.....1755—1835.
Duller (dōōl'ĕr), Eduard. German historian and poet.....1809—1853.
Dumanoir (dü'mà'nwär'), Philippe François Pinel. French dramatist.....1806—1865.
Dumarsais (dü'màr'sĕ'), César Chesneau. French grammarian.....1676—1756.
Dumas (dü'mà'), Alexandre. French romantic novelist and dramatist.....1802—1870.
Dumas, Alexandre. *Dumas fils.* French dramatist and novelist.....1824—1895.
Du Maurier (dü mō'ryā'), George Louis Palmella Busson. French illustrator and novelist in England. [*London Punch. Trilby.*].....1834—1896.
Duméril (dü'mā'rēl'), André Marie Constant. Fr. physician and naturalist..1774—1860.
Dumesnil (dü'mĕ'nēl'), Marie Françoise Marchand. French actress.....1711—1803.
Dümichen (dü'mē-kĕn), Johannes. German Egyptologist.....1833—1894.
Dumont (dü'môN'), Augustin Alexandre. French sculptor.....1801—1884.
Dumont, Pierre Étienne Louis. Swiss publicist and expositor of Benthamism.1759—1829.
Dumont d'Urville (dür'vēl'), Jules Sébastien César. French navigator.....1790—1842.
Dumoulin (dü'mōō'lăN'), Charles. French jurist.....1500—1566.
Dumouriez (dü'mōō'ryā'), Charles François. French general.....1739—1823.
Dunant (dü'năN'), Jean Henry. Swiss physician and philanthropist. [*International amity. Nobel peace prize, 1901.*].....1828—1910.
Dunbar (dŭn'bär), Paul Laurence. American negro poet.....1872—1906.
Dunbar (dŭn-bär'), William. Scottish poet.....1465?-1530?
Duncan (dŭn'kăn) **I.** King of Scotland (1034–40), murdered by Macbeth.... ? —1040.
Duncan, Adam, Viscount Duncan of Camperdown. British admiral.....1731—1804.
Duncker (dōōnk'ĕr), Maximilian Wolfgang. German historian.....1811—1886.
Dundas (dŭn-dăs'), Henry, Viscount Melville. British statesman.....1742—1811.
Dundee (dŭn-dē'), Viscount. See GRAHAM, John.
Dundonald (dŭn-dŏn'ăld), Thomas Cochrane, tenth Earl of. *Lord Cochrane.* English admiral.....1775—1860.
Dunglisson, *or* **Dunglison** (dŭng'glĭ-sŭn), Robley. American physician and medical writer.....1798—1869.
Dunmore (dŭn'mōr'), John Murray, fourth Earl. Governor of Virginia.....1732—1809.
Dunne (dŭn), Finley Peter. American humorist. [*Mr. Dooley.*].....1867 ——.
Dunning (dŭn'ĭng), John, first Baron Ashburton. English lawyer.....1731—1783.
Dunois, de (dē dü'nwä'), Jean, Count. *The Bastard of Orleans.* French commander, and one of the national heroes of France.....1403?-1468.
Duns Scotus (dŭns skō'tŭs), Joannes. *The Subtle Doctor.* Scottish scholastic theologian.....1265?-1308.
Dunstan (dŭn'stăn), Saint. Archbishop of Canterbury.....925— 988.
Dunster (dŭn'stĕr), Henry. First president of Harvard College.....1612?-1659.
Düntzer (dün'tsĕr), Johann Heinrich Josef. German philologist.....1813—1901.
Dupanloup (dü'pän'lōō'), Félix Antoine Philibert. French prelate.....1802—1878.
Duperré (dü'pĕ'rā'), Victor Guy, Baron. French admiral.....1775—1846.
Duperrey (dü'pĕ'rĕ'), Louis Isidore. French hydrographer.....1786—1865.
Duperron (dü'pĕ'rôN'), Jacques Davy. French cardinal.....1556—1618.
Dupetit-Thouars (dü'p'-tē'-tōō'ár'), Louis Marie Aubert. French botanist.1758—1831.
Dupin (dü'păn'), Jean Henri. French dramatic author.....1791?-1887.
Dupleix (dü'plĕks'), Joseph François, Marquis. French governor in India....1697—1763.
Duplessis (dü'plĕ'sē'), Georges Victor Antoine Gratet. Fr. art historian....1834—1899.
Du Plessis-Mornay. See MORNAY.
Duployé (dü'plwä'yā'), Émile. French stenographer. [*Duployé method.*]..1833—1913.
Duponceau (dü'pôN'sō'; *Angl.* dū-pŏn'sō), Peter Stephen, originally Pierre Étienne. Franco-American lawyer and scholar.....1760—1844.
Dupont (dū-pŏnt'), Samuel Francis. American rear admiral.....1803—1865.
Du Pont de Nemours (dü' pôN' dē nĕ-mōōr'), Pierre Samuel. *Grandfather of Samuel Francis Dupont.* French political economist.....1739—1817.
Dupré (dü'prā'), Giovanni. Italian sculptor.....1817—1882.
Dupré, Jules. French landscape painter.....1812—1889.
Duprez (dü'prā'), Gilbert Louis. French operatic tenor.....1806—1896.
Dupuis (dü'pwē'), Charles François. French savant and philosopher.....1742—1809.
Dupuytren (dü'pwē'trăN'), Guillaume, Baron. French anatomist.....1777—1835.
Duquesne (dü'kān'), Abraham, Marquis. French naval commander.....1610—1688.
Duquesnoy (dü'kē'nwä'), François. Flemish sculptor.....1594—1646.
Durán (dōō-rän'), Agustín. Spanish author and critic.....1789—1862.
Duran (dü'răN'), Carolus. Real name *Charles Auguste Émile Durand.* French portrait painter.....1837—1917.
Durand (dü'răN'), Alice Marie Céleste, born Fleury. Pseudonym *Henri Gréville.* French author.....1842—1902.
Durand (dū-rănd'), Asher Brown. American painter and engraver.....1796—1886.
Durant (dū-rănt'), Henry Fowle. Originally *Henry Welles Smith.* Founder of Wellesley College.....1822—1881.
Durante (dōō-rän'tā), Francesco. Italian composer of sacred music.....1684—1755.
Dürer (dü'rĕr), Albrecht *or* Albert. German painter and engraver.....1471—1528.
Duret (dü'rĕ'), Francisque Joseph. French sculptor.....1804—1865.
D'Urfey (dûr'fĭ), Thomas. English poet and dramatist.....1653—1723.
Düringsfeld, von (fŏn dü'rĭngs-fĕlt), Ida. German authoress.....1815—1876.
Durkheim (dür'kăm'), Émile. French sociologist and philosopher.....1858 ——.
Duroc (dü'rōk'), Gérard Christophe Michel, Duke of Friuli. Fr. general....1772—1813.
Duruy (dü'rü-ē'), Victor. French historian, and minister of education.....1811—1894.
Duse (dōō'zā), Eleonora. *Signora Checchi.* Italian actress.....1859—1924.
Du Sommerard (dü sŏm'rär'), Alexandre. French archæologist.....1779—1842.
Dussek (dōō'sĕk), Jan Ladislav. Bohemian musical composer.....1761—1812.
Dustin (dŭs'tĭn), Hannah. American heroine of Indian wars.....1660— ?
Dutrochet (dü'trō'shĕ'), René Joachim Henri. French physiologist.....1776—1847.
Duval (dü'vàl'), Claude. Noted highwayman in England.....1643—1670.
Duvergier de Hauranne (dü'vĕr'zhyā' dē ō'rän'), Jean. French Jansenist theologian.....1581—1643.
Duvergier de Hauranne, Prosper. French statesman and writer.....1798—1881.
Duyckinck (dī'kĭnk), Evert Augustus. Am. writer. With his brother, *George Long Duyckinck* (1823–1863), he compiled a "Cyc. of Am. Lit.".1816—1878.
Duyse, van (vän doi'zē), Prudens. Flemish poet.....1804—1859.
Dvořák, *Boh.* **Dvořák** (dvôr'zhäk), Anton. Bohemian composer.....1841—1904.
Dwight (dwīt), John Sullivan. American musical critic.....1813—1893.

Born. Died.

Dwight, Timothy. American divine. President of Yale College.....1752—1817.
Dwight, Timothy. *Grandson of preceding.* American educationist. President of Yale University (1886–1899).....1828—1916.
Dyce (dīs), Alexander. Scottish editor and scholar. [*Shakespeare.*].....1798—1869.
Dyce, William. Scottish historical painter.....1806—1864.
Dyck, *or* **Dijk, van** (văn dīk′), Philip. Dutch painter.....1680?—1752.
Dyer (dī′ẽr), George. English scholar and author.....1755—1841.
Dyer, John. English poet.....1700?—1758.
Dyer, *or* **Dyar** (dī′ẽr), Mary. A Quaker martyr, hanged in Boston.....? — 1660.
Dyer, William Turner Thiselton, Sir. English botanist.....1843 ——.
Dymond (dī′mŭnd), Jonathan. English Quaker writer and moralist.....1796—1828.

E

Eadmer, *or* Edmer (ĕd′mẽr). *English* monk and historian.....? —1124?
Eads (ēdz), James Buchanan. American engineer. [*Miss. Riv. jetties.*].....1820—1887.
Eames (āmz), Emma. American operatic soprano.....1867 ——.
Earle (ûrl), Alice, born Morse. American writer on Am. Colonial subjects...1853—1911.
Earle, Pliny. American inventor.....1762—1832.
Earlom (ûr′lŭm), Richard. English engraver.....1743—1822.
Early (ûr′lĭ), Jubal Anderson. Confederate general.....1816—1894.
Eastlake (ēst′lāk), Charles Locke, Sir. English painter and art critic.....1793—1865.
Eaton (ē′tŭn), Amos. American naturalist.....1776—1842.
Eaton, John. American educator. U. S. com'r of education (1871–86).....1829—1906.
Eaton, William. American soldier. Consul at Tunis.....1764—1811.
Ebeling (ā′bĕl-lĭng), *Adolf.* German writer and journalist.....1827—1896.
Ebeling, Christoph Daniel. German geographer and historian.....1741—1817.
Eberhard (ā′bẽr-härt), Johann August. German philosopher and writer.....1739—1809.
Ebers (ā′bẽrs), Georg Moritz. German Egyptologist and novelist.....1837—1898.
Ebert (ā′bẽrt), Friedrich Adolf. German bibliographer.....? —1834.
Éblé (ā′blā′), Jean Baptiste. French general.....1758—1812.
Ecchellensis (ĕk′ĕ-lĕn′sĭs), Abraham. Maronite Orientalist.....? —1664.
Echegaray (ā′chā-gä-rī′), José. Spanish dramatist. [*Nobel prize for literature, 1904.*].....1832?—1916.
Echenique (ā′chā-nē′kā), José Rufino. Peruvian soldier.....1808—1879.
Eckermann (ĕk′ẽr-man), Johann Peter. German author and editor.....1792—1854.
Eckersberg (ĕk′ẽrs-bẽrk), Christoff Vilhelm. Danish painter.....1783—1853.
Eckford (ĕk′fẽrd), Henry. American shipbuilder.....1775—1832.
Eckhart (ĕk′härt), Meister (Master). Father of German Mysticism.....1260?—1327?
Eckhel (ĕk′hĕl), Joseph Hilarius. Austrian numismatist.....1737—1798.
Eddy (ĕd′ĭ), Mary Baker Glover, Mrs. Founder of Christian Science. [*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.*].....1821—1910.
Edelinck (ā′dā-lĭŋk), Gerard. Flemish engraver in France.....1640—1707.
Eden (ē′dĕn), Richard. English writer on travels.....1521?—1576.
Edgeworth (ĕj′wûrth), Maria. English novelist.....1767—1849.
Edhem Pasha (ĕd′hĕm′ pä-shä′). Turkish statesman.....1813—1893.
Edison (ĕd′ĭ-sŭn), Thomas Alva. American electrician and inventor.....1847 ——.
Edmund, *or* **Eadmund** (ĕd′mŭnd), **II.** *Ironside.* King of the English (1016) 981?–1016.
Edmund, Saint. *Edmund Rich.* Archbishop of Canterbury.....1170?—1240.
Edmunds (ĕd′mŭndz), George Franklin. American lawyer and statesman..1828—1919.
Edrisi (ĕd-rē′sē), *or* **Idrisi** (ĭd-rē′sē). Arabian geographer.....1099?—1180?
Edward (ĕd′wẽrd). *The Martyr.* King of the English (975–978).....963?– 978.
Edward, *or* **Eadward.** *The Confessor.* King of the English (1042–66).....1002?—1066.
Edward I. *Longshanks.* King of England (1272–1307).....1239—1307.
Edward II. King of England (1307–27). Lost the battle of Bannockburn....1284—1327.
Edward III. King of England (1327–77). Gained battle of Crécy, 1346.....1312—1377.
Edward IV. King of England (1461–70; 1471–83). [*Wars of the Roses.*]...1442—1483.
Edward V. King of England (1483). Murdered in the Tower, with his brother the Duke of York, by order of his uncle the Duke of Gloucester (Richard III.).....1470—1483.
Edward VI. King of England (1547–53). Son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour.1537—1553.
Edward VII. King of England (1901–10). Son of Victoria.....1841—1910.
Edward. *The Black Prince. Son of Edward III.* Prince of Wales.....1330—1376.
Edward, Thomas. Scottish naturalist.....1814—1886.
Edwardes (ĕd′wẽrdz), Herbert Benjamin, Sir. English general in India.....1819—1868.
Edwards, Amelia Ann Blandford. English novelist and Egyptologist.....1831—1892.
Edwards, George. English ornithologist.....1694—1773.
Edwards, Henri Milne. See MILNE-EDWARDS.
Edwards, Jonathan. Am. divine and metaphysician. [*Freedom of the Will*].1703—1758.
Edwards, Jonathan. *Son of preceding.* Am. theol. and metaphysician.....1745—1801.
Edwin (ĕd′wĭn) *or* **Eadwine.** King of Northumbria (617–633).....585?– 633.
Eeckhout, van den (văn dĕn āk′hout), Gerbrand. Dutch painter.....1621—1674.
Effen, van (văn ĕf′ĕn), Justus. Dutch writer.....1684—1735.
Égalité (ā′gȧ.lē′tā′), Philippe. See ORLÉANS, D', Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke.
Egbert (ĕg′bẽrt). *The Great.* King of the West Saxons (802–839) and first overlord or "king" of the English (827–839).....? —839.
Egede (ĕg′ē-dē), Hans. Danish missionary to Greenland.....1686—1758.
Egerton (ĕj′ẽr-tŭn), Francis Leveson-Gower, Earl of Ellesmere. English statesman and author.....1800—1857.
Egerton, Thomas, Baron Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley. Lord chanc. of Eng.1540?–1617.
Eggleston (ĕg′lz-tŭn), Edward. American author.....1837—1902.
Eggleston, George Cary. American journalist and author.....1839—1911.
Eginhard (ā′gĭn-härt), *or* **Einhard** (īn′härt). German secretary, and biographer of Charlemagne.....770— 840.
Egleston (ĕg′′lz-tŭn), Thomas. American mining engineer.....1832—1900.
Egmont (ĕg′mŏn′; *Eng.* ĕg′mŏnt), Lamoral, Count of. Flemish soldier and statesman.....1522—1568.
Ehrenberg (ā′rĕn-bẽrk), Christian Gottfried. German naturalist.....1795—1876.
Eichberg (īk′bẽrk), Julius. German-American musician.....1824—1893.
Eichendorf, von (fŏn ī′kĕn-dôrf), Joseph, Baron. German poet, novelist, and dramatist.....1788—1857.
Eichhorn (īk′hôrn), Johann Gottfried. German Biblical critic.....1752—1827.
Eichwald (īk′vält), Karl Eduard. Russian naturalist.....1795—1876.
Eiffel (ĕ′fĕl′), Alexandre Gustave. French engineer. [*The Eiffel Tower.*]..1832—1923.
Einhard. See EGINHARD.
Eisenlohr (ī′zĕn-lōr), August. German Egyptologist.....1832—1902.
Elagabalus (ĕ′lȧ-gȧb′ȧ-lŭs), *or* **Heliogabalus** (hē′lĭ-ō-gȧb′ȧ-lŭs). *Varius Avitus Bassianus.* Emperor of Rome (218–222).....205?– 222.
Eldon (ĕl′dŭn), John Scott, Earl of. Lord chancellor of England.....1751—1838.
Elgar (ĕl′gär), Edward, Sir. English composer.....1857 ——.
Elgin (ĕl′gĭn), James Bruce, eighth Earl of. British statesman. Governor-general of Canada and later viceroy of India.....1811—1863.
Elgin, Thomas Bruce, seventh Earl of. *Father of James Bruce.* British diplomatist. [*Elgin marbles.*].....1766—1841.
Elgin and Kincardine (kĭn-kär′dĭn), Victor Alexander Bruce, ninth Earl of. *Son of James Bruce.* English administrator. Viceroy of India (1894–99)...1849—1917.
Elia (ē′lĭ-ȧ; *Lamb intended the name, which was that of an Italian acquaintance, to be pronounced El′lia, but this pronunciation has apparently never been used to any extent*). Pseudonym of CHARLES LAMB.
Elias Levita (ē-lī′ȧs lē-vī′tȧ). Properly *Eliah ben Ascher ha Levi.* Jewish Hebraist in Germany.....1472?–1549.
Élie de Beaumont (ā′lē′ dē bō′mŏn′), Jean Baptiste Armand Louis Léonce. French geologist.....1798—1874.
Eliot (ĕl′ĭ-ŭt), Charles William. Am. educator. Pres. Harvard Univ. (1869–1909).1834 ——.
Eliot, George. Pseudonym of *Mary Ann Evans (Lewes) (Cross).* English novelist and poet.....1819—1880.
Eliot, John, Sir. English statesman and orator.....1592—1632.

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Eliot, John. *Apostle to the Indians.* American clergyman.....1604—1690.
Eliott, George Augustus, Baron Heathfield of Gibraltar. British general....1717—1790.
Elizabeth (ē-lĭz′ȧ-bĕth). Queen of England (1558–1603). Daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn.....1533—1603.
Elizabeth. *Pauline Elizabeth Ottilie Luise,* born Princess of Wied. *Carmen Sylva.* Queen of Roumania and author.....1843—1916.
Elizabeth Petrovna (pä-trō′v′nä). Empress of Russia (1741–62).....1709—1762.
Elkins (ĕl′kĭnz), Stephen Benton. American lawyer and senator.....1841—1911.
Ellenborough (ĕl′ĕn-bŭr′ŭ), Edward Law, first Baron. Chief justice of Eng. 1750—1818.
Ellery (ĕl′ẽr-ĭ), William. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.....1727—1820.
Ellet (ĕl′ĕt), Charles. American engineer.....1810—1862.
Ellicott (ĕl′ĭ-kŏt), Andrew. American astronomer.....1754—1820.
Ellicott, Charles John. English bishop and author.....1819—1905.
Elliotson (ĕl′ĭ-ŭt-sŭn), John. English physician and writer.....1791—1868.
Elliott (ĕl′ĭ-ŭt). Charles Loring. American painter, esp. of portraits.....1812—1868.
Elliott, Ebenezer. *Corn-Law Rhymer.* English poet.....1781—1849.
Elliott, Jesse Duncan. American naval officer.....1782—1845.
Ellis (ĕl′ĭs) (originally **Sharpe**), Alexander John. English philologist.....1814—1890.
Ellis, George. English miscellaneous writer.....1753—1815.
Ellis, George Edward. American clergyman and historian.....1814—1894.
Ellis, Henry Havelock. *English scientist and author.* [*Psychology of Sex.*].1859 ——.
Ellis, Sarah Stickney, Mrs. English authoress.....1812?–1872.
Ellsworth (ĕlz′wŭrth), Oliver. American jurist and statesman.....1745—1807.
Ellwood (ĕl′wo͝od), Thomas. English Quaker writer. Reader to Milton.....1639—1713.
Elmes (ĕlmz), Harvey Lonsdale. English architect.....1813—1847.
Elmsley (ĕlmz′lĭ), Peter. English critic and classical scholar.....1773—1825.
Elphinston (ĕl′fĭn-stŭn), James. Scottish educationist.....1721—1809.
Elphinstone (-stŭn), Mountstuart. English statesman and historian.....1779—1859.
Elsheimer (ĕls′hī-mẽr), Adam. *Il Tedesco.* German painter.....1578—1620.
Elssler (ĕls′lẽr), Fanny. Viennese dancer.....1810—1884.
Ely (ē′lĭ), Richard Theodore. American political economist.....1854 ——.
Elyot (ĕl′ĭ-ŭt), Thomas, Sir. English diplomatist and lexicographer.....1490?–1546.
Elze (ĕl′tsē), Karl. German poet and Shakespearean scholar.....1821—1889.
Elzevir (ĕl′zē-vẽr; -vēr) (*Dutch* **Elzevier** *or* **Elsevier,** ĕl′zē-vēr), Bonaventure (b. 1583, d. 1652), *son,* and Abraham (b. 1592, d. 1652), *grandson, of Louis.* Dutch printers, at Leyden, of exquisite editions of the classics.
Elzevir, Louis. Dutch printer at Leyden.....1540?–1617.
Emanuel (ē-măn′ū-ĕl). (*Port.* **Manoel,** mȧ/nōō-ĕl′.) *The Great,* or *the Happy.* King of Portugal.....1469—1521.
Embury (ĕm′bẽr-ĭ), Philip. First Methodist minister in America.....1729—1775.
Émeric-David (ā′mā′rēk′-dā′vēd′), Toussaint Bernard. French archæologist.1755—1839.
Emerson (ĕm′ẽr-sŭn), George Barrell. American educationist.....1797—1881.
Emerson, Ralph Waldo. American essayist, poet, and philosopher.....1803—1882.
Emilio (ā-mēl′yō), Paolo. (*Lat.* **Pau'lus Æmil'ius.**) Italian historian.....1460?–1529.
Emma (ĕm′ȧ). *Wife of William III. Mother of Queen Wilhelmina.* Queen Regent of the Netherlands (1890–98).....1858 ——.
Emmet (ĕm′ĕt), Robert. Irish insurrectionist.....1778—1803.
Empedocles (ĕm-pĕd′ō-klēz). Greek philosopher.....ab. 500 B. C.— 430?
Énambuc, d' (dā′näⁿ′bük′), Pierre Vandrosques Diel. Founder of French colonies in the West Indies.....1570—1636.
Encina, *or* **Enzina, del** (dĕl ĕn-thē′nä), Juan. Spanish poet.....1468?–1534.
Encke (ĕŋ′kē), Johann Franz. German astronomer.....1791—1865.
Endicott, *or* **Endecott** (ĕn′dĭ-kŏt), John. Col. gov. of Massachusetts.....1588?–1665.
Endlicher (ĕnt′lĭk-ẽr), Stephan Ladislaus. Hungarian bot. and philologist..1804—1849.
Enfantin (äⁿ′fäⁿ′täⁿ′), Barthélemy Prosper. French socialist.....1796—1864.
Enfield (ĕn′fēld), William. English clergyman and scholar.....1741—1797.
Engelbrechtsen (ĕŋg′ĕl-brĕk′tsĕn), Cornelis. Dutch painter.....1468—1533.
Enghien, d' (däⁿ′gäⁿ′), Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon-Condé, Duke. French prince. Executed by order of Napoleon I.....1772—1804.
English (ĭŋ′glĭsh), Thomas Dunn. American author. [*Ben Bolt.*].....1819—1902.
Ennius (ĕn′ĭ-ŭs), Quintus. Roman poet.....B. C. 239— 169.
Entrecasteaux, d' (däⁿ′tr′-kȧs′tō′), Antoine Raymond Joseph de Bruni. French admiral and explorer.....1737—1793.
Éon de Beaumont, d' (dā′ōⁿ′ dē bō′mōⁿ′), Charles Geneviève Louis Auguste André Timothée. *Chevalier d'Éon.* French diplomatist.....1728—1810.
Eötvös (ût′vûsh), József, Baron. Hungarian statesman and writer.....1813—1871.
Epaminondas (ē-păm′ĭ-nŏn′dȧs). Theban statesman and general.....B. C. 418?– 362.
Épée, de l' (dē lā′pā′), Charles Michel. French philanthropist.....1712—1789.
Epictetus (ĕp′ĭk-tē′tŭs). Roman Stoic philosopher.....60?– 120?
Epicurus (ĕp′ĭ-kū′rŭs). Greek philosopher. [*Epicurean school.*].....B. C. 342?– 270.
Epimenides (ĕp′ĭ-mĕn′ĭ-dēz). Cretan poet and philosopher.....fl. B. C. 7th C.
Épinay, d' (dā′pē′nĕ′), Louise Florence Pétronille de la Live, born Tardieu d'Esclavelles. French author.....1725—1783.
Epiphanes (ē-pĭf′ȧ-nēz). See ANTIOCHUS.
Episcopius (ē-pĭs′kō-pĭ-ŭs), Simon. *Bisschop.* Dutch theologian.....1583—1643.
Épréménil (ā′prā′mā′nĕl′). See ESPRÉMESNIL.
Érard (ā′rär′), Sébastien. French manufacturer of musical instruments.....1752—1831.
Erasmus (ē-răz′mŭs), Desiderius. *Gerhard Gerhards.* Dutch scholar.....1466?–1536.
Eratosthenes (ĕr′ȧ-tŏs′thē-nēz). Greek geometer and astronomer.....B. C. 276 ?– 195?
Ercilla y Zúñiga, de (dā ĕr-thēl′yä ē thōō′nyē-gä), Alonso. Spanish poet. [*La Araucana.*].....1533—1596?
Erckmann–Chatrian (ĕrk′män-shä′trē-äⁿ′). Émile Erckmann (1822–99), Alexandre Chatrian (1826–90). French novelists in collaboration.
Erdmann (ĕrd′män; ĕrt′-), Benno. German philosopher.....1851 ——.
Erdmann, Johann Eduard. German philosopher.....1805—1892.
Erdmann, Otto Linné. German chemist.....1804—1869.
Eric (ĕr′ĭk). *The Red.* Scand. navigator, reputed discoverer of America.....fl. 1000.
Eric XIV. *Son of Gustavus Vasa.* King of Sweden (1560–68).....1533—1577.
Ericeira (ā′rē-sā′ē-rä). See XAVIER DE MENEZES, Francisco.
Ericsson (ĕr′ĭk-sŭn), John. Swedish engineer and inventor in America.....1803—1889.
Erigena (ē-rĭj′ē-nȧ), Joannes Scotus. Irish-Scottish philosopher in France.. ? — 875?
Erlach, d' (där′läk′; *G.* ĕr′läk), Jean Louis. Swiss general. Marshal of France. 1595—1650.
Ermak–Timofeevich (yĕr-mäk′-tĭ-mä-fā′yĕ-vĭch). Cossack chief, and conqueror of Siberia.....? —1584.
Erman (ĕr′män), Adolf. *Son of Georg Adolf.* German Egyptologist and author. 1854 ——.
Erman, Georg Adolf. German physicist.....1806—1877.
Ernesti (ĕr-nĕs′tē), Johann August. German theologian and philologist.....1707—1781.
Ernst (ĕrnst), Heinrich Wilhelm. German musician.....1814—1865.
Ernst August (ĕrnst ou′gōōst). King of Hanover (1837–51).....1771—1851.
Erpe'nius, *or* **Erpen, van** (văn ĕr′pĕn), Thomas. Dutch Orientalist.....1584—1624.
Errard (ĕ′rär′), Charles. French painter and architect.....1606—1689.
Ersch (ĕrsh), Johann Samuel. German cyclopedist.....1766—1828.
Erskine (ûr′skĭn), Ebenezer. Scottish theologian.....1680—1754.
Erskine, John. Scottish jurist. [*Institutes of the Law of Scotland.*].....1695—1768.
Erskine, Thomas, first Baron. Lord chancellor of England.....1750—1823.
Erxleben (ĕrks′lā′bĕn), Johann Christian Polycarp. German naturalist.....1744—1777.
Esarhaddon (ē′sär-hăd′ŏn). *Son of Sennacherib.* King of Assyria (B. C. 681–68). ?–B. C. 668.
Escalante, d' (dās′kä-län′tā), Juan. Officer under Cortes in Mexico.....? —1519.
Eschenbach, von (fŏn ĕsh′ĕn-bäk), Wolfram. See WOLFRAM VON ESCHENBACH.
Eschenmayer, von (fŏn ĕsh′ĕn-mī′ẽr), Adam Karl August. German philosopher, metaphysician, and mystic.....1768—1852.
Escobar y Mendoza (ĕs′kō-bär′ ē mĕn-dō′thä; 268), Antonio. Spanish casuist and Jesuit.....1589—1669.
Escobedo (ĕs′kō-bā′thō; 133, 146), Mariano. Mexican soldier.....1827—1902.
Escosura, de la (dā lä ĕs′kō-sōō′rä), Patricio. Sp. politician and author....1807—1878.
Esmond (ĕz′mȧnd), Henry V., born Jack. English dramatist.....1869—1922.
España, de (dā ĕs-pän′yä), Carlos José Enrique, Count. Spanish general....1775—1839.
Espartero (ĕs′pär-tā′rō), Joaquin Baldomero. Duke de la Vittoria. Spanish general and statesman.....1792—1879.

Espejo, de (dā ĕs-pā′hō; 189), **Antonio.** Sp. traveler. Disc. of New Mexico. fl. 1583.
Espinasse, de l'. See LESPINASSE.
Espinel (ĕs′pē-nĕl′), Vicente. Spanish poet, novelist, and musician.....1551—1634.
Esprémesnil, d' (dā′prā′mā′nēl′), Jean Jacques Duval. Fr. politician.....1746—1794.
Espronceda, de (dā ĕs′prōn-thā′thä; 146), José. Sp. poet and novelist.....1810—1842.
Espy (ĕs′pĭ), James Pollard. American meteorologist.....1785—1860.
Esquirol (ĕs′kwē′rōl′), Jean Étienne Dominique. French alienist.....1772—1840.
Esquiros (ĕs′kwē′rōs′), Henri Alphonse. French writer.....1812—1876.
Ess, van (făn ĕs′), Leander. Orig. *Johann Heinrich.* Ger. R. Cath. theol...1772—1847.
Essen (ĕs′ĕn), Hans Henrik, Count. Swedish field marshal.....1755—1824.
Essex (ĕs′ĕks), Robert Devereux, second Earl of. Earl marshal of England. Favorite of Queen Elizabeth. Executed.....1567—1601.
Essex, Robert Devereux, third Earl of. Parliamentary general.....1591—1646.
Essex, Walter Devereux, first Earl of. English statesman and general.....1541?-1576.
Estaing, d' (dĕs′tăN′), Charles Hector, Count. French admiral.....1729—1794.
Este (ĕs′tā). A princely house of Italy, famous from the 10th century.
Este, Alberto Azzo II. Italian prince (b. 996, d. 1097), who married Kunigunde, a princess of the Bav. house of Guelph. Their son, Guelph IV., is the ancestor of the royal line of Brunswick and Hanover.
Este, d' (dĕs′tā), Azzo V., Marquis. Founder of the Estes of Ferrara..... ? —1201?
Esterházy (ĕs′tĕr-hä′zē). (*Hung.* **Eszterházy,** ĕs′tĕr-.) Noble family of Hungary, distinguished for wealth. First mentioned in 1238.
Esterházy von Galántha (fŏn gō′län-tō), Paul (Pál). Gov.-gen. of Hungary...1635—1713.
Estienne (ĕs′tyĕn′), Henri. Head of a French family of printers and scholars 1460?-1520.
Estienne, Henri. *Son of Robert.* French printer and author.....1528—1598.
Estienne, Robert. *Son of 1st Henri.* French printer and scholar.....1503—1559.
Estrades, d' (dĕs′trād′), Godefroi, Comte. French general and statesman....1607—1686.
Étampes, d' (dā′tänp′), Anne de Pisseleu, Duchess. Mistress of Francis I. of France.....1508—1576.
Étex (ā′tĕks′), Antoine. French sculptor and architectural designer.....1808—1888.
Ethelbald, *or* **Æthelbald** (ĕth′ĕl-bôld). King of the West Saxons (858–860).. ? — 860.
Ethelbert (ĕth′ĕl-bûrt), **Æthelberht,** *or* **Ædilberct.** King of Kent..... 552?– 616.
Ethelbert. King of the West Saxons (860–866)..... ? — 866.
Ethelred (ĕth′ĕl-rĕd), *or* **Æthelred, I.** King of the West Saxons (866–871)... ? — 871.
Ethelred, *or* **Æthelred, II.** *The Unready.* King of the English (978?–1016). 968?–1016.
Ethelwulf (ĕth′ĕl-woolf), **Æthelwulf,** *or* **Athulf.** King of the West Saxons (839–858)..... ? — 858.
Etherege (ĕth′ĕr-ĕj), George, Sir. English comic dramatist.....1635?-1691.
Étienne (ā′tyĕn′), Charles Guillaume. French dramatist and polit. writer...1777?–1845.
Étienne. See ESTIENNE.
Ettmüller (ĕt′mül′ĕr), Ernst Moritz Ludwig. German philologist.....1802—1877.
Etty (ĕt′ĭ), William. English figure painter.....1787—1849.
Eucken (oi′kĕn), Rudolf Christoph. German philosopher and author.....1846 ——.
Euclid (ū′klĭd) of Alexandria. (*Lat.* **Eucli′des.**) Greek geometrician.....fl. B. C. 300.
Euclid of Megara. Greek philosopher.....B. C. 440?– ?
Eudocia (ū-dō′shĭ-ä). Roman empress.....393?– 460?
Eudoxus (ū-dŏk′sŭs) of Cnidus (nī′dŭs). Greek astronomer.....B. C. 409?– 353?
Eugene (ū-jēn′), Prince, of Savoy. (*Fr.* **Eugène,** ū′zhĕn′. *François Eugène de Savoie-Carignan.*) Austrian general.....1663—1736.
Eugénie (ū′zhā′nē′), *or* **Marie Eugénie de Montijo de Guzmán.** Empress of the French. Wife of Napoleon III.....1826—1920.
Eugenius (ū-jē′nĭ-ŭs) **IV.,** Gabriel Condolmieri. Pope (1431–47).....1383—1447.
Eulenburg, zu (tsōō oi′lĕn-bōōrk), Botho, Count. German statesman.....1831 ——.
Euler (oi′lĕr; *Anyl.* ū′lĕr), Leonhard. Swiss mathematician.....1707—1783.
Euripides (ū-rĭp′ĭ-dēz). Athenian tragic poet.....B. C. 480— 406.
Eusebius (ū-sē′bĭ-ŭs) Pam′phili. Bishop of Cæsarea. Eccles. historian.... 260?– 340?
Eustachio (ū′stŏs-tä′kyō), Bartolommeo. (*Lat.* **Eusta′chius.**) Italian anatomist. [*Eustachian tube.*]..... ? —1574.
Eustis (ūs′tĭs), William. American physician and statesman.....1753—1825.
Eutropius (ū-trō′pĭ-ŭs), *or* **Flavius Eutropius.** Roman historian.....fl. 364.
Eutyches (ū′tĭ-kēz). Greek heresiarch.....375?– 454?
Evald (ā′väl), Johannes. Danish poet.....1743—1781.
Evans (ĕv′ănz), George De Lacy, Sir. British general.....1787—1870.
Evans, Mary Ann. See ELIOT, George.
Evans, Oliver. American engineer and inventor.....1755—1819.
Evans, Robley Dunglison. American rear admiral.....1846—1912.
Evans, Thomas. American minister of the Society of Friends.....1798—1868.
Evarts (ĕv′ĕrts), William Maxwell. American lawyer and statesman.....1818—1901.
Evelyn (ĕv′ē-lĭn; ĕv′lĭn), John. English Royalist and author. [*Diary.*].....1620—1706.
Everaerts (ĕv′ĕr-ärts), Jan Nicolai. Sobriquet of JOHANNES SECUNDUS.
Everdingen, van (văn ĕv′ĕr-dĭng′ĕn), Allart. Dutch landscape painter.....1621—1675.
Everett (ĕv′ĕr-ĕt), Alexander Hill. American diplomat and polit. writer....1792—1847.
Everett, Edward. *Brother of Alex.* American orator and statesman.....1794—1865.
Eversley (ĕv′ĕrz-lĭ), George John Shaw-Lefevre, first Baron. English statesman and political writer.....1832 ——.
Everts (ĕv′ĕrts), William Wallace. American Baptist divine and writer....1814—1890.
Évremond. See SAINT-ÉVREMOND.
Ewald, von (fŏn ā′vält), Georg Heinrich August. German Hebraist and Biblical critic.....1803—1875.
Ewell (ū′ĕl), Richard Stoddert. Confederate lieutenant general.....1817—1872.
Ewing (ū′ĭng), Juliana Horatia, born Gatty. English story-writer.....1841—1885.
Ewing, Thomas. American statesman.....1789—1871.
Exmouth (ĕks′mŭth), Edward Pellew, first Viscount. English admiral.....1757—1833.
Eyck, van (văn īk′), Hubert *or* Huybrecht. *Brother of Jan.* Flemish painter 1370?–1426.
Eyck, van, Jan. *Jan van Brugge.* Flemish painter.....1390?–1440.
Eyre (âr), Edward John. English explorer in Australia. Gov. of Jamaica...1815—1901.
Eytelwein (ī′tĕl-vīn), Johann Albrecht. Prussian engineer.....1764—1848.
Ezekiel (ē-zē′kĭ-ĕl; ē-zēk′yĕl), Moses Jacob. American sculptor.....1844—1917.

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Faber (fā′bĕr), Johannes. Orig. name *Heigerlin. The Hammer of Heretics.* German Roman Catholic bishop.....1478—1541.
Fabert, de (dē fä′bâr′), Abraham. French general. Marshal of France.....1599—1662.
Fabius (fā′bĭ-ŭs). *Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus. Cunctator* (delayer). Roman general. Opponent of Hannibal.....fl. B. C. 210.
Fabre (fä′br'), Ferdinand. French novelist.....1830—1898.
Fabre d'Églantine (dā′glăN′tēn′), Philippe François Nazaire. French dramatic author and revolutionist.....1755—1794.
Fabretti (fä-brĕt′tē), Raffaello. Italian antiquary.....1618—1700.
Fabriano, da (dä fä′brē-ä′nō), Gentile. Italian painter.....1370?–1427?
Fabricius (fă-brĭsh′ĭ-ŭs). *Caius Fabricius Luscinus.* Roman general and statesman.....fl. B. C. 280.
Fabricius (*Ital.* **Fabrizio,** fä-brēt′syō), Hieronymus. Italian anatomist.....1537—1619.
Fabricius (fä-brēt′sē-ŏōs), Johann Albert. German critic and bibliographer..1668—1736.
Fabricius (fä-brē′sē-ŏōs), Johan Christian. Danish entomologist.....1743—1808.
Fabroni (fä-brō′nē), Angelo. Tuscan biographer.....1732—1803.
Fabyan (fā′bĭ-ăn), Robert. English chronicler..... ? —1513.
Facciolati (fät′chŏ-lē′tē), *or* **Facciolato** (fät′chŏ-lē′tō), Jacopo. Italian philologist and Latin lexicographer.....1682—1769.
Faed (fād), Thomas. Scottish genre and figure painter.....1826—1900.
Faes, van der (văn′ dĕr fäs′), Pieter. See LELY, Peter, Sir.
Fagel (fä′gĕl; 172), Kaspar. Dutch counselor of state.....1504—1549.
Fagius (fā′gē-ŭs), Paul. *Büchlein.* German reformer and Hebraist.....1847—1916.
Faguet (fä′gĕ′), Émile. French historian of literature.....1847—1916.
Fahlcrantz (fäl′kränts), Karl Johan. Swedish landscape painter.....1774—1861.

Fahrenheit (fä′rĕn-hīt), Gabriel Daniel. Ger. physicist. [*Thermometer.*]..1686—1736.
Faidherbe (fĕ′dĕrb′), Louis Léon César. French general.....1818—1889.
Faillon (fä′yōN′), Michel Étienne. Fr. Sulpician and relig. biographer ....1799—1870.
Fairbairn (fâr′bârn), Andrew Martin. Scottish clergyman. Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford.....1838—1912.
Fairbairn, William, Sir. Scottish civil engineer.....1789—1874.
Fairbanks (fâr′băŋks), Charles Warren. American lawyer, senator, and vice president (1905–09).....1852—1918.
Fairfax (fâr′făks), Edward. English poet and translator. [*Tasso.*]..... ? –1635.
Fairfax, Thomas, third Baron. English Parliamentary general.....1612—1671.
Fairfax, Thomas, sixth Baron. Eng. nobleman in Va. Friend of Washington 1692—1782.
Faithfull (fāth′fo͝ol), Emily. English lecturer and author.....1835—1895.
Faithorne (fā′thôrn), William. English painter and engraver.....1616—1691.
Fajardo, *or* **Faxardo.** See SAAVEDRA Y FAJARDO, Diego.
Falconer (fô′k'n-ĕr; fôl′-), Hugh. Scottish paleontologist.....1808—1865.
Falconer, William. Scottish poet and lexicographer. [*The Shipwreck.*]....1732—1769.
Falconet (fäl′kō′nĕ′), Étienne Maurice. French sculptor.....1716—1791.
Falguière (fäl′gyâr′), Jean Alexandre Joseph. French sculptor and painter.1831—1900.
Falieri (fäl-yĕ′rē), Marino. Doge of Venice (1354–55).....1278?–1355.
Falk (fälk), Paul Ludwig Adalbert. German statesman. [*Falk laws.*]....1827—1900.
Falkland (fôk′lănd), Lucius Cary, second Viscount. Eng. sec. of state....1610?–1643.
Falkner (fôk′nĕr), Thomas. Eng. Jesuit missionary to Paraguay.....1707—1784.
Fallières (fäl′yâr′), Clément Armand. French statesman, and president (1906–13).....1841 ——.
Fallmerayer (fäl′mĕ-rī′ĕr), Jacob Philipp. German traveler and historian..1790—1861.
Fallopio (fäl-lō′pyō), Gabriello. (*Lat.* **Fallo′pius.**) Italian anatomist.....1523—1562.
Falloux, de (dĕ fä′lōō′), Frédéric Alfred Pierre, Count. French author.....1811—1886.
Fancourt (făn′kōrt; 201), Samuel. English dissenting minister, and projector of circulating libraries.....1678—1768.
Faneuil (fŭn′ĭl; *now usually pronounced* făn′ĭl *or* făn′yĕl, *see* **FANEUIL HALL,** *in Vocab.*), Peter. American merchant.....1700—1743.
Fanfani (fän-fä′nē), Pietro. Italian philologist.....1815—1879.
Fannière (fä′nyâr′), François Auguste. French engraver and carver.....1818—1900.
Fanning (făn′ĭng), John Thomas. American civil engineer.....1837—1911.
Fanshawe (făn′shô), Richard, Sir. English diplomatist and poet.....1608—1666.
Faraday (făr′ä-dā), Michael. English chemist and physicist.....1791—1867.
Farel (fä′rĕl′), Guillaume. French Genevan reformer.....1489—1565.
Faria e Sousa, de (dā fä-rē′ä ā sō′zä), Manoel. Port. hist. and poet in Sp..1590—1649.
Farina (fä-rē′nä), Salvatore. *The Italian Dickens.* Italian novelist.....1846—1918.
Farinato (fä′rē-nä′tō), *or* **Farinati** (-tē), Paolo. Italian painter.....1525—1606.
Farinelli (fä′rē-nĕl′lē), Carlo. *Carlo Broschi.* Neapolitan male soprano....1705—1782.
Farini (fä-rē′nē), Luigi Carlo. Italian statesman and historian.....1812—1866.
Farjeon (fär′jĭ͡ŭn), Benjamin Leopold. English novelist.....1838—1903.
Farley (fär′lĭ), John Murphy. Irish R. C. cardinal in America.....1842—1918.
Farlow (fär′lō), William Gilson. American botanist.....1844—1919.
Farnaby (fär′nă-bĭ), Thomas. Eng. schoolmaster and classical scholar....1575?–1647.
Farnese (fär-nā′sā), Alessandro. Prince of Parma. Italian general in the service of Spain.....1547—1592.
Farochon (fä′rō′shôN′), Jean Baptiste Eugène. French medalist.....1812—1871.
Farquhar (fär′kwär; fär′kär), George. Irish comic dramatist.....1678—1707.
Farragut (fär′ä-gŭt), David Glasgow. American admiral.....1801—1870.
Farrar (fär′är), Frederick William. English clergyman and author.....1831—1903.
Farrar, Geraldine. *Mrs. Lou-Tellegen.* American operatic soprano.....1882 ——.
Fatima (fä′tē-mä). Only daughter of Mohammed.....606?– 632.
Fauche (fōsh), Hippolyte. French Sanskrit scholar and translator.....1797—1869.
Faucher (fō′shär′), Léon. French political economist.....1803—1854.
Faucit (fô′sĭt), Helena Saville, called Helen. *Lady Theodore Martin.* English actress.....1817—1898.
Faujas de Saint-Fond (fō′zhäs′ dĕ săN′-fôN′), Barthélemy. French geologist and traveler.....1741—1819.
Faunce (fônz), William Herbert Perry. American Baptist minister and educator. President of Brown University.....1859 ——.
Faure (fōr), François Félix. French statesman; Pres. France (1895–99)....1841—1899.
Fauré (fō′rā′), Gabriel. French organist and composer.....1845—1924.
Fauriel (fō′rĕ-ĕl′), Claude Charles. Fr. critic and historian of literature.....1772—1844.
Faust (foust), *or* **Fau′stus,** Johann. German necromancer.....1480?-1540?
Faust (foust), *or* **Fust** (fo͝ost), Johann. German goldsmith. Partner of Gutenberg, and one of the inventors of printing..... ? —1466.
Faustin I. (fō′stăN′). See SOULOUQUE, Faustin Élie.
Favart (fä′vär′), Marie Justine Benoîte du Ronceray. French actress.....1727—1772.
Favenc (făv′ĕn), Ernest. Eng. explorer, journalist, and author in Australia.1845—1908.
Favre (fä′vr'), Gabriel Claude Jules. French advocate and politician.....1809—1880.
Fawcett (fô′sĕt), Edgar. American poet and novelist.....1847—1904.
Fawcett, Henry. Eng. political economist and statesman.....1833—1884.
Fawkes (fôks), Guy. English conspirator. [*Gunpowder Plot.*].....1570—1606.
Fay (fā), Theodore Sedgwick. American miscellaneous author.....1807—1898.
Faye (fä′ē′), Hervé Auguste Étienne Albans. French astronomer.....1814—1902.
Fazy (fä′zē′), Jean Jacques, called James. Swiss statesman and economist....1796—1878.
Fea (fā′ä), Carlo. Italian antiquary and writer.....1753—1834.
Fearne (fûrn), Charles. English jurist.....1742—1794.
Featherstonhaugh (fĕth′ĕr-stŏn-hô′), George William. Am. trav. and geol.1780—1866.
Fechner (fĕk′nĕr), Gustav Theodor. German physicist and philosopher.....1801—1887.
Fechter (fĕk′tĕr), Charles Albert. French and English actor.....1824—1879.
Feckenham, de (dē fĕk′ĕn-ăm), John. English Rom. Cath. theologian.....1518?-1585.
Federici (fä′dā-rē′chē), Camillo. Real name *Giovanni Battista Viassolo.* Italian dramatist.....1749—1802.
Fedor (fyō′dôr; fē-dôr′). See FEODOR.
Fedra (fē′drä). Sobriquet of TOMMASO INGHIRAMI.
Feitama (fī′tä-mä; fä′-), Sibrand. Dutch poet and littérateur.....1694—1758.
Feith (fīt; fät), Rhijnvis. Dutch dramatic poet.....1753—1824.
Fejérváry de Komlós-Keresztes (fĕ′yār-vä-rĭ dĕ kōm′lōsh-kĕ′rĕs-tĕsh), Géza, Baron. Hung. gen. and statesman.....1833—1914.
Félibien (fā′lē′byăN′), André. French architect and writer.....1619—1695.
Felice (fä-lē′chä), Fortunato Bartolommeo. Italian compiler.....1723—1789.
Félix (fā′lĕks′), Célestin Joseph. French Jesuit controversialist.....1810—1891.
Fellenberg, von (fŏn fĕl′ĕn-bĕrk), Philipp Emanuel. Swiss indust. educ...1771—1844.
Fellows (fĕl′ōz), Charles, Sir. English archæologist and traveler.....1799—1860.
Felton (fĕl′tŭn), Cornelius Conway. Am. prof. of Greek. Pres. of Harvard.1807—1862.
Feltre, de (dē fĕl′tr'), Duc. See CLARKE, H. J. G.
Fénelon (fā′n'-lōn′), François de Salignac de La Mothe (*or* Lamotte). Archbishop of Cambrai. French prelate and author. [*Télémaque.*].....1651—1715.
Fenollosa (fĕn′ō-lō′sä), Ernest Francisco. American educator in Japan.....1853—1908.
Fenton (fĕn′tŭn), Edward. English navigator..... ? –1603.
Fenton, Geoffrey, Sir. English translator and politician.....1539?-1608.
Fenwick (fĕn′ĭk), George. English proprietor of part of Connecticut.....1603?-1657.
Fenwick, John, Sir. English Jacobite conspirator.....1645?-1697.
Feodor (fē-ô′dôr) **I.,** Ivanovich. Czar of Russia (1584–98).....1557—1598.
Feodor III., Aleksyeevich. Czar of Russia (1676–82). Half-brother of Peter the Great.....1656?-1682.
Ferdinand (fûr′dĭ-nănd; *G. pron.* fĕr′dē-nänt) **I.** *Sp.* **Fernando** (fĕr-nän′dō). Holy Roman emperor. (1556–64).....1503—1564.
Ferdinand I., Maximilian Charles Leopold Maria, Duke of Saxony. Reigning prince of Bulgaria (1887–1908) and king of the Bulgarians (1908–1918).....1861 ——.
Ferdinand II. Holy Roman emperor (1619–37), and king of Hungary and Bohemia.....1578—1637.
Ferdinand I. *The Great.* King of Castile, León, and Galicia (1035–65)..... ? —1065.
Ferdinand V. of Castile (1474–1516); **II.** of Aragon; **III.** of Naples; **II.** of Sicily. *The Catholic.* Founder of the Spanish monarchy.....1452—1516.
Ferdinand II. *Bomba.* King of the Two Sicilies (1830–59).....1810—1859

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Ferguson (fûr′gŭ-sŭn), Adam. Scottish philosopher and historian.....1723—1816.
Ferguson, James. Scottish mechanician and astronomer.....1710—1776.
Ferguson, Samuel, Sir. Irish poet and antiquary.....1810—1886.
Fergusson (fûr′gŭ-sŭn), James. Scottish writer on architecture.....1808—1886.
Fergusson, Robert. Scottish poet.....1750—1774.
Ferid Eddin (fē-rēd′ ĕd-dēn′). See ATTAR.
Ferid Pasha (pá-shä′). Turkish statesman.....1851—1914.
Ferishtah (fē-rēsh′tä). Properly *Mohammed Kasim.* Persian historian...1550?-1626?
Ferland (fĕr′läN′), Jean Baptiste Anton. Canadian historian.....1805—1864.
Fermat, de (dē fĕr′má′), Pierre. French mathematician.....1601—1665.
Fern, Fanny (făn′ĭ fûrn′). Pseudonym of SARA PAYSON WILLIS PARTON.
Fernández (fĕr-năn′dēz ; *Sp. pron.* fĕr-nän′dāth ; 268), Juan. Sp. navigator.1536—1602?
Fernández Navarrete (fĕr-năn′dāth nä′vär-rā′tā), Juan. *El Mudo* (*the mute*). Spanish painter.....1526—1579.
Fernel (fĕr′nĕl′), Jean. (*Lat.* **Ferne′lius.**) *The Modern Galen.* Fr. phys.1497—1558.
Fernkorn (fĕrn′kôrn), Anton Dominik. German sculptor.....1813—1878.
Ferrand (fĕ′răN′), Antoine François Claude, Count. French historian.....1751—1825.
Ferrari (fĕr-rä′rē), Gaudenzio. Italian painter.....1471—1546.
Ferrari, Luigi. Italian sculptor.....1810—1894.
Ferrari, Paolo. Italian dramatist and critic.....1822—1889.
Ferraris (fĕr-rä′rēs), Galileo. It. physicist and engin. [*Alternating currents.*].1847—1897.
Ferreira (fĕr-rĕ′ē-rä), Antonio. Portuguese poet and dramatist.....1528—1569.
Ferreras, de (dā fĕr-rā′räs), Juan. Spanish historian.....1652—1735.
Ferrero (fĕr-rā′rō), Guglielmo. Italian historian and sociologist.....1872 ——.
Ferri (fĕr′rē), Enrico. Italian educator, author, and socialist leader.....1856 ——.
Ferrier (fĕr′ĭ-ĕr), David, Sir. Scottish cerebral anatomist and neurologist..1843 ——.
Ferrier, James Frederick. Scottish metaphysician.....1808—1864.
Ferrier, Susan Edmonstone. Scottish novelist.....1782—1854.
Ferry (fĕ′rē′), Jules François Camille. French politician.....1832—1893.
Fersen, von (fôn fĕr′sĕn), Hans Axel, Count. Swedish field marshal.....1755—1810.
Fessenden (fĕs′ĕn-dĕn), Thomas Green. *Peter Pepperbox.* Am. misc. author.1771—1837.
Fessenden, William Pitt. American senator, and sec. of treas. (1864–65)....1806—1869.
Fessler (fĕs′lĕr), Ignác Aurelius. Hungarian historian and novelist.....1756—1839.
Fétis (fā′tēs′), François Joseph. Belgian composer and writer on music.....1784—1871.
Feuerbach (foi′ĕr-bäK), Anselm. German historical painter.....1829—1880.
Feuerbach, Ludwig Andreas. Ger. sensationalistic philosopher.....1804—1872.
Feuerbach, von, Paul Johann Anselm. *Father of L. A.* German jurist.....1775—1833.
Feuillet (fŭ′yĕ′), Octave. French novelist and dramatist.....1821—1890.
Féval (fā′vál′), Paul Henri Corentin. French novelist.....1817—1887.
Feydeau (fā′dō′), Ernest Aimé. French novelist and dramatist. [*Fanny.*]..1821—1873.
Feyjoó y Montenegro (fā′hō-ō′ ē mōn′tä-nā′grō ; 189), Francisco Benito Jerónimo. Spanish Benedictine critic and moralist.....1676—1764.
Ffrangcon-Davies (fräng′kŏn-dā′vĭz), David. Welsh opera and oratorio singer.....1860 ——.
Fiammingo (ē-al fyäm-mēn′gō), Il. See CALVAERT, Denis.
Fibonacci (fē′bō-nät′chē). [*Fi,* short for *Filius.*] See LEONARDO DA PISA.
Fichte, von (fôn fĭK′tē), Immanuel Hermann. German theistic philosopher.1797—1879.
Fichte, Johann Gottlieb. *Father of I. H.* Eminent Ger. philosopher.....1762—1814.
Ficino (fē′chē-nō), Marsilio. Italian Platonic philosopher.....1433—1499.
Fick (fĭk), Adolf. German physiologist.....1829—1901.
Fick, August. German philologist.....1833—1916.
Fiedler (fē′dlĕr), Max. German orchestral conductor.....1859 ——.
Field (fēld), Cyrus West. American merchant, and projector and promoter of the first submarine telegraph cable between Europe and America.....1819—1892.
Field, David Dudley. *Brother of Cyrus W.* American jurist.....1805—1894.
Field, Eugene. American humorist and poet.....1850—1895.
Field, Stephen Johnson. *Brother of Cyrus W.* American jurist, and associate justice U. S. Supreme Court (1863–97).....1816—1899.
Fielding (fēl′dĭng), Anna Maria. See HALL, S. C., MRS.
Fielding, Antony Vandyke Copley. English water-color painter.....1787—1855.
Fielding, Henry. English novelist and dramatist. [*Tom Jones.*].....1707—1754.
Fields (fēldz), James Thomas. Am. publisher, lecturer, and author.....1817—1881.
Fiennes (fīnz), William, first Viscount Saye and Sele. Eng. statesman.....1582—1662.
Fieschi (fyĕs′kē), Joseph Marie. Corsican conspirator.....1790—1836.
Fiesco (fyĕs′kō), Giovanni Luigi, Count of Lavagna. Genoese conspirator...1524?—1547.
Fiesole, da (dä fyĕ′zō-lā), Giovanni. *Fra Angelico.* Italian painter.....1387—1455.
Fiesole, da, Mino. Italian sculptor.....1431?—1481?
Fiévée (fyā′vā′), Joseph. French littérateur.....1767—1839.
Figueras y Moracas (fē-gā′räs ē mō-rä′käs), Estanislao. Sp. statesman....1819—1882.
Figueroa, de (dā fē′gā-rō′ä), Francisco. *The Divine.* Spanish poet.....1540—1620.
Figuier (fē′gyā′), Guillaume Louis. French popular writer on science.....1819—1894.
Filangieri (fē′läN-jā′rē), Gaetano. Italian publicist.....1752—1788.
Filaret, Vasili Drozdov. See PHILARET.
Filelfo (fē-lĕl′fō), Francesco. Italian philologist and poet.....1398—1481?
Filicaja, da (dä fē′lē-kä′yä), Vincenzo. Florentine poet.....1642—1707.
Filippo del Carmine (fē-lēp′pō dĕl kär′mē-nā), Fra. See LIPPI.
Fillmore (fĭl′mōr), Millard. Thirteenth president of the U. S. (1850–53)....1800—1874.
Finch (fĭnch ; 140), Heneage, first Earl of Nottingham. English statesman...1621—1682.
Fine (fēn), Oronce. French mathematician and mechanician.....1494—1555.
Fink (fĭŋk), Albert. German civil engineer in America.....1827—1897.
Finlay (fĭn′lā), George. Scottish historian of Greece.....1799—1875.
Finn (fĭn), Henry J. American actor.....1782—1840.
Finney (fĭn′ĭ), Charles Grandison. American Congregational minister and educator. Pres. of Oberlin College (1851–66).....1792—1875.
Finsch (fĭnsh), Friedrich Hermann Otto. German naturalist and traveler...1839—1917.
Finsen (fĭn′sĕn), Niels Ryberg. Faroese physician in Denmark. [*Nobel prize in medicine, 1903.*].....1860—1904.
Fiorelli (fyō-rĕl′lē), Giuseppe. Neapolitan archæologist.....1823—1896.
Fiorentino (fyō′rĕn-tē′nō), Pier Angelo. Italian author.....1806—1864.
Fiorillo (fyō-rēl′lō), Johann Dominik. German painter and art writer.....1748—1821.
Firdausi (fēr-dou′sē), *often* **Firdusi** (fēr-dōō′sē). Pseudonym of *Abul Kasim Mansur.* Persian poet. [*Shah Namah.*].....940?-1020?
Firenzuola (fē′rĕn-tswō′lä), Agnolo. Florentine poet.....1493—1545?
Fischart (fĭsh′ärt), Johann. *Mentzer.* German satirist.....1550?-1591?
Fischer (fĭsh′ĕr), Emil. German chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1902.*].....1852—1919.
Fischer, Kuno (Ernst Kuno Berthold). German philosopher.....1824—1907.
Fischer von Erlachen (fĭsh′ĕr fôn ĕr′läK-ĕn), Johann Bernhard. German architect. [*Schönbrunn Palace.*].....1656—1723.
Fischer von Waldheim (vält′hīm), Gotthelf. Russian naturalist.....1771—1853.
Fish (fĭsh), Hamilton. American statesman, and secretary of state (1869–77).1808—1893.
Fisher (fĭsh′ĕr), George Park. American theologian and historian.....1827—1909.
Fisher, John. English bishop of Rochester.....1459—1535.
Fisher, John Arbuthnot, first Baron Fisher of Kilverstone. English admiral1841—1920.
Fisk (fĭsk), Wilbur. Am. educator. First pres. of Wesleyan University....1792—1839.
Fiske (fĭsk), John. Originally *Edmund Fiske Green.* American philosopher and historian.....1842—1901.
Fiske, Minnie Maddern, born Davey. *Mrs. Harrison Grey Fiske.* Am. actress.1865 ——.
Fitch (fĭch), John. American inventor. [*Steamboat.*].....1743—1798.
Fitch, William Clyde. American playwright.....1865—1909.
Fitzgerald (fĭts-jĕr′ăld), Edward, Lord. Irish revolutionist.....1763—1798.
FitzGerald, Edward. English poet and translator. [*Omar Khayyám.*].....1809—1883.
Fitzherbert (fĭts-hûr′bĕrt), Anthony, Sir. English jurist.....1470—1538.
Fitzherbert, Maria Anne, born Smythe. Wife of George IV. of England....1756—1837.
Fitzroy (fĭts-roi′), Robert. English vice admiral and meteorologist.....1805—1865.
Fizeau (fē′zō′), Armande Hippolyte Louis. French physicist.....1819—1896.
Flacius Illyricus (flā′shĭ-ŭs I-lĭr′ĭ-kŭs), Matthias. *Matthias Vlacich* (*Francowich*). German Protestant theologian (born in Istria).....1520—1575.
Flacourt, de (dē flá-kōōr′), Étienne. French commander at Madagascar....1607—1660.
Flagg (flăg), Wilson. American naturalist.....1805—1884.

Born. Died.

Flahaut de la Billarderie, de (dē flá′ō′ dē lá bē′yár′drē′), Auguste Charles Joseph, Count. French diplomatist and general.....1785—1870.
Flameng (flá′măN′), Léopold. Belgian engraver in France.....1831—1911.
Flammarion (flá′má′rē-ôN′), Camille. French astronomer.....1842—1925.
Flamsteed (flăm′stēd), John. First English astronomer royal.....1646—1719.
Flandin (flăN′dăN′), Eugène Napoléon. French painter and archæologist...1809—1876.
Flandrin (flaN′drăN′), Jean Hippolyte. French historical painter.....1809—1864.
Flaubert (flō′bâr′), Gustave. French novelist.....1821—1880.
Flavel (flāv′ĕl), John. English Nonconformist divine and author.....1630?-1691.
Flaxman (flăks′măn), John. English sculptor.....1755—1826.
Fléchier (flā′shyā′), Valentin Esprit. French pulpit orator.....1632—1710.
Fleetwood (flēt′wo͝od), Charles. English Parliamentary general.....? —1692.
Fleischer (flī′shĕr), Heinrich Leberecht. German Arabic scholar.....1801—1888.
Fleming (flĕm′ĭng), John. Scottish naturalist.....1785—1857.
Fleming, Paul. German poet.....1609—1640.
Fletcher (flĕch′ĕr), Andrew. *Fletcher of Saltoun.* Scottish author.....1655—1716.
Fletcher, John. Eng. dramatist and poet. Collaborator of Beaumont.....1579—1625.
Fletcher, John William. Originally *Jean Guillaume de la Flléchère.* Swiss divine in England.....1729—1785.
Fleury (flŭ′rē′), Claude, Abbé. French ecclesiastical historian.....1640—1723.
Fleury, de (dē), André Hercule. French cardinal and statesman.....1653—1743.
Fleury–Husson (-ü′sôN), Jules. See CHAMPFLEURY.
Fliedner (flēd′nĕr), Theodor. German philanthropist.....1800—1864.
Flinck (flĭŋk), Govaert. Dutch painter.....1615—1660.
Flinders (flĭn′dĕrz), Matthew. English navigator and hydrographer.....1774—1814.
Flint (flĭnt), Austin. American physician and medical writer.....1812—1886.
Flint, Austin. *Son of preceding.* Am. physician and medical writer.....1836—1915.
Flood (flŭd), Henry. Irish orator and political writer.....1732—1791.
Flórez (flō′rāth), Enrique. Spanish monk and historian.....1701—1773.
Florian, de (dē flō′ryaN′), Jean Pierre Claris. French poet, fabulist, etc....1755—1794.
Florida-Blanca (flō-rē′thä-blăŋ′kä ; 146), José Moñino, Count of. Spanish statesman and political economist.....1728—1808.
Florio (flō′rĭ-ō), John. *The Resolute.* Eng. gram., transl., and lexicographer.1553?-1625.
Floris (flō′rĭs), Frans. Real name *De Vriendt.* Flemish painter.....1517?-1570.
Flotow, von (fôn flō′tō), Friedrich. German composer of operas. [*Martha.*].1812—1883.
Flourens (flōō′răNs′), Marie Jean Pierre. French physiologist.....1794—1867.
Flügel (flü′gĕl), Gustav Leberecht. German Orientalist.....1802—1870.
Flügel, Johann Gottfried. German lexicographer.....1788—1855.
Flügel, Otto. German philosopher.....1842—1914.
Flynt (flĭnt), Josiah. Pseudonym of JOSIAH FLYNT WILLARD.
Foerster (fûr′stĕr), Wilhelm. German astronomer.....1832—1921.
Fogazzaro (fō′gät-sä′rō), Antonio. Italian novelist.....1842—1911.
Fogelberg (fō′gĕl-bĕr-y′), Bengt Erland. Swedish sculptor.....1786—1854.
Foix, de (dē fwä′), Gaston. Duke of Nemours. French soldier in Italy.....1489—1512.
Folard, de (dē fō′lär′), Jean Charles. French tactician and soldier.....1669—1752.
Foley (fō′lĭ), Thomas, Sir. English admiral.....1757—1833.
Follen (fŏl′ĕn), Charles Theodore Christian. Ger. educ. and preacher in Am.1795—1840.
Folz (fōlts), Hans. German poet and Protestant reformer.....? —1515?
Fonblanque (fŏn-blăŋk′), Albany. English journalist.....1793—1872.
Fonseca, da (dä fŏn-sā′kä), Manoel Deodoro. Brazilian general, and first president of the republic (1891).....1827—1892.
Fonseca, de (dā fŏn-sā′kä), Eleonora Pimentel, Marchioness. Neapolitan heroine and martyr.....1768—1799.
Fonseca, de, Juan Rodríguez. Spanish prelate and enemy of Columbus.....1451—1524.
Fontaine, de la (dē lá fôN′tĕn′), Jean. See LA FONTAINE.
Fontaine, Pierre François Léonard. French architect.....1762—1853.
Fontana (fŏn-tä′nä), Domenico. Italian architect and engineer.....1543—1607.
Fontana, Felice. Italian philosopher and naturalist.....1730—1805.
Fontane (fôN′tän′), Marius. French historian.....1838— ?
Fontane (fŏn-tä′nĕ), Theodor. German poet and essayist.....1819—1898.
Fontanes, de (dē fôN′tän′), Louis, Marquis. French poet and orator.....1757—1821.
Fontenelle, de (dē fôNt′nĕl′), Bernard le Bovier. French writer.....1657—1757.
Fon-Vizin, *or* **Von-Visin** (fôn-vē′zĭn), Denis Ivanovich. Russian poet.....1744—1792.
Foote (fo͝ot), Andrew Hull. American rear admiral.....1806—1863.
Foote, Henry Stuart. American politician.....1800—1880.
Foote, Mary, born Hallock. American story-writer and illustrator.....1847 ——.
Foote, Samuel. English comedian and writer of comedies.....1720—1777.
Foppa (fôp′pä), Vincenzo. Italian painter.....? —1462.
Foraker (fôr′ä-kĕr), Joseph Benson. Am. politician, gov. Ohio, and senator.1846—1917.
Forbes (fôrbz), Archibald. Scottish journalist and war correspondent.....1838—1900.
Forbes, Edward. English naturalist.....1815—1854.
Forbes, James David. Scottish physicist.....1809—1868.
Forbes, John, Sir. British physician and medical writer.....1787—1861.
Forbes–Robertson (-rŏb′ĕrt-sŭn), Johnston, Sir. Eng. actor and manager..1853 ——.
Forbin, de (dē fôr′băN′), Claude. French admiral.....1656—1733.
Force (fōrs), Peter. American journalist and historical compiler.....1790—1868.
Forcellini (fôr′chĕl-lē′nē), Egidio. Italian Latin lexicographer.....1688—1768.
Forchhammer (fôrk′hăm′ĕr), Johan Georg. Dan. geologist and chemist....1794—1865.
Ford (fôrd ; 201), Edward Onslow. English sculptor.....1852—1901.
Ford, John. English writer of drama, esp. tragedy.....1586—1639?
Ford, Paul Leicester. American historian and novelist.....1865—1902.
Ford, Worthington Chauncey. American statistician and author.....1858 ——.
Forester (fŏr′ĕs-tĕr), Fanny. Pseudonym of EMILY CHUBBUCK JUDSON.
Forester, Frank. Pseudonym of HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT.
Foresti (fō-rĕs′tē), Elentario Felice. Italian patriot and scholar in America.1793—1858.
Forey (fō′rĕ′), Élie Frédéric. Marshal of France.....1804—1872.
Forney (fôr′nĭ), John Weiss. American journalist and politician.....1817—1881.
Forrest (fŏr′ĕst), Edwin. American tragedian.....1806—1872.
Forrest, John, Sir. Australian explorer and statesman.....1847—1918.
Forrest, Nathan Bedford. American Confederate general and cavalry leader.1821—1877.
Forrester (-ĕr), Alfred Henry. English illustrator and humorous writer....1804—1872.
Forrester, Charles Robert. *Brother of Alfred Henry.* Eng. misc. writer....1803—1850.
Förster (fûr′stĕr), Ernst. German painter, poet, and writer on art.....1800—1885.
Forster (fôr′stĕr), Johann Georg Adam. *Son of J. R.* Ger. writer on travel.1754—1794.
Forster, Johann Reinhold. German naturalist and traveler.....1729—1798.
Forster (fôr′stĕr ; fŏs′tĕr), John. English biographer and critic.....1812—1876.
Forster, William Edward. English statesman.....1818—1886.
Forsyth (fôr-sĭth′), John. American statesman, and sec. of state (1834–41)..1780—1841.
Fortescue (fôr′tĕs-kū), John, Sir. English judge and writer on law.....1394?-1476?
Fortune (fôr′tŭn), Robert. Scottish botanist and traveler.....1813—1880.
Fortuny y Carbo (fôr-tōō′nĕ ē kär′bō), Mariano. Sp. painter and etcher....1839—1874.
Fosbroke (fŏs′brŏk), Thomas Dudley. English antiquary.....1770—1842.
Foscari (fŏs′kä-rē), Francesco. Doge of Venice (1423–57).....1372?-1457.
Foscarini (fŏs′kä-rē′nē), Marco. Doge of Venice (1762–63).....1696—1763.
Foscolo (fŏs′kō-lō), Ugo, *orig.* Niccolo. Italian poet, patriot, and misc. writer.1778—1827.
Foster (fŏs′tĕr ; 205), Birket. English water-color painter and engraver....1825—1899.
Foster, John. English Baptist minister, essayist, and moralist.....1770—1843.
Foster, John Watson. Am. soldier, diplomatist, and sec. of state (1892–93)..1836—1917.
Foster, John Wells. American geologist and paleontologist.....1815—1873.
Foster, Stephen Collins. American ballad composer.....1826—1864.
Fothergill (fŏth′ĕr-gĭl), John. English physician and writer.....1712—1780.
Foucault (fōō′kō′), Jean Bernard Léon. *French physicist.*.....1819—1868.
Fouché (fōō′shā′), Joseph, Duke of Otranto. French minister of police.....1763—1820.
Fouillée (fōō′yā′), Alfred Jules Émile. French philosopher.....1838—1912.
Foulis (foulz ; fou′lĭs), Robert (b. 1707, d. 1776), and Andrew (b. 1712, d. 1775). *Brothers.* Scottish printers in partnership.
Foulques de Neuilly (fōōlk′ dē nŭ′yē′). French priest and orator.....? —1201.
Fouqué (fōō′kā′), Friedrich Heinrich Karl. Baron de la Motte. German poet and novelist. [*Undine.*].....1777—1843.

Fouqué (fōō′kā′), Heinrich August. Baron de la Motte. Prussian general. Born. 1698—1774.
Fouquet (fōō′kĕ′), Jean. French painter. 1415?—1480?
Fouquet, Nicolas, Marquis de Belle-Isle. French finance minister. 1615—1680.
Fouquier-Tinville (fōō′kyā′-tăn′vēl′), Antoine Quentin. Fr. revolutionist. 1747—1795.
Fourcroy, de (dē fōōr′krwä′), Antoine François, Count. French chemist. 1755—1809.
Fourier (fōō′rē-ā′), François Marie Charles. French socialist. [*Fourierism.*] 1772—1837.
Fourier, Jean Baptiste Joseph, Baron. French geometrician and physicist. 1768—1830.
Fourneyron (fōōr′nē′rôn′), Benoît. French inventor. [*The turbine.*] 1802—1867.
Fournier (fōōr′nyā′), Édouard. French littérateur. 1819—1880.
Fowler (fou′lẽr), Orson Squire. American phrenologist. 1809—1887.
Fowler, William Chauncey. American educator and author. 1793—1881.
Fox (fŏks), Charles James. English statesman and orator. 1749—1806.
Fox, George. English founder of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. 1624—1691.
Fox, John. American novelist. 1863—1919.
Foxe (fŏks), *or* **Fox**, John. English martyrologist. [*Book of Martyrs.*] 1516—1587.
Foy (fwä), Maximilien Sébastien. French general and orator. 1775—1825.
Fracastoro (frä′käs-tō′rō), Girolamo. Italian astron., poet, and physician. 1483—1553.
France (frăns), Anatole. Real name *Jacques Anatole Thibault.* French critic, novelist, and satirist. 1844—1924.
Francesca, della (dĕl′lä frăn-chĕs′ka), Piero, called *di San Sepolcro.* Real name *Franceschi.* Umbrian painter. 1420?—1492.
Franceschini (frän′chĕs-kē′nē), Marcantonio. Italian painter. 1648—1729.
Franchi (frăng′kē), Ausonio. Real name *Cristoforo Bonavino.* It. philosopher. 1821—1895.
Francia (frăn′chä). *Francesco Raibolini.* Italian painter. 1450—1518.
Francia (frän′sē-ä ; frän′thē-ä ; 138), José Gaspar Rodríguez. *Dr. Francia.* Dictator of Paraguay (1814–40). 1761?—1840.
Francis (frăn′sĭs), *or* **Francis of Assisi** (äs-sē′zē), Saint. Italian friar. Founder of the order of Franciscans. 1182—1226.
Francis, John Wakefield. American physician and memoirist. 1789—1861.
Francis, Philip, Sir, British statesman and writer. [*Junius?*] 1740—1818.
Francis I. King of France (1515–47). 1494—1547.
Francis II. Last Holy Roman emperor (1792–1806). Ruler of Austria (1792–1835); emperor of Austria, as Francis I., from 1804. 1768—1835.
Francis II., Maria Leopoldo. King of the Two Sicilies (1859–61). 1836—1894.
Francis Ferdinand. *Archduke of Austria. Nephew of Francis Joseph I.* Heir presumptive to the crowns of Austria and Hungary. 1863—1914.
Francis Joseph I. *Grandson of Francis I. (1768–1835).* Emperor of Austria (1848–1916). King of Hungary and king of Bohemia. 1830—1916.
Francis of Paula (*Eng. pron.* pō′lä ; *Ital.* pou′lä), Saint. Italian Franciscan monk. Founder of the order *Fratres Minimi.* 1416—1507.
Francis of Sales (*Eng.* sālz ; *F.* sal), Saint. Fr. R. Cath. Bp. of Geneva. 1567—1622.
Franck (frăNk), Adolphe. French philosopher. 1809—1893.
Francke (frŭ′kĕ), August Hermann. German divine and philanthropist. 1663—1727.
Francke, Kuno. German educator and author in America. 1855 ——.
Francœur (frän′kfr′), Louis Benjamin. French geometer. 1773—1849.
François (frăN′swa′). French form of FRANCIS.
François de Neufchâteau (dē nŭ′shä′tō′), Nicolas Louis, Count. French politician and man of letters. 1750—1828.
François, von, Kurt. German African explorer and author. 1852 ——.
Francowich (frăn′kŏ-vĭch). See FLACIUS ILLYRICUS.
Francucci (frăn-kōō′chē), Innocenzo. *Innocenzo da Imola.* Bolognese painter. 1494?–1550?
Frankl (frăng′k'l), Ludwig August. Ritter von Hochwart. Austrian Jewish poet. 1810—1894.
Franklin (frăNk′lĭn), Benjamin. American philosopher and statesman. 1706—1790.
Franklin, John, Sir. English arctic explorer. 1786—1847.
Franklin, William. *Son of Benjamin.* Governor of New Jersey. 1729—1813.
Franklin, William Buel American general. 1823—1903.
Franz (frănts). German form of FRANCIS.
Franz, Robert. German song composer. 1815—1892.
Franzén (fran-sān′), Frans Michael. Swedish poet and biographer. 1772—1847.
Franzos (frän′tsōs), Karl Emil. German Jewish novelist and journalist. 1848—1904.
Fraser (frā′zẽr), Alexander Campbell. Scottish metaphysician. 1819—1914.
Fraser, Hugh, Mrs. *Dau. of Thomas Crawford.* English novelist. ? ——.
Fraser, James Baillie. Scottish traveler and author. 1783—1856.
Fraser, Simon. British brigadier general under Burgoyne. ? —1777.
Frauenlob (frou′ĕn lōp). Real name *Heinrich von Meissen.* German poet. 1250?–1318.
Frauenstädt (frou′ĕn-shtät), Christian Martin Julius. German philosopher. 1813—1879.
Fraunhofer, von (fŏn froun′hō-fẽr), Joseph. Bavarian optician. 1787—1826
Frayssinous, de (dē frā′sē′noōs′), Denis, Count. Fr. prelate and statesman. 1765—1841.
Fréchette (frā′shĕt′), Louis Honoré. Canadian poet and politician. 1839—1908.
Frédégonde (frā′dā′gŏNd′). Wife of Chilpéric I., of France. 545?– 597
Frederic (frĕd′ẽr-ĭk), Harold. American novelist. 1856—1898.
Frederick I. *Barbarossa.* Holy Roman emperor (1155–89). 1123?–1190.
Frederick II. Holy Roman emperor (1220–50) and king of Naples and Sicily. 1194—1250.
Frederick I. First king of Prussia (1701–1713). 1657—1713.
Frederick II. *Frederick the Great.* King of Prussia (1740–86). 1712—1786.
Frederick III. German emperor and king of Prussia (1888). 1831—1888.
Frederick VIII. Christian Frederik William Charles. *Son of Christian IX.* King of Denmark (1906–1912). 1843—1912.
Frederick Augustus III. King of Saxony (1904–). 1865 ——.
Frederick Charles Nicholas. Prince of Prussia and general. 1828—1885.
Frederick William. *The Great Elector.* Elector of Brandenburg. 1620—1688.
Frederick William I. *Father of F. the Great.* King of Prussia (1713–40). 1688—1740.
Frederick William II. *Neph. of F. the Great.* King of Prussia (1786–97). 1744—1797.
Frederick William III. King of Prussia (1797–1840). [*Zollverein.*] 1770—1840.
Frederick William IV. King of Prussia (1840–61). 1795—1861.
Freeman (frē′măn), Edward Augustus. English historian. 1823—1892.
Freiligrath (frī′lĭg-rät), Ferdinand. German poet. 1810—1876.
Freind (frĭnd), John. English physician and politician. 1675—1728.
Frelinghuysen (frĕ′lĭng-hī′zĕn), Frederick Theodore. *Nephew of Theodore.* American statesman ; secretary of state (1881–85). 1817—1885.
Frelinghuysen, Theodore. American statesman and educator. 1787—1862.
Fremantle (frē′măn-t'l), Edmund Robert, Sir. English admiral and writer. 1836 ——.
Frémiet (frā′myĕ′), Emmanuel. French sculptor. 1824—1910.
Frémont (frē-mŏnt′), John Charles. American explorer and general. Republican presidential candidate (1856). 1813—1890.
Fremstad (frĕm′stăd), Olive. American operatic soprano. 1870? ——.
Frémy (frā′mē′), Edmond. French chemist. 1814—1894.
French (frĕnch), Alice. *Octave Thanet.* American story-writer. 1850 ——.
French, Daniel Chester. American sculptor. 1850 ——.
French, John Denton Pinkstone, first Earl of Ypres. British field-marshal. 1852—1925.
Freneau (frē-nō′), Philip. American poet and journalist. 1752—1832.
Frenssen (frĕn′sĕn), Gustav. German pastor and novelist. [*Jörn Uhl.*] 1863 ——.
Frère (frār), Charles Théodore. French genre and landscape painter. 1815—1888.
Frere (frēr), Henry Bartle Edward, Sir. English Indian administrator. 1815—1884.
Frere, John Hookham. English diplomatist and author. 1769—1846.
Fréret (frā′rĕ′), Nicolas. French antiquary and historical critic. 1688—1749.
Fréron (frā′rôn′), Élie Catherine. French critic. 1718—1776.
Fréron, Louis Stanislas. *Son of preceding.* French revolutionist. 1765—1802.
Frescobaldi (frĕs′kō-bäl′dē), Girolamo. Italian organist and composer. 1583—1644.
Fresenius (frā-zā′nē-ōōs), Karl Remigius. German chemist. 1788—1827.
Fresnel (frā′nĕl′), Augustin Jean. French optician and geometer. 1788—1827.
Freund (froint), Wilhelm. German classical scholar and lexicographer. 1806—1894.
Frey (frī), Emil. Swiss statesman and president. 1838—1922.
Freycinet, de (dē frā′sē′nĕ′). Charles Louis de Saulce. Fr. statesman. 1828—1923.
Freycinet, de, Louis Claude Desaulses. French navigator. 1779—1842.
Freytag (frī′täk), Georg Wilhelm Friedrich. German Orientalist. 1788—1861.
Freytag, Gustav. German novelist and playwright. [*Soll und Haben.*] 1816—1895.
Frick (frĭk), Henry Clay. American coke and steel manufacturer. 1849—1919.
Friedland (frēt′länt), Valentin. See TROTZENDORFF.
Friedrich (frē′drĭK). German form of FREDERICK.
Friedrich, Woldemar. German painter. 1846—1910.
Fries (frēs), Elias Magnus. Swedish botanist and orator. 1794—1878.
Fries, Jakob Friedrich. German philosopher. 1773—1843
Frisch (frĭsh), Johann Leonhard. German philologist and lexicographer. 1666—1743.
Frischlin (frĭsh′lĭn), Philipp Nikodemus. German philologist and poet. 1547—1590.
Frisi (frē′zē), Paolo. Italian mathematician. 1728—1784.
Frith (frĭth), William Powell. English figure and genre painter. 1819—1909.
Fröbel. See FROEBEL.
Froben (frō′bĕn), Johannes. (*Lat.* **Frobe′nius.**) German printer. 1460—1527.
Frobisher (frŏb′ĭsh-ẽr ; frō′bĭsh-ẽr), Martin, Sir. English navigator. 1535?–1594.
Froebel (frû′bĕl), Friedrich. Ger. educationist. [*Kindergarten system.*] 1782—1852.
Froebel, Julius. *Nephew of preceding.* German traveler and politician. 1805—1893.
Frohman (frō′măn), Charles. American theatrical manager. 1860—1915.
Froila (frō′ē-lä, froi′lä) **I.** King of Spain (757–768). 722— 768.
Froissart (frwà′sär′ ; *Angl.* froi′särt), Jean. French chronicler and poet. 1337?–1410?
Fromentin (frō′mäN′tăN′), Eugène. French painter of African scenery. 1820—1876.
Frontenac, de (*F.* dē frôN′tē-näk′ ; *Eng.* frŏn′tē-năk), Louis de Buade, Count. French governor of Canada. 1620?–1698.
Frothingham (frŏth′ĭng-ăm), Nathaniel Langdon. American clergyman. 1793—1870.
Frothingham, Octavius Brooks. *Son of N. L.* American clergyman. 1822—1895.
Froude (frōōd), James Anthony. English historian and man of letters. 1818—1894.
Froude, William. *Brother of J. A.* English engineer and naval architect. 1810—1879.
Fry (frī), Elizabeth, born Gurney. English philanthropist. 1780—1845.
Frye (frī), William Pierce. American lawyer and senator. 1831—1911.
Fryxell (frük′sĕl′), Anders. Swedish historian. 1795—1881.
Fuad Pasha (fōō′äd pä-shä′), Mehemed. Turkish diplomat and grammarian. 1814—1869.
Fuchs (fōōks), Leonhard. German botanist. 1501—1566.
Fuchs, von (fŏn fōōks), Johann Nepomuk. Ger. chemist and mineralogist. 1774—1856.
Fuentes, de (dā fwĕn′tās), Pedro Henríquez de Azevedo, Count. Spanish statesman and general. 1535?–1610.
Fugger (fōōg′ẽr). A rich family of Augsburg in the 15th and 16th centuries.
Fukushima (fōō′kōō-shē′mä). Baron Fukushima Yasumasa. Jap. general. 1853—1919.
Fukuzawa (fōō′kōō-zä′wä). Fukuzawa Yukichi. Japanese journalist, author, and educator. 1834—1901.
Fulda (fōōl′dä), Ludwig. German dramatist and poet. 1862 ——.
Fulke (fōōlk), William. English Puritan controversialist. 1538—1589.
Fuller (fōōl′ẽr), Andrew. English Baptist divine. 1754—1815.
Fuller, George. American figure, portrait, and landscape painter. 1822—1884.
Fuller, Melville Weston. Chief justice U. S. Supreme Court (1888–1910). 1833—1910.
Fuller, Sarah Margaret, Marchioness Ossoli. American writer. 1810—1850.
Fuller, Thomas. English preacher and author. [*Worthies.*] 1608—1661.
Fulton (fōōl′tŭn), Robert. American engineer and inventor. 1765—1815.
Funck-Brentano (fōōnk′-brĭĕn-tä′nō), Frantz. Luxemburgian historian. 1862 ——.
Funston (fŭn′stŭn), Frederick. Am. general. Captured Aguinaldo. 1865—1917.
Furness (fûr′nĕs), Horace Howard. *Son of W. H.* American Shakespearean critic. [*Variorum Shakespeare.*] 1833—1912.
Furness, William Henry. Am. Unitarian clergyman and religious writer. 1802—1896.
Furniss (fûr′nĭs), Harry. Irish caricature artist. 1854—1925.
Furnivall (fûr′nĭ-vāl), Frederick James. English philologist. 1825—1910.
Fürst (fürst), Julius. German Orientalist. 1805—1873.
Fürstenberg, *or* **Fuerstenberg** (für′stĕn-bĕrK), Franz Friedrich Wilhelm, Baron. German statesman. 1729?–1810.
Fuseli (fū′zē-lī), *Ger. Swiss* **Füssli** (fŭs′lē), John Henry. Swiss painter in England. 1742?–1825.
Füssli, *or* **Fuessli** (füs′lē), Johann Rudolf. Swiss painter. 1709—1793.
Fust (fōōst), Johann. See FAUST.
Fustel de Coulanges (fŭs′tĕl′ dē kōō′länzh′), Numa Denis. French historian. 1830—1889.
Fyt (fīt), Jan. Flemish painter. 1611—1661.

G

Gabbiani (gäb-byä′nē), Antonio Domenico. Italian painter and engraver. 1652—1726.
Gabelentz, von der (fŏn dĕr gä′bĕ-lĕnts), Hans Conon. German statesman, philologist, and linguist. 1807—1874.
Gabler (gä′blẽr), Johann Philipp. German theologian and philosopher. 1753—1826.
Gaboriau (gä′bō′ryō′), Émile. French writer of detective stories. 1835—1873.
Gabrielli (gä′brĕ-ĕl′lē), Catarina. Italian singer. 1730—1796.
Gachard (gä′shär′), Louis Prosper. Belgian historian. 1800—1885.
Gacon (gä′kôn′), François. French poet and satirist. 1667—1725.
Gaddi (gäd′dē), Agnolo. Florentine painter. 1333?–1395?
Gaddi, Taddeo. *Father of Agnolo.* Florentine painter and architect. 1300?–1366.
Gade (gä′dĕ), Niels Wilhelm. Danish composer and musical director. 1817—1890.
Gadsden (găds′dĕn), Christopher. American patriot. 1724—1805.
Gadsden, James. *Grandson of C.* Am. statesman. [*Gadsden purchase.*] 1788—1858.
Gadski (gät′skĭ), Johanna. *Mme. Tauscher.* German operatic soprano. 1871 ——.
Gaffarelli (gäf′fä-rĕl′lē). See CAFFARELLI.
Gagarin (gä-gä′rĕn), Ivan Sergyeevich. Russian Jesuit and author. 1814—1882.
Gage (gāj), Lyman Judson. American financier, and sec. of treas. (1897–1902). 1836 ——.
Gage, Thomas. British general in America. 1721—1787.
Gagern, von (fŏn gä′gĕrn), Heinrich Wilhelm August, Baron. German statesman and author. 1799—1880.
Gagnier (gän/yā′), Jean. French Orientalist at Oxford. 1670?–1740.
Gail (gä′ē′y′), Jean Baptiste. French Hellenist and author. 1755—1829.
Gaillard (gä′yär′), Gabriel Henri. French historian. 1726—1806.
Gaines (gānz), Edmund Pendleton. American general. 1777—1849.
Gainsborough (gānz′bŭrō), Thomas English painter. 1727—1788.
Gairdner (gārd′nẽr), James. English historian. 1828—1912.
Gaius (gā′yŭs). Roman jurist. [*Institutes.*] ab. 110—ab. 180.
Galba (găl′bä), Servius Sulpicius. Roman emperor (68–69). B. C. 3—A. D. 69.
Galdós (gäl-dōs′), Benito Pérez. See PÉREZ GALDÓS, Benito.
Galen (gā′lĕn), Claudius. Greek physician and medical writer. 130— 200?
Galen, von (fŏn gä′lĕn), Christoph Bernhard. German prelate and soldier. 1606—1678.
Galerius. *Caius Galerius Valerius Maximianus.* Roman emperor (305–311) ? — 311.
Galiani (gäl-yä′nē), Fernando. Ital. statesman, author, and political economist. 1728—1787.
Galignani (gä′lĭn-yä′nē), John Anthony. English journalist in Paris, born of an Italian father and English mother. [*Galignani's Messenger.*] 1796—1873.
Galignani, William. *Brother of J. A. and associate journalist.* 1798—1882.
Galilei (gä′lĭ-lā′ē), Galileo. Commonly known by his Christian name *Galileo* (gä′l'ĭ-lē′ō ; *Ital.* gä′lē-lā′ō). Italian astronomer. 1564—1642.
Galimard (gä′lē′mär′), Nicolas Auguste. French painter. 1813—1880.
Galin (gä′lăN′), Pierre. French musician. [*Meloplast.*] 1786—1822.
Gall (gôl ; *G.* gäl), Franz Joseph. Ger. physician. Founder of phrenology. 1758—1828.
Galland (gä′lăN′), Antoine. French antiquary and Orientalist. 1646—1715.
Galland, Pierre Victor. French painter. 1822—1892.
Gallatin (găl′ä-tĭn), Albert. Swiss American statesman, and sec. of treas. (1801–13). 1761—1849.
Gallaudet (găl′ô-dĕt′), Thomas Hopkins. Amer. clergyman. Founder of the first institution in America for instruction of deaf-mutes. 1787—1851.
Galle (gäl′ē), Johann Gottfried. German astronomer. 1812—1910.
Gallego (gäl-yā′gō), Juan Nicasio. Spanish poet. 1777—1853.
Gallegos (gäl-yā′gōs), Fernando. Spanish painter. 1461—1550.
Gallenga (gäl-lĕn′gä), Antonio Carlo Napoleone. Italian writer. 1810—1895.
Gallieni (gä′lyä′nē′), Joseph Simon. French gen., explorer, and administrator. 1849—1916.

Born. Died.

Gallie'nus, Publius Licinius Valerianus Egnatius. Roman emp. (253–268).. ? — 268.

Gallitzin, *Russ.* **Golitsyn** (gȧ-lē'tsĕn), Mikhail Mikhaylovich, Prince. Russian general.....1674—1730.

Gallon (găl'ŭn), Tom. English novelist and playwright.....1866—1914.

Gallus (găl'ŭs), Sulpicius. Roman consul, literary patron, and astronomer..fl. B. C. 166.

Galsworthy (gôlz'wûr'thĭ), John. English novelist and playwright.....1868 ——.

Galt (gôlt), Alexander Tilloch, Sir. Canadian financier and statesman.....1817—1893.

Galt, John. Scottish author.....1779—1839.

Galton (gôl'tŭn), Francis, Sir. English traveler and writer on heredity.....1822—1911.

Galuppi (gȧ-lōōp'pē), Baldassare. *Buranello.* Italian composer.....1706—1785.

Galvani (găl-vä'nē), Luigi *or* Aloisio. Italian discoverer of galvanism.....1737—1798.

Gálvez (gȧl'vāth ; 208), Bernardo, Count. Spanish governor of Louisiana....1756—1794.

Gama, da (dä gȧ'mȧ), Vasco. Portuguese navigator.....1469?-1524.

Gamaliel (gȧ-mā'lĭ-ĕl). Any one of several ancient Jewish rabbis, esp. *G. the Elder,* teacher of the Apostle Paul, and his grandson *G. of Jabneh,* or *the Younger* (d. 115?).

Gambetta (găm-bĕt'ȧ ; *F. pron.* gäN'bĕ'tȧ'), Léon. French statesman.....1838—1882.

Gambier (găm'bēr), James, Baron. British admiral and diplomatist.....1756—1833.

Ganghofer (gäng'hō'fĕr), Ludwig. German dramatist and novelist.....1855—1920.

Gannal (gȧ'nȧl'), Jean Nicolas. French chemist.....1791—1852.

Gannett (găn'ĕt), Henry. American geographer and statistician.....1846—1914.

Gans (gäns), Eduard. German jurist.....1797—1839.

Gansevoort (găns'vōōrt), Peter. American officer in Revolutionary war.....1749—1812.

Garat (gȧ'rȧ'), Dominique Joseph, Count. French author and politician.....1749—1833.

Garay (gŏr'oi), János. Hungarian poet.....1812—1853.

Garay, de (dā gȧ-rī'), Juan. Spanish general. Founder of Buenos Aires....1541—1592.

Garcia (gär-thē'ä), Manuel. *Son of the following.* Spanish singing teacher..1805—1906.

García, Manuel del Popolo Vicente. *Father of Mme. Malibran.* Spanish composer and singer.....1775—1832.

Garcia de Mascarenhas (gär-sē'ä mäsh'kär-rĕn'yäsh), Braz *or* Blaise. Portuguese poet and warrior.....1596—1656.

García y Inigues (gär-sē'ä ē ē-nē'gäs ; 138), Calixto. Cuban patriot and gen.1836?-1898.

Garcilaso de la Vega (gär'thē-lä'sō dā lä vä'gä ; 138), *or* **Garcias Laso** (gär-thē'äs lä'sō). *The Spanish Petrarch.* Spanish poet.....1503—1536.

Garcilaso de la Vega, *or* **Garcias Laso,** Sebastián. Spanish soldier.....1500?-1559.

Garcilaso de la Vega. *The Inca.* Peruvian hist., son of preceding.....1537?-1616?

Garcin de Tassy (gär'săN' dē tȧ'sē'), Joseph Héliodore Sagesse Vertu. French Orientalist.....1794—1878.

Garden (gär'd'n), Mary. American operatic soprano.....1877 ——.

Gardiner (gär'dĭ-nĕr ; gärd'nĕr), John Sylvester John. English clergyman in America.....1765—1830.

Gardiner, Samuel Rawson. English historian (esp. of the Stuart dynasty)...1829—1902.

Gardiner, Stephen. English prelate and lord chancellor.....1483?-1555.

Gardner (gärd'nĕr), Percy. English educator and classical archæologist.....1846 ——.

Garfield (gär'fēld), James Abram. Twentieth president of U. S. (1881).....1831—1881.

Garibaldi (gä'rē-bäl'dē ; *Angl.* găr'ĭ-băl'dĭ), Giuseppe. Italian patriot.....1807—1882.

Garland (gär'lȧnd), Hamlin. American novelist and story-writer.....1860 ——.

Garnett (gär'nĕt), Richard. English bibliographer and author.....1835—1906.

Garnier (gär'nyā'), Adolphe. French philosopher.....1801—1864.

Garnier, Jean Louis Charles. French architect.....1825—1898.

Garnier, Jules Arsène. French painter.....1847—1889.

Garnier-Pagès (-pȧ'zhĕs'), Louis Antoine. French politician.....1803—1878.

Garofalo (gä'rō-fa'lō). Real name *Benvenuto Tisi.* Italian painter.....1481—1559.

Garrick (găr'ĭk), David. English actor, poet, and dramatist.....1717—1779.

Garrison (găr'ĭ-sŭn), William Lloyd. American abolitionist.....1805—1879.

Garth (gärth), Samuel, Sir. English physician and poet.....1661—1719.

Garve (gär'vĕ), Christian. German philosopher and translator.....1742—1798.

Gascoigne (gȧs-koin'), George. English poet.....1525?-1577.

Gascoigne, William. English inventor of the micrometer.....1612?-1644.

Gascoigne, William, Sir. English judge.....1350?-1419.

Gaskell (gȧs'kĕl), Elizabeth Cleghorn, born Stevenson. English novelist and story-writer. [*Cranford.*].....1810—1865.

Gasparin, de (dē gȧs'pȧ'răN'), Adrien Étienne Pierre, Count. French agricultural writer and politician.....1783—1862.

Gasparin, de, Agenor Étienne, Count. *Son of A. E. P.* French publicist..1810—1871.

Gasquet (gȧs'kĕ'), Amédée Louis Ulysse. French historian.....1852—1914.

Gass (gäs) Wilhelm. German theologian.....1813—1889.

Gassendi (gȧ'săN'dē'), *or* **Gassend** (gȧ'săN'), Pierre. French philosopher and savant.....1592—1655.

Gassion, de (dē gȧ'syôN'), Jean. Marshal of France.....1609—1647.

Gates (gāts), Horatio. American major general.....1728—1806.

Gates, Thomas, Sir. Governor of Virginia.....fl. 1596—1621.

Gath (găth). Pseudonym of GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

Gatling (găt'lĭng), Richard Jordan. American inventor. [*Gatling gun.*]....1818—1903.

Gatti (gät'tē), Bernardino. *Il Sojaro.* Italian painter.....1495?-1575.

Gauden (gô'dĕn), John. English bishop and political writer.....1605—1662.

Gaudenzio (gou-dĕn'tsē-ō), Paganini. Italian Hellenist.....1596—1649?

Gaudichaud-Beaupré (gō'dē'shō'-bō'prā'), Charles. French botanist.....1780—1854.

Gaudin (gō'dăN'), Martin Michel Charles. Duke of Gaeta. French minister of finance. [*Bank of France.*].....1756—1844.

Gauss (gous), Karl Friedrich. German mathematician.....1777—1855.

Gautama (gô'tȧ-mȧ ; *Hind.* gou'tȧ-mȧ), *or* **Gotama** (gō'tȧ-mȧ). *Siddhartha. Sakya-muni.* Indian philosopher, founder of Buddhism.....? —ab. 480 B. C.?

Gautier (gō'tyā'), Théophile. French poet, novelist, and critic.....1811—1872.

Gavarni (gȧ'vär'nē'). Real name *Sulpice Guillaume Chevalier.* French caricaturist.....1804—1866.

Gavazzi (gä-vät'sē), Alessandro. Italian priest and politician.....1809—1889.

Gaveston (găv'ĕs-tŭn ; *Fr. pron.* gȧ'vĕs'tôN'), Piers, **Earl of Cornwall.** Favorite of Edward II. of England. Executed.....? —1312.

Gay (gā), John. English poet and dramatist.....1685—1732.

Gay, Marie Françoise Sophie, born Nichault de Lavalette. Fr. novelist.....1776—1852.

Gayangos y Arce, de (dā gä-yäng'gōs ē är'thā), Pascual. Spanish historian and Orientalist.....1809—1897.

Gayarré (gā'ȧ'rā'), Charles Étienne Arthur. American historian.....1805—1895.

Gay-Lussac (gā'-lü'sȧk'), Joseph Louis. French chemist.....1778—1850.

Gaza (gä'zä), Theodoros. Greek reviver of Greek literature.....1398—1478?

Geary (gār'ĭ ; gē'rĭ), John White. American general and politician.....1819—1873.

Geber (gā'bĕr). Abu Musa Dschabir Ben Haijan Ben Abdallah el-Sufi el-Tarsusi el-Kufi. *Arabian chemist.*.....fl. 8th c.

Gebhardt, von (fŏn gĕb'härt), Eduard. German painter.....1838—1925.

Gebhart (gā'bär'), Nicolas Émile. French author and critic.....1839—1908.

Ged (gĕd), William. Scottish inventor of stereotyping.....1690—1749.

Geddes (gĕd'ĭs), Alexander. Scottish Roman Catholic Biblical critic.....1737—1802.

Geefs (gāfs), Willem. Belgian sculptor.....1806—1883.

Geer, von (fŏn gār'), Karl, Baron. Swedish naturalist.....1720—1778.

Geffrard (zhĕ'frär'), Fabre. President of Haiti (1859-67).....1806—1879.

Geibel (gī'bĕl), Emmanuel. German poet.....1815—1884.

Geiger (gī'gĕr), Abraham. German rabbi and Biblical critic.....1810—1874.

Geiger, Ludwig. *Son of Abraham.* Historian.....1848—1919.

Geijer (yā'yĕr), Eric Gustaf. Swedish historian and poet.....1783—1847.

Geikie (gē'kĭ), Archibald, Sir. Scottish geologist.....1835—1924.

Geikie, James. *Brother of Sir Archibald.* Geologist.....1839—1915.

Geikie, John Cunningham. English clergyman and author.....1824—1906.

Geissler (gīs'lĕr), Heinrich. German physicist and inventor.....1814—1879.

Gelée, Claude. See CLAUDE LORRAIN.

Gell (gĕl; jĕl), William, Sir. English archæologist and traveler.....1777—1836.

Gellert (gĕl'ĕrt), Christian Fürchtegott. German poet and moralist.....1715—1769.

Gelli (jĕl'lē), Giovanni Battista. Italian writer.....1493—1563.

Gemistus (jē-mĭs'tŭs), Georgius. *Plethon.* Greek Platonic philosopher ....fl. 1430.

Born. Died.

Genest, *or* **Genêt** (zhĕ-nĕ'), Edmond Charles. French diplomatist, who became an American citizen.....1765—1834.

Genestet, de (dē zhĕn'ĕs'tĕ'), Peter Augustus. Dutch poet.....1829—1861.

Genevieve (jĕn'ē-vēv'), *Fr.* **Geneviève** (zhĕn'vyĕv'), Saint. Patron saint of Paris.....422?- 512.

Genga (jĕn'gä), Girolamo. Italian painter and architect.....1476?-1551.

Genghis Khan *or* **Jenghiz Khan** (jĕn'gĭz kan'). Asiatic conqueror.....1162?-1227.

Genlis, de (dē zhăN'lēs'), Stéphanie Félicité Ducrest de Saint-Aubin, Countess. French novelist.....1746—1830.

Genovesi (jā'nō-vā'sē), Antonio. Ital. metaphys. and pol. economist.....1712—1769.

Genseric (jĕn'sĕr-Ik). King of the Vandals. A famous conqueror.....390?- 477.

Gensonné (zhăN'sô'nā'), Armand. French advocate and politician.....1758—1793.

Gentz, von (fŏn gĕnts'), Friedrich. German publicist.....1764—1832.

Geoffrey (jĕf'rĭ) of Monmouth. English chronicler.....1100?-1154.

Geoffrin (zhō'frăN'), Marie Thérèse, born Rodet. French social leader.....1699—1777.

Geoffroy (zhō'frwä'), Jean. French painter.....1853 ——.

Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (zhō'frwä' săN'-tē'lâr'), Étienne. French zoölogist.1772—1844.

Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Isidore. *Son of Étienne.* French zoologist.....1805—1861.

George (jôrj), Saint. Patron saint of England.....? — 303?

George, Henry. American political economist. [*Single tax.*].....1839—1897.

George I. Lewis. King of Great Britain (1714-27).....1660—1727.

George II. Augustus. King of Great Britain (1727–60).....1683—1760.

George III. William Frederick. King of Great Britain (1760–1820).....1738—1820.

George IV. Augustus Frederick. King of Great Britain (1820–30).....1762—1830.

George V. *Son of Edward VII.* King of Great Britain (1910-).....1865 ——.

George I. Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George. *Second son of Christian IX., of Denmark.* King of the Hellenes (1863–1913).....1845—1913.

George, Prince. *Second son of King George of Greece.* First high commissioner in Crete (1898–1906).....1869 ——.

George Podiebrad (pōd'yĕ-brȧd). King of Bohemia (1458–71).....1420—1471.

Geramb, de (dē zhē-răN'), Ferdinand, Baron. French Trappist.....1772—1848.

Gérando, de (dē zhā-răN'dō'), Joseph Marie. French philosopher.....1772—1842.

Gérard (zhā'rär'), Cécile Jules Basile. *The Lion Killer.* French officer.....1817—1864.

Gérard, Étienne Maurice, Count. Marshal of France.....1773—1852.

Gérard, François Pascal, Baron. French painter.....1770—1837.

Gérard, Jean Ignace Isidore. *Grandville.* French caricaturist.....1803—1847.

Gerber (gĕr'bĕr), Ernst Ludwig. German organist, and writer on music.....1746—1819.

Gerbert von Hornau (gĕr'bĕrt fŏn hōr'nou), Martin, Baron. German theologian and writer on music.....1720—1793.

Gerdil (zhĕr'dēl'), Hyacinthe Sigismond. French cardinal and philosopher..1718—1802.

Gerhard (gĕr'härt), Eduard. German archæologist.....1795—1867.

Gerhardt (zhā'rär'), Charles Frédéric. French chemist.....1816—1856.

Gerhardt (gĕr'härt), Paulus. German poet and Lutheran preacher.....1607—1676.

Gerhardus Magnus (jĕ-rär'dŭs măg'nŭs). See GROOT, Gerhard.

Géricault (zhā'rē-kō'), Jean Louis André Théodore. French painter.....1791—1824.

Gericke (gā'rĭk-ē), Wilhelm. German orchestral conductor.....1845 ——.

Gerlach (gĕr'läk), Theodor. German composer.....1861 ——.

Gerlach, von (fŏn gĕr'läK), Otto. German theologian.....1801—1849.

Germain (zhĕr'măN'), Saint, of Auxerre. (*Lat.* **Germa'nus.**) Fr. theol.....380?- 448.

Germanicus Cæsar (jĕr-măn'ĭ-kŭs). Roman general.....B. C. 15- A.D. 19.

Gérôme (zhā'rōm'), Jean Léon. French painter and sculptor.....1824—1904.

Geronimo (jē-rŏn'ĭ-mō). Chief of the Chiricahuas, an Apache tribe..... ? —1909.

Gerry (gĕr'ĭ), Elbridge. Fifth vice president of the U. S. (1813-14).....1744—1814.

Gerson, de (dē zhĕr'sôN'), Jean Charlier. French theologian.....1363—1429.

Gerstäcker (gĕr'stĕk-ĕr), Friedrich. German traveler and writer.....1816—1872.

Gerster (gĕr'stĕr), Etelka. *Mme. Gardini.* Hungarian operatic soprano....1857—1920.

Gervex (zhĕr'vĕks'), Henri Alexandre. French painter.....1852 ——.

Gervinus (gĕr-vē'nōōs), Georg Gottfried. Ger. historian and lit. critic.....1805—1871.

Gesenius (gē-zā'nē-ŏōs ; *Angl.* gē-sē'nĭ-ŭs), Friedrich Heinrich Wilhelm. German Orientalist.....1786—1842.

Gesner, von (fŏn gĕs'nĕr), Konrad. Swiss naturalist.....1516—1565.

Gessner (gĕs'nĕr), Salomon. Swiss poet and painter.....1730—1788.

Gevaert (gĕ-värt' ; *F. pron.* zhĕ-vȧ'ăr'), François Auguste. Belgian composer and historian of music.....1828—1908.

Gfrörer (g'frûr'ĕr), August Friedrich. German historian.....1803—1861.

Gherardesca, della (gā'rär-dĕs'kä), Ugolino. Italian Guelph leader doomed to starvation in the Gualandi tower..... ? —1289.

Gherardi del Testa (gā-rär'dē dĕl tĕs'tä), Tommaso, Count. Italian dramatist.....1818—1881.

Ghiberti (gē-bĕr'tē), Lorenzo. Italian sculptor. [*Gates of the Baptistery.*]..1378?-1455.

Ghirlandaio (gēr'län-dä'yō). Domenico di Tommaso Curradi di Doffo Bigordi, called *Il Ghirlandajo.* Florentine painter.....1449 -1494.

Giacometti (jä'kō-mĕt'tē), Paolo. Italian dramatist.....1816—1882.

Giacosa (jä-kō'sä), Giuseppe. Italian dramatist and poet.....1847—1906.

Giambelli (jäm-bĕl'lē), *or* **Gianibelli** (jä'nē-bĕl'lē), Federigo. Italian military engineer and pyrotechnist.....fl. 1585.

Giamberti (jäm-bär'tē), Giuliano. See SANGALLO, DA.

Giannone (jän-nō'nā), Pietro. Italian historian.....1676—1748.

Giannotti (jän-nŏt'tē), Donato. Italian historian.....1494—1563.

Giardini (jär-dē'nē), Felice. Italian violinist and composer.....1716—1796.

Gibbon (gĭb'ŭn), Edward. English historian.....1737—1794.

Gibbons (gĭb'ŭnz), Grinling. English sculptor, and carver in wood.....1648—1720.

Gibbons, James. American cardinal.....1834—1921.

Gibbs (gĭbz), James. English architect.....1682—1754.

Gibbs, Josiah Willard. American philologist.....1790—1861.

Gibbs, Josiah Willard. *Son of preceding.* American mathematician and physicist. [*Vector analysis.*].....1839—1903.

Gibbs, Oliver Wolcott. American chemist.....1822—1908.

Gibert de Montreuil (zhē'bär' dē môN'trŭ'y'). French troubadour.....fl. 1225.

Gibson (gĭb'sŭn), Charles Dana. American artist and illustrator.....1867 ——.

Gibson, John. English sculptor.....1790—1866.

Gibson, William Hamilton. American painter, illustrator, and author.....1850—1896.

Giddings (gĭd'ĭngz), Franklin Henry. American sociologist and educator...1855 ——.

Giddings, Joshua Reed. American statesman.....1795—1864.

Gide (zhĕd), Charles. French political economist.....1847 ——.

Giers, de (gērs), Nikolai Karlovich. Russian statesman.....1820—1895.

Giesebrecht, von (fŏn gē'zĕ-brĕKt), Wilhelm. German historian.....1814—1889.

Gieseler (gē'zĕ-lĕr), Johann Karl Ludwig. Ger. ecclesiastical historian.....1792—1854.

Gifford (gĭf'ĕrd), Robert Swain. Am. landscape and seacoast painter.....1840—1905.

Gifford, Sandford Robinson. American landscape painter.....1823—1880.

Gifford (gĭf'ĕrd; jĭf'-), William. Eng. journalist and critic. [*Quart. Rev.*]..1756—1826.

Gignoux (zhēn'yōō'), François Régis. French landscape painter.....1816—1882.

Gigoux (zhē'gōō'), Jean François. French painter and illustrator.....1809—1894.

Gilbert (gĭl'bĕrt), Humphrey, Sir. English navigator and explorer.....1539?-1583.

Gilbert, John, Sir. English historical painter and wood engraver.....1817—1897.

Gilbert, John Thomas, Sir. Irish historian and antiquary.....1829—1898.

Gilbert (zhēl'bär'), Nicolas Joseph Laurent. French satiric poet.....1751—1780.

Gilbert (gĭl'bĕrt), William Schwenck, Sir. English dramatic author.....1836—1911.

Gilder (gĭl'dĕr), Jeannette Leonard. *Sister of Richard W.* Editor and author.1849—1916.

Gilder, Richard Watson. American poet and editor.....1844 -1909.

Gilder, William Henry. American explorer.....1838—1900.

Gildersleeve (gĭl'dĕr-slēv), Basil Lanneau. American scholar and author...1831 -1924.

Giles (jīlz), Chauncey. American New Church clergyman.....1813—1893.

Giles, William Branch. American politician and legislator.....1762—1830.

Gilfillan (gĭl-fĭl'ăn), Robert. Scottish poet.....1798—1850.

Gill (gĭl), David, Sir. Scottish astronomer. (At Cape of Good Hope, 1879–1907).1843—1914.

Gill, John. English theologian and author.....1697—1771.

Gill, Theodore Nicholas. American zoölogist.....1837—1914.

Gillespie (gĭ-lĕs'pĭ), William Mitchell. Amer. civil engineer and author....1816—1868.

Gillette (jĭl-lĕt′), William. American actor and playwright ..... 1855 —.
Gillies (gĭl′ĭz), John. Scottish historian ..... 1747—1836.
Gillmore (gĭl′mōr; 201), Quincy Adams. American military engineer ..... 1825—1888.
Gillott (jĭl′ŏt), Joseph. English manufacturer of steel pens ..... 1799—1873.
Gillray (gĭl′rā; gĭl-rā′), James. English engraver and caricaturist ..... 1757—1815.
Gilman (gĭl′măn), Arthur. American author ..... 1837—1909.
Gilman, Daniel Coit. American educator. President of Johns Hopkins University (1875–1901), and Carnegie Institution (1901–04) ..... 1831—1908.
Gilmore (gĭl′mōr; 201), James Roberts. *Edmund Kirke.* American author. .1823—1903.
Gilpin (gĭl′pĭn), Bernard. *Apostle of the North.* English reformer ..... 1517—1583.
Gilpin, William. English critic and biographer ..... 1724—1804.
Gil y Zárate (hēl ē thä′rä-tā; 268), Antonio, Don. Spanish dramatist ..... 1793—1861.
Gindely (gĭn′dĕ-lĭ), Anton. Austrian historian ..... 1829—1892.
Ginguené (zhăN′gē-nā′), Pierre Louis. French historian ..... 1748—1816.
Ginisty (zhē-nēs′tē′), Paul. French littérateur and theater director ..... 1858 —.
Ginkel, de (dē gĭn′kĕl), Godert, Earl of Athlone. Dutch general ..... 1630—1703.
Gioberti (jō-bâr′tē), Vincenzo. Italian philosopher and statesman ..... 1801—1852.
Giocondo (jō-kōn′dō), Giovanni, Fra. Italian architect and antiquary ..... 1435?–1515.
Giolitti (jō-lēt′tē), Giovanni. Italian statesman ..... 1842 —.
Giordano (jôr-dä′nō), Luca. Neapolitan painter ..... 1632—1705.
Giorgione da Castelfranco (jôr-jō′nā dä käs′tĕl-frăN′kō). Properly *Giorgio Barbarelli.* Venetian painter ..... 1478?–1511.
Giotto (jŏt′tō). Called *Giotto di Bondone* (dē bŏn-dō′nā). Florentine painter and architect ..... 1276?–1337?
Giovio (jō′vyō), Paolo. (*Lat.* **Paulus Jo′vius.**) Ital. Latin historian .....1483—1552.
Giraldus de Barri (jĭ-răl′dŭs dē băr′ĭ). *Cambrensis. Gérald de Barri* (zhā′-răl′ dē bâ′rē′). English chronicler and topographer ..... 1146?–1220?
Girard (zhē-rär′), Pierre Simon. French engineer and scientific writer .....1765—1836.
Girard (jĭ-rärd′), Stephen. Amer. banker. Founder of Girard College .....1750—1831.
Girardin (zhē-rär-dăN′), Jean Pierre Louis. French chemist ..... 1803—1884.
Girardin, François Auguste Saint-Marc. See SAINT-MARC GIRARDIN.
Girardin, de (dē), Delphine, born Gay. *Wife of Émile de Girardin.* Pseudonym *Vicomte de Launay.* French authoress ..... 1804—1855.
Girardin, de, Émile. French journalist, publicist, and legislator ..... 1806—1881.
Girardon (zhē-rär-dōN′), François. French sculptor ..... 1630—1715.
Girodet-Trioson (zhē-rō′dĕ′-trē-ō′zōN′), Anne Louis. French painter ..... 1767—1824.
Girtin (gûr′tĭn), Thomas. English water-color painter ..... 1775—1802.
Gíslason (gēs′lä-sōn), Konrád. Icelandic philologist ..... 1808—1891.
Gissing (gĭs′ĭng), Algernon. English novelist ..... 1860 —.
Gissing, George. English novelist ..... 1857—1903.
Giudici (jōō′dē-chē), Paolo Emiliani. Italian historian and man of letters. ...1812—1872.
Giuliani (jōōl-yä′nē), Giambattista. It. philologist and student of Dante. ...1818—1884.
Giulio Romano (jōōl′yō rō-mä′nō). Real name *Giulio Pippi* (pĕp′pē). Called *Giulio de' Giannuzzi.* Italian painter and architect ..... 1492—1546.
Giusti (jōōs′tē), Giuseppe. Italian satirical poet ..... 1809—1850.
Giustiniani (jōōs′tē-nya′nē), Agostino Pantaleone. Genoese philologist ..... 1470—1536.
Gjellerup (gĕl′ĕ-rōp), Karl Adolf. Danish novelist. [*Nobel prize, 1917.*] ..1857—1919.
Gladden (glăd′ĕn), Washington. American Congregational clergyman .. 1836—1918.
Gladstone (glăd′stŭn), Herbert John, Viscount. *Son of Wm. E.* Eng. politician 1854 —.
Gladstone, William Ewart. English statesman ..... 1809—1898.
Glaire (glâr), Jean Baptiste. French theologian and Orientalist ..... 1798—1879.
Glaisher (glā′shĕr), James. English scientist and aëronaut ..... 1809—1903.
Glanvill (glăn′vĭl), Joseph. English clergyman and philosophical writer. ...1636—1680.
Glanville, de (dē glăn′vĭl), Ranulf. English statesman and jurist, putative author of the earliest classical English law textbook ..... ? — 1190.
Glasgow (glăs′gō), Ellen Anderson Gholson. American novelist ..... 1874 —.
Glauber (glou′bĕr), Johann Rudolf. German chemist. [*Glauber's salts.*] ....1604—1668.
Glazebrook (glā′z′brŏŏk′), Richard Tetley. English physicist ..... 1854 —.
Glazunov (glä′zŏŏ-nŏf′), Aleksandr Konstantinovich. Russian composer. .1865 —.
Gleig (glēg), George Robert. Scottish divine and author ..... 1796—1888.
Gleim (glīm), Johann Wilhelm Ludwig. German poet ..... 1719—1803.
Glendower (glĕn′dōō′ĕr), Owen. Welsh chieftain ..... 1359?–1416?
Gliddon (glĭd′ŭn), George Robins. American Egyptologist ..... 1809—1857.
Glinka (glĭn′kä), Feodor Nikolayevich. Russian soldier and writer ..... 1788—1880.
Glinka, Mikhail Ivanovich. Russian composer ..... 1804—1857.
Glisson (glĭs′ŭn), Francis. English physician and anatomist ..... 1597—1677.
Glover (glŭv′ĕr), Richard. English poet and dramatist ..... 1712—1785.
Glück, von (fŏn glĭk′), Christian Friedrich. German jurist ..... 1755—1831.
Gluck, von (fŏn glŏŏk′), Christoph Wilibald. German composer ..... 1714—1787.
Gmelin (g′mā′lĭn), Johann Friedrich. *Neph. of J. G.* German naturalist. .1748—1804.
Gmelin, Johann Georg. German naturalist and traveler ..... 1709—1755.
Gmelin, Leopold. *Son of J. F.* German chemist ..... 1788—1853.
Gneisenau, von (fŏn g′nī′zĕ-nou′), August Wilhelm Anton Neithardt, Count. Prussian field marshal ..... 1760—1831.
Gneist, von (fŏn g′nīst′), Heinrich Rudolf Hermann Friedrich. German publicist, jurist, and political writer ..... 1816—1895.
Gobat (gō′bä′), Albert. Swiss philanthropist. [*Nobel peace prize, 1902.*] ...1843—1914.
Gobelin (gō′blăN′), Gilles and Jehan. *Brothers.* French dyers ..... fl. 1450.
Gobineau, de (dē gō′bē′nō′), Joseph Arthur, Count. French diplomat, Orientalist, and author ..... 1816—1882.
Goblet d'Alviella (gō′blĕ′ dăl-vyĕ-lĕ′ä), Eugène. Count d'Alviella. Belgian publicist and historian of religion ..... 1846 —.
Godefroy (gŏd′frwä′), Denis. *The Elder.* French jurist ..... 1549—1621.
Godefroy de Bouillon (gŏd′frwä′ dĕ bōō′yŏN′). French crusader ..... 1061?–1100.
Godet (gō′dĕ′), Frédéric. Swiss divine and author ..... 1812—1900.
Godfrey (gŏd′frĭ), Thomas. American mathematician. [*Quadrant.*] ..... 1704—1749.
Godin (gō′dăN′), Louis. French astronomer ..... 1704—1760.
Godiva (gŏ-dī′vä). *Lady Godiva.* Wife of Leofric, Earl of Chester. Romantic English heroine ..... fl. 1040—1080.
Godkin (gŏd′kĭn), Edwin Lawrence. Irish-Am. journalist. [*The Nation.*] ..1831—1902.
Godolphin (gŏ-dŏl′fĭn), Sidney, Earl of. English statesman ..... 1645—1712.
Godoy, de (dā gō-thō′ē ; 146), Manuel. Duke of Alcudia. *The Prince of the Peace.* Spanish courtier ..... 1767—1851.
Godunov (gä′dŏŏ-nŏf′), Boris Feodorovich. Czar of Russia (1598–1605) .....1552—1605.
Godwin (gŏd′wĭn), *or* **Godwine**, Earl of Wessex. English statesman ..... ? —1053.
Godwin, Parke. American journalist ..... 1816—1904.
Godwin, William. English writer. [*Caleb Williams.*] ..... 1756—1836.
Goedeke (gō′dĕ-kĕ), Karl. Pseud., *Karl Stahl.* Ger. hist. of literature .....1814—1887.
Goes, van der (vän dĕr gōōs′; 172), Hugo. Flemish painter ..... ? —1482.
Goethals (gō′thălz), George Washington. Am. soldier and engineer. [*Panama Canal.*] ..... 1858 —.
Goethe, *or* **Göthe, von** (fŏn gû′tĕ), Johann Wolfgang. German author. .....1749—1832.
Goffe, *or* **Gough** (gŏf), William. English Puritan and regicide ..... 1605?–1679?
Gogol (gō′gŏl-y′), Nikolay Vasilevich. Russian writer of fiction ..... 1809—1852.
Goldmark (gōlt′märk′), Karl. Hungarian composer ..... 1832?–1915.
Goldoni (gōl-dō′nē), Carlo. Italian dramatist, esp. writer of comedies .....1707—1793.
Goldsborough (gōldz′b′rŭ), Louis Malesherbes. American rear admiral .....1805—1877.
Goldschmidt (gōlt′shmĭt), Hermann. German painter and astronomer. .....1802—1866.
Goldschmidt, Mme. Swedish vocalist. See LIND, Jenny.
Goldsmith (gōld′smĭth), Oliver. British poet, novelist, and dramatist .....1728—1774.
Goldstücker (gōlt′shtük′ĕr), Theodor. German Sanskrit scholar ..... 1821—1872.
Goldziher (gōlt′sē-hĕr), Ignaz. Hungarian Orientalist ..... 1850—1921.
Golgi (gōl′jē), Camillo. Italian physician. [*Nobel prize, 1906.*] ..... 1844—1926.
Golitsyn. See GALLITZIN.
Golius (gō′lĭ-ŭs), Jakob. Dutch Orientalist ..... 1596—1667.
Golovnin (gä′lăv-nyĭn′), Vasili Mikhaylovich. Russ. navigator and author. .1776—1831.
Goltzius (gōlt′sē-ŭs), Hendrik. Dutch painter and engraver ..... 1558—1616.
Goluchowski, von (fŏn gō′lōō-kŏf′skĭ), Agenor, Count. Austrian statesman .1849 —.
Gómez (gō′mās; 268), Juan Vicente. Venezuelan soldier, and president (1909–) 1859 —.

Gómez y Báez (ē bä′ās; 268), Máximo. Cuban patriot and general ..... 1826?–1905.
Gompers (gŏm′pĕrz), Samuel. English labor organizer in America ..... 1850—1924.
Goncharov (gän′chä-rŏf′), Ivan Aleksandrovich. Russian novelist ..... 1812—1891.
Goncourt, de (dē gōN′kōōr′), Edmond Louis Antoine Huot. French writer. .1822—1896.
Goncourt, de, Jules Alfred Huot. *Brother of preceding.* French writer. ...1830—1870.
Góngora y Argote, de (dā gōn′gō-rä ē är-gō′tā), Luis. Spanish poet ..... 1561—1627.
Gonsalvo de Córdoba, *or* **Gonzalo de Córdoba** (gŏn-säl′vō, *or* gŏn-thä′lō, dā kôr′dō-vä; 133), Hernandez. *The Great Captain.* Spanish warrior. .1453—1515.
Gonzaga, de (dā gŏn-zä′gä), Thomas Antonio. Portuguese-Brazilian poet. .1744—1807?
Gonzaga, di (dē gŏn-dza′gä), Giovanni Francesco. First Marquis of Mantua 1394—1444.
González de Ávila (gŏn-thä′lāth dā ä′vē-lä), Gil. Spanish historian ..... 1577?–1658.
Gonzalo (gŏn-tha′lō). See GONSALVO DE CÓRDOBA.
Gonzalo de Berceo (gŏn-thä′lō dā bĕr-thā′ō), Juan. Spanish poet ..... 1198?–1268?
Good (gōōd), John Mason. English physician and author ..... 1764—1827.
Goodale (gōōd′āl), George Lincoln. American botanist ..... 1839—1923.
Goodall (gōōd′ôl), Frederick. English painter ..... 1822—1904.
Goode (gōōd), George Brown. American ichthyologist ..... 1851—1896.
Goodrich (gōōd′rĭch), Chauncey Allen. Amer. divine and lexicographer. ...1790—1860.
Goodrich, Samuel Griswold. *Peter Parley.* American author ..... 1793—1860.
Goodwin (gōōd′wĭn), Nathaniel Carl. American actor ..... 1857—1919.
Goodwin, William Watson. American classical scholar ..... 1831—1912.
Goodyear (gōōd′yĕr), Charles. Amer inventor. [*Vulcanized rubber.*] .....1800—1860.
Gopčević (gŏp′chä-vĭch), Spiridion, Count. Austrian writer ..... 1855 —.
Göppert (gûp′ĕrt), Heinrich Robert. German botanist ..... 1800—1884.
Gorchakov (gôr′chä-kŏf′), Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, Prince. Russian statesman and diplomatist ..... 1798—1883.
Gorchakov, Mikhail Andreevich, Prince. Russian commander ..... 1795—1861.
Gordin (gôr′dĭn), Jacob M. Russ. Jewish playwright (in Yiddish) in America. .1853—1909.
Gordon (gôr′dŭn), Adam Lindsay. Australian poet ..... 1833—1870.
Gordon, Charles George. *Chinese Gordon.* English soldier ..... 1833—1885.
Gordon, Charles William. *Ralph Connor.* Canadian author ..... 1860 —.
Gordon, George, Lord. English political agitator ..... 1751—1793.
Gordon, George Henry. American soldier ..... 1825—1886.
Gordon (gôr′dŏn), Jehuda Leb. Russian Jewish poet ..... 1830—1892.
Gordon, Lucy, born Austin. *Lady Duff-Gordon.* Eng. transl. and writer .1821—1869.
Gordon, William. English clergyman and historian ..... 1728—1807.
Gordon–Cumming (gôr′dŭn-kŭm′ĭng), Constance Frederica. Scottish traveler and writer ..... 1837—1924.
Gore (gōr ; 201), Catherine Grace Frances, born Moody. English novelist. ...1799—1861.
Goremykin (gŏ′rĕ-mĭ′kĭn), Ivan Longinovich. Russian statesman ..... 1840—1917.
Görgei, *or* **Görgey** (gûr′gĕ-ē), Arthur. Hungarian general ..... 1818—1916.
Gorges (gôr′jĕs), Ferdinando, Sir. English lord proprietary of Maine ..... 1566?–1647.
Gorgias (gôr′jĭ-ăs), Greek rhetorician and sophist ..... B. C. 485?– 380?
Gorki (gôr′kē), Maksim. Real name *Aleksyey Maksimovich Pyeshkov* (pyĕsh-kôf′). Russian novelist ..... 1868 —.
Gorman (gôr′măn), Arthur Pue. United States senator ..... 1839—1906.
Görres, von (fŏn gûr′ĕs), Johann Joseph. German publicist and author .....1776—1848.
Gorringe (gŏr′ĭnj), Henry Honeychurch. American naval officer ..... 1841—1885.
Gorst (gôrst), Eldon, Sir. *Son of Sir John Eldon.* English administrator .1861—1911.
Gorst, John Eldon, Sir. English legislator ..... 1835—1916.
Gorton (gôr′tŭn), Samuel. Preacher and pioneer settler in Rhode Island. ...1600?–1677.
Görtz, von (fŏn gûrts′), Georg Heinrich, Baron. Swedish statesman ..... 1668—1719.
Göschel (gû′shĕl), Karl Friedrich. German jurist and philosopher ..... 1784—1861.
Goschen (gō′shĕn), George Joachim, Viscount. English statesman ..... 1831—1907.
Goshun (gō′shōōn). Japanese painter ..... 1741?–1811.
Gosnold (gŏs′nōld), Bartholomew. English voyager to America ..... ? —1607.
Gossart, Jan. See MABUSE, DE, Jan.
Gosse (gŏs), Edmund William. English poet and critic ..... 1849 —.
Gosse, Philip Henry. English naturalist ..... 1810—1888.
Gosselin (gōs′lăN′), Pascal François Joseph. French geographer ..... 1751—1830.
Got (gō), François Jules Edmond. French comedian ..... 1822—1901.
Göthe. See GOETHE.
Gothicus (gŏth′ĭ-kŭs). See CLAUDIUS II.
Gotti (gŏt′tē), Girolamo Maria. Italian cardinal. Prefect of the Propaganda. .1834—1916.
Gottschalk (gŏt′shälk), Louis Moreau. American pianist and composer. ...1829—1869.
Gottschall, von (fŏn gŏt′shäl), Rudolf. German poet and novelist ..... 1823—1909.
Gottsched (gŏt′shĕt), Johann Christoph. German author and critic ..... 1700—1766.
Gough (gŏf), Hugh, Viscount. British field marshal ..... 1779—1869.
Gough, John Bartholomew. American lecturer on temperance ..... 1817—1886.
Goujon (gōō′zhōN′), Jean. Fr. sculptor and architect ..... b. 1510? d. bet. 1564 & 1568.
Gould (gōōld), Augustus Addison. American naturalist ..... 1805—1866.
Gould, Benjamin Apthorp. American educator and merchant ..... 1787—1859.
Gould, Benjamin Apthorp. *Son of preceding.* American astronomer ..... 1824—1896.
Gould, Hannah Flagg. American poetess ..... 1789—1865.
Gould, Helen Miller. *Mrs. Finley J. Shepard.* American philanthropist. ...1868 —.
Gould, Jay. American capitalist ..... 1836—1892.
Gould, John. English ornithologist ..... 1804—1881.
Gounod (gōō′nō′), Charles François. French musical composer ..... 1818—1893.
Gourgaud (gōōr′gō′), Gaspard, Baron. French general ..... 1783—1852.
Gourgues, de (dē gōōrg′), Dominique. French soldier in America ..... 1530?–1593?
Gousset (gōō′sĕ′), Thomas Marie Joseph. French cardinal and author. .....1792—1866.
Gouvion–Saint–Cyr, de (dē gōō′vyŏN′-săN′-sēr′), Laurent, Marquis. Marshal of France ..... 1764—1830.
Govinda Singh (gō-vĭn′dä sĭng′). Chief of the Sikhs ..... 1661—1708.
Gower (gou′ĕr ; gōr ; 201), John. English poet ..... 1325?–1408.
Gowrie (gou′rĭ), John Ruthven, third Earl of. Scottish conspirator ..... 1578?–1600.
Goya y Lucientes, de (gō′yä ē lōō-thē-ĕn′-tās), Francisco. Spanish painter. .1746—1828.
Gozlan (gōz′lăN′), Léon. French novelist and dramatist ..... 1803—1866.
Gozzi (gōt′sē), Carlo, Count. Italian dramatist and novelist ..... 1720—1806.
Gozzoli (gōt′sō-lē), Benozzo. Real name *Benozzo di Lese.* Florentine painter .1420—1498.
Graaf, de (dā grāf′), Regnier. Dutch physician and physiologist ..... 1641—1673.
Grabbe (grä′bĕ), Christian Dietrich. German dramatic poet ..... 1801—1836.
Gräberg af Hemsö (grō′bär-y′ äf hĕms′ē), Jakob. Swedish geographer. .....1776—1847.
Gracchus (grăk′ŭs), Caius Sempronius. Roman statesman ..... B. C. 153?–121.
Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius. *Brother of C. S.* Roman statesman. ....B. C. 162?–133.
Gradenigo (grä-dā-nē′gō), Pietro. Doge of Venice (1289–1311) ..... 1249?–1311.
Grǽvius (grē′vĭ-ŭs), **Gräve** (grā′fĕ), *or* **Greffe** (grĕf′ē), Johann Georg. German classical scholar ..... 1632—1703.
Gräfe, von (fŏn grā′fĕ), Albrecht. *Son of K. F.* German oculist ..... 1828—1870.
Gräfe, von, Karl Ferdinand. German surgeon ..... 1787—1840.
Graham (grā′ăm ; *sometimes* grām), John, of Claverhouse. Viscount Dundee. British soldier, persecutor of the Scottish Covenanters ..... 1649?–1689.
Graham, Sylvester. American vegetarian advocate [*Graham bread.*] ..... 1794—1851.
Graham, Thomas Scottish chemist ..... 1805—1869.
Graham, William Alexander. Am. statesman, and sec. of navy (1850–52) ....1804—1875.
Grahame (grā′ăm, Kenneth. Scot. author in England. [*The Golden Age.*] .1859 —.
Gramme (grām), Zénobe Théophile. Belgian electrician ..... 1826—1901.
Gramont, de (dē grä′mōN′), Antoine Alfred Agénor, Duke. Prince of Bidache. French diplomatist ..... 1819—1880.
Gramont, de, Philibert, Count. French courtier, soldier, and adventurer. ...1621—1707.
Granada, de (dā grä-nä′thä ; 146), Luis, Fray. Spanish pulpit orator ..... 1504—1588.
Granby (grăn′bĭ), John Manners, Marquis of. English general ..... 1721—1770.
Grand, Sarah. Pseudonym of FRANCES ELIZABETH M'FALL.
Grandidier (grăN′dē′dyā′), Alfred. French traveler and author ..... 1836—1921.
Grandpré, de (dē grăN′prā′), Louis Marie Joseph Ohier, Count. French navigator and author ..... 1761—1846.
Granet (grä′nĕ′), François Marius. French painter ..... 1775—1849.
Granger (grān′jĕr), Gideon. Am. politician, and postmaster-gen. (1801–14) ....1767—1822.
Grant (grănt), Alexander, Sir. Brit. scholar. Chancellor Edinburgh Univ. .1826—1884.

Born. Died.

Grant, Anne, born Macvicar, Mrs. *Mrs. Grant of Laggan.* Scottish author.1755—1838.
Grant, Francis, Sir. Scottish painter, esp. of portraits.....1803—1878.
Grant, Frederick Dent. *Son of U. S.* American general.....1850—1912.
Grant, James. Scottish novelist.....1822—1887.
Grant, James Augustus. Scottish soldier, and traveler in Africa.....1827—1892.
Grant, James Hope, Sir. *Brother of Sir Francis.* British general.....1808—1875.
Grant, Robert. American lawyer and novelist. [*Unleavened Bread.*].....1852 —.
Grant, Ulysses Simpson (*originally* Hiram Ulysses). American general, and eighteenth president of the U. S. (1869–77).....1822—1885.
Granvelle (*F.* dē grän'vĕl'), *or* **Granvella, de** (*Sp.* dā grän-vĕl'yä), Antoine Perrenot. Spanish cardinal and statesman.....1517—1586.
Granville (grăn'vĭl), *or* **Grenville** (grĕn'vĭl), George. Baron Lansdowne. English poet, dramatist, and politician.....1667—1735.
Granville, Granville George Leveson-Gower, Earl. English statesman.....1815—1891.
Granville, John Carteret, Earl. English statesman.....1690—1763.
Grasse, de (dē gräs'), François Joseph Paul, Count. *Marquis de Grasse-Tilly.* French admiral.....1723—1788.
Grassmann (gräs'măn), Hermann Günther. German math. and linguist.....1809—1877.
Gratry (grȧ'trē'), Auguste Joseph Alphonse, Abbé. French theologian.....1805—1872.
Grattan (grăt'ăn), Henry. Irish orator and statesman.....1746—1820.
Graun (groun), Karl Heinrich. German musical composer.....1701—1759.
Graves (grāvz), Thomas, Baron. British admiral.....1725?–1802.
Gravesande, van 's (văn s'grä'vē-zän'dē; 172), Willem Jakob. Dutch philosopher and mathematician.....1688—1742.
Gray (grā), Asa. American botanist.....1810—1888.
Gray, Elisha. American electrician and inventor. [*Telephone.*].....1835—1901.
Gray, George. American jurist and senator.....1840—1925.
Gray, George Robert. *Brother of J. E.* English zoölogist.....1808—1872.
Gray, John Edward. English naturalist.....1800—1875.
Gray, Robert, Captain. American discoverer of the Columbia River.....1755—1806.
Gray, Thomas. English poet. [*Elegy written in a Country Churchyard.*].....1716—1771.
Grazzini (grät-sē'nē), Antonio. See LASCA, II.
Gréard (grā'ȧr'), Valéry Clément Octave. *Octave Gréard.* French educator and author.....1828—1904.
Greaves (grāvz; grēvz), John. English Orientalist and mathematician.....1602—1652.
Greeley (grē'lĭ), Horace. Founder of the "New York Tribune".....1811—1872.
Greely (grē'lĭ), Adolphus Washington. Am. soldier and arctic explorer.....1844 —.
Green (grēn), Anna Katharine. See ROHLFS.
Green, Hetty Howland, born Robinson. American capitalist.....1835—1916.
Green, John Richard. English historian. [*History of the English People.*].1837—1883.
Green, Seth. American pisciculturist.....1817—1888.
Green, Thomas Hill. English philosopher.....1836—1882.
Green, William Henry. American divine and Hebraist.....1825—1900.
Greenaway (grēn'ȧ-wā), Kate. English artist and book illustrator.....1846—1901.
Greene (grēn), George Washington. *Grandson of Nathanael.* Am. author.1811—1883.
Greene, Nathanael. American Revolutionary major general.....1742—1786.
Greene, Robert. English novelist and dramatist.....1560?–1592.
Greene, Sarah Pratt, born McLean. Amer. author. [*Cape Cod Folks.*].....1856 —.
Greenleaf (grēn'lēf'), Benjamin. American author of math. textbooks.....1786—1864.
Greenleaf, Simon. American jurist. [*Law of Evidence.*].....1783—1853.
Greenough (grēn'ō), Horatio. American sculptor.....1805—1852.
Greenough, Richard Saltonstall. American sculptor.....1819—1904.
Greenwood (grēn'wo͝od'), Grace. Pseudonym of SARA JANE CLARKE LIPPINCOTT.
Greg (grĕg), William Rathbone. English essayist.....1809—1881.
Gregorovius (grĕg'ō-rō'vĭ-ŭs), Ferdinand. German poet and historian.....1821—1891.
Gregory (grĕg'ō-rĭ) of Nyssa, Saint. Greek father of the church.....331?– 395?
Gregory of Tours, Saint. Early French historian.....540?– 594.
Gregory, Caspar René. American Biblical scholar in Germany.....1846—1917.
Gregory, David. *Nephew of James.* Scottish math. and astronomer.....1661—1708.
Gregory, James. Scottish geom. Inventor of reflecting telescopes.....1638—1675.
Gregory, Olinthus Gilbert. English mathematician and philosopher.....1774—1841.
Gregory I., Saint. *The Great.* Pope (590–604).....540?– 604.
Gregory VII., Saint. Pope (1073–85).....1020?–1085.
Gregory XIII. Ugo Buoncompagni. Pope (1572–85).....1512?–1585.
Gregory XVI. Bartolommeo Alberto Capellari. Pope (1831–46).....1765—1846.
Gregory Nazian'zen, Saint. Bishop of Constantinople.....329?– 390?
Gregory Thaumatur'gus, Saint. Real name, *Theodorus.* Bishop of Neocæsarea.....210?– 270?
Greguss (grĕ'go͝osh), Agost. Hungarian poet and critic.....1825—1882.
Grenfell (grĕn'fĕl), Bernard Pyne. English classical researcher, and explorer in Egypt.....1869—1926.
Grenville (grĕn'vĭl), George. English statesman. [*Stamp Act.*].....1712—1770.
Grenville, *or* **Greynville**, Richard, Sir. English naval officer.....1541?–1591.
Gresham (grĕsh'ăm), Thomas, Sir. Eng. financier. [*Gresham's law.*].....1519?–1579.
Gresham, Walter Quinton. American general and sec. of state.....1832—1895.
Gresset, de (dē grĕ'sĕ'), Jean Baptiste Louis. French poet and dramatist...1709—1777.
Greswell (grĕs'wĕl), Edward. English theological author.....1797—1869.
Grétry (grā'trē'), André Ernest Modeste. French musical composer.....1741—1813.
Greuze (grŭz), Jean Baptiste. French painter.....1725—1805.
Greville (grĕv'ĭl), Fulke, Sir. Baron Brooke. Eng. poet and philosopher...1554—1628.
Gréville (ăn'rē' grā'vēl'), Henri. Pseudonym of ALICE MARIE CÉLESTE FLEURY DURAND.
Grévy (grā'vē'), François Paul Jules. Pres. of the Fr. Republic (1879–87)...1807—1891.
Grey (grā), Charles, Earl. Prime minister of England.....1764—1845.
Grey, Edward. Viscount Grey of Falloden (cr. 1916). English statesman. 1862 —.
Grey, George, Sir. British colonial governor and author.....1812—1898.
Grey, Henry George, Earl. *Son of Charles, Earl Grey* Eng. statesman...1802—1894.
Grey, Jane, Lady. *Lady Jane Dudley.* Noble and gifted English lady....1537—1554.
Gribeauval, de (dē grē'bō'vȧl'), Jean Baptiste Vaquette. Fr. mil. engin....1715—1789.
Griboyedov (grē'bȧ-yĕ'dŏf), Aleksandr Sergyeevich. Russian dramatist....1795—1829.
Gridley (grĭd'lĭ), Richard. American major general.....1711—1796.
Grieg (grēg), Edvard. Norwegian composer. [*Peer Gynt Suite.*].....1843—1907.
Griepenkerl (grē'pĕn-kĕrl), Christian. Austrian painter.....1839—1916.
Griesbach (grēs'bȧk), Johann Jakob. German Biblical critic.....1745—1812.
Griffin (grĭf'ĭn), Gerald. Irish novelist and poet.....1803—1840.
Griffis (grĭf'ĭs), William Elliot. American clergyman and writer.....1843 —.
Griggs (grĭgz), Edward Howard. American lecturer.....1868 —.
Griggs, John William. American lawyer and politician.....1849 —.
Grigorovich (grĭ'gō-rō'vĭch), Dmitri Vasilevich. Russian novelist.....1822—1899.
Grijalva, de (dā grē-häl'vä; 189), Juan. Spanish explorer in Mexico..... ? —1527.
Grillparzer (grĭl'pär-tsĕr), Franz. Austrian dramatist.....1791—1872.
Grimaldi (grē-mäl'dē), Giovanni Francesco. *Il Bolognese.* Italian painter..1606—1680.
Grimké (grĭm'kē), Thomas Smith. American scholar and philanthropist...1786—1834.
Grimm, Jakob Ludwig Karl. Ger. philologist and jurist. [*Fairy tales.*]....1785—1863.
Grimm, Wilhelm Karl. *Brother of J. L. K.* German philologist.....1786—1859.
Grimm, von (fŏn grĭm'), Friedrich Melchior, Baron. German-French writer1723—1807.
Grimston (grĭm'stŭn), William Hunter. See KENDAL, Mr.
Grinnel (grĭ-nĕl'), George Bird. Am. editor (*Forest and Stream*) and naturalist.1849 —.
Grippenberg (grĭp'ĕn-bĕrg), Oskar Kazimirovich. Russian general.....1838 —.
Grisebach (grē'zē-bäk), August Heinrich Rudolf. German botanist.....1814—1879.
Grisi (grē'sē), Giulia. Italian operatic soprano.....1811—1869.
Griswold (grĭz'wŭld), Rufus Wilmot. American author.....1815—1857.
Grocyn (grō'sĭn), William. Professor of Greek at Oxford, England.....1446?–1519.
Grolier, *or* **Grolier de Servières** (grō'lyā' dē sĕr'vyâr'), Jean. *Vicomte d'Aguisy.* French bibliophile.....1479—1565.
Gronov (grō'nŏf), *or* **Gronovius** (grō-nō'vĭ-ŭs), Jakob. Dutch philologist...1645—1716.
Gronov, *or* **Gronovius**, Johann Friedrich. *Father of preceding.* German classicist, critic, and antiquary. Professor at Leyden.....1611—1671.

Born. Died.

Groot (grōt), Gerhard. *Gerhardus Magnus. Gerard the Great.* Founder of the "Brothers of the Common Life".....1340—1384.
Gros (grō), Antoine Jean, Baron. French painter.....1771—1835.
Gross (grōs), Samuel David. American surgeon.....1805—1884.
Grosscup (grōs'kŭp), Peter Stenger. American jurist. [*Debs strike injunction.*].1852—1921.
Grosse (grō'sĕ), Julius. German poet.....1828—1902.
Grosseteste (grōs'tĕst), *or* **Greathead**, Robert. British theologian.....1175?–1253.
Grossi (grō'sē), Tommaso. Lombard poet and novelist.....1791—1853.
Grote (grōt), George. English historian. [*History of Greece.*].....1794—1871.
Grotefend (grō'tē-fĕnt), Georg Friedrich. German archæologist.....1775—1853.
Grotius (grō'shĭ-ŭs), *or* **De Groot** (dē grōt'; 172), Hugo. Dutch jurist.....1583—1645.
Grouchy, de (dē groo͞-shē'), Emmanuel, Marquis. French general.....1766—1847.
Grousset (gro͞o-sĕ'), Paschal. *Philippe Daryl.* Fr. journalist and novelist..1845—1909.
Grove (grōv), William Robert, Sir. Eng. physicist. [*Correlation of forces.*].1811—1896.
Grow (grō), Galusha Aaron. American statesman.....1823—1907.
Grubendol. See OLDENBURG, Henry.
Gruber (gro͞o'bĕr), Johann Gottfried. German scholar and encyclopedist....1774—1851.
Grün (grün). See BALDUNG, Hans.
Grün, Anastasius. Pseudonym of ANTON ALEXANDER VON AUERSPERG.
Grundtvig (grŏnt'vēg), Nicolaj Frederik Severin. Danish author.....1783—1872.
Grundy (grŭn'dĭ), Felix. American statesman and jurist.....1777—1840.
Gruner (gro͞o'nĕr), Wilhelm Heinrich Ludwig. German engraver.....1801—1882.
Gruter (gru'târ'), Jan. Real name *Gruytère* (grü-ē'târ'). Flemish antiquary.1560—1627.
Grynæus (grē-nē'o͝os; grĭ-nē'ŭs), Simon. Ger. Hellenist and theologian....1493—1541.
Gryphius (grē'fē-o͝os; grĭf'ĭ-ŭs), Andreas. Ger. poet and dramatist.....1616—1664.
Guadet (gü'ȧ'dĕ'), Marguerite Élie. French orator and leading Girondist...1758—1794.
Guarini (gwä-rē'nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian poet.....1537—1612.
Guarini, *or* **Guarino** (gwä-rē'nō), **da Verona** (dä vä-rō'nä). Early Italian humanist.....1370—1460.
Guarneri (gwär-nā'rē), Giuseppe Antonio. Italian violin maker.....1683—1745.
Gubernatis, de (dā go͞o'bĕr-nä'tēs), Angelo. Italian author.....1840—1913.
Gudin (gü'dăn'), Théodore. French marine painter.....1802—1880.
Guelph. See in *Vocab.*
Guercino (gwĕr-chē'nō). Real name *Giovanni Francesco Barbieri.* Italian painter.....1590?–1666.
Guericke (gä'rĭ-kē), Heinrich Ernst Ferdinand. German theologian.....1803—1878.
Guericke, von (fŏn gä'rĭ-kē), Otto. German physicist. [*Air pump.*].....1602—1686.
Guérin (gä'răn'), Jean Baptiste Paulin. French painter.....1783—1855.
Guérin, Pierre Narcisse, Baron. French painter.....1774—1833.
Guérin, de (dē), Eugénie. French authoress.....1805—1848.
Guérin, de, Georges Maurice. *Brother of Eugénie.* French poet.....1810—1839.
Guerrazzi (gwĕr-rät'sē), Francesco Domenico. It. author and statesman....1804—1873.
Guerrero (gĕr-rā'rō), Vicente. Mulatto president of Mexico.....1783?–1831.
Guesclin. See DU GUESCLIN.
Guess (gĕs), George, *or* **Sequo'yah**. Cherokee half-breed. Inventor of the Cherokee alphabet.....1770?–1843.
Guevara, de (dā gä-vä'rä), Antonio. Spanish ecclesiastic, chronicler, and philosophical writer.....1490?–1545.
Guglielmi (go͞ol-yĕl'mē), Pietro. Italian musician and composer.....1727—1804.
Guglielmini (go͞ol'yĕl-mē'nē), Domenico. Italian mathematician.....1655—1710.
Guibert, de (dē gē'bâr'), Jacques Antoine Hippolyte, Count. French author and soldier.....1743—1790.
Guicciardini (gwē'chär-dē'nē), Francesco. Italian historian.....1483—1540.
Guicciolì (gwē'chō-lē), Teresa, Countess. Mistress of Byron.....1801—1873.
Guichard (gē'shär'), Karl Gottlieb. *Quintus Icilius.* German author.....1724—1775.
Guidi (gwē'dē), Carlo Alessandro. Italian lyric poet.....1650—1712.
Guidi, Tommaso. See MASACCIO.
Guido d' Arezzo (gwē'dō dä-rĕt'sō). Italian reformer of music.....ab. 990—1050.
Guido Reni (gwē'dō rā'nē). Italian painter.....1575—1642.
Guignes, de (dē gēn'y'), Joseph. French Orientalist and historian.....1721—1800.
Guignıaut (gēn'yō'), Joseph Daniel. French scholar and antiquary.....1794—1876.
Guilbert (gēl'bâr'), Yvette. *Mme. M. Schiller.* French vaudeville singer...1868 —.
Guillaume (gē'yōm'), Claude Jean Baptiste Eugène. *Eugène Guillaume.* French sculptor.....1822—1905.
Guillaumet (gē'yō'mĕ'), Gustave Achille. French painter.....1840—1887.
Guillemet (gē'yĕ-mĕ'), Jean Baptiste Antoine. French landscape painter ..1843 —.
Guillotin (gē'yō'tăn'), Joseph Ignace. French physician. [*The guillotine.*].1738—1814.
Guilmant (gēl'măn'), Félix Alexandre. French organist and composer.....1837—1911.
Guiney (gī'nĭ), Louise Imogen. American poet and essayist.....1861–1920.
Guiscard (gēs'kär'), Robert. Norman conqueror. First Duke of Calabria...1015?–1085.
Guischard (gē'shär'). See GUICHARD.
Guise, de (dē gü-ēz'), Charles, Cardinal de Lorraine. French statesman....1524—1574.
Guise, de, François de Lorraine, Duke. French general and statesman.....1519—1563.
Guise, de, Henri I. de Lorraine, Duke. *Le Balafré* (the gashed). French general and statesman.....1550—1588.
Guise, de, Henri II. de Lorraine, Duke. Generalissimo of the Neapolitan insurgents.....1614—1664.
Guizot (gē'zō'), François Pierre Guillaume. Fr. historian and statesman....1787—1874.
Guizot, Maurice Guillaume. French critic and author.....1833—1892.
Gumplowicz (go͞om-plō'vĭch), Ludwig (Ludwik). Polish-Austrian sociologist and economist.....1838—1909.
Günderode, von (fŏn gün'dē-rō'dē), Karoline. German poetess.....1780—1806.
Gunsaulus (gŭn-sô'lŭs), Frank Wakeley. American Cong. clergyman.....1856—1921.
Gunter (gŭn'tĕr), Edmund. English mathematician and astronomer.....1581—1626.
Günther (gün'tĕr), Albert Charles Lewis Gotthilf. German zoölogist in England.....1830—1914.
Günther, Anton. German theologian and philosopher.....1783—1863.
Gurko (go͞or'kō), Osip Vladimirovich. Polish-Russian general.....1828—1901.
Gurney (gûr'nĭ), Goldsworthy, Sir. English inventor.....1793—1875.
Gurowski (go͞o-rŏf'skē; -rôs'kē), Adam, Count. Polish patriot and author.1805—1866.
Gustavus (gŭs-tā'vŭs) **I.** Commonly called *Gustavus Vasa* (vä'sä). King of Sweden (1523–60).....1496—1560.
Gustavus. See CHARLES X. (of Sweden).
Gustavus Adolphus *or* **Gustavus II.** King of Sweden (1611–32).....1594—1632.
Gustavus III. King of Sweden (1771–92).....1746—1792.
Gustavus IV. Adolphus. *Son of G. III.* King of Sweden (1792–1809)....1778—1837.
Gustavus V. *Oscar Gustaf Adolf. Son of Oscar II.* King of Sweden (1907–).....1858 —.
Gutenberg (go͞o'tĕn-bĕrg), Johannes. Real name *Gensfleisch.* German reputed inventor of printing.....1397?–1468.
Guthrie (gŭth'rĭ), Thomas. Scottish divine and philanthropist.....1803—1873.
Guthrie, Thomas Anstey. *F. Anstey.* English story-writer and humorist...1856 —.
Guthrie, William. Scottish historian and political writer.....1708—1770.
Guts Muths (go͞ots' mo͞ots'), Johann Christoph Friedrich. Founder of the German system of gymnastics (*Turnwesen*).....1759—1839.
Gutzkow (go͞ots'kō), Karl Ferdinand. German novelist and poet.....1811—1878.
Gützlaff (gŭts'läf), Karl Friedrich August. Prussian missionary in China...1803—1851.
Guy (gī), Thomas. English philanthropist. [*Guy's Hospital.*].....1645?–1724.
Guyon (gü'ē'yôn'; *Angl.* gī'ŏn, gē'ŏn), Jeanne Marie de la Motte, born Bouvier, Madame. French mystic and authoress.....1648—1717.
Guyot (gē'yō'), Arnold Henry. Swiss naturalist and geogr. in America.....1807—1884.
Guyot (gü'ē'yō'), Ives. French journalist and publicist.....1843 —.
Guyton de Morveau (gē'tôn' dē môr'vō'), Louis Bernard. French chemist and scientific writer.....1737—1816.
Guzmán Blanco (go͞os-män' blän'kō; 268), Antonio. Pres. of Venezuela....1830—1899.
Guzmán, de (dā go͞oth-män'), Alfonso Pérez. *The Good.* Sp. commander...1258—1309.
Gwilt (gwĭlt), Joseph. English architect and archæologist.....1784—1863.
Gwyn, *or* **Gwinn** (gwĭn), Eleanor, called Nell. English actress and mistress of Charles II.....1650—1687.

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Gyrowetz (gē′rō-vĕts), Adalbert. Bohemian composer.....1763—1850.
Gyulai, von (dyōō′lō-ē), Ferencz, Count. Hungarian general.....1798—1868

H

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Haase (hä′zē), Friedrich. German actor.....1826—1911.
Haase (hä′zē), Friedrich. German philologist.....1808—1867.
Habberton (hăb′ẽr-tŭn), John. American journalist and author.....1842—1921.
Häberlin (hā′bĕr-lēn), Franz Dominikus. German historian.....1720—1787.
Habert (à′bĕr′), Pierre Joseph, Baron. French general.....1773—1825.
Habib Ullah Khan (hä-bēb′ ōō′lä kän). Ameer of Afghanistan (1901–1919)..1872—1919.
Hachette (à′shĕt′), Jean Nicolas Pierre. French mathematician.....1769—1834.
Hachette, *Louis Christophe François. French publisher* .....1800—1864.
Hackert (häk′ẽrt), Jakob Philipp. German painter .....1737—1807.
Hackett (hăk′ĕt), Horatio Balch. American Biblical scholar.....1808—1875.
Hackett, James Henry. American actor.....1800—1871.
Hackländer, von (fŏn häk′lĕn-dẽr), Friedrich Wilhelm. German author...1816—1877.
Haden (hā′dᵊn), Francis Seymour, Sir. English surgeon and etcher.....1818—1910.
Hading (à′dăn′), Jane. Stage name of *Jeanne Alfrédine Trefouret, Mme. Koning.* French actress.....1859 ——.
Hadley (hăd′lĭ), Arthur Twining. *Son of James.* American educationist and political economist. President Yale University (1899–).....1856 ——.
Hadley, James. American philologist, and professor of Greek.....1821—1872.
Hadley, John. English astronomer. [*Hadley's sextant.*].....1682—1744.
Hadrian (hā′drĭ-ăn), *or* **Adrian.** Roman emperor (117–138).....76— 138.
Haeckel (hĕk′ĕl), Ernst Heinrich. German biologist.....1834—1919.
Haeseler, von (fŏn hā′zē-lẽr), Gottlieb, Count. German field marshal.....1836—1919.
Hafiz (hä′fĭz ; ha-fēz′). Real name *Shams ed-Din Muhammad.* Persian poet. ? —1389?
Hagedorn, von (fŏn hä′gē-dôrn), Friedrich. German poet.....1708—1754.
Hagen (hä′gĕn), Ernst August. German writer on art.....1797—1880.
Hagen, Hermann August. German entomologist.....1817—1893.
Hagen, von der (fŏn dẽr hä′gĕn), Friedrich Heinrich. German philologist..1780—1856.
Hagenbach (hä′gᵉn-bäĸ), Karl Rudolf. German theologian and historian...1801—1874.
Haggard (hăg′ẽrd), Henry Rider, Sir. English romancer.....1856—1925.
Hague (hāg), Arnold. American geologist.....1840—1917.
Hahn (hän), August. German theologian.....1792—1863.
Hähnel (hā′nĕl), Ernst Julius. German sculptor.....1811—1891.
Hahnemann (hä′nē-män), Samuel Christian Friedrich. German physician. Founder of the homeopathic system.....1755—1843.
Hahn–Hahn, von (fŏn hän′-hän′), Ida Marie Luise Sophie Friederike Gustava, Countess. German authoress.....1805—1880.
Haidar Ali, *or* **Hyder Ali** (hī′dẽr ä′lē). Sultan of Mysore.....? —1782.
Haidinger, von (hī′dĭng-ẽr), Wilhelm Karl. Aust. geol. and mineralogist...1795—1871.
Haji Khalfa (hä′jē ĸäl′fä). Real name *Mustapha Ben Abdallah. Katib Chelebi* (*Tchelebi*) (noble secretary). Turkish historian.....1600?-1658.
Hakluyt (hăk′lōōt), Richard. English historian and geographer.....1552?-1616.
Halbig (häl′bĭĸ), Johann. German sculptor.....1814—1882.
Haldane (hôl′dān), Richard Burdon, Viscount Haldane of Cloan. Scottish philosophical writer. Lord Chancellor of England (1912–1915).....1856 ——.
Haldeman (hôl′dē-măn), Samuel Stehman. Amer. natur. and philol.....1812—1880.
Hale (hāl), Edward Everett. American clergyman and author.....1822—1909.
Hale, Eugene. American statesman and senator.....1836—1918.
Hale, Horatio. American ethnologist.....1817—1896.
Hale, John Parker. American statesman.....1806—1873.
Hale, Matthew, Sir. English judge and jurist.....1609—1676.
Hale, Nathan, Captain. American patriot. Executed as a spy.....1755—1776.
Hale, Sarah Josepha, born Buell. American authoress.....1790?-1879.
Hales (hālz), John. *The Ever-Memorable.* English divine and critic.....1584—1656.
Hales, Stephen. English physiologist and inventor.....1677—1761.
Halévy (à′lā′vē′), Jacques François Fromental Élie. French composer.....1799—1862.
Halévy, Ludovic. French dramatist and novelist.....1834—1908.
Halford (hăl′fẽrd), Henry, Sir. Born *Vaughan.* English physician.....1766—1844.
Hallburton (hăl′ĭ-bûr′tᵊn), Thomas Chandler. *Sam Slick.* Nova Scotian humorist and historian.....1796—1865.
Halifax (hăl′ĭ-făks), Charles Montagu, Earl of. English statesman.....1661—1715.
Halifax, George Savile, Marquis of. English statesman.....1633—1695.
Hall (hôl), Asaph. American astronomer. [*Two moons of Mars.*].....1829—1907.
Hall, Basil. Scottish traveler and author.....1788—1844.
Hall, Charles Cuthbert. American clergyman, author, and educator.....1852—1908.
Hall, Charles Francis. American arctic explorer.....1821—1871.
Hall, Fitzedward. American philologist in England.....1825—1901.
Hall, Granville Stanley. *American psychologist and educationist.*.....1846—1924.
Hall, James. American author and judge.....1793—1868.
Hall, James. American geologist.....1811—1898.
Hall, John. Scottish-Irish clergyman in America.....1829—1898.
Hall, Joseph. English bishop and author.....1574—1656.
Hall, Marshall. English physician.....1790—1857.
Hall, Newman. English dissenting minister and author.....1816—1902.
Hall, Robert. English Baptist divine.....1764—1831.
Hall, Samuel Carter. Irish author and editor.....1800—1889.
Hall, S. C., Mrs. *Anna Maria Fielding.* Irish authoress.....1800—1881.
Hall, William Edward. English legal writer. [*International Law.*].....1835—1894.
Hallam (hăl′ăm), Arthur Henry. English essayist and poet.....1811—1833.
Hallam, Henry. *Father of Arthur H.* English historian and critic.....1777—1859.
Halleck (hăl′ĕk), Fitz-Greene. American poet.....1790—1867.
Halleck, Henry Wager. American general and military writer.....1815—1872.
Haller, von (fŏn hăl′ẽr), Albrecht. Swiss physiologist.....1708—1777.
Halley (hăl′ĭ ; hôl′ĭ), Edmund. English astronomer and mathematician.....1656—1742.
Halliburton (hăl′ĭ-bûr′tᵊn), William Dobbinson. Eng. physiol. and chem...1860 ——.
Halliwell-Phillipps (hăl′ĭ-wĕl-fĭl′ĭps), James Orchard. English antiquary and philologist. [*Shakespeare.*].....1820—1889.
Halpine, *or* **Halpin** (hăl′pĭn), Charles Graham. *Miles O'Reilly.* Irish-American journalist and poet.....1829—1868.
Hals (hāls), Frans. Dutch painter.....1581?-1666.
Halstead (hôl′stĕd), Murat. American journalist.....1829—1908.
Hamaker (hä′mä-kẽr), Hendrik Arens. Dutch Orientalist.....1789—1835.
Hamann (hä′män), Johann Georg. German philosopher.....1730—1788.
Hamdi Bey (hăm′dē bā′), Osman. Turkish statesman and scholar.....1842—1910.
Hamerling (hä′mẽr-lĭng), Robert. German poet.....1834—1894.
Hamerton (hăm′ẽr-tŭn), Philip Gilbert. English writer, esp. on art.....?—B.C. 229.
Hamilcar Barca (hă-mĭl′kär bär′kä). Carthaginian general.....1757—1804.
Hamilton (hăm′ĭl-tŭn), Alexander. American lawyer and statesman.....1646?-1720.
Hamilton, Anthony, Count. French courtier, born in Ireland. [*Grammont's Memoirs.*].....1813—1886.
Hamilton, Frank Hastings. American surgeon.....1730—1803.
Hamilton, Gail (gāl). Pseudonym of MARY ABIGAIL DODGE, of Hamilton, Mass.
Hamilton, William, Sir. British antiquary.....1788—1856.
Hamilton, William, Sir. Scottish philosopher and metaphysician.....1805—1865.
Hamilton, William Rowan, Sir. Irish astronomer and geometer.....1824—1893.
Hamley (hăm′lĭ), Edward Bruce, Sir. English military writer.....1855 ——.
Hamlin (hăm′lĭn), Alfred Dwight Foster. American architect and author...1809—1891.
Hamlin, Hannibal. Am. statesman. Vice-pres. U. S. (1861-65.).....1809—1891.
Hammerich (hăm′ẽr-ĭĸ), Peter Frederik Adolf. Danish poet, historian, and theologian.....1809—1877.
Hammer–Purgstall, von (fŏn hăm′ẽr-pōōrĸ′shtäl), Joseph, Baron. Austrian Orientalist and historian.....1774—1856.
Hammond (hăm′ŭnd), John Hays. American mining engineer.....1855 ——.
Hammond, William Alexander. American neurologist.....1828—1900.
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Hampden (hăm′dĕn), John. English statesman.....1594—1643.
Hampden, Renn Dickson. English bishop and moral philosopher.....1793—1868.
Hampton (hămp′tŭn), Wade. American general.....1754—1835.
Hampton, Wade. *Grandson of preceding.* Confederate lieut. gen., gov. of South Carolina, and United States senator.....1818—1902.
Hanaford (hăn′ä-fẽrd), Phebe Ann, born Coffin. American Universalist minister and author.....1829—1921.
Hancock (hăn′kŏk), John. American statesman, and signer of the Declaration of Independence.....1737—1793.
Hancock, Winfield Scott. American general.....1824—1886.
Handel (hăn′dĕl), *Ger.* **Händel** (hĕn′dĕl), Georg Friedrich. Ger. composer..1685—1759.
Hänel (hā′nĕl), Gustav Friedrich. German jurist.....1792—1878.
Hanka (han′kä), Vaclav. Bohemian philologist.....1791—1861.
Hanke (hän′kĕ), Henriette Wilhelmine. *Arndt.* German novelist.....1785—1862.
Hanna (hăn′ä), Marcus Alonzo. American merchant and politician.....1837—1904.
Hannibal (hăn′ĭ-băl). *Son of Hamilcar Barca.* Carthaginian general..B. C. 247— 183.
Hanotaux (à′nō′tō′), Gabriel Albert Auguste. Fr. statesman and historian..1853 ——.
Hansard (hăn′sẽrd), Luke. English parliamentary printer.....1752—1828.
Hansen (hän′sĕn), Peter Andreas. German astronomer.....1795—1874.
Hansteen (hän′stān), Christopher. Norwegian astronomer.....1784—1873.
Hanway (hăn′wā), Jonas. English philanthropist and author.....1712—1786.
Harbaugh (här′bô), Henry. American clergyman.....1817—1867
Harcourt, d' (där′kōōr′), Henri, Duke. French general and diplomatist.....1654—1718.
Harcourt (här′kŭrt), Simon, first Visc. Harcourt. English lord chancellor....1661?-1727.
Harcourt, William George Granville Venables Vernon, Sir Eng. statesman..1827—1904.
Hardecanute (här′dē kə-nūt′). King of England and Denmark (1040-42).1019?-1042.
Hardee (här′dē), William Joseph. Confederate general. [*Tactics.*].....1815—1873.
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Hardenberg, von, Karl August, Prince. Prussian statesman.....1750—1822.
Hardie (här′dĭ), James Keir. Scottish labor leader in Parliament.....1856—1915.
Harding (här′dĭng), Chester. American portrait painter.....1792—1866.
Harding, James Duffield. English painter, and writer on art.....1798—1863.
Harding, Warren Gamaliel. 20th pres. of the U. S. (1921-23).....1865—1923.
Hardinge (har′dĭng), Charles, first Baron Hardinge of Penshurst English diplomat. Viceroy of India (1910-1916).....1858 ——.
Hardinge, Henry, Sir. First Viscount Hardinge of Lahore. English general 1785—1856.
Hardouin (ȧr′dwăN′), Jean. French Jesuit, classical scholar, and writer.....1646—1729.
Hardwicke (härd′wĭk ; -ĭk), Philip Yorke, first Earl of. English jurist....1690—1764.
Hardy (här′dĭ), Arthur Sherburne. American novelist, diplomatist, and writer on mathematics.....1847 ——.
Hardy, Thomas. English novelist and poet. .....1840 ——.
Hare (hâr), Augustus John Cuthbert. *Nephew of J. C.* English author.....1834—1903.
Hare, Hobart Amory. American physician and medical writer.....1862 ——.
Hare, Julius Charles. English clergyman and author.....1795—1855.
Hare, Robert. American physicist.....1781—1858.
Haren, van (vän hä′rĕn), Willem. Dutch poet and statesman.....1710—1768.
Hargraves (här′grāvz), Edmund Hammond. English discoverer of gold in Australia.....1816—1891.
Hargreaves (här′grēvz), James. English inventor of the spinning jenny.... ? —1778.
Häring (hā′rĭng), Georg Wilhelm Heinrich. *Wilibald Alexis.* Ger. novelist.1798—1871.
Hariri (hä-rē′rē), Abu Mohammed Kasim ben Ali. Arabian poet.....1054—1122.
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Harlaem, Van (vän här′läm). See BERCHEM, Nicolaes Pietersz.
Harlan (här′lăn), John Marshall. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court.....1833—1911.
Harland (här′lănd), Henry. *Sidney Luska.* American novelist.....1861—1905.
Harland, Marion. Pseudonym of MARY VIRGINIA TERHUNE.
Harless (här′lĕs), Gottlieb Christoph Adolf. Ger. Protestant theologian ....1806—1879.
Harley (här′lĭ), Robert, Earl of Oxford. English statesman.....1661—1724.
Harley, Robert. English Cong. minister, and mathematician.....1828—1910.
Harmar (här′mär), Josiah. American general.....1753—1813.
Harmen (här′mĕn), Jacob. See ARMINIUS, Jacobus.
Harmsworth (härmz′wûrth), Alfred Charles William, Sir. See NORTHCLIFFE, Baron.
Harnack (här′näk), Adolf. German theologian and church historian.....1851 ——.
Harney (här′nĭ), William Selby. American general.....1800—1889.
Harold (hăr′ŭld) **I.** *Harefoot.* King of the Anglo-Saxons (1035–40).....? —1040.
Harold II. Last Saxon king of England (1066).....1022?-1066.
Harold Hardraade. *Half brother of Saint Olaf.* King of Norway.....ab. 1015—1066.
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Harper (här′pẽr), James. American printer and publisher .....1795—1869.
Harper, Robert Goodloe. American lawyer and statesman.....1765—1825.
Harper, William Rainey. Am. educator and Hebraist. Pres. Chicago Univ.1856—1906.
Harraden (hăr′ä-dĕn), Beatrice. English novelist.....1864 ——.
Harriman (hăr′ĭ-măn), Edward Henry. American capitalist.....1848—1909.
Harrington (hăr′ĭng-tŭn), James. English political writer. [*Oceana.*].....1611—1677.
Harriot (hăr′ĭ-ŭt), Thomas. English mathematician and astronomer.....1560—1621.
Harris (hăr′ĭs), George. American educator. Pres. Amherst Coll.(1899–1913).1844—1922.
Harris, James, of Salisbury. English philologist. [*Hermes.*].....1709—1780.
Harris, Joel Chandler. American author. [*Uncle Remus.*].....1848—1908.
Harris, Thaddeus William. American entomologist.....1795—1856.
Harris, Thomas Lake. American reformer.....1823—1906.
Harris, William Snow, Sir. English physicist and inventor.....1891—1867.
Harris, William Torrey. American educationist and philosopher.....1835—1909.
Harrison (hăr′ĭ-sŭn), Benjamin. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.1740?-1791.
Harrison, Benjamin. *Great-grandson of B., and grandson of W. H.* Twenty-third president of the United States (1889–93).....1833—1901.
Harrison, Constance, born Cary. *Mrs. Burton Harrison.* American author.1843—1920.
Harrison, Frederic. English positivist and writer.....1831—1923.
Harrison, John. English mechanician. Inventor of chronometer .....1693—1776.
Harrison, Mary St. Ledger. *Lucas Malet.* English novelist.....1852 ——.
Harrison, William Henry. *Son of B.* American general, and ninth president of the United States (1841).....1773—1841.
Harrisse (à′rēs′), Henri. French-American writer.....1830—1910.
Hart (härt), Albert Bushnell. American historian and educator.....1854 ——.
Hart, Ernest Abraham. English Jewish physician and reformer.....1835—1898.
Hart, James McDougal. American painter, born in Scotland.....1828—1901.
Hart, Joel T. American sculptor.....1810—1877.
Hart, Robert, Sir. Irish statesman in China. [*Maritime Customs.*].....1835—1911.
Hart, John Seely. American educationist.....1810—1877.
Hart, William. *Brother of J. McD.* American landscape painter.....1823—1894.
Harte (härt), Francis Bret. American writer, esp. of short stories.....1836—1902.
Hartley (härt′lĭ), Charles Augustus, Sir. English engineer.....1825—1915.
Hartley, David. English physician and philosopher.....1705—1757.
Hartmann (härt′män), Moritz. German poet.....1821—1872.
Hartmann, von (fŏn härt′män), Karl Robert Eduard. Ger. philosopher.....1842—1906.
Hartmann von Aue (härt′män fŏn ou′ĕ). German poet.....ab. 1170—after 1210.
Hartsoeker (härt′sōō′kẽr), Niklaas. Dutch philosopher and optician.....1656—1725.
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Harvard (här′vẽrd), John. The principal founder of Harvard College.....1607—1638.
Harvey (här′vĭ), Eli. American sculptor.....1860 ——.
Harvey, George, Sir. Scottish painter .....1806—1876.

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Harvey, William. English anatomist and physician. Discoverer of the circulation of the blood.....1578—1657.
Hase, von (fŏn hä′zĕ), Karl August. German theologian.....1800—1890.
Hasse (häs′sĕ), Karl Ewald. German physiologist.....1810—1902.
Hasselqvist (häs′sĕl-kvĭst), Fredrik. Swedish naturalist.....1722—1752.
Hassler (häs′lĕr), Ferdinand Rudolph. Swiss surveyor in America.....1770—1843.
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Hastings (hās′tĭngz), Francis Rawdon-Hastings, Marquis of. English military commander. Governor-general of India.....1754—1826.
Hastings, James. Scottish divine and scholar. [*Dict. of the Bible.*].....1860—1922.
Hastings, Warren. English statesman, and governor-general of India.....1732—1818.
Hauch (houk), Johannes Carsten. Danish poet.....1790—1872.
Hauck (houk; hôk), Minnie. *Mme. von Hesse-Wartegg.* German-American operatic soprano.....1852 ——.
Hauff (houf), Wilhelm. German novelist.....1802—1827.
Haug (houk), Martin. German Orientalist.....1827—1876.
Haughton (hô′tĭn), William. English dramatist.....fl. 1598.
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Haupt (houpt), Moritz. German philologist and writer.....1808—1874.
Haupt, Paul. German-American Assyriologist.....1858 ——.
Hauptmann (houpt′män), Gerhart. German poet and dramatist.....1862 ——.
Hauptmann, Moritz. German musical composer.....1792—1868.
Hauréau (ō′rā′ō′), Jean Barthélemy. French historian and publicist.....1812—1896.
Hauser (hou′zĕr), Kaspar. Mysterious Nuremberg foundling.....1812?-1833.
Häusser (hois′ĕr), Ludwig. German historian.....1818—1867.
Haussmann (ōs′män′), Georges Eugène, Baron. French administrator. Improver of Paris.....1809—1891.
Haussonville, d′ (dō-sôN′vēl′), Othenin Bernard Gabriel de Cléron, Count. French author and critic.....1843—1924.
Haüy (ä′wē′), René Just, Abbé. French mineralogist.....1743—1822.
Havelock (hăv′lŏk), Henry, Sir. British general. [*Lucknow.*].....1795—1857.
Haven (hā′v'n), Joseph. Am. Cong. clergyman, philosopher, and editor.....1816—1874.
Havet (à′vĕ′), Ernest Auguste Eugène. French littérateur and philosopher.1813—1889.
Hawkesworth (hôks′wŭrth), John. English miscellaneous writer.....1715?-1773.
Hawkins (hô′kĭnz), Anthony Hope, Sir. *Anthony Hope.* Eng. novelist.....1863 ——.
Hawkins, *or* **Hawkyns,** John, Sir. English rear admiral.....1532—1595.
Hawks (hôks), Francis Lister. American P. E. clergyman and author.....1798—1866.
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Hawksmoor (hôks′mōōr; -mōr; 201), Nicholas. English architect.....1661—1736.
Hawley (hô′lĭ), Joseph Roswell. Amer. journalist, soldier, and senator.....1826—1905.
Hawthorne (hô′thôrn), Julian. *Son of Nathaniel.* American author.....1846 ——.
Hawthorne, Nathaniel. American writer of romances and short stories.....1804—1864.
Hawtrey (hô′trĭ), Charles Henry. English dramatist and actor.....1858—1923.
Hay (hā), John. American author, diplomatist, and sec. of state (1898-1905)..1838—1905.
Hayashi (hä′yä-shē). Count Hayashi Tadasu. Japanese diplomatist and statesman.....1850—1913.
Hayden (hā′d'n), Ferdinand Vandeveer. American geologist and explorer...1829—1887.
Haydn (hā′d'n; *G. pron.* hī′d'n), Joseph. German musical composer.....1732—1809.
Haydon (hā′dŭn), Benjamin Robert. English painter.....1786—1846.
Hayes (hāz), Isaac Israel. American explorer.....1832—1881.
Hayes, Rutherford Birchard. Lawyer, soldier, and nineteenth president of the United States (1877–81).....1822—1893.
Haynau, von (fŏn hī′nou), Julius Jakob, Baron. Austrian general.....1786—1853.
Hayne (hān), Isaac. American Revolutionary officer.....1745—1781.
Hayne, Paul Hamilton. American poet.....1830—1886.
Hayne, Robert Young. American statesman and orator.....1791—1839.
Hazael (hăz′ă-ĕl; hă-zā′ĕl), King of Syria.....fl. ab. 820 B. C.
Hazard (hăz′ärd), Caroline. *Granddaughter of Rowland Gibson.* American educator. President of Wellesley College (1899-1910).....1856 ——.
Hazard, Rowland Gibson. American manufacturer and author.....1801—1888.
Hazen (hā′zĕn), William Babcock. Amer. soldier, chief of signal service....1830—1887.
Hazlitt (hăz′lĭt), William. English critic and miscellaneous writer.....1778—1830.
Hazlitt, William Carew. *Grandson of William.* English writer.....1834—1913.
Head (hĕd), Barclay Vincent. English numismatist.....1844—1914.
Head, Edmund Walker, Sir. Gov.-gen. of Canada. Writer on painting.....1805—1868.
Head, Francis Bond, Sir. English author. Lieut. gov. of Upper Canada....1793—1875.
Headley (hĕd′lĭ), Joel Tyler. American historical writer.....1813—1897.
Healy (hē′lĭ), George Peter Alexander. American painter.....1813—1894.
Healy (hē′lĭ; hā′lĭ), Timothy Michael. Irish politician and nationalist leader..1855 ——.
Hearn (hûrn), Lafcadio. Naturalized Japanese (as Yakumo Koisumi), of Irish-Greek parentage, author and journalist in English.....1850—1904.
Hearne (hûrn), Samuel. English traveler in British America.....1745—1792.
Hearst (hûrst), Phœbe, born Apperson. American philanthropist.....1842—1919.
Hearst, William Randolph. *Son of P.* Amer. newspaper publisher.....1863 ——.
Heath (hēth), William. American Revolutionary general.....1737—1814.
Hebbel (hĕb′ĕl), Friedrich. German dramatist.....1813—1863.
Hebel (hā′bĕl), Johann Peter. German poet.....1760—1826.
Heber (hē′bĕr), Reginald. English bishop of Calcutta, and poet.....1783—1826.
Hébert (ā′bâr′), Antoine Auguste Ernest. French historical painter.....1817—1908.
Hébert, Jacques René. *Père Duchesne.* French demagogue.....1755—1794.
Hecker (hĕk′ĕr), Isaac Thomas. American R. C. clergyman. Founder of the Paulists.....1819—1888.
Heckewelder (hĕk′ē-vĕl′dĕr), John Gottlieb Ernest. Moravian missionary in America.....1743—1823.
Hector (hĕk′tĕr), Annie Alexander. See ALEXANDER, Mrs.
Hedge (hĕj), Frederick Henry. American divine and author.....1805—1890.
Hedin (hē-dēn′), Sven Anders, Sir. Swedish geogr. and explorer. [*Asia.*]..1865 ——.
Hedwig (hāt′vĭĸ; hăd′-), Johann. German botanist.....1730—1799.
Heem, de (dē hām), Jan Davidsz. Dutch painter of fruits, flowers, etc. 1606—1683 *or* 84.
Heemskerk, van (văn hāms′kĕrk), Jakob. Dutch admiral.....1567—1607.
Heer (hār), Oswald. Swiss botanist and paleontologist.....1809—1883.
Heeren (hā′rĕn), Arnold Hermann Ludwig. German historian.....1760—1842.
Hefele, von (fŏn hā′fē-lē), Karl Josef. German theologian.....1809—1893.
Hegel (hā′gĕl), Georg Wilhelm Friedrich. German philosopher.....1770—1831.
Heiberg (hī′bĕrĸ), Hermann. German novelist.....1840—1910.
Heiberg, Johan Ludvig. Danish poet and dramatist.....1791—1860.
Heiberg, Peter Andreas. Danish dramatist and poet.....1758—1841.
Heidegger (hī′dĕg-ĕr). *Karl Wilhelm, Baron von Heideck, called Heidegger.* German general and artist.....1788—1861.
Heilprin (hīl′prĭn), Angelo. American naturalist.....1853—1907.
Heine (hī′nē), Heinrich. German poet and miscellaneous writer.....1797—1856.
Heineccius (hī-nĕk′tsē-ŏs), Johann Gottlieb. Ger. lawyer and author.....1681—1741.
Heinecken (hī′nĕk-ĕn), Christian Heinrich. German infant prodigy.....1721—1725.
Heinrich (hīn′rĭĸ). German form of HENRY.
Heinse (hīn′sē), Johann Jakob Wilhelm. German writer on art.....1749—1803.
Heinsius (hīn′sē-ŏs), Anthony. Grand pensionary of Holland.....1641—1720.
Heinsius, Daniel. Dutch poet and philologist.....1580—1655.
Heinsius, Nicolaas. *Son of D.* Dutch philologist and Latin poet.....1620—1681.
Heintzelman (hīnt′sĕl-măn), Samuel Peter. American general.....1805—1880.
Heilbig (hĕl′bĭg), Wolfgang. German archæologist.....1839—1915.
Hell (hĕl), Maximilian. Hungarian astronomer.....1720—1792.
Heller (hĕl′ĕr), Stephan. Hungarian pianist and composer.....1813—1888.
Helmers (hĕl′mĕrs), Jan Frederik. Dutch poet.....1767—1813.
Helmholtz, von (fŏn hĕlm′hŏlts), Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand. German physicist, anatomist, and physiologist. [*Ophthalmoscope.*].....1821—1894.
Helmont, van (văn hĕl′mŏnt), Jan Baptista. Flemish physician and chemist.1577—1644.
Héloïse (ā′lō′ēz′). Abbess of the Paraclete. Mistress and wife of Abélard..1101?-1164?
Helper (hĕl′pĕr), Hinton Rowan. American author.....1829—1909.
Helps (hĕlps), Arthur, Sir English historian and essayist.....1813—1875.

Born. Died.

Helst, van der (văn dĕr hĕlst′), Bartholomeus. Dutch portrait painter.....1613?-1670.
Helvetius (hĕl-vē′shĭ-ŭs; *F. pron.* ĕl′vā′sē-ŭs′), Claude Adrien. French philosopher and author.....1715—1771.
Hemans (hĕm′ănz), Felicia Dorothea, born Browne. English poetess.....1793—1835.
Hempl (hĕm′p'l), George. American educator and philologist.....1859—1921.
Hemsterhuys (hĕm′stĕr-hois), Frans. *Son of T.* Dutch philosopher.....1721—1790.
Hemsterhuys, Tiberius. Dutch classical scholar.....1685—1766.
Hénault (ā′nō′), Charles Jean François. French historian and poet.....1685—1770.
Henderson (hĕn′dĕr-sŭn), Thomas. Scottish astronomer.....1798—1844.
Henderson, William James. American music critic.....1855 ——.
Hendricks (hĕn′drĭks), Thomas Andrews. Am. lawyer. Vice pres. of U. S..1819—1885.
Hengist (hĕn′gĭst). Jutish chief. Founder of the kingdom of Kent..... ? — 488.
Hengstenberg (hĕng′stĕn-bĕrĸ), Ernst Wilhelm. Ger. Prot. theologian....1802—1869.
Henke (hĕn′kē), Heinrich Philipp Konrad. German theologian.....1752—1809.
Henle (hĕn′lē), Friedrich Gustav Jakob. German physiologist.....1809—1885.
Henley (hĕn′lĭ), John. *Orator Henley.* English preacher.....1692—1756.
Henley, William Ernest. English poet, critic, and dramatist.....1849—1903.
Henne am Rhyn (hĕn′ĕ ăm rēn′), Otto. Swiss historian of civilization.....1828 ——.
Hennepin (hĕn′ē-pĭn; *F. pron.* ĕn′pĂN′), Louis. Flemish missionary, and explorer of the Upper Mississippi.....1640?-aft. 1701.
Hennequin (ĕn′kĂN′), Alfred. French dramatic author.....1842—1887.
Henner (ĕn′ĕr′), Jean Jaques. French painter.....1829—1905.
Hennesy (hĕn′ĕ-sĭ), John Joseph. Am. R. C. bishop, born in Ireland.....1847—1920.
Henri (ĂN′rē′). French form of HENRY.
Henrietta Maria (hĕn′rĭ-ĕt′ä mä-rī′ä). Queen of England.....1609—1669.
Henry (hĕn′rĭ) Prince of Prussia. *Brother of William II.* German admiral..1862 ——.
Henry, Joseph. Amer. physicist. Sec. of the Smithsonian Institution.....1797—1878.
Henry, Matthew. English divine and commentator.....1662—1714.
Henry, O. Pseudonym of SYDNEY PORTER.
Henry, Patrick. American statesman and orator.....1736—1799.
Henry I. *Beauclerc.* King of England (1100-35).....1068—1135.
Henry II. King of England. First of the Plantagenet line (1154-89).....1133—1189.
Henry III. *Of Winchester.* King of Eng. (1216-72). War with barons.....1207—1272.
Henry IV. *Bolingbroke.* First Lancastrian King of England (1399-1413)...1367—1413.
Henry V. *Of Monmouth.* King of England (1413-22).....1387—1422.
Henry VI. *Of Windsor.* King of England (1422–61 and 1470–71)... .....1421—1471.
Henry VII. King of England (1485-1509). Founder of the Tudor line.....1457—1509.
Henry VIII. King of England (1509–47). [*English Reformation.*].....1491—1547.
Henry, *Fr.* **Henri** (ĂN′rē′), **I.** King of France (1031–60).....1005?-1060.
Henry II. King of France (1547–59). Married Catherine de' Medici.....1519—1559.
Henry III. *Henri de Valois.* King of France (1574–89).....1551—1589.
Henry IV. *Le Grand.* King of France (1589-1610) and of Navarre. First French king of the house of Bourbon. Assassinated.....1553—1610.
Henry, *Ger.* **Heinrich** (hīn′rĭĸ), **I.** *The Fowler.* German king (919-936).....876?- 936.
Henry II., Saint. *The Lame.* Holy Roman emperor (1002–24). Founded monasteries and schools..... 973—1024.
Henry III. *The Black,* or *The Bearded.* Holy Roman emperor (1039–56)...1017—1056.
Henry IV. Holy Roman emperor (1056-1106). Contended against Pope Gregory VII.....1050—1106.
Henry V. *The Young.* Holy Roman emperor (1106–25). Last of Salic line...1081—1125.
Henry VI. *The Cruel.* Holy Roman emperor (1191–97).....1165—1197.
Henry, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Prince of the Netherlands. Consort of Wilhelmina.....1876 ——.
Henry the Lion. Duke of Saxony and Bavaria.....1129—1195.
Henry the Navigator. Portuguese prince. Promoter of navigation.....1394—1460.
Henschel (hĕn′shĕl), George. Ger.-Eng. vocalist, conductor, and composer.1850 ——.
Henselt (hĕn′sĕlt), Adolf. German pianist.....1814 - 1889.
Henslow (hĕnz′lō), John Stevens. English botanist.....1796—1861.
Henson (hĕn′sŭn), Josiah. American negro clergyman. Original of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom".....1787—1883.
Henty (hĕn′tĭ), George Alfred. English journalist, war correspondent, and writer of books for boys.....1832—1902.
Hentz (hĕnts), Caroline Lee, born Whiting. American authoress.....1800—1856?
Heraclitus (hĕr′ä-klī′tŭs). *The Naturalist.* Greek philosopher.....fl. B. C. 500.
Herapath (hĕr′ä-păth), William. English chemist.....1796—1868.
Hérault de Séchelles (ā′rō′ dē sā′shĕl′), Marie Jean. French revolutionist. Guillotined.....1760—1794.
Herbart (hĕr′bärt), Johann Friedrich. German philosopher.....1776—1841.
Herbelot, d′ (dĕr′b'-lō′), Barthélemy. French Orientalist.....1625—1695.
Herbert (hûr′bĕrt), Edward, Baron. First Baron Herbert of Cherbury. English diplomatist and historical and philosophical writer.....1583—1648.
Herbert, George. English poet.....1593—1633.
Herbert, Henry William. *Frank Forester.* American author.....1807—1858.
Herbert, Sidney, Baron. First Baron Herbert of Lea. English statesman...1810—1861.
Herbert, Victor. Irish orchestra conductor and composer in America.....1859—1924.
Herder, von (fŏn hĕr′dĕr), Johann Gottfried. Ger. philos., poet, and critic..1744—1803.
Herdman (hĕrd′măn), William Abbott. Scottish zoölogist.....1858—1924.
Heredia, de (dā ā-rā′thĕ-ä ; 146), José Maria. Fr. poet, born in Cuba.....1842—1905.
Herford (hûr′fĕrd), Oliver. American humorous writer and illustrator.....1863 ——.
Hergenröther (hĕr′gĕn-rû′tĕr), Josef. German ecclesiastical historian.....1824—1890.
Hering (hā′rĭng), Ewald. German psychologist and physiologist.....1834—1918.
Heriot (hĕr′ĭ-ŭt), George. Scottish philanthropist. [*Heriot's hospital.*].....1563—1624.
Herkimer (hûr′kĭ-mĕr), Nicholas. American general.....1715?-1777.
Herkomer, von (fŏn hĕr′kō-mĕr), Hubert, Sir. German artist in England....1849—1914.
Hermann *or* **Herman** (hĕr′măn). See ARMINIUS.
Hermann, Johann Gottfried Jakob. German philologist and critic.....1772—1848.
Hermes (hĕr′mās), Georg. German theologian. [*Hermesianism.*].....1775—1831.
Hermocrates (hĕr-mŏk′rä-tēz). Syracusan statesman and general.....? — B. C. 407.
Herod (hĕr′ŭd). *The Great.* King of the Jews (B. C. 40–4).....B. C. 62 ?- 4.
Herodian (hĕ-rō′dĭ-ăn). Greek writer on Roman history..... 170 ?- 240?
Herodotus (hĕ-rŏd′ō-tŭs). *Father of History.* Greek historian.....B. C. 484 ?- 425?
Hérold (ā′rōld′), Louis Joseph Ferdinand. French opera composer.....1791—1833.
Heron (hē′rŏn), *or* **Hero** (hē′rō). Greek mathematician and mechanician. [*Hero's fountain.*].....fl. B. C. 2d c.?
Herophilus (hĕ-rŏf′ĭ-lŭs). Greek anatomist.....fl. B. C. 300?
Herrera, de (dā ĕr-rā′rä), Antonio. Spanish historian.....1549—1625.
Herrera, de, Fernando. *The Divine.* Spanish poet.....1534?-1597.
Herrera, de, Francisco. Called *el Viejo* (the old). Spanish painter.....1576—1656.
Herrera, de, José Joaquín. President of Mexico (1844–45, '48–51).....1792—1854.
Herreshoff (hĕr′ĕs-hŏf), Nathaniel Greene. American yacht designer.....1848 ——.
Herrick (hĕr′ĭk), Robert. English lyric poet.....1591—1674.
Herring (hĕr′ĭng), John Frederick. English painter.....1795—1865.
Herrmann (ĕr′män′; *Angl.* hûr′măn) Alexander. Fr.-Amer. prestidigitator.....1844—1896.
Herschel (hûr′shĕl), Caroline Lucretia. *Sister of Sir Wm.* Astronomer....1750—1848.
Herschel, John Frederick William, Sir. *Son of Sir Wm.* Astronomer and philosopher.....1792—1871.
Herschel, William (*originally* Friedrich Wilhelm), Sir. German astronomer in England.....1738—1822.
Hertwig (hĕrt′vĭĸ), Oskar. German embryologist.....1849 ——.
Hertwig, Richard. *Brother of Oskar.* Zoölogist.....1850 ——.
Hertz (hĕrts), Alfred. *German orchestral conductor.*.....1872 ——.
Hertz, Heinrich. Ger. physicist and electrician. [*Hertzian waves.*].....1857—1894.
Hertz, Henrik. Danish poet.....1798—1870.
Hertzen, *or* **Herzen** (hĕrt′sĕn), Alexander. Russian revolutionary author...1812—1870.
Hervé (ĕr′vā′), Aimé Marie Édouard. French journalist and author.....1835—1899.
Hervey (hûr′vĭ), James. English divine. [*Meditations.*].....1714—1758.
Hervieu (ĕr′vyû′), Paul Ernest. French journalist and romanticist.....1857—1915.
Herwegh (hĕr′vāĸ), Georg. German lyric poet.....1817—1875.

Herz (hĕrts), Henri. German pianist and composer in France. 1806—1888.
Hesiod (hē'sĭ-ŏd). Greek epic poet. fl. B. C. 776.
Hess (hĕs), Johann Jakob. Swiss Protestant theologian. 1741—1828.
Hess, von (fŏn hĕs'), Heinrich, Baron. Austrian general. 1788—1870.
Hess, von, Heinrich Maria. German historical painter. 1798—1863.
Hess, von, Peter. *Brother of H. M.* German painter of battle pieces. 1792—1871.
Heuglin, von (fŏn hoi'glĭn), Theodor, Baron. German traveler. 1824—1876.
Hevelius (hē-vē'lĭ-ŭs; *G. pron.* hē-vā'lē-ōōs), *or* **Hewel** (hā'vĕl), *or* **Hewelcke** (hē-vĕl'kē), Johannes. Polish astronomer. 1611—1687.
Hewes (hūz), Joseph. Signer of the Declaration of Independence. 1730—1779.
Hewitt (hū'ĭt), Abram Stevens. Am. iron mfr. and polit. reformer. 1822—1903.
Hewlett (hū'lĕt), Maurice Henry. English novelist. 1861—1923.
Hewson (hū'sŭn), William. English anatomist. 1739—1774.
Heyden, van der (vän dĕr hī'dĕn), Jan. Real name *Heyde.* Dutch painter. 1637—1712.
Heyne (hī'nē), Christian Gottlob. German philologist. 1729—1812.
Heyse (hī'zē), Paul Johann Ludwig. *Son of K. W. L.* Ger. poet and novelist. 1830—1914.
Heyse, Karl Wilhelm Ludwig. German philologist. 1797—1855.
Heywood (hā'wo͝od), Thomas. English actor and dramatist. ? —1650?
Hickes (hĭks), George. English theologian, philologist, and author. 1642—1715.
Hickok (hĭk'ŏk), Laurens Perseus. Am. educator and metaphysician. 1798—1888.
Hicks (hĭks), Elias. American preacher of the Society of Friends. 1748—1830.
Hicks-Beach (hĭks'-bēch'), Michael Edward, Sir. First Viscount St. Aldwyn. English statesman. 1837—1916.
Hidalgo y Costilla (ē-däl'gō ē kōs-tēl'yä; 195), Miguel. Mex. revolutionist. 1753—1811.
Hidari (hē'dä-rē). Hidari Jingoro. Japanese sculptor. 1594?-1633.
Hideyoshi (hē'dē-yō'shē). Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Jap. statesman and warrior. 1537—1598.
Hieronymus (hī'ĕr-ŏn'ĭ-mŭs). See JEROME, Saint.
Higginson (hĭg'ĭn-sŭn), Ella. American story-writer and poet. 1862 ——.
Higginson, Francis. English divine in America. 1587—1630.
Higginson, Francis John. American rear admiral. 1843 ——.
Higginson, Thomas Wentworth. American author. 1823—1911.
Hilarion (hĭ-lā'rĭ-ŏn), Saint. Founder of monastic life in Palestine. ? — 371.
Hilary (hĭl'ä-rĭ), *or* **Hilarius** (hĭ-lā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), Saint. Bp. of Arles (429-449). ? — 449.
Hilary, *or* **Hilarius,** Saint. Latin writer and bishop of Poitiers. 315?- 367.
Hildebrand (hĭl'dē-brănd), Saint. See GREGORY VII.
Hildebrandt (hĭl'dē-brănt), Ferdinand Theodor. German painter. 1804—1874.
Hildreth (hĭl'drĕth), Richard. American historian. 1807—1865.
Hilgard (hĭl'gärd), Eugene Woldemar. Ger. agricultural chemist in America. 1833—1916.
Hill (hĭl), Ambrose Powell. American Confederate general. 1825—1865.
Hill, David Bennett. American lawyer and politician. 1843—1910.
Hill, David Jayne. American educator and diplomatist. 1850 ——.
Hill, James J. American financier and railway promoter. 1838—1916.
Hill, Octavia. English social reformer. 1838—1912.
Hill, Rowland. English Methodist preacher. 1744—1833.
Hill, Rowland, Sir. English author of cheap-postage system. 1795—1879.
Hill, Thomas. Amer. divine. Pres. Harvard University (1862-68). 1818—1891.
Hillard (hĭl'yärd), George Stillman. Amer. lawyer, orator, and author. 1808—1879.
Hillebrandt (hĭl'ē-brănt), Alfred. German Sanskrit scholar and author. 1853 ——.
Hillel (hĭl'ĕl). Born in Babylon. President of Sanhedrin. B. C. 60?-A. D. 10?
Hiller (hĭl'ĕr), Ferdinand. German composer. 1811—1885.
Hillern, von (fŏn hĭl'ĕrn), Wilhelmine Sophie. German novelist. 1836 ——.
Hillhouse (hĭl'hous), James Abraham. American poet. 1789—1841.
Hilliard (hĭl'yärd), Henry Washington. American lawyer. 1808—1892.
Hillis (hĭl'ĭs), Newell Dwight. American Cong. clergyman and author. 1858 ——.
Hilprecht (hĭl'prĕkt), Hermann Volrath. German-Amer. Assyriologist. 1859 ——.
Hilton (hĭl'tŭn), William. English historical painter. 1786—1839.
Hincks (hĭnks), Francis, Sir. Canadian statesman. 1807—1885.
Hind (hīnd), John Russell. English astronomer. 1823—1895.
Hindenburg, von (fŏn hĭn'dĕn-bo͝orK), Paul. *von Beneckendorff und von Hindenburg.* German general. 2nd pres. of Germany (1925–). 1847 ——.
Hipparchus (hĭ-pär'kŭs). Tyrant of Athens. B. C. ab. 555—514.
Hipparchus. Bithynian founder of scientific astronomy. 160?—125?
Hippeau (ē'pō'), Célestin. French author and educationist. 1803—1883.
Hippel, von (fŏn hĭp'ĕl), Theodor Gottlieb. German author. 1741—1796.
Hippocrates (hĭ-pŏk'rä-tēz). *Father of Medicine.* Greek phys. B. C. 460—359 *or* 377?
Hippolytus (hĭ-pŏl'ĭ-tŭs), Saint. Greek bishop and martyr. fl. early in 3d C. A. D.
Hirsch (hĭrsh; *G.* hĭrsh), Emil G. German rabbi in America. 1852—1923.
Hirsch, de (dā hĭrsh'), Maurice, Baron. German Jewish philanthropist. 1831—1896.
Hirth (hĭrt), Friedrich. German author and Sinologist in America. 1845 ——.
Hitchcock (hĭch'kŏk), Charles Henry. *Son of Edward.* American geologist. 1836—1919.
Hitchcock, Edward. Amer. geologist. Pres. of Amherst College. 1793—1864.
Hitchcock, Ethan Allen. American statesman and diplomatist. 1835—1909.
Hitchcock, James Ripley Wellman. *Ripley Hitchcock.* American author. 1857—1918.
Hitchcock, Roswell Dwight. American clergyman, author, and educator. 1817—1887.
Hittorf (hĭt'ŏrf), Johann Wilhelm. Ger. physicist and elect. [*Hittorf rays.*]. 1824 ——.
Hittorff (hĭt'ŏrf; *F.* ē'tŏrf'), Jacques Ignace. French architect. 1792—1867.
Hitzig (hĭt'sĭK), Ferdinand. German Biblical critic. 1807—1875.
Hoadly (hōd'lĭ), Benjamin. English prelate. 1676—1761.
Hoar (hōr), Ebenezer Rockwood. American jurist. 1816—1895.
Hoar, George Frisbie. *Brother of E. R.* American lawyer and senator. 1826—1904.
Hobart (hō'bärt), Garret Augustus. 24th vice president of U. S. (1897–99). 1844—1899.
Hobart, John Henry. American Protestant Episcopal bishop. 1775—1830.
Hobbema (hŏb'ĕ-mä), Meyndert *or* Minderhout. Dutch painter. 1638—1709.
Hobbes (hŏbz), John Oliver. Pseudonym of Mrs. CRAIGIE.
Hobbes, Thomas. English philosopher. 1588—1679.
Hobhouse (hŏb'hous), John Cam, Baron Broughton. English author. 1786—1869.
Hobson (hŏb's'n), Richmond Pearson. Am. nav. officer. [*Merrimac, 1898.*] 1870 ——.
Hocccleve (hŏk'lĕv; ŏk'-), *or* **Occleve** (ŏk'-), Thomas. English poet. 1370?-1450?
Hoche (ŏsh), Lazare. French general. 1768—1797.
Hodge (hŏj), Charles. American theologian and professor. 1797—1878.
Hodgkinson (hŏj'kĭn-sŭn), Eaton. English physicist. 1789—1861.
Hoe (hō), Richard March. American inventor. [*Hoe's Lightning-Press.*] 1812—1886.
Hoecke, van den (vän dĕn ho͞ok'ē), Jan. Flemish painter. 1611—1651.
Hoefer (hū'fĕr), Ferdinand. German writer in France. Editor Didot's "Biographie Universelle". 1811—1878.
Hoernle (hûrn'lē), Augustus Frederic Rudolf. English Orientalist. 1841—1918.
Hoeven, van der (vän dĕr hō'vĕn), Jan. Dutch naturalist. 1801—1868.
Hofer (hō'fĕr), Andreas. Tyrolese patriot. 1767—1810.
Hoff, van't (vänt hŏf'), Jacobus Hendricus. Dutch chemist. 1852—1911.
Höffding (hŭf'dĕng), Harald. Danish philosopher. 1843 ——.
Hoffman (hŏf'măn), Charles Fenno. American author. 1806—1884.
Hoffmann (hŏf'män), Ernst Theodor Amadeus (*properly* Wilhelm). German author, musician, and painter. 1776—1822.
Hoffmann, Friedrich. German physician. [*Hoffmann's anodyne.*]. 1660—1742.
Hoffmann, Hans Friedrich Karl. German novelist. 1848—1910.
Hoffmann, August Heinrich. Called *Hoffmann von Fallersleben* (fŏn fäl'ĕrs-lā'bĕn). German poet, philologist, and historian of literature. 1798—1874.
Hofland (hŏf'lănd), Barbara, born Wreaks. English authoress. 1770—1844.
Hofmann (hŏf'män), Josef. Polish pianist. 1818—1892.
Hofmann, von (fŏn hŏf'män), August Wilhelm. German chemist. 1697—1764.
Hogarth (hō'gärth), William. English painter and engraver. 1697—1764.
Hogg (hŏg), James. *The Ettrick Shepherd.* Scottish poet. 1770—1835.
Hohenlohe (hō'ĕn-lō'ē; *when preceded by title, as Fürst, accented* hō'ĕn-lō'ē). A princely family of Germany.
Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst (hō'ĕn-lō'ē-shĭl'ĭngs-fürst'), Chlodwig Karl Viktor, Prince of. Bavarian statesman. 1819—1901.
Hohenstaufen (hō'ĕn-shtou'fĕn; *cf.* HOHENLOHE). A royal family of Germany.
Hohenzollern (hō'ĕn-tsŏl'ĕrn; *cf.* HOHENLOHE). A royal family of Germany.
Hokusai (hō'kōō-sī'ē). Katsuhika Hokusai. Japanese painter. 1760—1849.
Holbach, von *or* **d'** (fŏn hŏl'bäK; *F. pron.* dŏl'bák'), Paul Heinrich Dietrich (*or* Paul Henri Thiry), Baron. French philosopher. 1723—1789.
Holbein (hōl'bīn), Hans. *The Elder.* German painter. ab. 1460—1524.
Holbein, Hans. *The Younger.* German painter. 1497?-1543.
Holberg (hōl'bĕrK), Ludvig, Baron. Danish hist. and dram. (comedies). 1684—1754.
Holbrook (hōl'brŏok), John Edwards. American naturalist. 1795—1871.
Holcroft (hōl'krŏft), Thomas. English dramatist and translator. 1745—1809.
Holden (hōl'dĕn), Edward Singleton. American astronomer. 1846—1914.
Holder (hōl'dĕr), Charles Frederick. American biologist and author. 1851—1915.
Holder, Frederick William, Sir. Australian politician. 1850—1909.
Hole (hōl), Samuel Reynolds. *Dean of Rochester.* Eng. clerg. and author. 1819—1904.
Holinshed (hŏl'ĭnz-hĕd; hŏl'ĭn-shĕd), *or* **Hollingshead,** Raphael. English chronicler. ? —1580?
Holl (hōl), Francis Montague. *Frank Holl.* English artist. 1845—1888.
Holland (hŏl'ănd), Henry, Sir. English physician. 1788—1873.
Holland, Henry Richard Vassall Fox, Baron. Eng. statesman and author. 1773—1840.
Holland, Josiah Gilbert. *Timothy Titcomb.* American author. 1819—1881.
Holland, Thomas Erskine, Sir. English jurist. [*Jurisprudence.*]. 1835—1926.
Hollander (hŏl'ăn-dĕr), Bernard. Aust. psychologist and alienist in England. 1864 ——.
Hollar (hŏl'är), Wenceslaus. German engraver. 1607—1677.
Holleben, von (fŏn hŏl'lā-bĕn), Theodor. German diplomat. 1838—1913.
Holley (hŏl'ĭ), Alexander Lyman. American metallurgist. 1832—1882.
Hollister (hŏl'ĭs-tĕr), Gideon Hiram. American author. 1817—1881.
Holman-Hunt (hō'măn-), William. English Pre-Raphaelite painter. 1827—1910.
Holmes (hōmz), Mary Jane, born Hawes. American novelist. ab. 1839—1907.
Holmes, Oliver Wendell. Am. physician, poet, essayist, and novelist. 1809—1894.
Holmes, Oliver Wendell. *Son of O. W.* Associate justice U. S. Supreme Court (1902–). 1841 ——.
Holst (hōlst), Hans Peter. Danish poet. 1811—1893.
Holst, von (fŏn hōlst'), Hermann Eduard. Russian-German historian in America. [*Constitutional History of the United States.*]. 1841—1904.
Holt (hōlt), Henry. American publisher and author. 1840—1926.
Holt, John, Sir. Lord chief justice of England. 1642—1710.
Holt, Joseph. American jurist and statesman. 1807—1894.
Hölty (hûl'tĕ), Ludwig Heinrich Christoph. German poet. 1748—1776.
Holtzendorff, von (fŏn hŏlt'sĕn-dôrf), Franz. German jurist. 1829—1889.
Holub (hō'lo͞op), Emil. Bohemian traveler in Africa. 1847—1902.
Holyoake (hŏl'yŏk; hŏl'ĭ-ōk), George Jacob English reformer. 1817—1906.
Homberg (hŏm'bĕrK), Wilhelm. German chemist and physician. 1652—1715.
Home (hōm; hūm), Daniel Dunglas. Scottish spiritualist medium. 1833—1886.
Home, Everard, Sir. Scottish surgeon. 1756—1832.
Home, Henry, Lord Kames. Scottish philosopher and jurist. 1696—1782.
Home, John. Scottish dramatist. 1722—1808.
Homer (hō'mĕr). Epic poet of Greece. fl. about 9th cent. B. C.
Homer, Winslow. American artist. 1836—1910.
Hondt, De (dē hŏnt'). See CANISIUS, Petrus.
Honegger (hŏn'ĕg'ĕr), Johann Jakob. Ger. historian, and writer on art. 1825—1896.
Honorius (hŏ-nō'rĭ-ŭs), Flavius. Roman emperor of the West (395–423). 384— 423.
Honorius I. Pope (625–638). ? — 638.
Hontheim, von (fŏn hŏnt'hĭm), Johann Nikolaus. German jurist. 1701—1790.
Hood (hōod), Samuel, Viscount. English admiral. 1724—1816.
Hood, Thomas. English poet, wit, and miscellaneous writer. 1799—1845.
Hooft (hōft), Pieter Corneliszoon. Dutch poet and historian. 1581—1647.
Hook (hŏok), Theodore Edward. English novelist and dramatist. 1788—1841.
Hooke (hŏok), Robert. English mathematician and inventor. 1635—1703.
Hooker (hŏok'ĕr), Joseph. American general. 1814—1879.
Hooker, Joseph Dalton, Sir. *Son of Sir Wm. J.* English botanist. 1817—1911.
Hooker, Richard. Eng. divine. [*The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity.*]. 1554?-1600.
Hooker, Thomas. English Puritan clergyman and one of the founders of the colony of Connecticut. 1586?-1647.
Hooker, William Jackson, Sir. English botanist. 1785—1865.
Hooker, Worthington. American physician and author. 1806—1867.
Hoole (hōōl), John. English translator and dramatist. 1727—1803.
Hooper (hōōp'ĕr), John. English reformer and martyr. 1495?-1555.
Hope (hōp), Anthony. See HAWKINS, Anthony Hope.
Hope, Thomas. English writer, and patron of the fine arts. 1770?-1831.
Hopetoun (hōp'tŭn), seventh Earl of. See LINLITHGOW, first Marquis of.
Hopkins (hŏp'kĭnz), Edward. Governor of the colony of Connecticut. 1600—1657.
Hopkins, Esek. First commodore of the American navy. 1718—1802.
Hopkins, Johns. American philanthropist. 1795—1873.
Hopkins, Mark. Amer. scholar and divine. Pres. of Williams College. 1802—1887.
Hopkins, Samuel. Amer. divine. Founded Hopkinsian school of theology. 1721—1803.
Hopkins, Stephen. Amer. statesman. Signer of the Decl. of Independence. 1707—1785.
Hopkinson (hŏp'kĭn-sŭn), Francis. American author. Signer of the Declaration of Independence. [*The Battle of the Kegs.*]. 1737—1791.
Hopkinson, Joseph. *Son of F.* Am. jurist and author. [*Hail Columbia.*]. 1770—1842.
Hopper (hŏp'ĕr), Eleanor Nora. *Mrs. Chesson.* English poet and story-writer. [*Irish poems.*]. 1871—1906.
Hopper, Isaac Tatem. American Quaker philanthropist. 1771—1852.
Hoppin (hŏp'ĭn), Augustus. American illustrator and author. 1828—1896.
Horace (hŏr'ĭs). *Quintus Horatius Flaccus.* Latin poet. B. C. 65—8.
Hormayr, von (fŏn hŏr'mīr), Joseph, Baron. Ger. polit. and historian. 1782—1848.
Horn (hôrn), Gustaf, Count. Swedish general. 1592—1657.
Horn, Paul. German philologist. 1863 ——.
Hornaday (hôr'nä-dā), William Temple. American naturalist and author. 1854 ——.
Hornblower (hôrn'blō'ĕr), William Butler. American lawyer. 1851—1914.
Horne (hôrn), Richard Hengist, properly Henry. English author. 1803—1884.
Horne, Thomas Hartwell. English divine and author. 1780—1862.
Horner (hôr'nĕr), Francis. British statesman. 1778—1817.
Horne Tooke (hôrn' to͞ok'). See TOOKE, John Horne.
Hornung (hôr'nŭng), Ernest William. English novelist. 1866—1921.
Horrocks, *or* **Horrox** (hŏr'ŭks), Jeremiah. English astronomer. 1617?-1641.
Horsford (hôrs'fĕrd), Eben Norton. Amer. chemist and educationist. 1818—1893.
Horsley (hôrs'lĭ), Samuel. English prelate and author. 1733—1806.
Horsley, Victor Alexander Haden, Sir. English surgeon and neurologist. 1857—1916.
Hort (hôrt), Fenton John Anthony. English Biblical scholar. 1828—1892.
Hortense (ôr'täNs'). *Eugénie Hortense de Beauharnais.* Wife of Louis Bonaparte, and queen of Holland. Mother of Napoleon III. 1783—1837.
Horton (hôr'tŭn), Robert Forman. English Cong. clergyman and author. 1855 ——.
Horváth (hôr'vät), Mihály. Hungarian historian. 1809—1878.
Hosack (hŏs'ăk), David. American physician and author. 1769—1835.
Hosmer (hŏz'mĕr), Harriet Goodhue. American sculptor. 1830—1908.
Hosmer, James Kendall. American librarian and author. 1834 ——.
Hotman (ôt'mäN'), François. French jurist and publicist. 1524—1590.
Hotspur (hŏt'spûr'). Sobriquet of Sir HENRY PERCY.
Hottinger (hŏt'ĭng-ĕr), Johann Heinrich. Swiss Orientalist and theologian. 1620—1667.
Houdin (o͞o'dăN'), Jean Eugène Robert. French conjurer and mechanician. 1805—1871.
Houdon (o͞o'dôN'), Jean Antoine. French sculptor. 1741—1828.
Houghton (hō'tŭn), Henry Oscar. American publisher. [*Riverside Press.*]. 1823—1895.
Houghton (hō'tŭn; hou'tŭn), Richard Monckton Milnes, first Baron. English statesman and author. 1809—1885.
Houmayoun (hōō'mä-yōōn'). Var. of HUMAYUN.
House (hous), Edward Howard. Am. journalist, traveler, and author. 1836—1901.
Houssaye (o͞o'sā'), Arsène. French author. 1815—1896.
Houssaye, Henry. *Son of Arsène.* French historian. 1848—1911.
Houston (hūs'tŭn), Sam. President of Texas, and American general. 1793—1863.
Houtman (hout'măn), Cornelis. Dutch statesman and navigator. 1550?-1599.
Hoveden (dē hŭv'dĕn; hō'vdĕn), *or* **Howden, de** (dē hou'dĕn), Roger. English historian. ? —1201?

Born. Died.

Hovey (hŭv′ĭ), Horace Carter. American Presbyterian clergyman and scientist. [*Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.*]....1833—1914.
Hovey, Richard. American poet....1864—1900.
Howard (hou′ărd), Bronson. American dramatist and journalist....1842—1908.
Howard, Charles, second Baron Howard of Effingham. English admiral....1536—1624.
Howard, George William Frederick, seventh Earl of Carlisle. English statesman and author....1802—1864.
Howard, Henry, Earl of Surrey. English poet....1517?-1547.
Howard, John. English philanthropist. [*Prison Reform.*]....1726—1790.
Howard, John Eager. American Revolutionary soldier and statesman....1752—1827.
Howard, Oliver Otis. American general....1830—1909.
Howard, Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk. English statesman and general....1473—1554.
Howard, Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk. Friend of Mary, Q. of Scots....1536—1572.
Howe (hou), Elias. American inventor of the sewing machine....1819—1867.
Howe, John. English clergyman, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell....1630—1705.
Howe, Julia, born Ward. *Wife of S. G.* Am. poetess and social reformer....1819—1910.
Howe, Richard, Earl. *Brother of Viscount Wm.* British admiral....1726—1799.
Howe, Samuel Gridley. American philanthropist....1801—1876.
Howe, William, fifth Viscount. English general in America....1729—1814.
Howell (hou′ĕl), James. British author [*Letters.*]....1594?—1666.
Howells (hou′ĕlz), William Dean. American novelist and critic....1837—1920.
Howison (hou′ĭ-sŭn), Henry Lycurgus. American rear admiral....1837—1914.
Howitt (hou′ĭt), Mary, born Botham. *Wife of Wm.* English authoress....1799—1888.
Howitt, William. English author....1792—1879.
Hoyle (hoil), Edmond. English writer on games....1672—1769.
Hrabanus Maurus (hrä-bä′nōōs mou′rōōs). See RABANUS MAURUS.
Hrotswitha (hrōts′vē-tä). See ROSWITHA.
Huascar (wäs-kär′). *Tupac-cusi-hualpa.* Inca prince, defeated and put to death by his half brother Atahualpa....ab. 1495—1533.
Hubay (hōō′boi), Jenö. Hungarian violinist and composer....1858 —.
Hubbard (hŭb′ĕrd), Elbert. Am. author and editor. [*Roycroft Press.*]....1859—1915.
Hubbard, William. American clergyman and historian....1621?-1704.
Huber (ü′bâr′), François. Swiss naturalist....1750—1831.
Huber (hōō′bĕr), Johannes. German theologian....1830—1879.
Huber, Johann Rudolf. *The Tintoretto of Switzerland.* Swiss painter....1668—1748.
Hubert (ü′bâr′), Saint. French bishop....656?-ab. 727.
Hubert de Burgh. See BURGH, DE, Hubert.
Hubert Walter. See WALTER, Hubert.
Hübner (hüp′nĕr), Joseph Alexander, Count. Austrian diplomatist....1811—1892.
Hübner, Karl Wilhelm. German genre painter....1814—1879.
Hübner, Rudolf Julius Benno. German painter....1806—1882.
Huc (ük ; hük), Évariste Régis, Abbé. French Roman Catholic missionary to China, Tatary, and Tibet....1813—1860.
Hudson (hŭd′s'n), Henry. English navigator and explorer.... ? — 1611.
Hudson, Henry Norman. American essayist; Shakespearean scholar....1814—1886.
Hueppe (hüp′ĕ), Ferdinand. German bacteriologist....1852 —.
Huerta, de la (dā lä wĕr′ta), Vicente Antonio García. Span. poet and critic.1730?-1787.
Huet (ü′ĕ′), Pierre Daniel. Bishop of Avranches. French scholar....1630—1721.
Hufeland (hōō′fē-länt), Christoph Wilhelm. German physician....1762—1836.
Hügel, von (fŏn hü′gĕl), Karl Alex. Anselm. Ger. trav. and naturalist....1796—1870.
Huger (ū-jē′), Isaac. American Revolutionary general....1742—1797.
Huggins (hŭg′ĭnz), William, Sir. English astronomer....1824—1910.
Hugh Capet (hū kā′pĕt). King of France (987-996)....940?- 996.
Hughes (hūz), Ball. American sculptor....1806—1868.
Hughes, Charles Evans. Associate justice U. S. Supreme Court (1910-16)..1862 —.
Hughes, John. English poet and essayist....1677—1720.
Hughes, John. American Roman Catholic archbishop....1797—1864.
Hughes, Thomas. English author. [*Tom Brown's School Days.*]....1822—1896.
Hugo (hōō′gō), Gustav. German jurist....1764—1844.
Hugo (hū′gō′ ; *F.* ü′gō′), Victor Marie, Viscount. French poet and author..1802—1885.
Hulin, *or* **Hullin** (ü′lăN′), Pierre Augustin, Count. French general....1758—1841.
Hull (hŭl), Isaac. American commodore....1773—1843.
Hull, William. American general in the war of 1812....1753—1825.
Hullah (hŭl′ä), John Pyke. English musical composer....1812—1884.
Humayun (hōō′mä-yōōn′), *or* **Houmayoun**. Emp. of Hindustan (1530-56)..1512—1584.
Humbert (ŭN′bâr′), Jean Robert Marie. French general....1755—1823.
Humbert (hŭm′bĕrt) **I.** (It. **Umberto**, ōōm-bĕr′tō.) King of Italy....1844—1900.
Humboldt, von (vŏn hŭm′bōlt ; *G. pron.* fŏn hōōm′bōlt), Friedrich Heinrich Alexander, Baron. German naturalist and statesman....1769—1859.
Humboldt, von, Karl Wilhelm, Baron. *Brother of F. H. A.* German philologist and statesman....1767—1835.
Hume (hūm), David. Scottish historian and philosopher....1711—1776.
Hume, Fergus. English novelist....1862 —.
Hume, Joseph. English politician....1777—1855.
Hume, Robert Allen. American missionary in India....1847 —.
Hummel (hōōm′ĕl), Johann Nepomuk. German pianist and composer....1778—1837.
Humperdinck (hōōm′pĕr-dĭŋk), Engelbert. German composer of music....1854—1921.
Humphrey (hŭm′frĭ), Heman. Amer. clerg. Pres. of Amherst College....1779—1861.
Humphreys (hŭm′frĭz), Andrew Atkinson. American soldier....1810—1883.
Humphreys, David. American soldier and poet....1752—1818.
Huneker (hŭn′ĕ-kĕr), James Gibbons. Am. author, music and dram. critic..1860—1921.
Hunfalvy (hōōn′fŏl-vĕ), Pál. Hungarian philologist....1810—1891.
Hunt (hŭnt), James Henry Leigh. English poet, critic, and essayist....1784—1859.
Hunt, Robert. English scientist....1807—1887.
Hunt, Thomas Sterry. American chemist and geologist....1826—1892.
Hunt, William Henry. English painter in water colors....1790—1864.
Hunt, William Morris. American painter....1824—1879.
Hunter (hŭn′tĕr), Colin. Scottish painter....1841—1904.
Hunter, John. Scottish anatomist and surgeon....1728—1793.
Hunter, Robert Mercer Taliaferro. American statesman....1809—1887.
Hunter, William. *Brother of John.* Scottish anatomist and physician....1718—1783.
Huntingdon (hŭn′tĭng-dŭn), Selina, born Shirley, Countess of. Patron of the English Calvinistic Methodists....1707—1791.
Huntington (hŭn′tĭng-tŭn), Collis Potter. American railroad builder....1821—1900.
Huntington, Daniel. American painter....1816—1906.
Huntington, Frederic Dan. American Protestant Episcopal bishop....1819—1904.
Huntington, Samuel. Signer of the Declaration of Independence....1732?-1796.
Huntington, William Reed. Am. Prot. Episc. clergyman and author....1838—1909.
Hunyadi János (hōōn′yŏd-ĭ yä′nōsh). *Johannes Corvinus Huniades.* Hung. general.... ? —1456.
Hurd (hûrd), Richard. English prelate and author....1720—1808.
Hurst (hûrst), John Fletcher. Am. Meth. Episcopal bishop and author....1834—1903.
Huskisson (hŭs′kĭ-sŭn), William. English statesman and financier....1770—1830.
Huss, *or* **Hus** (hŭs ; *G. pron.* hōōs), John. *Johannes Hus von Husinetz.* Bohemian religious reformer....1369—1415.
Hussein Pasha (hōōs-sān′, *or* hōōs-sĭn′ pä-shä′). Last dey of Algiers....1773?-1838.
Hutcheson (hŭch′ĕ-sŭn), Francis. Irish metaphysician in Scotland....1694—1746.
Hutchinson (hŭch′ĭn-sŭn), Anne, born Marbury. American religious enthusiast, born in England....1590?-1643.
Hutchinson, John. English philosopher....1674—1737.
Hutchinson, Lucy, born Apsley. English authoress....1620—aft. 1675.
Hutchinson, Thomas. Gov. of the province of Mass. (1769-74)....1711—1780.
Hutten, von (fŏn hōōt′ĕn), Bettina, born Riddle, Baroness. Am. story-writer.1874 —.
Hutten, von, Ulrich. German poet and theologian....1488—1523.
Hutton (hŭt′'n), Charles. English mathematician....1737—1823.
Hutton, Laurence. American author and editor. [*Harper's Magazine.*]....1843—1904.
Huxley (hŭks′lĭ), Thomas Henry. English biologist....1825—1895.
Huygens, *or* **Huyghens** (hī′gənz ; *Dutch pron.* hoi′gĕns ; 172), Christian. Dutch natural philosopher and mathematician....1629—1695.

Born. Died.

Huysman (hois′măn), Roelof. See AGRICOLA, Rudolfus.
Huysmans (us′maN′), Joris Karl. French novelist....1848—1907.
Huysum, van (văn hoi′sŭm), Jan. Dutch painter....1682—1749.
Hyacinthe (ē′ä′săNt′), Père. See LOYSON, Charles.
Hyatt (hī′ăt), Alpheus. American naturalist....1838—1902.
Hyde (hīd), Thomas. English divine and Orientalist....1636—1703.
Hyder Ali. See HAIDAR ALI.
Hylacomylus (hī′lă-kŏm′ĭ-lŭs). See WALDSEEMÜLLER, Martin.
Hypatia (hī-pā′shĭ-*ä*), of Alexandria. Mathematician and Neoplatonist.... ? — 415.
Hyrtl (hĭr′t'l), Josef. Austrian anatomist....1810—1894.

I

Iamblichus (ī-ăm′blĭ-kŭs ; jăm′blĭ-kŭs). Syrian Neoplatonic philosopher in Alexandria.... ? — 333?
Iberville, d' (dē′bĕr′vēl′), Pierre le Moyne, Sieur. Canadian officer. Founder of Louisiana....1661—1706.
Ibn Khaldun (Ĭb'n kăl-dōōn′). *Abderrahman.* Arabian historian....1332—1406.
Ibn Khallikan (kăl′lĭ-kän′). Arabian biographer....1211—1282.
Ibn Roshd (Ĭb'n rōsh't). See AVERROËS.
Ibn Sina (Ĭb'n sē′nä). See AVICENNA.
Ibn Zohr (Ĭb'n zōr′). See AVENZOAR.
Ibrahim Pasha (Ĭb′rä-hēm′ pä-shä′). Egyptian general and viceroy....1789—1848.
Ibsen (Ĭb′sĕn ; Ĭp′sĕn), Henrik. Norwegian dramatist and poet....1828—1906.
Iddesleigh (Ĭdz′lĭ), Stafford Henry Northcote, Earl of. Eng. statesman....1818—1887.
Ide (īd), Henry Clay. American lawyer, and gov.-gen. Phil. Islands....1844—1921.
Ideler (ē′dē-lĕr), Christian Ludwig. Prussian astronomer....1766—1846.
Iffland (ĭf′länt), August Wilhelm. Ger. actor, theat. manager, and dram. ..1759—1814.
Iglesias (ē-glā′sē-äs), José María. Mexican statesman and historian....1823—1891.
Ignatiev (Ĭg-nä′tyĕf), *Russ.* **Ignatev** (Ĭg-nä′tyĕf), Nikolai Pavlovich. Russian diplomatist and soldier....1832—1908.
Ignatius (Ĭg-nā′shĭ-ŭs), Father. See LYNE, Joseph Leycester.
Ignatius, Saint. *Theophorus.* Bishop of Antioch.... ? — 107?
Ignatius, Saint. Patriarch of Constantinople.... 798? -878.
Ignatius of Loyola. See LOYOLA, DE, Ignatius.
Ilderim (Ĭl′dĕr-ĕm′). See BAJAZET I.
Imbert de Saint-Amand (ăN′bĕr′ dē saN′-tä′măN′), Arthur Léon, Baron. French memoirist and diplomatist....1834—1900.
Inchbald (ĭnch′bôld), Elizabeth, born Simpson. Eng. actress and author....1753—1821.
Indy, d' (dăN′dē′), Paul Marie Théodore Vincent. French composer....1851 —.
Ingelow (ĭn′jĕ-lō), Jean. English poet and novelist....1820—1897.
Ingemann (ĭng′ĕ-măn), Bernhard Severin. Danish poet and novelist....1789—1862.
Ingersoll (ĭn′gĕr-sŏl), Charles Jared. Am. politician and author....1782—1862.
Ingersoll, Jared. *Father of C. J.* American jurist....1749—1822.
Ingersoll, Robert Green, Col. Am. lawyer and anti-Christian propagandist.1833—1899.
Inghirami (ēn′gē-rä′mē), Tommaso. *Fedra.* Italian humanist critic....1470—1516.
Ingleby (Ĭn′g'l-bĭ), Clement Mansfield. Eng. Shak. critic and misc. writer .1823—1886.
Inglis (Ĭn′glĭs), John Eardley Wilmot, Sir. English major general....1814—1862.
Ingoldsby (Ĭn′gōldz-bĭ), Thomas. Pseudonym of RICHARD HARRIS BARHAM.
Ingraham (Ĭn′grä-ăm), Joseph Holt. American novelist and divine....1809—1860.
Ingram (Ĭn′grăm), Arthur Foley Winnington. English prelate and author..1858 —.
Ingram, John H. English writer, esp. on Eng. literature....1849 —.
Ingres (ăN′gr'), Jean Auguste Dominique. French classicist painter....1780—1867.
Ingulf (Ĭn′gŭlf). English monk. Abbot of Croyland.... ? —1109.
Injalbert (ăN′zhäl′bâr′), Jean Antoine. French sculptor....1845 —.
Inman (Ĭn′măn), Henry. American painter....1801—1846.
Innes (Ĭn′ĭs), Cosmo. Scottish antiquarian writer....1798—1874.
Inness (Ĭn′ĕs), George. American landscape painter....1825—1894.
Innocent (Ĭn′ŏ-sĕnt) **II.** Gregorio de' Papi, *or* Papareschi. Pope (1130-43).. ? —1143.
Innocent III. Giovanni Lotario Conti. Pope (1198-1216)....1161—1216.
Innocent IV. Sinibaldo de' Fieschi, Count of Lavagna. Pope (1243-54)..... ? —1254.
Innocent XI. Benedetto Odescalchi. Pope (1676-89)....1611—1689.
Inouë (ē′nō-ōō′ĕ). Marquis Inouë Kaoru. Japanese statesman....1835—1915.
Intrépide, L' (lăN′trā′pĕd′). See DESSAIX, Joseph Marie.
Iota (ī-ō′tä). Pseudonym of KATHLEEN MANNINGTON CAFFYN.
Iredell (ĭr′dĕl), James. American jurist....1751—1799.
Ireland (ĭr′lănd), John. American R. C. archbishop....1838—1918.
Irenæus (ĭ′rē-nē′ŭs), St. Greek bishop of Lyons. [*Adversus Hæreses.*]..... 130?- 202?
Irene (*L.* ĭ-rē′nē ; *E.* ĭ-rēn′). Empress of Constantinople (780-802)..... 752?- 803.
Ireton (ĭr′tŭn), Henry. Son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell. Eng. general....1611—1651.
Iriarte (ē′rē-är′tā), Ignacio. Spanish landscape painter....1620—1685.
Iriarte, de (dā), Juan. Spanish scholar and librarian....1702—1771.
Iriarte, de, Tomás. *Nephew of Juan.* Sp. poet. [*Fábulas literarias.*]....1750—1791.
Iron (ī′ŭrn), Ralph. Pseudonym of OLIVE SCHREINER.
Irving (ûr′vĭng), Edward. Scottish preacher....1792—1834.
Irving, Henry, Sir. Orig. name *John Henry Brodribb.* English actor....1838—1905.
Irving, Washington. *Geoffrey Crayon.* Am. essayist, novelist, and historian.1783—1859.
Isabella (Ĭz′ä-bĕl′ä), *Sp.* **Isabel** (ē′sä-bĕl′ ; 133), **I.** *The Catholic.* Qu. of Castile and León. Wife of Ferdinand of Aragon. Patron of Columbus...1451—1504.
Isabella II. *Maria Isabel Luisa.* Queen of Spain (1833-68)....1830—1904.
Isabella, *Fr.* **Isabelle** (ē′zä′bĕl′), of France. Qu. of Eng. Wife of Edw. II.1292?-1358.
Isabey (ē′zä′bĕ′), Eugène Louis Gabriel. French genre and marine painter.1804—1886.
Isabey, Jean Baptiste. *Father of E. L. G.* French miniature painter....1767—1855.
Isambert (ē′zăN′bâr′), François André. French politician and jurist....1792—1857.
Isfendiyar (Ĭs-fĕn′dē-yär′). Persian hero....fl. 6th c. B. C.
Isidore of Seville, *or* **Isido'rus Hispalen'sis**. Sp. bishop. [*Etymologies.*]. 560?- 636.
Iskander Beg (Ĭs-kăn′dĕr bā′). See SCANDERBEG.
Isla, de (dā ēs′lä), José Francisco. Spanish Jesuit and satirist....1703—1781.
Ismail Pasha, *or* **Ismail I.** (Ĭs′mä-ēl′). Khedive of Egypt (1863-79)....1830—1895.
Isocrates (ī-sŏk′rä-tēz). Athenian orator and teacher of rhetoric....B. C. 436— 338.
Israels (ēs′rä-ĕls′), Joseph. Dutch Jewish painter....1824—1911.
Isturiz, de (dā ēs′tōō-rēth′ ; 268), Francisco Xavier. Spanish statesman....1790—1871.
Itard (ē′tär′), Jean Marie Gaspard. French surgeon and physician....1775—1838.
Ito (ē′tō). Prince Ito Hirobumi. Japanese statesman. [*Constitution of Japan.*].1841—1909.
Ito. Count Ito Yuko. Japanese admiral. [*Yalu, 1894.*]....1843—1914.
Iturbide, de (dā ē′tōōr-bē′thā ; 146), Agustín. Emp. of Mexico (1822-23)....1783—1824.
Ivan (ē-vän′ ; ĭ′vän) **III.**, Vasilevich. *The Great.* Grand Prince of Muscovy (1462-1505)....1440?-1505.
Ivan IV., Vasilevich. *The Terrible.* Ruler of Russia (1533-84). Czar 1547.1529—1584.
Ivison (ī′vĭ-s'n), Henry. Scottish publisher in America....1808—1884.
Ivory (ī′vō-rĭ), James, Sir. Scottish mathematician. [*Ivory's theorem.*]....1765—1842.
Iwakura (ē′wä-kōō′rä). Prince Iwakura Tomomi. Japanese statesman....1825—1883.
Iwasa (ē′wä-sä). Iwasa Matakei. Japanese painter....?—ab. 1650.
Ixtlilxochitl (ēsh′tlĭl-shō′chēt′l), Fernando de Alva Cortés. Mexican historian.1568?-1648?
Iyemitsu (ē′yĕ-mē′tsōō), *or* **Ieyasu**. Tokugawa Iyemitsu. *Grandson of Tokugawa Iyeyasu.* Japanese statesman....1604—1651.
Iyeyasu (ē′yĕ-yä′sōō), *or* **Ieyasu**. Tokugawa Iyeyasu. **Japanese general,** statesman, and shogun....1543—1616.
Izard (Iz′ärd), Ralph. American statesman....1742—1804.

J

Jablonski (yä-blōn′skē), Daniel Ernst. Prussian Protestant theologian....1660—1741.
Jablonski, Paul Ernst. *Son of D. E.* Prus. theol. and Egyptologist....1693—1757.
Jackson (jăk′sŭn), Andrew. Am. general, and 7th pres. of U. S. (1829-37)....1767—1845.
Jackson, Charles Thomas. American physicist....1805—1880.

Jackson, Frederick George. English army officer and explorer. Born. 1860 Died. —.
Jackson, Helen Maria (born Fiske) Hunt. *H. H.* Am. poet and novelist. 1831—1885.
Jackson, Samuel Macauley. Am. Presb. clergyman, educator, encyclopedist. 1851—1912.
Jackson, Sheldon. American missionary and educationist in Alaska. 1834—1909.
Jackson, Thomas Jonathan. *Stonewall Jackson.* Am. Confed. general. 1824—1863.
Jacobi (yä-kō′bē), Friedrich Heinrich. German metaphysician. 1743—1819.
Jacobi, Johann George. *Brother of F. H.* German poet. 1740—1814.
Jacobi, von (ĭ5n), Moritz Hermann. German physicist. One of the inventors of electrotyping. 1801—1874.
Jacob of Palermo. See BACKER, VAN, Jakob.
Jacobs (yä′kŏps), Friedrich. German classical scholar. 1764—1847.
Jacobs (jā′kȧbz), William Wymark. Eng. writer of stories, esp. humorous. 1863 —.
Jacobsz (yä′kŏps), Lucas. See LEYDEN, VAN, Lucas.
Jacoby (yä-kō′bē), Johann. German publicist. 1805—1877.
Jacotot (zhȧ′kō′tō′), Jean Joseph. French educationist. 1770—1840.
Jacquard (zhȧ′kär′), Joseph Marie. French inventor. [*Jacquard loom.*] 1752—1834.
Jacquemart (zhȧk′mär′), Albert. French historian of art. 1808—1875.
Jacquemart, Jules. French painter and etcher. 1837—1880.
Jacquemont (zhȧk′môN′), Victor. French naturalist and traveler. 1801—1832.
Jacquet (zhȧ′kĕ′), Jules. French engraver. 1841—1913.
Jacquin, von (ĭ5n zhȧ′kăN′), Nikolaus Joseph. Austrian botanist. 1727—1817.
Jacquot (zhȧ′kō′), Charles Jean Baptiste. See MIRECOURT, DE, Eugène.
Jaell (yä′ĕl), Alfred. Austrian pianist and composer. 1832—1882.
Jagello (yä-gĕl′lō), *Pol.* **Jagiełło** (yä-gyĕl′lō). Grand duke of Lithuania. See LADISLAS II.
Jahn (yän), Friedrich Ludwig. *Turnvater.* German patriot. [*Turnverein.*] 1778—1852.
Jahn, Johann. German Orientalist and Biblical critic. 1750—1816.
Jahn, Otto. German classical archæologist and philologist. 1813—1869.
Jahr (yär), Georges Henri Gottlieb. Ger.-French homeopathic physician. 1801—1875.
Jakob, von (ĭ5n yä′kŏp), Ludwig Heinrich. German philosopher. 1759—1827.
Jalabert (zhȧ′lȧ′bĕr′), Charles François. French painter. 1819—1901.
James (jāmz) **I.** King of Scotland (1406–37). Assassinated. [*Kingis Quair.*] 1394—1437.
James II. King of Scotland (1437–60). Stabbed Wm., 8th Earl of Douglas. 1430—1460.
James III. King of Scotland (1460–88). Warred with malcontent nobles. 1451—1488.
James IV. King of Scotland (1488–1513). Fell at Flodden. 1473—1513.
James V. King of Scotland (1513–42). Father of Mary, Queen of Scots. 1512—1542.
James I. King of England (1603–25). (VI. of Scotland, 1567.) Son of Mary, Queen of Scots. 1566—1625.
James II. King of England (1685–88). (VII. of Scotland.) 1633—1701.
James, George Payne Rainsford. English novelist and biographer. 1801—1860.
James, Henry. American Swedenborgian theologian. 1811—1882.
James, Henry. *Son of preceding.* American novelist, short-story writer, and critic in England. 1843—1916.
James, Henry, Sir. English surveyor and inventor. [*Photozincography.*] 1803—1877.
James, William. *Bro. of Henry, novelist.* Am. psychologist and philos. 1842—1910.
James Francis Edward Stuart, Chevalier de St. George. *The Pretender.* Son of James II. of England. 1688—1766.
Jameson (jām′sȧn), Anna Brownell, born Murphy. Irish authoress. 1794—1860.
Jameson, Leander Starr, Sir. *Dr. Jameson.* Brit. administrator in So. Africa. 1853—1917.
Jameson, Robert. Scottish naturalist. 1774—1854.
Jami (jō-mē′; jä-mē′). *Nur-ed-Din Abdur Rahman.* Persian poet. 1414—1492.
Jamieson (jā′mĭ′sȧn), John. Scottish clergyman and lexicographer. 1759—1838.
Janauschek (yä′nou-shĕk), Fanny. *Franziska Magdalena Romance.* Bohemian tragic actress. 1830—1904.
Janet (zhȧ′nĕ′), Paul. French philosophical writer. 1823—1899.
Janet, Pierre. *Nephew of Paul.* French psychologist. 1859 —.
Janeway (jān′wā), Edward Gamaliel. American physician. 1841—1911.
Janin (zhȧ′năN′), Jules Gabriel. French novelist and dramatic critic. 1804—1874.
Janney (jăn′ĭ), Samuel M. American Hicksite preacher and author. 1801—1880.
Jan of Leyden (yän äv lī′dĕn). See JOHN OF LEYDEN.
Jansen (yän′sĕn; *D. pron.* yän′sĕn), Cornelis, *or* **Janse'nius,** Cornelius. Dutch theologian. [*Jansenists.*] 1585—1638.
Jansen (yän′sĕn), Olaüs. Danish naturalist. 1714—1778.
Janson (zhăN′sôN′). See JENSON.
Janssen (zhăN′săN′), Pierre Jules César. French astronomer. 1824—1907.
Janssens van Nuyssen (yän′sĕns vän nī′sĕn), Abraham. Flem. painter. 1575—1632
Januarius (jăn′ū ā′rĭ-ŭs), Saint. Patron saint of Naples. Bishop of Benevento. Martyr. 272?– 305?
Janvier (zhăN′vyā′), Louis Joseph. Haitian journalist and diplomat. 1855 —.
Janvier, Thomas Allibone. American story-writer. 1849—1913.
Japix (yä′pĭks), Gysbert. Frisian poet and translator. 1603—1666.
Jarves (jär′vz), James Jackson. American art critic. 1818—1888.
Jasmin (zhȧs′măN′), Jacques. *Barber poet of Agen.* Gascon poet. 1798—1864.
Jasper (jăs′pẽr), William. *Sergeant Jasper.* Brave American soldier. 1750—1779.
Jastrow (yăs′trō, *commonly, though incorrectly,* jăs′trō), Morris, Jr. American Semitic scholar and author. 1861—1921.
Jaubert (zhō′bĕr′), Pierre Amédée Émilien Probe. French Orientalist. 1779—1847.
Jaucourt, de (dē zhō′kōōr′), Louis, Chevalier. French encyclopedist. 1704—1779.
Jaurès (zhō′rĕs′), Jean Léon. French socialist legislator and author. 1859—1914.
Javier (hä-vyĕr′; 189), Francisco. See XAVIER, St. Francis.
Jay (jā), John. First chief justice of the United States. 1745—1829.
Jay, John. *Son of William.* American diplomatist. 1817—1894.
Jay, William. *Son of first John.* American jurist and philanthropist. 1789—1858.
Jayadeva (jī′yȧ-dā′vȧ). Hindu poet. fl. 12th c.
Jeaffreson (jĕl′ĕr-sŭn), John Cordy. English author. 1831—1901.
Jean (zhăN). French form of JOHN.
Jean de Meung (dē mŭN′). Real name *Jean Chopinel* or *Clopinel.* French courtly writer. [*Roman de la Rose.*] 1240?–1305?
Jeanne d'Arc (zhăn′ därk′). See JOAN OF ARC.
Jean Paul (zhăn poul′ *or* pōl′). See RICHTER.
Jebb (jĕb), Richard Claverhouse, Sir. Scottish classical scholar. 1841—1905.
Jefferson (jĕf′ẽr-sŭn), Joseph. American comedian. [*Rip Van Winkle.*] 1829—1905.
Jefferson, Thomas. Author of the Declaration of Independence. Third president of the United States (1801-09). 1743—1826.
Jeffrey (jĕf′rĭ), Francis, Lord Jeffrey. Scottish lawyer, critic, and essayist. Editor of the "Edinburgh Review." 1773—1850.
Jeffreys (jĕf′rĭz), George. First Baron Jeffreys. Infamous English judge. 1648—1689.
Jeffries (jĕf′rĭz), John. American physician and balloonist. 1744—1819.
Jellachich (yĕl′ȧ-chĭch), *Croatian* **Jellačić** (yĕl′ȧ-chĭch), Joseph. *Count Jellačić de Buzim.* Commander in chief of the Croats. 1801—1859.
Jellicoe (jĕl′ĭ-kō), John Rushworth, first Earl (cr. 1921). English admiral. 1859 —.
Jenghiz Khan *or* **Jenghis Khan.** See GENGHIS KHAN.
Jenkin (jĕn′kĭn), Henry Charles Fleeming. Eng. engineer and electrician. 1833—1885.
Jenkins (jĕn′kĭnz), Thornton Alexander. American rear admiral. 1811—1893.
Jenner (jĕn′ẽr), Edward. English physician. Discoverer of vaccination. 1749—1823.
Jenner, William, Sir. English physician and pathological anatomist. 1815—1898.
Jensen (yĕn′sȧn), Jan Arnold Diedrich. Danish mariner and explorer. 1849 —.
Jensen (yĕn′zĕn), Wilhelm. German novelist. 1837—1911.
Jenson *or* **Janson** (*F. pron.* zhăN′sôN′), Nicolas. French printer. Improver and introducer of Roman type. ? —1481?
Jerome (jē-rōm′; jĕr′ŏm), Saint, *or* **Hieron'ymus,** Sophronius Eusebius. Latin father of the church. [*Vulgate.*] 340?– 420.
Jerome (jē-rōm′), Jerome Klapka. English humorist and dramatist. 1859 —.
Jerome, William Travers. American lawyer. 1859 —.
Jerome of Prague. Bohemian Hussite. Martyred. 1365?–1416.
Jerrold (jĕr′ŭld), Douglas William. English humorist and misc. author. 1803—1857.
Jerrold, William Blanchard. *Son of Douglas Wm.* English author. 1826—1884.
Jervis (jär′vĭs; jûr′vĭs), John, Earl of St. Vincent. English admiral. 1735—1823.
Jervis (jûr′vĭs), John Bloomfield. American civil engineer. 1795—1885.
Jespersen (yĕs′pĕr-sĕn), Jens Otto Harry. Danish philologist. Born. 1860 Died. —.
Jessopp (jĕs′ŏp), Augustus. English clergyman and author. 1823—1914.
Jesup (jĕs′ŭp), Morris Ketchum. American banker and philanthropist. 1830—1908.
Jevons (jĕv′ŭnz), William Stanley. English logician and political economist. 1835—1882.
Jewell (jōō′ĕl), John. Bp. of Salisbury. [*Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ.*] 1522—1571.
Jewett (jōō′ĕt), Sarah Orne. American story-writer. 1849—1909.
Jewsbury (jōōz′bĕr-ĭ), Maria Jane. *Mrs. Fletcher.* English writer. 1800—1833.
Jex-Blake (jĕks′blāk′), Sophia. Eng. physician. [*Med. Schools for Women.*] 1840—1912.
Jiménez de Cisneros (hē-mā′nāth dā thēs-nā′rōs; 189), Francisco. *Cardinal Ximenes.* Spanish prelate and statesman. 1436?–1517.
Jiménez de Quesada (kā-sa′thä; 189), Gonzalo. Spanish conquistador. 1495—1546.
Joachim (yō′ä-kĭm), Joseph. German violinist. 1831—1907.
Joan of Arc (jōn ŭv ärk′; jō-ăn′), *Fr.* **Jeanne d'Arc** (zhăn′ därk′). *La Pucelle d'Orléans,* or *The Maid of Orleans.* French heroine. 1412—1431.
Joanna (jō-ăn′ȧ) **I.** Queen of Naples (1343–82). 1326—1382.
João (zhō-ouN′). Portuguese form of JOHN.
Jodelle (zhō′dĕl′), Étienne, Sieur de Lymodin. Fr. dramatist. [*Pléiade.*] 1532—1573.
Joffre (zhō′fr′), Joseph Jacques Césaire. French general. 1852 —.
Jogues (zhōg), Isaac. French Jesuit missionary in America. 1607—1646.
Johann (yō′hän; yō-hän′), **Johannes** (yō-hän′ĕs). German forms of JOHN.
Johannes Secun'dus (jō-hăn′ĕz). *Jan Nicolai Everaerts.* Du. Latin poet. 1511—1536.
John (yōn), Eugénie. Pseudonym *E. Marlitt.* German novelist. 1825—1887.
John (jŏn) **I.,** Saint. Pope (523–526). 470?– 526.
John VIII. Pope (872–882). 820?– 882.
John X. Giovanni Cenci. Pope (914–928). 860?– 928.
John XII. Ottaviano Conti. Pope (955–964). 938?– 964.
John XXII. Jacques d'Euse. Pope (1316–34). 1244?–1334.
John XXIII. Baltassare Cossa. Pope (1410–15). 1360?–1419.
John. *Lackland.* King of England (1199–1216). [*Magna Charta.*] 1167?–1216.
John II. *Le Bon,* or *The Good.* King of France (1350–64). 1319—1364.
John II. *or* **Casimir V.** King of Poland (1648–68). 1609—1672.
John III. *or* **Sobieski.** *John Sobieski.* King of Poland (1674–96). 1624—1696.
John. *Johann Nepomuk Maria Joseph.* King of Saxony (1854–73). 1801—1873.
John. *Johann Baptist Joseph Fabian Sebastien.* Archduke of Austria. 1782—1859.
John I. *The Great.* King of Portugal (1385–1433). 1357—1433.
John. *Jean sans peur,* or *John the Fearless.* Duke of Burgundy. 1371—1419.
John of Austria, Don. Spanish general. 1547—1578.
John of Gaunt (gant; gônt), Duke of Lancaster. Son of Edw. III. of Eng. 1340—1399.
John of Leyden (lī′dĕn). Properly *Jan Beuckelszoon* (*Bockelson*) or *Beuckels* (*Bockold*). Dutch Anabaptist fanatic. 1509—1536.
John of Salisbury (sôlz′bĕr-ĭ). Surnamed *Parvus.* Eng. scholastic philos. 1120?–1180.
Johnson (jŏn′sŭn), Andrew. Seventeenth president of U. S. (1865–69). 1808—1875.
Johnson, Eastman. American genre and portrait painter. 1824—1906.
Johnson, John, Sir. *Son of Sir W.* Am. Loyalist general in Rev. war. 1742—1830.
Johnson, John A. American journalist, and gov. Minnesota (1904–1909). 1861—1909.
Johnson, Reverdy. American lawyer and statesman. 1796—1876.
Johnson, Richard Mentor. Ninth vice president of the U. S. (1837–41). 1780—1850.
Johnson, Samuel. English lexicographer and misc. writer. [*Rasselas.*] 1709—1784.
Johnson, William, Sir. Irish general and colonist in America. 1715—1774.
Johnston (jŏn′stŭn; -sŭn), Albert Sidney. American Confederate general. 1803—1862.
Johnston, Alexander. American historical writer. 1849—1889.
Johnston, Alexander Keith. Scottish geographer. 1804—1871.
Johnston, Joseph Eggleston. American Confederate general. 1807—1891.
Johnston, Mary. American novelist. 1870 —.
Joinville, de (dē zhwăN′vēl′), François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d'Orléans, Prince. Third son of King Louis Philippe. 1818—1900.
Joinville, de, Jean, Sire. French chronicler. [*Histoire de Saint Louis.*] 1224?–1317.
Jókai (yō′kō-ī), Maurus (*or* Mór). Hungarian novelist, dramatist, etc. 1825—1904.
Joliet (zhō′lyā′; *Angl.* jō′lĭ-ĕt), Louis. French explorer of the Mississippi. 1645—1700.
Joly (jō′lĭ), John. Irish physicist. 1857 —.
Joly (zhō′lē′), Marie Élisabeth. French actress. 1762—1796.
Jomard (zhō′mär′), Edme François. French Egyptologist. 1777—1862.
Jomini (zhō′mē′nē′), Henri, Baron. French general and military writer. 1779—1869.
Jommelli, *or* **Jomelli** (yō-mĕl′lē), Nicola. Neapolitan composer. 1714—1774.
Jon, du (dü zhôN′), François. See JUNIUS, Franciscus.
Jonckbloet (yôNk′blōōt), Willem Jozef Andreas. Dutch hist. of literature. 1817—1885
Jones (jōnz), Henry. *Cavendish.* Eng. physician and writer on card games. 1831—1899.
Jones, Henry Arthur. English playwright. 1851 —.
Jones, Inigo. *The English Palladio.* English architect. 1573—1652.
Jones, Jacob. American naval officer. 1770—1850.
Jones, John Paul. Orig. name *John Paul.* Am. naval officer, born in Scot. 1747—1792.
Jones, Owen. English architect. 1809—1874.
Jones, Thomas Rymer. English comparative anatomist. 1810?–1880.
Jones, William, Sir. English Orientalist and translator. 1746—1794.
Jonson (jŏn′sŭn), Benjamin, *usually* Ben. English dramatist. 1573?–1637.
Jordaens (yôr′dȧns), Jakob. Flemish hist., genre, and portrait painter. 1593—1678.
Jordan (jôr′dăn), David Starr. Am. biologist. Pres. Leland Stanford Univ. 1851 —.
Jordan, Dorothea *or* "Dolly." Real name *Dorothy Bland.* Irish actress. Mistress (1790–1811) of the Duke of Clarence, later William IV. 1762?–1816.
Jordan (yôr′dän), Wilhelm. German metaphysical poet. 1819—1903.
Jörg (yûrg), Joseph Edmund. Bavarian author and politician. 1819—1901.
Joris (yō′rēs), Pio. Italian painter. 1843 —.
Jortin (jôr′tĭn), John. Eng. archdeacon, lit. critic, and eccl. historian. 1698—1770.
Joseffy (yō-zĕf′ĭ), Rafael. Hungarian pianist in America. 1853—1915.
Joseph (jō′zĕf) **II.** Holy Roman emperor (1765–90). 1741—1790.
Josephine (jō′zẽf-ēn), *Fr.* **Joséphine** (zhō′zā′fēn′). *Marie Josèphe Rose Tascher de la Pagerie.* Empress of the French. Wife of Napoleon I. 1763—1814.
Josephus (jō-sē′fŭs), Flavius. Jewish historian. 37?– 95?
Josetsu (jō′sĕ-tsō). Japanese priest and painter. fl. —1425.
Jósika (yō′shĭ-kō), Miklós *or* Nikolaus, Baron. Hungarian novelist. 1796?–1865.
Jost (yōst), Isaak Markus. German historian of the Israelites. 1793—1860.
Joubert (zhōō′bȧr′), Barthélemy Catherine. French general. 1769—1799.
Joubert, Joseph. French essayist and moralist. 1754—1824.
Joubert (*D. pron.* you′bĕrt), Petrus Jacobus. Boer (Transvaal) general. 1831—1900.
Jouffroy (zhōō′frwä′), Théodore Simon. French eclectic philosopher. 1796—1842.
Jouffroy d'Arbans, de (dē zhōō′frwä′ där′bäN′), Claude François Dorothée, Marquis. French mechanician. [*Steam navigation.*] 1751—1832.
Joule (joul), James Prescott. English physicist. 1818—1889.
Jourdan (zhōōr′dăN′), Jean Baptiste, Count. Marshal of France. 1762—1833.
Jouy, de (dē zhōō′ē′), Victor Joseph Étienne. French misc. author. 1764—1846.
Jovellanos, de (dā hō′vāl-yä′nōs; 189, 195), Gaspar Melchor. Spanish poet. 1744—1811.
Jovian (jō′vĭ-ȧn), *or* **Jovia'nus,** Flavius Claudius. Roman emp. (363–364). 331— 364.
Jowett (jou′ĕt), Benjamin. English Greek scholar and professor. 1817—1893.
Juanes, de (dā hwä′nās; 189), Juan. Real name *Vicente Juan Macip. The Spanish Raphael.* Valencian painter. 1524—1579.
Juan y Santacilla (hwän ē sän′tä-thēl′yä; 189, 195), Jorge. *Don Jorge Juan.* Spanish explorer and author. 1712—1773.
Juárez (hwä′rās; 189), Benito Pablo. Pres. of Mexico (1858–63, '67–72). 1806—1872.
Juch (yōōk), Emma Johanna Antonia. *Mrs. F. L. Wellman.* American operatic soprano. 1863 —.
Ju'dah Ben Samuel Ha Levi. Arab. name *Abu'l Hassan.* Spanish rabbi, physician, and poet. 1085?–1140?
Judic (zhü′dēk′), Anna Marie, born Damiens. French actress. 1850—1911.
Judson (jŭd′sŭn), Adoniram. American Baptist missionary in Burma. 1788—1850.
Judson, Edward Z. C. *Ned Buntline.* American story-writer. 1822—1886.
Judson, Emily, born Chubbuck. *Fanny Forester. Wife of Adoniram.* American authoress. 1817—1854.
Jugurtha (jōō-gûr′thȧ; 243). Numidian king (B. C. 112–106). B. C. ? — 104.
Jukes (jōōks; 243), Joseph Beete. English geologist. 1811—1869.

Born. Died.

Julian (jōōl′yăn ; jōō′lĭ-ăn; 243). *Flavius Claudius Julianus. The Apostate.* Roman emperor (361–363)..... 331— 363.
Julien (zhü′lyăN′), Pierre. French sculptor.....1731—1804.
Julien, Stanislas. French Orientalist, esp. Sinologist.....1799—1873.
Julius (jōōl′yŭs ; jōō′lĭ-ŭs ; 243) **II.** Giuliano della Rovere. Pope (1503–13).1443?–1513.
Jumonville, de (dē zhü′môN′vēl′), N. Coulon. French officer in Canada....1725?–1754.
June (jōōn; 243), Jenny. Pseudonym of JANE CUNNINGHAM CROLY.
Jung (yōōng), *or* **Jungius** (yōōn′gē-ŏōs), Joachim. Ger. philos. and botanist.1587—1657.
Jung, Johann Heinrich. Called *Jung-Stilling.* German mystic.....1740—1817.
Junghunn (yōōng′hōōn′), Franz Wilhelm. German naturalist.....1812—1864.
Jungmann (yōōng′măn), Josef Jakob. Bohemian philologist.....1773—1847.
Junius (jōōn′yŭs ; jōō′nĭ-ŭs ; 243). The pseudonym of an English political writer (1768–72), thought by many to be Sir Philip Francis.
Junius (*F. pron.* zhü′nyüs′), Franciscus. *François du Jon.* French Protestant theologian.....1545—1602.
Junius (*G. pron.* yōō′nē-ŏōs), Franciscus. *Son of preceding.* Germanic philologist.....1589—1677.
Junius, de (dē yōō′nē-ŭs), Adriaan. Dutch physician and philologist.....1511—1575.
Junot (zhü′nō′), Andoche, Duc d'Abrantès. Marshal of France.....1771—1813.
Jurien de la Gravière (zhü′ryăN′ dē là grà′vyâr′), Jean Baptiste Pierre *or* Edmond. French vice admiral and writer on naval affairs.....1812—1892.
Jurieu (zhü′rē-û′), Pierre. French Protestant divine.....1637—1713.
Jusserand (zhü′s′-răN′), Jean Jules. French author and diplomatist.....1855 ——.
Jussieu, de (dē zhü′syû′), Adrien. *Son of A. L.* French botanist.....1797—1853.
Jussieu, de, Antoine Laurent. French botanist.....1748—1836.
Jussieu, de, Bernard. *Uncle of A. L.* French botanist.....1699—1776.
Jussieu, de, Laurent Pierre. *Cousin of Adrien.* French botanist.....1792—1866.
Juste (zhüst), Théodore. Belgian historian.....1818—1888.
Justin (jŭs′tĭn), *or* **Justi′nus.** Latin historian.....fl. 3d or 4th c.
Justin I. *Flavius Anicius Justinus. The Elder.* Byzantine emp.....? — 527.
Justin II. *The Younger. Nephew of Justinian I.* Byzantine emp.....? — 578.
Justin Martyr. *Justinus Flavius.* Church father in Palestine.....100?– 165?
Justin′ian I. *Flavius Anicius Justinianus. The Great. Nephew of Justin I.* Byzantine emperor (527–565).....483— 565.
Ju′venal. *Decimus Junius Juvenalis.* Roman satirical poet.....ab. 60–ab. 140.
Juxon (jŭk′sŭn), William. English prelate. Archbishop of Canterbury....1582—1663.

K

Kaalund (kô′lŭn), Hans Vilhelm. Danish poet.....1818—1885.
Ka′b *or* **Kaa′b** (kăb), ibn-Zahir, or -Zuhair. Arabian poet..... ? —after 631.
Kaczkowski (kăch-kŏf′skē ; -kŏs′kē), Zygmunt. Polish historical novelist..1826—1896.
Kalakaua (kä′lä-kou′ä), David. King of the Hawaiian Islands (1874–91) ....1836—1891.
Kalb, von (fŏn kälp′), Baron. See DE KALB.
Kalidasa (kä′lĭ-dä′sä). *Kāli Dās. The Shakespeare of India.* Hindu dramatist and lyric poet. [*Çakuntala.*]..... ? fl. 550.
Kalisch (kä′lĭsh), David. German Jewish humorous poet.....1820—1872.
Kalkbrenner (kälk′brĕn′ĕr), Friedrich. German pianist and composer.....1788—1849.
Kalm (kälm), Peter. Swedish botanist, and traveler in America.....1715—1779.
Kamehameha (kä-mā′hä-mā′hä) **IV.** King of the Hawaiian Islands (1854–63).1834—1863.
Kames (kāmz), Henry Home, Lord. Scottish judge and writer.....1696—1782.
Kampen, van (văn kăm′pĕn), Nikolaas Godfried. Dutch lit. historian.....1776—1839.
Kämpfer (kĕmp′fĕr), Engelbert. German botanist and traveler.....1651—1716.
Kanaris (kä-nä′rĕs), Konstantinos. Greek naval hero and statesman.....1790—1877.
Kane (kān), Elisha Kent. American arctic explorer.....1820—1857.
Kane, Robert John, Sir. Irish chemist.....1809—1890.
Kang Yu Wei (käng′ yōō wā′). Chinese scholar and reformer.....1858? ——.
Kano (kä′nō′). Kano Eitoku. *Grandson of Motonobu.* Japanese painter...1543—1590.
Kano. Kano Masanobu. Japanese painter.....1453—ab. 1490.
Kano. Kano Motonobu. *Son of Masanobu.* Japanese painter.....ab. 1476—ab. 1559.
Kano. Kano Tanyu. *Grandson of Eitoku.* Japanese painter.....1602—1674.
Kant (känt ; *Angl.* känt), Immanuel. German metaphysician.....1724—1804.
Kantemir (kän′tyĕ-mēr′). See CANTEMIR.
Kapnist (käp′nyĭst′), Vasili Vasilevich. Russian poet.....1757—1824.
Kapteyn (käp′tīn), Johannes Cornelis. Dutch astronomer.....1851—1922.
Karadjordje (kä′rä-dyôr′dyĕ), *or* **Kara George.** See CZERNY DJORDJE.
Karadžić (kä-rä′jĭch), Vuk Stefanović. Serv. gram., lexicogr., and author..1787—1864.
Karamzin (kä′rŭm-zēn′), *or* **Karamsin,** Nikolai Mikhailovich. Russian historian.....1766—1826.
Karavelov (kä′rä-vä′lŏf), Petko. Bulgarian statesman.....1845—1903.
Karl Albrecht (kärl′ äl′brĕkt). See CHARLES VII. (emperor).
Karpeles (kär′pē-lĕs), Gustav. German Jewish literary critic and historian 1848—1909.
Karr (kär), Jean Baptiste Alphonse. French novelist and satirist.....1808—1890.
Karsch (kärsh), Anna Luise, born Dürbach. *Die Karschin.* German poet...1722—1791.
Karsten (kär′stĕn), Karl Johann Bernhard. Prussian mineralogist.....1782—1853.
Kasson (kăs′ŭn), John Adams. American lawyer and diplomat.....1822—1910.
Kästner (kĕst′nĕr), Abraham Gotthelf. Ger. math. and epigrammatist.....1719—1800.
Kate, ten (tĕn kä′tē), Jan Jacob Lodewijk. Dutch divine, poet, and transl...1819—1889.
Kater (kä′tĕr), Henry. English physicist and surveyor.....1777—1835.
Katkov (kät-kŏf′), Mikhail Nikiforovich. Russian political journalist.....1818—1887.
Kato (kä′tō′). Katō Takaaki, Baron. Japanese diplomat and financier.....1860—1925.
Katona (kŏt′ŏ-nŏ), István. Hungarian historian.....1732—1811.
Katsura (kä′tsōō-rä). Prince **Katsura Taro.** Japanese general and statesman.1847—1913.
Kauffmann (kouf′măn), Angelika. Swiss painter, esp. of portraits.....1741—1807.
Kaulbach, von (fŏn koul′bäk), Friedrich August. *Grandnephew of Wilh.* German painter.....1850—1920.
Kaulbach, von, Wilhelm. German historical painter.....1805—1874.
Kaulbars (koul′bärs), Aleksandr Vasilevich. Russian general.....1844 ——.
Kaunitz, von (fŏn kou′nĭts), Wenzel Anton, Prince. Austrian diplomat....1711—1794.
Kavanagh (kăv′ä-nä), Julia. Irish novelist and essayist.....1824—1877.
Kawase (kä′wä-sē). Kawase Masataka. Japanese diplomat.....1839 ——.
Kaye (kā), John William, Sir. English historian of Indian affairs.....1814—1876.
Kazinczy (kŏz′ĭn-tsē), Ferencz. Hungarian author.....1759—1831.
Kean (kēn), Charles John. *Son of Edmund.* English actor.....1811?–1868.
Kean, Edmund. English tragedian.....1787—1833.
Kean, Ellen. Stage and maiden name *Tree. Wife of C. J.* Eng. actress....1805—1880.
Keane (kēn), John, first Baron. British general.....1781—1844.
Keane, John Joseph. Irish Roman Catholic archbishop in America.....1839—1918.
Kearny (kär′nĭ), Lawrence. American commodore.....1789—1868.
Kearny, Philip. *Nephew of S. W.* American major general.....1815—1862.
Kearny, Stephen Watts. American major general.....1794—1848.
Keary (kē′rĭ), Annie. English novelist.....1825—1879.
Keats (kēts), John. English romanticist poet. [*Endymion; Hyperion.*]...1795—1821.
Keats, Gwendoline. *Zack.* English story-writer..... ? —1910.
Keble (kē′b'l), John. English divine and poet. [*The Christian Year.*].....1792—1866.
Keen (kēn), William Williams. American surgeon and anatomist.....1837 ——.
Keene (kēn), Laura. American actress, esp. in melodrama.....1820—1873.
Keightley (kēt′lĭ), Thomas. Irish author, esp. of folklore.....1789—1872.
Keill (kēl), John. Scottish mathematician and astronomer.....1671—1721.
Keim (kīm), Theodor. German theologian.....1825—1878.
Keiser (kī′zĕr), Reinhard. German composer, esp. of operas.....1674—1739.
Keith (kēth), Alexander. Scottish divine.....1791—1880.
Keith, George. Tenth Earl Marischal (Scotland). Prussian diplomatist....1693?–1778.
Keith, George Keith-Elphinstone, Viscount. British admiral.....1746—1823.
Keith, James. *Brother of George.* Scottish field marshal in Prussia.....1696—1758.
Kellar (kĕl′ĕr), Harry. American prestidigitator.....1849—1922.
Keller (kĕl′ĕr), Arthur Ignatius. American artist and illustrator.....1866—1924.
Keller, Ferdinand. German historical painter.....1842—1922.
Keller, Helen Adams. American writer, deaf and blind.....1880 ——.
Keller, von (fŏn kĕl′ĕr), Albert. Swiss-German painter.....1845—1916.
Keller, von, Joseph. German engraver.....1811—1873.
Kellermann, de (kĕl′ĕr-man ; *F. pron.* dē kĕ′lĕr′măn′), François Christophe, Duc de Valmy. Marshal of France.....1735—1820.
Kelley (kĕl′ĭ), William Darrah. American Congressman.....1814—1890.
Kellogg (kĕl′ŏg), Clara Louise. American operatic soprano.....1842—1916.
Keltie (kĕl′tĭ), John Scott, Sir. Scot. geographer. [*Statesman's Year-Book.*].1840 ——.
Kelvin (kĕl′vĭn), William Thomson, first Baron. Brit. math. and physicist.1824—1907.
Kemble (kĕm′b'l), Charles. *Brother of J. P.* English actor.....1775—1854.
Kemble, Frances Anne. *Fanny Kemble. Dau. of C.* English actress.....1809—1893.
Kemble, John Mitchell. *Son of C.* English Anglo-Saxon scholar.....1807—1857.
Kemble, John Philip. *Brother of Mrs. Siddons.* English tragedian.....1757—1823.
Kempelen, von (fŏn kĕm′pē-lĕn), Wolfgang. Hungarian mechanician. [*Automaton chess player.*].....1734—1804.
Kempis, à (ä kĕm′pĭs), Thomas. See THOMAS À KEMPIS.
Ken (kĕn), Thomas. Eng. Bp. of Bath and Wells and devotional writer....1637—1711.
Kendal (kĕn′dăl), Mr. Stage name of *William Hunter Grimston.* Eng. actor.1843—1917.
Kendal, Mrs. *Madge Robertson Grimston, wife of preceding.* English actress.1849 ——.
Kendall (kĕn′dăl), Amos. American journalist and politician.....1789—1869.
Kendrick (kĕn′drĭk), Asahel Clark. American teacher of Greek.....1809—1895.
Kennan (kĕn′ăn), George. American traveler and contrib. to magazines....1845—1924.
Kennedy (kĕn′ĕ-dĭ), Benjamin Hall. Eng. canon and prof. of Greek.....1804—1889.
Kennedy, Edmund Besly Court. Australian explorer.....1817—1848.
Kennedy, John Pendleton. American statesman and novelist.....1795—1870.
Kennelly (kĕ-nĕl′ĭ), Arthur Edwin. Anglo-Ind. elec. engineer in America..1861 ——.
Kennicott (kĕn′ĭ-kŭt), Benjamin. English Biblical textual critic.....1718—1783.
Kenrick (kĕn′rĭk), Francis Patrick. Irish Roman Cath. bishop in America..1797—1863.
Kensett (kĕn′sĕt), John Frederick. American landscape painter.....1818—1872.
Kent (kĕnt), Edward Augustus, Duke of. Father of Queen Victoria.....1767—1820.
Kent, James. American jurist. [*Kent's Commentaries.*].....1763—1847.
Kent, William. Founder of the English style of landscape gardening.....1684—1748.
Kenton (kĕn′tŭn), Simon. American pioneer and soldier.....1755—1836.
Kenyon (kĕn′yŭn), Frederic George. English Greek scholar.....1863 ——.
Keokuk (kē′ō-kŭk). *The Watchful Fox.* Chief of the Sacs and Foxes.....1780—1848.
Kepler (kĕp′lĕr), Johannes. German astronomer. [*Kepler's laws.*].....1571—1630.
Keppel (kĕp′ĕl), Augustus, Viscount. English admiral.....1725—1786.
Kératry, de (dē kā′rä′trē′), Auguste Hilarion. Fr. politician and author....1769—1859.
Kératry, de, Emile, Count. French soldier and politician.....1832—1904.
Kerguélen-Trémarec, de (dē kĕr′gā′lĕn′-trā′mä′rĕk′), Yves Joseph. French navigator.....1745?–1797.
Kerner (kĕr′nĕr), Andreas Justinus. German lyric poet.....1786—1862.
Kerr (kûr), Orpheus C. (Office seeker). Pseudonym of ROBERT HENRY NEWELL.
Kersey (kûr′zĭ), John. English lexicographer.....fl. 1720.
Kervyn de Lettenhove (kĕr-vīn′, *or* kĕr′vĭn′, dē lĕt′ĕn-hō′vē), Joseph Marie Bruno Constantin. Belgian statesman and historian.....1817—1891.
Kessels (kĕs′ĕls), Matthias. Dutch sculptor.....1781—1836.
Kester (kĕs′tĕr), Paul. American dramatist.....1870 ——.
Ketteler, von (fŏn kĕt′ĕl-ĕr), Wilhelm Emmanuel. Ger. R. Cath. bishop....1811—1877.
Key (kē), Francis Scott. American lawyer. [*Star-spangled Banner.*].....1780—1843.
Key, Thomas Hewitt. English philologist. Prof. of Latin.....1799—1875.
Keyser, de (dē kī′zĕr), Nicaise. Belgian historical painter.....1813—1887.
Khemnitser (kĕm′nĭt-sĕr), Ivan Ivanovich. Russian fabulist.....1745—1784.
Khosru (kŏs-rōō′), **Khusrau** (kōōs-rou′), *or* **Chosroes, I.** Sassanide king of Persia (531–579)..... ? — 579.
Khosru, Khusrau, *or* **Chosroes, II.** *Parvez* (victorious). King of Persia (591–628)..... ? — 628.
Khvoshchinskaya-Zaionchkovskay (kvŏsh′chĭn-skä-yä-zä′yŏnch-kŏf′-skä-yä), Nadezhda Dmitrievna. Russian novelist.....1825—1889.
Kidd (kĭd), Benjamin. English sociologist. [*Social Evolution.*].....1858—1916.
Kidd, William. *Captain Kidd.* Scot. nav. and reputed Am. pirate.....1650?–1701.
Kielland (kēl′ăn), Alexander Lange. Norwegian novelist.....1849—1906.
Kielmeyer, von (fŏn kēl′mī′ĕr), Karl Friedrich. German naturalist.....1765—1844.
Kien Lung *or* **Kien Loung** (kyĕn′ lōōng′). Emperor of China (1736–96)....1710—1799.
Kienzl (kēn′tsĭl), Wilhelm. Austrian composer and author.....1857 ——.
Kiepert (kē′pĕrt), Heinrich. German geographer.....1818—1899.
Kilham (kĭl′ŭm), Alexander. Eng. divine. [*Methodist New Connection.*]..1762—1798.
Kilian (kē′lē-än), Lukas. German engraver.....1579—1637.
Killigrew (kĭl′ĭ-grō), Anne. English poetess and artist.....1660—1685.
Kilpatrick (kĭl-păt′rĭk), Hugh Judson. American general of cavalry.....1836—1881.
Kimball (kĭm′bŭl), Richard Burleigh. American essayist and novelist.....1816—1892.
Kimberley (kĭm′bĕr-lĭ), John Wodehouse, Earl of. English statesman....1826—1902.
Kimchi (kĭm′kē), *or* **Kimhi** (kĭm′hē), David. French Hebrew scholar.....1160?–1235?
Kind (kĭnt), Johann Friedrich. German writer. [*Der Freischütz.*].....1768—1843.
King (kĭng), Charles, Gen., *formerly* Capt. American soldier and novelist..1844 ——.
King, Clarence. American geologist.....1842—1901.
King, Peter, first Baron. English jurist and lord chancellor.....1669—1734.
King, Rufus. American senator and minister to England.....1755—1827.
King, Thomas Starr. American Unitarian divine and author.....1824—1864.
King, William Lyon Mackenzie. Canadian politician and economist.....1874 ——.
King, William Rufus. Am. senator. Vice pres. of the United States (1853).1786—1853.
Kinglake (kĭng′lāk), Alexander William. Eng. hist. of the Crimean war....1809—1891.
Kingsley (kĭngz′lĭ), Charles. English clergyman and novelist.....1819—1875.
Kingsley, Henry. *Bro. of C.* English novelist of Australian life.....1830—1876.
Kingsley, Mary H. *Niece of Charles.* African traveler and author.....1862—1900.
Kingston (kĭngz′tŭn), Elizabeth Chudleigh, Duchess of. English beauty....1720—1788.
Kingston, William Henry Giles. English writer for boys.....1814—1880.
Kinkel (kĭng′kĕl), Johann Gottfried. German poet and historian of art.....1815—1882.
Kip (kĭp), William Ingraham. American Protestant Episcopal bishop.....1811—1893.
Kipling (kĭp′lĭng), Rudyard. English author of verse and fiction.....1865 ——.
Kippis (kĭp′ĭs), Andrew. English dissenting minister and compiler.....1725—1795.
Kirby (kûr′bĭ), William. English entomologist.....1759—1850.
Kircher (kĭrk′ĕr), Athanasius. German Jesuit archæologist.....1601—1680.
Kirchhoff (kĭrk′hŏf), Gustav Robert. German physicist.....1824—1887.
Kirchhoff, Johann Wilhelm Adolf. German philologist.....1826—1908.
Kirk (kûrk), Edward Norris. American Presbyterian clergyman.....1802—1874.
Kirk, Ellen Warner, born Olney. *Harry Hayes.* American novelist.....1842 ——.
Kirkaldy (kĕr-kô′dĭ), William, Sir. Scottish soldier. Hanged..... ? —1573.
Kirke (kûrk), David, Sir. English colonial adventurer.....1596—1656?
Kirke. Edmund. Pseudonym of JAMES ROBERTS GILMORE.
Kirkland (kûrk′lănd), Caroline Matilda, born Stansbury. Amer. author....1801—1864.
Kirkland, John Thornton. President of Harvard College.....1770—1840.
Kirkland, Samuel. American clergyman. Founder of Hamilton College, and missionary to the Indians.....1741—1808.
Kirkwood (kûrk′wōōd), Daniel. American astronomer.....1814—1895.
Kirkwood, Samuel Jordan. Gov. of Iowa. U. S. senator. **Cabinet officer**..1813—1894.
Kirwan (kûr′wăn), Richard. Irish chemist and geologist.....1733—1812.
Kisfaludy (kĭsh′fŏ-lōō-dĭ), Károly. Hungarian dramatist.....1788—1830.
Kisfaludy, Sándor. *Brother of Károly.* Hungarian poet and dramatist.....1772—1844.
Kiss (kĭs), August. Prussian sculptor.....1802—1865.
Kitchener of Khartum (kĭch′ĕn-ĕr ŏv kär′tōōm′), Horatio Herbert Kitchener, first Earl. English general.....1850—1916.
Kitchin (kĭch′ĭn), George William. Eng. Dean of Durham, and historian....1827—1912.
Kitchiner (kĭch′ĭn-ĕr), William. Eng. physician. [*The Cook's Oracle.*]....1775?–1827.
Kitto (kĭt′ō), John. English misc. writer. [*The Pictorial Bible.*].....1804—1854.
Kittredge (kĭt′rĭj), George Lyman. American philologist.....1860 ——.
Klaczko (klyăch′kŏ), Julian. Polish poet and writer.....1828—1906.
Klapka (klŏp′kŏ), György. Hungarian general.....1820—1892.

Klaproth (klăp′rōt), Martin Heinrich. German apothecary and chemist....1743—1817.
Klaproth, von (fŏn), Heinrich Julius. *Son of M. H.* German Orientalist...1783—1835.
Kléber (klā′bâr′), Jean Baptiste. French general.....1753—1800.
Klebs (klāps), Edwin. German pathologist.....1834—1913.
Klein (klīn), Felix. German mathematician.....1849 ——.
Klein, Jakob Theodor. German zoologist.....1685—1759.
Kleist, von (fŏn klīst′), Ewald Christian. German major and poet.....1715—1759.
Kleist, von, Heinrich. German dramatist and story-writer.....1777—1811.
Klenze, von (fŏn klĕn′tsĕ), Leo. German architect. [*Hermitage.*].....1784—1864.
Klingenstjerna (klĭng′ĕn-shĕr′nȧ), Samuel. Swedish mathematician.....1698?-1765.
Klinger (klĭng′ĕr), Max. German painter, etcher, and sculptor.....1857—1920.
Klinger, von (fŏn klĭng′ĕr), Friedrich Maximilian. German dramatist, novelist, and lieutenant general. [*Sturm und Drang.*].....1752—1831.
Klopsch (klŏpsh), Louis. German American editor. [*Christian Herald.*] 1852—1910.
Klopstock (klŏp′shtŏk), Friedrich Gottlieb. German poet. [*Messias.*].....1724—1803.
Klotz (klŏts), Christian Adolph. German Latin scholar and lit. critic.....1738—1771.
Kluck, von (fŏn klŏok), Alexander H. R. German general.....1846 ——.
Klüwer (klü′vĕr). See CLUVER, Philipp.
Kmety (k′mā′tĕ), György. Hungarian and Turkish general.....1810—1865.
Knackfuss (k′nȧk′fōos′), Hermann. German painter and art writer.....1848—1915.
Knapp (k′nȧp), Friedrich Ludwig. German technological chemist.....1814—1904.
Knapp, Georg Christian. German Protestant theologian.....1753—1825.
Knapp (nȧp), Jacob. *Elder Knapp.* American Baptist revivalist.....1799—1874.
Knebel, von (fŏn k′nā′bĕl), Karl Ludwig. Ger. major, lyric poet, and transl.1744—1834.
Kneeland (nē′lănd), Samuel. American physician and naturalist.....1821—1886.
Kneisel (k′nī′zĕl), Franz. German violinist in Amer. [*Kneisel Quartette.*]..1865 ——.
Kneller (nĕl′ĕr), Godfrey, Sir. *Gottfried von Kniller.* German portrait painter in England.....1646—1723.
Knibbs (nĭbz), George Handley, Sir. Australian statistician, mathematical author, and educationist.....1858 ——.
Knight (nīt), Charles. English magazine editor and misc. author.....1791—1873.
Knight, Daniel Ridgway. Amer. figure and landscape painter in Paris..... ? —1924.
Knight, Edward Henry. English-American mechanical expert and author..1824—1883.
Knight, Richard Payne. English traveler and classical archæologist.....1750—1824.
Knight, Thomas Andrew. *Brother of R. P.* Eng. vegetable physiologist...1759—1838.
Knipperdolling (k′nĭp′ĕr-dŏl′ĭng), Bernt. German Anabaptist fanatic.... ? —1536.
Knott (nŏt), James Proctor. Am. lawyer and Congressman. Gov. of Ky....1830—1911.
Knowles (nōlz), James Sheridan. Irish dramatist. [*Virginius.*].....1784—1862.
Knox (nŏks), Henry. American major gen., and sec. of war (1785–95).....1750—1806.
Knox, John. Scot. religious reformer. [*Hist. of the Ref. in Scotland.*].....1513?-1572.
Knox, Philander Chase. American lawyer, senator, and cabinet officer.....1853—1921.
Knut (k′nōōt). See CANUTE.
Knyphausen, von (fŏn k′nĭp′hou-zĕn), William, Baron. Ger. gen. in U. S. A. ? —1789
Kobell, von (fŏn kō′bĕl), Franz. German mineralogist and dialect poet.....1803—1882.
Koch (kŏĸ), Karl. German botanist and traveler.....1809—1879.
Koch, Robert. German physician and bacteriologist.....1843—1910.
Koch. See COCCEJUS, Johannes.
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Kohler (kō′lâr), Josef. German jurist and author.....1849—1919.
Kohlrausch (kōl′roush), Friedrich. German physicist.....1840—1909.
Kolbe (kōl′bĕ), Adolf Wilhelm Hermann. German chemist.....1818—1884.
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Kollár (kŏl′lär), Ján. Hungarian poet and scholar.....1793—1852.
Kölliker, von (fŏn kŭl′ĭ-kĕr), Albert. German physiologist and zoölogist...1817—1905.
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Kraft (krăft), Adam. German sculptor.....ab. 1440—1507.
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Kraszewski (krȧ-shĕf′skĕ), Józef Ignacy. Polish author, esp. of prose fiction.1812—1887.
Krause (krou′zĕ), Karl Christian Friedrich. German philosopher.....1823—1883.
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Kremer (krā′mĕr), Gerhard. See MERCATOR, Gerhard.
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Krüdener, von (fŏn krü′dĕ-nĕr), Barbara Juliane, born von Vietinghoff, Baroness. Russian novelist and Moravian pietist. [*Valérie.*].....1764—1824.
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Krummacher, Gottfried Daniel. *Brother of F. A.* German preacher.....1774—1837.
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Krupp (krōōp), Alfred. German manufacturer of steel guns, etc.....1810—1887.
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Kühnemann (kü′nĕ-măn), Eugen O. K. German educator, and writer on history of literature and on philosophy.....1868 ——.
Kühner (kü′nĕr), Raphael. German philologist and compar. mythologist.....1802—1878.
Külpe (kül′pĕ), Oswald. German psychologist and philosophical writer.....1862—1916.
Kung (kōōng), Prince. *Kung-Yih-Sin.* Chinese statesman.....1833—1898.
Kunth (kōōnt), Karl Sigismund. German botanist.....1788—1850.
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Labé (lȧ′bā′), Louise. *La Belle Cordière.* French poetess.....1526?-1566.
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Labédoyère, de (dĕ lȧ′bā′dwä′yâr′), Charles Angélique François Huchet, Count. French general.....1786—1815.
Labiche (lȧ′bēsh′), Eugène Marin. French author of comedies.....1815—1888.
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Laborde, de (dĕ lȧ′bôrd′), Alexandre Louis Joseph, Count. *Father of L. E. S. J.* French politician and descriptive author.....1773—1842.
Laborde, de, Léon Emmanuel Simon Joseph, Count. French art writer.....1807—1869.
Labori (lȧ′bō′rē′), Fernand Gustave Gaston. French lawyer.....1860—1917.
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Labouchère, Henry. *Nephew of preced.* Eng. radical, jour., and M. P.....1831—1912.
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Lachner (läĸ′nĕr), Franz. German musical composer.....1803—1890.
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Lacretelle, de, Pierre Louis. *Brother of preced.* Fr. jurist and publicist....1751—1824.
Lacroix (lȧ′krwä′), Paul. *P. L. Jacob Bibliophile.* Fr. historical writer....1806—1884.
Lacroix, Sylvestre François. French mathematician.....1765—1843.
Lacroix, de (dĕ lȧ′krwä′), Henri. French general.....1844 ——.
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Ladd (lăd), George Trumbull. American theologian and philosopher.....1842—1921.
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La Farge (lȧ farzh′), John. American painter, sculptor, and decorator...1835—1910.
La Farge, Marie Cappelle. Supposed French poisoner.....1816—1852.
La Farina (lä fä-rē′nä), Giuseppe. Italian historian.....1815—1863.
Lafayette, de, *or* **La Fayette, de** (dĕ lä′fȧ-yĕt′), Marie Joseph Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, Marquis. Fr. gen. and statesman; served in America. 1757—1834.
Lafenestre (lȧ′fĕ-nȧ′tr′), Georges Édouard. French poet and art critic.....1837 ——.
Laffitte (lȧ′fēt′), Jacques. French banker and politician.....1767—1844.
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La Follette (lȧ fŏl′ĕt), Robert Marion. Am. lawyer, governor, and senator..1855—1925.
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La Fosse, de (dĕ lȧ fōs′), Charles. French hist. or myth. painter.....1636—1716.
Lafuente, *or* **La Fuente** (lä fwĕn′tä), Modesto. Spanish historian.....1806—1866.
Lagerlöf (lä′gĕr-lûf), Selma. Swedish novelist. [*Gösta Berling.*].....1858 ——.
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Laharpe, de (dĕ lȧ′ärp′), Jean François. French dramatist and critic.....1739—1803.
La Hontan, de (dĕ lȧ ŏɴ′tăɴ′), Armand Louis, Baron. French explorer in America.....1666?-1715.
Lainé (lā′nā′), Joseph Henri Joachim, Viscount. Fr. statesman and orator..1767—1835.
Laing (lāng), Alexander Gordon. Scottish explorer in Africa.....1793?-1826.
Laing, David. Scottish editor of early Scottish literature.....1793—1878.
Laing, Malcolm. Scottish historian.....1762—1818.
Lake (lāk), Gerard, Viscount. British general in India.....1744—1808.
Lalande, de (dĕ lȧ′lăɴd′), Joseph Jérôme Lefrançais. French astronomer...1732—1807.
Lallemand (lȧl′mäɴ′), Charles François Antoine, Baron. Fr. general.....1774—1839.
Lally (lȧ′lē′), Thomas Arthur, Count. Baron of Tollendal in Ireland. French general in India.....1702—1766.
Lally–Tollendal, de (dĕ lȧ′lē′-tŏ′lăɴ′dȧl′), Trophime Gérard, Marquis. *Son of Thomas Arthur Lally.* French politician.....1751—1830.
Lamar (lȧ-mär′), Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus. Am. lawyer, senator, etc....1825—1893.
Lamarck, de (dĕ lȧ′märk′), Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet, Chevalier. French zoölogist.....1744—1829.
La Marmora, di (dē lä mär′mō-rä), Alfonso Ferrero, Marquis. It. general..1804—1878.
Lamarque (lȧ′märk′), Maximilien, Count. French general and politician....1770—1832.
Lamartine, de (dĕ lȧ′mär′tēn′), Alphonse Marie Louis. French lyric poet, miscellaneous writer, politician, and orator.....1790—1869.
Lamb (lăm), Charles. English essayist and humorist.....1775—1834.
Lamb, Martha Joanna Reade Nash. Amer. historian of New York City.....1829—1893.
Lamb, Mary Ann. *Sister of Charles.* English writer.....1764—1847.
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Lambert (lăm′bĕrt), Daniel. Huge Englishman, who weighed 739 pounds...1770—1809.
Lambert (lăɴ′bâr′), François. Fr. Franciscan and Prot. reformer.....1487—1530.
Lambert (lăm′bĕrt), Johann Heinrich. German-French scientist.....1728—1777.
Lambert (lăm′bĕrt), John. English Parliamentary general.....1619—1683?
Lamennais, de (dĕ lȧ′mĕ-nĕ′), Hugues Félicité Robert. French religious and political writer.....1782—1854.
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Lamoricière, de (dĕ lȧ′mō′rē′syâr′), Christophe Léon Louis Juchault. French general.....1806—1865.
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Lamy (lȧ′mē′), Étienne Victor. French politician and author.....1845—1919.
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Lancaster, Joseph. English educationist.....1778—1838.
Lance (lȧns), George. English painter of still life.....1802—1864.
Lancelot (lȧns′lŏt), Claude. French Jansenist grammarian.....1615—1695
Lancereaux (lȧN′sē-rō′), Étienne. French physician and author.....1829 ——.
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Landen (lăn′dĕn), John. English mathematician. [*Residual analysis.*].....1719—1790.
Lander (lăn′dẽr), Richard Lemon. English explorer in Africa.....1804—1834.
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Landor (lăn′dôr), A. Henry Savage. *Grandson of W. S.* English artist and explorer.....1865—1924.
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Lanfranc (lȧN′frȧNk). Archbishop of Canterbury. Writer on theology.....1005?-1089.
Lanfrey (lȧN′frē′), Pierre. French historian and senator.....1828—1877.
Lang (lăng), Andrew. English poet, story-writer, essayist, etc.....1844—1912.
Langdon (lăng′dŭn), John. American Congressman and governor.....1741?-1819.
Lange (lăng′ĕ), Johann Peter. German theologian.....1802—1884.
Langhorne (lăng′hôrn), John. English poet and translator.....1735—1779.
Langland (lăng′lănd), *or* **Langley** (lăng′lĭ), William. English monk. [*Vision of Piers Plowman.*].....1330?-1400?
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Langlois (lȧN′glwȧ′), Victor. French Orientalist.....1829—1869.
Langton (lăng′tŭn), Stephen. Eng. Archbp. of Canterbury and cardinal.... ? —1228.
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Languet (lȧN′gĕ′), Hubert. French political writer and diplomatist.....1518—1581.
Lanier (lȧ-nēr′), Sidney. American musician and poet.....1842—1881.
Lanjuinais (lȧN′zhwē′nĕ′), Jean Denis, Count. French statesman.....1753—1827.
Lankester (lăŋ′kĕs-tẽr), Edwin. English physician and naturalist.....1814—1874.
Lankester, Edwin Ray, Sir. *Son of Edwin.* English zoölogist.....1847 ——.
Lanman (lăn′mȧn), Charles. Am. journalist, librarian, and misc. author....1819—1895.
Lanman, Charles Rockwell. American Sanskrit scholar.....1850 ——.
Lannes (lȧn), Jean, Duc de Montebello. Marshal of France.....1769—1809.
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Lantier, de (dĕ lȧN′tyā′), Étienne François. French misc. author.....1734—1826.
Lanza (lȧn′tsä), Giovanni. Italian deputy and cabinet minister.....1815—1882.
Lanzi (lȧn′tsē), Luigi. Italian antiquary and writer on art.....1732—1810.
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Lapham (lăp′fŭm), Increase Allen. American physicist and naturalist.....1811—1875.
Laplace, de (dĕ lȧ′plȧs′), Pierre Simon, Marquis. French astronomer and mathematician. [*Mécanique Céleste.*].....1749—1827.
Lappenberg (lăp′ĕn-bẽrx), Johann Martin. Ger. archivist and historian....1794—1865.
Laprade, de (dĕ lȧ′prȧd′), Pierre Marin Victor Richard. French poet.....1812—1883.
Larcom (lär′kŭm), Lucy. American poet.....1826—1893.
Lardner (lärd′nẽr), Dionysius. Irish pop. writer on nat. philosophy.....1793—1859.
La Rochefoucauld, de (dĕ lȧ rŏsh′fōō′kō′), François, sixth Duke, Prince de Marcillac. French writer and moralist. [*Maximes Morales.*].....1613—1680.
La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, de (-lyäN′kōōr′), François Alexandre Frédéric, Duke. French philanthropist.....1747—1827.
La Rochejaquelein, de (dĕ lȧ rōsh′zhȧk′lăN′), Henri du Verger, Count. French Vendean chief.....1772—1794.
Larousse (lȧ′rōōs′), Pierre Athanase. Fr. grammarian and lexicographer....1817—1875.
La Salle (lȧ sȧl′), Jean Baptiste, Saint. French priest. Founder of the "Brothers of the Christian Schools".....1651—1719.
La Salle, de (dĕ lȧ sȧl′), René Robert Cavelier, Sieur. French explorer.....1643—1687.
Lasca, Il (ēl läs′kä). Real name *Antonio Francesco Grazzini.* Italian poet and dramatist. A founder of the Accademia della Crusca.....1503—1584.
Lascaris, *Greek* **Laskaris** (läs′kȧ-rĭs), Andreas Johannes, or Janus. *Rhyndacenus.* Greek scholar and editor in France and Italy.....1445?-1535.
Las Casas, de (dā läs kȧ′sȧs), Bartolomé. Sp. Dominican. [*Hist. gen. de las Indias.*].....1474—1566.
Las Cases, de (dĕ läs kȧz′), Emmanuel Augustin Dieudonné, Count. French writer. [*Mémorial de Sainte-Hélène.*].....1766—1842.
Lascelles (lă-sĕlz′ ; lȧs′ĕlz), Frank Cavendish, Sir. English diplomat.....1841—1920
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Lassalle (lȧ′sȧl′), Ferdinand. German socialist, of Jewish parentage.....1825—1864.
Lassen (läs′ĕn), Christian. Norwegian Orientalist.....1800—1876.
Lasso, di (dē läs′sō), Orlando, *or* **Las'sus,** Orlandus. Belgian composer....1520?-1594.
Latané (lȧ′tȧ-nā′), James Allen. American Reformed Episcopal bishop.....1831—1902.
Latham (lā′thăm), John. English ornithologist.....1740—1837.
Latham, Robert Gordon. Eng. philologist, ethnologist, and physician.....1812—1888.
Lathrop (lā′thrŭp), George Parsons. American author and editor.....1851—1898.
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Latour d'Auvergne, de (dĕ lȧ′tōōr′ dō′vẽrn′y′), Théophile Malo Corret. French soldier. "The first grenadier of France".....1743—1800.
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Lattas (lȧt′ȧs), Michael. See OMER PASHA.
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Laube (lou′bĕ), Heinrich. German dramatist and novelist.....1806—1884.
Laud (lôd), William. Archbishop of Canterbury. Executed.....1573—1645.
Lauder (lô′dẽr), William. Scottish literary forger.....? —1771.
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Lauderdale, John Maitland, Duke of. Cabal minister in England.....1616—1682.
Laudonnière, de (dĕ lō′dŏ′nyâr′), René Goulaine. Fr. explorer of Florida...d. aft. 1586.
Laughlin (lȧf′lĭn), James Laurence. Am. political economist and educator.1850 ——.
Laugier (lō′zhyā′), Auguste Ernest Paul. French astronomer.....1812—1872.
Launay, de (dĕ lō′nĕ′), Vicomte. Pseud. of Mme. DELPHINE GAY DE GIRARDIN.
Launitz, von der (fŏn dẽr lou′nĭts), Eduard Schmidt. German sculptor....1797—1869.
Laurence (lô′rĕns), French. English poet and lawyer.....1757—1809.
Laurens (lô′rĕns), Henry. American Congressman and diplomatist.....1724—1792.
Laurens (lō′rȧNs′), Jean Paul. French historical painter.....1838—1921.

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Laurier (lō′rĭ-ā′), Wilfrid, Sir. Canadian statesman.....1841—1919.
Lauriston, de (dĕ lō′rĭs-tŏN′), Jacques Alexandre Bernard Law, Marquis. *Grandnephew of John Law.* Marshal of France in the Restoration.....1768—1828.
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Lavalette, de (dĕ lȧ′vȧ′lĕt′), Antoine Marie Chamans, Count. French military officer and diplomat under Napoleon.....1769—1830.
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Lavater (lä′vȧ-tẽr ; lȧ′vȧ′tȧr′), Johann Kaspar. Swiss physiognomist.....1741—1801.
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Lavisse (lȧ′vēs′), Ernest. French historian.....1842—1922.
Lavoisier (lȧ′vwȧ′zyā′), Antoine Laurent. French chemist.....1743—1794.
Law (lô), Andrew Bonar. English conservative politician.....1858—1923.
Law, John, of Lauriston. Scot. financier in France. [*Mississippi Scheme.*].1671—1729.
Law, William. English divine, mystic, and writer. [*Serious Call.*].....1686—1761.
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Lawrence, Abbott. American merchant and diplomat.....1792—1855.
Lawrence, Amos. *Brother of A.* Amer. merchant and philanthropist....1786—1852.
Lawrence, Henry Montgomery, Sir. Eng. gen. and administrator in India..1806—1857.
Lawrence, James. Am. naval captain. ["*Don't give up the ship.*"].....1781—1813.
Lawrence, John Laird Mair, first Baron. Governor-general of India.....1811—1879.
Lawrence, Thomas, Sir. English portrait painter.....1769—1830.
Lawrence, William. *P. E. Bp. of Mass.* American clergyman and author.1850 ——.
Lawrence, William Beach. American jurist and governor.....1800—1881.
Lawson (lô′sŭn), Cecil Gordon. English painter.....1851—1882.
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Lea (lē), Henry Charles. American historical writer.....1825—1909.
Lea, Isaac. American naturalist.....1792—1886.
Leach (lēch), William Elford. English naturalist.....1790—1836.
Leake (lēk), William Martin. English traveler and archæologist.....1777—1860.
Lear (lēr), Edward. English painter, traveler, and humorist.....1812—1888.
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Le Beau (lē bō′), Charles. French historian and poet.....1701—1778.
Lebœuf (lē-bŭf′), Edmond. Marshal of France.....1809—1888.
Lebon (lē-bôN′), Joseph. French revolutionist.....1765—1795.
Le Brun, *or* **Lebrun** (lē-brŭN′), Charles. French historical painter.....1619—1690.
Lebrun (lē-brŭN′), Charles François, Duke of Piacenza. French statesman and writer.....1739—1824.
Lebrun, Marie Anne Élisabeth, born Vigée. French portrait painter.....1755—1842.
Lebrun, Pierre Antoine. French poet and dramatist.....1785—1873.
Lebrun, Ponce Denis Ecouchard. *Lebrun Pindare.* French lyric poet.....1729—1807.
Lecky (lĕk′I), William Edward Hartpole. Irish hist. and publicist.....1838—1903.
Le Clerc (lē klĕr′), Jean. Swiss Protestant theologian and compiler.....1657—1736.
Lecocq (lē-kŏk′), Alexandre Charles. French musician.....1832—1918.
Le Conte (lē kŏnt′), John. American physicist.....1818—1891.
Le Conte, John Lawrence. American entomologist.....1825—1883.
Le Conte, Joseph. *Brother of John.* American geologist.....1823—1901
Leconte de Lisle (lē-kŏNt′ dĕ lēl′), Charles Marie. Fr. Parnassian poet....1818—1894.
Lecoq (lē-kŏk′), Henri. French botanist.....1802—1871.
Lecouvreur (lē-kōō′vrûr′), Adrienne. French actress.....1692?-1730.
Ledebour, von (fŏn lā′dĕ-bōōr), Karl Friedrich. German botanist.....1785—1851.
Ledru-Rollin (lē-drü′-rō′lăN′), Alexandre Auguste. French socialist.....1807—1874.
Ledyard (lĕd′yärd), John. American traveler.....1751—1788.
Lee (lē), Ann. *Mother Ann.* Founder of the Shakers in America.....1736—1784.
Lee, Arthur. *Brother of R. H. and F. L.* American diplomatist.....1740—1792.
Lee, Charles. American major general, born in England.....1731—1782.
Lee, Fitzhugh. *Nephew of R. E.* American major general. Gov. of Va.....1835—1905.
Lee, Francis Lightfoot. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.....1734—1797.
Lee, Harriet. English novelist.....1757—1851.
Lee, Henry. *Light-Horse Harry.* Amer. general, and gov. of Virginia.....1756—1818.
Lee, Nathaniel. English dramatist.....1653?-1692.
Lee, Richard Henry. American orator, statesman, and patriot.....1732—1794.
Lee, Robert Edward. *Son of Gen. Henry.* Amer. Confederate general.....1807—1870.
Lee, Samuel. English Orientalist.....1783—1852.
Lee, Sidney, Sir. English man of letters. [*Dict. Nat. Biog.; Shakespeare.*].1859—1926.
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Leech (lēch), John. English artist and caricaturist.....1817—1864.
Leeuwenhoek, van (vän lā′vĕn-hōōk′), Anton. Dutch naturalist.....1632—1723.
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Lefuel (lē-fü′ĕl′), Hector Martin. French architect.....1810—1881.
Le Gallienne (lē gȧl′I-ĕn′), Richard. Eng. journ. and man of letters in Amer.1866 ——.
Legaré (lē-grē′), Hugh Swinton. American jurist and atty-gen.....1789?-1843.
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Leggett (lĕg′ĕt), William. American editor and writer for magazines.....1802—1836.
Legouvé (lē-gōō′vā′), Ernest Wilfried. *Son of G. M. J. B.* Fr. dramatist..1807—1903.
Legouvé, Gabriel Marie Jean Baptiste. French poet and dramatist.....1764—1812
Legrand (lē-grȧN′), Jacques Guillaume. French architect.....1743—1807.
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Legros (lē-grō′), Alphonse. French painter, sculptor, and engraver, in Eng.1837—1911.
Lehmann (lā′mȧn), Lilli. *Mme. Paul Kalisch.* German operatic soprano..1848 ——.
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Leichhardt (līk′härt), Ludwig. German explorer in Australia.....1813—1848.
Leidy (lī′dĭ), Joseph. American naturalist and physiologist.....1823—1891.
Leigh (lē), Edward. English theologian, critic, and philologist.....1602—1671.
Leighton (lā′tŭn), Frederic, Baron. English painter.....1830—1896.
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Lekain (lē-kĂN′), Henri Louis (*originally* Cain). French tragic actor.....1728—1778.
Leland (lē′lănd), Charles Godfrey. *Hans Breitmann.* American author....1824—1903.
Leland, *or* **Leyland** (lē′lănd ; lā′-), John. English antiquary and linguist...1506?-1552.
Lelewel (lĕl-ĕv′ĕl ; *Pol.* lyĕ-lyĕ′vĕl-y′), Joachim. Polish historian.....1786—1861.
Lely (lē′lĭ), Peter, Sir. *Pieter van der Faes.* Du. portrait painter in Eng...1618—1680.
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Lemaître (lĕ-mā′tr′), Antoine Louis Prosper, called Frédérick. Fr. actor...1800—1876.
Lemaître, François Élie Jules. French poet and critic.....1853—1914.
Lemercier (lĕ-mĕr′syā′), Louis Jean Népomucène. French dramatist.....1771—1840.
Lémery (lā′m′rē′), Nicolas. French chemist and physician.....1645—1715.
Lemoine (lĕ-mwän′), François. French historical painter.....1688—1737.
Le Moine (lĕ moin′), James MacPherson, Sir. Canadian author.....1825—1912.
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Lemon (lĕm′ŭn), Mark. English journalist and humorist. [*Punch.*].....1809—1870.
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Lenbach, von (fŏn lĕn′bäK), Franz. German portrait painter.....1836—1904.
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Lenfant (läN′fäN′), Jacques. Fr. Protestant divine and eccl. historian.....1661—1728.
Lennep, van (vän lĕn′ĕp), Jacobus. Dutch novelist.....1802—1868.
Lennox (lĕn′ŭks), Charlotte, born Ramsay. American novelist.....1720—1804.
Lenoir (lĕ-nwär′), Marie Alexandre. French archæologist.....1761—1839.
Lenormant (lĕ-nôr′mäN′), Charles. French archæologist and historian.....1802—1859.
Lenormant, François. *Son of Charles.* French archæologist.....1837—1883.
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Leo III., Saint. Pope (795-816).....750?- 816.
Leo IV. Pope (847-855). Defended Rome against the Saracens.....800?- 855.
Leo X. Giovanni de' Medici. Pope (1513-21).....1475—1521.
Leo XIII. Gioacchino Pecci (jä-kĕ′nō pā′chē). Pope (1878-1903).....1810—1903.
Leo I. *Flavius. The Thracian.* Byzantine emperor (457-474).....400?- 474.
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Leo (lā′ō), Heinrich. German historian.....1799—1878.
Leo, Leonardo. Neapolitan musical composer.....1694—1756.
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Leopold I. *Georges Chrétien Frédéric.* King of th Belgians (1831-65).....1790—1865.
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Leroy, Julien David. *Son of Julien.* French architect.....1726—1803.
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Leslie, Charles Robert. English historical painter.....1794—1859.
Leslie, Frank. Real name *Henry Carter.* English publisher in America....1821—1880.
Lespinasse, de (dĕ lĕs′pē′nás′), Julie Jeanne Éléonore. Fr. letter writer....1732—1776.
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Lesseps, de (dĕ lĕ′sĕps′), Ferdinand Marie, Viscount. French diplomatist, and engineer of the Suez canal.....1805—1894.
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Lessing, Karl Friedrich. *Grandnephew of G. E.* German painter.....1808—1880.
L'Estrange (lĕs-trānj′), Roger, Sir. Eng. journalist and pamphleteer.....1616—1704.
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Lever (lē′vēr), Charles James. Irish novelist.....1806—1872.
Leverett (lĕv′ēr-ĕt), John, Sir. Colonial governor of Massachusetts.....1616—1679.
Leverrier (lĕ-vĕ′ryā′), Urbain Jean Joseph. French astronomer.....1811—1877.
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Levitov (lĕ-vē′tŏf), Aleksandr Ivanovich. Russian story-writer.....1835—1877.
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Lévy, Maurice. French mathematician and engineer.....1838—1910.
Lewald (lā′vält), Fanny. *Madame Stahr.* German novelist.....1811—1889.
Lewald, Johann Karl August. German author.....1792—1871.
Lewes (lū′ĭs), George Henry. English philosophical writer.....1817—1878.
Lewes, Mary Ann, born Evans. See ELIOT, George.
Lewis (lū′ĭs), Charlton Thomas. American lawyer and author.....1834—1904.
Lewis, George Cornewall, Sir. Eng. statesman, antiquarian, and writer.....1806—1863.
Lewis, Ida. *Mrs. W. H. Wilson.* American heroine.....1841—1911.
Lewis, Matthew Gregory. *Monk Lewis.* Eng. novelist and dramatist.....1775—1818.
Lewis, Meriwether. American explorer in the Northwest.....1774—1809.
Lewis, Morgan. American general and jurist.....1754—1844.
Lewis, Tayler. American scholar and author.....1802—1877.
Lewis, *or* **Ludwig** (lōōt′vĭK ; lōōd′-), **I.,** Karl August. See LOUIS I.
Leyden (lī′dĕn), John. Scottish poet and Orientalist.....1775—1811.
Leyden, van (vän lī′dĕn), Lucas. Real name *Lucas Jacobsz.* Dutch painter.1494—1533.
Leys (līs), Jean Auguste Henri. Belgian historical and genre painter.....1815—1869.
Lhomond (lō′môN′), Charles François. French educator.....1727—1794.
Lhopital, *or* **L'Hôpital** (lō′pē′tăl′), Guillaume François Antoine, Marquis de Saint-Mesme, Count d'Autremont. French geometrician.....1661—1704.
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Libelt (lē′bĕlt), Karól. Polish political and philosophic writer.....1808—1875.

Liberi (lē′bā-rē), Pietro. *Libertino.* Italian painter.....1605—1687.
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Lichtwer (lĭK′vĕr), Magnus Gottfried. German poet and fabulist.....1719—1783.
Li Ching Fong (lē′ chĭng′ fŏng′). *Son of Li Hung Chang.* Chinese diplomat.1854 ——.
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Lick (lĭk), James. American philanthropist. [*Lick Observatory.*].....1796—1876.
Liddell (lĭd′ĕl), Duncan. Scottish physician and mathematician.....1561—1613.
Liddell, Henry George. Eng. scholar. [*Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon.*]1811—1898.
Liddon (lĭd′ŭn), Henry Parry. English clergyman.....1829—1890.
Lie (lē), Jonas Laurits Idemil. Norwegian novelist.....1833—1908.
Lieber (lē′bĕr), Francis. American publicist, born in Prussia.....1800—1872.
Liebhard (lēp′härt), Joachim. See CAMERARIUS, Joachim.
Liebig, von (fŏn lē′bĭK), Justus, Baron. German chemist.....1803—1873.
Liebknecht (lēp′k′nĕKt), Wilhelm Philipp Martin. German socialist.....1826—1900.
Liebreich (lē′brĭK), Oskar. German pharmacologist.....1839—1908.
Lieven (lē′vĕn), Dorothea, born von Benkendorf, Princess of. Russ. dipl....1784—1857.
Lightfoot (līt′fōōt′), John. English theologian and Hebraist.....1602—1675.
Lightfoot, Joseph Barber. English bishop and Biblical scholar.....1828—1889.
Light-Horse Harry. Sobriquet of HENRY LEE.
Ligne, de (dĕ lēn′y′), Karl Joseph, Prince. Austrian general and author....1735—1814.
Ligonier (lĭg′ō-nēr′), John (Jean Louis), Earl. English field marshal.....1680—1770.
Liguori, de' (dā lē-gwō′rē), Alfonso Maria, Saint. Italian bishop, and founder of the order of Redemptorists.....1696—1787.
Li Hung Chang (lē′ hōōng′ chäng′). Chinese statesman.....1823—1901.
Lilburne (lĭl′bŭrn), John. English political agitator.....1614?-1657.
Liliencron, von (fŏn lēl′yĕn-krōn), Detlev, Baron. Ger. poet and novelist..1844—1909.
Liliuokalani (lē-lē-ōō-ō-kä-lä′nē), Lydia Kamekeha. *Widow of John O. Dominis.* Last Hawaiian monarch.....1838—1917.
Lilly (lĭl′ĭ), William. English astrologer.....1602—1681.
Lilly, William Samuel. English philosophical and historical writer.....1840—1919.
Lily (lĭl′ĭ), *or* **Lilly,** William. Eng. schoolmaster. [*Lily's Grammar.*].....1466?-1523.
Limborch, van (vän lĭm′bôrK), Philippus. Dutch theologian.....1633—1712.
Limosin (lē′mō′zăN′), *or* **Limousin** (lē′mōō′zăN′), Léonard. French painter and enameler.....ab. 1505—ab. 1577.
Lincoln (lĭn′kŭn), Abraham. 16th pres. of U. S. (1861-65). Assassinated....1809—1865.
Lincoln, Benjamin. American Revolutionary general.....1733—1810.
Lincoln, Levi. American lawyer and statesman.....1749—1820.
Lincoln, Levi. *Son of preceding.* American lawyer and political leader.....1782—1868.
Lincoln, Robert Todd. *Son of Abraham.* Am. cabinet officer and capitalist.1843 ——.
Lind (lĭnd), Jenny. *Madame Otto Goldschmidt.* Swedish operatic soprano..1820—1887.
Lindau (lĭn′dou), **Paul.** German essayist, novelist, and dramatist.....1839—1919.
Lindau, Rudolf. *Brother of Paul.* German novelist.....1829—1910.
Linde (lĭn′dē), Samuel Gottlieb. Polish lexicographer.....1771—1847.
Lindenau, von (fŏn lĭn′dē-nou), Bernhard August. German astronomer....1779—1854.
Lindley (lĭnd′lĭ), John. English botanist.....1799—1865.
Lindsay (lĭn′zĭ), David, Sir. Scottish poet.....1490—1555.
Linevich (lĭ-nĕv′ĭch; *Russ.* lyĭ-nyĕ′vĭch), Nicolay Petrovich. Russian general.1838—1908.
Ling (lĭng), Pehr Henrik Swedish founder of curative gymnastics.....1776—1839.
Lingard (lĭng′gärd), John. English historian. [*History of England.*].....1771—1851.
Lingelbach (lĭng′ĕl-bäK), Jan. Flemish painter.....1623—1674.
Linguet (lăN′gĕ′), Simon Nicolas Henri. French advocate and writer.....1736—1794.
Linlithgow (lĭn-lĭth′gō), John Adrian Louis Hope, first Marquis of. Seventh Earl of Hopetoun. First gov.-gen. of the Commonwealth of Australia (1900-02).....1860—1908.
Linnæus (lĭ-nē′ŭs), Carolus. (*Swed.* **Linné, von,** fŏn lĭn′nā, Karl.) Swedish botanist.....1707—1778.
Linnell (lĭn′ĕl), John. English landscape and portrait painter.....1792—1882.
Linton (lĭn′tŭn), William James. Eng. engraver and author in America.....1812—1897.
Lippi (lĕp′pē), Filippo, Fra. *Fra Filippo del Carmine.* Italian painter.....1406?-1469.
Lippi, Filippo. Called *Filippino Lippi. Son of Fra Filippo Lippi.* Italian painter.....ab. 1457—1504.
Lippincott (lĭp′ĭn-kŏt), Joshua Ballinger. American publisher.....1813—1886.
Lippincott, Sara Jane, born Clarke. *Grace Greenwood.* Am. authoress.....1823—1904.
Lippmann (lĕp′măn′), Gabriel. French physicist. [*Color photography.*]....1846—1921.
Lipsius (lĭp′sē-ŏŏs), Justus. *Joest Lips.* Flemish critic and philologist.....1547—1606.
Liscow (lĭs′kō), Christian Ludwig. German satiric author.....1701—1760.
List (lĭst), Friedrich. German political economist.....1789—1846.
Lista y Aragón (lēs′tä ē ä′rä-gōn′), Alberto. Span. mathematician and poet.1775—1848.
Lister (lĭs′tĕr), Joseph, first Baron. English surgeon.....1827—1912.
Lister, Martin. English naturalist and physician.....1638?—1712.
Liszt (lĭst), Franz. *Abbé Liszt.* Hungarian pianist and composer.....1811—1886.
Lithgow (lĭth′gō), William. Scottish traveler.....1582—1645?
Litta (lē′tä), Pompeo, Count. Italian historian.....1781—1852.
Littledale (lĭt′ĕl-dāl), Richard Frederick. English divine and writer.....1833—1890.
Littlejohn (lĭt′ĕl-jŏn), Abram Newkirk. Am. Protestant Episcopal bishop...1824—1901.
Littleton (lĭt′ĕl-tŭn), Edward, Sir. First Baron Littleton. Eng. statesman..1589—1645.
Littleton, *or* **Lyttelton,** Thomas, Sir. English jurist. [*Tenures.*].....1422—1481.
Littré (lē′trā′), Maximilien Paul Émile. French philologist and philosopher.1801—1881.
Littrow, von (fŏn lĭt′rō), Joseph Johann. Austrian astronomer.....1781—1840.
Littrow, von, Karl Ludwig. *Son of J. J.* Austrian astronomer and author.1811—1877.
Liutprand (lē-ōōt′prănd), Lombard historian.....922?- 972?
Livermore (lĭv′ēr-mōr), Mary Ashton, born Rice. American reformer.....1821—1905.
Liverpool (lĭv′ēr-pōōl), Charles Jenkinson, first Earl of. Brit. statesman....1727—1808.
Liverpool, Robert Banks Jenkinson, second Earl of. British statesman.....1770—1828.
Livingston (lĭv′ĭng-stŭn), Edward. American statesman and jurist.....1764—1836.
Livingston, Philip. Am. statesman. Signed Decl. of Independence.....1716—1778.
Livingston, Robert R. *Brother of Edward.* American statesman.....1746—1813.
Livingstone (lĭv′ĭng-stŭn), David. Scottish explorer in Africa.....1813—1873.
Livy (lĭv′ĭ). *Titus Livius.* Roman historian.....B. C. 59—A. D. 17.
Llewellyn, *or* **Llywelyn** (lōō-ĕl′ĭn), **I.** Prince of Wales.....? —1240.
Llorente (lyō-rĕn′tä), Juan Antonio. Spanish historian.....1756—1823.
Lloyd (loid), Henry. British officer, and writer on tactics.....1720?-1783.
Lloyd-George (loid′jôrj′), David. English liberal politician. Prime minister and First Lord of the treasury (1916-22).....1863 ——.
Lobau, de (dĕ lō-bō′), Georges Mouton, Count. Marshal of France.....1770—1838.
Lobeck (lō′bĕk), Christian August. German philologist and antiquary.....1781—1860.
Lobeira, de (dĕ lō-bĕ′rē-rä), Vasco. Port. author. [*Amadis de Gaul.*].....1360?-1403.
Lobel (lō′bĕl′), *or* **de Lobel,** Mathieu. Fr. botanist in Eng. [*Lobelia.*].....1538—1616.
Loch (lŏK), Henry Brougham Loch, first Baron. Brit. colonial administrator..1827—1900.
Locke (lŏk), David Ross. *Petroleum V. Nasby.* American humorist.....1833—1888.
Locke, John. Eng. philosopher. [*Essay concerning Human Understanding.*].1632—1704.
Locke, William John. English novelist.....1863 ——.
Locker-Lampson (lŏk′ēr-lăm′sŭn), Frederick. English author.....1821—1895.
Lockhart (lŏk′härt; -ärt), John Gibson. Scottish writer. [*Life of Scott.*]...1794—1854.
Lockroy (lŏk′rwä′), Étienne Auguste Édouard Simon. Fr. journ. and polit..1838—1913.
Lockwood (lŏk′wŏod), Belva Ann, born Bennett, McNall. American lawyer, lecturer, and advocate of woman's suffrage.....1830—1917.
Lockyer (lŏk′yĕr), Joseph Norman, Sir. English astronomer.....1836—1920.
Lodge (lŏj), Henry Cabot. American author and senator.....1850—1924.
Lodge, Oliver Joseph, Sir. English physicist and author.....1851 ——.
Lodge, Thomas. English poet, dramatist, and novelist.....1558?-1625.
Loeb (lōb), Jacques. German comparative physiologist in America.....1859—1924.
Loewy (lō′ā′vē′), Maurice. National astronomer of France.....1833—1907.
Lo Feng-luh (lō′fĕng′-lŭ′), Chih Chen, Sir. Chinese diplomat and astron....1850—1903.

Born. Died.

Löfftz, von (fŏn lûfts′), Ludwig. German painter.....1845—1910.
Logan (lō′găn). *Tah-gah-jute.* American Indian chief.....1725?–1780.
Logan, Benjamin. Early pioneer of Kentucky.....1752—1802.
Logan, James. Author, and sec. of William Penn, in Pennsylvania; b. in Eng.1674—1751.
Logan, John. Scottish author.....1748—1788.
Logan, John Alexander. American general and political leader.....1826—1886.
Logan, William Edmond, Sir. Canadian geologist.....1798—1875.
Logue (lōg), Michael, Cardinal. R. C. Primate of Ireland.....1840—1924.
Löher, von (fŏn lē′ĕr), Franz. German historian.....1818—1892.
Loisy (lwȧ′zē′), Alfred Firmin. French Orientalist and Biblical scholar.....1857 ——.
Lola Montez (lō′lä mŏn′tāth; mŏn′tĕz). True name *Marie Dolores Eliza Rosanna,* b. *Gilbert. Mrs. James. Comtesse de Lansfeld. Mrs. Heald. Mrs. Hull.* Dancer and adventuress, b. in Ireland. Mistress of Louis I. of Bavaria1818?-1861.
Lomazzo (lō-măt′sō), Giovanni Paolo. Italian painter and writer on art.....1538—1600.
Lombard (lŏm′bärd; *F. pron.* lôN′bar′), Peter. (*Lat.* **Petrus Lombardus.**) Italian theologian.....ab. 1100—1160 *or* 1164.
Lombardi (lŏm-bär′dē), Alfonso. True name *Citadella.* Italian sculptor...1487—1537.
Lombroso (lŏm-brō′zō), Cesare. Italian physician and criminologist.....1836—1909.
Loménie, de (dĕ lō′mā′nē′), Louis Léonard. French author.....1815—1878.
Lomonosov (lô′mô-nō′sŏf), Mikhail Vasilevich. Russian poet and gram.....1711—1765.
London (lŭn′dŭn), Jack. American story-writer.....1876—1916.
Londonderry (lŭn′dŭn-dĕr′ĭ), Charles William Stewart, *later* Vane, third Marquis of. British general.....1778—1854.
Long (lŏng; 205), Edwin Longsden. English painter.....1829—1891.
Long, George. English classical scholar.....1800—1879.
Long, John Davis. Gov. of Mass. (1880–1882). Sec. of navy (1897–1902).....1838—1915.
Long, Roger. English divine and astronomer.....1680—1770.
Long, Stephen Harriman. American engineer and explorer.....1784—1864.
Longchamp (lŏng′shămp; -shăm), William of. Eng. prelate and statesman.. ? —1197.
Longet (lôN′zhĕ′), François Achille. French physician.....1811—1871.
Longfellow (lŏng′fĕl′ō; 205), Henry Wadsworth. American poet.....1807—1882.
Longhi (lôn′gē), Giuseppe. Italian engraver.....1766—1831.
Longimanus (lŏn′jĭ-mā′nŭs). See ARTAXERXES I.
Longinus (lŏn-jī′nŭs), Dionysius Cassius. Greek philosopher and critic..... 213?- 273.
Longnon (lôn′yôN′), Auguste Honoré. French historical geographer.....1844—1911.
Longomontanus (lŏn′gō-mŏn-tā′nŭs). True name *Christian Severn,* called *Longomontanus.* Swedish astronomer.....1562—1647.
Longpérier, de (dĕ lôN′pā′ryā′), Henri Adrien Prévost. Fr. archæologist...1816—1882.
Longstreet (lŏng′strēt′; 205), James. Am. Confederate lieutenant general..1821–1904.
Longueville, de (dĕ lôN′g′-vē′l′), Anne Geneviève de Bourbon Condé, Duchess. French political agitator.....1619—1679.
Longworth (lŏng′wŭrth), Nicholas. American horticulturist.....1782—1863.
Lönnrot, *or* **Loennrot** (lûn′rōt), Elias. Finnish philologist. [*Kalevala.*].....1802—1884.
Loomis (lōō′mĭs), Elias. American physicist and mathematician.....1811—1889.
Lope de Vega Carpio (lō′pā dā vā′ga kär′pyō). See VEGA CARPIO, DE.
López (lō′pāth; 268), Carlos Antonio. Pres. of Paraguay (1844–62)...1790—1862.
López, Francisco Solano. *Son of C. A.* Pres. of Paraguay (1862–70).....1827—1870.
Lorenz (lō′rĕnts), Adolf. Austrian orthopædic surgeon. ["*Bloodless*" *reduction of congenital hip-joint dislocation.*].....1854 ——.
Lorimer (lŏr′ĭ-mĕr), George Horace. American journalist and author.....1868 ——.
Lorinser (lō′rĭn-zĕr), Karl Ignaz. German physician.....1796—1853.
Loris-Melikov (lȧ-rēs′-mä′lyĭ-kŏf), Mikhail Tarielovich, Count. Russian general and statesman.....1826—1888.
Lorm (lōrm), Hieronymus. Real name *Heinrich Landesmann.* Ger. author.1821—1902.
Lorne (lōrn), Marchioness of. See LOUISE, Princess.
Lorne, Marquis of. See ARGYLL, ninth Duke of.
Lorrain, Claude. *Claude Gelée.* See CLAUDE LORRAIN.
Lorraine (lō-rān′; lō′rān′). See GUISE, DE.
Lorraine, de (dĕ lō′rān′), Charles. *Cardinal de Lorraine.* Fr. statesman...1525—1574.
Lossing (lŏs′ĭng), Benson John. American historian and engraver.....1813—1891.
Lothaire (lō-thâr′; *F. pron.* lō′thâr′) **I.** Emperor of the West (843–855)..... 795?– 855.
Lothaire II., *or* **III.** *The Saxon.* Holy Roman emperor (1133–37).....1060?–1137.
Lothrop (lō′thrŭp), Harriet Mulford, born Stone. *Margaret Sidney.* American author.....1844—1924.
Loti (lō′tē′), Pierre. True name *Louis Marie Julien Viaud.* French author.1850—1923.
Lotich (lō′tĭk), Peter. *Secundus.* German poet.....1528—1560.
Lotta (lŏt′ȧ). See CRABTREE, Charlotte.
Lotto (lŏt′tō), Lorenzo. Italian painter.....ab. 1480—ab. 1556.
Lotze (lŏt′sē), Rudolf Hermann. German philosopher.....1817—1881.
Loubet (lōō-bĕ′), Émile. President of France (1899–1906).....1838 ——.
Loudon, *or* **Laudon, von** (fŏn lou′dŭn), Gideon Ernst, Baron. Austrian field marshal.....1716—1790.
Loudon (lou′dŭn), John Claudius. Scottish horticulturist and botanist.....1783—1843.
Lough (lŭf), John Graham. English sculptor.....1806—1876.
Louis (lōō′ĭs; lōō′ĭ; *Fr.* lōō-ē′) **I.** *Le Débonnaire,* or *The Pious. Son of Charlemagne.* Emperor of the West, and king of France (814–840)..... 778— 840.
Louis VI. *Le Gros,* or *The Fat.* King of France (1108–37).....1078—1137.
Louis IX., *or* **Saint Louis.** King of France (1226–70).....1215—1270.
Louis XI. King of France (1461–83). *Son of Charles VII.* Established post offices in France.....1423—1483.
Louis XII. King of France (1498–1515). War with Republic of Venice.... 1462—1515.
Louis XIII. King of France (1610–43). Richelieu his prime minister.....1601—1643.
Louis XIV. King of France (1643–1715). *Le Grand,* or *The Great.* ["*L'état c'est moi.*"].....1638—1715.
Louis XV. King of France (1715–74). Lost Canada and other colonies.....1710—1774.
Louis XVI. King of France (1774–93). Guillotined.....1754—1793.
Louis XVII. *Son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.* Nominal king of France. "Lost" dauphin.....1785—1795.
Louis XVIII. *Louis Stanislas Xavier. Monsieur.* King of France (Apr. 1814–Mar. 1815, June 1815–1824).....1755—1824.
Louis I. *Karl August Ludwig.* King of Bavaria (1825–48).....1786—1868.
Louis IV. *The Bavarian.* Holy Roman emperor (1314–47).....1287?-1347.
Louis Napoleon. See BONAPARTE, Napoleon III.
Louis Philippe (lōō-ē′ fĭ-lēp′). King of the French (1830–48).....1773—1850.
Louis (lōō-ē′), Antoine. French surgeon.....1723—1792.
Louis, Pierre Charles Alexandre. French physician.....1787—1872.
Louise (lōō-ēz′), Princess. *Louise Caroline Alberta, Duchess of Argyll. Daughter of Queen Victoria.* English sculptor.....1848 ——.
Lounsbury (lounz′bĕr-ĭ), Thomas Raynesford. Am. professor of English....1838—1915.
L'Ouverture (lōō′vĕr′tür′). See TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.
Louvet de Couvray (lōō′vĕ′ dĕ kōō′vrĕ′), Jean Baptiste. Fr. revolutionist..1760—1797.
Louvois, de (dĕ lōō′vwȧ′), François Michel Le Tellier, Marquis. French statesman, and minister of war.....1641—1691.
Lovat (lŭv′ăt), Simon Fraser, twelfth Baron. Scottish Jacobite conspirator.1667?–1747.
Lovejoy (lŭv′joi), Elijah Parish. Amer. abolitionist, murdered by a mob....1802—1837.
Lovelace (lŭv′lās), Richard. English lyric poet.....1618—1658.
Lover (lŭv′ĕr), Samuel. Irish author. [*Handy Andy.*].....1797—1868.
Low (lō), Seth. Am. merchant. Pres. Columbia Univ. (1890-1901). Mayor of New York (1902–03).....1850—1916.
Lowe (lō), Hudson, Sir. British general. Governor of St. Helena.....1769—1844.
Lowe, Robert. Viscount Sherbrooke. English statesman.....1811—1892.
Löwe (lē′vĕ), Johann Karl Gottfried. German composer.....1796—1869.
Löwe, Johanna Sophie, Princess von Liechtenstein. German singer.....1815—1866.
Lowell (lō′ĕl), Abbott Lawrence. American lawyer, educator, and author. Pres. Harvard Univ. (1909-).....1856 ——.
Lowell, James Russell. American poet, essayist, and diplomat.....1819—1891.
Lowell, John. American founder of the Lowell Institute, Boston.....1799—1836.
Lowell, Percival. *Brother of Abbott L.* Astronomer and author. [*Mars.*].1855—1916.
Löwenthal (lē′vĕn-täl), Johann Jacob. Hungarian-English chess player....1810—1876.

Born. Died.

Lowndes (loundz), Rawlins. American lawyer and statesman.....1722—1800.
Lowndes, William Jones. American statesman.....1782—1822.
Loyola, de (dā lō-yō′lä; loi-ō′la), Ignatius. True name *Iñigo López de Recalde.* Spanish founder of Society of Jesus (the Jesuits).....1491—1556.
Loyson (lwä′zôN′), Charles. *Père Hyacinthe.* French pulpit orator.....1827—1912.
Lubbock (lŭb′ŭk), John William, Sir. English astronomer.....1803—1865.
Lubbock, John, Sir. Baron Avebury. *Son of preceding.* Eng. writer.....1834—1913.
Lübke (lup′kĕ), Wilhelm. German historian of art.....1826—1893.
Lucan (lū′kăn). *Marcus Annæus Lucanus.* Roman poet..... ..... 39— 65.
Lucas (lū′*kas*), Frederic Augustus. American comparative anatomist.....1852 ——.
Lucas, John. English portrait painter.....1807—1874.
Lucca (lōōk′ä), Pauline. German operatic sopra o.....1842—1908.
Luce (lūs), Stephen Bleecker. American rear admiral.....1827—1917.
Lucian (lū′shăn). Greek satirical author..... 120?– 200?
Luciani (lōō-chä′nē). See PIOMBO, DEL, Sebastiano.
Lucilius (lū-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs), Caius. Latin satiric poet.....?–B. C. 103.
Lücke (lük′ĕ), Gottfried Christian Friedrich. German theologian.....1791—1855.
Lucretia (lū-krē′shĭ-*a*). Roman woman, illustrious for her virtue... .....?–B. C. 510.
Lucretius (lū-krē′shĭ-ŭs). *Titus Lucretius Carus.* Roman poet.....B. C. 96?–B. C. 55.
Lucullus (lū-kŭl′ŭs), Lucius Licinius. Roman consul and general.....?–B. C. 57?
Lucy (lū′sĭ), Henry W., Sir. *Toby, M. P.* English journalist and humorist.1845—1924.
Ludlow (lŭd′lō), Edmund. English Commonwealth leader.....1617?–1692.
Ludlow, Fitz Hugh. American author.....1836—1870.
Ludwig (lōōt′vĭK; lōōd′-), Karl Friedrich Wilhelm. German physiologist..1816—1895.
Lufft (lōōft), Hans. *The Bible Printer.* German printer.....1495—1584.
Luini (lōō-ē′nē), *or* **Luvini** (lōō-vē′nē), Bernardino. It. painter.....1475–80—aft. 1533.
Luitpold (lōō′ĭt-pōlt), Charles Joseph William Louis, Prince. Regent of Bavaria (1886–1912).....1821—1912.
Luitprand (lōō′ĭt-prȧnd). See LIUTPRAND.
Lukin (lū′kĭn), Lionel. English inventor of the lifeboat.....1742—1834.
Lully, *or* **Lulli** (lŭ′lē′), Giovanni Battista. Italian-French composer..... ..1633—1687.
Lully (lŭl′ĭ), Raymond. *The Enlightened Doctor.* Spanish philosopher.....1235?–1315.
Lundy (lŭn′dĭ), Benjamin. American abolitionist.....1789—1839.
Lushington (lŭsh′ĭng-tŭn), Stephen. English politician and abolitionist....1782—1873.
Lusitanus (lū′sĭ-tā′nŭs), Amatus. See AMATO, João Rodriguez.
Luther (lōō′thĕr; *G. pron.* lōō′tĕr), Martin. Leader of German Reformation.1483—1546.
Lütke (lüt′kĕ), Fedor Petrovich. Russian traveler.....1797—1882.
Luxembourg, de (dĕ lük′sän/bōōr′), François Henri de Montmorency-Bouteville, Duke. Marshal of France.....1628—1695.
Luynes, de (dĕ lu-ēn′), Honoré Théodoric Paul Joseph d'Albert, Duke. French archæologist.....1802—1867.
Luzán, de (dā lōō-thän′), Ignacio. Spanish poet and critic.....1702—1754.
Lyall (lī′ăl), Edna. Pseudonym of ADA ELLEN BAYLY.
Lycurgus (lī-kûr′gŭs).....B. C. 9th c.?
Lydekker (lī-dĕk′ĕr), Richard. English naturalist.....1849—1915.
Lydgate (lĭd′gāt), John. English poet.....1370?–1451?
Lyell (lī′ĕl), Charles, Sir. British geologist.....1797—1875.
Lyly (lĭl′ĭ), John. English dramatist and novelist. [*Euphues.*].....1554?–1606.
Lynch (lĭnch), Thomas. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.....1749—1779.
Lyndhurst (lĭnd′hûrst), John Singleton Copley, Baron. Lord chancellor of England.....1772—1863.
Lyne (līn), Joseph Leycester. *Father Ignatius.* English monastic.....1837—1908.
Lyon (lī′ŭn), Mary. American educator. Founder of Mount Holyoke Seminary (now College).....1797—1849.
Lyon, Nathaniel. American general.....1819—1861.
Lyons (lī′ŭnz), Edmund, Baron. British admiral.....1790—1858.
Lysander (lī-săn′dĕr). Spartan statesman and general.....B. C. 395.
Lysias (lĭs′ĭ-ăs). Athenian orator.....B. C. 450?– 380?
Lysimachus (lī-sĭm′ȧ-kŭs). Greek general, and king of Thrace.....B. C. 361?– 281.
Lysippus (lī-sĭp′ŭs). Greek sculptor. Fl. last part of 4th cent. B. C.
Lysons (lī′sŭnz), Daniel, Sir. English general.....1816—1898.
Lyttelton (lĭt′′l-tŭn), George, Baron. English statesman and author.....1709—1773.
Lytton (lĭt′ŭn), Lord. See BULWER-LYTTON.

M

Maartens (märt′ĕns), **Maarten.** Real name *Joost Marius Willem van der Poorten-Schwartz.* Dutch-English novelist.....1858—1915.
Maas, *or* **Maes** (mäs), Nicolaas. Dutch painter.....1632—1693.
Mabie (mā′bĭ), Hamilton Wright. American journalist and essayist.....1846—1916.
Mabillon (mȧ′bē′yôN′), Jean. French Benedictine and author.....1632—1707.
Mably, de (dĕ mȧ′blē′), Gabriel Bonnot, Abbé. French publicist.....1709—1785.
Mabuse, de (dĕ mȧ′büz′), Jan. Real name *Jan Gossart.* Flemish painter..1470?-1541?
McAdam (măk-ăd′ăm), John Loudon. Scottish improver of roads.....1756—1836.
Macalister (mȧ-kăl′ĭs-tĕr), Donald, Sir. Scottish physician and anatomist..1854 ——.
Macardell (măk-är′dĕl), James. English mezzotint engraver.....1729?-1765.
MacArthur (măk-är′thûr), Arthur. Am. gen. Mil. gov. Phil. Islands.....1845—1912.
McArthur, Duncan. American soldier, and governor of Ohio.....1772—1839.
Macartney (mȧ-kärt′nĭ), George, Earl. Irish diplomatist.....1737—1806.
Macaulay (mȧ-kô′lĭ), Catharine, born Sawbridge. *Catharine Macaulay Graham.* English author.....1731—1791.
Macaulay, Thomas Babington. Baron Macaulay of Rothley. English historian, essayist, poet, and statesman.....1800—1859.
McAuley (mȧ-kô′lĭ), Catharine. Irish philanthropist. Founder of the order of the Sisters of Mercy.....1787—1841.
Macbeth (măk-bĕth′). King of Scotland (1040–57)..... ? —1057.
McCall (mȧ-kôl′), Samuel Walker. American lawyer, politician, and author.1851—1923.
MacCarthy (mȧ-kär′thĭ), Denis Florence. Irish poet and translator.....1817—1882.
M'Carthy (mȧ-kär′thĭ), Justin. English novelist and historian.....1830—1912.
M'Carthy, Justin Huntly. *Son of Justin.* English playwright and novelist..1860 ——.
MacCheyne (măk-shān′), Robert Murray. Scottish divine.....1813—1843.
Macchiavelli. See MACHIAVELLI.
McClellan (mȧ-klĕl′ăn), George Brinton. American general.....1826—1885.
McClellan, George Brinton. *Son of preceding.* Politician.....1865 ——.
McClintock (mȧ-klĭn′tŭk), Francis Leopold, Sir. Irish arctic explorer.....1819—1907.
McClintock, John. American Methodist clergyman and author.....1814—1870.
McCloskey (mȧ-klŏs′kĭ), John. First American cardinal.....1810—1885.
McCloskey, William George. Am. R. C. bishop and educator.....1823—1909.
McClure (mȧ-klōōr′), Robert John Le Mesurier, Sir. Brit. arctic navigator..1807—1873.
McClure, Samuel Sidney. Irish publisher in America.....1857 ——.
MacColl (mȧ-kŏl′), Malcolm. Scottish clergyman and political writer.....1831—1907.
McCook (mȧ-kōōk′), Henry Christopher. American naturalist. [*Spiders.*]..1837—1911.
McCormick (mȧ-kôr′mĭk), Cyrus Hall. Am. reaping machine inventor.....1809—1884.
McCosh (mȧ-kŏsh′), James. Scottish-American metaphysician. Pres. of College of New Jersey (Princeton College) (1868–1888).....1811—1894.
MacCracken (mȧ-krăk′ĕn), Henry Mitchell. American educationist.....1840—1918.
McCrea (mȧ-krē′), Jane. American woman killed by Indians.....1753—1777.
McCrie (mȧ-krē′), Thomas. Scottish divine and theological historian.....1772—1835.
McCulloch (mȧ-kŭl′ŭk), John Ramsay. Scottish political economist.....1789—1864.
McCullough (mȧ-kŭl′ŭk), John Edward. Irish-American tragedian.....1837—1885.
MacGunn (mȧ-kŭn′), Hamish. Scottish composer of music.....1868—1916.
Macdonald (măk-dŏn′ăld), Claude Maxwell, Sir. British diplomat.....1852—1915.
Macdonald (*F. pron.* măk′dô′nȧl′), Étienne Jacques Joseph Alexandre, Duke of Tarante. Marshal of France.....1765—1840.
Macdonald, Flora, born Macdonald. Scottish heroine.....1722—1790.
Macdonald, George. Scottish author.....1824—1905.
Macdonald (măk-dŏn′ăld), John Alexander, Sir. Canadian statesman.....1815—1891.

Born. Died.

Macdonald, John Hay Athole, Sir. Scottish lawyer, inventor, military writer.1836—1919.
McDonald (măk-dŏn′ăld), Joseph Ewing. American lawyer and senator.....1819—1891.
MacDonough (măk-dŏn′ō), Thomas. American commodore.....1783—1825.
McDougall (măk-dōō′găl), Alexander. American general.....1731—1786.
MacDowell (măk-dou′ĕl), Edward Alexander. Am. pianist and composer...1861—1908.
McDowell (măk-dou′ĕl), Irvin. American general.....1818—1885.
McDuffie (măk-dŭf′ĭ), George. American senator. Gov. of S. Carolina....1788?-1851.
Macedo, de (dĕ ma-sā′dōō), José Agostinho. Portuguese poet.....1761—1831.
Macedonicus (măs′ē-dŏn′ĭ-kŭs). See PAULUS, Lucius Æmilius.
M'Fall (măk-fôl′), Frances Elizabeth, born Clarke. *Sarah Grand.* English novelist.....1862 ——.
Macfarlane (măk-far′lăn), Alexander. Scottish mathematician in America..1851—1913.
Macfarren (măk-făr′ĕn), George Alexander, Sir. English composer.....1813—1887.
MacGahan (mȧ-gȧn′), Januarius Aloysius. American journalist.....1844—1878.
McGee (mȧ-gē′), Thomas D'Arcy. Irish-American journalist.....1825—1868.
McGee, W J American ethnologist.....1853—1912.
MacGillivray (mȧ-gĭl′ĭ-vrĭ ; -vĕr-ĭ), William. Scot. ornithologist and author.1796—1852.
McGlynn (mȧ-glĭn′), Edward. Am. R. C. clergyman and labor agitator.....1837—1900.
M'Gregor (mȧ-grĕg′ĕr), Gregor. Scottish labor leader and politician in Australia.....1848—1919.
MacGregor (măk-grĕg′ĕr), *or* **Campbell** (kăm′bĕl), Robert. See ROB ROY.
Machiavelli (mȧ/kyä-vĕl′lē), Niccolò di Benardo. Florentine statesman and political writer. [*Il Principe.*].....1469—1527.
MacIlvaine (măk′ĭl-vān′), Charles Pettit. Am. Prot. Episcopal bishop.....1799—1873
Macip (mä-thēp′), Vicente Juan. See JUANES, DE, Juan.
Mackay (măk-kī′), Charles. Scottish poet.....1814—1889.
MacKaye (mȧ-kī′), James Steele. American playwright. [*Hazel Kirke.*]...1842—1894.
MacKaye, Percy. *Son of James Steele.* Am. playwright.....1875 ——.
McKean (mȧ-kēn′), Thomas. American patriot and jurist.....1734—1817.
McKendrick (mȧ-kĕn′drĭk), John Gray. Scottish physician.....1841—1926.
McKenna (mȧ-kĕn′ȧ), Joseph. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court (1898—).1843 ——.
Mackensen, von (fŏn măk′ĕn-zĕn), A. L. F. August. German general.....1849 ——.
Mackenzie (mȧ-kĕn′zĭ), Alexander, Sir. Scottish explorer in N. America ..1755?-1820.
Mackenzie, Alexander Campbell, Sir. Scottish composer of music.....1847 ——.
Mackenzie, Alexander Slidell. American naval officer and author.....1803—1848.
Mackenzie, Henry. *Addison of the North.* Scottish author.....1745—1831.
Mackenzie, Morell, Sir. English physician.....1837—1892.
Mackenzie, Robert Shelton. British and American journalist.....1809—1880.
Mackenzie, William Lyon. Leader of Canadian insurgents.....1795—1861.
McKim (mȧ-kĭm′), Charles Follen. American architect.....1847—1909.
McKinley (mȧ-kĭn′lĭ), William. 25th pres. of the U. S. (1897–1901).....1843—1901.
Mackintosh (măk′ĭn-tŏsh), James, Sir. British statesman and historian.....1765—1832.
MacLane (măk-lān′), Louis. American statesman.....1786—1857.
Maclaren (mȧ-klăr′ĕn), Ian. Pseudonym of JOHN WATSON.
Maclaurin (măk-lô′rĭn), Colin. Scottish mathematician.....1698—1746.
MacLean (măk-lān′ ; -lēn′), John. American jurist and statesman.....1785—1861.
Macleod (măk-loud′), Fiona. Pseudonym of WILLIAM SHARP.
Macleod, Norman. Scottish clergyman and author.....1812—1872.
Maclise (măk-lēs′), Daniel. Irish historical painter.....1806—1870.
Maclure (mȧ-klōōr′), William. Scottish geologist in America.....1763—1840.
MacMahon, de (dĕ măk/mȧ/ôN′), Marie Edme Patrice Maurice, Count. Duke of Magenta. Marshal, and president of France (1873–79).....1808—1893.
McMaster (măk-mȧs′tĕr), John Bach. American historian.....1852 ——.
MacMonnies (măk-mŭn′ĭz), Frederick William. American sculptor.....1863 ——.
MacNab (măk-năb′), Allan Napier, Sir. Canadian statesman.....1798—1862.
MacNeil (măk-nēl′), Hermon Atkins. American sculptor.....1866 ——.
Macneill (măk-nēl′), Hector. Scottish poet.....1746—1818.
Macomb (măk-kōōm′ ; mȧ-kōm′), Alexander. American general.....1782—1841.
Macon (mā′kŭn), Nathaniel. American statesman.....1757—1837.
McPherson (măk-fûr′sŭn), Edward. American journalist and politician....1830—1895.
Macpherson (măk-fûr′sŭn), James. Scottish author. [*Poems of Ossian.*]..1736—1796.
McPherson, James Birdseye. American general.....1828—1864.
Macready (măk-rē-dĭ′), William Charles. English tragedian.....1793—1873.
MacVeagh (măk-vā′), Franklin. *Bro. of Wayne.* American merchant and sec. of treas.....1837 ——.
MacVeagh, Wayne. American lawyer and diplomatist.....1833—1917.
Madden (măd′ĕn), Frederick, Sir. English antiquary.....1801—1873.
Mademoiselle (mȧd/mwȧ/zĕl′; *colloq.* mȧm/zĕl′). See MONTPENSIER, DE, Duchess.
Madison (măd′ĭ-sŭn), James. Fourth president of the U. S. (1809–17).....1751—1836.
Mädler, von (fŏn mĕd′lĕr), Johann Heinrich. German astronomer.....1794—1874.
Madog (măd′ŏg ; mā′dŏg) *or* **Madoc** (măd′ŏk ; mā′dŏk). Legendary Welsh prince, said to have discovered America about 1170.
Madoz (mä-dōth′), Pascual. Spanish politician and author.....1806—1870.
Madvig (mäth′vĭg), Johan Nikolai. Danish statesman and philologist.....1804—1886.
Mæcenas (mē-sē′năs), Caius Cilnius. Roman statesman and patron of letters. Friend of Horace, Vergil, Propertius, etc.....B. c. bet. 73 & 63—B. c. 8.
Maerlant, van (van mär′lănt), Jacob. Flemish poet.....1235?– bet. 1291 & 1300.
Maeterlinck (*Du.* mä′tĕr-lĭŋk ; *F.* mȧ′tĕr′lăNk′), Maurice. Belgian writer...1862 ——.
Maffei, di (dē mäf-fā′ē), Francesco Scipione, Marquis. Italian author.....1675—1755.
Maffitt (măf′ĭt), John Newland. American revivalist.....1795—1850.
Magalhães, de (dä mä′gäl-yĭnsh′), Domingo José Gonçalves. Viscount of Araguaya. Brazilian poet, philosopher, and statesman.....1811—1882.
Magellan (mȧ-jĕl′ăn), Fernando. (*Port.* **Magalhães**, mä′gäl-yĭnsh′.) Portuguese navigator. [*Straits of Magellan.*].....1480?-1521.
Magendie (mȧ/zhăN′dē′), François. French physiologist.....1783—1855.
Maggi (mȧd′jē), Carlo Maria. Italian poet.....1630—1699.
Magini (mä-jē′nē), Giovanni Paolo. Italian violin maker.....fl. 1600.
Maginn (mȧ-gĭn′), William. *Morgan Odoherty.* Irish author.....1793—1842.
Magliabecchi (mäl/lyä-bĕk′kē), Antonio. Ital. bibliographer and scholar....1633—1714.
Magnan (măn′yăN′), Bernard Pierre. Marshal of France.....1791—1865.
Magnus (mäg′nŏos), Heinrich Gustav. German chemist.....1802—1870.
Magnus (mäg′nŭs), Philip, Sir. English educator.....1842 ——.
Magnússon (mäg′nōōs-sŏn), *or* **Magnusen** (-nōō-sĕn), Finnur. Icelandic archæologist.....1781—1847.
Magoon (mȧ-gōōn′), Charles E. Am. lawyer and administrator. [*Cuba, 1906–09.*].....1861 ——.
Magruder (mȧ-grōō′dĕr), John Bankhead. Confederate general.....1810—1871.
Maguire (mȧ-gwīr′), John Francis. Irish journalist and politician.....1815—1872.
Magyar (mŏd′yŏr), László. Hungarian traveler in Africa.....1817—1864.
Mahaffy (mȧ-hăf′ĭ), John Pentland, Sir. British divine and author .....1839—1919.
Mahan (mȧ-hăn′), Alfred Thayer. Am. naval officer and naval historian....1840—1914.
Mahmud *or* **Mahmoud** (mä-mōōd′). Sultan of Ghazni. Mohammedan conqueror in India.....971?-1029?
Mahmud, *or* **Mahmoud, I.** Sultan of Turkey (1730–54).....1696?-1754.
Mahmud, *or* **Mahmoud, II.** Sultan of Turkey (1808–39).....1785—1839.
Mahn (män), Karl August Friedrich. German philologist.....1802—1887.
Mahomet (mȧ-hŏm′ĕt). See MOHAMMED.
Mahon (mȧ-hōōn′ ; mȧ-hŏn′), Viscount. See STANHOPE, Philip Henry.
Mahony (mä′ō-nĭ ; mä′nĭ), Francis Sylvester. *Father Prout.* Irish journalist, poet, and humorist.....1804—1866.
Mai (mä′ē, *almost* mī), Angelo, Cardinal. It. librarian, antiquary, and scholar.1782—1854.
Mailáth (moi′lät), János, Count. Hungarian historian and poet.....1786—1855.
Maimonides (mī-mŏn′ĭ-dēz), *or* **Moses ben Maimun** (mī′mōōn). *Ramban.* Spanish Jewish rabbi, philosopher, and writer.....1135—1204.
Maine (mān), Henry James Sumner, Sir. English jurist and historian.....1822—1888.
Maine de Biran (mĕn′ dē bē′răN′), Marie François Pierre Gonthier. French metaphysician.....1766—1824.
Maintenon, de (dē măN′t′-nôN′), Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise. Consort of Louis XIV.....1635—1719.

Born. Died.

Maisonneuve (mā′zŏ′nûv′), Jules Germain François. French surgeon.....1809—1894.
Maistre, de (dē mā′tr′), Joseph Marie, Count. French-Sardinian statesman, philosopher, and writer.....1754—1821.
Maistre, de, Xavier, Count. *Brother of J. M.* French essayist and novelist.1763—1852.
Maitland (māt′lănd), Frederic William. Eng. lawyer. [*Hist. Eng. Law.*]..1850—1906.
Maitland, Richard, Sir. Lord Lethington. Scot. poet, lawyer, and antiquary.1496—1586.
Maittaire (mĕ′târ′), Michel. French philologist and bibliographer.....1668—1747.
Majorano (mä′yŏ-rä′nō), Gaetano. See CAFFARELLI.
Makarov (mȧ-kä′rŏf), Stepan Osipovich. Russian vice-admiral.....1848—1904.
Makart (mȧ/kart), Hans. Austrian painter.....1840—1884.
Malabari (mäl′ȧ-bä′rĭ), Behramji Merwanji. Hindu poet and social reformer.1854—1912.
Malcolm (măl′kŭm) **III.** *Canmore.* King of Scotland (1057–93).....? —1093.
Malcolm, John, Sir. British general, administrator, and historian.....1769—1833.
Malcom (măl′kŭm), Howard. American Baptist divine and author.....1799—1879.
Malebranche, de (dĕ măl′brăNsh′), Nicolas. French philosopher.....1638—1715.
Malesherbes, de (dĕ măl/zĕrb′), Chrétien Guillaume de Lamoignon. French statesman. Guillotined.....1721—1794.
Malet (măl′ĕt), Lucas. Pseudonym of MARY ST. LEDGER HARRISON.
Malherbe, de (dĕ măl/ĕrb′), François. French poet and critic.....1555—1628.
Malibran (mȧ/lē/brăN′; *Anglicized*, măl′ĭ-brăn), Maria Felicita, born García. *Wife of Charles Auguste de Bériot.* French operatic mezzo-soprano.....1808—1836.
Mallarmé (mȧ/lȧr/mā′), Stéphane. French symbolistic poet.....1842—1898.
Mallet (măl′ĕt), *or* **Malloch** (măl′ŭk), David. Scottish poet.....1705?-1765.
Mallock (măl′ŭk), William Hurrell. Eng. theological and sociological writer.1849—1923.
Malmesbury (mämz′bĕr-ĭ), James Howard Harris, third Earl of. English statesman.....1807—1889.
Malmesbury, William of. English historian.....1095?-1143?
Malone (mȧ-lōn′), Edmund. Irish Shakespearean scholar.....1741—1812.
Malory (măl′ŏ-rĭ), Thomas, Sir. [*Morte d'Arthur.*] Born prob. in England..fl. 1470.
Malpighi (mal-pē′gē), Marcello. Italian anatomist.....1628—1694.
Malte-Brun (măl′tĕ-brōōn′ ; *F. pron.* mălt′-brŭn′), Conrad. Properly *Malthe Bruun.* Danish geographer.....1775—1826.
Malthus (măl′thŭs), Thomas Robert. English political economist.....1766—1834.
Malus (mä/lüs′), Étienne Louis. French engineer and physicist.....1775—1812.
Mamiani della Rovere (mä-myä′nē dĕl′lä rō′vā-rā), Terenzio, Count. Italian poet, philosopher, and statesman.....1799—1885.
Manchester (măn′chĕs-tĕr), Edward Montagu, Earl of. Eng. statesman....1602—1671.
Mancini (măn-chē′nē), Hortensia. Duchess of Mazarin. Italian beauty.....1646—1699.
Mancini, Pasquale Stanislao Italian statesman and jurist.....1817—1888.
Mandeville (măn′dē-vĭl), John, Sir. Reputed author of "Travels".....1300?-1372?
Manes (mā′nēz), *or* **Mani** (mā′nē), *or* **Manichæus** (măn′ĭ-kē′ŭs). Founder of the sect of Manichæans.....216?- 276?
Manet (mȧ/nĕ′), Édouard. French impressionist painter.....1832—1883.
Manetho (măn′ē-thō). Egyptian historian.....fl. B. C. 250?
Manfred (măn′frĕd). (*Ital.* **Manfredi**, man-frā′dē.) Prince of Tarentum, and king of the Two Sicilies (1258–66).....1232—1266.
Manfredi (män-frā′dē), Eustachio. Italian geometer and astronomer.....1674—1734.
Manin (mä-nēn′), Daniele. Italian patriot and statesman.....1804—1857.
Manley, *or* **Manly** (măn′lĭ), John. American naval commander.....1733—1793.
Manley (măn′lĭ), Mary de la Rivière. English authoress.....1663—1724.
Mann (măn), Horace. American educationist.....1796—1859.
Manning (măn′ĭng), Daniel. Am. journ., banker, and sec. of treas. (1885–87).1831—1887.
Manning, Henry Edward. English cardinal and author.....1808—1892.
Manoel (mä-nwăl′). See EMANUEL.
Manoel de Nescimento (dĕ nĕs′ĕ-mĕN′tōō), Francisco. *Filinto Elysio.* Portuguese poet.....1734—1819.
Mansart, *or* **Mansard** (mäN′sȧr′), François. Fr. arch. [*Mansard roof.*]...1598—1666.
Mansart, *or* **Mansard**, Jules Hardouin. *Nephew of F.* Fr. architect.....1645—1708.
Mansfeld, von (fŏn mäns′fĕlt), Peter Ernst, Count. German general.....1580—1626.
Mansfield (măn′z′fēld), Richard. English actor in America.....1857—1907.
Mansfield, William Murray, Earl of. Lord chief justice of England.....1705—1793.
Mansur, Al. See AL-MANSUR.
Mantegazza (män/tä-gät′sä), Paolo. Italian anthropologist.....1831—1910.
Mantegna (män-tān′yä), Andrea. Italian painter and line engraver.....1431—1506.
Mantell (măn′tĕl), Gideon Algernon. English geologist and writer.....1790—1852.
Mantell, Robert Bruce. Scottish actor in America.....1854 ——.
Manteuffel, von (fŏn măn′toi-fĕl), Edwin Hans Karl, Baron. Pr. field marshal.1809—1885.
Manuel I. *Comnenus.* Byzantine emperor (1143–80).....1120—1180.
Manuel II. *Palæologus.* Byzantine emperor (1391–1425).....1348—1425.
Manuel II. *Second son of Carlos I.* King of Portugal (1908–10).....1889 ——.
Manuel (mä/nü-ĕl′), Eugène. French poet and miscellaneous writer.....1823—1901.
Manuel, Jacques Antoine. French politician and orator.....1775—1827.
Manutius (mȧ-nū′shĭ-ŭs), Aldus. (*Ital.* **Manuzio**, mä-nōōt′syō.) *The Elder.* Italian printer. Inventor of the type called *Italic*.....1450—1515.
Manzoni (män-dzō′nē), Alessandro. Italian novelist and poet.....1785—1873.
Map (măp), *or* **Mapes** (māps ; mā′pēz), Walter. Welsh author.....1140?-1209?
Maquet (mȧ/kĕ′), Auguste. Fr. novelist. Lit. partner of Alex. Dumas, *Père*.1813—1888.
Mar (mär), John Erskine, 11th Earl of. *Bobbing John.* Scot. Jacobite.....1675—1732.
Marat (mȧ/rä′), Jean Paul. French revolutionist. Killed by Charlotte Corday.1744—1793.
Maratti (mä-rät′tē), *or* **Maratta** (-tä), Carlo. Italian painter.....1625—1713.
Marbeau (mär/bō′), Jean Baptiste Firmin. French philanthropist.....1798—1875.
Marceau (mär/sō′), François Séverin des Graviers. French general.....1769—1796.
Marcel (mär/sĕl′), Jean Joseph. French Orientalist.....1776—1854.
Marcello (mär-chĕl′lō), Benedetto. Italian musical composer.....1686—1739.
Marcellus, Marcus Claudius. Rom. consul and conq. of Syracuse.....B. C. 268?- 208.
March (märch), Francis Andrew. American philologist.....1825—1911.
Marchand (mär/shăN′), Étienne. French navigator.....1755—1793.
Marchand, Felix Gabriel. Canadian author and statesman.....1832—1900.
Marchand, Jean Baptiste. French soldier and explorer. [*Fashoda.*].....1863 ——.
Marchesi (mär-kā′zē), Pompeo. Italian sculptor.....1789—1858.
Marchetti (mär-kĕt′tē), Filippo. Italian composer.....1835—1902.
Marconi (mär-kō′nē), Guglielmo. Ital. electrician. [*Wireless telegraphy.*].1874 ——.
Marco Polo (mär′kō pō′lō). See POLO, Marco.
Marcou (mär/kōō′), Jules. French-American geologist.....1824—1898.
Marcus Aurelius (mär′kŭs ô-rē′lĭ-ŭs). See ANTONINUS.
Marcy (mär′sĭ), William Learned. Am. statesman, and sec. of state (1853–57).1786—1857.
Maréchal (mȧ/rā-shȧl′), Charles Laurent. French painter.....1801—1887.
Marenco (mȧ-rĕn′kō), Leopoldo, Count. Italian writer.....1831—1899.
Maret (mȧ/rĕ′), Hugues Bernard, Duke of Bassano. French statesman.....1763—1839.
Marey (mȧ/rĕ′) Étienne Jules. French physiologist.....1830—1904.
Margaret (mär′gȧ-rĕt) of Anjou. Queen of Henry VI. of England.....1430—1482.
Margaret of Austria. Regent of the Netherlands (1507–30).....1480—1530.
Margaret of Denmark. *The Semiramis of the North.* Queen of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden (1387–1412).....1353—1412.
Margaret of Navarre. *Margaret of Angoulême*, or *of Valois*, or *of Alençon.* Queen of Navarre (1544–49) and poet.....1492—1549.
Margaret of Parma. Regent of the Netherlands (1559–67).....1522—1586.
Margaret of Scotland. Queen and patron saint of Scotland.....? —1093.
Margaret of Valois. Queen of France.....1553—1615.
Marggraf (märg′grăf), Andreas Sigismund. German chemist.....1709—1782.
Marguerite (mär/gē-rĕt′), Paul. French novelist.....1860—1918.
Marguerite, Victor. *Brother of Paul.* French novelist.....1866 ——.
Marheineke (mär-hī′nĕ-kē), Philipp Konrad. German theologian.....1780—1846.
Maria Christina (mä-rē′ä krĕs-tē′nä). (Sp. **Cristina**.) Queen dowager of Spain.1806—1878.
Maria Christina. (Sp. **Cristina**.) Queen regent of Spain (1886–1902).....1858 ——.
Maria II. da Gloria (dä glō′rē-ä). Queen of Portugal (1826–28 ; 1834–53)...1819—1853.
Maria Theresa (mȧ-rī′ȧ tĕ-rē′sä). (*Ger.* **Maria Theresia**, mä-rē′ä tä-rā′zē-ä). Wife of the emperor Francis I., and queen of Hungary and Bohemia.....1717—1780.
Mariana (mä/rē-ä′nä), Juan de. Spanish historian and scholar.....1536—1623.

Born. Died.

Marie Amélie de Bourbon (mȧ′rē′ ȧ′mā′lē′ dē bo͝or′bo͝N′). Wife of Louis Philippe ..... 1782—1866.

Marie Antoinette (mȧ′rē′ ȧn′twȧ′nĕt′), Josèphe Jeanne de Lorraine. Daughter of Maria Theresa, and wife of Louis XVI. of France. Executed..... 1755—1793.

Marie de Médicis (mȧ′rē′ dē mā′dē′sēs′). 2d wife of Henry IV. of France.. 1573—1642.

Marie Louise (mȧ′rē′ lo͞o-ēz′). Second wife of Napoleon I..... 1791—1847.

Mariette (mȧ′rĕ′ĕt′), Auguste Édouard. French Egyptologist..... 1821—1881.

Marini (ma-rē′nē), *or* **Marino** (-nō), Giambattista. Italian poet..... 1569—1625.

Marinoni (mȧ′rē-nō′nē), Giovanni Giacomo. Italian mathematician..... 1676—1755.

Mario (mä′rē-ō), Giuseppe. Marquis of Candia. Italian operatic tenor..... 1810—1883.

Marion (măr′ĭ-ŭn), Francis. American Revolutionary general..... 1732—1795.

Mariotte (mȧ′rē-ŏt′), Edme. French physicist. [*Mariotte's law.*]..... 1620?-1684.

Marius (mā′rĭ-ŭs; 115), Caius. Roman general and consul..... B. C. 157?– 86.

Marivaux, de (dē mȧ′rē′vō′), Pierre Carlet de Chamblain. French autho.. 1688—1763.

Markham (mär′kăm), Clements Robert, Sir. English geographer..... 1830—1916.

Markham, Edwin. American poet. [*The Man with the Hoe.*]..... 1852 ——.

Markovich (mär′kō-vĭch), Marya Aleksandrovna. Pseudonym *Marko-Vóvchok.* Russian novelist..... 1830—1907.

Marlborough (märl′bŭ-rŭ; môl′brŭ), John Churchill, Duke of. English general. 1650—1722.

Marlborough, Sarah Jennings, Duchess of. Favorite of Queen Anne..... 1660—1744.

Marlitt (mär′lĭt), E. Pseudonym of Eugénie John.

Marlowe (mär′lō), Christopher (Kit). English dramatist..... 1564—1593.

Marlowe, Julia. Real name *Sarah Frances Frost.* English actress in America. 1866 ——.

Marmier (mȧr′myā′), Xavier. French author..... 1809—1892.

Marmont, de (dē mȧr′môN′), Auguste Frédéric Louis Viesse. Duke of Ragusa. Marshal of France..... 1774—1852.

Marmontel (mȧr′môN′tĕl′), Jean François. Fr. dramatist, novelist, and critic. 1723—1799.

Marnix, van (văn mär′nĭks), Philip. See Sainte-Aldegonde, de.

Marochetti (mä′rō-kĕt′tē), Carlo, Baron. Sardinian sculptor..... 1805—1868.

Marot (mȧ′rō′), Clément. French poet..... 1495—1544.

Marquand (mär-kwänd′), Henry Gordon. Am. capitalist and art connoisseur. 1819—1902.

Marquette (mär′kĕt′), Jacques. French explorer of the Mississippi..... 1637—1675.

Marracci (mär-rät′chē), Lodovico. Ital. Orientalist. Ed. of the Koran..... 1612—1700.

Marrast (mȧ′rȧst′), Armand. French politician and journalist..... 1801—1852.

Marryat (măr′ĭ-ăt), Florence. *Daughter of following. Mrs. Ross-Church.*

Mrs. Lean. English novelist and dramatist..... 1838—1899.

Marryat, Frederick. English naval officer and novelist..... 1792—1848.

Marsden (märz′dĕn), William. British Orientalist..... 1754—1836.

Marsh (märsh), George Perkins. American philologist and diplomatist..... 1801—1882.

Marsh, James. American theologian and scholar..... 1794—1842.

Marsh, Othniel Charles. American paleontologist..... 1831—1899.

Marshall (măr′shăl), Alfred. English political economist..... 1842—1924.

Marshall, Humphrey. American politician..... 1812—1872.

Marshall, John. American jurist and statesman. Chief justice U. S. Supreme Court (1801–35)..... 1755—1835.

Marshall, William Calder. Scottish sculptor..... 1813—1894.

Marshman (märsh′măn), Joshua. Eng. missionary and Chinese scholar..... 1768—1837.

Marsigli (mar-sē′lyē), Luigi Ferdinando, Count. Italian naturalist..... 1658—1730.

Marston (mär′stŭn), John. English dramatist and poet..... 1575?-1634.

Marston, John Westland. English poet and dramatist..... 1819—1890.

Marston, Philip Bourke. English poet, novelist, and essayist..... 1850 ——.

Martel de Janville, de (dē mȧr′tĕl′ dē zhȧN′vēl′), Sibylle G. M. A., born de Riquetti de Mirabeau, Countess. *Gyp.* French novelist..... 1850 ——.

Martens, de (dē mär′tĕnz), Frederick. In Russ., *Fedor Fedorovich Martens.* Russian jurist. [*International Law.*]..... 1845—1909.

Martial (mär′shĭ-ăl). *Marcus Valerius Martialis.* Lat. epigrammatist... 40?– 102?

Martignac, de (dē mȧr′tēn′yȧk′), Jean Baptiste Silvère Gaye, Viscount. French statesman..... 1776—1832.

Martin (mȧr′tăN′), Bon Louis Henri. French historian..... 1810—1883.

Martin, François Xavier. French jurist and historian in America..... 1764?-1846.

Martin (mär′tĭn), Homer D. American landscape painter..... 1836—1897.

Martin, John. English historical and landscape painter..... 1789—1854

Martin, Luther. American lawyer and political leader..... 1748—1826.

Martin, Theodore, Lady. See Faucit, Helena Saville.

Martin, Theodore, Sir. English poet, translator, and essayist..... 1816—1909.

Martineau (mär′tĭ-nō), Harriet. *Sister of James.* Eng. miscellaneous writer. 1802—1876.

Martineau, James. Unitarian divine and metaphysician..... 1805—1900.

Martinelli (mär′tē-nĕl′lē), Sebastiano, Cardinal. Italian prelate..... 1848—1918.

Martinez Campos (mär-tē′nāth kăm′pōs), Arsenio. Sp. gen. and statesman.. 1834—1900.

Martinez de la Rosa (dā lä rō′sä), Francisco. Spanish statesman and poet... 1789—1862.

Martini (mär-tē′nē), Giambattista. *Padre Martini.* Ital. mus. composer... 1706—1784.

Martini (real name *Schwarzendorf*), Johann Paul Egidus. *Il Tedesco.* German musical composer..... 1741—1816.

Martini, Simone. Sometimes called Simone Memmi. Italian painter..... 1283?-1344.

Martini (real name *Martin y Solar*), Vicente. Spanish musical composer.... 1754—1810.

Martius, von (fŏn mar′tsē-ŏs), Karl Friedrich Philipp. Ger. botanist..... 1794—1868.

Marvel, Ik (Ik mär′vĕl). Pseudonym of Donald Grant Mitchell.

Marvell (mär′vĕl), **Andrew.** *The British Aristides.* Eng. poet and misc. writer. 1621—1678.

Marvin (mär′vĭn), Charles Frederick. American meteorologist..... 1858 ——.

Marx (märks), Karl. German socialist, and journalist in England..... 1818—1883.

Mary (mā′rĭ; 115). Queen of England. *Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes.* Consort of George V..... 1867 ——.

Mary I. *Bloody Queen Mary.* Queen of England (1553–58)..... 1516—1558.

Mary II. Joint sovereign of Great Britain with her husband William III... 1662—1694.

Mary Stuart (stū′ȧrt). Queen of Scots (1542–67). Beheaded..... 1542—1587.

Masaccio (mä-zät′chō). Real name *Tommaso Guidi.* Italian painter..... 1401—1428.

Masaniello (mä′zä-nyĕl′lō). In full *Tommaso Aniello.* Neapolitan insurgent. 1623—1647.

Mascagni (mäs-kän′yē), Paolo. Italian anatomist..... 1752—1815.

Mascagni, Pietro. Italian composer. [*Cavalleria Rusticana.*]..... 1863 ——.

Mascaron, de (dē mȧs′kȧ′rôN′), Jules. French preacher and author..... 1634—1703.

Mascart (mȧs′kȧr′), Éleuthère Élie Nicolas. French physicist..... 1837—1908.

Masham (măsh′ăm), Abigail, born Hill. Favorite of Queen Anne of England 1686—1734.

Masinissa *or* **Massinissa** (măs′ĭ-nĭs′ȧ). King of Numidia..... B. C. 238— 149.

Maskelyne (măs′kĕ-lĭn), Nevil. Eng. astron. [*Nautical Almanac.*]..... 1732—1811.

Masolino da Panicale (mä′zō-lē′nō dä pä′nē-kä′lā). *Tommaso di Cristofando di Fini.* Italian painter..... 1383?-ab. 1447.

Mason (mā′sn), Francis. American missionary to **Burma**..... 1799—1874.

Mason, George. American revolutionary leader..... 1725—1792.

Mason, James Murray. American lawyer and Confederate agent..... 1798—1871.

Mason, Jeremiah. American lawyer and legislator..... 1768—1848.

Mason, John. Founder of New Hampshire..... 1586—1635.

Mason, John, Captain. American soldier. Conqueror of the Pequots..... 1600—1672.

Mason, John Mitchell. American divine and orator..... 1770—1829.

Mason, John Young. American statesman. Secretary of navy..... 1799—1859.

Mason, Lowell. American musical composer..... 1792—1872.

Maspero (mȧs′pĕ-rō′), Gaston Camille Charles, Sir. French Egyptologist... 1846—1916.

Massasoit (măs′ȧ-soit′). *Father of King Philip.* Wampanoag sachem..... 1580?-1661.

Masséna (mȧ′sā′nȧ′), André, Prince d'Essling. Marshal of Napoleon I..... 1758—1817.

Massenet (mȧ′s′-nĕ′), Jules Émile Frédéric. French musician..... 1842—1912.

Massey (măs′ĭ), Gerald. English poet..... 1828—1907.

Massillon (mȧ′sē′yôN′; măs′ĭ-lŏn), Jean Baptiste. French pulpit orator.... 1663—1742.

Massinger (măs′ĭn-jẽr), Philip. English dramatist..... 1583—1640.

Masson (mȧ′sôN′), Antoine. French engraver..... 1636—1700.

Masson (măs′ŭn), David. Scottish critic and scholar..... 1822—1907.

Masson (mȧ′sôN′), Frédéric. French historian. [*Napoleon.*]..... 1847—1923

Massys (mȧ′sĭs′), *or* **Matsys**, *or* **Metsys**, Quentin. Flemish painter..... 1466—1530?

Masudi (mä-so͞o′dē), Abul-Hasan Ali. Arab historian and geographer..... 390?– 956.

Matejko (mä-tā′kō), Jan Alojzy. Polish historical and portrait painter..... 1838—1893.

Mather (măth′ẽr), Cotton. American theologian and writer..... 1663—1728.

Born. Died.

Mather, Increase. *Father of Cotton.* American divine. President of Harvard College..... 1639—1723.

Matheson (măth′ē-sŭn), George. Scottish clergyman and author..... 1842—1906.

Mathew (măth′ū), Theobald. *Father Mathew.* "The apostle of temperance." Irish priest..... 1790—1856.

Mathews (măth′ūz), Albert Prescott. American physiological chemist..... 1871 ——.

Mathews, Charles. English comedian..... 1776—1835.

Mathews, Charles James. English actor..... 1803—1878.

Mathews, Shailer. American theologian and educator..... 1863 ——.

Mathews, William. American journalist, essayist, and misc. writer..... 1818—1909.

Mathieu (mȧ′tyû′), François Désiré. French cardinal and author..... 1839—1908.

Matsukata (mät′sōō-kä′ta). Marquis Matsukata Masayoshi Japanese statesman and financier. [*Gold Standard.*]..... 1835—1924.

Matsys (mät′sĭs′), *or* **Metsys** (mĕt′sĭs′), Quentin. See Massys.

Matteis, de (dā mät-tā′ēs), *or* **Mattei** (-tā′ē), Paolo. *Paoluccio.* Ital. painter.. 1662—1723?

Matter (mȧ′tär′), Jacques. French philosopher and historian..... 1791—1864.

Matteucci (mät-tā′ōōt-chē), Carlo. Ital. author. [*Electro-physiology.*]... 1811—1868.

Matthew Paris (măth′ū), *or* **Matthew of Paris.** English historian..... ? —1259.

Matthews (măth′ūz), (James) Brander. American educator and author..... 1852 ——.

Matthews, Stanley. Am. senator. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court..... 1824—1889.

Matthias (mȧ-thī′ȧs; *G.* mä-tē′as). Holy Roman emperor (1612–19)..... 1557—1619.

Maturin (mȧ′tū-rĭn), Charles Robert. Irish preacher and novelist..... 1782—1824.

Mätzner (mĕts′nẽr), Eduard Adolf Ferdinand. Ger. philol. and gram..... 1805—1892.

Mau (mou), August. German archæologist. [*Pompeii.*]..... 1840—1909.

Maudsley (môdz′lĭ), Henry. English physiologist..... 1835—1918.

Mauduit (mō′dwē′), Israel. English political writer..... 1708—1787.

Maunder (môn′dẽr), Samuel. English compiler..... 1785—1849.

Maupassant, de (dē mō′pȧ′säN′), (Henri René Albert) Guy. French novelist and writer of short stories..... 1850—1893.

Maupertuis, de (dē mō′pĕr′twē′), Pierre Louis Moreau. French astron..... 1698—1759.

Maurepas, de (dē mōr′pȧ′), Jean Fréd. Phélippeaux, Count. Fr. statesman. 1701—1781.

Maurer, von (fŏn mou′rẽr), Georg Ludwig. German jurist..... 1790—1872.

Maurice (mō′rĭs). (*Ger.* **Moritz**, mō′rĭts.) Elector of Saxony. German general..... 1521—1553.

Maurice of Nassau. Prince of Orange. Dutch general and statesman..... 1567—1625.

Maurice of Nassau. Joan Mauritz, Count of Nassau-Siegen. Dutch general. Governor-general in Brazil..... 1604—1679.

Maurice (mō′rēs′), Antoine. French theologian and Orientalist..... 1677—1756.

Maurice (mō′rĭs; mō-rēs′), Frederick Denison. Eng. divine and author..... 1805—1872.

Mauricius (mô-rĭsh′ĭ-ŭs), Flavius Tiberius. Byzantine emperor (582–603)... 539?- 603.

Maurokordatos (mȧv′rō-kôr-thä′tŏs), Aleksandros. Greek statesman..... 1791—1865.

Maury (mō′rē′), Jean Siffrein. French cardinal and orator..... 1746—1817.

Maury, Louis Ferdinand Alfred. French archæologist..... 1817—1892.

Maury (mô′rĭ), Matthew Fontaine. American hydrographer..... 1806—1873.

Mauser, von (fŏn mou′zẽr), Paul. German inventor. [*Magazine rifle.*]... 1838—1914.

Max (mäks), Gabriel. German historical painter..... 1840 -1915.

Maxim (măk′sĭm), Hiram Stevens, Sir. American inventor in England. [*Maxim gun.*]..... 1840—1916.

Maxim, Hudson. *Brother of Sir Hiram.* American inventor. [*Explosives.*]. 1853 ——.

Maximilian (măk′sĭ-mĭl′yăn; -ĭ-ăn; *G.* mäk′sē-mē′lē-än) **I.** Holy Roman emperor (1493–1519)..... 1459—1519.

Maximilian II. Holy Roman emperor (1564–76)..... 1527—1576.

Maximilian. *Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph. Brother of Francis Joseph I.* Archduke of Austria, and emp. of Mexico (1864–67). Executed in Mexico.. 1832—1867.

Maxwell (măks′wĕl), James Clerk. English physicist..... 1831—1879.

Maxwell, William Stirling, Sir. See Stirling-Maxwell.

May (mā), Phil. English illustrator and caricaturist..... 1864—1903.

May, Samuel Joseph. American clergyman and abolitionist..... 1797—1871.

May, Thomas Erskine, first Baron Farnborough. English historian..... 1815—1886.

Mayenne, de (dē mȧ′yĕn′), Charles de Lorraine, Duke. French general..... 1554—1611.

Mayer (mā′ẽr), Alfred Marshall. American physicist..... 1836—1897.

Mayer (mī′ẽr), Johann Tobias. German astronomer and mathematician..... 1723—1762.

Mayer, von (fŏn mī′ẽr), Julius Robert. German physicist..... 1814—1878.

Mayhew (mā′hū), Henry. English journalist and miscellaneous writer..... 1812—1887.

Mayhew, Jonathan. American clergyman and controversialist..... 1720—1766.

Mayhew, Thomas. First minister of Marthas Vineyard..... 1621—1657.

Maynard (mā′nȧrd), Charles Johnson. American naturalist..... 1845 ——.

Maynwaring (măn′ȧ-rĭng), Arthur. Eng. political and misc. writer..... 1668—1712.

Mayo (mā′ō), Amory Dwight. American divine and educationist..... 1823—1907.

Mayo-Smith (mā′ō-smĭth′), Richmond. Am. polit. econ. and educator..... 1854—1901.

Mazade, de (dē mȧ′zȧd′), Louis Charles Jean Robert. French publicist..... 1820—1893.

Mazarin (*F.* mȧ′zȧ′răN′; *Eng.* măz′ȧ-rēn′), *It.* **Mazarini** (mäd′zä-rē′nē), Jules *or* Giulio. Cardinal, born in Italy. Prime minister of Louis XIV.. 1602—1661.

Mazeppa (mȧ-zĕp′ȧ), Ivan Stefanovich. Hetman of the Cossacks..... 1640—1709.

Mazzini (mät-sē′nē), Giuseppe. Italian patriot and revolutionist..... 1805—1872.

Mazzolini (mät′sō-lē′nē), Lodovico. Italian painter..... ab. 1478—1528.

Mazzoni (mät-sō′nē), Guido. Italian poet and critic..... 1859 ——.

Mazzuoli (mät-swō′lē), *or* **Mazzola** (mät-sō′lä). See Parmigiano.

Mc. See under Mac.

Mead (mēd), Larkin Goldsmith. American sculptor..... 1835—1910.

Meade (mēd), George Gordon. American general. [*Gettysburg.*]..... 1815—1872.

Meagher (mā′hẽr; 172), Thomas Francis. Irish rev. and Am. general..... 1823—1867.

Méchain (mā′shăN′), Pierre François André. French astronomer..... 1744—1804.

Mechitar, *or* **Mekhitar** (mĕĸ′ĭ-tär′), Peter Manoug. Armenian reformer... 1676—1749.

Mechnikov. See Metchnikoff, Élie.

Medhurst (mĕd′hûrst), Walter Henry. English missionary. Chinese scholar... 1796—1857.

Medici, de' (dā mĕd′ē-chē), Alessandro, first duke of Florence. Assassinated.. 1510?-1537.

Medici, de', Cosmo, *or* Cosimo, I. *The Elder* Chief of Florentine Rep..... 1389—1464.

Medici, de', Cosmo, *or* Cosimo. *The Great.* First grand duke of Tuscany... 1519—1574.

Medici, de', Lorenzo I. *The Magnificent.* Prince of Florence. Poet, scholar, and patron of art and literature..... 1449—1492.

Médicis, de (dē mā′dē′sēs′). See Catherine de' Medici.

Meding (mā′dĭng), Oskar. *Gregor Samarov.* German novelist..... 1829—1903.

Meer, van der (văn′ dẽr mär′), Jan. *The Elder.* Dutch painter..... 1628—1691.

Meer, van der, Jan. *The Younger. Son of preceding.* Dutch painter..... 1656—1705.

Meer, van der, Jan. *Of Delft.* Called *Jan Vermeer.* Dutch painter..... 1632—1675.

Mehemet Ali (mā′hē-mĕt ä′lē), *or* **Moham'med Ali.** Pasha or viceroy of Egypt..... 1769—1849.

Mehmed V. (mā′mĕt). See Mohammed V.

Méhul (mā′ül′), Étienne Henri. French composer. [*Joseph.*]..... 1763—1817.

Meigs (mēgz), Montgomery Cunningham. American general..... 1816—1892.

Meigs, Return Jonathan. American soldier and pioneer..... 1734—1823.

Mei-ji (mā′ē-jē). Emperor of Japan (1867–1912)..... 1852—1912.

Meilhac (mē′yȧk′), Henri. French dramatist (chiefly in collaboration with Ludovic Halévy)..... 1831—1897.

Meinhold (mīn′hōlt), Johannes Wilhelm. German divine and writer..... 1797—1851.

Meissner (mīs′nẽr), Alfred. German poet. [*Ziska.*]..... 1822—1885.

Meissonier (mē′sō′nyā′), Jean Louis Ernest. French painter..... 1815—1891.

Mejía (mā-hē′ä; 189), Tomás. Mexican soldier. Executed..... 1812?-1867.

Mekhitar. See Mechitar.

Melanchthon (mē-lăŋ′k′thŭn; -tŭn; *G.* mē-läŋĸ′tōn), *less correctly* **Melanthon,** Philipp. German Lutheran reformer..... 1497—1560.

Melba (mĕl′bä), Madame. Real name *Nellie* (born *Mitchell*) *Armstrong.* Operatic soprano, born in Australia..... 1861? ——.

Melbourne (mĕl′bŭrn), William Lamb, second Viscount. Eng. statesman... 1779—1848.

Melchers (mĕl′kẽrz), Gari. American painter..... 1860 ——.

Melchthal, von der (fŏn dẽr mĕlĸ′tăl), Arnold. Legend. Swiss patriot of 14th c.

Meléndez Valdés (mā-lĕn′dāth väl-dās′), Juan. Spanish poet..... 1754—1817.

Meletius (mē-lē′shĭ-ŭs), Saint. Bishop of Antioch..... ? — 381.

Born. Died.

Melikov (mĕl′yĭ-kŏf), Loris. See LORIS-MELIKOV.

Méline (mā′lēn′), Félix Jules. French statesman.....1838—1925.

Mellin (mĕl-lēn′), Gustaf Henrik. Swedish historical novelist.....1803—1876.

Melloni (mĕl-lō′nē), Macedonio. Italian physicist.....1798—1854.

Melo, de (dā mā′lō), Francisco Manoel. Port. author (wrote in Spanish).....1611—1666.

Melville (mĕl′vĭl), Andrew. Scottish religious reformer.....1545—1622.

Melville, George Wallace. Rear admiral and chief engineer in U. S. navy..1841—1912.

Melville, Henry Dundas, Viscount. See DUNDAS, Henry.

Melville, Herman. American traveler and novelist. [*Sea stories.*].....1819—1891.

Memling (mĕm′lĭng), *or* **Mem'linc**, Hans. Flemish painter.....1430—1495.

Memmi (mĕm′mē), Simone. See MARTINI, Simone.

Memminger (mĕm′ĭn-jēr), Charles Gustavus. German-American politician. Confederate secretary of the treasury.....1803—1888.

Ménage (mā′nàzh′), Gilles. French scholar, critic, and writer.....1613—1692.

Mencius (mĕn′shĭ-ŭs), *or* **Meng-tse.** Chinese philosopher.....B. C. 372— 289?

Mendaña de Neyra (mĕn-dän′yä dā nĕ′ē-rä), Alvaro. Span. navigator.....1541—1595.

Mendel (mĕn′dĕl), David. See NEANDER.

Mendel, Gregor Johann. Austrian botanist. [*Mendel's law.*].....1822—1884.

Mendelssohn (mĕn′dĕl-sōn), Moses. German Jewish philosopher.....1729—1786.

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (-bär′tōl′dē), Jakob Ludwig Felix. *Grandson of Moses.* German musical composer.....1809—1847.

Mendelyeev (mĕn′dyĕ-lyā′yĕf), Dmitri Ivanovich. Russian chemist. [*Periodic law.*].....1834—1907.

Mendenhall (mĕn′dĕn-hôl), Thomas Corwin. Am. electrician and physicist.1841—1924.

Mendès (mān′dĕs′), Catulle. French poet and novelist.....1841—1909.

Mendes (mĕn′dĕs), Frederick de Sola. Eng. Jewish clergyman in America...1850 ——.

Mendoza, de (dā mĕn-dō′thä ; -sä ; 268), Diego Hurtado. Spanish author and diplomatist.....1503—1575.

Mendoza, de, Iñigo López. See SANTILLANA, DE, Marquis.

Menelik II. (mĕn′ĕ-lĭk). *Negus Negust* (*King of Kings*). King of Shoa and emperor (1889–1913) of Abyssinia.....1844—1913.

Menéndez de Avilés (mā-nĕn′dāth dā ä′vĕ-lās′), Pedro. Spanish admiral, and colonizer of Florida.....1519—1574.

Menéndez y Pelayo (ē pā-lä′yō), Marcelino. Sp. writer and politician.....1856—1912.

Menger (mĕng′ĕr), Carl. Austrian political economist.....1840—1921.

Mengs (mĕŋks), Anton Raphael. German historical and portrait painter...1728—1779.

Meng-tse (mĕng′-tsŭ′). See MENCIUS.

Menno Simons, *or* **Symons,** *or* **Simonis** (mĕn′ō sī′mŭns ; sī-mō′nĭs). Dutch religious reformer.....1492—1559.

Menpes (mĕm′pĕs), Mortimer. English (Australian born) artist.....1855? ——.

Menshikov (mĕn′shĕ-kŏf), Aleksandr Danilovich, Prince. Russian statesman.1672—1729.

Menshikov, Aleksandr Sergyeevich, Prince. *Great-grandson of A. D.* Russian general.....1787—1869.

Menzel (mĕn′tsĕl), Adolf Friedrich Erdmann. Ger. historical painter.....1815—1905.

Menzel, Karl Adolf. German historian.....1784—1855.

Menzel, Wolfgang. German historian, novelist, and critic.....1798—1873.

Mercadante (mĕr′kä-dän′tä), Saverio. Italian composer.....1797—1870.

Mercator (mĕr-kā′tĕr ; mĕr-kä′tôr), Gerhard. Real name *Gerhard Kremer.* Flemish geographer. [*Mercator's projection.*].....1512—1594.

Mercer (mûr′sĕr), Henry Chapman. Am. anthropologist and archæologist ..1856 ——.

Mercer, Hugh. American Revolutionary general.....1720?-1777.

Mercié (mĕr′syā′), Jean Marius Antonin. French sculptor.....1845—1916.

Mercier (mĕr′syā′), Louis Sébastien. French dramatist, novelist, and critic.1740—1814.

Meredith (mĕr′ĕ-dĭth), George. English novelist and poet.....1828—1909.

Meredith, Owen. See BULWER-LYTTON, Edward Robert.

Meredith, William Morris. American lawyer and politician.....1799—1873.

Merezhkovski (mĕ′rĕzh-kŏf′skĭ), Dmitri Sergyeevich. Russian novelist....1866 ——.

Mergenthaler (mĕr′gĕn-tä′lĕr), Ottmar. Ger.-Am. inventor. [*Linotype.*]..1854—1899.

Merian (mā′rē-än), Maria Sibylla. Swiss artist and naturalist.....1647—1717.

Mérimée (mā′rē′mā′), Prosper. French novelist and historian.....1803—1870.

Merivale (mĕr′ĭ-vāl), Charles. English historian. [*Rome.*].....1808—1893.

Merle d'Aubigné (mĕrl dō′bēn′yā′), Jean Henri. Swiss historian.....1794—1872.

Merlin (mûr′lĭn). *Merlin Ambrosius* (Welsh *Myrrdin Emrys*), a legendary enchanter of 5th cent., confused with *Merlin Caledonius* or *Silvester* (*Myrrdin Wyllt*), a bard of 6th cent.

Merlin de Douai (mĕr′lĭN′ dĕ dōō′ā′), Philippe Antoine, Count. Fr. jurist.1754—1838.

Merriam (mĕr′ĭ-ăm), Clinton Hart. American physician and biologist.....1855 ——.

Merrick (mĕr′ĭk), James. English poet. [*The Chameleon.*].....1720—1769.

Merrill (mĕr′ĭl), George Perkins. American geologist.....1854 ——.

Merriman (mĕr′ĭ-măn), Henry Seton. Real name *Hugh Stowell Scott.* English novelist.....1862—1903.

Merriman, John Xavier. Cape Colony politician and premier.....1841 ——.

Merritt (mĕr′ĭt), Anna Lea. American artist.....1844 ——.

Merritt, Wesley. Am. general and military gov. of Phil. Isls.....1836—1910.

Merry (mĕr′ĭ), William Walter. English educator and classical editor.....1835—1918.

Merry del Val (mĕr′rē dĕl vāl′), Rafael. Spanish cardinal and pontifical secretary of state (1903–14), born in England.....1865 ——.

Méry (mā′rē′), Joseph. French novelist and satirical poet.....1798—1866.

Merzlyakov (mĕr′zlyä-kŏf′), Aleksyey Fedorovich. Russian writer.....1778—1830.

Mesdag (mĕs′dăk), Hendrik Willem. Dutch marine painter.....1831—1902.

Mesmer (mĕs′mĕr), Franz Anton. Ger. originator of mesmerism.....1733—1815.

Messalina (mĕs′ä-lī′nä), Valeria. Infamous Roman woman, third wife of the Emperor Claudius.....?— 48.

Messier (mĕ′syā′), Charles. French astronomer.....1730—1817.

Metastasio (mā′tä-stä′zyō), Pietro Antonio Domenico Bonaventura. By adoption *Metastasio* ; orig. *Trapassi.* Italian poet and dramatist.....1698—1782.

Metchnikoff (mĕch′nĭ-kŏf), Élie. In Russ., *Ilya Ilich Mechnikov.* Russian zoölogist and bacteriologist in France. [*Nobel prize for med., 1908.*]....1845—1916.

Methuen (mĕth′ū-ĕn ; mē-thōō′ĕn), Paul Sanford, third Baron. Eng. general.1845 ——.

Metternich, von (fŏn mĕt′ĕr-nĭĸ), Klemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar, Prince. Austrian statesman.....1773—1859.

Metzu, *or* **Metsu** (mĕt′sü), Gabriel. Dutch genre painter.....1630—1667.

Meulen, van der (vän dĕr mû′lĕn), Adam François. Flemish hist. painter..1632—1690.

Meunier (mû′nyā′), Constantin. Belg. hist. and genre painter, and sculptor.1831—1905.

Meusel (moi′zĕl), Johann Georg. German bibliographer and historian.....1743—1820.

Meyer (mī′ĕr), Claus. German genre painter.....1856—1919.

Meyer, George von Lengerke. American diplomatist and cabinet officer.....1858—1918.

Meyer, Hans. German explorer. [*Kilimanjaro.*].....1858 ——.

Meyer, Hans Heinrich. German writer on art.....1760—1832.

Meyer, Johann Georg. *Meyer von Bremen.* German genre painter.....1813—1886.

Meyer, Leo. German philologist.....1830—1910.

Meyer (mē-yār′), **Paul.** French Romance philologist.....1840—1917.

Meyer, von (fŏn mī′ĕr), Georg Hermann. German anat. and physiologist...1815—1892.

Meyerbeer (mī′ĕr-bār), Giacomo. *Jakob Meyer Beer.* Ger. Jewish composer.1791—1864.

Meyerheim (mī′ĕr-hīm), Friedrich Eduard. German painter.....1808—1879.

Meyerheim, Paul Friedrich. *Son of Friedrich Eduard.* German painter...1842—1915.

Meyer-Lübke (-lüp′kĕ), Wilhelm. Swiss Romance philologist.....1861 ——.

Mézeray, de (dē mā′zᵉ-rā′), François Eudes. French historian.....1610—1683.

Mézières (mā′zyĕr′), Alfred Jean François. Fr. literary critic.....1826 ——.

Mezzofanti (mĕd′zō-fän′tē), Giuseppe Gaspardo. It. cardinal and linguist..1774—1849.

Miall (mī′ôl), Louis C. Scottish biologist and paleontologist.....1842—1921.

Miantonomo (mĭ′ăn′tŏ-nō′mō). Sachem of the Narragansets.....? —1643.

Michael (mī′kᵉl), *Russ.* **Mikhail** (mē′kä-yĭl′), Feodorovich. First Romanov czar of Russia (1613–45).....1596—1645.

Michael, *Russ.* **Mikhail,** Nikolaevich. Grand duke. *Bro. of Alexander II.* Russian public administrator.....1832—1909.

Michaelis (mē′kä-ā′lĭs), Johann David. German Biblical critic.....1717—1791.

Michaud (mē′shō′), Joseph François. French historian and journalist.....1767—1839.

Michaux (mē′shō′), André. French botanist and traveler.....1746—1802.

Born. Died.

Michel (mē′shĕl′), Clémence Louise. French revolutionist.....1836—1905.

Michel, Francisque Xavier. French archæologist.....1809—1887.

Michelangelo (mī′kĕl-ăn′jĕ-lō) **Buonarroti** (*Ital.* mē′kĕl-än′jä-lō bwô′närrô′tē). (*Ital. also* **Michelagnolo.**) Italian painter and sculptor.....1475—1564.

Michelet (mēsh′lĕ′), Jules. French historian and miscellaneous writer.....1798—1874.

Michelet, Karl Ludwig. German philosopher and author.....1801—1893.

Michelis (mē-kā′lĭs), Friedrich. German theologian.....1815—1886.

Michelson (mī′kĕl-sŭn), Albert Abraham. German-American physicist and educator. [*Nobel prize, 1907.*].....1852 ——.

Mickiewicz (mĭts-kyā′vĭch), Adam. Polish poet.....1798—1855.

Mickle (mĭk′ᵊl), William Julius. Scottish poet and translator.....1735—1788.

Middleton (mĭd′ᵊl-tŭn), Arthur. Signer of the Decl. of Independence.....1742—1787.

Middleton, Conyers. English theologian and controversialist.....1683—1750.

Middleton, Thomas. English dramatist.....1570?-1627.

Midhat Pasha (mē-d'hät′ pä-shä′). Turkish statesman.....1822—1884.

Midleton (mĭd′ᵊl-tŭn), ninth Viscount. See BRODRICK, William St. John Freemantle.

Miel (mēl), Jan. *Giovanni della Vite.* Flemish painter.....1599—1664.

Mieris, van (vän mē′rĭs), Frans. *The Elder.* Dutch genre painter.....1635—1681.

Mieroslawski (myĕ′rō-slăf′skē ; -slȧs′kē), Ludwig. Polish revolutionist ...1814—1878.

Mifflin (mĭf′lĭn), Thomas. American patriot and general.....1744—1800.

Migne (mēn′y′), Jacques Paul, Abbé. French R. C. editor. [*Patrologia Latina* and *Græca.*].....1800—1875.

Mignet (mē′nyĕ′), François Auguste Marie. French historian.....1796—1884.

Miguel (mē-gĕl′), Maria Evaristo, Dom. *Brother of Pedro I., of Brazil* Portuguese prince and usurper.....1802—1866.

Mijatović (mē-yä′tō-vĕch), Čedomilj. Servian statesman, political economist, and novelist.....1842 ——.

Mikhail (mē′kä-yĭl′). Russian form of MICHAEL.

Miklosich, von (fŏn mĭk′lō-shĭch), Franz. Slavic philologist and author, born in Styria.....1813—1891.

Miklukho-Maklay, de (dĕ mē-klōō′kŏ-mäk-lī′), Nicolai. Russ. traveler....1846—1888.

Milá y Fontanals (mē-lä′ ē fōn′tä-näls′), Manuel. Sp. scholar and writer..1818—1884.

Milan (mē′lan) **I.** Obrenovic. Prince (1868–82) and king (1882–89) of Servia.1854—1901.

Milburn (mĭl′bŭrn), William Henry. *The Blind Preacher.* Am. divine ....1823—1903.

Miles (mīlz), Nelson Appleton. American general.....1839—1925.

Milizia (mē-lēt′syä), Francesco. Italian architect.....1725—1798.

Mill (mĭl), James. Scottish philos., hist., and political economist in England.1773—1836.

Mill, John Stuart. *Son of James.* Eng. philos. and political economist.....1806—1873.

Millais (mĭ-lā′), John Everett, Sir. Eng. genre, landscape,and portrait painter.1829—1896.

Miller (mĭl′ĕr), Hugh. Scottish geologist and writer.....1802—1856.

Miller, Joaquin (wä-kēn′). Real name *Cincinnatus Heine Miller.* Am. poet.1841—1913.

Miller, Joseph. English comedian.....1684—1738.

Miller, William. American prophet of the sect called Millerites.....1782—1849.

Miller, William Allen. English chemist.....1817—1870.

Miller, William Hallowes. English physicist and mineralogist.....1801—1880.

Millerand (mēl′rᵾN′), Alexandre. French politician President (1920–24). 1859 ——.

Millet (mē′lĕ′), Aimé. French sculptor.....1819—1891.

Millet (mĭl′ĕt), Francis Davis. American genre painter and misc. writer ....1846—1912.

Millet (mē′lĕ′), Jean François. French genre and landscape painter.....1814—1875.

Millin (mē′lăN′), Aubin Louis. French archæologist.....1759—1818.

Mills (mĭlz), Clark. American sculptor.....1815—1883.

Mills, Darius Ogden. American banker and financier.....1825—1910.

Millspaugh (mĭlz′pô), Charles Frederic. American botanist.....1854—1923.

Milman (mĭl′măn), Henry Hart. English divine, poet, and historian.....1791—1868.

Milmore (mĭl′mōr; 201), Martin. Irish-American sculptor.....1844—1883.

Milne (mĭln), John. English geologist and seismologist.....1850—1913.

Milne-Edwards (mĭln-ĕd′wĕrdz ; *F.* mēl′nā′dwärs′), Alphonse. *Son of Henri.* French zoölogist.....1835—1900.

Milne-Edwards, Henri. French naturalist.....1800—1885.

Milner (mĭl′nĕr), Alfred, first Viscount. Eng. statesman ; colonial governor.1854—1925.

Milner, Isaac. English scholar and author.....1750—1820.

Milner, Joseph. *Brother of Isaac.* English church historian.....1744—1797.

Milnes (mĭlnz), Richard Monckton. See HOUGHTON, Baron.

Miltiades (mĭl-tī′ä-dēz). Athenian general and statesman.....fl. B. C. 500.

Milton (mĭl′tŭn), John. English poet.....1608—1674.

Mind (mĭnt), Gottfried. *The Raphael of Cats.* Swiss painter.....1768—1814.

Miner (mī′nᵉr), Alonzo Ames. Am. divine and temperance reformer.....1814—1895.

Minghetti (mēn-gĕt′tē), Marco. Italian statesman and author.....1818—1886.

Minié (mē′nyā′), Claude Étienne. French inventor. [*Minié rifle.*].....1814—1879.

Mino da Fiesole. See FIESOLE, DA, Mino.

Minot (mī′nŏt), Charles Sedgwick. American histologist and embryologist ..1852—1914.

Minto (mĭn′tō), Gilbert John Murray Kynynmond Elliot, fourth Earl of. Brit. soldier, gov.-gen of Canada (1898–1904), and viceroy of India (1905–10)...1847—1914.

Minuit (mĭn′ū-ĭt), *or* **Minnewit** (mĭn′ē-wĭt), Peter. First governor of New Netherland (New York).....1580?-1641.

Miquel, von (fŏn mē-kĕl′), Johannes. German statesman and financier.....1829—1901

Mirabeau, de (dĕ mē′rȧ′bō′ ; *Anglicized,* mĭr′ȧ-bō), Honoré Gabriel Victor Riquetti, Count. French orator and revolutionary leader.....1749—1791.

Miramón (mē′rä-mōn′), Miguel. Mexican general.....1832—1867.

Miranda (mē-rän′da), Francisco. Venezuelan revolutionist.....1750?-1816.

Mirandola, della (dĕl′lä mē-rän′dō-lä), Giovanni Pico. See PICO.

Mirecourt, de (dĕ mēr′kōōr′), Eugène. Real name *Charles Jean Baptiste Jacquot.* French writer.....1812—1880.

Mistral (mēs′tràl′), Frédéric. Provençal poet. [*Nobel prize for lit., 1904.*].1830—1914.

Mitchel (mĭch′ĕl), John. Irish revolutionist.....1815—1875.

Mitchel, Ormsby MacKnight. American astronomer and general.....1809—1862.

Mitchell, Donald Grant. *Ik Marvel.* Am. essayist and misc. writer.....1822—1908.

Mitchell, John. American labor leader.....1870—1919.

Mitchell, Margaret Julia. *Maggie Mitchell. Mrs. Henry Paddock. Mrs. Charles Abbott.* American actress.....1832—1918.

Mitchell, Maria. American astronomer.....1818—1889.

Mitchell, Silas Weir. American physician and novelist.....1829—1914.

Mitchill (mĭch′ĭl), Samuel Latham. Amer. physician and naturalist.....1764—1831.

Mitford (mĭt′fĕrd), Mary Russell. Eng. poet, dramatist, and misc. writer...1787—1855.

Mitford, William. English historian. [*History of Greece.*].....1744—1827.

Mithridates (mĭth′rĭ-dā′tēz) **VI.** *The Great.* King of Pontus.....B. C. 132?- 63.

Mitre (mē′trā), Bartolomé. Argentine statesman, author, and pres. (1862–68).1821—1906.

Mitscherlich (mĭch′ĕr-lĭĸ), Eilhard. German chemist. [*Isomorphism.*]...1794—1863.

Mitsunobu (mĭt′sōō-nō′bōō). Tosa Mitsunobu. Japanese painter.....1434—1525.

Mittag-Leffler (mĭt′täg′-lĕf′lĕr), Magnus Gösta. Swedish mathematician..1846 ——.

Mittermaier (mĭt′ĕr-mī′ĕr), Karl Joseph Anton. German jurist.....1787—1867.

Mivart (mī′vȧrt), St. George Jackson. English anatomist and biologist.....1827—1900.

Mnemon (nē′mŏn). See ARTAXERXES II.

Möbius (mû′bē-ŏs), August Ferdinand. German mathematician.....1790—1868.

Mocquard (mō′kär′), Constant. Private secretary of Louis Napoleon.....1791—1864.

Modjeska (mō-jĕs′kä), *Pol.* **Modrzejewska** (mŏ′jĕ-yĕf′skä ; -yĕs′kä), Helena (born Opido). *Countess Chlapowski.* Polish actress (in Polish and English).1844—1909.

Mogador (mŏg′ä-dōr′). See CHABRILLAN, DE, Céleste Vénard, Countess.

Mogila (mä-gē′lä), Peter. Russian author. [*Confession of Faith.*].....1597?-1647.

Mohammed (mō-hăm′ĕd), **Mahomet** (mä-hŏm′ĕt), *or* **Muhammad** (mōō-hăm′mät). Arabian prophet. Founder of the Mohammedan religion .... 570?- 632.

Mohammed II. *The Great* or *The Victorious.* Turkish sultan (1451–81).....1430—1481.

Mohammed IV. Turkish sultan (1648–87).....1642—1693?

Mohammed V. *Mohammed Reshad Effendi. Brother of Abdul-Hamid II.* Turkish sultan (1909–1918).....1844—1918.

Mohammed Ali (ä′lē). See MEHEMET ALI.

Mohammed Ali. *Son of Muzaffar-ed-Din.* Shah of Persia (1907—deposed 1909).....1872 ——.

Born. Died.

Mohammed, Ibn (Ib'n), Ali Es-Senoussi. Founder of the Mussulman brotherhood.....1792—1882.
Mohammed Kasim. See FERISHTAH.
Mohl, von (fŏn mōl'), Hugo. German botanist.....1805—1872.
Mohl, von, Julius. *Brother of Hugo.* German Orientalist.....1800—1876.
Mohl, von, Moritz. *Brother of Hugo.* German politician and economist...1802—1888.
Möhler (mœ̄'lĕr), Johann Adam. German theologian. [*Symbolik.*].....1796—1838.
Mohs (mōs), Friedrich. German mineralogist.....1773—1839.
Moigno (mwän'yō'), François Napoléon Marie. Fr. math. and scientist.....1804—1884.
Moir (moir), David Macbeth. Scottish physician, poet, and novelist.....1798—1851.
Moissan (mwä'säN'), Henri. French chemist. [*Nobel prize, 1906.*].....1852—1907.
Moivre, de (dē mwä'vr'), Abraham. French mathematician.....1667—1754.
Mokanna (mō-kän'ä), Átha ben Hakem. *The Veiled.* Moslem impostor.... ? — 780?
Molay, *or* **Molai, de** (dē mō'lē'), Jacques Bernhard. Last grand master of the Knights Templars.....1250?-1314.
Molbech (mōl'bĕk), Christian. Danish philologist and historian.....1783—1857.
Molé (mō'lā'), Louis Mathieu, Count. French statesman.....1781—1855.
Moleschott (mō'lē-shŏt), Jacob. German physiologist.....1822—1893.
Molesworth (mōlz'wŭrth), Guilford Lindsey, Sir. Eng. engineer in India 1828—1925.
Molesworth, Mary Louisa, born Stewart. British story-writer.....1839—1921.
Molière (mō'lyâr'). Real name *Jean Baptiste Poquelin.* Fr. dramatist.....1622—1673.
Molina (mō-lē'nä), Luis. Spanish Jesuit and theologian.....1535—1600.
Molina, de (dā), Tirso. Pseudonym of GABRIEL TÉLLEZ.
Molinari, de (dē mō'lē-nä'rē), Gustave. Belgian economist.....1819—1912.
Molinos, de (dā mō-lē'nōs), Miguel. Spanish mystic. [*Quietists.*].....1640—1697.
Moltke, von (fŏn mōlt'kĕ), Helmuth Karl Bernhard, Count. Prussian field marshal. [*Seven Weeks' War; Franco-German War.*].....1800—1891.
Molyneux (mŭl'ĭ-nōōks ; -nū), William. Irish philosopher and scientist....1656—1698.
Mommsen (mŏm'zĕn), (Christian Matthias) Theodor. German historian....1817—1903.
Monboddo (mŏn-bŏd'ō), James Burnet, Lord. Scottish judge and author....1714—1799.
Monck, *or* **Monk** (mŭnk), George, Duke of Albemarle. Eng. general.....1608—1670.
Monckton (mŭnk'tŭn), Robert. British general in America.....1726—1782.
Moncreiff (mŏn-krēf'), Henry, Sir. Afterwards *Sir Henry Moncreiff Wellwood.* Scottish divine.....1750—1827.
Mond (mŏnd ; *G.* mônt), Ludwig. British (naturalized German) chemist....1839—1909.
Monet (mō'nĕ'), Claude. French landscape painter.....1840 ——.
Moneta (mō-nā'tä), Ernesto Teodoro. Italian editor, author, philanthropist. [*Nobel peace prize, 1907.*].....1833—1918.
Monge (mônzh), Gaspard, Comte de Péluse. French geometer.....1746—1818.
Monier-Williams (mō'nĭ-ēr-), Monier, Sir. Eng. Sanskrit scholar.....1819—1899.
Monkhouse (mŭnk'hous), William Cosmo. English author and art critic...1840—1901.
Monmouth (mŏn'mŭth), James Scott, Duke of. *Son of Charles II. and Lucy Walters.* English rebel.....1649—1685.
Monnier (mō'nyā'), Marc. French littérateur.....1829—1885.
Monro (mŭn-rō'), Alexander. *Primus.* British anatomist.....1697—1767.
Monro, David Binning. British classicist.....1836—1905.
Monroe (mŭn-rō'), James. Fifth president of the U. S. (1817–25).....1758—1831.
Monstrelet, de (dē môN'strĕ-lĕ'), Enguerrand. French chronicler.....1390?-1453.
Montagu (mŏn'tä-gū), Basil. Eng. lawyer. Edited Bacon's works.....1770—1851.
Montagu, Charles. See HALIFAX, Charles Montagu, Earl of.
Montagu, Elizabeth, born Robinson. English essayist and misc. writer.....1720—1800.
Montagu, Mary Wortley, Lady, born Pierrepont. English author. [*Letters.*]1689—1762.
Montaigne, de (dē mŏn-tān' ; *F.* dē môN'tän'y'), Michel Eyquem, Seigneur. French philosopher and essayist.....1533—1592.
Montalembert, de (dē môN'tä'läN'bâr'), Charles Forbes de Tryon, Count. French statesman, orator, and publicist.....1810—1870.
Montalembert, de, Marc René, Marquis. *Grandfather of preceding.* French military engineer.....1714—1800.
Montcalm de Saint-Véran, de (mŏnt-käm' ; *F. pron.* dē môN'kälm' dē săN'-vā-räN'), Louis Joseph, Marquis. Fr. general. [*Battle of Quebec.*]..1712—1759.
Montecuccoli, de (dā mŏn'tĕ-kōō'kō-lē), Raimund, Count. Austrian general and tactician.....1609—1680.
Montefiore (mŏn'tē-fē-ō'rē), Moses Haim, Sir. English Jewish philanthropist 1784—1885.
Montégut (môN'tā'gü'), Jean Baptiste Joseph Émile. French littérateur...1825—1895.
Montemayor, de (dā mŏn'tā-mä-yōr'), Jorge. Port. poet and novelist.....1520—1561.
Montépin, de (dē môN'tā'păN'), Xavier Aymon. Fr. novelist and dramatist.1824—1902.
Montespan, de (mŏn'tĕs-păn' ; *F. pron.* dē môN'tĕs-păN'), Françoise Athénaïs, born de Rochechouart, Marquise. A mistress of Louis XIV.....1641—1707.
Montesquieu, de (mŏn'tĕs-kū' ; *F. pron.* dē môN'tĕs'kē'ŭ'), Charles de Secondat, Baron de la Brède et. French jurist and philosopher.....1689—1755.
Monteverde (mŏn'tā-vâr'dā), Claudio. Italian composer.....1567—1643.
Montez, Lola. See LOLA MONTEZ.
Montezuma (mŏn'tē-zōō'mä) **II.** Last Aztec emperor of Mex. (1503–20)....1480?-1520.
Montfaucon, de (dē môN'fō'kôN'), Bernard. French critic and antiquary...1655—1741.
Montfort, de (mŏnt'fôrt ; *F.* dē môN'fôr'), Simon. French crusader.....1160?-1218.
Montfort, de, Simon, Earl of Leicester. *Son of preceding.* English statesman, hero, and leader of the barons ; defeated and killed at Evesham.....1208?-1265.
Montgolfier (mŏnt-gōl'fĭ-ēr ; *F.* môN'gôl'fyā'), Jacques Étienne. Fr. scientist.1745—1799.
Montgolfier, Joseph Michel. *Bro. of preceding.* Invented air balloon.....1740—1810.
Montgomery (mŏnt-gŭm'ēr-ĭ ; mŭnt-), James. Scottish poet and journalist.1771—1854.
Montgomery, Richard. American general. Fell at Quebec.....1736—1775.
Montgomery, Robert. English verse writer.....1807—1855.
Montholon, de (dē môN'tô'lôN'), Charles Tristan, Count. French general...1783—1853.
Monti (mōn'tē), Vincenzo. Italian poet.....1754—1828.
Montmorency, de (mŏnt'mō-rĕn'sĭ ; *F. pron.* dē môN'mō'räN'sē'), Anne. Constable of France.....1492—1567.
Montmorency, de, Henri II. *Grandson of preceding.* Marshal of France. Executed.....1595—1632.
Montpensier, de (dē môN'păN'syā'), Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, Duchess. *La Grande Mademoiselle.* French princess.....1627—1693.
Montpensier, de, Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duke. French prince. Youngest son of King Louis Philippe.....1824—1890.
Montrose (mŏnt-rōz'), James Graham, Marquis of. Scottish Royalist.....1612—1650.
Monts, de (dē môN'), Pierre du Guast, Sieur. French colonizer of Acadia..1560?-1611.
Montt (mŏnt), Jorge. Chilean naval officer, and president (1891–96).....1846—1922.
Montt, Manuel. Chilean statesman, and president (1851–61).....1809—1880.
Montt, Pedro. *Son of Manuel.* Chilean statesman, and president (1906–10).1846—1910.
Montucla (môN'tü'klä'), Jean Étienne. French mathematician.....1725—1799.
Montyon (*not* **Monthyon**) **de** (dē môN'tē'ôN'), Antoine Jean Baptiste Robert Auget, Baron. French philanthropist.....1733—1820.
Moody (mōōd'ĭ), Dwight Lyman. American evangelist.....1837—1899.
Moody, William Henry. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court (1906–10).....1853—1917.
Moody, William Vaughn. American poet and dramatist.....1869—1910.
Moore (mōōr ; mōr ; 201), Clement Clarke. American professor and poet...1779—1863.
Moore, Edward. English scholar. [*Oxford Dante.*].....1838—1916.
Moore, Eliakim Hastings. American mathematician.....1862—1925.
Moore, Frank Frankfort. Irish novelist and dramatist.....1855 ——.
Moore, George. Irish novelist.....1857 ——.
Moore, George Foot. Am. clergyman, Bible scholar, and Orientalist.....1851 ——.
Moore, John. Scottish physician and author.....1729—1802.
Moore, John, Sir. *Son of preceding.* Scottish general.....1761—1809.
Moore, John Bassett. American publicist. [*International Law.*].....1860 ——.
Moore, Thomas. Irish poet and wit.....1779—1852.
Moore, Willis Luther. American meteorologist.....1856 ——.
Moorehead (mōōr'hĕd ; mōr'-), Warren King. American archæologist.....1866 ——.
Mora (mō'rä), José Joaquín. Spanish critic and historian.....1784—1863.
Moraes Barros, de (dā mō'-rish' bär'rōōsh), Prudente José. Brazilian politician and president.....1841—1902.
Morales, de (dā mō-rä'lās), Luis. *El Divino.* Spanish painter.....1509?-1586.

Born. Died.

Moran (mō-răn'), Patrick Francis. Ir. cardinal. Archbp. of Sydney, N. S. W.1830—1911.
Moran, (Edward) Percy. American artist.....1862 ——.
Moran, Thomas. American etcher, illustrator, and landscape painter.....1837 ——.
Morata (mō-rä'tä), Olympia Fulvia. Italian authoress.....1526—1555.
Moratín, de (dā mō'rä-tēn'), Leandro Fernández. Spanish dramatist.....1760—1828.
Moray (mŭr'ē ; -ĭ), Earl of. See MURRAY, James Stuart, Earl of.
Morazán (mō'rä-sän' ; 268), Francisco. Last president of the republic of Central America (1829–39).....1792—1842.
Mordaunt (môr'dănt), Charles. See PETERBOROUGH, Earl of.
More (mōr ; 201), Hannah. English religious writer.....1745—1833.
More, Henry. English philosopher.....1614—1687.
More, Paul Elmer. American editor, essayist, and critic. [*Nation.*].....1864 ——.
More, Thomas, Sir. Eng. philosopher and statesman. Executed. [*Utopia.*].1478—1535.
Moreau (mō'rō'), Jean Victor. French general.....1763—1813.
Moreira Penna (mō-rĕ'ē-rä pĕn'ä), Affonso Augusto. President of Brazil (1906–09).....1847—1909.
Morel (mō'rĕl'), Frédéric. *The Younger.* Fr. printer and Greek scholar....1558—1630.
Morellet (mō'rĕl'ĕ'), André, Abbé. French political economist.....1727—1819.
Morelos-Pavón (mō-rā'lōs-pä-vōn'), José María. Mexican revolutionist....1765—1815.
Moréri (mō'rā'rē'), Louis. Fr. compiler of "Grand Dict. Historique".....1643—1680.
Moreto y Cavaña (mō-rā'tō ē kä-vän'yä), Agustín. Spanish dramatist.....1618—1669.
Morgagni (môr-gän'yē), Giovanni Battista. Ital. pathological anatomist....1682—1771.
Morgan (môr'găn), Daniel. American Revolutionary general.....1736—1802.
Morgan, Edwin Dennison. Am. merchant. Gov. of New York (1859–63)....1811—1883.
Morgan, G. Campbell. English Cong. clergyman and relig. author.....1863 ——.
Morgan, George Washington. American soldier and Congressman.....1820—1893.
Morgan, (James) Appleton. American lawyer and literary critic.....1845 ——.
Morgan, John Pierpont. American financier.....1837—1913.
Morgan, Lewis Henry. American anthropologist.....1818—1881.
Morgan, Sydney, Lady, born Owenson. Irish novelist.....1783?-1859.
Morgan, William. American mechanic. Freemason. Abducted.....1775—1826.
Morgan, de (dē môr'găn'), Jacques Jean Marie. French archæologist.....1857 ——.
Morgen, von (fŏn môr'gĕn), Curt. German explorer in Africa.....1858 ——.
Morghen (môr'gĕn), Raffaello. Italian engraver.....1758—1833.
Morhof (môr'hōf), Daniel Georg. German author. [*Polyhistor.*].....1639—1691.
Mori (mō'rē). Viscount Mori Arinori. Jap. diplomat and educationist.....1848—1889.
Morike (mœ̄'rē-kĕ), Eduard. German poet.....1804—1875.
Morison (môr'ĭ-sŭn), James Augustus Cotter. English author.....1832—1888.
Morland (môr'lănd), George. English painter.....1763—1804.
Morley (môr'lĭ), Henry. English author, and prof. of Eng. literature.....1822—1894.
Morley, John. Viscount Morley of Blackburn. English writer and statesman.1838—1923.
Morley, Thomas. English composer. [*Oriana.*].....1557?-1604.
Mornay, de (dē môr'nĕ'), Philippe. Seigneur du Plessis. *Duplessis-Mornay* (dü'plĕ'sē'-môr'nĕ'). French Protestant leader.....1549—1623.
Morny, de (dē môr'nē'), Chas. Auguste Louis Joseph, Duke. Fr. statesman.1811—1865.
Moronobu (mō'rō-nō-bōō). Hishigawa Moronobu. Japanese painter and wood engraver.....? -ab.1695.
Morphy (môr'fĭ), Paul Charles. American chess player.....1837—1884.
Morris (mŏr'ĭs), Charles. American naval officer.....1784—1856.
Morris, Clara. *Mrs. Frederick C. Harriot.* American actress.....1849—1925.
Morris, George Pope. American poet and journalist.....1802—1864.
Morris, Gouverneur. American statesman.....1752—1816.
Morris, Harrison Smith. American poet and editor.....1856 ——.
Morris, Lewis. *Half brother of Gouverneur.* Signer of the Decl. of Independ.1726—1798.
Morris, Lewis, Sir. British poet.....1833—1907.
Morris, Richard. English philologist.....1833—1894.
Morris, Robert. American statesman and financier. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.....1734—1806.
Morris, William. English poet, artist, and socialist.....1834—1896.
Morrison (mŏr'ĭ-sŭn), Robert. English missionary and Orientalist.....1782—1834.
Morrison, William Ralls. American Congressman.....1825—1909.
Morse (môrs), Edward Sylvester. American naturalist.....1838—1925.
Morse, Jedidiah. *Father of S. F. B.* American geographer.....1761—1826.
Morse, John Torrey. American lawyer and author.....1840 ——.
Morse, Samuel Finley Breese. Amer. artist and inventor. [*Telegraph.*]....1791—1872.
Mortier (môr'tyā'), Édouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph, Duke of Treviso. Marshal of France.....1768—1835.
Mortimer (môr'tĭ-mĕr), Roger, Earl of March. Favorite of Isabella, queen consort of Edward II. of England.....1287?-1330.
Morton (môr'tŭn), James Douglas, Earl of. Regent of Scotland.....? —1581.
Morton, John. English prelate and statesman.....1420?-1500.
Morton, Levi Parsons. American banker. Vice pres. U. S. (1889–93).....1824—1920.
Morton, Nathaniel. American historian. [*New England's Memoriall.*].....1613—1685.
Morton, Oliver Perry. American statesman. Gov. of Indiana (1861–67).....1823—1877.
Morton, Samuel George. American naturalist and ethnologist.....1799—1851.
Morton, Thomas. English dramatist.....1764?-1838.
Morton, William Thomas Green. American dentist and physician. Discoverer of the use of ether as an anæsthetic.....1819—1868.
Mosby (mōz'bĭ), John Singleton. American Confederate colonel.....1833—1916.
Moscheles (mōsh'ĕ-lās), Ignaz. German pianist and composer.....1794—1870.
Moseley (mōz'lĭ), Henry. English scientific writer.....1801—1872.
Mosenthal, von (fŏn mō'zĕn-täl), Salomon Hermann. German dramatist....1821—1877.
Moses (mō'zĕz ; 151), Bernard. American political economist and historian.1846 ——.
Mosheim, von (fŏn mōs'hīm), Johann Lorenz. German eccles. historian....1694—1755.
Mosso (mŏs'sō), Angelo. Italian physiologist.....1846—1910.
Moszkowski (mōsh-kŏf'skĭ), Moritz. Ger. composer and pianist, of Pol. origin.1854 ——.
Motherwell (mŭth'ēr-wĕl), William. Scottish poet and journalist.....1797—1835.
Motley (mŏt'lĭ), John Lothrop. American historian.....1814—1877.
Motowori (mō'tō-wō-rē). Motowori Norinaga. Japanese scholar and writer.1730—1801.
Mott (mŏt), Lucretia, born Coffin. American social reformer.....1793—1880.
Mott, Valentine. American surgeon.....1785—1865.
Mottl (mŏt'l), Felix. Austrian composer and conductor.....1856—1911.
Moulton (mōl'tŭn), (Ellen) Louise, born Chandler. American poet.....1835—1908.
Moulton, Richard Green. English-American teacher of literature.....1849—1924.
Moultrie (mōō'trĭ ; mōōl'trĭ), William. American Revolutionary general...1731—1805.
Mounet-Sully (mōō'nĕ'-sü'lē'), Jean. Real name *Jean Sully Mounet.* French tragedian.....1841—1916.
Mounier (mōō'nyā'), Jean Joseph. French statesman.....1758—1806.
Mowatt (mou'ăt), Anna Cora, born Ogden. See RITCHIE, Mrs.
Moxom (mŏk'sŭm), Philip Stafford. American clergyman and author.....1848—1923.
Mozart (mō'zärt ; *Ger. pron.* mō'tsärt), Wolfgang Amadeus. Austrian musical composer.....1756—1791.
Mucha (mü'shä'), Alphonse Marie. Moravian painter, illustrator, and designer in France.....1860 ——.
Muck (mōōk), Karl. German orchestral conductor.....1859 ——.
Mücke (mük'ĕ), Heinrich (Karl Anton). German painter.....1806—1891.
Muggleton (mŭg''l-tŭn), Lodowicke. Eng. fanatic. [*Muggletonians*].....1609—1698.
Muhammad. Var. of MOHAMMED.
Mühlbach (mül'bäK), Luise. Real name *Klara Mundt,* born *Müller.* German novelist.....1814—1873.
Mühlenberg (*Ger.* mü'lĕn-bĕrK), Henry Melchior. Founder of the German Lutheran Church in America.....1711—1787.
Muhlenberg (mū'lĕn-bûrg), John Peter Gabriel. American general.....1746—1807.
Muhlenberg, William Augustus. *Great-grandson of H. M.* American Protestant Episcopal clergyman and hymn writer.....1796—1877.
Muir (mūr), John. Scottish author.....1810—1882.
Muir, John. Scottish naturalist in America.....1838—1914.
Muir, Matthew Moncrieff Pattison. Scottish chemist.....1848 ——.
Muir, William, Sir. Scottish Arabic scholar.....1819—1905.

Muirhead (mūr′hĕd), John Henry. Scottish philosopher ..... Born. 1855 Died. ——.
Mukhtar Pasha (mōōĸ′tär′ pä-shä′), Ahmed. Turk. general and diplomat .. 1832 ——.
Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz (mōō-lī′-ăbd-ĕl-ä-zēz′). Sultan of Morocco (1894, deposed 1908); reformer ..... 1878 ——.
Mulai-Abd-el-Hafid (-hä-fēd′). *Brother of preceding.* Sultan of Morocco (1908–12) ..... ? ——.
Mulder (mŭl′dĕr), Gerard Johannes. Dutch doctor and physiological chemist. [*Protein.*] ..... 1802—1880.
Mulford (mŭl′fĕrd), Elisha. American clergyman and author ..... 1833—1885.
Mulgrave (mŭl′grāv), Constantine John Phipps, second Baron. English arctic navigator ..... 1744—1792.
Mulhall (mŭl′hôl), Michael G. English author. [*Dict. of Statistics.*] ..... 1836—1900.
Müller (mül′ĕr), Charles Louis. *Müller de Paris.* French painter ..... 1815—1892.
Müller (mül′ĕr; *Angl.* mĭl′ĕr), Friedrich. Ger. comparative philologist .. 1834—1898.
Müller, Friedrich Max. *Max Müller.* Ger.-Eng. Sanskrit scholar ..... 1823—1900.
Müller, George. English philanthropist, born in Prussia ..... 1805—1898.
Müller, Gerhard Friedrich. German historian ..... 1705—1783.
Müller, Johann. See Regiomontanus.
Müller, Johannes Peter. German physiologist and anatomist ..... 1801—1858.
Müller, Karl Otfried. German archæologist ..... 1797—1840.
Müller, Lucas. See Cranach, Lucas.
Müller, Otto Frederik. Danish naturalist ..... 1730—1784.
Müller, Sophie. German tragic actress ..... 1803—1830.
Müller, Wilhelm. *Father of F. Max.* German lyric poet ..... 1794—1827.
Müller, Wolfgang. Called *Müller von Königswinter* (kû′nĭĸs-vĭn′tĕr). German poet ..... 1816—1873.
Müller, von (fŏn), Johannes. Swiss historian ..... 1752—1809.
Mullinger (mŭl′ĭŋ-gĕr), James Bass. Eng. author and lect. on history ..... 1834 ——.
Mulock (mū′lŏk), Miss. Pseudonym of Dinah Maria Mulock Craik.
Mulready (mŭl′rĕd-ĭ), William. British painter ..... 1786—1863.
Mun, de (dē mŭn′), Adrien Albert Marie, Count. Fr. polit. and philos. ..... 1841—1914.
Munch (mŏŋk), Peder Andreas. Norwegian historian ..... 1810—1863.
Münchhausen, von (fŏn münĸ′hou′zĕn; münk′hou′zĕn), *Eng.* **Munchausen** (mŭn-chō′sĕn), Karl Friedrich Hieronymus, Baron. German soldier, adventurer, and teller of marvelous tales ..... 1720—1797.
Mundé (mōōn′dā), Paul Fortunatus. German physician in America ..... 1846—1902.
Mundt (mōōnt), Klara. *Mrs. Theodor Mundt.* See Mühlbach, Luise.
Mundt, Theodor. German author. Husband of "Luise Mühlbach" ..... 1808—1861.
Munger (mŭn′gĕr), Theodore Thornton. Am. clergyman and author ..... 1830—1910.
Munkácsy (mōōn′kä-chē), Mihaly. Real name *Michael Lieb.* Hungarian painter ..... 1844—1900.
Munro (mŭn-rō′), Hugh Andrew Johnstone. Scottish Latin scholar. [*Horace* and *Lucretius.*] ..... 1819—1885.
Munroe (mŭn-rō′), Charles Edward. American chemist and educator ..... 1849 ——.
Munsey (mŭn′sĭ; -zĭ), Frank Andrew. Amer. author and publisher ..... 1854—1925.
Münsterberg (mün′stĕr-bĕrĸ), Hugo. German psychologist, philosopher, and author in America ..... 1863—1916.
Müntz (münts), Charles Achille. French agricultural chemist ..... 1846—1917.
Murad (mōō-rŭd). See Amurath.
Murat (*F.* mü-rä′), Joachim. Marshal of France, and king of Naples (1808–15) 1771—1815.
Muratori (mōō-rä-tō′rē), Ludovico Antonio. Italian archæologist ..... 1672—1750.
Muravev (mōō-rä-vyôf′), Mikhail Nikolaevich, Count. Russian diplomat .... 1845—1900.
Muravev Karski (kär′skĭ), Nikolay Nikolaevich. Russian general ..... 1794—1866.
Murchison (mûr′chĭ-sŭn), Roderick Impey, Sir. British geologist ..... 1792—1871.
Murdoch (mûr′dŏk), James Edward. American actor and elocutionist ..... 1811—1893.
Murfree (mûr′frē), Mary Noailles. *Charles Egbert Craddock.* Am. novelist. 1850—1922.
Murillo (mŭ-rĭl′ō; *Sp. pron.* mōō-rēl′yō), Bartolomé Esteban. Spanish religious and genre painter ..... 1618—1682.
Murner (mōōr′nĕr), Thomas. German satirist ..... 1475—1537.
Murphy (mûr′fĭ), Francis. Irish temperance evangelist in America ..... 1836—1907.
Murray (mŭr′ĭ), Alexander. Scottish philologist ..... 1775—1813.
Murray, Alexander Stuart. Scottish Greek archæologist in London ..... 1841—1904.
Murray, David Christie. English novelist ..... 1847—1907.
Murray, James Augustus Henry, Sir. English philologist and lexicographer. 1837—1915.
Murray, *or* **Moray** (mŭr′ĭ), James Stuart, Earl of. Regent of Scotland .... 1531?–1570.
Murray, John. Founder of Universalism in America, born in England ..... 1741—1815.
Murray, John, Sir. British geologist and meteorologist, born in Canada .... 1841—1914.
Murray, Lindley. American grammarian ..... 1745—1826.
Murray, William Henry Harrison. American clergyman and story-writer ... 1840—1904.
Musäus (mōō-zā′ōōs), Johann Karl August. German writer ..... 1735—1787.
Musi, de' (dā mōō′zē), Agostino. See Veneziano, Agostino.
Muspratt (mŭs′prăt), James Sheridan. Irish chemist and physician ..... 1821—1871.
Musschenbroek, van (vän mŭs′kĕn-brōōk), Pieter. Dutch mathematician .. 1692—1761.
Musset, de (dē mü-sĕ′), (Louis Charles) Alfred. French poet, dramatist, and writer of fiction ..... 1810—1857.
Mustafa, *or* **Mustapha** (mōōs′tä-fä), **I.** Sultan of Turkey (1617–18, '22–23) .. 1591—1639.
Muther (mōō′tĕr), Richard. German art historian ..... 1860—1909.
Mutsuhito (mōōt′sōō-hē′tō; mōō-t'sē′tō). Personal name of Mei-ji.
Muzaffar-ed-Din (mōō-zŭf′är-ĕd-dēn′). Shah of Persia (1896–1907) ..... 1853—1907.
Muziano (mōōt-syä′nō), Girolamo. Italian painter ..... 1528?–1592.
Myers (mī′ĕrz), Frederic William Henry. English essayist and poet. [*Human Personality and its Survival of Bodily Death.*] ..... 1843—1901.
Myron (mī′rŏn). Greek sculptor ..... fl. ab. 450 B. C.

N

Nabonassar (năb′ō-năs′är), *or* **Nabu-nasir.** King of Babylon (B. C. 747–734). ?–734 B. C.
Nachtigal (näĸ′tē-gäl), Gustav. German traveler in Africa ..... 1834—1885.
Nadaillac, de (dē nä′dä′yäk′), Jean François Albert du Pouget, Marquis. French archæologist ..... 1818—1904.
Nadir (nä′dĕr), *or* **Tahmasp Kuli Khan** (tä′mäsp kōō′lē kän′). Shah of Persia (1736–47) ..... 1688—1747.
Naegele (nā′gĕ-lē), Charles Frederick. American portrait and figure painter. 1857 ——.
Nägeli, von (fŏn nā′gĕ-lē; nā′-), Karl Wilhelm. German botanist ..... 1817—1891.
Nairne (nârn), Carolina, born Oliphant, Baroness. Scottish poet ..... 1766—1845.
Nana Sahib (nä′nä sä′ĭb). *Dandhu Panth.* Leader in Sepoy mutiny ..... 1821?— ?
Nansen (năn′sĕn), Fridtjof. Norwegian arctic explorer, naturalist, author, and diplomat. [*Sept. 14th N. lat., April, 1895.*] ..... 1861 ——.
Nanteuil (năn′tûl′y′), Robert. French painter and engraver ..... 1623—1678.
Napier (năp′yĕr; nā-pēr′), Charles, Sir. *Cousin of Sir C. J.* British admiral. 1786—1860.
Napier, Charles James, Sir. *Brother of Sir W. F. P.* British general ..... 1782—1853.
Napier, *or* **Neper** (nā′pĕr), John, Laird of Merchiston. Scottish inventor of logarithms ..... 1550—1617.
Napier, Robert. Scottish engineer and shipbuilder ..... 1791—1876.
Napier, William Francis Patrick, Sir. British general and author ..... 1785—1860.
Napier of Magdala, Robert Cornelis Napier, first Baron. British general .. 1810—1890.
Napoleon (nä-pō′lē-ŭn; *F. pron.* nä′pō′lā′ôN′) **I., II., III.** See Bonaparte, Napoleon I., II., and III.
Naquet (nä′kĕ′), Alfred Joseph. French chemist and politician ..... 1834—1916.
Nares (nârz), George Strong, Sir. English naval officer and explorer ..... 1831—1915.
Nares, Robert. English critic and theologian. [*Glossary.*] ..... 1753—1829.
Naruszewicz (nä′rōō-shä′vĭch), Adam Stanislaw. *The Polish Tacitus.* Polish historian and poet ..... 1733—1796.
Narváez, de (dā när-vä′äth), Pánfilo. Spanish warrior in America ..... 1470?–1528.
Narváez y Porcel, de (ē pōr-thĕl′), Ramón María, Duke of Valencia. Spanish statesman ..... 1800—1868.
Nasby (năz′bĭ), Petroleum V. Pseudonym of David Ross Locke.
Nash (năsh), Richard. *Beau Nash.* English man of fashion ..... Born. 1674 Died. 1761.
Nash, Thomas. English dramatist and pamphleteer ..... 1567—1601.
Nasmyth (nā′smĭth), Alexander. Scottish painter ..... 1758—1840.
Nasmyth, James. *Son of Alexander.* British inventor ..... 1808—1890.
Nasr-ed-Din (nä′s'r-ĕd-dēn′). Shah of Persia (1848–96) ..... 1831—1896.
Nast (näst), Thomas. American illustrator and caricaturist, born in Bavaria 1840—1902.
Naudet (nō′dĕ′), Joseph. French scholar and historian ..... 1786—1878.
Naumann (nou′măn), Johann Gottlieb, *or* Amadeus. German composer .... 1741—1801.
Navarrete (nä′vär-rä′tā), Juan Fernández. See Fernández Navarrete.
Navarrete, de (dā), Martín Fernández. Spanish historian ..... 1765—1844.
Navez (nä′vā′), François Joseph. Belgian painter ..... 1787—1869.
Naville (nä′vĕl′), Henri Edward. Swiss Egyptologist ..... 1844 ——.
Nazimova (nä-zē′mō-vä), Alla. Russian actress in America ..... 1879 ——.
Neal (nēl), Daniel. English historian ..... 1678—1743.
Neal, John. American poet and miscellaneous writer ..... 1793—1876.
Neal, Joseph Clay. American humorist ..... 1807—1847.
Neale (nēl), John Mason. English divine and author ..... 1818—1866.
Neander (nē-ăn′dĕr; *Ger. pron.* nā-ăn′dĕr), Johann August Wilhelm. *David Mendel.* German ecclesiastical historian ..... 1789—1850.
Nebuchadnezzar (nĕb′ū-kăd-nĕz′är), *or, more properly,* **Nebuchadrezzar** (-rĕz′är). Chaldean king of Babylon. Reigned ab. 604–561 B. C.
Necho (nē′kō). *Pharaoh-nechoh.* King of Egypt. Reigned ab. 610–594 B. C.
Necker (nĕk′ĕr; *F. pron.* nĕ′kär′), Jacques. *Father of Mme. de Staël.* French financier and statesman, born in Geneva ..... 1732—1804.
Neer, van der (vän dĕr nār′), Aart *or* Aernout. Dutch painter ..... 1603—1677.
Neesima (nē′sĭ-mä), Joseph Hardy. Japanese educator; founder of the Doshisha School ..... 1843—1890.
Negrelli, von (fŏn nā-grĕl′ē), Aloys. Austrian engineer ..... 1799—1858.
Neill (nēl), Edward Duffield. American clergyman and historian ..... 1823—1893.
Neilson (nēl′sŭn), Lilian Adelaide. Real name *Elizabeth Ann Brown. Mrs. Lee.* English actress ..... 1848—1880.
Nekrasov (nyĕ-krä′sôf), Nikolay Alekseyevich. Russian poet ..... 1821—1877.
Nélaton (nā′lä′tôN′), Auguste. French surgeon ..... 1807—1873.
Nelidov (nĕl′ĭ-dôf), Aleksandr. Russian diplomat ..... 1837—1910.
Nelson (nĕl′sŭn), Henry Loomis. American lawyer, author, and editor ..... 1846—1908.
Nelson, Horatio. Viscount Nelson of the Nile. English admiral ..... 1758—1805.
Nelson, Thomas. American political leader and signer of the Declaration of Independence ..... 1738—1789.
Nemours, de (dē nĕ-mōōr′), Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël d'Orléans, Duke. French prince. Son of King Louis Philippe ..... 1814—1896.
Nepos (nē′pŏs), Cornelius. Roman historian and biographer ..... fl. tem. Augustus.
Neri, de' (dā nā′rē), Filippo, Saint. (*Anglicized* **St. Philip Neri.**) Italian founder of the society "Fathers of the Oratory" ..... 1515—1595.
Nernst (nĕrnst), Walter. German physicist. [*Nernst electric lamp.*] ..... 1864 ——.
Nero (nē′rō) *Nero Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus.* Originally *Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus.* Roman emperor (54–68) ..... 37— 68.
Néruda (nyĕ′rōō-dä), Ján. Bohemian poet and story-writer ..... 1834—1891.
Nerva (nûr′vä), Marcus Cocceius. Roman emperor (96–98) ..... 32— 98.
Nesselrode (nĕs′ĕl-rō′dyĕ), Karl Robert, Count. Russ. diplomatist ..... 1780—1862.
Nestorius (nĕs-tō′rĭ-ŭs). Syrian bishop (428–431) ..... ? — 440?
Nethersole (nĕth′ĕr-sōl), Olga. English actress ..... 1870 ——.
Netscher (nĕch′ĕr), Kaspar. German painter ..... 1639—1684.
Nettleship (nĕt′l-shĭp), Henry. English classical scholar ..... 1839—1893.
Neuhof (noi′hōf), Theodor, Baron. German adventurer ..... 1686—1756.
Neukomm, von (fŏn noi′kŏm), Sigismund, Chevalier. Austrian composer .. 1778—1858.
Neumann (noi′măn), Karl Friedrich. German Orientalist ..... 1793—1870.
Neuville, de (dē nû′vēl′), Alphonse Marie. French painter ..... 1836—1885.
Nevada (nĕ-vä′dä), Emma. Real name *Emma*, born *Palmer, Wixom.* American operatic soprano ..... 1862 ——.
Nevin (nĕv′ĭn), Ethelbert. American composer of music, esp. songs ..... 1862—1901.
Nevin, John Williamson. American theologian. [*Mercersburg system.*] ..... 1803—1886.
Newberry (nū′bĕr-ĭ), John Strong. American geologist ..... 1822—1892.
Newcastle (nū′kăs′ĭl), Thomas Pelham-Holles, Duke of. Eng. politician .... 1693?–1768.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, William Cavendish, Duke of. English general ..... 1592—1676.
Newcastle-under-Lyme, Henry Pelham Fiennes-Pelham-Clinton, Duke of. English statesman ..... 1811—1864.
Newcomb (nū′kŭm), Simon. American astronomer ..... 1835—1909.
Newcomen (nū-kŭm′ĕn), Thomas. English mechanician, and one of the inventors of the steam engine ..... 1663—1729.
Newell (nū′ĕl), Frederick Haynes. American hydrographer and Director of U. S. Reclamation Service ..... 1862 ——.
Newell, Peter. *Sheaf Hersey.* American illustrator ..... 1862—1924.
Newell, Robert Henry. *Orpheus C. Kerr.* American humorous writer ..... 1836—1901.
Newman (nū′măn), Albert Henry. American church historian ..... 1852 ——.
Newman, Francis William. English theologian and author ..... 1805—1897.
Newman, John Henry, Cardinal. *Bro. of F. W.* Eng. theol. and author .... 1591—1890.
Newnes (nūnz), George, Sir. English publisher and philanthropist ..... 1851—1910.
Newport (nū′pōrt), Christopher. Commander of the first expedition for the settlement of Virginia, in 1606 ..... 1565?–1617.
Newton (nū′tŭn), Alfred. English ornithologist ..... 1829—1907.
Newton, Charles Thomas. English archæologist ..... 1816—1894.
Newton, Hubert Anson. American mathematician and astronomer ..... 1830—1896.
Newton, Isaac, Sir. English philosopher and mathematician ..... 1642—1727.
Newton, John. American military engineer ..... 1823—1895.
Newton, Richard Heber. American Prot. Epis. clergyman ..... 1840—1914.
Ney (nā), Michel, Duke of Elchingen, Prince of the Moskva, and marshal of France. Executed ..... 1769—1815.
Nicander (nī-kăn′dĕr), Karl August. Swedish poet ..... 1799—1839.
Nicator (nĭ-kā′tŏr). See Seleucus I.
Niccoli, de (dā nĕk′kō-lē), Niccolo. Florentine restorer of learning ..... 1363—1437.
Niccolini (nĕk′kō-lē′nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian poet ..... 1782—1861.
Niccolo da Pisa *or* **Pisano** (nĕk′kō-lō dä pē′sä *or* pē-zä′nō). It. sculptor and architect ..... ? —1278.
Nichol (nĭk′ŭl), John. English critic and writer ..... 1833—1894.
Nicholas (nĭk′ō-lăs) **I.** *Nikolay Pavlovich.* Emperor of Russia (1825–55) .. 1796—1855.
Nicholas II. *Nikolay Aleksandrovich.* Emperor of Russia (1894–1917) ..... 1868—1918.
Nicholas I. *The Great,* and *Saint.* Pope (858–867) ..... 800?– 867.
Nicholas V. Tommaso Parentucelli *or* Tommaso da Sarzana. Pope (1447–55) . 1397—1455.
Nicholas I. *Nikola I., Petrović Njegoš.* Reigning prince of Montenegro (1860–1909), king (1910–) ..... 1841—1921.
Nicholas. *Nikolay Nikolaïevich.* Russian Grand Duke and general ..... 1856 ——.
Nicholas, Saint. Bishop of Myra. Guardian of children ..... ? —345?
Nichols (nĭk′ŭlz), Edward Leamington. American physicist ..... 1854 ——.
Nichols, John. Eng. educator and publisher. [*Gentleman's Magazine.*] .... 1745—1826.
Nichols, John Gough. *Grandson of John.* English antiquary ..... 1806—1873.
Nicholson (nĭk′ŭl-sŭn), Edward Williams Byron. Eng. author, librarian ... 1849—1912.
Nicol (nĭk′ŭl), Erskine. Scottish painter ..... 1825—1904.
Nicolai (nē′kō-lī), Christoph Friedrich. German author ..... 1733—1811.
Nicolas (nĭk′ō-lăs), Nicholas Harris, Sir. English antiquary ..... 1799—1848.
Nicolay (nĭk′ō-lā), John George. Ger.-Am. author and historian ..... 1832—1901.
Nicole (nē′kōl′), Pierre. French scholar and moralist ..... 1625—1695.
Nicoll (nĭk′ŭl), James Craig. American painter ..... 1847—1918.
Nicoll, William Robertson, Sir. English author and editor ..... 1851—1923.
Nicollet (nē′kō′lĕ′), Jean Nicolas. French astronomer and geologist ..... 1786—1843.
Nicolls (nĭk′ŭlz), Richard. First English governor of New York ..... 1624—1672.
Nicot (nē′kō′), Jean. French scholar. Introduced tobacco into France .... 1530—1600.
Niebuhr (nē′bōōr), Barthold Georg. German historian and philologist ..... 1776—1831.
Niebuhr, Karsten. *Father of B. G.* German traveler in Arabia ..... 1733—1815.
Niehaus (nē′hous), Charles Henry. American sculptor ..... 1855 ——.

Niel (nē′ĕl′), Adolphe. Marshal of France, and minister of war. Born. 1802 Died. 1869.
Niembsch von Strehlenau (nēmpsh fŏn shtrā′lē-nou), Nikolaus. *Nikolaus Lenau.* Austrian poet. 1802—1850.
Niemcewicz (nyĕm-tsā′vĭch), Julian Ursyn. Polish author. 1758—1841.
Niemeyer (nē′mī′ĕr), August Hermann. German religious and educational writer. 1754—1828.
Niepce (nyĕps), Joseph Nicéphore. French chemist. One of the inventors of photography. 1765—1833.
Niepce de Saint-Victor (nyĕps′ dē săN′-vēk′tôr′), Claude Félix Abel. *Nephew of J. N.* French chemist. Inventor of photography on glass. 1805—1870.
Nietzsche (nē′chē), Friedrich Wilhelm. German philosopher. 1844—1900.
Nightingale (nīt′ĭn-gāl ; nīt′ĭn-), Florence. English philanthropist. 1820—1910.
Nikisch (nĭk′ĭsh), Arthur. Hungarian violinist and orchestral conductor. 1855—1922.
Nikitin (nyē-kē′tyĕn), Ivan Savvich. Russian poet. 1824—1861.
Niles (nīlz), Hezekiah. American journalist. [*Niles's Register.*] 1777—1839.
Nilsson (nĭl′sŭn), Christine. *Mme. Rouzaud. Countess of Miranda.* Swedish concert and operatic soprano. 1843—1921.
Nilsson, Sven. Swedish naturalist. 1787—1883.
Ninon de L'Enclos (nē′nôN′ dē laN′klō′). See LENCLOS, DE.
Nippold (nĭp′ŏlt), Friedrich (Wilhelm Franz). German historian. 1838—1918.
Nisard (nē′zär′), Jean Marie Napoléon Désiré. French author. 1806—1888.
Nisbet (nĭz′bĕt), Hume. Scottish author and artist. 1849 ——.
Nitzsch (nĭtsh), Gregor Wilhelm. German philologist and author. 1790—1861.
Nitzsch, Karl Ludwig. *Father of G. W.* German theologian. 1751—1831.
Noailles, de (dē nō′ä′y′), Adrien Maurice, Duke. Marshal of France and statesman. 1678—1766.
Noailles, de, Louis Marie, Viscount. *Grandson of preceding.* Fr. statesman. 1756—1804.
Nobbe (nŏb′ĕ), Friedrich. German agricultural chemist. 1830 ——.
Nobel (nō-bĕl′), Alfred Bernhard. Swedish manufacturer of explosives, inventor of dynamite, and philanthropist. [*Nobel prizes.*] 1833—1896.
Nobunaga (nō′bōō-nä′gä). Ota Nobunaga. Japanese soldier and ruler. 1534—1582.
Nodier (nō′dyā′), Charles. French poet and littérateur. 1780—1844.
Nodzu (nō′dzōō). Marquis Nodzu Michitsura. Japanese general. 1841—1908.
Noel (nō′ĕl), Baptist Wriothesley. English dissenting divine. 1798—1873.
Noël (nō′ĕl′), Jean François Michel. French grammarian. 1755—1841.
Noël, Octave Eugène. French financial writer. 1846 ——.
Noel-Fearn, Henry. See CHRISTMAS.
Nogi (nō′gē). Count Nogi Maresuke. Japanese general. [*Port Arthur.*] 1849—1912.
Noiré (nwä′rā′), Ludwig. German philosopher. 1829—1889.
Nöldeke (nûl′dĕ-kĕ), Theodor. German Orientalist. 1836 ——.
Nollekens (nŏl′ĕ-kĕnz), Joseph. English sculptor. 1737—1823.
Nollet (nŏ′lĕ′), Jean Antoine, Abbé. French natural philosopher. 1700—1770.
Noor-ed-Deen. See NUREDDIN.
Noort, van (vän nōrt′), Adam. Flemish painter. 1557—1641.
Nord (nōr), Alexis. Haitian soldier, and president (1902, deposed 1908). 1820—1910.
Nordau (nōr′dou), Max Simon. German Jewish author and social critic, born in Hungary. [*Degeneration.*] 1849—1923.
Nordenskjöld (nō′rĕn-shûl′), Nils Adolf Erik, Baron. Swedish arctic explorer. 1832—1901.
Nordenskjöld, Nils Otto Gustaf. *Nephew of preceding.* Explorer. 1869 ——.
Nordhoff (nōrd′hŏf), Charles. American journalist and misc. writer. 1830—1901.
Nordica (nōr′dĭ-kä), Lillian. Real name *Lillian*, born *Norton*, (*Gower*) (*Döhme*) *Young.* American operatic soprano. 1859—1914.
Norman (nōr′măn), Alfred Merle. English clergyman and zoölogist. 1831—1918.
Norman, Henry, Sir. English journalist and author. 1858 ——.
Norman, Henry Wylie, Sir. English general and colonial governor. 1826—1904.
Normanby (nōr′măn-bĭ), Constantine Henry Phipps, Marquis of. English statesman. 1797—1863.
Norris (nŏr′ĭs), Frank. American novelist. 1870—1902.
Norris, John. English Platonist and author. 1657—1711.
Norris, William Edward. English novelist. 1847—1925.
North (nōrth), Christopher. Pseudonym of JOHN WILSON.
North, Francis, Baron Guilford. English jurist. Lord chancellor. 1637—1685.
North, Frederick, second Earl of Guilford and eighth Baron North. *Lord North. Great-grandson of Francis.* English statesman. 1732—1792.
North, Thomas, Sir. Eng. translator. [*Guevara ; Plutarch.*] 1535?—1601?
Northcliffe (nôrth′klĭf), Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, first Baron. English newspaper publisher. 1865—1922.
Northcote (nôrth′kŏt), James. English painter and author. 1746—1831.
Northcote, Stafford Henry, Sir. English statesman. 1818—1887.
Northrop (nŏr′thrŭp), Cyrus. American educator. Pres. Univ. of Minn. 1834—1922.
Northumberland (nôr-thŭm′bĕr-lănd), Algernon Percy, fourth Duke of. English admiral. 1792—1865.
Northumberland, Henry Percy, first Earl of. Father of Hotspur. 1342—1408.
Northumberland, John Dudley, Duke of. Beheaded. 1502?—1553.
Norton (nōr′tŭn), Andrews. American theologian and scholar. 1786—1853.
Norton, Caroline Elizabeth Sarah, born Sheridan. English authoress. 1808—1877.
Norton, Charles Eliot. *Son of Andrews.* Am. art historian and writer. 1827—1908.
Nostradamus (nŏs′trȧ-dā′mŭs), *or* **Notredame, de** (dē nō′tr′-dăm′), Michel. French astrologer. 1503—1566.
Nott (nŏt), Eliphalet. American divine. President of Union College. 1773—1866.
Nottingham (nŏt′ĭng-ăm), Heneage Finch, first Earl of. English lawyer and statesman. Lord chancellor of England. 1621—1682.
Noue, de la (dē lȧ nōō′), François. *Bras de Fer.* French commander. 1531—1591.
Noureddin. See NUREDDIN.
Novakovic (nō′vä-kō′vĭch), Stojan. Servian author and politician. 1842—1915.
Novalis (nō-vä′lĭs). Pseudonym of FRIEDRICH VON HARDENBERG.
Novatian (nō-vā′shĭ-ăn). Priest at Rome. [*Novatians.*] fl. 3d c.
Novella (nō-vĕl′ä). Learned and beautiful Italian lady. 1312—1366?
Novello (nō-vĕl′ō), Vincent. English composer and organist. 1781—1861.
Novikoff (nō′vē-kŏf) (*Russ.* **Novikov**), Olga, born Kirèev. *O. K.* Russian journalist in England. 1848—1925.
Novikov (nō′vē-kŏf), Nikolay Ivanovich. Russian author. 1744—1818.
Noyes (nois ; noiz), John Humphrey. American communist at Oneida, N. Y. 1811—1886.
Nubar Pasha (nōō′bär pä-shä′). Egyptian statesman. 1825—1899.
Nugent (nū′jĕnt), George Grenville, Baron. Eng. statesman and author. 1788—1850.
Nuitter (nwē′tĕr′). Pseudonym (anagram of *Truinet*) of CHARLES LOUIS ÉTIENNE TRUINET. French dramatist. 1828—1899.
Nunes (nōō′năsh), Pedro. (*Lat.* **Nonius.**) Portuguese mathematician. 1492—1577.
Núñez (nōōn′yăth), Alvar. See CABEZA DE VACA.
Núñez (nōōn′yăs; 268), Rafael. Four times president of Colombia. 1825—1894.
Núñez de Arce (nōōn′yăth dā är′thā), Gaspar. Spanish poet. 1834—1903.
Núñez de Guzmán (nōōn′yăth dā gōōth-măn′), Fernando. *Pincianus.* Spanish scholar, and promoter of Greek learning. ? —1553.
Nureddin *or* **Noureddin** (nōōr′ĕd-dēn′). Malek-al-Adel Nureddin Mahmoud. Sultan of Syria and Egypt. 1118?—1174.
Nuttall (nŭt′ôl), Thomas. English-American naturalist. 1786—1859.

O

Oates (ōts), Titus. Contriver of the sham "Popish plot". 1649—1705.
Obaldía, de (dā ō-bäl′dyä), José Domingo. Panamano politician, and president (1908–10). 1845—1910.
Ober (ō′bĕr), Frederic Albion. American author. 1849—1913.
Oberlin (ō′bĕr-lĭn ; *G. pron.* ō′bĕr-lēn′ ; *F. pron.* ō′bĕr′lăN′), Jean Frédéric. French-German clergyman and philanthropist. 1740—1826.
Obrenović (ō-brĕ′nō-vĭch), Milos. Prince and soldier of Servia. 1780—1860.
O'Brien (ō-brī′ĕn), Fitz-James. Irish author and poet in America. 1828—1862.
O'Brien, Lucius Richard. Canadian painter. 1832—1899.
O'Brien, Peter, first Baron O'Brien. Lord chief justice of Ireland. 1842—1914.
O'Brien, Richard Barry. Irish barrister, politician, and historical writer. 1847—1918.
O'Brien, William. Irish political leader. 1852 ——.
O'Brien, William Smith. Irish patriot and political agitator. 1803—1864.
O'Callaghan (ō-kăl′ȧ-hăn), Edmund Bailey. Irish historian in America. 1797—1880.
Ochs (ŏks), Adolph. American newspaper publisher. [*New York Times, Philadelphia Times.*] 1858 ——.
Ockenfuss (ŏk′ĕn-fōōs). See OKEN, Lorenz.
Ockham, *or* **Occam** (ŏk′ăm), William. *The Invincible Doctor.* English scholastic philosopher. ? —1349?
O'Connell (ō-kŏn′ĕl), Daniel. Irish orator and political agitator. 1775—1847.
O'Connell, Dennis J. American R. C. clergyman and educator. ? ——.
O'Connor (ō-kŏn′ĕr), Feargus. Irish Chartist. 1794—1855.
O'Connor, Thomas Power. Irish journalist, critic, and politician. 1848 ——.
O'Conor (ō-kŏn′ĕr), Charles. American lawyer. 1804—1884.
O'Conor, John Francis Xavier. American teacher of rhetoric, and author. 1852 ——.
Octa'via. Sister of the emperor Augustus, and wife of Mark Antony. ? —B. C. 11.
O'Curry (ō-kŭr′ĭ), Eugene. Irish antiquarian. 1796—1862.
Odenathus (ōd′ĕ-nā′thŭs). King of Palmyra. Husband of Zenobia. fl. 258— 267.
Odenheimer (ō′dĕn-hī′mĕr), William Henry. Am. Prot. Episc. bishop. 1817—1879.
Odescalchi (ō′dĕs-käl′kē). Marc Antonio. Philanthropist of Rome. 1620?-1670.
Odoacer (ō′dō-ā′sĕr). First barbarian ruler of Italy (476–93). Assassinated. 434?- 493.
O'Donnell (ō-dŏn′ĕl), Leopold, Count of Lucena, and Duke of Tetuan. (*Span.* **O'Dónnell** (ō-thōn′ĕl ; 146), Leopoldo.) Marshal of Spain. 1809—1867.
O'Donovan (ō-dŏn′ō-văn), Denis. Irish librarian and critic in Australia. 1846 ——.
O'Donovan, John. Irish archæologist. 1809—1861.
Œcolampadius (ĕk′ō-lăm-pā′dĭ-ŭs), Johannes Real name *Heussgen* or *Hüssgen.* German reformer. 1482—1531.
Oeder (ū′dĕr), Georg Ludwig. German botanist. [*Flora Danica.*] 1728—1791.
Oehlenschläger (ū′lĕn-shlā′gĕr), Adam Gottlob. Danish poet and dram. 1779—1850.
Oehlmüller (ūl′mül′ĕr), Joseph Daniel. German architect. 1791—1839.
Oersted (ûr′stĕth), Anders Sandöe. Danish jurist and statesman. 1778—1860.
Oersted, Hans Christian. *Brother of A. S.* Danish electro-magnetist. 1777—1851.
Oertel (ûr′tĕl), Abraham. See ORTELIUS.
Oertel, Hanns. German philologist in America. 1868 ——.
Oeser (ū′zĕr), Adam Friedrich. German painter and modeler. 1717—1799.
Oetinger (ū′tĭng-ĕr), Friedrich Christoph. German theologian. 1702—1782.
Oettinger (ūt′ĭng-ĕr), Edward Maria. Ger. novelist and bibliographer. 1808—1872.
Offenbach (ŏf′ĕn-bäk ; ŏf′ĂN′bäk′), Jacques. Naturalized French composer of comic operas, born in Cologne of Jewish parents. 1819—1880.
Ogden (ŏg′dĕn), Robert Curtis. American educational philanthropist. 1836—1913.
Oggione, d' (dŏd-jō′nā), *or* **Uggione, d'** (dōōd-jō′nā), Marco. It. painter. 1470?-1540?
Ogilby (ō′g′l-bĭ), John. Scottish poet and geographer. 1600—1676.
Ogilvie (ō′g′l-vĭ), John. Scottish lexicographer. 1797—1867.
Oglesby (ō′g′lz-bĭ), Richard James. American soldier, senator, and governor of Illinois (1864–69, 1873, 1884–89). 1824—1899.
Oglethorpe (ō′g′l-thôrp), James Edward. British general. Founder of the colony of Georgia. 1696—1785.
O'Higgins (ō-ē′gĕns ; ō-hĭg′ĭnz), Bernardo. Chilean patriot, and dictator (1817–23). 1776—1842.
Ohm (ōm), Georg Simon. German electrician. [*Ohm's law.*] 1787—1854.
Ohnet (ō′nĕ′), Georges. French novelist and dramatist. 1848—1918.
Oisin (ō′shĕn). See OSSIAN.
Ojeda (ō-hā′thä; 189, 146), Alonso. Span. adventurer with Columbus. 1465—1515.
O'Keefe (ō-kēf′), John. Irish dramatist. 1747—1833.
Oken (ō′kĕn), Lorenz. Properly *Ockenfuss.* German naturalist. 1779—1851.
Oku (ō′kōō). Count Oku Yasukata. Japanese general. 1847 ——.
Okubo (ō′kōō-bō). Okubo Toshimichi. Japanese statesman. 1830—1878.
Okuma (ō′kōō-mä). Count Okuma Shigenobu. Japanese statesman. 1838—1922.
Okyo (ō′kyō). Maruyama Okyo. Japanese painter. 1733—1795.
Olaf (ō′läf), *or* **Olaus** (ō-lā′ŏŏs), Saint. Viking and king of Norway. 995—1030.
Olbers (ôl′bĕrs), Heinrich Wilhelm Matthäus. German astronomer. 1758—1840.
Olcott (ōl′kŭt), Chauncey. *Chancellor John Olcott.* American actor. 1860 ——.
Oldcastle (ōld′käs′′l), John, Lord Cobham. Eng. reformer and martyr. ? —1417.
Oldenburg (ōl′dĕn-bûrg), Henry. *Grubendol.* Ger. writer in England. 1615?-1677.
Oldfield (ōld′fēld), Anne. *Nance Oldfield.* English actress. 1683—1730.
Oldham (ōld′ăm), John. *The English Juvenal.* English satirical poet. 1653—1683.
Oldmixon (ōld′mĭk-sŭn), John. English historian. 1673—1742.
Oldys (ōl′dĭs), William. English antiquary and bibliographer. 1696—1761.
Olearius (ō-lē-ā′rē-ŭs ; *Ger. pron.* ō′lĕ-ä′rē-ōōs), *or* **Oelschläger** (ūl′shlā′-gĕr ; -shlā′gĕr), Adam. German traveler and Orientalist. 1600—1671.
Olier (ō′lyā′), Jean Jacques. Founder of the seminary of St. Sulpice. 1608—1657.
Olin (ō′lĭn), Stephen. American Methodist divine. 1797—1851.
Oliphant (ōl′ĭ-fănt), Laurence. English traveler and author. 1829—1888.
Oliphant, Margaret, born Wilson. English novelist. 1828—1897.
Olivárez (ō-lē-vä′rāth), Gasparo de Guzmán, third Count of, and Duke of San Lucar de Barrameda. Spanish statesman. 1587—1645.
Oliver (ŏl′ĭ-vĕr), Andrew. Lieutenant governor of Massachusetts. 1706—1774.
Oliver, Charles Augustus. American ophthalmologist and scientist. 1853—1911.
Olivet, d' (dŏ′lē-vĕ′), Joseph Thoulier, Abbé. French author and critic. 1682—1768.
Olivier (ō′lē′vyā′), Guillaume Antoine. French entomologist. 1756—1814.
Ollendorff (ōl′ĕn-dôrf), Henri Godefroy. Ger. educator and grammarian. 1803—1865.
Ollivier (ō′lē′vyā′), Olivier Émile. French advocate, politician, and author. 1825—1913.
Olmsted (ōm′stĕd ; ŭm′-), Denison. American scientist. 1791—1850.
Olmsted, Frederick Law. American landscape gardener and writer. 1822—1903.
Olney (ōl′nĭ), Jesse. American geographer. 1798—1872.
Olney, Richard. American lawyer, and secretary of state (1895–97). 1835—1917.
Olózaga (ō-lō′thä-gä), Salustiano. Spanish statesman. 1805—1873.
Olshausen (ōls′hou′zĕn), Hermann. German Protestant theologian. 1796—1839.
Olshausen, Justus. German Orientalist. 1800—1882.
Omar (ō′mär) **I.** *Abu-Hafsah-ibn-al-Khattab.* Second caliph. Captor of Jerusalem. Assassinated. 582— 644.
Omar Khayyám (ō′mär kī-yăm′ ; -yōm′). Persian poet. [*Rubáiyát.*] ? —1123?
O'Meara (ō-mā′rȧ), Barry Edward. Irish surgeon in St. Helena. 1786—1836.
Omer Pasha (ō′mĕr). *Michael Lattas.* Austrian-Turkish general. 1806—1871.
Oncken (ŏn′kĕn), Wilhelm. German historian. 1838—1905.
O'Neill (ō-nēl′), Eliza, by marriage Lady Becher. Irish actress. 1791—1872.
Onslow (ŏnz′lō), Arthur. Speaker of the British House of Commons thirty-three years (1728–61). 1691—1768.
Oost, van (vän ōst′), Jacob. *The Elder.* Flemish painter. 1600—1671.
Oosterzee, van (vän ōs′tĕr-zā′), Jan Jacob. Dutch theologian. 1817—1882.
Operti (ō-pâr′tē), Albert. *Jasper Ludwig Roccabigliera.* Italian artist and sculptor in America. 1852 ——.
Opie (ō′pĭ), Amelia, born Alderson. English author. 1769—1853.
Opie, John. *Husband of Amelia.* English historical painter. 1761—1807.
Opitz (ō′pĭts), Martin. *Opitz von Boberfeld.* German poet. 1597—1639.
Oppert (ŏp′ĕrt ; *F. pron.* ō′pâr′), Jules. German Orientalist in Paris. 1825—1905.
Optic (ŏp′tĭk), Oliver. Pseudonym of WILLIAM TAYLOR ADAMS.
Opzoomer (ŏp′zō′mĕr), Cornelis Willem. Dutch philosopher. 1821—1892.
Orange (ŏr′ĕnj ; -ĭnj), William of. See WILLIAM.
Orbigny, d' (dôr′bēn′yē′), Alcide Dessalines. French naturalist. 1802—1857.
Orcagna (ôr-kän′yä). Real name *Andrea di Cione.* Italian artist. 1308?-1368?
Orchardson (ôr′chĕrd-sŭn), William Quiller, Sir. Scottish painter. 1832—1910.
O'Reilly (ō-rī′lĭ), John Boyle. Irish-American journalist and poet. 1844—1890.
O'Reilly, Miles. Pseudonym of CHARLES GRAHAM HALPINE.
O'Rell (ō-rĕl′), Max. Pseudonym of PAUL BLOUET.
Orellana (ō′rĕl-yä′nä), Francisco. Spanish discoverer of the Amazon River. 1500?-1549.
Orelli (ō-rĕl′ē), Johann Kaspar. Swiss philologist. 1787—1849.

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Orfila (ôr'fē'lä'), Matthieu Joseph Bonaventure. Fr. physician and chemist..1787—1853.
Oribasius (ôr'ĭ-bā'shĭ-ŭs). Greek physician and medical writer..... 325— 400.
Origen (ŏr'ĭ-jĕn). *Origines Adamantius.* Christian writer and teacher of Alexandria..... 185?– 254?
Orléans, d' (dôr'lā'äN'), Ferdinand Philippe Louis Charles Henri, Duke. Eldest son and heir of King Louis Philippe.....1810—1842.
Orléans, d', Henri Philippe Marie, Prince. French explorer and author....1867—1901.
Orléans, d', Jean Baptiste Gaston, Duke. Son of Henry IV.....1608—1660.
Orléans, d', Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke. *Philippe Égalité.* Guillotined....1747—1793.
Orléans, d', Louis Philippe Robert, Duke. Prince of France.....1869 ——.
Orléans, d', Philippe, Duke. Regent of France (1715–23).....1674—1723.
Orléans (ôr'lĕ-ănz), the Maid of. See JOAN OF ARC.
Orlov (ar-lôf'), Aleksyey, Count. Russian admiral.....1737—1809.
Orlov, Nikolay, Prince. Russian diplomatist.....1820—1885.
Orme (ôrm), Robert. English historian in India.....1728—1801.
Ormond (ôr'mŭnd), James Butler, first Duke of. Lord lieut. of Ireland....1610—1688.
Orozco y Berra (ō-rōs'kō ē bĕr'rä; 268), Manuel. Mexican historian.....1816—1881.
Orsay, d' (dôr'sĕ'), Alfred Guillaume Gabriel, Count. French man of fashion in London.....1801—1852.
Orsini (ôr-sē'nē). Famous Italian family in the Middle Ages.
Orsini, Felice. Italian who attempted to assassinate Napoleon III.....1819—1858.
Ortelius (ôr-tē'lĭ-ŭs), *or* **Oertel** (ûr'tĕl), Abraham. German geographer....1527—1598.
Orton (ôr'tŭn), James. American naturalist.....1830—1877.
Osborn (ŏz'bŭrn), Henry Fairfield. American paleontologist.....1857 ——.
Osborn, Sherard. British admiral.....1822—1875.
Oscar (ŏs'kär) **II.** King of Sweden (1872–1907) and Norway (1872–1905)....1829—1907.
Osceola (ŏs'ē-ō'lä) (*Ind.* **As-se-he-ho'lar.**) Chief of the Seminoles.....1804—1838.
Osgood (ŏz'gŏŏd), Frances Sargent, born Locke. American verse writer....1811—1850.
O'Shaughnessy (ō-shô'nĕ-sĭ; ō-shŏk'nĕ-sĭ), Arthur William Edgar. British poet and naturalist.....1844—1881.
Osiander (ō'zē-än'dĕr), Andreas. *Hosemann.* Ger. Protestant reformer....1498—1552.
Osler (ŏs'lĕr), William, Sir Canadian physician in the U. S. and Eng.....1849—1919.
Osman (ŏs'män), *or* **Othman** (ŏth'män). *The Conqueror.* Founder of the Ottoman empire.....1259—1326.
Osman Digna (ŏs'män dĭg'nä). Sudan soldier.....1836 ——.
Ossian (ŏsh'ăn), *or* **Oisin.** Mythical Celtic bard.
Ossoli (ŏs'ō-lē), Marchioness. See FULLER, Sarah Margaret.
Ossory (ŏs'ō-rĭ), Thomas Butler, Earl of. English commander.....1634—1680.
Ostade, van (vän ŏs-tä'dē), Adriaan Janszoon. Flemish painter.....1610—1685.
Osten-Sacken, von der (fŏn dĕr ŏs'tĕn-zäk'ĕn), Charles Robert, Baron. In Russ., *Robert Romanovich Osten-Saken.* Russ. entomologist and diplomat..1828—1906.
Osterwald (ŏs'tĕr-vält'), Jean Frédéric. Swiss Protestant divine.....1663—1747.
Osthoff (ŏst'hŏf), Hermann. German comparative philologist.....1847—1909.
Ostrovski (ŏs-trŏf'skĕ), Aleksandr Nikolaevich. Russian dramatist.....1823—1886.
Ostwald (ŏst'vält), Wilhelm. German physical chemist.....1853 ——.
Osuna (ō-sōō'nä), Pedro Téllez y Girón, Duke *of.* Spanish statesman and viceroy of Naples.....1579—1624.
Otfried *or* **Otfrid** (ŏt'frēt). German monk and metrical writer..... 810?– 880?
Othman ibn Affan (ŏth'män ĭb'n ăf'fän'). The third Moham. caliph ..... 574?– 656.
Otho (ō'thō) **I.** *Otto Friedrich Ludwig.* King of Greece (1832–62).....1815—1867.
Otho, Marcus Salvius. Roman emperor (69). Committed suicide..... 32— 69.
Otis (ō'tĭs), Elwell Stephen. American general. Mil. gov. Phil. Islands....1838—1909.
Otis, James. American orator and patriot.....1725—1783.
Otterbein (ŏt'ĕr-bīn), Philip William. German-American founder of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ.....1726—1813.
Ottley (ŏt'lĭ), William Young. English writer on fine arts.....1771—1836.
Otto (ŏt'ō), *or* **Otho** (ō'thō), **I.** *The Great.* Holy Roman emperor (962–973). 912— 973.
Otway (ŏt'wā), Thomas. English dramatic poet.....1652—1685.
Oudiné (ōō'dē'nā'), Eugène André. French sculptor and engraver.....1810—1887.
Oudinot (ōō'dē'nō'), Nicolas Charles, Duke of Reggio. French marshal.....1767—1847.
Oudry (ōō'drē'), Jean Baptiste. French animal painter.....1686—1765.
Ouida (wē'dä). Pseudonym of LOUISE DE LA RAMÉE.....1848 ——.
Ouless (ōō'lĕs), Walter William. British portrait painter.....1848 ——.
Ouseley (ōōz'lĭ), Frederick Arthur Gore, Sir. Eng. clerg. and musician.....1825—1889.
Ouseley, William, Viscount Claramont. British Orientalist.....1767—1842.
Outram (ōō'trŭm), James, Sir. English general in India.....1803—1863.
Overbeck (ō'vĕr-bĕk), Johann Friedrich. German painter.....1789—1869.
Overbury (ō'vĕr-bĕr-ĭ), Thomas, Sir. English poet and philosopher.....1581—1613.
Overweg (ō'vĕr-vāĸ), Adolf. German traveler and explorer in Africa.....1822—1852.
Ovid (ŏv'ĭd). *Publius Ovidius Naso.* Roman poet.....B. C. 43—A. D. 17.
Oviedo y Valdés, de (dā ō'vē-ā'thō ē väl-dās'; 146), Gonzalo Fernández. Spanish chronicler.....1478—1557.
Owen (ō'ĕn), Richard, Sir. English anatomist and zoölogist.....1804—1892.
Owen, Robert. British social reformer.....1771—1858.
Owen, Robert Dale. *Son of Robert.* American author, born in Scotland....1801—1877.
Oxenstiern (ŏk'sĕn-stērn'), *or* **Oxenstierna,** *Sw.* **Oxenstjerna** (ŏk'sĕn-shĕr'-nä; ŏŏk'sĕn-). Axel, Count. Swedish statesman.....1583—1654.
Oyama (ō'yä-mä). Prince Oyama Iwao. Japanese field marshal.....1842—1916.
Ozanam (ō'zä'näm'), Antoine Frédéric. French scholar and author.....1813—1853.

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Pacheco (pä-chā'kō), Francisco. Spanish painter, and writer on art.....1571—1654.
Pachmann, de (dĕ päĸ'män). Vladimir. Russian pianist.....1848 ——.
Pachomius (pă-kō'mĭ-ŭs), Saint. Egyptian founder of first monastery ..... 292?– 346?
Pacini (pä-chē'nē), Giovanni. Sicilian musical composer.....1796—1867.
Pacinotti (pä'chē-nōt'tē), Antonio. Italian physicist.....1841—1912.
Pacioli (pä-chō'lē), Luca. Italian mathematician.....ab. 1450—1510?
Packard (păk'ärd), Alpheus Spring. American naturalist.....1839—1905.
Packer (păk'ĕr), Asa. American capitalist.....1806—1879.
Paddock (păd'lŭk), Benjamin Henry. Am. Prot. Episcopal bishop.....1828—1891.
Paderewski (pä'dĕ-rĕf'skĕ; -rĕs'kē), Ignace Jan. Polish pianist and composer.1860 ——.
Padilla, de (dā pä-thē'l'yä; 195), Juan López. Spanish patriot.....1484?–1521.
Paer (pä-ĕr'), Ferdinando. Italian musical composer.....1771—1839.
Páez (pä'äs; 268), José Antonio. Venezuelan soldier, and president (1830–35, 1839–42, 1861–63).....1790—1873.
Pagan, de (dĕ pä'gäN'), Blaise François, Count. French military engineer..1604—1665.
Paganini (pä'gä-nē'nē), Nicolò. Italian violinist.....1782—1840.
Page (pāj), Thomas Nelson. American novelist. [*Southern stories.*].....1853—1922.
Page, Walter Hines. Amer. editor and publ. Ambassador to Eng. (1913–1918).1855—1918.
Page, William. American portrait and historical painter.....1811—1885.
Paget (păj'ĭt), James, Sir. English surgeon and physiologist.....1814—1899.
Paget, Violet. *Vernon Lee.* British critic and story-writer.....1856 ——.
Pailleron (pä'y'-rôN'), Édouard Jules Henri. French dramatist. [*Comedies.*].1834—1899.
Paillet (pä'yĕ'), Alphonse Gabriel Victor. French advocate.....1795—1855.
Paine (pān), John Knowles. American composer and professor of music.....1839—1906.
Paine, Martyn. American physician and medical writer.....1794—1877.
Paine, Robert Treat. Amer. lawyer. Signer of the Decl. of Independence...1731—1814.
Paine, Robert Treat (*orig.* Thomas). *Son of preceding.* Amer. verse writer.1773—1811.
Paine, Thomas. American political and deistical writer, born in England. [*Rights of Man. Age of Reason.*].....1737—1809.
Paisiello (pä'ē-zyĕl'lō), Giovanni. Italian musical composer.....1741—1816.
Paixhans (pĕk'sän'), Henri Joseph. French general and inventor. [*Paixhans guns.*].....1783—1854.
Pajou (pä'zhōō'), Augustin. French sculptor.....1730—1809.
Pakenham (pāk'ĕn-ăm), Edward Michael, Sir. British general.....1778—1815.

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Palacio Valdés (pä-lä'thyō väl-dās'), Armando. Spanish novelist.....1853 ——.
Palacky (pä'läts-kē), František. Bohemian historian.....1798—1876.
Palæologus. See MANUEL II., Byzantine emperor.
Palafox, de, *Sp.* **Palafox y Melzi, de** (dā pa'la-fōh' ē mĕl'thē; 189), José, Duke of Saragossa. Spanish patriot.....1780—1847.
Palestrina, da (dä pa'läs-trē'nä), Giovanni Pierluigi. Italian composer..... ? —1594.
Paley (pā'lĭ), Frederick Apthorp. *Grandson of William.* Eng. classical scholar.1815—1888.
Paley, William. Eng. theologian and moralist. [*Evidences of Christianity.*].1743—1805.
Palfrey (pôl'frĭ), John Gorham. American divine and historian. [*History of New England.*].....1796—1881.
Palgrave (pôl'grāv), Francis, Sir. Born Cohen. English Jewish historian..1788—1861.
Palgrave, Francis Turner. *Son of Sir Francis.* English poet and critic....1824—1897.
Palgrave, Robert Harry Inglis, Sir. *Son of Sir Francis.* English banker, economist, and author. [*Dict. of Political Economy.*].....1827—1919.
Palgrave, William Gifford. *Son of Sir Francis.* English traveler, author, and diplomatist.....1826—1888.
Palikao, de (dĕ pä'lē'kä'ō'), Charles Guillaume Marie Apollinaire Antoine Cousin-Montauban, Count. French general.....1796—1878.
Palissot de Beauvois (pä'lē'zō' dĕ bō'vwä'), Ambroise Marie François Joseph. French naturalist.....1752—1820.
Palissy (pä'lē'sē'), Bernard. French potter and enameler.....1510?–1589?
Palladio (päl-lä'dyō), Andrea. Italian architect.....1518—1580.
Pallavicino (päl'lä-vē-chē'nō), Sforza. Italian historian.....1607—1667.
Palliser (păl'ĭ-sĕr), William, Sir. British inventor.....1830—1882.
Palma (päl'ma), Jacopo. *Il Vecchio* (the Elder). Italian painter.....1480?–1528.
Palma, Jacopo. *Il Giovane* (the Younger). *Grandnephew of Jacopo.* It. painter.1544—1628.
Palma, Tomás Estrada. First president of Cuba (1902–1906).....1835?–1908.
Palmblad (pälm'bläd), Wilhelm Fredrik. Swedish author.....1788—1852.
Palmer (päm'ĕr), Alice, born Freeman. *Wife of G. H.* American educator. President of Wellesley College (1882–87).....1855—1902.
Palmer, Edward Henry. English Egyptologist.....1840—1882.
Palmer, Erastus Dow. American sculptor.....1817—1904.
Palmer, George Herbert. American ethicist and educator .....1842 ——.
Palmer, Ray. American divine and hymnologist.....1808—1887.
Palmerston (päm'ĕr-stŭn), Henry John Temple, third Viscount. Prime minister of England (1855–58, 1859–65).....1784—1865.
Palomino de Castro y Velasco (pä'lō-mē'nō dā käs'trō ē vā-läs'kō), Acisclo Antonio. Spanish painter.....1653?–1725?
Paludan-Müller (pä'lōō-dän-mül'ĕr), Frederik. Danish poet.....1809—1876.
Pamphilus (păm'fĭ-lŭs), Saint. Syrian Christian martyr..... ? — 309.
Panas (pä-näs'), Panagiôtês. Greek poet and publicist.....1833 ——.
Panini (pä'nē-nē). Sanskrit philologist and grammarian .....fl. 4th c.? B. C.
Panizzi (pä-nēt'sē), Anthony, Sir. Ital. librarian of the British Museum ....1797—1879.
Pankhurst (păŋk'hûrst), Emmeline, Mrs. English women's suffrage leader .1857 ——.
Paoli, di (dē pä'ō-lē), Pasquale. Corsican patriot.....1725—1807.
Paoluccio (pä'ō-lōōt'chō). See MATTEIS, DE, Paolo.
Paparrigopoulos (pä-pär'rē-gō'pōō-lŏs), Kônstantinos. Greek historian....1815—1891.
Pape-Carpantier (päp'-kär'pän'tyā'), Marie. French educator and writer..1815—1878.
Papin (pä'păN'), Denis. French physicist. [*Papin's digester.*].....1647—1714?
Papineau (pä'pē'nō'), Louis Joseph. Can. politician and revolutionist.....1789—1871.
Pappenheim, von (fŏn päp'ĕn-hīm), Gottfried Heinrich, Count. German Imperialist general. Fell at Lützen.....1594—1632.
Paracelsus (păr'ä-sĕl'sŭs), Philippus Aureolus. Real name *Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim.* Swiss alchemist and physician.....1493—1541.
Pardee (pär'dē), Ario. Am. engineer. Benefactor of Lafayette College.....1810—1892.
Pardo (pär'dō), Manuel. Peruvian statesman, and president (1872–76).....1834—1878.
Pardo-Bazán (-bä-thän'), Emilia. *Señora Quiroga.* Sp. novelist and critic.1851? ——.
Pardoe (pär'dō), Julia. English author.....1806—1862.
Paré (pä'rā'), Ambroise. *The Father of French surgery* .....1517—1590.
Paredes y Arrillaga (pä-rā'thās ē är'rēl-yä'gä; 195), Mariano. Mexican general, and president (1846).....1797—1849.
Pareja, de (dā pä-rā'l'hä; 189), Juan. Spanish painter.....1606—1670.
Parepa-Rosa (pä-rĕp'ä-rō'zä), Euphrosyne, born de Boyesen. *Mrs. Carl Rosa.* English operatic soprano.....1836—1874.
Paris (pä'rēs'), Alexis Paulin. French author.....1800—1881.
Paris, (Bruno Paulin) Gaston. *Son of A. P.* French philologist and critic..1839—1903.
Paris (păr'ĭs), John Ayrton. English physician and author.....1785—1856.
Paris, Matthew. English monk and historian.....ab. 1200—1259.
Paris, de (dĕ pä'rē'), Louis Philippe Albert d'Orléans, Count. French prince. Grandson of King Louis Philippe.....1838—1894.
Park (pärk), Edwards Amasa. American theologian and teacher.....1808—1900.
Park, Mungo. Scottish explorer in Africa.....1771—1806.
Park, Roswell. American physician and surgeon.....1852—1914.
Parke (pärk), John Grubb. American soldier.....1827—1900.
Parker (pär'kĕr), Alton Brooks. Am. jurist, and presidential candidate (1904).1852—1926.
Parker, Gilbert, Sir. Canadian novelist in England.....1862 ——.
Parker, Horatio William. American composer and professor of music.....1863—1919.
Parker, Hyde, Sir. British admiral.....1739—1807.
Parker, Joel. American jurist, and governor (New Jersey).....1795—1875.
Parker, Joseph. English Congregational clergyman and author.....1830—1902.
Parker, Louis N. British composer of music, and dramatist.....1852 ——.
Parker, Matthew. Archbishop of Canterbury. [*Bishops' Bible.*].....1504—1575.
Parker, Peter, Sir. British admiral.....1721—1811.
Parker, Theodore. American theologian and scholar.....1810—1860.
Parker, William, Sir. English admiral and statesman.....1781—1866.
Parkes (pärks), Harry Smith, Sir. English diplomatist (in China and Japan).1828—1885.
Parkes, Henry, Sir. Australian statesman.....1815—1896.
Parkhurst (pärk'hûrst), Charles Henry. Am. clergyman and reformer.....1842 ——.
Parkman (pärk'măn), Francis. American historian.....1823—1893.
Parley (pär'lĭ), Peter. Pseudonym of SAMUEL GRISWOLD GOODRICH.
Parmigiano, Il (ēl pär'mē-jä'nō). Real name (*Girolamo*) *Francesco Maria Mazzuoli.* Italian painter.....1504—1540.
Parnell (pär'nĕl), Charles Stewart. Irish political leader.....1846—1891.
Parnell, Thomas. British poet.....1679—1718.
Parny, de (dĕ pär'nē'), Évariste Désiré Desforges, Viscount. French poet..1753—1814.
Parr (pär), Samuel. English critic and scholar.....1747—1825.
Parr, Thomas. *Old Parr.* English centenarian.....1483?–1635.
Parrhasius (pă-rā'shĭ-ŭs). Greek painter.....fl. B. C. 400.
Parrish (păr'ĭsh), Joseph. American physician and medical writer.....1779—1840.
Parrott (păr'ŏt), Robert Parker. American inventor. [*Parrott guns.*].....1804—1877.
Parry (păr'ĭ), William Edward, Sir. English arctic navigator.....1790—1855.
Parsons (pär's'nz), Alfred. English landscape painter.....1847—1920.
Parsons, *or* **Persons,** Robert. Eng. Jesuit missionary and controversialist..1546—1610.
Parsons, Theophilus. Am. jurist. [*Commentaries on the Law of the U. S.*].1750—1813.
Parsons, Theophilus. *Son of preceding.* Am. jurist and writer. [*Contracts.*].1797—1882.
Parsons, Thomas William. American poet.....1819—1892.
Parsons, William Barclay. American civil engineer.....1859 ——.
Parton (pär'tŭn), James. American biographer.....1822—1891.
Parton, Sara Payson, born Willis. *Fanny Fern. Wife of Jas.* Am. author.1811—1872.
Partridge (pär'trĭj), John. English astrologer and almanac maker.....1644—1715.
Partridge, William Ordway. American sculptor.....1861 ——.
Pascal (păs'kăl; *F. pron.* pàs'kàl'), Blaise. Fr. philos. and math.....1623—1662.
Pasdeloup (pà'dē-lōō'), Jules Étienne. French musician.....1819—1887.
Paskevich (pàs-kā'vĭch), Ivan Feodorovich, Prince of Warsaw. Russ gen...1782—1856.
Pasquier (pà'kyā'), Étienne. French advocate and historian.....1529—1615.
Pasquier, de (dĕ pà'kyā'), Étienne Denis, Duke. French statesman.....1767—1862.
Passaglia (päs-säl'yä), Carlo. Italian theologian.....1812—1887.
Passavant (pà'sà'vän'), Johann David. German art historian.....1787—1861.
Passow (päs'ō), Franz Ludwig Karl Friedrich. German philologist.....1786—1833.

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Passy (pȧ′sē′), Frédéric. French economist. [*Universal Peace Union. Nobel peace prize, 1901.*]....1822—1912.
Passy, Paul Édouard. French phonetician, and founder of l'Association phonétique internationale....1859 ——.
Pasteur (pȧs′tûr′), Louis. French chemist. [*Pasteurization.*]....1822—1895.
Pater (pā′tẽr), Walter Horatio. English essayist and critic....1839—1894.
Paterson (pă′tẽr-sŭn), William. Founder of the Bank of England....1658—1719.
Patkul, von (fŏn pät′kōōl), Johann Reinhold. Livonian patriot....1660—1707.
Patmore (pă′tmōr), Coventry Kersey Dighton. English poet....1823—1896.
Paton (pā′t'n), Joseph Noel, Sir. Scottish painter....1821—1901.
Paton, Lewis Bayles. American theologian and historian....1864 ——.
Patrick (pă′trĭk), Saint. Apostle and patron saint of Ireland....373?- 463?
Pattee (pă-tē′), Fred Lewis. American poet and littérateur....1863 ——.
Patteson (pă′t'ē-sŭn), John Coleridge. Eng. miss. bishop in Melanesia....1827—1871.
Patti (pă′tē), Adelina. *Marchioness de Caux. Signora Nicolini. Baroness Cederström.* Operatic soprano, born in Madrid of Italian parentage....1843—1919.
Pattison (pă′t'I-sŭn), Dorothy Wyndlow. *Sister Dora.* English nurse....1832—1878.
Pattison, Mark. English author....1813—1884.
Patton (pă′t'n), Francis Landey. American educator. Pres. of Princeton..1843 ——.
Paul (pôl), Saint. *Saul.* Apostle to the Gentiles.... ? — 67?
Paul I. Petrovich. Emperor of Russia (1796–1801). Assassinated....1754—1801.
Paul III. Alessandro Farnese. Pope (1534–49)....1468—1549.
Paul IV. Giovanni Pietro Caraffa. Pope (1555–59)....1476—1559.
Paul V. Camillo Borghese. Pope (1605–21)....1552—1621.
Paul, Jean. Sobriquet of Jean Paul Friedrich Richter.
Paul, de, Vincent. See Vincent de Paul.
Paulding (pôl′dĭng), Hiram. *Son of John.* American rear admiral....1797—1878.
Paulding, James Kirke. American author and politician....1779—1860.
Paulding, John. One of the captors of Major André....1758—1818.
Pauli (pou′lē), Georg Reinhold. Ger. historian. [*History of England.*]....1823—1882.
Paul of the Cross, Saint. Real name *Paolo Francisco Danei.* Italian founder of the order of Passionists....1697—1775.
Paulsen (poul′zĕn), Friedrich. German Neo-Kantian philosopher....1846—1908.
Paulus (pou′lōōs), Heinrich Eberhard Gottlob. Ger. Prot. theologian....1761—1851.
Paulus (pô′lŭs), Lucius Æmilius. *Macedonicus.* Roman general....B. C. 229— 160.
Pauncefote (pônz′fōōt), Julian, first Baron Pauncefote of Preston. English statesman and diplomat....1828—1902.
Paur (pour), Emil. Austrian musical conductor in America....1855 ——.
Pausanias (pô-sā′nĭ-ăs). Greek traveler and topographer....fl. 2d c.
Pauthier (pō′tyā″), Jean Pierre Guillaume. French Sinologist....1801—1873.
Pauw, van (vän pou′), Cornelis. Dutch scholar and author....1739—1799.
Pauwels (pou′ĕls), Ferdinand. Belgian historical painter....1830—1904.
Pavlov (päv′lôf), Ivan Petrovich. Russian physician. [*Nobel prize, 1904.*]..1849—1916.
Paxton (păks′t'n), Joseph, Sir. English architect and horticulturist....1801—1865.
Payer, von (fŏn pī′ẽr), Julius. Austrian arctic explorer, and painter....1842—1915.
Payn (pān), James. English novelist....1830—1898.
Payne (pān), John Howard. American author. [*Home, Sweet Home.*]....1792—1852.
Payne, Sereno Elisha. American lawyer and politician....1843—1914.
Peabody (pē′bŏd-ĭ), Andrew Preston. American theologian and author....1811—1893.
Peabody, Elizabeth Palmer. American teacher and philanthropist....1804—1894.
Peabody, George. American banker in London and philanthropist....1795—1869.
Peacock (pē′kŏk), Thomas Love. English poet and novelist....1785—1866.
Peale (pēl), Charles Wilson. American portrait painter....1741—1827.
Peale, Rembrandt. *Son of Charles W.* American painter and author....1778—1860.
Pearce (pērs), Charles Sprague. American mural painter and artist....1851—1914.
Pearson (pēr′s'n), John. Bishop of Chester. English theologian....1613—1686.
Peary (pē′rĭ), Robert Edwin. American arctic explorer. [*Reached the North Pole April 6, 1909.*]....1856—1920.
Peck (pĕk), Annie Smith, Miss. American educator, lecturer, and mountain climber. [*Huascán.*].... ? ——.
Peck, John Mason. American Baptist divine and author....1789—1858.
Peckham (pĕk′ăm), Rufus Wheeler. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court....1838—1909.
Pecquet (pă′kā′), Jean. French physician and anatomist....1622—1674.
Pedro (pē′drō ; pā′drō) (de Alcántara) **I.** of Brazil, and **IV.** of Portugal....1798—1834.
Pedro (de Alcántara) **II.** *Son of preceding.* Last emperor of Brazil (1831–89). Deposed....1825—1891.
Peel (pēl), Robert, Sir. English cotton manufacturer....1750—1830.
Peel, Robert, Sir. *Son of preceding.* English statesman....1788—1850.
Peel, Robert, Sir. *Son of preceding Sir Robert.* English statesman....1822—1895.
Peele (pēl), George. English dramatist....1558?–1597?
Pelle (pĕl), John. English philologist and educator....1838—1910.
Peirce (pûrs), Benjamin. American mathematician....1809—1880.
Peirce, Charles Sanders. *Son of preceding.* American mathematician, logician, and physicist....1839—**1914.**
Pelagius (pē-lā′jĭ-ŭs). Founder of Pelagianism....fl. 400.
Pelham (pĕl′ăm), Henry, Sir. Eng. statesman. Prime minister (1743–54)..1695?–1754.
Pélissier (pā′lē′syā″), Aimable Jean Jacques, Duc de Malakoff. French marshal, and governor-general of Algeria....1794—1864.
Pellegrino da Bologna (pĕl′lā-grē′nō dä bō-lō′nyä). See Tibaldi, Pellegrino.
Pelletan (pĕl′tăn″), Charles Camille. *Son of Pierre C. E.* French politician and writer....1846—1915.
Pelletan, Pierre Clément Eugène. French politician and publicist....1813—1884.
Pelletier (pĕl′tyā″), Bertrand. French chemist....1761—1797.
Pelletier, Pierre Joseph. *Son of Bertrand.* French chemist. [*Quinine.*]..1788—1842.
Pellico (pĕl′lē-kō), Silvio. Italian writer and patriot....1789—1854.
Pellissier (pā′lē′syā″), Georges. French critic and man of letters....1852—1918.
Pelloux (pĕl′lōō″), Luigi. Italian general and statesman....1839 ——.
Pelopidas (pē-lŏp′I-dăs). Theban general....B. C. ? —364.
Pelouze (pē-lōōz″), Théophile Jules. French chemist....1807—1867.
Pemberton (pĕm′bẽr-tŭn), Max. English novelist....1863 ——.
Pendleton (pĕn′d'l-tŭn), Edmund. American statesman....1721—1803.
Penfield (pĕn′fēld), Edward. American artist....1866—1925.
Penn (pĕn), William. English Quaker. Founder of Pennsylvania....1644—1718.
Penna, Affonso Augusto Moreira. See Moreira Penna.
Pennant (pĕn′ănt), Thomas. English naturalist and antiquary....1726—1798.
Pennell (pĕn′ĕl), Elizabeth, born Robins. *Wife of Joseph.* Am. author....1855 ——.
Pennell, Joseph. American etcher and author....1860—1926.
Pepin (pĕp′ĭn). *The Short.* (*Fr.* **Pépin le Bref**, pā′păN′ lē brĕf′.) King of the Franks (752–768)....? — 768.
Pepper (pĕp′ẽr), William. American physician and educator....1843—1898.
Pepperell (pĕp′ẽr-ĕl), William, Sir. American general....1696—1759.
Pepusch (pā′pōōsh), Johann Christoph. *German composer*....1667—1752.
Pepys (pēps, pĕp′ĭs, *or* pĕps), Samuel. English diarist, and secretary to the admiralty. [*Diary.*]....1633—1703.
Perceval (pûr′sē-văl), Spencer. Prime minister of Eng. Assassinated....1762—1812.
Percier (pẽr′syā″), Charles. French architect....1764—1838.
Percival (pûr′sĭ-văl), James Gates. American poet and geologist....1795—1856.
Percy (pûr′sĭ), Henry, Sir. *Hotspur.* Slain at Shrewsbury....1364—1403.
Percy, Thomas. Eng. bishop. [*Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.*]....1729—1811.
Pereira (pē-rā′rȧ), Jonathan. English physician. [*Materia Medica.*]....1804—1853.
Pereire (pē-rār′), Jacob Émile (b. 1800-d. 1875) and Isaac (b. 1806-d. 1880). French financiers, brothers ; founders of the Crédit Mobilier.
Pérez (pā′rāth), Antonio. Spanish statesman....1539—1611.
Pérez Galdós (pā′rāth gäl-dōs′), Benito. Spanish novelist....1845—1920.
Pergolesi (pâr′gō-lā′zē), Giovanni Battista. Italian composer....1710—1736.
Pericles (pĕr′I-klēz). Athenian statesman....B. C. 495?- 429.
Perier (pā″ryā″), Casimir. French financier and statesman....1777—1832.
Perier, *or* **Casimir-Perier**. See Casimir-Perier.
Perkin (pûr′kĭn), William Henry, Sir. Eng. chemist. [*Aniline colors.*]....1838—1907.

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Perkins (pûr′kĭnz), Charles Callahan. American art critic and author....1823—1886.
Perkins, Elisha. American physician. [*Metallic tractors.*]....1741—1799.
Perkins, Jacob. American mechanician and inventor....1766—1849.
Perkins, Justin. American missionary in Persia....1805—1869.
Perosi (pă-rō′zē), Lorenzo, Father. Italian composer of church music....1872 ——.
Pérouse, La. See La Pérouse, de.
Perov (pyĕ-rôf′), Vasili Grigorevich. Russian painter....1833—1882.
Perraud (pĕ′rō′), Adolphe Louis Albert. Fr. R. C. cardinal and author....1828—1906.
Perrault (pĕ′rō′), Charles. French critic, and writer of Mother Goose stories.1628—1703.
Perrault, Claude. *Brother of Charles.* French architect....1613—1688.
Perrier (pĕ′ryā′), Jean Octave Edmond. French zoölogist....1844—1921.
Perrin (pĕ′răN″), Pierre. Reputed the first writer of French operas.... ? —1680.
Perrone (pẽr-rō′nā), Giovanni. Italian theologian....1794—1876.
Perronet (pĕ′rō′nĕ″), Jean Rodolphe. French civil engineer....1708—1794.
Perrot (pĕ′rō′), Georges. French archæologist....1832—1914.
Perry (pĕr′I), Bliss. American author and editor....1860 ——.
Perry, John. Irish physicist and engineer....1850—1920.
Perry, Matthew Calbraith. *Brother of Oliver Hazard.* Am. commodore...1794—1858.
Perry, Oliver Hazard. American commodore. [*Battle of Lake Erie.*]....1785—1819.
Persigny, de (dē pẽr′sē′nyē′), Jean Gilbert Victor Fialin, Duke. French minister of state....1808—1872.
Persius Flaccus (pûr′shĭ-ŭs flăk′ŭs), Aulus. Roman satirical poet.... 34— 62.
Perthes (pẽr′tăs), Friedrich Christoph. German publisher....1772—1843.
Perty (pẽr′tē), Joseph Anton Maximilian. German naturalist....1804—1884.
Perugini (pā′rōō-jē′nē), Charles Edward. Italian painter in England....1839—1918.
Perugino (pā′rōō-jē′nō). True name *Pietro Vannucci.* Italian painter....1446—1523?
Perugino. See Bartoli.
Peruzzi (pā-rōōt′sē), Baldassare. Italian architect....1481—1536?
Pesarese, Il (ēl pā′sä-rā′sā). See Cantarini, Simone.
Pescara (pās-kä′rä), Marquis of. See Avalos, d', Ferdinando.
Peschel (pĕ′shĕl), Oskar. German geographer, historian, and ethnologist...1826—1875.
Pestalozzi (pĕs′tä-lôt′sē), Johann Heinrich. Swiss reformer in education....1746—1827.
Petau (pē-tō′), Denis. (*Lat.* **Peta'vius.**) Fr. theolog. and chronologist....1583—1652.
Pe'ter I. Alekseyevich. *The Great.* Czar of Russia (1682–1725)....1672—1725.
Peter I. Karadjordjević (Karageorgevich). King of Servia (1903—)....1844—1921.
Peter the Hermit. Preacher of the first crusade.... ? —1115.
Peter Mar'tyr, *or* **Vermigli** (vẽr-mē′lyē), Pietro. Italian theologian....1500—1562.
Peterborough (pē′tẽr-bŭr′ō), Charles Mordaunt, Earl of. British general...1658—1735.
Petermann (pā′tẽr-män), August Heinrich. German geographer....1822—1878.
Petermann, Julius Heinrich. German Orientalist....1801—1876.
Peters (pā′tẽrs), Carl. German explorer and author. [*East Africa.*]....1856—1918.
Peters (pē′tẽrz), Charles Rollo. American painter....1862 ——.
Peters (pā′tẽrs), Christian August Friedrich. German astronomer....1806—1880.
Peters (pē′tẽrz), Christian Henry Frederick. Ger.-Am. astronomer....1813—1890.
Peters, *or* **Peter**, Hugh. English preacher and politician....1598—1660.
Peters, John Punnett. American clergyman and archæologist....1852—1921.
Peters (pā′tẽrs), Wilhelm Karl Hartwig. Ger. naturalist and traveler....1815—1883.
Petersen (pā′tẽr-sĕn), Niels Matthias. Danish philologist and historian....1791—1862.
Peterson (pē′tẽr-sŭn), Frederick. American neurologist and alienist....1859 ——.
Petigru (pĕt′I-grōō), James Louis. American lawyer....1789—1863.
Pétion (pā′syōN″), Alexandre. First president of the Republic of Hayti....1770—1818.
Pétion de Villeneuve (dē vē′lŭv′), Jérôme. French revolutionist....1753—1794.
Petit (pē-tē′), Jean Louis. French surgeon....1674—1750.
Petitot (pē-tē′tō′), Jean. Genevese enamel painter....1607—1691.
Petőfi (pĕ′tŭ-fē), Sándor. Hungarian patriot and lyric poet....1823—1849.
Petrarch (pē′trärk). (*Ital.* **Petrarca** (pā-trär′kä), Francesco.) Ital. poet..1304—1374.
Petrie (pē′trĭ), George. Irish archæologist....1789—1866.
Petrie, William Matthew Flinders, Sir. English Egyptologist....1853 ——.
Pettie (pĕt′I), John. Scottish painter....1839—1893.
Petty (pĕt′ĭ), William, Sir. English political economist....1623—1687.
Peucer (poi′tsẽr), Kaspar. German physician and mathematician....1525—1602.
Peuerbach, von (fŏn poi′ẽr-bäk), Georg. See Purbach, von, Georg.
Peutinger (poi′tĭng-ẽr), Konrad. German antiquarian author. [*Tabula Peutingeriana.*]....1465—1547.
Peyer (pī′ẽr), Johann Konrad. Swiss anatomist. [*Peyer's glands.*]....1653—1712.
Peyronnet, de (dē pā′rō′nĕ″), Charles Ignace, Count. French statesman....1778—1854.
Peytral (pā′trȧl′), Paul Louis. French radical politician....1842—1919.
Pfaff (pfäf), Christoph Matthäus. German Protestant theologian....1686—1760.
Pfeiffer (pfīf′ẽr), Ida, born Reyer. German traveler....1797—1858.
Phædrus (fē′drŭs). Latin fabulist....fl. first part of 1st cent. A. D.
Phelps (fĕlps), Austin. American clergyman and author....1820—1890.
Phelps, Elizabeth, born Stuart. *Wife of Austin.* American author. [*The Sunny Side.*]....1815—1852.
Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart. *Mrs. Herbert D. Ward. Daughter of Austin.* American author. [*The Gates Ajar.*]....1844—1911.
Phelps, John Wolcott. American soldier....1813—1885.
Phidias (fĭd′I-ăs). Famous Greek sculptor....B. C. 500?- 432?
Philadelphus (fĭl′ȧ-dĕl′fŭs). See Ptolemy II.
Philaret, *or* **Filaret** (fē′lȧ-rĕt′), Vasili Drozdov. Russian prelate....1782—1867.
Philidor (fē′lē′dôr′). See Danican, François André.
Philip (fĭl′ĭp). *King Philip. Metacomet. Pometacom.* Indian chief of New England. Sachem of Pokanoket. [*King Philip's War.*].... ? —1676.
Philip II. King of Macedon (B. C. 359–336)....B. C. 382— 336.
Philip II. *or* **Philip Augustus,** *Fr.* **Philippe** (fē′lēp′). King of France (1180–1223)....1165—1223.
Philip IV. *The Fair.* King of France (1285–1314)....1268—1314.
Philip VI., of Valois. King of France (1328–50)....1293—1350.
Philip II. *Son of Charles V. and husband of Mary I.* King of Spain (1556–98).1527—1598.
Philip IV. King of Spain (1621–65)....1605—1665.
Philip V. First of the House of Bourbon. King of Spain (1700–46)....1683—1746.
Philip Ne'ri, Saint. See Neri, de'.
Philip the Bold. Duke of Burgundy (1363–1404)....1342—1404.
Philip the Good. Duke of Burgundy (1419–1467)....1396—1467.
Philippe Égalité (fē′lēp′ ā′gȧ′lē′tā′). See Orléans, d', Louis Philippe Joseph.
Philippi (fē-lēp′ē), Felix. German dramatist....1851—1921.
Philippoteaux (fē′lēp′pō′tō′), Henri Emmanuel Félix. French battle and panorama painter....1815—1884.
Philippović (fĭ-lĭp′ō-vĭch), Joseph, Baron von Philippsberg. Aust. gen....1818—1889.
Philips (fĭl′ĭps), Ambrose. English poet and dramatist....1675?–1749.
Philips, Francis Charles. English novelist and dramatist....1849—1921.
Phillimore (fĭl′I-mōr ; 201), John George. English jurist....1808—1865.
Phillimore, Robert Joseph, Sir. *Brother of J. G.* English jurist....1810—1885.
Phillimore, Walter George **Frank,** Sir. English jurist....1845 ——.
Phillips (fĭl′ĭps), Adelaide. Am. operatic contralto, born in England....1833—1882.
Phillips, Edward. English writer and lexicographer....1630—1696?
Phillips, John. American merchant and philanthropist. Founder of Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire....1719—1795.
Phillips, John. English geologist....1800—1874.
Phillips, Samuel. *Nephew of J. Phillips of Exeter.* American statesman. Organized Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts....1751—1802.
Phillips, Stephen. English poet and dramatist....1868—1915.
Phillips, Wendell. American orator and reformer....1811—1884.
Phillips, William. English mineralogist and geologist....1775—1828.
Phillpotts (fĭl′pŏts), Eden. English-Indian novelist....1862 ——.
Philo Judæus (fī′lō jōō-dē′ŭs). Jewish Hellenistic philos....ab. 20 B. C.—ab. 54 A. D.
Philopœmen (fĭl′ō-pē′mĕn). Greek general and statesman....B. C. 252?- 183.
Phips, *or* **Phipps** (fĭps), William, Sir. First royal gov. of Massachusetts....1651—1695.
Phiz (fĭz). Pseudonym of Hablot Knight Browne.
Phocion (fō′shĭ-ŏn). Athenian statesman and general....B. C. 402— 317.

Born. Died.

Photius (fō′shĭ-ŭs). Patriarch of Constantinople. [*Greek schism.*]..... ....820?– 891?
Phryne (frī′nē). Celebrated Greek hetæra.....fl. B. C. 4th c.
Physick (fĭz′ĭk), Philip Syng. American physician and surgeon.....1768—1837.
Platt (plăt), John James. American poet.....1835—1917.
Piazzi (pyät′sē), Giuseppe. Italian astronomer.....1746—1826.
Picard (pē′kär′), Jean. French astronomer.....1620—1682.
Picard, Louis Benoit. French dramatist.....1769—1828.
Picard, Louis Joseph Ernest. French statesman.....1821—1877.
Piccinni, *or* **Piccini** (pēt-chē′nē), Niccolò. Neapolitan composer.....1728—1800.
Piccolomini (pēk′kō-lō′mē-nē), Alessandro. Italian prelate and philosopher.....1508—1578.
Piccolomini, Octavio. Austrian general, of Italian origin.....1599—1656.
Pichegru (pēsh′grü′), Charles. French general.....1761—1804.
Pichler (pĭk′lĕr), Aloys. German author.....1833—1874.
Pichler, von (fŏn pĭk′lĕr), Karoline, born von Greiner. German novelist...1769—1843.
Pickel (pĭk′ĕl), Konrad. See CELTES.
Pickens (pĭk′ĕnz), Andrew. American Revolutionary general.....1739—1817.
Pickering (pĭk′ĕr-ĭng), Edward Charles. American astronomer.....1846—1919.
Pickering, John. *Son of Timothy.* American philologist and jurist.....1777—1846.
Pickering, Timothy. American Revolutionary statesman.....1745—1829.
Pickering, William Henry. *Bro. of E. C.* American astronomer.....1858—1912.
Pico della Mirandola (pē′kō dĕl′lä mē-rän′dō-lä), Giovanni, Count. Italian humanist.....1463—1494.
Picot (pē′kō′), Georges. French jurist and historian.....1838—1909.
Picquart (pē′kär′), Marie Georges. French military officer (colonel, general) and minister of war. [*Dreyfus case.*].....1854—1914.
Pictet de la Rive (pēk′tĕ′), François Jules. Swiss naturalist.....1809—1872.
Pierce (pērs), Franklin. Fourteenth president of the U. S. (1853–57).....1804—1869.
Pierola, de (dā pyä-rō′lä), Nicolas. Peruvian general and statesman.....1839—1913.
Pierpont (pēr′pŏnt), John. American poet.....1785—1866.
Pierret (pyĕ′rĕ′), Paul. French Egyptologist.....1836 ——.
Pierron (pyĕ′rôN′), Pierre Alexis. French Hellenist.....1814—1878.
Pierson (pēr′sŭn), Abraham. Amer. divine. First pres. of Yale College....1641?–1707.
Pietro-Longo (pyĕ′trō-lôŋ′gō). See AERTSZEN, Pieter.
Pietro Santi (pyĕ′trō sän′tē). See BARTOLI.
Pigault-Lebrun (pē′gō′-lē-brŭN′), Charles Antoine Guillaume. Originally *Pigault de l'Épinoy* (dē lā′pē′nwä′). French novelist.....1753—1835.
Pignotti (pēn-yŏt′tē), Lorenzo. Italian poet and historian.....1739—1812.
Pike (pīk), Albert. American poet and miscellaneous writer.....1809—1891.
Pike, Zebulon Montgomery. American brigadier general and explorer.....1779—1813.
Pilâtre de Rozier (pē′lä′tr' dē rō′zyā′), Jean François. French aëronaut...1756—1785.
Pilling (pĭl′ĭng), James Constantine. American philologist.....1846—1895.
Pillsbury (pĭlz′bĕr-ĭ), Harry N. American chess player.....1872—1906
Pillsbury, Parker. American reformer.....1809—1898.
Piloty, von (fŏn pē-lō′tē), Karl. German historical painter.....1826—1886.
Pinchot (pĭn′shō), Gifford. Amer. forester and pol. gov. of Penn. (1923–)..1865 ——.
Pincianus (pĭn′shĭ-ä′nŭs). See NUÑEZ DE GUZMÁN, Fernando.
Pinckney (pĭŋk′nĭ), Charles. American statesman.....1758—1824.
Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth. Am. Revolutionary officer and statesman...1746—1825.
Pinckney, Thomas. *Brother of C. C.* Amer. general and diplomatist.....1750—1828.
Pindar (pĭn′dăr). Greek lyric poet.....B. C. 522— 448?
Pindar, Peter. Pseudonym of JOHN WOLCOT.
Pindemonte (pēn′dē-mōn′tā), Ippolito. Italian poet.....1753—1828.
Pinel (pē′nĕl′), Philippe. French physician for the insane.....1745—1826.
Pinelli (pē-nĕl′lē), Bartolommeo. Painter and etcher at Rome.....1781—1834.
Pinero (pĭ-nĕr′rō), Arthur Wing, Sir. English dramatist.....1855 ——.
Pingré (păN′grā′), Alexandre Gui. French astronomer.....1711—1796.
Pingree (pĭŋ′grē), Hazen S. Am. politician, and gov. of Michigan (1897–1900) 1840—1901.
Pinkerton (pĭŋ′kĕr-tŭn), John. Scottish antiquary and historian.....1758—1826.
Pinkney (pĭŋk′nĭ), William. American lawyer, orator, and diplomatist....1764—1822.
Pinto (pēn′tō), Fernão Mendes. Portuguese author of travels.....1509?–1583.
Pinturicchio (pēn′tōō-rēk′kyō), Bernardino di Betti. Italian painter.....1454—1513.
Pinzón (pēn-thōn′; 268), Martín Alonso. Spanish navigator with Columbus.1440?–1493.
Pinzón, Vicente Yáñez. *Brother of Martín Alonso.* Spanish navigator with Columbus. Discovered Brazil and Yucatan.....1460?–1524?
Piombo, del (dĕl pyōm′bō), Sebastiano. Properly *Luciani.* It. painter.....1485—1547.
Piozzi (pĭ-ŏz′ĭ; *Ital.* pē-ŏt′sē), Mrs. Maiden name *Hester Lynch Salusbury.* *Mrs. Thrale.* English author. Friend of Dr. Johnson.....1741—1821.
Piranesi (pē′rä-nā′zē), Giambattista. Italian engraver.....1720—1778.
Piron (pē′rôN′), Alexis. French dramatist and poet.....1689—1773.
Pisano (pē-zä′nō), Giovanni. *Son of Niccola.* Italian sculptor.....ab. 1220?–1278.
Pisano, Niccola. Italian sculptor.....ab. 1220?–1278.
Pisano, Vittore. *Pisanello.* Italian painter and medalist.....ab. 1380—1451.
Pisemski (pē′sĕm-skĭ), Aleksyey Feofilaktovich. Russian novelist.....1820—1881.
Pisistratus (pĭ-sĭs′trə-tŭs). Athenian ruler or tyrant.....B. C. 605— 527.
Pissarro (pē′sä′rō′), Camille. French painter.....1831—1903.
Pitcairn (pĭt′kârn), John, Major. Eng. officer killed at Bunker Hill.....1740?–1775.
Pithou (pē′tōō′), Pierre. French jurist and author.....1539—1596.
Pitman (pĭt′măn), Benn. Eng. phonog. and educationist in America.....1822—1910.
Pitman, Isaac, Sir. *Bro. of Benn.* English inventor of phonography.....1813—1897.
Pitra (pē′trä′), Jean Baptiste. French cardinal and monk.....1812—1889.
Pitt (pĭt), William, first Earl of Chatham. *The Great Commoner.* Eng. statesman.1708—1778.
Pitt (pĭt), William. *Son of preceding.* English statesman and orator.....1759—1806.
Pius (pī′ŭs), *Ital.* **Pio** (pē′ō), **I.** Saint. Pope (140? –155?)..... ..... 90?– 157?
Pius II. Æneo Sylvio Piccolomini. Pope (1458–64).....1405—1464.
Pius IV. Giovanni Angelo Medici. Pope (1559–65).....1499—1565.
Pius V., Saint. Michele Ghislieri. Pope (1566–72).....1504—1572.
Pius VI. Giovanni Angelo Braschi. Pope (1775–99).....1717—1799.
Pius VII. Gregorio Barnaba Luigi Chiaramonti. Pope (1800–23).....1742—1823.
Pius IX. Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti. Pope (1846–78).....1792—1878.
Pius X. Giuseppe Sarto. Pope (1903–14).....1835—1914.
Pizarro (pĭ-zär′rō; *Span.* pē-thär′rō), Francisco. Conqueror of Peru. 1471 *or* 5—1541.
Planché (plăN′shā′), James Robinson. English dramatist and antiquary.....1796—1880.
Planck (plängk), Gottlieb Jakob. German theologian.....1751—1833.
Plançon (plăN′sôN′), Pol Henri. French operatic basso.....1854—1914.
Plantagenet (plăn-tăj′ĕ-nĕt). A dynasty of English kings founded by Henry II. (1154), and ending with Richard III. (1485).
Plato (plā′tō). Greek philosopher.....B. C. 427— 347.
Platov (plä′tôf), Matvyey Ivanovich, Count. Hetman of the Cossacks.....1751—1818.
Platt (plăt), Orville Hitchcock. American senator from Connecticut.....1827—1905.
Platt, Thomas Collier. American politician, and senator from New York....1833—1910.
Plautus (plô′tŭs), Titus Maccius. Roman dramatist.....B. C. 254?– 184.
Playfair (plā′fâr), John. Scottish mathematician and physicist.....1748—1819.
Playfair, Lyon, first Baron. English chemist.....1818—1898.
Playfair, William Smoult. Scottish physician and author.....1835—1903.
Pleasonton (plĕz′ŭn-tŭn), Alfred. American major general.....1824—1897.
Pleasonton, Augustus James. American soldier.....1808—1894.
Plehve, de (dē plā′vĕ), Venceslas. In Russ., *Vyacheslav Konstantinovich Pleve.* Russian statesman. Assassinated.....1846—1904.
Pleshcheev (plĕsh-chā′yĕf), Aleksyey Nicolaevich. Russian poet.....1825—1893.
Pleyel (plī′ĕl), Ignaz. German musical composer.....1757—1831.
Plimsoll (plĭm′sŏl), Samuel. *The Sailors' Friend.* English reformer. [*Plimsoll's mark.*].....1824—1898.
Pliny (plĭn′ĭ). *Caius Plinius Secundus. The Elder.* Roman naturalist and author. [*Historia Naturalis.*].....23— 79.
Pliny. *Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus. The Younger. Nephew of preceding.* Roman author and orator. [*Epistulæ.*].....62?– 114?
Plotinus (plō-tī′nŭs). An Egyptian Neoplatonic philosopher.....205?– 270?
Plowden (plou′dĕn), Edmund. English judge and law writer.....1518—1585.

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Plücker (plük′ĕr), Julius. German mathematician and physicist.....1801—1868.
Plumier (plü′myā′), Charles. French botanist.....1646—1706.
Plumptre (plŭm′trē), Edward Hayes. English dean and exegete.....1821—1891.
Plutarch (plōō′tärk; 243). Greek biographer and moralist.....46?– 120?
Pobyedonostsev (pä-byĕ′dä-nôs′tsĕf), Konstantin Petrovich. Russian public administrator. Procurator of the Holy Synod.....1827—1907.
Pocahontas (pō′kə-hŏn′tăs). Daughter of Powhatan. Married John Rolfe.1595?–1617.
Poccetti (pōt-chĕt′tē). Called *Bernardino Barbatelli.* Italian painter.....1542?–1612.
Pococke (pō′kŏk), Edward. English Arabic and Hebrew scholar.....1604—1691.
Podebrad (pō′dyĕ-brät), Jirí (George) of. King of Bohemia (1458–71).....1420—1471.
Poe (pō), Edgar Allan. American poet and story-writer.....1809—1849.
Poel, William. See POLE, William.
Poerio (pō-ā′rĕ-ō), Carlo, Baron. Neapolitan statesman.....1803—1867.
Poggendorff (pŏg′ĕn-dorf), Johann Christian. Ger. natural philosopher....1796—1877.
Poggio Bracciolini (pŏd′jō brät′chō-lē′nē), Gian Francesco. Italian philologist, scholar, and historian. [*Facetiæ.*].....1380—1459.
Poincaré (pwăN′kä′rā′), Jules Henri. French mathematician.....1854—1912.
Poincaré, Raymond. French statesman. President (1913–20).....1860 ——.
Poinsett (poin′sĕt), Joel Roberts. American diplomatist.....1779—1851.
Poiré (pwä′rā′), Emmanuel. Pseud. *Caran d'Ache* (from Russ. *karandash* pencil). Russian caricaturist in France.....1858—1909.
Poirson (pwär′sôN′), Auguste Simon Jean Chrysostome. French historian..1795—1871.
Poisson (pwä′sôN′), Siméon Denis. French mathematician.....1781—1840.
Poitevin (pwät′văN′), Prosper. French writer and lexicographer.....1810—1884.
Poland (pō′lănd), William Carey. American art educator.....1846 ——.
Pole (pōl; pōōl), Reginald. Eng. cardinal, and archbp. of Canterbury.....1500—1558.
Pole, William. English civil engineer, musician, and writer on whist.....1814—1900.
Pole, William. *William Poel. Son of preceding.* English actor.....1852 ——.
Polevoy (pä′lyĕ-voi′), Nikolay Aleksyeevich. Russian author.....1796—1846.
Polignac, de (dē pō′lēn′yăk′), Jules Auguste Armand Marie, Prince. French minister of Charles X.....1780—1847.
Polignac, de, Melchior. French cardinal and diplomatist.....1661—1742.
Politian (pō-lĭsh′ĭ-ăn), Angelus, *or* **Poliziano** (pō′lēt-syä′nō), Angelo. Italian classical scholar and poet. [*Orfeo.*].....1454—1494.
Polk (pōk), James Knox. 11th president of the United States (1845–49).....1795—1849.
Polk, Leonidas. Am. Prot. Epis. bishop and Confederate general.....1806—1864.
Polko (pōl′kō), Elise, born Vogel. German author.....1823—1899.
Pöllnitz, von (fŏn pûl′nĭts), Karl Ludwig, Baron. German memoirist.....1692—1775.
Pollock (pŏl′ŭk), Frederick, Sir. English writer on jurisprudence.....1845 ——.
Pollock, George, Sir. British field marshal.....1786—1872.
Pollock, Walter Herries. English author and editor.....1850 ——.
Pollok (pŏl′ŭk), Robert. Scottish poet. [*The Course of Time.*].....1798—1827.
Polo (pō′lō), Marco. Venetian traveler in China.....1254—1323.
Polybius (pō-lĭb′ĭ-ŭs). Greek historian.....B. C. 205— 123.
Polycarp (pŏl′ĭ-kärp), Saint. Bishop of Smyrna and martyr..... 69?– 155.
Polycletus (pŏl′ĭ-klē′tŭs). Greek sculptor. [*Doryphorus.*].....fl. 430 B. C.
Polycrates (pō-lĭk′rə-tēz). Tyrant of Samos. Lived in first half of 6th cent. B.C.
Polygnotus (pŏl′ĭg-nō′tŭs). *The Homer of painting.* Greek painter.....fl. 465 B. C.
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Pomeranus (pōm′ĕr-ā′nŭs; pō′mĕ-rā′nŏōs). See BUGENHAGEN, Johann.
Pompadour, de (dē pôN′pä′dōōr′), Jeanne Antoinette Poisson le Normant d'Étioles, Marquise. Mistress of Louis XV.....1721—1764.
Pompei (pōm-pā′ē), Girolamo. Italian Hellenist and translator.....1731—1788.
Pompey (pŏm′pĭ). *Cneius Pompeius Magnus. The Great.* Roman general. B.C. 106— 48.
Pomyalovski (pōm′yä-lôf′skĭ), Nikolay Gerasimovich. Russian novelist....1835—1863.
Ponce, de (dā pōn′thā), Pedro. Sp. Benedictine. First teacher of deaf-mutes.1520—1584.
Ponce de León (pōn′thā dā lā-ōn′; *Anglicized* pŏns dē lē′ŭn), Juan. Spanish discoverer of Florida.....1460?–1521.
Ponce de León, Luis. See LEÓN, DE.
Poncelet (pôNs/lĕ′), Jean Victor. French mathematician and engineer.....1788—1867.
Pond (pŏnd), Enoch. American theologian and author.....1791—1882.
Pond, John. English astronomer royal.....1767—1836.
Poniatowski (pō′nyä-tôf′skē; -tôs′kē), Józef Anton. *Nephew of Stanislas Augustus.* Polish prince, and marshal of France.....1762—1813.
Poniatowski, Stanislas Augustus. See STANISLAS AUGUSTUS.
Pons (pôNs), Jean Louis. *Le Chasseur de comètes.* French astronomer.....1761—1831.
Ponsard (pôN′sär′), François. French dramatic poet.....1814—1867.
Ponson du Terrail, de (dē pôN′sôN′ dü tĕ′rä′y'), Pierre Alexis, Viscount. French novelist.....1829—1871.
Pontano (pŏn-tä′nō), Giovanni, called Gioviano. Ital. statesman, hist., and poet 1426—1503.
Pontchartrain, de (dē pôN′shär′trăN′), Louis Phélypeaux, Count. French minister of state.....1643—1727.
Ponte, da (dä pōn′tä), Giovanni. Ital. architect. [*Bridge of the Rialto.*]...1512—1597.
Pontiac (pŏn′tĭ-ăk). Chief of the Ottawa Indians.....1720?–1769.
Ponticus (pŏn′tĭ-kŭs). See AQUILA.
Pontmartin, de (dē pôN′mär′tăN′), Armand Augustin Joseph Marie. French critic and writer.....1811—1890.
Pontoppidan (pŏn-tôp′ĭ-thän), Erik. Danish historian and antiquary.....1698—1764.
Pontormo, da (dä pōn-tôr′mō). *Jacopo Carrucci.* Florentine painter.....1494—1557.
Poole (pōōl), John. English dramatist and miscellaneous writer.....1786?–1872.
Poole, Paul Falconer. English historical painter.....1807—1879.
Poole, Reginald Stuart. English numismatist and Egyptologist.....1832—1895.
Poole, William Frederick. American librarian. [*Poole's Index.*].....1821—1894.
Poore (pōōr), Benjamin Perley. American journalist and author.....1820—1887.
Pope (pōp), Alexander. English poet.....1688—1744.
Pope, John. American major general.....1822—1892.
Popham (pŏp′ăm), John, Sir. English chief justice.....1531?–1607.
Poppæa Sabina (pō-pē′ə sə-bī′nə). A wife of the Roman emperor Nero.... ? — 65.
Pöppig (pûp′ĭg), Eduard Friedrich. German traveler and naturalist.....1798—1868.
Porcupine (pôr′kŭ-pīn), Peter. Pseudonym of WILLIAM COBBETT.
Pordenone, da (dä pôr′dā-nō′nā), Giovanni Antonio (de Sacchis). Sometimes wrongly called *Licinio.* Assumed the name *Regillo.* Italian painter....1483—1539.
Porphyry (pôr′fĭ-rĭ). Syrian Neoplatonist philosopher in Alexandria..... 233— 304?
Porpora (pôr′pō-rä), Niccolò. Italian composer.....1686—1766.
Porson (pôr′s'n), Richard. English Greek scholar and critic.....1759—1808.
Porta, della (dĕl′lä pôr′tä), Giacomo. Italian architect and sculptor.....1540?–1604.
Porta, della, Giambattista. Italian physicist. [*Camera obscura.*].....1543—1615.
Portaels (pôr-täls′), Jean François. Belgian hist. and portrait painter.....1818—1895.
Portal (pôr′tăl′), Antoine, Baron. French anatomist and physician.....1742—1832.
Portalis (pôr′tä′lēs′), Jean Étienne Marie. French jurist and statesman....1745—1807.
Portalis, Joseph Marie, Count. *Son of J. É. M.* French statesman.....1778—1858.
Porter (pôr′tĕr), David. American commodore.....1780—1843.
Porter, David Dixon. *Son of David.* American admiral.....1813—1891.
Porter, Fitz-John. *Nephew of David.* American general.....1822—1901.
Porter, Horace. American soldier, speaker, writer, and diplomatist.....1837—1921.
Porter, Jane. Eng. novelist. [*Thaddeus of Warsaw. The Scottish Chiefs.*].1776—1850.
Porter, Noah. Am. philos. and educator. President of Yale College.....1811—1892.
Porter, Sydney. *O. Henry.* American story-writer.....1867—1910.
Porter, Thomas Conrad. American botanist.....1822—1901.
Porus (pō′rŭs). A prince of India, conquered by Alexander the Great..B. C. ? — 321?
Posadowsky-Wehner, von (fŏn pō′zä-dôf′skĭ-vā′nĕr), Arthur, Count. German statesman.....1845—1914.
Posidonius (pŏs′ĭ-dō′nĭ-ŭs). Greek Stoic philosopher.....B. C. 130?– 50?
Post (pōst), George Edward. Am. clergyman, physician, and Orientalist....1838—1909.
Postel (pŏs′tĕl′), Guillaume. French Orientalist and visionary.....1510—1581.
Potapenko (pō-tä′pĕn-kō), Ignati Nikolaevich. Russian novelist.....1856—1909.
Potemkin (pō-tĕm′kĭn; *Russ. pron.* pä-tyôm′kĭn), Grigori Aleksandrovich, Prince. Russian field marshal, and favorite of Catherine II.....1739—1791.

Potocki (pō-tŏts′kē), Stanislaw Kostka, Count. Polish statesman.....1752—1821.
Pott (pŏt), August Friedrich. German philologist, esp. etymologist.....1802—1887.
Pott, Percivall. English surgical writer.....1714—1788.
Potter (pŏt′ẽr), Alonzo. American Protestant Episcopal bishop.....1800—1865.
Potter, Cipriani. English composer and pianist.....1792—1871.
Potter, Cora, born Urquhart. *Mrs James Brown Potter.* American actress ? —.
Potter, Hazard Arnold. American physician and surgeon.....1810—1869.
Potter, Henry Codman. *Son of Alonzo.* American P. E. bishop.....1835—1908.
Potter, Horatio. *Brother of Alonzo.* American P. E. bishop.....1802—1887.
Potter, Paul. Dutch painter of cattle and landscapes.....1625—1654.
Potter, Paul M. English dramatist in America.....1853—1921.
Potter, de (dē pō′tär′), Louis Joseph Antoine. Belgian revolutionist.....1786—1859.
Pouchet (pōō′shĕ′), Félix Archimede. French naturalist and physiologist...1800—1872.
Pougin (pōō′zhăN′), (François Auguste) Arthur. Fr. music and art critic....1834 —.
Pouillet (pōō′yĕ′), Claude Servais Mathias. French physicist.....1791—1868.
Poujoulat (pōō′zhōō′lä′), Jean Joseph François. French historian.....1800—1880.
Poulsson (pōl′sŭn), Anne Emilie. American kindergartner and poet.....1853 —.
Poulton (poul′tŭn), Edward Bagnall. English zoölogist.....1856 —.
Pounds (poundz), John. English philanthropist. Founder of ragged schools.1766—1839.
Pourtales, de (dē pōōr′tä′lĕs′), Louis François. Swiss nat. in America.....1824—1880.
Poussin (pōō′săN′), Gaspard. Italian painter.....1613—1675.
Poussin, Nicolas. French historical painter.....1594—1665.
Powderly (pou′dẽr-lĭ), Terence Vincent. Am. labor organizer and lawyer..1849—1924.
Powell (pō′ĕl), Baden. English philosopher and geometrician.....1796—1860.
Powell, F. York. English historian and editor.....1850—1904.
Powell (pou′ĕl), John Wesley. American geologist and ethnologist.....1834—1902.
Powell, Maud. *Mrs. H. G. Turner.* American violinist.....1868—1920.
Power (pou′ẽr), Tyrone. Irish comedian and writer.....1797—1841.
Powers (pou′ẽrz), Hiram. American sculptor. [*Greek Slave.*].....1805—1873.
Powhatan (pou′hə-tăn′). Indian sachem in Virginia.....1550?-1618.
Pownall (pou′năl), Thomas. Eng. antiquary and colonial governor.....1722—1805.
Poyn'ings, Edward, Sir. Author of "Poynings' Law" in Ireland.....1459—1521.
Poynter (poin′tẽr), Edward John, Sir. Eng. hist. and decor. painter.....1836—1919.
Pozzi (pō′zē′), Jean Samuel. French surgeon and gynecologist.....1849—1918.
Pozzo di Borgo (pō′tsō dē bôr′gō), Carlo Andrea, Count. Russian diplomatist, born in Corsica.....1764—1842.
Pradier (prä′dyā′), James. French sculptor.....1792—1852.
Pradilla (prä-dēl′yä), Francisco. Spanish painter.....1847—1921.
Prado (prä′thō ; 146), Mariano Ignacio. President of Peru.....1826—1901.
Pradt, de (dē prät′), Dominique Dufour, Abbé. French diplomatist and political writer.....1759—1837.
Praed (prād), Campbell Mackworth, Mrs. Maiden name *Rosa Caroline Murray Prior.* Australian novelist.....1851 —.
Praed, Winthrop Mackworth. English lawyer and poet.....1802—1839.
Pram (präm), Christen Henriksen. Danish poet. [*Stärkodder.*].....1756—1821.
Prang (prăng), Louis. German engraver and lithographer in America.....1823—1909.
Prasilin, de (dē prä′lăN′), César Gabriel, Comte de Choiseul, Duke French statesman.....1712—1785.
Prati (prä′tē), Giovanni. Italian lyric poet.....1815—1884.
Pratt (prăt), Charles. American philanthropist. [*Pratt Institute.*].....1830—1891.
Pratt, Enoch. American philanthropist.....1808—1896.
Pratt, Silas Gamaliel. American composer of music.....1846—1916.
Pratt, Waldo Selden. American musician and composer.....1857 —.
Praxiteles (prăk-sĭt′ĕ-lēz). Greek sculptor. [*Cnidian Venus.*].....fl. 340 B. C.
Preble (prĕb′l), Edward. American commodore.....1761—1807.
Preble, George Henry. American naval officer.....1816—1885.
Prell (prĕl), Hermann. German historical painter.....1854—1922.
Preller (prĕl′ẽr), Friedrich. German landscape painter.....1804—1878.
Preller, Friedrich. *Son of preceding.* German landscape painter.....1838—1901.
Prentice (prĕn′tĭs), George Denison. American journalist and poet.....1802—1870.
Prentiss (-tĭs), Seargent Smith. American lawyer and orator.....1808—1850.
Prescott (prĕs′kŭt), William, Colonel. American Revolutionary officer....1726—1795.
Prescott, William Hickling. *Grandson of Wm.* American historian.....1796—1859.
Pressensé, de (dē prĕ′säN′sā′), Edmond Déhault. French Protestant theologian and author.....1824—1891.
Pressensé, de, Francis. *Son of preceding.* French diplomat and author...1853—1914.
Preston (prĕs′tŭn), Erasmus Darwin. American astronomer, geodesist, and physicist.....1851—1906.
Preston, Harriet Waters. American miscellaneous author.....1843—1911.
Prestwich (prĕst′wĭch), Joseph, Sir. English geologist.....1812—1896.
Preti (prä′tē), Mattia. *Il Calabrese.* Italian painter.....1613—1699.
Pretorius (prä-tō′rē-ōōs), Marthinus Wessels. President of South African Republic and Orange Free State.....1818?-1901.
Preuss (prois), Johann David Erdmann. German historian.....1785—1868.
Prevost (prĕ-vō′; prĕv′ō), George, Sir. Eng. gen. and gov.-gen. of Canada.1767—1816.
Prévost (prā′vō′), Louis Constant. French geologist.....1787—1856.
Prévost, Marcel. French novelist and story-writer.....1862 —.
Prévost, Pierre. Swiss natural philosopher.....1751—1839.
Prévost d'Exiles (dĕg′zēl′), Antoine François. *Abbé Prévost.* French author. [*Manon Lescaut.*].....1697—1763.
Prévost-Paradol (prā′vō′-pä′rä′dōl′), Lucien Anatole. French orator, journalist, and diplomatist.....1829—1870.
Price (prīs), Bonamy. English economist.....1807—1888.
Price, Bruce. American architect.....1845—1903.
Price, Richard. British divine and writer on finance.....1723—1791.
Price, Sterling. American Confederate general.....1809—1867.
Prichard (prĭch′ärd), James Cowles. Eng. ethnologist and physiologist.....1786—1848.
Prideaux (prē′dō ; prĭd′ō), Humphrey. Eng. divine and historian.....1648—1724.
Prideaux, William Francis, Col. English writer, esp. on numismatics and archæology.....1840—1914.
Priessnitz (prēs′nĭts), Vincenz. German originator of the water cure.....1799—1851.
Priestley (prēst′lĭ), Joseph. English clergyman, chemist, physicist, and author. [*Oxygen.*].....1733—1804.
Priestley, William Overend, Sir. English obstetrician.....1829—1900.
Prim (prēm), Juan, Count of Reus, and Marquis de los Castillejos. Spanish general and statesman.....1814—1870.
Primaticcio (prē′mä-tēt′chō), Francesco. Italian painter.....1504—1570.
Prime (prīm), Samuel Irenæus. *Brother of W. C.* American divine and editor. [*New York Observer.*].....1812—1885.
Prime, William Cowper. American journalist. [*N. Y. Jnl. of Commerce.*].1825—1905.
Prince (prĭnc), John Dyneley. American Semitic scholar.....1868 —.
Prince, Thomas. American divine and historian.....1687—1758.
Pringle (prĭng′g'l), Thomas. Scottish poet.....1789—1834.
Pringsheim (prĭŋks′hīm), Nathanael. German botanist.....1823—1894.
Prinsep (prĭn′sĕp), Valentine Cameron. Anglo-Indian painter in England..1838—1904.
Prior (prī′ẽr), Matthew. English poet and diplomatist.....1664—1721.
Prior, Rosa Caroline Murray. See PRAED, Campbell Mackworth, Mrs.
Priscian (prĭsh′ĭ-ăn). Roman grammarian.....fl. 500?
Pritchett (prĭch′ĕt), Henry Smith. American astronomer and educator.....1857 —.
Privat-Deschanel (prē′vä′-dā′shä′nĕl′), Augustine. Fr. physician and math.1821—1883.
Procaccini (prō′kät-chē′nē), Giulio Cesare. Bolognese painter.....1548—1626.
Procida, da (dä prō′chē-dä), Giovanni. Sicilian conspirator.....1210?-1298?
Proclus (prō′klŭs). Greek Neoplatonic philosopher.....411?- 485.
Procop (prō′kŏp), Andrew. *The Great.* Leader of the Hussites.....1380?-1434.
Procopius (prō-kō′pĭ-ŭs). Byzantine historian.....490?- 562?
Procter (prŏk′tẽr), Adelaide Anne. *Daughter of B. W.* English poetess....1825—1864.
Procter, Bryan Waller. *Barry Cornwall.* English poet.....1787—1874.
Proctor (prŏk′tẽr), Redfield. American politician and senator.....1831—1908.
Proctor, Richard Anthony. English astronomer.....1837—1888.

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Prony, de (dē prō′nē′), Gaspard Clair François Marie Riche, Baron. French engineer and mathematician.....1755—1839.
Propertius (prō-pûr′shĭ-ŭs), Sextus. Roman poet.....B. C. 50?- 15?
Protagoras (prō-tăg′ō-răs). Greek philosopher and sophist.....B. C. 481?- 411.
Prothero (prō′thĕr-ō), George Walter. English historian and editor.....1848—1922.
Prothero, Rowland Edmund, first Baron Ernle. Eng. writer and editor.1852 —.
Protogenes (prō-tŏj′ĕ-nēz). Painter of Rhodes.....fl. B. C. 330-300.
Proudhon (prōō′dōN′), Jean Baptiste Victor. French jurist.....1758—1838.
Proudhon, Pierre Joseph. French socialist and author.....1809—1865.
Prout (prout), Father. Pseudonym of FRANCIS SYLVESTER MAHONY.
Prout, Samuel. English painter in water colors.....1783—1852.
Prudden (prŭd′ĕn), Theophil Mitchell. American physician and author.....1849 —1924.
Prud'hon (prü′dōN′), Pierre Paul. *The French Correggio.* Fr. painter.....1758—1823.
Prynne (prĭn), William. English Puritan political writer.....1600—1669.
Przhevalski (pr̆zhĕ-väl′y'skĕ), Nikolay (Mikhaylovich ?). Russian officer, explorer in Asia, and author.....1839—1888.
Ptolemy (tŏl′ẽ-mĭ) **I.** *Soter* (savior). King of Egypt, and founder of the Greco-Egyptian dynasty (B. C. 323-283).....B. C. 367?- 283.
Ptolemy II. *Philadelphus. Son of Pt. I.* King of Egypt (B. C. 283-247).B. C. 309?- 247.
Ptolemy. *Claudius Ptolemæus.* Greco-Egyptian astronomer, geographer, and geometer at Alexandria. [*Ptolemaic system.*].....fl. 2d c.
Puccini (pōō-chē′nē), Giacomo. Italian composer of music. [*La Bohème.*]1858—1924
Pückler-Muskau, von (fŏn pük′lẽr-mōōs′kou), Hermann Ludwig Heinrich, Prince. German traveler and author of books of travel.....1785—1871.
Puget (pü′zhĕ′), Pierre. French sculptor.....1622—1694.
Pughe (pū), William Owen. Welsh philologist and antiquary.....1759—1835.
Pugin (pū′jĭn), Augustus Welby Northmore. English architect.....1812—1852.
Pulaski (pū-läs′kĭ; -kī), Casimir, Count. *Pol.* **Kazimierz Pulawski** (pōō-läs′kē). Polish patriot; served in America. Killed at Savannah.....1748—1779.
Pulci (pōōl′chē), Luigi. Florentine poet. [*Morgante Maggiore.*].....1432—1484.
Pulgar, del (dĕl pōōl-gär′), Hernando Pérez. Spanish historian.....1436?-1499?
Pulitzer (pū′lĭt-sẽr), Joseph. Hungarian journalist in America.....1847—1911.
Pullman (pōōl′măn), George Mortimer. Am. inventor. [*Pullman cars.*]...1831—1897.
Pulszky (pōōl′skē), Ferencz. Hungarian patriot and author.....1814—1897.
Pulteney (pŭlt′nĭ ; pōlt′nĭ), William, Earl of Bath. Eng. statesman.....1684—1764.
Pumpelly (pŭm-pĕl′ĭ), Raphael. American geologist.....1837—1923.
Pupin (pū-pēn′), Michael Idvorsky. Servian physicist in America.....1858 —.
Purbach (fŏn pōōr′bäk), *or* **Peuerbach, von** (fŏn poi′ẽr-bäk), Georg. German astronomer.....1423—1461.
Purcell (pûr′sĕl), Henry. English musical composer.....1658?-1695.
Purchas (pûr′chăs), Samuel. English compiler of travels.....1575?-1626.
Purver (pûr′vẽr), Anthony. English scholar and Biblical translator.....1702—1777.
Purves (pûr′vĕs), George Tybout. Am. Presb. clergyman and author.....1852—1901.
Pusey (pū′zĭ), Edward Bouverie. English clergyman. [*Puseyism.*].....1800—1882.
Pushkin (pōōsh′kĭn), Aleksandr Sergyeevich. Russian poet.....1799—1837.
Putlitz, von und zu (fŏn ōōnt tsōō pōōt′lĭts), Gustav Heinrich Gans. Called *Gans zu Putlitz* (gäns tsōō pōōt′lĭts). German poet.....1821—1890.
Putnam (pŭt′năm), Frederic Ward. Am. archæologist and ethnologist.....1839—1915.
Putnam, George Haven. American publisher and author.....1844 —.
Putnam, George Palmer. American publisher.....1814—1872.
Putnam, Herbert. American librarian.....1861 —.
Putnam, Israel. American Revolutionary general.....1718—1790.
Putnam, Rufus. *Cousin of I.* Amer. gen., and pioneer settler of Ohio.....1738—1824.
Puttkamer, von (fŏn pōōt′kä-mẽr), Robert Viktor. German statesman.....1828—1900.
Puvis de Chavannes (pü′vē′ dē shä′vän′), Pierre Cécile. French historical and decorative painter.....1824—1898.
Pyat (pyá), Félix. French political agitator and dramatist.....1810—1889.
Pye (pī), John. English engraver. Father of the modern school.....1782—1874.
Pyle (pīl), Howard. American artist and author.....1853—1911.
Pym (pĭm), John. English patriot and orator.....1584—1643.
Pynchon (pĭn′chŭn), William. English theologian. One of the founders of Springfield, Mass.....1590—1662.
Pyne (pīn), James Kendrick. English organist and composer.....1852 —.
Pyrrho (pĭr′ō). Greek philosopher and skeptic.....B. C. 365?- 275?
Pyrrhus (pĭr′ŭs). King of Epirus (B. C. 300-272).....B. C. 318?- 272.
Pythagoras (pĭ-thăg′ō-răs). Greek philosopher.....B. C. 582—aft. 507.

Q

Quackenbos (kwăk′ĕn-bŏs), George Payn. American educationist.....1826—1881.
Quackenbos, John Duncan. American author and text-book writer.....1848 —.
Quain (kwān), Jones. English anatomist, born in Ireland.....1796—1865.
Quain, Richard. *Bro. of Jones.* Eng. anatomist and surgeon, born in Ireland.1800—1887.
Quain, Richard, Sir. *Cousin of preceding.* English physician, born in Ireland.1816—1898.
Quarles (kwärlz), Francis. English poet. [*Emblems.*].....1592—1644.
Quatrefages de Bréau, de (dē kä′tr'-fäzh′ dē brā′ō′), Jean Louis Armand. French naturalist and ethnologist.....1810—1892
Quatremère de Quincy (kä′tr'-mâr′ dē kĂN′sē′), Antoine Chrysostome. French art critic and archæologist.....1755—1849.
Quay (kwā), Matthew Stanley. American politician and senator.....1833—1904.
Queiros, de (dā kā′ē-rōsh′), Pedro Fernandez. Portuguese navigator.....1560?-1614.
Quérard (kā′rär′), Joseph Marie. French bibliographer.....1797—1865.
Quesada, de (dā kā-sä′thä ; 146), Gonzalo. Cuban patriot and diplomat.....1868 —.
Quesnay (kē′nĕ′), François. French physician and economist.....1694—1774.
Quesnay de Beaurepaire (dē bō′rē-pâr′), Jules. *Jules de Glouvet.* French magistrate and novelist.....1837 —.
Quesnel (kē′nĕl′), Pasquier. French Jansenist. [*Réflexions morales.*].....1634—1719.
Quételet (kā′t'-lĕ′), Lambert Adolphe Jacques. Belgian statistician.....1796—1874.
Quevedo y Villegas, de (dā kā-vā′thō ē vēl-yā′gäs ; 146, 195), Francisco Gómez. Spanish humorous and satiric author.....1580—1645.
Quicherat (kēsh′rä′), Louis. Fr. lexicographer. [*Latin-French Dictionary.*]1799—1884.
Quiller-Couch (kwĭl′ẽr-kōōch′), Arthur Thomas, Sir. Eng. critic and novelist.1863 —.
Quin (kwĭn), James. English actor.....1693—1766.
Quinault (kē′nō′), Philippe. French dramatic poet.....1635—1688.
Quincy (kwĭn′zĭ), Josiah. American patriot and orator.....1744—1775.
Quincy, Josiah. *Son of preceding.* American statesman and scholar.....1772—1864.
Quinet (kē′nĕ′), Edgar. Fr. publicist, poet, and hist. and philos. writer....1803—1875.
Quintana (kēn-tä′nä), Manuel José. Spanish poet and patriot.....1772—1857.
Quintard (kwĭn-tärd′), Charles Todd. American Prot. Epis. bishop.....1824—1898.
Quintilian (kwĭn-tĭl′ĭ-ăn). *Marcus Fabius Quintilianus.* Roman rhetorician and critic.....35?- 100?
Quitman (kwĭt′măn), John Anthony. American general and politician.....1799—1858.

R

Raabe (rä′bē), Wilhelm. *Jakob Corvinus.* German novelist.....1831—1910.
Rabanus, *or* **Hrabanus, Maurus** (rä-bä′nōōs mou′rōōs). German theologian. 776?- 856.
Rabelais (rä′b'-lĕ′), François. Fr. physician, philos., satirist, and humorist..1490?-1553.
Rachel (rä′shĕl′). *Elisa*, or *Elisabeth, Félix.* French tragedienne.....1821—1858.
Rachel (rä′kĕl), Joachim. German satirical poet.....1618—1669.
Racine (rä′sēn′), Jean Baptiste. French (tragic) dramatic poet.....1639—1699.
Racine, Louis. *Son of preceding.* French poet.....1692—1763.
Racionero, El (ĕl rä′thyō-nä′rō). See CANO, Alonso.
Radcliffe (răd′klĭf), Ann, b. Ward. Eng. novelist. [*Mysteries of Udolpho.*]1764—1823.
Radcliffe, John. Eng. physician. Founder of Radcliffe Library at Oxford..1650—1714.

Born. Died.

Radetzky (rä-dĕts′kē), Johann Joseph Wenzel Anton Franz Karl, Count. Austrian field marshal and administrative official ..... 1766—1858.

Radowitz, von (fŏn ra′dō-vĭts), Joseph Maria. Prussian statesman ..... 1797—1853.

Rae (rā), John. Scottish explorer ..... 1813—1893.

Raeburn (rā′bŭrn). Henry, Sir. Scottish portrait painter ..... 1756—1823.

Raff (räf), Joseph Joachim. German composer of music ..... 1822—1882.

Raffaëlli (rä′fä′ĕ′lē′), Jean François. French painter, sculptor, and etcher .. 1850—1924.

Raffaello (räf′fä-ĕl′lō). See RAPHAEL.

Raffles (răf″lz), Thomas Stamford, Sir. Eng. naturalist and statesman ..... 1781—1826.

Rafinesque (rä′fē-nĕsk′), Constantine Samuel. Fr. botanist in America ..... 1784—1842.

Rafn (räf′n), Karl Christian. Danish archæologist ..... 1795—1864.

Raglan (răg′lăn), Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, Baron. Eng. general ..... 1788—1855.

Ragnar *or* **Ragnar Lodbrok** (*or* **Lodbrog**) (răg′när lōd′brōk). Scandinavian sea king or freebooter ..... fl. 9th c.

Ragozin (rä-gō′zĕn), Zenaida Alekseyeevna. Russian author in America ..... 1835 —.

Rahbek (rä′bĕk), Knud Lyne. Danish poet and literary critic ..... 1760—1830.

Rahl (räl), Karl. Austrian historical and portrait painter ..... 1812—1865.

Raikes (rāks), Robert. English founder of Sunday schools ..... 1735—1811.

Raimondi (rī-mŏn′dē), Marcantonio. Italian line engraver ..... 1480?-1534?

Rainsford (rānz′fĕrd), William Stephen. Irish P. E. clergyman in America. 1850 —.

Rai. Rai Sanyo (rä′ē sän′yō). Japanese historian and author ..... 1772—1832.

Rákóczy (rä′kō-tsē), Franz II. Prince of Transylvania. Patriot ..... 1676—1735.

Raleigh, *or* **Ralegh** (rô′lĭ ; răl′ĭ), Walter, Sir. English navigator, statesman, and courtier ..... 1552—1618.

Ralph (rălf), Julian. American journalist and story-writer ..... 1853—1903.

Ralston (rôl′stŭn), William Ralston Shedden-. Eng. writer on Russ. lit. ..... 1828—1889.

Rambaud (räN′bō′), Alfred Nicolas. French historian and educationist. ..... 1842—1905.

Rambouillet, de (dē räN′bōō′yĕ′), Catherine, born de Vivonne, Marquise. French leader of society ..... 1588—1665.

Rameau (rä′mō′), Jean Philippe. French organist and composer ..... 1683—1764.

Ramée (rä′mā′), Daniel. French architect ..... 1806—1887.

Ramée, de la (dē lä rä-mā′), Louise. *Ouida.* English novelist ..... 1839—1908.

Ramée, de la, Pierre. See RAMUS, Petrus.

Ramenghi (rä-mĕn′gē), Bartolommeo. *Il Bagnacavallo.* Bolognese painter. 1484—1542.

Rameses (răm′ĕ-sēz). See RAMSES.

Ram Mohan Roy (răm′ mō′hŭn roi′), Raja. Hindu theologian and reformer. Founder of the Brahmo Samaj ..... 1774—1833.

Ramón y Cajal (rä-mōn′ ē kä-häl′; 189), Santiago. Spanish physician. [*Nobel prize, 1906.*] ..... 1852 —.

Ramorino (rä′mō-rē′nō), Girolamo, *or* **Remorino** (rā′mō-rē′nō), Giovanni Pietro. Sardinian general ..... 1792—1849.

Rampolla (răm-pōl′lä), Mariano, Marquis del Tindaro. Cardinal, and papal foreign secretary of state (1887–1903) ..... 1843—1913.

Ramsay (răm′zĭ), Allan. Scottish poet. [*The Gentle Shepherd.*] ..... 1686—1758.

Ramsay, Andrew Crombie, Sir. Scottish geologist ..... 1814—1891.

Ramsay, David. American physician and historian ..... 1749—1815.

Ramsay, William, Sir. Scottish chemist ..... 1852—1916.

Ramses (răm′sēz). The name of a number of Egyptian kings, the most noted being **Ramses II.** (ab. 1324–1258 B. C.) and **Ramses III.** (fl. ab. 1230 B. C.).

Ramus (rā′mŭs; *F.* rä′mü′), Petrus, *or* **Pierre de la Ramée** (pyâr dē là rä′mā′). French philosopher and scholar ..... 1515—1572.

Ramusio (rä-mōō′zyō), Giambattista. Italian compiler. [*Raccolta di Navigazione e Viaggi.*] ..... 1485—1557.

Rancé, de (dē räN′sā′), Dominique Armand Jean le Bouthillier. Monk and reformer of the monastery of La Trappe ..... 1626—1700.

Randall (răn′dăl), Samuel Jackson. Am. Congressman and political leader. .. 1828—1890.

Randolph (răn′dŏlf), Edmund Jennings. *Nephew of P.* Am. statesman .... 1753—1813.

Randolph, John, of Roanoke. American orator and statesman ..... 1773—1833.

Randolph, Peyton. President of the first American Congress ..... 1723—1775.

Ranjit Singh (rŭn-jēt′ sĭng′). Maharaja of the Punjab ..... 1780—1839.

Ranke, von (fŏn răn′kē), Leopold. Ger. hist. [*History of the Popes.*] ..... 1795—1886.

Ransom (răn′sŭm), Thomas Edward Greenfield. American general ..... 1834—1864.

Rantoul (răn′tōōl), Robert. American political leader ..... 1805—1852.

Raphael (răf′ĭ-ĕl ; rä′fä-ĕl), *Ital.* **Raffaello** (räf′fä-ĕl′lō) **Santi** (sän′tē), *or* **Sanzio** (sän′zyō). Italian painter ..... 1483—1520.

Rapin (rä′păN″), René. French Jesuit Latin poet ..... 1621—1687.

Rapin, de (dē rä′păN″), Paul, Sieur de Thoyras. French historian ..... 1661—1725.

Rapp (räp), Georg. German founder of the sect of Harmonists ..... 1757?-1847.

Rapp, Jean, Count. French general ..... 1772—1821.

Rasohdorff (räsh′dôrf), Julius. German architect and author ..... 1832—1914.

Rasis. See RHAZES.

Rask (räsk), Rasmus Christian. Danish Orientalist and philologist ..... 1787—1832.

Rasle, Râle, *or* **Rasles** (räl), Sébastien. French Jesuit missionary to the Abenaki Indians ; killed at Norridgewock ..... 1658—1724.

Raspail (räs′pä′ē-y′), François Vincent. French chemist and revolutionist .. 1794—1878.

Rassam (räs-säm′), Hormuzd. Mesopotamian Assyriologist ..... 1826—1910.

Rattazzi (rät-tät′sē), Marie Studolmine, born Wyse, Princesse de Solms, Countess. Granddaughter of Lucien Bonaparte. Fr. author, born in Ireland .. 1833—1902.

Rattazzi, Urbano. Italian statesman ..... 1808—1873.

Rauch (rouĸ), Christian Daniel. German sculptor ..... 1777—1857.

Raumer, von (fŏn rou′mĕr), Friedrich Ludwig Georg. German historian .... 1781—1873.

Ravaillac (rä′vä′yäk′), François. Assassin of Henry IV. of France ..... 1578—1610.

Ravenstein (rā′vĕn-shtīn ; *Eng.* rā′vĕn-stīn), Ernest George. German cartographer and author in England ..... 1834—1913.

Ravignan, de (dē rä′vēn′yäN′), Gustave François Xavier Delacroix. French Jesuit and pulpit orator ..... 1795—1858.

Rawdon-Hastings (rô′dŭn-), Francis, Marquis of Hastings. Brit. general .. 1754—1826.

Rawle (rôl), Francis. English colonist in America ..... 1660—1727.

Rawles (rôlz), William A. American historian ..... 1863 —.

Rawlins (rô′lĭnz), John Aaron. American soldier ..... 1831—1869.

Rawlinson (rô′lĭn-sŭn), George. *Brother of Sir Henry Creswicke.* English Orientalist and historian ..... 1812—1902.

Rawlinson, Henry Creswicke, Sir. English soldier and diplomatist ..... 1810—1895.

Rawlinson, Henry Seymour, Sir. English general ..... 1864 —.

Rawson (rô′s′n), Harry Holdsworth, Sir. English admiral, and governor of New South Wales (1902–09) ..... 1843—1910.

Rayet (rä′yĕ′), Olivier. French archæologist ..... 1847—1887.

Rayleigh (rā′lĭ), John William Strutt, third Baron. English physicist and educator. [*Argon.*] ..... 1842—1919.

Raymond (rā′mŭnd) **IV.** *Raymond de St. Gilles.* Count of Toulouse. Crusader ..... 1045?-1105.

Raymond VI. Count of Toulouse. Defender of the Albigenses ..... 1156—1222.

Raymond, Henry Jarvis. American journalist and hist. and misc. writer ... 1820—1869.

Raymond, Jerome Hall. American sociologist ..... 1869 —.

Raymond, Rossiter Worthington. American mining engineer ..... 1840—1918.

Raynal (rĕ′näl′), Guillaume Thomas François, Abbé. French historian ..... 1713—1796.

Raynouard (rĕ′nōō′är′), François Juste Marie. French poet and Provençal scholar ..... 1761—1836.

Read (rĕd), George. Signer of the Declaration of Independence ..... 1733—1798.

Read, John Meredith. *Great-grandson of preceding.* Amer. diplomatist .... 1837—1896.

Read, Nathan. American inventor. [*Multitubular boiler.*] ..... 1759—1849.

Read, Thomas Buchanan. American poet and artist ..... 1822—1872.

Reade (rēd), Charles. English novelist and playright. [*The Cloister and the Hearth.*] ..... 1814—1884.

Réaumur, de (dē rā′ō′mür′), René Antoine Ferchault. French natural philosopher and inventor. [*Thermometer.*] ..... 1683—1757.

Reber (rā′bĕr), Louis Ehrhart. American mechanical engineer ..... 1858 —.

Récamier (rā′kä′myā′), Jeanne Françoise Julie Adélaïde, born Bernard. Accomplished French society leader ..... 1777—1849.

Born. Died.

Reclus (rĕ-klü′), Jean Jacques Élisée. French geographer ..... 1830—1905.

Redgrave (rĕd′grāv), Richard. English genre and landscape painter ..... 1804—1888.

Redi (rā′dē), Francesco. Italian poet and naturalist ..... 1626?-1697.

Red Jacket, *or* **Sa-go-ye-wat′ha.** Chief of the Seneca Indians ..... 1751?-1830.

Redmond (rĕd′mŭnd), John Edward. Irish Parliamentary leader ..... 1851—1918.

Reed (rēd), Edward James, Sir. English naval engineer ..... 1830—1906.

Reed, Edward Tennyson. English caricaturist. [*Punch.*] ..... 1860 —.

Reed, Henry. American scholar and author ..... 1808—1854.

Reed, Joseph. American patriot and statesman ..... 1741—1785.

Reed, Thomas Brackett. American lawyer and Congressman ..... 1839—1902.

Rees (rēs), Abraham. English cyclopedist ..... 1743—1825.

Rees, John Krom. American astronomer ..... 1851—1907.

Reeve (rēv), Henry. English man of letters. [*Edinburgh Review.*] ..... 1813—1895.

Reeves (rēvz), John Sims. English oratorio tenor singer ..... 1818—1900.

Reeves, William Pember. New Zealand politician and economist in England 1857 —.

Reęillo (rā-jēl′lō). See PORDENONE.

Regiomontanus (rē′jĭ-ō-mŏn-tā′nŭs). *Johann Müller.* German astronomer and mathematician ..... 1436—1476.

Regnard (rĕ′nyär′) Jean François. French comedy dramatist ..... 1655—1709.

Regnault (rĕ′nyō′), Alexandre Georges Henri. French painter ..... 1843—1871.

Régnier (rā-nyā′), Jacques Auguste Adolphe. French philologist ..... 1804—1884.

Régnier, Mathurin. French poet ..... 1573—1613

Régnier, de, Henri François Joseph. French poet ..... 1864 —.

Regulus (rĕg′ū-lŭs), Marcus Atilius. Roman general ..... ? —B. C. 250?

Rehan (rē′ăn ; rā′ăn), Ada. Originally *Crehan.* Irish-American actress .... 1860—1916.

Reich (rīĸ), Emil. Hungarian historian in England ..... 1854—1910.

Reichenbach (rī′ĸĕn-bäĸ), Heinrich Gottlieb Ludwig. German naturalist. [*Flora Germanica.*] ..... 1793—1879.

Reichenbach, von, Karl, Baron. German chemist ..... 1788—1869.

Reichstadt (rīĸ′shtät), Duke of. See BONAPARTE, Napoleon II.

Reid (rēd), George, Sir. Scottish portrait, landscape, and flower painter .... 1841—1913.

Reid, George Houstoun, Sir. Australian author and statesman ..... 1845—1918.

Reid, Mayne, Captain. American novelist, born in Ireland ..... 1818—1883.

Reid, Robert. American artist and mural painter ..... 1863 —.

Reid, Samuel Chester. Amer. naval officer. Designer of the U. S. flag ..... 1783—1861.

Reid, Thomas. Scottish philosopher ..... 1710—1796.

Reid, Thomas Wemyss, Sir. English editor, historical writer, and novelist ... 1842—1905.

Reid, Whitelaw. American journalist and diplomatist ..... 1837—1912.

Reid, William, Sir. British meteorologist ..... 1791—1858.

Reifferscheid (rīf′ĕr-shīt′), Karl Wilhelm August. German philologist ..... 1835—1887.

Reighard (rī′gärd), Jacob Ellsworth. American zoölogist ..... 1861 —.

Reil (rīl), Johann Christian. German anatomist ..... 1759—1813.

Reimarus (rī-mä′rōōs), Hermann Samuel. German scholar. [*Wolfenbüttel Fragments.*] ..... 1694—1768.

Rein (rīn), Wilhelm. German pedagogist ..... 1847 —.

Reinach (rī′năk), Joseph. French publicist ..... 1856—1921.

Reinach, Salomon. *Brother of Joseph.* French archæologist ..... 1858 —.

Reinecke (rī′nĕk-ĕ), Karl. German composer ..... 1824—1910.

Reinhart (rīn′härt), Charles Stanley. Am. illustrator and genre painter .... 1844—1896.

Reinhold (rīn′hōlt), Karl Leonhard. German philosopher ..... 1758—1823.

Reinisch (rī′nĭsh), Leo. Austrian Egyptologist ..... 1832 —.

Reinsch (rīnsh), Paul Samuel. American historical writer ..... 1869—1923.

Reiske (rīs′kĕ), Johann Jakob. German Arabic scholar ..... 1716—1774.

Reiss (rīs), Wilhelm. German explorer in South America. [*Cotopaxi.*] .... 1838—1908.

Reissiger (rīs′ĭ-gĕr), Karl Gottlieb. German composer. [*David.*] ..... 1798—1859.

Réjane (rā′zhän′), Mme. Stage name of Gabrielle Charlotte, born Réju. *Mme. Porel.* French actress ..... 1857—1920.

Rembrandt van Rijn, *or* **Ryn** (rĕm′brănt ; *Du. pron.* rĕm′bränt vän rīn′). *Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn.* Dutch painter ..... 1606—1669.

Reményi (rĕ′mā-nyĭ), Eduard (in Hung., Edvárd). Hungarian violinist ..... 1830?-1898.

Remey (rā′mĭ), George Collier. American naval officer ..... 1841 —.

Remi, *or* **Remy** (*F. pron.* rĕ-mē′), Saint. (*Lat.* **Remigius,** rĕ-mĭj′ĭ-ŭs.) *The Apostle of the Franks.* Bishop of Rheims ..... 437?- 533?

Remington (rĕm′ĭng-tŭn), Frederic. American sculptor, painter, and author. 1861—1909.

Remington, Philo. American inventor. [*Remington rifle.*] ..... 1816—1889.

Remorino. See RAMORINO.

Remsen (rĕm′sĕn), Ira. American chemist. Pres. Johns Hopkins Univ. .... 1846 —.

Rémusat, de (dē rā′mü′zä′), Charles François Marie, Count. Fr. philos. and statesman ..... 1797—1875.

Rémusat, de, Claire Élisabeth Jeanne Gravier de Vergennes, Countess. *Mother of C. F. M. and grandmother of Paul.* Fr. writer ..... 1780—1821.

Rémusat, de, Paul Louis Étienne, Count. French author and politician .... 1831—1897.

Renan (rē-năN′ ; *Anglicized* rē-năn′), (Joseph) Ernest. French Orientalist, author, and critic. [*Vie de Jésus.*] ..... 1823—1892.

Renault (rē-nō′), Jean Louis. French jurist. [*Nobel peace prize, 1907.*] .... 1843—1918.

Rendel (rĕn′dĕl), James Meadows. English engineer ..... 1799—1856.

René of Anjou (rē-nā′). *The Good.* Titular king of Sicily, born at Angers .. 1409—1480.

Rennell (rĕn′ĕl), James. English geographer ..... 1742—1830.

Rennie (rĕn′ĭ), John. British engineer and architect ..... 1761—1821.

Renoir (rē-nwär′), Pierre Auguste. French landscape and figure painter .... 1841—1919.

Renouf (rē-nōōf′), Peter Le Page, Sir. Eng. Orientalist and Egyptologist .... 1822—1897.

Renwick (rĕn′wĭk), James. American physicist ..... 1790—1863.

Repin, Ilya Efimovich. See RYEPIN.

Repplier (rĕp′lēr), Agnes. American essayist ..... 1857 —.

Reshid Pasha (rē-shēd′ pä-shä′), Mustapha Mehemed. Turkish statesman .. 1802—1858.

Reszke, de (dā rĕsh′kĕ), Édouard. Polish operatic bass singer ..... 1856—1917.

Reszke, de, Jean. *Brother of preceding.* Polish operatic tenor singer ..... 1853 —.

Rethel (rā′tĕl), Alfred. German historical painter ..... 1816—1859.

Retz, de (dē rĕs′ ; rĕ′ ; *Angl.* rĕts′), Jean François Paul de Gondi. French cardinal, intriguer, and author ..... 1614—1679.

Retzius (rĕt′sē-ŭs), Anders Johan. Swedish botanist and chemist ..... 1742—1821.

Retzsch (rĕtsh), Moritz. German painter, etcher, and designer ..... 1779—1857.

Reuchlin (roix′lĭn), Johann. *Capnio.* German humanist, Hellenist, and Hebraist ..... 1455—1522.

Reumont, von (fŏn roi′mōnt), Alfred. German historical writer ..... 1808—1887.

Reuss (rois), Édouard. French Protestant theologian ..... 1804—1891.

Reuter (roi′tĕr), Fritz. German poet and novelist ..... 1810—1874.

Reuter, von (fŏn-), Paul Julius, Baron. German-English founder of Reuter's telegraph agency ..... 1821—1899.

Revere (rē-vēr′), Paul. American engraver and patriot ..... 1735—1818.

Réville (rā′vēl′), Albert. French Prot. theologian. [*Histoire des Religions.*] 1826—1906.

Revillout (rē-vē′yōō′), Eugène Charles. French Egyptologist ..... 1843—1913.

Rexford (rĕks′fĕrd), Eben Eugene. American poet and story-writer ..... 1848—1916.

Reybaud (rē′bō′), Marie Roch Louis. Fr. journ., hist. writer, and satirist ... 1799—1879.

Reyer (rā′yär′), Louis Étienne Ernest. *Rey.* French composer and critic ... 1823—1909.

Reyes (rā′yās), Rafael. Colombian soldier, and president (1904–09) ..... 1850—1921.

Reynolds (rĕn′ŭlz ; -ŭldz), Elmer Robert. Am. ethnologist and botanist .... 1846—1907.

Reynolds, James Emerson. Irish chemist ..... 1844—1920.

Reynolds, John Fulton. American general, killed at Gettysburg ..... 1820—1863.

Reynolds, Joshua, Sir. English portrait painter ..... 1723—1792.

Rhazes (rā′zēs), *or* **Rasis** (rā′sĭs). Arabian physician ..... 852? - 932?

Rhodes (rōdz), Cecil John. English administrator in South Africa. [*Rhodesia. Rhodes scholarships.*] ..... 1853—1902.

Rhodes, James Ford. American historian. [*Hist. of U. S. from...1850.*] .... 1848 —

Rhodopis (rō-dō′pĭs), *or* **Rhodope** (rō-dō′pē). *Doricha.* Gr. courtesan .... fl. B. C. 600?

Rhyndacenus (rĭn′dă-sē′nŭs). See LASCARIS, Andreas Johannes.

Rhys (rēs), Ernest. British editor and author ..... 1859 —.

Rhys, John, Sir. Welsh author and professor of Celtic at Oxford ..... 1840—1915.

Ribault, *or* **Ribaut** (rē′bō′), Jean. French navigator killed in Florida ..... 1520?-1565.

Born. Died.

Ribera (rē-bä′rä ; 133), José. *Il Spagnoletto.* Spanish historical painter....1588—1656.
Ribot (rē-bō′), Alexandre Félix Joseph. French jurist and statesman.....1842—1923.
Ribot, Théodule. French genre and portrait painter.....1823—1891.
Ribot, Théodule Armand. French psychologist.....1839—1916.
Ricardo (rĭ-kär′dō), David. English political economist.....1772—1823.
Ricasoli (rē-kä′sō-lē), Bettino, Baron. Italian statesman.....1809—1880.
Ricci (rēt′chē), Scipione. Bishop of Pistoja. Italian reformer.....1741—1810.
Ricciarelli (rēt′chä-rĕl′lē), Daniele. See VOLTERRA, DA, Daniele.
Riccio, David. See RIZZIO, David.
Riccio, del (dĕl rēt′chō), Domenico. *Brusasorci.* Italian painter.....1494—1567.
Rice (rīs), Alice, born Hegan. *Mrs. C. Y. Rice.* American story-writer....1870 ——.
Rice, James. English novelist (largely in collab. with Walter Besant).....1843—1882.
Rice, Wallace (de Groot Cecil). Canadian critic and editor in the U. S.....1859 ——.
Rich (rĭch), Claudius James. English Orientalist and traveler.....1787—1820.
Rich, Edmund, Saint. English prelate. Archbishop of Canterbury.....1170?-1240.
Rich, Penelope, Lady, born Devereux. Sir Philip Sidney's *Stella*.....1562?-1607.
Richard (rĭch′ärd) **I.** *Cœur de Lion.* King of England (1189-99).....1157—1199.
Richard II. King of England (1377-99). [*Wat Tyler's rebellion.*].....1367—1400.
Richard III. Last Plantagenet king of England (1483-85).....1452—1485.
Richard of Cirencester. English monk and historian.....? —1401?
Richardson (rĭch′ärd-sŭn), Benjamin Ward, Sir. Eng. physician and author.1828—1896.
Richardson, Charles. English lexicographer.....1775—1865.
Richardson, Charles Francis. American educator and literary critic.....1851—1913.
Richardson, Ernest Cushing. American librarian, writer, and editor.....1860 ——.
Richardson, Henry Hobson. American architect.....1838—1886.
Richardson, John, Sir. Scottish naturalist and explorer.....1787—1865.
Richardson, Samuel. English novelist. [*Clarissa Harlowe.*].....1689—1761.
Richelieu, de (dē rē-shĕ-lyŭ′; *E.* rēsh′ē-lōō′), Armand Jean du Plessis, Duke. French cardinal and statesman.....1585—1642.
Richepin (rēsh′păN′), Jean. French poet, novelist, and dramatist.....1849 ——.
Richmond (rĭch′mŭnd), Charles Lennox, Duke of. Eng. statesm. and dipl..1735—1806.
Richmond, Legh. Eng. divine and author. [*Dairyman's Daughter.*].....1772—1827.
Richter (rĭκ′tĕr), Adrian Ludwig. German illustrator and painter.....1803—1884.
Richter, Eugen. German politician.....1838—1906.
Richter, Hans. Musical conductor, born in Hungary.....1843—1916.
Richter, Jean Paul Friedrich. *Jean Paul.* German author.....1763—1825.
Richthofen (rĭκt′hō′fĕn),Ferdinand,Baron. German geographer and geologist.1833—1905.
Ricord (rē′kōr′), Philippe. French physician.....1800—1889.
Riddle (rĭd′l), Albert Gallatin. American lawyer and writer.....1816—1902.
Riddle, George. American elocutionist.....1851—1910.
Ridgway (rĭj′wā), Robert. American ornithologist.....1850 ——.
Ridley (rĭd′lĭ), Nicholas. English bishop, reformer, and martyr.....1500?-1555.
Ridpath (rĭd′păth), John Clark. American historian and educator.....1840—1900.
Riedesel, von (fŏn rē-dā′zĕl), Friedrich Adolph, Baron. German general in America in the British service.....1738—1800.
Riemann (rē′män), Georg Friedrich Bernhard. German mathematician.....1826—1866.
Riemenschneider (rē′mĕn-shnī′dĕr), Tilman. German sculptor.....1468?-1531.
Rienzi (rĭ-ĕn′zē), *or* **Rienzo** (rĭ-ĕn′zō), Niccolò Gabrini. *Cola di Rienzi.* Roman orator and tribune.....1313—1354.
Rietschel (rē′chĕl), Ernst. German sculptor.....1804—1861.
Rigaud (rē′gō′), Hyacinthe François Honorat. French portrait painter.....1659—1743.
Rigg (rĭg), James Harrison. British Wesleyan clergyman.....1821—1909.
Riis (rēs), Jacob August. Danish-American journalist and philanthropist...1849—1914.
Riley (rī′lĭ), Charles Valentine. English-American entomologist.....1843—1895.
Riley, Franklin Lafayette. American historian.....1868 ——.
Riley, James Whitcomb. American lyric poet.....1853—1916.
Rimmer (rĭm′ĕr), William. English artist and art lecturer in America.....1816—1879.
Rimski-Korsakov (rĭm′skĭ-kôr′sa-kŏf), Nikolay Andreevich. Russian composer.....1844—1908.
Rincón, del (dĕl rēn-kōn′), Antonio. Spanish painter.....1446—1500.
Rinehart (rīn′härt), William Henry. American sculptor.....1825—1874.
Rink (rĭŋk), Henrik Johan. Danish naturalist.....1819—1893.
Riordan (rē′r/dăn), Patrick William. American R. C. archbishop.....1842—1914.
Ripley (rĭp′lĭ), Eleazar Wheelock. American major general.....1782—1839.
Ripley, George. American journalist and miscellaneous writer.....1802—1880.
Ripon (rĭp′ŏn), Frederick John Robinson, first Earl of. Eng. statesman....1782—1859.
Ripon, George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Earl de Grey and first Marquis of. *Son of preceding.* English statesman.....1827—1909.
Ristić (rĭs′tĭch), Jovan. Servian statesman.....1831—1899.
Ristori (rēs-tō′rē), Adelaide, Marchioness del Grillo. Italian actress.....1822—1906.
Ritchie (rĭch′ĭ), Anna Cora, born Ogden, Mowatt. *Mrs. Mowatt.* American actress, novelist, and playwright.....1819—1870.
Ritchie, Anne Isabella, born Thackeray, Lady. Eng. novelist and editor....1837—1919.
Ritchie, Thomas. American journalist. [*Richmond Enquirer.*].....1778—1854.
Ritschl (rĭch′l), Albrecht. German theologian.....1822—1889.
Ritson (rĭt′sŭn), Joseph. English antiquary.....1752—1803.
Rittenhouse (rĭt′n-hous), David. Amer. astron. and mathematician.....1732—1796.
Ritter (rĭt′ĕr), Frédéric Louis. American musical conductor, composer, and author, born in Alsace.....1834—1891.
Ritter, Heinrich. German philosopher. [*Geschichte der Philosophie.*].....1791—1869.
Ritter, Karl. German geographer.....1779—1859.
Rives (rēvz), Amélie, Princess Troubetzkoy. American novelist and poet...1863 ——.
Rives, William Cabell. Am. statesman, diplomat, and author.....1793—1868.
Riviere (rē′vyâr′), Briton. English animal painter.....1840—1920.
Rizal (rē-säl′ ; 268), José. Filipino patriot, physician, and author.....1861—1896.
Rizzio (rēt′sē-ō), *or* **Riccio** (rēt′chō), David. Italian musician. Favorite of Mary, Queen of Scots.....1533?-1566.
Robbia, della (dĕl′lä rŏb′byä), Luca. Florentine sculptor. Inventor of enameled terra cotta.....1400?-1482.
Robert (rŏb′ĕrt) **I.** See BRUCE, DE, Robert.
Robert II. King of Scotland (1371-90). First of the house of Stuart.....1316—1390.
Robert, Henry Martyn. American military engineer and author.....1837—1923.
Robert of Bavaria, Prince. See RUPERT, Prince.
Robert of Gloucester (glŏs′tĕr). Early English chronicler.....fl. 1260—1300.
Roberts (rŏb′ĕrts), Charles George Douglas. Canadian author and poet.....1860 ——.
Roberts, Frederick Sleigh, first Earl Roberts of Kandahar, Pretoria, and Waterford. British field marshal.....1832—1914.
Roberts, Howard. American sculptor.....1843—1900.
Roberts, William Henry. American Presbyterian clergyman.....1844—1920.
Roberts-Austen (-ôs′tĕn), William Chandler, Sir. English metallurgist.....1843—1902.
Robertson (rŏb′ĕrt-sŭn), Frederick William. Eng. preacher and lecturer...1816—1853.
Robertson, James Cragie. British clergyman and ecclesiastical historian...1813—1882.
Robertson, Thomas William. English dramatic writer, esp. of comedies.....1829—1871.
Robertson, William. Scottish historian. [*History of Scotland.*].....1721—1793.
Robertson, William Robert, Sir. English general.....1860 ——.
Robespierre, de (dē rō′bĕs-pyâr′ ; *Angl.* rō′bĕs-pēr′), Maximilien Marie Isidore. French revolutionist. Guillotined.....1758—1794.
Robin (rō′băN′), Charles. French anatomist and microscopist.....1821—1885.
Robins (rŏb′ĭnz), Benjamin. Eng. math. and eng. [*New Prin. of Gunnery.*].1707—1751.
Robinson (rŏb′ĭn-sŭn), Benjamin Lincoln. American botanist.....1864 ——.
Robinson, Edward. American philologist and Biblical critic.....1794—1863.
Robinson, Henry Crabb. English lawyer and author.....1775—1867.
Robison (rŏb′ĭ-sŭn), John. Scottish natural philosopher.....1739—1805.
Rob Roy. *Robert MacGregor* or *Campbell.* Scottish freebooter.....1671—1734.
Robson (rŏb′s′n), Stuart. Orig., *Robson Stuart.* American actor.....1836—1903.
Roby (rō′bĭ), Henry John. English educationist.....1830—1915.
Roccabiglíera (rō-kä-bēl-yâ′rä), Jasper Ludwig. See OPERTI, Albert.
Rochambeau, de (dē rō′shăN′bō′), Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Count. French general in America in 1780. Marshal of France.....1725—1807.

Born. Died.

Roche (rōch), Regina Maria, born Dalton. English novelist, born in Ireland. [*Children of the Abbey.*].....1764?-1845.
Rochefort-Luçay, de (dē rôsh′fôr′-lü′sĕ′), Victor Henri Rochefort, Marquis. French journalist and political leader.....1830—1913.
Rochefoucauld (rôsh′fōō′kō′). See LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, DE.
Rochejaquelein (rôsh′zhäk′lăN′). See LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN, DE.
Rochester (rŏch′ĕs-tĕr), John Wilmot, 2d Earl of. Eng. courtier and poet..1648—1680.
Rochette (rō′shĕt′), Désiré Raoul. Called *Raoul-Rochette* (rä-ōōl′rō′shĕt′). French archæologist.....1789—1854.
Rockefeller (rŏk′ĕ-fĕl′ĕr), John Davison. American capitalist.....1839 ——.
Rockhill (rŏk′hĭl′), William Woodville. American diplomatist and author...1854—1914.
Rockingham (rŏk′ĭng-hăm ; -ăm), Charles Watson-Wentworth, second Marquis of. Prime minister of England (1765-66, 1782).....1730—1782.
Rod (rŏd), Louis Édouard. Swiss novelist and critic in France.....1857—1910.
Rodays, de (dē rō′dĕ′), Pierre Fernand. French journalist.....1845 ——.
Rodd (rŏd), James Rennell, Sir. British poet, author, and diplomat.....1858 ——.
Rodenbach (rō′dĕn-bäκ), Georges. Belgian author.....1855—1898.
Roderick *or* **Roderic** (rŏd′ĕr-ĭk). Last king of the Visigoths of Spain..... ? — 711.
Rodgers (rŏj′ĕrz), Christopher Raymond Perry. *Son of first G. W.* American rear admiral.....1819—1892.
Rodgers, George Washington. *Brother of first John.* Am. commodore.....1787—1832.
Rodgers, George Washington. *Son of preced.* Commander, U. S. navy....1822—1863.
Rodgers, John. American commodore.....1771—1838.
Rodgers, John. *Son of preceding.* American rear admiral.....1812—1882.
Rodin (rō′dăN′), Auguste. French sculptor.....1840—1917.
Rodman (rŏd′măn), Thomas Jefferson. American general and inventor. [*Rodman gun.*].....1815—1871.
Rodney (rŏd′nĭ), Cæsar. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.....1728—1784.
Rodney, George Brydges, first Baron. British admiral.....1719—1792.
Rodríguez (rō-drē′gās ; 268), José Ignacio. Cuban lawyer and author.....1831—1907.
Roe (rō), Edward Payson. American clergyman and novelist.....1838—1888.
Roebling (rō′blĭng), John Augustus. German-American civil engineer and bridge builder.....1806—1869.
Roebling, Washington Augustus. *Son of J. A.* American civil engineer. [*Brooklyn bridge.*].....1837 ——.
Roebuck (rō′bŭk), John Arthur. British politician and historical writer....1802—1879.
Roger (rŏj′ĕr) **II.** First king of Sicily (1130-54). Nephew of Robert Guiscard.1098?-1154.
Rogers (rŏj′ĕrz), Henry. English religious writer and literary critic.....1806—1877.
Rogers, Henry Darwin. *Brother of W. B.* American geologist.....1808—1866.
Rogers, Henry Wade American lawyer and educator.....1853 ——.
Rogers, James Blythe. *Brother of W. B.* American chemist.....1802—1852.
Rogers, John. English divine and martyr, burned at Smithfield.....1500?-1555.
Rogers, John. American sculptor.....1829—1904.
Rogers, Randolph. American sculptor.....1825—1892.
Rogers, Robert William. American Orientalist.....1864 ——.
Rogers, Samuel. English poet. [*Pleasures of Memory.*].....1763—1855.
Rogers, William Allen. American cartoonist and illustrator.....1854 ——.
Rogers, William Barton. *Bro. of J. B. and H. D.* Am. physicist and geol..1804—1882.
Roget (rō′zhä′), Peter Mark. English physiologist and author.....1779—1869.
Rohan, de (dē rō′ăN′), Louis René Édouard, Prince. Fr. cardinal.....1734—1803.
Rohlfs (rōlfs), Anna Katharine, born Green. American writer, esp. of detective stories.....1846 ——.
Rohlfs, Gerhard. German explorer and writer.....1831—1896.
Roland de la Platière (rō′läN′ dē là plä′tyâr′), Jean Marie. French Girondist minister of state. Committed suicide.....1734—1793.
Roland de la Platière, Marie (*or* Manon) Jeanne, born Philipon. *Wife of preceding.* French Girondist. Guillotined. [*Mémoires.*].....1754—1793.
Rolfe (rŏlf), William James. American Shakespearean editor.....1827—1910.
Roll (rōl), Alfred Philippe. French genre and portrait painter.....1846—1919.
Rollin (rō′lăN′), Charles. French historian.....1661—1741.
Rolf *or* **Rolfo,** *or* **Hrolf** (hrōlf). Norwegian viking. First duke of Normandy.....860?- 932.
Romanes (rō-mā′nĕs), George John. English psychologist and zoölogist....1848—1894.
Romanov (rō-mä′nŏf), Mikhail Feodorovich. First czar (1613-45) of the Romanov dynasty (1613-1917) of Russia.....1596—1645.
Römer (rō′mĕr), Olaus. Danish astronomer.....1644—1710.
Romero (rō-mā′rō), Matias. Mexican statesman and diplomat.....1837—1898.
Romeyn (rō′mīn), Theodoric. Called *Dirck.* American theologian.....1744—1804.
Romilly (rŏm′ĭ-lĭ), Samuel, Sir. English lawyer and statesman.....1757—1818.
Romney (rŭm′nĭ), George. English portrait painter.....1734—1802.
Ronge (rŏng′ē), Johannes. German Catholic reformer.....1813—1887.
Ronsard, de (dē rôN′sâr′), Pierre. French lyric poet.....1524—1585.
Röntgen (rŭnt′gĕn ; rĕnt′-), Wilhelm Konrad. German physicist. [*Röntgen rays. Nobel prize, 1901.*].....1845—1923.
Rooke (rōōk), George, Sir. English admiral.....1650—1709.
Roon, von (fŏn rōn′), Albrecht Theodor Emil, Count. German general.....1803—1879.
Roosevelt (rō′zĕ-vĕlt ; *almost* rōz′vĕlt), Theodore. Twenty-sixth president of the United States (1901-09).....1858—1919.
Root (rōōt), Elihu. American lawyer, sec. of war (1899-1904), sec. of state (1905-09), and senator.....1845 ——.
Root, Frederick Stanley. American clergyman and author.....1853—1906.
Root, George Frederick. American musical composer.....1820—1895.
Ropes (rōps), Arthur Reed. *Adrian Ross.* Eng. poet and librettist.....1859 ——.
Ropes, John Codman. American military historian.....1836—1899.
Rosa (säl-vä′tôr rō′zä), Salvator. Italian painter.....1615—1673.
Rosas, de (dā rō′säs), Juan Manuel. Argentine dictator.....1793—1877.
Roscher (rōsh′ĕr), Wilhelm. German economist.....1817—1894.
Roscoe (rŏs′kō), Henry Enfield, Sir. English chemist and author.....1833—1915.
Roscoe, William. *Grandfather of preceding.* English historian.....1753—1831.
Roscommon (rŏs-kŏm′ŭn), Wentworth Dillon, Earl of. English poet.....1633?-1685.
Rose (rōz), George. *Arthur Sketchley.* English author.....1817—1882.
Rose (rō′zĕ), Gustav. German mineralogist and crystallographer.....1798—1873.
Rose, Heinrich. *Brother of Gustav.* German chemist.....1795—1864.
Rose (rōz), Henry John. English author. [*Rose's Biogr. Dict.*].....1800—1873.
Rose, Hugh James. *Brother of H. J.* English divine and author.....1795—1838.
Rosebery (rōz′bĕr-ĭ), Archibald Philip Primrose, Karl of. English statesman.1847 ——.
Rosecrans (rō′zĕ-krănz), William Starke. American general.....1819—1898.
Rosegger (rōz′ĕg′ĕr), Peter. Austrian novelist.....1843—1918.
Rosellini (rō′zĕl-lē′nē), Ippolito. Italian Egyptologist.....1800—1843.
Rosen (rō′zĕn), Friedrich August. German Orientalist.....1805—1837.
Rosenkranz (rō′zĕn-kränts), (Johann) Karl (Friedrich). Ger. philosopher..1805—1879.
Rosenmüller (rō′zĕn-mül′ĕr), Ernst Friedrich Karl. Ger. Orientalist.....1768—1835.
Rosenthal (rō′zĕn-täl), Moritz. Austrian pianist.....1862 ——.
Rosetsu (rō′sĕ-tsōō). Nagasawa Rosetsu. Japanese landscape painter.....1755—1799.
Rosini (rō-zē′nē), Giovanni. Italian author.....1776—1855.
Rosmini-Serbati (rōs-mē′nē-sĕr-bä′tē), Antonio. Ital. philosopher.....1797—1855.
Rosny (rō′nē′), J. H. Pseudonym of the French collaborators JOSEPH HENRI BOEX and JUSTIN BOEX.
Rosny, de (dē rō′nē′), Léon Louis Lucien Prunol. French Orientalist.....1837—1916.
Ross (rŏs ; 205), Adrian. Pseudonym of ARTHUR REED ROPES.
Ross, James Clark, Sir. *Nephew of Sir John.* British arctic navigator.....1800—1862.
Ross, John, Sir. British arctic navigator.....1777—1856.
Ross, John, *or* **Koo'wes—koo'we.** Head chief of the Cherokees.....1790—1866.
Ross, Robert. English major general in America.....1766—1814.
Ross, Ronald, Major Sir. English physician. [*Malaria mosquito. Nobel prize for medicine, 1902.*].....1857 ——.
Rosse (rŏs), Lawrence Parsons, fourth Earl of. *Son of following.* British physicist.....1840—1908.
Rosse, William Parsons, third Earl of. British astronomer.....1800—1867.
Rossetti (rō-sĕt′ē), Christina Georgina. *Sister of D. G.* English poet.....1830—1894.

Born. Died.

Rossetti (rō-sĕt′ē), Dante Gabriel. English Pre-Raphaelite painter and poet. 1828—1882.
Rossetti, Gabriele. *Father of D. G.* Italian author and teacher in England. 1783—1854.
Rossetti, William Michael. *Bro. of D. G.* Eng. critic of art and literature. 1829—1919.
Rossi (rŏs′sē), Cecco. See SALVIATI, Francesco Rossi.
Rossi, Ernesto. Italian actor. 1829—1896.
Rossi, Pellegrino, Count. Italian statesman. Assassinated. 1787—1848.
Rossini (rŏs-sē′nē), Gioachino Antonio. Italian composer. 1792—1868.
Rost (rōst), Reinhold. English Orientalist. 1822—1896.
Rostand (rŏs′täN′), Edmond. French dramatic poet. 1868—1918.
Rostopchin (rŏs′täp-chĭn′), Feodor Vasilevich, Count. Russian general. 1763—1826.
Roswitha (rŏs′wĕ-tä), **Hroswitha**, *or* **Hrotsuitha**. Ger. nun and Latin poet. 932?-1002.
Roth, von (fŏn rōt′), Rudolf. German Orientalist. 1821—1895.
Rothermel (rŏth′ĕr-mĕl), Peter Frederick. American painter. 1817—1895.
Rothschild (rōt′shĭlt; *Angl.* rŏths′chĭld′; rōs′child), Meyer Anselm. Jewish banker at Frankfurt am Main. Founder of the house of Rothschild. 1743—1812.
Rothschild, de, Lionel Nathan, Baron. *Son of Nathan Meyer.* English banker and M. P. 1808—1879.
Rothschild, de, Nathan Meyer, Baron. *Son of M. A.* Financier in London. 1777—1836.
Rothschild, de, Nathaniel Meyer, first Baron (Eng.). *Son of L. N.* English banker. 1840—1915.
Rotteck, von (fŏn rŏt′ĕk), Karl Wenzeslaus Rodecker. Ger. hist. and statesm. 1775—1840.
Rouarie, de la (dĕ là rōō′à′rē′), Marquis. See ARMAND, Charles, Count.
Roubiliac (rōō′bē′yák′), Louis François. French sculptor in England. 1695—1762.
Rougé, de (dĕ rōō-zhā′), Olivier Charles Camille Emanuel, Viscount. French Egyptologist. 1811—1872.
Rouget de Lisle, *or* **l'Isle** (rōō-zhĕ′ dĕ lēl′), Claude Joseph. French poet and musician. [*Marseillaise, 1792.*] 1760—1836.
Rouher (rōō′ĕr′), Eugène. French politician. 1814—1884.
Rousseau (rōō-sō′), Jean Baptiste. French lyric poet. 1670—1741.
Rousseau, Jean Jacques. French philos. and author, born in Geneva. 1712—1778.
Rousseau, (Pierre Étienne) Théodore. French landscape painter. 1812—1867.
Rousset (rōō′sē′), Camille Félix Michel. French historian. 1821—1892.
Rouvier (rōō′vyā′), Maurice. French politician and finance minister. 1842—1911.
Roux (rōō), Joseph Philibert. French surgeon and pathologist. 1780—1854.
Roux, Pierre Paul Émile. French physician and bacteriologist. 1853 —.
Rowan (rō′ăn), Stephen Clegg. American rear admiral. 1808—1890.
Rowe (rō), Nicholas. English dramatist, poet, and editor. 1674—1718.
Rowland (rō′lănd), Henry Augustus. American physicist. 1848—1901.
Rowlands (rō′lăndz), Richard. See VERSTEGEN, Richard.
Rowley (rou′lĭ), William. English dramatist. 1585?-1642?
Royce (rois), Josiah. American philosopher and educator. 1855—1916.
Royer-Collard (rwä′yā′-kō′lär′), Pierre Paul. Fr. philos. and statesm. 1763—1845.
Rubens (rōō′bĕnz), Peter Paul. Flemish painter. 1577—1640.
Rubinstein (rōō′bĭn-stīn), Anton. Russian Jewish composer and pianist. 1830—1894.
Rücker (rĭk′ĕr), Arthur William, Sir. Brit. mathemat. and physicist. 1848—1915.
Rückert (rük′ĕrt), Friedrich. German Orientalist and poet. 1788—1866.
Ruckstuhl (rŭk′stōōl), F. Wellington. American sculptor. 1853 —.
Rude (rüd), François. French sculptor. 1784—1855.
Rudini, di (dē rōō-dē′nē), Antonio, Marquis. Italian statesman. 1839—1908.
Ru'dolph, *or* **Ru'dolf, I.** of Hapsburg. Holy Roman emperor (1273-91). Founder of the House of Austria. 1218—1291.
Rudolphi (rōō-dōl′fē), Karl Asmund. Swedish physiologist. 1771—1832.
Ruffini (rōōf-fē′nē), Giovanni Domenico. English-Italian novelist. 1807—1881.
Ruge (rōō′gĕ), Arnold. German publicist and journalist. 1802—1880.
Ruhnken (rōōn′kĕn), David. German philologist. 1723—1798.
Ruisch, *or* **Ruysch** (roisĸ), Frederic. Dutch anatomist. 1638—1731.
Rulhière, de (dĕ rü′lyĕr′), Claude Carloman. French historian. 1735—1791.
Rumford (rŭm′fĕrd), Benjamin Thompson, Count. American physicist; administrator in Bavaria. 1753—1814.
Rumsey (rŭm′zĭ), James. American inventor. [*Steamboat.*] 1743—1792.
Runeberg (rōō′nĕ-bĕr′y′), Johan Ludvig. Finnish poet in Swedish. 1804—1877.
Runjit Singh (rŭn-jēt′ sĭng′). See RANJIT SINGH.
Rupert (rōō′pĕrt), Prince. *Prince Robert of Bavaria.* German soldier in England, nephew of Charles I. 1619—1682.
Rurik (rōō′rĭk). A Scandinavian prince. Founder of the Russian empire. ? — 879.
Rusby (rŭz′bĭ), Henry Hurd. American botanist and physiologist. 1855 —.
Rush (rŭsh), Benjamin. Amer. physician. Signer of the Decl. of Indep. 1745—1813.
Rush, James. *Son of Benjamin.* Amer. physician and philanthropist. [*Philosophy of the Human Voice.*] 1786—1869.
Rush, Richard. *Son of Benj.* American statesman and diplomatist. 1780—1859.
Ruskin (rŭs′kĭn), John. English author, art critic, and social reformer. 1819—1900.
Russell (rŭs′ĕl), Annie. *Mrs. Oswald Yorke.* Am. actress, born in England. 1869 —.
Russell, Charles, first Baron Russell of Killowen. Ir. jurist, ch. just. of Eng. 1832—1900.
Russell, Henry Chamberlaine. Australian astronomer. 1836—1907.
Russell, John, first Earl. *Lord John Russell.* English statesman. 1792—1878.
Russell, Sol Smith. American comedian. 1848—1902.
Russell, William. Scottish historian. 1741—1793.
Russell, William. American educationist and elocutionist. 1798—1873.
Russell, William, Lord. English patriot. Beheaded. [*Rye House plot.*] 1639—1683.
Russell, William Clark. English writer of sea tales. 1844—1911.
Russell, William Howard, Sir. British journalist. 1820—1907.
Russell, William Howard, Sir. British journalist. 1745—1830.
Rutgers (rŭt′gĕrz), Henry. American patriot and philanthropist. 1745—1830.
Rutherford (rŭth′ĕr-fērd), Daniel. Scot. physician and botanist. [*Nitrogen.*] 1749—1819.
Rutherford, Ernest, Sir. British physicist, born in New Zealand. [*Nobel chemistry prize, 1908.*] 1871 —.
Rutherfurd (-fērd), Lewis Morris. Am. physicist. [*Astrophotography.*] 1816—1892.
Rutledge (rŭt′lĕj), Edward. Amer. jurist. Signer of Decl. of Indep. 1749—1800.
Rutledge, John. *Brother of Edward.* American statesman and jurist. 1739—1800.
Russdael, *or* **Ruisdael** (rois′dāl), Jacob. Dutch painter. 1628?-1681.
Ruyter, de (dĕ roi′tĕr; ri′tĕr), Michel Adriaanszoon. Dutch admiral. 1607—1679.
Rydberg (rüd′bĕr′y′), Abraham Victor. Swedish author. 1829—1895.
Ryepin (rē′pĭn; *Russ.* r'yĕ′pĭn), Ilya Efimovich. Russian painter. 1844 —.
Ryerson (rī′ĕr-sŭn), Adolphus Egerton. Canadian educationist. 1803—1882.
Ryeshetnikov (r'yĕ-shĕt′nyĭ-kŏf′), Fedor Mikhaylovich. 1841—1871.
Ryland (rī′lănd), Henry. English painter, esp. in water color. ? —1924.
Ryle (rīl), John Charles. English bishop and writer. 1816—1900.
Rymer (rī′mĕr), Thomas. English antiquary. [*Rymer's Fœdera.*] 1641—1713.

S

Saadi, *or* **Sa'di** (sä-dē′; sô-dē′), Muslih-ud-Din. Persian poet. 1184?-1291.
Saadia ben Joseph (sä-ä′dyä bĕn jō′zĕf). *Saadia Gaon.* Jewish writer, born in Egypt. 892— 942.
Saavedra, de (dā sä′ä-vā′drä), Angel. Duke of Rivas. Spanish poet, statesman, and soldier. 1791—1865.
Saavedra y Fajardo (*or* **Faxardo**) (ē fä-här′dō; 189, 262), Diego. Spanish diplomatist and author. 1584—1648.
Sabatier (sà′bà′tyā′), Paul. French theologian and historian. 1858 —.
Sabellius (sà-bĕl′ĭ-ŭs). African presbyter and antitrinitarian. fl. 220.
Sabine (săb′ĭn), Edward, Sir. British physicist and soldier. 1788—1883.
Sacchini (säk-kē′nē), Antonio Maria Gasparo. Italian composer. 1734—1786.
Sacher-Masoch, von (fŏn zä′kĕr-mä′zŏk), Leopold. Austrian novelist. 1835—1895.
Sacheverell (sā-shĕv′ĕr-ĕl; *sā-chĕv′-*), Henry. Eng. political preacher. 1674?-1724.
Sachs (zäks), Hans. German cobbler and poet. 1494—1576.
Sachs (zäks), Julius. Austrian botanist. 1832—1897.
Sackville (săk′vĭl), George, first Viscount. *Lord George Germain.* English general and statesman. 1716—1785.

Born. Died.

Sackville. See DORSET, Earl of.
Sacy, de (dĕ sà′sē′), Antoine Isaac Silvestre, Baron. French Orientalist. 1758—1838.
Sacy, de, Samuel Ustazade Silvestre. *Son of preced.* Fr. polit. writer. 1801—1879.
Sa'di. See SAADI.
Sadler (săd′lĕr), Michael Ernest, Sir. British educator. 1861 —.
Sadoleto (sa/dō-lā′tō), Jacopo. Italian cardinal and author. 1477—1547.
Safford (săf′ĕrd), Truman Henry. Am. mathematician and astronomer. 1836—1901.
Safonov (sà′fō-nŏf), Vasili Ilich. Russian conductor and pianist. 1852—1918.
Sagasta (sä-gäs′tä), Praxedes Mateo. Spanish statesman. 1827—1903.
Sa-go-ye-watha. See RED JACKET.
Saigo (sà′ē-gō). Saigo Takamori. Japanese general and statesman. 1825—1877.
St. Aldwyn (sānt ôld′wĭn), Viscount. See HICKS-BEACH.
Saint-Arnaud, de (dĕ săN′-tär′nō′), Armand Jacques Leroy. Fr. marshal. 1796—1854.
Saint-Aubin, de (dĕ săN′-tō′băN′), Augustin. French engraver. 1736—1807.
Saint Clair (sānt klâr′), Arthur. American general. 1734—1818.
Saint-Cyr (săN′-sēr′). See GOUVION-SAINT-CYR.
Sainte-Aldegonde, de (dĕ săN′-tàl/dĕ-gôNd′), Philip van Marnix, Baron. Flemish statesman and writer. 1538—1598.
Sainte-Beuve (săNt′-bŭv′), Charles Augustin. French literary critic. 1804—1869.
Sainte-Claire Deville (săNt′-klâr′ dē-vēl′), Charles. French geologist. 1814—1876.
Sainte-Claire Deville, Henri Étienne. *Brother of C.* French chemist. 1818—1881.
Sainte-Croix, de (dĕ săNt′-krwà′), Guillaume Emmanuel Joseph, Baron. French antiquary and scholar. 1746—1809.
Saint-Évremond, de (dĕ săN-tā/vr'-môN′), Charles de Marguetel de Saint-Denis, Seigneur. French courtier, wit, and littérateur. 1610?-1703.
Saint Gaudens (sānt gô′dĕnz), Augustus. Irish-American sculptor. 1848—1907.
Saint-Germain, de (dĕ săN′-zhĕr′măN′), Count. Adventurer in Paris. ? —1784.
Saint-Hilaire (săN′-tē/lâr′). See GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE, and BARTHÉLEMY SAINT-HILAIRE.
Saint-Hilaire, de, Augustin François César Prouvençal. Fr. botanist. 1799—1853.
Saintine (săN′tēN). Pseudonym of *Joseph Xavier Boniface.* French author. [*Picciola.*] 1798—1865.
St. John (sĭn′jĕn), Bayle. *Son of J. A.* English author. 1822—1859.
Saint-John (sānt jŏn′), Henry, first Viscount Bolingbroke. Eng. statesman. 1678—1751.
St. John, James Augustus. English traveler and author. 1801—1875.
St. John, John Pierce. American political leader, gov. of Kansas (1879-83), and Prohibition presidential candidate (1884). 1833—1916.
St. John (sĭn′jĕn), Percy Bolingbroke. *Son of J. A.* English author. 1821—1889.
Saint-Juirs (săN′-zhwēr′). Pseudonym of LOUIS RENÉ DELORME.
Saint-Just, de (dĕ săN′-zhüst′), Louis Antoine Léon. French revolutionist. 1767—1794.
Saint-Lambert, de (dĕ săN′-lăN′bâr′), Jean François, Marquis. Fr. poet. 1716—1803.
St. Leger (sānt-lĕj′ĕr; sĭl′ĭn-jĕr), Barry, Col. Brit. officer in America. 1737—1789.
St. Leonards (sānt lĕn′ĕrdz), Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Baron. English jurist and statesman. 1781—1875.
Saint-Marc Girardin (săN′-märk′ zhē/rär/dăN′), François Auguste. French *Marc Girardin.* French author and journalist. 1801—1873.
Saint-Martin (săN′-mär′tăN′), Antoine Jean. French Orientalist. 1791—1832.
Saint-Martin, de (dē), Louis Claude, Marquis. Pseudonym *Philosophe Inconnu* (Unknown Philosopher). French mystic. 1743—1803.
Saint-Pierre, de (dĕ săN′-pyâr′), Charles Irénée Castel, Abbé. French political economist and moralist. 1658—1743.
Saint-Pierre, de, Jacques Henri Bernardin. French author. [*Paul et Virginie.*] 1737—1814.
Saint-Priest, de (dĕ săN′-prēst′), Alexis Guignard, Count. Fr. hist. and dipl. 1805—1851.
Saint-Réal, de (dĕ săN′-rā′àl′), César Vichard, Abbé. Savoyard historian. 1639—1692.
Saint-Saëns (săN′-sāNs′), Charles Camille. French composer. 1835—1921.
Saintsbury (sānts′bĕr-ĭ), George Edward Bateman. English critic. 1845 —.
Saint-Simon, de (sānt-sī′măN; *F.* dĕ săN′-sē′môN′), Claude Henri, Count. French socialist. [*Saint-Simonianism.*] 1760—1825.
Saint-Simon, de, Louis de Rouvroy, Duke. French memoirist. 1675—1755.
Saint-Victor, de (dĕ săN′-vēk′tôr′), Paul Bins, Count. French author. 1827—1881.
Saionji (sī′ō-n-jē). Marquis Saionji Kinmochi. Japanese statesman. 1849 —.
Saisset (sē′sĕ′), Émile Edmond. French philosophical writer. 1814—1863.
Sakya-muni (sä′kyà-mōō′nē). See GAUTAMA.
Sala (sā′là), George Augustus Henry. English littérateur. 1828—1895.
Saladin (săl′à-dĭn). (*Arab.* **Sala'h-ud-Din Yusaf**, sà-läh′-ōōd-dēn′ yōō′-sŭf.) Sultan of Egypt and Syria (1174-93). Opposer of the crusaders. 1137—1193.
Saldanha, de (dā säl-dăn′yä), João Carlos Oliveira e Daun, Duke. Portuguese statesman and marshal. 1791—1876.
Sale (sāl), George. English Orientalist. 1697?-1736.
Salieri (sà-lyā′rē), Antonio. Italian musical composer. 1750—1825.
Salisbury (sôlz′bĕr-ĭ), Edward Elbridge. American philologist. 1841—1901.
Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, third Marquis of. English statesman and prime minister. 1830—1903.
Sallust (săl′ŭst). *Caius Sallustius Crispus.* Roman historian. B. C. 86— 34.
Salmasius (săl-mā′shĭ-ŭs), Claudius. *Claude de Saumaise.* Fr. scholar. 1588—1658.
Salmon (sà′mŭn), George. English divine and mathematical writer. 1819—1904.
Salomon (zà′lō-mōn), Johann Peter. German violinist and composer. 1745—1815.
Salt (sôlt), Henry. English antiquary and consul in Egypt. 1780—1827.
Salt, Titus, Sir. English manufacturer and philanthropist. [*Alpaca.*] 1803—1876.
Saltonstall (sôl′tŭn-stôl), Richard, Sir. Puritan in Mass. colony. 1586—1658.
Saltykov (sàl′tē-kŏf′), Mikhail Evgrafovich. Pseudonym *Nikolay Evgrafovich Shchedrin.* Russian author. 1826—1889.
Saltzmann (zălts′măn), Karl. German marine and landscape painter. 1847 —.
Salvator Rosa. See ROSA, Salvator.
Salviati (săl-vyā′tē), Francesco Rossi. *Cecco Rossi.* Italian painter. 1510—1563.
Salvini (săl-vē′nē), Tommaso. Italian actor. 1829—1916.
Samarov (zä′mà-rŏf), Gregor. Pseudonym of OSKAR MEDING.
Sambourne (săm′bŭrn), Edward Linley. Eng. caricaturist and designer. 1844—1910.
Samoset (săm′ō-sĕt; sà-mō′sĕt). First Indian to visit the Pilgrims, in 1621. 1840—1902.
Sampson (sămp′sŭn), William Thomas. American rear admiral. 1831—1917.
Sanborn (săn′bŭrn), Franklin Benjamin. American journalist. 1617—1693.
Sancroft (săn′krŏft), William. Eng. prelate. Archbp. of Canterbury. 1677—1693.
Sanctis, de (dā săNk′tēs), Francesco. Italian author. 1818—1883.
Sand (sănd; *F.* sāNd), George. See DUDEVANT.
Sand (zänt), Karl Ludwig. German political fanatic. Killed Kotzebue. 1795—1820.
Sanday (săn′dā), William. English theologian and Biblical scholar. 1843-1920.
Sandeau (săn′dō′), Léonard Sylvain Jules. French novelist. 1560— 1621.
Sandoval, de (dā săn/dō-vàl′), Prudencio. Spanish historian. 1799—1832.
Sands (săndz), Robert Charles. American author and journalist. 1516?-1588.
Sandys (săndz), Edwin. English theologian. Archbishop of York. 1832—1904.
Sandys, Frederick. English painter and draftsman. 1578—1644.
Sandys, George. *Son of Edwin.* English poet. 1844—1922.
Sandys, John Edwin, Sir. English classicist. 1455—1534.
Sangallo, da (dä săn-gäl′lō), Antonio. Real name *Antonio Giamberti. Brother of Giuliano.* Italian architect and military engineer. 1483?-1546.
Sangallo, da, Antonio. Real name *Antonio Cordiani. Nephew of Giuliano.* Italian architect. 1445—1516.
Sangallo, da, Giuliano. Real name *Giuliano Giamberti.* Italian architect and military engineer. 1838—1912.
Sangster (săng′stĕr), Margaret Elizabeth, born Munson. American author. 1840—1908.
Sankey (săn′kĭ), Ira David. American evangelist and hymn writer. 1778—1850.
San Martín, de (dā săn mär-tēn′), José. So. Am. leader, born in Argentina. 1484—1559.
San Micheli (sän mē-kā′lē), Michele. Italian architect. 1785—1862.
San Miguel, de (dā sän mē-gĕl′), Evariste, Duke. Spanish general. 1458—1530.
Sannazaro (sän/nä-dzä′rō), Jacopo. Neapolitan poet. 1600—1667.
Sanson (săn′sôN′), Nicolas. French geographer. 1577—1570.
Sansovino (săn′sō-vē′nō), Jacopo. Real name *Jacopo Tatti.* It. architect. 1477—1570.
Sansovino, Andrea. See CONTUCCI, Andrea.

Born. Died.

Santa Anna, *or* **Ana, de** (dā sän′tä ä′nä), Antonio López, Mexican general, and president.....1795?–1876.

Santander (sän′tän-dĕr′), Francisco de Paula. New Granadan soldier and statesman.....1792—1840.

Santayana (sän′tä-yä′nä), George. Spanish poet and philosophical writer in America. 1863 —.

Santerre (sän′târ′), Antoine Joseph. French revolutionist.....1752—1809.

Santillana, de (dā sän′tēl-ya′nä), Iñigo López de Mendoza, Marquis. Spanish poet.....1398—1458.

Santos-Dumont (sän′tŏs′-dü′môN′), Alberto. Brazilian aëronaut in France.1873 —.

Sappho (săf′ō). Greek lyric poetess, of the island of Lesbos.....fl. B. C. 600?

Sarasate, de (dā sä′rä-sä′tā), Pablo Martín Melitón. Spanish violinist.....1844—1908.

Sarcey (sär′sĕ′), Francisque. French dramatic critic and novelist.....1828—1899.

Sardanapalus (sär′dȧ-nȧ-pā′lŭs). King of Assyria, often identified with ASHUR-BANI-PAL.

Sardou (sär′dōō′), Victorien. French dramatist.....1831—1908.

Sargent (sär′jĕnt), Charles Sprague. American arboriculturist.....1841 —.

Sargent, John Singer. American portrait and genre painter in England.....1856—1925.

Sargent, Lucius Manlius. American writer of tales.....1786—1867.

Sargent, Winthrop. American author.....1825—1870.

Sargon (sär′gŏn) **II.** King of Assyria (B. C. 722–705).....B. C. ? — 705.

Sarmiento (sär-myĕn′tō), Domingo Faustino. Pres Argentina (1868–74)....1811—1888.

Sarpi (sär′pē), Paolo. *Fra Paolo.* Italian philosopher and historian.....1552—1623.

Sars (särs), Mikael. Norwegian zoölogist.....1805—1869.

Sartain (sär-tān′), John. American engraver, born in London.....1808—1897.

Sarto, del (dĕl sär′tō), Andrea. *Andrea d' Agnolo.* Florentine painter.....1486—1531.

Satolli (sä-tōl′lē), Francesco. It. cardinal. Apostolic delegate to U. S.....1839—1910.

Satow (sä-tō′ ; săt′ō), Ernest Mason, Sir. British diplomat and scholar.....1843 —.

Satterlee (săt′ėr-lē), Henry Yates. American P. E. bishop and author.....1843—1908.

Sauer (zou′ėr), Emil. German pianist and composer.....1862 —.

Saulcy, de (dĕ sōl′sē′), Louis Félicien Joseph Caignart. Fr. archæologist...1807—1880.

Saumaise, de (dĕ sō′māz′), Claude. See SALMASIUS, Claudius.

Saunders (sän′dėrz ; sôn′-), Frederick. Eng. author and librarian in America..1807—1902.

Saunderson (sän′dėr-sŭn ; sôn′-), Nicholas. English mathematician.....1682—1739.

Saurin (sō′răN′), Jacques. French Protestant preacher.....1677—1730.

Saussure, de (dĕ sō′sür′), Horace Bénédict. Swiss naturalist.....1740—1799.

Sauveur (sō′vûr′), Joseph. French mathematician. [*Musical Acoustics.*]..1653—1716.

Savage (săv′ăj), James. American antiquary.....1784—1873.

Savage, Minot Judson. American Unitarian clergyman and author.....1841—1918.

Savage, Richard. English poet.....? —1743.

Savart (sȧ′vär′), Félix. Fr. physician and physicist. [*Savart's wheel.*].....1791—1841.

Savary (sȧ′vȧ′rē′), Anne Jean Marie René, Duc de Rovigo. French general and diplomatist.....1774—1833.

Savigny, von (fŏn sȧ′vēn′yē′), Friedrich Karl. German jurist.....1779—1861.

Savile (săv′il), Henry, Sir. English mathematician and classical scholar....1549—1622.

Savonarola (sȧv′ō-nȧ-rō′lȧ ; *It.* sä′vō-nä-rō′lä), Girolamo. Italian religious reformer. *Excommunicated, tortured, and hanged.*.....1452—1498.

Saxe (săks), John Godfrey. American humorous poet.....1816—1887.

Saxe, de (dĕ sȧks′), Hermann Maurice, Count. Marshal of France.....1696—1750.

Saxton (săks′tŭn), Joseph. American inventor.....1799—1873.

Say (sē), Jean Baptiste. French political economist.....1767—1832.

Say, Jean Baptiste Léon. *Grandson of preceding.* French statesman.....1826—1896.

Say (sā), Thomas. American zoölogist.....1787—1834.

Sayce (sās), Archibald Henry. English divine and philologist.....1846 —.

Scævola (sĕv′ō-lȧ), Caius Mucius. Legendary Roman hero of 6th cent. B. C.

Scalchi (skäl′kē), Sofia. Italian operatic contralto.....1850 —.

Scaliger (skăl′ĭ-jėr), Joseph Justus. French philologist and chronologist ...1540—1609.

Scaliger, Julius Cæsar. *Father of J. J.* Ital. Latin poet and philologist....1484—1558.

Scanderbeg (skăn′dėr-bĕg). (*Turkish* **Iskander Beg** *or* **Bey**.) Real name *George Castriota.* Albanian chief.....1403—1468.

Scarlatti (skär-lät′tē), Alessandro. Italian composer.....1659—1725.

Scarlett (skär′lĕt), James, first Baron Abinger. English judge.....1769—1844.

Scarpa (skär′pä), Antonio. Italian anatomist.....1747—1832.

Scarron (skȧ′rôN′), Paul. French humorous playwright and novelist.....1610—1660.

Scartazzini (skär′tät-sē′nē), Johann Andreas. Swiss writer. [*Dante.*].....1837—1901.

Schadow (shä′dō), Johann Gottfried. German sculptor.....1764—1850.

Schadow-Godenhaus, von (fŏn shä′dō-gō′dėn-hous), Friedrich Wilhelm. *Son of Johann Gottfried.* German painter.....1789—1862.

Schaff (shăf), Philip. Swiss theologian and author in America.....1819—1893.

Schamyl *or* **Shamyl** (shăm′ĭl ; shä′mĭl). Prophet warrior of the Caucasus.1797—1871.

Scharwenka (shär-vĕŋ′kä), Xaver. German pianist and composer.....1850—1924.

Scheele (shā′lė), Karl Wilhelm. German chemist in Sweden.....1742—1786.

Scheffel, von (fŏn shĕf′ėl), Joseph Viktor. German poet and novelist.....1826—1886.

Scheffer (shĕf′ėr ; *F. pron.* shĕ-fâr′), Ary. Dutch painter in Paris.....1795—1858.

Scheiner (shī′nėr), Christoph. German mathematician. [*Pantograph.*]....1575?–1650.

Scheller (shĕl′ėr), Immanuel Johann Gerhard. German lexicographer.....1735—1803.

Schelling, von (fŏn shĕl′ĭng), Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph. Ger. philos.....1775—1854.

Schenck (skĕŋk), Robert Cumming. American statesman.....1809—1890.

Schenkel (shĕŋk′ėl), Daniel. Swiss theologian in Germany.....1813—1885.

Scherer (shĕ-râr′), Edmond. French critic, theologian, and politician.....1815—1889.

Scherer (shā′rėr), Wilhelm. German philologist and literary historian.....1841—1886.

Scherzer, von (fŏn shėr′tsėr), Karl. German traveler.....1821—1903.

Schiaparelli (skyä′pä-rĕl′lē), Giovanni. Italian astronomer. [*Martian canals.*].....1835—1910.

Schiff (shĭf), Jacob Henry. German Jewish banker in America.....1847—1920.

Schiller, von (fŏn shĭl′ėr), Johann Christoph Friedrich. German poet.....1759—1805.

Schilling (shĭl′ĭng), Johannes. German sculptor. [*Niederwald monument.*]..1828—1909.

Schlagintweit, von (fŏn shlä′gĭn-tvīt), Hermann (b. 1826 – d. 1882), Adolf (b. 1829 – d. 1857), and Robert (b. 1833 – d. 1885). *Brothers.* German travelers. [*Alps; Himalayas; Kuenlun.*]

Schlegel, von (fŏn shlā′gėl), August Wilhelm. German critic, poet, and Orientalist.....1767—1845.

Schlegel, von, Friedrich. *Br. of A. W.* Ger. philosopher and critic.....1772—1829.

Schleicher (shlī′kėr), August. German comparative philologist.....1821—1868.

Schleiden (shlī′dėn), Matthias Jakob. German botanist.....1804—1881.

Schleiermacher (shlī′ėr-mä′kėr), Friedrich Ernst Daniel. German theologian, philosopher, and orator.....1768—1834.

Schley (slī), Winfield Scott. Am. rear admiral.....1839—1911.

Schliemann (shlē′män), Heinrich. German archæologist. [*Troy.*].....1822—1890.

Schlosser (shlŏs′ėr), Friedrich Christoph. German historian.....1776—1861.

Schlözer, von (fŏn shlût′sėr), August Ludwig. German historian.....1735—1809.

Schmerling, von (fŏn shmėr′lĭng), Anton. Aust. statesman and jurist.....1805—1893.

Schmidt (shmĭt), Heinrich Julian. German literary historian.....1818—1886.

Schmidt, Kaspar. See STIRNER, Max.

Schmitz (shmĭts), Bruno. German architect.....1858—1916.

Schmitz, Leonhard. German historian in Edinburgh.....1807—1890.

Schneider (shnī′dėr), Johann Gottlob. Ger. philol. and lexicographer.....1750—1822.

Schnorr von Carolsfeld (shnôr fŏn kä′rōls-fĕlt), Julius. German painter..1794—1872.

Schoelcher (shĕl′shâr′ ; shûl′kėr), Victor. French politician and writer....1804—1893.

Schöffer (shûf′ėr), Peter. German printer. Partner of Faust.....1425?–1502?

Schofield (skō′fēld), John McAllister. American general.....1831—1906.

Scholten (skō′l′tėn), Jan Hendrik. Dutch theologian.....1811—1885.

Schömann (shû′män), Georg Friedrich. Ger. philol. and archæologist.....1793—1879.

Schomberg, de (*F. pron.* dĕ shôN′bûrg′ ; *Ger.* shôm′bĕrK), Henri, Count. Marshal of France and diplomatist.....1575—1632.

Schomberg, von (shôm′bûrg ; *Ger. pron.* fŏn shôm′bĕrK), Friedrich, Duke. English general, born in Heidelberg.....1615—1690.

Schomburgk (shôm′bûrk ; *Ger. pron.* shôm′bōōrK), Robert Hermann, Sir. German-English traveler.....1804—1865.

Born. Died.

Schön (shûn). See SCHONGAUER.

Schönbein (shûn′bīn′), Christian Friedrich. German chemist. [*Ozone and guncotton.*].....1799—1868.

Schongauer (shôn′gou′ėr), Martin. German painter and engraver.....1445?–1491.

Schoolcraft (skōōl′krăft), Henry Rowe. Am. traveler and ethnologist.....1793—1864.

Schopenhauer (shō′pĕn-hou′ėr), Arthur. Ger. pessimistic philosopher.....1788—1860.

Schöpflin (shûp′flĭn), Johann Daniel. German historian.....1649—1771.

Schoppe (shŏp′ē), Kaspar. (*Lat.* **Scioppius**.) German classicist and controversialist.....1576—1649.

Schouler (skōō′lėr), James. American lawyer and historian.....1839—1920.

Schrader (shrä′dėr), Eberhard. German Assyriologist.....1836—1908.

Schreiner (shrī′nėr), Olive. *Mrs. Cronwright.* Pseud. *Ralph Iron.* South African author.....1860?–1920.

Schreiner, William Philip. *Brother of Olive.* Cape Colony administrator...1857—1919.

Schrevelius (skrė-vē′lĭ-ŏōs), *or* **Schrevel** (skrā′vėl), Cornelis. Dutch philologist. [*Lexicon Manuale Græco-Latinum et Latino-Græcum.*].....1615?–1664?

Schröder (shrû′dėr), Friedrich Ludwig. German tragedian.....1744—1816.

Schröter (shrû′tėr), Johann Hieronymus. German astronomer.....1745—1816.

Schubert (shōō′bĕrt), Franz. Austrian composer.....1797—1828.

Schulte, von (fŏn shōōl′tē), Johann Friedrich. German theologian.....1827—1914.

Schultens (skŭl′tĕns), Albert. Dutch Orientalist.....1686—1750.

Schulze (shōōl′tsē), Ernst. German poet.....1789—1817.

Schulze-Delitzsch (shōōl′tsē-dā′lĭtch), Hermann. German politician.....1808—1883.

Schumacher (shōō′mä′kėr), Heinrich Christian. Danish astronomer.....1780—1850.

Schumann (shōō′män), Klara Josephine, born Wieck. *Wife of Robert.* German pianist.....1819—1896

Schumann, Robert. German musical composer.....1810—1856.

Schumann-Heink (-hĭŋk′), Ernestine, born Rössler. German-American operatic contralto.....1861 —.

Schurman (shōōr′măn), Jacob Gould. Am. philosopher and educator.....1854 —.

Schurz (shōōrts), Carl. German-American statesman and orator.....1829—1906.

Schuyler (skī′lėr), Eugene. American author and diplomatist.....1840—1890.

Schuyler, Philip John. American general and statesman.....1733—1804.

Schwab (shwäb), Charles M. American steel manufacturer.....1862 —.

Schwab (shväp), Gustav. German poet.....1792—1850.

Schwann (shvän), Theodor. German physiologist and anatomist. [*Schwann's sheath.*].....1810—1882.

Schwanthaler, von (shvän′tä′lėr), Ludwig. German sculptor.....1802—1848.

Schwartz (shvärts), Marie Sophie, born Birath. Swedish novelist.....1819—1894.

Schwarz (shvärts), Berthold. *Konstantin Anklitzen.* German monk and alchemist. Reputed inventor of gunpowder.....fl 14th c.

Schwarzenberg, von (fŏn shvär′tsėn-bĕrK), Karl Philipp, Prince. Austrian field marshal.....1771—1820.

Schwatka (shwŏt′kȧ), Frederick. American explorer.....1849—1892.

Schwegler (shvā′glėr), Albert. German historian and philosopher.....1819—1857.

Schweinfurth (shvīn′fōōrt), Georg August. German traveler.....1836 —.

Schweinitz, von (fŏn shvī′nĭts), Lewis David. American botanist.....1780—1834.

Schwenckfeld, von (fŏn shvĕŋk′fĕlt), Kaspar. Silesian religious reformer..1490—1561.

Schwerin, von (fŏn shvā′rēn′), Kurt Christoph, Count. Prussian soldier...1684—1757.

Scioppius (stsē-ŏp′pē-ŏōs). See SCHOPPE.

Scipio Æmilia'nus Africa'nus Mi'nor (sĭp′ĭ-ō), Publius Cornelius. Roman general. Captured and destroyed Carthage.....B. C. about 185— 129.

Scipio Africa'nus Ma'jor, Publius Cornelius. Roman general. Invaded Africa and defeated Hannibal.....B. C. 237— 183?

Scollard (skŏl′ȧrd), Clinton. American verse writer.....1860 —.

Scopas (skō′pȧs). Greek sculptor.....4th cent. B. C.

Scoresby (skōrz′bĭ ; 201), William. English arctic explorer.....1789—1857.

Scott (skŏt), Clement. English dramatic critic and author.....1841—1904.

Scott, Hugh Stowell. See MERRIMAN, Henry Seton.

Scott, Thomas Alexander. American railroad manager.....1824—1881.

Scott, Walter, Sir. Scottish novelist and poet.....1771—1832.

Scott, William Bell. Scottish poet, painter, and writer.....1811—1890.

Scott, Winfield. American lieutenant general.....1786—1866.

Scotus (skō′tŭs). See ERIGENA.

Scribe (skrēb), Augustin Eugène. French dramatist.....1791—1861.

Scribner (skrĭb′nėr), Charles. American publisher.....1821—1871.

Scrivener (skrĭv′nėr), Frederick Henry Ambrose. Eng. Biblical critic.....1813—1891.

Scudder (skŭd′ėr), Horace Elisha. American author.....1838—1902.

Scudder, John. American missionary in Ceylon and Madras.....1793—1855.

Scudder, Samuel Hubbard. American naturalist.....1837—1911.

Scudéry, de (dĕ skü′dā′rē′), Madeleine, Mlle. French novelist.....1607—1701.

Search (sûrch), Edward. Pseudonym of ABRAHAM TUCKER.

Sears (sērz), Barnas. American Baptist clergyman and scholar.....1802—1880.

Sears, Edmund Hamilton. American clergyman and author.....1810—1876.

Seaton (sē′tŭn), William Winston. Am. jour. [*National Intelligencer.*]....1785—1866.

Seawell (sē′wĕl), Molly Elliot. American author.....1860—1916.

Sebastian (sė-bās′chăn), Saint. Roman Christian martyr.....? — 288.

Sebastian, Don. (*Port.* **Sebastião**, sä-bäs′tē-oun′, Dom.) King of Portugal.1554—1578.

Secchi (sĕk′kē), Angelo. Italian astronomer.....1818—1878.

Seckendorff, von (fŏn zĕk′ėn-dŏrf). Friedrich Heinrich, Count. *Nephew of Veit Ludwig.* German commander.....1673—1763.

Seckendorff, von, Veit Ludwig. German scholar and state official.....1626—1692.

Sedgwick (sĕj′wĭk), Adam. English geologist.....1785—1873.

Sedgwick, Catherine Maria. *Daughter of Theodore.* Amer. author.....1789—1867.

Sedgwick, John. American general.....1813—1864.

Sedgwick, Theodore. American jurist and statesman.....1747—1813.

See (sē), Thomas Jefferson Jackson. American astronomer.....1866 —.

Seebeck (zā′bĕk), Johann Thomas. Ger. physicist. [*Thermo-electric pile.*].1770—1831.

Seebohm (sē′bōm), Frederic. English historian.....1833—1912.

Seeley (sē′lĭ), John Robert, Sir. English author. [*Ecce Homo.*].....1834—1895.

Seelye (sē′lĭ), Julius Hawley. Am. divine. Pres. Amherst College.....1824—1895.

Seelye, Laurenus Clark. Am. educator. Pres. Smith College.....1837—1924.

Ségur, de (dĕ sā′gür′), Louis Philippe, Count. French historian.....1753—1830.

Ségur, de, Philippe Paul, Count. *Son of L. P.* French historian.....1780—1873.

Seidl (zī′dl), Anton. Orchestra conductor, born in Hungary.....1850—1898.

Seignobos (sĕ′nyō′bō′), Charles. French historian.....1854 —.

Selden (sĕl′dėn), John. English statesman and political writer.....1584—1654.

Seleucus (sė-lū′kŭs) **I.** *Nicator.* First king of Syria (B. C. 307–281)....B. C. 365?- 281?

Selfridge (sĕl′frĭj), Thomas Oliver. American naval officer.....1836—1924

Seligman (sĕl′ĭg-măn), Edwin Robert Anderson. American polit. economist.1861 —.

Selim (sē′lĭm ; sė-lēm′) **III.** Sultan of Turkey (1789–1807).....1761—1808.

Selkirk (sĕl′kûrk), Alexander. Scot. sailor. Left on Juan Fernández.....1676—1721.

Sellar (sĕl′ėr), William Young. English Greek and Latin scholar.....1825—1890.

Selous (sė-lōō′ ; sė-lōōs′), Frederick Courtenay. English author, and traveler and hunter in Africa.....1851—1917.

Selwyn (sĕl′wĭn), George Augustus. English bishop and author.....1809—1878.

Sembrich (zĕm′brĭK), Marcella. Real name *Prazede Marcelline Kochanska. Madame Wilhelm Stengel.* Austrian operatic soprano.....1858 —.

Semiramis (sė-mĭr′ȧ-mĭs). Mythical Assyrian queen, reputed founder of Babylon.

Semler (zĕm′lėr), Johann Salomo. German theologian.....1725—1791.

Semmes (sĕmz), Raphael. Confederate naval officer.....1809—1877.

Semper (zĕm′pėr), Gottfried. German architect.....1803—1879.

Sénancour, de (dĕ sā′näN′kōōr′), Étienne Pivert. French author. [*Obermann.*].....1770—1846.

Seneca (sĕn′ė-kȧ), Lucius Annæus. Roman Stoic philosopher.....B. C. 4?—A. D. 65.

Senefelder (zā′nė-fĕl′dėr), Aloys. German inventor of lithography.....1771—1834.

Senior (sēn′yėr), Nassau William. English political economist.....1790—1864.

Sennacherib (sė-năk′ėr-ĭb). King of Assyria (B. C. 705–681).....d. B. C. 681.

Sepulveda, de (dā sā-pōōl′vā-thä; 146), Juan Ginés. Spanish historian.....1490—1574.
Sequoyah (sē-kwō′yä; sē-kwoi′ä). See Guess, George.
Serao (sā-rä′ō), Matilde. *Signora Eduardo Scarfoglio.* Italian novelist...1856 ——.
Sergeant (sär′jĕnt), John. American jurist and statesman.....1779—1852.
Sergeant, Thomas. American jurist.....1782—1860.
Sergi (sär′jē), Giuseppe. Italian anthropologist.....1841 ——.
Serpa Pinto (sĕr′pä pēn′tōō), Alexandre Alberto da Rocha. Portuguese explorer in Africa.....1846—1900.
Serrano y Dominguez (sĕr-rä′nō ē dō-mēn′gāth), Francisco, Duke de la Torre. Spanish general and statesman.....1810—1885.
Serres (sĕr), Antoine Étienne Renaud Augustin. French physiologist.....1786—1868.
Serret (sĕ′rĕ′), Joseph Alfred. French mathematician.....1819—1885.
Sertorius (sĕr-tō′rĭ-ŭs), Quintus. Roman general.....? —B. C. 72.
Servetus (sĕr-vē′tŭs), Michael. (*Sp.* **Miguel Serveto**, mĭ-gĕl′ sĕr-vā′tō.) Spanish theologian and author. Burned at the stake.....1511—1553
Sesostris (sē-sŏs′trĭs). Mythical king of Egypt, whose exploits are founded on the deeds of Ramses II. and others.
Sesshu (sĕs′shōō). Japanese painter.....1421—1507.
Sestini (sĕs-tē′nē), Domenico. Italian numismatist.....1750—1832.
Seth (sĕth), Andrew. Full name *Andrew Seth Pringle Pattison.* Professor of logic and metaphysics, University of Edinburgh.....1856 ——.
Seth, James. *Brother of Andrew.* Scottish philosopher.....1860—1924.
Seton (sē′tŭn), Ernest Thompson. *Seton-Thompson.* English writer of nature stories, and illustrator in America.....1860 ——.
Severus (sĕ-vē′rŭs), Lucius Septimius. Roman emperor (193–211).....146— 211.
Sevier (sĕ-vēr′), John. American pioneer, soldier, and political leader.....1745—1815.
Sévigné, de (dĕ sā′vēn′yā′), Marie, born de Rabutin-Chantal, Marquise. French letter writer.....1626—1696.
Sewall (sū′ăl), Frank. American author and clergyman.....1837—1915.
Sewall, May, born Wright. American educationist, author, and lecturer..1844—1920.
Sewall, Samuel. American jurist.....1652—1730.
Seward (sū′ĕrd), Anna. *The Swan of Lichfield.* English authoress.....1747—1809.
Seward, William Henry. American statesman, and sec. of state (1861–69)...1801—1872.
Seydlitz, von (fŏn zĭd′lĭts), Friedrich Wilhelm. Prus. gen. of cavalry.....1721—1773.
Seyffarth (zī′färt), Gustav. German archæologist and clerg. in America....1796—1885.
Seymour (sē′mōr), Horatio. American lawyer and politician.....1810—1886.
Seymour, Horatio Winslow. American editor and publisher.....1854—1920.
Sforza (sfôr′tsä), Francesco. *Son of G. A.* Duke of Milan. It. warrior....1401—1466.
Sforza, Giacomuzzo (Giacomo *or* Muzio) Attendolo. Italian condottiere.....1369—1424.
Sforza, Ludovico. *Il Moro. Son of F.* Duke of Milan.....1451—1508.
Shackleton (shăk′′l-tŭn), Ernest Henry, Sir. British antarctic explorer [*Farthest south, 88° 23′ S., 162° E., 111 m. from South Pole, Jan. 9, 1909.*]1874—1922.
Shafter (shăf′tĕr), William Rufus. American major general.....1835—1906.
Shaftesbury (shăfts′bĕr-ĭ), Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of. English statesman.....1621—1683.
Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, third Earl of. *Grandson of preceding.* English philanthropist, author, and freethinker.....1671—1713.
Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, seventh Earl of. Eng. philanthropist.1801—1885.
Shairp (shârp), John Campbell. *Principal Shairp.* English educator, author, and professor of poetry at Oxford.....1819—1885.
Shakespeare, Shakspere, *or* **Shakspeare** (shāk′spēr), William. English poet and dramatist.....1564—1616.
Shaler (shā′lĕr), Nathaniel Southgate. American geologist.....1841—1906.
Shalmaneser (shăl′mȧ-nē′zĕr) **II.** King of Assyria (B. C. 860–825).....?—B. C. 825.
Shamyl. See Schamyl.
Shannon (shăn′ŭn), James Jebusa. Eng. portrait painter born in America..1862—1923.
Sharp (shärp), Granville. English philanthropist and abolitionist.....1735—1813.
Sharp, William. *Fiona Macleod.* Scottish poet and man of letters.....1855—1905.
Shaw (shō), Albert. Am. author, ed., and polit. writer. [*Review of Reviews.*].1857 ——.
Shaw, George Bernard. Irish dramatist and critic in England.....1856 ——.
Shaw, Henry Wheeler. *Josh Billings.* American humorist.....1818—1885.
Shaw, Lemuel. American jurist.....1781—1861.
Shays (shāz), Daniel. Leader in Shays's rebellion.....1747—1825.
Shchedrin (shchĕd′rēn), Nikolay Evgrafovich. Pseud. of Mikhail Evgrafovich Saltykov.
Shea (shā), John Dawson Gilmary. American historian.....1824—1892.
Shedd (shĕd), William Greenough Thayer. American theologian.....1820—1894.
Shee (shē), Martin Archer, Sir. Irish portrait painter and author.....1769—1850.
Sheil (shēl), Richard Lalor. Irish statesman, orator, and dramatist.....1791—1851.
Shelburne (shĕl′bŭrn), Earl of. See Lansdowne, William Petty.
Sheldon (shĕl′dŭn), Edward Stevens. American philologist.....1851 ——.
Shelley (shĕl′ĭ), Mary Wollstonecraft, born Godwin. *Wife of P. B.* English author. [*Frankenstein.*].....1797—1851.
Shelley, Percy Bysshe (bĭsh). English poet.....1792—1822.
Shenstone (shĕn′stŭn), William. English poet.....1714—1763.
Shepard (shĕp′ärd), Charles Upham. American mineralogist.....1804—1886.
Sheppard (shĕp′ärd), John. *Jack Sheppard.* Notorious English criminal...1702—1724.
Sheraton (shĕr′ȧ-tŭn), Thomas. English maker and designer of furniture, and author.....1751—1806.
Shere, *or* **Sher, Ali** (shêr ä′lē). Ameer of Afghanistan.....1825—1879.
Sheridan (shĕr′ĭ-dăn), Philip Henry. American general.....1831—1888.
Sheridan, Richard Brinsley. Irish dramatist and politician.....1751—1816.
Sherlock (shûr′lŏk), William. English theologian and author.....1641?—1707.
Sherman (shûr′măn), James Schoolcraft. Am. polit., and vice pres. (1909–12).1855—1912.
Sherman, John. *Brother of W. T.* American statesman.....1823—1900.
Sherman, Roger. American statesman. Signer of the Decl. of Indep.....1721—1793.
Sherman, William Tecumseh. American general.....1820—1891.
Sherwood (shûr′wo͝od), Mary Martha, born Butt. English author.....1775—1851.
Shibata (shē′bä-tä). Shibata Yeshin. Japanese lacquer artist and painter...1807—1891.
Shiras (shī′rȧs), George. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court (1892–1903)....1832 1924.
Shirley (shûr′lĭ), James. English dramatist.....1596—1666.
Shirley, William. British gen. and colonial governor of Massachusetts.....1694—1771.
Shishkov (shĭsh′kŏf), Aleksandr Semenovich. Russian author and statesman.1754—1841.
Shore (shōr; 201), Jane. English mistress of Edward IV.....? —1527.
Shorthouse (shôrt′hous), Joseph Henry. English novelist.....1834—1903.
Shoshenk (shō′shĕnk) **I.** (*'Shishak'* in O.T.). King of Egypt. Invaded Palestine 932 B. C.
Shovell (shŭv′ĕl), Clowdisley, Sir. English admiral.....1650—1707.
Shrewsbury (shrōōz′bĕr-ĭ; shrōz′-), Charles Talbot, Duke of. Eng. statesman 1660—1718.
Shubrick (shōō′brĭk), William Branford. American rear admiral.....1790—1874.
Shubun (shōō′bo͝on). Japanese painter, fl. first part of 15th century.
Shuvalov (shōō-vä′lŏf), Petr Andreevich, Count. Russian diplomatist.....1827—1889.
Sibley (sĭb′lĭ), John Langdon. Librarian Harvard University.....1804—1885.
Sicard (sē′kär′), Roch Ambroise Cucurron, Abbé. Fr. teacher of deaf-mutes.1742—1822.
Sickingen, von (fŏn zĭk′ĭng-ĕn), Franz. German general and Lutheran reformer.....1481—1523.
Sickles (sĭk′lz), Daniel Edgar. American general and politician.....1825—1914.
Siddhartha (sĭd-där′t′hä; -tä; 239). See Gautama.
Siddons (sĭd′ŭnz), Sarah, born Kemble. English tragic actress.....1755—1831.
Sidgwick (sĭdj′wĭk), Henry. English moral philosopher.....1838—1900.
Sidney, *or* **Sydney** (sĭd′nĭ), Algernon. English republican patriot.....1622—1683.
Sidney, *or* **Sydney**, Philip, Sir. English statesman and author.....1554—1586.
Sido'nius, Apollina'ris. See Apollinaris Sidonius.
Siebold, von (fŏn zē′bŏlt), Philipp Franz. German naturalist.....1796—1866.
Siegen, von (fŏn zē′gĕn), Ludwig. Ger. artist. [*Mezzotint engraving.*]....1609?—1680.
Siemens (zē′mĕns; *E.* sē′mĕnz), William (*Ger.* Karl Wilhelm), Sir. *Brother of following.* German inventor in London.....1823—1883.
Siemens, von (-fŏn), Ernst Werner. Ger. inventor.....1816—1892.
Sienkiewicz (shĕn-kyä′vĭch), Henryk. Polish novelist.....1846—1916.

Born. Died.
Sievers (zē′fĕrs), Eduard. German philologist.....1850 ——.
Sieyès (syä′yĕs′), Emmanuel Joseph, Count. *Abbé Sieyès.* Fr. revolutionist 1748—1836.
Sigel (sē′gĕl), Franz. German general in America.....1824—1902.
Sigismund (sĭj′ĭs-mŭnd; *Ger.* zē′gĭs-mo͝ont). *Second son of Emperor Charles IV.* Holy Roman emperor (1410–37).....1368—1437.
Signorelli (sē′nyō-rĕl′lē), Luca. Italian painter.....1441—1523.
Sigourney (sĭg′ĕr-nĭ), Lydia, born Huntley. American author.....1791—1865.
Sigsbee (sĭgz′bĭ), Charles Dwight. American naval officer.....1845—1923
Sikes (sīks), William Wirt. American author.....1836—1883.
Silhouette, de (dĕ sē′lo͞o-ĕt′), Étienne. Fr. financier. [*Silhouettes.*].....1709—1767.
Sill (sĭl), Edward Rowland. American poet and educator.....1841—1887.
Silliman (sĭl′ĭ-măn), Benjamin. American scientist.....1779—1864.
Silliman, Benjamin. *Son of preceding.* American chemist.....1816—1885.
Silvestre (sēl′vĕs′tr′), Paul Armand. French author, poet, and art critic...1837—1901.
Silvestre, de (dē), Augustin François, Baron. Fr. rural econ.....1762—1851.
Simeon Stylites (sĭm′ē-ŏn stī-lī′tēz). Syrian ascetic. Lived on a pillar.... 390?– 459.
Simms (sĭmz), William Gilmore. American novelist. [*Yemassee*].....1806—1870.
Simon (sē′mŏn′), Jules. Real name *Jules François Simon Suisse.* French philosopher, statesman, and author.....1814—1896.
Simonides (sī-mŏn′ĭ-dēz) of Keos. Greek lyric poet.....B. C. 556?– 468?
Simpson (sĭmp′sŭn; sĭm′-), James, Sir. English general in the Crimea.....1792—1868.
Simpson, James Young, Sir. Scottish physician.....1811—1870.
Simpson, Matthew. Amer. bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....1810—1884.
Simpson, Thomas. English mathematician.....1710—1761.
Simrock (zĭm′rŏk), Karl Joseph German poet and translator.....1802—1876.
Sims (sĭmz), George Robert. English journalist, verse writer, and dramatist.1847—1922.
Sims, James Marion. American surgeon and gynecologist.....1813—1883.
Sims, Winfield Scott. American inventor.....1844—1918.
Simson (sĭm′sŭn), Robert. Scottish mathematician.....1687—1768.
Sinclair (sĭn′klâr), Catherine. *Daughter of Sir J.* Scottish author.....1800—1864.
Sinclair, John, Sir. Scottish agriculturist and statistician.....1754—1835.
Sinclair, May, Miss. English novelist. [*The Divine Fire.*].....? ——.
Singer (sĭng′ĕr), Isidore. Austrian Jewish author and editor in America....1859 ——.
Singer (zĭng′ĕr), Paul. German Social Democratic leader.....1844—1911.
Sinnett (sĭn′ĕt), Alfred Percy. Eng. theosophist. [*Esoteric Buddhism.*]...1840—1921.
Siraj-ud-daula (sē-räj′-o͝od-dou′lä). Nawab of Bengal. [*Black Hole.*].... ? —1757.
Sismondi, de (sĭs-mŏn′dĭ ; *F. pron.* dē sēs′mōn′dē′), Jean Charles Léonard Simonde. Swiss historian and political economist.....1773—1842.
Sisto Rosa (sēs′tō rō′zä). See Badalocchio.
Sixtus (sĭks′tŭs) **IV.** Francesco della Rovere. Pope (1471–84).....1414—1484.
Sixtus V. Felice Peretti. Pope (1585–90).....1521—1590.
Skeat (skēt), Walter William. English philologist.....1835—1912.
Skelton (skĕl′tŭn), John. English poet.....1460?–1529.
Skene (skēn), Philip, Colonel. British officer in America.....1725—1810.
Sketchley (skĕch′lĭ), Arthur. Pseudonym of George Rose.
Skinner (skĭn′ĕr), Otis. American actor.....1858 ——.
Skobelev (skŏ′bĕ-lyĕf), Mikhail Dimitrievich. Russian soldier.....1841—1882.
Sladen (slā′d'n), Douglas (Brooke Wheelton). English journalist and author.1856 ——.
Sleidan (slī′dăn), Johann. (*Lat.* **Sleida'nus.**) True name *Philippson.* German historian.....1506—1556.
Slick, Sam. Pseudonym of Thomas Chandler Haliburton.
Slidell (slī-dĕl′), John. American lawyer and Confederate politician.....1793—1871.
Sloane (slōn), Hans, Sir. British physician and naturalist.....1660—1753.
Sloane, William Milligan. American historian. [*Napoleon Bonaparte.*]....1850 ——.
Slocum (slō′kŭm), Henry Warner. American general.....1827—1894.
Smalley (smôl′ĭ), George Washburn. American journalist.....1833—1916.
Smart (smärt), Benjamin Humphrey. English lexicographer.....1786?–1872.
Smeaton (smē′tŭn), John. Eng. civil engineer. [*Eddystone Lighthouse.*]...1724—1792.
Smiles (smīlz), Samuel. Scottish author. [*Self-Help.*].....1812—1904.
Smirke (smûrk), Robert, Sir. English architect.....1781—1867.
Smith (smĭth), Adam. Scottish political economist. [*Wealth of Nations.*].1723—1790.
Smith, Albert Richard. English novelist and humorist.....1816—1860.
Smith, Alexander. Scottish poet.....1830—1867.
Smith, Edmund Kirby. Am. Confederate general.....1824—1893.
Smith, Francis Hopkinson. American painter, novelist, and civil engineer..1838—1915.
Smith, George. English Orientalist.....1840—1876.
Smith, George Adam, Sir. Scottish theologian and author.....1856 ——.
Smith, George Barnett. English critical and biographical writer.....1841—1909.
Smith, George Murray. British publisher.....1824—1901.
Smith, Gerrit. American philanthropist.....1797—1874.
Smith, Goldwin. English educator, publicist, and historian in England, the United States, and Canada.....1823—1910.
Smith, Henry John Stephen. Irish mathematician.....1826—1883.
Smith, Henry Preserved. American Biblical scholar and educator.....1847 ——.
Smith, Henry Welles. See Durant, Henry Fowle.
Smith, Horatio, known as Horace. English miscellaneous writer.....1779—1849.
Smith, James. *Brother of Horatio.* English miscellaneous writer.....1775—1839.
Smith, John, Captain. English adventurer. Founder of Virginia.....1580—1631.
Smith, John Lawrence. American mineralogist and chemist.....1818—1883.
Smith, Joseph. Founder of the sect of Mormons.....1805—1844.
Smith, Samuel Francis. American divine and poet. [*America.*].....1808—1895.
Smith, Seba. *Major Jack Downing.* American author.....1792—1868.
Smith, Sydney. English divine, essayist, and wit.....1771—1845.
Smith, William. *The Father of English geology.* English geologist.....1769—1839.
Smith, William, Sir. English classical scholar and lexicographer.....1813—1893.
Smith, William Robertson. Scottish Biblical scholar.....1846—1894.
Smith, William Sidney, Sir. English admiral.....1764—1840.
Smithson (smĭth′sŭn), James. In youth *James Lewis Macie.* English physicist. Founder of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.....1765—1829.
Smollett (smŏl′ĕt), Tobias George. British novelist.....1721—1771.
Smyth (smĭth), Egbert Coffin. American clergyman and educator.....1829—1904.
Smyth (smĭth), Newman. *Brother of Egbert C.* American clergyman.....1843—1925.
Snaith (snāth), John Collis. English novelist. [*Broke of Covenden.*]..... ? ——.
Snell (snĕl), *or* **Snellius** (snĕl′ĭ-ŏs), Willebrord. Dutch mathematician. [*Law of refraction of light.*].....1591—1626.
Snorri (snŏr′rē), *or* **Snorro** (-rō), **Sturluson** (stōōr′lōō-sŭn), *or* **Sturleson** (-lā-sŭn). Icelandic poet and historian.....1179—1241.
Snow (snō), Lorenzo. Fifth president of the Mormon Church.....1814—1901.
Snyders (snī′dĕrs), Frans. Flemish painter.....1579—1657.
Soane (sōn), John, Sir. English architect.....1753—1837.
Sobieski (sō-byĕs′kē). See John III. (King of Poland).
Socinus (sō-sī′nŭs), Faustus. (*Ital.* **Sozzini,** sôt-sē′nē, Fausto.) Italian religious reformer. [*Socinianism.*].....1539—1604.
Socrates (sŏk′rȧ-tēz). Athenian philosopher.....B. C. 469— 399.
Sodoma, Il (ēl sō′dō-mä). *Giovanni Antonio de' Bazzi.* Italian painter.....1477?–1549.
Sojaro, Il (ēl sō′yä-rō). See Gatti, Bernardino.
Solander (sō-lăn′dĕr), Daniel Charles. Swedish botanist in England.....1736—1782.
Solari, *or* **Solario,** Andrea. *Bro. of Christoforo.* Italian painter....ab. 1465—ab. 1515.
Solari (sō-lä′rē), *or* **Solario** (sō-lä′rē-ō), Christoforo. *Il Gobbo* (*the Hunchback*). Italian sculptor and architect.....ab. 1475—1525?
Solis, de (dā sō-lēs′), Antonio. Spanish historian and dramatist.....1610—1686.
Solon (sō′lŏn). Athenian sage and lawgiver.....B. C. 639?– 559.
Solovev (sä′lăv-yôf′), Sergyey Mikhaylovich. Russian historian (of Russia).1820—1879.
Solyman (sŏl′ĭ-măn), *or* **Suleiman** (sōō′lā-män′), **II.** *The Magnificent.* Ottoman sultan (1520–66).....1496?–1566.
Somers (sŭm′ĕrz), John, Baron. English statesman and lord chancellor.....1651—1716.
Somerset (sŭm′ĕr-sĕt), Edward Seymour, Duke of. English statesman.....1506?–1552.
Somerset, Henry, Lady. English temperance and reform advocate.....1851—1921.
Somerville (sŭm′ĕr-vĭl), Mary, born Fairfax. Scot. astron. and physicist ..1780—1872.

Born. Died.

Somerville (sŭm′ĕr-vĭl), William. English poet. [*The Chase.*] ..... 1675—1742.
Sömmerring, von (fŏn zŭm′ĕr-ĭng), Samuel Thomas. German anatomist and physiologist ..... 1755—1830.
Sonnenthal, von (fŏn zŏn′ĕn-tăl′), Adolf. Austrian actor ..... 1834—1909.
Sonnini de Manoncourt (sô′nē′nē′ dē mȧ′nôN′kōōr′), Charles Nicolas Sigisbert. French naturalist ..... 1751—1812.
Sontag (zŏn′tȧk), Henriette, Countess Rossi. German operatic soprano ..... 1806—1854.
Sophocles (sŏf′ō-klēz). Greek tragic poet ..... B. C. 496– 406.
Sorel (sō′rĕl′), Agnes. Favorite of Charles VII., of France ..... 1409?–1450.
Sorel, Albert. French historian ..... 1842—1906.
Sorma (zôr′mä) (properly **Zaremba** (zä-rĕm′bà)), Agnes. *Countess Minotto.* German actress ..... 1865 ——.
Sosen (sō′sĕn′). Japanese painter, esp. of monkeys ..... 1747—1821.
Soter (sō′tĕr). See PTOLEMY I.
Sothern (sŭth′ĕrn), Edward Askew. English comedian ..... 1826—1881.
Sothern, Edward H. *Son of preceding.* American actor ..... 1859 ——.
Soubise, de (dē sōō-bēz′), Benj. de Rohan, Seigneur. Huguenot soldier ..... 1583—1642.
Soulé (sōō-lȧ′), Pierre. American politician, born in France ..... 1802—1870.
Soulouque (sōō-lōōk′), Faustin Élie. *Faustin I.* Emp. of Haiti (1849–59) .. 1785?–1867.
Soult (sōōlt), Nicolas Jean de Dieu, Duke of Dalmatia. Marshal of France .. 1769—1851.
Souris (sōō′rĭs), George. Greek poet ..... 1853 ——.
Sousa (sōō′zȧ), John Philip. American bandmaster and composer ..... 1854 ——.
South (south), Robert. English divine and author ..... 1634—1716.
Southampton (south-ămp′tŭn), Henry Wriothesley, third Earl of. English statesman ..... 1573—1624.
Southcott (south′kŏt), Joanna. English religious fanatic ..... 1750—1814.
Southey (south′ĭ ; sŭth′ĭ), Robert. Eng. poet and miscellaneous writer .... 1774—1843.
Southgate (south′gāt), Horatio. Am. Protestant Episcopal bishop ..... 1812—1894.
Southworth (south′wŭrth), Emma Dorothy Eliza, born Nevitte. American novelist ..... 1819—1899.
Souvestre (sōō′vĕs′tr′), Émile. French essayist, dramatist, and novelist .... 1806—1854.
Sower (sō′ĕr), Christopher. German printer in America ..... 1693—1758.
Sowerby (sou′ĕr-bĭ), James. English artist and naturalist. [*English Botany.*] .. 1757—1822.
Soxhlet (zŏks′lĕt), Franz. German agricultural chemist ..... 1848 ——.
Soyer (swä′yȧ′), Alexis. French cook and dietary reformer ..... 1809—1858.
Sozzini (sŏt-sē′nē), Fausto. See SOCINUS, Faustus.
Spada (spä′dä), Lionello. Italian painter ..... 1576—1622.
Spaeth (spāth), (Phillip Friedrich) Adolph (Theodor). German-American Lutheran clergyman and author ..... 1839—1910.
Spagnoletto, Il (ēl spà′nyô-lĕt′tō). See RIBERA, José.
Spalding (spôl′dĭng), John Lancaster. American R. C. prelate and author .. 1840—1916.
Spalding, Lyman. American physician. [*Pharmacopœia of the United States.*] .. 1775—1821.
Spalding, Martin John. American Roman Catholic bishop and author ..... 1810—1872.
Spallanzani (späl′län-dzä′nē), Lazaro. Italian anatomist ..... 1729—1799.
Spangenberg (späng′en-bĕrĸ), August Gottlieb. Prussian founder of the Moravian Church in America ..... 1704—1792.
Sparks (spärks), Jared. American historian and biographer ..... 1789—1866.
Spaulding (spôl′dĭng), Solomon. American clergyman, and long the alleged originator of the "Book of Mormon" ..... 1761—1816.
Speke (spēk), John Hanning. English explorer in Africa ..... 1827—1864
Spelman (spĕl′mȧn), Henry, Sir. English historian and antiquary ..... 1564?–1641.
Spencer (spĕn′sĕr), Herbert. English philosopher ..... 1820—1903.
Spencer, John Canfield. American lawyer and statesman ..... 1788—1855.
Spencer, Joseph William Winthrop. Canadian geologist ..... 1851 ——.
Spencer, Platt Rogers. American founder of business colleges. [*Spencerian system of penmanship.*] ..... 1800—1864.
Spener (spā′nĕr), Philipp Jakob. German theologian. [*Pietists.*] ..... 1635—1705.
Spenser (spĕn′sĕr), Edmund. English poet. [*Faërie Queene.*] ..... 1552?–1599.
Spiegel (shpē′gĕl), Friedrich. German Orientalist ..... 1820—1905.
Spielhagen (shpēl′hä′gĕn), Friedrich. German novelist ..... 1829—1911.
Spinner (spĭn′ĕr), Francis Elias. Treasurer of the United States ..... 1802—1890.
Spinoza (spĭ-nō′zä), Baruch *or* Benedict. Dutch Jewish philosopher ..... 1632—1677.
Spitzka (spĭts′kȧ), Edward Charles. American physician and alienist ..... 1852—1914.
Spofford (spŏf′ĕrd), Ainsworth Rand. Am. librarian (Cong. library) ..... 1825—1908.
Spofford, Harriet Elizabeth, born Prescott. American authoress ..... 1835—1921.
Spohr (shpōr), Ludwig. German composer ..... 1784—1859.
Spontini (spôn-tē′nē), Gasparo Luigi Pacifico. Italian composer ..... 1774—1851.
Spooner (spōōn′ĕr), John Coit. American lawyer and senator ..... 1843—1919.
Sprague (sprāg), Charles. American verse writer ..... 1791—1875.
Sprague, William. American volunteer soldier and senator ..... 1830—1915.
Sprague, William Buell. American divine and author ..... 1795—1876.
Sprat (sprăt), Thomas. English prelate and writer ..... 1635—1713.
Sprengel (shprĕng′ĕl), Hermann Johann Philipp. German chemist. [*Sprengel pump.*] ..... 1834—1906.
Sprenger (shprĕng′ĕr), Aloys. Swiss Orientalist ..... 1813—1893.
Spring (sprĭng), Gardiner. American clergyman and author ..... 1785—1873.
Spurgeon (spûr′jŭn), Charles Haddon. English Baptist preacher ..... 1834—1892.
Spurzheim (shpōōrts′hīm), Johann Kaspar. Ger. physician and phrenologist. 1776—1832.
Squier (skwīr), Ephraim George. American archæologist ..... 1821—1888.
Stabili (stä-bē′lē), Francesco. See CECCO D' ASCOLI.
Staël-Holstein, de (stä′ĕl-hōl′stīn ; *F. pron.* dē stȧl′ōl′stăN′), Anne Louise Germaine, Baronne. *Madame de Staël. Daughter of Jacques Necker.* French authoress and leader in society ..... 1766—1817.
Stafford (stăf′ĕrd), William Howard, Visc. Eng. statesman. Beheaded .... 1614—1680.
Stahl (shtäl), Georg Ernst. German chemist. [*Phlogiston theory.*] ..... 1660—1734.
Stahl, Karl. Pseudonym of KARL GOEDEKE.
Stainer (stān′ĕr), John, Sir. English musician and composer ..... 1840—1901.
Stallo (stăl′ō), John Bernhard. Ger. lawyer and philosopher in America .... 1823—1900.
Stambuloff, *or* **Stambulov** (stàm-bōō′lŏf), Stephan. Bulgarian statesman .. 1854—1895.
Stämpfli (shtĕmpf′lē), Jakob. Swiss statesman ..... 1820—1879.
Standish (stăn′dĭsh), Myles *or* Miles, Capt. Mil. leader at Plymouth, Mass .. 1584?–1656.
Stanfield (stăn′fēld), Clarkson. English marine painter ..... 1793—1867.
Stanford (-fĕrd), Leland. Am. railroad builder. Gov. of California and U. S. senator. Founder of Leland Stanford, Jr., University in California .... 1824—1893.
Stanhope (stăn′hōp ; -ŭp), Charles, third Earl. English inventor ..... 1753—1816.
Stanhope, Hester Lucy, Lady. *Daugh. of Chas.* Eccentric Eng. woman .... 1776—1839.
Stanhope, James, first Earl. English general and statesman ..... 1673—1721.
Stanhope, Philip Henry, fifth Earl. *Viscount Mahon. Grandson of Charles.* English statesman and historian ..... 1805—1875.
Stanislas I. Leszczynski (stăn′ĭs-lȧs lyĕsh-chĭn′y′skē). King of Poland. 1677—1766.
Stanislas II. Augustus, *Pol.* **Stanisław August** (stȧ-nyēs′lȧf ou′gōōst). *Poniatowski.* King of Poland (1764–95) ..... 1732—1798.
Stanley (stăn′lĭ). See DERBY.
Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn. *Dean Stanley.* Dean of Westminster. English clergyman and author ..... 1815—1881.
Stanley, Henry Morton, Sir. Original name *John Rowlands.* English explorer in Africa ..... 1841—1904.
Stanton (stăn′tŭn), Edwin McMasters. American sec. of war (1862–67) .... 1814—1869.
Stanton, Elizabeth, born Cady. American reformer ..... 1815—1902.
Stanwix (stăn′wĭks), John. British general in America ..... 1690?–1766.
Staples (stā′p′lz), William Read. American jurist and historian ..... 1798—1868.
Stark (stärk), John. American Revolutionary general ..... 1728—1822.
Staunton (stăn′tŭn), Howard. Eng. chess player and Shakespeare editor ... 1810—1874.
Stead (stĕd), William Thomas. English editor and reform advocate ..... 1849—1912.
Stedman (stĕd′măn), Edmund Clarence. American poet and critic ..... 1833—1908.
Steel (stēl), Flora Annie, born Webster. English novelist ..... 1847 ——.
Steele (stēl), Joel Dorman. American educator ..... 1836—1886.
Steele, Richard, Sir. English essayist and dramatist ..... 1672—1729.
Steen (stān), Jan. Dutch painter ..... 1626—1679.

Born. Died.

Steenwyk, van (vän stān′vĭk), Hendrik. *The Elder.* Flemish painter ..... 1550—1603.
Steevens (stē′vĕnz), George. English editor. [*Shakespeare.*] ..... 1736—1800.
Steffens (stĕf′ĕns), Heinrich. Norwegian philosopher ..... 1773—1845
Stein, vom und zum (fŏm ŏŏnt tsōōm shtīn′), Heinrich Friedrich Karl, Baron. Prussian statesman ..... 1757—1831.
Stein, von (fŏn shtīn′), Lorenz. German jurist and political economist ..... 1815—1890.
Steiner (shtī′nĕr), Jacob. Swiss mathematician ..... 1796—1863.
Steinitz (shtī′nĭts), William. German chess player ..... 1836—1900.
Stendhal (stăN′dȧl′). Pseudonym of MARIE HENRI BEYLE.
Steno (stā′nō), Nicolaus. Danish anatomist. [*Steno's duct.*] ..... 1638—1686.
Stephan, von (fŏn shtā′fän), Heinrich. Ger. statesman. [*Internat. Postal Union.*] ..... 1831—1897.
Stephen (stē′vĕn), James Fitzjames, Sir. English jurist ..... 1829—1894.
Stephen, Leslie, Sir. *Brother of preceding.* English critic and biographical and philosophical writer. [*Dictionary of National Biography.*] ..... 1832—1904.
Stephen. King of England. Last of the Anglo-Norman line (1135–54) ..... 1097?–1154.
Stephen I., Saint. King of Hungary (997–1038) ..... ? —1038.
Stephen Báthori (bä-tō′rē), *Pol.* **Stefan Báthori** (stĕ′fän bä-tō′rē). King of Poland (1575–86) ..... 1533?–1586.
Stephens (stē′vĕnz), *or* **Stephanus** (stĕf′ȧ-nŭs). French family of printers. See ESTIENNE.
Stephens, Alexander Hamilton. American statesman and vice president of the Confederate States ..... 1812—1883.
Stephens, Ann Sophia, born Winterbotham. American authoress ..... 1813—1886.
Stephens, John Lloyd. American traveler and author ..... 1805—1852.
Stephenson (stē′vĕn-sŭn), George. English engineer. [*Locomotive.*] ..... 1781—1848.
Stephenson, Robert. *Son of G.* English engineer. [*Tubular bridge.*] .... 1803—1859.
Stepniak (styĕp-nyäk′) (real name, **Kravchinski** (krȧf-chĭn′skĭ)), Sergyey Mikhaylovich. Russian revolutionist and author ..... 1852—1895.
Sterling (stûr′lĭng), John. British critic and essayist ..... 1806—1844.
Stern (stûrn), Daniel. Pseudonym of Countess D'AGOULT.
Sternberg (stûrn′bûrg), George Miller. Surgeon-general in U. S. Army ..... 1838—1915.
Sterne (stûrn), Laurence. English clergyman, novelist, and humorist ..... 1713—1768.
Sterrett (stĕr′ĕt), John Robert Sitlington. Am. classical archæologist ..... 1851—1914.
Steuben (stū′bĕn), *Ger.* **Steuben, von** (fŏn shtoi′bĕn), Frederick William, Baron. Prussian-American general ..... 1730—1794.
Stevens (stē′vĕnz), Abel. American clergyman and author ..... 1815—1897.
Stevens, Benjamin Franklin. American bibliographer ..... 1833—1902.
Stevens, Edwin Augustus. *Brother of R. L.* American inventor ..... 1795—1868.
Stevens, Isaac Ingalls. American general ..... 1818—1862.
Stevens, Robert Livingston. American inventor ..... 1787—1856.
Stevens, Thaddeus. American statesman and abolitionist ..... 1792—1868.
Stevenson (stē′vĕn-sŭn), Adlai Ewing. 23d vice pres. of U. S. (1893–97) .... 1835—1914.
Stevenson, Robert. Scottish engineer of lighthouses ..... 1772—1850.
Stevenson, Robert Louis. *Grandson of preceding.* Scottish essayist, romancer, and poet ..... 1850—1894.
Stewart (stū′ĕrt), Alexander Turney. Scot.-Am. merchant, born in Ireland. 1803—1876.
Stewart, Balfour. British physicist ..... 1828—1887.
Stewart, Charles. American rear admiral ..... 1778—1869.
Stewart, Dugald. Scottish metaphysician ..... 1753—1828.
Steyn (stīn), Martinus Theunis. Pres. of Orange Free State (1897–1900) .... 1857—1916.
Stiles (stīlz), Ezra. American theologian. President of Yale College ..... 1727—1795.
Stiles, Henry Reed. American physician and historical essayist ..... 1832—1909.
Stillé (stĭl′ē), Alfred. American physician and medical writer ..... 1813—1900.
Stillé, Charles Janeway. *Brother of Alfred.* American historian ..... 1819—1899.
Stilling (shtĭl′ĭng). See JUNG, Johann Heinrich.
Stil'lingfleet, Edward. English theologian, and bishop of Worcester ..... 1635—1699.
Stimpson (stĭmp′s′n). William. American naturalist ..... 1832—1872.
Stimson (stĭm′s′n), Frederic Jesup. *J. S. of Dale.* American author ..... 1855 ——.
Stirling (stûr′lĭng), James Hutchison. Scottish philosopher and critic ..... 1820—1909.
Stirling-Maxwell (-măks′wĕl), William, Sir. Scottish author ..... 1818—1878.
Stirner (shtĭr′nĕr), Max. Pseud. of *Kaspar Schmidt.* German individualistic author ..... 1806—1856.
Stockton (stŏk′tŭn), Francis Richard. Am. humorous story-writer ..... 1834—1902.
Stockton, Richard. Signer of the Declaration of Independence ..... 1730—1781.
Stockton, Robert Field. *Grandson of R.* American naval officer ..... 1795—1866.
Stoddard (stŏd′ärd), Richard Henry. American poet and editor ..... 1825—1903.
Stokes (stōks), George Gabriel, Sir. British mathematician. [*Refrangibility of light.*] ..... 1819—1903.
Stokes, Whitley. Irish Celtic scholar, jurist, and Indian official ..... 1830—1909.
Stolberg, von (fŏn shtōl′bĕrĸ), Friedrich Leopold, Count. German poet .... 1750—1819.
Stolypin (stō-lĭ′pĭn), Petr Arkadevich. Russian statesman ..... 1863—1911.
Stone (stōn), Lucy. *Mrs. Blackwell.* Am. advocate of woman's rights ..... 1818—1893.
Stone, William Leete. American journalist and biographer ..... 1792—1844.
Stone, William Leete. *Son of preceding.* American author ..... 1835—1908
Storch, von (fŏn stôrĸ′), Heinrich Friedrich. Russian polit. economist .... 1766—1835.
Storer (stōr′ĕr), David Humphreys. American physician and author ..... 1804—1891.
Storer, Horatio Robinson. *Son of D. H.* American surgeon ..... 1830—1922.
Storm (stôrm), Gustav. Norwegian philologist, and hist. (of Scandinavia) .. 1845—1903.
Storm (shtôrm), Theodor (Woldsen). German poet and novelist ..... 1817—1888.
Stormonth (stôr′mŭnth), James. Scottish philologist and lexicographer .... 1825—1882.
Storrs (stôrz), Richard Salter. American Congregational clergyman ..... 1821—1900.
Story (stō′rĭ), Joseph. Am. jurist. Assoc. just. U. S. Supreme Court (1811–45) 1779—1845.
Story, William Wetmore. *Son of Joseph.* American sculptor and poet .... 1819—1895.
Stoss (shtōs), Veit. German sculptor and engraver ..... ab. 1440—1533.
Stössel (shtŭ′sĕl), Anatole Mikhailovich. Russian general. [*Port Arthur.*] .. 1848—1915.
Stothard (stŏth′ärd), Thomas. English illustrator and painter ..... 1755—1834.
Stout (stout), George Frederick. English psychologist ..... 1859 ——.
Stowe (stō), Calvin Ellis. American clergyman and author ..... 1802—1886.
Stowe, Harriet Elizabeth, born Beecher. *Wife of C. E.* American authoress. [*Uncle Tom's Cabin.*] ..... 1812—1896.
Stowell (stō′ĕl), William Scott, Baron. English judge ..... 1745—1836.
Strabo (strā′bō). Greek geographer ..... B. C. 63?- after A. D. 21.
Stradella (strä-dĕl′lä), Alessandro. Italian musical composer ..... 1645—1681.
Stradivarius (străd′ĭ-vā′rĭ-ŭs), Antonius, *or* **Stradivari** (strä′dē-vä′rē), Antonio. Italian violin maker of Cremona ..... 1644—1737.
Strafford (străf′ĕrd), Thomas Wentworth, Earl of. English statesman ..... 1593—1641.
Straight (strāt), Douglas, Sir. *Sidney Daryl.* Eng. journalist and lawyer .. 1844—1914.
Strange (strānj), Robert, Sir. Scottish engraver ..... 1721—1792.
Stratford de Redcliffe (străt′fĕrd dē rĕd′klĭf), Stratford Canning, Viscount. *Sir Stratford Canning.* English diplomatist ..... 1786—1880.
Straus (strous), Oscar Solomon. American diplomatist ..... 1850 ——.
Strauss (shtrous), David Friedrich. German rationalistic theologian ..... 1808—1874.
Strauss, Eduard. *Son of first Johann.* Viennese musical composer ..... 1835—1916.
Strauss, Johann. Viennese musical composer ..... 1804—1849.
Strauss, Johann. *Son of preceding.* Viennese musical composer ..... 1825—1899.
Strauss, Joseph. *Son of first Johann.* Viennese musical composer ..... 1827—1870.
Strauss, Richard. German composer and conductor ..... 1864 ——.
Street (strēt), Alfred Billings. American verse writer ..... 1811—1881.
Street, George Edmund. English architect ..... 1824—1881.
Streitberg (shtrīt′bĕrĸ), Wilhelm. German comparative philologist ..... 1864 ——.
Strickland (strĭk′lănd), Agnes. English historical writer ..... 1796—1874.
Strindberg (strĭnd′bĕr-y′), Johan August. Swedish novelist and dramatist. 1849—1912.
Stringham (strĭng′ăm), Silas Horton. American rear admiral ..... 1798—1876.
Strong (strŏng ; 205), James. American scholar and author ..... 1822—1894.
Strong, Josiah. American Cong. clergyman, sociologist, and author ..... 1847—1916.
Strongbow (-bō′), Richard. See CLARE, DE, Richard.
Strother (strŏth′ĕr), David Hunter. *Porte Crayon.* American artist and humorous writer ..... 1816—1888.

Strozzi (strŏt'sē), Bernardo. Italian painter, esp. of portraits. 1581—1644.
Strozzi (strŏt'sē), Giambatista, called Filippo II. Florentine statesman. 1488—1538.
Struensee, von (fŏn strōō'ĕn-zā), Johann Friedrich, Ct. Dan. statesman. 1737—1772.
Strutt (strŭt), Joseph. English antiquary and engraver. 1749—1802.
Struve, von (fŏn strōō'vē), Friedrich Georg Wilhelm. Ger.-Russ. astronomer. 1793—1864.
Struve, von, Otto Wilhelm. *Son of F. G. W.* Russ. astron. 1819—1905.
Strype (strīp), John. English clergyman and biographer. 1643—1737.
Stuart (stū'ĕrt), Arabella. Cousin to James I. of England. 1575—1615.
Stuart, Charles Edward. See CHARLES EDWARD STUART.
Stuart, Gilbert (Charles). American portrait painter. 1755—1828.
Stuart, James Ewell Brown. American Confederate general. 1833—1864.
Stuart, James Francis Edward. See JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD STUART.
Stuart, John McDouall. English explorer in Australia. 1815—1866.
Stuart, Moses. American theologian and philologist. 1780—1852.
Stubbs (stŭbz), William. Eng. bp. and hist. [*Constitutional Hist. of Eng.*] 1825—1901.
Stuck, von (fŏn shtōōk'), Franz. German painter and sculptor. 1863 ——.
Stumpf (shtōōmpf), Carl. German psychologist. 1848 ——.
Sturdee (stûr'dē), Frederick Charles Doveton, Sir. English admiral. 1859—1925.
Sturdza (stōōr'dzä), Demeter (in Roum., Dimitrie Alexandru). Roumanian statesman and author. 1833—1914.
Sturgeon (stûr'jŭn), William. English electrician and inventor. 1783—1850.
Sturgis (stûr'jĭs), Russell. American architect and author. 1836—1909.
Sturm (shtōōrm), Jacques Charles François. Swiss math. [*Sturm's theorem.*] 1803—1855.
Sturm, Johann. *The German Cicero.* German classical scholar. 1507—1589.
Sturt (stûrt), Charles, Sir. English explorer of Australia. 1795—1869.
Stuyvesant (stī'vĕ-sănt), Peter. Last Dutch governor of New Netherland. 1602—1682.
Suárez (swä'rās; 208), José Bernardo. Chilean author. 1822 ——.
Suchet (sü'shĕ'), Louis Gabriel, Duke of Albufera. Marshal of France. 1770—1826.
Suckling (sŭk'lĭng), John, Sir. English poet and courtier. 1609—1642.
Sucre, de (dā sōō'krū), Antonio José. South American liberator and first president of Bolivia, born in Venezuela. 1795—1830.
Sudermann (zōō'dĕr-män), Hermann. German dramatist and novelist. 1857 ——.
Sue (sü), Marie Joseph, called Eugène. Fr. novelist. 1804—1857.
Suess (zūs), Eduard. Austrian geologist. 1831—1914.
Suetonius Tranquil'lus (swē-tō'nĭ-ŭs), Caius. Roman historian. fl. ab. 100 A.D.
Suhm (sōōm), Peter Frederik. Danish historian. 1728—1798.
Suleiman. Var. of SOLYMAN.
Sulla (sŭl'ä), *or* **Sylla** (sĭl'ä), Lucius Cornelius (Felix). Roman dictator. B. C. 138— 78.
Sullivan (sŭl'ĭ-vän), Arthur Seymour, Sir. English composer. 1842—1900.
Sullivan, James. American lawyer and politician. 1744—1808.
Sullivan, John. *Brother of James.* American Revolutionary general. 1740—1795.
Sullivant (sŭl'ĭ-vănt), William Starling. American botanist. 1803—1873.
Sully (sŭl'ĭ), James. English psychologist. 1842—1923
Sully (*F. pron.* sü'lē'), Maximilien de Béthune, Baron de Rosny and Duc de. French statesman. 1560—1641.
Sully (sŭl'ĭ), Thomas. American painter, born in England. 1783—1872.
Sully-Prudhomme (sü'lē'prü'dŏm'), René François Armand. French poet. [*Nobel prize for literature, 1901.*] 1839—1907.
Sumarokov (sōō'mä-rō'kŏf), Aleksandr Petrovich. Russian dramatist. 1718—1777.
Summerfield (sŭm'ĕr-fēld), John. American pulpit orator. 1798—1825.
Sumner (sŭm'nĕr), Charles. American statesman and orator. 1811—1874.
Sumner, Edwin Vose. American general. 1797—1863.
Sumner, William Graham. American political economist. 1840—1910
Sumter (sŭm'tĕr), Thomas. American Revolutionary general. 1734—1832.
Sunderland (sŭn'dĕr-lănd), Charles Spencer, third Earl of. *Son of second Earl.* English statesman. 1674—1722.
Sunderland, Dorothy Spencer, Countess of. *Sacharissa.* Eng. beauty. 1617—1684.
Sunderland, Le Roy. American author. 1802—1885.
Sunderland, Robert Spencer, second Earl of. English statesman. 1640—1702.
Surajah Dowlah (sōō-rä'jä dou'lä). See SIRAJ-UD-DAULA.
Surrey (sŭr'ĭ), Henry Howard, Earl of. English poet. 1517?-1547.
Sutherland (sŭth'ĕr-lănd), George Granville Leveson-Gower, first Duke of. British statesman, enormously rich. 1758—1833.
Sutro (sōō'trō), Adolph Heinrich Joseph. Ger. mining engineer in America. 1830—1898.
Sutro, Alfred. English author, playright and translator (Maeterlinck). 1863 ——.
Suttner, von (fŏn zōōt'nĕr), Bertha, born Kinsky, Baroness. Austrian novelist. [*Nobel peace prize, 1905.*] 1843—1914.
Suvaroff (sōō-vä'rŏf), *properly* **Suvorov** (sōō-vô'rŏf), Aleksandr Vasilevich. Count and Prince Italiski. Russian field marshal. 1729—1800.
Sverdrup (svĕr'drōōp), Otto. Norwegian arctic explorer. 1855 ——.
Swain (swān), Charles. English poet. 1801—1874.
Swain, George Fillmore. American civil engineer. 1857 ——.
Swainson (swān'sŭn), William. English naturalist. 1789—1855.
Swan (swŏn), John Macallan. English painter and sculptor. 1847—1910.
Swan, Joseph Wilson, Sir. English electrician. [*Incandescent lamp.*] 1828—1914.
Swanwick (swŏn'ĭk), Anna. English translator and author. 1813—1899.
Swedenborg (swē'dĕn-bôrg), Emanuel. Originally *Swedberg.* Swedish theologian and mystic. 1688—1772.
Sweet (swēt), Henry. English phonetician and Anglo-Saxon scholar. 1845—1912.
Swetchine (svĕch-ēn'), Anne Sophie Soymonoff, Madame. (*Russ.* **Svyechin** (svyä'chĭn), Sofiya Petrovna, born Soymanov.) Russ.-Fr. author. 1782—1857.
Swete (swēt), Henry Barclay. English clergyman and textual critic. 1835—1917.
Swett (swĕt), John. American educator. 1830—1913.
Sweyn (swān). King of Denmark (985-1014). Father of Canute. ? —1014.
Swift (swĭft), Jonathan. Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. English satirist, born in Ireland. 1667—1745.
Swift, Lewis. American astronomer. 1820—1913.
Swinburne (swĭn'bûrn), Algernon Charles. English poet. 1837—1909.
Swinton (swĭn'tŭn), William. Scottish author in America. 1833—1892.
Sybel, von (fŏn zē'bĕl), Heinrich. German historian. 1817—1895.
Sydenham (sĭd'ĕn-ŭm; sĭd'nĕm), Thomas. English physician. 1624—1689.
Sydney (sĭd'nĭ), Philip, Sir. See SIDNEY.
Sylva (sĭl'vä), Carmen. Pseudonym of ELIZABETH, Queen of Roumania.
Sylvester (sĭl-vĕs'tĕr), James Joseph. English Jewish mathematician. 1814—1897.
Syme (sīm), James. Scottish surgeon. [*Syme's operation.*] 1799—1870.
Symonds (sĭm'ŭnz), John Addington. English man of letters. 1840—1893.
Symons (sĭm'ŭnz), Arthur. English poet and critic. 1865 ——.
Szalay (sŏl'ŏ-ĕ), László. Hungarian historian and publicist. 1813—1864.
Széchenyi (sā'chĕ-nyē), István, Count. Hungarian statesman. 1791—1860.

T

Taaffe (tä'fē), Eduard, Count. Eleventh Viscount Taaffe and Baron of Ballymote, in the Irish peerage. Austrian statesman. 1833—1895.
Taaffe, Francis. Fourth Viscount Taaffe and third Earl of Carlingford. Austrian field marshal. 1639—1704.
Tabb (tăb), John Bannister. American R. C. priest, educator, and poet. 1845—1909.
Taché (tä'shā'), Alexandre Antonin. Canadian R. C. archbishop and author. 1823—1894.
Tacitus (tăs'ĭ-tŭs), Publius Cornelius. Roman historian. 55?-after 117?
Taft (tăft), Lorado. American sculptor. 1860 ——.
Taft, William Howard. Twenty-seventh president of the U. S. (1909-13). 1857 ——.
Tagliacozzi (täl'yä-kŏt'sē). See TALIACOTIUS.
Taglioni (täl-yō'nē), Maria. *Countess des Voisins.* Italian ballet dancer, born in Sweden. 1804—1884.
Tagore (tä-gōr'), Rabindranath, Sir. Bengali poet. [*Nobel prize, 1913.*] 1861 ——.
Tah-gah-jute. See LOGAN.
Tahmasp Kuli Khan (tä'mäsp kōō'lē kän'). See NADIR.
Taillandier (tä'yän'dyā'), René Gaspard Ernest. Fr. philosopher and critic. 1817—1879.
Taine (tān), Hippolyte Adolphe. French historian and critic of literature. 1828—1893.
Tainter (tān'tĕr), Charles Sumner. American electrician and inventor. 1854 ——.
Tai-sho (tī'shō). Name of the reign of Yoshihito, emp. of Japan (1912-). 1879 ——.
Tait (tāt), Archibald Campbell. Archbp. of Canterbury and author. 1811—1882.
Tait, Peter Guthrie. Scottish physicist and mathematician. 1831—1901.
Takahira (tä'kä-hē'rä). Baron Takahira Kogoro. Japanese diplomat. 1854 ——.
Talbot (tôl'bŭt), William Henry Fox. English photographer, philologist, and archæologist. One of the inventors of photography. 1800—1877.
Talfourd (tôl'fĕrd; tăl'-), Thomas Noon, Sir. English author. [*Ion.*] 1795—1854.
Taliacotius (täl'yä-kō'shĭ-ŭs), *or* **Tagliacozzi** (täl'yä-kŏt'sē), Gasparo. Italian surgeon. [*Tagliacotian operation.*] 1546—1599.
Talleyrand-Périgord, de (täl'ĭ-rănd; *F. pron.* dē tä'lē'rän'-pā'rē'gôr'), Charles Maurice. Prince de Bénévent. French statesman. 1754—1838.
Tallmadge (tăl'măj), James. American jurist and statesman. 1778—1853.
Talma (täl'mä'), François Joseph. French tragedian. 1763—1826.
Talmage (tăl'măj), Thomas DeWitt. American Presb. clergyman. 1832—1902.
Tamerlane (tăm'ĕr-lān'). *Timur Lenk.* Called also *Timour* or *Timur.* Mongol conqueror, born near Samarkand. 1333?-1405.
Tancred (tăn'krĕd). Norman leader in the first crusade. 1078?-1112.
Taney (tô'nĭ), Roger Brooke. Chief justice U. S. Supreme Court (1836-64). 1777—1864.
Tanner (tăn'ĕr), Benjamin Tucker. Afro-Am. M. E. bishop and author. 1835—1923.
Tappan (tăp'ăn), Arthur. American merchant and philanthropist. 1786—1865.
Tappan, Henry Philip. American divine and writer. 1805—1881.
Tarbell (tär'bĕl), Edmund C. American artist and art teacher. 1862 ——.
Tarbell, Ida Minerva. American writer on historical and economic subjects. 1857 ——
Tarbox (tär'bŏks), Increase Niles. American clergyman and author. 1815—1888.
Tarde, de (dē tärd'), Gabriel. French sociologist and criminologist. 1843—1904.
Tarkington (tär'kĭng-tŭn), (Newton) Booth. American novelist. 1869 ——.
Tarleton (tär'lĭ-tŭn), Banastre, Sir. English general in America. 1754—1833.
Tarquin (tär'kwĭn). *Lucius Tarquinius Superbus. Tarquin the Proud.* Legendary seventh and last king of Rome.
Tartaglia (tär-täl'yä), Niccolò. Italian mathematician. [*Cubic equations.*] 1500?-1557.
Taschereau (täsh'rō'), Jules Antoine. French biographer and editor. 1801—1874.
Tasman (täs'män), Abel Jansz. Dutch navigator. 1602 *or* -03—1659.
Tasso (täs'ō; *Ital. pron.* täs'sō), Torquato. Italian poet. 1544—1595.
Tassoni (täs-sō'nē), Alessandro. Italian poet and critic. 1565—1635.
Tate (tāt), Henry, Sir. English sugar merchant, and founder of the National Gallery of British Art. 1819—1899.
Tate, Nahum. British poet. [*Psalms.*] 1652—1715.
Tatti (tät'tē), Jacopo. See SANSOVINO.
Tauchnitz (touκ'nĭts), Christian Bernhard, Baron. *Nephew of K. C. T.* German publisher in Leipzig. [*Tauchnitz editions.*] 1816—1895.
Tauchnitz, Karl Christoph Traugott. German publisher. 1761—1836.
Tauler (tou'lĕr), Johannes. German mystic. 1300?-1361.
Taussig (tou'sĭg), Frank William. American political economist. 1859 ——.
Tavernier (tä'vĕr'nyā'), Jean Baptiste. Baron d'Aubonne. Fr. traveler. 1605—1689.
Taylor (tā'lĕr), Bayard. American poet, man of letters, and traveler. 1825—1878.
Taylor, Brook. English mathematician. [*Taylor's theorem.*] 1685—1731.
Taylor, Henry, Sir. English poet and dramatist. 1800—1886.
Taylor, Henry Osborn. American author. 1856 ——.
Taylor, Isaac. *Father of following.* English author. 1787—1865.
Taylor, Isaac. Eng. author, divine, and antiquarian. [*The Alphabet.*] 1829—1901.
Taylor, Jane. *Sister of first Isaac.* English authoress. 1783—1824.
Taylor, Jeremy. English bishop and author. 1613—1667.
Taylor, John. *The Water Poet.* English verse writer. 1580—1653.
Taylor, Thomas. *The Platonist.* Eng. classical scholar, transl., and author. 1758—1835.
Taylor, Tom. English dramatist. 1817—1880.
Taylor, Zachary, General. Twelfth president of the U. S. (1849-50). 1784—1850.
Tchekhoff, Anton Pavlovich. See CHEKHOV, Anton Pavlovich.
Tecumseh (tē-kŭm'sē) *or* **Tecumtha** (-thä). A chief of the Shawnee Indians. Killed in the battle of the Thames. 1768? *or* 1775?-1813.
Tegnér (tĕg'nâr'), Esaias. Swedish poet. 1782—1846
Teignmouth (tĭn'mŭth; tān'-), John Shore, Baron. Eng. gov.-gen. of India. 1751—1834.
Telford (tĕl'fĕrd), Thomas. Scottish engineer. [*Telford pavement.*] 1757—1834.
Téllez (tĕl'yāth; 268), Gabriel. *Tirso de Molina.* Spanish dramatist. 1570?—1648.
Temple (tĕm'p'l), Frederick. Archbishop of Canterbury. 1821—1902.
Temple, William, Sir. English statesman. 1628—1699.
Temple, William Grenville. American naval officer. 1824—1894.
Tenerani (tā'nā-rä'nē), Pietro. Italian sculptor. 1789—1869.
Teniers (*commonly as F.*, tĕ'nyā', -nyâr', *or Eng.*, tĕn'yĕrz; *Flem.* tē-nērs'), David. *The Elder.* Flemish painter. 1582—1649.
Teniers, David. *The Younger. Son of the preceding.* Flemish painter. 1610—1690.
Tennant (tĕn'ănt), William. Scottish poet and philologist. 1784—1848.
Tennemann (tĕn'ĕ-măn), Wilhelm Gottlieb. Ger. historian of philosophy. 1761—1819.
Tennent (tĕn'ĕnt), James Emerson, Sir. British author. 1804—1869.
Tenniel (tĕn'yĕl), John, Sir. English painter, illustrator, and cartoonist. 1820—1914.
Tennyson (tĕn'ĭ-sŭn), Alfred, first Baron. English poet. 1809—1892.
Teossopolo, Domenico. See THEOTOCOPULI.
Ter Borch (tĕr bôrκ'), Gerard. *Gerard Terburg.* Flemish painter. 1617—1681.
Terence (tĕr'ĕns). *Publius Terentius Afer.* Roman writer of comedies. B. C. 190?- 159?
Teresa, Saint. See THERESA.
Terhune (tĕr-hūn'), Mary Virginia, born Hawes. *Marion Harland.* American authoress. 1831—1922
Ternaux-Compans (tĕr'nō'kōn'pän'), Henri. French bibliographer. 1807—1864.
Ternina (tĕr-nē'nä), Milka. Croatian operatic soprano. 1863 ——.
Terpander (tĕr-păn'dĕr). Greek musician and poet. fl. B. C. 7th c.
Terry (tĕr'ĭ), Alfred Howe. American general. 1827—1890.
Terry, Ellen Alicia. *Mrs. George Frederick Watts. Mrs. E. A. Wardell. Mrs. James Carew.* English actress. 1848 ——.
Tertullian (tĕr-tŭl'ĭ-ăn). *Quintus Septimius Florens Tertullianus.* An early Latin father of the church. 160?— 230?
Tesla (tĕs'lä), Nikola. Serbian-American electrician. 1857 ——.
Tetrazzini (tā'trät-sē'nē), Luisa. Italian operatic soprano. 1874 ——.
Tetzel, *or* **Tezel** (tĕt'sĕl), Johann. Ger. monk. Vender of indulgences. 1465—1519.
Teuffel (toif'ĕl), Wilhelm Sigismund. German philologist. 1820—1878.
Tewfik Pasha (tū'fĭk). *Mohammed Tewfik.* Khedive of Egypt (1879-92). 1852—1892.
Tewfik Pasha, Ahmed. Turkish diplomatist. 1858 ——.
Tewfik Pasha, Ahmed. Turkish statesman. 1845 ——.
Thackeray (thăk'ĕr-ĭ), William Makepeace. English novelist. 1811—1863.
Thalberg (täl'bĕrκ), Sigismond. Swiss-German pianist. 1812—1871.
Thales (thā'lēz). Greek sage and philosopher. fl. B. C. 7th and 6th c.
Thaxter (thăks'tĕr), Celia, born Laighton. American poet. 1836—1894.
Thayer (thâr; thā'ĕr), Abbott Handerson. American painter. 1849 ——.
Thayer, James Bradley. American law writer. 1831—1902.
Thayer, William Roscoe. American author. 1859 ——.
Theiner (tī'nĕr), Augustin. German Catholic divine and church historian. 1804—1874.
Themistocles (thĕ-mĭs'tō-klēz). Athenian general and statesman. B. C. 527?-460?
Theobald (thē'ō-bōld; tĭb'ăld), Lewis. Eng. playwright and Shak. editor. 1688—1744.
Theocritus (thē-ŏk'rĭ-tŭs). Greek pastoral poet. fl. B. C. 3d c.
Theodora (thē'ō-dō'rä). Empress of the East. Wife of Justinian. 508?- 548.
Theodore (thē'ō-dōr; 201). Real name *Kasa.* King of Abyssinia (1855-68). 1820?-1868.
Theodore of Mopsuestia. Theologian of the school of Antioch. ab. 350-ab 428.
Theodoret (thē-ŏd'ō-rĕt). Syrian theologian and ecclesiastical historian. 390?- 457?
Theodoric (thē-ŏd'ō-rĭk). *The Great.* King of the Ostrogoths. 454?- 526.
Theodosius (thē'ō-dō'shĭ-ŭs) **I.** *The Great.* Roman emperor (379-395). 346?- 395.
Theophorus (thē-ŏf'ō-rŭs). See IGNATIUS, Saint.
Theophrastus (thē'ō-frăs'tŭs). Greek philosopher. B. C. ? — 287?
Theotocopuli (thā-ō'tō-kō-pōō'lē), *or* **Teossopolo** (tā-ōs'sō-pō'lō), Domenico. *Domenico. Il Greco.* Painter in Venice and Spain, b. prob. in Crete. 1548?-1625.

Born. Died.

Theotokis (thē-ō′tō-kēs), George Nicholas. Greek statesman.....1847—1916.
Theresa, *or* **Teresa** (tē-rē′sȧ; tā-rā′sä), Saint. Spanish Carmelite nun and mystic writer. [*Barefooted Carmelites.*].....1515—1582.
Théroigne de Méricourt (tā′rwäˊny′ dē mā′rē′kōōrʹ). Real name *Anne Joséph Terwagne.* French revolutionist.....1762—1817.
Thesiger (thēs′I-jẽr). See CHELMSFORD, Baron.
Theuriet (tœ̄′ryĕʹ), André. French poet and novelist.....1833—1907.
Thévenot (tā′vʼ-nōʹ), Melchisédech. *Uncle of J.* Fr. traveler and author..1620?-1692.
Thévenot, de (dē), Jean. French traveler and author.....1633—1667.
Thibaudeau (tē′bō′dō′), Antoine Claire, Count. Fr. revolutionist and hist..1765—1854.
Thibaut (tē′bō′) **IV.** Count of Champagne and Brie, and King of Navarre (1234–53). French troubadour.....1201—1253.
Thibaut, Anton Friedrich Justus. German jurist.....1772—1840.
Thierry (tyĕ′rē′), Amédée Simon Dominique. French historian.....1797—1873.
Thierry, Jacques Nicolas Augustin. *Brother of A. S. D.* French historian.1795—1856.
Thiers (tyâr), Louis Adolphe. French statesman and historian.....1797—1877.
Thiersch (tērsh), Friedrich Wilhelm. German philologist.....1784—1860.
Thirlwall (thûrlʹwăl), Connop. English bishop and historian.....1797—1875.
Tholuck (tō′lōōk), Friedrich August Gottreu. German theologian.....1799—1877.
Thom (tŏm), James. Scottish sculptor.....1802—1850.
Thoma (tō′mȧ), Hans. German painter.....1839 ——.
Thomas (tō′mäʹ), Ambroise. French composer. [*Mignon.*].....1811—1896.
Thomas (tŏmʹəs), Augustus. American playwright.....1859 ——.
Thomas, Cyrus. American ethnologist and entomologist.....1825—1910.
Thomas, Edith Matilda. American poet.....1854—1926.
Thomas, George Henry. *Rock of Chickamauga.* Am. major general.....1816—1870.
Thomas, Isaiah. American printer and journalist.....1749—1831.
Thomas, John. American Revolutionary general.....1725—1776.
Thomas, Joseph. American physician and biographer.....1811—1891.
Thomas, M. Carey, Miss. American educator. Pres. of Bryn Mawr Coll....1857 ——.
Thomas, Robert Baily. American editor. [*Old Farmer's Almanack.*].....1766—1846.
Thomas, Theodore. German-American orchestra conductor.....1835—1905.
Thomas à Kempis (ȧ kĕmʹpĭs). Properly *Thomas Hamerken* or *Hümmerlein.* German ecclesiastic and author. [*De Imitatione Christi.*].....1380—1471.
Thomas of Erceldoune (ûrʹsĕl-dōōn). *The Rhymer. Learmont.* Scottish seer and poet.....1220?-1297?
Thomasius (tō-mäʹzē-ōōs), Christian. German philosopher.....1655—1728.
Thompson (tŏmpʹsŭn; tŏmʹ-), Benjamin. See RUMFORD, Count.
Thompson, Daniel Pierce. American novelist.....1793—1868.
Thompson, Denman. American actor. [*Old Homestead.*].....1833—1911.
Thompson, Edward Maunde, Sir. English editor and librarian.....1840 ——.
Thompson, Elizabeth Southerden. *Lady W. F. Butler.* English painter...1844? ——.
Thompson, Henry, Sir. English surgeon.....1820—1904.
Thompson, Joseph Parrish. American divine and author.....1819—1879.
Thompson, Launt. American sculptor, born in Ireland.....1833—1894.
Thompson, Maurice. American author.....1844—1901.
Thompson, Robert Ellis. American political economist and educator.....1844—1924.
Thompson, Silvanus Phillips. English physicist.....1851—1916.
Thoms (tŏmz), William John. English antiquary. [*Notes and Queries.*]....1803—1885.
Thomson (tŏmʹsŭn), Charles. American patriot, born in Ireland.....1729—1824.
Thomson, Elihu. American electrician.....1853 ——.
Thomson, James. Scottish poet. [*The Seasons.*].....1700—1748.
Thomson, James. *Brother of Lord Kelvin.* Brit. engineer and physicist...1822—1892.
Thomson, James. Pseud., *B. V.* (*Bysshe Vanolis*). Scottish pessimistic poet in England. [*The City of Dreadful Night.*].....1834—1882.
Thomson, Joseph John, Sir. English physicist.....1856 ——.
Thomson, Mortimer. *Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B.* Am. humorist....1832—1875.
Thomson, Thomas. Scottish chemist.....1773—1852.
Thomson, William, Sir. See KELVIN, first Baron.
Thoreau (thō′rō; thō-rō′), Henry David. American author and philosopher.1817—1862.
Thornbury (thôrnʹbẽr-I), George Walter. English author.....1828—1876.
Thornhill (thôrnʹhĭl), James, Sir. English painter.....1675—1734.
Thornton (thôrnʹtŭn), Edward, Sir. English diplomatist.....1817—1906.
Thornycroft (thôrnʹI-krŏft), John Isaac, Sir. English naval architect.....1843 ——.
Thorpe (thôrp), Benjamin. English philologist.....1782—1870.
Thorpe, Rose Hartwick. American poet and story-writer. [*Curfew.*].....1850 ——.
Thorpe, Thomas Edward, Sir. English chemist.....1845—1925.
Thorvaldsen (tōrʹvâl-sen), *or* **Thorwaldsen** (-wōld-sĕn), Albert Bertel. Danish sculptor.....1770—1844.
Thou, de (dē tōō′), Jacques Auguste. French statesman and historian.....1553—1617.
Thouvenel (tōōv′nĕlʹ), Édouard Antoine. French diplomatist.....1818—1866.
Thrale (thrāl), Mrs. See PIOZZI, Mrs.
Thrasybulus (thrăs′I-būlʹŭs). Greek patriot and military leader.....fl. B. C. 411— 391.
Thring (thrĭng), Edward. English divine and educationist.....1821—1887.
Throckmorton (thrŏkʹmôr-tŭn), Nicholas, Sir. English statesman.....1515—1571.
Thucydides (thū-sĭdʹI-dēz). Athenian historian.....B. C. 471?- 400?
Thunberg (tōōnʹbẽr-y′), Karl Peter. Swedish botanist.....1743—1828.
Thureau-Dangin (tü′rō′-dăN′găNʹ), Paul Marie Pierre. French historian...1837—1913.
Thuret (tü′rē′), Gustave Adolphe. French botanist.....1817—1875.
Thurloe (thûrʹlō), John. English statesman.....1616—1668.
Thurlow (thûrʹlō), Edward, first Baron. Lord chancellor of England.....1731—1806.
Thurman (thûrʹmăn), Allen Granbery. American statesman.....1813—1895.
Thurston (thûrsʹtŭn), Robert Henry. American mechanical engineer.....1839—1903.
Thury, de (dē tü′rē′), Cassini. See CASSINI, César François.
Thutmosis (thŭt-mō′sĭs; tōōt-), *or* **Thothmes** (thōthʹmēz; tōt′mäs), **III.** King of Egypt (B. C. ab. 1515–ab. 1461).
Thwing (twĭng), Charles Franklin. Am. clergyman, educator, and writer..1853 ——.
Tibaldi (tē-bäl′dē), Pellegrino. *Pellegrino da Bologna.* It. arch. and painter.1527—1597.
Tiberius (tī-bē′rI-ŭs). *Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar.* Roman emperor (14–37 A. D.).....B. C. 42—A. D. 37.
Tibullus (tĭ-bŭlʹŭs), Albius. Roman elegiac poet.....ab. 54 B. C.—ab. 18 B. C.
Tickell (tĭkʹĕl; tĭ-kĕlʹ), Thomas. English poet and essayist.....1686—1740.
Ticknor (tĭkʹnẽr), George. Amer author. [*Hist. of Spanish Literature.*]..1791—1871.
Tieck (tēk), Ludwig. German romantic novelist and translator.....1773—1853.
Tiedemann (tē′dē-män), Dietrich. German historian of philosophy.....1748—1803.
Tiedge (tēt′gē), Christoph August. German poet.....1752—1841.
Tiele (tē′lē), Cornelis Petrus. Dutch theologian and Orientalist.....1830—1902.
Tiepolo (tyā′pō-lō), Giovanni Battista. Italian painter.....1696—1770.
Tiffany (tĭfʹă-nI), Charles Lewis. American jeweler.....1812—1902.
Tiffany, Louis Comfort. *Son of preceding.* Am. artist. [*Favrile glass.*]..1848 ——.
Tighe (tī), Mary, born Blachford. Irish poetess.....1772—1810.
Tiglath-pileser (tĭg′lăth-pĭ-lē′zẽr) **III.** King of Assyria (B. C. 745-727)....B. C.?- 727.
Tilden (tĭlʹdĕn), Samuel Jones. American lawyer and statesman.....1814—1886.
Tilghman (tĭlʹmăn), William. American jurist.....1756—1827.
Tillemont, de (dē tē′yē-mōNʹ), Sébastien le Nain. French historian.....1637—1698.
Tillman (tĭlʹmăn), Benjamin Ryan. Gov. of So. Carolina. U. S. senator...1847—1918.
Tillotson (tĭlʹŭt-sŭn), John. Eng. theologian. Archbishop of Canterbury...1630—1694.
Tilly, von (fŏn tĭlʹI; *F. pron.* tē′yē′), Johann Tserklaes, Count. German general in the Thirty Years' War.....1559—1632.
Tilpin (tĭlʹpĭn). See TURPIN (Archbishop).
Timbs (tĭmz), John. English journalist and compiler.....1801—1875.
Timoleon (tĭ-mō′lē-ŭn). Greek statesman and general.....? —B. C. 337.
Timour *or* **Timur** (tĭ-mōōr′; tē-mōōr′). See TAMERLANE.
Timrod (tĭmʹrŏd), Henry. American poet.....1829—1867.
Tindal (tĭnʹdăl), Matthew. English theological writer.....1653?-1733.
Tindal. Var. of TYNDALE.
Tintoretto, Il (ēl tēn′tō-rĕtʹtō). Real name *Jacopo Robusti* (rō-bōōs′tē). Italian painter.....1518—1594.
Tippoo Sahib (tĭp-pōōʹ sä′Ib). Sultan of Mysore, India.....1749—1799.

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Tiraboschi (tē′rä-bōs′kē), Girolamo. Italian Jesuit and author.....1731—1794.
Tirpitz, von (fŏn tĭrʹpĭts), Alfred. German admiral and statesman.....1849 ——.
Tischbein (tĭshʹbīn), Johann Heinrich Wilhelm. *The Neapolitan.* German historical painter.....1751—1829.
Tischendorf, von (fŏn tĭshʹĕn-dôrf), Lobegott Friedrich Konstantin. German philologist and Biblical paleographist and critic.....1815—1874.
Tisi (tē′zē), Benvenuto. See GAROFALO.
Tisserand (tēs′raNʹ), François Félix. French astronomer.....1845—1896.
Tissot (tē′sōʹ), James Joseph Jacques. French painter, esp. of Bib. subjects.1836—1902.
Tisza (tē′sŏ), Kálmán (*Ger.* Koloman). Hungarian statesman.....1830—1902.
Titchener (tĭchʹĕn-ẽr), Edward Bradford. Eng. psychologist in America...1867 ——.
Titcomb (tĭtʹkŭm), Timothy. Pseudonym of JOSIAH GILBERT HOLLAND.
Titian (tĭshʹăn). Real name *Tiziano Vecellio* (tēt-syä′nō vä-chĕlʹlyō). Venetian painter.....1477—1576.
Titiens, *or* **Tietjens** (tē′tyĕns), Therese. Operatic soprano singer, of Hungarian extraction, born in Germany.....1834?-1877.
Titus (tīʹtŭs). *Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus.* Rom. emp. (79–81)..... 40— 81.
Tobin (tōʹbĭn), John. English dramatist. [*The Honeymoon.*].....1770—1804.
Toby (tōʹbI), **M. P.** Pseudonym of Sir HENRY W. LUCY.
Tocqueville, de (dē tōkʹvĭl; *F. pron.* dē tōk′vēlʹ), Alexis Charles Henri Clérel. French statesman and polit. writer. [*Democracy in America.*].1805—1859.
Todd (tŏd), Charles, Sir. Eng. administrator and astronomer in Australia...1826—1910.
Todd, David. American astronomer.....1855 ——.
Todd, Henry John. English archdeacon, biographer, and editor.....1763—1845.
Todd, James Henthorn. Irish archæologist.....1805—1869.
Todd, John. American clergyman and author.....1800—1873.
Todd, Robert Bentley. British physiologist and anatomist.....1809—1860.
Todhunter (tŏdʹhŭn′tẽr), Isaac. English mathematician.....1820—1884.
Todleben (tōt′lā′bĕn). See TOTLEBEN.
Togo (tō′gō). Count Togo Heihachiro. Japanese admiral. [*Tsushima.*]...1847 ——.
Toland (tōʹlănd), John. Irish deistical writer.....1670—1722.
Toldy (tōlʹdē), Ferencz. Hungarian critic and historian.....1805—1875.
Toledo, de (dā tō-lā′thō; 146), Pedro, Marquis of Villafranca. Spanish statesman, and viceroy of Naples.....1484—1553.
Tollens (tōlʹĕns), Hendrik Caroluszoon. Dutch poet.....1780—1856.
Tolstoy, Aleksyey Konstantinovich, Count. Russian dramatist and poet....1817—1875.
Tolstoy (tōl-stoiʹ), Lev Nikolaevich, Count. Russian novelist and socialist. [*War and Peace. Anna Karénina*].....1828—1910.
Tommaseo (tŏm′mä-zā′ō), Niccolò. Italian statesman and scholar.....1802—1874.
Tompkins (tŏmpʹkĭnz), Daniel D. American statesman. Governor of New York (1808–17). Vice president of the U. S. (1817–25).....1774—1825.
Tone (tōn), Theobald Wolfe. Irish revolutionist. [*United Irishmen.*].....1763—1798.
Toner (tōʹnẽr), Joseph Meredith. American physician.....1825—1896.
Tonna (tŏnʹȧ), Charlotte Elizabeth, born Browne. (*Charlotte Elizabeth.* English authoress.....1790—1846.
Tonstall. Var. of TUNSTALL.
Tonti (tŏnʹtē), Lorenzo. Italian banker in France. [*Tontines.*].....fl. 1653.
Tonty, *or* **Tonti, de,** Henry. *Son of preceding.* It. expl. in America...ab. 1650—1704.
Tooke (tōōk; tōōk), John Horne. English politician and philologist.....1736—1812.
Toole (tōōl), John Lawrence. English comedian.....1830—1906.
Toombs (tōōmz), Robert. American politician and Confederate general....1810—1885.
Topelius (tō-pā′lI-ŏōs), Zachris. Finnish novelist and poet.....1818—1898.
Töpffer (tûp′fẽr), Rudolf. Swiss novelist and artist.....1799—1846.
Toreno, de (dā tō-rā′nō), José María Queipo de Llano y Ruiz de Sarabia, Count. Spanish statesman and historian.....1786—1843.
Torfæus (tôr-fēʹŭs, Thormodus. *Thormodr Torfason.* Icelandic schol. and antiquary.1636—1719.
Tori (tōʹrē). Tori Busshi. First great Japanese sculptor.....fl. early in 7th cent.
Torquemada, de (dā tôr′kā-mäʹthä; 146), Juan. Span. theol. and cardinal.1388—1468.
Torquemada, de, Tomás. Spanish inquisitor general.....1420—1498.
Torre, della (dĕlʹlä tôrʹrä), Giovanni Maria. Italian physicist.....1713?-1782.
Torrens (tŏrʹĕns), Robert Richard, Sir. Irish statesman in Australia.....1814—1884.
Torrey (tŏrʹI), John. American botanist and chemist.....1796—1873.
Torricelli (tŏr′rē-chĕlʹlē), Evangelista. Italian physicist. [*Barometer.*]....1608—1647.
Torrigiano (tŏr′rē-jäʹnō), Pietro. Italian sculptor.....1472?-1522.
Torstenson (tôr′stĕn-sŏn), Lennart, Count of Ortala. Swedish general.....1603—1651.
Tosti (tŏs′tē), Francesco Paolo, Sir. Italian composer in England.....1847—1916.
Totila (tōtʹI-lä). King of the Ostrogoths in Italy (541-552). Captured Rome in 546 and 549.....? — 552.
Totleben (tät-lyĕʹbĕn), Eduard Ivanovich, Count. Ger. *Franz Eduard Todleben.* Russian military engineer.....1818—1884.
Tourgée (tōōr-zhāʹ), Albion Winegar. American lawyer, journalist, and novelist. [*A Fool's Errand.*].....1838—1905
Tourguenieff *or* **Tourgueneff.** See TURGENEV.
Tournefort, de (dē tōōrnʹfôr′), Joseph Pitton. French botanist.....1656—1708.
Toussaint L'Ouverture (tōō′săNʹ lōō′vẽr′tür′), François Dominique. Haitian negro general and liberator.....1743—1803.
Townsend (toun′zĕnd), George Alfred. *Gath.* Am. journalist and author..1841—1914.
Townsend, Virginia Frances. American author.....1836 ——.
Townshend (toun′zĕnd), Charles, second Viscount. English statesman.....1674—1738.
Townshend, Charles. *Grandson of preceding.* English statesman.....1725—1767.
Toyokuni (tō′yō-kōō′nē). Utagawa Toyokuni. Jap. artist in color printing..1769—1825.
Tracy (trāʹsI), Benjamin Franklin. American lawyer and politician.....1830—1915.
Traill (trāl), Henry Duff. English journalist and author.....1842—1900.
Trajan (trāʹjăn). *Marcus Ulpius Nerva Trajanus.* Rom. emp. (98–117)...52 *or* 53–117.
Tredgold (trĕdʹgōld), Thomas. English civil engineer.....1788—1829.
Tree (trē), Ellen. See KEAN, Ellen.
Tree, Herbert Beerbohm, Sir. Real name *Herbert Beerbohm.* English actor and manager.....1853—1917.
Tregelles (trē-gĕlʹĭs), Samuel Prideaux. English Biblical scholar.....1813—1875.
Treitschke, von (fŏn tr̄ĭchʹkē), Heinrich. German historian.....1834—1896.
Trelawny (trē-lôʹnI), Edward John. English author and adventurer.....1792—1881.
Trench (trĕnch; 140), Richard Chenevix. Archbp. of Dublin. British author.1807—1886.
Trenck, von der (fŏn dẽr trĕngkʹ), Franz, Baron. Austrian general.....1711—1749.
Trenck, von der, Friedrich, Baron. *Cousin of Franz.* Prussian adventurer.1726—1794.
Trendelenburg (trĕnʹdē-lān′bōōrK), Friedrich Adolf. Ger. philosopher....1802—1872.
Trevelyan (trē-vĕlʹyăn; -vIlʹ-), George Otto, Sir. English politician, biographer, and historian. [*The American Revolution.*].....1838 ——.
Treviranus (trā′vē-rä′nŏōs), Gottfried Reinhold. Ger. natur. and biol.....1776—1837.
Trevithick (trĕvʹI-thĭk), Richard. English engineer and inventor.....1771—1833.
Trevor (trē′vẽr), John, Sir. English statesman and diplomatist.....1626—1672.
Trevor, John, Sir. *Cousin of preceding.* English politician.....1637—1717.
Tribonian (trĭ-bōʹnI-ăn). *Tribonianus.* Roman jurist, born in Pamphylia. [*Justinian's Institutes, Pandects, and Codex.*].....? — 545.
Tricoupis (trē-kōōʹpĭs), Charilaos. *Son of Spiridon.* Greek statesman.....1832—1896.
Tricoupis, Spiridon. Greek *Spyridōn Trikoupēs.* Greek hist. and diplomat.1788—1873.
Tristram (trĭsʹtrăm), Henry Baker. English divine and author.....1822—1906.
Trochu (trō′shüʹ), Louis Jules. French general.....1815—1896.
Trollope (trŏlʹŭp), Anthony. *Son of Frances.* English novelist.....1815—1882.
Trollope, Frances, born Milton. English novelist. [*The Domestic Manners of the Americans.*].....1780—1863.
Trollope, Thomas Adolphus. *Son of Frances.* English author.....1810—1892.
Tromlitz, von (fŏn trōmʹlĭts). Pseudonym of K. A. F. VON WITZLEBEN.
Tromp (trŏmp), Cornelis. *Son of M. H.* Dutch admiral.....1629—1691.
Tromp, Martin Harpertzoon. Dutch admiral.....1597—1653.
Troost (trōst), Gerard. Dutch chemist and geologist in America.....1776—1850.
Troplong (trō′lôNʹ), Raymond Théodore. French jurist.....1795—1869.
Trotzendorff (trōtʹsĕn-dôrf), Valentin Friedland. Properly *Valentin Friedland* (frēt′lănt). German educator.....1490—1556.
Trousseau (trōō-sōʹ), Armand. French physician.....1801—1867.

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Trowbridge (trō′brĭj), John Townsend. American novelist, poet, and writer of juvenile fiction.....1827—1916.
Troyon (trwä′yôn′), Constant. French animal and landscape painter.....1810—1865.
True (trōō), Alfred Charles. Am. agricultural educationist and writer.....1853 ——.
True, Frederick William. *Brother of preceding.* American biologist.....1858—1914.
Truinet (trwē′nĕ′), Charles Louis Étienne. See NUITTER.
Trumbull (trŭm′bŭl), Benjamin. American divine and historian.....1735—1820.
Trumbull, Henry Clay. Am. author and editor. [*Sunday School Times.*]..1830—1903.
Trumbull, James Hammond. American philologist.....1821—1897.
Trumbull, John. American satirical poet.....1750—1831.
Trumbull, John. American historical and portrait painter.....1756—1843.
Trumbull, Jonathan. *Bro. of preceding.* Am. Revolutionary statesman...1740—1809.
Truxtun (trŭks′tŭn), Thomas. American commodore.....1755—1822.
Tryon (trī′ŏn), Dwight William. American landscape painter.....1849 ——.
Tryon, George Washington. American conchologist.....1838—1888.
Tryon, William. British colonial governor in America.....1725—1788.
Tschaikowsky, *Russ.* **Chaykovski** (chī-kôf′skē), Petr Ilich. Russian composer.....1840—1893.
Tschirnhausen, von (fŏn chĭrn′hou′zĕn), Ehrenfried Walter, Count. German mathematician and philosopher.....1651—1708.
Tschudi (chōō′dē), Ægidius, *or* Gilg. Father of Swiss history.....1505—1572.
Tseng Chitchze (tsĕng chĭch′zĕ). Chinese statesman and author.....1839?-1890.
Tsunetaka (tsōō′nĕ-tä′kä). Tosa Tsunetaka. Japanese painter.....fl. 12th cent.
Tucker (tŭk′ĕr), Abraham. *Edward Search.* English philosopher and moralist. [*The Light of Nature Pursued.*].....1705—1774.
Tucker, St. George. American jurist and poet. ["*Days of my youth.*"]....1752—1828.
Tucker, William Jewett. Am. clergyman and educator. President of Dartmouth College (1893-1907).....1839 ——.
Tuckerman (tŭk′ĕr-măn), Henry Theodore. Am. essayist and art critic....1813—1871.
Tudor (tū′dôr), William. American author.....1779—1830.
Tuke (tūk), Daniel Hack. English alienist.....1827—1895.
Tuke, Henry Scott. English painter.....1858 ——.
Tulloch (tŭl′ŭk), John. Scottish theologian and author.....1823—1886.
Tunstall, *or* **Tonstall** (tŭn′stăl), Cuthbert. English bishop and statesman.1474—1559.
Tuomey (tōō′mĭ), Michael. American geologist.....1808—1857.
Tupper (tŭp′ĕr), Charles, Sir. Canadian statesman.....1821—1915.
Tupper, Charles Hibbert, Sir. *Son of preceding.* Canadian statesman.....1855 ——.
Tupper, Martin Farquhar. English author. [*Proverbial Philosophy.*].....1810—1889.
Turenne, de (dē tü′rĕn′), Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount. Marshal of France.....1611—1675.
Turgenev (tōōr-gĕn′yĕf), Aleksandr Ivanovich. Russian historian.....1784—1845.
Turgenev, Ivan Sergyeevich. Russian novelist.....1818—1883.
Turgot (tür′gō′), Anne Robert Jacques, Baron de l'Aulne. French statesman, financier, and political economist.....1727—1781.
Turmair (tōōr′mīr), Johann. See AVENTINUS, Johannes.
Turner (tûr′nĕr), Edward. British chemist.....1798—1837.
Turner, Ethel. See CURLEWIS.
Turner, George, Sir. Australian statesman.....1851—1916.
Turner, Joseph Mallord (*or* Mallad) William. English landscape painter...1775—1851.
Turner, Samuel Hulbeart. American Biblical critic.....1790—1861.
Turner, Sharon. English historian.....1768—1847.
Turner, William Wadden. American philologist.....1810—1859.
Turpin (tûr′pĭn), Richard. Notorious English robber and highwayman.....1706—1739.
Turpin, or, more properly, **Tilpin**. Archbishop of Rheims; erroneously supposed author of the "Chronicle of Turpin."..... ? -c. 800.
Turretini (tōōr′rä-tē′nē), *or* **Turretin** (*F. pron.* tü′rĕ-tăn′), François. *Father of Jean Alphonse.* Swiss theologian.....1623—1687.
Turretini, *or* **Turretin**, Jean Alphonse. Swiss theologian.....1671—1737.
Tusser (tŭs′ĕr), Thomas. English verse writer. [*Good Husbandry.*].....1524?-1580.
Tuttle (tŭt′′l), Charles Wesley. American astronomer.....1829—1881.
Tuyll, van (văn tīl′), Isabelle Agnes. See CHARRIÈRE, DE.
Twain, Mark (märk twān′). Pseudonym of SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS, and originally of Capt. Isaiah Sellers in the New Orleans "Picayune."
Twesten (tvĕs′tĕn), Karl. German statesman and author.....1820—1870.
Twiggs (twĭgz), David Emanuel. American general.....1790—1862.
Twiss (twĭs), Travers, Sir. English jurist.....1809—1897.
Tychsen (tĭk′sĕn), Olaus Gerhard. German Orientalist.....1734—1815.
Tyler (tī′lĕr), John. Tenth president of the United States (1841-45).....1790—1862.
Tyler, Lyon Gardiner. Pres. of William and Mary College (1888-).....1853 ——.
Tyler, Moses Coit. American educator and author.....1835—1900.
Tyler, Tegheler, *or* **Helier**, Walter, *or* Wat. English rebel..... ? —1381.
Tyler, William Seymour. American classical scholar and educator.....1810—1897.
Tylor (tī′lĕr), Edward Burnett, Sir. English anthropologist.....1832—1917.
Tyndale, *or* **Tindal** (tĭn′dăl), William. English reformer and martyr..... ? —1536.
Tyndall (tĭn′dăl), John. British physicist.....1820—1893.
Tyng (tĭng), Stephen Higginson. American clergyman and author.....1800—1885.
Tyrwhitt (tĭr′ĭt), Thomas. English philologist and antiquary.....1730—1786.
Tyson (tī′s'n), Edward. English physician and anatomist.....1650—1708.
Tytler (tīt′lĕr), Alexander Fraser. Lord Woodhouselee. Scottish historian.1747—1813.
Tytler, Patrick Fraser. *Son of A. F.* Scot. hist. [*History of Scotland.*]...1791—1849.
Tyutchev (tyōōt′chĕf′), Feodor Ivanovich. Russian poet.....1803—1873.
Tzschirner (chĭr′nĕr), Heinrich Gottlieb. German theologian.....1778—1828.
Tzŭ Hsi An (tsŭ′shē′ăn′). *Consort of the emperor Hsien-feng (d. 1861). Maternal aunt of Kuang-hsü.* Chinese regent and empress dowager.....1834—1908.

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Überweg (ü′bĕr-vāk), Friedrich. German philosopher. [*Hist. of Philos.*].1826—1871.
Uccello (ōōt-chĕl′lō), Paolo. Real name *Paolo di Dono.* It. painter.1396 or 1397—1475.
Udall (ū′dăl), *or* **Uvedale**, Nicholas. English teacher and dramatist. [*Ralph Roister Doister.*].....1505—1556.
Uggione, d' (dōōd-jō′nā), Marco. See OGGIONE, D'.
Uhde, von (fŏn ōō′dē), Fritz. German painter.....1848—1911.
Uhland (ōō′länt), Johann Ludwig. German lyric poet, philologist, and historian of literature.....1787—1862.
Ujfalvy (ōō′y′fŏl-vē), Károly Jenö (Charles Eugène). Hungarian traveler, and philologist and author in France.....1842—1904.
Ukhtomski (ōōk′tôm-skĭ), Esper Esperovich, Prince. Russian author and poet.1861 ——.
Ulfilas (ŭl′fĭ-läs), *or* **Wulfila** (wōōl′fĭ-lä). Bishop of the Goths. [*Mesogothic Bible, earliest known specimen of the Teutonic languages.*]..... 311?- 381.
Ullmann (ōōl′män), Karl. German theologian.....1796—1865.
Ulloa, de (dā ōōl-yō′ä), Antonio. Spanish mathematician and naval officer..1716—1795.
Ulpian (ŭl′pĭ-ăn). *Domitius Ulpianus.* Roman jurist, born at Tyre..... 170? 228.
Ulrich von Megerle (ōōl′rĭk fŏn mā′gĕr-lē). See ABRAHAM A SANCTA-CLARA.
Ulrici (ōōl-rēt′sē), Hermann. German philosopher and critic.....1806—1884.
Umberto (ōōm-bĕr′tō) **I.** See HUMBERT I.
Uncas (ŭn′kăs). Pequot sachem of the Mohicans..... ? —1683?
Underwood (ŭn′dĕr-wōōd), Lucien Marcus. American botanist.....1853—1907.
Unger (ōōng′ĕr), Franz. Austrian paleontologist.....1800—1870.
Unger, Joseph. Austrian statesman and jurist.....1828—1913.
Upham (ŭp′ăm), Charles Wentworth. American author.....1802—1875.
Upham, Thomas Cogswell. American metaphysician.....1799—1872.
Upjohn (ŭp′jŏn), Richard. English-American architect.....1802—1878.
Upjohn, Richard Mitchell. *Son of R.* English-American architect.....1828—1903.
Urban (ûr′băn) **II.** Odo. Pope (1088-99). [*First Crusade.*].....1042?-1099.
Urban V. Guillaume de Grimoard. Pope (1362-70).....1309—1370.
Urban VI. Bartolommeo Prignani. Pope (1378-89).....1318—1389.

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Urban VIII. Maffeo Barberini. Pope (1623-44).....1568—1644.
Ure (ūr), Andrew. Scottish chemist. [*Dictionaries.*].....1778—1857.
Urfé, d' (dür′fā′), Honoré. French romancer. [*Astrée.*].....1568—1625.
Uriu (ōō′rē-yōō). Baron Uriu Sotokichi. Jap. naval officer. [*Chemulpo, 1904.*]1854 ——.
Urquart (ûr′kärt), *or* **Urchard**, Thomas, Sir. Scottish author and translator.1611—1660.
Urquhart (ûr′kärt), David. Scottish writer and politician.....1805—1877.
Urquiza, de (dā ōōr-kē′sä; 268), Justo José. Argentine gen. and polit.....1800—1870.
Uspenski (ōōs′pĕn-skĭ), Glyeb Ivanovich. Russian author.....1840—1902.
Ussher (ŭsh′ĕr), James. Irish prelate and author. [*Biblical chronology.*]...1581—1656.

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Valckenaer (väl′kĕ-när), Lodewijk Kasper. Dutch philol. and critic.....1715—1785.
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Valdés (väl-dās′), Armando Palacio. See PALACIO VALDÉS, Armando.
Valdés, Juan Meléndez. See MELÉNDEZ VALDÉS, Juan.
Valdés, de (dā väl-dās′), Juan. Spanish reformer in Italy.....1500?-1541.
Valdivia, de (dā väl-dē′vyä), Pedro. Spanish conqueror of Chile.....fl. 15th cent.
Valenciennes (vä′läN′syĕn′), Pierre Henri. French landscape painter.....1750—1819.
Valens (vā′lĕnz), Flavius. Roman emperor of the East (364-378).....ab. 328— 378.
Valentin (vä′lĕn-tēn), Gabriel Gustav. German physiologist.....1810—1883.
Valentine (văl′ĕn-tĭn), Saint. Ecclesiastical martyr at Rome.....?—ab. 270.
Valentin'ian, *or* Valentinia'nus, I. Roman emperor (364-375)..... 321— 375.
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Valera y Alcalá Galiano (vä-lā′rä ē äl′kä-lä′ gäl-yä′nō), Juan. Spanish statesman, novelist, and critic.....1824—1905.
Vale'rian. *Publius Licinius Valerianus.* Roman emperor (253-260)..... ? — 260.
Valla (väl′lä), Laurentius. *Lorenzo della Valle.* Italian philologist.....1407—1457.
Vallandigham (vă-lăn′dĭ-găm), Clement Laird. American politician.....1820—1871.
Vallisneri (väl-lēs-nā′rē), Antonio. Italian naturalist.....1661—1730.
Valois de la Mare, de (dē văl′wä′ dē lä mär′), Charles. French antiquary..1671—1747.
Valpy (văl′pĭ), Richard. English classical scholar.....1754—1836.
Vámbéry (väm′bā-rē), Hermán (Arminius). Hung. trav. and Orientalist....1832—1913.
Van, Van der. For Dutch and Flemish names beginning with these elements, see the specific names.
Vanbrugh (văn-brōō′), *or* **Vanburgh**, John, Sir. Eng. dram. and architect.1664—1726.
Van Brunt (văn brŭnt′), Henry. American architect.....1832—1903.
Van Buren (văn bū′rĕn), Martin. Eighth president of the U. S. (1837-41)...1782—1862.
Vancouver (văn-kōō′vĕr), George. English navigator.....1758—1798.
Vandal (văn′dăl′), Louis Jules Albert, Count. French historian and author.1853—1910.
Vandamme (văn′dăm′), Dominique Joseph *or* René, Comte d'Unebourg. French general.....1771—1830.
Vanderbilt (văn′dĕr-bĭlt), Cornelius. *Commodore.* American capitalist...1794—1877.
Vanderbilt, William Henry. *Son of Cornelius.* American capitalist.....1821—1885.
Vanderlyn (văn′dĕr-lĭn), John. American historical and portrait painter...1775—1852.
van de Velde (văn′ dē vĕl′dĕ), William (*Du.* Willem). *The Elder.* Dutch marine painter in England.....1610—1693.
van de Velde, William (*Du.* Willem). *The Younger. Son of preceding.* Dutch marine painter in England.....1633—1707.
Van Dorn (văn dôrn′), Earl. American Confederate general.....1820—1863.
Van Dyck, *sometimes* **Vandyke** (văn dĭk′), Anthony, Sir. Flemish portrait painter, for some years in England, where he died..... 1599—1641.
van Dyck, Ernest Marie Hubert. Dutch operatic tenor.....1861—1923.
van Dyke (văn dīk′), Henry. American clergyman, author, and teacher....1852 ——.
Van Dyke, John Charles. American art critic and educator.....1856 ——.
Vane (vān), Henry, Sir. *Sir Harry Vane.* English republican statesman....1613—1662.
van Erpen (văn ĕr′pĕn), Thomas. See ERPENIUS.
Van Hise (văn hīz′), Charles Richard. Amer. geologist. Pres Univ. of Wis.1857—1918.
Van Horne (văn hôrn′), William Cornelius, Sir. Am. railroad manager.....1843—1915.
Vanini (vä-nē′nē), Lucilio. *Julius Cæsar.* Italian philosopher.....1585?-1619.
Vanloo (văn′lō′), Charles André. *Carle Vanloo.* French painter.....1705—1765.
Vanloo, Jean Baptiste. *Brother of Charles André.* French painter.....1684—1745.
Vanni (vän′nē), Cavaliere Francesco. Italian painter.....1563?-1609.
Vannucci (vän-nōōt′chē), Pietro. See PERUGINO.
Vanolis (văn′ō-lĭs), Byssihe. Pseudonym of JAMES THOMSON.
Van Rensselaer (văn rĕn′sĕ-lēr), Solomon. American general.....1774—1852.
Van Rensselaer, Stephen. *The Patroon.* American statesman.....1765—1839.
van Rooy (văn rō′ē), Anton. Dutch operatic basso.....1870 ——.
van Schendel (văn skĕn′dĕl), Petrus. Belgian painter.....1806—1870.
van't Hoff (vänt hŏf′), Jacobus Hendricus. See HOFF.
Vanvitelli (văn′vē-tĕl′lē), Luigi. Italian architect.....1700—1773.
Van Wart (văn wôrt′), Isaac. One of the captors of Major John André.....1760—1828.
Varchi (vär′kē), Benedetto. Italian historian and poet.....1502—1565.
Varen (vä′rĕn), *or* **Varenius** (vä-rā′nē-ōōs), Bernhard. Dutch geographer..1622—1650?
Vargas (vär′gäs), José María. Spanish physician. Pres. of Venezuela.....1786—1854.
Vargas, de (dā vär′gäs), Luis. Spanish painter.....1502—1568.
Varnhagen (dā vär′na-zhĕn′), Francisco Adolfo. Brazilian author.....1816—1878.
Varnhagen von Ense (färn′hä-gĕn fŏn ĕn′zĕ), Karl August. German biographical, historical, and miscellaneous writer.....1785—1858.
Varoli (vä′rō-lē), Costanzo. Italian anatomist. [*Pons Varolii.*].....1543?-1575.
Varro (văr′ō), Marcus Terentius. Roman scholar and writer.....B. C. 116— 27?
Vasa, Gustavus. See GUSTAVUS I.
Vasari (vä-zä′rē), Giorgio. It. painter, architect, and biographer of artists...1511—1574.
Vasco da Gama (väs′kō dä gä′mä). See GAMA, DA.
Vásquez de Coronado (väs′kāth dā kō′rō-nä′thō; 146). See CORONADO, DE.
Vassar (văs′ĕr), Matthew. American philanthropist. [*Vassar College.*]....1792—1868.
Vater (fä′tĕr), Johann Severin. German philologist and theologian.....1771—1826.
Vattel, de (dē vä′tĕl′; văt′ĕl), Emmerichs. Swiss publicist and jurist. [*Law of Nations.*].....1714—1767.
Vauban, de (dē vō′bäN′), Sébastien le Prestre, Marquis. French military engineer and marshal.....1633—1707.
Vaucanson, de (dē vō′käN′sôN′), Jacques. Fr. mechanician. [*Automata.*].1709—1782.
Vaudreuil, de (dē vō′drŭ′y′), Philippe de Rigaud, Marquis. French governor of Canada.....1640?-1725.
Vaudreuil-Cavagnal, de (-kä′vä′nyäl′), Pierre François de Rigaud, Marquis. *Son of preceding.* Last French governor of Canada.....1698—1765.
Vaugelas, de (dē vō′zhē-lä′), Claude Favre. French grammarian.....1585—1650.
Vaughan (vôn), Charles John. Dean of Llandaff. English author.....1816—1897.
Vaughan, Henry. *The Silurist.* British poet.....1622—1695.
Vaughan, Herbert Alfred. English cardinal.....1832—1903.
Vaughan, John, Sir. British general in America.....1748?-1795.
Vaughan, Robert. Eng. divine, hist., and ed. Brit. "Quarterly Review"...1795—1868.
Vaulabelle, de (dē vō′lä′bĕl′), Achille Tenaille. Fr. hist. and journalist....1799—1879.
Vauquelin (vō′k'-lăN′), Louis Nicolas. French chemist. [*Chromium.*].....1763—1829.
Vautier (vō′tyā′), Benjamin. Swiss-German genre painter.....1829—1898.
Vaux (vôks), Calvert. English-American landscape gardener.....1824—1895.
Vaux, Roberts. American philanthropist.....1786—1836.
Vaux, de (dē vō′), Noël de Jourda, Count. Marshal of France.....1705—1788.
Vedder (vĕd′ĕr), Elihu. American painter and illustrator.....1836—1923.
Vega, de la (vā′gä), Garcilaso. See GARCILASO DE LA VEGA.
Vega Carpio, de (dā vā′gä kär′pyō), Lope Félix. Sp. poet and dramatist....1562—1635.
Vega, von (fŏn fā′gä), Georg, Baron. Ger. math. [*Logarithmic tables, etc.*]..1754—1802.
Vehse (fā′zĕ), Karl Eduard. German historian.....1802—1870.
Veit (fīt), Philipp. German historical painter.....1793—1877.
Veitch (vĕch), John. Scottish metaphysician.....1829—1894.
Vela (vā′lä), Vincenzo. Italian sculptor.....1822—1891.

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Velásquez (vā-läs′kāth), *or* **Velázquez** (vā-läth′kāth ; 268), Diego Rodríguez de Silva y. Spanish painter.....1599—1660.
Velpeau (vĕl′pō′), Alfred Armand Louis Marie. French surgeon.....1795—1867.
Venable (vĕn′ă-b′l), William Henry. American educator and author.....1836 ——.
Vendôme, de (dē vän′dōm′), Louis Joseph, Duke. French general.....1654—1712.
Venedey (fā′nē-dī), Jakob. German politician and author.....1805—1871.
Veneziano (vā′nĕt-syä′nō), Agostino. Real name *Agostino de' Musi.* Italian engraver.....end of 15th cent.—aft. 1535.
Ventura de Raulica (vĕn-tōō′rä dā rou′lē-kä), Gioacchino. *Father Ventura.* Italian pulpit orator.....1792—1861.
Vera (vā′rä), Augusto. Italian philosopher.....1813—1885.
Verbeck (vĕr-bĕk′), Guido Fridolin. Du.-Am. missionary and edu. in Japan.1830—1898.
Ver Beck (vĕr bĕk′), William Francis. American illustrator.....1858 ——.
Verboeckhoven (vĕr-bōōk′hŏ-vĕn), Eugène Joseph. Belgian painter.....1798—1881.
Verdi (vĕr′dē), Giuseppe. Italian musical composer.....1813—1901.
Vere, de (dē vēr′), Aubrey, Sir. See De Vere.
Vere, de, Aubrey Thomas. See De Vere.
Vere, de, Edward, seventeenth Earl of Oxford. Eng. poet and courtier.....1550—1604.
Vereshchagin (vyĕ′rē-shchä′gĭn), Vasili Vasilevich. Russian war painter...1842—1904.
Verga (vĕr′gä), Giovanni. Italian novelist.....1840—1922.
Vergennes, de (dē vĕr′zhĕn′), Charles Gravier, Count. French statesman...1717—1787.
Vergil (vûr′jĭl). *Publius Vergilius* (or *Virgilius*) *Maro.* Roman poet.....b. c. 70-19.
Vergil, Polydore. Italian historian in England.....1470?-1555.
Vergniaud (vĕr′nyō′), Pierre Victurnien. French revolutionist.....1753—1793.
Verlaine (vĕr′lān′), Paul. French symbolistic poet.....1844—1896.
Vermeer (fĕr-mār′), Jan. *Of Delft.* See Meer, van der, Jan (1632—75).
Vermigli (vĕr-mēl′yē), Pietro. See Peter Martyr.
Verne (vûrn ; *Angl.* vûrn), Jules. French romancer.....1828—1905.
Vernet (vĕr′nĕ′), Antoine Charles Horace. *Carle Vernet. Son of C. J.* French painter.....1758—1836.
Vernet, Claude Joseph. *Joseph Vernet.* French marine painter.....1714—1789.
Vernet, Émile Jean Horace. *Horace Vernet. Son of A. C. H.* French painter of military subjects.....1789—1863.
Vernon (vûr′nŭn), Edward. *Old Grog.* English admiral.....1684—1757.
Véron (vā′rôn′), Louis Désiré. *Doctor Véron.* French journalist.....1798—1867.
Veronese (vā′rō-nā′sā), Paul. See Cagliari, Paolo.
Verplanck (vĕr-plängk′), Gulian Crommelin. American author.....1786—1870.
Verrazano, da (vĕr′rät-sä′nō), **Verrazani** (vĕr′rät-sä′nē), *or* **Verrazzano,** Giovanni. Florentine navigator.....1480?-1527.
Verri (vĕr′rē), Pietro, Count. Italian political economist.....1728—1797.
Verrill (vĕr′ĭl), Addison Emory. American zoologist.....1839 ——.
Verrocchio, del (dĕl vĕr-rôk′kyō), Andrea. Italian sculptor and painter....1435—1488.
Verstegen (vĕr-stē′gĕn), Richard. Real name *Rowlands.* Eng. antiquary...fl. 1565—1620.
Vertot, de (dē vĕr′tō′), René Aubert, Abbé. French historian.....1655—1735.
Vertue (vûr′tū), George. English engraver.....1684—1756.
Vespasian (vĕs-pā′zhĭ-ăn). *Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus.* Roman emperor (69–79).....9— 79.
Vespucci (vĕs-pōō′chē), Amerigo. (*Lat.* **Amer'icus Vespu'cius.**) Italian navigator from whom America is named.....1451—1512.
Vestris (vĕs′trĭs), Lucia Elizabeth, born Bartolozzi. *Mrs. Charles James Mathews.* English actress and operatic contralto.....1797—1856.
Veuillot (vû′yō′), Louis. French journalist and author.....1813—1883.
Vezin (vē′zĭn), Hermann. German actor in England, born in America.....1829—1910.
Viardot-Garcia (vyär′dō′-gär-sē′ä), (Michelle) Pauline. *Daughter of Manuel Garcia* (1775–1832). *Mme. Louis Viardot.* Fr. operatic mezzo-soprano.1821—1910.
Viassolo (vyäs-sō′lō), Giovanni Battista. See Federici, Camillo.
Viaud (vyō), Louis Marie Julien. See Loti, Pierre.
Vibert (vē′bâr′), Jehan Georges. French genre painter.....1840—1902.
Vicente (vē-sĕn′tĕ), Gil. Portuguese dramatist.....1470?-1536?
Vico (vē′kō), Giovanni Battista. Italian philosopher.....1668?-1744.
Vicq d'Azyr (vēk dăzēr′), Félix. French anatomist.....1748—1794.
Victor (vĭk′tŏr′), Claude Perrin. Duc de Belluno. Marshal of France.....1764—1841.
Vic'tor Amade'us II. Duke of Savoy (1675-1730), king of Sicily (1713-20), and king of Sardinia (1720-30).....1666—1732.
Vic'tor Emman'uel I. King of Sardinia (1802-21).....1759—1824.
Victor Emmanuel II., of Sardinia (1849–61), and first king of Italy (1861–78) 1820—1878.
Victor Emmanuel III. *Son of Humbert.* King of Italy (1900–).....1869 ——.
Victoria (vĭk-tō′rĭ-ä). *Alexandri'na Victo'ria.* Queen of Great Britain and Ireland (1837–1901), and empress of India (1876–1901).....1819—1901.
Vicuña y Mackenna (vē-kōōn′yä ē mäk-kĕn′ä), Benjamín. Chilean hist...1831—1886.
Vida (vē′dä), Marco Girolamo. Italian Latin poet.....ab. 1480—1566.
Vidocq (vē′dôk′), François Eugène. French convict and detective.....1775—1857.
Vielé (vē-lā′), Egbert Ludovicius. American engineer and soldier.....1825—1902.
Vien (vyĂN), Joseph Marie. French historical painter.....1716—1809.
Viennet (vyĕ′nĕ′), Jean Pons Guillaume. French politician and author.....1777—1868.
Vierge (vyĕr′hä ; 172), Daniel. (*Daniel Urrabieta Vierge.*) Spanish illustrator.1851—1904.
Vieta (vyä′tä), *or* **Viète** (vyät), François. French mathematician.....1540—1603.
Viëtor (fē′ĕ-tŏr), Wilhelm. German philologist and phonetician.....1850—1918.
Vieuxtemps (vyû′tĂN′), Henri. Belgian violinist and composer.....1820—1881.
Vigfússon (vĭg′fōō-sŭn), Guðbrandr. Icelandic philologist.....1827—1889.
Vignola, da (dä vēn-yō′lä), Giacomo. *Giacomo Barocchio.* It. architect...1507—1573.
Vigny, de (dē vēn′yē′), Alfred Victor, Count. French poet and novelist....1799—1863.
Villani (vēl-lä′nē), Giovanni. Italian historian.....? —1348.
Villanueva, de (dā vēl′yä-nwā′vä), Joaquin Lorenzo. Sp. statesman.....1757—1837.
Villard (vĭ-lär′), Henry. German financier in America.....1835—1900.
Villari (vēl′lä-rē), Pasquale. Italian historian.....1827—1917.
Villars, de (dē vē′lär′), Claude Louis Hector, Duke. Marshal of France.....1653—1734.
Villegas, de (dā vēl-yā′gäs), Esteban Manuel. Spanish lyric poet.....1596?-1669.
Villehardouin, de (dē vēl′är′dwĂN′), Geoffroi. French historian.....1160?-1213?
Villèle, de (dē vē′lĕl′), Jean Baptiste Séraphin Joseph, Count. French statesman, and minister of finance.....1773—1854.
Villemain (vēl′mĂN′), Abel François. Fr. historian and educationist.....1790—1870.
Villena, de (dā vēl-yā′nä), Enrique de Aragón, Marquis. Span. scholar.....1384—1434
Villeneuve, de (dē vēl′nûv′), Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Silvestre. French admiral. [*Trafalgar.*].....1763—1806.
Villeroi, de (dē vēl′rwä′), François de Neufville, Duke. Marshal of France.1644—1730.
Villers, de (dē vē′lĕr′), Charles François Dominique. French philosopher ..1764—1815.
Villiers (vĭl′ĕrz ; -l-ērz), Charles Pelham. English politician.....1802—1898.
Villiers, George. See Buckingham, Duke of.
Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, de (dē vē′yä′ dē lēl′-ä′dăN′), Philippe Auguste Mathias, Count. French symbolistic poet, dramatist, and romancer.....1840—1889.
Villoison, de (dē vēl′wä′zôN′), Jean Baptiste Gaspard d'Ansse. French Hellenist.....1753—1805.
Villon (vē′yôN′ ; vē′lôN′), François. Real name *François de Montcorbier.* French lyric poet.....1431—aft. 1463.
Vincennes, de (*Eng. pron.* vĭn-sĕnz′ ; *F. pron.* dē vĂN′sĕn′), Jean Baptiste Bissot, Sieur. Canadian founder of Vincennes, Indiana.....1688—1736.
Vincent (vĭn′sĕnt), Charles Edward Howard, Sir. Eng. pol. and author....1849—1908.
Vincent, George Edgar. *Son of J. H.* American sociologist.....1864 ——.
Vincent, John Heyl. Am. Methodist Episcopal bishop. [*Chautauqua.*].....1832—1920.
Vincent, Marvin Richardson. Am. clergyman, Bib. scholar, and author.....1834—1922.
Vincent, William. English classical scholar.....1739—1815.
Vincent de Paul (vĂN′sĂN′ dē pōl′), Saint. French Roman Catholic reformer. Founder of the "Sisters of Charity".....1576—1660.
Vinci, da (dä vēn′chē), Leonardo. Italian painter, sculptor, architect, and engineer. [*Last Supper. Mona Lisa.*].....1452—1519.
Vinet (vē′nĕ′), Alexandre Rodolphe. Swiss theologian and author.....1797—1847.
Vinogradoff (vē′nō-grä′dôf), Paul. Russian historical jurist in England.....1854—1925.
Viollet-le-Duc (vyô′lĕ′-lē-dük′), Eugène Emmanuel. French architect....1814—1879.

Born. Died.

Viotti (vyôt′tē), Giovanni Battista. Italian violinist.....1753—1824
Virchow (*Ger. pron.* fēr′kō ; *Eng.* vûr′chou), Rudolf. German pathologist.1821—1902.
Viret (vē′rĕ′), Pierre. Swiss Protestant reformer.....1511—1571.
Virgil (vûr′jĭl). Var. of Vergil.
Vischer (fĭsh′ĕr), Friedrich Theodor. German author.....1807—1887.
Vischer, Peter. *The Elder.* German sculptor and founder.....1455?-1529.
Visconti (vēs-kōn′tē), Ennio Quirino. Italian archæologist.....1751—1818.
Visconti, Matteo. *The Great.* Lord of Milan.....1250—1322.
Visconti-Venosta (vä-nôs′tä), Emilio, Marquis. Italian statesman.....1829—1906.
Vite, della (dĕl′lä vē′tä), Giovanni. See Miel, Jan.
Vite, della, Timoteo. Italian painter.....1467—1523.
Vitellius (vĭ-tĕl′ĭ-ŭs), Aulus. Emperor of Rome (69).....15— 69.
Vitet (vē′tĕ′), Ludovic. French author and politician.....1802—1873.
Vitruvius Pollio (vĭ-trōō′vĭ-ŭs pŏl′ĭ-ō), Marcus. Roman architect and engineer. [*De Architectura.*].....1st cent. B. C.
Vittorino da Feltre (vēt′tō-rē′nō dä fĕl′trā). Real name *Vittorino Rambaldini.* Italian humanist and educationist.....1378—1446.
Vittorio Emmanuele (vēt-tō′rē-ō ĕm′mä-nwā′lā). See Victor Emmanuel.
Vivarini (vē′vä-rē′nē), Antonio. *Antonio da Murano.* Italian painter..... ? —1470?
Vives (vē′vās), Juan Luis. Spanish scholar and writer.....1492—1540.
Viviani (vē-vyä′nē), Vincenzo. Italian mathematician.....1622—1703.
Vivien de Saint-Martin (vē′vyĂN′ dē sĂN′-mär′tĂN′), Louis. Fr. geograph..1802—1897.
Vizcaino (vēth′kä-ē′nō ; 268), Sebastián. Spanish navigator.....1550?-1615.
Vladimir *or* **Wladimir** (vlăd′ĭ-mĭr ; *Russ. pron.* vlä-dyē′mēr). *The Great. The Saint.* Grand prince of Russia (980-1015)..... ? —1015.
Vogel (fō′gĕl), Eduard. German traveler in Africa.....1829—1856.
Vogel, Hermann Wilhelm. German photochemist.....1834—1898.
Vogt (fōkt), Karl. German naturalist and physiologist.....1817—1895.
Voguë, de (dē vō′güā′), Charles Jean Melchior, Marquis. Fr. archæologist..1829—1916.
Voguë, de, Eugène Marie Melchior, Viscount. *Cousin of preceding.* French historian and critic.....1848—1910.
Voigt (fōkt), Johannes. German historian.....1786—1863.
Voiture (vwä′tür′), Vincent. French poet.....1598—1648.
Volkmann (fölk′măn), Alfred Wilhelm. German physiologist.....1801—1877.
Vollmar, von (fŏn fŏl′mär), Georg Heinrich. German Social Dem. leader..1850—1922.
Volney, de (vō′lnĭ′ ; *F. pron.* dē vō′lnē′), Constantin François de Chassebœuf, Count. French skeptical author.....1757—1820.
Volta (vōl′tä), Alessandro, Count. Italian physicist. [*Voltaic pile.*].....1745—1827.
Voltaire, de (dē vōl′târ′), François Marie Arouet. French philosopher and author.....1694—1778.
Volterra, da (dä vōl-tĕr′rä), Daniele. Real name *Daniele Ricciarelli.* Italian painter.....1509—1566.
Vondel, van den (vän dĕn vŏn′dĕl), Joost. Dutch poet.....1587—1679.
Vonnoh (vŏn′ō), Robert William. American painter.....1858 ——.
Vörösmarty (vû′rûsh-mōrt′y′), Mihály. Hungarian poet. [*Szózat.*].....1800—1855.
Voss (fŏs), Johann Heinrich. German poet and philologist.....1751—1826.
Voss, Richard. German dramatist and novelist.....1851—1918.
Vossius (vŏsh′ĭ-ŭs), Gerard Jan. *Gerhard Johann Voss.* Ger.-Dutch philol..1577—1649.
Voynich (voi′nĭch), Ethel Lilian, born Boole. *Eng.* novelist. [*The Gadfly.*].1864 ——.
Vries, de (dē vrēs′), Hugo. Dutch botanist.....1848 ——.
Vulpius (fōōl′pē-ŏōs), Christian August. Ger. novelist and playwright.....1762—1827.

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Waagen (vä′gĕn), Gustav Friedrich. German art critic.....1794—1868.
Wace (wās), Henry. English divine. Dean of Canterbury (1903–).....1836 ——.
Wace (wās), erroneously called Robert. Anglo-Norman poet.....fl. 1170.
Wachtel (văk′tĕl), Theodor. German operatic tenor.....1823—1893.
Waddington (wŏd′ĭng-tŭn), William Henry. French archæologist and statesman, of English descent.....1826—1894.
Wade (wād), Benjamin Franklin. American senator.....1800—1878.
Wade, Thomas Francis, Sir. English diplomatist in China.....1818—1895.
Wagner (väg′nĕr), Adolf. German writer on political economy.....1835—1917.
Wagner (väg′nĕr′), Charles. French Protestant pastor and author. [*The Simple Life.*].....1851—1918.
Wagner (väg′nĕr), Moritz Friedrich. German traveler and naturalist.....1813—1887.
Wagner, Siegfried. *Son of Wilhelm Richard.* Conductor and composer....1869 ——.
Wagner, (Wilhelm) Richard. Ger. composer. Originator of the music drama.1813—1883.
Waite (wāt), Morrison Remick. Chief justice of the United States (1874-88).1816—1888.
Wakefield (wāk′fēld′), Edward Gibbon. English colonial statesman.....1796—1862.
Wakefield, Gilbert. English philologist and critic.....1756—1801.
Wakley (wāk′lĭ), Thomas. Eng. surgeon. Founded London "Lancet".....1795—1862.
Walch (välk), Christian Wilhelm Franz. Ger. ecclesiastical historian.....1726—1784.
Walcott (wôl′kŭt), Charles Doolittle. American geologist.....1850 ——.
Waldeck-Rousseau (väl′dĕk′-rōō-sō′), Pierre Marie. French statesman...1846—1904.
Waldemar (wōl′dē-mär ; väl′dē-mär), *or* **Valdemar, I.** *The Great.* King of Denmark (1157–82).....1131—1182.
Waldersee, von (fŏn väl′dĕr-zā′), Alfred, Count. German general.....1832—1904.
Waldseemüller (wält′zā-mül′ĕr ; 265), Martin. *Hylacomylus.* German geographer.....1470?—aft. 1513.
Waldstein (wäld′stīn), Charles. American archæologist.....1856 ——.
Wales (wālz), Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of. Eldest son of King George V.....1894 ——.
Walewski (vä-lyĕf′skē ; vä-lyĕs′kē), Alexandre Florian Joseph Colonna, Count. *Son of Napoleon I.* French statesman, born in Poland.....1810—1868.
Walford (wôl′fĕrd), Lucy Bethia, born Colquhoun. Scottish novelist.....1845—1915.
Walker (wôk′ĕr), Amasa. American political economist.....1799—1875.
Walker, Francis Amasa. *Son of A.* Am. educator and polit. economist....1840—1897.
Walker, Frederick. English painter and illustrator.....1840—1875.
Walker, James. American divine. President of Harvard (1853–60).....1794—1874.
Walker, John. English lexicographer and actor.....1732—1807.
Walker, John Brisben. American editor and publisher.....1847 ——.
Walker, Robert James. American statesman.....1801—1869.
Walker, Sears Cook. American mathematician.....1805—1853.
Walker, William. Am. adventurer and filibuster. Executed in Honduras..1824—1860.
Wallace (wŏl′ăs), Alfred Russel. English naturalist.....1823—1913.
Wallace, Horace Binney. American author.....1817—1851.
Wallace, Lewis (called Lew). American general and author. [*Ben-Hur.*]..1827—1905.
Wallace, William, Sir. Scottish hero and patriot.....ab. 1272-1305.
Wallace, William Vincent. Irish musical composer.....1813—1865.
Wallack (wŏl′ăk), James William. English-American actor.....1794?-1864.
Wallack, Lester. Real name *John Johnstone Wallack.* American actor....1820—1888.
Wallenstein, von (wŏl′ĕn-stīn ; *G.* fŏn väl′ĕn-shtīn), Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius, Duke of Friedland. Austrian general. Assassinated.....1583—1634.
Waller (wŏl′ĕr), Edmund. English poet.....1606—1687.
Waller, William, Sir. English Parliamentary general.....1597?-1668.
Wallis (wŏl′ĭs), John. English mathematician.....1616—1703.
Wallon (vä′lôN′), Henri Alexandre. French author.....1812—1904.
Walmesley (wŏmz′lĭ ; wälmz′lä), Charles. Eng. monk, math., and author.1722—1797.
Walpole (wŏl′pōl ; wŏl′pōl), Horatio, or Horace, fourth Earl of Orford. *Fourth son of the following.* English author and wit.....1717—1797.
Walpole, Robert, first Earl of Orford. English statesman.....1676—1745.
Walpole, Spencer Horatio. English politician.....1806—1898.
Walsh (wŏlsh), Robert. American author and journalist.....1784—1859.
Walsh, William J. Irish R. C. Archbishop of Dublin.....1841—1921.
Walsingham (wŏl′sĭng-ăm), Francis, Sir. English statesman.....1530?-1590.
Walter (wŏl′tĕr), Hubert. English statesman and Archbishop of Canterbury ? —1205.

Walter (wôl′tẽr), John. Founder of the "London Times" ..... Born. Died. 1739—1812.
Walter, Thomas Ustick. American architect ..... 1804—1887.
Walther von der Vogelweide (väl′tẽr fŏn dẽr fō′gĕl-vī′dẽ). German minnesinger ..... fl. 1198—1228.
Walton (wôl′tŭn), George. Signer of the Declaration of Independence ..... 1740—1804.
Walton, Izaak. English writer. [*The Compleat Angler.*] ..... 1593—1683.
Walworth (wôl′wûrth ; wŏl′-), Reuben Hyde. American jurist ..... 1788—1867.
Wanamaker (wŏn′ą-māk′ẽr), John. American merchant, and postmaster-general (1889–93) ..... 1838—1922.
Wappers (väp′ẽrs), Gustave. Belgian painter ..... 1803—1874.
Warbeck (wôr′bĕk), Perkin. Pretender to the crown of Eng. Hanged ..... 1474—1499.
Warburton (wôr′bûr-tŭn), Bartholomew Eliott George. Irish author ..... 1810—1852.
Warburton, William. English prelate ; bishop of Gloucester and author ..... 1698—1779.
Ward (wôrd), Adolphus William, Sir. Eng. writer on history and literature ..... 1837—1924.
Ward, Artemas. American Revolutionary general ..... 1727—1800.
Ward, Artemus. Pseudonym of CHARLES FARRAR BROWNE.
Ward, Edward Matthew. English historical painter ..... 1816—1879.
Ward, Herbert D., Mrs. See PHELPS, Elizabeth Stuart.
Ward, James. English educator and philosophical writer ..... 1843—1925.
Ward, John Quincy Adams. American sculptor ..... 1830—1910.
Ward, Joseph George, Sir. New Zealand cabinet officer ..... 1857 —.
Ward, Lester Frank. American biologist and sociologist ..... 1841—1913.
Ward, Mary Augusta, born Arnold. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.* Eng. novelist ..... 1851—1920.
Ward, Thomas Humphry. English writer on art and literature ..... 1845—1926.
Ward, William George. English Roman Catholic theologian ..... 1812—1882.
Ward, William Hayes. American Assyriologist and editor ..... 1835—1916.
Ware (wâr), Henry. American clergyman and professor of divinity ..... 1764—1845.
Ware, Henry. *Son of preceding.* American clergyman ..... 1794—1843.
Ware, William. *Brother of Henry, Jr.* American author. [*Zenobia.*] ..... 1797—1852.
Warfield (wôr′fēld), David. American actor. [*The Music Master.*] ..... 1866 —.
Waring (wâr′ĭng), Edward. English mathematician ..... 1734—1798.
Waring, George Edwin. American soldier (colonel) and sanitary engineer ..... 1833—1898.
Warman (wôr′mąn), Cy. American author and journalist ..... 1855—1914.
Warner (wôr′nẽr), Charles Dudley. American author ..... 1829—1900.
Warner, Olin Levy. American sculptor ..... 1844—1896.
Warner, Seth. American Revolutionary officer ..... 1743—1784.
Warner, Susan. *Elizabeth Wetherell.* Am. author. [*Wide, Wide World.*] ..... 1819—1885.
Warner, William. English poet. [*Albion's England.*] ..... 1558?–1609.
Warren (wŏr′ĕn), Gouverneur Kemble. American general ..... 1830—1882.
Warren, John. *Brother of Joseph.* American physician ..... 1753—1815.
Warren, John Borlase, Sir. English admiral ..... 1753—1822.
Warren, John Collins. *Son of Dr. John.* Amer. phys. and anatomist ..... 1778—1856.
Warren, Joseph. Amer. physician and general. Killed at Bunker Hill ..... 1741—1775.
Warren, Peter, Sir. British admiral ..... 1703—1752.
Warren, Samuel. English author. [*Ten Thousand a Year.*] ..... 1807—1877.
Warren, William. American comedian ..... 1812—1888.
Warren, William Fairfield. American educationist ..... 1833 —.
Warrington (wŏr′ĭng-tŭn), Lewis. American naval officer ..... 1782—1851.
Warton (wôr′tŭn), Joseph. English poet and critic ..... 1722—1800.
Warton, Thomas. *Brother of Joseph.* Eng. poet laureate and critic ..... 1728—1790.
Warwick (wŏr′ĭk), John Dudley, Earl of, and Duke of Northumberland. Father of Lord Guilford Dudley. Beheaded ..... 1502?–1553.
Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of. *The Kingmaker.* English warrior and statesman ..... 1428—1471.
Washburn (wŏsh′bûrn), Cadwallader Colden. *Brother of Elihu B. Washburne.* American general, political leader, and gov. of Wisconsin (1872–73) ..... 1818—1882.
Washburne (wŏsh′bûrn), Elihu Benjamin. American statesman ..... 1816—1887.
Washington (wŏsh′ĭng-tŭn), Booker Taliaferro. American colored educator. [*Tuskegee.*] ..... ab. 1859—1915.
Washington, George. American general, and first president of the U. S. (1789–97) ..... 1732—1799.
Waterhouse (wô′tẽr-hous′), Alfred. English architect ..... 1830—1905.
Waterloo (wô′tẽr-lōō′ ; *Du.* vä′tẽr-lō′), Antonis. Du. painter and engraver ..... 1598—1662.
Waterton (wô′tẽr-tŭn), Charles. English naturalist and traveler ..... 1782—1865.
Watson (wŏt′sŭn), Henry Brereton Marriott. Eng. author, born in Australia ..... 1863—1921.
Watson, James Craig. American astronomer ..... 1838—1880.
Watson, John. *Ian Maclaren.* Scottish minister and novelist ..... 1850—1907.
Watson, Richard. English prelate ; bishop of Llandaff, and author ..... 1737—1816.
Watson, Rosamond Marriott, born Ball. *Wife of H. B. M.* Eng. poet ..... 1863—1911.
Watson, Thomas. English poet ..... 1557?–1592.
Watson, Thomas Edward. American author and politician ..... 1856–1922.
Watson, William, Sir. English poet ..... 1858 —.
Watt (wŏt), James. Scottish inventor ..... 1736—1819.
Watteau (vä′tō′), Jean Antoine. French painter ..... 1684—1721.
Watterson (wŏt′ẽr-sŭn), Henry. American journalist ..... 1840—1921.
Watts (wŏts), Alaric Alexander. English poet and journalist ..... 1797—1864.
Watts, George Frederick. English painter ..... 1817—1904.
Watts, Isaac. English dissenting minister and poet. [*Watts's Hymns.*] ..... 1674—1748.
Watts-Dunton (-dŭn′tŭn), Theodore. Eng. poet, novelist, and critic ..... 1836—1914.
Waugh (wô), Edwin. English writer ..... 1817—1890.
Wauters (vō′tẽr′ ; vō′tẽrs), Émile. Belgian painter ..... 1846 —.
Way (wā), Samuel James, Sir. Chief justice of South Australia ..... 1836—1916.
Wayland (wā′lănd), Francis. American divine and moral philosopher ..... 1796—1865.
Wayne (wān), Anthony. American Revolutionary general ..... 1745—1796.
Webb (wĕb), Alexander Stewart. *Son of J. W.* American general ..... 1835—1911.
Webb, James Watson. American journalist ..... 1802—1884.
Webb, Sidney. English sociological writer ..... 1859 —.
Weber (vā′bẽr), Albrecht. German Sanskrit scholar ..... 1825—1901.
Weber, Alfred. German philosopher. [*History of Philosophy.*] ..... 1835—1914.
Weber, Ernst Heinrich. *Brother of Wilhelm Eduard.* German physiologist. [*Weber's law.*] ..... 1795—1878.
Weber, Georg. German historian ..... 1808—1888.
Weber, Wilhelm Eduard. German physicist. [*Magnetism and electricity.*] ..... 1804—1891.
Weber, von (fŏn vā′bẽr), Karl Maria, Baron. German musical composer ..... 1786—1826.
Webster (wĕb′stẽr), Daniel. American statesman and orator ..... 1782—1852.
Webster, John. English dramatist ..... 1580?–1625?
Webster, Noah. American lexicographer ..... 1758—1843.
Webster, Richard Everard, Sir. See ALVERSTONE, Baron.
Weckerlin (vĕk′ẽr′lăN′), Jean Baptiste Théodore. French composer ..... 1821—1910.
Wedderburn (wĕd′ẽr-bûrn), Alexander. Baron Loughborough, and Earl of Rosslyn. British jurist and statesman ..... 1733—1805.
Wedgwood (wĕj′wo͝od), Josiah. English potter ..... 1730—1795.
Wedmore (wĕd′mōr ; 201), Frederick, Sir. English author and art critic ..... 1844—1921.
Weed (wēd), Thurlow. American journalist ..... 1797—1882.
Weems (wēmz), Mason Locke. American preacher and writer. [*Popular but discredited "Life of Washington."*] ..... abt. 1760—1825.
Weenix (vā′nĭks), Jan. *Son of following.* Dutch painter, esp. of animals ..... 1640—1719.
Weenix, Jan Baptist. *The Old.* Dutch painter ..... 1621—1660.
Weerts (wârts), Jean Joseph. French painter ..... 1847 —.
Weil (vil), Gustav. German Orientalist ..... 1808—1889.
Weilen, von (fŏn vī′lẽn), Joseph. Real name *Weil.* German poet ..... 1828—1889.
Weingartner (vīn′gärt′nẽr), Felix. Austrian conductor, composer, and author ..... 1863 —.
Weir (wâr), Harrison William. Eng. artist, and writer on natural history ..... 1824—1906.
Weir, John Ferguson. American sculptor, painter, and author ..... 1841 —.
Weir, Robert Walter. American painter ..... 1803—1889.
Weisbach (vīs′bäk), Julius. German mathematician ..... 1806—1871.
Weishaupt (vīs′houpt), Adam. German professor of canon law, and founder of the order of the "Illuminati," a humanitarian society ..... 1748—1830.
Weismann (vīs′mĭn), August. German biologist. [*Weismannism.*] ..... 1834—1914.
Weiss (vīs), Bernhard. German theologian ..... 1827—1914.
Wekerle (vā′kĕr-lē), Alexander. Hungarian statesman ..... 1848—1921.
Welch (wĕlch), William Henry. American pathologist ..... 1850 —.
Welcker (vĕl′kẽr), Friedrich Gottlieb. German archæologist ..... 1784—1868.
Welf. See GUELPH in *Vocab.*
Welles (wĕlz), Gideon. Secretary of the U. S. navy (1861–69) ..... 1802—1878.
Wellesley (wĕlz′lĭ), Richard Colley Wellesley, Marquis. *Brother of the Duke of Wellington.* British statesman, and governor-general of India ..... 1760—1842.
Wellhausen (vĕl′hou′zĕn), Julius. German Biblical critic ..... 1844—1918.
Wellington (wĕl′ĭng-tŭn), Arthur Wellesley, first Duke of. Brit. general ..... 1769—1852.
Wellman (wĕl′mąn), Walter. American journalist and arctic explorer ..... 1858 —.
Wells (wĕlz), Benjamin Willis. Am. educator, journalist, and literary critic ..... 1856—1923.
Wells, Carolyn. American humorous author and verse writer ..... ? —.
Wells, David Ames. American economist ..... 1828—1898.
Wells, Herbert George. English romancer ..... 1866 —.
Wells, Horace. American dentist. [*Anæsthesia.*] ..... 1815—1848.
Welsbach, von (fŏn vĕls′bäk), Carl Auer, Freiherr. Austrian inventor. [*Welsbach light.*] ..... 1858 —.
Wemyss (wēmz), Francis Charteris, ninth Earl of. Eng. politician ..... 1818—1914.
Wenceslaus (wĕn′sẽs-lôs) *or* **Wenzel** (vĕn′tsĕl). *The Worthless. The German Nero. Son of Charles IV. and brother of Sigismund.* Holy Roman emperor (1378–1400), and king (as W. IV.) of Bohemia (1378–1419) ..... 1361—1419.
Wendell (wĕn′dĕl), Barrett. American author and educator ..... 1855 –1921.
Wentworth (wĕnt′wûrth), Benning. Governor of New Hampshire ..... 1696—1770.
Wentworth, John. American journalist ..... 1815—1888.
Wentworth, John, Sir. *Nephew of Benning.* Gov. of New Hampshire ..... 1737—1820.
Werder, von (fŏn vĕr′dẽr), August, Count. German general ..... 1808—1887.
Werff, van der (vän dẽr vĕrf′), Adrian. Dutch painter ..... 1659—1722.
Wergeland (vär′gĕ-län), Henrik Arnold. Norwegian poet ..... 1808—1845.
Werner (vĕr′nẽr), Abraham Gottlob. Ger. geol. [*Neptunian theory.*] ..... 1750—1817.
Werner, Friedrich Ludwig Zacharias. German dramatist ..... 1768—1823.
Werner, von (fŏn vĕr′nẽr), Anton Alexander. German historical painter ..... 1843 –1915.
Wesley (wĕs′lĭ), Charles. Eng. Meth. preacher and hymn writer ..... 1707—1788.
Wesley, John. *Brother of preceding.* English founder of Methodism ..... 1703—1791.
West, Benjamin. American painter in England ..... 1738—1820.
Westcott (wĕst′kŭt), Brooke Foss. English bishop and Bib. scholar ..... 1825—1901.
Westcott, Edward Noyes. American story-writer. [*David Harum.*] ..... 1847—1898.
Westermarck (vĕs′tẽr-märk), Edward Alexander. Finnish sociologist ..... 1862 —.
Westinghouse (wĕs′tĭng-hous′), George. Am. inventor. [*Air brake.*] ..... 1846—1914.
Westlake (wĕst′lāk), John. English legal scholar and author ..... 1828—1913.
Westmacott (wĕst′mą-kŏt), Richard, Sir. English sculptor ..... 1775—1856.
Westwood (wĕst′wo͝od), John Obadiah. English entomologist ..... 1805—1893.
Wetherell (wĕth′ẽr-ĕl), Elizabeth. Pseudonym of SUSAN WARNER.
Weyden, van der (vän dẽr vī′dĕn), Rogier *or* Roger. Flemish painter ..... ab. 1400—1464.
Weyler y Nicolau (wā′lĕr ē nē′kō-lä′o͞o), Valeriano, Marquis of Tenerife. Spanish general (esp. in Cuba) and politician ..... 1839 —.
Weyman (wī′mąn), Stanley John. English novelist ..... 1855 —.
Weyr (vīr), Rudolf. Austrian sculptor ..... 1847—1914.
Wharton (hwôr′tŭn), Edith, born Jones. Am. story-writer and novelist ..... 1862 —.
Wharton, Francis American theologian and jurist ..... 1820—1889.
Wharton, Henry. English clergyman and ecclesiastical writer ..... 1664—1695.
Wharton, Philip Wharton, Duke of. *Son of following.* Eng. orator and poet ..... 1698—1731.
Wharton, Thomas. English anatomist. [*Wharton's duct.*] ..... 1614—1673.
Wharton, Thomas, first Marquis of Wharton. English statesman ..... 1648—1715.
Whately (hwāt′lĭ), Richard. Archbishop of Dublin and author ..... 1787—1863.
Wheatley (hwēt′lĭ), Phillis. American negro verse writer, born in Africa ..... 1753?–1784.
Wheaton (hwē′tŭn), Henry. American publicist and diplomatist ..... 1785—1848.
Wheatstone (hwēt′stōn ; -stŭn), Charles, Sir. English physicist ..... 1802—1875.
Wheeler (hwēl′ẽr), Benjamin Ide. Am. educator. Pres. Univ. of Cal ..... 1854 —.
Wheeler, Joseph. American general ..... 1836—1906.
Wheeler, William Adolphus. American lexicographer ..... 1833—1874.
Wheeler, William Almon. Nineteenth vice pres. of the U. S. (1877–81) ..... 1819—1887.
Wheelock (hwē′lŏk), Eleazar. American clergyman. Founder and first president of Dartmouth College ..... 1711—1779.
Wheelwright (hwēl′rīt), John. Am. clerg. Founder of Exeter, N. H ..... ab. 1592—1679.
Whewell (hū′ĕl), William. English philosopher and scholar ..... 1794—1866.
Whipple (hwĭp′l), Abraham. American naval officer ..... 1733—1819.
Whipple, Edwin Percy. American essayist and critic ..... 1819—1886.
Whipple, Henry Benjamin. American Protestant Episcopal bishop ..... 1822—1901.
Whistler (hwĭs′lẽr), James Abbott M'Neill. American painter and etcher in England ..... 1834—1903.
Whiston (hwĭs′tŭn), William. English divine and mathematician ..... 1667—1752.
White (hwīt), Andrew Dickson. American scholar and diplomatist ..... 1832—1918.
White, Edward Douglass. Chief justice U. S. Supreme Court (1910–) ..... 1845—1921.
White, George Stuart, Sir. British field marshal. [*Ladysmith.*] ..... 1835—1912.
White, Gilbert. Eng. divine and naturalist. [*Nat. Hist. of Selborne.*] ..... 1720—1793.
White, Henry Kirke. *Kirke White.* English poet ..... 1785—1806.
White, Horace. American journalist and author ..... 1834—1916.
White, John Williams. American classical scholar ..... 1849—1917.
White, Joseph Blanco. English author, born in Spain ..... 1775—1841.
White, Richard Grant. American author and Shakespeare scholar ..... 1821—1885.
White, Stanford. *Son of Richard Grant.* Am. architect and decorator ..... 1853—1906.
White, Stewart Edward. American story-writer ..... 1873 —.
White, William Allen. American journalist and author ..... 1868 —.
Whitefield (hwĭt′fēld), George. Eng. Method. preacher and revivalist ..... 1714—1770.
Whitehead (hwīt′hĕd′), William. English poet ..... 1715—1785.
Whiteing (hwīt′ĭng), Richard. Eng. journ. and author. [*No. 5 John Street.*] ..... 1840 —.
Whitelocke (hwīt′lŏk), Bulstrode. English statesman ..... 1605—1676.
Whitfield (hwĭt′fēld), Robert Parr. American paleontologist ..... 1828—1910.
Whitgift (hwĭt′gĭft), John. Eng. prelate. Archbishop of Canterbury ..... 1530?–1604.
Whiting (hwīt′ĭng), Lilian. American author ..... 1859 —.
Whitman (hwĭt′mąn), Walt (originally Walter). American poet ..... 1819—1892.
Whitney (hwĭt′nĭ), Adeline Dutton, born Train. American authoress ..... 1824—1906.
Whitney, Eli. American inventor. [*Cotton gin.*] ..... 1765—1825.
Whitney, Josiah Dwight. *Brother of W. D.* American geologist ..... 1819—1896.
Whitney, William Dwight. American comparative philologist ..... 1827—1894.
Whittier (hwĭt′ĭ-ẽr), John Greenleaf. American poet ..... 1807—1892.
Whittington (hwĭt′ĭng-tŭn), Richard, Sir. Lord mayor of London ..... ? —1423.
Whitworth (hwĭt′wûrth), Joseph, Sir. Eng. mechanical engineer and inventor ..... 1803—1887.
Whymper (hwĭm′pẽr), Edward. English traveler, artist, and author ..... 1840—1911.
Wickersham (wĭk′ẽr-shăm), James Pyle. Am. educator and writer ..... 1825—1891.
Wiclif, *or* **Wickliffe,** John. See WYCLIFFE, John.
Widor (vē′dôr′), Charles Marie. French organist and composer ..... 1845 —.
Widukind. See WITTEKIND.
Wieland (vē′lănt), Christoph Martin. Ger. poet, novelist, and translator ..... 1733—1813.
Wiener (vē′nẽr), Leo. Russian-American philologist and educator ..... 1862 —.
Wieniawski (vyĕ′nyäf-skĭ ; vyĕ′nyäs-kĭ), Henryk. Polish violinist ..... 1835—1880.
Wiertz (vērts), Antoine Joseph. Belgian painter ..... 1806—1865.
Wiggin (wĭg′ĭn), Kate Douglas, born Smith. *Mrs. G. C. Riggs.* Am. author ..... 1857—1923.
Wight (wīt), Orlando Williams. American author and translator ..... 1824—1888.
Wilberforce (wĭl′bẽr-fôrs), William. Eng. philanthropist and statesman ..... 1759—1833.
Wilbrandt (vĭl′bränt), Adolf. German novelist, dramatist, and poet ..... 1837—1911.
Wilbrod. See WILLIBRORD.
Wilcox (wĭl′kŏks), Ella, born Wheeler. *Mrs. Robert M. Wilcox.* Am. author ..... 1855—1919.
Wild (wīld), Jonathan. Notorious English thief, fence, and informer ..... 1682?–1725.
Wilde (wīld), Henry. English electrician ..... 1833—1919.
Wilde, Oscar O'Flahertie Wills. Irish poet, playwright, and wit ..... 1856—1900.
Wildenbruch, von (fŏn vĭl′dĕn-bro͝ok), Ernst. German dramatist and novelist ..... 1845—1909.
Wilder (wĭl′dẽr), Burt Green. American anatomist and biologist ..... 1841 —.

Wiley (wī′lĭ), Harvey Washington. American chemist.....1844 —.
Wilfrid, *or* **Wilfrith**, Saint. Anglo-Saxon prelate. Bishop of York..... 634— 709.
Wilhelm (vĭl′hĕlm). German form of WILLIAM.
Wilhelm, Karl. German composer. [*Die Wacht am Rhein.*].....1815—1873.
Wilhelmina (vĭl′hĕl-mē′nä) **I.** *Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria. Daughter of William III.* Queen of the Netherlands (1890–).....1880 —.
Wilhelmj (vĭl-hĕl′mĕ), August. German violinist.....1845—1908.
Wilkes (wĭlks), Charles. American rear admiral.....1798—1877.
Wilkes, John. English political agitator.....1727—1797.
Wilkie (wĭl′kĭ), David, Sir. Scottish painter.....1785—1841.
Wilkins (wĭl′kĭnz), Charles, Sir. English Sanskrit scholar.....1749?-1836.
Wilkins, Mary Eleanor. *Mrs. Charles M. Freeman.* American novelist....1862 —.
Wilkinson (wĭl′kĭn-sŭn), James. American general.....1757—1825.
Wilkinson, Jemima. American religious enthusiast and impostor.....1753—1819.
Wilkinson, John Gardner, Sir. English Egyptologist.....1797—1875.
Wilkinson, Tate. English actor (esp. as a mimic) and manager.....1739—1802.
Willard (wĭ-lärd′), Edward Smith. English actor.....1853—1915.
Willard (wĭl′ärd), Emma C., born Hart. American educator.....1787—1870.
Willard, Frances Elizabeth. Am. educator, editor, author, and reformer. [*Woman's Christian Temperance Union.*].....1839—1898.
Willard, Josiah Flynt. American author. [*Tramping with Tramps.*].....1869—1907.
Willems (vĭl′ĕms), Jan Frans. Flemish philologist, historian, and poet.....1793—1846.
William (wĭl′yŭm) **I.** *The Conqueror.* King of England (1066–87).....1027 or 8—1087.
William II. *William Rufus. Son of William I.* King of England (1087–1100).1056—1100.
William III. *William Henry of Nassau.* Prince of Orange, and king (joint sovereign with Mary II.) of England, Scotland, and Ireland (1689–1702)..1650—1702.
William IV. *Uncle of Victoria.* King of Great Britain and Ireland (1830–37).1765—1837.
William I. *Willem Frederik.* King of the Netherlands (1815–40).....1772—1843.
William II. *Willem Frederik George Lodewijk.* King of the Neth.(1840–49)..1792—1849.
William III. *Willem Alexander Paul Frederik Lodewijk.* King of the Netherlands (1849–90).....1817—1890.
William I. Prince of Orange. Count of Nassau. *William of Nassau. The Silent.* Founder of the Dutch Republic. Assassinated.....1533—1584.
William I. *Wilhelm Friedrich Ludwig. Second son of Frederick Willicm III., of Prussia.* King of Prussia (1861–88), and German emperor (1871–88).1797—1888.
William II. *Friedrich Wilhelm Viktor Albert. Son of Frederick III.* King of Prussia and German emperor (1888-1918; abdicated).....1859 —.
Williams (wĭl′yŭmz), Eleazar. Am. missionary to Indians. Claimed to be the "lost dauphin" (Louis XVII.), the son of Louis XVI. of France and Marie Antoinette.....1787?-1858.
Williams, Ephraim, Col. Founder of Williams College, Massachusetts.....1715—1755.
Williams, George, Sir. English business man and originator of Y. M. C. A..1821—1905.
Williams, John. American divine. [*The Redeemed Captive.*].....1664—1729.
Williams, John. *The Apostle of Polynesia.* English missionary.....1796—1839.
Williams, John. American Prot. Epis. bishop and educator.....1817—1899.
Williams, John Sharp. American lawyer, Congressman, and senator.....1854 —.
Williams, Roger. English colonist in America. Founder of Rhode Island and apostle of religious toleration.....1604?-1683.
Williams, Rowland. English clergyman and author.....1817—1870.
Williams, Samuel Wells. American missionary, diplomat, and Sinologist...1812—1884.
Williams, Talcott. American journalist and critic.....1849 —.
Williams, William. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.....1731—1811.
Williamson (wĭl′yŭm-sŭn), Alexander William. English chemist.....1824—1904.
Williamson, Alice Muriel, born Livingstone. *Mrs. C. N. W.* American-English novelist.....1869 —.
Williamson, Charles Norris. English journalist and novelist.....1859—1920.
Williamson, Hugh. American physician and scholar.....1735—1819.
Williamson, William Crawford. English naturalist.....1816—1895.
Willibrord (wĭl′ĭ-brôrd), *or* **Wilbrod**, Saint. Apostle of the Frisians....ab. 657?- 738?
Willis (wĭl′ĭs), Nathaniel Parker. American poet and journalist.....1806—1867.
Willis, Thomas. English physician. [*Anatomy of the Brain.*].....1621—1675.
Williston (wĭl′ĭs-tŭn), Samuel. Am. manufacturer and philanthropist.....1795—1874.
Willoughby (wĭl′ō-bĭ), Hugh, Sir. English arctic navigator..... ? —1554.
Wills (wĭlz), William John. Australian explorer.....1834—1861.
Wilmot (wĭl′mŏt), David. American statesman. [*Wilmot Proviso.*].....1814—1868.
Wilson (wĭl′sŭn), Alexander. Scottish ornithologist in America.....1766—1813.
Wilson, Augusta Jane, born Evans. American novelist.....1835—1909.
Wilson, Daniel, Sir. Scottish-Canadian anthropologist and archæologist....1816—1892.
Wilson, Edmund Beecher. American zoölogist.....1856 —.
Wilson, Henry. Orig. *Jeremiah Jones Colbaith.* American political leader and historical writer. Eighteenth vice president of the U. S. (1873–75)...1812—1875.
Wilson, Horace Hayman. English Orientalist.....1786—1860.
Wilson, James. Amer. jurist. Signer of the Decl. of Independence.....1742—1798.
Wilson, James. Scottish-American agriculturist, and secretary of agriculture (1897–1913).....1835—1920.
Wilson, James Grant. Scottish-American soldier and editor.....1832—1914.
Wilson, John. *Christopher North.* Scottish author.....1785—1854.
Wilson, John. Scottish-American printer and author. [*Punctuation.*].....1802—1868.
Wilson, Richard. English landscape painter.....1714—1782.
Wilson, William Dexter. American clergyman and educator.....1816—1900.
Wilson, William Lyne. American educator, lawyer, and politician.....1843—1900.
Wilson, Woodrow. Twenty-eighth president of the U. S. (1913–21).....1856—1924.
Wimpffen, de (dē văNp′fĂN′; *Ger.pron.* vĭmp′fĕn), Emmanuel Félix. French general of German descent.....1811—1884.
Winchell (wĭn′chĕl), Alexander. American geologist.....1824—1891.
Winckelmann (vĭn′kĕl-män), Johann Joachim. German classical archæologist and art historian.....1717—1768.
Windelband (vĭn′dĕl-bänt), Wilhelm. German historian of philosophy.....1848—1925.
Windham (wĭnd′ăm), William. English orator and statesman.....1750—1810.
Windom (wĭn′dŭm), William. Amer. senator. Sec. of the treas (1889–91)..1827—1891.
Windthorst (vĭnt′hôrst), Ludwig. German statesman.....1812—1891.
Winebrenner (wīn′brĕn-ĕr), John. Am. clergyman. [*Winebrennerians.*]..1797—1860.
Winer (vē′nĕr), Georg Benedikt. German theologian and Orientalist.....1789—1858.
Winfried. See BONIFACE, Saint.
Winkelried (vĭn′kĕl-rēt). See ARNOLD VON WINKELRIED.
Winslow (wĭnz′lō), Edward. Governor of Plymouth colony.....1595—1655.
Winslow, Forbes Benignus. English physician and alienist.....1810—1874.
Winslow, Hubbard. American clergyman and author.....1799—1864.
Winslow, John Ancrum. American rear admiral.....1811—1873.
Winslow, L. Forbes. *Son of F. B.* English physician and alienist.....1844—1913.
Winslow, Miron. *Brother of Hubbard.* American missionary.....1789—1864.
Winsor (wĭn′zẽr), Justin. American librarian and historian.....1831—1897.
Winter (-tẽr), James Spearman, Sir. Newfoundland judge and statesman...1845—1911.
Winter, John Strange. Pseud. of *Mrs. Arthur Stannard*, born Palmer. English novelist.....1856—1911.
Winter, William. American author and dramatic critic.....1836—1917.
Winthrop (wĭn′thrŭp), John. Governor of Massachusetts colony.....1588—1649.
Winthrop, John. *Son of preceding.* Governor of Connecticut colony.....1606—1676.
Winthrop, Robert Charles. American statesman and orator.....1809—1894.
Winthrop, Theodore. American author.....1828—1861.
Wirt (wûrt), William. American lawyer and author.....1772—1834.
Wiseman (wīz′măn), Nicholas Patrick Stephen. Eng. cardinal and author..1802—1865.
Wishart (wĭsh′ärt), George. *The Martyr.* Scottish religious reformer.....1513?-1546.
Wissman, von (fŏn vĭs′măn), Hermann. Ger. African expl. and author....1853—1905.
Wister (wĭs′tẽr), Owen. American author. [*The Virginian.*].....1860 —.
Wither (wĭth′ẽr), *or* **Withers** (wĭth′ẽrz), George. English poet.....1588—1667.
Witherspoon (wĭth′ẽr-spōōn), John. American divine, statesman, and author. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.....1723—1794.
Withrow (wĭth′rō), William Henry. Canadian author.....1839—1908.
Witte (vĭt′ĕ) (in Russ. **Vitte**), Sergyey Yulievich, Count. Russian statesman 1849—1915.
Wittekind (wĭt′ĕ-kĭnd), *or* **Widukind** (wĭd′ōō-). *The Great.* Saxon warrior ? — 807?
Witzleben, von (fŏn vĭts′lā-bĕn), Karl August Friedrich. *Von Tromlitz.* German novelist.....1773—1839.
Wladimir. See VLADIMIR.
Władysław (vlä-dĭs′läf). See LADISLAS.
Woffington (wŏf′ĭng-tŭn), Margaret. *Peg Woffington.* Irish actress.....1714?-1760.
Wöhler (vû′lẽr), Friedrich. German chemist.....1800—1882.
Wohlgemuth *or* **Wolgemut** (vō′lgĕ-mōōt), Michael. German painter.....1434—1519.
Wolcot (wōō′lkŭt), John. *Peter Pindar.* English satiric poet.....1738—1819.
Wolcott (-kŭt), Oliver. Gov. of Connecticut. Signer of the Decl. of Indep.1726—1797.
Wolcott, Oliver. *Son of preceding.* American statesman.....1760—1833.
Wolf (vŏlf), Friedrich August. German classical scholar and critic.....1759—1824.
Wolfe (wŏolf), Charles. Irish poet. [*Burial of Sir John Moore.*].....1791—1823.
Wolfe, James. English general, killed at Quebec.....1727—1759.
Wolff (vŏlf), Albert. German sculptor.....1814—1892.
Wolff, *or* **Wolf, von** (fŏn vŏlf′), Christian. German philosopher.....1679—1754.
Wolfram von Eschenbach (vŏl′främ fŏn ĕsh′ĕn-bäk). German epic poet. [*Parzival.*].....ab. 1165— ab. 1220.
Wollaston (wŏŏl′ä-stŭn), William Hyde. Eng. chemist and physicist.....1766—1828.
Wollstonecraft (wŏŏl′stŭn-kräft), Mary. *Mrs. Godwin.* English author...1759—1797.
Wolseley (wŏŏlz′lĭ), Garnet Joseph, Viscount. British general.....1833—1913.
Wolsey (wŏŏl′zĭ), Thomas. English cardinal and minister of state.....1475?-1530.
Wolzogen, von (fŏn vōl-tsō′gĕn), Ernst, Baron. Ger. playwright and novelist.1855 —.
Wolzogen, von, Hans, Baron. *Brother of Ernst.* Author and critic.....1848 —.
Wolzogen, von, Karoline, born von Lengefeld. Ger. author.....1763—1847.
Wood (wŏŏd), *or* **à Wood**, Anthony. English antiquary and hist. of Oxford.1632—1695.
Wood, Ellen, born Price. *Mrs. Henry Wood.* Eng. novelist. [*East Lynne.*].1814—1887.
Wood, Evelyn, Sir. English field marshal.....1838 -1919.
Wood, George Bacon. American physician and medical writer.....1797—1879.
Wood, John George. English naturalist.....1827—1889.
Wood, Leonard. American general. Gov.-gen. Philippine Isls. (1921–).1860 —.
Wood, Robert. *Palmyra Wood.* Brit. archæol., traveler, and politician ...1717?-1771.
Woodberry (wŏŏd′bĕr-ĭ), George Edward. American critic and editor.....1855 —.
Woodbury (wŏŏd′bĕr-ĭ), Levi. American jurist and statesman.....1789—1851.
Woodford (wŏŏd′fẽrd), Stewart Lyndon. American lawyer and diplomat....1835—1913.
Woodhull (wŏŏd′hŭl), John Francis. American physical scientist.....1857 —.
Woodruff (wŏŏd′rŭf), Wilford. Fourth president of the Mormon Church....1807—1898.
Woods (wŏŏdz), Leonard. American clergyman and author.....1774—1854.
Woods, Leonard. *Son of preceding.* Am. scholar. Pres. Bowdoin College..1807—1878.
Woodward (wŏŏd′wẽrd), Robert Simpson. Am. scientist and educator.....1849—1924.
Woodworth (wŏŏd′wŭrth), Samuel. Am. poet. [*Old Oaken Bucket.*].....1785—1842.
Wool (wŏŏl), John Ellis. American general.....1784—1869.
Woollett (wŏŏl′ĕt), William. English engraver.....1735—1785.
Woolley (-ĭ), Mary Emma. Am. educator. Pres. of Mt. Holyoke College (1900–).....1863 —.
Woolner (wŏŏl′nẽr), Thomas. English sculptor.....1825—1892.
Woolsey (wŏŏl′sĭ), Sarah Chauncey. *Susan Coolidge.* Am. writer, esp. for the young.....1845—1905.
Woolsey, Theodore Dwight. American clergyman and author. President of Yale College (1846–71).....1801—1889.
Woolson (wŏŏl′sŭn), Constance Fenimore. American novelist.....1848—1894.
Wooster (wŏŏs′tẽr), David. American Revolutionary general.....1710—1777.
Worcester (wŏŏs′tẽr), Dean Conant. Am. zoöl. Philippine com'r.....1866—1924.
Worcester, Edward Somerset, Marquis of. English inventor.....1601—1667.
Worcester, Joseph Emerson. American lexicographer.....1784—1865.
Worcester, Noah. American clergyman. [*Massachusetts Peace Society.*]...1758—1837.
Worde, de (dē wŏrd′), Wynkyn. Real name *Jan van Wynkyn.* Alsatian printer in London. Successor to Caxton..... ? —1534?
Wordsworth (wûrdz′wŭrth), Christopher. *Brother of William.* English clergyman, author, and educator.....1774—1846.
Wordsworth, Christopher. *Son of preceding.* English bishop, classical and Biblical scholar, and author.....1807—1885.
Wordsworth, Dorothy. *Sister of William.* English diarist.....1771—1855.
Wordsworth, William. English poet.....1770—1850.
Workman (wûrk′măn), Fanny, born Bullock. *Mrs. W. H. W.* American traveler, explorer, and mountain climber..... ? —1925.
Workman, William Hunter. Am. traveler, explorer, and mountain climber.1847 —.
Wormeley (wûrm′lĭ), Katharine Prescott. Am. translator of Balzac, etc....1829—1908.
Worms (vŏrms), René. French sociologist.....1869 —.
Worth (wûrth), William Jenkins. American general.....1794—1849.
Wotton (wŏt′ŭn), Henry, Sir. Eng. diplomatist, poet, and misc. writer .....1568—1639.
Wouwerman (vou′vẽr-măn), Philips. Dutch painter.....1619—1668.
Wrangel (vräng′ĕl), Karl Gustav, Count. Swedish high admiral, grand marshal, and generalissimo.....1613—1676.
Wrangel, von, Ferdinand Petrovich, Baron. Russian explorer.....1794—1870.
Wratislaw (răt′ĭs-lô), Albert Henry. English writer and divine.....1822—1892.
Wraxall (răks′ôl), Frederic Charles Lascelles, Sir. *Grandson of Sir Nathaniel William.* English author.....1828—1865.
Wraxall, Nathaniel William, Sir. English historical writer.....1751—1831.
Wray (rā), John. See RAY, John.
Wren (rĕn), Christopher, Sir. English architect. [*St. Paul's Cathedral.*] ..1632—1723.
Wright (rīt), Carroll Davidson. American labor statistician and author.....1840—1909.
Wright, Frances. *Mme. D'Arusmont.* Scottish reformer.....1795—1852.
Wright, George Frederick. American geologist, educator, and author.....1838—1921.
Wright, Joseph. English philologist. [*Eng. Dialect Dictionary.*] 1855 —.
Wright, Luke E. American lawyer, administrator, and sec. of war (1908–09).1847—1922.
Wright, Mabel, born Osgood. American author and naturalist.....1858 —.
Wright, Orville. American aëronaut. [*Heavier-than-air flying machine.*]..1871 —.
Wright, Silas. American statesman.....1795—1847.
Wright, Thomas. English antiquary.....1810—1877.
Wright, Wilbur. *Brother of Orville.* American aëronaut.....1867—1912.
Wright, William. British Orientalist, born in India.....1830—1889.
Wright, William Aldis. Eng. ed. [*Globe and Cambridge Shakespeares.*]...1836—1914.
Wrottesley (rŏts′lĭ), John, second Baron. English astronomer.....1798—1867.
Wulfila. See ULFILAS.
Wundt (vŏŏnt), Wilhelm Max. German physiologist and psychologist.....1832—1920.
Wurmser, von (fŏn vŏŏrm′zẽr), Dagobert Siegmund, Count. Austrian gen..1724—1797.
Wurtz (vürts), Charles Adolphe. French chemist.....1817—1884.
Wu Ting Fang (wōō′ tĭng′ fäng′). Chinese diplomat.....1850?-1922.
Wuttke (wŏŏt′kĕ), Heinrich. German historian.....1818—1876.
Wyant (wī′ănt), Alexander H. American landscape painter.....1836—1892.
Wyatt (wī′ăt), Matthew Digby, Sir. Eng. architect and writer on art.....1820—1877.
Wyatt, Richard James. English sculptor.....1795—1850.
Wyatt, Thomas, Sir. English courtier, statesman, and poet.....1503?-1542.
Wycherley (wĭch′ẽr-lĭ), William. English dramatist.....1640?-1716.
Wycliffe, Wiclif, Wyclif, *or* **Wickliffe** (wĭk′lĭf), John. English reformer, theologian, and translator of the Bible..... ? —1384.
Wykeham, *or* **Wickham** (wĭk′ăm), William of. Bishop of Winchester. Lord high chancellor of England.....1324—1404.
Wylie (wī′lĭ), Alexander. English missionary and sinologist.....1815—1887.
Wyman (wī′măn), Jeffries. American comparative anatomist.....1814—1874.
Wyndham (wĭnd′ăm), Charles, Sir. English actor and manager.....1837—1919.
Wyndham, George. English politician and editor.....1863—1913.
Wyndham, William, Sir. English politician.....1687—1740.
Wyss (vĭs), Johann Rudolf. Swiss author. [*Swiss Family Robinson.*].....1781—1830.
Wythe (wĭth), George. American jurist. Signer of Dec. of Independence..1726—1806.
Wyttenbach (vĭt′ĕn-bäk), Daniel. Swiss classical philologist and humanist in Holland.....1746—1820.

X

Xavier (zăv′Ĭ-ẽr ; *Sp. pron.* hä-vyâr′ ; 262), St. **Francis.** *Francisco Javier.* *The Apostle of the Indies.* Spanish Jesuit and missionary.....1506—1552.
Xavier de Menezes (shä-vyâr′ dā mĕ-nā′zĕsh), Francisco. Count of Ericeira. Portuguese general and author.....1673—1744.
Xenocrates (zĕ-nŏk′rȧ-tēz). Greek philosopher.....B. C. 396— 314.
Xenophanes (zĕ-nŏf′ȧ-nēz). Greek philosopher and poet.....fl. B. C. 536.
Xenophon (zĕn′ō-fŏn). Athenian historian and general.....B. C. 434?-355?
Xeres, de (dā hā′rās), Francisco. Sp. secretary to Pizarro and historian.....1500?-1547?
Xerxes (zûrk′sēz). *Xerxes the Great.* King of Persia (B. C. 486-465).....? —B. C. 465.
Ximenes (zĭ-mē′nēz), *Sp.* **Ximénez** (hē-mā′nāth ; 262, 268). See JIMÉNEZ.

Y

Yale (yāl), Elihu. Patron of Yale College.....1648—1721.
Yamagata (yä′mä-gä′tȧ). Prince Yamagata Aritomo. Japanese field marshal and statesman.....1838—1922.
Yancey (yăn′sĭ), William Lowndes. American politician.....1814—1863.
Yarrell (yăr′ĕl), William. British naturalist.....1784—1856.
Yates (yāts), Edmund. English novelist and journalist.....1831—1894.
Yates, William. English missionary at Serampur.....1792—1845.
Yeardley (yērd′lĭ), George, Sir. Governor of Virginia.....1580?-1627.
Yeats (yāts ; yēts), William Butler. Irish author and poet.....1865 ——.
Yendys (yĕn′dĭs), Sydney. Pseudonym of SYDNEY DOBELL.
Yermak. See ERMAK-TIMOFEEVICH.
Yonge (yŭng), Charles Duke. English philologist and author.....1812—1891.
Yonge, Charlotte Mary. English novelist.....1823—1901.
York (yôrk), Edmund Plantagenet, first Duke of. Founder of house of York.1341—1402.
Yoshihito (yō′shē-hē′tō). Personal name of TAI-SHO, emperor of Japan.
Youatt (yōō′ăt), William. English veterinary surgeon.....1776—1847.
Youmans (yōō′mănz), Edward Livingston. American chemist.....1821—1887.
Young (yŭng), Arthur. English agriculturist and writer. [*Travels in France.*].1741—1820.
Young, Brigham. Leader and high priest of the Mormons.....1801—1877.
Young, Charles Augustus. American astronomer.....1834—1908.
Young, Edward. English poet. [*Night Thoughts.*].....1683—1765.
Young, Sidney. English chemist.....1857 ——.
Young, Thomas. English physicist.....1773—1829.
Younghusband (yŭng′hŭz′bănd), Francis Edward, Sir. British explorer and soldier. [*Pamir and Tibet.*].....1863 ——.
Ypsilanti (ĭp′sē-lăn′tē) *or* **Ypsilan'tis,** *Greek* **Ypselantes** (ēp′sē-lán′dēs), Aleksandros, Prince. Greek revolutionary patriot.....1792—1828.
Ypsilanti, Dēmētrios. *Bro. of A.* Roumanian mil. commander.....1793—1832.
Ysaye (ē-zä′yē), Eugène. Belgian violinist.....1858 ——.
Yuan Shih-kai (yōō-än′ shē′-kī′). President of China (1912-1916).....1859—1916.
Yule (yōōl), Henry, Sir. English army officer and author.....1820—1889.
Yung Wing (yōōng′ wĭng′). Chinese educationist.....1828—1912.
Yves (ēv), Saint, *or* **Yves-Hélori** (ēv′-ā′lō′rē′). French monk and jurist...1253—1303.

Z

Zach, von (fŏn tsäx′), Franz Xaver, Baron. German astronomer.....1754—1832.
Zack (zăk). Pseudonym of GWENDOLINE KEATS.
Zalinski (zȧ-lĭn′skĭ), Edmund Louis Gray. American soldier (major) and inventor, born in Prussian Poland. [*Dynamite gun.*].....1849—1909.
Zaluski (zä-lōō′skē), Józef Andrzej. Pol. bibliophile. [*Zaluski Library.*]..1701—1774.
Zamacois (thä′mä-kō′ēs), Eduardo. Spanish genre painter.....1840—1871.
Zamenhof (zä′mĕn-hŏf), Lazarus Ludwig. Inventor of Esperanto, b. in Russia.1859—1917.

Born. Died.

Zamojski, *or* **Zamoyski** (zä-moi′skē), Andrzej, Count. Polish statesman....1716—1792.
Zamojski, Jan. Polish statesman and general.....1541—1605.
Zampieri (tsäm-pyâ′rē), Domenico. See DOMENICHINO.
Zanardelli (dzä′när-dĕl′lä), Giuseppe. Italian jurisconsult and statesman...1826—1903.
Zanella (dzä-nĕl′lä), Giacomo. Italian poet and historian of literature.....1820—1888.
Zangwill (zăng′wĭl), Israel. English Jewish poet and author.....1864 ——.
Zárate, de (dā thä′rä-tā), Agustín. Spanish historian. [*Conquest of Peru.*].1492?-1560?
Zarathustra. See ZOROASTER.
Zea (sā′ä ; thā′ä ; 268), Francisco Antonio. South American statesman, naturalist, and author, born in Colombia.....1770—1822.
Zeeman (zā′măn), Pieter. Dutch physicist. [*Zeeman effect.*].....1865 ——.
Zeisberger (tsīs′bĕr-gĕr), David. Moravian missionary in America.....1721—1808.
Zelaya (sā-lä′yä ; 268), José Santos. Nicaraguan soldier and president (1894-1909).....1853—1919.
Zeller (tsĕl′ĕr), Eduard. German theologian and philosopher.....1814—1908.
Zelter (tsĕl′tĕr), Karl Friedrich. German musical composer.....1758—1832.
Zemp (tsĕmp), Joseph. President of Switzerland.....1834—1908.
Zeno (zē′nō). Greek philosopher. Founder of the Stoic school.....B. C. 336?- 264?
Zeno of Elea. Greek philosopher. [*Dialectics.*].....fl. ab. 475 B. C.
Zeno. *The Isaurian.* Emperor of the East (474-491).....? — 491.
Zeno (dzā′nō), Carlo. *Brother of following.* Grand admiral of Venice.....1338?-1418.
Zeno, Niccolò (?- 1396), and Antonio (? -1406). Two brothers. Venetian navigators.
Zenobia (zē-nō′bĭ-ȧ), Septimia. Queen of Palmyra (267-272).....? —aft. 272.
Zeppelin, von (fŏn tsĕp′ē-lēn′), Ferdinand, Count. German general and aëronaut. [*Air ship.*].....1838—1917.
Zetterstedt (tsĕt′ĕr-shtĕt), Johan Wilhelm. Swedish naturalist.....1785—1874.
Zeuxis (zūk′sĭs). Greek painter. [*Helen.*].....fl. 430 B. C.
Zhukovski (zhōō-kôf′skē), Vasili Andreevich. Russian poet.....1783—1852.
Ziethen, von (fŏn tsē′tĕn), Hans Joachim. Prussian general.....1699—1786.
Zimmermann, von (fŏn tsĭm′ĕr-măn ; *Angl.* zĭm′ĕr-măn), Johann Georg. Swiss physician and philosopher.....1728—1795.
Zimmermann, von (fŏn tsĭm′ĕr-măn), Klemens. German painter.....1789—1869.
Zinzendorf, von (fŏn tsĭn′tsĕn-dôrf), Nikolaus Ludwig, Count. Restorer of the Moravian sect.....1700—1760.
Ziska (zĭs′kȧ), *Boh.* **Žižka** (zhĭsh′kȧ), Ján. Bohemian gen. and Hussite...1360?-1424.
Zlatovratski (zlä′tŏ-vrät′skĭ), Nikolay Nikolaevich. Russian author.....1845 ——.
Zobeidah (zō-bā′dȧ ; zō-bī′-). *Zubeida Khatun.* Wife of Harun-al-Rashid.. 765?- 831.
Zoëga (sō-ā′gȧ), Georg. Danish archæologist. [*Obelisks.*].....1755—1809.
Zola (zō′lȧ ; *F.* zō′lä′), Émile. French naturalistic novelist.....1840—1902.
Zollikofer (tsŏl′ē-kō′fĕr), Georg Joachim. Swiss pulpit orator.....1730—1788.
Zorilla (thō-rē′yä), Manuel Ruiz. Spanish statesman.....1834—1895.
Zoroaster (zō′rō-ăs′tĕr), *or* **Zarathustra** (zä′rȧ-thōōs′trȧ). Founder of the ancient Persian religion.....fl. about 1000 B. C.
Zorrilla y Moral (thō-rē′yä ē mō-räl′), José. Spanish dramatist and poet.1817—1893.
Zrinyi (zrĭ′nyĭ), Niklas, Count. Hungarian general.....1508—1566.
Zschokke (tshŏk′ē), Johann Heinrich Daniel. German author.....1771—1848.
Zuccaro (tsōō-kä′rō), *or* **Zucchero** (tsōō-kā′rō), Federigo. Ital. painter..1543—1609.
Zuccaro, *or* **Zucchero,** Taddeo. *Bro. of Federigo.* Italian painter.....1529—1566.
Zukertort (tsōō′kĕr-tôrt), Johannes Hermann. Polish chess player.....1842—1888.
Zuloaga (sōō-lō-ä′gä ; 268), Félix. Mexican soldier and president.....1814—1876.
Zumbusch, von (fŏn tsōōm′bōōsh), Kaspar. German sculptor.....1830—1915.
Zumpt (tsōōmpt), August Wilhelm. *Nephew of K. G.* German Latinist....1815—1877.
Zumpt, Karl Gottlob. German philologist. [*Latin Grammar.*].....1792—1849.
Zúñiga (thōōn′yē-gä). See ERCILLA Y ZÚÑIGA.
Zurbarán, de (dā thōōr′bä-rän′), Francisco. Spanish painter.....1598—1662.
Zurita (thōō-rē′tä), Jerónimo. Spanish historian.....1512—1580.
Zwinger (tsvĭng′ĕr), Theodore. *The Elder.* Swiss physician.....1533—1588.
Zwingli (*Ger. pron.* tsvĭng′lē), Ulrich *or* Huldereich. (*Lat.* **Zuin'glius.**) Swiss Protestant reformer and patriot.....1484—1531.

ARBITRARY SIGNS

USED IN

WRITING AND PRINTING.

I. ASTRONOMICAL.

1. SUN, GREATER PLANETS, ETC.

⊙ *or* ☉ The Sun; Sunday.
☾ *or* ☽ The Moon; Monday.
● New Moon.
◍, *or* ☽ First Quarter.
○, *or* ☻ Full Moon.
◍, *or* ☾ Last Quarter.
☿ Mercury; Wednesday.
♀ Venus; Friday.
⊕, ⊖, *or* ♁ The Earth.
♂ Mars; Tuesday.
♃ Jupiter; Thursday.
♄ Saturn; Saturday.
♅, *or* ⛢ Uranus.
♆, *or* ♆ Neptune.
☄ Comet.
✳, *or* ✳ Fixed Star.

☞ Of these signs, the following sufficiently explain themselves; *viz.:* ☉, ●, ☽, ○, ☻, ☾, ☄, and ✳. The sign ⊙ represents a buckler with its boss, a natural and appropriate emblem of the sun; ☿, the caduceus of Mercury, or, according to some, his head and winged cap; ♀, a looking-glass, an attribute of Venus; ⊖, the earth and its equator; ⊕, the same, with the addition of a meridian line, or, as some think, the four quarters of the globe; ♁, the globe and cross placed in the hands of sovereigns as a symbol of power or dominion; ♂, the head, helmet, and nodding plume of a warrior, or, more probably, a shield and spear, the two chief instruments of ancient warfare; ♃, a rude and hieroglyphical representation of an eagle, — the "bird of Jove," — with expanded wings, or the initial letter of Ζεύς, the Greek name of Jupiter, with a line drawn through it as a mark of abbreviation; ♄, an ancient scythe or sickle, the emblem of Saturn, the god of time; ♅, the initial letter of *Herschel*, the discoverer of Uranus, with a planet suspended from the crossbar; ⛢, a sign[1] made up of that for the sun [⊙], and a part of that for Mars [♂]; ♆, a trident, the emblem of Neptune, the god of the sea.

[1] Among the old chemists, gold was symbolically represented by the sign ⊙, and iron by ♂. When Uranus was discovered, the German astronomers invented the sign ⛢ to denote not only the new planet, but also the then recently discovered metal platinum, which was at that time called *white gold*, and which, in its native state, is almost always combined with *iron*.

2. ASTEROIDS, OR MINOR PLANETS.

⚳, *or* ⚳ Ceres; ⚴, *or* ⚴ Pallas; ⚵, *or* ⚵ Juno; ⚶, *or* ⚶ Vesta.

☞ These four signs are still occasionally employed; signs devised for the other asteroids have never been much used. All are now commonly designated by numbers indicating the order of their discovery, and their symbol is a small circle or oval inclosing this number; as, ①, Ceres; ②, Pallas; ③, Juno; ④, Vesta; and the like.

3. SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring Signs.	1. ♈ Aries, *the Ram.*	Autumn Signs.	7. ♎ Libra, *the Balance.*
	2. ♉ Taurus, *the Bull.*		8. ♏ Scorpio, *the Scorpion.*
	3. ♊ Gemini, *the Twins.*		9. ♐ Sagittarius, *the Archer.*
Summer Signs.	4. ♋ Cancer, *the Crab.*	Winter Signs.	10. ♑ Capricornus, *the Goat.*
	5. ♌ Leo, *the Lion.*		11. ♒ Aquarius, *the Water Bearer.*
	6. ♍ Virgo, *the Virgin.*		12. ♓ Pisces, *the Fishes.*

☞ The sign ♈ represents the horns of a ram; ♉, the head and horns of a bull; ♊, the ancient statues of Castor and Pollux, which consisted of two pieces of wood joined together by two crosspieces; ♋, the claws of a crab; ♌, a corruption of the Greek letter Λ, the initial of Λέων, a lion, or, less probably, a representation of a lion's tail; ♍, a corruption of παρ for παρθένος, the Greek word for *virgin*; ♎, a rude picture of a balance; ♏, the legs and tail of a scorpion, or, according to some, the tail only, including the sting and two or three of the joints nearest to it; ♐, an arrow just leaving the bow, of which a small portion is to be seen at the bottom of the character; ♑, a ligature combining the letters τρ of the Greek word τράγος, a goat; ♒, waves of water; ♓, two fishes tied together with a string.

4. ASPECTS AND NODES.

☌ Conjunction; — indicating that the bodies have the same longitude, or right ascension; as, ☿ ☌ ☉; that is, Mercury is in conjunction with the sun.
⚹ Sextile; — indicating a difference of 60° in longitude, or right ascension.
⚺, *or* ⊙ Quintile; — indicating a difference of 72° in longitude, or right ascension. *Rare.*
□ Quadrature; — indicating a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension.
△ Trine; — indicating a difference of 120° in longitude, or right ascension.
☍ Opposition; — indicating a difference of 180° in longitude, or right ascension; as, ☉ ☍ ☽; that is, the sun is in opposition to the moon.
☊ Ascending Node; — called also *dragon's head.* See DRAGON'S HEAD, 2, in *Vocab.*
☋ Descending Node; — called also *dragon's tail.* See DRAGON'S TAIL, 1, in *Vocab.*

☞ In the sign ☌, the circle represents the zodiac, or the heavens, and the little mark at the top the meeting of two bodies in the same point or place; in the sign ☍, the circles touch at points opposite to each other, or 180 degrees apart; the signs ⚹, □, △, are symbolical of the derivation of the words *sextile, quadrature, trine*, from the Latin words *sex*, six, *quattuor*, four, *tres*, three, being figures composed of six, of four, and of three lines respectively; the signs ☊ and ☋ represent a dragon, and originated in the fancy of the ancient astronomers, who saw in the deviation from the ecliptic made by a planet in passing from one node to another a figure like that of a dragon, the belly being where the planet has the greatest latitude, and the head and tail the points of intersection with the ecliptic.

5. SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN NOTATION.

a, *or a* Mean distance.
a, *or* A. R. Right ascension.
β Celestial latitude.
D. Diameter.
δ Declination.
△ Distance.
E. East.
e Eccentricity.
h., *or* ʰ Hours; as, 6h., or 6ʰ.
i Inclination; especially, inclination to the ecliptic.
L, *l*, *or* ε Mean longitude in orbit.
λ Longitude.
M. Mass.
m., *or* ᵐ Minutes of time; as, 6m., or 6ᵐ.
μ, *or n* Mean angular motion in unit of time.
+, *or* N. North.
N. P. D. North polar distance.
ν, ☊, *or* L. Longitude of ascending node.
π *or* ω Longitude of perihelion.
q. Perihelion distance.
ρ, *or* R. Radius, or radius vector.
—, *or* S. South.
s, *or* ˢ Seconds of time; as, 10s., or 10ˢ.
T. Time; periodic time.
W. West.
φ (*a*) Angle of eccentricity, or the angle whose sine is equal to *e*; (*b*) Geographical latitude.
° Degrees.
′ Minutes of arc.
″ Seconds of arc.
☉ Sun's longitude.
☽ Moon's longitude.

II. BOTANICAL.

⚳, ☉, ○, *or* ① An annual plant.
♂, ☉☉, ☽, *or* ② A biennial plant.
♃ A perennial herb.
△ An evergreen plant. [*R.*]
☉ A monocarpous plant; that is, a plant, whether annual or biennial, that flowers but once.
♄ An undershrub, or suffruticose plant.
♄ A shrub.
♄ A large shrub, almost a tree.
♄ A tree.
○ A monocarpous perennial plant.
☃, *or* ♂ A staminate or male flower; also, a plant bearing such flowers.
♀ A pistillate, fertile, or female flower; also, a plant bearing such flowers.
☿ A perfect or hermaphrodite flower; also, a plant bearing such flowers.
☃ ♀ Unisexual; that is, having the male and female flowers separate.
☃ — ♀ Monœcious; that is, having male and female flowers on the same plant.
☃ : ♀ Dicœcious; that is, having male and female flowers on different plants.
♀ ☃ ♀ Polygamous; that is, having hermaphrodite, or perfect, and unisexual flowers on the same or different plants.
⁀ A climbing plant.
) Turning or winding to the left.
(Turning or winding to the right.
○= Having the cotyledons accumbent, and the radicle lateral.
○ || Having the cotyledons incumbent, and the radicle dorsal.
○ » Having the cotyledons conduplicate, and the radicle dorsal.
○|| || Having the cotyledons folded twice, and the radicle dorsal.
○|| || || Having the cotyledons folded thrice, and the radicle dorsal.
∞, *or* 00 An indefinite number; when applied to stamens, more than twenty.
0 Wanting; none; indicating the absence of a part.
° Feet.
′ Inches. ″ Lines. ☞ With European writers, the usual signs for feet, inches, and lines are respectively ′, ″, and ‴.
? indicates doubt or uncertainty respecting that to which it is affixed or prefixed; — applied to the names of genera or species, of localities, of authors cited, and the like.
! indicates certainty; — used as a mark of affirmation or authentication, as of a genus or species, and the opposite or counterpart of ?. When appended to the name of an author, it indicates that the writer has examined an authentic specimen of the plant referred to, and when appended to the name of a locality, that the writer has seen or collected specimens from that locality.
* indicates, when appended to a reference, that a good description is to be found at the place referred to. *Rare.*
† indicates doubt or uncertainty; the same as ?. *Rare.*

III. CHEMICAL.

. One equivalent of oxygen; — written above a symbol representing an element, and repeated to indicate two, three, or more atoms or equivalents; thus, Ḟe denotes a compound of one atom or equivalent of oxygen with one of iron; S̈, a compound of three atoms or equivalents of oxygen with one of sulphur.

' One atom or equivalent of sulphur; — used in the same manner as the preceding; thus, F́e denotes a compound of two atoms or equivalents of sulphur and one of iron.

☞ A dash drawn across a symbol having either of the foregoing signs above it, denotes that two atoms or equivalents of the substance represented by the symbol are joined with the number of atoms or equivalents of oxygen or sulphur indicated by the dots or commas; thus, F̈e represents a compound of two atoms or equivalents of iron and three of oxygen, forming sesquioxide of iron. All the above symbols are now practically obsolete.

+ signifies "and," "together with," and is used between the symbols of substances brought together for a reaction or produced by such reaction. Placed above a symbol or to its right above the line, it signifies a unit charge of positive electricity. Thus, Ca^{++} denotes the ion of calcium, which carries two positive charges. It is sometimes used to indicate, in organic chemistry, a base or alkaloid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the substance; as, Ṁ, morphine; Q̇, quinine.

— signifies a single "bond," or unit of attractive force or affinity, and is used between the symbols of elements or groups which unite to form a compound; thus, H—Cl for HCl; H—O—H for H_2O; Ca— O for CaO; $Al^{-}(OH)_3$ for $Al(OH)_3$. Placed above a symbol, or to its right above the line, it signifies a unit charge of negative electricity; thus, SO_4^{--} denotes an ion of sulphuric acid, carrying two negative charges. It also indicates, in organic chemistry, an acid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the acid; as, C̄, citric acid; T̄, tartaric acid. It is also sometimes used as a simple sign of subtraction to indicate the removal of a part from a compound.

′ is frequently used to indicate valence; thus, Fe'' denotes bivalent iron; Fe''', trivalent iron.

· is sometimes used instead of — to indicate a bond; as, H·Cl for H—Cl, CH_2:CH_2 for CH_2=CH_2, etc.

⬡ in organic chemistry, denotes the benzene nucleus.

ψ Pseudo-.

☞ Every elementary substance is represented, in chemical notation, by a symbol consisting of the initial or abbreviation of its Latin or New Latin name: as, H for hydrogen, O for oxygen, Ag (from *Argentum*) for silver, and the like, each symbol when used singly always indicating a single atom of the substance represented by it; thus, O stands for one atom of oxygen, C for a single atom of carbon, and the others in like manner. See ELEMENT, *n.*, 3, in the *Vocab.* A compound body made up of single atoms of its constituents is represented by the two symbols of the respective constituents written side by side; as, HCl, a compound of one atom or equivalent of hydrogen with one of chlorine, forming hydrogen chloride. To express more than one atom or equivalent of a substance, a number is used, either prefixed to the symbol, or, more commonly, written after it, below the line; as, 2O, or O_2, two atoms of oxygen (O_2 signifies that the two atoms are united, forming a molecule, 2O does not).

A compound, as a salt, etc., is indicated by writing the symbols of its constituents one after another; as H_2O, two atoms of hydrogen united to one of oxygen to form water; $CaCO_3$, calcium carbonate; H_2SO_4, sulphuric acid. Sometimes these are written with a comma or a period between the symbols of the original compounds from which they are supposed to be derived; as, CaO,CO_2, calcium carbonate. See also FORMULA, 5, in the *Vocab.*

IV. MATHEMATICAL.

1. NUMERALS, OR NOTATION.

Arabic.	*Greek.*	*Roman.*	
0			Naught.
1	α	I	One.
2	β	II	Two.
3	γ	III	Three.
4	δ	IV *or* IIII	Four.
5	ϵ	V	Five.
6	$\digamma$	VI	Six.
7	ζ	VII	Seven.
8	η	VIII *or* IIX	Eight.
9	θ	IX *or* VIIII	Nine.
10	ι	X	Ten.
11	$\iota\alpha$	XI	Eleven.
12	$\iota\beta$	XII	Twelve.
13	$\iota\gamma$	XIII *or* XIIV	Thirteen.
14	$\iota\delta$	XIV *or* XIIII	Fourteen.
15	$\iota\epsilon$	XV	Fifteen.
16	$\iota\digamma$	XVI	Sixteen.
17	$\iota\zeta$	XVII	Seventeen.
18	$\iota\eta$	XVIII *or* XIIX	Eighteen.
19	$\iota\theta$	XIX *or* XVIIII	Nineteen.
20	κ	XX	Twenty.
30	λ	XXX	Thirty.
40	μ	XL *or* XXXX	Forty.
50	ν	L	Fifty.
60	ξ	LX	Sixty.
70	o	LXX	Seventy.
80	π	LXXX *or* XXC	Eighty.
90	ς	XC *or* LXXXX	Ninety.
100	ρ	C	One hundred.
200	σ	CC	Two hundred.
300	τ	CCC	Three hundred.
400	υ	CCCC	Four hundred.
500	ϕ	D *or* IↃ	Five hundred.
600	χ	DC *or* IↃC	Six hundred.
700	ψ	DCC *or* IↃCC	Seven hundred.
800	ω	DCCC *or* IↃCCC	Eight hundred.
900	$\overline{\pi}$	CM, DCCCC, *or* IↃCCCC	Nine hundred.
1,000	$,\alpha$	M *or* CIↃ	One thousand.
2,000	$,\beta$	MM *or* CIↃCIↃ	Two thousand.
1,000,000			One million.
1,000,000,000			One billion.
1909		MCMIX *or* MDCCCCIX	One thousand nine hundred and nine.

☞ The Arabic numerals are so called because first introduced into Europe by the Arabs. They were not, however, invented by that people, but were derived by them from Hindostan. The characters were originally the initial letters of the Sanskrit names for the nine digits, *one, two, three*, etc., but have undergone considerable changes of form. The cipher was originally a dot, used as a mere arbitrary sign to mark place or local value.

In the Roman notation, when any character is placed at the right hand of a larger numeral, its value is added to that of such numeral; as, VI, that is, V + I; XV, that is, X + V; MD, that is, M + D; and the like. I, X, and sometimes C, are also placed at the left hand of other and larger numerals, and when so situated their value is subtracted from that of such numerals; as, IV, that is, V − I; XC, that is C − X; and the like. Formerly the smaller figure was sometimes repeated in such a position, twice its value being in such cases subtracted from the larger; as, IIX, that is, X − II; XXC, that is, C − XX; and the like. Sometimes after the sign IↃ for D, the character Ↄ (called the *apostrophus*) was repeated one or more times, each repetition having the effect to multiply IↃ by ten; as, IↃↃ, 5,000; IↃↃↃ, 50,000; and the like. To represent numbers twice as great as these, C was repeated as many times before the stroke I, as the Ↄ was after it; as, CCIↃↃ, 10,000; CCCIↃↃↃ, 100,000; and the like. A horizontal line over a letter increases its value a thousand times; as, $\overline{\text{D}} = 500{,}000$. The origin of the Roman numeral characters is uncertain, and various explanations of them have been given. It is generally supposed that they were originally arbitrary signs, for which the letters most nearly resembling them were afterward substituted. They are now chiefly employed in dates, headings of chapters, upon the dials of timepieces, and the like. The most usual forms in the above list stand first; those that stand after these being rare forms, or such as are only occasionally used.

2. THE RELATIONS OF QUANTITIES.

\+ Plus; and; more; indicating addition; as, $a + b = c$; that is, a added to b makes a sum equal to c; $6 + 4 = 10$; used also to indicate that figures have been omitted from the end of a number, or that the latter is approximately exact; as, the square root of 2 is 1.4142135+.

− Minus; less; indicating subtraction; as, $a - b = c$; that is, a less or diminished by b is equal to c; $6 - 4 = 2$; used also to indicate that figures have been omitted from the end of a number, and that the last retained figure has been increased by unity; as, the square root of 2 is 1.414214−.

$\pm$, *or* $\mp$ Plus or minus; ambiguous; indicating that the number or quantity to which it is prefixed may have either of the signs + or −; as, the square root of $4a^2$ is $\pm 2a$.

× Multiplied by; times; into; as, $a \times b = ab$; $6 \times 4 = 24$.

☞ Multiplication is also often indicated by placing a dot between the factors, or by writing the latter, when not numerals, one after another without any sign; as, $a \times b \times c = a \,.\, b \,.\, c = abc$; $2 \times 3 \times 4 = 2 \,.\, 3 \,.\, 4 = 24$.

÷, or : Divided by; as, $a \div b$; that is, a divided by b; $6 \div 3 = 2$.

☞ Division is also very often indicated by writing the divisor under the dividend, with a line between them, or by writing the divisor after the dividend, with an oblique line between them; as, $\frac{a}{b}$; that is, a divided by b; $\frac{6}{3} = 2$; $\frac{3}{8}$ = three eighths.

$\perp$ Divided by; as, $a \perp b$; that is, a divided by b; $6 \perp 3 = 6 \div 3 = 2$. *Rare.*

= Is equal to; equals; as, $(a + b) \times c = ac + bc$; $6 + 2 = 8$.

$\fallingdotseq$ Is approximately equal to; as, $\pi \fallingdotseq 3\frac{1}{7}$.

$\neq$ Is not equal to; the contradictory of =; as $a \neq b$.

> Is greater than; as, $a > b$; that is, a is greater than b; $6 > 5$.

< Is less than; as, $a < b$; that is, a is less than b; $3 < 4$.

$\not<$ *or* $\not\geq$ Is not less than; the contradictory of <; as, $a \not< b$; that is, a is not less than b, or, a may be equal to, or greater than, b, but cannot be less than it.

$\not>$ *or* $\not\leq$ Is not greater than; the contradictory of >; as, $a \not> b$; that is, a is not greater than b, or, a may be equal to, or less than, b, but cannot be greater than it.

$\doteqdot$ Is equivalent to; applied to magnitudes or quantities which are equal in area or volume, but are not of the same form, or capable of superposition; as, $a^2 \doteqdot b\,c$; that is, the square whose side is a is equal to the rectangle whose sides are b and c. *Rare.*

$\cong$ Is congruent to; as, $38 \cong 59$ (modulus 7).

$\pitchfork$ Of the form of; as, $a \pitchfork (2n + 1)$; that is, the term a is of the form $2n + 1$; $17 \pitchfork (2 \times 8 + 1)$; that is, the odd number 17 is of the form $2 \times 8 + 1$. *Rare.*

$\not\pitchfork$ Is divisible by; as, $a \not\pitchfork b$; that is, b is an exact factor of a; $8 \not\pitchfork 2$. *Rare.*

$\sim$ The difference between; used to indicate the difference between two quantities without designating which is the greater; as, $a \sim b$; that is, the difference between a and b.

− : The difference between; the same as $\sim$. *Rare.*

$\propto$ Varies as; is proportional to; as, $a \propto b$; that is, a varies as b, or is dependent for its value upon b.

$\div$ Geometrical proportion; as, $\div\, a : b :: c : d$; that is, the geometrical proportion $a : b :: c : d$. *Rare.*

$\because$ Is to; the ratio of; As; equals; } used to indicate geometrical proportion; as, $a : b :: c : d$; that is, a is to b as c is to d; or, the ratio of a to b equals the ratio of c to d.

$\because$ Minus; the arithmetical ratio of; Equals; is equal to; } used to indicate arithmetical proportion; as, $a \cdot\cdot b :: c \cdot\cdot d$; that is, $a - b = c - d$. *Rare.*

∞ Indefinitely great; infinite; infinity; used to denote a quantity greater than any finite or assignable quantity.

0 Indefinitely small; infinitesimal; used to denote a quantity less than any assignable quantity, also, as a numeral, naught; nothing; zero.

$\lfloor\!\lfloor$ *or* $\llcorner$ The continued product of numbers from one upward; the factorial; as, $4\lfloor\!\lfloor = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = \underline{|4}$.

$\therefore$ Therefore.

$\because$ Since, or because.

.... And so on.

$\equiv$ (*a*) Is identical with; as $(a + b)^2 \equiv a^2 + 2ab + b^2$. (*b*) Is congruent with. Cf. $\cong$ above.

$\Subset$ Is a part of.

$\backsim$ *or* $\backsim\!\!\backsim$ Is similar to.

$\angle$ Angle; the angle; as, $\angle$ ABC = $\angle$ DEF; that is, the angle ABC is equal to the angle DEF; less frequently written > or >.

☞ By some geometers, the angle between two lines, as a and b, is also indicated by placing one of the letters denoting the inclosing lines over the other; as, $\frac{a}{b}$; that is, the angle between the lines a and b; sin. $\frac{a}{b}$; that is, the sine of the angle between the lines a and b.

$\llcorner$ Right angle; the right angle; as, $\llcorner$ ABC; that is, the right angle ABC.

$\perp$ The perpendicular; perpendicular to; is perpendicular to; as, draw AB $\perp$ CD; that is, draw AB perpendicular to CD.

$\shortparallel$ Parallel; parallel to; is parallel to; as, AB $\shortparallel$ CD; that is, AB is parallel to CD.

$\underline{\wedge}$ Equiangular; is equiangular to; as, ABCD $\underline{\wedge}$ EFGH; that is, the figure ABCD is equiangular to the figure EFGH. *Rare.*

$\underline{\triangle}$ Equilateral; is equilateral to; as, ABC $\underline{\triangle}$ DEF; that is, the figure ABC is equilateral to the figure DEF. *Rare.*

○ Circle; circumference; 360°.

⌒ Arc of a circle; arc.

△ Triangle; the triangle; as, △ ABC = △ DEF; that is, the triangle ABC is equal to the triangle DEF.

□ Square; the square; as, □ ABCD; that is, the square ABCD.

□ Rectangle; the rectangle; as, □ ABCD = □ EFGH; that is, the rectangle ABCD equals the rectangle EFGH.

$\sqrt{}$, *or* $\sqrt{}$ Root, indicating, when used without a figure placed above it, the square root; as, $\sqrt{4} = 2$; $\sqrt{4a^2} = 2a$. This symbol is called the *radical sign*. To denote any other than the square root, a figure (called the *index*) expressing the degree of the required root, is placed above the sign; as, $\sqrt[3]{a}$, $\sqrt[5]{a}$, $\sqrt[10]{a}$, etc.; that is, the cube root, fifth root, tenth root, etc., of a.

☞ This sign is merely a cursive modification of the letter *r*, which was used as an abbreviation of the Latin word *radix*, root. The root of a quantity is also denoted by a fractional index at the right-hand side of the quantity and above it, the denominator of the index expressing the degree of the root; as, $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{5}}$; that is, the square, cube, and fifth roots of a, respectively.

——— Vinculum, *or* ( ) Parenthesis, [ ] Brackets, *or* { } Braces, } indicate that the quantities to which they are applied, or which are inclosed by them, are to be taken together; as, $x + y^2$, $2\,(a + b)$, $a \times (b + c[e + d])$.

f, *or* F Function; function of; as, $y = f(x)$; that is, y is, or equals, a function of x; or as, $y = f(x, z)$; that is, y is or equals a function of x and z.

☞ Various other letters or signs are frequently used by mathematicians to indicate functions; as, ϕ, ϕ', ψ, π, Γ, [ ], and the like. Some of these are used also without the parenthesis; as, $\phi\, x$, function of x.

d Differential; as, dx; that is, the differential of x.

δ Variation; as, δx; that is, the variation of x.

Δ Finite difference.

D Differential coefficient; derivative. The variable, with respect to which the differential coefficient is taken, is indicated by writing the letter designating it at the right hand below; as $\mathrm{D}_t\phi$; that is, the differential coefficient of ϕ with respect to t.

☞ The letters *d*, δ, Δ, D, and sometimes others, prefixed to quantities, are variously employed, by different mathematicians, to denote that the differentials, variations, finite differences, or differential coefficients of these quantities are to be taken; but the ordinary significations are those given above. An index is often placed at the right hand of *d*, to indicate the result of one or more repetitions of the process denoted by that sign; as, d^2x, d^3x, etc.; that is, the second, third, etc., differential of x, or the result of differentiating x two, three, etc., times.

. Fluxion; differential; as, $\dot{x}$; that is, in modern notation, dx; and also equivalent to $\frac{dx}{dt}$, where t represents time.

$\int$ Integral; integral of; indicating that the expression before which it is placed is to be integrated; as, $\int 2x dx = x^2$; that is, the integral of $2x dx$ is x^2. See INTEGRATION, 2.

☞ This sign is merely a modified form of S, which is itself the abbreviation of the Latin word *summa*, sum, the integral being the sum of the differentials. It is repeated to indicate that the operation of integration is to be performed twice, or three or more times, as $\iint$, $\iiint$, etc. For a number of times greater than three, an index is commonly written at the right hand above; as, $\int^m x dx^m$; that is, the mth integral, or the result of m integrations of $x dx^m$. The variable, with respect to which the integral is taken, is sometimes indicated by writing the letter designating it at the right hand below; as, $\int\!\phi$; that is, the integral of ϕ with respect to x.

$\int^a$ denotes that the integral is to be taken between the value b of the variable and its value a. $\int^a$ denotes that the integral ends at the value a of the variable, and $\int_b$ that it begins at the value b. These forms must not be confounded with the similar one indicating repeated integration, or with that indicating the integral with respect to a particular variable.

Σ Sum; algebraic sum; the sum of all terms such as: thus, when three quantities, a, b, and c, are spoken of, $\Sigma\, ab = ab + ac + bc$; that is, $\Sigma\, ab$ is the sum of all the terms that can be formed of a, b, and c of the same kind as ab: when Σ is used to indicate the sum or summation of finite differences, it has a sense somewhat like that of the symbol $\int$.

Π Product; the continued product of all terms such as; as when three quantities a, b, and c are spoken of, $\Pi\,(a + b) = (a + b)\,(b + c)\,(c + a)$; that is, $\Pi\,(a + b)$ is the product of all the terms formed of the same kind as $a + b$. The limits of the products to be taken are indicated as in the symbol $\int$ by figures or letters placed near the top or bottom of the symbol; as, $\prod_{2}^{4}\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{4}\right)$.

(X) A symbol used in abbreviations of quantics whose terms have the same numerical coefficients as a corresponding expression formed by involution; as, $(a,b,c,d \,(\mathrm{X}\, x,y)^3$, which denotes the quantic $ax^3 + 3\,bx^2y + 3\,cxy^2 + dy^3$, the numerical coefficients of which are the same as those obtained by expanding $(x + y)^3$.

(X) A symbol for a quantic which has no numerical coefficients; as, $(a,b,c,d \,(\mathrm{X}\, x,y)^3$, which denotes the quantic $ax^3 + bx^2y + cxy^2 + dy^3$.

π The number 3.14159265+; the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, of a semicircle to its radius, and of the area of a circle to the square of its radius. In a circle whose radius is unity, it is equal to the semicircumference, and hence is used to designate an arc of 180°. In a circle whose diameter is unity, it is equal to the circumference, or an arc of 360°.

e, *or* ϵ The number 2.7182818+; the base of the Napierian system of logarithms.

$\mathfrak{d}$ The eccentricity of a conic section.

M The modulus of a system of logarithms; used especially for the modulus of the common system of logarithms, the base of which is 10. In this system it is equal to 0.4342944819+.

g The force of gravity. Its value for any latitude is expressed by the formula $g =$

32.1707*G* (1 — 0.00259 cos. 2 λ), in which λ is the latitude given, and 32.17076 (that is, 32.17076 feet per second) the value of *g* at the latitude of 45°.

° Degrees; as, 60°; that is, sixty degrees.

′ Minutes of arc; as, 30′; that is, thirty minutes.

″ Seconds of arc; as, 20″; that is, twenty seconds.

h Hours.

m Minutes.

s Seconds.

R° Radius of a circle in degrees of arc, equal to 57°.29578. *Rare.*

R′ Radius in minutes of arc, equal to 3437′.7468. *Rare.*

R″ Radius in seconds of arc, equal to 206264″.8. *Rare.*

′, ″, ‴, etc. Accents used to mark quantities of the same kind which are to be distinguished; as, a', a'', a''', etc., which are usually read *a* prime, *a* second, or *a* double prime, etc. In England these are often read *a* dash, *a* double dash, or *a* two dash, etc.

☞ When the number of the accents would be greater than three, the corresponding Roman numerals are used instead of them; as, a', a'', a''', a^{iv}, a^{v}, a^{vi}, etc. The accents are often written below also; as, $a_{,}$, $a_{,,}$, $a_{,,,}$, a_{iv}, a_{v}, etc. Figures, and also letters, are sometimes used for the same purpose; as, a^{1}, a^{2}, a^{m}, a^{n}, a_{0}, a_{2}, a_{3}, a_{m}, a_{x}, and the like.

^{1}, ^{2}, ^{3}, etc. Indices placed above and at the right hand of quantities to denote that they are raised to powers whose degree is indicated by the figure; as, a^{1}; that is, the first power of a; a^{2}, the square, or second power, of a; a^{3}, the cube, or third power, of a; and the like.

☞ These signs are also often used to indicate the repetition of an operation; as, $d^{2}x$, $d^{3}x$, $d^{4}x$, etc., indicating that the operation of differentiation has been performed upon x two, three, four, etc., times. As used to indicate powers, they are often preceded by the negative sign to indicate the reciprocal of the corresponding power, or an inverse operation; as, a^{-1}, a^{-2}, a^{-3}, a^{-4}, etc., which are respectively equivalent to $\frac{1}{a^{1}}$, $\frac{1}{a^{2}}$, $\frac{1}{a^{3}}$, $\frac{1}{a^{4}}$, etc.

sin. x. The sine of x; that is, of the arc represented by x. In the same manner cos. x, tan. x, cot. x, sec x, cosec. x, versin. x, and covers. x, denote respectively the cosine, tangent, cotangent, secant, cosecant, versed sine, and coversed sine of the arc represented by x.

sin.^{-1}x. The arc whose sine is x. In the same manner cos.^{-1}x, tan.^{-1}x, cot.^{-1}x, sec.^{-1}x, cosec.^{-1}x, versin.^{-1}x, and covers.^{-1}x, are used to denote respectively the arc whose cosine, tangent, cotangent, secant, cosecant, versed sine, or coversed sine is x.

☞ This sign must not be confounded with the negative index designating the reciprocal of a quantity, which would be applied to parentheses inclosing one of these expressions; as, $(\text{sin. } x)^{-1}$, which is equivalent to $\frac{1}{\text{sin. } x}$.

sinh. x. The hyperbolic sine of x.

cosh. x. The hyperbolic cosine of x.

V. MEDICAL.

ā ā (Gr. ἀνά.) Of each.

℞ (L. *Recipe.*) Take.

☞ This character is reputed to have been originally the same as ♃, the symbol of Jupiter, which was placed at the top of a formula to propitiate the king of the gods, that the compound might act favorably.

S. (L. *Signa.*) Mark; used in a prescription to indicate directions to be put on the medicine package.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS.

℔ Pound.

ℨ Ounce; as, ℨ i, or ℨ j, one ounce; ℨ ss, half an ounce; ℨ iss or ℨ jss, one ounce and a half; ℨ ij, two ounces, etc.

ʒ Drachm; as, ʒ i, one drachm; ʒ ss, half a drachm; ʒ iss, one drachm and a half; ʒ ij, two drachms, etc.

℈ Scruple; as, ℈ i, one scruple; ℈ ss, half a scruple; ℈ iss, one scruple and a half; ℈ ij, two scruples, etc.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURES.

C (L. *Congius.*) Gallon.

O, or O (L. *Octarius.*) Pint.

ℨ Ounce. *f*ℨ Fluid ounce.

ʒ Drachm. *f*ʒ Fluid drachm.

♏ *or* ℿ Minim, *or* drop.

VI. METEOROLOGICAL.

Rain.

Snow.

Snow on ground

Drifting snow.

Floating ice crystals.

Hail.

Sleet.

Frostwork.

Glazed frost.

Silver thaw.

Ice storm.

Hoarfrost.

Dew.

Fog.

Damp fog, mist.

Ground fog.

Haze, dust haze.

Thunderstorm.

Thunder.

Sheet lightning.

Strong wind.

Solar corona.

Solar halo.

Lunar corona.

Lunar halo.

Rainbow.

Aurora.

Zodiacal light.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

&, &c, &c. And.

&c. (*Et cætera.*) And the rest; and so forth; and so on; and the like.

☞ The character & is a ligature combining the letters which compose the Latin word *Et*, and. In the "Old Style" &, these letters are distinctly visible; in the common Roman and Italic forms, they are much corrupted, but may still be recognized.

℟ Response; — used in Roman Catholic and some other service books.

℣ Versicle; — used in Roman Catholic and other service books to denote the part recited or sung by the priest, or person who presides at the office or prayers.

✳ A character used in Roman Catholic service books to divide each verse of a psalm into two parts, and show where the response begins.

✠ *or* + A sign of the cross used by the Pope, and by Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops, immediately before the subscription of their names. In Roman Catholic and some other service books, it is used in those places of the prayers and benediction where the sign of the cross is to be made.

℞ See LABARUM, also ☧.

➔ Broad Arrow; a British government mark, stamped, cut, or otherwise fixed, on solid materials used in the royal ships or dockyards, in order to prevent embezzlement of naval stores; also used by British customs officers.

×, *or* + A character customarily made by persons unable to write, when they are required to execute instruments of any kind, as deeds, affidavits, etc. The name of the party is added by some one who can write; as, *his* *John* × *Smith* *mark.*

B*χa* The acute bisectrix. *Opt. Min.*

B*χo* The obtuse bisectrix. *Opt. Min.*

μ Micron; magnetic permeability.

μμ Thousandth of a micron.

Φ Farad. *Elec.*

4to, *or* 4°. Quarto; four leaves, or eight pages, to a sheet.

8vo, *or* 8°. Octavo; eight leaves, or sixteen pages, to a sheet.

12mo, *or* 12°. Duodecimo; twelve leaves, or twenty-four pages, to a sheet.

16mo, *or* 16°. Sextodecimo; sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages, to a sheet.

18mo, *or* 18°. Octodecimo; eighteen leaves, or thirty-six pages, to a sheet.

☞ Other sizes are 24mo, *or* 24° (Vigesimo-quarto), 32mo, *or* 32° (Trigesimo-secundo), 36mo, *or* 36° (Trigesimo-sexto), 48mo, *or* 48° (Quadrigesimo-octavo), 64mo, *or* 64° (Sexagesimo-quarto), 72mo, *or* 72° (Septuagesimo-secundo), 96mo, *or* 96° (Nonagesimo-sexto), 128mo, *or* 128° (Centesimo et vigesimo-octavo). These sizes are of rare occurrence, and are not commonly known by their Latin names, but are colloquially called twenty-four-mo, thirty-two-mo, etc., or twenty-fours, thirty-twos, etc.

7ber, September; 8ber, October; 9ber, November; 10ber, December.

♀ ♂ Male; — used in zoölogy.

♀ ♂ Female; — used in zoology.

< Derived from; — used in giving etymologies.

> Whence is derived; — used in giving etymologies.

\+ And; — used in giving etymologies.

✳ Assumed or supposed, but not found or verified; — used in giving etymologies.

† Died; — used in genealogies, etc.

— Moves to; as, Q — KB4. *Chess.*

× Takes; as, Kt × B. *Chess.*

○—○ Castles with king's rook. *Chess.*

○—○—○ Castles with queen's rook. *Chess.*

ch Check. *Chess.*

ch Takes and checks. *Chess.*

VIII. MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

$ Dollar, *or* Dollars; as, $1; $200.

¢ Cent, *or* Cents; as, 12 ¢; 33 ¢.

P Peso, *or* Pesos. *Philippines.*

/ Shilling, *or* Shillings; as, 1/6 = 1s. 6d.; 2/3 = 2s. 3d.

£ Pound, *or* Pounds (sterling); as, £1; £45.

£E Egyptian pound or pounds.

R Rupee, *or* Rupees. *India.*

℔ Pound, *or* Pounds (in weight); as, 1 ℔; 24 ℔.

@ At, *or* to; as, silk @ $2 per yd.; flour per bar. $8 @ $10.50.

℔ Per; as, sheep $4 ℔ head.

% a Per cent; as, discount 6% = $10.21. b Order of.

a/c Account; as, J. Smith in a/c with J. Jones.

B/L Bill of Lading.

c/o Care of.

L/c Letter of Credit.

c/f, *or* c/f Carried forward.

c/d, *or* c/d Carried down.

′ Foot, *or* Feet; as, a 40′ spar.

″ Inch, *or* Inches; as, a 10″ pipe.

× By, in dimensions; as, a room 10′ × 14′.

Number, *or* Numbered; as, # 60 thread.

✳ Used on stock tickers to denote that the quotation it follows is correct.

A 1 The designation of a first-class vessel in Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping; the letter denoting that the hull is well built and seaworthy, and the figure the efficient state of her rigging, anchors, cables, stores, etc. The figure 2 would imply that these were insufficient in quantity, or of an inferior quality. When a vessel has passed the age for the character A (four to fifteen years), it is registered A in red.

Æ The designation of a vessel of the third class, fit to convey perishable goods on short voyages only.

E The designation of a vessel fit for carrying on a voyage of any length such goods only as are not liable to sea damage.

I The designation of a vessel fit for carrying goods of the same sort on shorter voyages only.

M C Letters used to indicate that the boilers and machinery of a steam vessel have been inspected, and found to be in good order and safe working condition.

XX Ale of double strength.

XXX Ale of triple strength.

☞ The origin of the sign $ has been variously accounted for; but it is probably a modified figure 8, denoting a "piece of eight," *i. e.*, eight reals, — an old Spanish coin of the value of a dollar. It was in use long before the adoption of the Federal currency. The sign / is thought to have been originally a capital S (written thus, *ſ*), standing for the word *Shillings*. The character £, for Pounds sterling, is merely a capital *L* with a mark drawn across it, and represents the corresponding Latin word *Libræ*; while ℔, or pound weight, is formed from the first and third letters of the same word, connected by a similar mark. The sign @ is a graphic modification of the Latin word *ad*, meaning *at*, or *to*, or perhaps of its first letter only. ℔ is another form of *p*, the initial letter of the Latin word *per*, by. % is a cursive variation of ÷, the sign of division; thus, six per cent may be expressed by $\frac{6}{100}$, or 6 ÷ 100, or, without indicating the denominator, 6 ÷, whence, in rapid writing, 6%, or 6°/. The other characters need no explanation.

IX. MUSICAL.



Staff; the five lines with the four spaces between them, used to indicate the relative pitch of notes.

☞ When it is desired to indicate pitch higher or lower than that indicated by the staff, other lines, called *ledger lines*, are added above or below it. See LEDGER, in *Vocab.*



Bar.



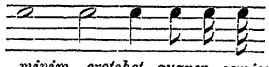
Double Bars

Bar; — the line drawn perpendicularly across the staff to separate the notes into measures.

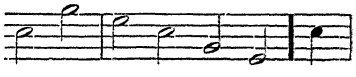
Double bar; — used to mark the larger divisions of a piece; especially, in psalm or hymn tunes, songs, and the like, to mark the end of a verse or sentence.

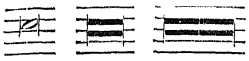


Close; — used to indicate the end of a composition.

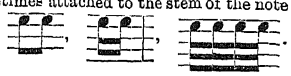


Notes, characters placed upon the lines or spaces of the staff, indicating, by their form and position, the length and pitch of the tones which they represent. The notes here given are called, respectively, *semibreve*, *minim*, *crotchet*, *quaver*, *semiquaver*, and *demisemiquaver* (or *whole note*, *half note*, *quarter*, *eighth*, *sixteenth*, etc.), each figure after the first indicating a tone of one half the length of that represented by the figure immediately preceding it. A dot after a note adds to it one half of the length of the same note without the dot; thus,  is equal to  ; and  is equal to 

The stems of the notes are turned either upward or downward, as is most convenient in placing them on the staff; thus, 


Breve. Long. Large

☞ Besides these, the *breve* was formerly used, it being twice the length of the semibreve. It still occurs in chorals, chants, etc. Two other characters, the *long*, equal to two breves, and the *large*, equal to two longs or four breves, and the longest note ever used, were employed in mediæval music. More than three strokes are sometimes attached to the stem of the note in very minute divisions. When two or more tailed notes come together, they are often connected by the tails or strokes; as,



☞ When many notes of the same denomination are to be used in immediate repetition, a single note of larger denomination is sometimes employed, with strokes placed over it, or written across its stem, to signify that it is to be divided into quavers, semiquavers, demisemiquavers, etc., respectively, as in the following examples, where *w.* signifies *written*, and *p.*, *performed*.

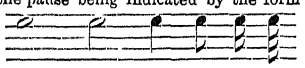


These marks are also used to direct the repetition of groups of notes preceding them in the same measure; as,

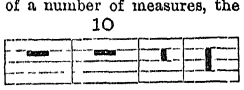


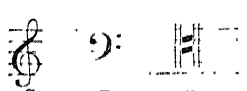
3, 5, 7, etc., are marks placed over groups of notes, and used to indicate that 3, 5, 7, etc., notes (all equal) are to be performed in the time of 2, 4, 6, etc., notes of the same kind respectively; as,  and  , which are performed in the same time as  and  respectively.


Rests; — characters indicating silence, or a pause in the performance, the length of the pause being indicated by the form of the character. Thus, the characters here given, taken in their order, indicate pauses of the same length as the following notes respectively.



☞ More than three hooks or strokes may be attached to the stems of the rests, to indicate shorter pauses corresponding to the shorter notes. Rests may be lengthened in the same manner as notes, by placing a dot or two dots after them. A rest, or pause, of a whole measure, is indicated by the mark — placed upon the fourth line, the figure 1 often being written above; and to express a rest of a number of measures, the same mark is used, over it being written the number of measures included in the rest or pause. Two old long rests still sometimes occur; a short, and a longer heavy vertical mark, indicating rests respectively of two and of four measures. The following are examples:




G Clef. F Clef. C Clef.

Clefs; — characters placed upon the staff to determine the pitch indicated by its lines and spaces. They were originally written smaller, and placed upon a line or space, and they respectively designate the second line as indicating *g'*; the fourth line as indicating f; and the line or space inclosed as indicating *c'*. See CLEF and PITCH in *Vocab.*

♭ Flat — used to indicate that the note before which it is placed is to be sounded lower by a half step than the same note without the sign. When placed on a line or space at the beginning of a piece, it signifies that every note on such line or space is to be sounded lower by a half step than in the natural scale.

𝄫 Double flat; — used to lower a note, already flatted, a half step.

Single flat, as used after a double flat.

♯ Sharp; — used to indicate that the note before which it is placed is to be sounded higher by a half step than the same note without it. It is applied in the same way as the flat.

☞ The sharps or flats placed at the beginning of a piece to determine its key or tonality are called the *signature* of the piece. See SIGNATURE, in *Vocab.*

𝄪 Double sharp; — used to raise a note, already sharped, a half step.

Single sharp, as used after a double sharp.

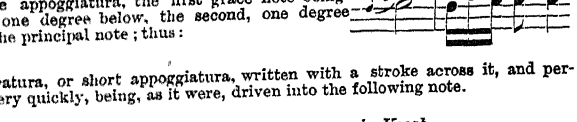
♮ Natural; — used to contradict, or counteract the effect of, a previous ♯ or ♭, either expressed or implied.

 , *or* 
Repeat; — placed at the end of a passage to denote that it is to be performed a second time. Sometimes the dots are placed also at the beginning of the passage.

, *or*
Characters marking common time, the former indicating two minims, the latter four crotchets in a bar. also marks *alla breve* time, which is a little faster.

𝄋 Sign; — used to mark the point to which reference is made, or from which the repetition of a passage is to begin.

, *or* 
Long appoggiatura, or leaning note; an embellishment consisting of a grace note placed before a principal note, one step or half step either above or below the latter, and taking its time value from that of the principal note; as,



Double appoggiatura, the first grace note being written one degree below, the second, one degree above, the principal note; thus:

Acciaccatura, or short appoggiatura, written with a stroke across it, and performed very quickly, being, as it were, driven into the following note.

Pralltriller, or inverted mordent. See PRALLTRILLER, in *Vocab.*

∾ Turn; — indicating an embellishment consisting of the note over which the character is placed, with two auxiliary tones, performed generally as a triplet; as,



☞ When the note above is flatted, the character is written ; when the note below is sharped, it is written . It may also be written with the natural sign [♮] in place of either of these, when the corresponding note should have that sign placed before it.



Inverted turn, consisting of the same notes as the turn, performed in reverse order; as,

tr Trill; shake; — indicating that the note to which it belongs is to be rapidly alternated with the note above or below. A waving line (~~~~~) or line of dots (.....) is often added after it, indicating how far the shake is to be extended; as,



See SHAKE, *n.*, 4 a, in *Vocab.*

Arpeggio; — used in piano music, to denote that the notes of the chord before which it is written are not to be struck simultaneously, but in quick succession upward.

Pause, or hold; — indicating that the note or rest over or under which it is placed is to be prolonged at the pleasure of the performer. It is sometimes placed over the *close*, to denote that the strain which it ends forms the conclusion of the piece; as,

Crescendo; — indicating that the volume of sound is to be gradually increased.

Decrescendo; diminuendo; — indicating that the volume of sound is to be gradually diminished.

Swell; — indicating a gradual increase, or crescendo, followed by a gradual decrease, or decrescendo.

indicates a gradual decrease followed by a gradual increase of sound.

Sforzando, *or* Forzando; — indicating that the note or chord over or under which it is placed is to be struck with force and then immediately diminished in loudness; — written also ∧, *or* ∨, or indicated by the abbreviation *fz*, *sf*, *rf*, or *rfz*.

Pressure tone; — indicating that a sound begun soft is to be instantly increased to a loud tone.

Staccato; — placed over or under a note, to indicate that it is to be struck with force, and performed in a short, sharp, emphatic manner.

indicates that the note is to be performed in a manner similar to the staccato, but not so emphatically and sharply.

☞ To indicate a still lower degree of emphasis and distinctness the slur is sometimes written over the dots; as,

, *or* Slur; — the sign of legato, indicating that the notes over or under which it is placed are to be performed in a smooth, connected manner. It is also used as the tie to connect two or more notes of the same pitch which are to be sung to one syllable, or to be united into one long note.

{ Brace; — used to connect those staffs of a composition or score which are to be performed together.

Direct; — formerly placed on that line or space at the end of a staff which is occupied by the first note of the following staff, to indicate the position of the latter to the performer.

♩ = 80, 𝅗𝅥 = 60, etc. A notation used in indicating the proper tempo of a piece. Thus, ♩ = 80, 𝅗𝅥 = 60, etc., denote respectively that 80 crotchets or quarter notes, and 60 minims or half notes, are to be performed in one minute; or that each note of the kind indicated is performed in the time of one vibration of the pendulum of a metronome when the nut is set at 80, 60, etc., respectively.

✱, ⊕, *or* ⏚ Characters used in music for the piano, directing the use of the pedals. The last two are now rare.

⁎, *or* ✕ A mark used after the preceding, and directing a discontinuance of the use of the pedals.

□, *or* ⋀ Characters sometimes used in music for the violin, the former to indicate a *down* bow, the latter an *up* bow.

△ Indicates a phrase, or incomplete musical idea.

⊐ Indicates a section, or complete but not independent idea.

○ Indicates a period, or complete and independent musical sentence.

f Forte; with a loud sound.

ff Fortissimo; with a sound louder than *forte*.

☞ *fff* indicates the loudest the voice or instrument is capable of producing.

fp Forte, piano. Same as *fz*.

fz Forzando. Same as >, ∧, ∨, or *sf*.

m Mezzo; with a sound of medium strength or loudness.

mf Mezzo forte; with a moderately loud sound.

p Piano; with a soft or low sound.

pp Pianissimo; with a sound softer than *piano*, but firm and audible.

☞ *ppp* is sometimes used to denote the extreme of softness in sound.

rf, or *rfz* Rinforzando. Same as >, *fz*, or *sf*.

sf Sforzando. See > and *fs*.

$\frac{6}{5}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{7}{2}$, etc., etc. Figures beneath or above the notes in a bass part, indicating the harmony in the higher parts; — called variously *figured bass*, *thorough bass*, and *basso continuo*. See THOROUGH-BASS, in *Vocab.*

X. TYPOGRAPHICAL.

1. MARKS OF PUNCTUATION.

, Comma.
; Semicolon.
: Colon.
. Period.
— Dash.
? Interrogation.
! Exclamation.
( ) Parentheses.
[ ] Brackets, *or* Crotchets.
' Apostrophe.
- Hyphen.
´ Acute Accent.
` Grave Accent.
^ Broad *or* Circumflex Accent.
~ *or* ∩ Circumflex, *or* Tilde.
¯ Long Accent, *or* Macron.
˘ Short, *or* Breve.
¨ Diæresis.
¸ (ç) Cedilla.
‸ Caret.
" " Quotation Marks.
}, *or* } Brace.
* * * Ellipsis.
. . . Ellipsis; *also*, Leaders.
—— Ellipsis.
* Asterisk.
† Dagger, *or* Obelisk.
‡ Double Dagger.
§ Section.
‖ Parallels.
¶ Paragraph.
☞ Index.
⁂, *or* ⁂ Asterism.

☞ For an explanation of the various purposes for which these marks or points are used, see their names in the *Vocab.* The note of interrogation is said by Bilderdijk to

have been formed from the first and last letters of the Latin word *Quæstio*, question, placed one over the other; thus, $\frac{Q}{o}$. According to the same authority, the note of exclamation was formed from the Latin word *Io*, joy, written vertically; thus, $\frac{I}{o}$. The circumflex accent (ˆ, ⌢, *or* ~) is formed by joining the grave and the acute. The cedilla (¸) was originally the same as the letter *z*, and was written, in Spanish and French, between the letter *c* and a following *a*, *o*, or *u*, to preserve the *c* in its soft sound. Afterward it was placed under the *c*, and acquired the character of a mere diacritical point. The section mark (§) is said by some to have been formed from the initial letters (*ſſ*) of the Latin words *signum sectionis*, meaning *sign of the section;* but others assert that it is a corruption of a Greek π, the first letter of the word παράγραφος, which means *a marginal line* or *stroke*. The character ¶ is a modification of a capital P (the initial of *paragraph*); the letter being reversed, and the black part being made white, and the white part black, for the sake of distinctiveness. The other characters are all purely arbitrary.

2. PROOF READERS' MARKS.

ℌ, *or* ℑ (L. *dele.*) Dele, *or* Delete; take out, or expunge.
9 *or* Turn a reversed letter.
A space, or more space, as between words, letters, or lines.
⌢ *or* ⌣ Less space, or no space, between words or letters.
⌊ *or* ⌋ Carry a word farther to the left or to the right.
□ Em quad space; also, indent.
⌐ Elevate a letter, word, or character that is sunk below the proper level.
⌙ Sink or depress a letter, word, or character that is raised above the proper level.
| Shows that a portion of a paragraph projects laterally beyond the rest.
⊥ Directs attention to a quadrat or space which improperly appears.
×, *or* + Directs attention to a broken or imperfect type.
[Bring a word or words to the beginning of a line; also, make a new paragraph.
═ *or* /// *or* \ \ \ Straighten (a crooked line or lines).
⌢ Print as a diphthong, ligature, or single character; thus, æ, fl (*i. e.*, print æ, fl).
¶ Make a new paragraph.
— Put in Italic, also, change according to the mark in the margin, as from Italic to Roman, or from Roman to Italic.
= Put in small capitals.
≡ Put in capitals.
....Restore or retain words which have been crossed out; *stet* being usually written in the margin.

☞ The other marks are self-explanatory; but the following *abbreviations*, used in correcting proof sheets, require explanation: —

wf. Wrong font; — used when a character is of a wrong size or style.
tr. Transpose.
l. c. Lower case; that is, put in small, or common, letters a word or letter that has been printed in capitals or small capitals.
s. caps., or *sm. c.* Put in small capitals.
Qu., *Qy.*, or ? Query; Is this right?
out, s. c. Words are omitted, or are wanting, see copy.

SPECIMEN OF A CORRECTED PROOF-SHEET.

THE CROWNING OF PETRARCH.

Nothing can be conceived more affecting or noble than that ceremony. The superb palaces and ~~and~~ porticos by which had rolled the ivory chariots of Marius and Cæsar had long mouldered into dust. The laureled fasces, the golden eagles, the shouting Legions, the captives, and the [pictured cities were indeed wanting to his victorious pro cession. The sceptre had passed away from Rome. But she still retained the influence mightier of an intellectual empire, and was now to confer the ~~prouder~~ reward of an intellectual [triumph. To [the man who [had [extended the dominion of her ancient language — who had erected the trophies of philosophy and [imagination in the haunts of ignorance and ferocity, whose ~~captions~~ were the hearts of admiring nations enchained by the influence of his song — whose spoils were the *treasures* of ancient genius — the Eternal City offered the glorious and just tribute of her gratitude.

Amid the ruined monuments of ancient, and the infant erections of modern art, he who had restored the broken link between the two ages of human civilization was crowned with the wreath which he had deserved from the moderns who owed to him their refinement, — from the ancients who owed to him their fame

Never was a coronation so august witnessed by westminster or Rheims.

MACAULAY.

(rescued from obscurity and decay

INDEX

TO

A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE	2551
AMUSEMENTS (see *Sports*)	2587
ANATOMY	2551
ANTIQUITIES	2552
ARCHITECTURE	2553
ART (see *Ornament and Art*)	2582
BIRDS (see *Zoölogy*)	2593
BOTANY:	
Illustrations of Terms	2556
Illustrations of Plants	2558
CARPENTRY, JOINERY, MASONRY, ETC.	2566
CRUSTACEANS (see *Zoölogy*)	2603
ECCLESIASTICAL VESTMENTS, UTENSILS, SYMBOLS, ETC.	2567
FISHES (see *Zoölogy*)	2603
HERALDRY	2567
HORTICULTURE (see *Agriculture*)	2551
IDOLS (see *Mythology, Idols, etc.*)	2578
IMPLEMENTS (see *Tools*)	2589
INSECTS (see *Zoölogy*)	2608
JOINERY (see *Carpentry, Joinery, etc.*)	2566
MAMMALS (see *Zoölogy*)	2613
MASONRY (see *Carpentry, Joinery, etc.*)	2566
MECHANICAL DEVICES	2568
MILITARY TERMS, WEAPONS, ETC.	2574
MOLLUSKS (see *Zoölogy*)	2619
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	2577
MYTHOLOGY, IDOLS, ETC.	2578
NAUTICAL TERMS	2580
ORNAMENT AND ART	2582
REPTILES (see *Zoölogy*)	2620
SCIENTIFIC TERMS	2583
SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS	2587
SYMBOLS (see *Ecclesiastical Vestments, Utensils, Symbols, etc.*)	2567
TOOLS: MISCELLANEOUS IMPLEMENTS	2589
UTENSILS (see *Ecclesiastical Vestments, Utensils, Symbols, etc.*)	2567
VEHICLES FOR LAND AND AËRIAL LOCOMOTION	2592
WEAPONS (see *Military Terms, Weapons, etc.*)	2574
ZOÖLOGY:	
Birds	2593
Crustaceans	2603
Fishes	2603
Insects	2608
Mammals	2613
Mollusks	2619
Reptiles	2620

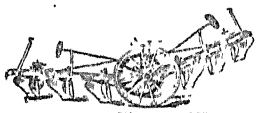
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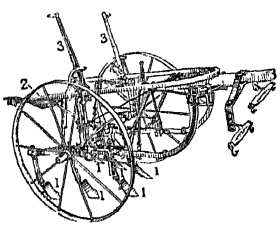
WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

The explanation of the letters or figures in the cuts may be found under the same cut in the body of the work.

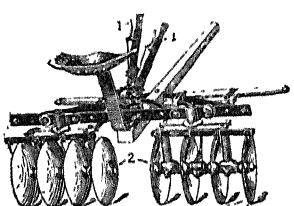
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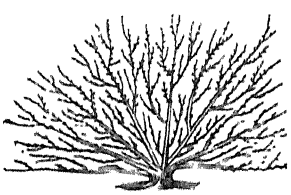
Balance Plow, p. 172.



Cultivator, p. 547.



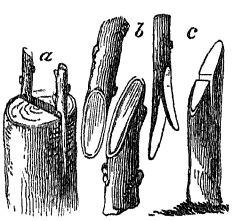
Disk Harrow, p. 641.

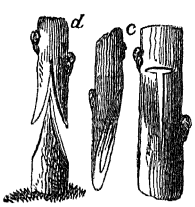


Fan Training, p. 791.

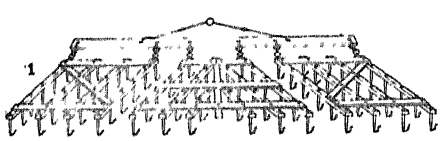


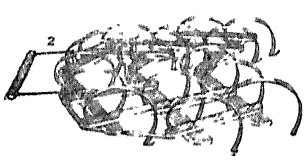
Inarching, p. 1085.



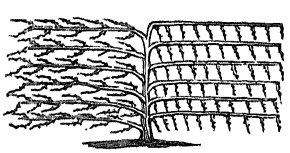


Graftage, p. 938.

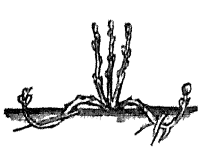




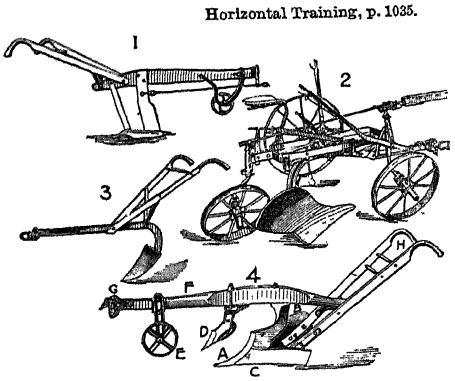
Harrows, p. 985.



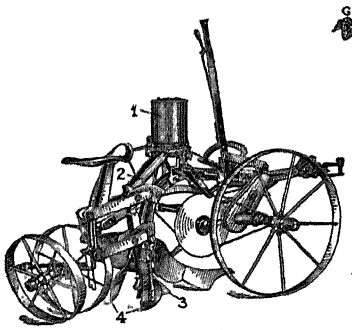
Horizontal Training, p. 1035.



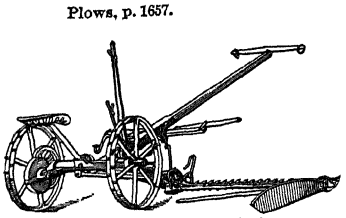
Layers, p. 1224.



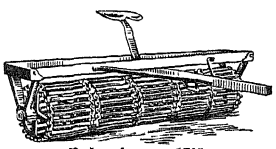
Plows, p. 1657.



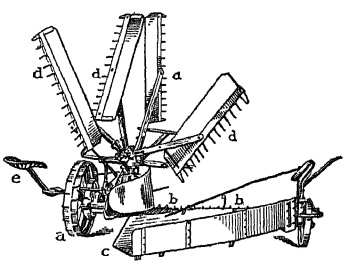
Lister, p. 1259.



Mowing Machine, p. 1416.



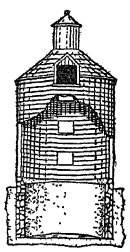
Pulverizer, p. 1735.



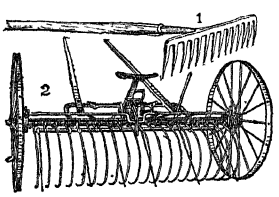
Reaping Machine, p. 1778.



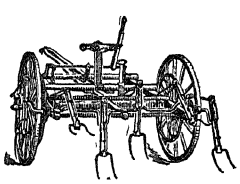
Quenouille Training, p. 1753.



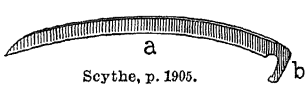
Silo, p. 1957.



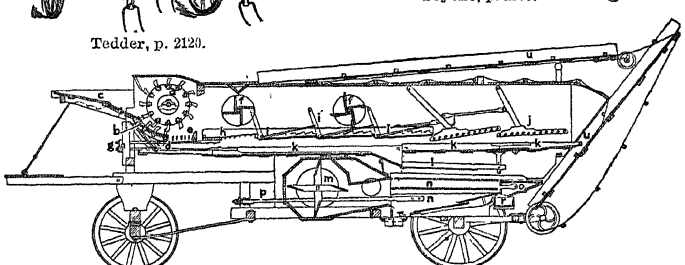
Rakes, p. 1766.



Tedder, p. 2120.



Scythe, p. 1905.



Threshing Machine, p. 2149.

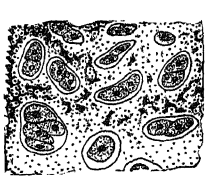
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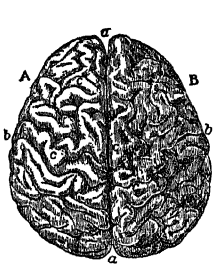
Aorta and Heart, p. 101.

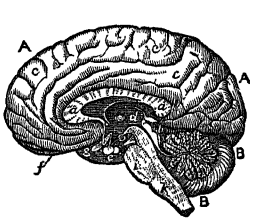


Bone (cross section), p. 252.



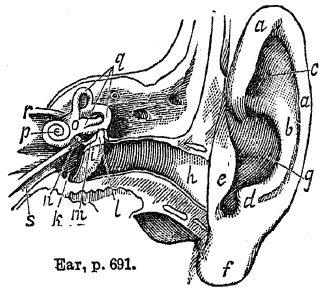
Cartilage, p. 338.



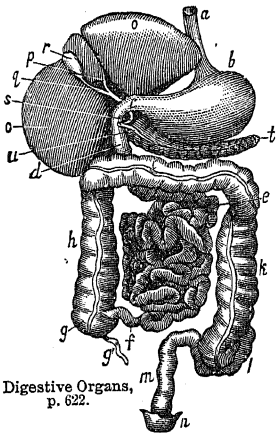


Brain, p. 266.

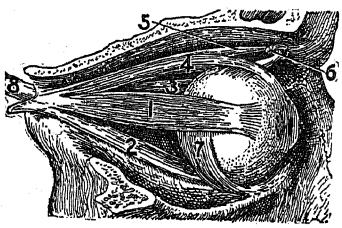
ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, etc.—Continued.



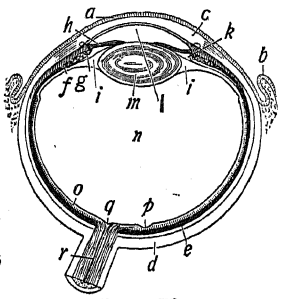
Ear, p. 691.



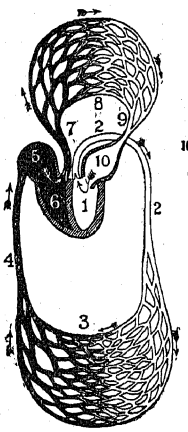
Digestive Organs, p. 622.



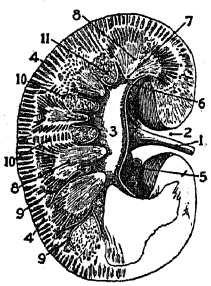
Eyeball, p. 778.



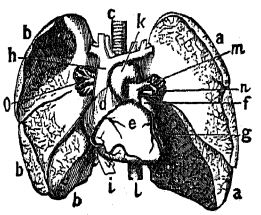
Eye, p. 778.



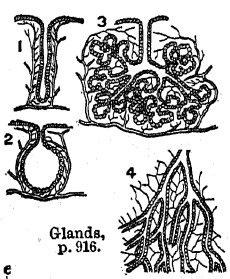
Circulation, p. 402.



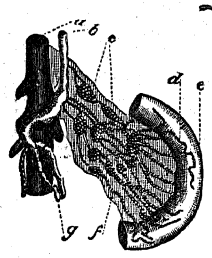
Kidney, p. 1185.



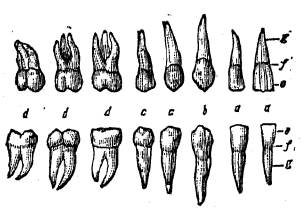
Lungs and Heart, p. 1284.



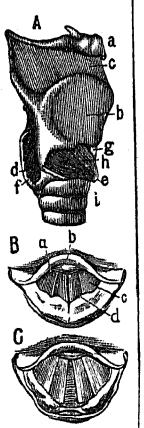
Glands, p. 916.



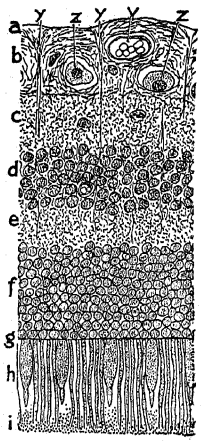
Lacteals, p. 1203.



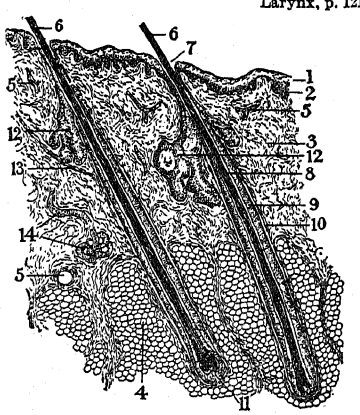
Teeth, p. 2170.



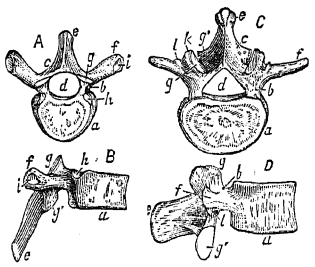
Larynx, p. 1216.



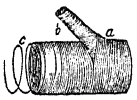
Retina, p. 1820.



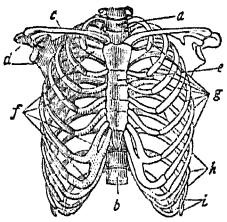
Skin, p. 1968.



Vertebræ, p. 2278.



Trachea, p. 2180.



Thorax, p. 2147.

ANTIQUITIES.



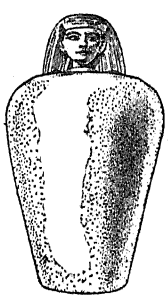
Chariot, p. 372.



Abolla, p. 6.



Chiton, p. 387.



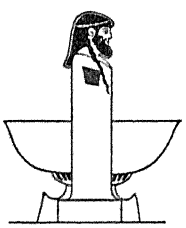
Canopic Jar, p. 322.



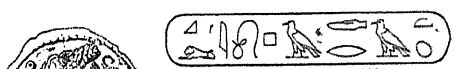
Chlamys, p. 387.



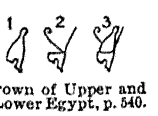
Cestus, p. 362.



Herm, p. 1008.



Hieroglyphics, p. 1015.



Crown of Upper and Lower Egypt, p. 540.





Denarius, p. 594.



Himation, p. 1018.



Janus, p. 1156.



Incuse, p. 1092.





Knife Money, p. 1192.



Stephane, p. 2041.



Pennies, p. 1597.



Sceatt, p. 1891.



Shekel, p. 1939.

ANTIQUITIES. — Continued.


Toga, p. 2166.


Ushabti, p. 2258.


Uræus, p. 2255.


Alabastrum, p. 49.


Ampulla, p. 75.


Aryballus, p. 133.


Amphora, p. 75.


Cyclix, p. 559.


Craters, p. 526.


Hut Urn, p. 1050.


Œnochoë, p. 1492.


Pelike, p. 1593.


François Vase, p. 862.


Pithos, p. 1645.


Mycenæan Vase, p. 1428.


Hydria, p. 1052.

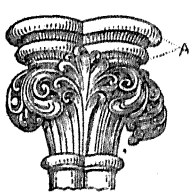

Rhyton, p. 1831.

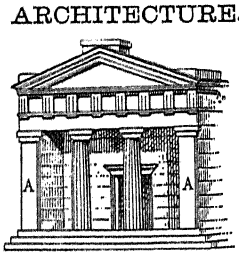

Stamnos, p. 2030.

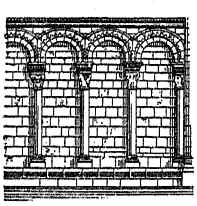

Lecythus, p. 1230.

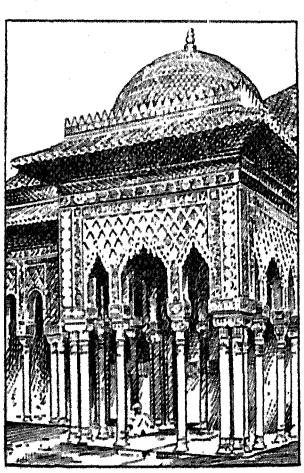
Vases.

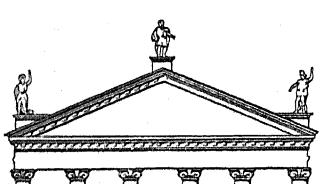
ARCHITECTURE.

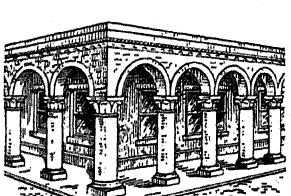

Eng. Gothic Abacus, p. 2.

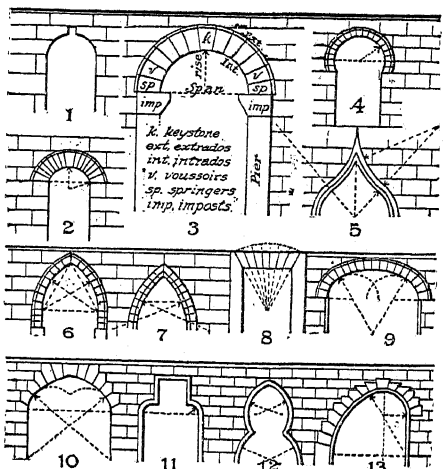

Anta, p. 92.


Arcature, p. 116.

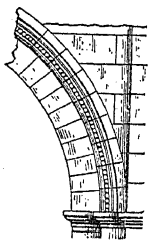

Alhambra, p. 55.

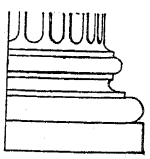

Acroterium, p. 22.

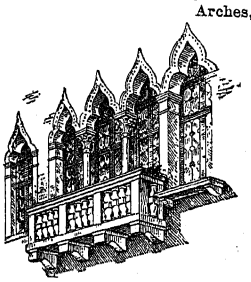

Arcade, p. 116.

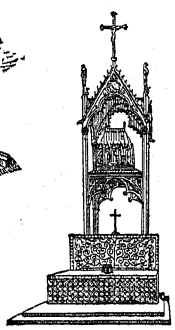


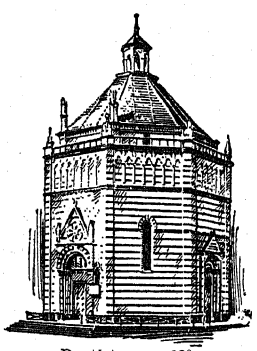
Arches, p. 116.

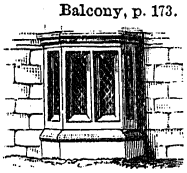

Archivolt, p. 120.

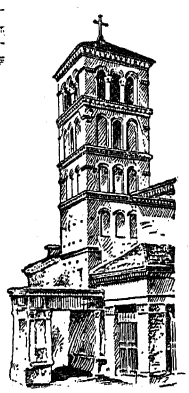

Attic Base, p. 150.


Balcony, p. 173.

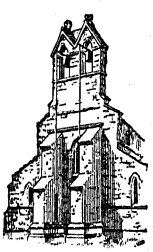

Baldachin, p. 173.

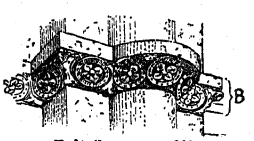

Baptistery, p. 180.


Bay Window, p. 194.


Belfry, p. 205.

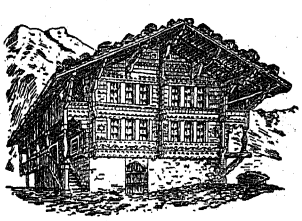

Bargeboard, p. 183.

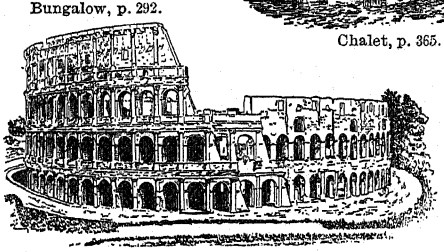

Bell Gable, p. 207.


Belt Course, p. 208.


Caryatid, p. 339.


Bungalow, p. 292.


Chalet, p. 365.


Colosseum, p. 441.

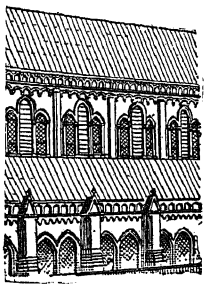
Canopy, p. 322.

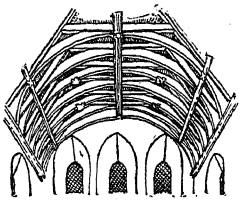
Capitol at Washington, p. 326.

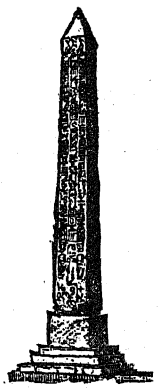
Campanile, p. 316.

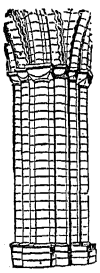
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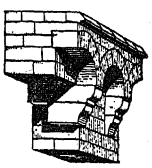

Cusps, p. 554.


Clerestory, p. 415.

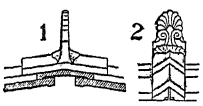

Compass Roof, p. 454.


Cleopatra's Needle, p. 415.

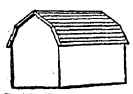

Clustered Column, p. 423.


Corbels, p. 499.

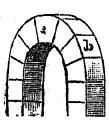

Corbiesteps, p. 499.



Crest Tile, p. 531.

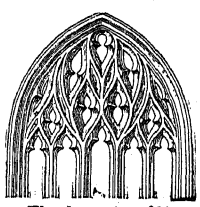

Curb Roof, p. 550.

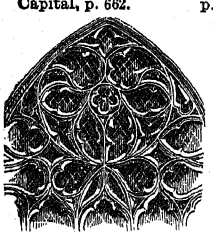

Greek Doric Capital, p. 662.



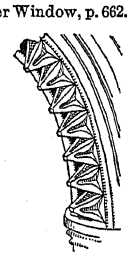
Extrados, p. 777.

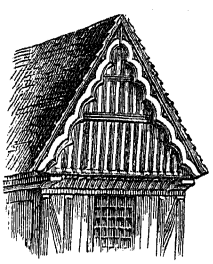

Dormer Window, p. 662.

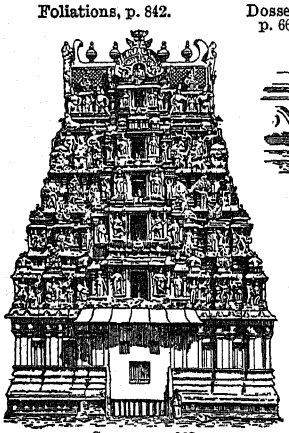

Flamboyant, p. 825.


Foliations, p. 842.


Dosseret, p. 663.

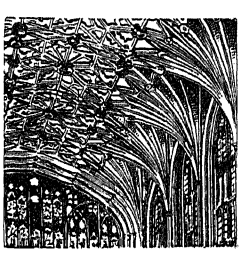

Dogtooth, p. 657.


Gable, p. 881.

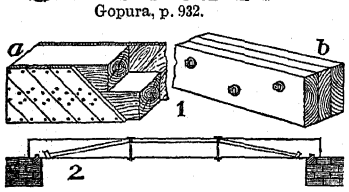

Gopura, p. 932.

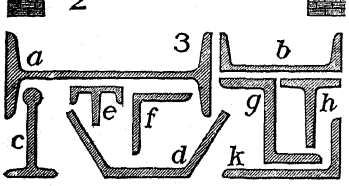

Griffe, p. 951.

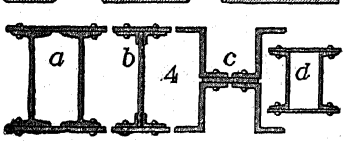

Finial, p. 818.

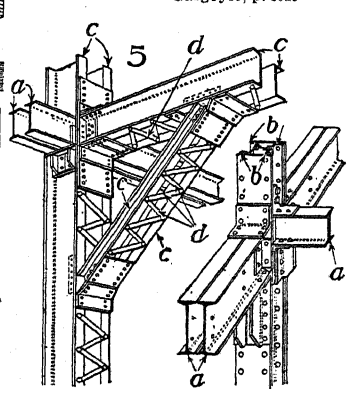

Fan Vaulting, p. 791.


Gargoyle, p. 891.

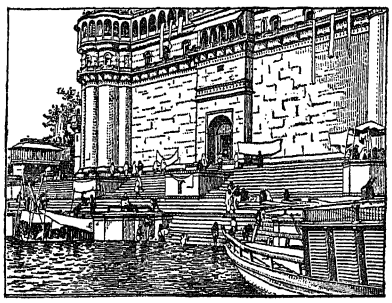


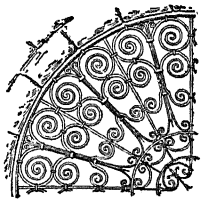


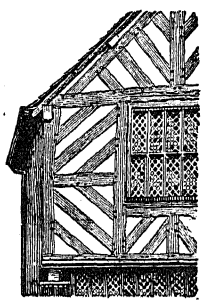


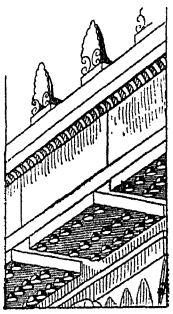


Girders, p. 913.

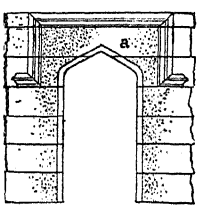

Ghat, p. 908.


Grille, p. 951.

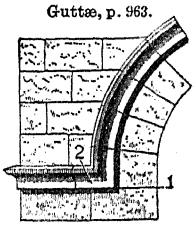

Half-timbered, p. 973.


Guttæ, p. 963.

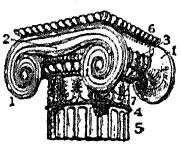

Hathoric Capital, p. 988.



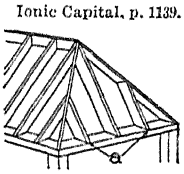
Label, p. 1200.

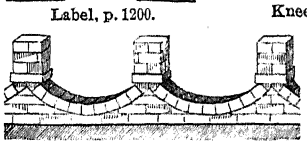


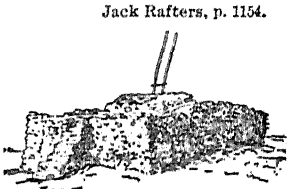
Kneeler, p. 1192.

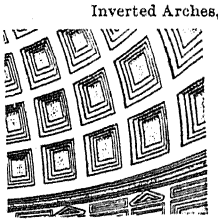


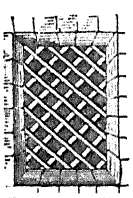
Ionic Capital, p. 1139.

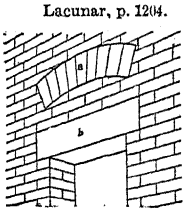

Jack Rafters, p. 1154.


Inverted Arches, p. 1136.


Kiva, p. 1191.


Lacunar, p. 1204.


Lattice, p. 1219.



Lintel, p. 1256.

Liernes, p. 1246.

Lantern, p. 1212.

Iroquois Long House, p. 1272.

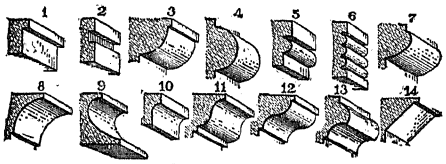
Mastaba, p. 1326.

Mansard Roof, p. 1314.

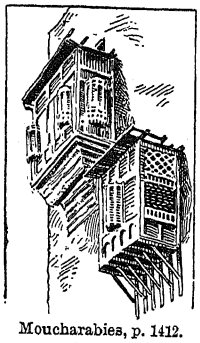
Louvre, p. 1279.

Minaret, p. 1373.

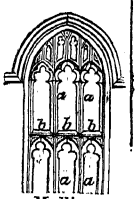
ARCHITECTURE. — Continued.



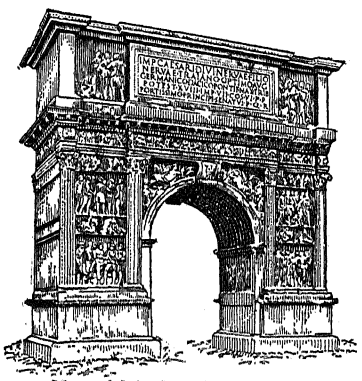
Mouldings, p 1392.



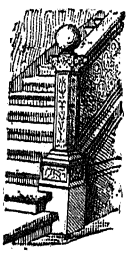
Moucharabies, p. 1412.



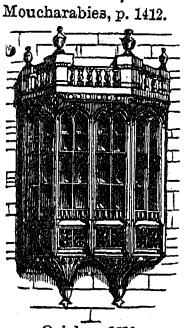
Mullion, p. 1419.



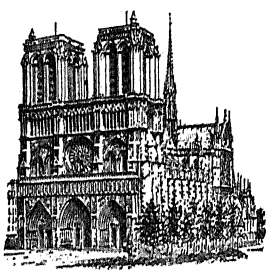
Memorial Arch of Trajan, p. 1348.



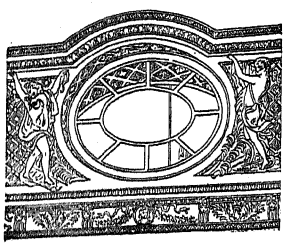
Newel, p. 1454.



Oriel, p. 1519.



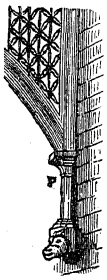
Notre Dame, p. 1473.



Œil-de-bœuf, p. 1491.



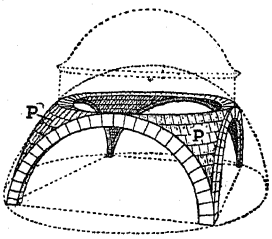
Pagoda, p. 1547.



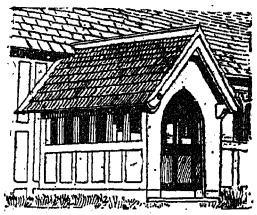
Pendant Post, p. 1595.



Pinnacle, p. 1640.



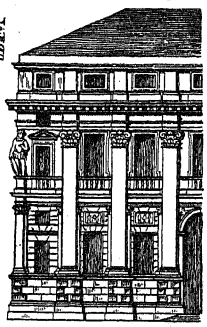
Pendentive, p. 1595.



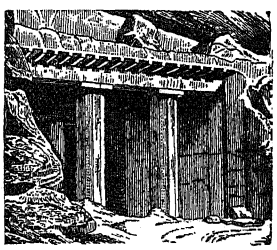
Porch, p. 1676.



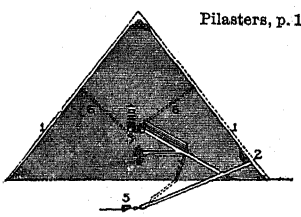
Rear Arch, p. 1778.



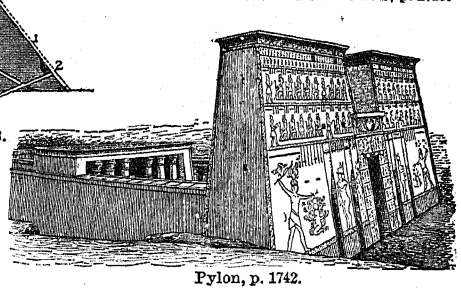
Pilasters, p. 1635.



Proto-Doric Columns, p. 1723.



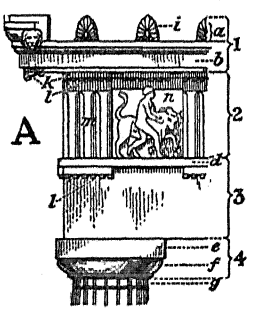
Pyramid of Cheops, p. 1743.

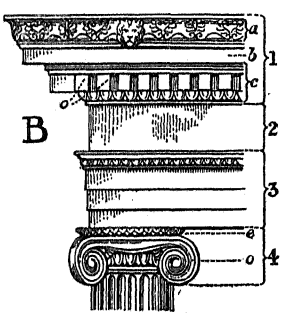


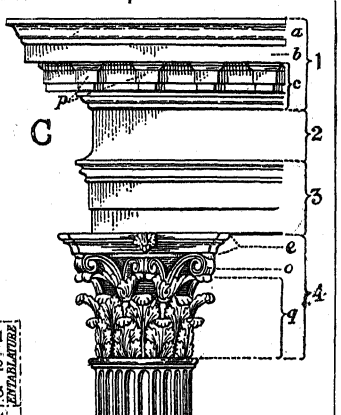
Pylon, p. 1742.

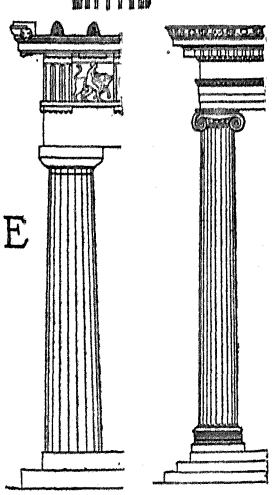


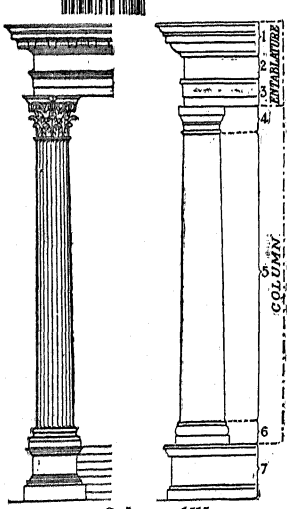
Rialto, p. 1831.



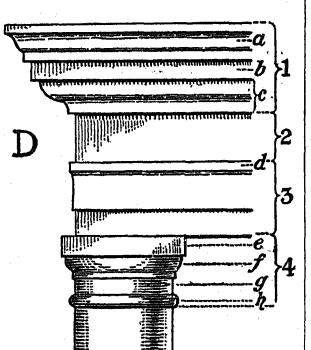


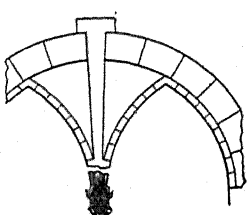




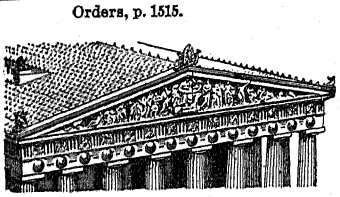


Orders, p. 1515.





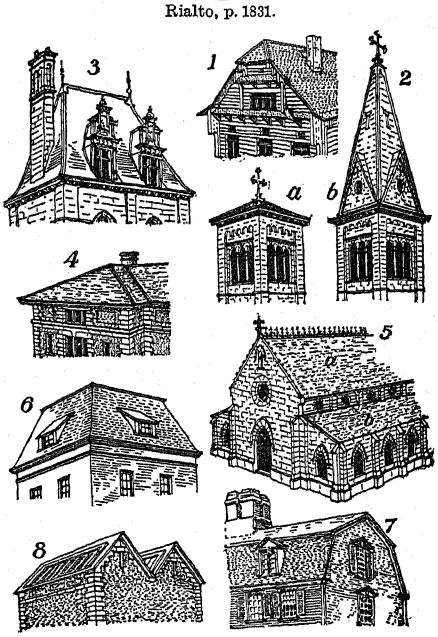
Pendant, p. 1595.



Pediment, p. 1590.

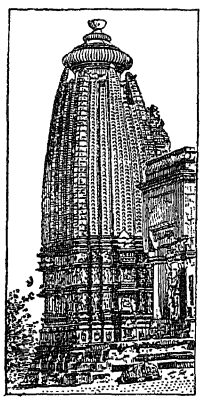


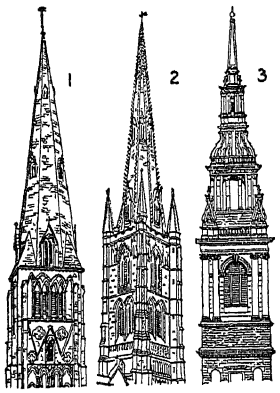
Scaliger Battlements, p. 1888.



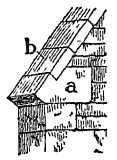
Roofs, p. 1846.

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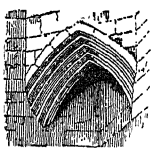

Sikhra, p. 1956.

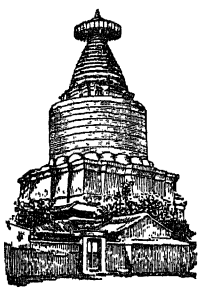


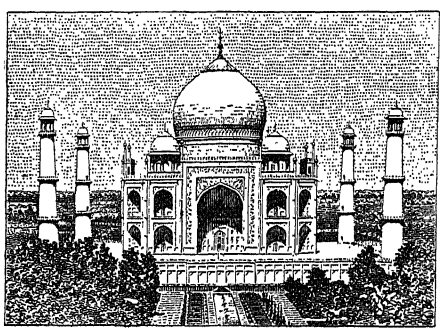
Spires, p. 2014.

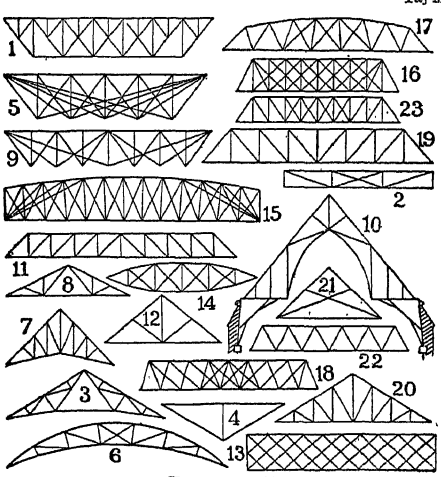


Skew Table, p. 1967.

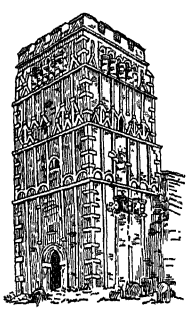

Squinch, p. 2026.

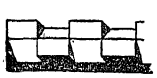

Tope, p. 2172.

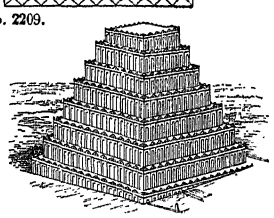

Taj Mahal, p. 2107.

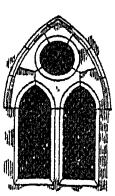


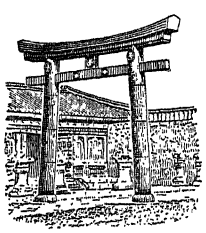
Trusses, p. 2209.

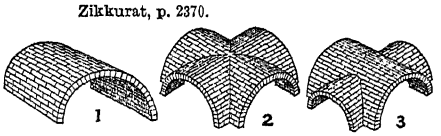

Tower, p. 2178.

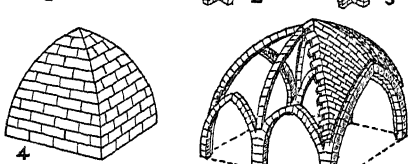

Venetian Dentil, p. 2272.

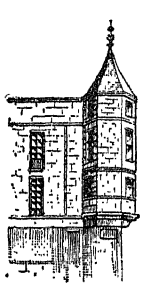

Zikkurat, p. 2370.

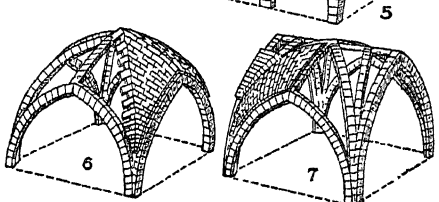

Tracery, p. 2179.


Torii, p. 2173.






Turret, p. 2219.



Vaults, p. 2269.

BOTANY: ILLUSTRATIONS OF TERMS.


Abruptly Pinnate, p. 7.


Acute, p. 24.


Acerose, p. 17.


Achene, p. 13.



Achlamydeous, p. 18.


Acinaciform, p. 19.

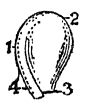

Ament, p. 69.


Alternate, p. 64.

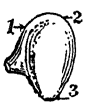

Acuminate, p. 24.


Acrodrome, p. 21.

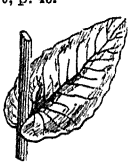

Aggregate Fruit, p. 43.



Amphitropous, p. 75.



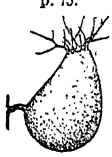
Anatropous Ovule, p. 80.


Amplexicaul, p. 75.



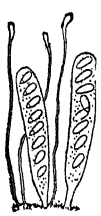
Antheridium, p. 94.

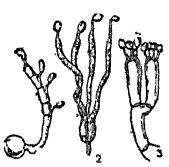

Anthophore, p. 95.


Ascidium of Utricularia, p. 134.



Apiculate, p. 103.


Ascus, p. 135.

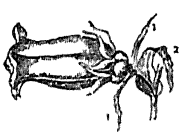


Basidia, p. 188.


Bilabiate Corolla, p. 221.


Auriculate, p. 154.


Bijugate Leaf, p. 221.



Bract, p. 265.

Brochidodrome, p. 279.

Bilocular Ovary, p. 223.

Bipinnate Leaf, p. 225.

Calyx, p. 314.

Campanulate, p. 316.

Camptodrome, p. 317.

Buds, p. 286.

Bulb, p. 288.

Capitulum, p. 326.

Capsules, p. 327.

Campylotropous, p. 317.

Carina, p. 333.

Carpel, p. 335.

Carpophore, p. 336.

Cell, p. 354.

Circinate, p. 401.

Cirrose, p. 405.

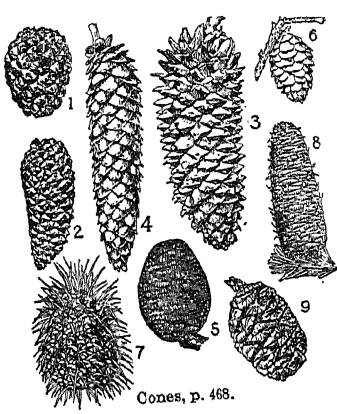
Cladophyll, p. 407.

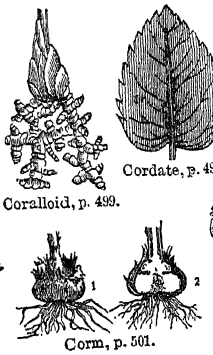
Composite, p. 458.

Connate-perfoliate, p. 475.

Conidia, p. 474.

BOTANY: ILLUSTRATIONS OF TERMS.—Continued.


Cones, p. 468.


Coralloid, p. 499.

Cordate, p. 499.


Corona, p. 503.

Corm, p. 501.


Corolla, p. 503.


Corymb, p. 508.


Cucullate, p. 546.


Cremocarp, p. 529.


Crenate Leaf, p. 530.


Cruciate, p. 541.


Decompound, p. 580.


Cuneate, p. 548.

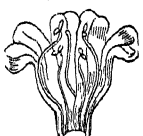

Deltoid, p. 591.


Cyme, p. 559.


Dentate, p. 596.


Diadelphous, p. 613.

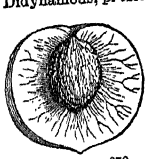

Decurrent Leaves, p. 582.

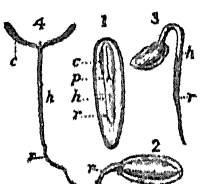

Didynamous, p. 619.


Dextrorse, p. 612.


Digitate, p. 623.


Disk, p. 641.


Exocarp, p. 679.

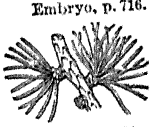

Embryo, p. 716.

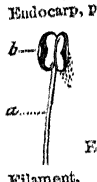

Endocarp, p. 723.


Ensiform, p. 729.


Epicalyx, p. 735.


Equitant, p. 742.


Fascicles, p. 793.


Filament, p. 814.


Epigynous, p. 737.


Erose, p. 746.


Funnel-form, p. 878.


Flower, p. 836.


Exserted, p. 774.


Flabellinerved, p. 824.


Follicle, p. 843.


Galeate, p. 884.


Gamopetalous, p. 888.


Fusiform, p. 880.

Hastate, p. 986.

Grain, p. 938.

Heterogony, p. 1012.

Hypocrateriform, p. 1059.

Hypogynous, p. 1060.

Imbricate, p. 1074.

Incised, p. 1088.

Involucre, p. 1138.

Involute, p. 1138.

Infundibuliform, p. 1107.

Laciniate, p. 1202.

Lanceolate, p. 1209.

Leaf, p. 1226.

Oblanceolate, p.1483.

Lyrate, p.1289.

Legume, p. 1233.

Loment, p. 1271.

Monadelphous, p. 1394.

Napiform, p. 1435.

Ovate-acuminate, p. 1533.

Obovate, p. 1484.

Orbiculate, p. 1513.

Ocrea on Petiole of Red Clover, p. 1488.

Odd-pinnate, p. 1510.

Ovary, p. 1532.

Peristome, p. 1606.

Perfoliate, p. 1602.

Palmate, p. 1552.

Panduriform, p. 1556.

Papilionaceous, p. 1560.

Peltate, p. 1593.

Pinnatifid, p. 1640.

Pappus, p. 1560.

Pedate, p. 1589.

Phyllotaxis, p. 1628.

Pinnate, p. 1640.

Panicle, p. 1557.

Perigynous, p. 1604.

Personate, p. 1610.

Placentation, p. 1646.

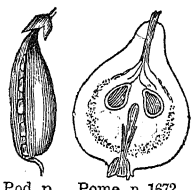
Pectinate, p. 1588.

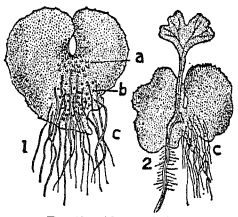
Phyllode, p. 1627

BOTANY: ILLUSTRATIONS OF TERMS.—Continued.


Plumule, p. 1659.


Raceme, p. 1760.


Pod, p. 1662. Pome, p. 1672.


Prothallia, p. 1723.


Pyxidium, p. 1745.


Revolute, p. 1826.

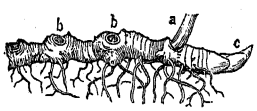

Ray Flower, p. 1775.


Regma, p. 1797.


Reniform, p. 1805.


Reticulate, p. 1820.

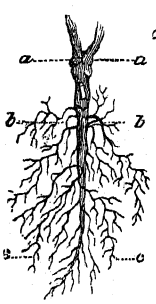

Retuse, p. 1823.

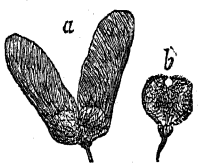

Rhizome, p. 1829.


Ringent, p. 1837.

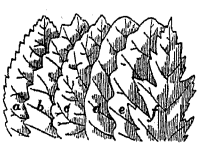

Rotate, p. 1850.


Runner, p. 1860.


Root, p. 1847.


Samara, p. 1875.

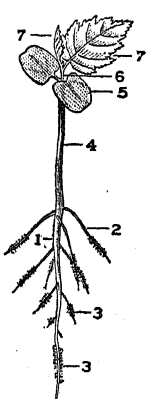

Sagittate, p. 1868.


Serrate, p. 1926.


Runcinate, p. 1860.

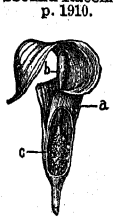

Scattered, p. 1891.


Seed, p. 1912.

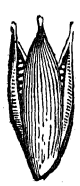

Seedling, p. 1912.


Secund Raceme, p. 1910.

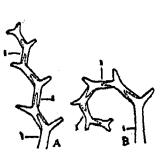

Spikelet, p. 2011.

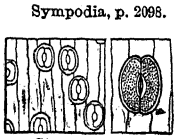

Spadix and Spathe, p. 2001.


Silicles, p. 1957.


Septicidal, p. 1923.

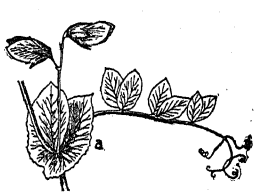

Spur, p. 2023.


Sympodia, p. 2098.


Stomata, p. 2049.


Terminal Bud, p. 2130.


Spike, 2, p. 2011.


Stipule, p. 2047.

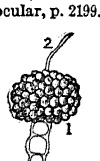

Trilocular, p. 2199.


Tuberous Roots, p. 2211.


Silique, p. 1957.


Tetramerous Flower, p. 2135.


Tendrils, p. 2127.


Sporocarp, p. 2019.

Trumpet-shaped Flower, p. 2208.

Tubers, p. 2211.

Umbel, p. 2228.

Turbinate, p. 2215.

Umbonate, p. 2223.

Uncinate Prickles, p. 2232.

Unifoliate. p. 2241.

Unijugate, p. 2241.

Uredospores, p. 2256.

Urceolate, p. 2256.

Vaginate, p. 2262.

Willow Gall, p. 2337.

Verticils, p. 2278.

Vegetative Cone, p. 2270.

Versatile, p. 2277.

BOTANY: ILLUSTRATIONS OF PLANTS.

Aconite, p. 20.

Alder, p. 52.

Aloe, p. 62.

Arbutus, p. 116.

Adiantum, p. 28.

Anemone, p. 83.

Ash, p. 135.

Artichoke, p. 131.

Australian Nut, p. 155.

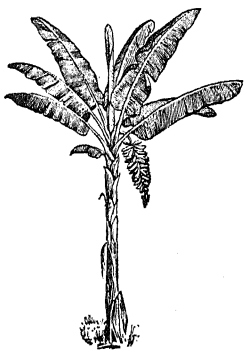
Banyan Tree, p. 130.

Barberry, p. 182.

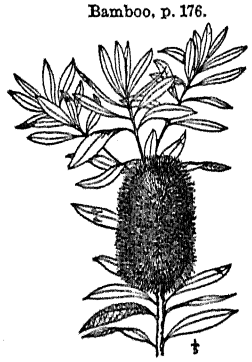
Beech, p. 201.

BOTANY: ILLUSTRATIONS OF PLANTS.—Continued.


Bamboo, p. 176.


Banana, p. 176.

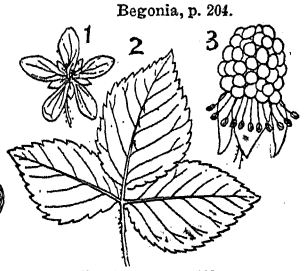

Baobab, p. 180.

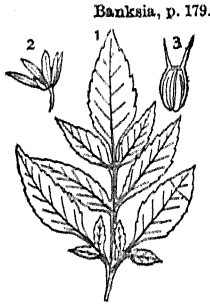

Banksia, p. 179.


Belladonna, p. 206.

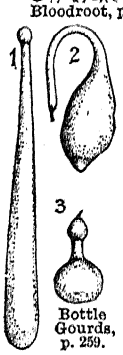

Begonia, p. 204.


Bloodroot, p. 240.

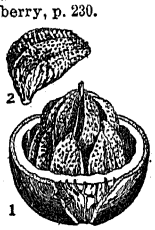

Blackberry, p. 230.


Bidens, p. 220.


Bittersweet, p. 229.


Bottle Gourds, p. 259.


Bluets, p. 244.


Brazil Nut, p. 270.


Box Elder, p. 263.


Blue Gum, p. 243.


Buttercup, p. 299.

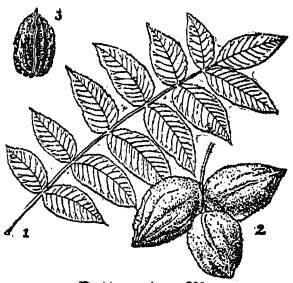

Buckeye, p. 285.


Butterfly Plant, p. 299.


Brisbane Box, p. 278.

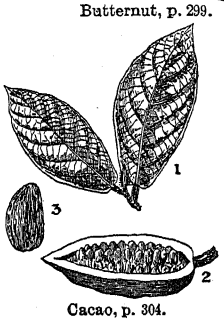

Cabbage Palmetto, p. 303.


Breadfruit, p. 270.

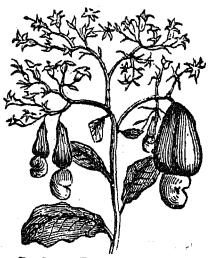

Butternut, p. 299.

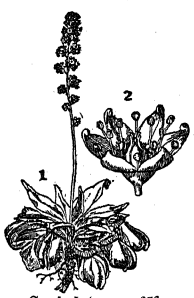

Camomile, p. 315.


Carex, p. 333.

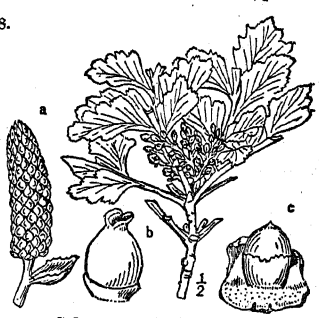

Cacao, p. 304.


Catnip, p. 348.


Cashew Branch, p. 340.

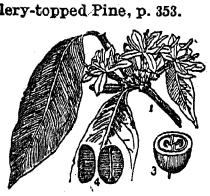

Cephalotus, p. 358.


Capparis, p. 326.

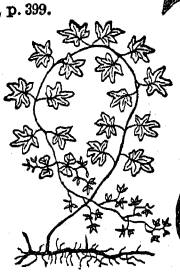

Celery-topped Pine, p. 353.



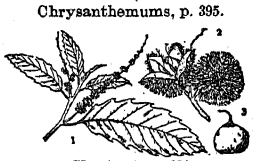

Cinchona, p. 399.

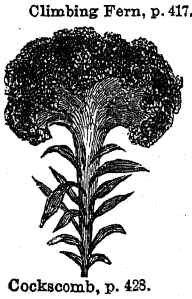

Coffee, p. 431.


Chrysanthemums, p. 395.


Climbing Fern, p. 417.


Cinnamon, p. 400.


Chestnut, p. 380.


Cockscomb, p. 428.


Coco Palm, p. 429.


Cooba, p. 505.

Columbine, p. 442.

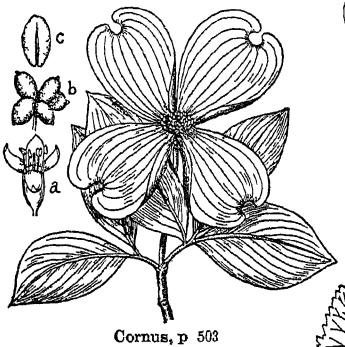
BOTANY: ILLUSTRATIONS OF PLANTS — Continued.


Cotton, p 511


Cowpea, p 521

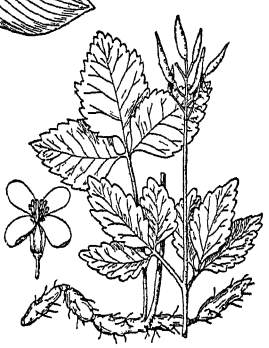

Correa, p 505


Cowslip, p 521.


Cornus, p 503


Cyclamen, p 557


Datura, p 570


Crinkleroot p 533


Crocus, p 535

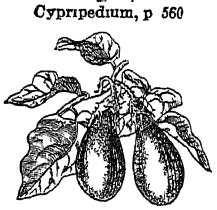

Dandelion p 566


Cypripedium, p 560


Death Cup, p 575

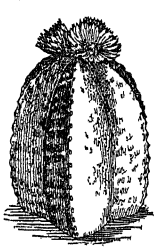

Dionæa, p 627.




Eggplant, p 702


Dog rose, p 657


Dogtooth Violet, p 657


Echinocactus, p 605


Eucharis, p 755

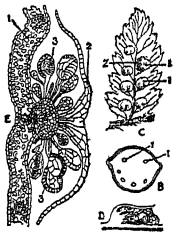

Elecampane, p 706


Elm, p 712

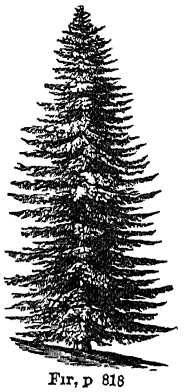

Dryopteris, p 680


Epidendrum, p 736.

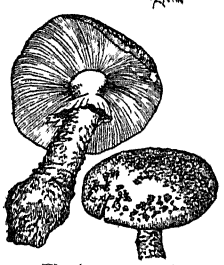

Euphorbia, p. 756


Fern, p 805


Festuca p 807


Fir, p 818


Flax, p 829


Fly Agaric, p 839

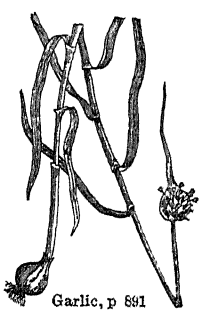

Foxglove, p 860.

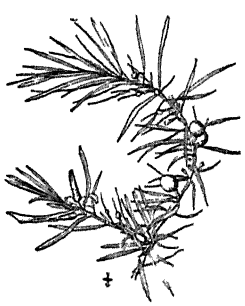

Flower de luce, p 836

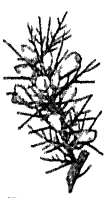

Fuchsia p 874


Fringe Tree, p 869


Fringed Gentian, p 869

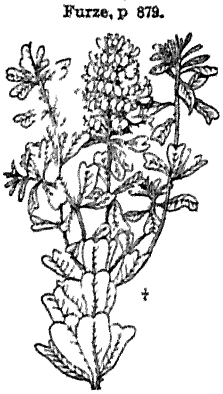

Garlic, p 891


Geebung, p 897


Furze, p 879.


Geranium, p 905


Gelsemium, p 898

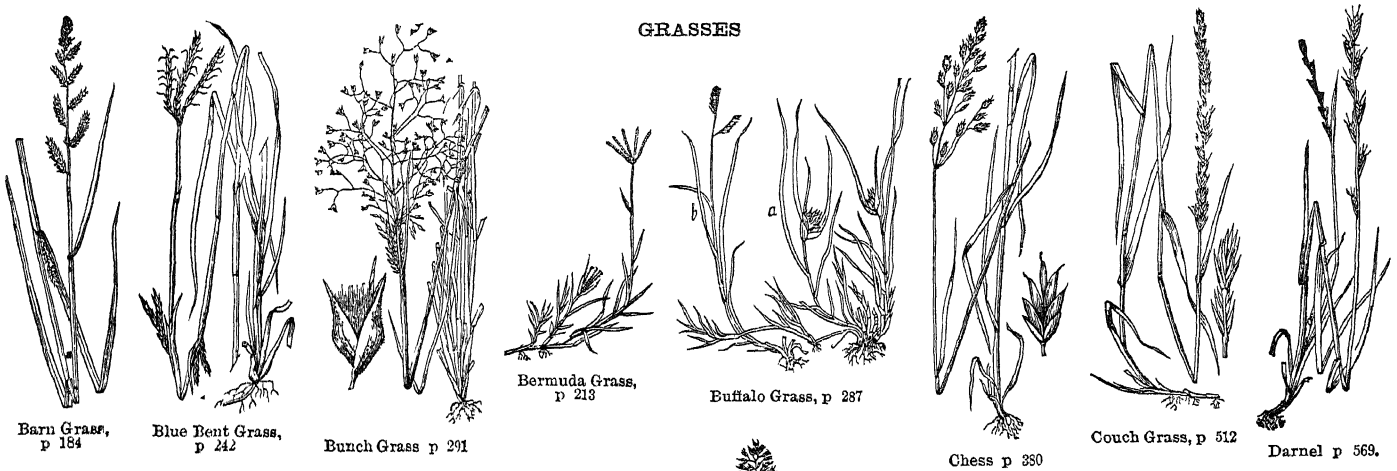

Gastrolobium p 893

Ginseng, p 912

Golden Wattle, p 928

BOTANY: ILLUSTRATIONS OF PLANTS — Continued.

GRASSES



Barn Grass, p 184

Blue Bent Grass, p 242

Bunch Grass p 291

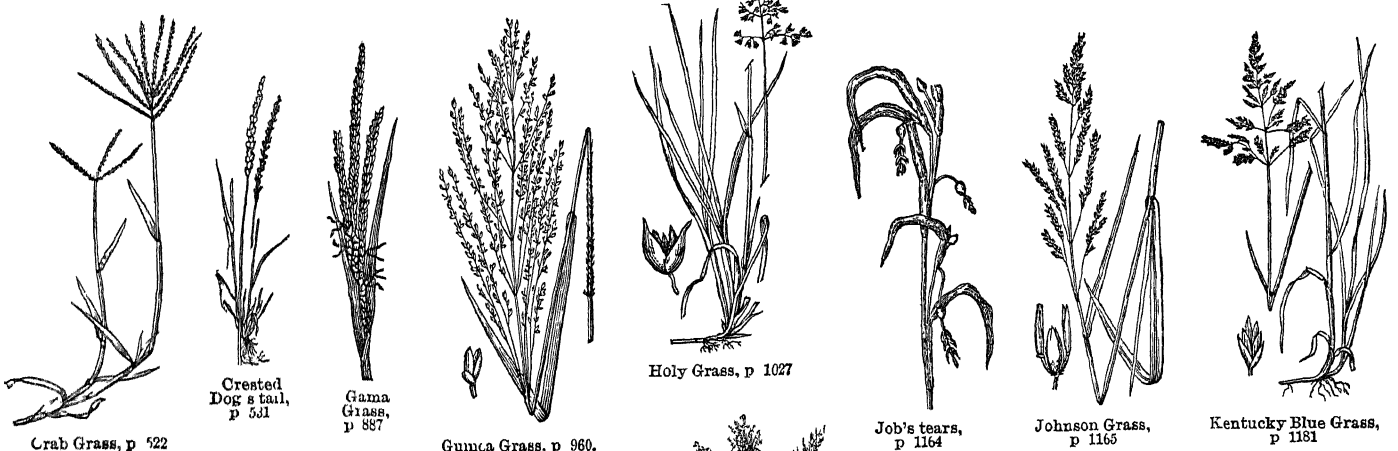
Bermuda Grass, p 213

Buffalo Grass, p 287

Chess p 380

Couch Grass, p 512

Darnel p 569.



Crab Grass, p 522

Crested Dog s tail, p 531

Gama Grass, p 887

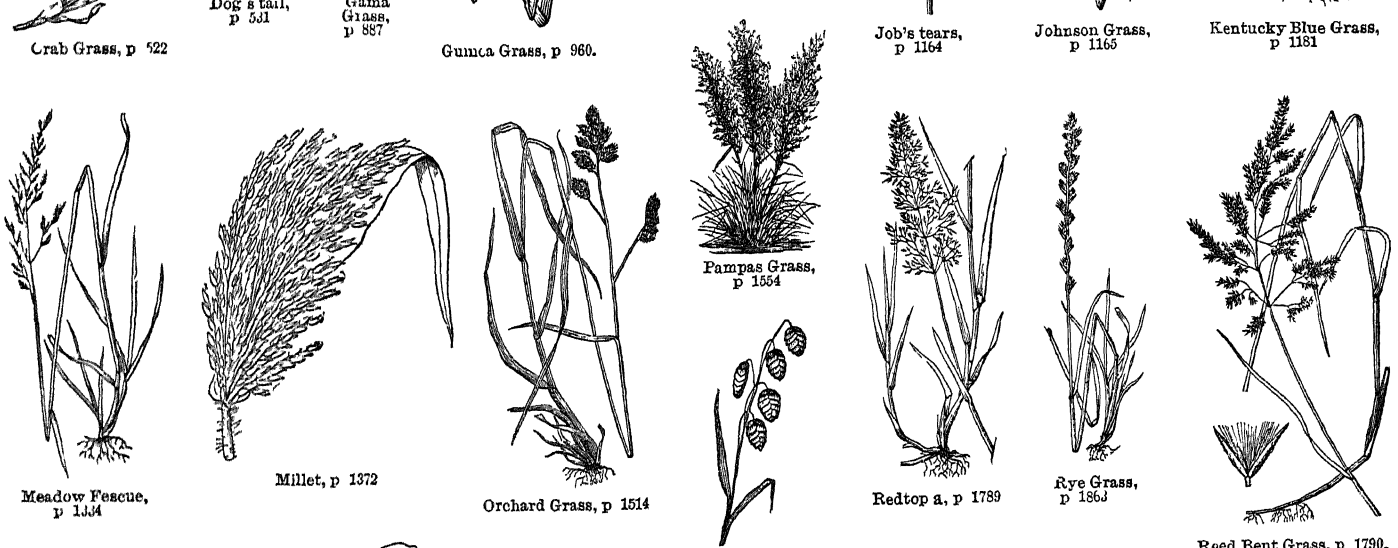
Guinea Grass, p 960.

Holy Grass, p 1027

Job's tears, p 1164

Johnson Grass, p 1165

Kentucky Blue Grass, p 1181



Meadow Fescue, p 1304

Millet, p 1372

Orchard Grass, p 1514

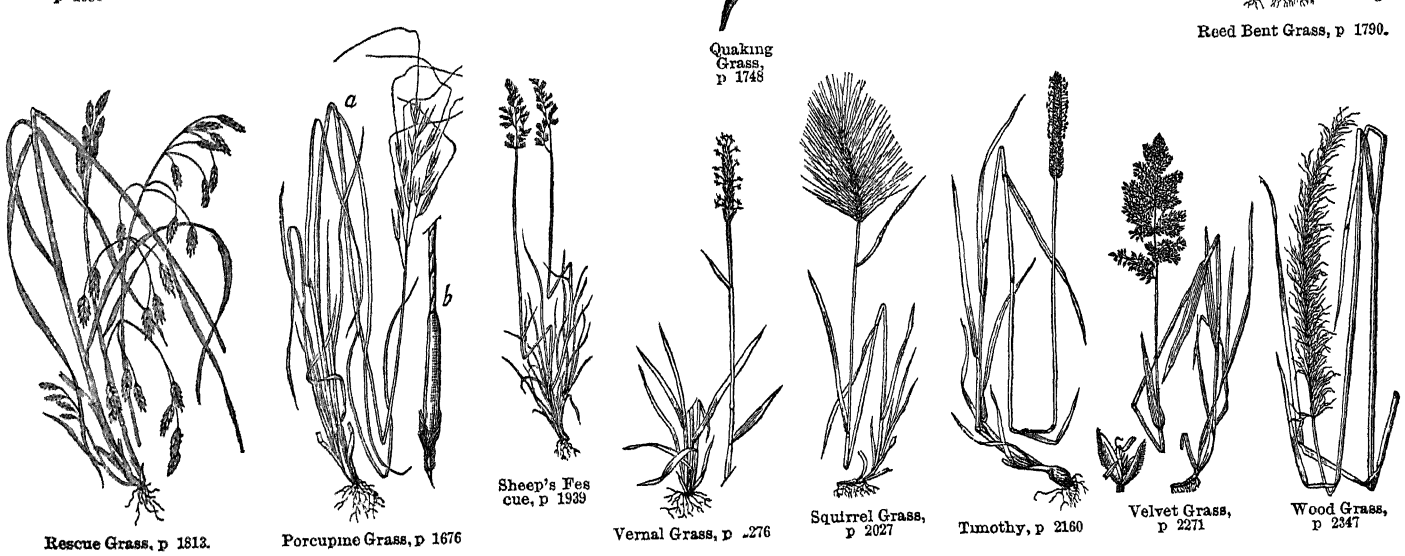
Pampas Grass, p 1554

Quaking Grass, p 1748

Redtop a, p 1789

Rye Grass, p 1863

Reed Bent Grass, p 1790.



Rescue Grass, p 1813.

Porcupine Grass, p 1676

Sheep's Fescue, p 1939

Vernal Grass, p 2276

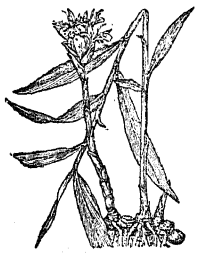
Squirrel Grass, p 2027

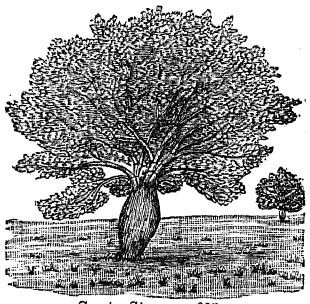
Timothy, p 2160

Velvet Grass, p 2271

Wood Grass, p 2347

BOTANY: ILLUSTRATIONS OF PLANTS.—Continued.


Ginger, p. 912.


Gouty Stem, p. 935.

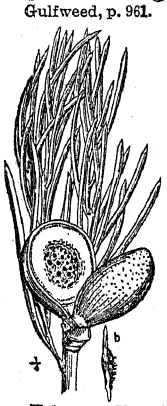

Greenbrier, p. 948.


Gulfweed, p. 961.


Harebell a, p. 962.


Heather, p. 995.


Gutta-percha, p. 963.


Hakea, p. 972.

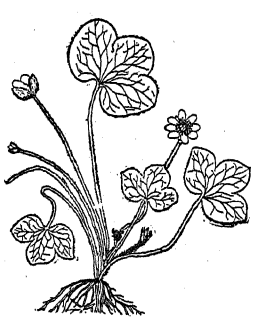

Hawthorn, p. 990.


Hazel, p. 991.

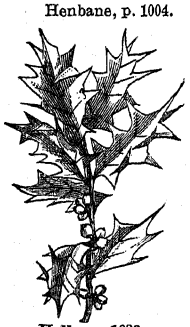

Hellebore, p. 1001.


Hemp, p. 1004.

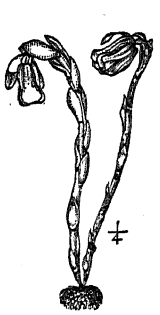

Henbane, p. 1004.

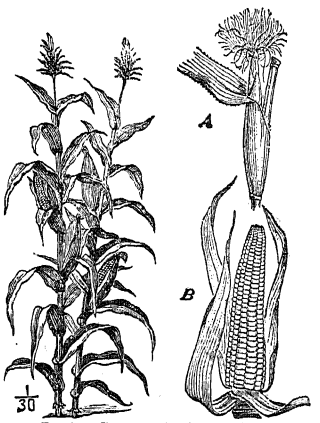

Hepatica, p. 1005.

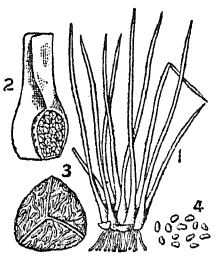

Hop, p. 1033.


Holly, p. 1026.


Honeysuckle, p. 1031.


Indian Pipe, p. 1095.


Indian Corn, or Maize, p. 1095.


Isoetes, p. 1147.

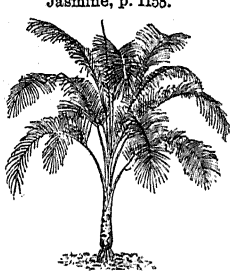

Ivy, p. 1151.


Jasmine, p. 1158.

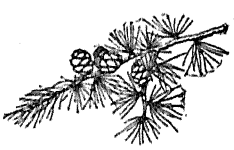

Jack-in-the-pulpit, p. 1153.


Jeffersonia, p. 1159.


Jonquil, p. 1167.


Kentia, p. 1181.


Kangaroo Apple, p. 1177.


Larch, p. 1214.

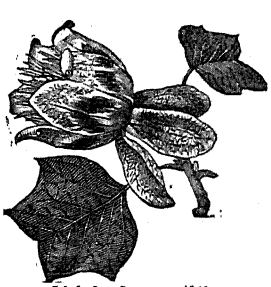

Laurel, p. 1220.


Kohl-rabi, p. 1197.


Lily (Turk's-cap), p. 1251.


Larkspur, p. 1215.


Linnæa, p. 1256.

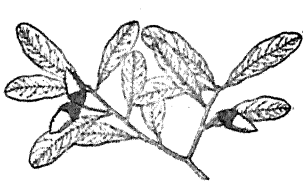

Liriodendron, p. 1258.


Lily of the Valley, p. 1251.

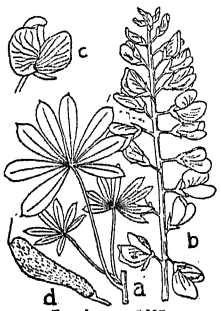

Lizard's-tail a, p. 1264.


Lobelia, p. 1265.


Lucern, p. 1281.

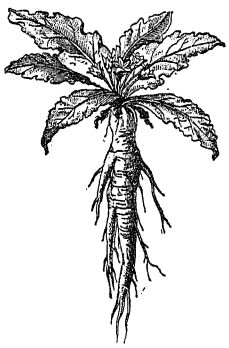

Live Oak a, p. 1263.

BOTANY: ILLUSTRATIONS OF PLANTS.—Continued.



Lupine, p. 1285.


Madder, p. 1293.


Mandrake, p. 1309.


Mare's-tail, p. 1317.

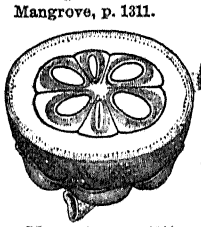

Mallow, p. 1306.



Mango, p. 1311.


Marsh Marigold, p. 1323.


Mangrove, p. 1311.


Mangosteen, p. 1311.

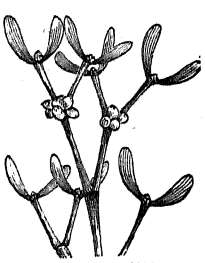


Medlar, p. 1341.


Mulberry, p. 1419.


Moccasin Flower, p. 1387.


Mignonette, p. 1369.


Mistletoe, p. 1383.

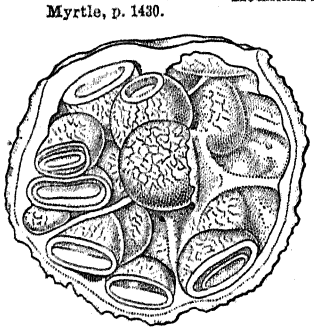

Moss Rose, p. 1410.


Narcissus, p. 1435.


Myrtle, p. 1430.


Mountain Laurel a, p. 1413.


Nelumbo, p. 1447.


Nidularia, p. 1457.



Oak, p. 1480.


Nepenthes, p. 1449.

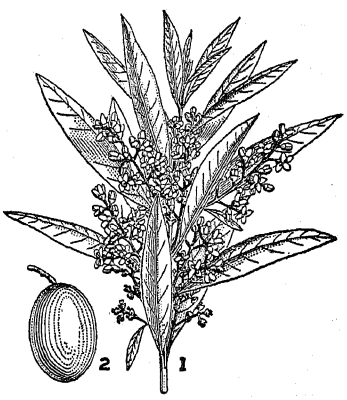

Oat, p. 1481.


Odontoglossum, p. 1491.


Okra, p. 1497.


Opuntia, p. 1512.


Oncidium, p. 1503.



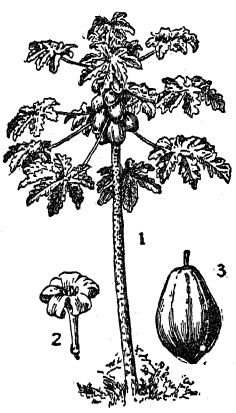
Olive, p. 1500.


Ophioglossum, p. 1508.


Orange, p. 1512.

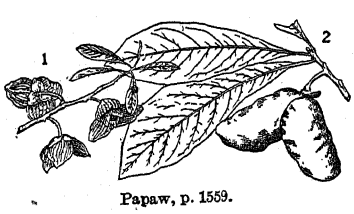

Palm, p. 1552.


Papyrus, p. 1561.



Papaya, p. 1559.

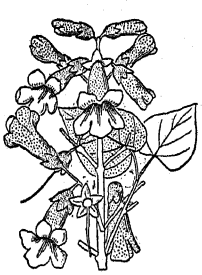

Partridge Berry, p. 1574.



Papaw, p. 1559.


Pasque Flower, p. 1575.

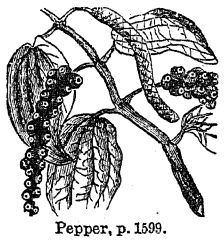

Passion Flower, p. 1578.


Paulownia, p. 1584.

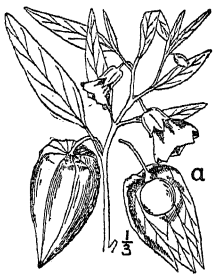

Pentstemon, p. 1598.


Parnassia, p. 1569.

BOTANY: ILLUSTRATIONS OF PLANTS.—Continued.


Pepper, p. 1599.


Phalænopsis, p. 1616.



Physalis, p. 1628.



Pickerel Weed, p. 1631.


Pink, p. 1639.

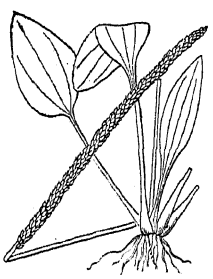

Pinkroot, p. 1639.


Pipsissewa, p. 1642.


Poison Ivy, p. 1665.

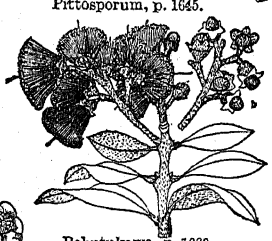


Pittosporum, p. 1645.


Plantain, p. 1649.



Poppy, p. 1675.



Pohutukawa, p. 1663.

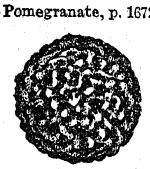

Poison Sumac, p. 1665.


Pomegranate, p. 1672.



Quince, p. 1756.


Purple Loosestrife, p. 1739.

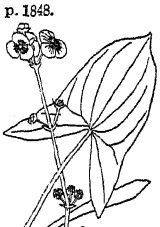

Quandong Nut, p. 1749.


Rose, p. 1848.



Ramarama, p. 1766.

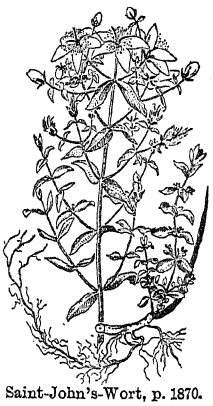

Raspberries, p. 1772.

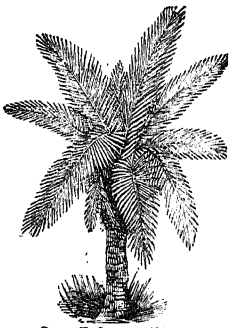


Sagittaria, p. 1868.



Rice, p. 1832.


Saint-John's-Wort, p. 1870.

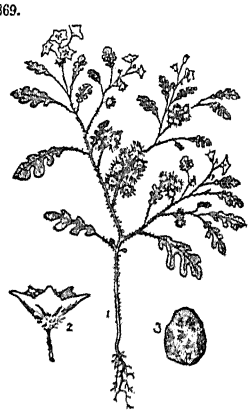

Sago Palm, p. 1869.



Salvinia, p. 1875.

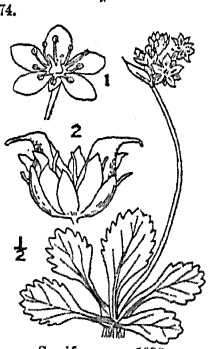


Salvia, p. 1874.

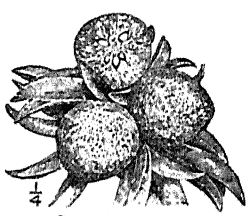


Sand Bur p. 1877.


Sassafras, p. 1882.



Saxifrage, p. 1886.

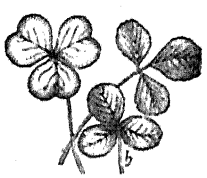


Sapodilla, p. 1879.


Sarracenia, p. 1881.



Sedum, p. 1911.

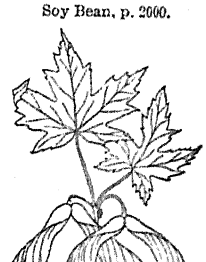


Shamrock, p. 1935.



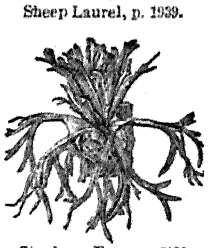
Soy Bean, p. 2000.


Sequoia, p. 1924.



Silver Maple, p. 1953.


Sheep Laurel, p. 1939.


Staghorn Fern, p. 2028.

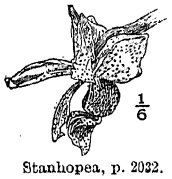

Snowdrop, p. 1985.



Spiræa, p. 2013.

Spruce, p. 2022.

BOTANY: ILLUSTRATIONS OF PLANTS.—Continued.


Stanhopea, p. 2032.


Sugar Beet, p. 2075.


Strawberry Pear, p. 2055.

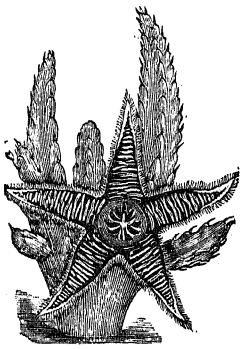

Sugar Cane, p. 2075.

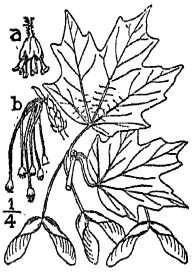

Sweetsop, p. 2093.

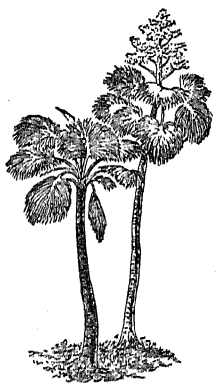

Tea Plant, p. 2119.


Teak, p. 2119.


Thrift, p. 2150.


Stapelia, p. 2032.


Sugar Maple, p. 2075.

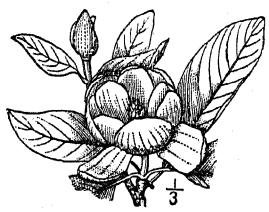

Talipot, p. 2109.


Teasel, p. 2120.

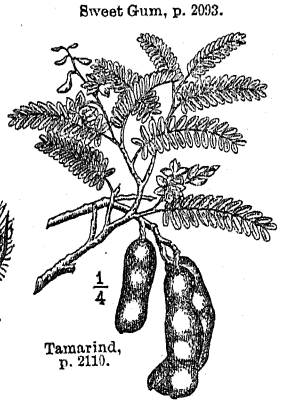

Tea Tree, p. 2120.


Trapa, p. 2188.

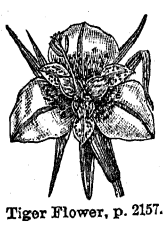

Stipa, p. 2046.


Sweet Bay, p. 2093.

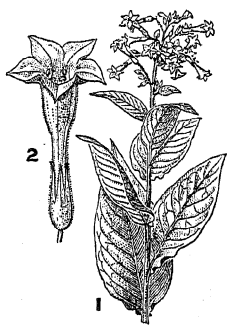

Sweet Gum, p. 2093.


Tamarind, p. 2110.

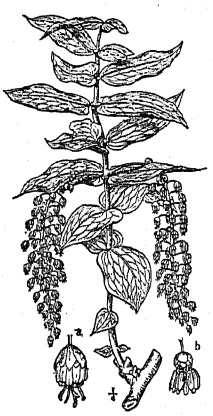

Thyme, p. 2154.

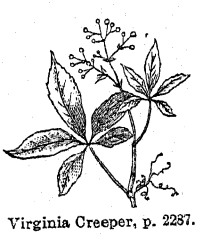

Tiger Flower, p. 2157.


Totara, p. 2175.


Tobacco Plant, p. 2165.


Tulip, p. 2213.

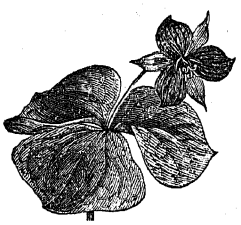

Tutu, p. 2220.

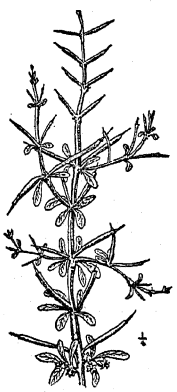

Virginia Creeper, p. 2287.

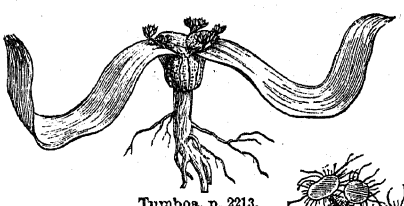

Wall Rue, p. 2301.

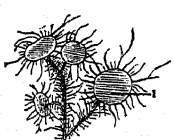

Tree Fern, p. 2192.

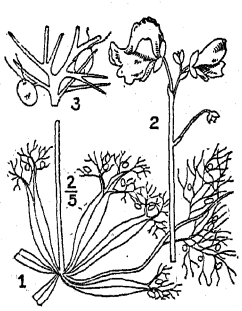

Tropæolum, p. 2205.


Trillium, p. 2199.


Tumatukuru, p. 2213.


Tumboa, p. 2213.

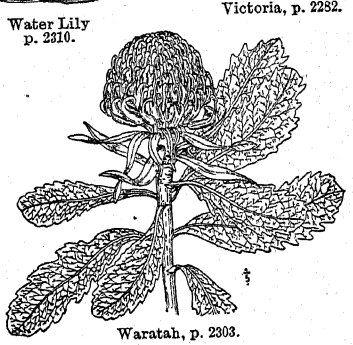

Usnea, p. 2259.


Utricularia, p. 2260.


Vanilla, p. 2265.


Water Lily p. 2310.


Victoria, p. 2282.

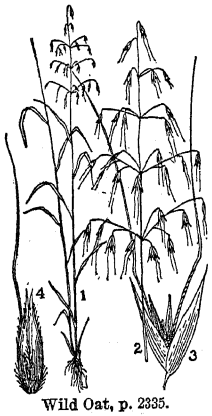

Waratah, p. 2303.


Wheat, p. 2323.

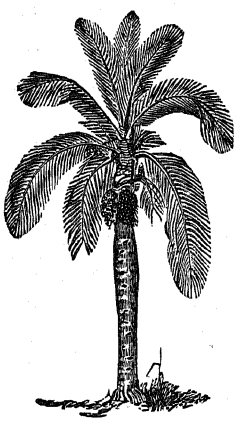
BOTANY: ILLUSTRATIONS OF PLANTS.—Continued.


Water Hemlock, p. 2309.


Wattle, p. 2311.


Wild Oat, p. 2335.

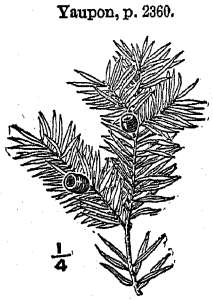

Willow, p. 2337.

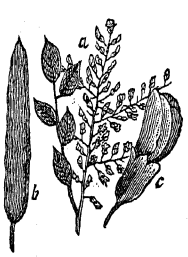

Wax Palm, p. 2312.


Yarrow, p. 2360.


Yaupon, p. 2360.

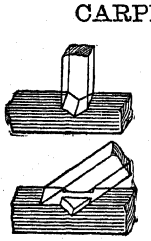

Yucca, p. 2367.

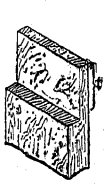

Yew, p. 2363.

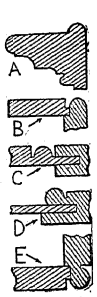

Yellowwood, p. 2362.

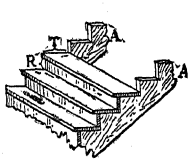

Zamia, p. 2367.

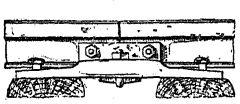
CARPENTRY, JOINERY, and MASONRY.

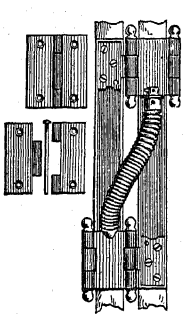

Abutting Joints, p. 10.


Barefaced Tenon, p. 182.

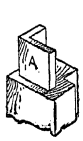

Bead Moldings, p. 195.

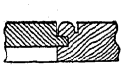

Bridgeboards, p. 275.

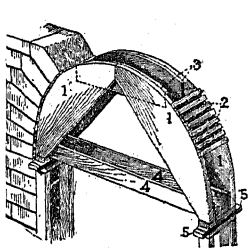

Bridge Joint, p. 275.

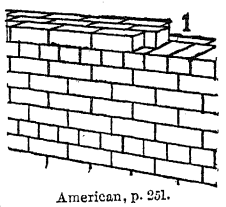

Butt, 4, p. 298.

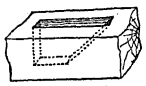

Bolster, p. 250.

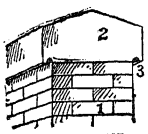

Box Tenon, p. 264.

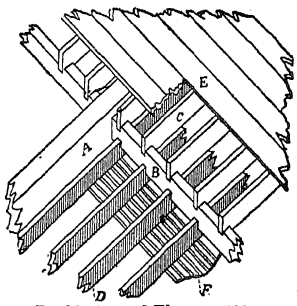

Bead-flush, p. 196.

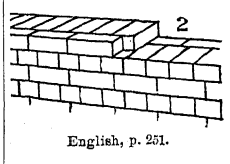

Centering, p. 356.

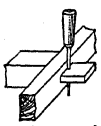

American, p. 251.

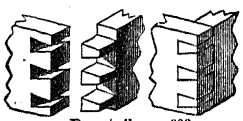

Chase Mortise, p. 374.

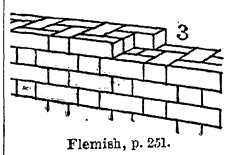

Coping, p. 497.

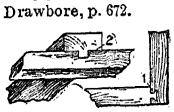

Double-framed Floor, p. 665.

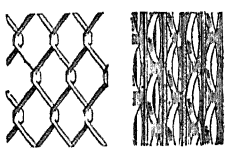

English, p. 251.

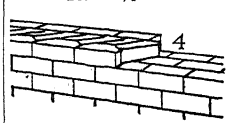

Drawbore, p. 672.

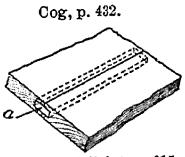

Dovetails, p. 666.

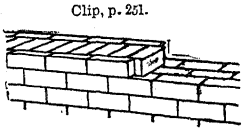

Flemish, p. 251.

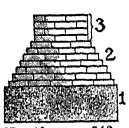

Cog, p. 432.


Expanded Metal, p. 770.

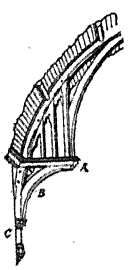

Clip, p. 251.


Filleted Joint, p. 815.

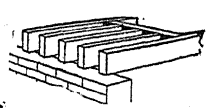

Split, p. 252.
Bond, p. 251.

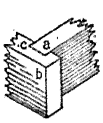

Footing, p. 846.


Herringbone Strutting, p. 1010.


Hammer Beam, p. 976.


Match Boards, p. 1328.


Header, p. 992.


Housing, p. 1042.

Miter Box, p. 1384.

Mortise, p. 1409.

King-post, p. 1188.

Parquetry, p. 1570.

Mortise Gauge, p. 1409.

Quoins, p. 1758.

Pitch-faced Work, p. 1644.

Queen-post Roof, p. 1753.

Rustic, p. 1862.

Roof, p. 1846.

Scarf Joint, p. 1890.

Tusk Tenon, p. 2220.

Skewbacks, p. 1967.

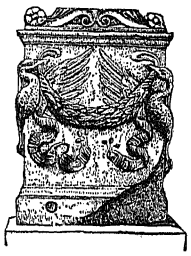
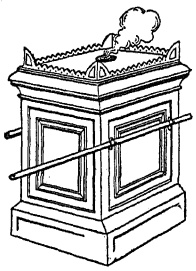
Top and But, p. 2171.

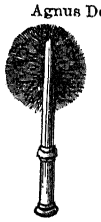
Vermiculated Work, p. 2276.

ECCLESIASTICAL VESTMENTS, UTENSILS, SYMBOLS, etc.


Agnus Dei, p. 44.


Censer, p. 355.



Altars, p. 64.

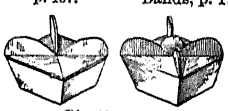

Aspergillum, p. 137.


Bands, p. 177.


Cardinal's Hat, p. 331.


Chalice, p. 365.

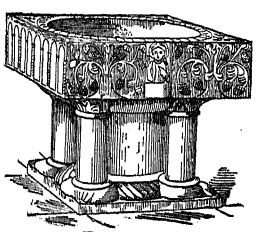

Alb, p. 50.


Biretta, p. 226.


Chasuble, p. 374.

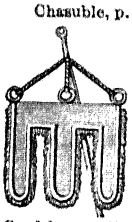

Crosier, p. 536.


Ciborium, p. 398.

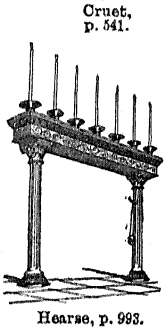

Font, p. 844.


Cruet, p. 541.

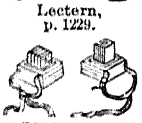

Laina with Prayer Wheel, p. 1207.


Gonfalon, p. 930.

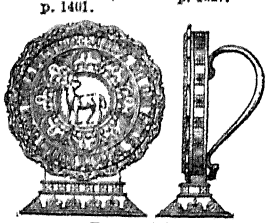

Lectern, p. 1229.


Hearse, p. 993.

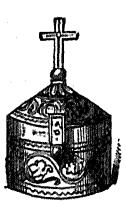

Monstrance, p. 1401.

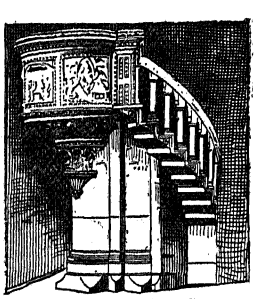

Phylacteries, p. 1627.

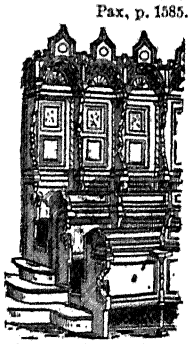

Mantelletta, p. 1314.

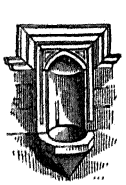

Pax, p. 1585.

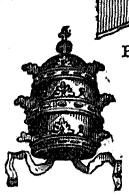

Miter, p. 1384.


Pyx, p. 1745.


Pulpit of Church of Santa Maria Novella, Florence, p. 1734.


Stalls in Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari, Venice, p. 2029.


Stoup, p. 2052.


Tiara, p. 2155.

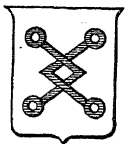

XP, p. 2358.

HERALDRY.


Addorsed, p. 26.

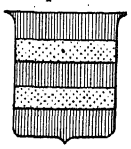

Affronté, p. 39.


Affronté, p. 39.

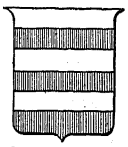

Angles, p. 85.

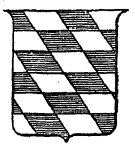

Assis, p. 140.


Azure, p. 164.


Bar, p. 180.


Barnacles, p. 184.


Barry, p. 186.


Barry-bendy, p. 186.

Barry-nebuly, p. 186.

Barry-pily, p. 186.

Baton, p. 192.

Bend Sinister, p. 209.

Bendy, p. 209.

Chief Bevel, p. 217.

Bicorporate, p. 219.

Bordure, p. 256.

Boterol, p. 258.

Caboshed, p. 303.

Canton, p. 323.

Checky, p. 377.

Chevron, p. 381.

Chief, p. 382.

Cleché, p. 414.

Cockatrice, p. 428.

Combattant, p. 443.

Compony, p. 457.

Conjoined, p. 474.

Conjoined in Lure, p. 474.

Cotised Bend, p. 511.

Couchant Lion, p. 512.

Counter-changed, p. 514.

Counter-courant, p. 514.

Counterpaly of Six, argent and azure, p. 515.

Courant, p. 518.

Crescent, p. 530.

Debruised, p. 576.

Displayed, p. 644.

Dormant, p. 662.

Dragon, p. 669.

Embattled Fess, p. 714.

Engouled, p. 727.

Enhanced, p. 727.

Enté en point, p. 730.

Erased, p. 744.

Ermine, p. 745.

Escaloped, p. 747.

Escarbuncle, p. 748.

Escutcheon, p. 749.

Fess, p. 807.

Flanch, p. 826.

Fracted, p. 860.

Fretted, p. 867.

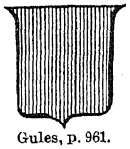
Gardant, p. 890.

HERALDRY.—Continued.


Gaze, p. 896.

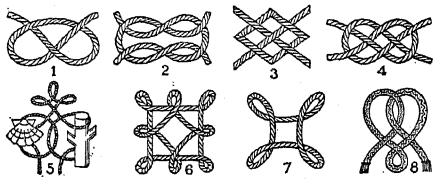

Gemel, p. 898.


Gore, p. 933.


Gules, p. 961.


Gyron, p. 966.


Hatchment, p. 987.

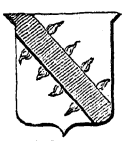

Heraldic Knots, p. 1006.


Impalement c, p. 1077.


Increscent, p. 1092.


Indented b, p. 1093.

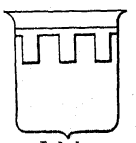

Inescutcheon, p. 1102.


Inflamed, p. 1105.


Interfretted Crescents, p. 1126.


Issuant, p. 1148.


Jessant, p. 1161.

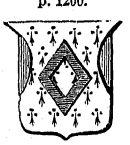

Label, p. 1200.


Lattice, p. 1219.

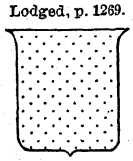

Lodged, p. 1269.

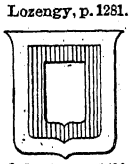

Lozengy, p. 1281.

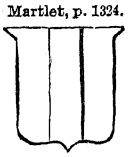

Martlet, p. 1324.


Mascle, p. 1324.


Naiant, p. 1433.

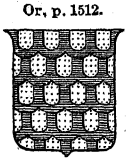

Or, p. 1512.


Orle, 1 a, p. 1520.

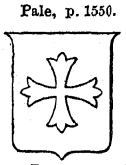

Pale, p. 1550.

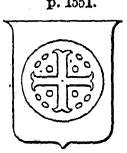

Pall, 6 g, p. 1551.


Paly of Six, Argent and Gules, p. 1554.

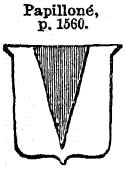

Papilloné, p. 1560.


Passant, p. 1577.


Patonce, p. 1582.

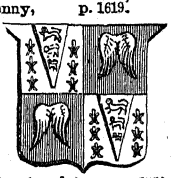

Penny-yard Penny, p. 1597.

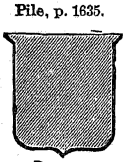

Pheon, p. 1619.

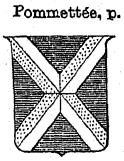

Pile, p. 1635.


Pommettée, p. 1673.


Potent, p. 1684.


Quartered Arms, p. 1750.


Purpure, p. 1739.


Quarterly quartered, p. 1751.


Raguly, p. 1764.


Rampant, p. 1767.

Regardant, p. 1795.

Rest, 3, p. 1818.

Rompu, p. 1846.

Sable, p. 1864.

Salient, p. 1871.

Saltier, p. 1873.

Sea Lion, p. 1906.

Sejant, p. 1914.

Seraph, p. 1924.

Spread Eagle c, p. 2021.

Statant, p. 2035.

Tressure Counter-fleury, p. 2193.

Vair, p. 2262.

Vert, p. 2278.

Voided, p. 2292.

Weel, p. 2317.

Wharrow Spindle, p. 2323.

Winnowing Basket, p. 2341.

MECHANICAL DEVICES.

Air Brush, p. 47.

Antifriction Wheels, p. 97.

Archimedean Screw, p. 120.

Ball & Socket Joint, p. 174.

Air Chamber, p. 47.

Balance Crank, p. 172.

Ball Bearing of a Bicycle, p. 174.

Ball Point, p. 175.

Band Brake, p. 177.

Band Saw, p. 177.

Barker's Mill, p. 184.

Bell Crank, p. 206.

Banjo Signal, p. 178.

Barrel of Watch, p. 185.

Bell Trap, p. 207.

Belt Speeder, p. 208.

Bearings, p. 198.

Bevel, p. 217.

Bibcock, p. 213.

Bessemer Process Converters, p. 214.

Block Chain, p. 239.

Blast Furnace, p. 235.

Bevel Protractor, p. 217.

Blower, p. 242.

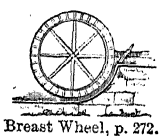
Blocks, p. 239.

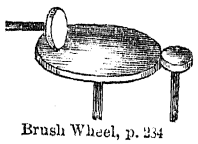
Bourdon Gauge, p. 261.

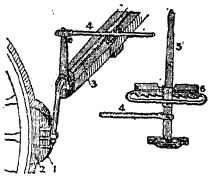
Box Coupling, p. 263.

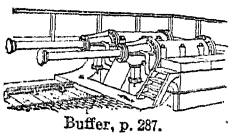
MECHANICAL DEVICES.—Continued.

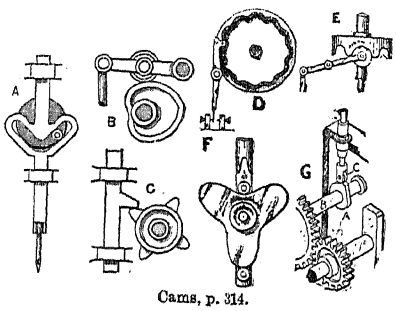
☞ *For Illustrations of* Boilers, *see pages* 247, 248.

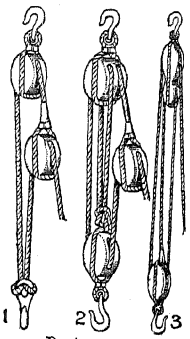

Breast Wheel, p. 272.

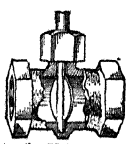

Brush Wheel, p. 284.

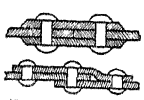

Brake, p. 267.

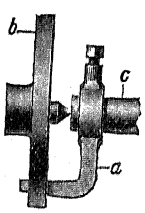

Buffer, p. 287.

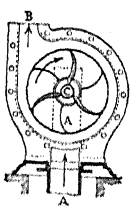

Cams, p. 314.

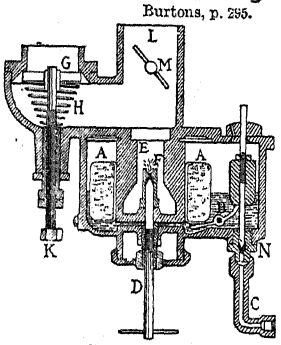

Burtons, p. 295.

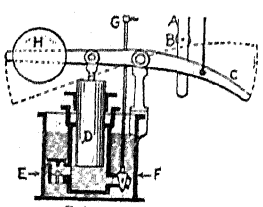

Butterfly Valve, p. 299.

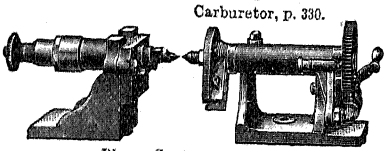

Butt Joint, p. 299.

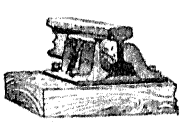

Lathe Carrier, p. 337.


Centrifugal Pump, p. 357.

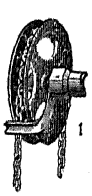

Carburetor, p. 330.

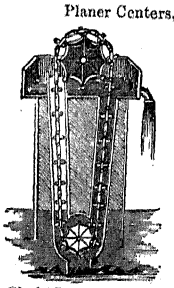

Cataract, p. 345.

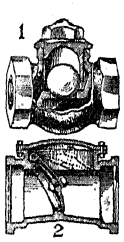

Planer Centers, p. 356.

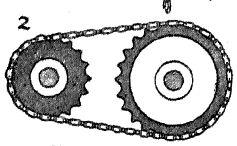

Chair, p. 364.

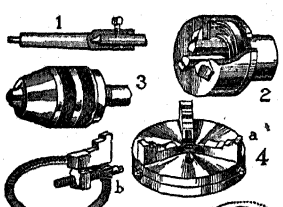

Chain Belt, p. 364.

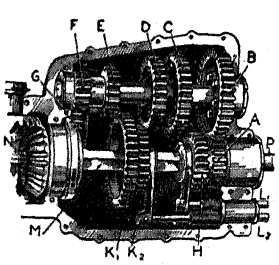


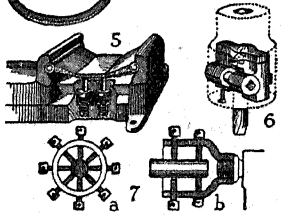

Chain Pump, p. 364.

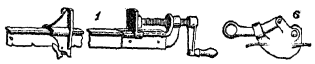

Check Valve, p. 377.

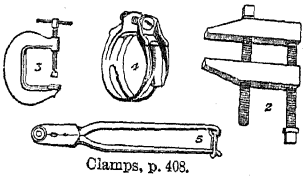

Chain Gear, p. 364.

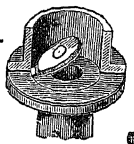


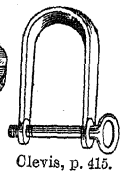

Change Gear, p. 368.

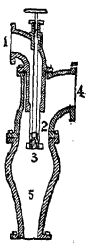

Chucks, p. 396.

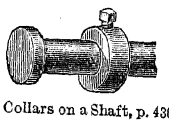



Clamps, p. 408.

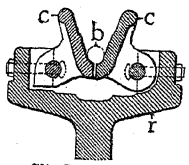

Clack Valve, p. 407.

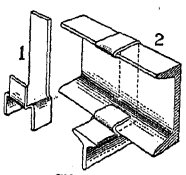

Clevis, p. 415.

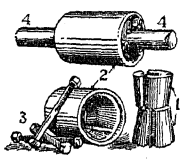

Condenser Jet, p. 465.

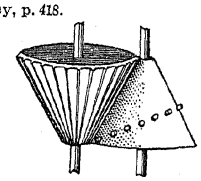

Collars on a Shaft, p. 436.


Cone Pulley, p. 468.

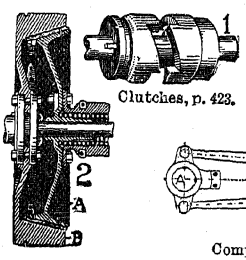

Clip Pulley, p. 418.

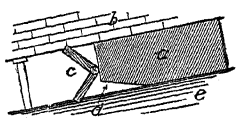

Clips, p. 418.

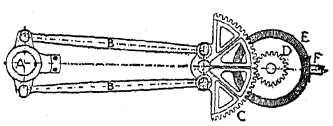

Cone Coupling, p. 468.

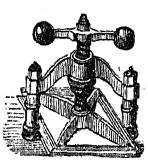

Cone Gear, p. 468.

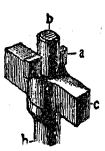

Cramp, p. 524.

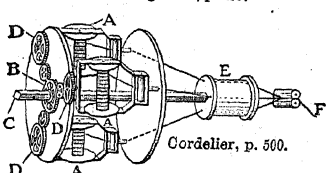

Clutches, p. 423.


Cockermeg, p. 428.


Compensating Gear, p. 455.


Copying Press, p. 498.


Cotter, p. 511.


Cordelier, p. 500.

Counterbalance, p. 514.

Countershaft, p. 516.

Crampons, p. 524.

Crow, p. 539.

Cranks, p. 525.

Traveling Crane, p. 524.

Jib Crane, p. 521.

Crown Wheel, p. 540.

Cradle, p. 523.

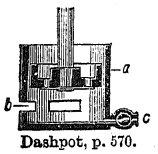
Cupola, p. 549.

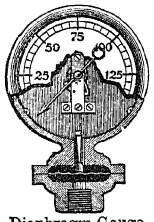
Danaïde, p. 566.

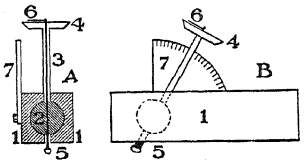
Crosshead, p. 538.

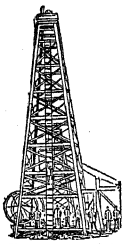
Crypto Gear, p. 543.

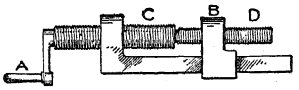
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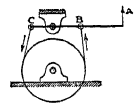

Dashpot, p. 570.

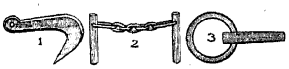

Diaphragm Gauge, p. 616.


(Lapidary's) Dial, p. 614.

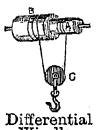

Derrick of Oil Well, p. 602.

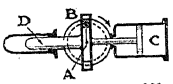

Differential Screw, p. 621.


Differential Brake, p. 621.

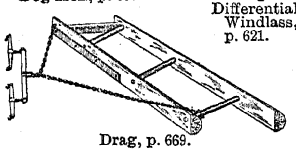

Dogs, p. 656.


Dog Iron, p. 657.

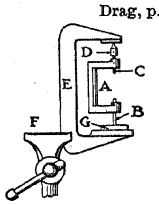

Differential Windlass, p. 621.

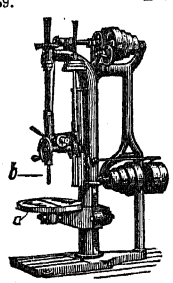

Donkey Pump, p. 661.

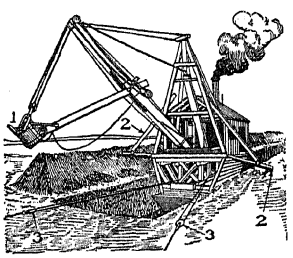

Double-helical Teeth, p. 664.

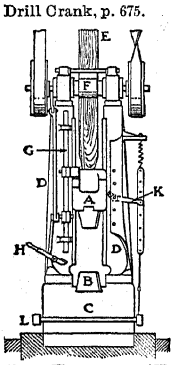

Drag, p. 669.


Dowels, p. 667.

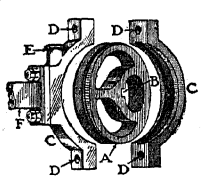

Drill Crank, p. 675.


Drill Press, p. 675.

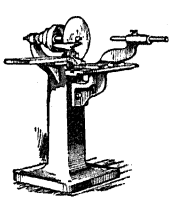

Dredging Machine, p. 673.

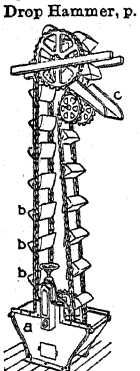

Drop Hammer, p. 677.

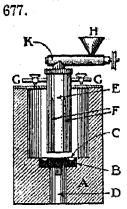

Duplex Purchase, p. 685.

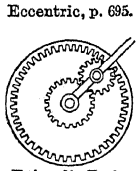

Eccentric, p. 695.


Expansion Bolt, p. 770.


Face Lathe, p. 781.

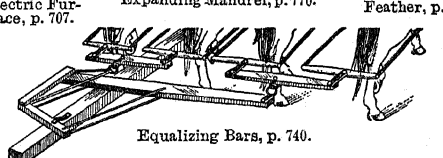

Elevator, p. 711.

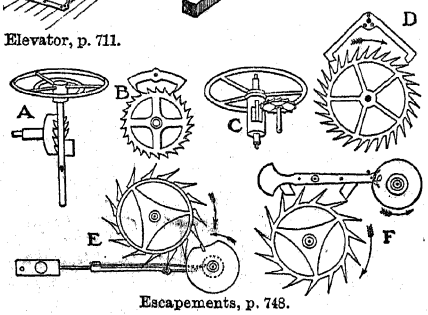

Electric Furnace, p. 707.

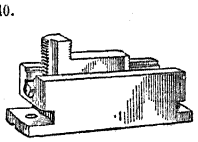

Epicyclic Train, p. 736.

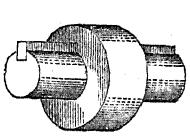

Expanding Mandrel, p. 770.

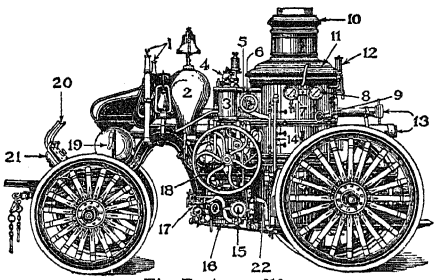

Feather, p. 798.

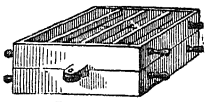

Equalizing Bars, p. 740.

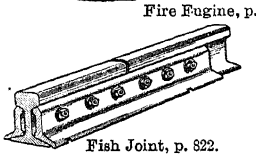

Escapements, p. 748.

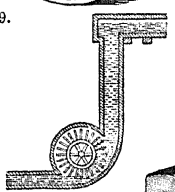

Faceplate Jaw, p. 781.

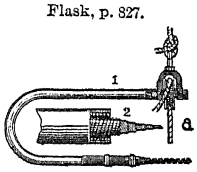

Feather Key, p. 799.

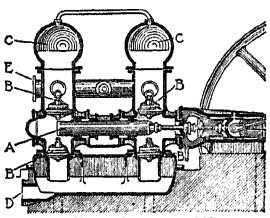

Fire Engine, p. 819.

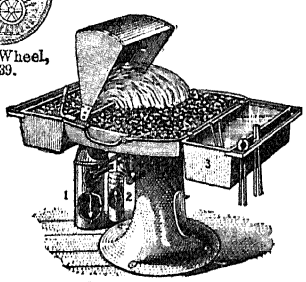

Flask, p. 827.

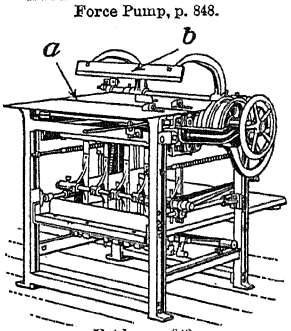

Fish Joint, p. 822.

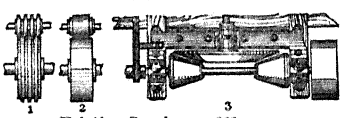

Flutter Wheel, p. 839.

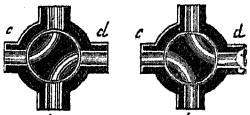

Flexible Shaft, p. 831.


Force Pump, p. 848.


Forge, p. 852.


Folder, p. 842.


Friction Gearing, p. 868.


Four-way Cock, p. 859.

Gin, p. 912.

Furnace, p. 879.

Fusee, p. 880.

Gate Valve, p. 894.

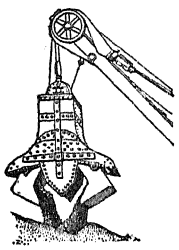
Gantry, p. 889.

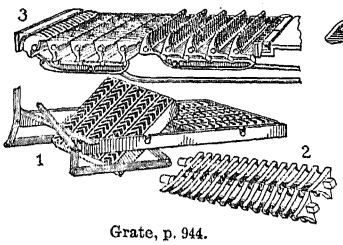
Governors, p. 935.

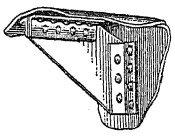
Gimbals, p. 912.

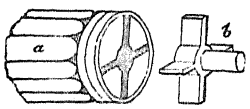
Gluepot, p. 922.

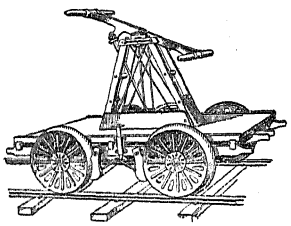
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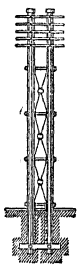

Grab, p. 936.

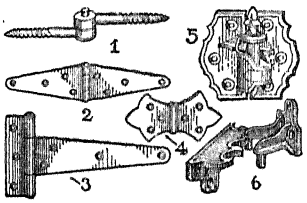

Grate, p. 944.

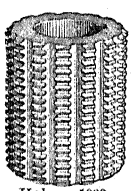

Gusset, p. 963.

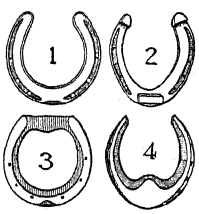

Gudgeon, p. 958.

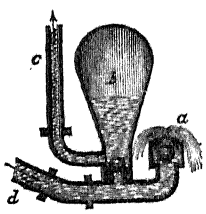

Hand Car, p. 977.

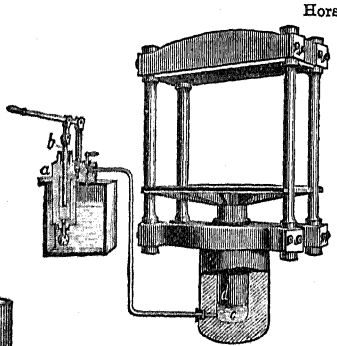

H Pole, p. 966.

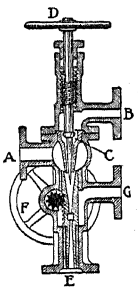

Hinges, p. 1018.

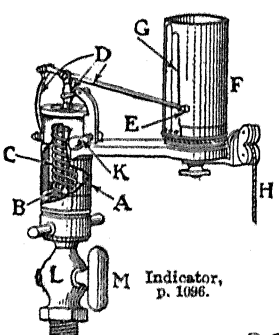

Hob, p. 1022.

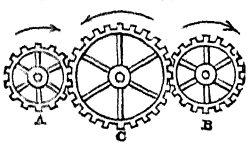

Horseshoes, p. 1038.


Hydraulic Ram, p. 1051.

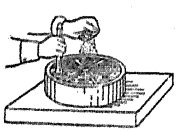

Hydrostatic Press, p. 1054.

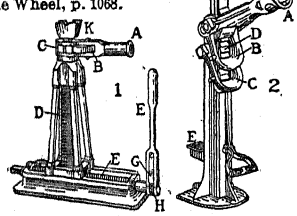

Injector, p. 1111.

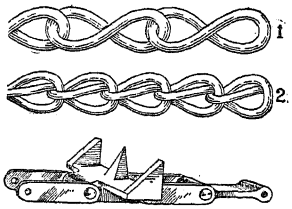

Indicator, p. 1096.


Idle Wheel, p. 1068.

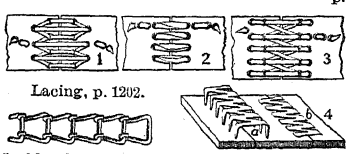

Knuckle Joint, p. 1196.


Jigger, p. 1163.


Jacks, p. 1152.

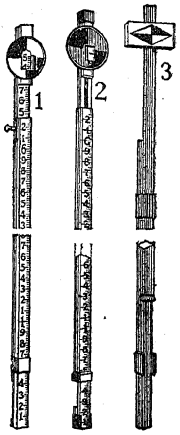

Jack Chains, p. 1153.

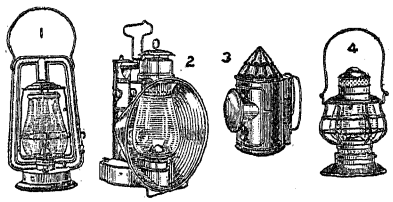

Lag Screw, p. 1206.

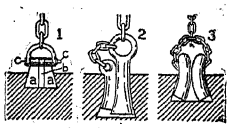

Lacing, p. 1202.

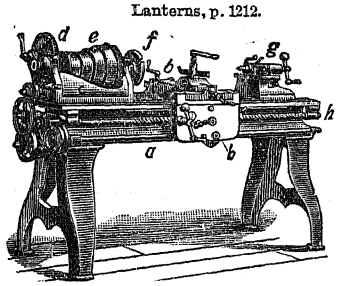
Ladder Chain, p. 1204.

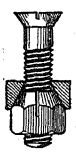

Lining Sight, p. 1256.


Leveling Rods, p. 1241.

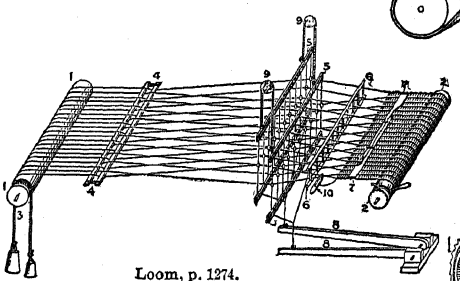

Lanterns, p. 1212.

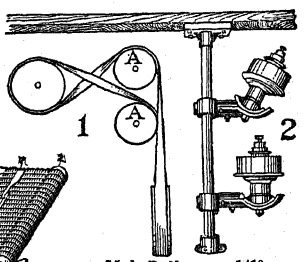

Lewis, p. 1242.

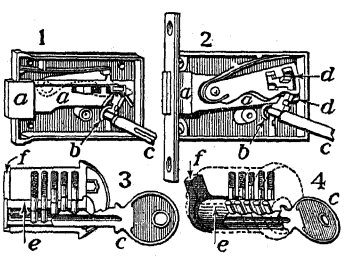

Lathe, p. 1218.

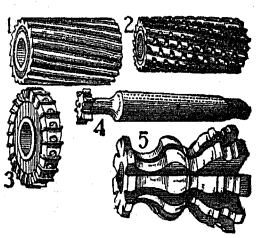

Lock Nut, p. 1267.

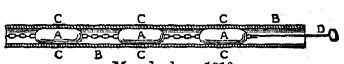

Lug, p. 1282.

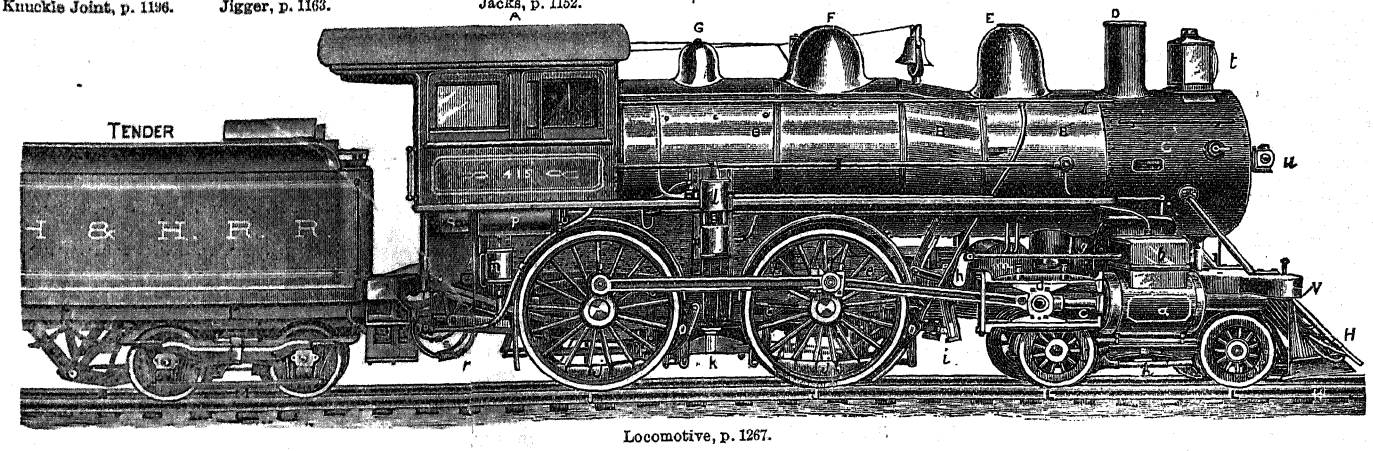

Loom, p. 1274.


Mule Pulleys, p. 1419.


Locks, p. 1266.

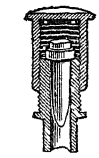

Milling Cutters, p. 1372.

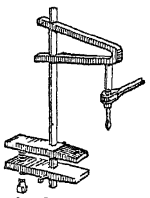

Mandrel, p. 1310.

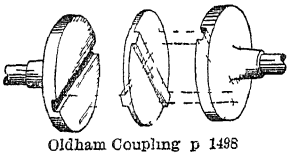


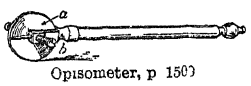
Locomotive, p. 1267.

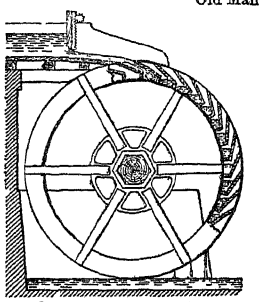
MECHANICAL DEVICES — Continued.


Needle Valve, p 1445

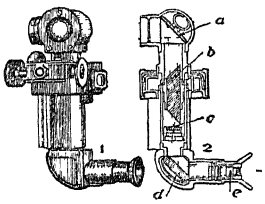

Old Man p 1498.


Oldham Coupling p 1498

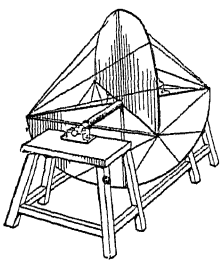

Opisometer, p 1500

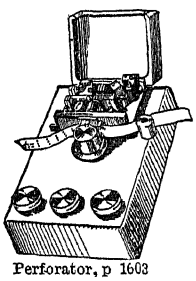

Overshot Wheel, p 1538

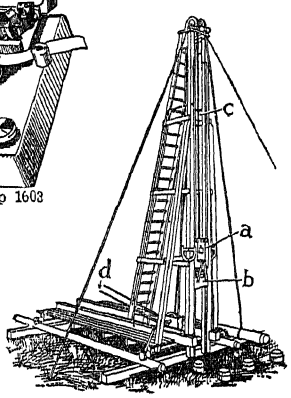

Oil Cup, p 1496


Panoramic Sight, p 1557

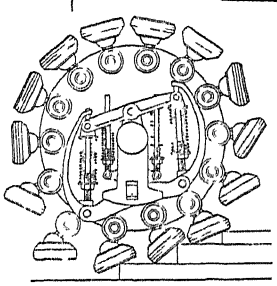

Perambulator, p 1600

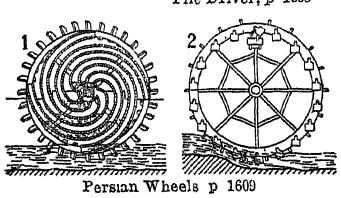

Pantanemone, p 1558

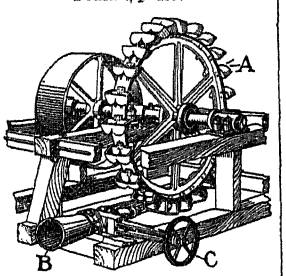

Perforator, p 1603

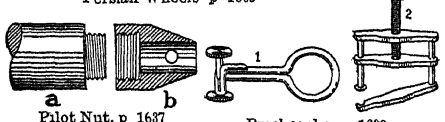

Pile Driver, p 1635

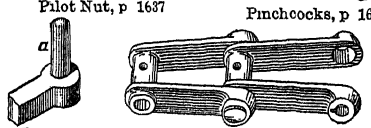

Percolator, p 1601


Pedrail, p 1590

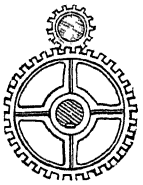

Persian Wheels p 1609

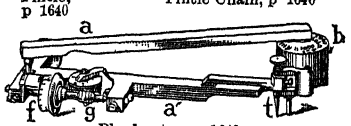

Pelton Wheel, p 1593

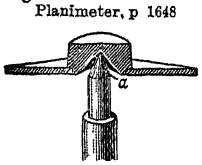

Pilot Nut, p 1637 / Pinchcocks, p 1638

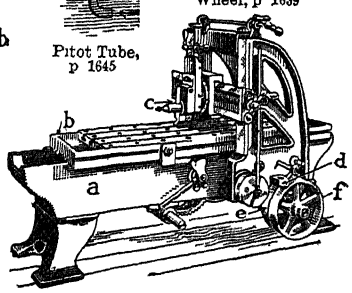

Pintle, p 1640 / Pintle Chain, p 1640

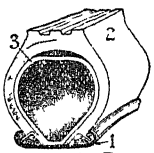

Pitot Tube, p 1645

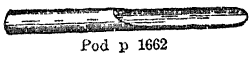

Pinion & Spur Wheel, p 1639

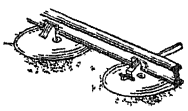

Planimeter, p 1648

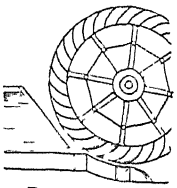

Pivot, p 1645

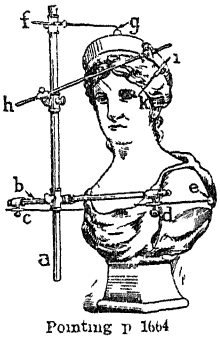

Planing Machine, p 1648


Pneumatic Tire, p 1660

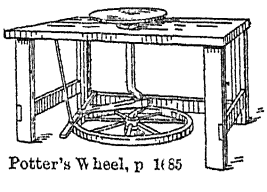

Pod p 1662


Pot Sleeper p 1685

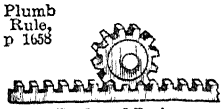

Poncelet Wheel, p 1673

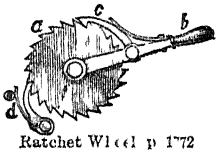

Pointing p 1664

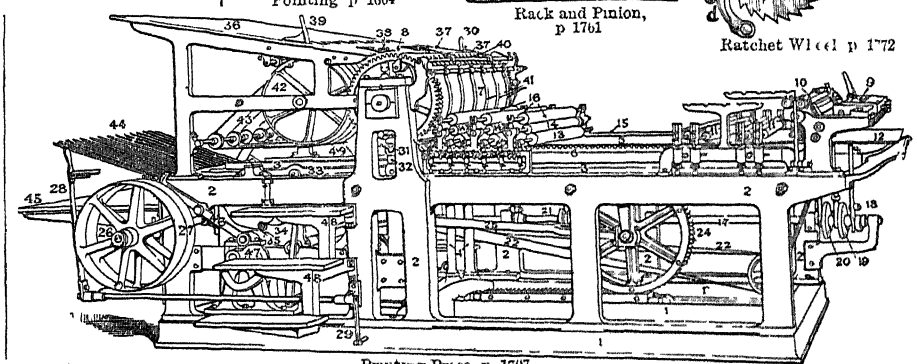

Plumb Rule, p 1658

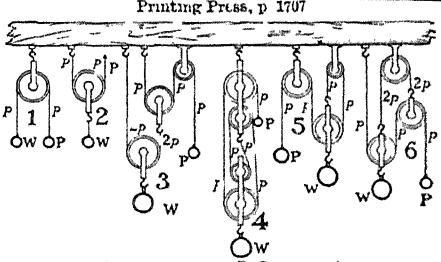

Potter's Wheel, p 1685


Plumb Bob, p 1658

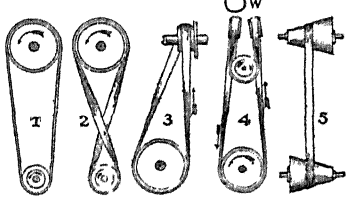

Rack and Pinion, p 1761


Ratchet Wheel p 1772

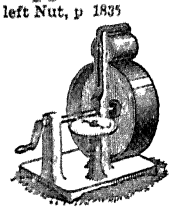

Printing Press, p 1707

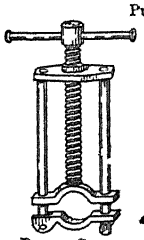

Pumping Jack, p 1735

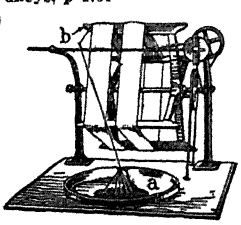

Right-and left Nut, p 1835


Pulleys, p 1734




Roving Reel, p 1854


Rigger Screw, p 1834


Reels, p 1791.

Rotameter, p 1850.

Roller Bearings, p 1844

Screws, p 1901

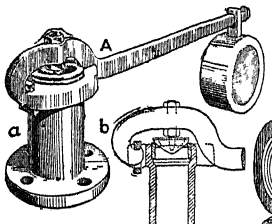
Rotary Pump, p 1850

Safety Chain, p. 1867

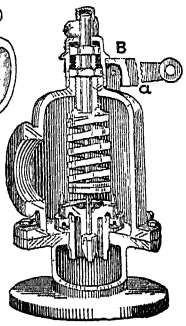
Row Tube, p 1854

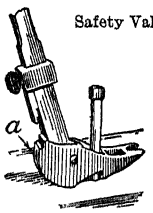
Screw Pile, p 1901

MECHANICAL DEVICES — Continued

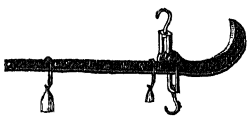


Safety Valves, p 1867

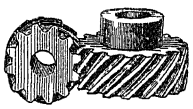




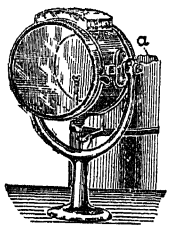
Shackle Bar, p 1933



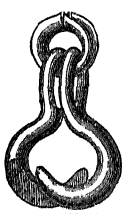
Scalebeam, p 1888



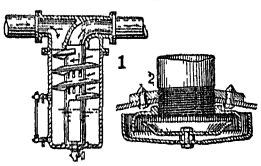
Screw Wheel, p 1901.



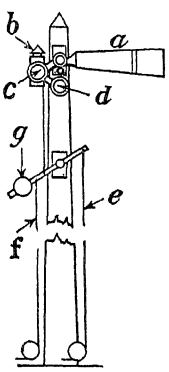
Searchlight, p 1907



Sister Hooks, p 1965

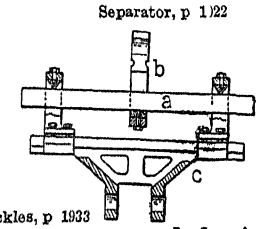


Separator, p 1922

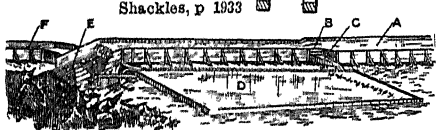


Semaphore, p 1917

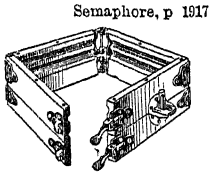




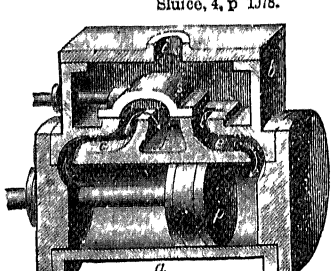
Shackles, p 1933



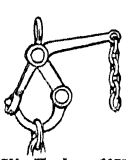
Sluice, 4, p 1978.



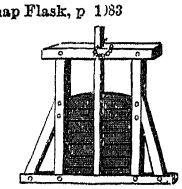
Snap Flask, p 1983



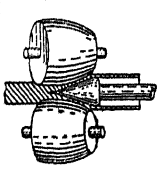
Slide Valve p 1974



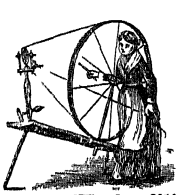
Slip Hook, p 1975



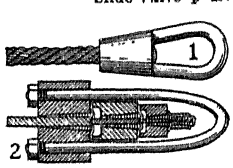
Sluice Gate, p 1978



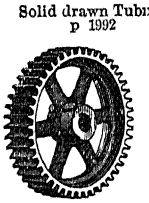
Solid drawn Tubing, p 1992



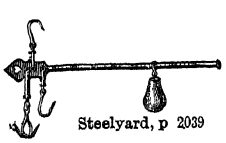
Spinning Wheel, p 2013



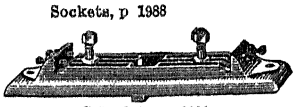
Sockets, p 1988



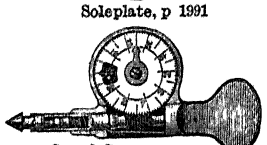
Spur Wheel, p 2024



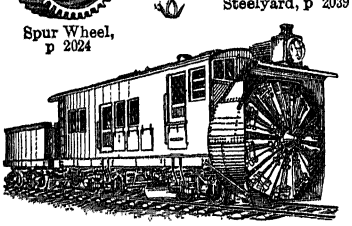
Steelyard, p 2039



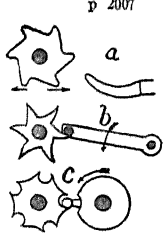
Soleplate, p 1991



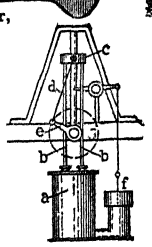
Speed Counter, p 2007



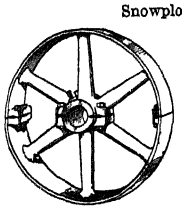
Snowplow p 1985



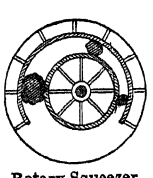
Star Wheels, p 2035



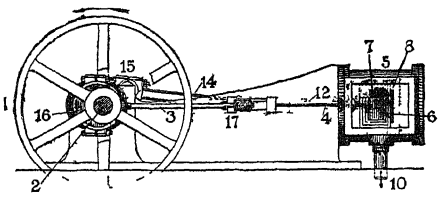
Steeple Engine, p 2039

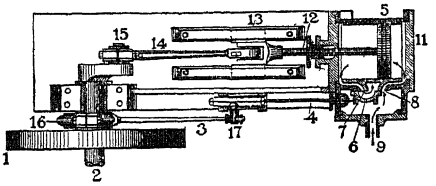


Split Pulley, p 2017

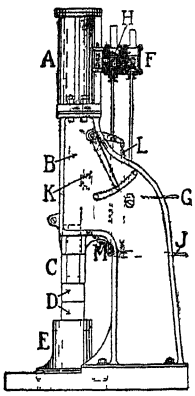


Rotary Squeezer, p 2026

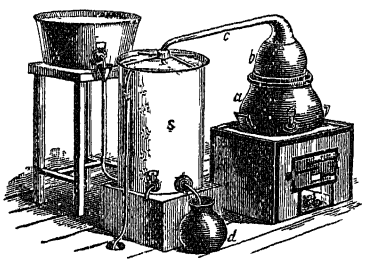




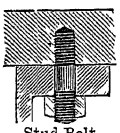
Steam Engine, p 2038



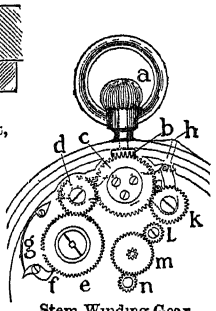
Steam Hammer, p 2038



Still p 2045



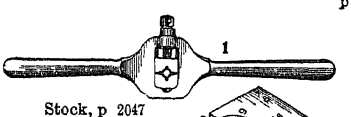
Stud Bolt, p 2062



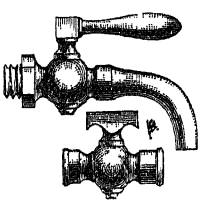
Stem Winding Gear, p 2040



Stone Boat p 2049



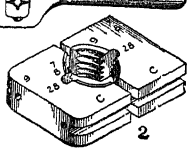
Stock, p 2047

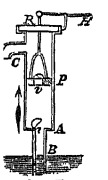


Stopcock, p 2051



Swash Plate, p 2091





Suction Pump, p 2074

Sun-and-Planet Wheels, p 2079

Swift p 2094

Stuffing Boxes, p 2063

Tachometer, p 2104

Tackles p 2105

Target, p 2115

Swivel, p 2095

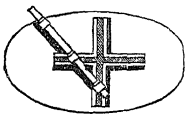
Taps p 2113

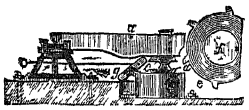
Toggle joint p 2166

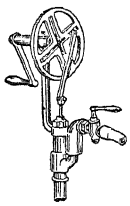
Titan Crane, p 2163

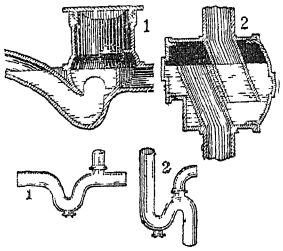
Trammels, p 2183

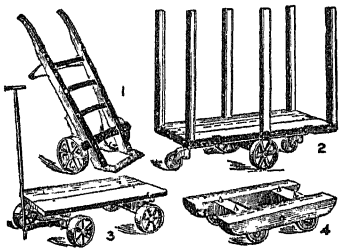
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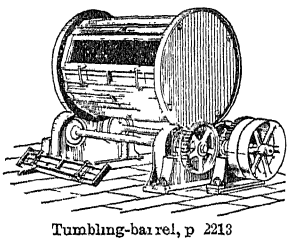

Trammel, p 2183.


Trip Hammer, p 2183

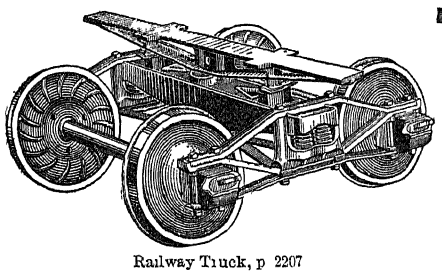

Trammel Wheel, p 2183

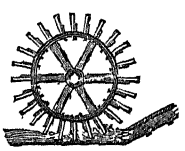

Traps, p 2188

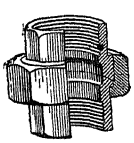

Trucks, p 2207

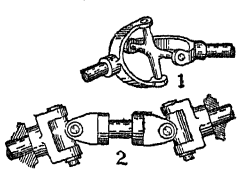

Tumbling-barrel, p 2213

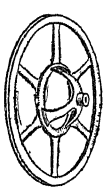

Turnbuckle, p 2218.

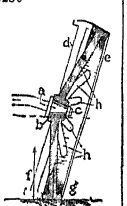

Railway Truck, p 2207

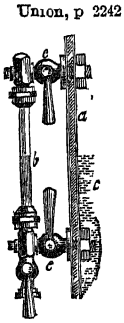

Undershot Water Wheel, p 2236

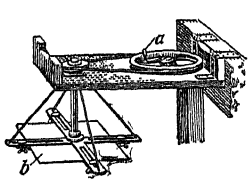

Union, p 2242


Universal Joint, p 2244

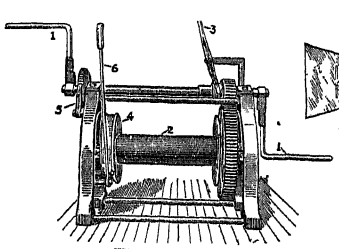

Umbrella Pulley, p 2229

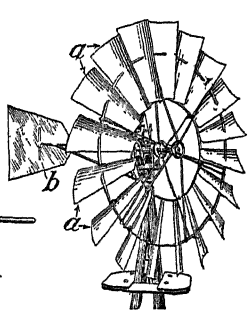

Wheel, p 2324


Water Gauge, p. 2309

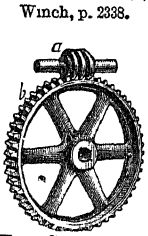

Whirler, p 2327.

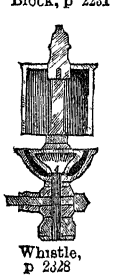

Washer, p. 2306.

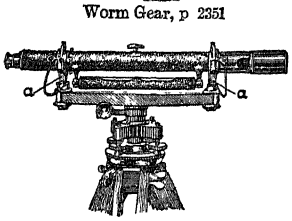

Winch, p. 2338.

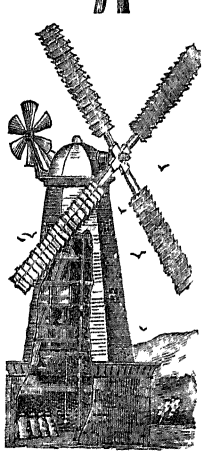



Weston's Pulley Block, p 2231


Worm Gear, p 2351


Whistle, p 2328

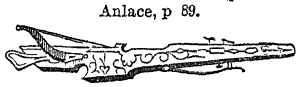

Y Level, p 2364.


Windmills, p. 2339.

MILITARY TERMS, WEAPONS, etc.


Allecret Armor, p 58

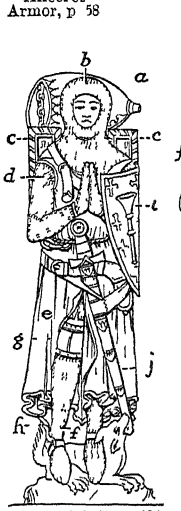

Anlace, p 89.

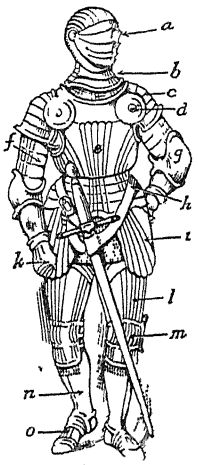

Arbalest p 115

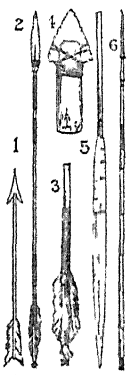

Armor piercing Shell p 126


Assagai, p 138

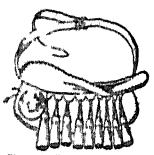

Arrow Release p 129

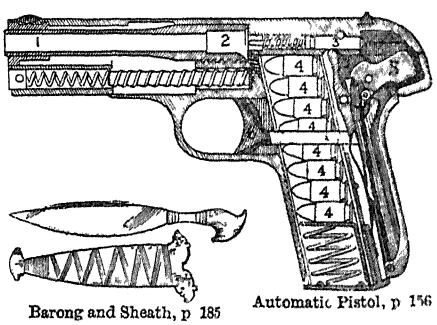

Armor (Mail), p 125.


Armor (Plate), p 125

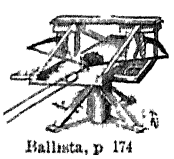

Arrows, p 129


Baldric, p 173

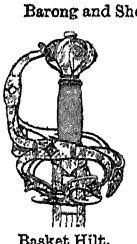

Bandoleer p 177


Automatic Pistol, p 156


Bill, p 222


Ballista, p 174

Barong and Sheath, p 185


Basket Hilt, p. 189.


Bar Shot, p 186

Battering ram, p 192.

Bartizan, p 186

Bastion, p 190.

Battle-axes, p. 193

Battlements, p 193.

Blunderbuss, p 244

Bayonets, p 194

Basinet, p 189.

Beaver, p 199.

Bolo p 260

Bluejacket, p 243

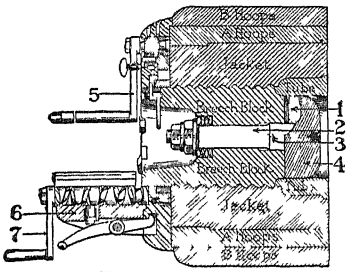
Boomerangs p 54

Burgonet, p 293

Bouche, p 260

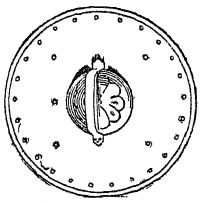
Bows, p 262

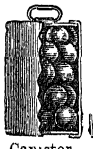
MILITARY TERMS, WEAPONS, etc.—Continued.

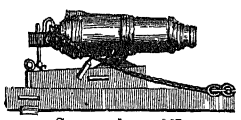


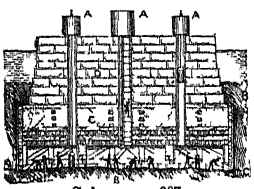
Breechblock, p 273


Busby p 296

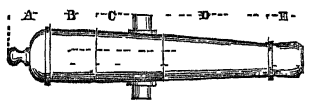

Buckler p 286

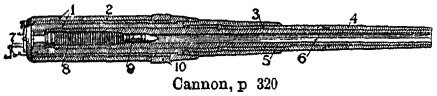

Canister, p 320


Carronade, p 337


Caisson, p 307.

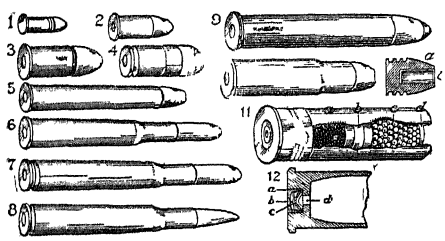

Caltrop, p 313



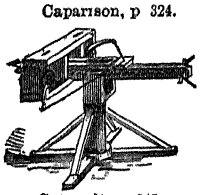


Cannon, p 320

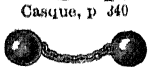

Caparison, p 324.

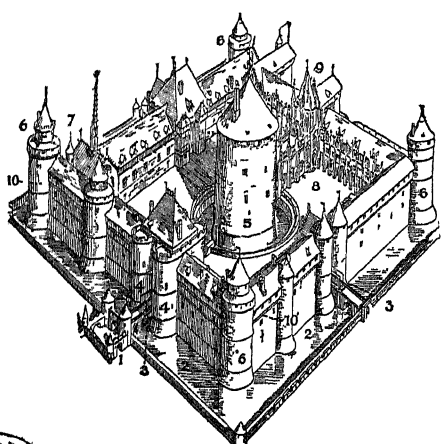


Cartridge, p 338

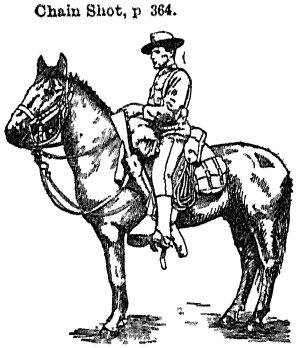

Catapult, p 345

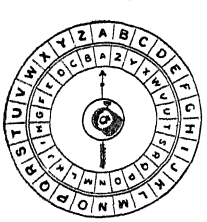

Casque, p 340


Chain Shot, p 364.



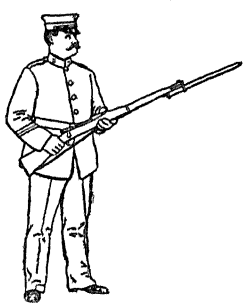
Castle, p 346

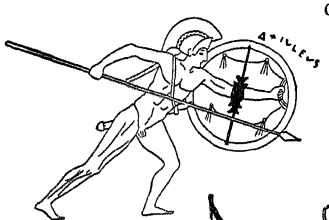

Cavalryman, p. 351.

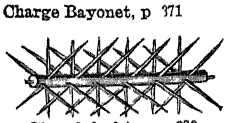


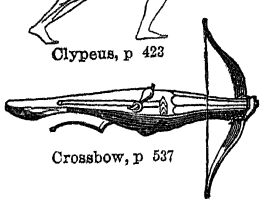
Cipher Disk, p 401

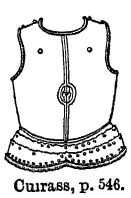

Creese, p 529

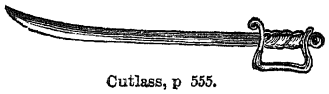

Charge Bayonet, p 371

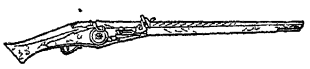

Clypeus, p 423

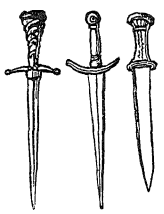

Cheval-de-frise, p 380

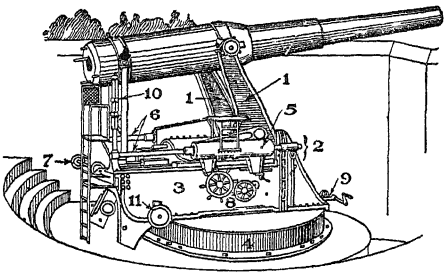

Crossbow, p 537


Cuirass, p. 546.

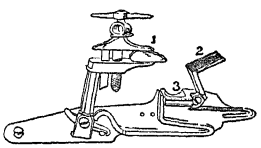

Cutlass, p 555.


Dag, p 563

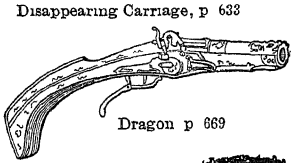

Daggers, p 563

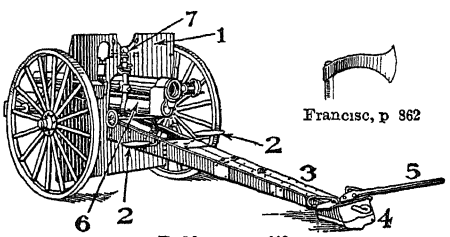


Disappearing Carriage, p 633



Flintlock, p 832

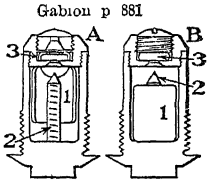

Dragon p 669



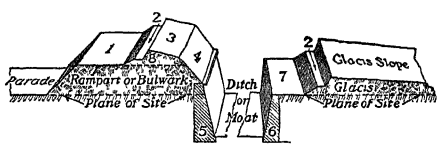
Fieldpiece, p 812

Francisc, p 862

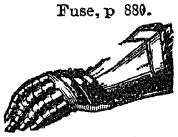

Gabion p 881

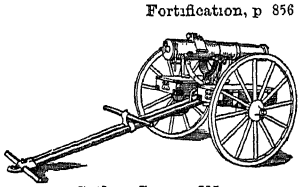


Fuse, p 880.



Fortification, p 856

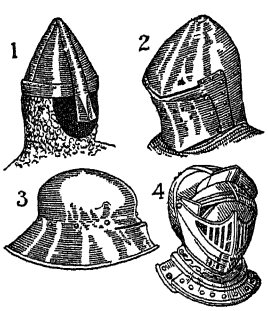

Gauntlet p 895


Gatling Gun, p 895.


Glaive, p 916


Globe Sight, p 919


Gorget, p 933.



Helmets, p 1001

Grapeshot, p 942

Harquebus, p 985

Gunlock or Action, p 962

Hilt, p 1017

Jambeau, p 1156

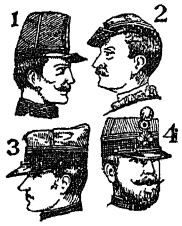
Hoplite, p 1034

Halberd, p 972.

Howitzer, p 1042.

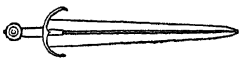
Interrupted screw Fermeture (Breech Mechanism of Gun), p 1130.

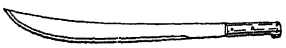
MILITARY TERMS, WEAPONS, etc.—Continued.

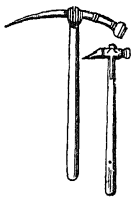


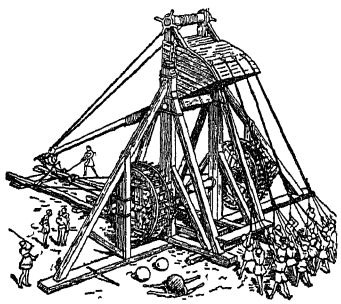
Kepi, p. 1181.

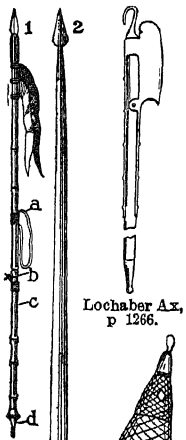

Kukri, p. 1199.


Langue de Bœuf, p. 1211.


Machete, p. 1291.

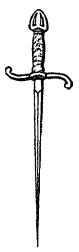

Martel-de-fer, p. 1323.

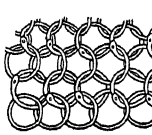

Mangonel, p. 1311.



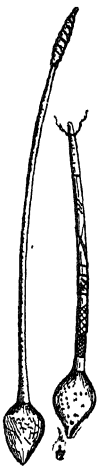
Lances, p. 1209.

Lochaber Ax, p. 1266.


Misericord, p. 1380.


Mail, p. 1299.


Mulga, p. 1419.

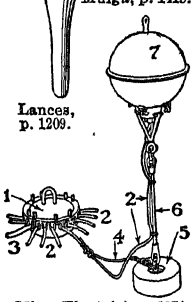

Nulla-nullas, p. 1476.


Order Arms, p. 1516.

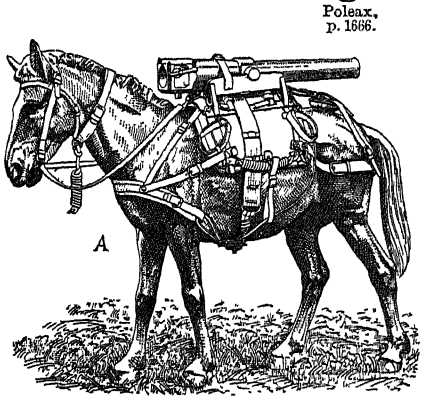

Parade Rest, p. 1562.

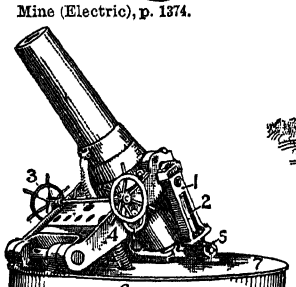

Morion, p. 1406.


Poleax, p. 1666.

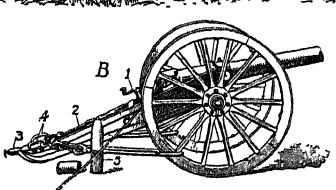


Mine (Electric), p. 1374.

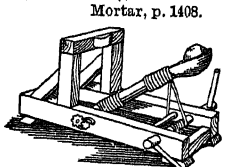


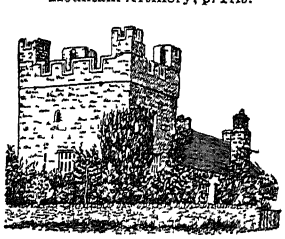


Mortar, p. 1408.



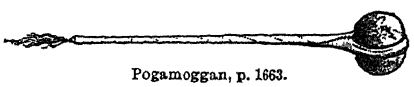
Mountain Artillery, p. 1413.

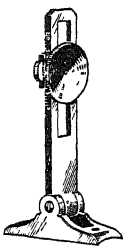

Onager, p. 1503.

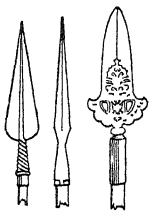

Peel, p. 1591.

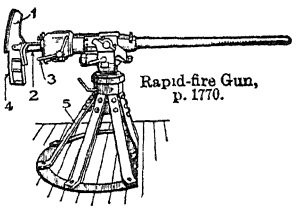

Pavis, p. 1584.


Poniard, p. 1673.


Pogamoggan, p. 1663.

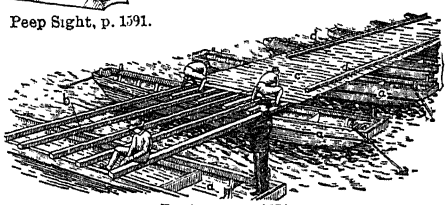

Peep Sight, p. 1591.


Pikes, p. 1635.

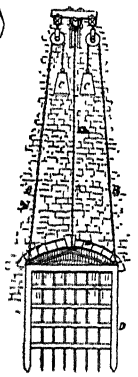


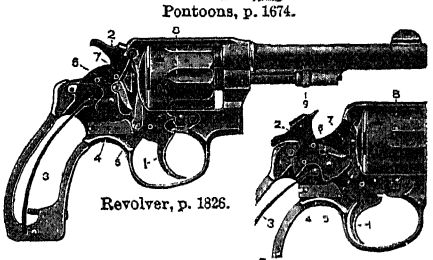
Rapid-fire Gun, p. 1770.


Port, p. 1677.


Pontoons, p. 1674.

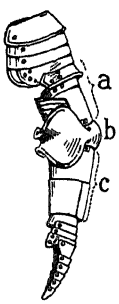

Present Arms, p. 1699.


Portcullis, p. 1678.



Revolver, p. 1826.


Rodman Gun, p. 1843.

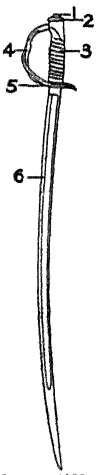


Rerebrace, p. 1812.

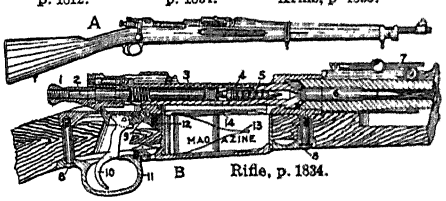

Rifle Salute, p. 1834.


Right Shoulder Arms, p. 1835.


Sabbaton, p. 1864.



Saber, p. 1864.



Rifle, p. 1834.

Sabre-tasche, p. 1864.

Shako, p. 1934.

Shields, p. 1941.

Sights, p. 1954.

Salute, p. 1874.

Shrapnel, p. 1948.

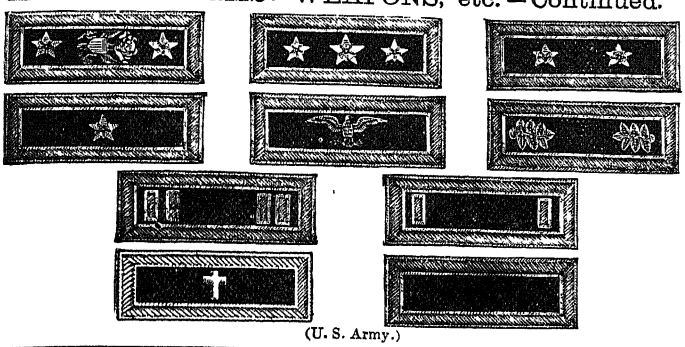
Shell, p. 1940.

Shield, p. 1941.

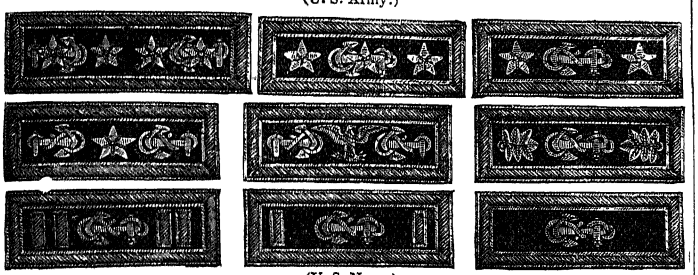
Stiletto, p. 2045.

Shelter Trenches, p. 1940.

MILITARY TERMS: WEAPONS, etc.—Continued.

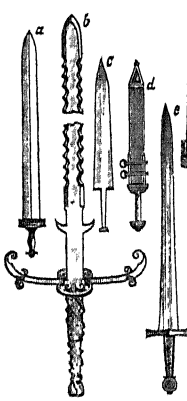


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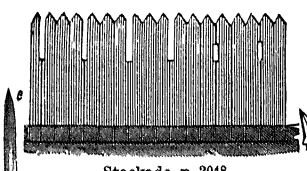


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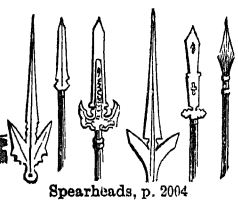
Shoulder Straps, p. 1947.



Swords, p. 2096.



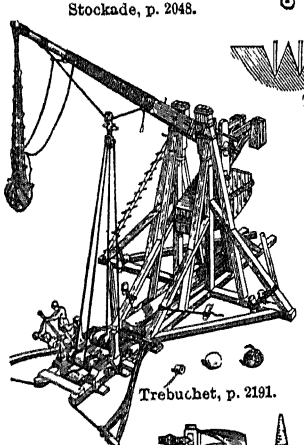
Stockade, p. 2048.



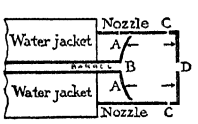
Spearheads, p. 2004.



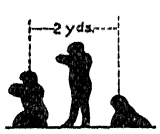
Trous-de-Loup, p 2206



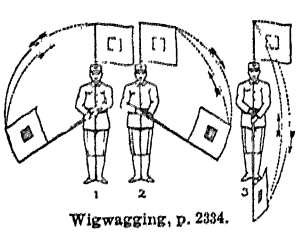
Trebuchet, p. 2191.



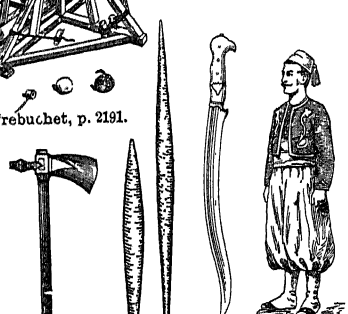
Vickers-Maxim-Automatic Machine Gun, p 2282.



Target, p. 2110.



Wigwagging, p. 2334.

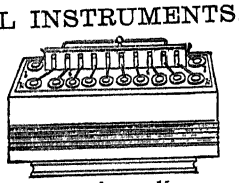


Tomahawk, p. 2168. Waddies, p. 2297. Yatagan, p. 2360. Zouave, p. 2373.

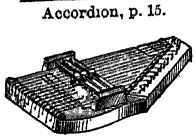
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.



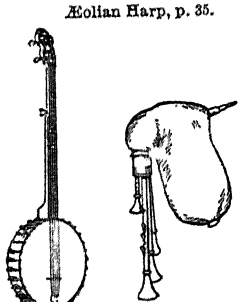
Æolian Harp, p. 35.



Accordion, p. 15.

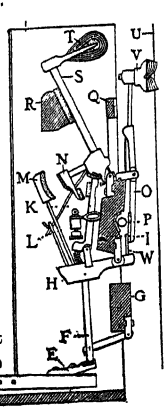


Autoharp, p. 156.

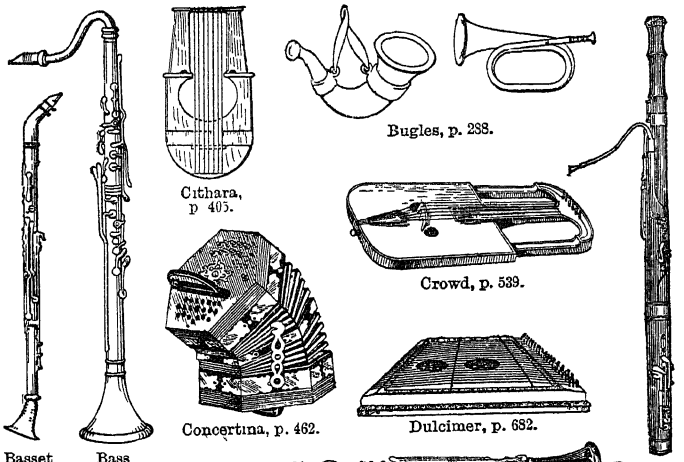


Banjo, p. 178.

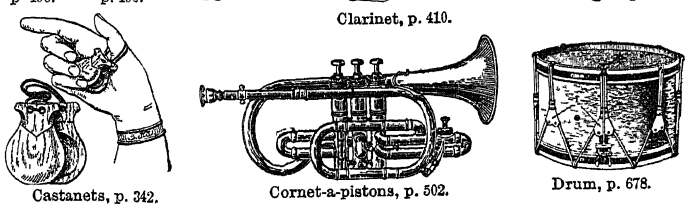
Bagpipe, p. 170.



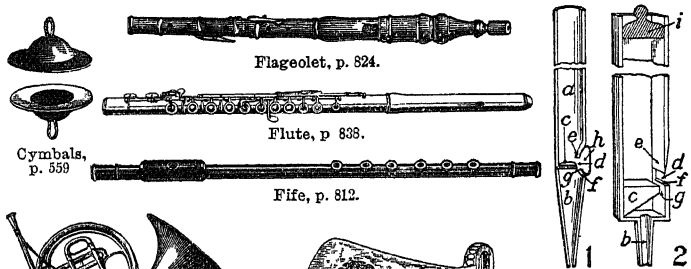
Action of Upright Piano, p. 23.



Basset Horn, p 190. Bass Clarinet, p. 190. Cithara, p 405. Bugles, p. 288. Concertina, p. 462. Crowd, p. 539. Dulcimer, p. 682. Bassoon, p. 190. Clarinet, p. 410.



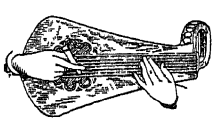
Castanets, p. 342. Cornet-a-pistons, p. 502. Drum, p. 678.



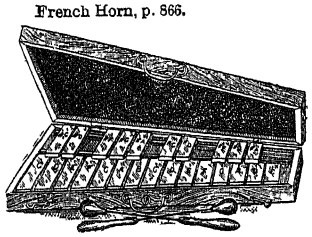
Flageolet, p. 824. Cymbals, p. 559 Flute, p 838. Fife, p. 812.

Flue Pipes, p. 837.

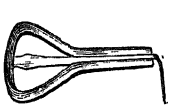
French Horn, p. 866.



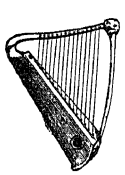
Gittern, p. 914.

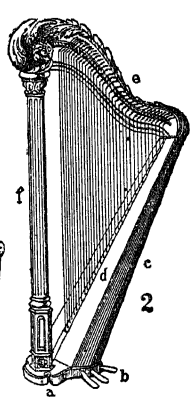


Glockenspiel, p. 919.

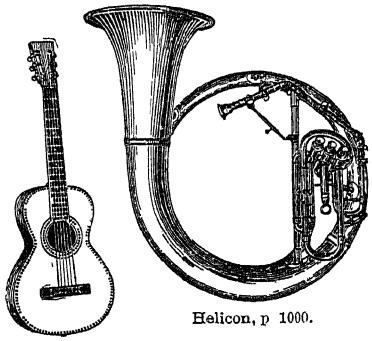


Jew's-harp, p 1162.





Harps, p. 984.



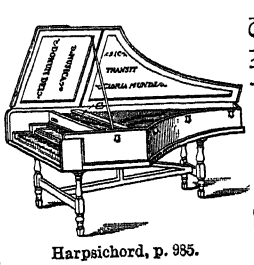
Guitar, p. 960. Helicon, p 1000.



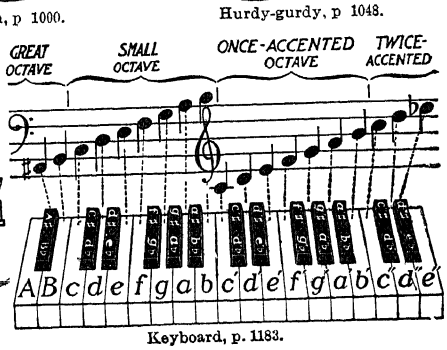
Harmonicon, p. 984.



Hurdy-gurdy, p 1048.

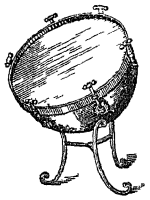


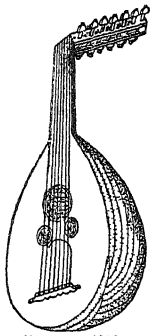
Harpsichord, p. 985.



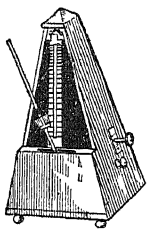
Keyboard, p. 1183.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Continued.

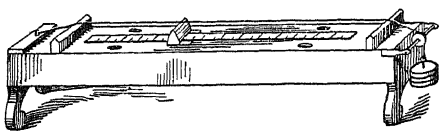

Kettledrum, p 1183

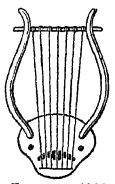

Lute p 1286


Mandolin, p 1309

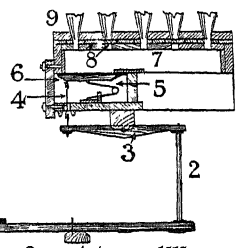

Metronome p 1363

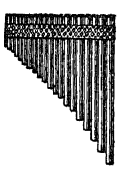

Ocarina, p 1486

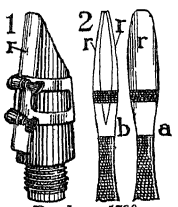

Monochord, p 1398


Lyre p 1289

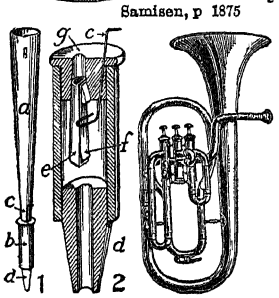

Oboe, p 1484


Organ Action, p 1517

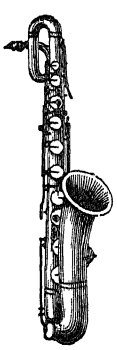

Panpipe, p 1557

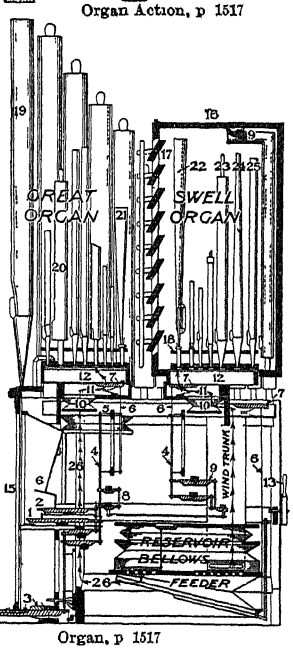

Reeds, p 1790


Samisen, p 1875


Reed Pipe, p 1791

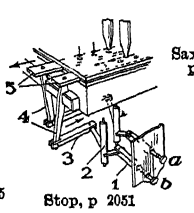
Saxhorn, p 1886


Saxophone, p 1886



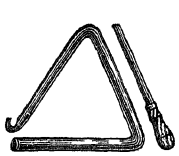
Organ, p 1517

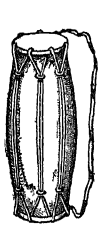

Serpent, p 1925

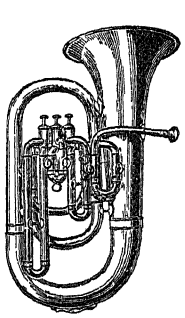

Stop, p 2051

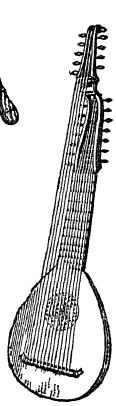

Tambourine, p 2111

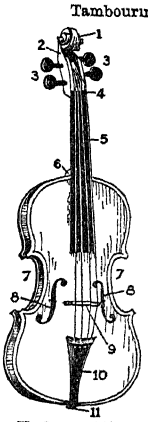

Sistrum, p 1965

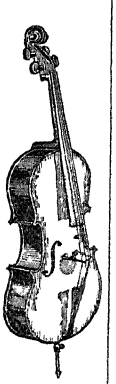

Triangle and Rod, p 2194

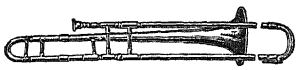

Tom tom, p. 2168.

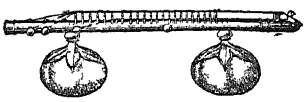

Tuba, p. 2210.

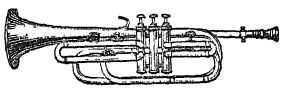

Theorbo, p 2140


Violin, p 2286

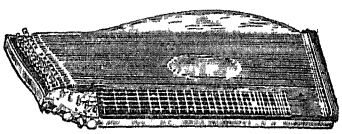

Violoncello, p 2286


Trombone p 2204


Viola, p 2284


Trumpet p 2208


Xylophone, p 2358


Zither, p 2370

MYTHOLOGY, IDOLS, etc


Agni, p 44


Amon Ra, p 72


Anubis p 101


Aphrodite p 103


Apis, p 104


Apollo, p 105


Artemis, p 130


Ashur, p 135


Athena p 140

Atlas, p 146

Bes, p 213.

Bast, p 190

Bellerophon, p 207.

Brahma, p 266.

Criosphinx, p 533

Cecrops p 352

Cerberus, p 359.

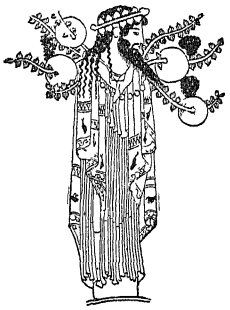
Centauromachy, p 35?

Chepera, p 379

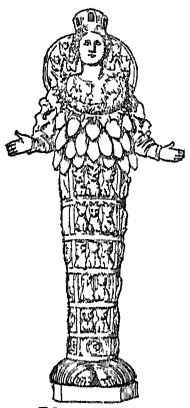
Ceres, p 360

MYTHOLOGY —Continued.


Chimera, p 384


Dionysus, p 627


Faun p 796


Diana, p 615


Ermys p 745


Griffin, p 901


Fêng hwang, p 804


Ganesa, p 888


Gorgoneum p 983


Hathor, p 987


Harpy, p 985


Hecate, p 997.


Hephæstus, p 1005


Hermes, p 1008


Hera, p 1006


Horus, p 1038


Hershef, p 1010


Ker, p 1181


Isis, p 1145


Indra, p 1100.


Juno, p 1172


Jupiter, p 1172.


Krishna p 1198


Laocoòn p 1212


Mercury, p 1352


Osiris, p 1524


Mænad, p 1294


Nike, p 1459


Mithras, p 1385.


Medusa p 1342


Nergal, p 1450


Omphalos, p 1502


Poseidon, p 1679.


Perseus, p 1609


Parvati, p 1575.

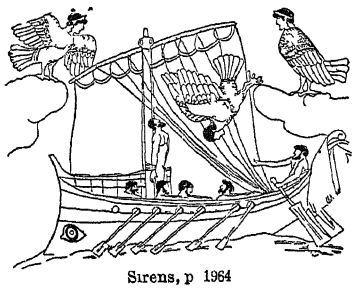

Ptah, p 1730.

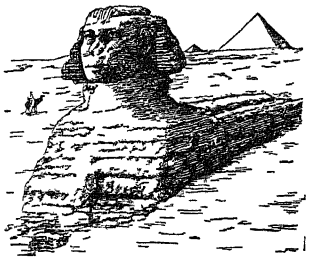

Quetzalcoatl, p 1754.


Ra, p 1759.


Satyr, p 1883.

MYTHOLOGY —Continued


Sirens, p 1964


Sphinx at Gizeh p 2010


Siva Bhairava p 1965


Thoth, p 2148


Venus, p 2274


Varuna, p 2267

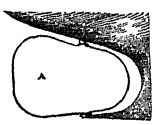

Vishnu, p 2288


Yama p 2359

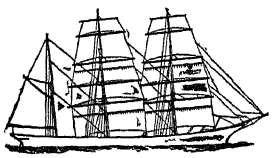

Zeus p 2369

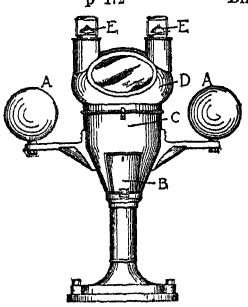
NAUTICAL TERMS

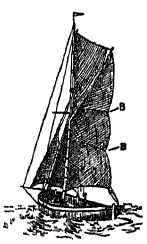

Anchors, p 81

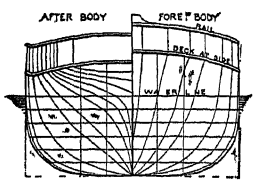

Balanced Rudder, p 172

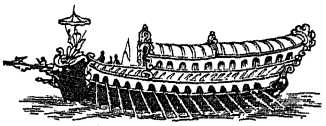

Bilge Keels, p 222

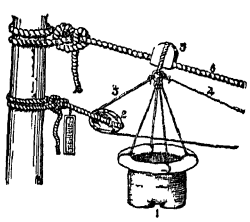

Bark p 183

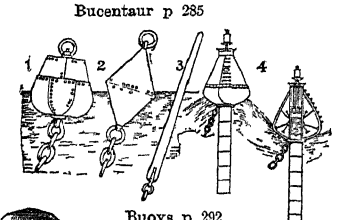

Binnacle, p 224

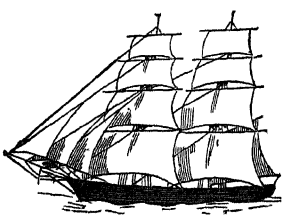

Brails, p 266

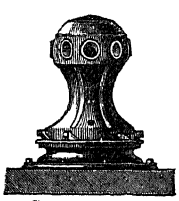

Body Plan of Ship, p 247

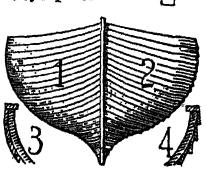

Bucentaur p 285

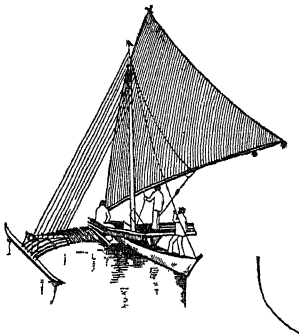

Breeches Buoy, p 273

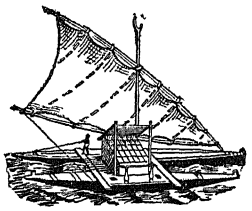

Buoys p 292

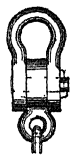

Brig, p 276.

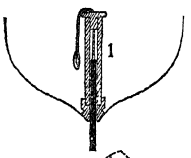

Capstan, p 327


Carvel built, p 339


Canoe, p 321

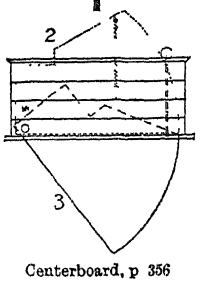

Catamaran, p 344

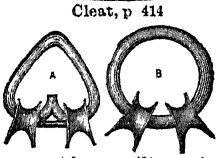

Clublink, p 422

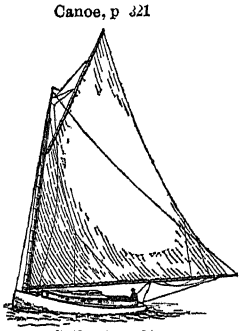


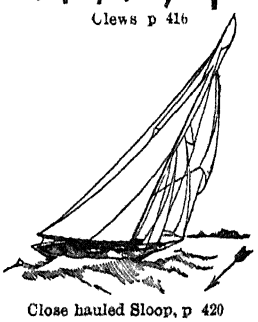

Chock p 389

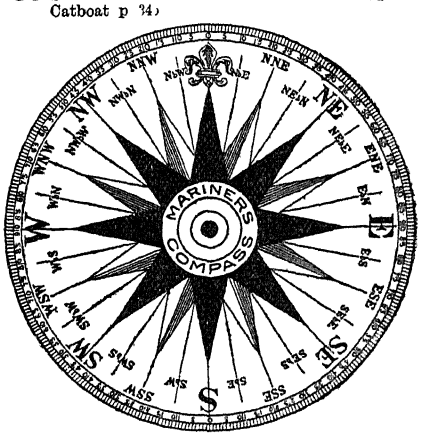

Cleat, p 414


Centerboard, p 356

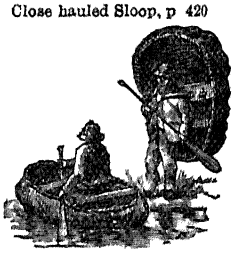

Clews p 416

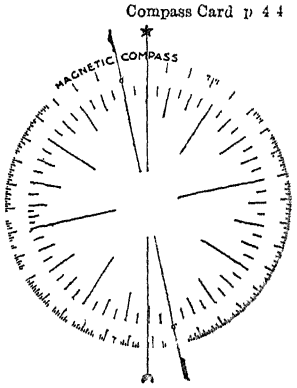

Catboat p 340


Close hauled Sloop, p 420

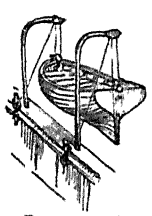


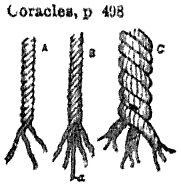
Compass Card p 444

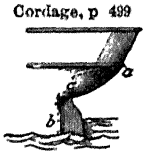

Coracles, p 498

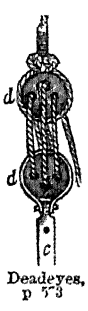


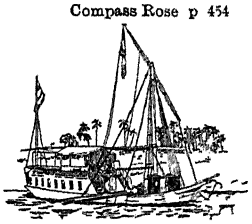
Compass Rose p 454


Davits p 571


Cordage, p 499


Counter, p 514.


Deadeyes, p 573


Dahabeah, p 564

Cutter, p 556.

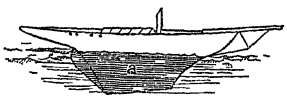
Dhow, p 612

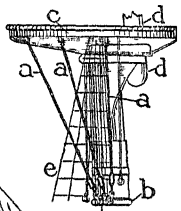
Diving Bell, p 652

Dock (Floating) p 654

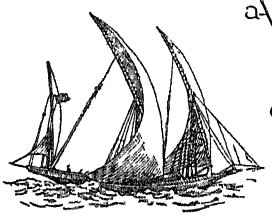
NAUTICAL TERMS — Continued

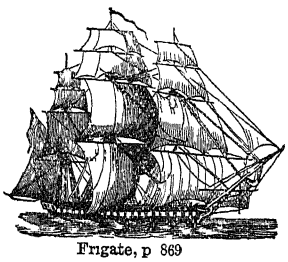

Dories p 663

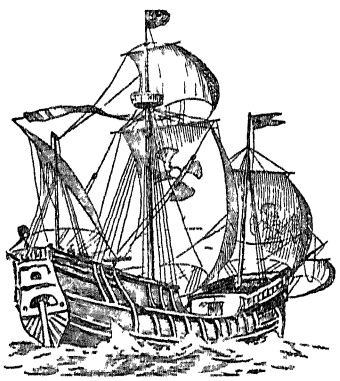

Fin Keel p 818



Futtock Shrouds, p 880


Felucca, p 802


Frigate, p 869

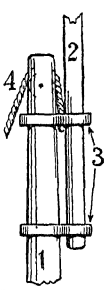

Galleon p 881


Galley p 885

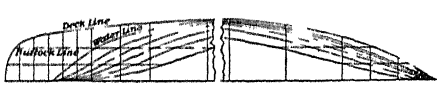

Gondola p 930


Grapnel p 942


Kayak p 1179

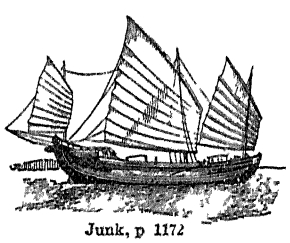


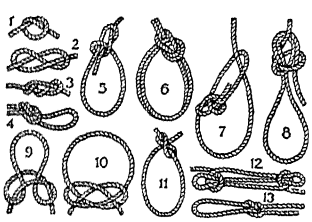
Gunter p 963

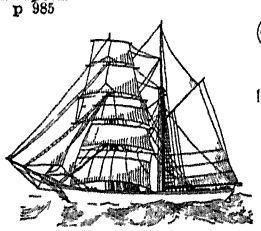


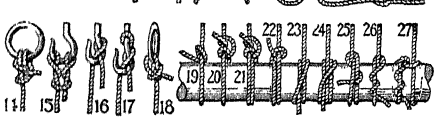
Half breadth Plan, p 972

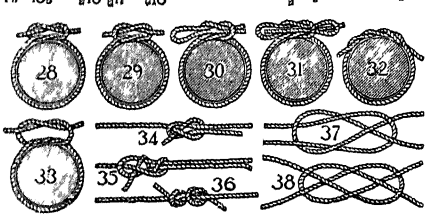

Harpoon p 985

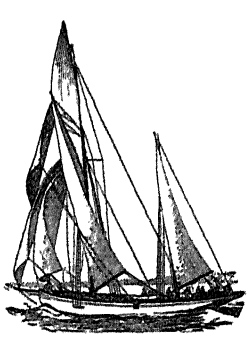

Junk, p 1172




Hermaphrodite Brig, p 1008

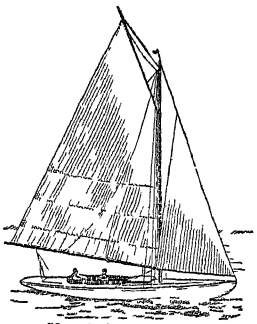




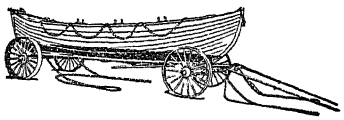

Ketch, p 1183

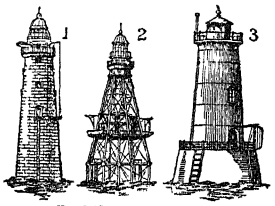


Knots, p 1194

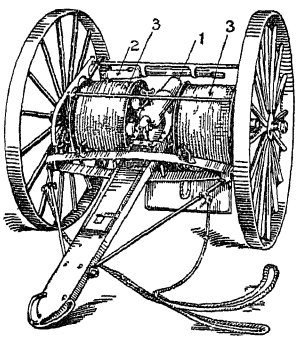

Knockabout p 1114


Lily Iron, p 1251

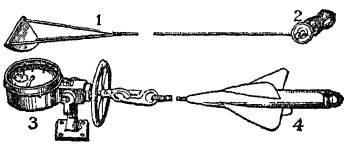

Lifeboat p 1246



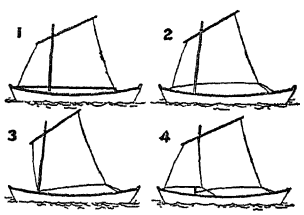
Lighthouses p 1249



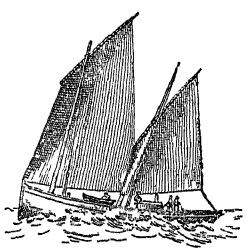
Life saving Gun p 1247

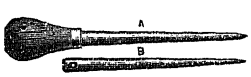


Logs p 1269

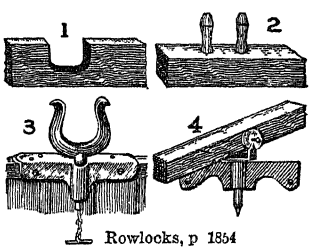


Lugsails p 1283

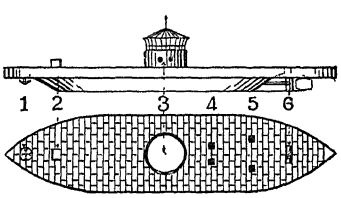

Lugger p 1282



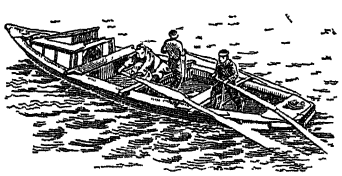
Marlinespike p 1321

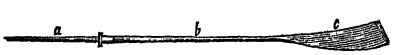


Rowlocks, p 1854

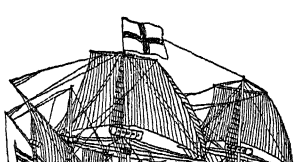


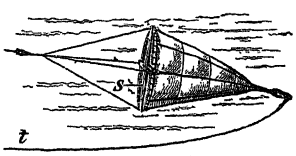
Monitor p 1397


Sampan, p 1875

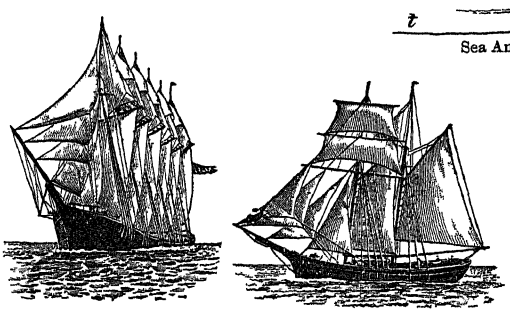


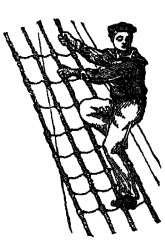
Oar p 1481


Poop p 1674

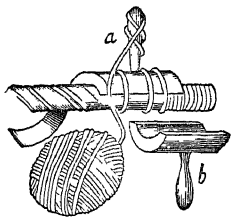


Sea Anchor, p 1905

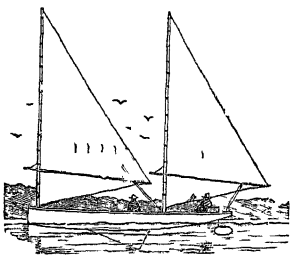

Schooners p 1894


Ratline, p 1773

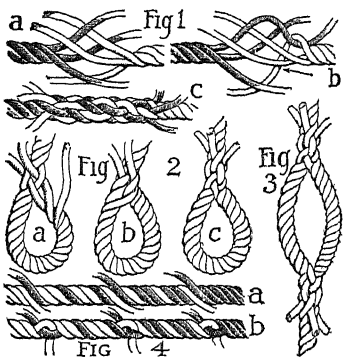
NAUTICAL TERMS —Continued



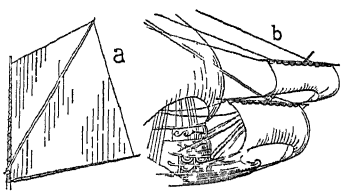
Serving Mallet, p 1927


Sharpie p 1937


Spoon Hook, p 2019

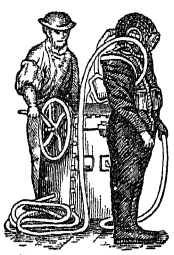


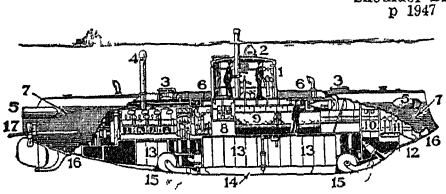
Splices p 2016

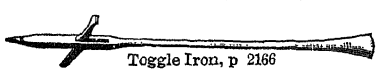


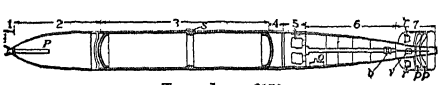
Spritsails p 2022

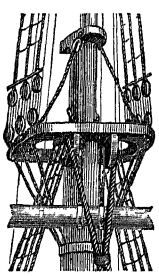

Shoulder Block, p 1947


Submarine Armor, p 2068

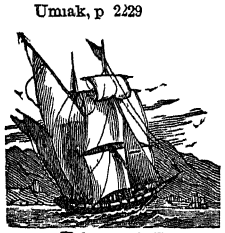

Submarine Torpedo Boat, p 2068

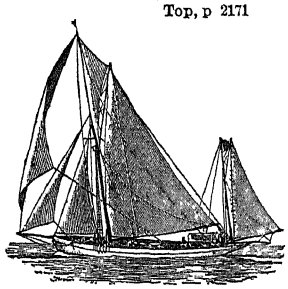

Toggle Iron, p 2166


Torpedo, p 2173


Top, p 2171


Umiak, p 2229


Xebec, p 2357.


Yawl p 2360

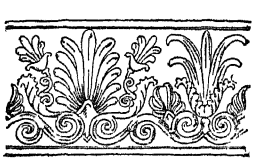
ORNAMENT AND ART


Acanthus, p 11


Ball flowers, p 174


Antefix, p 93

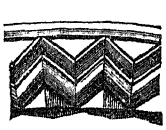

Arabesque, p 114


Anthemion, p 94

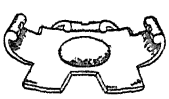

Bead and Reel, p 196.


Boss, p 258

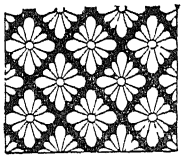

Cinquefoil, p 400

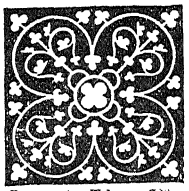

Chevron Molding, p 381

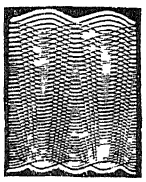

Bucranium, p 286.

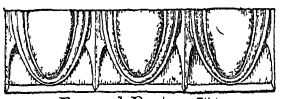

Cartouche, p 338

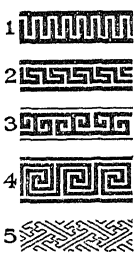

Crocket, p 535


Diaper, p 616.

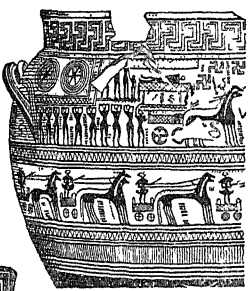

Encaustic Tile p 720


Engine Turning, p 726


Egg and Dart, p 702

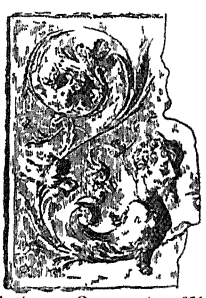


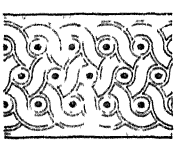
Frets, p 867

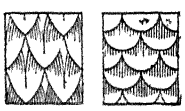

Geometric Style p 903


Glory, p 920

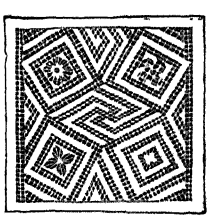

Grolier Design, p 953


Grotesque Ornament p 954


Guilloche, p 960


Imbrication, p 1074


Linen Fold, p 1255


Mosaic, p 1409


1

2

Poppyhead, p 1676

Quatrefoils, p 1752

3

4

Nimbus, p 1459.

Scroll, p 1902

Scrolls, p 1902

Self-contained Ornament, p 1915

Swastika p 2091

Sun Disk, p 2080

Trefoils, p 2192

Tartan, p 2116

Willow Pattern, p 2337.

Vitruvian Scroll, p 2290

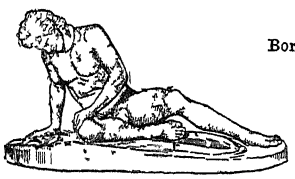
ORNAMENT AND ART — Continued


Archaic Smile, p 117


Bust, p 297.


Borghese Gladiator, p 256


Cameo, p 315


Dying Gaul p 688.


Doryphorus, p 663


Isocephalous p 1146


Discobolus, p 635


Figurine p 813



Lion of Lucerne, p 1257

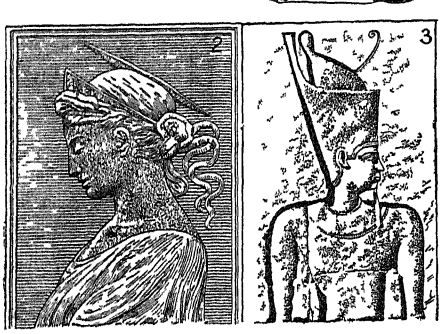

Lysippan Proportions, p 1289


Stele, p 2040


Minuteman p 1377.

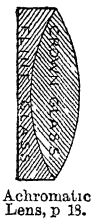



Term, p 2130.



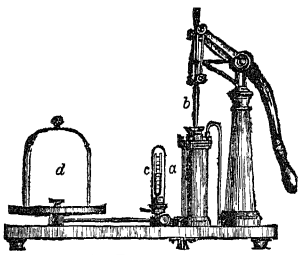
Reliefs, p 1801

SCIENTIFIC TERMS


Achromatic Lens, p 18.

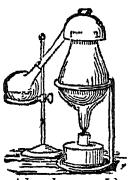

Achromatic Prism p 18

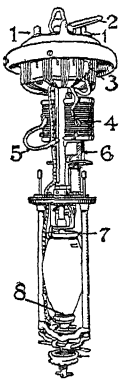

Amici Prism, p 71



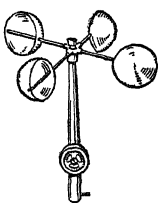
Air Pump, p 48

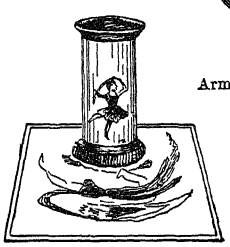

Æolipile p 35


Alembic, p 53

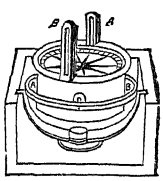


Arc Lamp p 116

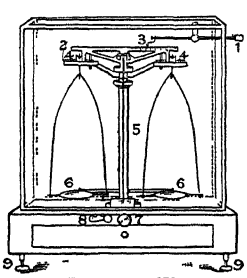

Anemometer p 83


Anamorphoscope p 79

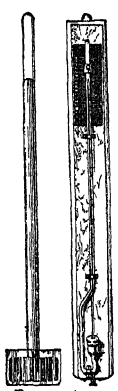

Armillary Sphere, p 125

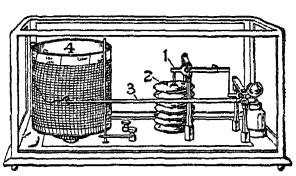


Azimuth Compass, p 163

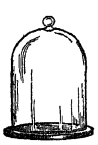


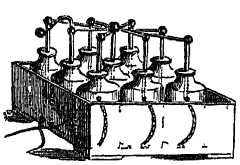
Balance, p 172

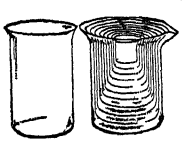

Barometer p 185



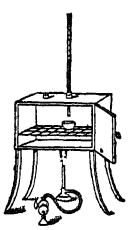
Barograph, p 184

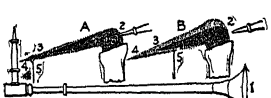

Bell Jar, p 207


Battery, p 193


Beakers, p 196




Baths, Water and Air, p 191

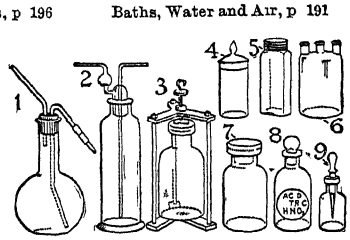


Blowpipe, p 242

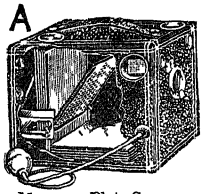

Boat, p 246



Braun Tube p 269



Bottles (Chemical), p 259



Magazine Plate Camera

Box Kite, p 263

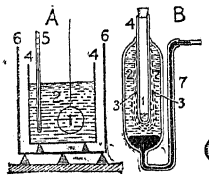
Folding Film Camera

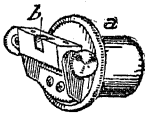
View Camera

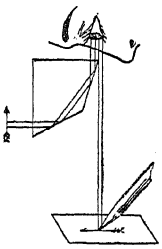
Cameras, p 315

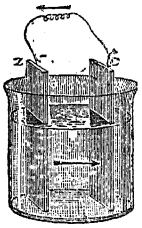
Bunsen Burner, p 292

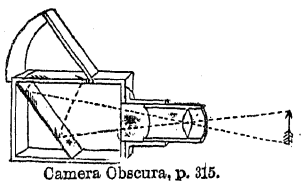
SCIENTIFIC TERMS. — Continued.

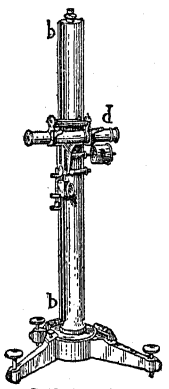

Calorimeter, p. 313.

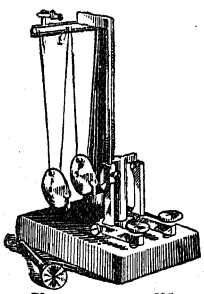

Camera Lucida, p. 315.

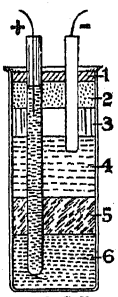

Cartesian Devil, p. 338.

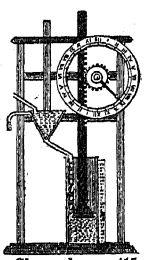

Cell, p. 353.

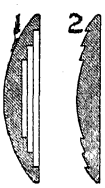

Camera Obscura, p. 315.

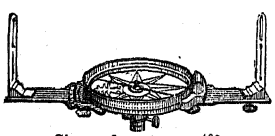

Cathetometer, p. 348.

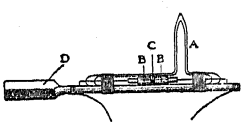

Chronoscope, p. 395.

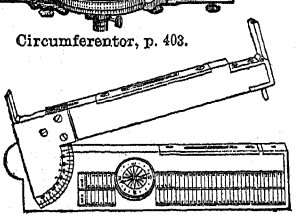

Clark Cell, p. 410.

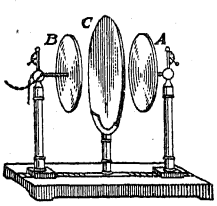

Clepsydra, p. 415.

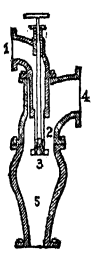

Corrugated Lenses, p. 507.

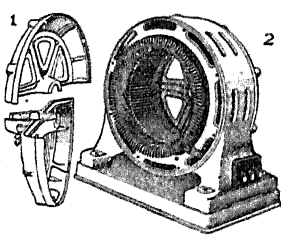

Circumferentor, p. 403.

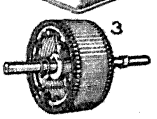

Coherer, p. 433.


Clinometer, p. 417.


Condensers, p. 465.


Multipolar Direct-Current Generator.

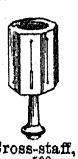

Induction Motor.


Dynamos, p. 689.

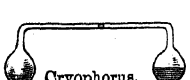

Cone of Rays, p. 468.

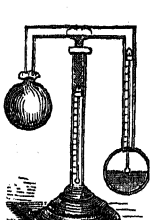

Crookes Tubes, p. 536.

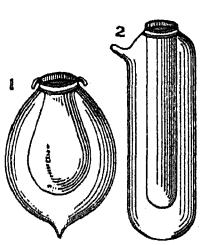

Crowfoot, p. 539.

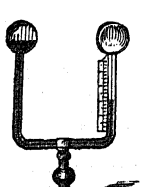

Cross-staff, p. 538.

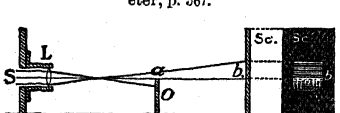

Crucibles, p. 541.

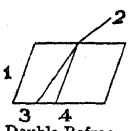

Cryophorus, p. 543.

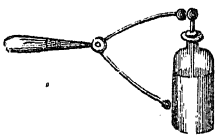

Daniell's Hygrometer, p. 567.

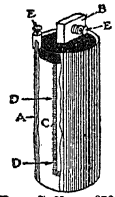

Dewar Vessels, p. 611.

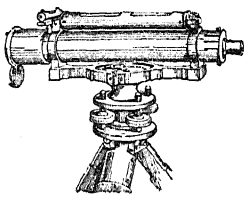

Differential Thermometer, p. 621.

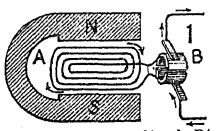

Diffraction, p. 622.

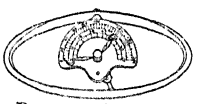

Double Refraction, p. 664.

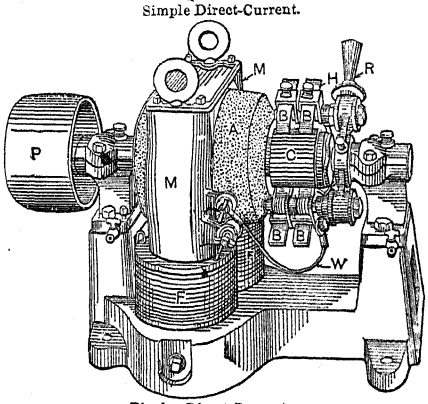

Discharger and Leyden Jar, p. 634.

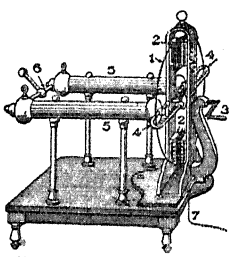

Dry Cell, p. 679.

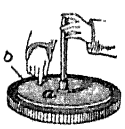

Dumpy Level, p. 683.


Simple Direct-Current.

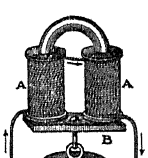

Dynamometer, p. 689.

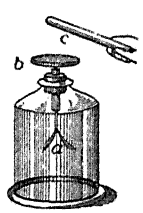

Bipolar Direct-Current.


Electric Machine, p. 707.


Electrophorus, p. 708.


Electric Vane, p. 707.


Electromagnet, p. 708.


Electroscope, p. 708.


Equilibrium, p. 741.

Field Glass, p. 811.

Finder, p. 817.

Flame, p. 825.

Fluoroscope, p. 838.

Float, p. 833.

Focus, p. 841.

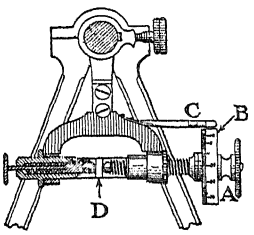
Funnel Tubes, p. 878.

Galvanometer, p. 887.

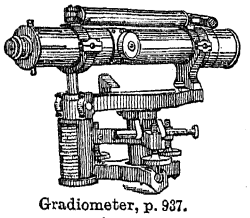
Galvanoscope, p. 887.

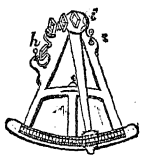
Geissler Tubes, p. 897.

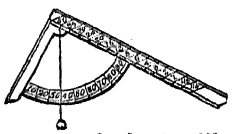
SCIENTIFIC TERMS. — Continued.

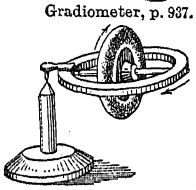


Gradienter, p. 937.

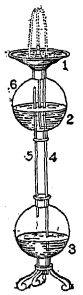

Gradiometer, p. 937.


Hadley's Quadrant, p. 968.

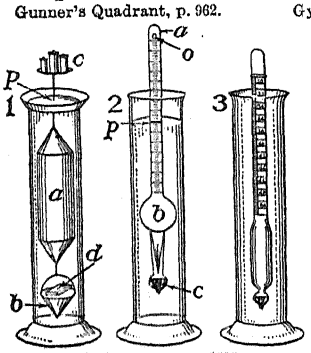

Gunner's Quadrant, p. 962.


Gyroscope, p. 966.

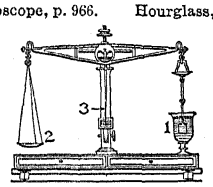

Hourglass, p. 1040.



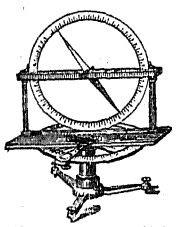
Hero's Fountain, p. 1009.

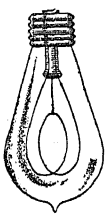


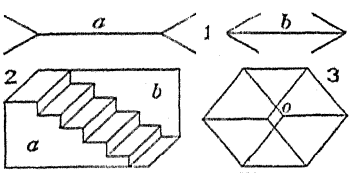
Hydrometers, p. 1053.



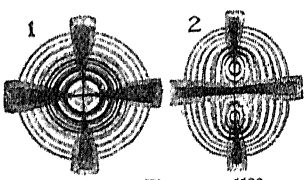
Hydrostatic Balance, p. 1054.


Inclinometer, p. 1088.

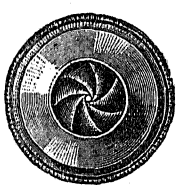

Incandescent Lamp, p. 1086.

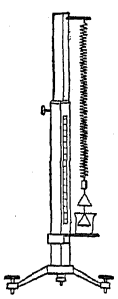


Optical Illusions, p. 1072.



Interference Figures, p. 1126.

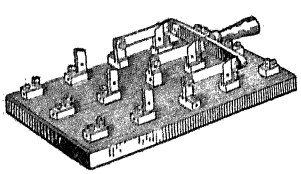

Iris Diaphragm, p. 1141.


Jolly Balance, p. 1166.

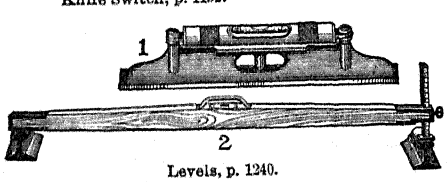


Lenses, p. 1235.

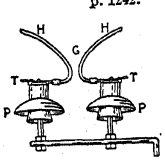



Knife Switch, p. 1192.

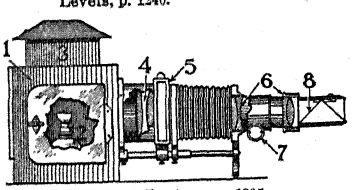

Leyden Jar, p. 1242.



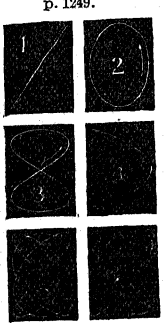
Levels, p. 1240.



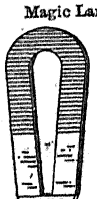
Lightning Arrester, p. 1249.

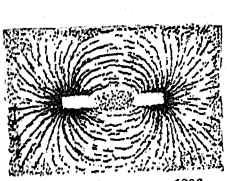


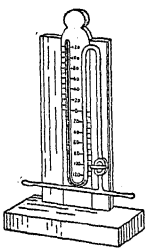
Magic Lantern, p. 1295.

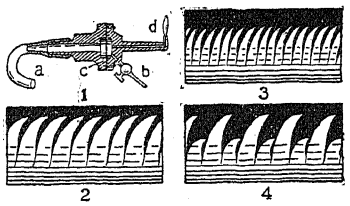

Lissajous Figures, p. 1259.


Magdeburg Hemispheres, p. 1295.

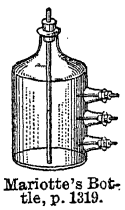

Magnet, p. 1296.

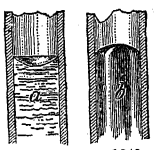

Magnetic Curves, p. 1296.

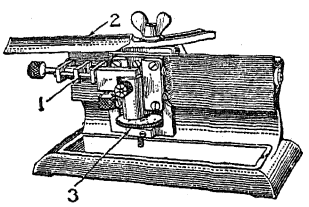

Manometer, p. 1313.



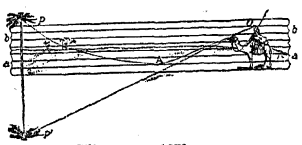
Manometric Flame, p. 1313.

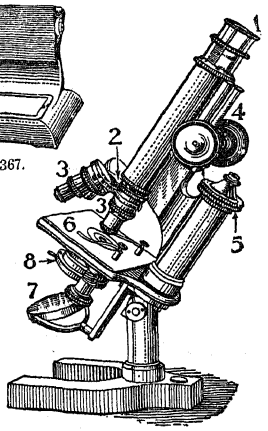

Mariotte's Bottle, p. 1319.


Meniscus, p. 1349.

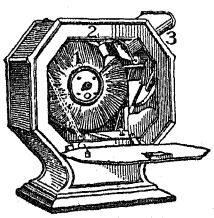


Microtome, p. 1367.

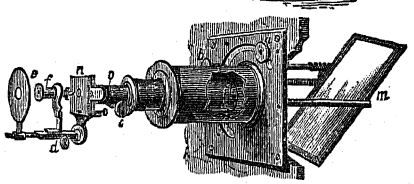

Mirage, p. 1378.

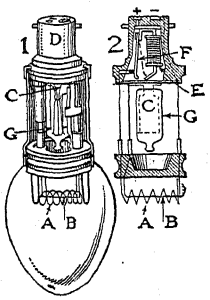


Microscopes, p. 1367.

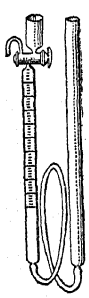


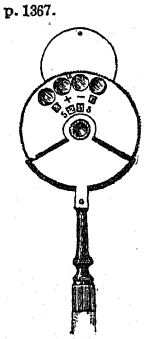
Mutoscope, p. 1427.



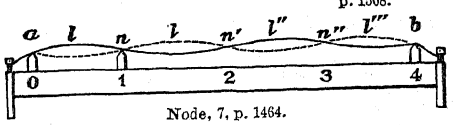


Nernst Lamp, p. 1450.


Nitrometer, p. 1461.


Opthalmoscope, p. 1508.


Opera Glass, p. 1507.



Node, 7, p. 1464.

Optical Square, p. 1511.

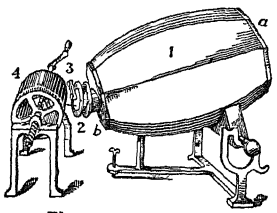
Optometer, p. 1511.

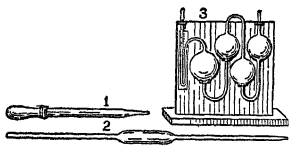
Pantoscopic Spectacle Lens, p. 1559.

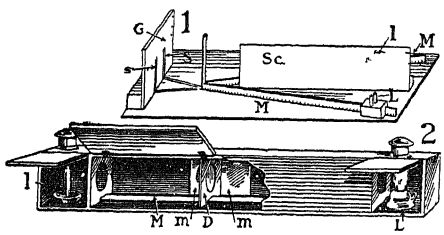
Phenakistoscope, p. 1619.

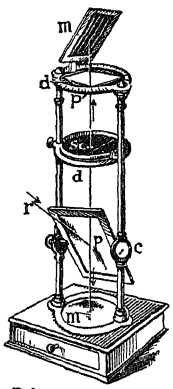
Pendulum, p. 1595.

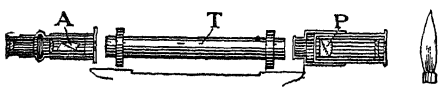
SCIENTIFIC TERMS — Continued

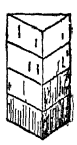

Phonautograph, p 1623

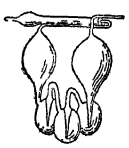

Pipettes p 1641

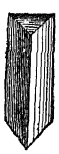

Photometer, p 1625

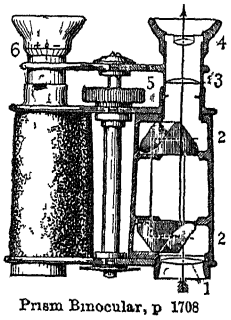

Polariscope p 1665

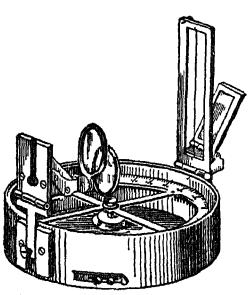

Polarimeter p 1665.

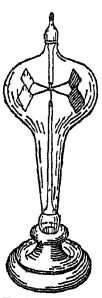

Polyprism, p 1671

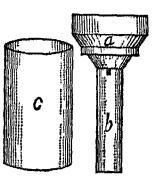

Potash Bulbs, p 1683

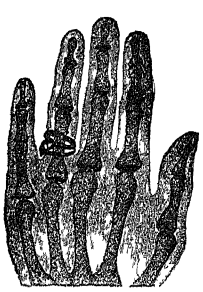

Prism, p 1707

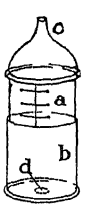

Prism Binocular, p 1708

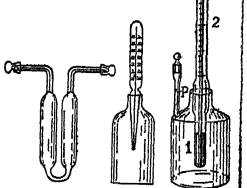

Prismatic Compass, p 1707

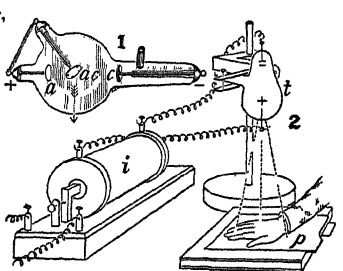

Radiometer, p 1763

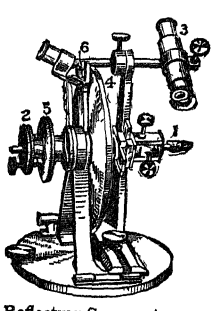

Rain Gauge, p 1765

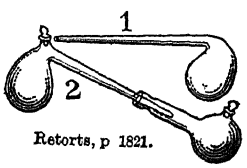

Radiograph, p 1763

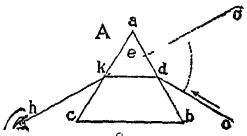

Resonator, p 1816

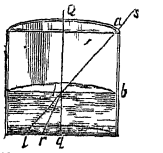

Pycnometers, p 1742


Rontgen Tube p 1846


Reflecting Goniometer, p 1793


Retorts, p 1821.

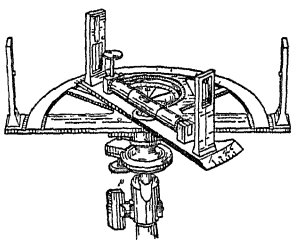


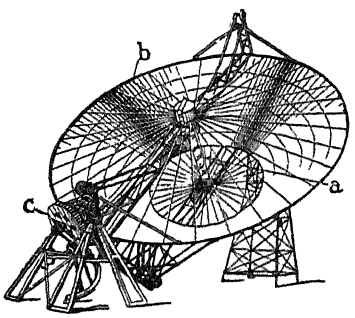

Refraction p 1794

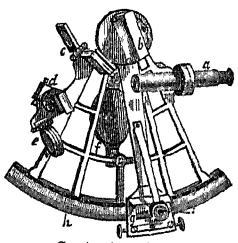

Scorifier, p 1897

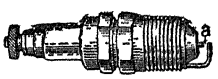

Siphon, p 1963

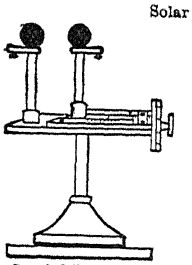
Seismograph p 1913

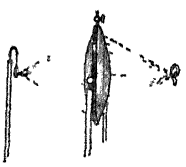

Semicircumferentor, p 1917.

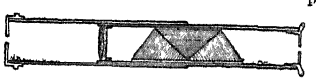

Solar Engine p 1990

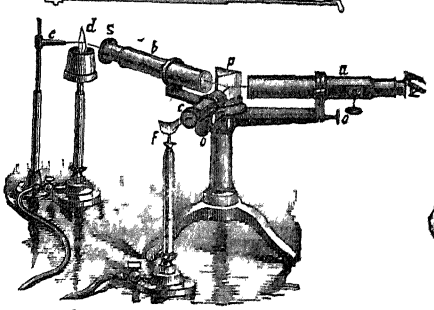

Sextant, p 1932.

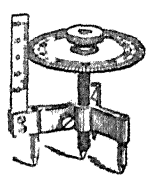

Spark Plug p 2002

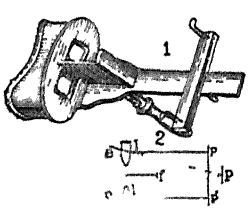

Spark Micrometer p 2002


Sound Lens, p 1998

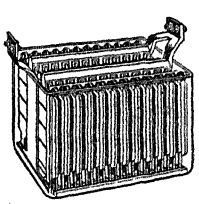


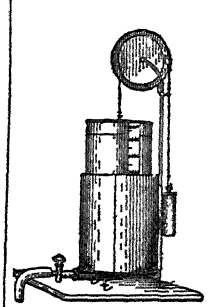

Spectroscope, p 2006

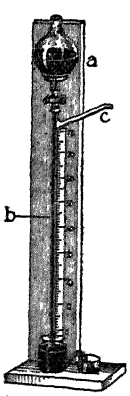

Spherometer, p 2010

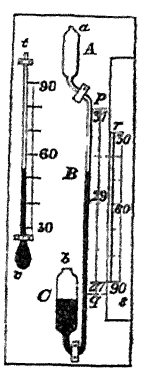

Stereoscope p 2042

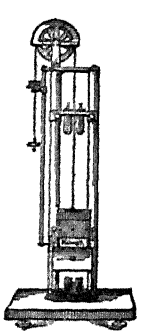

Stethoscope, p 2043


Storage Battery, p 2051

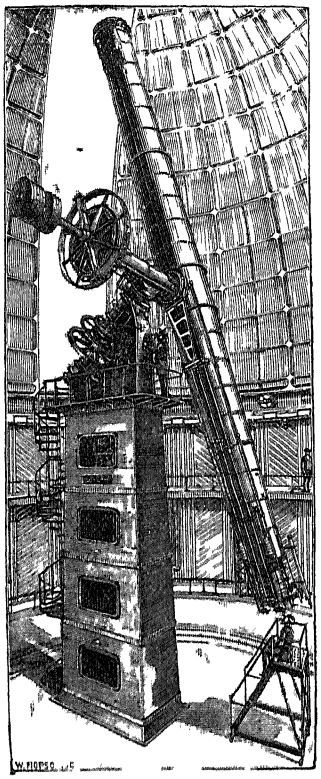

Spirometer, p. 2015.


Sprengel Pump, p 2021

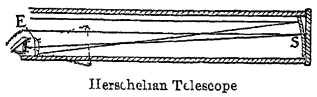

Sympiesometer, p 2098.


Tachistoscope, p 2104

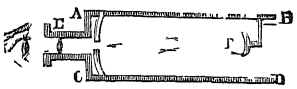
SCIENTIFIC TERMS. — Continued.



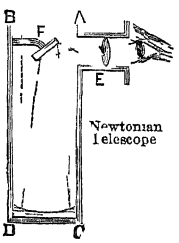
Lick Observatory Telescope



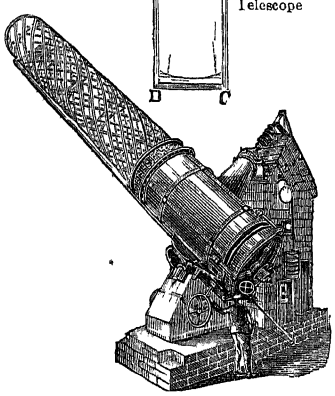
Herschelian Telescope



Gregorian Telescope



Newtonian Telescope

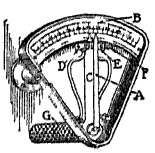


Reflecting Telescope

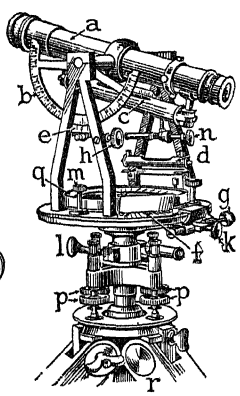
Telescopes, p 2123



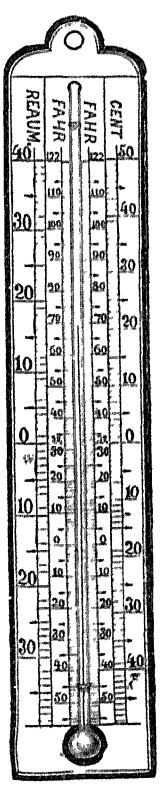
Tenaculum, p 2126



Thermostat p 2113



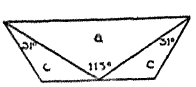
Transit p 2186



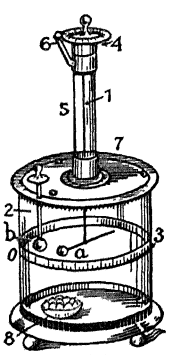
Thermometer, p 2142



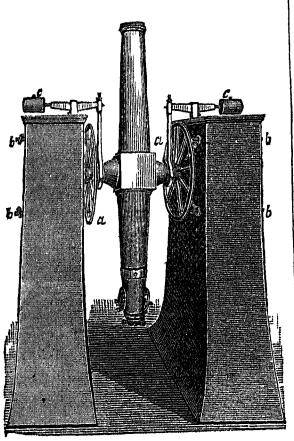
Tourmaline Tongs, p 2177



Thollon Prism, p 2147



Torsion Balance, p 2174



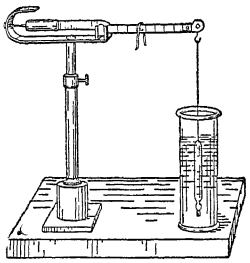
Transit Instrument, p 2186



Trevelyan's Rocker, p 2194



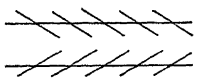
Trephine, p 2193



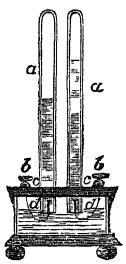
Westphal Balance p 2321



Undine p 2237



Zollner's Lines p 2371

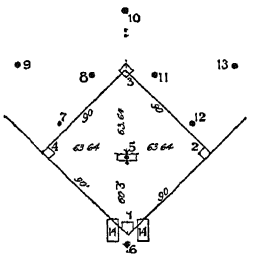


Voltameter, p 2293

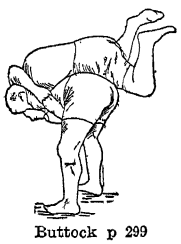
SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.



Backheel, p 167



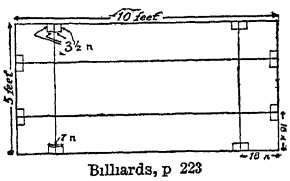
Baseball Field, p. 187



Buttock p 299



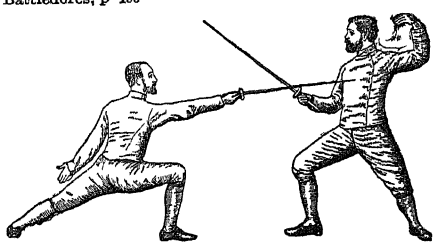
Battledores, p 193



Billiards, p 223



Candlepin, p 319.



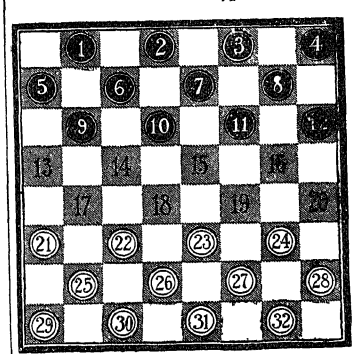
Carte, p 338



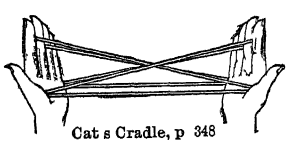
Clay Pigeon, p 412



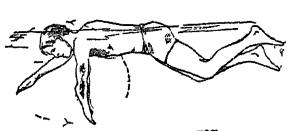
Curling Stone p 551



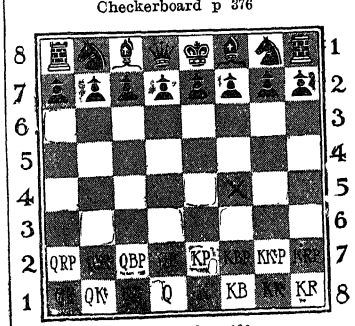
Checkerboard p 376



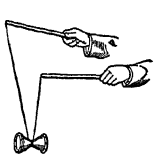
Cat's Cradle, p 348



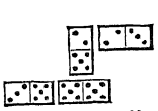
Crawl Stroke, p 527.



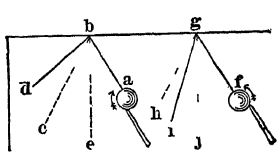
Chessboard, p 380



Diabolo, p 613



Dominoes, p 660.



English (*Billiards*) p 726



Dumb-Bell, p 683

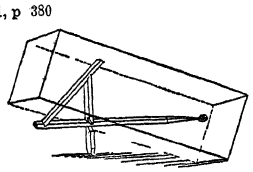
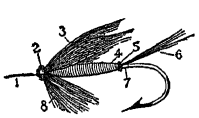
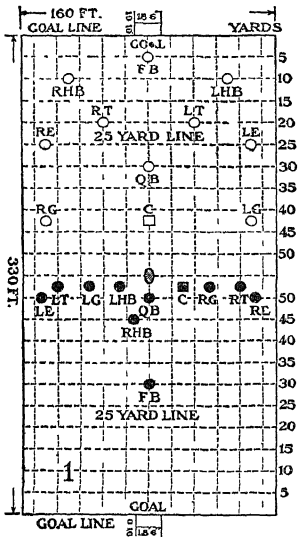


Figure four Trap, p 813

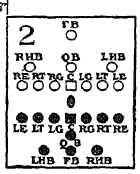


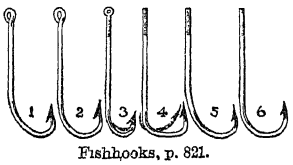
Fly, p 839.

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

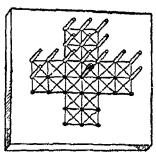


Football Field, p. 845.





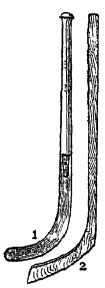
Fishhooks, p. 821.



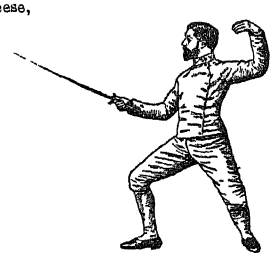
Fox and Geese, p 860



Grace Hoop and Sticks, p. 936



Hockey Sticks, p. 1023.



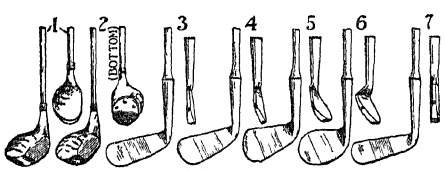
Guard (*Fencing*), p 958.



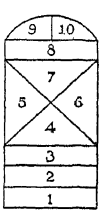
Foil, p. 842



Hammer Lock, p. 976.



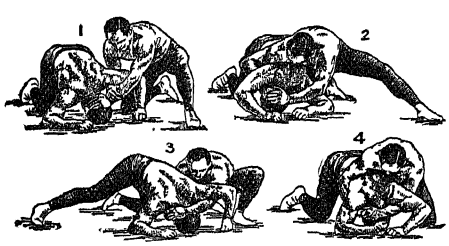
Golf Clubs, p 929.



Hopscotch, p. 1034.



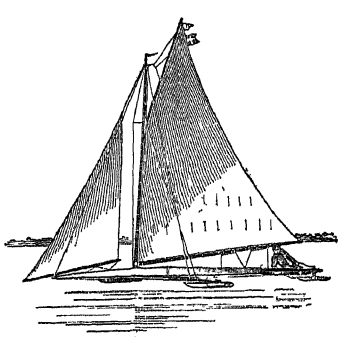
Indian Club, p 1095.



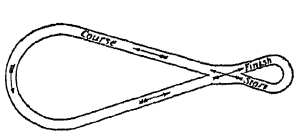
Half Nelson (*Wrestling*), p. 973.



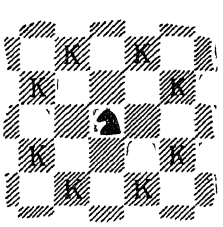
Jackstone, p. 1154.



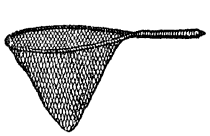
Ice Boat, p 1064



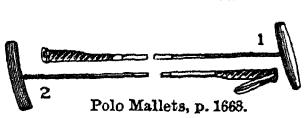
Kite Track, p. 1190.



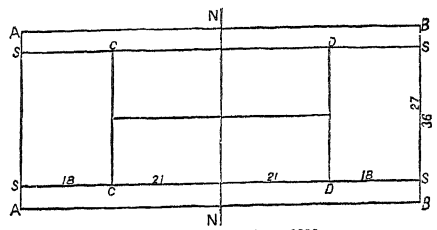
Moves of a Knight, p. 1193.



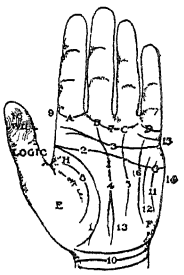
Landing Net, p. 1210.



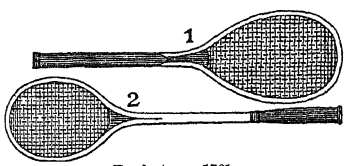
Polo Mallets, p. 1668.



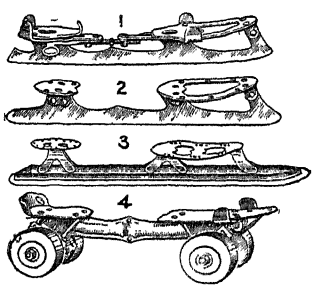
Lawn-Tennis Court, p. 1223.



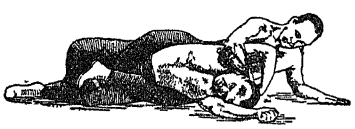
Palmistry, p. 1553.



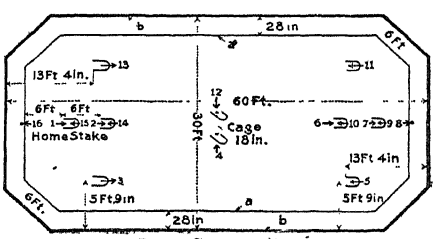
Rackets, p 1761.



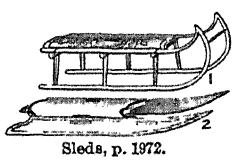
Skates, p. 1966.



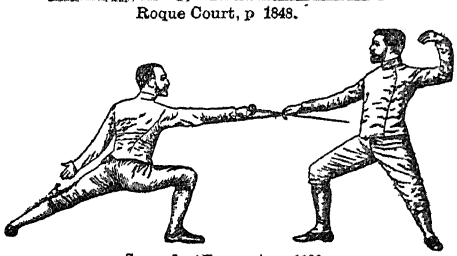
Scissors (*Wrestling*), p. 1895



Roque Court, p 1848.



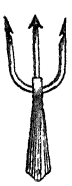
Sleds, p. 1972.



Seconde (*Fencing*), p. 1909.



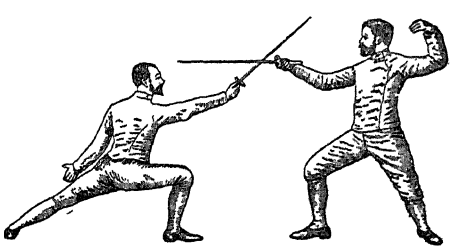
Shuttlecock, p 1951



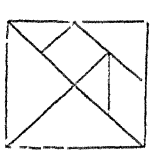
Spear, p 2004.



Stilts, p. 2045.



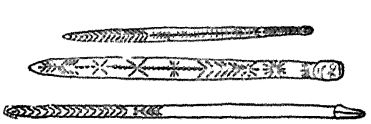
Septime (*Fencing*), p. 1923.



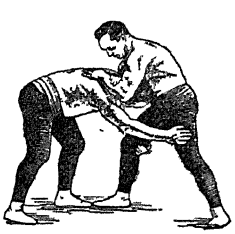
Tangram, p. 2112.



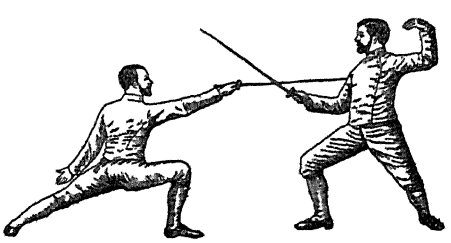
Sneak Boat, p. 1983.



Snow Snakes, p. 1985.



Strangle Hold, p. 2054.

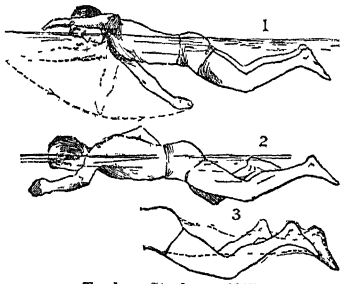


Tierce (*Fencing*), p. 2157.

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.—Continued.

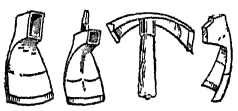

Toboggan, p. 2165.

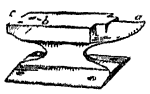

Toe Hold, p. 2166.

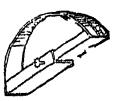


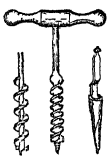
Trudgen Stroke, p. 2207.

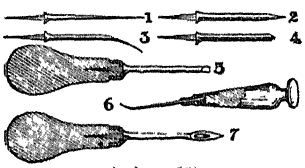
TOOLS, MISCELLANEOUS IMPLEMENTS.


Adz, p. 35.


Anvil, p. 101.

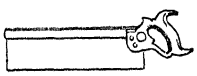

Arcograph, p. 120.

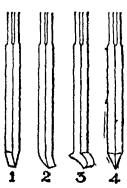

Augers, p. 152.



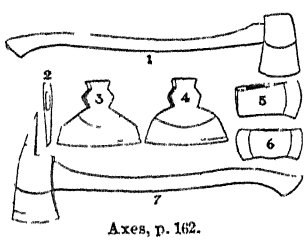
Awls, p. 161.


Axhammer, p. 162.

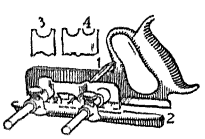

Backsaw, p. 167.



Bars, p. 180.

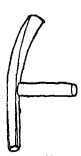


Axes, p. 162.

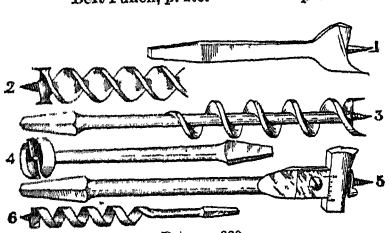


Beading Plane, p. 196.

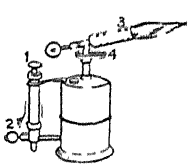

Belt Punch, p. 208.


Belgian Hammer, p 205.


Bill, p. 222.



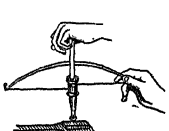
Bits, p. 228.

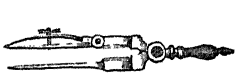


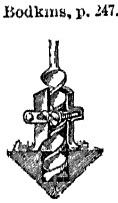
Blowtorch, p. 242.

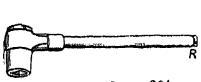

Bodkins, p. 247.


Bobbin (*Plumbing*), p. 246.

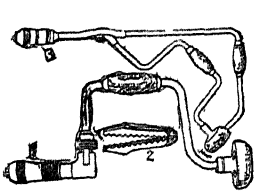

Bow Drill, p. 262.


Bow Compass, p. 262.

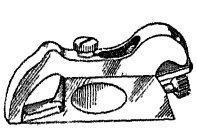

Boring Gauge, p. 257.

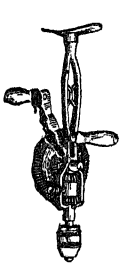


Box Wrench, p. 264.



Braces, p. 264.

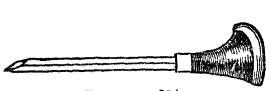

Bullnose, p. 290.

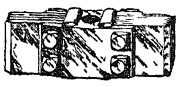

Breast Drill, p 272.

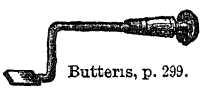

Broach, p. 278.

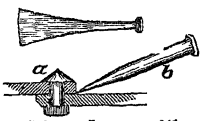

Burnisher, p. 295.


Brush Hook, p. 283.

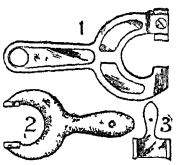

Burin, p. 294.


Bushhammer, p 296.

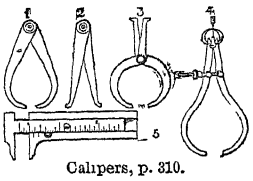

Butteris, p. 299.



Calking Irons, p. 311.

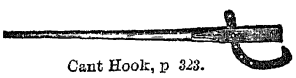


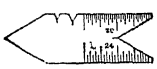
Caliper Gauges, p. 311.



Calipers, p. 310.


Carriage Wrench, p. 337.


Cant Hook, p. 323.


Center Gauge, p. 356.


Can Hook, p. 319.

Center Square, p. 356.

Chisels, p 387.

Cleaver, p. 414.

Cold Chisel, p 435.

Compasses, p 454.

Circular Saw, p. 402.

Corkscrew, p 501.

Compass Plane, p. 454.

Composing Stick, p 458.

Compass Saw, p. 454.

Contact Goniometer, p 484

Crown Saw, p. 540.

Countersinks, p 516.

Dibble, p. 617.

Curves, p 553.

Dod, p. 655.

Dog-tail Trowel, p. 657.

Dolly, p. 658.

Drove Chisel, p. 677.

Double Drill, p 664.

Modern Drills.

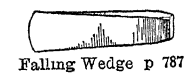
Drawing Knife, p 672.

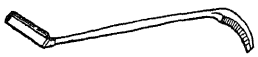
Face Spanner, p. 781.

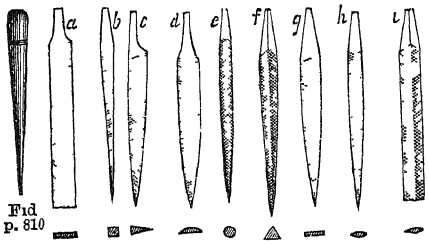
Primitive Drills.

Drills, p. 674.

TOOLS — Continued

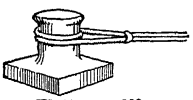

Falling Wedge p 787


Flange, p 826

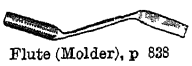


Fid p. 810

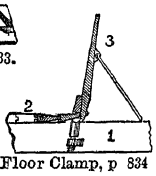
Files p 814


Flatter p 828

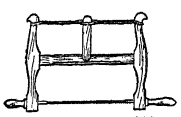

Float, p 833.

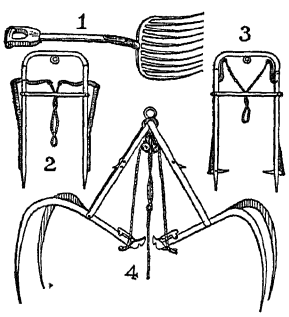

Flute (Molder), p 838


Fleshing Knife, p 830

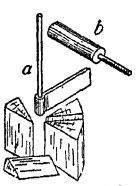


Floor Clamp, p 834

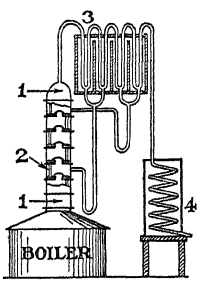

Frame Saw, p 861



Forks, p 852

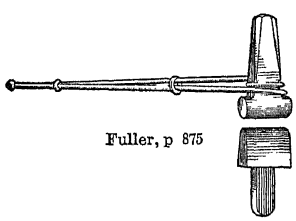


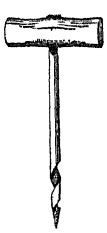
Frow p 872

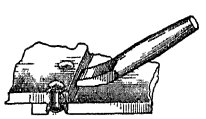


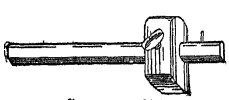
French Column p 866

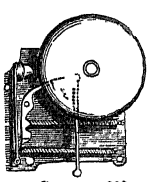

German Bit, p 906

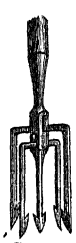

Fuller, p 875


Gimlet p 912


Fullering Tool, p 875


Gauge, p 895

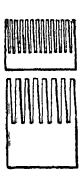

Gong, p 930

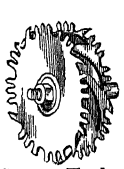

Grains, p 938

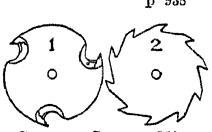

Gisholt Tool, p 914

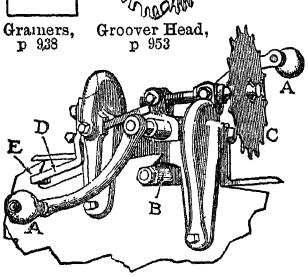

Glass Cutter, p 917


Hack Saw, p 968

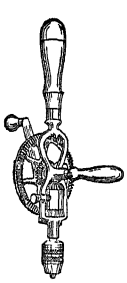

Graiuers, p 938

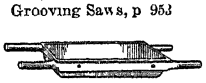

Groover Head, p 953


Grooving Saws, p 953

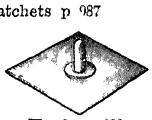


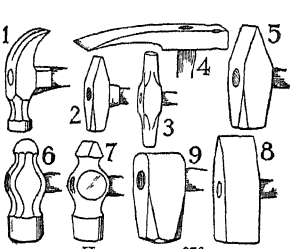
Gummer, p 962


Hand Drill, p 977

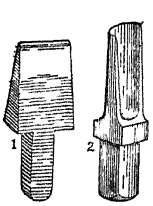

Handbarrow, p 977


Hatchets p 987


Hawk p 990

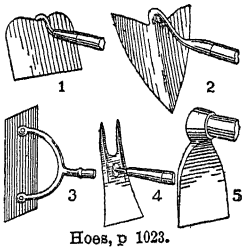


Hammers, p 976

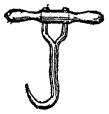


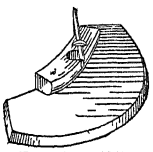
Hardy p 982

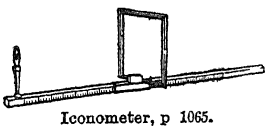

Hod, p 1023

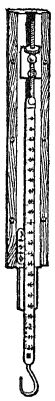


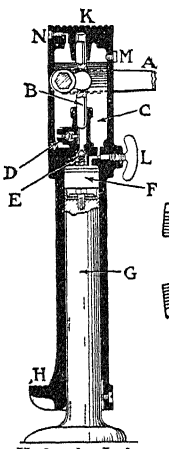
Hoes, p 1023.


Hog Hook, p 1024

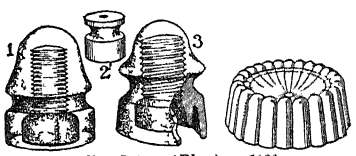

Howel p 1042


Iconometer, p 1065.


Hook Gauge, p 1033



Hydraulic Jack, p 1051


Insulators (*Elec*) p 1120

Isograph, p 1147

Jim Crow p 1163

Jumper, p 1171

Jointer, p 1166

Joint Tool, p 1166

Keeve, p 1180

Knives, p 1192

Knives (*Mach*) p 1192

Lazy Tongs, p 1225

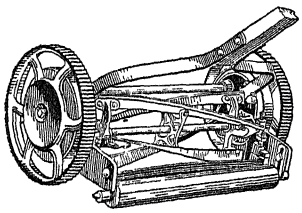
Lancets, p 1209

Latches, p 1217

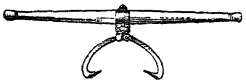
Levels, p 1240

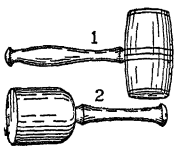
Lightning Brace, p 1249

TOOLS. — Continued.

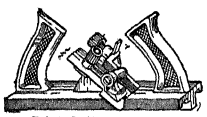

Lawn Mower, p 1223

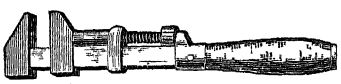

Mattoir, p 1361

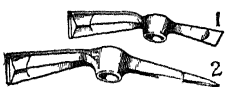

Lug Hook, p 1283

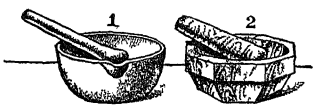

Mallets p 1305

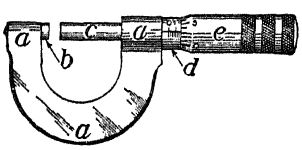

Loy, p 1280.

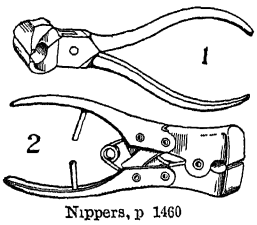

Match Plane, p 1329

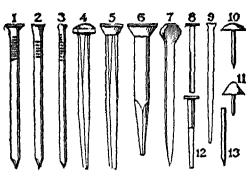

Monkey Wrench, p 1397


Mattocks p 1361


Mortars, p 1408

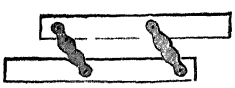

Micrometer Caliper, p 1366


Nippers, p 1460

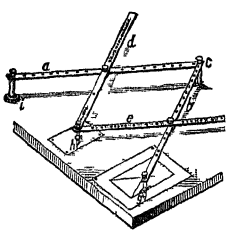

Nails p 1403


Nut for a Bolt, p 1478


Nutcracker, p 1479

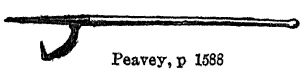

Parallel Rule p 1563


Peen, p 1591

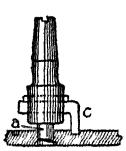

Pantograph, p 1558.

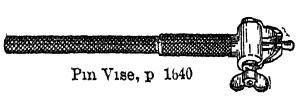

Pencil Compass, p 1595


Pincers, p 1638

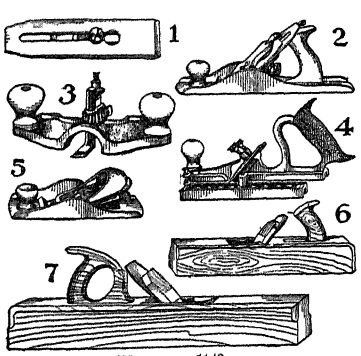

Peavey, p 1588

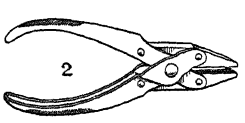

Pinking Iron, p 1639

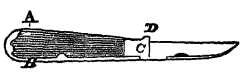

Pin Drill, p 1638


Pin Vise, p 1640

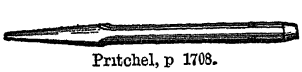

Pin Wrench, p 1640

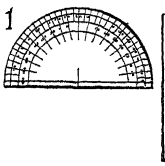

Planes, p 1648

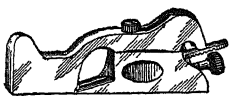

Pliers p 1656

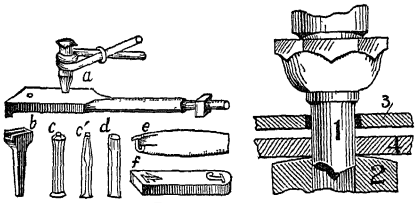

Pocketknife, p 1661

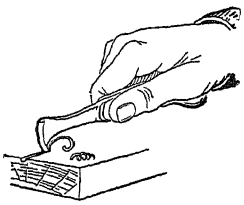

Portcrayon, p 1678.

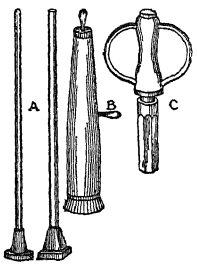

Pritchel, p 1708.

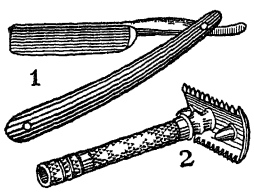

Protractors, p 1724

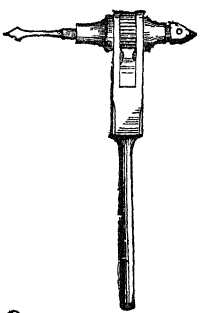

Rabbet Plane, p 1760.

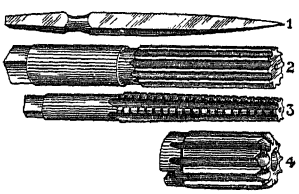

Punches, p 1735

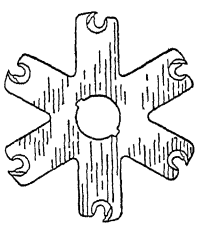

Race Knife, p 1760.


Rammers, p 1767


Razors, p 1776


Ratchet Drill, p 1772


Reamers, p 1778


Rift Saw, p 1834


Ripping Chisel p 1838


Rivet, p 1840

Rocker, p 1842

Riffler p 1854

Roulette, p 1852

Saws p 1885.

Shave Hook, p 1937

Scalpel, p 1888

Scutch, p 1904

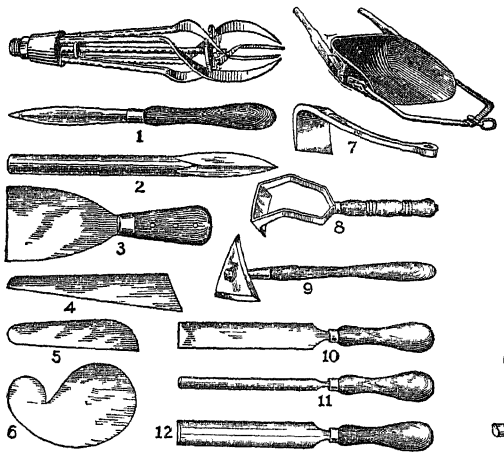
Scissors, p 1895.

Set Chisel, p 1929.

Scratch Gauge, p 1900

Set Hammer, p 1929.

TOOLS —Continued.



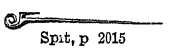
Scrapers p 1900



Sickle p 1952



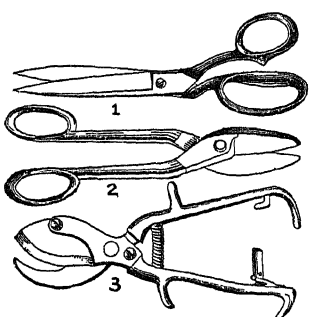
Smooth Drift p 674

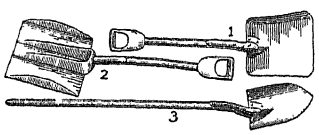


Spit, p 2015

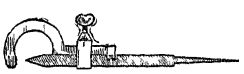


Splayer, p 2016

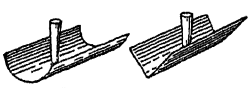




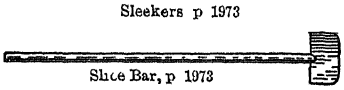
Shovels p 1948



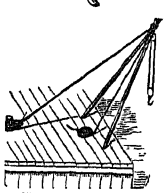
Sizing Tool, p 1966



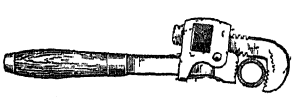
Sleekers p 1973



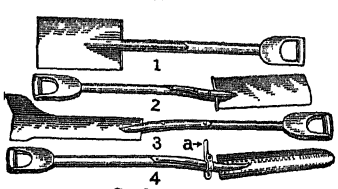
Shoe Bar, p 1973



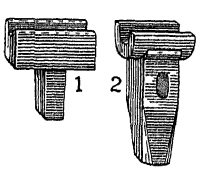
Shears, p 1938



Stillson Wrench, p 2045



Spades, p 2000

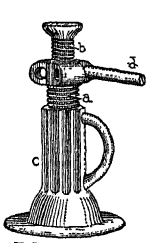




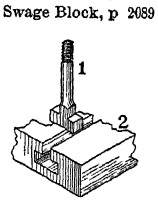
Swage Block, p 2089



Swages p 2089



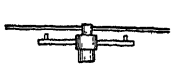
Telescope Jack, p 2123



T Bolt, p 2102



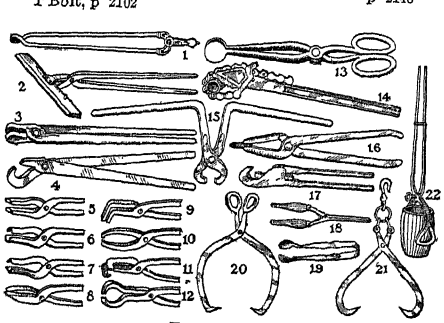
Thistle Funnel, p 2146



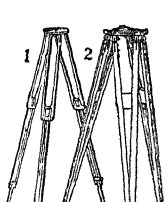
Trepanning Tool, p 2193



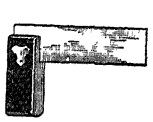
Spindle and Whorl p 2012



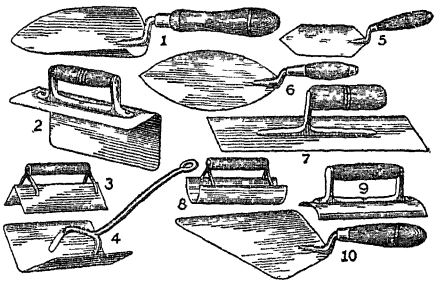
Tongs p 2169



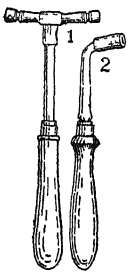
Tripod, p 2201



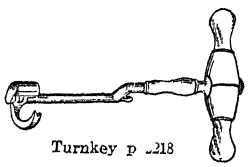
Try-square, p 2210



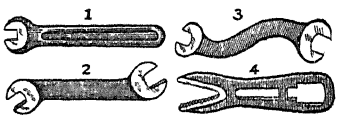
Trowels, p 2206



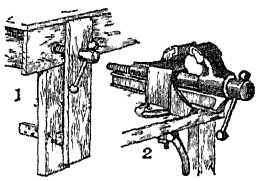
Tuning Hammers, p 2114



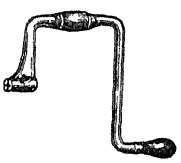
Turnkey p 2218



Wrenches p 2303

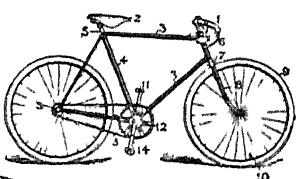


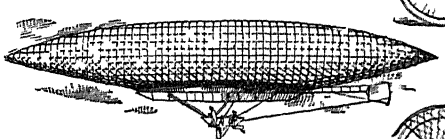
Vises p 2288



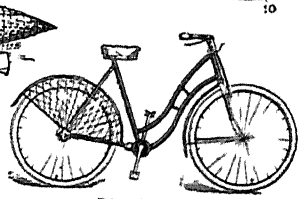
Wimble p 2337

VEHICLES FOR LAND AND AERIAL LOCOMOTION

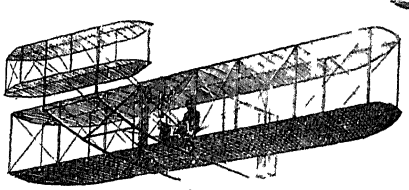




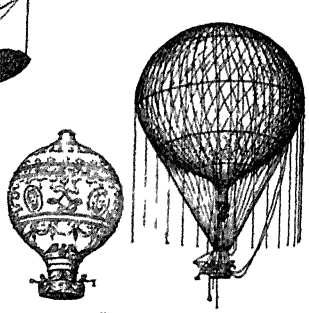
Airship p 48



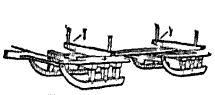
Bicycles, p 220



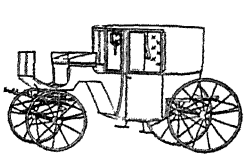
Aeroplane, p 36



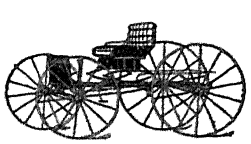
Balloons p 1..



Bobsled, p 246.



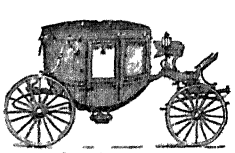
Brougham p 282



Buckboard, p 285

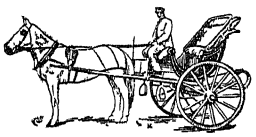


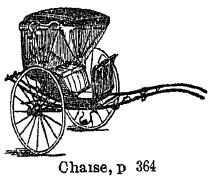
Buggy, p. 288



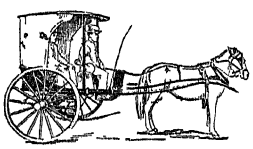
Calash, p 308.

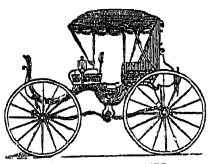
VEHICLES — Continued

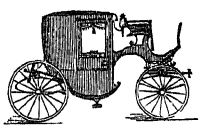

Calèche, p 309

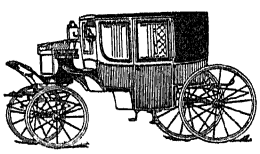

Chaise, p 364

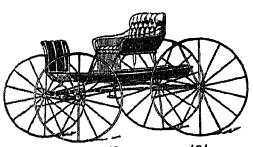

Clarence, p 409

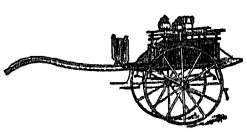

Carromata, p 337

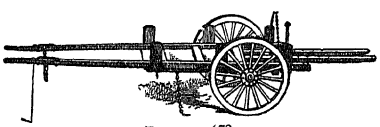

Chariotee, p 372

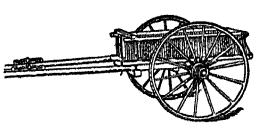

Coupé, p 517

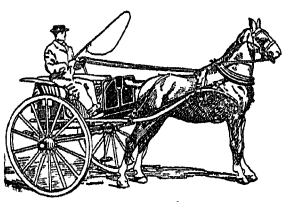

Coach, p 423

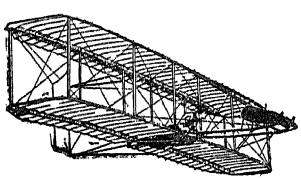

Concord Buggy p 464

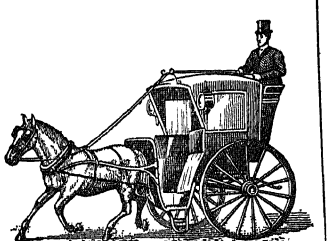

Dogcart, p 656

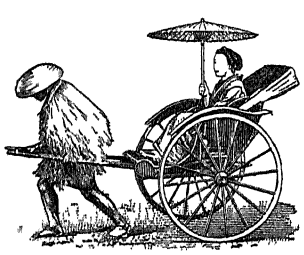

Dray p 672

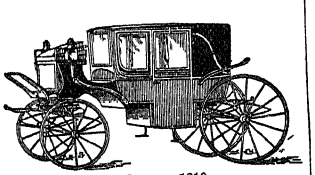

Dump Cart, p 683

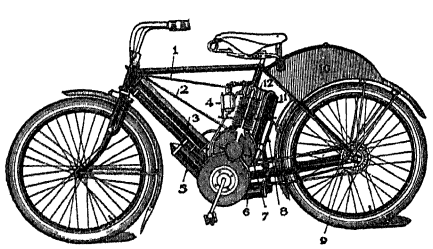

Gig p 910


Gliding Machine p 918

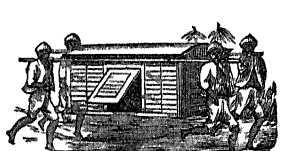

Hansom, p 980

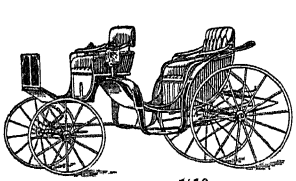

Jinrikisha, p 1164

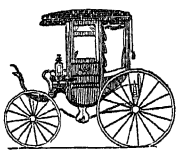

Landau, p 1210

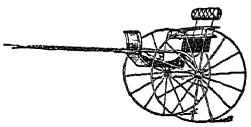

Motor Cycle p 1412

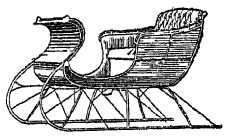

Parachute, p 1562

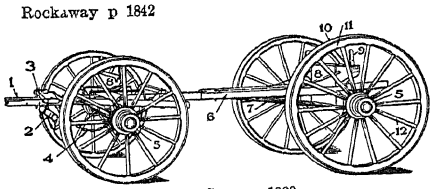

Palanquin, p 1549

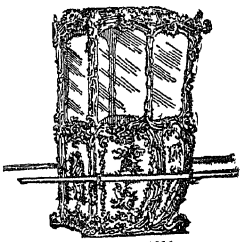

Phaeton p 1616

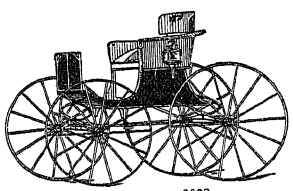

Rockaway p 1842

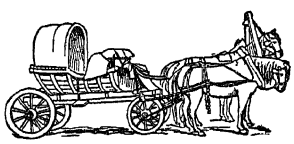

Road Cart p 1840

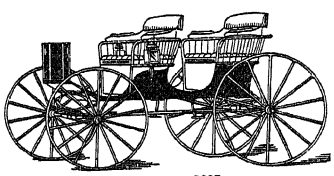

Sleigh, p 1973

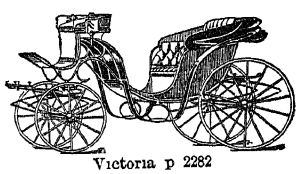

Running Gear p 1860

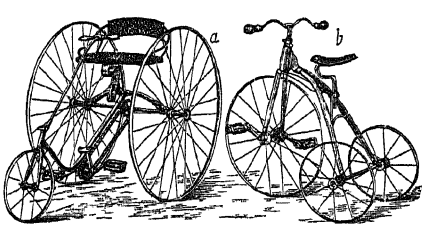

Sedan, p 1911


Stanhope, p 2032

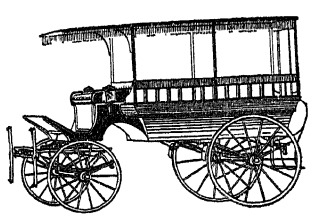

Telega, p 2122

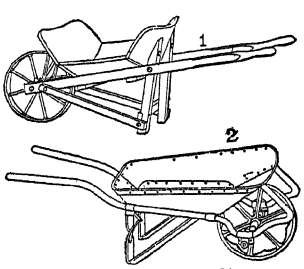

Surrey p 2087


Victoria p 2282


Tricycles p 2197


Velocipede, p 2271

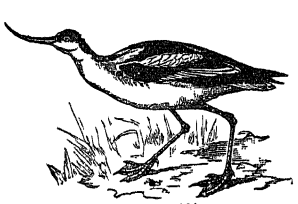

Wagonette, p 2298

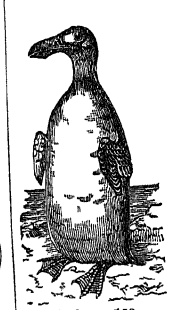

Wheelbarrows, p 2324

ZOOLOGY. BIRDS.

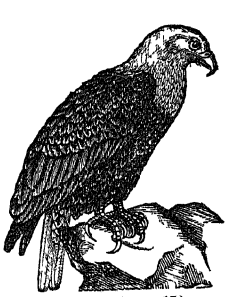

Acadian Owl p 11


Adjutant, p 29.

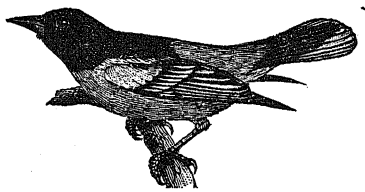

Avocet p 160

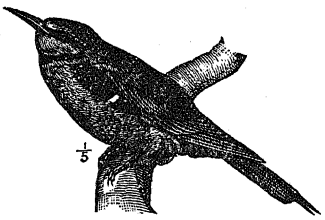

Auk p 153


Albatross, p 51


Bald Eagle p 173

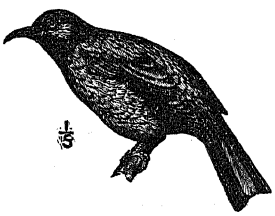
ZOÖLOGY: BIRDS.—Continued.


Baltimore Oriole, p. 176.

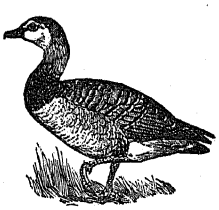

Bee Eater, p. 202.

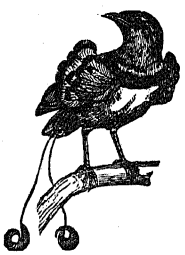

Bank Swallow, p. 179.

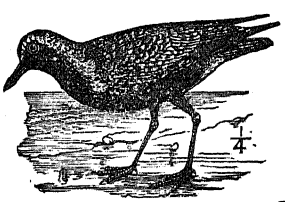

Barn Owl, p. 184.

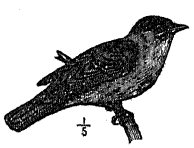

Bell Bird, p. 206.


Barred Owl, p. 185.


Bernicle Goose, p. 213.


Bird of Paradise, p. 226.


Black-bellied Plover, p. 230.


Blackcap, p. 231.


Bittern, p. 229.


Blackburnian Warbler, p. 231.

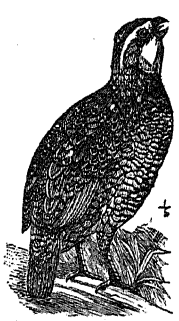

Blackbird, p 230.

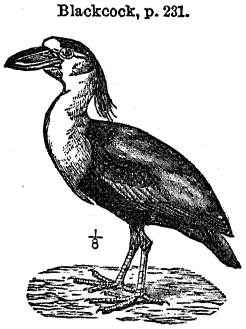

Bluebird, p. 243.

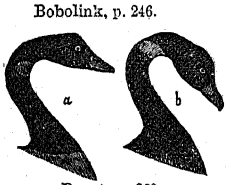

Blue Jay, p. 243.


Blackcock, p. 231.


Bobolink, p. 246.


Bobwhite, p. 246.


Boatbill, p. 246.

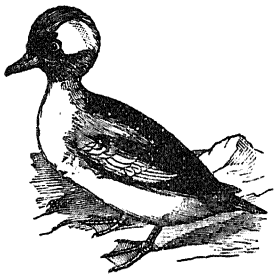

Brant, p. 268.

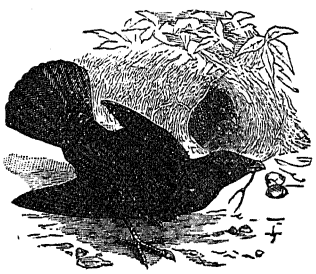

Brown Thrush, p. 282.


Boobook, p. 253.


Brush Turkey, p. 283.

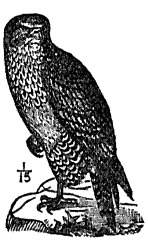

Bullfinch, p. 290.

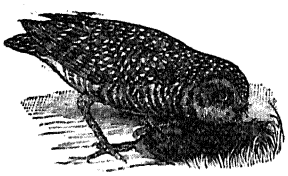

Bufflehead, p. 287.


Bower Bird, p. 262.

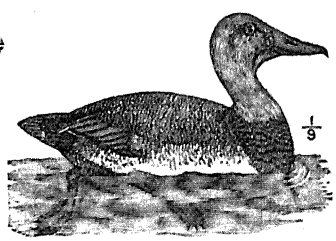

Bulbul, p. 289.


Bunting, p. 292.


Buzzard, p. 300.


Burrowing Owl, p. 295.


California Woodpecker, p. 310.


Canvasback, p. 323.


Capercaillie, p. 325.


Bustard, p. 297.

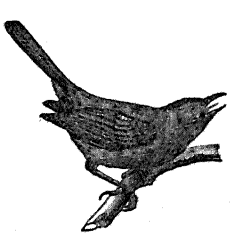

Cardinal Bird, p. 331.


California Condor, p. 310.


Carolina Parrakeet, p. 335.


Cassowary, p. 341.


Caracara, p. 328.


Catbird, p. 345.

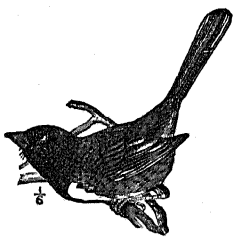
Chaffinch, p. 363.

ZOÖLOGY: BIRDS.—Continued.

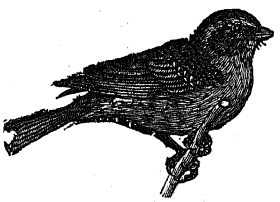

Cedar Bird, p. 352.


Chaparral Cock, p. 369.


Chat, p. 374.

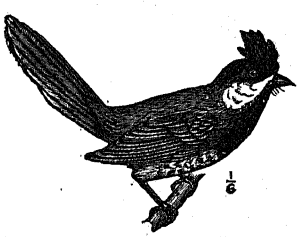

Chewink, p. 381.


Chickadee, p. 381.


Chipping Sparrow, p. 386.

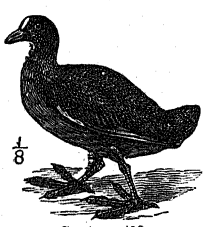

Chough, p. 392.

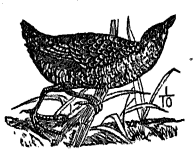

Cliff Swallow, p. 416.

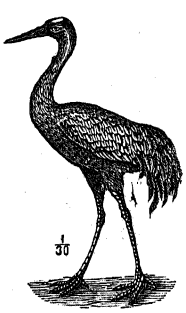

Coachwhip Bird, p. 424.


Cockatoo, p. 427.


Condor, p. 467.


Coot, p. 496.


Crake, p. 524.


Crane, p. 524.


Cormorant, p. 501.


Crossbill, p. 537.

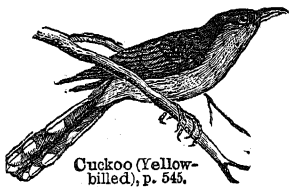

Creeper, p. 529.

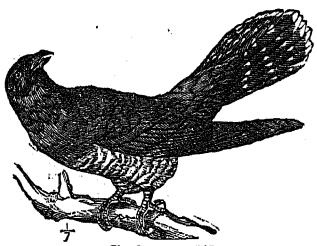

Cowbird, p. 521.

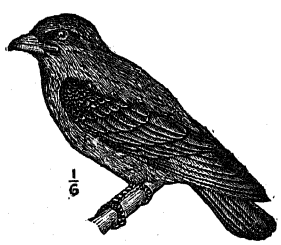

Crow Blackbird, p. 539.

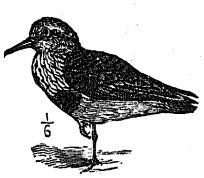

Crow, p. 539.

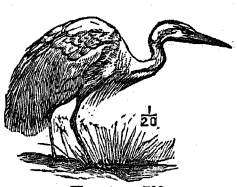

Curassow, p. 550.

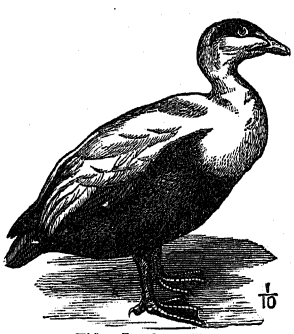

Cuckoo (Yellow-billed), p. 545.


Cuckoo, p. 545.


Dollar Bird, p. 658.


Dunlin, p. 684.


Egret, p. 703.


Eider Duck, p. 703.


Egyptian Vulture, p. 703.

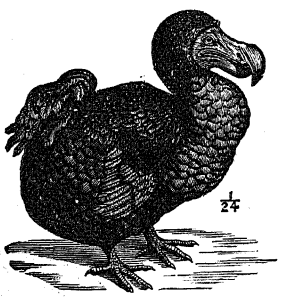

Evening Grosbeak, p. 759.

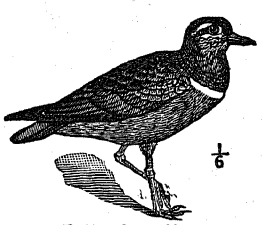

Curlew, p. 551.

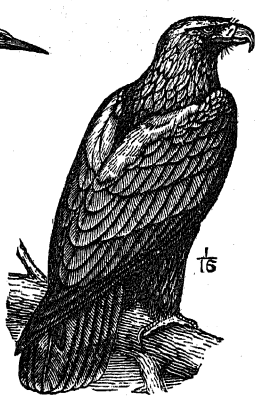

Emu, p. 719.


Fieldfare, p. 811.


Dickcissel, p. 618.

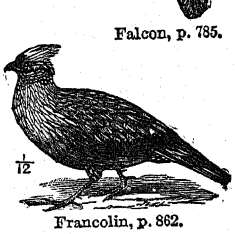

Dodo, p. 656.


Dotterel, p. 664.

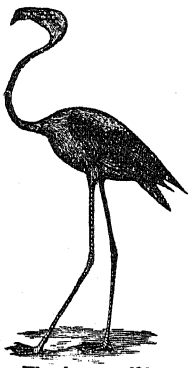

Eagle, p. 690.

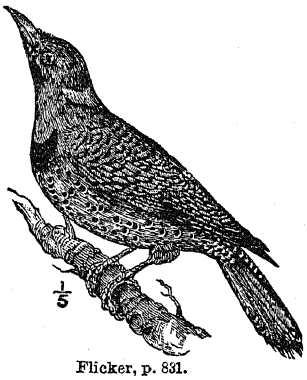

Emu Wren, p. 719.


Falcon, p. 785.


Francolin, p. 862.

ZOÖLOGY: BIRDS. — Continued.

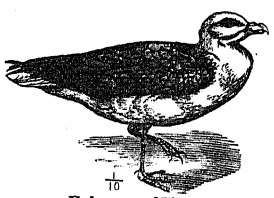

Flamingo, p. 826.

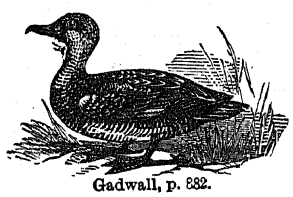

Flicker, p. 831.


Friar Bird, p. 868.

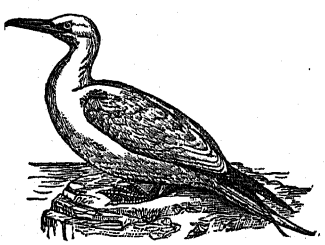

Frogmouth, p. 870.


Frigate Bird, p. 869.


Fulmar, p. 875.

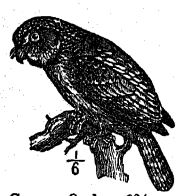

Gadwall, p. 882.


Gallinule, p. 886.


Gannet, p. 889.


Garden Warbler, p. 890.

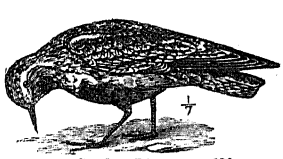

Garganey, p. 891.


Gnome Owl, p. 924.

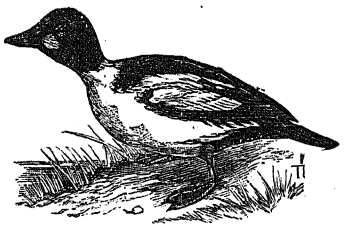

Goatsucker, p. 926.


Golden Eagle, p. 928.


Godwit, p. 927.


Golden Plover, p. 928.


Golden Pheasant, p. 928.

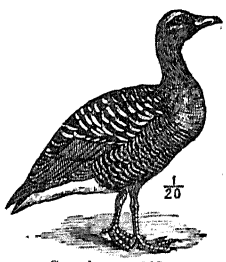

Golden-eye, p. 928.


Goldfinches, p. 929.


Grass Finch, p. 944.

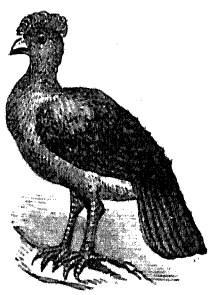

Goshawk, p. 933.

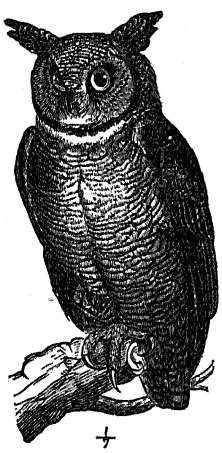

Gray Parrot, p. 946.


Graylag, p. 946.


Ground Dove, p. 954.

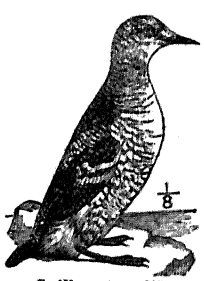

Griffon Vulture, p. 971.

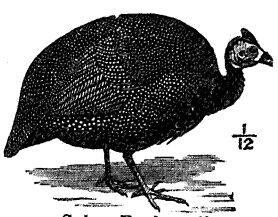

Guan, p. 957.

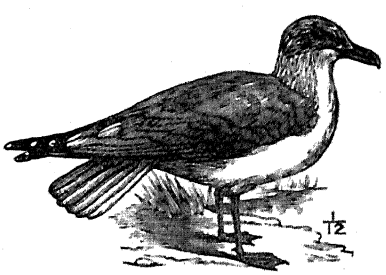

Great Horned Owl, p. 947.

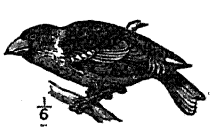

Guacharo, p. 957.


Grebe, p. 947.

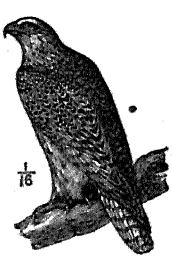

Guillemot, p. 960.


Guinea Fowl, p. 960.

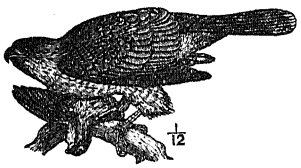

Gull, p. 961.

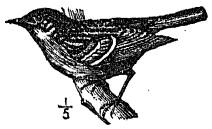

Hawfinch, p. 989.

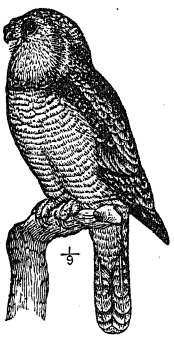

Harpy Eagle, p. 985.

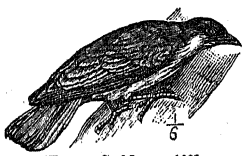

Gyrfalcon, p. 966.

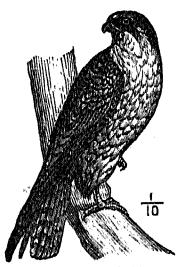
ZOÖLOGY: BIRDS. — Continued.

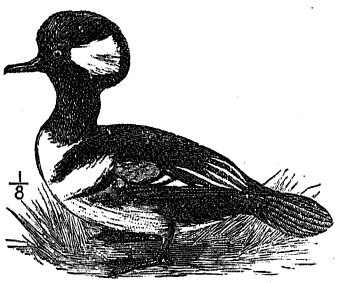

Hawk, p. 990.


Hedge Sparrow, p. 998.


Hawk Owl, p. 990.


Honey Guide, p. 1031.


Hobby, p. 1022.

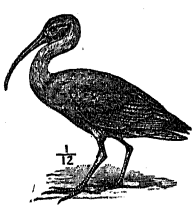

Hooded Merganser, p. 1032.


Heron, p. 1009.


Hoopoe, p. 1033.

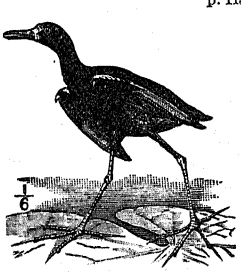

Hornbill, p. 1035.

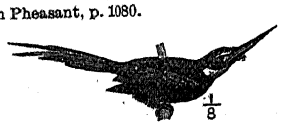

Humming Bird, p. 1046.


Ibis, p. 1063.

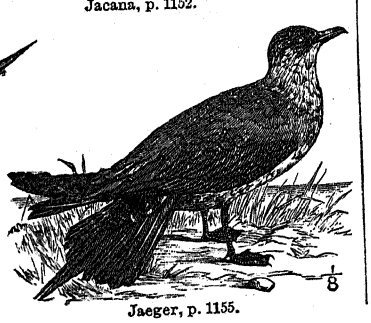

Ivory-billed Woodpecker, p. 1151.


Impeyan Pheasant, p. 1080.

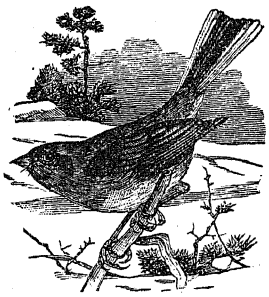

Jacana, p. 1152.

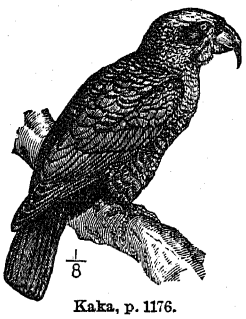

Jacamar, p. 1152.


Jackdaw, p. 1153.


Jaeger, p. 1155.


Jay, p. 1159.

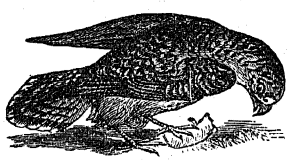

Junco, p. 1171.


Kaka, p. 1176.

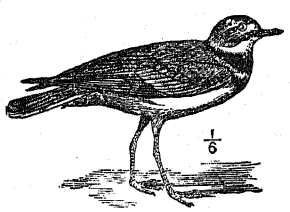

Java Sparrow, p. 1158.


Kingbird, p. 1187.

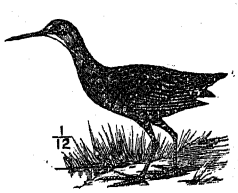

Kakapo, p. 1176.


Kestrel, p. 1182.


Kea, p. 1179.


Killdeer, p. 1185.

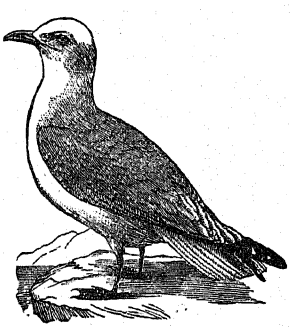

Kinglet, p. 1188.


King Rail, p. 1188.


Kingfisher, p. 1188.


Kite, p. 1190.


King Tody, p. 1189.


Kittiwake, p. 1190.


Lammergeier, p. 1208.


Knot, p. 1194.

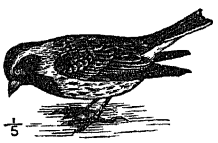
ZOOLOGY. BIRDS —Continued


Lapwing, p 1214

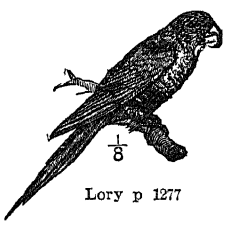

Laughing Jackass, p 1220

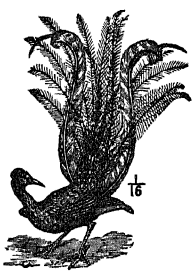

Long eared Owl p 1272

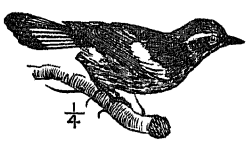

Leipoa p 1233


Longspur, p 1273


Loon, p 1274

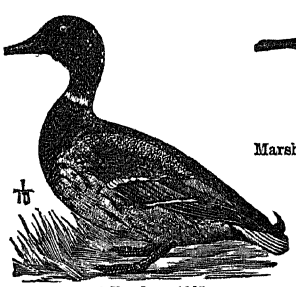

Lory p 1277

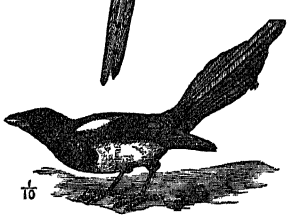

Lyre Bird p 1289

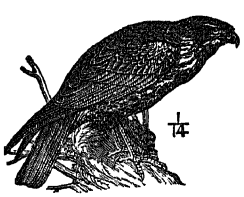

Magnolia Warbler, p 1297

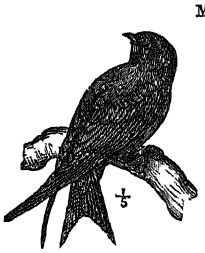

Macaw, p. 1290.

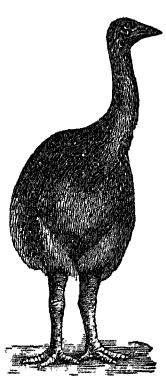

Marsh Wren, p. 1323

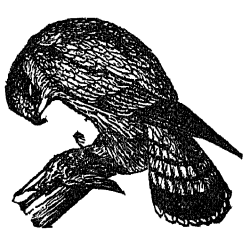

Mallard, p 1305


Magpie, p 1297

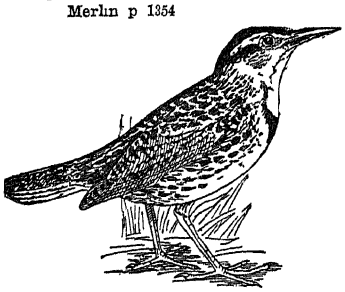

Marsh Harrier, p 1322.


Martin, p 1323

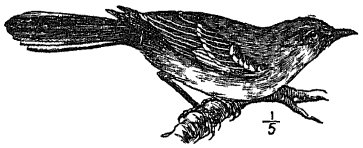

Moa, p 1387.

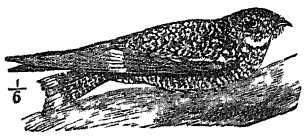

Merlin p 1354

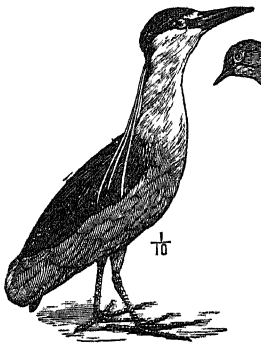

Massena Quail, p 1326

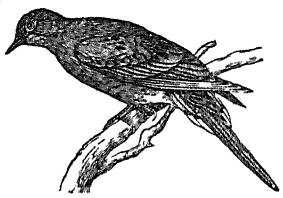

Meadow Lark, p 1334.


Mountain Quail, p 1414.


Mocking Bird p 1388


Nighthawk p 1408

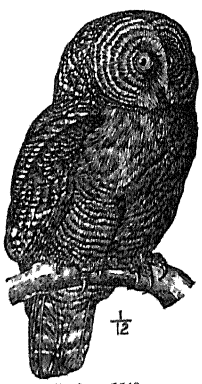

Night Heron p 1458

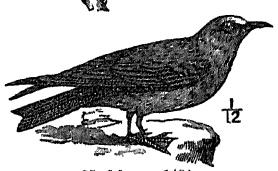

Mourning Dove, p 1414

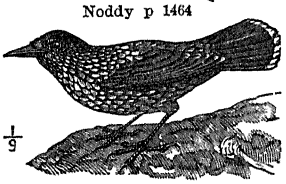

Osprey, p 1524.

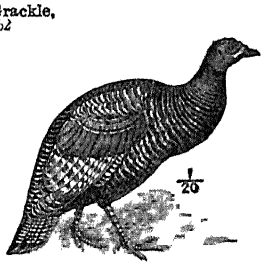

Nightingale p 1458

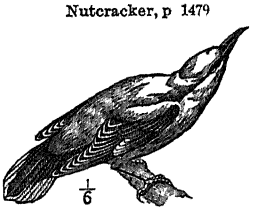

Paradise Grackle, p 1562


Owl, p 1540.

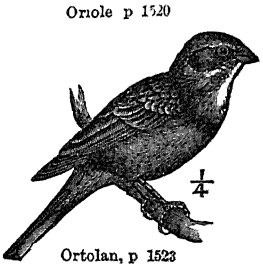

Noddy p 1464

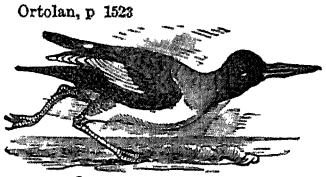

Nutcracker, p 1479

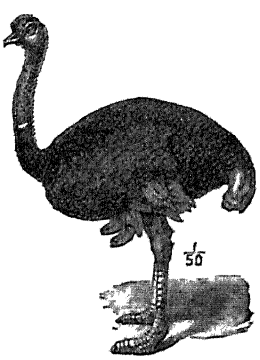

Ocellated Turkey, p 1488


Oriole p 1520


Old Squaw, p 1498


Ortolan, p 1523

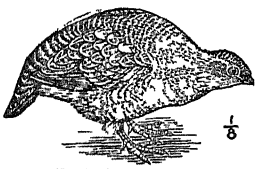

Oyster Catcher, p 1543.

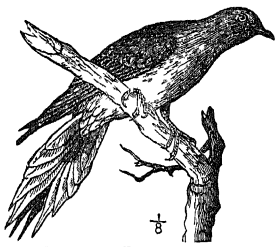

Ostrich, p 1526.


Pardalote, p 1567.


Parson Bird, p. 1571.

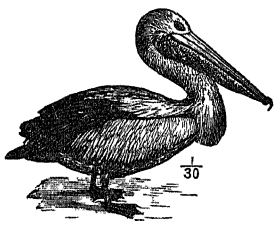
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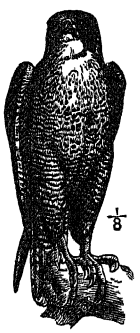

Partridge, p 1574

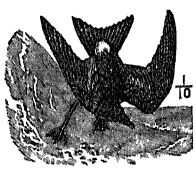

Passenger Pigeon, p 1577.

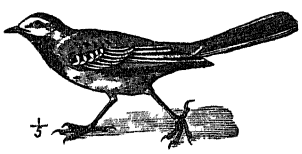

Penguin, p 1596


Peacock p 1586

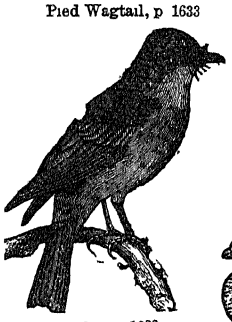

Pelican, p 1592

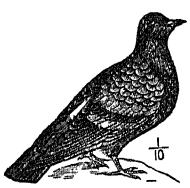

Peregrine Falcon, p 1602


Petrel, p 1613

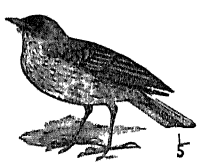

Pied Wagtail, p 1633


Pigeon Hawk, p 1634


Phœbe, p 1622


Pigeon, p 1634

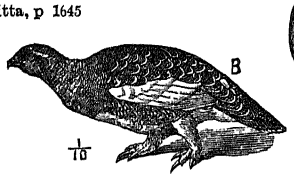

Prairie Chicken, p 1689


Pipit, p 1642

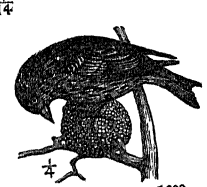

Pitta, p 1645


Pileated Woodpecker, p 1635

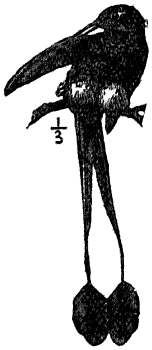

Quetzal, p 1754


Ptarmigan, p 1730


Prairie Falcon p 1689

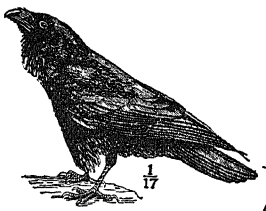

Pine Finch, p 1638

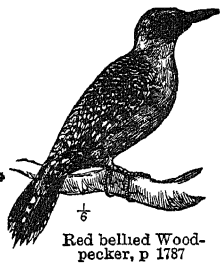

Puffin, p 1732

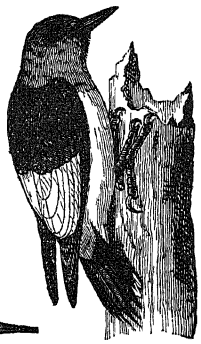

Racket-tail, p 1761.


Quail, p 1748.

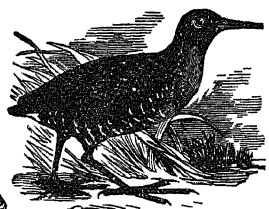


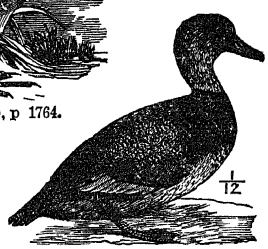

Raven, p 1775

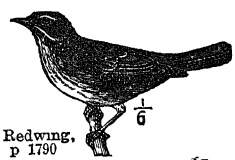

Red bellied Woodpecker, p 1787

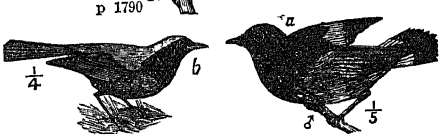

Red headed Woodpecker, p 1788

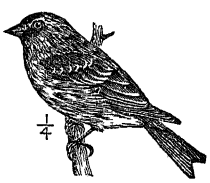

Red Grouse, p 1788

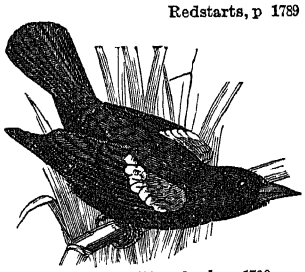

Rail (Water), p 1764.


Redhead, p 1788

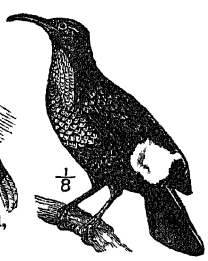

Redwing, p 1790

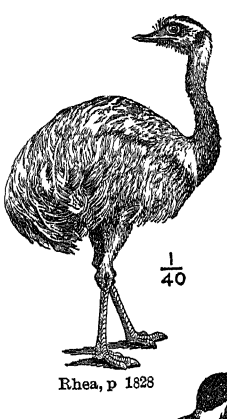

Redstarts, p 1789

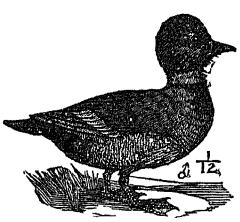

Redpoll, p 1789


Red winged Blackbird, p 1790

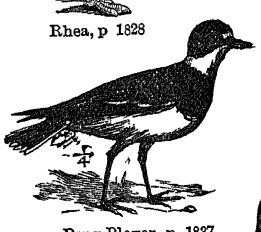

Rhinoceros Hornbill, p 1829


Riflebird p 1834


Rhea, p 1828


Ring necked Duck p 1837


Rook, p 1847


Ring Plover p 1837.

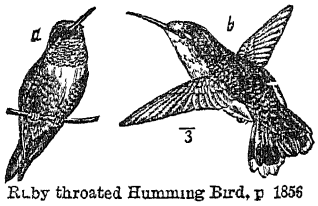

Robins, p 1841

Ring Ouzel, p 1837

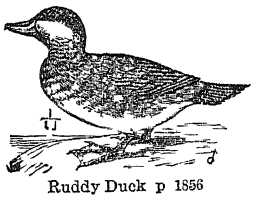
Rough legged Hawk, p 1851

Roller, p 1844.

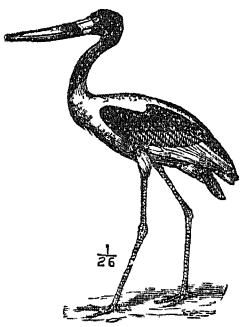
ZOOLOGY. BIRDS.—Continued.



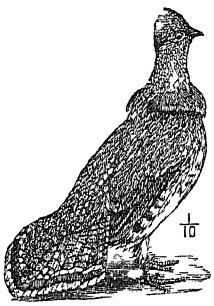
Ruby throated Humming Bird, p 1856



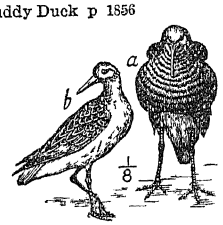
Ruddy Duck p 1856



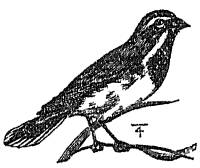
Saddle billed Stork, p 1867.



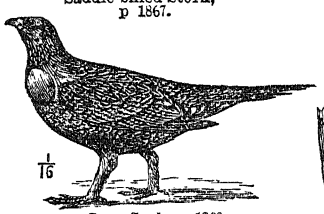
Ruffed Grouse p 1857



Ruff p 1857



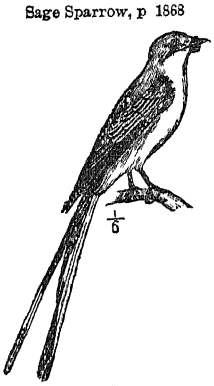
Sage Sparrow, p 1868



Sage Cock p 1868



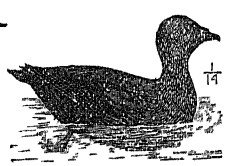
Sapsucker p 1880



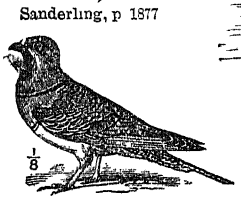
Scissortail, p 1895



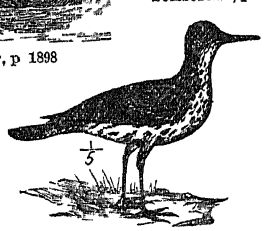
Sanderling, p 1877



Scoter, p 1898



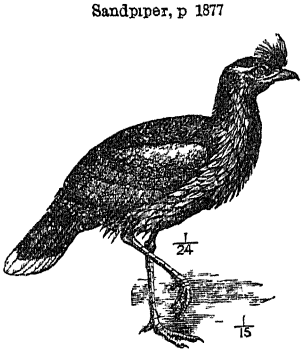
Sand Grouse, p 1877.



Sandpiper, p 1877



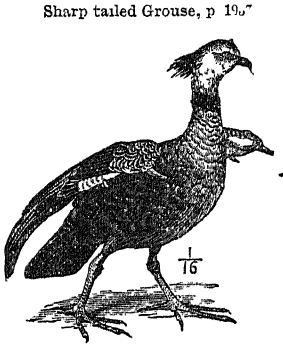
Scaup Duck p 1891



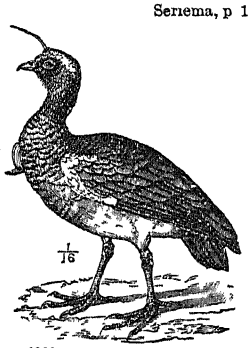
Seriema, p 1925



Sharp tailed Grouse, p 1907

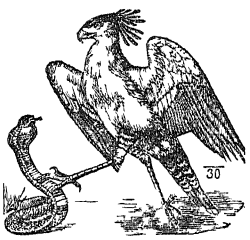


Screamers, p 1900.

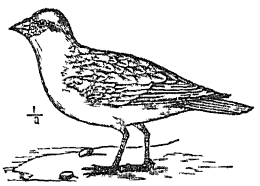




Screech Owl, p 1900

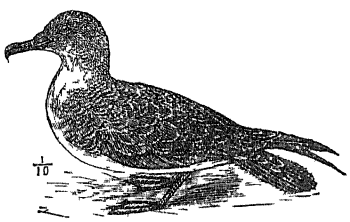


Secretary Bird p 1910

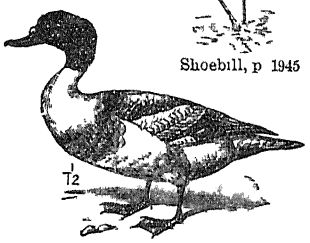


Sheathbill p 1918

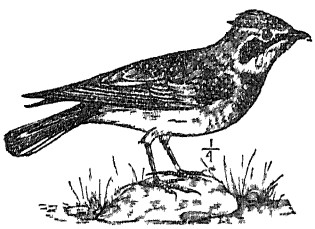

Shoebill, p 1945



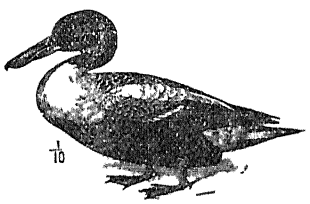
Shearwater p 1938



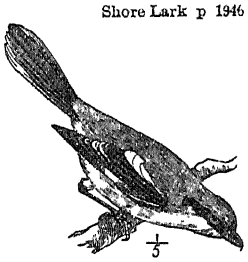
Sheldrake p 1940



Shore Lark p 1946

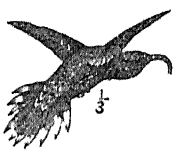


Shoveler, p 1948

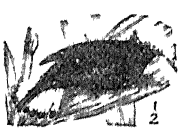


Shrike p 1949


Sirgang p 1964



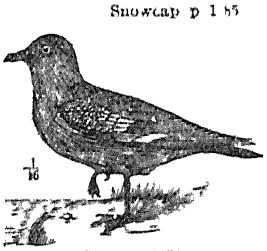
Sicklebill, p 1952



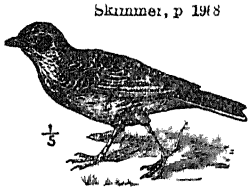
Snowcap p 1965



Skimmer, p 1968



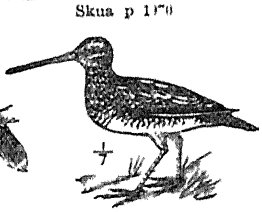
Skua p 1970



Skylark, p 1970



Snakebird p 1982



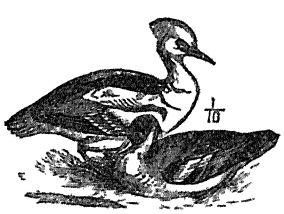
Snipe p 1984



Snowflake, p 1985.



Snow Goose p 1985



Smew, p 1980



Snowy Owl p 1985

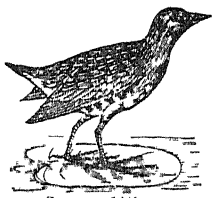


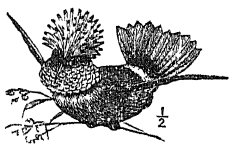
Sociable Weaver Bird, p 1987

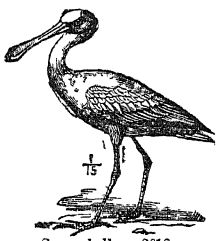
Song Thrush, p 1994

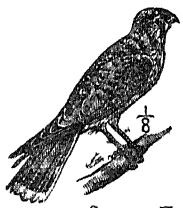
Song Sparrow, p 1994

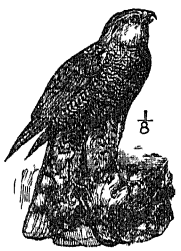
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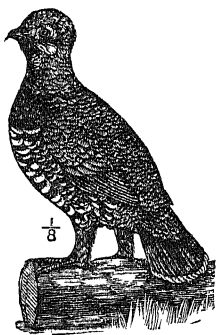

Sora, p 1996

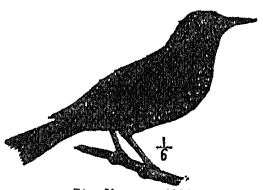

Spangled Coquette, p 2001


Spoonbill, p 2018.


Sparrow Hawks, p 2003

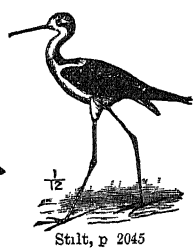



Spruce Partridge, p 2023


Starling, p 2034


Starthroat, p 2035

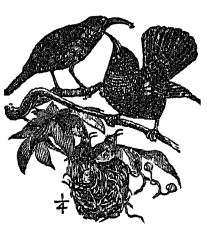

Stockdove, p 2048


Stilt, p 2045


Stonechat, p 2050


Stork, p 2051


Swallow p 2090

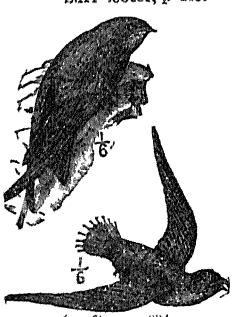

Sunbird, p 2079

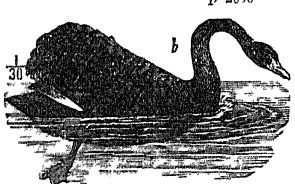

Surf Scoter, p 2086

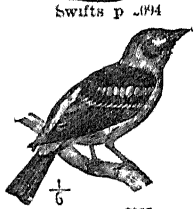

Sun Gem, p 2080.

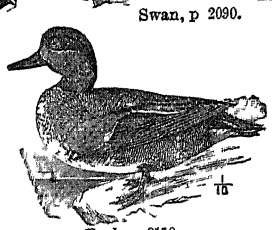

Swallow tailed Kite, p 2090


Tailor Bird, p 2107

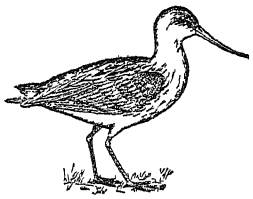

Swifts p 1994

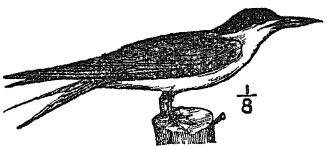

Swan, p 2090.


Tanager, p 2111.


Teal p 2119

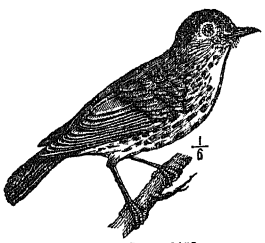

Tambourine, p 2111


Terek, p 2130.

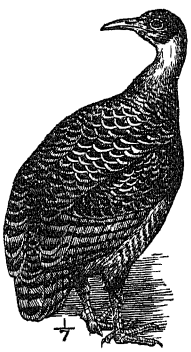

Tern, p 2131


Thorntail p 2147.

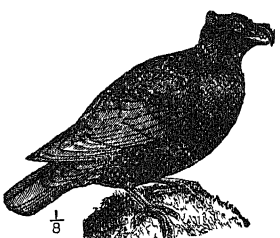

Thrasher, p 2149.


Thrush, p 2152

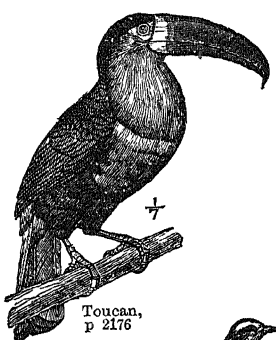

Titmouse, p 2164.


Tinamou, p 2160

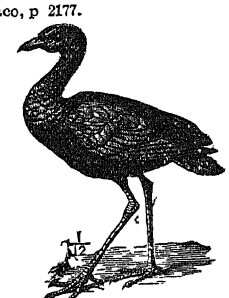

Tody, p 2166

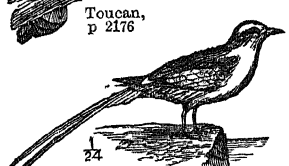

Tooth billed Pigeon, p 2171.

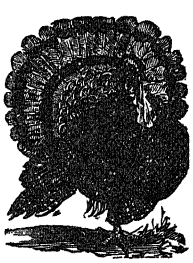

Touraco, p 2177.

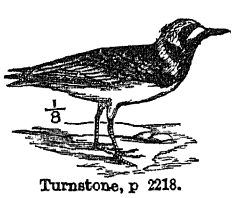

Toucan, p 2176


Tufted Coquette, p 2212


Trumpeter p 2208.


Tropic Bird, p 2205




Turnstone, p 2218.


Turkey Buzzard, p 2216.

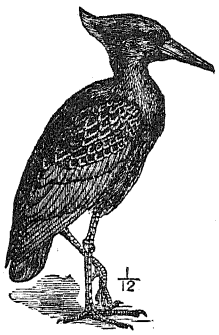
Turkeys, p 2216

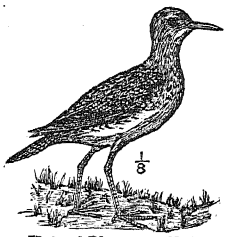
Turtledove p 2219

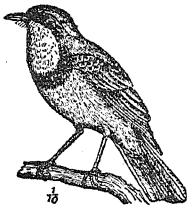
Tyrannidæ, p 2225

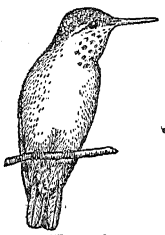
Umbrella Bird, p 2229.

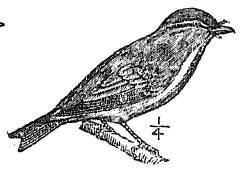
ZOÖLOGY: BIRDS. — Continued.

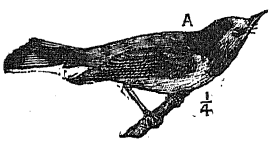

Umberett, p. 2229.


Upland Plover, p. 2254.

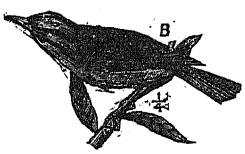

Varied Thrush, p. 2267.


Vervain Humming Bird, p. 2278.


Vireo, p. 2286.

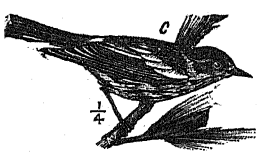


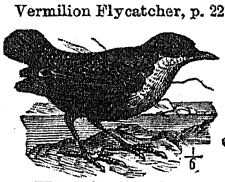
Warblers, p. 2303.



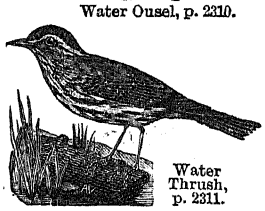

Vermilion Flycatcher, p. 2276.


Wall Creeper, p. 2300.



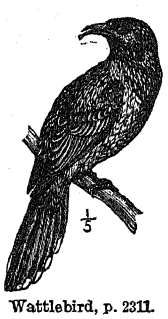

Water Ousel, p. 2210.


Water Chat, p. 2309.


Water Thrush, p. 2311.

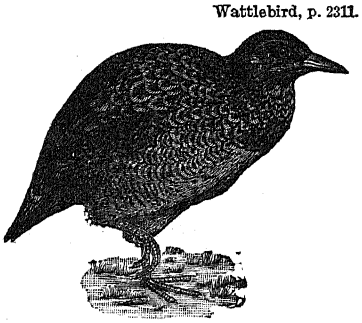

Waxwing, p. 2313.

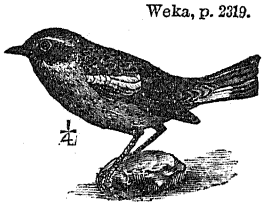

Weaver Bird, p. 2315.

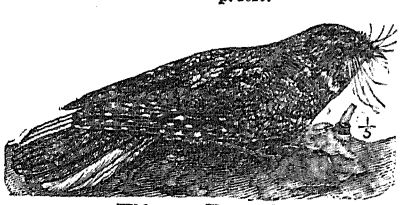

Wattlebird, p. 2311.

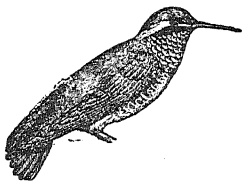

Wheatear, p. 2323.

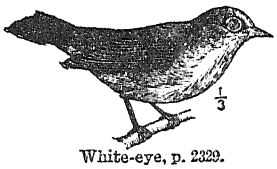

Whidah Bird, p. 2326.

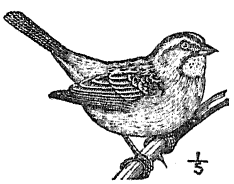

Weka, p. 2319.

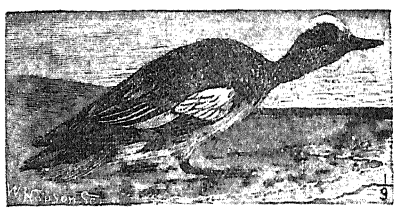

Whinchat, p. 2326.

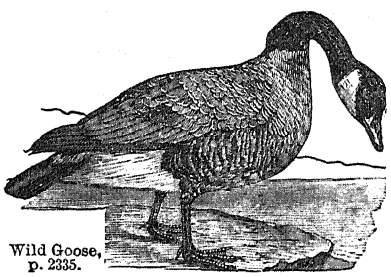

Whippoorwill, p. 2327.

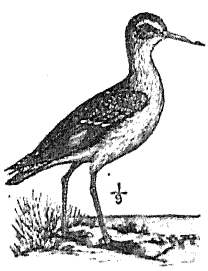

White-eared Humming Bird, p. 2329.

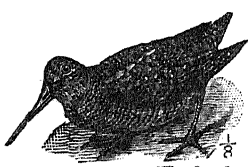

White-eye, p. 2329.

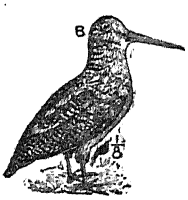

White-throated Sparrow, p. 2331.

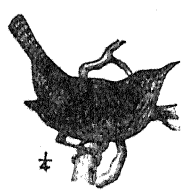

Widgeon, p. 2334.

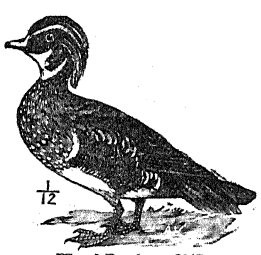

Wild Goose, p. 2335.

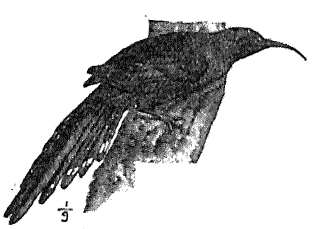

Willet, p. 2336.

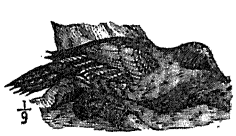

Woodcocks, p. 2347.




Wren, p. 2353.


Wood Duck, p. 2347.

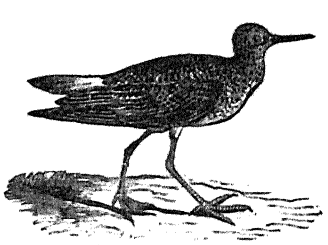

Wood Hoopoe, p. 2348.

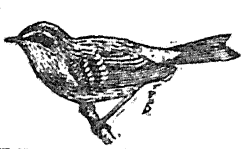

Woodpecker, p. 2348.


Yellow-hammer, p. 2362.


Wryneck, p. 2355.


Yellow-headed Blackbird, p. 2362.

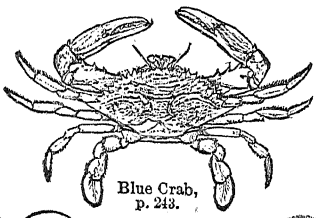

Yellowlegs, p. 2362.

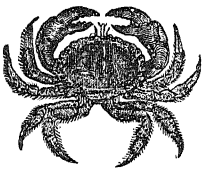

Yellow-rumped Warbler, p. 2362.


Yellow Warbler, p. 2362.

ZOÖLOGY: CRUSTACEANS.

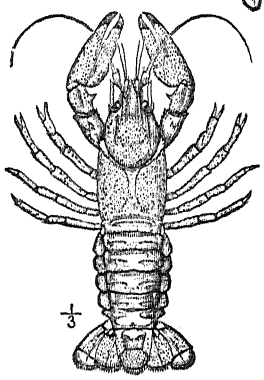

Beach Flea, p. 195.


Blue Crab, p. 243.

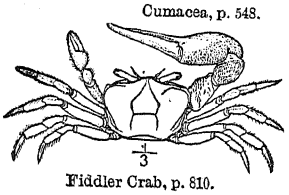

Cancer, p. 318.



Cumacea, p. 548.

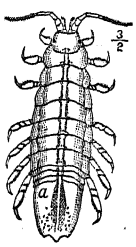


Crawfish, p. 527.

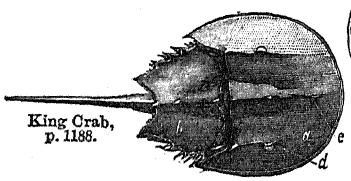


Fiddler Crab, p. 810.

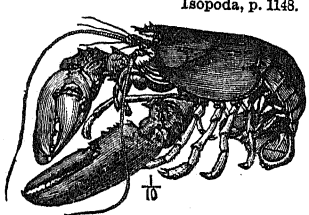

Hermit Crab, p. 1009.

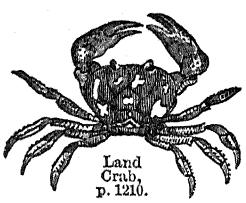


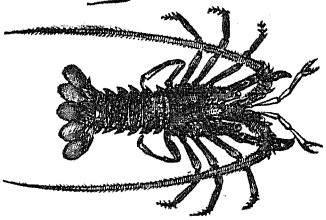
Isopoda, p. 1148.

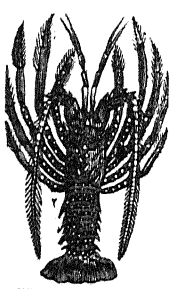


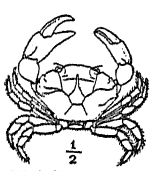
King Crab, p. 1188.



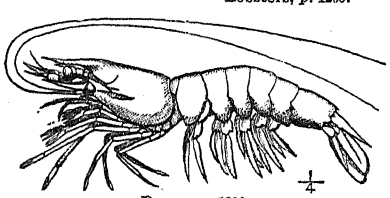

Land Crab, p. 1210.


Lobsters, p. 1265.

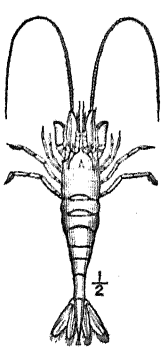

Macrura, p. 1293.



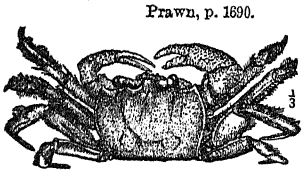
Mud Crab, p. 1417.



Prawn, p. 1690.



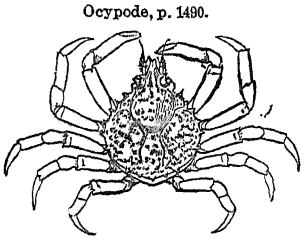
Shrimp, p. 1949.

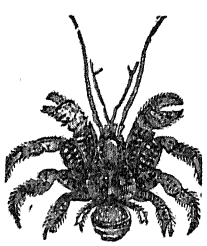


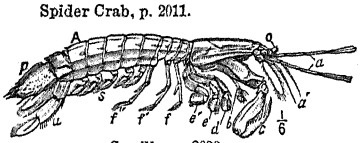
Ocypode, p. 1490.



Pill Bug, p. 1636.

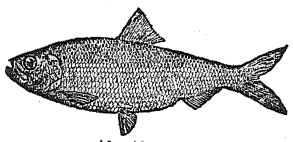

Spider Crab, p. 2011.

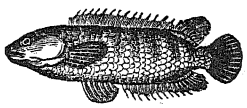

Purse Crab, p. 1739.



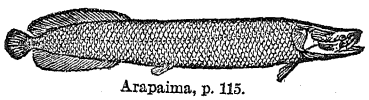
Squilla, p. 2026.

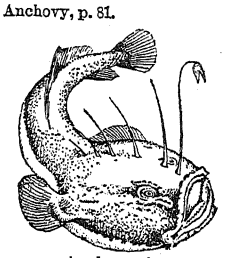
ZOÖLOGY: FISHES.

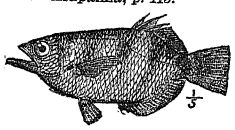

Alewife, p. 54.


Anabas, p. 76.

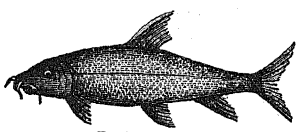

Anchovy, p. 81.


Arapaima, p. 115.

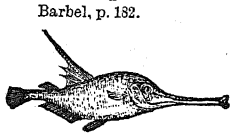

Angler, p. 85.

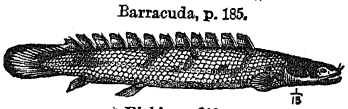


Archer Fish, p. 117.

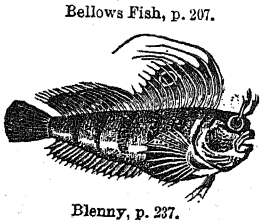

Barbel, p. 182.

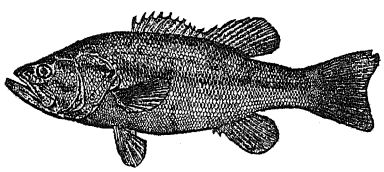

Barracuda, p. 185.

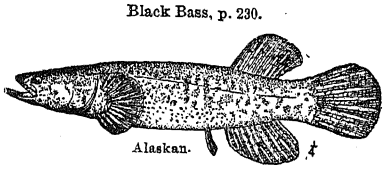

Bellows Fish, p. 207.



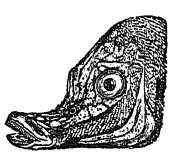
Bichir, p. 219.


Blenny, p. 237.

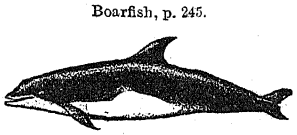

Black Bass, p. 230.

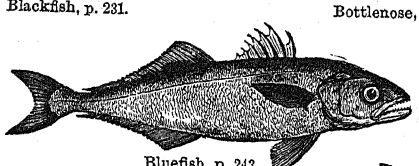


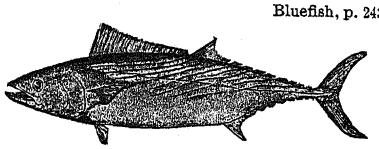
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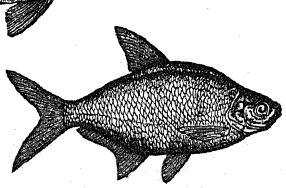

Boarfish, p. 245.


North Atlantic.
Blackfish, p. 231.


Bottlenose, p. 259.


Bluefish, p. 243.


Bonito, p. 252.


Bream, p. 272.

Bowfin, p. 262.

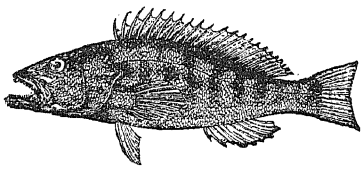
Bullhead, p. 290.

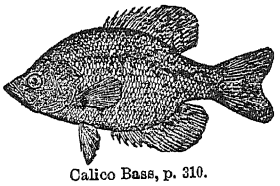
Buffalo Fish, p. 287.

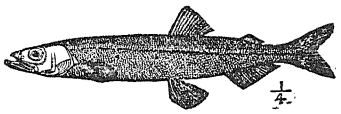
Burbot, p. 293.

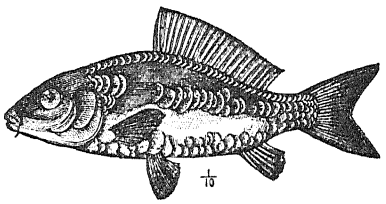
Butterfly Fish, p. 299.

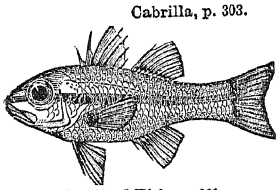
ZOÖLOGY: FISHES. — Continued.

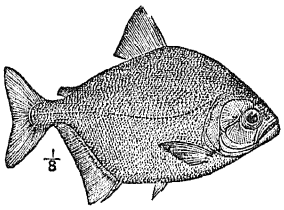

Cabrilla, p. 303.

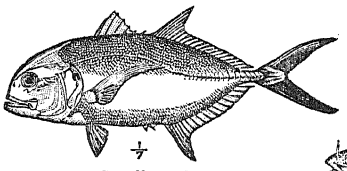

Calico Bass, p. 310.

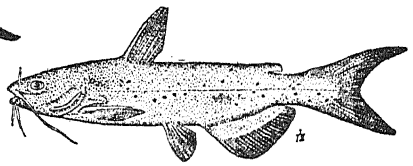

Capelin, p. 325.

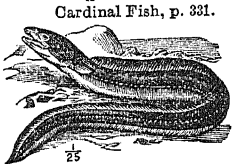

Carp, p. 335.

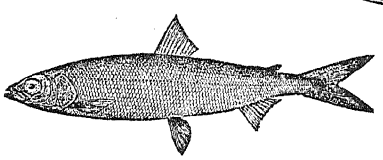

Cardinal Fish, p. 331.

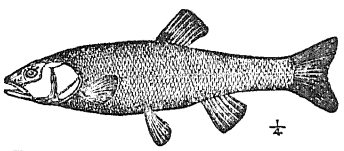

Caribe, p. 333.

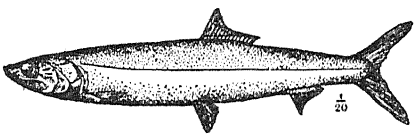

Cavalla, p. 351.

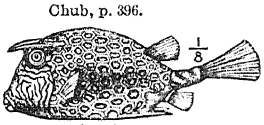

Channel Cat, p. 369.

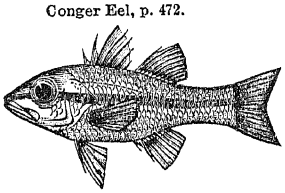

Conger Eel, p. 472.

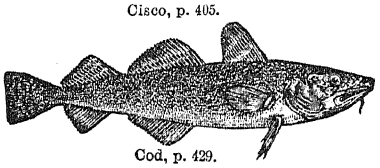

Cisco, p. 405.

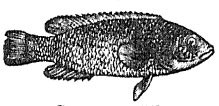

Chub, p. 396.

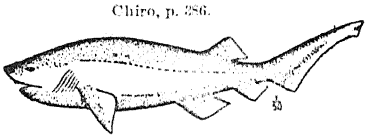

Chiro, p. 386.

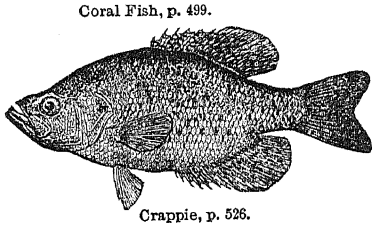

Cowfish, p. 521.

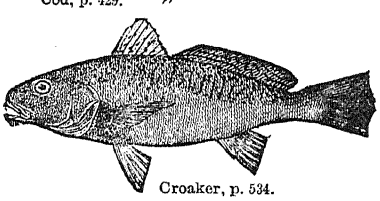

Coral Fish, p. 499.


Cod, p. 429.

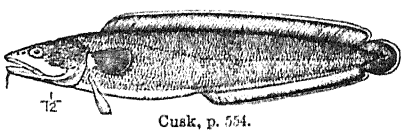

Cunner, p. 548.

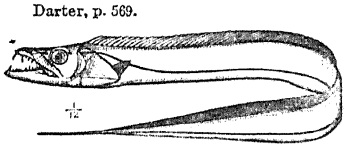

Cow Shark, p. 521.

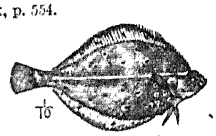

Crappie, p. 526.


Croaker, p. 534.


Darter, p. 569.

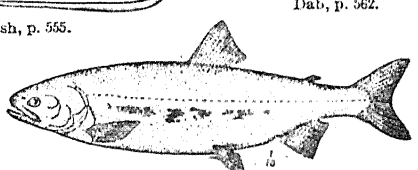

Cusk, p. 554.

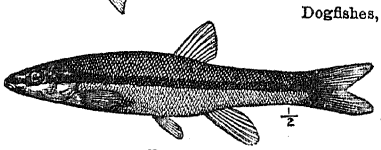

Cutlass Fish, p. 555.

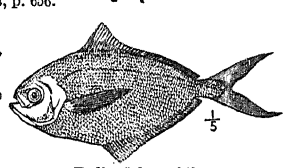

Dab, p. 562.

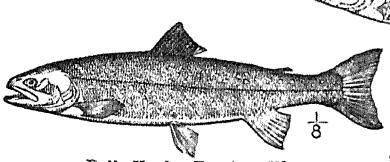

Dogfishes, p. 656.



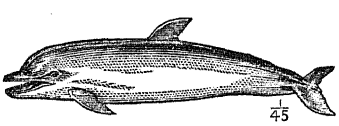

Dog Salmon, p. 657.

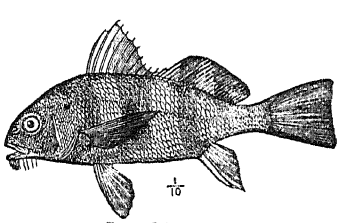

Dace, p. 562.

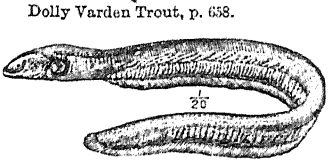

Dollarfish, p. 658.


Dolly Varden Trout, p. 658.

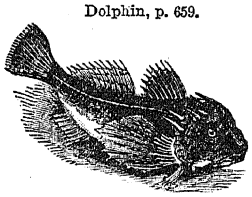

Eel, p. 700.

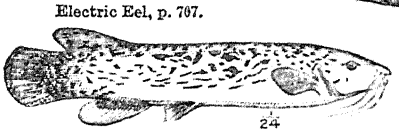

Dolphin, p. 659.

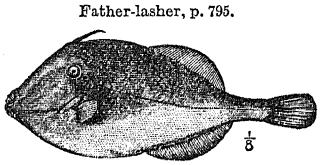

Drumfish, p. 678.

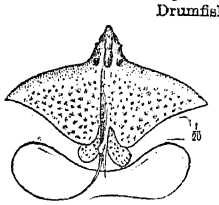

Electric Eel, p. 707.

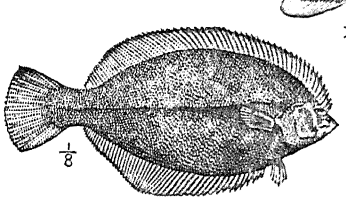

Fallfish, p. 787.

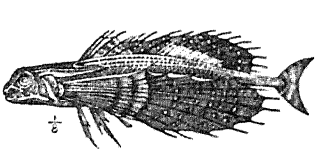

Father-lasher, p. 795.


Electric Catfish, p. 707.


Filefish, p. 814.


Eagle Ray, p. 690.


Flounder, p. 835.


Flying Gurnard, p. 840.

Electric Ray, p. 707.

Flying Fish, p. 840.

Four-eyed Fish, p. 859.

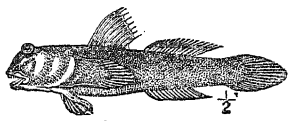
Frostfish, p. 872.

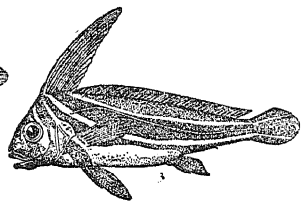
Galliwasp, p. 886.

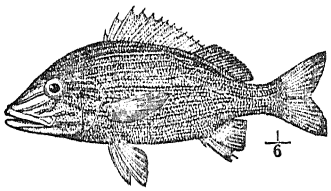
ZOÖLOGY: FISHES.—Continued.

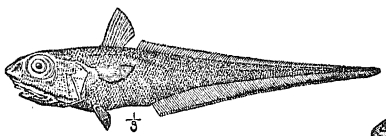

Garfishes, p. 891.

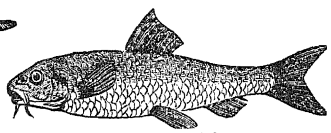



Goby, p. 926.

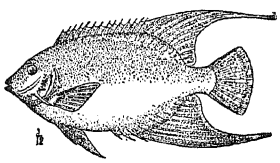

Guapena, p. 957.

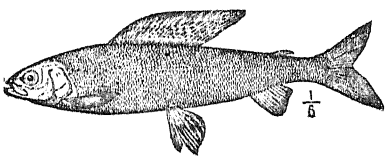

Grunt, p. 956.


Grenadier, p. 950.

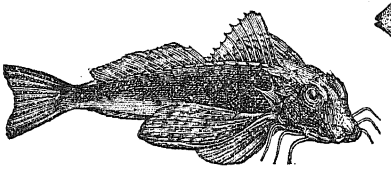

Gudgeon, p. 953.

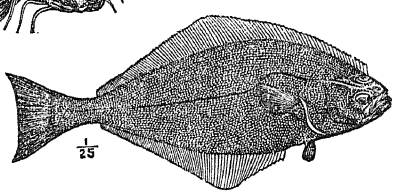

Gunnel, p. 962.

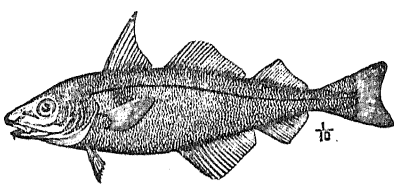

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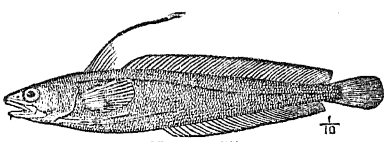

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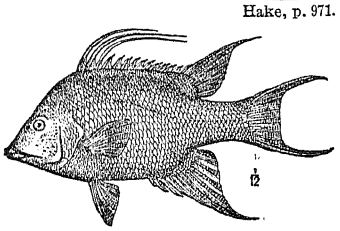

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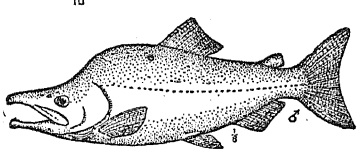

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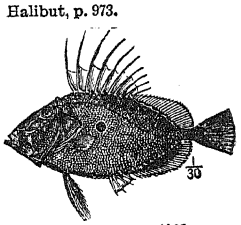

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Haddock, p. 968.

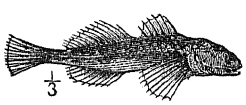

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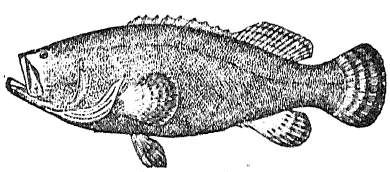

Hogfish, p. 1023.


Humpbacked Salmon, p. 1047.

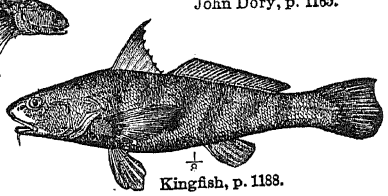

John Dory, p. 1165.


Hammerhead, p. 976.

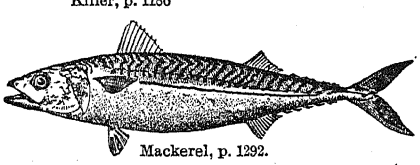

Miller's-thumb, p. 1372.


Jewfish, p. 1162.

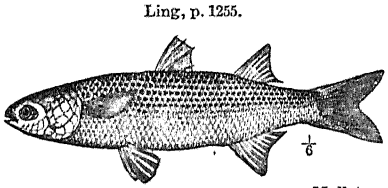

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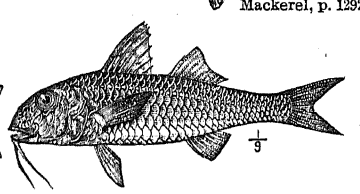

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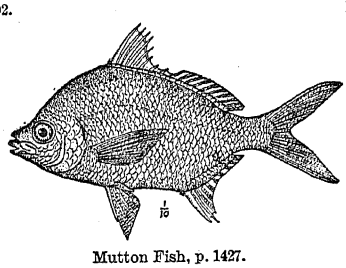

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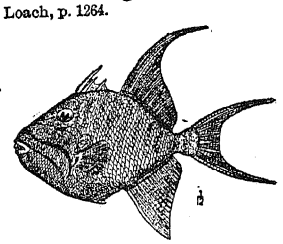

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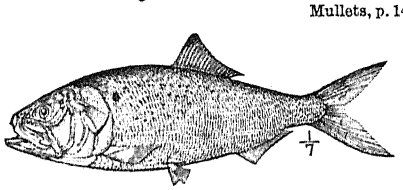

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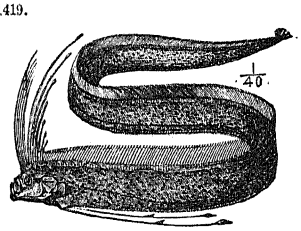

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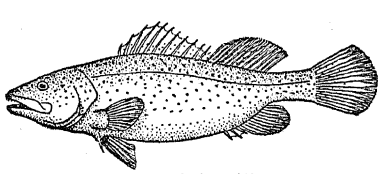


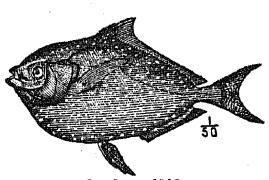

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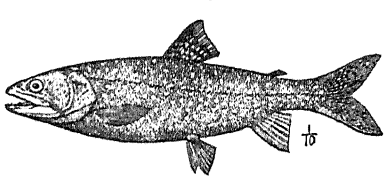

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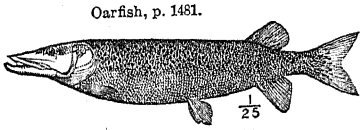

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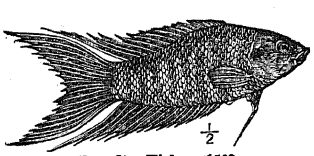

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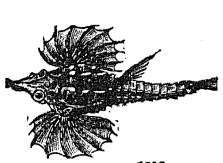

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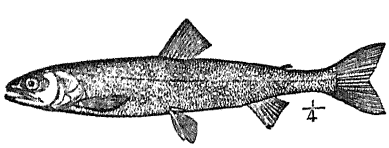

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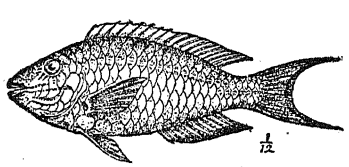

Namaycush, p. 1433.


Muskellunge, p. 1425.


Paradise Fish, p. 1562.


Pegasus, p. 1592.

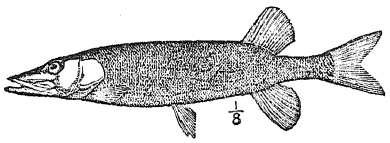

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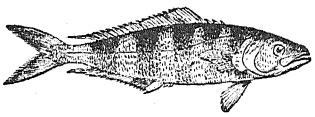

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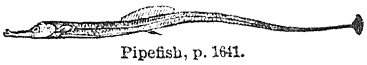
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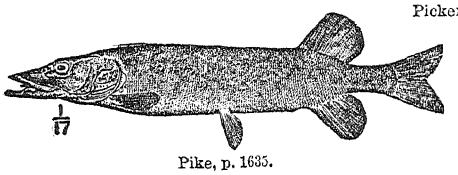
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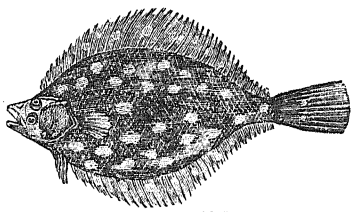

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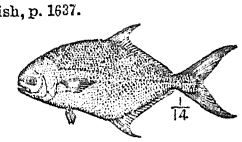

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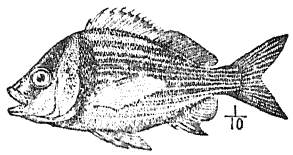

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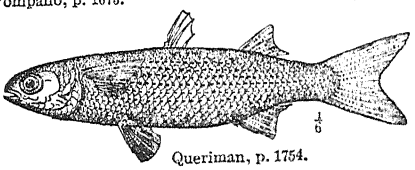

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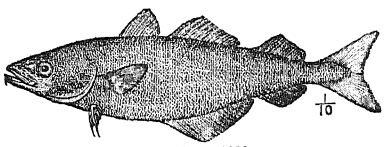

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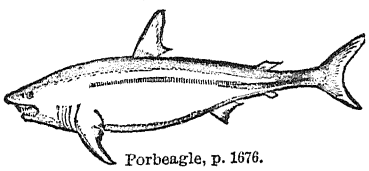

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Pompano, p. 1673.

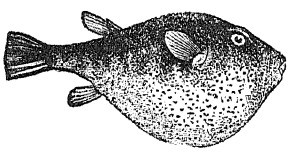

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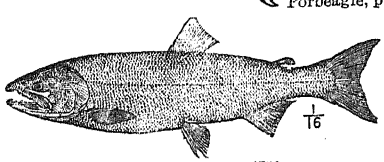

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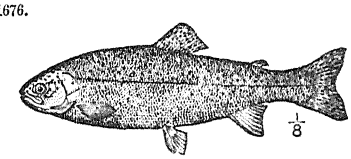

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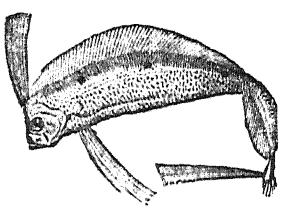

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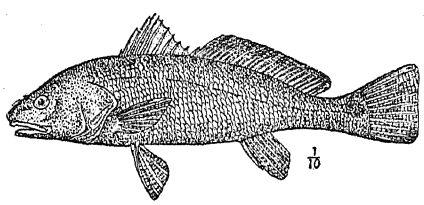

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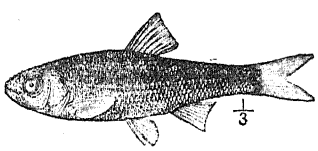

Puffer, p. 1732.


Quinnat Salmon, p. 1756.

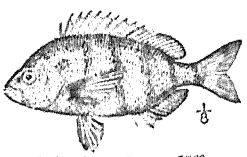

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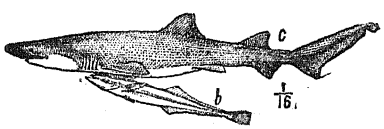

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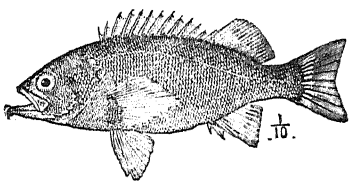

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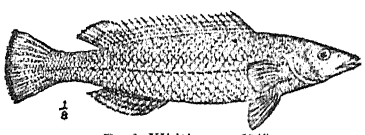

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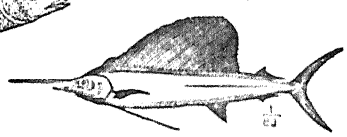

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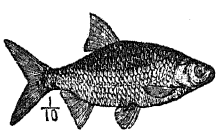

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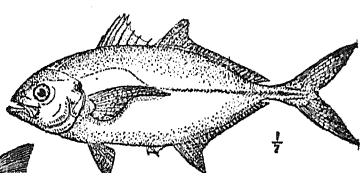

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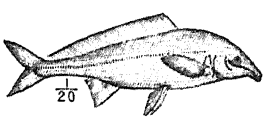

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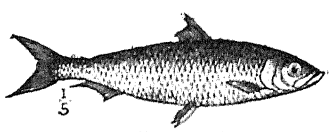

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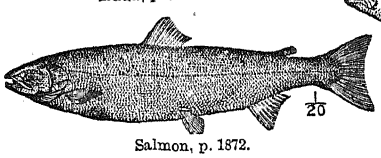

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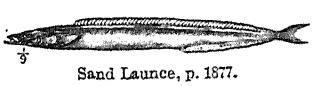

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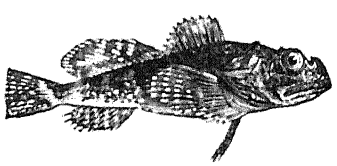

Runner, p. 1860.


Sacred Fish, p. 1865.

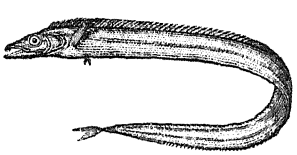

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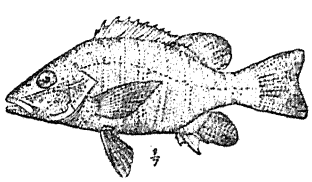

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Sand Launce, p. 1877.

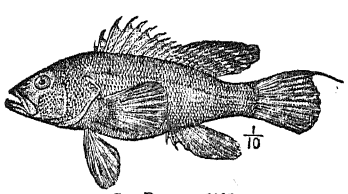

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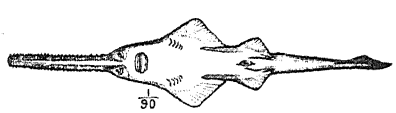

Saury, p. 1884.


Scabbard Fish, p. 1886.


Schoolmaster, p. 1894.

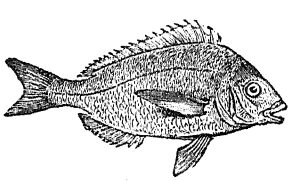

Sea Horse, p. 1906.


Sea Bass, p. 1905.


Sawfish, p. 1885.


Sea Poacher, p. 1907.

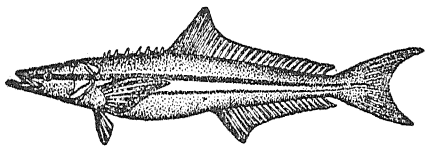

Sea Dragon, p. 1905.

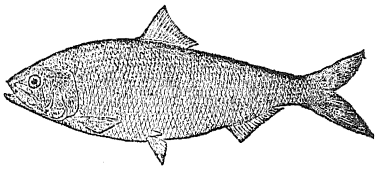

Scup, p. 1904.

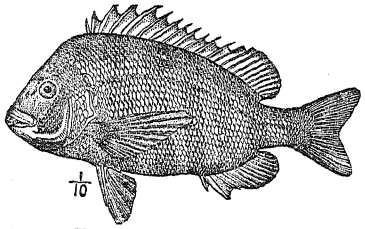
Sea Raven, p. 1907.

Sea Robin, p. 1907.

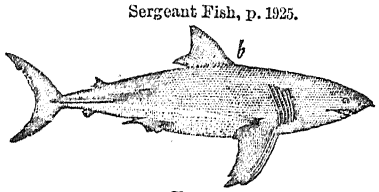
ZOÖLOGY: FISHES. — Continued.


Sergeant Fish, p. 1925.


Shad, p. 1933.


1/10
Sheepshead, p. 1939.

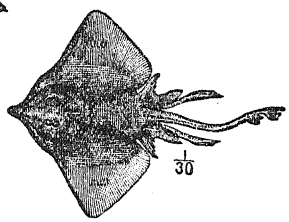

Shiner, p. 1942.

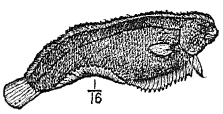


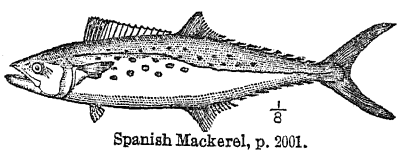

Stargazer, p. 2034.



Sharks, p. 1936.

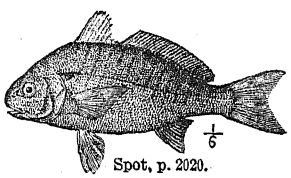

1/30
Skate, p. 1966.

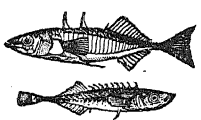

1/16
Sole, p. 1990.

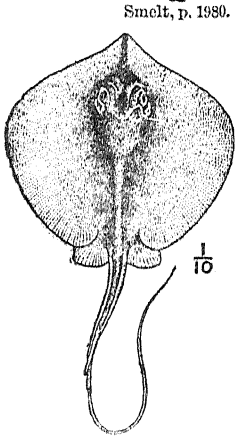

1/8
Spanish Mackerel, p. 2001.

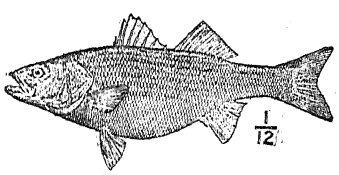

1/6
Smelt, p. 1980.


1/60
Spearfish, p. 2004.


1/6
Spot, p. 2020.

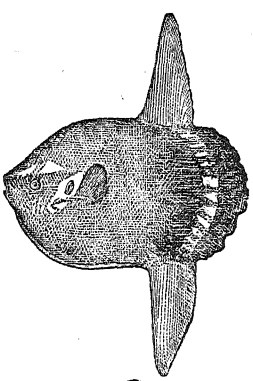

Sticklebacks, p. 2044.

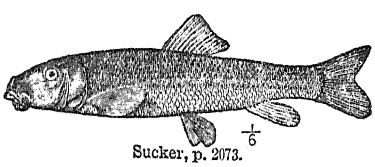

1/10
Sting Ray, p. 2046.


1/12
Striped Bass, p. 2059.

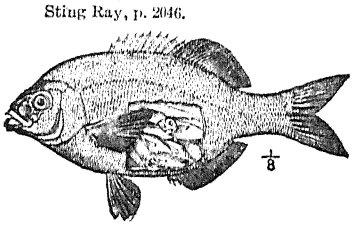

1/18
Sterlet, p. 2042.

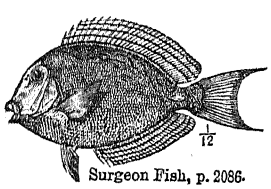

1/48
Sturgeon, p. 2064.

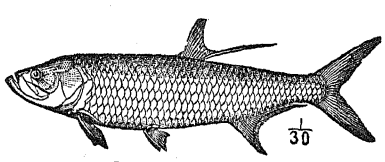


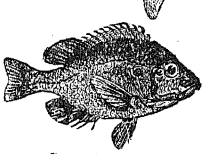

1/6
Sucker, p. 2073.

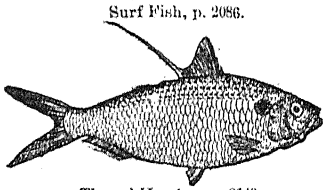

1/30
Swordfish, p. 2096.

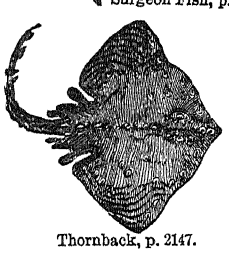

1/8
Surf Fish, p. 2086.

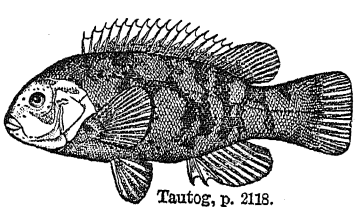

1/12
Surgeon Fish, p. 2086.

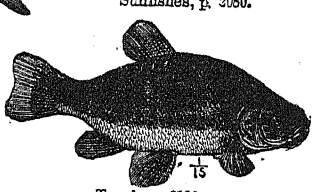

1/30
Tarpon, p. 2115.

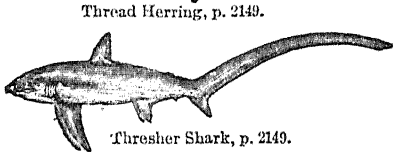

Sunfishes, p. 2080.

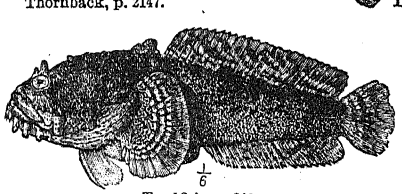

Thread Herring, p. 2149.

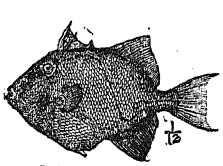

Thornback, p. 2147.

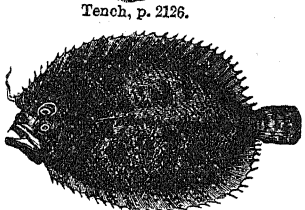

Tautog, p. 2118.

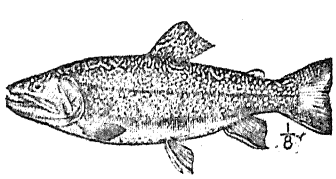

1/15
Tench, p. 2126.

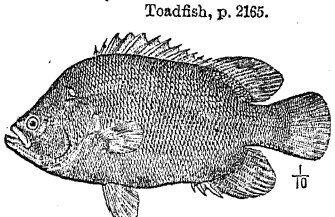

Thresher Shark, p. 2149.

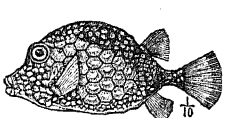

1/6
Toadfish, p. 2165.

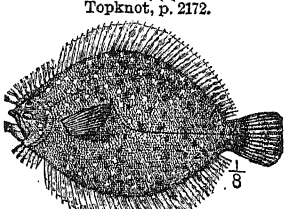

1/12
Trigger Fish, p. 2198.

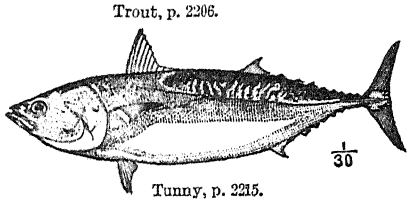

Topknot, p. 2172.

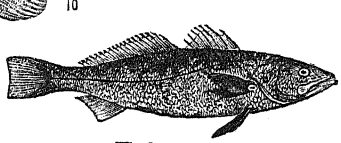

1/8
Trout, p. 2206.

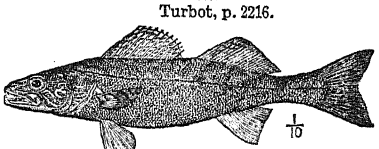

1/10
Triple-tail, p. 2201.


1/10
Trunkfish, p. 2208.

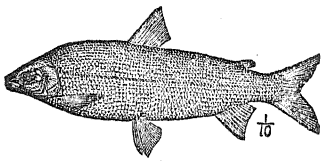

1/8
Turbot, p. 2216.

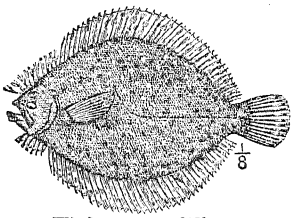

1/30
Tunny, p. 2215.

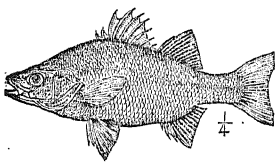

Weakfish, p. 2314.

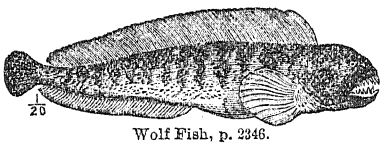

1/10
Wall-Eyed Pike, p. 2301.

ZOÖLOGY: FISHES. — Continued.


Whitefish, p. 2329.

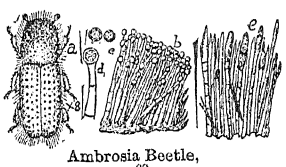

Windowpane, p. 2339.


White Perch, p. 2330.

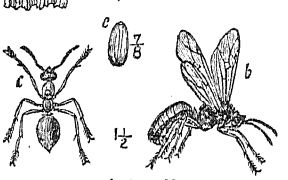

Wolf Fish, p. 2346.

ZOÖLOGY: INSECTS.


Angoumois Moth, p. 86.


Ambrosia Beetle, p. 68.



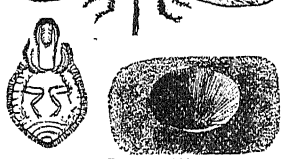

Ant, p. 92.

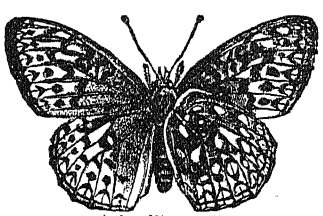

Anopheles, p. 91.

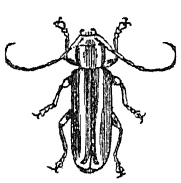
Aphis Wolf, p. 103.

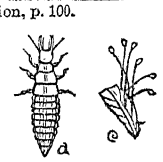



Aphid, p. 103.


Ant Lion, p. 100.

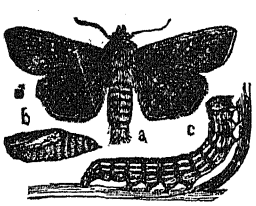

Aphrodite, p. 103.

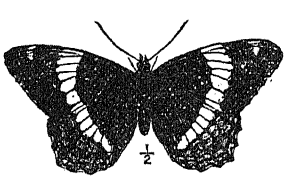




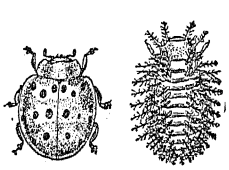
Apple-tree Borer, p. 110.

Aphis Lion, p. 103.

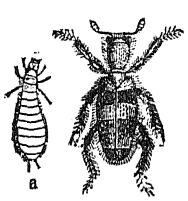

Army Worm, p. 126.

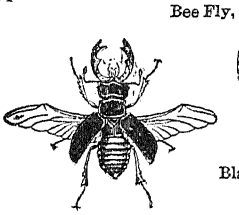

Arthemis, p. 130.


Bagworm, p. 170.

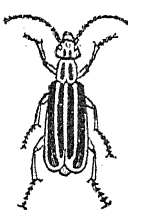

Bean Ladybird, p. 197.


Bee Fly, p. 202.

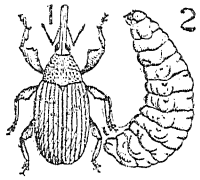

Bee Beetle, p. 201.

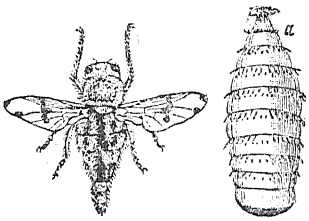

Beetle, p. 202.


Black Fly, p. 231.

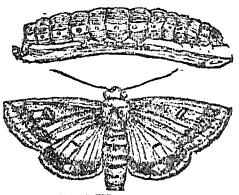

Blister Beetle, p. 238.

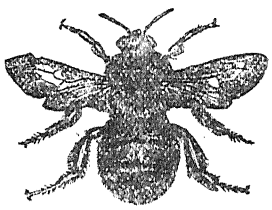

Boat Bug, p. 246.

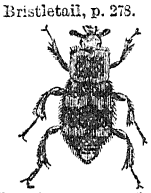

Boll Weevil, p. 249.

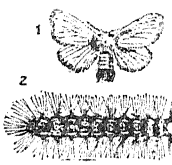

Botfly, p. 258.

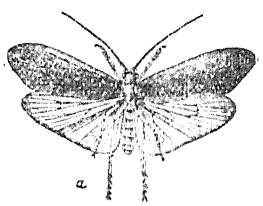

Bristletail, p. 278.

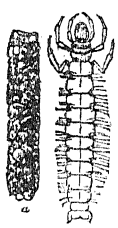

Boll Worm, p. 250.

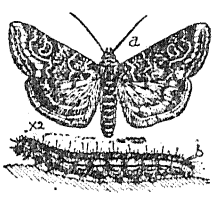

Bumblebee, p. 291.

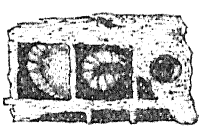

Burying Beetle, p. 296

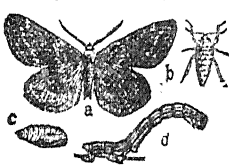

Brown-tailed Moth, p. 282.


Caddis Fly, p. 305.


Caddis Worm, p. 305.


Cabbage Webworm, p. 303.


Carpenter Bee, p. 335.


Cankerworm, p. 320.


Carpet Beetle, p. 336.


Chalcid Fly, p. 365.


Caterpillar, p. 347.

Cicada, p. 398.

Cheese Fly, p. 377.

Chigoe, p. 382.

Chinch Bug, p. 334.

Cigarette Beetle, p. 399.

Clothes Moth, p. 421.

Clover Hay Worm, p. 421.

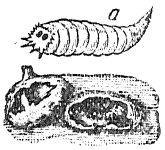
Codling Moth, p. 420.

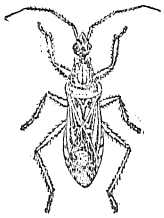
Cone-nose, p. 436.

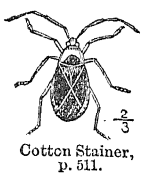
Cockroach, p. 423.

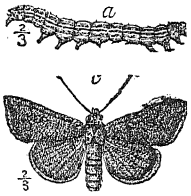
Comma Butterfly, p. 447.

ZOÖLOGY: INSECTS. — Continued.


Corn Fly, p. 502.

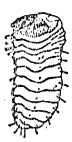

Corsair, p. 507.


Cotton Stainer, p. 511.

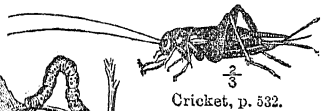

Cotton Worm, p. 512.

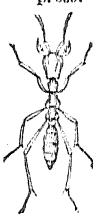

Croton Bug, p. 539.

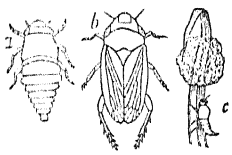

Cowpea Weevil, p. 521.

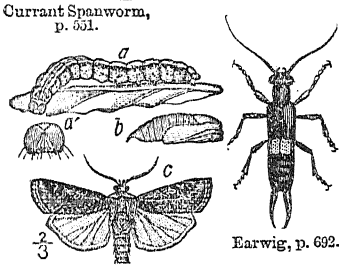



Currant Spanworm, p. 551.

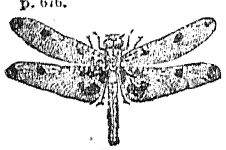

Cricket, p. 532.

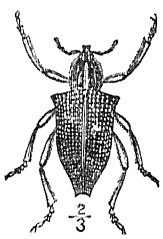

Driver Ant, p. 676.

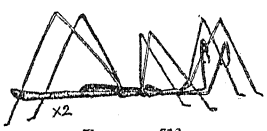

Cuckoo Spit, p. 545.

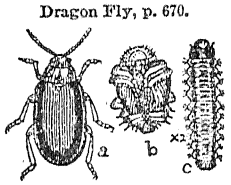

Cutworm, p. 556.

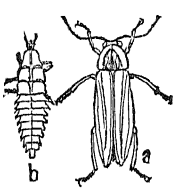
Earwig, p. 692.

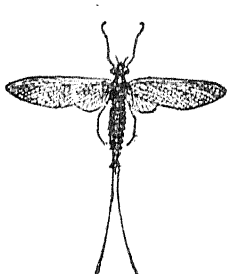

Dragon Fly, p. 670.

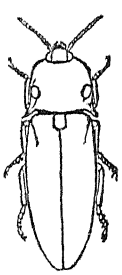

Diamond Beetle, p. 615.

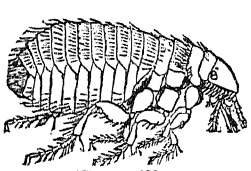

Emesa, p. 716.

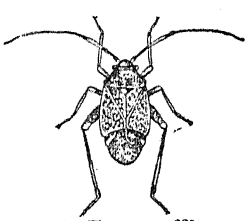

Elm Leaf Beetle, p. 712.

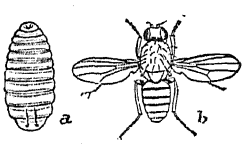

Firefly, p. 819.


Ephemerid, p. 735.

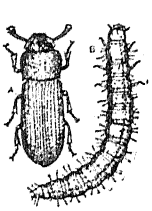

Fire Beetle, p. 810.

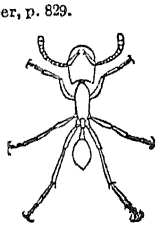

Flea, p. 829.

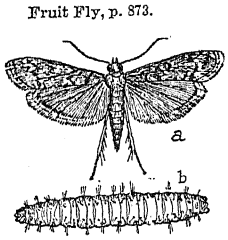

Flea Hopper, p. 829.


Fruit Fly, p. 873.

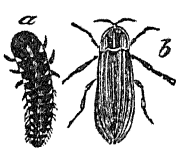

Flea Beetle, p. 829.

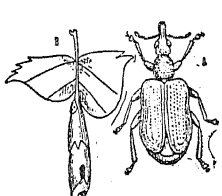

Flour Beetle, p. 835.

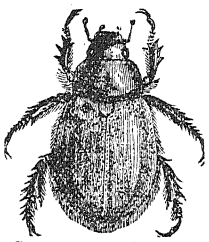

Foraging Ant, p. 847.


Flour Moth, p. 836.


Girdler, p. 913.


Glowworms, p. 921.


Funnel Twister, p. 878.

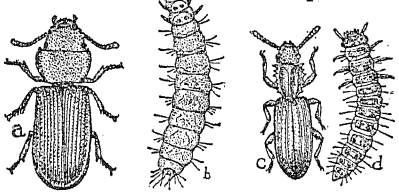

Goldsmith Beetle, p. 929.

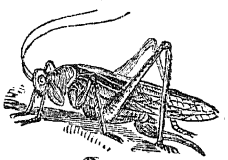

Larva of Goldsmith Beetle, p. 929.

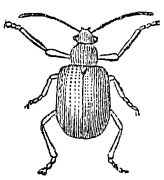

Gooseberry Fruit Worm, p. 932.


Grape Leaf Hopper, p. 941.

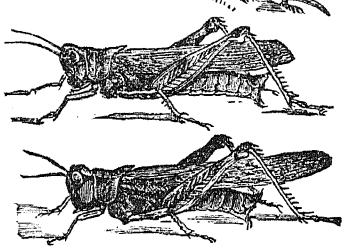

Granary Weevil, p. 939.


Grain Beetles, p. 938.




Grapevine Fidia, p. 942.


Ground Beetle, p. 954.


Grasshoppers, p. 944.

Gypsy Moth, p. 965.

Harlequin Fruit Bug, p. 983.

Ham Beetle, p. 975.

Hellgramite, p. 1001.

Hawk Moth, p. 990.

Hessian Fly, p. 1011.

Honey Ant, p. 1031.

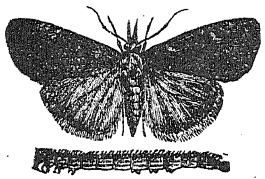
Hickory Borer, p. 1014.

Hickory Bark Borer, p. 1014.

Hop Borer, p. 1024.

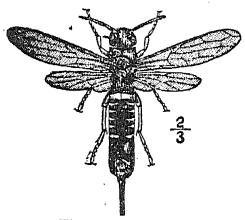
Honeybees and Comb, p. 1031.

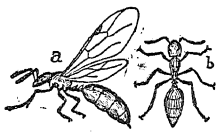
ZOÖLOGY: INSECTS. — Continued.


Hop Moth, p. 1034.

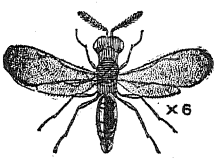

Hornet, p. 1036.

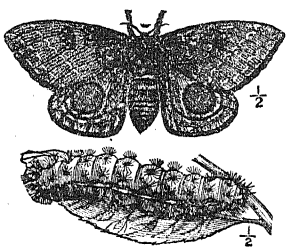

Horsefly, p. 1037.


Horntail, p. 1036.

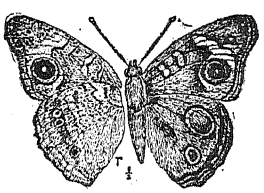

House Ant, p. 1041.

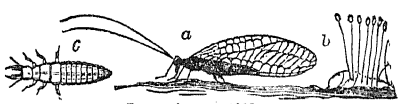

Ichneumon Fly, p. 1064.

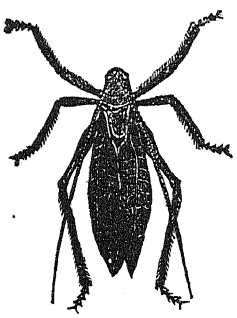

Jointworm, p. 1166.

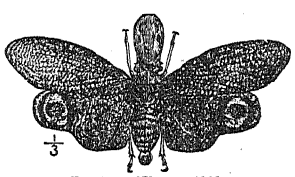

Io Moth, p. 1139.


Ladybird, p. 1204.


Junonia, p. 1172.

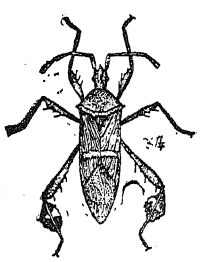

Lacewing, p. 1202.

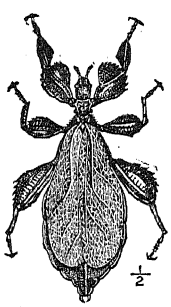

Katydid, p. 1178.

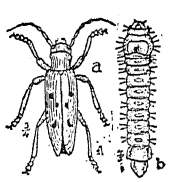

Lantern Fly, p. 1212.


Lappet Moth, p. 1214.

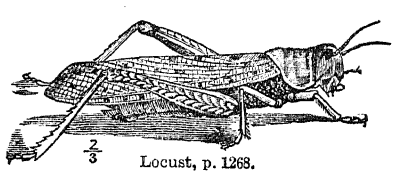

Leaf-cutting Bee, p. 1226.


Leaf-footed Bug, p. 1226.

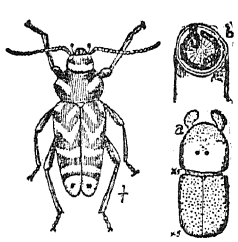

Leaf Insect, p. 1226.

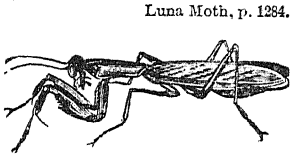

Linden Borer, p. 1253.

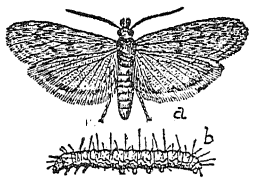

Linden Inchworm, p. 1253.

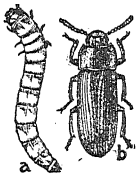

Locust, p. 1268.


Luna Moth, p. 1284.


Maple Borer, p. 1316.


Mantis, p. 1314.


Meal Moth, p. 1335.

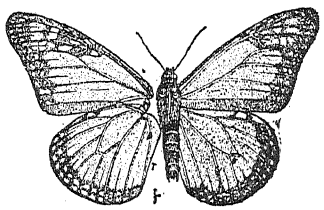

Meal Worm, p. 1335.

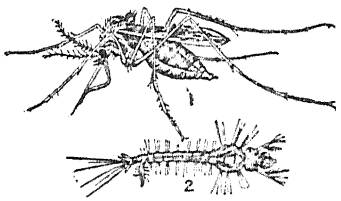

Melon Moth, p. 1347.

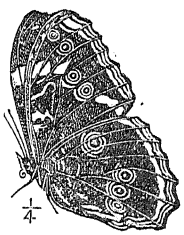

Mealy Bugs, p. 1336.

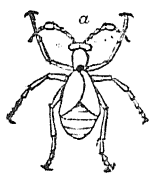

Mole Cricket, p. 1392.


Nut Weevil, p. 1479.

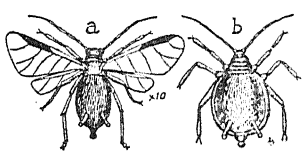

Monarch Butterfly, p. 1395.

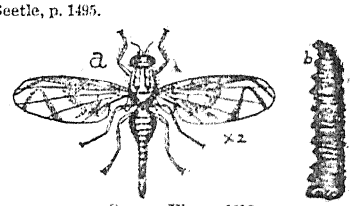

Mosquito, p. 1409.

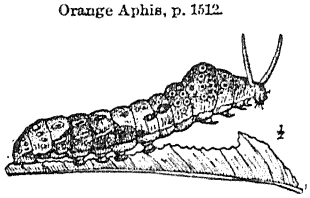

Morpho, p. 1407.

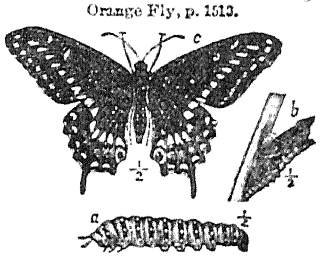

Oil Beetle, p. 1495.

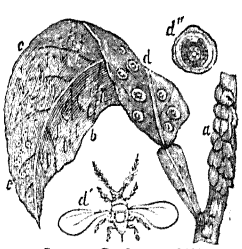

Onion Fly, p. 1504.

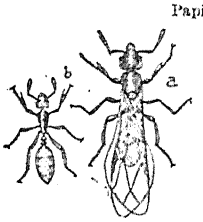

Orange Aphis, p. 1512.


Orange Fly, p. 1513.


Orange Dog, p. 1512.


Papilio, p. 1560.


Orange Scales, p. 1513.


Pavement Ant, p. 1584.

Peach-tree Borer, p. 1586.

Peach Borer, p. 1586.

Peach-twig Borer, p. 1586.

Pear Blight Beetle, p. 1587.

Peacock Butterfly, p. 1586.

Pear Borer, p. 1587.

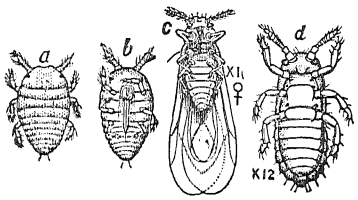
Pear Fruit Chafer, p. 1587.

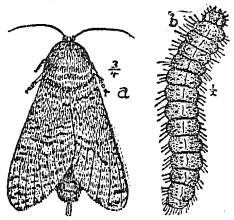
Phaëton Butterfly, p. 1516.

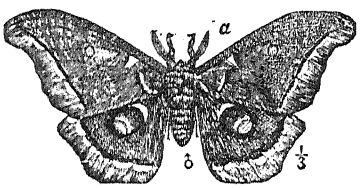
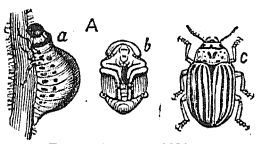
Pear Slug, p. 1587.

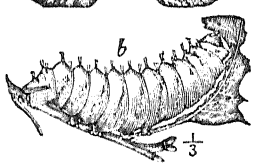
Pea Weevil, p. 1588.

ZOÖLOGY: INSECTS. — Continued.

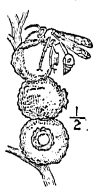

Phylloxera, p. 1628.


Poplar Goat Moth, p. 1675.

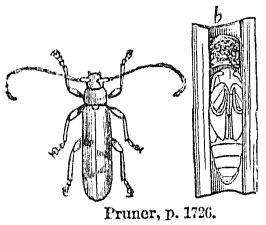


Potato Bug, p. 1684.


Polyphemus Moth, p. 1671.

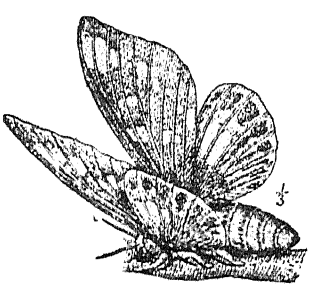

Pine Butterfly, p. 1638.


Potter Wasp, p. 1685.

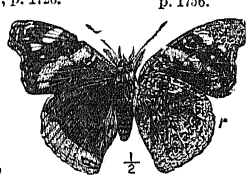

Promethea Moth, p. 1716.

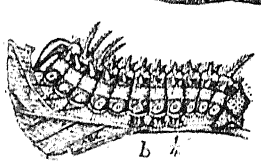

Pruner, p. 1726.


Quince Curculio, p. 1756.

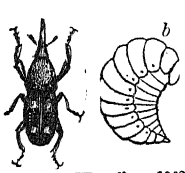


Raspberry Bug, p. 1772.

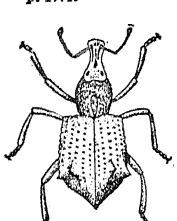

Red Admiral, p. 1786.

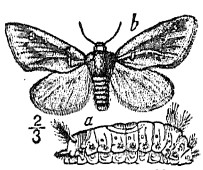

Regal Moth, p. 1795.

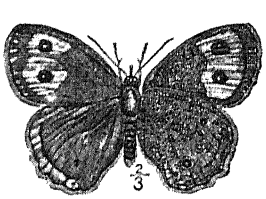

Rat-tailed Maggot, p. 1774.

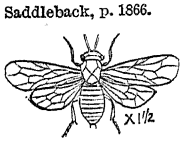

Rice Weevil, p. 1832.

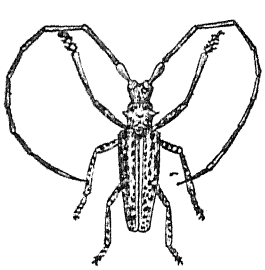

Root Borer, p. 1847.

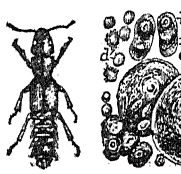

Root Weevil, p. 1848.

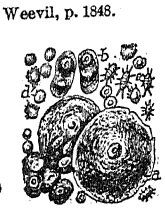

Saddleback, p. 1866.


Satyr, p. 1883.

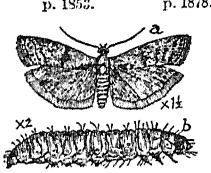

Sawfly, p. 1885.

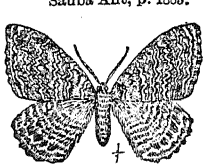

Sawyer, p. 1886.

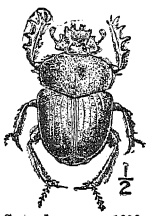

Rove Beetle, p. 1853.


San José Scale, p. 1878.

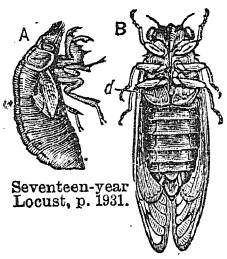

Sauba Ant, p. 1883.

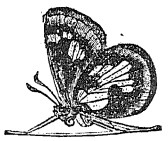

Scale Caterpillar, p. 1888.

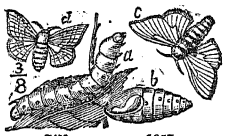

Scallop-shell Moth, p. 1888.


Scarabæus, p. 1890.

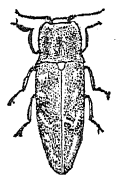

Seed Weevil, p. 1912.

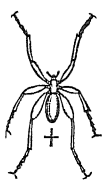

Seventeen-year Locust, p. 1931.

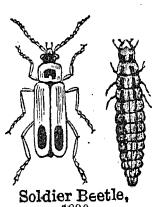

Skipper, p. 1969.


Silkworm, p. 1957.

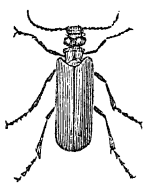

Silverspot, p. 1958.

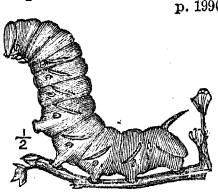

Snapping Beetle, p. 1983.

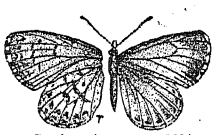

Snow Gnat, p. 1985.


Soldier Beetle, p. 1990.


Sow Bug, p. 2000.


Spanish Fly, p. 2001.


Sphinx, p. 2010.


Spring Azure, p. 2021.

Springtail, p. 2022.

Squash Beetle, p. 2025.

Squash Borer, p. 2025.

Squash Bug, p. 2025.

Stag Beetle, p. 2028.

Stick Insect, p. 2044.

Stone Cricket, p. 2050.

Squash Ladybird, p. 2025.

Sugar-cane Beetle, p. 2075.

Strawberry Leaf Roller, p. 2055.

Stone Fly Larva, p. 2050.

Strawberry Moth, p. 2055.

Sugar-cane Borer, p. 2075.

Sulphur (Clouded), p. 2078.

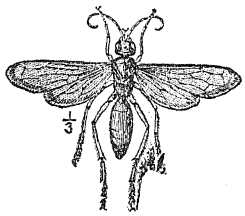
Swallowtail, p. 2090.

Syrphus Fly, p. 2102.

Tachina Fly, p. 2104.

Tapestry Beetle, p. 2113.

ZOÖLOGY: INSECTS.—Continued.

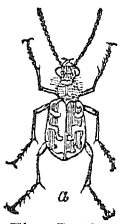

Tarantula Killer, p. 2114.



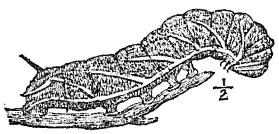
Tent Caterpillar, p. 2128.


Thrips, p. 2150.

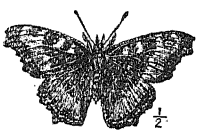

Thysanura, p. 2155.


Tiger Beetle, p. 2157.

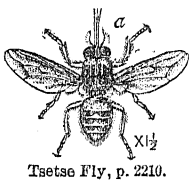

Triungulin, p. 2203.

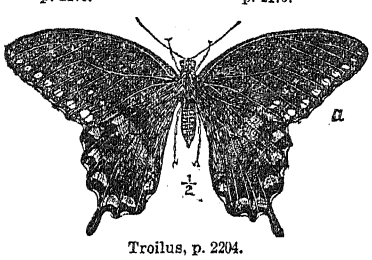

Tobacco Worm, p. 2165.

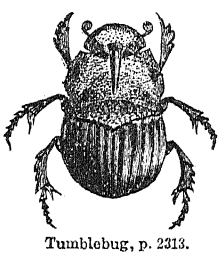

Tortoise Beetle, p. 2174.

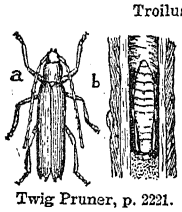

Tortoise-shell Butterfly, p. 2175.

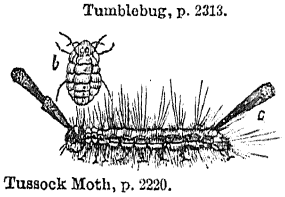

Tree Hopper, p. 2192.

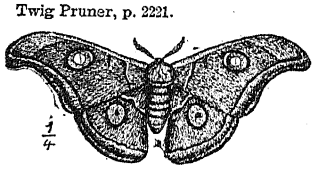

Tsetse Fly, p. 2210.

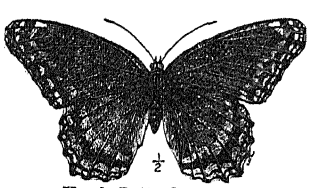

Troilus, p. 2204.

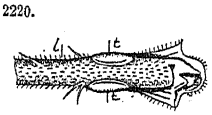

Tumblebug, p. 2313.


Twig Pruner, p. 2221.



Tussock Moth, p. 2220.

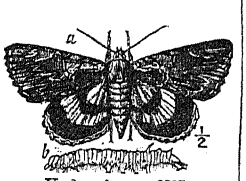

Tussah Moth, p. 2220.

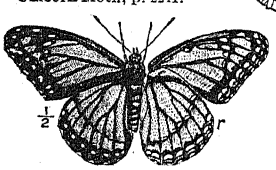

Ursula Butterfly, p. 2258.

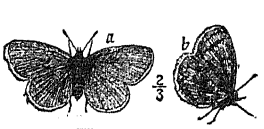


Tympanum, p. 2224.

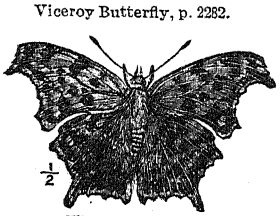

Unicorn Moth, p. 2241.

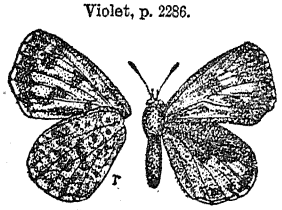

Vine Borer, p. 2285.

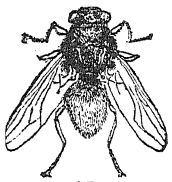
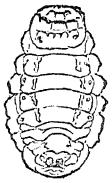

Underwing, p. 2237.

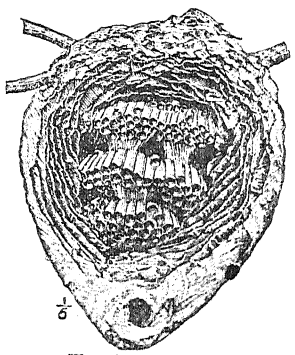

Viceroy Butterfly, p. 2282.

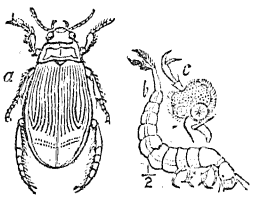

Violet, p. 2286.


Violet-tip, p. 2286.

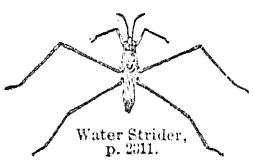

Wanderer, p. 2302.

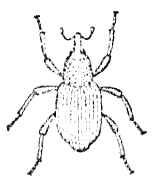


Warble Fly, p. 2303.


Wasp Nest, p. 2307.

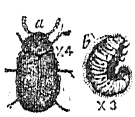

Water Beetle, p. 2308.


Water Scorpion, p. 2310.

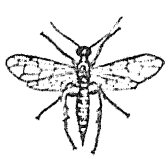

Water Strider, p. 2311.

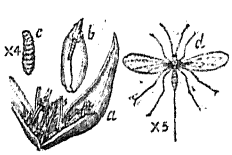

Water Weevil, p. 2311.


Weevils, p. 2317.


Wheat Beetle, p. 2323.


Wheat Pest, p. 2323.


Wheat Sawfly, p. 2323.


Wheat Midge, p. 2323.

Wheel Bug, p. 2324.

Whirligig Beetle, p. 2327.

White Ants, p. 2329.

Wigglers, p. 2334.

Willow Sawfly, p. 2335.

Wireworm, p. 2342.

Witch Moth, p. 2343.

Wood Nymph, p. 2348.

Work of Wood Engraver, p. 2347.

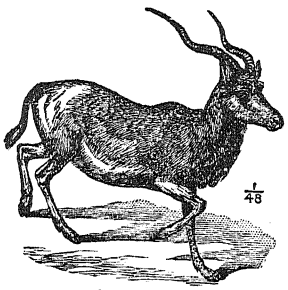
Woolly Worm, p. 2349.

Yucca Moth, p. 2367.

Zebra Caterpillar, p. 2368.

ZOÖLOGY: MAMMALS.

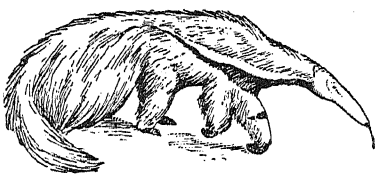

Aard-vark, p. 1.



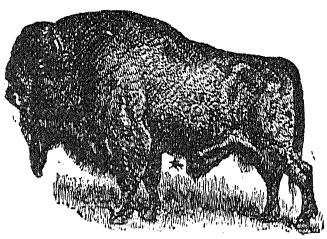
Addax, p. 26.



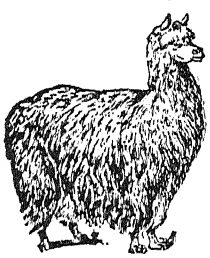
Aard-wolf, p. 1.

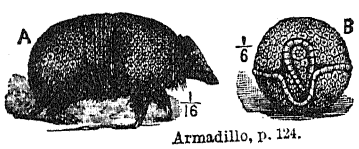

Ant Bear, p. 93.


Agouti, p. 45.


Aurochs, p. 154.


Aoudad, p. 101.


Alpaca, p. 63.

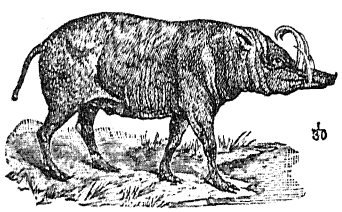


Armadillo, p. 124.

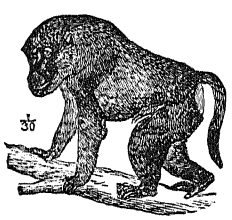


Argali, p. 122.


Aye-aye, p. 163.



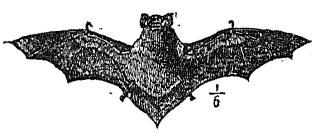
Babiroussa, p. 165.



Baboon, p. 165.

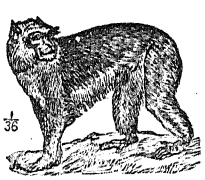


Badger, p. 169.

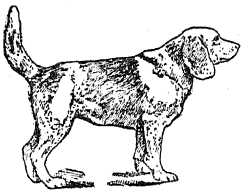


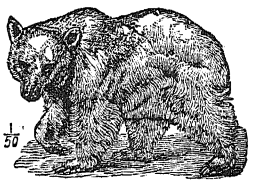
Bat, p. 191.


Bandicoot, p. 177.



Barbary Ape, p. 181.


Beagle, p. 196.



Bear, p. 197.


Bighorn, p. 221.


Blenheim Spaniel, p. 237.


Beaver, p. 199.

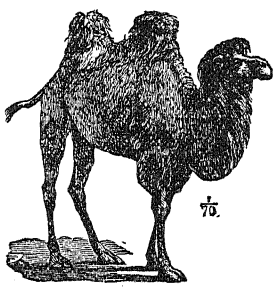

Bloodhound, p. 240.


Boar, p. 245.

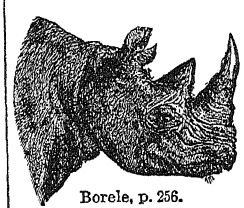

Buffalo, p. 287.



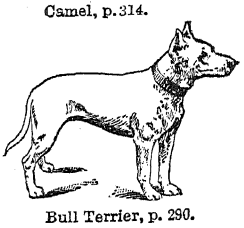
Bison, p. 228.



Camel, p. 314.


Borele, p. 256.


Bulldog, p. 289.


Bull Terrier, p. 290.


Chamois, p. 366.


Capuchin, p. 328.



Chickaree, p. 381.

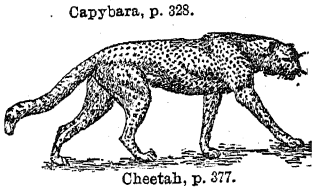


Caribou, p. 333.



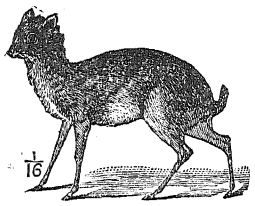
Capybara, p. 328.

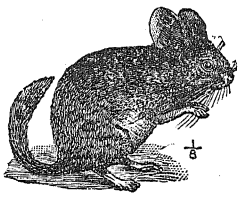

Chimpanzee, p. 384.


Cheetah, p. 377.


Chati, p. 374.

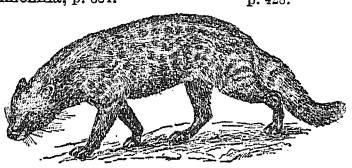
ZOÖLOGY: MAMMALS.—Continued.


Chevrotain, p. 381.

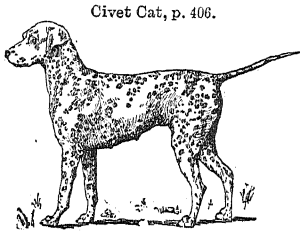

Chinchilla, p. 384.

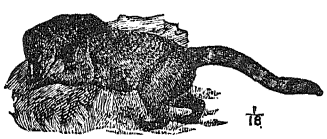

Cocker Spaniel, p. 428.

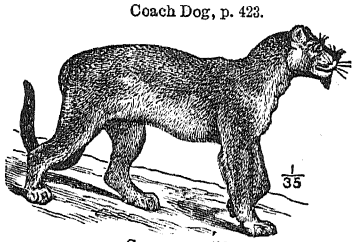

Chipmunk, p. 386.

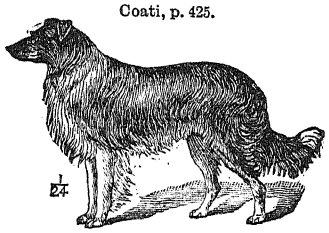

Civet Cat, p. 406.

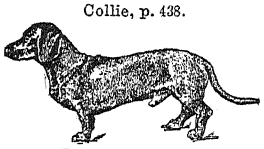

Clumber Spaniel, p. 422.


Coach Dog, p. 423.

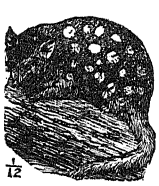

Coati, p. 425.

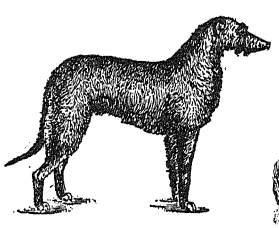

Cougar, p. 512.

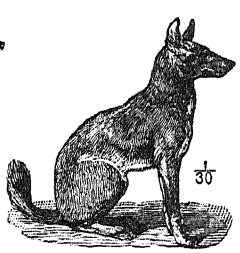

Collie, p. 438.


Dachshund, p. 562.


Dandie Dinmont Terrier, p. 566.


Dasyure, p. 570.


Deerhound, p. 583.


Dhole, p. 612.

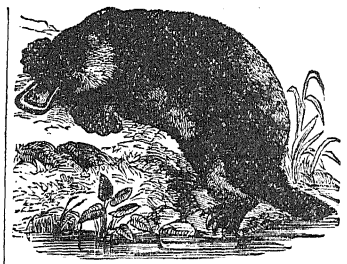

Desman, p. 605.

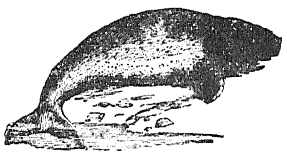

Dingo, p. 626.

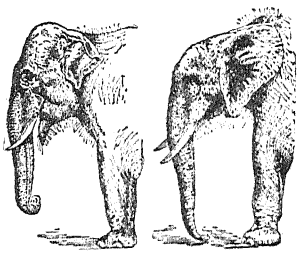

Dormouse, p. 662.

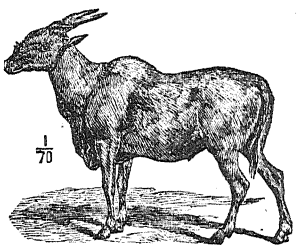

Drill, p. 674.

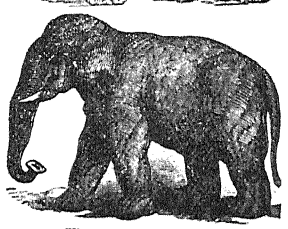

Dromedary, p. 676.

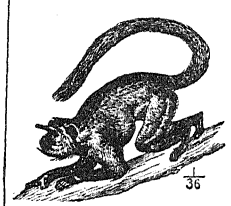

Duckbill, p. 681.


Dugong, p. 682.

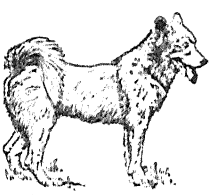

Eland, p. 705.


Elephants, p. 710.


Entellus, p. 730.


Ermine, p. 745.

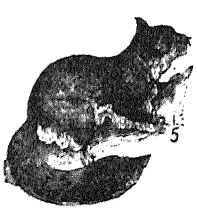

Eskimo Dog, p. 749.

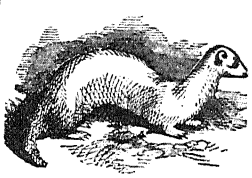

Fennec, p. 804.

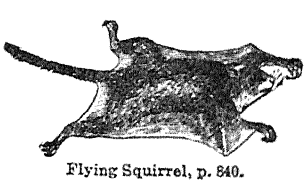

Fallow Deer, p. 787.

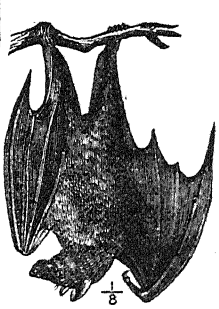

Flying Lemur, p. 840.

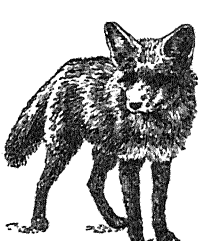

Flying Phalanger, p. 840.

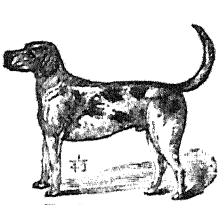

Ferret, p. 806.

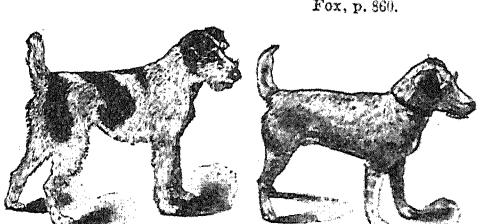

Flying Squirrel, p. 840.


Fruit Bat, p. 873.


Fox, p. 860.

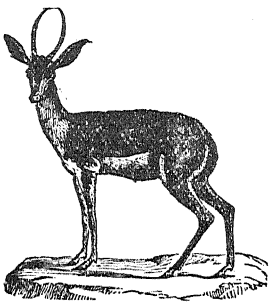

Fox Hound, p. 860.


Fox Terriers, p. 860.


Galago, p. 883.

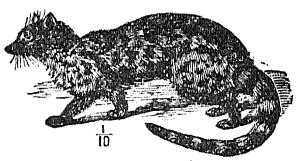


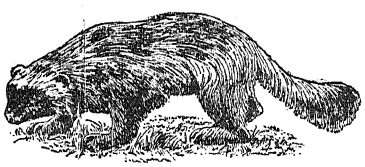
ZOÖLOGY: MAMMALS.—Continued.

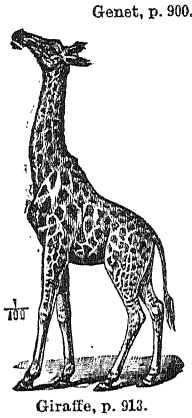

Gazelle, p. 896.


Gemsbok, p. 899.

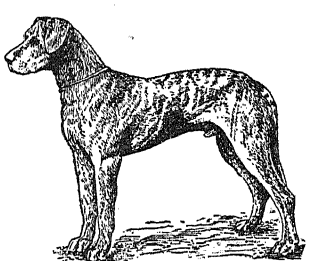

Gibbon, p. 910.


Genet, p. 900.


Glutton, p. 922.


Giraffe, p. 913.


Gnu, p. 924.


Great Dane, p. 947.


Gorilla, p. 933.


Grivet, p. 952.


Gopher, p. 932.

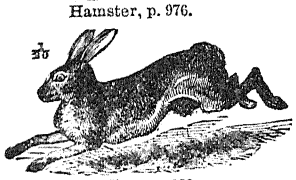

Greyhound, p. 950.


Grizzly Bear, p. 953.

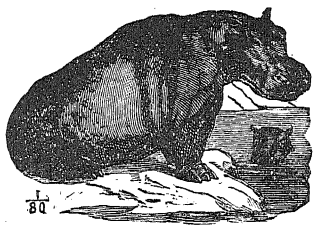

Guinea Pig, p. 960.

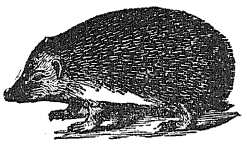

Harp Seal, p. 985.

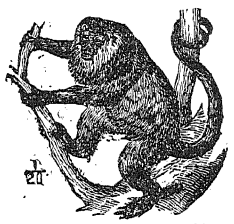

Hamster, p. 976.

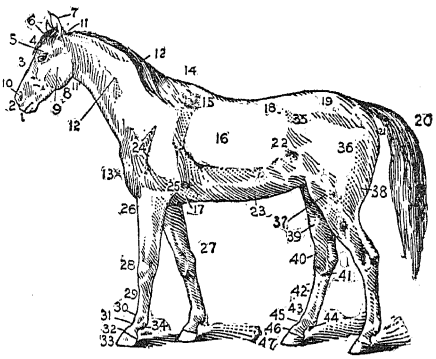

Hare, p. 982.


Harrier, p. 985.


Hippopotamus, p. 1019.


Hedgehog, p. 997.


Howling Monkey, p. 1043.

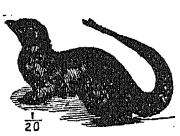

Horse, p. 1037.


Horseshoe Bat, p. 1038.

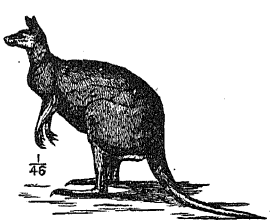

Ibex, p. 1068.

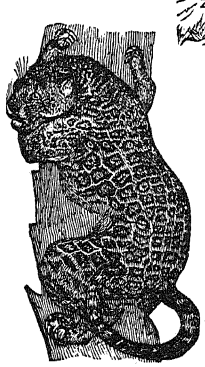

Hyena, p. 1055.


Jackal, p. 1153.

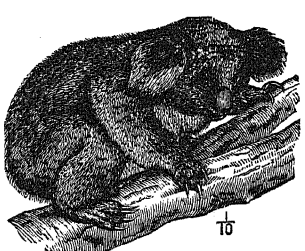

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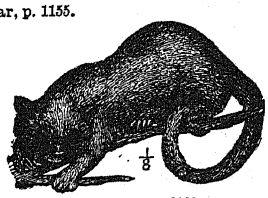

Jaal Goat, p. 1152.


Kangaroo, p. 1177.


Jaguar, p. 1155.

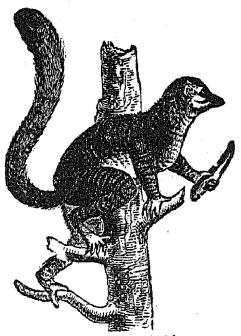

Jerboa, p. 1160.


Koala, p. 1196.

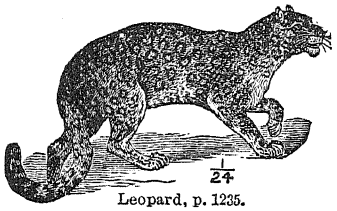

Kinkajou, p. 1189.


Koodoo, p. 1197.

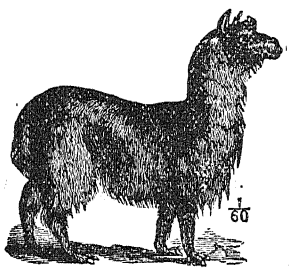

Keitloa, p. 1180.

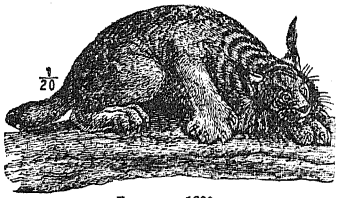

Lemur, p. 1234.

ZOÖLOGY: MAMMALS.—Continued.


Leopard, p. 1235.

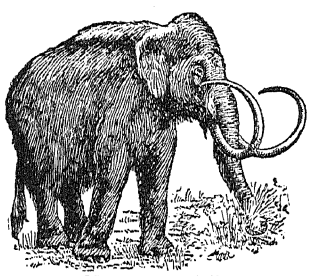

Lion, p. 1257.

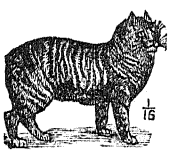

Llama, p. 1264.


Lynx, p. 1289.

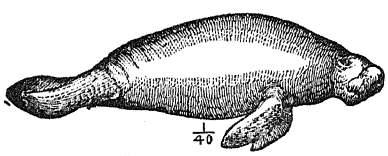

Lioness and Whelps, p. 1257.


Mandrill, p. 1310.


Mammoth, p. 1307.

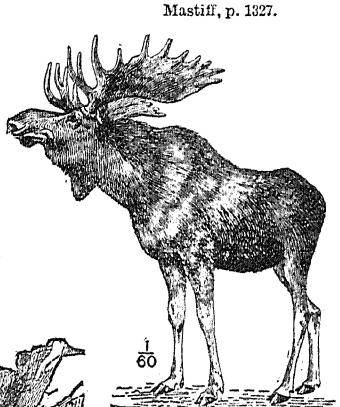

Manx Cat, p. 1315.


Marmot, p. 1321.


Manatee, p. 1308.


Mastiff, p. 1327.

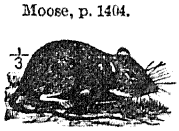

Mohr, p. 1391.

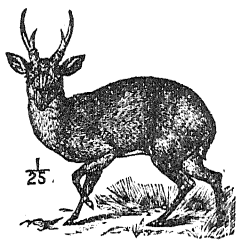

Moose, p. 1404.


Mongoose, p. 1396.

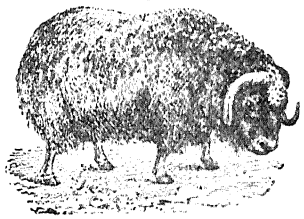

Mouflon, p. 1412.

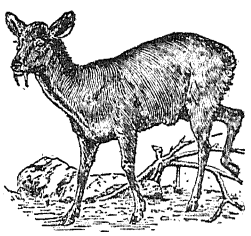

Mountain Goat, p. 1413.


Mouse, p. 1414.

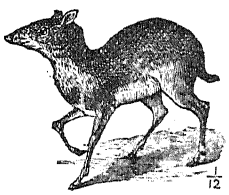

Muntjac, p. 2422.

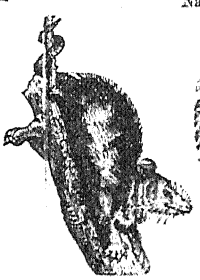

Musang, p. 1423.


Musk Ox, p. 1426.


Musk Deer, p. 1425.

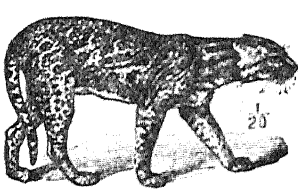

Narwhal, p. 1436.


Napu, p. 1435.

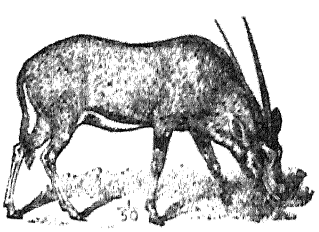

Opossum, p. 1509.

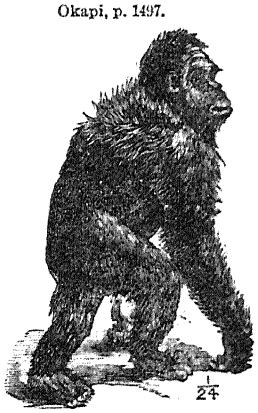

Newfoundland Dog, p. 1454.


Nilgai, p. 1459.

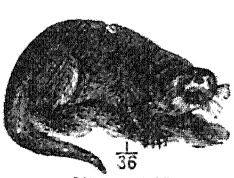

Ocelot, p. 1488.

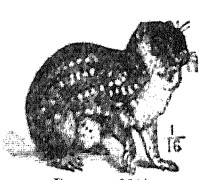

Okapi, p. 1497.


Oryx, p. 1523.


Orang-utan, p. 1513.


Otter Hound, p. 1527.

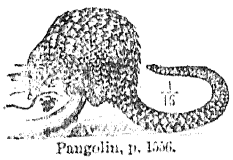

Otter, p. 1527.


Paca, p. 1544.

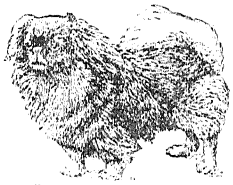

Ouakari, p. 1527.

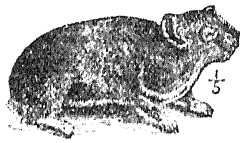

Panda, p. 1555.

ZOÖLOGY: MAMMALS.—Continued.


Pangolin, p. 1556.

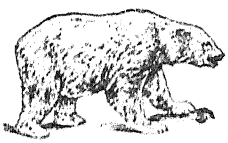

Peccary, p. 1588.


Pekingese Dog, p. 1592.


Pika, p. 1635.


Pluto Monkey, p. 1660.

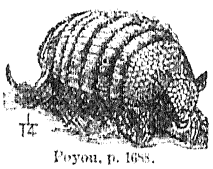

Pointer, p. 1664.


Polar Bear, p. 1665.

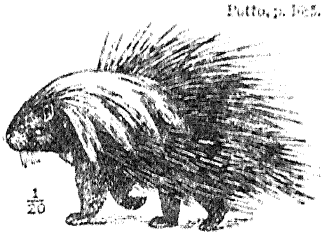

Polecat, p. 1666.


Pomeranian, p. 1672.

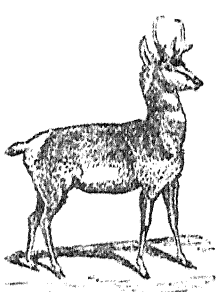

Potto, p. 1685.

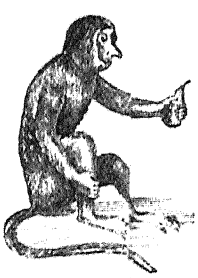

Poyou, p. 1688.


Prairie Dog, p. 1689.


Porcupine, p. 1676.


Raccoon, p. 1760.


Pronghorn, p. 1717.


Proboscis Monk, p. 1710.


Rabbit, p. 1760.


Quagga, p. 1718.

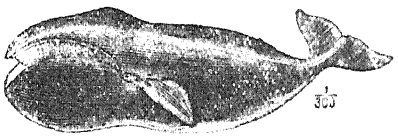

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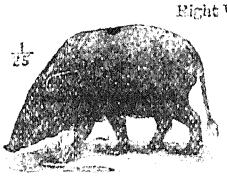

Pug, p. 1733.

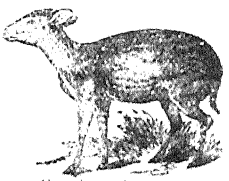

Reindeer, p. 1739.

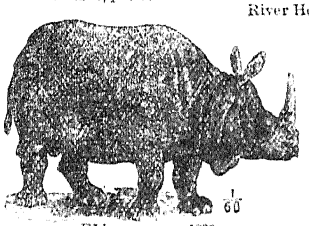

Retriever, p. 1752.


Rhesus, p. 1823.


Right Whale, p. 1825.


River Hog, p. 1840.


Royal Antelope, p. 1854.


Rhinoceros, p. 1829.

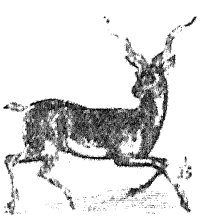

Roe Deer, p. 1843.


Sable, p. 1864.

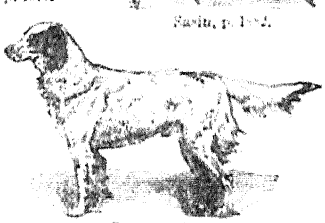

St. Bernard Dog, p. 1870.


Sable Antelope, p. 1861.

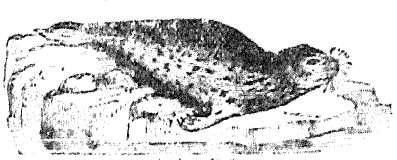

Said, p. 1870.

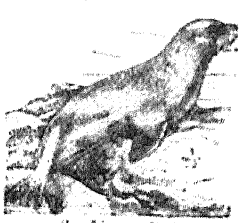

Fawn, p. 1882.


Scottish Terrier, p. 1899.


Setter, p. 1929.


Sea Leopard, p. 1996.


Seal, p. 1986.


Sea Lion, p. 1966.

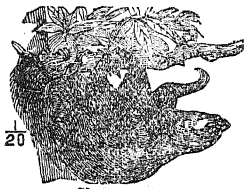

Serval, p. 1926.

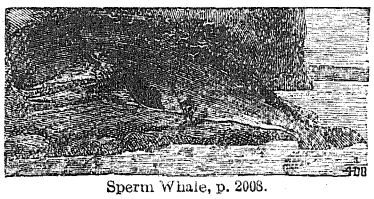

Shrew, p. 1930.

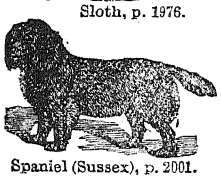
Sirenia, p. 1964.

Skunk, p. 197...

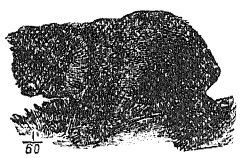
ZOÖLOGY: MAMMALS. — Continued.


Sloth, p. 1976.

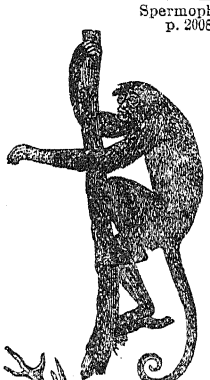

Sperm Whale, p. 2008.

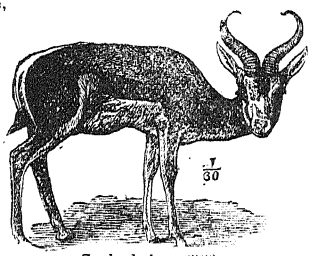

Spaniel (Sussex), p. 2001.


Spermophile, p. 2008.

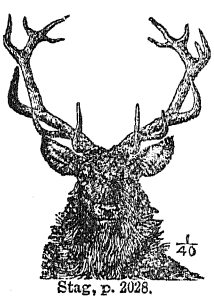

Sloth Bear, p. 1976.

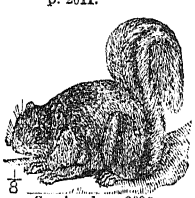

Splayfoot, p. 2016.

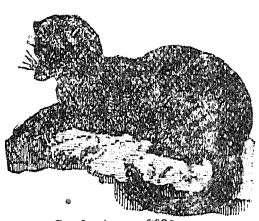

Spider Monkey, p. 2011.

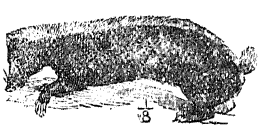

Springbok, p. 2022.

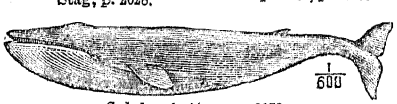

Squirrel Monkey, p. 2027.

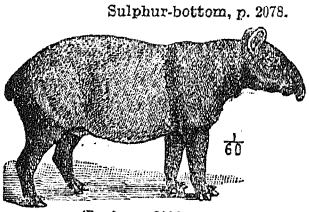

Stag, p. 2028.


Squirrel, p. 2026.

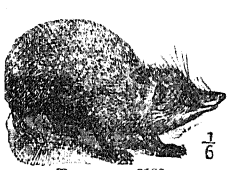

Suricate, p. 2086.


Teledu, p. 2122.

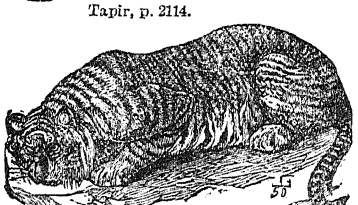

Sulphur-bottom, p. 2078.

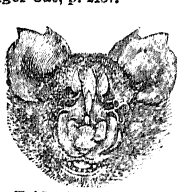

Tapir, p. 2114.


Star-nosed Mole, p. 2034.

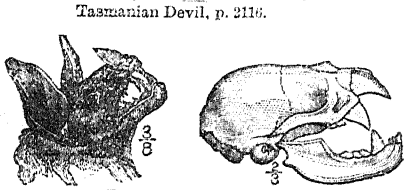

Tenrec, p. 2123.


Tiger Cat, p. 2157.

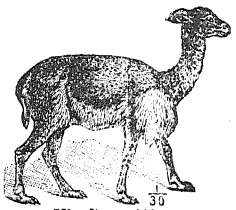

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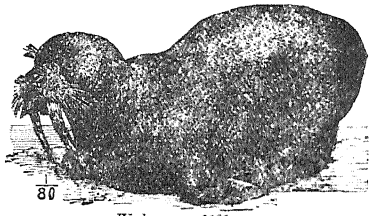

Trident Bat, p. 2197.


Tasmanian Devil, p. 2116.


Vampire Bats, p. 2265.

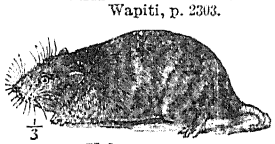

Vervet, p. 2273.

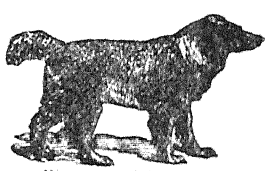

Vicuña, p. 2236.

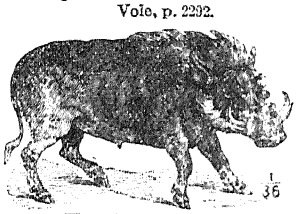

Walrus, p. 2301.


Wapiti, p. 2303.


Wanderoo, p. 2302.

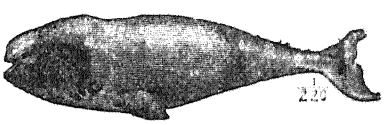

Vole, p. 2292.

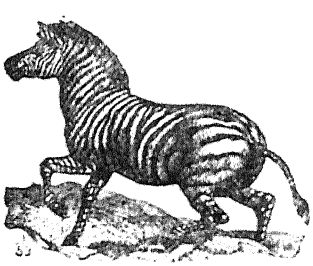

Water Spaniel, p. 2011.


Wart Hog, p. 2306.

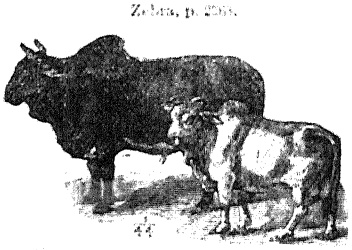

Weasel, p. 2315.


Water Buck, p. 2009.

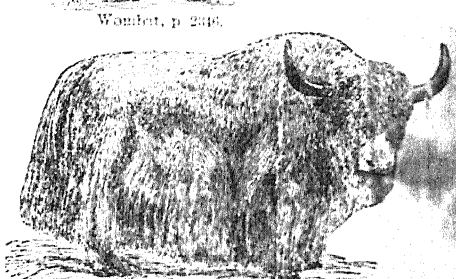

Whale, p. 2322.


Zebra, p. 2355.


Wolf, p. 2345.

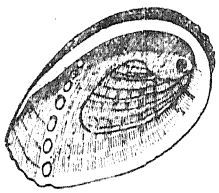

Zebus, p. 2355.

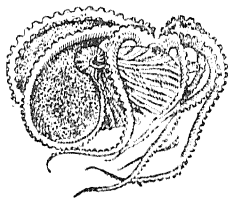

Wombat, p. 2346.


Yak, p. 2359.


Zibet, p. 2370.

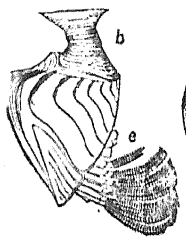
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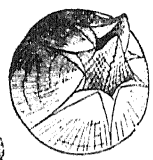

Abalone, p 2.

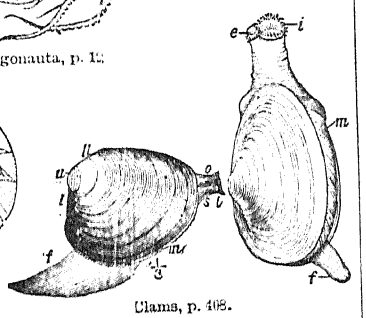

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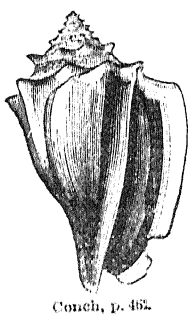

Boat Shell, p. 246.

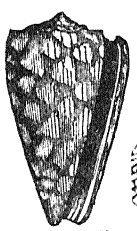

Bubble Shell, p. 284.


Barnacles, p. 184.

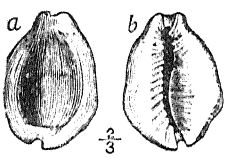


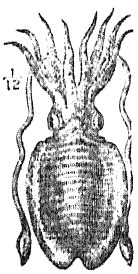

Clams, p. 408.


Conch, p. 462.


Cone Shell, p. 468.

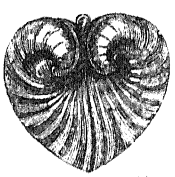

Cockle, p. 428.


Cowrie, p. 521.


Cuttlefish, p. 553.


Drill, p. 674.

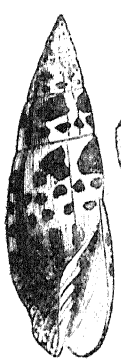

Harp Shell, p. 935.

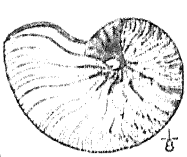

Heart Shell, p. 994.

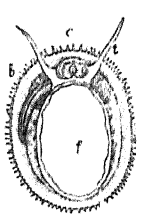

Helix, p. 1001.


Ear Snail, p. 692.

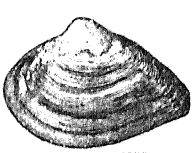

Limax, p. 1251.


Mitra, p. 1385.



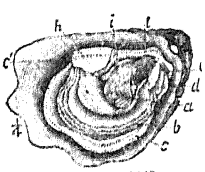


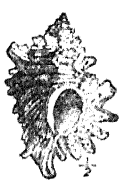



Mactra, p. 1293.

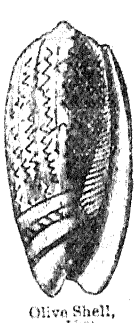

Nautilus, p. 1441.

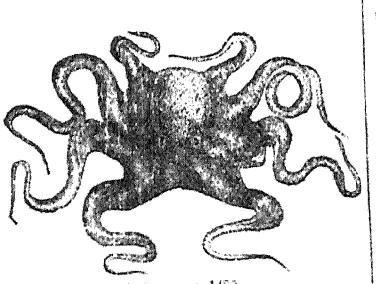

Limpet, p. 1[illegible]3.

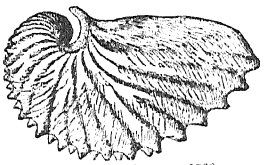

Oyster, p. 1543.

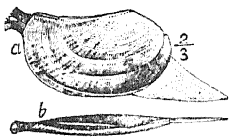

Murex, p. 1423.

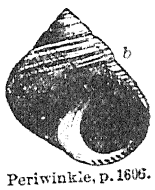

Nassa, p. 1457.

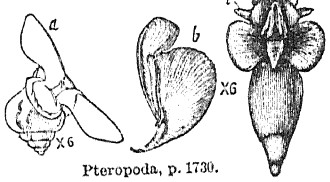

Olive Shell, p. 1500.


Octopus, p. 1489.


Paper Nautilus, p. 1560.


Pandora, p. 1556.

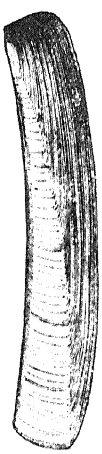

Periwinkle, p. 1605.


Pteropoda, p. 1730.

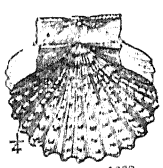

Purpura, p. 1739.


Shipworm, p. 1943.




Razor Clam, p. 1776.


Queen Conch, p. 1753.


Scallop, p. 1888.

Snail, p. 1982.

Slug, p. 1977.

Scorpion Shell, p. 1898.

Shuttle Shell, p. 1951.

Spindle Shell, p. 2012.

Strombus, p. 2069.

Terebra, p. 2129.

Squid, p. 2026.

Top Shell, p. 2172.

Toothshell, p. 2171.

Tridacna, p. 2197.

Trigonia, p. 2196.

Unicorn Shell, p. 2241.

Tulip Shell, p. 2213.

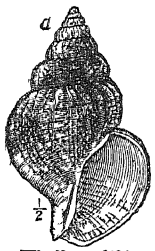
Tun Shell, p. 2215.

Triton, p. 2262.

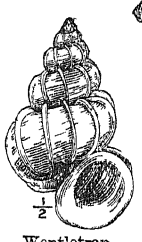
Watering Pot, p. 2010.

Venericardia, p. 2272.

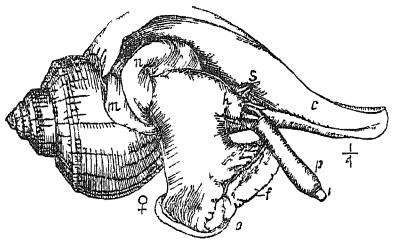
ZOOLOGY: MOLLUSKS. — Continued



Whelk, p 2324



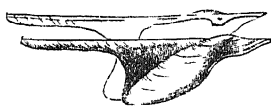
Wentletrap, p 2321



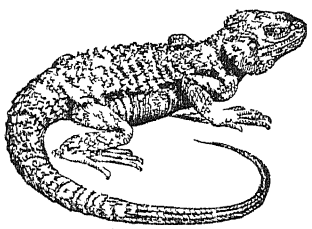
Winkle, p 2340

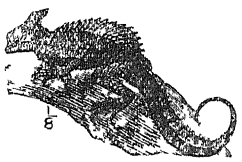


Wedge Shell, p 2316

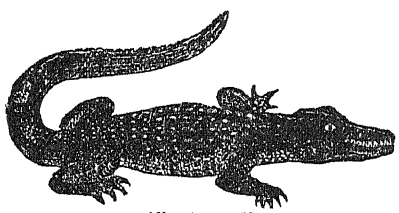

Wing shell p 2340

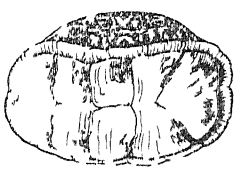
ZOOLOGY: REPTILES.


Agama p 41

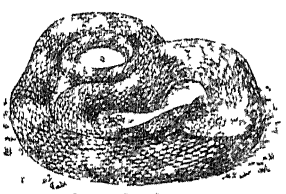


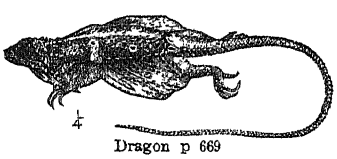
Iguana p 180


Alligator p 59

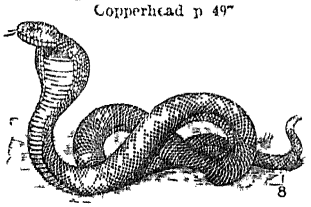

Box Tortoise p 264


Chameleon, p 366


Copperhead p 497



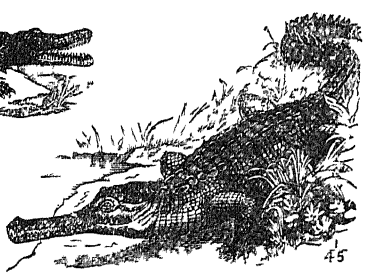
Dragon p 669



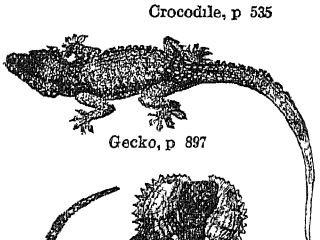
Cobra p 426

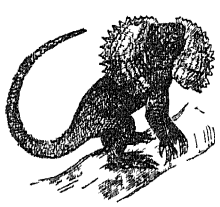


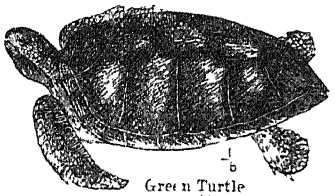
Crocodile, p 535



Gavial p 846

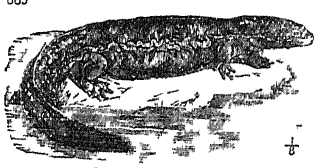

Gecko, p 897


Frilled Lizard, p 869



Green Turtle p 41


Hawksbill Turtle p 990

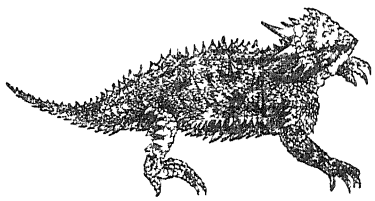


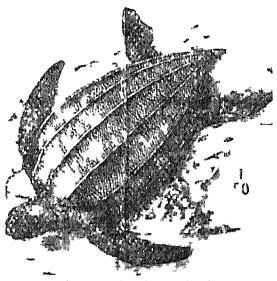
Hellbender, p 1041


Horned Rattlesnake, p 1035

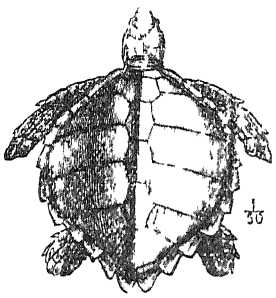

Lizard p 1264


Iguana p 1171


Horned Toad, p 1055



Loggerhead p 1253

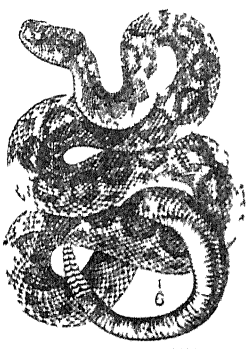


Leatherback p 1254

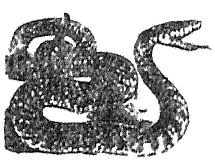


Mud Turtle p 1


Spotted Turtle p 1256

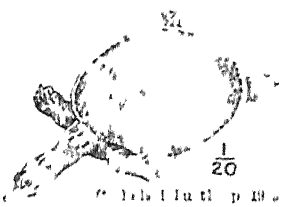


Rattlesnake p 1774


Ringed Snake p 1

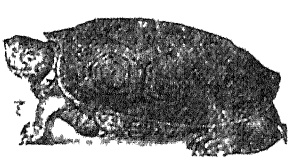

Thamnophis, p 1

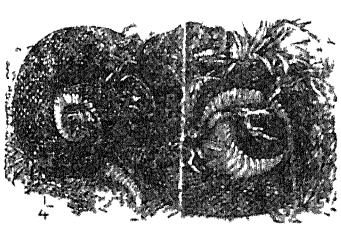

Snapping Turtle p 1183



Painted Turtle p 19


Turtle p 1

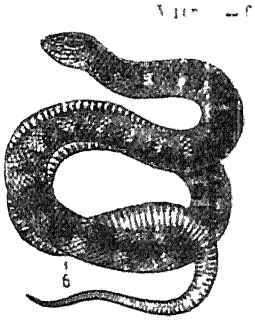

Terrapin p 1



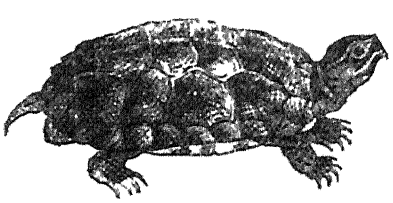
Viper p



Water Moccasin p 231



Water snake p 1211


Wood Tortoise p 1248

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